

Shocking News from Galaxy Clusters

Marcus Brüggen

Franco Vazza (Hamburg)

Francesco De Gasperin (Hamburg)

Annalisa Bonafede (Hamburg)

Reinout van Weeren (CfA)

Georgiana Ogrean (CfA)

Huib Röttgering (Leiden)

Will Dawson (UC Davis)

David Wittman (UC Davis)

James Jee (UC Davis)

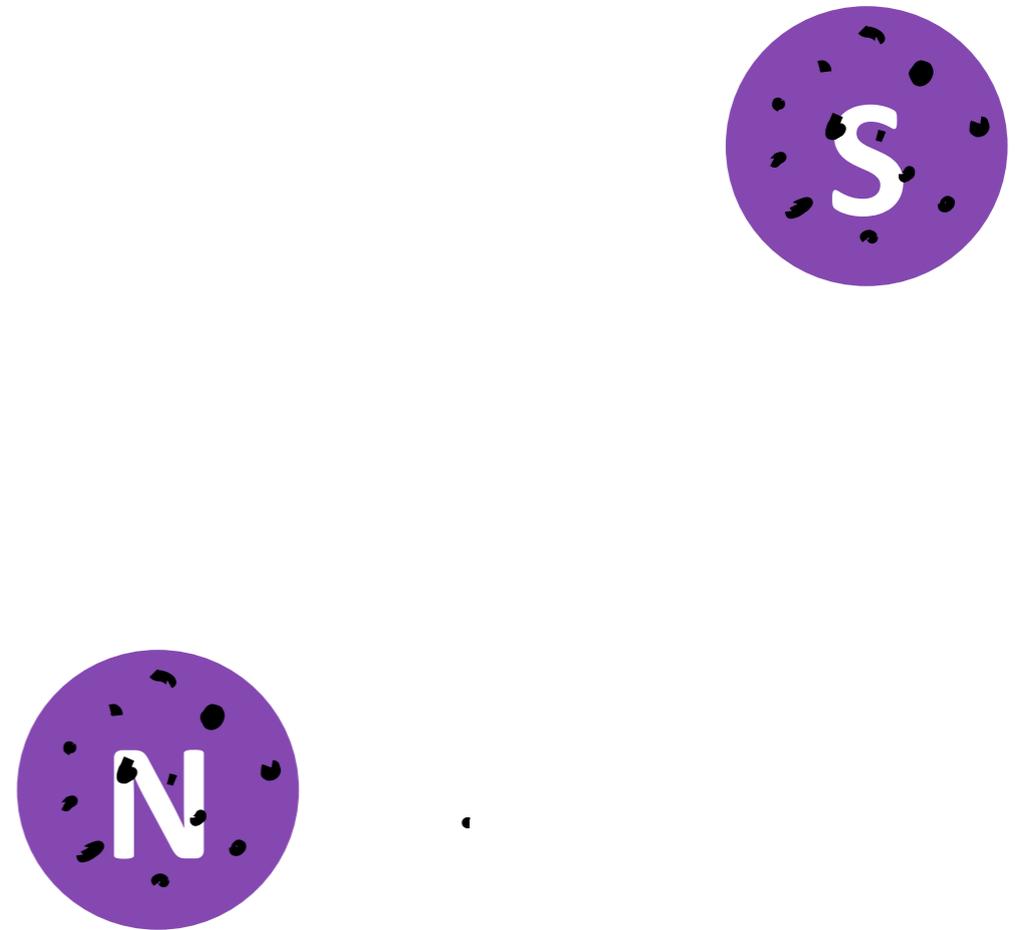
Andra Stroe (Leiden)

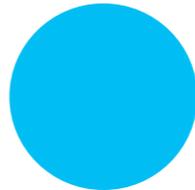
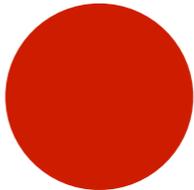
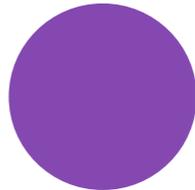


What can mergers between galaxy clusters teach us about:

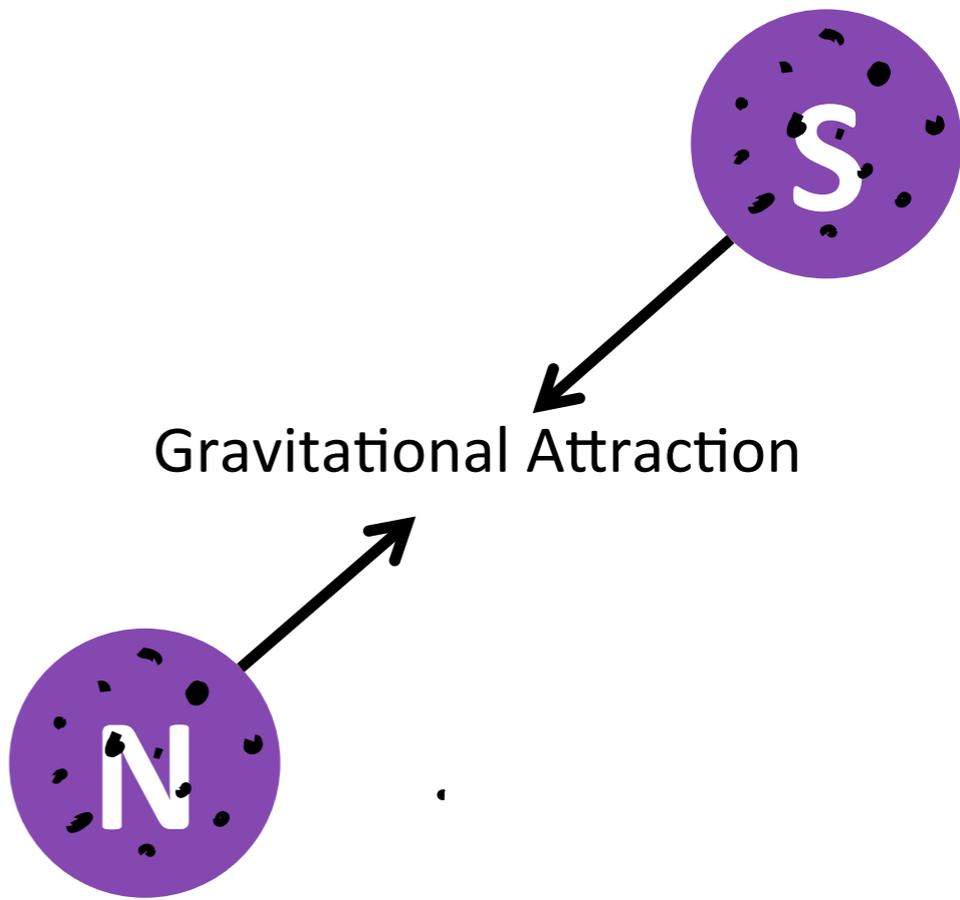
1. Particle acceleration (and generation of B fields)?
2. The nature of Dark Matter?
3. Galaxy Evolution?

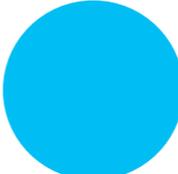
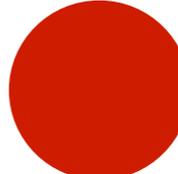
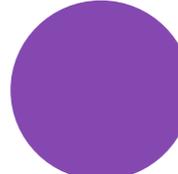
Merger Scenario



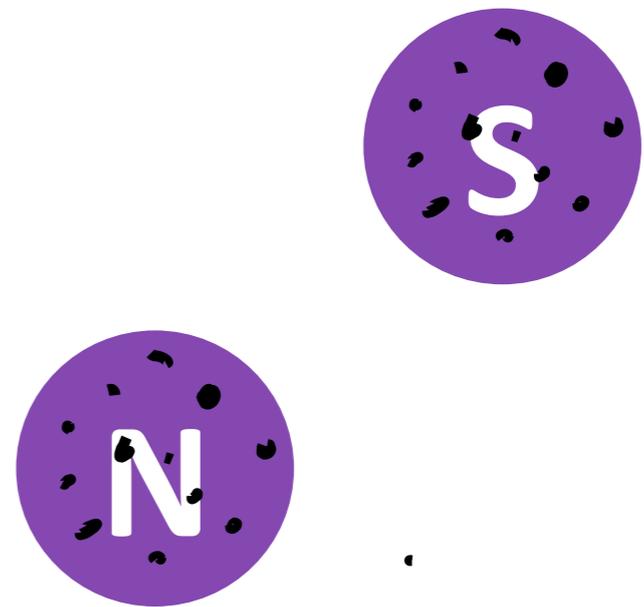
Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

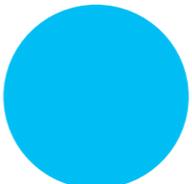
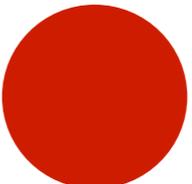
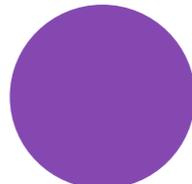
Merger Scenario



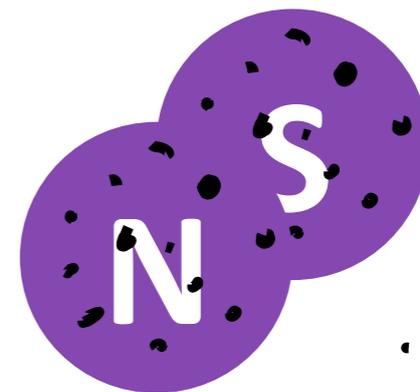
Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

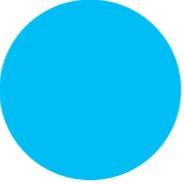
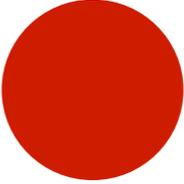
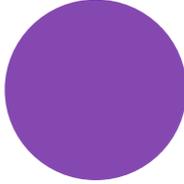
Merger Scenario



Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

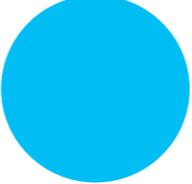
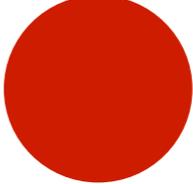
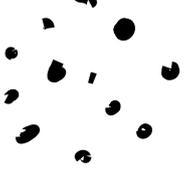
Merger Scenario



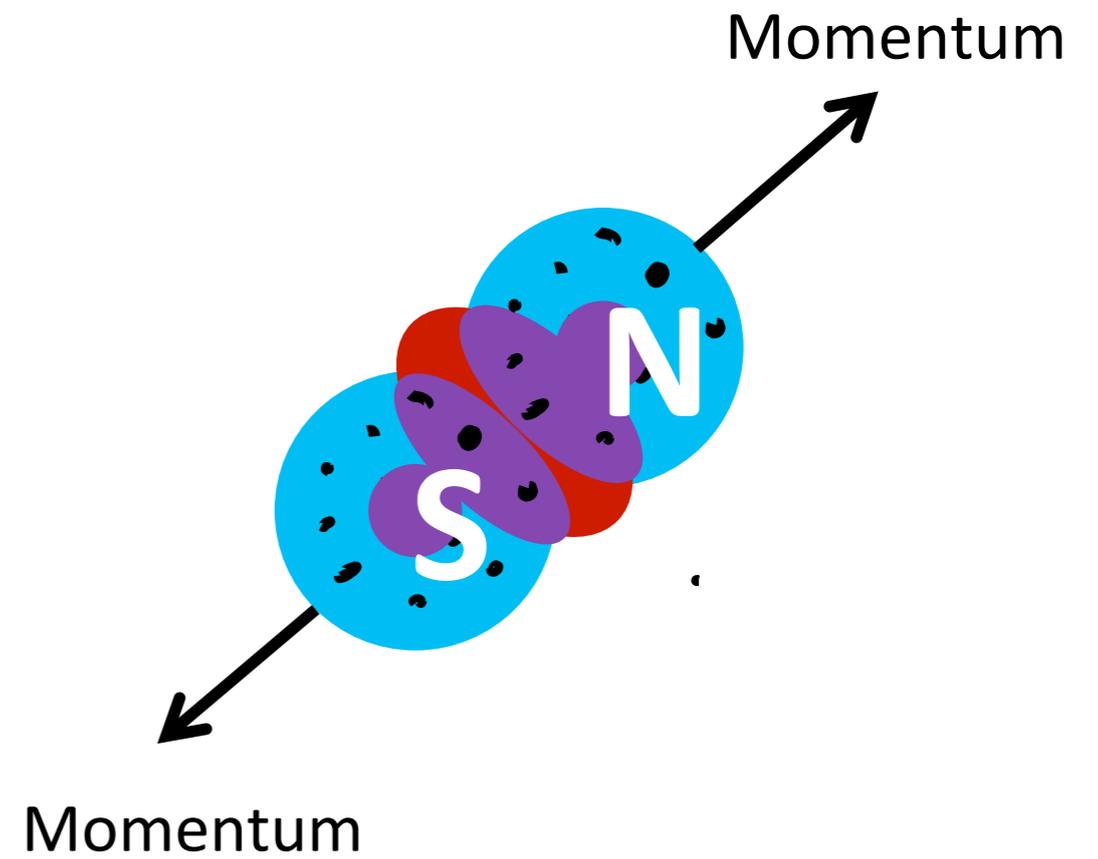
Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

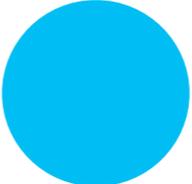
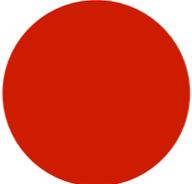
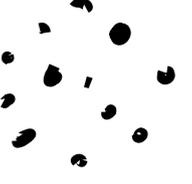
Merger Scenario



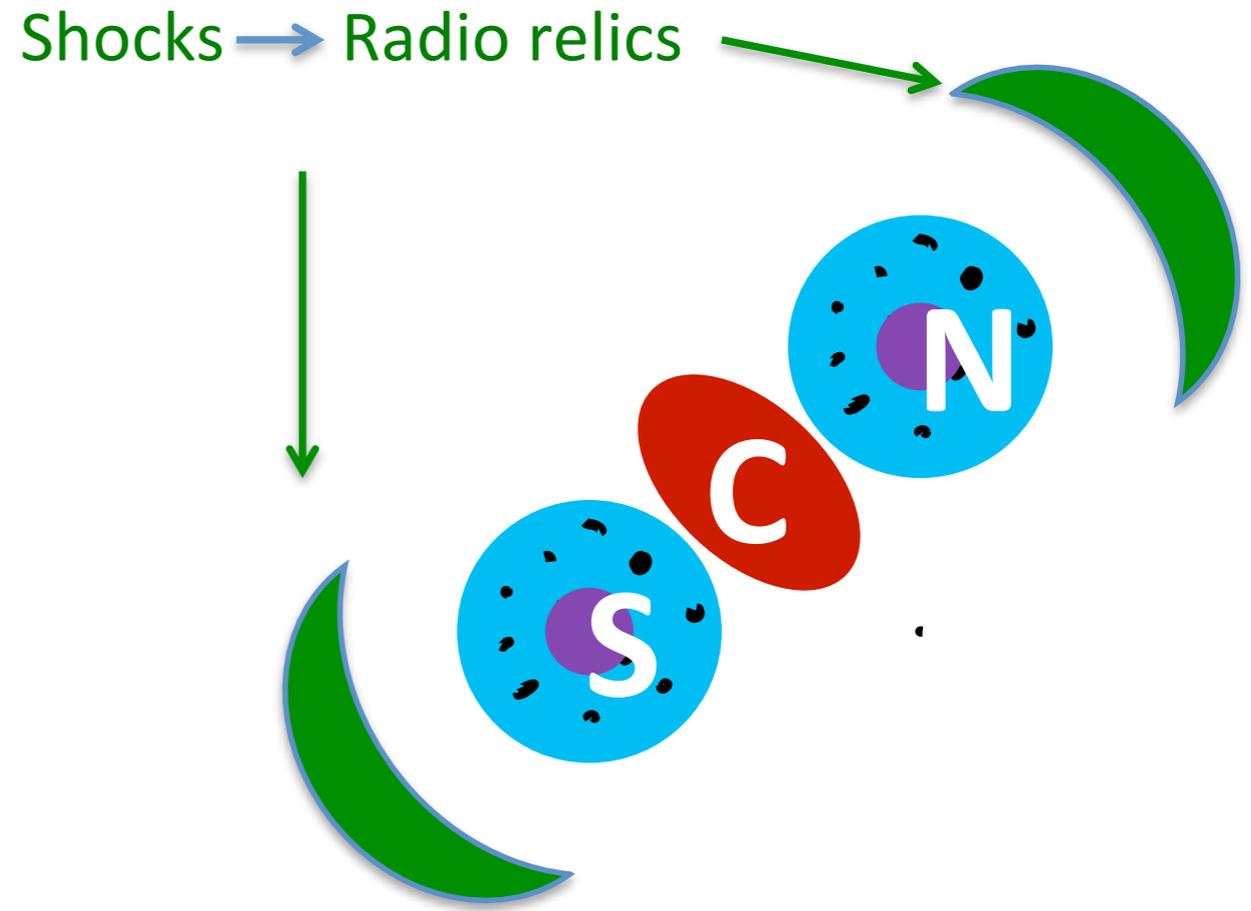
Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

Merger Scenario



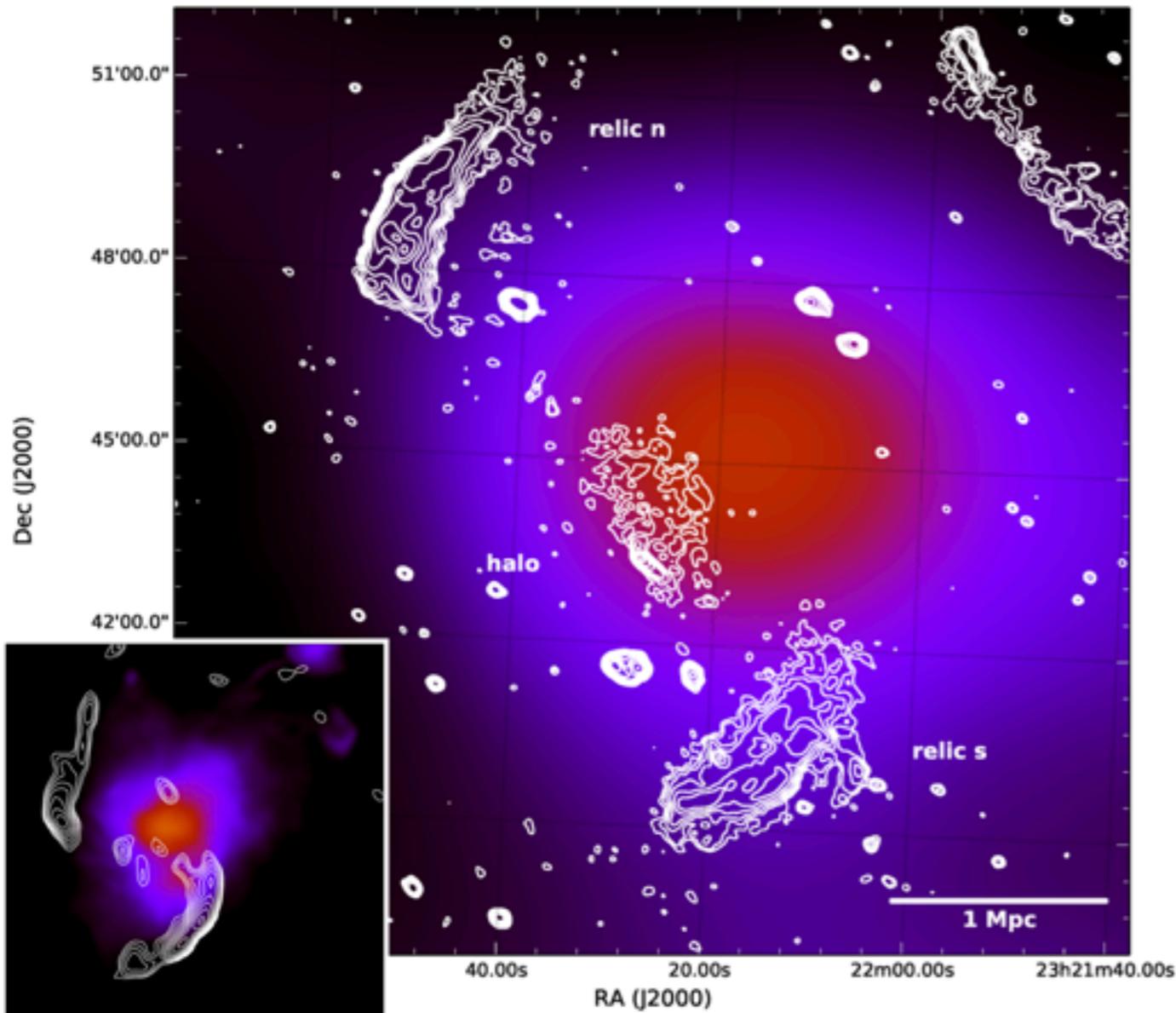
Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies
				

Merger Scenario



Key	Dark Matter	Gas	Dark Matter + Gas	Galaxies

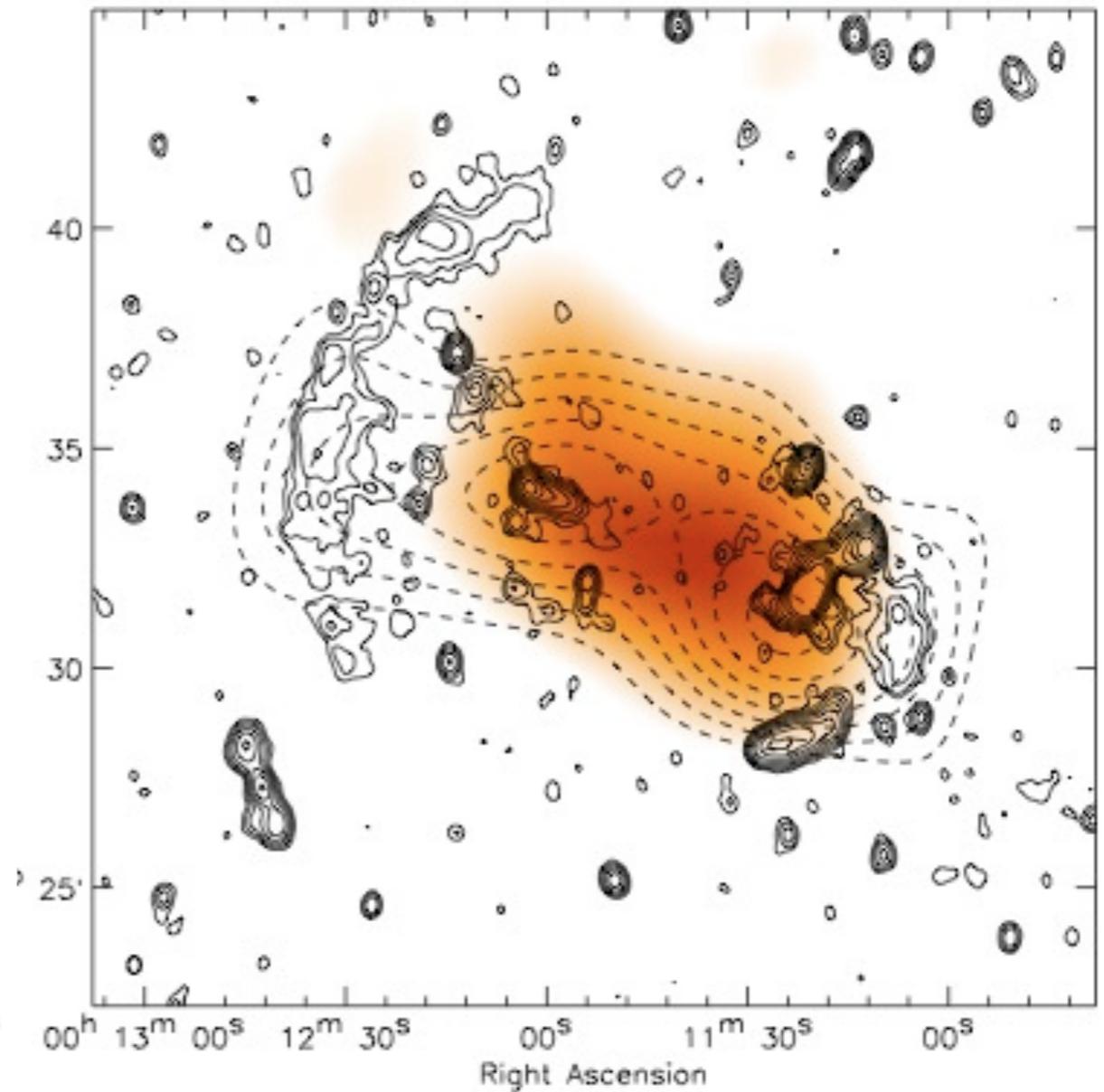
What are radio relics?



PSZ1 G108.18-11.53

colour: X-ray
contours: radio

De Gasperin 14

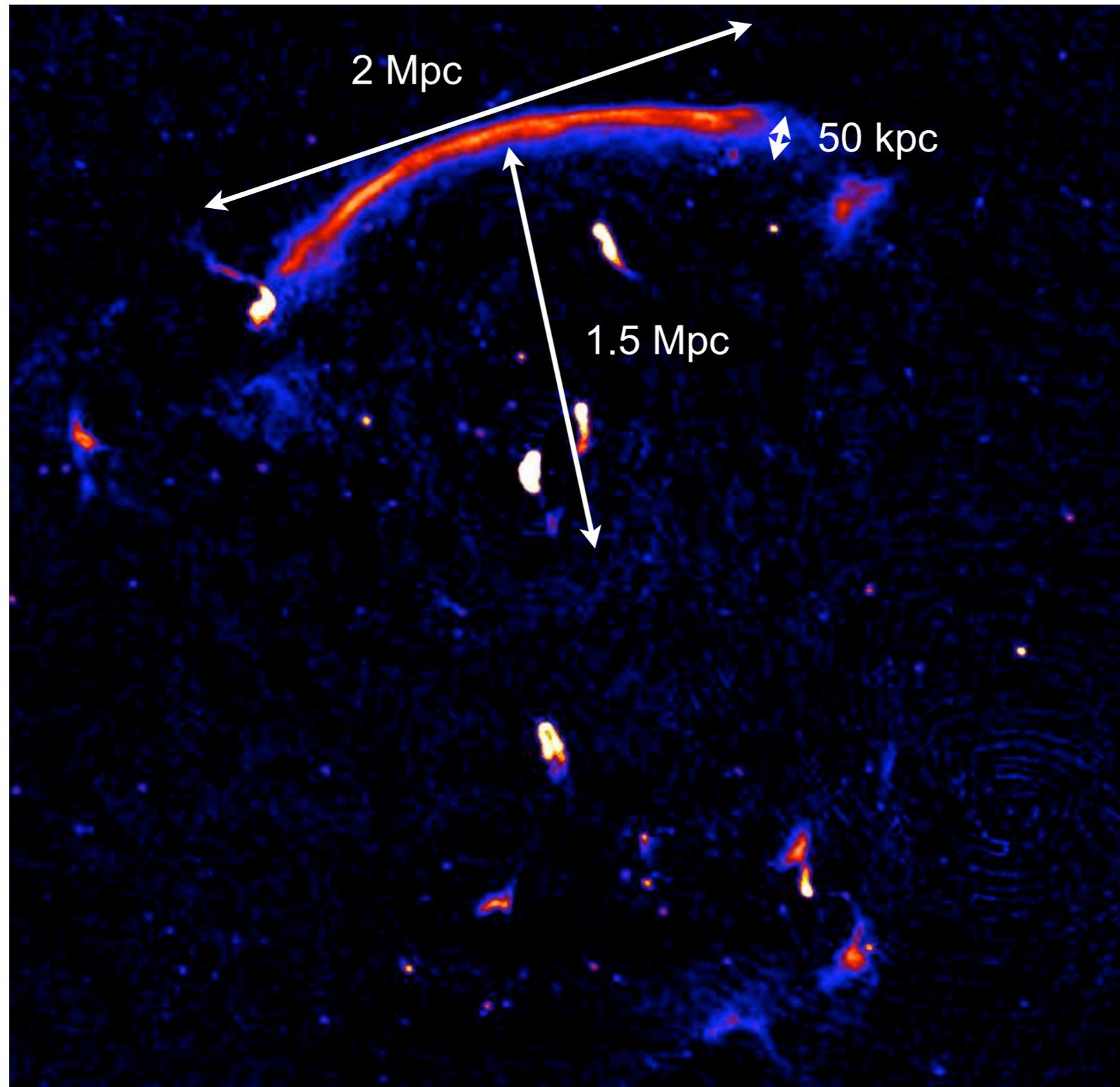


ZwCl 0008.8+5215

van Weeren et al. 11

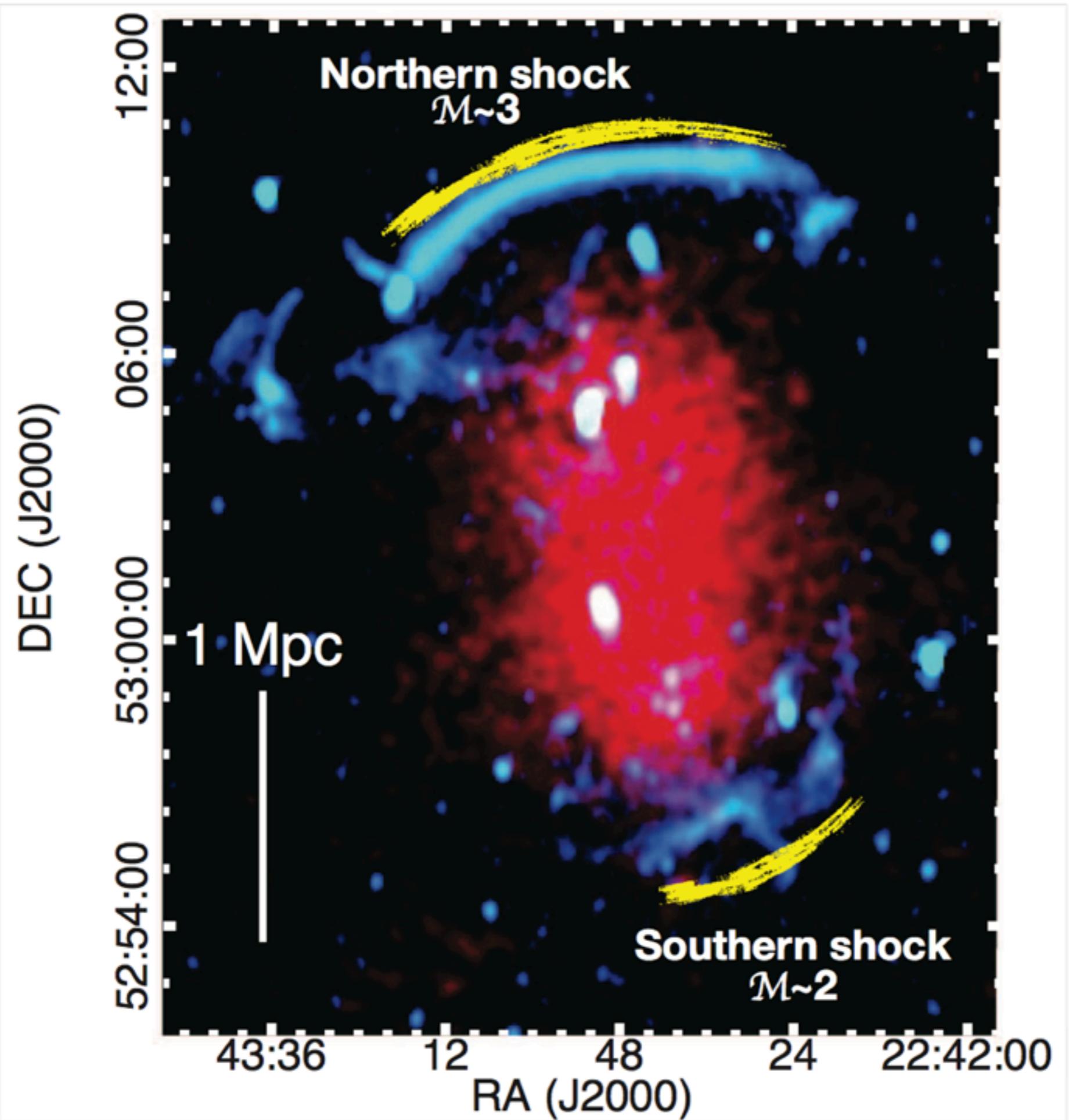
The sausage: CIZA J2242.8+5301

van Weeren, Röttgering, Brüggen, Hoeft, Science, 330, 347 (2010)

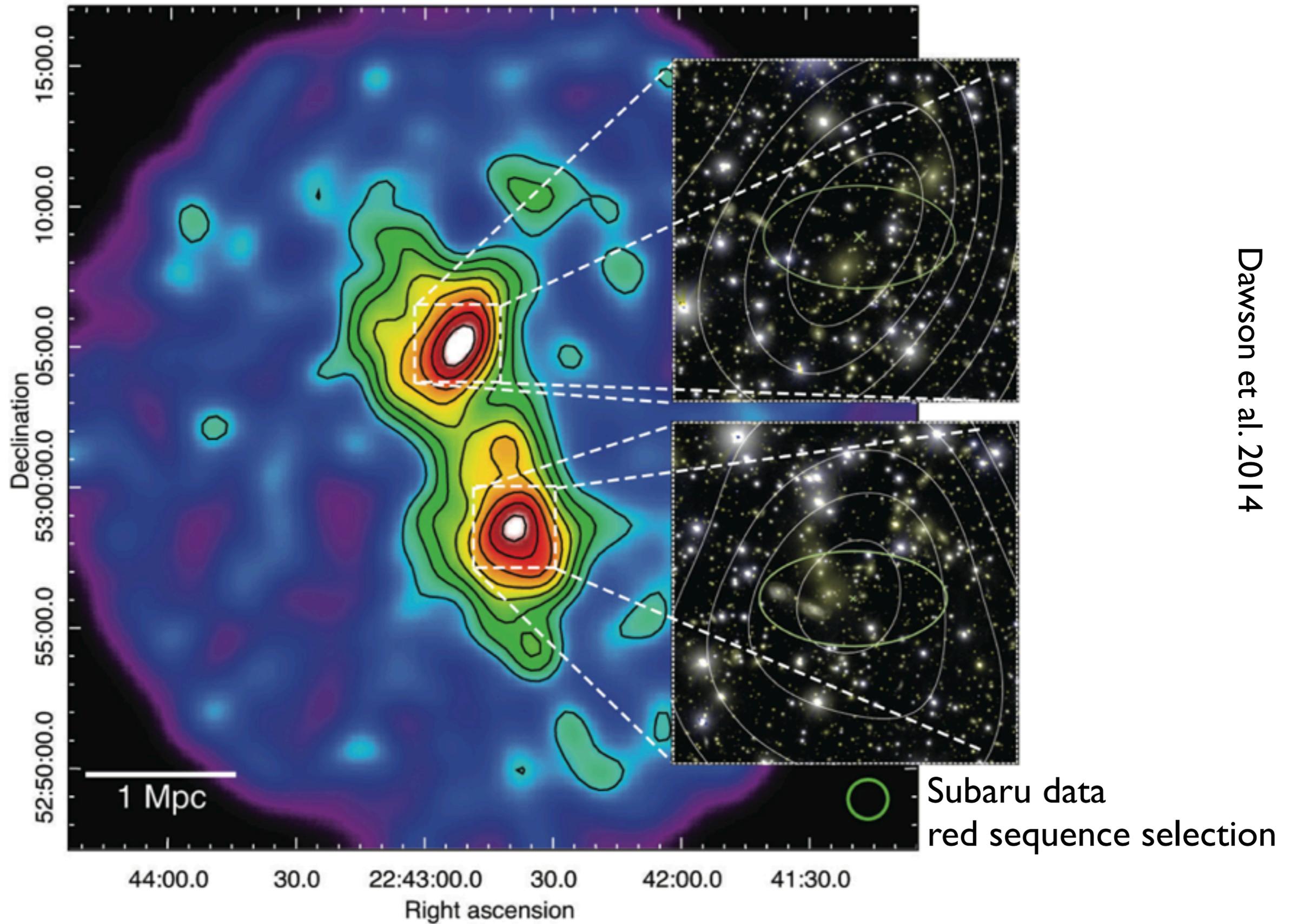


GMRT 610 MHz, resolution of 4.8 arcsec \times 3.9 arcsec.
total on source time 9 hrs, bandwidth of 32 MHz.

Akamatsu, van Weeren, Kawahara, Röttgering, MB,
Hoeft, Sobral, O'grean, Kaastra 2014



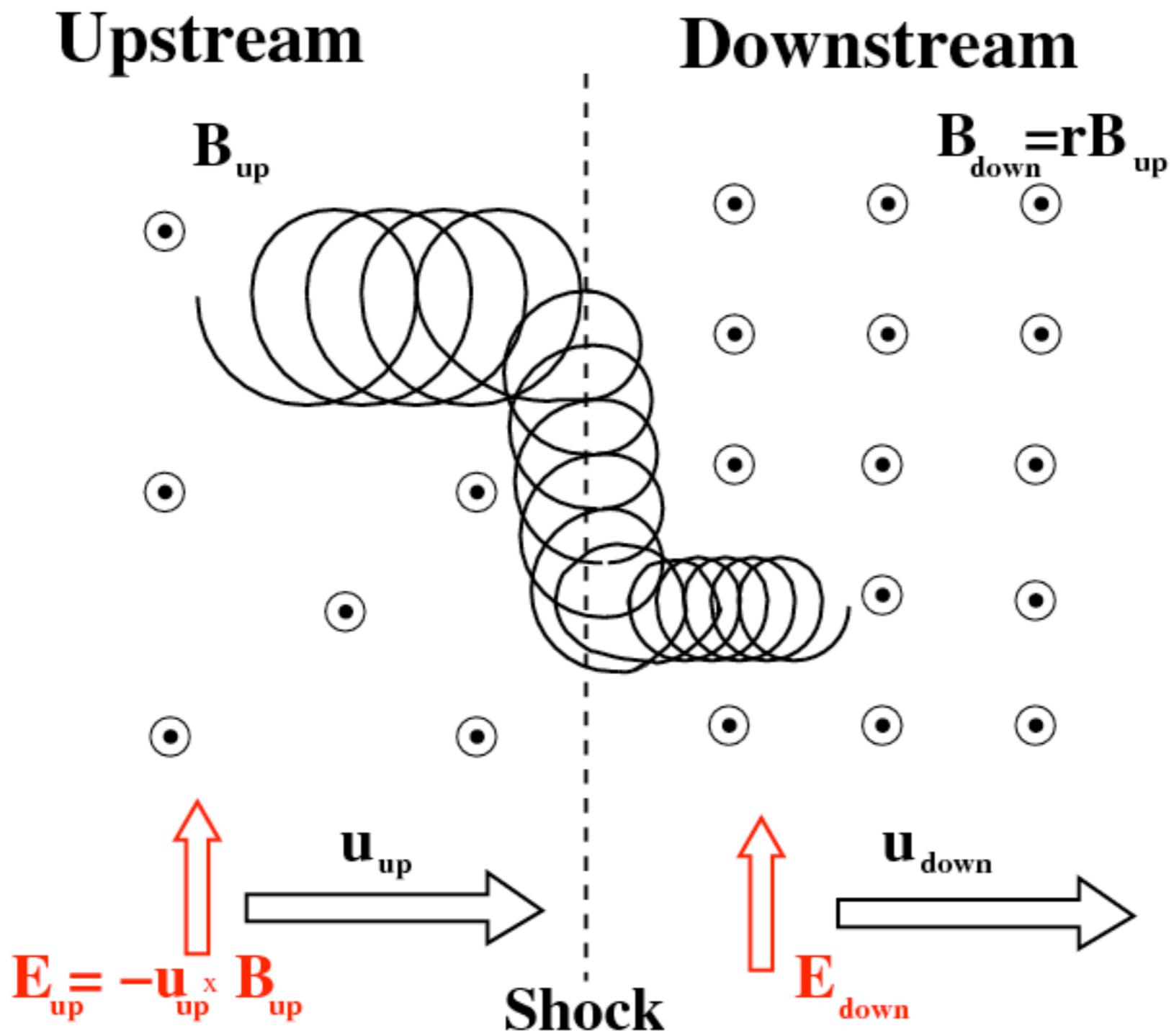
Smoothed galaxy luminosity density map of CIZA





Problem #1: Efficient electron acceleration at low Mach numbers

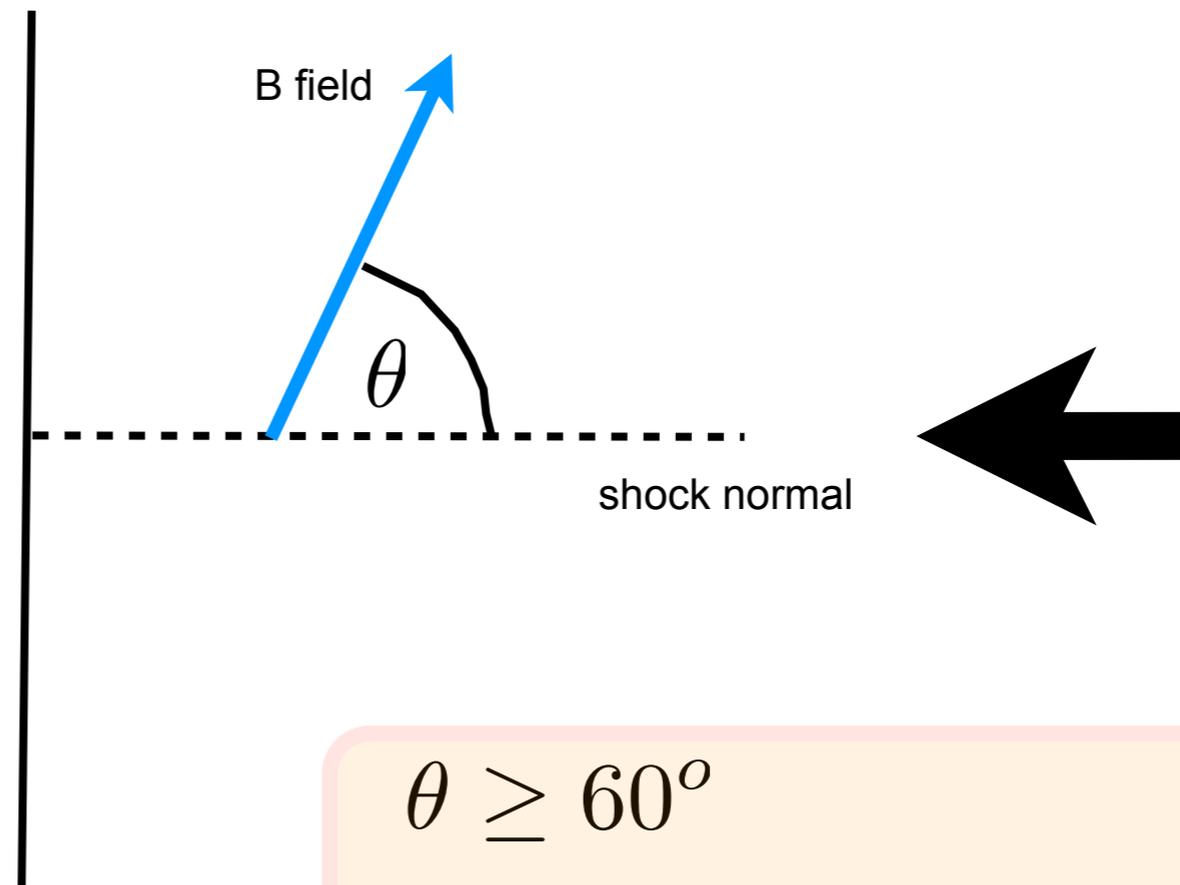
Shock-Drift Acceleration



Shock-Drift Acceleration

down

up



Need:

$$\theta \geq 60^\circ$$

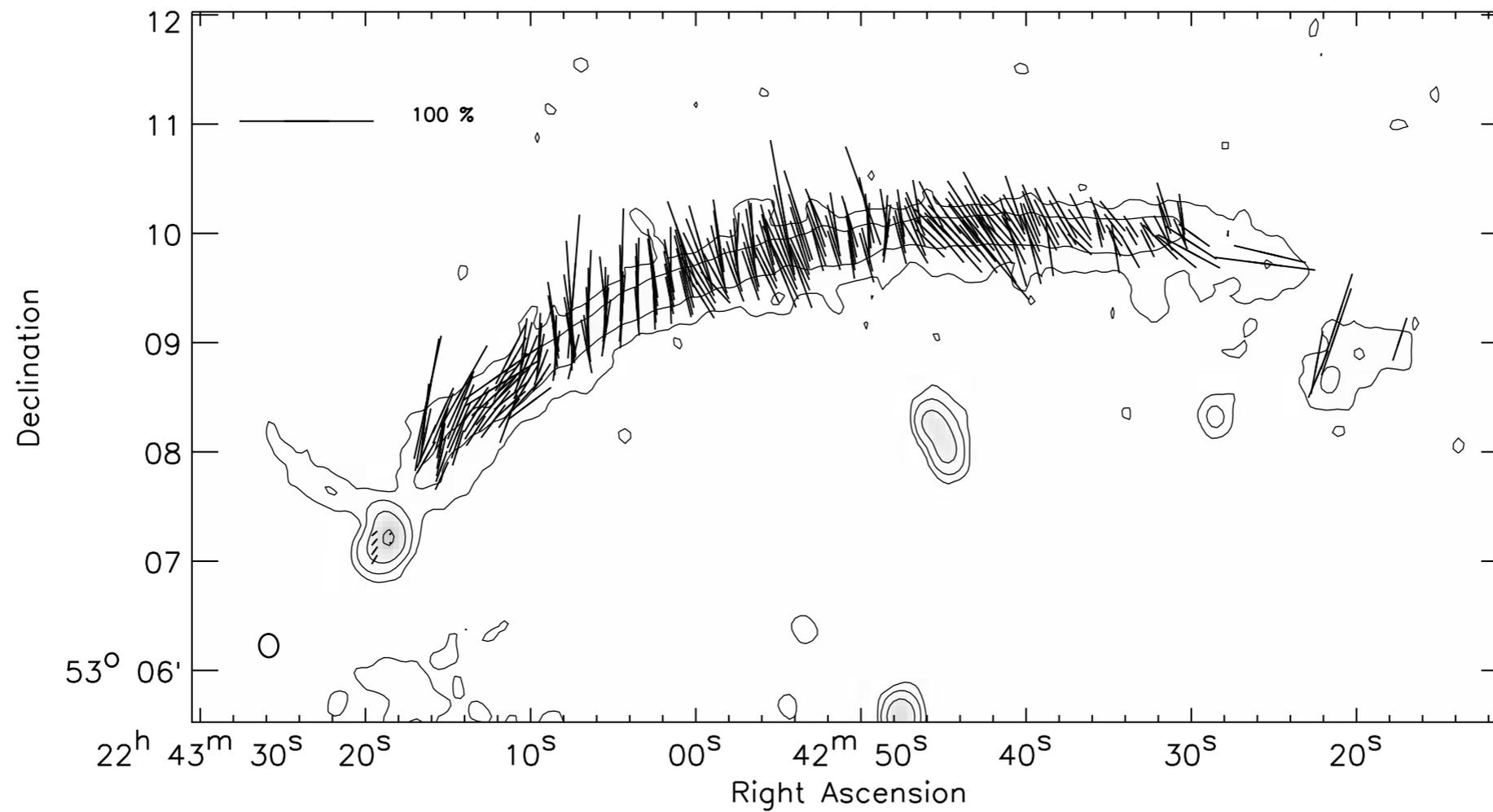
$$M_s \leq 6$$

$$\beta \geq 20$$

$$10^6 K \leq T_e \leq 10^9 K$$

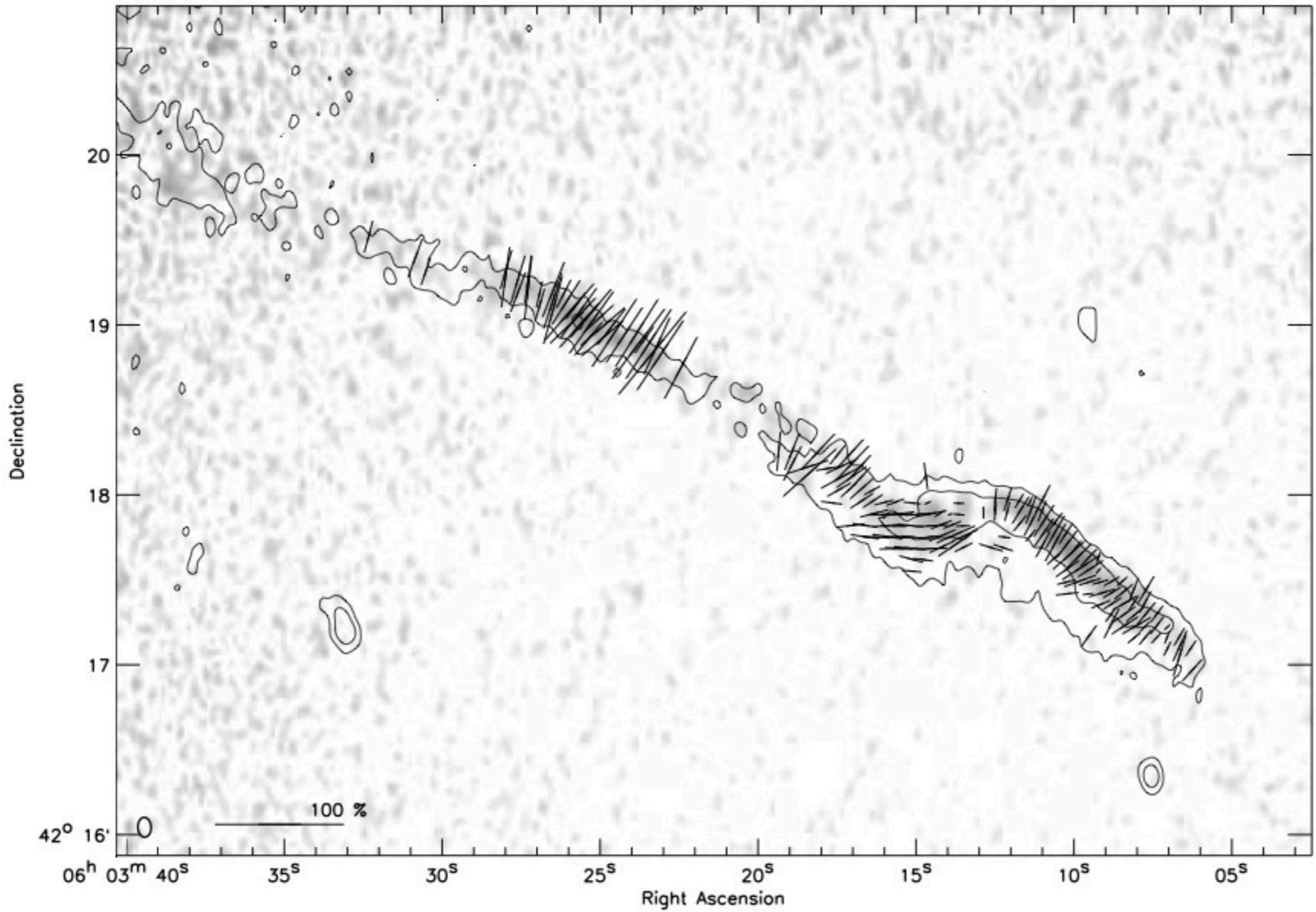
Guo et al. 2014

E-vectors



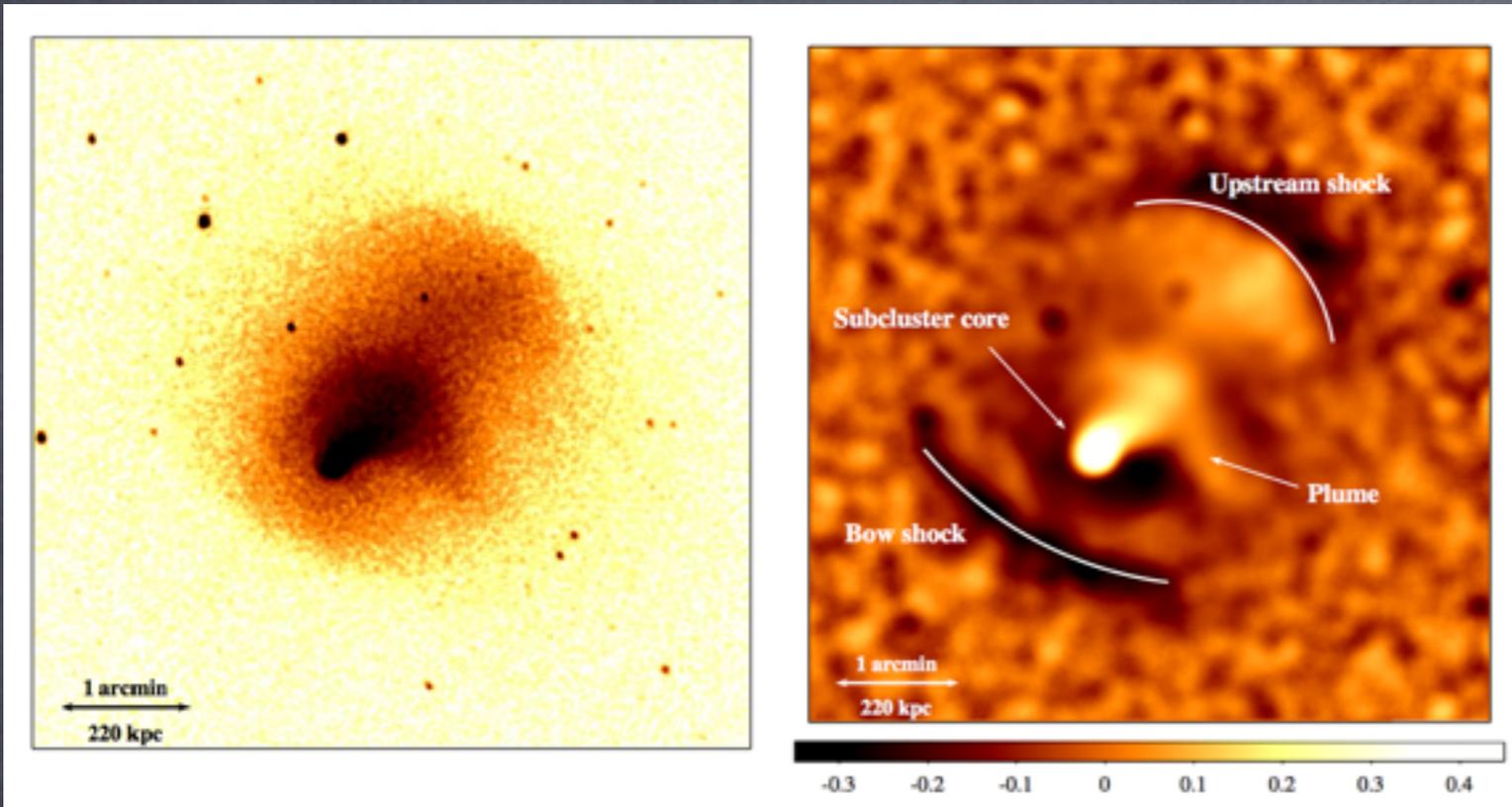
polarisation @ 2.2 GHz: 50 %

and why is it so smooth?

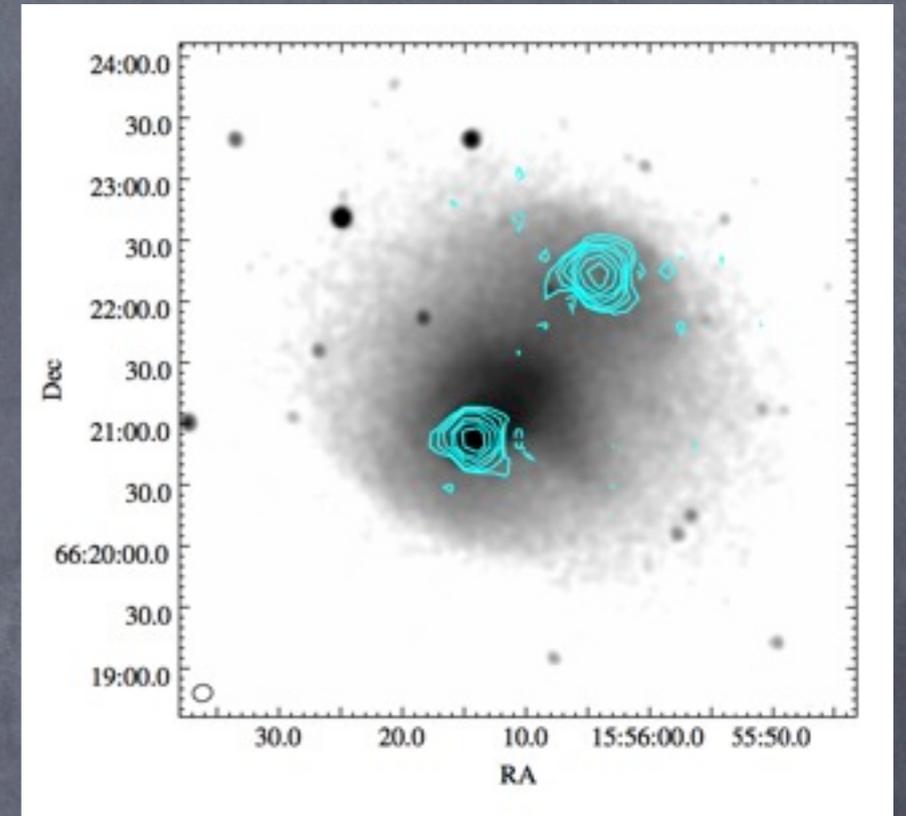


Still some questions...

Abell 2146 puzzle



Chandra 0.3–7.0 keV, Russell et al. 2011



GMRT 325 MHz

Mach numbers:

$$M = 2.1 \pm 0.2$$

$$M = 1.6 \pm 0.1$$

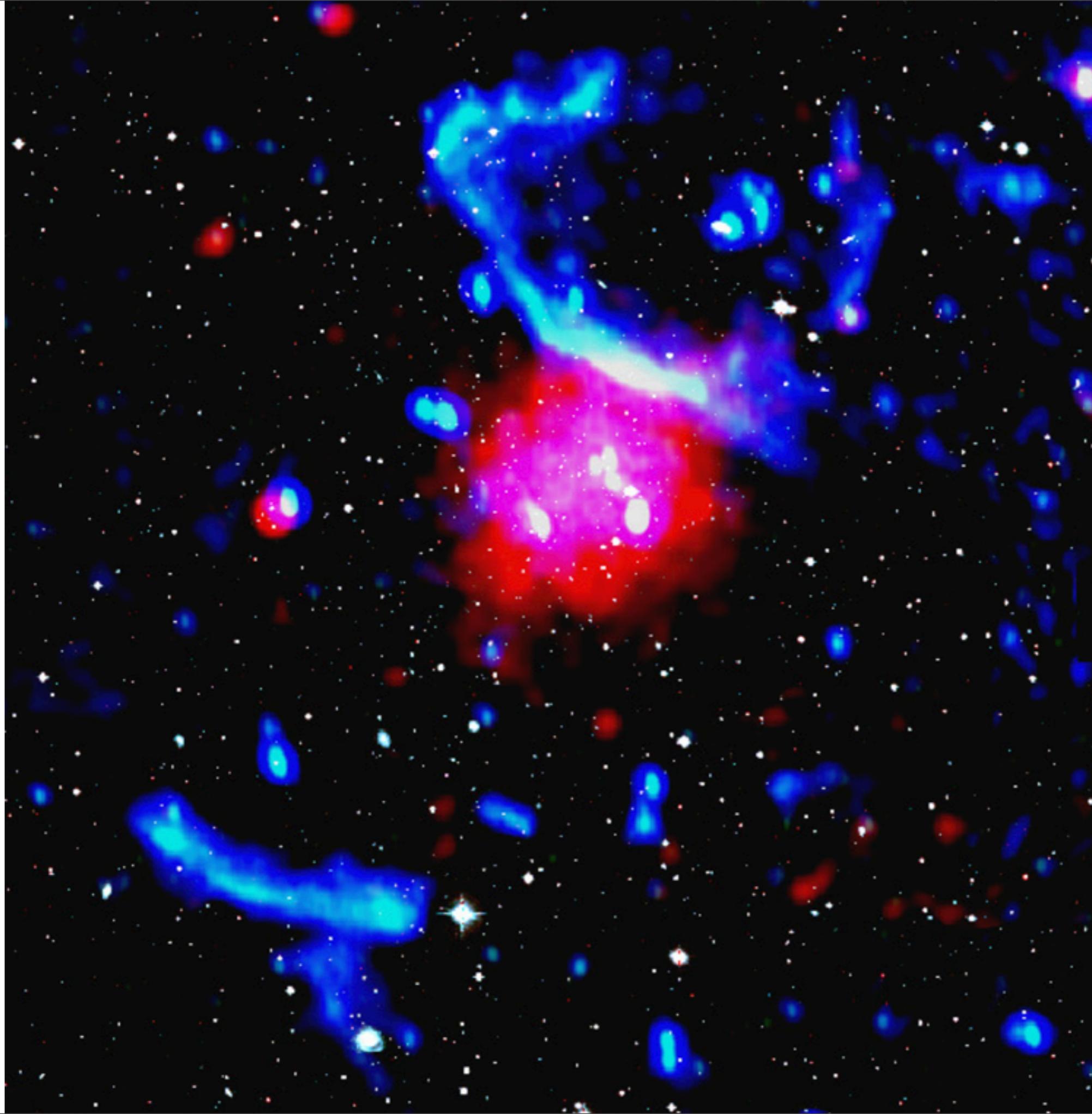
Why do we not observe radio emission from these shocks?

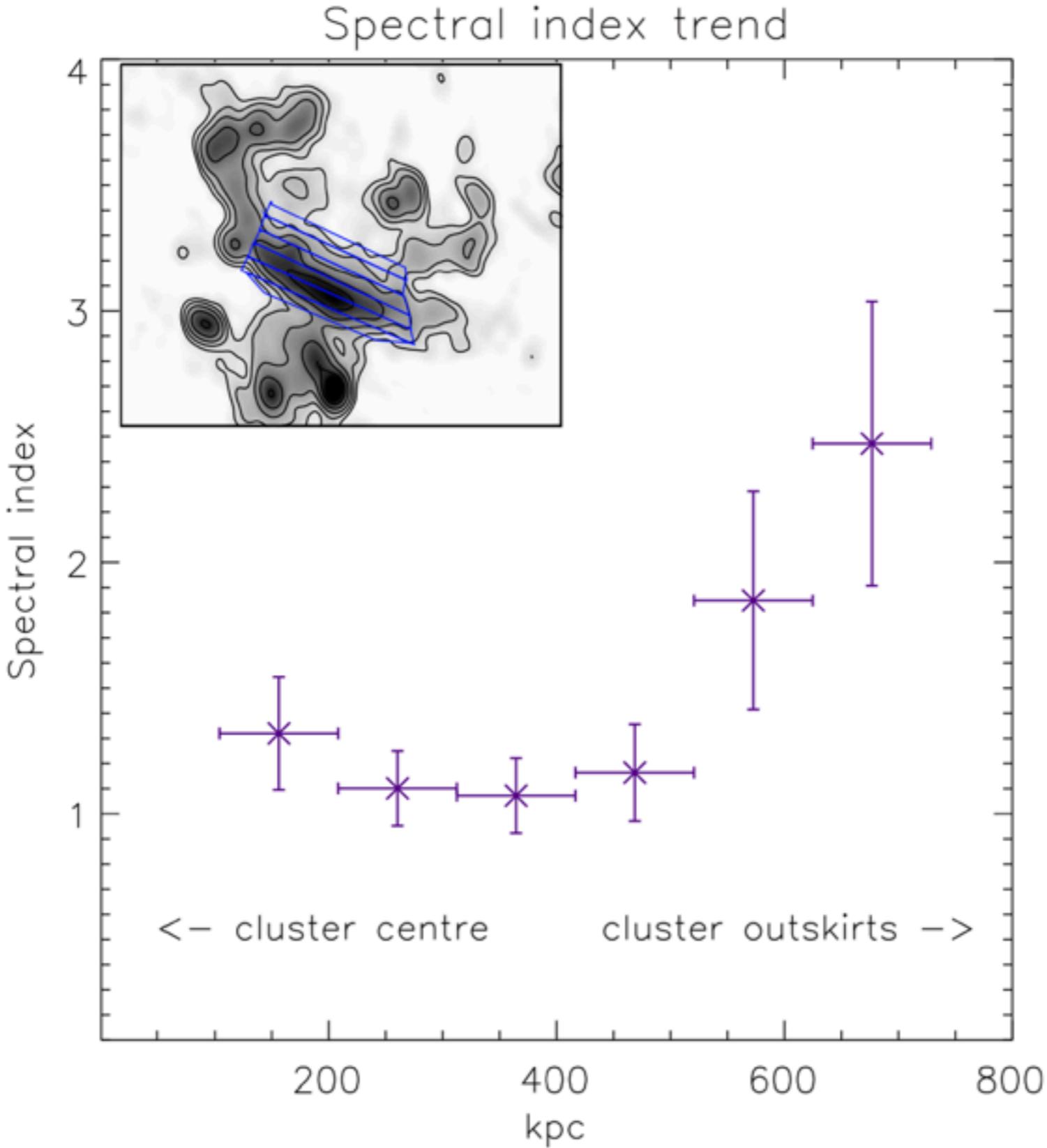
PLCKG287.0 +32.9

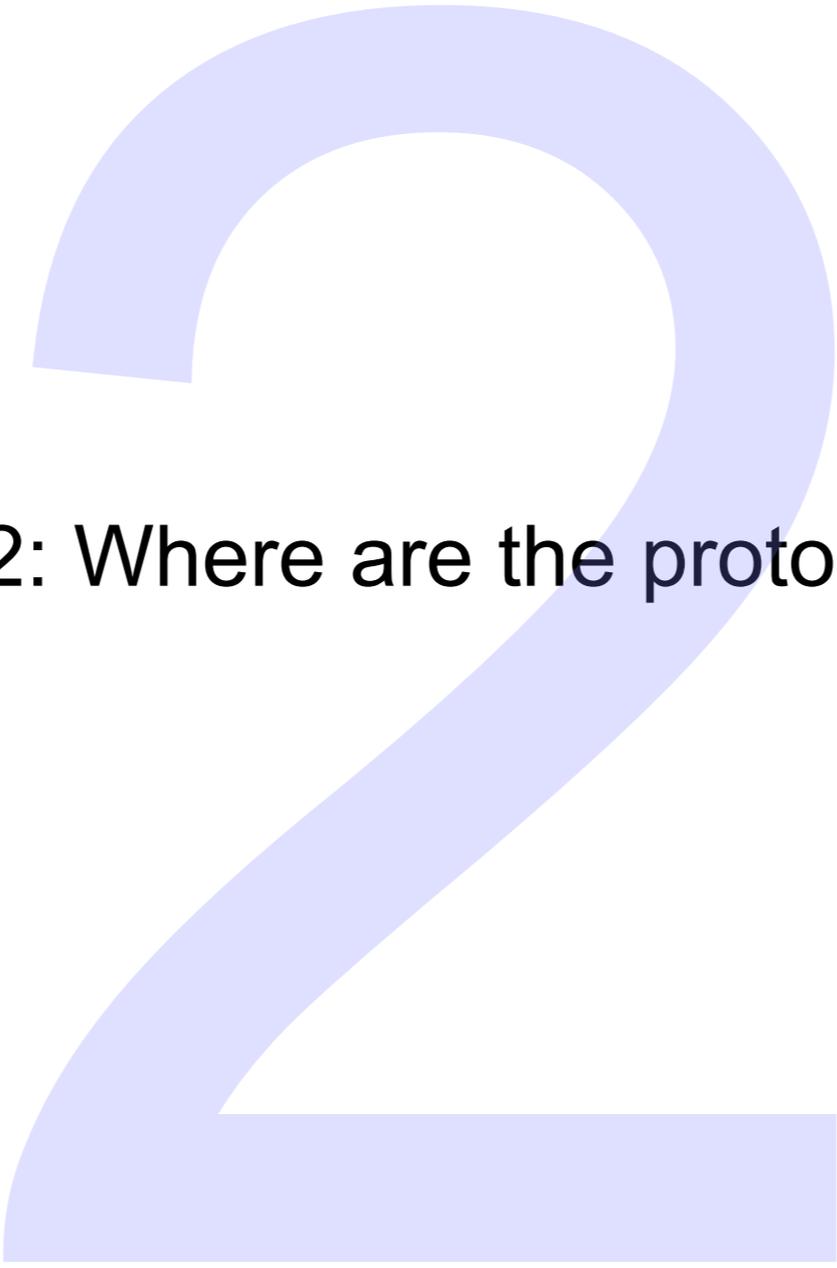
Connection AGN relic?

red: XMM
blue: 325 MHz

Bonafede et al
2014







Problem #2: Where are the protons?

Where are the protons?

Radio emission from relics

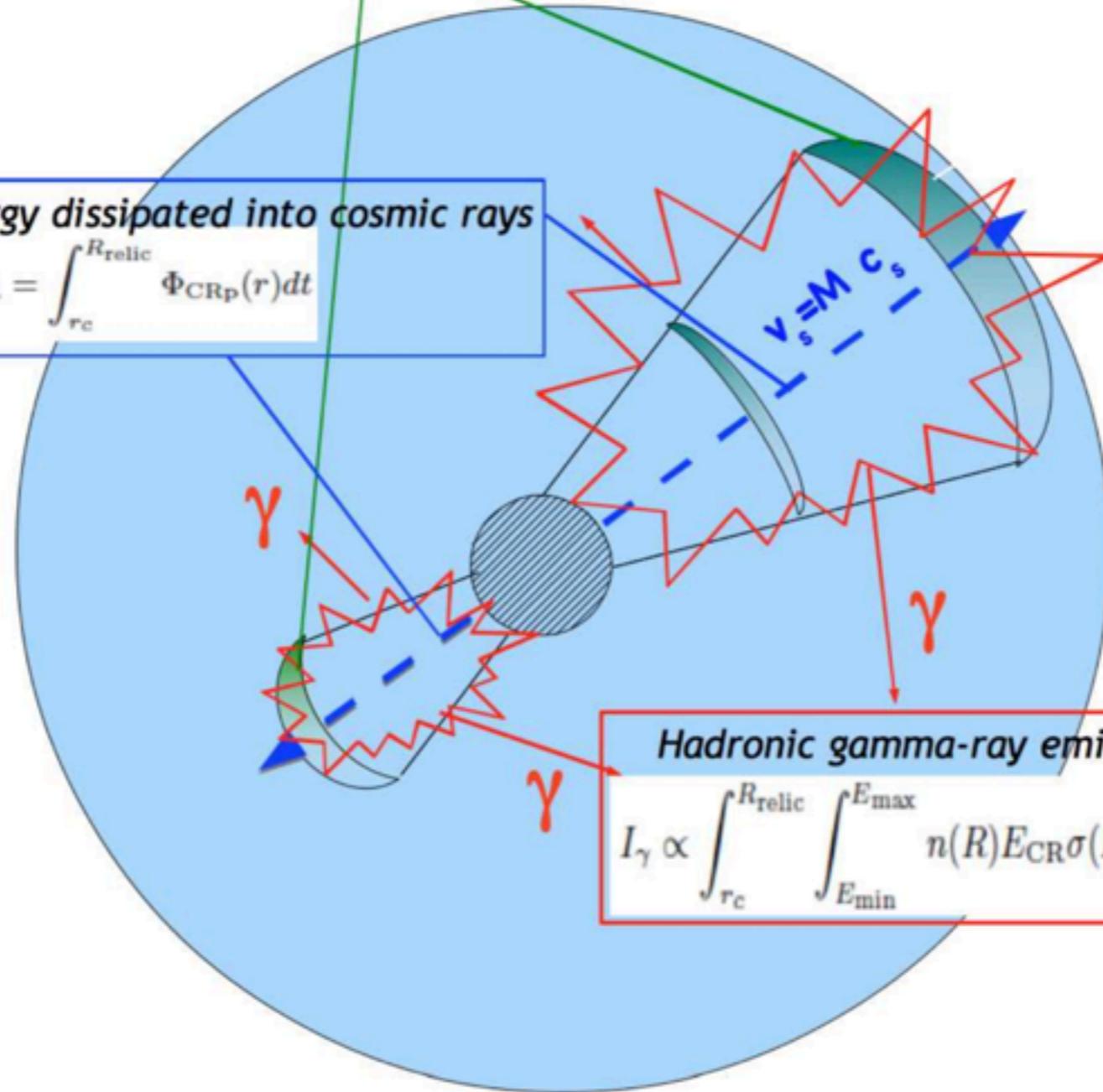
$$\frac{dP}{d\nu} = \frac{6.4 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ erg}}{s \cdot \text{Hz}} \cdot S \cdot n_e \cdot \eta(M) K_{e/p} \frac{T^{3/2}}{\nu^{s/2}} \cdot \frac{B^{1+s/2}}{B_{\text{CMB}}^2 + B^2}$$

Energy dissipated into cosmic rays

$$E_{\text{CR}} = \int_{r_c}^{R_{\text{relic}}} \Phi_{\text{CRp}}(r) dt$$

Hadronic gamma-ray emission

$$I_{\gamma} \propto \int_{r_c}^{R_{\text{relic}}} \int_{E_{\text{min}}}^{E_{\text{max}}} n(R) E_{\text{CR}} \sigma(E)_{pp} dt dE$$



Fermi-upper limits (stacked)
Ackermann et al (2013)

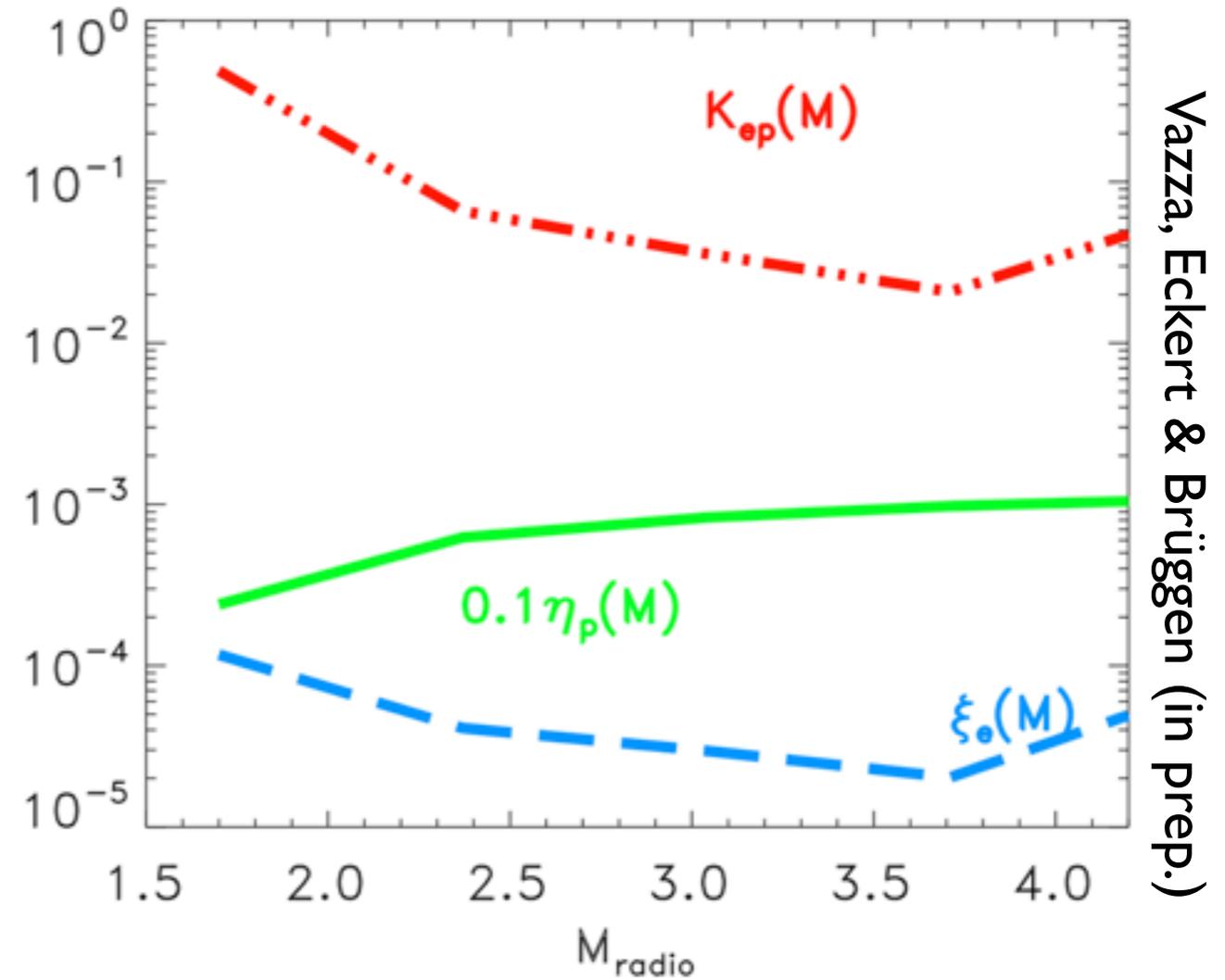
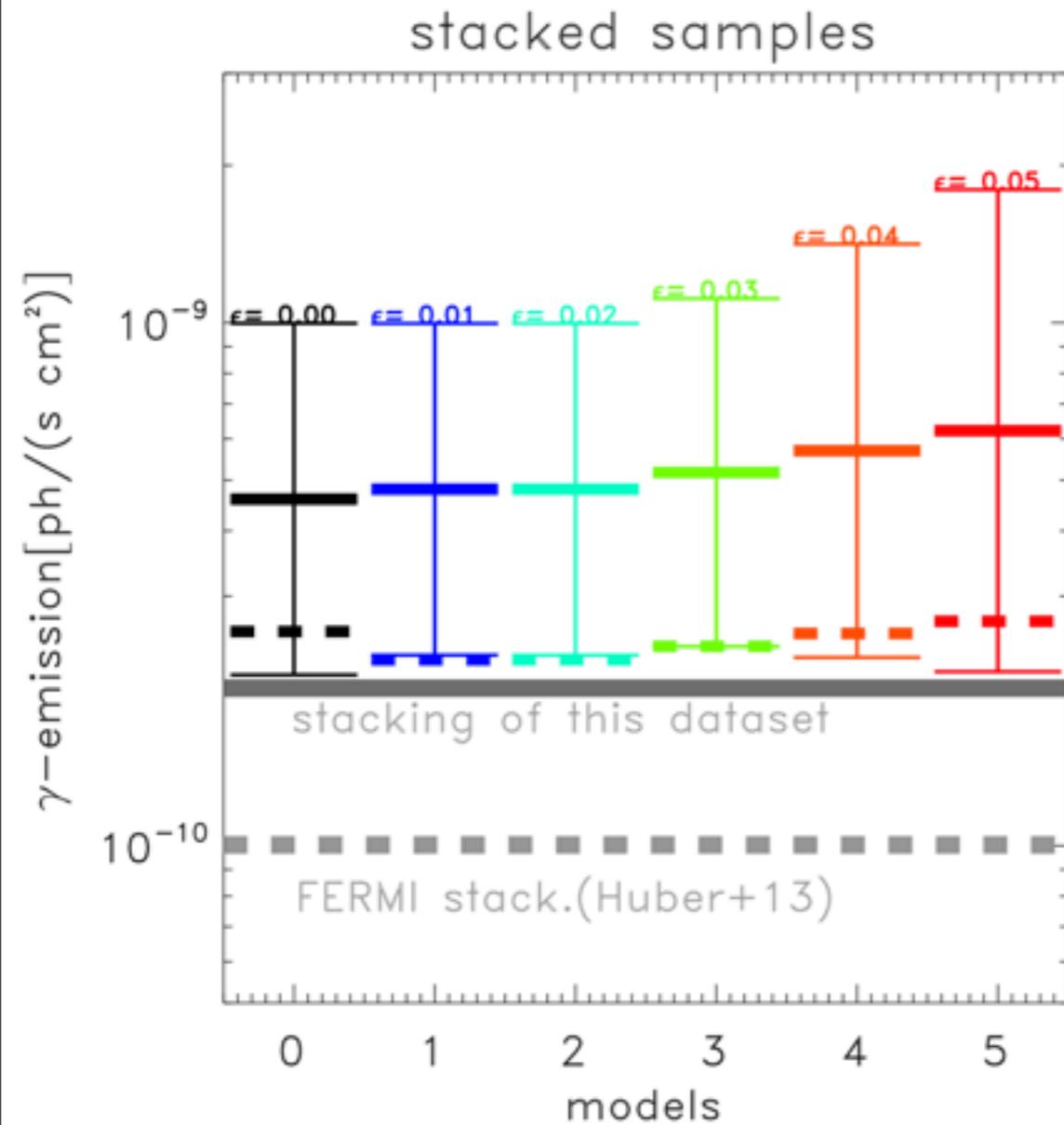


Figure 8. Acceleration efficiency of CR-protons (green, rescaled by a factor $\times 10$ down) and CR-electrons (blue), and electron to proton acceleration ratio (red) allowed by our combined radio and γ -ray comparison with observations. In this case, we assumed a fixed magnetic field of $B = 2\mu\text{G}$ for all relics.

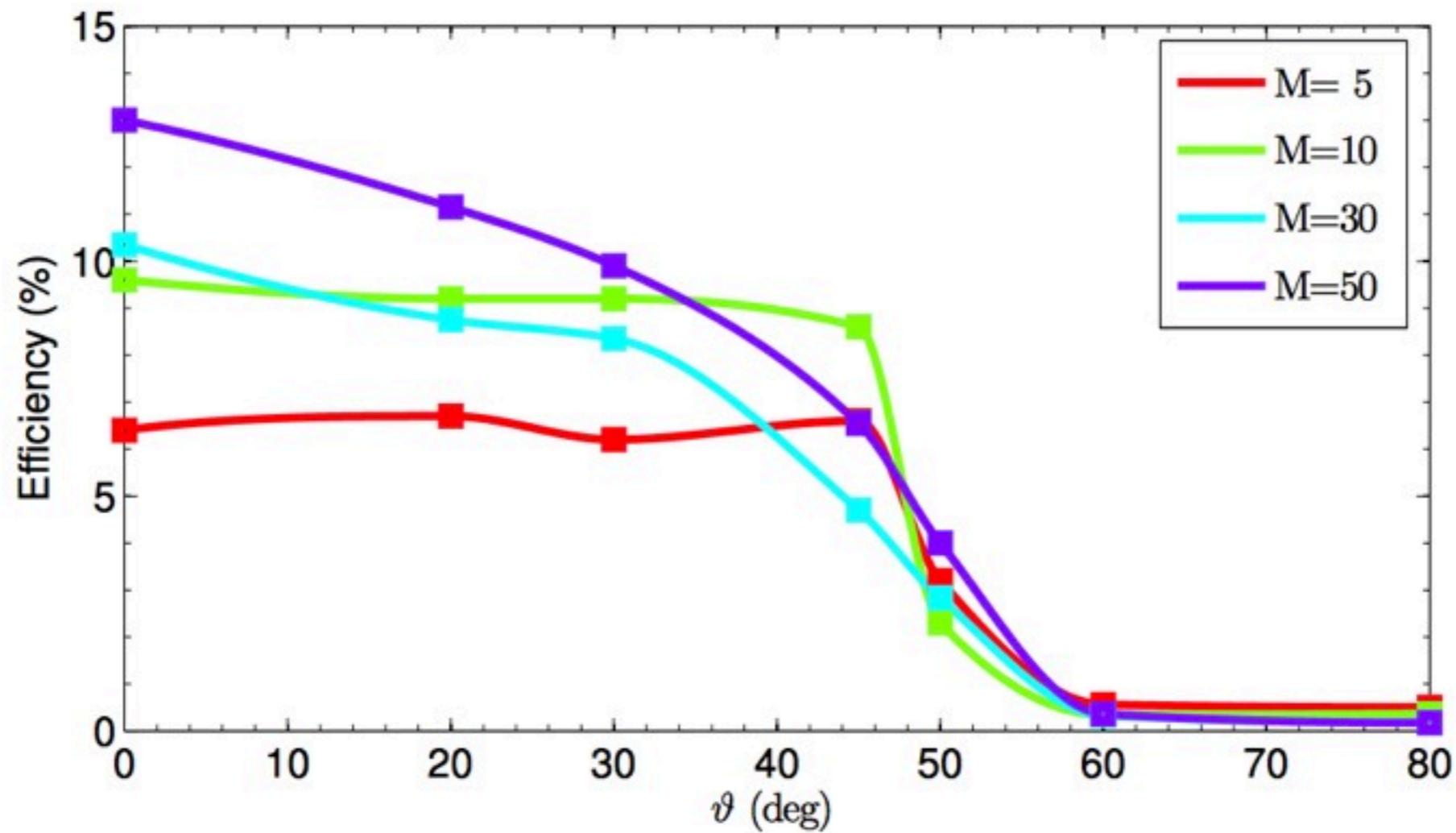
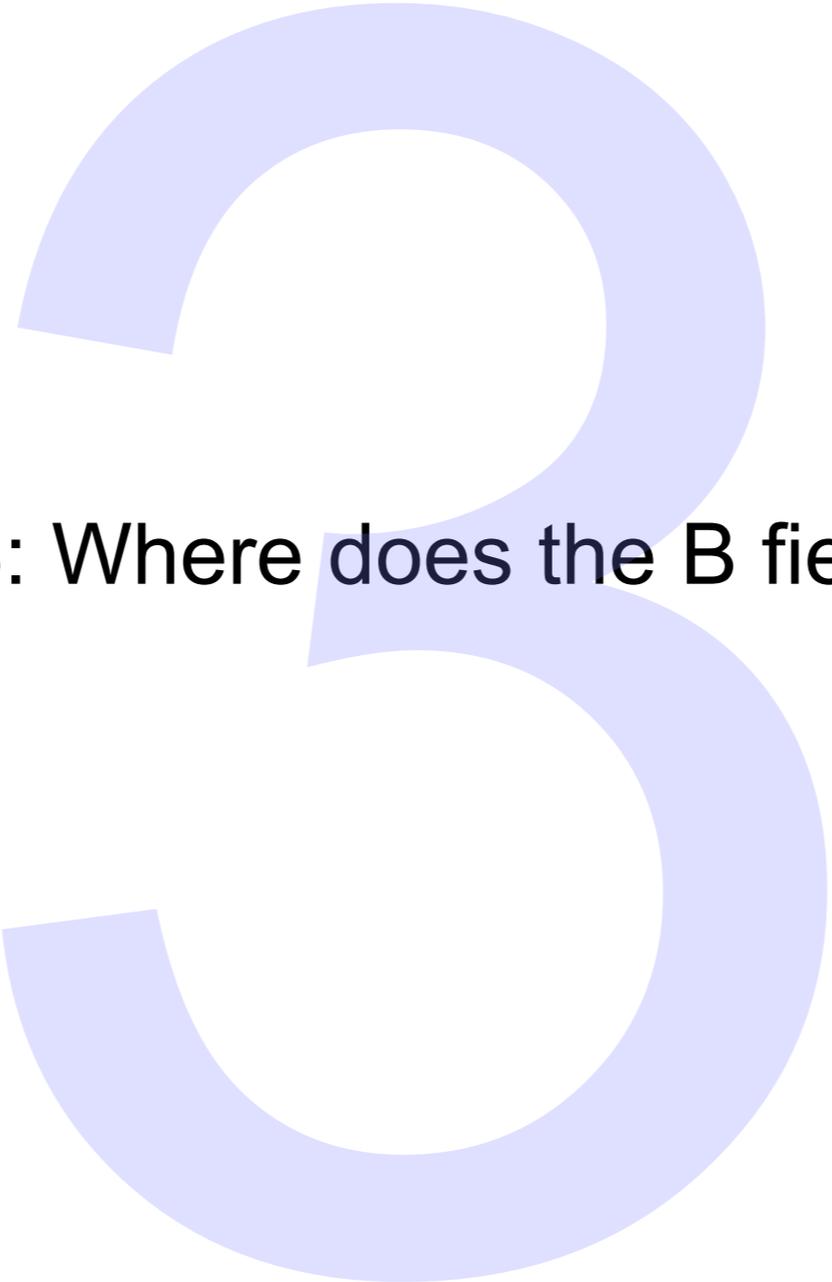
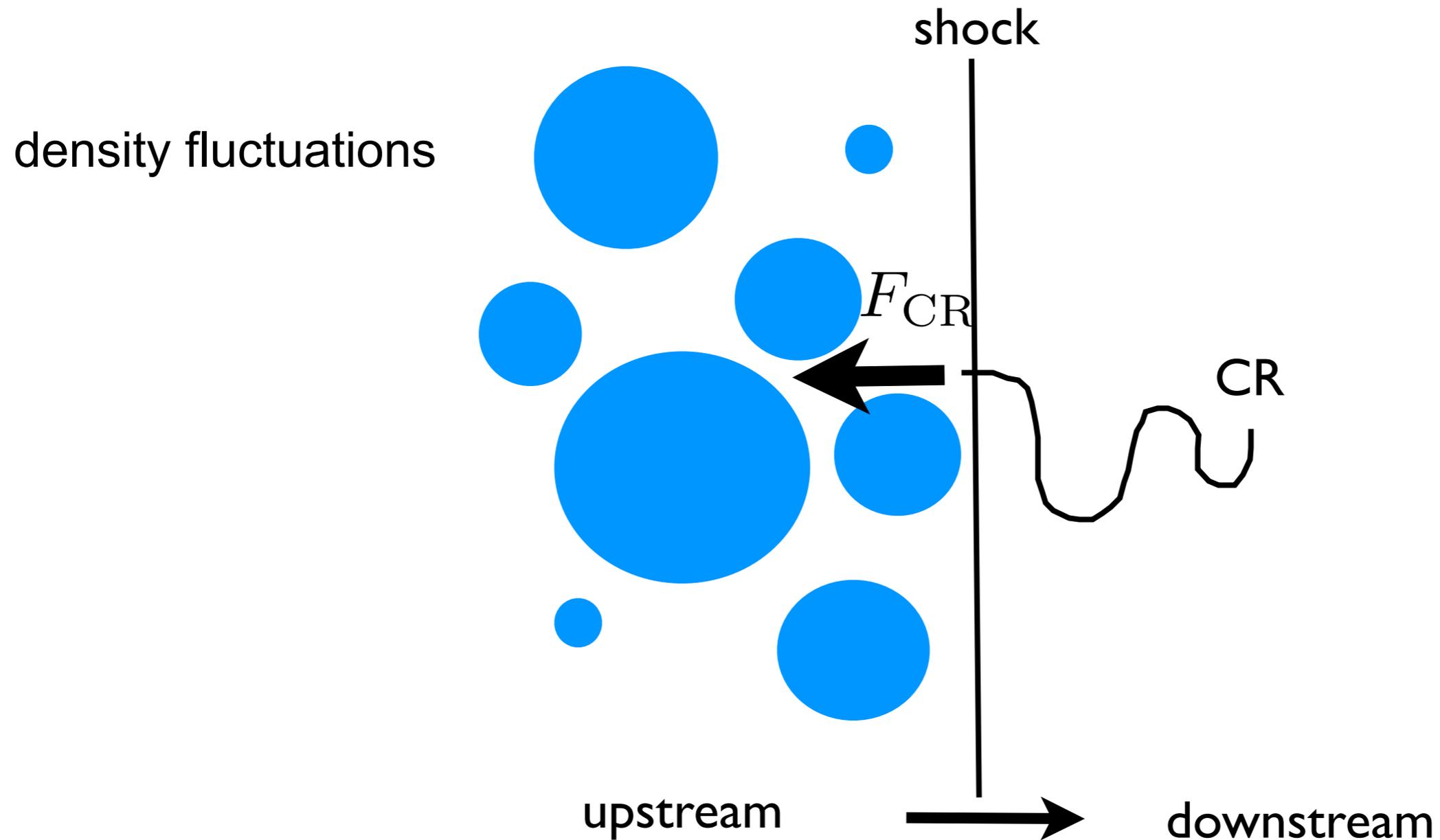


Figure 3. Acceleration efficiency, defined as the fraction of the post-shock energy density in particles with $E \geq 10E_{sh}$, at $t = 200\omega_c^{-1}$, for several shock inclinations and Mach numbers. There is a very significant drop in the acceleration efficiency for $\vartheta \gtrsim 45^\circ$, and the largest efficiency is achieved for fast, parallel shocks. A color version is available in the online journal.



Problem #3: Where does the B field come from?

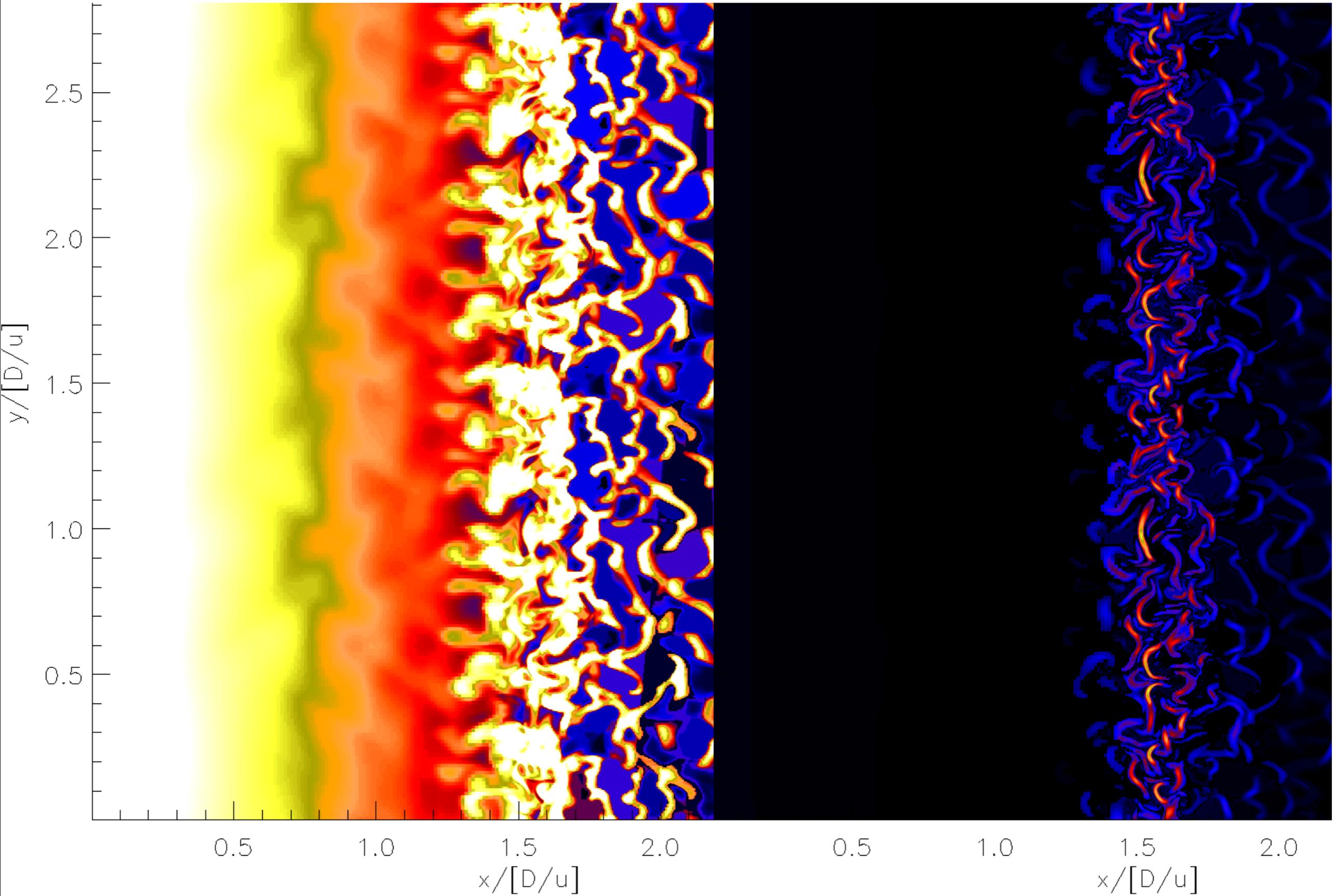
Magnetic field amplification by cosmic rays



precursor exerts a force on the upstream plasma not proportional to gas density

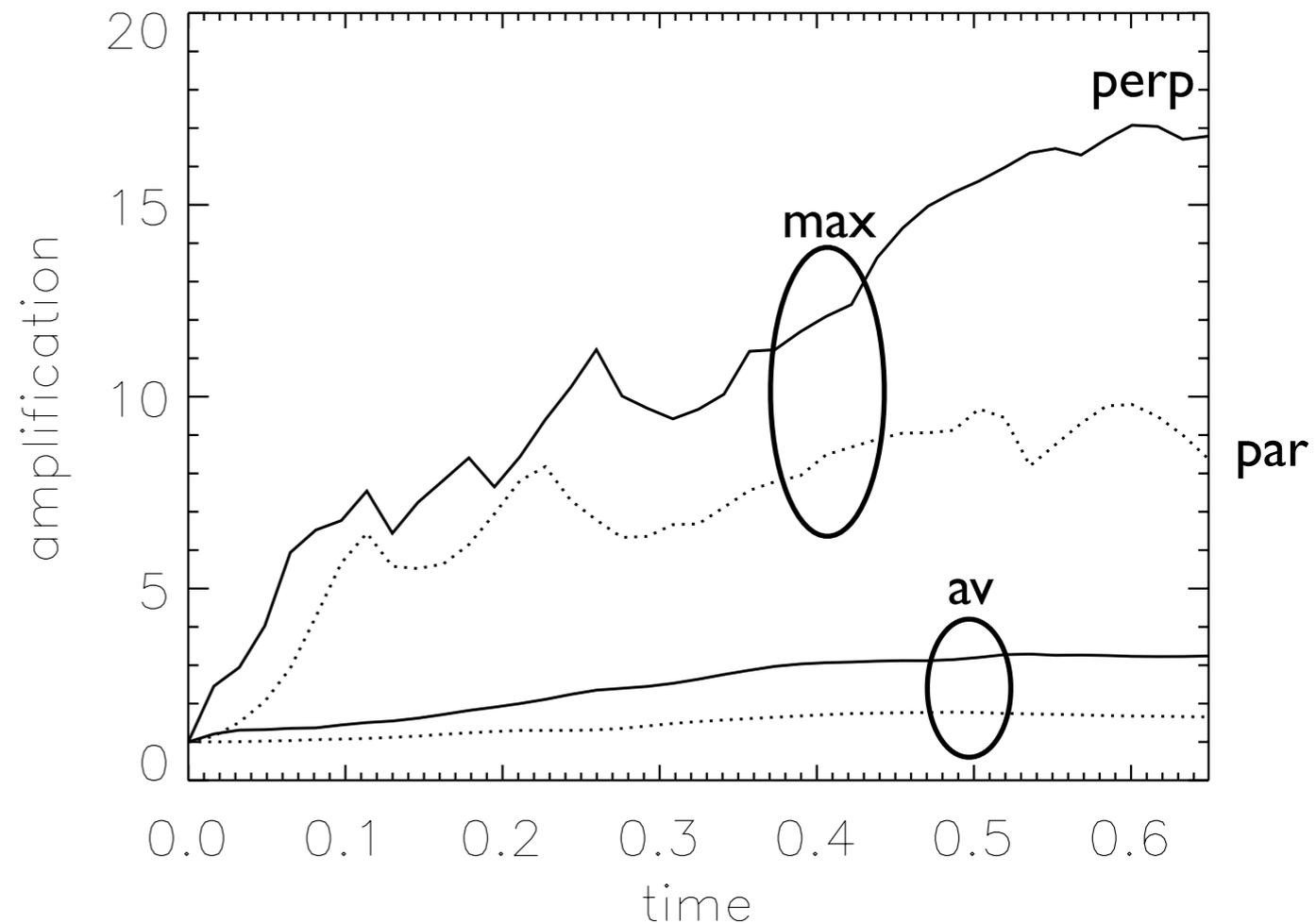
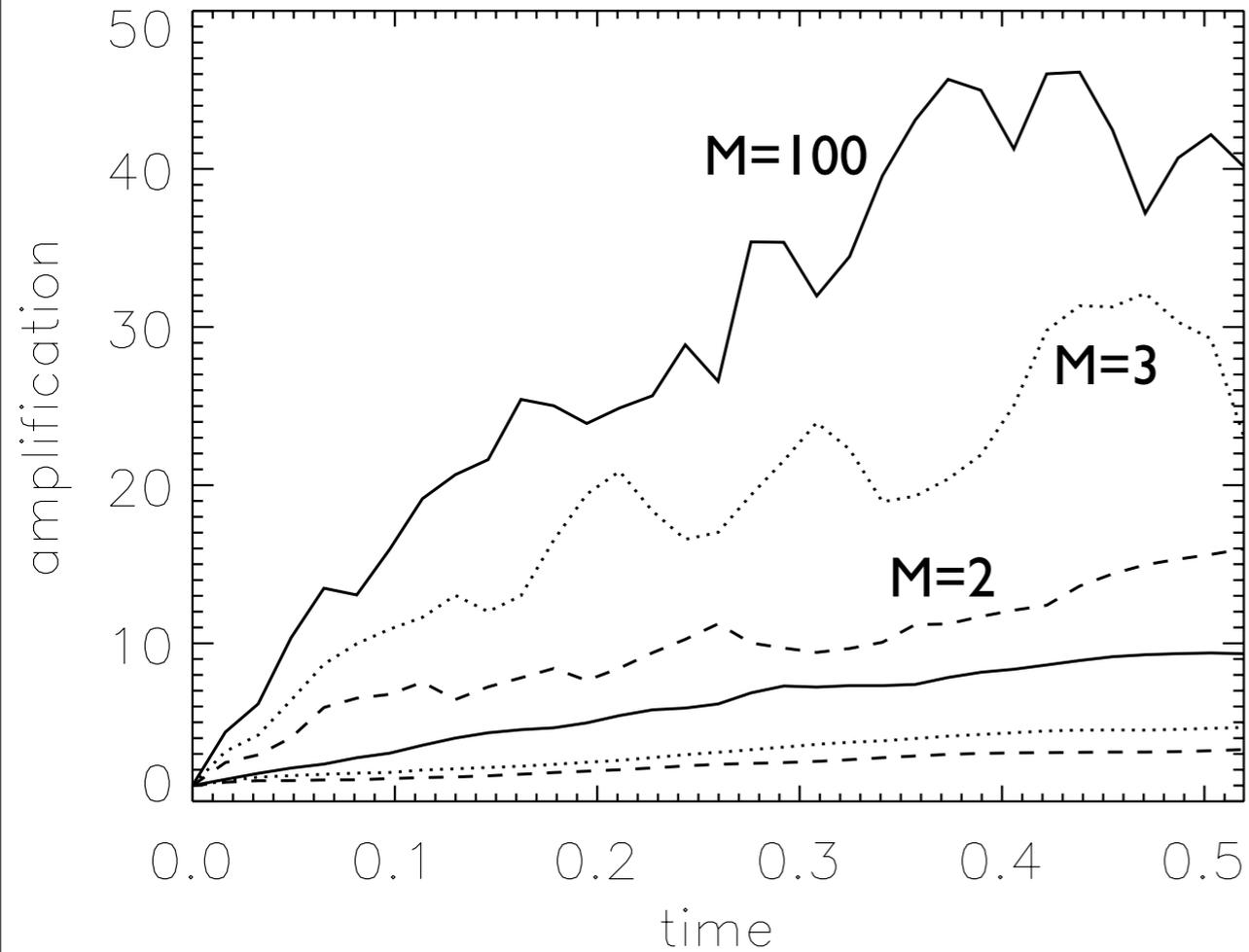
Density fluctuations \rightarrow acceleration fluctuations \rightarrow density fluctuations

Cosmic-ray driven turbulence



Brüggen 2013

Magnetic field amplification



can be probed with Faraday rotation...

Brüggen 2013



B field

shock

many shocks
of different M

strong shocks
align fields and
amplify

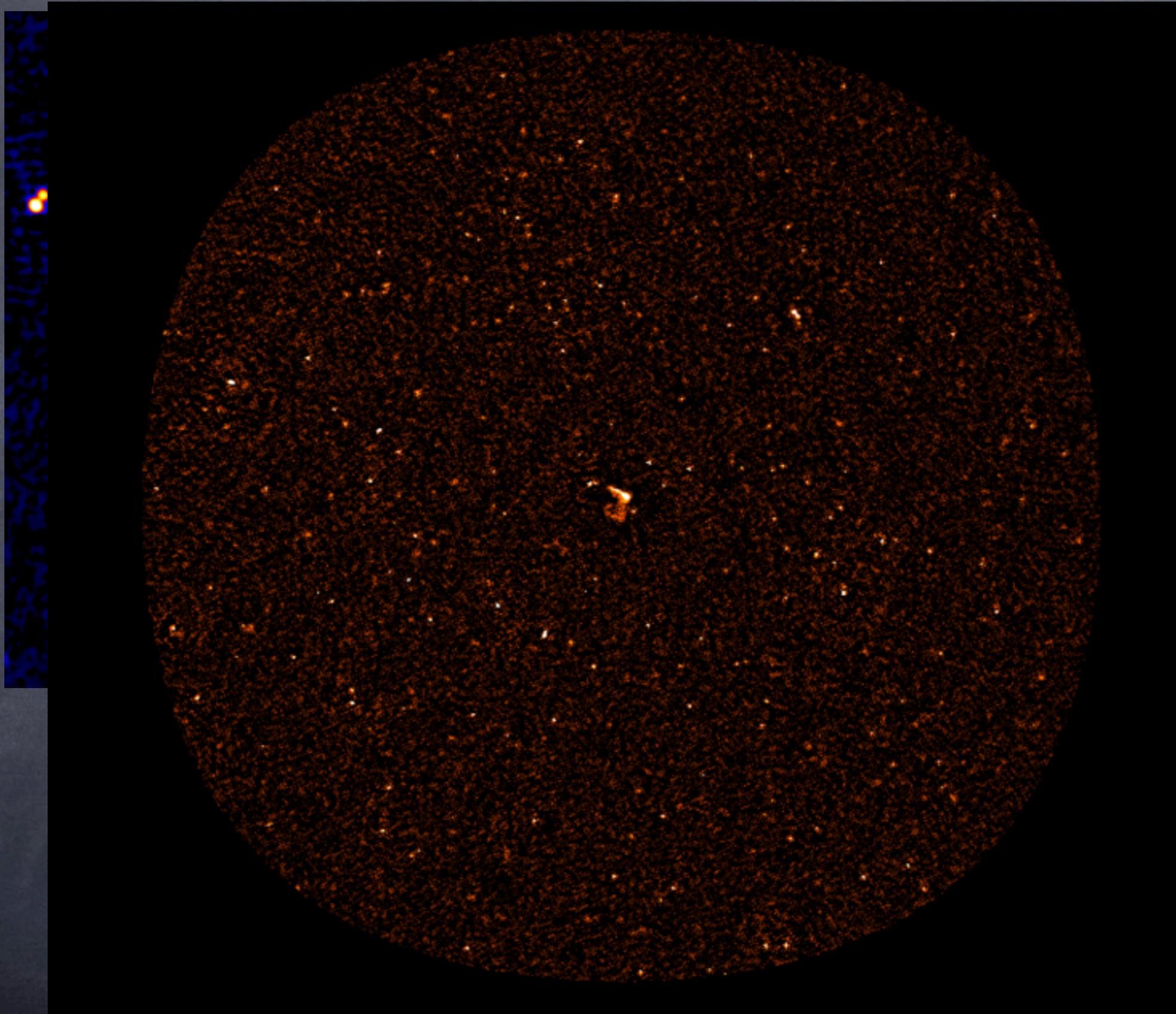
strong shocks
also dominate
radio emission(?)

Hamburg LOFAR station just completed



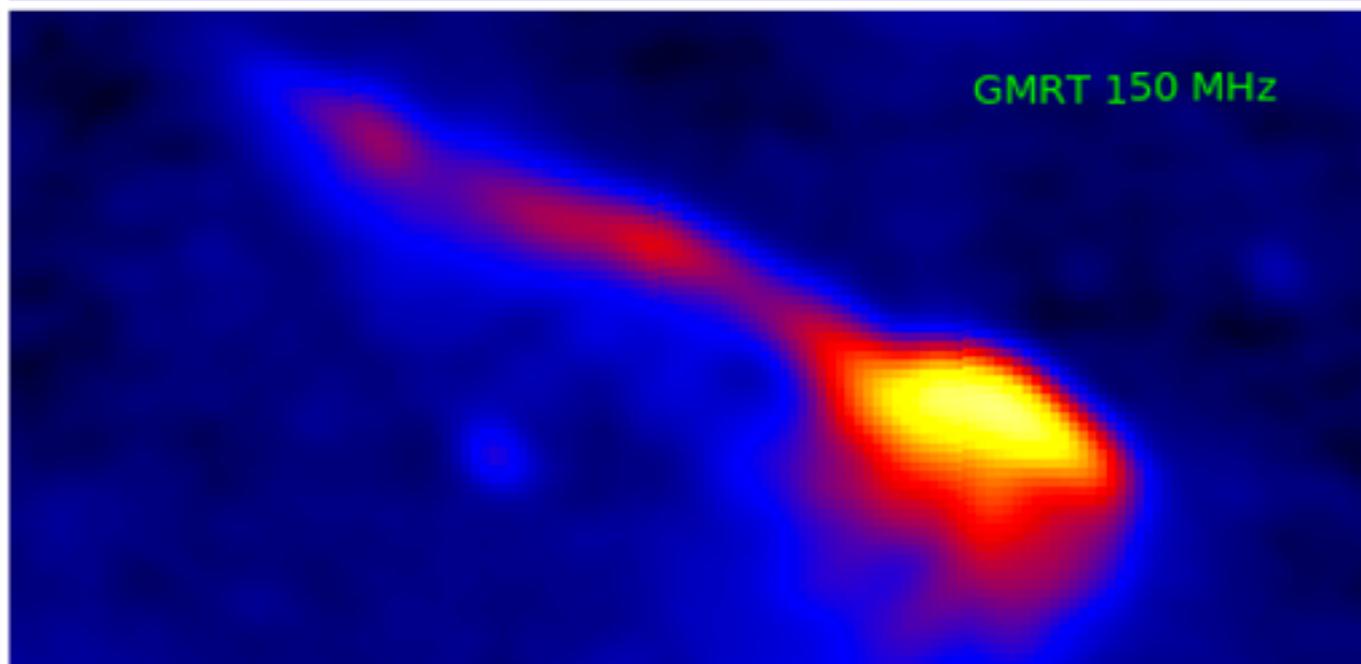
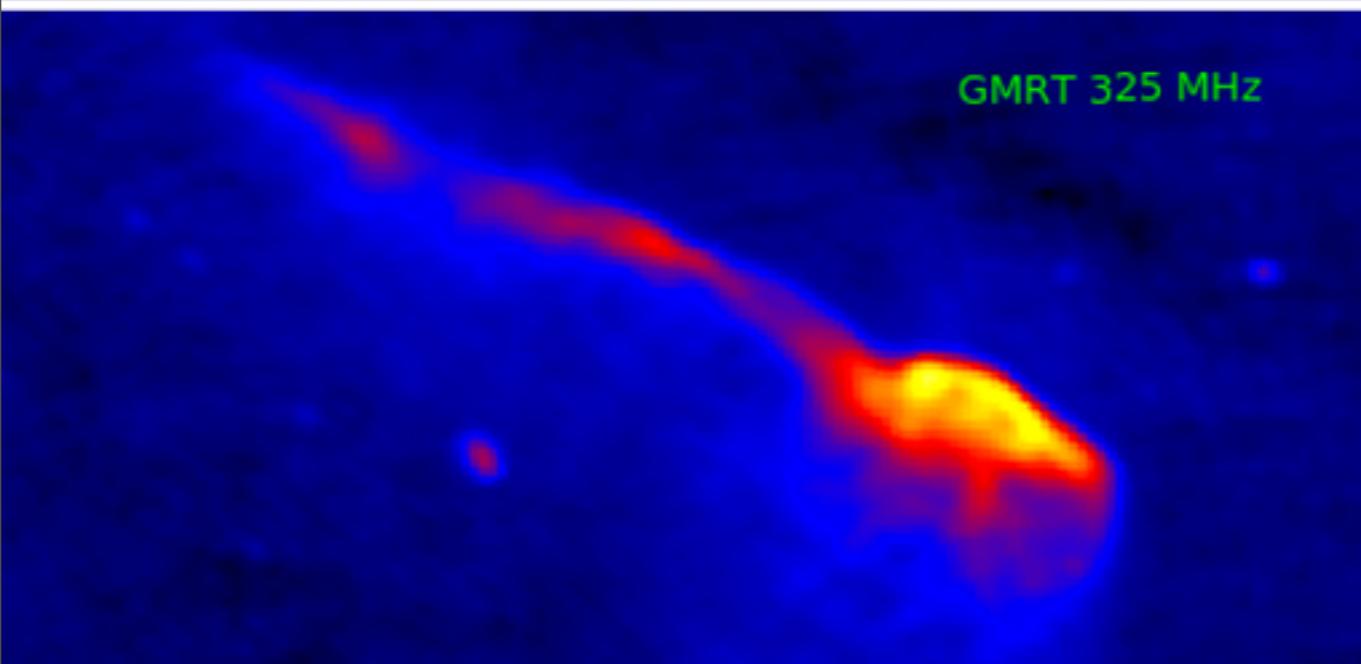
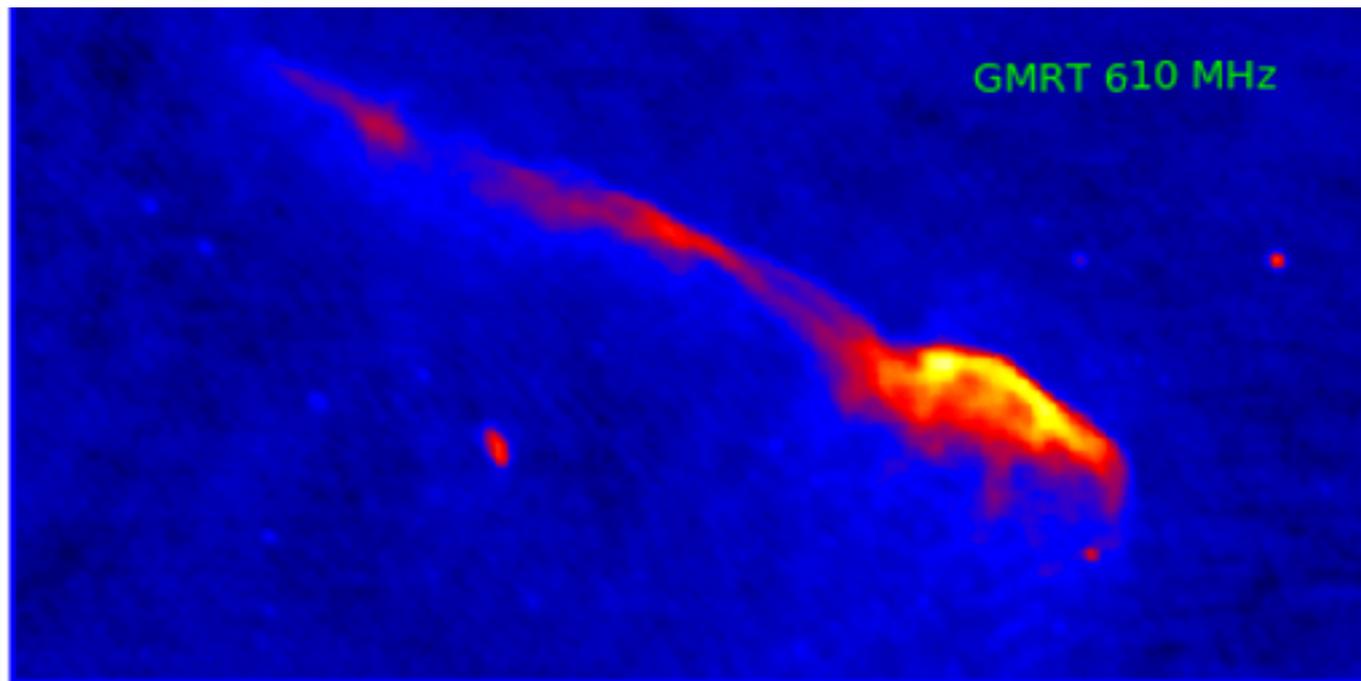
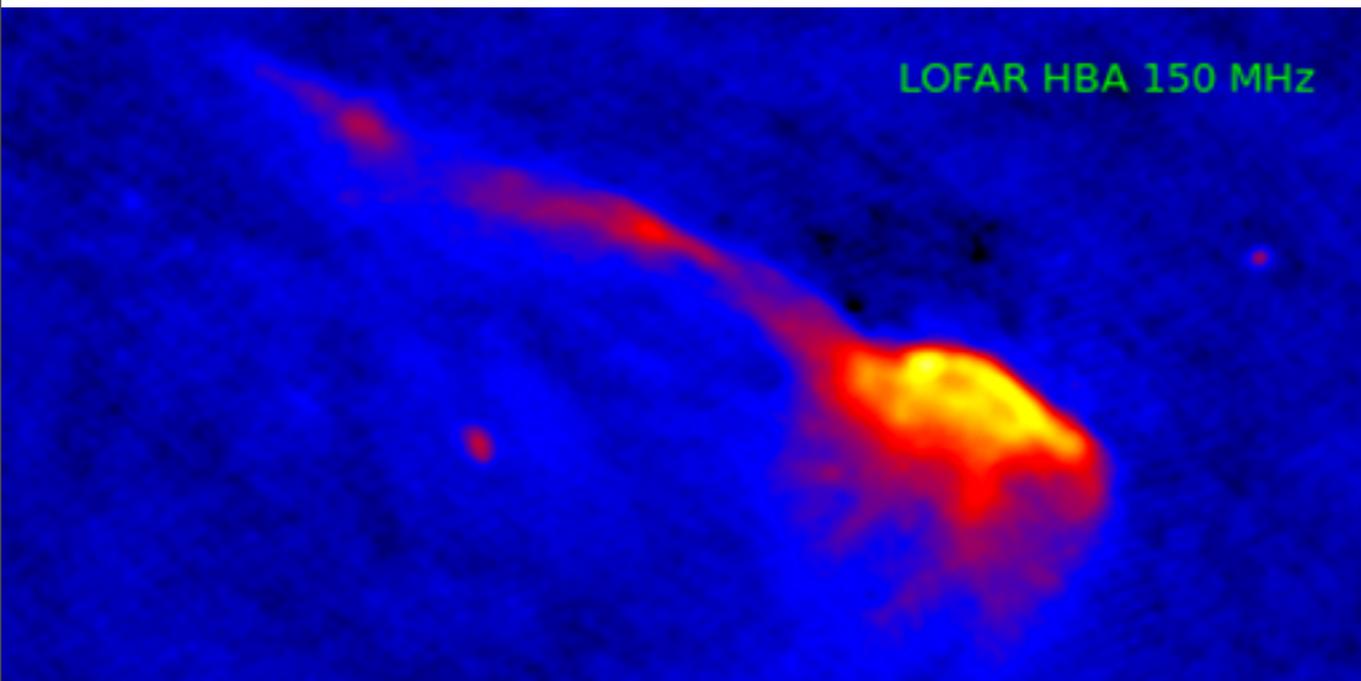
<https://lofar.physik.uni-bielefeld.de//>

LOFAR

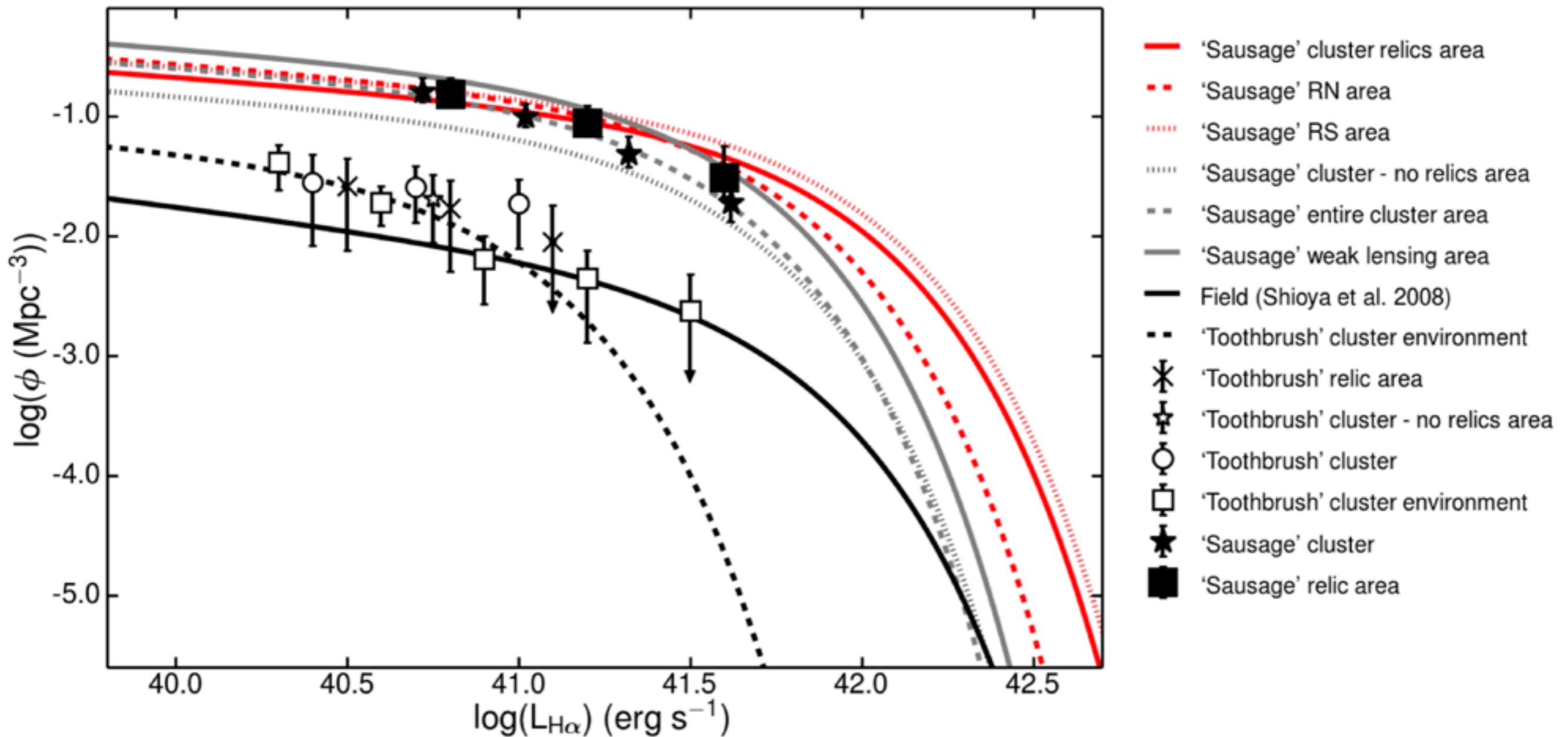


able

Slide from Reinout



H alpha Luminosity Function



Stroe, Sobral, Dawson, Jee, Hoekstra, Brüggen,
et al. 2014

Conclusions

- Relativistic plasma is great for finding shocks in cluster outskirts and learn about B-fields
- Some cluster shocks show relics, some do not.
- Relics show best evidence to date for shock acceleration at low M
- Efficient electron acceleration at low-M shocks at high beta via SDA
- Why are there no gamma rays detected?
- Look for offset between DM and galaxy centroid - SIDM?
- Star formation increased behind shock in CIZA 2242 but not in toothbrush
- First LOFAR observations of relics are becoming available

Thank you!