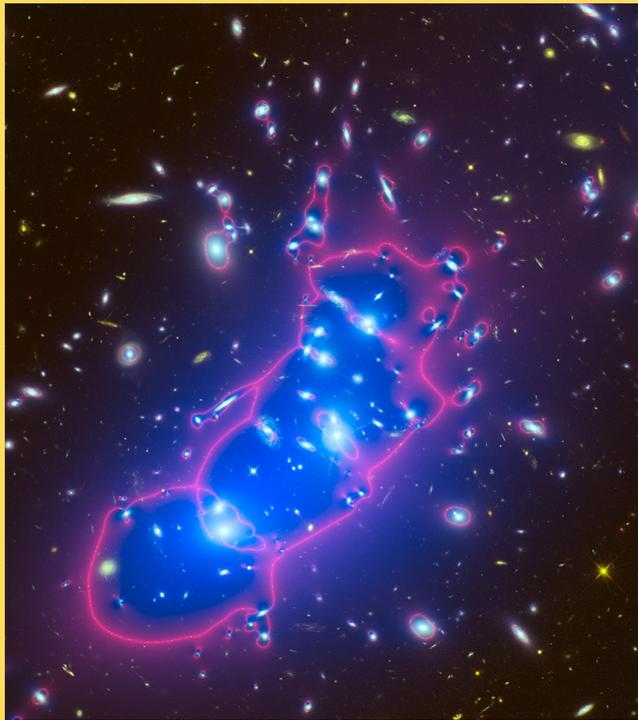


COSMOLOGY WITH CLUSTERS: FIRST RESULTS FROM HFF



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Yale

Collaborators

- **CATS** Jean-Paul Kneib, Johan Richard, Mathilde Jauzac, Hakim Atek, Eric Jullo, Marceau Limousin, Harald Ebeling, Benjamin Clement, Eiichi Egami
- **ILLUSTRIS** Lars Hernquist, Mark Vogelsberger, Volker Springel and the Illustris collaboration
- **Urmila Chadayammuri** (* poster)
- Anson D'Aloisio
- Massimo Meneghetti

Cosmology with cluster-lenses

Lensing tests of dark matter - comparison with LCDM simulations

Mass profiles of clusters: **concentration**

Substructure: abundance, profiles, spatial distribution

Density profiles of DM halos: inner and outer slopes

Shapes of dark matter halos

Higher order statistics: flexion, correlation function of substructure - pencil beam surveys, $P(k)$

Science by stacking

Lensing constraints on dark energy

Cosmography with strong lensing (CSL)

Triplet statistics

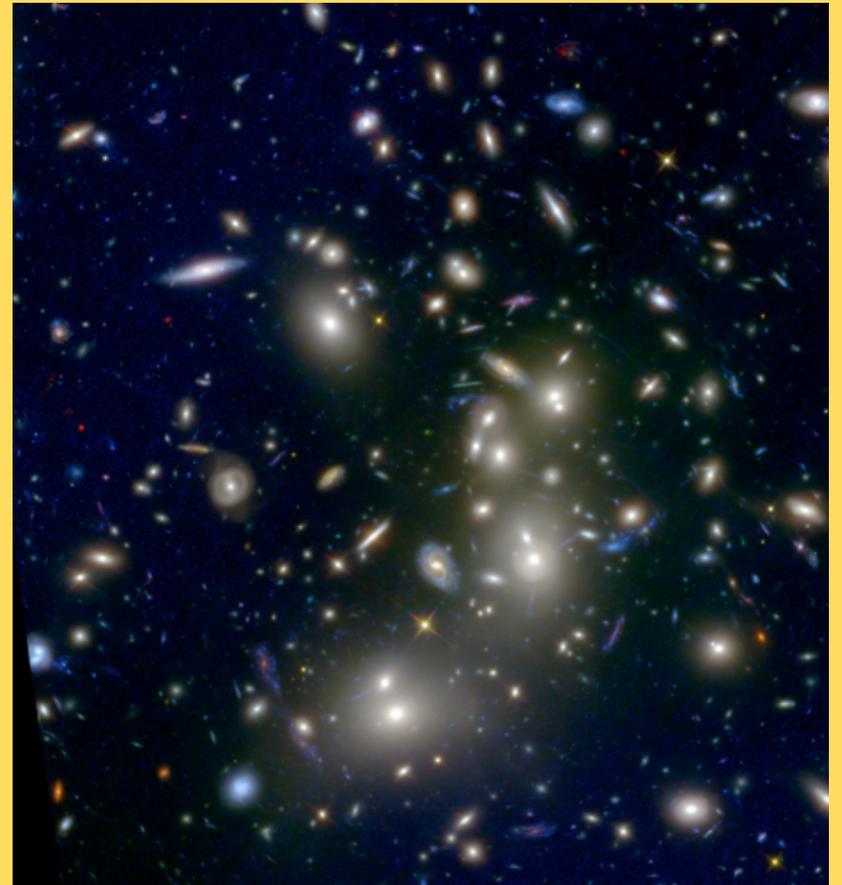
Lensing tests of the standard world model

Primordial Non-Gaussianity (Arc-statistics)

Growth of Structure and Structure Formation

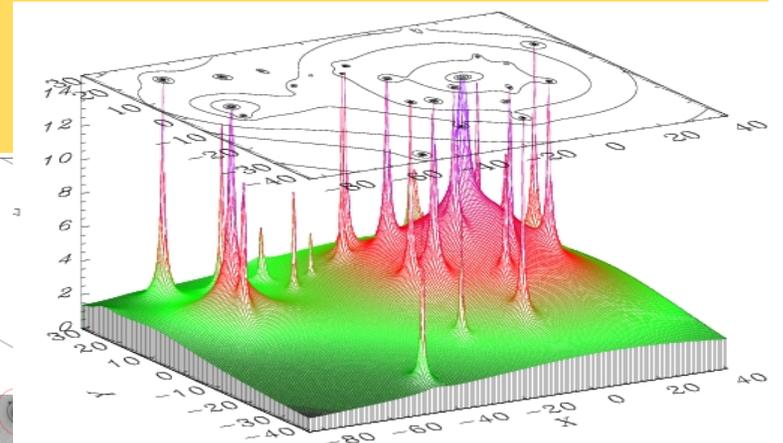
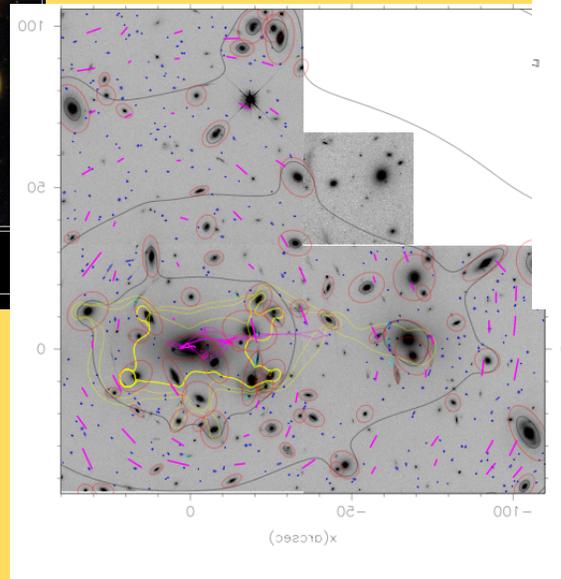
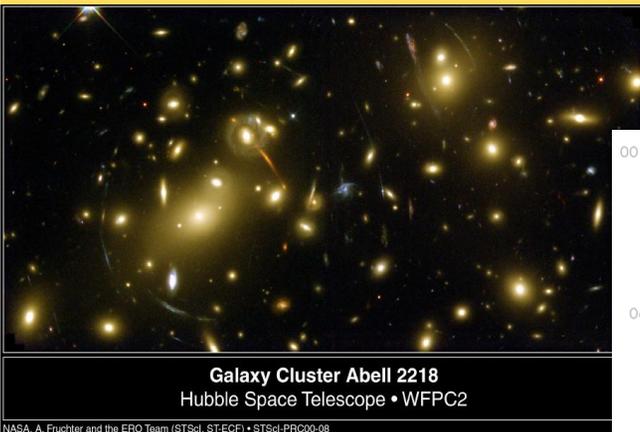


FF CLUSTERS MACS0416 & Abell2744



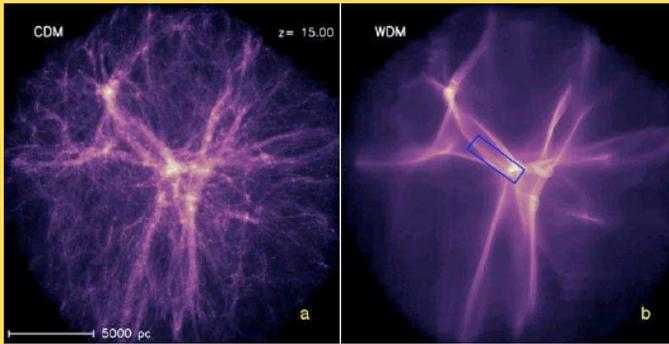
MAPPING SUBSTRUCTURE IN CLUSTER LENSES

$$\Phi_{cluster} = \sum_i \Phi_{smooth} + \sum_n \Phi_{perturbers}$$



PN & Kneib 1997; PN+ 2005; 2009; 2011

Granularity of DM - substructure

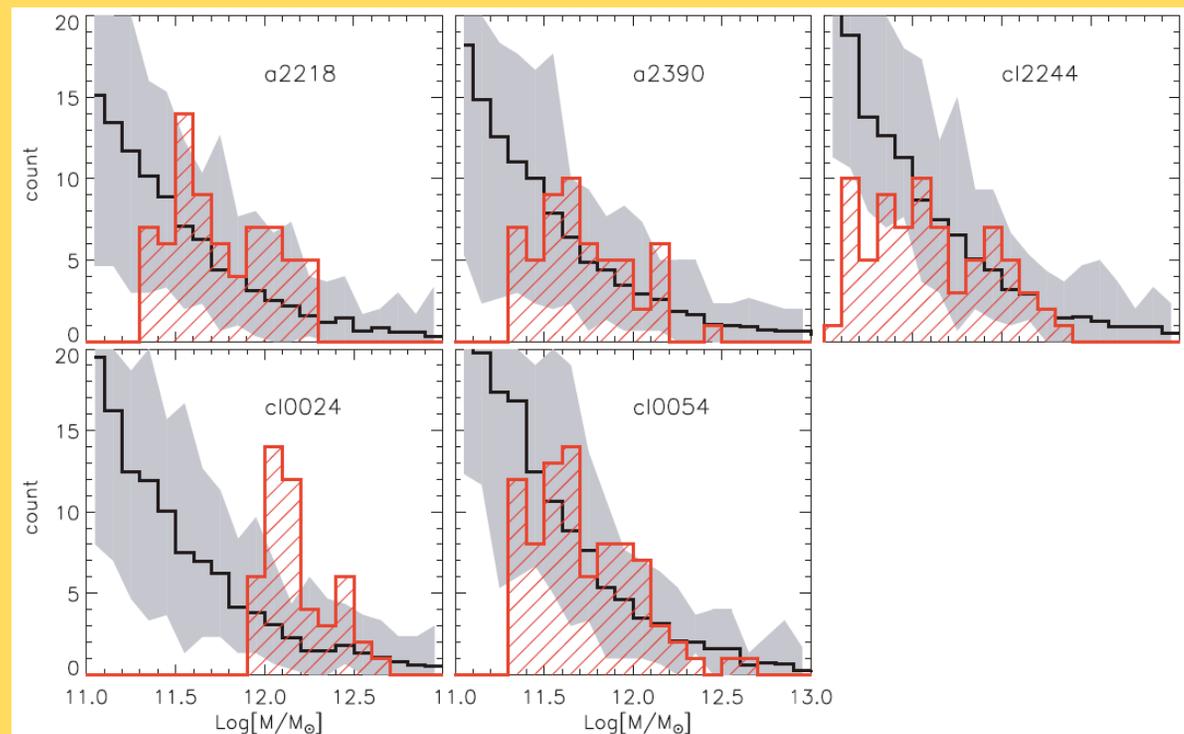


dependence on the nature of DM

substructure is reduced – small halos are heated as they move through larger ones, and tend to dissolve and merge into the larger structure in all self-interacting dark matter models

$$\frac{dn}{dm} \propto m^{-1.8}$$

Comparison with
LCDM simulations
Millenium



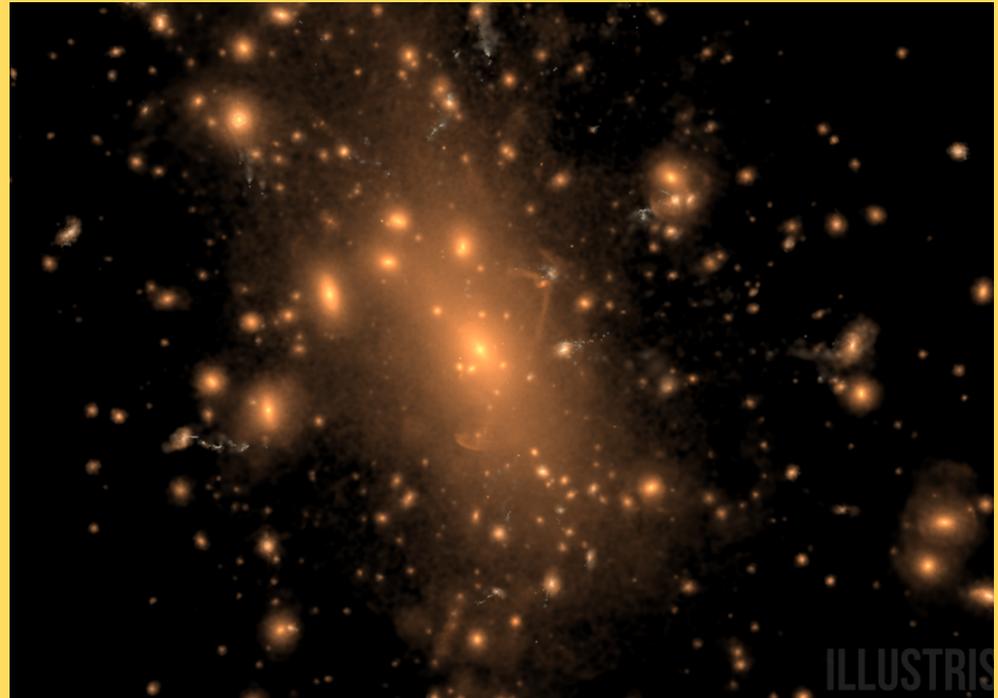
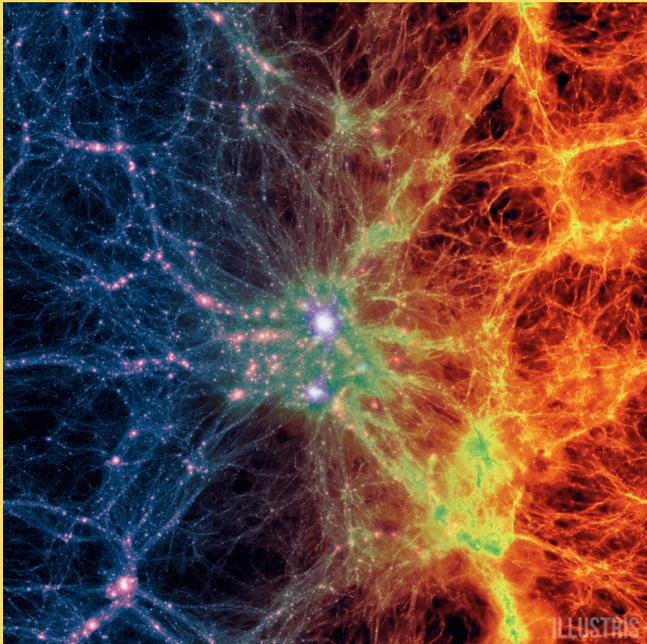
ILLUSTRIS

AREPO MOVING
MESH CODE

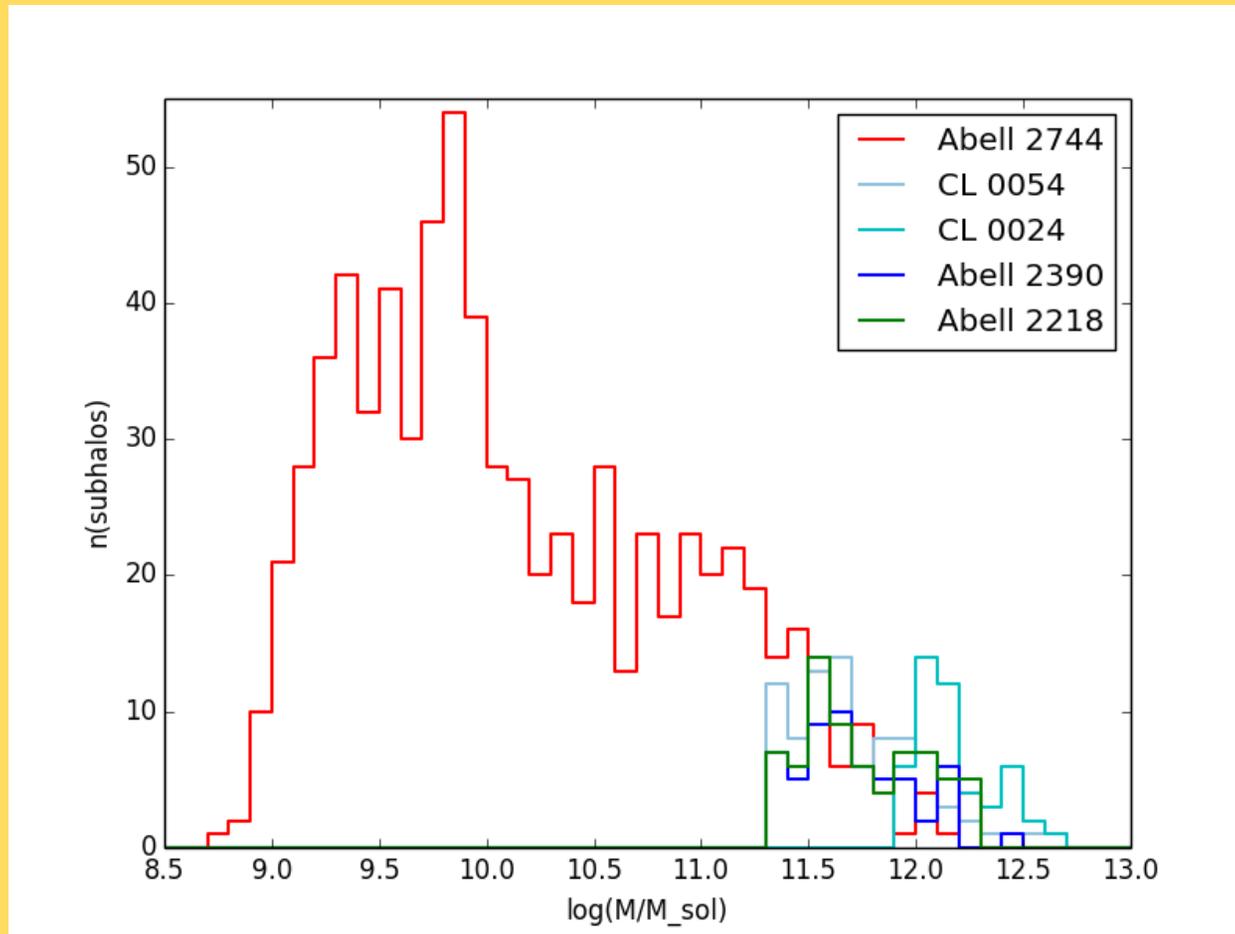
DM ONLY RUN
FULL PHYSICS RUN

name	volume [(Mpc) ³]	DM particles / hydro cells / MC tracers	$\epsilon_{\text{baryon}}/\epsilon_{\text{DM}}$ [pc]	$m_{\text{baryon}}/m_{\text{DM}}$ [10 ⁵ M _⊙]	$r_{\text{cell}}^{\text{min}}$ [pc]
Illustris-1	106.5 ³	$3 \times 1,820^3 \cong 18.1 \times 10^9$	710/1,420	12.6/62.6	48
Illustris-2	106.5 ³	$3 \times 910^3 \cong 2.3 \times 10^9$	1,420/2,840	100.7/501.0	98
Illustris-3	106.5 ³	$3 \times 455^3 \cong 0.3 \times 10^9$	2,840/5,680	805.2/4008.2	273
Illustris-Dark-1	106.5 ³	$1 \times 1,820^3$	710/1,420	-/75.2	-
Illustris-Dark-2	106.5 ³	1×910^3	1,420/2,840	-/601.7	-
Illustris-Dark-3	106.5 ³	1×455^3	2,840/5,680	-/4813.3	-

The initial conditions assume a Λ CDM cosmology consistent with WMAP-9 measurements, from which a linear power spectrum is used to create a random realization in a periodic box with side length $75 \text{ Mpc}/h = 106.5 \text{ Mpc}$, at a starting redshift of 127. A series of simulations are run at different resolutions, and a second set is run with only dark matter. The main simulation initially has $1820^3 = 6,028,568,000$ hydrodynamic cells, and the same number of DM particles and MC tracers (see table for more details, including mass resolutions and gravitational softening lengths). Evolving the main simulation to $z=0$ used 8,192 compute cores, a peak memory of 25 TB, and 19 million CPU hours.



Mapping substructure with the HST Frontier Fields

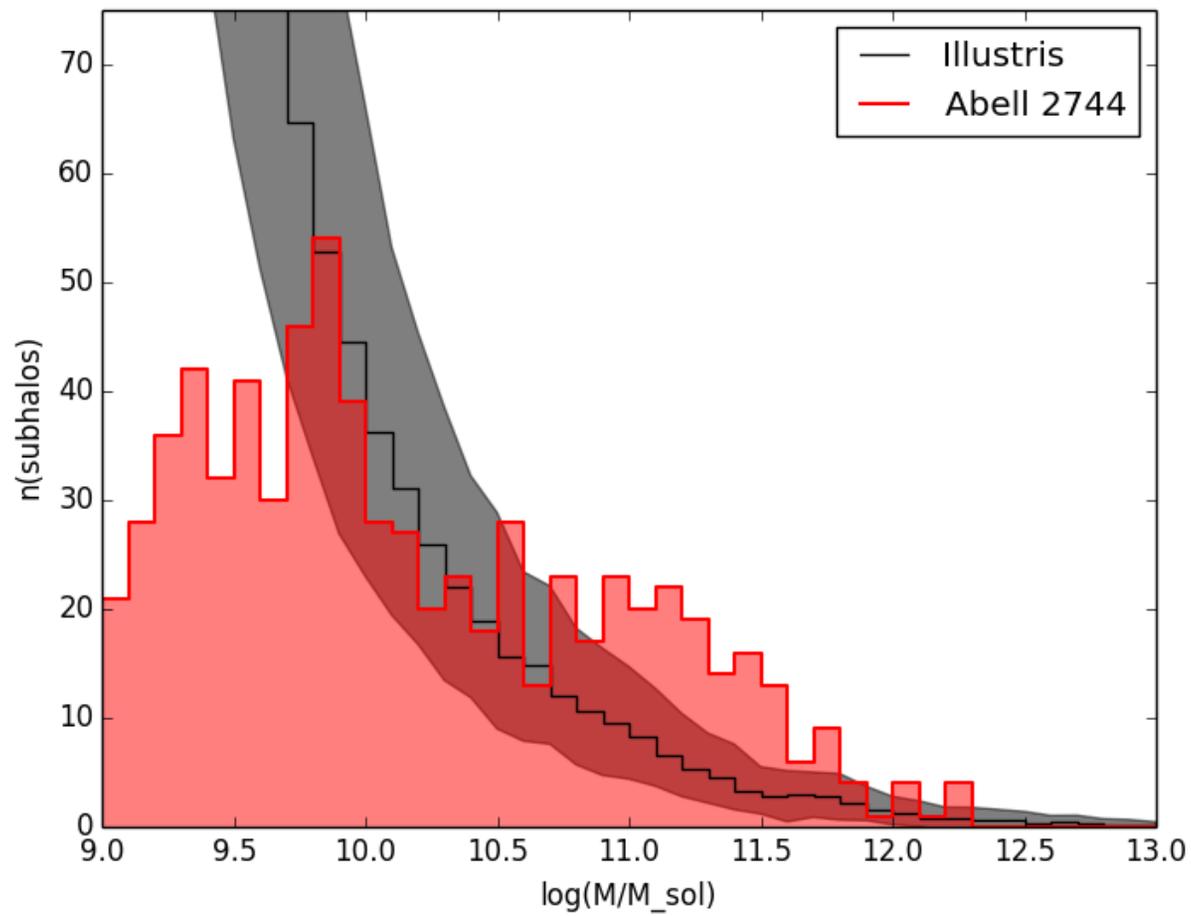


Jauzac+14 CATS

BEST FIT MODEL: d.o.f - 139, $\chi^2=2.04$ and RMS = 0.69"

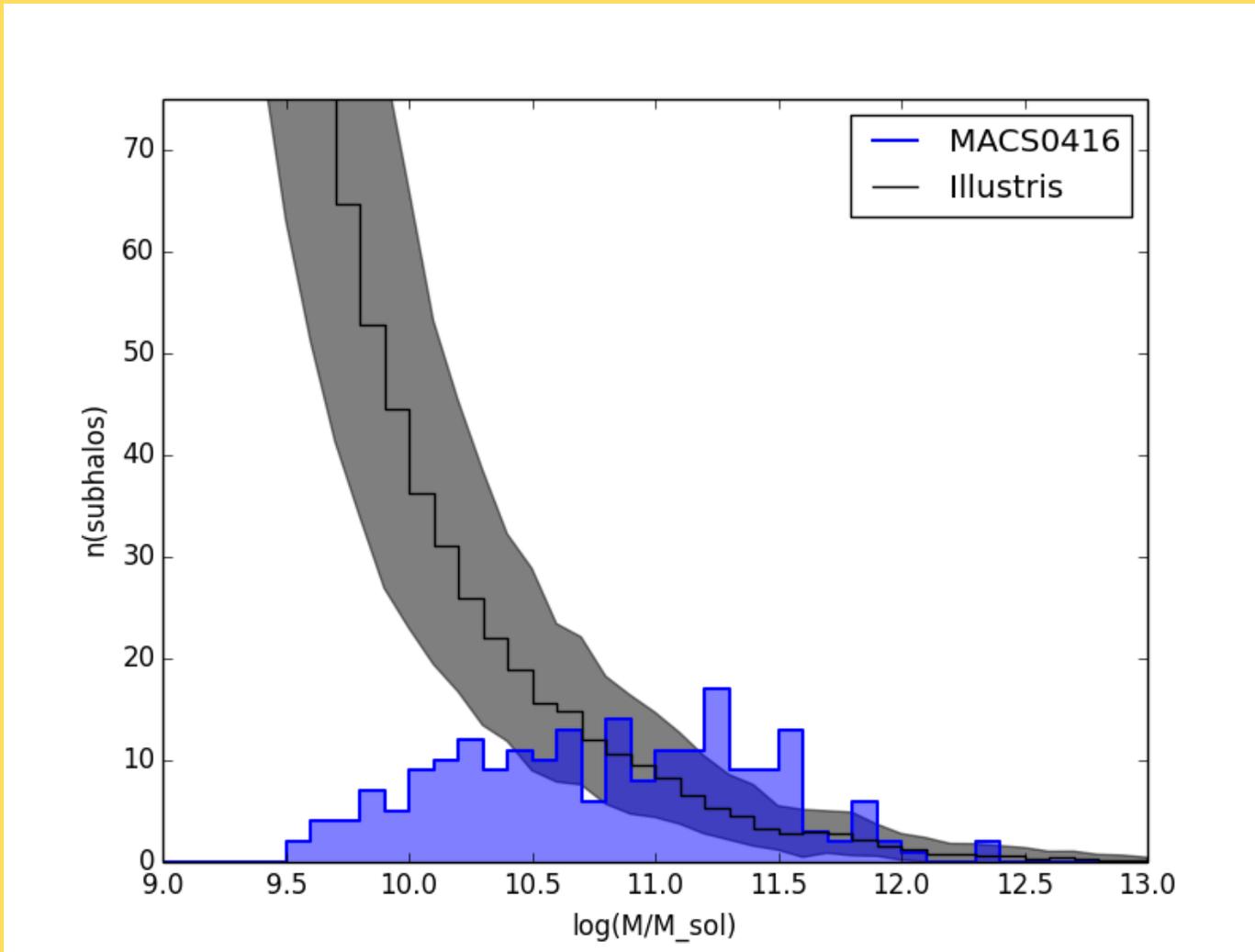
51 image families, 159 images, 2 large scale PIEMDs + 733 cluster galaxies

Comparison with Illustris LCDM clusters



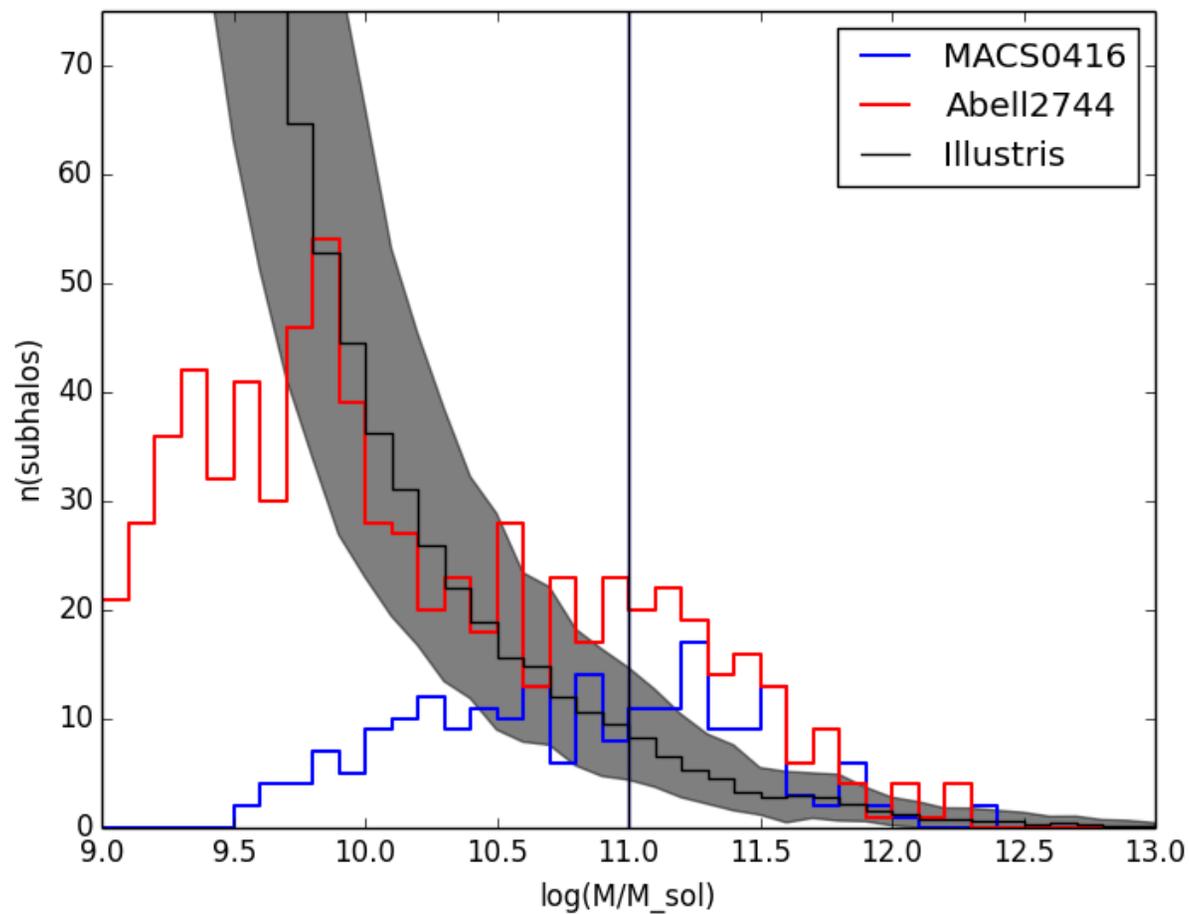
The subhalo mass function

Comparison with Illustris LCDM clusters



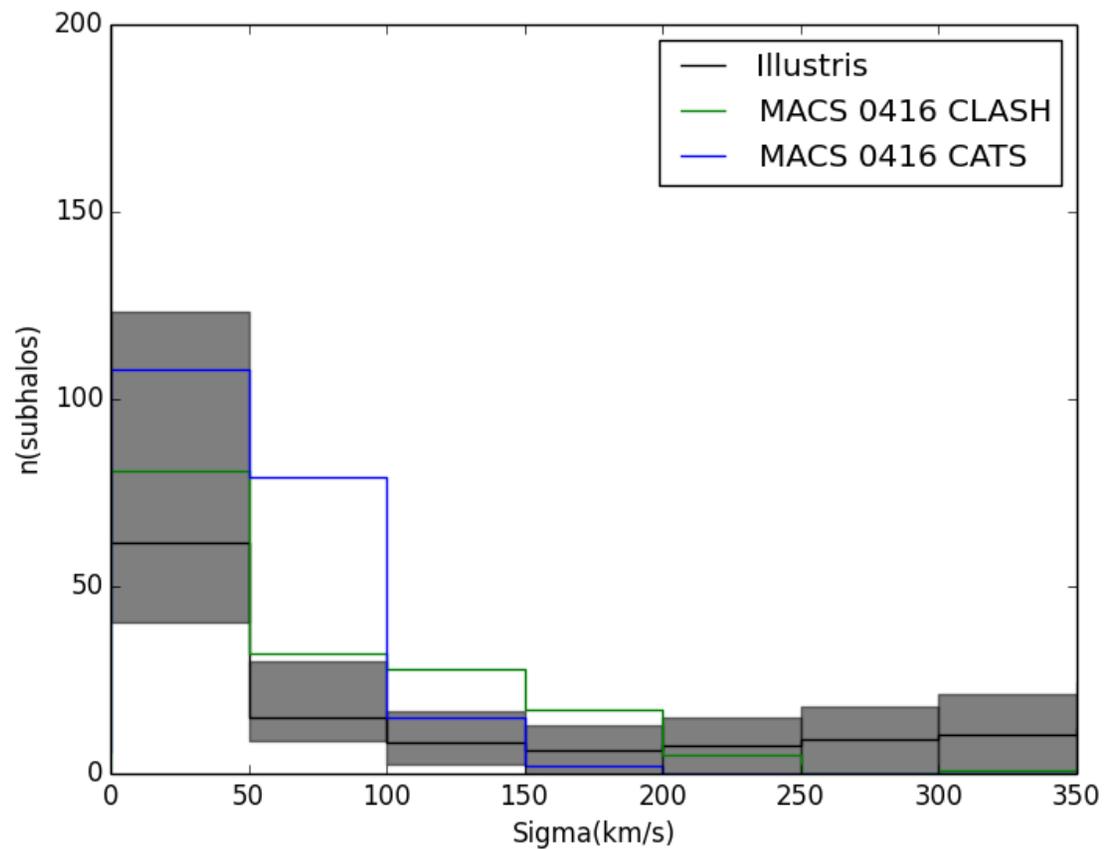
The subhalo mass function

Comparison with Illustris LCDM clusters

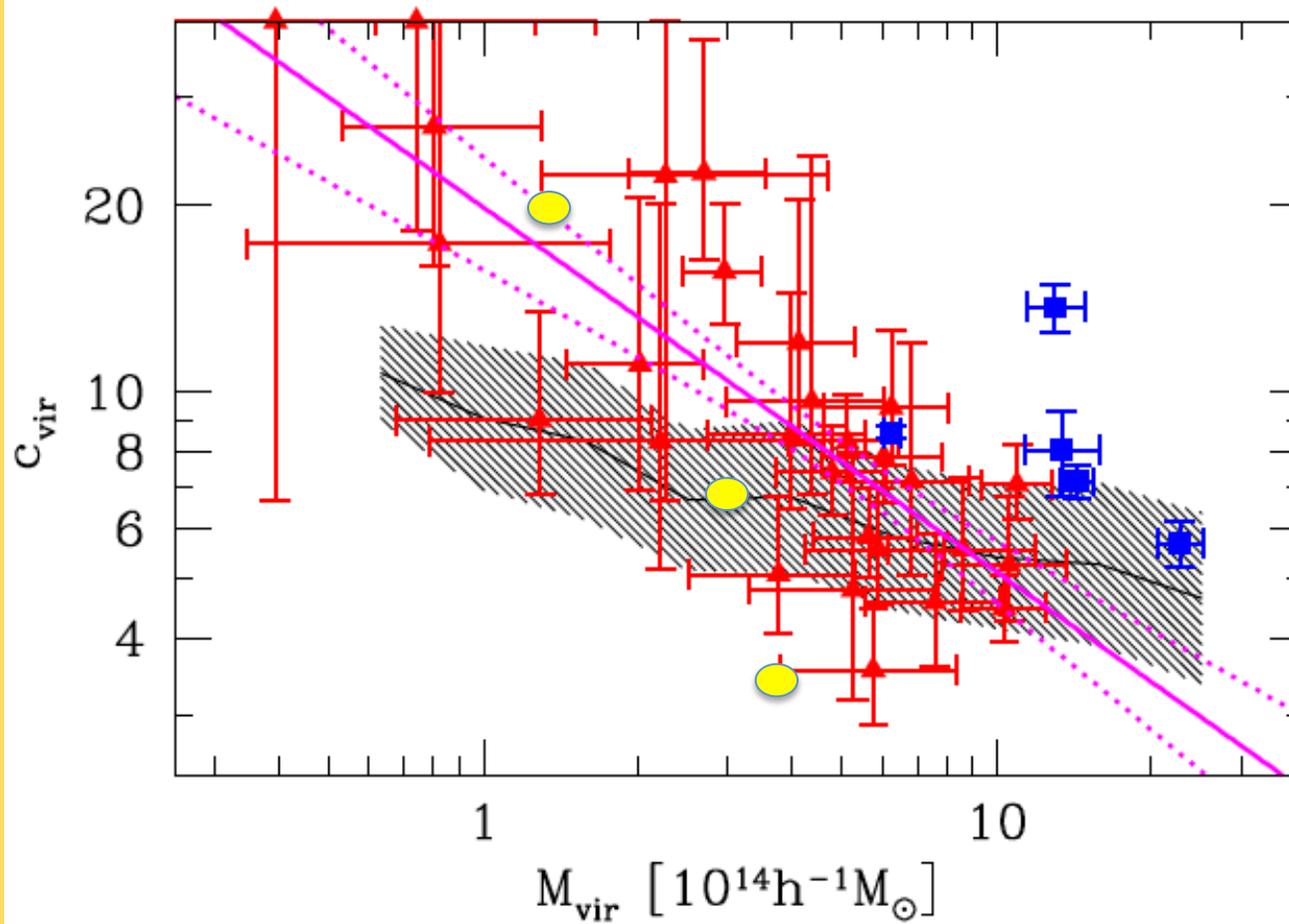


The subhalo mass function

Comparison with Illustris LCDM clusters

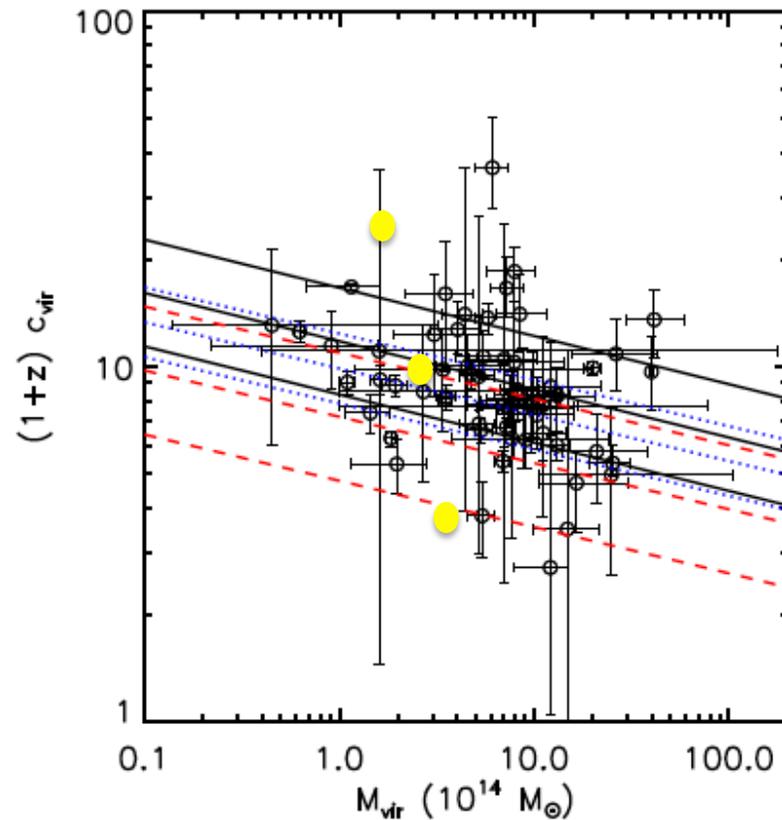


Concentration-Mass Relation



Oguri+ 2011; Ishigaki+ 2014

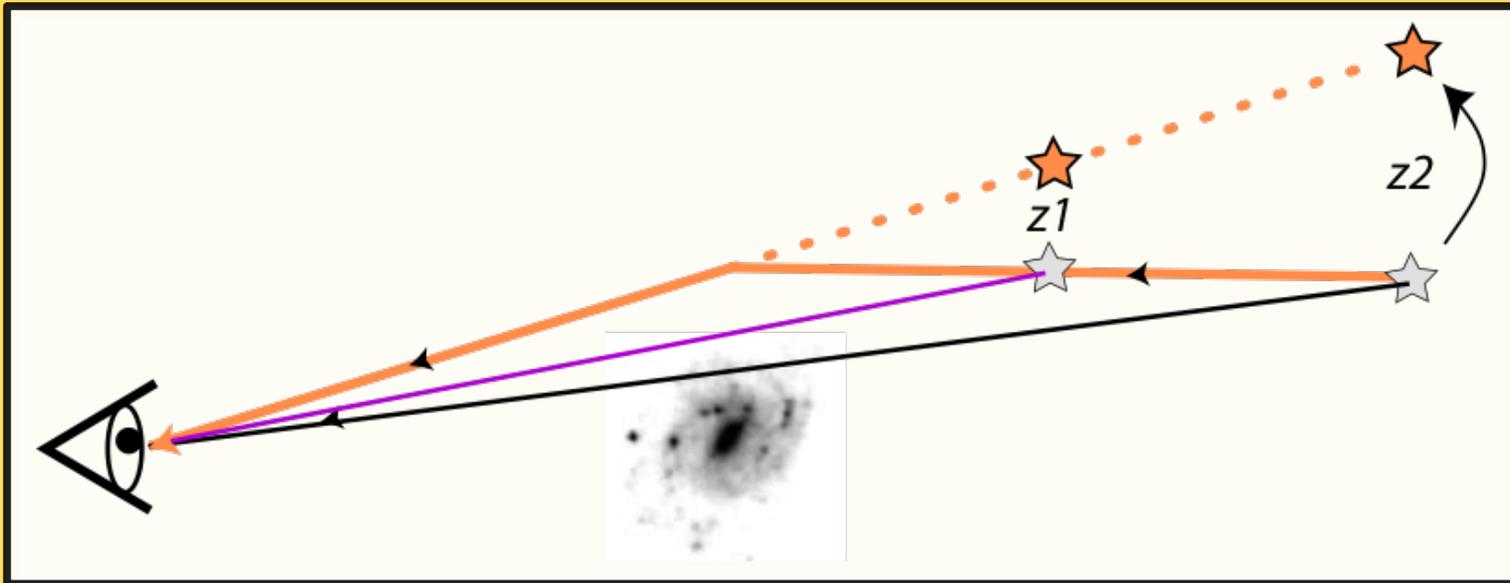
Concentration-Mass Relation



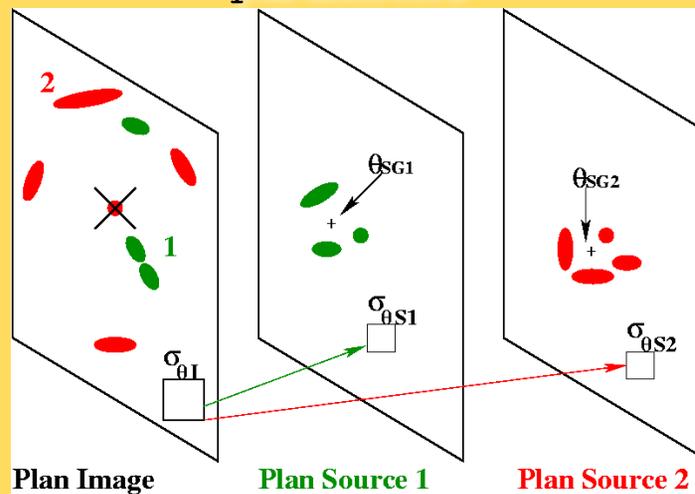
$$c_{\text{vir}} = \frac{14.5 \pm 6.4}{(1+z)} \left(\frac{M_{\text{vir}}}{1.3 \times 10^{13} h^{-1} M_{\odot}} \right)^{-0.15 \pm 0.13}$$

Bullock+ 2001
Hennawi+ 2007
Comerford & PN 2007

Einstein radii at multiple source redshifts



Ratio of the position of multiple images, depends on mass distribution and cosmological parameters



LOS AND CSL CONSTRAINTS

$$\theta = \beta + \alpha(\theta, \xi; M)$$

$$\xi = \frac{D(0, z_1)D(z_1, z_s)}{D(0, z_s)} \equiv \frac{D_{o1} D_{1s}}{D_{os}}$$

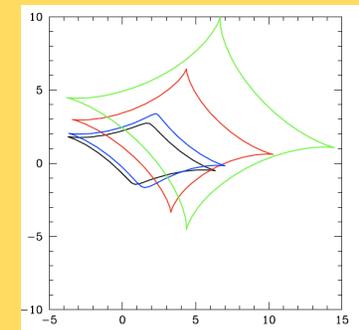
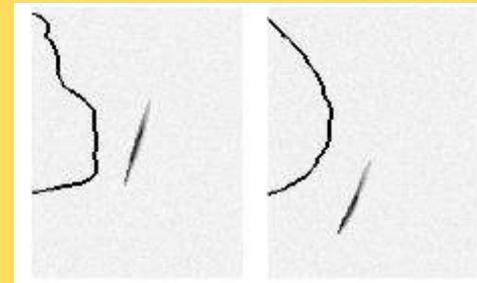
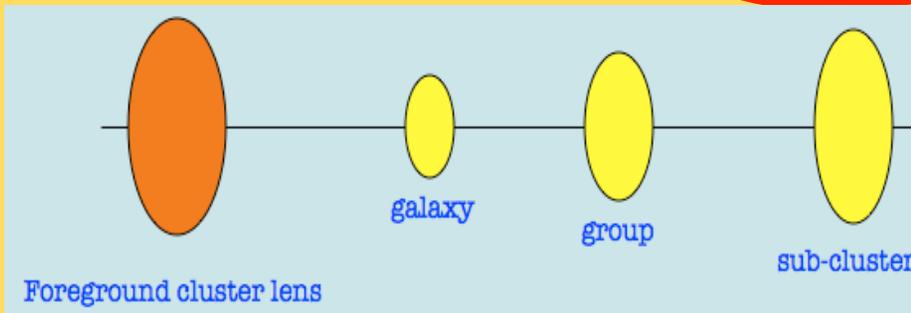
For multiple images of the same source

$$\beta_f = \theta_{f,i} - \nabla \phi_M(\theta_{f,i}, \xi)$$

notation denotes the position of the i^{th} image of family f

Taking the ratio of 2 distinct families of multiple images

$$\left\{ \frac{D_{1s1} D_{os2}}{D_{os1} D_{1s2}} \right\} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \nabla \phi_M(\theta_{1,i})}{\sum_{j=1}^n \nabla \phi_M(\theta_{2,j})} = \frac{-m\beta_1 + \sum_{i=1}^m \theta_{1,i}}{-n\beta_2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_{2,j}}$$

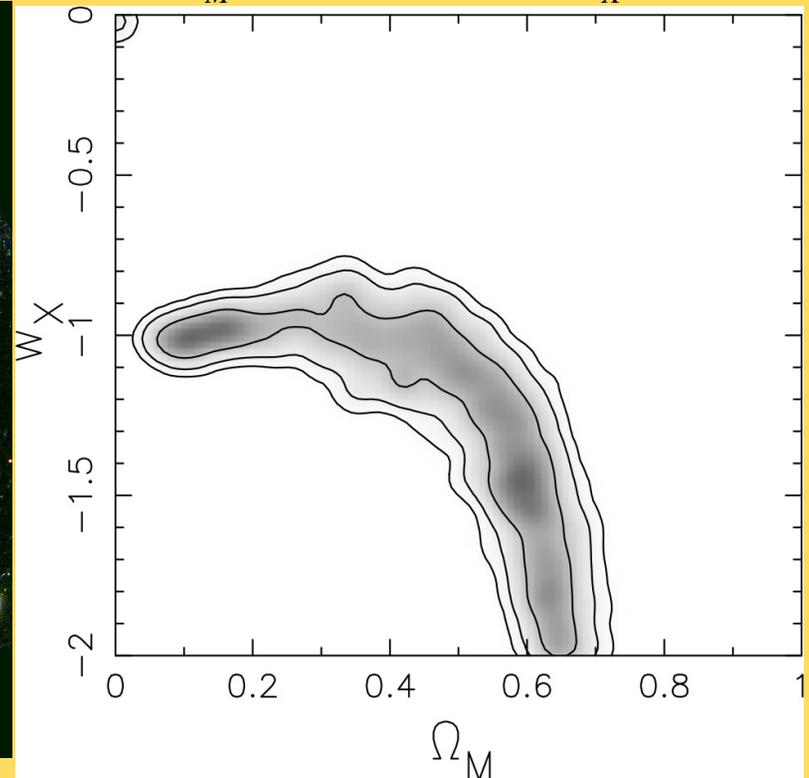
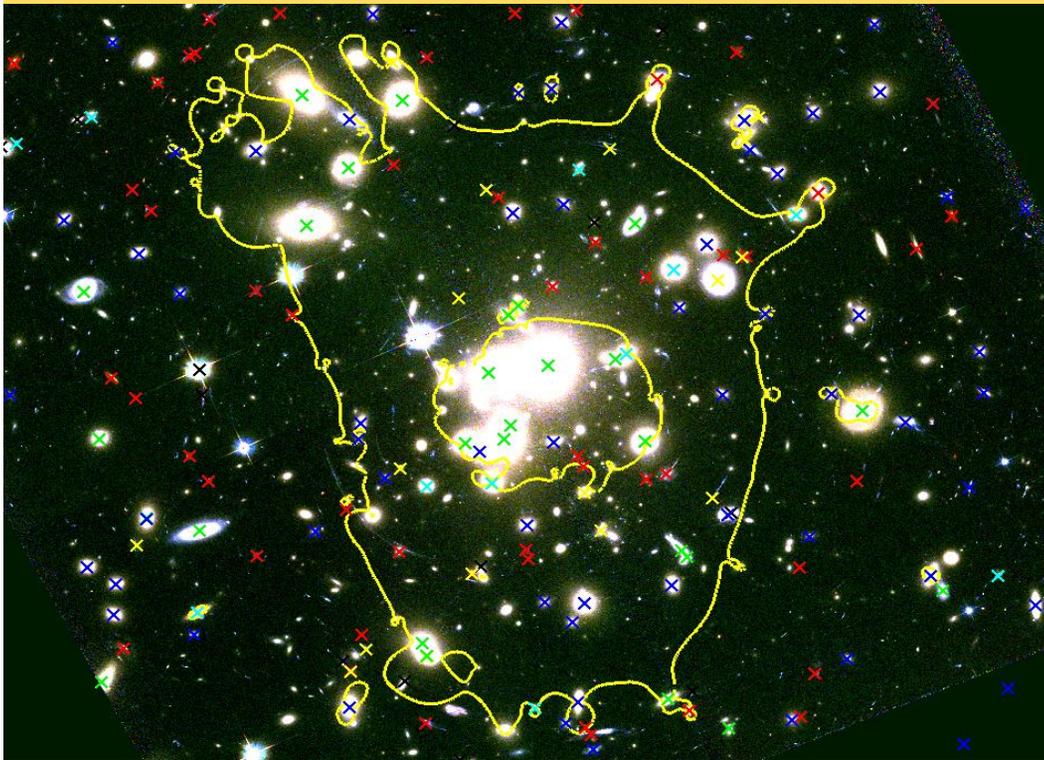


$$\Xi(z_1, z_{s1}, z_{s2}; \Omega_M, \Omega_X, w_X) = \frac{D(z_1, z_{s1}) D(0, z_{s2})}{D(0, z_{s1}) D(z_1, z_{s2})}$$

RESULTS FOR ABELL 1689

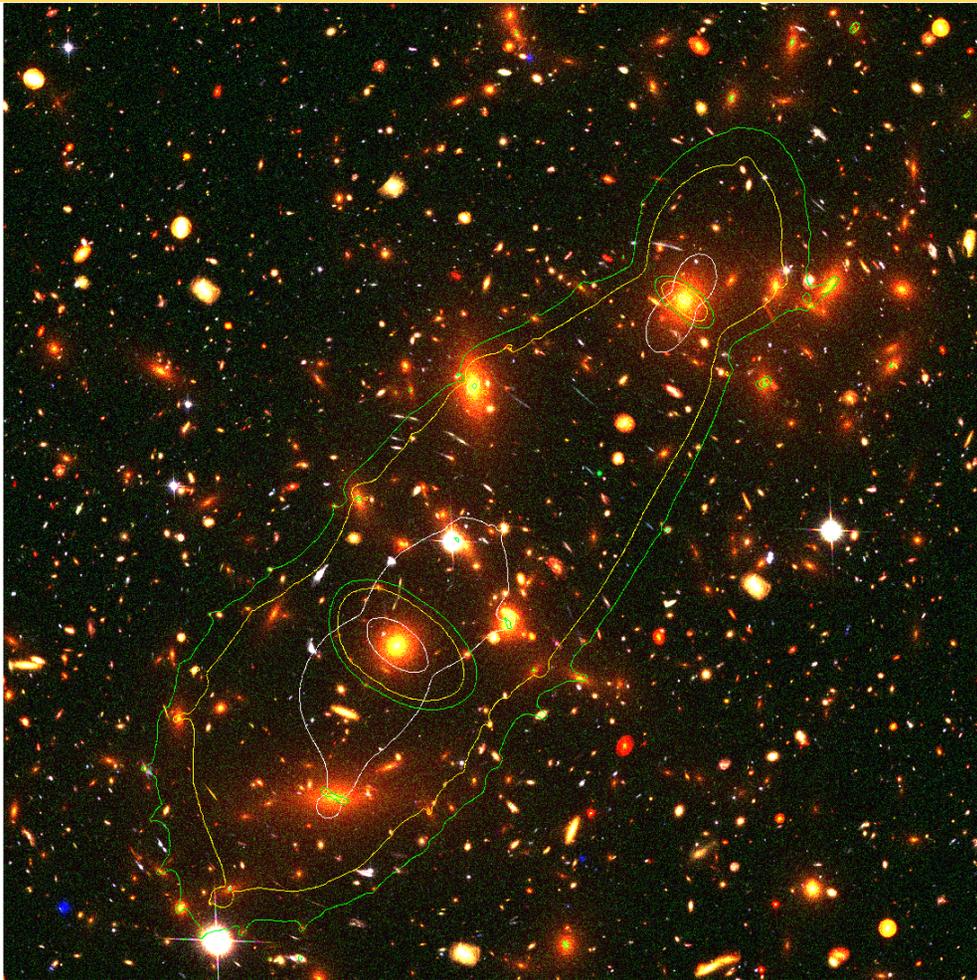
Mass model with 3 PIEMD potentials; 58 cluster galaxies
Bayesian optimization: 32 constraints, 21 free parameters;
RMS = 0.6 arcsec; 28 multiple images from 12 sources with
spec z, flat Universe prior

$$0.1 \leq \Omega_M \leq 0.58; -1.57 \leq w_X \leq -0.85$$

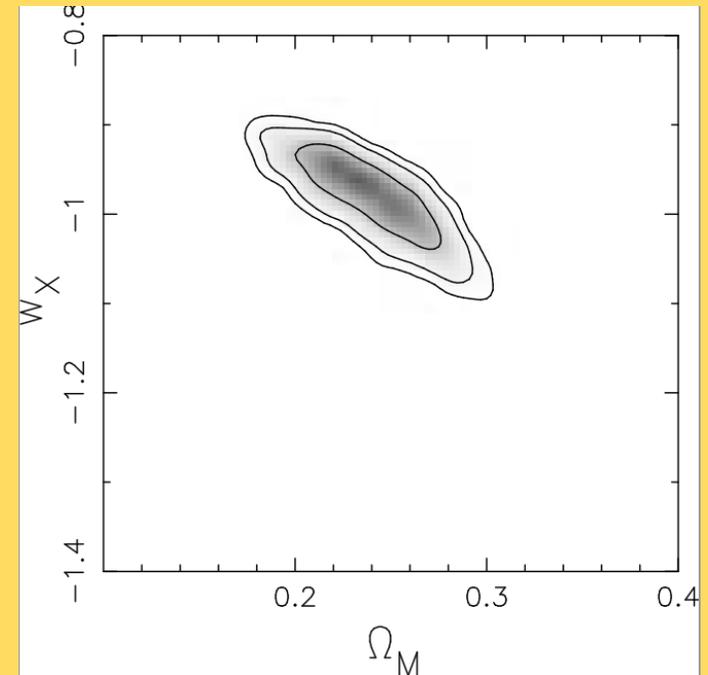


Broadhurst+ 05, Benitez+ 06; Halkola+ 06; Limousin+ 07
D'Aloisio & PN 10; Jullo & Kneib 09; Jullo+ 10

Cosmography with 100 multiple images



Optimized in the image plane
with 242 image constraints
(122 multiply imaged families)



Jullo+ 14 CATS

$$\Omega_M = 0.2395 \pm 0.0230 \quad w_X = 0.9691 \pm 0.0348$$

HFF COSMOGRAPHY

INPUTS NEEDED

Spectroscopic redshifts for as many multiple images
Central velocity dispersions for cluster galaxies
High fidelity mass models

KEY SYSTEMATICS

LOS SUBSTRUCTURE

Correlated LOS (infalling subclusters, filaments)

Uncorrelated LOS (primary contribution to the errors)

RELATING MASS TO LIGHT

Scatter in Scaling Relations

D'Aloisio & PN '10, '11, D'Aloisio, PN & Shapiro'14

MUSE Richard+ CATS, HST Grism GLASS