

A Bayesian Hierarchical Model for estimating the heterogeneity of pressure profiles within a population of galaxy clusters

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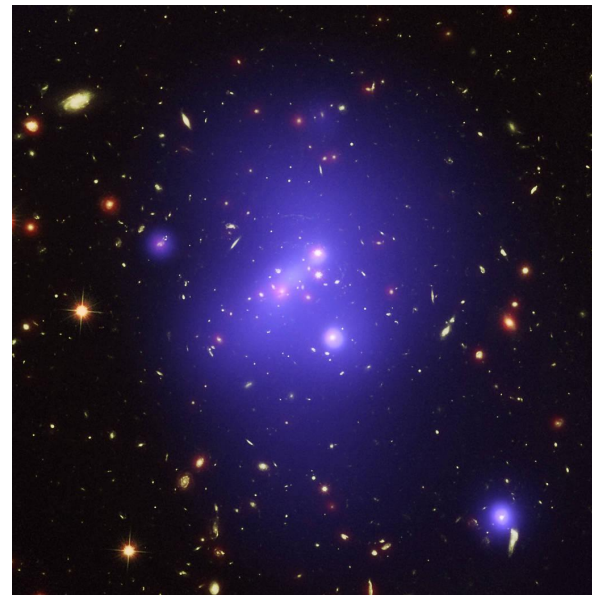
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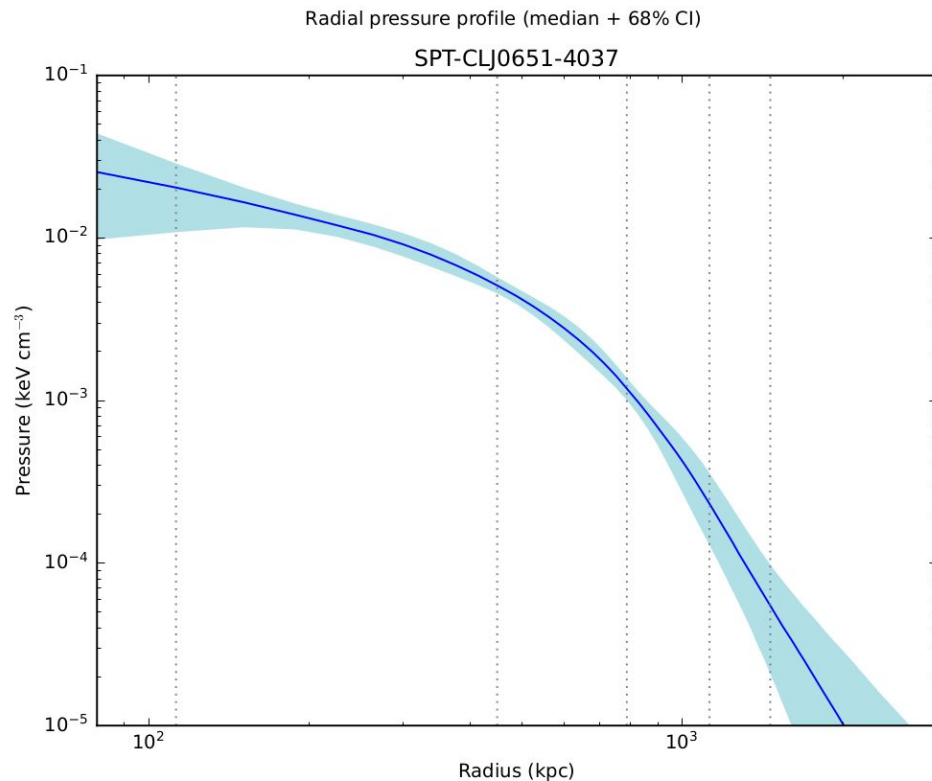
Galaxy clusters

- **Largest** gravitationally bound structures in the universe
- Crucial to probing the **evolution** of the **universe** at the largest scales



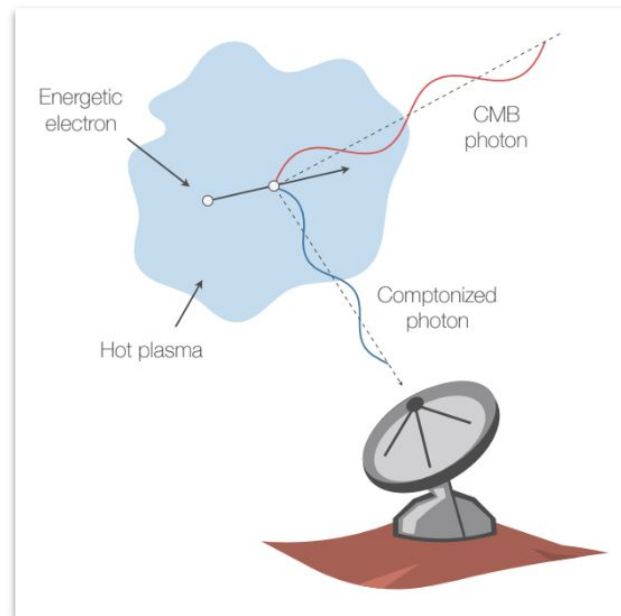
Pressure profile

- Along with other **thermodynamic properties**, it is a valuable asset to **investigate** the structure of galaxy clusters:
 - e.g., **shock fronts**
 - e.g., constraints on **cosmological** parameters estimation

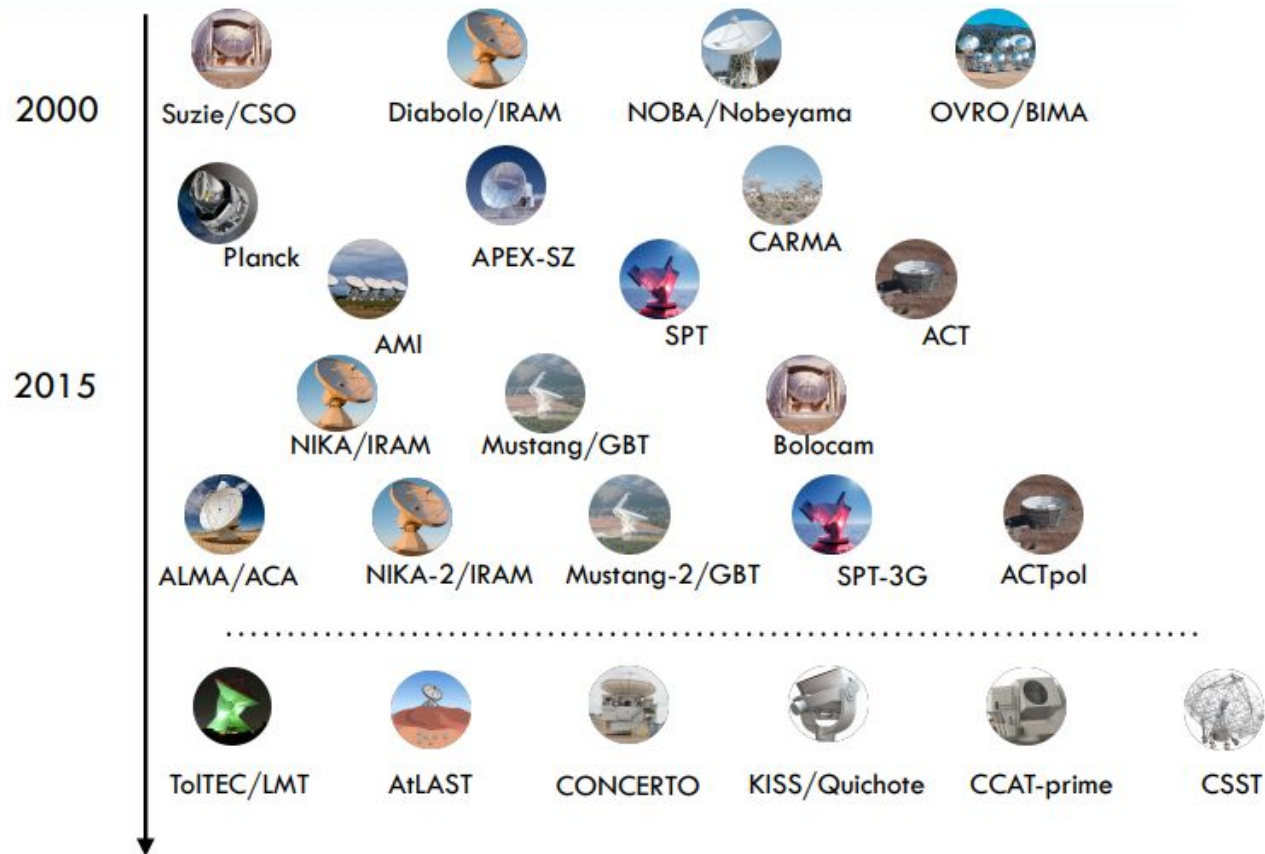


The Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect

- Spectral **distortion** of the **CMB** radiation
- Arises from **inverse Compton** scattering of photons with high-energy electrons in the ICM.

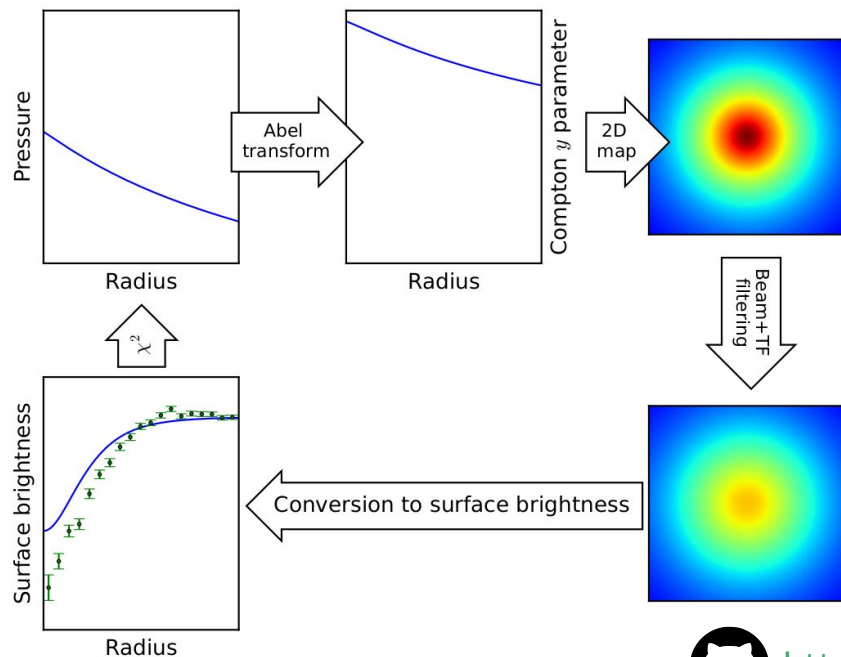


The thermal SZ effect (Mroczkowski et al. 2019)



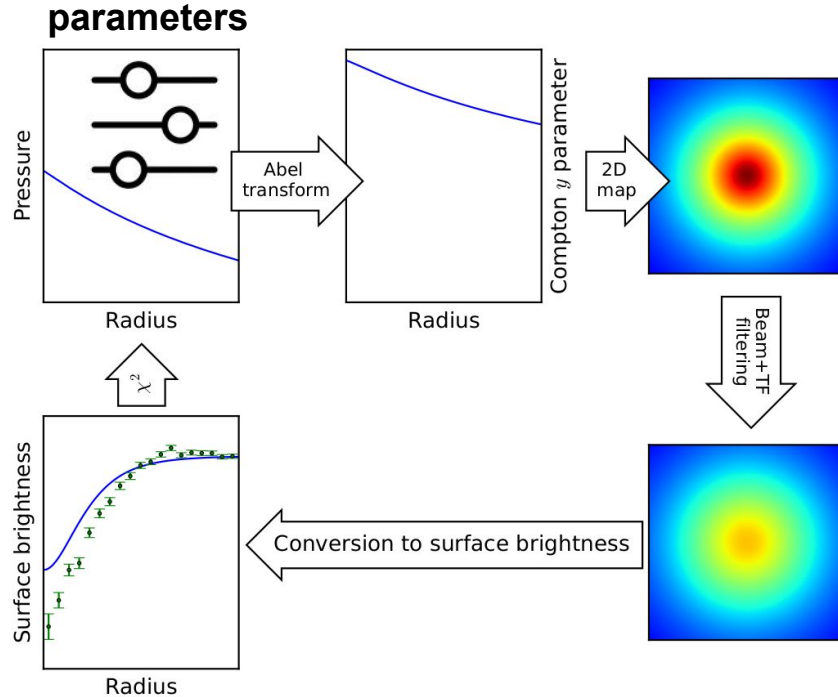
Huge increment of high-resolution SZ instruments (Pointecouteau 2019)

PreProFit - Pressure Profile Fitter for galaxy clusters

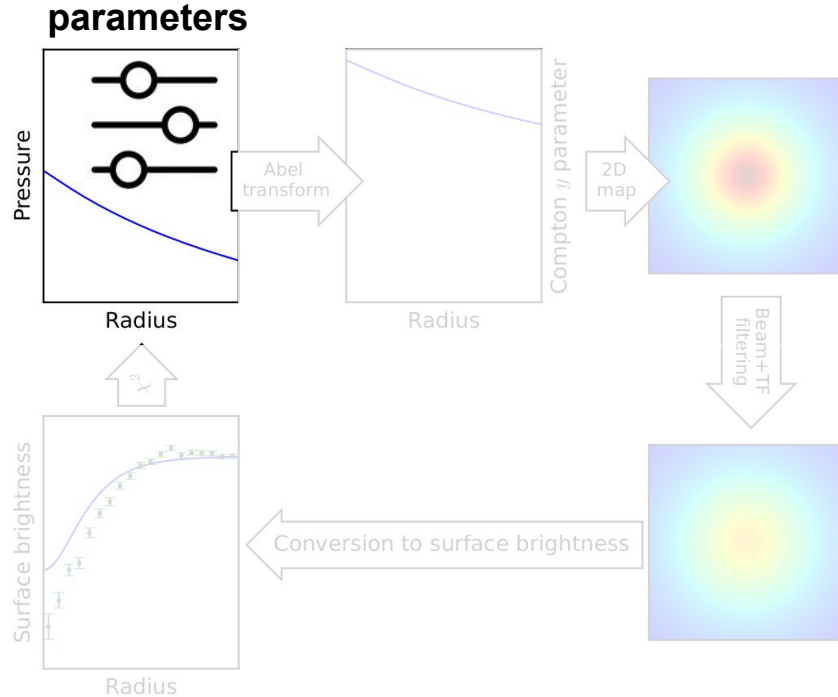


<https://github.com/fcastagna/preprofit>

PreProFit - Forward modelling approach

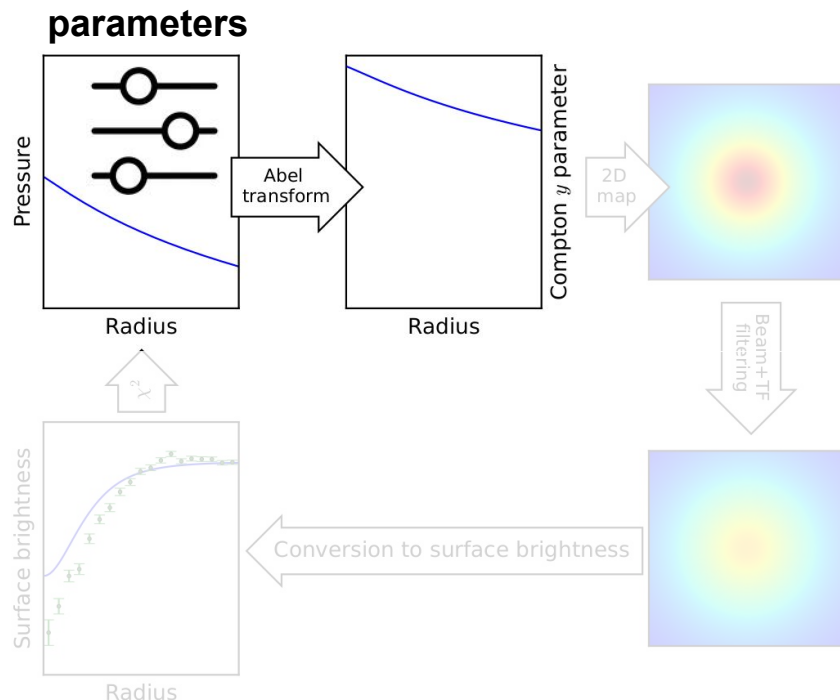


PreProFit - Pressure Profile

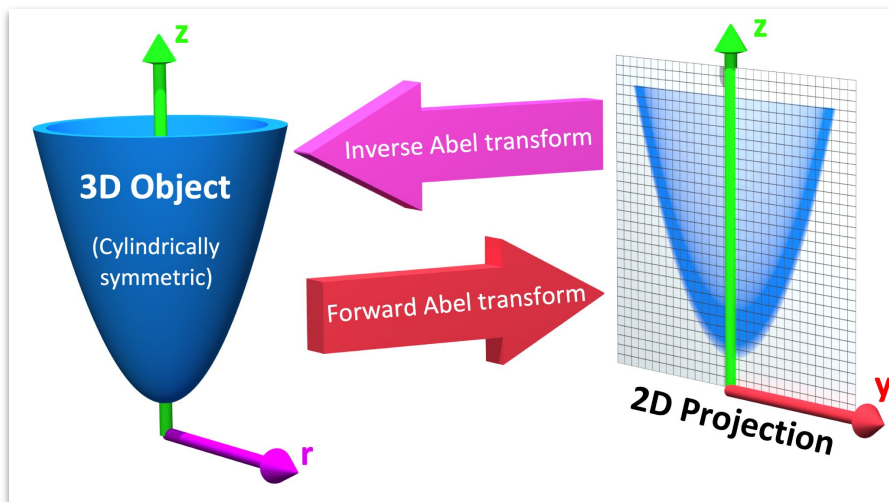


$$P(r) = \alpha + \beta_0 r + \sum_{j=1}^{K-2} \beta_j f(r, R_j)$$

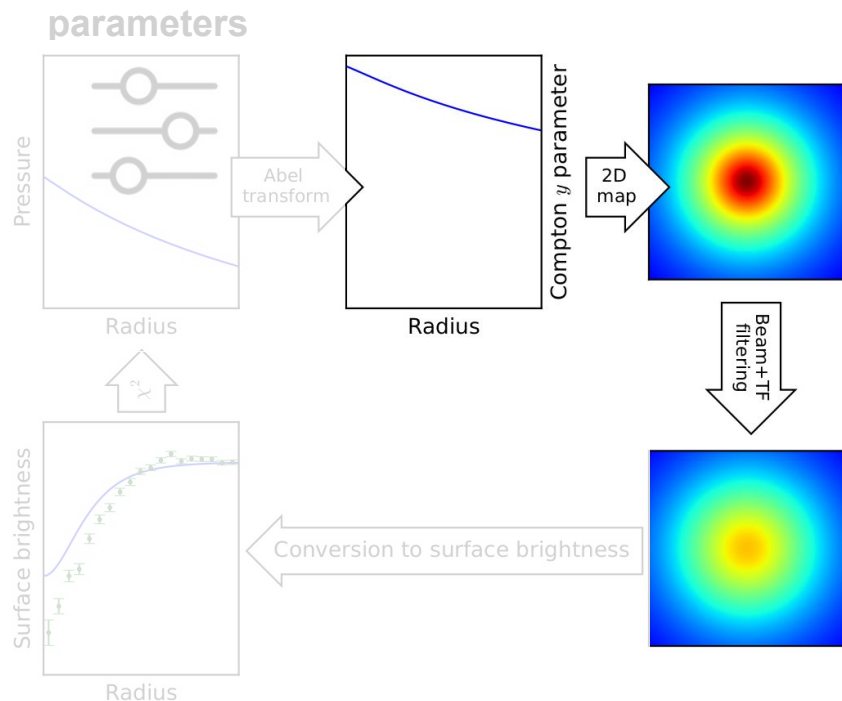
PreProFit - Abel transform



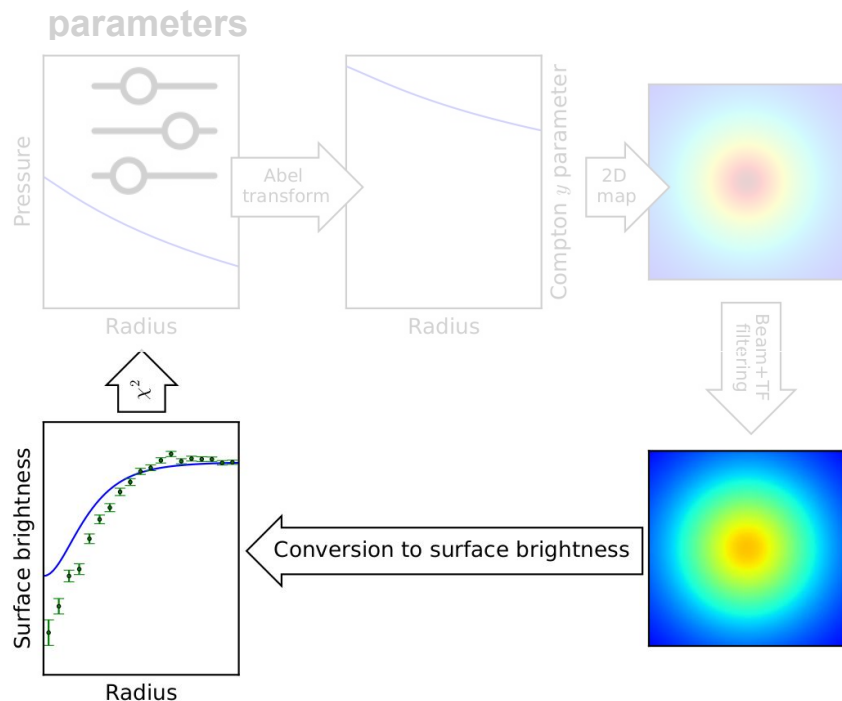
$$F(y) = 2 \int_y^\infty \frac{f(r)r}{\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} dr$$



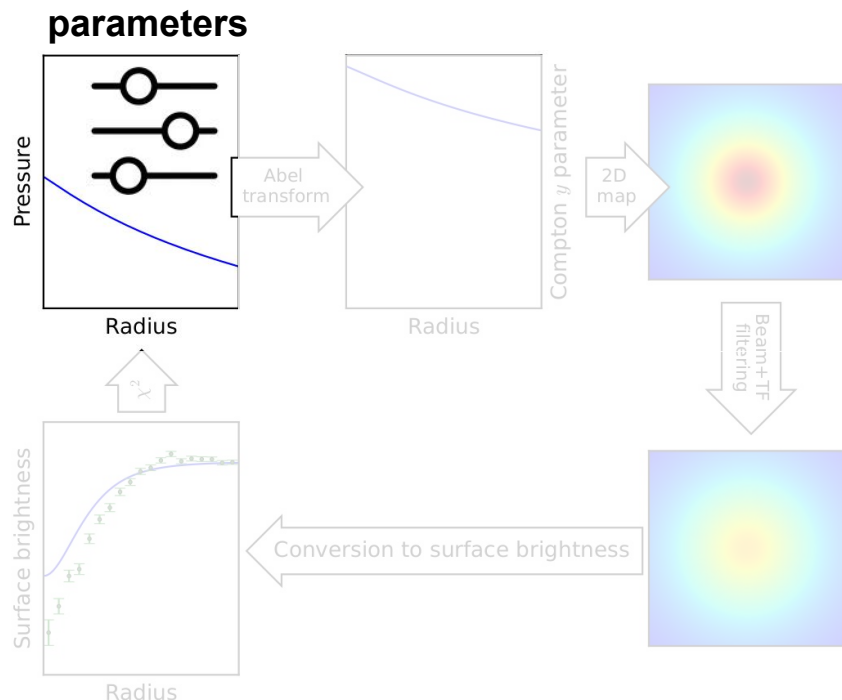
PreProFit - 2D Convolution through Fast Fourier Transform



PreProFit - Profile extraction and likelihood computation



PreProFit - Forward modelling Bayesian estimation



Prior knowledge

$P(\text{param})$

Likelihood evaluation

$P(\text{data} | \text{param})$

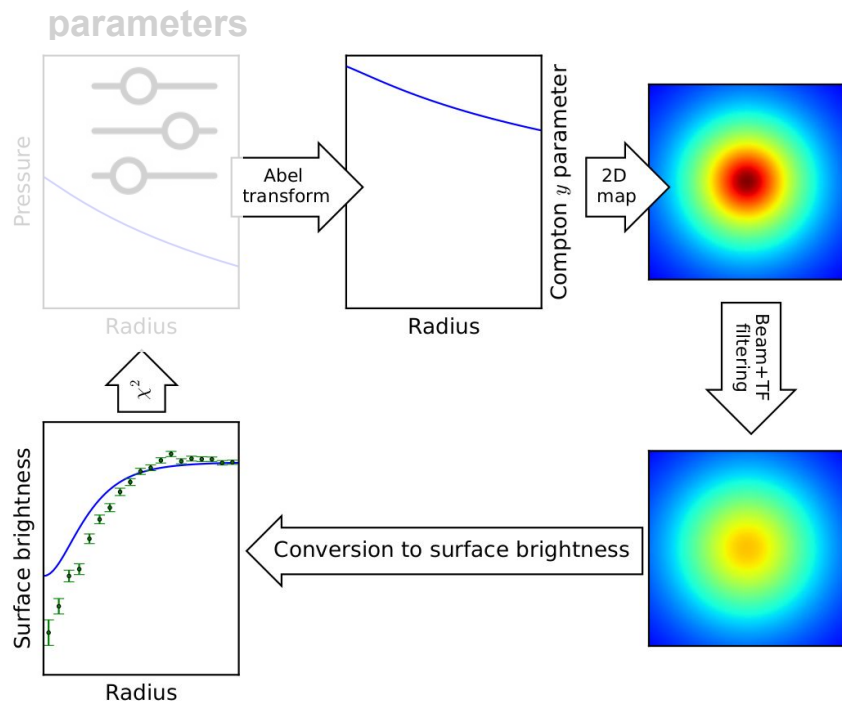
Bayes theorem

$P(\text{param} | \text{data}) \propto P(\text{data} | \text{param}) * P(\text{param})$

Posterior knowledge

$P(\text{param} | \text{data})$

PreProFit - Forward modelling Bayesian estimation



Prior knowledge

$P(\text{param})$

Likelihood evaluation

$P(\text{data} | \text{param})$

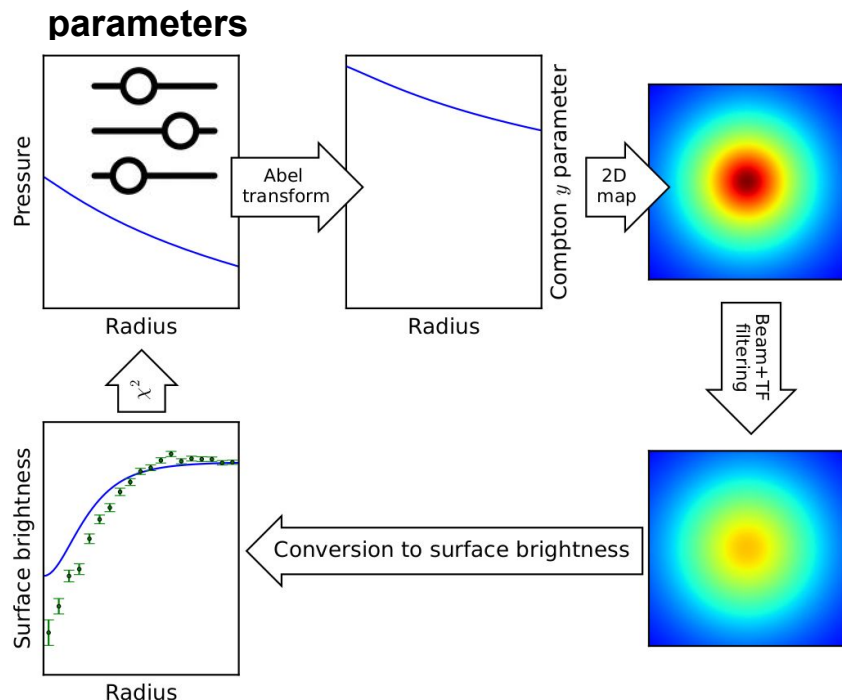
Bayes theorem

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Posterior knowledge

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PreProFit - Forward modelling Bayesian estimation



Prior knowledge

$P(\text{param})$

Likelihood evaluation

$P(\text{data} | \text{param})$

Bayes theorem

$P(\text{param} | \text{data}) \propto P(\text{data} | \text{param}) * P(\text{param})$

Posterior knowledge

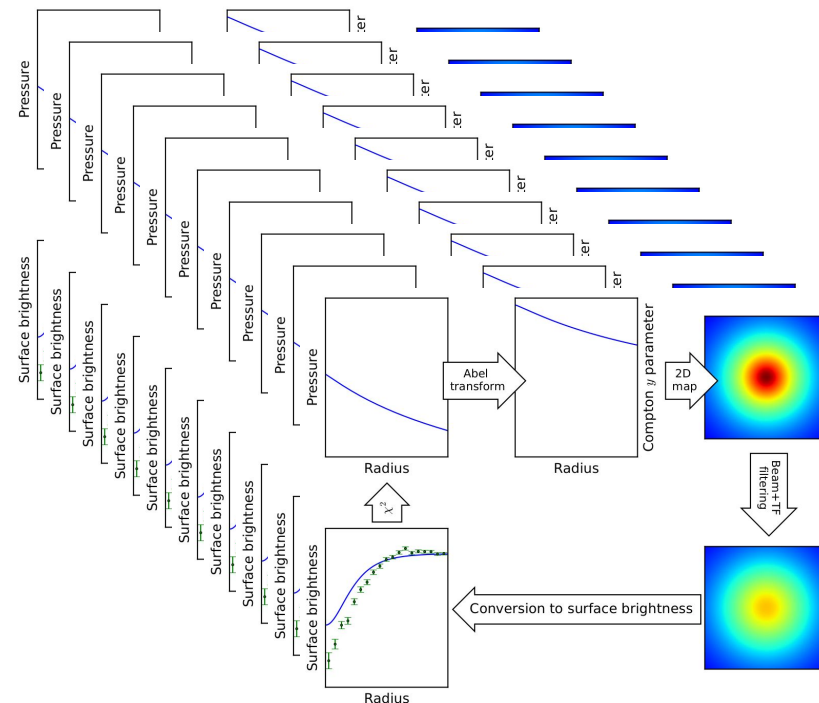
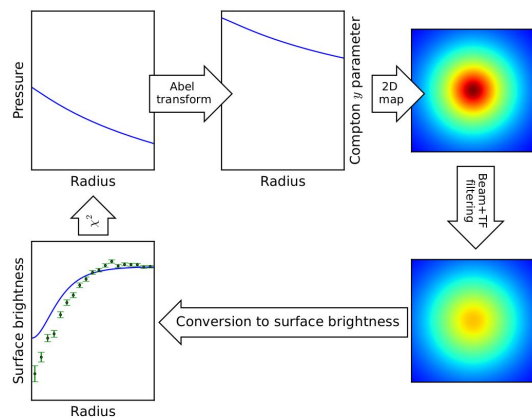
$P(\text{param} | \text{data})$

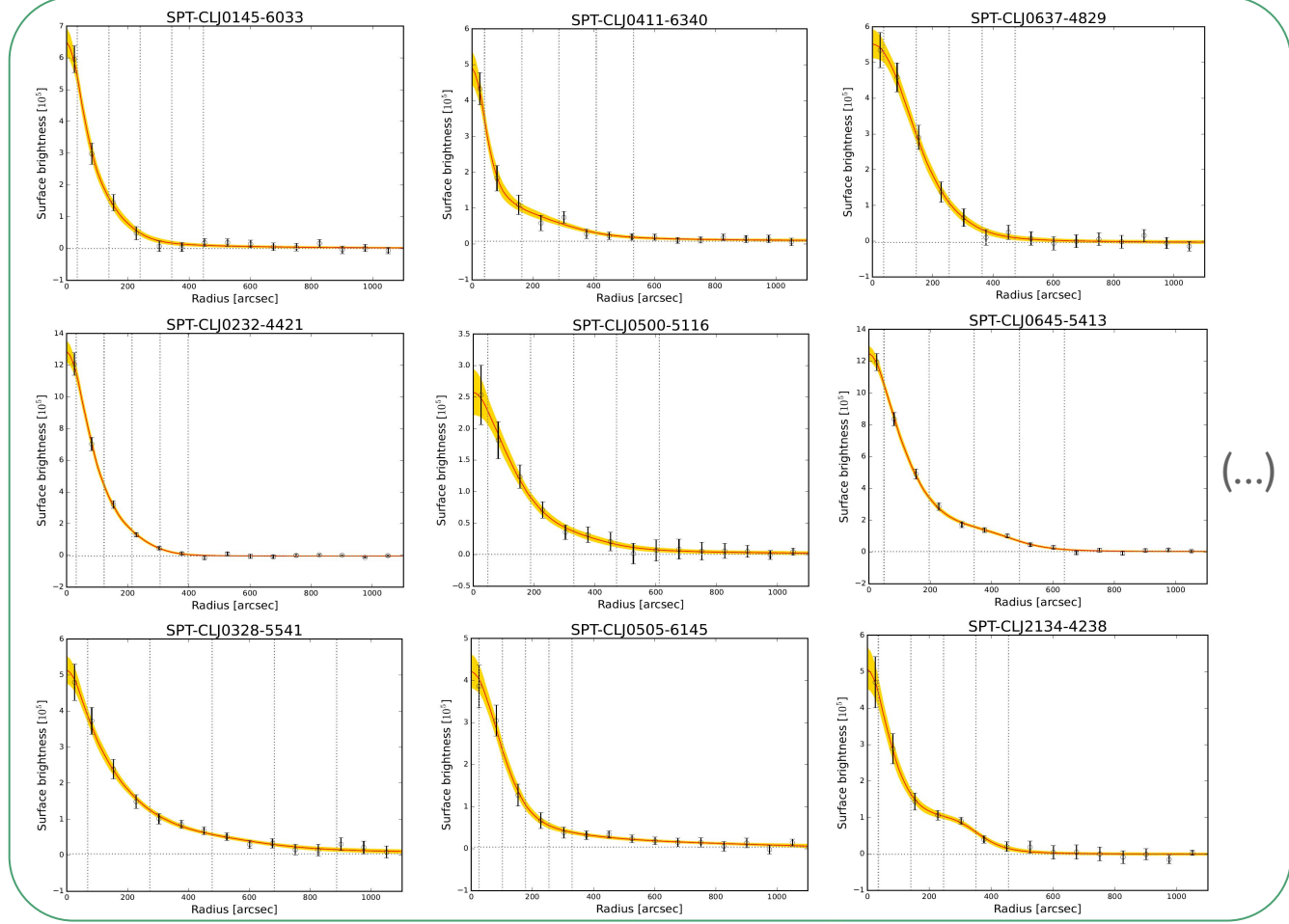
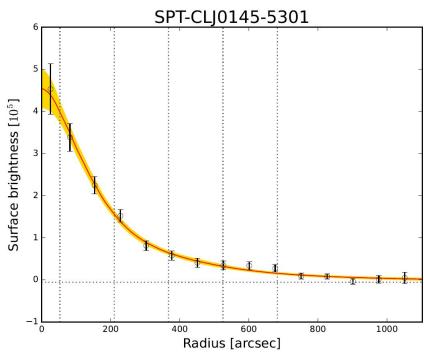
Extension from single-cluster to population analysis



Extension from single-cluster to population analysis

- Dramatically **increases** likelihood **computation time**





Extension from single-cluster to population analysis

- Dramatically **increases** likelihood
computation time
- Requires to implement a **Bayesian hierarchical model**
 - focus on the **intrinsic scatter**

Bayesian hierarchical model

Population level estimate

(k -th knot)



Single object level estimates
(k -th knot, i -th cluster)

$$\sigma_k^{\text{ind}} \sim HN(\sigma)$$

$$\sigma_k^{\text{mean}} \sim HN(\sigma)$$

$$\mu_k \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$\log(P_k) \sim N(\mu = \mu_k, \sigma = \sigma_k^{\text{mean}})$$



$$\log(P_{k,i}) \sim T_{\nu=10}(\mu = \log(P_k), \sigma = \sigma_k^{\text{ind}})$$

$$\log(ped_i) \sim N(\mu = 0, \sigma = \sigma_{ped})$$

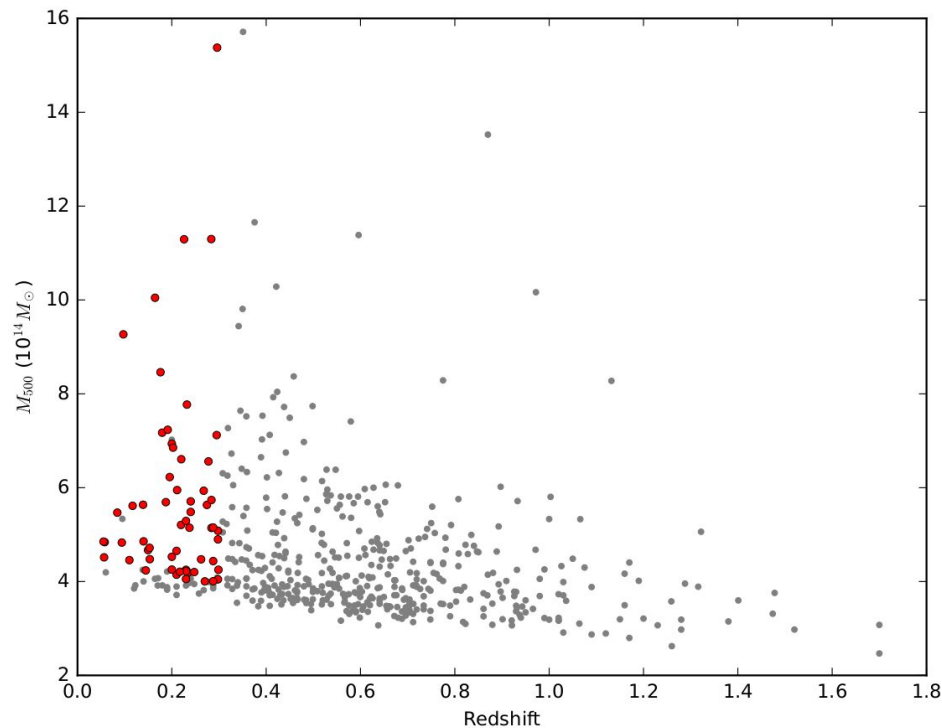
An application to SPT data

Sample selection

2500 deg² SPT-SZ Survey

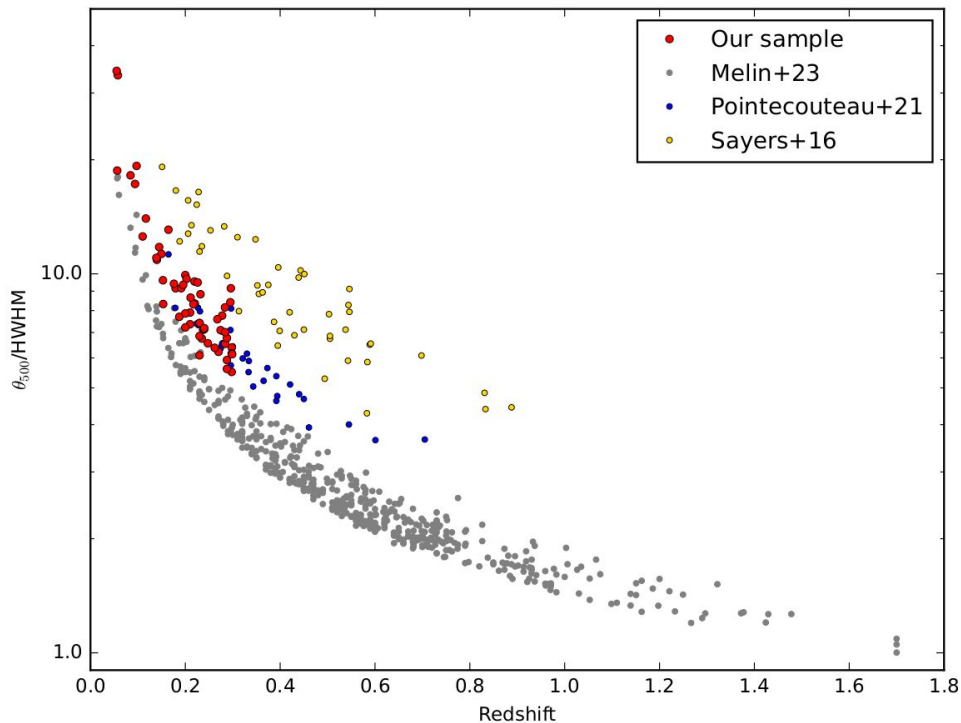
- $z < 0.3$
- $M_{500} > 4 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$
- $S/N > 5$

57 galaxy clusters



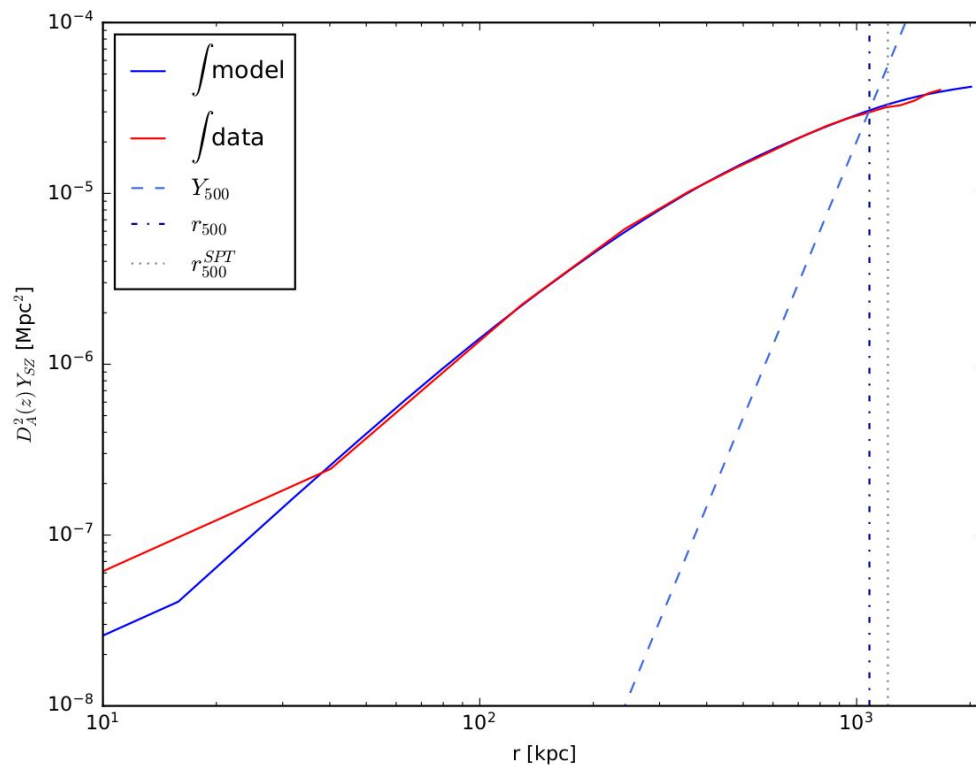
Data resolution at the cluster redshift

SPT FWHM = 1.25 arcmin



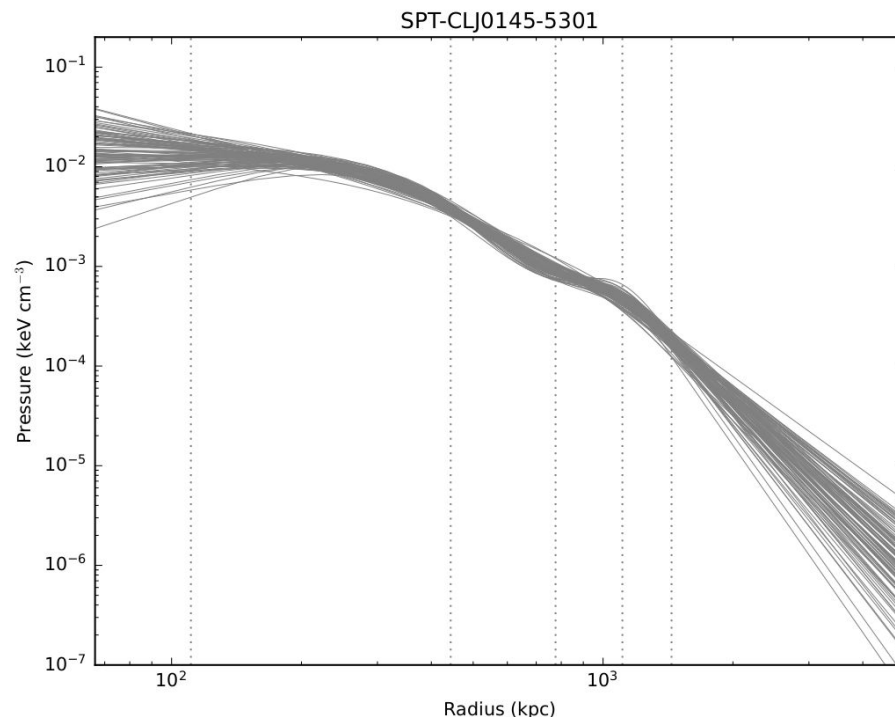
r_{500} derivation

- Compute the spherical integrated Y_{SZ} from SZ flux
- Intersect the integral curve according to $Y_{500} - M_{500}$ scaling relationship
- Derive r_{500}



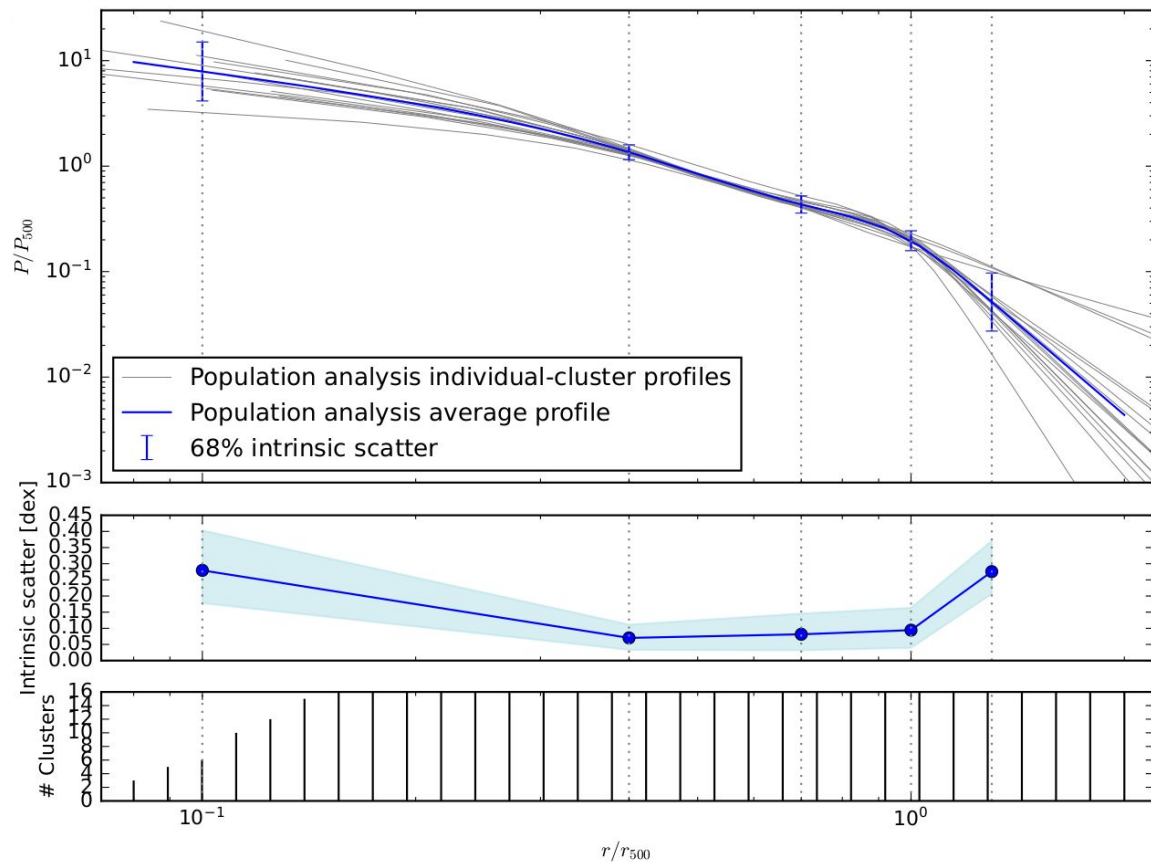
Pressure profile - Restricted cubic splines modelization

- High **flexibility**
 - elasticity of the **cubic** interpolation
 - **linear** interpolation at the extremities **avoids** undesired twists at radii basically unconstrained by data
- **Knots** placement
 - $[0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 1, 1.3] \times r_{500}$
 - 5 knots for >5 elements of resolution



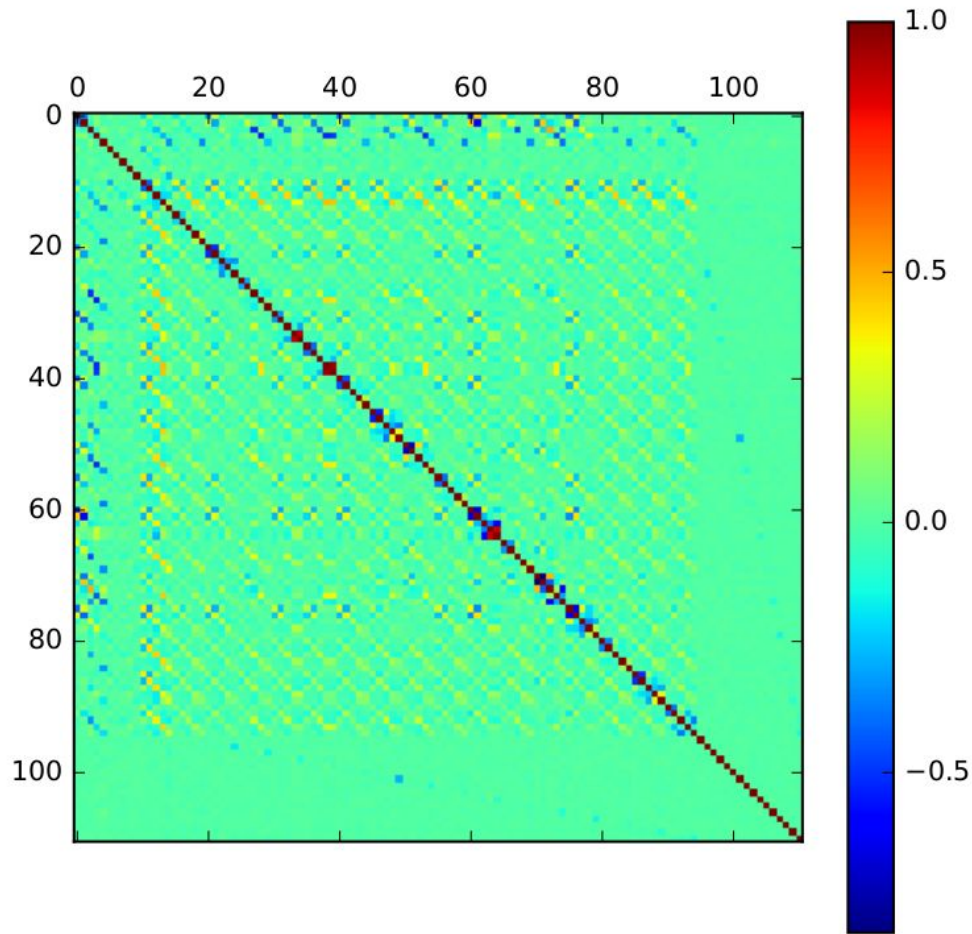
Population estimates

- Preliminary results on 16 galaxy clusters



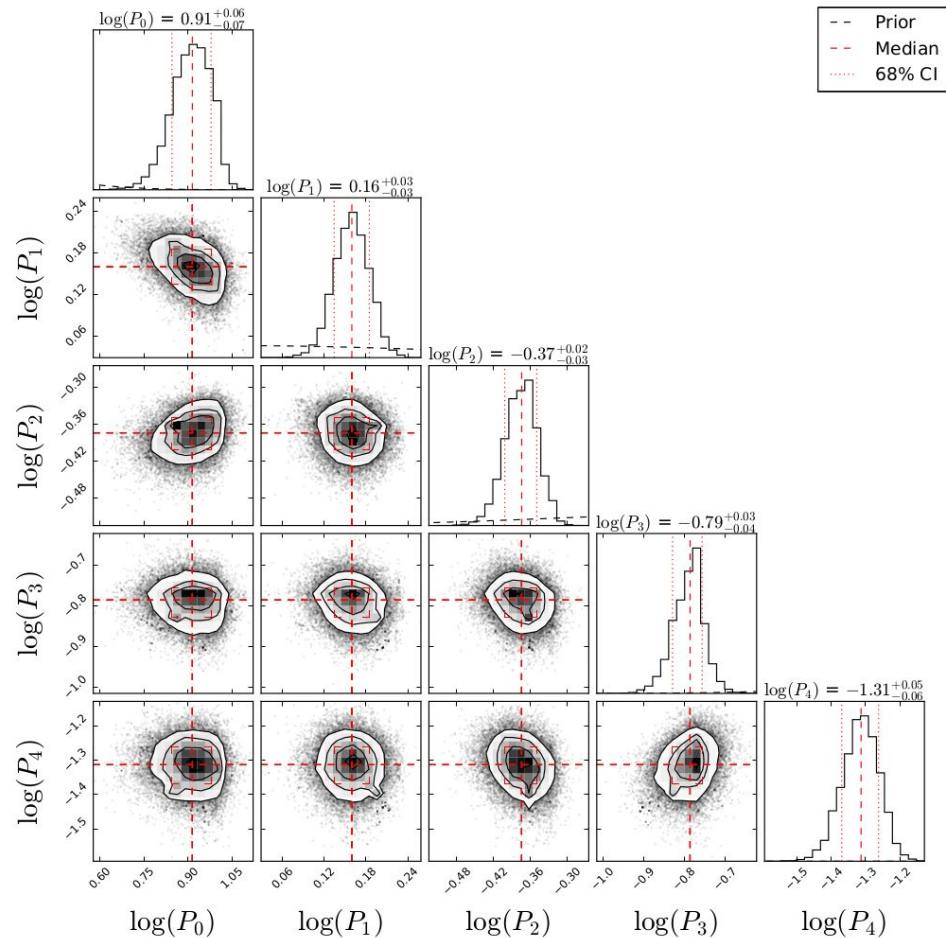
Diagnostics plots: correlation matrix

- $\#param > \#clus \times \#knots$



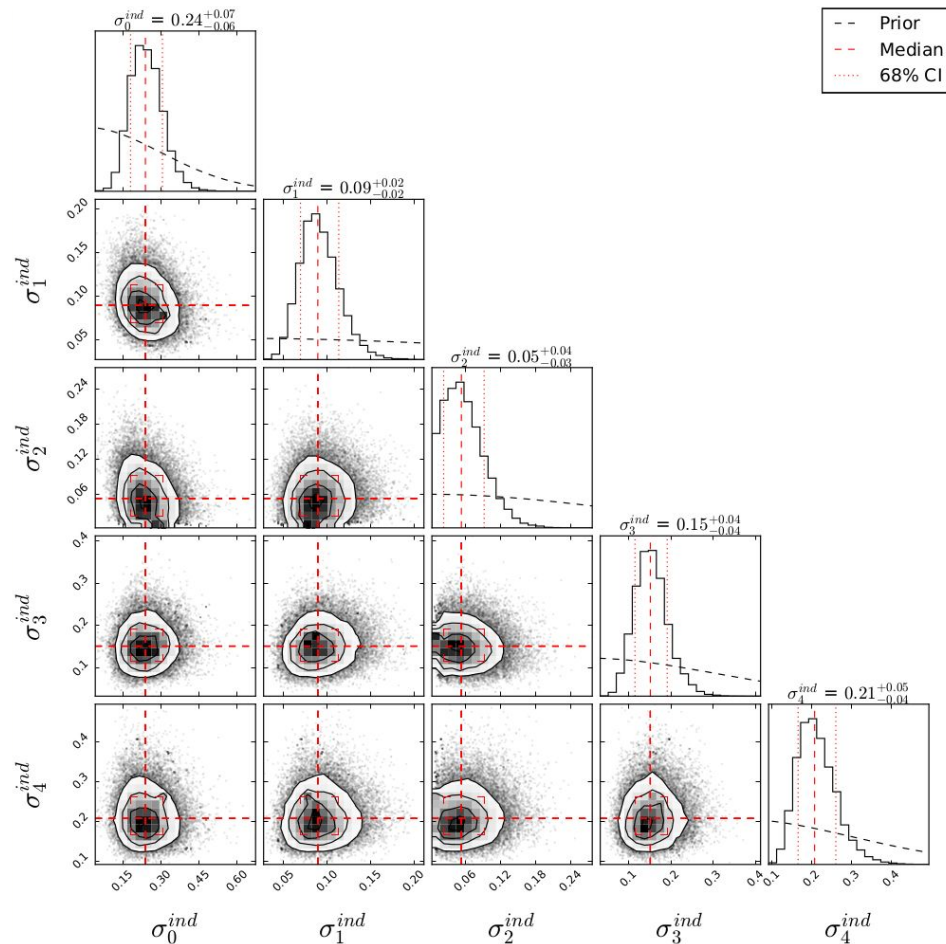
Diagnostics plots: cornerplot

- Population-level pressure estimates



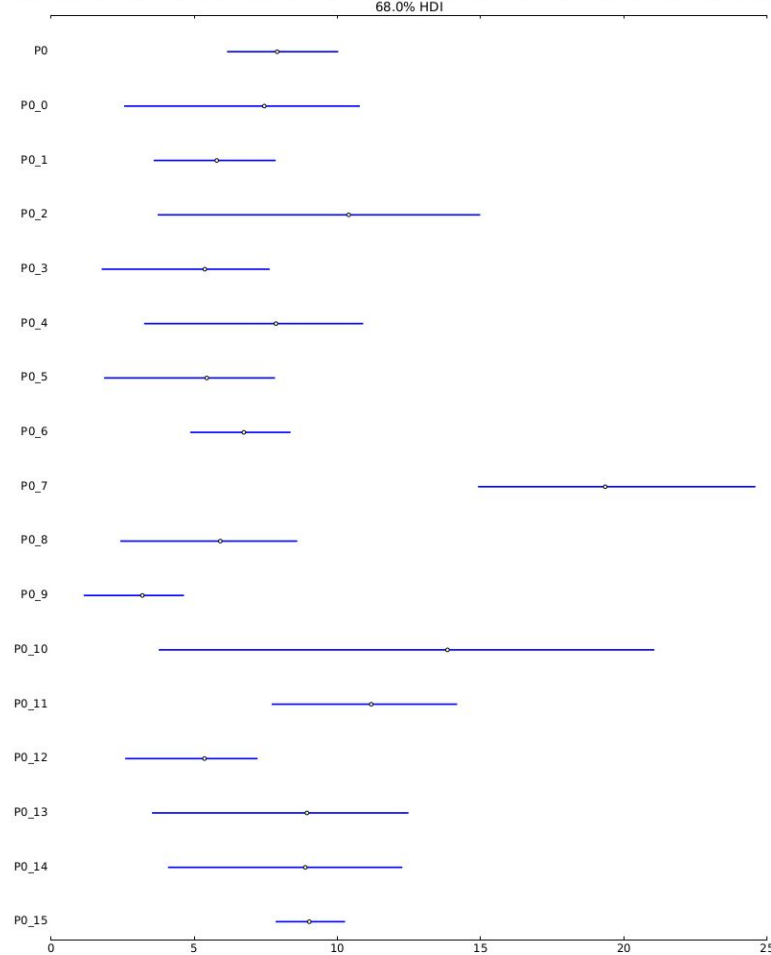
Diagnostics plots: cornerplot

- Intrinsic scatter estimates



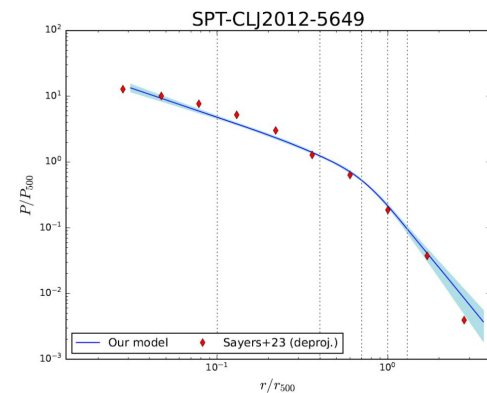
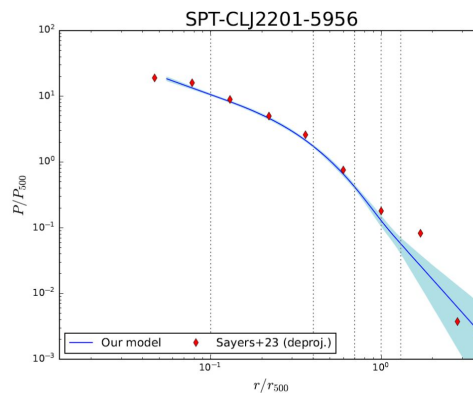
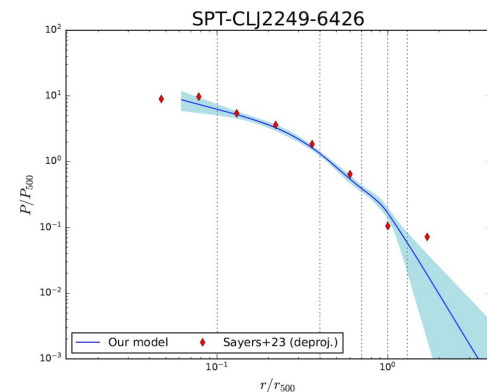
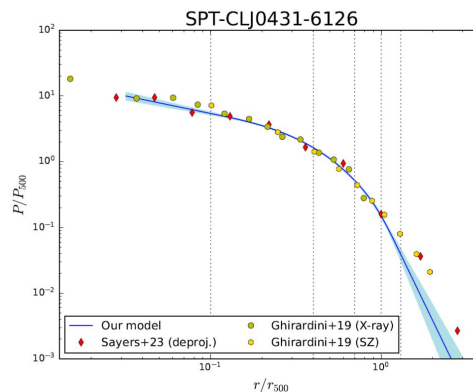
Diagnostics plots: forest plot

- Both levels of the hierarchical model visualized together
- First knot shown as an example



Literature comparison: cluster-specific estimates

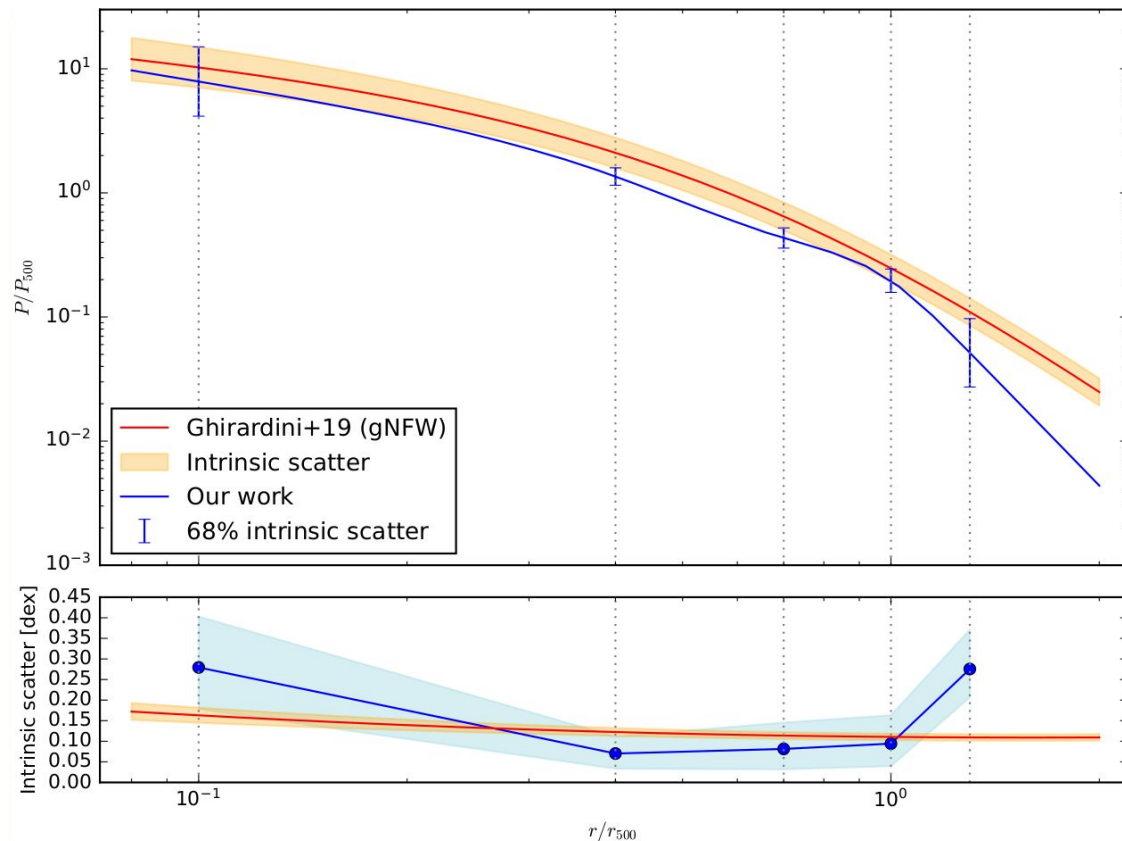
- NOTE: deprojection data shown here differ from the data upon which our model has been fitted



Literature comparison: population estimates

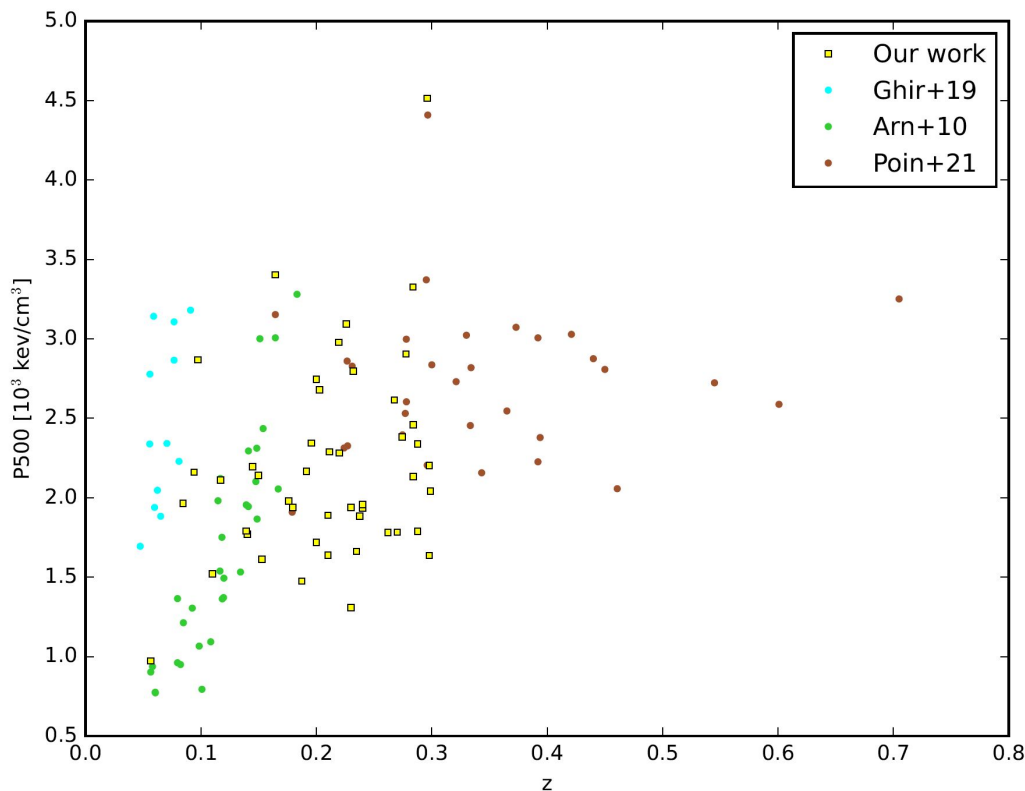
Discrepancy can arise from

- different modelizations
- sample selection
- different derivation methods for P_{500}



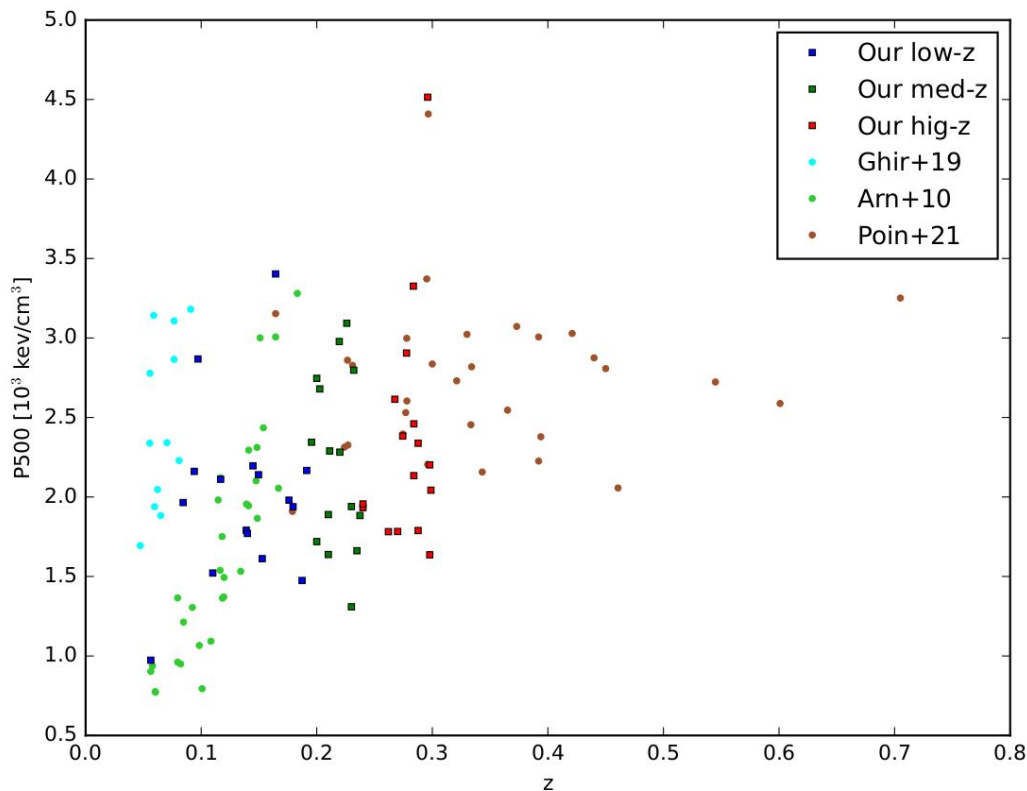
Subset-specific comparisons

- Consider the z vs P_{500} distribution
- How the variation of such measures affects our results?
- How does it relate to other works in the literature?

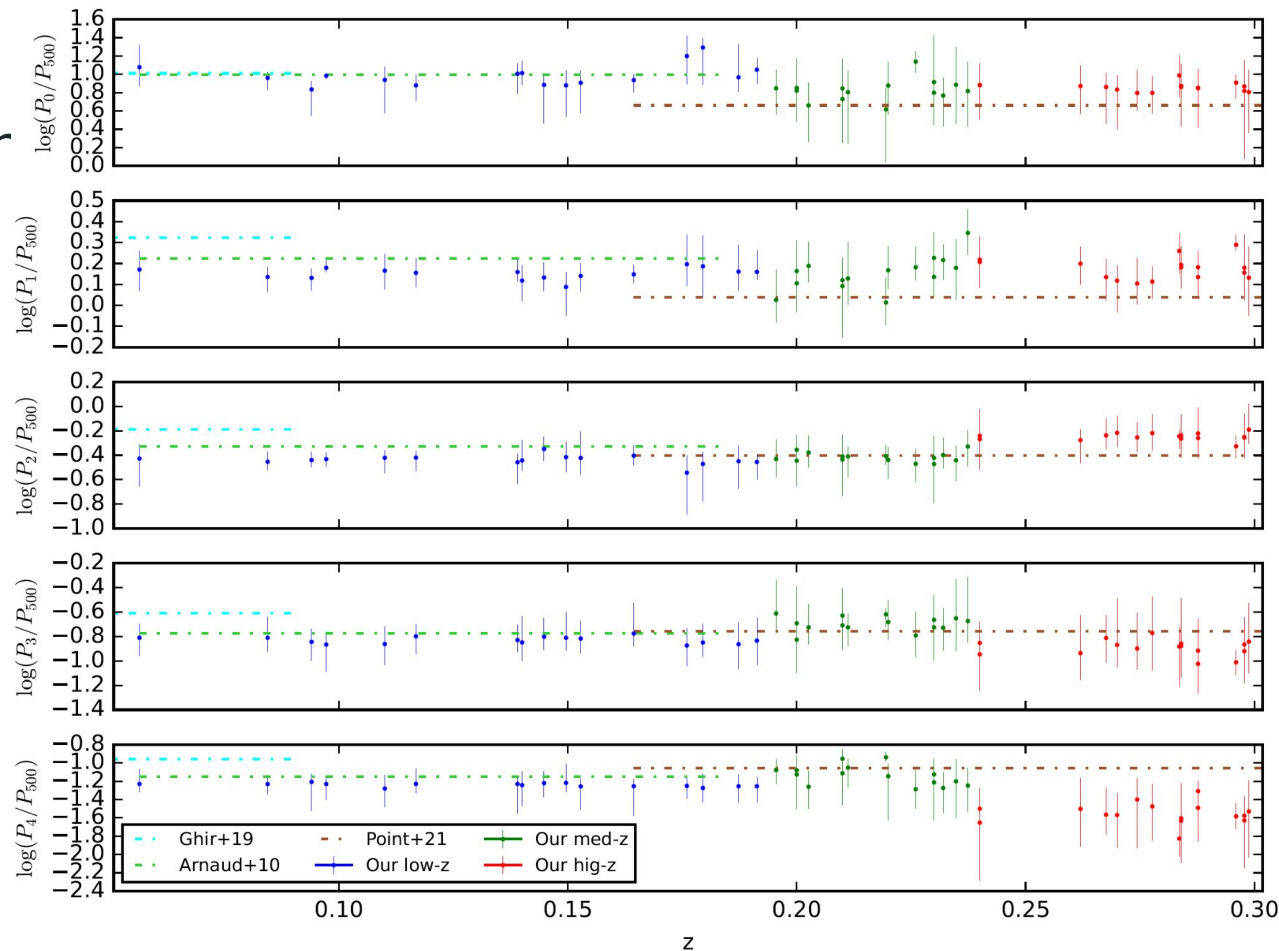


Tertiles subdivision

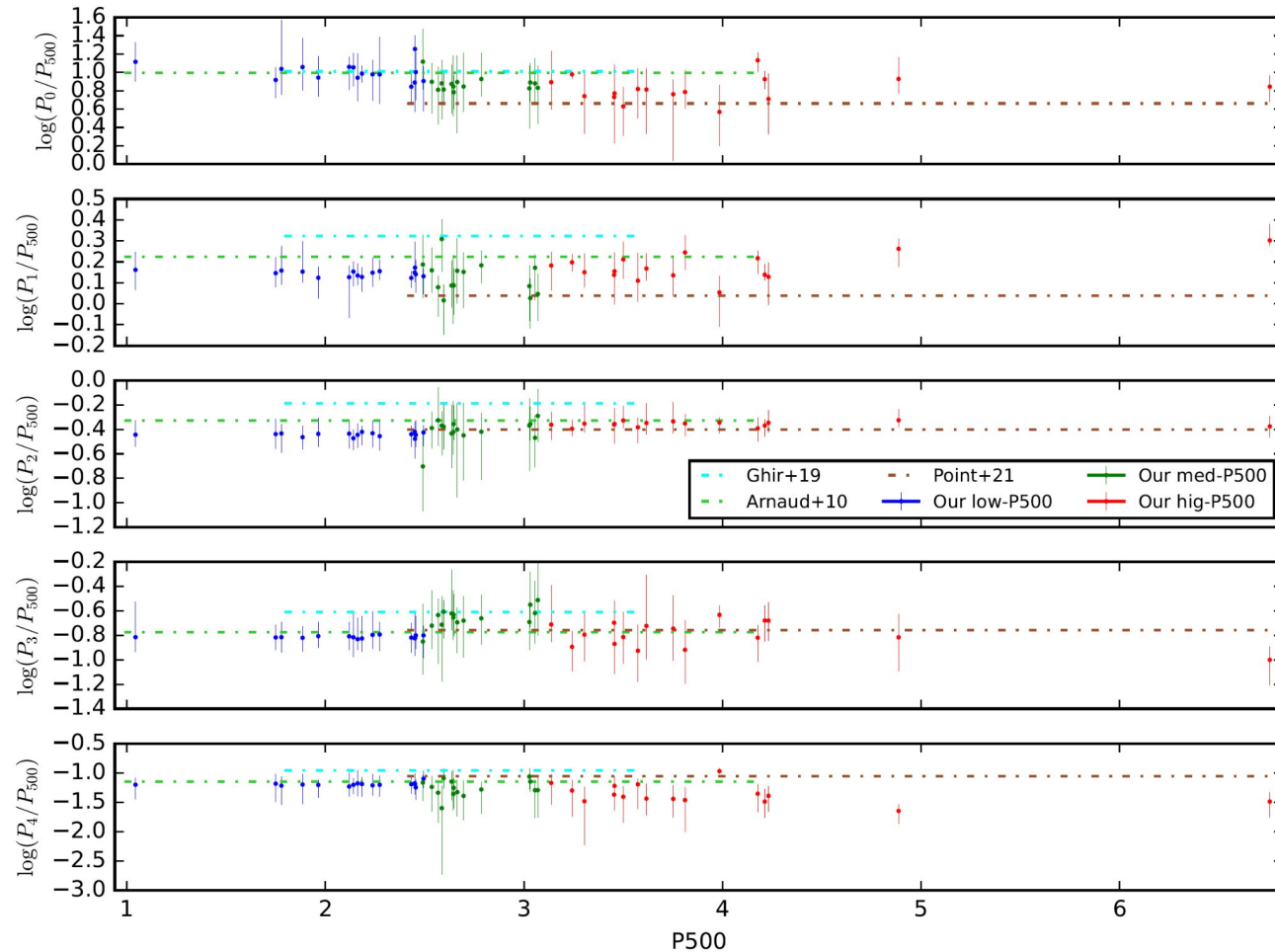
- 3 classes of either z (see plot) or P_{500}
- 3 different estimations



Dependence on z ?



Dependence on P_{500} ?



Current and forthcoming developments

- Increase the **capillarity** of the **model** to improve the estimation **accuracy**
 - e.g. model the P_{500} scaling of profiles in order to capture possible deviations from self-similarity
- Consider **selection effects**
 - e.g. evaluate the influence of cluster morphology on results
- Extend the population analysis to the **entire sample** of 57 objects

Future developments

- Extend the population analysis to **larger amounts** of objects
- Extension from analyzing data gathered by a single **SZ** instrument to considering observations coming from **multiple facilities** (e.g., **ACT** data)
- **Multiwavelength** analysis that allows the estimation of thermodynamic properties
 - joint **X-ray** and **SZ** analysis (see *JoXSZ* for single-object analysis)
 - add the **weak lensing** component



<https://github.com/fcastagna/JoXSZ>

Towards the big data era in astrophysics

Towards the big data era in astrophysics

New-generation surveys are collecting **unprecedented** amounts of **heterogeneous data** that require **ad hoc analyses** to answer scientific questions

