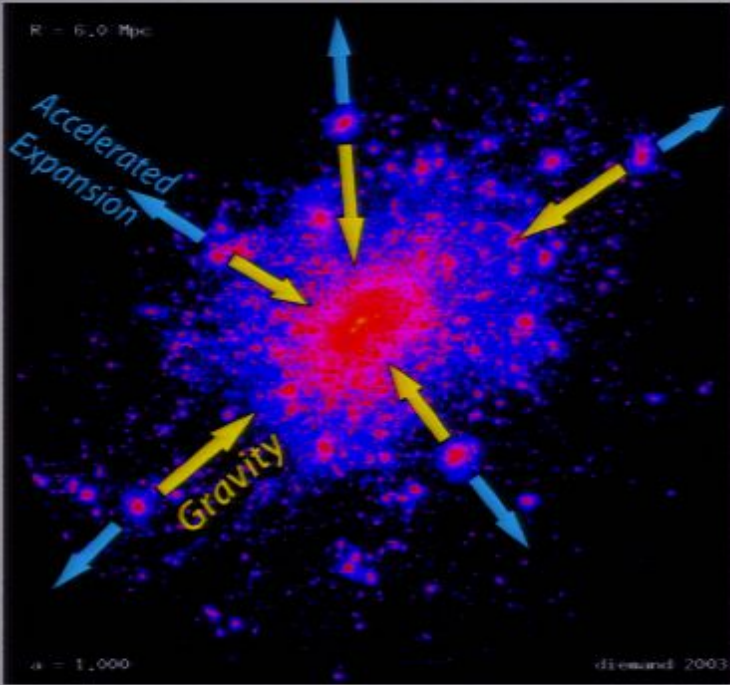


Title: Recent advances and future challenges for using galaxy clusters in cosmology

Date: Apr 29, 2010 09:00 AM

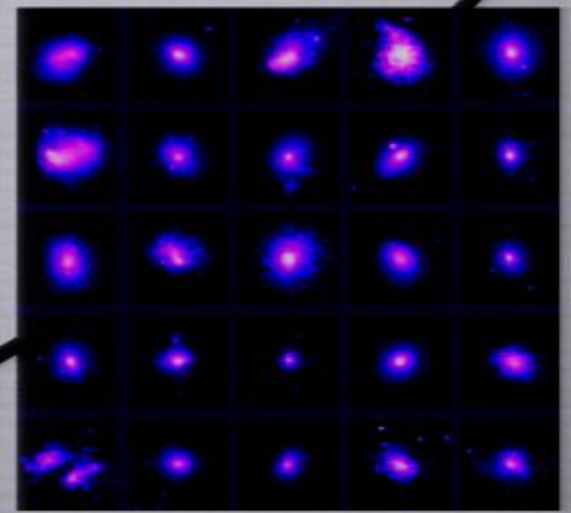
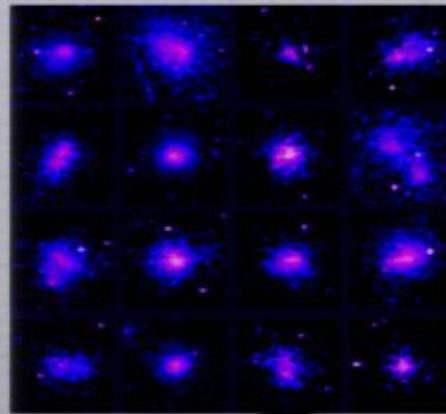
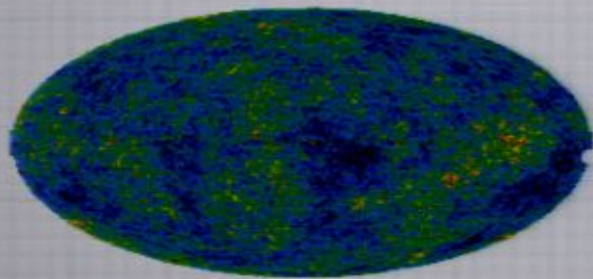
URL: <http://pirsa.org/10040096>

Abstract: X-ray surveys and deep Chandra observations recently provided $\sim 10\%$ accurate measurements of the total mass in nearly 100 galaxy clusters at $z=0-0.9$. These data clearly show the effect of Dark Energy on slow-down of the structure growth at $z \lesssim 1$. The combination of the structure growth measurements with other cosmological observations substantially improves the constraints on the Dark Energy equation of state parameter. More advanced applications include constraints on the deviations from General Relativity on 10-100 Mpc scales. Will the situation improve in the future when samples of 10^3-10^5 clusters are available? I will review the current "bottlenecks", and discuss possible strategies for using future cluster data for "precision cosmology".



RECENT ADVANCES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR USING GALAXY CLUSTERS IN COSMOLOGY

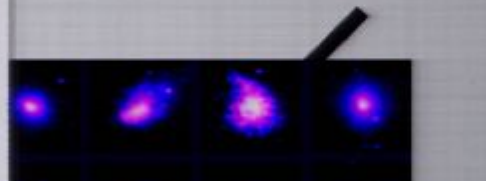
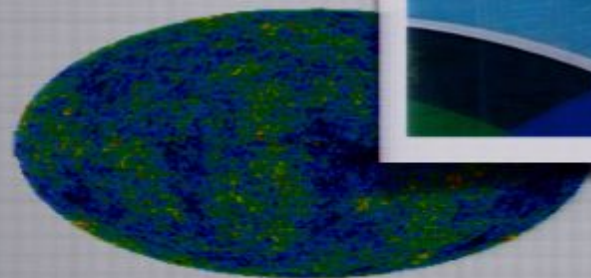
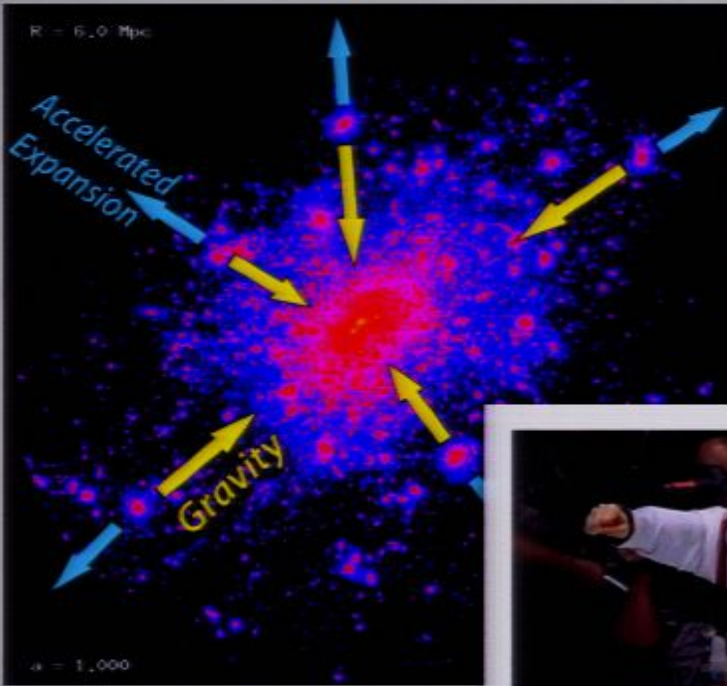
A.VIKHLININ



Dark Energy fraction

Time

RECENT ADVANCES AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR USING GALAXY CLUSTERS COSMOLOGY



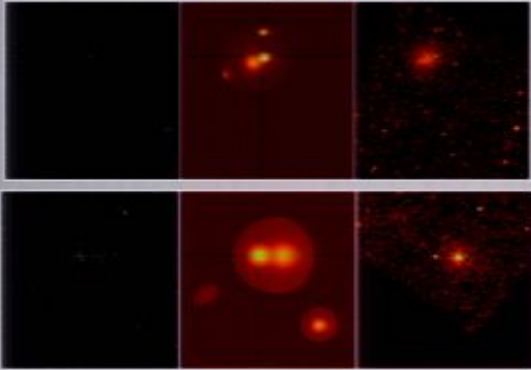
Dark Energy fraction

$z = 1000$

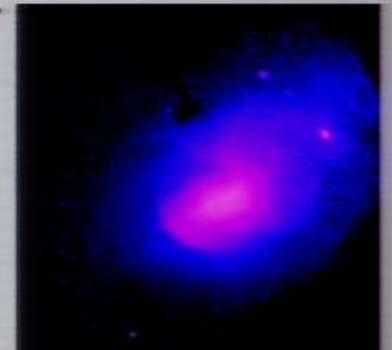
$z = 0.5$

X-RAY COSMOLOGY: CURRENT STATE

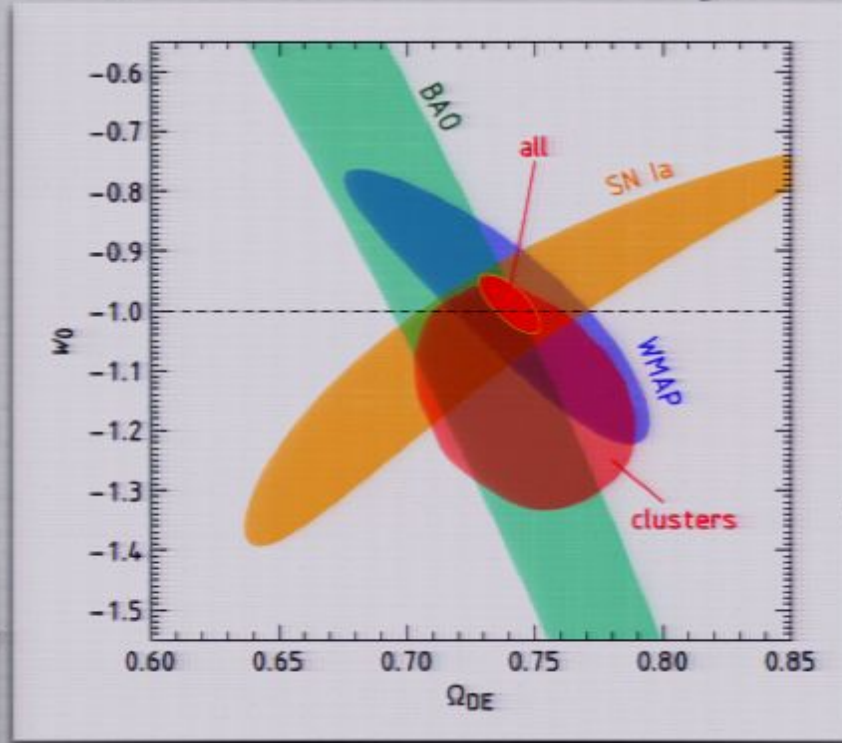
Cluster samples: *ROSAT*



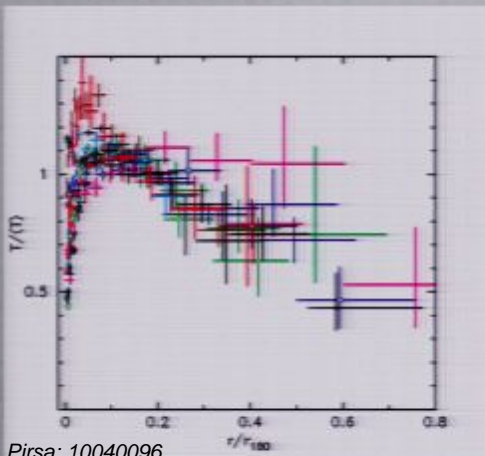
Cluster physics:
Chandra & simulations



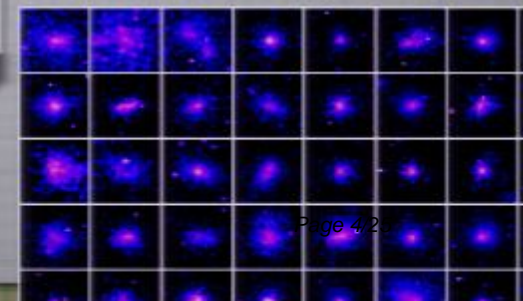
Dark Energy
constraints



Detailed properties:
Chandra & *XMM*

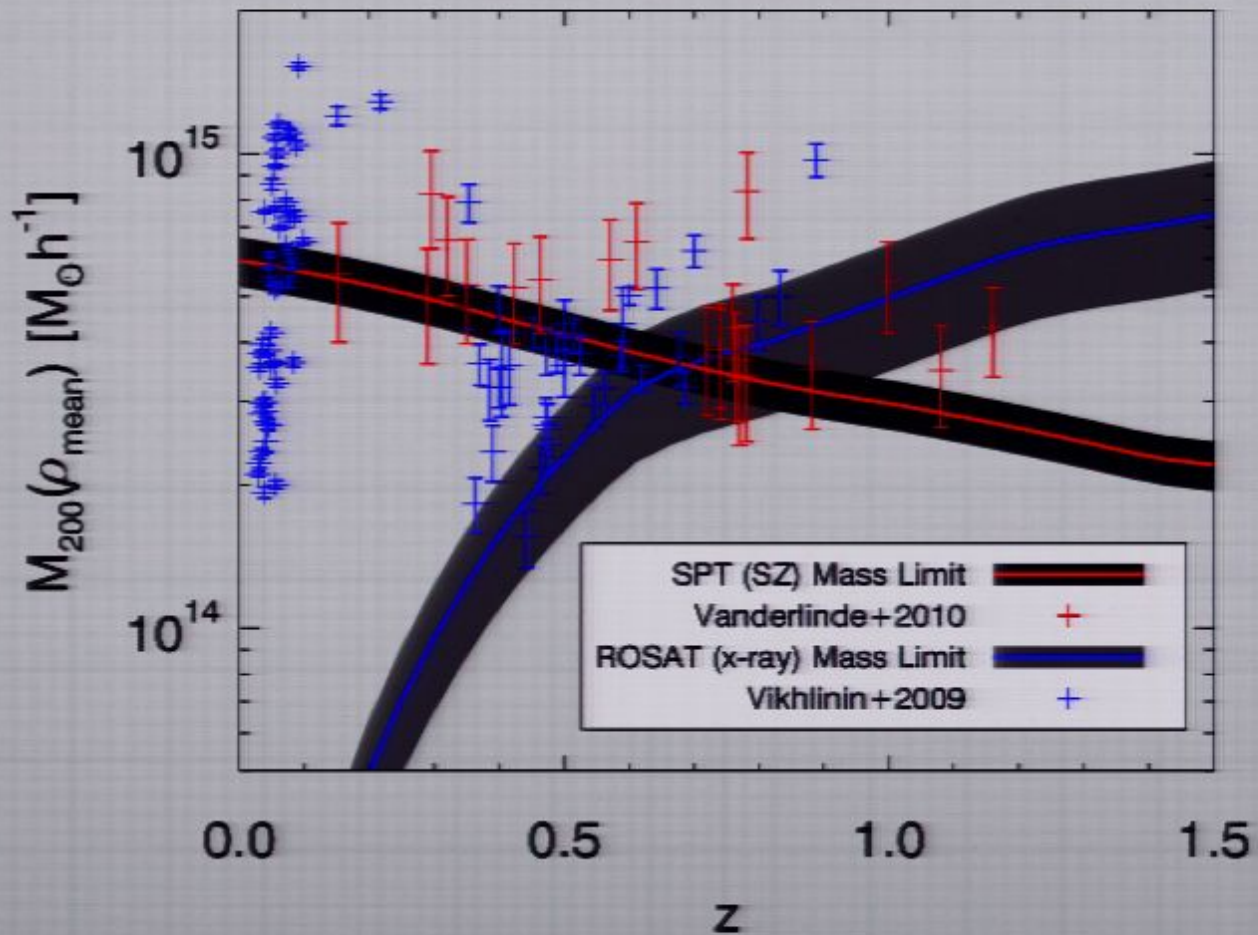


Sensitivity: *Chandra*

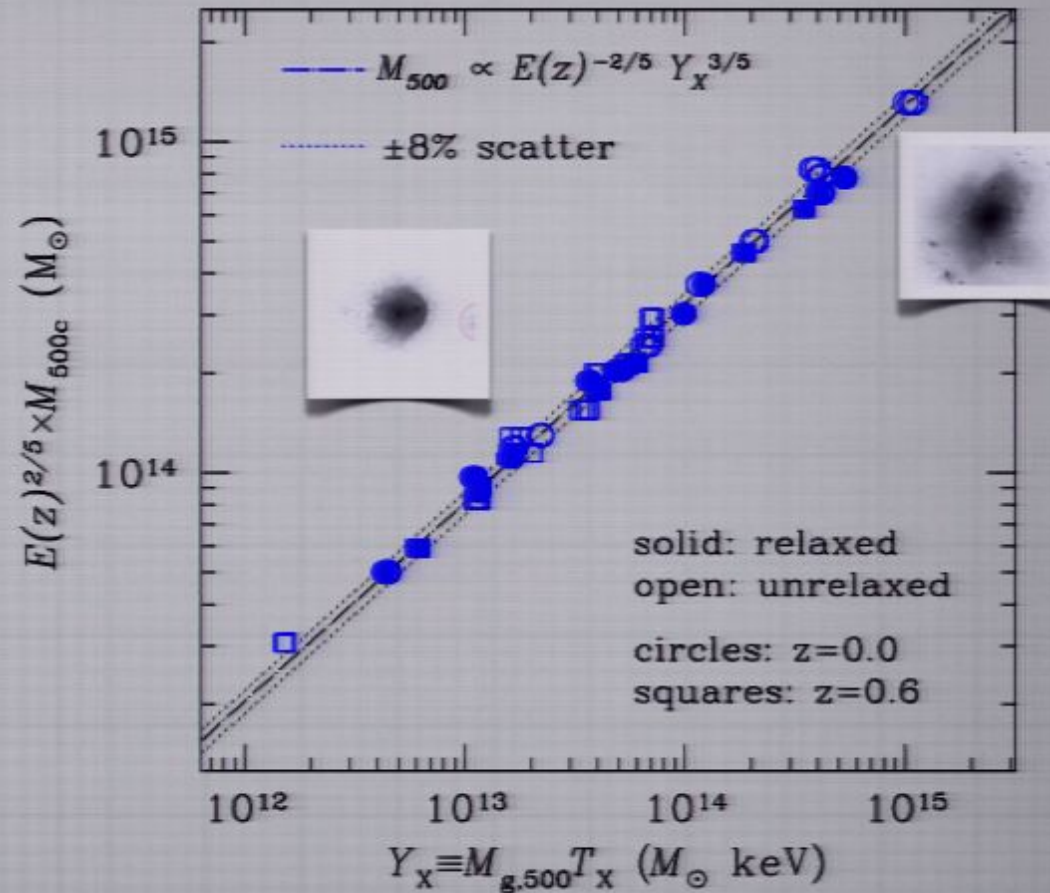
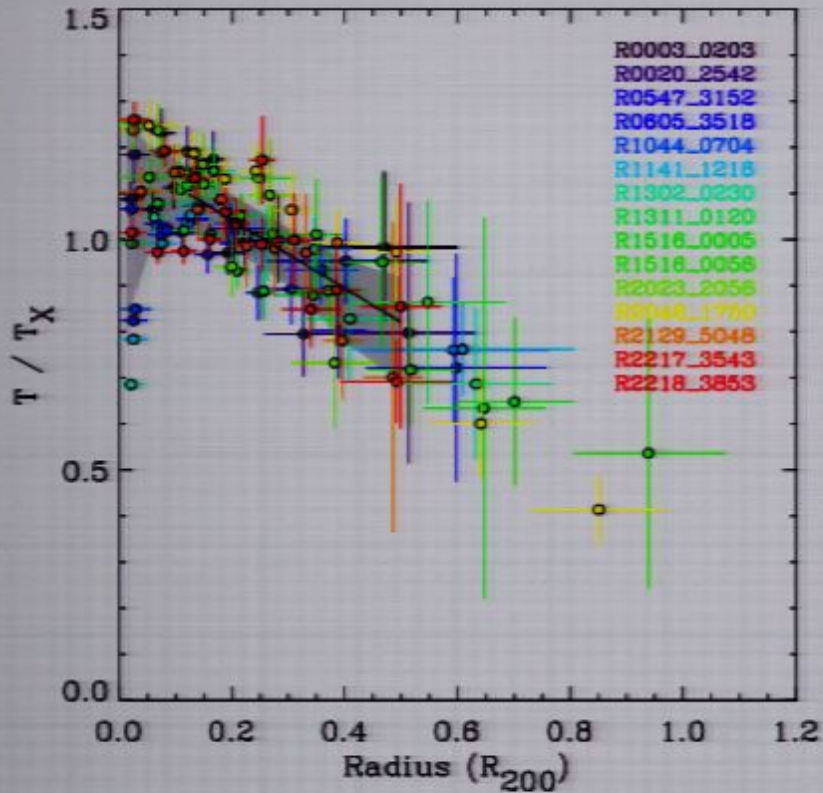


CLUSTER SELECTION

Cluster Selection



DETAILED DATA, NEW MASS PROXIES



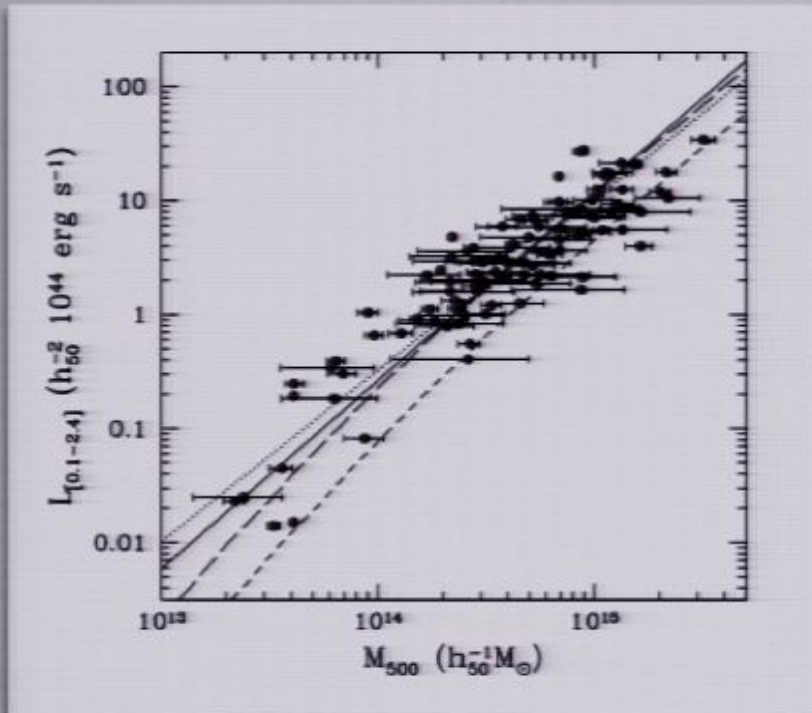
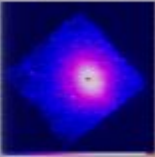
- Detailed $T(r)$, $\rho(r)$ measurements

Pointecouteau '05, V06, Pratt et al. '07

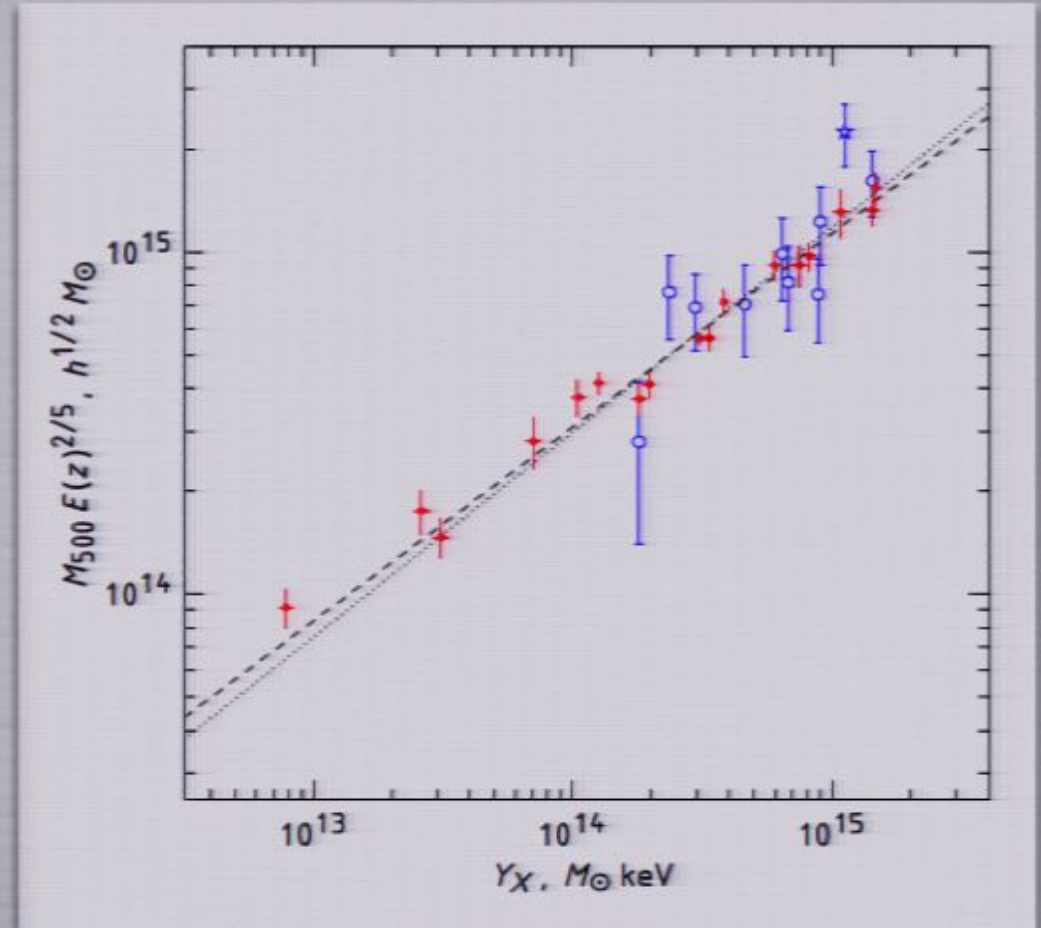
- New M_{tot} proxies (simulations)

Kravtsov, Nagai, A.V.

MASS CALIBRATION



Before Chandra



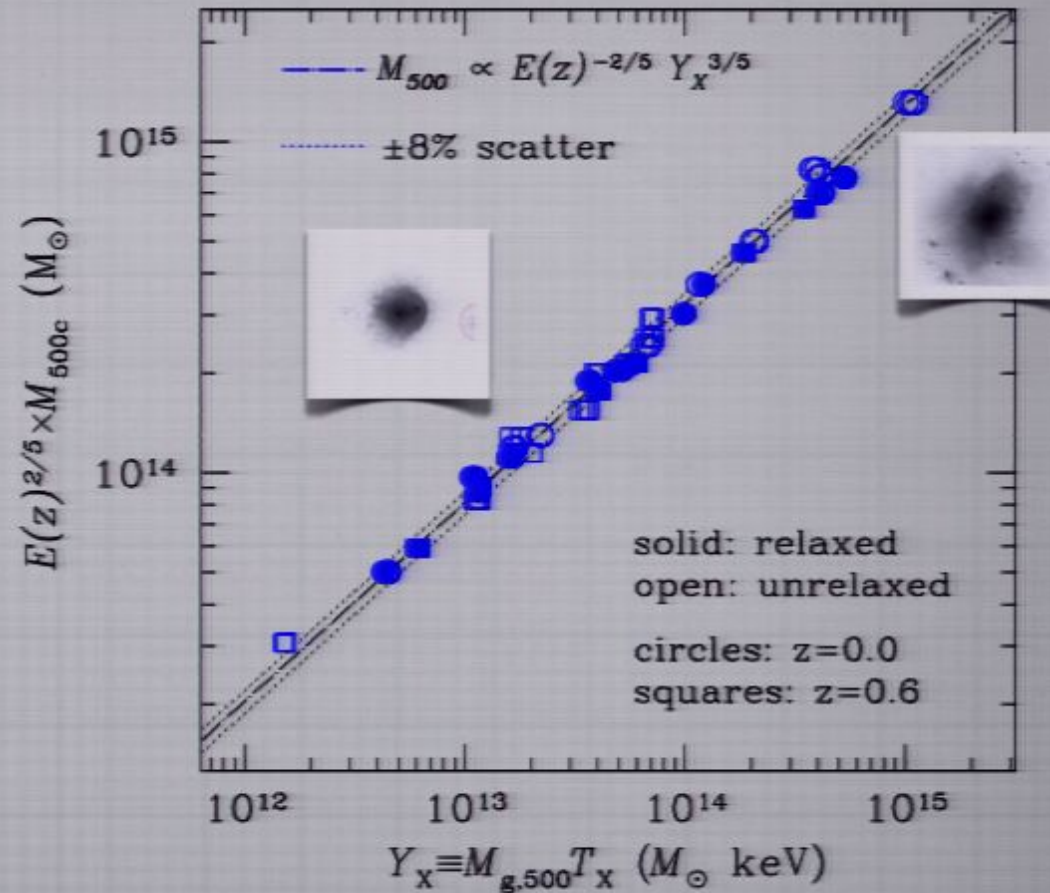
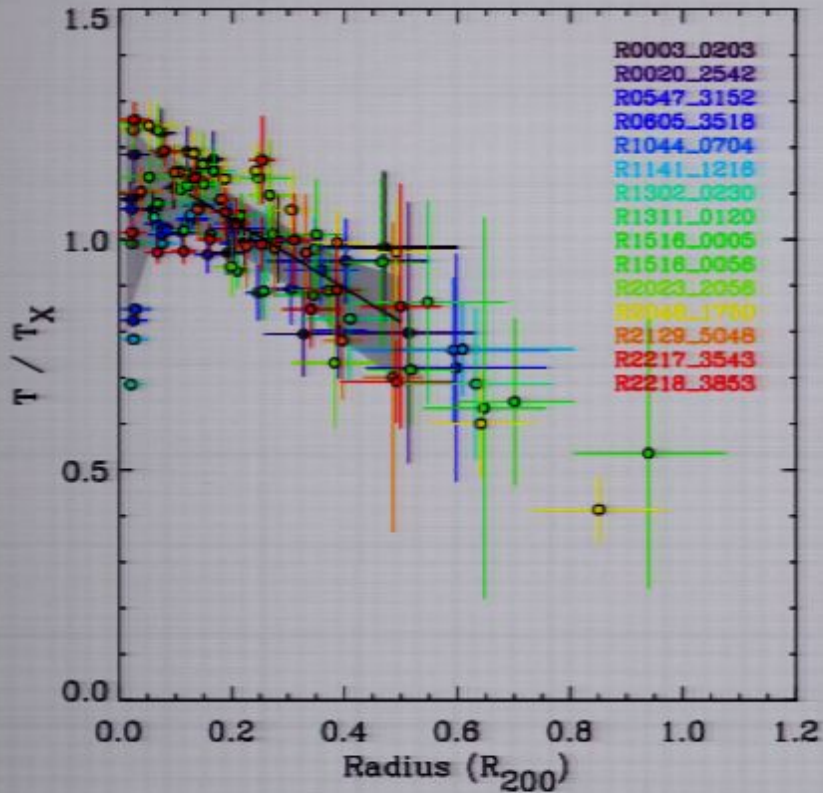
• - Chandra, hydrostatic ○ - Weak lensing, Hoekstra '07

Systematic errors:

$$\Delta M/M < 9\% \text{ at } z=0$$

$$M/Y^{0.6} \sim E(z)^{-2/5} \pm 5\% \text{ at } z=0.5$$

DETAILED DATA, NEW MASS PROXIES



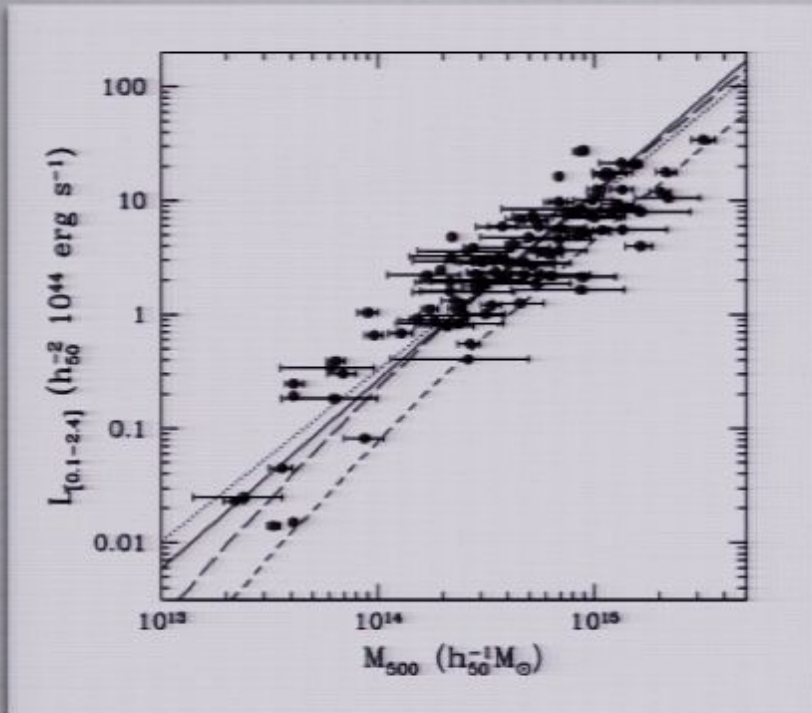
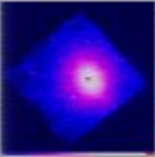
- Detailed $T(r)$, $\rho(r)$ measurements

Pointecouteau '05, V06, Pratt et al. '07

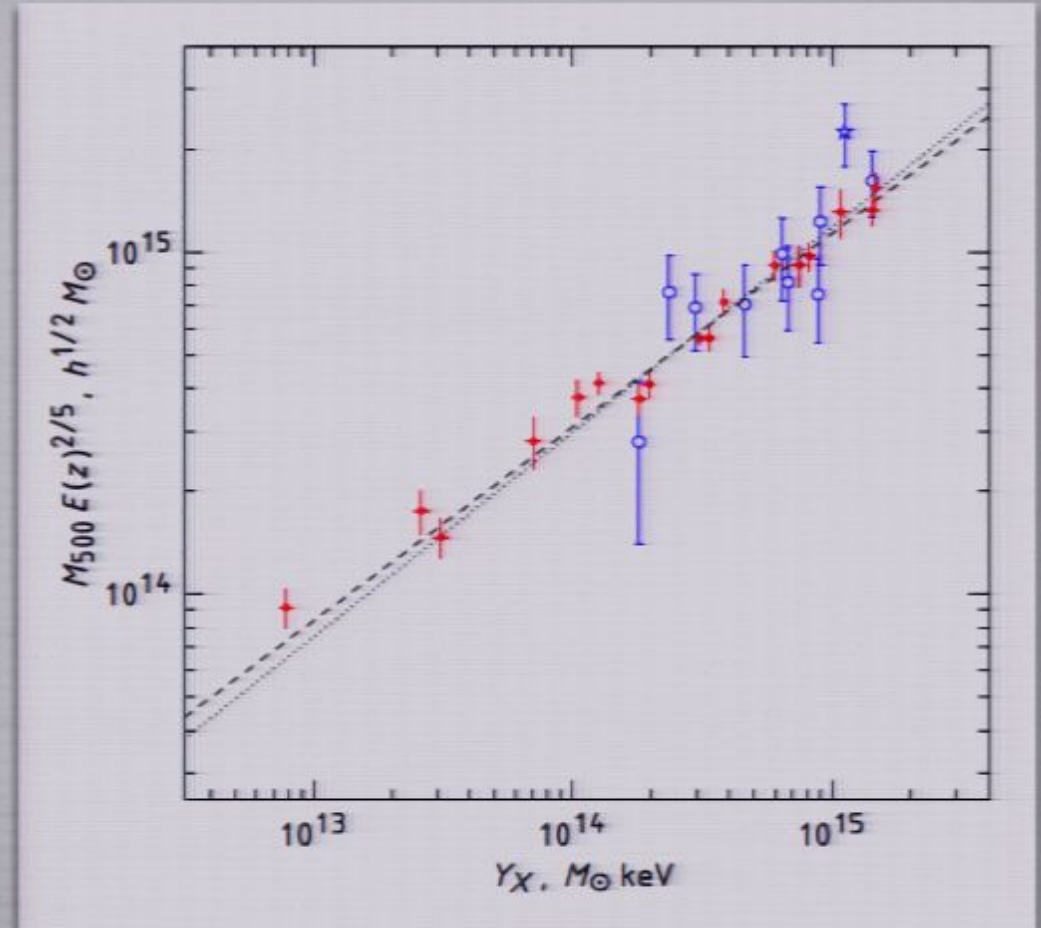
- New M_{tot} proxies (simulations)

Kravtsov, Nagai, A.V.

MASS CALIBRATION



Before Chandra



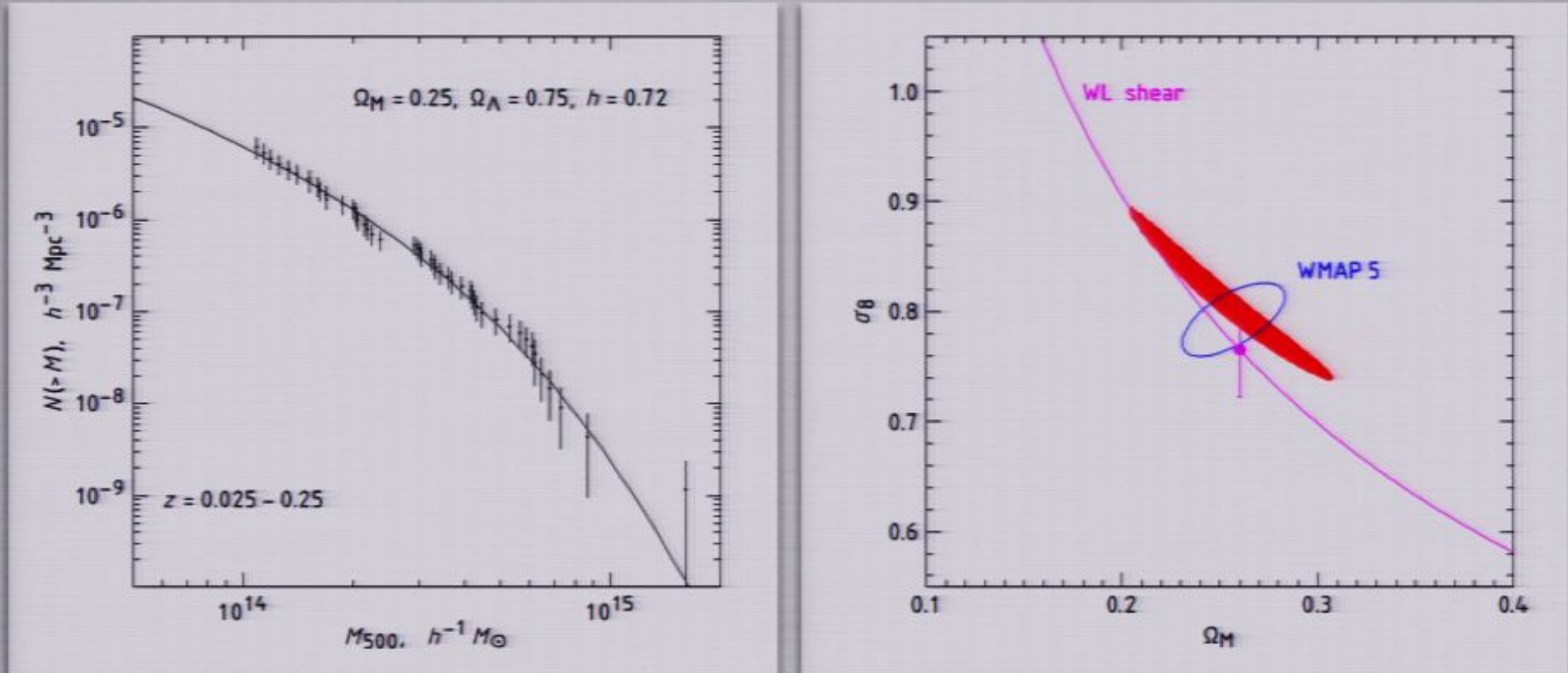
• - Chandra, hydrostatic ○ - Weak lensing, Hoekstra '07

Systematic errors:

$$\Delta M/M < 9\% \text{ at } z=0$$

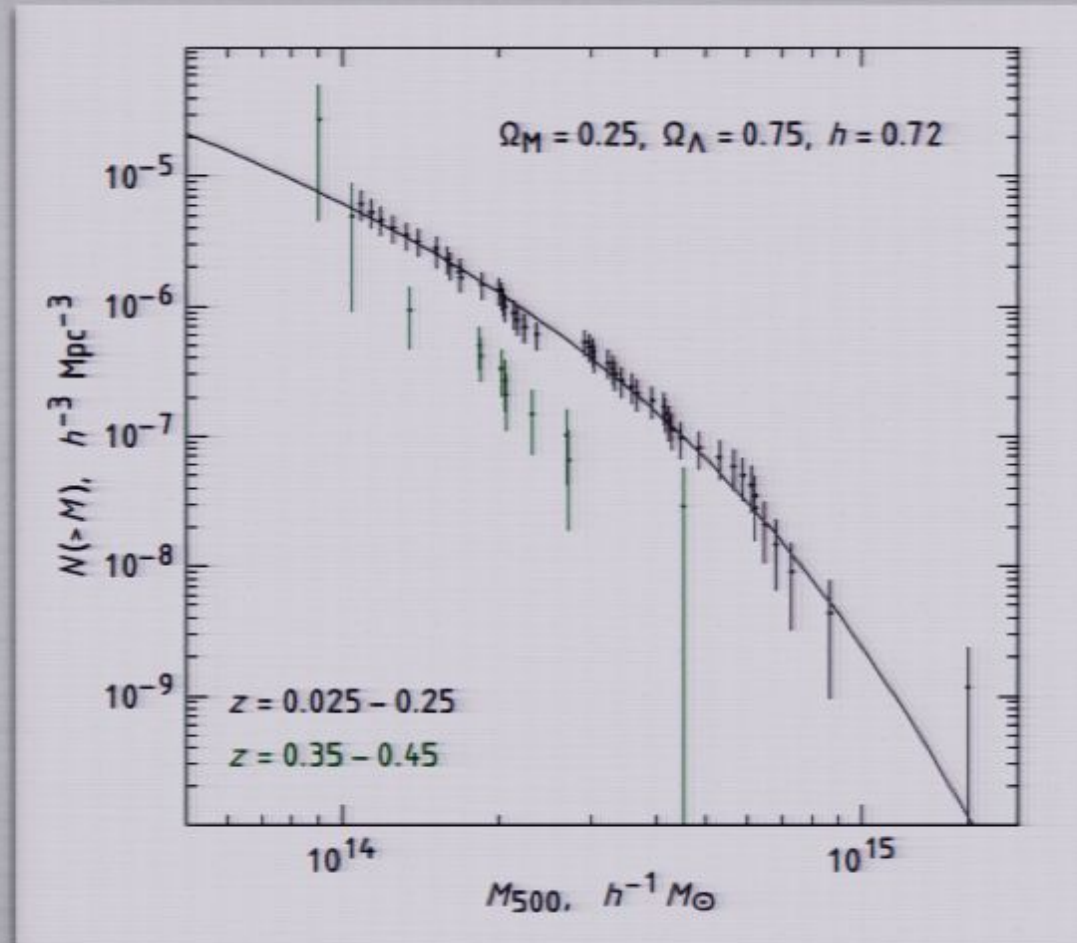
$$M/Y^{0.6} \sim E(z)^{-2/5} \pm 5\% \text{ at } z=0.5$$

CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST



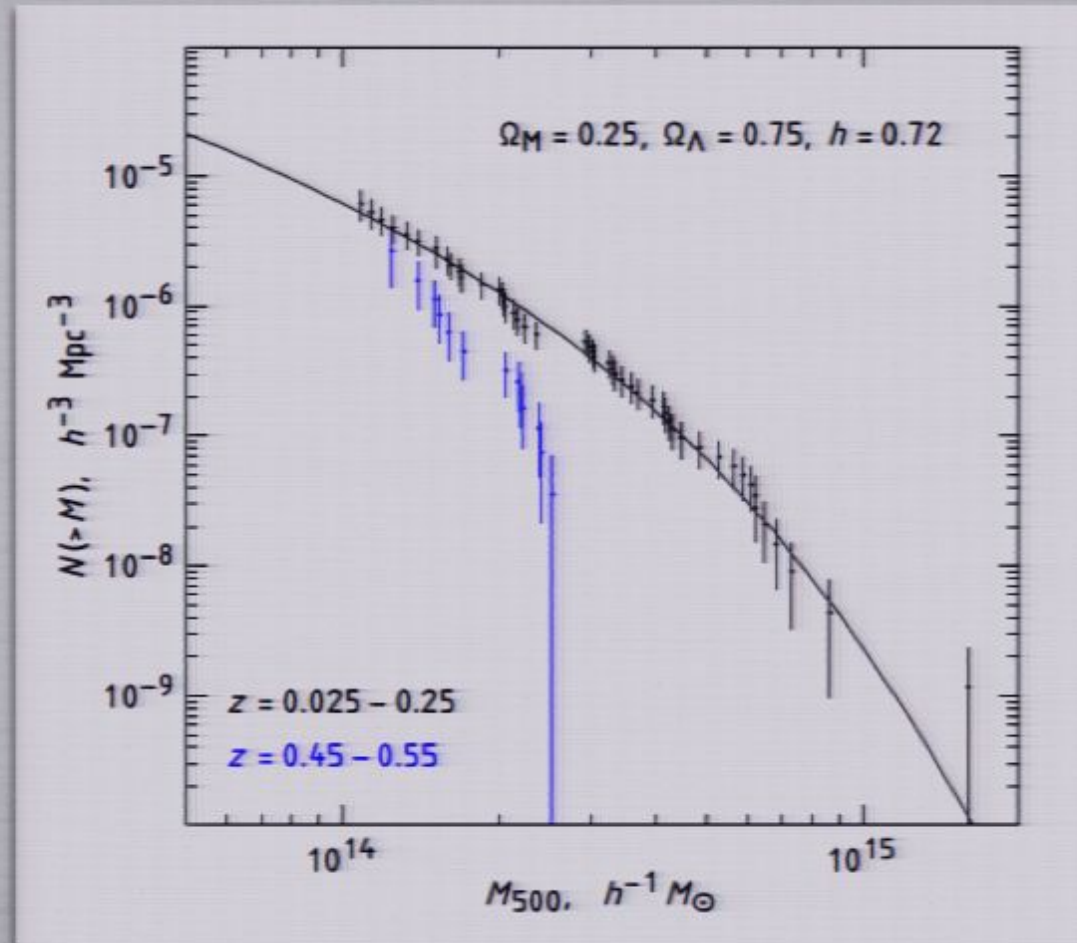
- 50 clusters $\implies \sigma_8$ to $\pm 1.5\%$ ($\pm 3\%$ sys)

CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST



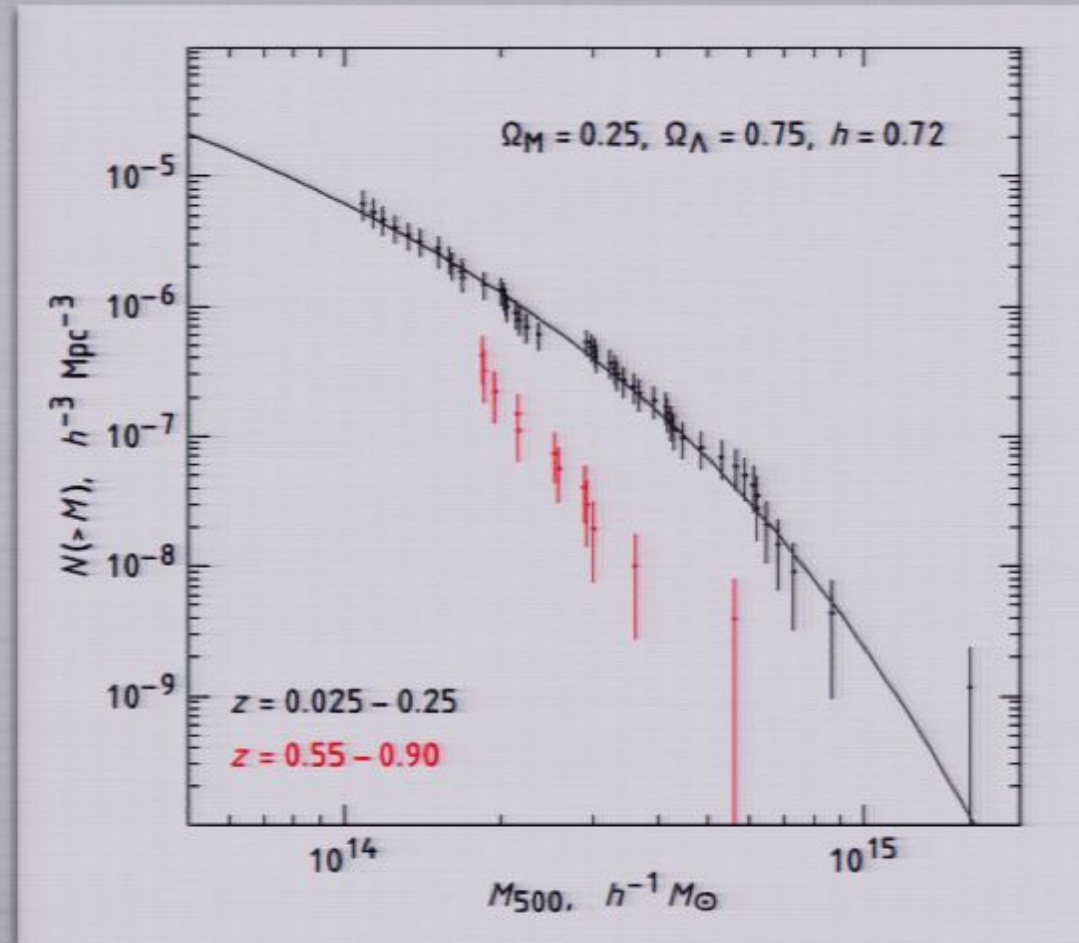
Measure σ_8 at $z \approx 0$ and $z = 0.35 - 0.45$

CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST



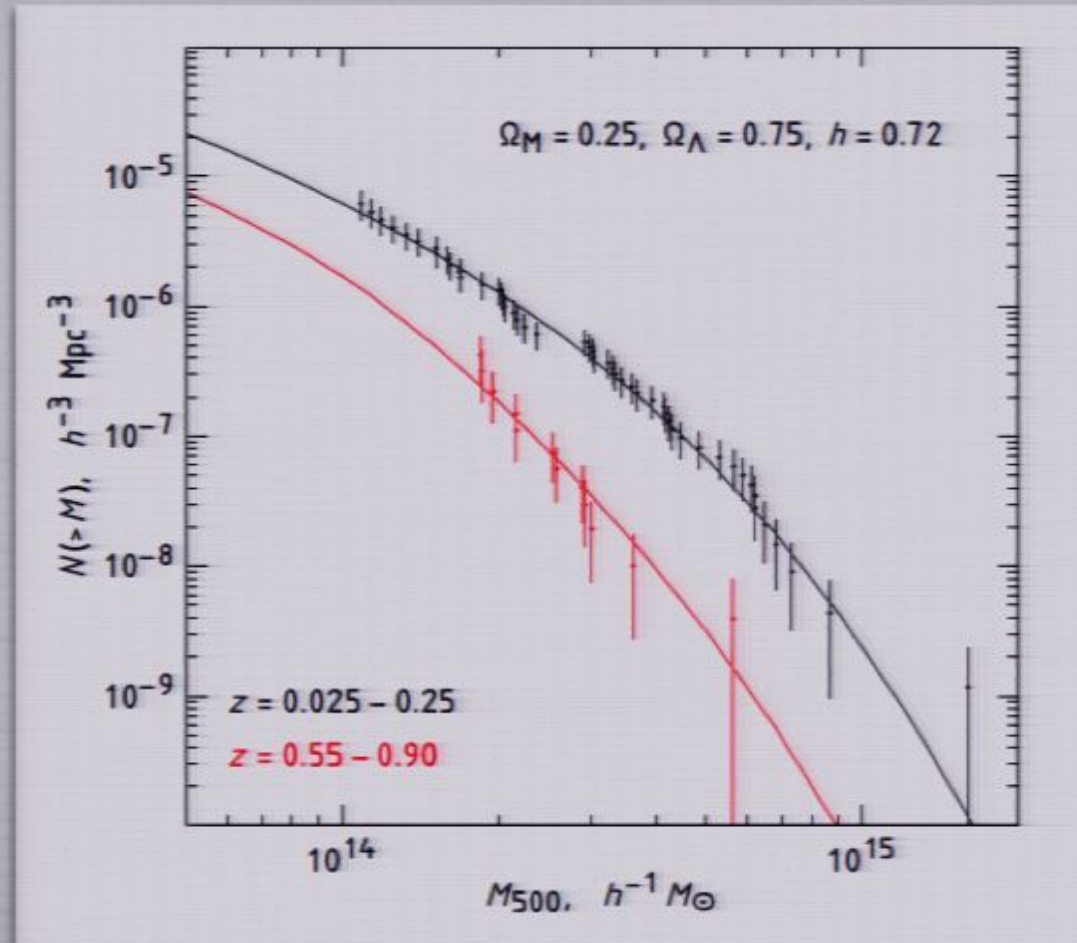
Measure σ_8 at $z \approx 0$ and $z = 0.35 - 0.45$ and $z = 0.45 - 0.55$

CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST



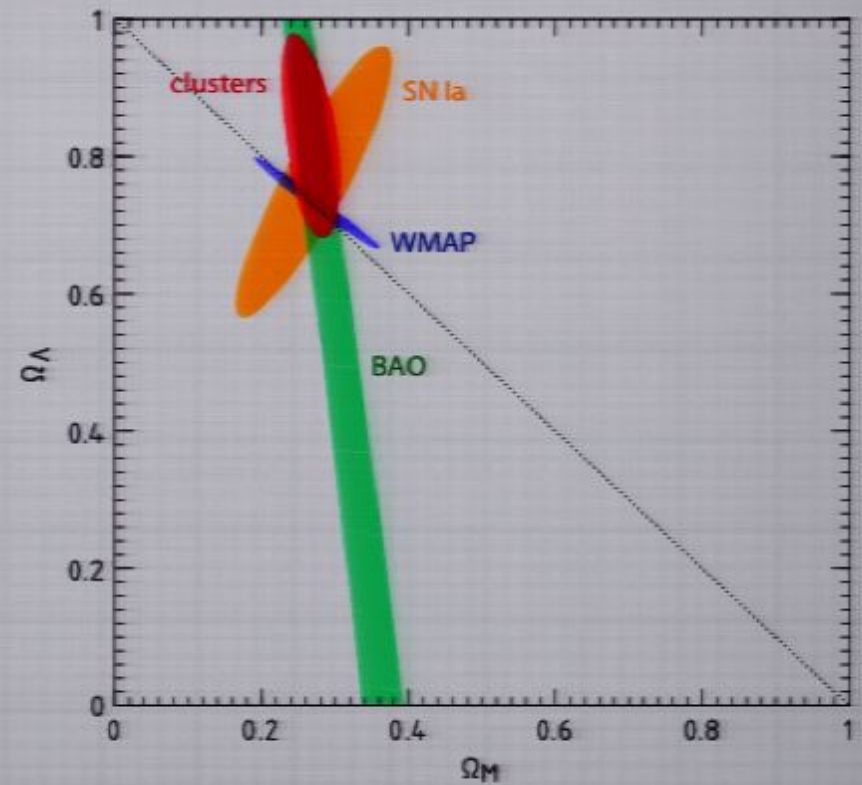
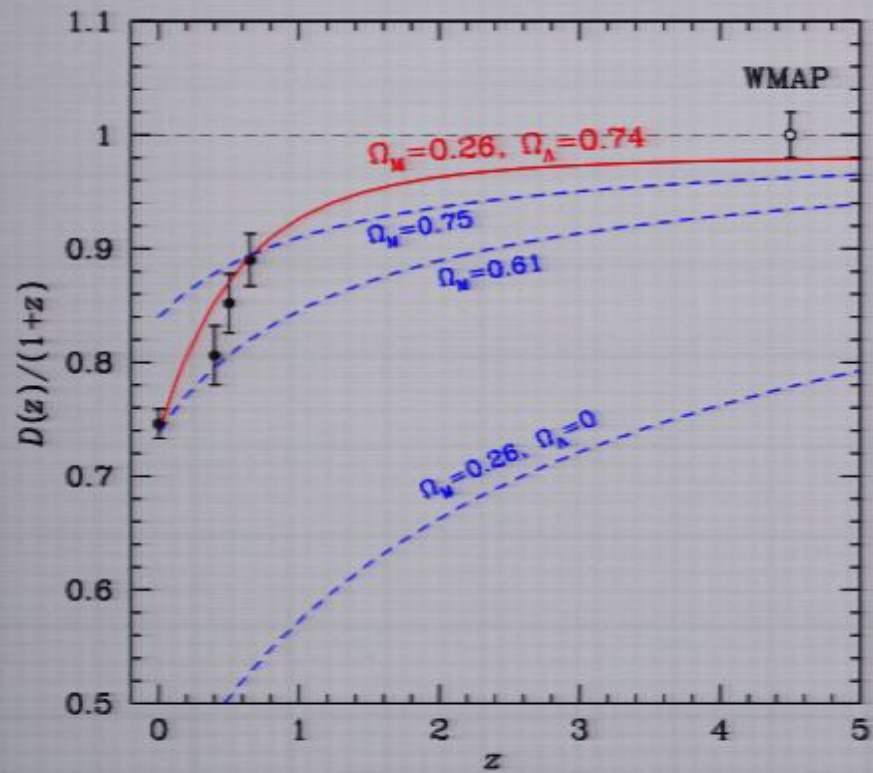
Measure σ_8 at $z \approx 0$ and $z = 0.35 - 0.45$ and $z = 0.45 - 0.55$ and $z = 0.55 - 0.9$

CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST

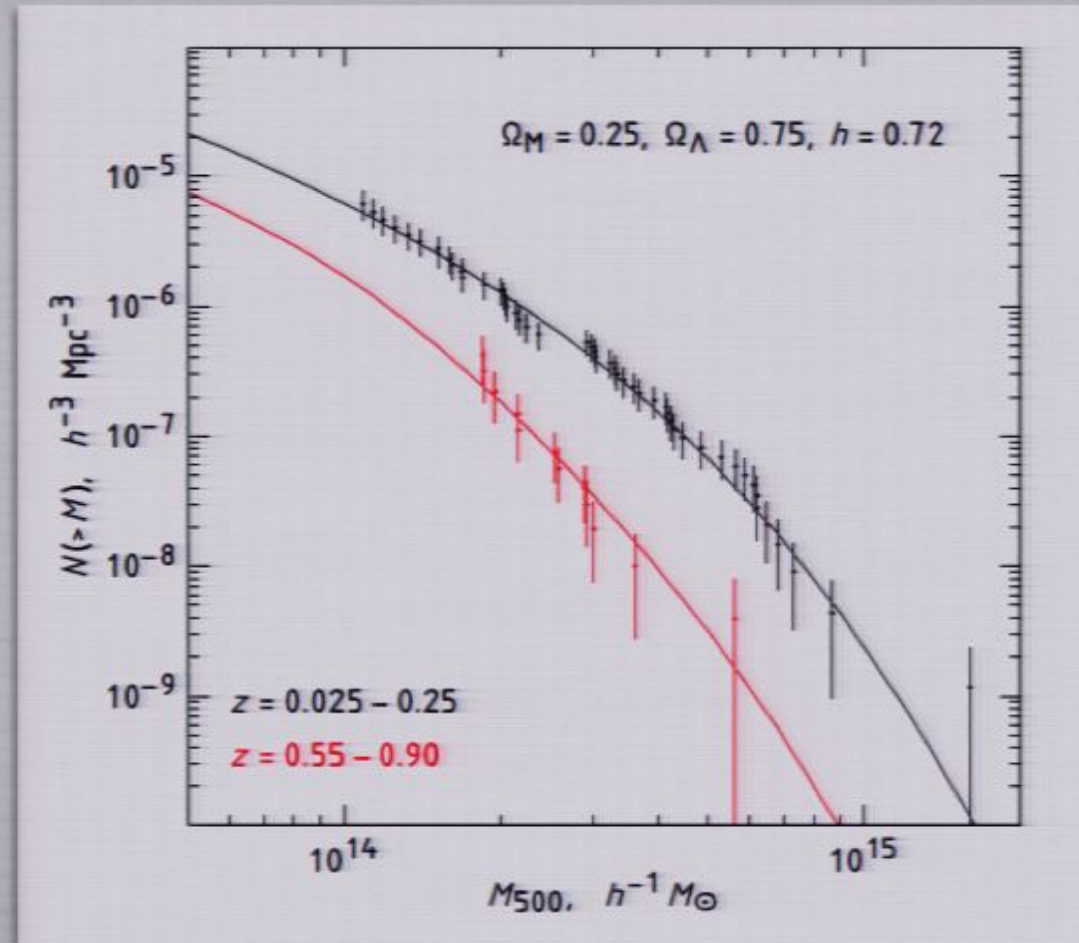


Measure σ_8 at $z \approx 0$ and $z = 0.35 - 0.45$ and $z = 0.45 - 0.55$ and $z = 0.55 - 0.9$

CLUSTERS DETECT Λ & CONSTRAIN w

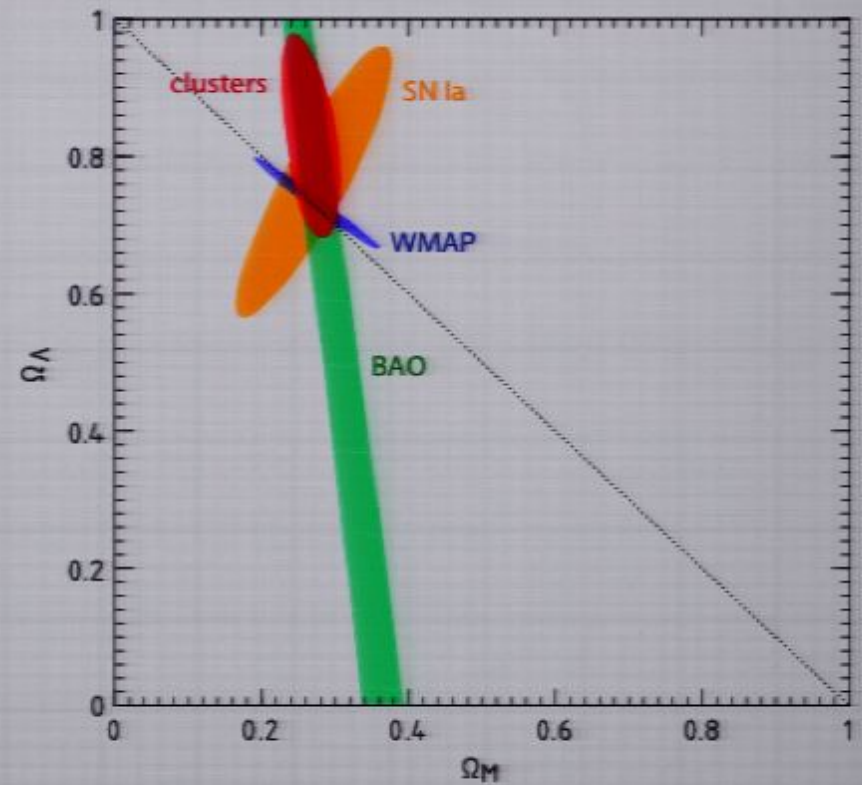
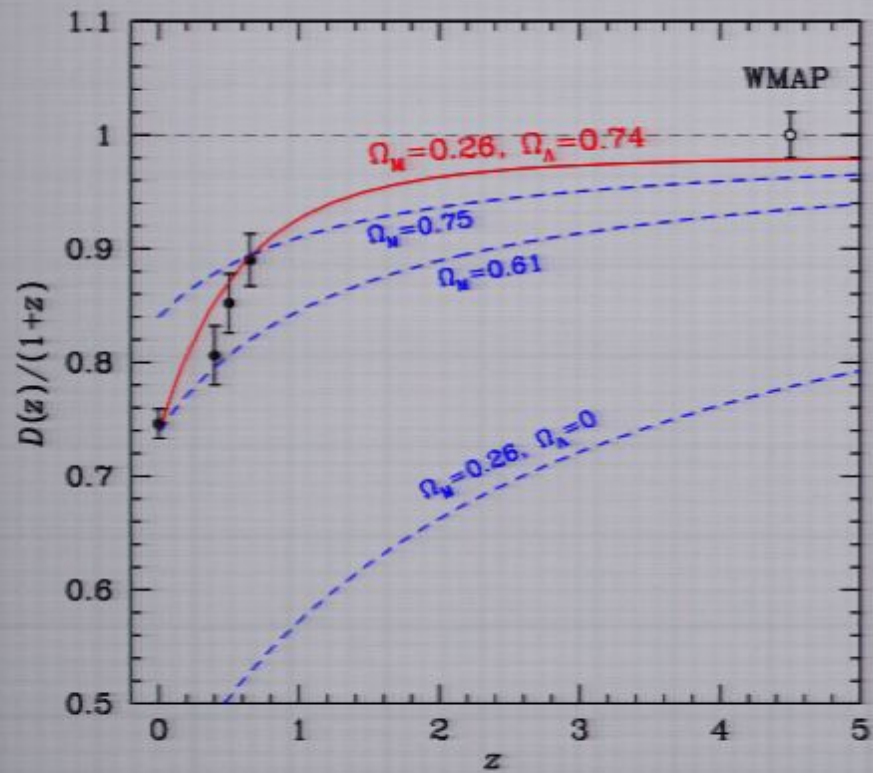


CLUSTER MASS FUNCTION TEST

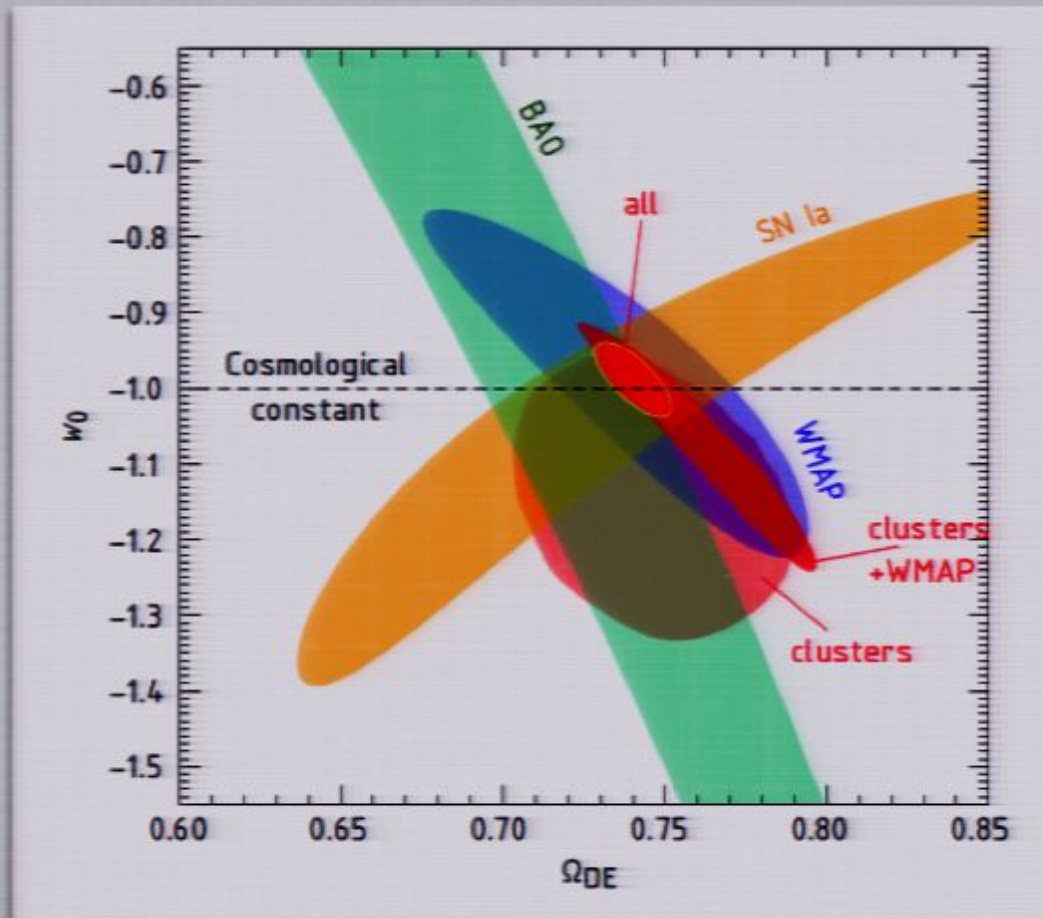


Measure σ_8 at $z \approx 0$ and $z = 0.35 - 0.45$ and $z = 0.45 - 0.55$ and $z = 0.55 - 0.9$

CLUSTERS DETECT Λ & CONSTRAIN w

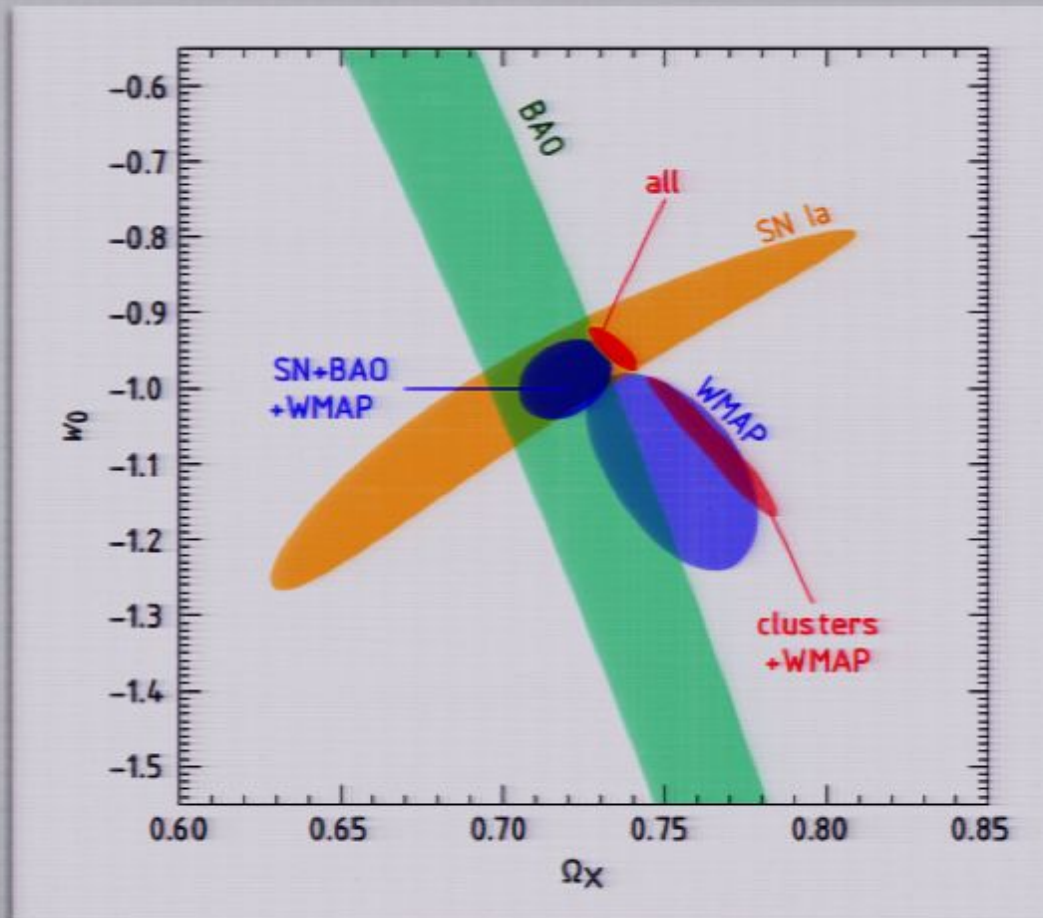


w_0 FROM COMBINATION OF METHODS



$$w_0 = -0.99 \pm 0.045 \text{ (stat)} \quad (\pm 0.067 \text{ without clusters})$$
$$\pm 0.039 \text{ (sys)} \quad (\pm 0.076)$$

W_0 — LATEST AND GREATEST



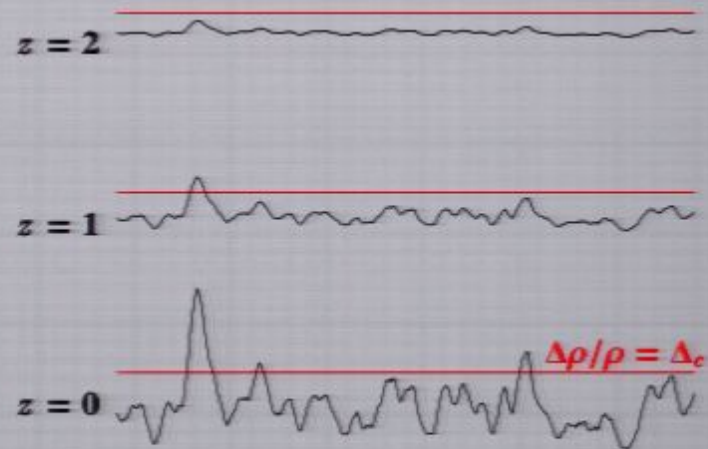
$$w_0 = -0.951 \pm 0.029 \text{ (stat)} \\ \pm 0.047 \text{ (sys)}$$

GR & CLUSTER FORMATION THEORY

- Linear growth:

$$\ddot{\delta} + 2H(z) \dot{\delta} - \frac{3}{2}H(z)^2 \Omega_M(z) \delta = 0$$

- Non-linear collapse:

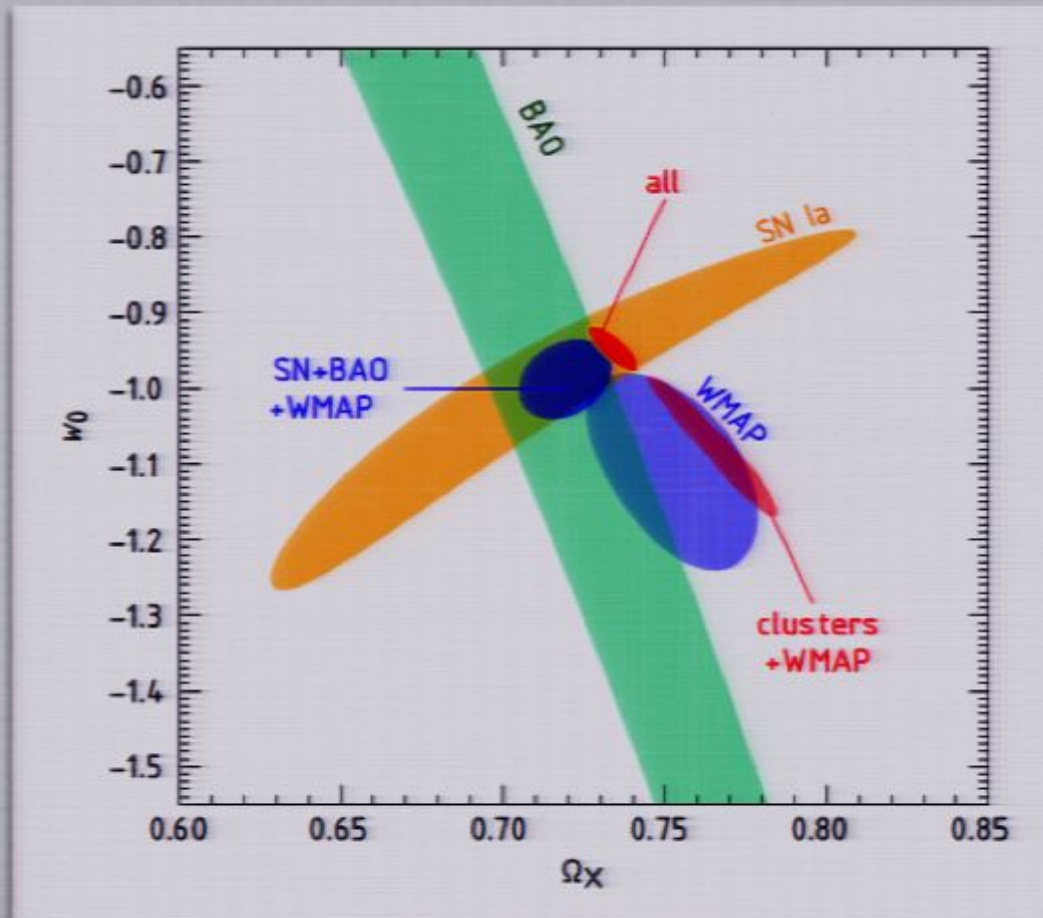


Universal form for $dN/d\sigma(M)$

- Mass-observable relations:

Some affected: $M \sim T^{3/2}H(z)$, some not: $M \sim M_{\text{gas}}$

W_0 — LATEST AND GREATEST



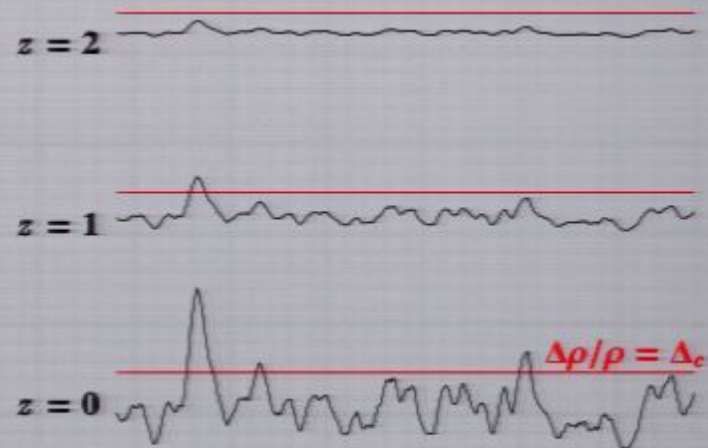
$$w_0 = -0.951 \pm 0.029 \text{ (stat)}$$
$$\pm 0.047 \text{ (sys)}$$

GR & CLUSTER FORMATION THEORY

- Linear growth:

$$\ddot{\delta} + 2H(z) \dot{\delta} - \frac{3}{2}H(z)^2 \Omega_M(z) \delta = 0$$

- Non-linear collapse:

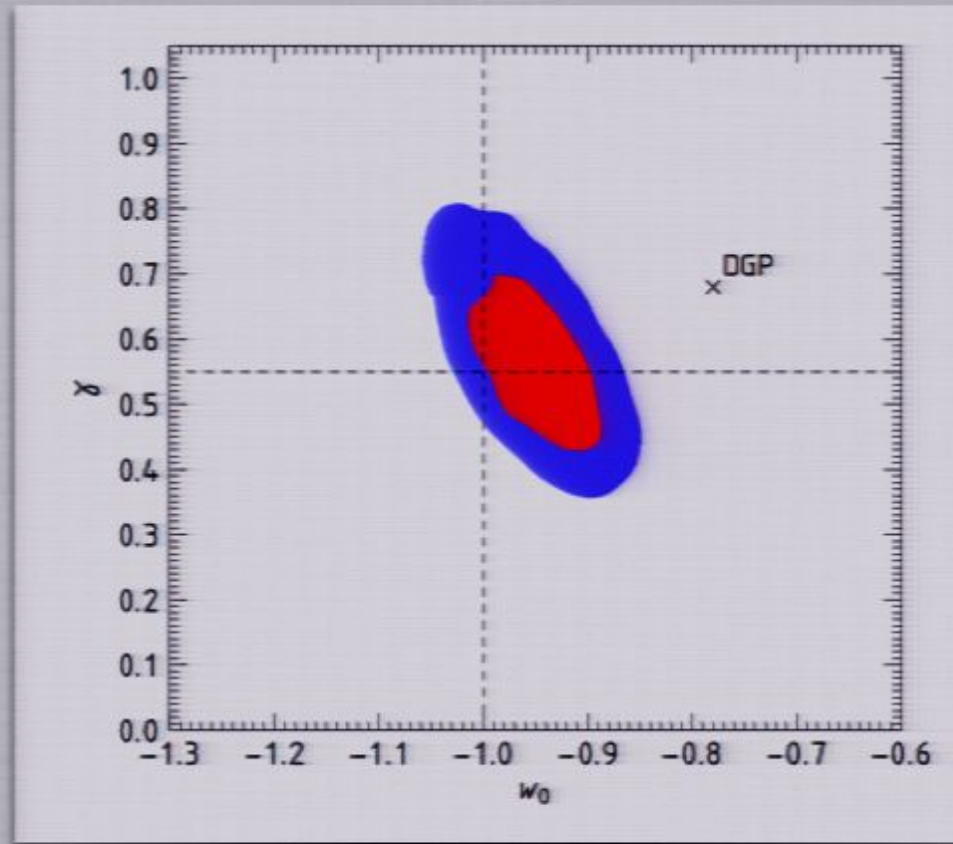


Universal form for $dN/d\sigma(M)$

- Mass-observable relations:

Some affected: $M \sim T^{3/2}H(z)$, some not: $M \sim M_{\text{gas}}$

NULL TEST: GROWTH INDEX



- Growth index, γ :

$$d \ln D / d \ln a = \Omega_M(a)^\gamma$$

- $\gamma \approx 0.55$ for w CDM

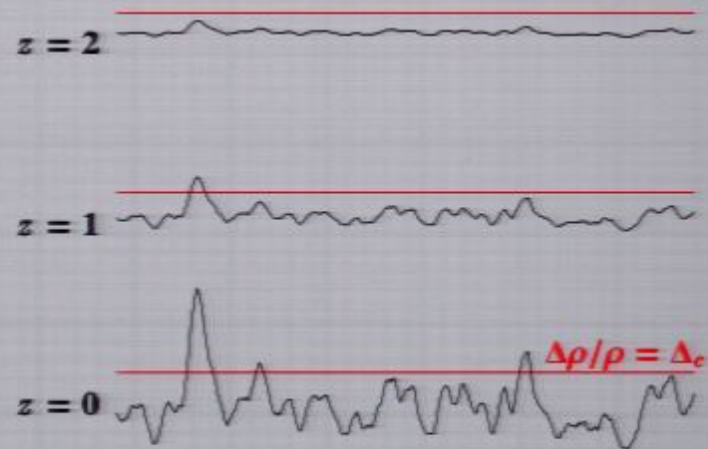
- $\gamma = 0.55 \pm 0.08$ measured ± 0.10 without WMAP reference

GR & CLUSTER FORMATION THEORY

- Linear growth:

$$\ddot{\delta} + 2H(z) \dot{\delta} - \frac{3}{2}H(z)^2 \Omega_M(z) \delta = 0$$

- Non-linear collapse:

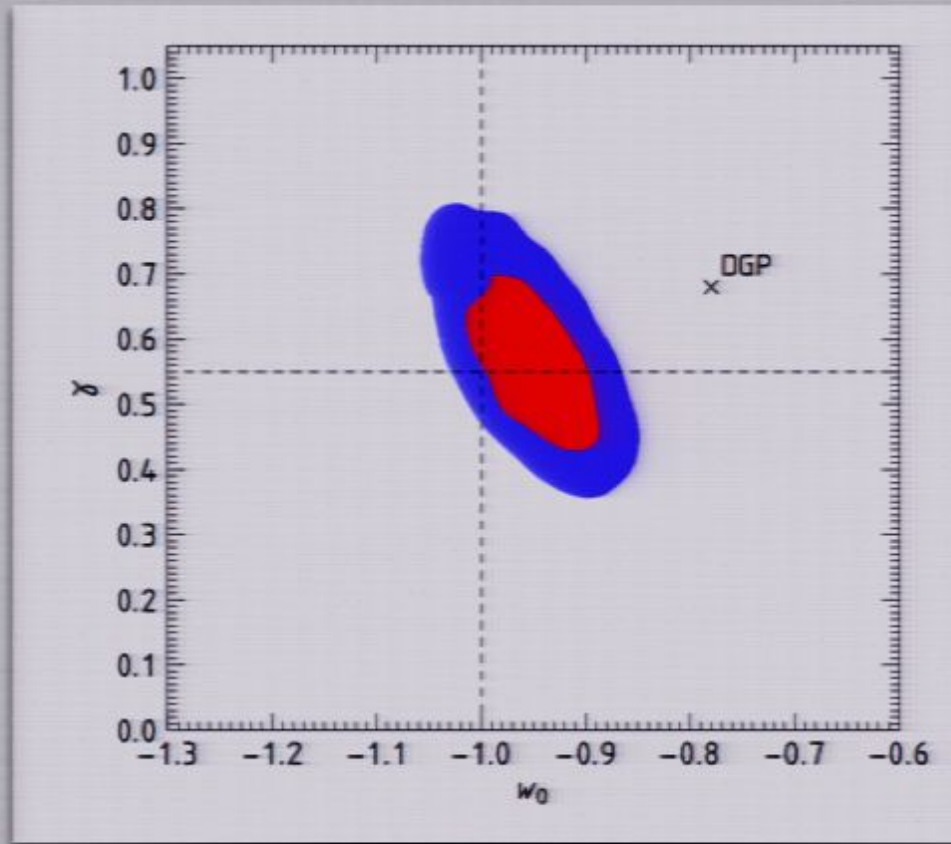


Universal form for $dN/d\sigma(M)$

- Mass-observable relations:

Some affected: $M \sim T^{3/2}H(z)$, some not: $M \sim M_{\text{gas}}$

NULL TEST: GROWTH INDEX



- Growth index, γ :

$$d \ln D / d \ln a = \Omega_M(a)^\gamma$$

- $\gamma \approx 0.55$ for w CDM

- $\gamma = 0.55 \pm 0.08$ measured ± 0.10 without WMAP reference