



High-resolution SZ observations for cluster cosmology with NIKA2

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Action Dark Energy 2020, 15/10/2020

Cosmology with the SZ effect

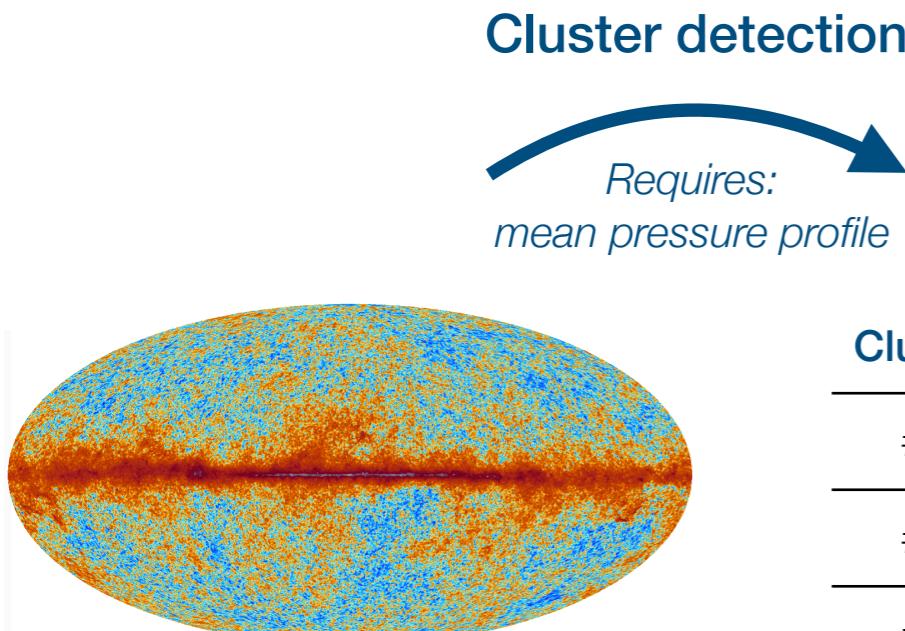
The NIKA2 SZ Large Program

NIKA2/XMM-Newton analysis of a faint cluster

Summary, conclusion

SZ CLUSTER COSMOLOGY

- Abundance of galaxy clusters with mass and redshift: **cosmology dependent**
 - Cosmology can be probed with **surveys** of clusters with **known masses**
- **Cosmology with the Sunyaev-Zeldovich (SZ) effect**
 - Compton scattering of CMB photons on hot electrons in the intracluster medium (ICM)
 - Can be used to detect large numbers of clusters in CMB experiments (*Planck*, SPT, ACT...)



Planck @ 143 GHz,
Planck collaboration 2018

Mass calibration

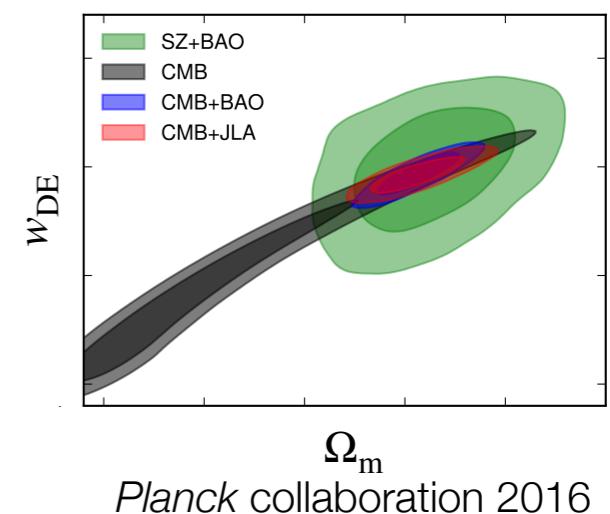
Requires:
scaling relation

Cluster	Obs. Y
#1	Y_1
#2	Y_2
#3	Y_3
#N	Y_N

Number counts

Requires:
mass function

Cluster	Mass M
#1	M_1
#2	M_2
#3	M_3
#N	M_N

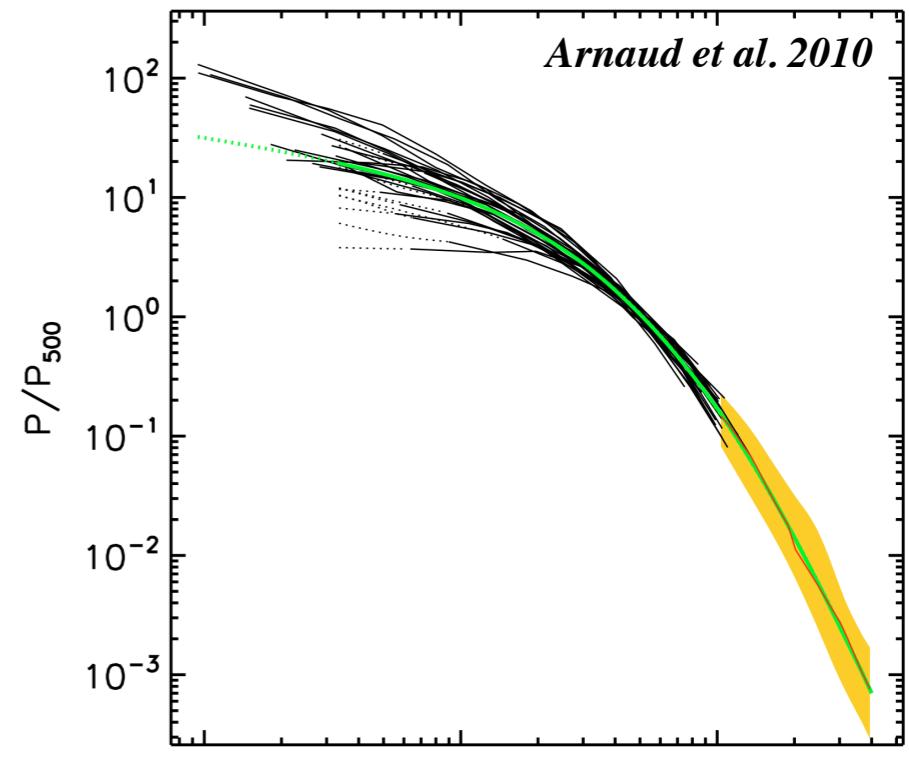


TOOLS NEEDED FOR SZ COSMOLOGY

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ICM mean pressure profile $P(r)$

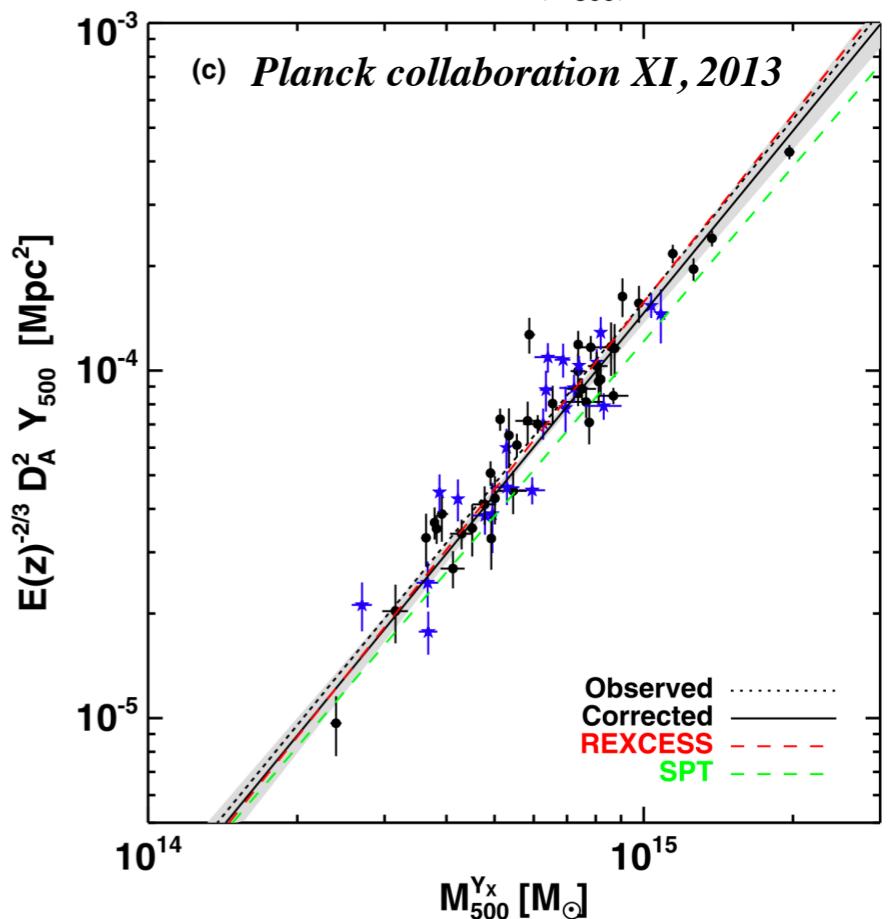
- Needed for SZ cluster detection: SZ amplitude $y \propto \int_{\text{LoS}} P(r) \, dl$
- So far, mostly measured at low- z either:
 - With low-resolution SZ
 - In X-rays



SZ—Mass scaling relation: $Y^{\text{SZ}} = f(M)$

- Links the integrated SZ signal Y_{500}^{SZ} and the mass M_{500} inside a characteristic radius R_{500}
- Usually calibrated with:
 - Weak lensing masses (e.g. SPT, Bocquet et al. 2019)
 - X-ray masses (e.g. Planck, Planck collaboration 2016)

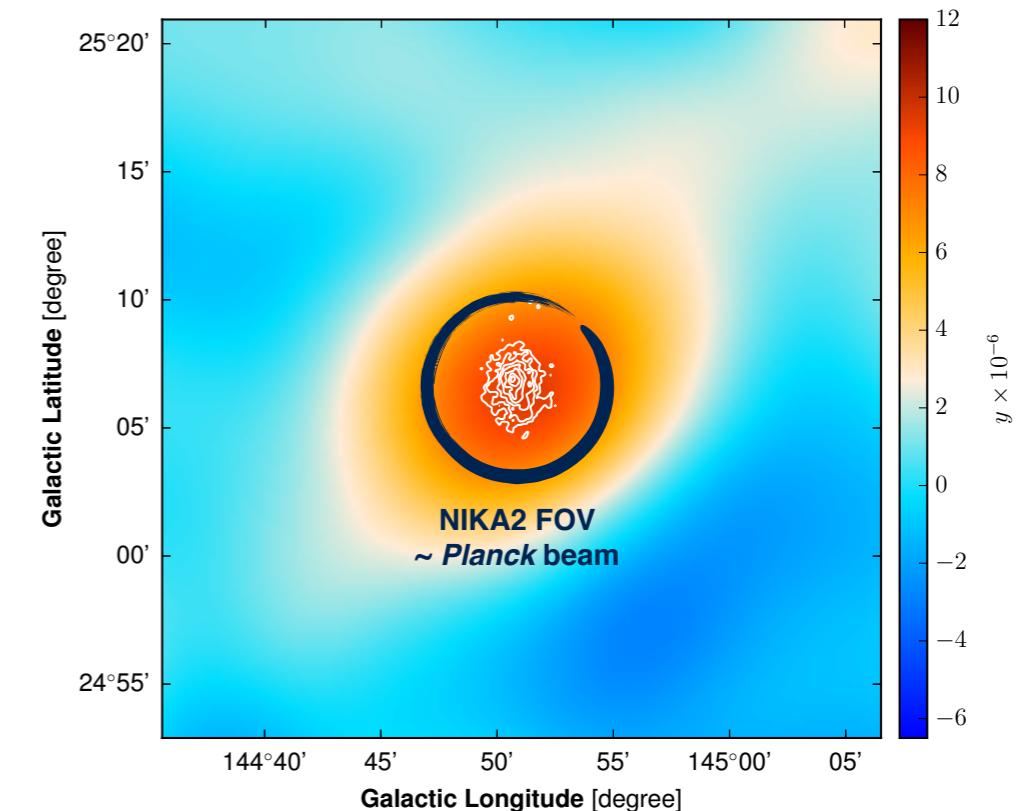
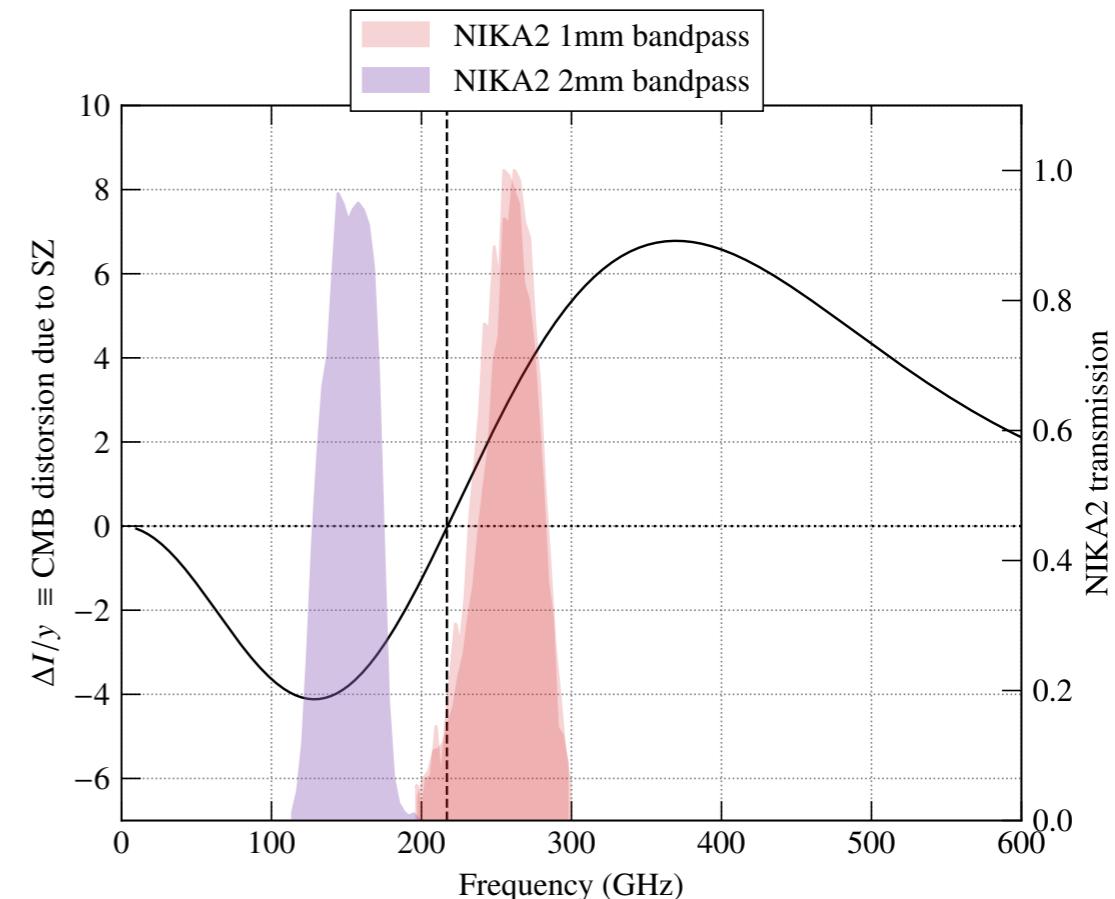
→ High resolution SZ: new information



NIKA2: AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH-RES SZ

- Kinetic Inductance Detectors (KIDs) camera
- 30 meter telescope, Sierra Nevada, Spain
- Well-suited to SZ observations:
 - Dual band
 - Enables the exploitation of the spectral dependence of SZ
 - High angular resolution
 - Provides detailed information about the structure of the ICM
 - Large field of view
 - Allows us to map extended regions
 - High sensitivity
 - Efficient at mapping faint signal

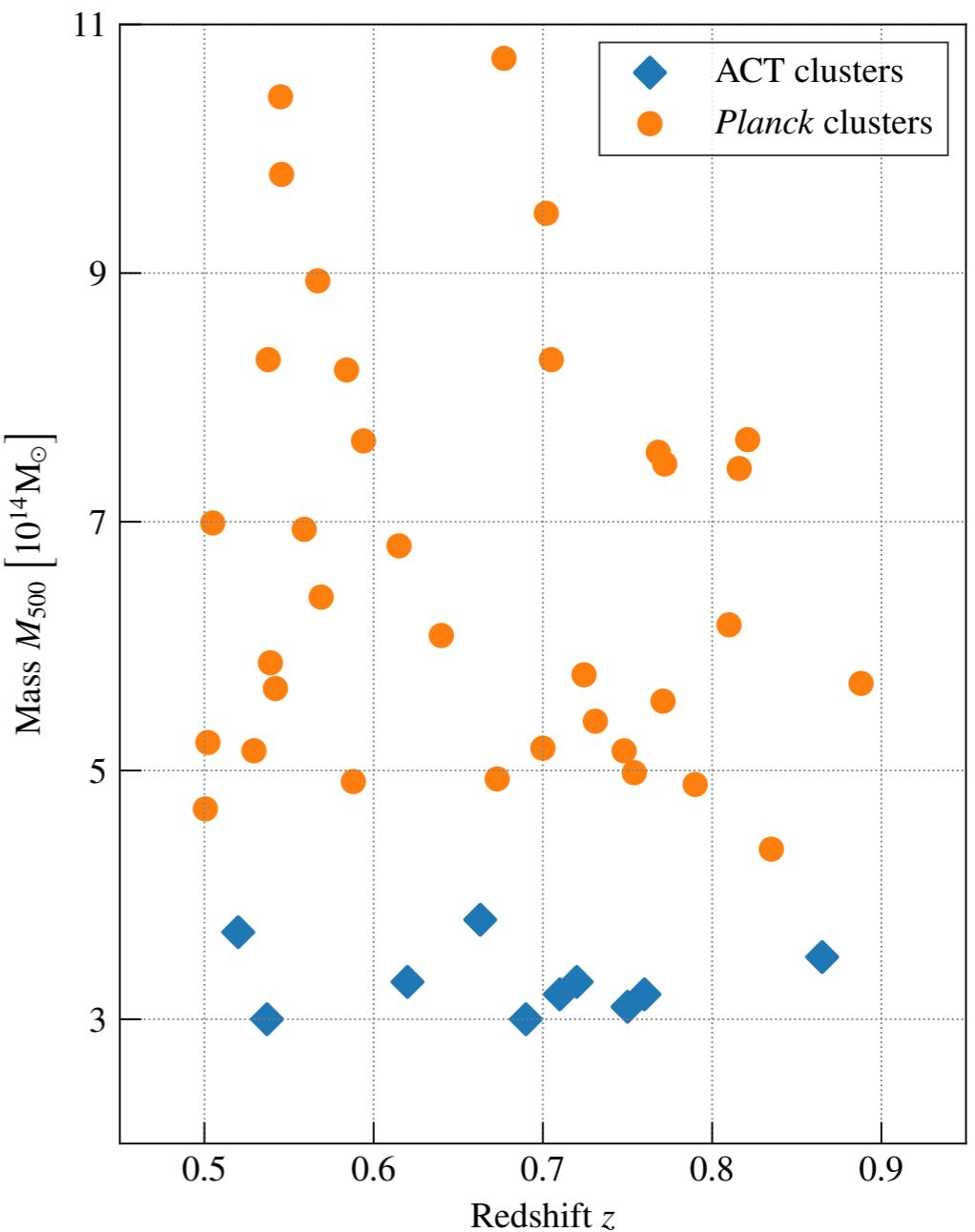
	1.2 mm	2 mm
✓ FWHM [arcsec]	11.1 ± 0.2	17.6 ± 0.1
✓ Field of view [arcmin]		6.5
✓ Sensitivity [$\text{mJy} \cdot \text{s}^{1/2}$]	30 ± 3	9 ± 1
✓ Mapping speed [$\text{arcmin}^2 \cdot \text{mJy}^{-2} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$]	111 ± 11	1388 ± 174



THE NIKA2 SZ LARGE PROGRAM (LPSZ)

- Follow-up of ~50 SZ-detected clusters
- 300h NIKA2 guaranteed time
- Combination of high-resolution SZ & X-rays
- Measurement of the tools needed for cosmology:
 - The ICM mean pressure profile
 - The SZ – Mass scaling relation
- Improvement over previous measurements:
 - high angular resolution SZ observations
identification of substructures, contamination...
 - at high redshift ($0.5 < z < 0.9$)
more accurate for more distant objects

→ Detailed information on distant clusters



STATUS OF NIKA2 LPSZ ANALYSES

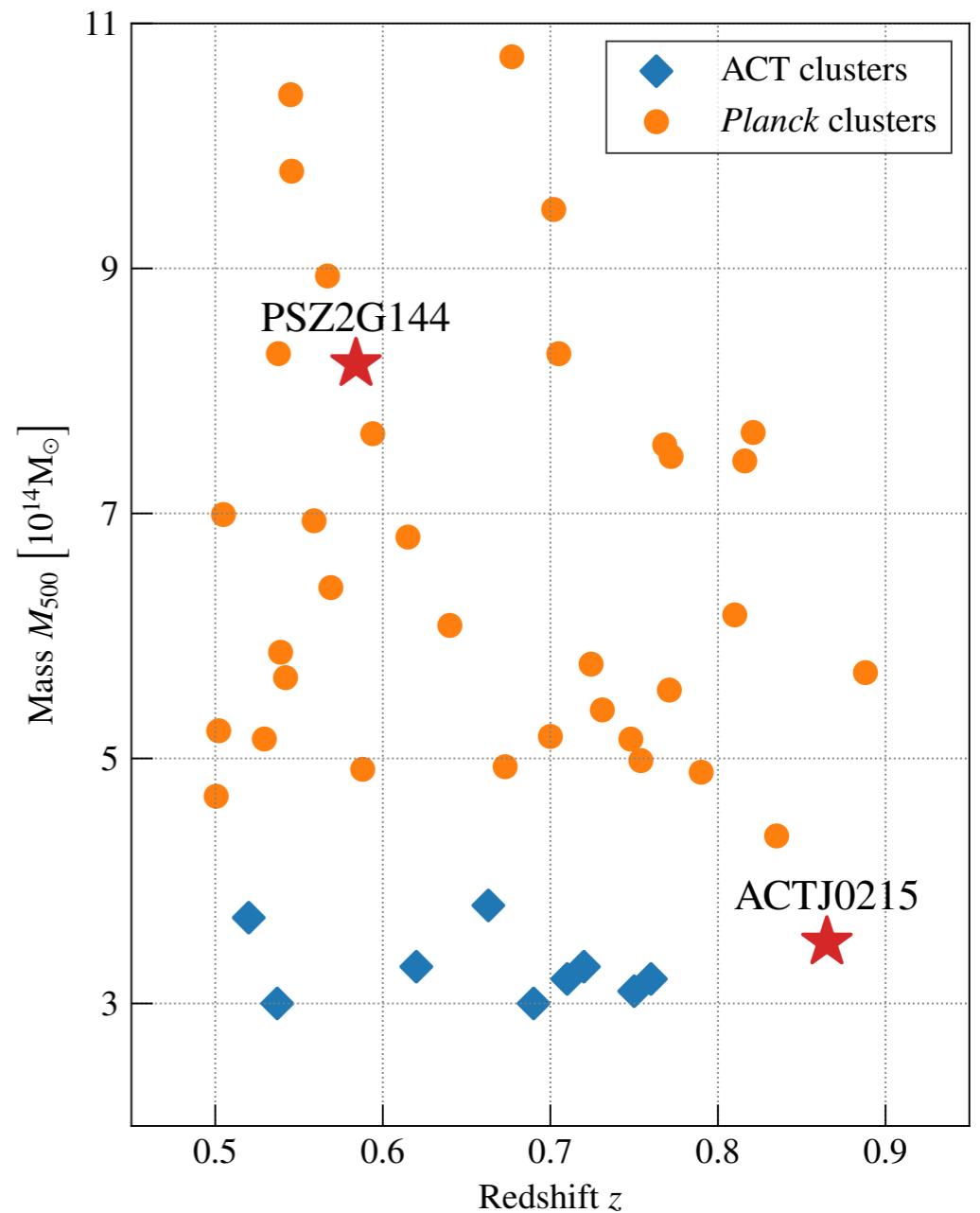
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Florian Kéruzoré
Action DE 2020
15/10/2020

- **Setting up the tools** needed to measure the **physical properties** of clusters from NIKA2 maps
- **First cluster seen by NIKA2:** Science verification
 - High mass, low redshift
 - High observation time → high SNR
- **Next target:** tackle different possible challenges
 - Low mass, high redshift
 - Not detected by *Planck*
 - Standard LPSZ observations

→ **Next target:** ACT-CL J0215.4+0030
(aka ACTJ0215)

Kéruzoré et al. (2020, accepted in A&A)



OUTLINE

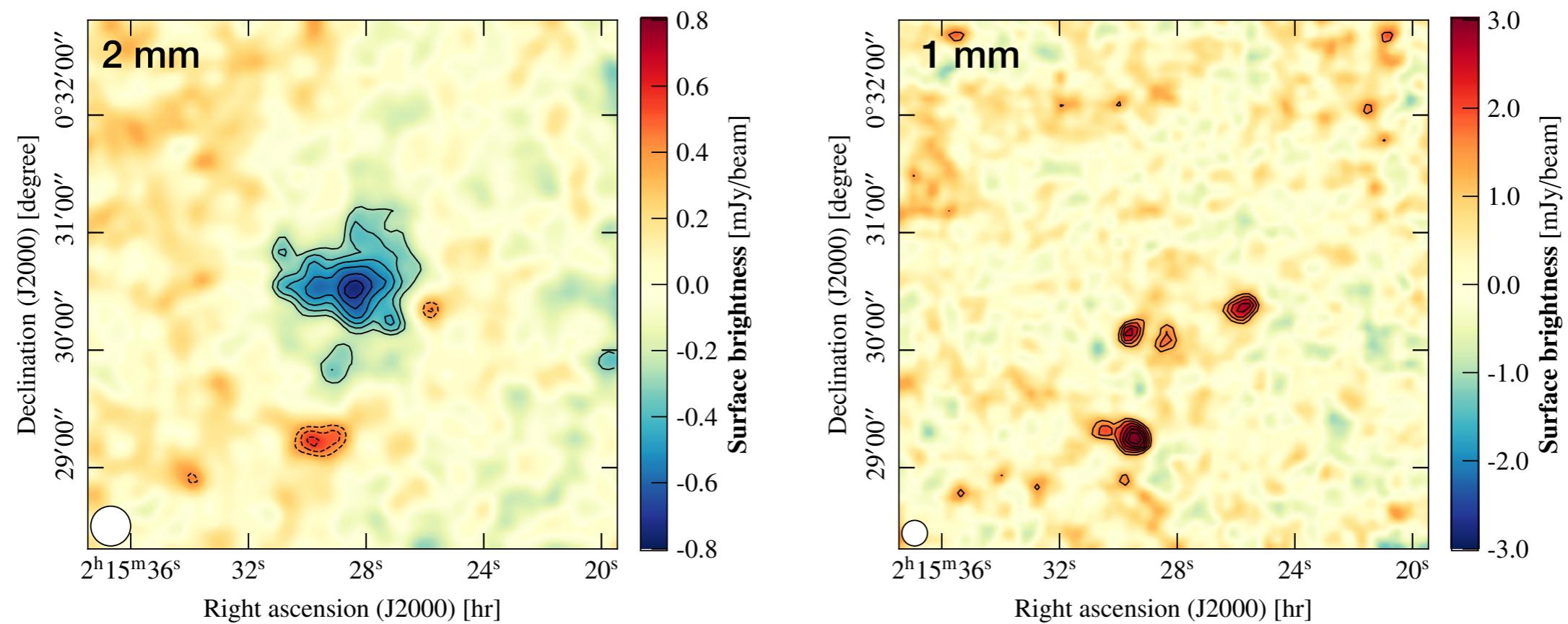
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NIKA2 MAPS OF ACTJ0215



At 150 GHz (2 mm):

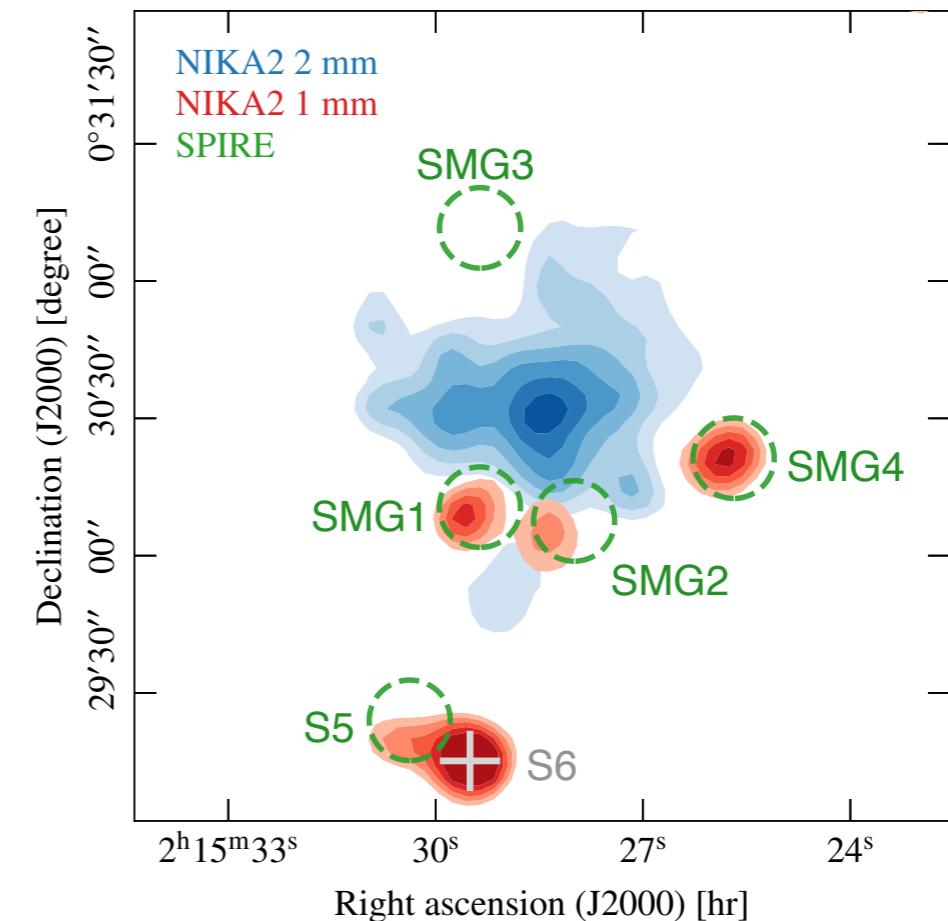
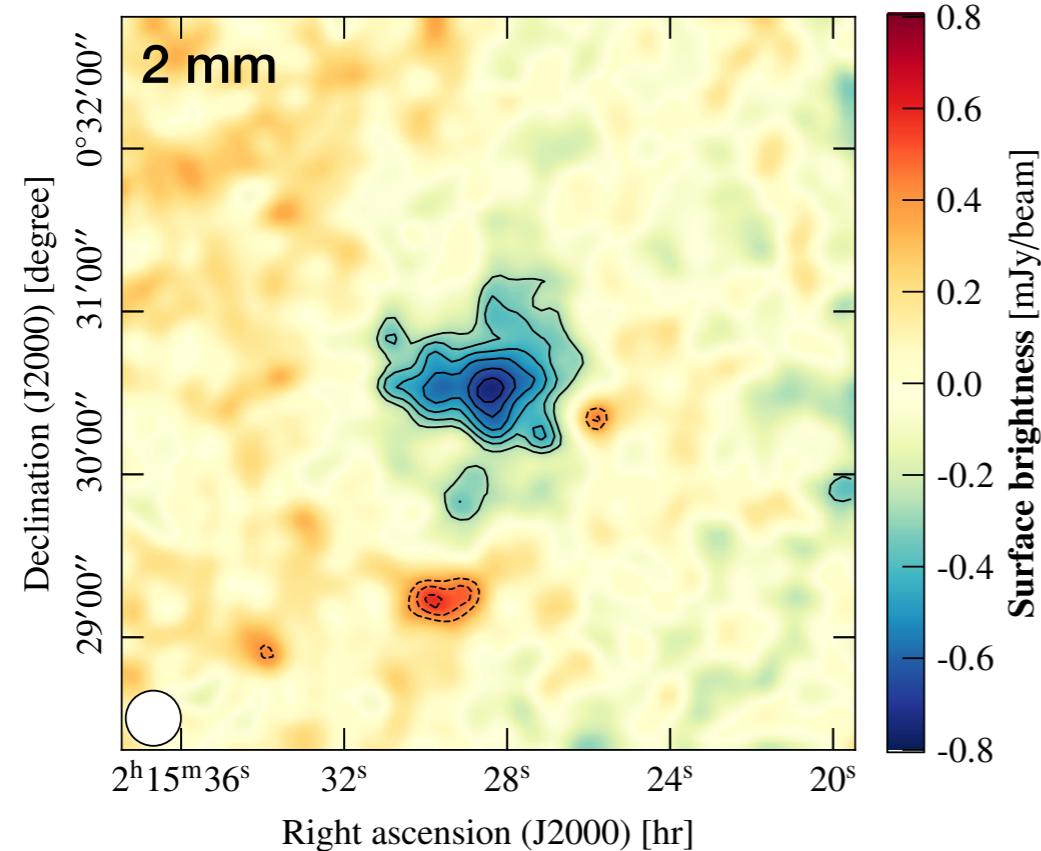
- **SZ decrement detected at $\lesssim 9\sigma$**
Low: first NIKA2 cluster was $\sim 14\sigma$
- **Faint (<1 mJy peak), small** (NIKA2 beam in bottom left corner)
- **Hints of point source contamination:**
Sources with positive fluxes compensate the SZ decrement

At 260 GHz (1.2 mm):

- **No SZ detected** (none expected given the noise level)
- **Point source contamination confirmed**
Sources close to the cluster

Need to take contamination into account

NIKA2 MAPS OF ACTJ0215



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JOINT SZ-POINT SOURCES MODEL

NIKA2 150 GHz map = ICM SZ signal + point source contamination (+ noise)

→ Extension of the NIKA2 SZ pipeline to perform joint fits of SZ + point sources

1) ICM SZ signal

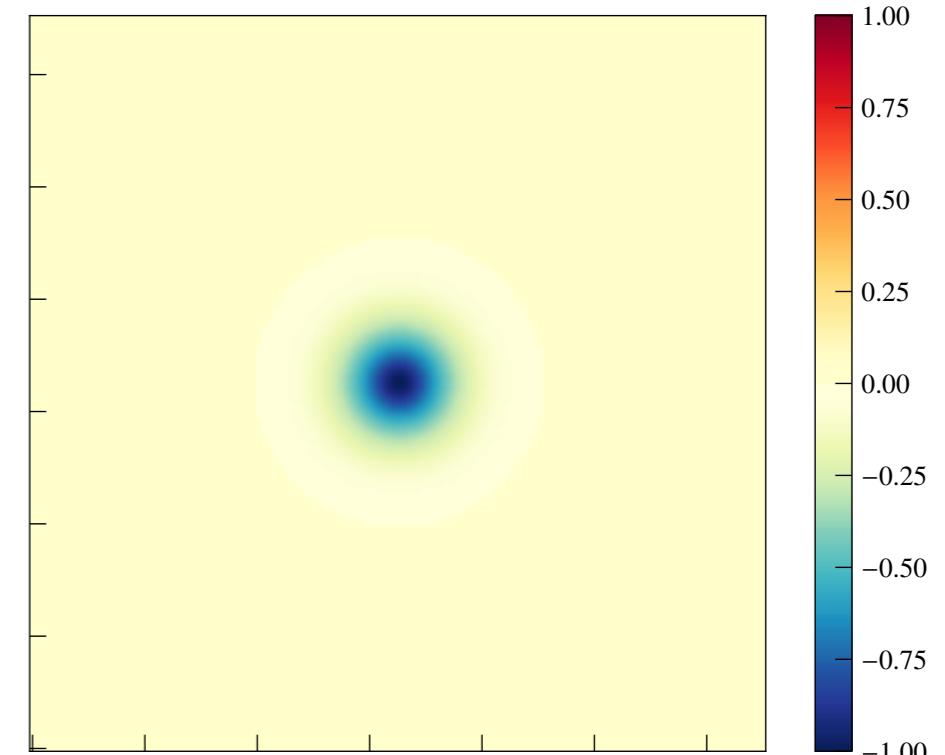
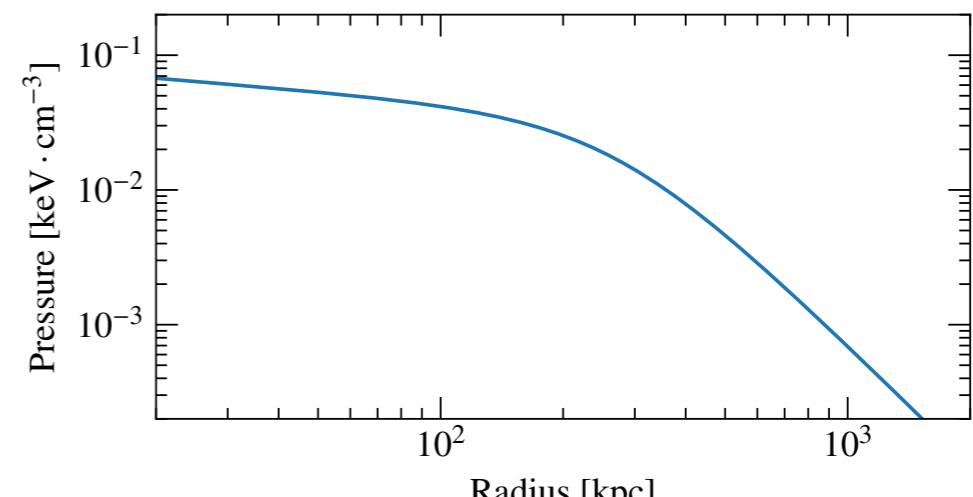
- Spherical symmetry → ICM pressure profile

$$\text{gNFW model: } P_e(r) = P_0 \left(\frac{r}{r_p} \right)^{-c} \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_p} \right)^a \right]^{(c-b)/a}$$

→ 5 parameters: P_0 , global amplitude,
 r_p , a , transition radius/steepleness
 b , c , external/internal slopes

- Integrated along the line of sight & calibrated
Convolved by the NIKA2 instrumental response

→ SZ model map



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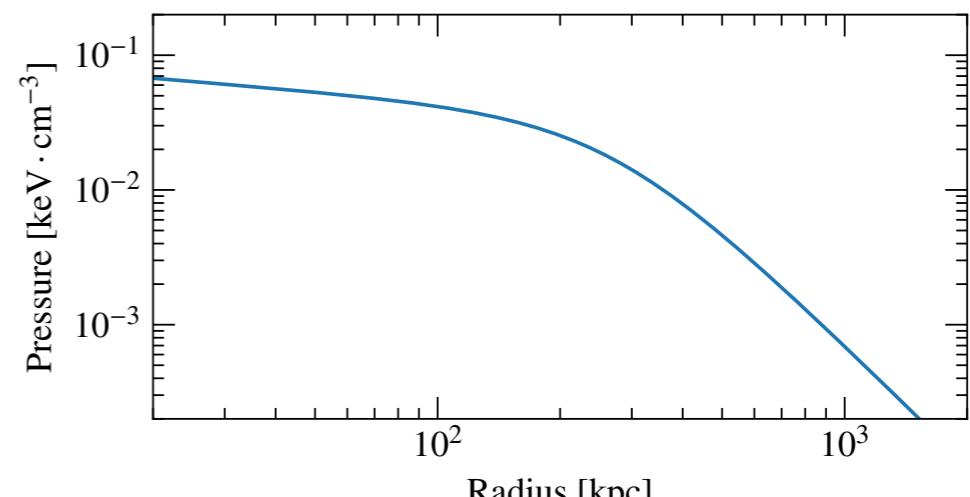
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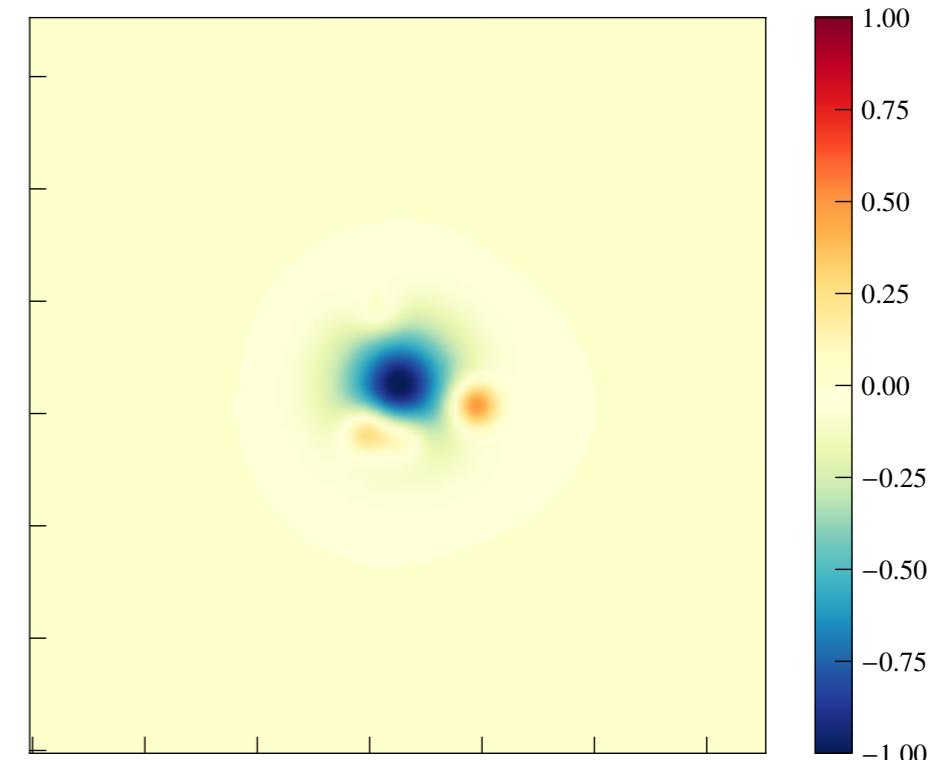
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2) Point source contamination

- Model: NIKA2 PSF with variable amplitude
- Positions known from the NIKA2 260 GHz map
- Fluxes as free parameters with priors from SED extrapolation (NIKA2 + Herschel)



Parameters $\theta \rightarrow$ model map $M(\theta)$

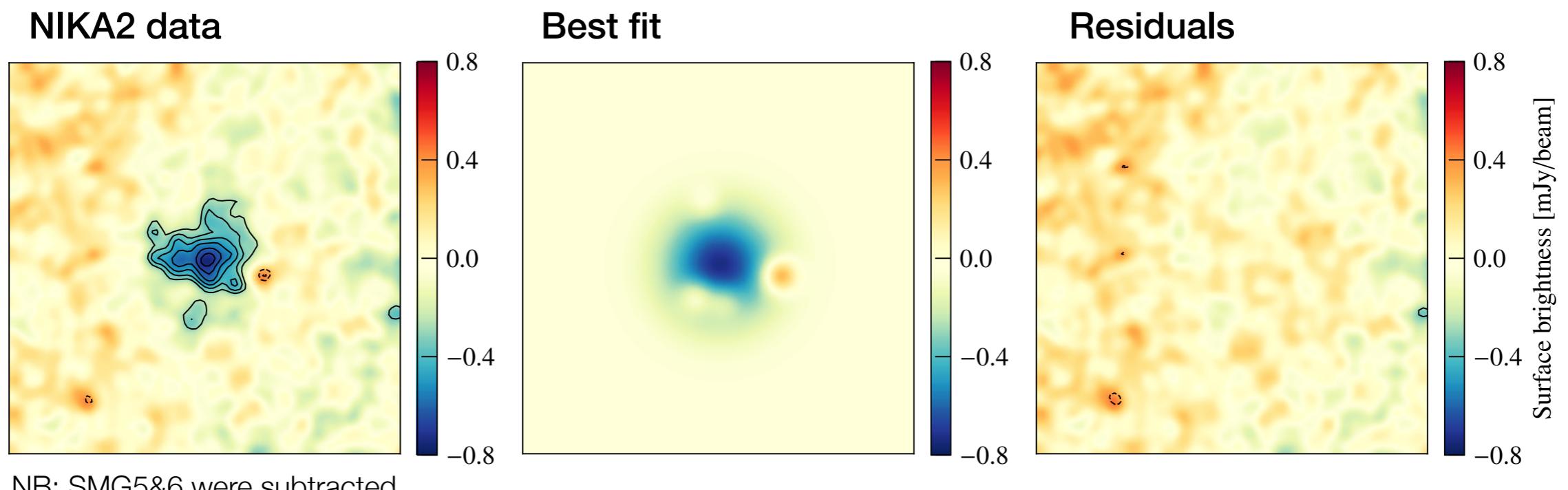
JOINT MODEL FITTING

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Fit the joint model (SZ + point sources) on the NIKA2 150 GHz map using MCMC

$$\text{Likelihood: } -2 \log \mathcal{L}(\theta) = \sum_{\text{pixels}} (D - M(\theta))^T C^{-1} (D - M(\theta)) + \left(\frac{Y_{500}^{\text{ACT}} - Y_{500}(\theta)}{\Delta Y_{500}^{\text{ACT}}} \right)^2$$

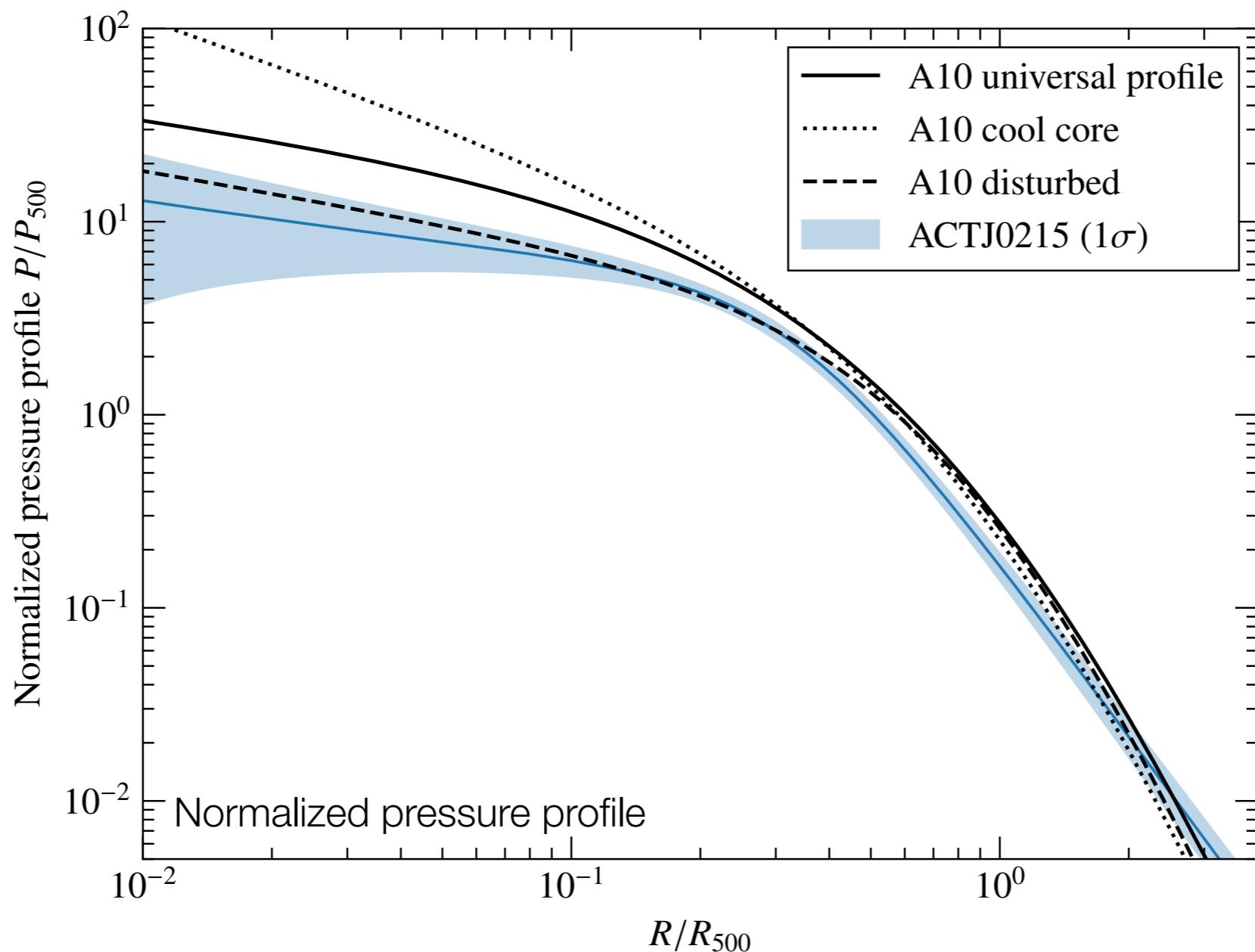
Constraints from NIKA2 150 GHz map *Constraints from ACT integrated signal*



Residuals compatible with noise

→ The NIKA2 data are well-described by a gNFW pressure profile + point sources

FIT RESULTS: PRESSURE PROFILE OF ACTJ0215



Pressure profile from NIKA2+ACT:
Incompatible with universal pressure profile

X-RAY DATA

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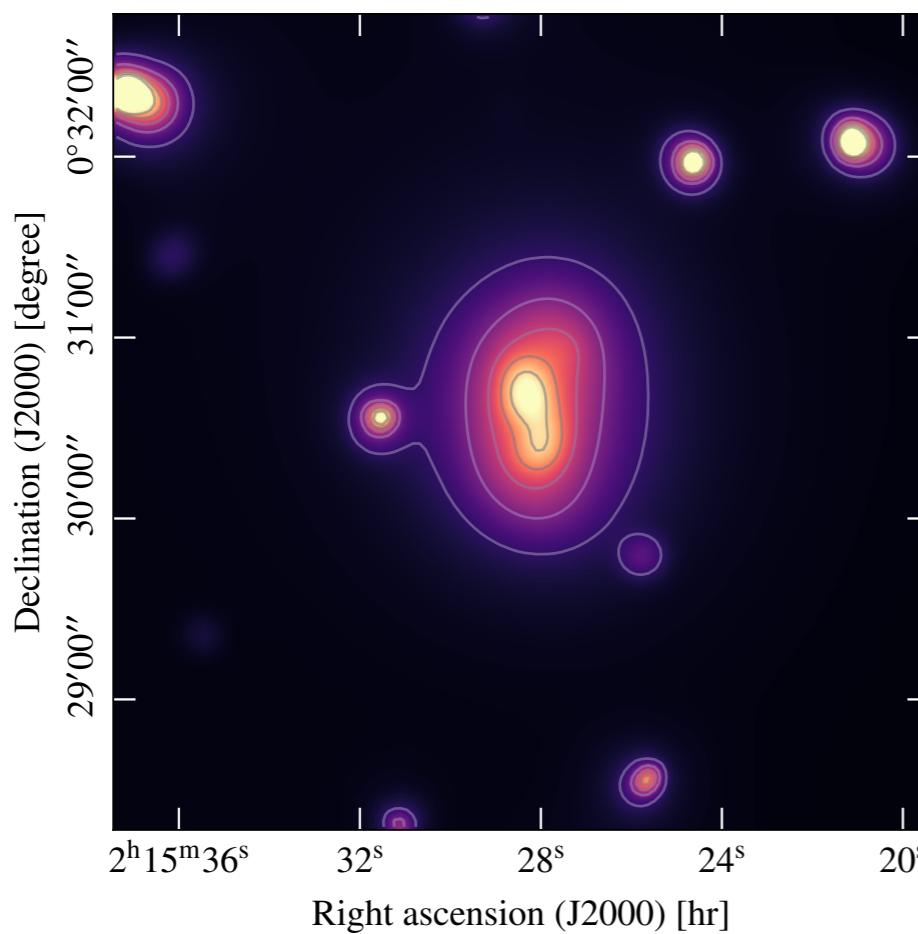
XMM-Newton observations of the cluster:

$$\text{X-ray observations: } S_X \propto \int_{\text{LoS}} n_e^2 \Lambda(T) \, dl \quad \rightarrow \text{density measurement (all LPSZ clusters)}$$

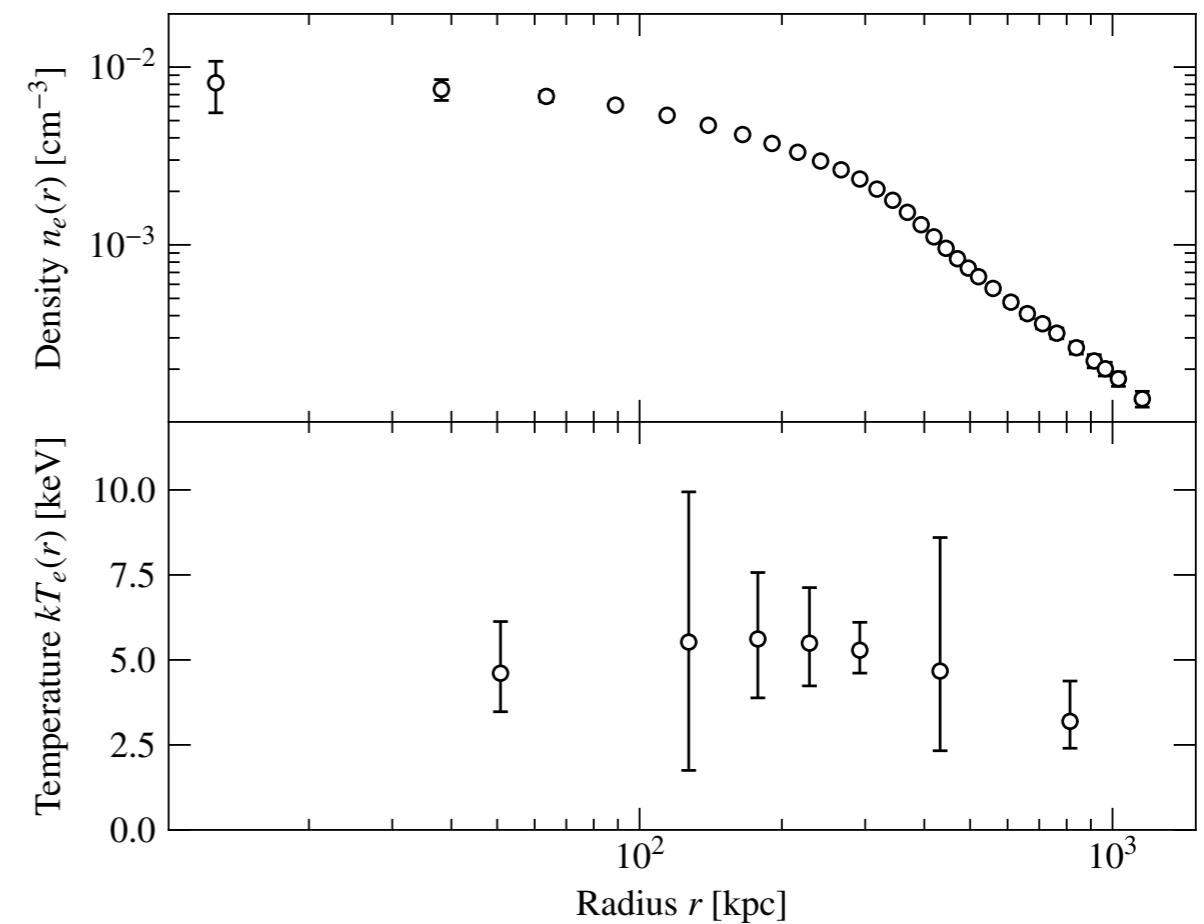
Deep: $t_{\text{obs}} = 37 \text{ ks} \rightarrow$ deep enough to measure the **temperature** of the ICM through **X-ray spectroscopy**

\rightarrow **Rare** at this mass and redshift: X-rays usually only give access to the density

XMM-Newton map

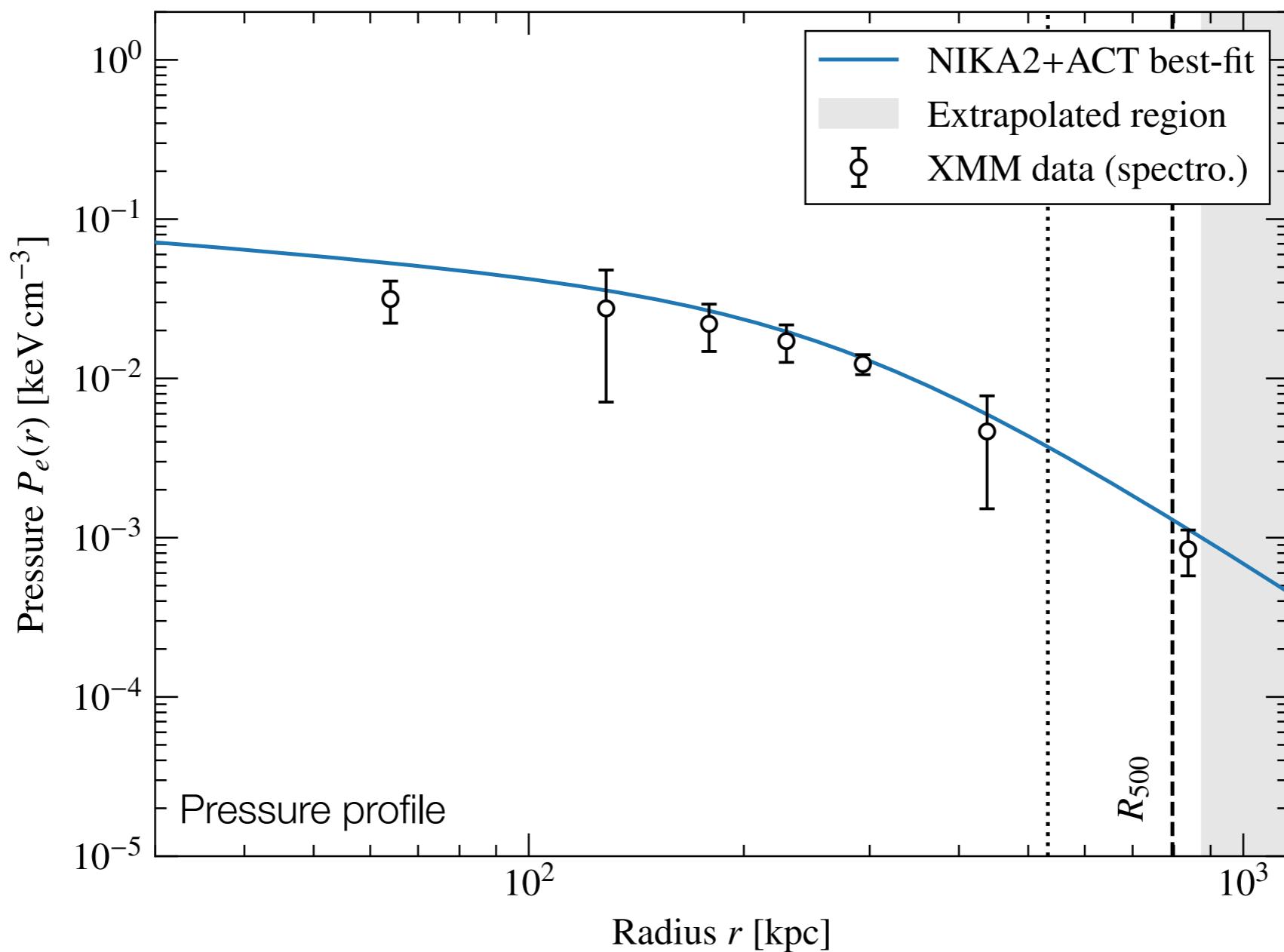


Thermodynamic profiles



FIT RESULTS: PRESSURE PROFILE OF ACTJ0215

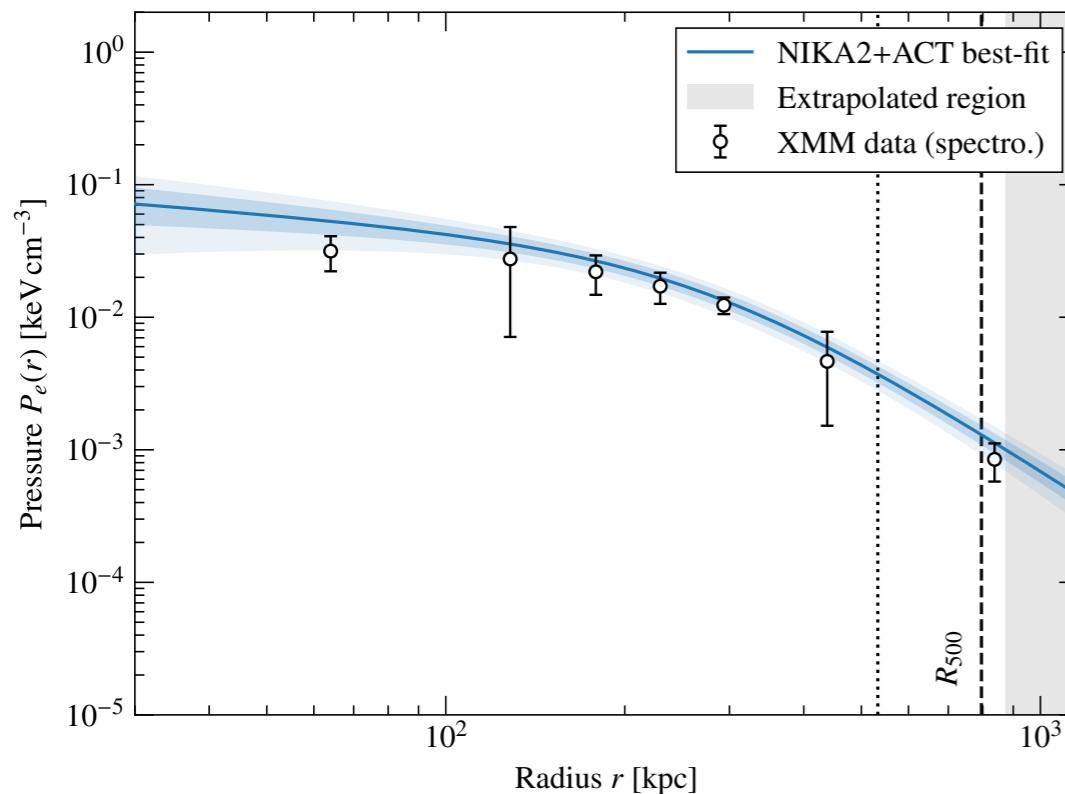
$P = nk_B T \rightarrow$ X-rays can give a pressure profile too



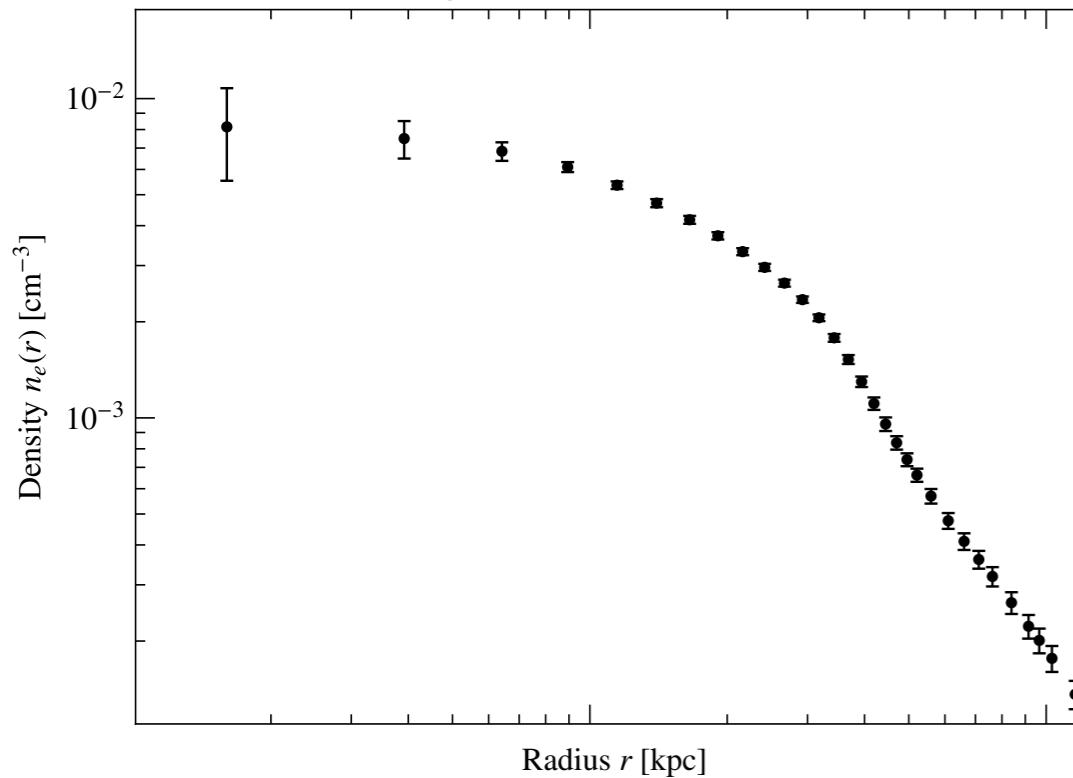
Pressure profile compatible with XMM-only data

NIKA2+XMM THERMODYNAMICS

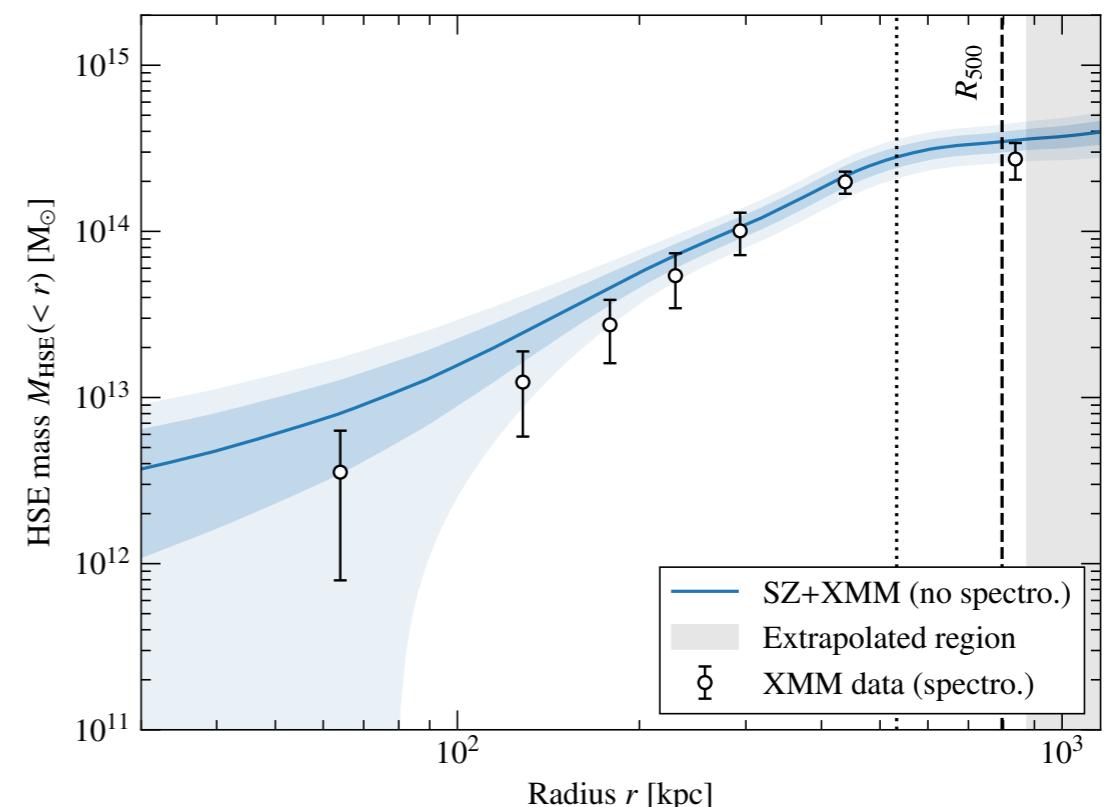
NIKA2 pressure



XMM density



$$\text{HSE Mass } M^{\text{HSE}}(r) \propto \frac{r^2}{n_e} \frac{dP_e}{dr}$$



→ Good agreement between
NIKA2+XMM and XMM-spectro

	ACT	XMM-Newton	NIKA2+XMM
R_{500} [kpc]	877.8 ± 46.2	780.9 ± 19.8	810.1 ± 41.9
$\mathcal{D}_A^2 Y_{500}$ $[10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2]$	4.07 ± 1.13	—	3.76 ± 0.39
M_{500} $[10^{14} M_\odot]$	3.5 ± 0.8 <i>From ACT & $Y_{500} - M_{500}$ scal. rel.</i>	2.48 ± 0.70 <i>Hydrostatic mass</i>	3.79 ± 0.58 <i>Hydrostatic mass</i>

- Our measurements agree with previous results
- Improved precision on Y_{500} thanks to high angular resolution
- Improved precision on M_{500}
 - Important: masses computed from scaling relations usually have smaller error bars than hydrostatic mass measurements

Improved precision on:

The integrated quantities

The scaling relation itself

OUTLINE

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CONCLUSIONS

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- Need to understand systematic effects in cluster cosmology
- High-resolution SZ at high redshift can bring valuable new inputs
 - **NIKA2 SZ Large Program**
- Promising results on an individual target:
 - “**Worst case scenario**” for the NIKA2 LPSZ:
 - A **faint** cluster (low mass, high z),
 - Strongly contaminated by **point sources**
 - Nonetheless: precise measurements of ICM thermodynamical properties

**Very promising for the future of the NIKA2 LPSZ
and its impact on cluster cosmology**

- LPSZ observations progressing
 - Ongoing developments towards first cosmological results (half sample)