



# Wide band X-ray imaging of clusters of galaxies

2013/12/28 理科大  
K. Nakazawa (U. Tokyo)

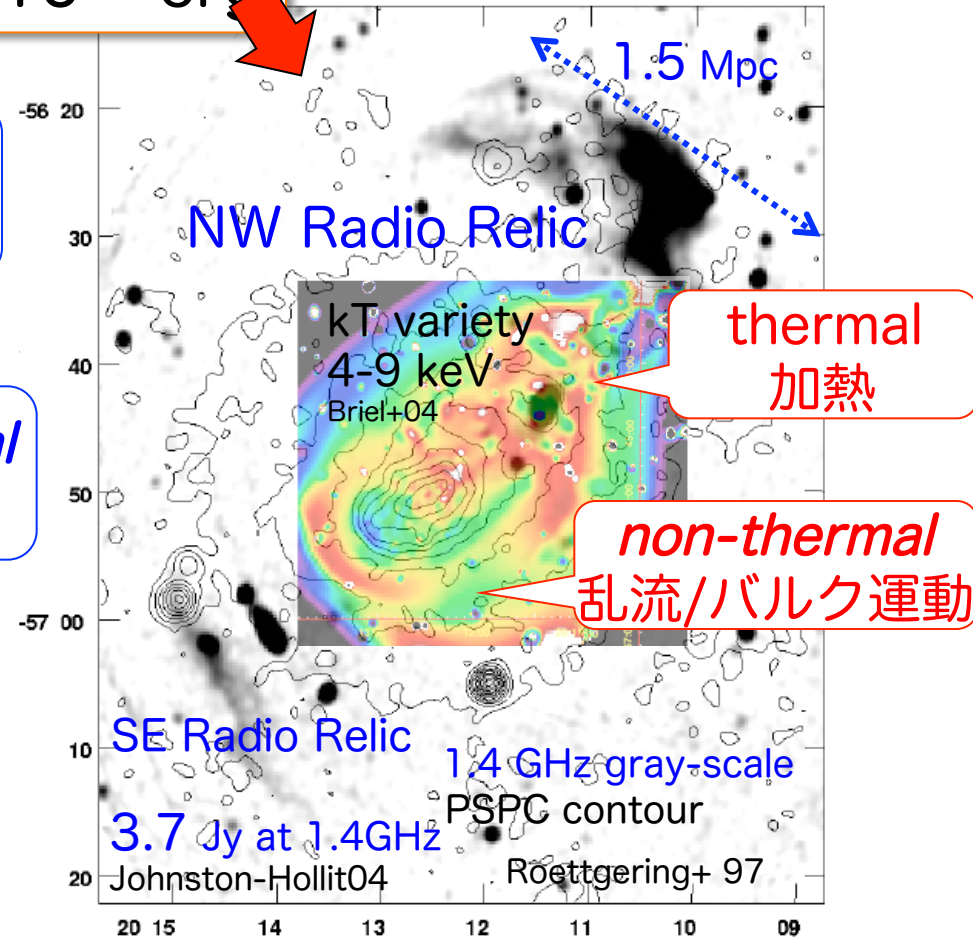
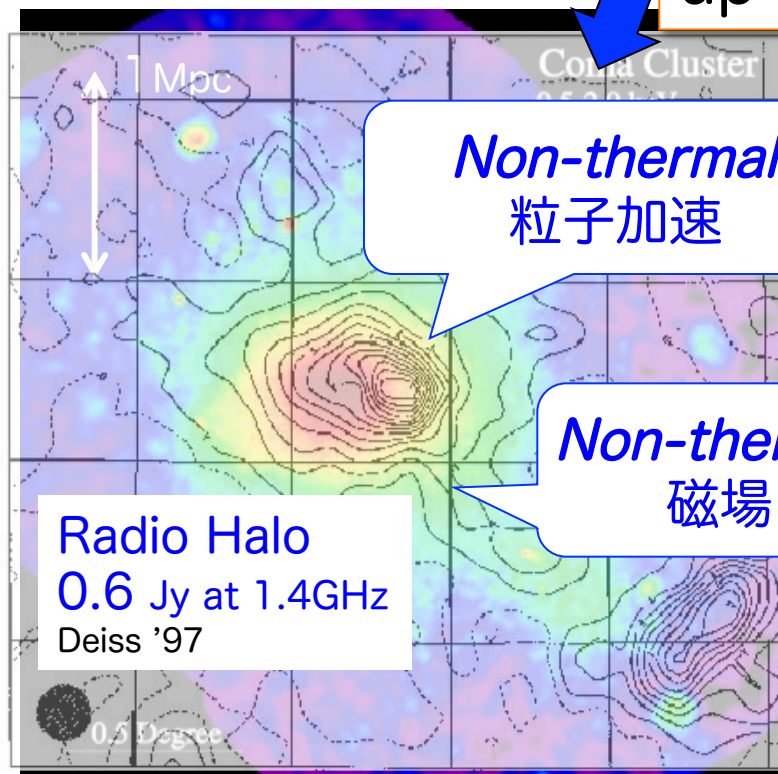


# 1: Variety of energy release paths in cluster merging

Energy input  
up to  $10^{64}$  erg

Coma cluster

Abell 3667



Coma cluster PSPC-image (Snowden)

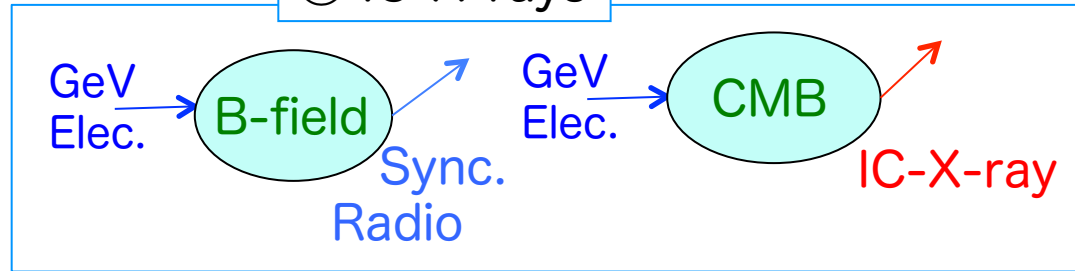
Coma-C 1.4 GHz contour (Deiss '97)

# 2 : Diagnosing the components

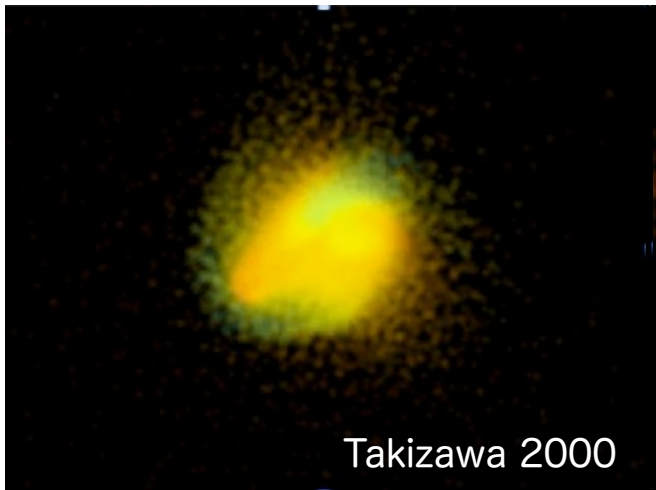
① IC emission = *B-field* (w/ radio)+ *particle acc.*

② Very hot component = *right at the merger*

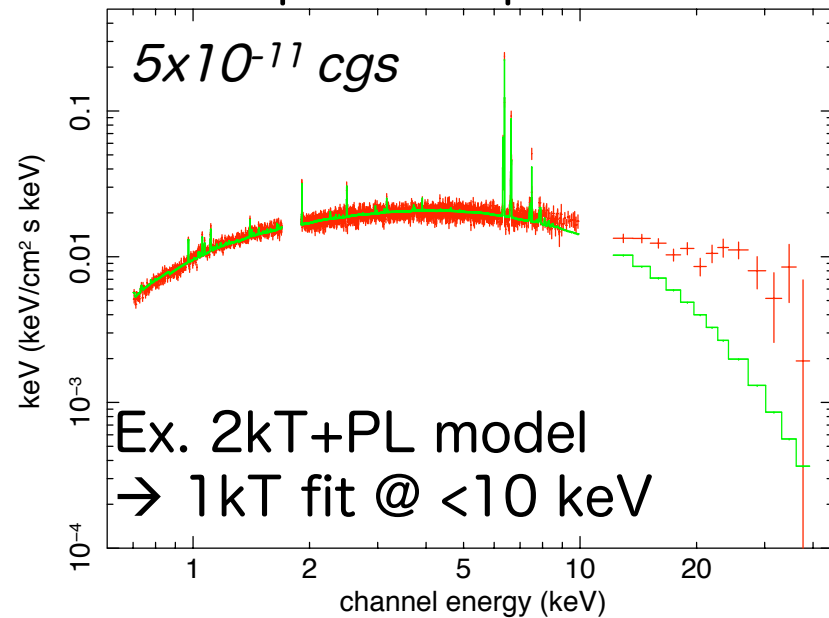
① IC-X-rays



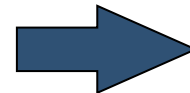
② Very hot component



Expected spectra



How can we distinguish the ICM thermal + very hot + IC X-rays?



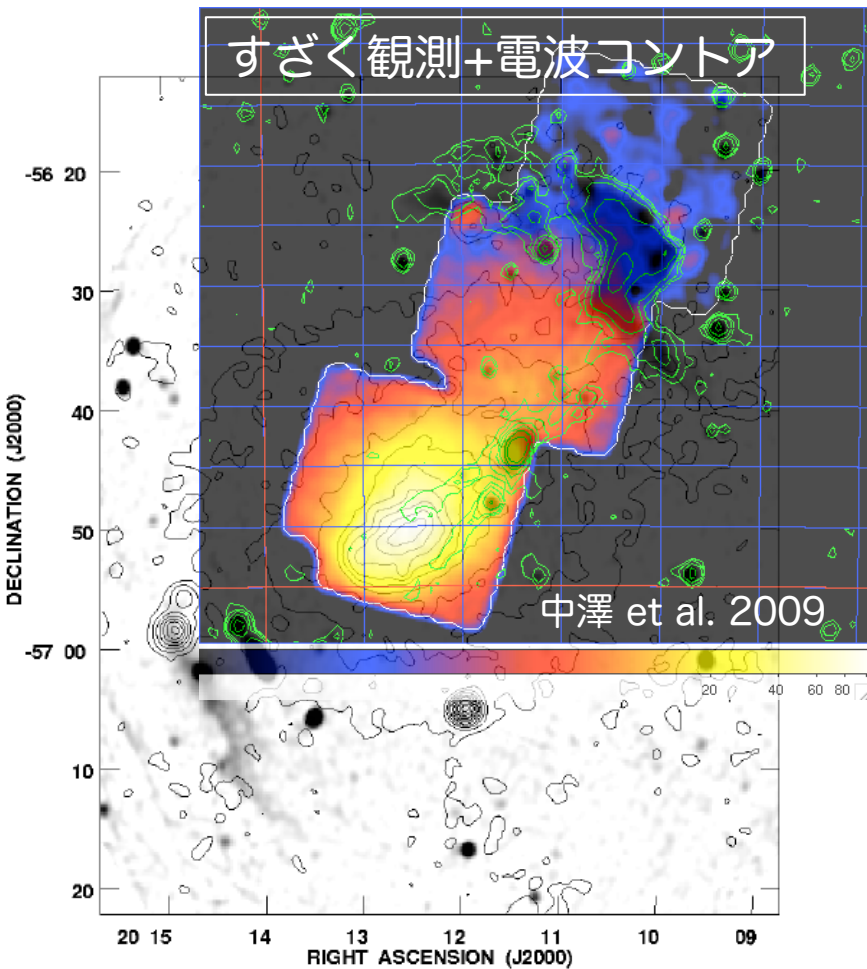
Wide-band

# 3-1: Very hot component in A3667

Abell 3667

Nakazawa+ 09

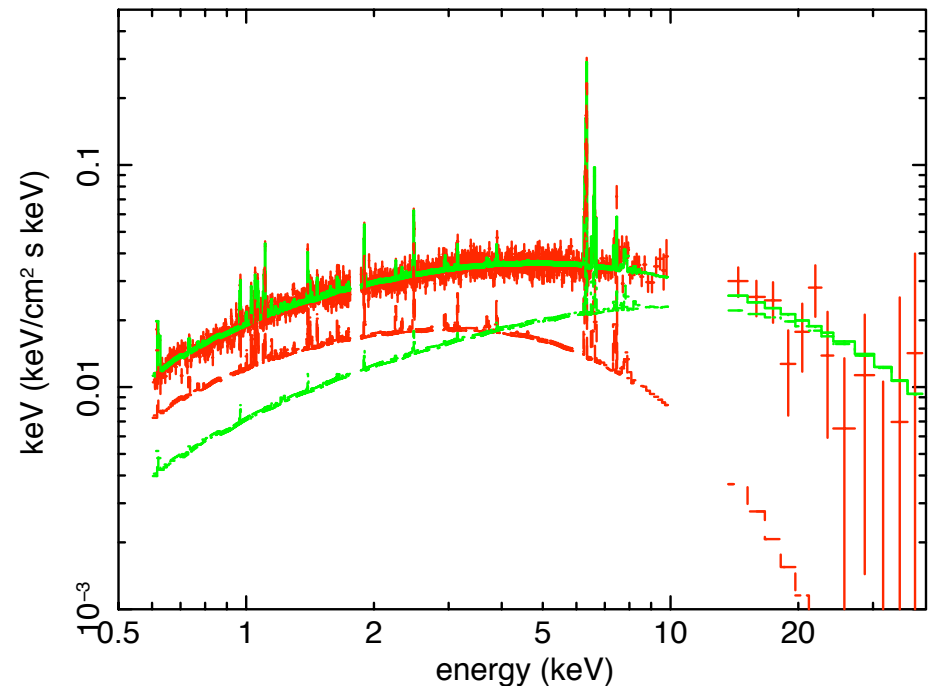
すざく観測+電波コントア



Roettgering+ 97

① Very hot component  
(~20 keV) detected

➡ Right at merger



e.g. RX J1347.5-1145 (Ota+ 2008)

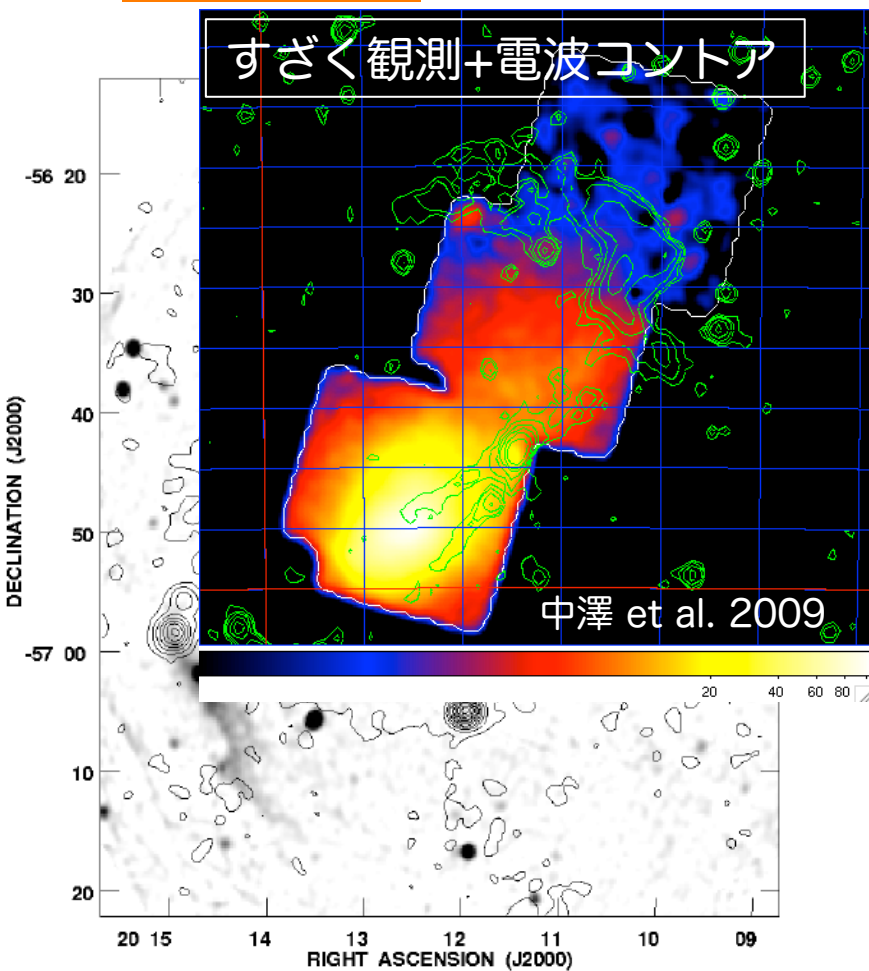


# 3-2 IC search in A3667 relic

Abell 3667

Nakazawa+ 09

すざく観測+電波コントア



Roettgering+ 97

- ② No strong IC hard X-rays  
→ how about  
in 2-10 keV X-rays?

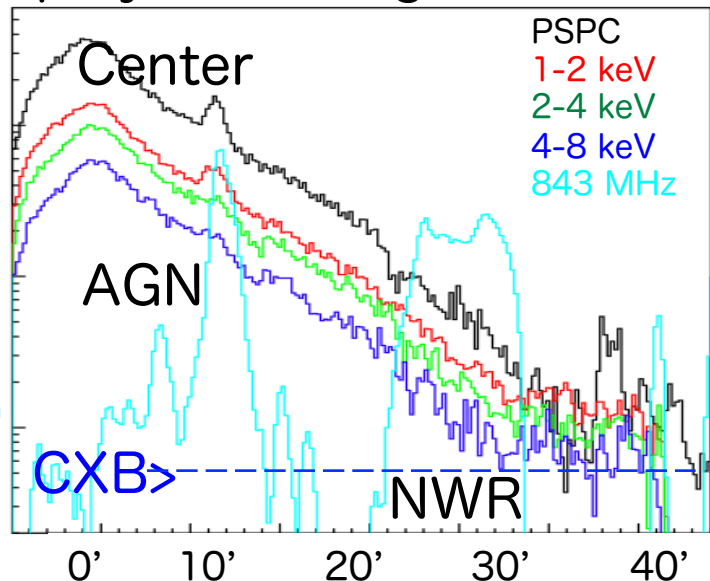


# 3-2 IC search in A3667 relic

Abell 3667

Nakazawa+ 09

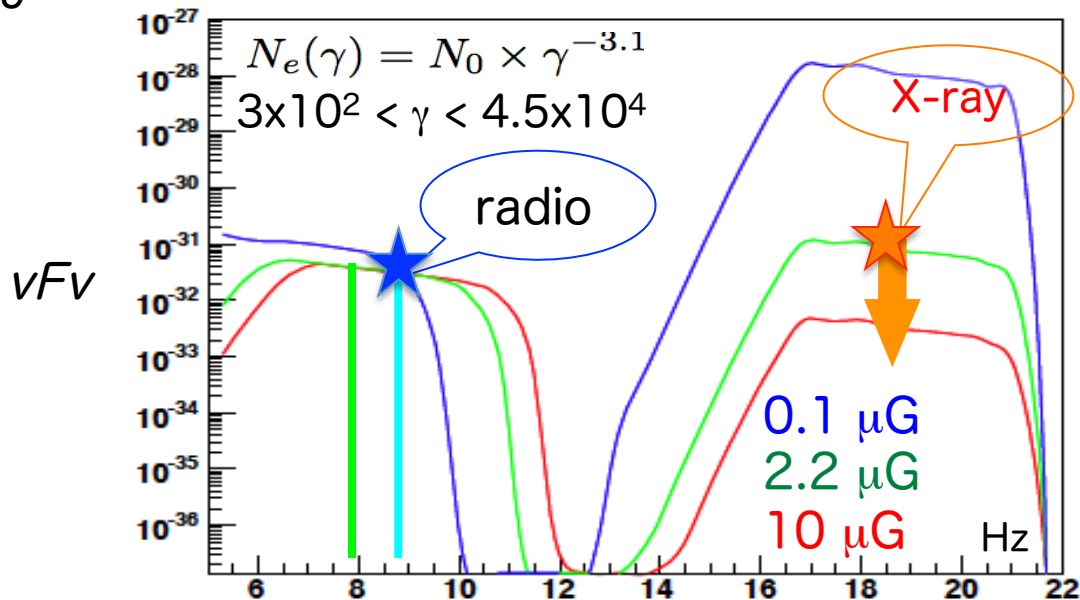
projected image



→ No IC 2-10 keV X-rays

NT pressure by GeV-e + B is **> 20% of ICM**

→ Non-negligible NT contribution



→ **> 2 uG** of B-field in cluster periphery

Pressure:

ICM  $\sim 1.2 \text{ eV/cm}^3$

B  $> 0.1 \text{ eV/cm}^3$

GeV-e  $< 0.1 \text{ eV/cm}^3$





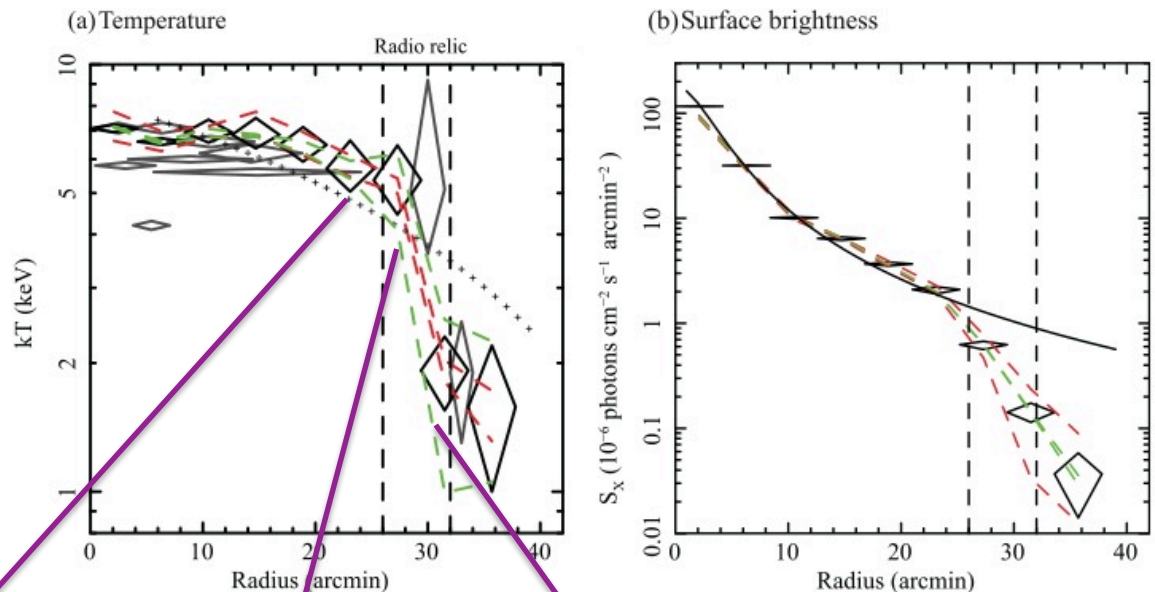
Suzaku

XMM

# 3-3 M $\sim$ 2.4 shock detection

Finoguenov+10, Akamatsu+ 2012, Akamatsu & Kawahara 2013

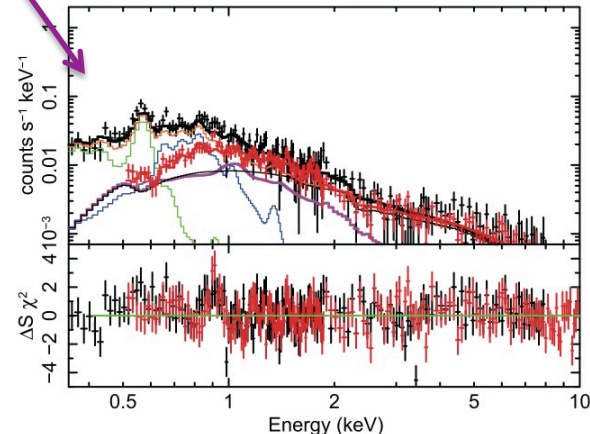
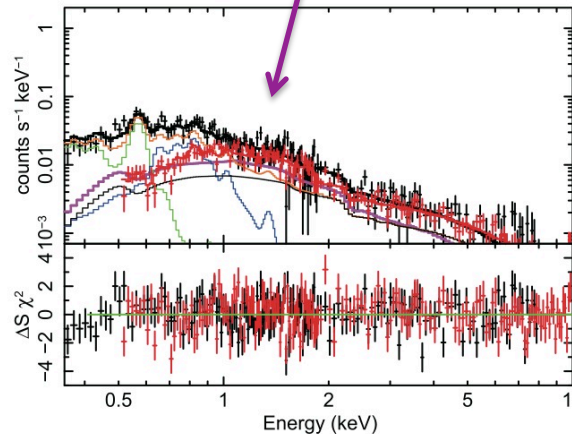
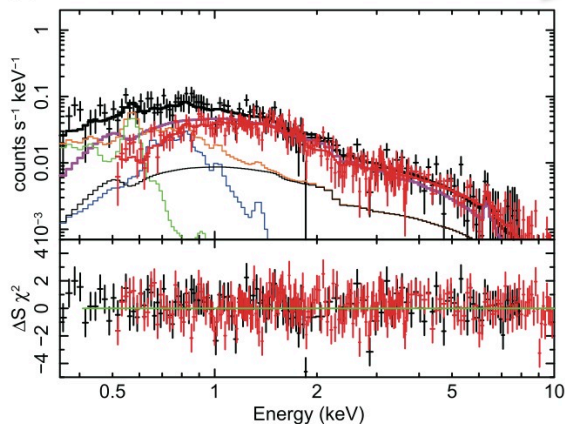
- Suzaku-XIS detects X-rays pressure jump, suggesting a Mach $\sim$ 2.4 shock
- Consistent with XMM



(f) 21'0-25'2

(g) 25'2-29'4

(h) 29'4-33'6





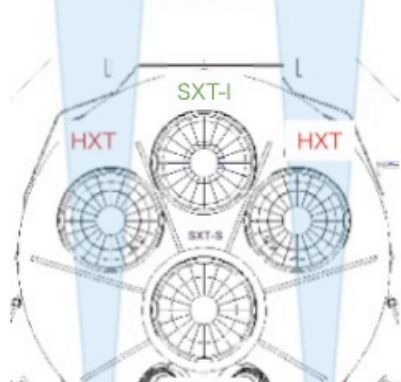
# 4 : ASTRO-H Era is coming

ASTRO-H  
(2015- 予定)



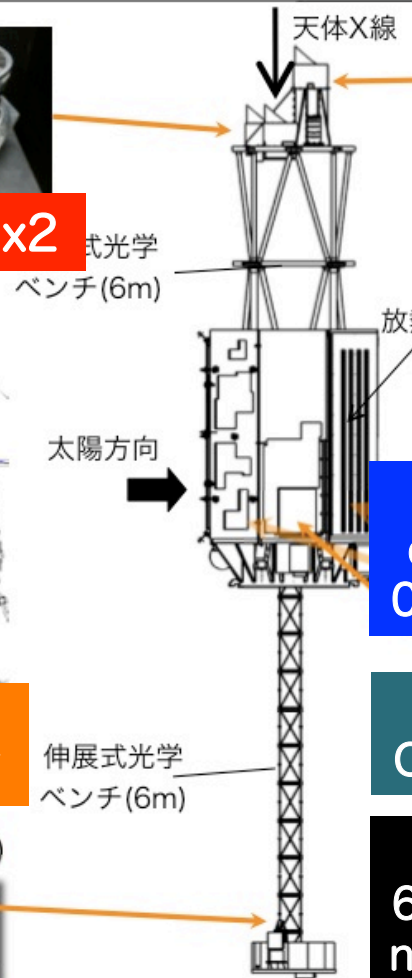
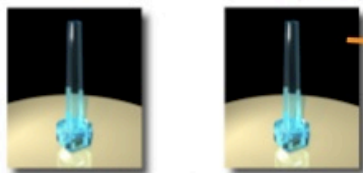
Hard X-ray Telescope x2

焦点距離=12m



Hard X-ray imager x2  
9'x9', HPD 1.7', 5-80 keV

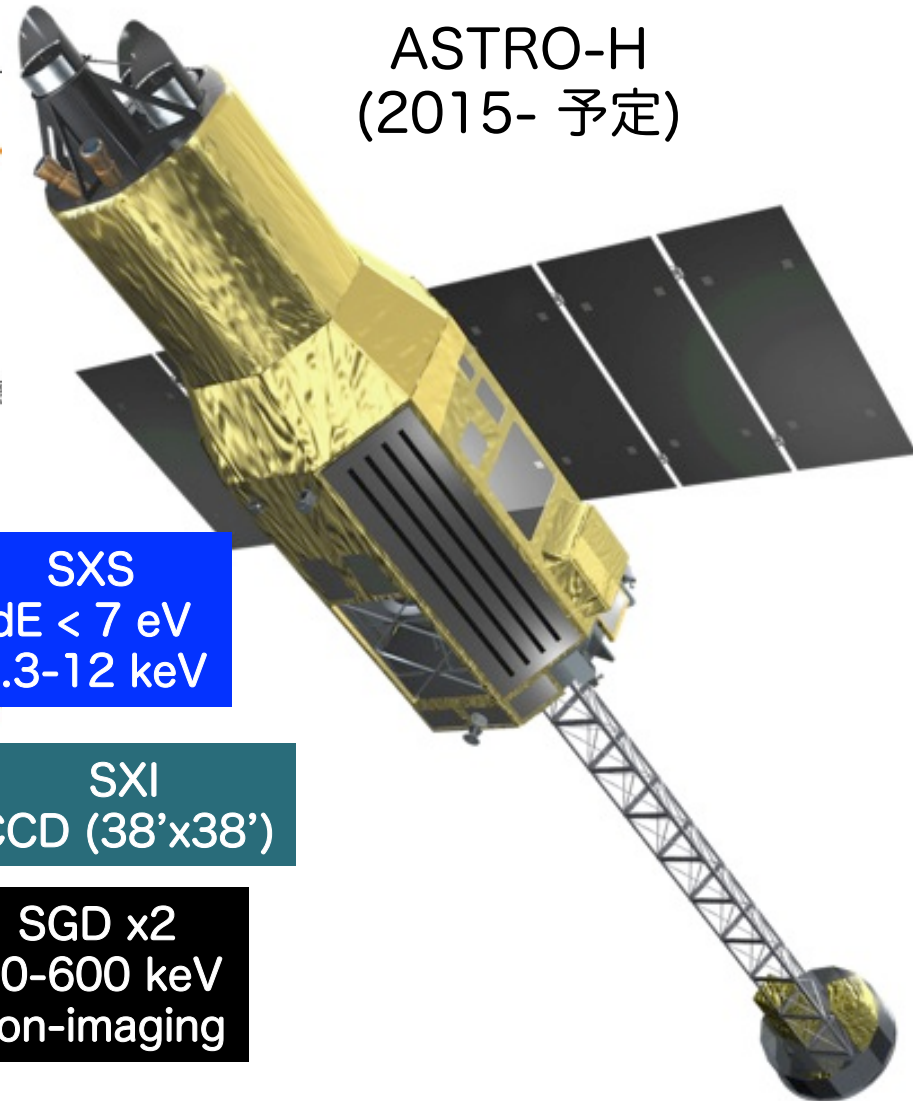
硬X線撮像検出器 (HXI)



SXS  
dE < 7 eV  
0.3-12 keV

SXI  
CCD (38'x38')

SGD x2  
60-600 keV  
non-imaging





# 4-2: HXT/HXI wide-band obs.

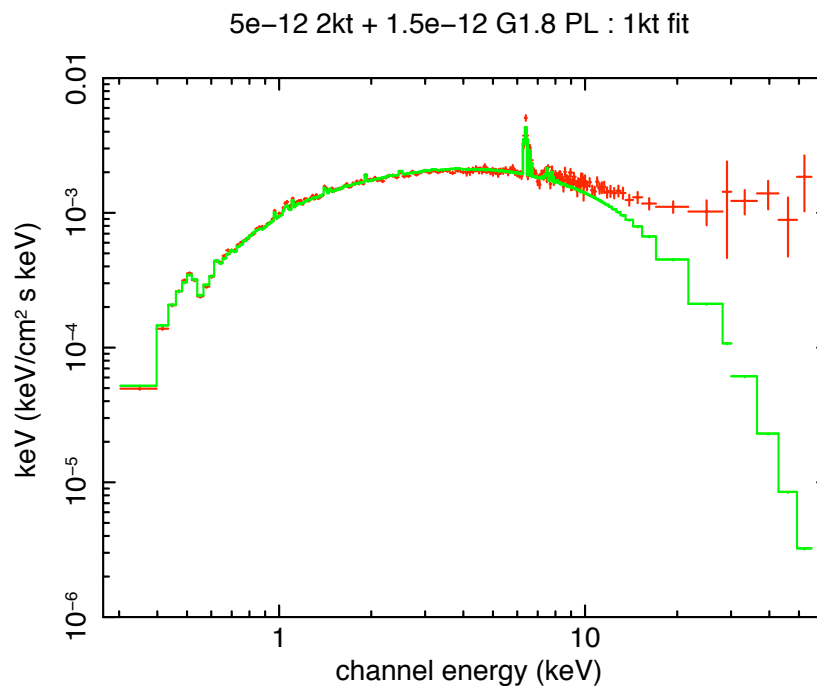
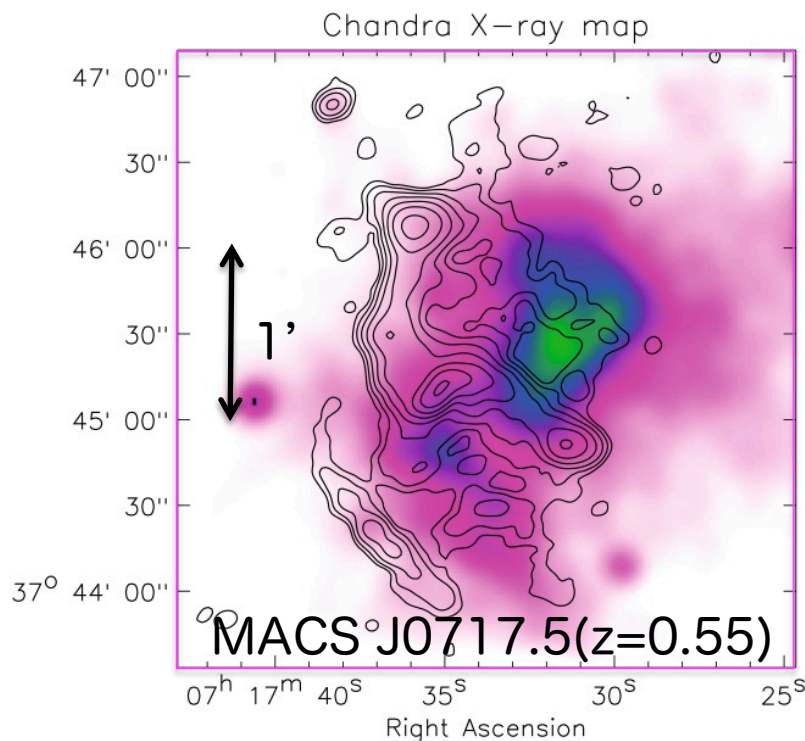
MANY mergers at  $z=0.3\sim0.6$  with Synchrotron emission

+IC z-correction

$$F_{\text{HXR}}/F_{\text{radio}} \propto (1+z)^{3+\alpha}/B^{\alpha+1}$$

Petrosian 08  
原論文では「 $\Gamma$ が $\alpha$ に

*Optimistic case*



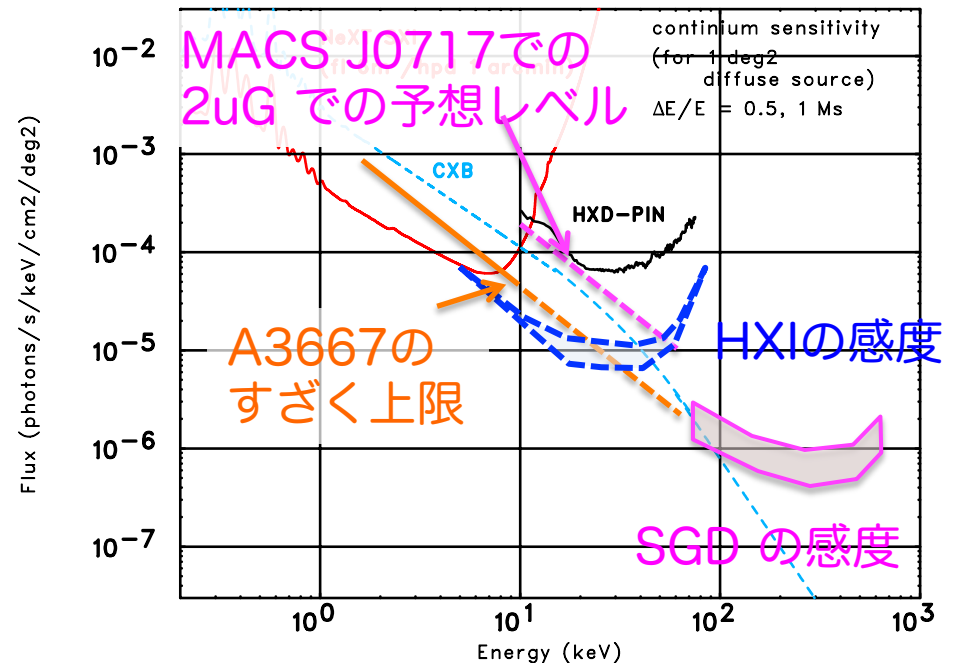
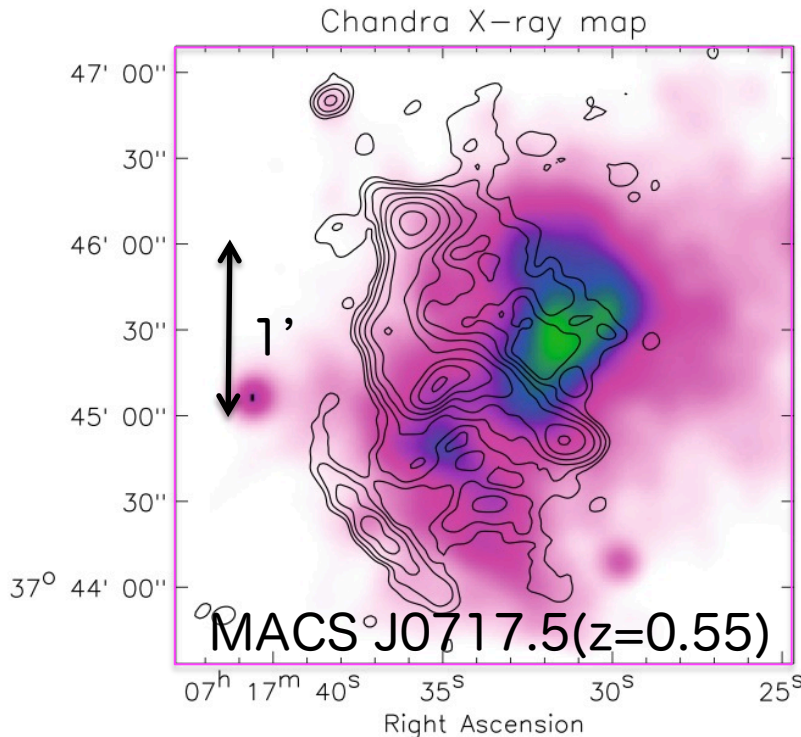
- 電波表面輝度はA3667の3.5倍→  $z$ 補正で 5.5倍
- サイズは1/60 → 撮像

遠方ほどCMBが  
「高温」に

# 4-2: HXT/HXI wide-band obs.

MANY mergers at  $z=0.3\sim0.6$  with Synchrotron emission

+IC z-correction  $F_{\text{HXR}}/F_{\text{radio}} \propto (1+z)^{3+\alpha}/B^{\alpha+1}$  Petrosian 08  
原論文では  $\Gamma$  が  $\alpha$  に



- 電波表面輝度はA3667の3.5倍 →  $z$ 補正で 5.5倍
- サイズは1/60 → 撮像

遠方ほどCMBが  
「高温」に

# 4-3: IC detection, future possibility

## Speculative

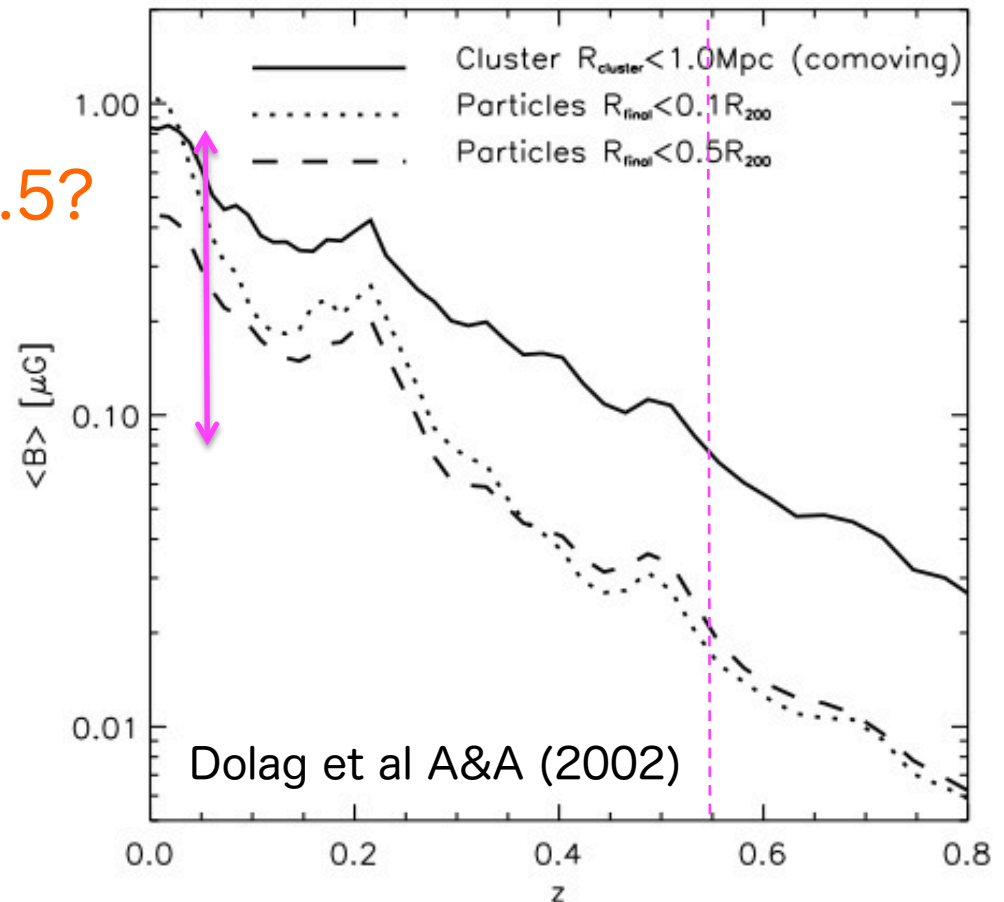
B-field growth?

$U_B = \times 0.01$  lower @  $z=0.5$ ?

$\rightarrow F_{IC}/F_R = \times 100$  ?

$\rightarrow$  MUCH stronger  
IC in far universe?

Need for high sensitivity  
radio-halo/relic Radio RM  
observations

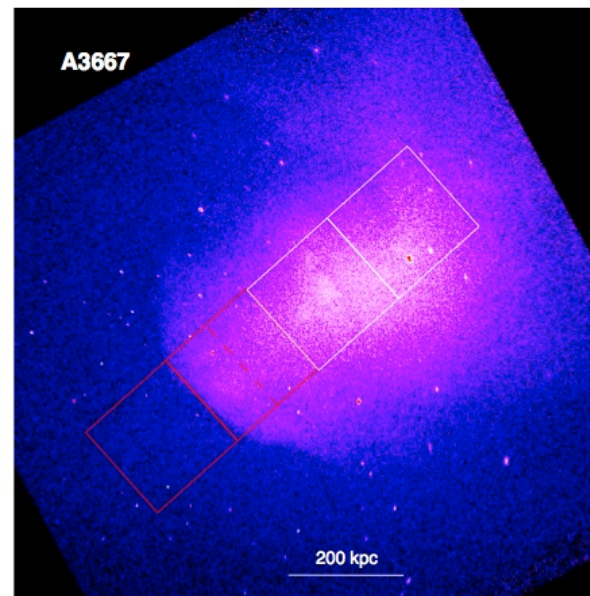
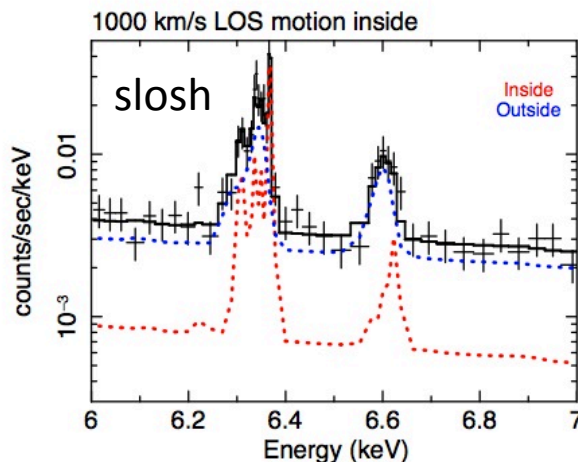
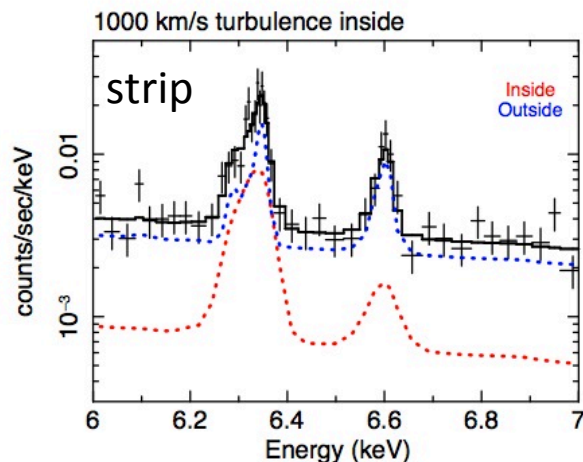


# 4-4: ...with SXS *kinetic energy* measurement

ASTRO-H for the 1<sup>st</sup> time measure  
“meaningful” turbulence

= *transonic* motion feasible

- Abell 3667 case (from A-H white paper)



ICM turb.

Heat

Bulk Motion

IC radiation

Simulation

SKA : Rot. Measure map

SZ効果

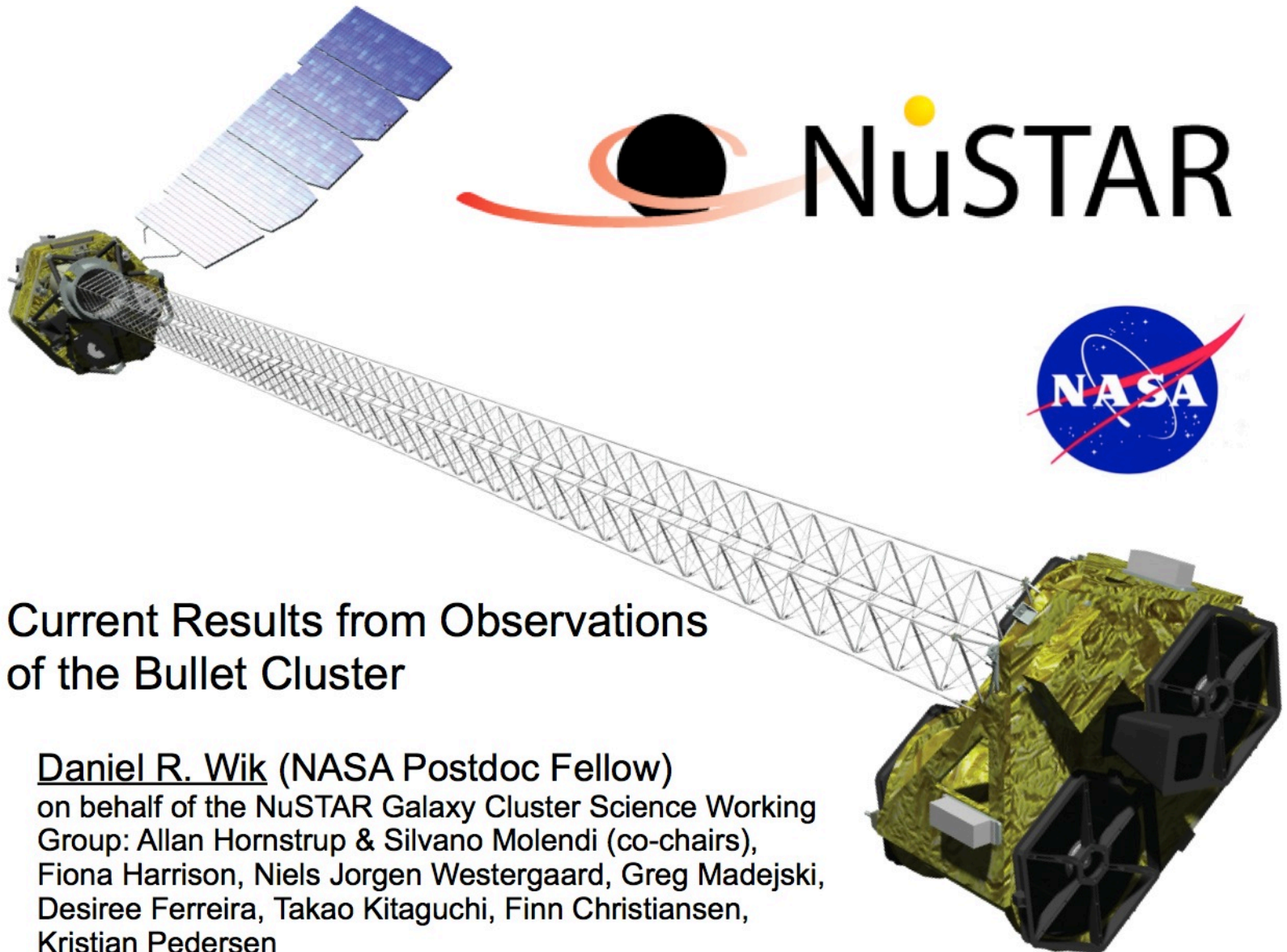
Weak lensing

ICM stripping (Ha, HI)



# 5: NuSTAR status

Wik 2013



## Current Results from Observations of the Bullet Cluster

Daniel R. Wik (NASA Postdoc Fellow)

on behalf of the NuSTAR Galaxy Cluster Science Working  
Group: Allan Hornstrup & Silvano Molendi (co-chairs),  
Fiona Harrison, Niels Jorgen Westergaard, Greg Madejski,  
Desiree Ferreira, Takao Kitaguchi, Finn Christiansen,  
Kristian Pedersen



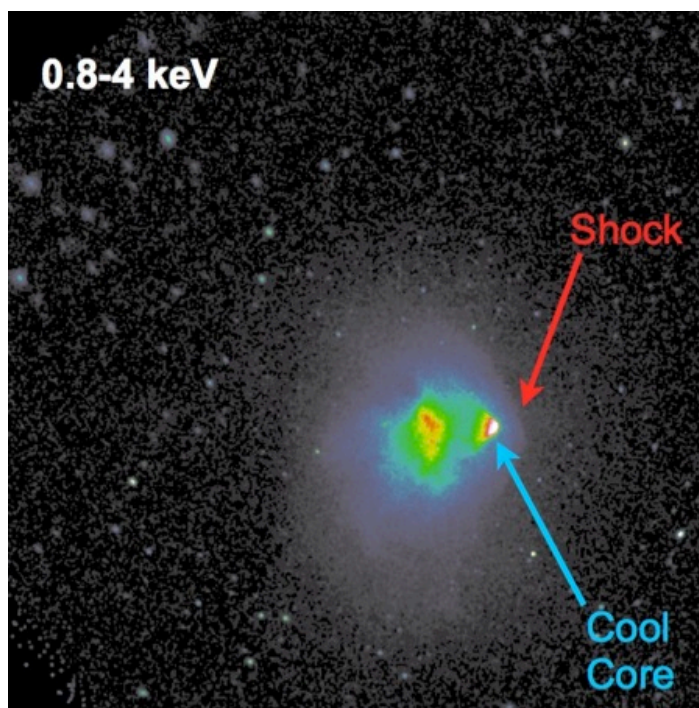


# The Bullet Cluster

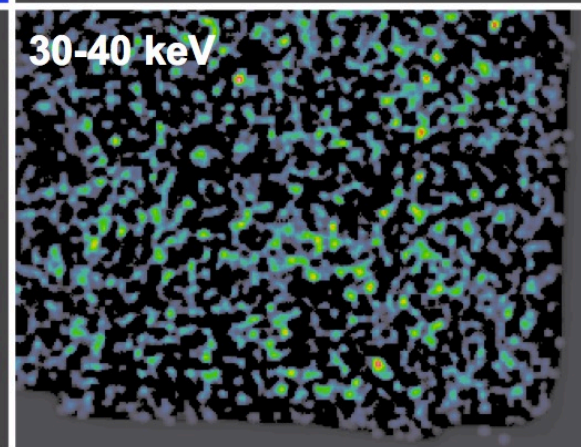
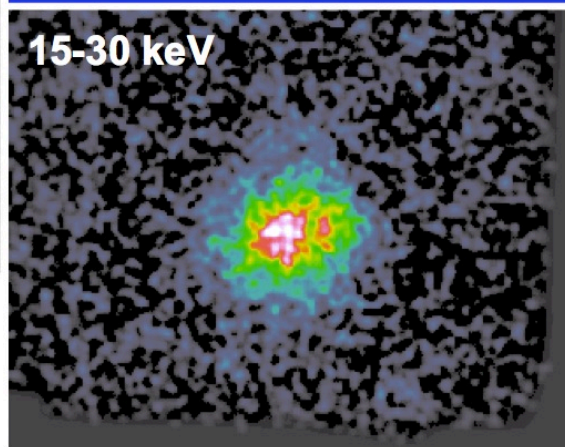
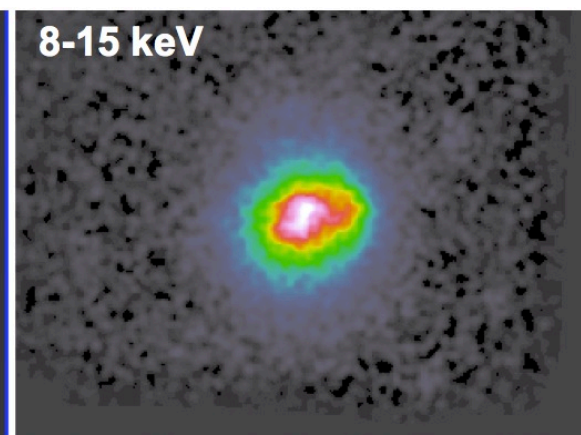
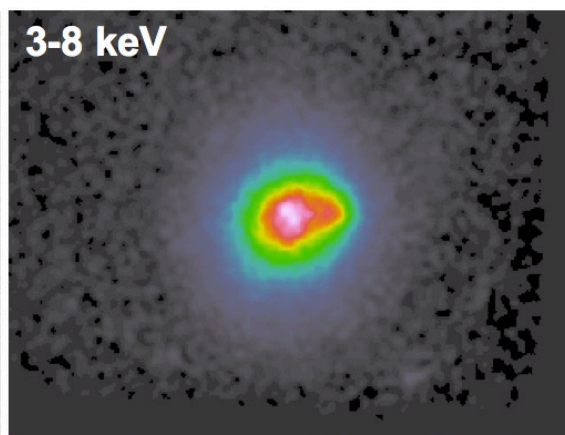
Chandra

NuSTAR

*Background-subtracted images*



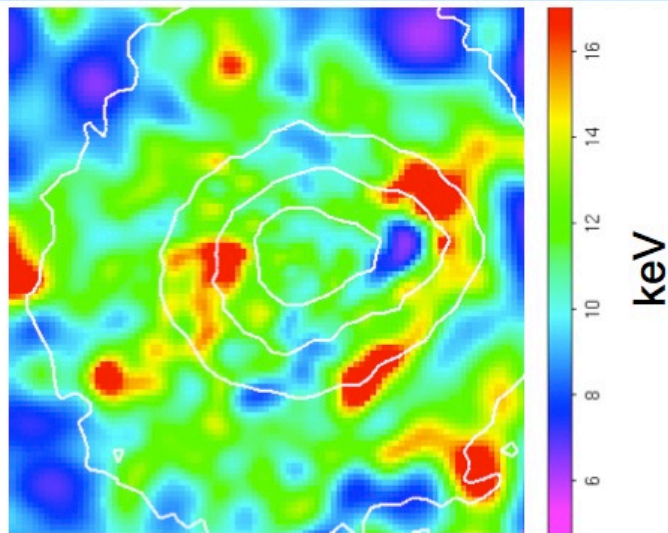
courtesy M. Markevitch



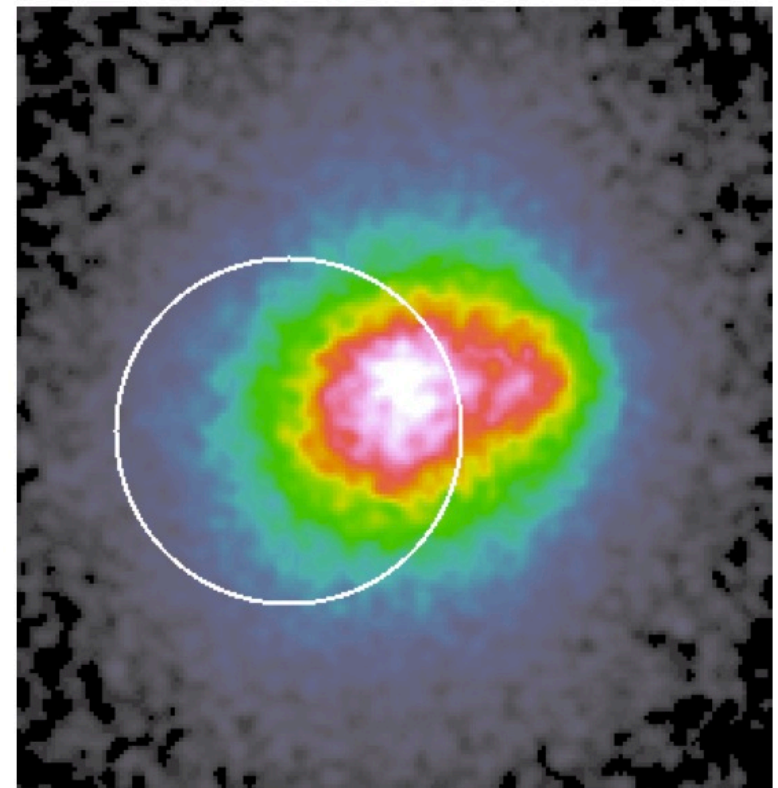
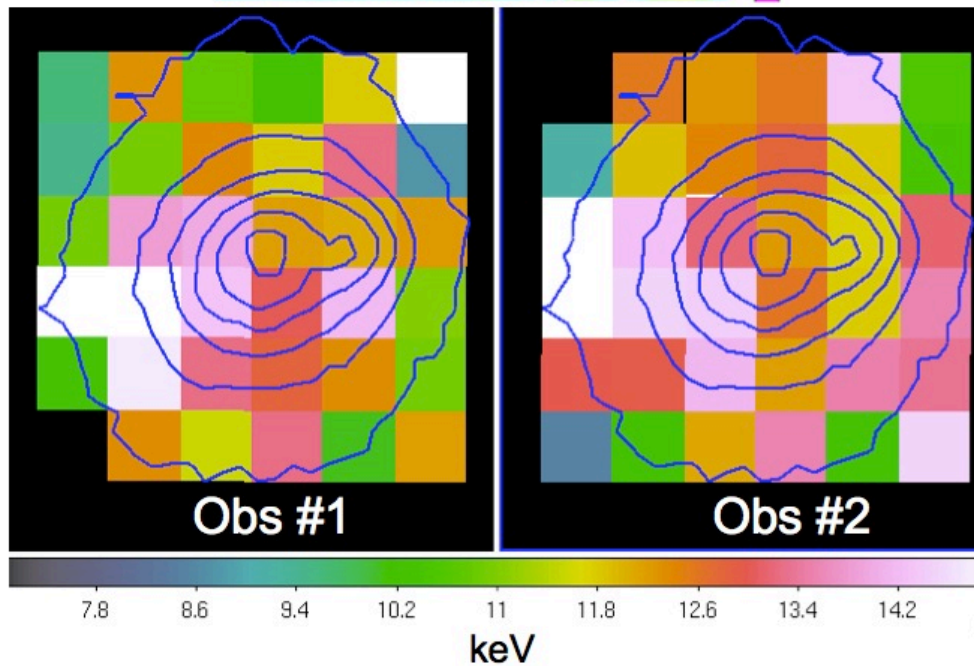


# Bullet Cluster $kT$ map

courtesy M. Markevitch

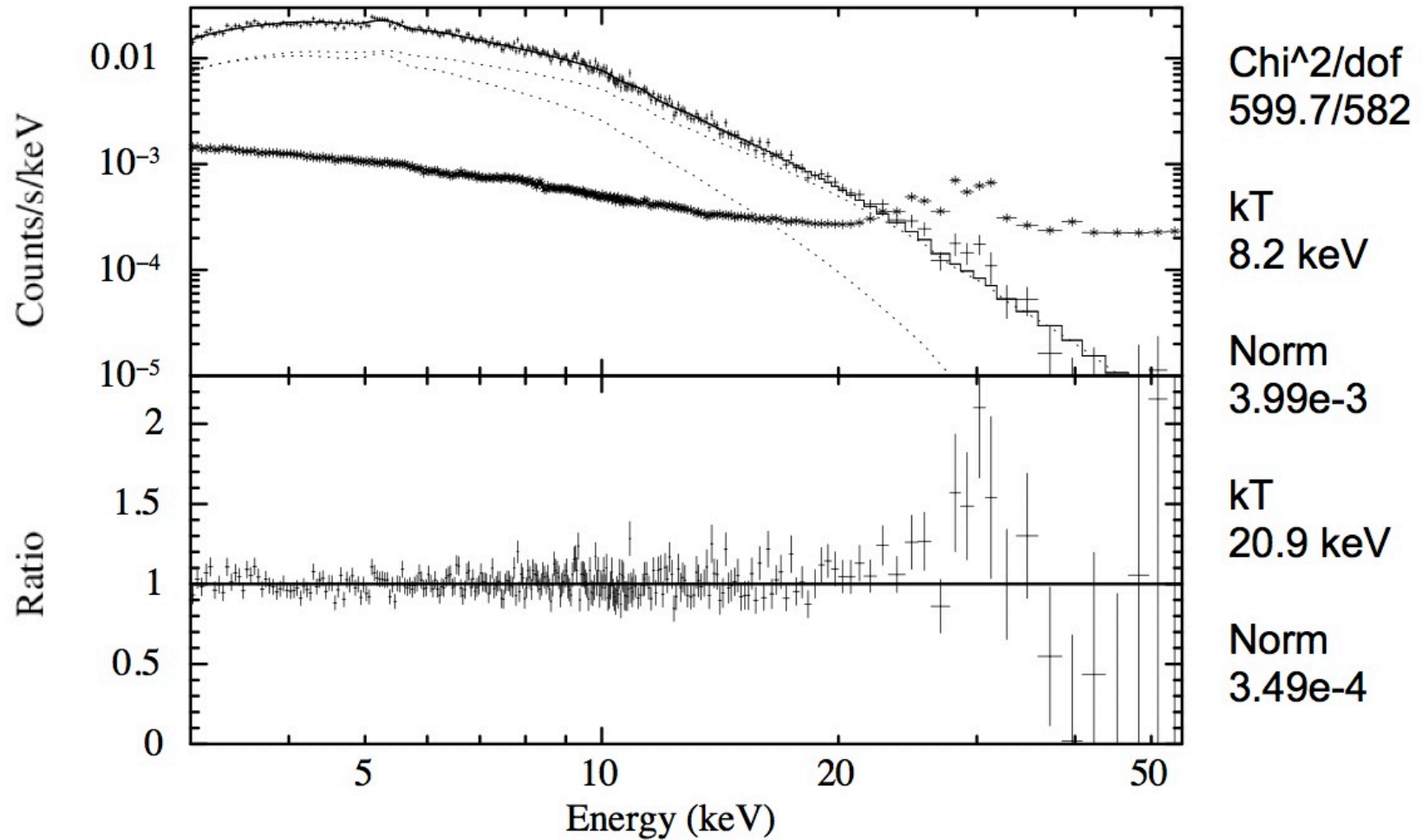


Source:  
Maximize S/N while avoiding bullet to  
the west





## Two Temperature fit



→ No strong IC hard X-rays, but better hot component determination

# Summary

- Wide-band X-ray spectroscopy is the key to diagnose, the ICM and the heated ICM, as well as the Inverse-Compton component (there is also a need for “soft-band” wide-band, which is DIOS)
- Suzaku detected a very hot component and  $> 2 \text{ uG}$  B-field in the NW-relic of A3667. In the latter case, non-thermal pressure is  $>20\%$  of the thermal one w/o turbulence
- ASTRO-H has an “imaging” wide-band spectroscopy, coupled with high-reso. spectroscopy, enabling reach for  $z = 0.2-0.5$  active mergers
- ASTRO-H HXI will have comparable (point) and x2 better (diffuse) sensitivity compared to that of the NuSTAR in hard X-ray band, with combination with soft-X-ray (hi-res) spectroscopy.