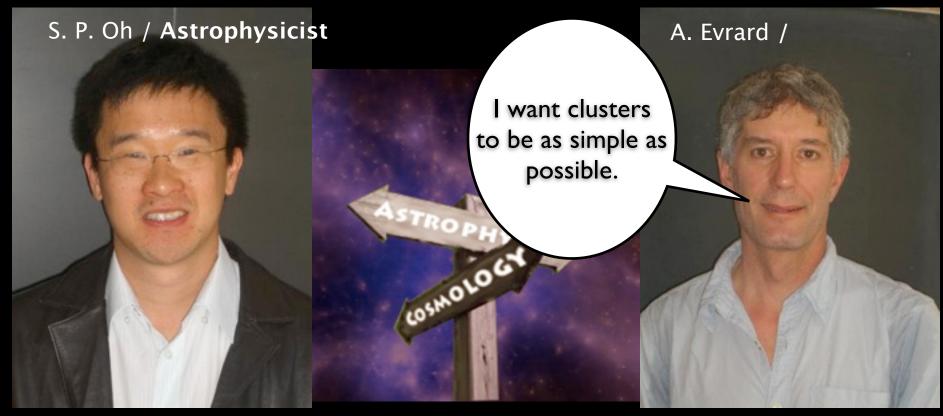
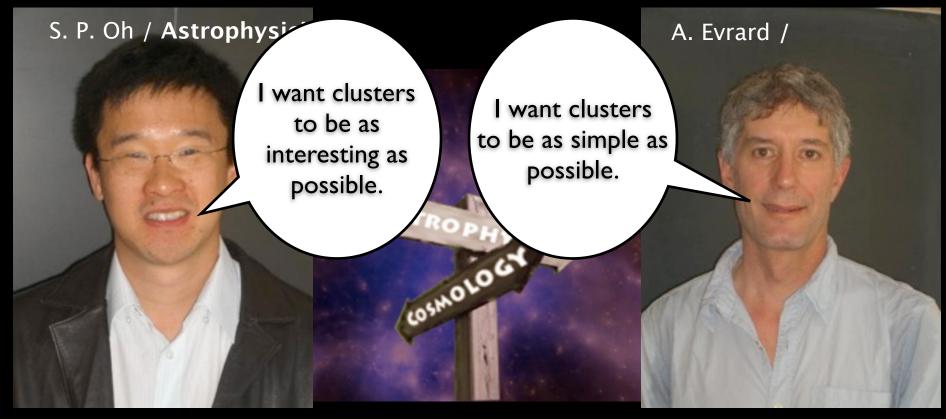
### A Cluster of Questions









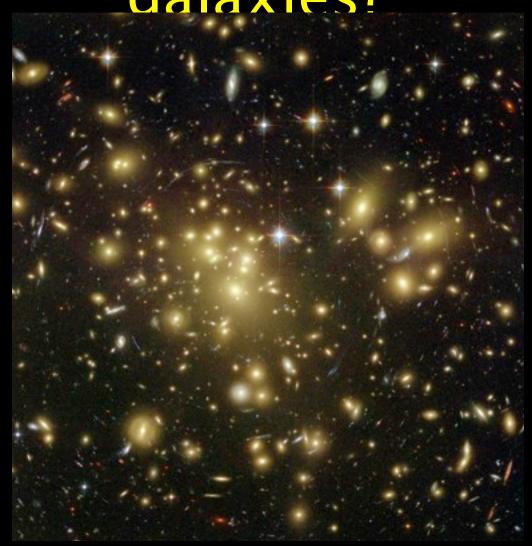




## How well can we measure mass?

aalaviac?" Chevelure de Coma\_ Cluster e LION Virgo Cluster mard. Observee dans la

Messier (1784)

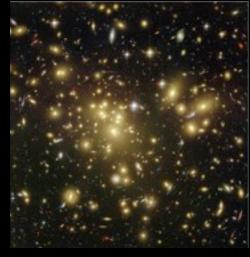




S<sub>1D</sub>



S<sub>1D</sub> N<sub>200</sub>

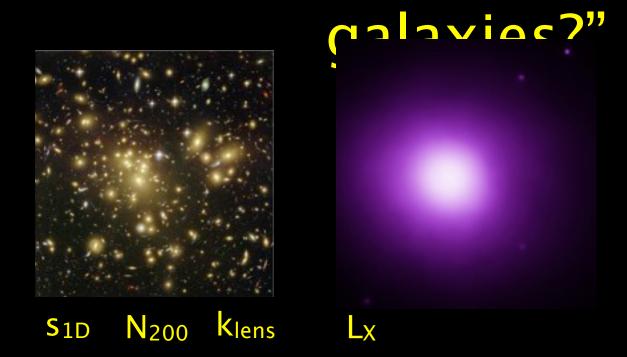


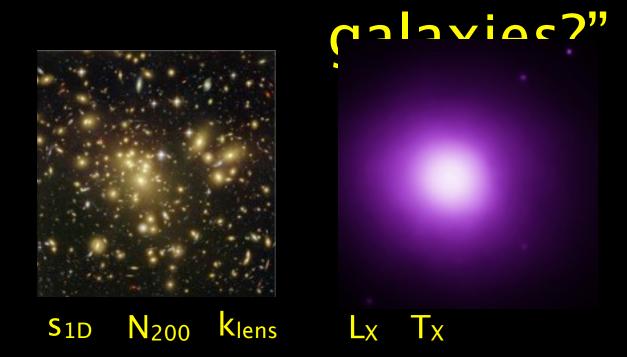
S<sub>1D</sub> N<sub>200</sub> K<sub>lens</sub>





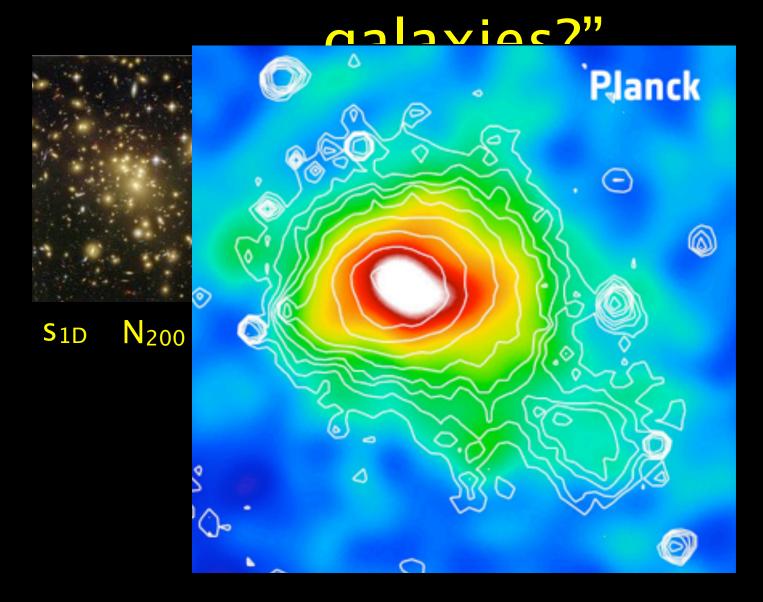


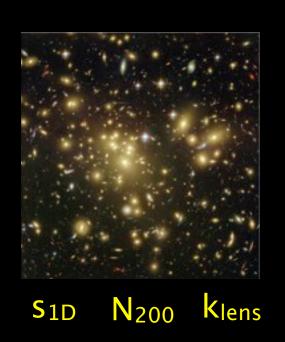




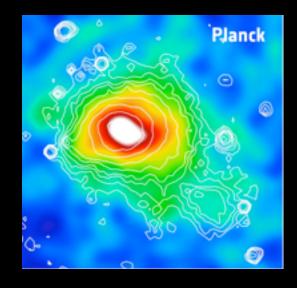


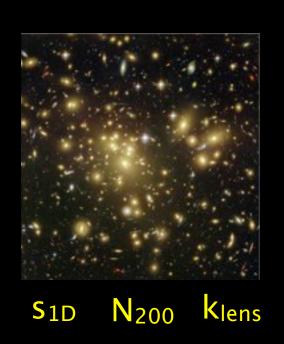




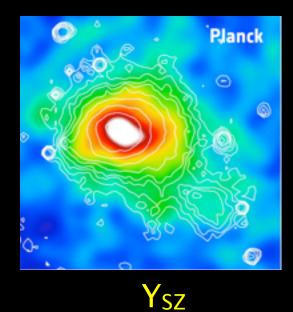




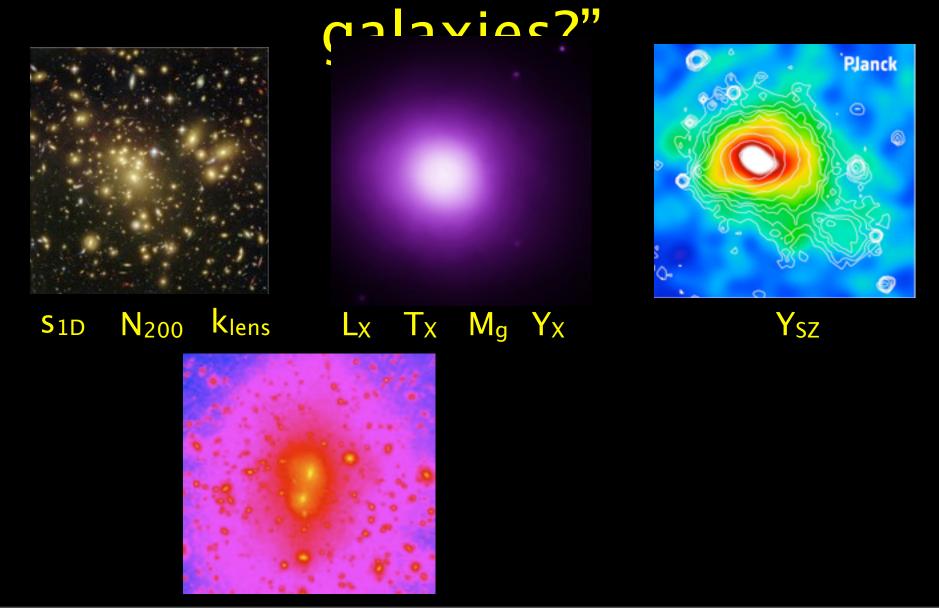


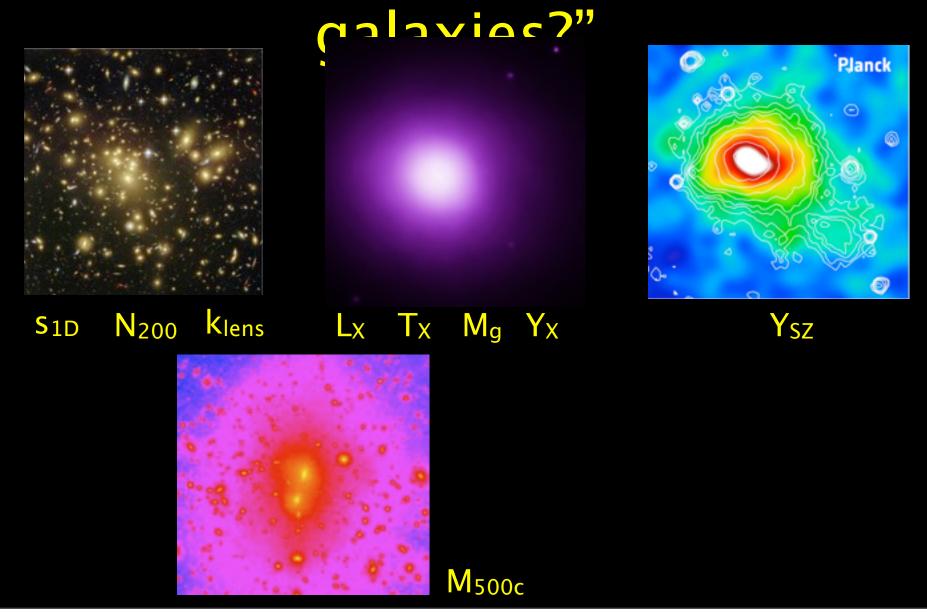


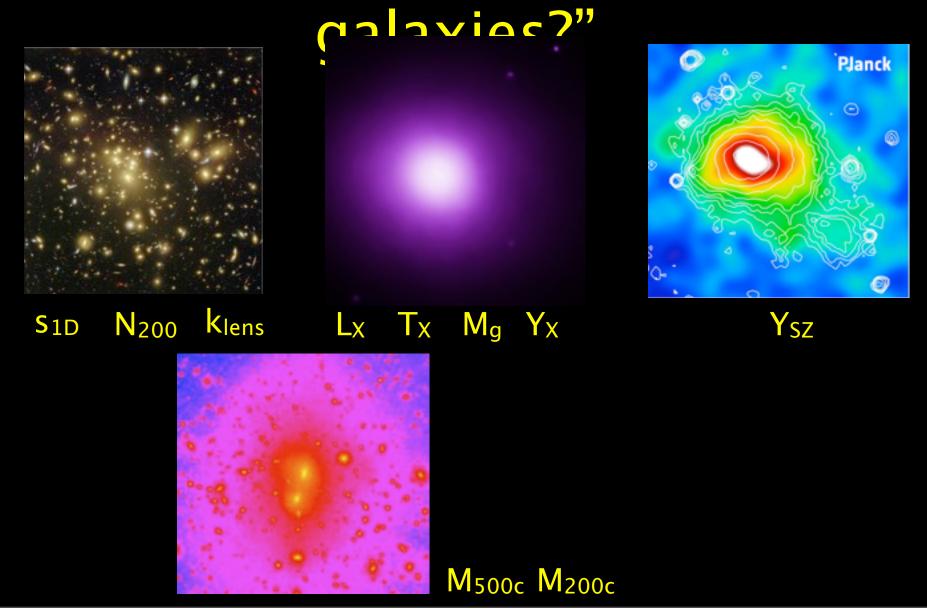


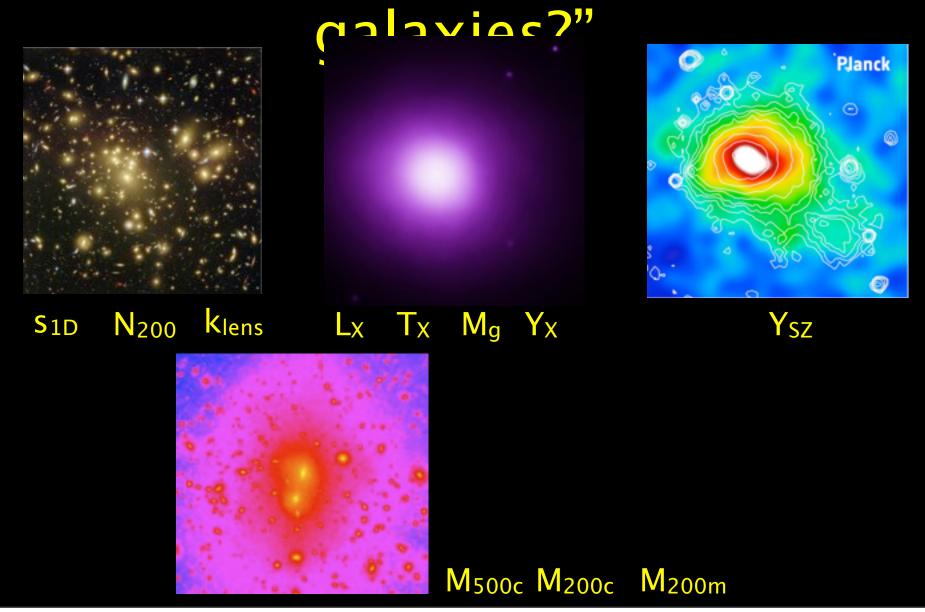


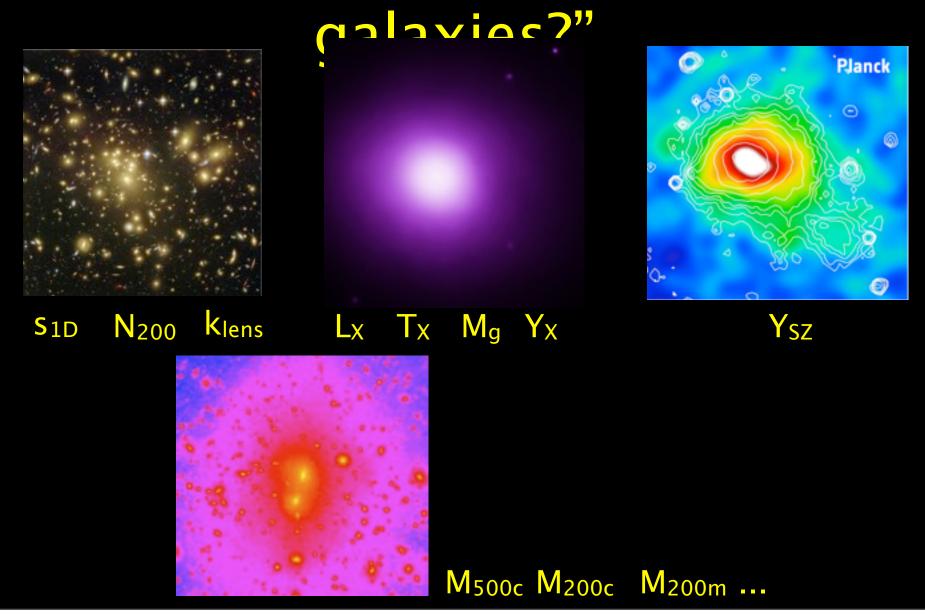
galaviac?" PJanck  $Y_{SZ}$ S<sub>1D</sub>  $N_{20}$ 





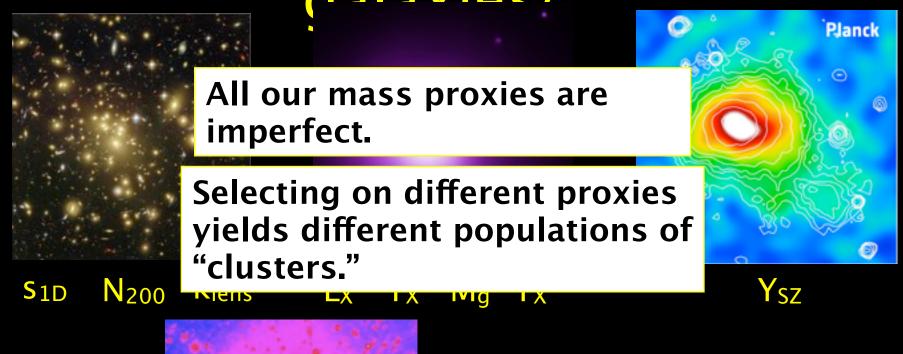


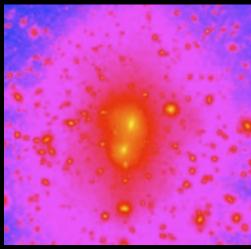




alaviac?" PJanck All our mass proxies are imperfect. **k**lens  $L_X T_X M_g Y_X$  $N_{200}$ Ysz S<sub>1D</sub> M<sub>500c</sub> M<sub>200c</sub> M<sub>200m</sub> ...

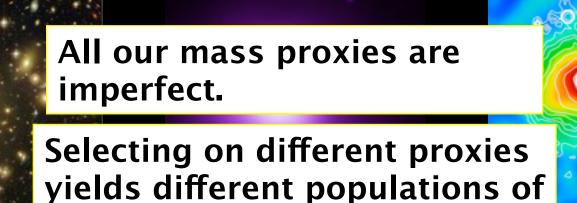
aslsviac?"





M<sub>500c</sub> M<sub>200c</sub> M<sub>200m</sub> ...

galaviac?"



"clusters."

 $S_{1D}$   $N_{200}$ 

Mass calibration must proceed by intercomparing different proxies.

M<sub>500c</sub> M<sub>200c</sub> M<sub>200m</sub> ...

PJanck

 $Y_{SZ}$ 

PJanck

Ysz

All our mass proxies are imperfect.

Selecting on different proxies yields different populations of "clusters."

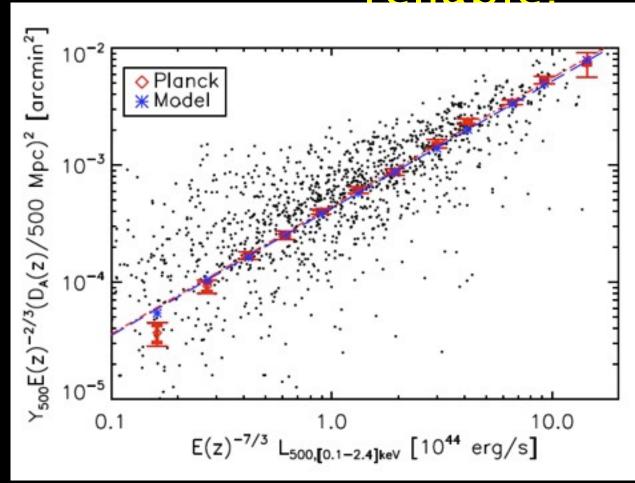
**S**<sub>1D</sub> **N**<sub>200</sub>

Mass calibration must proceed by intercomparing different proxies.

Astrophysical understanding can help us parametrize our comparisons.

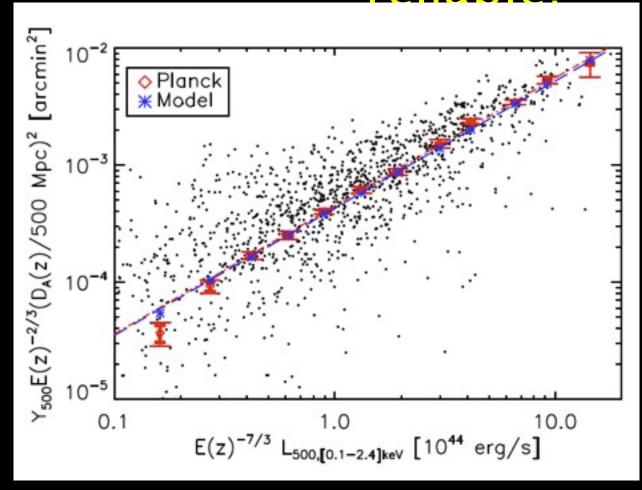
## Which mass proxies are most reliable?

### Which mass proxies are most reliable?



**PLANCK Collaboration** 

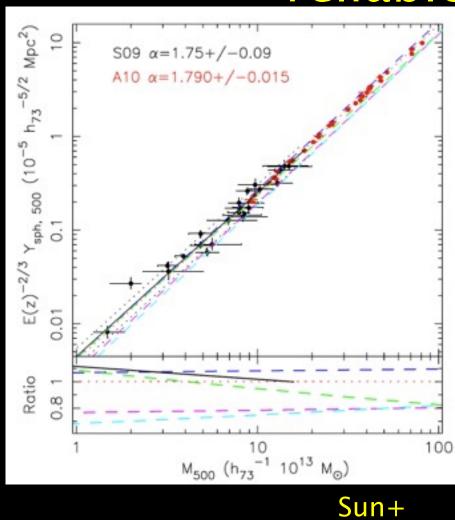
### Which mass proxies are most reliable?



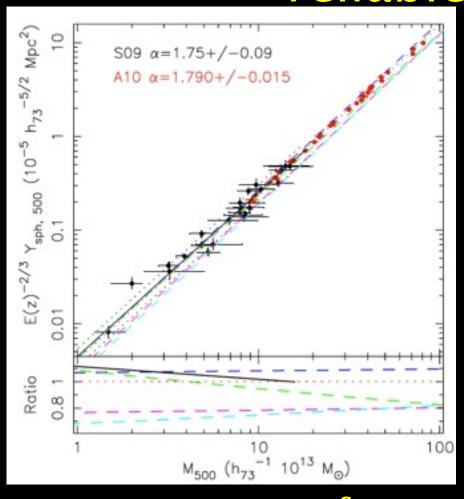
Model predicts SZ signal Y<sub>500</sub> based on X-ray characteristics

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### Which mass proxies are most reliable?



### Which mass proxies are most reliable?



Relationship between  $Y_X = M_g T_X$ and mass estimated from hydrostatic equilibrium is well-behaved over two orders of magnitude in mass

### How does scatter affect mass calibration?

Consider an approximate mass function  $(M) \propto M^{-\alpha}$ 

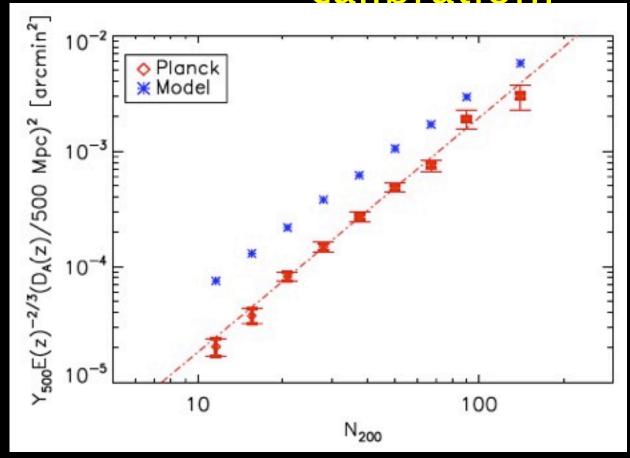
Suppose 
$$\bar{S}_i(M) = S_{i0}(M/M_0)^{\beta_i}$$
 with lognormal scatter Then:  $\langle \ln M(S_{i0}) \rangle = \ln M_0 - \alpha \sigma_{\ln M_i}^2$   $\langle \ln S_j(S_{i0}) \rangle = \beta_j [\langle \ln M(S_{i0}) \rangle + \alpha r_{ij} \sigma_{\ln M_i} \sigma_{\ln M_j}]$ 

Where  $\sigma_{\ln M_i}^2$  is the log mass variance  $S_{at}$  fixed

And  $r_{ij}$  accounts for correlated scatter

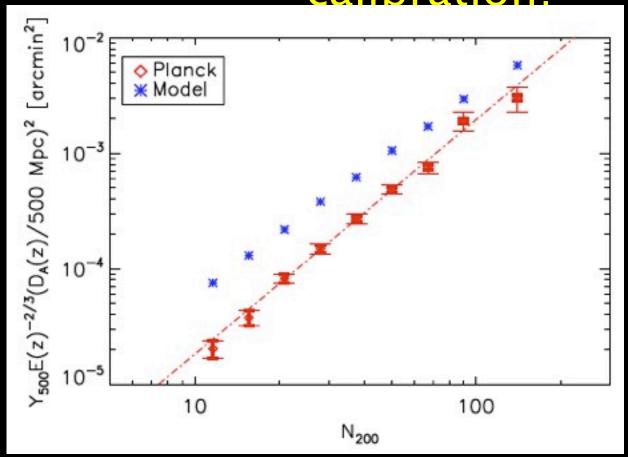
Adapted from Allen, Evrard, & Mantz 2011

### How does scatter affect mass calibration?



PLANCK Collaboration 2011

### How does scatter affect mass calibration?

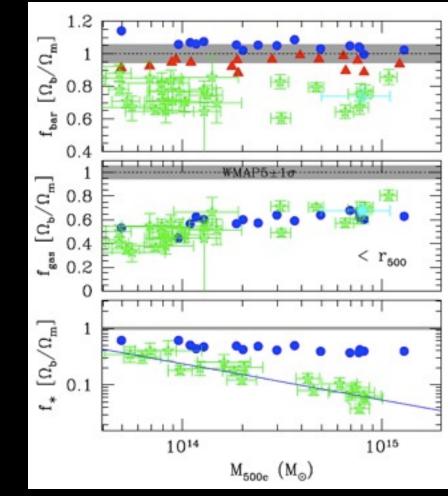


Scatter in Y-M relation for richness selected clusters is likely to be greater than scatter for SZ selected clusters

PLANCK Collaboration 2011

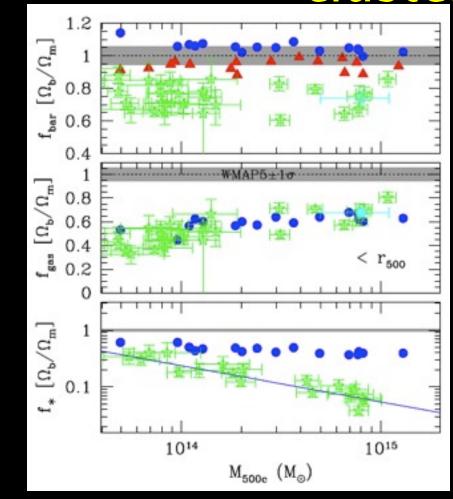
# How do cluster contents depend on mass?

### Are baryons missing from clusters?



Kravtsov+ 2009

### Are baryons missing from clusters?

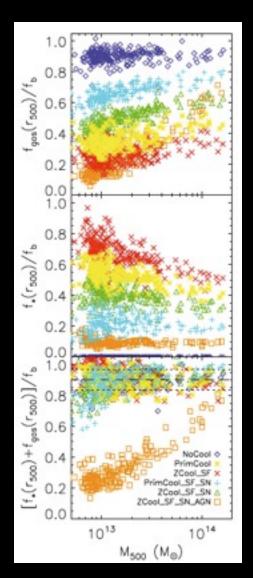


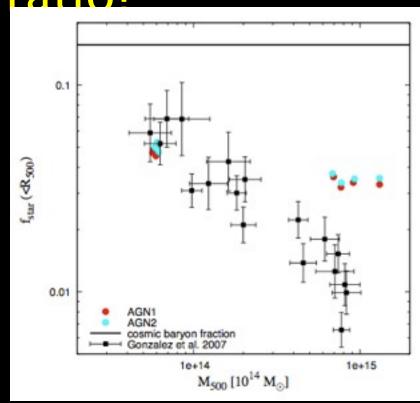
Observed baryon fraction in clusters appears to fall 2-3s short of cosmic mean

Kravtsov+ 2009

#### What determines the star-to-

gas ratio?

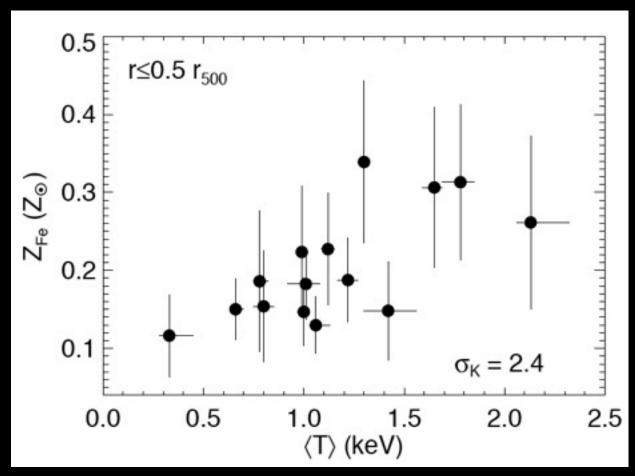




Fabjan+ 2010

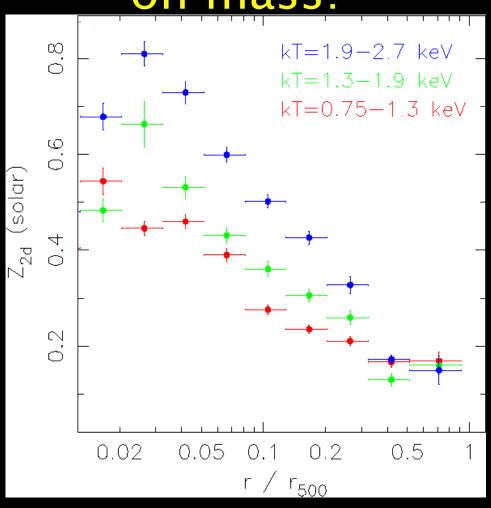
McCarthy+ 2011

### How does enrichment depend on mass?



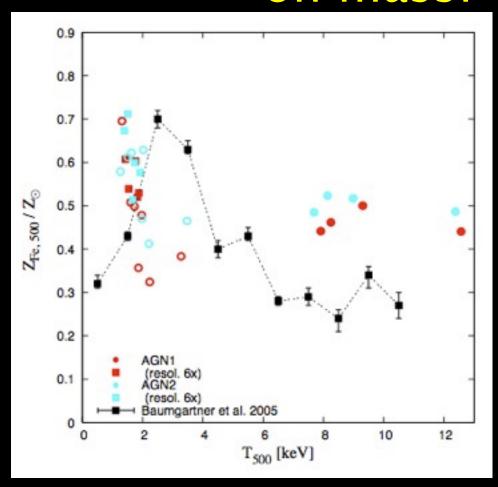
Rasmussen & Ponman

### How does enrichment depend on mass?



Sun 2011 (in

### How does enrichment depend on mass?



Simulations produce more ICM enrichment in groups than is observed

Fabjan+

# Why aren't groups and clusters self-similar?

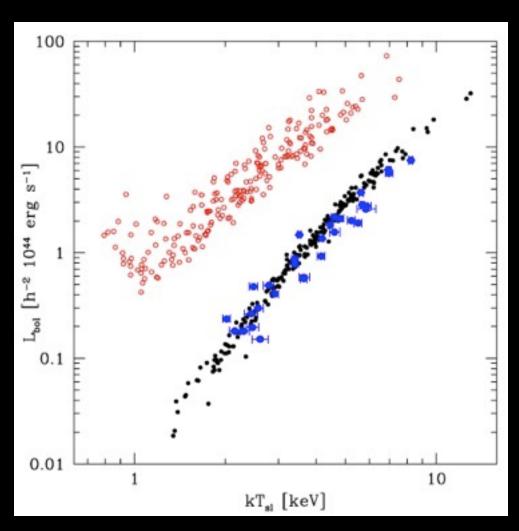
Excess entropy in cluster core makes core gas less compressible, reducing  $f_{gas}$  and  $L_X$ 

$$K = kT n_e^{-2/3} \propto P \rho^{-5/3}$$

If excess entropy is independent of halo mass, then reduction of fgas and Lx is greater in lower-mass halos

Minimal preheating imposes floor  $K_{min}$  everywhere at an early time  $z_{heat}$ 

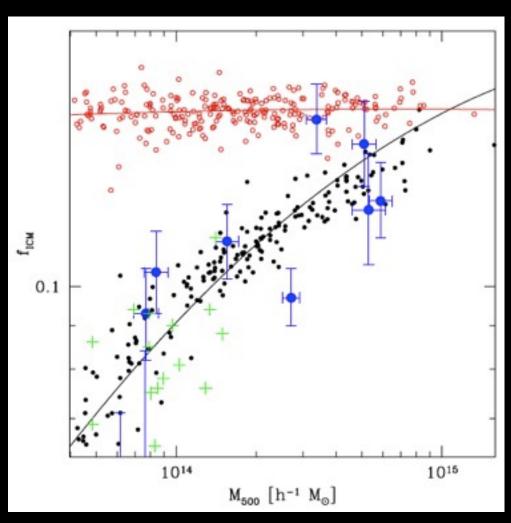
Kaiser 1991 Evrard & Henry 1991



Minimal preheating of  $K_{min} = 200 \text{ keV}$   $cm^2$  everywhere at  $z_{heat} = 4$  is surprisingly successful

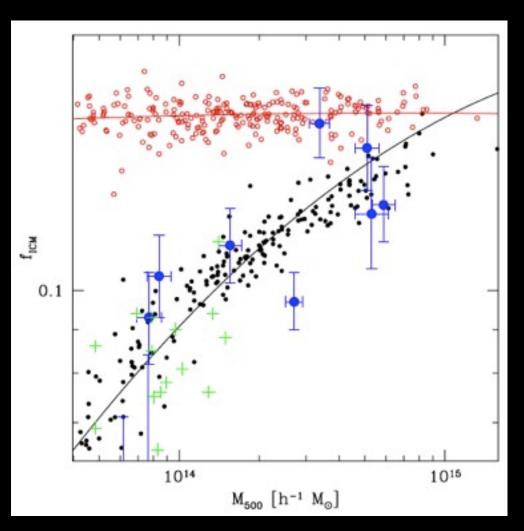
Stanek+

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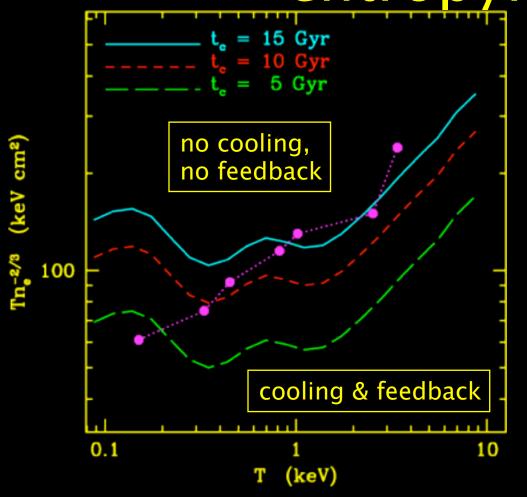
Stanek+



Minimal preheating of  $K_{min} = 200 \text{ keV}$   $cm^2$  everywhere at  $z_{heat} = 4$  is surprisingly successful

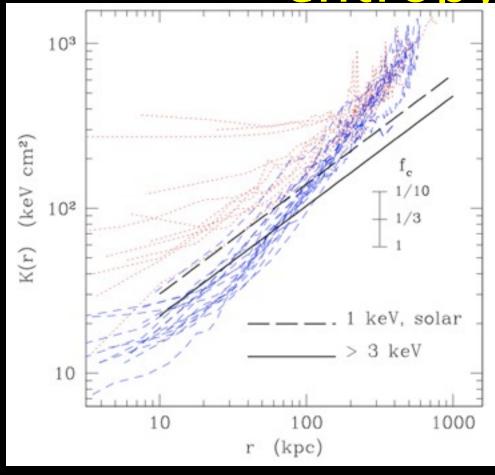
But star formation is highly suppressed

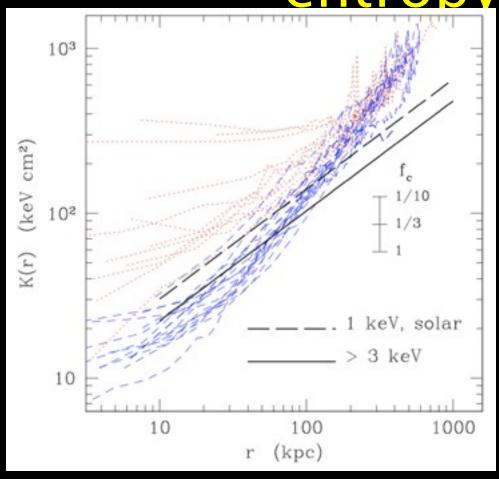
Stanek+



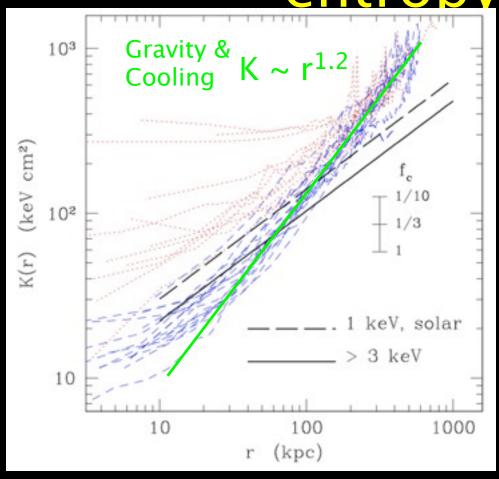
Gas with entropy < 150 keV cm<sup>2</sup> must either cool or feedback must keep it from cooling

Voit & Bryan 2001

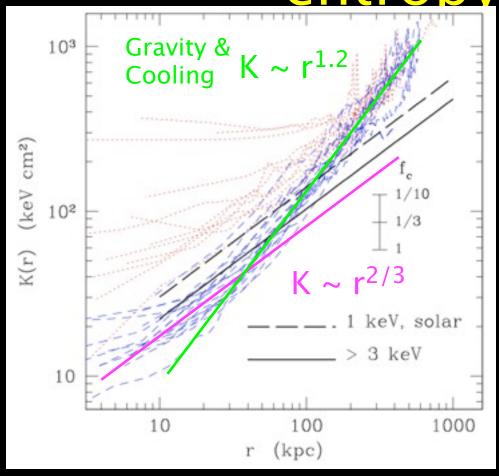




Critical threshold for cooling & feedback might be the locus of conductive balance



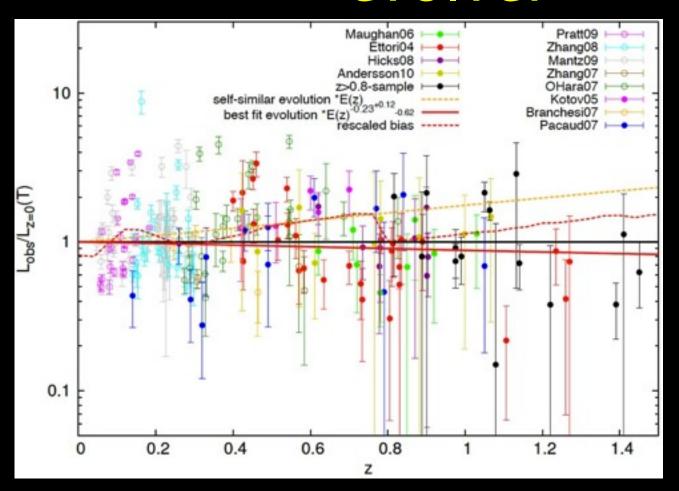
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Critical threshold for cooling & feedback might be the locus of conductive balance

## How do core properties evolve?

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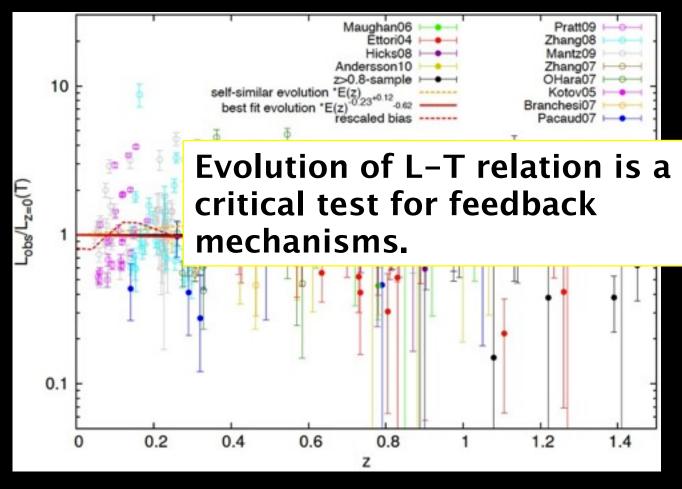


Evolution of  $L_X-T_X$  relation not self-similar.

X-ray cores may be less prominent at high redshift.

Reichert+ 2011 A&A, submitted

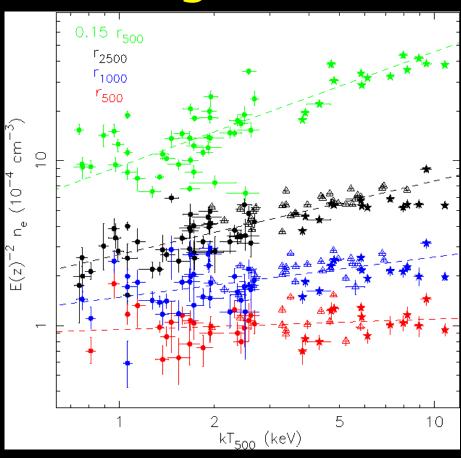
## How do core properties evolve?



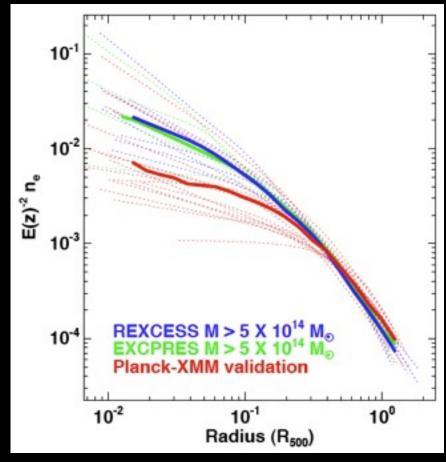
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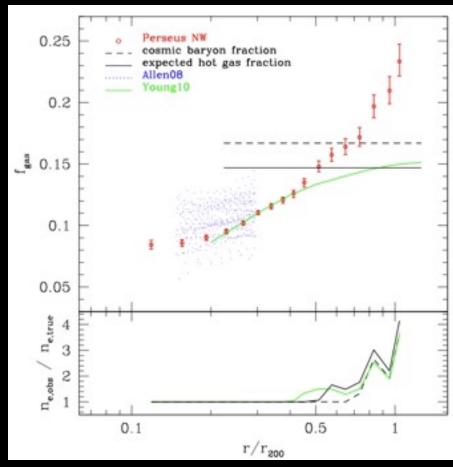
X-ray cores may be less prominent at high redshift.

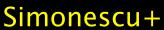


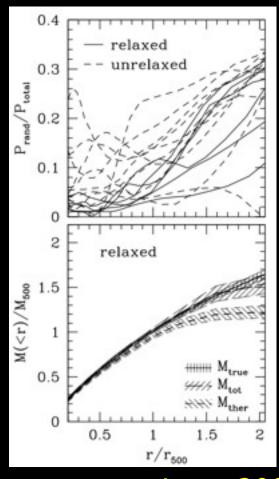
Sun 2011 (in



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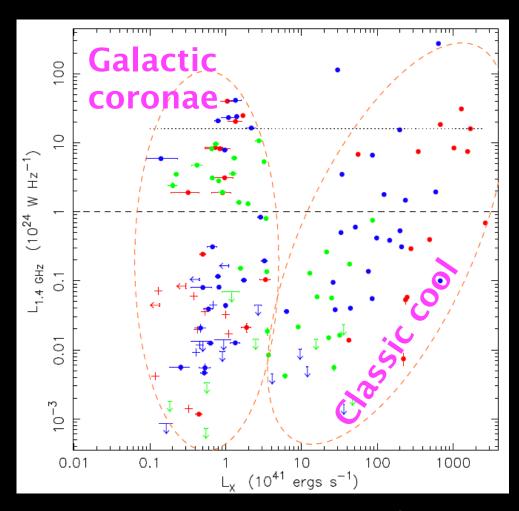


Lau+ 2009



#### What triggers feedback?

#### What triggers feedback?

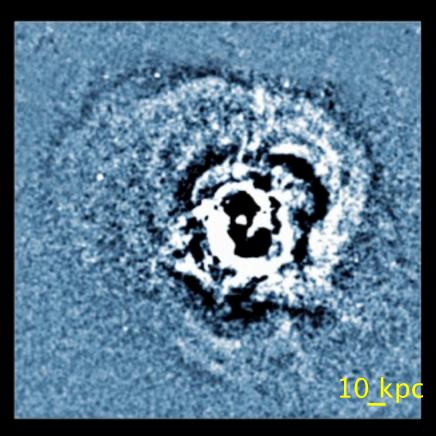


Only objects with low-entropy gas in the center have strong central radio sources

Sun 2009

# How is AGN feedback thermalized?

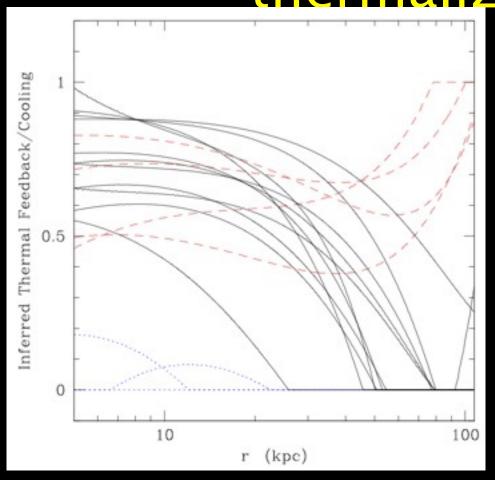
# How is AGN feedback thermalized?



Identifying a single mechanism that can balance cooling from 1–100 kpc is difficult

Fabian+ 2005

# How is AGN feedback thermalized?



Hybrid models with AGN heating at < 30 kpc and thermal conduction at > 30 kpc look promising

Ruszkowski & Begelman 2002 Voigt & Fabian 2004 Guo+ 2008

Voit 2011

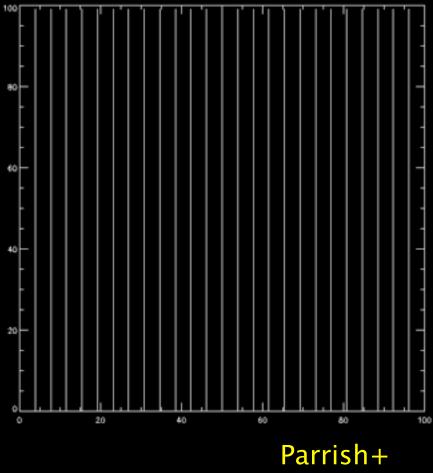
# What if conduction is anisotropic?

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Buoyancy instabilities driven by anisotropic conduction can rearrange a cluster's magnetic field

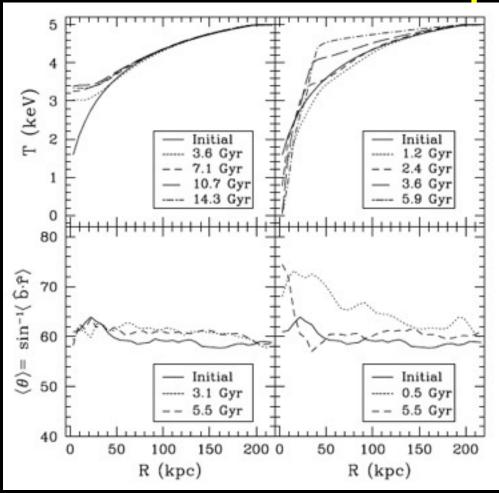
Parrish+ 2009

#### What if conduction is anisotropic?



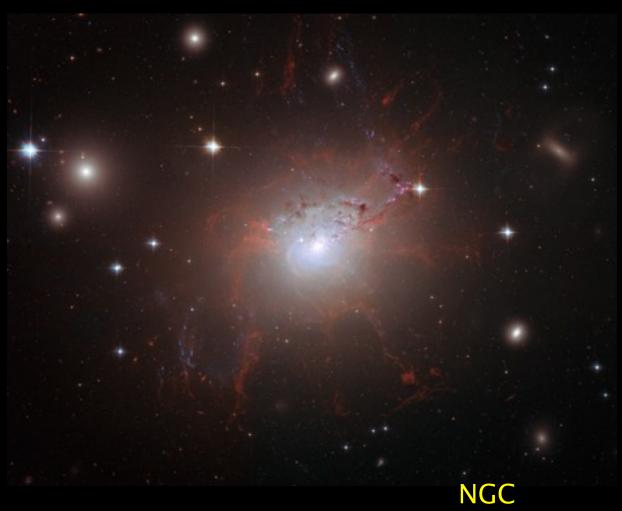
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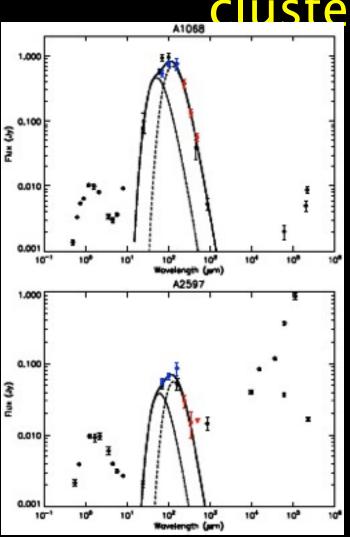


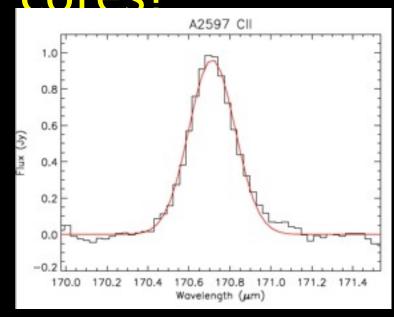
Competition between turbulence and buoyancy instabilities may regulate conductivity and produce core bimodality

Parrish+ 2010 Ruszkowski & Oh 2010



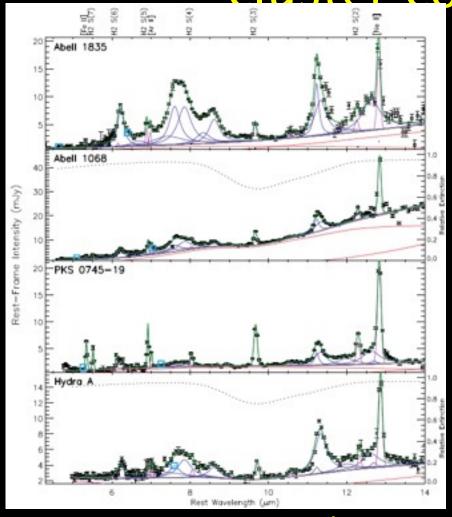
Central cluster galaxies with cool cores have long been known to host star formation and emission—line nebulae





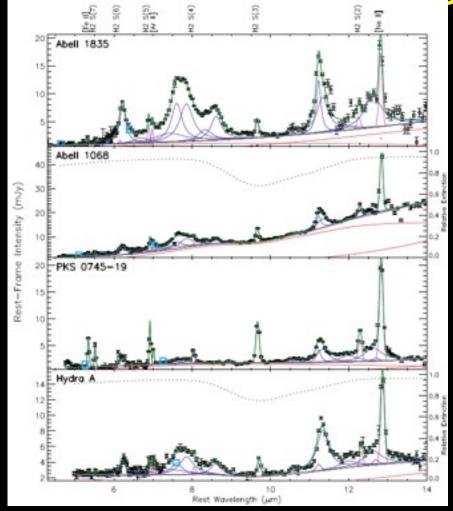
Edge+ 2010

Herschel & Spitzer are revealing large amounts of cold dusty gas in star-forming BCGs



Dust emission from starforming BCGs, including PAHs (!), closely resembles that of normal starforming galaxies

Donahue+ 2011



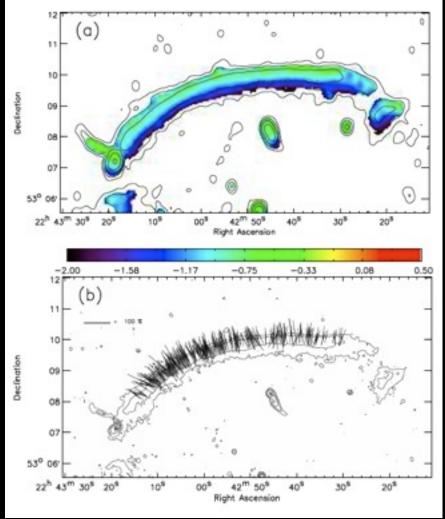
Donahue+ 2011

**Dust emission** from starforming BCGs, including PAHs (!), closely resembles that of normal starforming galaxies Only rarely does the starformation rate in a BCG exceed the stellar mass-loss rate

# What can we learn from non-thermal emission?

#### How are particles accelerated in clusters?

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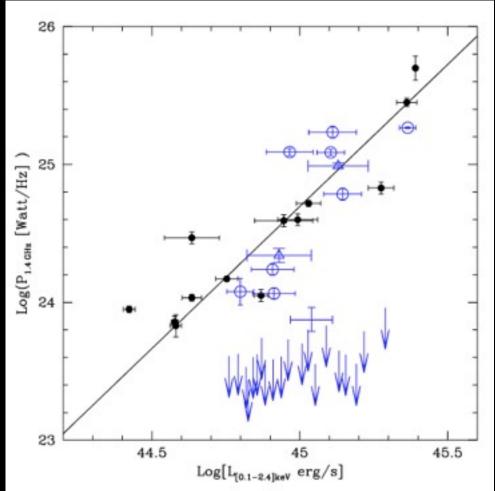


Diffusive shock acceleration in cluster mergers can produce energetic cosmic rays

van Weeren+

#### How are radio halos related to relaxation?

How are radio halos related to relaxation?

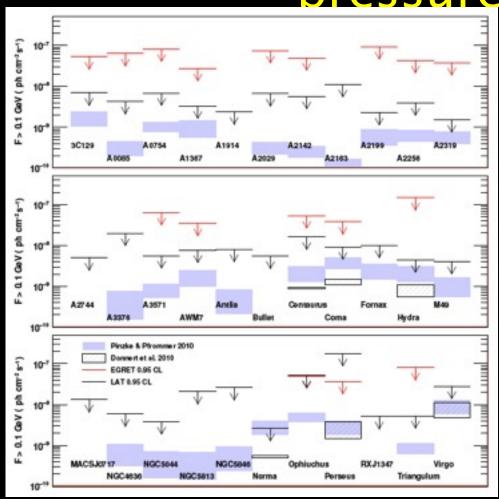


Cluster mergers can produce giant radio halos that disappear within ~ 1 Gyr as the cluster relaxes

Brunetti+ 2009

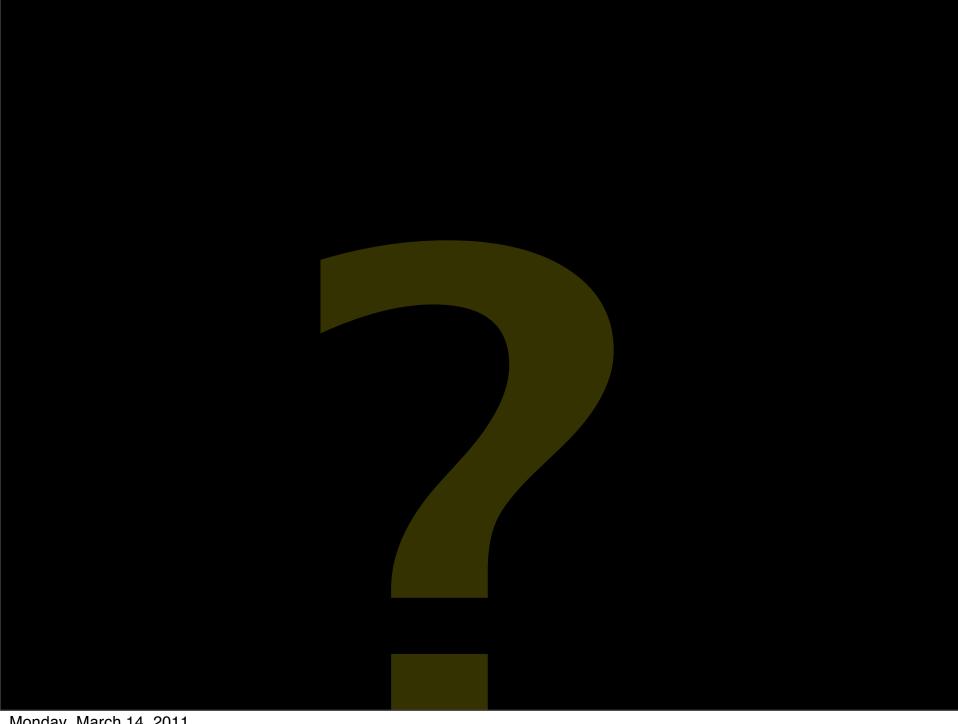
# What is the ICM cosmic-ray pressure?

#### What is the ICM cosmic-ray pressure?



Fermi limits on hadronic cosmic-ray pressure are approaching <5-10% of thermal pressure

Ackermann+ 2010



#### How well can we measure mass?

- What is a "cluster of galaxies?"
- Which mass proxies are most reliable? Which mass proxies are most reliable?
- How does scatter affect mass calibration
  - Are there baryons missing from clusters?
- What determines the star-to-gas Why aren't groups and clusters selfasionilar?
- Is preheating sufficient?
- What determines core entropy?
- How do core properties evolve?
- Are clusters self-similar at large radii? How is AGN feedback
- What is non-thermal emission telling us?
- How are particles accelerated in clusters?
- How are radio halos related to relaxation?

- How does enrichment depend on mass? How does feedback work?
  - What triggers feedback?
  - thermalized?
  - What if conduction is anisotropic?
  - Why are stars forming in cluster cores?

