

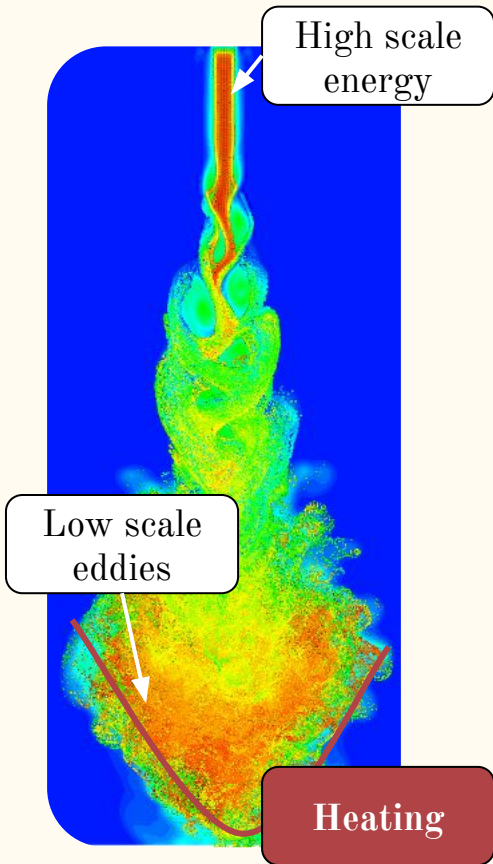
# Characterization of the gas density fluctuations in the X-COP cluster sample

—  
Simon Dupourqué (IRAP, Toulouse, France)

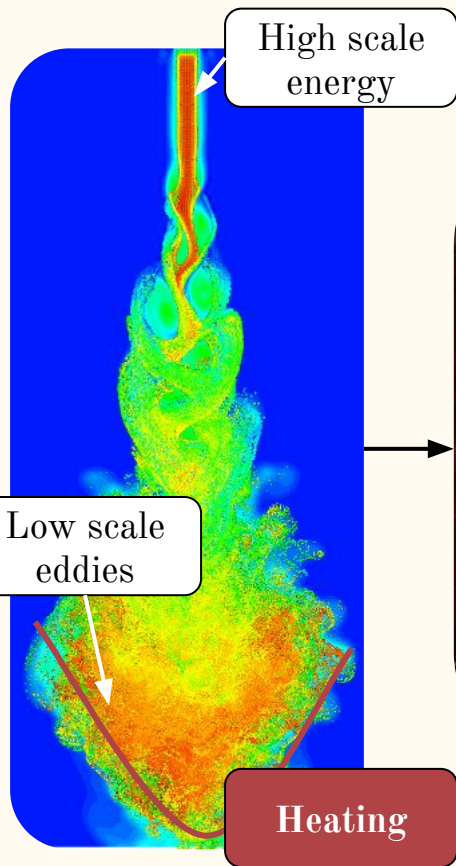
N. Clerc, D. Eckert, E. Pointecouteau

*Athena scientific conference 2022*

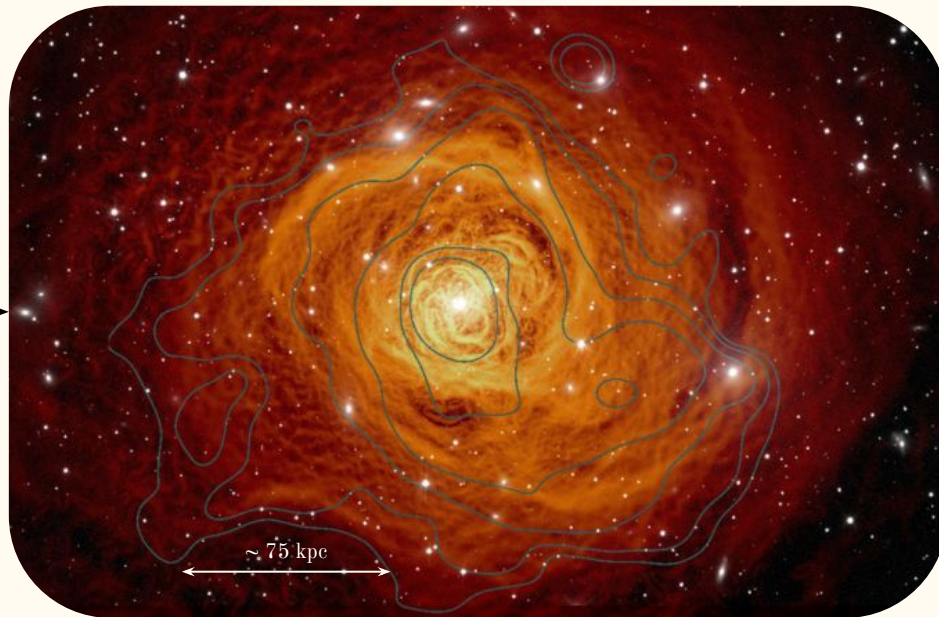
# Turbulence in galaxy clusters



# Turbulence in galaxy clusters

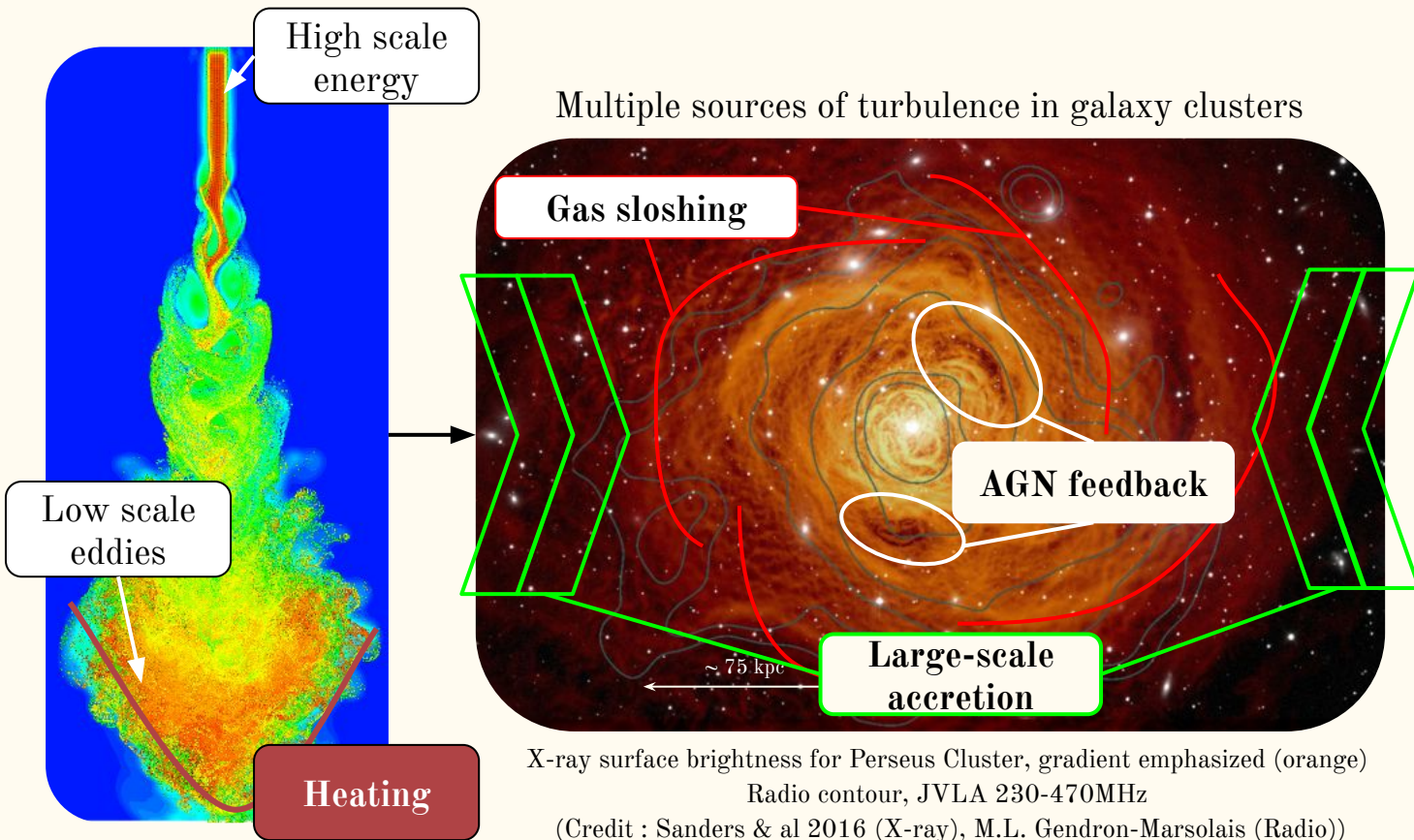


Multiple sources of turbulence in galaxy clusters

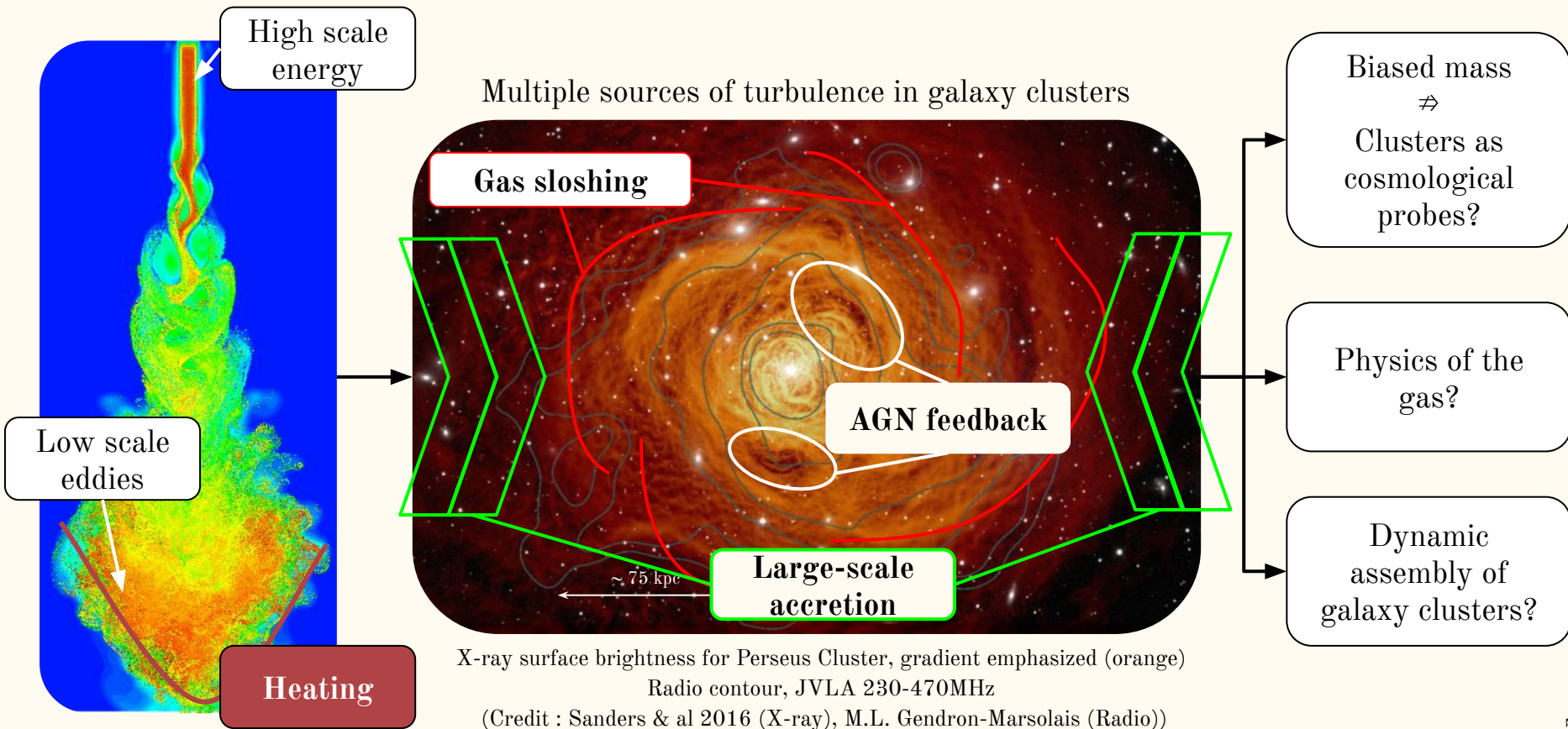


X-ray surface brightness for Perseus Cluster, gradient emphasized (orange)  
Radio contour, JVLA 230-470MHz  
(Credit : Sanders & al 2016 (X-ray), M.L. Gendron-Marsolais (Radio))

# Turbulence in galaxy clusters



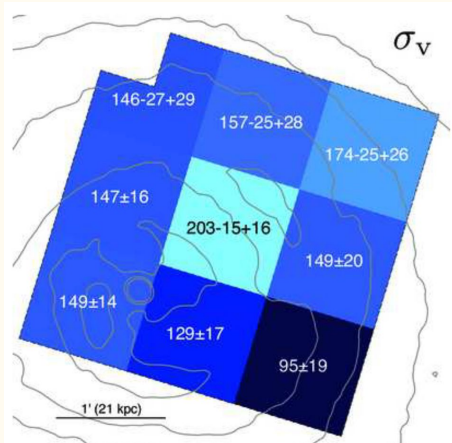
# Turbulence in galaxy clusters



# Current measurements of turbulence in the ICM

## Direct measurements

- Spectral lines centroid shift and broadening



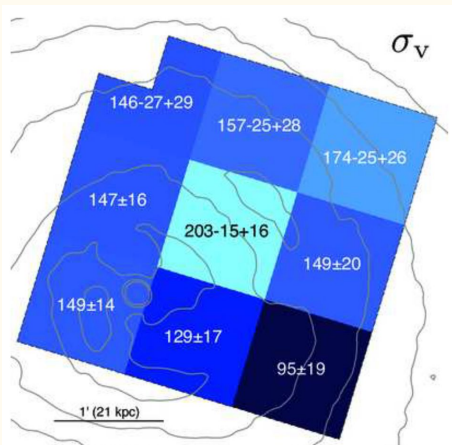
Velocity dispersion, Perseus cluster center region (Hitomi Collaboration, 2018)

- Require X-ray IFUs for velocity fields (XRISM Resolve, Athena X-IFU...)

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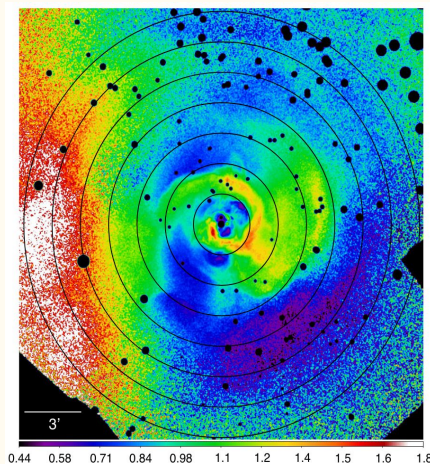


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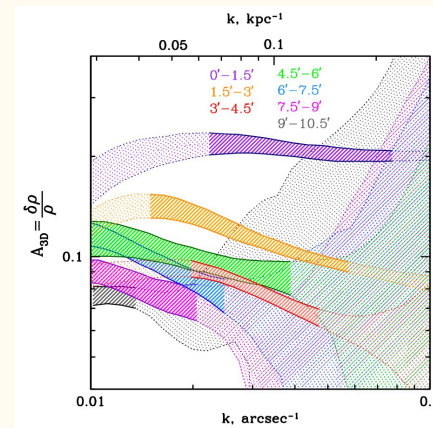
- Require X-ray IFUs for velocity fields (XRISM Resolve, Athena X-IFU...)

## → Indirect measurements

- Turbulence displaces gas and create fluctuations in  $\rho$ ,  $P$ ,  $T$ ...
- Surface brightness fluctuations (SB) in X-rays (e.g. Churazov+2013, Zhuravleva+2015, Zhuravleva+2018) or Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (e.g. Khatri+2016)



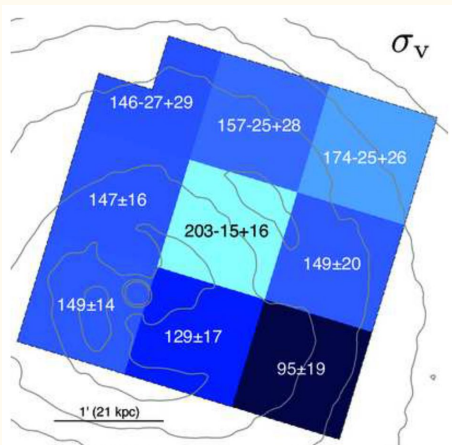
X-ray surface brightness fluctuations and 3D density fluctuations power spectrum, Perseus cluster (Zhuravleva & al, 2015)



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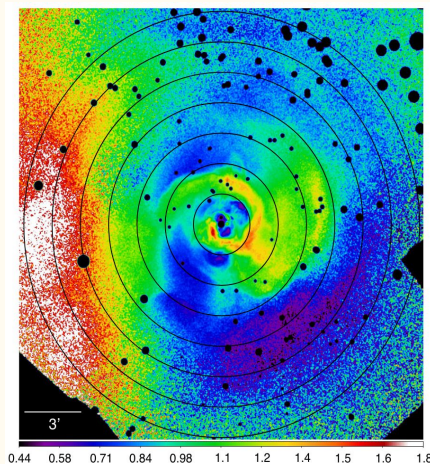


Velocity dispersion, Perseus cluster center region (Hitomi Collaboration, 2018)

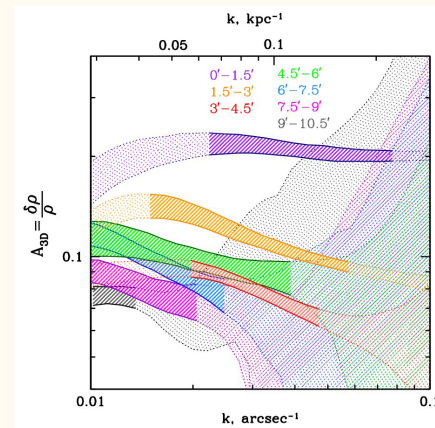
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- Strong link between density fluctuations and turbulent velocities (e.g. Zhuravleva+2014, Mohapatra+2019, Simonte+2022)  $\sigma_\delta \propto \sigma_v = \mathcal{M}_{3D}$



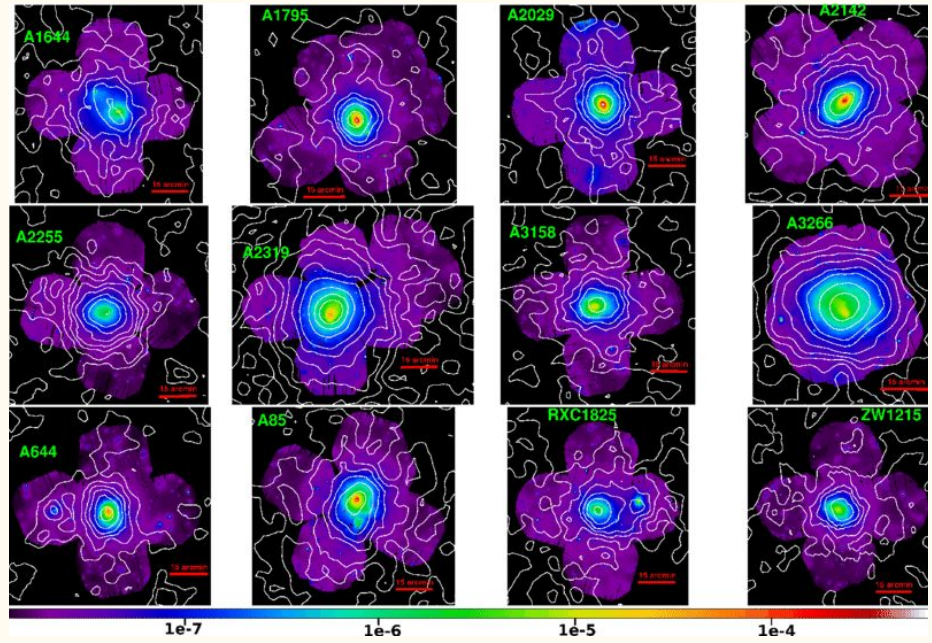
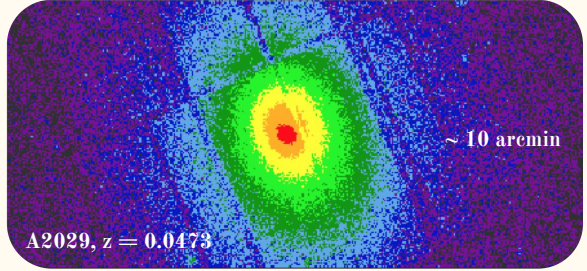
X-ray surface brightness fluctuations and 3D density fluctuations power spectrum, Perseus cluster (Zhuravleva & al, 2015)





# Application to the X-COP sample

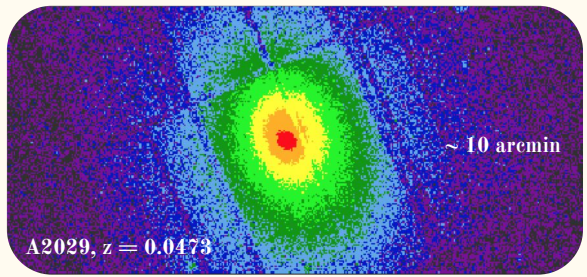
X-COP (Eckert+, 2017)  
Redshift  $\lesssim 0.07$   
Planck selected (S/N > 12)  
Outskirt physics (N=12)



Adaptively smoothed X-ray surface brightness in [0.7-1.2] keV band (Ghirardini & al. 2018)

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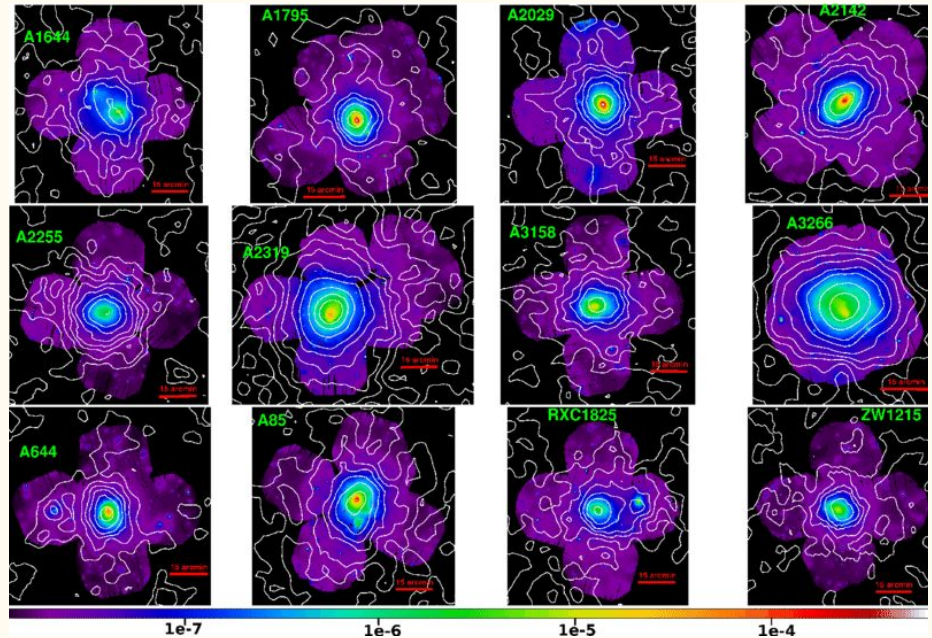
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Redshift  $\lesssim 0.07$   
Planck selected (S/N > 12)  
Outskirt physics (N=12)



1 cluster  
1 observation  
**High sample variance**

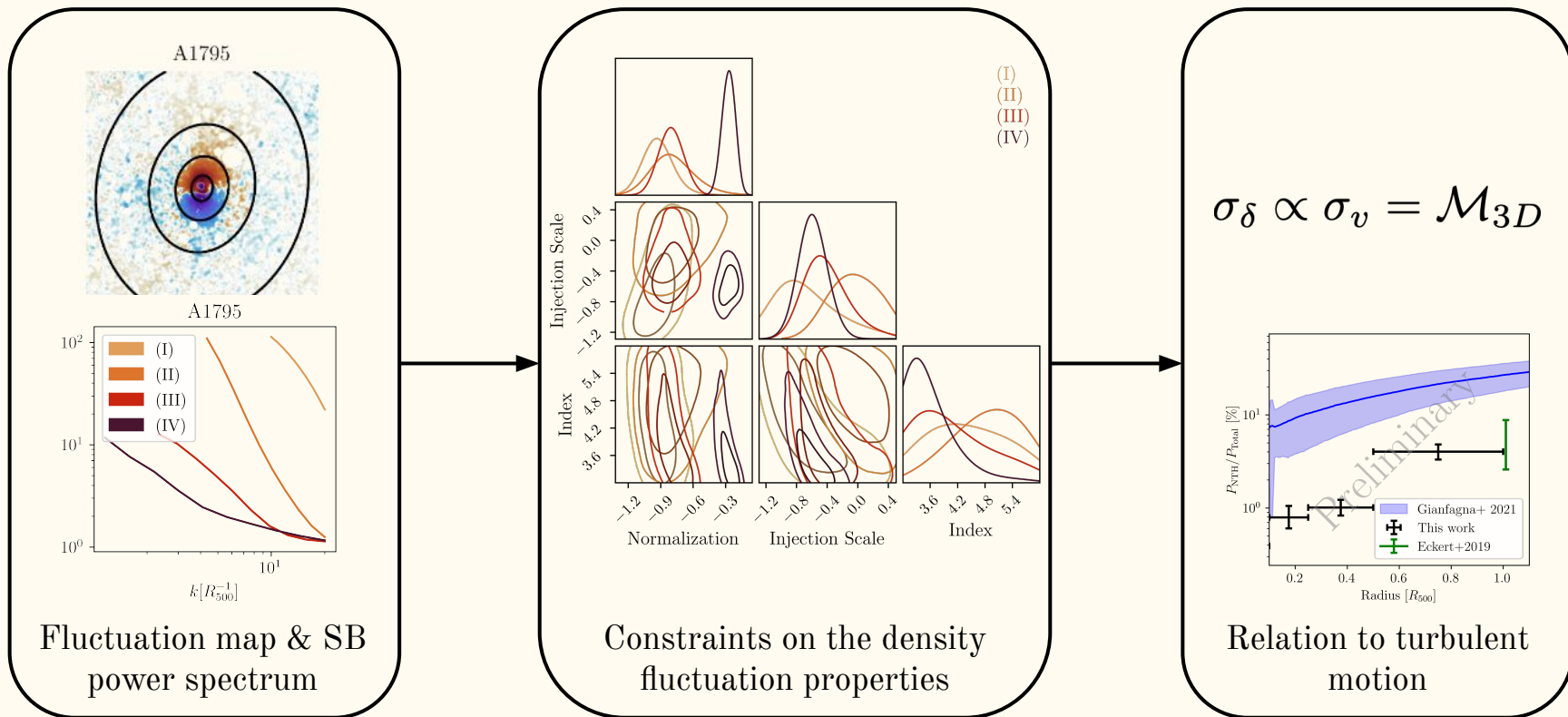
Assumption:  
fluctuations in different clusters result from the same physical process

Cluster sample  
Multiple observations  
**Reduced sample variance**



Adaptively smoothed X-ray surface brightness in [0.7-1.2] keV band (Ghirardini & al. 2018)

# General methodology



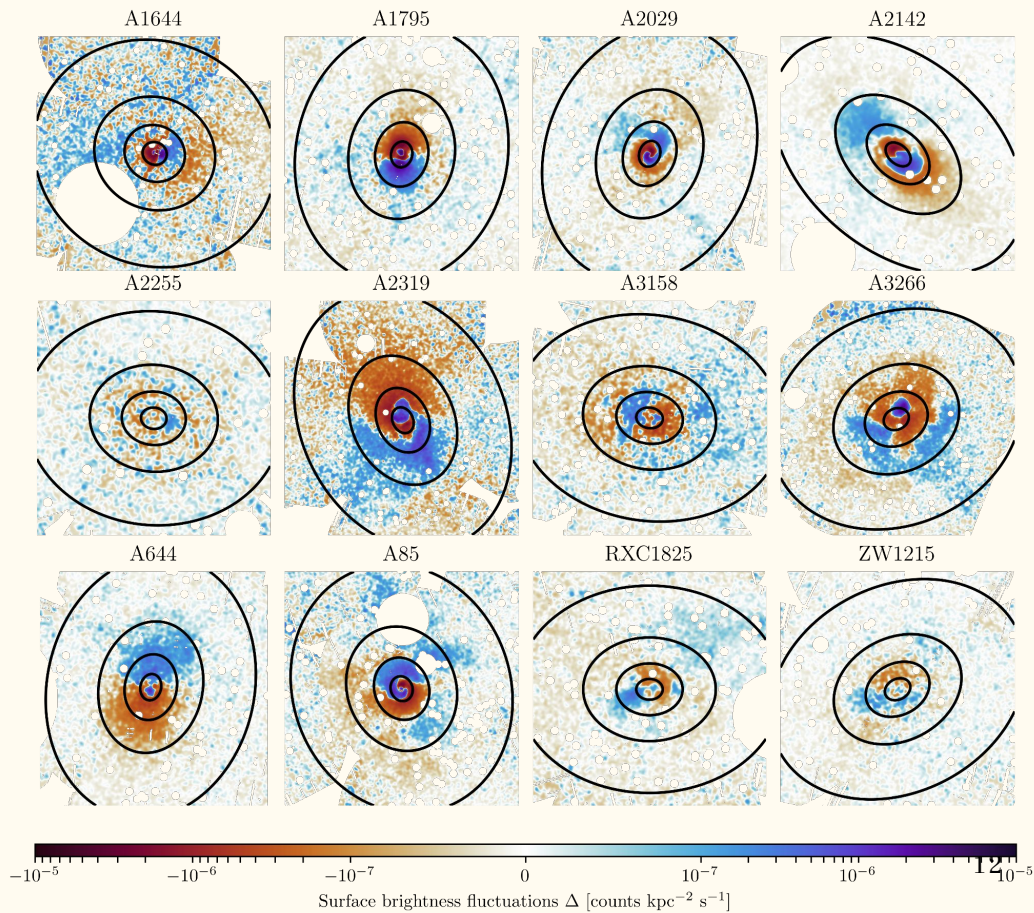
# Mean surface brightness (SB) profile

Meticulous modelling of surface brightness



Less arbitrary induced fluctuation

Best-fit fluctuations maps in the X-COP sample



# Mean surface brightness (SB) profile

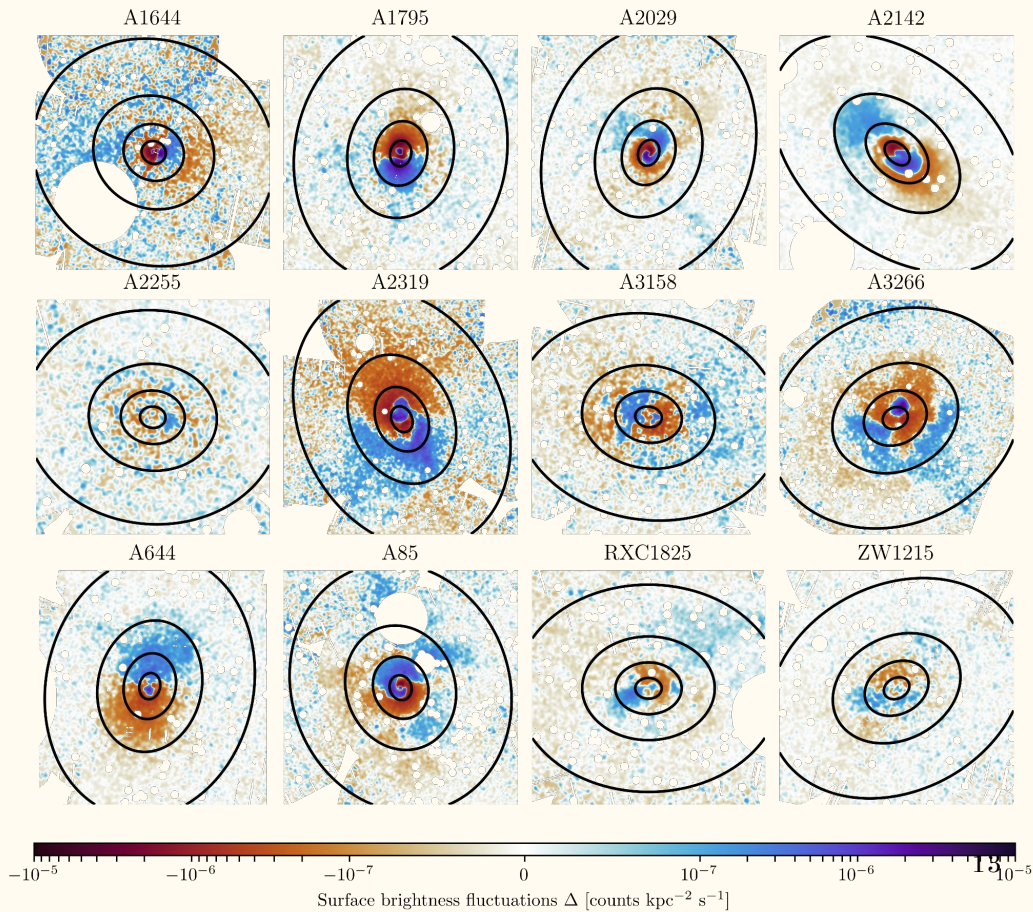
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Less arbitrary induced fluctuation

Example: using **elliptical model** on simulations can **reduce fluctuations by a factor 2** (Zhuravleva+ 2022)

Best-fit fluctuations maps in the X-COP sample



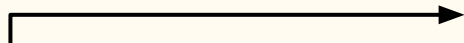
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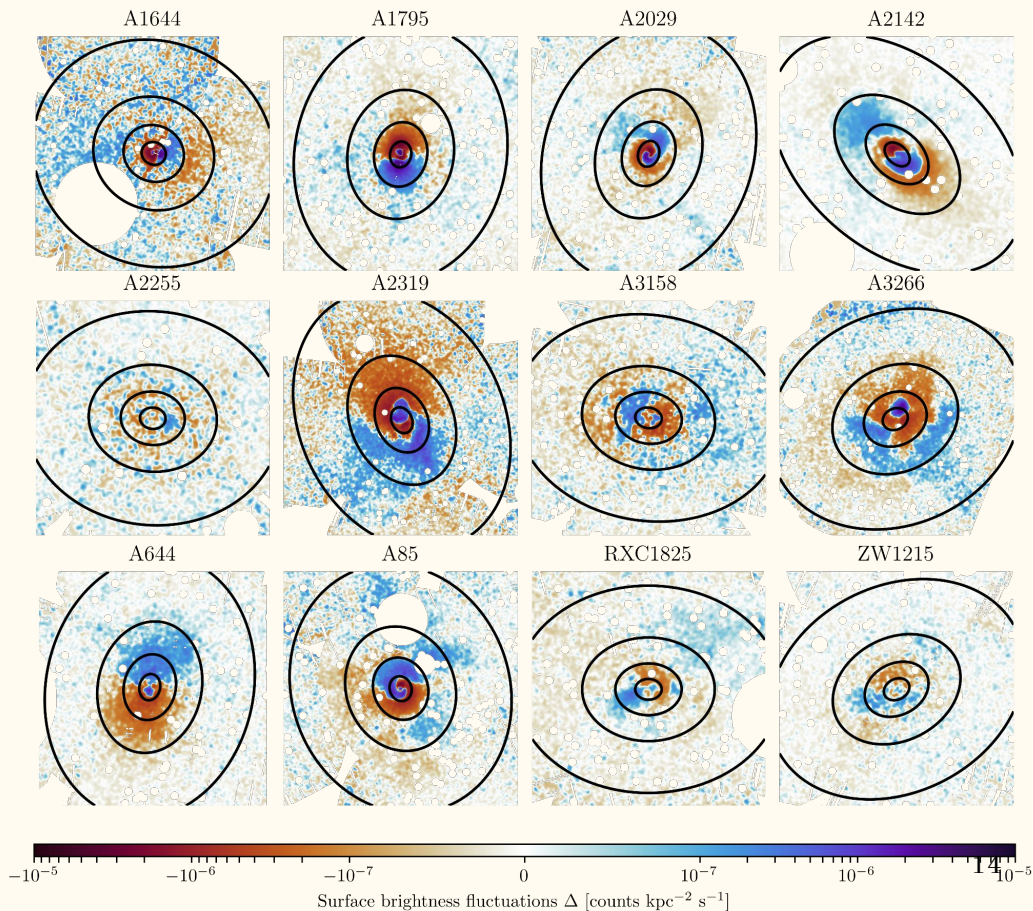
**Example:** using **elliptical model** on simulations can **reduce fluctuations by a factor 2** (Zhuravleva+ 2022)



**Non-Gaussian features** : sloshing, cool-cores, sub-mergers...

Region	Radius
(I)	$0 < r < R_{500}/10$
(II)	$R_{500}/10 < r < R_{500}/4$
(III)	$R_{500}/4 < r < R_{500}/2$
(IV)	$R_{500}/2 < r < R_{500}$

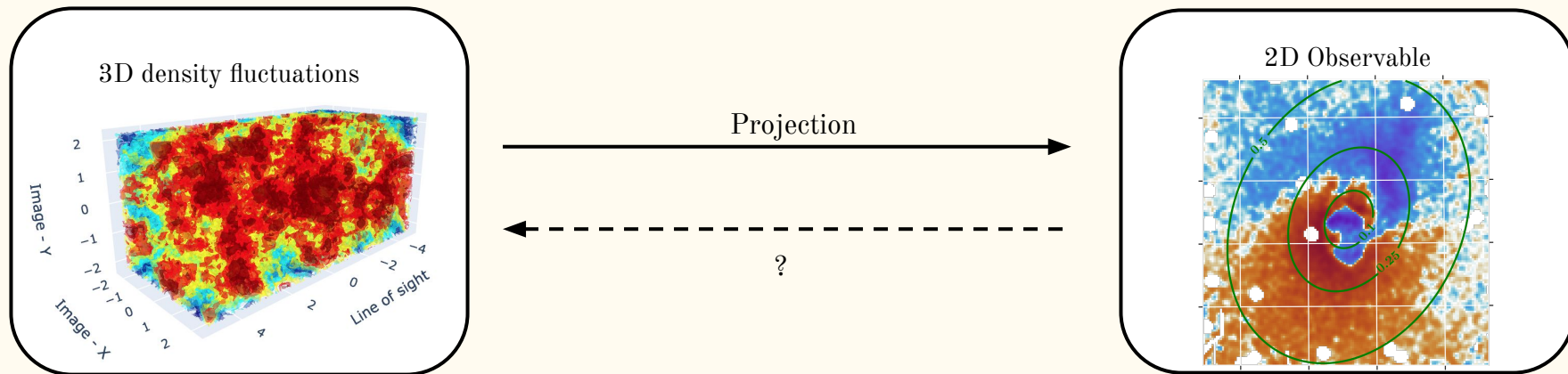
Best-fit fluctuations maps in the X-COP sample



# From SB fluctuations to density fluctuations

## Hypothesis:

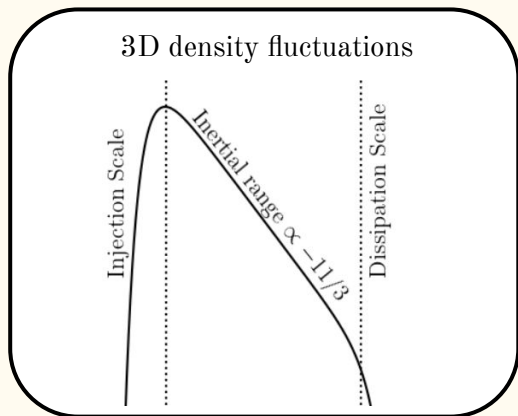
- SB fluctuations exclusively come from density fluctuations
- Gaussian Kolmogorov density fluctuations



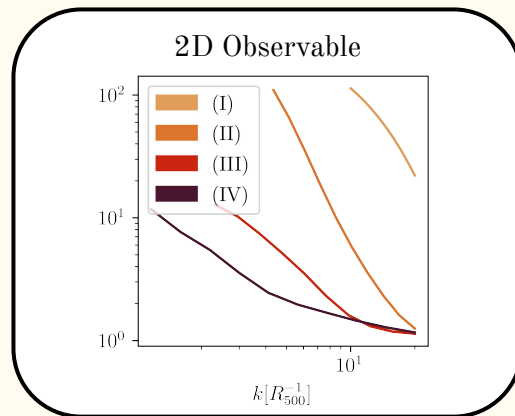
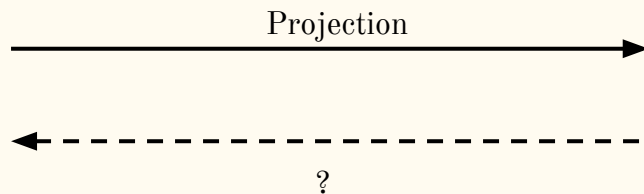
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Density fluctuation power spectrum



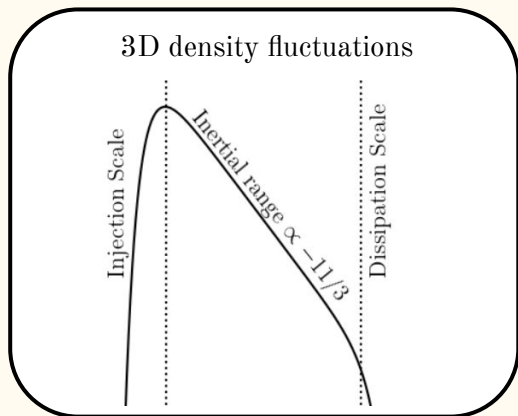
SB fluctuation power spectrum  
(exceeding the Poisson noise)



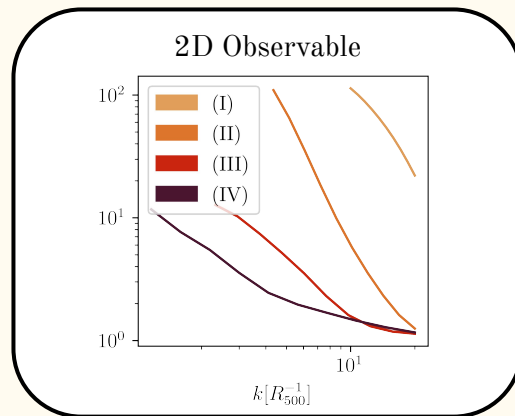
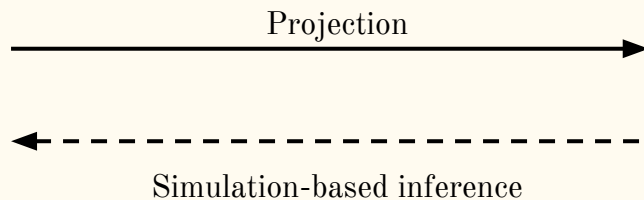
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Density fluctuation power spectrum

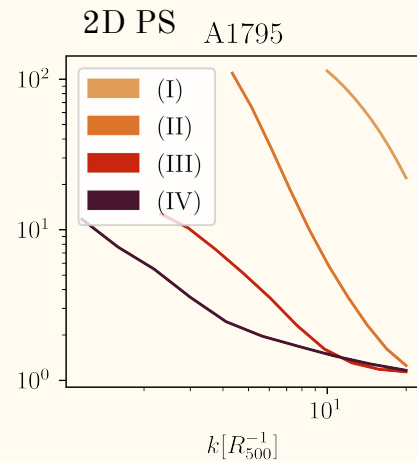
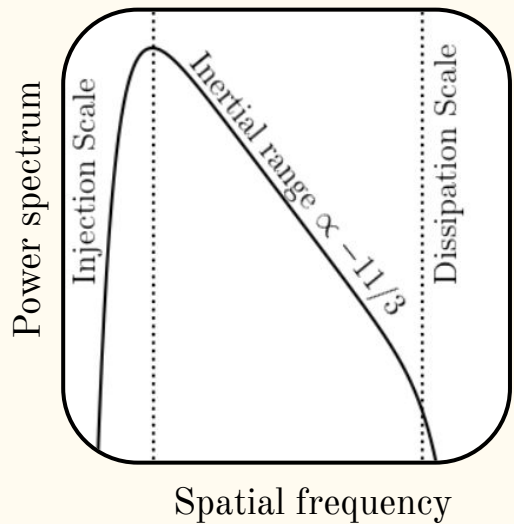


SB fluctuation power spectrum (exceeding the Poisson noise)

**Approximate likelihood using a neural network & modelled observables**  
(and with complete error budget, including **sample variance**)

~100000 mock observable for each cluster

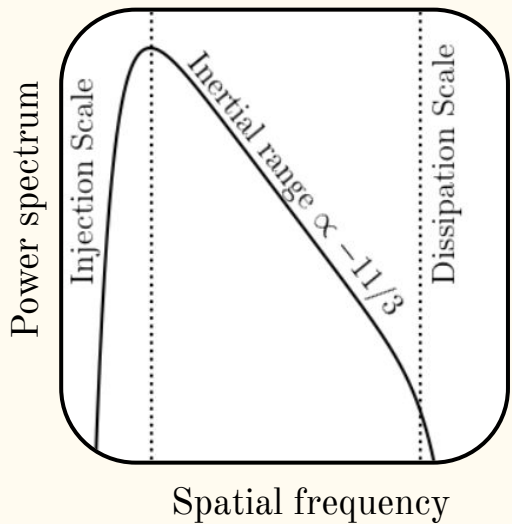
# Constraining the 3D power spectrum



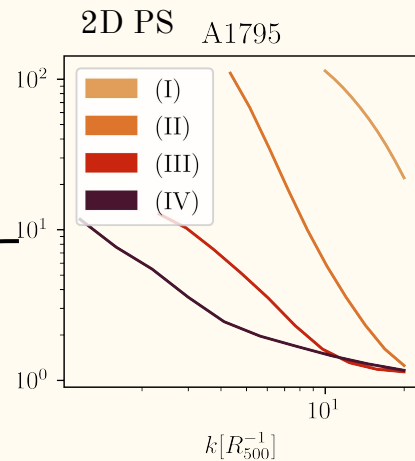
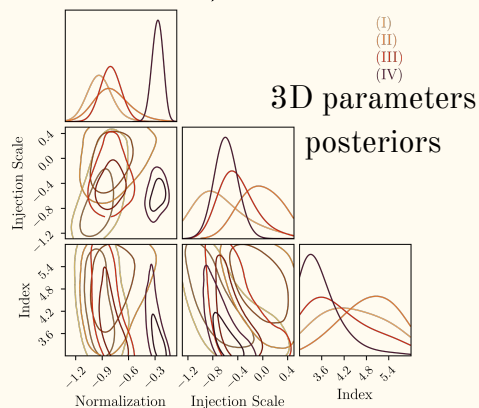
Free parameters :

- normalization,
- injection
- spectral index
- dissipation

# Constraining the 3D power spectrum



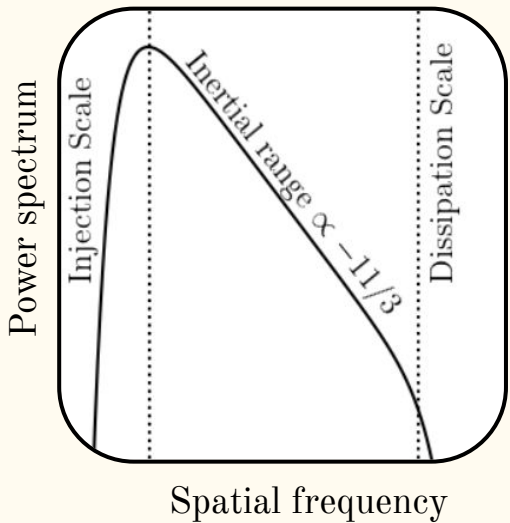
Simulation-based inference



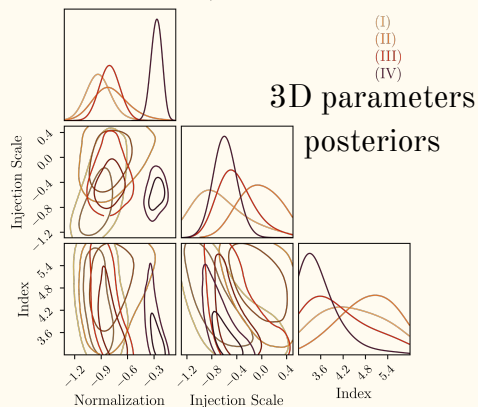
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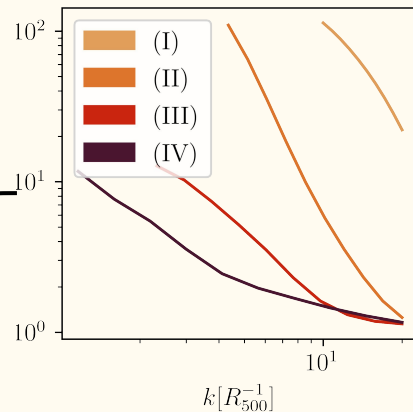
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Simulation-based inference

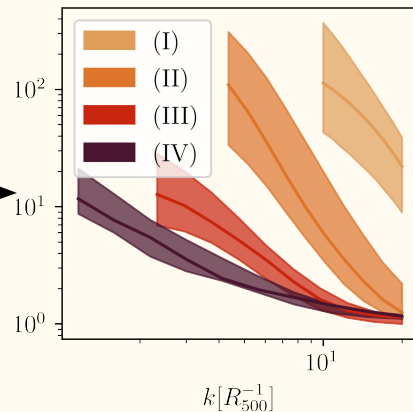


2D PS A1795



2D PS + sample variance

A1795

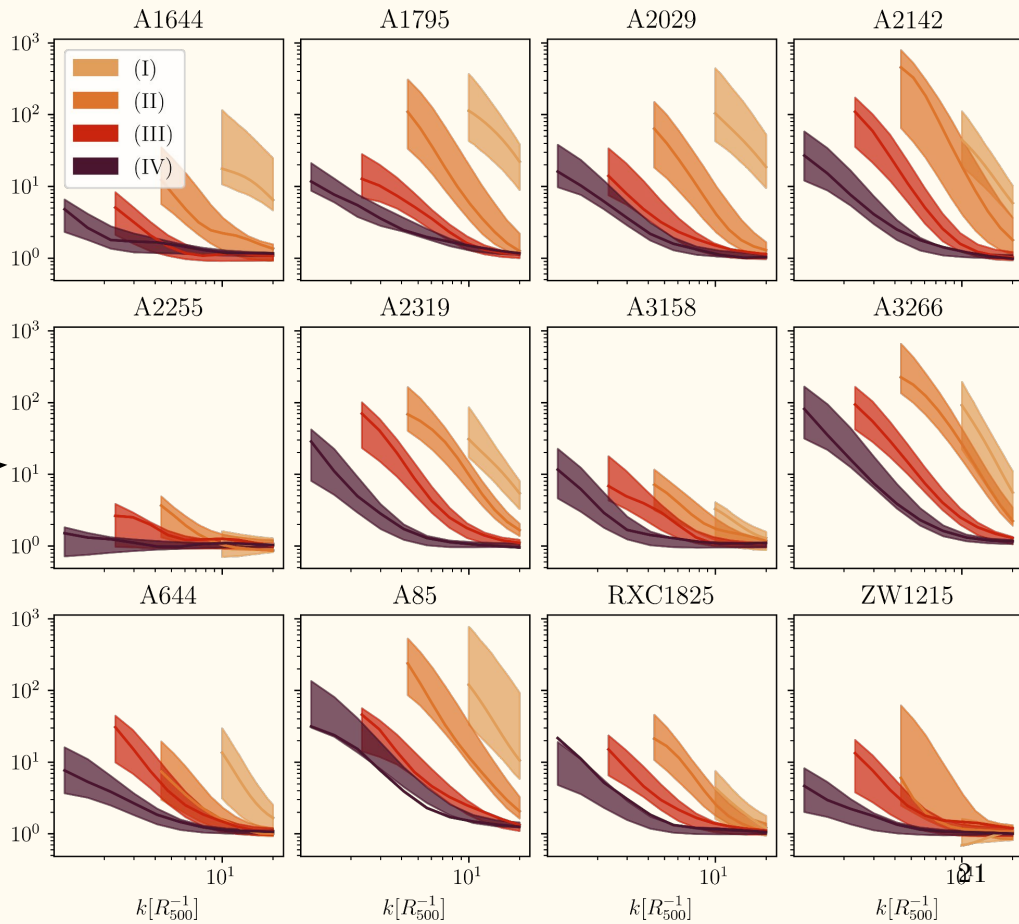
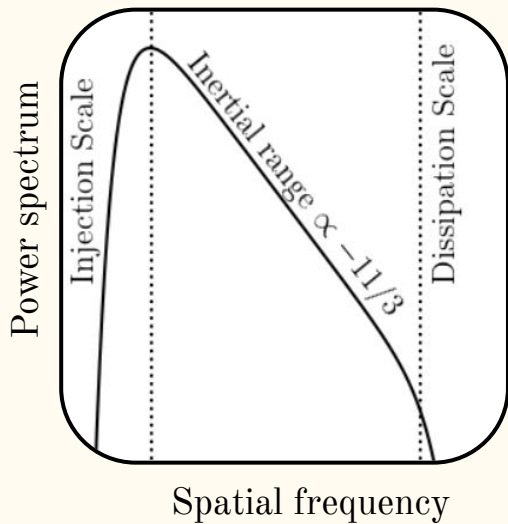


Free parameters :

- normalization,
- injection
- spectral index
- dissipation

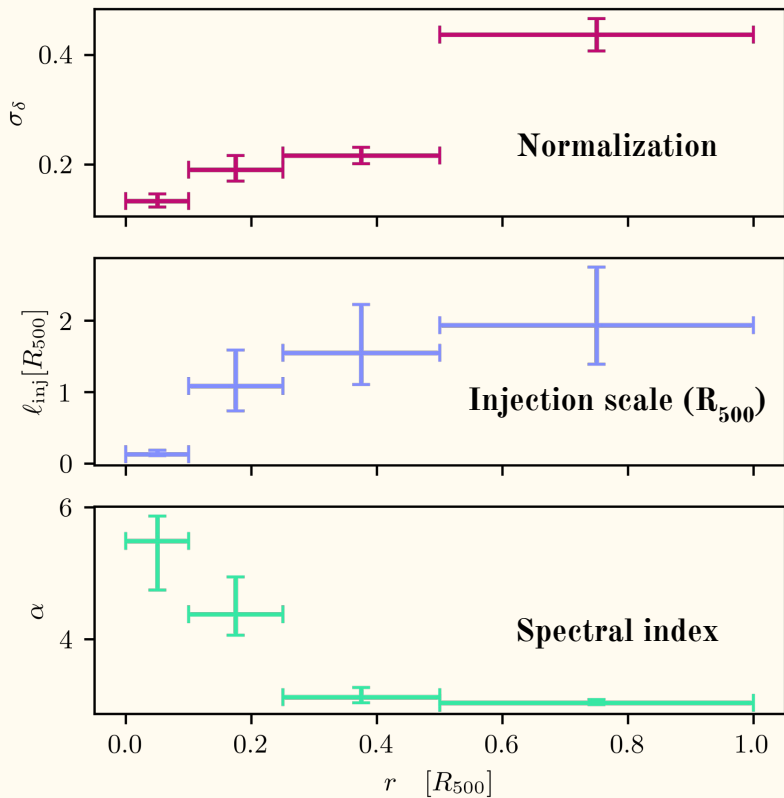
Modelling with posterior distributions

# Constraining the 3D power spectrum



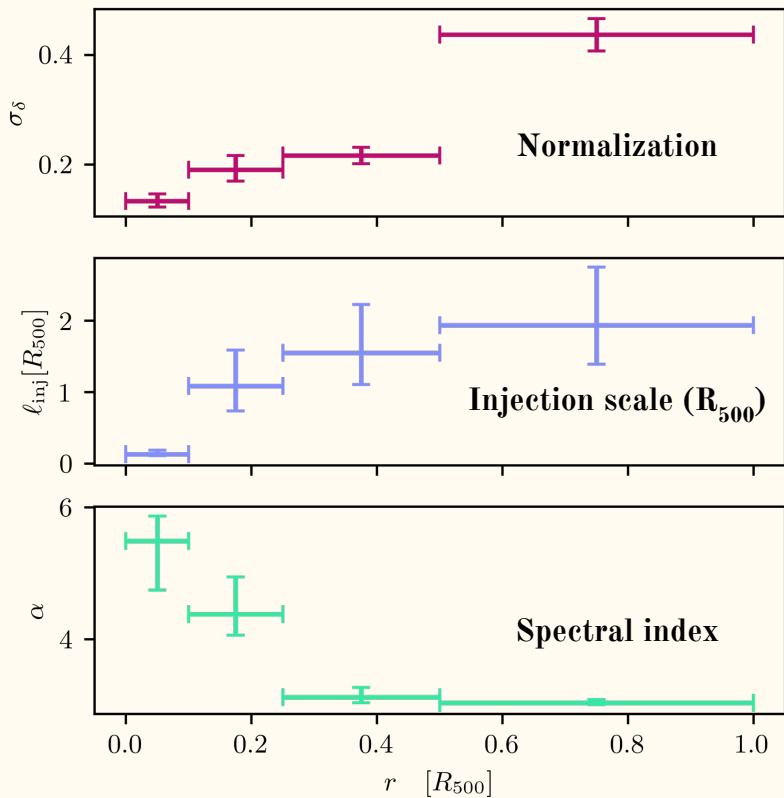
# Results : constraints for density-fluctuation PS

Joint parameters for a Kolmogorov power spectrum for the whole X-COP sample



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Joint parameters for a Kolmogorov power spectrum for the whole X-COP sample



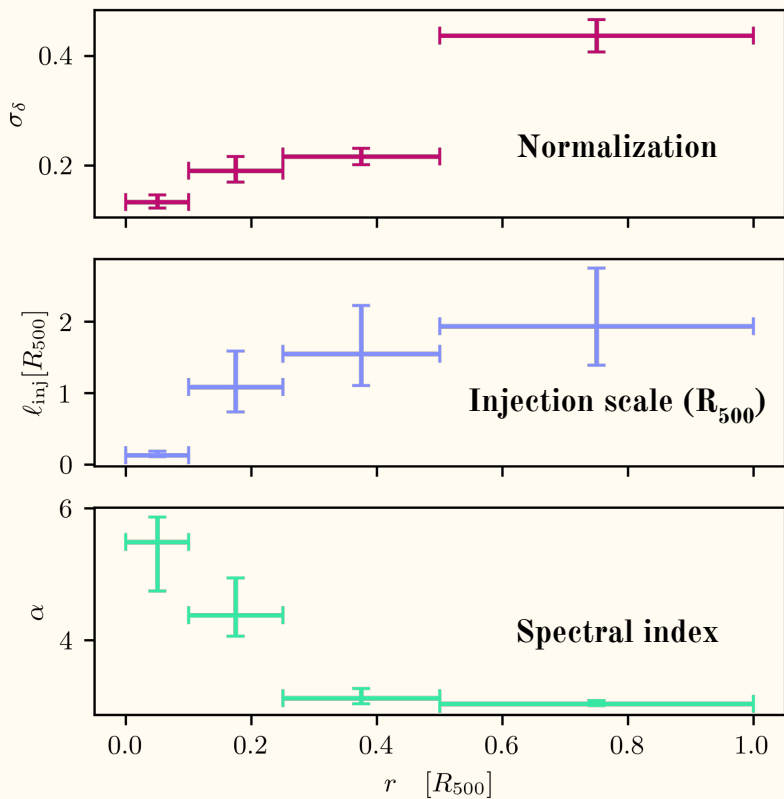
Increasing with radius

$\Leftrightarrow$

Gas disturbance increases away from the centre  
Core is more relaxed than outskirts

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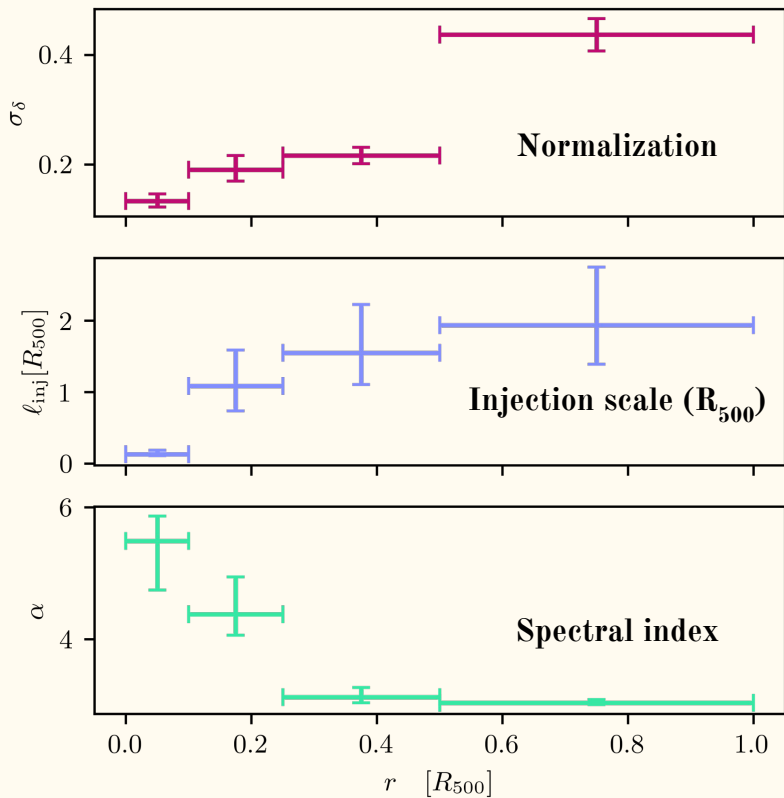
$\Leftrightarrow$

Physical scale of associated process grows with radius  
AGN Feedback < Sloshing < Merger events / accretion



# Results : constraints for density-fluctuation PS

Joint parameters for a Kolmogorov power spectrum for the whole X-COP sample



Increasing with radius

$\Leftrightarrow$

Gas disturbance increases away from the centre  
Core is more relaxed than outskirts

Increasing with radius

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Physical scale of associated process grows with radius  
AGN Feedback < Sloshing < Merger events / accretion

Poorly constrained in outer parts (Poisson Noise)

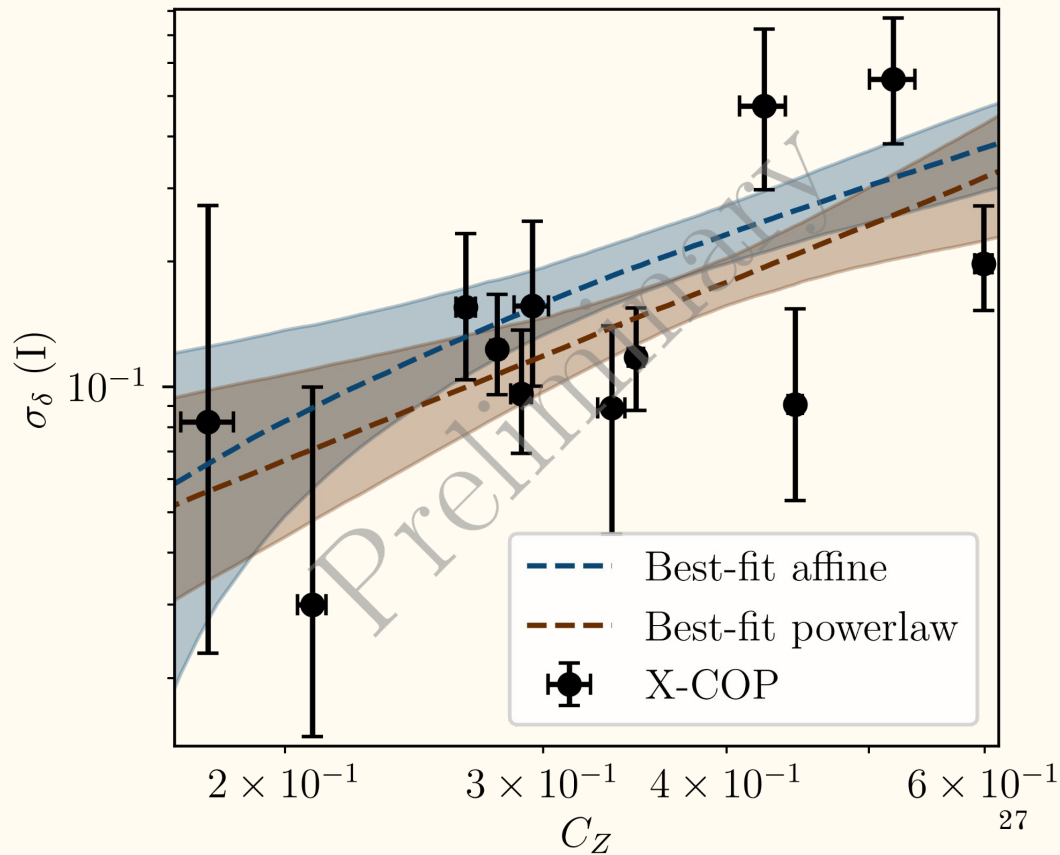
# Results : correlation with the dynamical state

- Morphological indicators relate to the dynamical state of a cluster
- Correlation with various indicators (c, w,  $P_i/P_0$ , Cz...)

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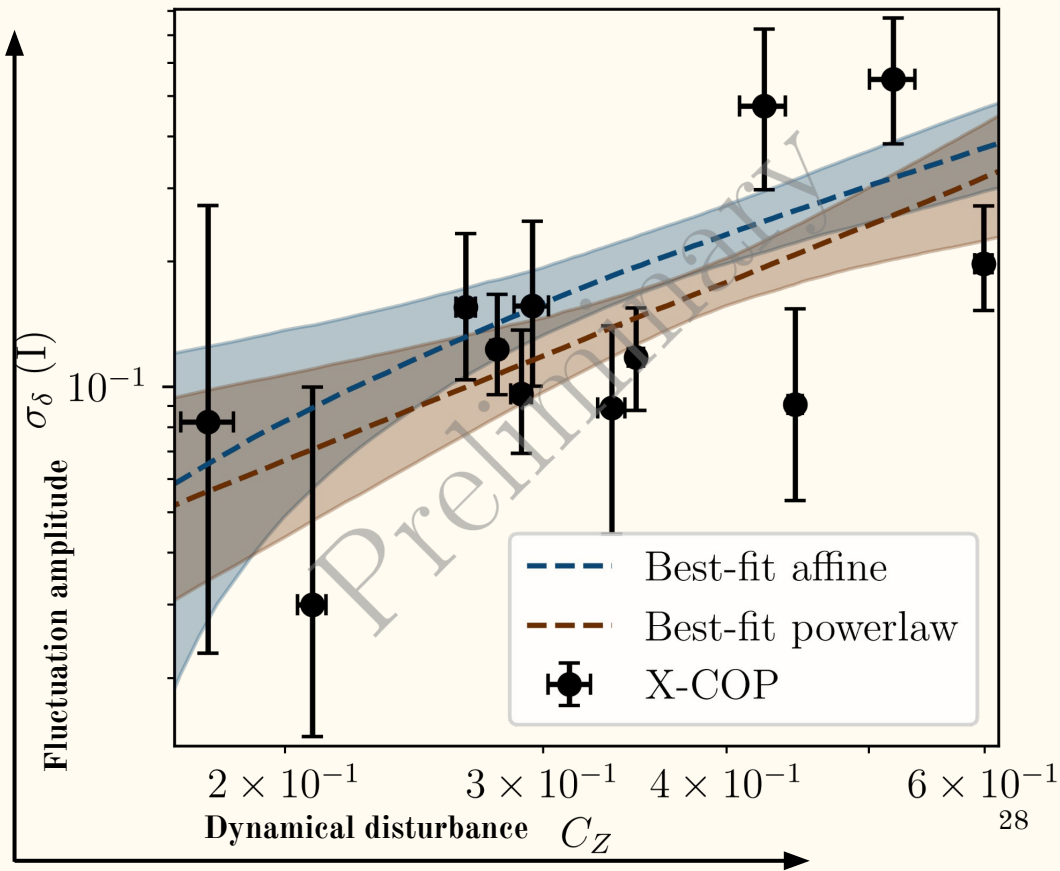
→ **Correlation between Zernike moment ( $\sim$ asymmetry of the cluster) and the normalization of density fluctuations in central region**



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→ **Correlation between Zernike moment ( $\sim$ asymmetry of the cluster) and the normalization of density fluctuations in central region**



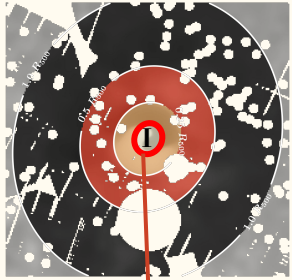
Results : interpretation as turbulent motion

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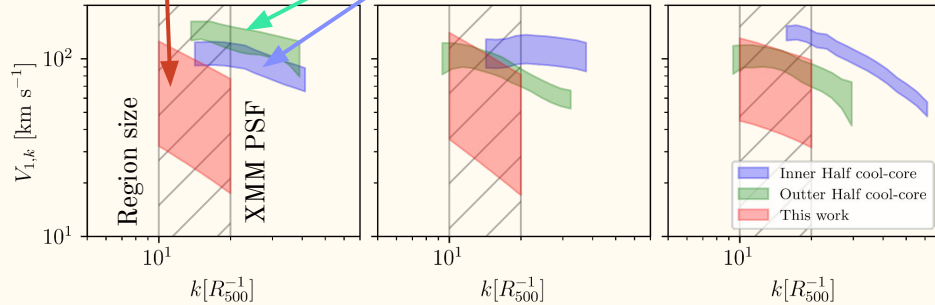
Comparison with previous work in the cool-cores of clusters (Zhuravleva+ 2018)



A85

A1795

A2029



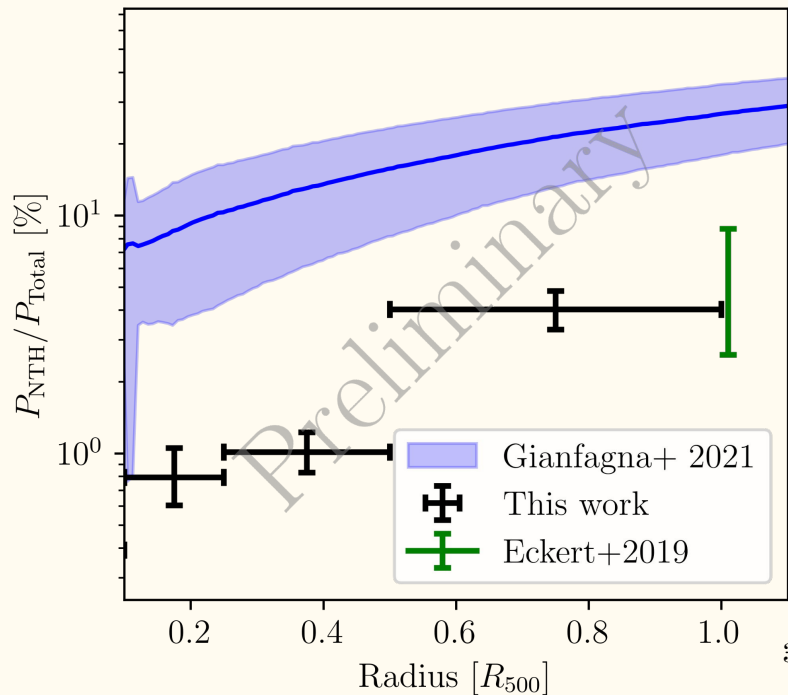
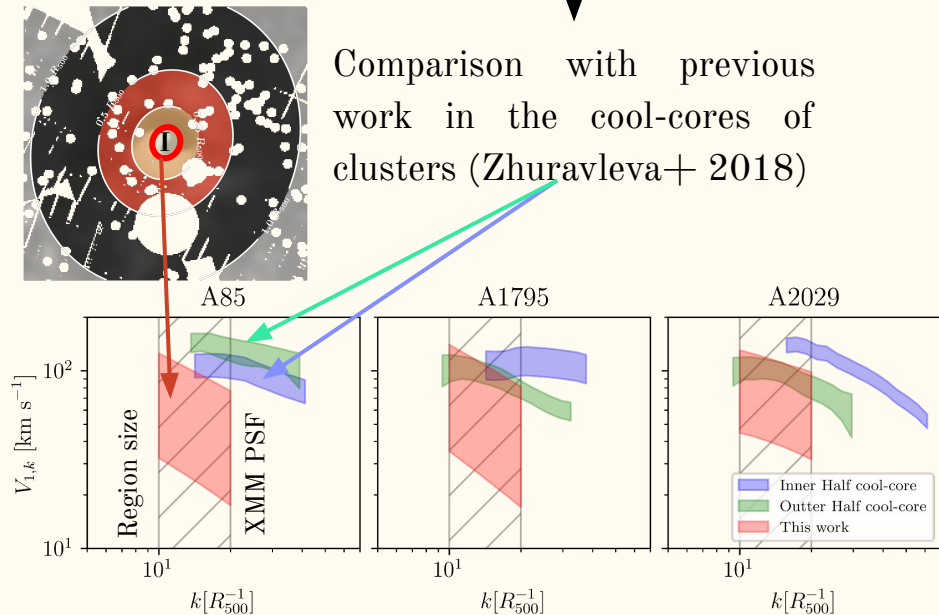
**$1\sigma$  compatible when the studied scales are comparable**

# Results : interpretation as turbulent motion

$$\sigma_\delta \propto \sigma_v = \mathcal{M}_{3D}$$

Non-thermal  
pressure support

Comparison with previous work in the cool-cores of clusters (Zhuravleva+ 2018)

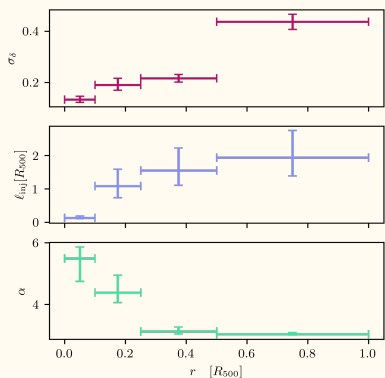


$1\sigma$  compatible when the studied scales are comparable

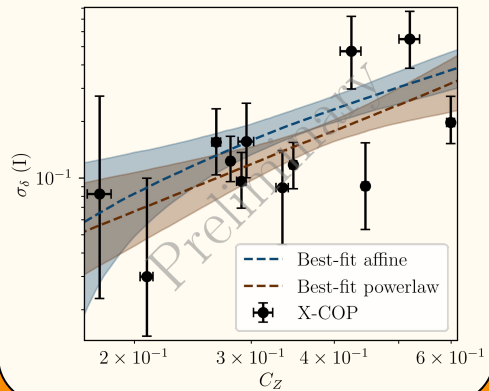
**Topic :** Statistics of SB (density) fluctuations, applied to the 12 massive and nearby clusters of the X-COP sample, novel approach considering the stochastic nature of fluctuations → complete error budget

**Results :** Dupourqué & al. to be submitted

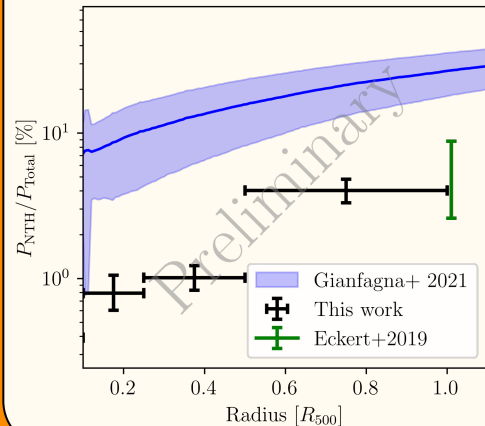
Original constraints for the density fluctuations power spectrum in the X-COP sample



Clear correlation between density fluctuations and the dynamical state of the cluster



Radial characterization of Mach and non-thermal pressure support



**Perspective :** Similar work on the CHEX-MATE sample with x10 more clusters

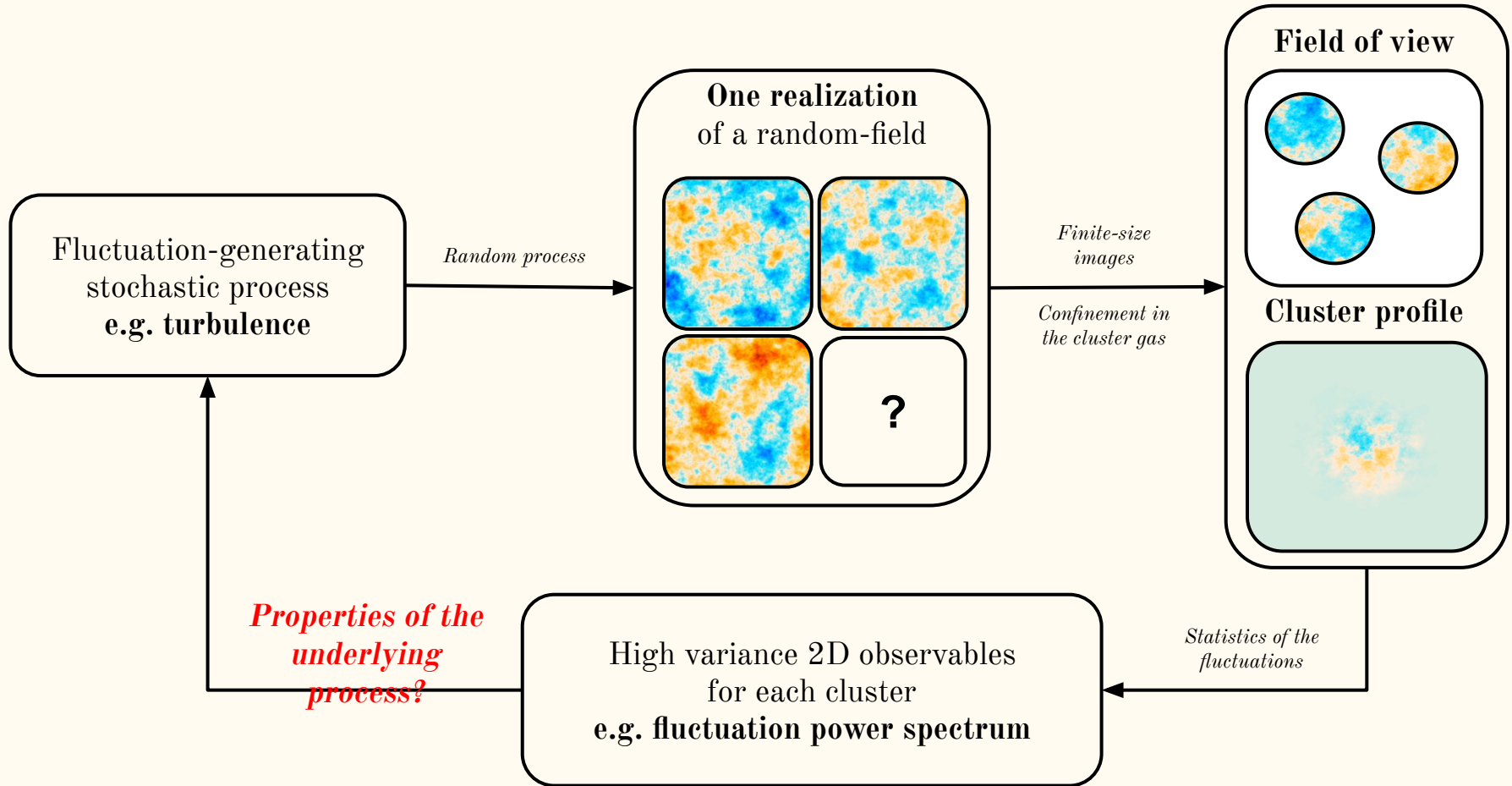
**Thank you for your attention!**



# Backup slides



# Backup : sample variance of fluctuations



# Backup : Define the fluctuations

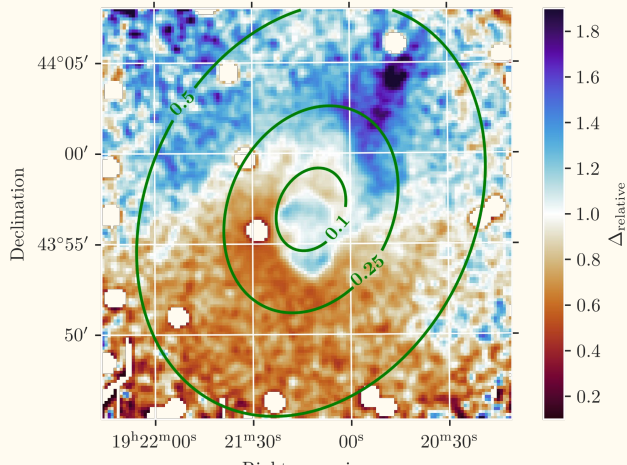
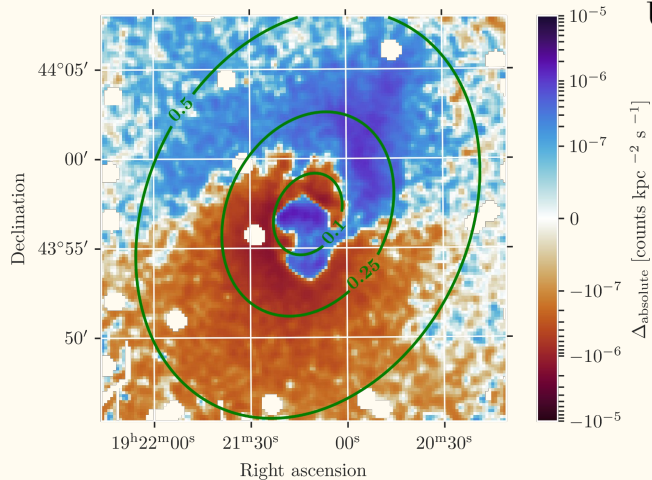
- Background noise is handled
- Fluctuations are not scaled

*Absolute*

Best-fit image

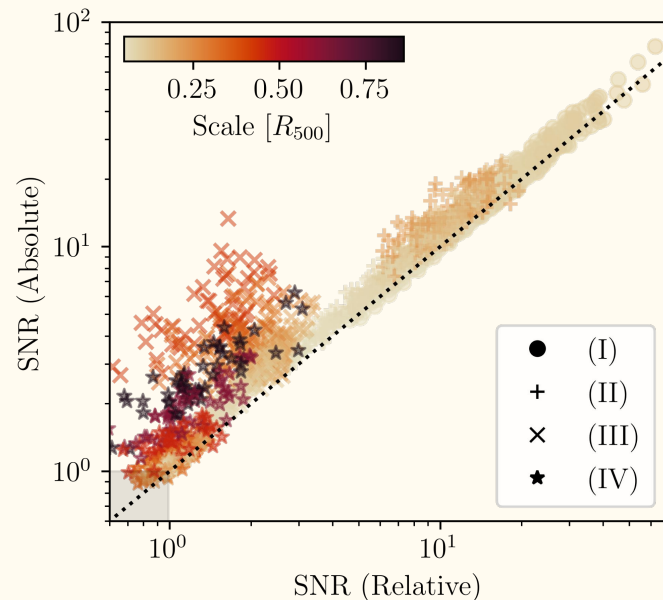
*Relative*

- Background noise explodes
- Fluctuations are scaled



Using simulations :

- Comparison of the SNR for both approaches
- SNR in each annulus + various scales

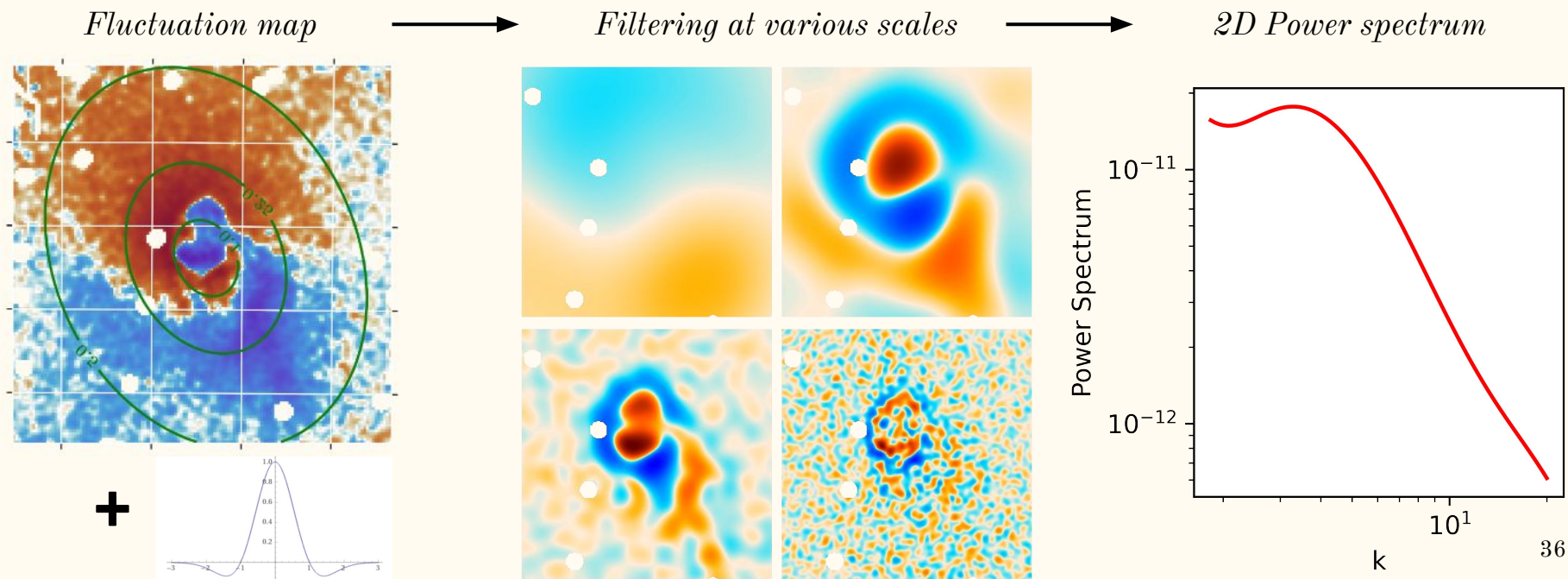


→ Both methods are equivalent in the inner regions

→ Absolute method over performs in the outer regions

# Backup : Extract the 2D observable

- 2D spatial power spectrum  $\rightarrow$  Convolution with Mexican Hats
- Handle gaps and exposure maps (Arévalo & al, 2012)

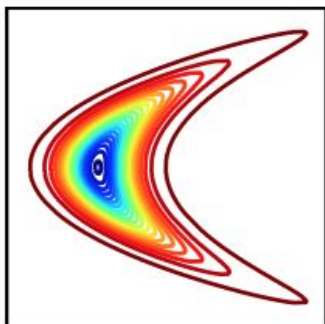
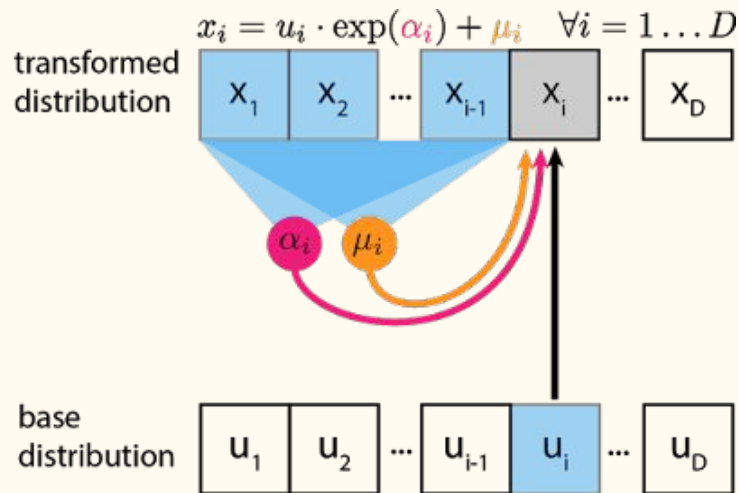


# Backup : Neural Network

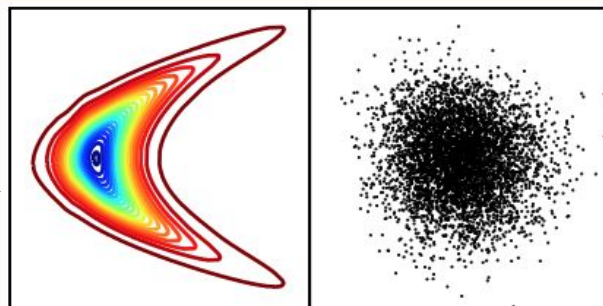
$$p(x) = \prod_i p(x_i | x_{1:i-1})$$

- sbi package (Python+Torch)
- Papamakarios+ 2018, 2019

(Masked) Autoregressive flow used as density estimators for the likelihood distribution

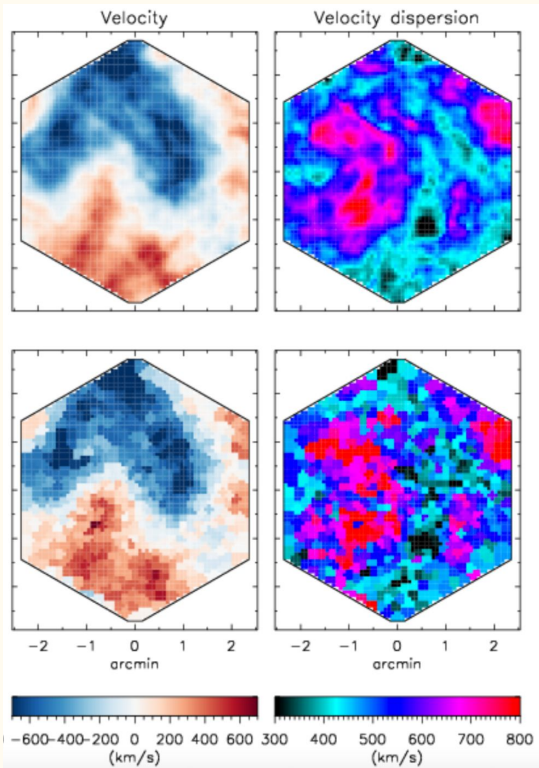


(a) Target density

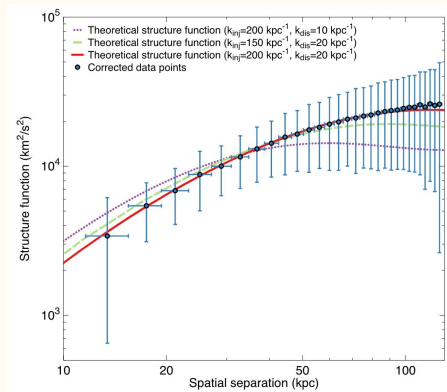


(c) MAF with 5 layers

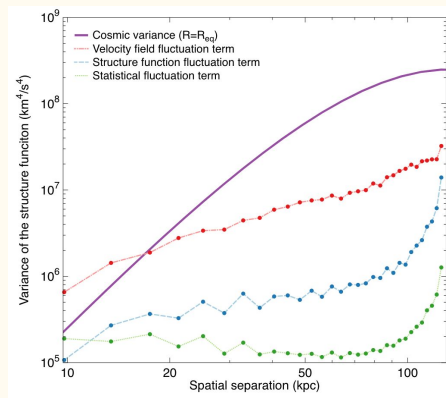
# Backup : What about Athena ?



X-IFU (Adapted from Roncarelli+ 2018)

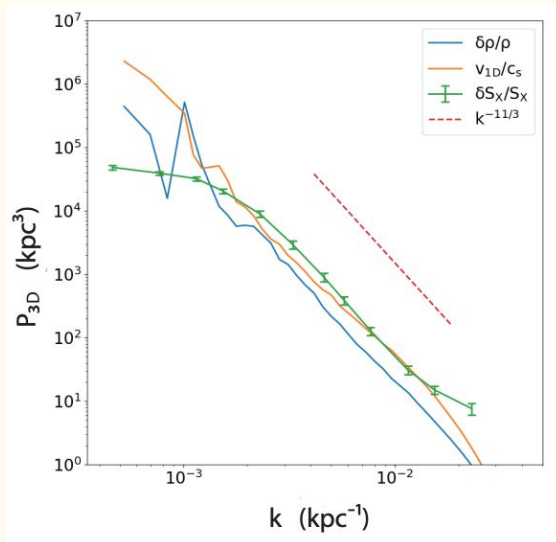


Comes with its bias



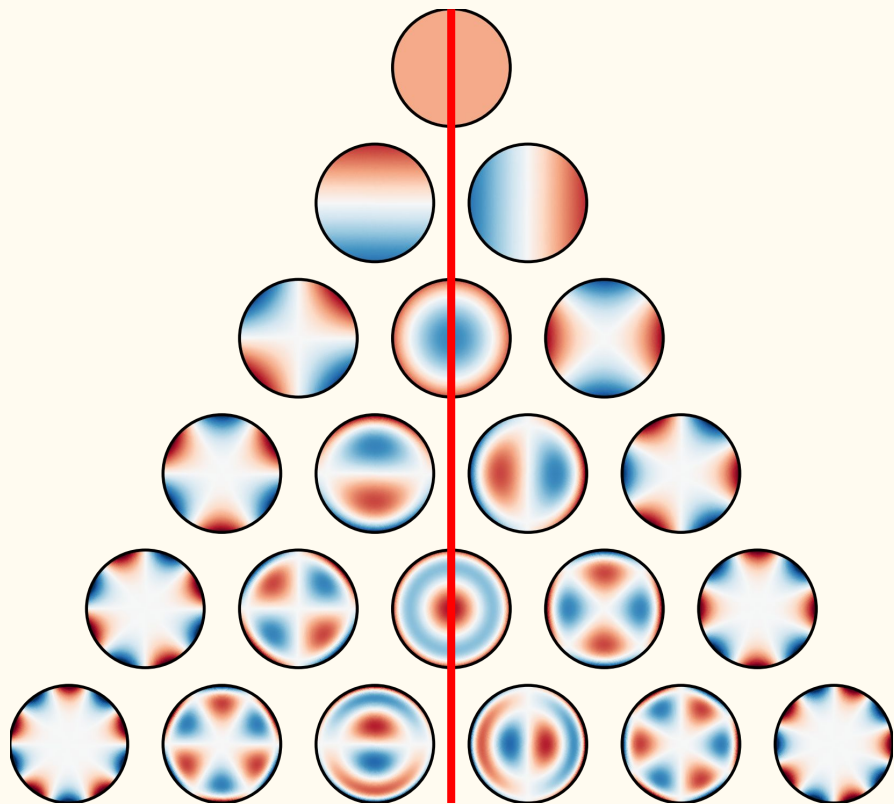
Don't forget sample variance!

See :  
 Toncarelli +2018  
 Clerc+ 2019,  
 Cucchetti + 2019  
 Talk by S. Beaumont



WFI (Adapted from Bulbul+ 2019)

# Backup : Zernike Moment

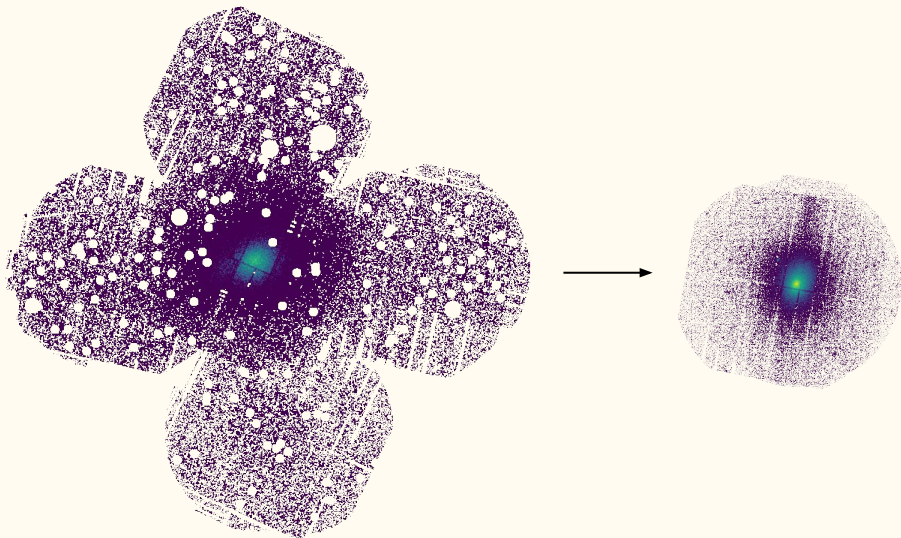


$$C_z = \sum_{n,m \neq 0} \sqrt{|c_{nm}|}$$

→ Sum of the development of the cluster image on a basis of polynomials, without any symmetric term

# Backup : Perspectives

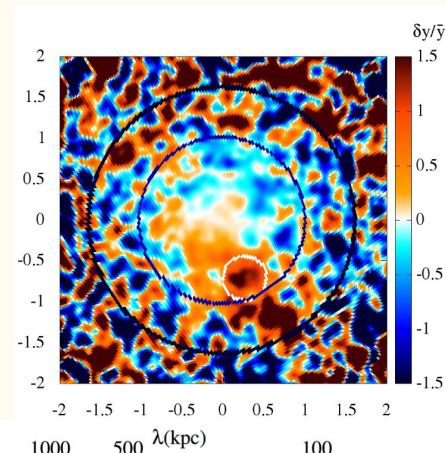
## Extension to the CHEX-MATE sample



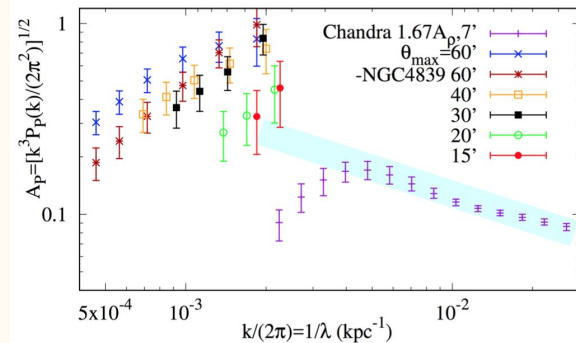
- Intermediate redshift clusters ( $0.1 < z < 0.5$ )
- Smaller mosaics
- Detected up to R500
- Cluster angular size closer to PSF
- x 10 in terms of cluster number

## SZ fluctuations

Residual fluctuation map from MILCA map of the Coma cluster (Khatri & Gaspari 2016)



Characteristic amplitude of the pressure fluctuations, from SZ and X-SB (Khatri & Gaspari 2016)



$\Delta\rho^2$   $\rightarrow$   $\Delta P$   
 Poisson noise  $\rightarrow$  Correlated noise  
 PSF and transfer function (NIKA2)