

# Detection of Diffuse SZ effect with Planck

Barbara Comis

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On behalf of the **Planck collaboration**



The scientific results that we present today are a product of the Planck Collaboration, including individuals from more than 100 scientific institutes in Europe, the USA and Canada



Planck is a project of the European Space Agency, with instruments provided by two scientific Consortia funded by ESA member states (in particular the lead countries: France and Italy) with contributions from NASA (USA), and telescope reflectors provided in a collaboration between ESA and a scientific Consortium led and funded by Denmark.



# Outline



*Planck intermediate results. VIII. Filaments between interacting clusters, Planck Collaboration, A&A 550, A134 (2013)*

- Diffuse SZ: missing baryons, structure formation model
- Cluster pairs, candidates selection criteria
- Joint SZ/X-ray analysis (ROSAT-Planck): the A399-A401 case
- Comparison with hydrodynamical simulations
- Conclusions

# Large-scale structure formation

half the baryons in the nearby Universe should be contained in the “cosmic web”:

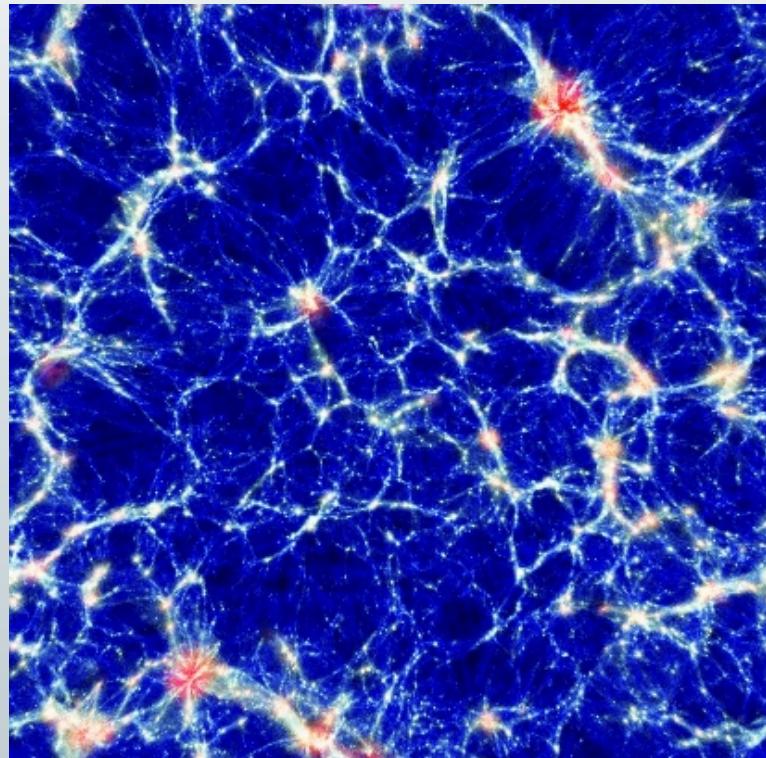


Image courtesy of Klaus Dolag [Universitäts-Sternwarte München, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München.]

$$Y = \int_{\Omega} y d\Omega \propto \frac{\int n_e T_e dV}{D_A^2} \quad S_x = \frac{1}{4\pi(1+z)^4} \int n_e^2 \Lambda_{ee} d\ell$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_e &\sim 10^{5-7} K \\ n_e &\sim 10^{-4} cm^{-3} \quad \longrightarrow \quad y \sim 10^{-6} \\ \Delta &\lesssim 100 \end{aligned}$$

Planck: test of the current paradigm of cosmic structure growth via the **thermal Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect**

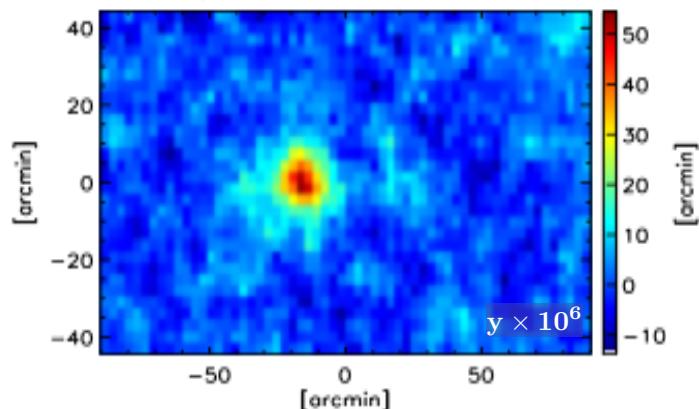
- SZ power spectrum  
(yesterday talk by J. F. Macias-Perez)
- SZ from the inter-cluster medium

# Cluster pairs

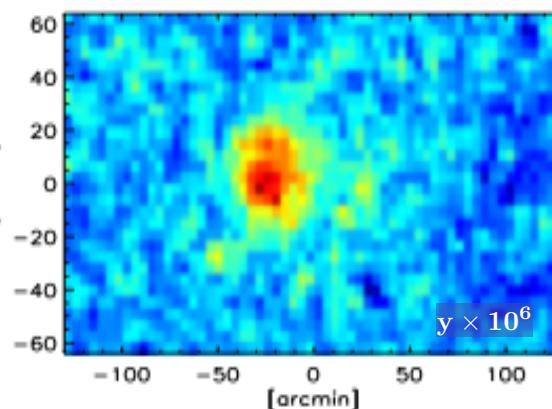
→  $\Delta z < 0.01$  &  $10' < \theta_{12} < 120'$  @ MCXC

+ SNR > 5  
+  $\theta_{12} > 30'$

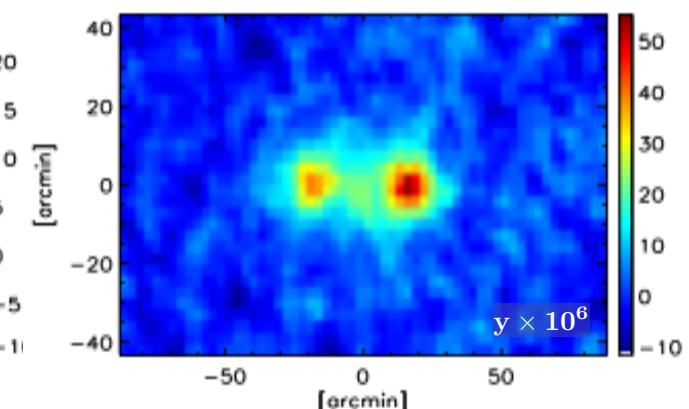
A2029-A2033:  $\Delta z=0.005$ ,  $\theta_{12}=36.6'$



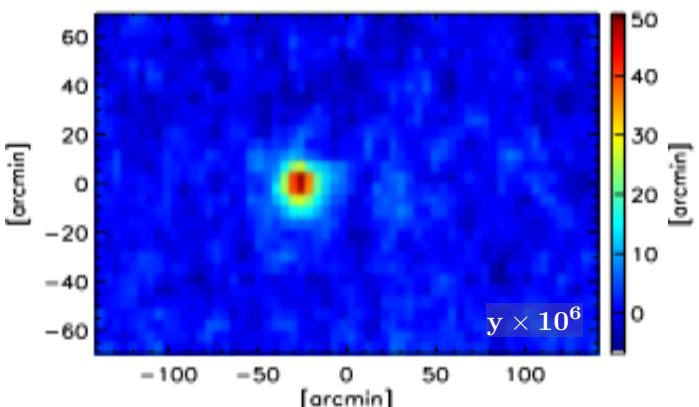
A2147-A2152:  $\Delta z=0.002$ ,  $\theta_{12}=52.9'$



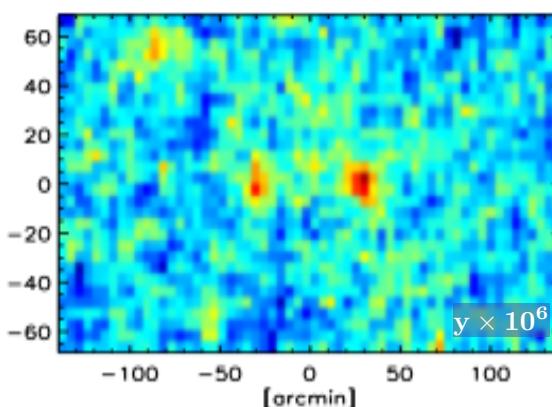
A399-A401:  $\Delta z=0.002$ ,  $\theta_{12}=35.8'$



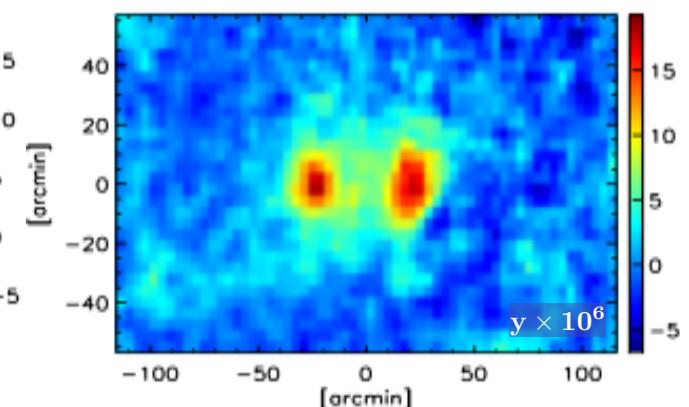
A2256-A2271:  $\Delta z=0.0003$ ,  $\theta_{12}=57.3'$



MKW3s-A2063:  $\Delta z=0.009$ ,  $\theta_{12}=56.8'$



A3391-A3395:  $\Delta z=0.008$ ,  $\theta_{12}=47'$

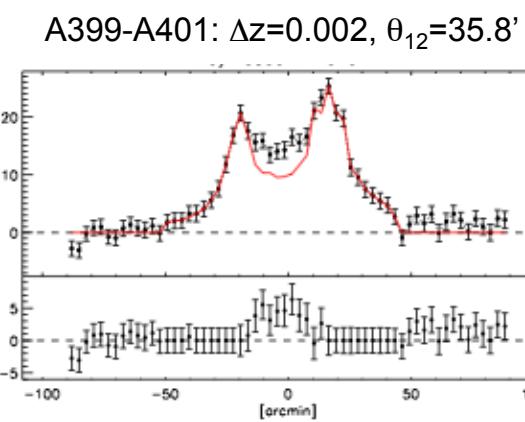
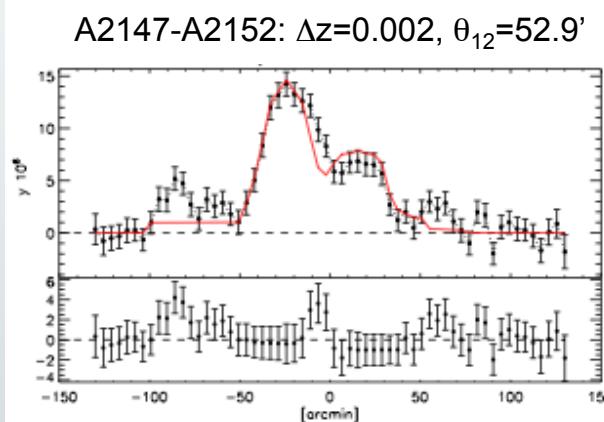


@ $7.18''$  ( $\theta_{\text{pix}} = 5\theta_{12}/60$ )

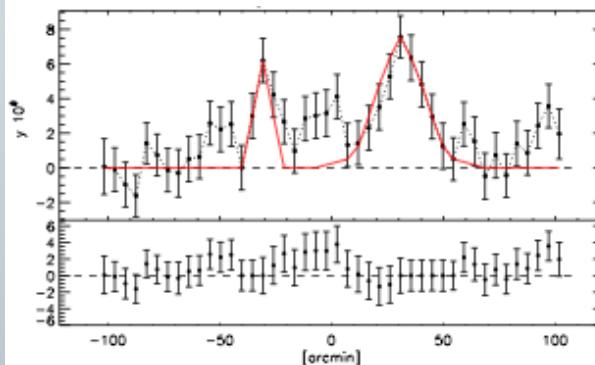
# Cluster pairs

→  $\Delta z < 0.01$  &  $10' < \theta_{12} < 120'$  @ MCXC

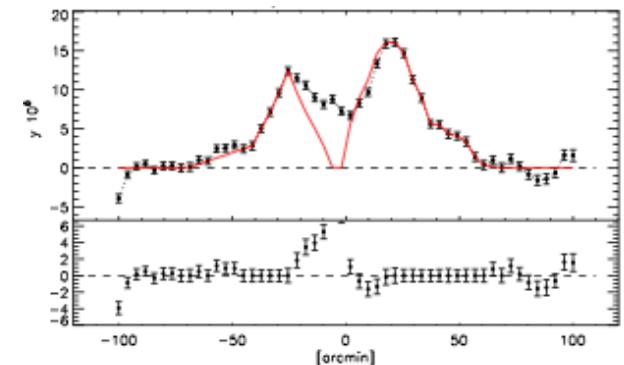
- + SNR > 5
- +  $\theta_{12} > 30'$



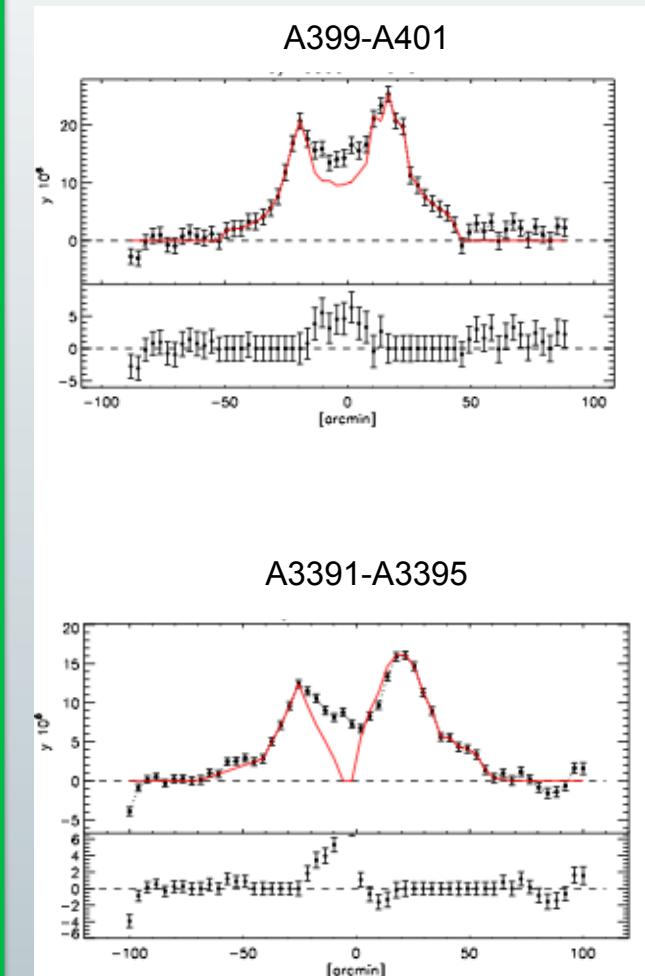
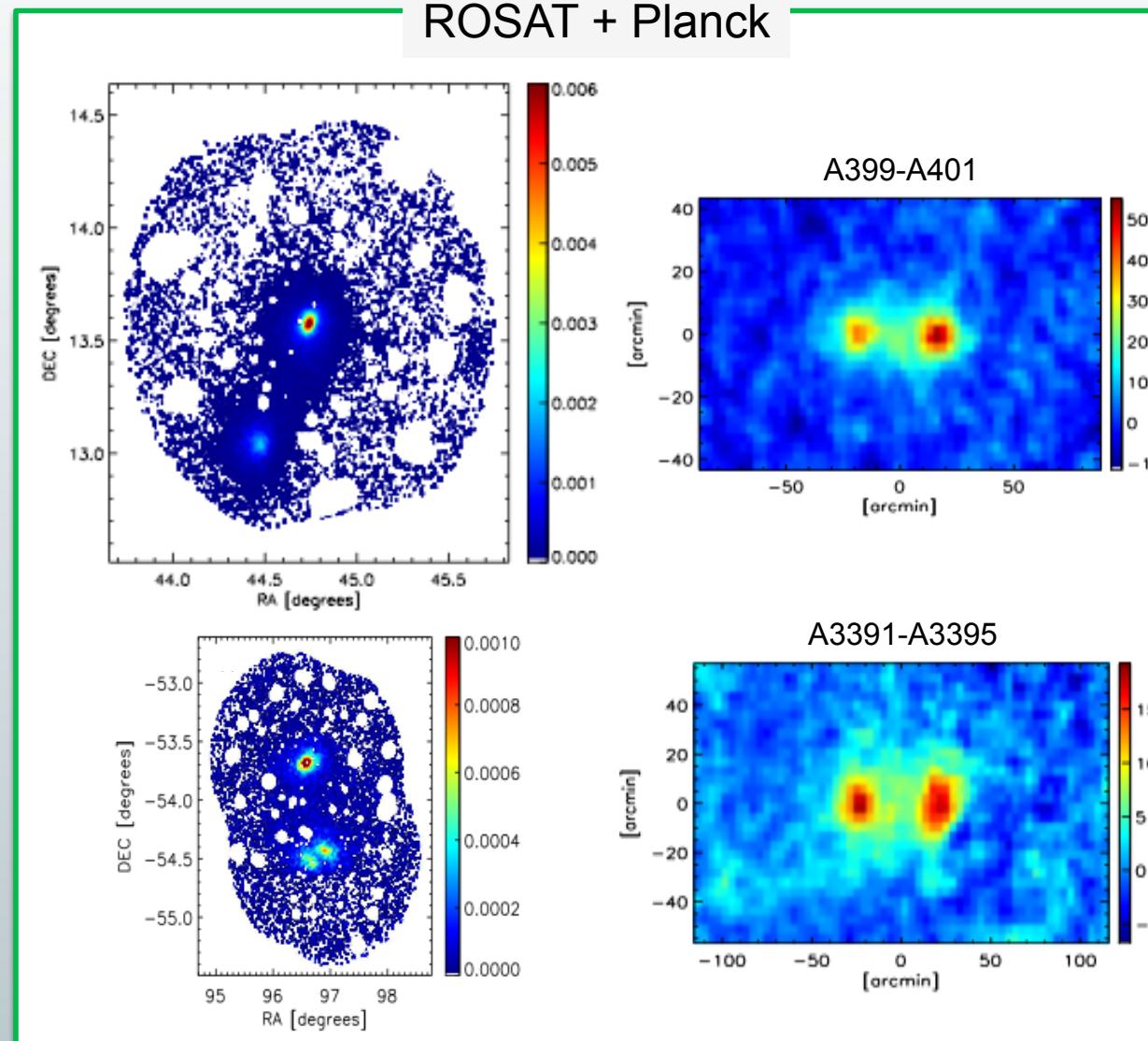
MKW3s-A2063:  $\Delta z=0.009$ ,  $\theta_{12}=56.8'$



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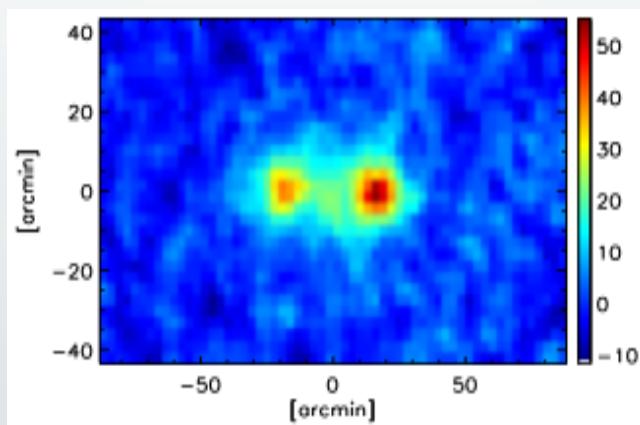


# Cluster pairs



# Signal modeling

A399-A401 (Planck)



**Isothermal  $\beta$ -model**

$$n_e(r) = n_{e0} \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{\frac{-3\beta}{2}}$$

**GNFW**

$$P(x) = \frac{P_0}{(c_{500}x)^\gamma [1 + (c_{500}x)^\alpha]^{(\beta-\gamma)/\alpha}}$$

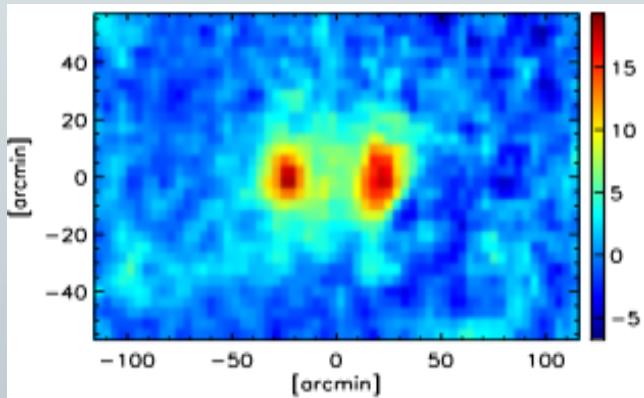
$$P(r) = P_{500}P(x) \quad x = r/R_{500}$$

**2D-fit: X + SZ**

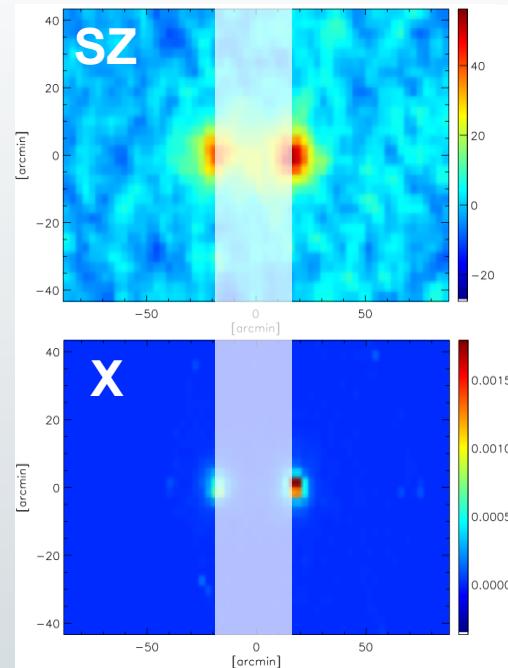
1)  $\beta = 3.5$

2)  $c_{500} \quad \alpha \quad \equiv A10$   
 $\gamma$

A3391-A3391 (Planck)



# SZ/X signal modeling



## Isothermal $\beta$ -model

$$n_e(r) = n_{e0} \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{\frac{-3\beta}{2}} + T_e \text{ [S&P (2004)]}$$

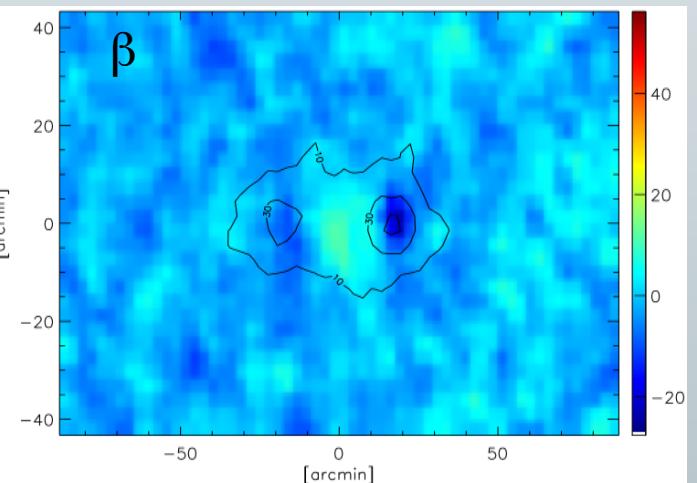
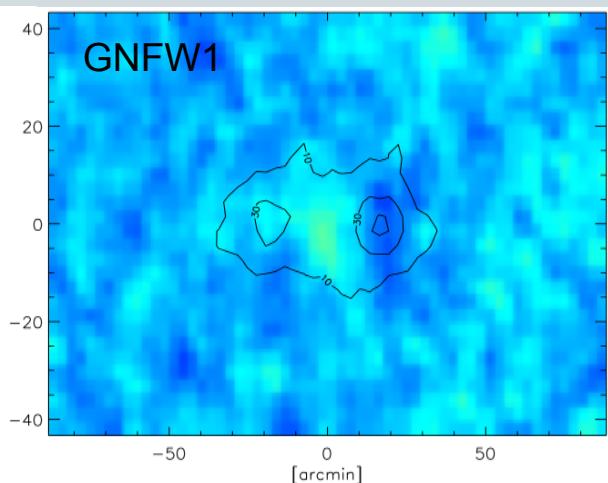
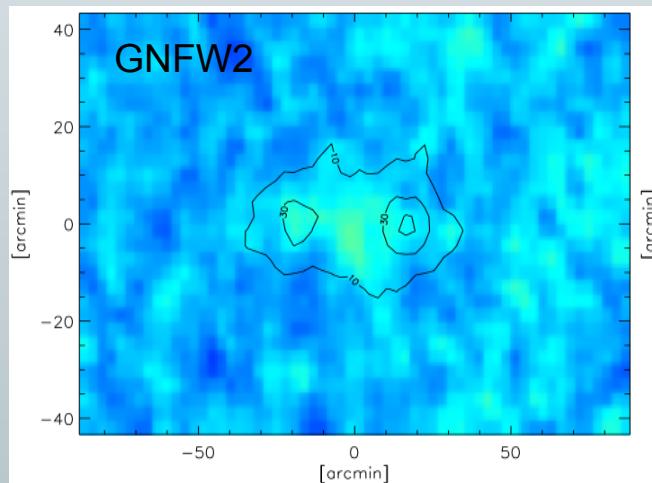
## GNFW

$$P(x) = \frac{P_0}{(c_{500}x)^\gamma [1 + (c_{500}x)^\alpha]^{(\beta-\gamma)/\alpha}}$$

$$P(r) = P_{500}P(x) \quad x = r/R_{500}$$

## 2D-fit: X + SZ

- 1)  $\beta = 3.5$   
 $T_e$  [S&P (2004)]
- 2)  $c_{500}$   
 $\alpha \equiv A10$   
 $\gamma$

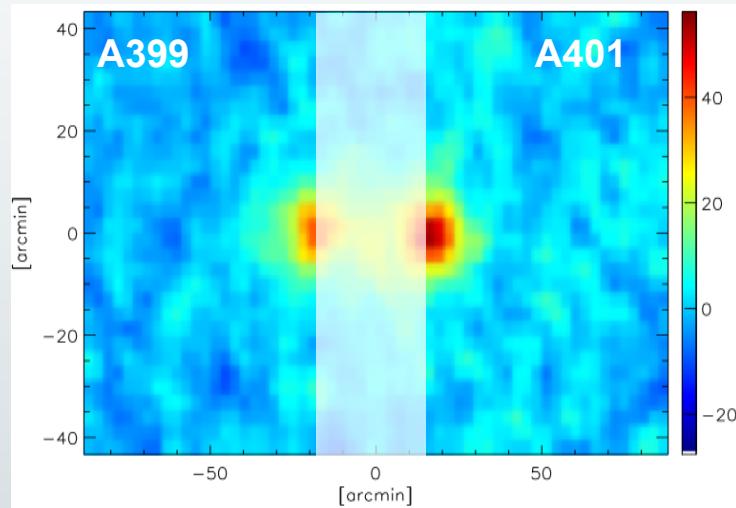




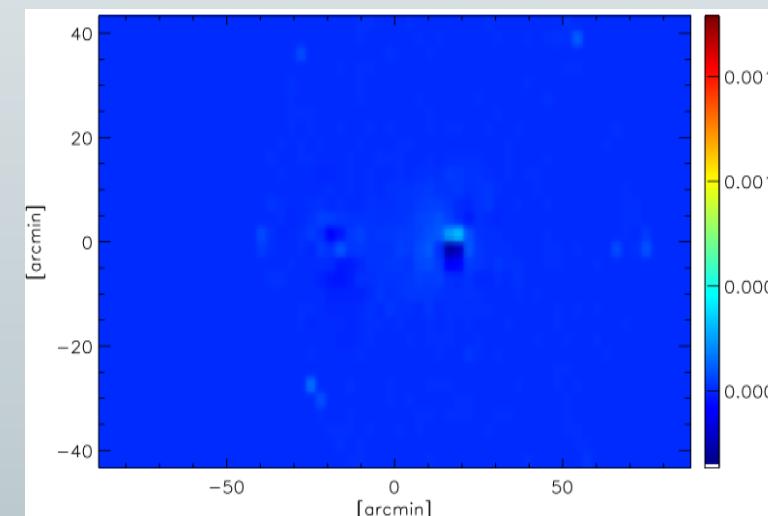
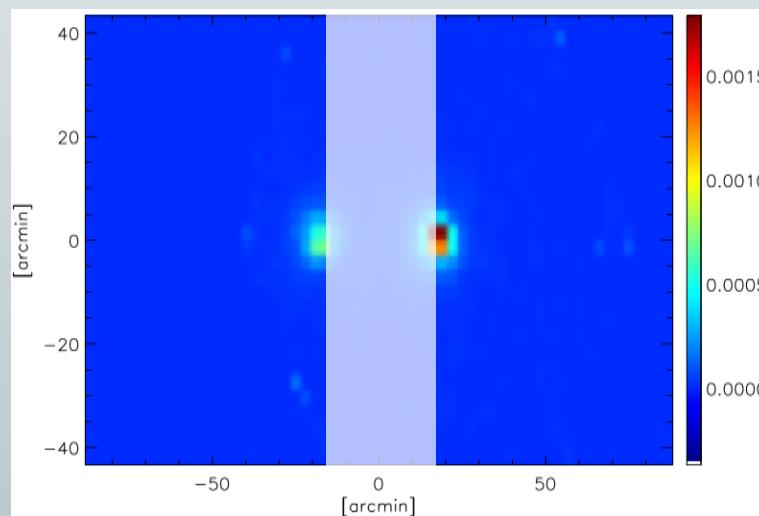
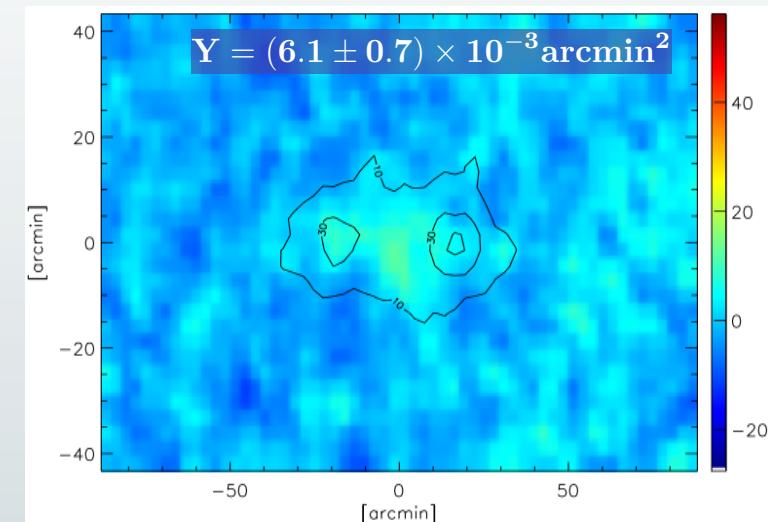
# SZ/X signal modeling



2D-fit: X + SZ

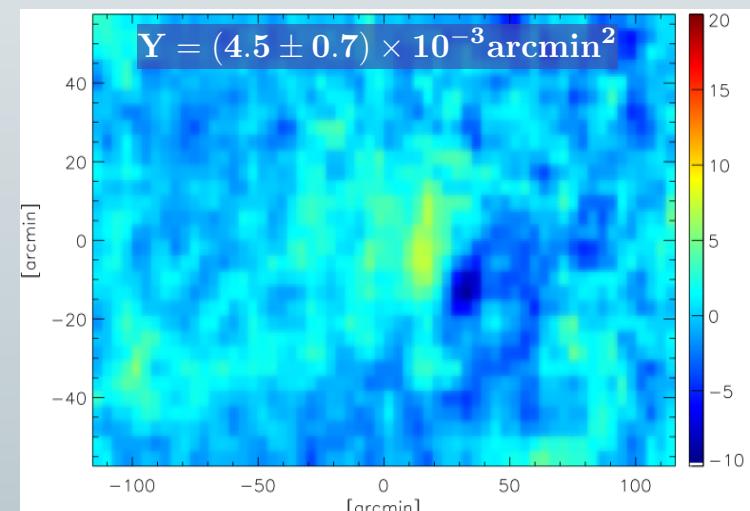
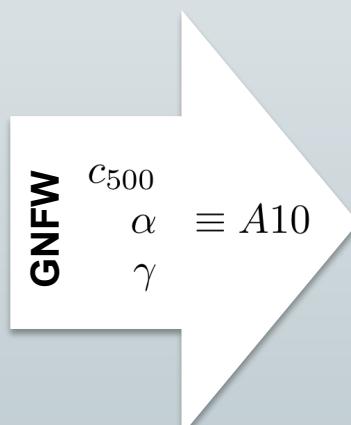
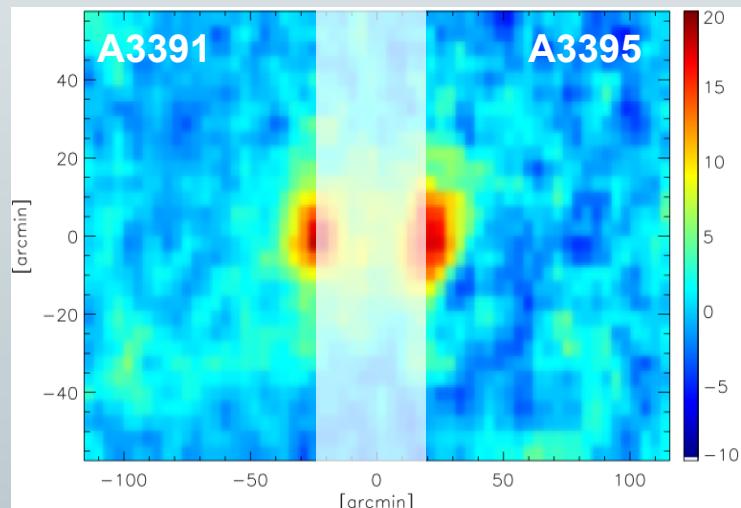
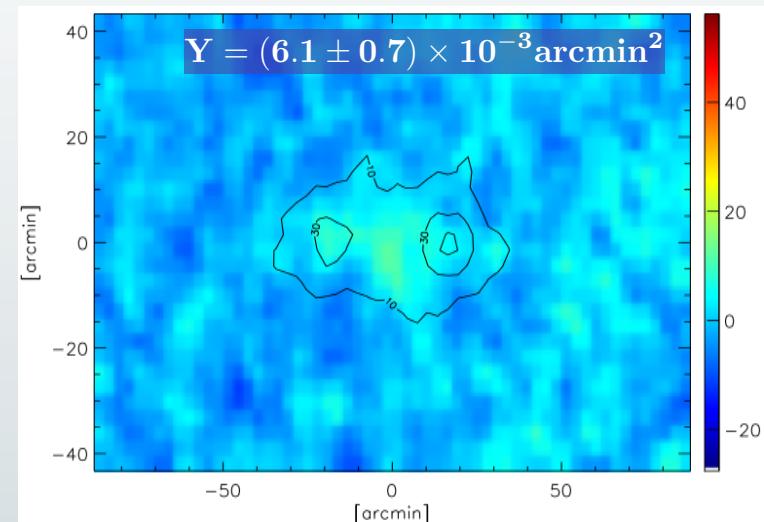
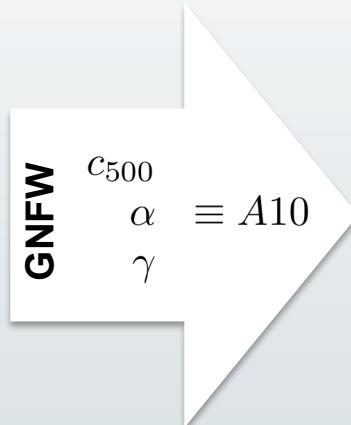
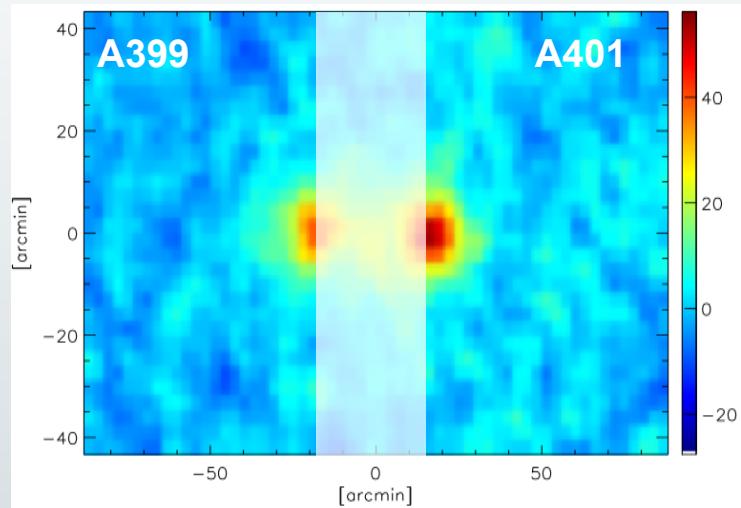


GNFW  $c_{500}$   $\alpha$   $\gamma$   $\equiv A_{10}$

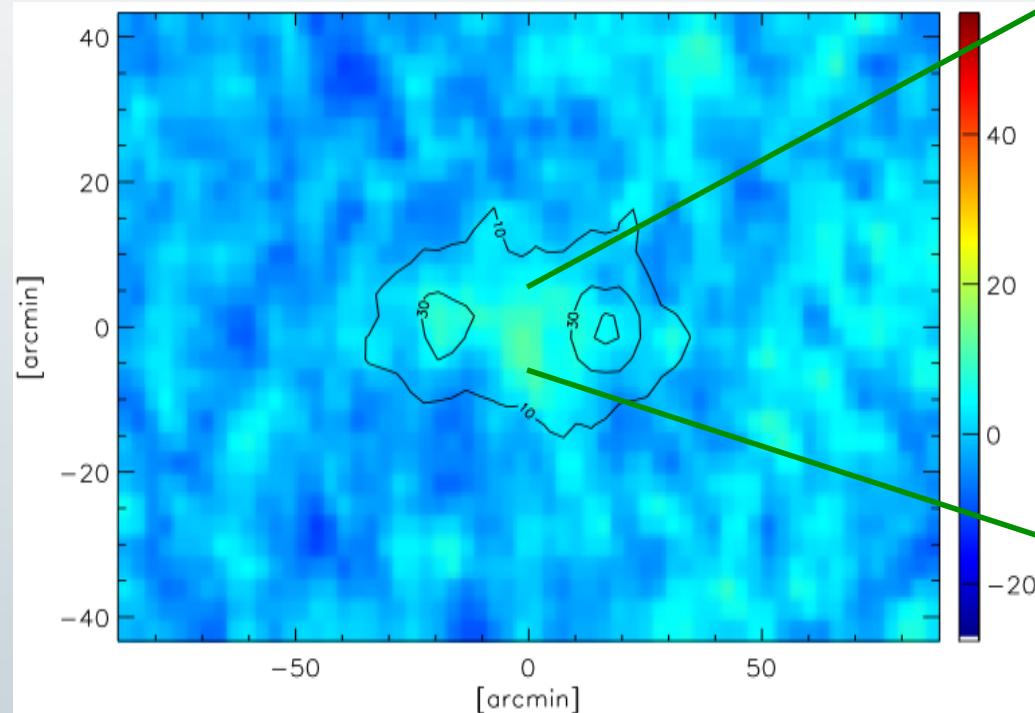


# SZ/X signal modeling

## 2D-fit: X + SZ



# SZ/X signal modeling



**Isothermal filament**

$$n_e(r) = \frac{n_e(0)}{\left(1 + (\frac{r}{r_c})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}\beta}}$$

$$n_{e,0} = (3.72 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$T_e = (7.08 \pm 0.85) \text{ keV}$$

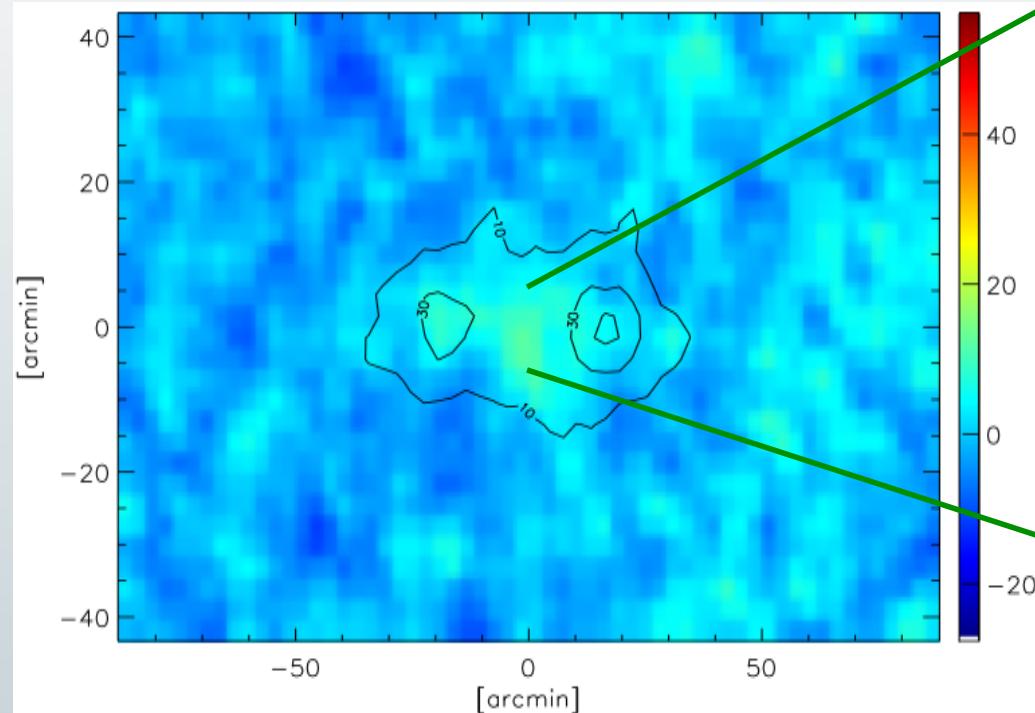
**3rd extra cluster**

$$z \sim 2$$

$$M_{500} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{15} M_\odot$$

Not consistent with  
structure formation  
model

# SZ/X signal modeling



**Isothermal filament**

$$n_e(r) = \frac{n_e(0)}{\left(1 + (\frac{r}{r_c})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}\beta}}$$

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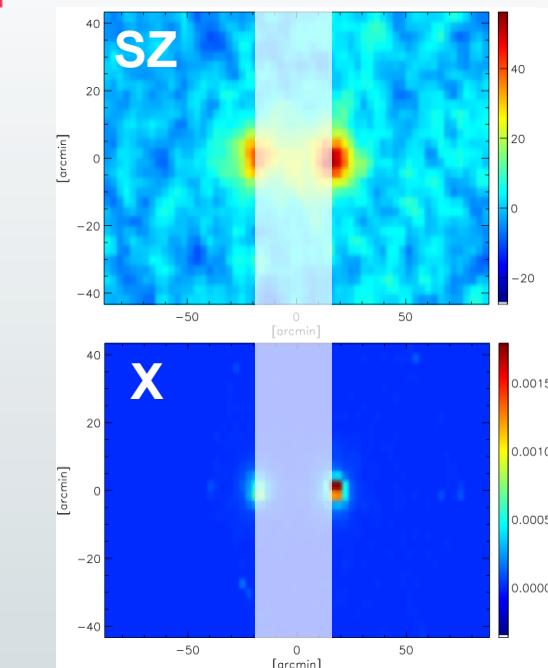
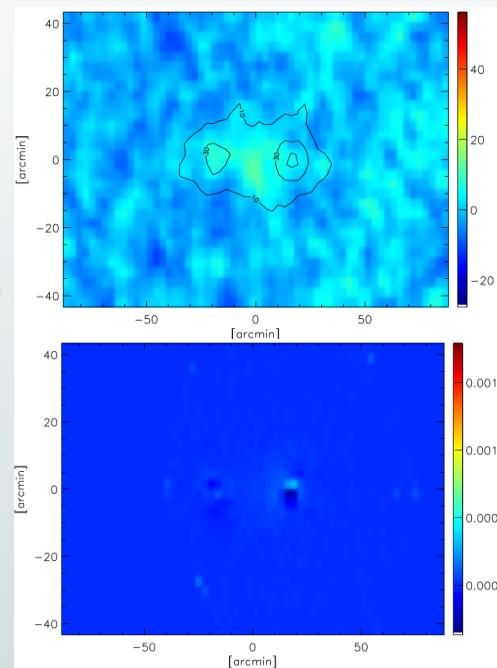
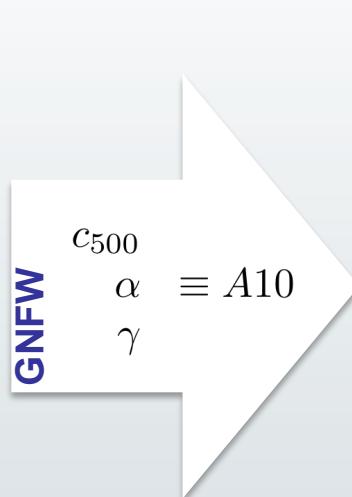
$$T_e = (7.08 \pm 0.85) \text{ keV}$$

**3rd extra cluster**

$z \sim 2$   
 $M_{500} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{15} M_\odot$

Not consistent with structure formation model

# SZ/X signal modeling


 $T_e = 5 \text{ keV}$ 
 $T_e = 6.5 \text{ keV}$ 


## Isothermal filament

$$n_e(r) = \frac{n_e(0)}{\left(1 + (\frac{r}{r_c})^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}\beta}}$$

$$\beta = 2/3$$

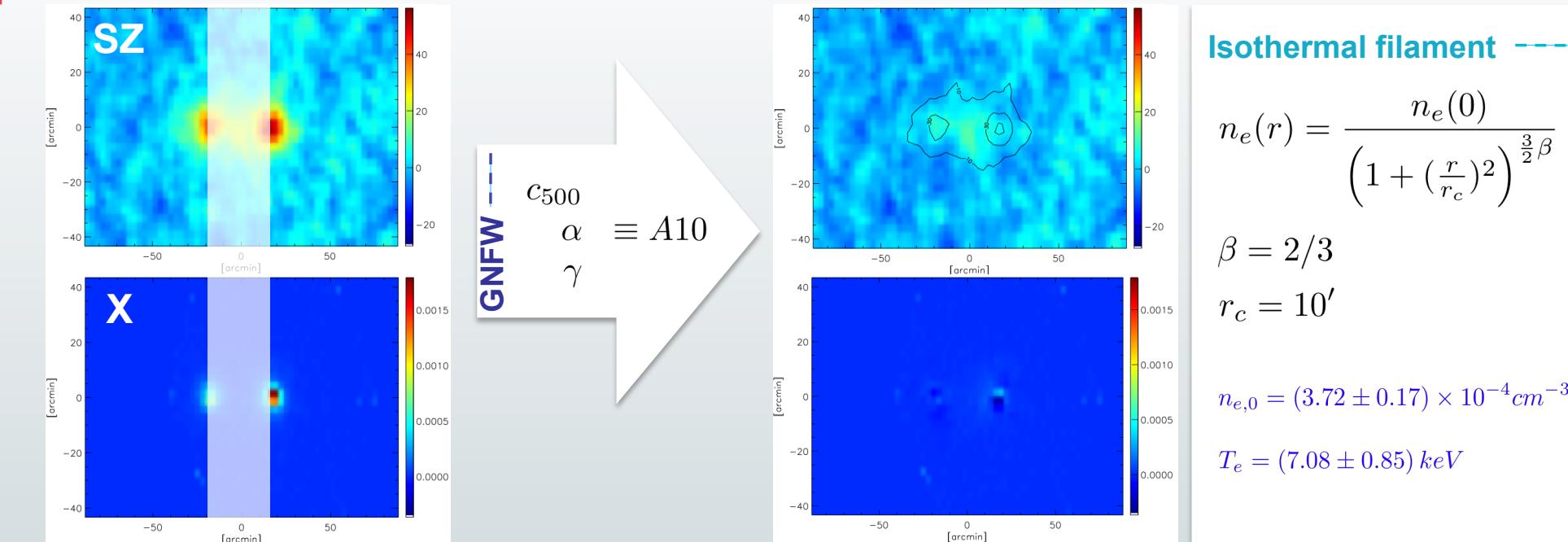
$$r_c = 10'$$

$$n_{e,0} = (3.72 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

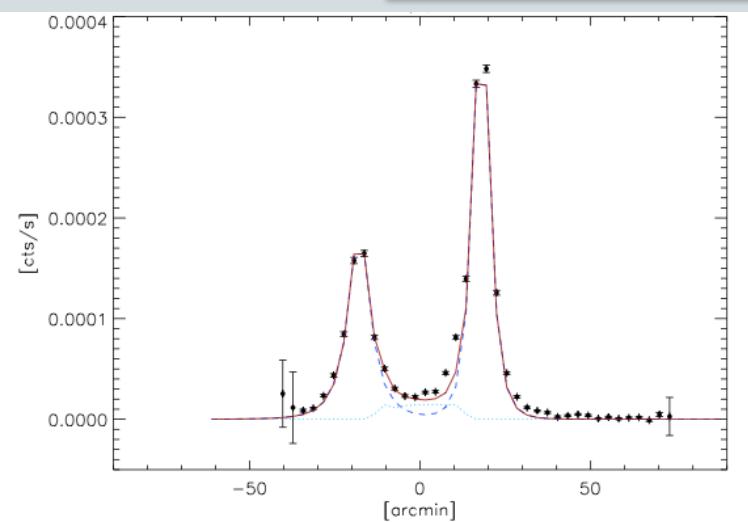
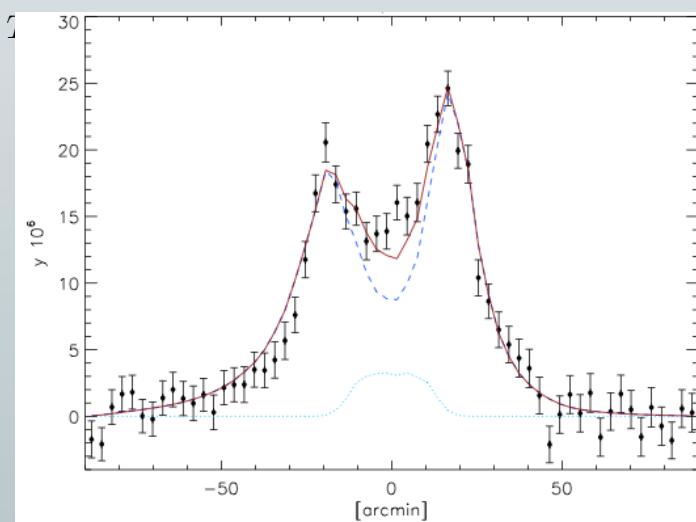
$$T_e = (7.08 \pm 0.85) \text{ keV}$$



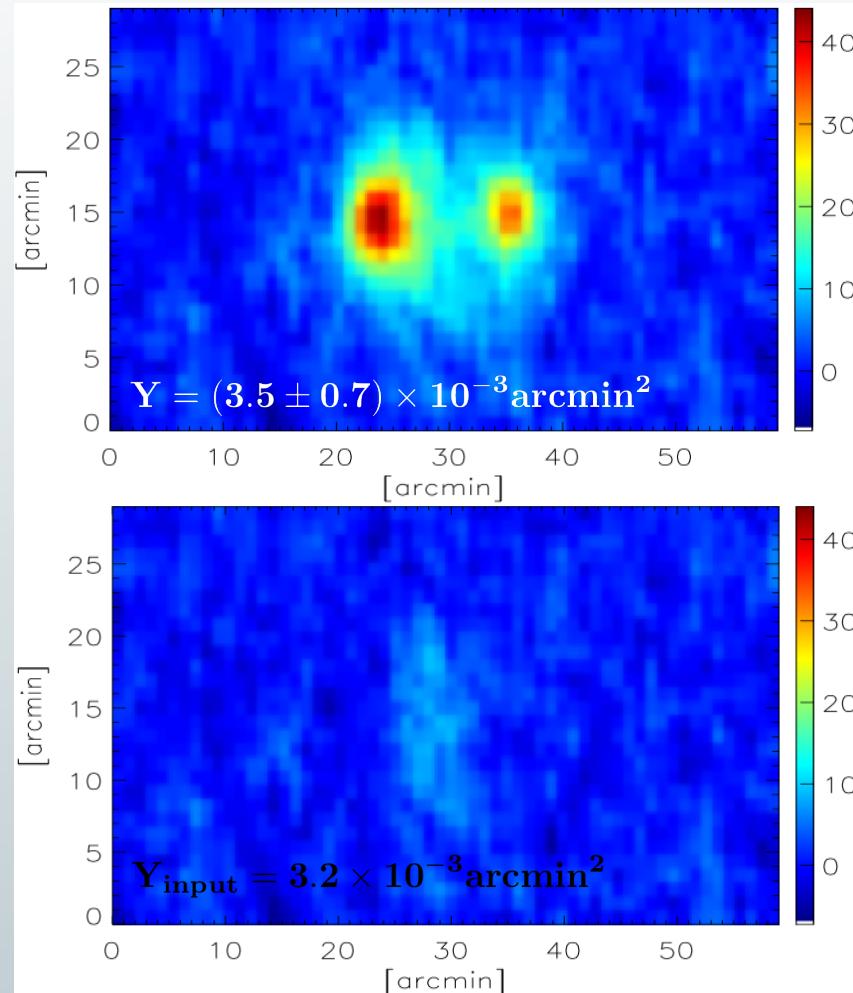
# SZ/X signal modeling



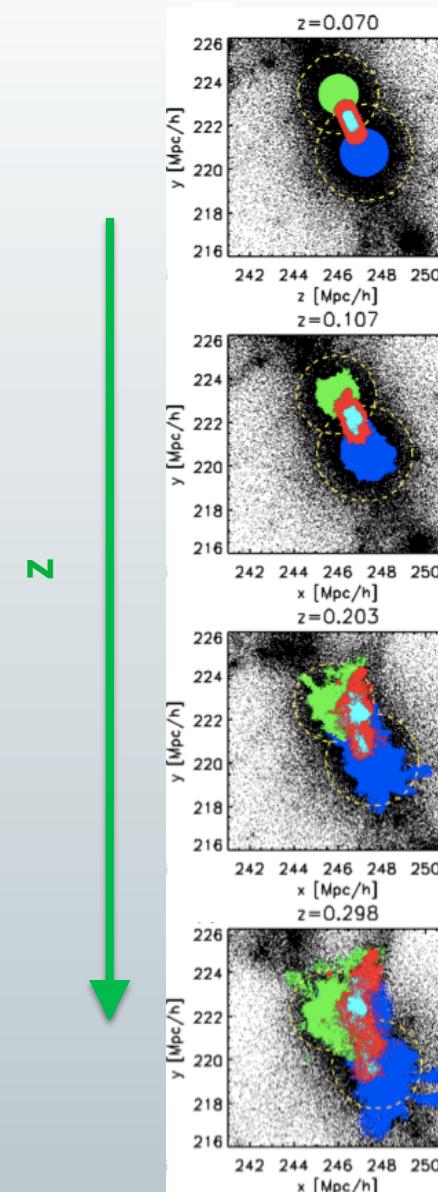
$T_e = 5 \text{ keV}$



# Hydrodynamic simulations



Dolag et al. (2006) +  
cooling  
feedback  
UV background



- $r < 0.5R_{vir}$
- $r > 0.5R_{vir}$   
 $d_{cyl} > 1 \text{Mpc}/h$
- $r > 0.75R_{vir}$   
 $d_{cyl} > 0.5 \text{Mpc}/h$

0.4 Gyr  
1.5 Gyr  
2.5 Gyr



# Conclusions



- Planck data: first & high significance detection of inter-cluster SZ signal (A399-A401)
- complementary wavelengths and simulations can be very useful in characterizing the origin and the physical properties of the *inter*-cluster material



*Planck data are particularly well suited for studying these yet unexplored emissions and components*

- SZ power spectrum    (*yesterday talk by J. F. Macias-Perez*)
- New Planck SZ catalogue
- +
- High-resolution follow-up