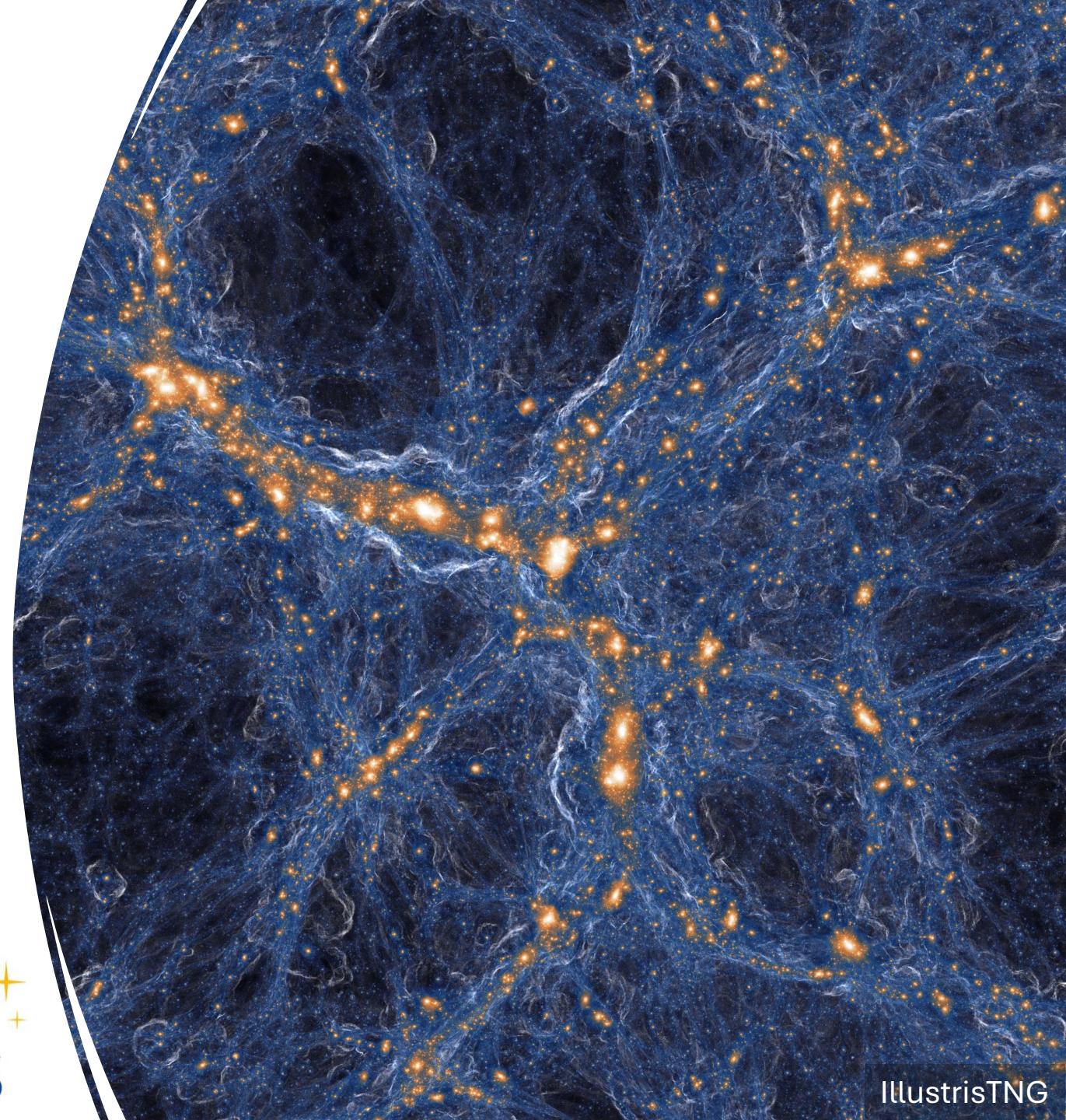


# Constraining Cosmology with Galaxy Cluster History

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Rashaad Reid

James E. Taylor



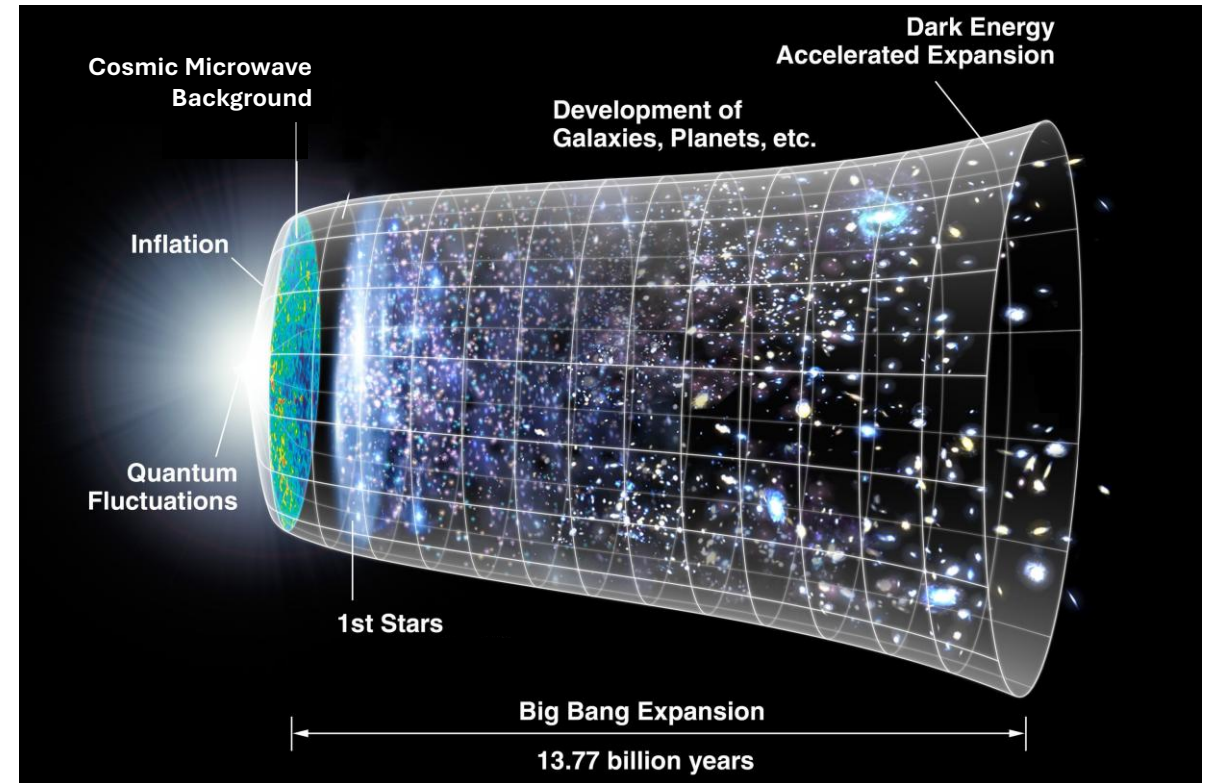
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**PHYSICS**

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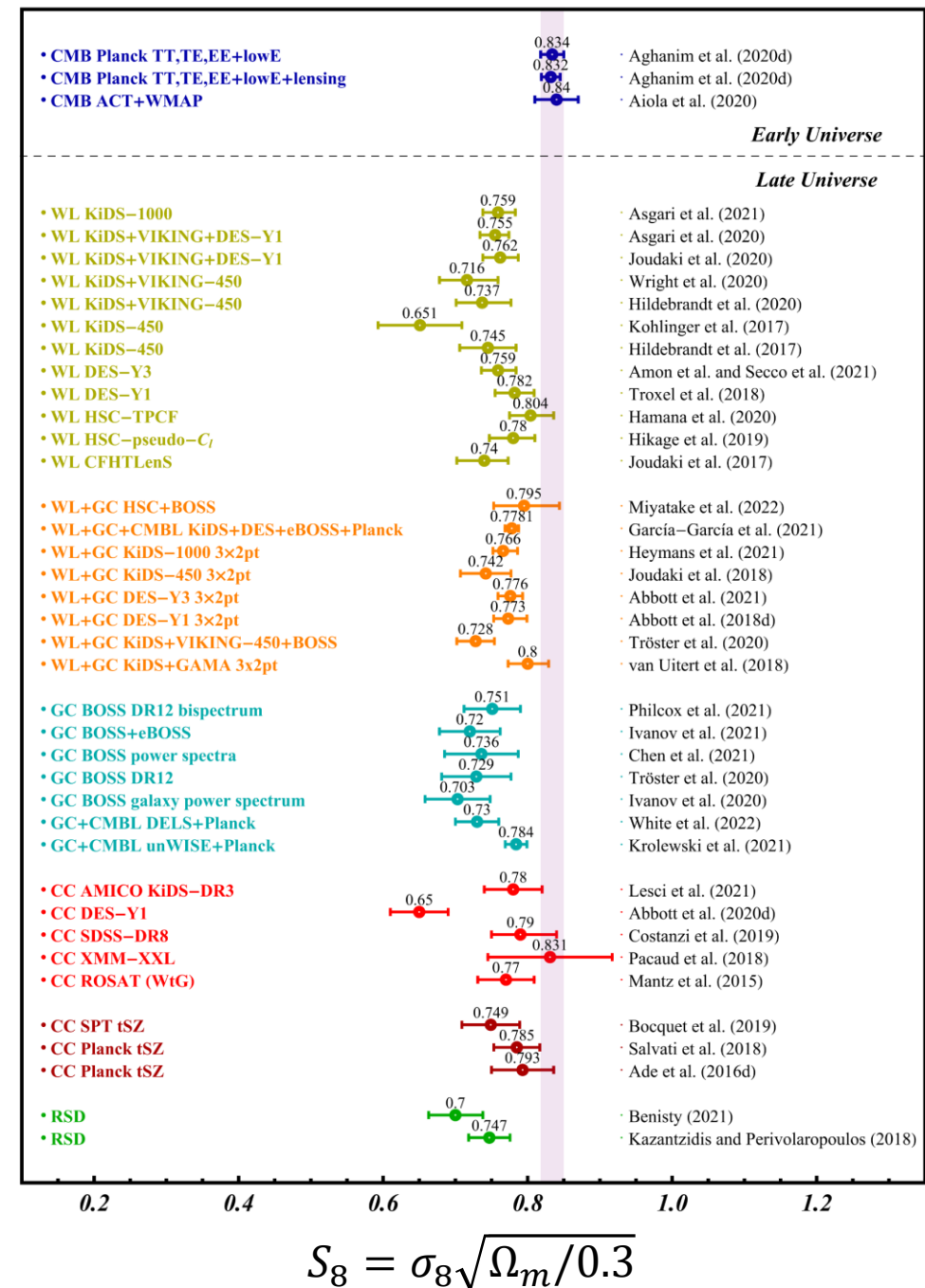
# Cosmological Parameters

- Cosmology is the study of the origin and evolution of the universe on large scales
- We use a few parameters to quantify our universe's cosmology
  - $\Omega_m$  describes the fraction of the universe's energy represented by matter
  - $\sigma_8$  describes how strongly matter clusters together

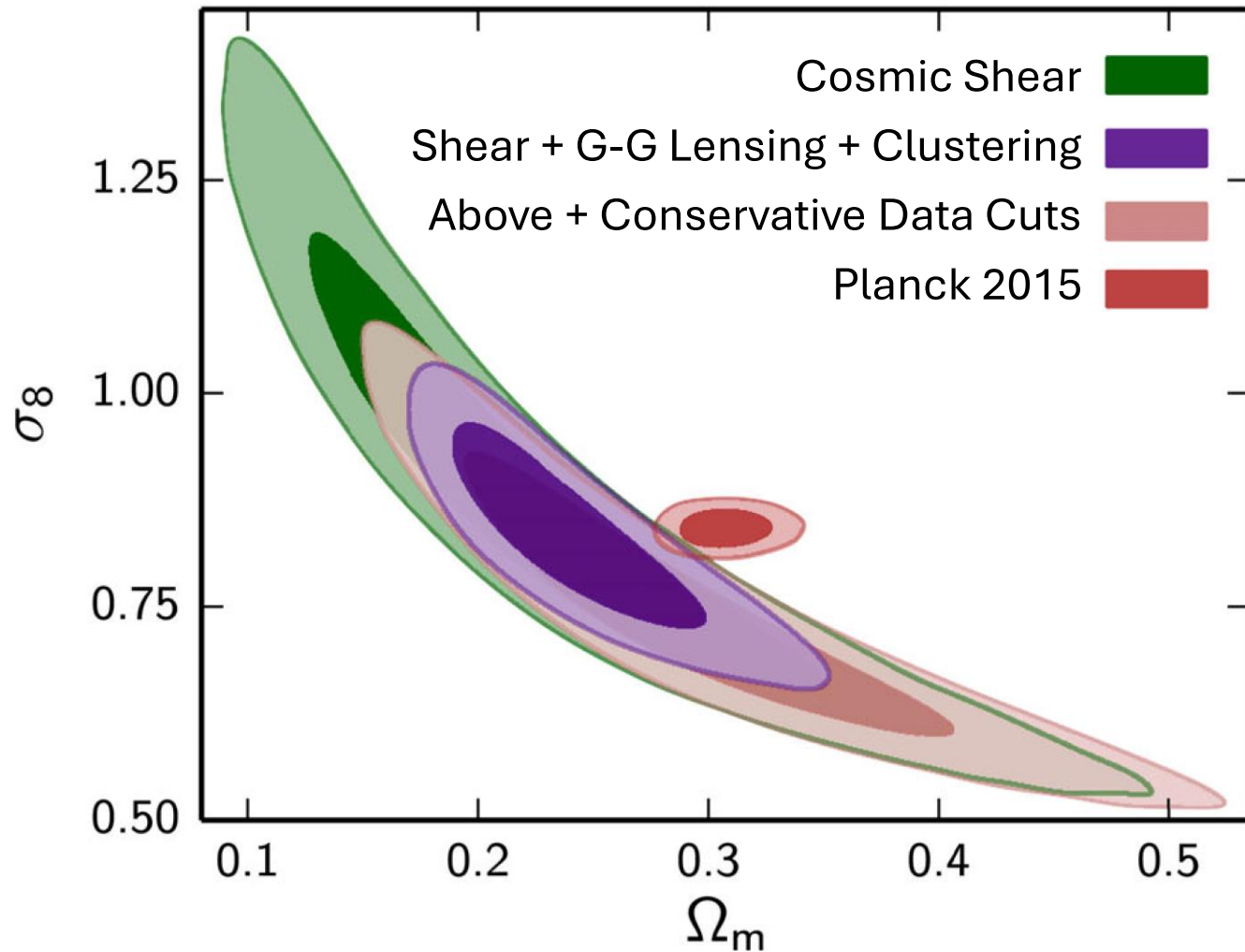


# The $S_8$ Tension

- Measurements of  $S_8$  from nearby and distant sources are in tension
  - $S_8$  describes the amount of structure in the universe
- The  $S_8$  tension could highlight either systematic errors in measurements or a flaw in our model

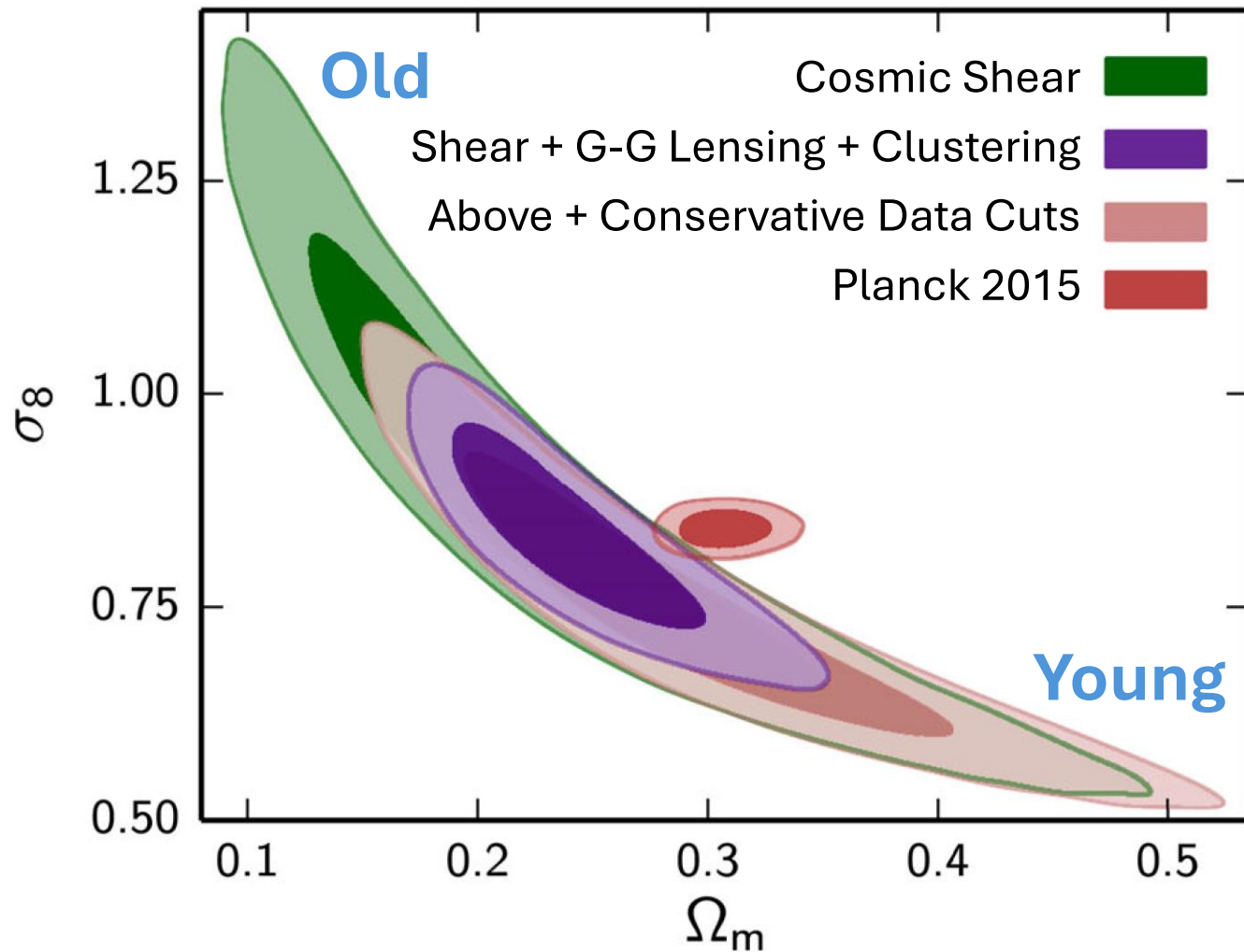


$$S_8 = \sigma_8 \sqrt{\Omega_m / 0.3}$$



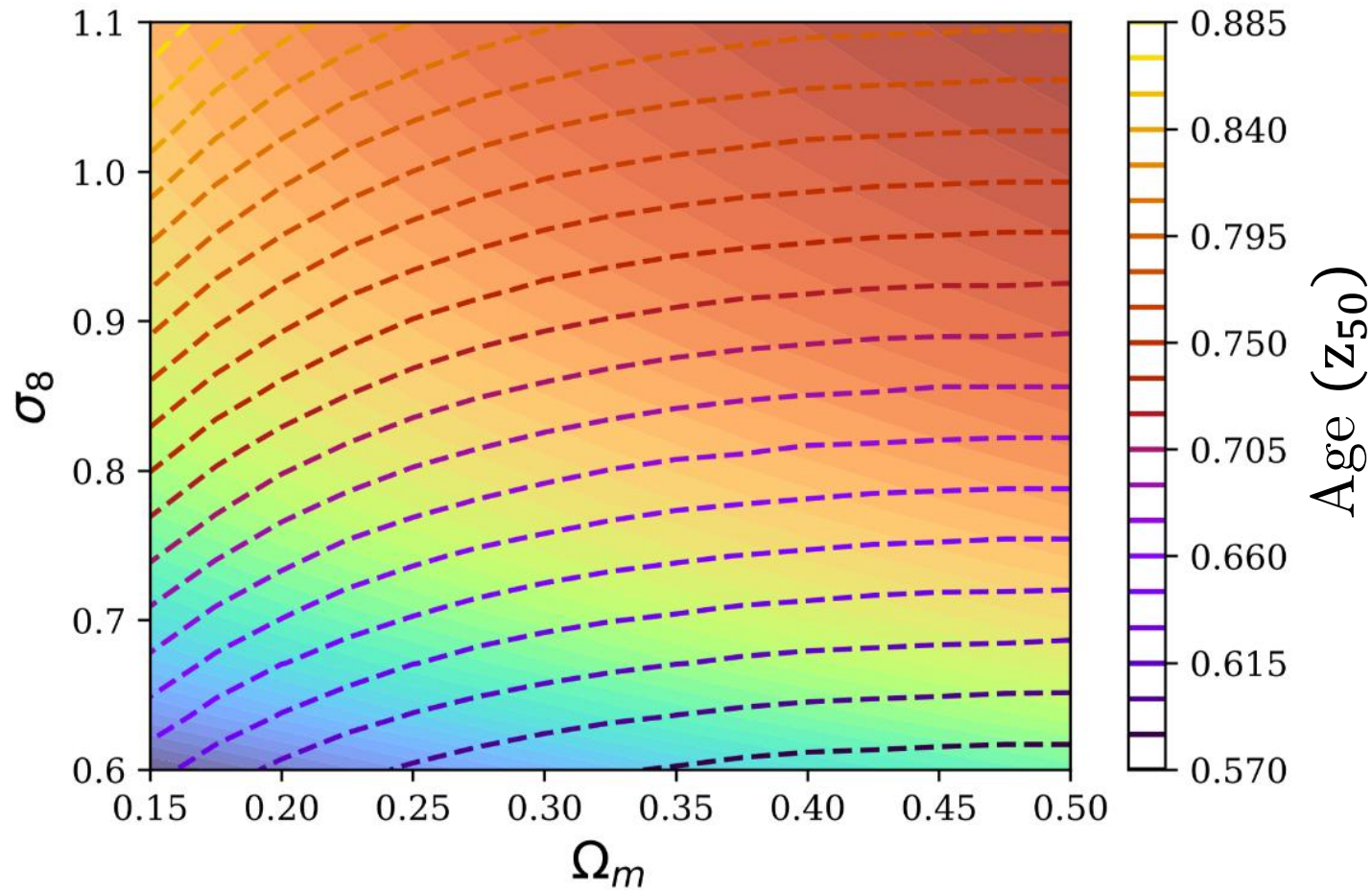
# Breaking the Degeneracy

- Measurements of  $\sigma_8$  and  $\Omega_m$  from nearby structure are degenerate
- “Splitting the banana” would better constrain both parameters
  - *This would also allow us to better understand the  $S_8$  tension*



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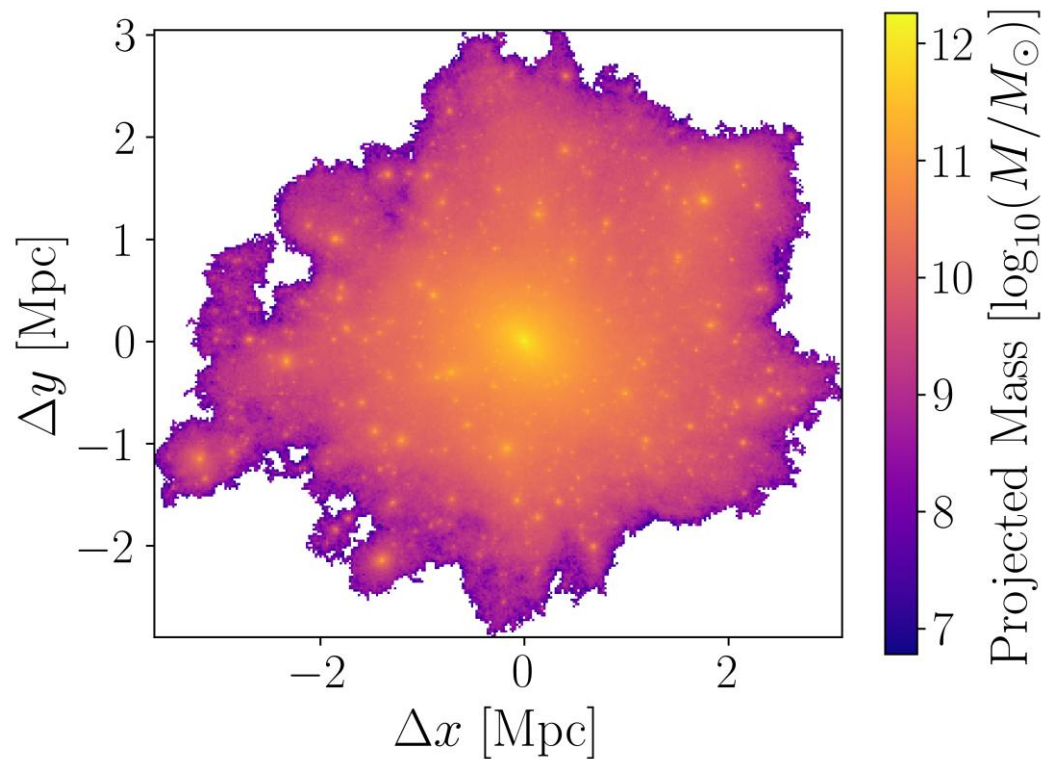
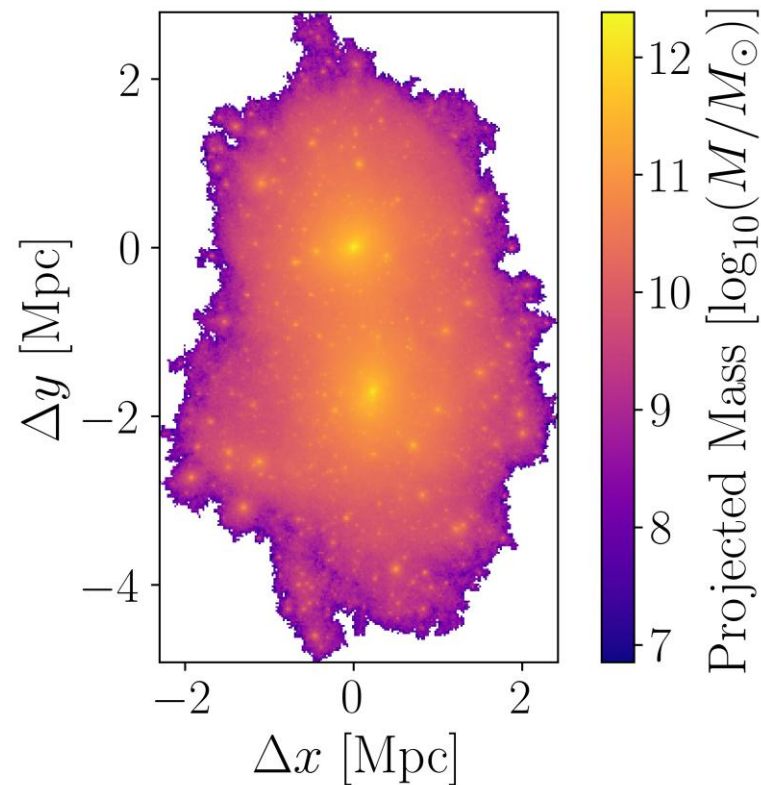


# Breaking the Degeneracy

- Cluster age gives nearly perpendicular contours to cluster number counts
  - *High  $\sigma_8$  produces old galaxy clusters*
  - *Low  $\sigma_8$  produces young galaxy clusters*
- Measurements of galaxy cluster age can break the degeneracy between  $\sigma_8$  and  $\Omega_m$

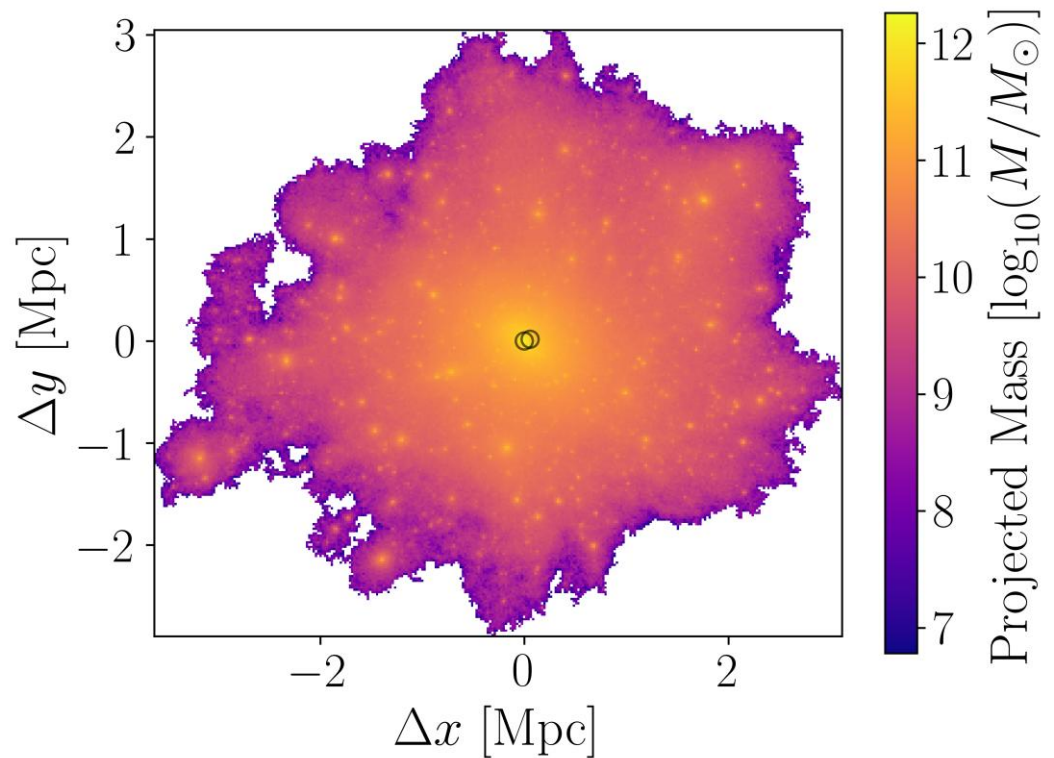
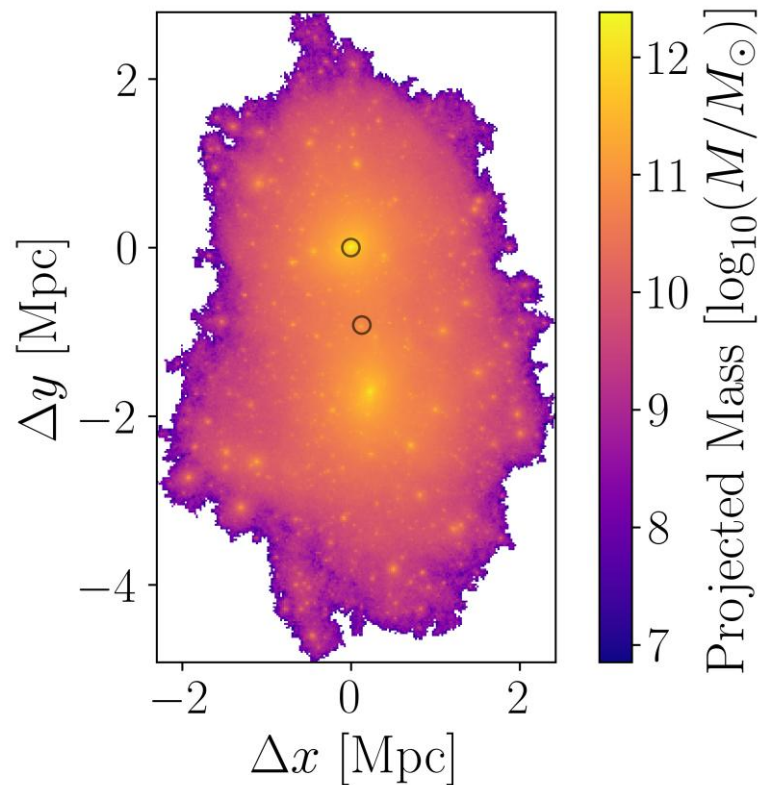
# Structural Indicators of Age

- Galaxy clusters grow hierarchically through mergers
  - *Young systems are dynamically disturbed due to recent mergers*
  - *Old systems are dynamically relaxed*
- Measurements of galaxy cluster relaxation indicate the age of large structures



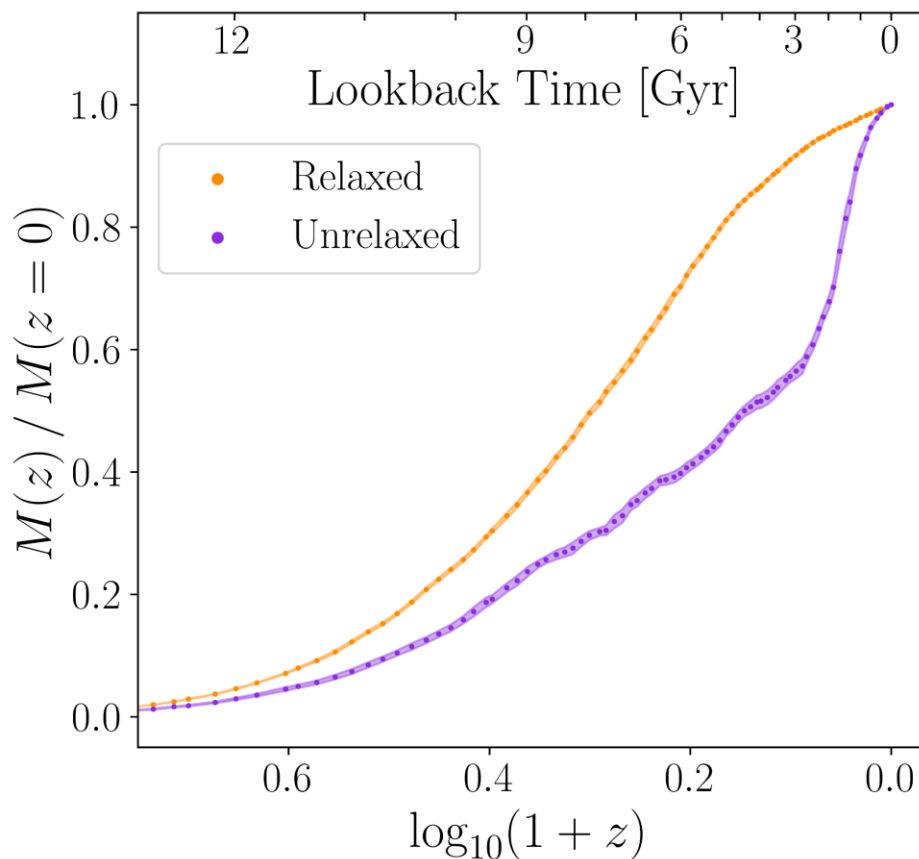
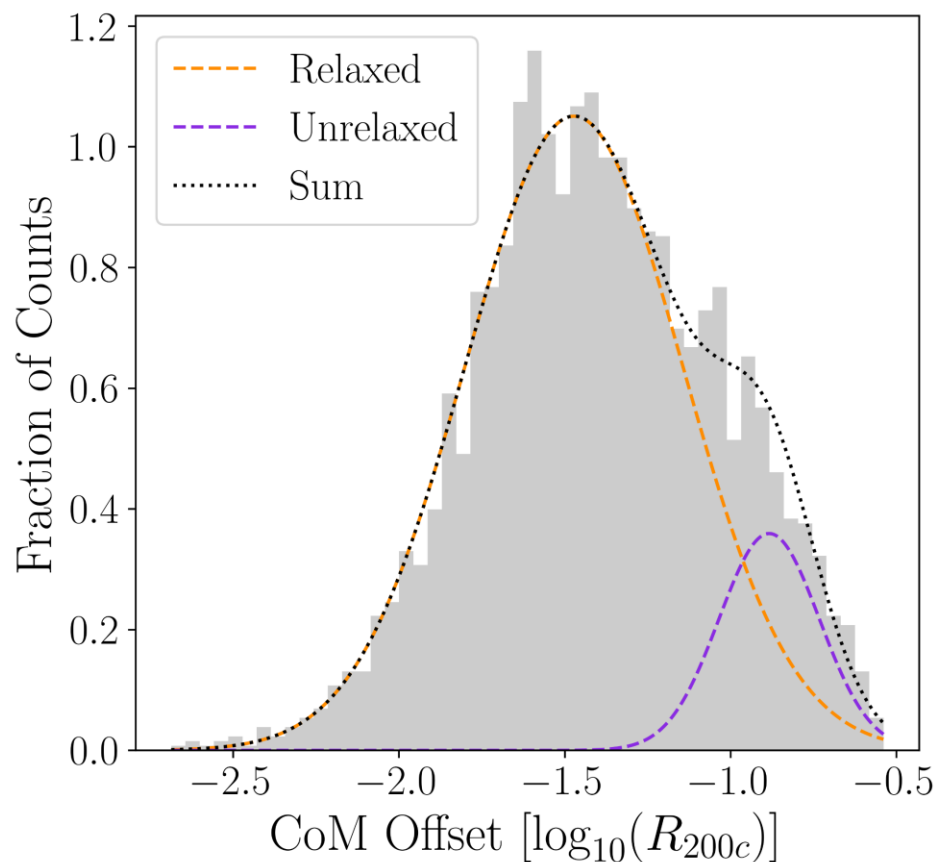
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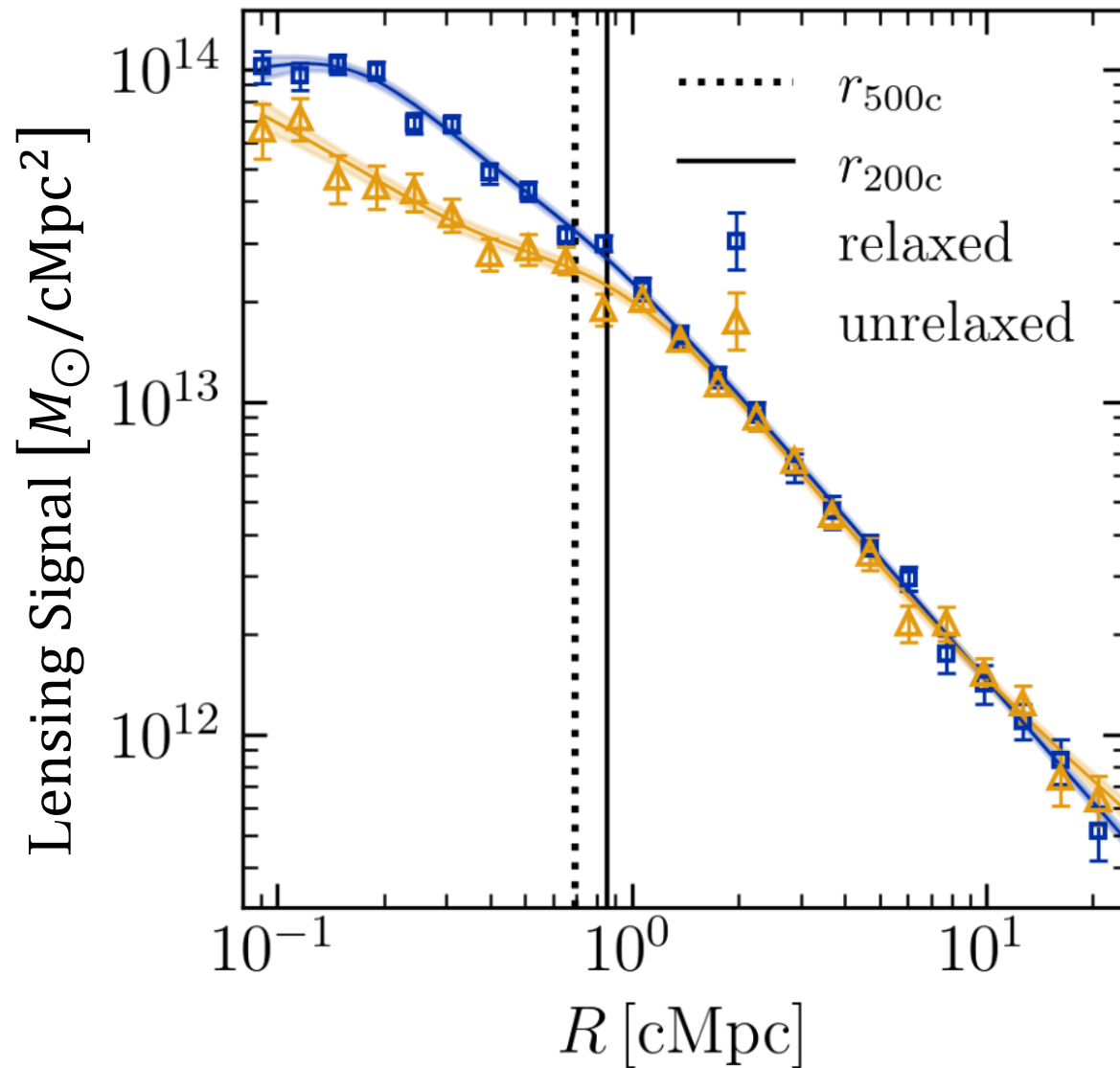
- There are several structural properties that indicate recent mergers of galaxy clusters:
  1. *Magnitude gap*
  2. *Centre-of-mass offset*
  3. *Asymmetry*



# Group Mass Histories

- We can categorize clusters as relaxed and unrelaxed based on centre-of-mass offset
- These groups have different median mass histories
  - *The unrelaxed group experienced recent major mergers*





# Gravitational Lensing

- Gravitational lensing profiles from the UNIONS survey depend on dynamical state
  - *Relaxed galaxy clusters have stronger lensing signals in their cores*
- Novel ways to infer the ages of clusters from gravitational lensing may constrain our cosmology

# Summary

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More independent measurements of  $\sigma_8$  and  $\Omega_m$  are required to better understand the large scales of the universe



Understanding galaxy cluster age can break a measurement degeneracy and help clarify a tension in our model



Magnitude gaps, centre-of-mass offsets and asymmetry could link structural properties to the mass histories of clusters

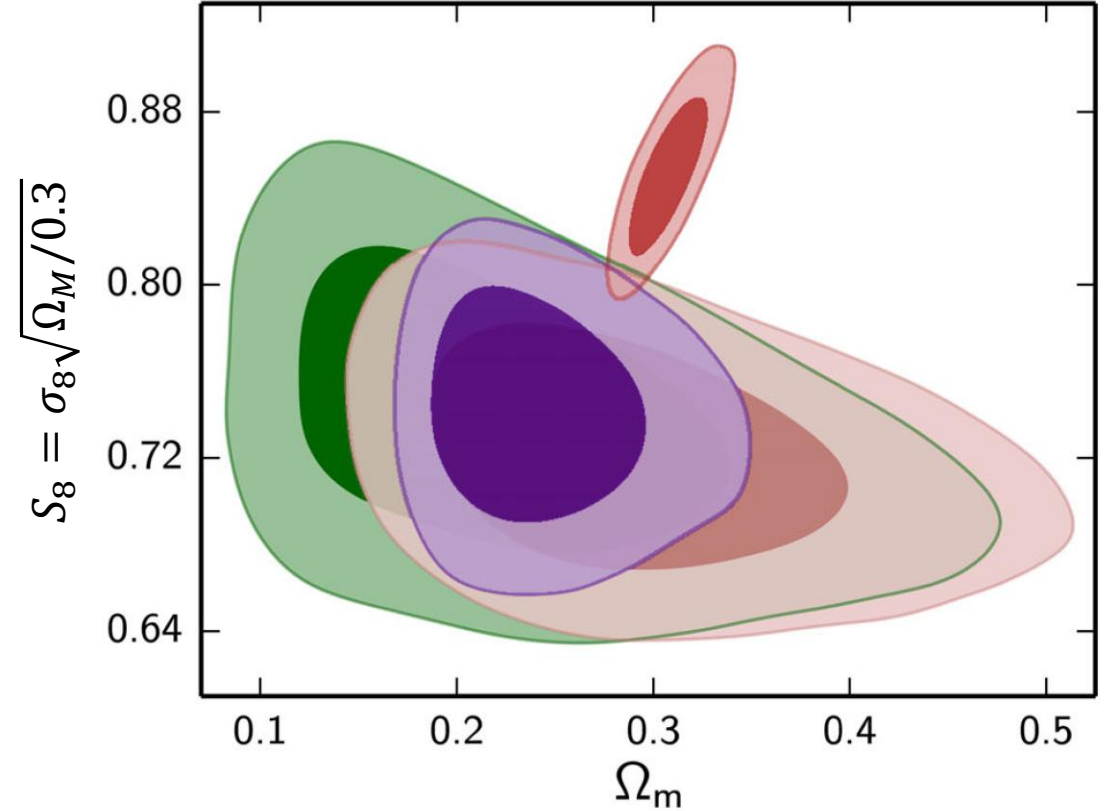
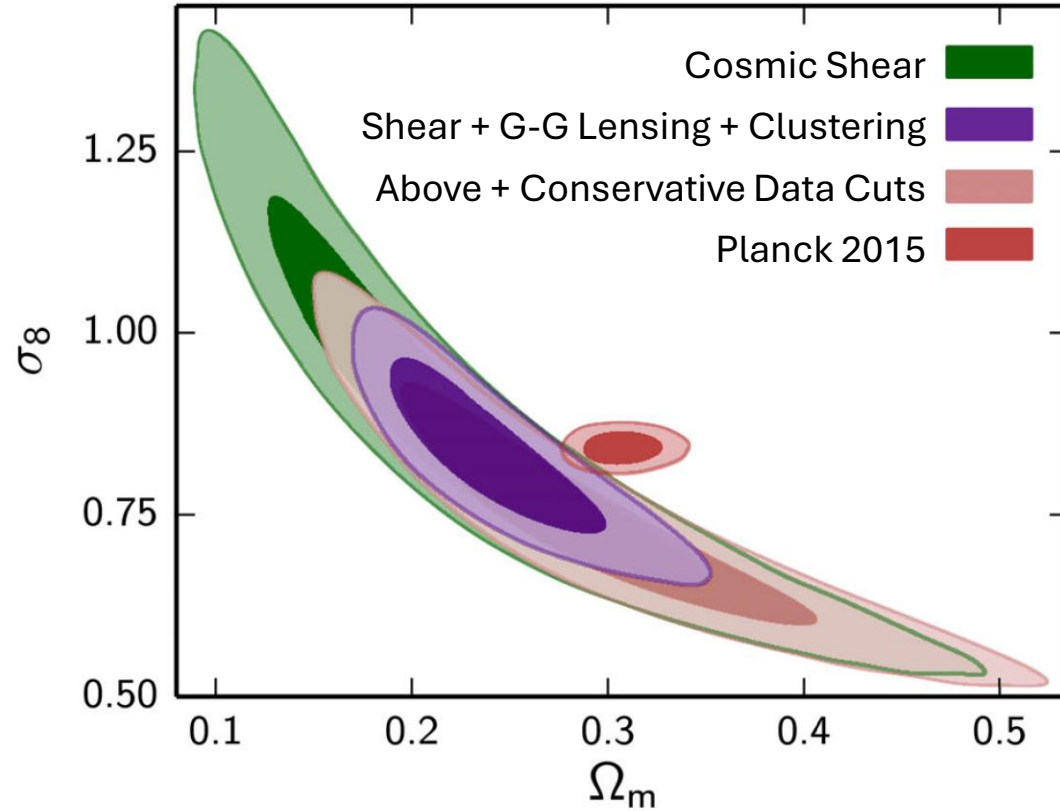


Dynamical state affects other properties, such as gravitational lensing profiles, which provide observational cosmological tests

**Thank You**

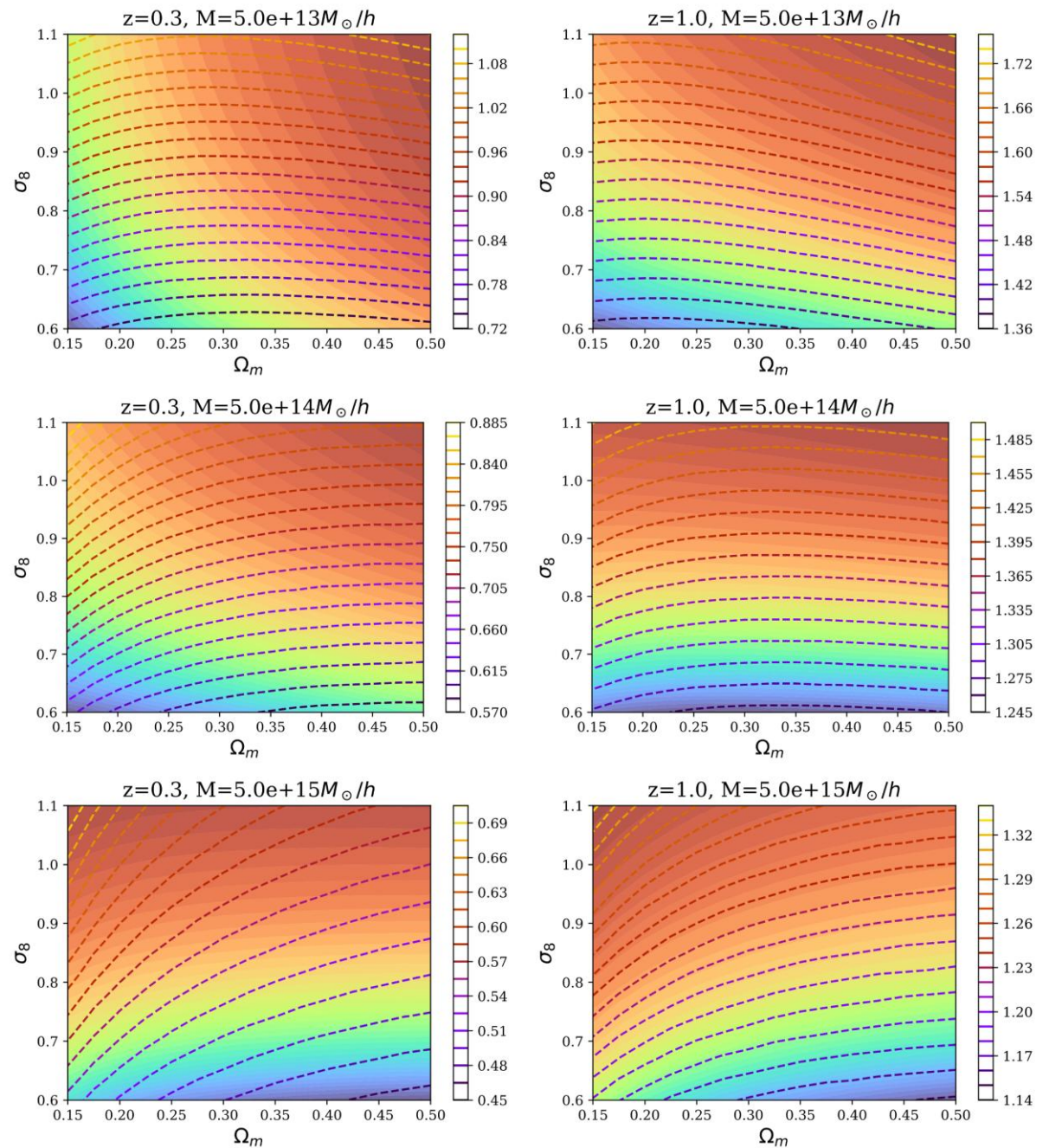
# $S_8$ and $\sigma_8$

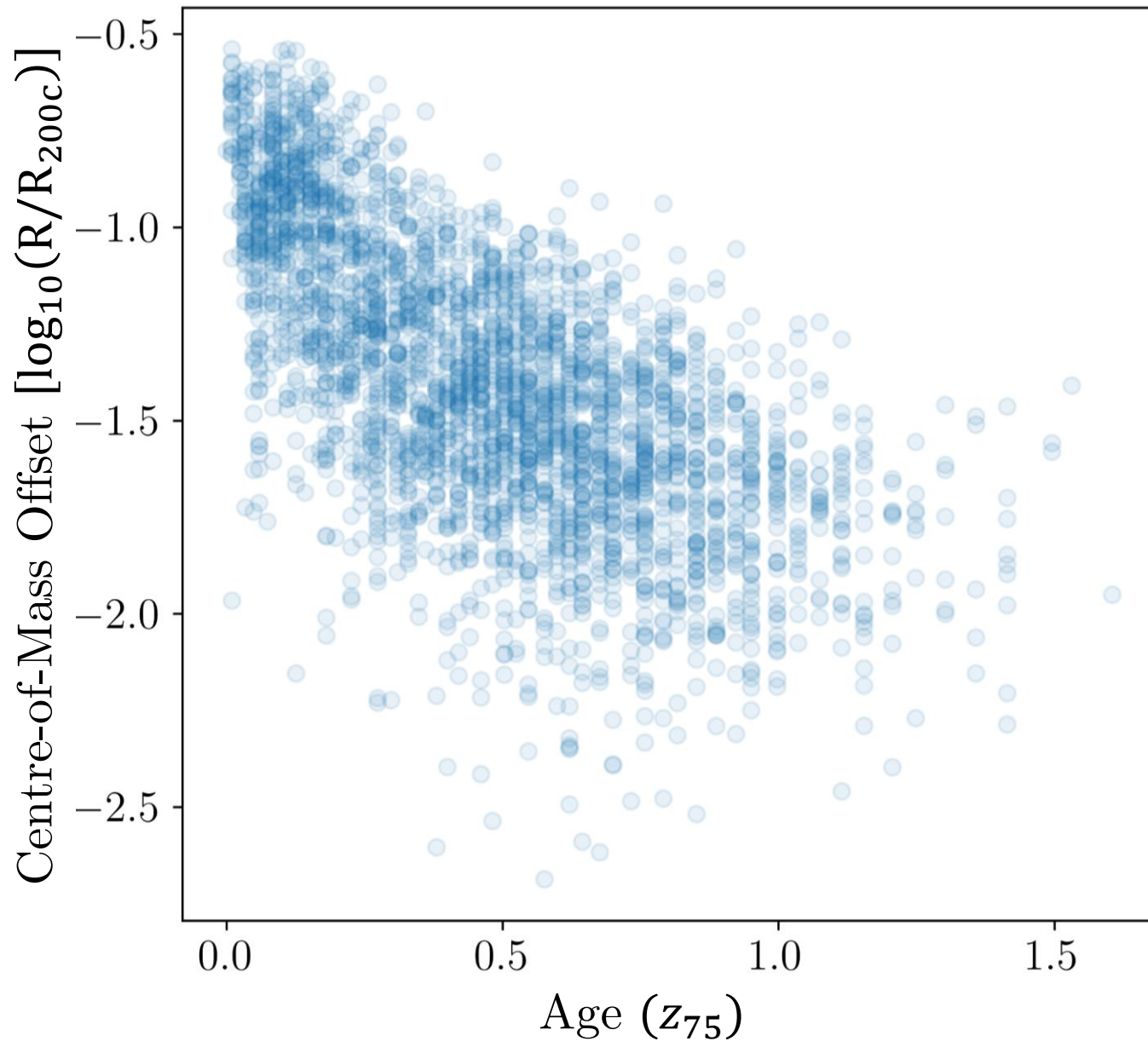
- $\sigma_8$  describes the amplitude of density fluctuations on an 8 Mpc scale
- $S_8$  normalizes  $\sigma_8$  by the matter density  $\Omega_m$  to more easily compare observations to theory



# Splitting the Banana

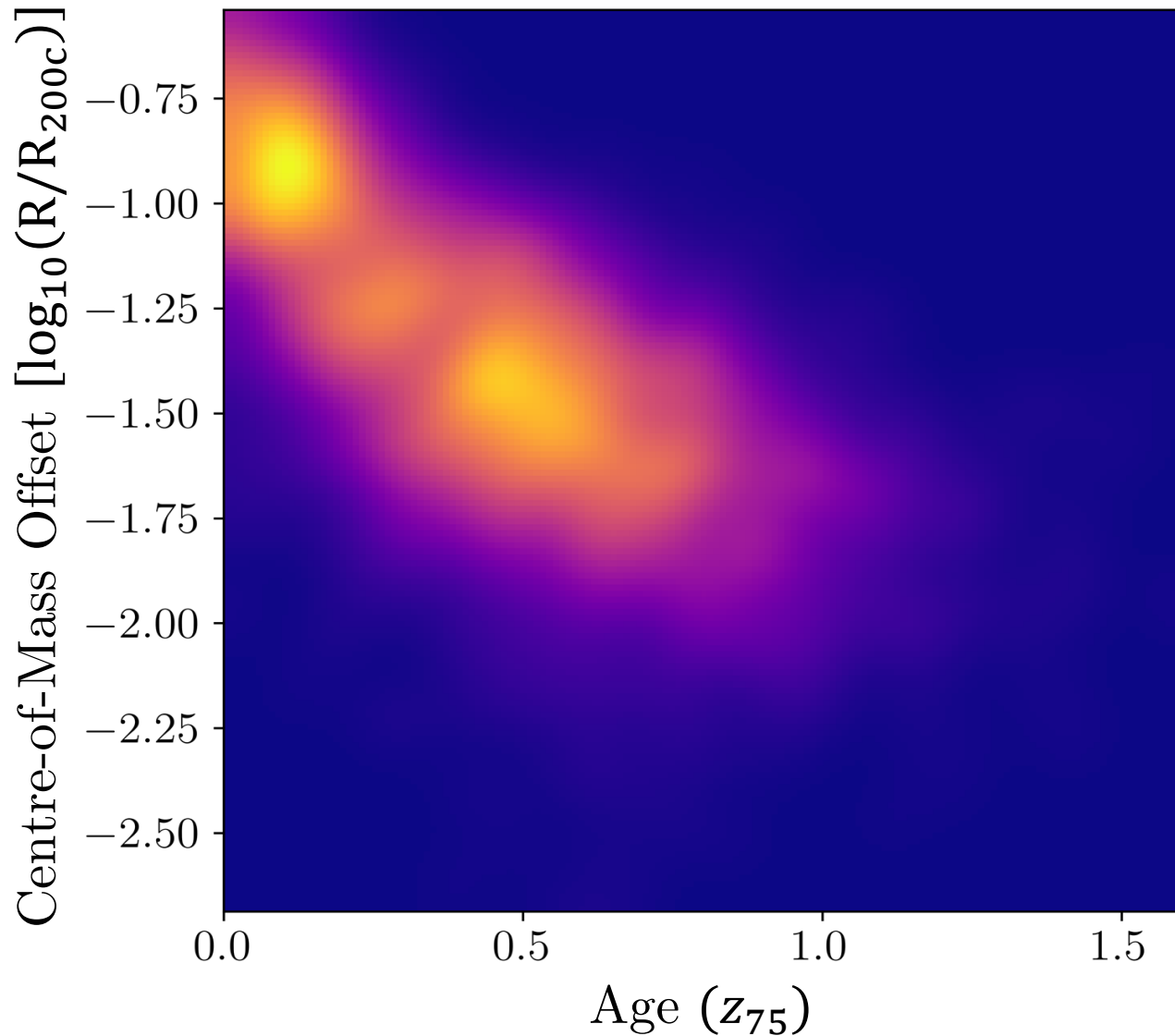
- The  $\Omega_m$  and  $\sigma_8$  contours from cluster counts rotate for different halo masses and redshifts
- The rotation in this parameter space is what “cuts off” the degeneracy in their relationship





## Centre-of-Mass Offset

- There's a correlation between centre-of-mass offset and age  $z_{75}$
- Offsets can be used to select galaxy clusters with different formation histories
  - *These samples can be used to compare old and young systems, and to distinguish between cosmologies*



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