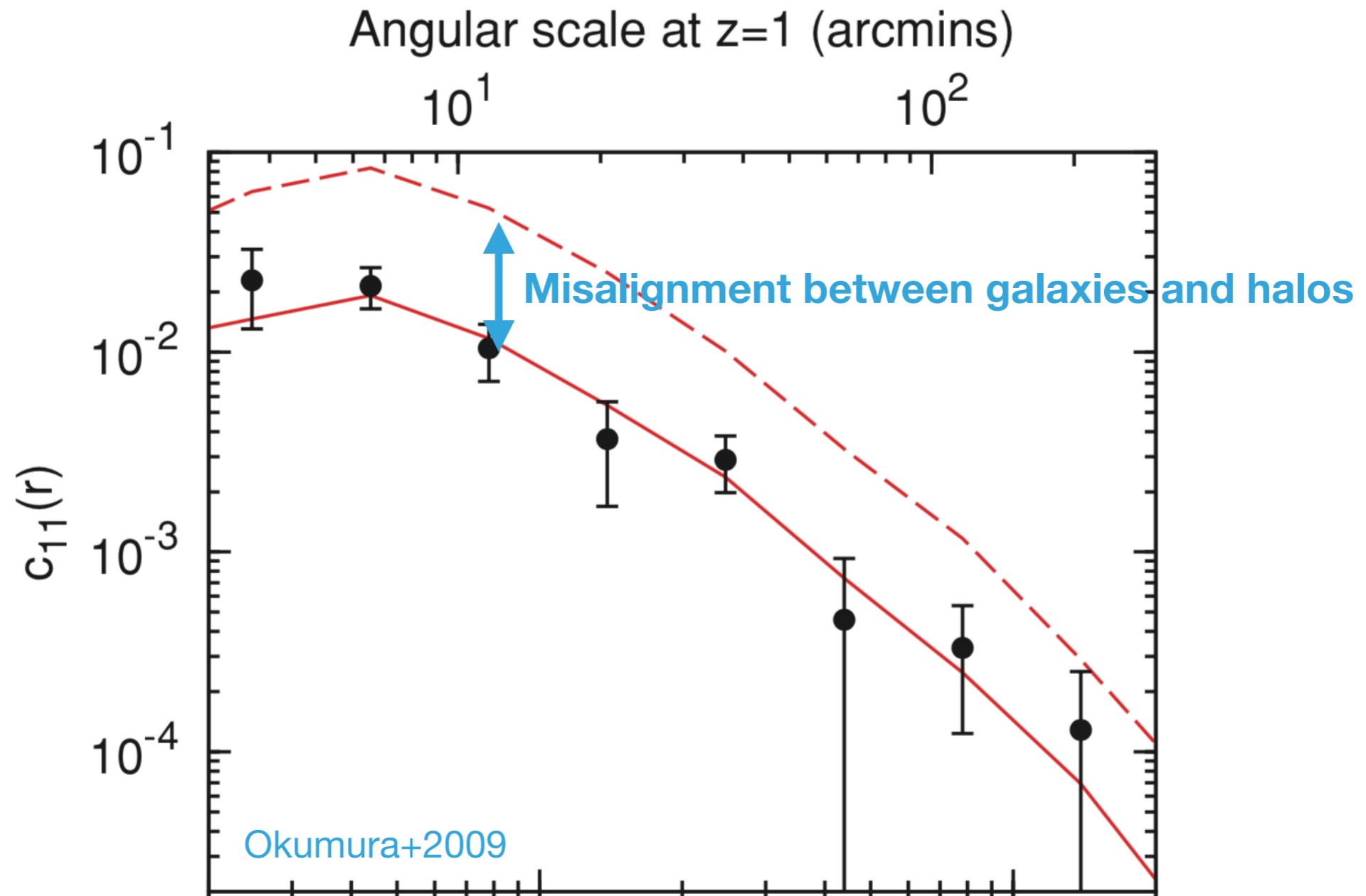


# IA of Galaxy Clusters and the Impact of Projection Effects

Jingjing Shi (Kavli IPMU), w/ Tomomi Sunayama, Toshiki Kurita,  
Masahiro Takada, Hironao Miyatake, Harry Johnston, et al.

Dec, 2022 @ YITP, Kyoto



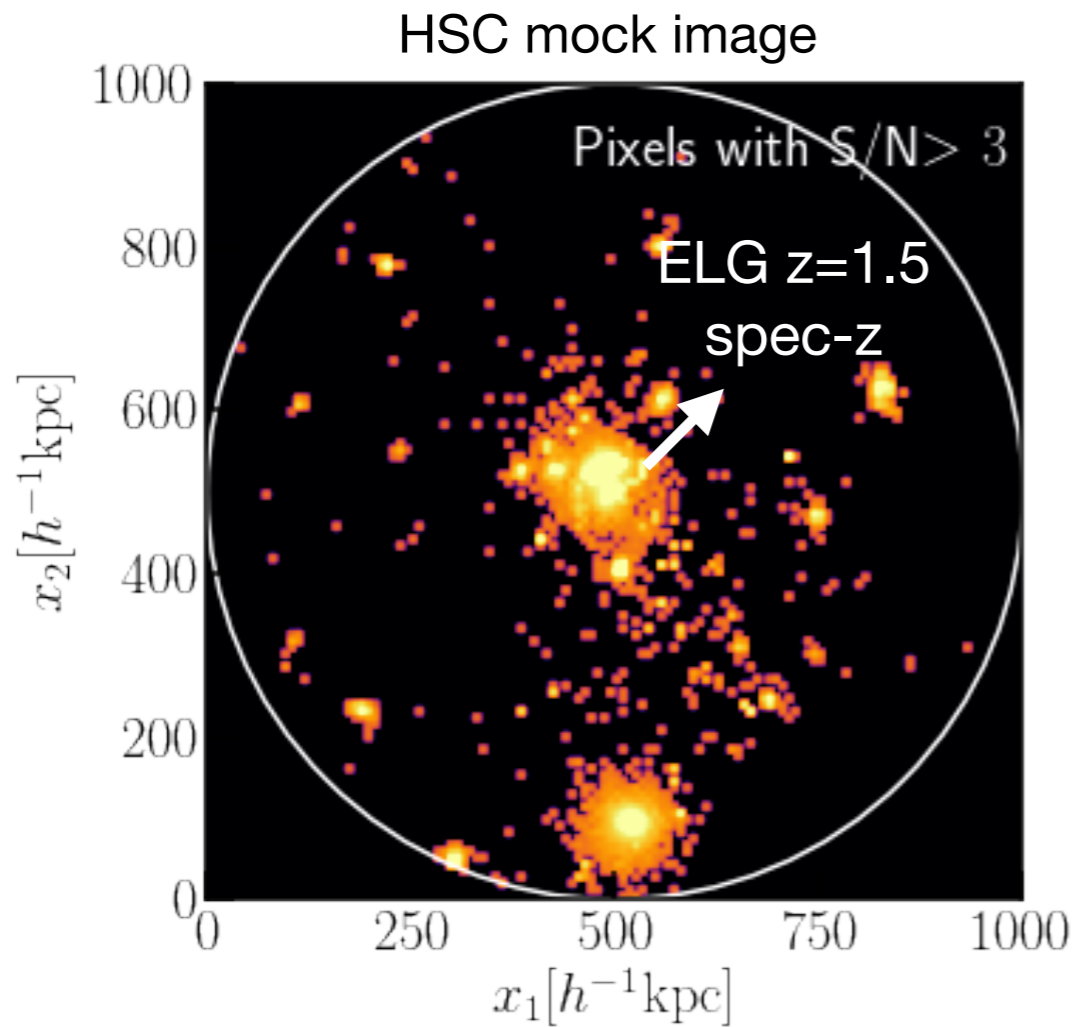
## Dark matter halo shape/IA

- More sensitive to surrounding tidal field, compared to galaxies
- Probe of cosmology (Ho+09, Lee+22, Shen+22)
- Important for cluster cosmology constraint of DE (i.e. projection effects)

**How to obtain the  
shape/IA of dark matter  
halos in observation?**

# **Solution 1: Aperture Shape Estimator**

# Aperture shape estimator around ELG galaxies



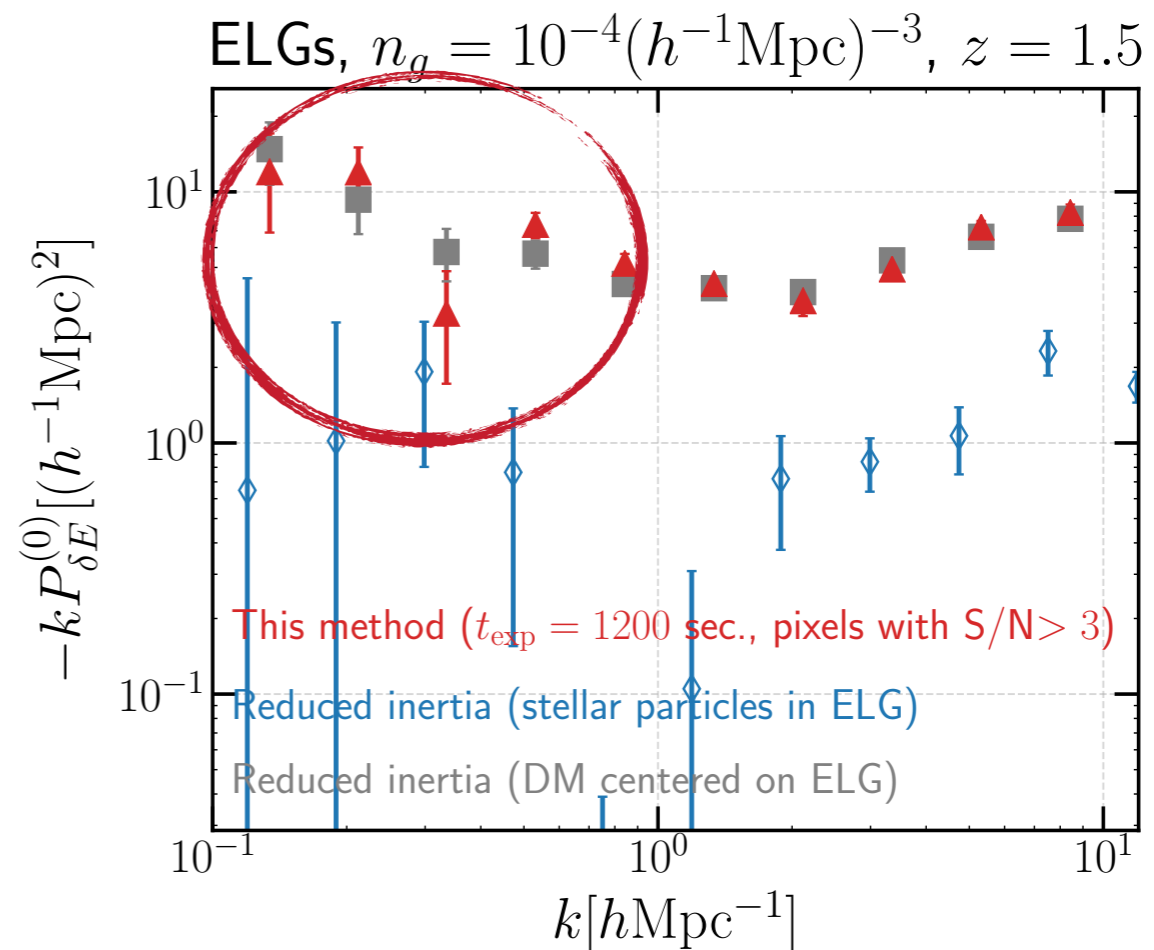
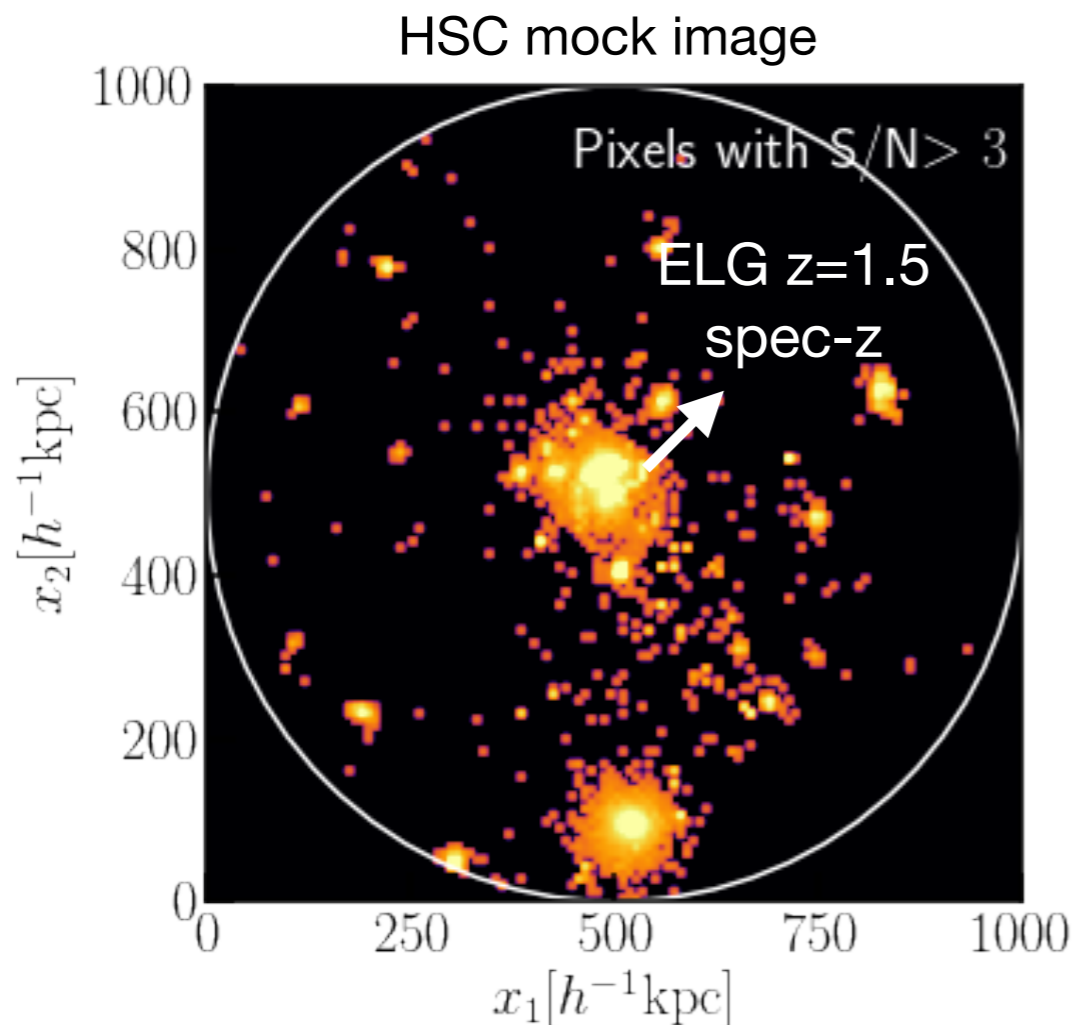
## Aperture Inertia Tensor

$$I_{ij}^{\text{ap}} = \frac{\sum_{n; (S/N)_{\text{pix}} > 3; r_n^{2D} \leq 500 h^{-1} \text{kpc}} f_n x_{ni} x_{nj}}{\sum_{n; (S/N)_{\text{pix}} > 3; r_n^{2D} \leq 500 h^{-1} \text{kpc}} f_n}$$

$f_n$  – flux of pixels

$x_{ni}, x_{nj}$  – distance of pixels to the ELG

# Aperture shape estimator around ELG galaxies



Shi, Kurita, Osato, Takada 2021b

## Aperture Inertia Tensor

$$I_{ij}^{\text{ap}} = \frac{\sum_{n; (S/N)_{\text{pix}} > 3; r_n^{2D} \leq 500 h^{-1} \text{kpc}} f_n x_{ni} x_{nj}}{\sum_{n; (S/N)_{\text{pix}} > 3; r_n^{2D} \leq 500 h^{-1} \text{kpc}} f_n}$$

$f_n$  – flux of pixels

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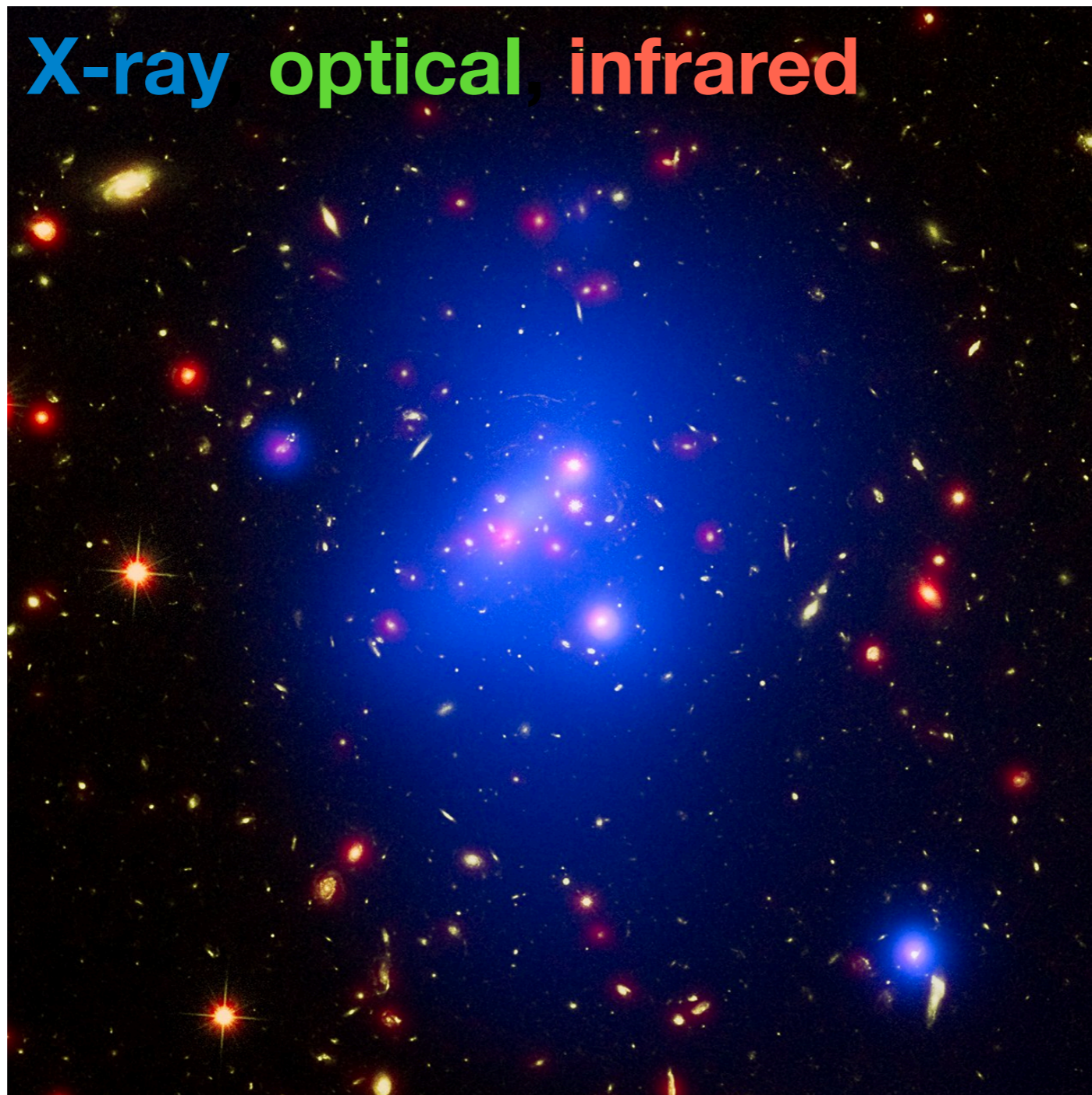
$$\langle \gamma_E(\mathbf{k}) \delta_m(\mathbf{k}') \rangle \equiv (2\pi)^3 \delta_D(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{k}') P_{\delta E}(\mathbf{k})$$

IA power spectrum  
(Kurita+2020, Shi+2021a)

# **Solution 2: Galaxy Clusters**

# Measure Galaxy Cluster Shape

Cluster IDCS J1426

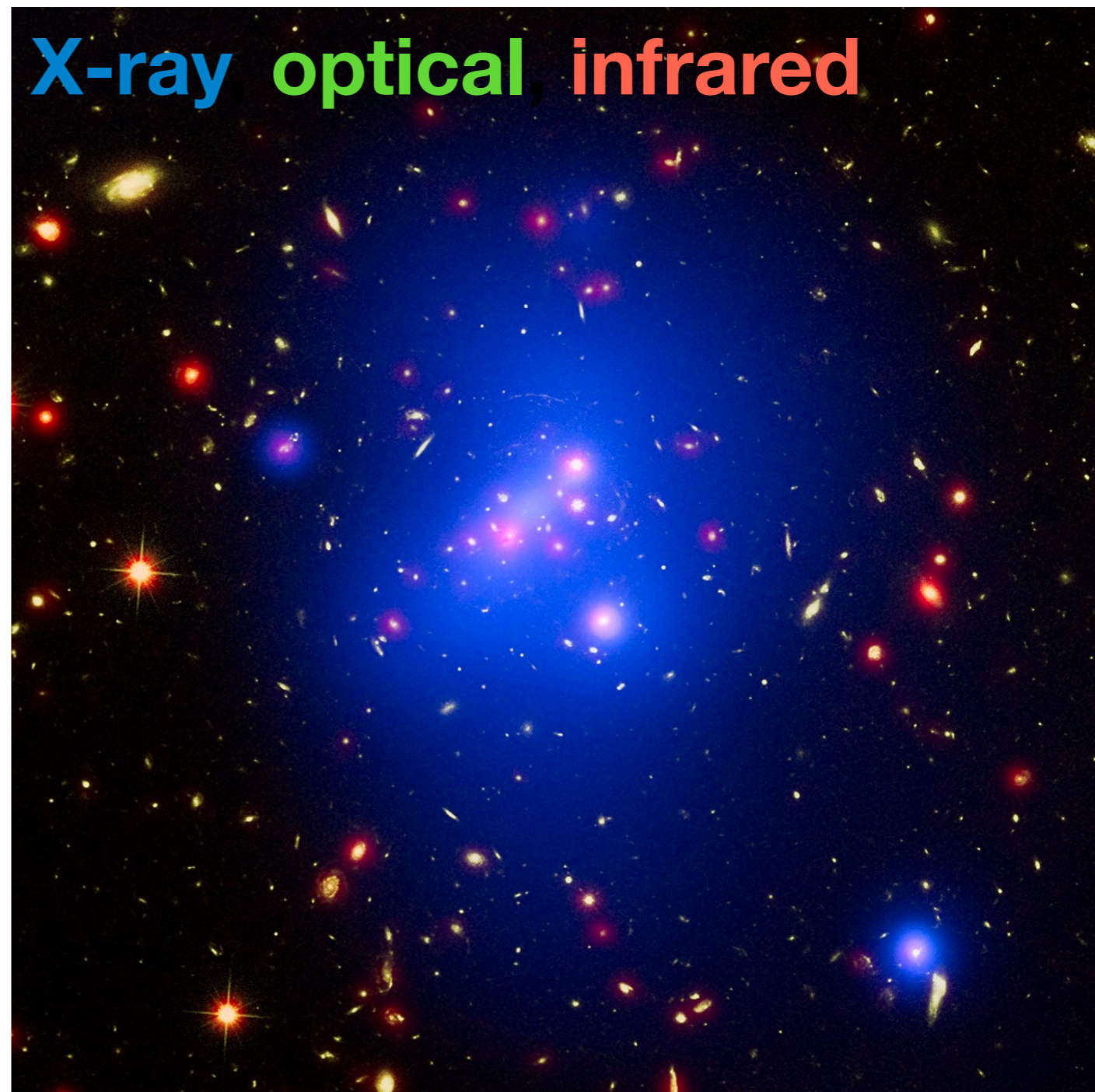




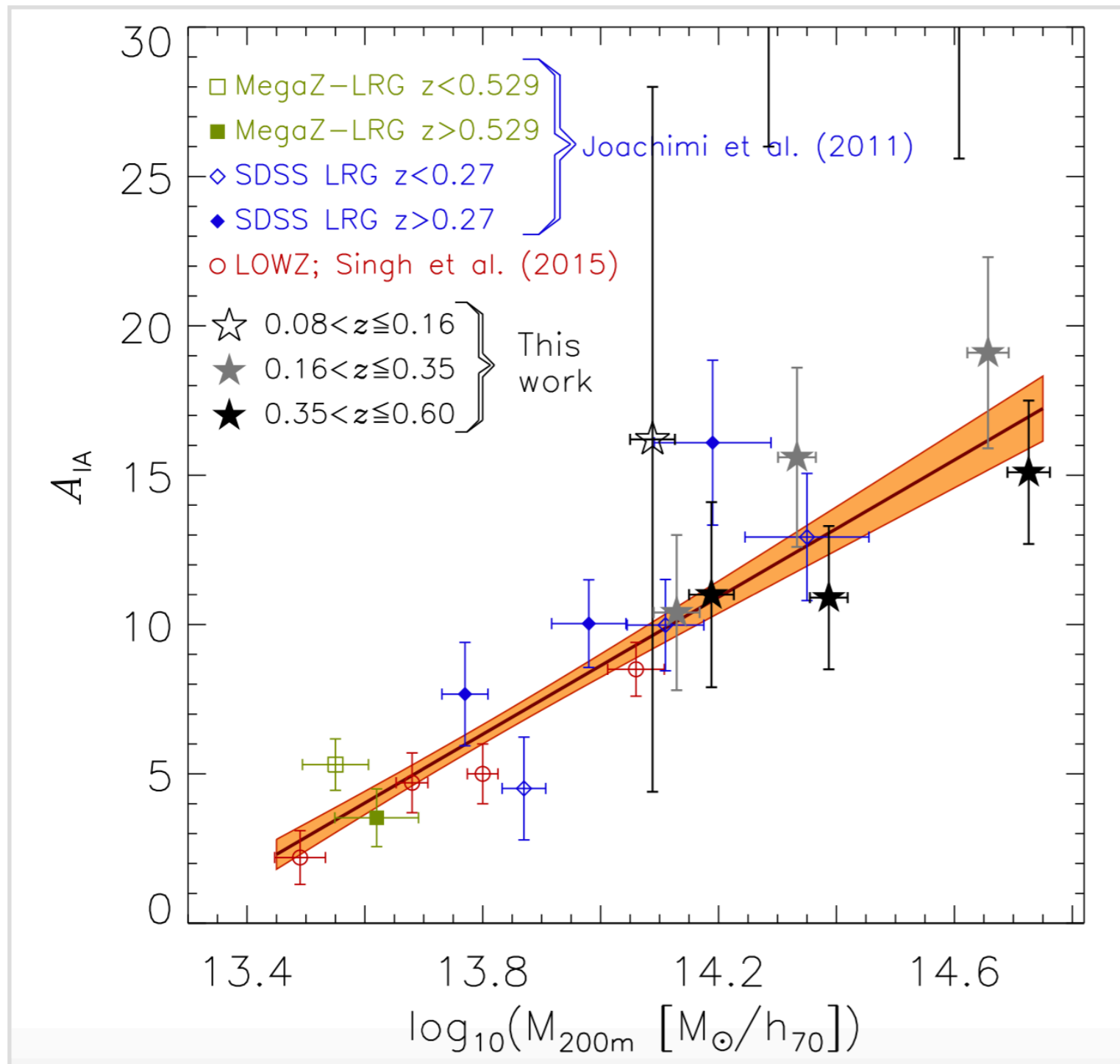
# Measure Galaxy Cluster Shape

Cluster IDCS J1426

- Bright Central Galaxy (BCG)
- Satellite (member) galaxy distribution, w.r.t the center
- X-ray (e.g. Shen+22, SIDM Sim.)
- Lensing 2D shear fitting (Oguri, Takada+10; Evan & Bridle+09)
- 3D shape? (Limousin+13, X-ray + SZ + lensing data)



# Clusters show the strongest alignment w.r.t large scale structure



Cluster Positions  $\delta_{cluster}$

×

Cluster Shape  
(member distribution)

# Measure Cluster Shape Alignment

**Landy–Szalay correlation function estimator**

$$\xi_{g+} = \frac{S_+ D - S_+ R_D}{R_S R_D}$$

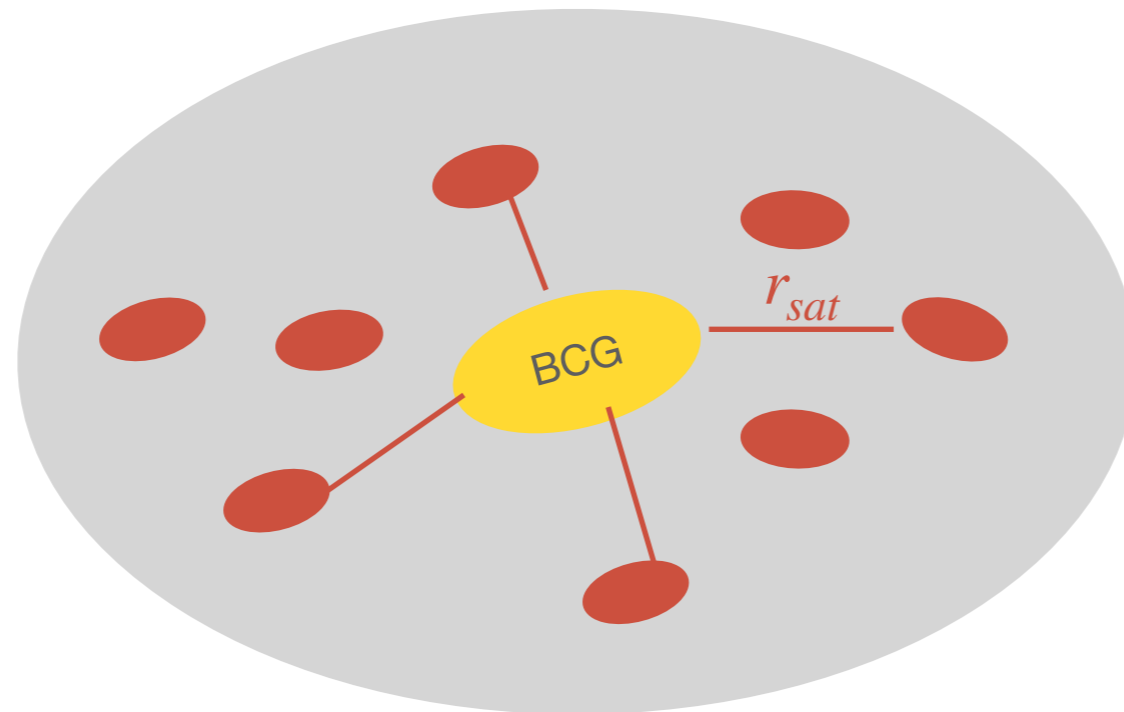
$$w_{g+}(r_p) = \int_{-\Pi_{max}}^{\Pi_{max}} \xi_{g+}(r_p, \Pi) d\Pi.$$

Density sample (D,  $\delta_g$ ): BOSS DR12 LOWZ

Shape sample (S,  $\gamma_+$ ): public Redmapper Clusters, with SDSS DR8 image data, Richness  $20 \leq \lambda \leq 200$  (Rykoff+16)

$$0.1 < z < 0.33$$

# Measure Cluster Shape Alignment



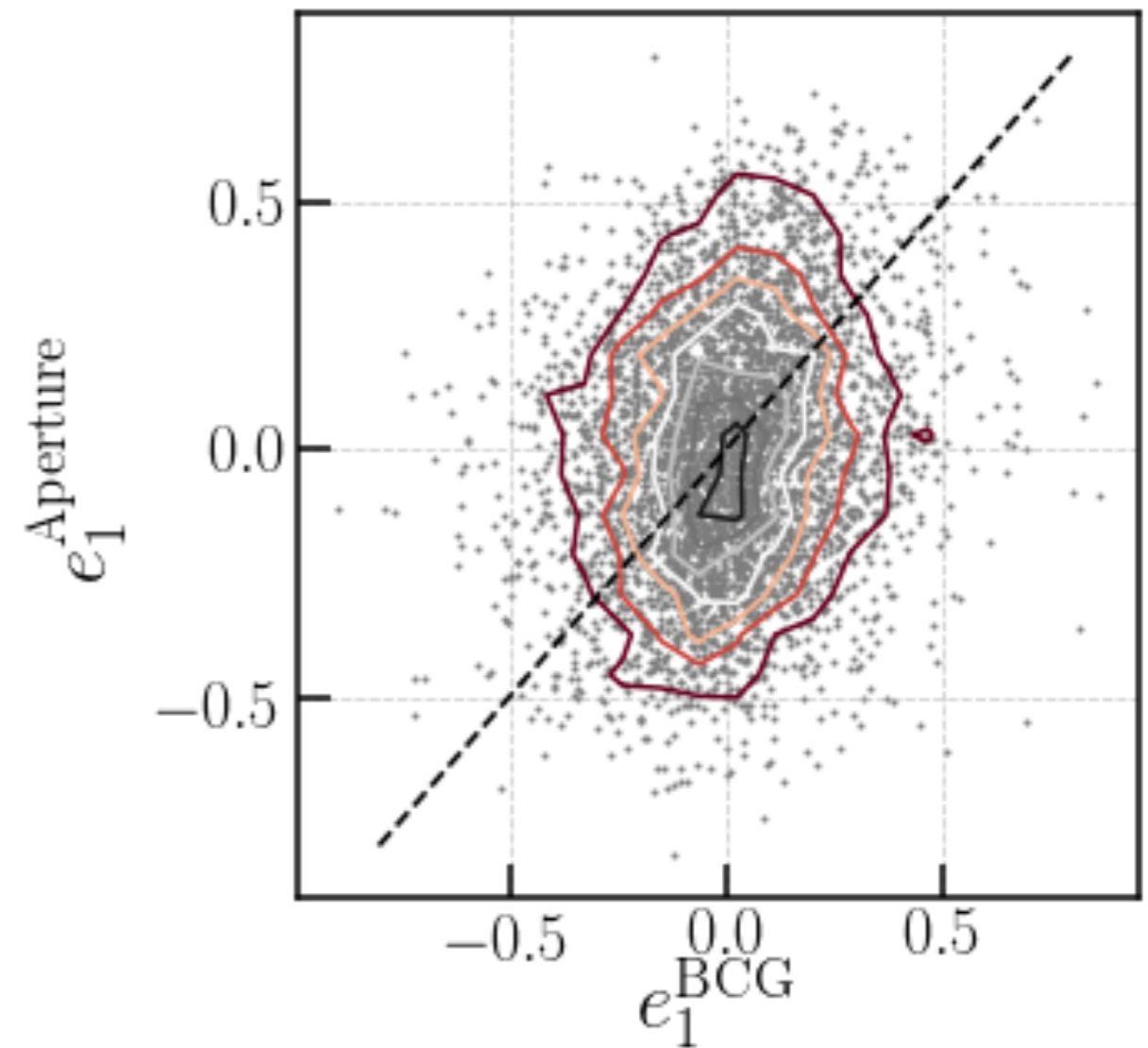
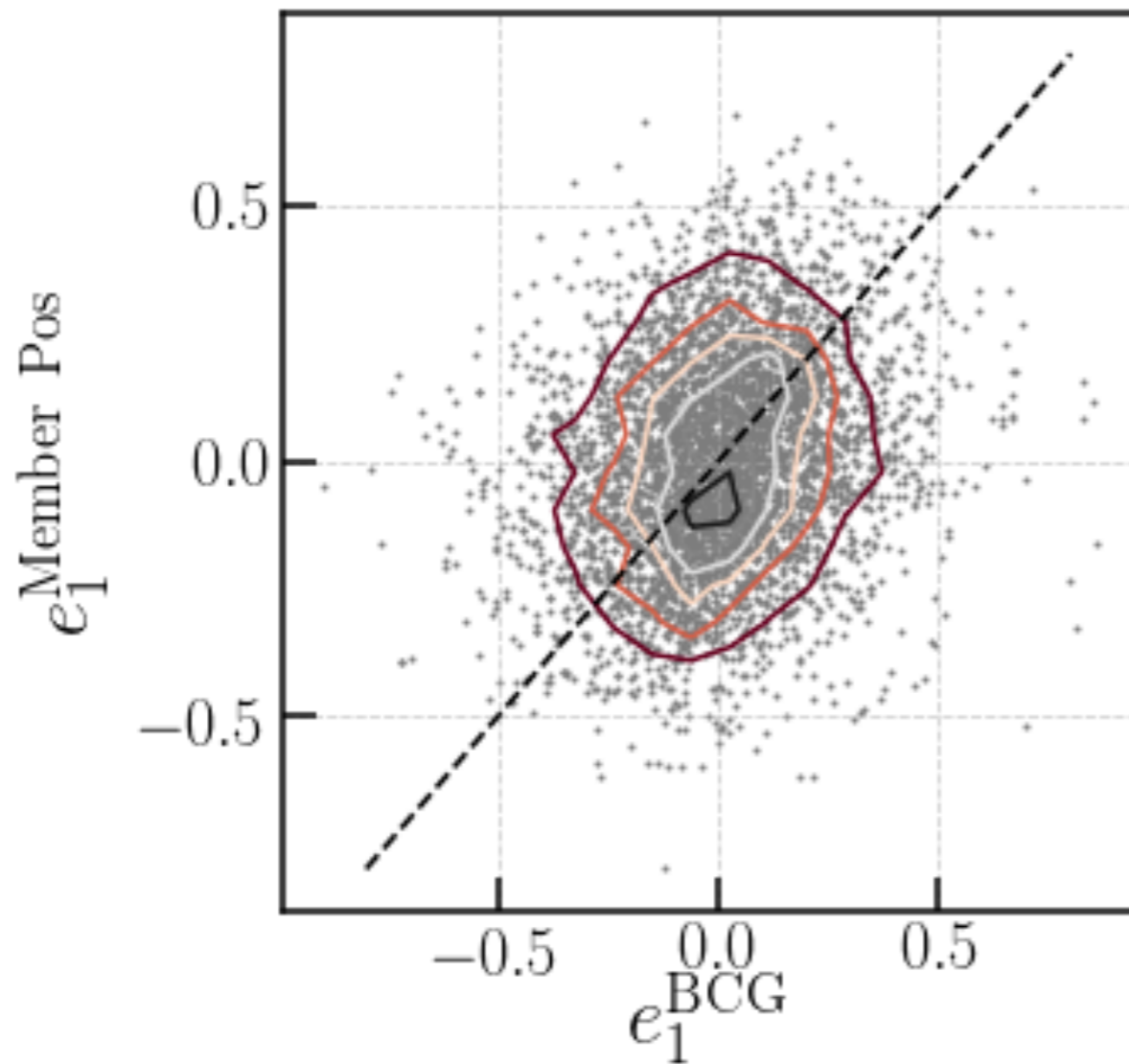
- Bright Central Galaxy (BCG) shape, cross matched with shear catalog of Reyes+12
- Member galaxy ( $p_{\text{mem}} > 0.2$ )

$$I_{ij} = \frac{\sum_k (\theta_{i,k} - \theta_i^{\text{BCG}})(\theta_{j,k} - \theta_j^{\text{BCG}}) p_{\text{mem},k}}{\sum_k p_{\text{mem},k}}, i, j \in 1, 2.$$

- “Aperture” Shape: BCG shape + member galaxy distribution, weighted by the galaxy luminosity

# Galaxy Cluster Shape

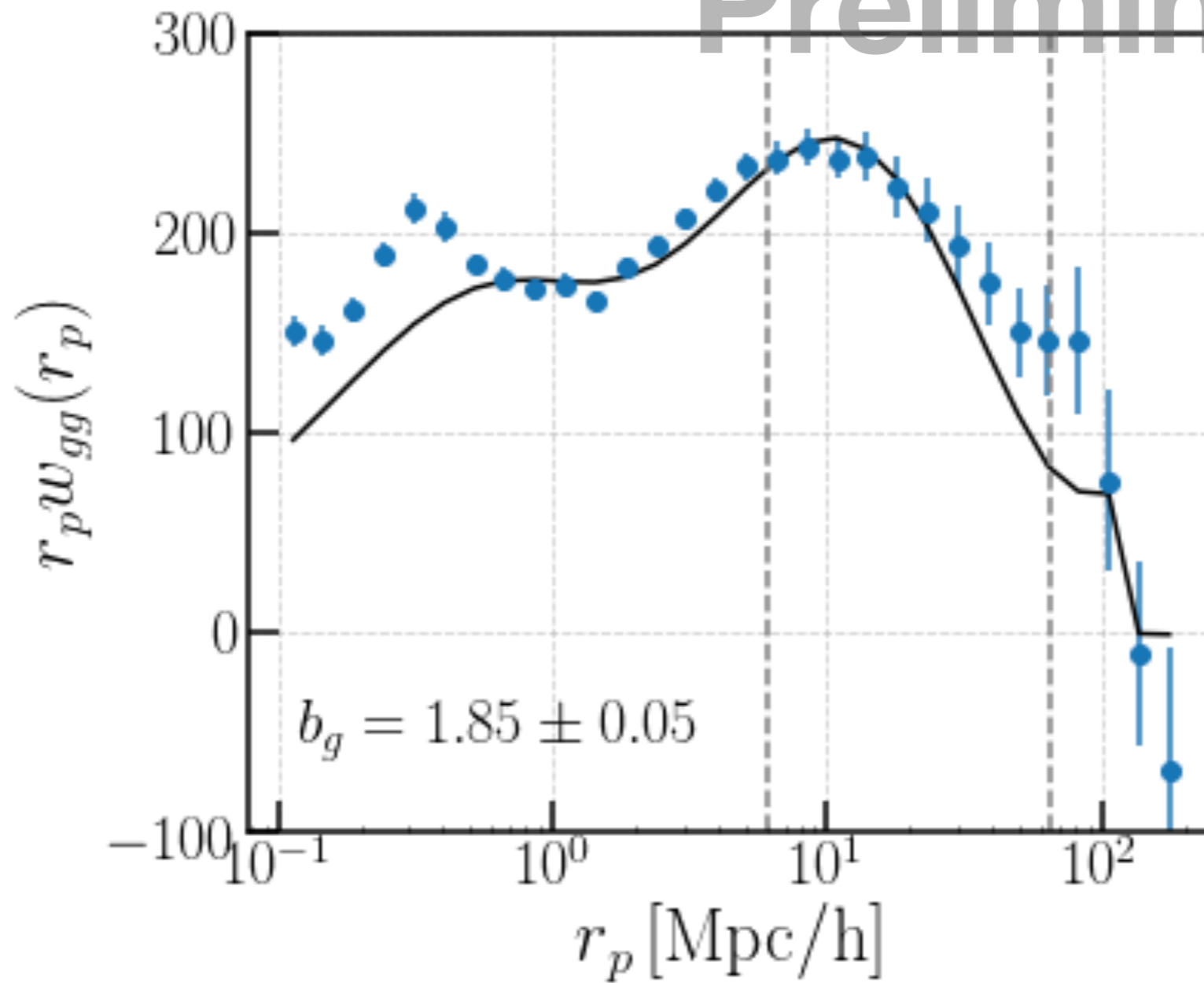
$$e_1 = \frac{I_{11} - I_{22}}{I_{11} + I_{22}}, e_2 = \frac{2I_{12}}{I_{11} + I_{22}}$$

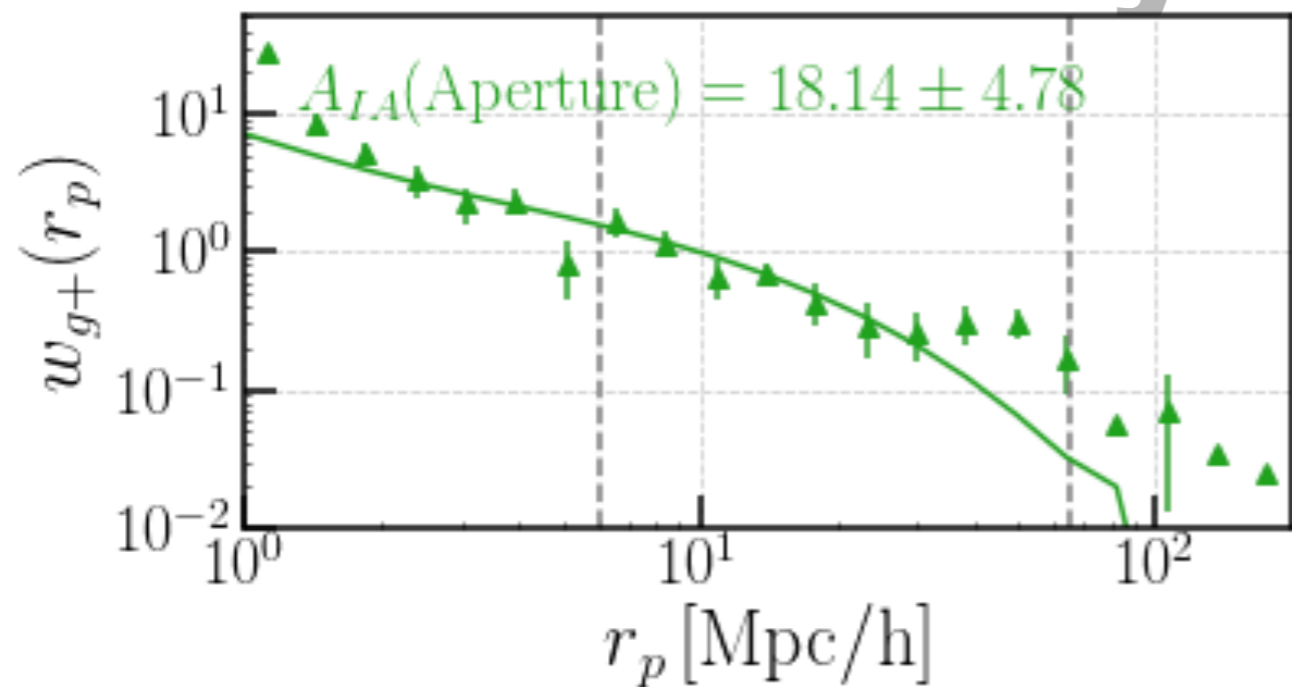
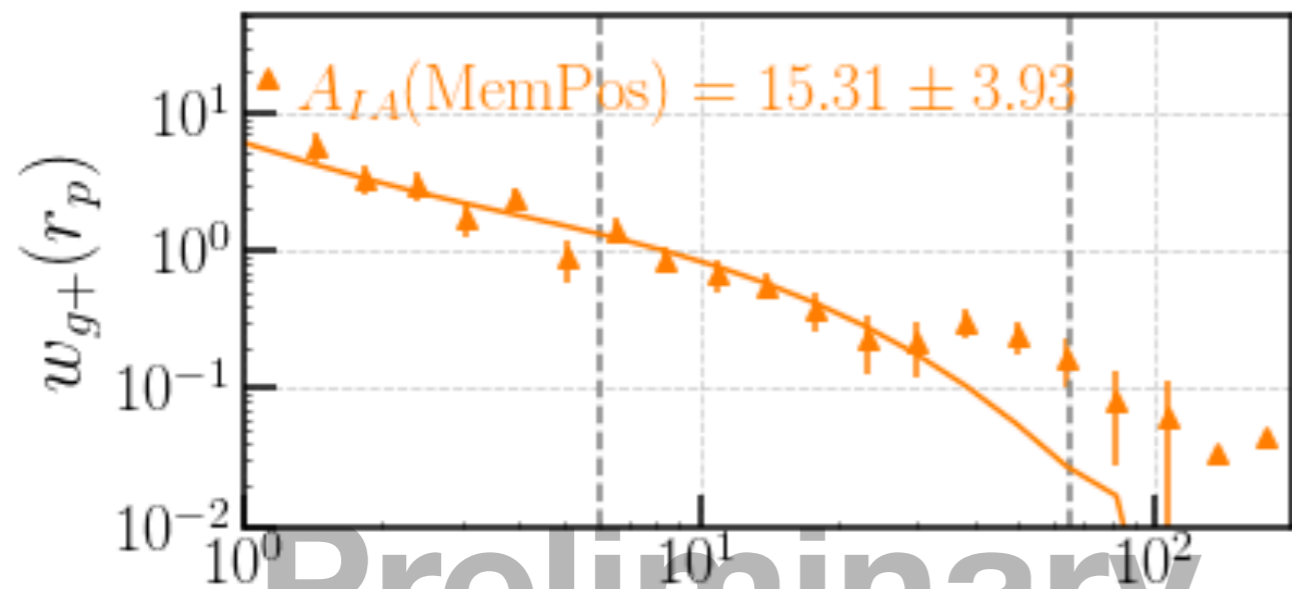
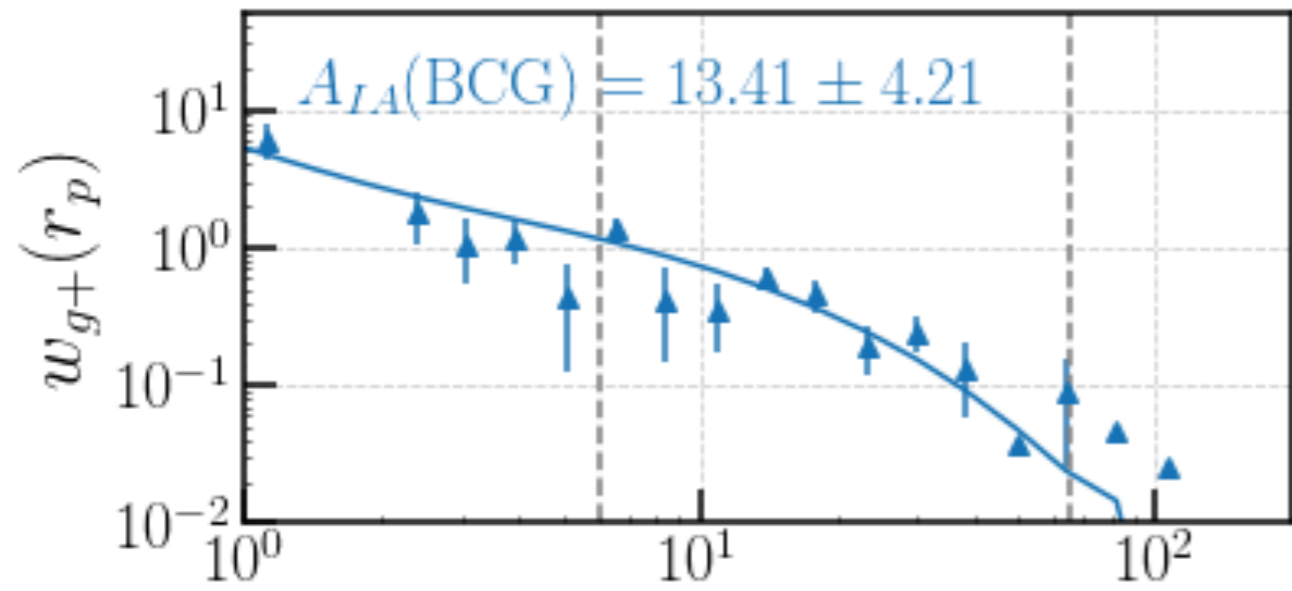


Correlated but with significant scatter, i.e. misalignment exists

# LOWZ Galaxy Clustering

Preliminary





Non-linear Alignment (NLA) Model

$$P_{\delta I}(k, z) = -A_{IA} C_1 \rho_{\text{crit}} \frac{\Omega_M}{D(z)} P_{\delta}(k, z),$$

Dark Emulator (Nishimichi+19)

$$w_{g+}(R_p) = -b_g \int dz W(z) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dk_{\perp} k_{\perp}}{2\pi} J_2(k_{\perp} R_p) P_{\delta I}(k_{\perp}, z),$$

Bias of LOWZ sample

Preliminary

Redshift cut	Richness cut	$N_{\text{clus}}$	$\langle z \rangle$	$\langle \lambda \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon_{\text{clus}} \rangle$	$b_g$	$A_{\text{IA}}$
$0.08 < z \leq 0.16$	$19.8 < \lambda \leq 28$	490	0.127	23.7	0.160		$16.2 \pm 11.8$
$0.08 < z \leq 0.16$	$28 < \lambda \leq 40.5$	301	0.127	33.2	0.164	$4.22 \pm 0.35$	$48.0 \pm 22.0$
$0.08 < z \leq 0.16$	$\lambda > 40.5$	206	0.127	58.2	0.134		$36.9 \pm 11.2$
$0.16 < z \leq 0.35$	$19.8 < \lambda \leq 28$	4634	0.275	23.4	0.129		$10.4 \pm 2.6$
$0.16 < z \leq 0.35$	$28 < \lambda \leq 40.5$	2628	0.273	33.2	0.122	$4.25^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$	$15.6 \pm 3.0$
$0.16 < z \leq 0.35$	$\lambda > 40.5$	1609	0.272	57.9	0.112		$19.1 \pm 3.2$
$0.35 < z \leq 0.60$	$19.8 < \lambda \leq 28$	3077	0.383	24.5	0.122		$11.0 \pm 3.1$
$0.35 < z \leq 0.60$	$28 < \lambda \leq 40.5$	5371	0.420	33.8	0.116	$4.61 \pm 0.27$	$10.9 \pm 2.4$
$0.35 < z \leq 0.60$	$\lambda > 40.5$	6460	0.465	59.1	0.112		$15.1 \pm 2.4$

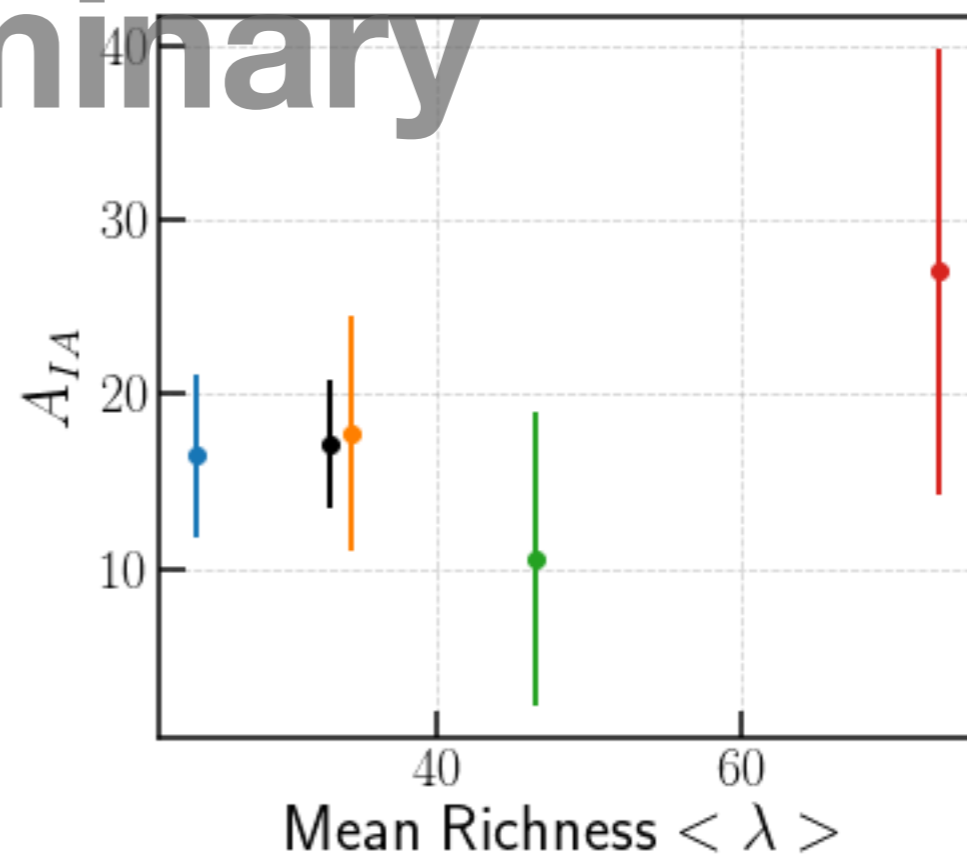
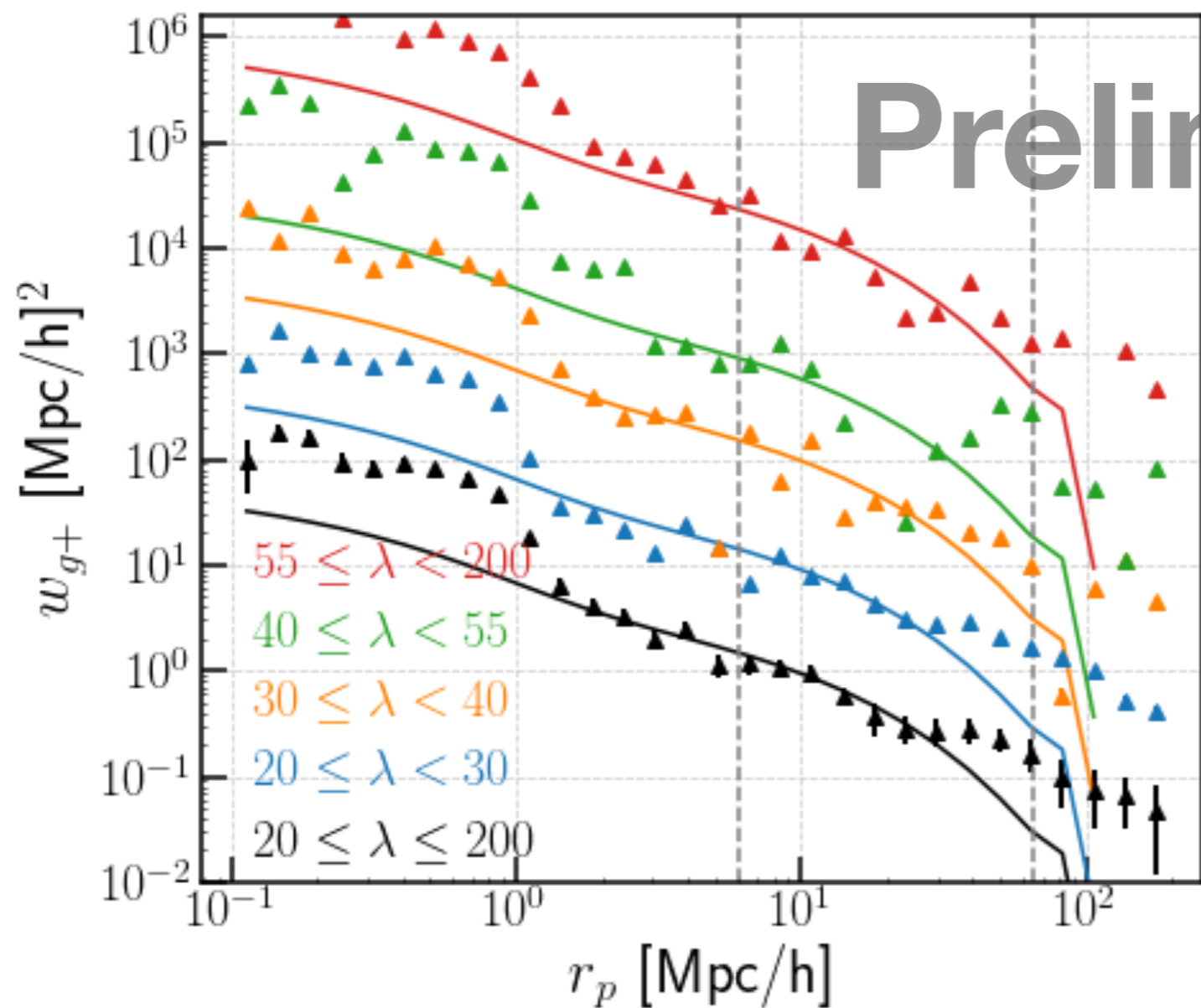
Van Uitert, + Joachimi 17

## Comparison between the above results with previous results

- Density sample differs (LOWZ LRGs versus Clusters)
- Different  $z$  and richness selection

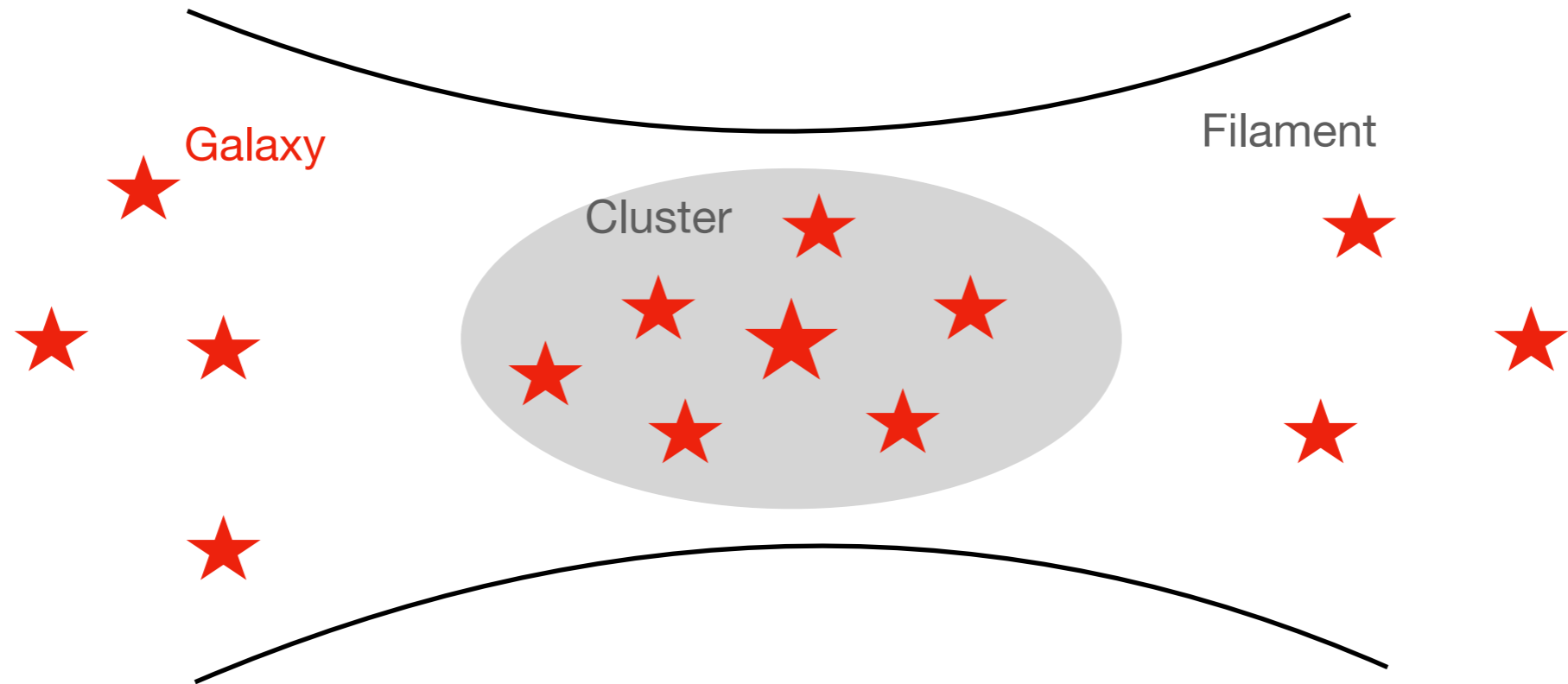


# Galaxy Cluster IA – dependence on richness

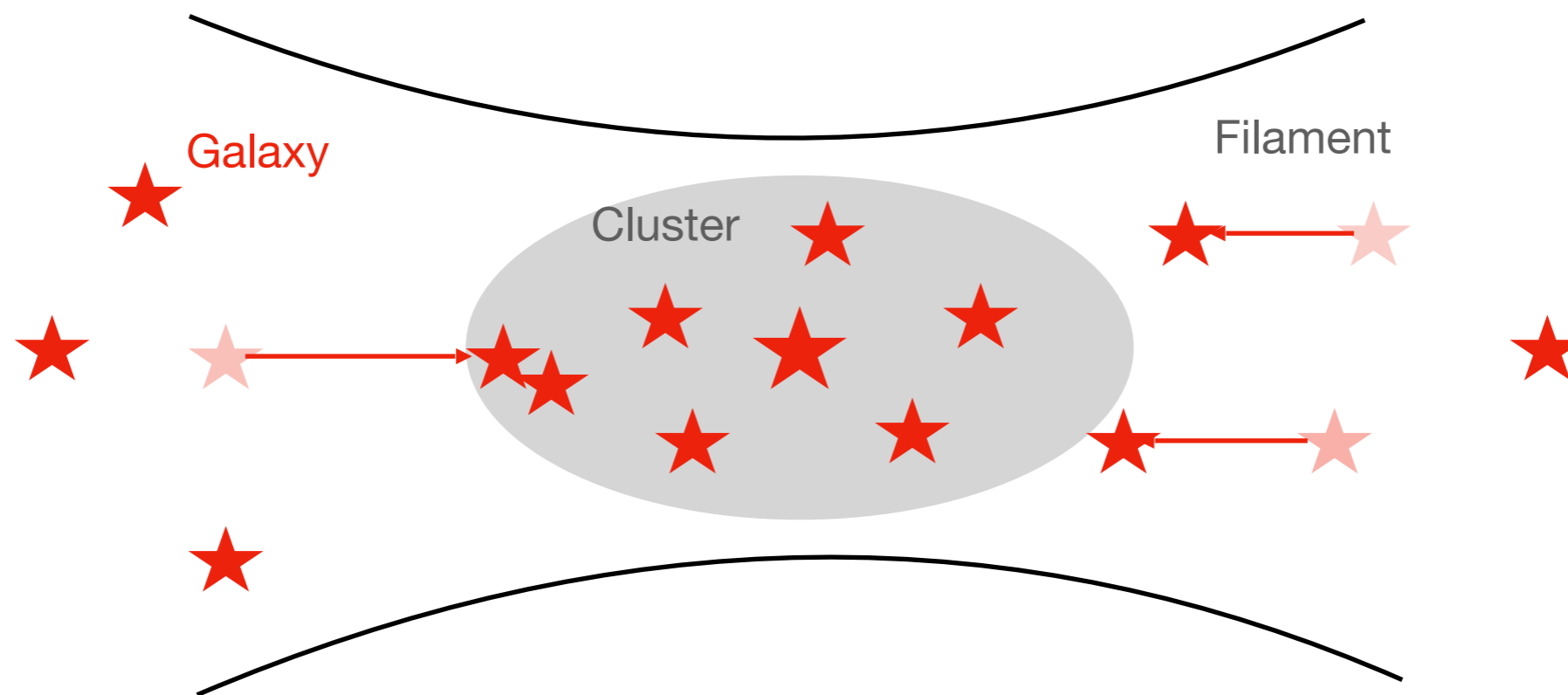


Preliminary

# Projection Effects of Galaxy Clusters



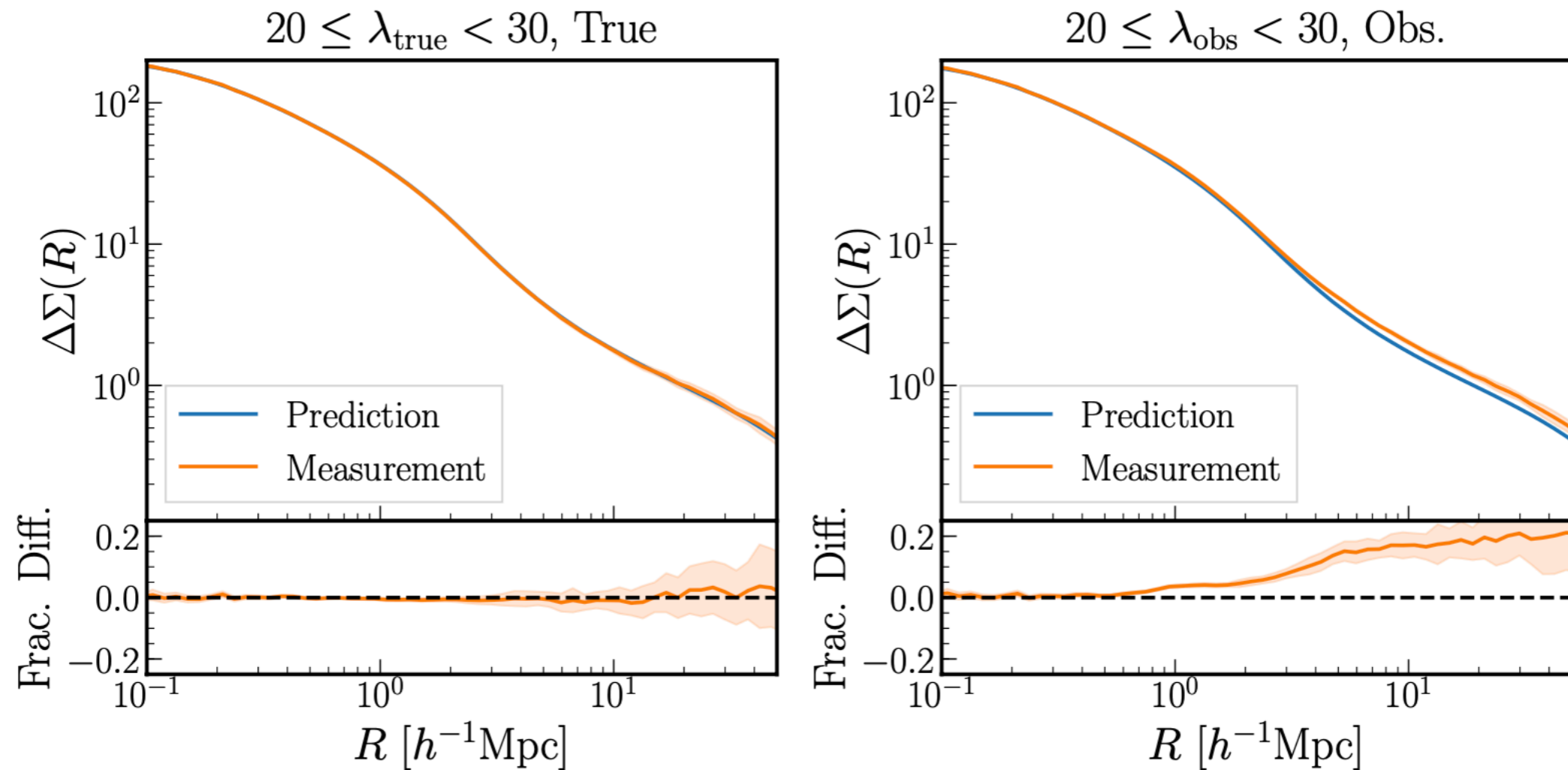
# Projection Effects of Galaxy Clusters



Observed LOS galaxy position is offset from its true position due to photo-z uncertainty mostly

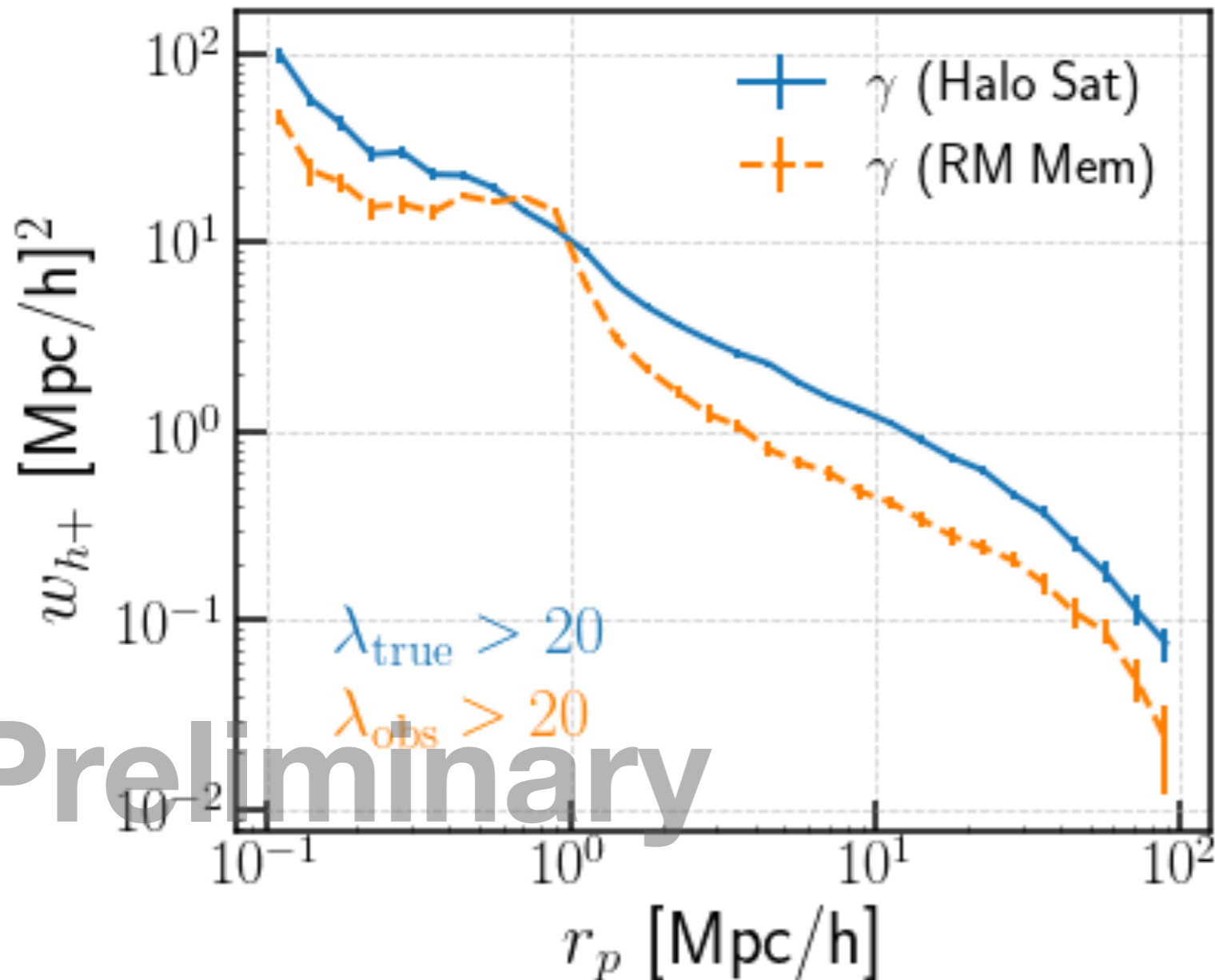
- Galaxy cluster membership messed up
- Selection bias of clusters
- One major systematic for galaxy cluster cosmology: mass-richness relation, cluster lensing and clustering (Sunayama+20, 22, Park+22, Osato+18)

# Anisotropic boost of cluster lensing/clustering



Sunayama+20, see also Sunayama+22,  
Park+22, Osato+18

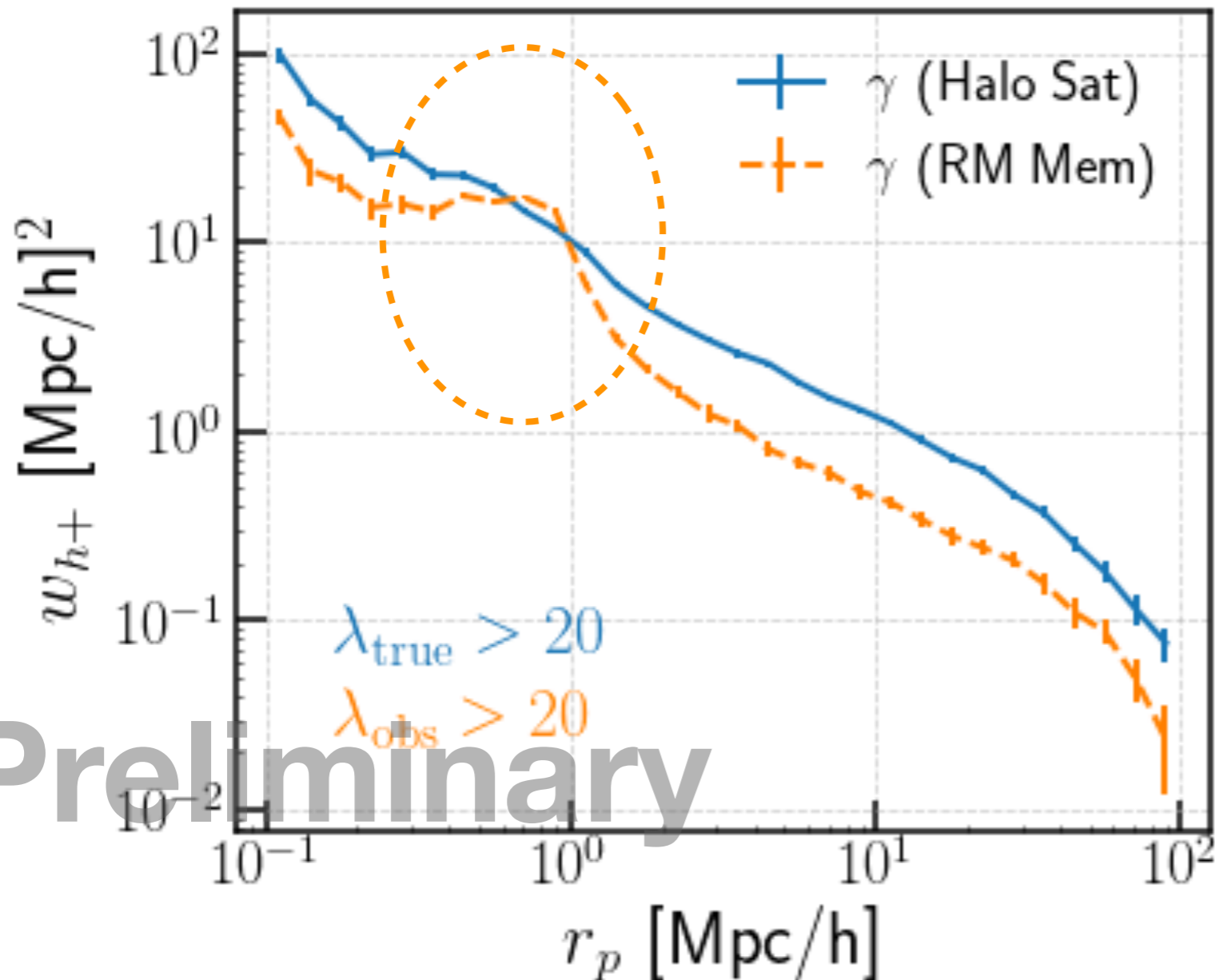
# Impact of Projection Effects on Cluster IA



## Redmapper Cluster Mock (Sunayama+20)

- Boxsize  $\sim 1$  Gpc/h N-body simulation,  $z=0.2$
- HOD populated galaxies
- LOS projection length = 60Mpc/h
- Redmapper (RM) finder run on the mock galaxy catalog, giving member galaxies and observed richness ( $p_{\text{mem}}$  and  $\lambda_{\text{obs}}$ )
- Density sample ( $\delta_h$ ): halos with  $M_h > 10^{12} M_{\odot}/h$

# Impact of Projection Effects on Cluster IA



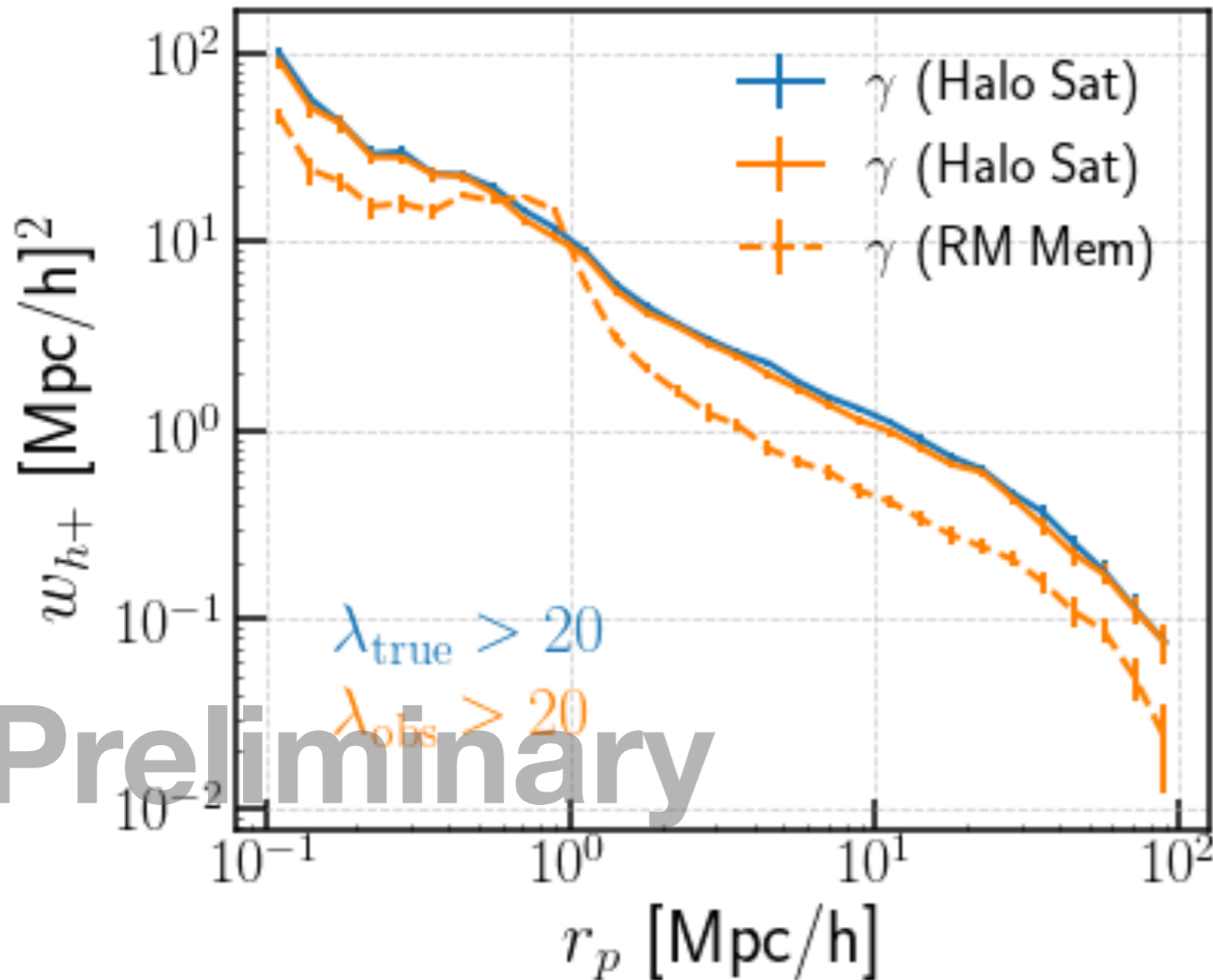
Observed cluster IA is much lower

- $\lambda_{obs}$  selected versus  $\lambda_{true}$  selected clusters
- Cluster shape traced by satellite galaxies (true members) within cluster versus RM identified members

One halo - two halo transition bump caused by projection effects?

Preliminary

# Impact of Projection Effects on Cluster IA



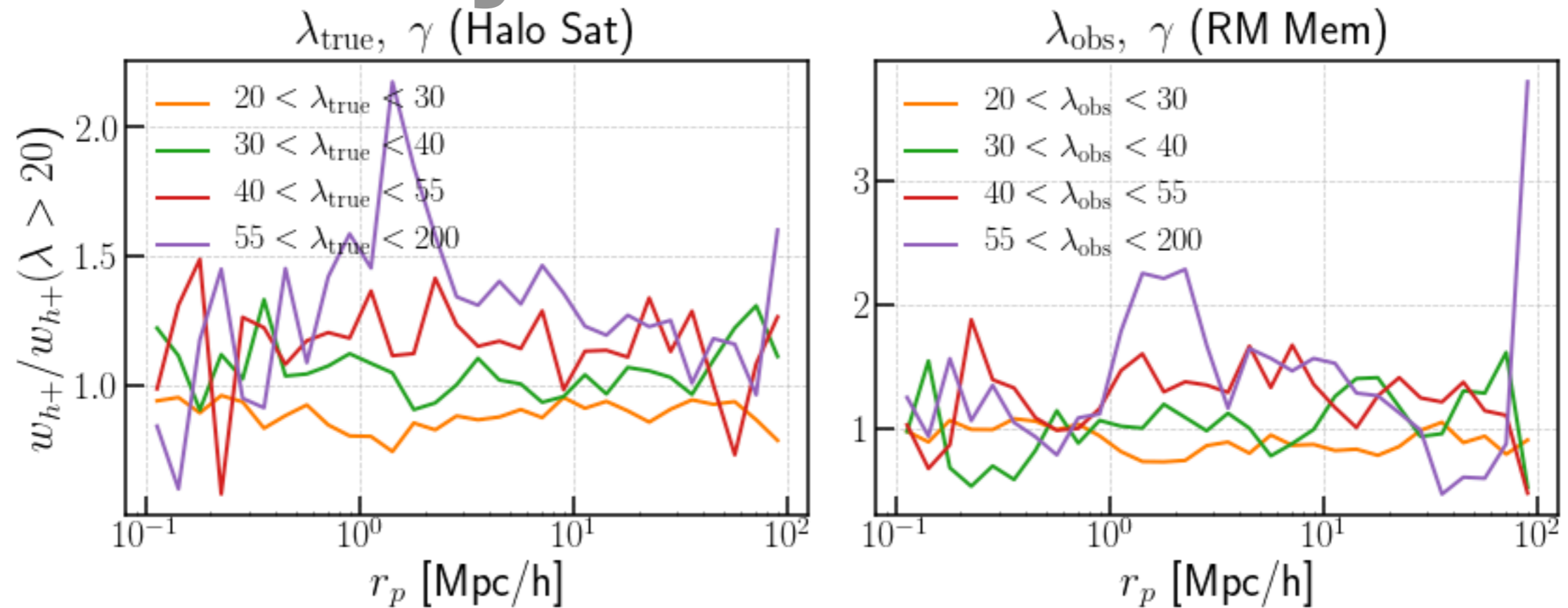
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# Impact of Projection Effects on Cluster IA

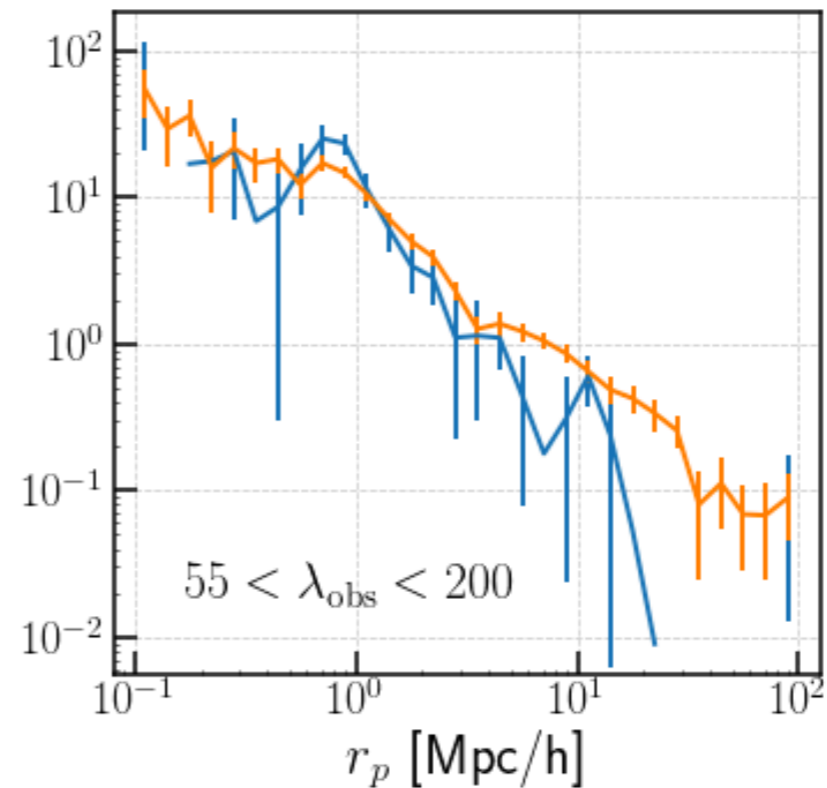
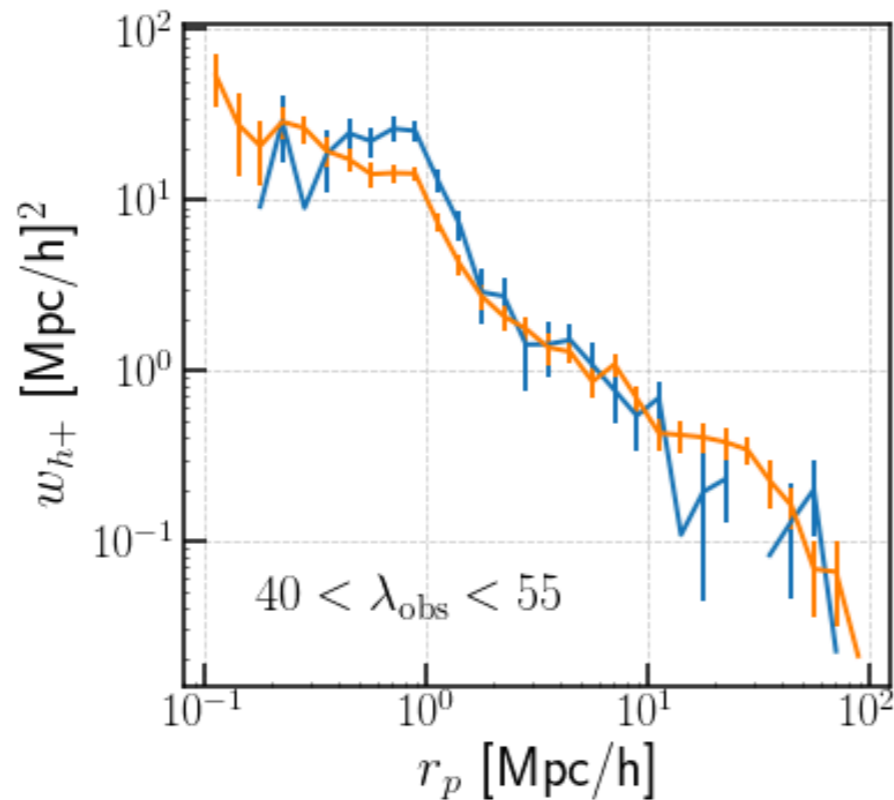
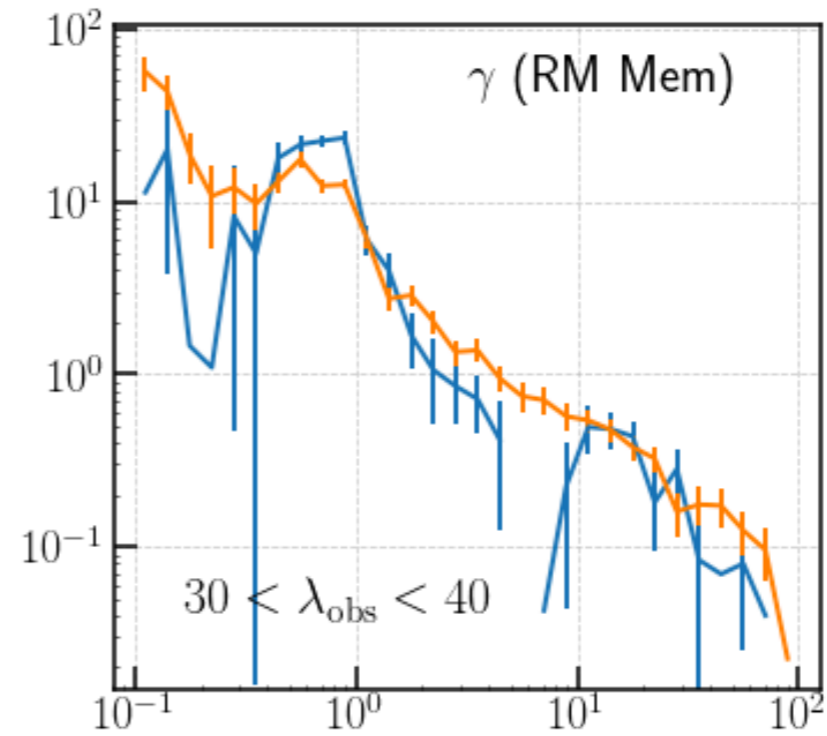
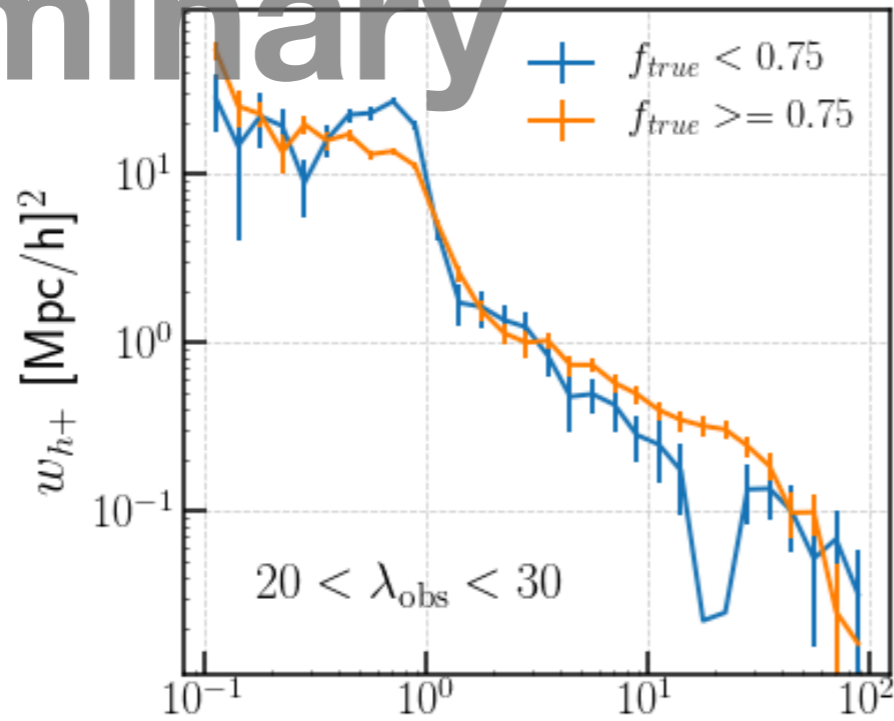
## Preliminary



Projection effects messed the richness dependence of Cluster IA



# Preliminary



$$f_{\text{true}} = N_{\text{true,mem}} / N_{\text{mem}}$$

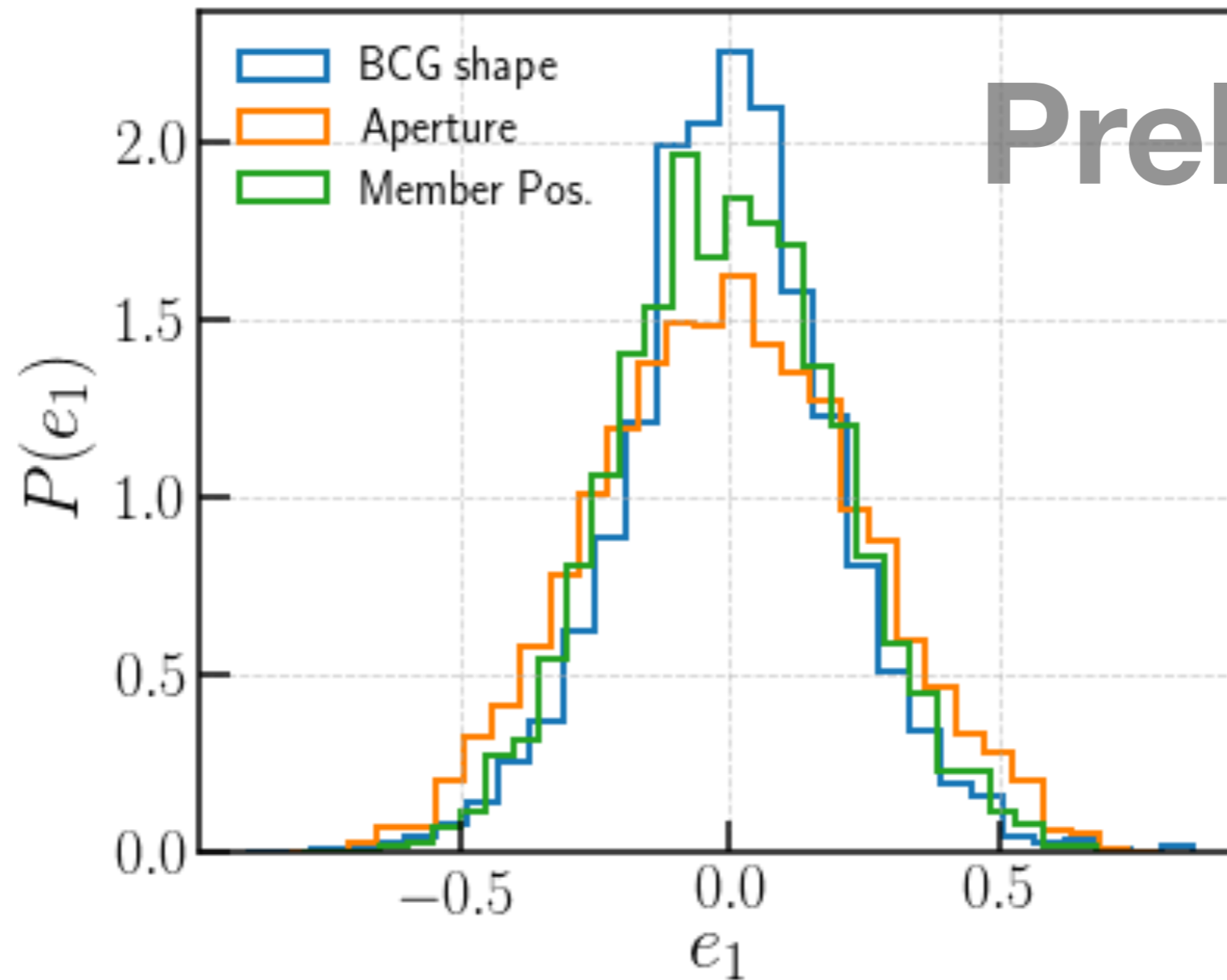
IA signal is decreased for clusters with more contaminated members (i.e. lower  $f_{\text{true}}$ , more severe projection effects)

# Summary

- Obtaining dark matter halo shape/IA in observation is challenging
- Novel estimator — aperture inertia tensor can promisingly be applied to ELG surveys
- Galaxy clusters show strongest IA signal
- Projection effects decrease the observed cluster IA signal

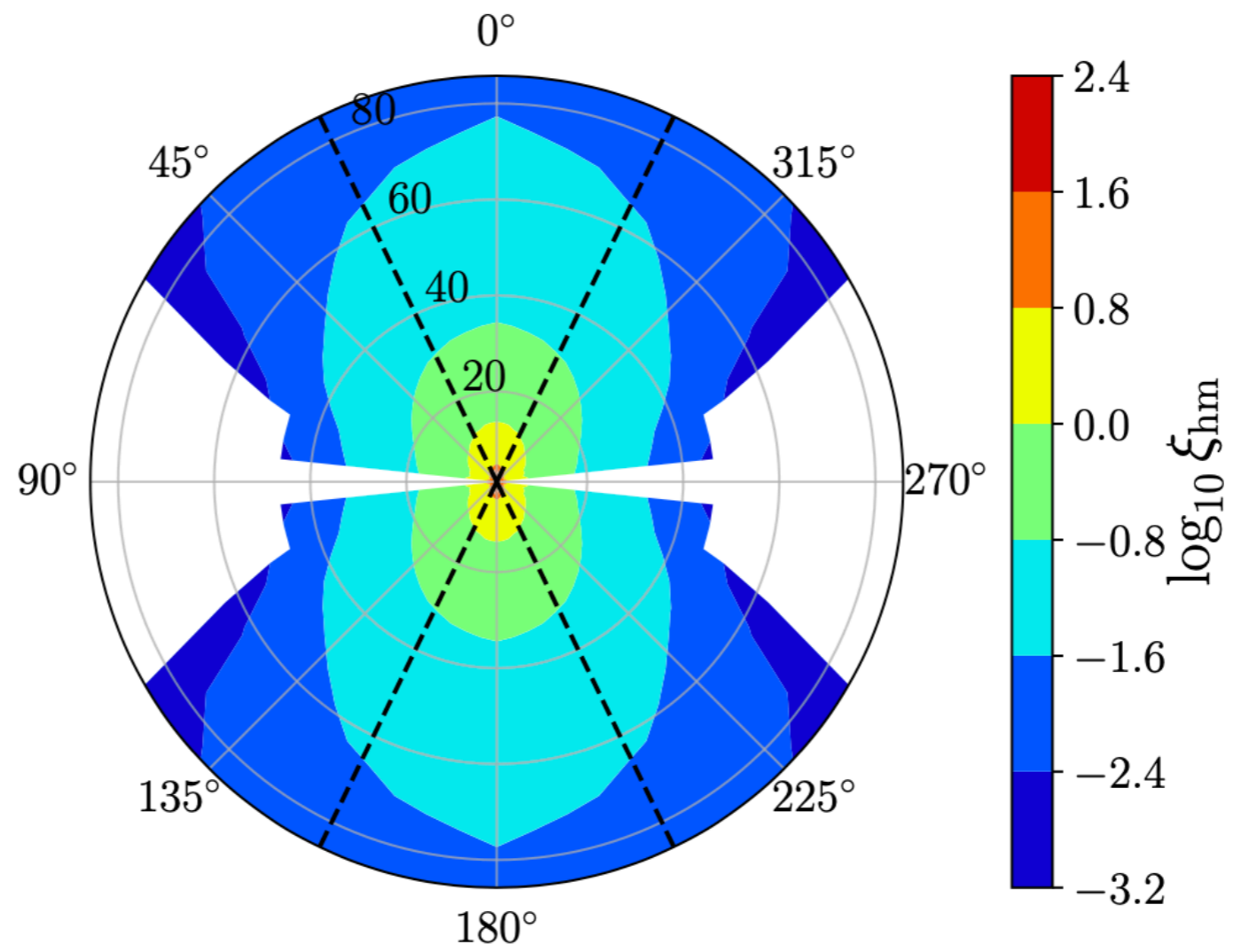
**Back-up slides**

# Galaxy Cluster Shape - ellipticity PDF



Preliminary

$$e_1 = \frac{I_{11} - I_{22}}{I_{11} + I_{22}}, e_2 = \frac{2I_{12}}{I_{11} + I_{22}}$$



Osato, Nishimichi, Oguri, Takada and Okumura 18