

Dynamical signatures of infall around galaxy clusters

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Martina Falco, Dark Cosmology Centre, Copenhagen

SUMMARY

- ✧ Dynamics of galaxy clusters beyond the sphere of virialization
- ✧ Generalization of the Jeans formalism
- ✧ Test on Cosmological Dark Matter simulations

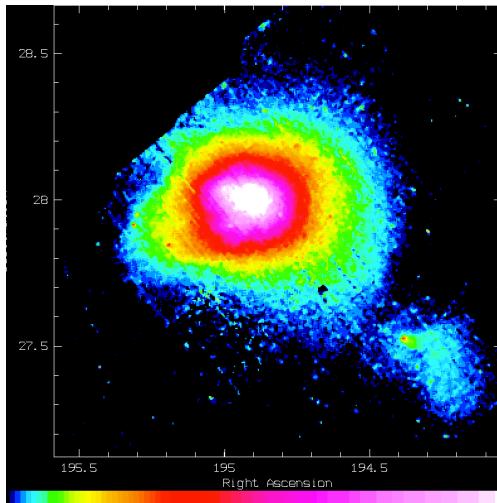
DYNAMICS OF GALAXY CLUSTERS



In the inner region
clusters are fully
equilibrated

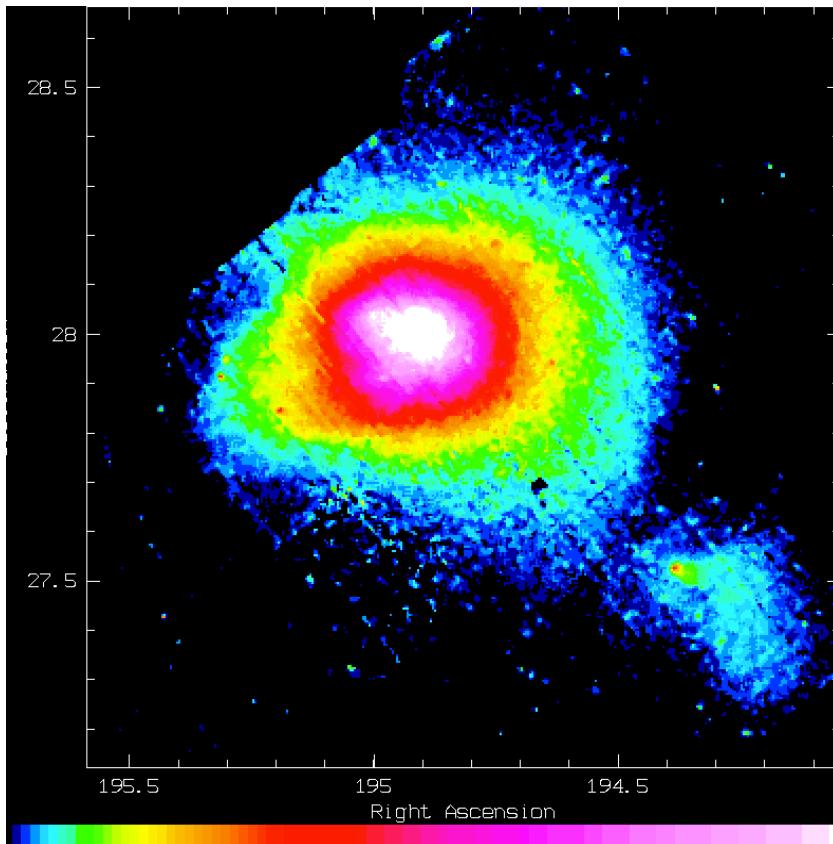


Jeans
formalism



Central clusters are
surrounded by infall
zones where galaxies
move into the
relaxed cluster

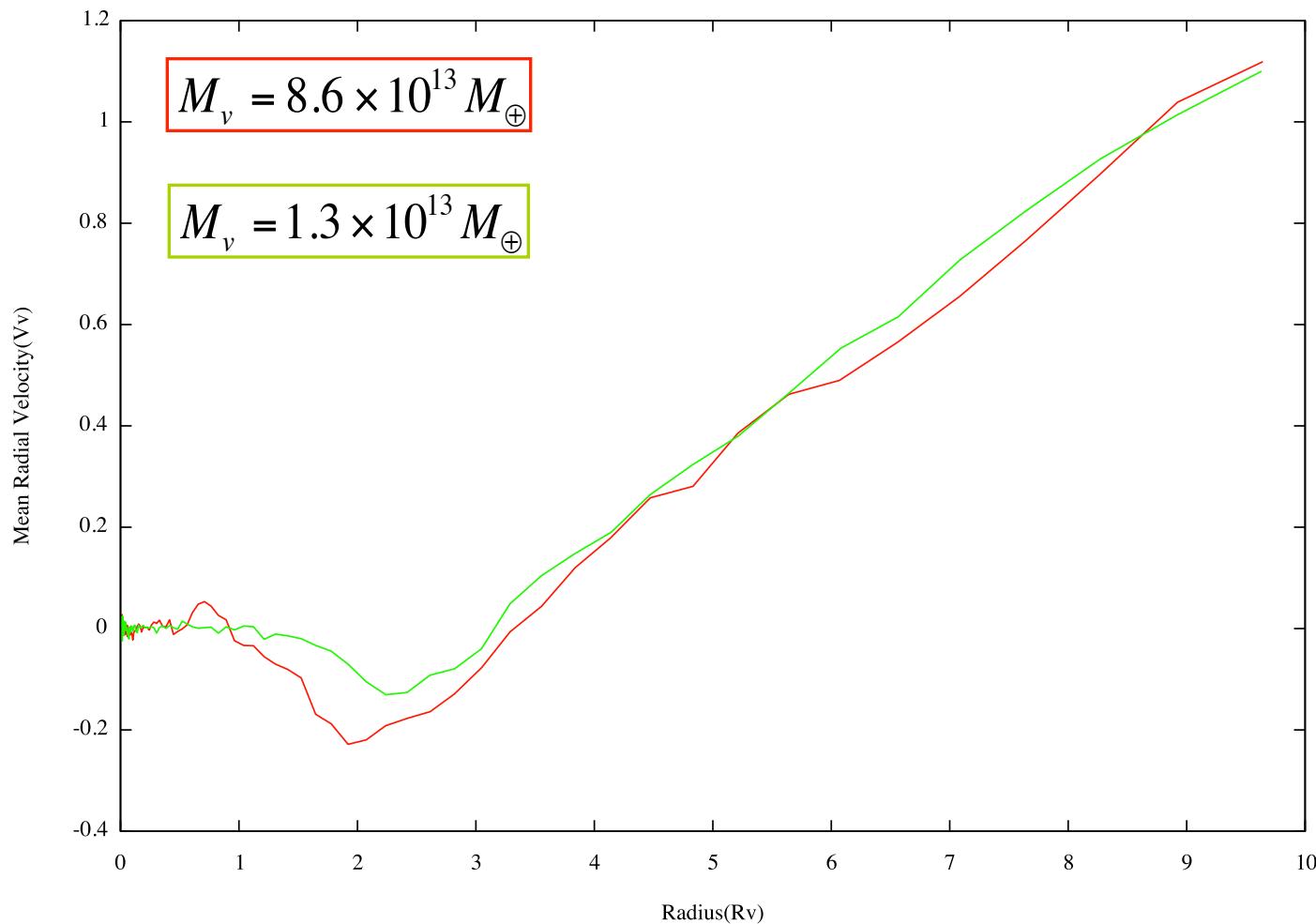
DYNAMICS OF GALAXY CLUSTERS



Central clusters are surrounded by infall zones where galaxies move into the relaxed cluster

DYNAMICS OF GALAXY CLUSTERS

Cosmological simulations show a non-zero mean radial velocity of halo members



DYNAMICS OF GALAXY CLUSTERS

... multiple questions :

- ❖ Does the infall affect the standard formalism?
- ❖ Can we detect the effect of the infall?
- ❖ Can we use this detection to constrain the cosmology?

CLUSTER MASS ESTIMATION

Equilibrium region

- ❑ Hydrostatic measure of X-ray emissivity and temperature of the hot cluster gas
- ❑ Jeans analysis of the dynamical state of clusters

Non-Equilibrium region

- ❑ Distortion of background galaxies by gravitational lensing
- ❑ Caustic technique

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Non-Equilibrium region

- ❑ Distortion of background galaxies by gravitational lensing
- ❑ Caustic technique
- ❑ (Appropriate) Jeans analysis of the dynamical state of clusters

STANDARD JEANS EQUATION

$$-\frac{\partial \Phi(r)}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\rho(r)} \frac{\partial(\rho(r) \cdot \sigma_r^2(r))}{\partial r} + 2\beta(r) \frac{\sigma_r^2(r)}{r}$$

Gravitational potential

Dynamical properties of the galaxies

$$\Phi(r) = -\frac{G \cdot M(r)}{r}$$

- ⊖ Spherical system
- ⊖ Identical and collisionless particles
- ⊗ Steady-state system

$\sigma_r^2(r)$ Radial velocity dispersion

$\beta(r) = 1 - \frac{\langle \sigma_\theta^2 \rangle}{\langle \sigma_r^2 \rangle}$ Velocity anisotropy

$\rho(r)$ Galaxy density distribution

GENERALIZED JEANS EQUATION

$$-\frac{\partial \Phi(r)}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\rho(r)} \frac{\partial(\rho(r) \cdot \sigma_r^2(r))}{\partial r} + 2\beta(r) \frac{\sigma_r^2(r)}{r} + S(r)$$

Gravitational potential

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$S(r) = f(v(r))$ Correction term

Mean radial velocity

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Mean radial velocity

- i. Background density of the Universe
- ii. Cosmological constant

$$\Phi(r) = -\frac{G \cdot M(r)}{r} + qH^2 r$$

GENERALIZED JEANS EQUATION

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Velocity anisotropy

$$\rho(r)$$

Galaxy density distribution

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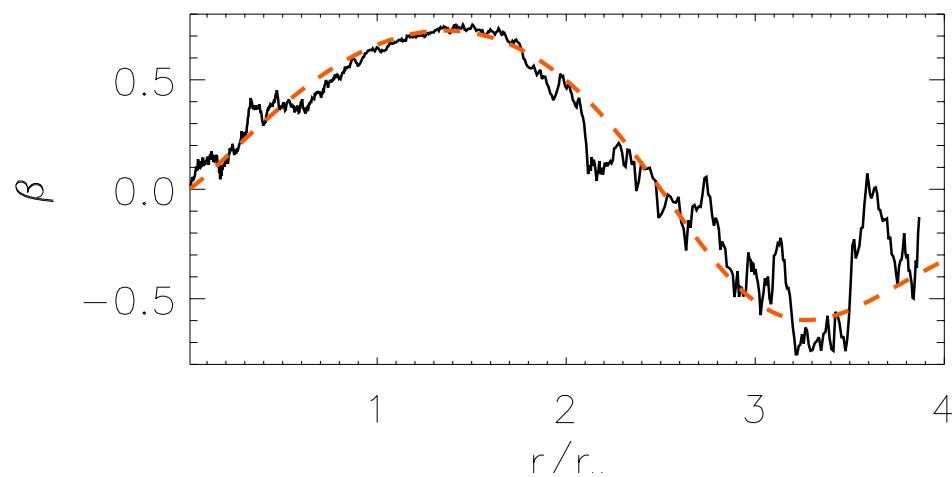
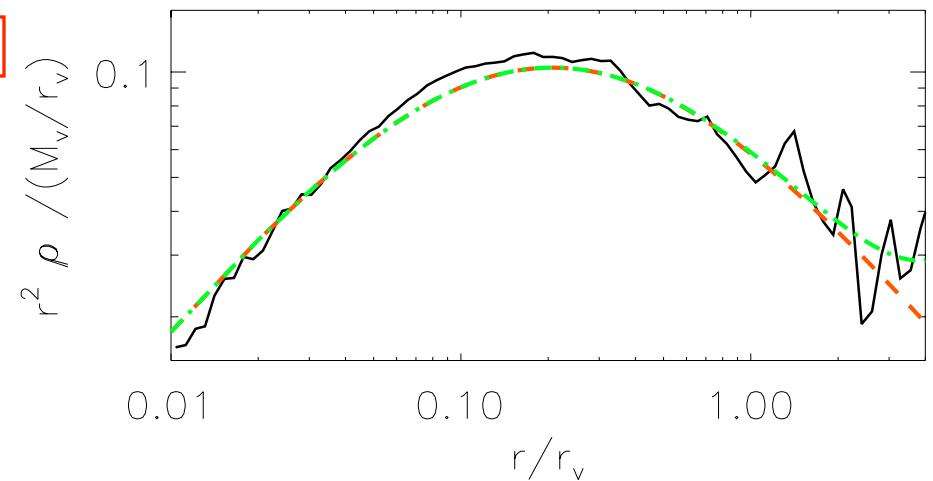
Correction term

Mean radial velocity

TEST ON SIMULATIONS

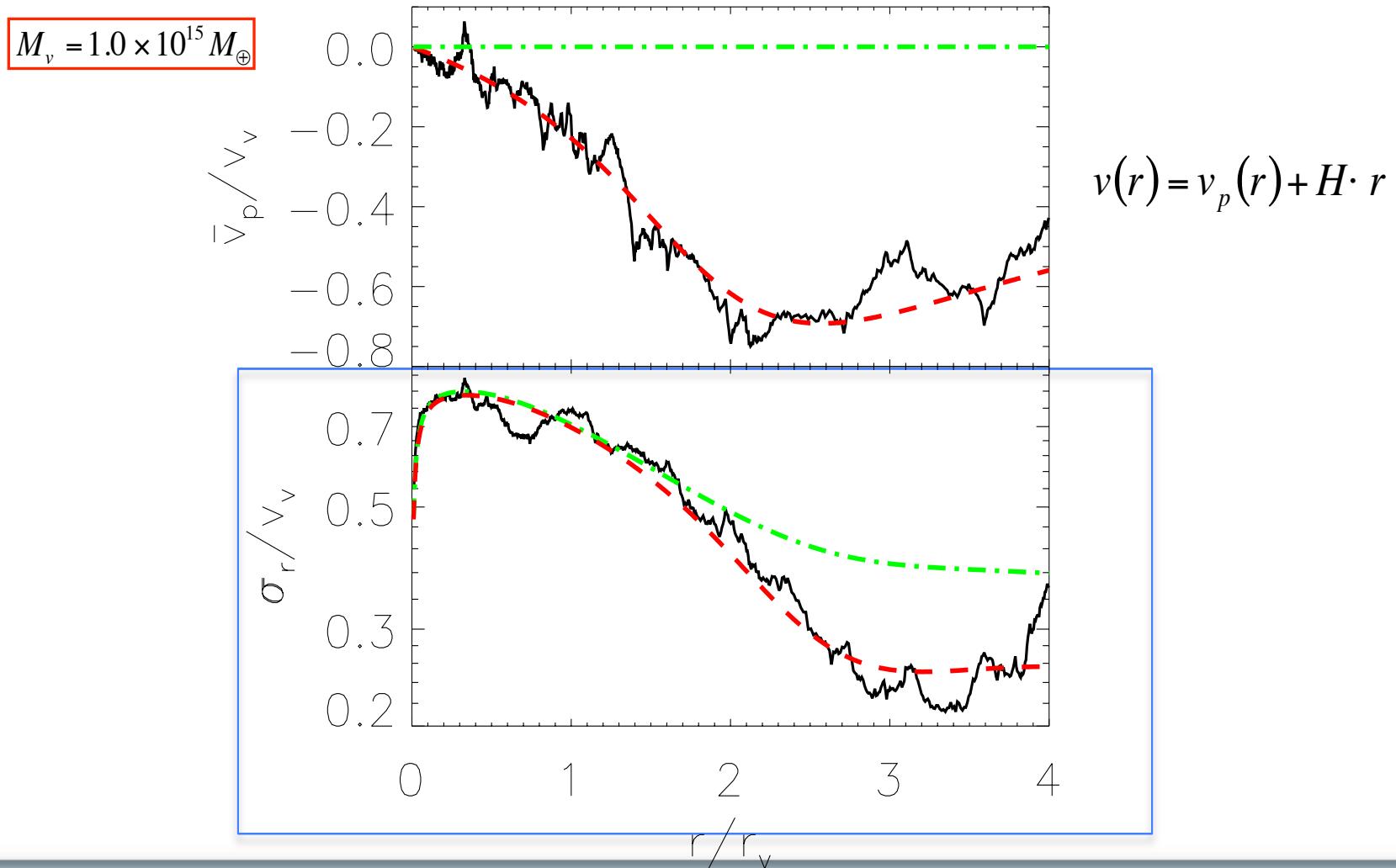
Single massive halo :

$$M_v = 1.0 \times 10^{15} M_\oplus$$



TEST ON SIMULATIONS

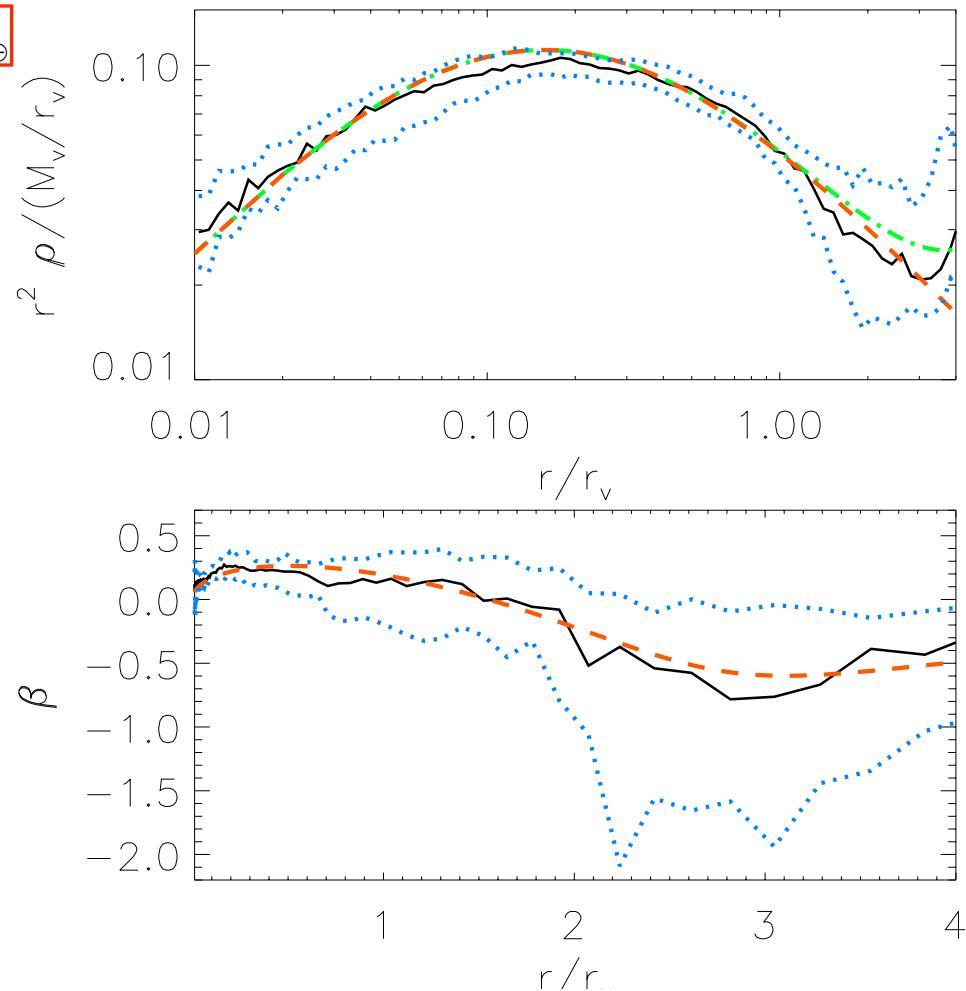
Single massive halo :



TEST ON SIMULATIONS

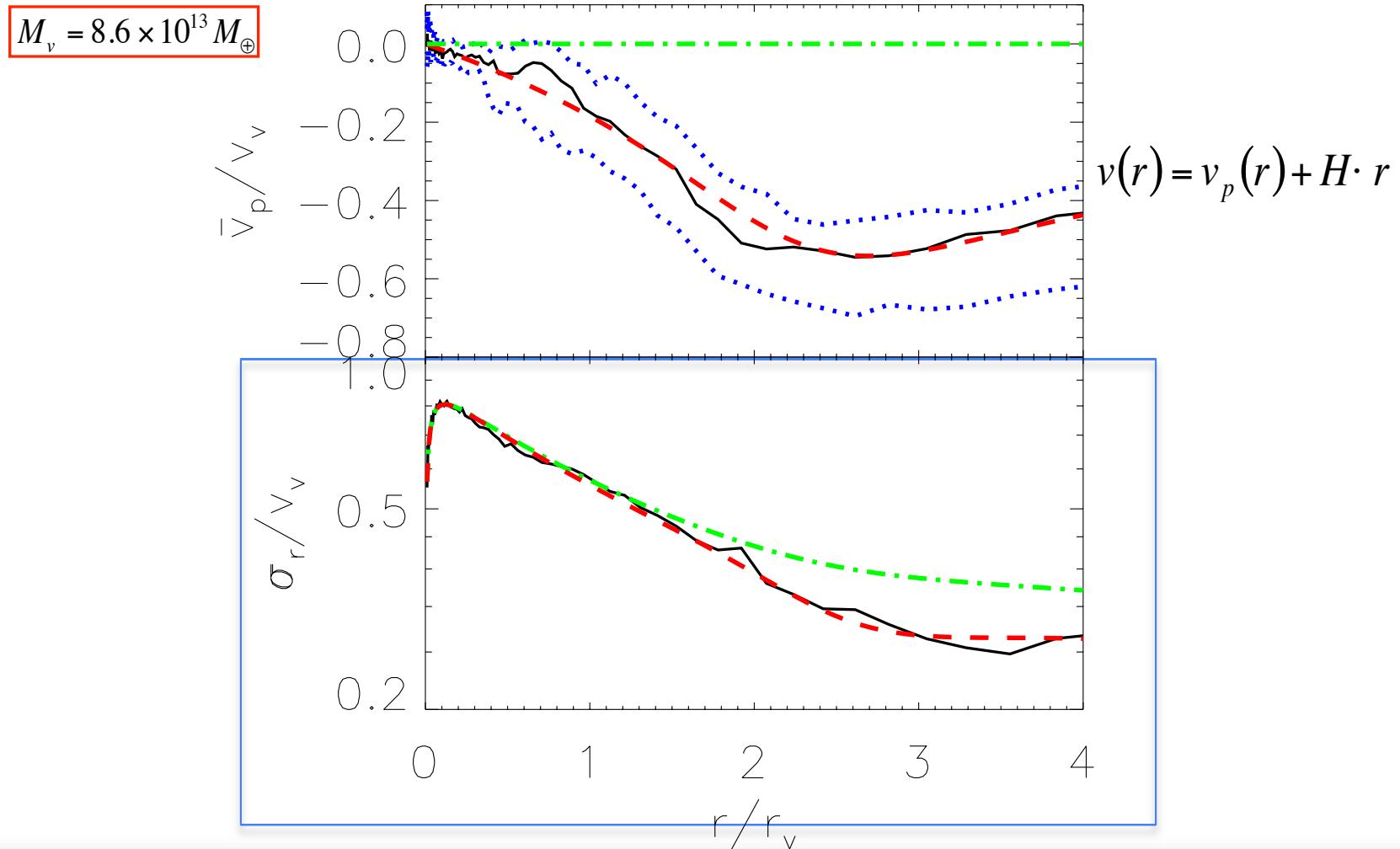
Stacked halo :

$$M_v = 8.6 \times 10^{13} M_\odot$$



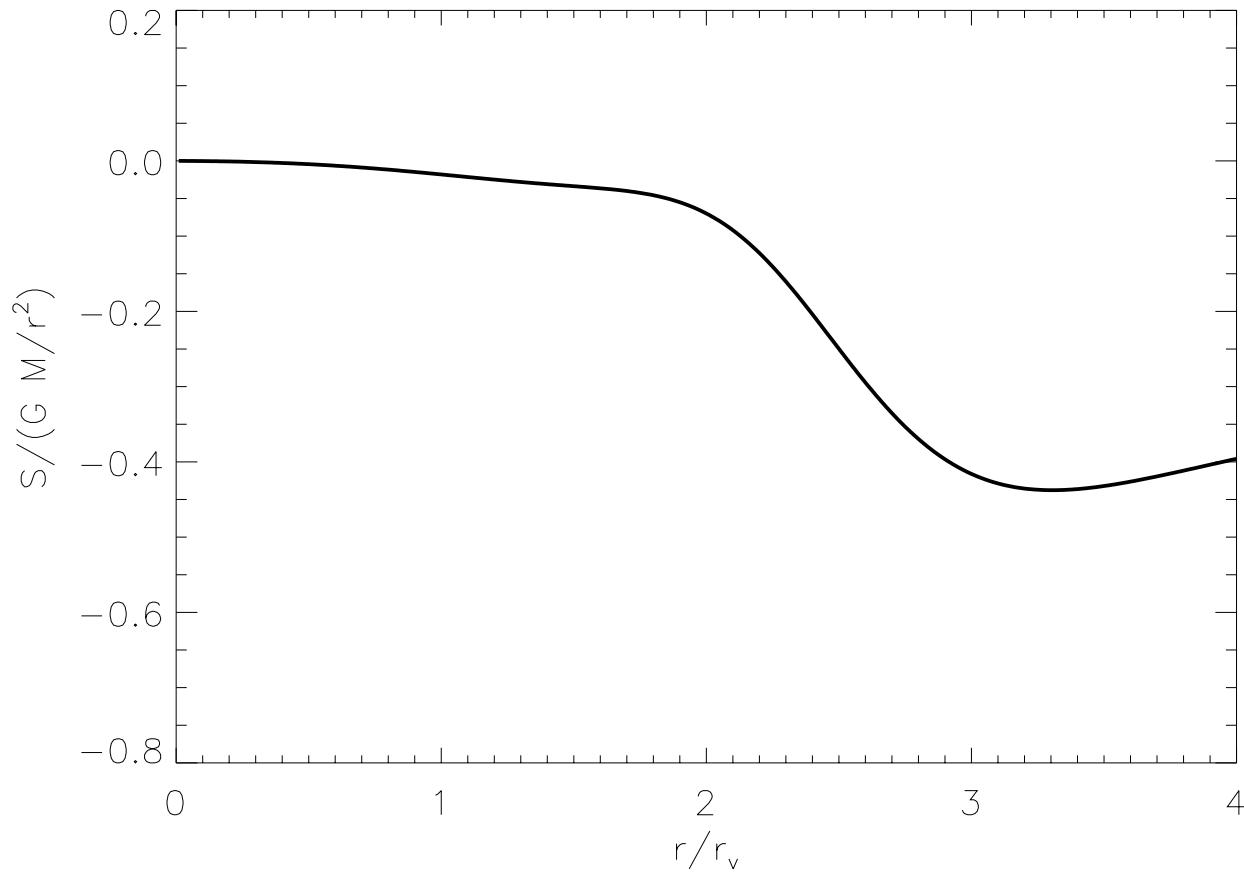
TEST ON SIMULATIONS

Stacked halo :



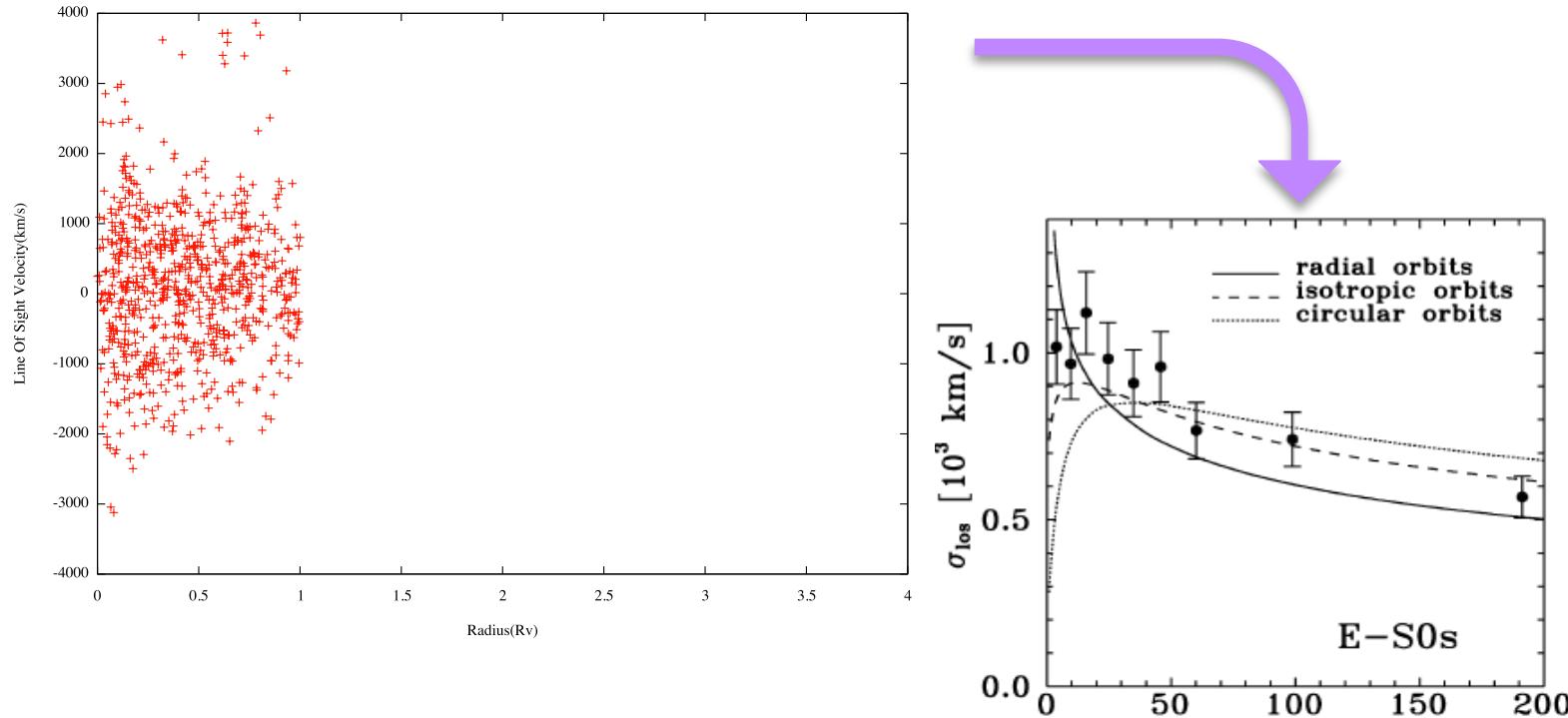
TEST ON SIMULATIONS

$$M_{std-Jeans}(r) = \left[1 + \frac{S(r)}{GM(r)/r^2} \right] M(r)$$



DYNAMICAL MASS ESTIMATION

① Line of sight velocity dispersion from data

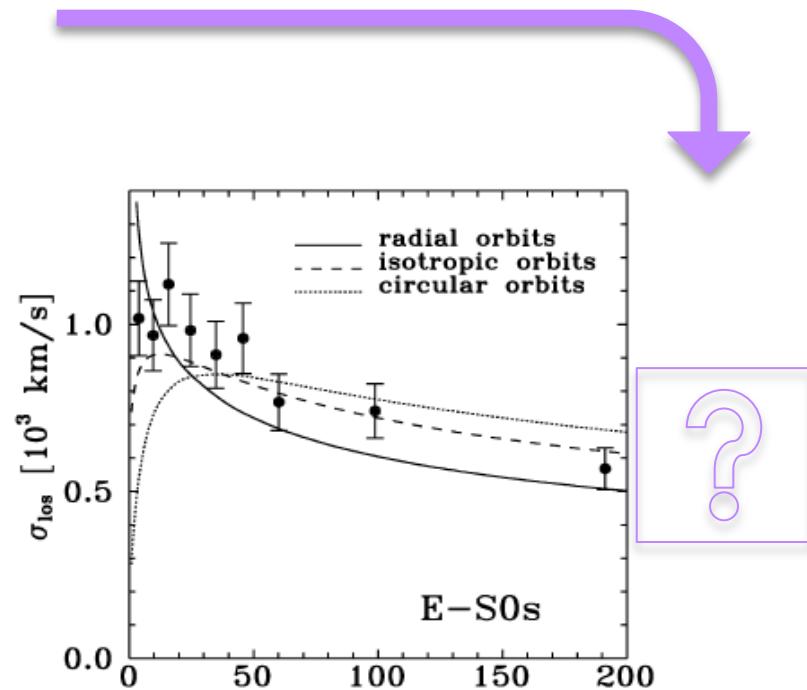
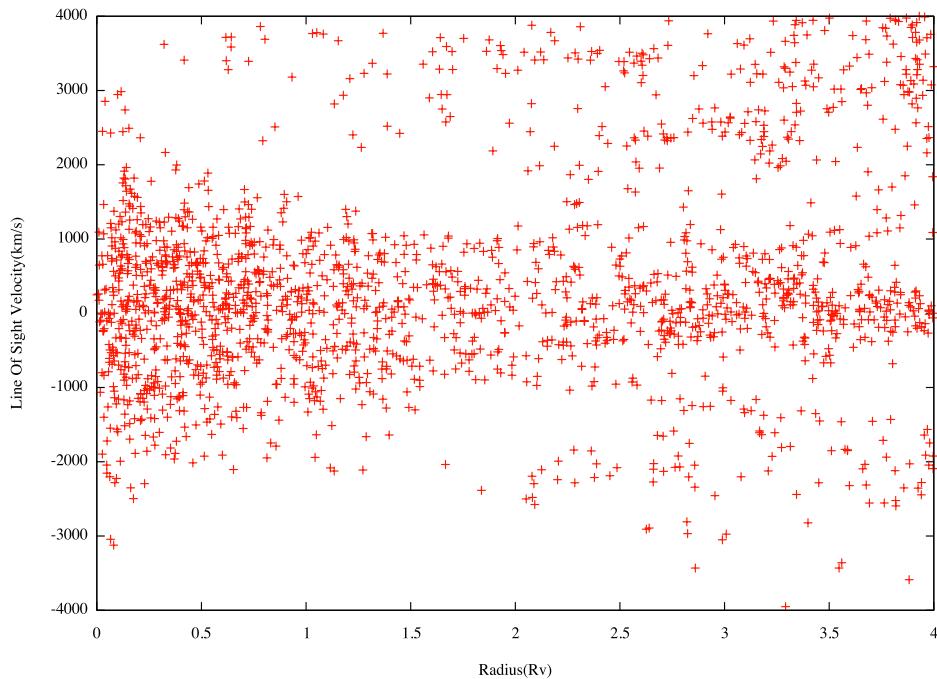


② Solution of the Jeans equation

$$\sigma_{\text{los}}^2(R) = f(\beta, M)$$

DYNAMICAL MASS ESTIMATION

① Line of sight velocity dispersion from data



② Solution of the generalized Jeans equation

$$\sigma_{los}^2(R) = f(\beta, M, v_r)$$

CONCLUSION

Future application :

measurement of the mass distribution in the region outside the relaxed cluster

- ✧ Generalized Jeans equation
- ✧ Jeans analysis out to several virial radii
- ✧ Constraining the mass, anisotropy and infall profiles