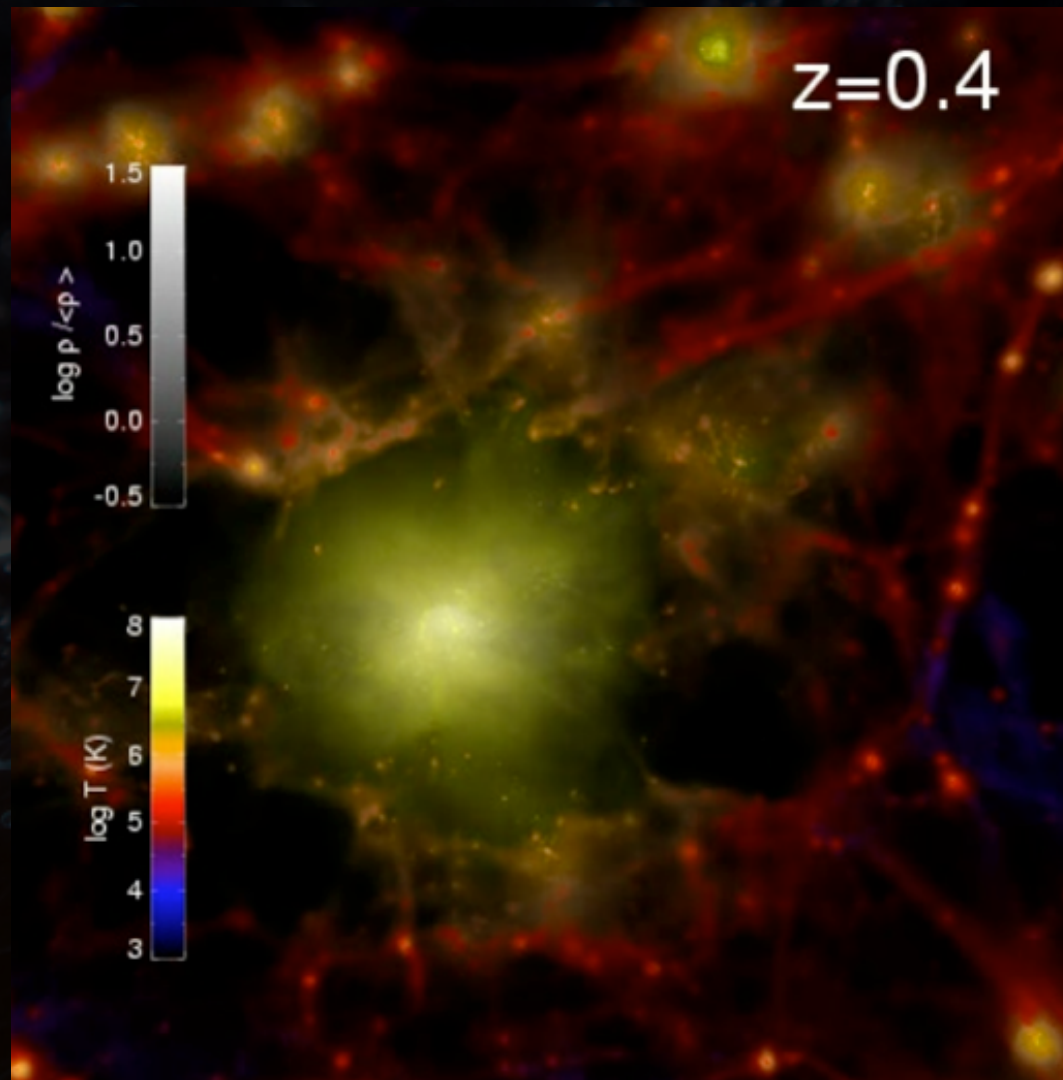


# Probing hot galactic environments with X-ray quasars



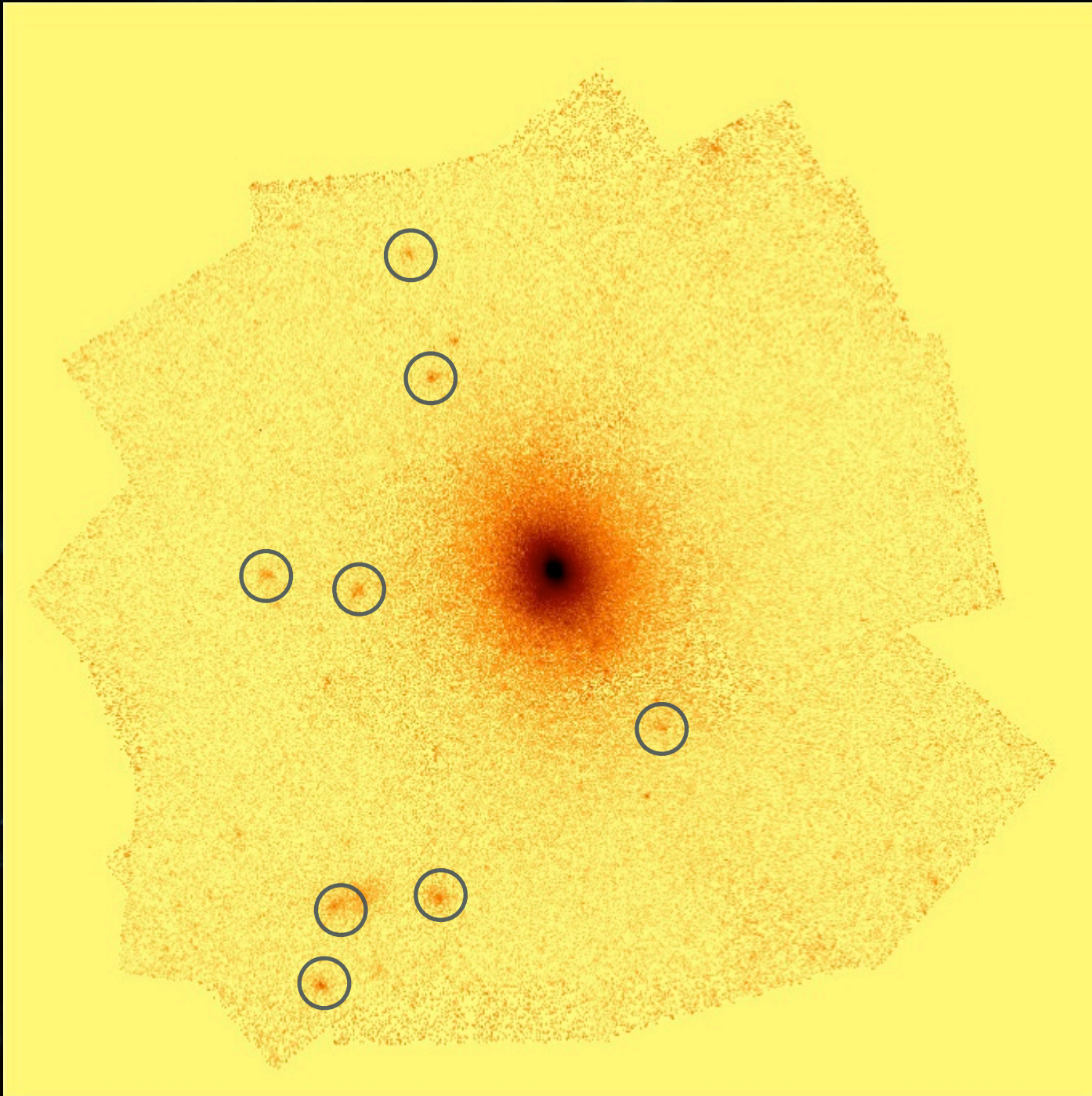
**Rik Williams**  
**Carnegie Observatories**

# The low- $z$ universe should be full of $\sim 10^6$ K gas



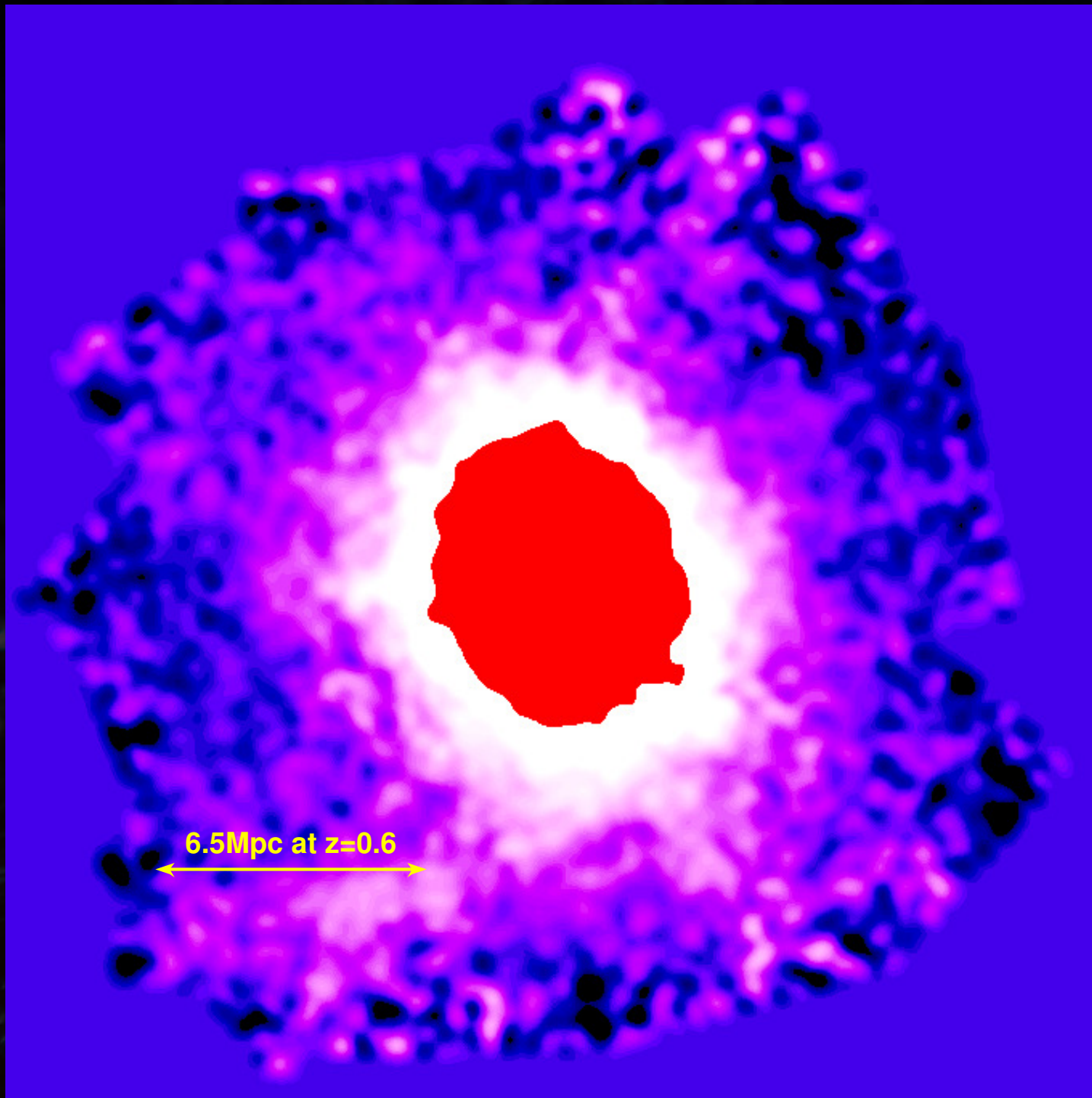
simulation courtesy B. Oppenheimer





**Abell 133 and surroundings - A. Vikhlinin / J. Mulchaey**



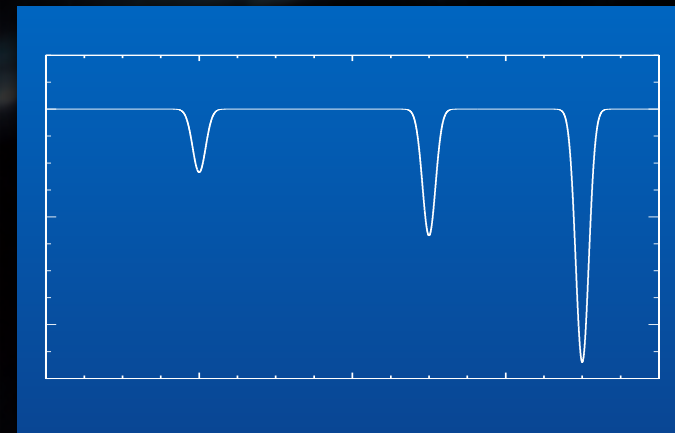
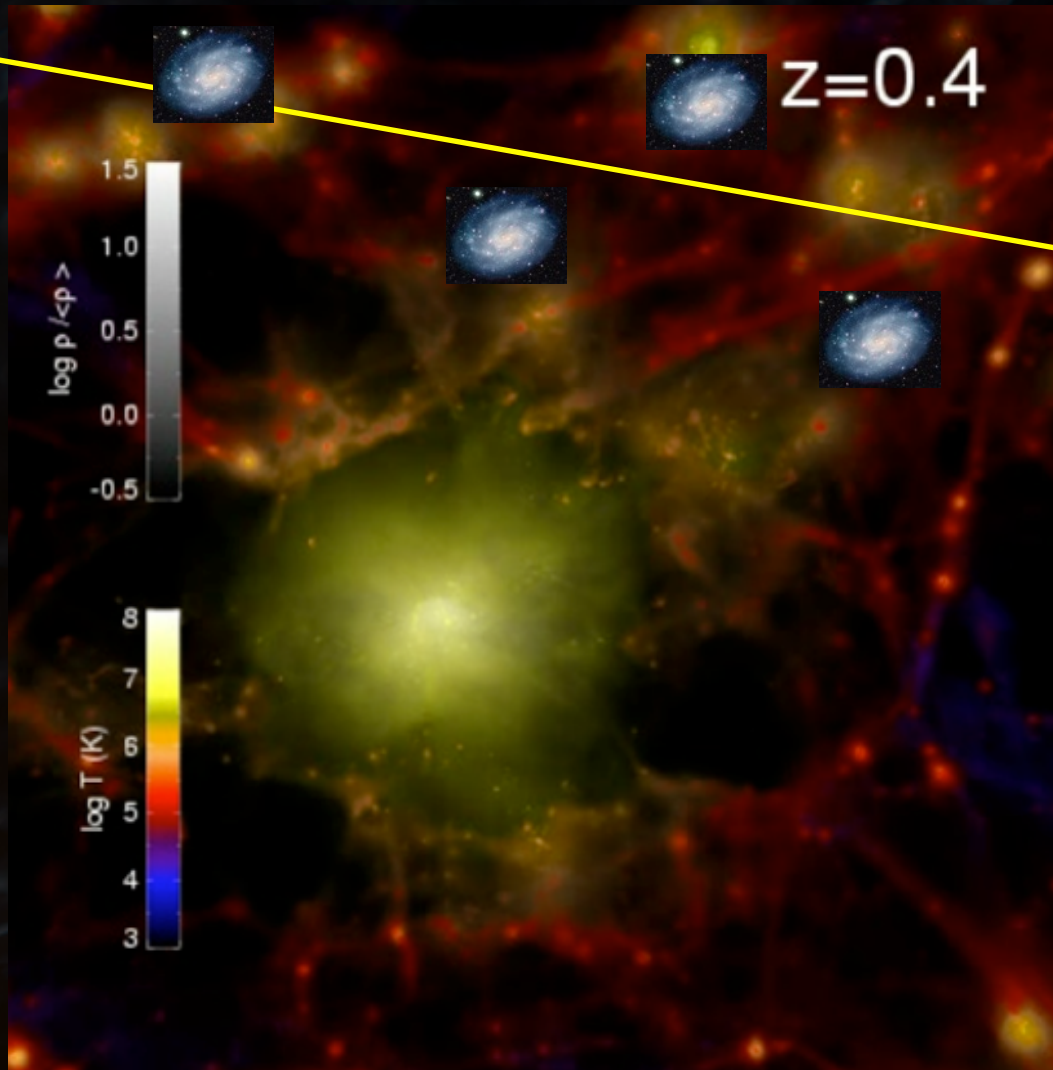


**Abell 133, smoothed - A. Vikhlinin / J. Mulchaey**

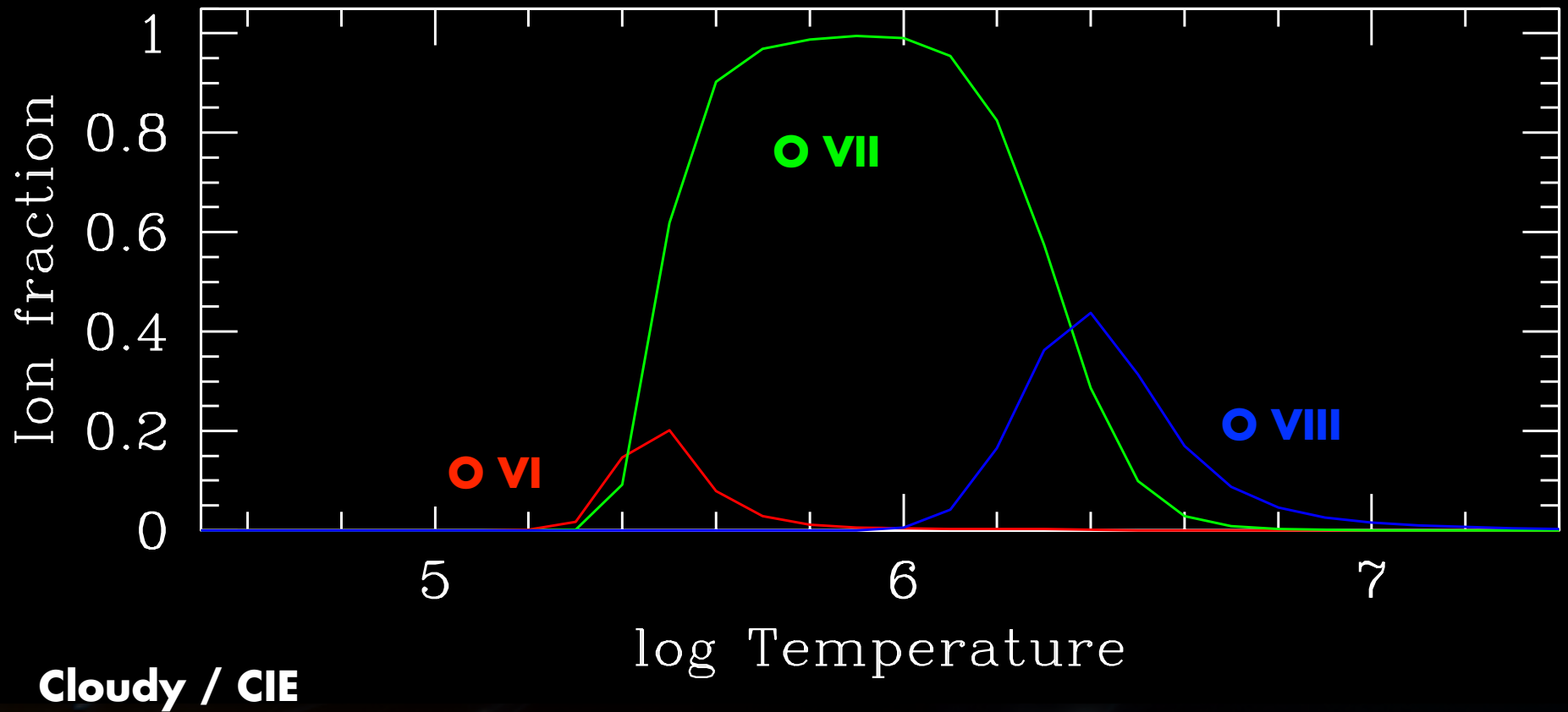
**X-ray emission** mainly picks out hottest,  
highest column density gas  
(i.e. clusters, massive galaxies)



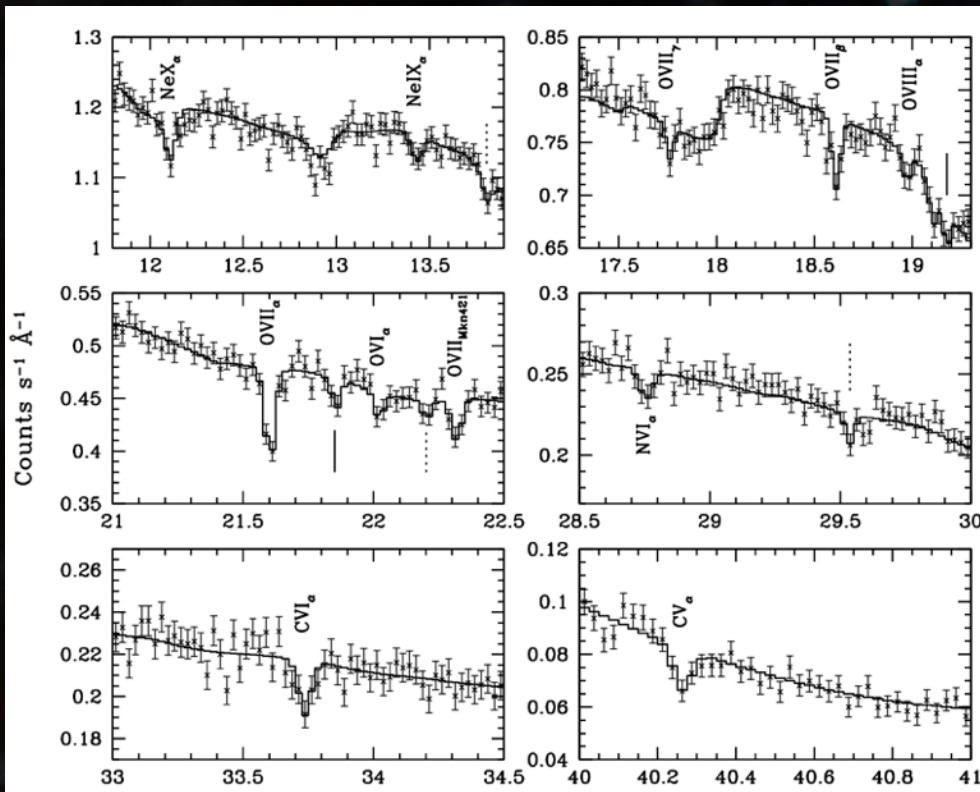
# Hot gas in absorption



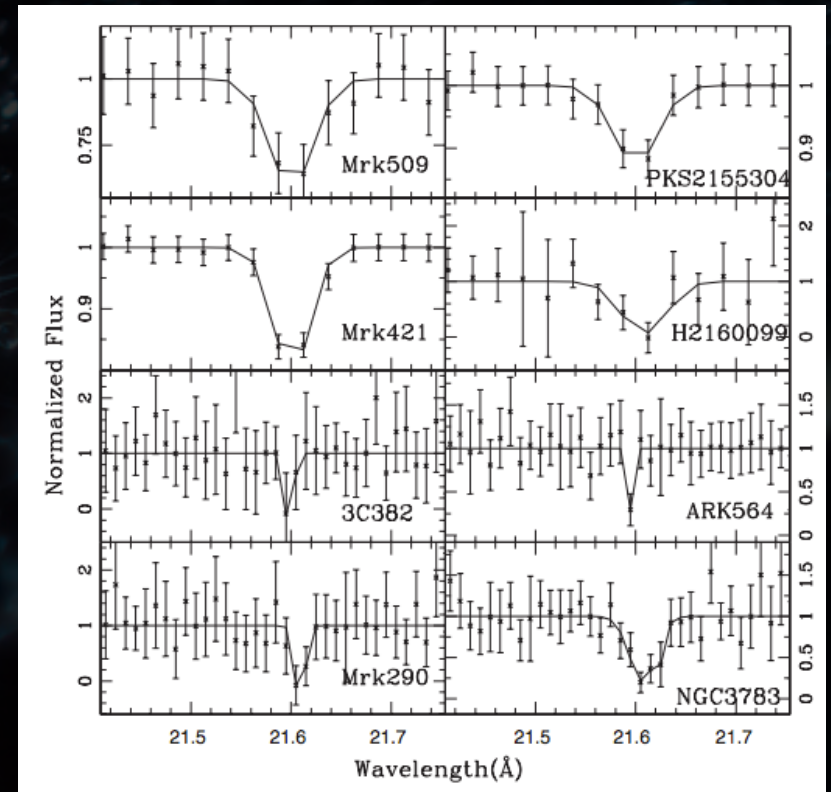
# Hot gas in absorption



# Warm-hot gas around our Galaxy



Mkn421 - RJW et al. 2005



Gupta et al. 2012

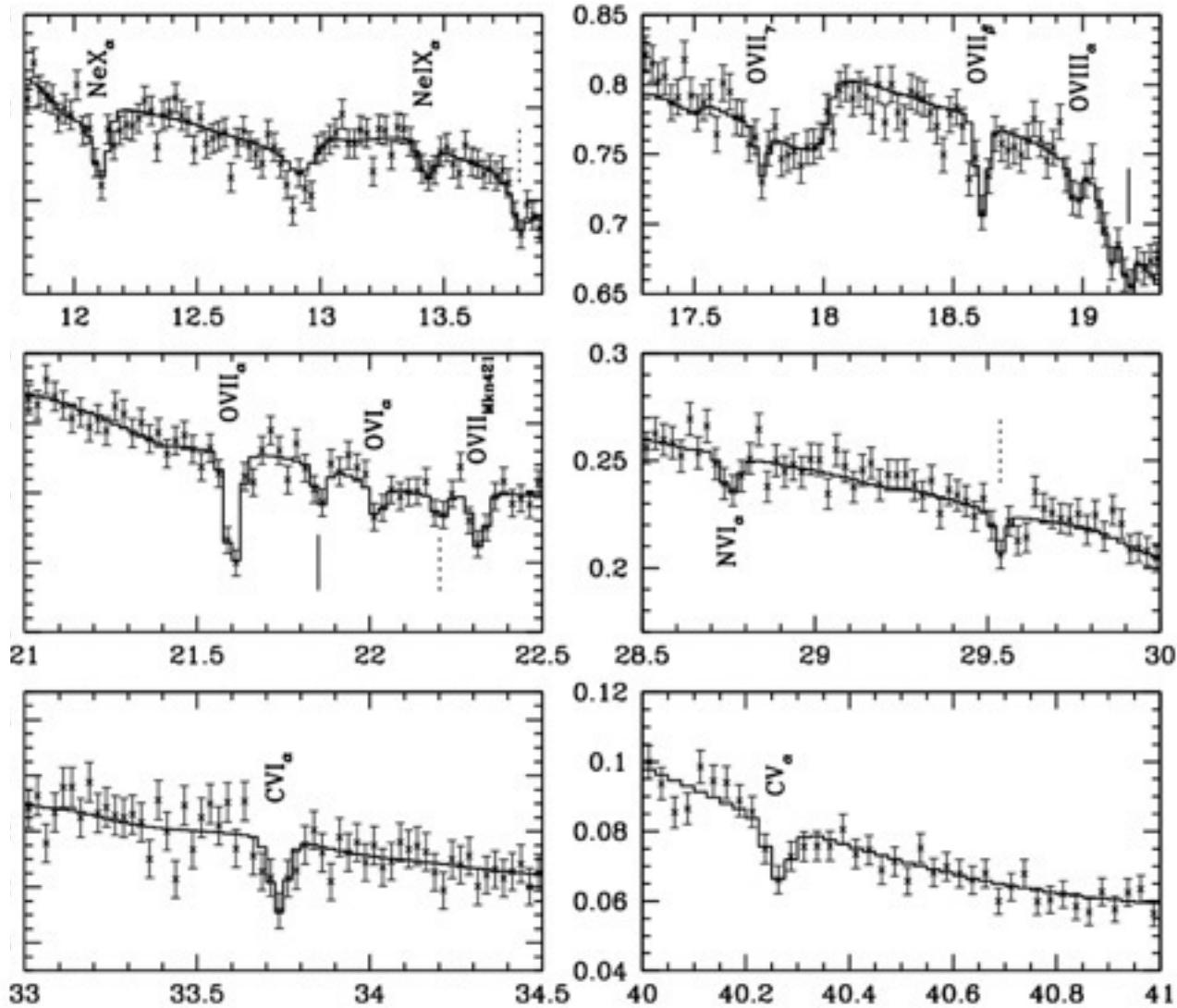


# X-ray absorbers at $z > 0$

1. **Mrk 421:** Blind search
2. **Sculptor Wall:** Targeting known large-scale structures

# X-ray absorbers at $z > 0$

X-ray flux

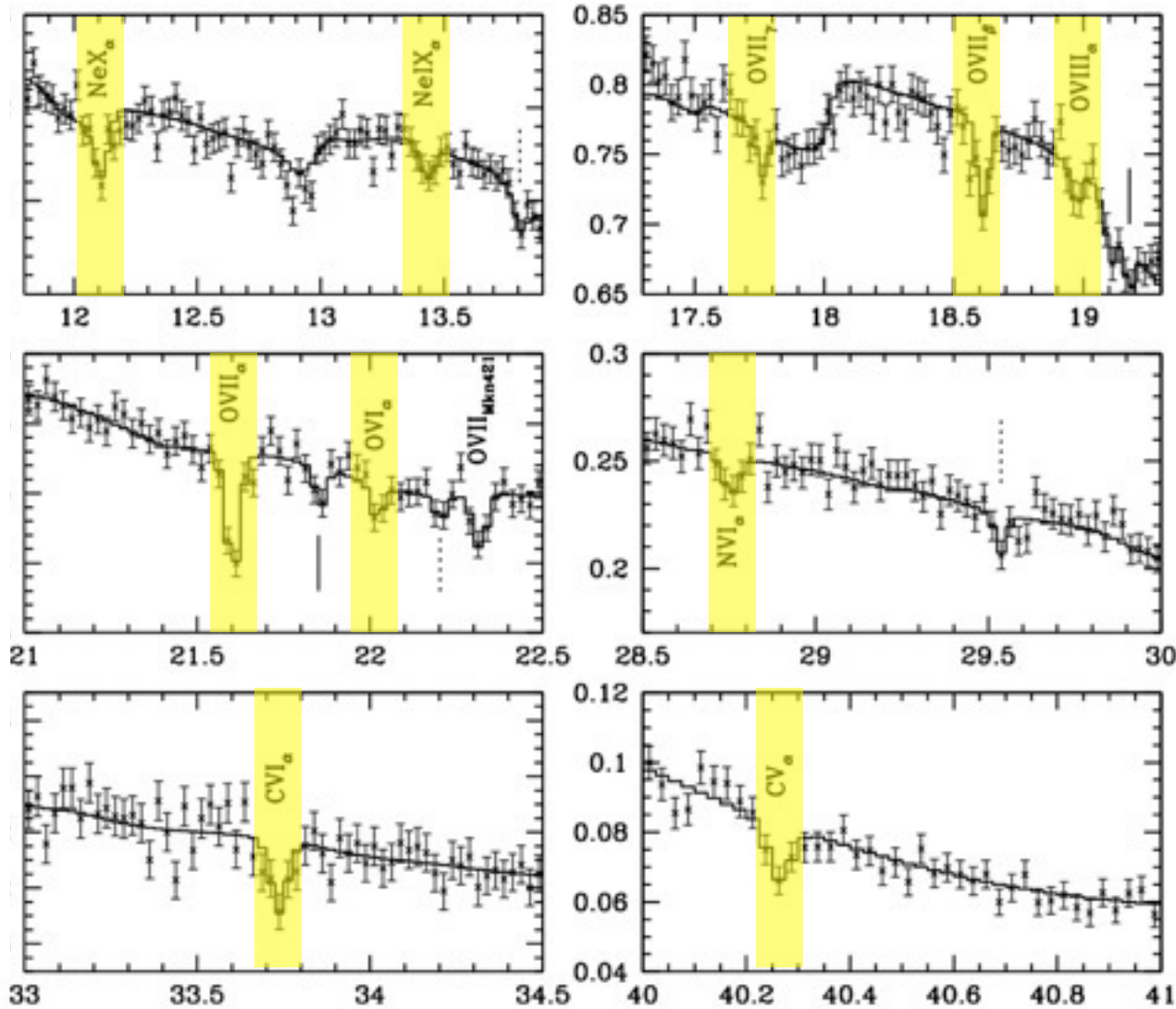


wavelength



# X-ray absorbers at $z > 0$

X-ray flux

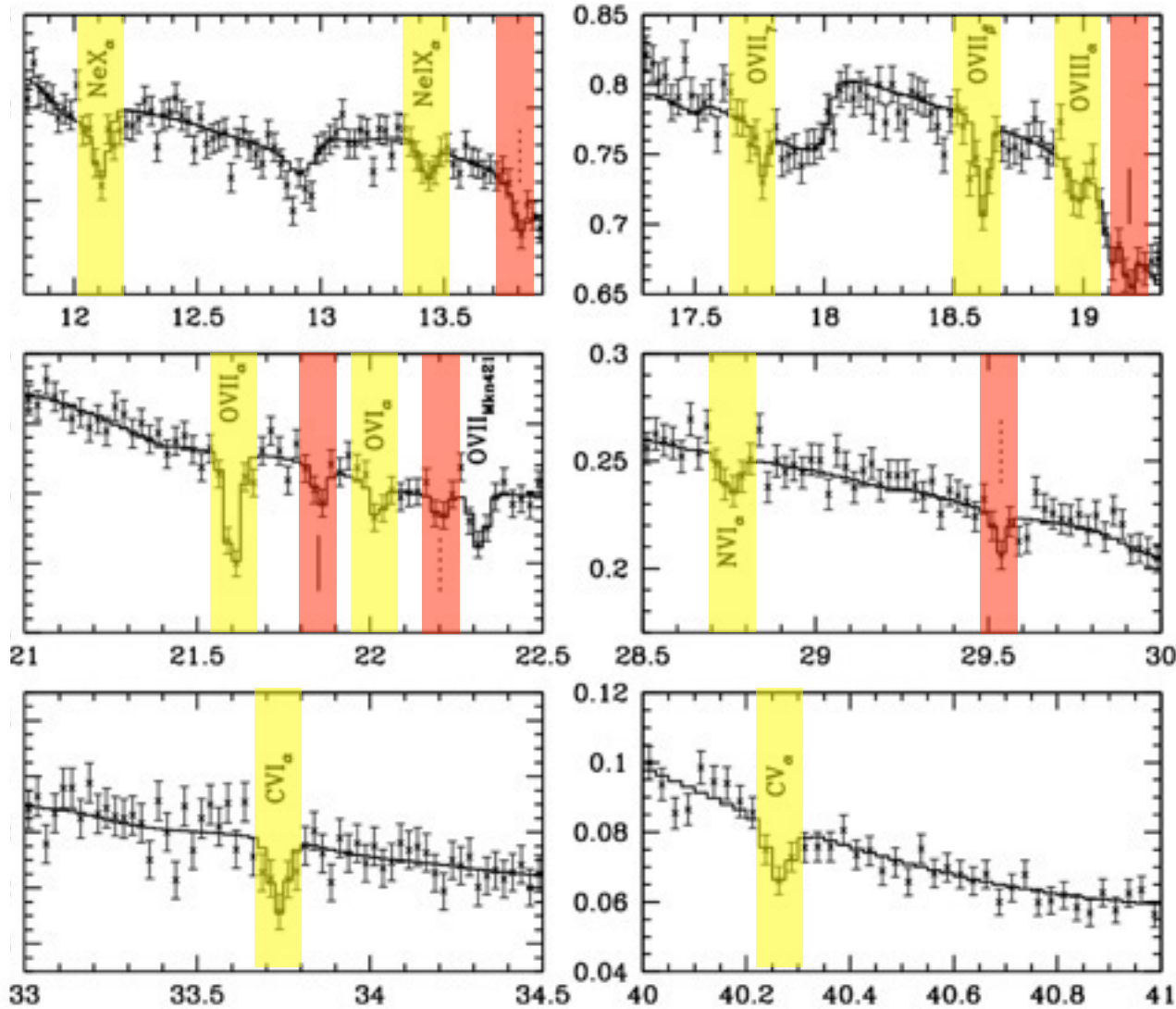


Local

wavelength

# X-ray absorbers at $z > 0$

X-ray flux

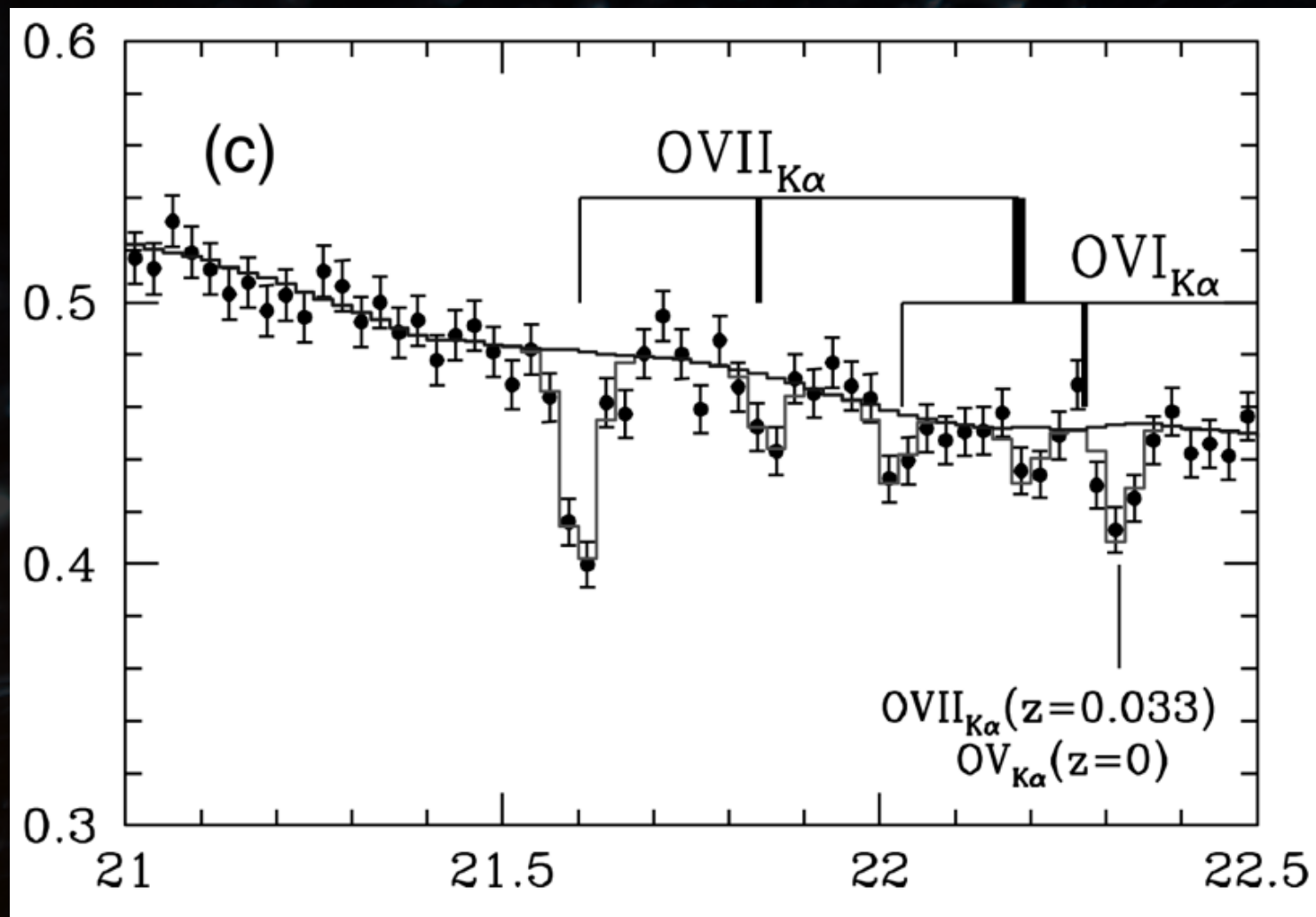


wavelength

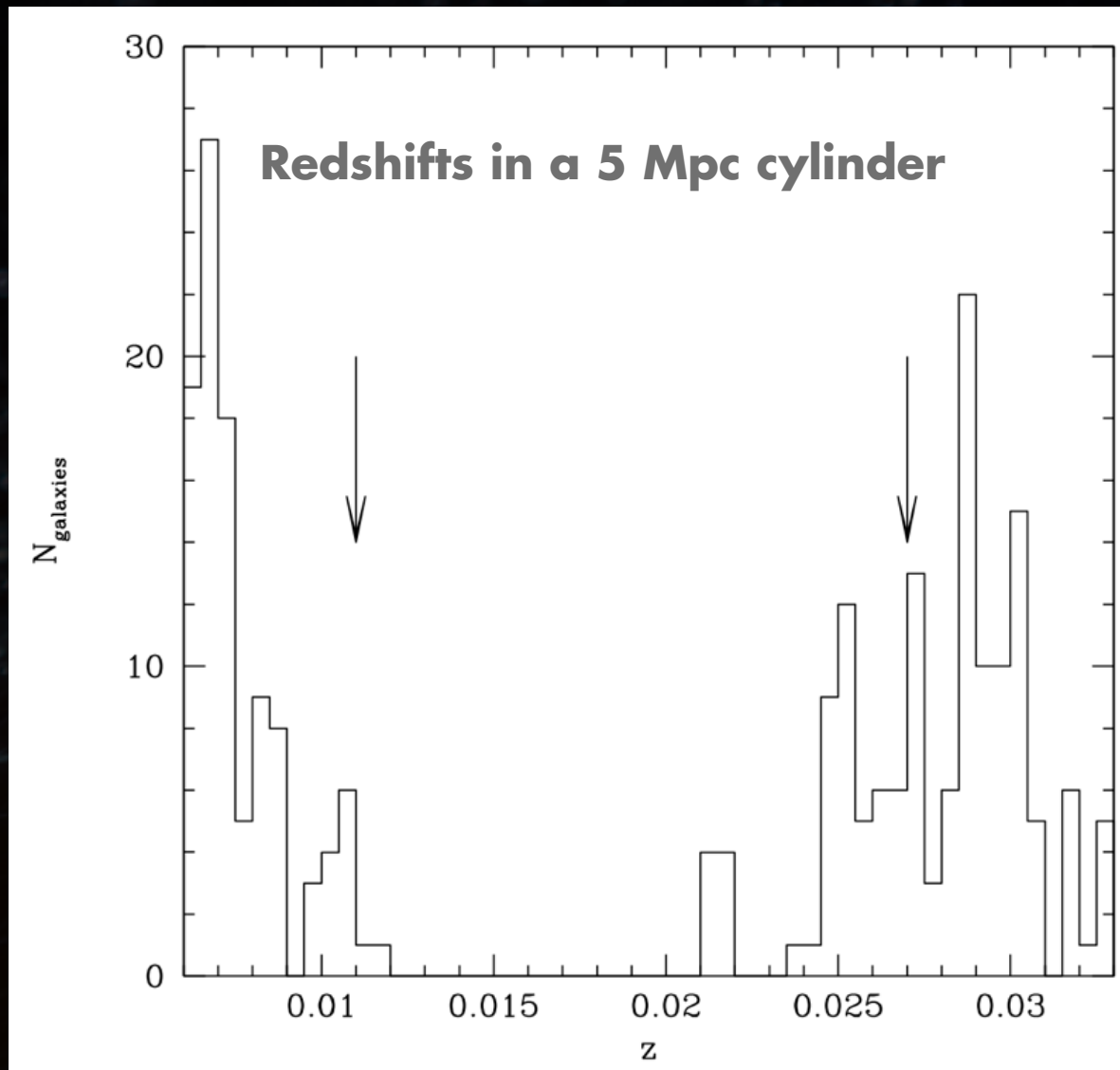
**Local**  
**Groups/**  
**Filaments?**



# X-ray absorbers at $z > 0$



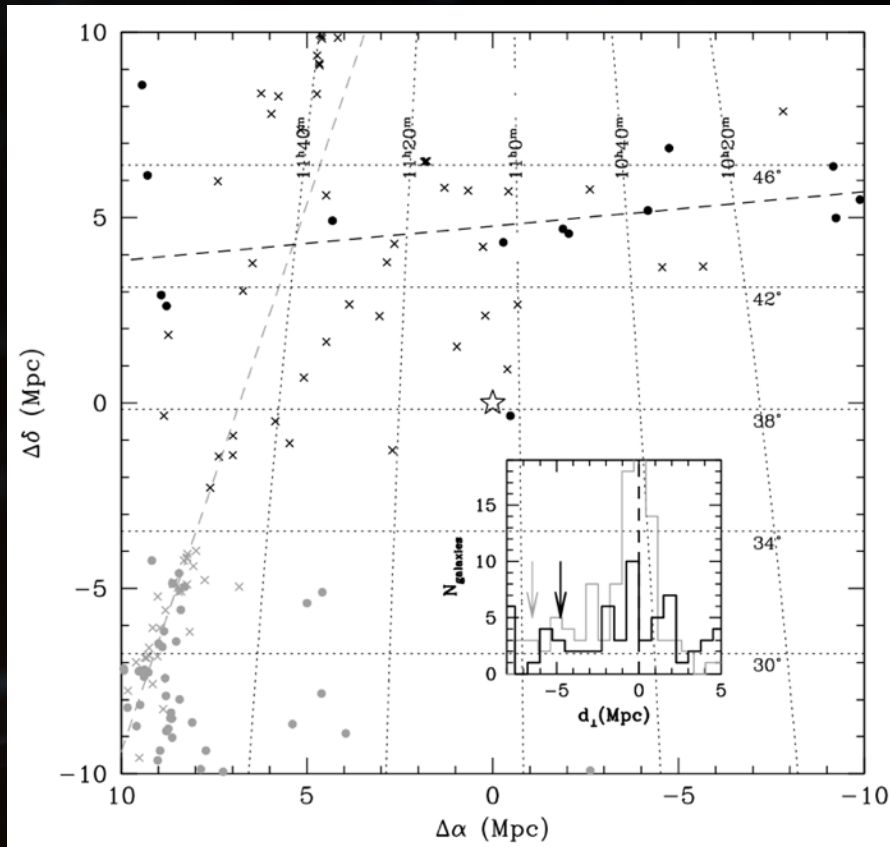
# Mrk 421 and SDSS





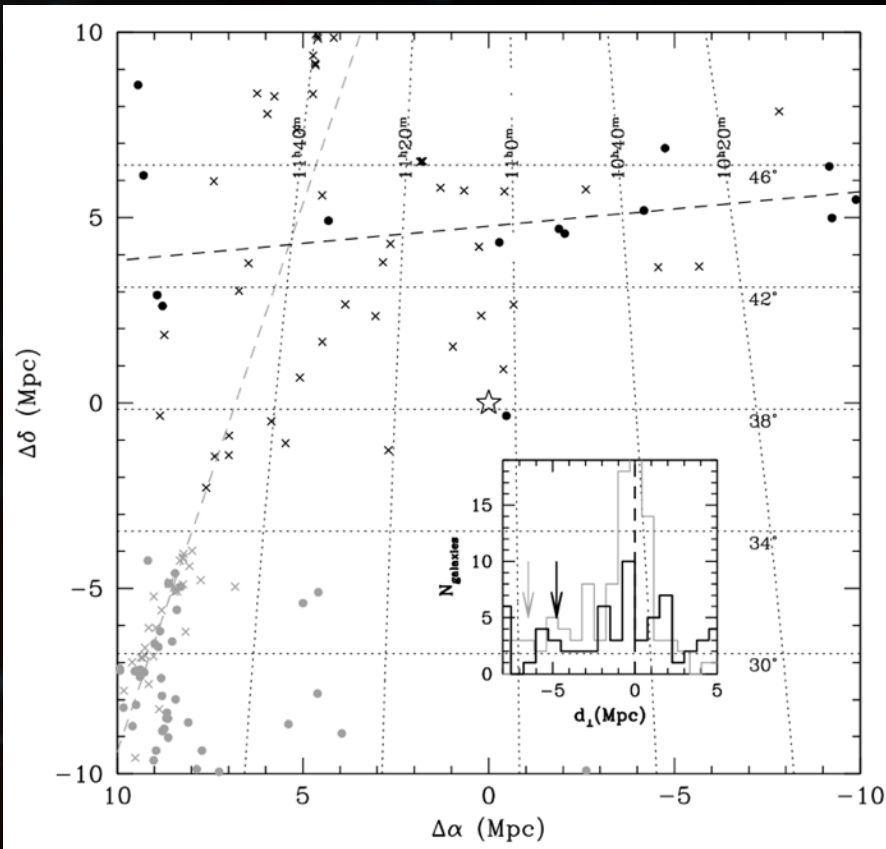
# Mrk 421 and SDSS

$z=0.011$

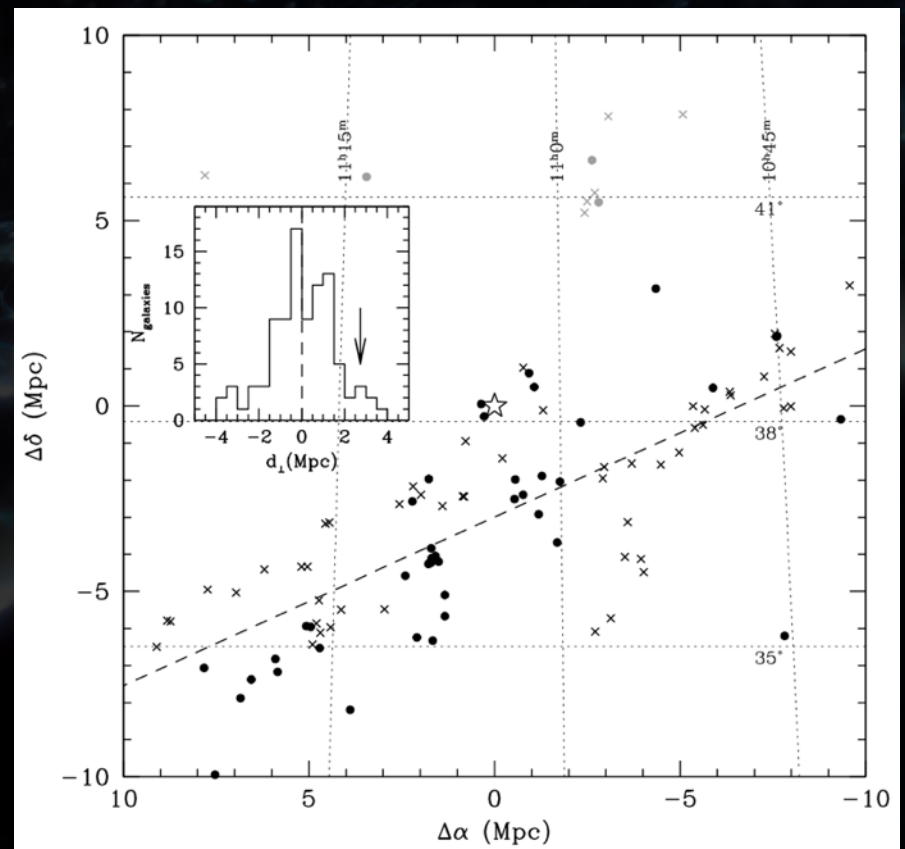


# Mrk 421 and SDSS

**$z=0.011$**



**$z=0.027$**

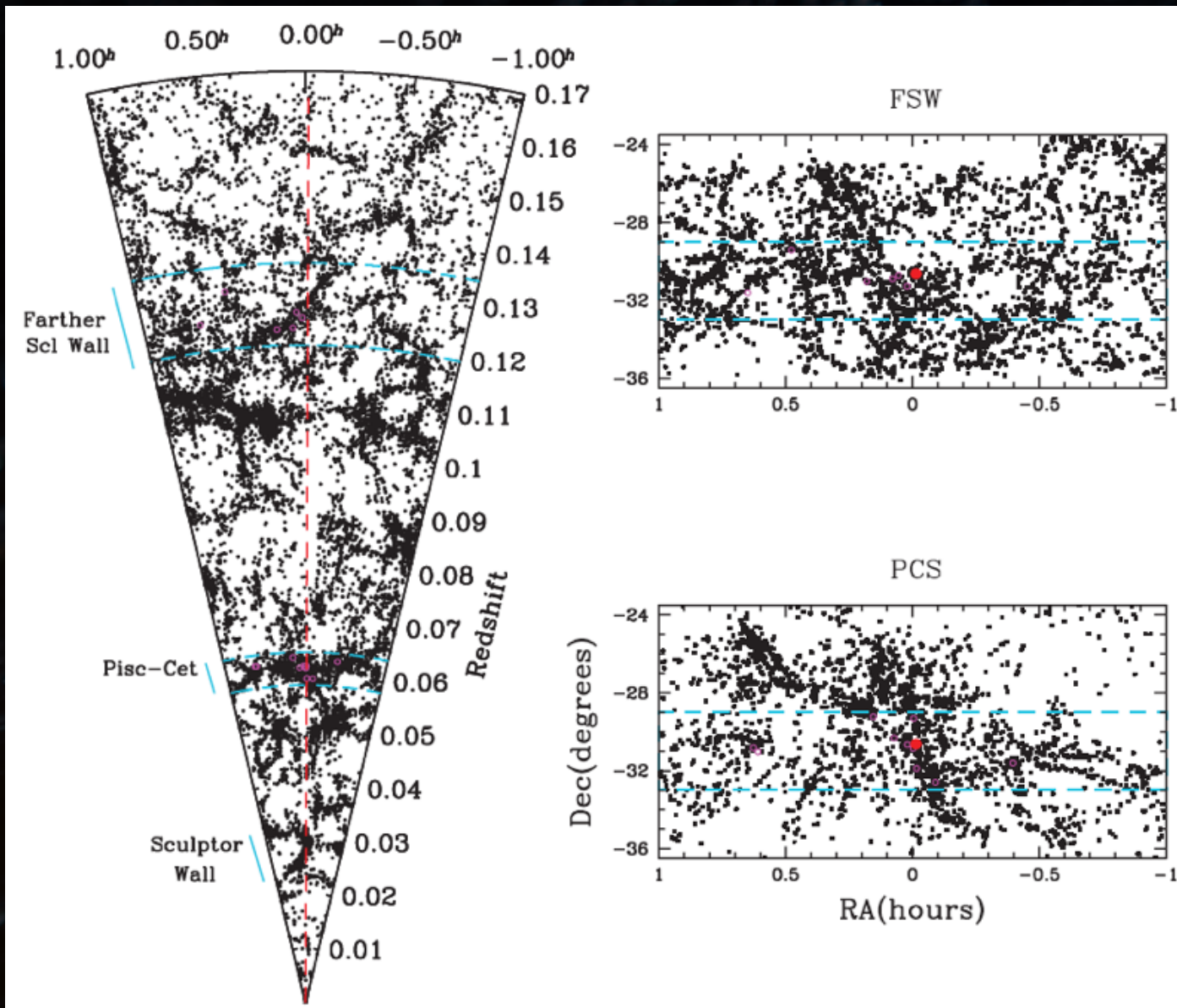




A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a network of dark matter filaments and galaxy clusters. The background is dark blue and black, with glowing blue and white filaments and clusters of points representing galaxies. The text is overlaid on this background.

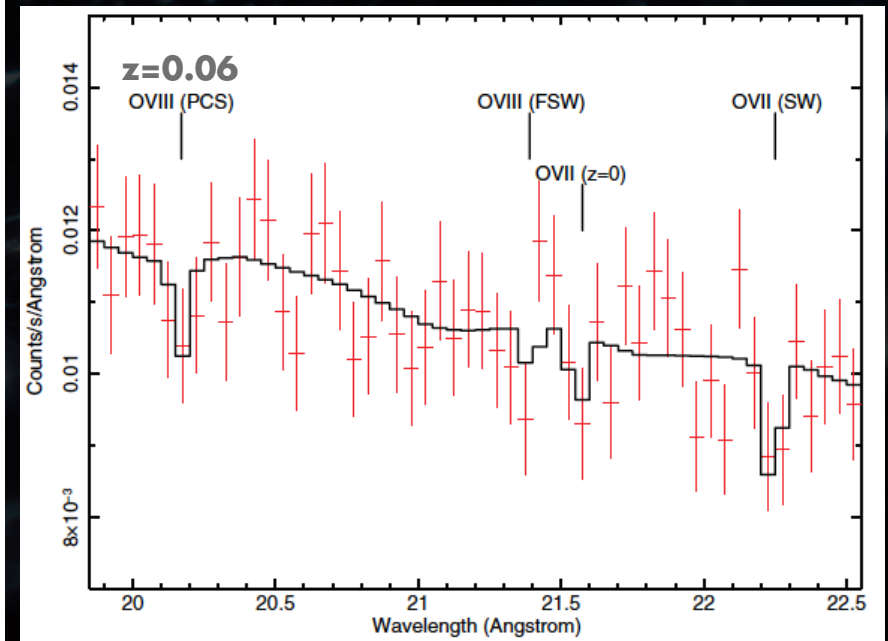
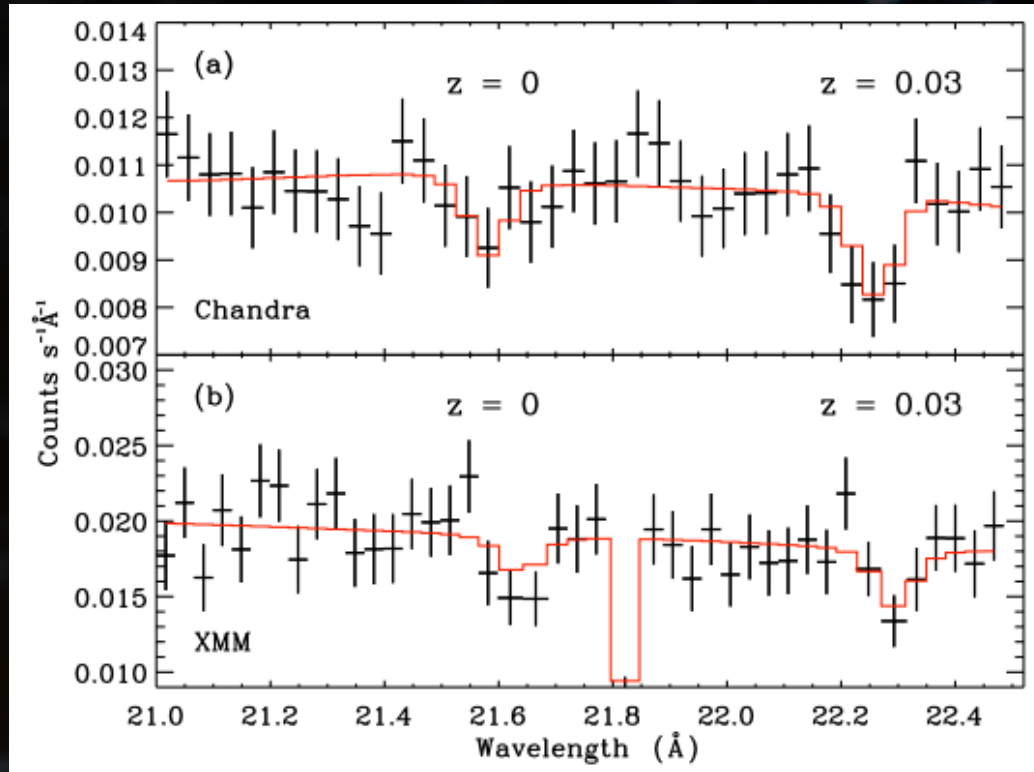
**Mrk 421:** One absorber is associated with a galaxy filament; possibly a group

# Sculptor Wall



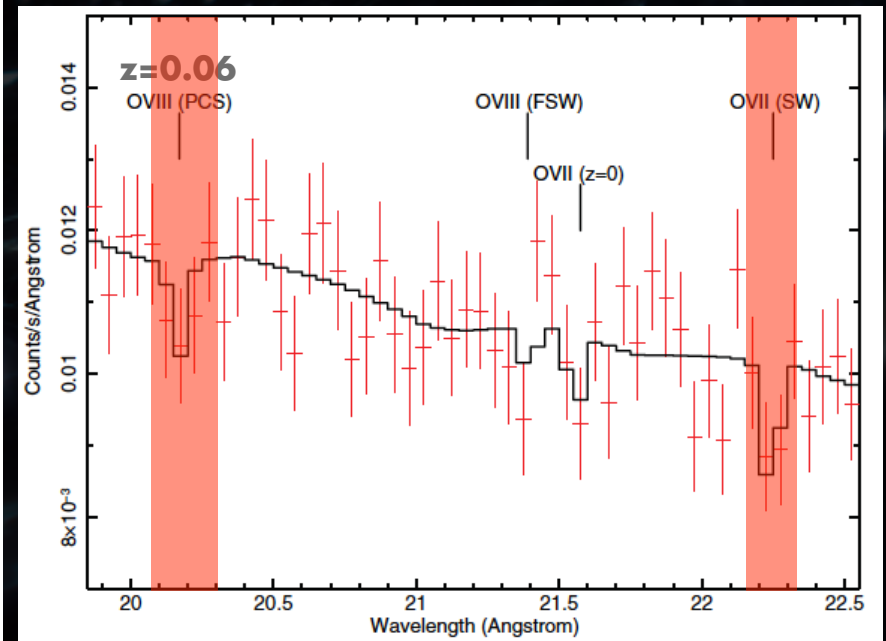
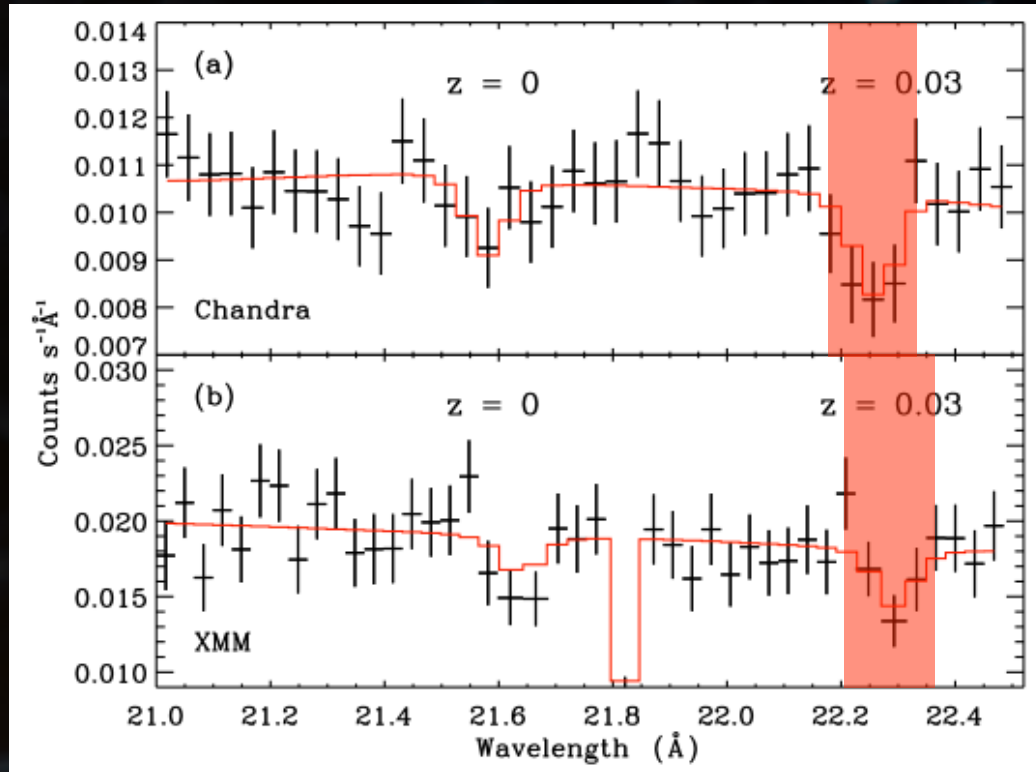


# H2356-309: The Sculptor Wall



Zappacosta et al. (2010)

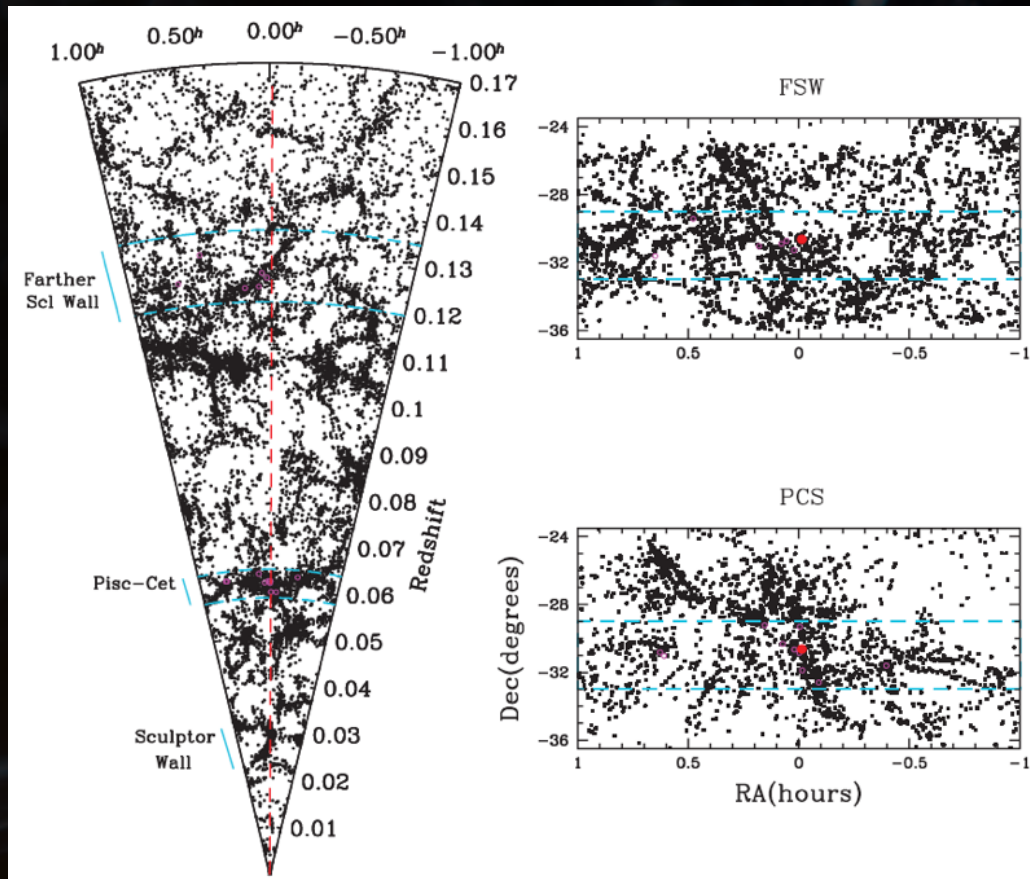
# H2356-309: The Sculptor Wall



Zappacosta et al. (2010)



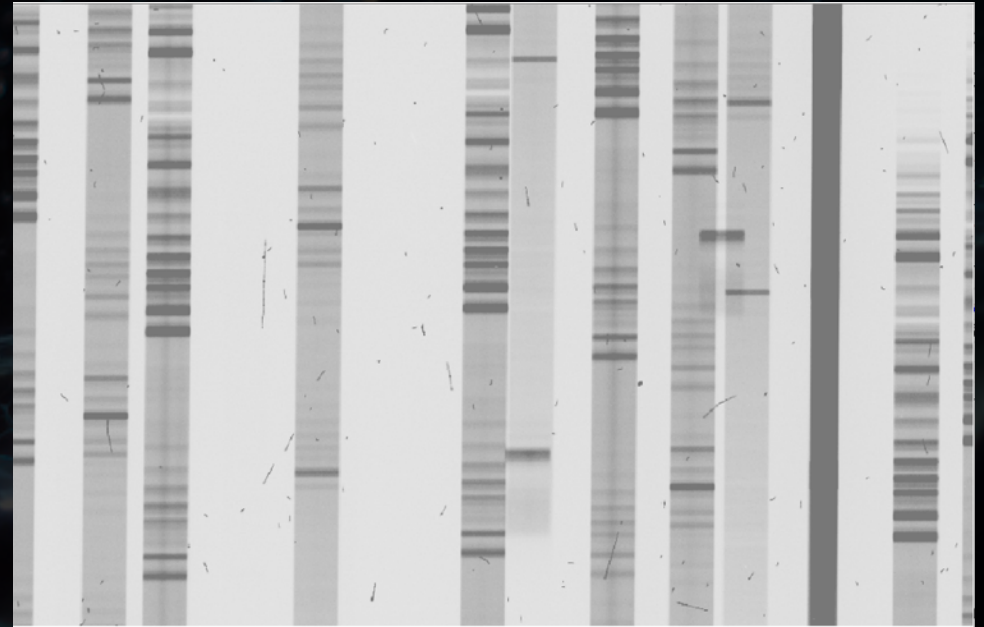
# H2356-309: The Sculptor Wall



**Are missed groups and/or galaxies contributing to the absorption?**

Zappacosta et al. (2010)

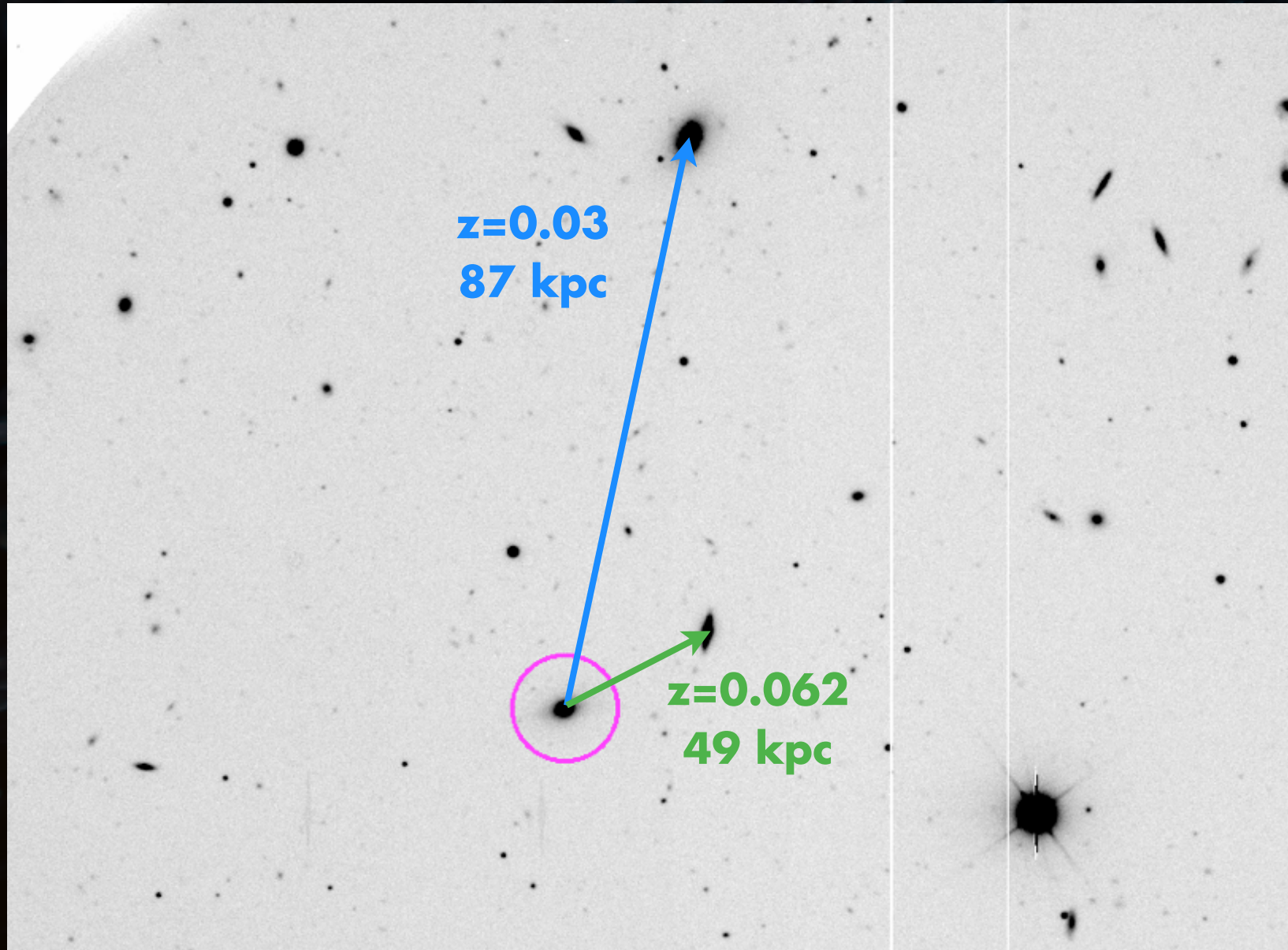
# IMACS survey of the H2356 field



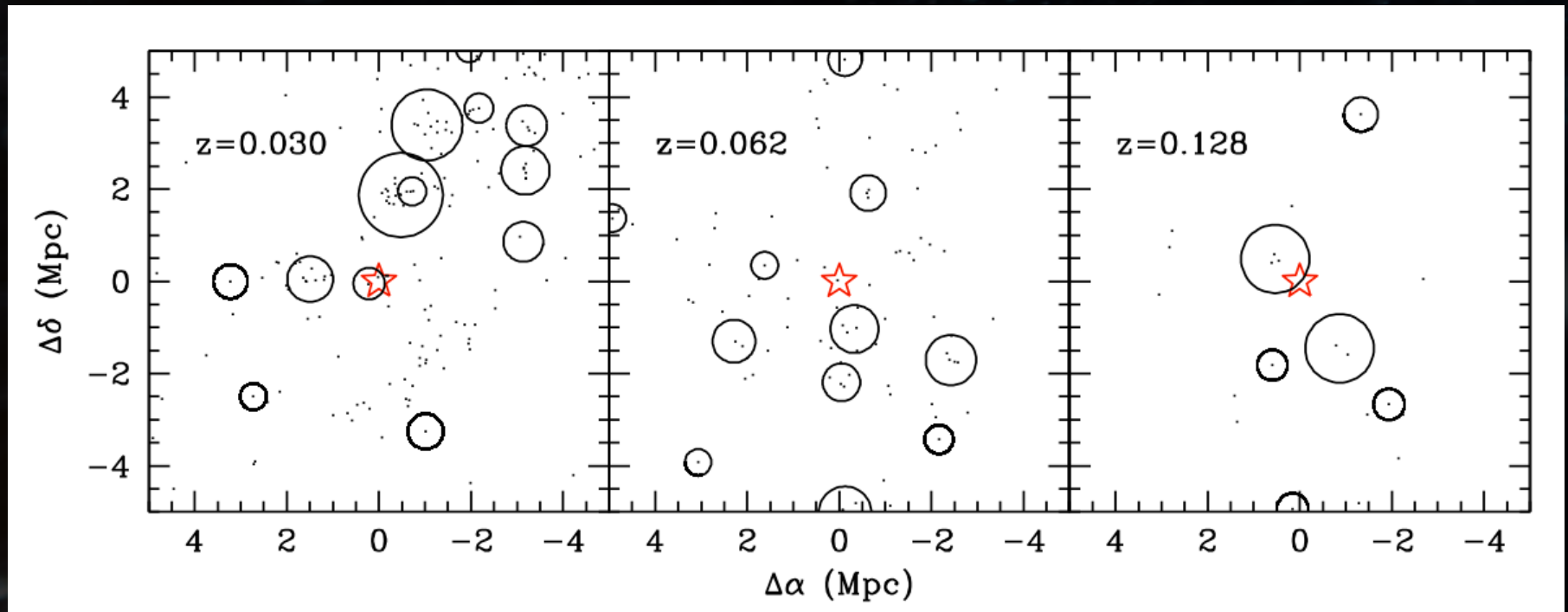
- IMACS field of view covers  $r=500$  kpc at  $z\sim 0.025$
- $\sim 100$  spectra per mask



# IMACS survey of the H2356 field




# 2dF groups in the H2356 field



Williams, Mulchaey, & Kollmeier 2013



A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of filaments and nodes of matter in the universe. The background is dark, with faint blue and white lines representing the structure of the universe. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

**Where there's OVII, there are galaxies**

# Summary

- **X-ray absorbers seem to lie within galaxy or group virial radii (small N notwithstanding...)**
- **Putative “WHIM detections” may in fact be hot CGM**
- **$10^6$  K gas definitely exists around bound structures (including the Milky Way), but is it ubiquitous?**



# Hercules Supercluster

## X-RAY ABSORPTION BY THE WARM-HOT INTERGALACTIC MEDIUM IN THE HERCULES SUPERCLUSTER

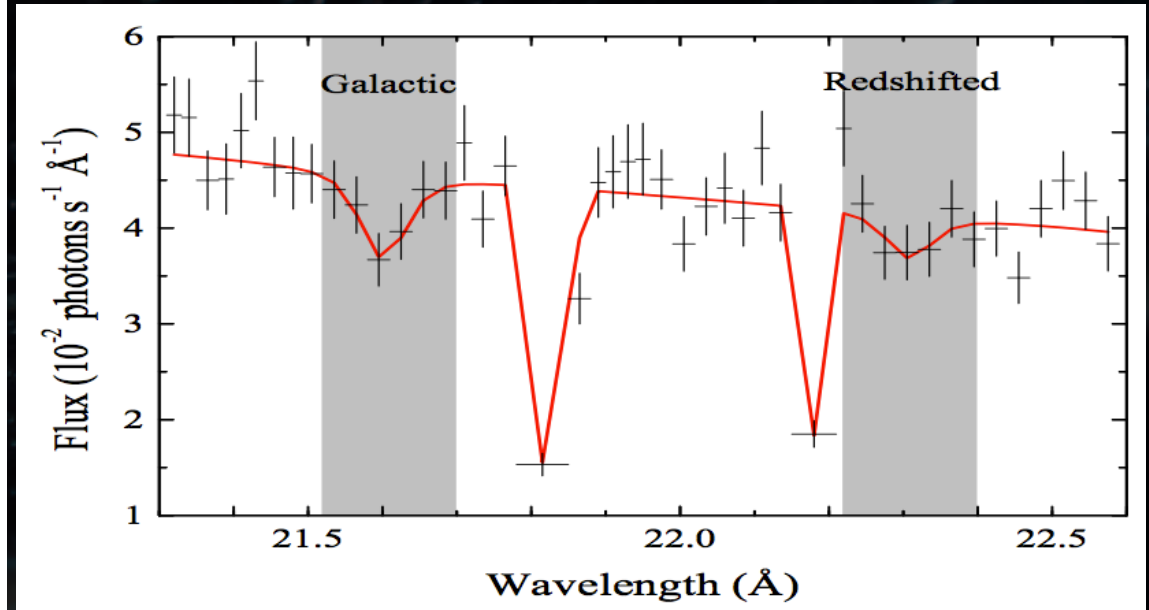
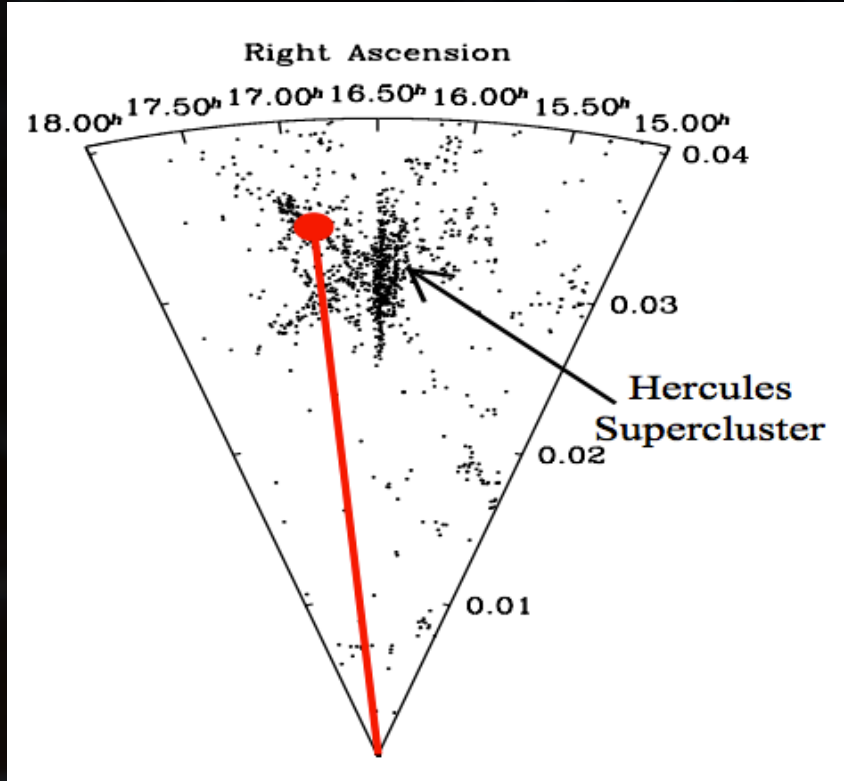
BIN REN<sup>1,2</sup>, TAOTAO FANG<sup>1,3</sup>, DAVID A. BUOTE<sup>3</sup>

(Received; Revised; Accepted)  
*Draft version January 13, 2014*

### ABSTRACT

The “missing baryons”, in the form of warm-hot intergalactic medium (WHIM), are expected to reside in cosmic filamentary structures that can be traced by signposts such as large-scale galaxy superstructures. The clear detection of an X-ray absorption line in the Sculptor Wall demonstrated the success of using galaxy superstructures as a signpost to search for the WHIM. Here we present

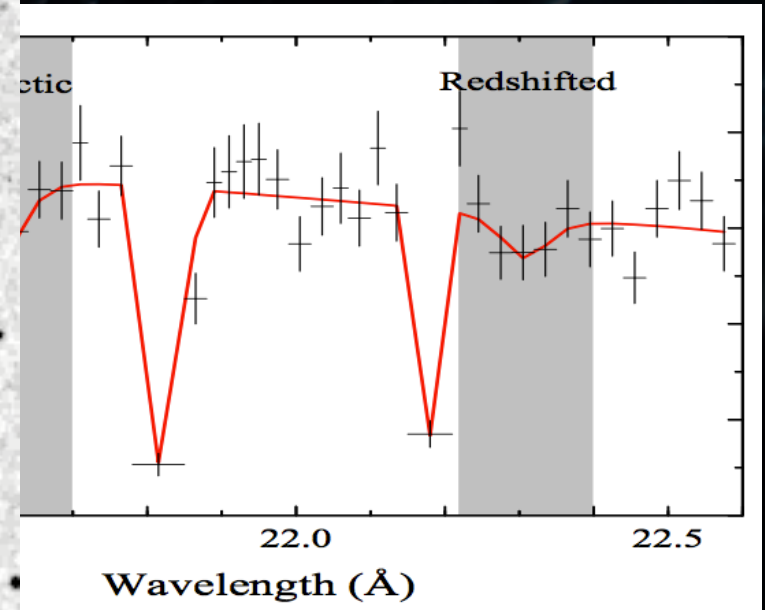
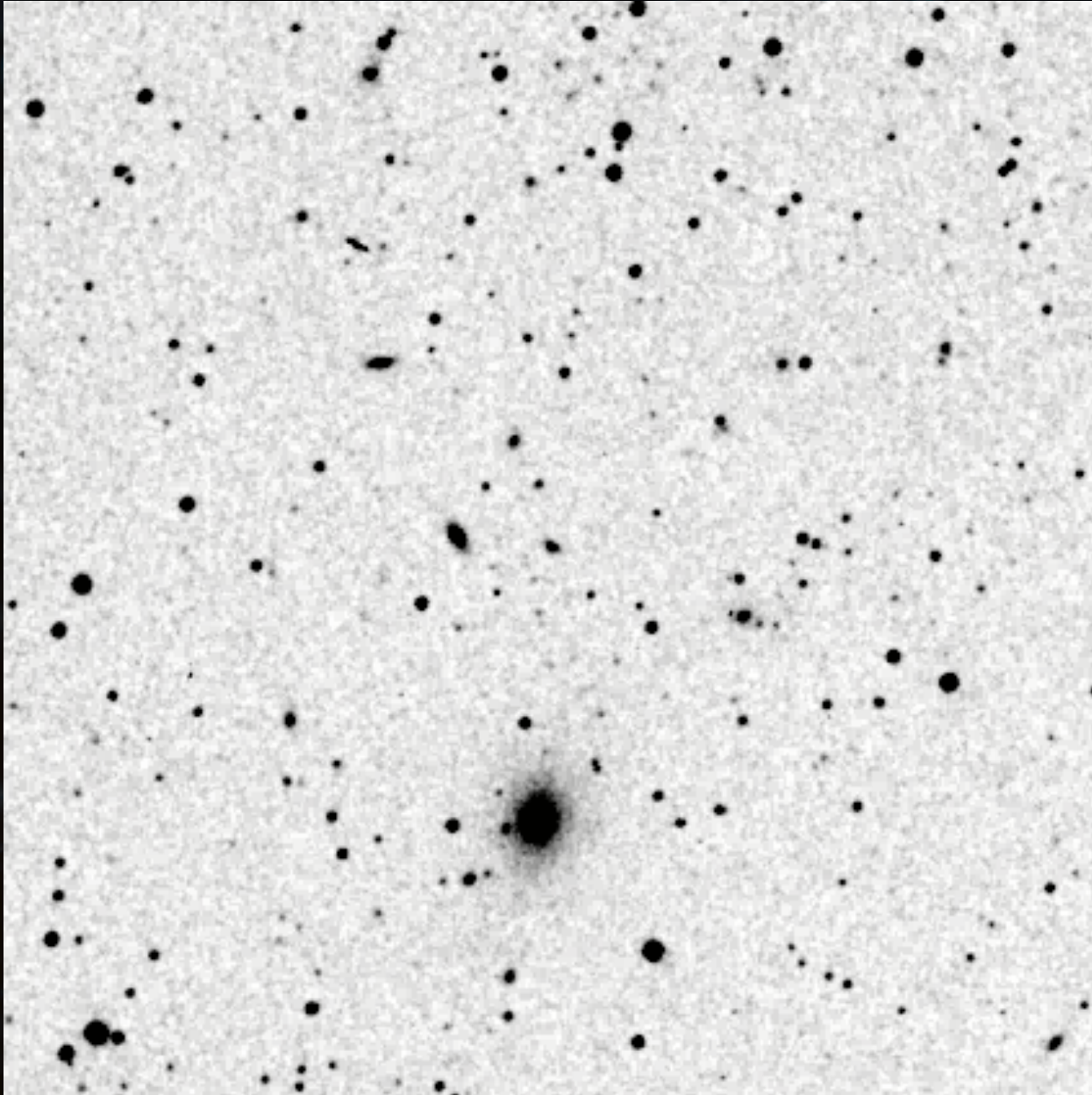
# Hercules Supercluster



↑  
 **$z=0.0329$**



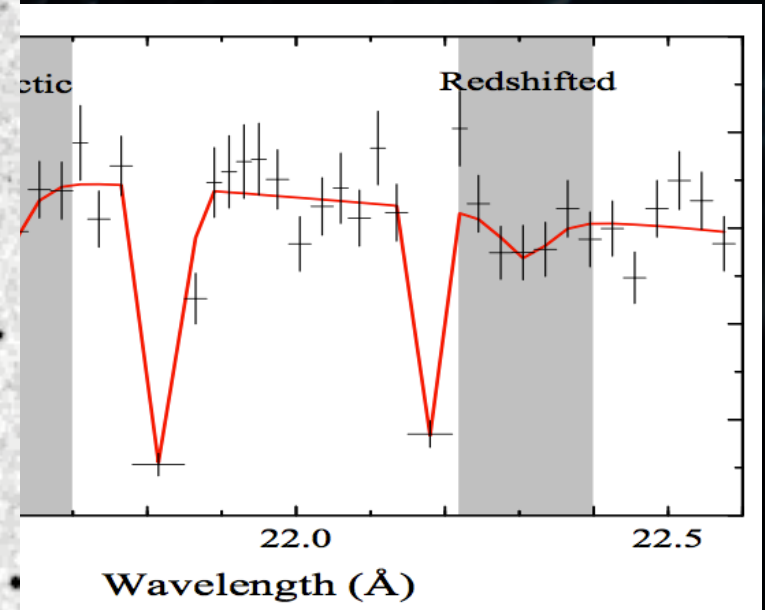
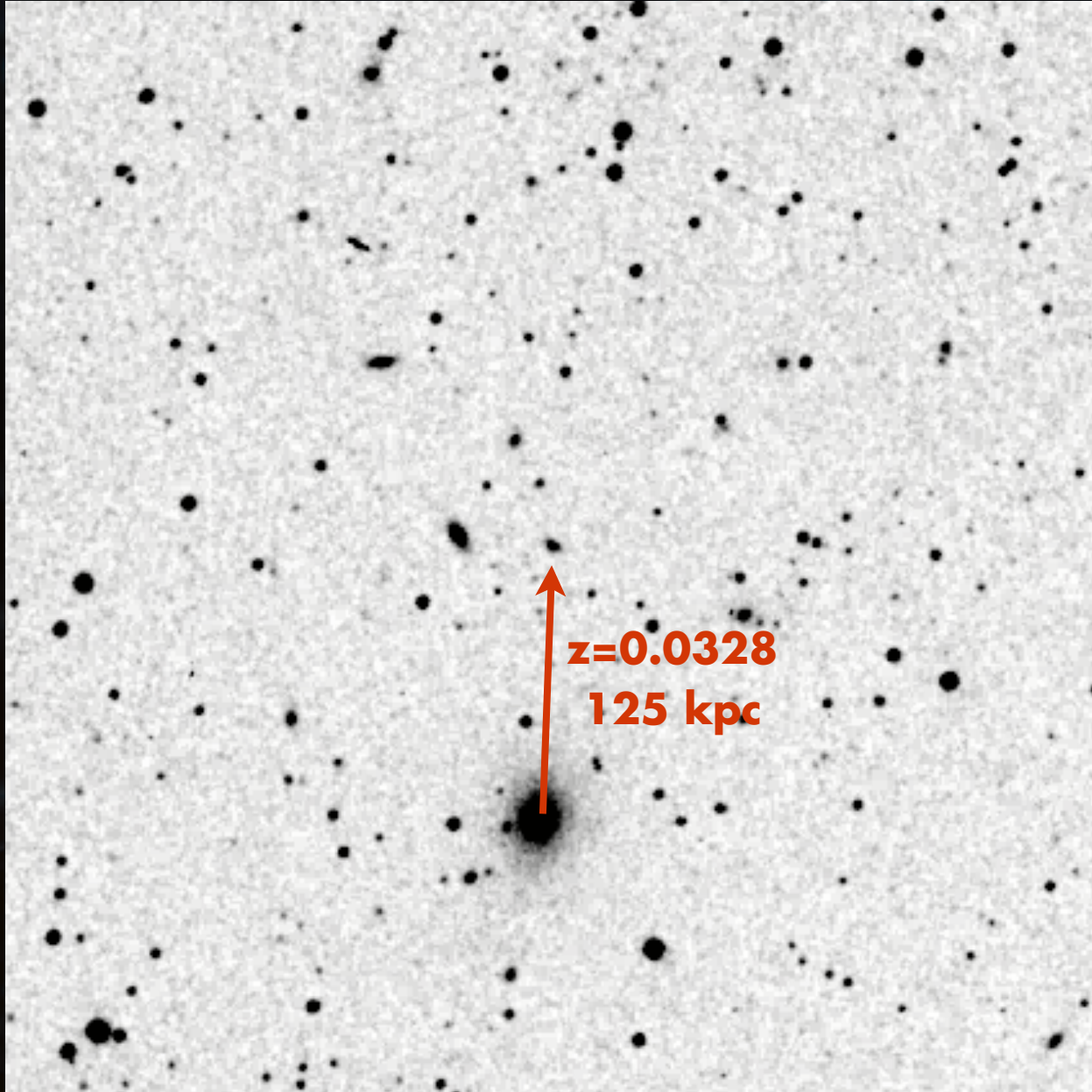
# Hercules Supercluster



↑  
 **$z=0.0329$**

Ren, Fang, & Buote (2014)

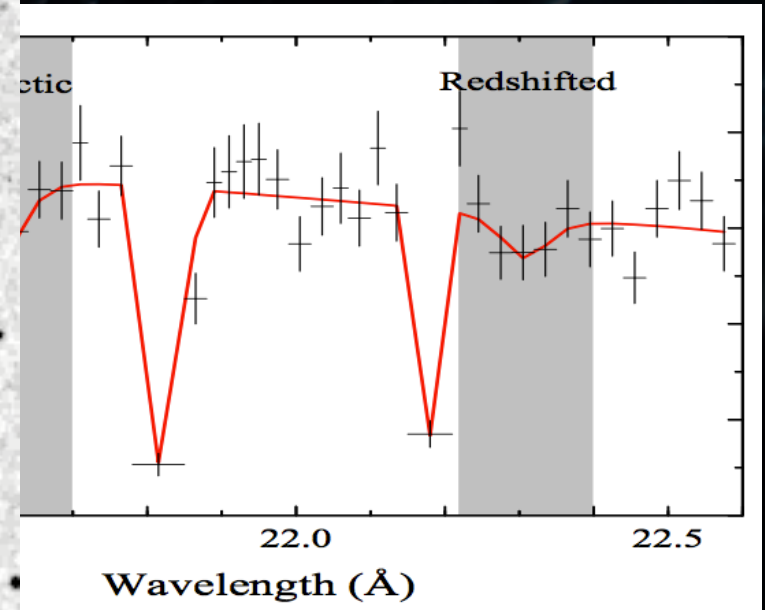
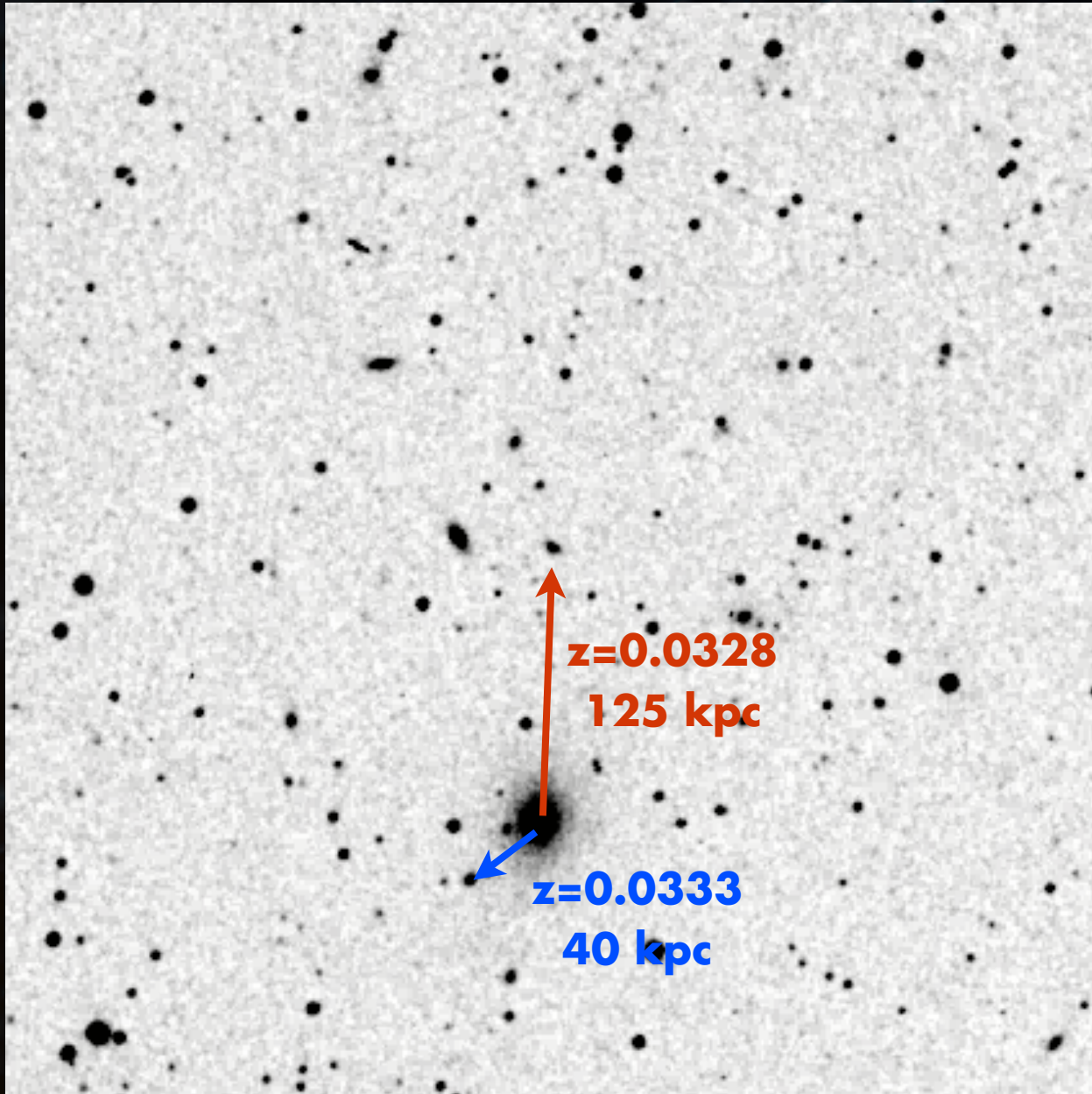
# Hercules Supercluster



$z=0.0329$

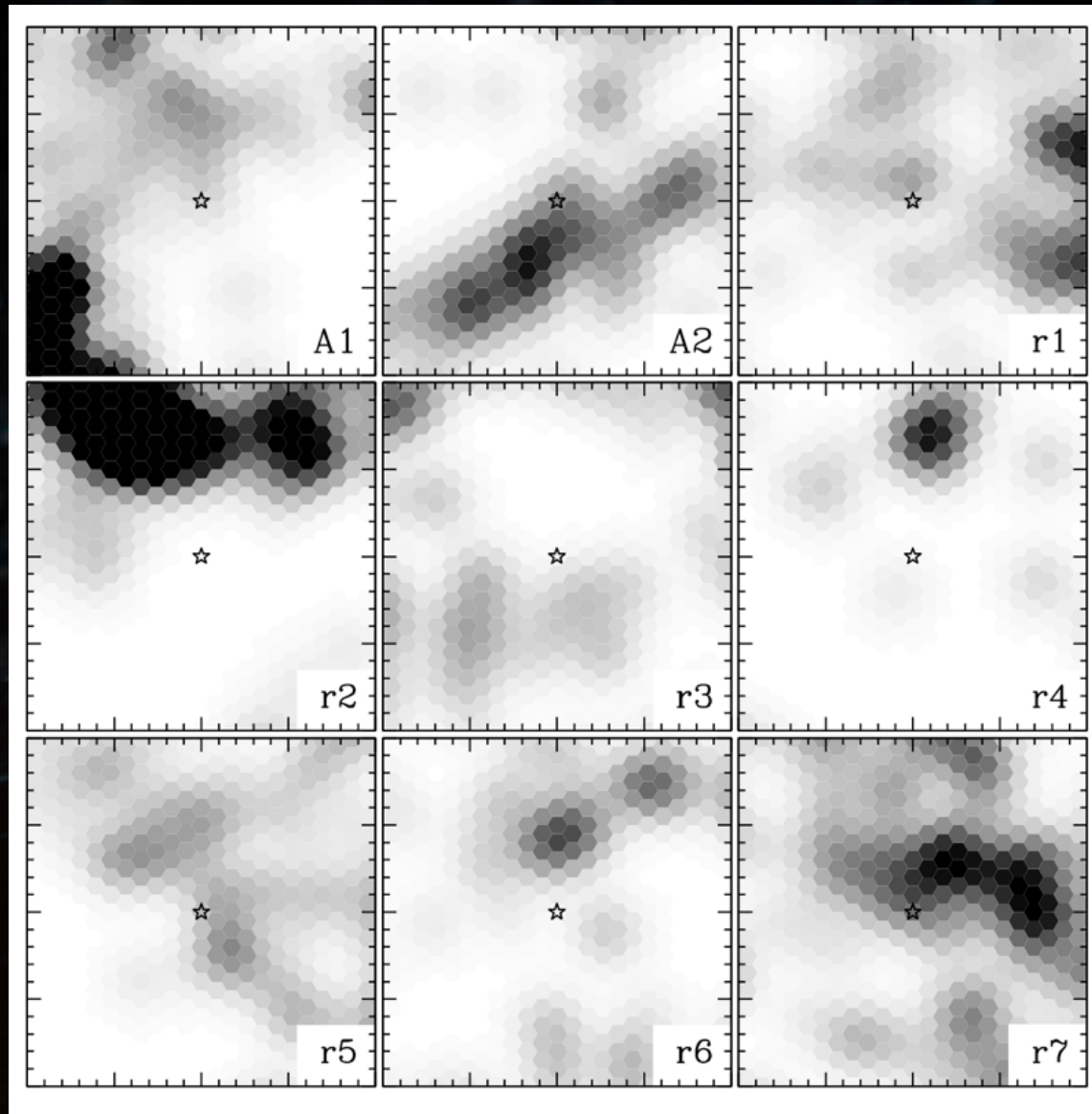


# Hercules Supercluster



$z=0.0329$

# Chance projection?





# Chance projection?

