



### Synergy between optical, SZ, and X-ray: Lessons learned from DES Cluster Cosmology

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DARK ENERGY SURVEY







Evolution of cluster mass function sensitive to both growth of structure and geometry of the universe

- "The CL technique has the statistical potential to exceed the BAO and SN techniques but at present has the largest systematic errors."
- DETF Final Report
  - → We need to combine multiwavelength observations



#### **DES Forecasts**

#### DES proposal 2006



### Where are we? - DES Clusters

5000 deg<sup>2</sup> footprint has been covered for 900 secs in griz and 450 sec in Y

Status:

- Y1 (1300 sq. deg, 40% depth) key results published
- ~ 7,000 clusters
- Y3 (4000 sq. deg, 50% depth) papers in progress
- ~ 21,000 clusters
- Y6 (full survey )Y6 Gold v2 complete







### **Cosmology with Clusters**

#### What we can predict: (# of massive halos)/volume at z

#### What we see:

Galaxies in survey solid angle at photometric z







- 1. Identify clusters as overdensities of galaxies with the same color (
- 2. Color of red sequence gives z (accurate to ~1%)



- 3. Candidate central galaxy ightarrow position
- 4. Assign galaxies a membership probability

 $\lambda_{RM} = \Sigma p_{mem} \rightarrow richness$ 

Rykoff+ 2014, 2016





# Mass-Richness Relation

- Mean mass-richness relation from stacked weak lensing
  - Amplitude uncertainty 5% in DES Y1 🙂
  - Systematics dominated oxtimes

 X-ray and SZ calibration of miscentering and richness scatter
Zhang+ 2019, Farahi+ 2019, Bleem+ 2020

> Tx –  $\lambda$  Chandra + XMM – for DES Y3 clusters





# Observed vs. True Richness

- Projection effects change observed richness - Costanzi+ 2019
  - Uncertainty in background
  - Correlated structure
  - Masking (percolation)



→ Calibration with spectroscopy underway -Myles+ 2021, Wetzell+ 2021



# Observed vs. True Richness

- Projection effects change observed richness - Costanzi+ 2019
  - Uncertainty in background
  - Correlated structure
  - Masking (percolation)
- Richness bias for miscentered clusters - Zhang+ 2019
- $\rightarrow$  calibrate with X-ray and SZ





### **Selection Effects**

Richness selection is biased compared to mass selection (e.g. for halos elongated along the line of sight or with correlated structure)

• Biases lensing determined mass





#### Wu et al. in prep., DES collaboration 2020



 DES clusters have similar constraining power to DES 3x2pt (g-g, g-s, s-s)

#### However,

- Selection effect uncertainties add 16% error on S<sub>8</sub>
- Tension between number counts and lensing indicate unmodelled systematics for low richness clusters

#### > Implies lensing signal too low at $\lambda < 30$

(similar to massive galaxies in Leauthaud+2017)





1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

20

30

45

60

richness

100

Contamination fraction

### Using SZ Observations

proj

Grandis+

2021

200

DES Y1 NC +

stacked WL - N matched

 SPT MOR + DES number counts gives cosmology & consistent with previous studies



• SPTxDES implies a growing contamination fraction or richness scatter at low  $\lambda$ 



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0.6

0.4

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30

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60

richness

100

Contamination fraction

### Using SZ Observations

DES Y1 NC +

stacked WL - N matched

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 SPT MOR + DES number counts gives cosmology & consistent with previous studies



# → Limiting factor is richness range of current SZ samples



### Looking Ahead

CMB-S4: >75,000 clusters to high-z and lower masses

LSST: 4x area of DES + depth, several 100k clusters





#### Raghunathan+ 2021

X-ray: eROSITA 50-100k clusters + Athena pointed observations



- LSST/optical surveys provide cluster redshifts and lensing
- Powerful combination with CMB-S4 clusters and CMB lensing



X-ray probes to low mass at low-z and combined with CMB probes gastrophysics

