

NIKA: a SZ camera



©Douspis, Hurier, Aghanim

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on behalf of the NIKA collaboration

mm Universe @ NIKA2

Observing the millimeter Universe with the NIKA2 camera



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Outline

I. Why high resolution mm cameras for tSZ observations?

II. The NIKA mm camera

III. NIKA SZ pilot sample

IV. Conclusions

Understanding mass-observable relation

- Cluster cosmology requires accurate mass and matter distribution estimates
- Two complementary approaches :

WL masses
no bias !!?
large scatter

vs

baryonic mass proxies
unknown bias
low scatter

Weak lensing provides absolute mass normalisation

Many observational efforts :

CCCP, Weighing the Giants, 400d WL, CFHTLenS, 400d WL, LoCuSS, WISCy

LSST + EUCLID 2021 -->

Y - M_{tot} & P(r)

bias
scatter
evolution

vs

dynamics
z

Cluster detection

X-rays : e-ROSITA
SZ : SPT-3G (2016-2019),
Advanced ACTPOL

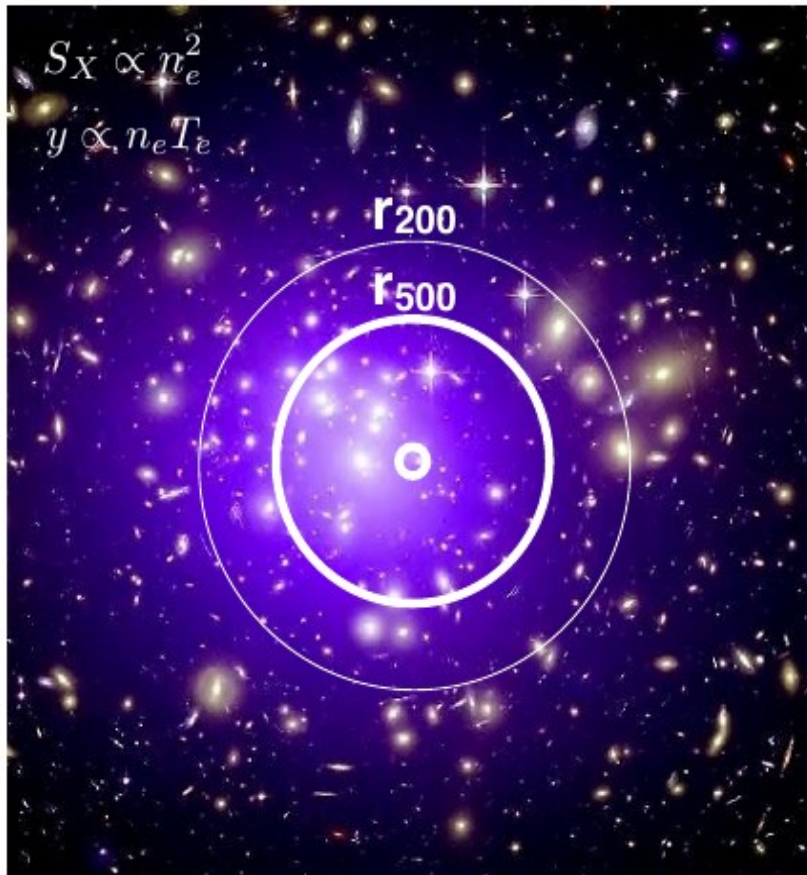
Scaling relations

X-rays : XMM, Chandra
SZ : **NIKA (2009-2014),**
NIKA2, MUSTANG2

Mainly low redshift cluster data available, and we expect some evolution with redshift

Multi-wavelength high resolution observations of high redshift clusters are needed

Cluster self-similarity vs radius



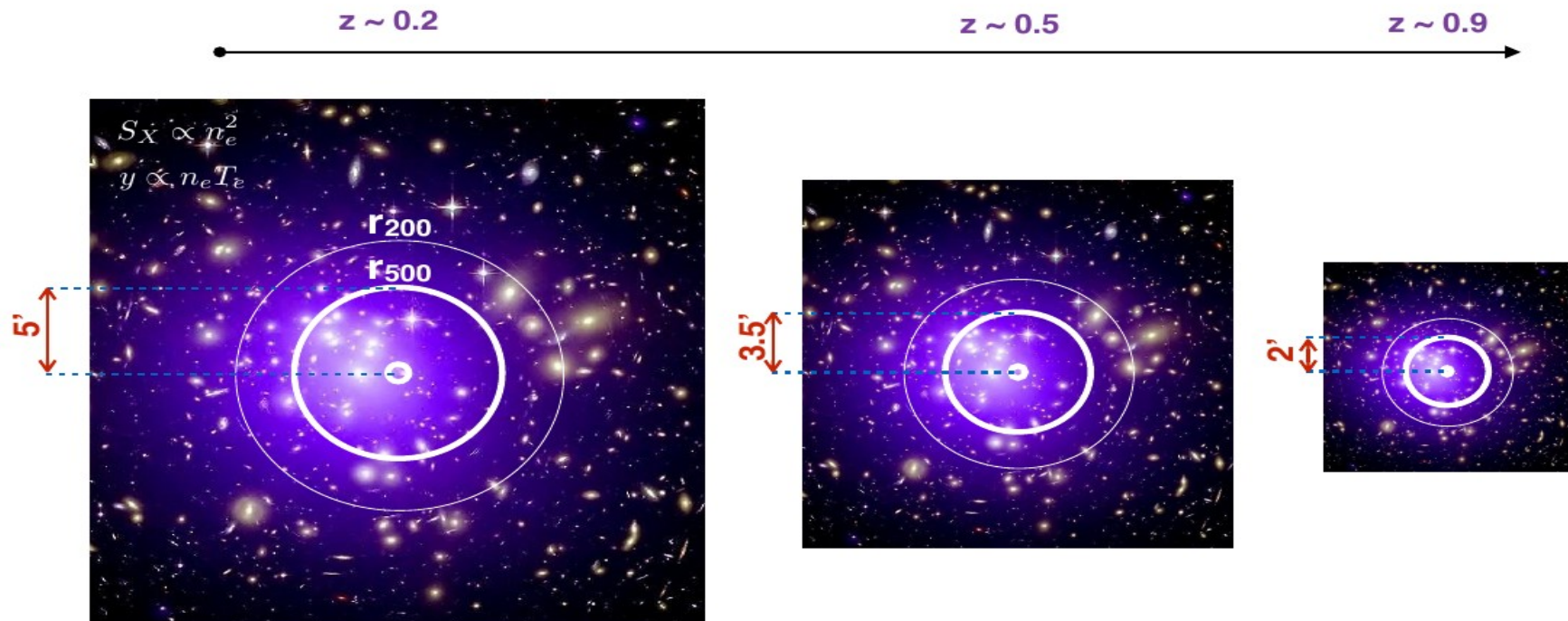
$r \lesssim 0.1r_{500}$ \Rightarrow baryonic physics
(e.g. cooling, feedback, affect the normalization)

$0.1r_{500} \lesssim r \lesssim r_{500}$ \Rightarrow gravity

$r \gtrsim r_{500}$ \Rightarrow deviations from equilibrium, on-going formation
(e.g. non-thermal pressure support, affects the normalization)

High redshift clusters

High redshift clusters are at the early stages of formation and may not behave like low redshift ones: merging processes and shocks, undefined outskirts, evolution of scaling relations, non hydrostatic equilibrium, etc



Multi-wavelength high resolution observations of high redshift clusters are needed to identify possible evolution with redshift

Outline

I. Why mm cameras for tSZ observations?

II. The NIKA mm camera

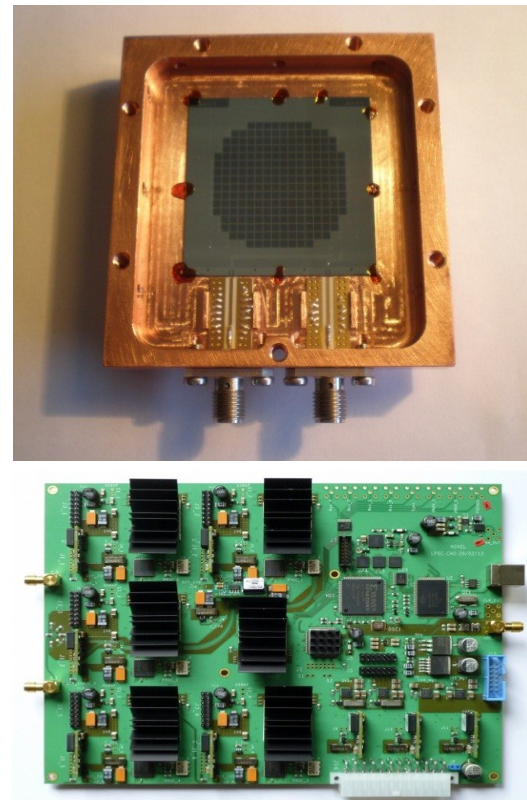
III. NIKA SZ pilot sample

IV. Conclusions

The NIKA camera

- prototype of NIKA2
- operated at the IRAM 30 m telescope from 2009-2014
- Dual band camera with 336 KIDs cooled down to 150 mK
- Specific readout electronics

[Monfardini+ 2011, Bourrion+2012, Calvo+2012]



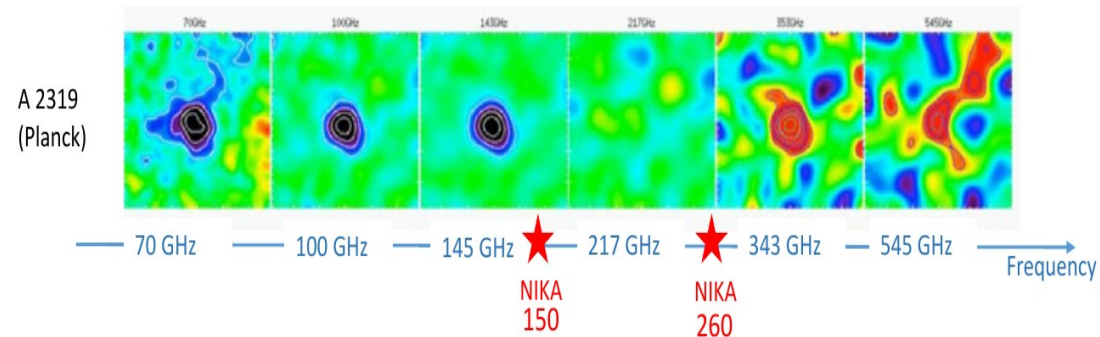
The NIKA camera

- prototype of NIKA2
- operated at the IRAM 30 m telescope from 2009-2014
- Dual band camera with 336 KIDs
- Polarisation capabilities in both bands (see Ritacco's talk)
- First KID based camera to provide scientific grade results

NIKA	150 GHz	260 GHz
# KIDs	132	224
FOV diameter	1.8 arcmin	2.0 arcmin
Sensitivity	14 mJy/s ^{1/2}	40 mJy/s ^{1/2}
Angular res.	18 arcsec	12 arcsec

[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2014,
Catalano & NIKA collaboration 2014]

NIKA well adapted for tSZ observations of high z clusters



- Two frequency bands, negative & zero tSZ signal
- High resolution : 17 times better than Planck

Outline

I. Why mm cameras for tSZ observations?

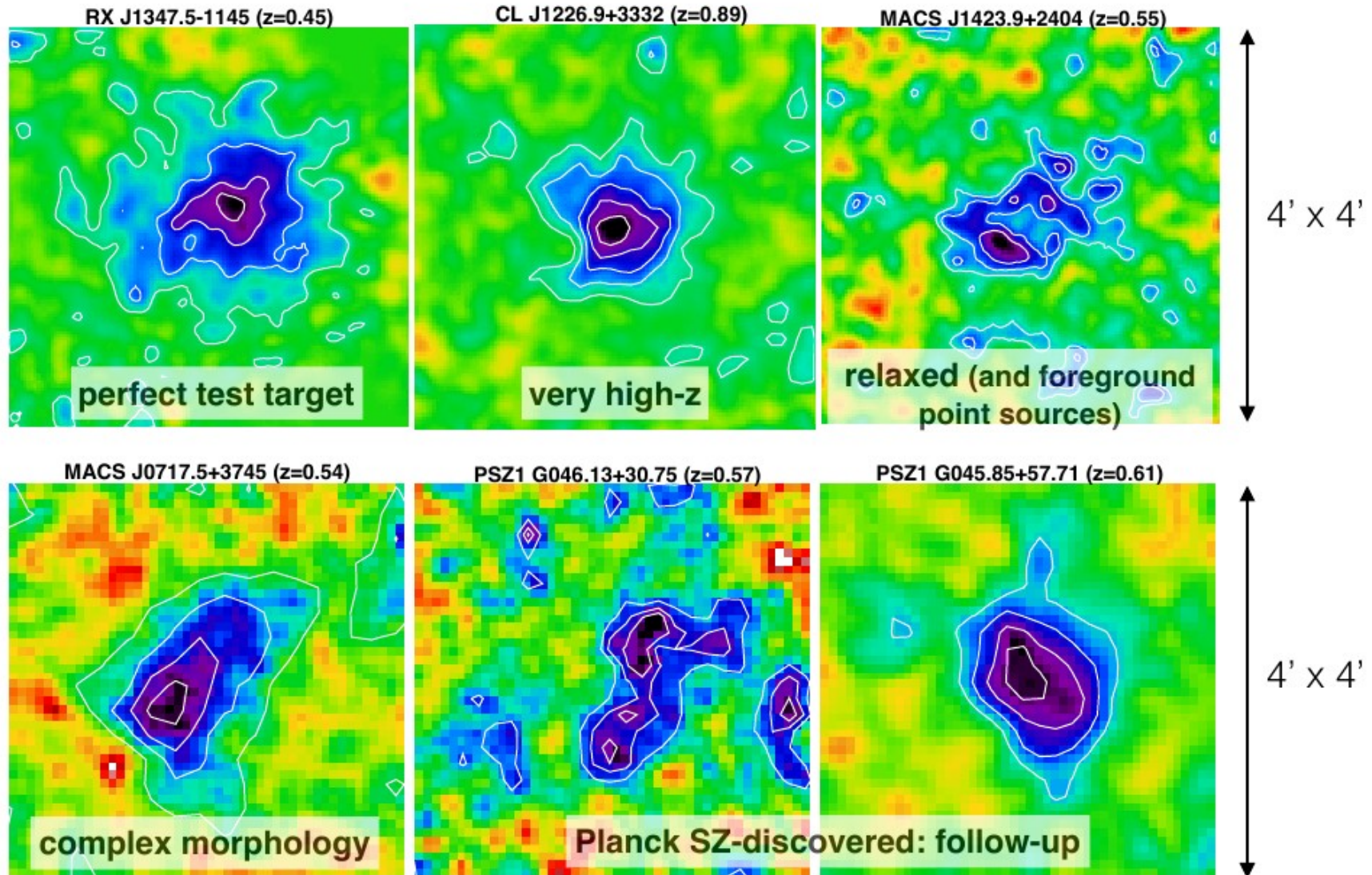
II. The NIKA mm camera

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NIKA SZ pilot sample

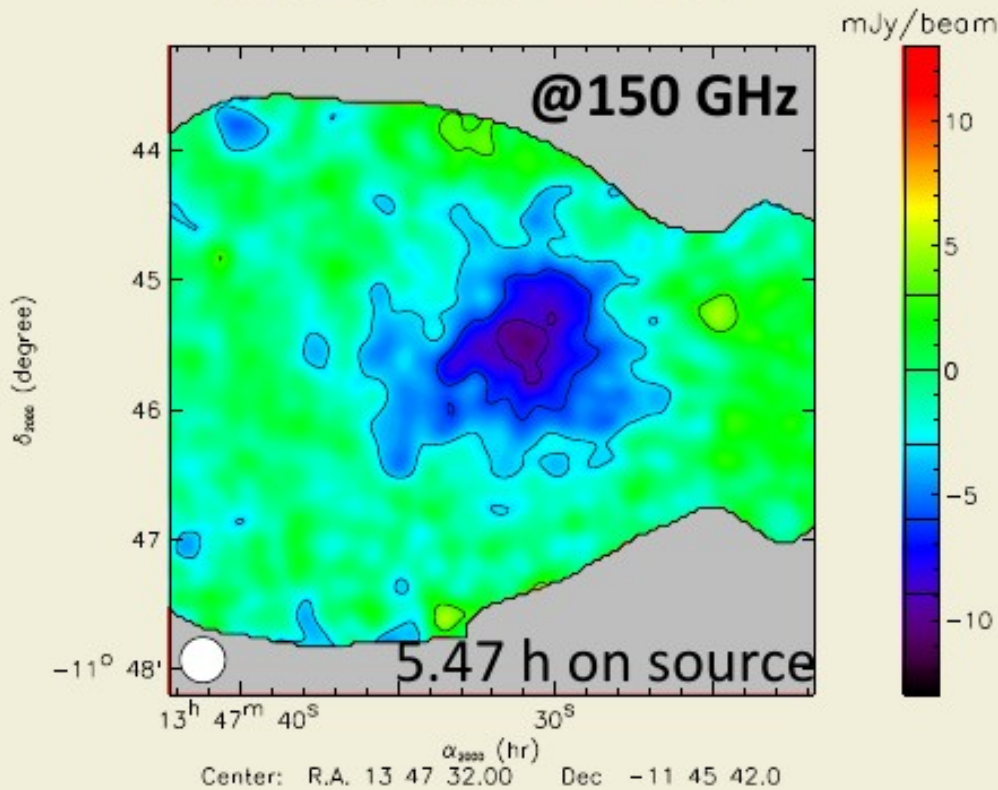
[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018
Ruppin & NIKA collaboration 2017, Romero & NIKA collaboration 2017]



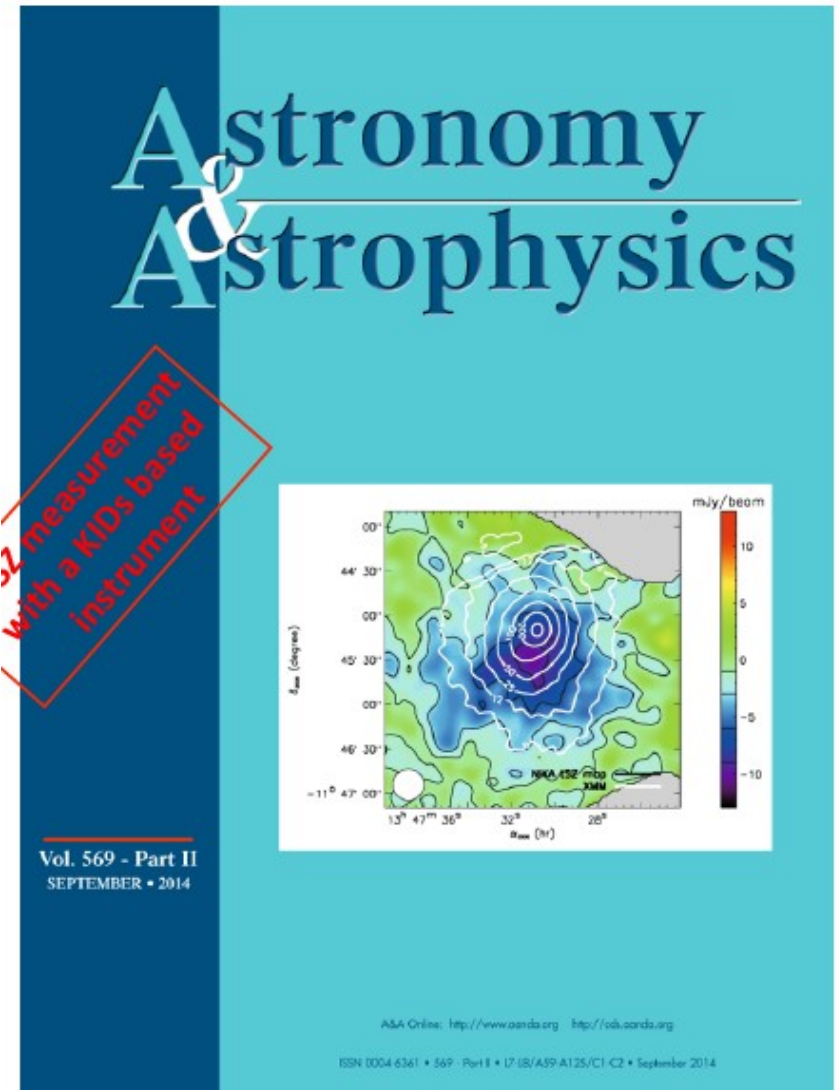
First tSZ measurement with KIDs

intermediate redshift ($z = 0.451$), compact,
strong and well known

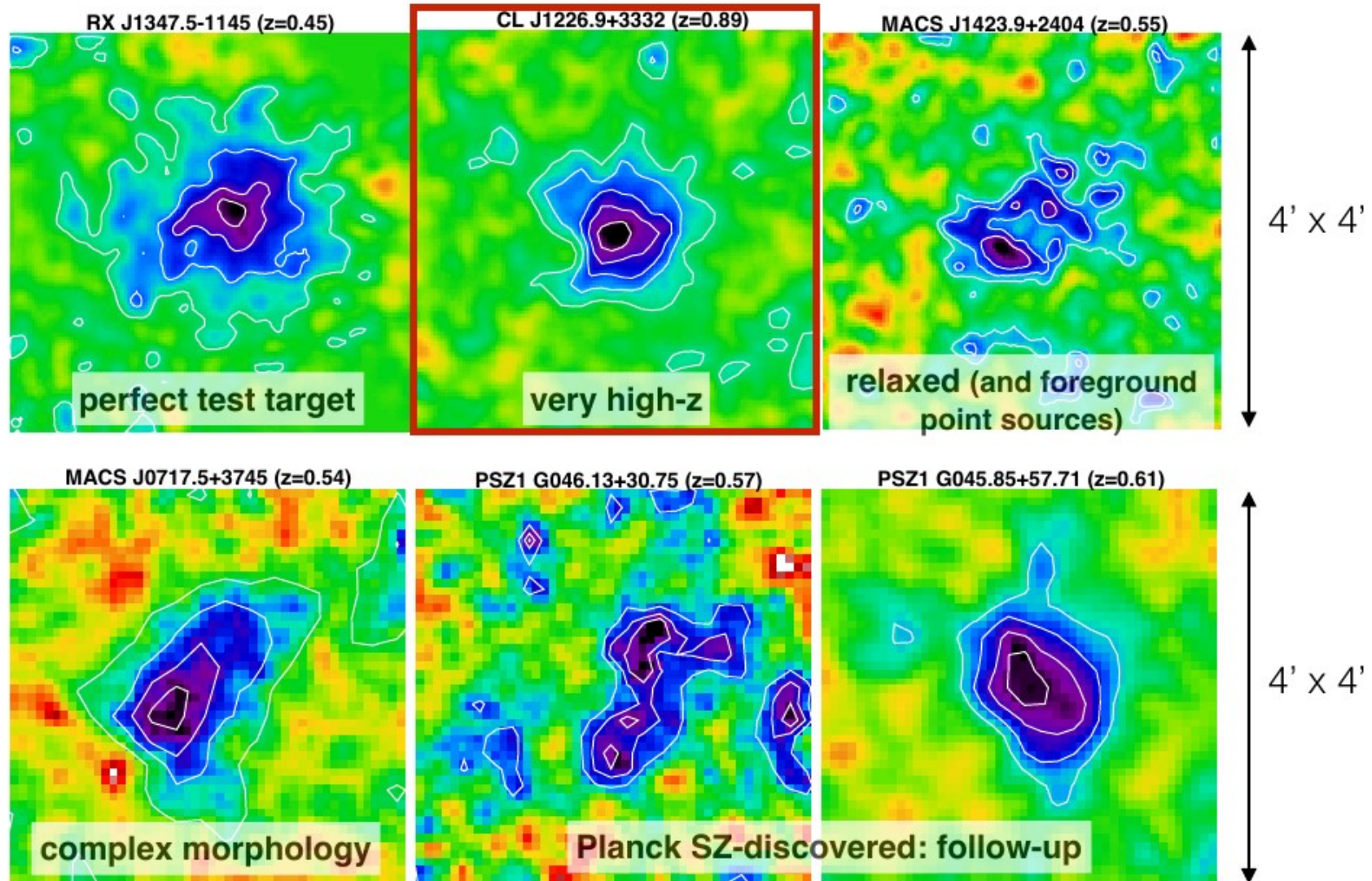
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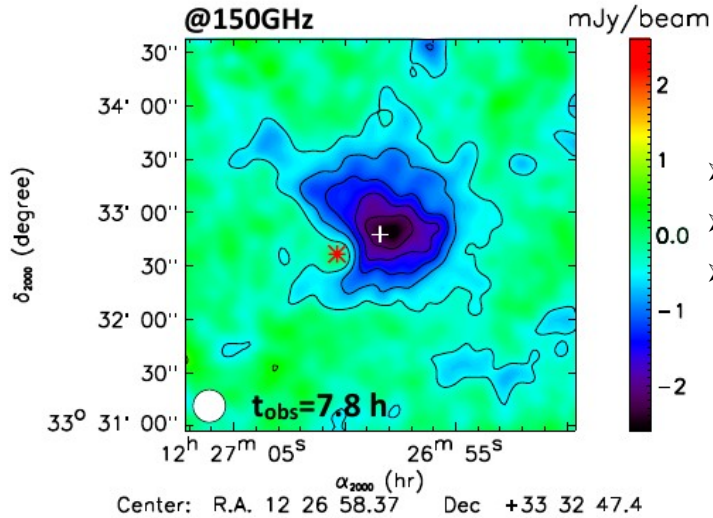
[Adam, Comis, MP & NIKA collaboration, 2014]



High redshift cluster (z=0.89)

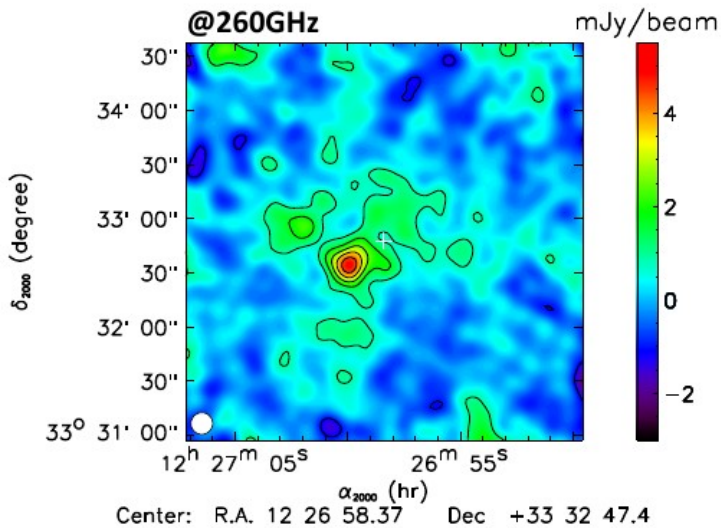


High redshift cluster (z=0.89)

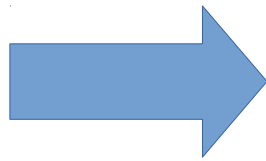


CL1226.8+3332

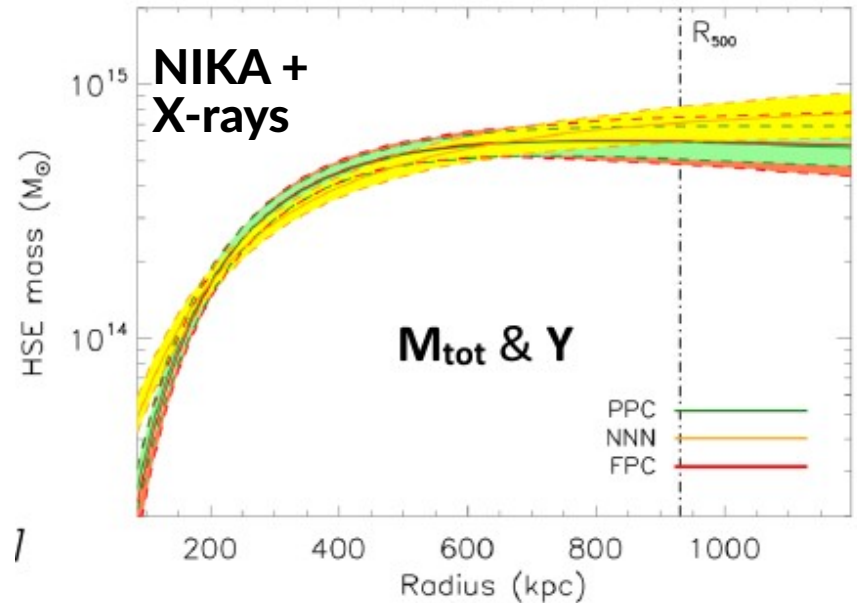
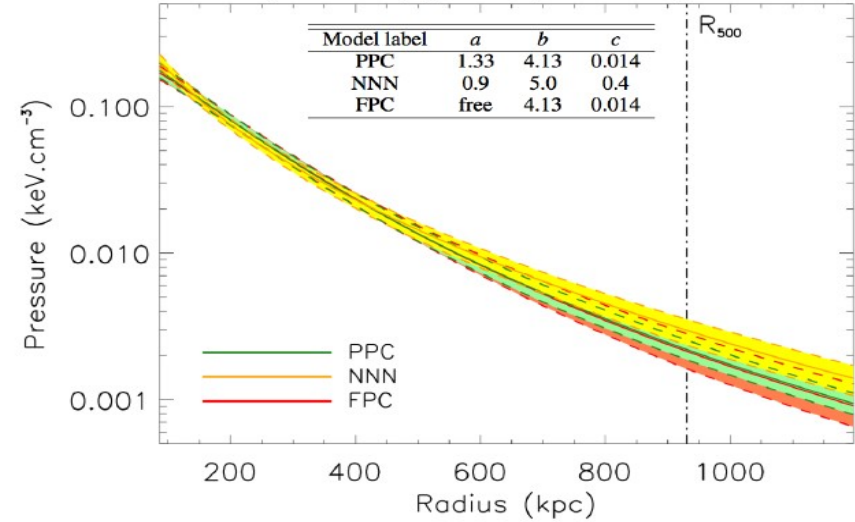
- Relaxed and massive
- 18- σ peak detection
- Strong point source



Measure cluster thermodynamic properties and HSE mass



NIKA (+Planck) gNFW pressure profile

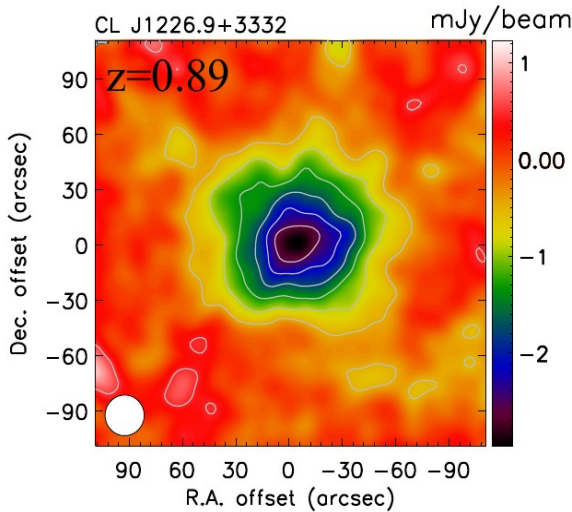


[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2015]

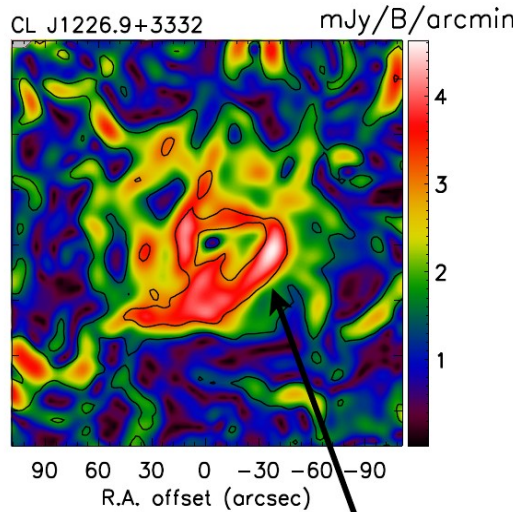
High redshift cluster (z=0.89)

- Joint NIKA, MUSTANG, BOLOCAM and PLANCK tSZ analysis pressure profile from the inner cluster region to the outskirts.

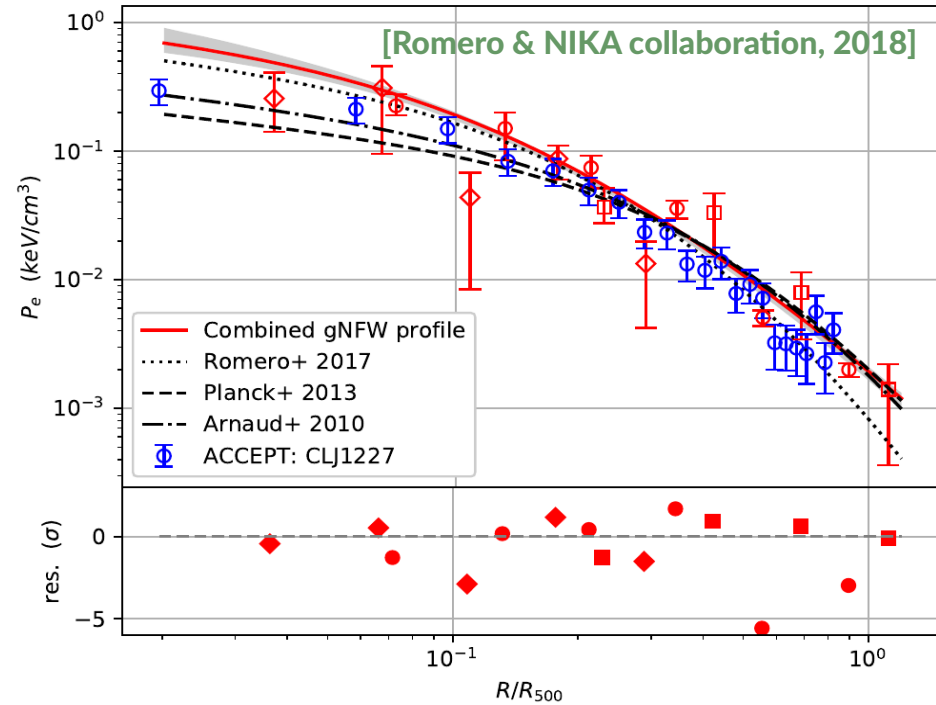
NIKA map



Gradient filtered map



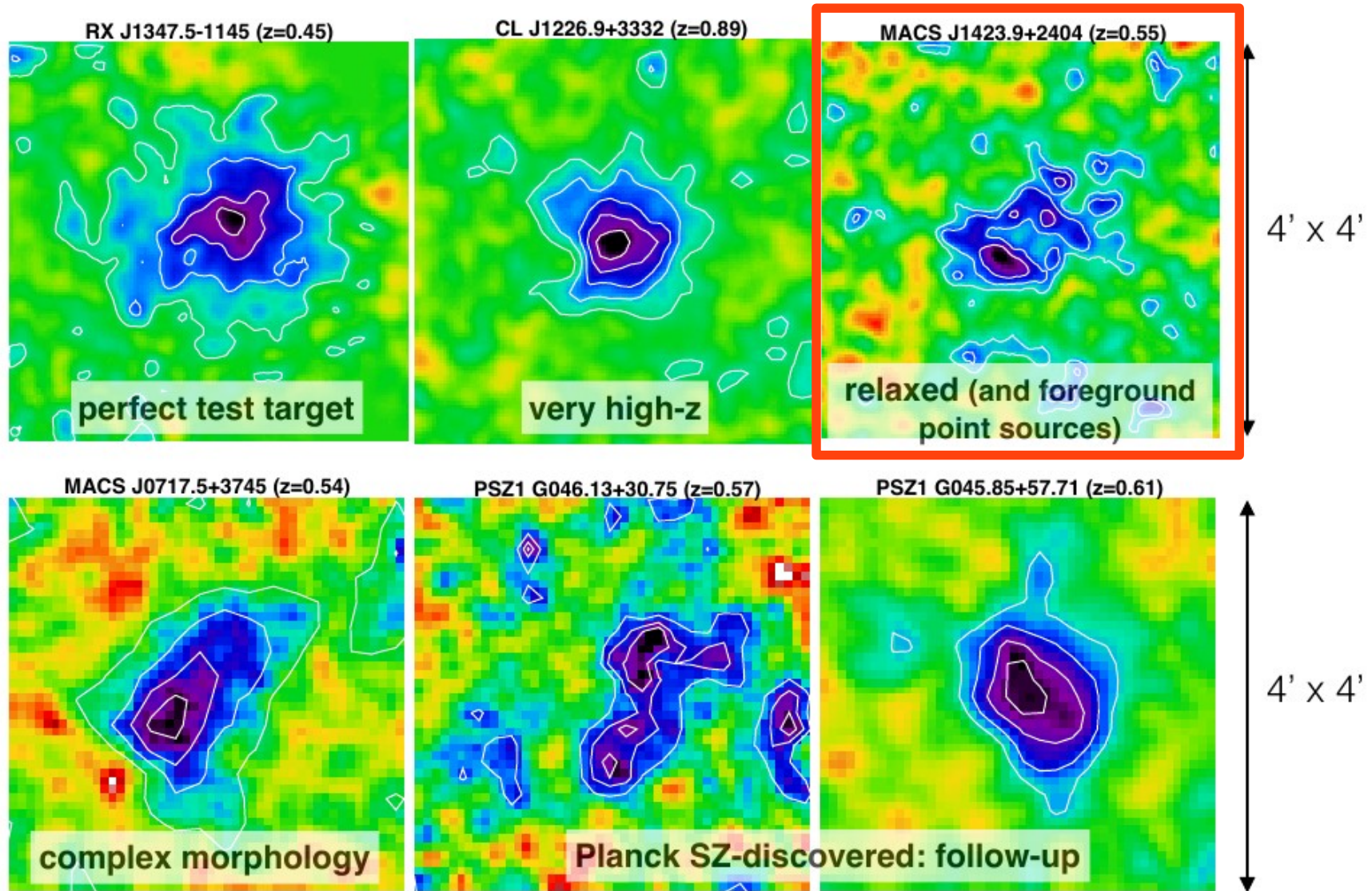
Pressure jump
caused by merger



- ICM physical state determination:
Direct detection of pressure jump induced by merging events

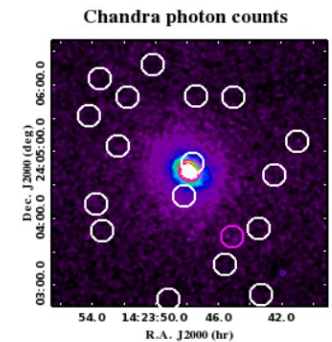
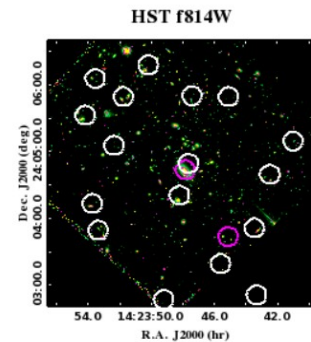
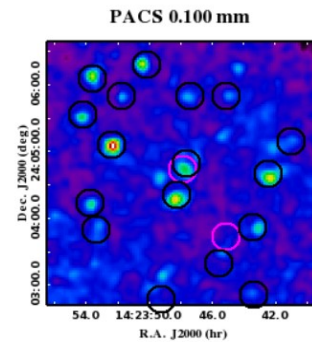
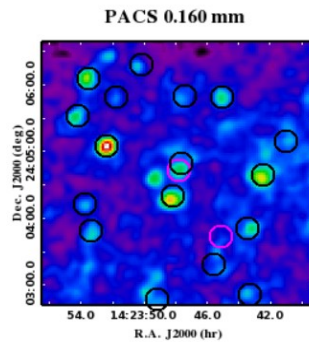
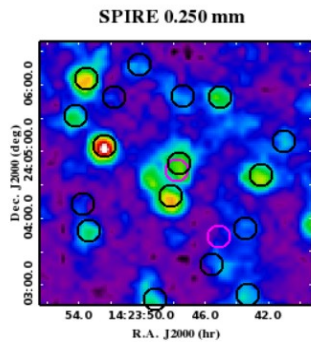
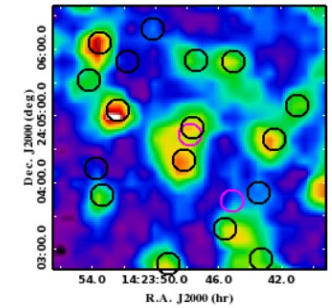
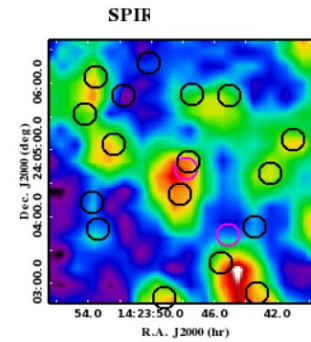
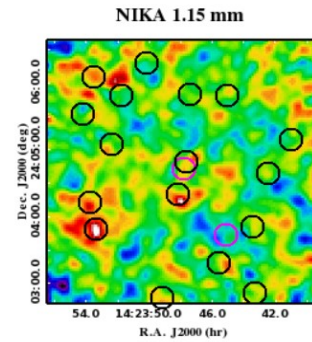
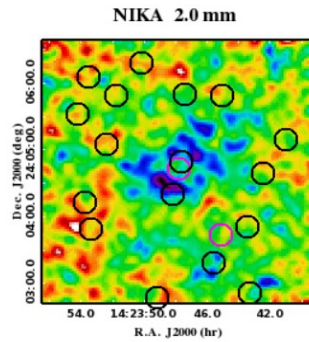
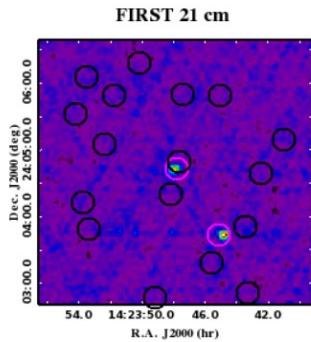
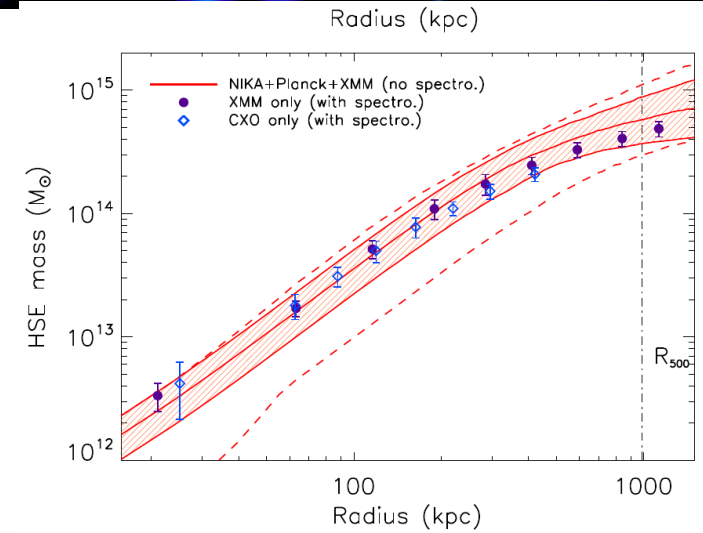
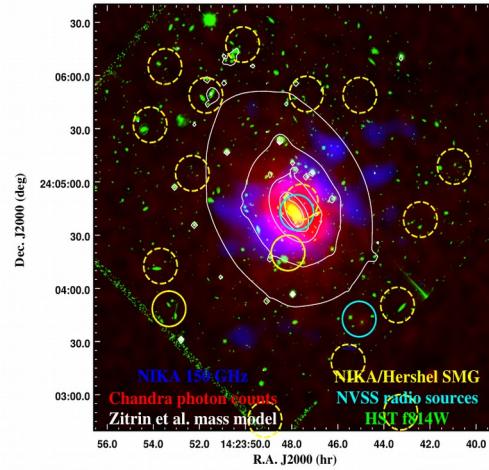
[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2017]

Rich environment

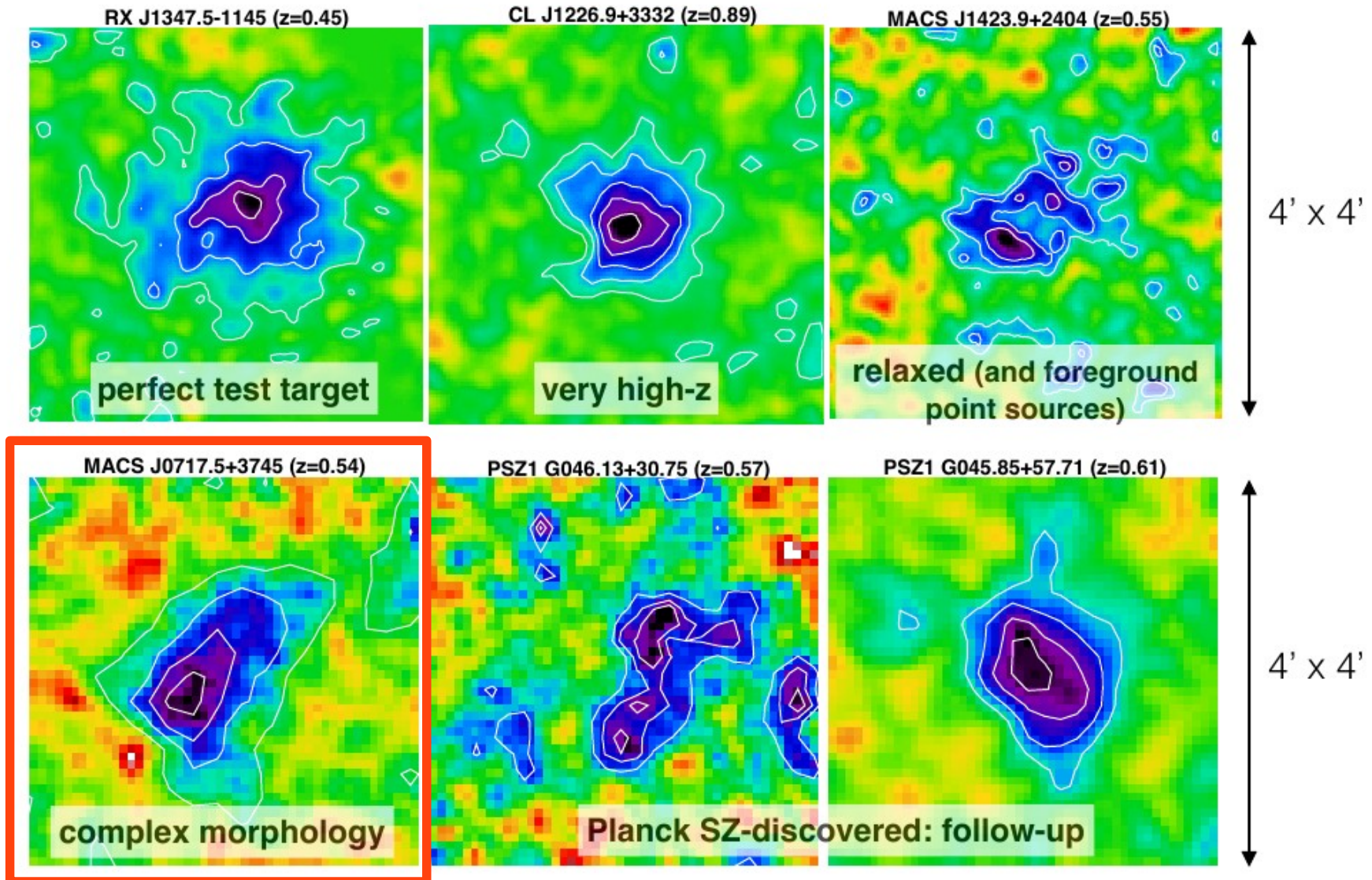


Rich environment

- 17 SMG + 2 RS but still possible to reconstruct thermodynamics properties and mass
- Multi-wavelength analysis



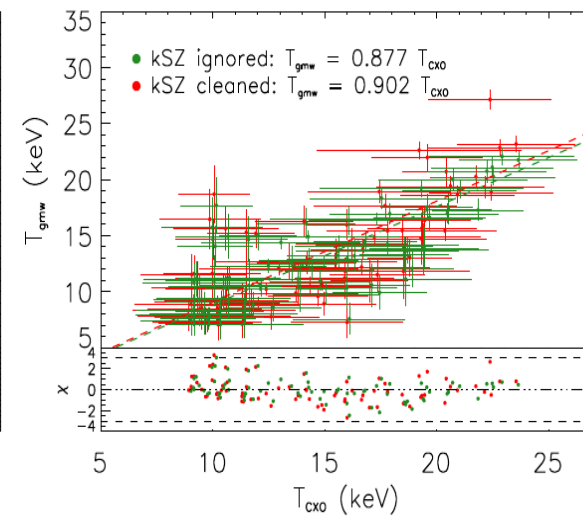
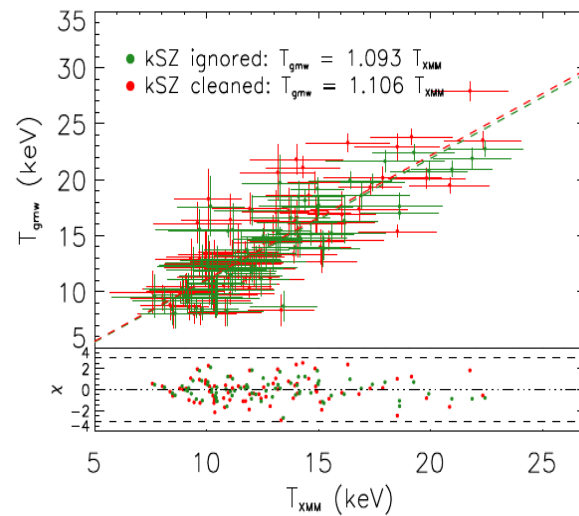
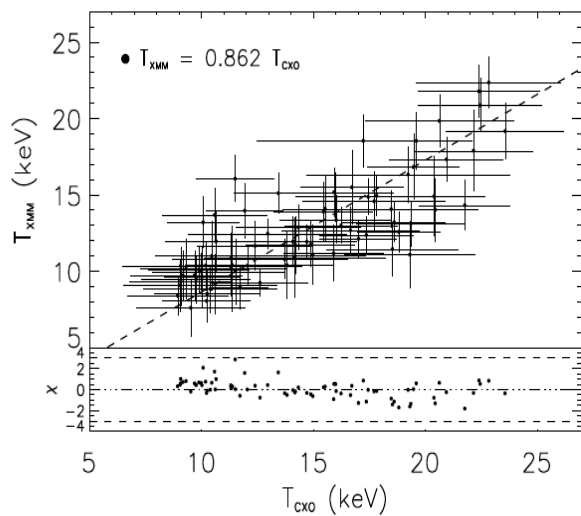
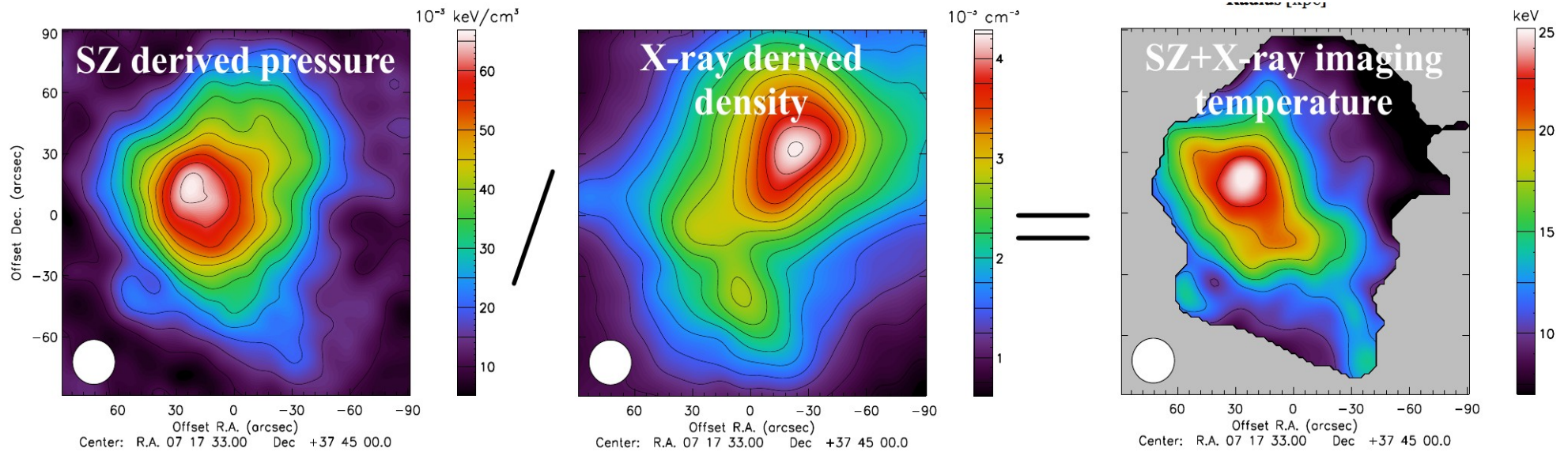
Complex physics



Temperature map from tSZ + X-rays

[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2017]

$P_e = n_e T_e$ \rightarrow *First 2D temperature map from combined tSZ and X-ray imaging*



MACS J0717-3745 and kSZ

- High sensitivity NIKA data (12 hours on source)
+ High quality X-ray, optical and IR data

- However, mapping kSZ is very challenging:

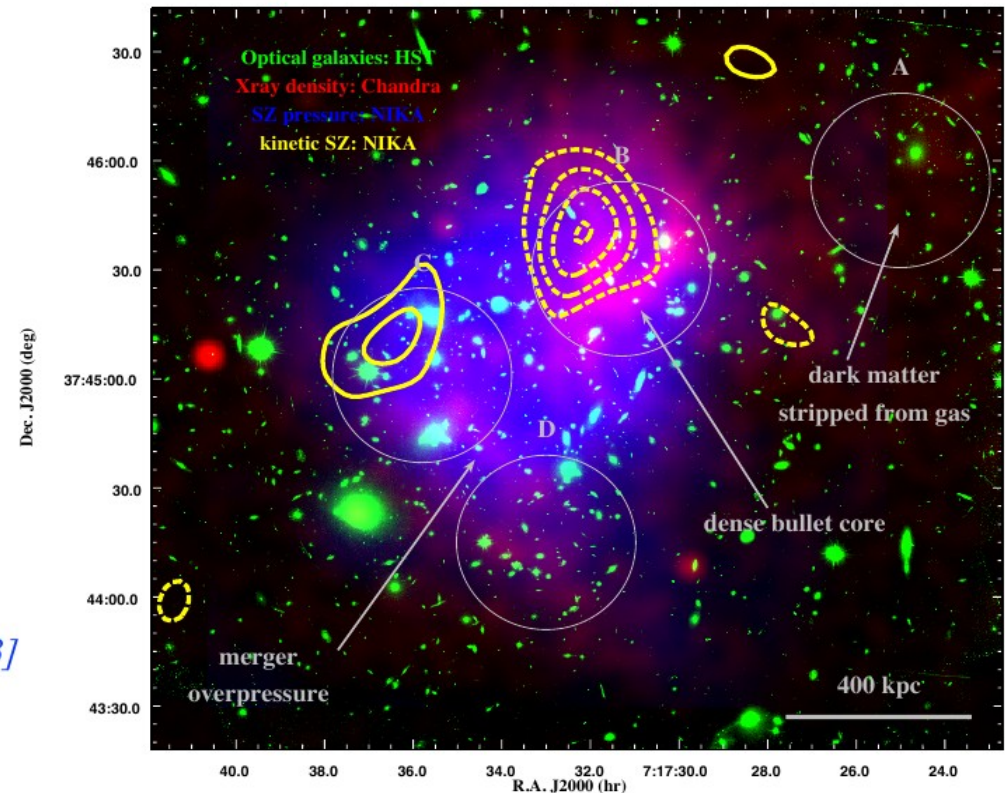
Complex system (5 subclusters)
Foreground emission
Degeneracy relativistic tSZ and kSZ

- Use the two NIKA channel maps
+ temperature map from X-rays

$$\frac{\Delta I_\nu}{I_0} = f_\nu y_{tSZ} + g_\nu y_{kSZ}$$

spectral dependencies
gas pressure *gas velocity and density*

MACS J0717-3745



[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2016]

MACS J0717-3745 and kSZ

- High sensitivity NIKA data (12 hours on source)
+ High quality X-ray, optical and IR data
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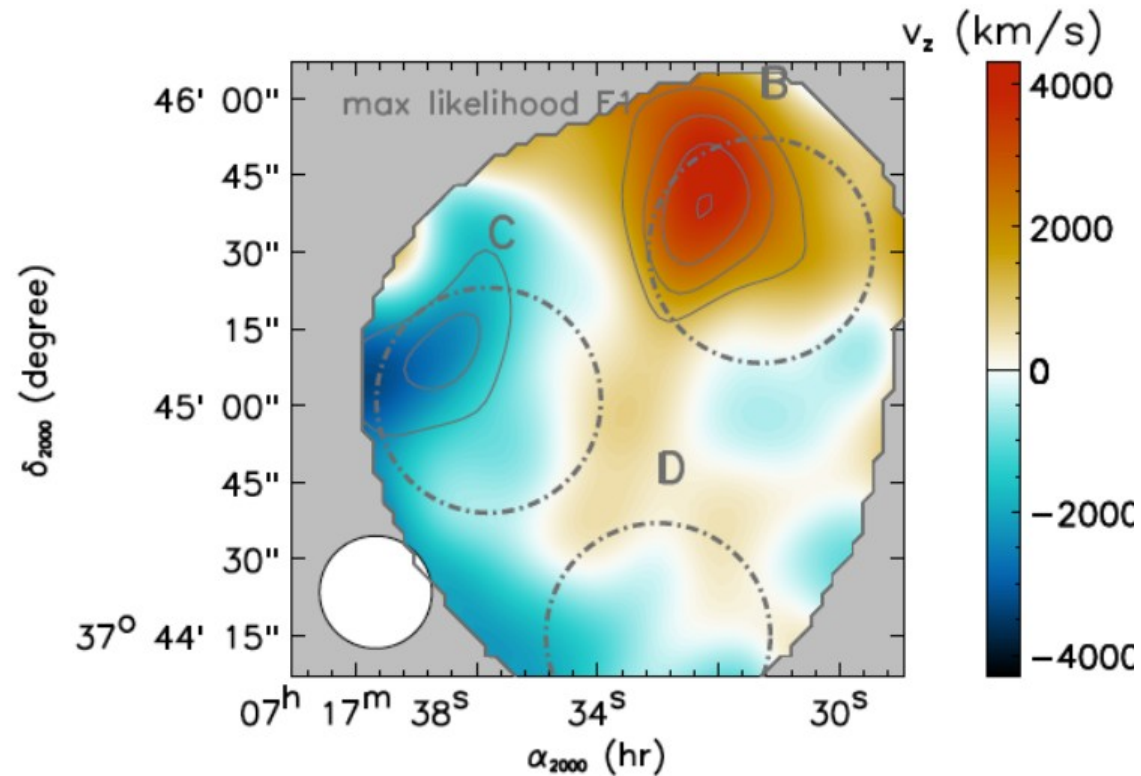
$$\frac{\Delta I_\nu}{I_0} = f_\nu y_{\text{tSZ}} + g_\nu y_{\text{kSZ}}$$

spectral dependencies
 (arrows pointing to f_ν and g_ν)

gas pressure (arrow pointing to y_{tSZ})
 gas velocity and density (arrow pointing to y_{kSZ})

[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2016]

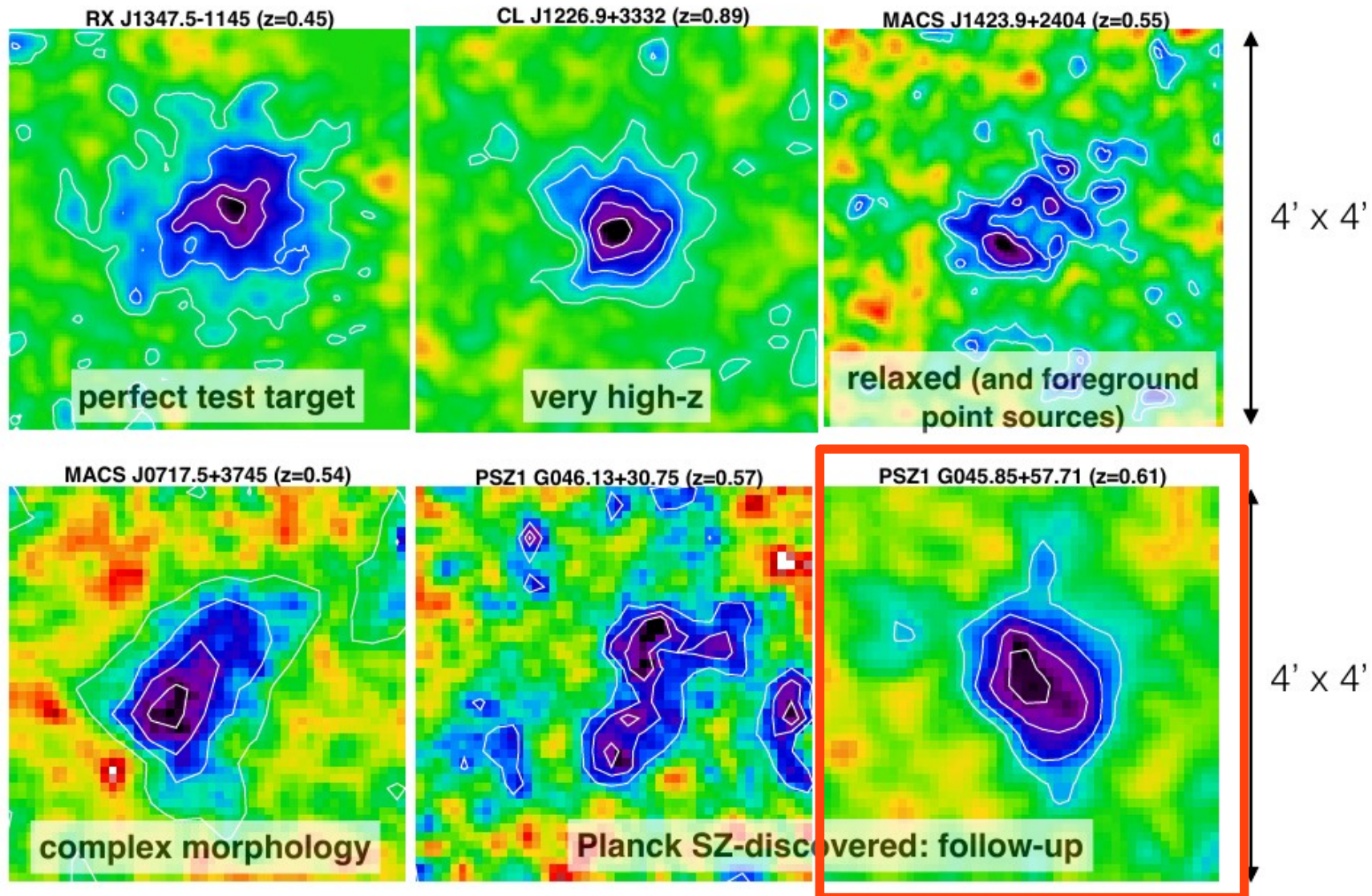
MACS J0717-3745 velocity map



First direct mapping of kSZ emission

[Adam & NIKA collaboration, 2016]

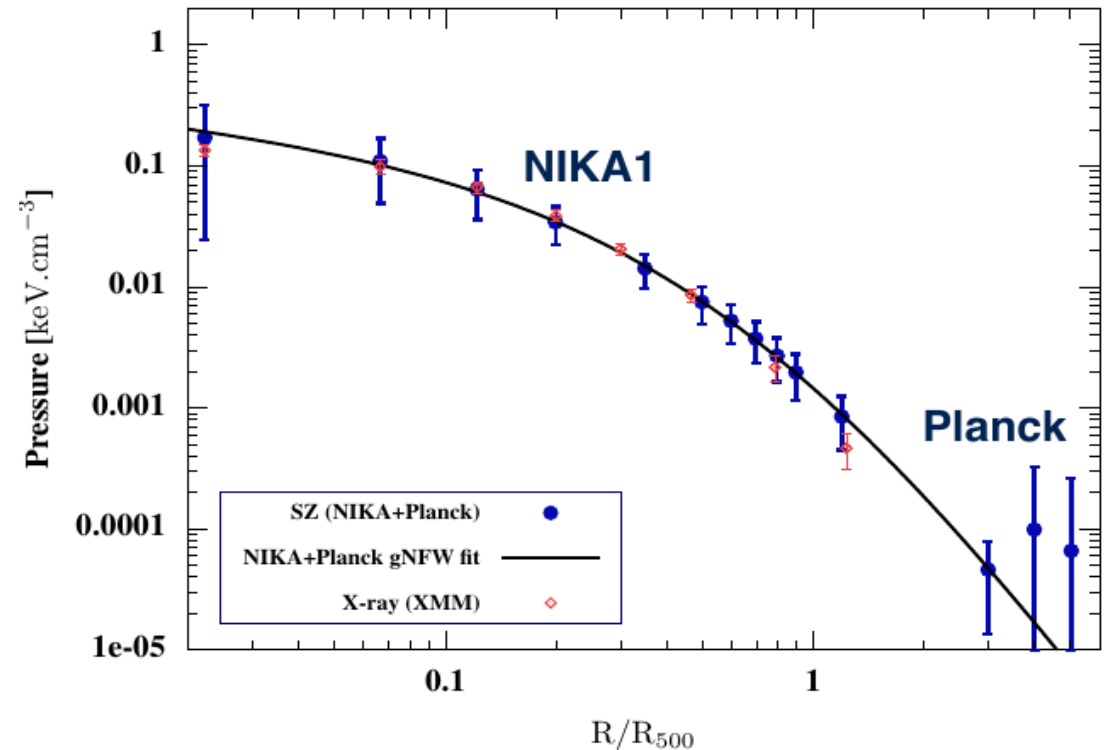
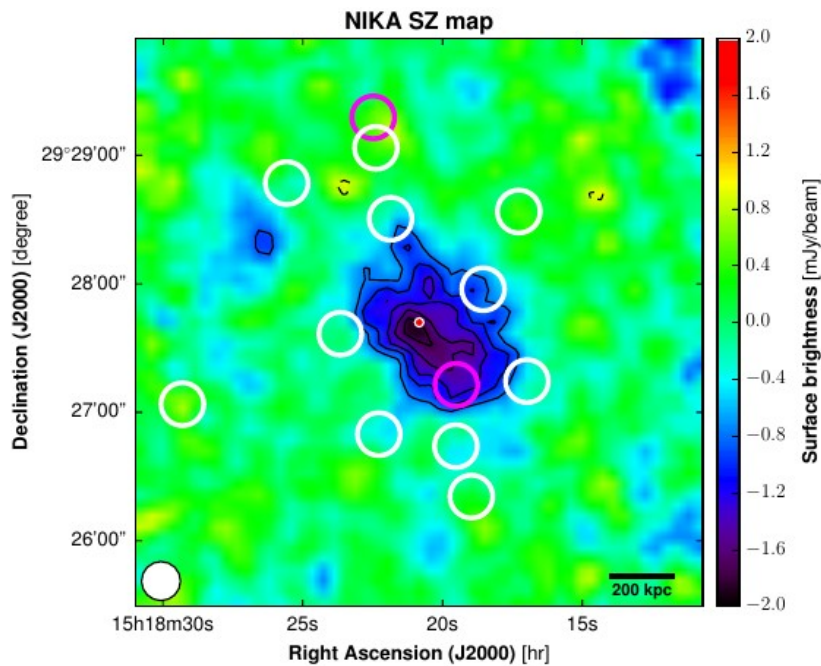
Follow-up of Planck clusters



Follow-up of Planck clusters

PSZ1 G045.85+57.71

- Planck tSZ detected cluster at high redshift, $z = 0.61$
- 5h41m observations with NIKA1 in moderate weather conditions



[Ruppin & NIKA collaboration, 2017]

First non-parametric reconstruction of the pressure profile for high redshift cluster

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IV. **Conclusions**

Conclusions

- NIKA has been the first KID based camera able to produce scientific grade results
- **High resolution SZ resolution observations of high redshift clusters are needed** to check possible redshift evolution of cluster properties
- **NIKA high resolution tSZ observations has been extremely successful** covering a large number of scientific cases
- Observational strategy as well as analysis tools have been developed using NIKA observations and are now currently used for NIKA2
- NIKA has provided first **direct mapping of the kSZ effect** opening a new window in cluster physics and cosmology
- **Joint NIKA-XMM temperature map** has demonstrated the power of adding X-rays and tSZ observations for replacing costly spectroscopy observations
- NIKA have paved the way for NIKA2