

Exploring particle (re-)acceleration at low frequencies in merging galaxy clusters

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Collaborators: R. van Weeren, F. Andrade-Santos, H. Akamtsu, S. Randall, H. Röttgering, W. Forman, C. Jones, M. Rossetti, F. Gastaldello, G. Brunetti and the LOFAR collaboration

The Metre Wavelength Sky II — 22 March 2019

RADIO

RELICS

- Located in the outskirts
- ~Mpc-size (elongated)
- Highly polarized
- Spectral index gradient towards the cluster center

HALOS

- Centrally located
- Mpc-size (roundish)
- Unpolarized
- “Homogeneous” steep spectral index

RADIO GALAXIES

- Tailed shape in galaxy cluster
- Lobed shape in the field
- Flat spectrum in the nucleus, steep spectra in the lobes

RELIC



HALO

TAILED
GALAXY

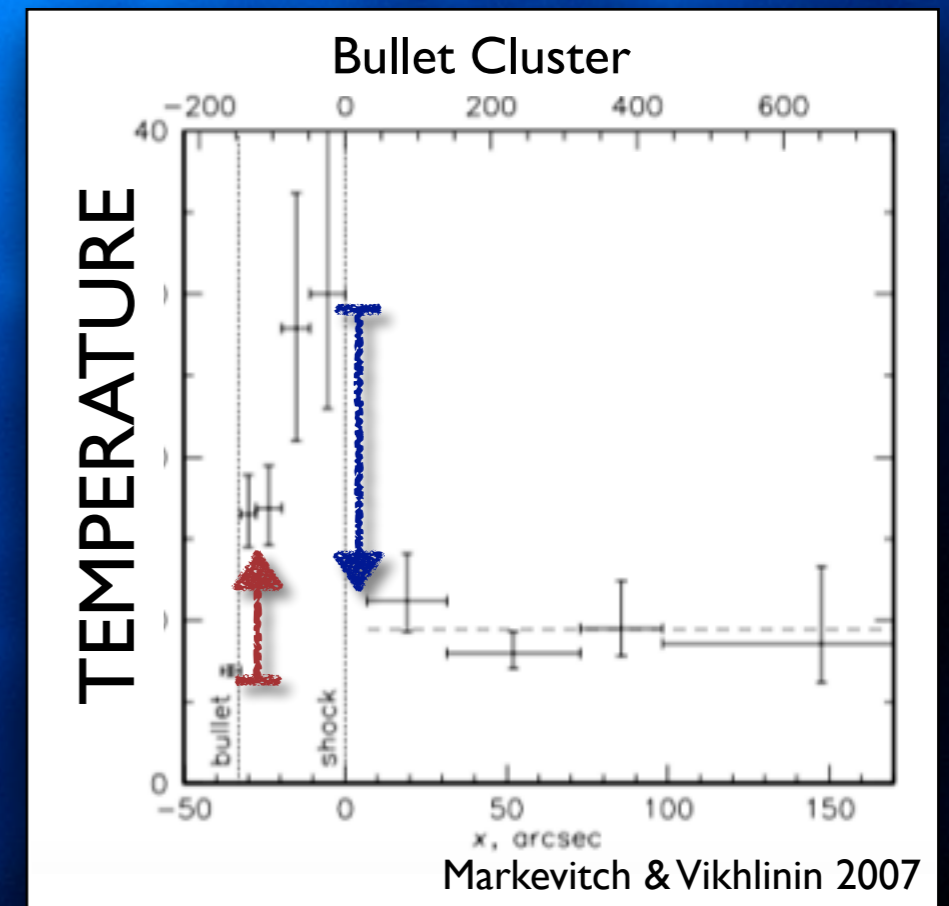
RELIC

FOREGROUND
GALAXY (FRI)



MERGERS

- Disturbed morphology
- One or more surface brightness and temperature discontinuities:
 - ▶ shock: $\Delta T < 1$
 - ▶ cold front: $\Delta T > 1$

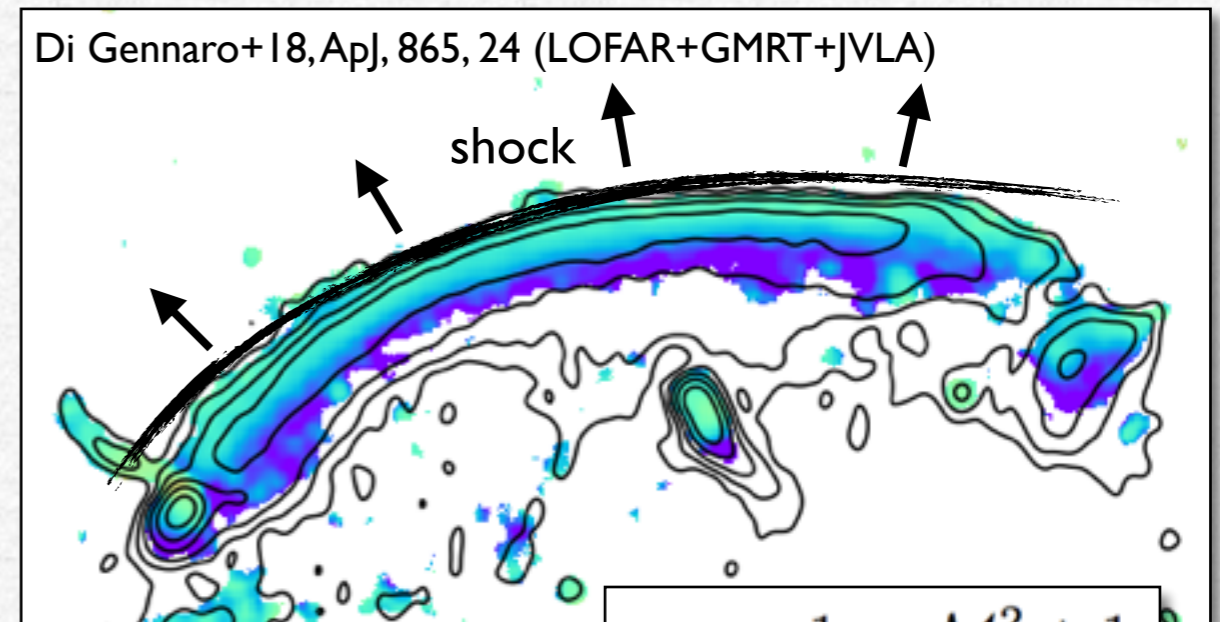


Origin of the Diffuse Radio Emission

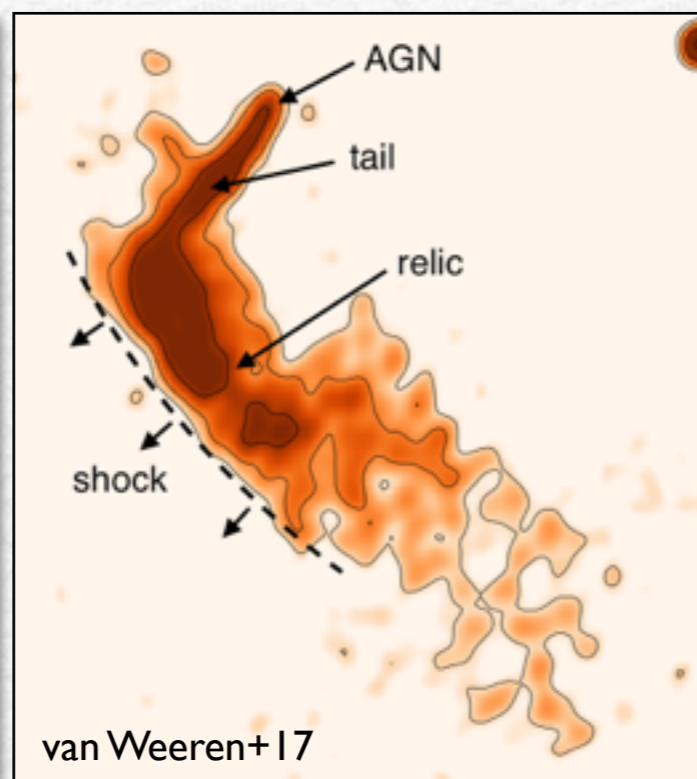
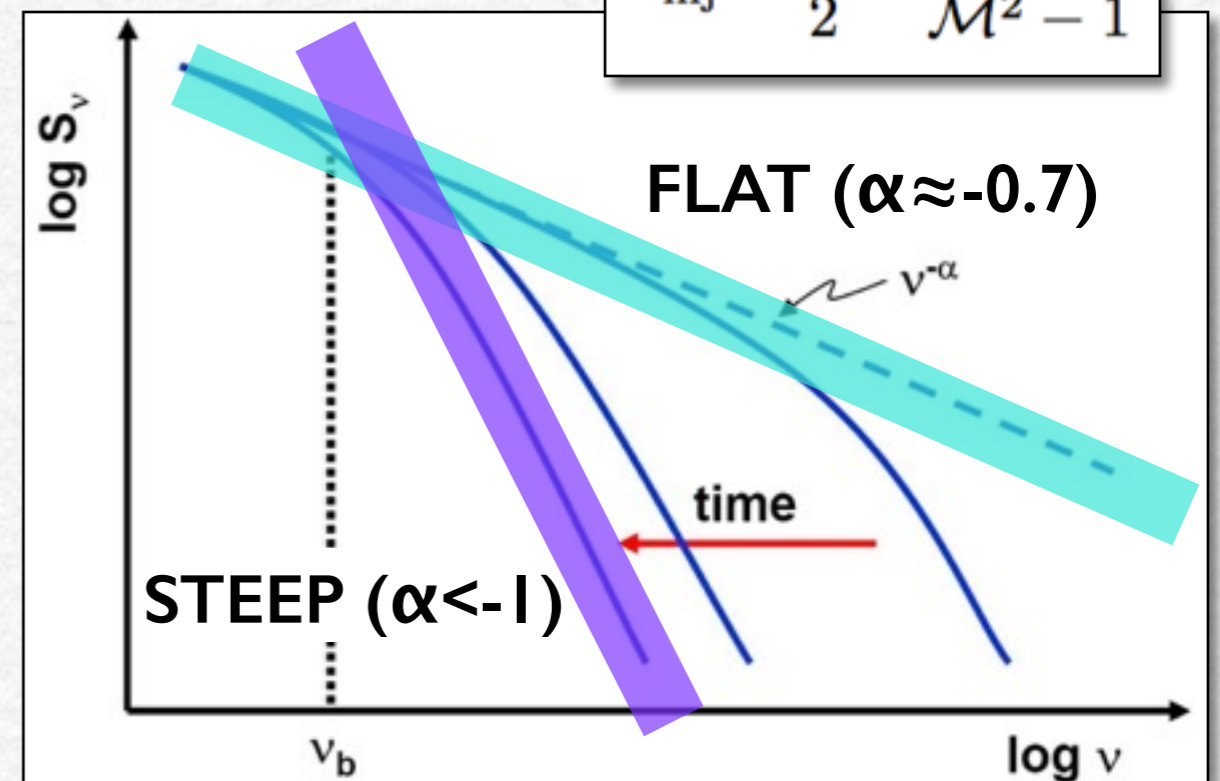
RELICS

- Particles from thermal pool accelerated by multiple crossing of a shock front: **diffusive shock acceleration** (DSA, e.g. Ensslin+98)
 - ➔ “Simple”, but not always efficient
- Old plasma **re-accelerated** by the crossing shock wave (e.g. Markevitch+05)
 - ➔ Efficient, but it needs tail-relic connection

THE “SAUSAGE” RELIC



$$\alpha_{\text{inj}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\mathcal{M}^2 + 1}{\mathcal{M}^2 - 1}$$



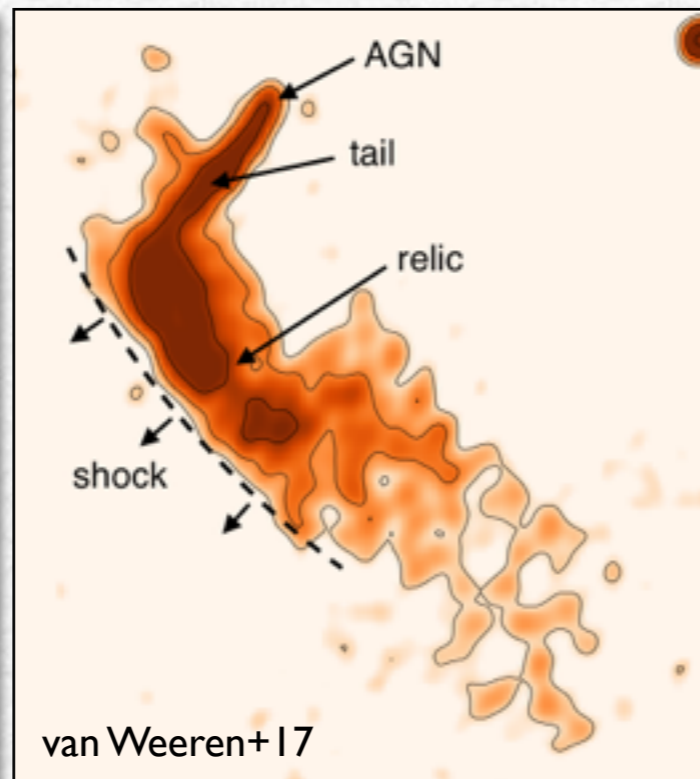
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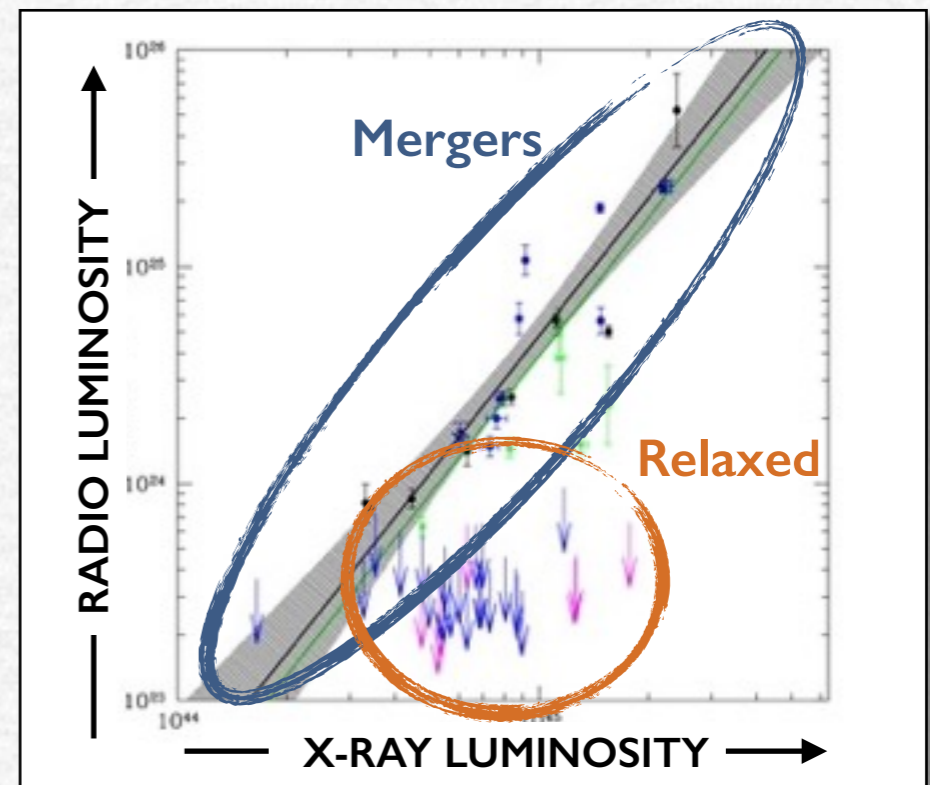
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HALOS

- Cluster mergers generate turbulence which re-accelerate electrons (e.g. Brunetti+01)
 - ➔ Only in merging clusters
- Protons inside the cluster collide with thermal electrons (e.g. Ensslin+11)
 - ➔ In all galaxy clusters



Cassano+13



OPEN QUESTIONS

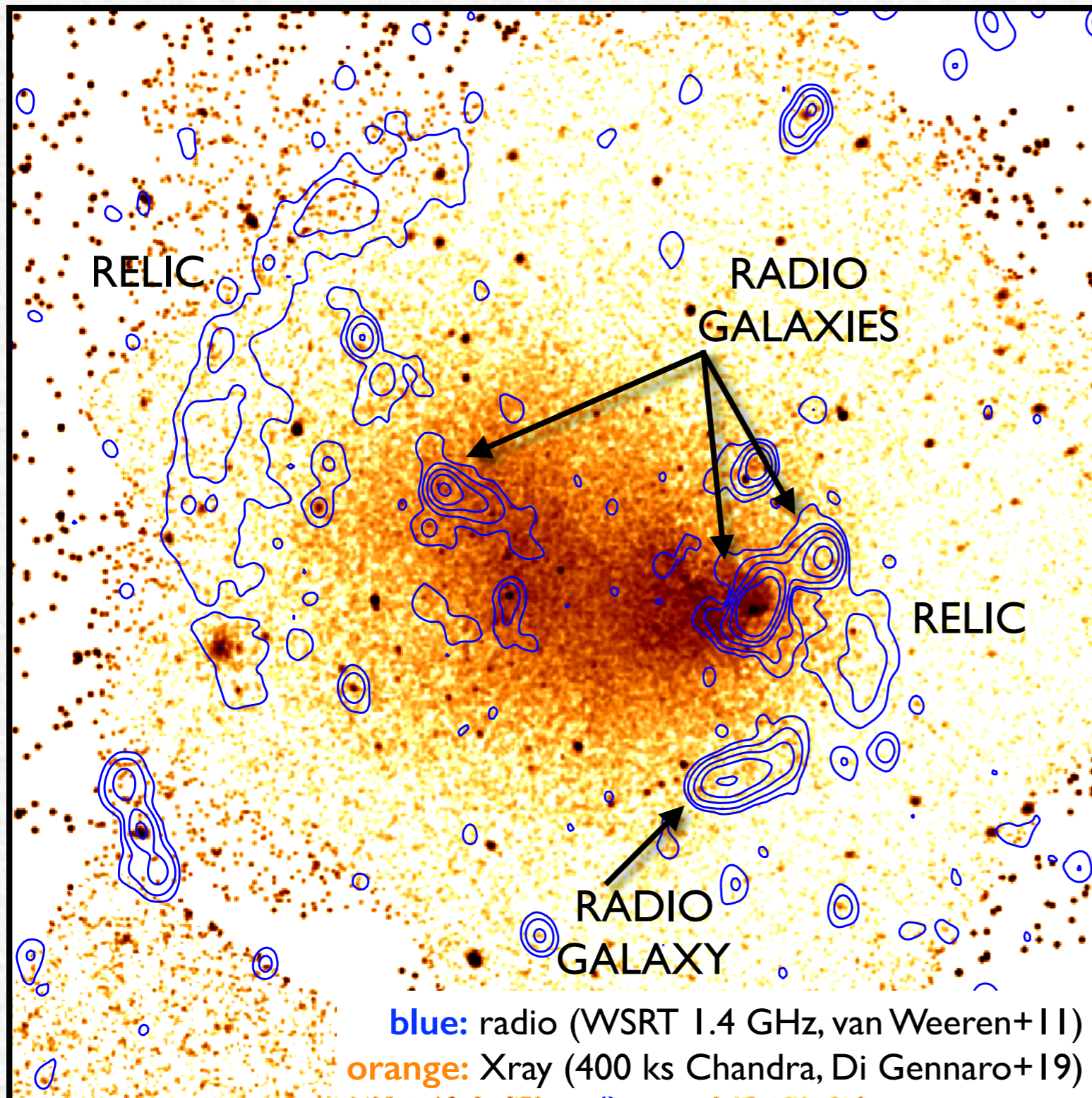
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- What do we know about the evolution of the diffuse radio emission over the cosmic time ?

OPEN QUESTIONS

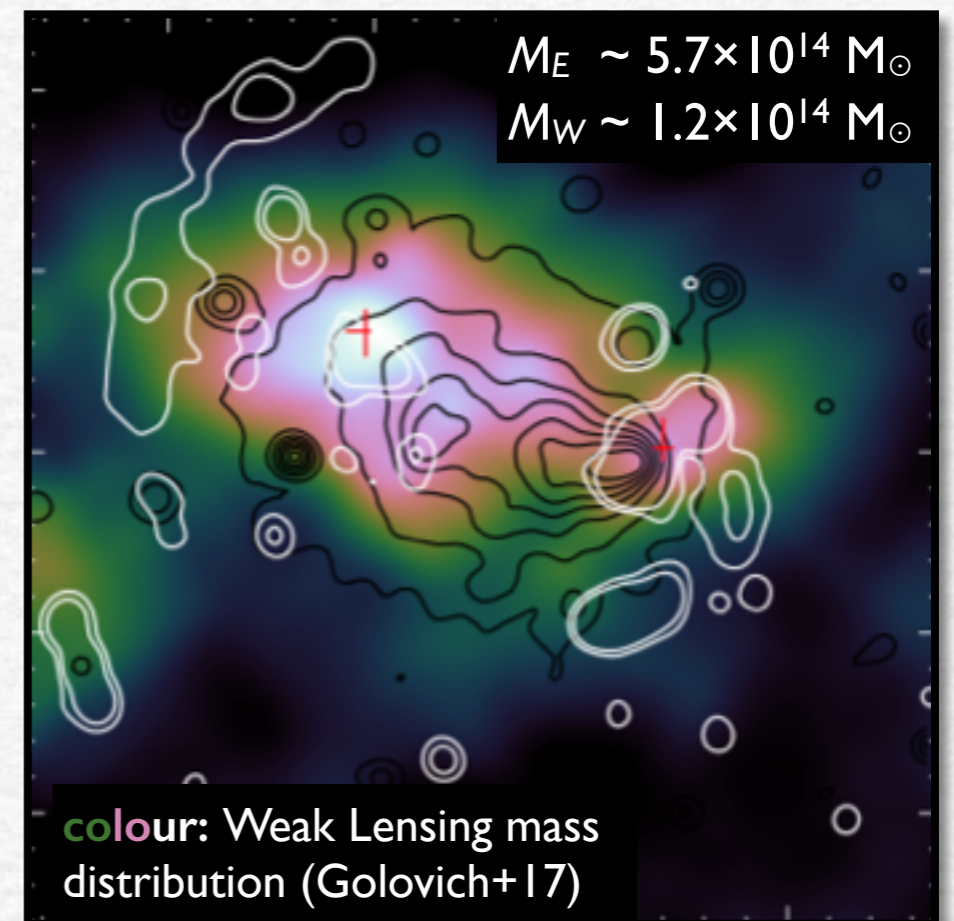
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ZwCl 0008.8+5215

Di Gennaro+19, ApJ, 873, 64

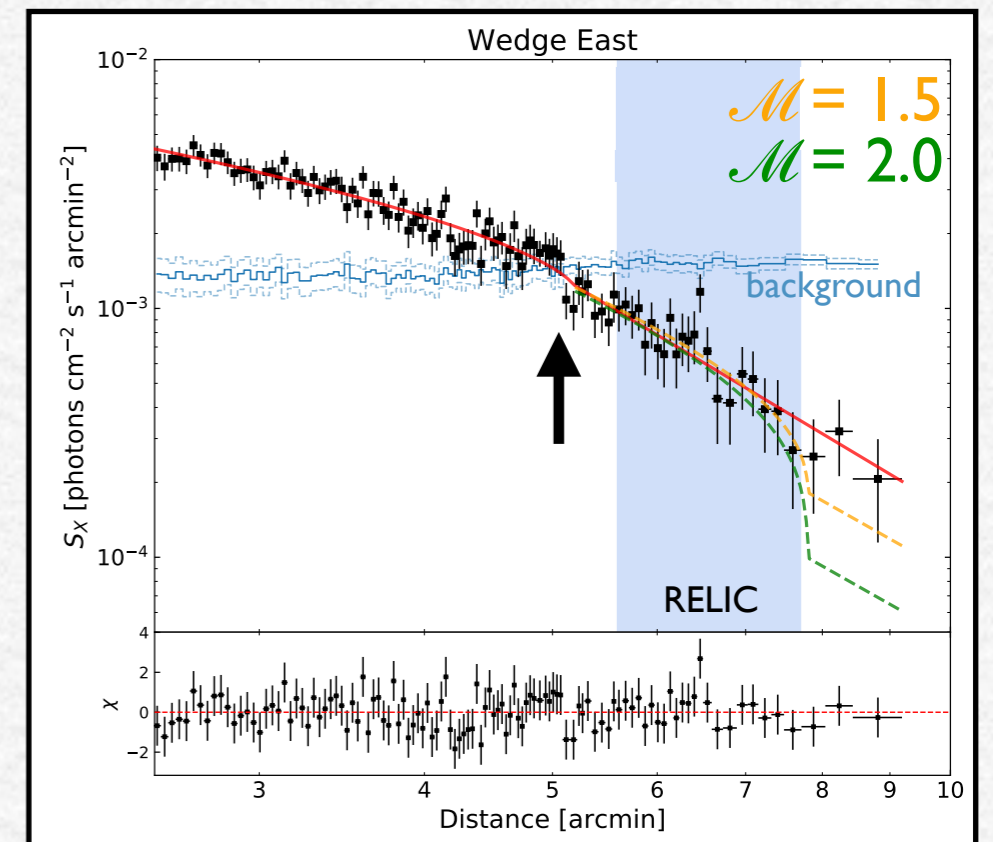
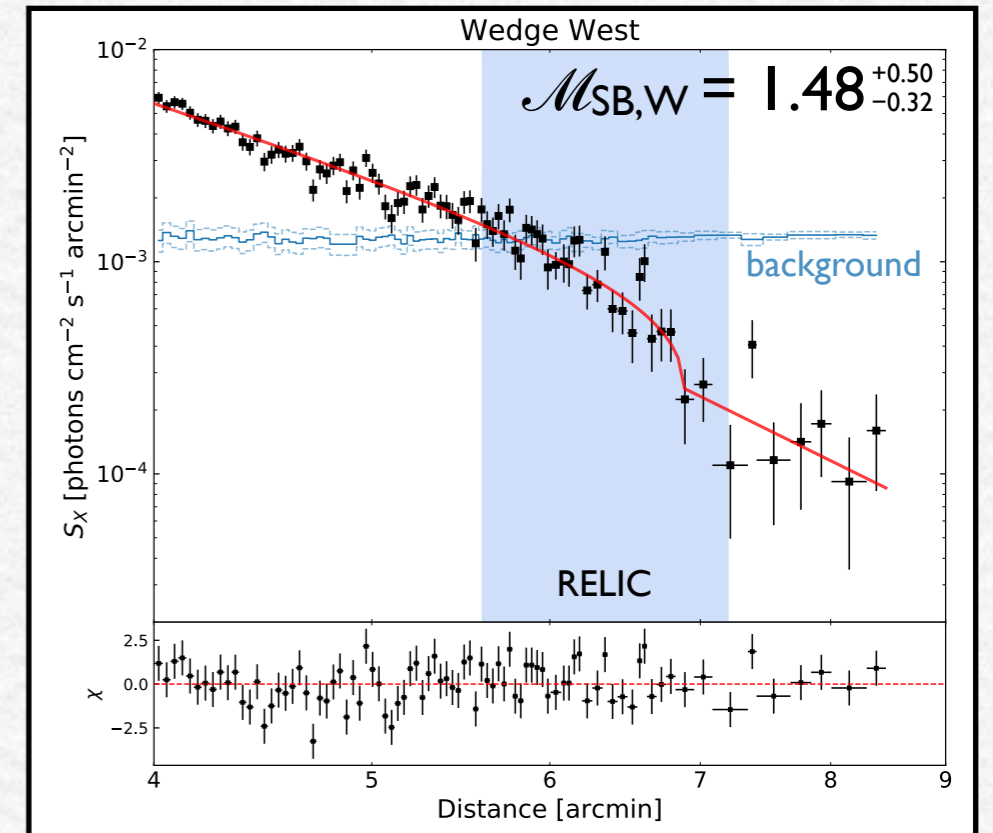
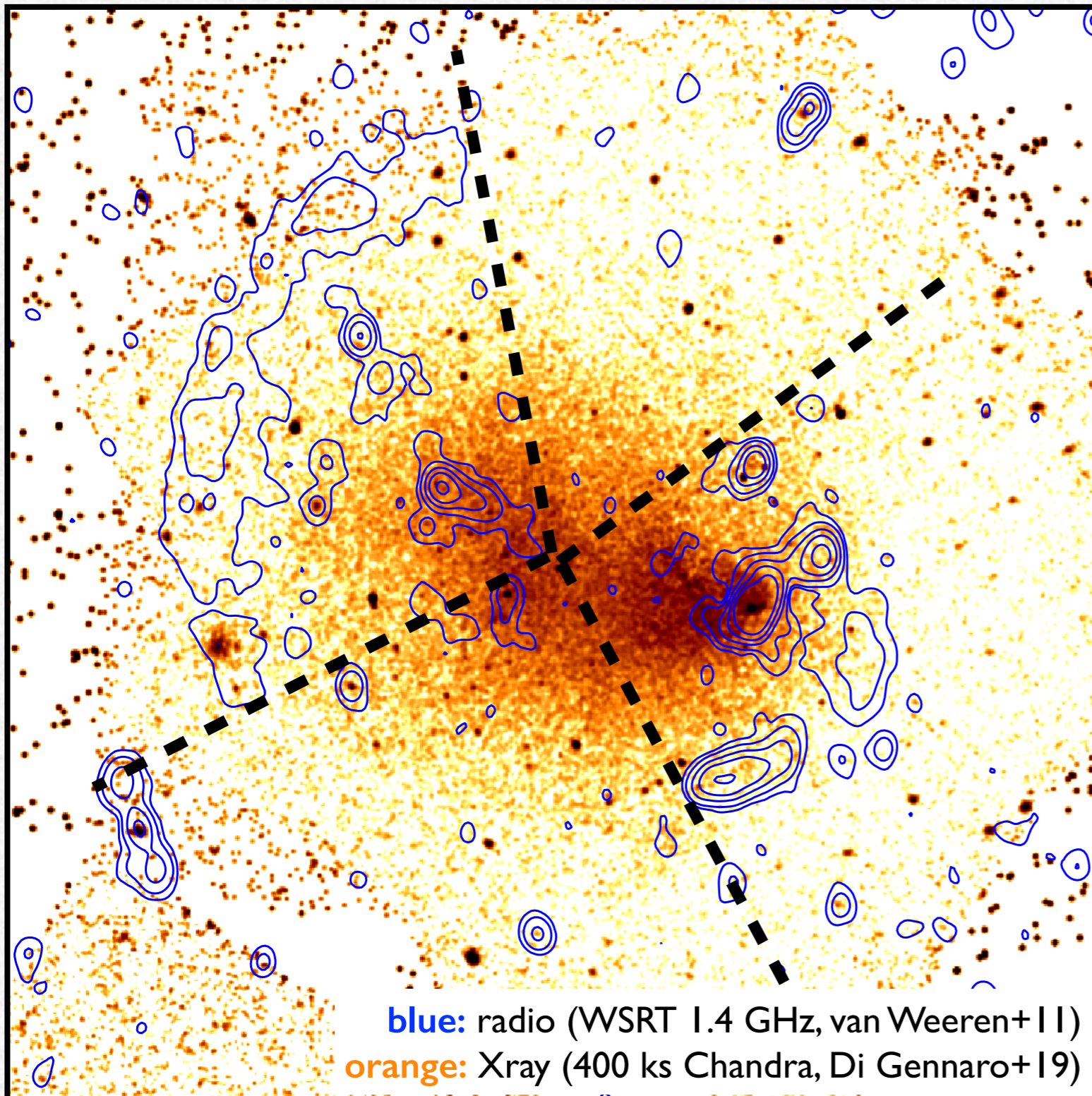


- $z \approx 0.104$
- bullet-like merging system
- Eastern relic length ~ 1.4 Mpc
- Western relic length ~ 290 kpc
- No central diffuse emission (halo) detected so far
- inclination angle $i \lesssim 40^\circ$



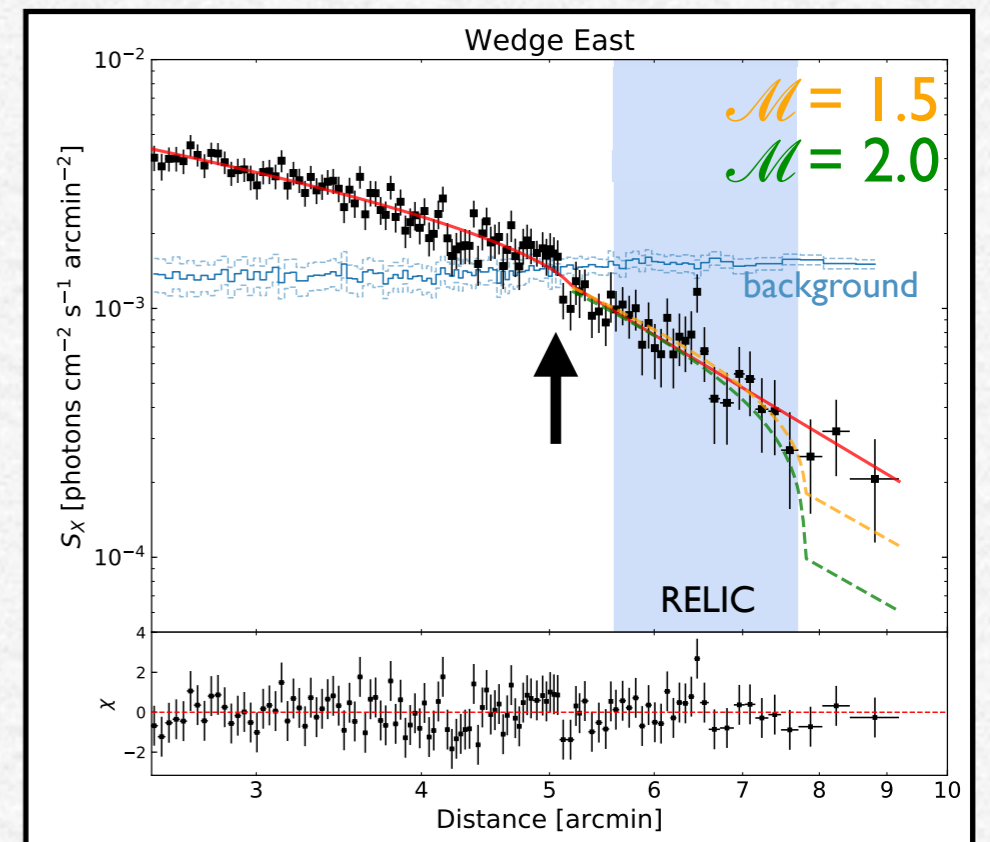
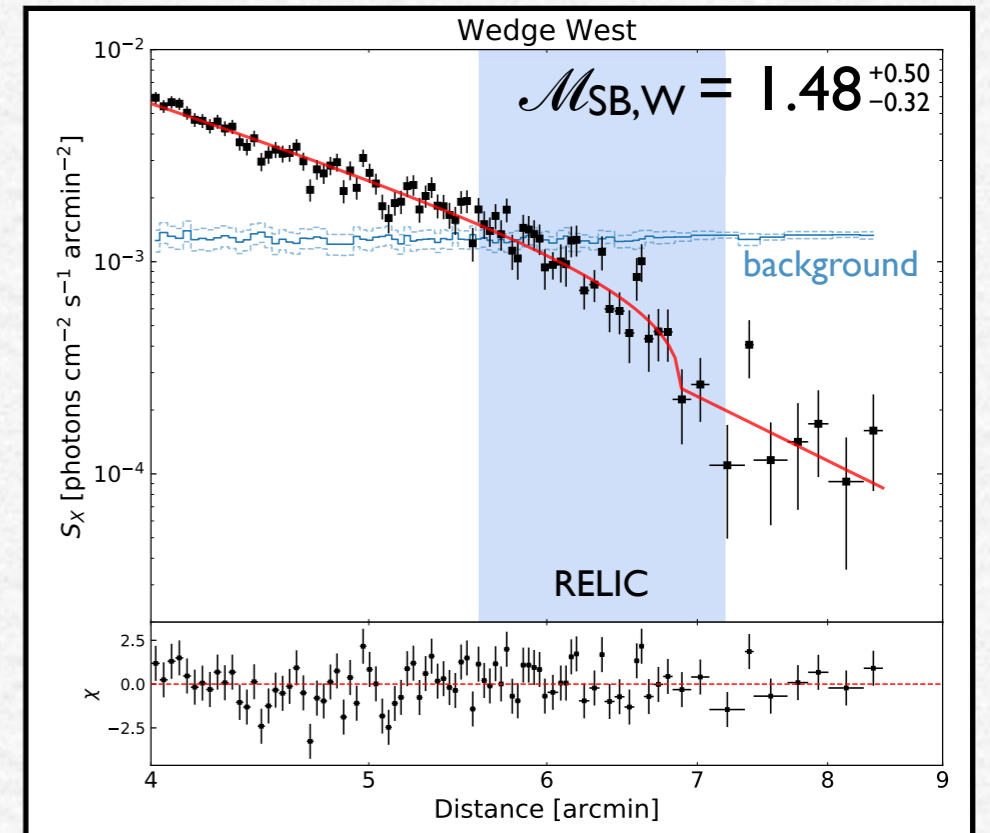
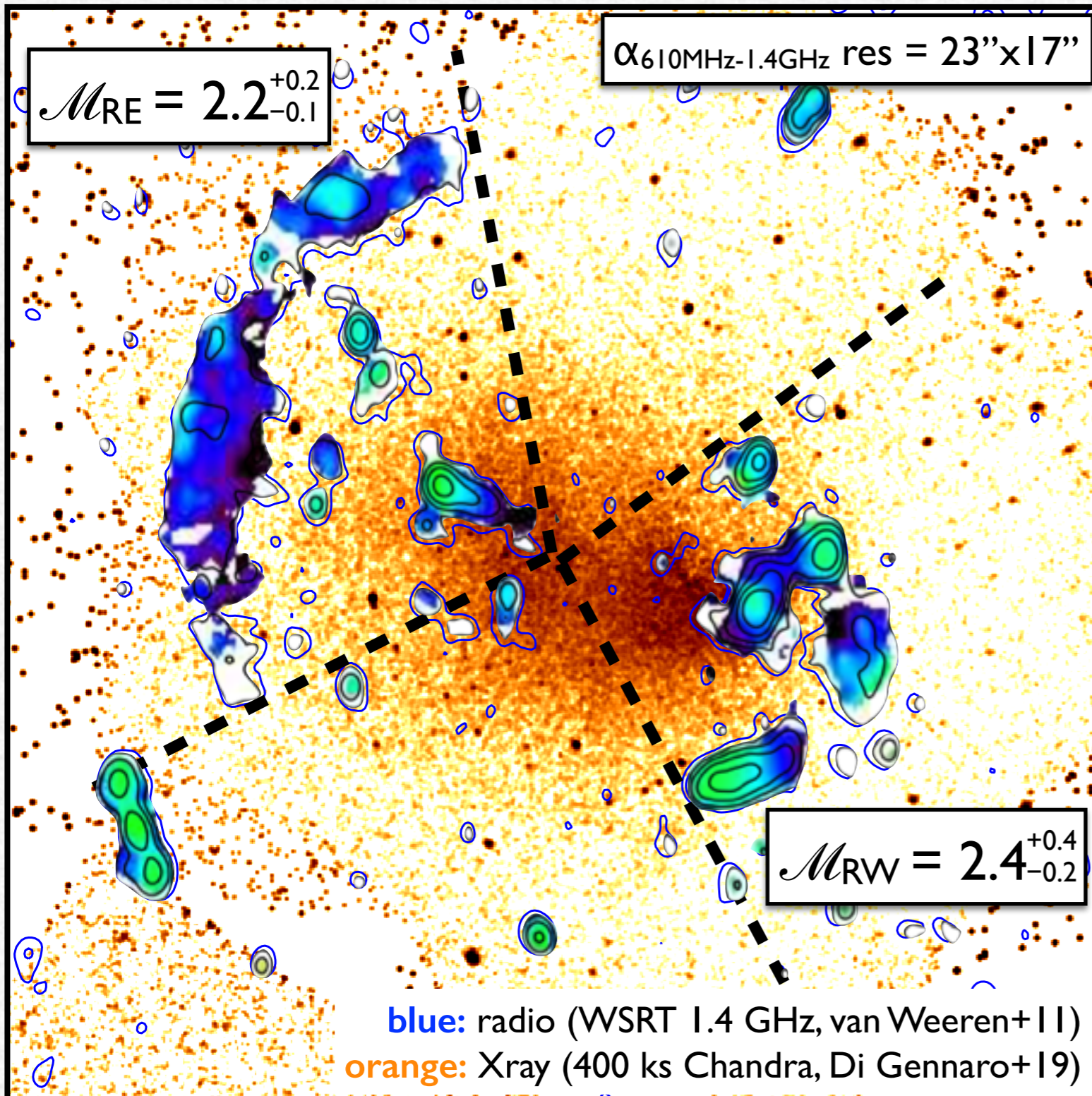
A SEARCH FOR SHOCKS

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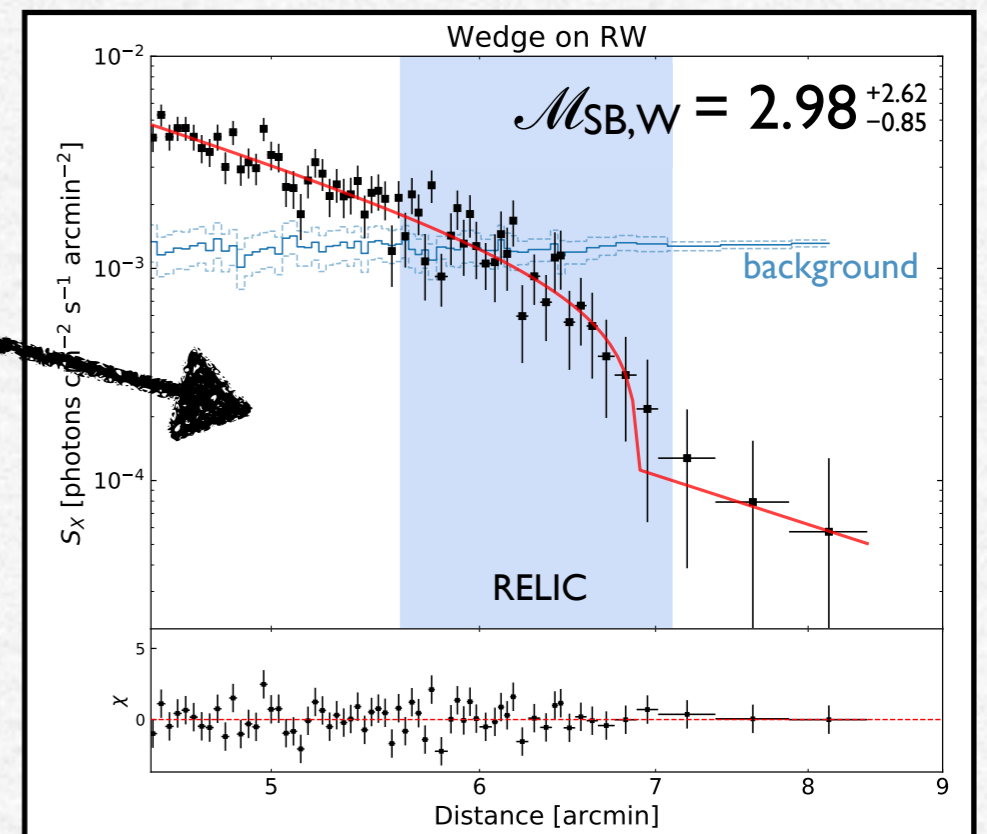
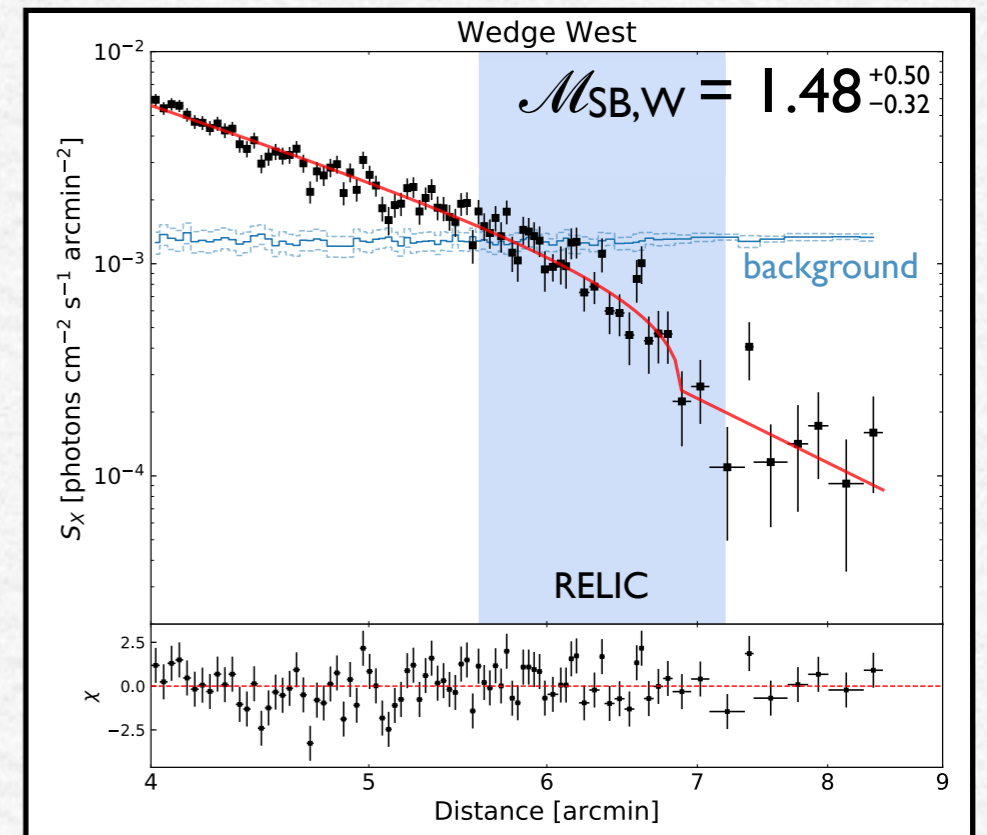
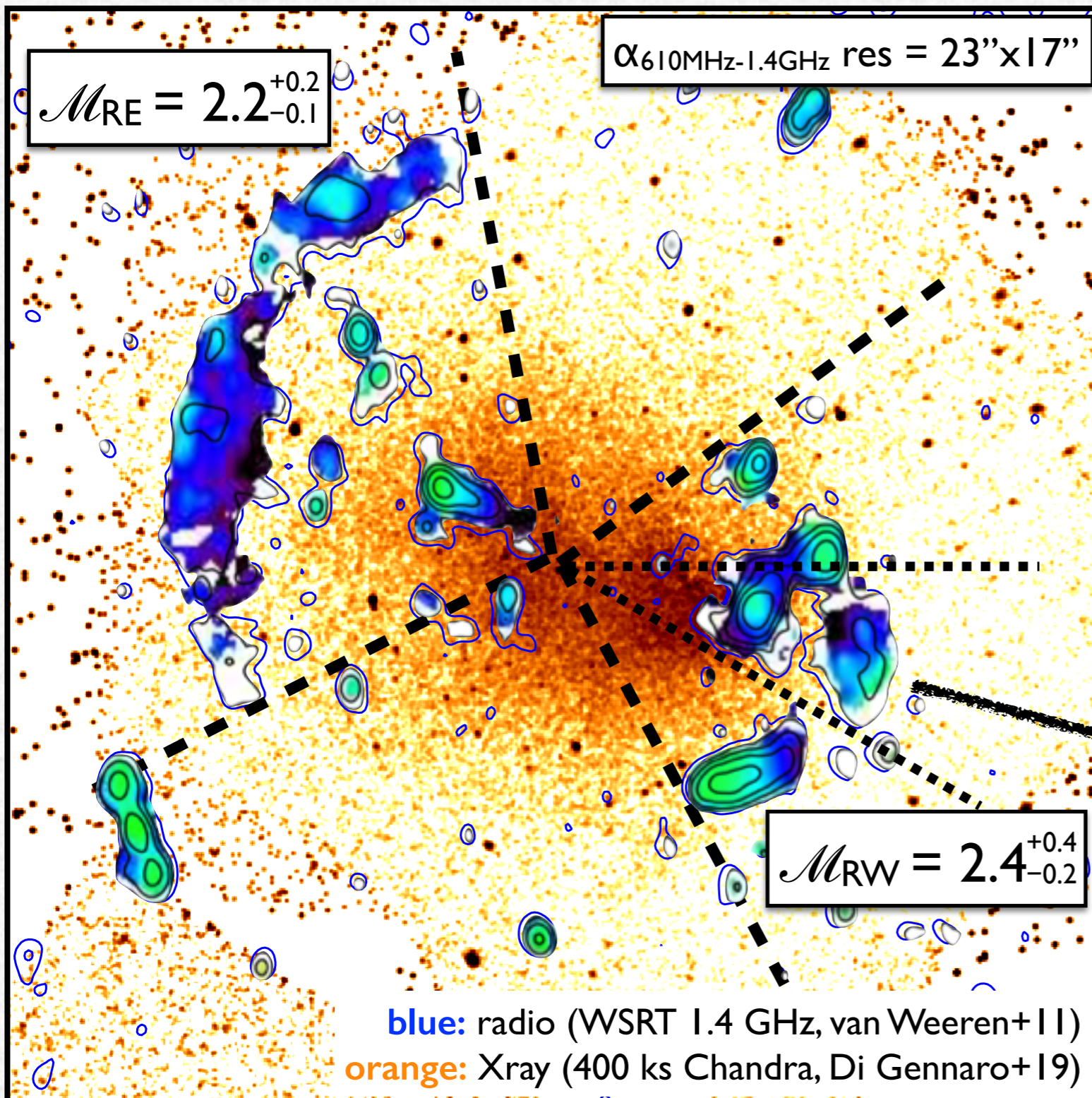
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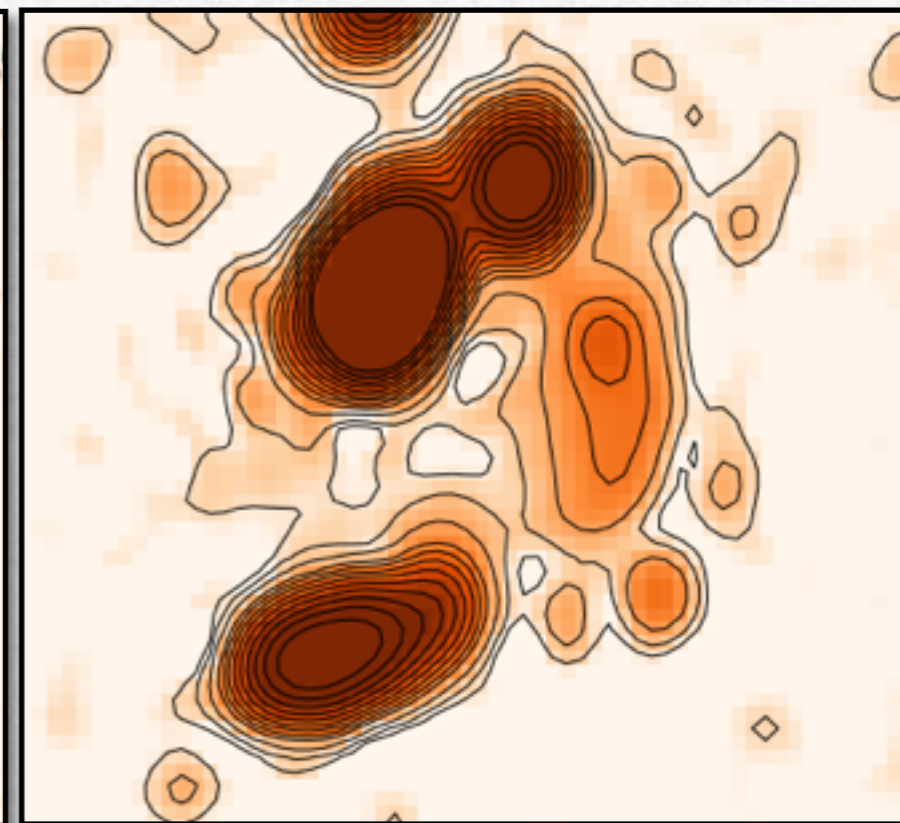
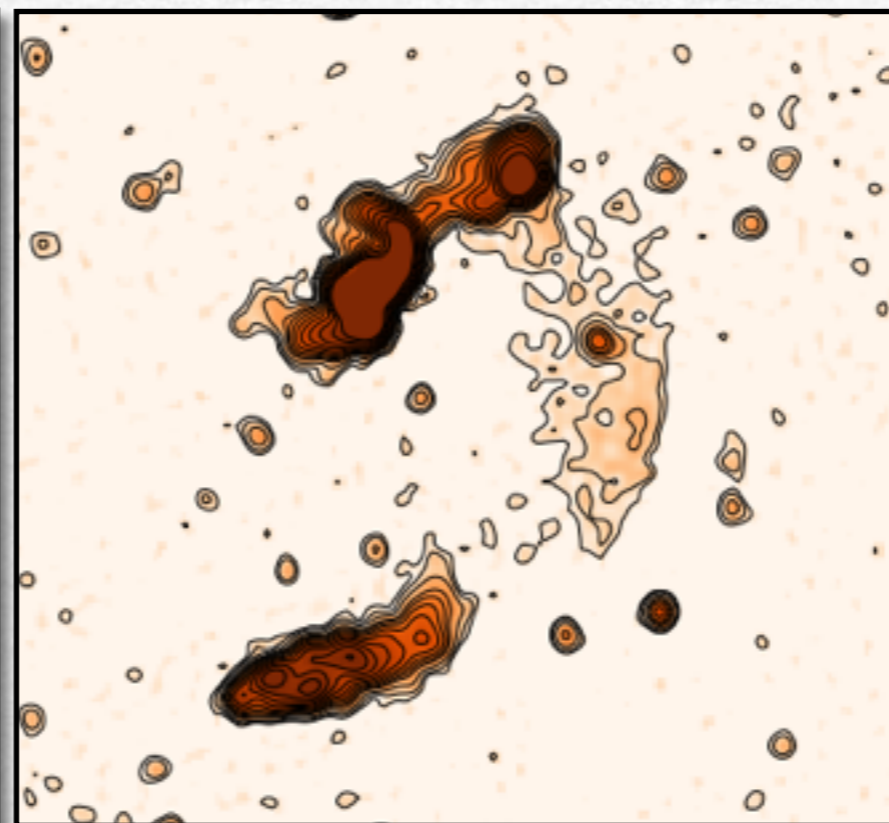
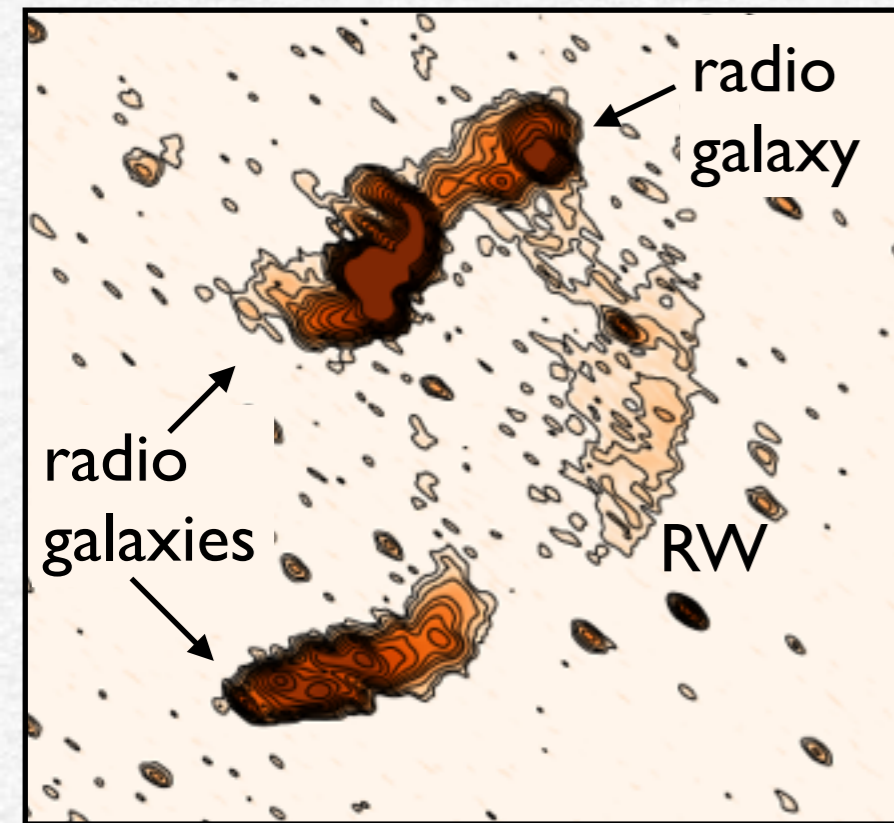


A CASE FOR RE-ACCELERATION ?

1-2 GHz JVLA (11"×4")

1-2 GHz JVLA (9.5"×8.3")

1-2 GHz JVLA (35.4"×26.8")



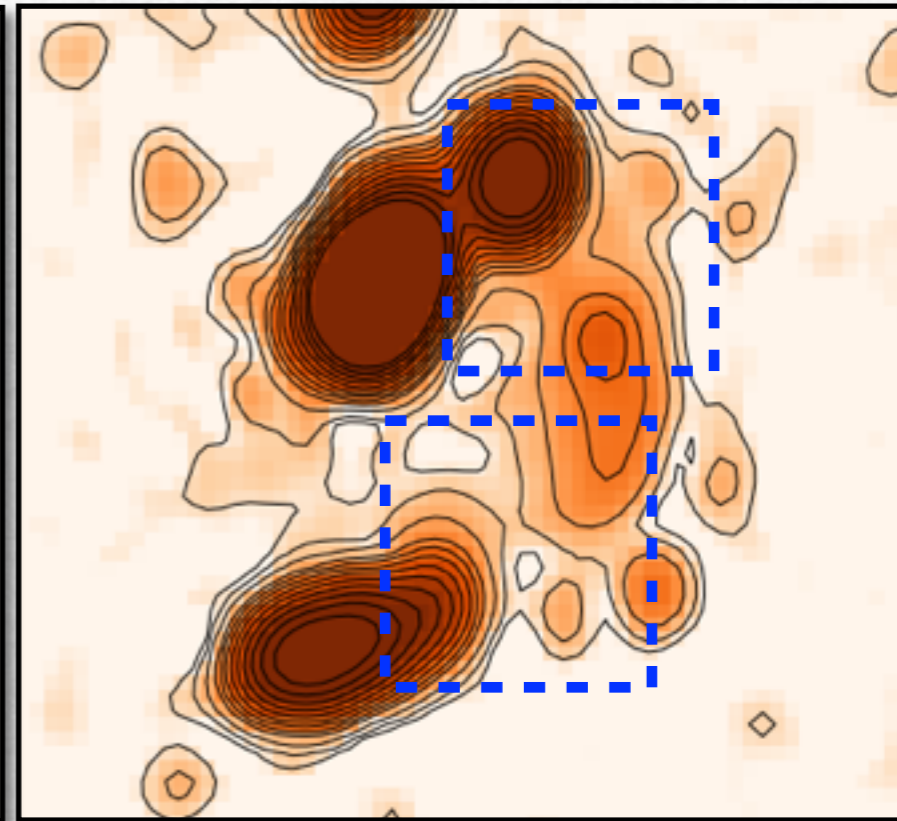
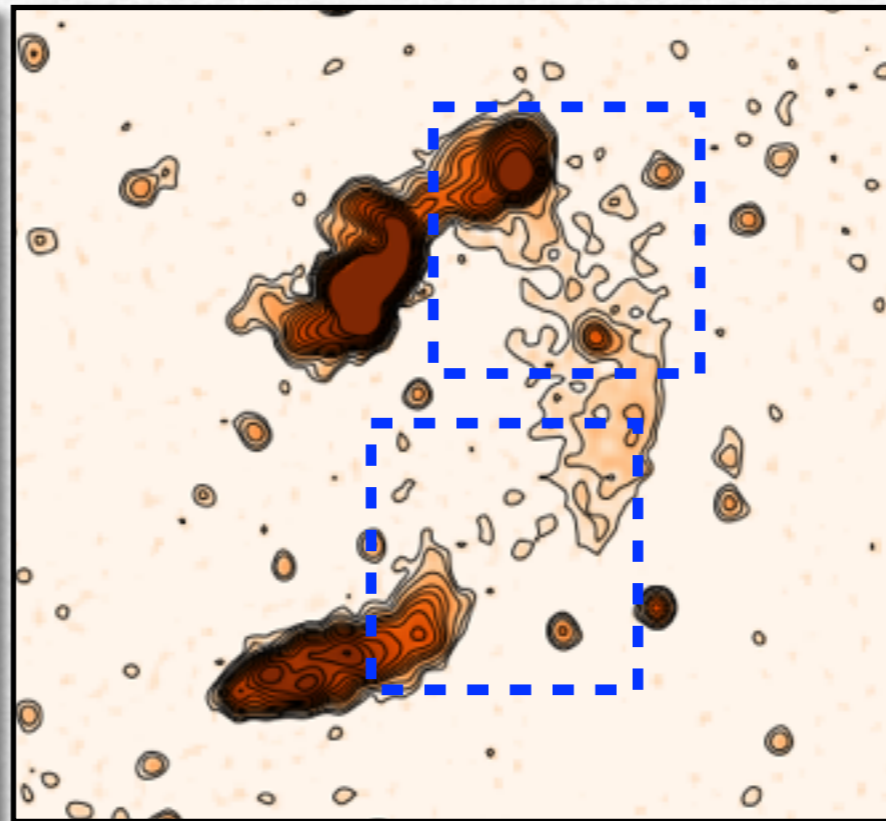
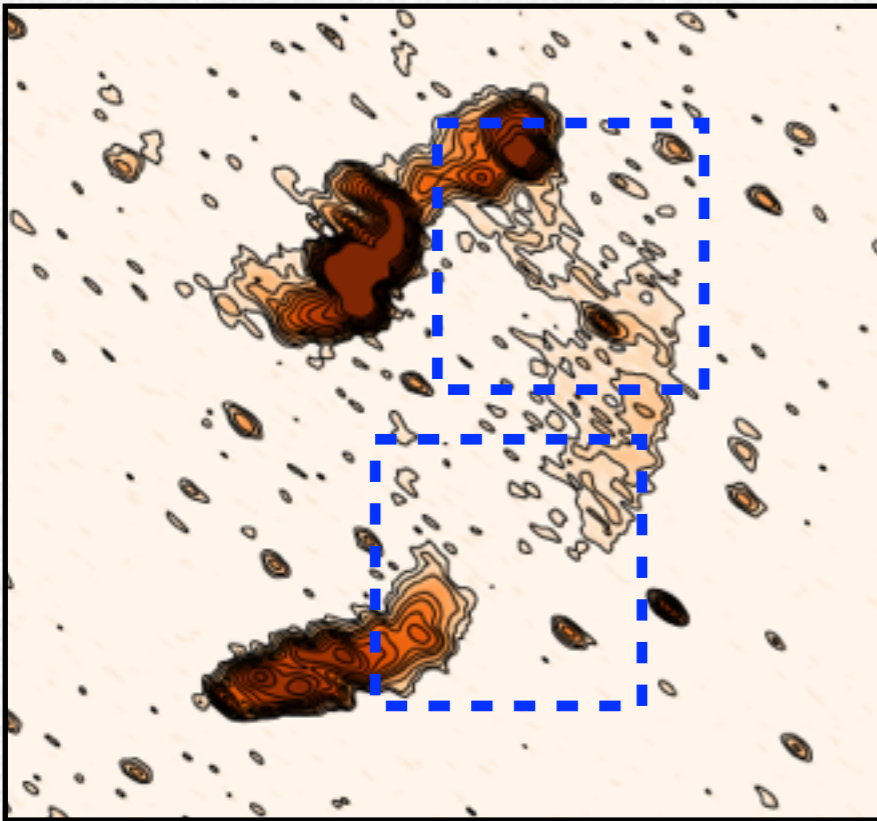
Di Gennaro+ in prep.

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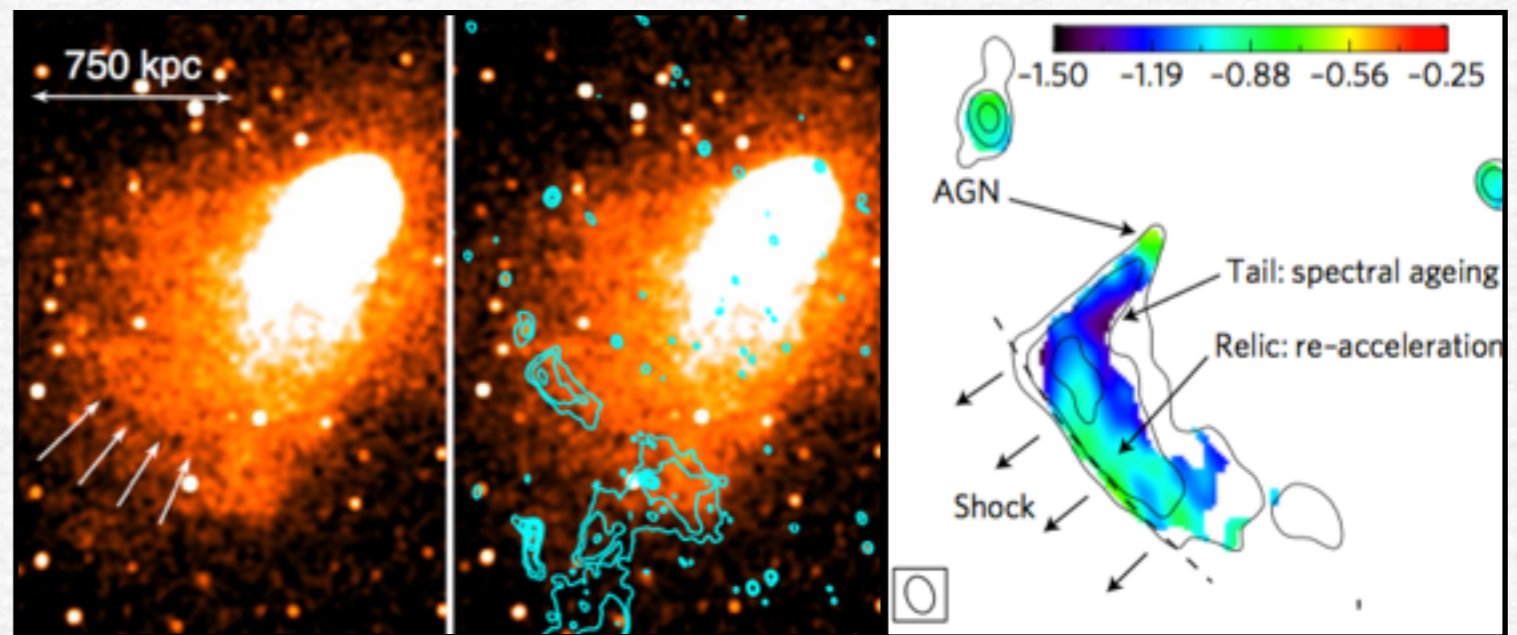
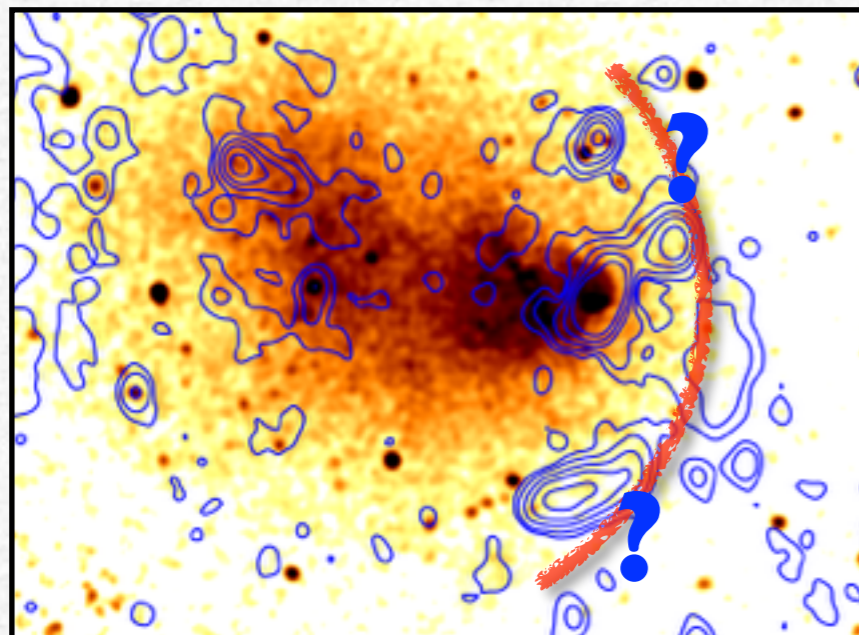
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**SOURCE FOR FOSSIL
PLASMA ?**

Di Gennaro+ in prep.

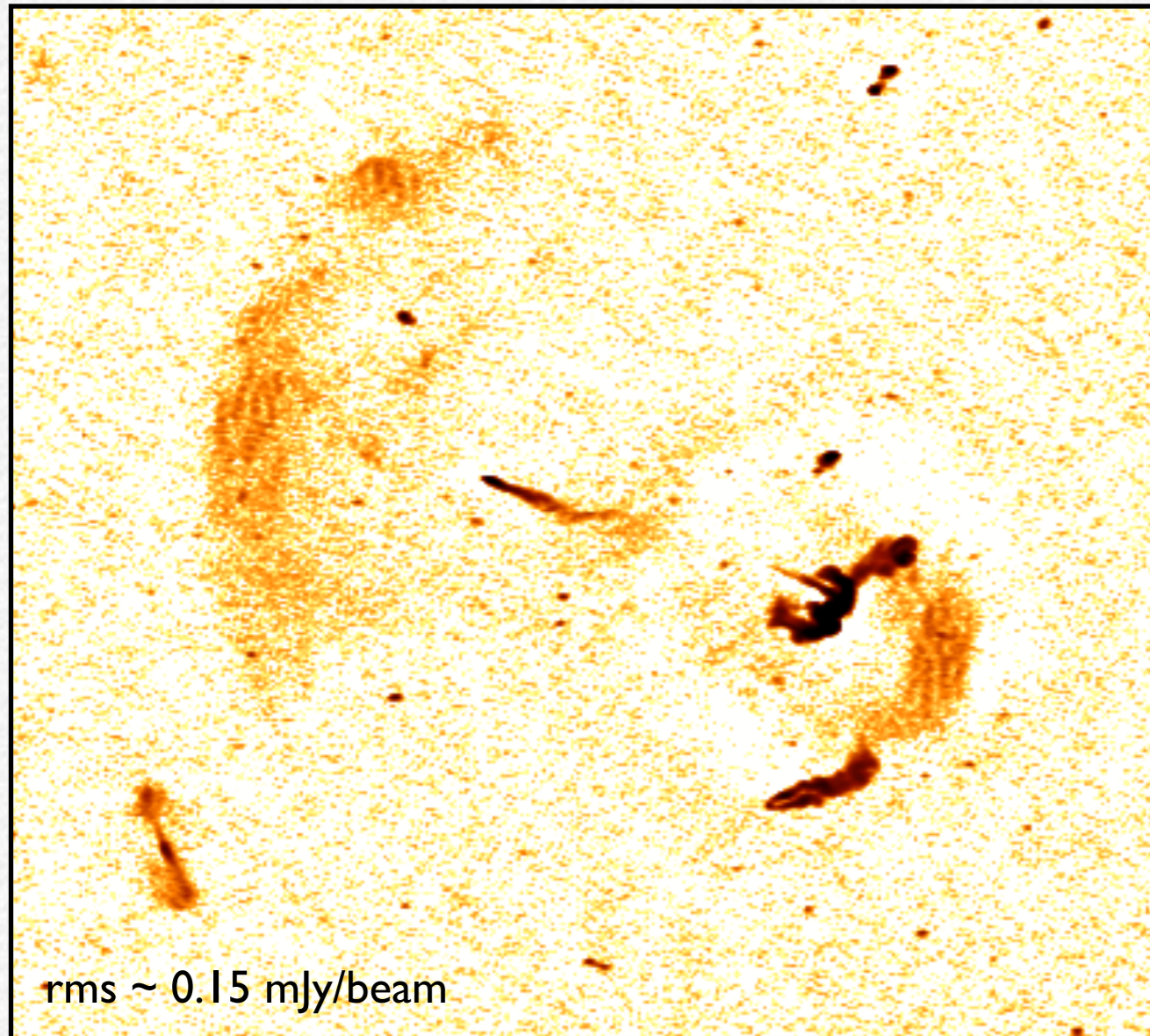
Abell 3411-3412 (van Weeren+17, Nat.Astr., F.Andrade-Santos in prep.)



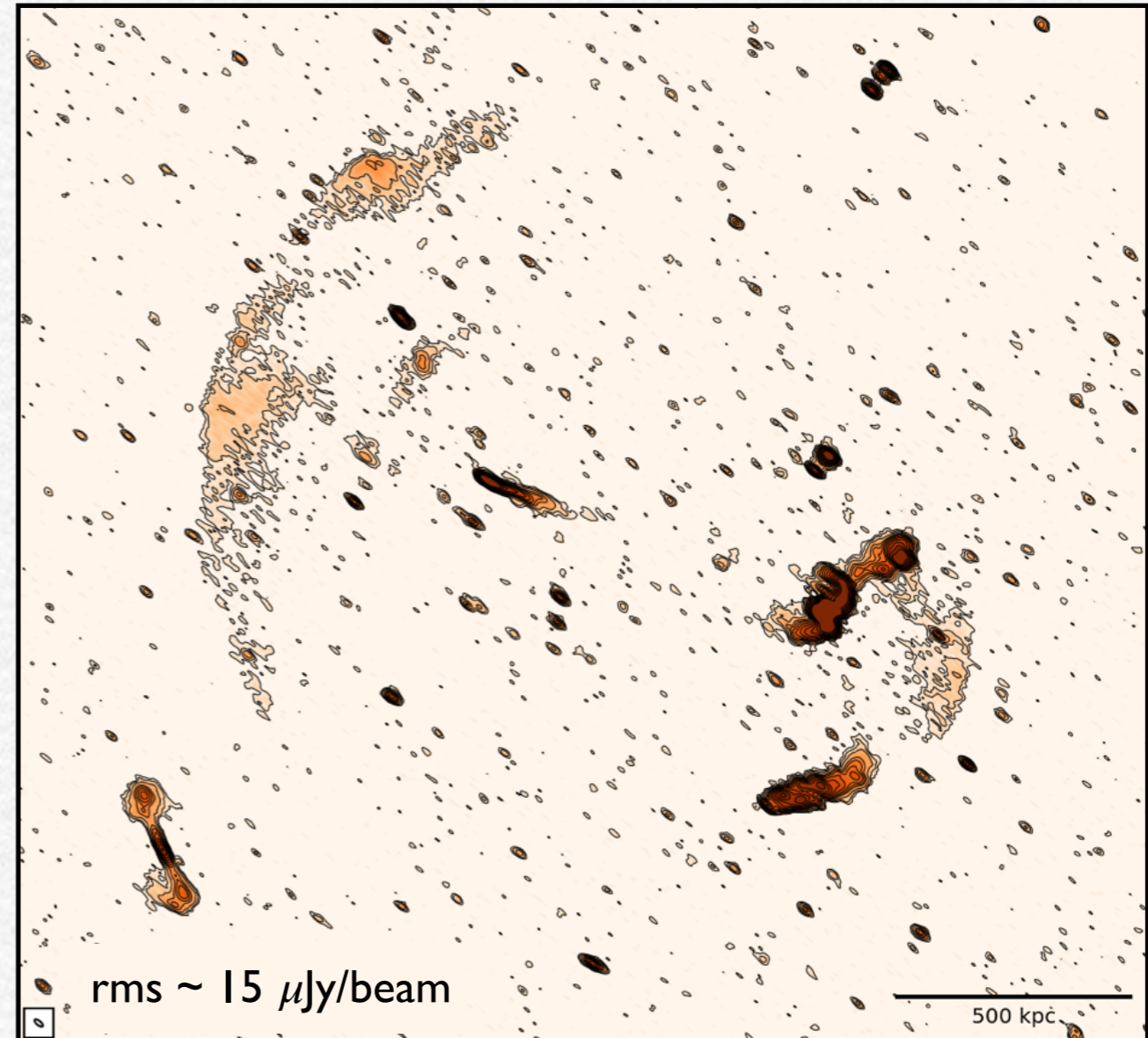
A CASE FOR RE-ACCELERATION ?

a work in progress...

120-168 MHz — LOFAR



1-2 GHz — JVLA

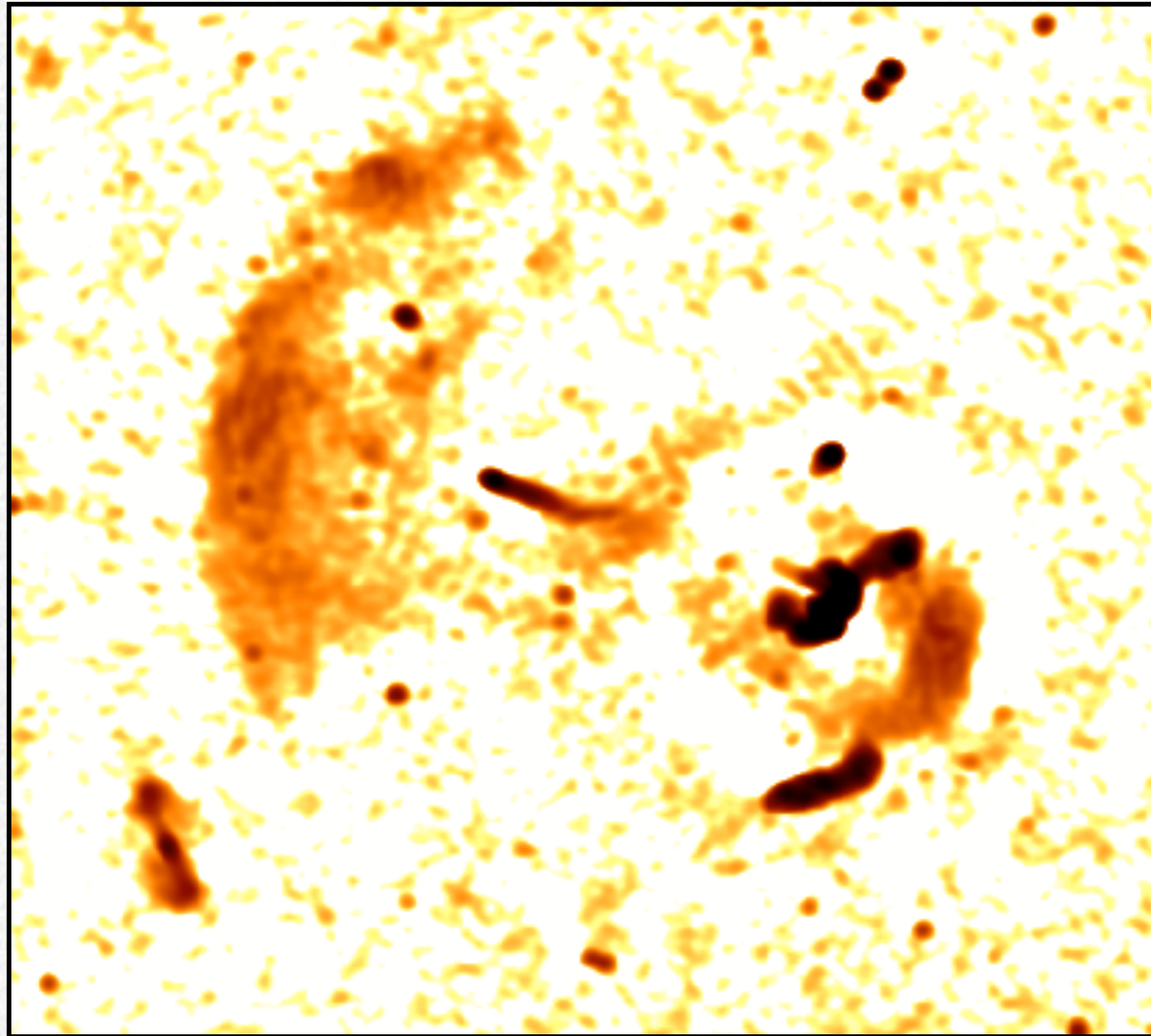


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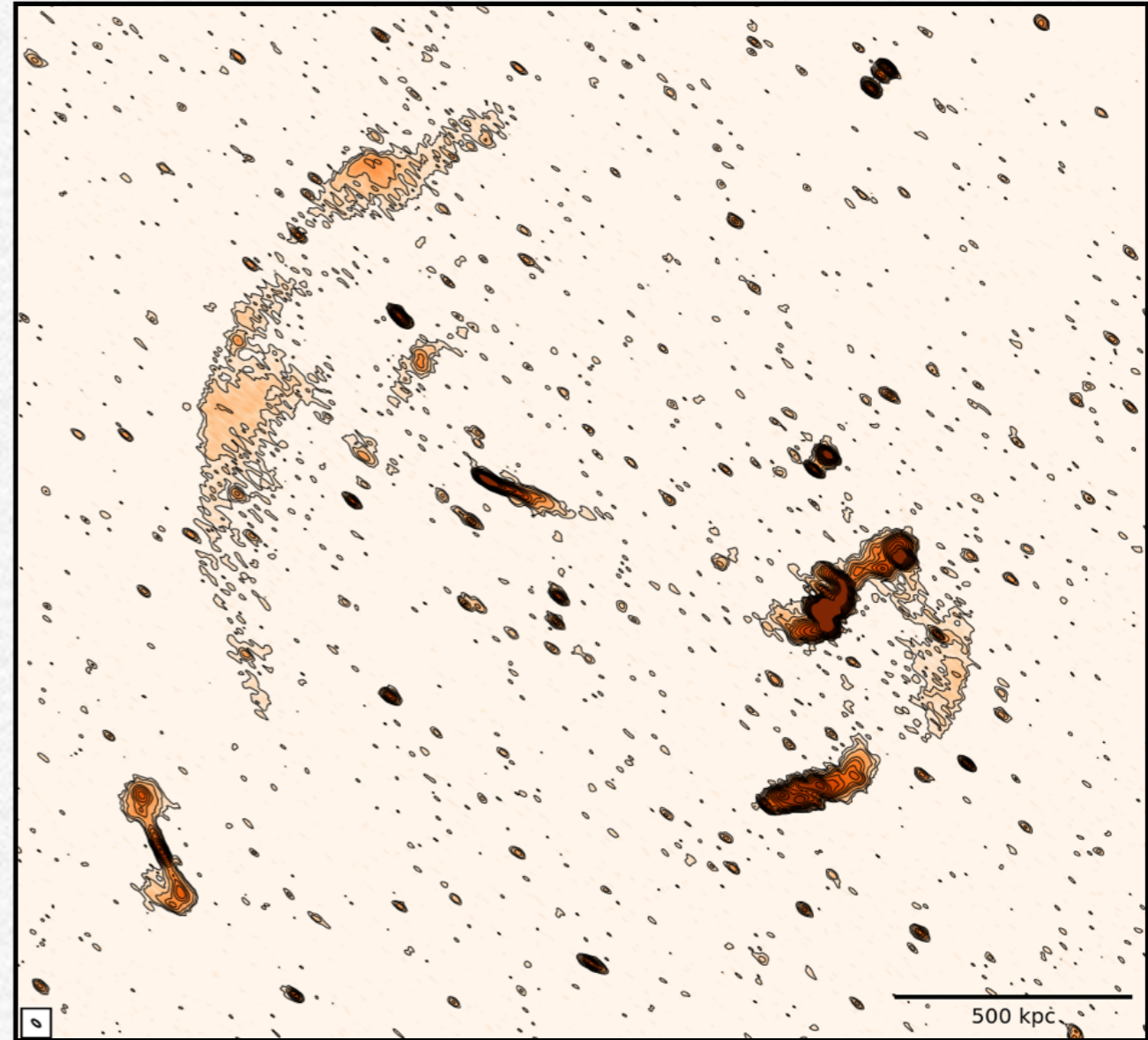
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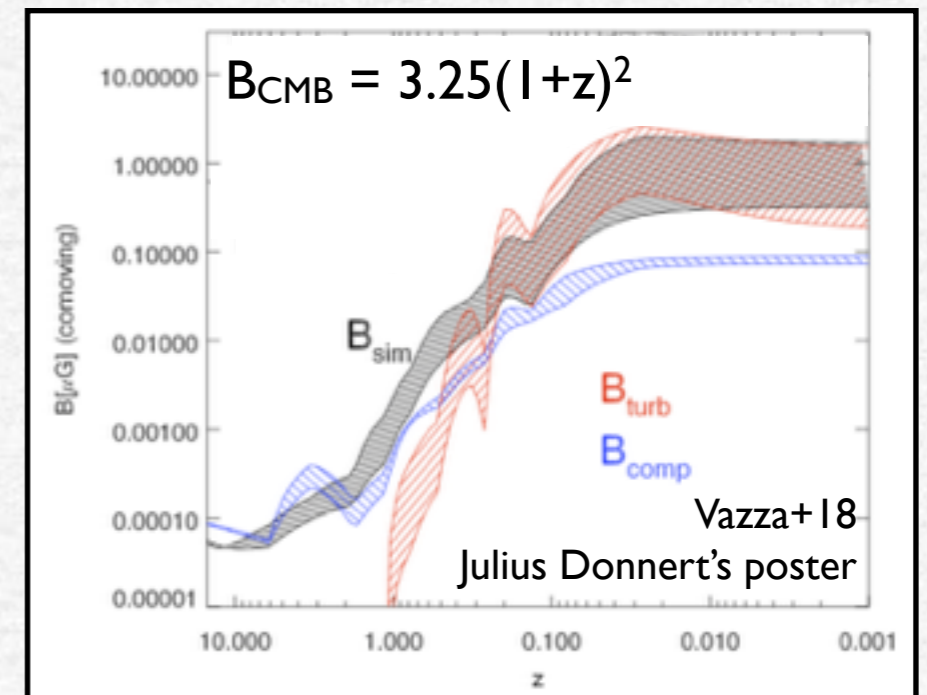
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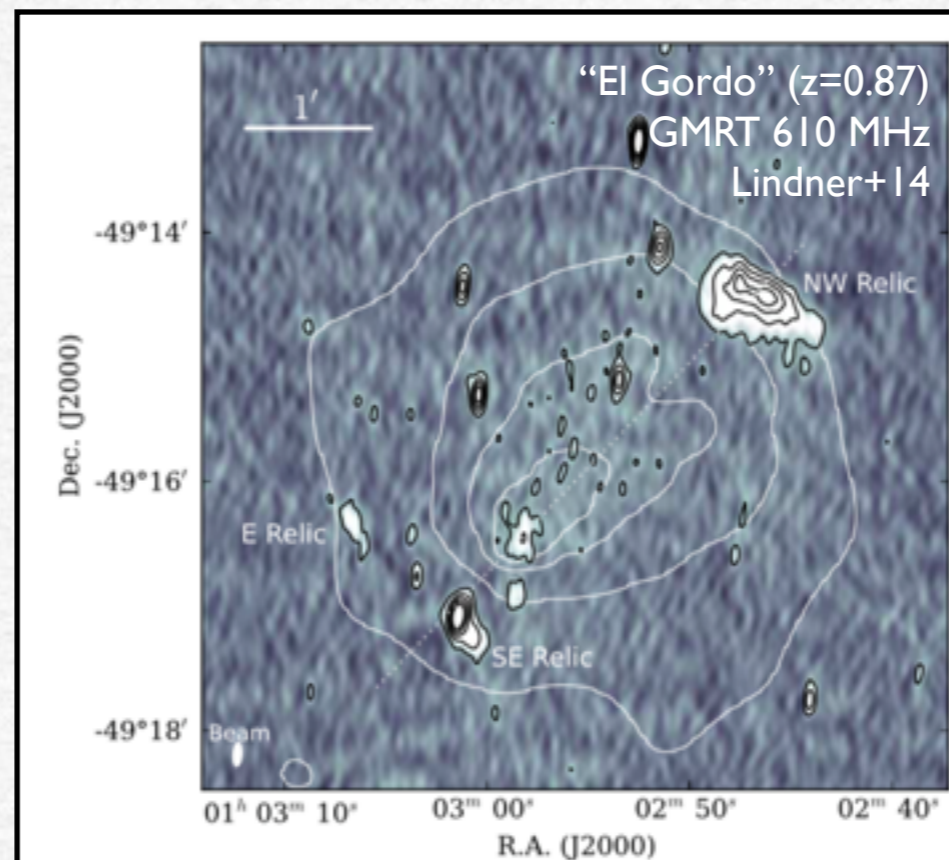
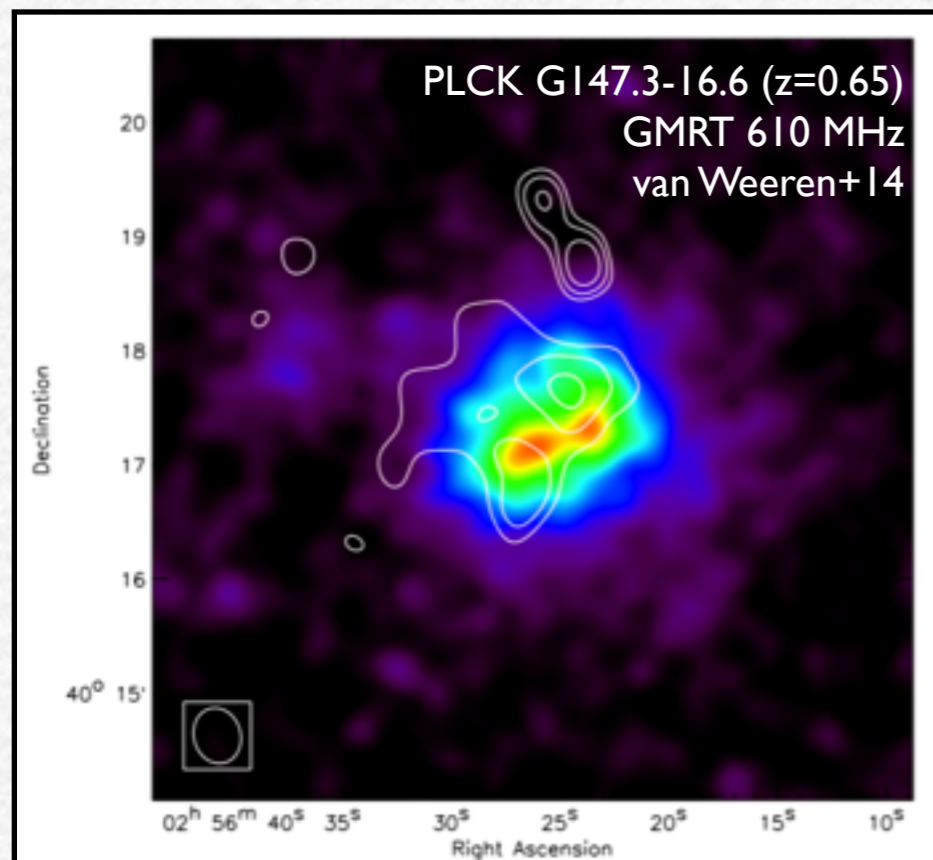
HIGH-REDSHIFT ($z \gtrsim 0.5$) CLUSTERS

- **Observations:** limited by sensitivity and resolution from the previous generation of radio telescopes (now LOFAR and uGMRT)
- **Prediction:** occurrence rate at $z > 0.5$ *should* be much lower than in low- z clusters due to IC losses + steep spectra (Cassano&Brunetti 05, Cassano+10)

a very simplistic view...



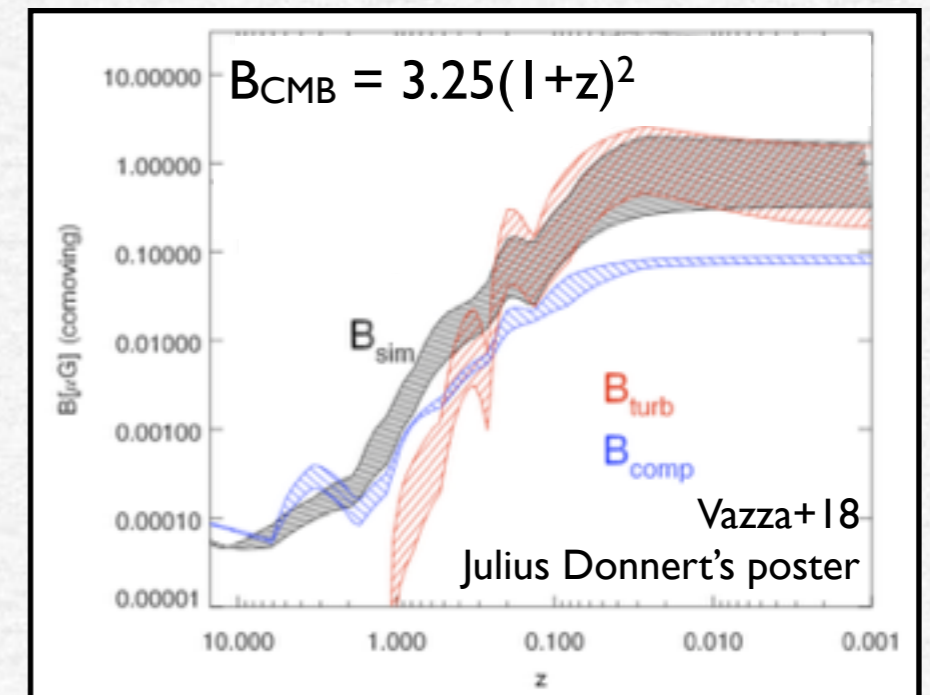
see also Donnert+18 for a recent review on magnetic fields in galaxy clusters



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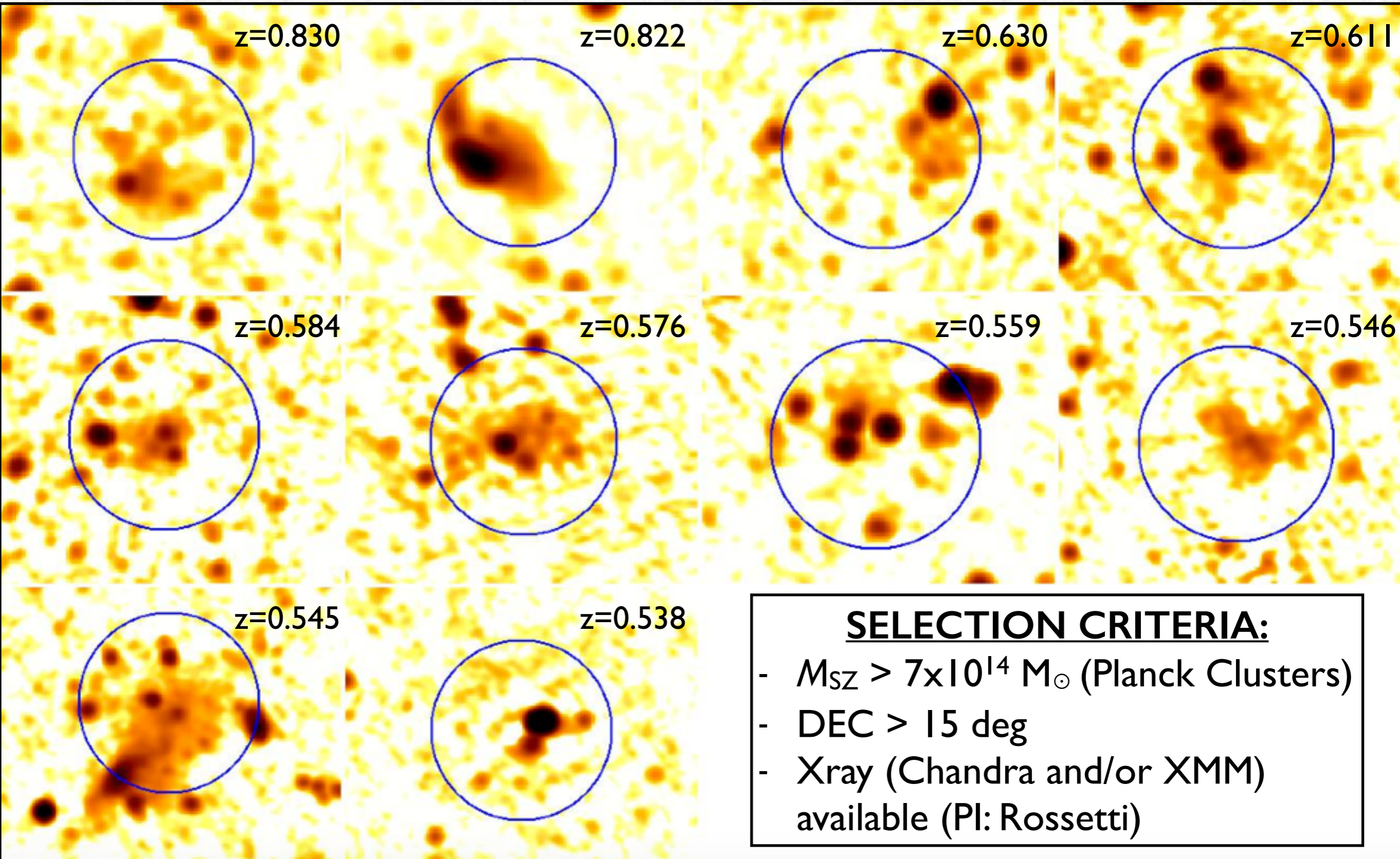
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THE LOFAR (120-168 MHz) SAMPLE

- $M_{\text{SZ}} > 7 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ (latest Planck SZ Catalogue)
 - low- z surveys ($z \lesssim 0.4$) show that the fraction of halos is higher for massive clusters (Cuciti+15)
 - no selection effects towards “merging” systems
- DEC > 15 deg
- Xray (Chandra and/or XMM) available (PI: Rossetti)
 - thermal-non thermal comparison

HIGH-REDSHIFT ($z \gtrsim 0.5$) CLUSTERS

THE LOFAR SURVEY

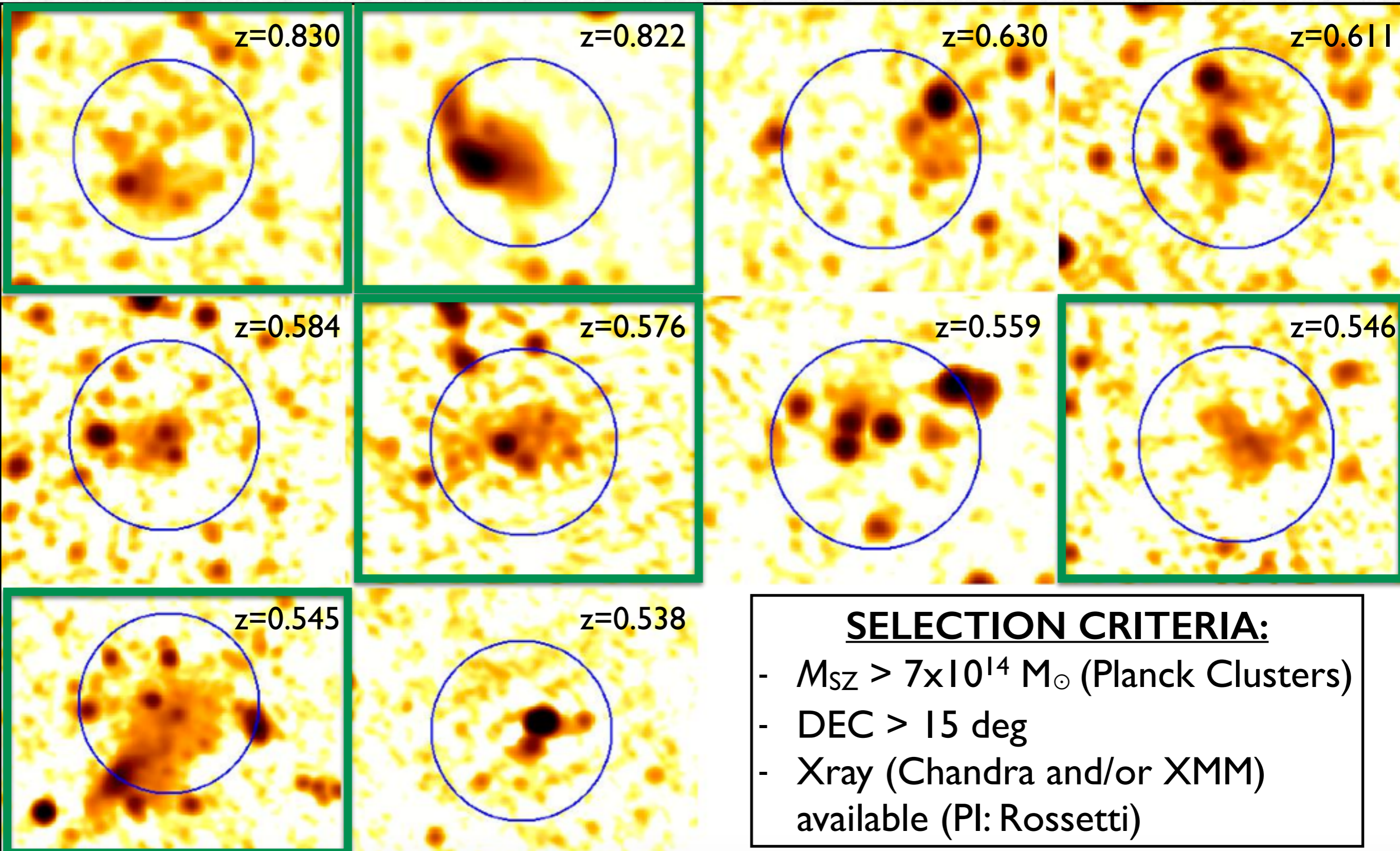


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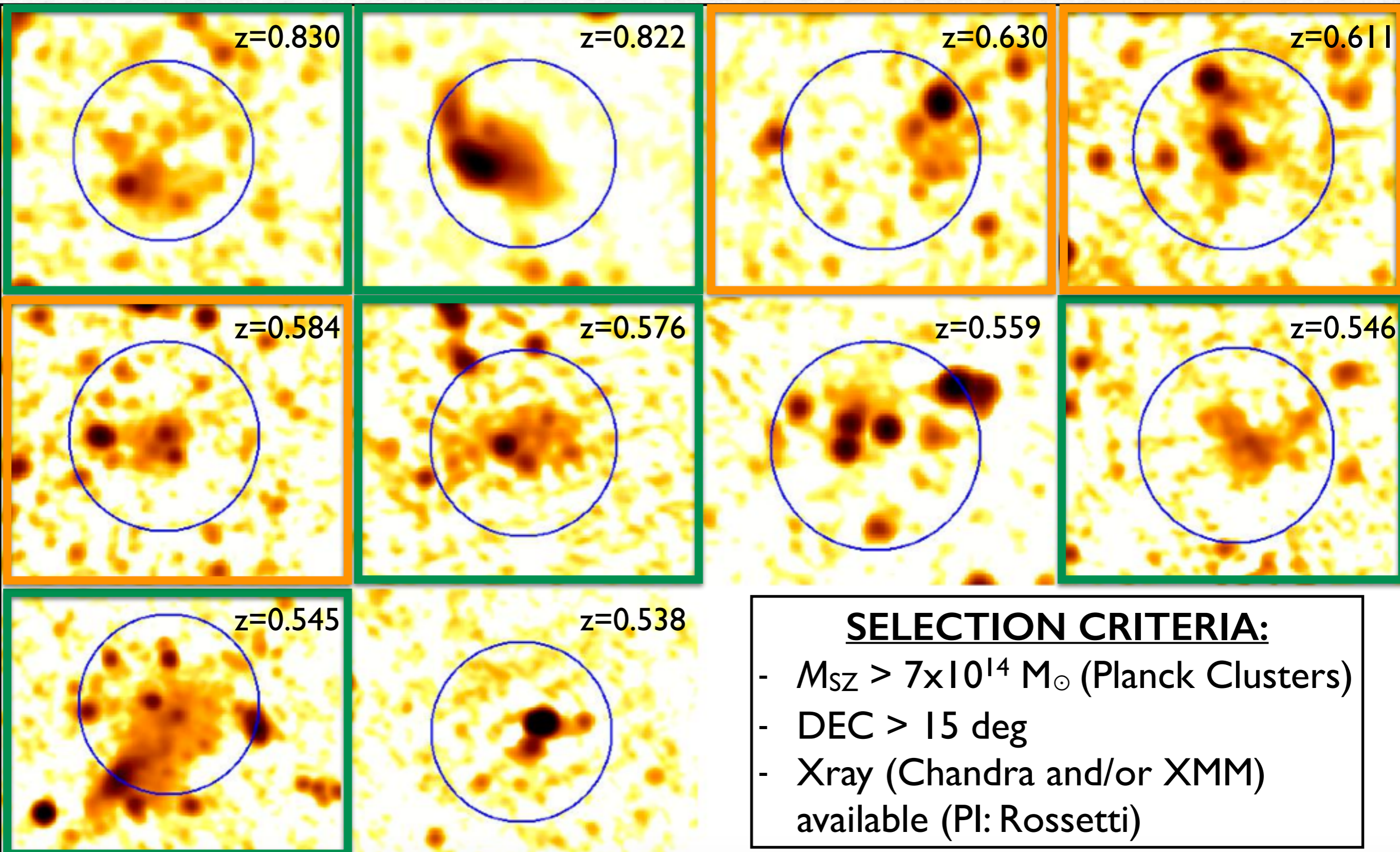


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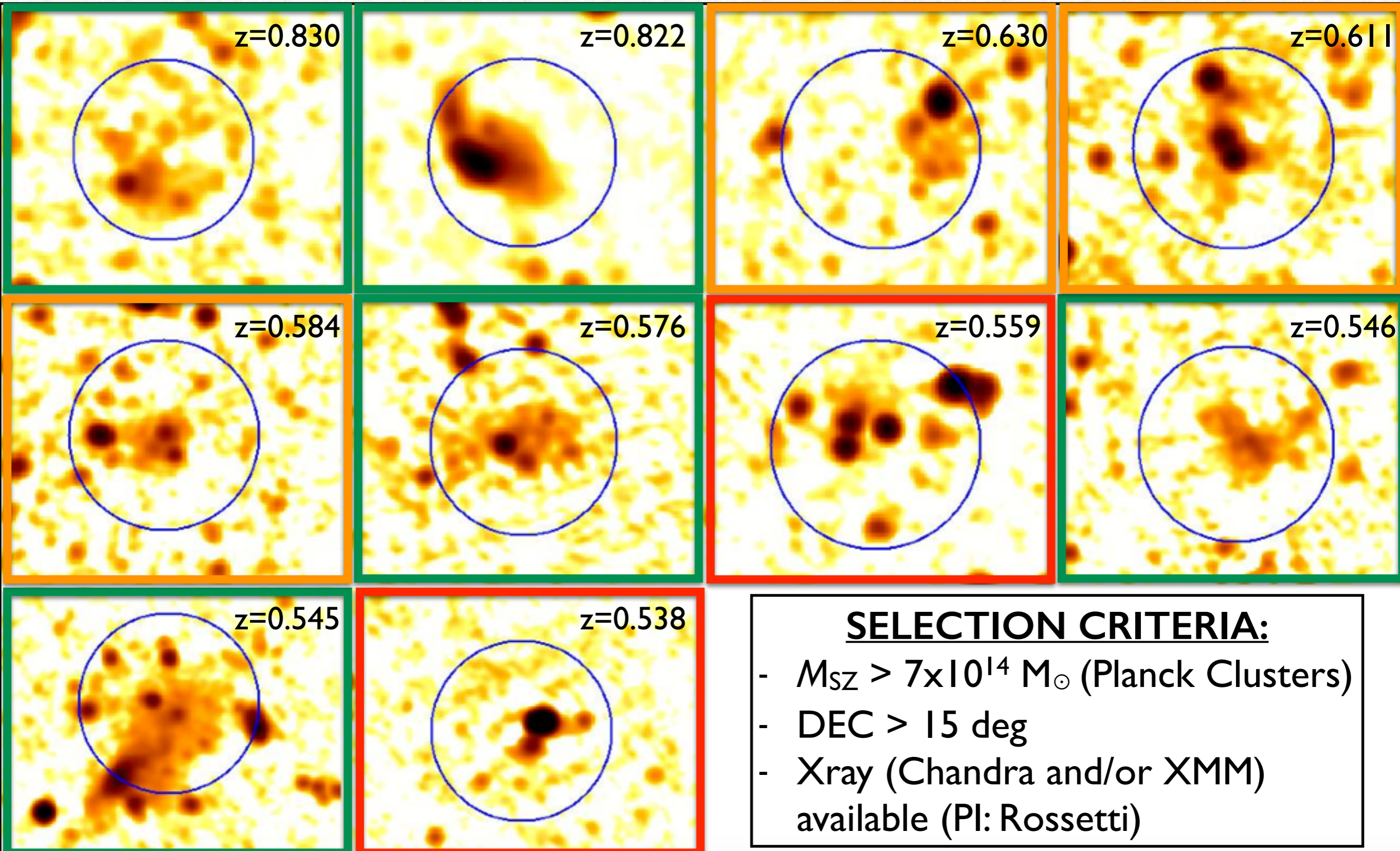
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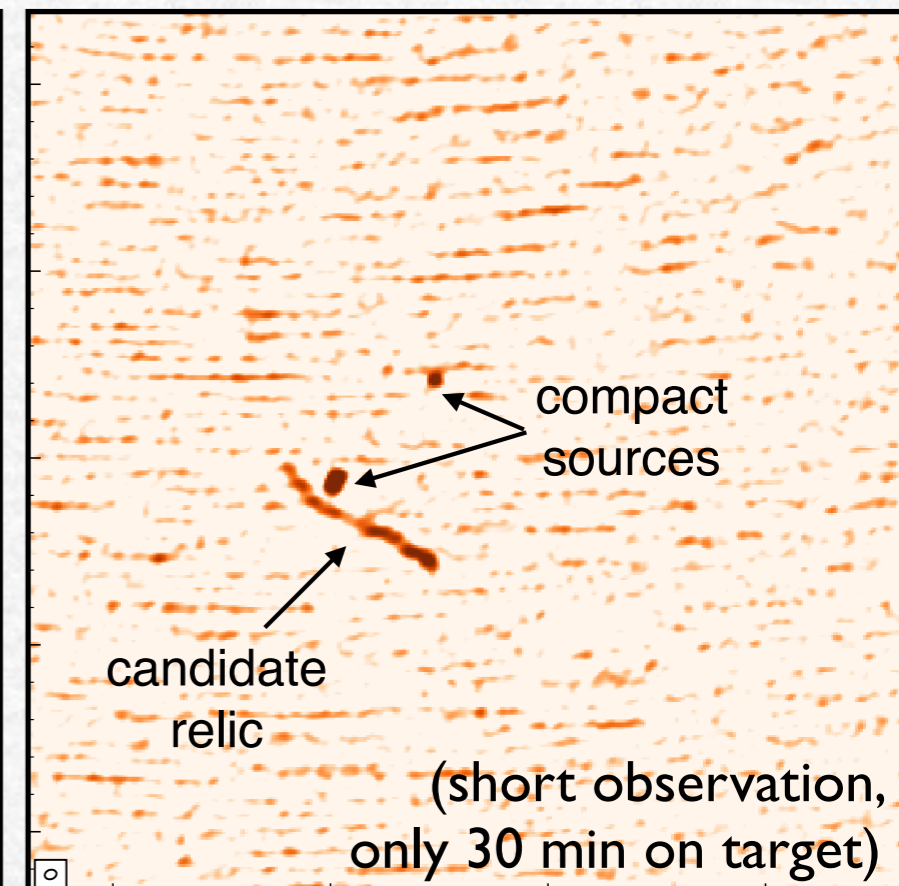
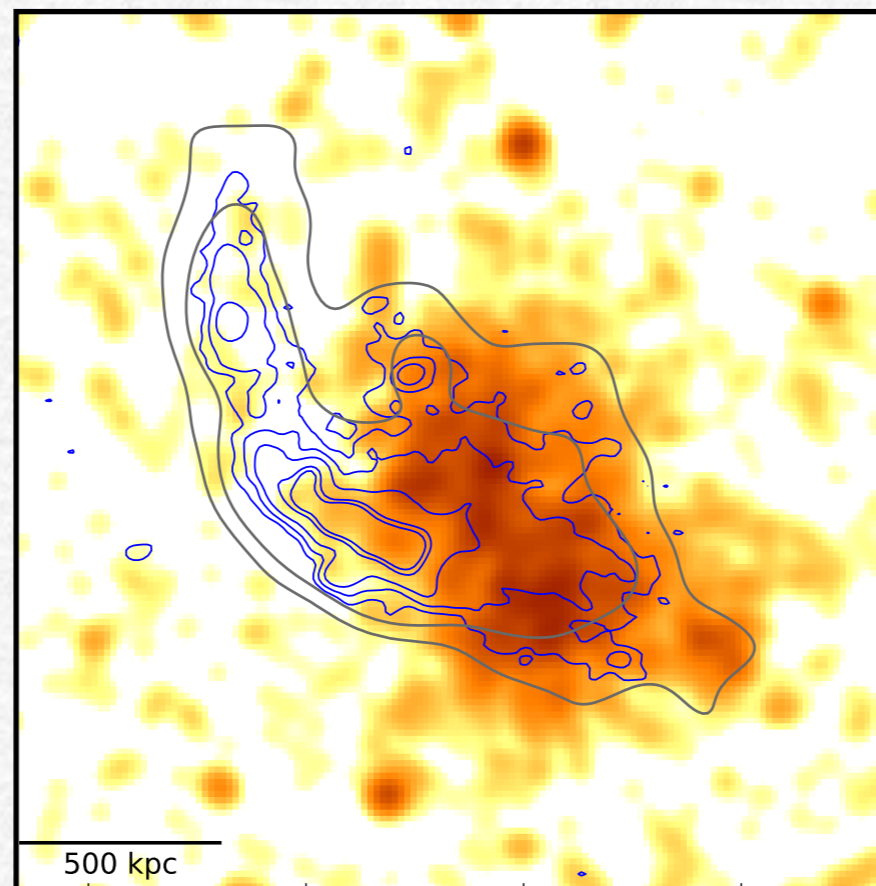
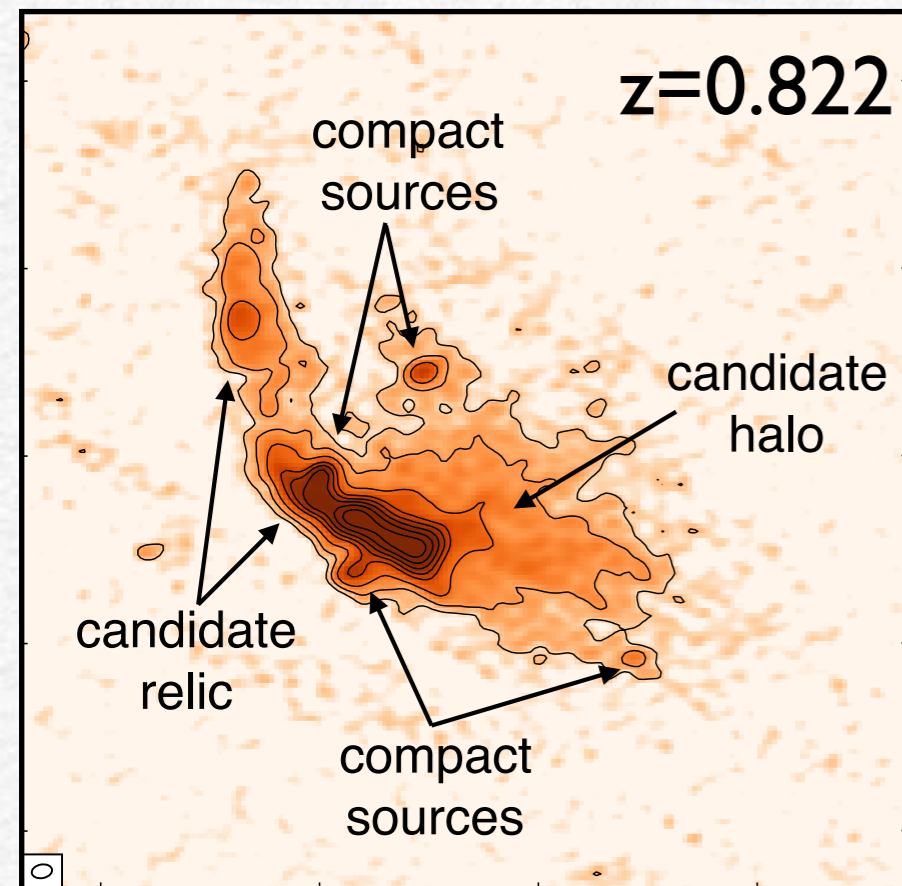
THE LOFAR SURVEY



HIGH-REDSHIFT ($z \gtrsim 0.5$) CLUSTERS

LOFAR (120-168 MHz) Chandra (20 ks) + LOFAR

JVLA (1-2 GHz)



$$F_{relic} \sim 230 \text{ mJy}$$

$$F_{halo} \sim 55 \text{ mJy}$$

$$kT_{Xray} \sim 12 \text{ keV}$$

Di Gennaro+ in prep.

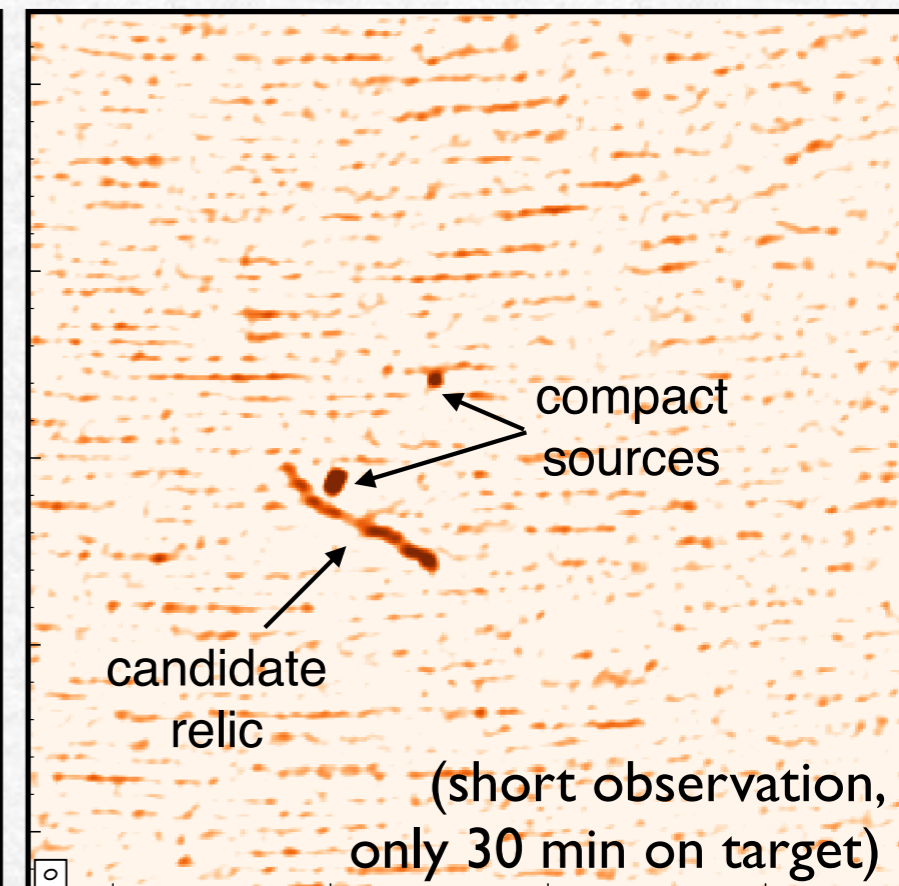
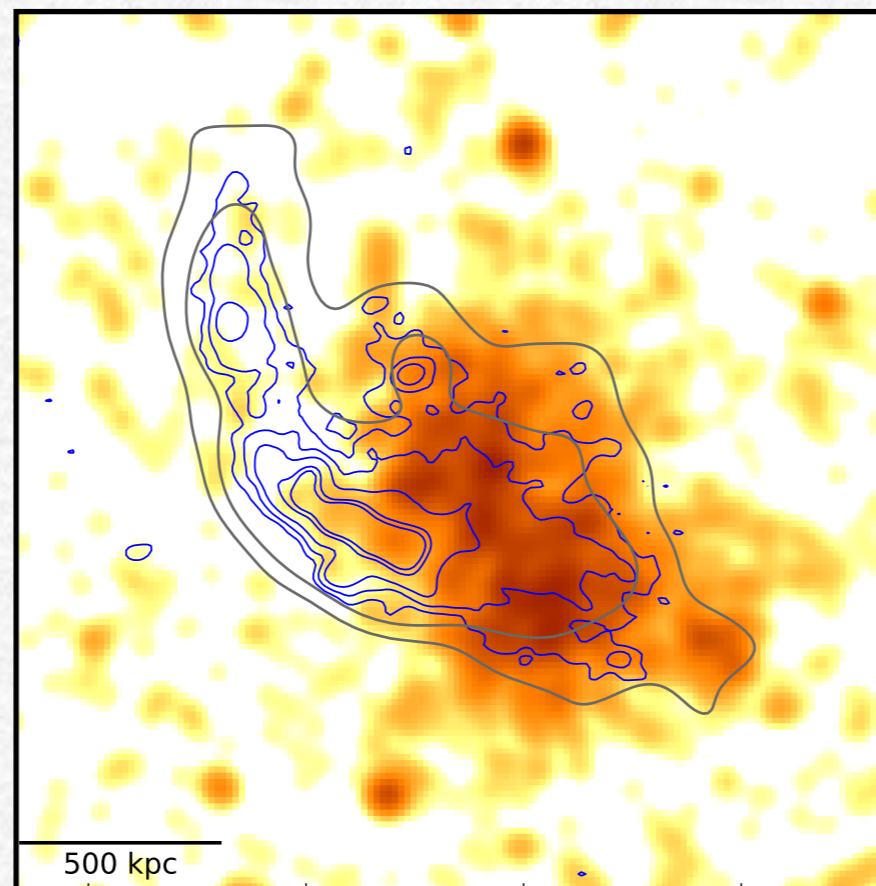
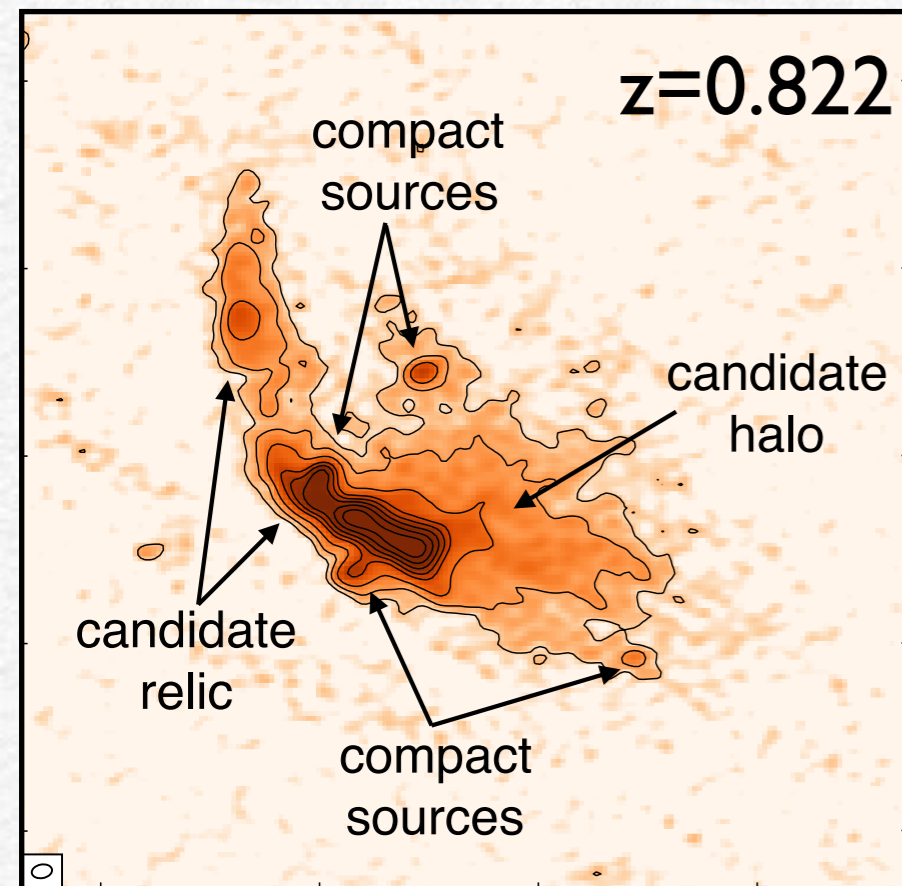
$$F_{relic} \sim 6 \text{ mJy}$$

$$\alpha_{LOFAR}^{JVLA} \sim -1.4$$

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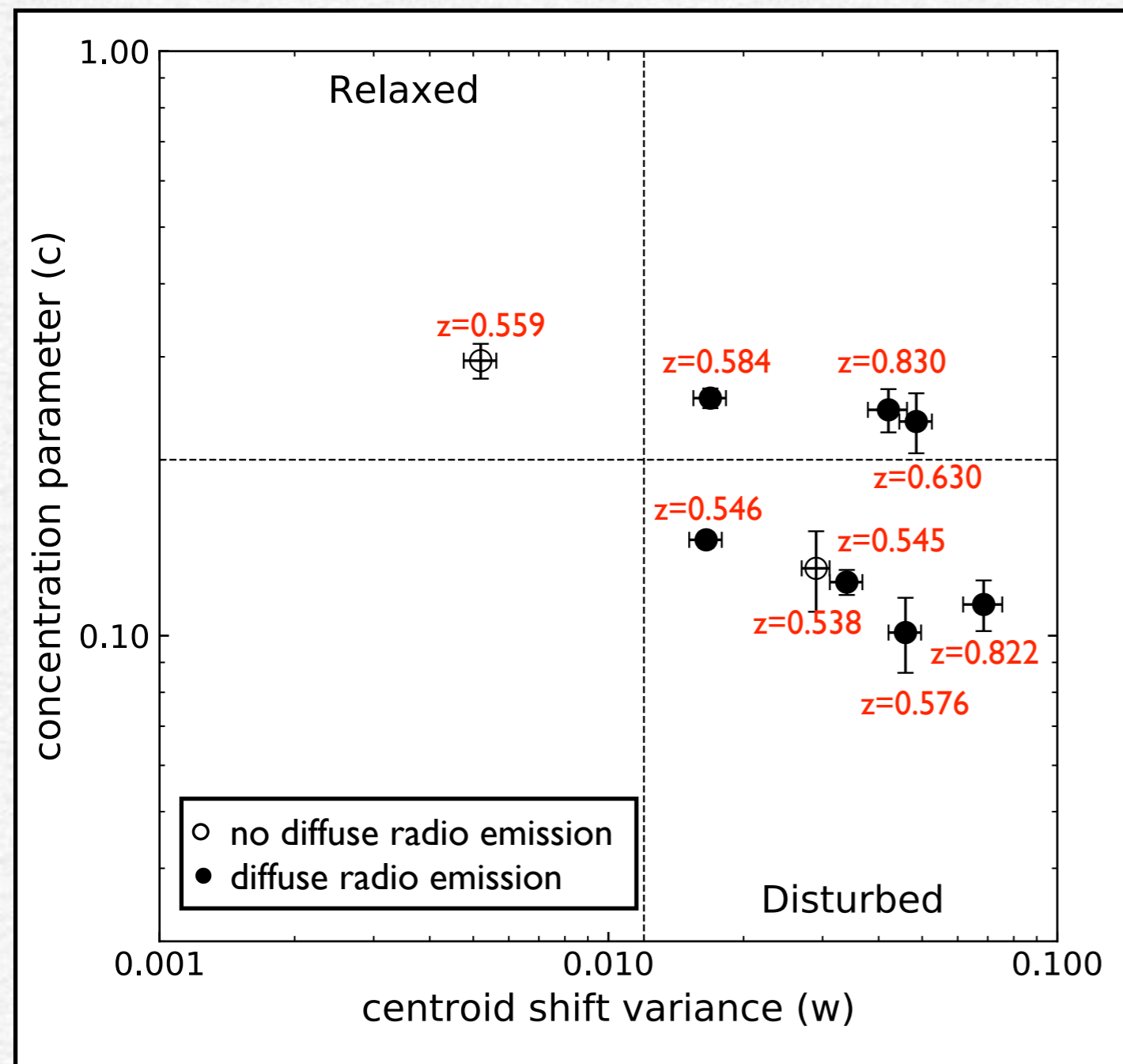
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IMPLIES A MAGNETIC FIELD $\gtrsim 10 \mu\text{Gauss}$ AT $z=0.822$

HIGH-REDSHIFT ($z \gtrsim 0.5$) CLUSTERS

THE X-RAY VIEW



Di Gennaro+ in prep.

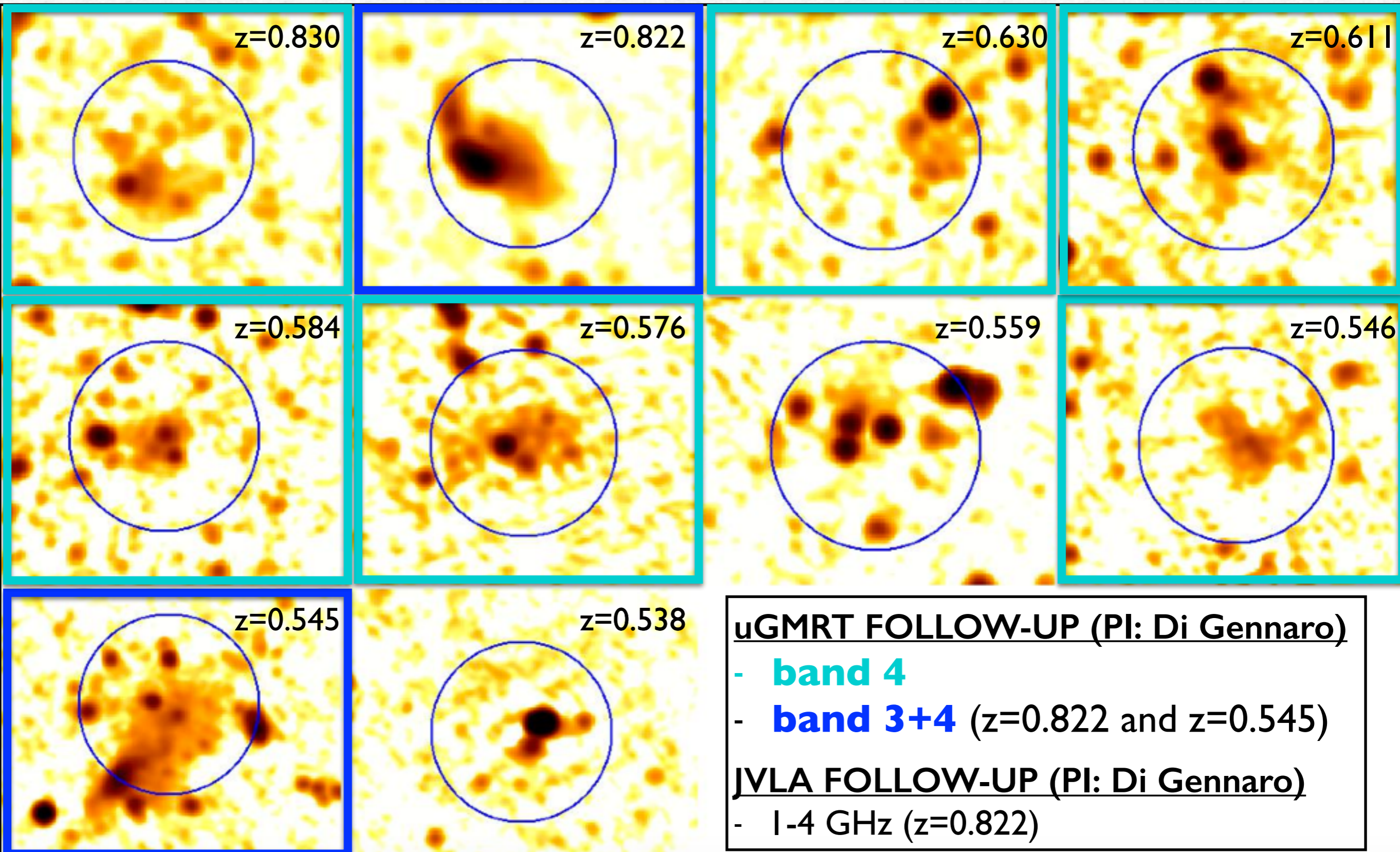
✓ Almost all the selected clusters appear to be in a “disturbed” gas phase

➔ expected, since at these z clusters are still forming

✗ large halo occurrence rate

➔ in contrast with the predictions based on the current re-acceleration models (Brunetti +08, Cassano+10)

HIGH-REDSHIFT ($z \gtrsim 0.5$) CLUSTERS



SUMMARY

- Deep Chandra (400 ks) and 1.4 GHz WSRT (van Weeren+11) observations of a double-relic cluster (ZwCl0008.8+5215)
 - ➔ ~1 Mpc-size shock in the West from the X-ray image
 - ➔ Western relic: re-acceleration of plasma from radio tail(s) ?
 - ➔ Eastern relic: no evidence of clear discontinuity
- LOFAR discoveries of several “disturbed” X-ray clusters at $z \gtrsim 0.5$ hosting diffuse radio emission: do they challenge the current (re)acceleration models ?
 - ➔ uGMRT (and JVLA) follow-up for spectral index studies

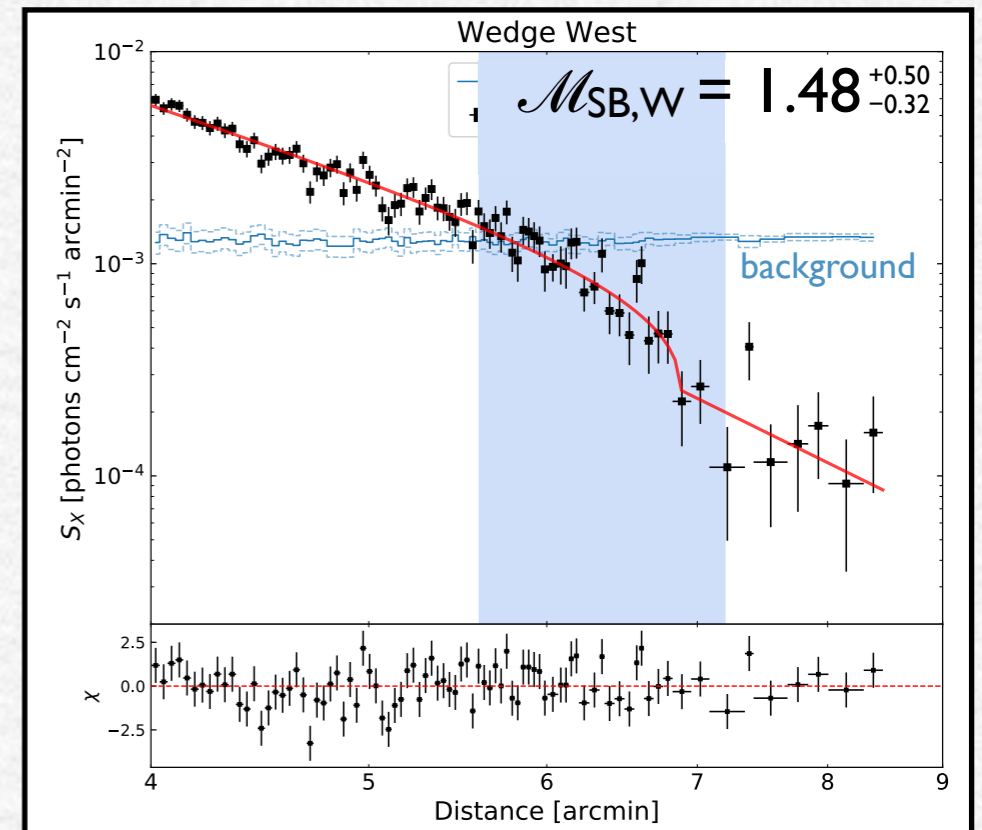
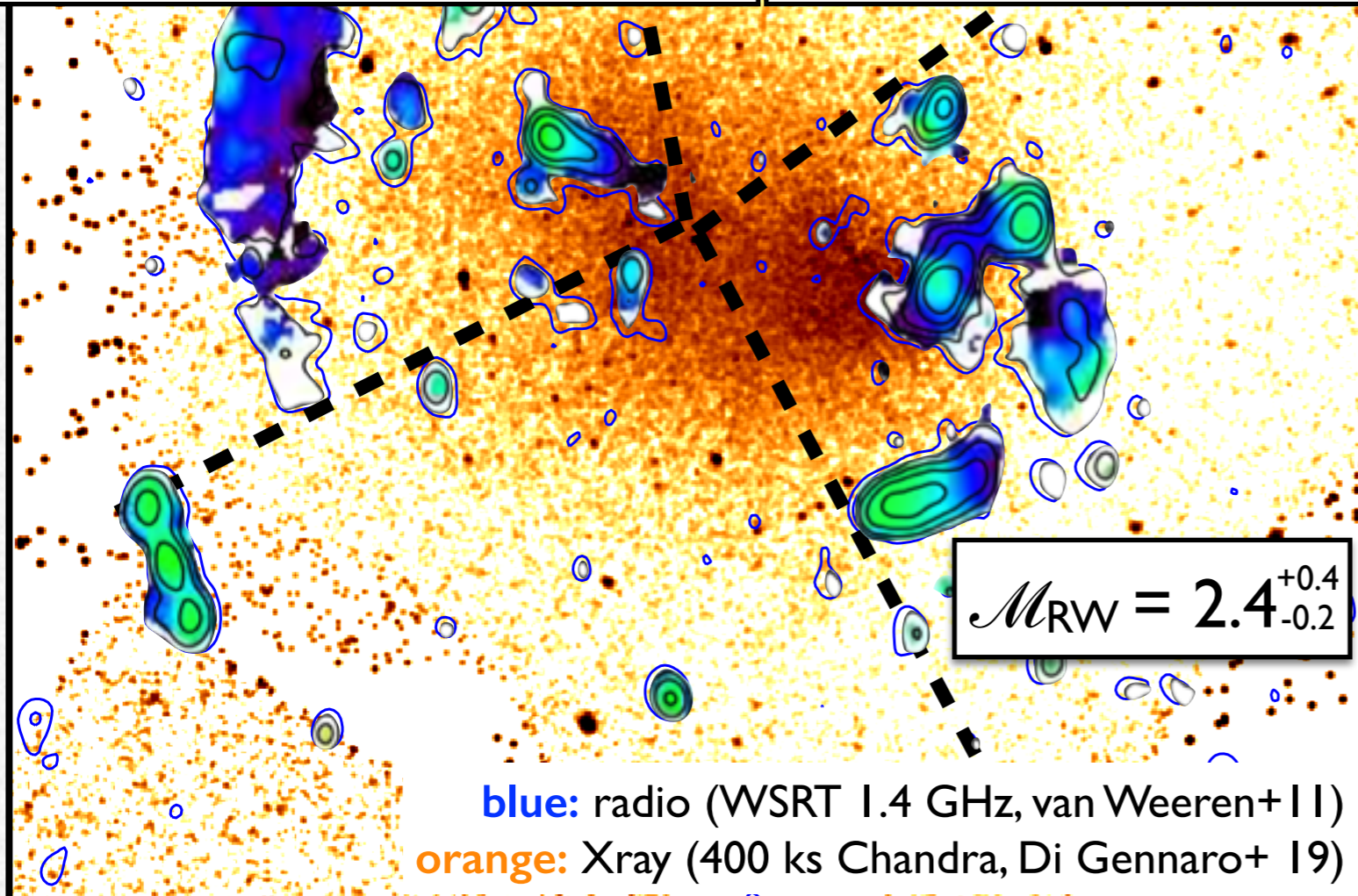
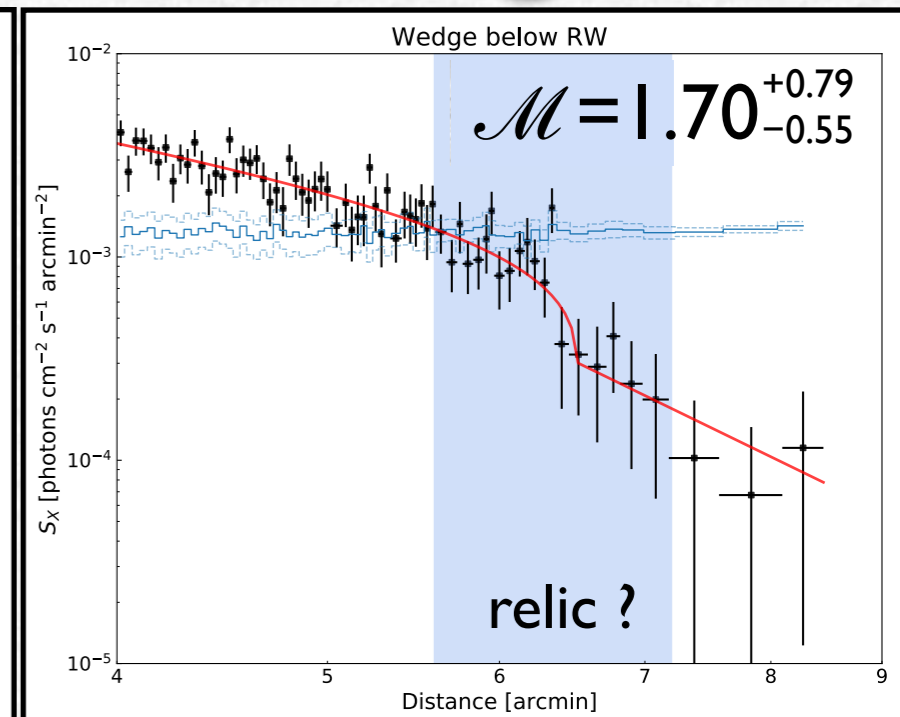
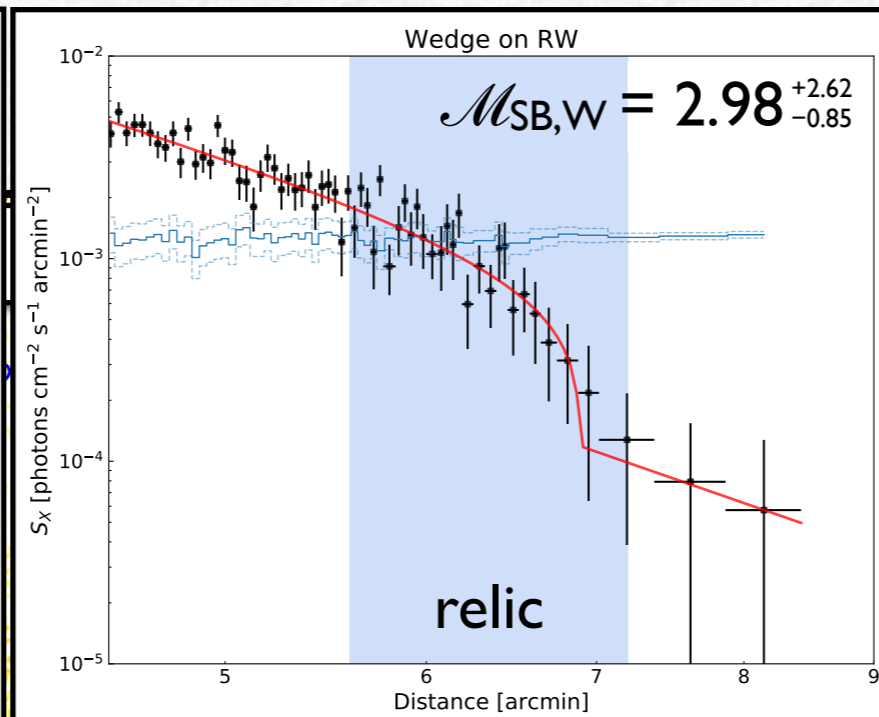
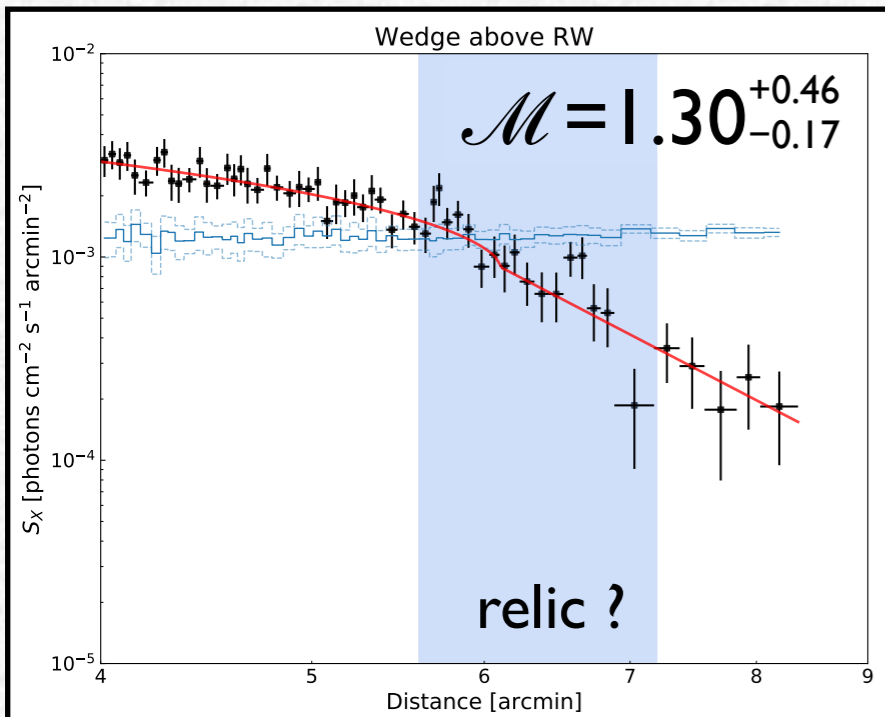
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Thank you

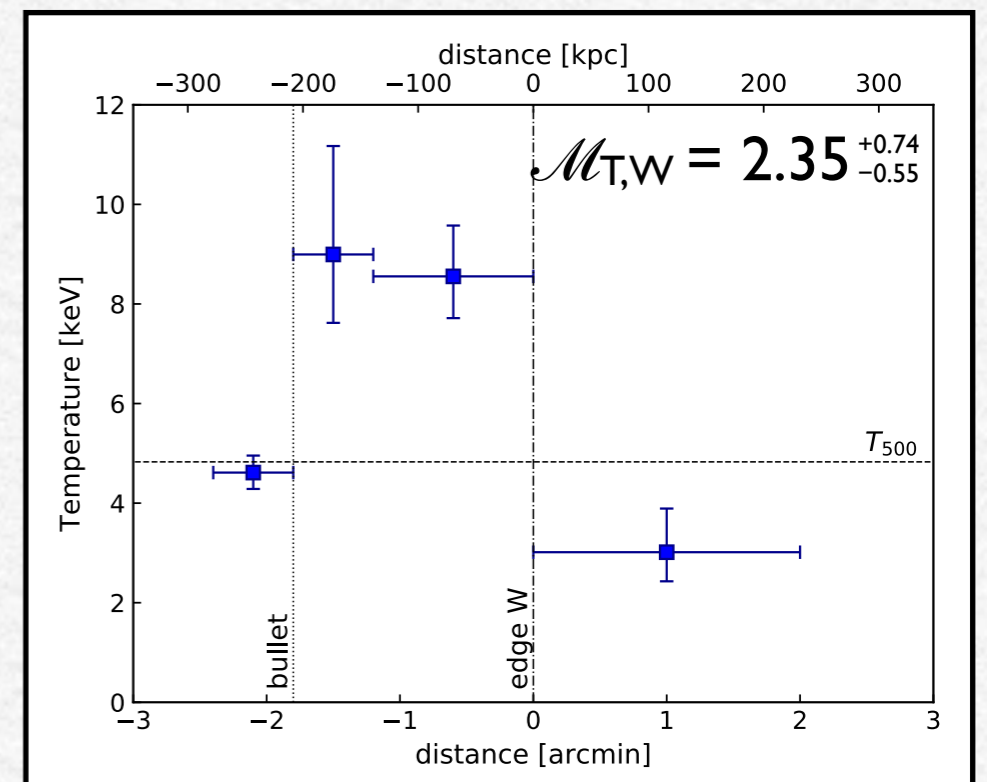
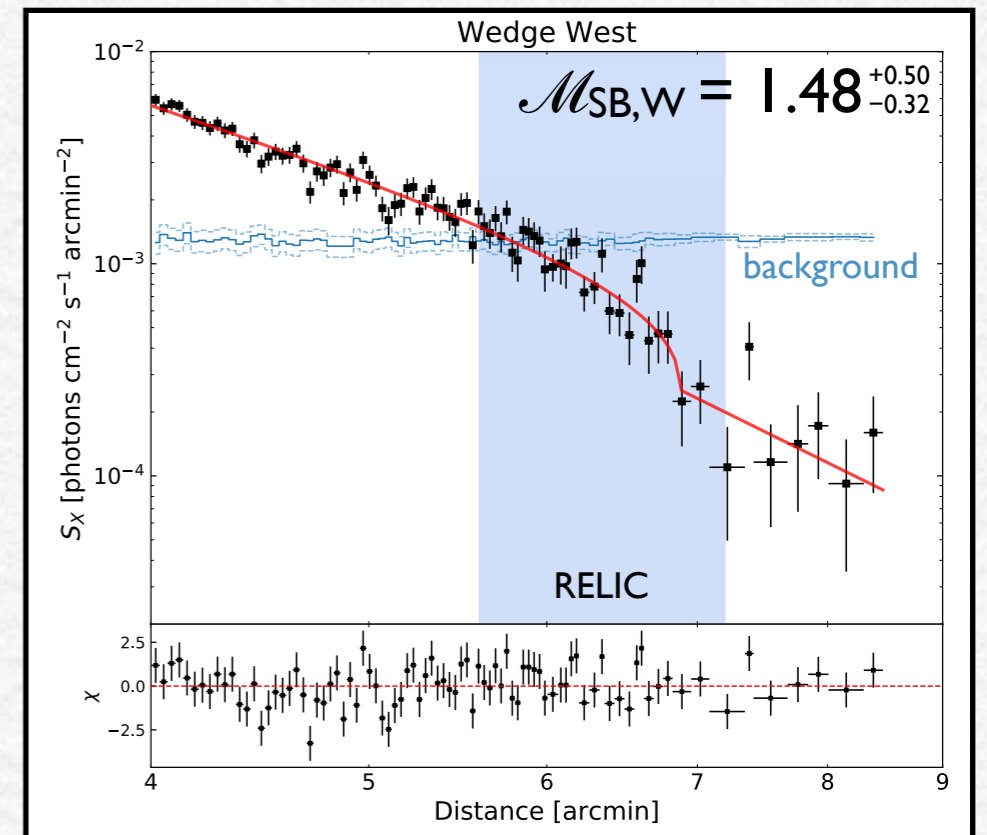
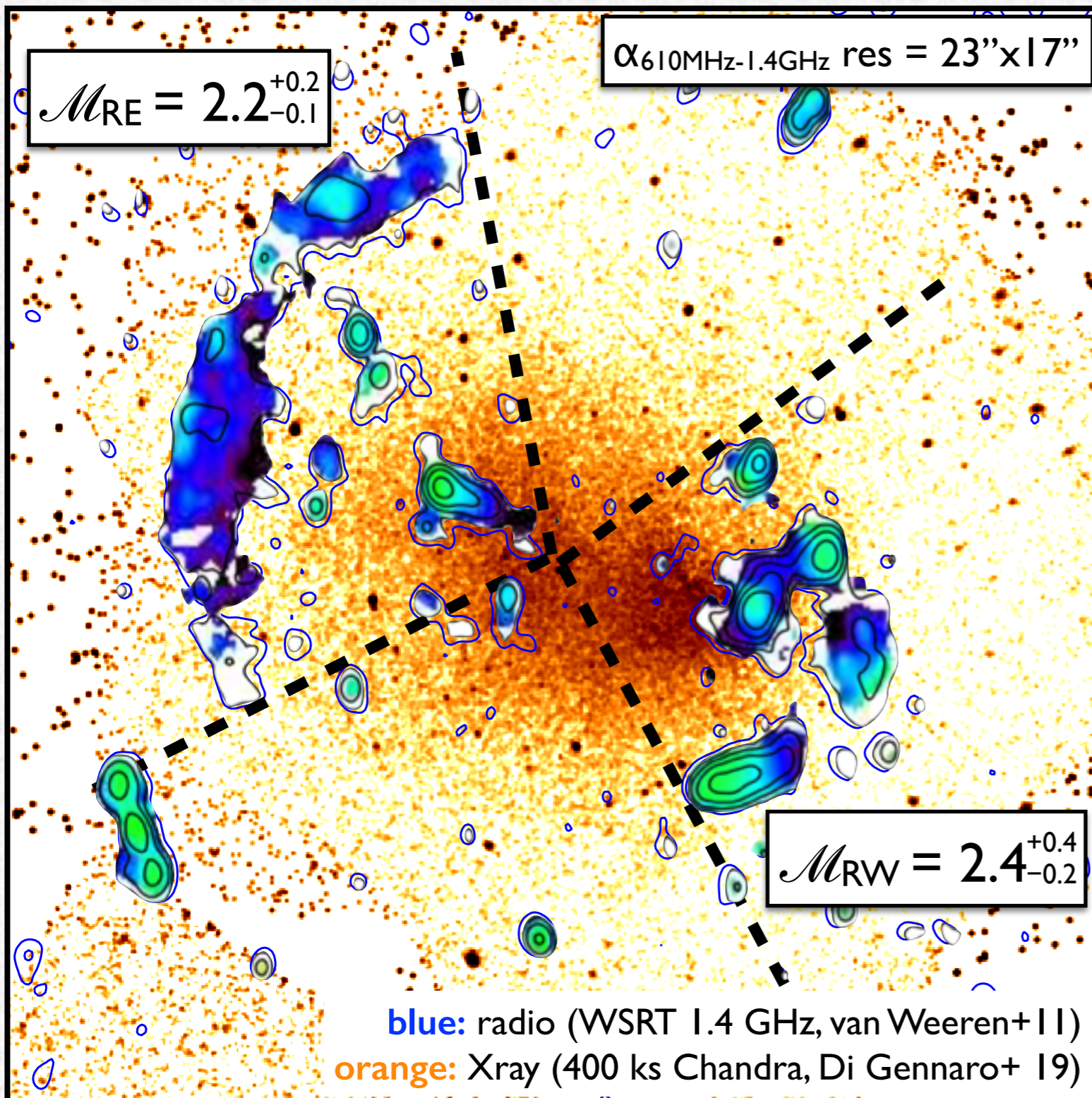
BACKUP SLIDES

ZwCl 0008.8+5215: western edge



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