

A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of dark matter filaments and galaxy clusters. The background is dark, with numerous small, bright points representing galaxies and larger, more diffuse structures representing galaxy clusters and filaments. The overall appearance is that of a vast, interconnected network of matter in the universe.

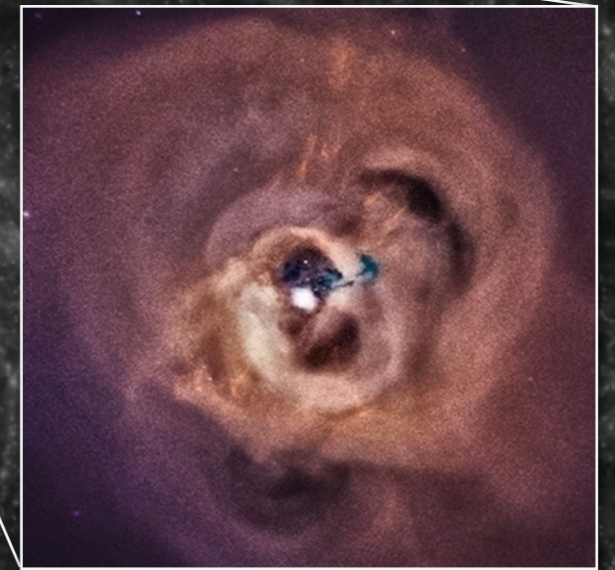
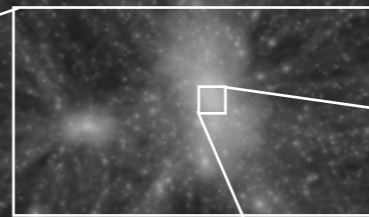
Physics of Galaxy Clusters:

a brief (and biased) review of recent results

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Assembly of the largest structures in the universe

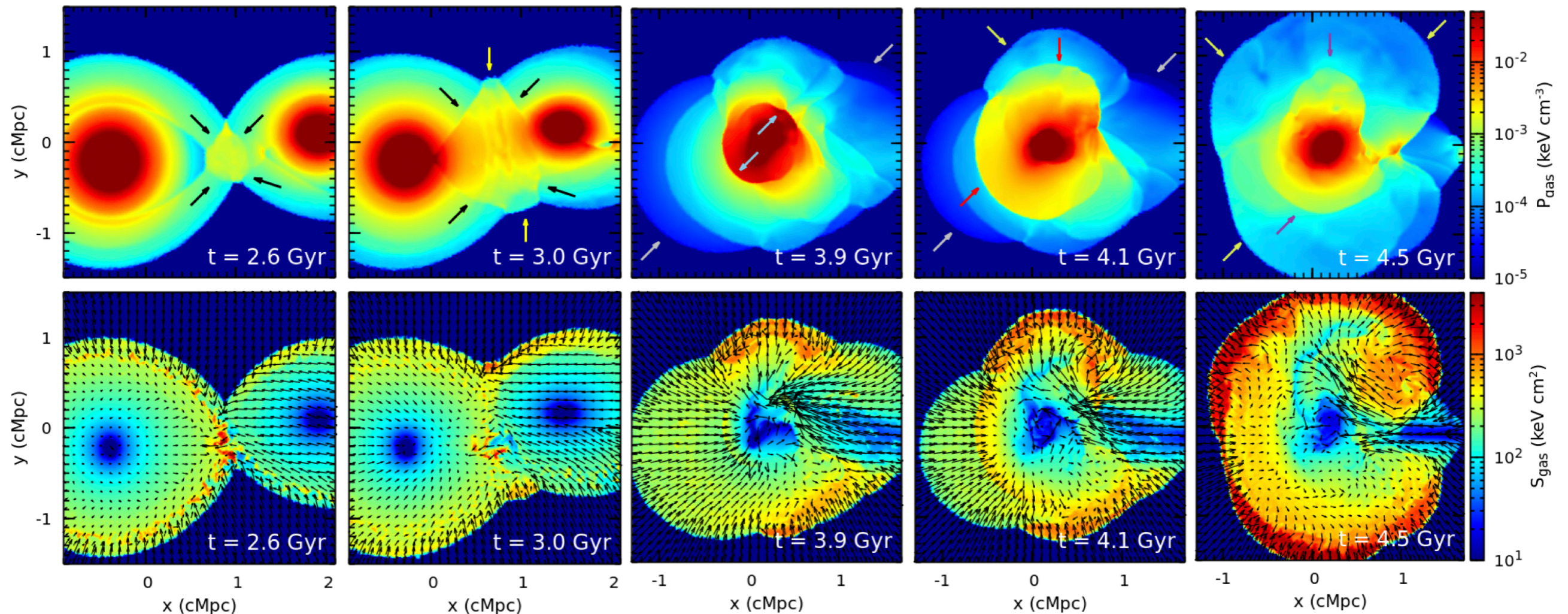


Physics of AGN feedback

Merging Clusters in *Idealized* Cosmological Background

- Cluster is modeled by a self-similar solution of the spherical collapse model
- The mass evolution follows: $M(z) = M(z_i) \left[a(z)/a(z_i) \right]^{\Gamma_s}$
- Outermost DM caustic and accretion shock are automatically included and well-resolved
- High computational efficiency, ideal for exploring parameter space, full control of the merging process

—> Reverse shock —> Runaway shock
—> Bow shock —> Accretion shock —> Merger-accelerated shock

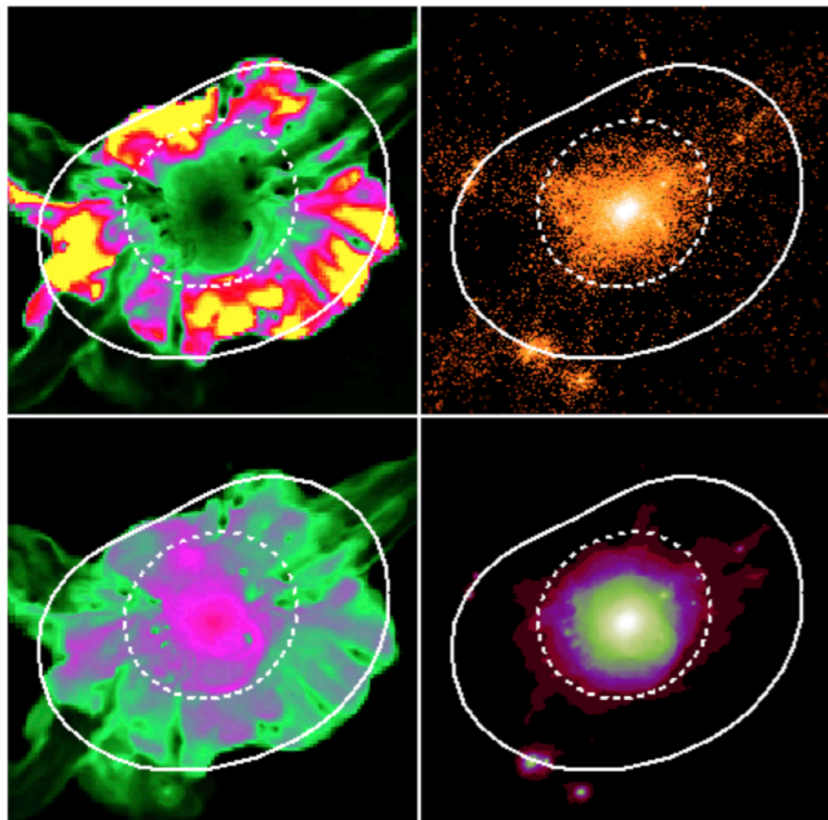
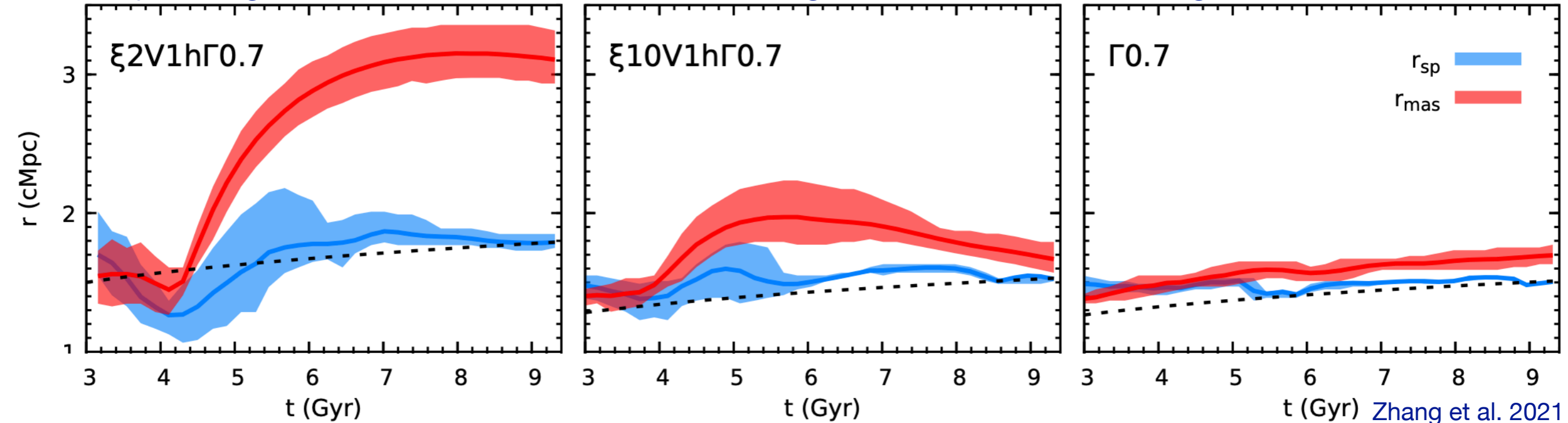


DM and Gaseous Boundaries

major merger

moderate merger

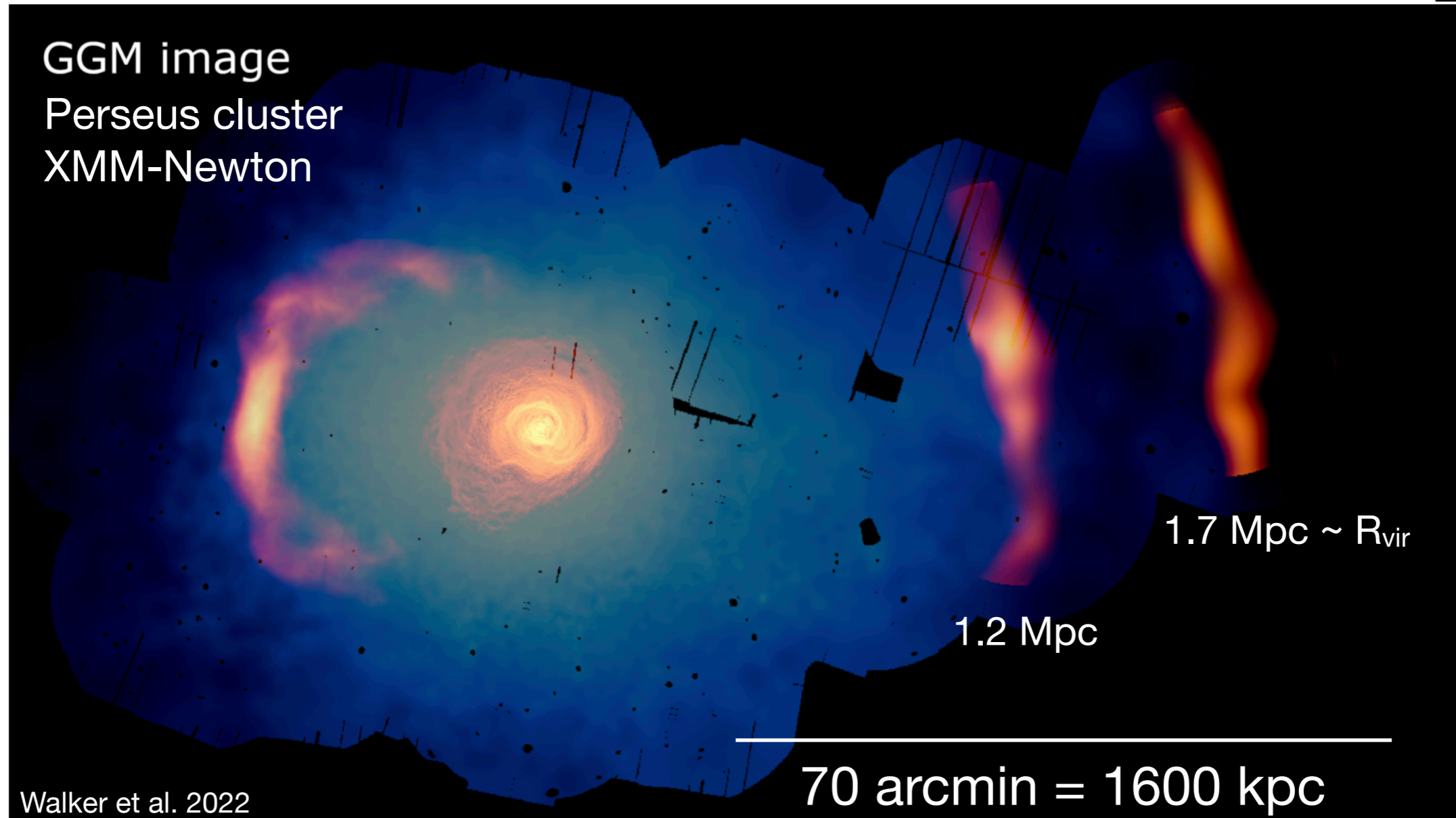
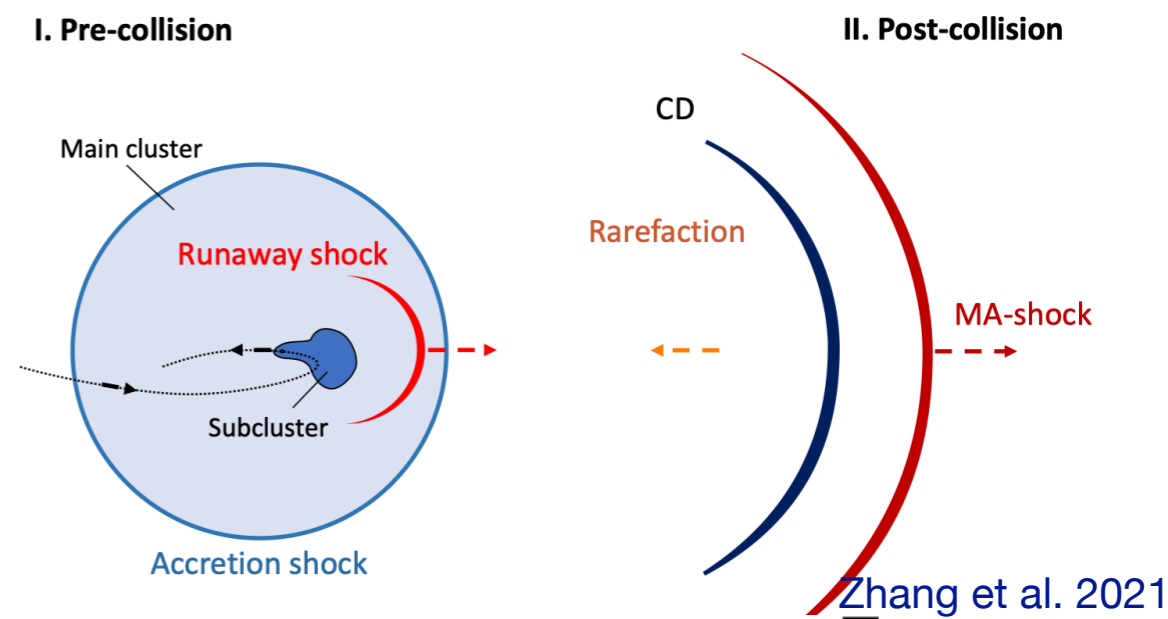
no merger



Aung et al. 2020

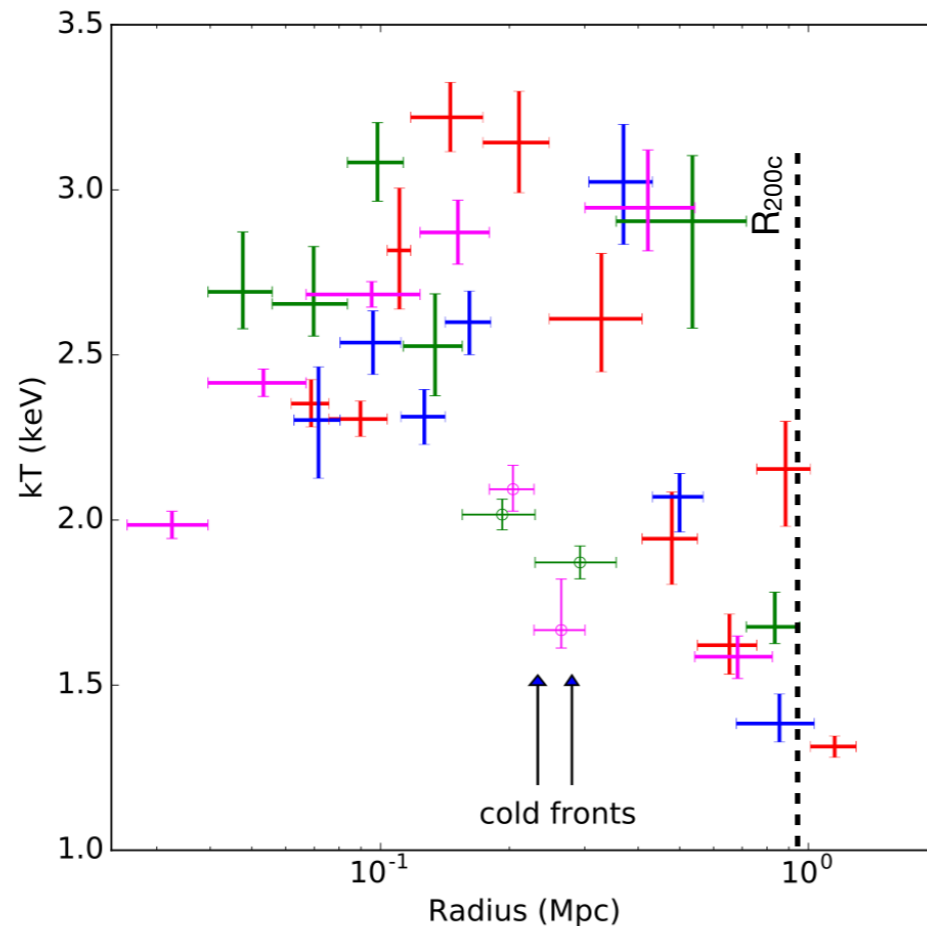
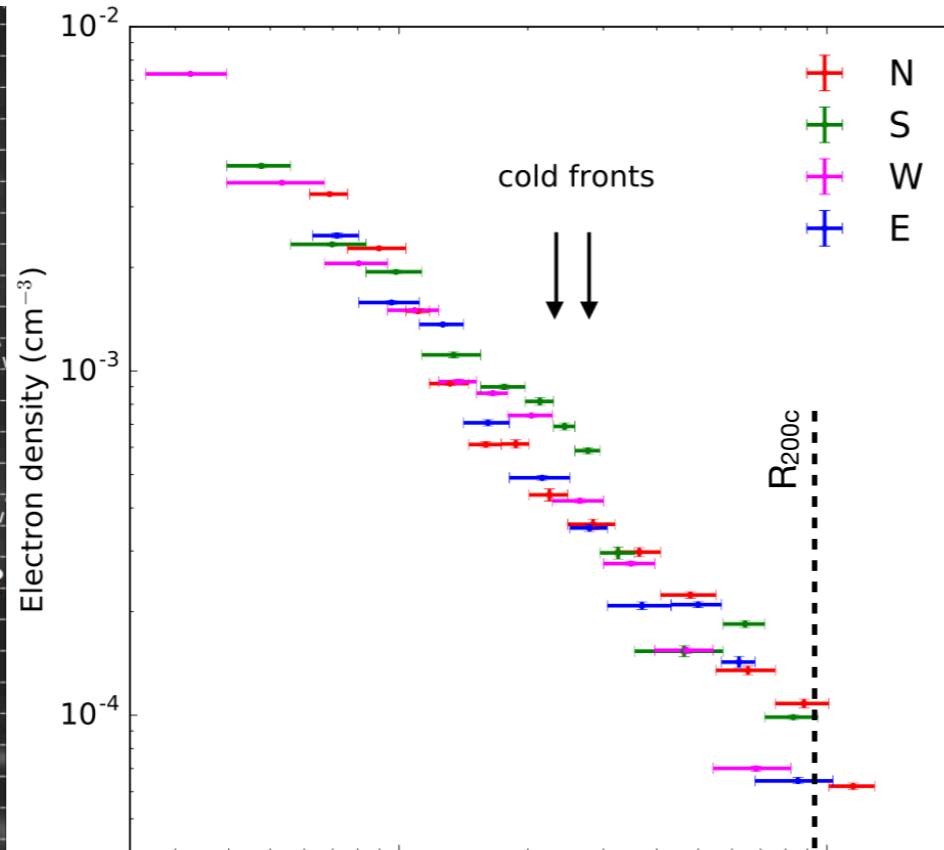
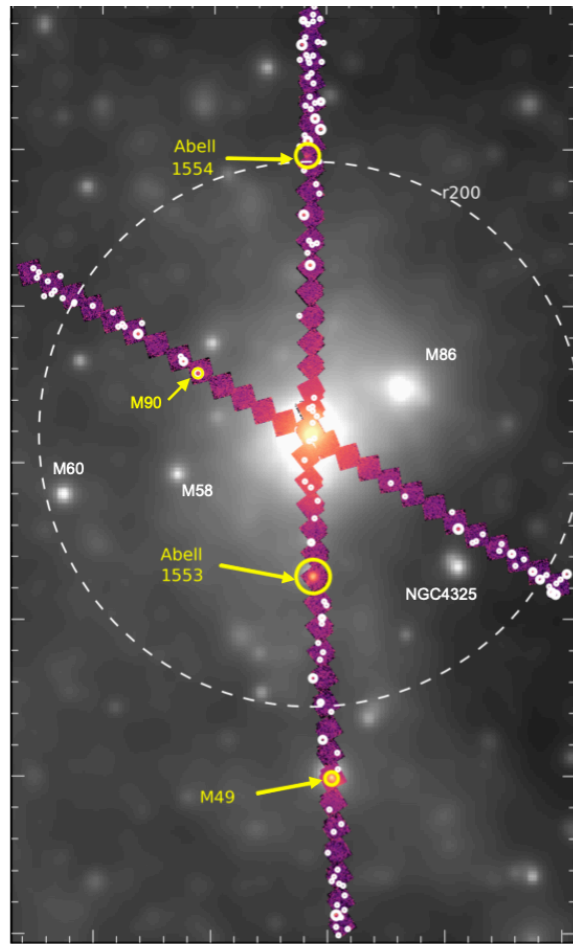
- Cosmological predictions predict an offset between DM and gaseous boundaries $\sim R_{gas} \sim 1.89 R_{sp}$
- Slow smooth accretion rate + mergers can naturally explain this difference

Hints of Merging Shocks

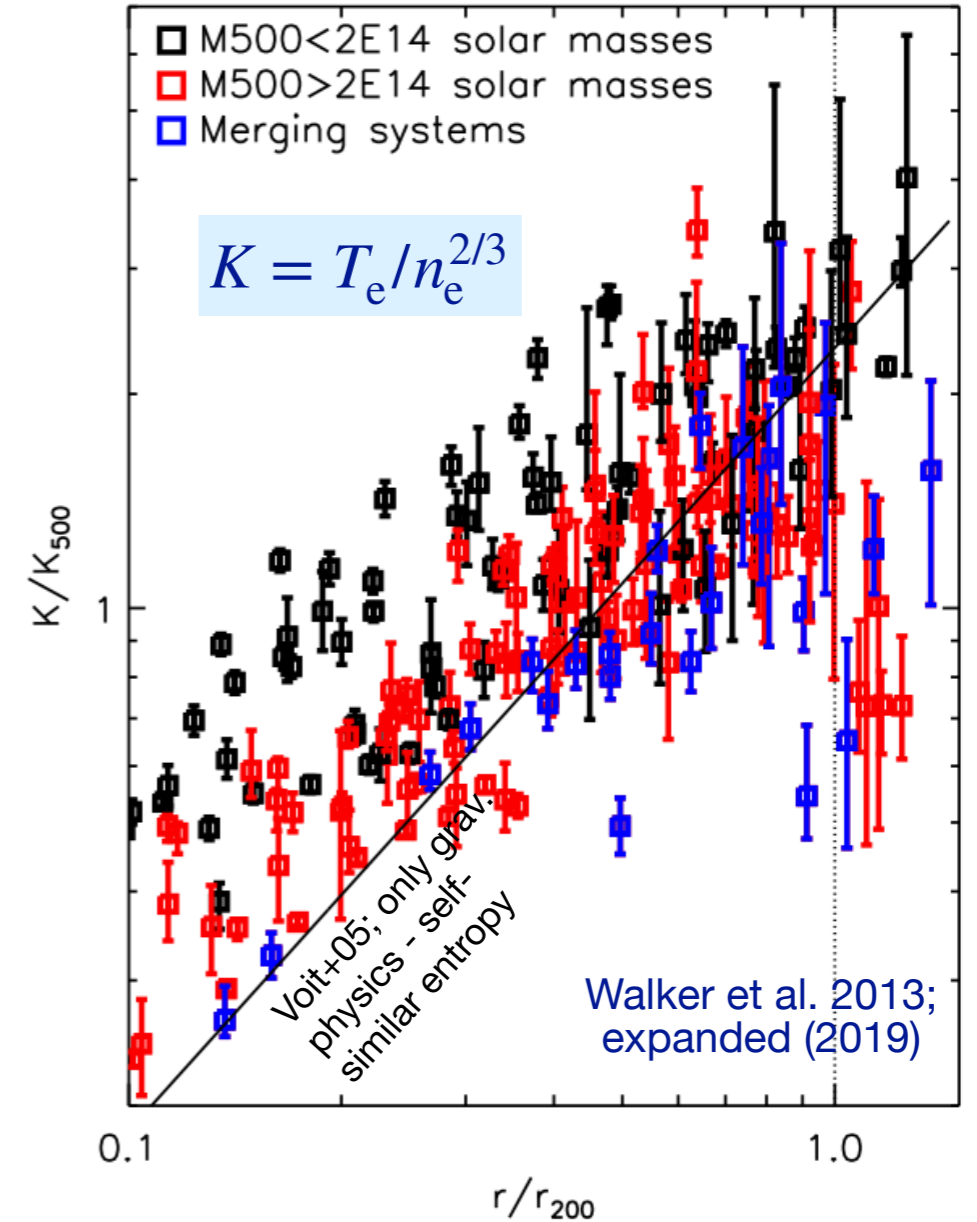


- Two discontinuities detected at large radii in the Perseus cluster
- “Sloshing cold fronts” or collisions between the accretion and runaway shock?

Cluster Outskirts (R_{vir} , R_{200c})



Sample of Suzaku measurements



Witnessing the growth of the nearest cluster:

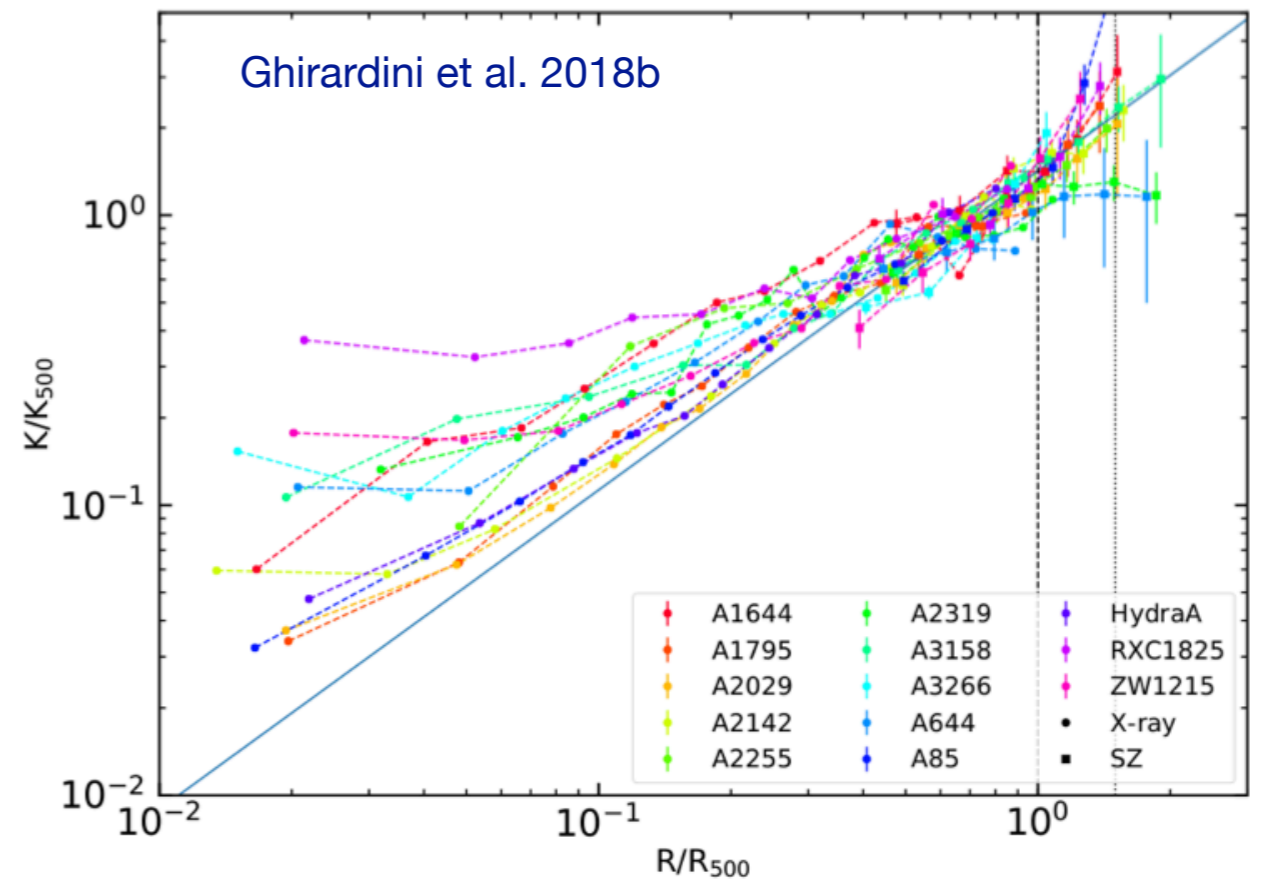
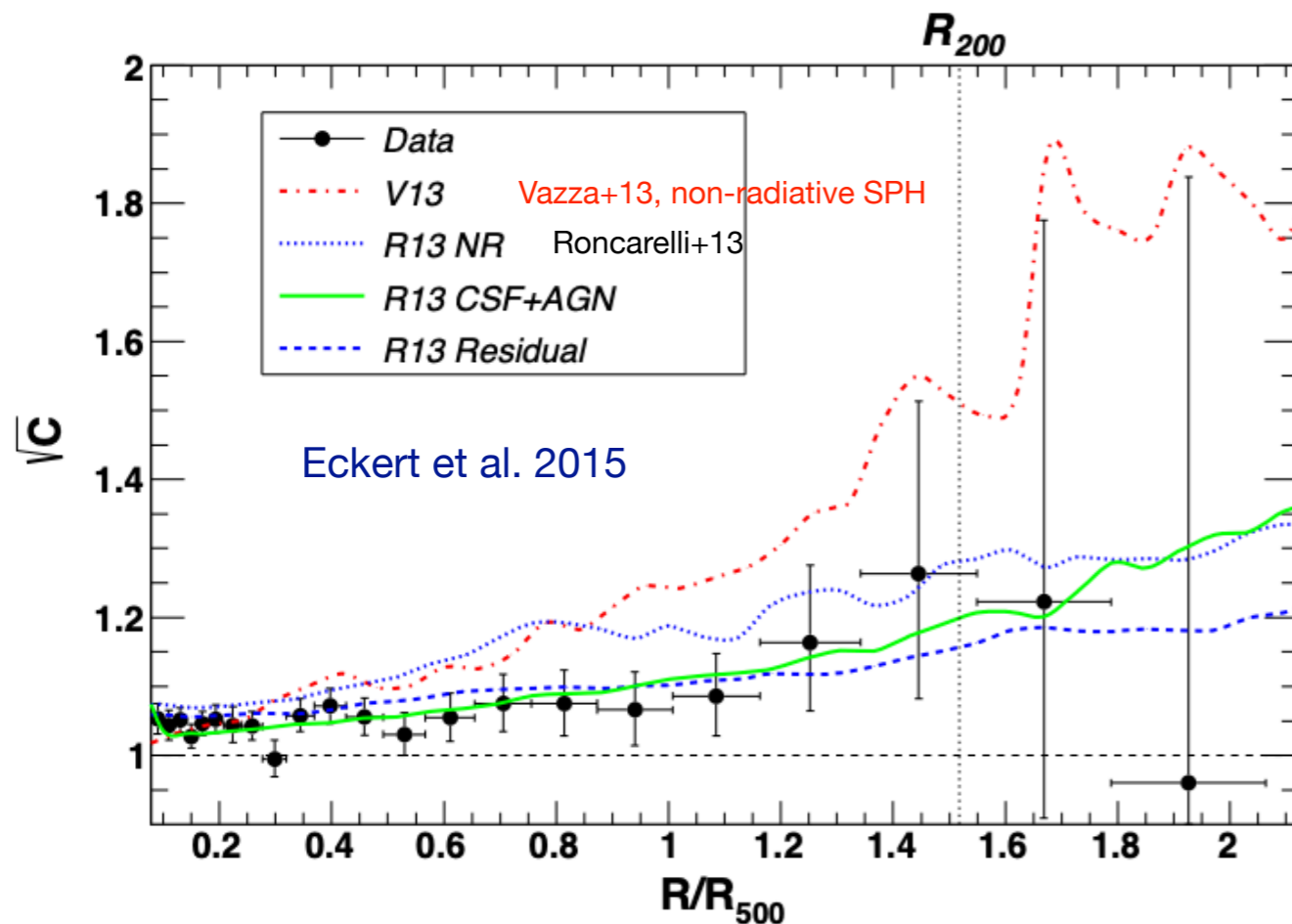
- large-scale sloshing pattern (two new CFs)
- two high-T regions at 1 Mpc (S) and 605 kpc (W), likely shocks

Simionescu et al. 2017

- Entropy tends to be below (consistent with) the baseline prediction in massive (low-mass) systems
- Entropy excess at small radii is much more pronounced in low-mass systems —> stronger impact of AGN feedback

Clumping: $C = \langle \rho_{\text{gas}}^2 \rangle / \langle \rho_{\text{gas}} \rangle^2$

X-ray emission $\propto \rho_{\text{gas}}^2 \rightarrow$ unresolved dense clumps will increase the observed X-ray luminosity and bias gas density by a factor of \sqrt{C}

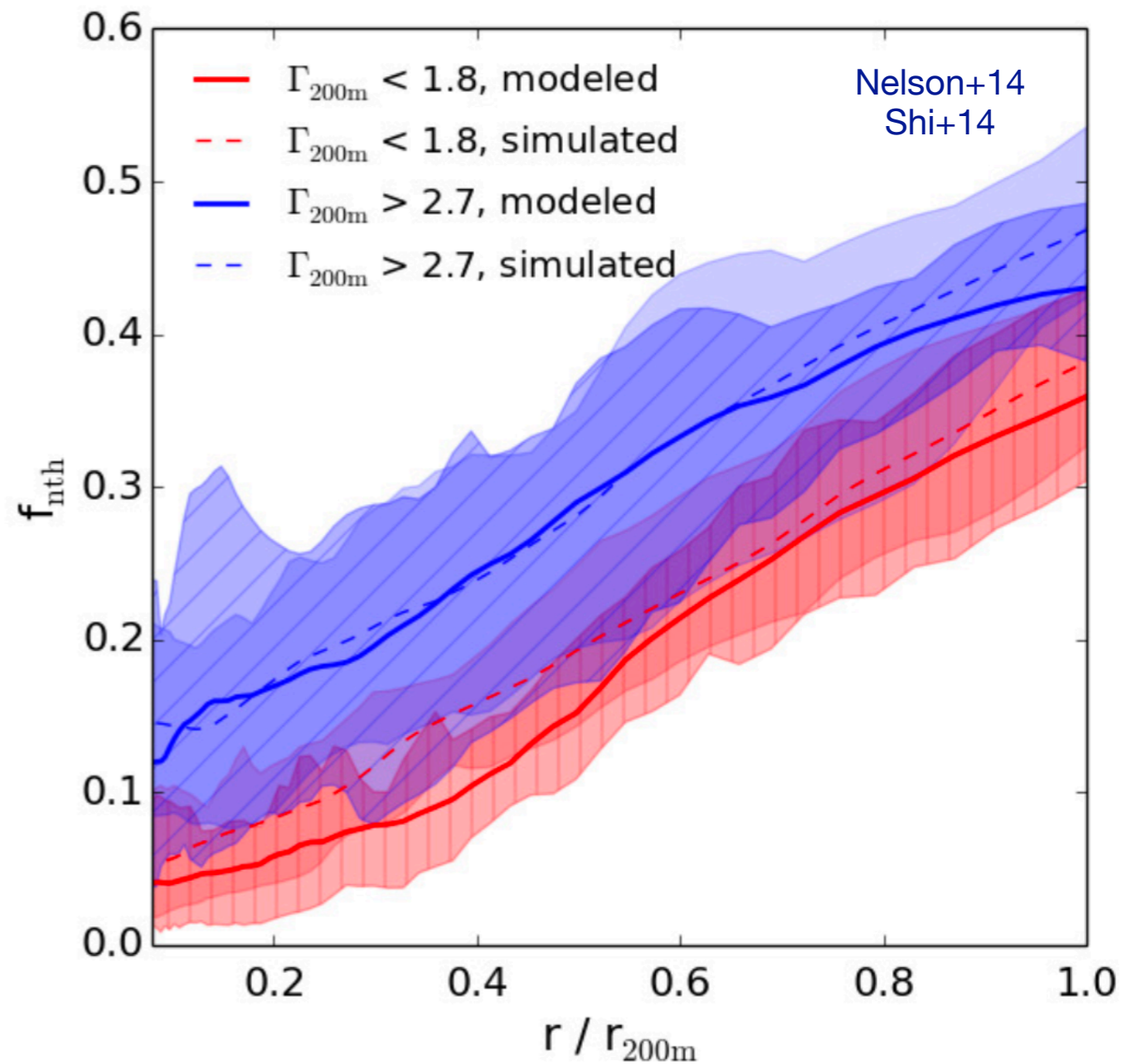
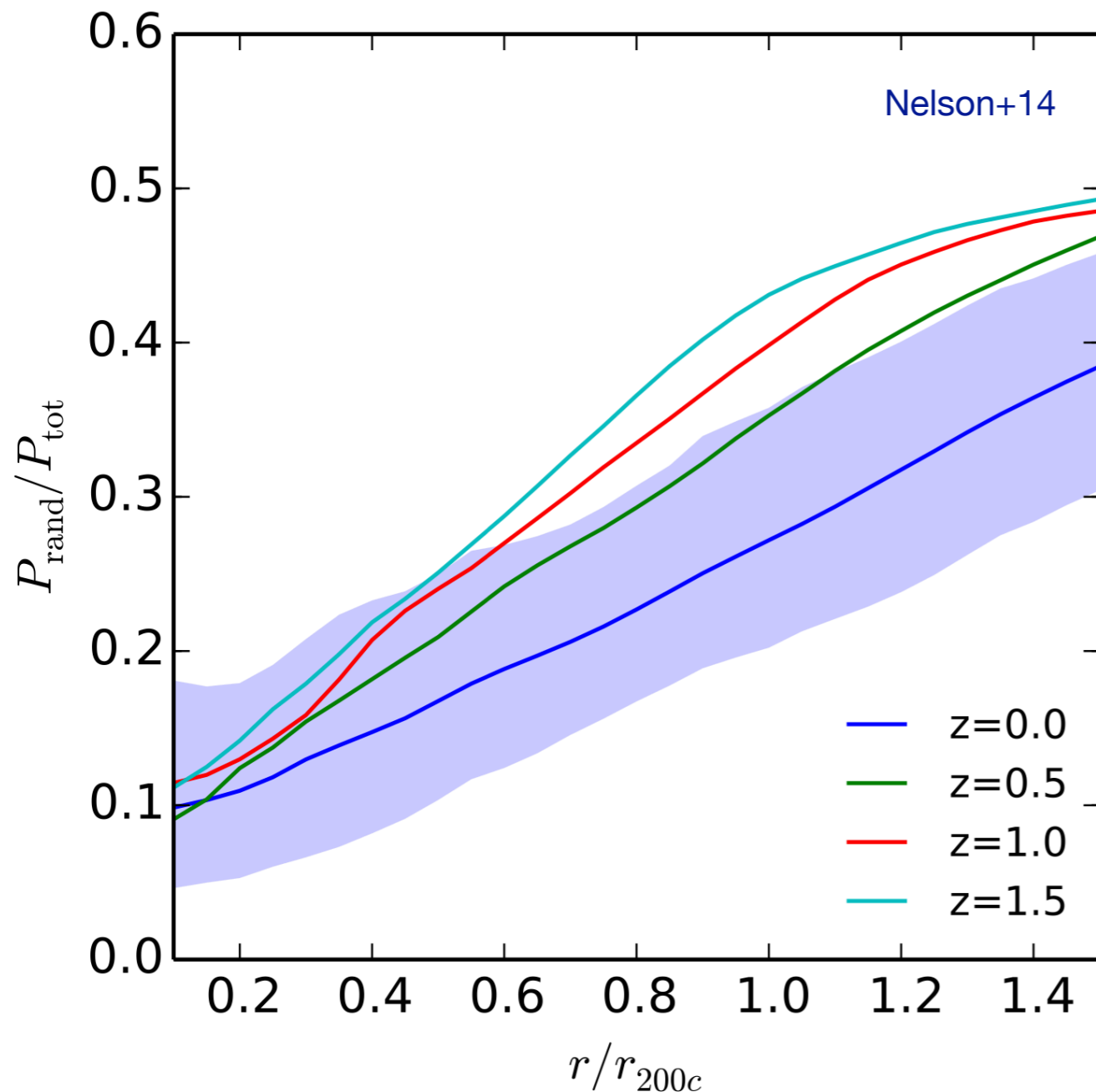


- Clumping factors by comparing the median and mean X-ray SB of ROSAT clusters + predictions of numerical simulations
- Based on X-COP (XMM+Planck) sample: when clumping is taken into account, entropy is in better agreement with the baseline entropy profile

Non-Thermal Pressure

Hydrostatic equilibrium: $\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dr} = - \frac{GM_{\text{total}}(r)}{r^2}$

$$P = P_{\text{ther}} + P_{\text{turb}} + P_{\text{CR}} + P_{\text{m.f.}}$$

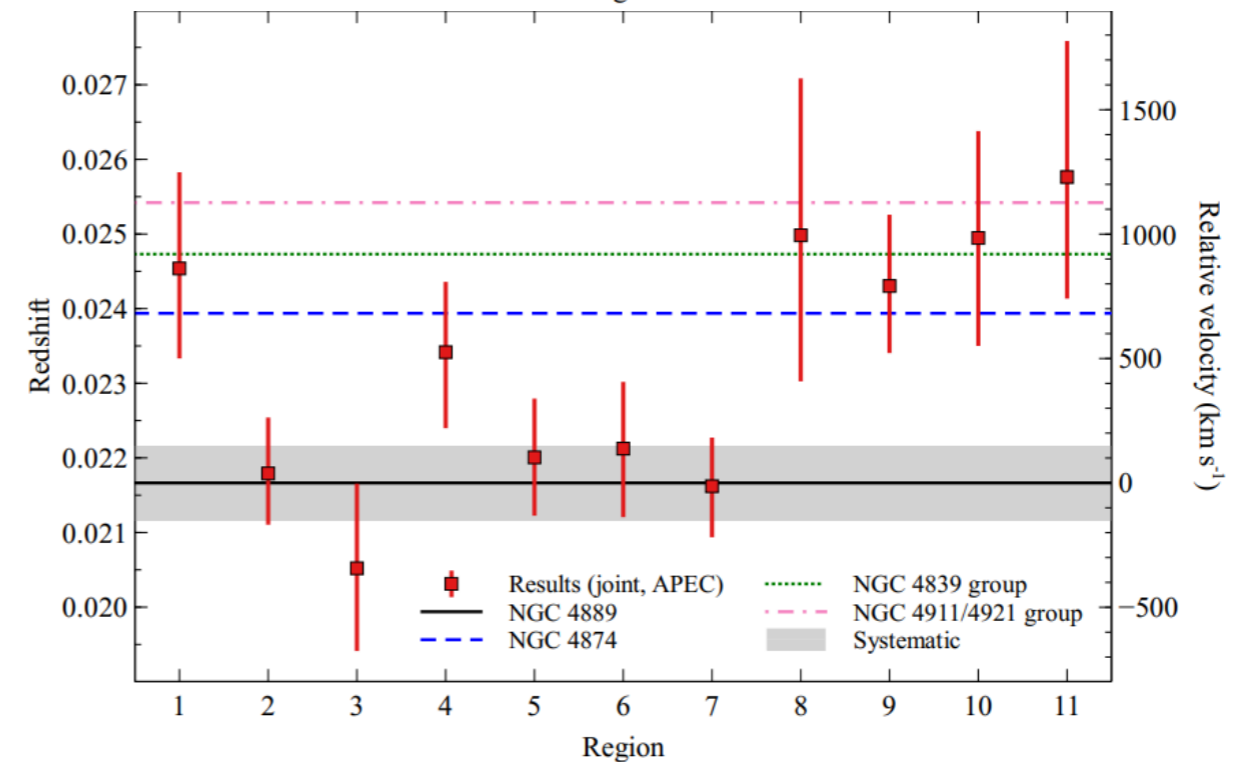
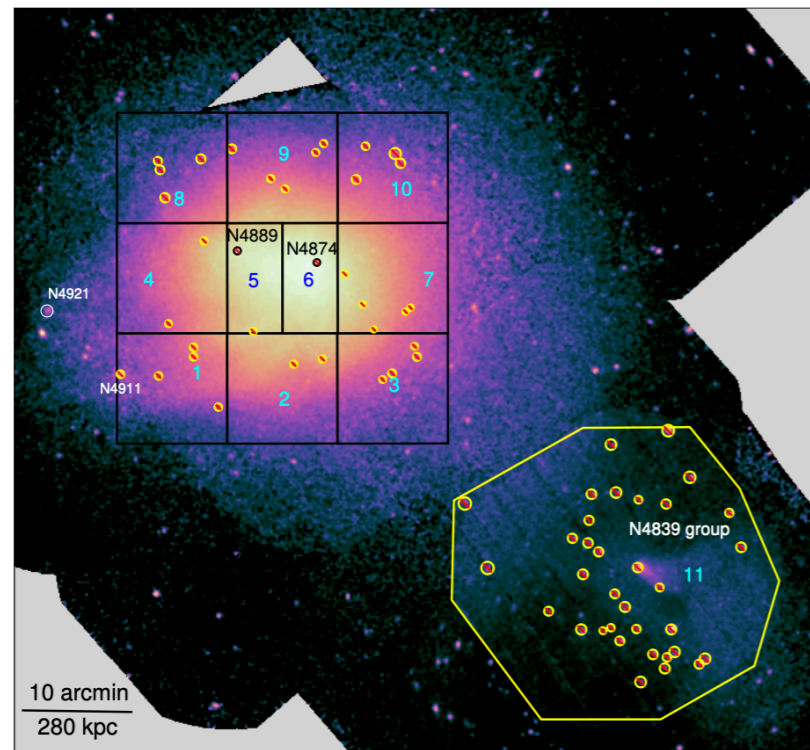
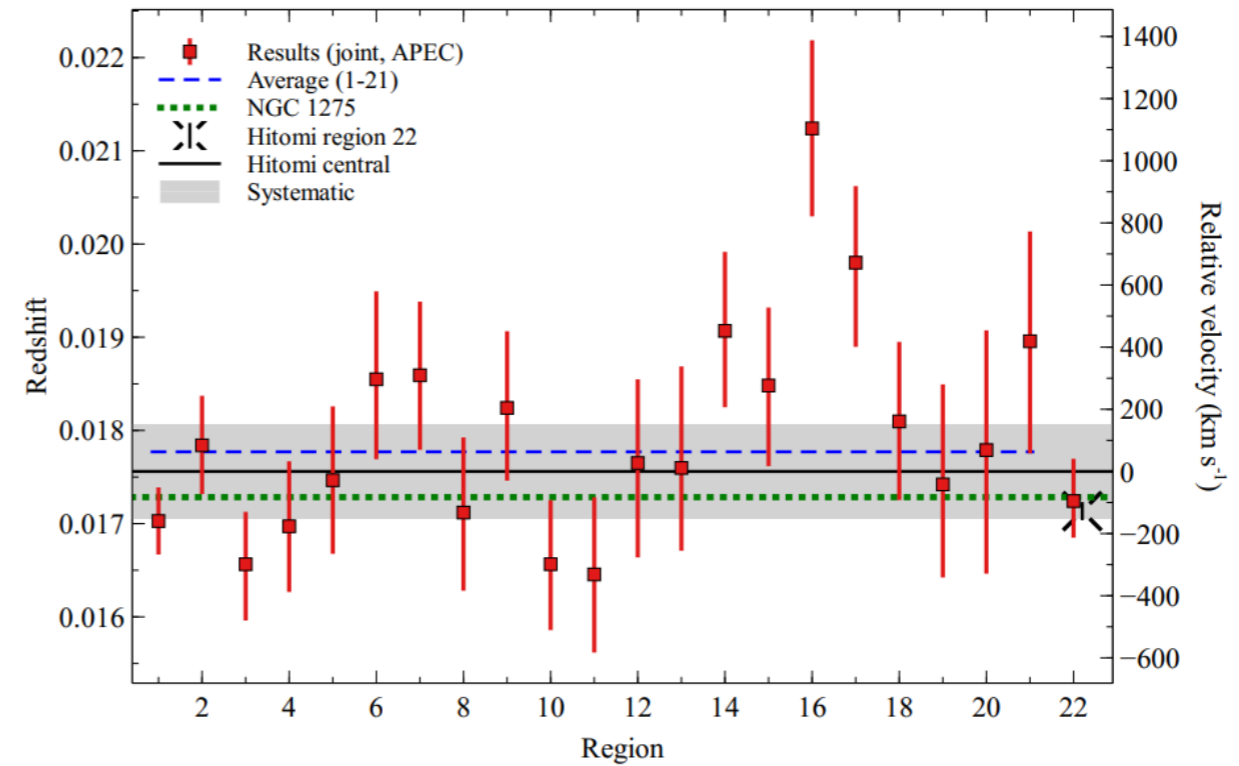
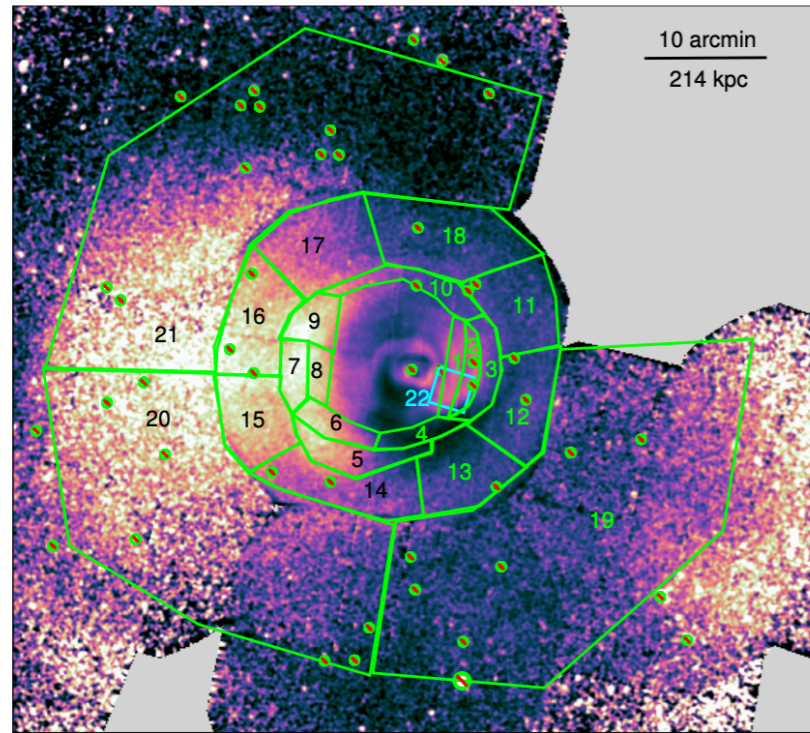


Direct Measurements of Bulk Velocities

EPIC-pn detector on XMM-Newton + a new technique to calibrate the energy scale

nominal calibration accuracy: 550 km/s

new energy scale of the detector: 150 km/s



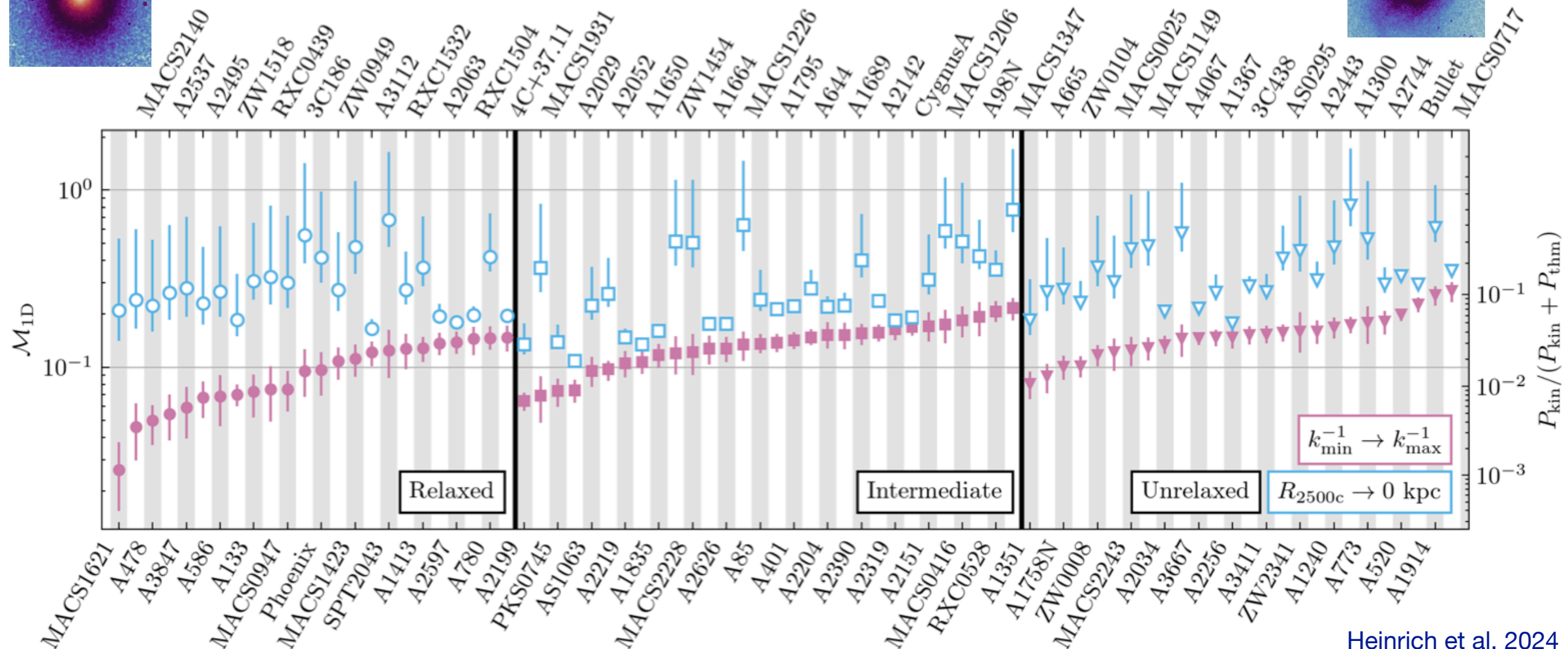
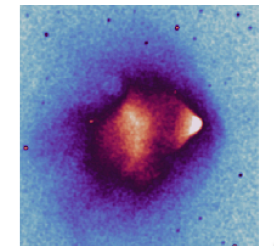
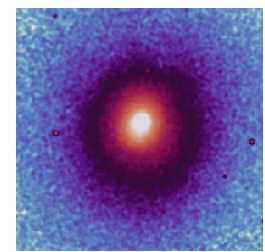
Velocity Power Spectra from X-ray Surface Brightness Fluctuations

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} = \eta \frac{V}{c_s}; \quad \eta \sim 1 \pm 0.2 \text{ for clusters in various dynamical states}$$

Zhuravleva et al. 2023

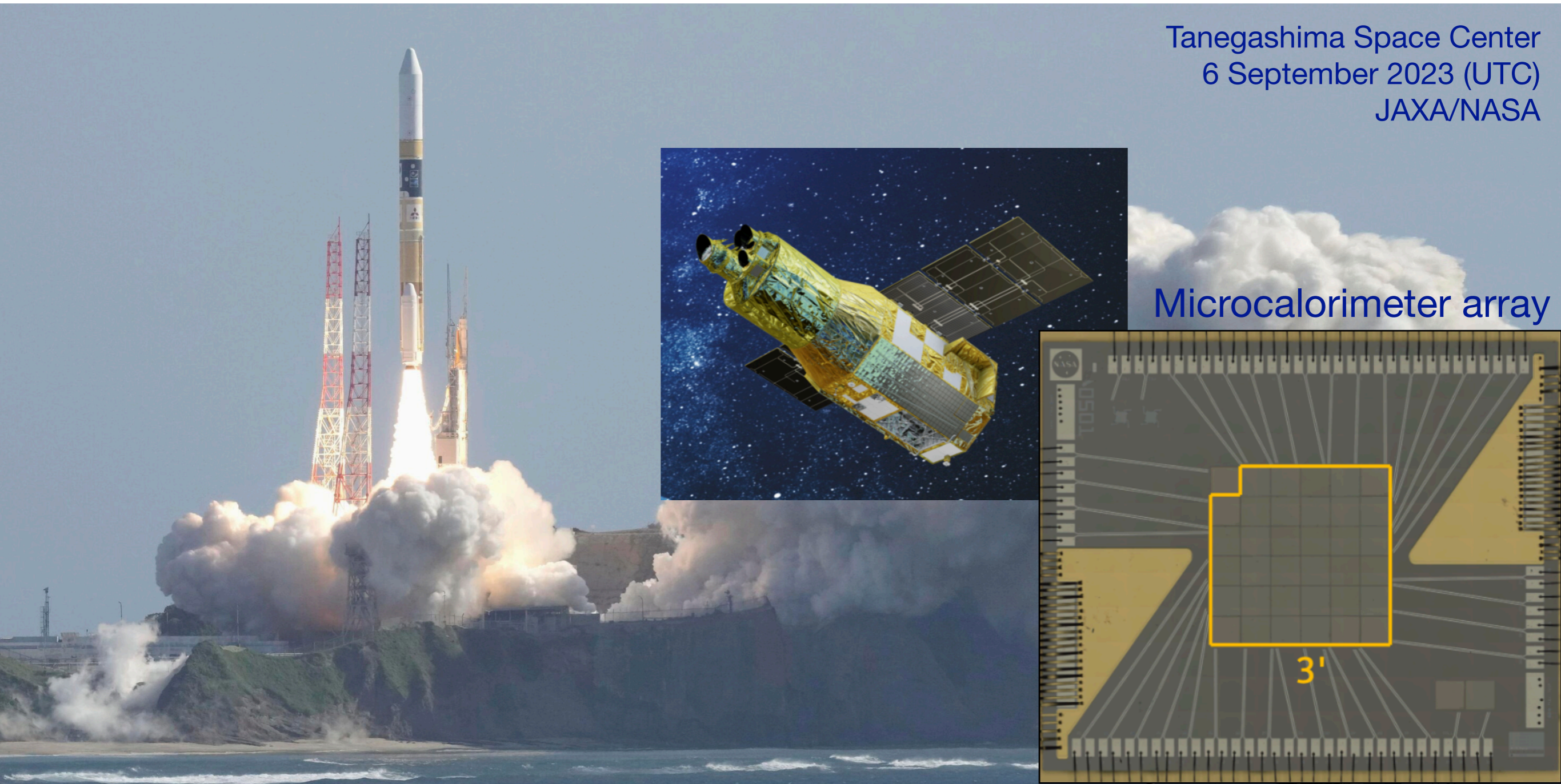
Based on a sample of ~ 80 clusters

Analyzed regions: from center (excluding cool core) to R_{2500}



X-ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission

Tanegashima Space Center
6 September 2023 (UTC)
JAXA/NASA



- Non-dispersive spectrometer
- In-flight spectral resolution 4.5 eV
- 1.3' angular resolution
- 2-17 keV energy band


XRISM collaboration

Important Disclaimer



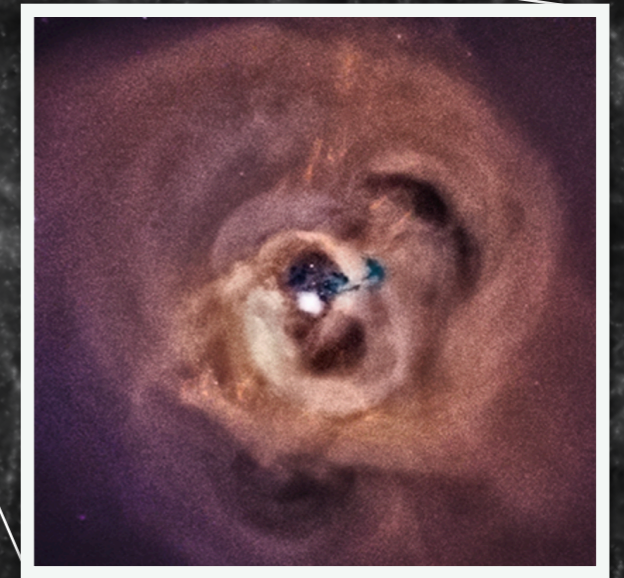
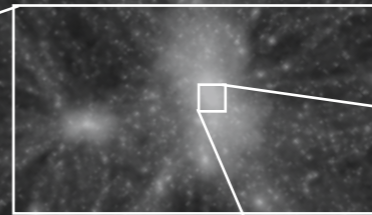
- XRISM is the result of a decade-long effort of hundreds of scientists and engineers at JAXA, NASA, ESA and many academic institutions and industries all over the world
- As a reward for their effort, the members of the XRISM Science Team have exclusive access to the data of the Performance Verification
- The results I will show have been obtained on **proprietary data**
- The Agencies and the Japanese Government attribute the uttermost importance to the respect of the confidential nature of these results
- On their behalf, **I am asking the audience – in the room and on-line - not to disseminate any of these results** via social media or other means. **Please, do not take pictures or screenshots**

Coma Cluster: a Merger

No pictures 
No screenshots
No social media

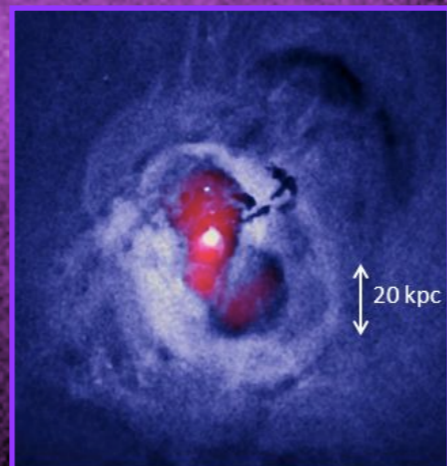
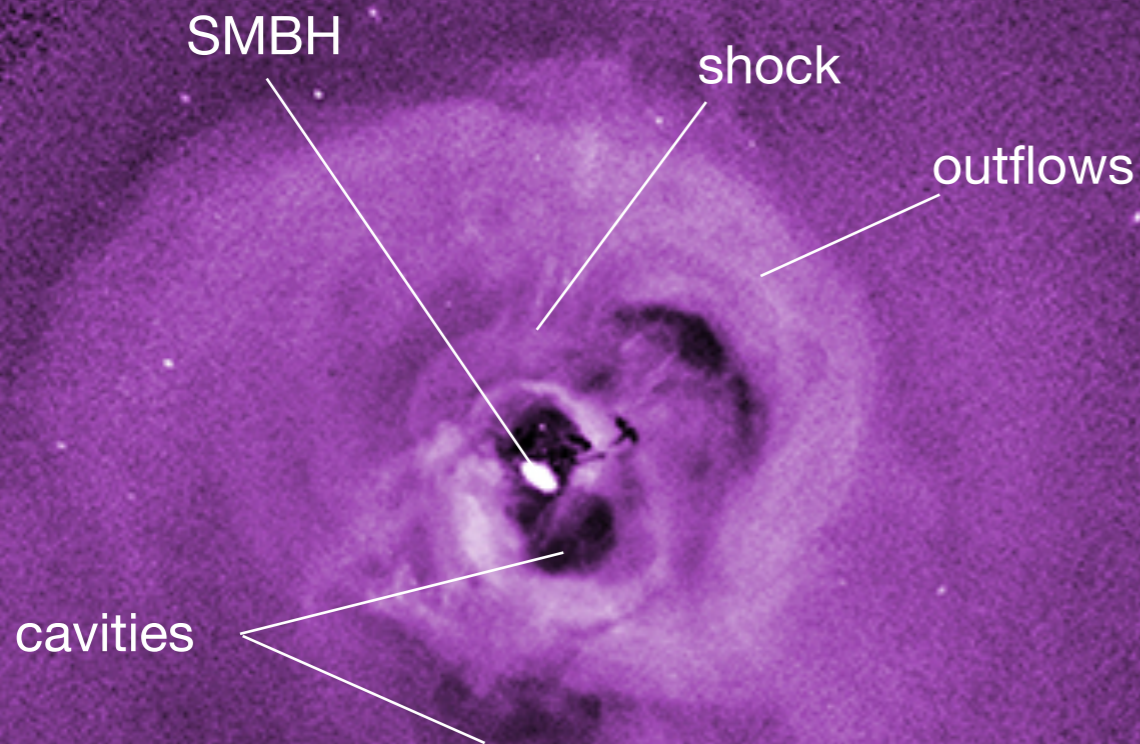


Assembly of the largest structures in the universe



Physics of AGN feedback

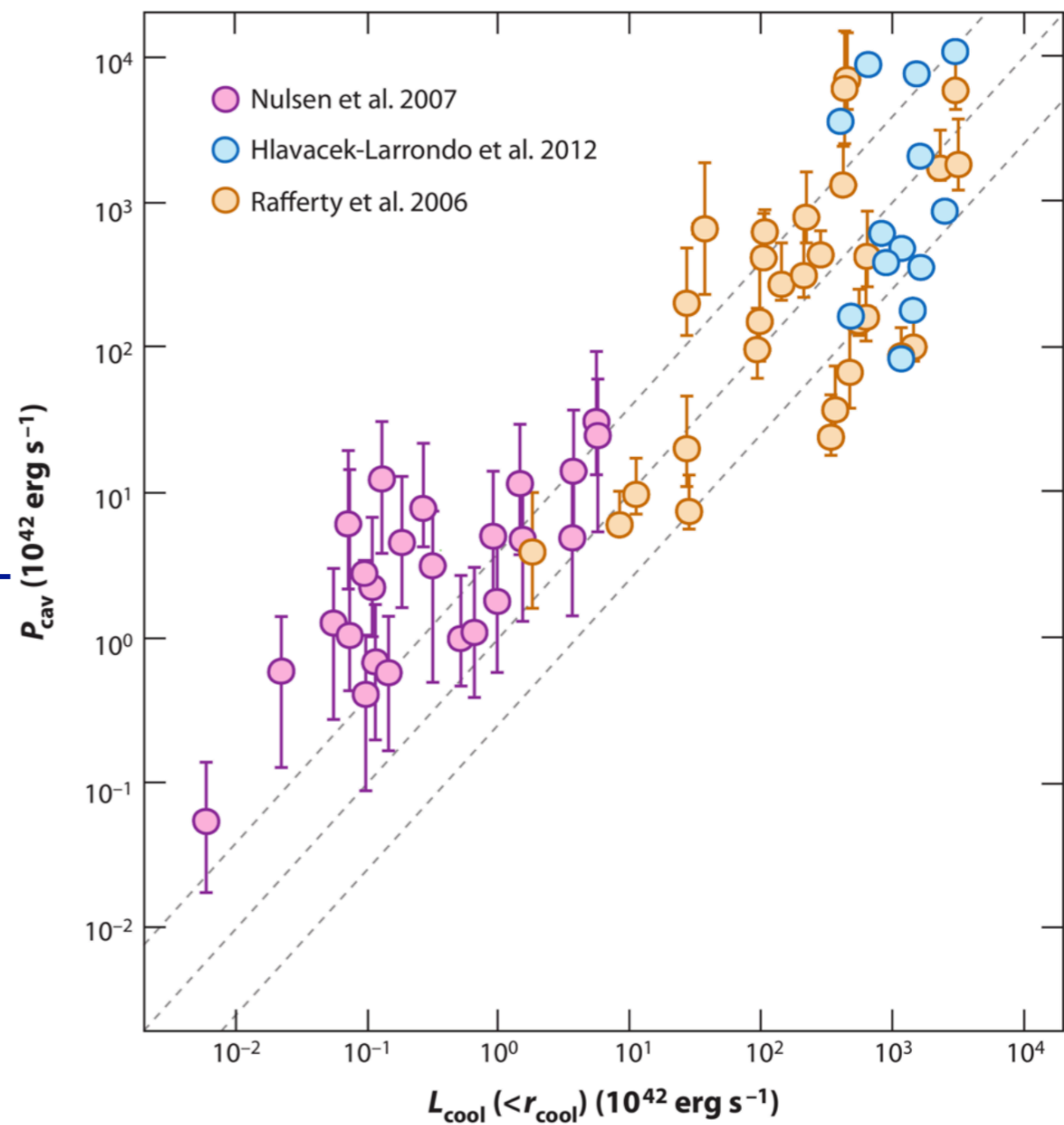
Perseus cluster



60 kpc


NASA/CXC; NRAO/MLA

mechanical power in bubbles

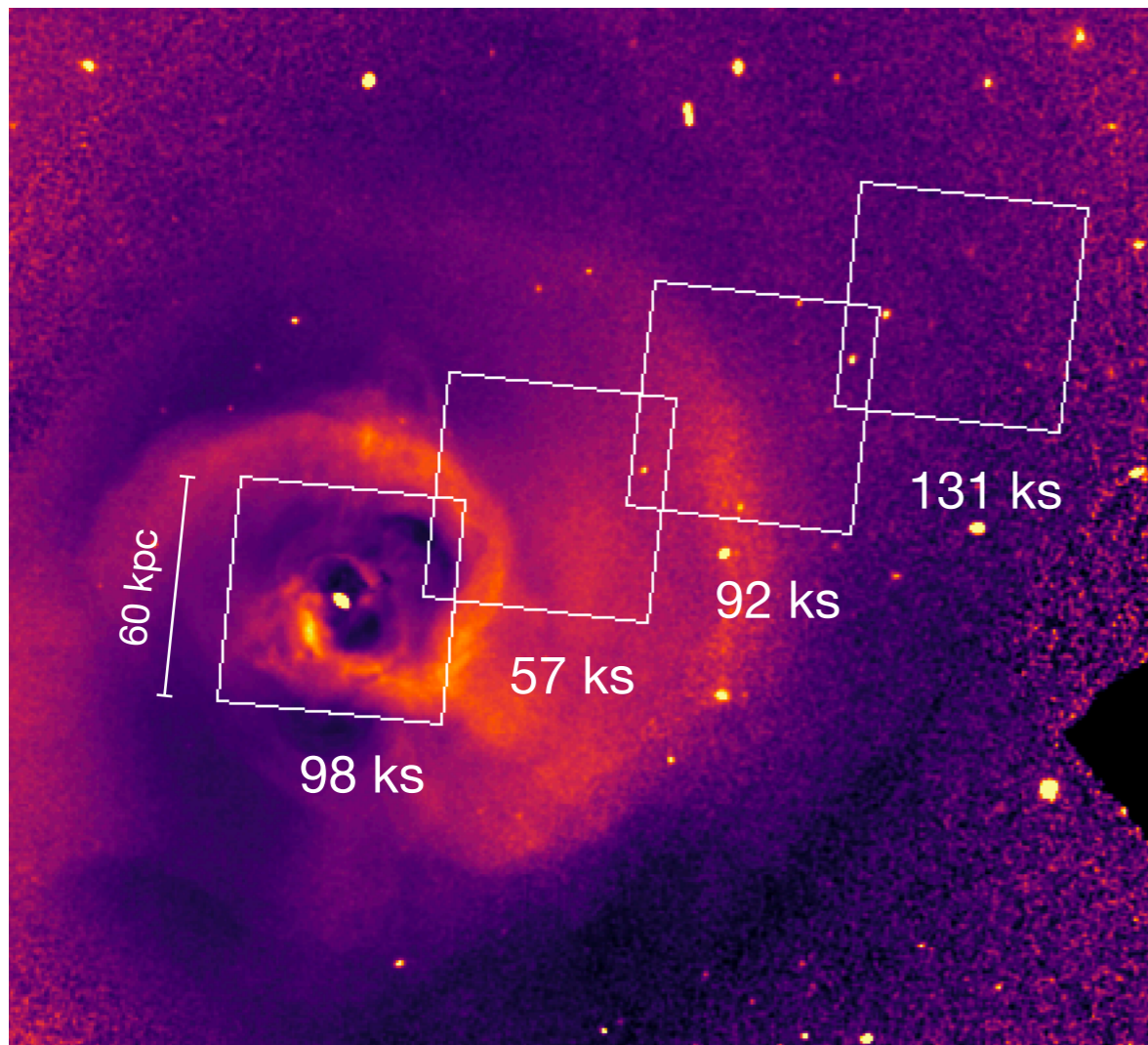


energy loss by X-ray radiation

Churazov+00, McNamara+00, Fabian+03,12, Sanders+07, Birzan+12, Hlavacek-Larrondo+13, etc.

No pictures 
No screenshots
No social media

Perseus Cluster: Feedback vs. Mergers (Sloshing)



Takeaway points

Exciting times for cluster physics

- Interacting runaway and accretion shocks is essential part of cluster outskirts; merger-accelerated shocks
- The DM and gaseous boundaries offset could be explained with smooth background accretion + cluster mergers
- X-ray observations discover new discontinuities in cluster outskirts supporting this picture
- Gas entropy in cluster outskirts: probe of non-gravitational physics, gas clumping, non-thermal pressure
- Gas kinematics is a new reliable observable: XMM-Newton (bulk motions), Chandra (fluctuations), XRISM
- New era of high-resolution X-ray spectroscopy, first maps of gas kinematics