cluster-lensing: A Python PACKAGE FOR GALAXY CLUSTERS AND MISCENTERING

JES FORD¹, JAKE VANDERPLAS¹

Draft version April 6, 2016

ABSTRACT

We describe a new open source package for calculating properties of galaxy clusters, including NFW halo profiles with and without the effects of cluster miscentering. This pure-Python package, cluster-lensing, provides well-documented and easy-to-use classes and functions for calculating cluster scaling relations, including mass-richness and mass-concentration relations from the literature, as well as the surface mass density $\Sigma(R)$ and differential surface mass density $\Delta\Sigma(R)$ profiles, probed by weak lensing magnification and shear, respectively. Galaxy cluster miscentering is especially a concern for stacked weak lensing shear studies of galaxy clusters, where offsets between the assumed and the true underlying matter distribution This software has been developed and released in a public GitHub repository, and is licensed under the permissive free MIT license. The cluster-lensing package can be downloaded through the Python Package Index, https://pypi.python.org/pypi/cluster-lensing, or directly from GitHub, at https://github.com/jesford/cluster-lensing. Full documentation is available at http://jesford.github.io/cluster-lensing/.

Subject headings: gravitational lensing: weak, galaxies: clusters: general, dark matter

1. INTRODUCTION

- Background about clusters and weak lensing.
- NFW halos (Navarro et al. 1997; Wright & Brainerd 2000)
- composite-NFW fits for weak lensing (Ford et al. 2012, 2014, 2015)
- What is new = miscentering (Johnston et al. 2007; George et al. 2012; Ford et al. 2014, 2015)

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE CODE

- Purpose and general use.
- Relation to existing code
- SurfaceMassDensity() class, generic to all NFW halos
- ClusterEnsemble() class
- mass-richness functions
- mass-concentration functions
- We use units from the astropy.units package (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013).

3. EXAMPLES

- No miscentering
- With miscentering
- others...

4. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Plans for the future.

5. SUMMARY

Summary goes here.

 1 University of Washington, eScience Institute, 3910 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98195, USA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful for funding from the Washington Research Foundation Fund for Innovation in Data-Intensive Discovery and the Moore/Sloan Data Science Environments Project at the University of Washington. This research made use of Astropy, a community-developed core Python package for Astronomy (Astropy Collaboration, 2013), http://www.astropy.org.

REFERENCES

Astropy Collaboration, Robitaille, T. P., Tollerud, E. J., et al. 2013, A&A, 558, A33 []
Ford, J., Hildebrandt, H., Van Waerbeke, L., et al. 2014, MNRAS, 439, 3755 []
—. 2012, ApJ, 754, 143 []
Ford, J., Van Waerbeke, L., Milkeraitis, M., et al. 2015, MNRAS, 447, 1304 []

George, M. R., Leauthaud, A., Bundy, K., et al. 2012, ApJ, 757, 2 []
Johnston, D. E., Sheldon, E. S., Wechsler, R. H., et al. 2007, ArXiv e-prints, astro-ph/0709.1159, arXiv:0709.1159 []
Navarro, J. F., Frenk, C. S., & White, S. D. M. 1997, ApJ, 490, 493 []
Wright, C. O., & Brainerd, T. G. 2000, ApJ, 534, 34 []