

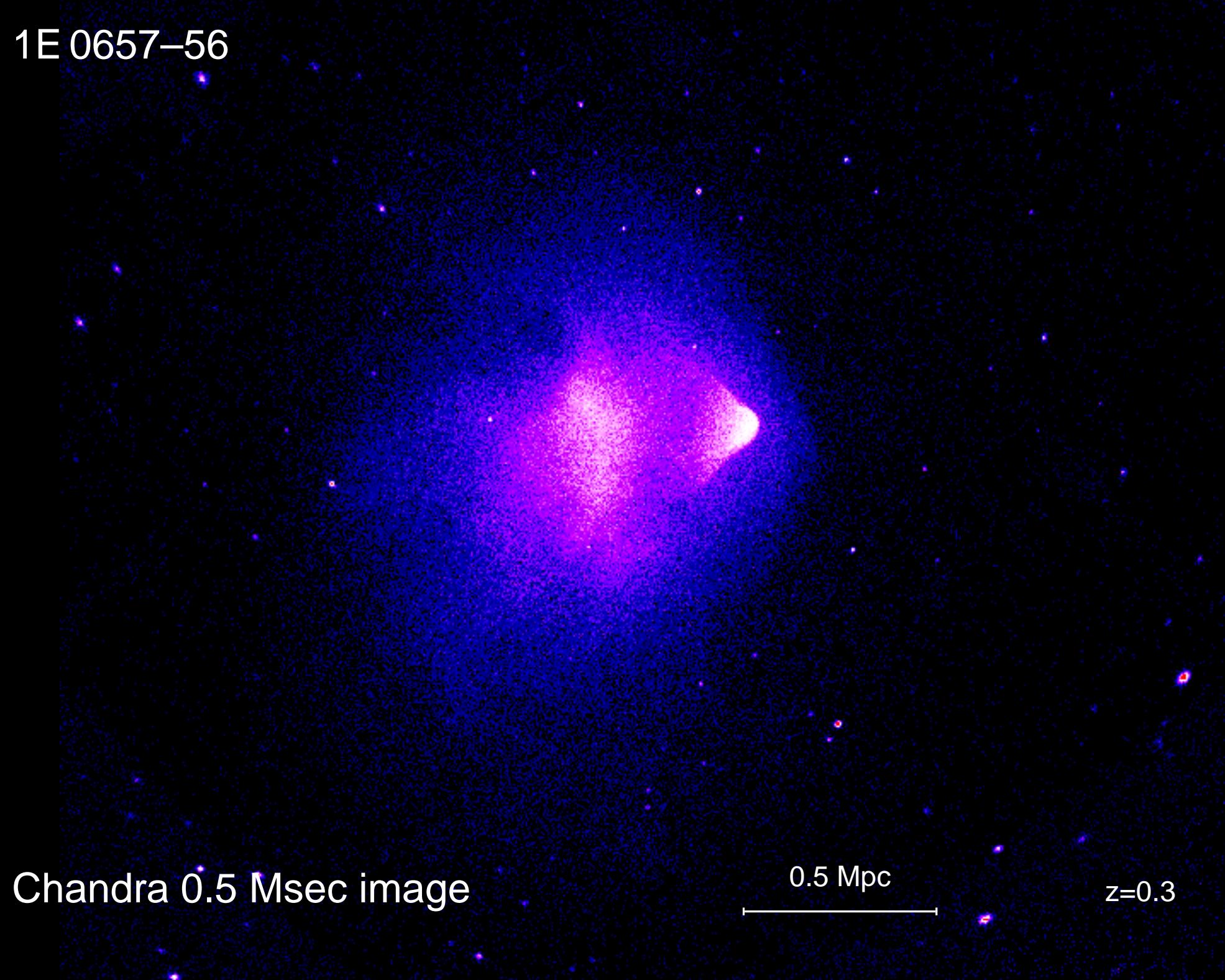
# **Constraints on physics of gas and dark matter from cluster mergers**

**Maxim Markevitch (SAO)**

**November 2005**

img LT z1

1E 0657–56

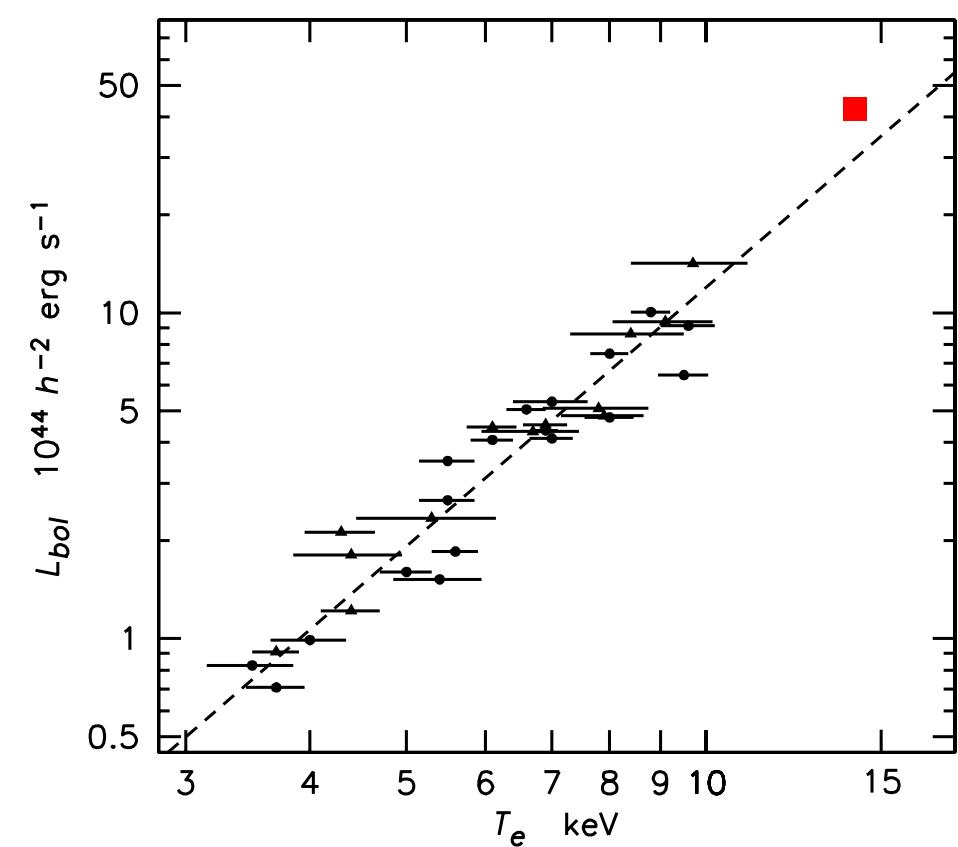


Chandra 0.5 Msec image

0.5 Mpc

z=0.3

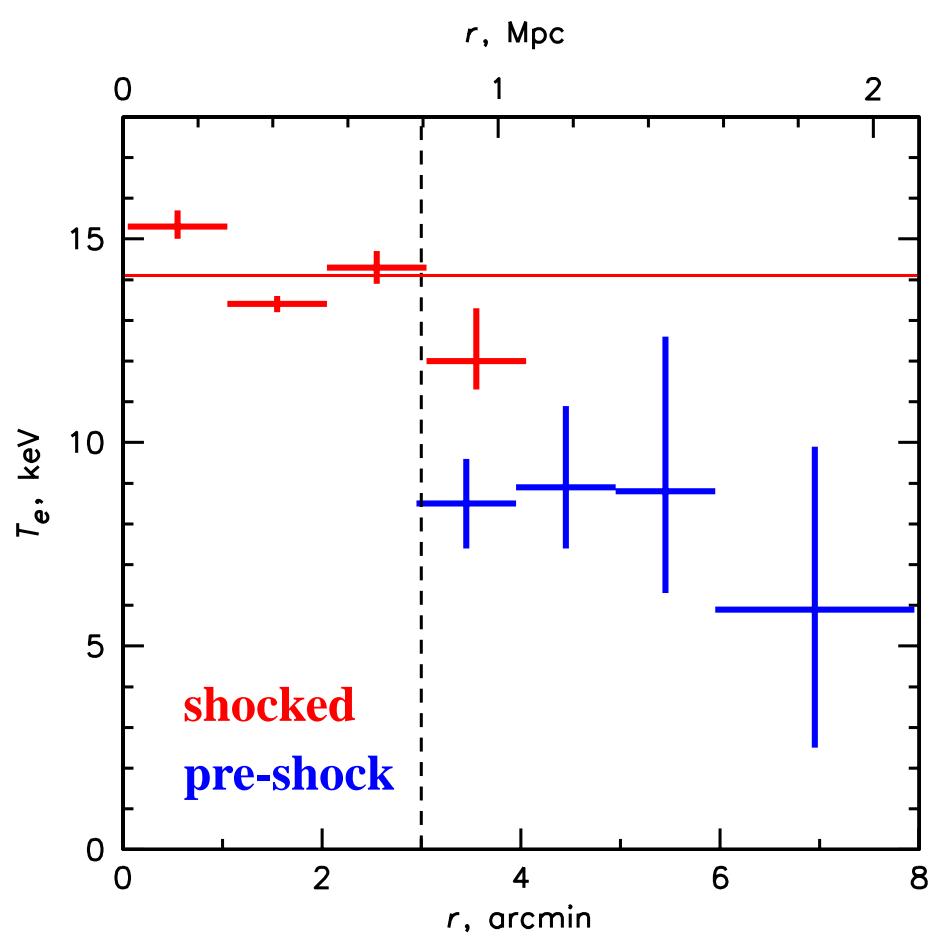
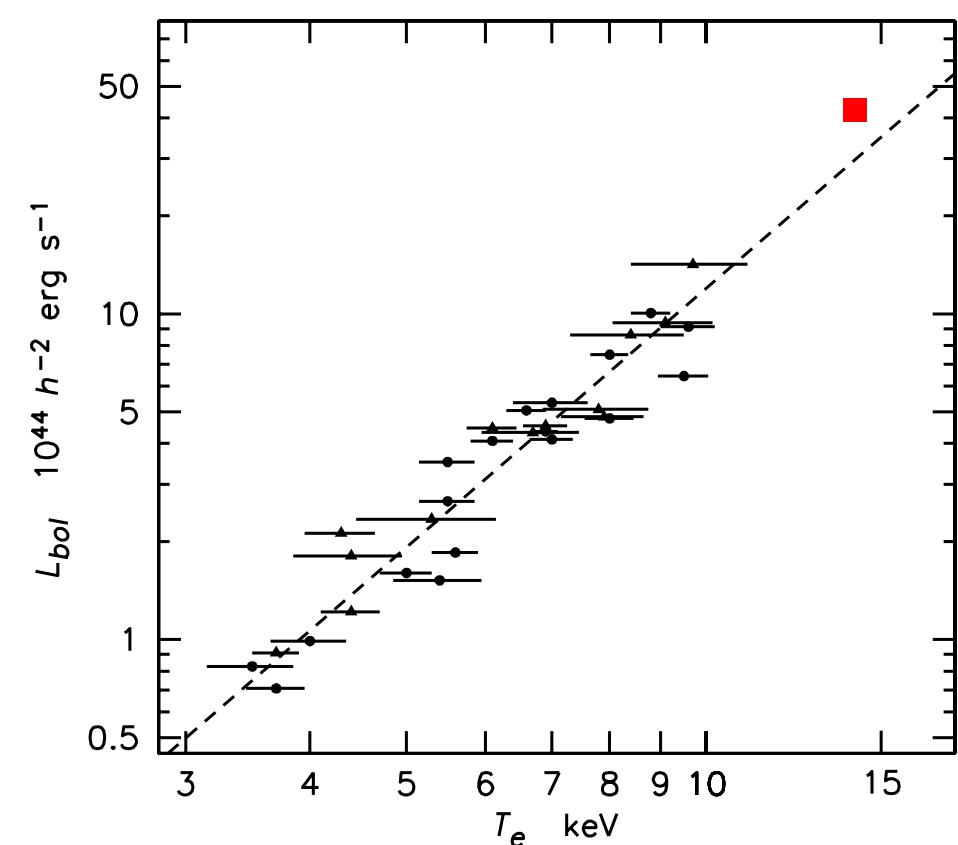
# An overheated cluster



From  $M - T$  relation:

$$T = 14 \text{ keV: } M \sim 2.5 M_{\text{lens}}$$

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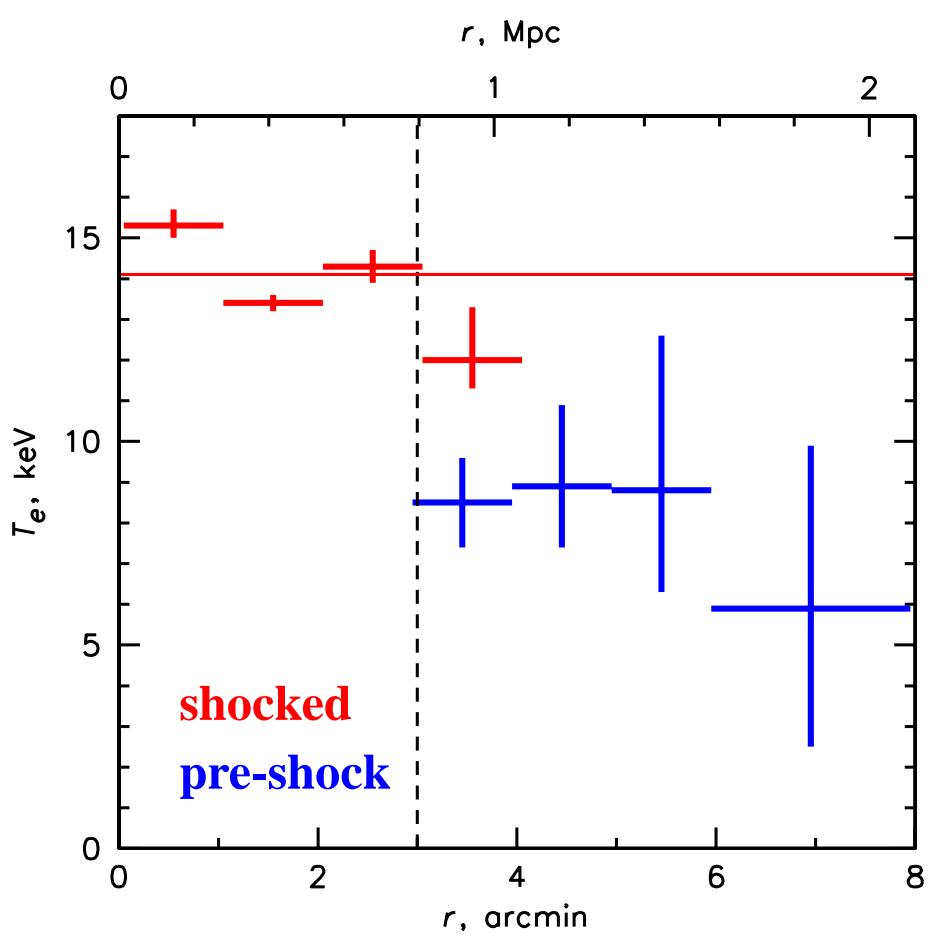
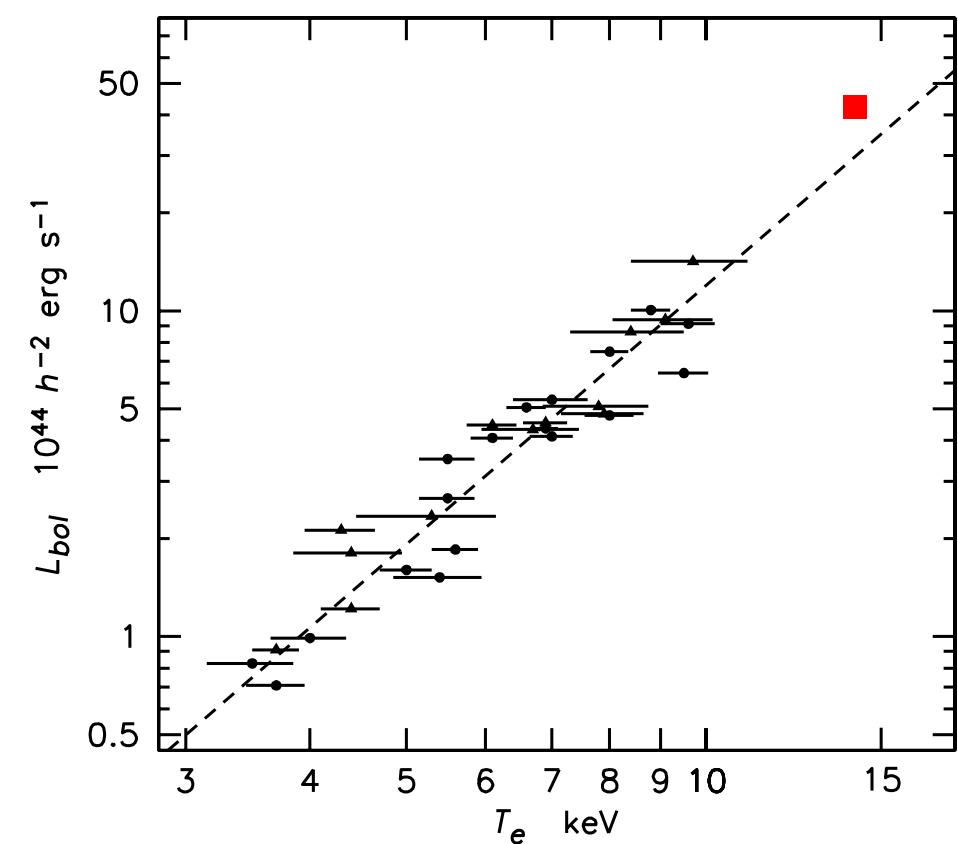
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Too hot by  $\times 1.4\text{--}1.5$ ?

(simulations: Randall & Sarazin; Rowley)

# An overheated cluster



From  $M - T$  relation:

$T = 14 \text{ keV}$ :  $M \sim 2.5 M_{\text{lens}}$

$T = 10 \text{ keV}$ :  $M \sim 1.5 M_{\text{lens}}$

Too hot by  $\times 1.4\text{--}1.5$ ?

(simulations: Randall & Sarazin; Rowley)

img 1

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500 ks    $z=0.3$

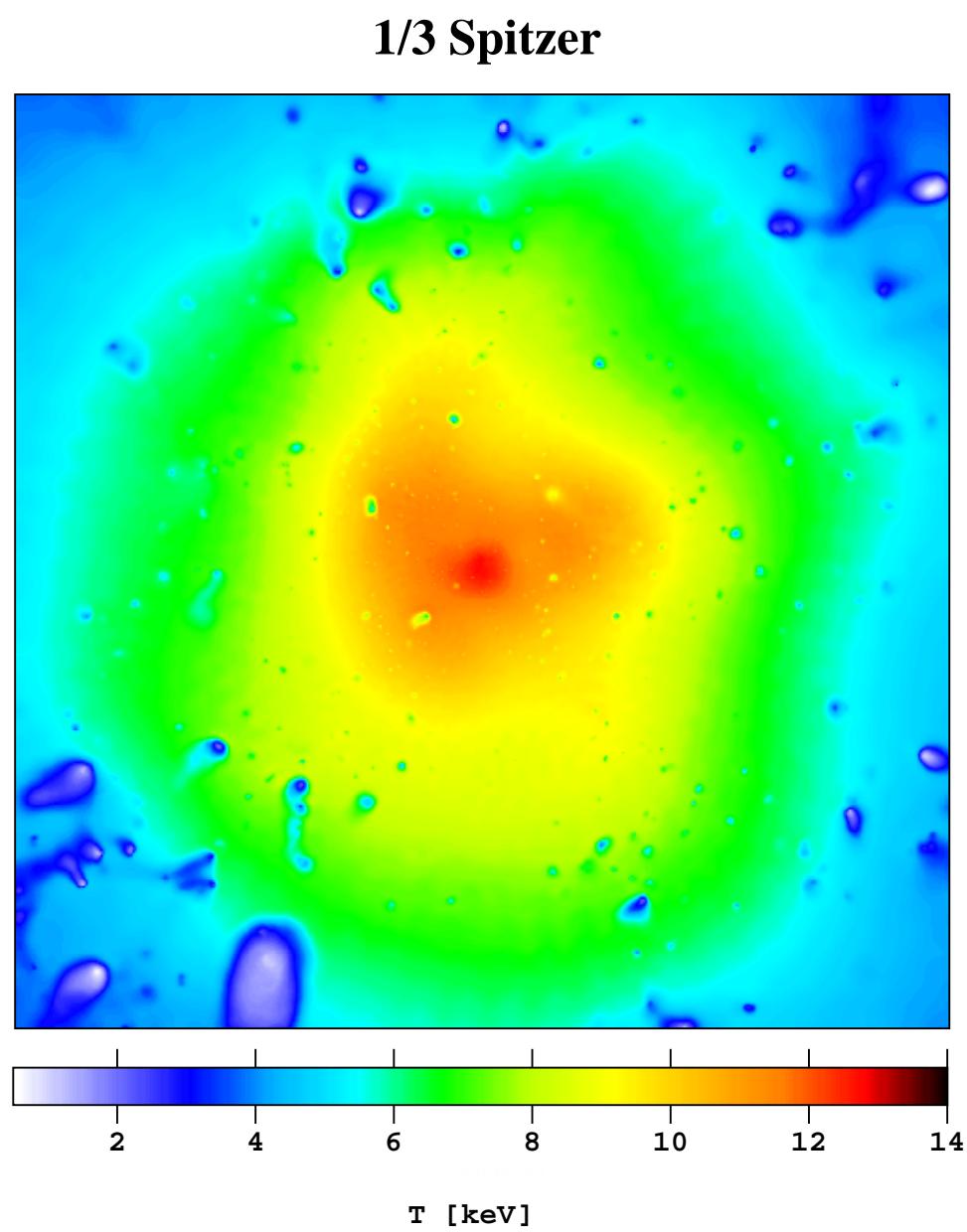
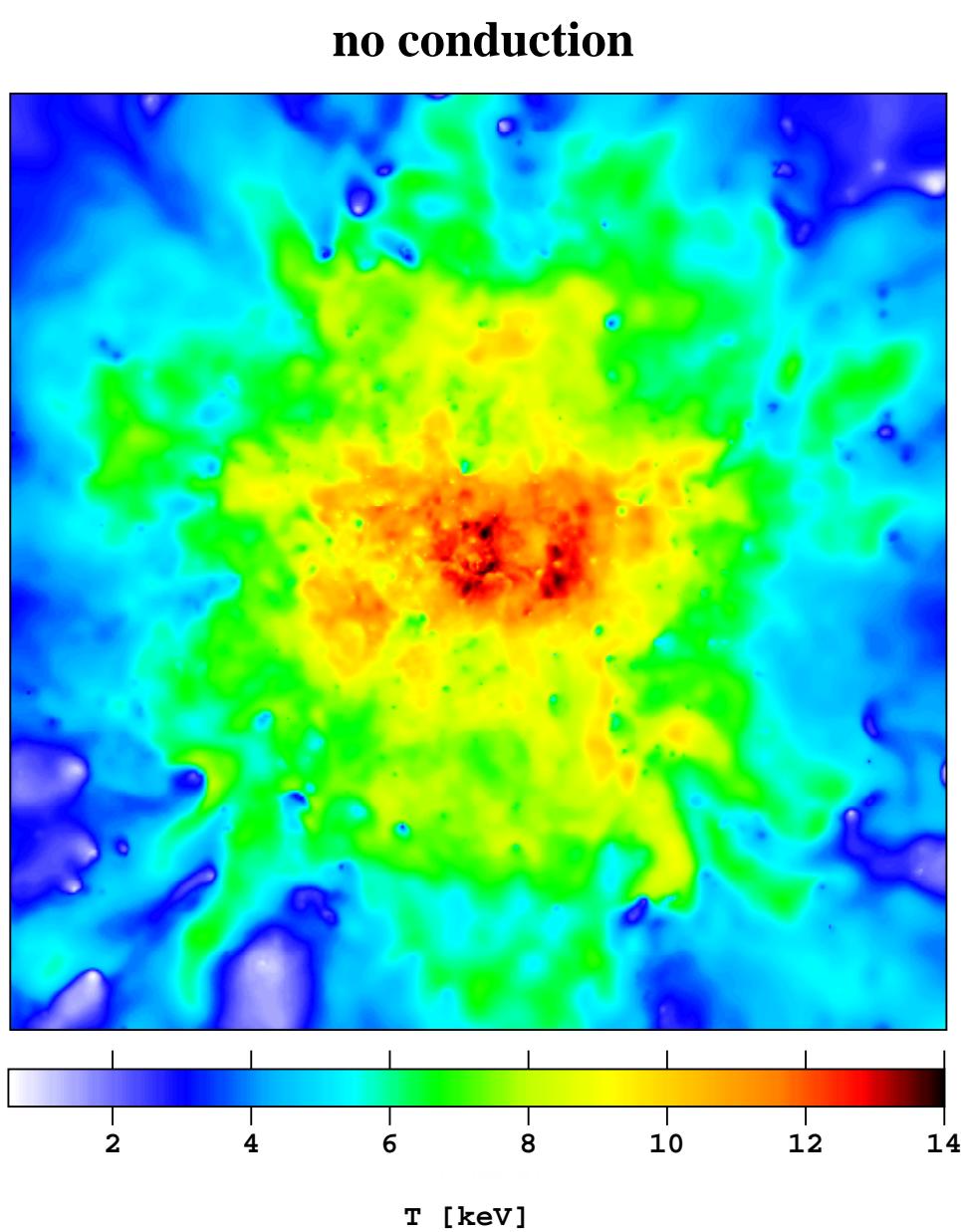
img F

1E 0657–56

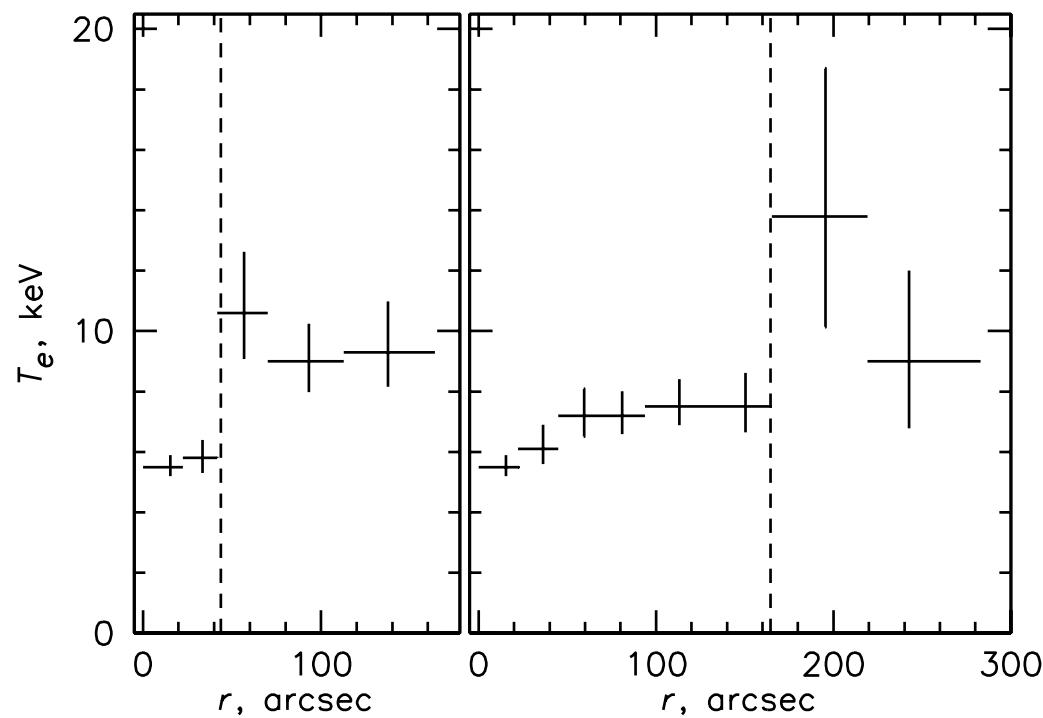
100 ks z=1

# Thermal conduction

## Thermal conduction: simulations



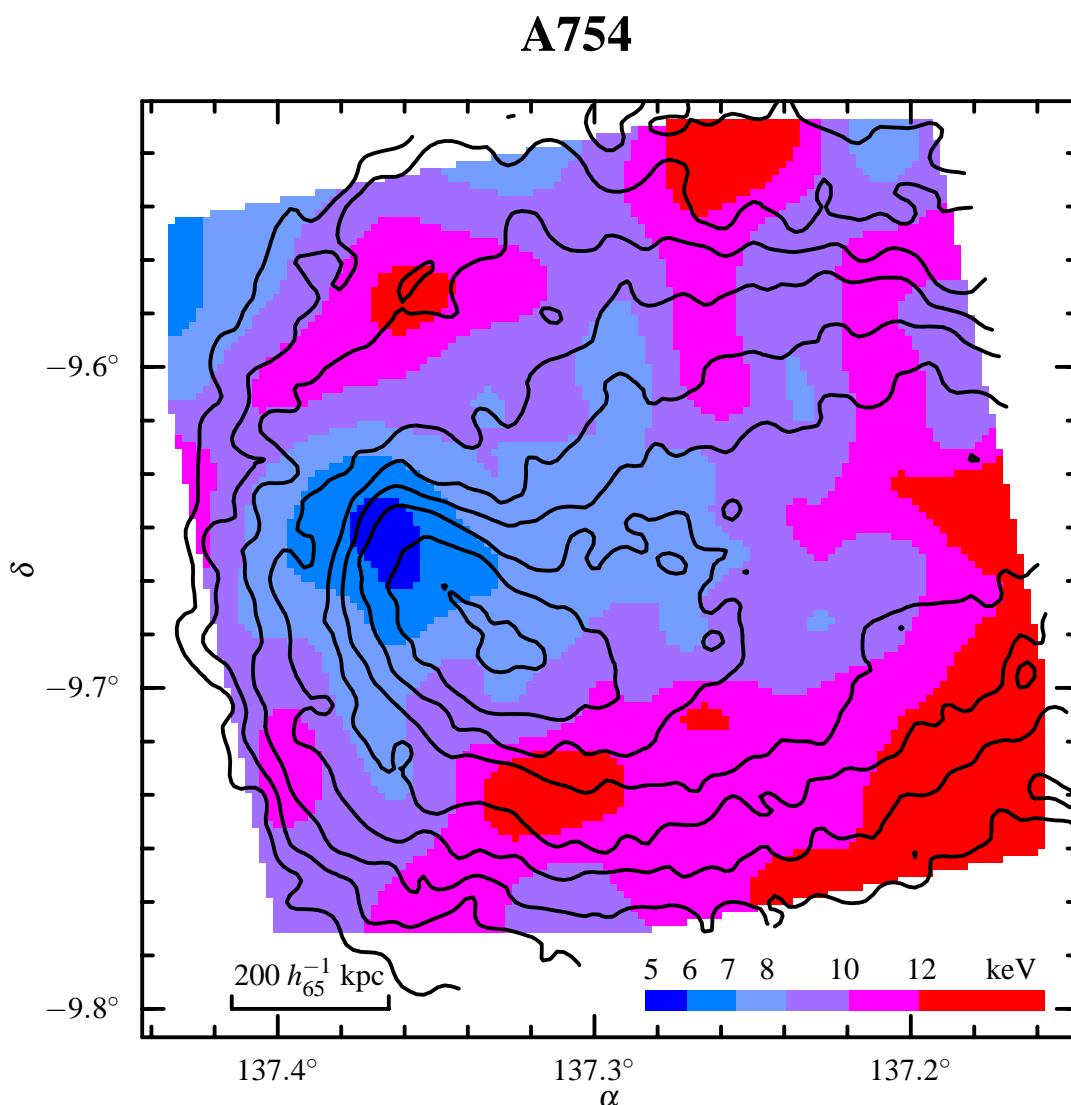
# Thermal conduction: observations



Cold fronts in A2142

- Conduction and diffusion across fronts are suppressed  
(Ettori & Fabian 2000; Vikhlinin et al. 2001)

# Thermal conduction in the bulk of the gas



*Chandra T map* (Markevitch et al. 2003)

**Time for  $T$  variations to disappear  
(for Spitzer  $\kappa$ ):**

$$t_{\text{cond}} \sim \frac{k n_e l^2}{\kappa} \simeq 1.2 \times 10^7 \text{ yr}$$

**Age of the structure:**

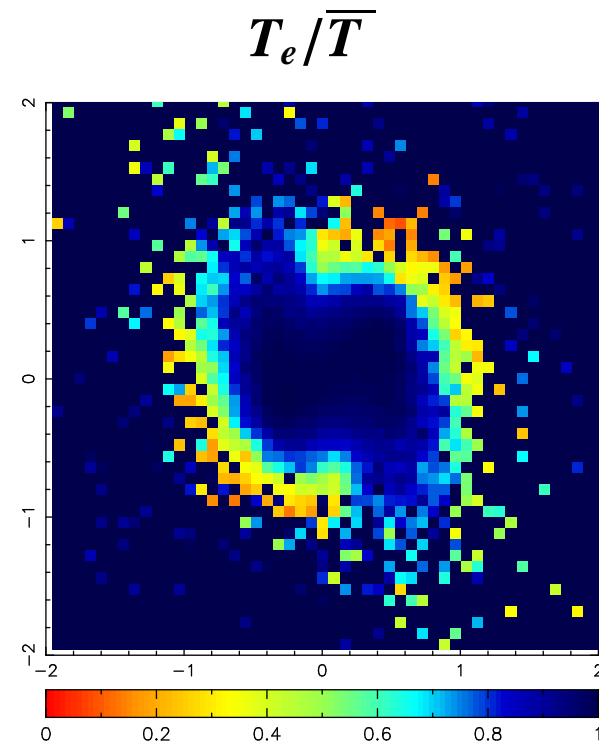
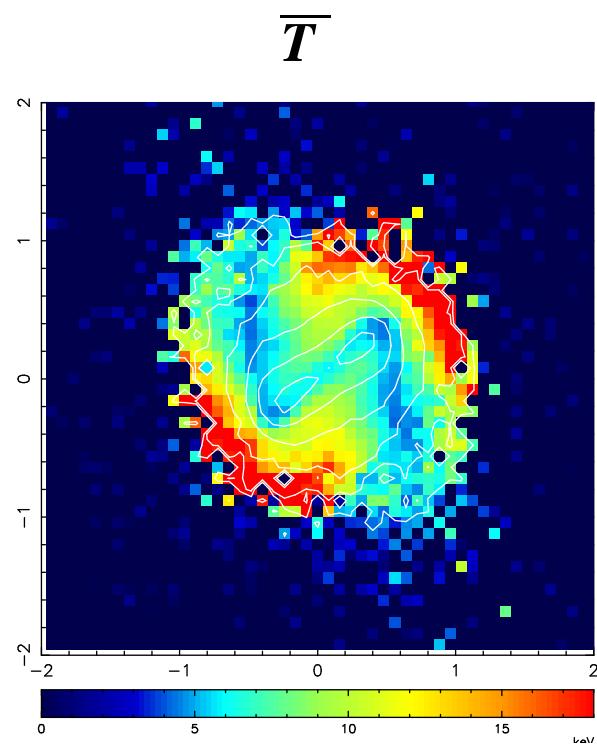
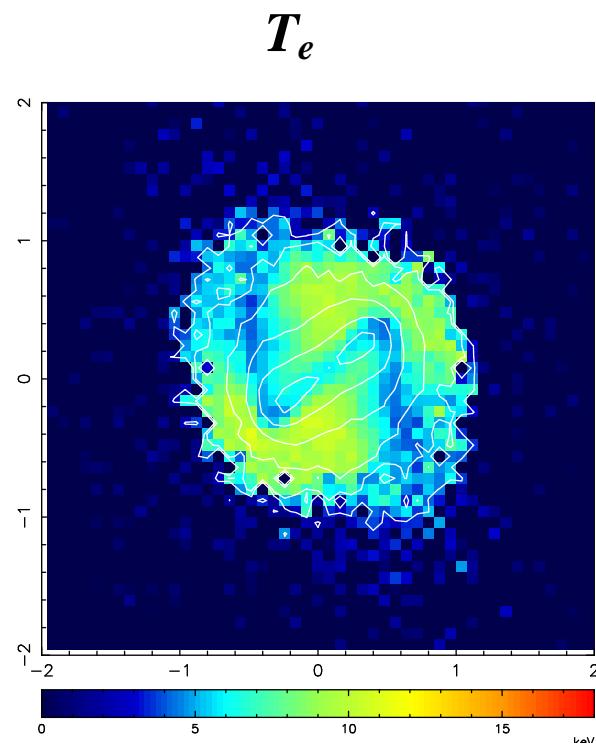
$$t_{\text{age}} \sim \frac{L}{c_s} \sim 5 \times 10^8 \text{ yr}$$

**Conduction suppressed by factor**

$$\frac{t_{\text{age}}}{t_{\text{cond}}} > 10 h_{65}^{1/2}$$

# Electron-ion equilibrium

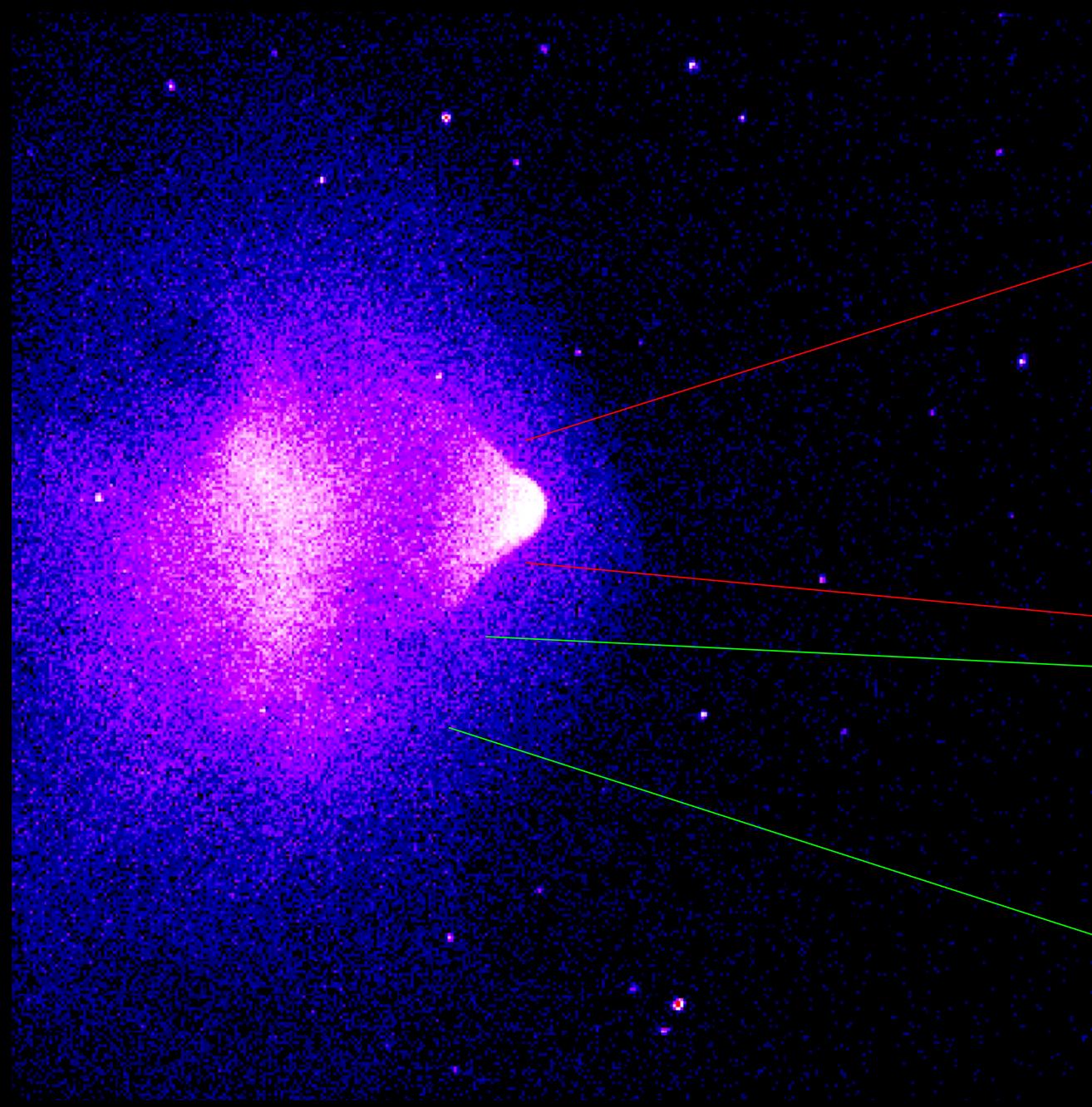
# Electron-ion nonequilibrium: simulations



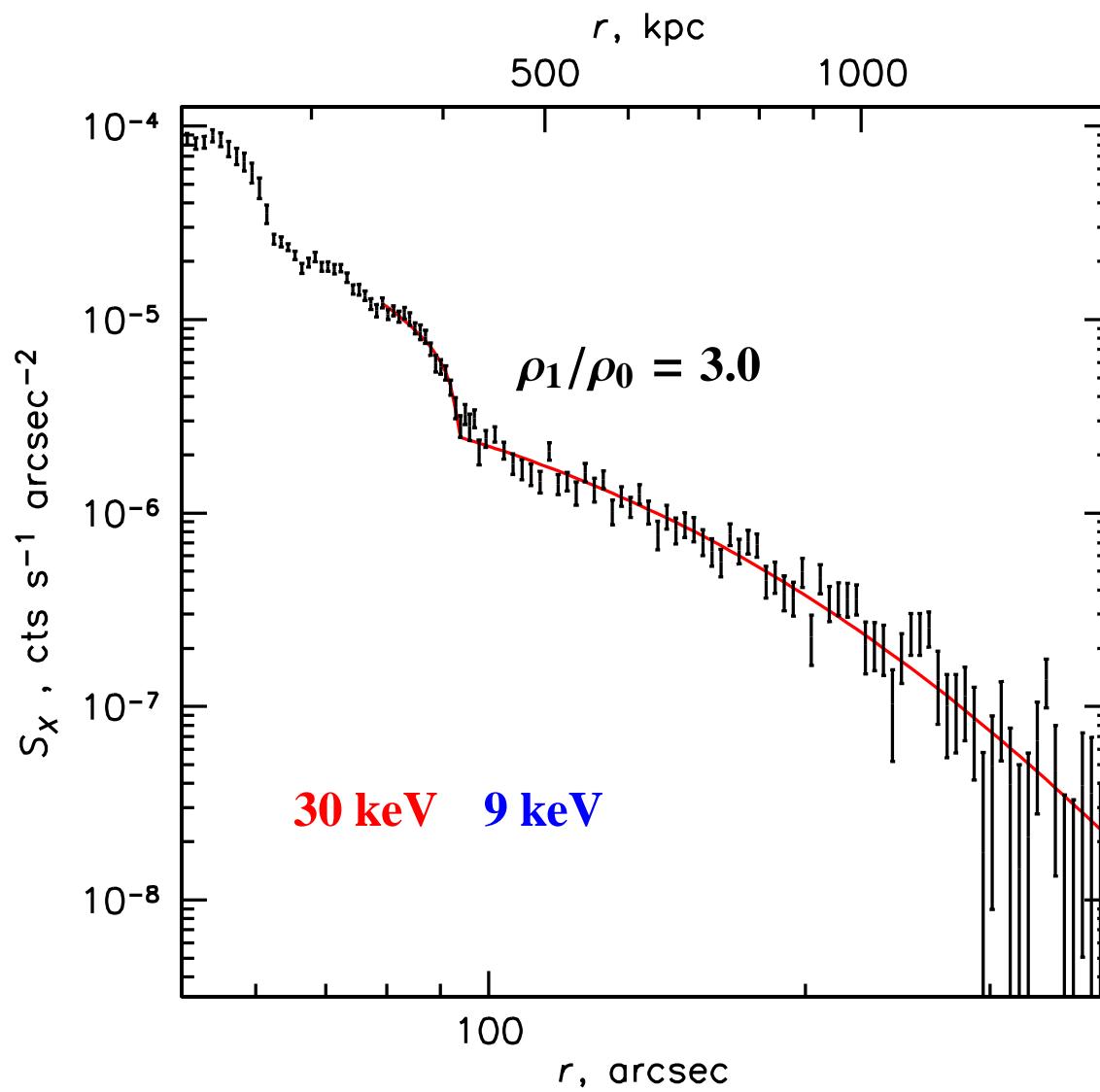
Spitzer  $\tau_{\text{ei}}$  (Takizawa 1999)

img LT z1 -COND Dolag cfr-cond a754-cond -EI Takiz sectors M tei-proj tei tei-prmod tei9 -DM Mgln HST X-lens coll coll2 -Halo halos a520 sum sum-nohalo

# 1E 0657–56

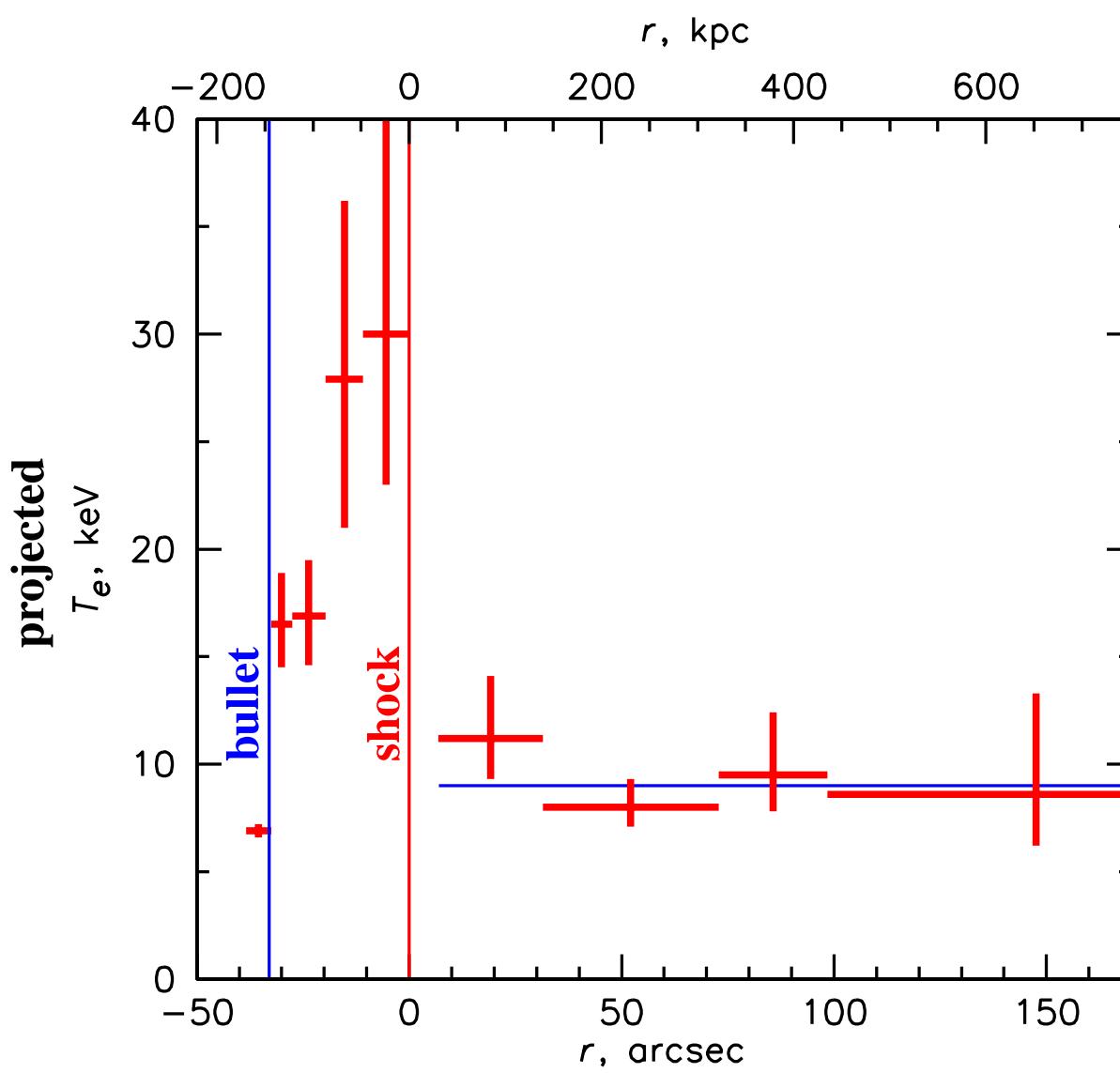


## Nose sector of the front

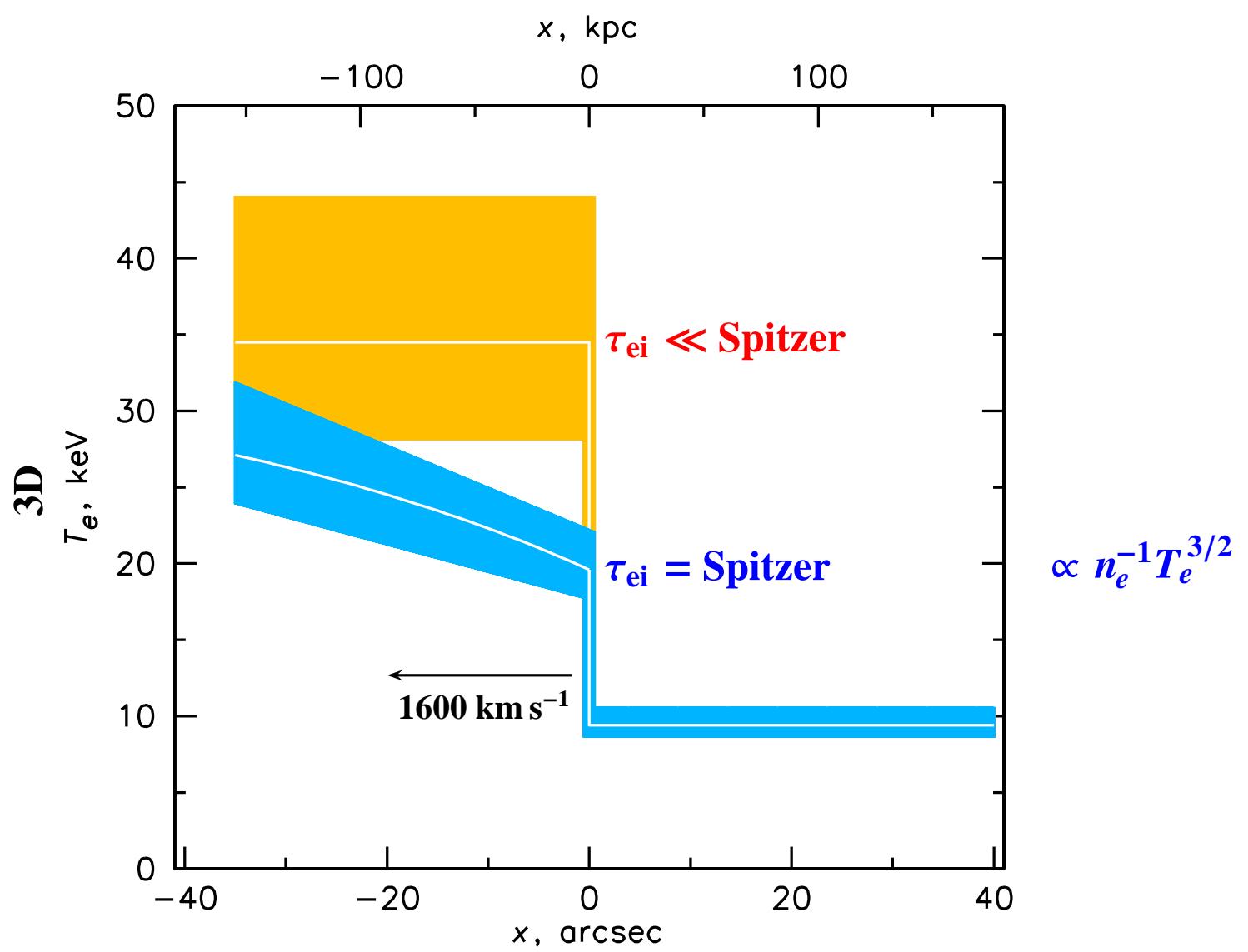


$$M = 3.0 \pm 0.4, \text{ shock } v = 4700 \text{ km s}^{-1}, \text{ post-shock } v = 1600 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

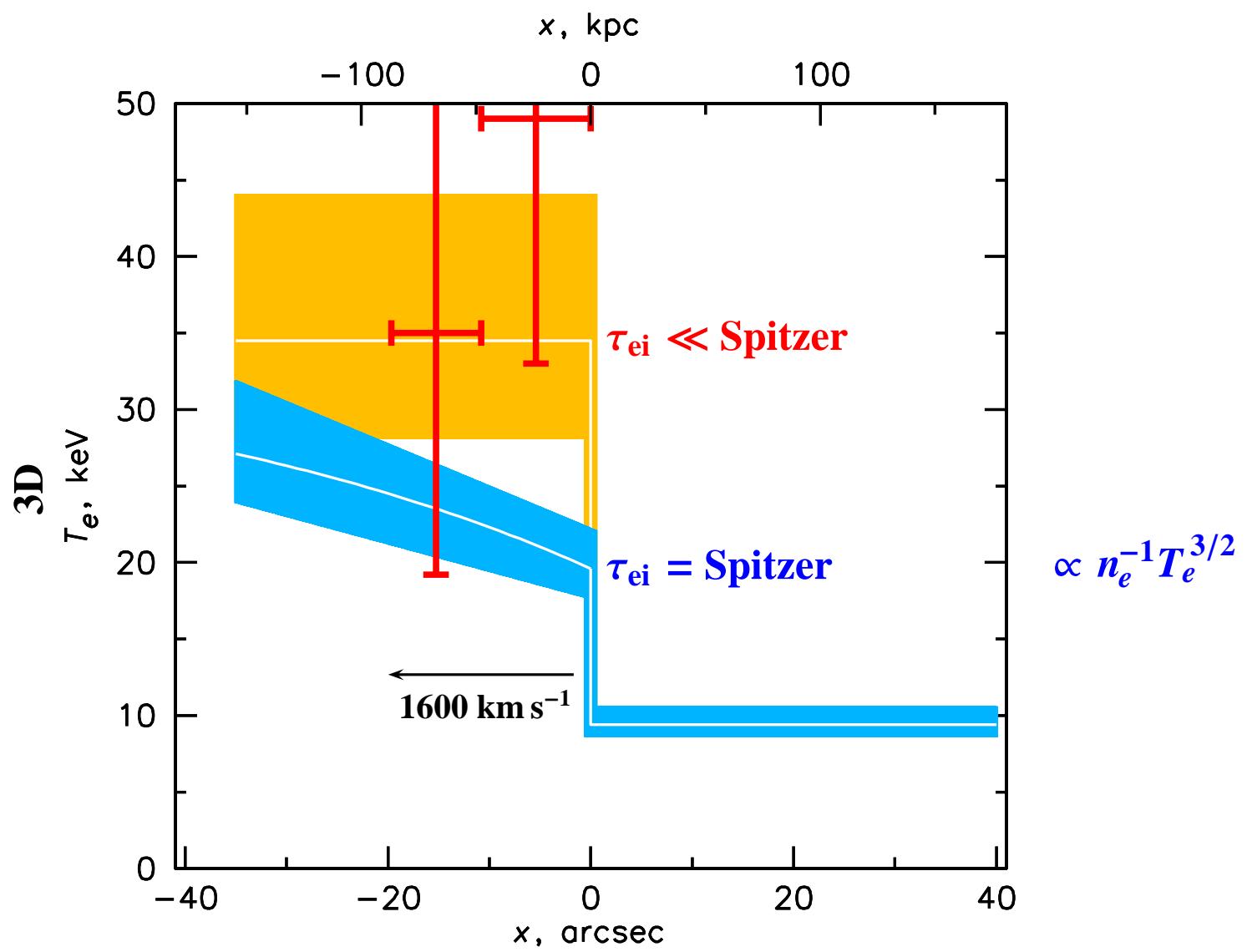
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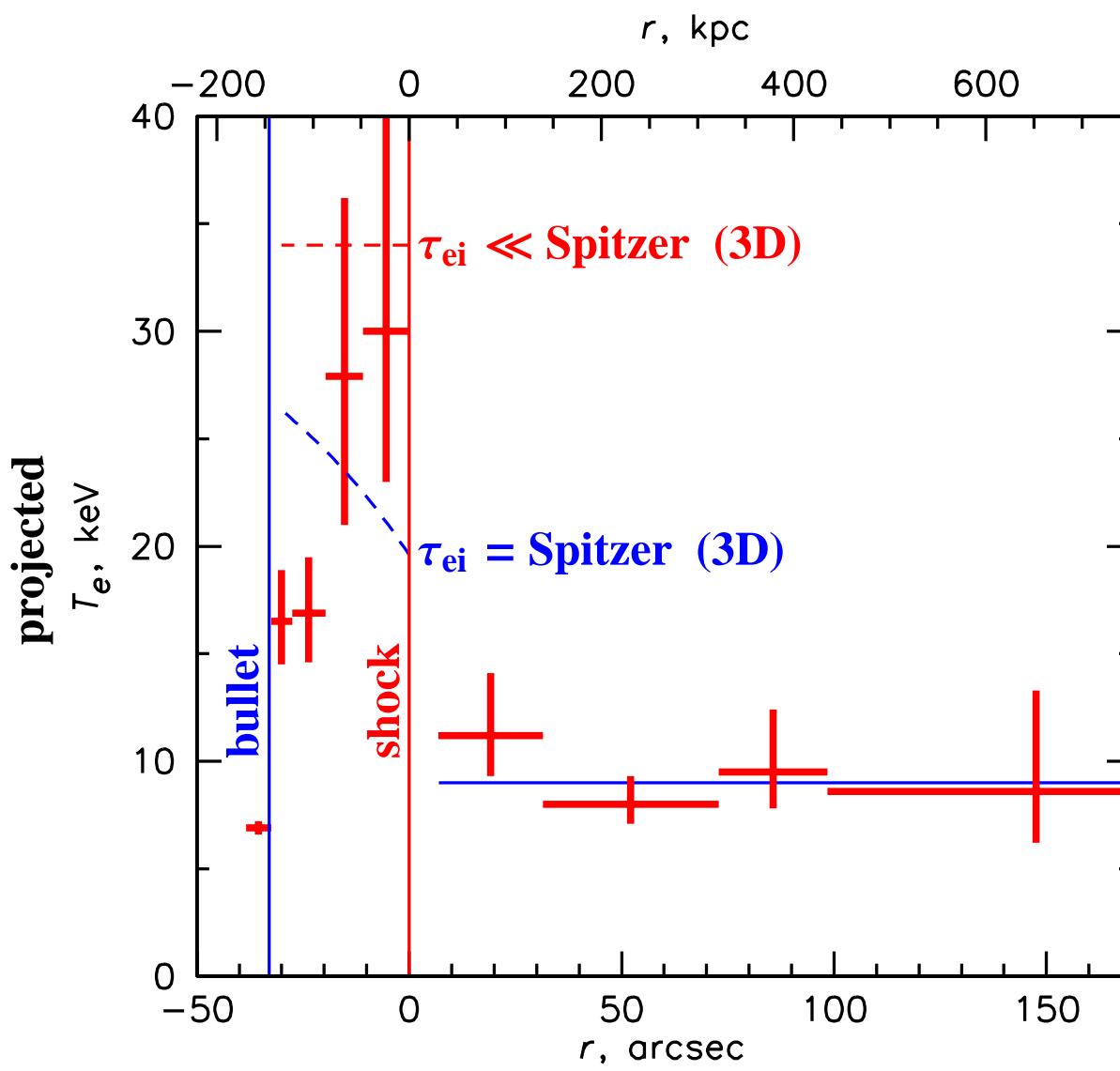


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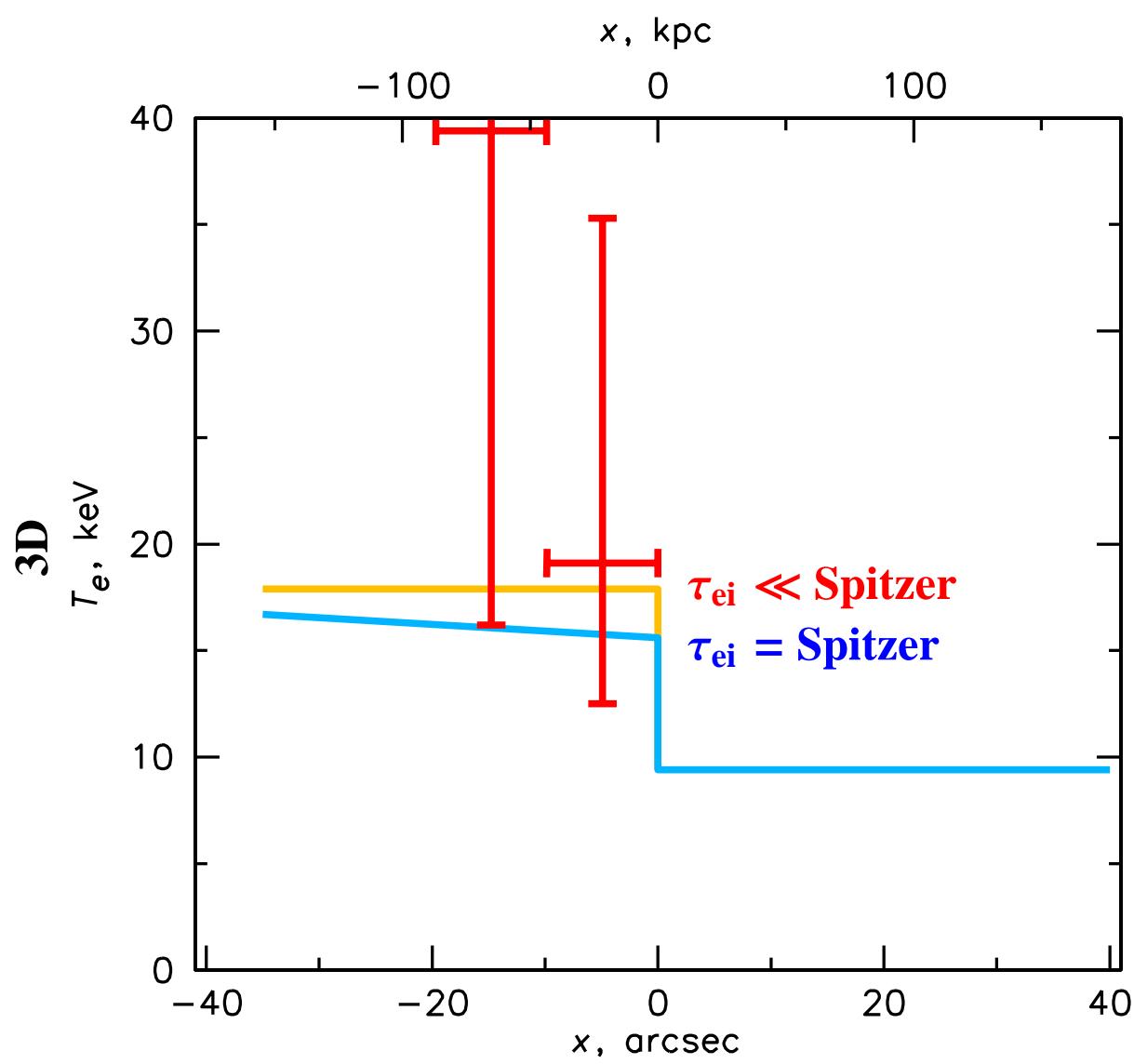


- 95% confidence:  $\tau_{ei} \ll \text{Spitzer}$

## Nose sector of the front



## Oblique sector of the front ( $M = 1.9$ )



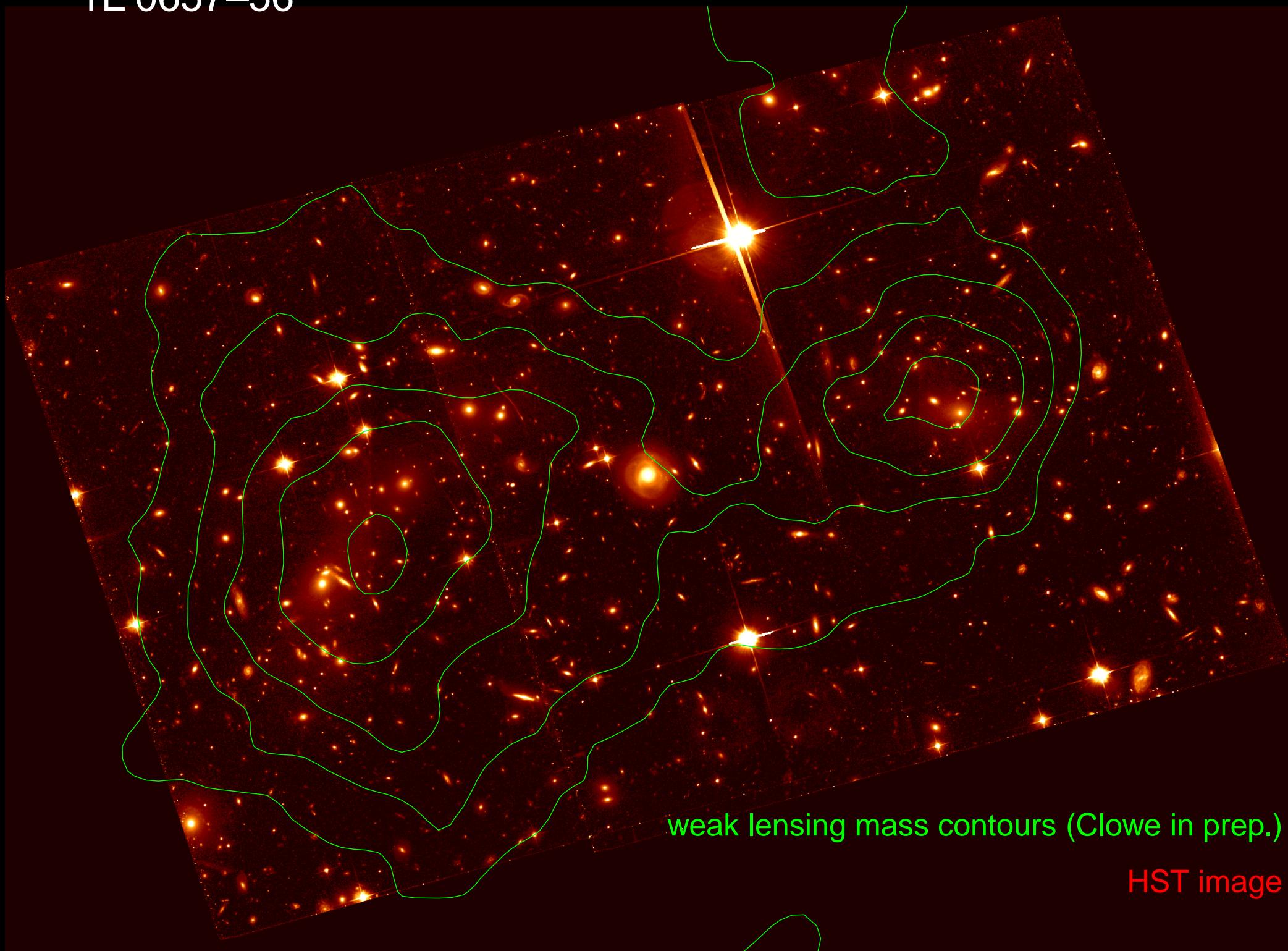
# **Constraints on dark matter (does it even exist?)**

**1E 0657-56**

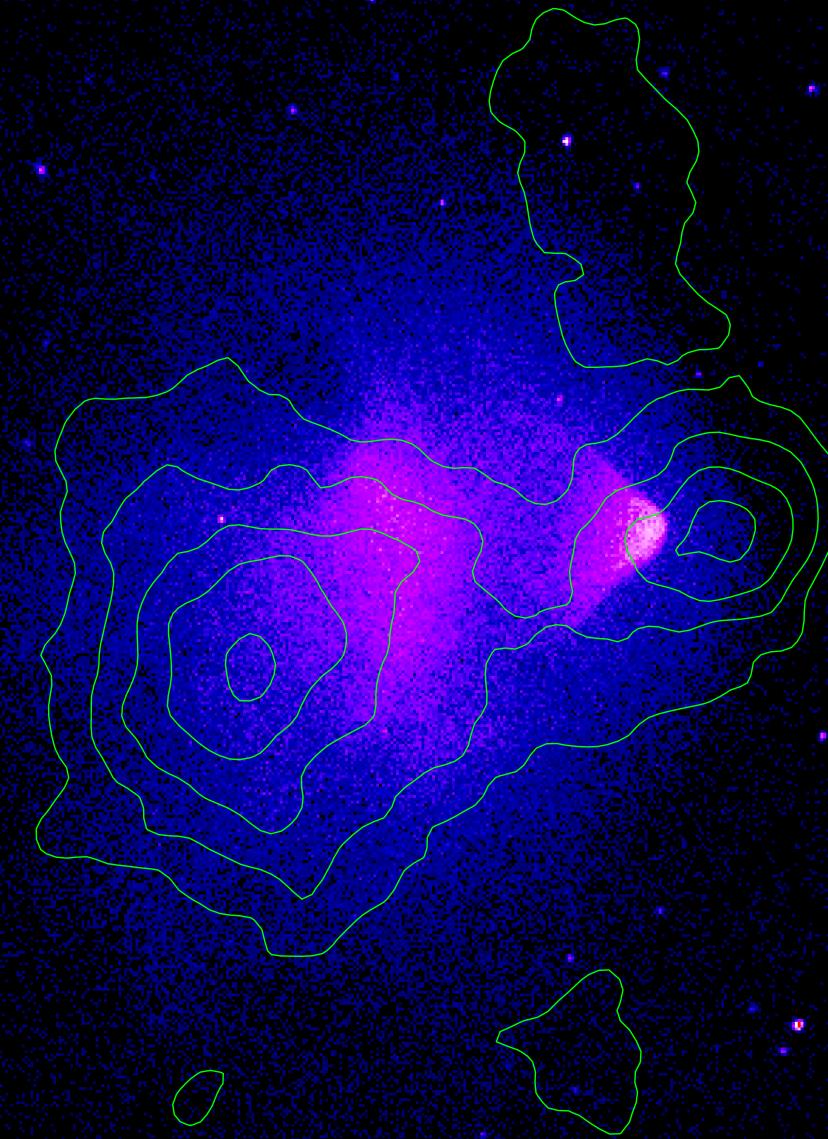
Weak lensing mass contours (Clowe in prep.) Magellan optical image

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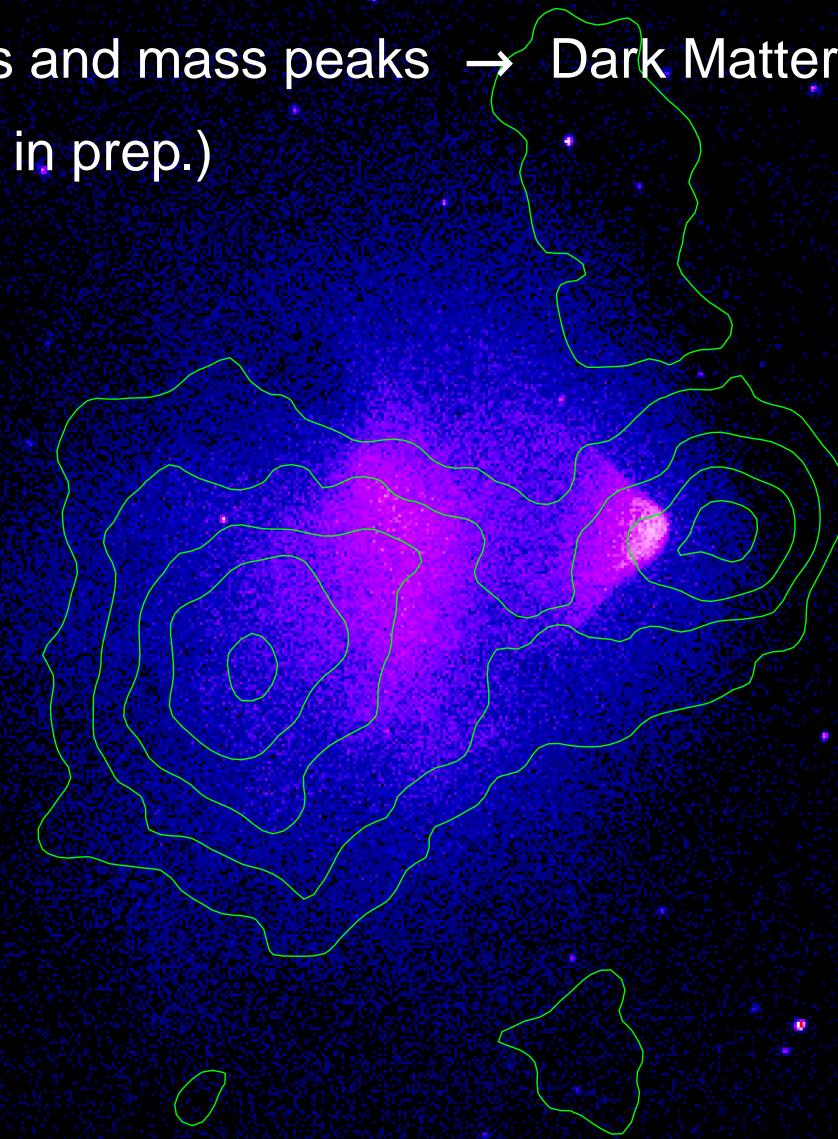
1E 0657–56



weak lensing mass contours (Clowe in prep.)

# 1E 0657–56

Offset between gas and mass peaks → Dark Matter exists! (vs. MOND)  
(Clowe et al. 2004; in prep.)



weak lensing mass contours (Clowe in prep.)

# Direct constraint on Dark Matter self-interaction cross-section

Observational evidence:

1. Offset between gas and dark matter clump
2. No offset between dark matter and galaxies
3. Subcluster's  $M/L$  ratio close to universal
4. Subcluster's velocity not less than free-fall velocity
5. Ram pressure on gas bullet is balanced by grav. force of dark matter clump

The best constraint comes from **method 3** (Markevitch et al. 2004):

$$\frac{\sigma}{m} < 1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

**2005: new lensing data, method 2 can improve limit by  $\times 2 - 3$  (S. Randall in prep.)**

SIDM with  $\sigma/m \sim 0.5 - 5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  was proposed to explain problems in standard CDM:

- Absence of central cusps in dwarf galaxies
- Too many surviving small-mass subhalos within large halos

(Spergel & Steinhardt 2000; Davé et al. 2001)

Some other astrophysical constraints as low as  $\sigma/m < 0.1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$   
(e.g., Arabadjis et al. 2001; Hennawi & Ostriker 2002; Miralda-Escudé 2002)

- Our limit is the most direct and model-independent

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Caveat: all limits valid for isotropic scattering:

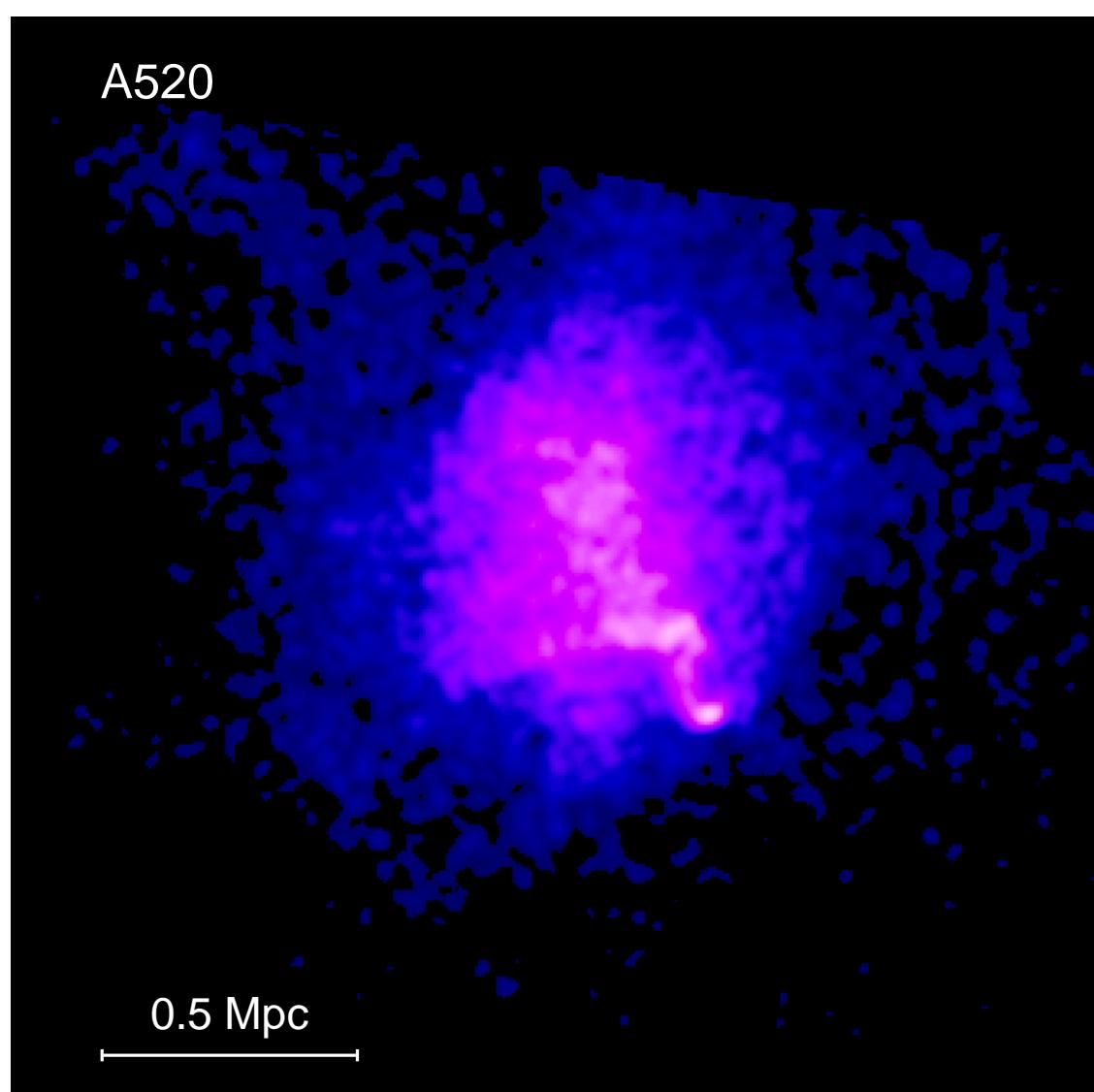
$$\frac{mv r}{\hbar} \ll 1, \quad \left( \frac{mc^2}{1 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{v}{2400 \text{ km/s}} \right) \left( \frac{\sigma/m}{50 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}} \right)^{1/2} \ll 1$$

**Other dynamically important ingredients  
(magnetic fields, cosmic rays) ?**

## Cluster radio halos

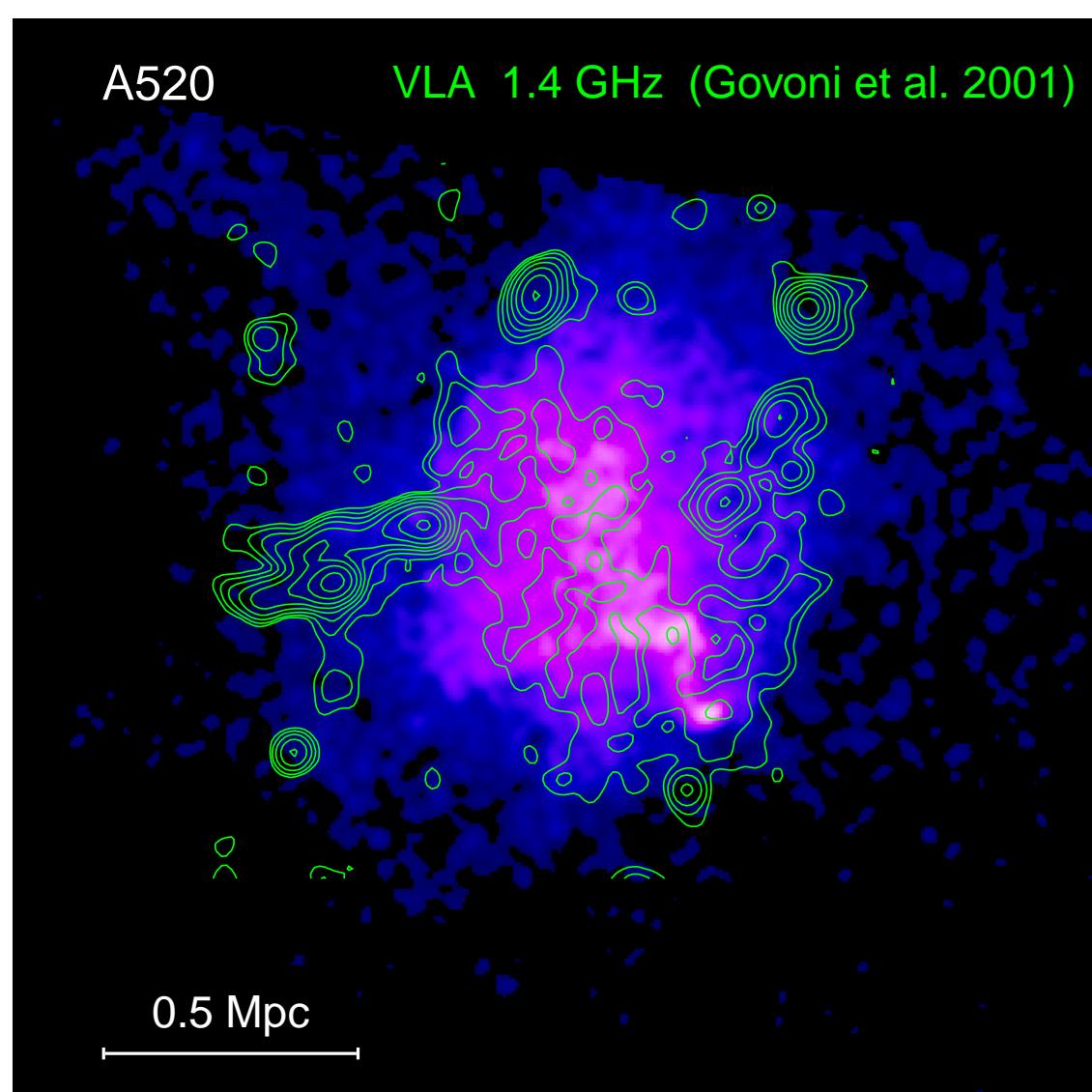
- **Synchrotron radiation from  $\gamma \sim 10^4$  electrons**
- **Electrons accelerated in cluster mergers — by shocks or turbulence**
- **Very short lifetime ( $10^7 - 10^8$  yr)**

img LT z1 -COND Dolag cfr-cond a754-cond -El Takiz sectors M tei-proj tei tei-prmod tei9 -DM Mgln HST X-lens coll coll2 -Halo halos a520 sum sum-nohalo



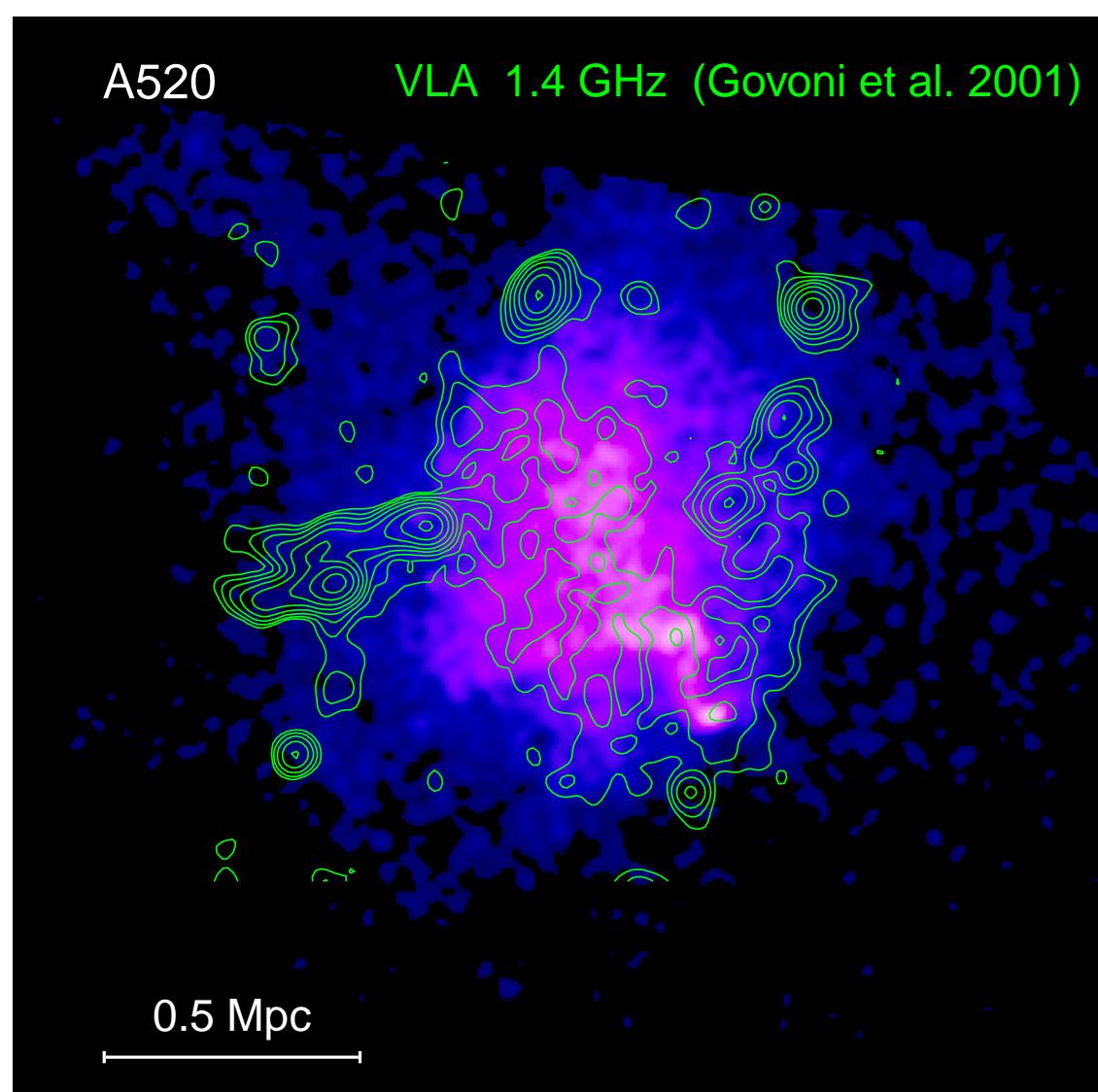
Markevitch et al. (2005)

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Markevitch et al. (2005)

**Radio edge:**



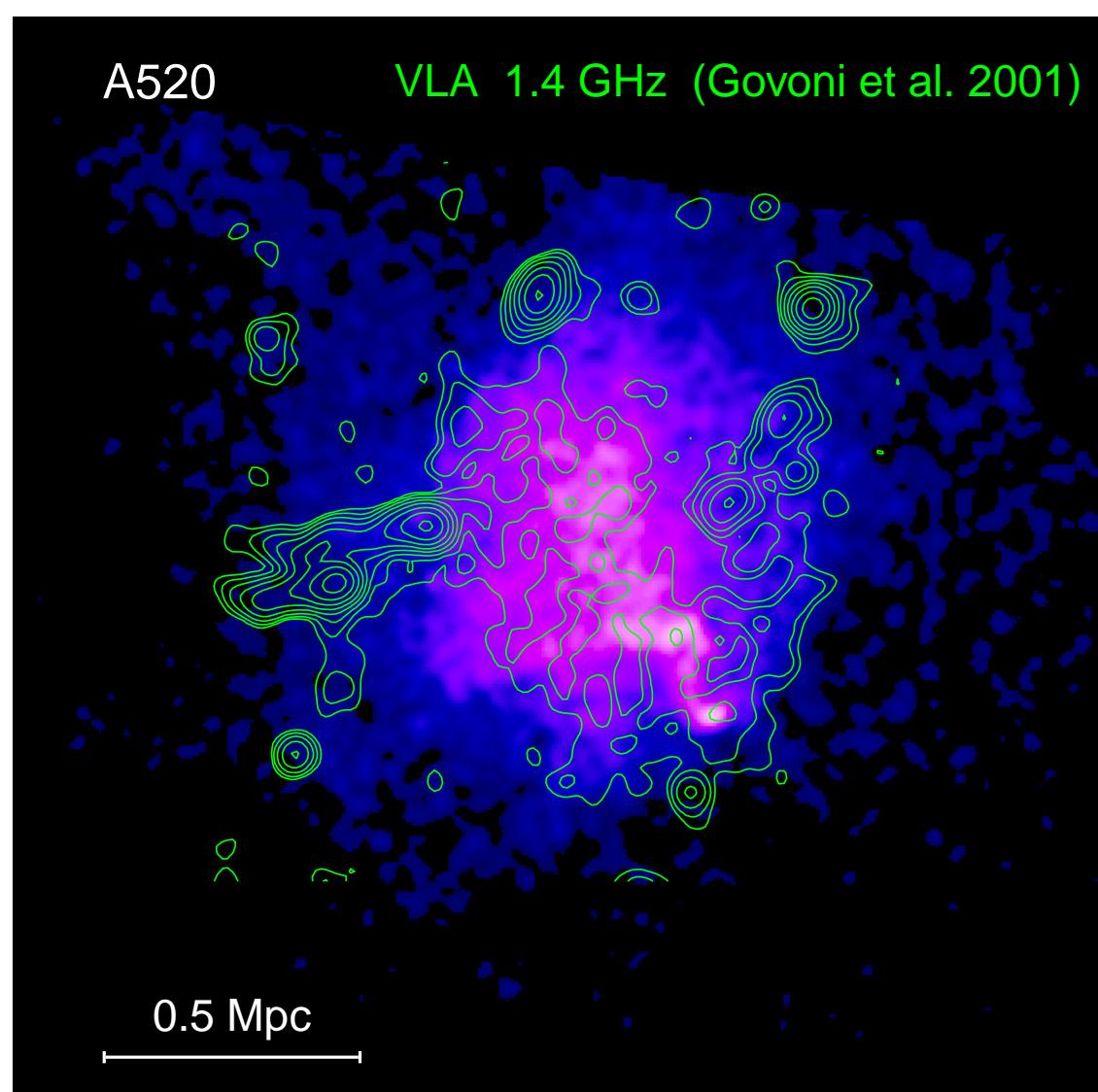
**Fermi acceleration at shock?**

$$\rightarrow I_\nu \propto \nu^{-1.2}$$

**Compression of fossil electrons?**

**→ Pre-shock radio emission  
(10–20 times fainter)**

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Markevitch et al. (2005)

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**Electron lifetime depends on  $B$**

- From width of halo edge, and gas post-shock velocity, can measure  $B$  in  $0.1 - 3 \mu\text{G}$  range

## Summary

- Mergers overheat clusters  
need thorough exclusion from high  $z$  samples to avoid errors
- Thermal conduction suppressed by **factor > 10** in bulk of ICM,  
more across cold fronts
- Electron-proton equilibration in ICM is **faster than Spitzer** ( $2\sigma$  result)
- Dark matter exists!
- DM self-interaction cross-section  $\sigma/m < 1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$  — to be improved soon
- In future, can use bow shocks for measuring  $B$   
and studying cosmic ray acceleration mechanism

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