

Weighing the Giants : X-ray and Weak Lensing Studies of the most Massive Clusters

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Chandra's First Decade of Discovery, September 23rd 2009

Motivation

or: why is lensing so important for X-rays?

- X-ray hydrostatic mass measurements may be biased:
 - non-thermal pressure support
 - $\sim 20\%$ for typical clusters
 - $\sim 5\%$ for relaxed clusters

Nagai et al. 2007

→ source of systematic uncertainty in cluster cosmology projects

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- source of systematic uncertainty in cluster cosmology projects
- mass estimates from gravitational lensing:
 - + on average unbiased
 - but individual masses noisy

Nagai et al. 2007

- *measure lensing masses of a **large sample of clusters***
- significantly reduce uncertainties on σ_8

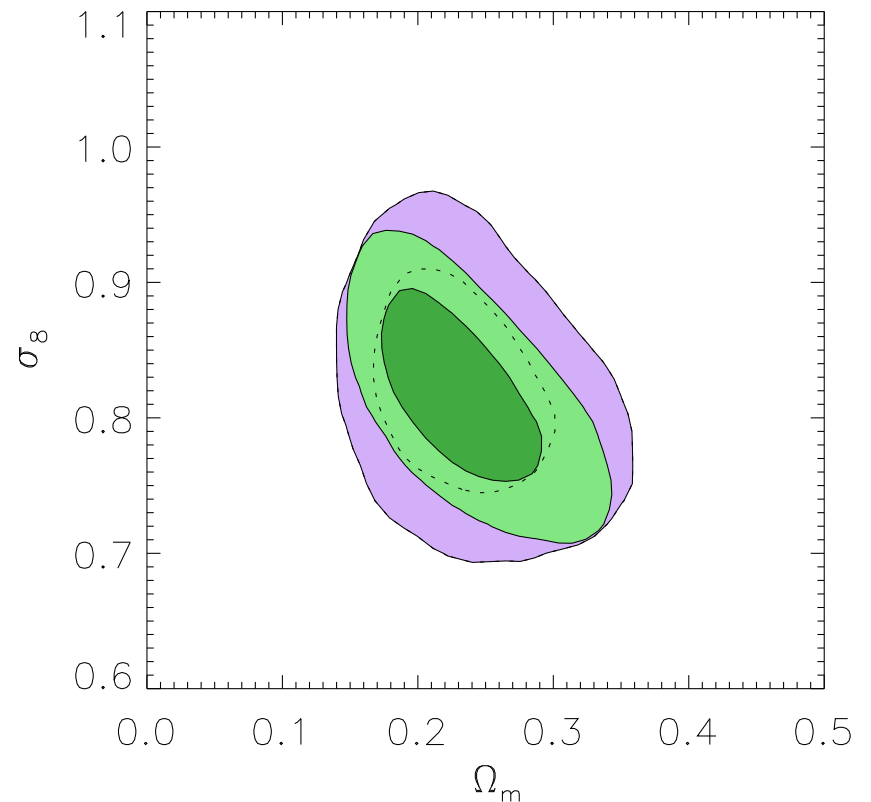
Several other efforts underway:

Mahdavi et al. (2008)

LoCuSS

400d

...



- also: multi-wavelength studies of (merging) clusters

The Team

Optical:

Anja von der Linden (KIPAC)

Doug Applegate (KIPAC)

Pat Kelly (KIPAC)

Mark Allen (KIPAC)

Maruša Bradač (UC Davis)

X-rays:

Steve Allen (KIPAC)

Harald Ebeling (Hawaii)

Glenn Morris (KIPAC)

Evan Million (KIPAC)

Cosmology:

Adam Mantz (KIPAC; Goddard)

David Rapetti (KIPAC)

The Sample

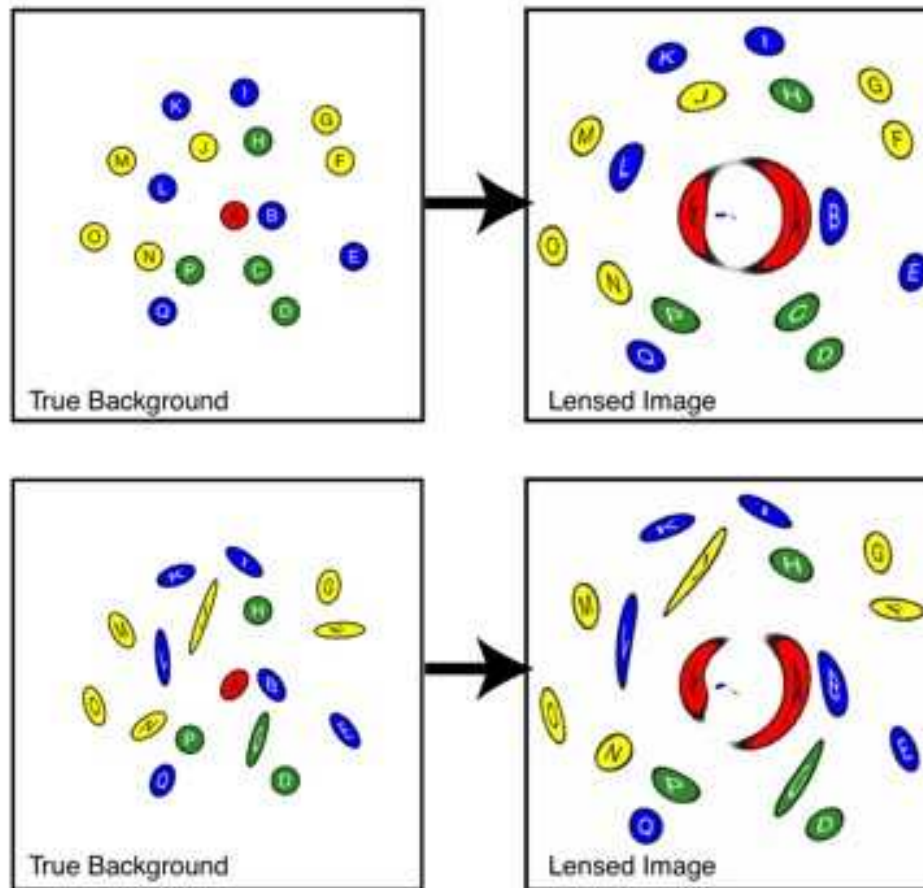
- massive, high-redshift, X-ray selected clusters: the MACS sample at $z > 0.3$ (Ebeling et al. 2001,2007)
- + lower redshift clusters

data:

- Chandra X-ray imaging (~ 70 clusters)
- optical multi-band imaging (~ 40 clusters)
 - SuprimeCam @ Subaru ($BVRIZ$)
 - MegaPrime @ CFHT (u)
- HST, XMM data for some clusters

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- shape measurements
 - shear \propto gradient of gravitational potential
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 - learn from cosmic shear: Shear TEsting Program (STEP)

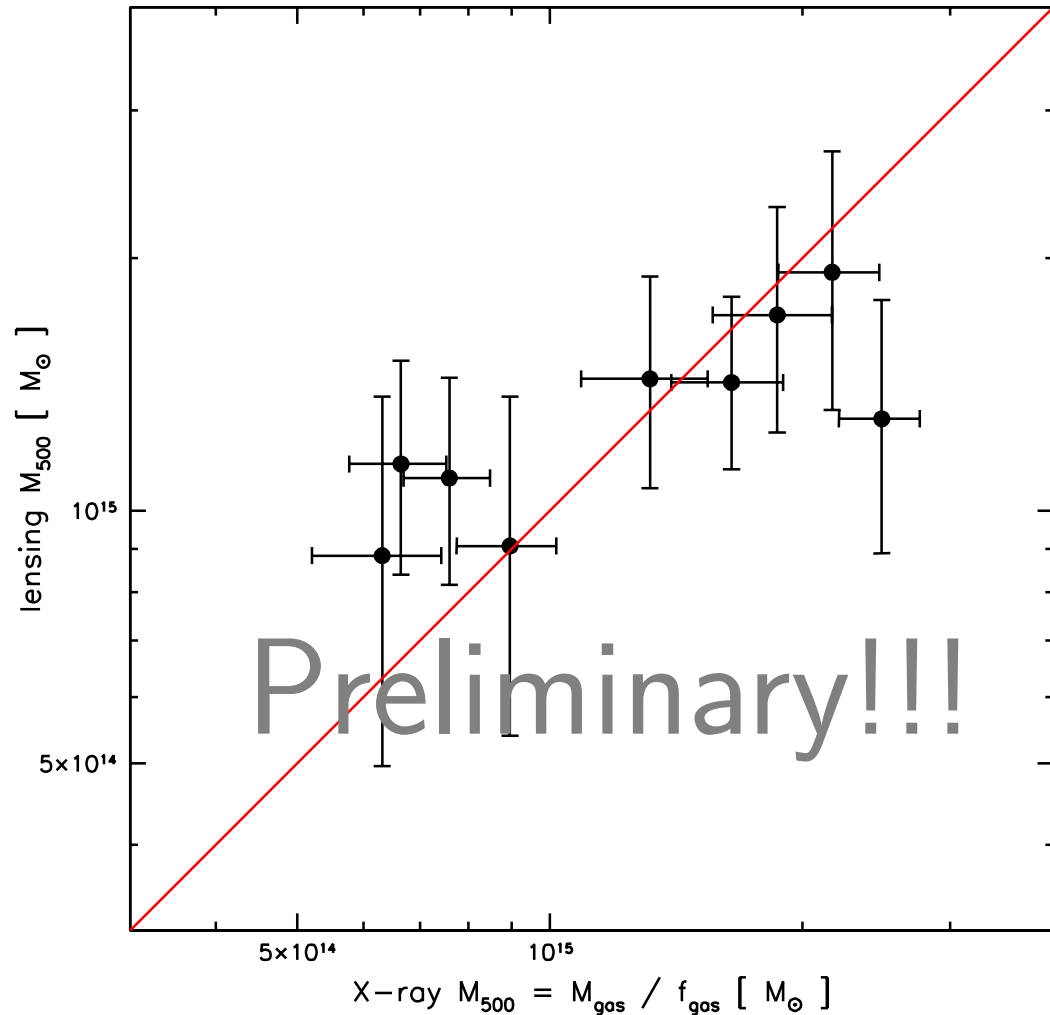
Heymans et al. 2006, Massey et al. 2008

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 - photometric redshifts
 - shear signal depends on distance cluster – sources
 - the higher the cluster redshift, the more sensitive to background z
 - accurate photometry in multiple bands critical
- ⇒ require excellent image processing

Status / First Results

- data reduction complete
- shear measurements complete
- finalizing of photometric redshifts

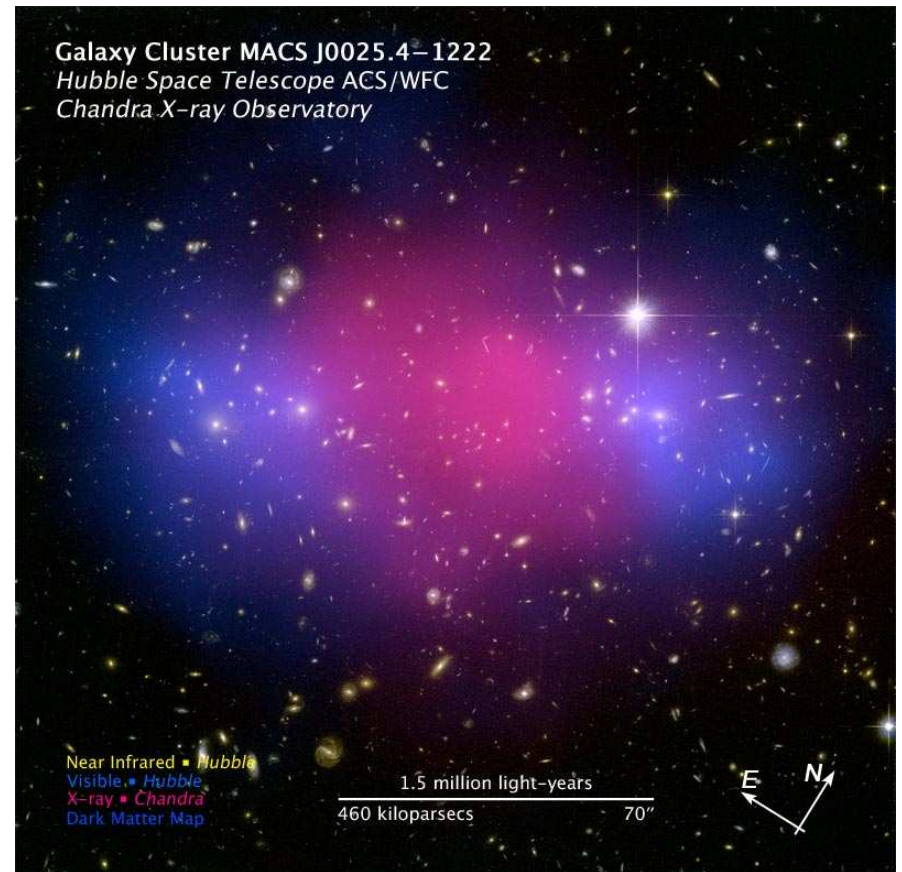


- but also interesting: individual clusters...

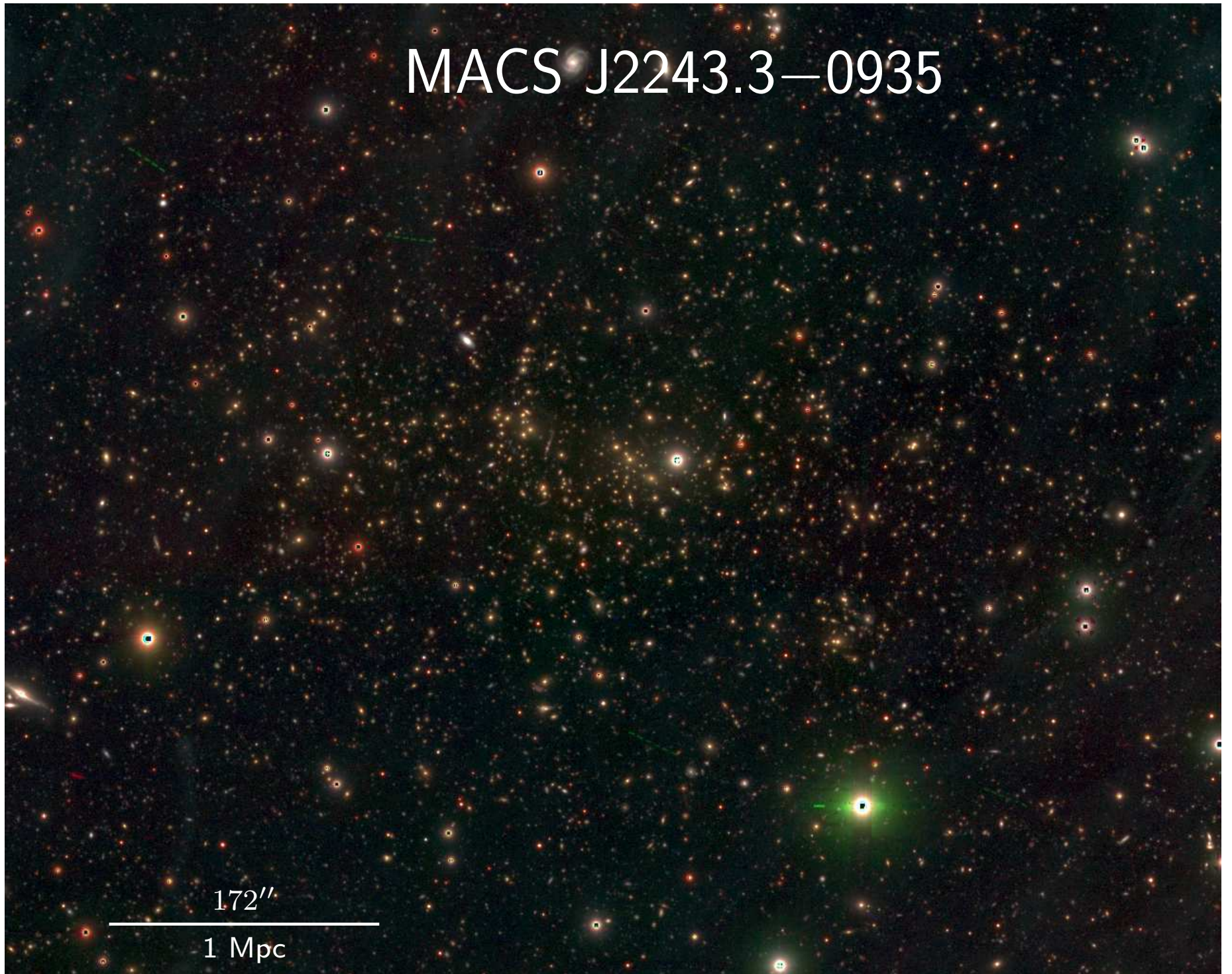
MACS J0025.4–1222

Bradač et al. 2008

- clear separation of dark matter and hot gas - like the Bullet Cluster
- head-on collision of two equal-mass clusters
- galaxies follow dark matter
- dark matter cold and collisionless
- cluster mergers allow to study the collisional nature of dark matter



MACS J2243.3—0935



172''
1 Mpc

MACS J2243.3–0935

optical light



172''
1 Mpc

MACS J2243.3—0935

hot gas

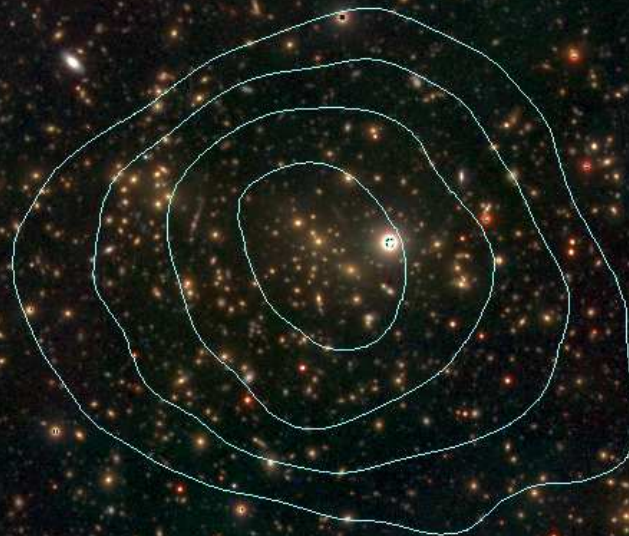


172''

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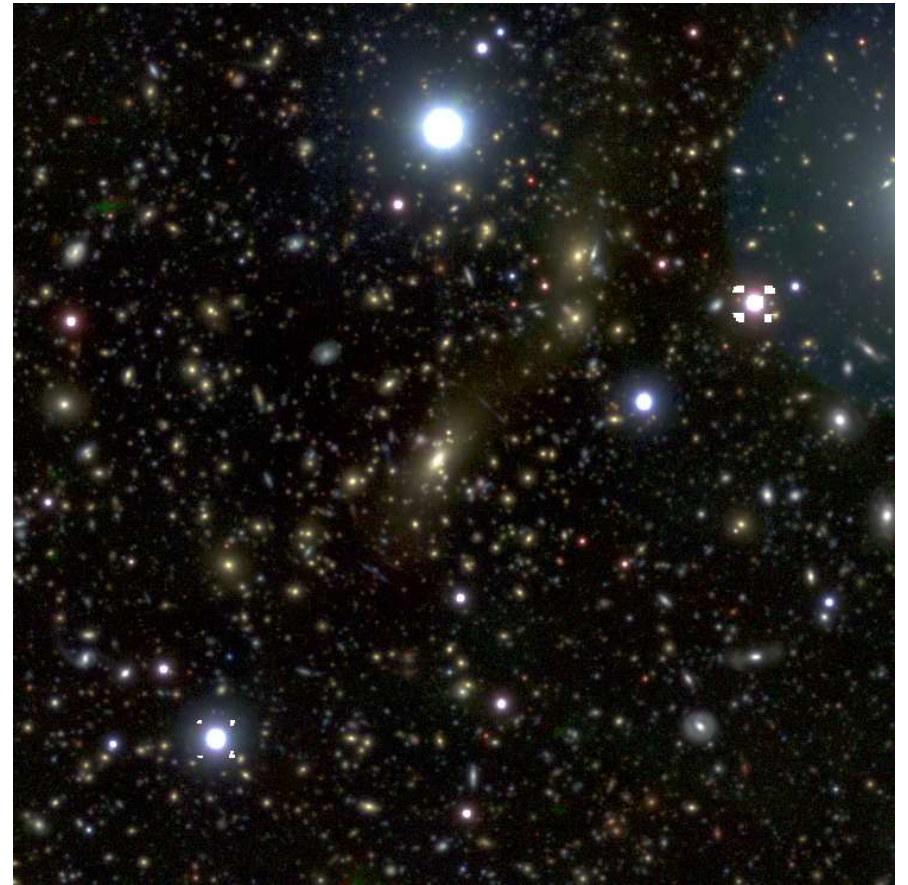
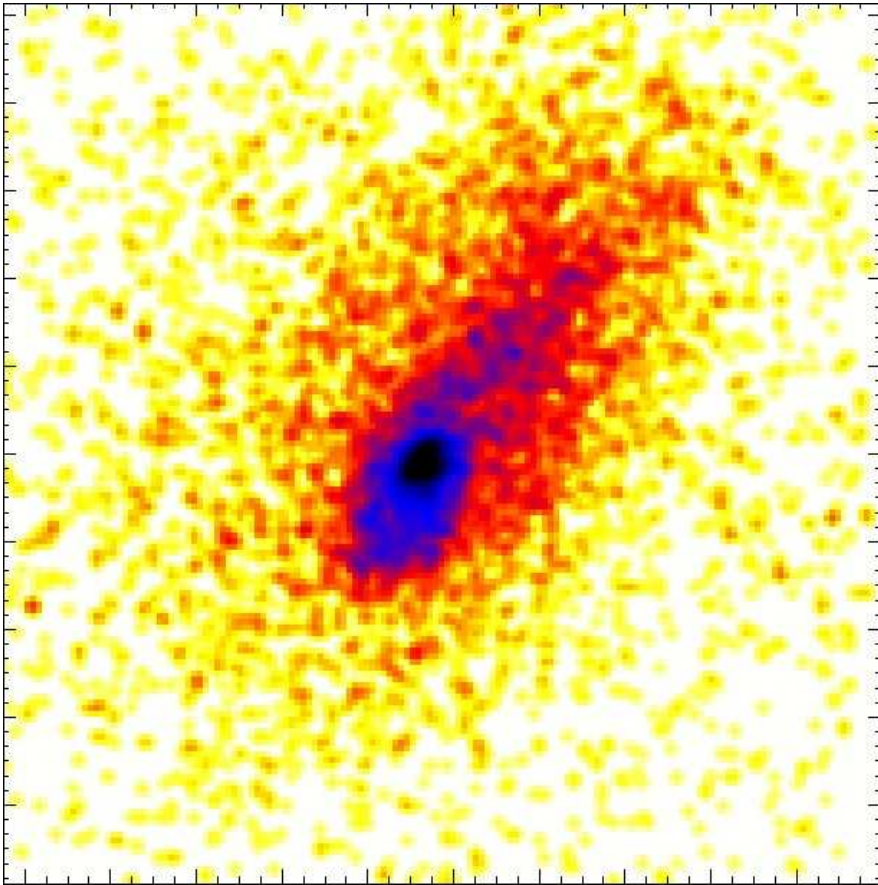
MACS J2243.3–0935

total mass



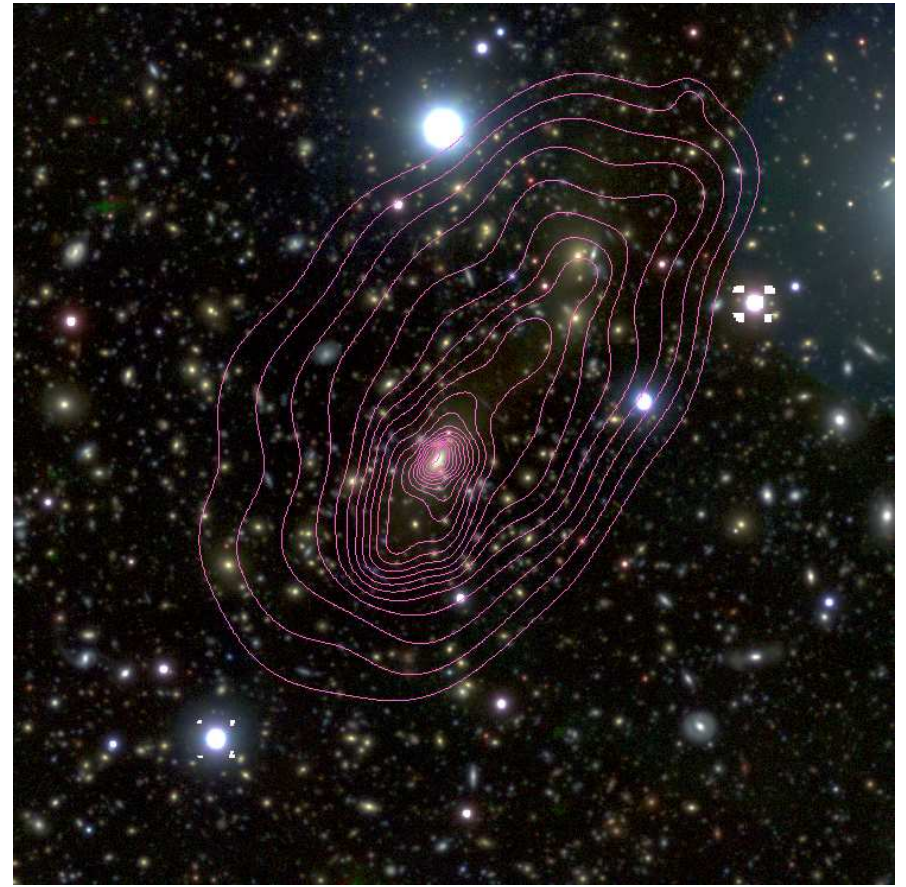
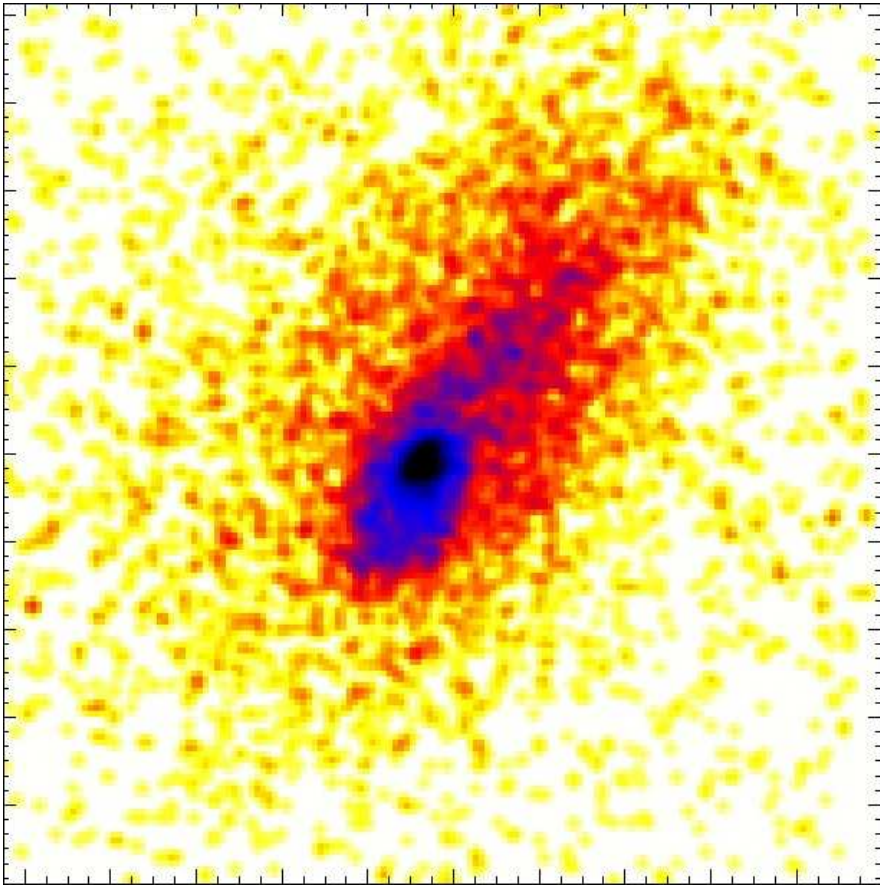
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MACS J0417.5–1154



- very massive merger
- gas distribution “comet-like”
- intracluster light follows gas
- 80 ksec Chandra + 4 orbits HST underway

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Stay tuned for:

- results on X-ray mass measurement bias
- multi-wavelength studies of awesome clusters

Happy Birthday, Chandra!