# Evolution of galaxy clusters and groups with Athena

# AIRENA

Edoardo Cucchetti (IRAP Toulouse)
(also on behalf of Pasquale Mazzotta - Università di Roma Tor Vergata)

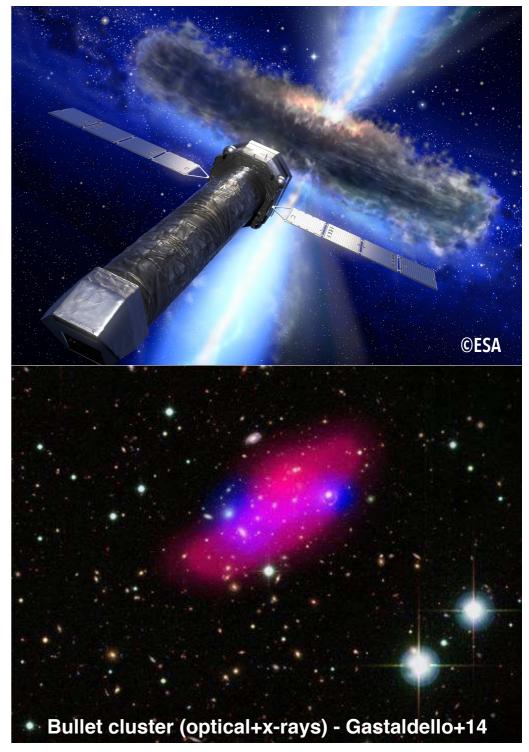


Athena Palermo Conference 25/09/2018



- Clusters of galaxies are a key science objective of *Athena*:
  - X-ray emission of clusters of galaxies provides insight on (thermo-) dynamical and chemical state
  - Driver of the main performances of the mission

- Relatively young and bound objects
  - Pristine laboratories to test our knowledge of the physics (turbulence, feedback, chemical enrichment)
  - Evolution of clusters is tightly correlated to the evolution of our Universe
  - Measuring evolution through entropy, bulk motion, temperature, chemical content...





# Implications of the Athena downsizing to the "Evolution of Galaxy Groups" Science Case

Pasquale Mazzotta Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Collaborators: H. Bourdin, E. Rasia

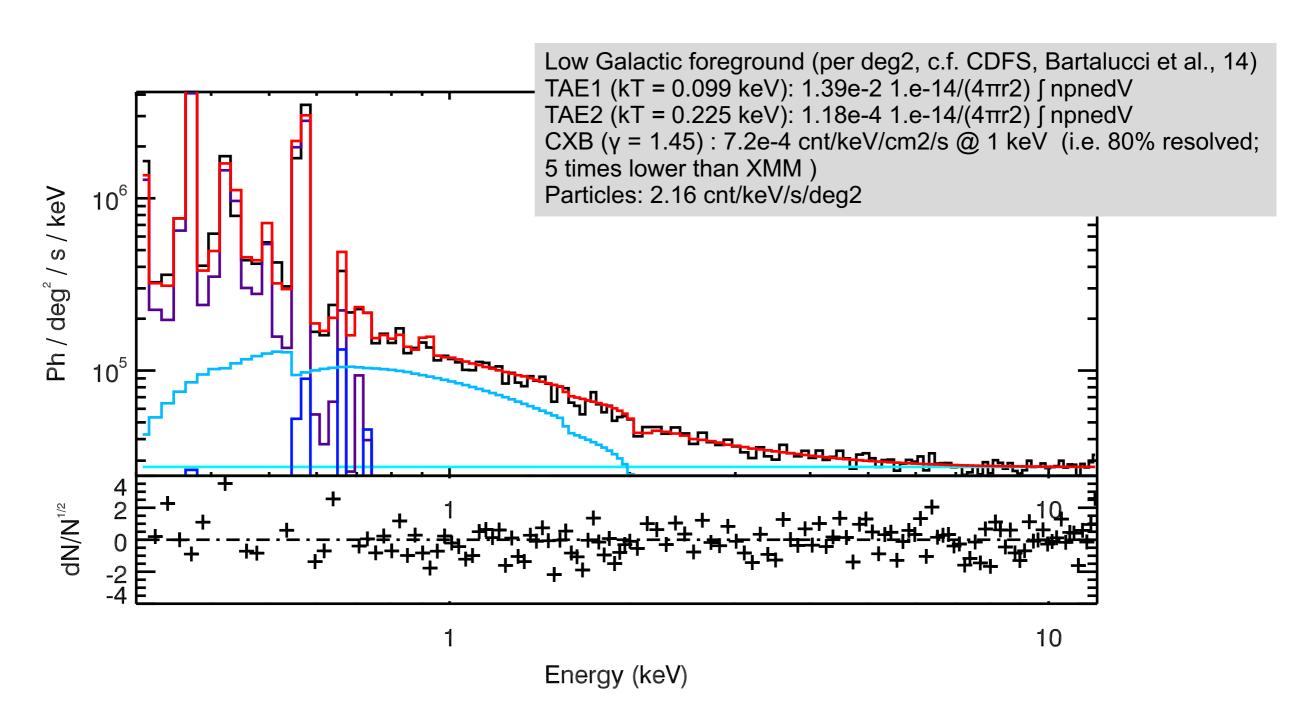
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# The Evolution of Galaxy Groups and Clusters with Athena (Pointecouteau, Reiprich et al., 13)

The paper addresses a number of unanswered questions... and states:

Answering these questions requires the full physical characterisation of the thermo-dynamical state and chemical composition of the hot intra-group/-cluster medium (ICM) around the time of their formation, i.e., within the redshift range 0.5 < z < 2.5.





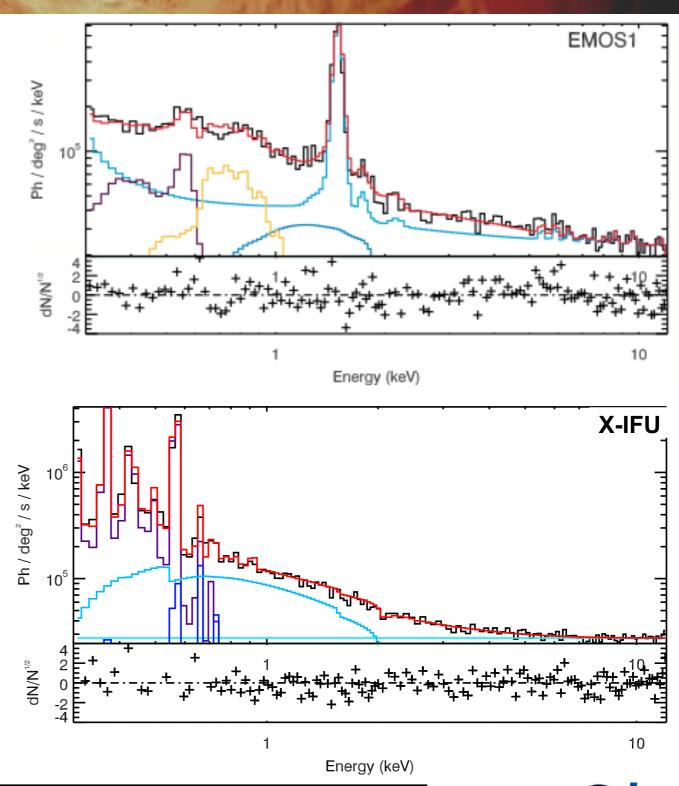


## Total background: XMM vs. Athena (extreme conditions) ATHENA:

• **XMM:** Even in the case of a high Galactic foreground (e.g., NPS, A2163), the total background noise is **dominated by particles** 

#### Athena:

- Dominated by sky components (CXB+Galaxy) in the soft band
- Even assuming a low Galactic foreground, sky background is the major source of systematics in the flux measurements and spectroscopic estimates



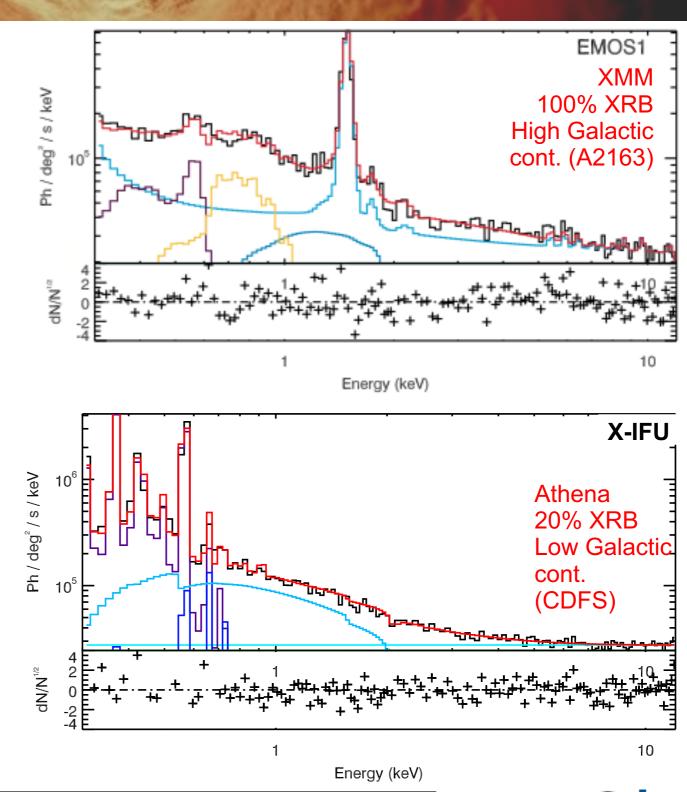


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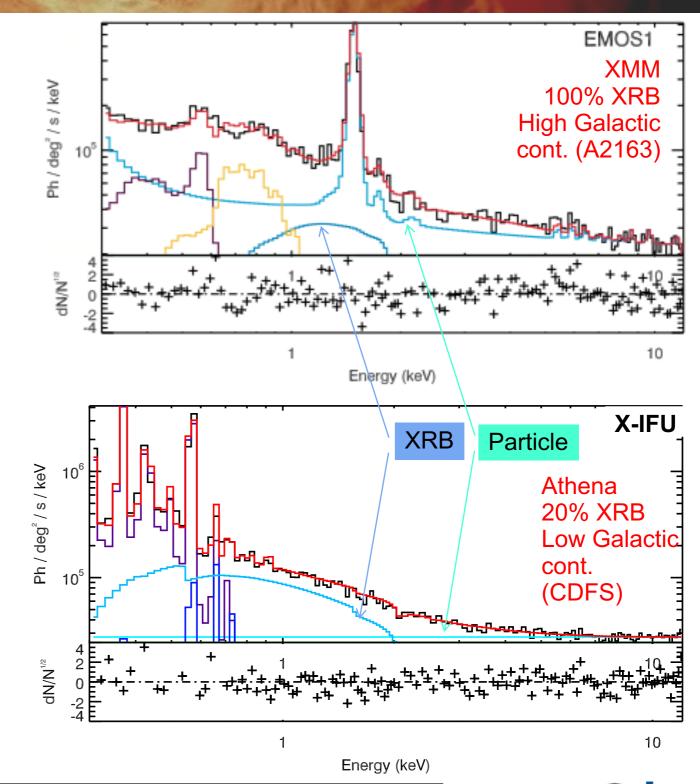


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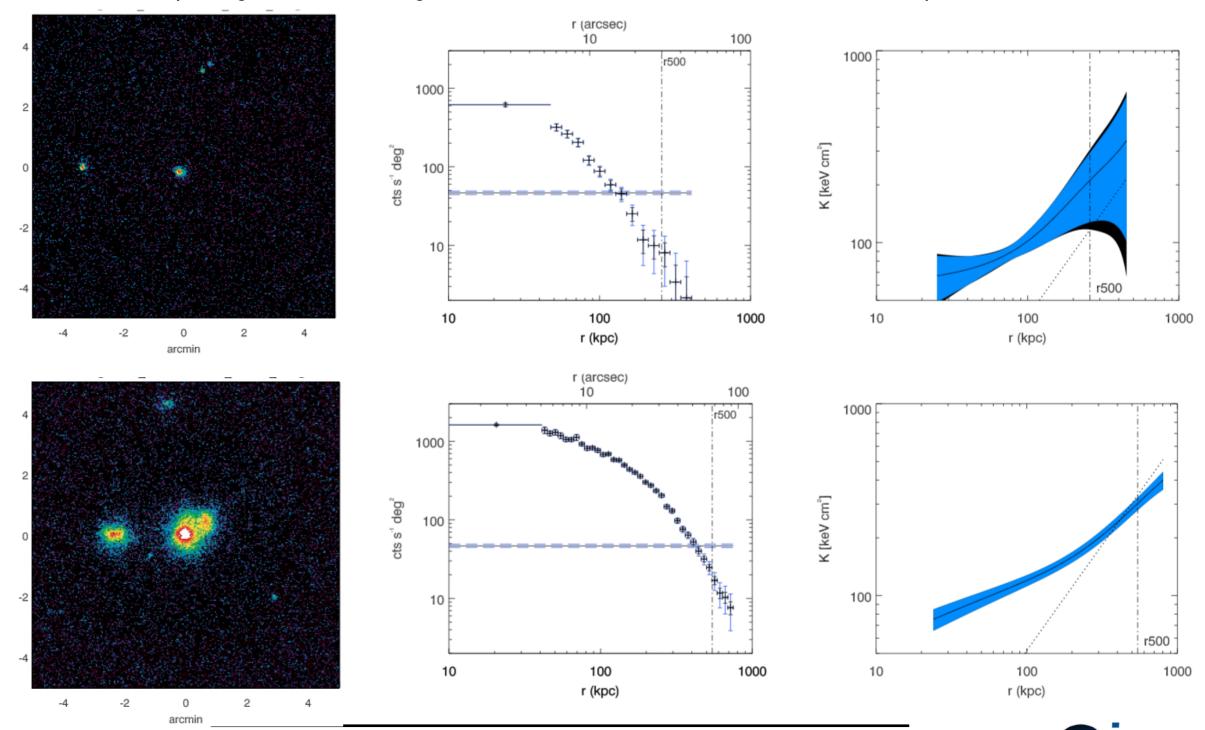


19 v.s. 15 Mirror Area

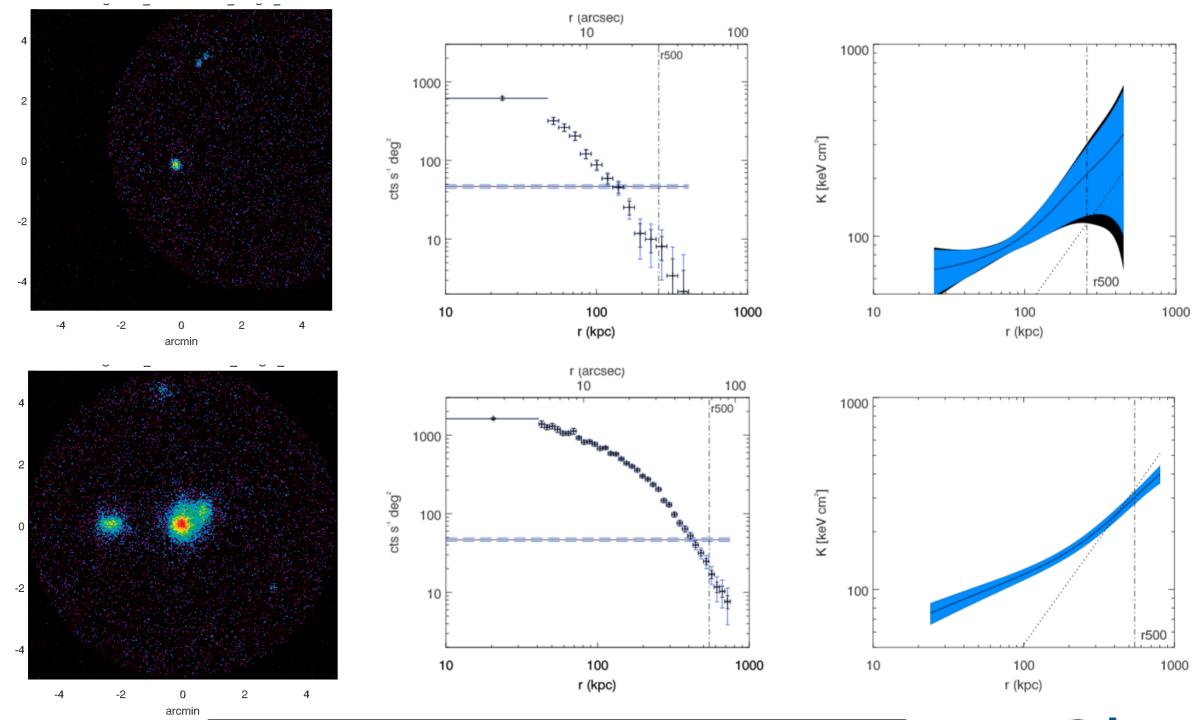
# Clusters and groups will be observed with X-IFU rather than WFI



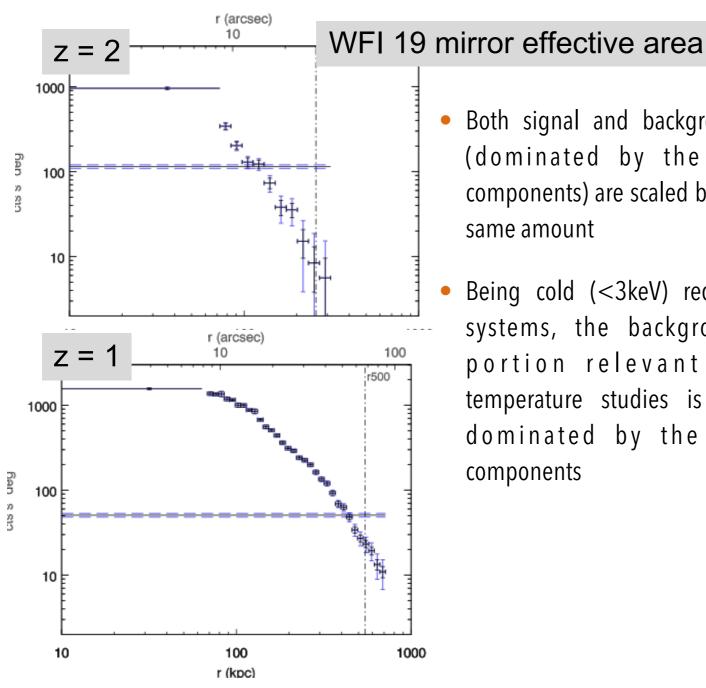
#### Groups of galaxies evolving from z=2 to z=1, 100ks (Pointecouteau, Reiprich, 2013)



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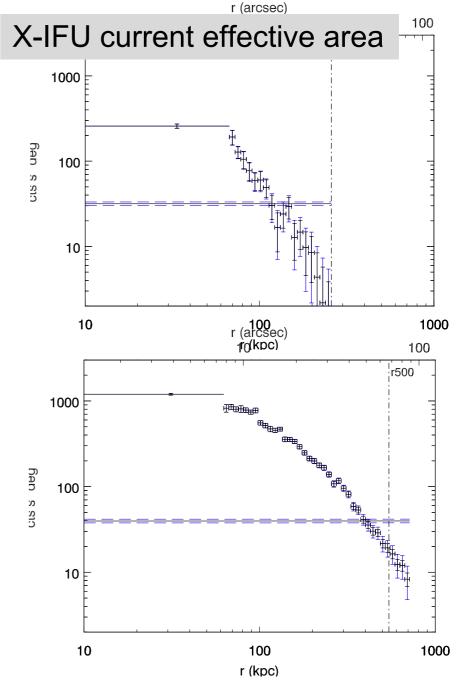


Groups of galaxies evolving from z=2 to z=1, X-IFU 100ks (Pointecouteau, Reiprich, 2013)



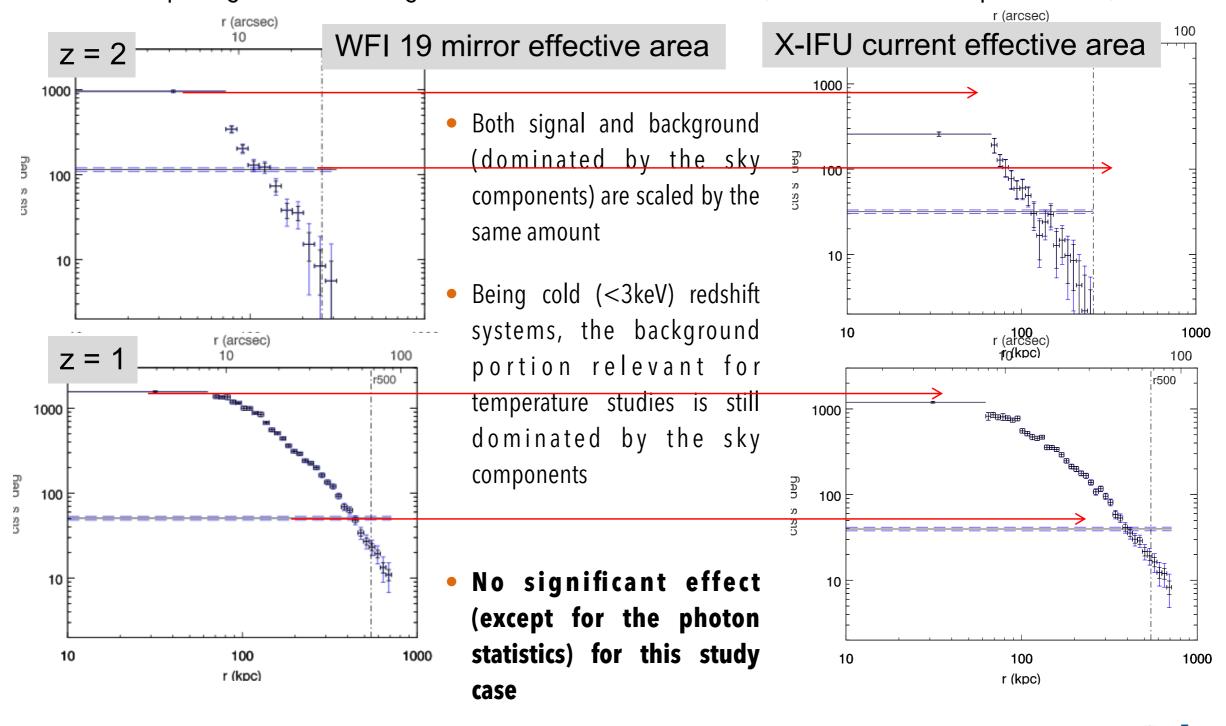
Both signal and background (dominated by the sky components) are scaled by the same amount

Being cold (<3keV) redshift systems, the background portion relevant for temperature studies is still dominated by the sky components





Groups of galaxies evolving from z=2 to z=1, X-IFU 100ks (Pointecouteau, Reiprich, 2013)





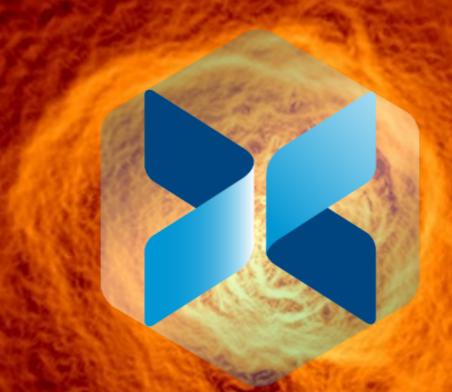
#### Conclusions



- Assuming the target particle background level the sky background (i.e. background+ foreground emission) dominates the noise level @ E<2keV</li>
- This energy range is particularly relevant for z>1 cluster science (but also for outskirts of intermediate redshift clusters)
- Expect for the photon statistics the evolution of galaxy groups science case will be not significantly affected by the downsizing
- It will be important to have an accurate (spectral and spatial) model of the sky background



# Probing the evolution of the chemical enrichment of clusters with the X-IFU



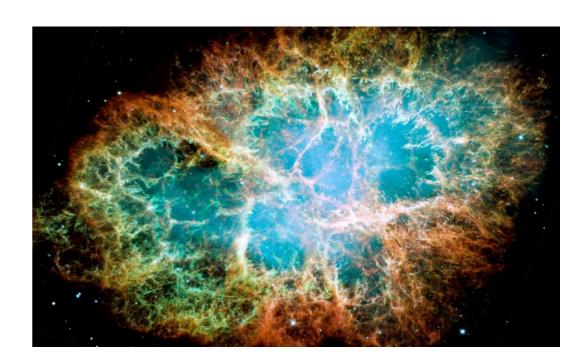
#### Edoardo Cucchetti (IRAP Toulouse),

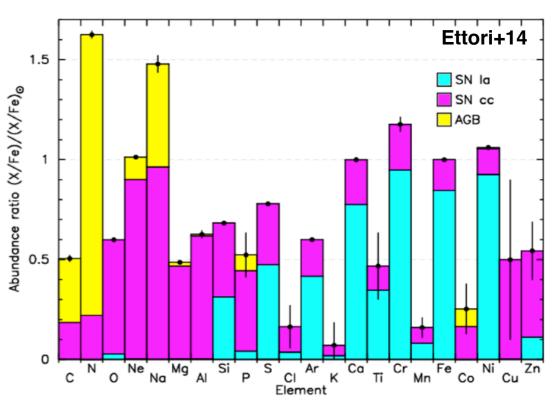
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- The origins of the chemical enrichment
  - Stars! Metals are created mainly by supernovae or stellar winds
  - Single stellar studies yield great results, but nearby SN are rare events
  - Clusters contain billions of stars within their galaxies
     —> chemical enrichment of the ICM
- Investigating the ICM
  - Self-similar behaviour assumed between clusters
  - Metallic content is trapped in the ICM
  - Study of clusters at different z ⇒ evolution of stellar mechanisms through time

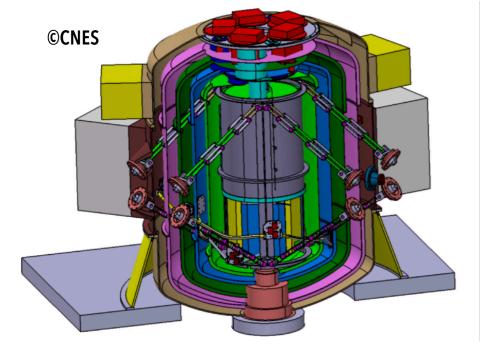


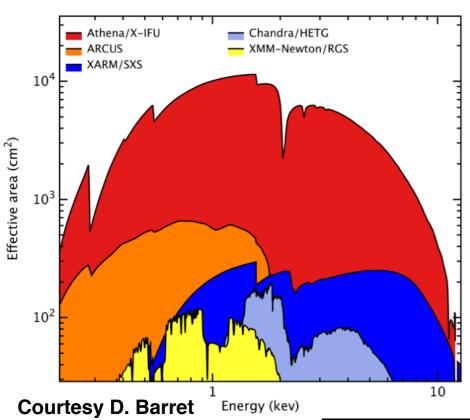




### Athena (and the X-IFU) as a probe of the enrichment







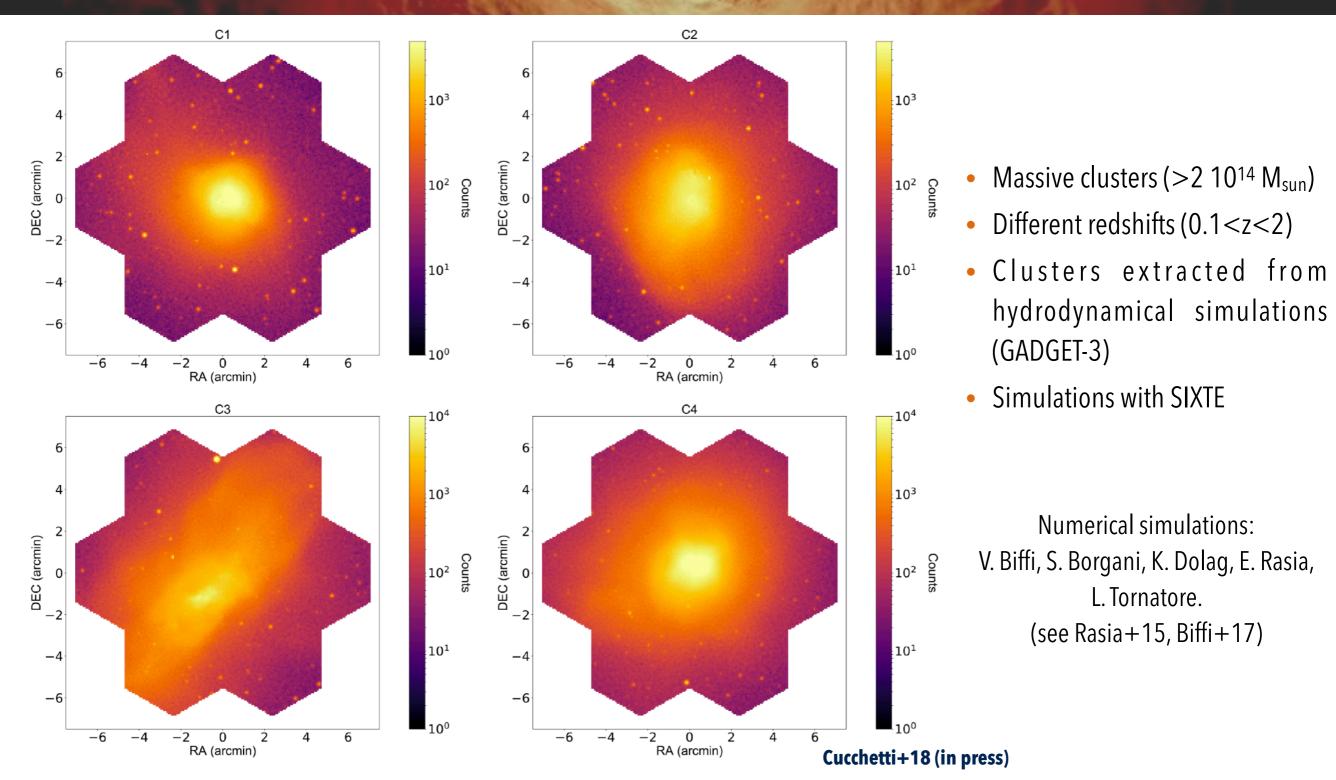
- Metal content is traced through spectroscopic studies
  - Need to couple spatial information with high spectral resolution → micro-calorimeters
  - Breakthroughs with *Hitomi*, more expected with *XRISM*

#### Challenge of cluster observations

- Faint sources ⇒ exposure time, effective area
- Complex spatial and spectral information
- Background (instrumental and sky)
- High-resolution spectroscopy
- Athena will be the leap forward in this area!

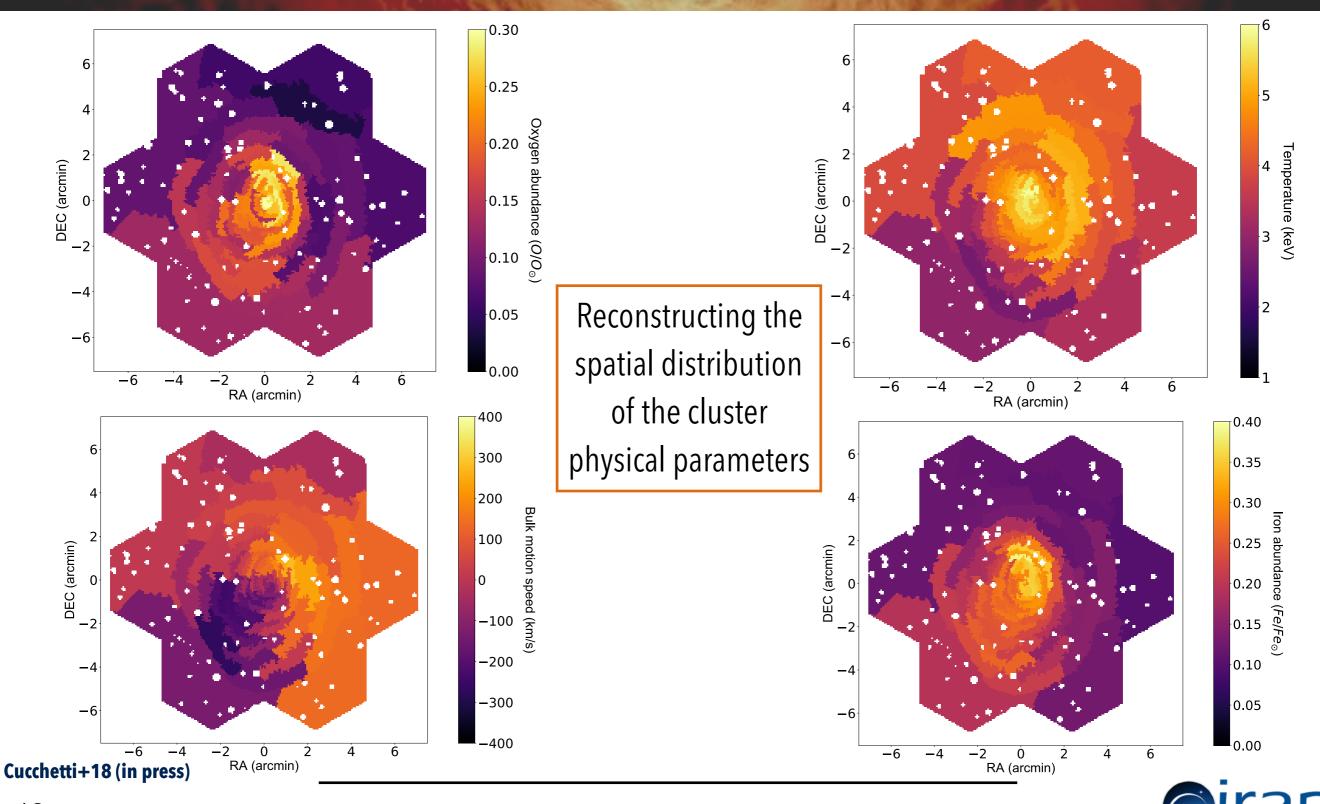
Feasibility need to be tested beforehand





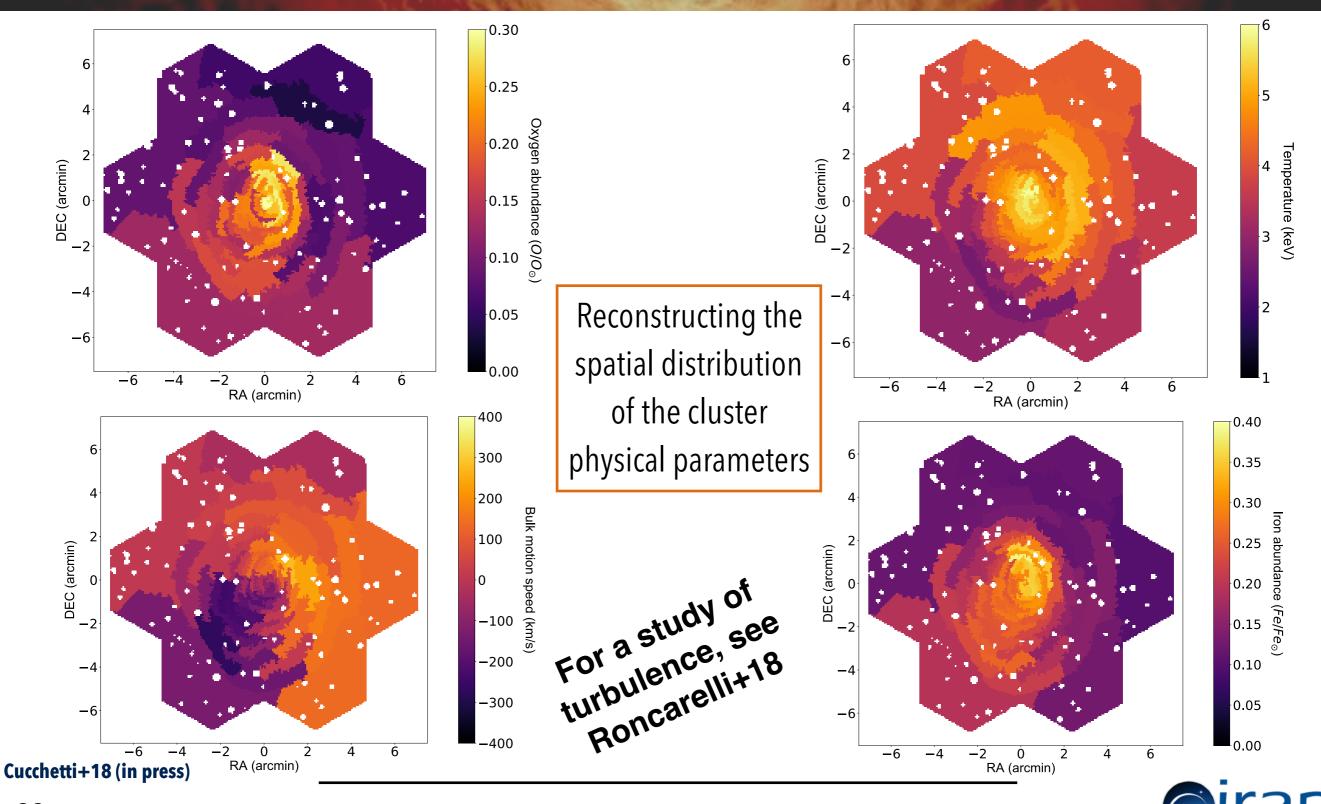


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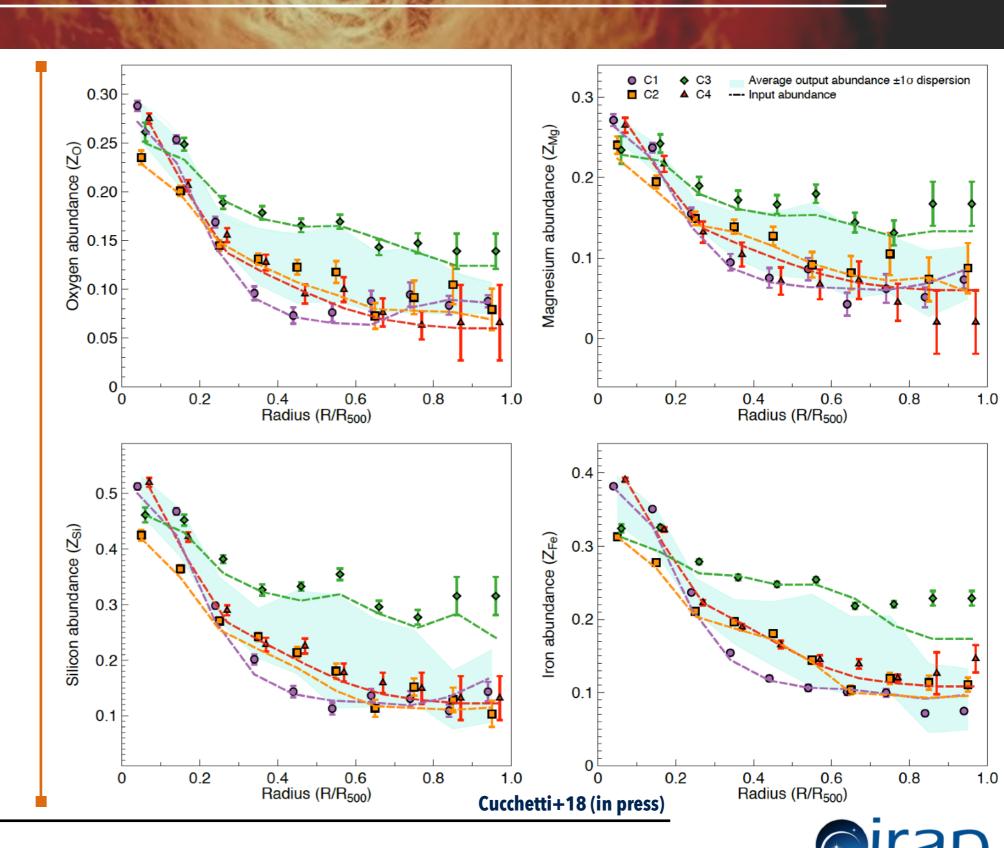


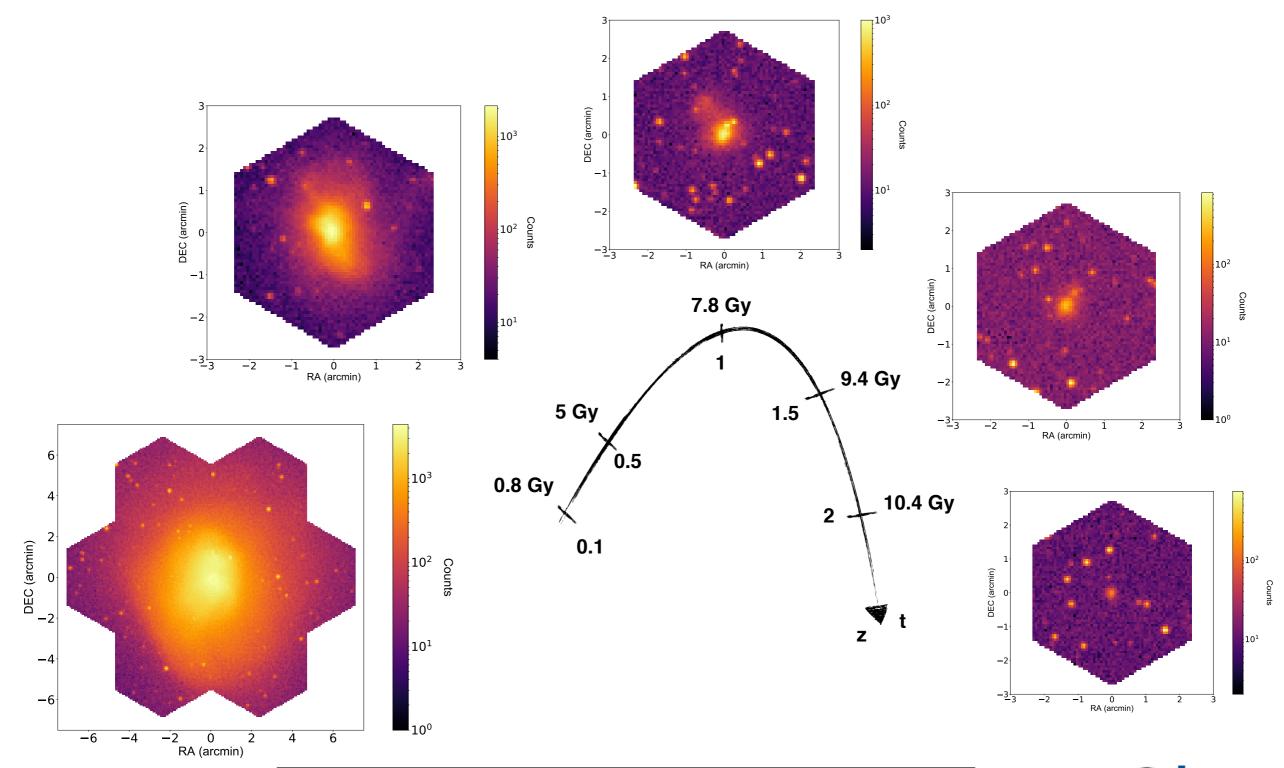
# Radial profiles of metallicity (100ks)

- Excellent accuracy between input and the recovered metallicities
- Access to accurate information on the metallicity out to R500
- Strong constraints on the scatters with X-IFU
- Cluster dynamics visible

#### Sample analysis

- Self-similarity?
- Cosmic variance? (see N. Clerc poster)



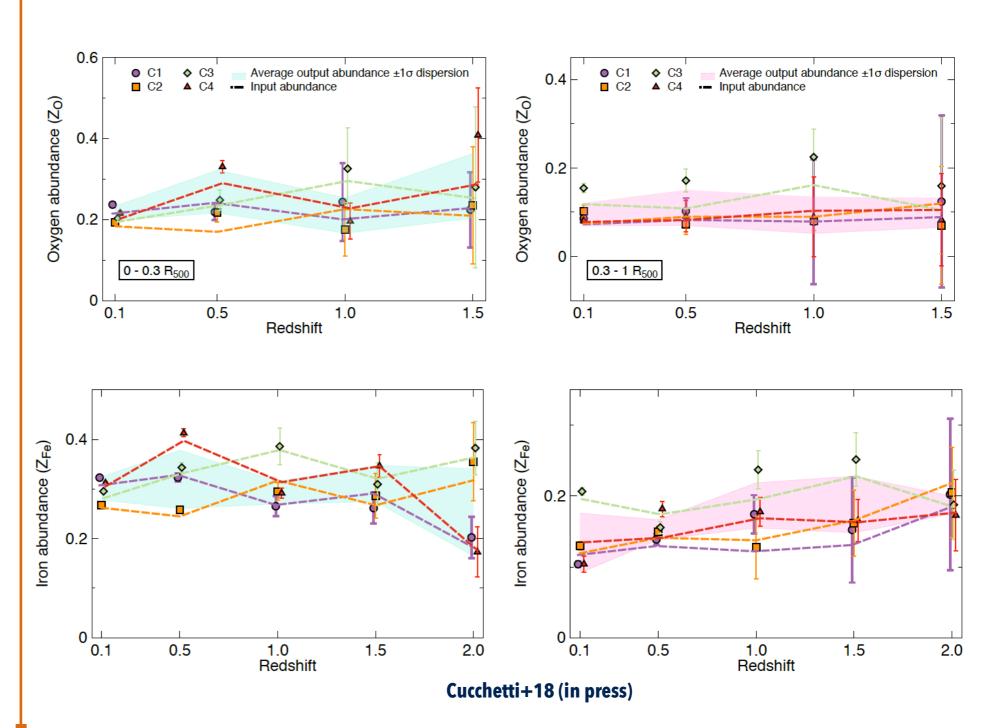




### ... and through time!



- Evolution of the metallicity (100ks)
  - X-IFU can access metallicities in and outside the cluster's core
  - Metals can be traced out to high redshift
  - Background becomes the limiting factor
- Routine study of the evolution of metals in the ICM
  - Important information on the chemical enrichment
  - Validation of current preenrichment models

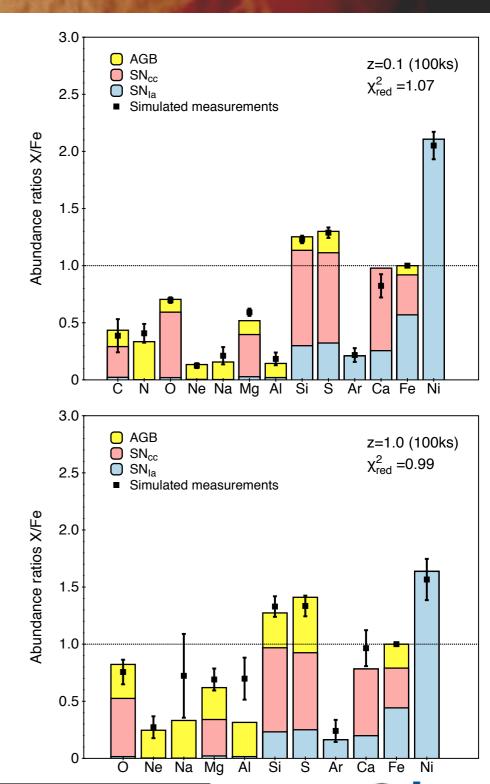




## Understanding the mechanisms of evolution



- The X-IFU will give access to abundance ratios with unprecedented accuracy
  - Main and rarer elements are accurately recovered
  - Investigations of abundance ratios with typical exposure times of the X-IFU
  - Abundance ratios can be found out to at least z=1 for main elements
- Testing the enrichment models through time
  - Yields are recovered with good accuracy in both cases (self-consistency with the model)
  - Slight changes in the yields through time ⇒ key to understanding evolution in future data.
  - The X-IFU will allow deeper tests of enrichment schemes





# Future breakthroughs with Athena

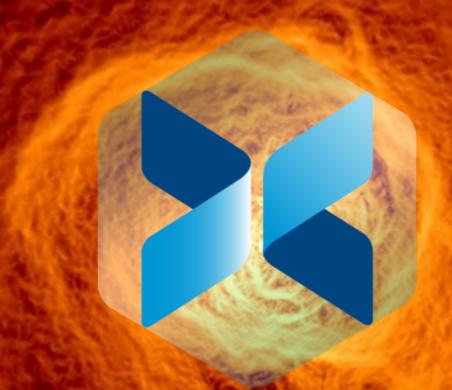


- Athena will provide breakthrough observations of galaxy clusters and groups
  - High spatial resolution and unprecedented spectral resolution observations
  - Faint lines will be resolved for the first time, glimpse already given by *Hitomi*
- Probing the evolution of clusters of galaxies
  - In depth thermo-dynamics of clusters (bulk motions and turbulence, entropy, temperature,...)
  - High-quality information on the cluster physical properties with typical exposures
  - Insight on the chemical enrichment of the Universe both locally and across time
  - Possibility to test pre-enrichment models and ultimately enrichment schemes

#### Plenty of breakthrough science ahead!



# Probing the chemical enrichment of clusters of galaxies with the X-IFU



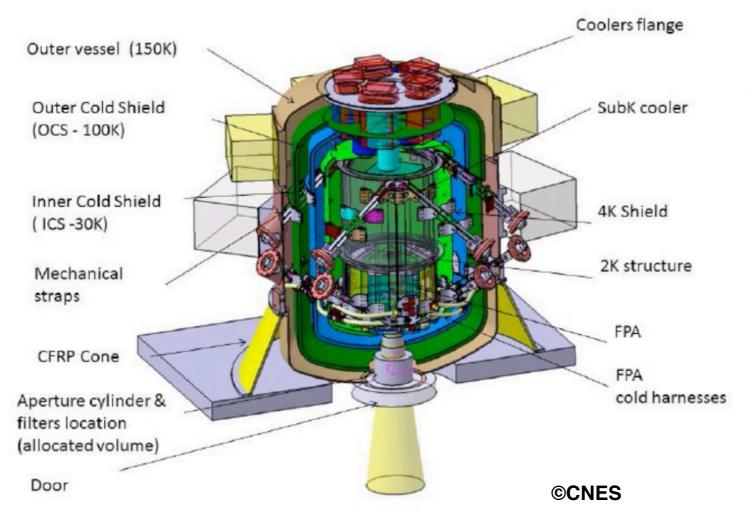
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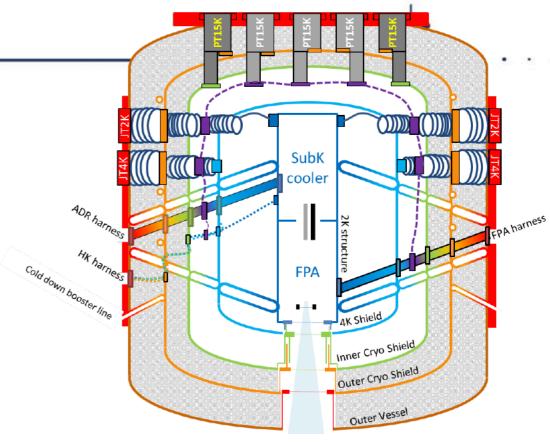
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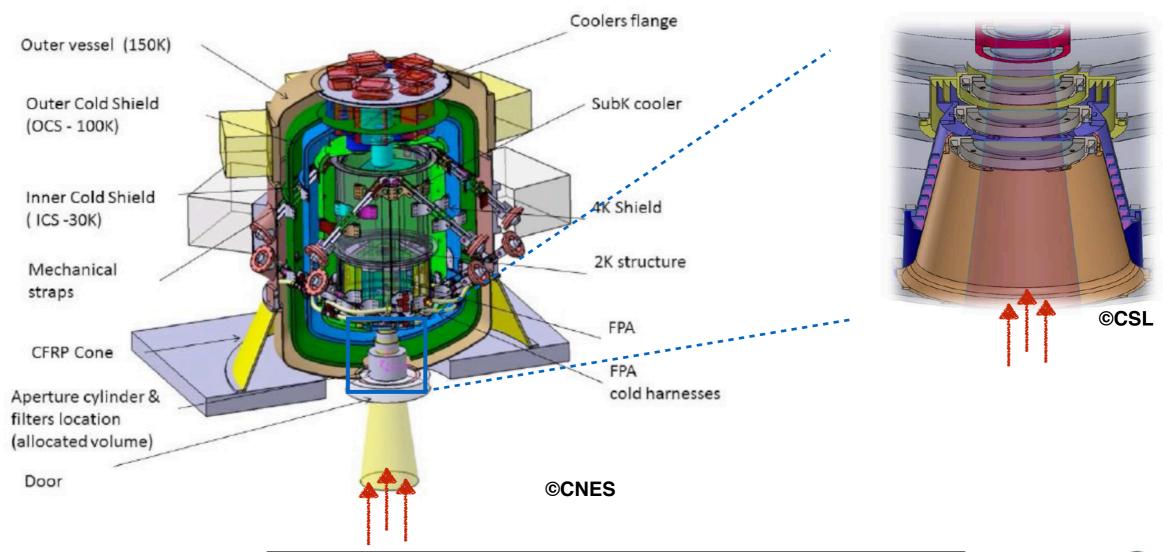
- Cryogenic instrument @50mK
- ~800kg of total mass







- Aperture cylinder focuses the light into the instrument
- 5 filters to cut IR/visible light
- Low-energy cut of the instrument

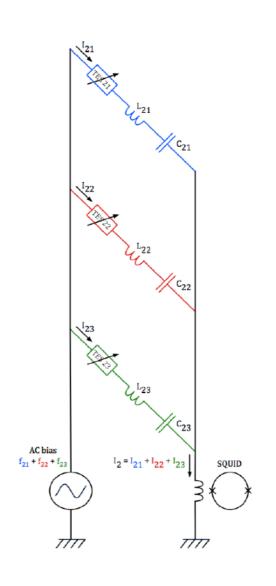


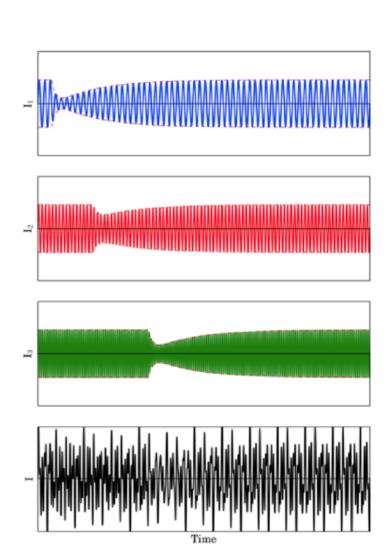


### Principle of detection - FDM



- Each TES is AC-biased
- Readout scheme:
   Frequency Domain Multiplexing (FDM)
- One frequency carrier per pixel ([1-5] MHz)
- 96 channels of 40 pixels
- Pulse processing and grading
- Obtain the "Pulse-Height" of the event

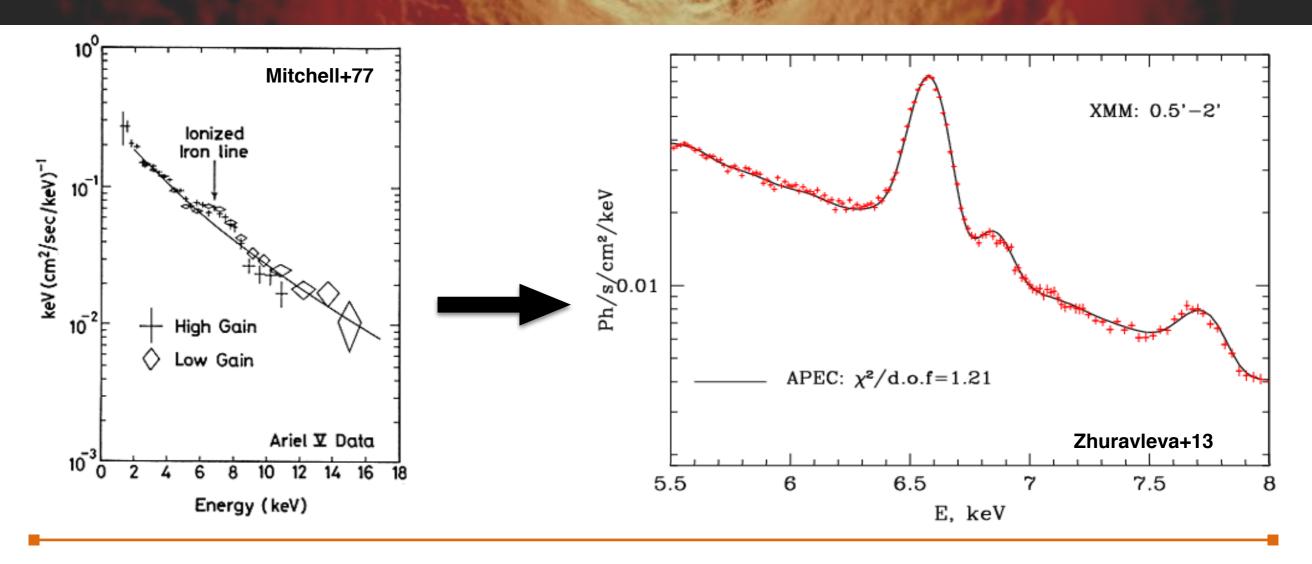




Ravera+14





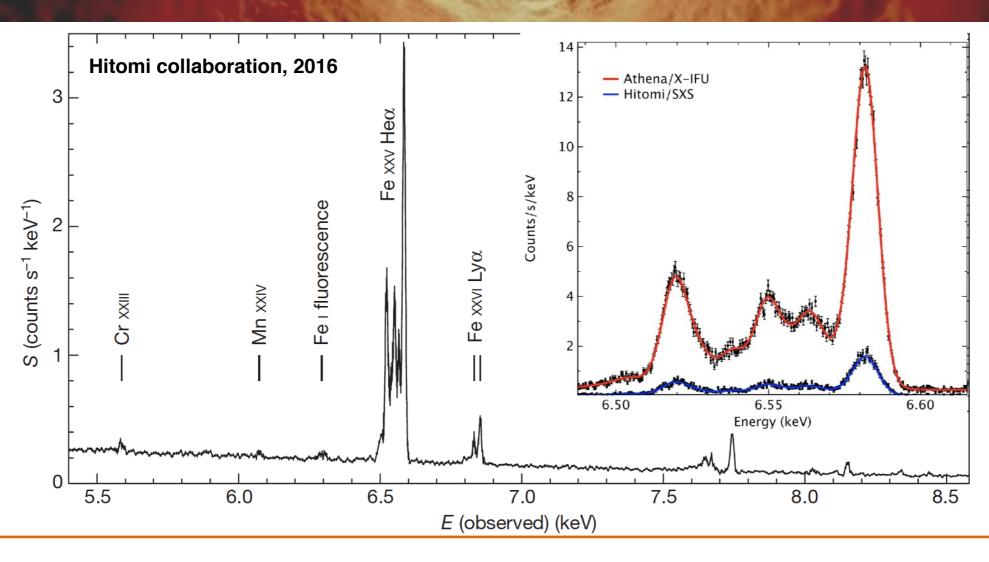


- Metal content is traced through spectroscopic studies of the clusters
  - Spatially-resolved line with CCD resolution, high-resolution lines through gratings (no spatial information)
  - Enrichment studies need to couple spatial information with high spectral resolution
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# The need for high resolution spectroscopy





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