LEIDEN UNIVERSITY

Study of BCG-Substracted Images of Nearby Clusters

by

Juan Manuel Espejo Salcedo

Advisor:

Dr. Henk Hoekstra

Natural Sciences Faculty
Sterrenwacht

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"Not only is the Universe stranger than we think, it is stranger than we can think.."

Werner Heisenberg

Abstract

Natural Sciences Faculty
Sterrenwacht

T.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank . . .

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Dedicated to my parents, whose love and support are my biggest motivation…

Chapter 1

Introduction

-Science case-

-Galaxy Clusters-

IMF is a very fundamental and important quantity in the study of stellar systems because it constraints the physicis of star formation but also because it allows us to infer stellar masses through observed luminosities.

the correct use of an IMF in the context of gravitational lensing on masssive objects like early type galaxies in galaxy clusters can help us constraint the ammount of stellar mass and thus also infer the ammount of dark matter in these systems.

Studying the ammount of dark matter contribution, one could in principle make a good estimation of the stellar mass'to'light ratio.

For galaxies that are far away, it is impossible to make star counts, for this reason, the mass to light ratio of the stellar population provides a simple constraint on the IMF (Russell J. Smith and John R. Lucey)

Strong gravitational lensing of background galaxies provides a useful method to determinemasses in elliptical galaxies, since it is difficult to constrint the IMF via M/L

massive galaxies - salpeter is a good IMF

A Koupra IMF finds a value of gamma of around 4 for the mass to light ratio. (R. J. Smith 2014)

DM fraction in comparison with the IMF

Studying the matter distribution given by strong gravitational lensing can give us informarion about the iMF of the BCGs percentage of dark matter will allow me to define the IMF more precisely. I want to see what fraction of the mass, what fraction of the surface density is stars

strong lensing at different radii is usefull.

if I got to certeain radius I will have more dark matter, becaue light drops quickly.

basically find how much dark matter and hoy many stars are there in the profile

Chapter 2

Theoretical Framework

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2.1 Galaxy Clusters

Glas.

dwarf stars contribute very little to the integrated light from an old stellar population (Smith 2015)

Galaxy clusters contain a population of stars gravitationally unbound to individual galaxies, yet still bound to the clusters overall gravitational potential, created by the stripping of stars from galaxies during interactions and mergers

FIGURE 2.1: G

Quoted (need to change this):The image of galaxy cluster MACS J1206.2-0847 (or MACS 1206) is part of a broad survey with NASA Hubble Space Telescope.The distorted shapes in the cluster are distant galaxies from which the light is bent by the gravitational pull of an invisible material called dark matter within the cluster of galaxies. This cluster is an early target in a survey that will allow astronomers to construct the most detailed dark matter maps of more galaxy clusters than ever before.These maps are being used to test previous, but surprising, results that suggest that dark matter is more densely packed inside clusters than some models predict. This might mean that galaxy cluster assembly began earlier than commonly thought.

Scientists are planning to observe a total of 25 galaxy clusters under a project called CLASH (Cluster Lensing and Supernova survey with Hubble).One of the first objects observed for the new census is the galaxy cluster MACS J1206.2-0847. This conglomeration of galaxies is one of the most massive structures in the universe, and its gigantic gravitational pull causes stunning gravitational lensing. MACS 1206 lies 4 billion light-years from Earth. In addition to curving of light, gravitational lensing often produces double images of the same galaxy. In the new observation of cluster MACS J1206.2-0847, astronomers counted 47 multiple images of 12 newly identified galaxies.The era when the first clusters formed is not precisely known, but is estimated to be at least 9 billion years ago and possibly as far back as 12 billion years ago. If most of the clusters in the CLASH survey are found to have excessively high accumulations of dark matter in their central cores, then it may yield new clues to the early stages in the origin of structure in the universe.

2.2 Gravitational Lensing

At small radii, stars dominate the lensing mass, so that lensing provides a direct probe of the stellar mas to light ratio, with only small corrections needed for darl matter.

In the paper of Russell Smith (a giant elliptical galaxy with a lightweight initial mass funciton) they find a stellar mass to light ratio of 3.01 plus minus 0.25

Modelling the lensing configuration provides the total projection mass within an aperture.

NFW profile for dark matter that is basically the dynamical mass of the cluster

2.3 IMF in BCGs

bulges have heavier IMFs than disks

Several recent studies have presented evidence for "heavyweight" IMFs in giant ellipticals, with a mass-to-light-ratio twice that of a Milky Way like IMF.

let's take the case of ABELL1068, it's magnitude in U is 21.94, in I is 18.46, in g is 20.09, in r is 19.5

The bolometric luminosity of Abell1068 is $10^4$4erg/s that in solar luminosities is $2.599 \times 10^{10} L_s ol$, this gives an effective brightness of $10^6 M_\odot / kpc^2$.

the distance to the galaxy is 591.42857 Mpc

salpeter mass function is $n(M) \propto M^{-2.3}$

the NFW density profile is

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\delta_c \rho_c}{(r/r_s)(1 + r/r_s)^2} \tag{2.1}$$

where the characteristic overdensity is:

$$\delta_c = \frac{200}{3} \frac{c^3}{\ln(1+c) - c/(1+c)} \tag{2.2}$$

from Munoz cuartas et. al. we see that the concentration parameter depends on the mass and the redshift as we see in the following plot:

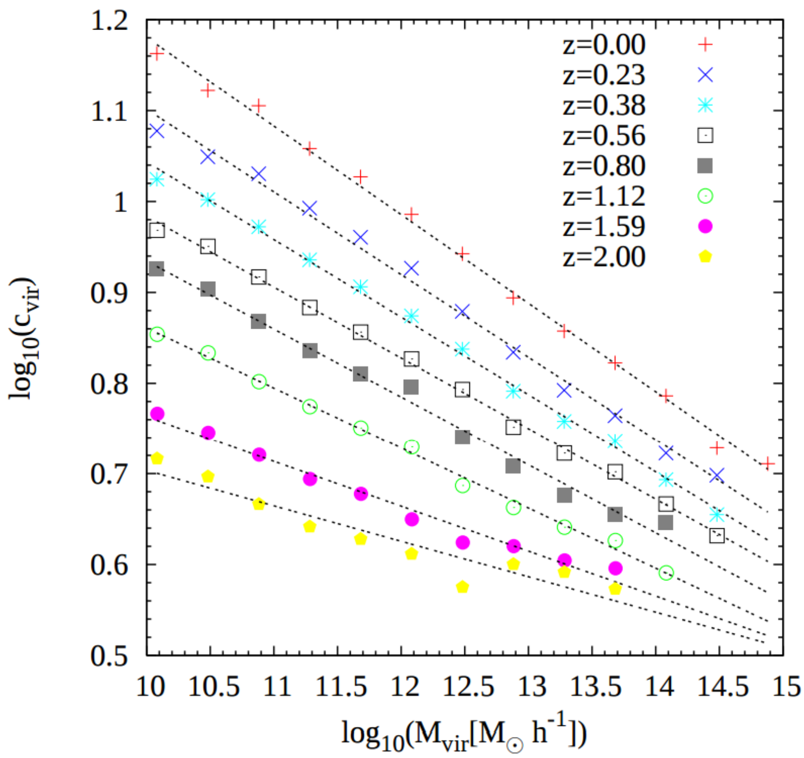

FIGURE 2.2: G

juank.png

(grafica de Juank)

c = r200/rs

The concentration parameter c is strongly correlated with Hubble type, c=2.6 separating early from late-type galaxies. Those galaxies with concentration incides c¿2.6 are early-type galaxies reflecting the fact that the light is more concentrated towards their centres

The surface mass density is given by:

$$\Sigma_{\mathrm{NFW}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2r_s\delta_c\rho_c}{(x^2-1)}\left[1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\operatorname{arctanh}\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right](x<1) & (x<1) \\ \frac{2r_s\delta_c\rho_c}{3}(x=1) & (x=1) \\ \frac{2r_s\delta_c\rho_c}{(x^2-1)}\left[1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\arctan\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{1+x}}\right](x<1) & (x>1) \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

then the concentration parameter for ABELL1068 is about 7.9 supposing a mass of the galaxy of $10^{12.5}M_\odot$

so from the critical density:

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H^2(z)}{8\pi G} \tag{2.4}$$

the critical density would be: 2×10^{-26} in SI units so in Msol/pc3 it is 2.9×10^{-7}

$H(z) = H_0(1 + \Omega z)^{3/2}$

the hubble parameter at z=0.138 is H(z)=85.6

delta c is 25315 (dimensionless)

From the paper of Lokas and Mamon, for constant mass-light-ratio we have $\Sigma_M(R) = \Gamma I(R)$ where I is the surface brightness.

The characteristic radius is given by $r_{1/2} = 1.34R_e$

Chapter 3

Observational Procedures

the full description of the survey is in: D. J. Sand et. al. 2011

MegaCam wide field imager on the CFHT (Canada-France-Hawii Telescope). The cluster sample consisted of 101 clusters within the range of redshifts from 0.05 ¡ z¡ 0.55

58 clusters from the MENEACs (Multi-Epoch nearby cluster survey)

The meneacs clusters represent all clusters in the BAX X-ray cluster database that are observable fof the CFHT

the redshifts of the clusters as given by C. Bildfell et. al. 2012

g and r images

3.1 Sextractor

Stars and selection of galaxies

3.2 Galfit

3.3 Color images

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Chapter 4

Study of images

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Chapter 5

Conclusions

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