

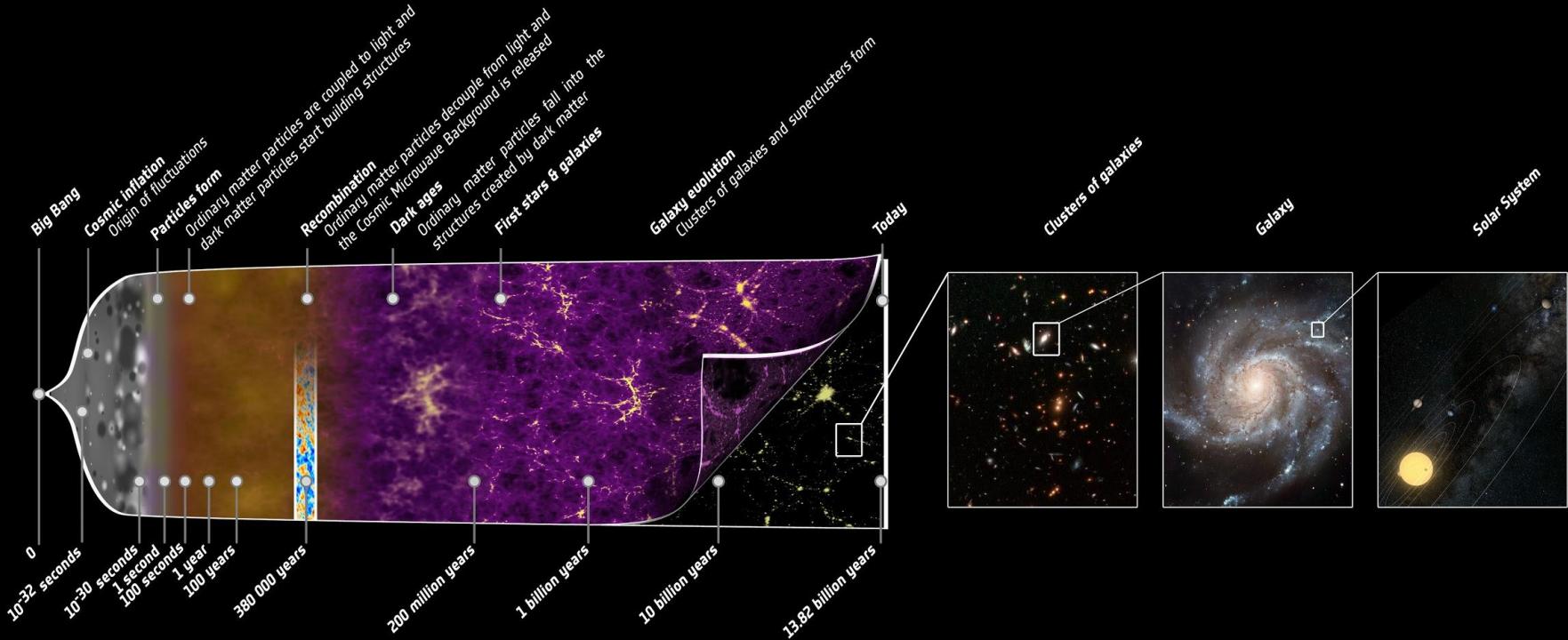


## Galaxy clusters in the Dark Energy Survey

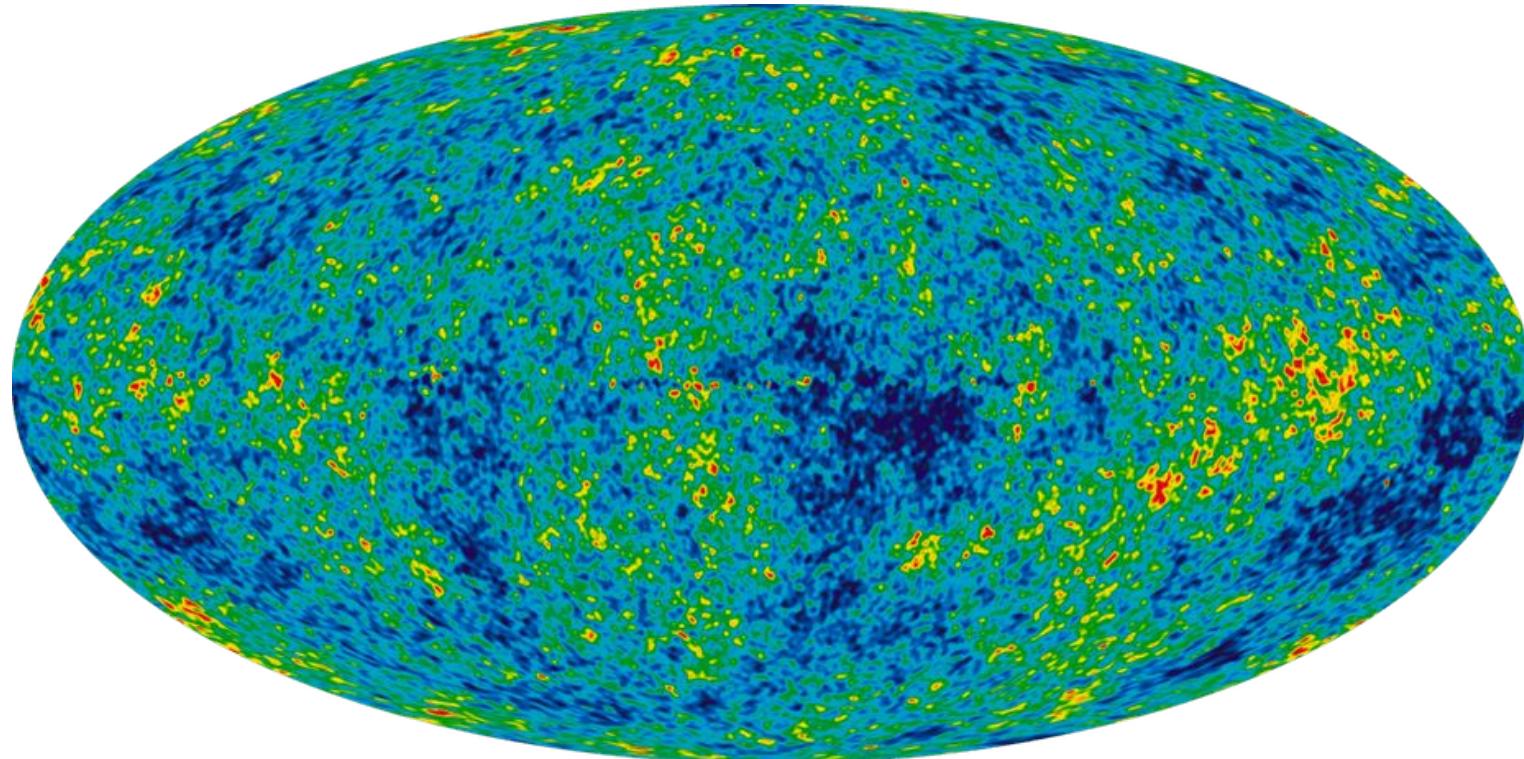
Tom McClintock  
Research Associate



# History of the Universe



# History of the Universe - the beginning



CMB is smoking gun of a Big Bang  
Courtesy of Planck collaboration

A long time ago  
in a galaxy far, far away....

A long time ago  
in a galaxy far, far away....

(20 years ago)

Big question

How fast is the  
Universe  
expanding?

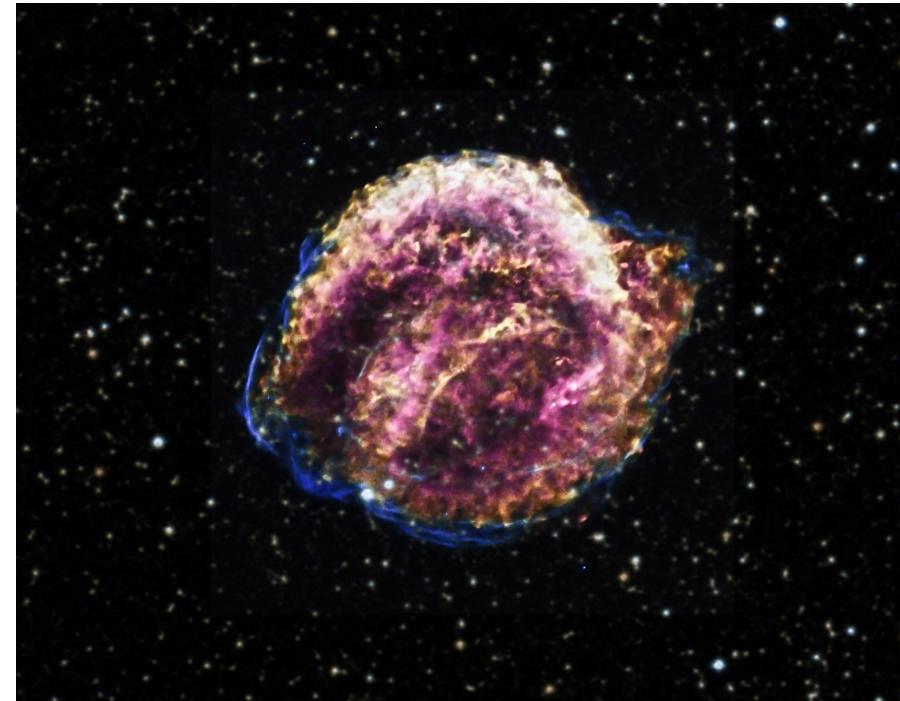
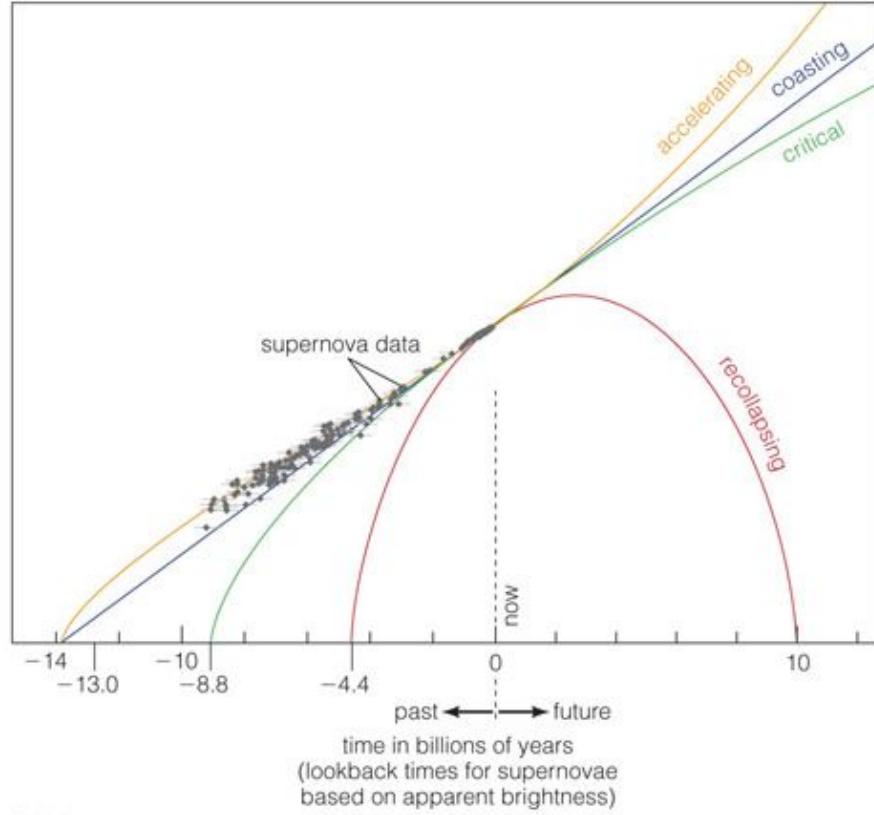
Big question

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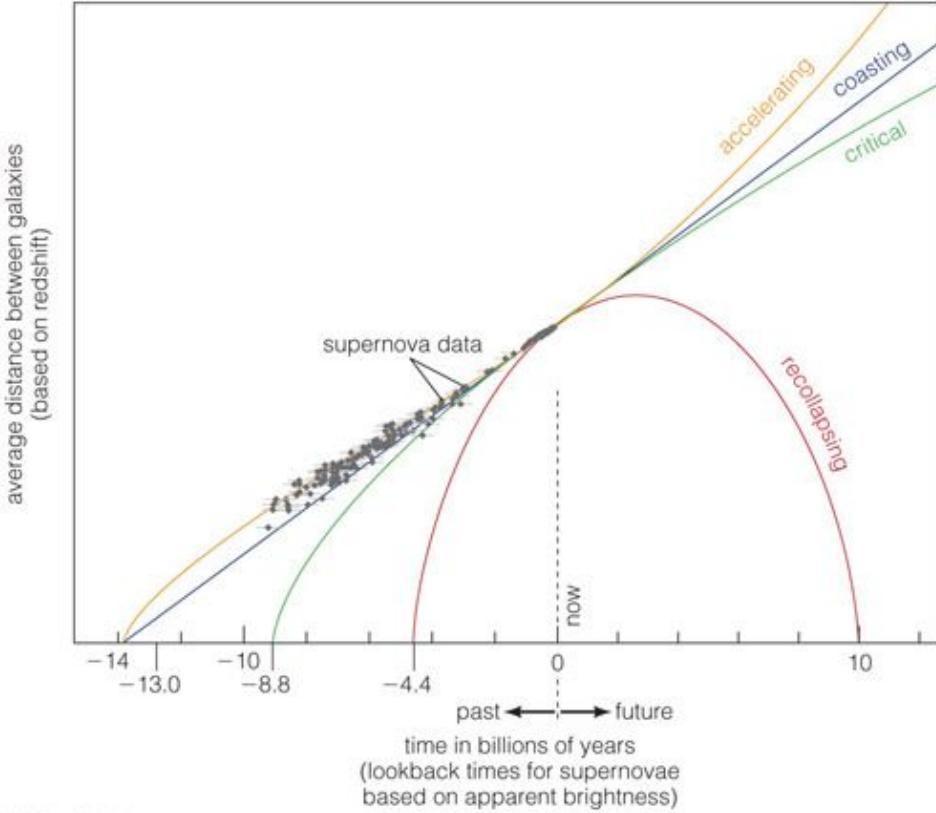
# Expansion rate w/ supernovae

average distance between galaxies  
(based on redshift)



Discovery papers are Riess+ (1998) and Perlmutter+ (1999)

# Surprising result...



## Gravity can push?!?

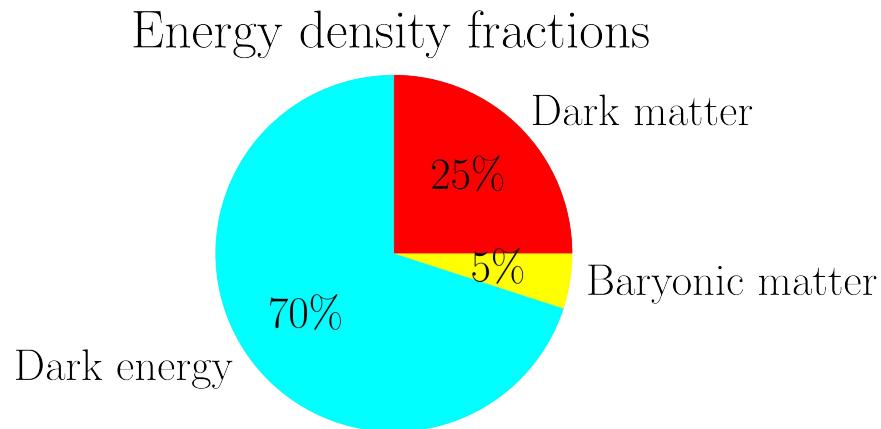
Two possibilities:

1. New form of energy (dark energy) with repulsive gravity (negative pressure)
2. We don't understand gravity at large scales (unlikely)

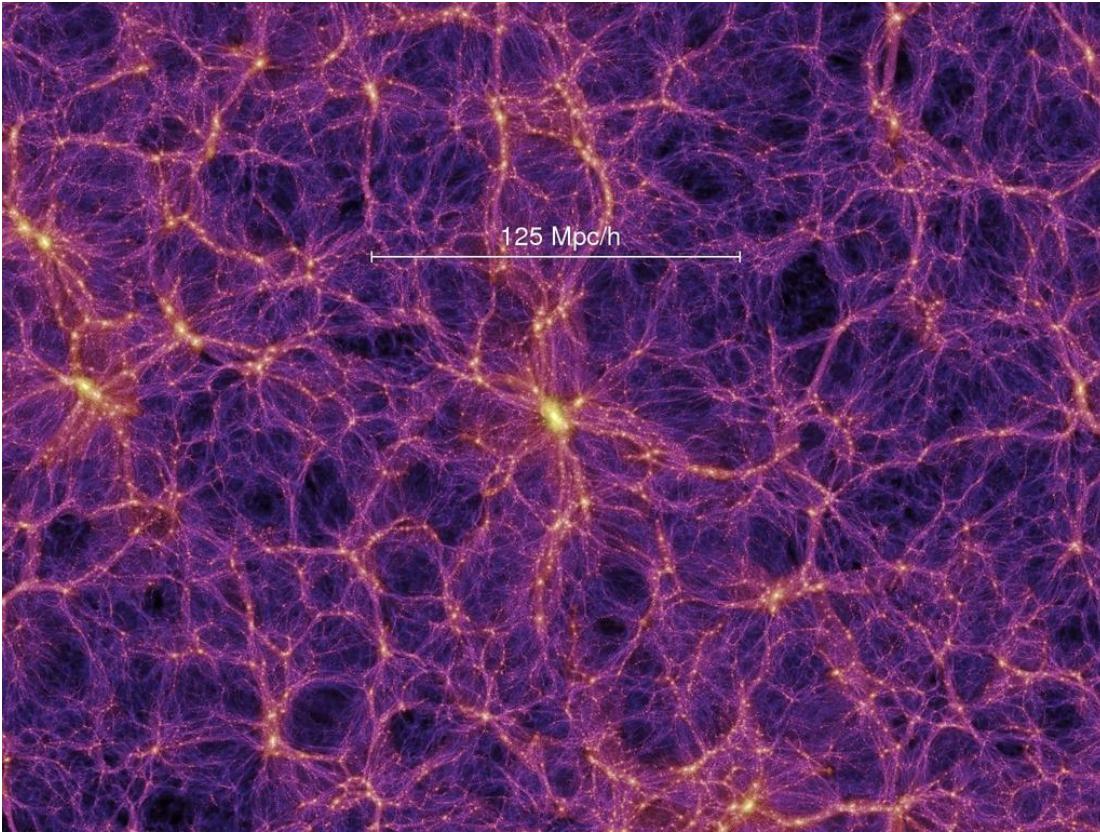
# Bottom line

Observation of **accelerated expansion** of the Universe is clear evidence of **new physics**.

Learning about **dark energy** is the number one goal in observational cosmology today.



# Large scale structure



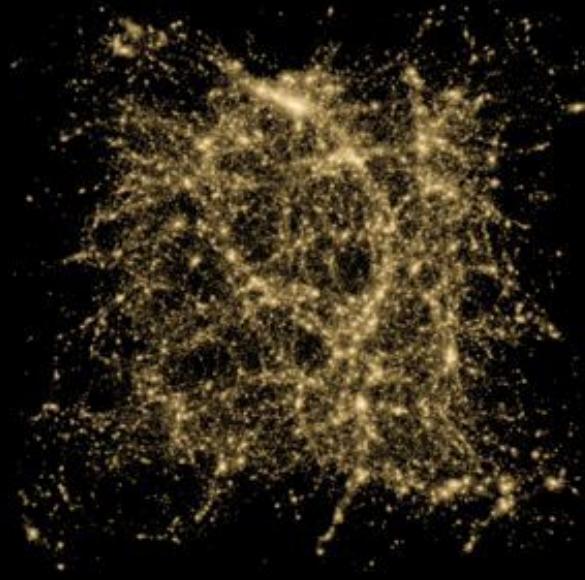
Large scale structure of the Universe is an ideal probe of DE.

This is an example of a *simulation* of the LSS called Millennium.

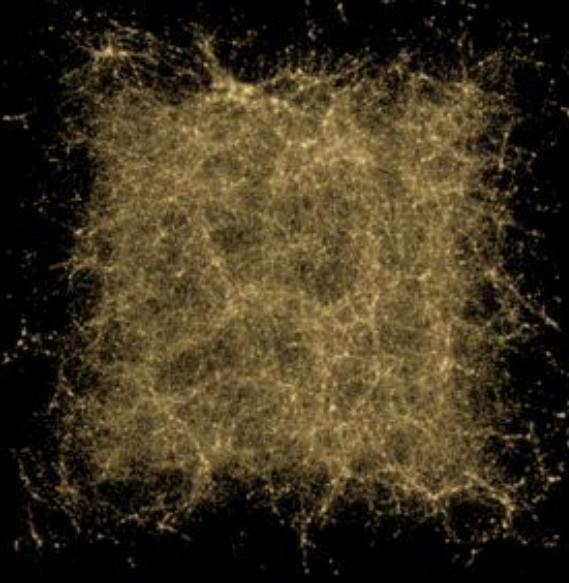
You are seeing:

- Dark matter halos (yellow)
- Cosmic web (purple)
- Voids (black)

# Structure probes cosmology!



Lots of matter - little dark energy



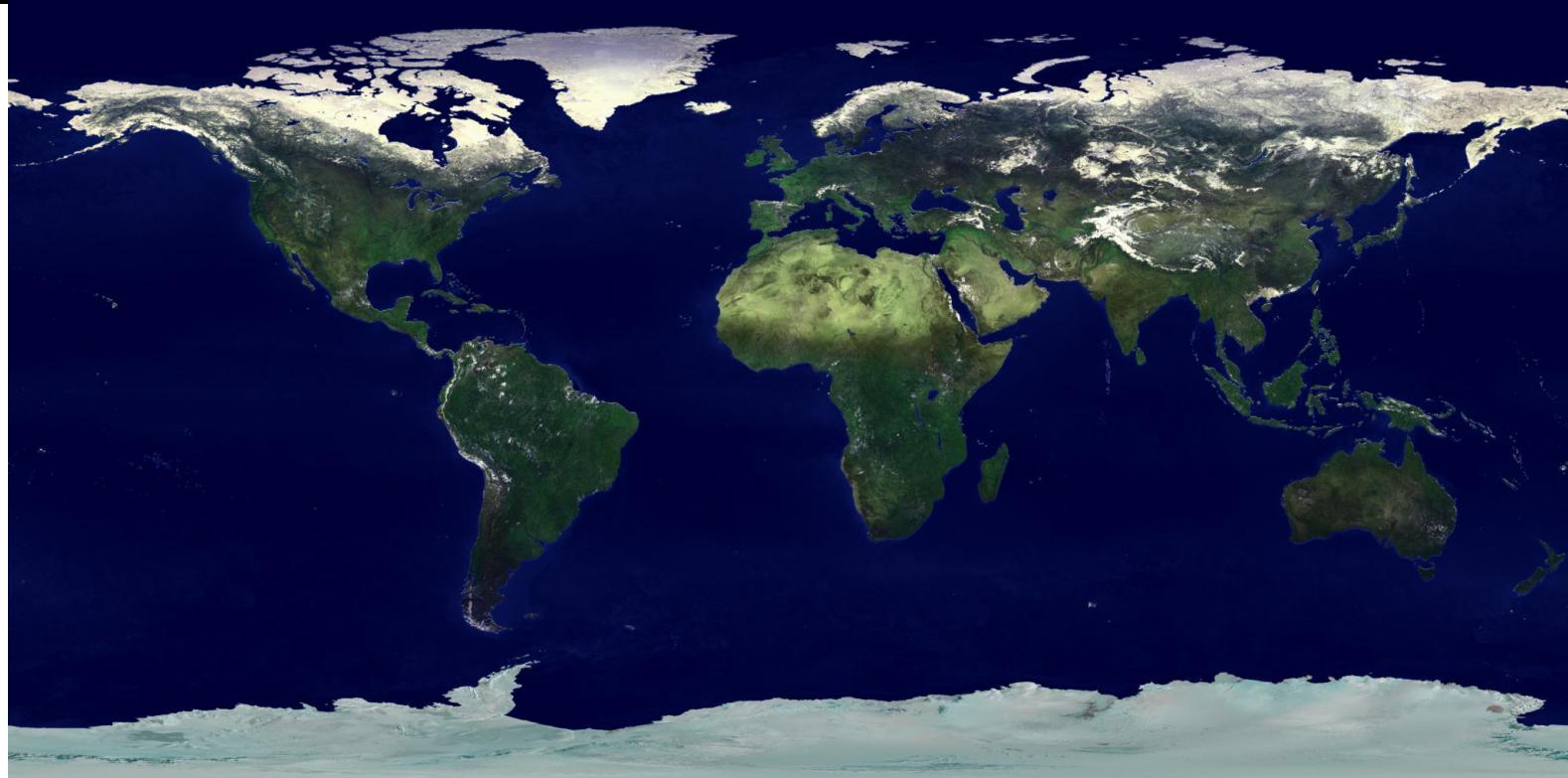
Lots of dark energy - little matter

# But wait...



Why is it hard to tell these two apart?

# Why measuring structure is hard



We want to measure the mass distribution like this...

# Why measuring structure is hard



but all we have is this.

# Dark Energy Survey @ Cerro Tololo I.A. Observatory



Dark Energy Survey:

- 5000 sq. deg.
- CTIO is in Chile
- Photometry using Dark Energy Camera
- Lifetime of 5.5 years
- Goal is to measure dark energy

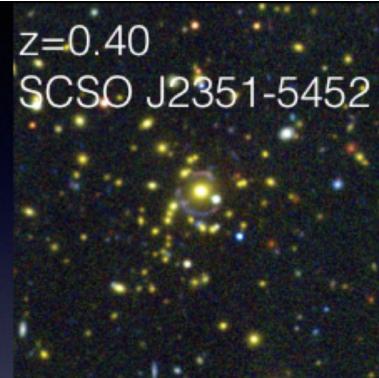
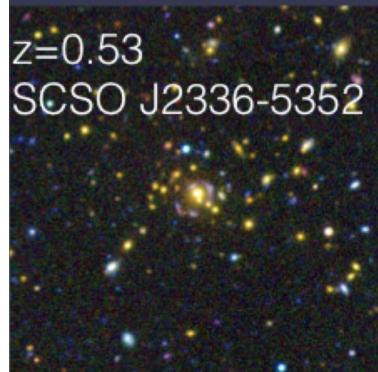
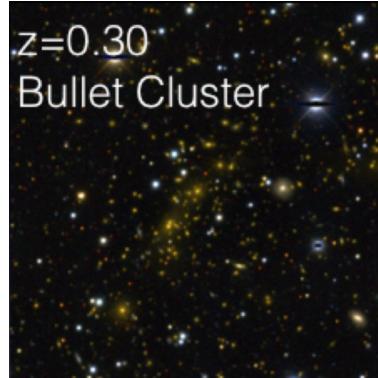
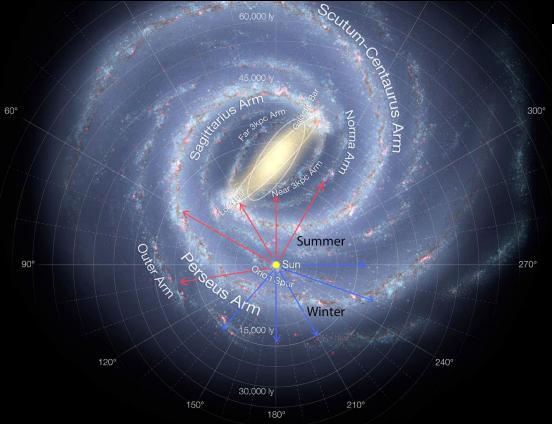
# Dark Energy Survey @ Cerro Tololo I.A. Observatory



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# Galaxies and galaxy clusters





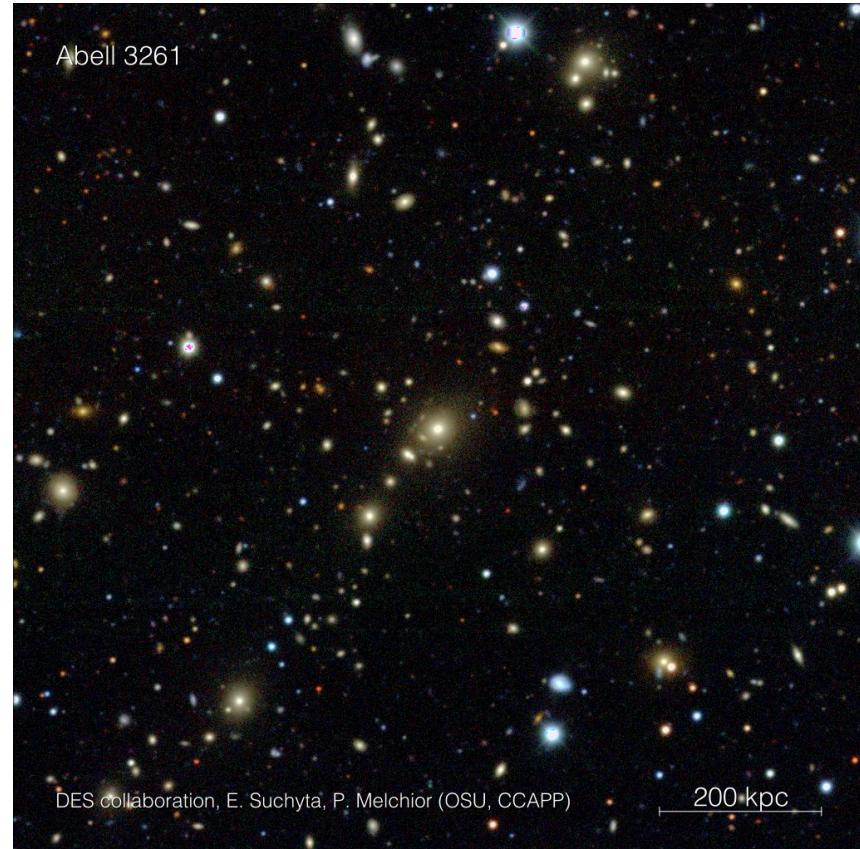


More clusters = more structure



# Key ingredients for cluster cosmology

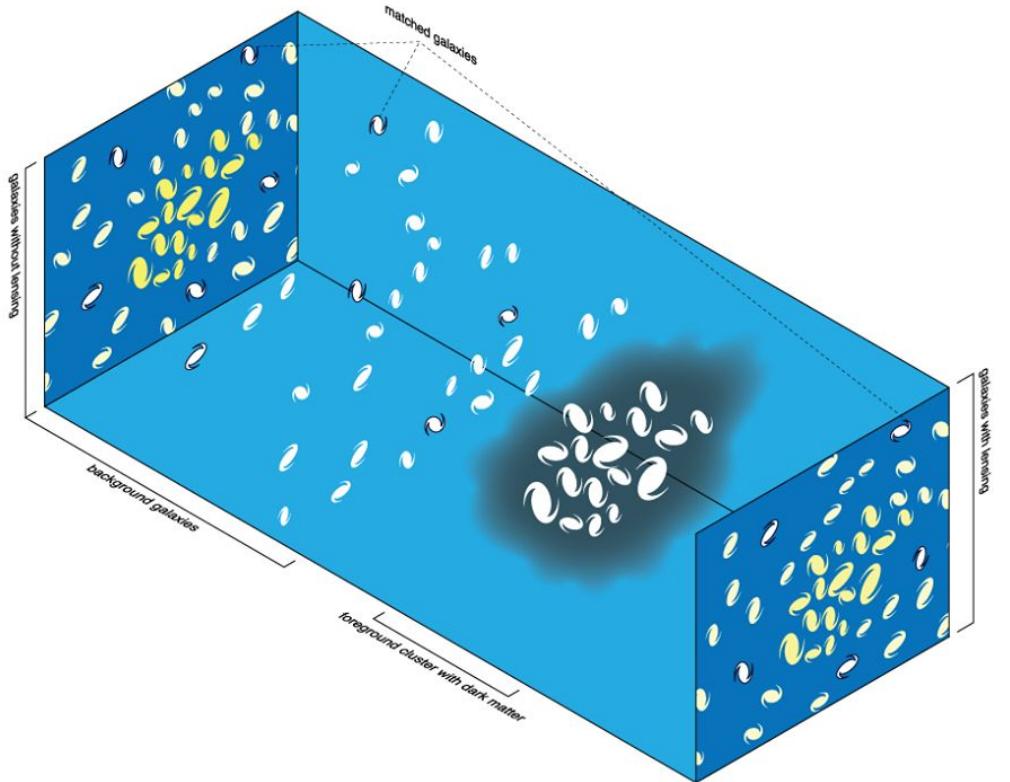
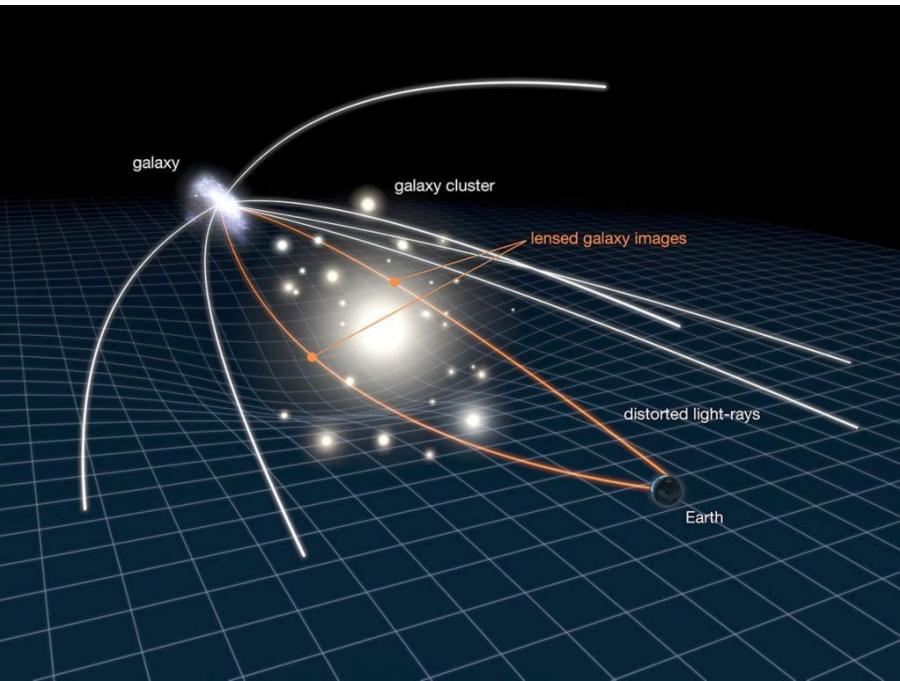
1. Cluster masses
  - Obtained from gravitational lensing
  
2. Cluster Abundances
  - number of clusters as a function of mass and time



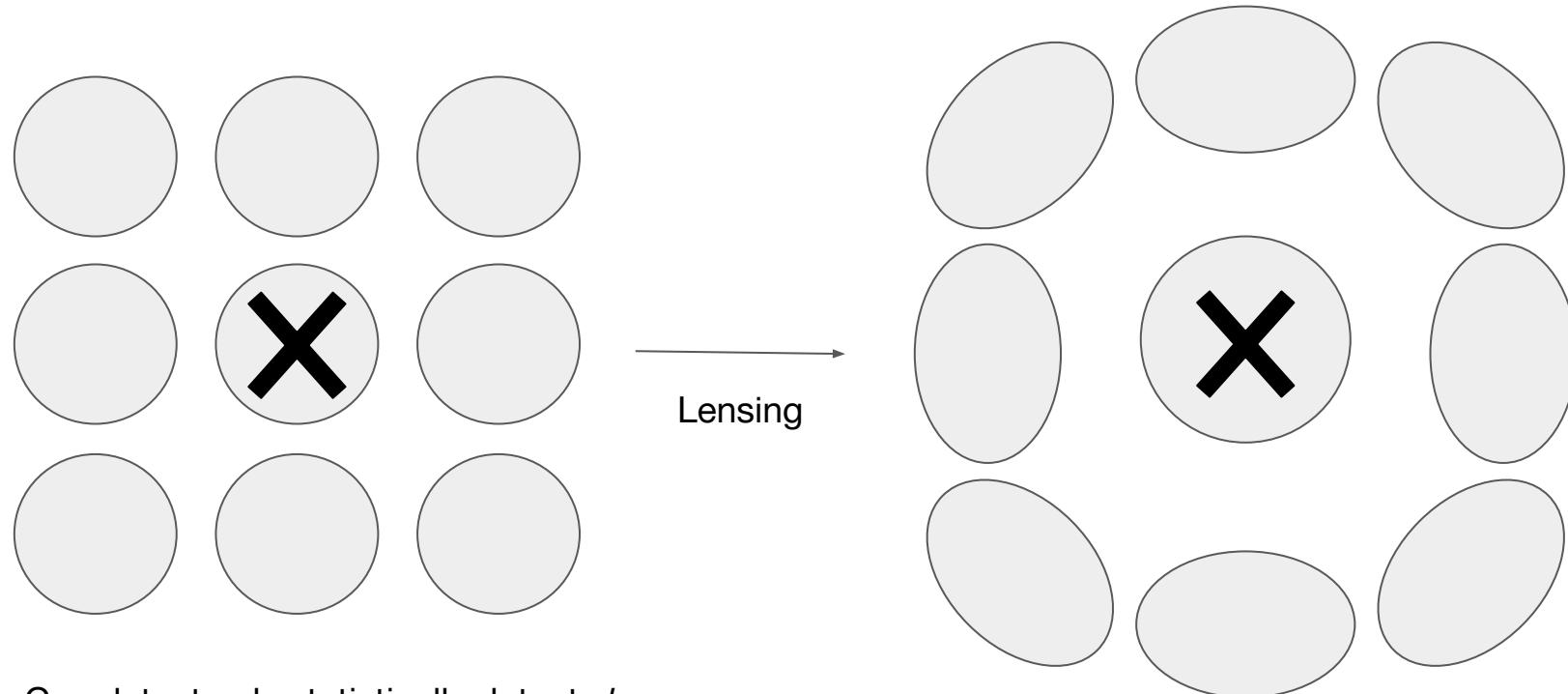
DES collaboration, E. Suchyta, P. Melchior (OSU, CCAPP)

200 kpc

# Cluster masses from gravitational lensing

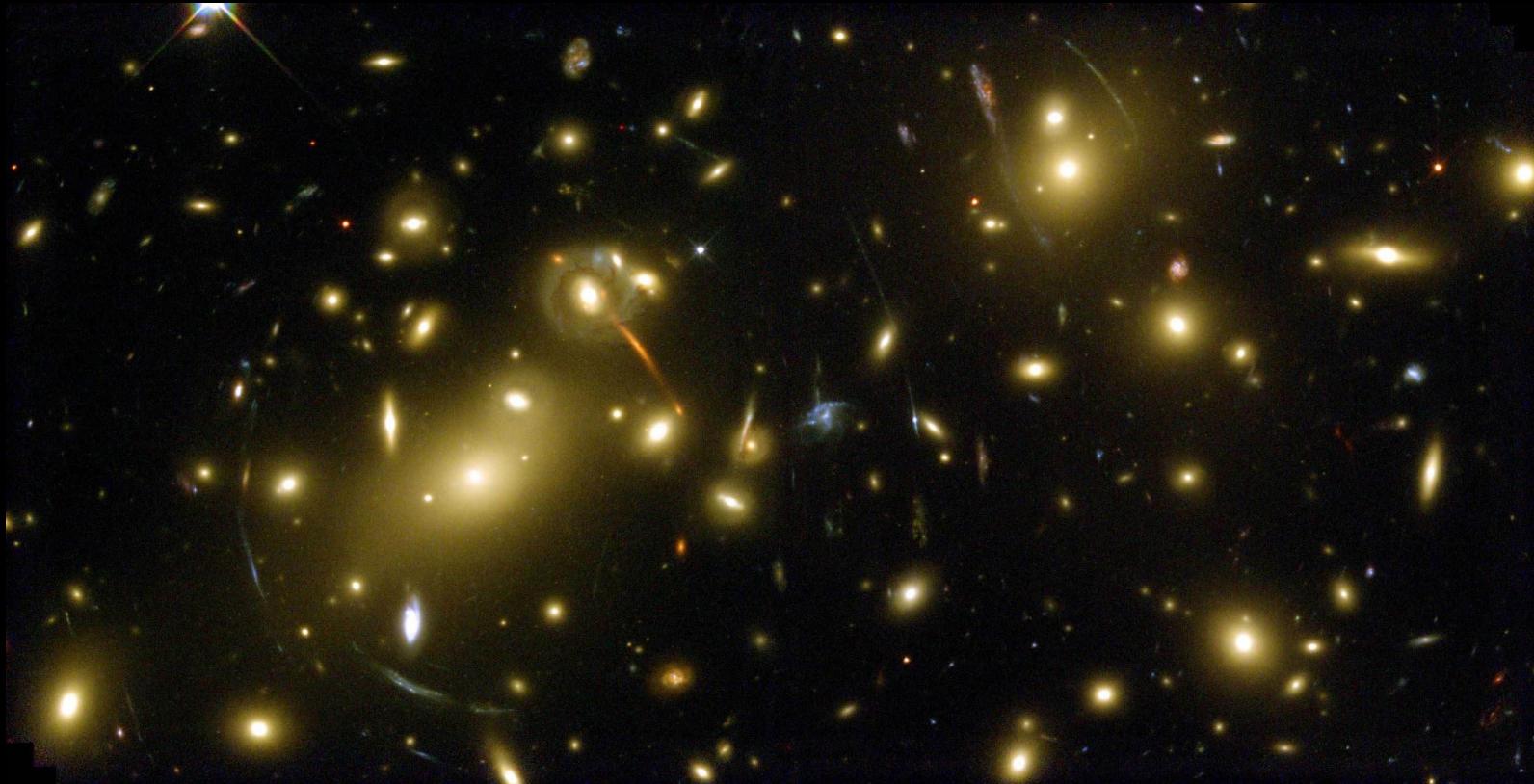


# Weak gravitational lensing



Can detect only statistically detect shear.  
Mean tangential ellipticity of *background galaxies* is  
sensitive to *cluster mass*.

# Abell 2218 - gravitational lensing



# Cluster weak lensing profiles

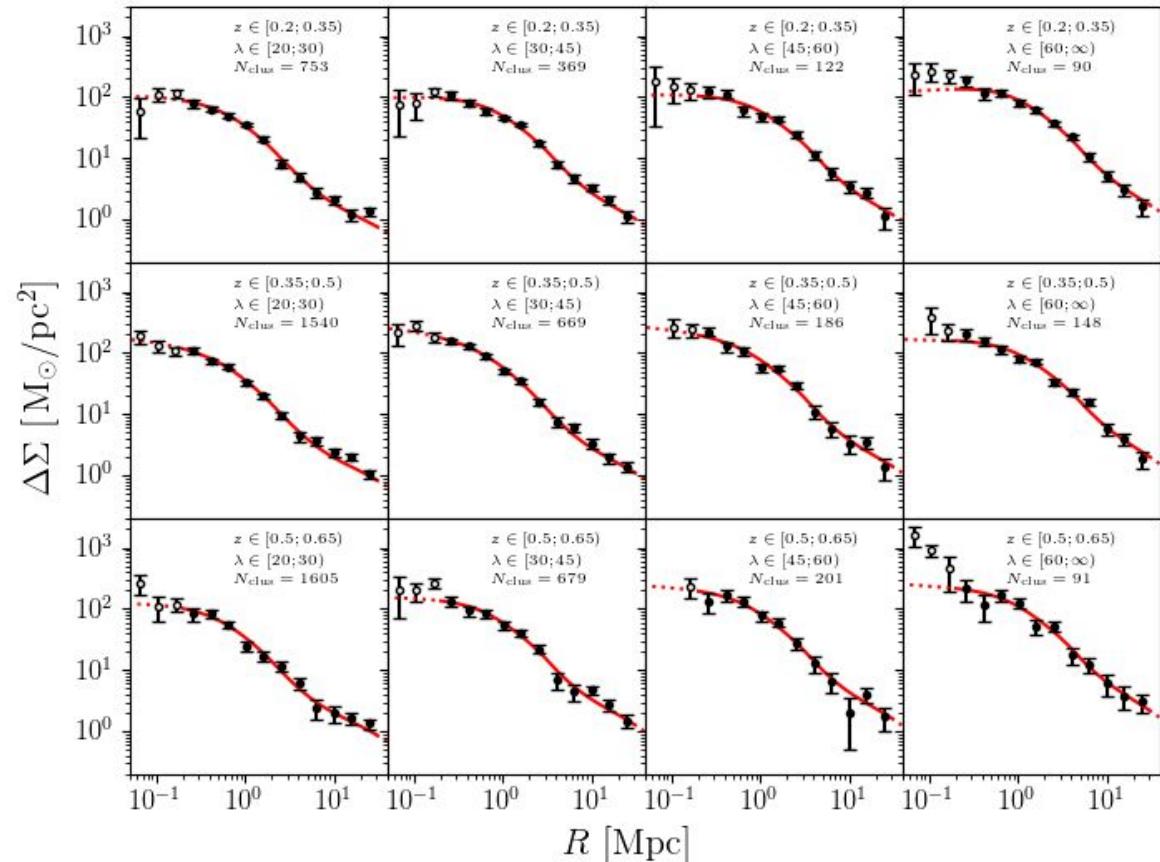
Cluster sample split by  
**redshift** (top to bottom)  
**richness** (left to right)

Black points:

- (differential) **surface mass density profile**
- Proportional to tangential shear

Red line:

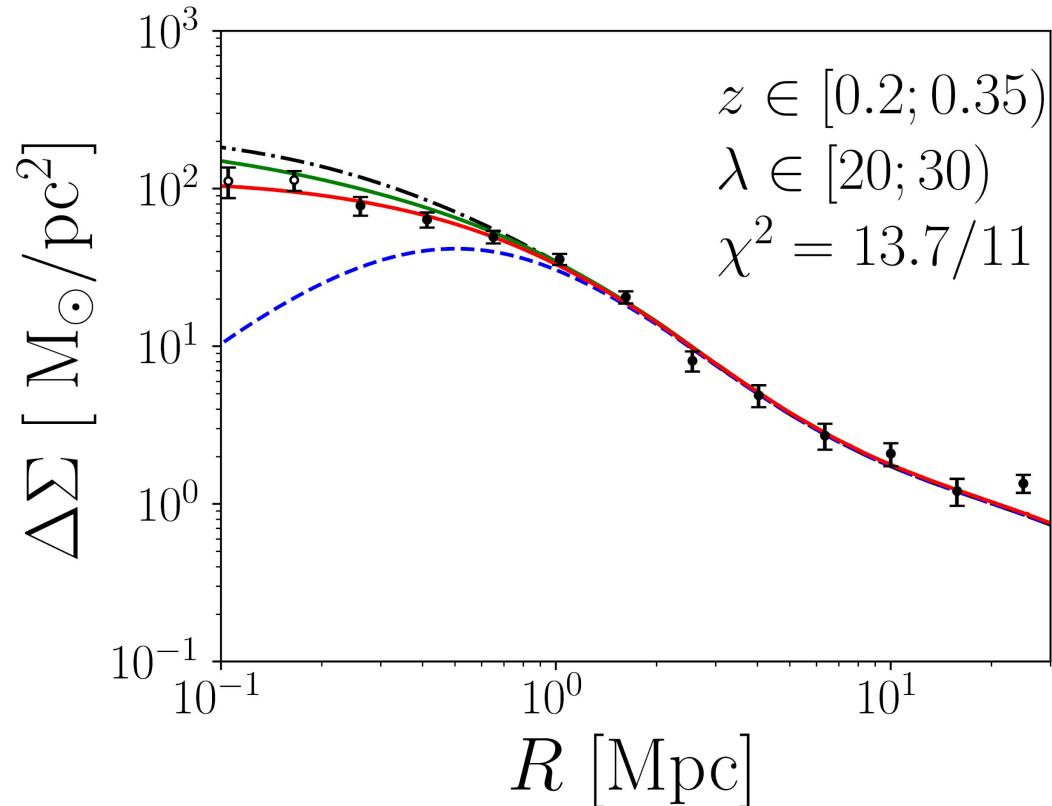
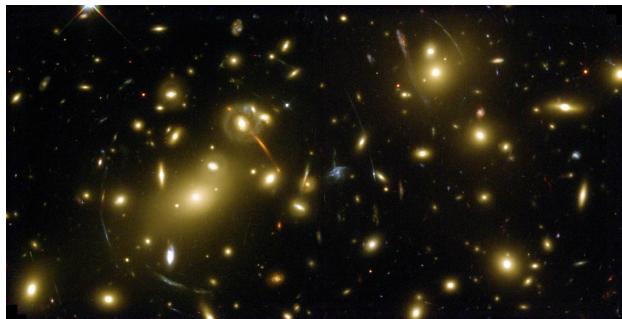
- best fit model



# Lensing model + systematics

Lensing model:

- centered (black .-)
- miscentered (blue -)
- shapes, distances,
- membership dilution (red)
- triaxiality+proj. (not shown)



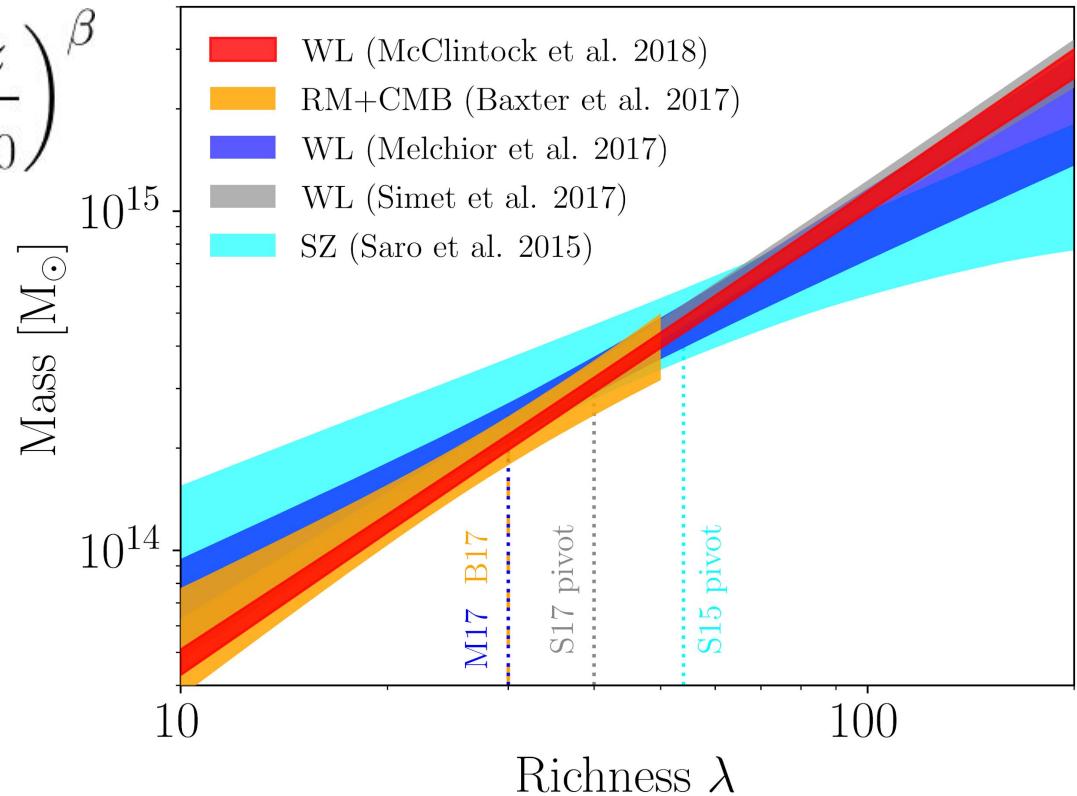
# End result - cluster mass--richness relation

$$\langle M | \lambda, z \rangle = M_0 \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \right)^\alpha \left( \frac{1+z}{1+z_0} \right)^\beta$$

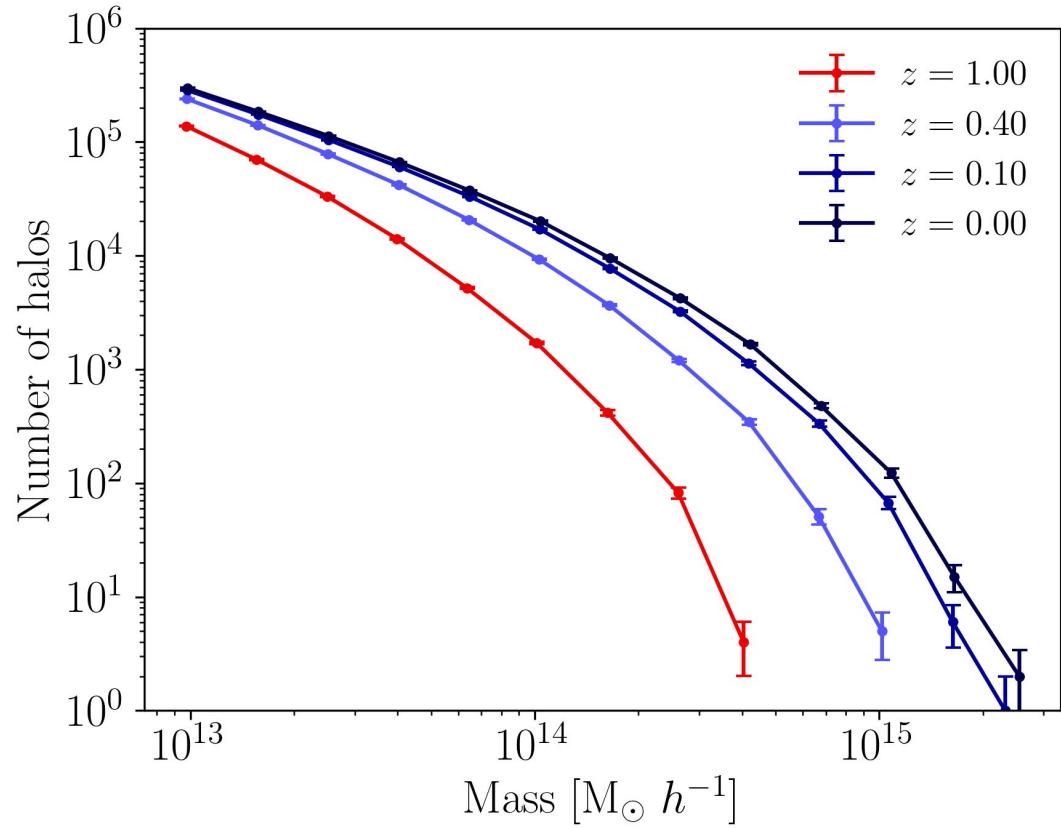
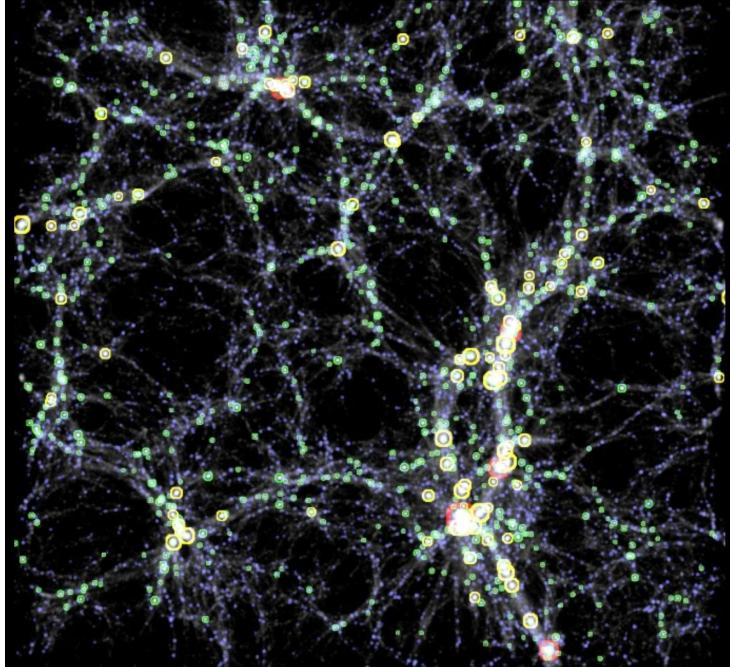
Power law in:

- Richness (# of galaxies)
- Redshift (cluster age)

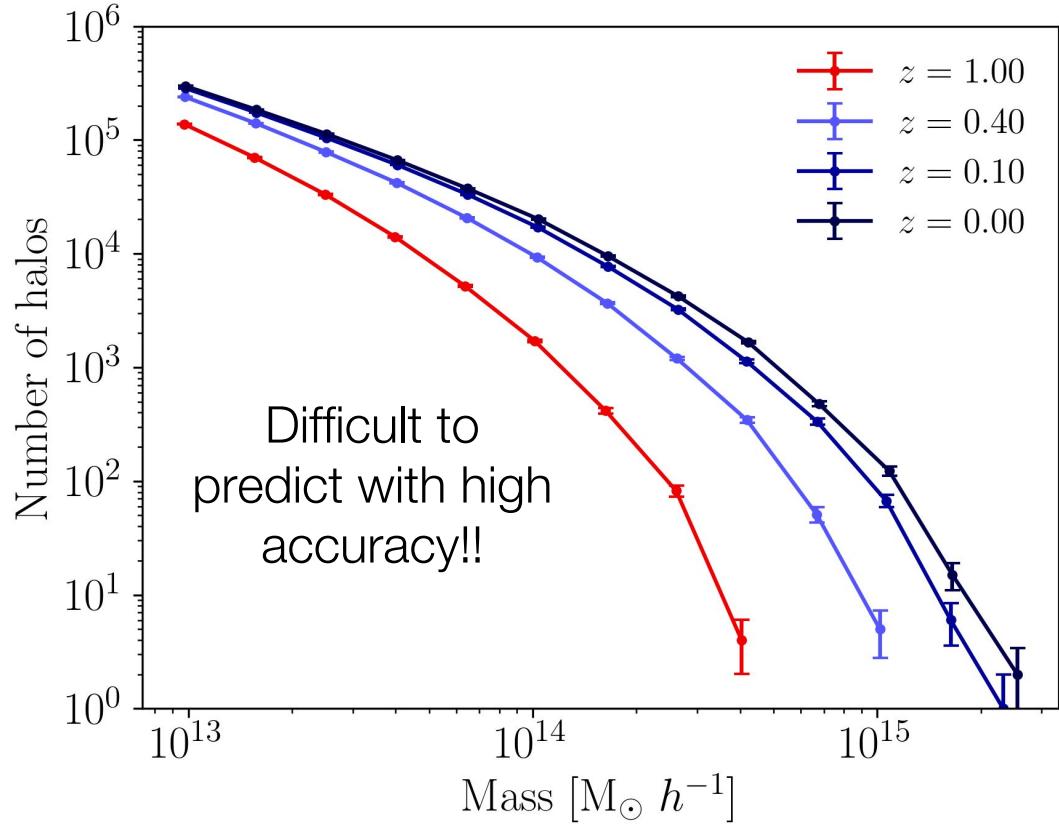
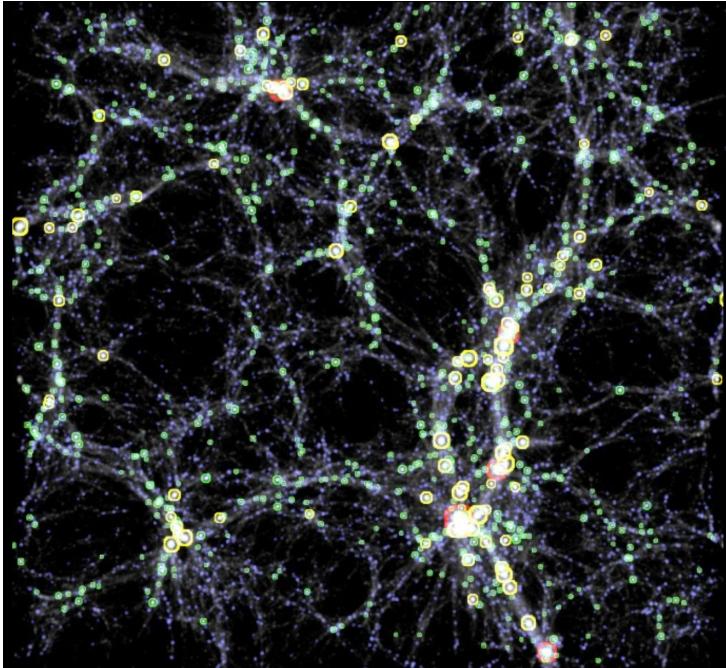
5% calibration of the  
normalization ( $M_0$ )



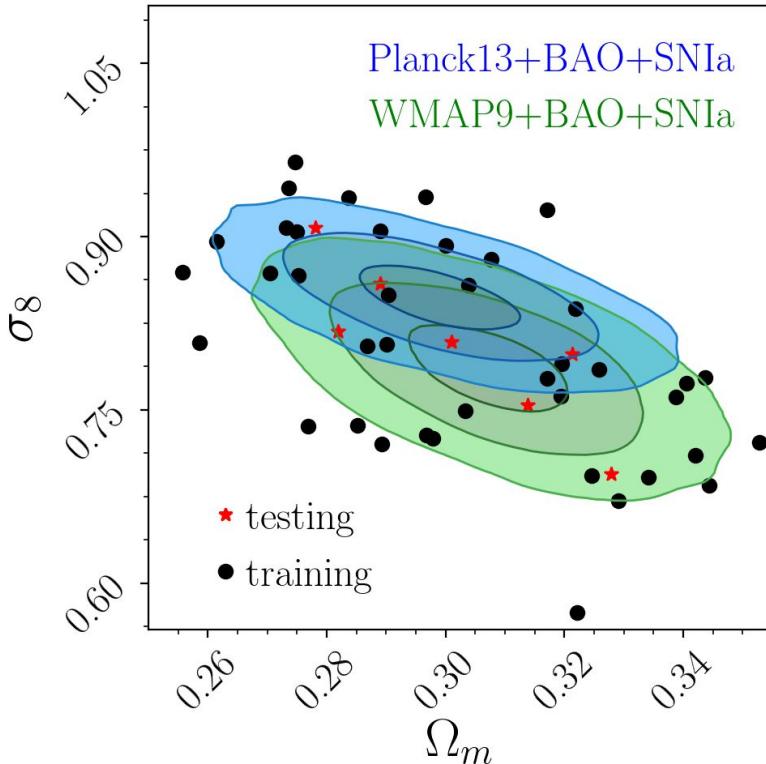
# Cluster abundances



# Cluster abundances - PROBLEM!



# Solution - interpolate between simulations



Suite of **simulations** (40 training, 35 testing)

Spread out in a 7 dimensional cosmological parameter space

- 2 dimensions shown here

**Measure cluster abundance** in sims

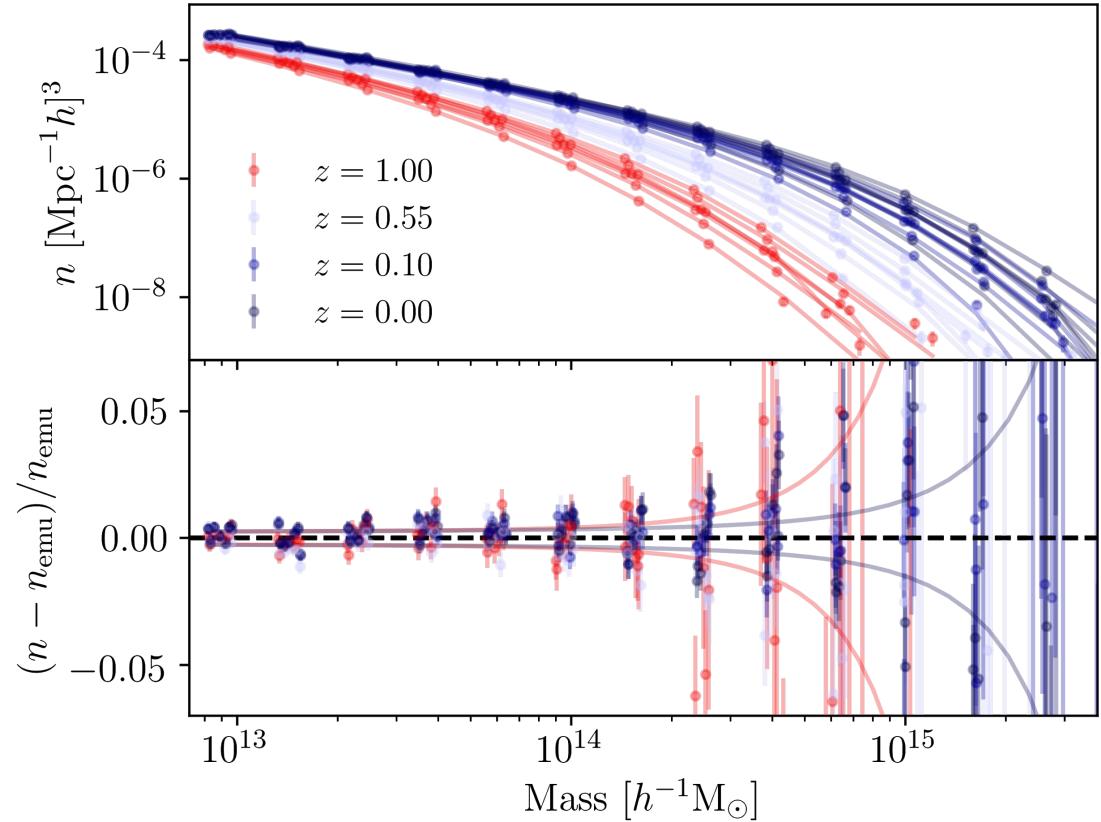
Use **machine learning** techniques to **interpolate** between simulations.

# Test simulations

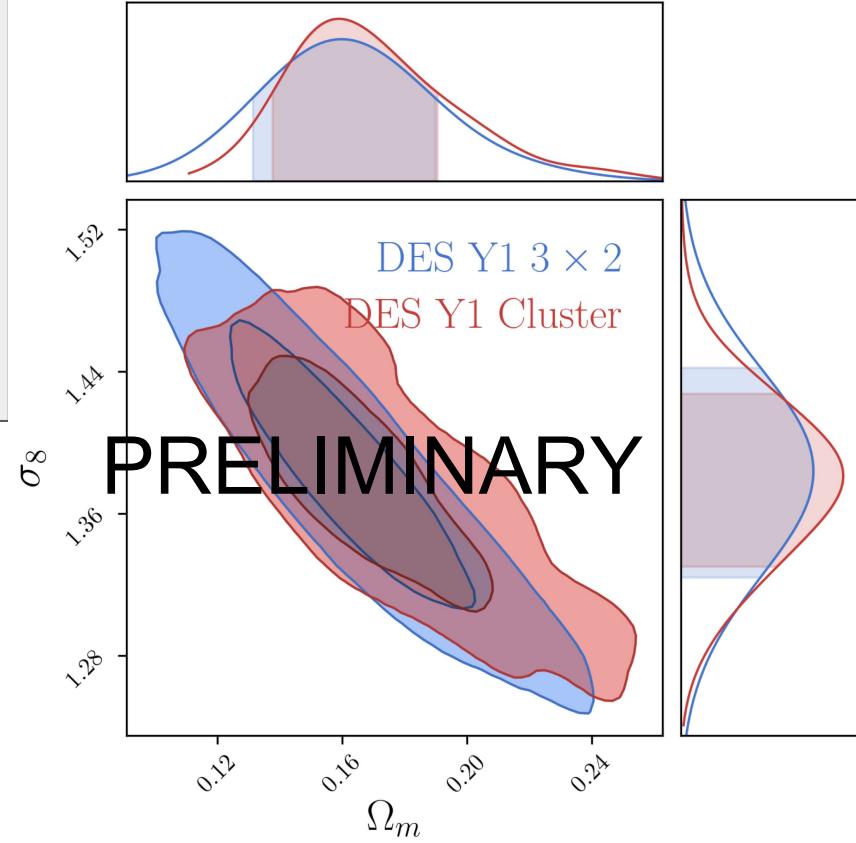
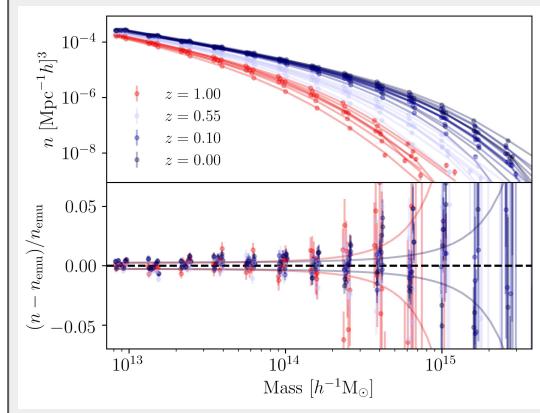
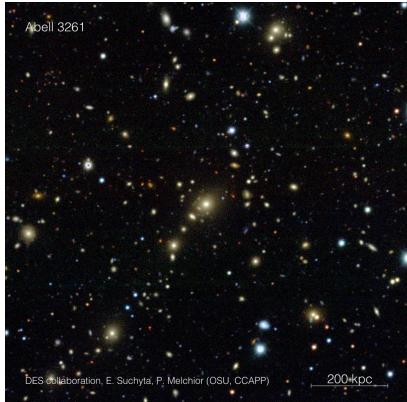
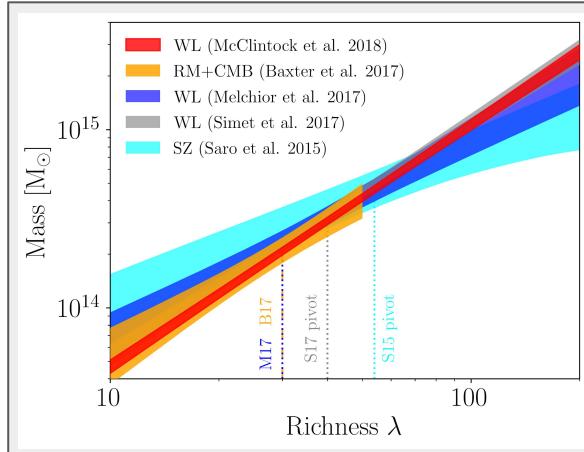
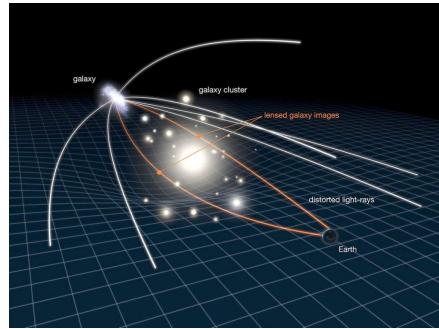
Predicting abundance at arbitrary cosmology is crucial!

Training simulations were less accurate than the testing simulations.

Achieved ~1% accuracy for interesting mass scales.



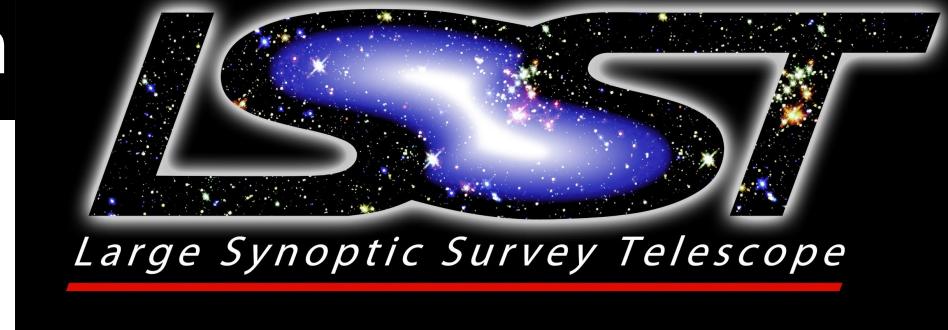
# Enabling galaxy cluster cosmology in DES



# But wait, there's more!



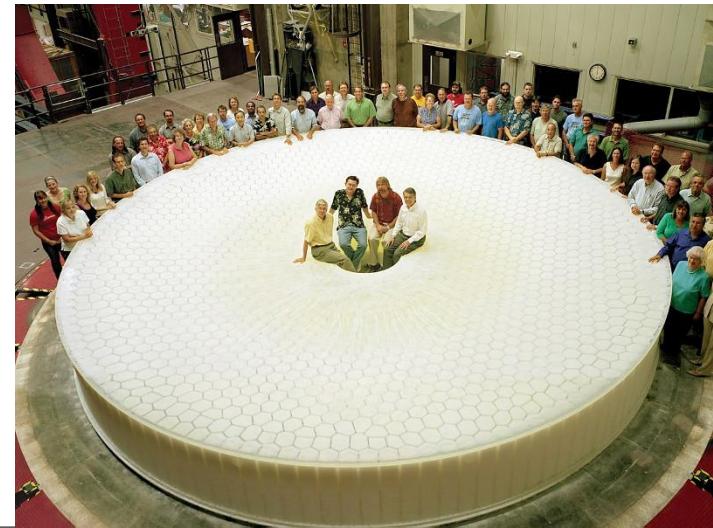
# LSST - the next generation



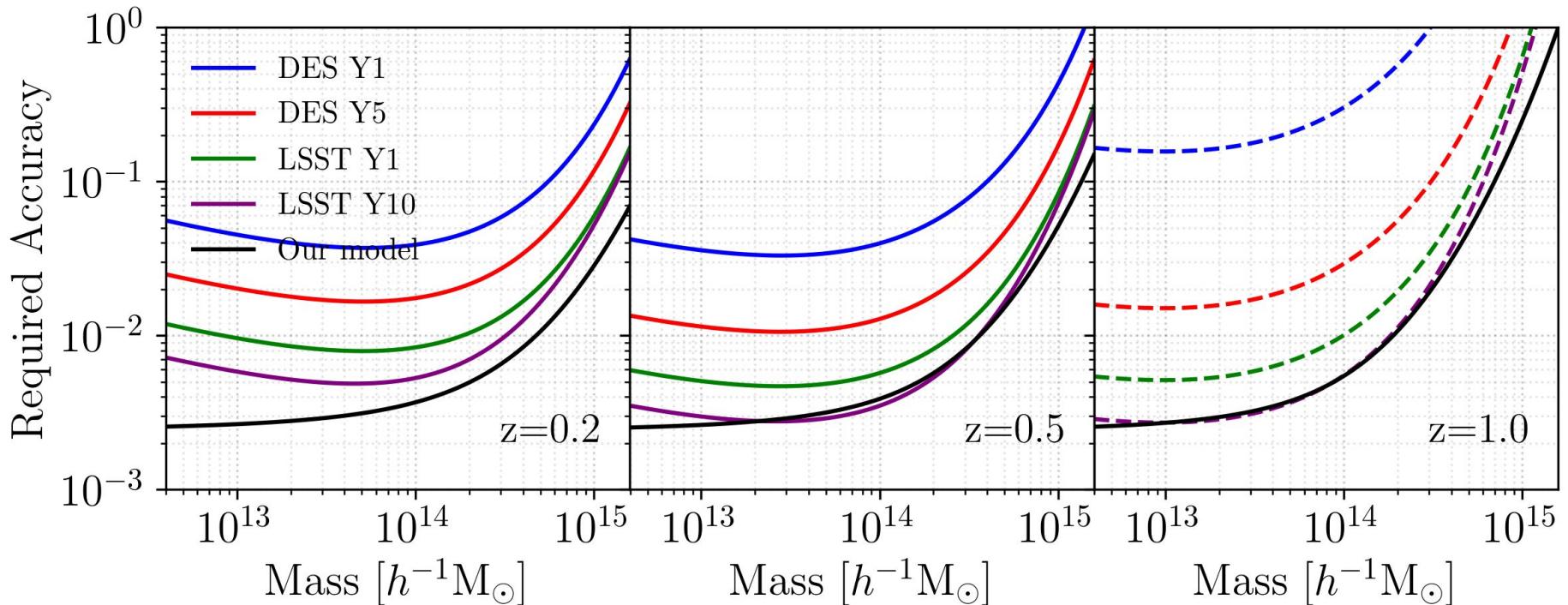
# LSST - first light in 2021



Most powerful cluster cosmology experiment of the next decade. You get to use it!



# Models needed for LSST!



All analyses in LSST era will be **systematics limited**

We need you need to figure it out!

# Thank you!

## UA Cosmology:

Eduardo Rozo, Youngsoo Park, Matt Kirby,  
Erika Wagoner, Rafael Garcia Mar, Pier  
Fiedorowicz, Sasha Safonova

## DES working group:

Tamás N. Varga, Matteo Costanzi, Peter  
Melchior, Daniel Gruen, Erin Sheldon,  
Yuanyuan Zhang, +others

## Aemulus Project:

Joe DeRose, Zhongxu Zhai,  
Sean McLaughlin, Risa Wechsler,  
Jeremy Tinker



