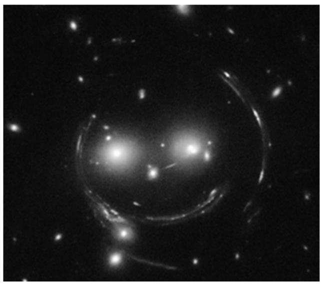
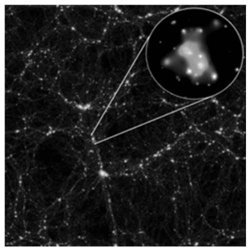
Physics of Galaxies, 2015
10 credits
Lecture 7: Groups, clusters and lensing



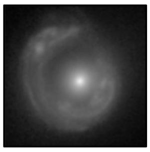
Outline: Galaxy groups & clusters

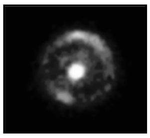
- Basic characteristics
- Gas and galaxy content
- Clusters in our vicinity
- The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect



Outline: Gravitational lensing

- Basic principles
- Different types of lensing: Strong, weak and micro
- Multiply-imaged quasars
- Cluster lensing





Galaxy groups and clusters I

- Around 50% of all galaxies at low redshift are located in groups and clusters – the rest are in "The field"
- Characteristic group/cluster sizes: 1—10 Mpc
- Clusters: More than 30—50 giant galaxies
- Groups: Less than 30—50 giant galaxies

Galaxy groups and clusters II

- Clusters:
  - σ_r~700—1200 km/s
  - Masses 10^{14}—10^{15} $M_\odot$
- Groups:
  - σ_r~100—500 km/s
  - Masses 10^{13} solar masses
- Typical M/L ≈ 100—500
  - 10 times higher than in individual galaxies
  - Most dark matter is located between the galaxies

Cluster classification

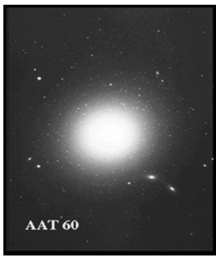
- Abell richness class:
  - Class 0: 30-49 galaxies
  - Class 1: 50-79
  - Class 2: 80-129
  - Class 3: 130-199
  - Class 4: 200-299
  - Class 5: ≥ 300

Increasing rareness

- Many other schemes in use:
  - Zwicky (Based on compactness)
  - Rood and Sastry (Based on dominant galaxy)
  - Bautz-Morgan (Based on projected distribution of 10 brightest members)

Brightest Cluster Galaxies

- Limited luminosity range: $M_V \approx -22.8 \pm 0.28 \rightarrow$ Possibly useful as standard candles
- Some, but not all, are cD galaxies

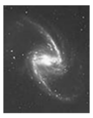


Galaxy content

- Fraction of E/S0 galaxies depends on local galaxy density
- Groups and outskirts of clusters: Many S / SB
- Cluster cores: Many E / S0
- Mass segregation (in analogy with stars in star clusters):
  - Massive galaxies close to centre
  - Light-weight galaxies further out

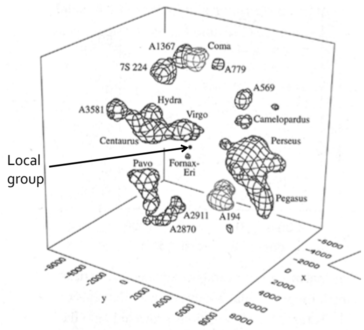
The Butcher-Oemler effect

- More blue galaxies in high-z clusters than in low-z ones
- Blue galaxies: Irr / S / SB
- Red galaxies: E / S0
- Possible interpretation: Mergers
  - Irr / S / SB $\rightarrow$ E / S0 over time

 +  =  ?

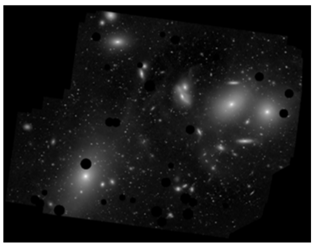
Galaxy groups & clusters in our backyard

- **Groups:** Sculptur, Fornax, Centaurus A…
- **Clusters:** Virgo, Coma, Hydra, Centaurus, Perseus…
- Superclusters: Virgo supercluster, Hydra-Centaurus supercluster…



Galaxy groups & clusters in our backyard II

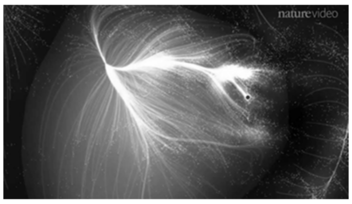
- Virgo cluster
  - Nearest large galaxy cluster with more than 2000 galaxies brighter than $M_B \approx -14$
  - Extent ~ 3 Mpc
  - Velocity dispersion $\sigma_R \approx$ 600 km/s
  - Mass ~1×10^{15} $M_\odot$
  - Distance 15—20 Mpc



Virgo cluster & M87 (lower left) with foreground objects masked

The Laniakea Supercluster

- We belong to the Local Group, which belongs to the Virgo Supercluster, which belong to the (even bigger) Laniakea Supercluster
- Laniakea: "immeasurable heaven" in Hawaiian
- 100 000 galaxies and 300-500 groups and clusters over 160 Mpc – total mass ~10^{17} $M_\odot$



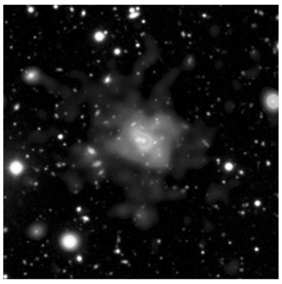
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rENyyRwxpHo

Compact groups

- Typically 4—7 galaxies inside few ~100 kpc
- Very often spirals
- Short predicted lifetimes (due to expected merging)
- ≈1/3 discordant redshifts
- Can injection of high-velocity members into these groups prevent mergers?

Gas in groups and clusters

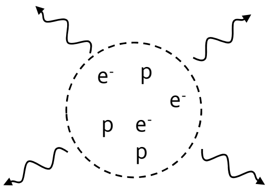
Most baryonic material in groups and clusters is not stars, but hot gas

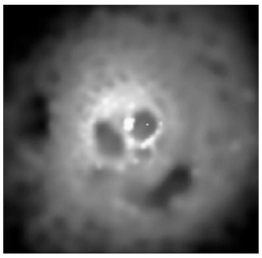


X-ray gas, $T=10^7$—10^8 K

Why does the gas glow?

Free-free radiation or Brehmsstrahlung (radiation from electrons accelerated by charged particles)





Why is the gas so hot?

- Galaxy motions
  Consider a "gas of galaxies":
  - High cluster mass → High galaxy velocities
  - $kT \sim mv^2$ → High galaxy velocities imply high T
- Winds from supernova explosions inject additional kinetic energy into the gas

Why do the galaxies move so fast?

- Balance between kinetic and potential energy

The virial theorem:

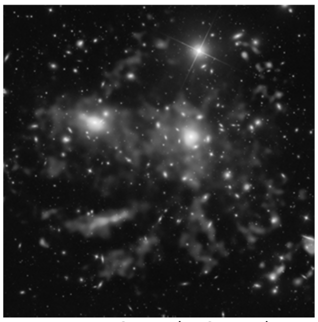
$$M \approx \frac{\langle v^2 \rangle R_{\mathrm{grav}}}{\mathrm{G}}$$

Gravitational radius

- Hence, high cluster mass → high v → high T → High X-ray luminosity

Where does the gas come from?

- Mixture of:
  - Gas never captured by galaxies (primordial chemical abundances)
  - Gas (metal-enriched) ejected from galaxies by stellar winds and supernova explosions
- Gas metallicity: Z~10% Solar



Gas in the Coma cluster

Mass estimates

- X-ray spectrum → T(r)
- X-ray luminosity → ρ(r)

Depends on the radiation process

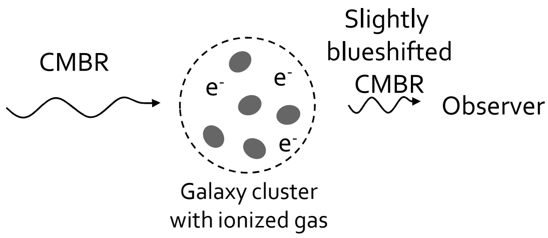
$$L = n_e n_H \Lambda(T)$$

Number densities

- Mass:

$$M(<r) = \frac{k_B}{\mu m_p} \frac{r^2}{G\rho(r)} \frac{d}{dr}(-\rho T)$$

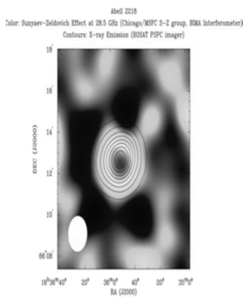
The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect I



- Compton scattering of CMBR by free electrons in the intercluster medium increases the energy of CMBR photons

The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect II

- Measure S-Z → thickness of cluster
- Assume thickness=diameter → Linear size of cluster in sky
- Measure angular size of cluster in sky
- Combine angular and linear size → Distance



The S-Z effect is an important tool for cosmology!

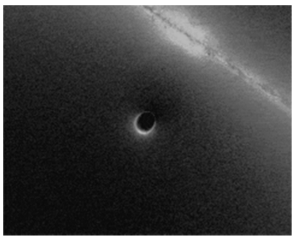
Gravitational lensing

- Lensing – basic stuff:
  What? Why? Where?
- What do you need it for?
  Want to probe the source, the lens, or the Universe?

Lensing – quick overview I

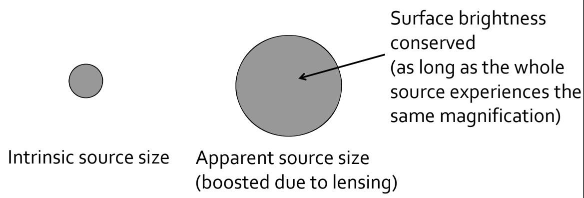
Overdensities of matter along line of sight →

- Magnification
- Distorted morphology
- Shift in apparent position
- Multiple images
- Delays in time signals



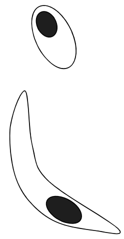
Lensing – quick overview II

Magnification



Increased size + conserved surface brighness → increased apparent flux

Lensing – quick overview III
Distorted morphology



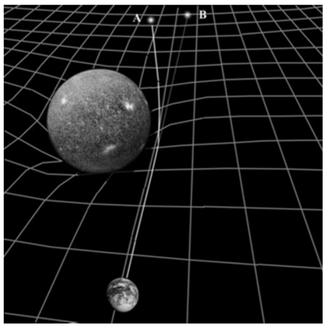
Intrinsic source morphology/orientation/parity

Apparent source morphology/orientation/parity

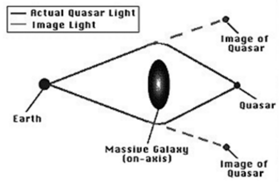
Stretched, curved and mirror-flipped!

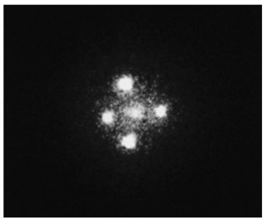
Lensing – quick overview IV
Shift in apparent positions

The mass of the Sun shifts the apparent positions of stars close to the limb

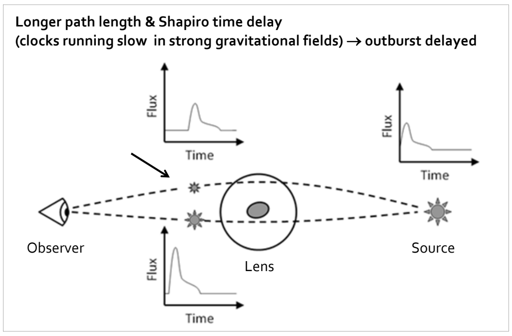


Lensing – quick overview V
Multiple images





Lensing – quick overview VI
Delays in time signals

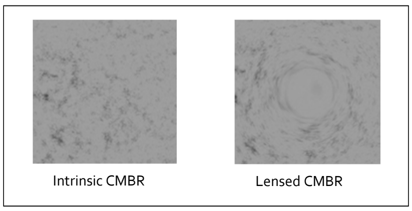


Lensing – A tool…

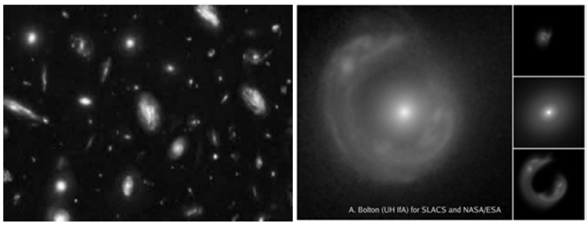
- Magnification → Can detect sources too faint to be seen otherwise
- Multiple images, distortions time delays → Probes of structure and dust reddening along line(s) of sight
- Testing gravity & cosmology

… and a nuisance

A couple of examples:
- The flux you measure doesn't directly reflect the intrinsic luminosity
  - Can standard candles (e.g. type Ia supernovae) always be trusted?
- Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) maps distorted

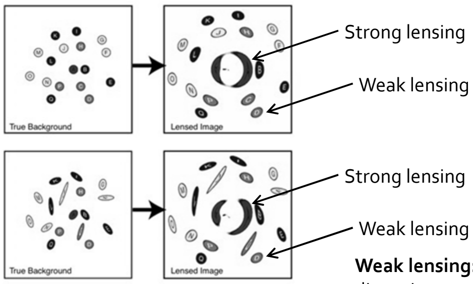


Different types of lensing I: Strong lensing



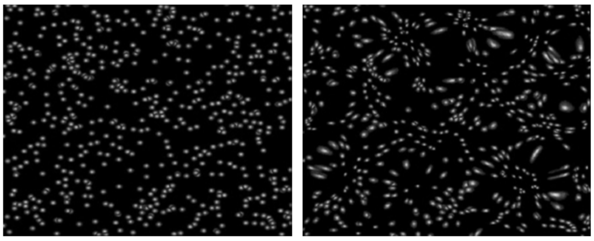
Strong lensing: Multiple images, large distortions, high magnifications
Very rare!

Different types of lensing II: Weak lensing



Weak lensing: Mild distortions, small magnifications
Very common!

Different types of lensing II: Weak lensing

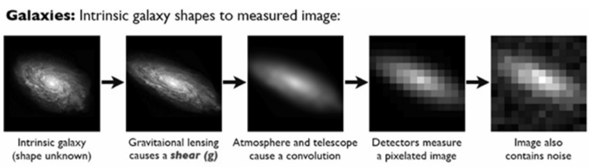


Unlensed   Lensed

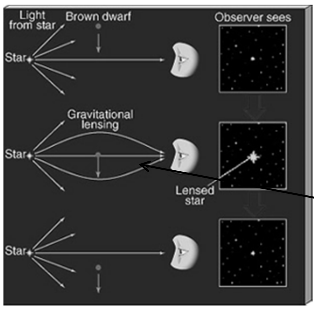
Cosmic shear

Technological challenges for weak lensing

Weak lensing distorts the ellipticities of sources at the ~1% level - very difficult to measure!



Different types of lensing III: Microlensing



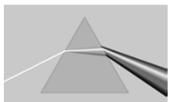
Microlensing is a special, time-dependent case of strong lensing. There's also nanolensing, attolensing, femtolensing…

The angle between images is at the microarcsecond level if the lens has the mass of a star or planet

Unresolvable with current telescopes → Observer sees just one image!

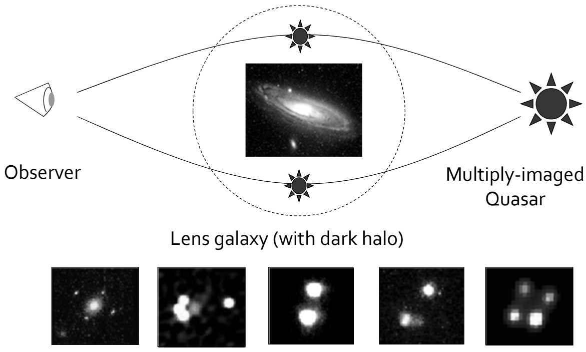
Gravitational lensing is achromatic

- Glass lenses are chromatic



- Graviational lenses are achromatic
  - But note: GL may still alter the colour profiles of extended sources experiencing non-uniform magnification

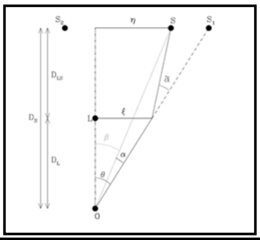
Strong lensing: Multiply-imaged quasars I



Multiply-imaged quasars II: Measuring the Hubble parameter

$$\tau(\vec{\theta},\vec{\beta}) = \tau_{\rm geom} + \tau_{\rm grav} = \frac{1+z_l}{c}\frac{D_{\rm L}D_{\rm S}}{D_{\rm LS}}\left(\frac{1}{2}(\vec{\theta}-\vec{\beta})^2 - \psi(\theta)\right).$$

Time delay — Measured — Depends on lens model



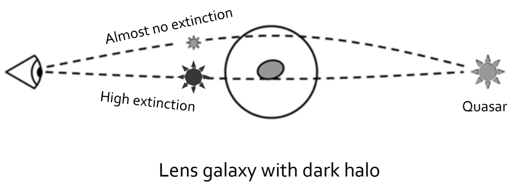
Angular size distances - Depend on cosmology (mostly H_0)

$$\psi(\theta) = \frac{D_{LS}}{D_L D_S}\frac{2}{c^2}\int \Phi(r)dz$$

Projected gravitational potential

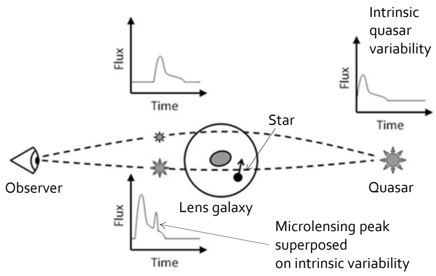
3D gravitational potential (depends on density profile of lens)

Multiply-imaged quasars III: Dust extinction

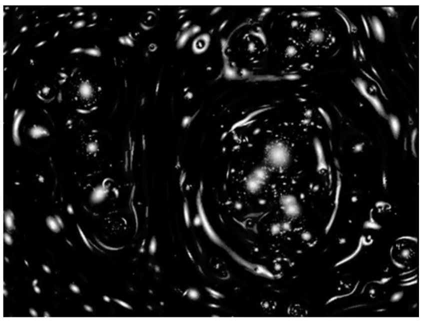


Colour differences between images →
Extinction law measurement at high z

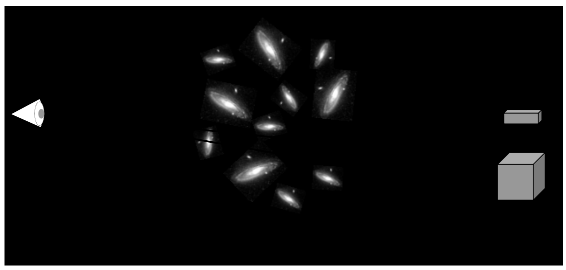
Microlensing in multiply-imaged quasars as as a probe of stars in the lens galaxy



Strong lensing in clusters I

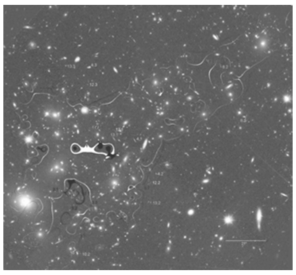


Lensing as gravitational telescopes

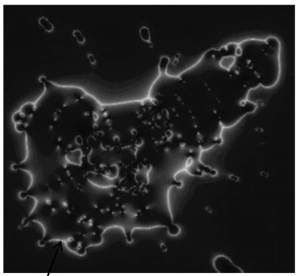


Lensing makes background objects brighter/bigger by a factor μ, but also zooms in on a volume that is smaller by the same amount → Very rare types of objects may be impossible to detect this way

Strong lensing in clusters II



Galaxy cluster



Magnification map

The magnification attains its highest value along a narrow strip – the critical line

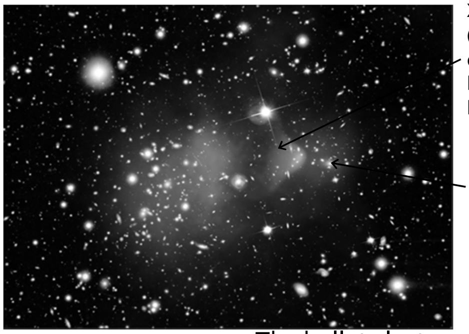
Strong lensing in clusters III

Giant arc

Giant arcs can be used to assesss:
- Enclosed mass
- Cluster shape
- Density profile (through arc curvature vs. θ_{arc})

$$M(<\theta_{\rm arc}) = 1.1\times 10^{14} M_{\rm solar}\left(\frac{\theta_{arc}}{30''}\right)^2\left(\frac{D_{\rm L}}{1\,{\rm Gpc}}\right)$$

Dark matter mapping – 2D

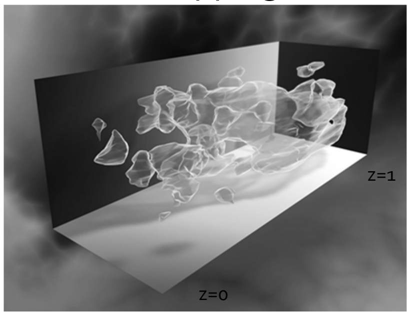


X-ray gas (believed to dominate baryon budget)

Overall matter distribution (dark matter) from weak lensing

The bullet cluster

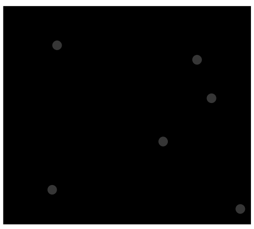
Dark matter mapping – 3D



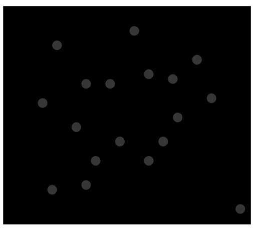
Dark matter tomography in the COSMOS survey based on weak lensing

Magnification bias

A flux-limited survey: Containing objects with fluxes higher than a certain magnitude threshold



True flux-limited distribution around massive foreground object



Observed flux-limited distribution around massive foreground object