

# Galaxy-dark matter offsets in galaxy clusters / groups of the Illustris simulation

Karen Y. Ng,<sup>1</sup> Annalisa P. Pillepich,<sup>2</sup> William A. Dawson,<sup>3</sup> D. Wittman,<sup>1</sup>  
Lars Hernquist,<sup>2</sup> etc. [order TBD]

arXiv

## ABSTRACT

**Key words:** galaxy clusters, dark matter, something else

## 1 INTRODUCTION

## 2 DATA

### 2.1 Test data from Gaussian mixture(s)

In order to examine the performance of commonly used point-estimates of the distribution of the galaxy data, we test them on Gaussian mixtures with known mean and variance. Fig 1. one Normal mixture

Fig 2. one big normal mixture and one smaller normal mixture

Fig 3. bridged normal mixtures

We provide all the code and data of these test in our Bitbucket repository for comparison purposes for point estimator not listed.

### 2.2 Data from the Illustris simulation

We examined the

#### 2.2.1 Volume Selection

1. Rockstar halo finder 2. Light cone 3. spatial projections

#### 2.2.2 Galaxy Selection

#### 2.2.3 Galaxy weights

#### 2.2.4 Data with and without noise

1. Mass-richness diagram - with different cuts

## 3 METHODS

### 3.1 Galaxy Centers

#### 3.1.1 Unweighted and weighted centroids

We follow the usual definition of spatial centroid as

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \vec{x}_i. \quad (1)$$

While the weighted centroids are just:

$$\vec{x} = \frac{\sum_i w_i \vec{x}_i}{\sum_i w_i}, \quad (2)$$

for each spatial dimension  $x$  and the weights  $w_i$  for the  $i$  – th galaxy is described in section. Centroids and weighted centroids can be biased by merging activities yet do not provide explicit evidence for ongoing merger or accretion.

#### 3.1.2 Properties of the galaxy clusters / groups

Most important properties of the galaxy clusters that we examine in this study include, colors, magnitude, richness and non-relaxedness. We define and examined these properties one by one. Fig 4. Relaxedness Fig 5.

Richness characterizes the number of galaxies in a given cluster. We provide several definitions of non-relaxedness to characterize whether the clusters underwent any recent merger activities. These definitions of non-relaxedness. The Shapiro-Wilk statistics characterize the

#### 3.1.3 Cross-validated Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) and peak finder

We employed a KDE algorithm to infer a smooth density distribution of the galaxies while using smoothed cross-validation to obtain the optimal smoothing bandwidth matrices ( $H$ ). Specifically, we made use of the statistical package `ks` (Duong) in the R statistical computing environment (R Core Team 2014). Cross validation eliminates the free parameters in the KDE and minimizes the asymptotic mean-integrated

squared error (AMISE). After obtaining the KDE estimate, we employed a finite differencing algorithm to find the local maxima. We sorted the local maxima according to the KDE density at the maxima locations and identified the dominant peak.

#### *3.1.4 Shrinking aperture*

#### *3.1.5 Brightest Cluster Galaxies (BCG)*

From the provided

### **3.2 DM Centers**

### **3.3 Finding offsets**

We computed the offsets between the galaxy density peaks inferred from the cross-validated KDE and the

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Benchmark results from Gaussian mixtures**

(We expect some of the existing point-estimates are quite crappy e.g. the shrinking aperture method, and will not use them for the Illustris data)

### **4.2 Galaxy-DM Offset in Illustris**

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Comparison to other simulations**

### **5.2 Comparison to other observational studies**

### **5.3 Galaxy-DM Offset in Merging Galaxy Clusters**

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

## **APPENDIX A: KDE**

This paper has been typeset from a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file prepared  
by the author.