Herschel-ATLAS: Planck sources in the phase 1 fields*

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ABSTRACT

We present the results of a cross-correlation of the Planck Early Release Compact Source catalogue (ERCSC) with the catalogue of Herschel-ATLAS sources detected in the phase 1 fields, covering 134.55 deg2. There are 28 ERCSC sources detected by Planck at 857 GHz in this area. As many as 16 of them are probably high Galactic latitude cirrus; 10 additional sources can be clearly identified as bright, low-z galaxies; one further source is resolved by Herschel as two relatively bright sources; and the last is resolved into an unusual condensation of low-flux, probably high-redshift point sources, around a strongly lensed Herschel-ATLAS source at $z = 3.26$. Our results demonstrate that the higher sensitivity and higher angular resolution H-ATLAS maps provide essential information for the interpretation of candidate sources extracted from Planck sub-mm maps.

Key words. galaxies: general – galaxies: evolution – submillimeter: galaxies – catalogs – gravitational lensing: strong

1. Introduction

During the past year, the simultaneous operation of ESA’s Herschel (Pilbratt et al. 2010) and Planck (Tauber et al. 2010; Planck Collaboration 2011a) missions has given us an unprecedented opportunity to cover one of the last few observational gaps in the far-infrared and sub-millimeter regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. Herschel is an observatory facility that covers the 55–671 µm spectral range, with angular resolution ranging between 6 and 35 arcsec (Pilbratt et al. 2010). Planck is a surveyor that is observing the whole sky in nine spectral bands between 350 µm and 1 cm with angular resolution ranging from 4.23 to 32.65 arcmin. Planck has two frequency channels close to the Herschel bands: the 545 and 857 GHz (550 and 350 µm) channels of the High Frequency Instrument (HFI). In this paper we will study the cross-correlation of the Planck Early Release Compact Source Catalogue (ERCSC) with the phase 1 of the catalogue of the Herschel Astrophysical Terahertz Large Area Survey (H-ATLAS, Eales et al. 2010).

The overlap in time and frequency between Herschel and Planck is not accidental: the two missions have been planned keeping in mind the added scientific value of a synergy between

* Herschel is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.
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them (Planck Collaboration 2006). In addition to providing a broader spectral coverage of common sources, the combination of Planck and Herschel data will be beneficial in other respects. In particular, the much higher resolution and sensitivity of Herschel makes it well-suited for follow-up studies of Planck sources\(^1\), allowing us to assess the effects of source confusion in Planck channels. In some cases it will be possible to resolve individual detections by Planck into separate sources. More generally, Herschel will make it possible to quantify the boosting of Planck fluxes by the many faint sources within its beam. Moreover, Herschel data can be used to improve the foreground characterization, thus helping us to distinguish between genuine, possibly extragalactic, point sources and compact Galactic cirrus, and to provide more precise positions, essential for source identification at other wavelengths. This knowledge will be important for the interpretation of the all-sky Planck survey data. Note however that although Herschel’s resolution is much better than Planck’s, it is still highly likely that many of the Herschel 350 and 500 \(\mu\)m sources are also blends. H-ATLAS maps are in general not affected by source confusion, except in regions with considerable cirrus, but Herschel sources resolve to multiple MIPS (Multiband Imaging Photometer for Spitzer, Rieke et al. 2004) sources in many cases.

Also, a comparison between catalogues of galaxies observed with Herschel and Planck can be used as a check on the calibration of the two observatories, which is done in different ways. The absolute calibration of Planck fluxes should be better than 2\% up to 353 GHz, where it is based on the CMB dipole, and \(\pm 7\%\) in the two highest frequency channels (545 and 857 GHz), where it is based on a comparison with COBE/FIRAS (Planck HFI Core Team 2011; Zacchei et al. 2011)\(^2\). For comparison, the overall photometric accuracy of the Herschel/SPIRE instrument is conservatively estimated as \(\pm 7\%\) (SPIRE Observers’ Manual v2.2 2010)\(^3\).

Owing to their different angular resolution and sensitivity, Planck and Herschel have almost complementary selection functions for extragalactic sources: Planck primarily detects nearby galaxies (although it might also detect extreme high-redshift objects), whereas most H-ATLAS galaxies lie around \(z \sim 1\) (Eales et al. 2010). Moreover, Planck covers a broader spectral range (nine frequencies from 30 to 857 GHz), which is useful to improve the characterization and removal of foregrounds and to follow the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of interesting objects, such as blazars, down to radio frequencies. With its all-sky coverage, Planck is ideal for detecting the rarest, most extreme (sub-)mm sources. In particular, it may detect the most luminous protoclusters of dusty galaxies, whose luminosities, integrated over the Planck beam, may be, at \(z \geq 1\), more than an order of magnitude higher than the mean luminosity of individual dusty galaxies at the same redshift (Negrello et al. 2005). The far superior Herschel resolution and point source detection capabilities will then allow us to establish the nature of candidate high-

\(^{1}\) For comparison, the resolution at the SPIRE 350 \(\mu\)m band is \(FWHM = 29.4\) arcsec, whereas the ERCSC nominal beam at 857 GHz is \(4.23\) arcmin.

\(^{2}\) This refers to the absolute calibration of the instrument. For individual sources, however, the uncertainty in the photometry is affected by other factors such as the uncertainty on the beam shape and the possibly extended nature of the source, leading to errors that can be as large as \(30\%\), as cited by the Explanatory Supplement to the Planck ERCSC.

\(^{3}\) The SPIRE Observers’ Manual is available from the Herschel Science Centre: herschel.esac.esa.int/Docs/ SPIRE/pdf/spire_om.pdf

protoclusters and to characterize the physical properties of those that are confirmed.

In this paper we present the results of a cross-correlation of the Planck ERCSC catalogue with the catalogue of H-ATLAS sources detected in the phase 1 fields (Dunne et al., in prep.). The common sources are described in Sect. 2. In Sect. 3 we compare the flux density estimates of both experiments. In Sect. 4 we study the contamination of the ERCSC subsample by looking for extended diffuse emission as a tracer of high-latitude cirrus. In Sect. 5 we discuss a very unusual source that may be a combination of a (maybe random) condensation of low redshift low-flux galaxies and a strongly lensed galaxy. Finally, in Sect. 6 we summarize our conclusions.

2. Planck sources in the H-ATLAS phase 1 fields

The Planck ERCSC (Planck Collaboration 2011b) provides an all-sky list of compact Galactic and extragalactic objects including stars with dust shells, prestellar cores, radio galaxies, blazars, infrared luminous galaxies, Galactic interstellar medium features, cold molecular cloud cores, and galaxy cluster candidates. The list contains more than 15 000 distinct objects, \(\sim 60\%\) of which are visible in the Planck highest frequency (545 and 857 GHz) channels that virtually overlap with the Herschel/SPIRE bands. A sufficiently wide area survey made with Herschel is bound to contain at least some of these sources.

The H-ATLAS is the largest area survey carried out by the Herschel Space Observatory (Pilbratt et al. 2010). It will cover \(\sim 550\) deg\(^2\) with PACS (Poglitsch et al. 2010) and SPIRE (Griffin et al. 2010) in five bands, from 100 to 500 \(\mu\)m. The phase 1 observations have surveyed a sufficiently wide area (134.55 deg\(^2\)) at the moment of submitting this paper) to allow a preliminary, yet meaningful comparison with Planck ERCSC data.

The two highest frequency channels of the Planck/HFI practically overlap with the two lower frequency bands of Herschel/SPIRE. The 350 \(\mu\)m band almost coincides in central wavelength and bandwidth with the Planck/HFI 857 GHz channel. The 500 \(\mu\)m band and the Planck/HFI 545 GHz channel do not coincide exactly, but are close enough to consider a cross-check. The H-ATLAS phase 1 covers 134.55 deg\(^2\) divided into three regions (GAMA-09, GAMA-12, and GAMA-15).

2.1. H-ATLAS 350 \(\mu\)m counterparts of ERCSC 857 GHz sources

Within the H-ATLAS phase 1 fields there are 28 ERCSC sources detected by Planck at 857 GHz. The positions of the 28 sources in the H-ATLAS GAMA-09, GAMA-12, and GAMA-15 fields are shown in Figs. 1–3 respectively. Among these, there are no clusters of galaxies (detected through the Sunyaev-Zel’dovich effect) or cold cores. Figures 5–7 show postage stamp images of these 28 sources as viewed by Herschel at 350 \(\mu\)m in the GAMA-09, GAMA-12, and GAMA-15 fields, respectively. By inspecting the SPIRE images around the positions of the sources we find several different situations.

As many as 16 out of the 28 ERCSC objects do not have a consistent H-ATLAS counterpart, because H-ATLAS sources within the Planck beam are too faint to explain the flux density measured by Planck. Almost all (15) of them are flagged as extended or have a relatively high (\(\geq 0.125\)) cirrus flag in the ERCSC (11 have both properties). All but G266.26+58.99 (object #17 in Table 1 and (b) in Fig. 6 which, incidentally, is not flagged as extended and has a relatively low cirrus flag) are in

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the GAMA-09 field, which is more contaminated by Galactic emission than the other two GAMA fields. Figure 4 shows the positions of the ERCSC sources around the GAMA-09 field superimposed on the IRIS 100 micron map (Miville-Deschênes & Lagache 2005). The high correlation between ERCSC sources and the IRIS map reinforces the idea that the GAMA-09 ERCSC sources are likely to be mostly related to Galactic cirrus.

Of the other 12 sources, one (G263.84+57.55, #16 in Table 1 and object (a) in Fig. 6) is clearly resolved by Herschel into two relatively bright sources, the galaxy pair KPG289 (Karatchentsev et al. 1976) formed by the galaxies NGC 3719 and NGC 3720, each with flux density >250 mJy at 350 µm, while another object (G270.59+58.52, object #18 in Table 1, which is shown in panel (c) of Fig. 6) is resolved into an unusual condensation of low flux, probably high-redshift point sources. We will discuss this source in more detail in Sect. 5. Finally, 10 ERCSC sources can be clearly identified with single bright H-ATLAS sources at low redshift, including the edge-on spiral NGC 5746 (object (h) in Fig. 7) the spirals NGC 5690, NGC 5705 and NGC 4030, the peculiar asymmetric galaxy NGC 5713 (Dale et al. 2012), in addition to the above mentioned pair NGC 3719 and NGC 3720.
Table 1 lists the 28 sources with their 857 GHz flux densities taken from the ERCSC (Planck Collaboration 2011). The table gives the ERCSC source name, the RA and Dec coordinates, the flux densities and associated errors, and the EXTENDED and CIRRUS flags. Column 9 gives the 350 µm flux densities of the brightest H-ATLAS sources found inside the Planck beam, provided that they have $S_{350} \gtrsim 250$ mJy. For these sources we give, in Col. 11, the spectroscopic or photometric redshifts taken from the H-ATLAS catalogue (Dunne et al., in prep.).

2.2. H-ATLAS 500 µm counterparts of ERCSC 545 GHz sources

There are 14 ERCSC sources detected at 545 GHz that lie in the H-ATLAS phase 1 fields. Among them, 13 are also in the sample of 28 sources detected by the ERCSC at 857 GHz that we described in Sect. 2.1. The remaining object (PLCKERC545 G230.17+32.05, with ID #29 in Table 2) is in the GAMA-09 region and has a high CIRRUS flag. Like at 857 GHz, more than half of the sources (8 out of 14, 7 of them being in the GAMA-09 field) do not have a plausible H-ATLAS counterpart. Table 2 lists the 14 sources, giving the H-ATLAS ID and redshifts for the six sources that have a 500 µm counterpart with $S_{500} \gtrsim 250$ mJy.

3. Photometry

Comparing the flux density estimations of the ERCSC and the SPIRE phase 1 catalogues is not straightforward. To correctly compare ERCSC and SPIRE photometric estimations it is necessary to take into account that

- Herschel has better angular resolution than Planck. It is possible that an ERCSC source can be resolved into several sources by Herschel.
- The wavelengths of the Planck bands do not correspond exactly to the wavelengths of their Herschel counterparts.
- Both catalogues have been obtained by using different detection and photometry extraction algorithms.

The effect of the different angular resolutions can be corrected, at least to first order, by integrating the SPIRE flux densities over

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4 Unless otherwise stated, the beam is a circle with radius $r = \text{FWHM}/2 \sqrt{\log 2}$.  

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Table 1. ERCSC sources at 857 GHz and their H-ATLAS counterparts (inside a 4.23 arcmin radius circle around the ERCSC position) at 350 µm.

| ID | ERCSC name | RA (deg) | Dec (deg) | $S_{857\,\text{GHz}}$ (Jy) | $\Delta S_{857\,\text{GHz}}$ (Jy) | EXT | Cirrus | H-ATLAS ID | Other ID | $S_{350\,\mu\text{m}}$ (Jy) | $\Delta S_{350\,\mu\text{m}}$ (Jy) | $z_{\text{spec}}$ | $D$ (arcmin) |
|----|------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|------------|
| 1  | G223.40+22.96 | 127.935  | 1.659    | 10.751          | 1.940           | 1   | 0.219  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 2  | G224.33+24.38 | 129.583  | 1.602    | 9.924           | 1.209           | 1   | 0.188  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 3  | G224.70+24.60 | 129.940  | 1.415    | 6.077           | 0.894           | 1   | 0.156  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 4  | G224.73+23.79 | 129.253  | 0.998    | 8.440           | 1.650           | 1   | 0.156  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 5  | G226.70+24.89 | 131.101  | –0.013   | 6.987           | 1.392           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 6  | G226.98+26.25 | 132.398  | 0.454    | 6.256           | 1.261           | 1   | 0.109  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 7  | G227.24+24.51 | 131.018  | –0.629   | 7.291           | 0.895           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 8  | G227.26+24.72 | 131.206  | –0.540   | 3.234           | 0.917           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 9  | G227.58+24.57 | 131.222  | –0.863   | 8.093           | 1.194           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 10 | G227.75+30.24 | 136.180  | 1.886    | 13.259          | 2.118           | 1   | 0.078  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 11 | G230.55+31.91 | 138.859  | 0.711    | 1.535           | 0.406           | 0   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 12 | G230.97+32.31 | 139.381  | 0.614    | 0.872           | 1.323           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 13 | G231.25+32.05 | 139.284  | 0.279    | 3.429           | 0.769           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 14 | G231.38+32.24 | 139.511  | 0.281    | 2.863           | 2.249           | 1   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 15 | G231.43+32.10 | 139.413  | 0.173    | 4.038           | 0.539           | 0   | 0.125  |            |          |                 |                 |           |            |
| 16 | G263.84+57.55 | 173.088  | 0.810    | 1.990           | 0.434           | 0   | 0.047  | J113221.5+004814 | NGC 3720 | 1.2149 | 0.0364 | 0.0198 | 0.405 | 0.078  | 1.998 |

Notes. Planck flux densities and their associated errors are taken from the ERCSC GAUFLUX column. Only the H-ATLAS sources with flux density $S_{350\,\mu\text{m}} > 0.3$ Jy have been included in the table (blank spaces mean that no H-ATLAS source brighter than 0.3 Jy at 350 µm are associated to the ERCSC detection). Object PLCKERC G263.84+57.55 is a blend of 2 H-ATLAS sources, each with $S_{350\,\mu\text{m}} > 0.3$ Jy. All redshifts are spectroscopic. In the case of G270.59+58.52 the redshift refers to the strongly lensed galaxy G12H29.
the larger Planck beam area and weighting by the Planck beam response. The effect of the different central wavelengths can be taken into account by means of SED colour correction, as will be described in Sect. 3.2. A review of the technical details of the ERCSC and SPIRE flux density estimates used in the catalogues is beyond the scope of this work. ERCSC photometry is described in Planck Collaboration (2011b) and Aatrokoski et al. (2011); SPIRE photometry is described in Rigby et al. (2011); both catalogues have passed strict internal and external validation. For pointlike sources, we assume that the flux density estimates that are given in both catalogues are accurate, within the calibration uncertainties of their experiments. However, it must be noted that the different ways in which the photometry of extended sources is obtained in the ERCSC and in the H-ATLAS phase 1 catalogues can affect the comparison. The H-ATLAS catalogues use aperture photometry scaled to the optical size of the sources (Rigby et al. 2011). The Planck ERCSC contains several types of photometric measurements for each source; the default aperture photometry information is listed in the ERCSC “FLUX” column, but other photometric measurements may be more appropriate in certain circumstances. As described in the Planck Explanatory Supplement to the ERCSC (Aatrokoski et al. 2011), for extended sources it may be better to use the Gaussian-fit photometry.

Fig. 5. SPIRE images at 350 µm showing postage stamps of the Planck ERCSC sources at 857 GHz in the H-ATLAS GAMA-09 field. The images are 400 arcsec wide and the red crosses indicate the ERCSC position for each source. The full ERCSC name of the objects has been abbreviated in the captions for conciseness.
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Fig. 6. SPIRE images at 350 µm showing postage stamps of the Planck ERCSC sources at 857 GHz in the H-ATLAS GAMA-12 field. The images are 400 arcsec wide and the red crosses indicate the ERCSC position for each source.

Fig. 7. SPIRE images at 350 µm showing postage stamps of the Planck ERCSC sources at 857 GHz in the H-ATLAS GAMA-15 field. The images are 400 arcsec wide and the red crosses indicate the ERCSC position for each source.

listed in the ERCSC “GAUFLUX” column instead of a fixed aperture photometry. Since a significant fraction of the sources in our sample at 857 GHz are flagged as extended in the ERCSC, we have compared the H-ATLAS flux densities to both the fixed aperture photometry (“FLUX”) and the Gaussian-fit (“GAUFLUX”) ERCSC flux densities. We find that at the lowest fluxes FLUX and GAUFLUX work similarly well, while at bright fluxes GAUFLUX is more consistent with Herschel photometry (maybe because many bright ERCSC sources are extended). Therefore, for the remainder of this paper, we will use GAUFLUX when referring to Planck photometry.

3.1. ERCSC-857 GHz and H-ATLAS 350 µm flux densities

According to the technical specifications of their respective instruments, the Planck/HFI 857 GHz and the Herschel/SPIRE 350 µm channels have almost exactly the same central
wavelength and roughly the same bandwidth. This makes it easy to directly compare the flux density estimations of the ERCSC sources present in the H-ATLAS fields. To take into account the different angular resolutions of Herschel and Planck, we calculated an effective Herschel 350 μm flux density by summing the flux densities, corrected for the effect of the Planck beam, of the sources listed in the H-ATLAS phase 1 catalogue around the ERCSC positions. We assumed a circular, Gaussian beam of FWHM = 4.23 arcmin (Planck Collaboration 2011b).

Figure 8 shows the Planck 857 GHz flux densities compared to Herschel 350 μm flux densities for those ERCSC sources that have at least one \( S_{\text{H-ATLAS}} \geq 250 \) mJy. All these sources lie in the GAMA-12 or GAMA-15 fields. According to Aatrokoski et al. (2011), the ERCSC flux densities below \( \sim 1.3 \) Jy are boosted by the well-known selection bias (sources sitting on top of positive noise plus confusion plus Galactic emission fluctuations that dominate the contribution to the measured flux densities are more likely to be detected). Excluding the large edge-on spiral NGC 5746, which will be discussed below, for \( S_{\text{H-ATLAS}} \geq 10 \) Jy we see a good agreement between Herschel and Planck flux densities. We find \( (S_{\text{H-ATLAS}} - S_{\text{ERCSC}}) > 0.1 \) Jy. The relative flux density difference for the same definition, as follows for a 5% underestimate of ERCSC flux densities.

\[
\epsilon = 100 \times \left( \frac{S_{\text{H-ATLAS}} - S_{\text{ERCSC}}}{S_{\text{H-ATLAS}}} \right),
\]

Figure 8. ERCSC 857 GHz flux densities compared with the 350 μm flux densities of the brightest H-ATLAS sources inside the Planck beam (squares). The dashed line indicates the \( S_{\text{ATLAS}} = S_{\text{ERCSC}} \) identity. The filled circles show the summed flux densities, weighted with a Gaussian beam centred on the ERCSC position and with FWHM = 4.23 arcmin (Planck Collaboration 2011b). Only the ERCSC sources with at least one Herschel counterpart with flux density \( S_{\text{H-ATLAS}} > 0.25 \) Jy are shown in this plot (see text for further details). The outlier with ERCSC flux density \( \sim 10 \) Jy is the edge-on spiral galaxy NGC 5746 (object #28 in Table 1, see discussion in the main text). The outlier with ERCSC flux density \( \sim 2 \) Jy is the G12H29 (source #18 in Table 1), to be discussed in Sect. 5.

Table 2. ERCSC sources at 545 GHz and their H-ATLAS 500 μm counterparts inside a 4.47 arcmin radius circle around the ERCSC position.

| ID | Name                  | RA (deg)  | Dec (deg)  | \( S_{545 \text{GHz}} \) (Jy) | \( \Delta S_{545 \text{GHz}} \) | EXT CIRRUS | H-ATLAS ID   | Other ID                  | \( S_{500 \mu m} \) (Jy) | \( \Delta S_{500 \mu m} \) (Jy) | \( z_{\text{spec}} \) | D (arcmin) |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 3  | G224.70+24.61          | 129.951   | 1.422      | 1.543                         | 0.517                         | 0          | 0.156        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 6  | G227.97+26.25          | 132.394   | 0.458      | 2.185                         | 0.647                         | 1          | 0.109        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 8  | G227.22+24.71          | 131.198   | -0.550     | 3.718                         | 1.536                         | 1          | 0.125        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 9  | G227.57+25.56          | 131.215   | -0.863     | 4.234                         | 1.194                         | 1          | 0.125        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 10 | G227.77+30.23          | 136.181   | 1.869      | 4.554                         | 1.168                         | 1          | 0.078        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 29 | G230.17+32.05          | 138.809   | 1.055      | 1.191                         | 0.463                         | 0          | 0.141        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 13 | G231.44+32.10          | 139.420   | 0.174      | 1.410                         | 0.389                         | 0          | 0.125        |                          |                           |                             |                          |             |
| 18 | G270.59+58.54          | 176.648   | -0.199     | 1.358                         | 0.610                         | 0.031      | J114637.9-001132 G12H29 0.298 | 0.008 | 3.259 | 0.746 |             |
| 20 | G277.36+59.21          | 180.094   | -1.097     | 4.546                         | 0.419                         | 0.047      | J120023.2-010000 NGC 4030 5.661 | 0.052 | 0.0048 | 0.229 |             |
| 21 | G245.35+54.85          | 215.603   | -0.381     | 1.151                         | 0.415                         | 0.016      | J142223.4-002131 NGC 5514 1.441 | 0.033 | 0.0055 | 0.460 |             |
| 24 | G351.01+52.12          | 220.047   | -0.292     | 2.213                         | 0.524                         | 0.078      | J144011.1-001725 NGC 5713 2.278 | 0.035 | 0.0063 | 0.141 |             |
| 25 | G351.21+51.96          | 220.242   | -0.327     | 1.275                         | 0.439                         | 0.078      | J144056.2-001906 NGC 5719 1.817 | 0.073 | 0.0057 | 0.729 |             |
| 26 | G353.14+54.45          | 219.414   | 2.290      | 1.551                         | 0.433                         | 0.062      | J143740.9+021729 NGC 5746 2.210 | 0.046 | 0.0055 | 0.409 |             |
| 28 | G354.97+52.95          | 221.236   | 1.956      | 3.456                         | 0.534                         | 0.062      | J144455.9+015719 NGC 5746 2.686 | 0.081 | 0.0058 | 0.204 |             |

Notes. Planck flux densities and their associated errors are taken from the ERCSC GAUFLUX column. Only the H-ATLAS sources with flux density \( S_{500 \mu m} \geq 0.3 \) Jy have been included in the table (blank spaces mean that no H-ATLAS source brighter than 0.3 Jy at 500 μm are associated to the ERCSC detection). In the case of G270.59+58.54 the redshift refers to the strongly lensed galaxy G12H29. The ID numbers correspond to the counterparts of these objects in Table 1, except for the case of G230.17+32.05 which has no clear counterpart in that table.
is obtained for this object, which is more consistent with the 857 GHz value. A revised version of the phase I H-ATLAS catalogue, which deals more carefully with very extended sources, solves this discrepancy (L. Dunne, priv. comm.).

3.2. ERCSC-545 GHz and H-ATLAS 500 μm flux densities

The comparison between the Planck 545 GHz and the SPIRE 500 μm flux densities is less straightforward. The central frequency of the 500 μm channel is ~600 GHz, significantly higher than that of the nearest Planck channel (545 GHz). A colour correction is thus necessary. From the mean SED of IRAS PSCz galaxies determined by Serjeant & Harrison (2005), we find \( \frac{S_{500}}{S_{545}} \approx 1.35 \). For the comparison with Planck we scaled down the H-ATLAS flux densities by this factor, except for the rich clump of low-flux galaxies, for which we adopted a correction factor of 1.1 for the strongly lensed galaxy at \( z = 3.259 \) and of 1.3 for the surrounding H-ATLAS sources, assumed to be at \( z \leq 1 \). These factors were calculated using the SED of H-ATLAS J142413.9+022304, a strongly lensed sub-mm galaxy at \( z = 4.24 \) (Cox et al. 2011), for the strongly lensed galaxy and the SED of SMM J2135-0102 (“The Cosmic Eyelash”; Ivison et al. 2010; Swinbank et al. 2010), that Lapi et al. (2011) found to work well for many high-z H-ATLAS galaxies. We denote the colour-corrected flux by the symbol \( S^* \).

Figure 9 compares the Planck 545 GHz flux density with that of the brightest source inside the Planck beam (filled squares) and with that obtained summing the flux densities of H-ATLAS sources within the Planck beam, corrected for the effect of the beam response (FWHM = 4.47 arcmin) function and the colour correction (filled circles). Only the Planck ERCSC 545 GHz sources that have at least one H-ATLAS counterpart with (not colour-corrected) \( S_{545} \approx 250 \) mJy are shown in the plot. Again NGC 5746 and the clump around G270.59+58.52 stand out for their high ERCSC-to-H-ATLAS flux density ratios. Excluding these, we find, after the colour correction, \( \frac{S^*_H - S^*_E}{S^*_E} \approx -0.16 \) Jy, with a dispersion of \( \approx 0.25 \) Jy for sources with \( S^*_H > 1 \) Jy. The corresponding relative difference is \( (e) \approx -7.5\% \) with dispersion \( \sigma_e = 13.5\% \). This result, however, was obtained from a very small sample of five sources and cannot be considered to be statistically meaningful.

4. Contamination by Galactic cirrus

The GAMA-09 field is more contaminated by Galactic emission than the other two GAMA fields (Braico et al. 2011). None of the 15 ERCSC 857 GHz sources, in this field with \( S^*_E \) in the range 1.2–3.5 Jy, have a plausible Herschel counterpart. The summed flux densities of the faint Herschel sources within the Planck beam fall well short of accounting for the ERCSC flux densities. A visual inspection of Fig. 5 clearly re-inforces the idea that the ERCSC sources in this region of the sky are not associated with bright Herschel galaxies. All but two of the ERCSC sources in the GAMA-09 have a cirrus flag \( \geq 0.125 \) and all but two (different from the previous two objects) are labelled as extended in the ERCSC. It is thus likely that most of the flux density within the Planck beam comes from Galactic cirrus. The situation is much better in the GAMA-12 and GAMA-15 fields. In the former, only one (out of five) 857 GHz ERCSC source does not have an H-ATLAS counterpart with \( S_{H-ATLAS} \geq 250 \) mJy. Somewhat surprisingly, this source is not labelled as extended in the ERCSC and has a relatively low cirrus flag (0.0625). One of the two ERCSC 545 GHz sources

![Fig. 9. ERCSC flux densities at 545 GHz compared with the colour-corrected 500 μm flux densities of the brightest H-ATLAS sources inside the Planck beam (squares). The dashed line indicates the \( S_{545} = S_{500} \) identity. The filled circles show the colour-corrected summed flux densities, weighted with a Gaussian beam centred on the ERCSC position and with FWHM = 4.47 arcmin (Planck Collaboration 2011b). Only the ERCSC sources with at least one Herschel counterpart with (not colour-corrected) flux density \( S_{H-ATLAS} \geq 0.25 \) Jy are shown in this plot. The outlier with ERCSC flux density \( \sim 3.5 \) Jy is the edge-on spiral galaxy NGC 5746. The outlier with ERCSC flux density \~1 Jy is the G12H29 source to be discussed in Sect. 5.](image-url)

5. The strongly lensed Herschel/Planck source H-ATLAS J114637.9-001132 at \( z = 3.26 \)

The ERCSC object # 18, PLC358 G270.59+58.52, shown in panel (c) of Fig. 6 and in Fig. 10, has some unusual characteristics that make it interesting and worthy of further study. Eleven out of the 12 matches between ERCSC sources found at 857 GHz and H-ATLAS sources with \( S_{H-ATLAS} > 250 \) mJy are associated with nearby quiescent galaxies detected in the optical. One source, however, has no bright optical counterpart. Instead, it is associated with a clump of sources with low Herschel flux densities (as can be better appreciated in Fig. 11) grouped around a bright Herschel source, HATLAS J114637.9-001132, alias G12H29, whose flux peaks at 350 μm. Its Planck colour is also unusual, as can be
seen in Fig. 12 where G12H29 is indicated by a red dot. This source was already a target for spectroscopic sub-mm follow-up of candidate lensed galaxies (see e.g. Negrello et al. 2010). A CO spectroscopic redshift of $z = 3.259$ has been obtained for this source (Harris et al. 2012; Van der Werf et al., in prep.). Recent LABOCA data do suggest the presence of other sources in the same clump with SPIRE-to-870 flux ratios that match those of the $z = 3.26$ source, providing indirect evidence for other sources associated with it at the same redshift (Clements et al., in prep.).

The SDSS DR7 (Abazajian et al. 2009) shows a dense clump just on top of G12H29. Fu et al. (2012) have studied G12H29 and the SDSS clump in detail and determined the lensing nature of HATLAS J114637.9-001132 during a Keck laser guide star adaptive optics imaging ($J$ and $K_s$-band) programme of bright Herschel 500 µm sources from H-ATLAS. The $K_s$-band image shows complex filamentary structures that do not appear at $J$-band. Observations with the SubMillimeter Array (SMA) reveal two 880 µm sources with flux densities of 31 mJy and 27 mJy, separated by 3′. In their work, Fu et al. (2012) show that the observations can be nicely explained by a lens model in which the lens is a rather complex system located at $z \sim 1$. The photometric redshifts of the optical sources around the lensed object have been determined using SDSS $ugriz$ + UKIDSS $YJHK$ photometry using the publicly available photo-$z$ code EAZY (Brammer et al. 2008). The Keck $K$-band data were not used for the photo-$z$ calculation. For the two central lensing galaxies, their blended photometry indicates a photo-$z$ of 1.076 (the 68% confidence interval is 0.982 to 1.305), which is substantially higher than the SDSS DR8 photo-$z$ (0.71). For a more detailed discussion on the lens, the reader is referred to Fu et al. (2012).

Apart from the SDSS clump already described, there is an unusually rich condensation of other low-flux H-ATLAS objects within the Planck beam centred on G12H29. Several of these sources have red Herschel colours. We have determined photometric redshifts for these objects using the SMM J2135-0102 SED, that was shown to work quite well for $z \geq 1$ (González-Nuevo et al. 2012; Lapi et al. 2011). We find that four out of the six H-ATLAS sources that are located inside a circle of radius $\sigma_{857} = 4.23/2 \sqrt{2}\log 2$ arcmin (Planck Collaboration 2011b) centred on G12H29 have $0.75 < z_{\text{phot}} < 1.25$. We checked that other photo-$z$ methods (e.g. Clements et al., in prep.) produce answers that are broadly consistent with those from the Lapi et al. (2011) method. However, these photo-$z$ are calculated using only the three SPIRE bands and are therefore uncertain. For those H-ATLAS objects that can be matched to SDSS galaxies, we recalculated the photo-$z$ using the optical data. Our results seem to indicate that most of these clump sources have lower redshifts ($z < 0.3$ than estimated using SPIRE data alone.

To test if the overdensity we observe around HATLAS J114637.9-001132 is statistically significant, we randomly selected 1000 Herschel sources and counted the number of galaxies in circles with the same radius $\sigma_{857}$. The median
number of neighbours is 1, with a standard deviation of 1.2. None of the sources in the control sample has a number of neighbours equal to or larger than H-ATLAS J114637.9-001132. Following a bootstrap-type argument and realizing that we can divide the survey area into 30 257 independent cells of size 8.95 × 10^-4 (30 cells). Using a Bayesian approach and the binomial distribution (Wall & Jenkins 2003), we find that the 99.99% confidence interval for that fraction is [0.4422 × 10^-4, 1.8736 × 10^-3] (narrowest interval that includes the mode and encompasses 99.99% cases, S. Andreon, priv. comm.). We conclude that the overdensity observed around G12H29 is statistically significant, but given our limited knowledge about the redshift distribution of the clump objects it is unclear whether the clump is a real association of objects at the same redshift or a random alignment of galaxies at very different distances. Our current data seem to favour this last interpretation (a low-redshift clump at z < 0.3 plus the lens SDSS clump at z ~ 1 plus the lensed galaxy at z = 3.259), but the large uncertainties of photo-z estimates make it impossible to rule out other possibilities at this point.

The large Planck beam means that there is considerable potential for source confusion to affect the colours. The H-ATLAS survey has detected at ≥5σ in the Herschel 350 μm band (equivalent to the Planck 857 GHz channel), sources with a total flux density of S$^{H\text{-ATLAS}}$ = (0.52 ± 0.01) Jy (taking into account the effect of a Gaussian beam with FWHM = 4.23 arcmin centred on the Planck position) to be compared with the ERCSC flux density S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$ = 2.15 ± 0.83 Jy. Again allowing for the effect of the Planck beam (with FWHM = 4.47 arcmin in this case), the summed contributions of ≥5σ H-ATLAS sources at 500 μm is S$^{H\text{-ATLAS}}$ = (0.44 ± 0.02) Jy. Applying a colour correction of a factor of 1.1 for G12H29 and 1.3 for the other sources (assumed to be at redshift ≤1), we obtain S$^{H\text{-ATLAS}}$ = (0.38±0.01) Jy, compared with S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$ = (1.36 ± 0.61) Jy. This suggests that Planck measurements are boosted by a positive background fluctuation, which may also account for the fact that only one (out of nine) H-ATLAS sources with flux densities at 350 μm > 300 mJy and z ≥ 1, over the entire H-ATLAS phase 1 area, is associated with a Planck detection. Indeed, background fluctuations of the order of z=2 sigma are needed to make those sources detectable by Planck. The probability of such an event is so extremely low (just a few per cent for Gaussian fluctuations) that even a single occurrence can be considered a stroke of luck. Since the fluctuations are dominated by confusion and have a strong super-Gaussian tail, the frequency of these fluctuations is substantially higher than expected from Gaussian statistics. However, the probability that this fluctuation happens to be by chance on top of a strongly lensed galaxy is tiny (but hard to quantify without knowing the statistics of fluctuations). Therefore the most likely scenario is the one in which H-ATLAS J114637.9-001132 is associated with a clump of sources, most of which fall below the H-ATLAS detection limit, but their total integrated flux is seen as a positive fluctuation by Planck, due to its relatively large beam.

Figure 12 shows the distribution of F$_{545}$/F$_{353}$ vs. F$_{545}$/F$_{345}$ colours for the ERCSC sources in the H-ATLAS fields (black, orange, and big red dots) and the rest of ERCSC sources with [b] > 20” and with 3σ detections or better (small purple dots), compared to model SED colour tracks for two star-forming and one normal spiral galaxy templates going from z = 0 to z = 4.5 with a z = 0.5 interval. The black dots correspond to the sources we have classified as Galactic cirrus, whereas orange dots denote sources that are thought to be truly extragalactic. The red dot corresponds to G12H29. Its isolated position in the diagram suggests that there will be very few other objects like this in the ERCSC. However, the large photometric errors in Fig. 12 make it hard to extract strong statements from it.

6. Conclusions

A cross-correlation of the Planck ERCSC with the catalogue of Herschel-ATLAS sources detected in the phase 1 fields, covering 134.55 deg$^2$, has highlighted several problems that need to be solved to correctly interpret the data from the Planck sub-mm surveys.

 contamination by diffuse Galactic emission is a serious problem, as demonstrated by the fact that even in a region of moderate Galactic emission (GAMA-09) all 857 GHz ERCSC sources seem to be associated with cirrus. Therefore, to estimate e.g. the number counts of extragalactic sources, it is crucial to carefully select regions of low Galactic emission. A cirrus flag ≥0.125 and the “extended” flag, as defined in Planck Collaboration (2011b), are remarkably effective in picking up probable cirrus, but are not 100% reliable.

We find a good, essentially linear, correlation between ERCSC flux densities at 857 GHz and SPIRE flux densities at 500 μm above S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$ = 1.5 Jy. We also find a good correlation between ERCSC flux densities at 545 GHz for sources S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$ ≥ 1 Jy and SPIRE flux densities at 500 μm, after a colour correction has been applied to SPIRE flux densities to take into account the different central wavelengths of the bands. Excluding the large edge-on disk galaxy NGC 5746, whose H-ATLAS flux density is different form the ERCSC values probably due to resolution and background subtraction systematic effects, we find (S$^{\text{H\text{-ATLAS}}}$−S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$) = 0.1 Jy at 857 GHz and (S$^{\text{H\text{-ATLAS}}}$−S$^{\text{ERCSC}}$) = 0.16 Jy at 545 GHz. ERCSC flux densities are affected by flux boosting and have ≥30% uncertainties below ~1.3 Jy. The relative difference between Herschel and Planck flux densities is compatible with these error levels and the calibration uncertainties of both experiments. The mean difference between ERCSC and H-ATLAS positions for 857 GHz sources brighter than 1.5 Jy is 0.42 arcmin, with a dispersion of 0.17 arcmin, confirming the accuracy of ERCSC positions.

In addition to the contamination from Galactic thermal dust emission, the Planck sub-mm surveys are limited by confusion from faint sources within the beam, as expected (e.g. Negrello et al. 2004; Fernandez-Conde et al. 2008). A significant contribution to confusion fluctuations is clustering (Planck Collaboration 2011c). Occasionally, the confusion fluctuations may be dominated by a single protocluster of star-forming galaxies (Negrello et al. 2005). Alternatively, the confusion fluctuations may be caused by apparent clustering due to a random alignment of galaxies at different redshifts. We presented evidence suggesting that at least one object with an anomalous contamination from confusion fluctuations has been detected within the H-ATLAS phase 1 fields. This source is a mixture of a strongly lensed galaxy

5 Another interesting feature of this diagram, somewhat beyond the focus of this paper, are the eight isolated purple dots that appear in the lower left part of the plot: seven of them correspond to blazars identified in the ERCSC (López-Camiego et al. 2012).
at $z = 3.26$ surrounded by a statistically significant overdensity of faint galaxies detected by SPIRE. This unusual overdensity of faint galaxies plus an excess of confusion fluctuations at the same position has made it possible for the ERCSC to detect a high-redshift lensed galaxy that would otherwise be below the Planck detection limit. The available information is insufficient to reliably estimate the redshift of the galaxies in this clump, although there are some indications that at least the lensing galaxies are at $z \sim 1$. Upcoming PACS photometry and near-IR follow-up of the galaxies in this clump will allow us to better constrain the photometric redshifts of its galaxies. If the rest of the galaxies of the clump could be shown to be at the same redshift, this would represent an example showing the power of combining Planck and Herschel data. Such a combination may open a new window for the study of cluster evolution, since the main searches carried out so far at similar redshifts have selection functions that are different to that of sub-mm surveys. X-ray and Sunyaev-Zel’dovich (SZ) effect surveys preferentially find massive and evolved structures, dominated by passive early type galaxies; the body of work on SZ-detected clusters is growing quickly (Planck Collaboration 2011d, 2012; Williamson et al. 2011; Story et al. 2011; Stanford et al. 2012; Stalder et al. 2012) and maybe in a near future a number of objects similar to those discussed here will be directly observed. Optical/nearIR cluster-finding algorithms, depending on what detection technique is used, can be biased to red evolved galaxies (e.g. red sequence fitting) but this is not always the case (van Breukelen et al. 2006). The sub-mm selection could find clusters with a high level of star-formation activity, thus shedding light on this poorly known phase of their evolution (Michalowski et al. 2010).

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Although our statistics are too poor to reach definite conclusions, simple source-blending seems to be a less frequent problem: in only one case has an ERCSC 857 GHz source been resolved by Herschel into two similarly bright objects, and in general, the contribution of lower luminosity H-ATLAS sources to the flux density measured by Planck was minor (see Fig. 8).

In conclusion, we find that the higher sensitivity and higher angular resolution H-ATLAS maps provide key information for...
the interpretation of candidate sources extracted from Planck sub-mm maps. The phase 1 survey considered in this paper represents ~1/4 of the full H-ATLAS (550 deg²). Therefore, the results presented here will be substantially improved once the H-ATLAS survey is completed.

Of special interest is the possibility that Planck may be able to sample the tail of the distribution of high-z over-densities, providing unique information about both the early evolution of large-scale structure and galaxy formation and evolution in high-density environments.

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