銀河団のX線観測:現状とXRISMへの展望 太田直美 (奈良女子大学/ボン大学AlfA) ©JAXA

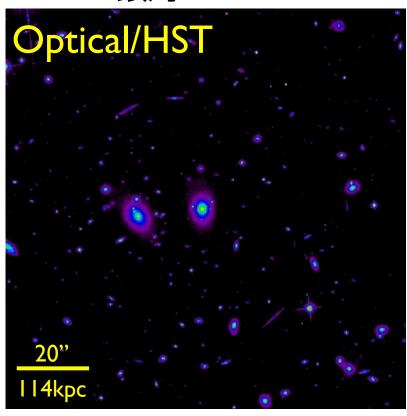
Agenda

- 1. イントロダクション
- 2. 銀河団進化と非熱的現象
 - ・ガス運動の探査
- 3. ひとみ衛星によるペルセウス座銀河団の観測
- 4. XRISM衛星の概要と展望
- 5. まとめ

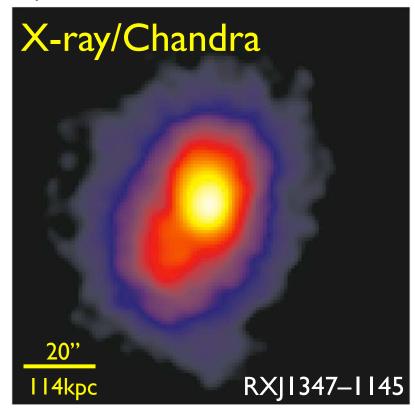
I. Introduction



• メンバー銀河



• 高温ガス:T~I0⁷⁻⁸ K

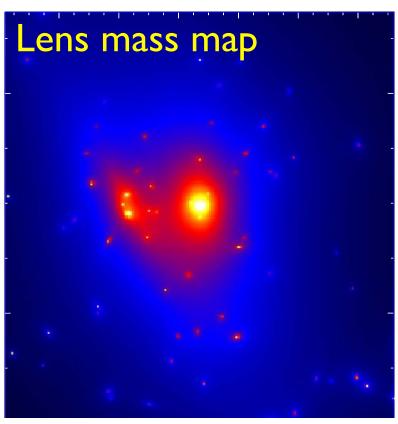


- ・銀河団は衝突合体や周囲からの質量降着で成長
- ・総質量 ~ I0¹⁴⁻¹⁵M_☉, うちダークマターが約85%
- 重力ポテンシャルに拘束された高温ガスはX線を放射
 - → X線はガスの物理状態や宇宙構造形成のトレーサー

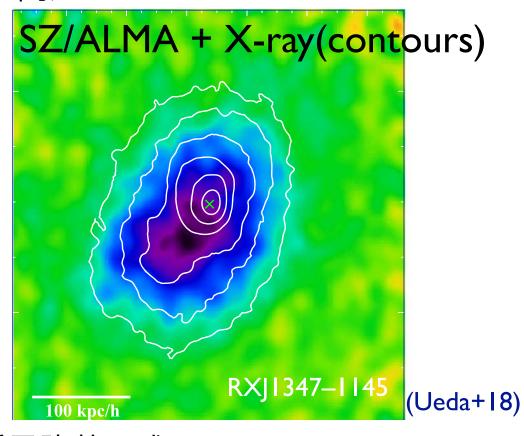
I. Introduction



ダークマター

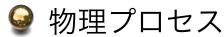


• 高温ガス:T~I0⁷⁻⁸ K



- 銀河団は衝突合体や周囲からの質量降着で成長
- ・総質量 ~ 10¹⁴⁻¹⁵M_☉, うちダークマターが約85%
- 重力ポテンシャルに拘束された高温ガスはX線を放射
 - → X線はガスの物理状態や宇宙構造形成のトレーサー

銀河団は巨大な実験室



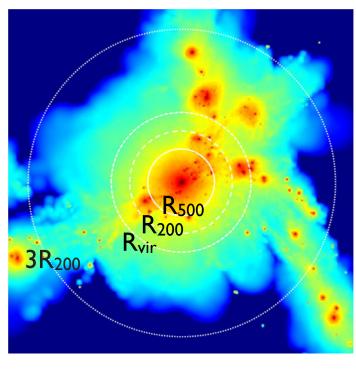
- AGN feedback
- Heating and cooling
- Mergers
- Bulk and turbulent motions, particle acceleration, magnetic fields
- Chemical enrichment
- ...

質量構造

- Intracluster gas
- Dark matter
- WHIM
- . . .

宇宙論応用

- Mass function
- Gas-mass fraction
- . . .

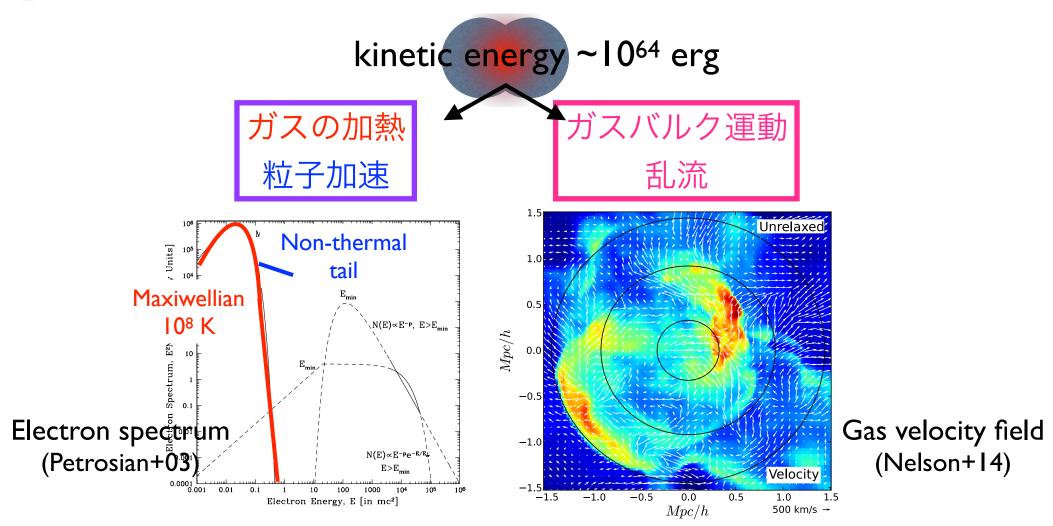


Simulated X-ray cluster (Roncarelli+06)

- Major astrophysical questions (Nandra+13)
- How do baryons in groups and clusters accrete and dynamically evolve in the dark matter haloes?
- What drives the chemical and thermodynamic evolution of the Universe's largest structures?
- What is the interplay of galaxy, SMBH, and intergalactic gas evolution in groups and clusters?
- Where are the missing baryons at low redshift and what is their physical state?

2. 銀河団進化と非熱的現象

銀河団衝突はビッグバン以降の宇宙で最大エネルギーの現象

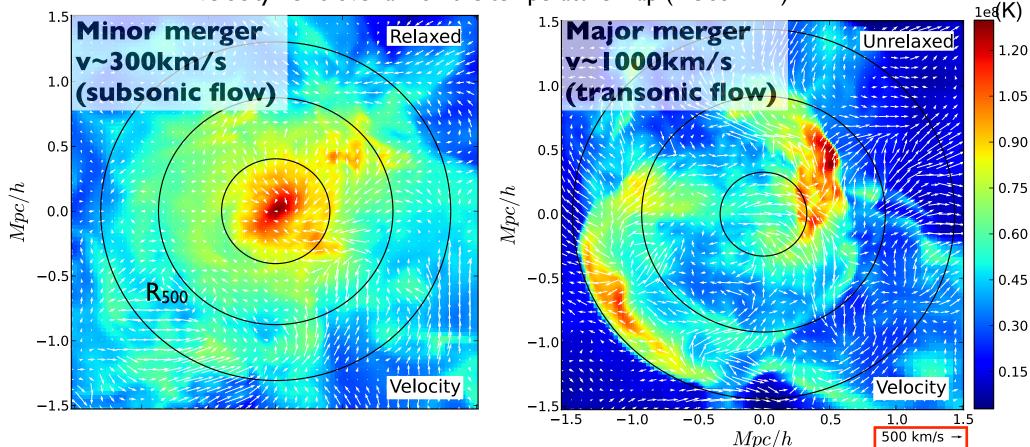


非熱的現象の研究は、銀河団進化や質量構造の理解にとって重要

ガス運動の探査

❷ 衝突合体で引き起こされるガスの速度場

Velocity fields overlaid on the temperature map (Nelson+14)



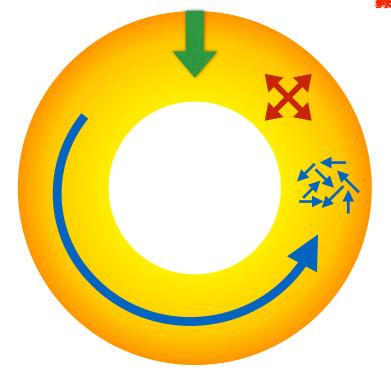
- 流体計算から大規模で複雑なガス運動が生まれると予言
- → 非熱的圧力が静水圧条件の質量推定において5-35%も効く(Nagai+07)

(See also e.g., Norman & Bryan 99; Dolag+05; Rasia+06; Vazza+09; Suto+13; Lau+13)



Hydrostatic cluster mass bias

$$M(< r) = \frac{-r^2}{G\rho} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \rho \langle v \rangle^2}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \rho \sigma^2}{\partial r} \right)$$





Gravity $\frac{GM(< r)}{r}$



Thermal Pressure P



Random gas motion σ (Turbulence)



Bulk gas motion $\langle v \rangle$

Measuring both bulk and random gas velocities recovers the total cluster mass

Lau, Nagai, Nelson+13

輝線分光によるガス運動測定

- I. 輝線シフト
 - •バルク運動

 $\Delta E_{\text{bulk}} = E_0 \text{ v}_{\text{bulk}}/c$

 $= 6.7 \text{eV} (v_{\text{bulk}}/300 \text{ kms}^{-1}) \text{ for } 6.7 \text{keV}$

- 2. 輝線ブロードニング
 - •乱流運動

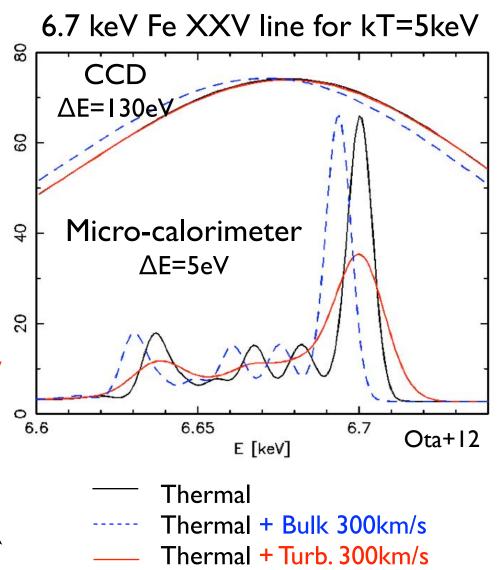
 $\Delta E_{turb} = E_0 \sigma_{turb}/c$

- = $6.7eV (\sigma_{turb}/300 \text{ kms}^{-1}) \text{ for } 6.7\text{keV}$
- ●熱運動

 $\Delta E_{th} = E_0(kT/m)^{1/2} /c$

= $3eV (kT/5 keV)^{1/2}$ for 6.7keV

m: atomic mass $\uparrow \Delta E_{turb}/\Delta E_{th} \uparrow$



➡ 銀河団の速度診断にはFe-K輝線が最適

過去の銀河団ガス運動測定

relaxed merging

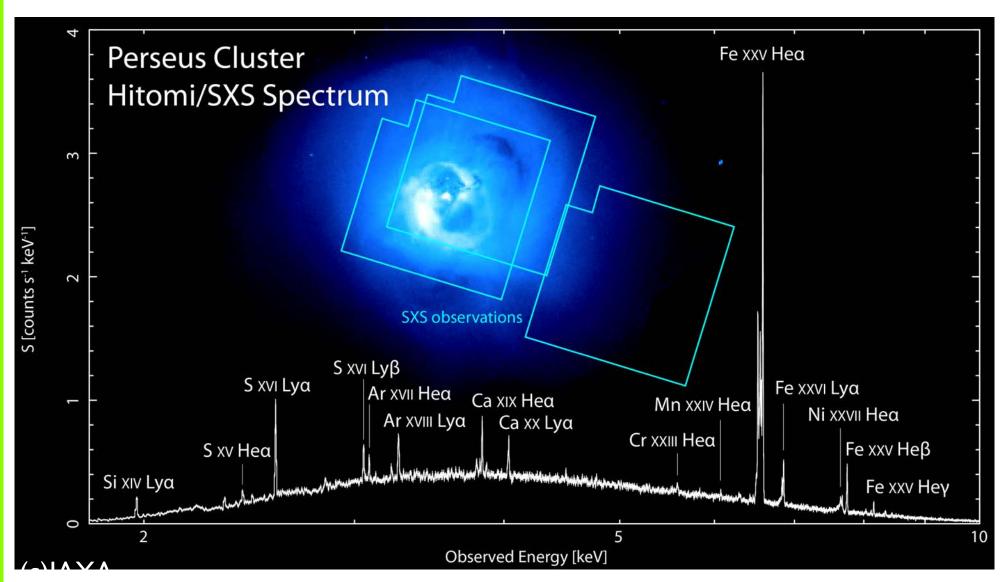
- Suzaku/XIS
 - No detection in 12 clusters (Ota+07; Fujita+08; Sato+08; Sugawara+09; Sato+11; Nishino+12; Tamura+14; Ota & Yoshida 16)
 - Detection of $\Delta V \sim 1500$ km s⁻¹ in A2256 (Tamura+11)
 - Marginal detection of $\Delta V \sim 200/1400/2100$ km s⁻¹ in Perseus/A2029/A2255 (Tamura+14; Ota&Yoshida16)
- XMM/EPIC
 - Gas sloshing \sim 480 ± 210 km s⁻¹ in Perseus (Sanders+20)
 - Gas sloshing and AGN outflow in Virgo/Centaurus (Gatuzz+22a,22b)
- Chandra/ACIS (e.g., Dupke+06)
 - $\Delta V \sim 1400 \pm 300/4600 \pm 1100 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ in } A2142/A115 \text{ (Liu+16)}$

Relaxed/merging両方にガス運動が存在することを示唆

- →速度構造や非熱的圧力をより正確に測るにはカロリメータが必要
- (*) 他にXMM/RGS乱流測定や間接測定 (共鳴散乱,表面輝度ゆらぎ),運動学的SZ効果など.



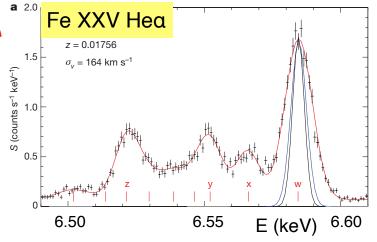
ひとみ衛星によるペルセウス座銀河団の観測

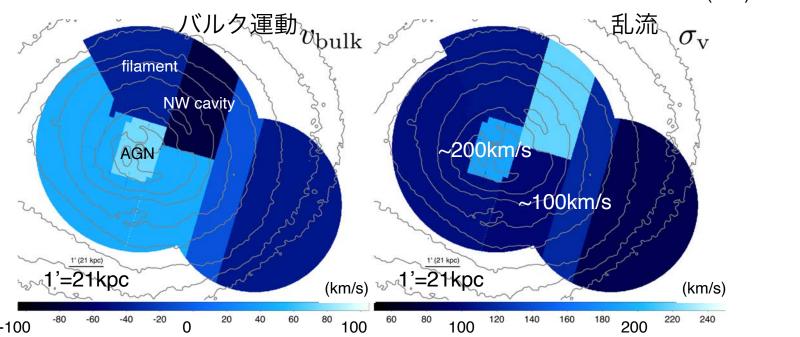


Hitomi observed 6 celestial objects, including the Perseus cluster and SNRs
 ... to be continued by XRISM

ペルセウス座銀河団中心のガスダイナミクス

- 乱流速度は164 ± 10 km s-1と小さい
 - ↔AGNのエネルギー注入とバブル形成
- 中心とキャビティで乱流速度大
- 速度勾配は ~100 km s⁻



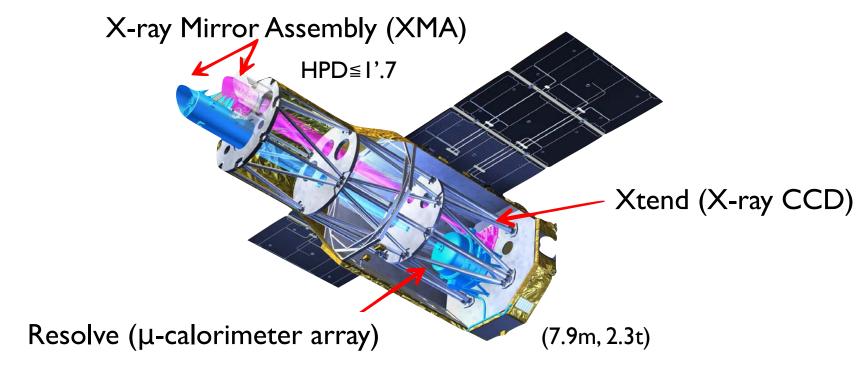


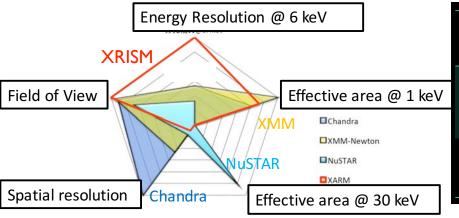
コア領域の非熱的圧力の寄与は、熱的圧力の<10%と見積もられる

(Hitomi collaboration 2016; 2018)

4. XRISM衛星の概要と展望

XRISM X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission

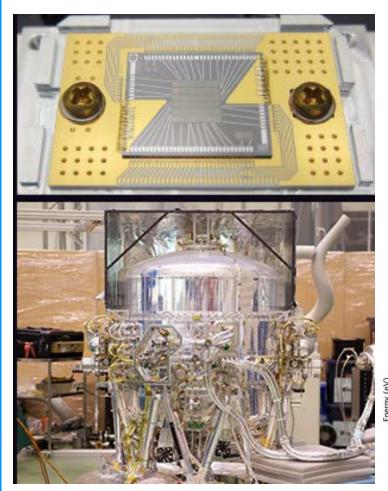




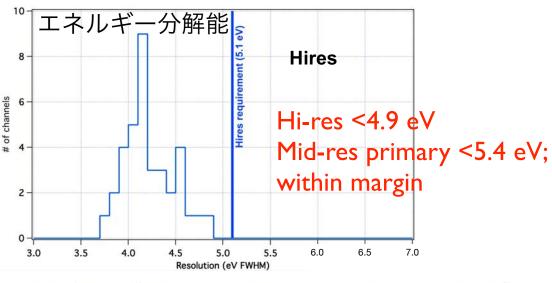
Instrument	FOV Pixel#	ΔE FWHM @6 keV	Band pass
Resolve (XMA + X-ray μ–calorimeter)	2.9' x 2.9' □ 6 x 6 pix	7 eV (goal 5 eV)	0.3 – 12 keV
Xtend (XMA + CCD)	38' x 38' □ 1280 x 1280 pix	< 250 eV EOL (< 200 eV BOL)	0.4 – 13 keV

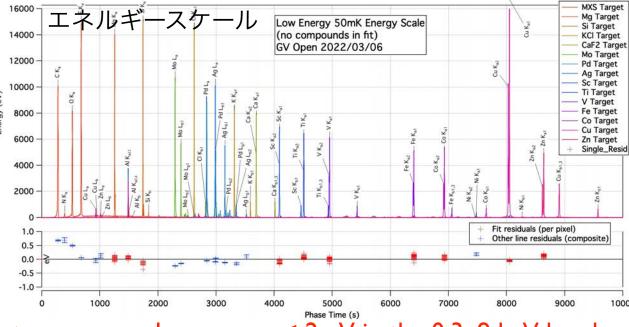


Resolve status



(C) JAXA





Absolute energy scale accuracy < 2 eV in the 0.3–9 keV band



XRISM科学目標

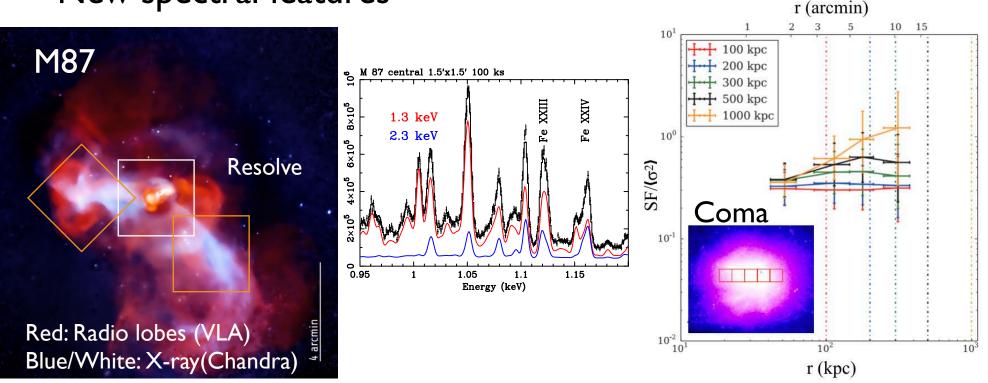
- 1. Revealing the structure formation of the Universe and evolution of galaxy clusters
- 2. Understanding the circulation history of baryonic matters in the Universe
- 3. Investigating the transport and circulation of energy in the Universe
- 4. Realizing the new science with high-resolution X-ray spectroscopy





Cluster science with XRISM

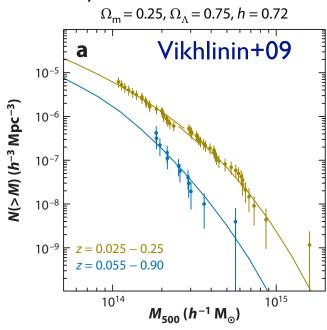
- AGN feedback
- Precise mass measurement and cluster cosmology
- Cluster mergers
- Chemical composition
- Missing baryons and WHIM
- New spectral features

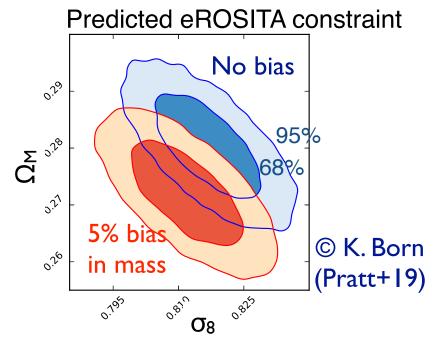


(例)銀河団ガス運動のXRISM模擬観測

Motivation

- 銀河団質量関数による宇宙論パラメータ決定 (Allen+II)
- eROSITAは5-10万個の銀河団検出(Merloni+12)、質量較正精度が鍵 (e.g.,Wu+10)



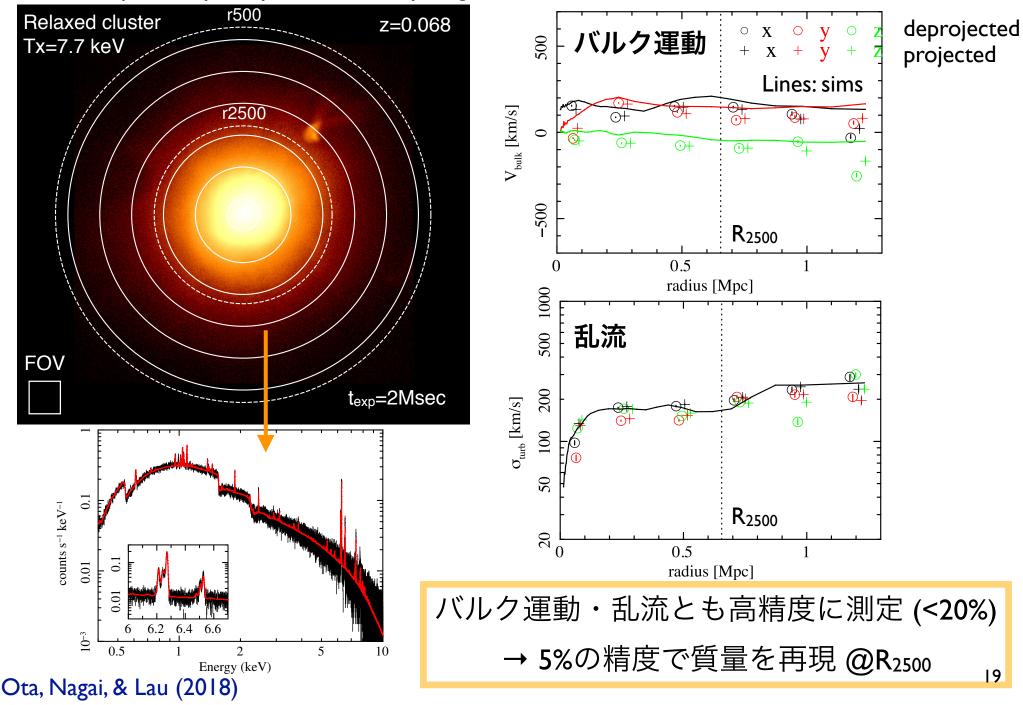




XRISMはどのぐらいガス速度やダークマター質量を正確に測れるか?(Ota, Nagai & Lau 2018)

XRISM模擬観測:銀河団ガス速度分布

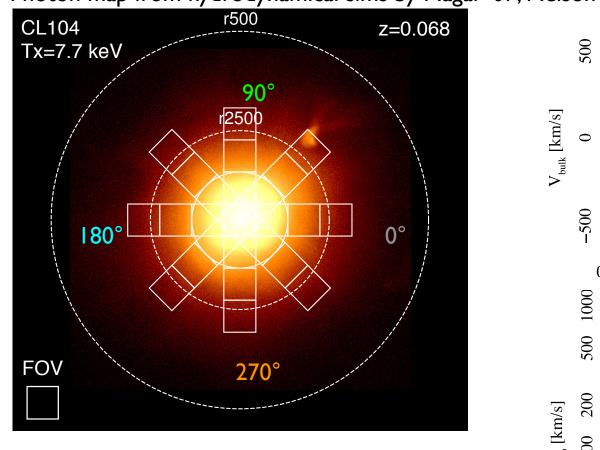
Photon map from hydrodynamical sims by Nagai+07; Nelson+14



XRISM模擬観測: ガス運動の方位角依存性

Photon map from hydrodynamical sims by Nagai+07; Nelson+14

deprojected



バルク運動 _ines: sims R_{2500} 0.5 radius [Mpc] 乱流 $\sigma_{turb} \ [km/s]$ 50 R_{2500} 20 0.5 radius [Mpc]

√ガス運動は想像以上にバラエティに富む 領域サイズや場所に依存→二方向以上の観測

例) A2029銀河団のPV観測 非熱的圧力の寄与をI%レベルで制限



Schedule and current status

Guest scientists selection

JAXA PDR

PV targets selection

2023

JAXA MDR/SRR

JAXA pre-project/NASA project start NASA CDR

AOs for participating scientists

2021

Launch

8月以降

2020

Pre-flight test

2022

2020

Fabrication & Integration

Verifications & Ground calibration

2019

CDR

2018

2017

Basic design

2016

XARM→XRISM

"XARM" proposed
Hitomi termination→Lessons
Investigation
Hitomi failure





Ship to TNSC

Thermal Vacuum test@TKSC

Call for AOI ~2mo after launch

xrism.isas.jaxa.jþ

Date	Event
Aug 2023 (Assumption)	Launch
Aug to Nov 2023	Critical & Commissioning operation
Nov 2023	First Light
Dec 2023	Early release target, Calibration target
Dec 2023 to June 2024	Performance Verification (PV) and Calibration
June 2024	Guest Observers Program (GO-I)

まとめ

- 銀河団は宇宙の構造形成,ガスの熱力学的進化,プラズマ物理 のユニークな実験室
- ガス運動は銀河団の"missing energy"源
 - X線観測や流体計算は、銀河団形態によらずガス運動が存在し、 非熱的圧力が無視できないことを示唆
 - 「ひとみ」は詳細X線分光が、銀河団の力学的進化やプラズマ診断に威力を発揮することを証明
- XRISMは2020年代の主要な国際天文台として、詳細 X 線分光 の新しい窓を開く!