

Multi-Wavelength Observations of Galaxy Clusters

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Galaxy Clusters are the largest collapsed objects in the Universe and have Masses ≳1x10¹⁴ M_☉

Matter Component	% total mass
Dark Matter	85-90%
Normal Matter	10-15%
Hot Gas	7-14%
Galaxies	0.5-4%







3 Approaches: Optical, X-ray, SZ





Galaxy Clusters are powerful probes of both cosmology and astrophysical processes.

Combined with other next generation multi-wavelength surveys, the combined CMB-S4 cluster and protocluster sample will offer an unprecedented opportunity to explore the evolution of both the intracluster medium and the most massive galaxies across the entire epoch of cluster formation.





"The number of massive galaxy clusters could emerge as the most powerful cosmological probe...



MODEL 2: $v(z) = A_v ln(1+z) + B_v$

Madhavacheril, Battaglia, Miyatake 2017

Raghunathan+21



... [if systematics can be controlled]" - DOE Cosmic Visions Dodelson+1604.07626







TARGETED OBSERVATION FACILITIES



SURVEY CLASS FACILITIES





- SZ cluster selection will lead to fantastic samples for cosmological and astrophysical studies. CMB-S4 will detect >70,000 SZ clusters.
- Multi-wavelength survey data will be crucial in identifying and mitigating potential systematic baises.
- The future is bright! Wide variety of cutting-edge targeted and survey facilities coming online over the next decade+ that will enable us to achieve the full potential of the CMB-S4 cluster sample to constrain cosmological and astrophysical models.

