

**The CLEF-SSH simulation project:  
Modeling the SZ cluster population with radiative  
gas cooling and energy feedback**

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# The CLEF-SSH simulation project:

(Cluster Evolution & Formation using Supercomputer Simulations with Hydrodynamics)

- **CLEF collaboration:** IAS, Orsay (FR) - LA2T, Toulouse (FR ) - Sussex (UK) using existing French computing facilities.

- **Objectives:**

- Perform large hydro simulations of LSS that include models of radiative cooling and energy feedback to study:

- Cluster physics & scaling laws

- Map making (e.g. SZ effect)

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- **Core Members:**

- Antonio da Silva, IAS, (PI)

- Nabila Aghanim, IAS

- Jean-Loup Puget, IAS

- Alain Blanchard, Toulouse

- Rachida Sadat, Toulouse

- Scott Kay, Univ. Sussex

- Peter Thomas, Univ. Sussex

- Andrew Liddle, Univ. Sussex

- **First proposal:** To CINES, Montpellier (PI: Antonio da Silva).

- Designed as part of our contribution to the PLANCK WG5 (clusters and secondary anisotropies) simulation effort

# The Planck WG5 workpackage breakdown:

5.5.1.1 perform hydro- simulations of individual clusters

## 5.5.1

5.5.1.2 perform hydro- simulations of large volumes

5.5.1.3 simulate SZ maps at full numerical resolution

5.5.1.4 simulate Planck observations of SZ maps

## 5.5 Physical Simulations

5.5.2.1 model cluster dist. in semi- analytic way

## 5.5.2

5.5.2.2 evaluate SZ power spectrum using SZ maps

5.5.2.3 assess feasibility of cluster velocity studies

5.5.6.1 realistic modeling of ionisation history

## 5.5.6

5.5.6.2 simulate radiative transfer through IGM

5.5.6.3 simulate Planck observations in detail

5.5.6.4 investigate effect of systematics on science

5.5.3.1 construct approx. template maps

## 5.5.3

5.5.3.2 update using large- scale N- body simulations

5.5.3.3 update using large- scale hydro simulations

5.5.3.4 include contaminating effects

5.5.3.5 simulate X- ray and optical cluster props.

5.5.3.6 model selection functions using observations

5.5.3.7 develop tools for cluster extraction from data

5.5.5.1 perform N- body simulations of large- scale struct.

## 5.5.5

5.5.5.2 construct 3- dim cluster catalogues

5.5.5.3 simulate observable cluster signatures

5.5.5.4 apply and test cluster- detection algorithms

5.5.5.5 combine with high- res. hydro cluster sims.

5.5.5.6 select, develop, and supply required tools

# First simulation: the CLEF run1

- **Cosmology:** Flat Lambda CDM model with:

- $\Omega_m=0.3$ ;  $\Omega_\Lambda=0.7$ ;  $\Omega_b=0.0486$ ;  $\sigma_8=0.9$ ;  $h=0.7$

- **Simulation details:**

- $L=200 \text{ Mpc}/h$  ;  $2(428)^3$  (156 Million) particles ( $m_{\text{gas}}=7e9 M_{\text{sun}}/h$ ;  $m_{\text{dark}}=1.4e10 M_{\text{sun}}/h$ );  $\text{Soft.}=20 \text{ kpc}/h$

- Radiative cooling and energy feedback (Kay 2004)

- **Simulation code:**

- A parallel version of **GADGET II** (Springel, Yoshida & White, 2001), PM-Tree code with SPH.

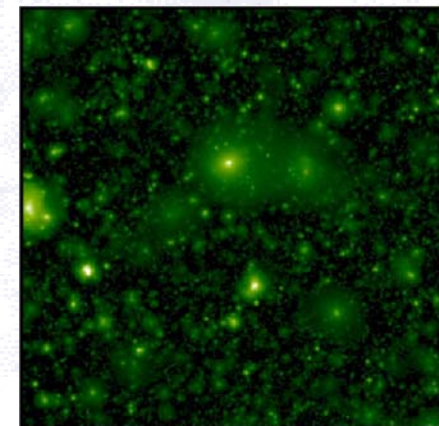
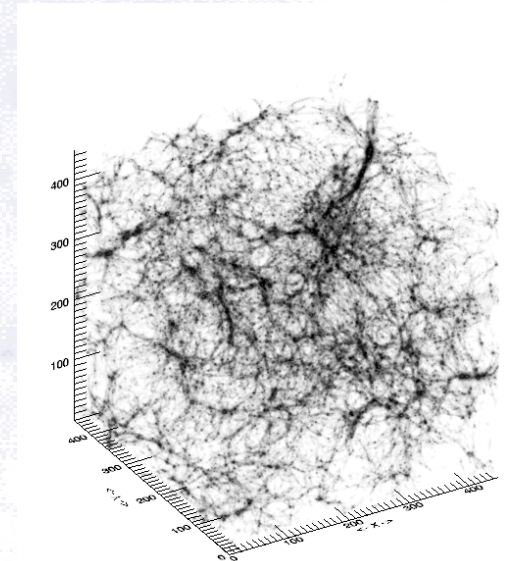
- **System resources:**

- 66000 CPU hours (SGI R14K); 0.5 Tb of data

- **Permits to obtain:**

- extensive cluster catalogues (4000 objects @  $z=0$  resolved with at least 1000 particles each).

- Maps of  $5 \text{ deg}^2$ . In a second step:  $10 \text{ deg}^2$



# First glimpse at the CLEF run:

- **CLEF collaboration:** IAS (FR) - Toulouse (FR) - Sussex (UK) using French system CINES

- **Objectives:** Perform high resolution simulations to study:

- Cluster physics & scaling laws
- Map making (e.g. SZ effect)

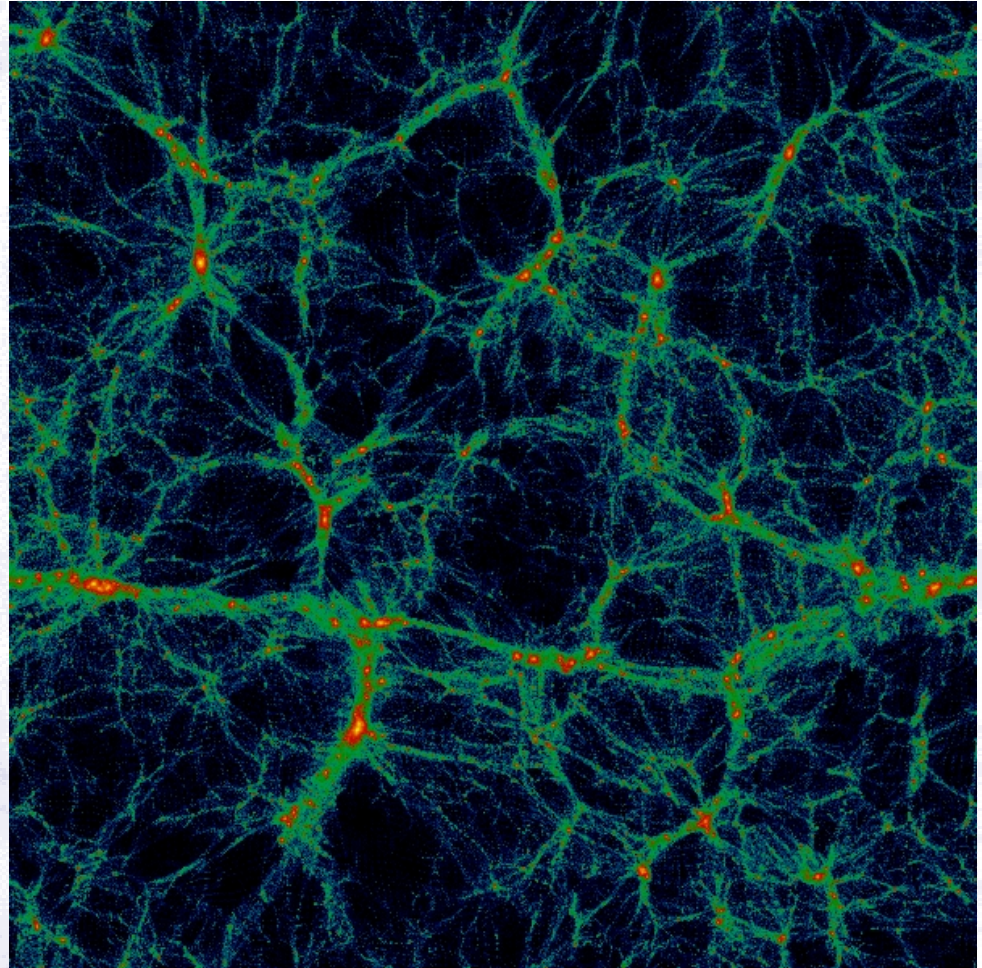
- **First run:**

- $L=200 \text{ Mpc}/h$  ;  $2(428)^3$  particles
- Radiative cooling and energy feedback (Kay 2004)
- GADGET (Springel, Yoshida & White, 2001). Tree-SPH code

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Dark matter



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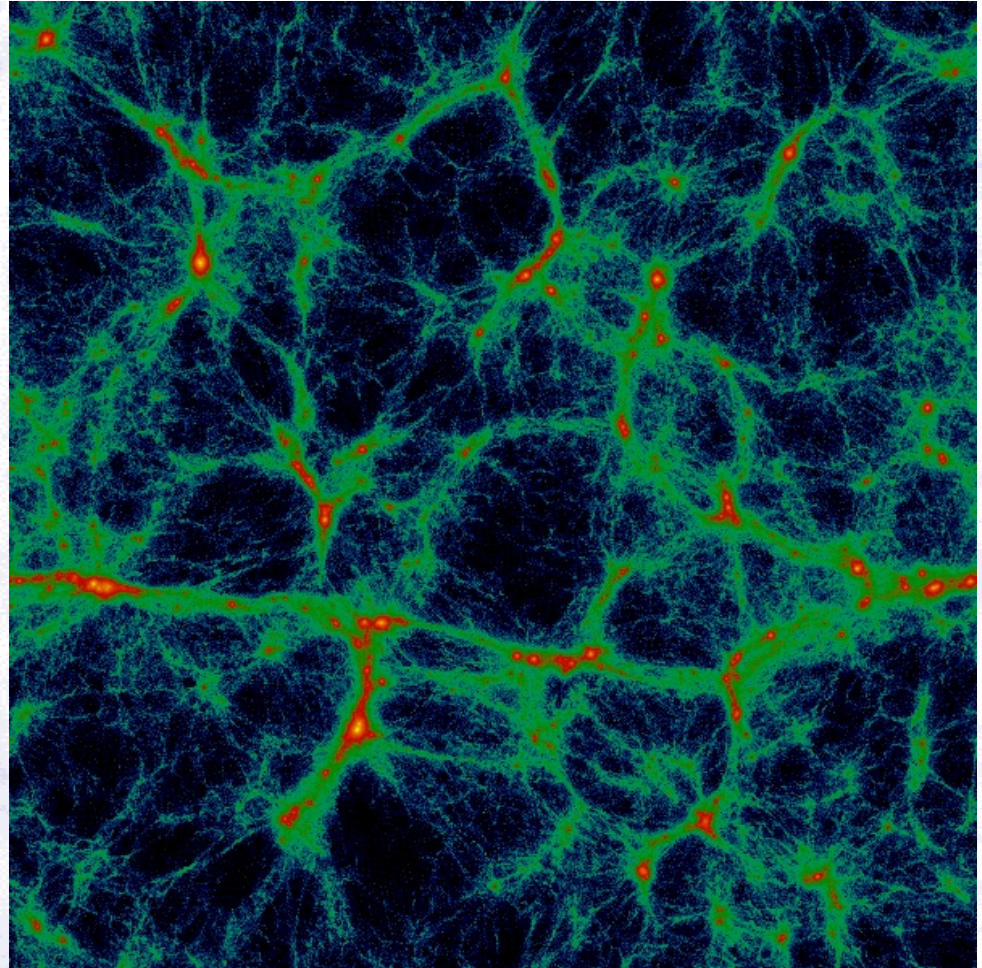
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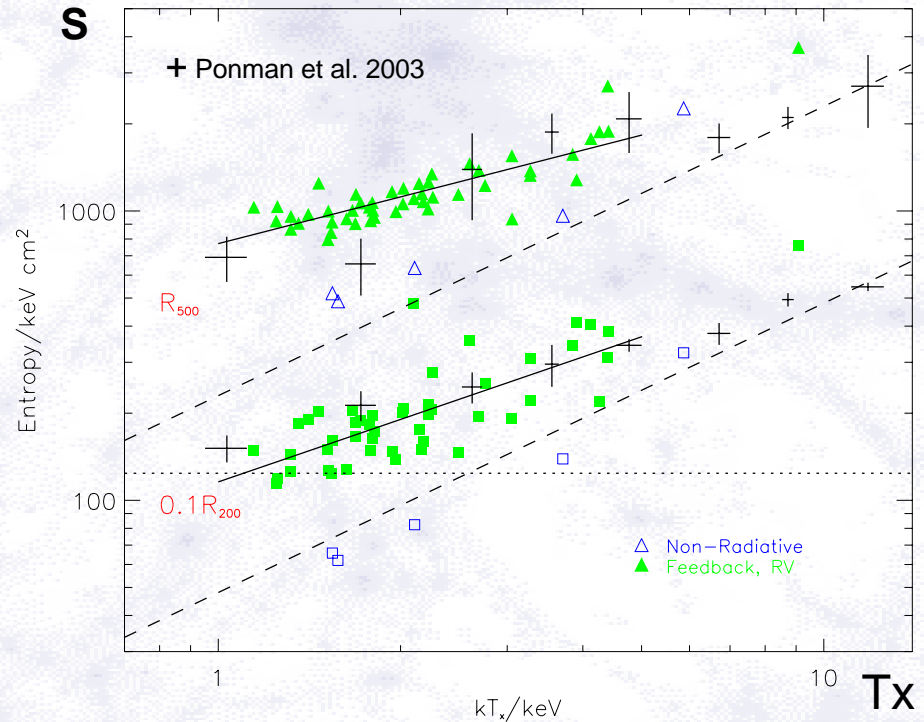
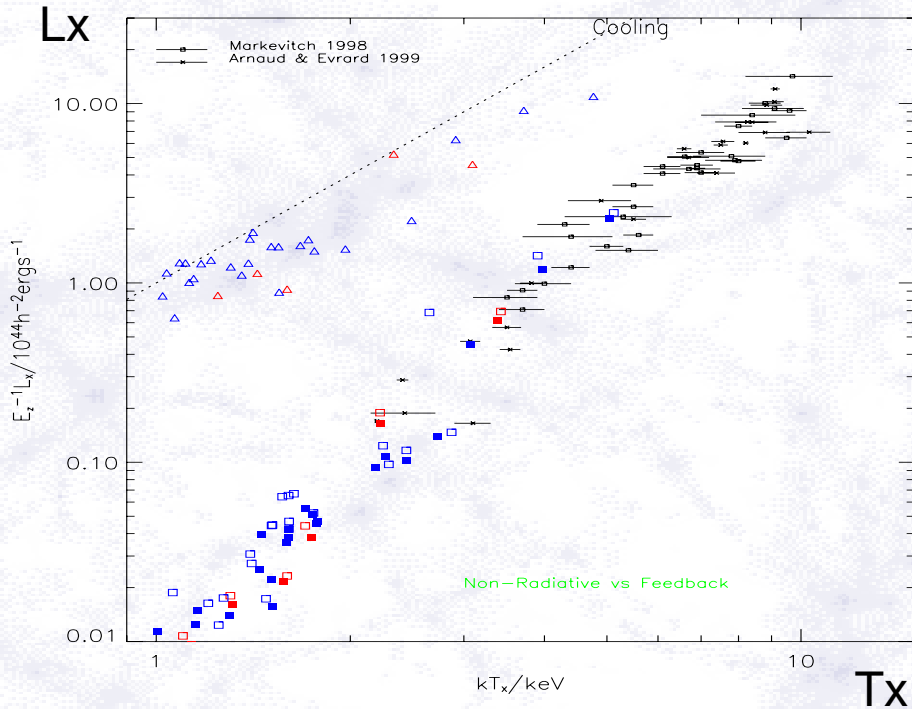
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- Maps of  $5-10 \text{ deg}^2$

Baryonic gas



# Results from test runs: ( $f_{\text{heat}}=0.1$ , $S_{\text{heat}}=1000 \text{ keV cm}^2$ )



• 2 parameter energy feedback model (S. Kay 2004) :  $f_{\text{heat}}$ ,  $S_{\text{heat}}$

Cold dense gas particles ( $T < 1e5$ ,  $n > 1e-3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) have  $f_{\text{heat}}$  probability of being heated up with an entropy  $S_{\text{heat}}$ .

- Draw random  $0 < r < 1$  (uniform dist.) for each gas particles with  $T < 1e5$ ,  $n > 1e-3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- If  $r < f_{\text{heat}}$  then reheat particle by the fixed entropy  $S_{\text{heat}}$
- If  $r > f_{\text{heat}}$  then convert particle to collisionless baryonic material

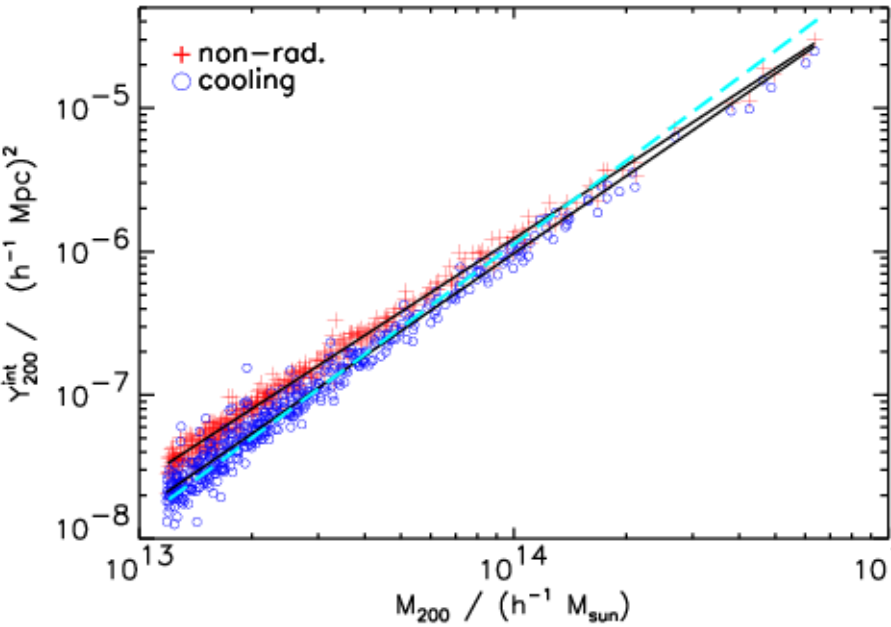
•  $f_{\text{heat}}$ : Largely controls the amount of cooled gas fraction

•  $S_{\text{heat}}$ : determines de amount of energy feedback

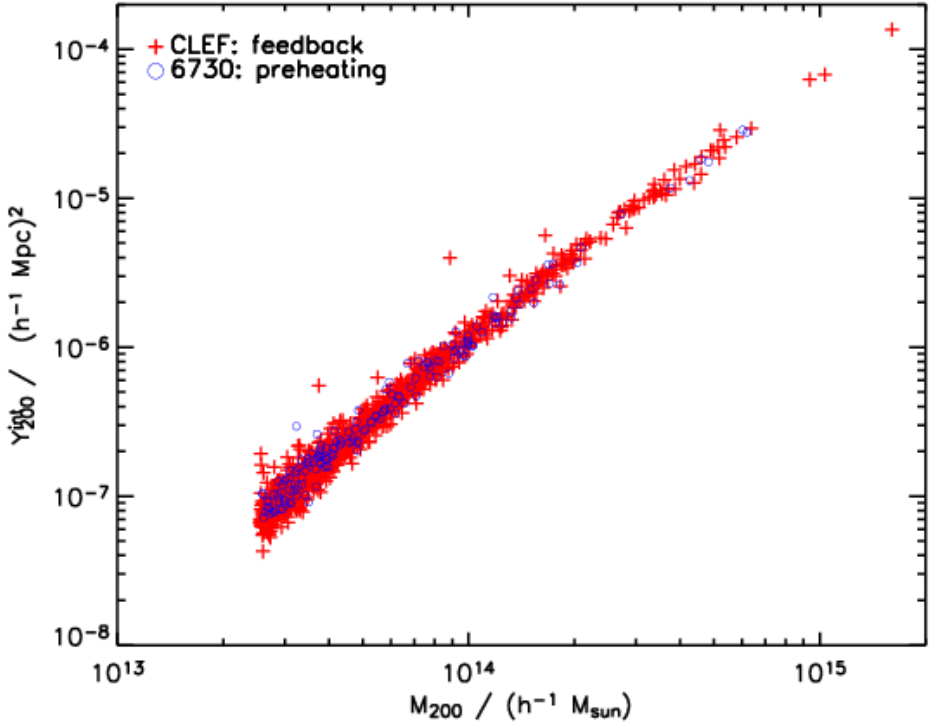


# Preliminary results: SZ scaling laws @ z=0

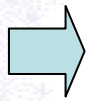
da Silva et al 2003



CLEF Y-M results



$$Y \propto f_{\text{gas}} M T_{\text{mw}} d_A^{-2} \propto f_{\text{gas}} M^{5/3} d_A^{-2} (1+z)$$

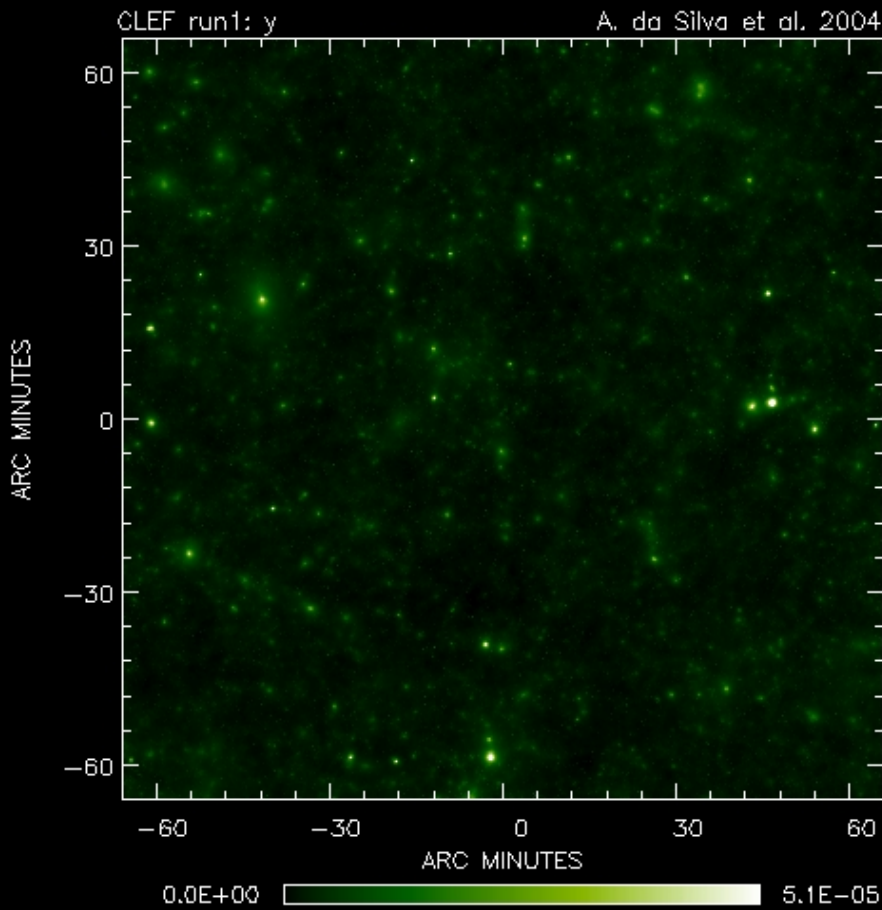


$$Y \propto M^{5/3} \propto T^{5/2} \propto L_X^{5/4}$$

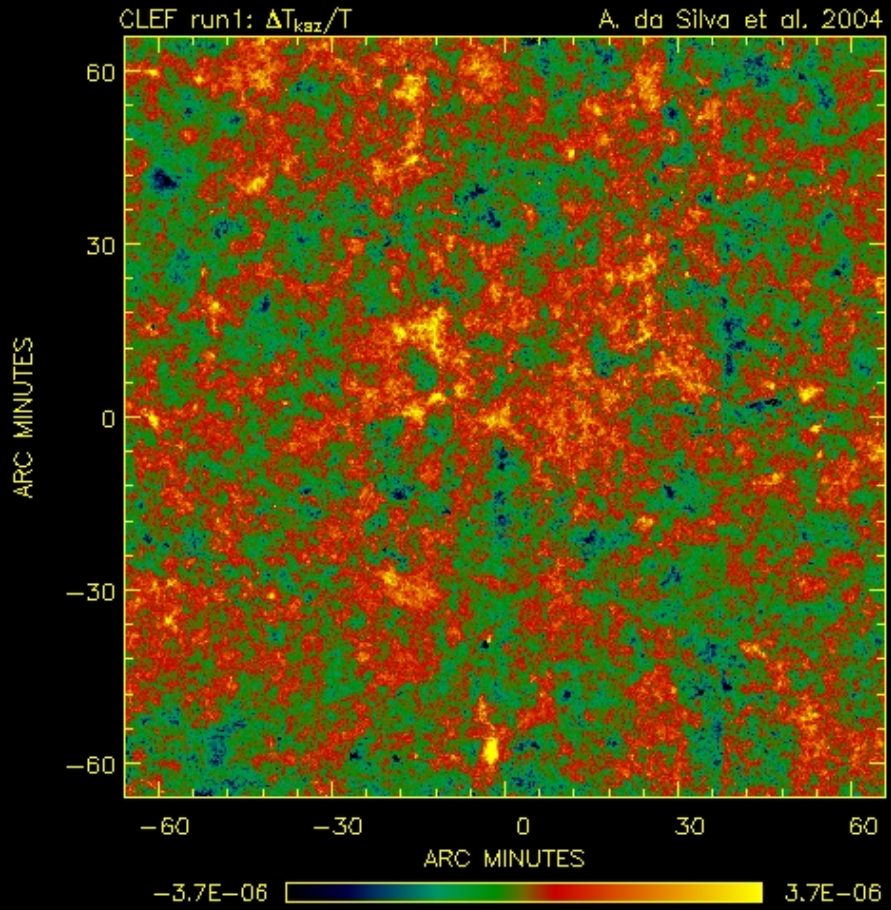
Non_radiative	slope = 1.69
Radiative	slope = 1.79
Preheating	slope = 1.93

$$\text{Energy feedback} \quad \text{slope} = 1.95$$

# Preliminary results: 5 deg<sup>2</sup> SZ maps



$y_{\text{mean}} = 3.23 \text{ E-6}$ ;  $\text{Sigma}_y = 1.96 \text{ E-6}$



$\text{Sigma}_k = 9.65 \text{ E-7}$

# Concluding remarks:

Cluster scaling laws from hydrodynamical simulations:

- **Radiative gas physics** (Cooling and energy feedback) has non negligible impact in **cluster scaling** relations and the **SZ effect**.
- The **magnitude** of these effects is not yet well understood and **need** to be properly assessed with hydro sims. for **preparing and interpreting** future SZ/CMB observations, such as PLANCK .
- **Larger simulations** with high-resolution are **most welcome!** They permit to derive cluster scaling laws in **wider mass ranges**, with **improved statistics**.

Hydro maps:

- High-resolution SZ **hydro maps** are the **most powerful** tool for studying **selection effects** of deep surveys (high-angular resolution), **complementarity** between different observational strategies,...
- So far these maps have been **limited to small sky areas** (1 deg), which are too small for large beam experiments as PLANCK
- The **CLEF** run will permit to obtain a maximum **10deg<sup>2</sup>** (unprecedented for hydro simulations with cooling and energy feedback)!