

The Impact of Cluster Physics on Scatter in Cluster Scaling Relations

Paul Ricker

University of Illinois

August 25, 2010

Physics of the Intracluster Medium Workshop

University of Michigan



Collaborators

Hsiang-Yi (Karen) Yang (Illinois)

Paul (Matt) Sutter (Illinois)



Suman Bhattacharya (LANL)



Sutter, Yang, & Ricker 2010 in preparation

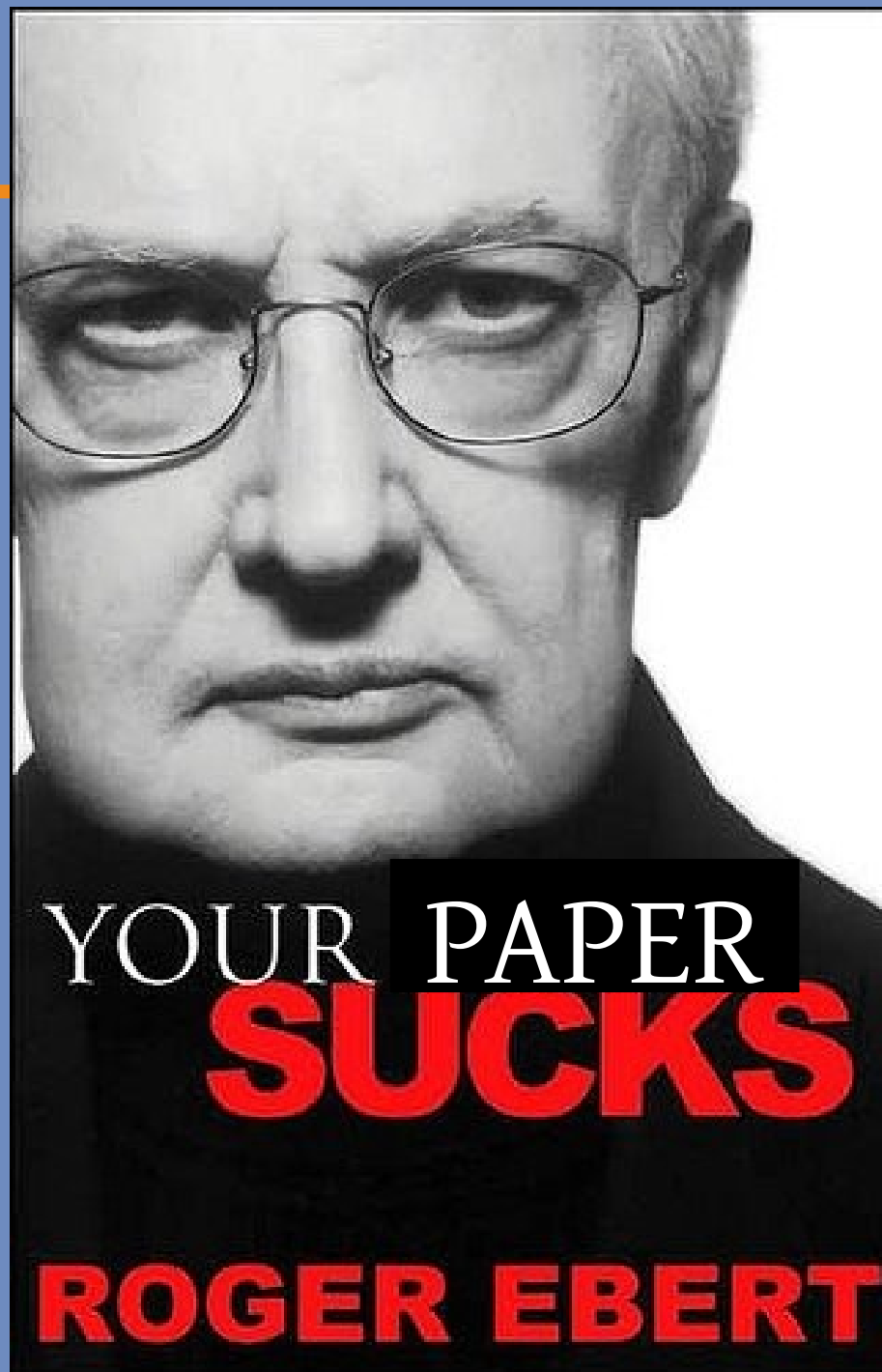
Yang, Bhattacharya, & Ricker 2010 ApJ, submitted

Sutter & Ricker 2010 ApJ, submitted (arXiv:1006.2879)

Yang, Ricker, & Sutter 2009 ApJ, 699, 315

Yang, Ricker, & Sutter 2009 arXiv:0909.1574 (Monster's Fiery Breath)

Sutter, Ricker, & Yang 2009 arXiv:0911.1029 (Monster's Fiery Breath)



Cluster masses are useful for cosmology...

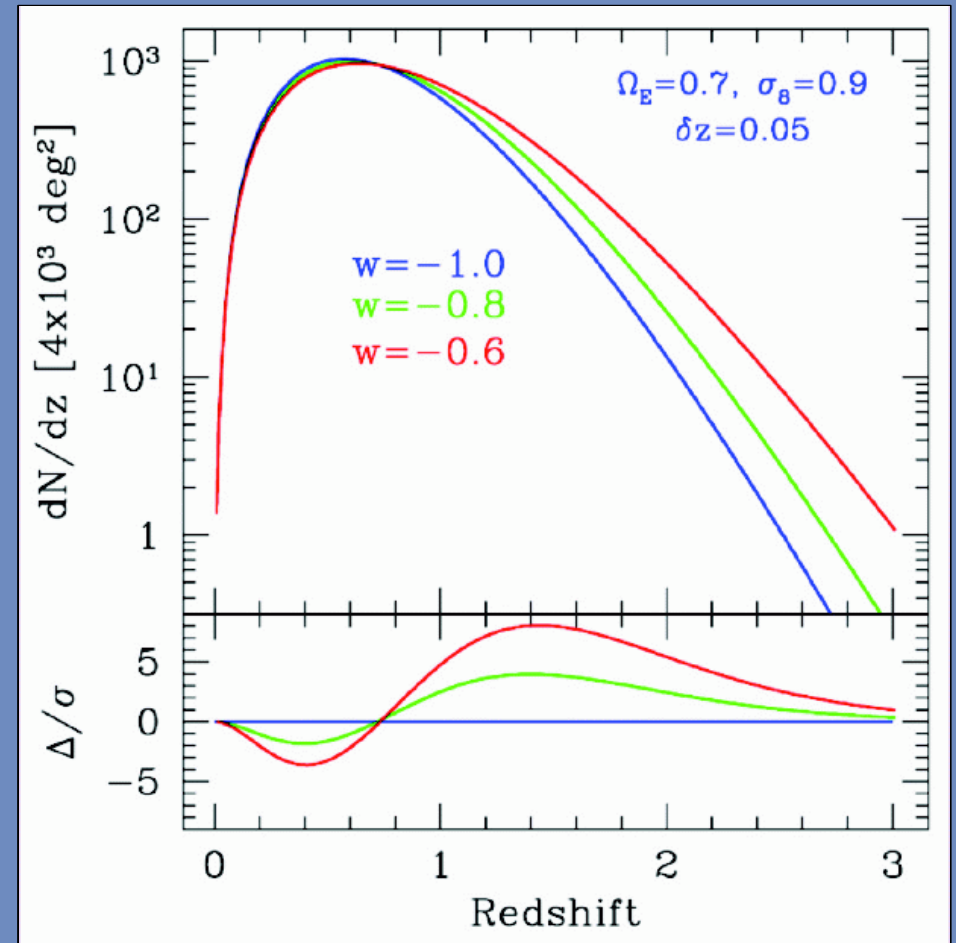
Cluster abundance as a function of mass and redshift

$$\frac{d^2 N}{dM dz} = \frac{dV}{dz} n(M, z)$$

$$n(M, z) \propto \frac{\rho_b}{\sigma M} \int_{\delta_c}^{\infty} d\delta \exp\left(-\frac{\delta^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Depends on:

- Volume-redshift relation dV/dz
- Linear growth factor ($\rightarrow \delta(z)$)
- Power spectrum ($\rightarrow \sigma(M, z)$)



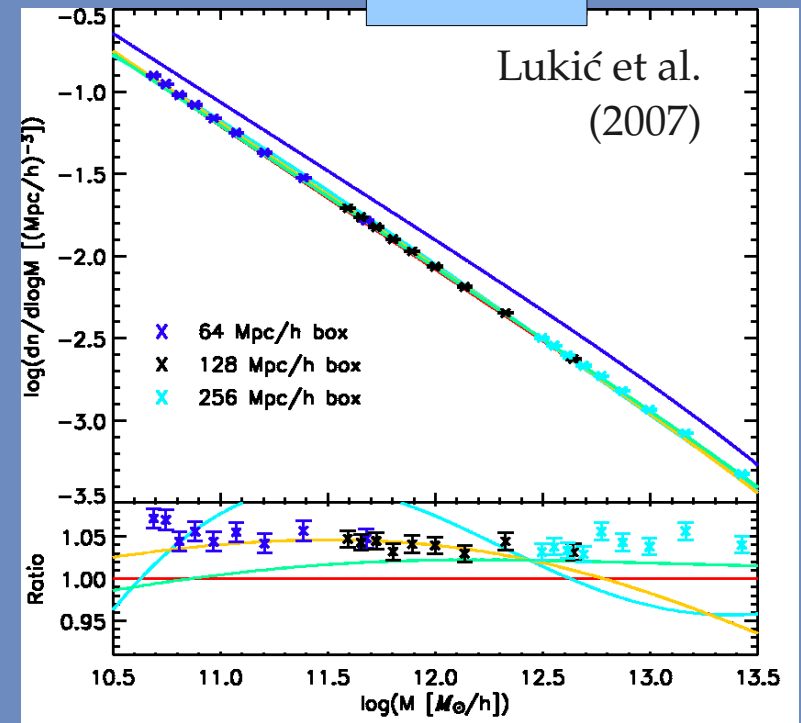
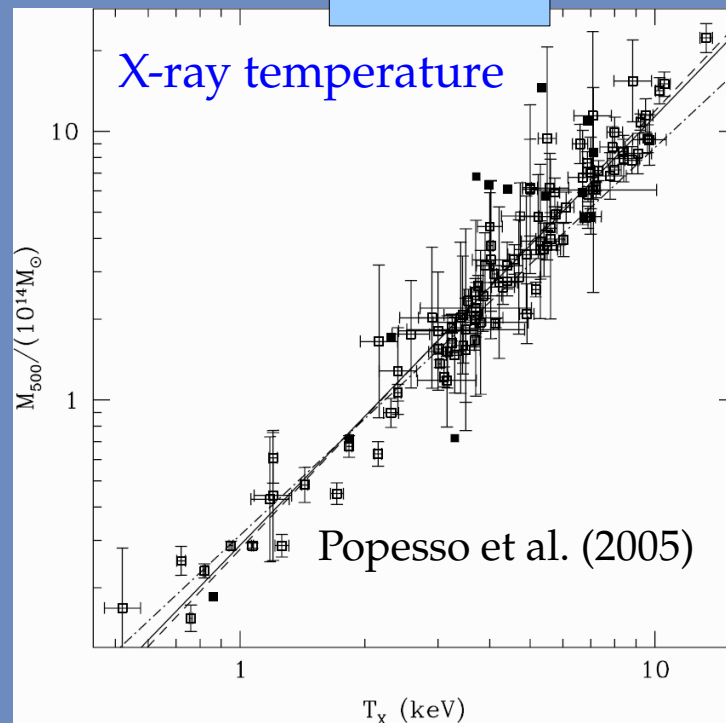
Mohr (2005)

... but they must be measured via proxies

$$P(X | \text{cosmology}) \approx \underbrace{P(X | M, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots)}_{\text{Mass-observable relation}} \underbrace{P(M, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots | \text{cosmology})}_{\text{Mass function}}$$

Scaling relations

N-body



Systematic exploration of scatter

- **Physics**
 - **Adiabatic hydro (dynamical state + history)**
 - Cooling + AGN
 - Magnetic fields
 - Conduction and viscosity
 - Cosmic rays
- **Observables**
 - **X-ray**
 - **Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect**
 - Lensing mass
 - Optical richness
 - Radio

Fully cosmological simulations

Cosmology and physics

- Λ CDM cosmology:
 $\Omega_{m0} = 0.262$, $\Omega_{b0} = 0.0437$,
 $h = 0.708$, $\sigma_8 = 0.74$
- Dark matter + hydro

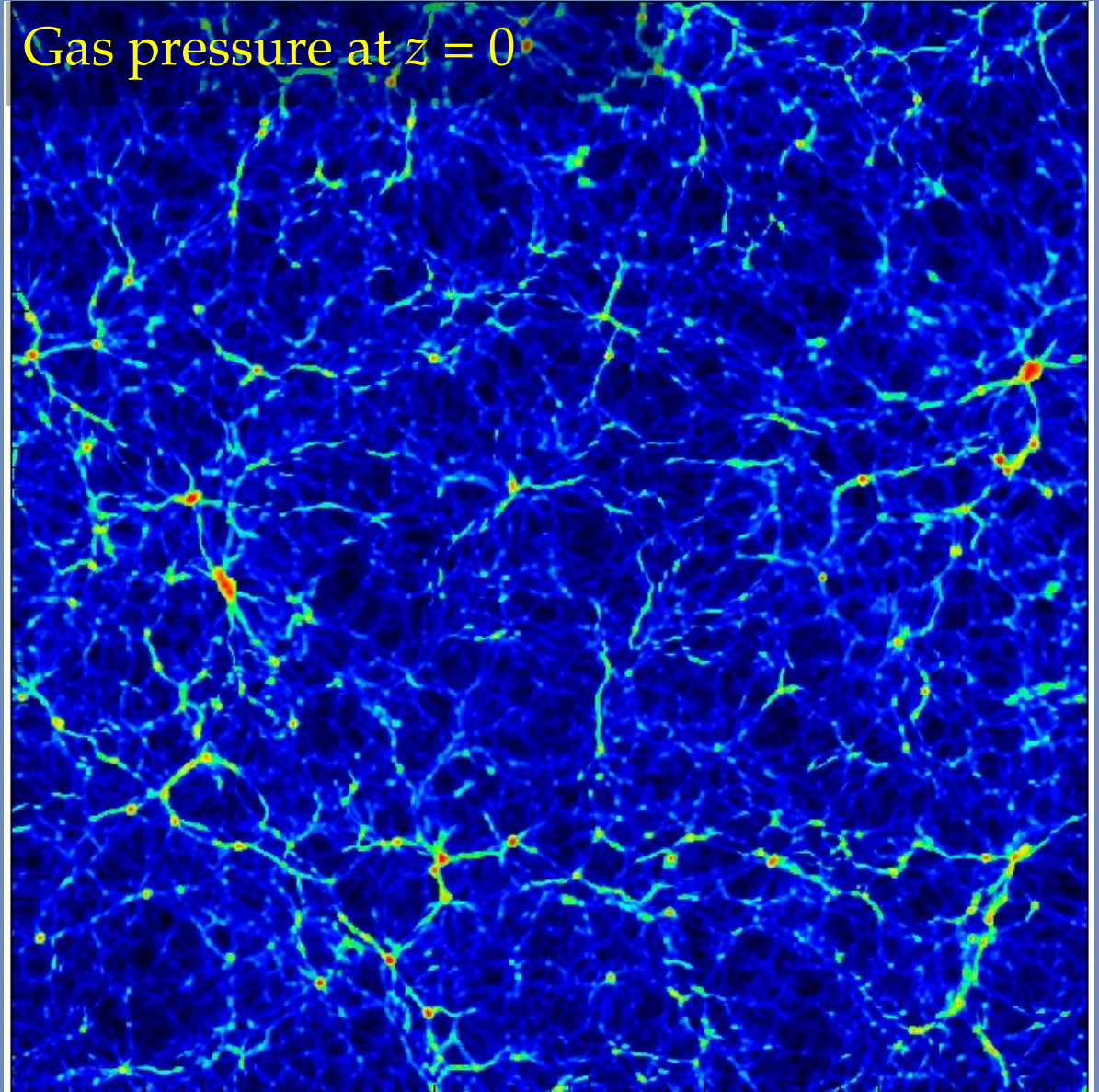
Numerics

- FLASH 2.4-uiuc
- $256 h^{-1}$ Mpc box
- 1024^3 particles, 1024^3 grid
- Particle mass $1.3 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$

Outcome

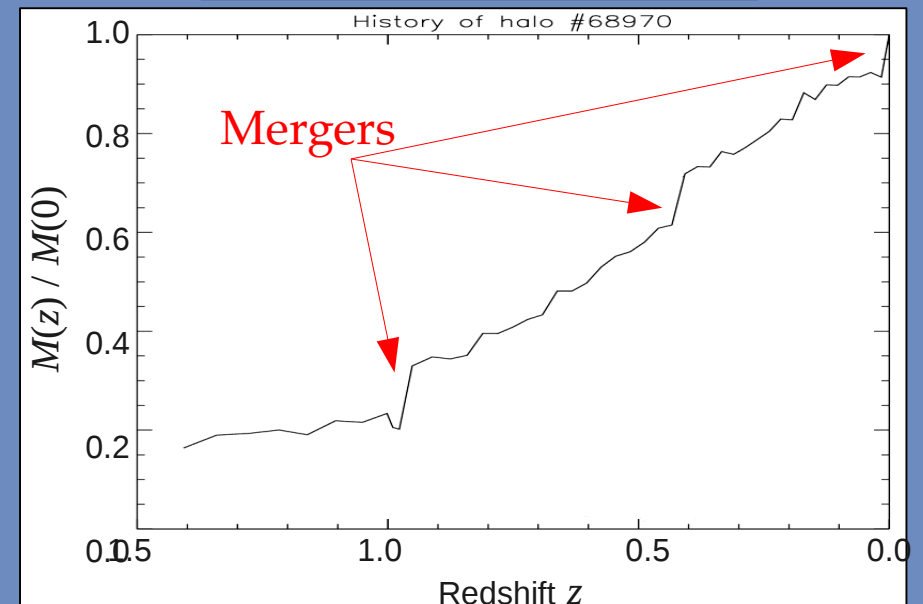
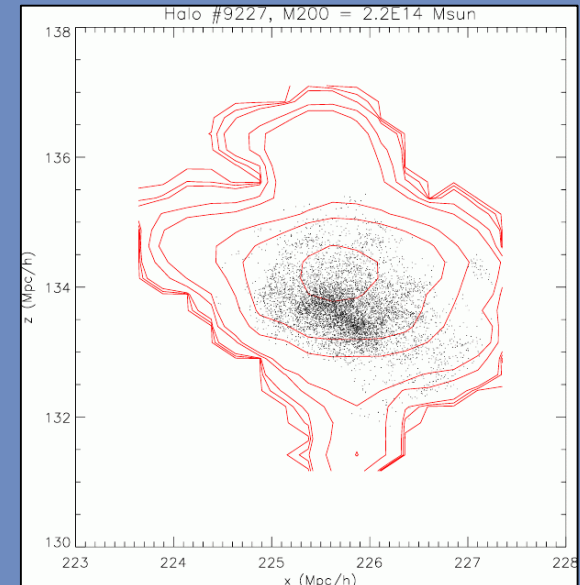
- 336/622 merging at $z = 0$
($M_{500c} > 2 \times 10^{13} M_{\odot}$)

Gas pressure at $z = 0$

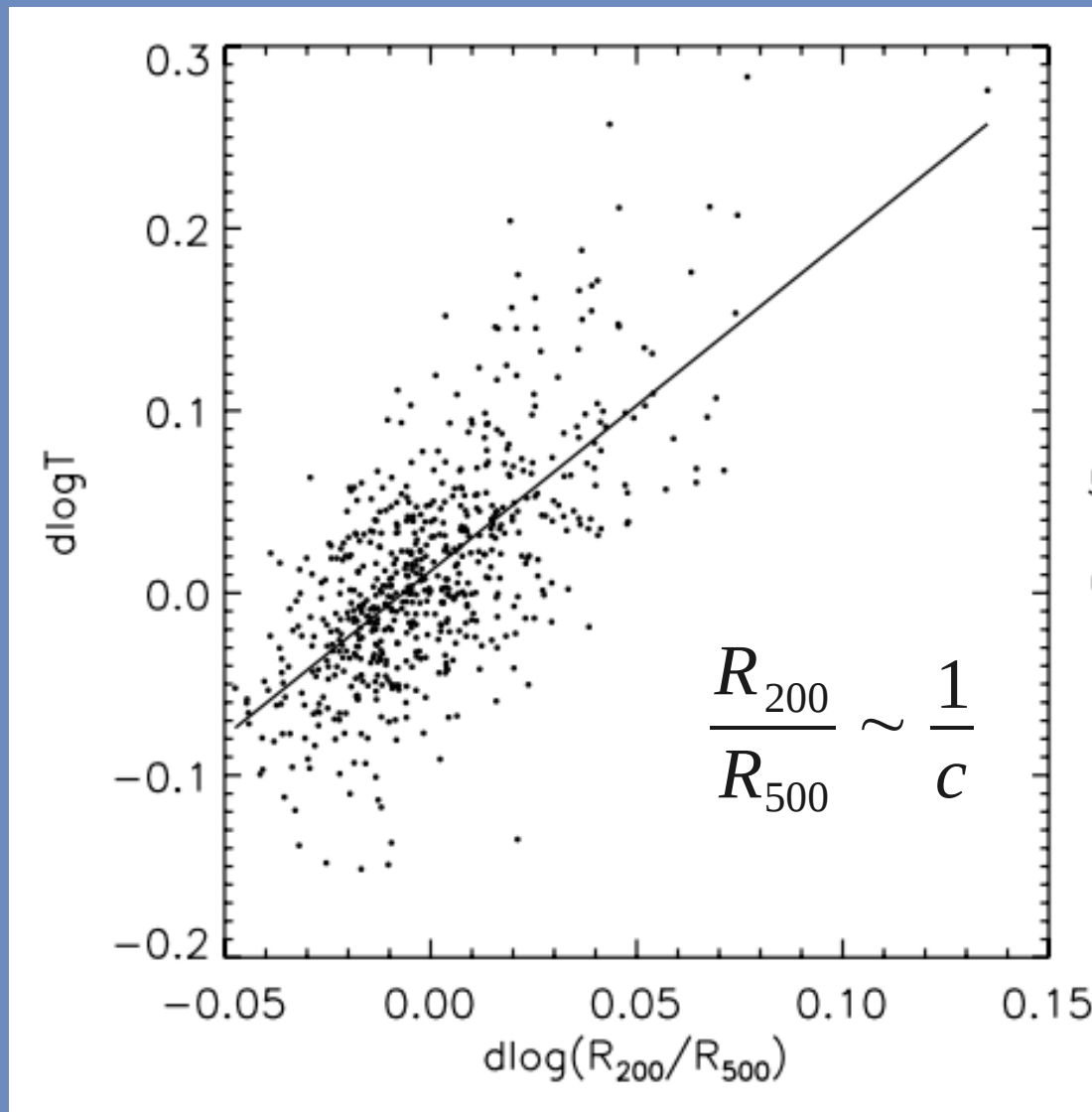


Dynamical state measures

- **Centroid offset** (Mohr et al. 1995)
- **Multipole power** (Buote & Tsai 1995, 6)
- **Merger history** (Cohn & White 2005)
 - Use particle tags to trace halo progenitors
 - Identify merging events using
 - *Mass jump* – ratio of halo mass to mass of largest progenitor
 - *Mass ratio* – ratio of masses of two largest progenitors



Mass-temperature vs. dynamical state

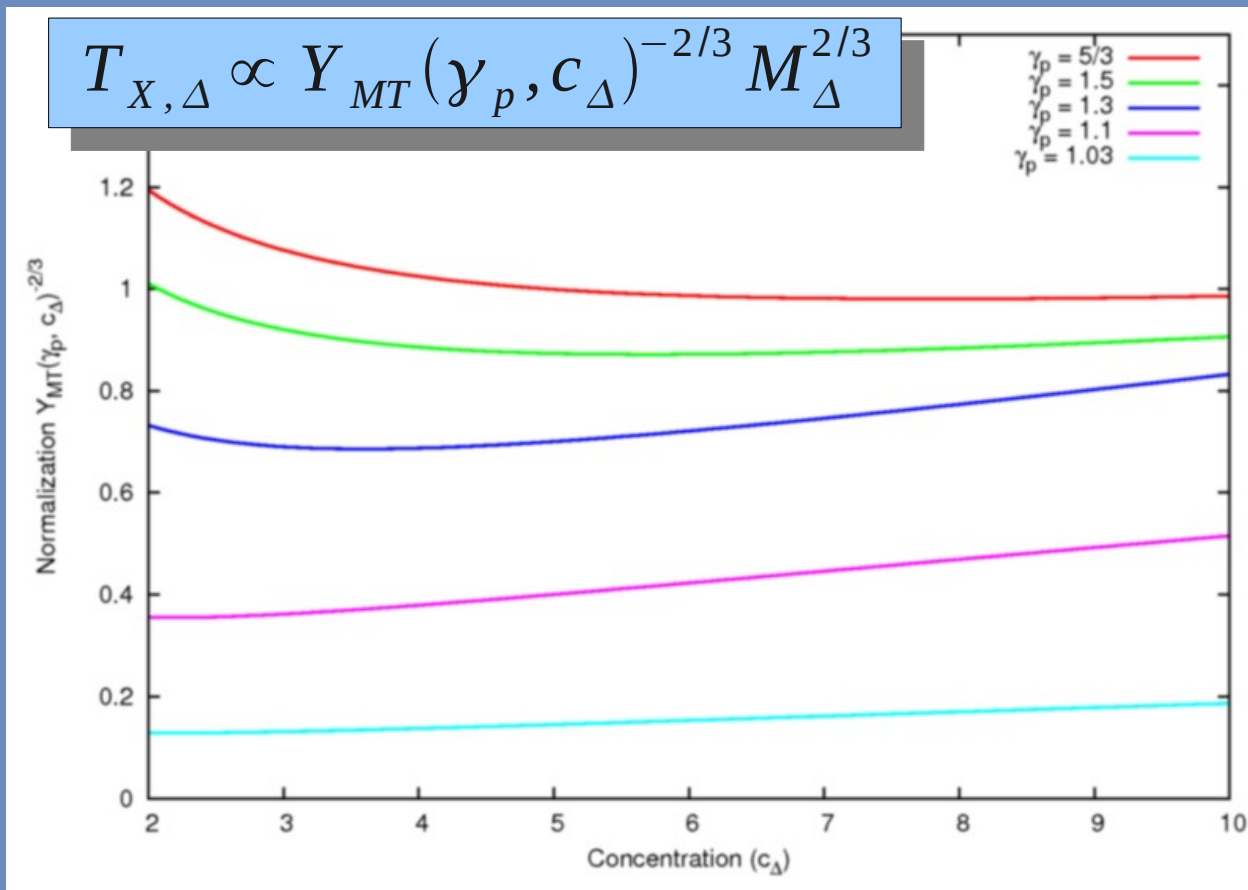


Yang, Ricker, & Sutter (2009)

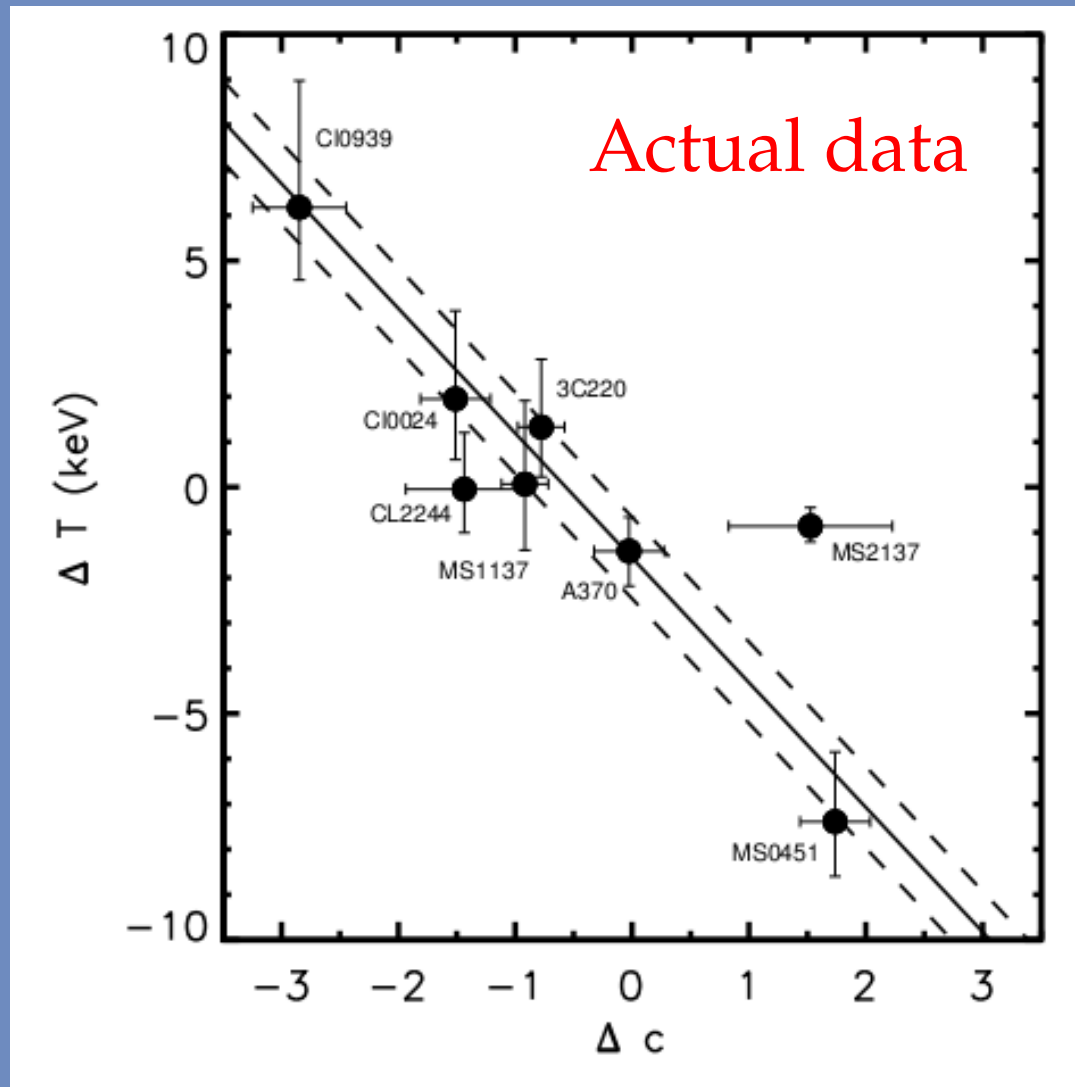
- At best a weak anticorrelation in scatter vs. dynamical state
- Power ratios do not provide unambiguous indicator of recent merging
- Instead see a correlation of scatter with halo concentration – formation time important?

Answer to Doug's question

- Sense of correlation disagrees with Shaw et al. 08
- Difference lies in equation of state (Ascasibar et al. 06)
 - Polytropes $P \propto \rho^{\gamma_p}$
 - Extra physics reduces γ_p from $5/3 \rightarrow 1$
 - Slope flattens and then changes sign as γ_p decreases



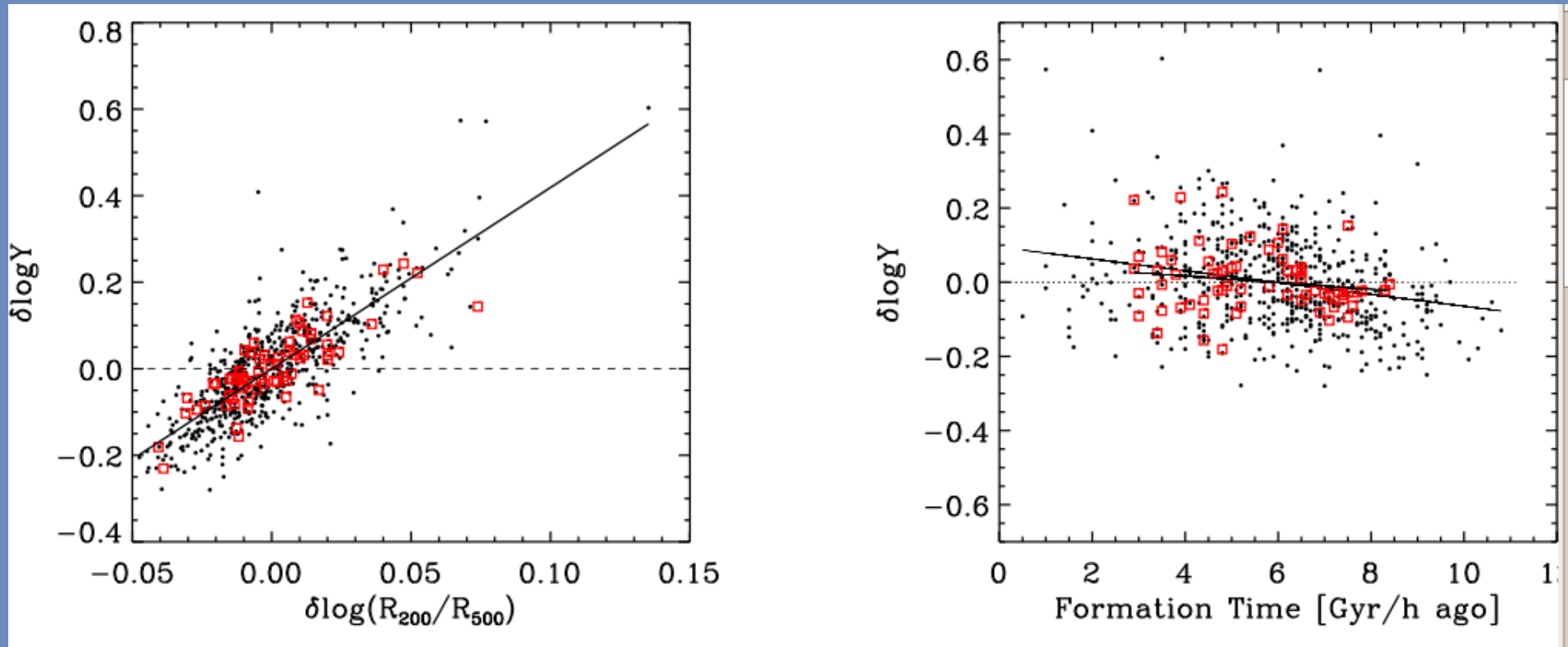
Answer to Doug's question



Comerford et al. (2010)

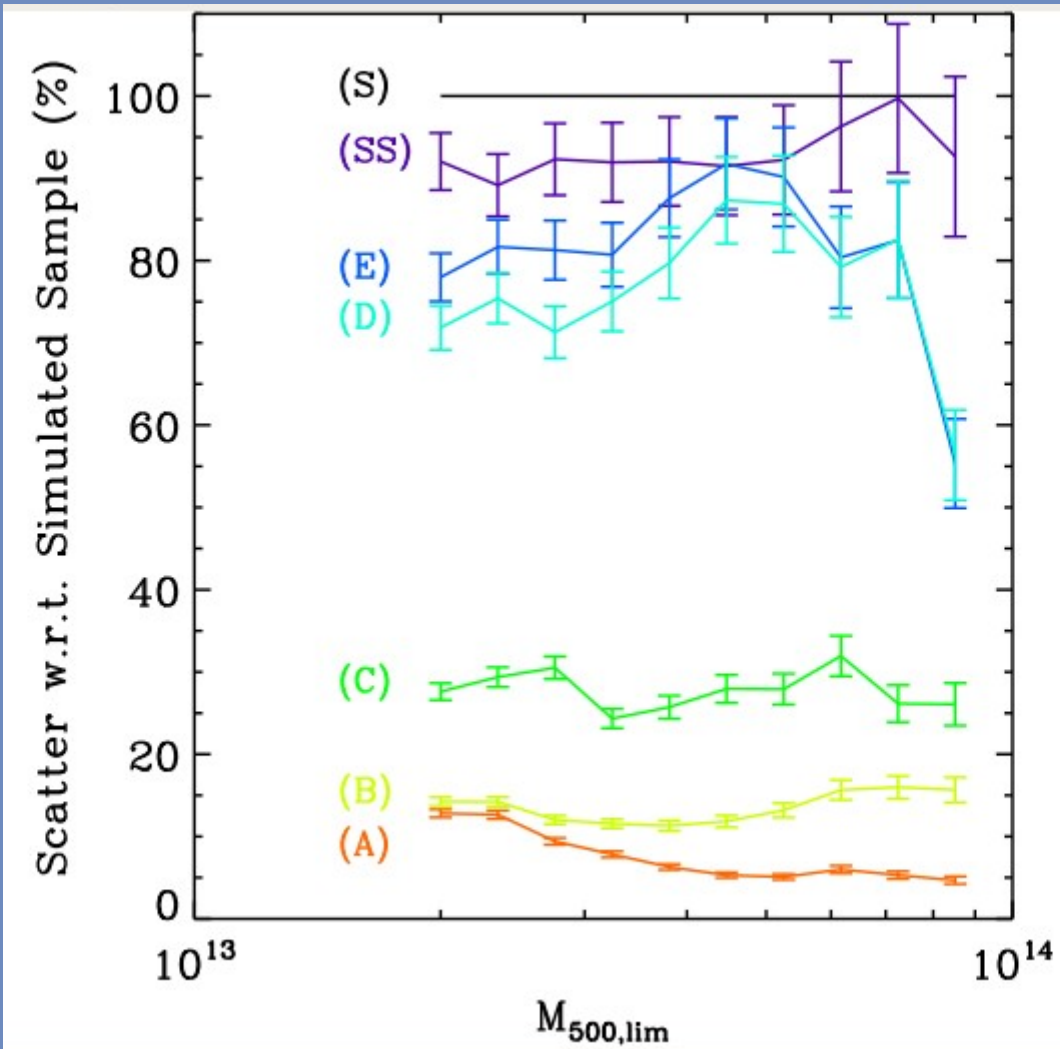
Mass-SZ effect vs. dynamical state

Yang, Bhattacharya,
& Ricker (2010)



Mass-SZ effect vs. dynamical state

Yang, Bhattacharya,
& Ricker (2010)



Simulation

Simulation (spherical)

Spherical

Spherical + gas fraction

Spherical + gas fraction +
no merger boost

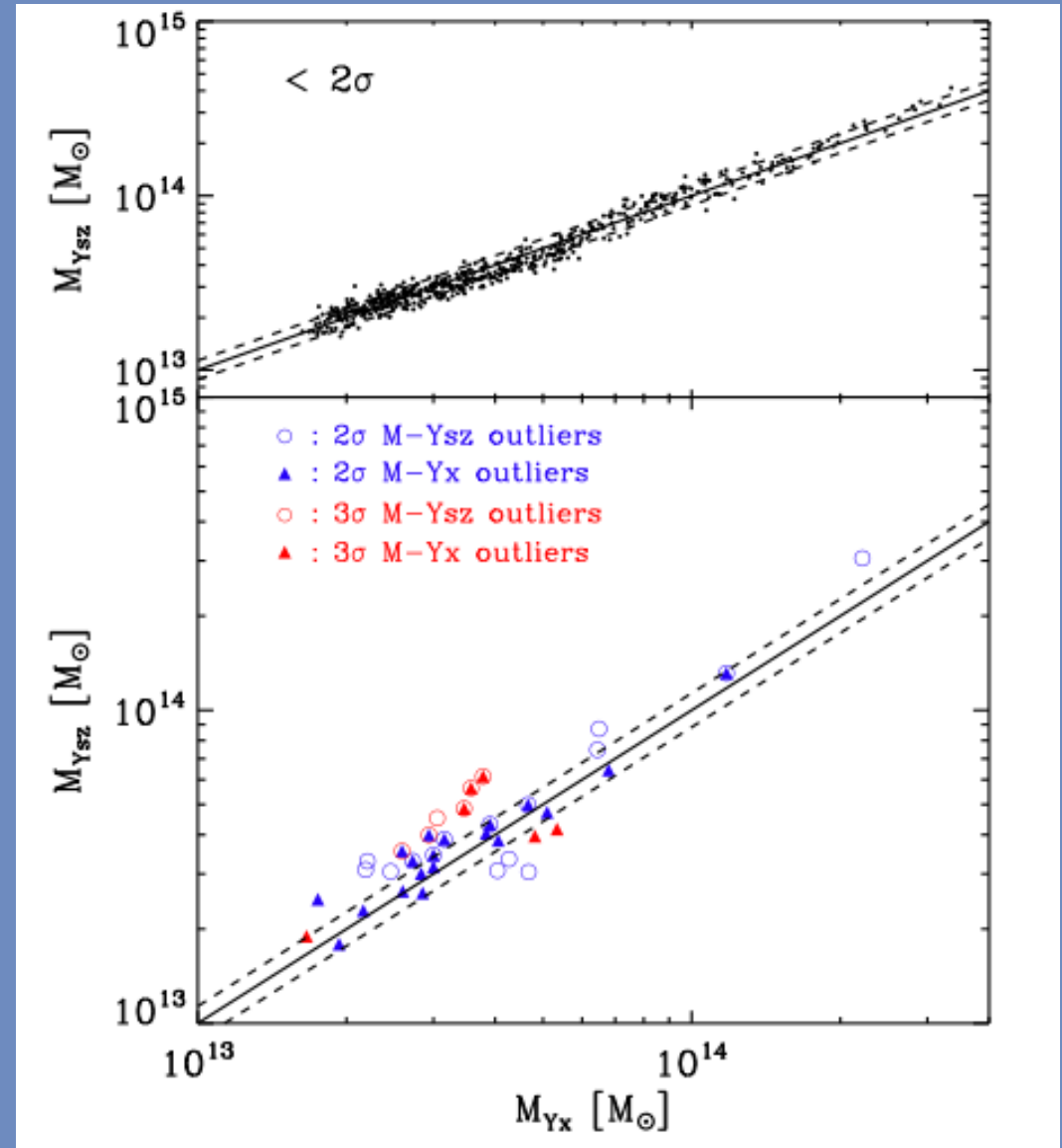
Spherical + gas fraction +
hydrostatic

Spherical + gas fraction +
hydrostatic + $c(M)$

Using multiple mass estimators

Yang, Bhattacharya,
& Ricker (2010)

- Clusters that are outliers in both $M - Y_x$ and $M - Y_{SZ}$ have inconsistent mass estimates
- Offers hope that these cases can be excluded from samples

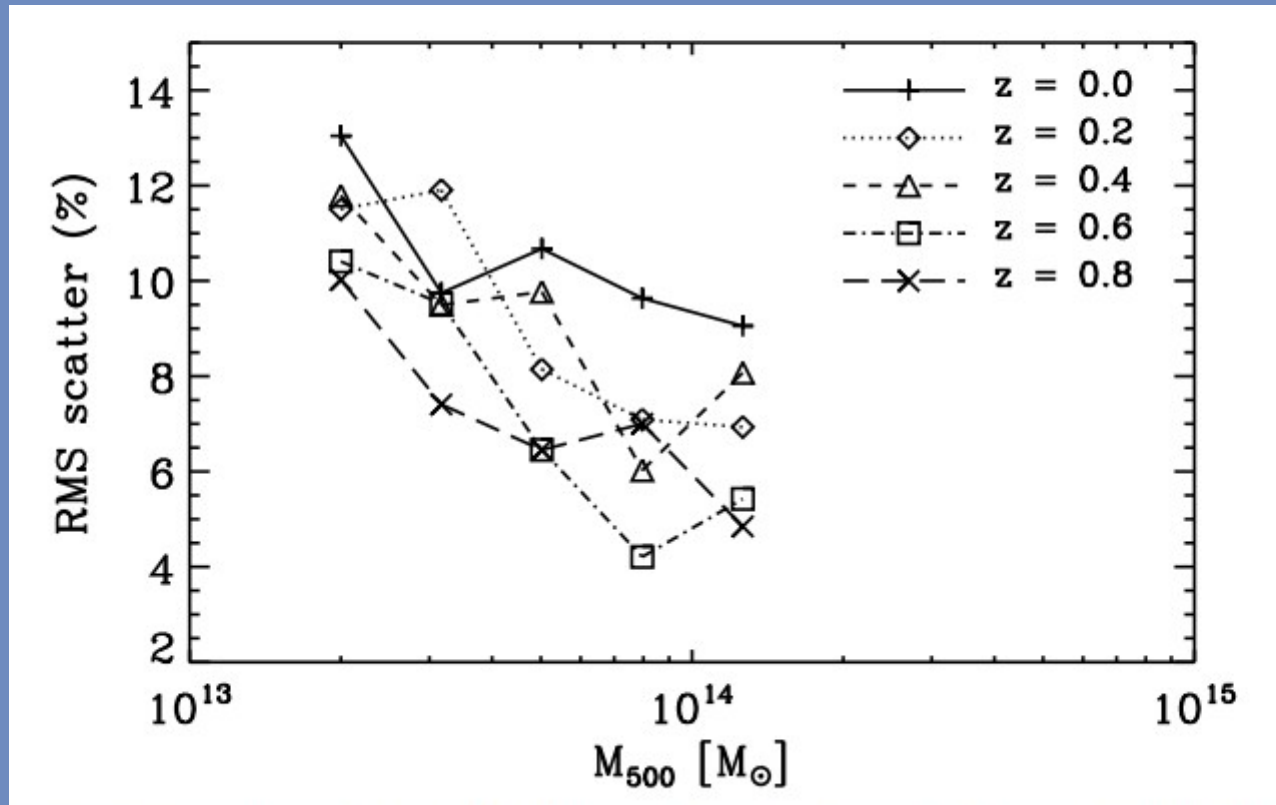


Guidance for self-calibrators

- Y-M scatter: (all within R_{500c})

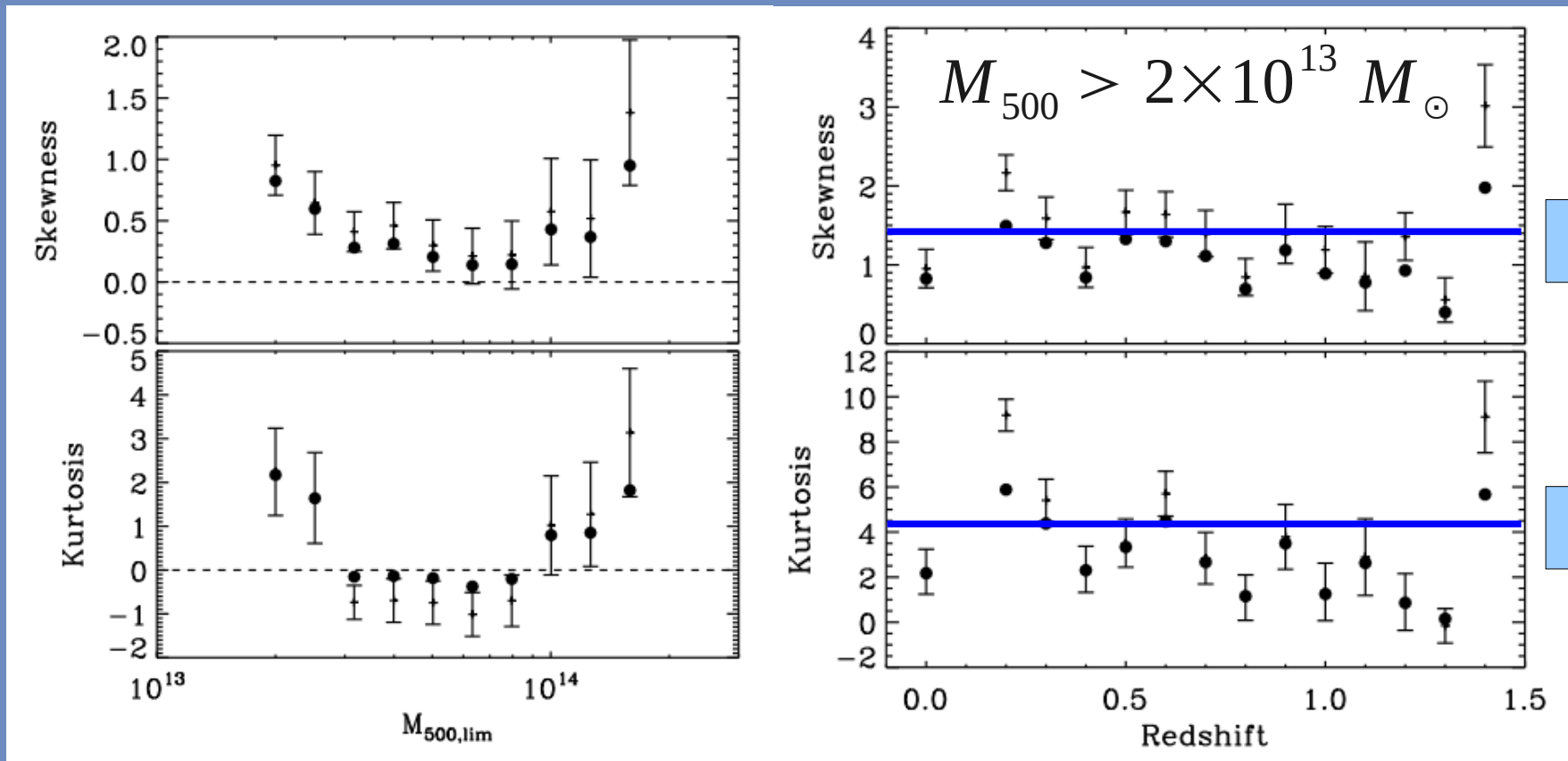
$$\sigma(M, z) = A \log M + B \log(1+z) + C$$

$$A = -7.06 \pm 0.28 \quad B = -11.20 \pm 0.81 \quad C = 7.70 \pm 0.19$$



Guidance for self-calibrators

- Deviations from gaussianity due to projection effects (low mass) and Poisson statistics (high mass)



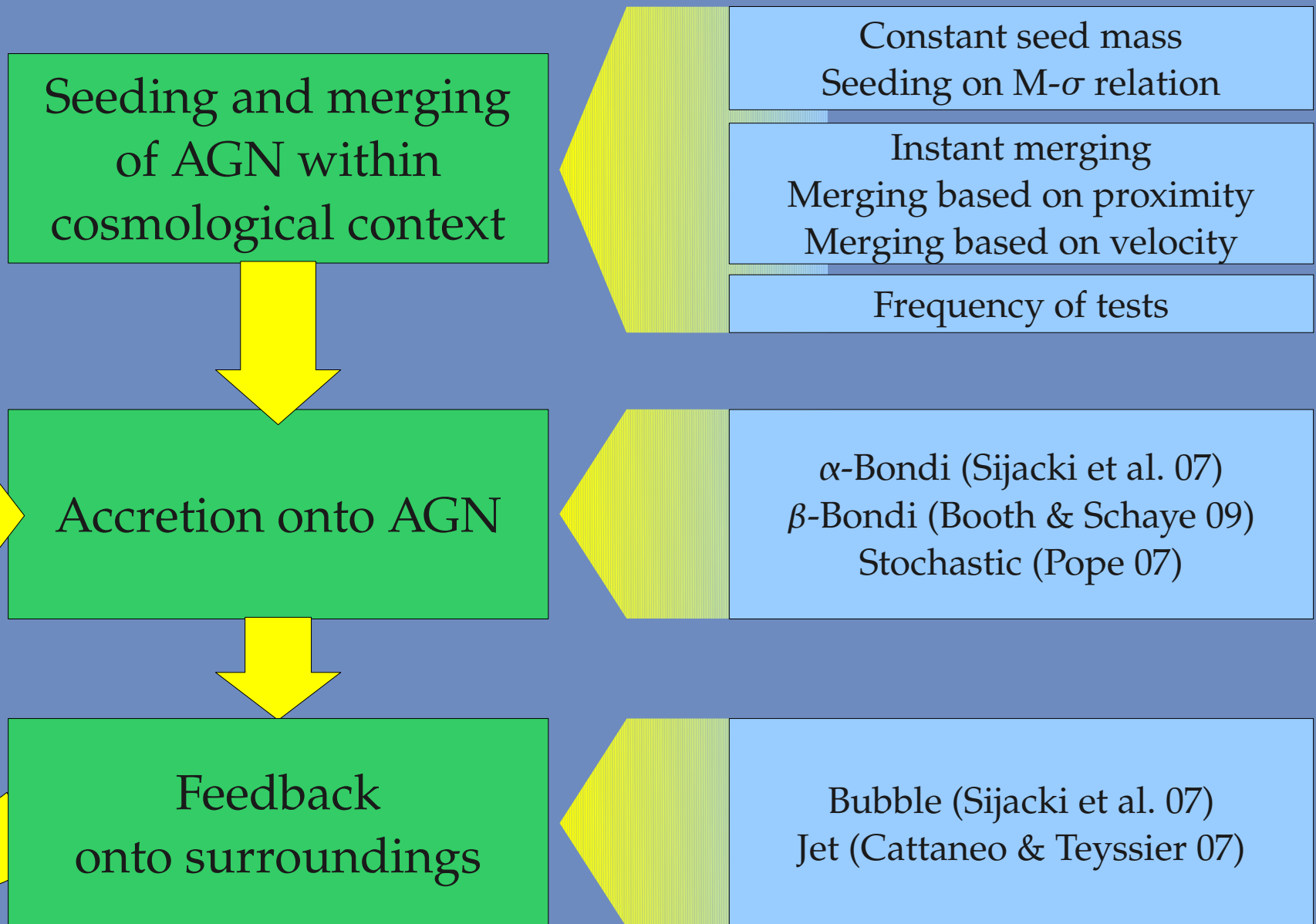
1.43

4.21

Systematic exploration of scatter

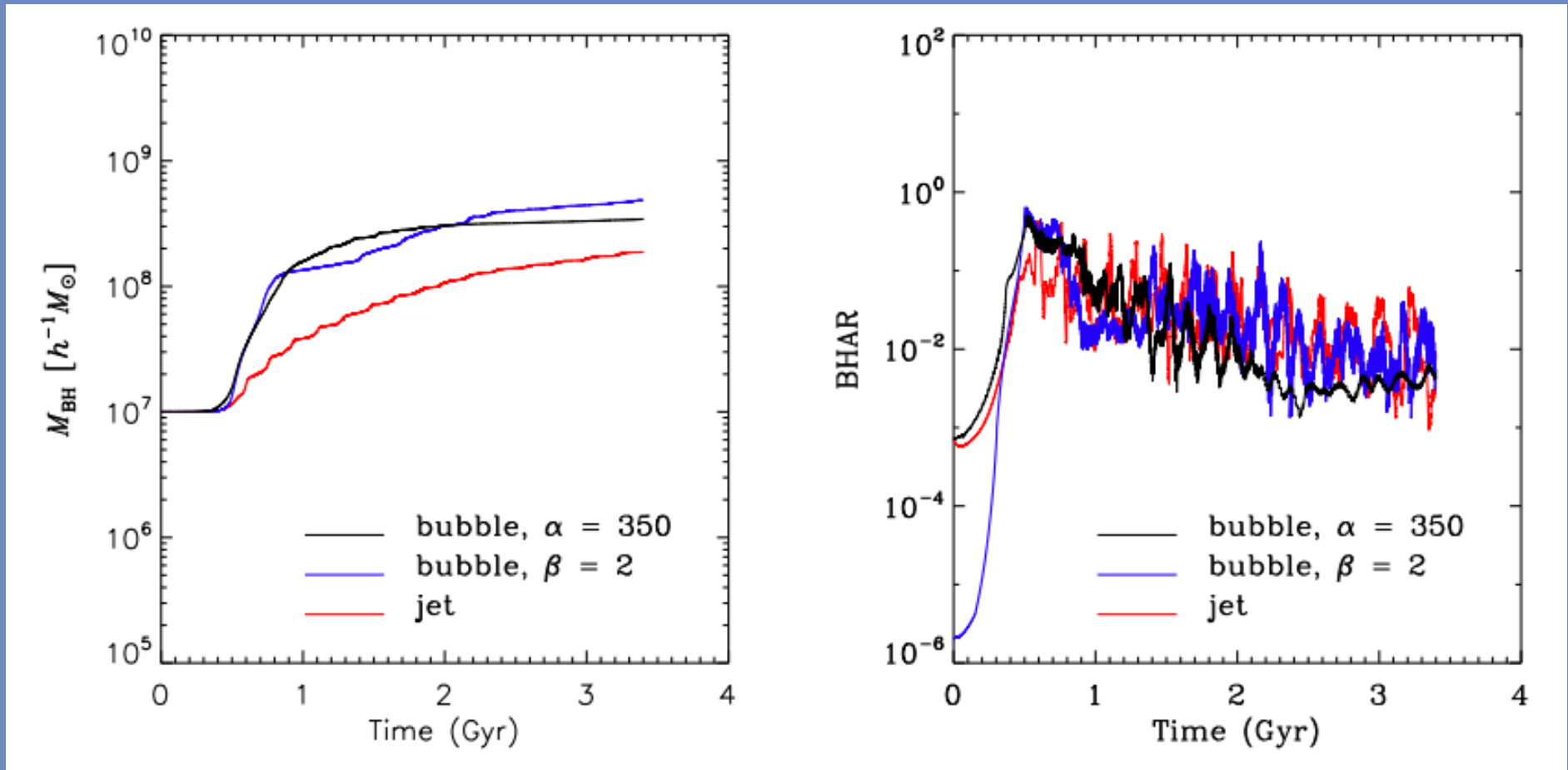
- **Physics**
 - Adiabatic hydro (dynamical state + history)
 - **Cooling + AGN**
 - Magnetic fields
 - Conduction and viscosity
 - Cosmic rays
- **Observables**
 - **X-ray**
 - Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect
 - Lensing mass
 - Optical richness
 - Radio

Components of an AGN subgrid model



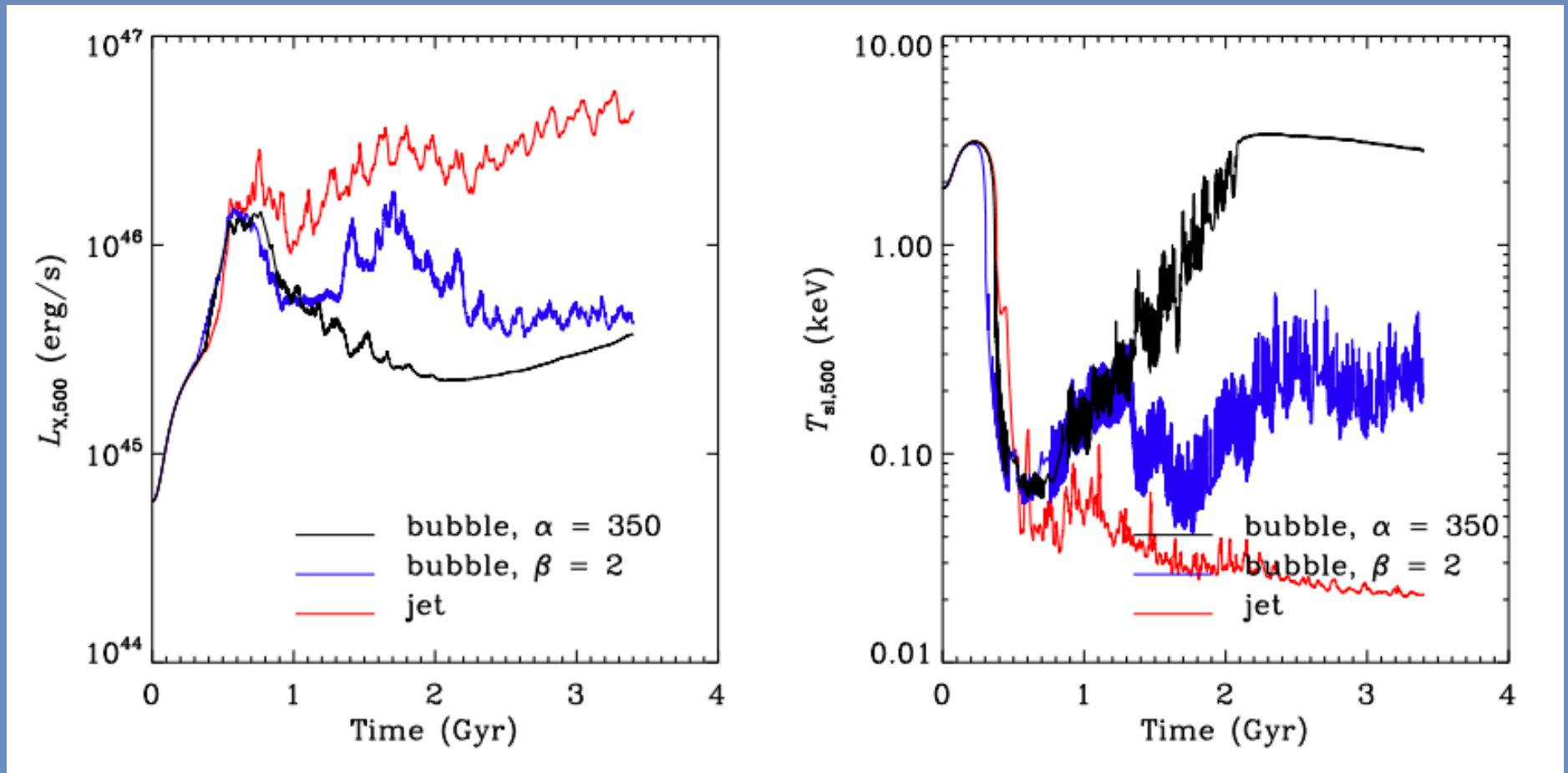
AGN accretion in single-cluster simulations

Yang, Ricker, & Sutter (2009, 2010 in prep.)



Effects of AGN in single-cluster simulations

Yang, Ricker, & Sutter (2009, 2010 in prep.)



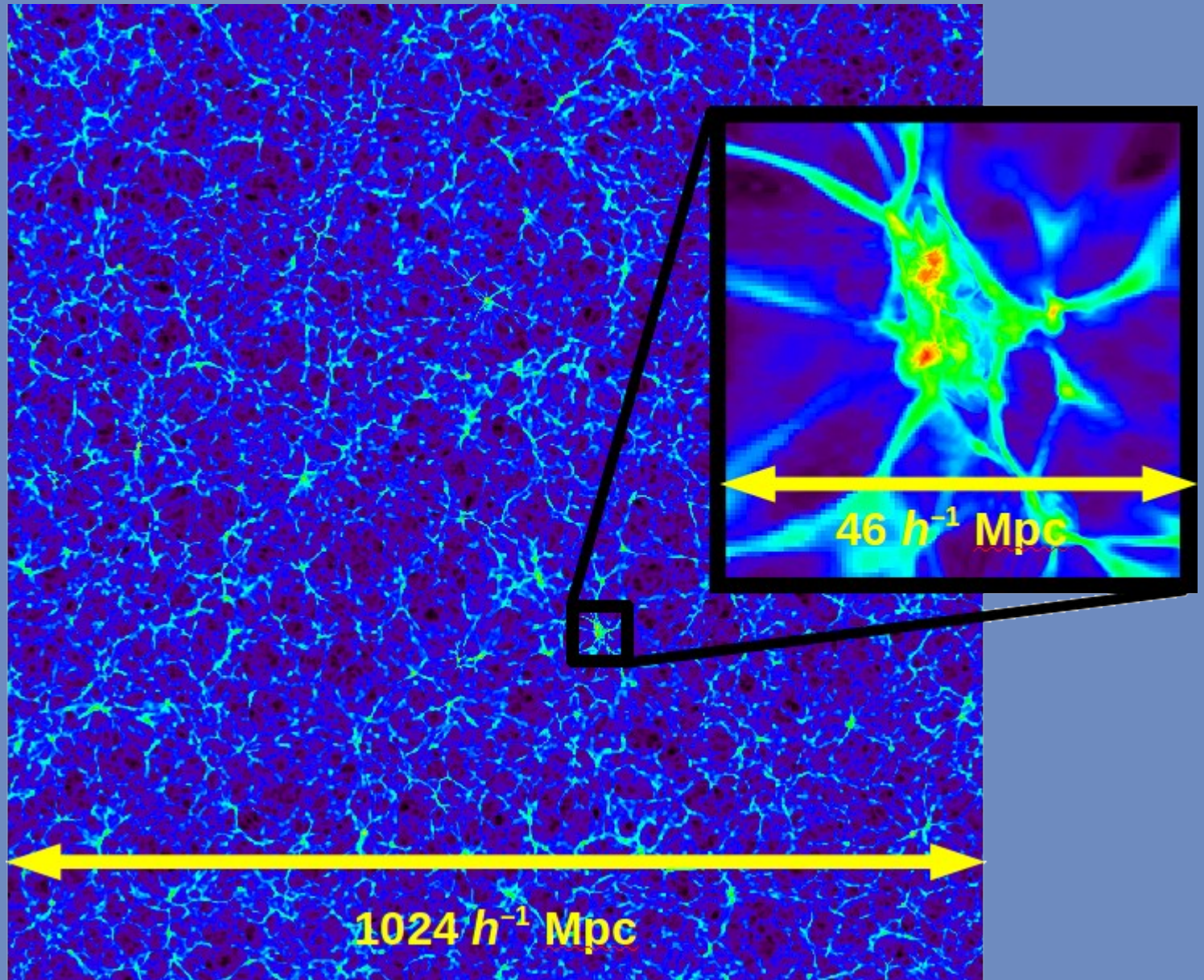
In the can

Sutter & Ricker
(2010)

FLASH 3.2
Jaguar 14k cores
700k core-hr

Refined 100
randomly
selected 50 Mpc
regions about
clusters

$L = 1024h^{-1}$ Mpc
 $\Delta x_{\min} = 31h^{-1}$ kpc



Conclusions

- Merging can skew observables that are sensitive to cluster cores
- However, integrated history and non-gravitational physics appear to be more important than recent mergers in driving mass-observable scatter
- Range of currently considered AGN subgrid models yields significant theoretical uncertainty in mass-observable scatter