

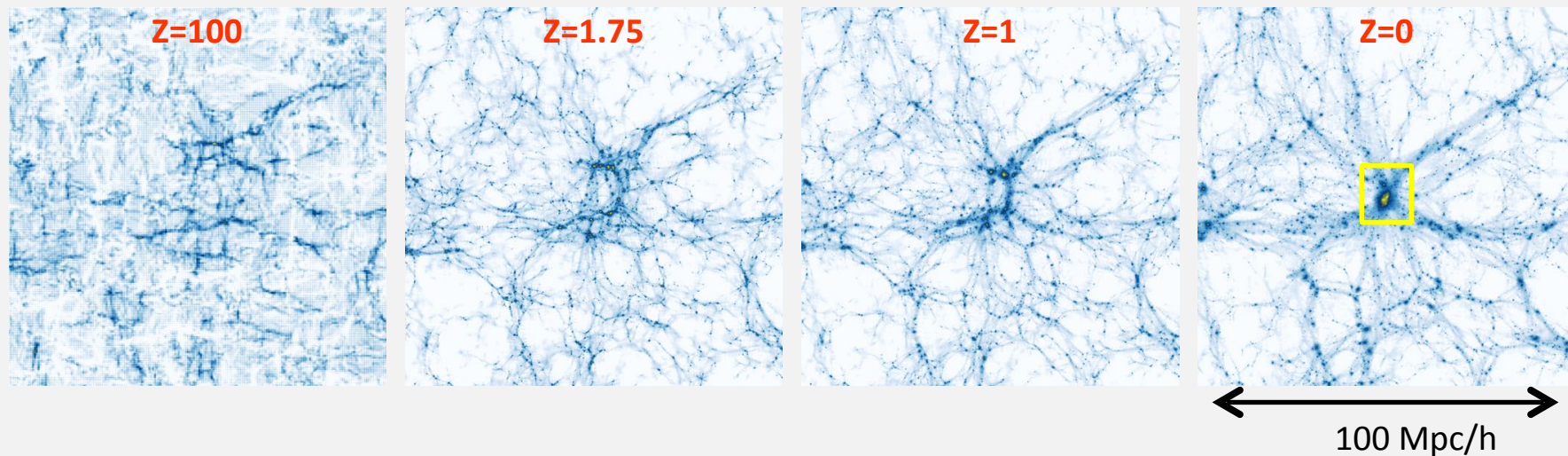
# Evolution of Groups and Clusters

M. Arnaud & C. Ferrari

Thanks to E. Daddi, H. Dole, S. Maurogordato for providing slides

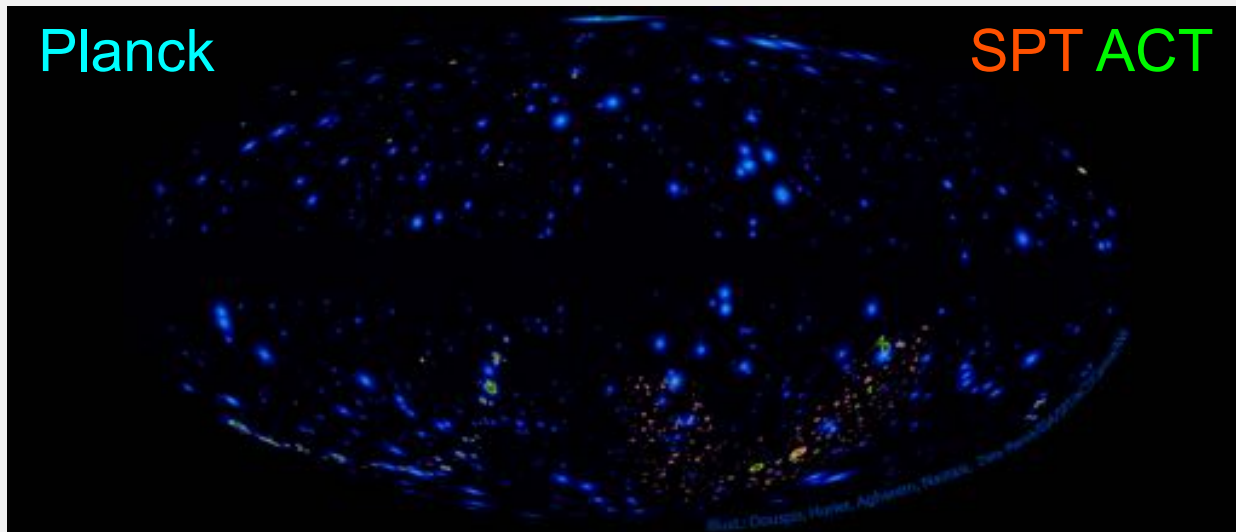
# Clusters as cosmological probe

RAMSES (Teyssier 2002)  
simulations run at GENCI  
(Le Brun et al. in prep.)



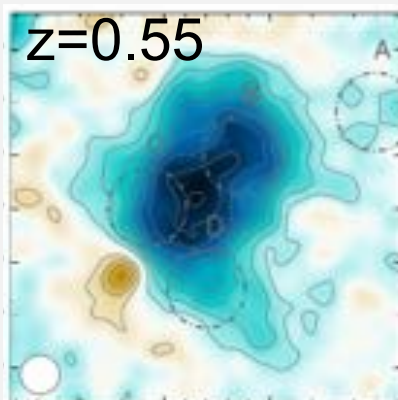
- Nodes of the Cosmic Web; forming and growing since  $z \sim 2$
  - Representative pieces of Universe: 90% dark matter; 9% hot gas; 1% galaxies
- ⇒ Cosmological model from  $N(z, M)$ , clustering,  $f_{\text{baryon}}$
- ⇒ Structure formation physics (DM & baryons) e.g. from statistical properties

# The new window

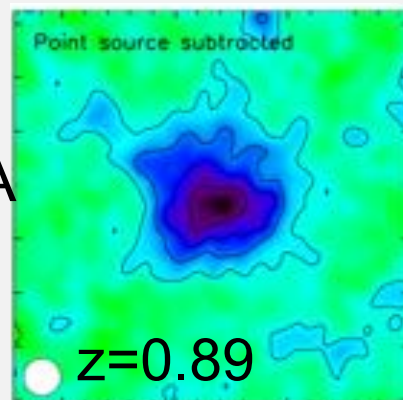


*SZDB @IDOC/IAS*

From SZ surveys



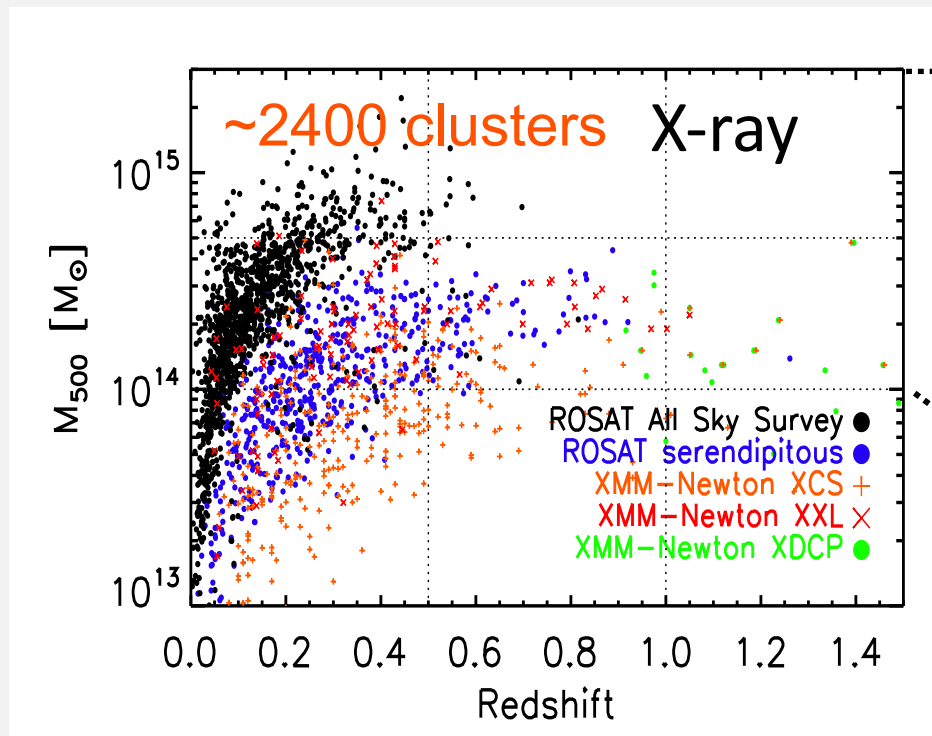
NIKA



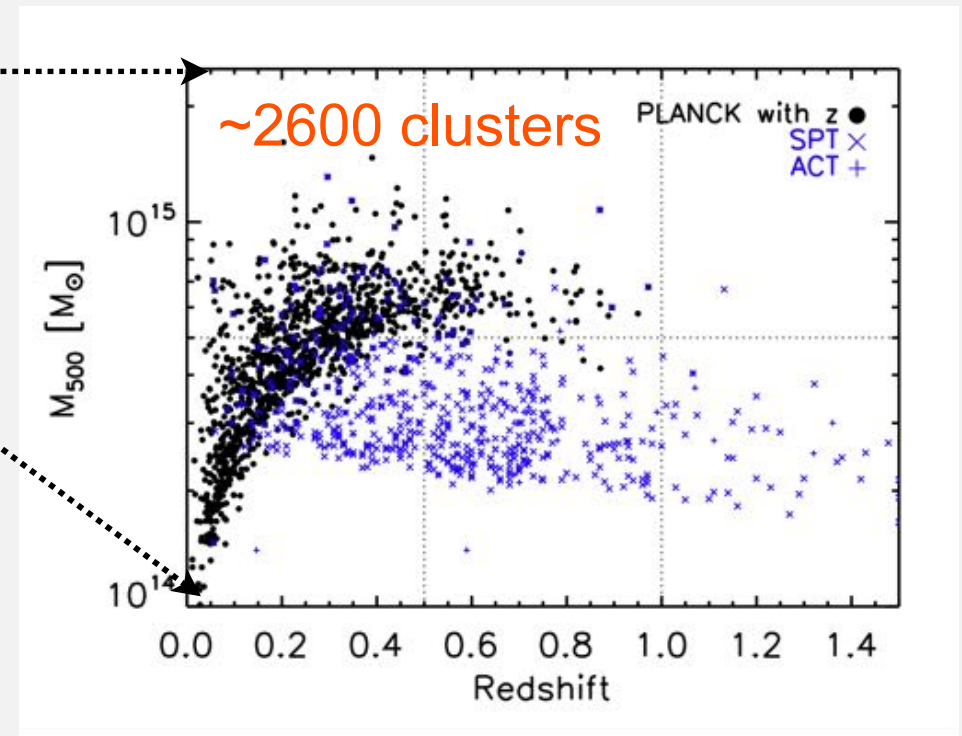
to high resolution SZ imagery

see R. Adam talk

# Finding clusters



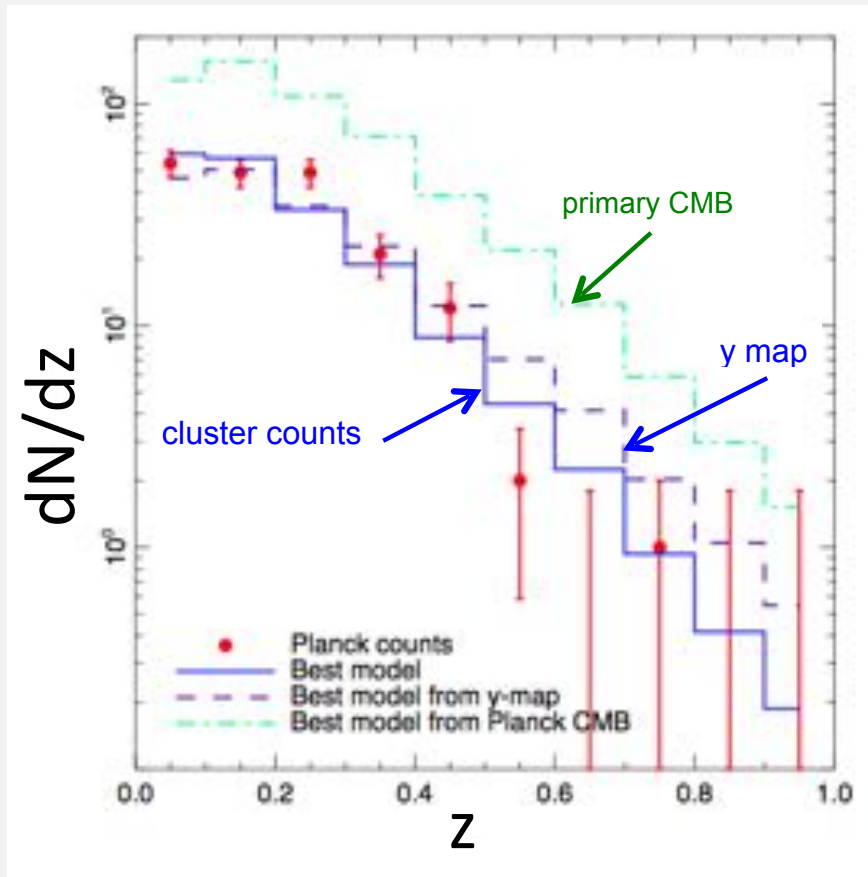
XXL: Pierre+16



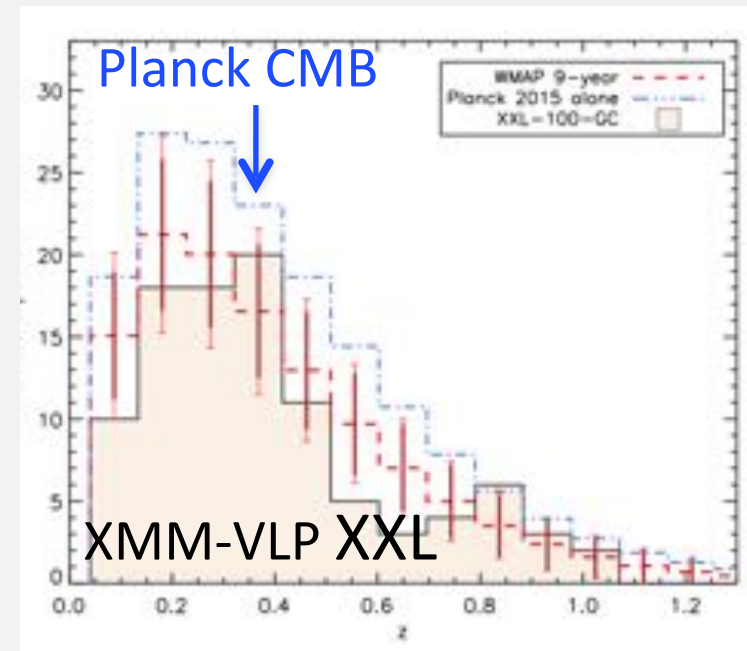
Planck: Early results VIII, 2013 results XXIX-XXXII, 2015 results XXVII  
Planck validation & z: ESO-LP on going [Aghanim+]  
Megacam [van der Burg, Aussel+, 15]

Large z-Mass coverage; Survey complementarity

# The discordant Planck cosmology



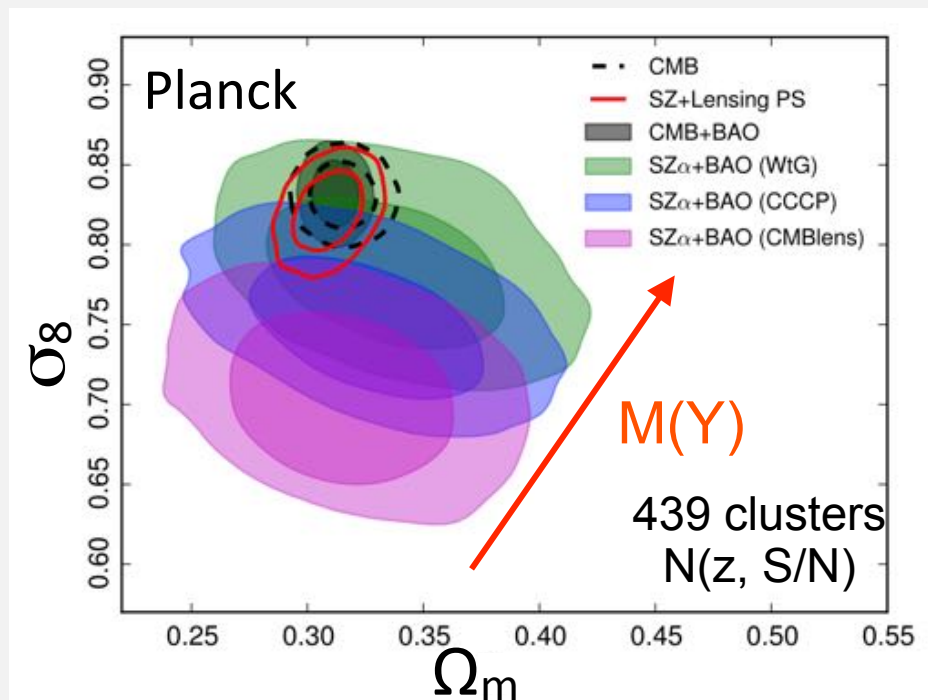
Planck Coll. 2013 results XX



Pacaud et al, 16

Factor of  $\sim 2$  deficit in number counts vs CMB prediction

# The discordant Planck cosmology

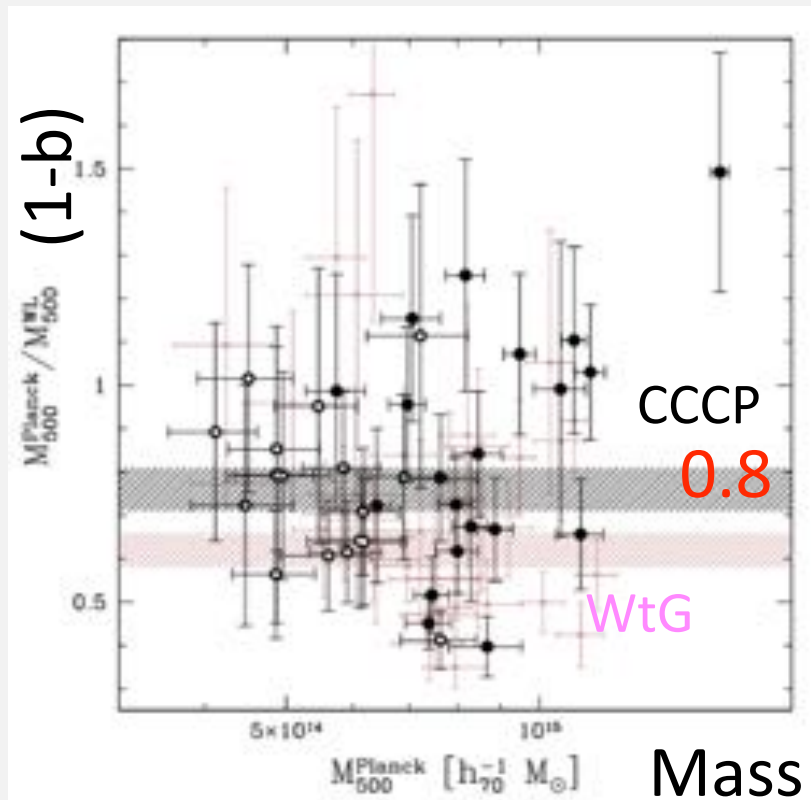


*Planck Coll. 2015 results XXIV*

- $N(Y)$  depends on  $Y$ - $M$  and  $N(M)$
- New astrophysics (more massive, higher HE bias) and/or Extension of cosmological model (e.g massive neutrinos)?

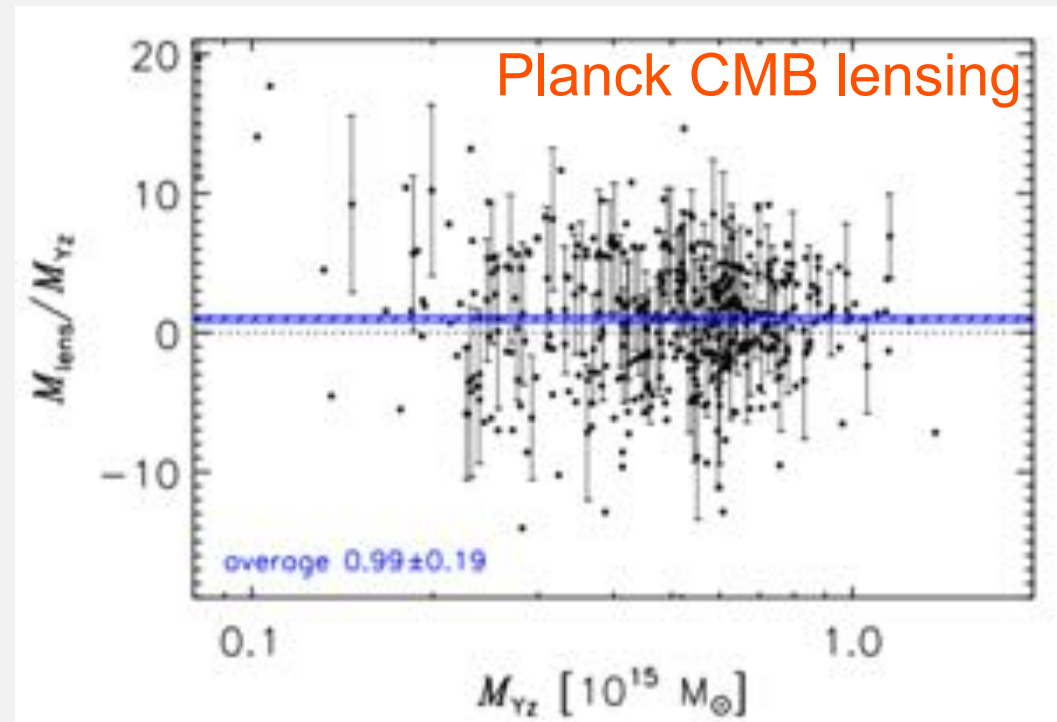
What is the true mass of clusters?

# Lensing mass calibration



Hoekstra+15

Larger sample  
Better control of systematics

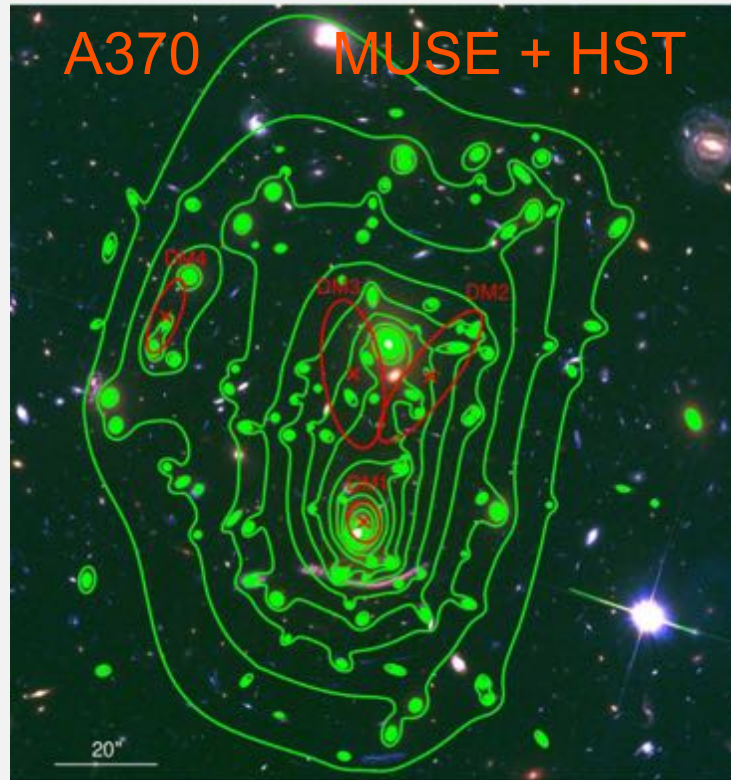


Planck Coll. 2015 results XXIV; Melin & Bartlett, 15

New promising technics

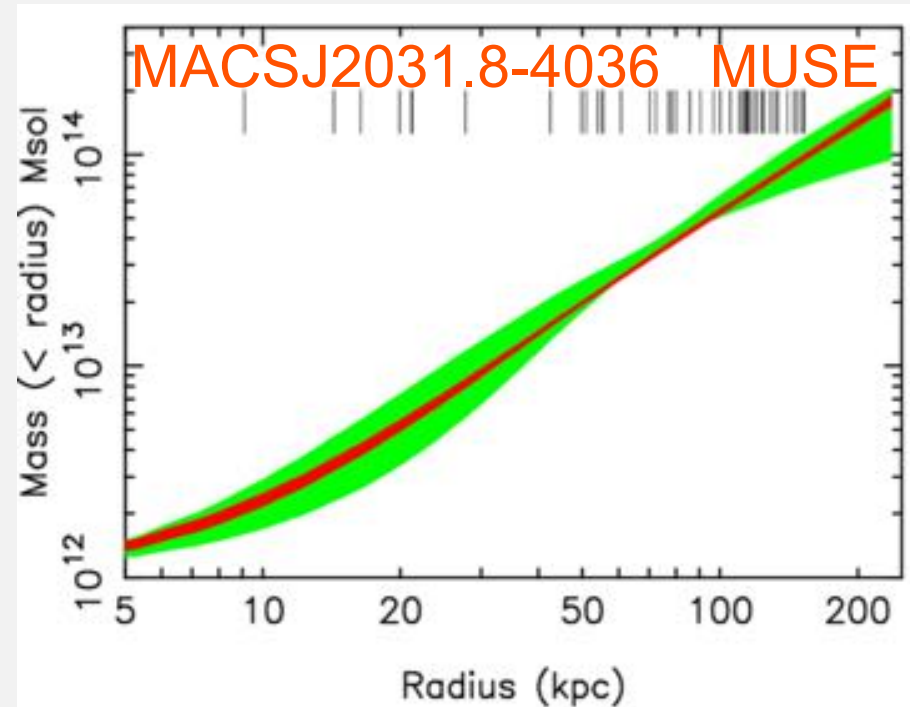
but still  $M_{WL}$  systematics; large statistical errors ; no scatter estimate

# Lensing cartography



*Lagattuta, Richard, Clément et al, 16*

120 new z; 9/15 new multiple images  
2 additional mass clumps revealed



*Richard et al, 15*

From 1 system to 12 systems  
5 times better precision on  $M(r)$

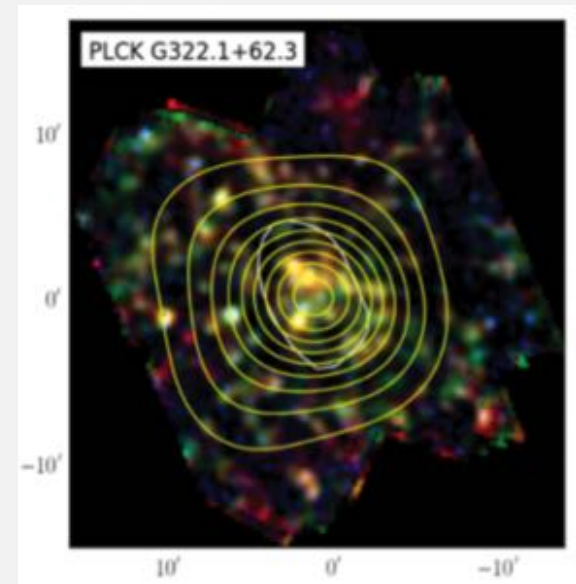
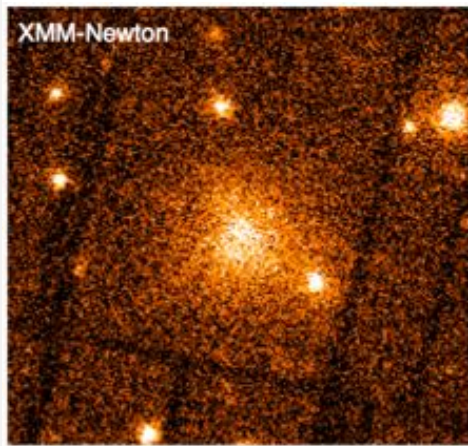
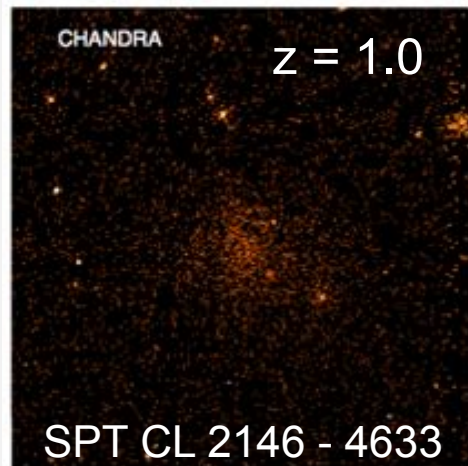
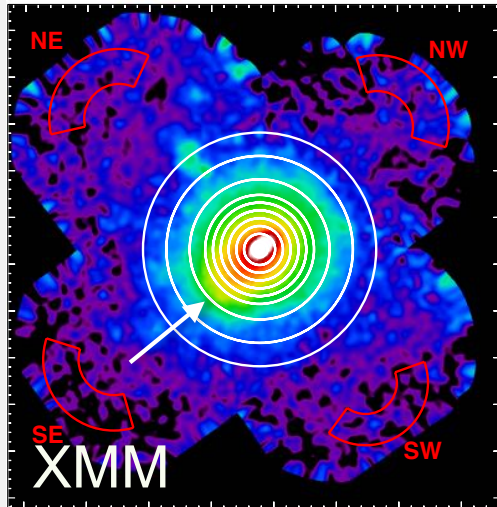
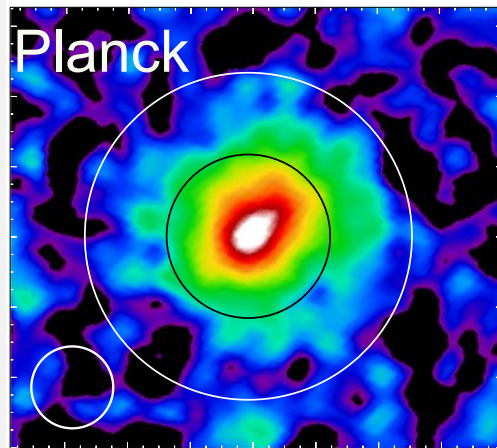
Much better strong lensing constrains in cluster core

but see Limousin et al, 16

see HFF results (J. Richard talk)



# New Frontiers



$z \sim 0$

Outskirts

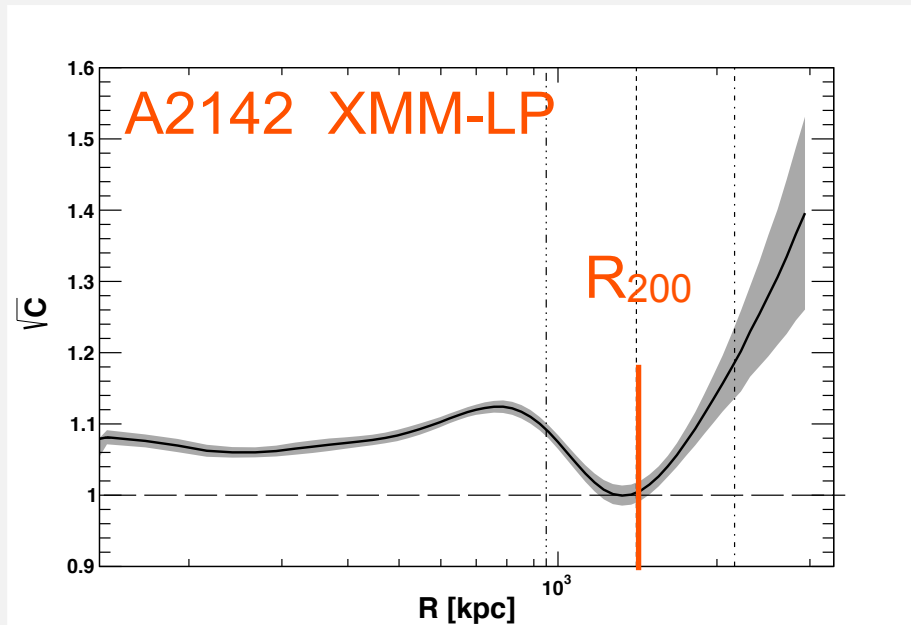
$z \sim 1$

Thermo-dynamical properties  
evolution (up to  $z \sim 1$ )

$z \sim 2$

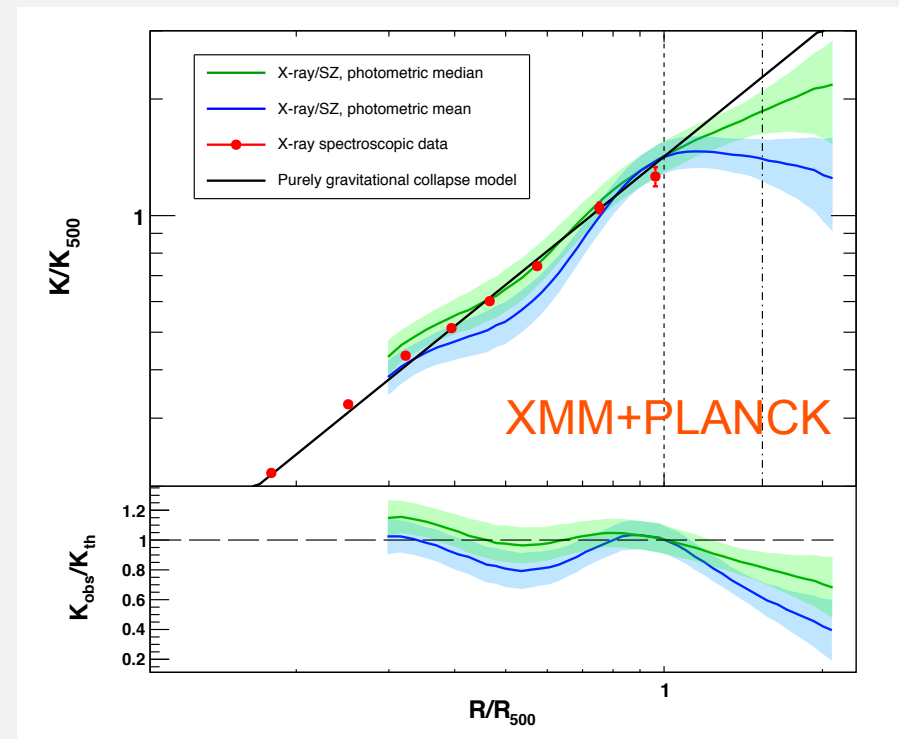
High  $z$   
(Proto) clusters

# New Frontiers: outskirts



*Tchernin, Eckert, Ettori, Pointecouteau et al, 16*

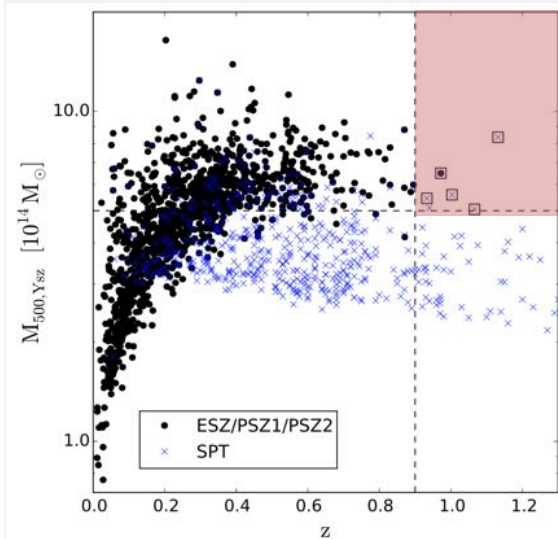
Increase of clumpiness due to asymmetric LSS and cold clumps



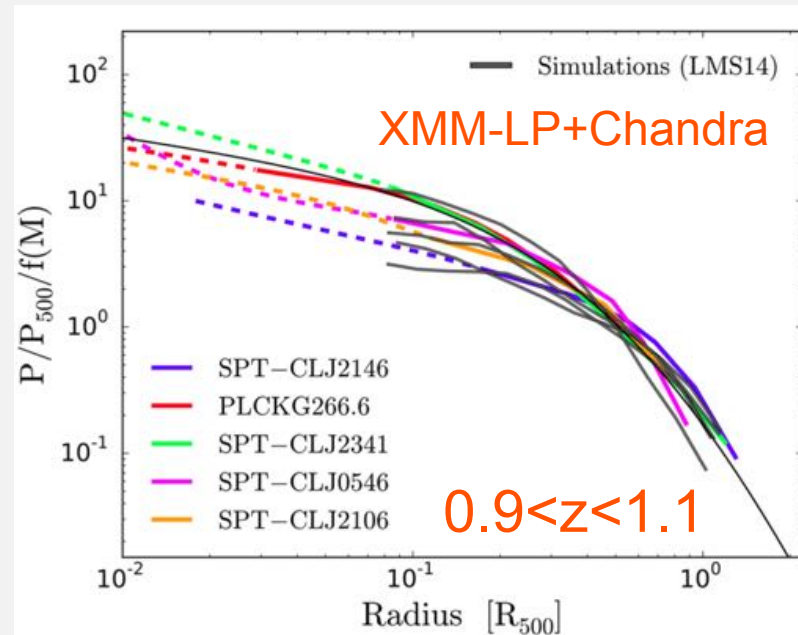
Entropy follows gravitational model

Probe of accretion physics

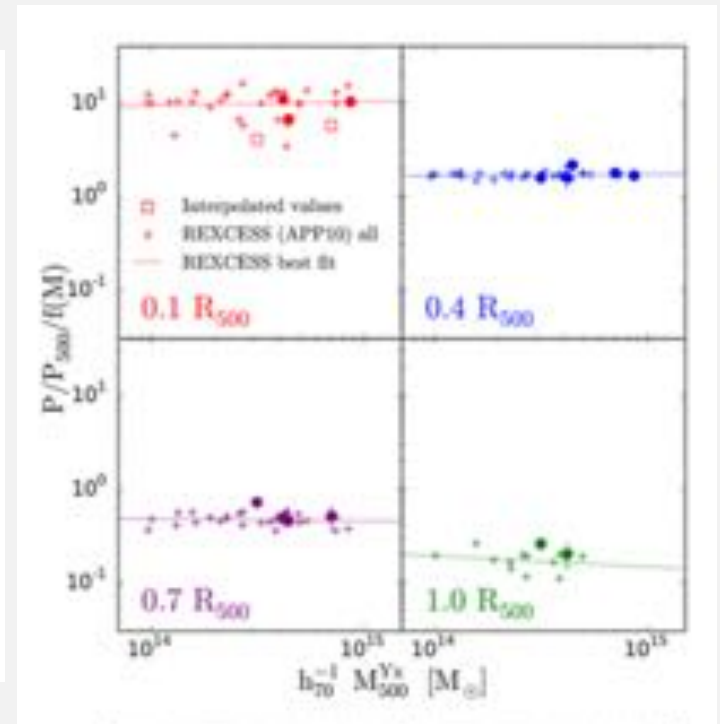
# New Frontiers: high z



spat. resolved spectro  
up to  $z \sim 1$



self-similar evolution in agreement  
with predictions

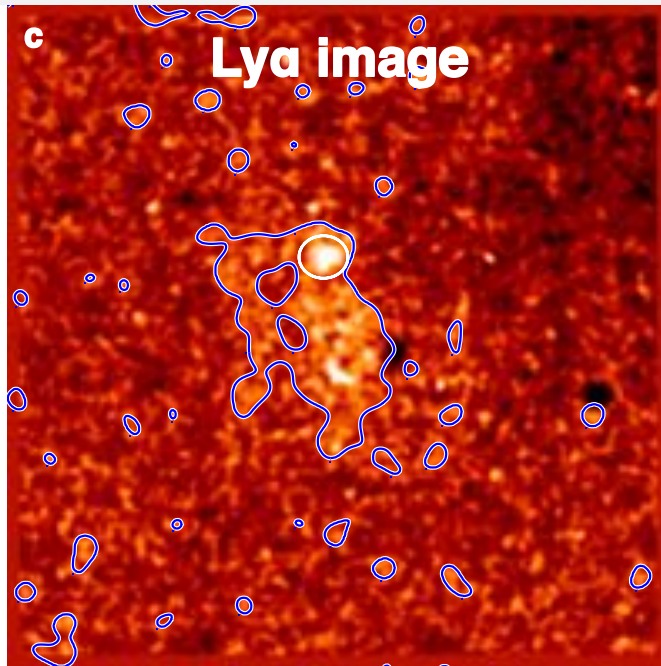


[Bartalucci, Arnaud, Pratt et al 2016]  
[Simul: OWLs, Le Brun+, 16]

Test of gravitational physics

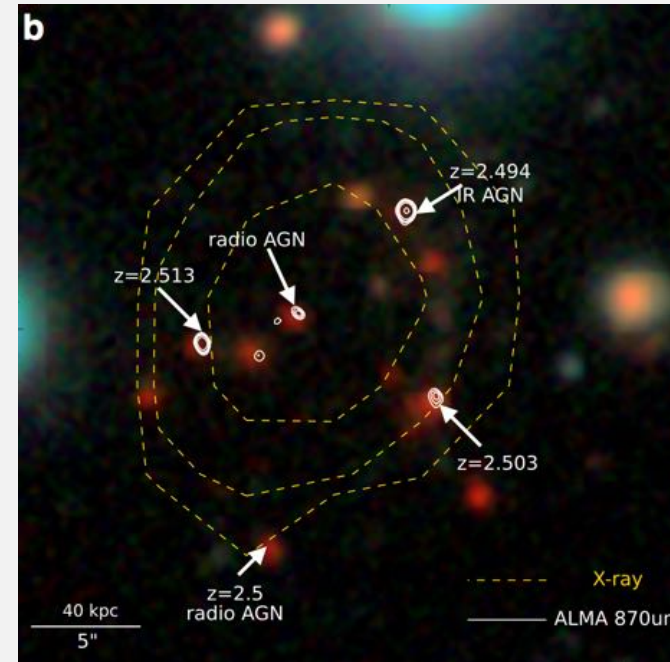
# New Frontiers: $z > 2$ clusters

$z=1.99$   
27 spec  
members  
(Gobat+11,13  
Strazzullo+13)



(Valentino, Daddi et al 2016).

The first X-ray detected cluster  
showing diffuse Ly $\alpha$  emission  
First direct clues on the feedback  
of galaxy activity on the ICM at  $z \sim 2$



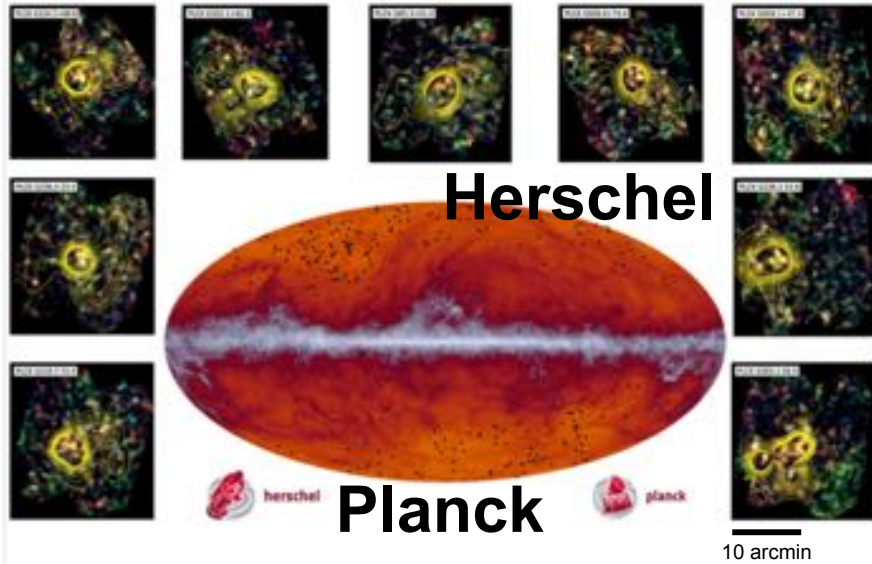
(Wang, Elbaz, Daddi et al 2016)

Most distant X-ray cluster  $z=2.506$   
Prodigious SFR  $\sim 3400 M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$  in the  
100kpc core hosting  $10^{12} M_{\odot}$  of stars  
Not expected from models.

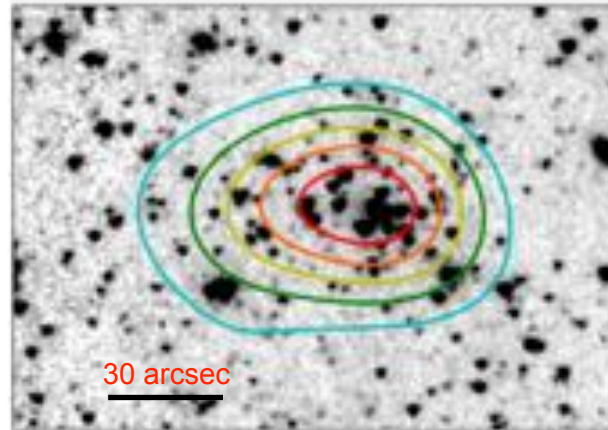
## Cold gas and vigorous SF in $z > 2$ clusters

# New Frontiers: proto-clusters

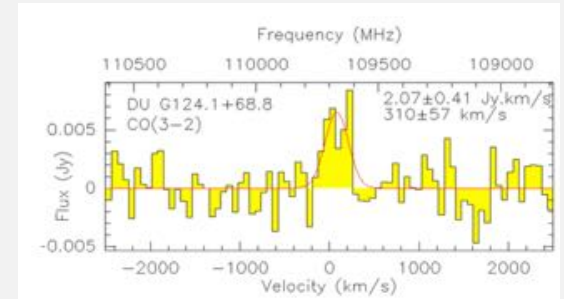
→ Herschel and Planck proto-cluster candidates 



**Spitzer**



**IRAM**



few redshifts

$z = 2.38$

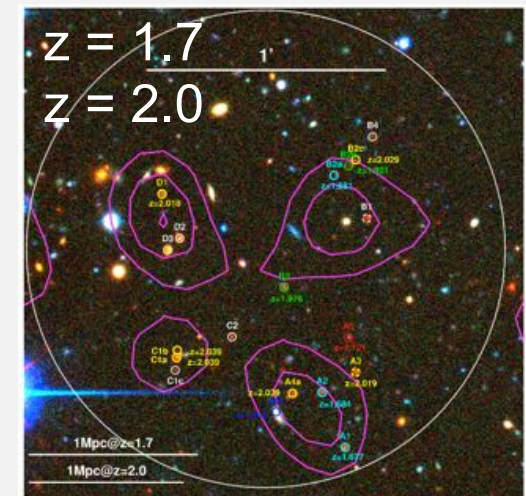
$z = 2.15$

$z = 1.32$

*Planck Collab., 2015, XXVII, 2016, XXXIX;*  
*Flores-Cacho et al., 2016; Martinache et al., in prep*

+ Prospects with JWST and Euclid

**CFHT + XShooter**



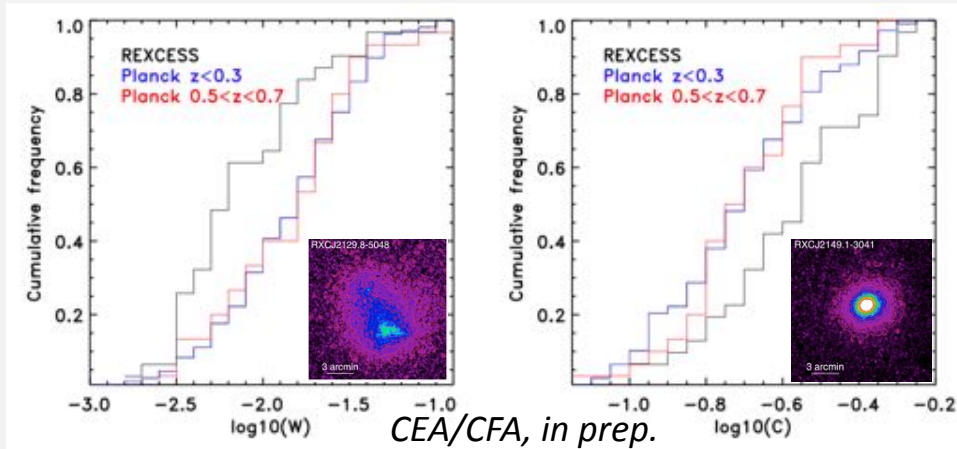
High- $z$  high-SFR (proto-)clusters

---

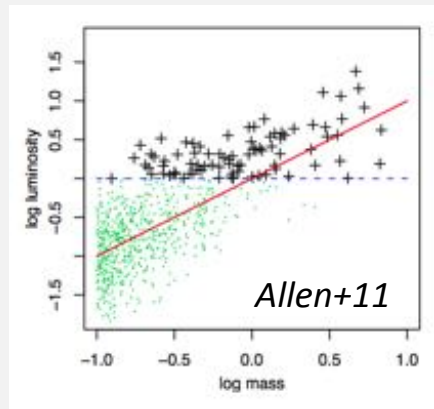
# *Open Questions & perspectives*

---

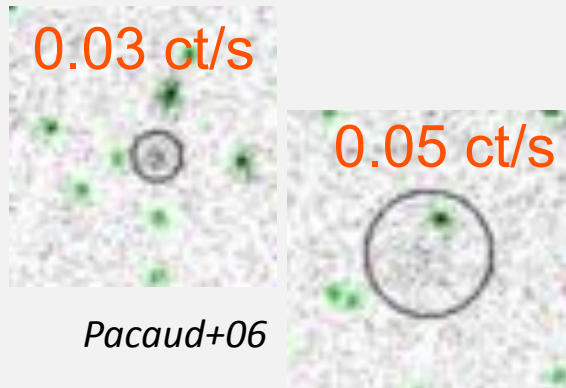
# Open questions



Dynamical state differs in X-ray & SZ selected sample



Malmquist/Eddington bias



Detectability (may) depend on morphology

Scatter/morphology (and their evolution) crucial

- Extension of cosmological model and/or revision of cluster physics?
- What is the true mass of clusters ?

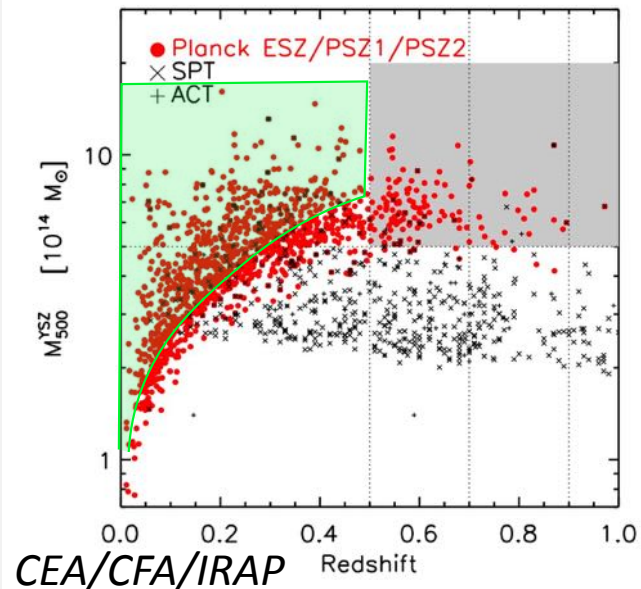
But also:

- What is the true underlying cluster population?

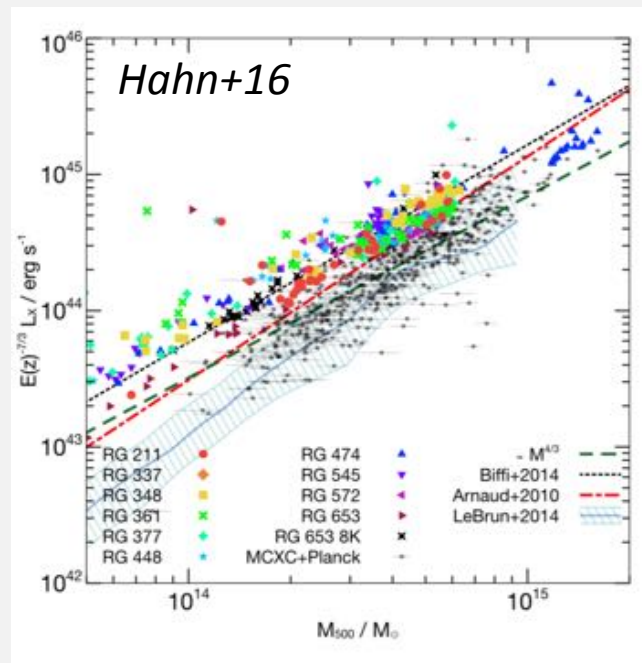
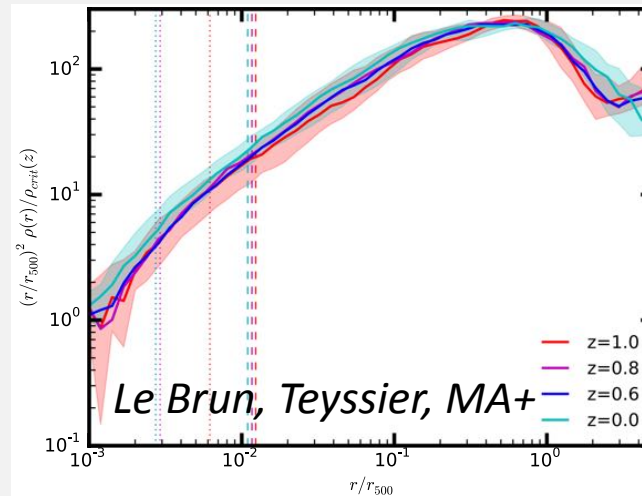
and 'old' questions :

- Dark matter collapse  
M(r) vs z consistent with LCDM ?
- Baryons physics  
⇒ Origin and acceleration of relativistic particles; amount of 'non thermal' energy  
⇒ When and how the entropy excess was generated ; Negative versus Positive AGN feedback issue [Salome+,15,16]

# Cluster evolution & physics



On going follow-up of large SZ and X-ray samples

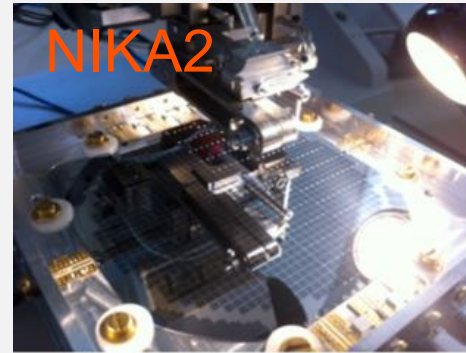
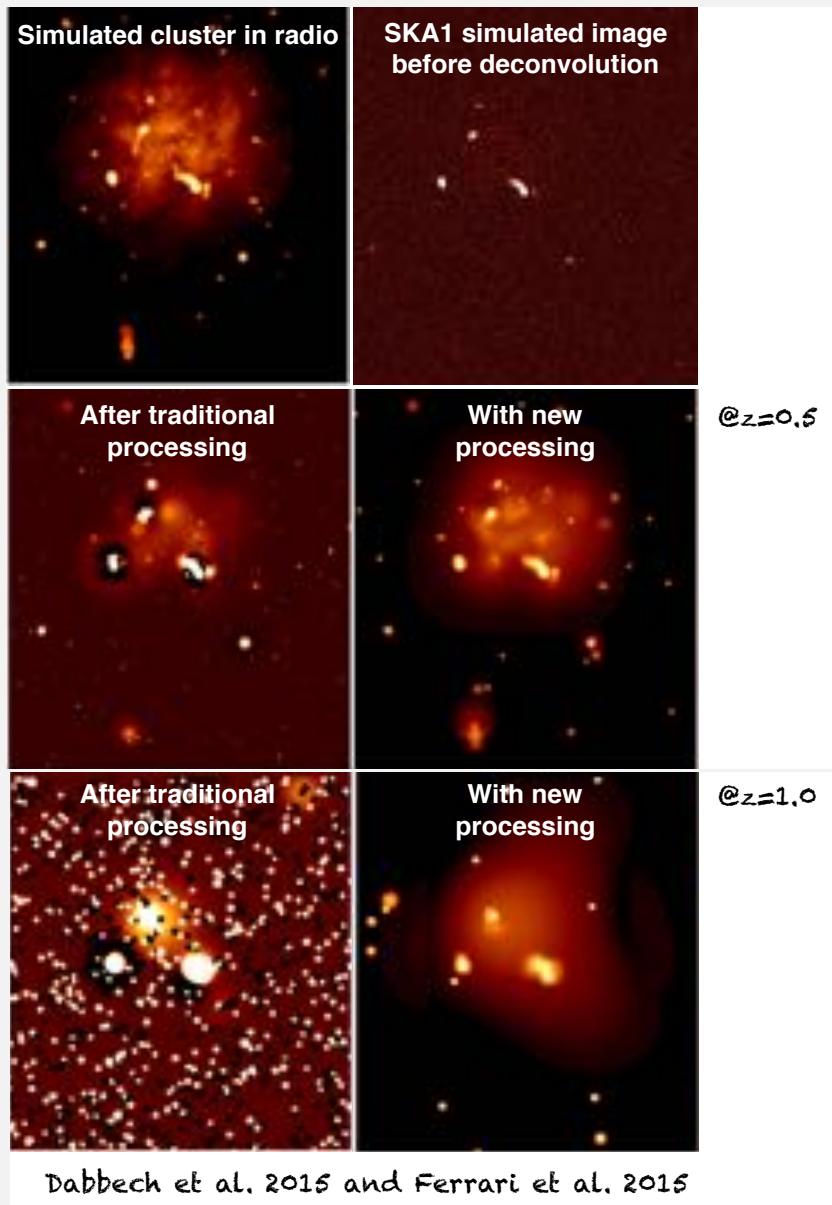


## Numerical simulations essential

- On going Very large DM and adiabatic simulations matching Planck volume and XMM resolution
- SPH: Non grav. physics calibrated at low  $z$  (cosmo-OWLS) *Le Brun+14,16*
- AMR (RAMSES)
  - ⇒ New physics:
    - conduction *Dubois+15*
    - RDH *Rosdahl, Blaizot+15*
  - ⇒ Pb with calibration of non gravitational physics *Hahn+15*

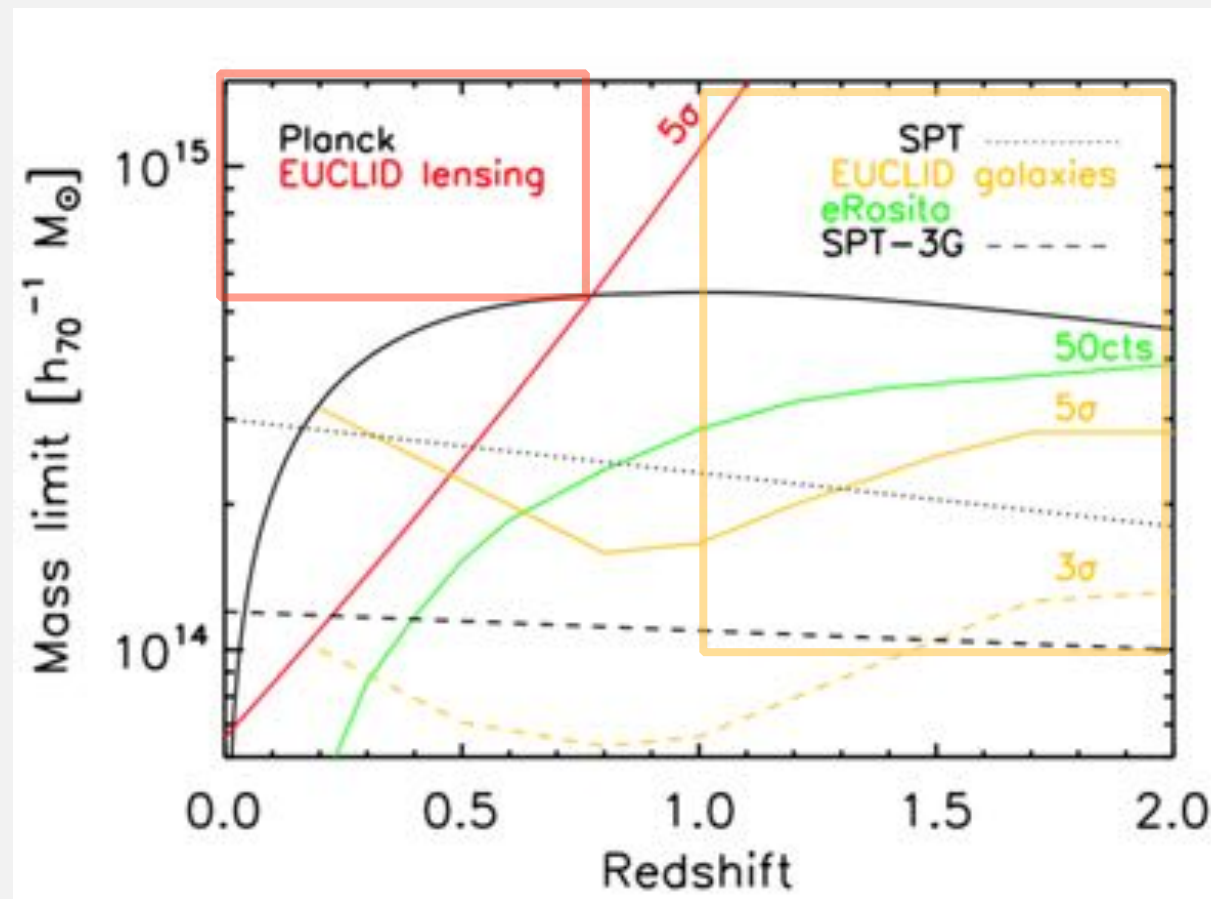


# The new technics



- ICM thermo-dynamical profiles down to low mass & up to high  $z$  with NIKA2/XMM (see R. Adam talk)
- Non thermal component
  - ⇒ Detection of clusters in radio up to high- $z$  [Ferrari+15]
  - ⇒ Magnetic fields
  - ⇒ Thermal vs. Non-Thermal cluster physics
  - ⇒ Evolution of dynamical state

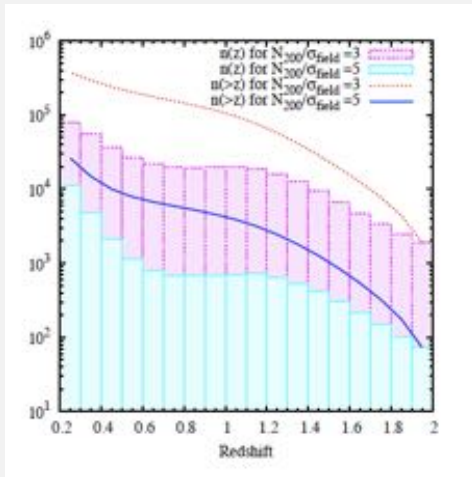
# What is the true underlying population?



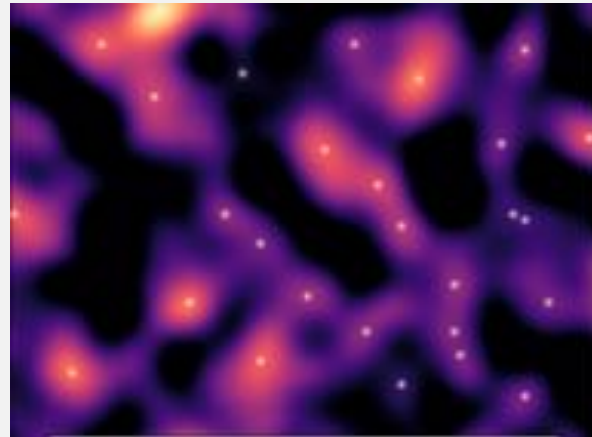
From: Pillepich+12, Sartoris+16, Planck 2015 results XXVII, J Bartlett priv. comm., B.Benson invited talk

Key new prospect  
Multiple cluster detection, including via lensing (mass)

# Clusters with EUCLID



Sartoris + 2016



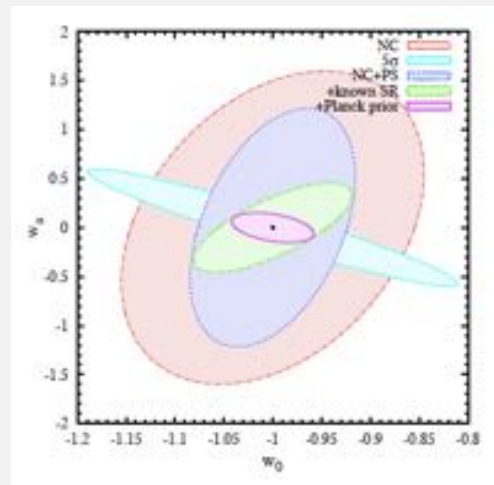
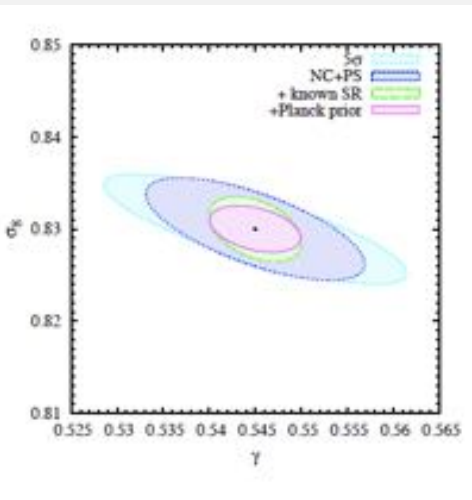
Lin, Kilbinger, Pires, 16

## • Euclid Strength

- ⇒ NIR bands:  $z[0,2] + 15000 \text{ deg}^2$  (Wide)
- $4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ amas}$  ( $S/N > 3$ ) with  $10^5 @z > 1$
- ⇒ Internal calibration of masses and scaling laws from WL and velocity dispersion

## • Cosmology (compl. to GC & WL)

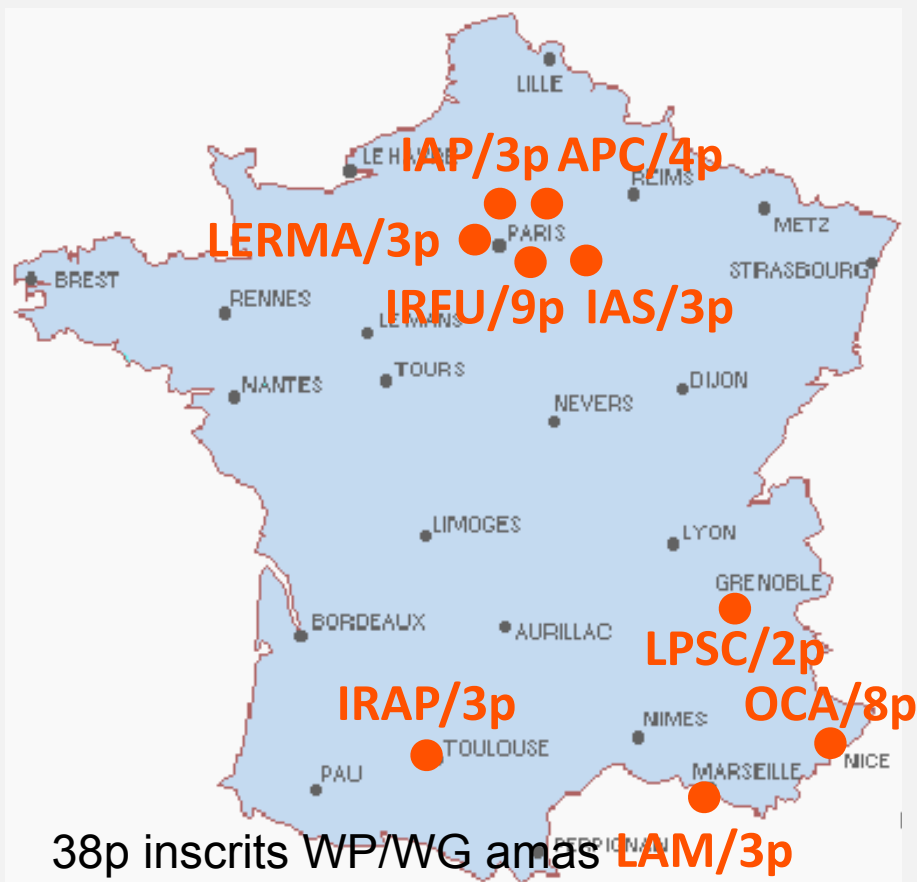
- ⇒  $N(z, M)$  + correlations + cluster BAOs
- ⇒ WL peak counts
- ⇒ DE equation of state
- FoM 400  $\Delta w_0 = 0.028 \Delta w_a = 0.1$
- 20 % of FoM reached @  $z=1$
- ⇒ Primordial non gaussianity
- ⇒ Modified gravity  $\Delta\gamma = 0.003$
- ⇒ Neutrino mass  $\Delta m_\nu = 0.07 \text{ eV}$



## • Astrophysics (Legacy)

- ⇒ DM halos structures, galaxie orbits
- ⇒ Baryon evolution: total SFR, colors, morphology
- ⇒ Protoclusters

# EUCLID



- Science Working Group Clusters Deputy lead: APC with coordination WPs:
  - ⇒ Statistics on clusters samples: APC
  - ⇒ Mass-Observable relation: APC & Lagrange
  - ⇒ Astrophysics of galaxy clusters: LERMA
  - ⇒ External data: CEA
- Scientific Ground Segment: OU-LE3 Clusters Workpackage Lead:
  - ⇒ Implementation: Lagrange
  - ⇒ Validation: IRAP

Strong F contribution on clusters

# Rôle du PNCG

- Accompagnement projets scientifiques; e.g.
  - ⇒ Exploitation grands télescopes :  
XXL, suivi ESO-LP de Planck; high z Planck-Herschel, VLT/PdB AGN feedback
  - ⇒ Théorie/simulations :  
Tri-axialité, AGN feedback
- Complémentaire ANR (MULTIVERSE..), ERC (M2C, CALEND..)  
essentiellement missions, niveau  $\equiv$  (devrait être) soutien de base...  
overhead non négligeable sur déjà (sur)sélectionné projets
- Activités transverses:
  - ⇒ coordinations activités autour des grands projets (SKA/LOFAR; EUCLID)
  - ⇒ accompagnement émergence Service d'observation : eg MAGYC
- Importance croissante de l'exploitation des archives  
déjà mentionné en 2012; accompagnement ?