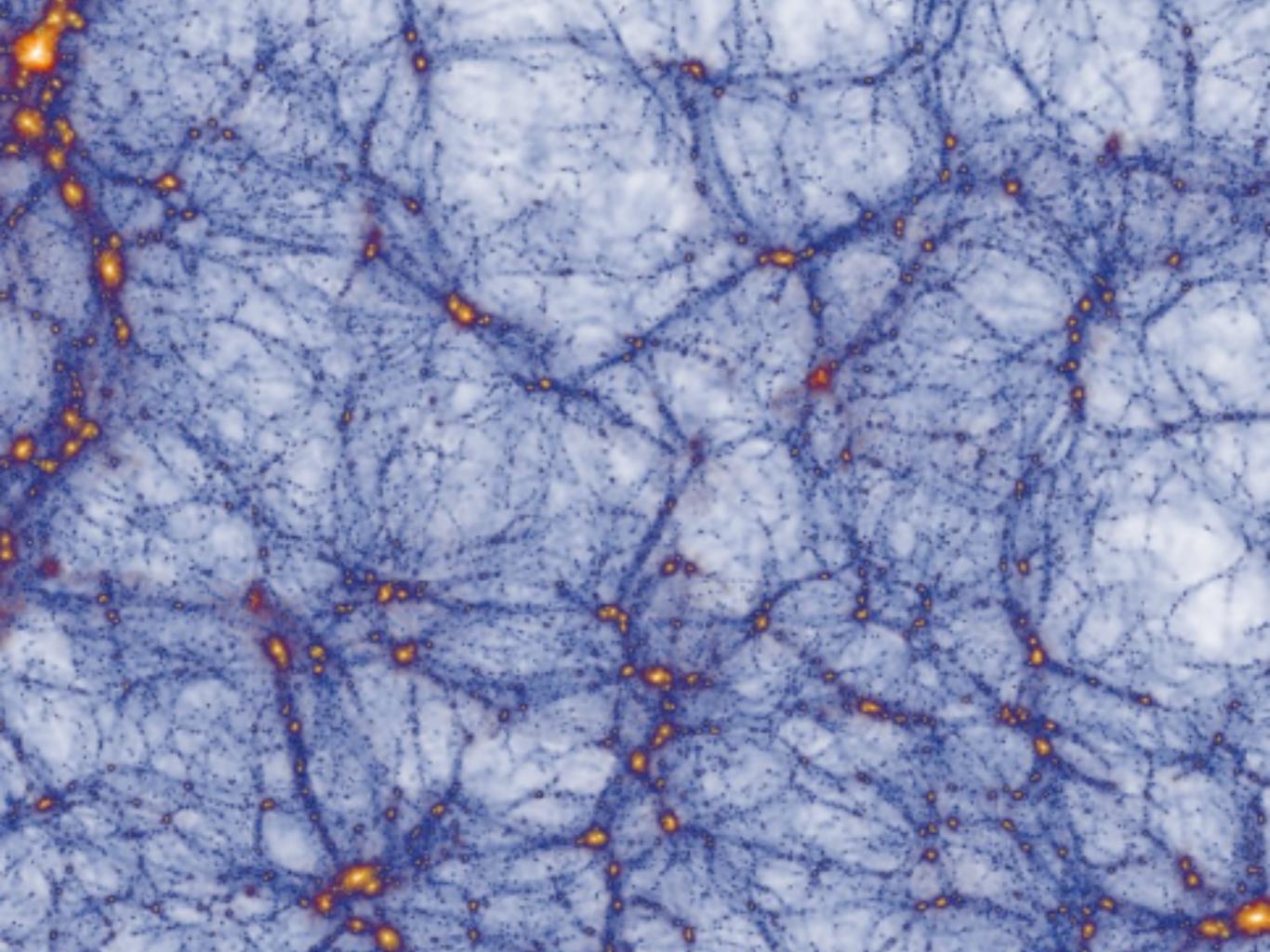
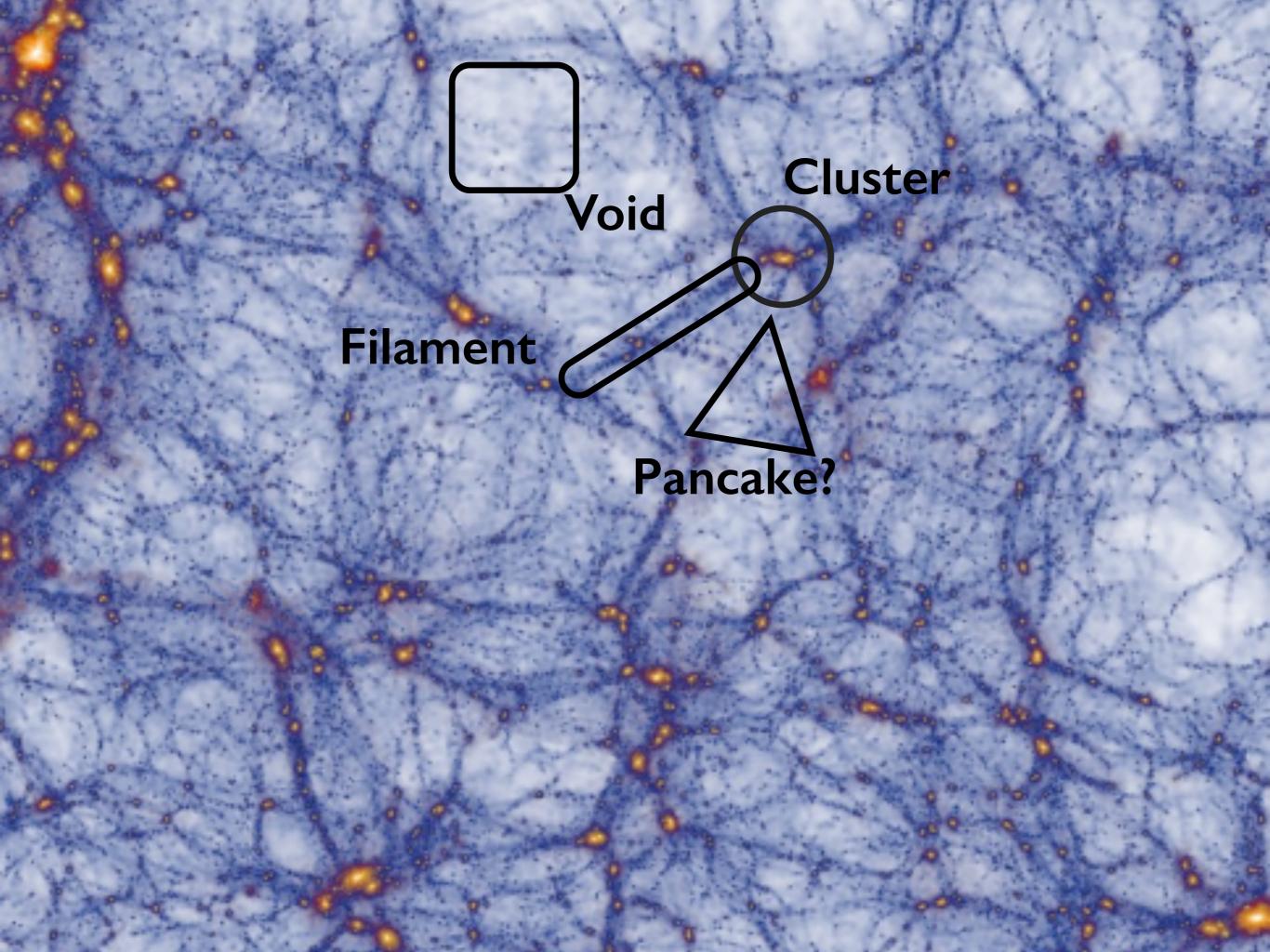
Pancakes in Space

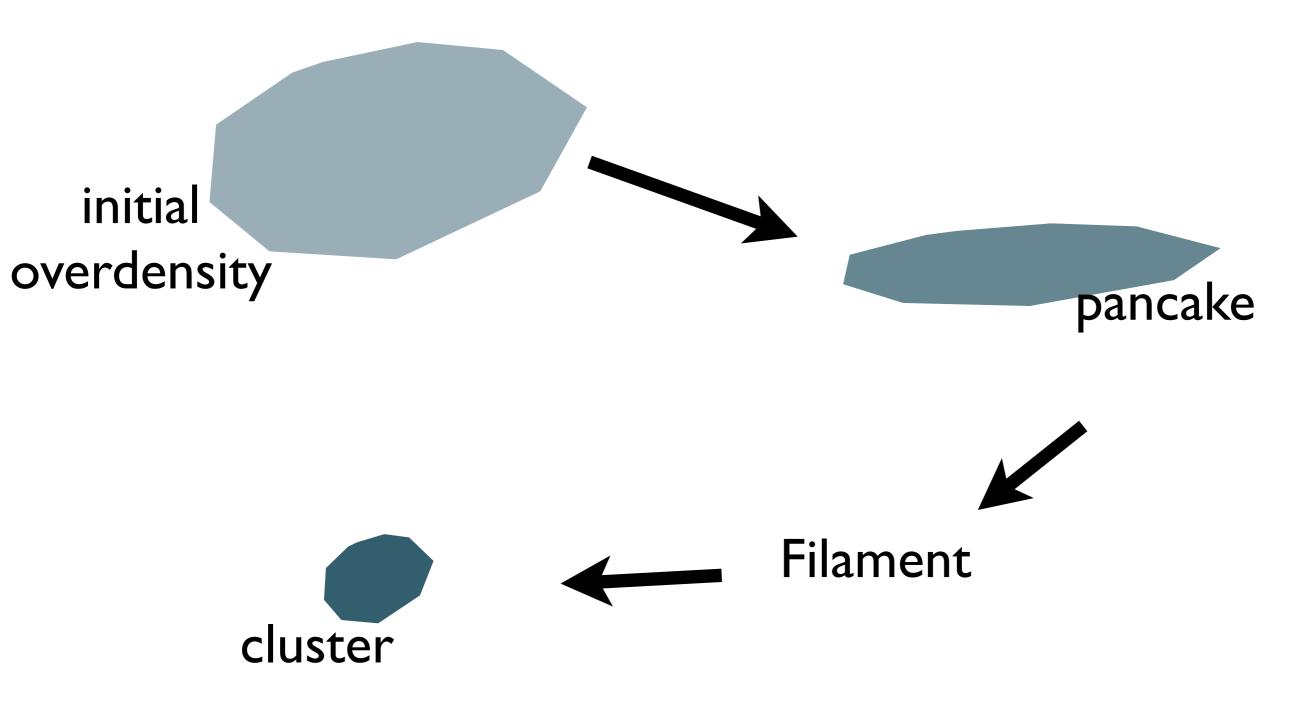
Steen H. Hansen,
Dark Cosmology Centre,
Copenhagen, Denmark

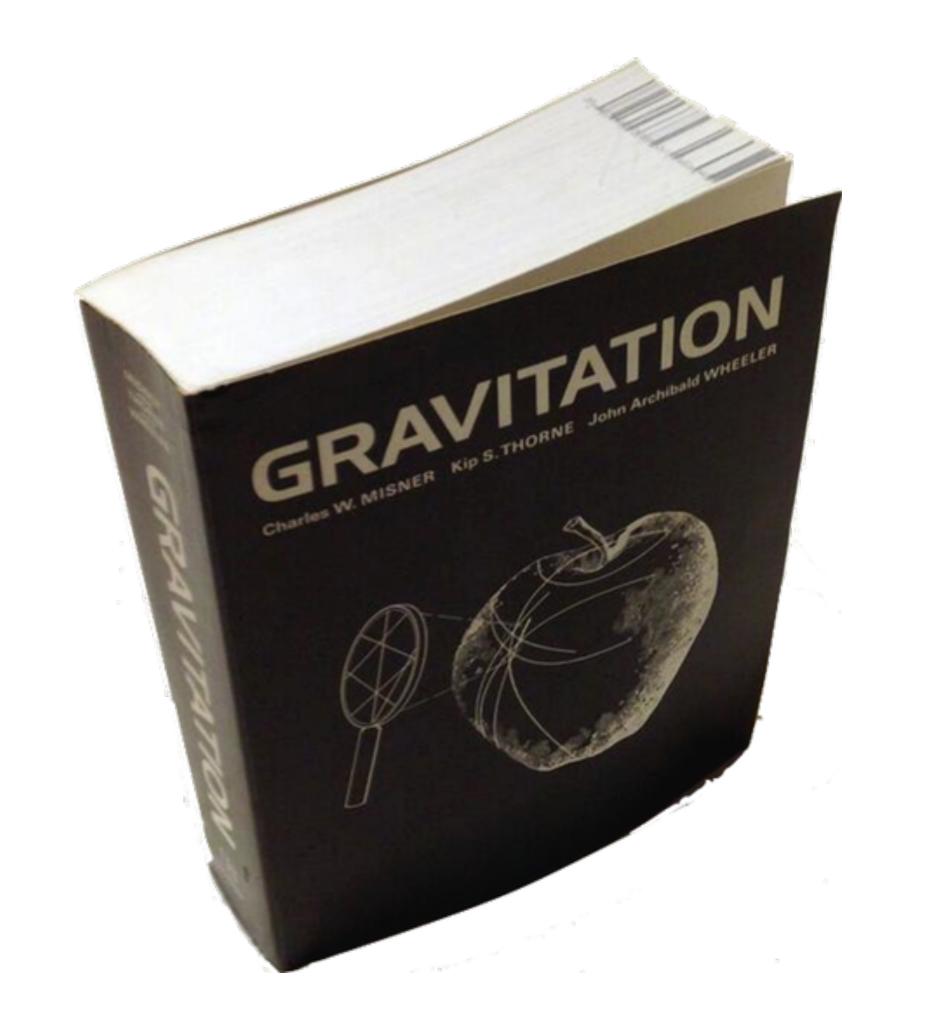
Brinkmann et al. JCAP 2016, Wadekar & Hansen MNRAS 2015, Falco et al. MNRAS 2014



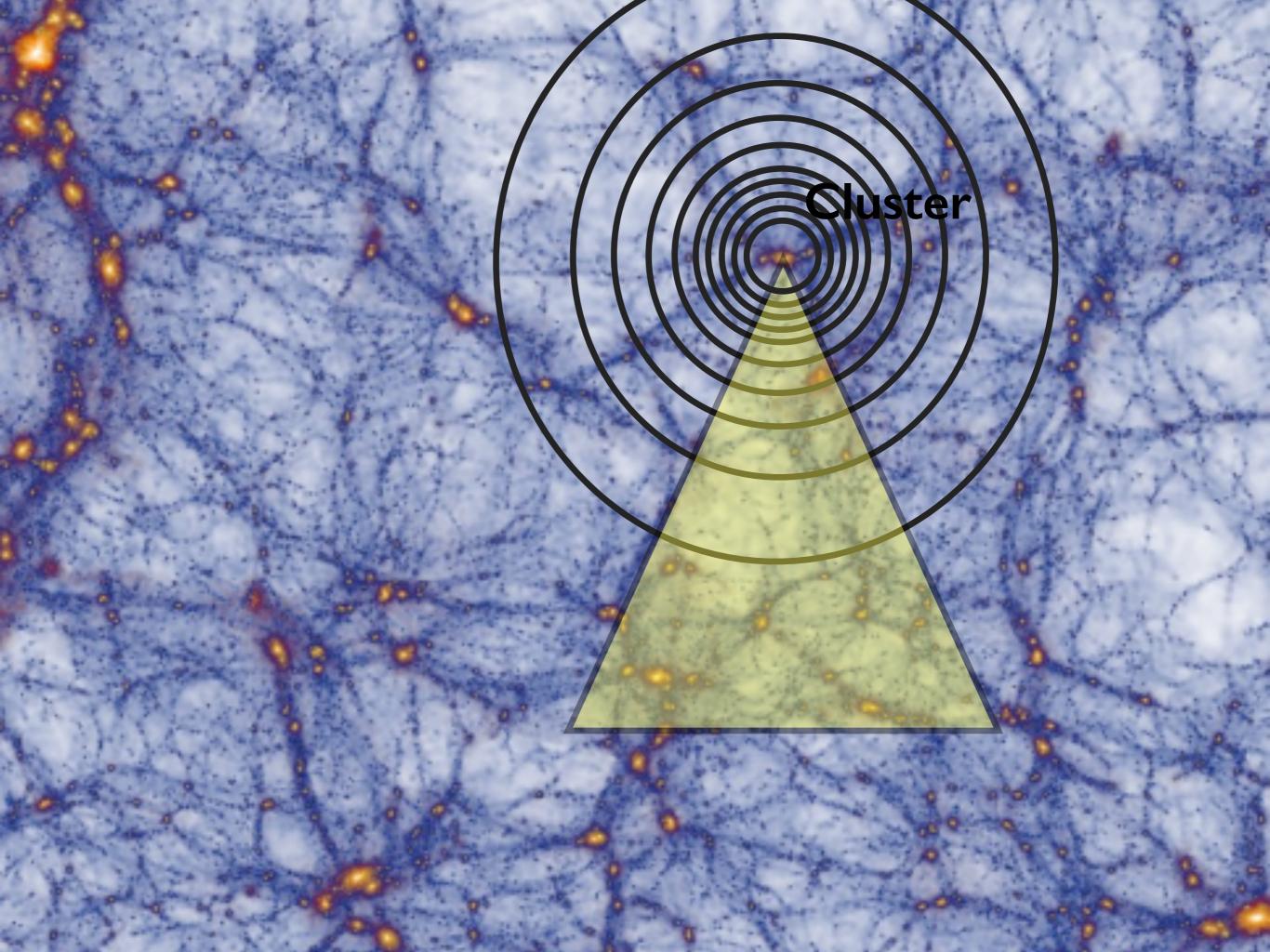


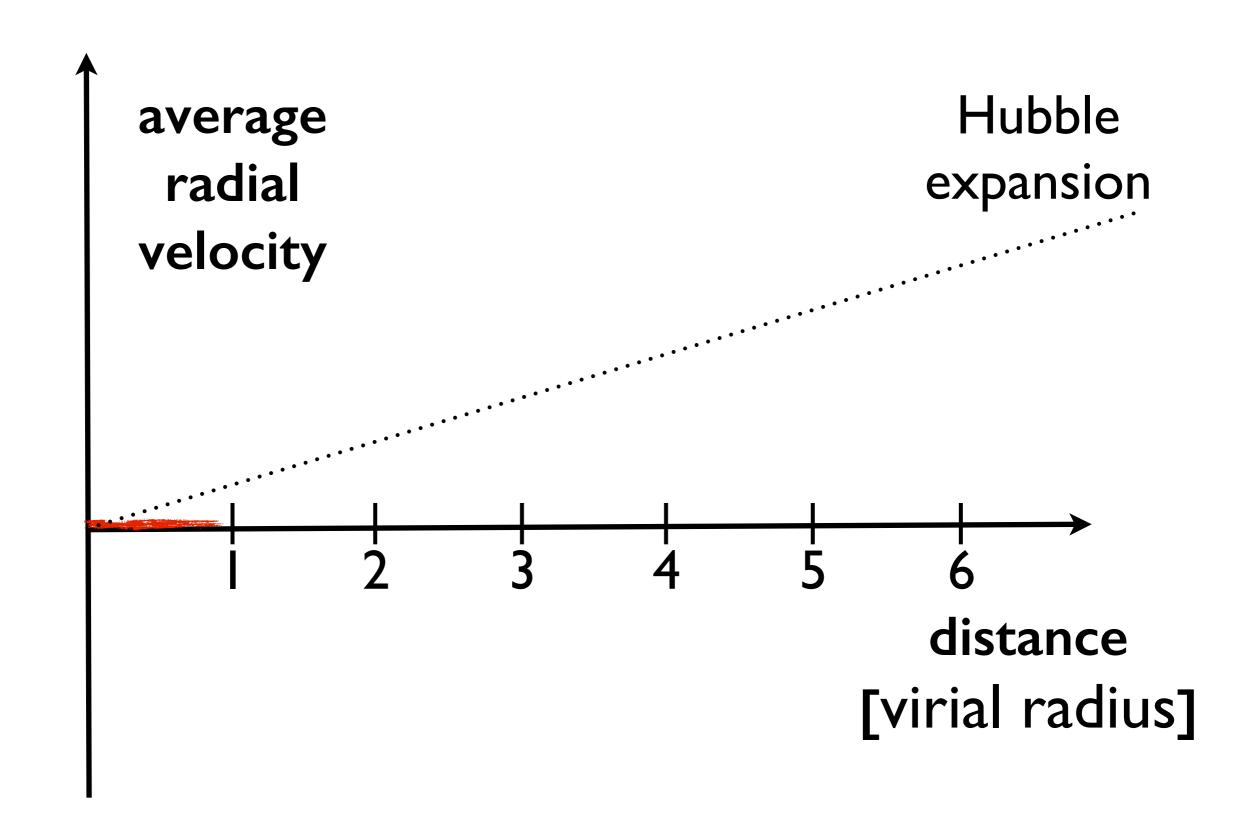
Pancakes have only collapsed along one direction

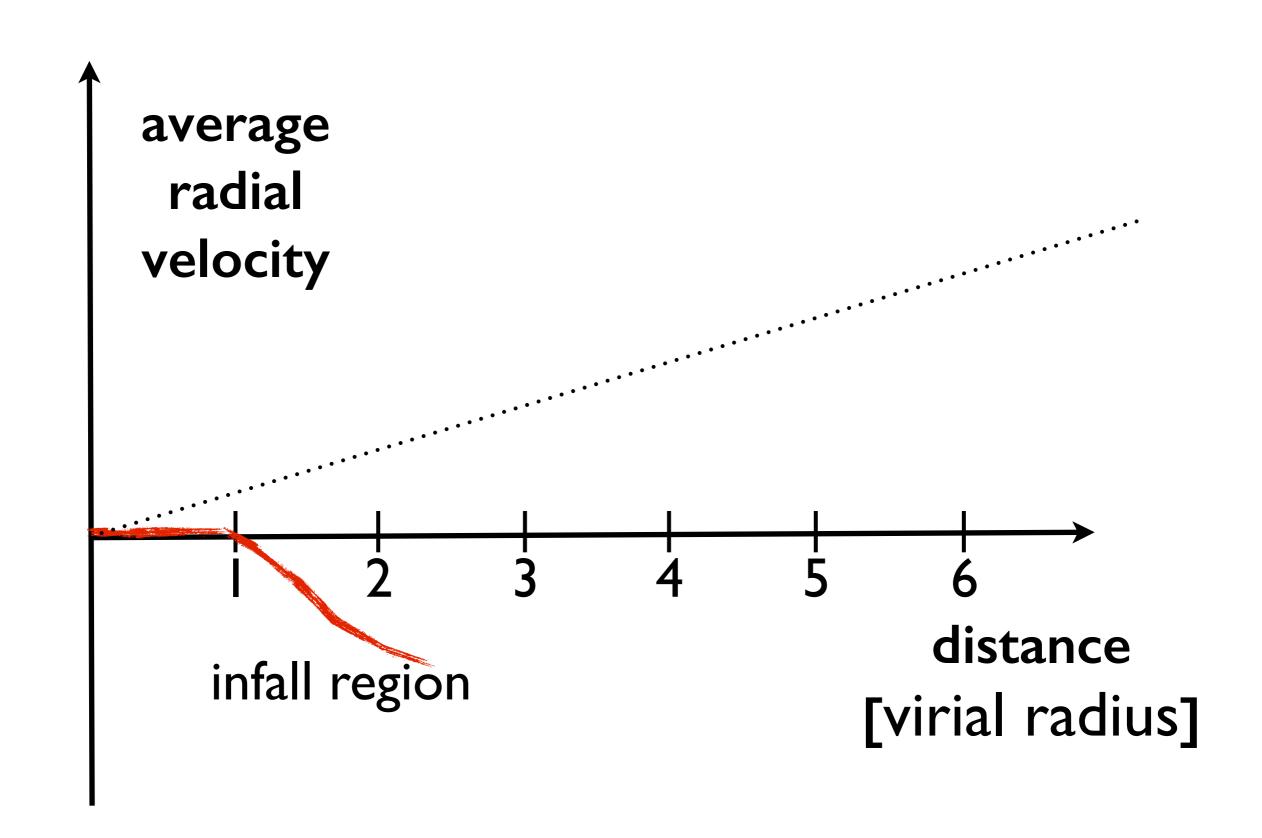


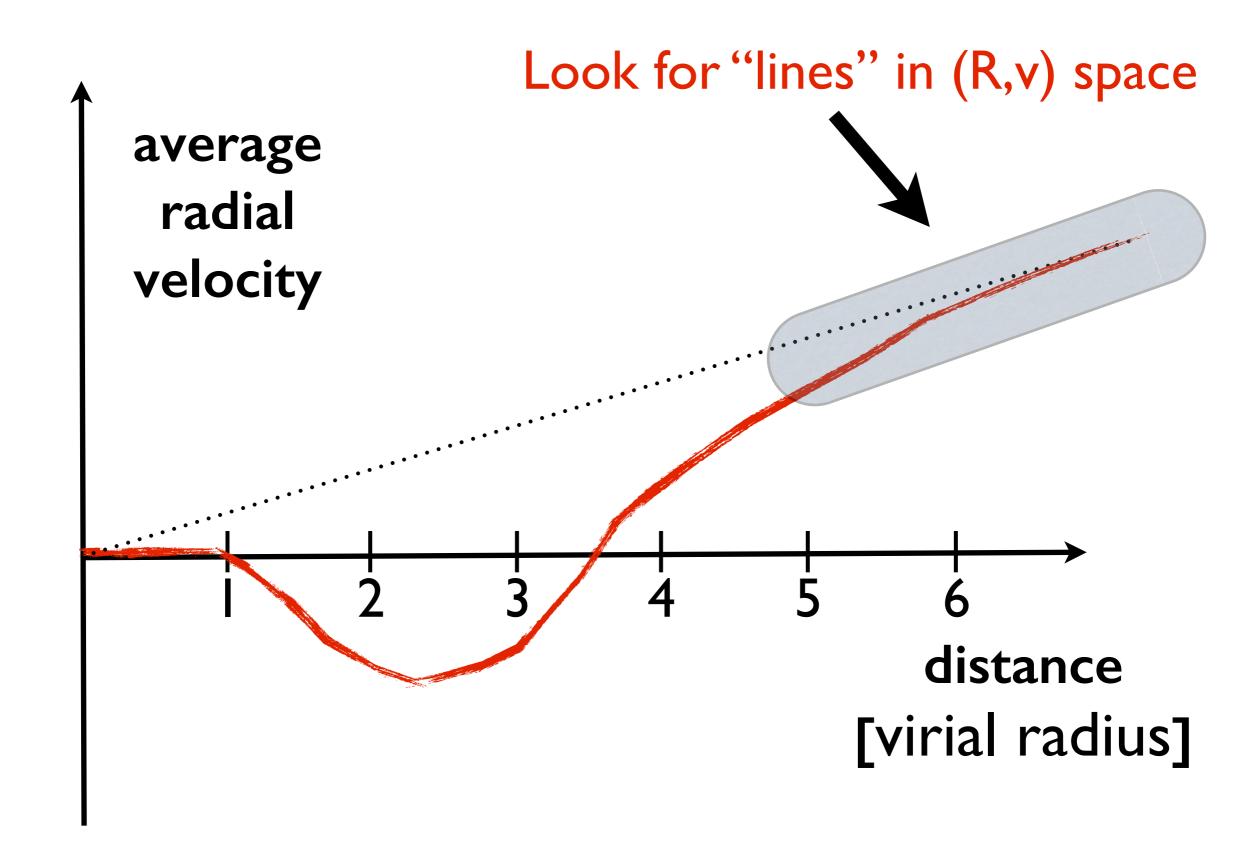


How to find pancakes

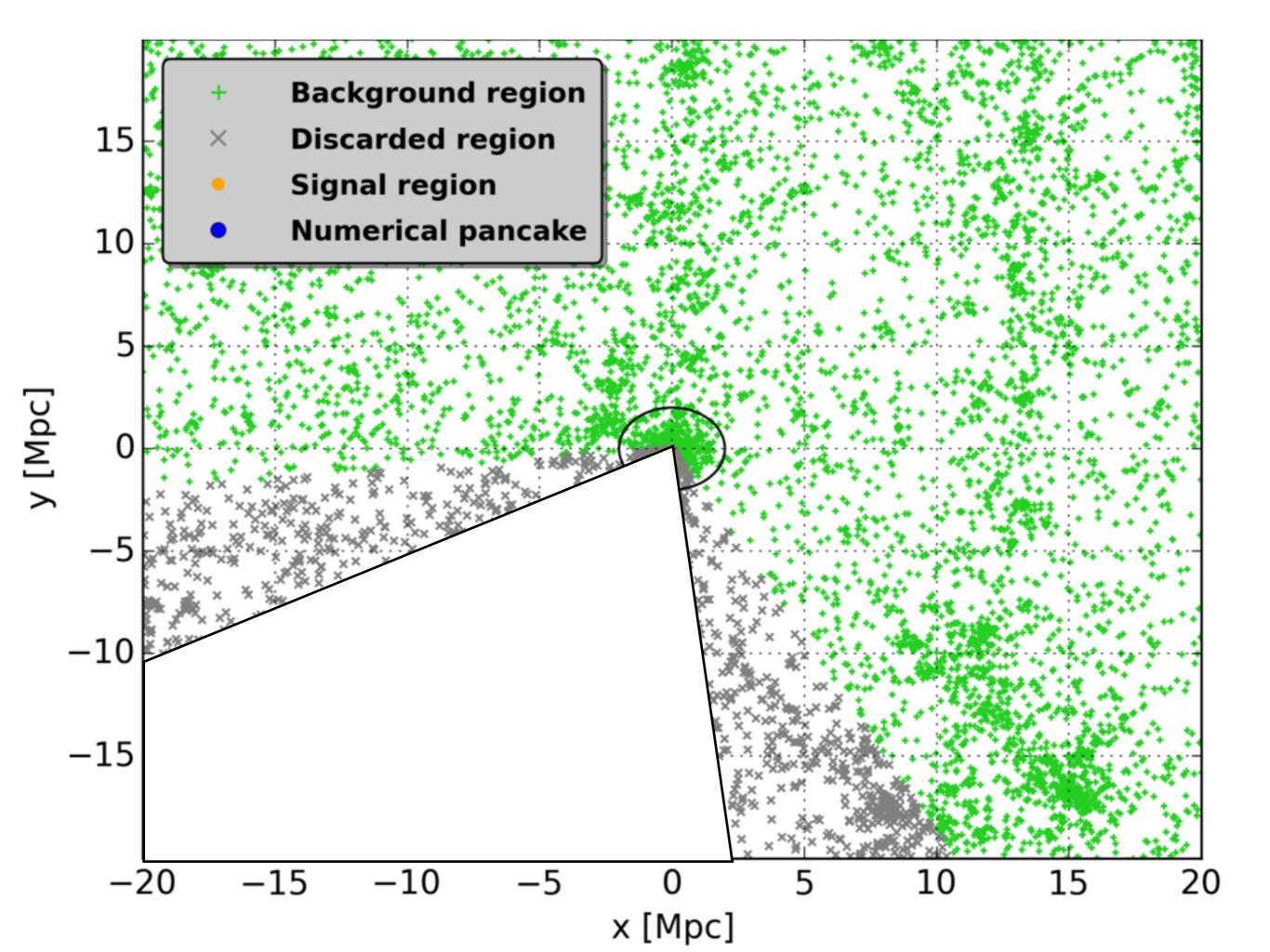


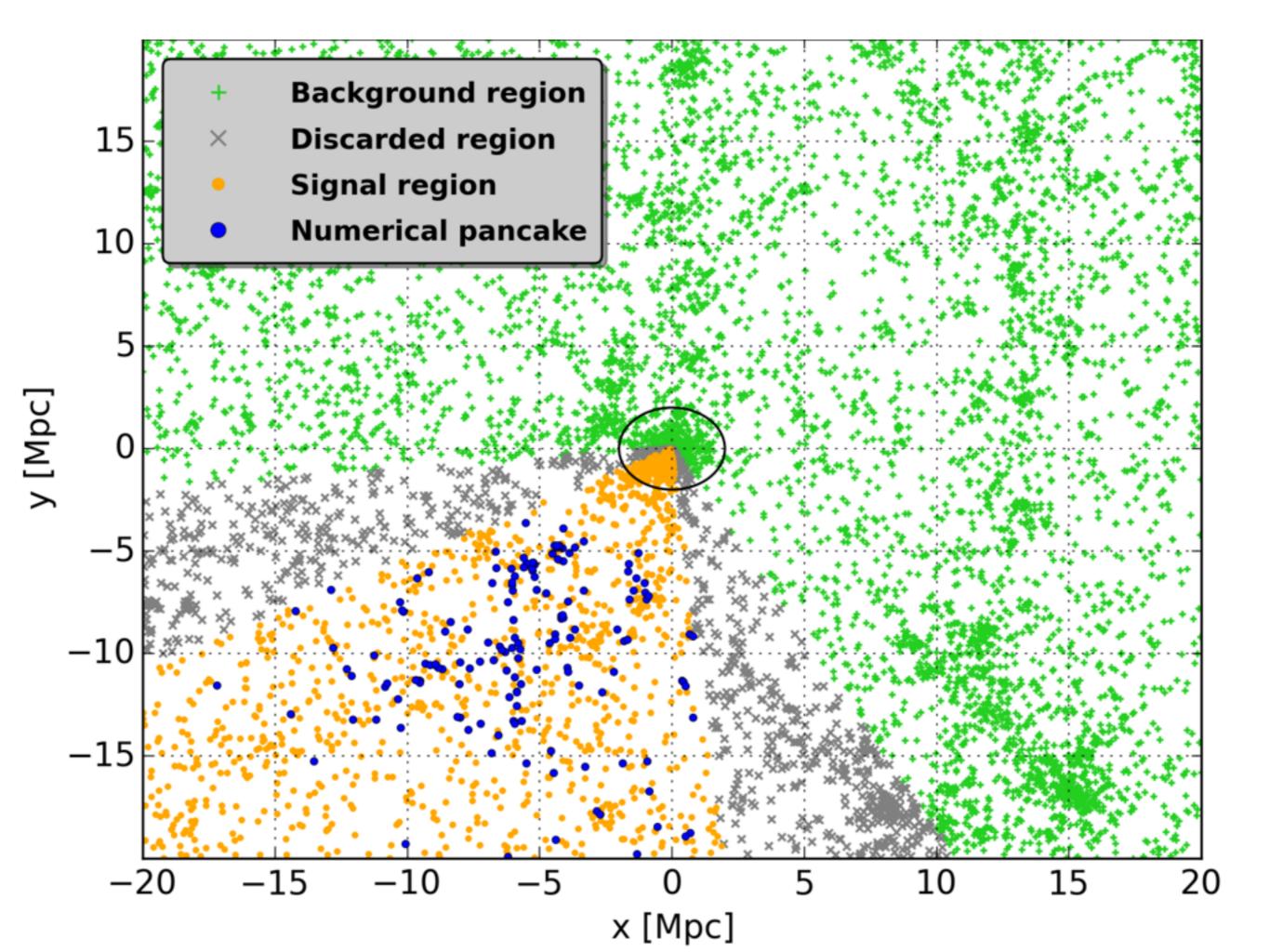




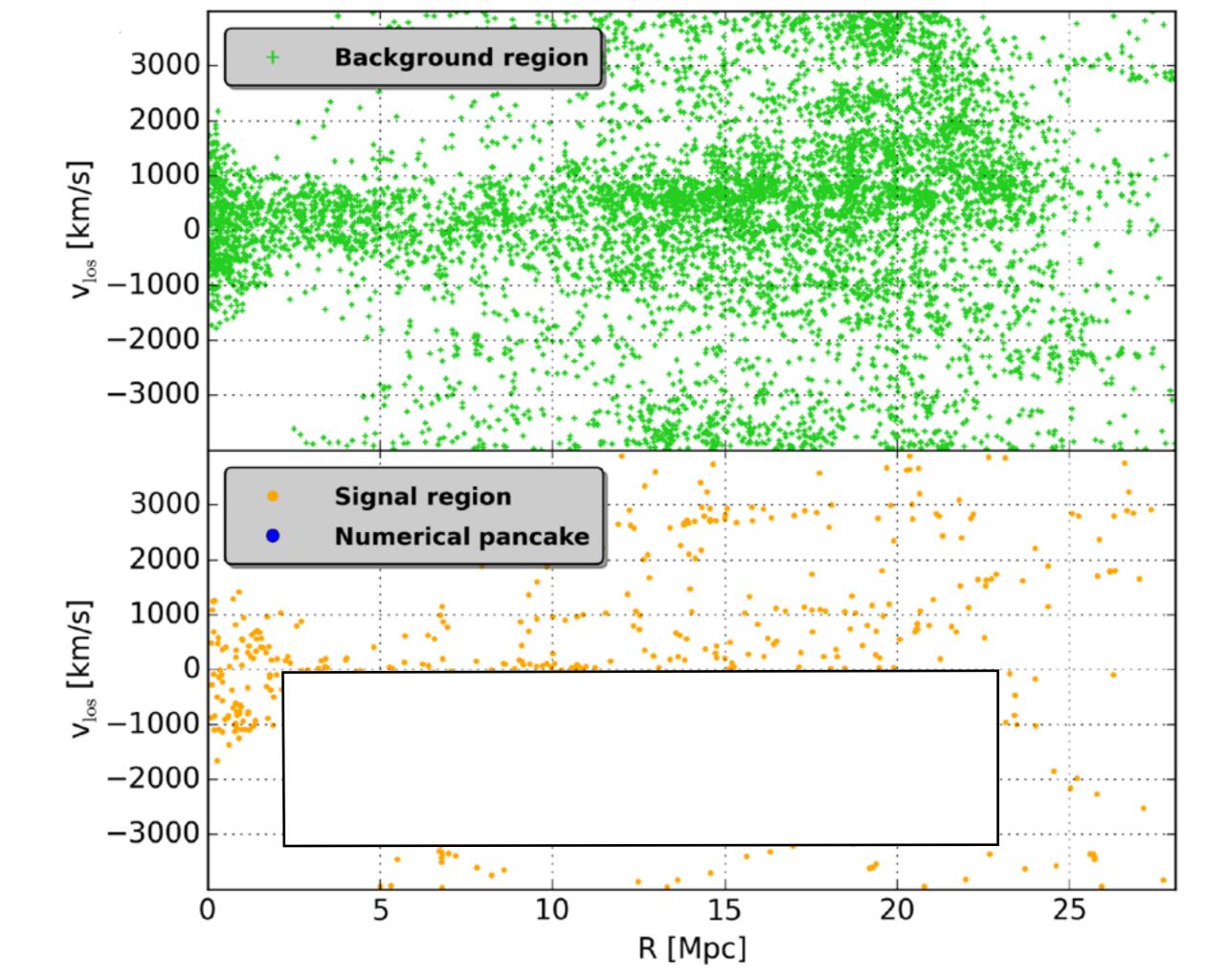


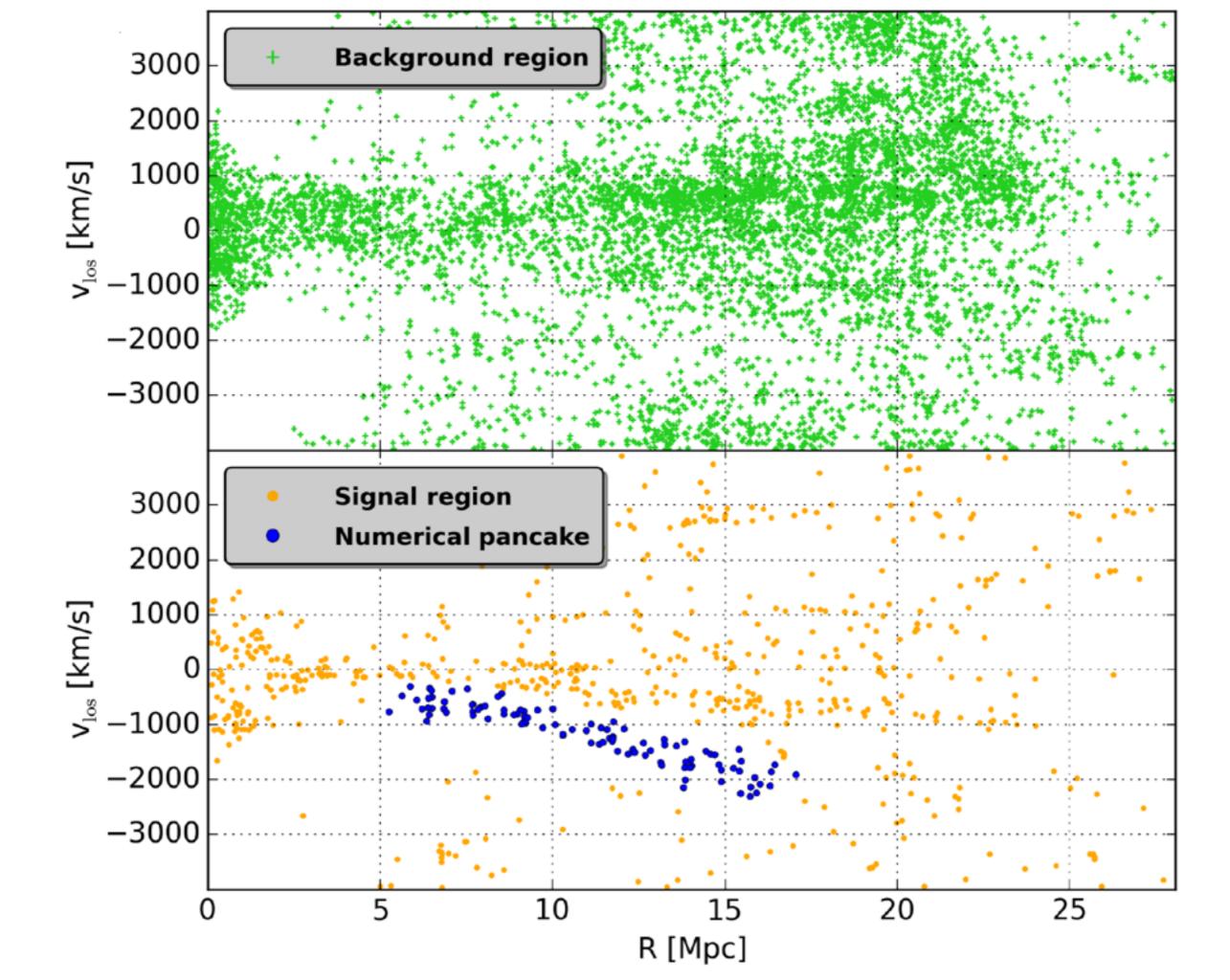
In real space





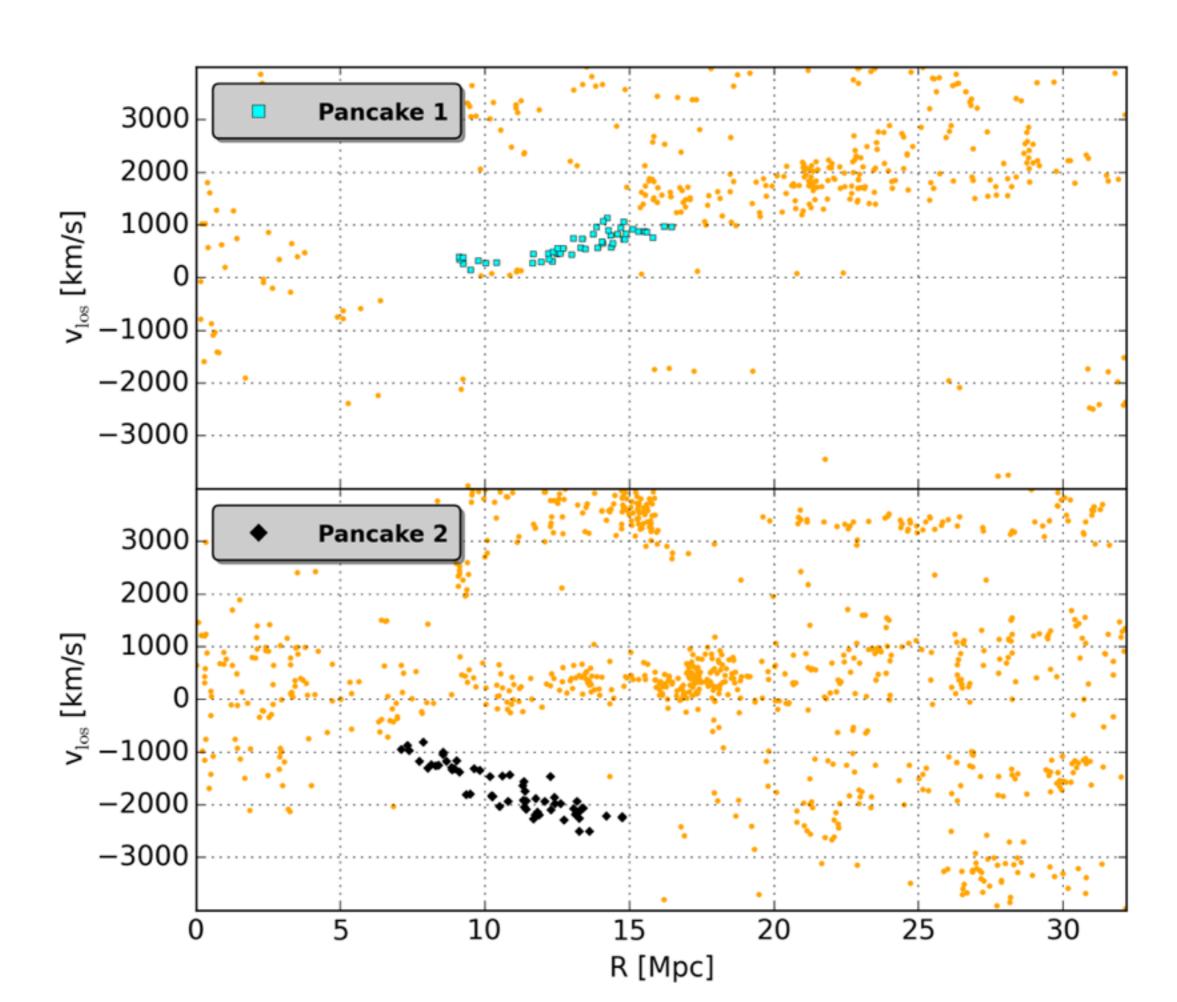
In phase-space





Coma

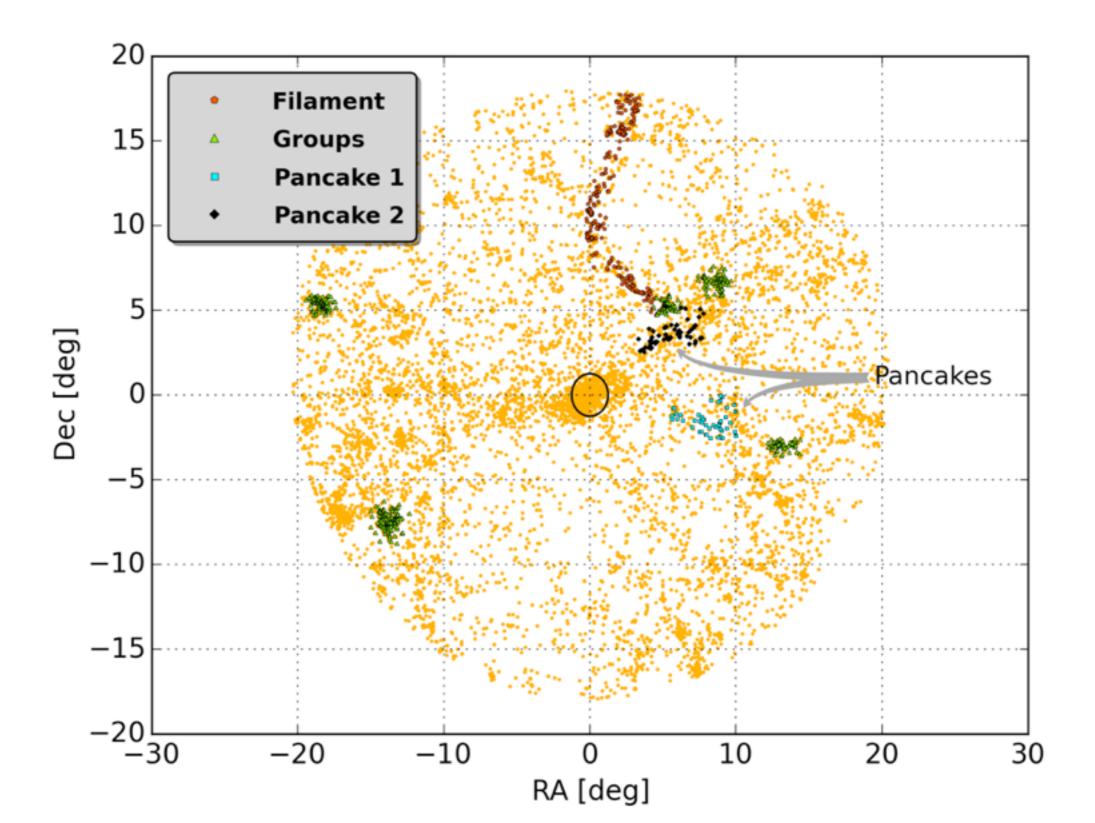
In phase space

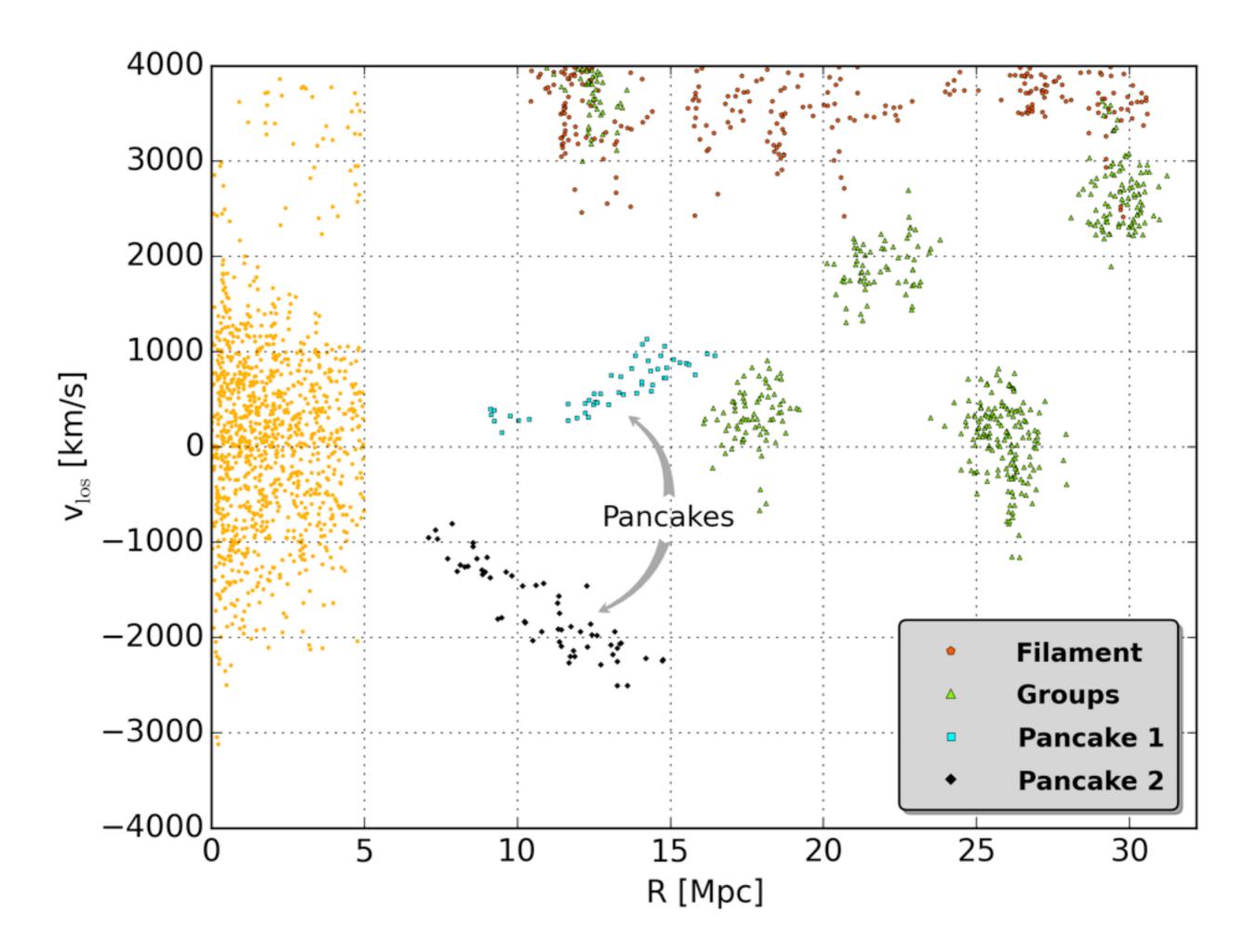


Coma

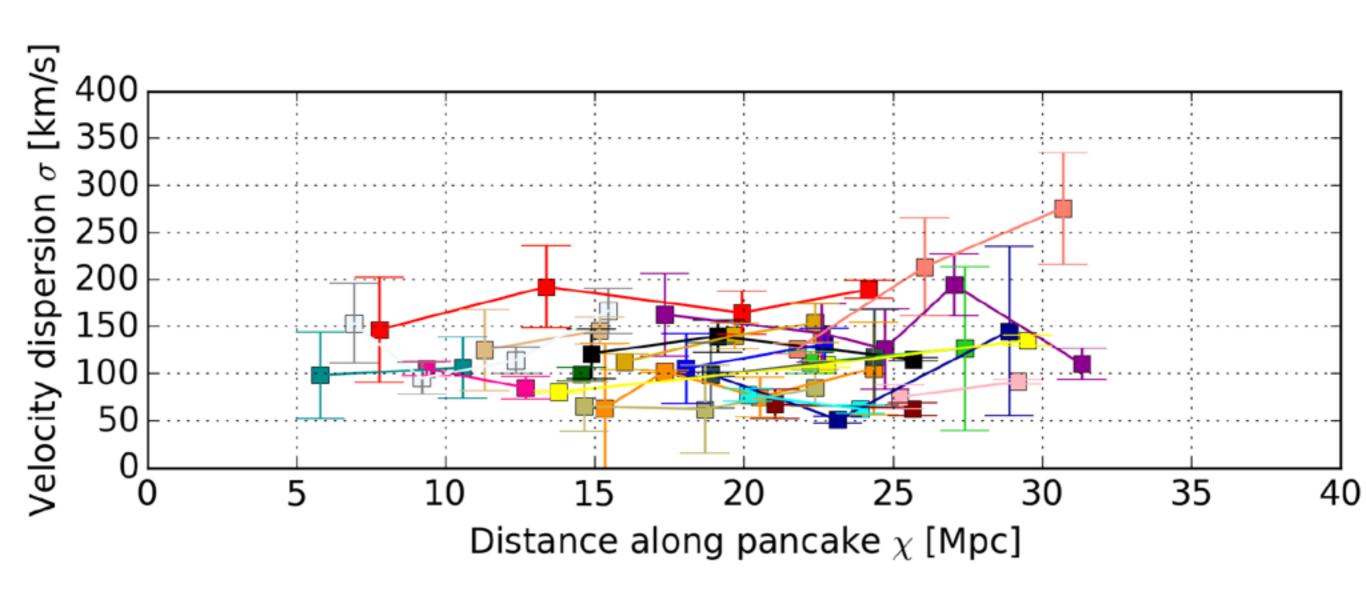
In real space

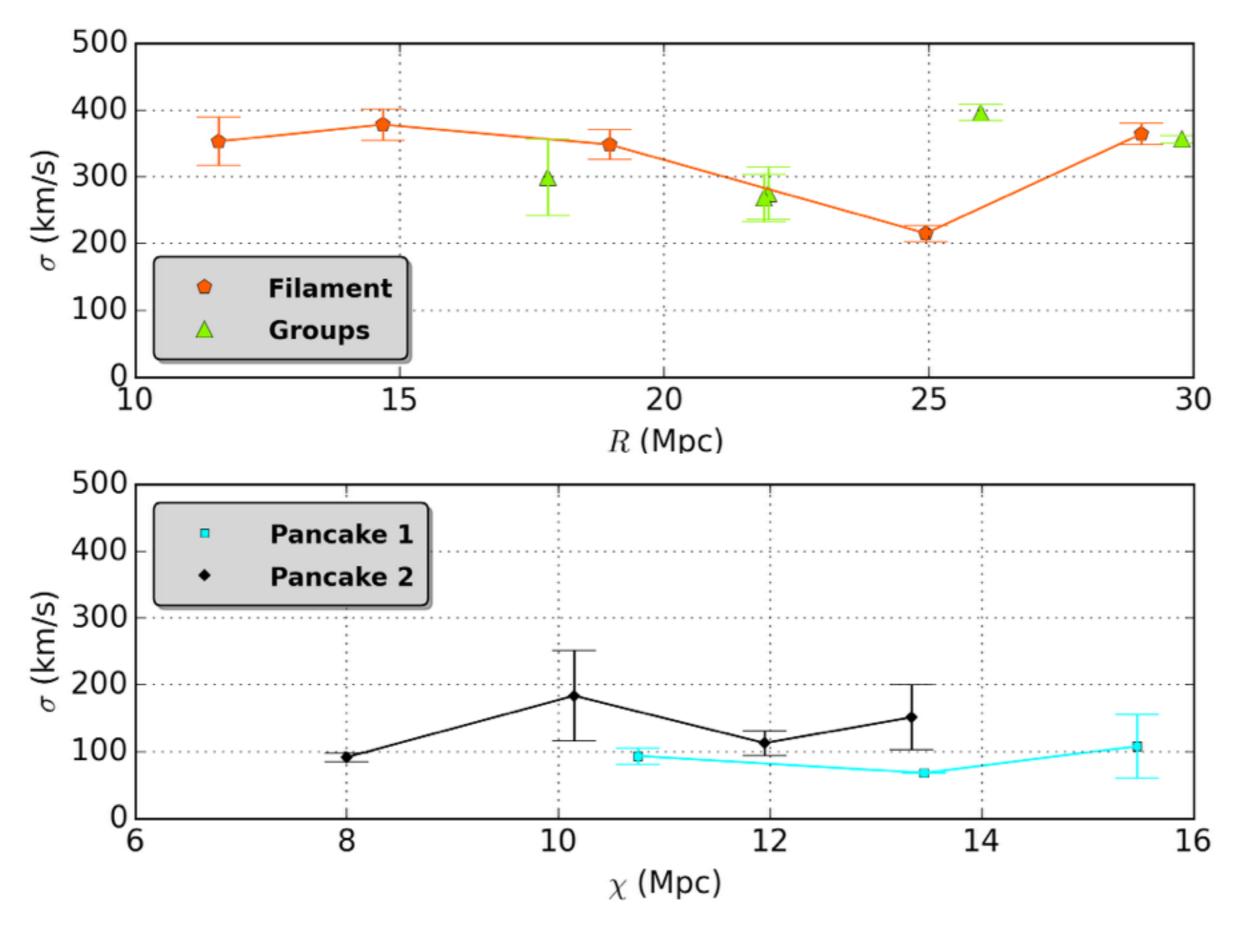
Coma





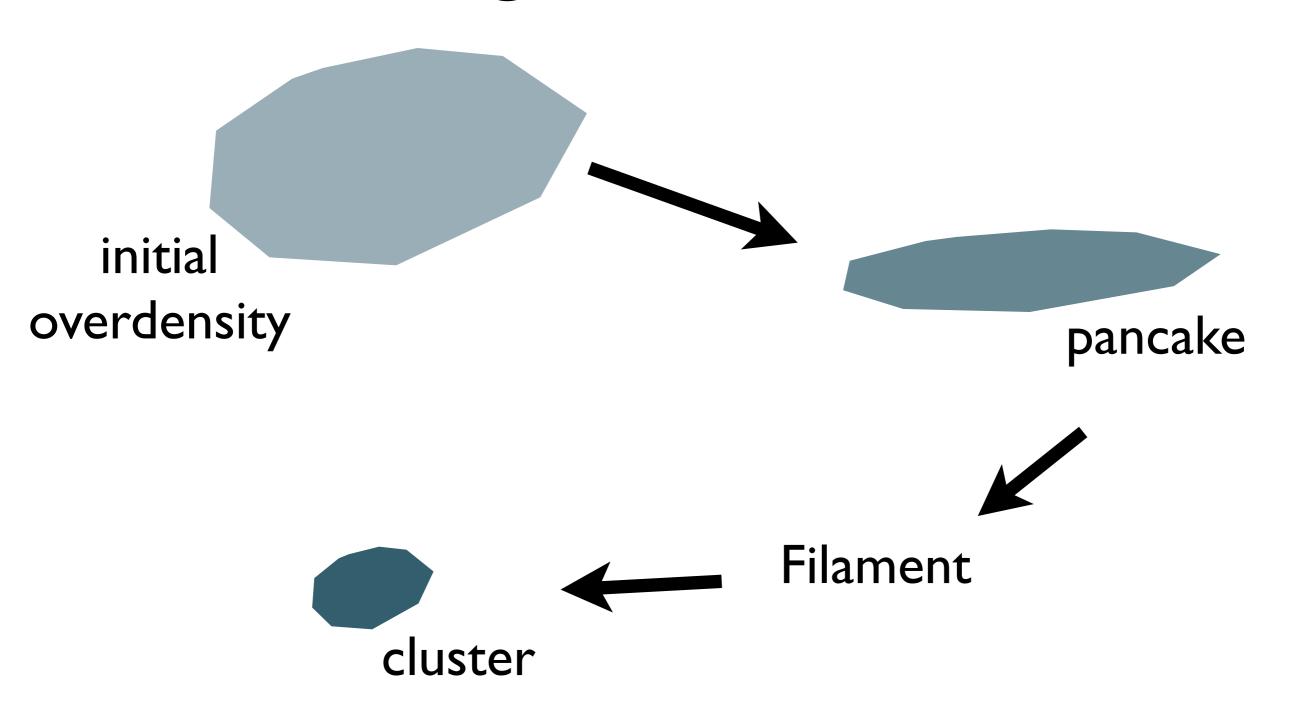
Numerical simulations

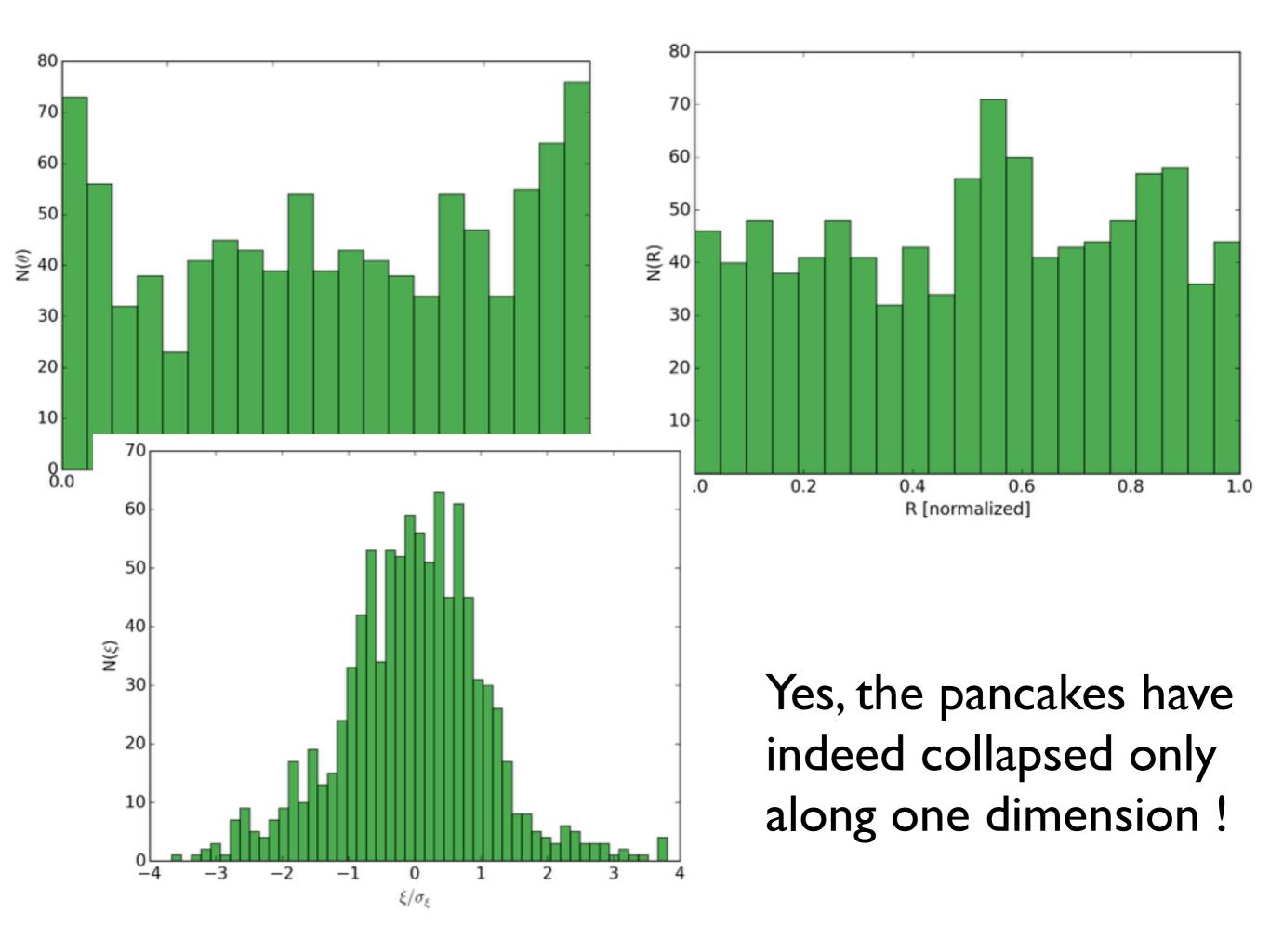




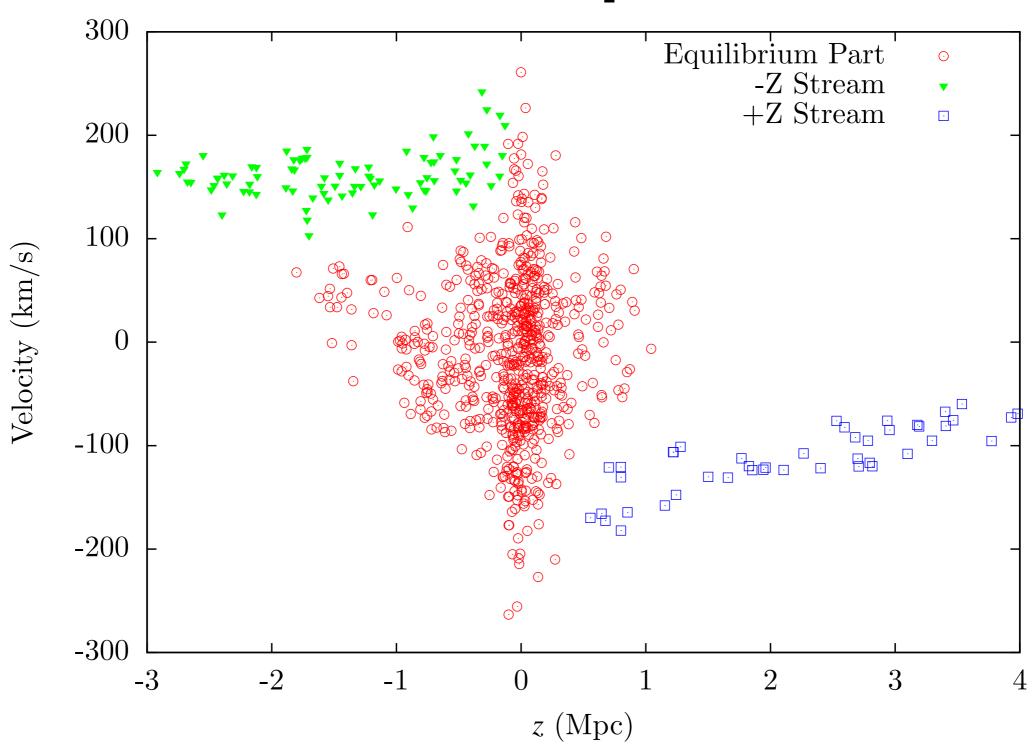
Pancakes are cold !!

Pancakes have only collapsed along one direction

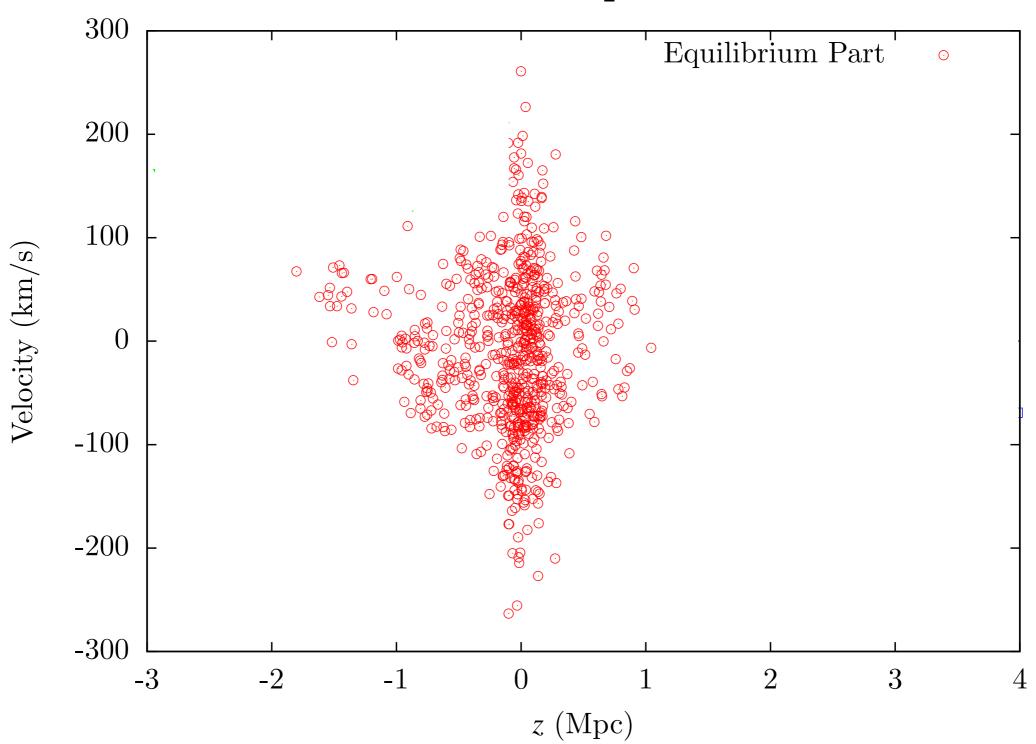




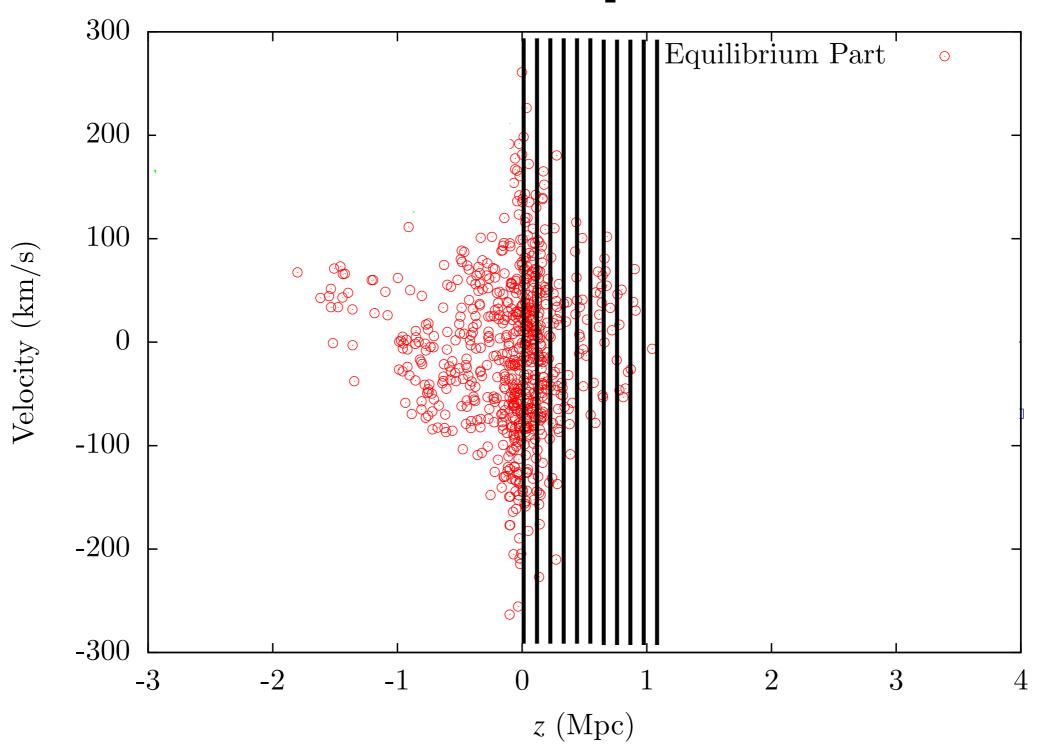
Details of a numerical pancake



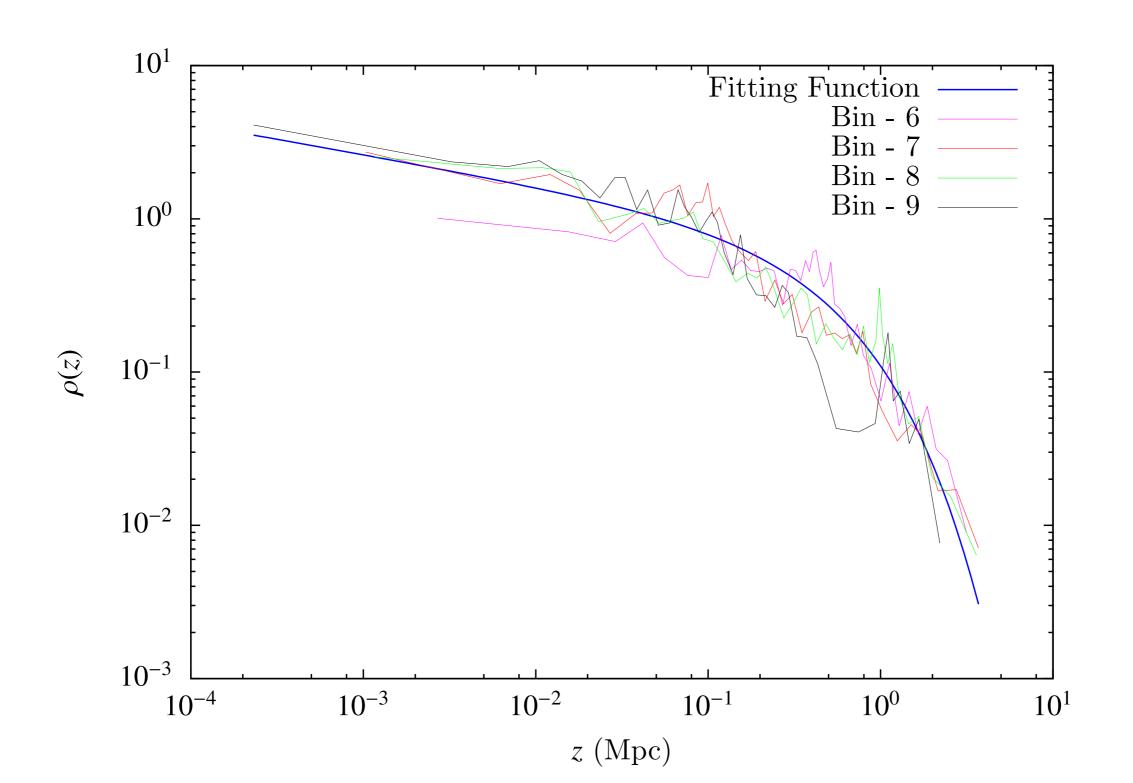
Details of a numerical pancake



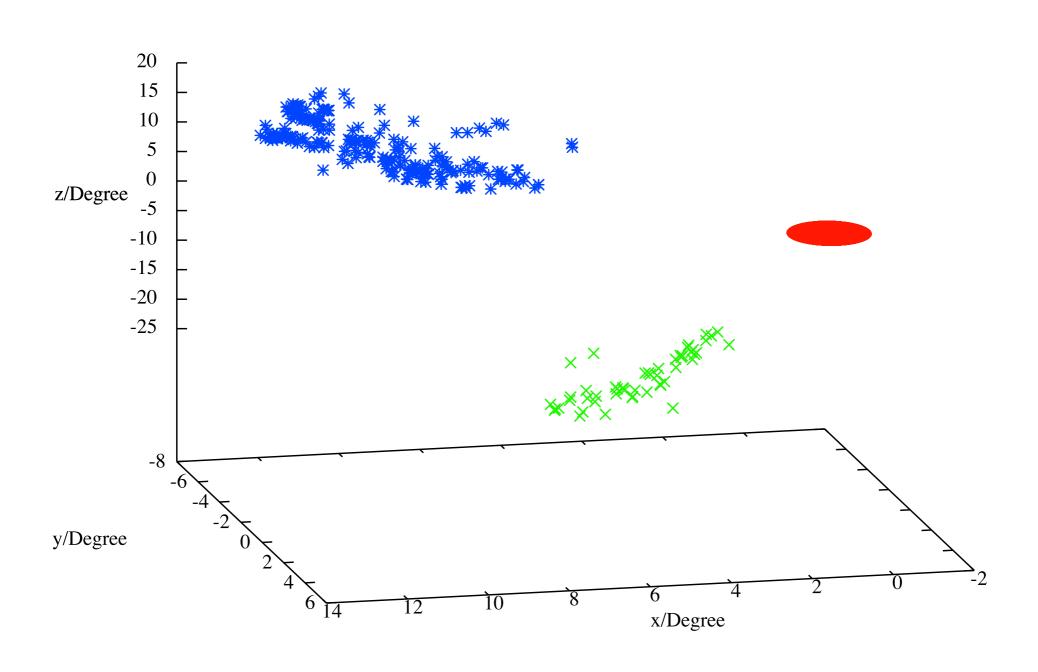
Details of a numerical pancake



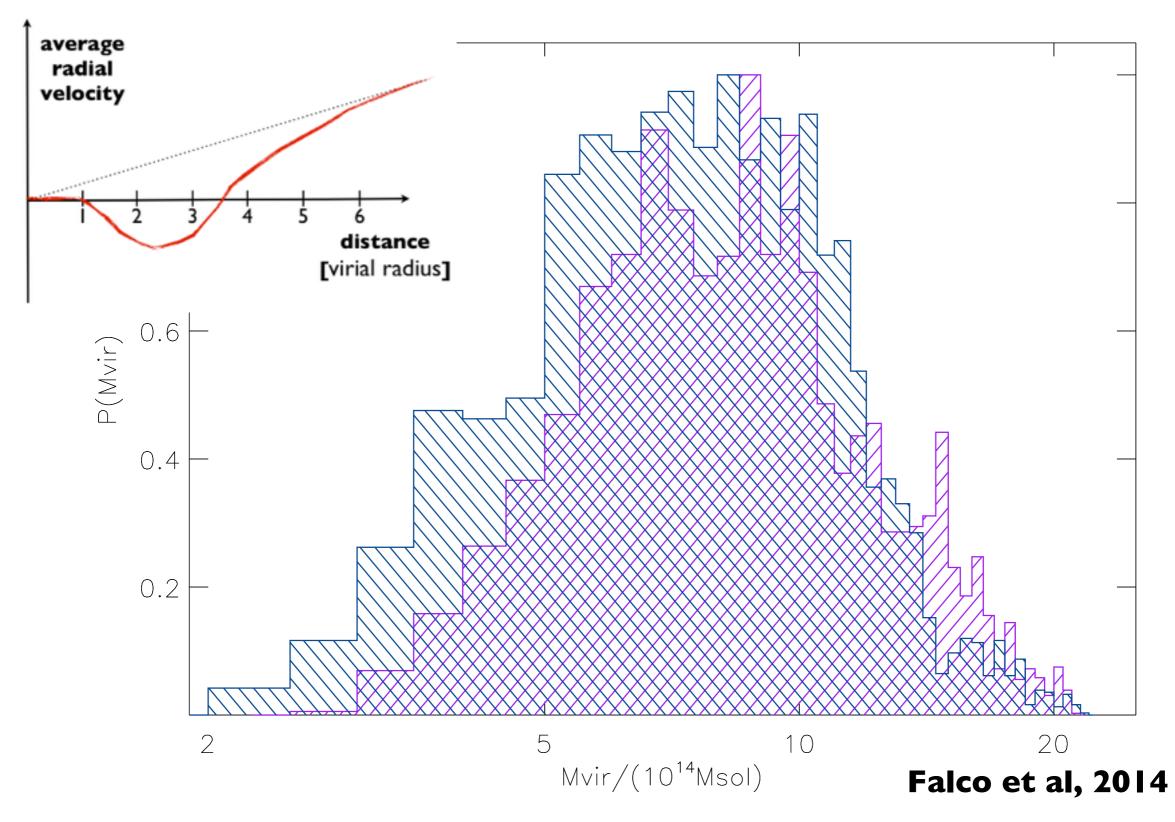
Density profiles



What are pancakes useful for?



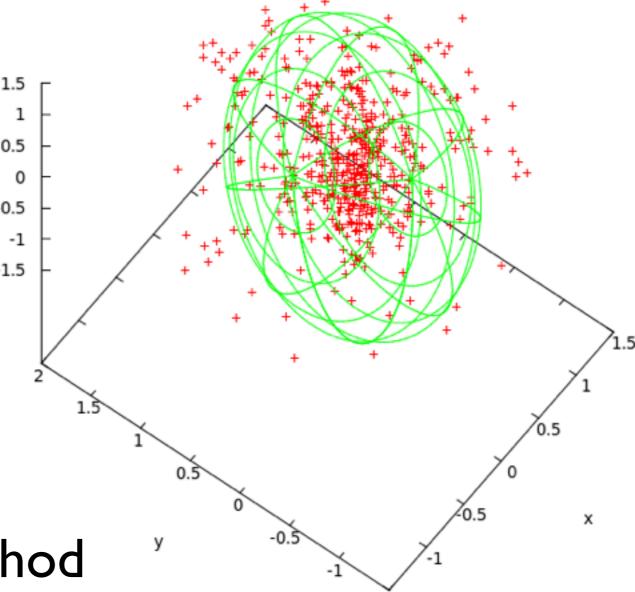
Get the mass of Coma



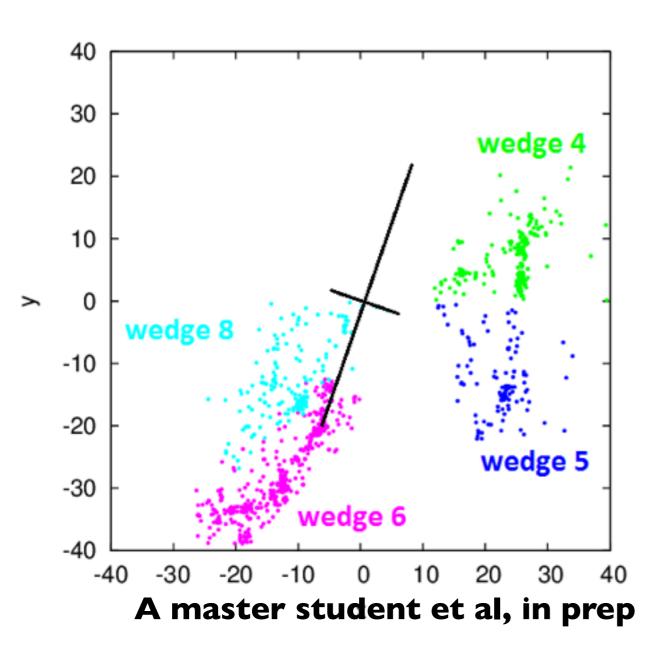
What may pancakes be useful for in the future?

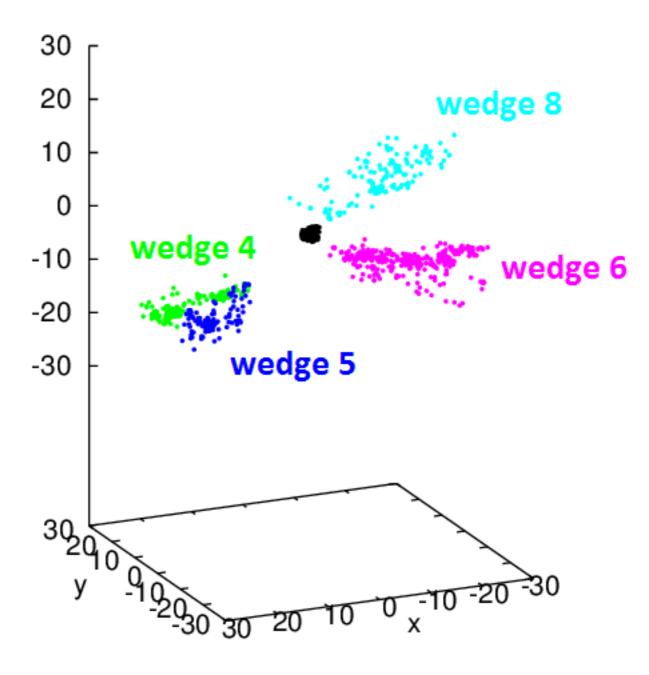
Clusters are not spherical

Our new mass-measurement-method depends on orientation



If we find several pancakes near a cluster, then we can measure its orientation





Conclusions

- We have found the first 2 pancakes in space
- The pancakes are cold (100 km/sec)
- They are very dark matter dominated (10^-4)
- Pancakes are useful to measure masses
- The future we can use the pancakes to find the absolute orientation of clusters

The end