

# X-ray Surface Brightness Fluctuations in Galaxy Clusters

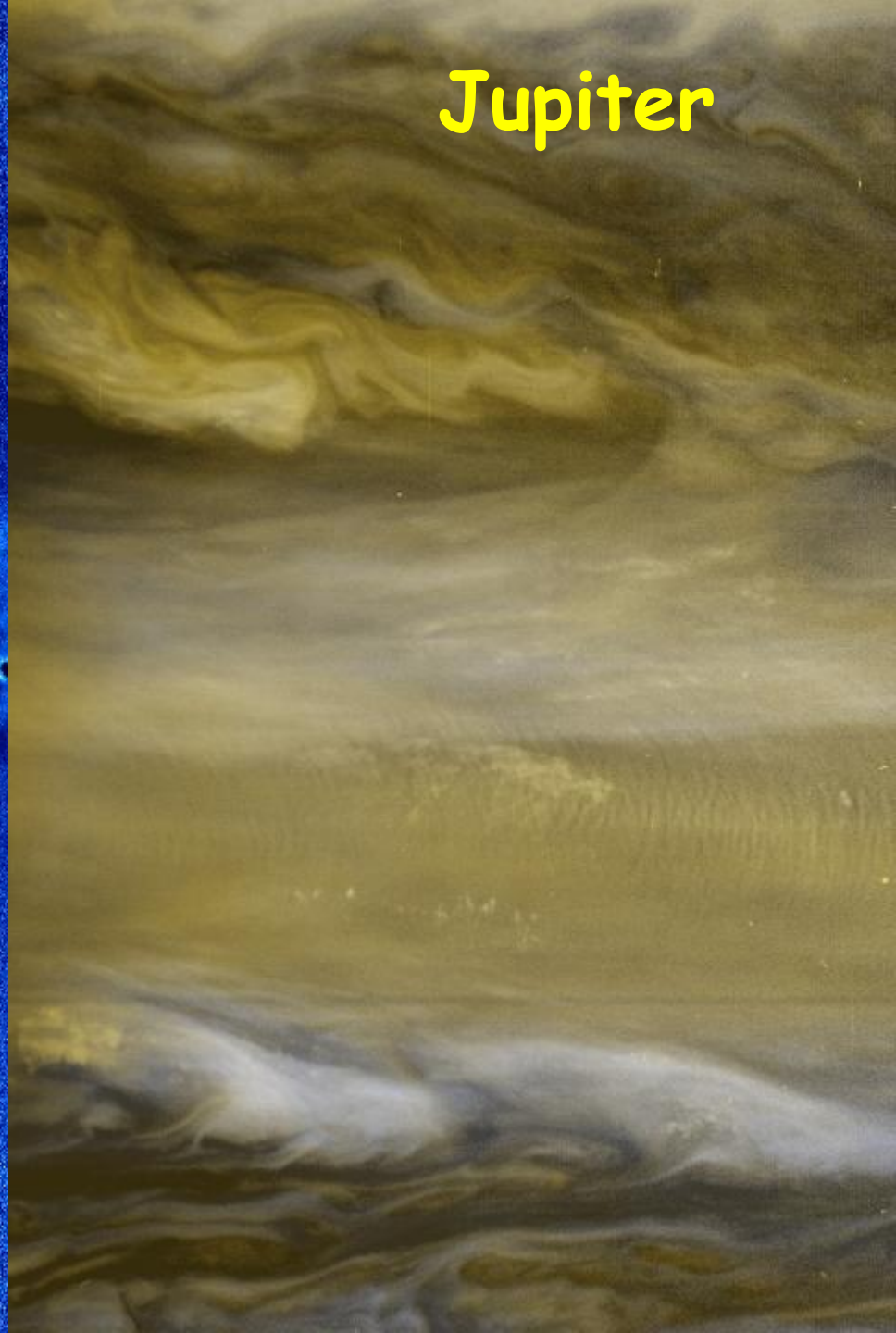
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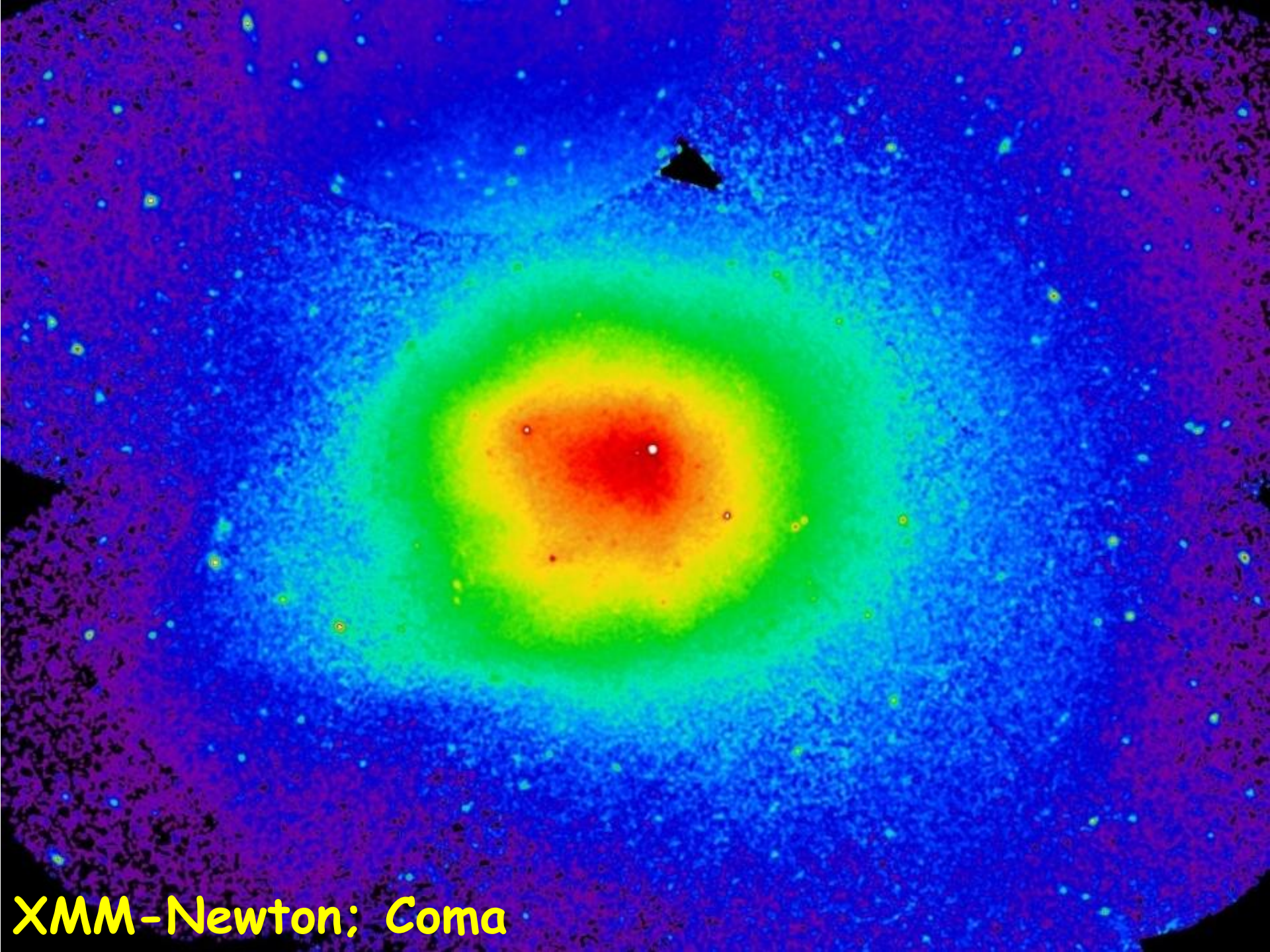
**M87**

**Chandra; M87/Virgo**

**Is this medium turbulent?**

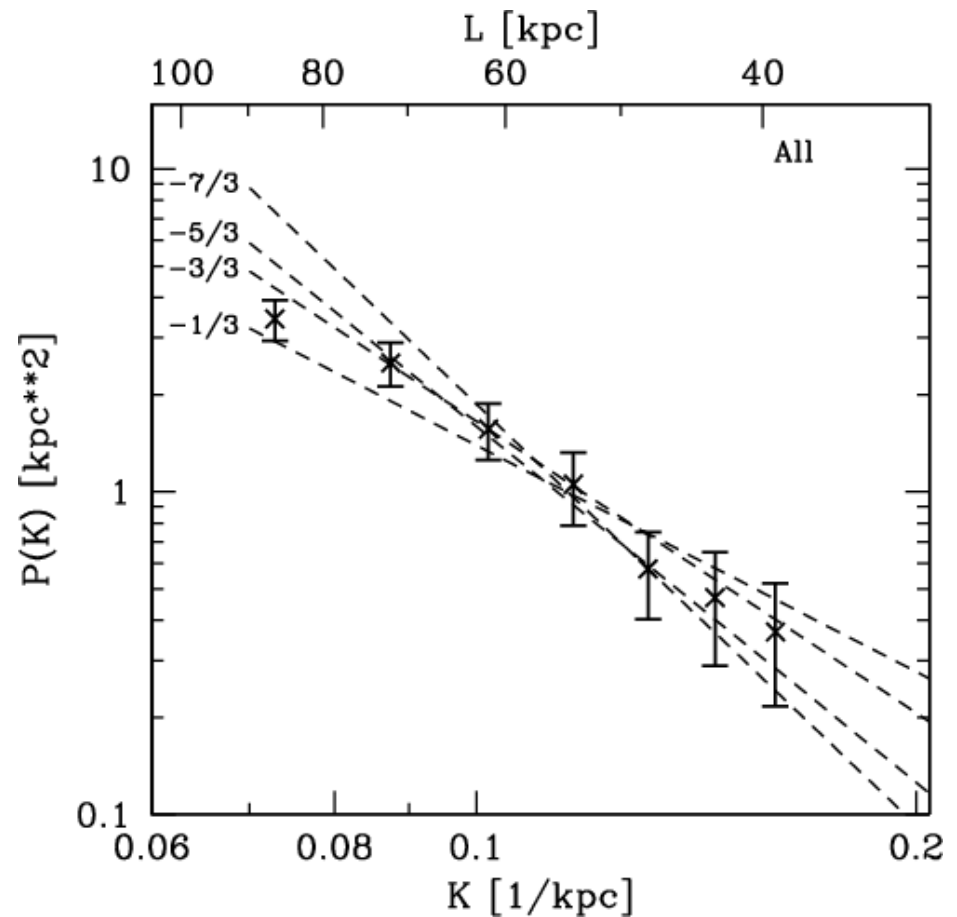
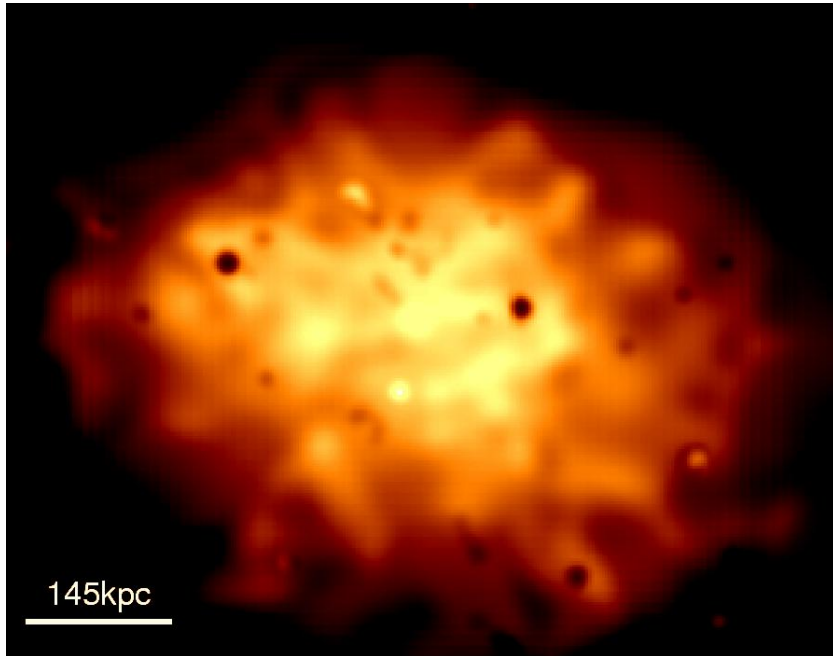
**Jupiter**





XMM-Newton; Coma

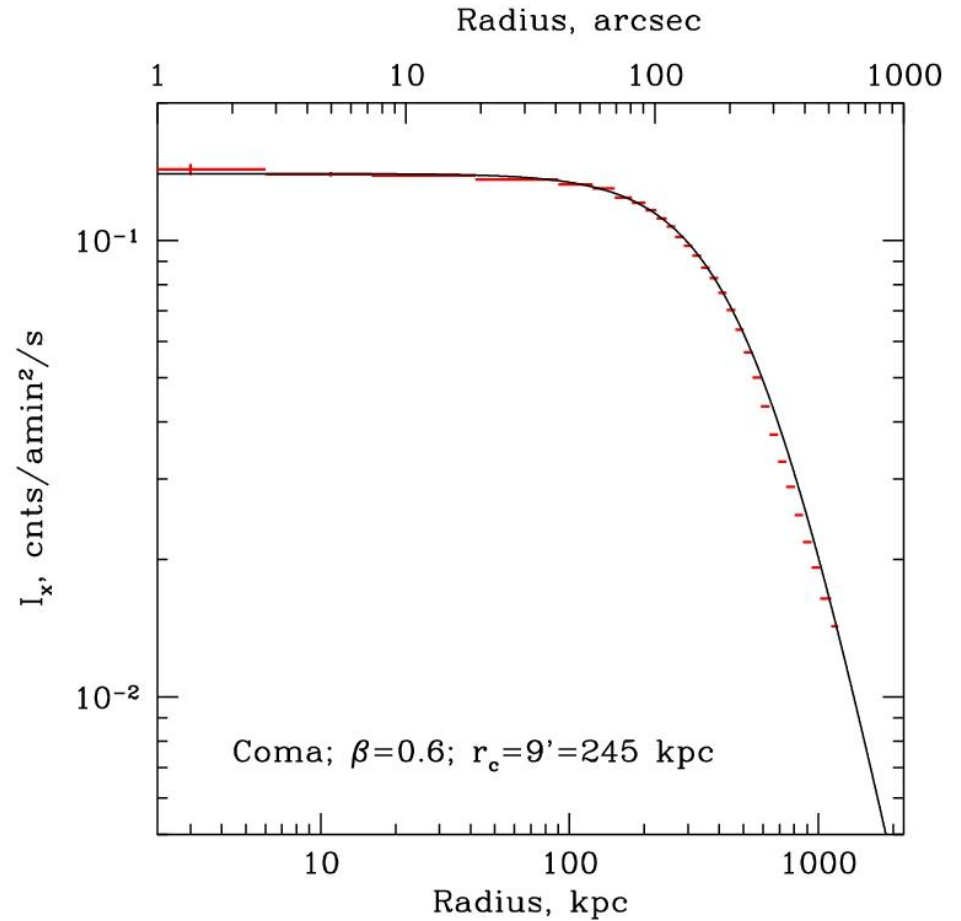
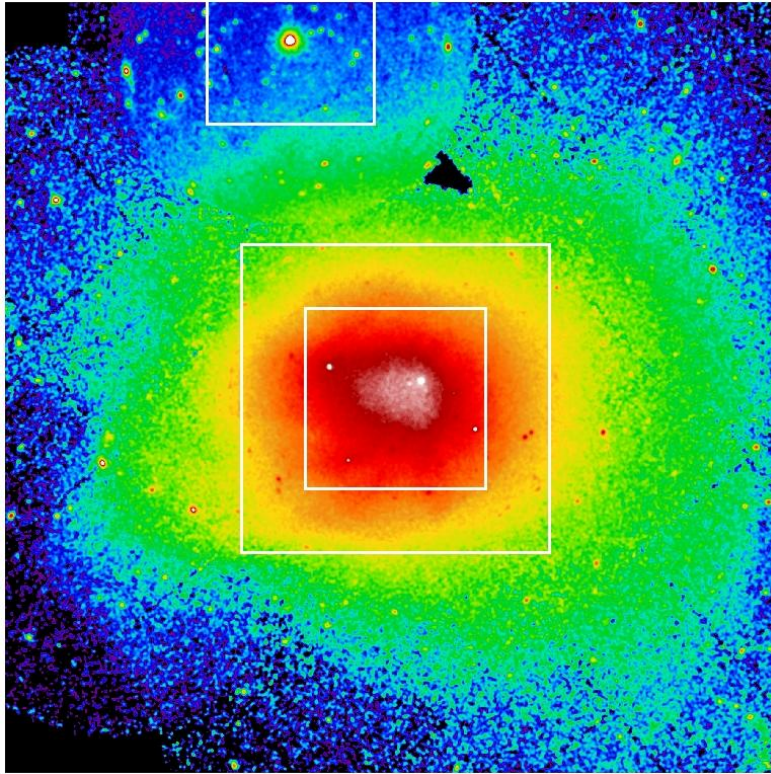
# Pressure fluctuations in Coma



Schuecker et al. (2004)

# Why Surface Brightness Fluctuations?

1. Most easy to measure
2. Accurate account for Poisson noise
3. Constraints on temperature variations
4. Proxy to turbulence
5. Transport processes in ICM

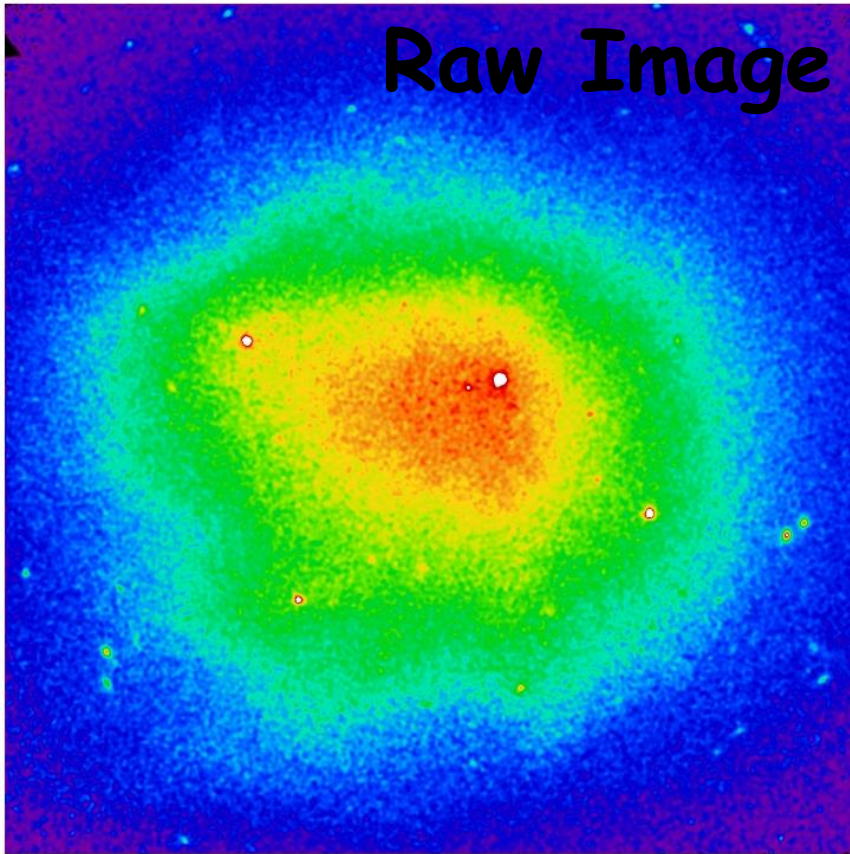


$$n = n_0(x, y, z)[1 + \delta(x, y, z)]$$

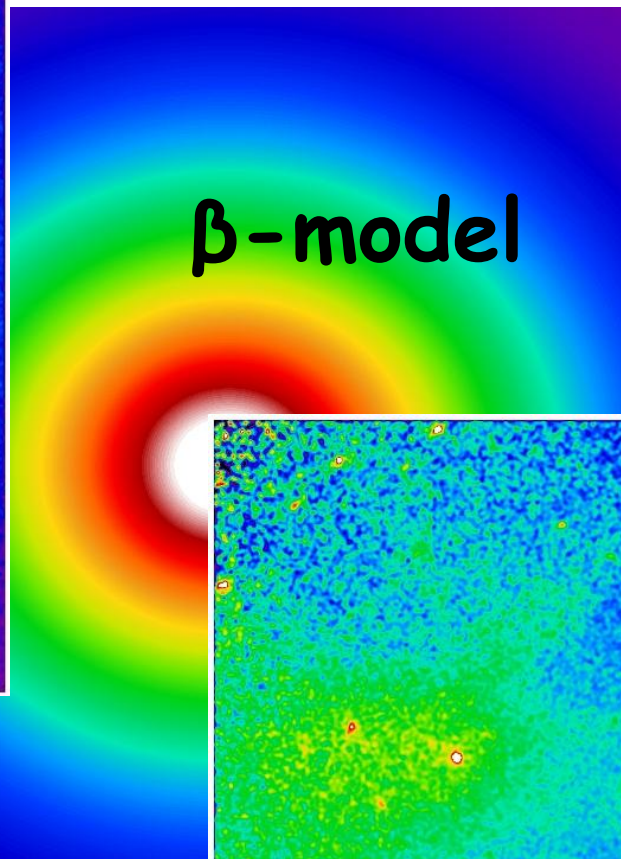
$$\delta(x, y, z)$$

**Random Isotropic/Homogeneous Field :  
Power Spectrum**

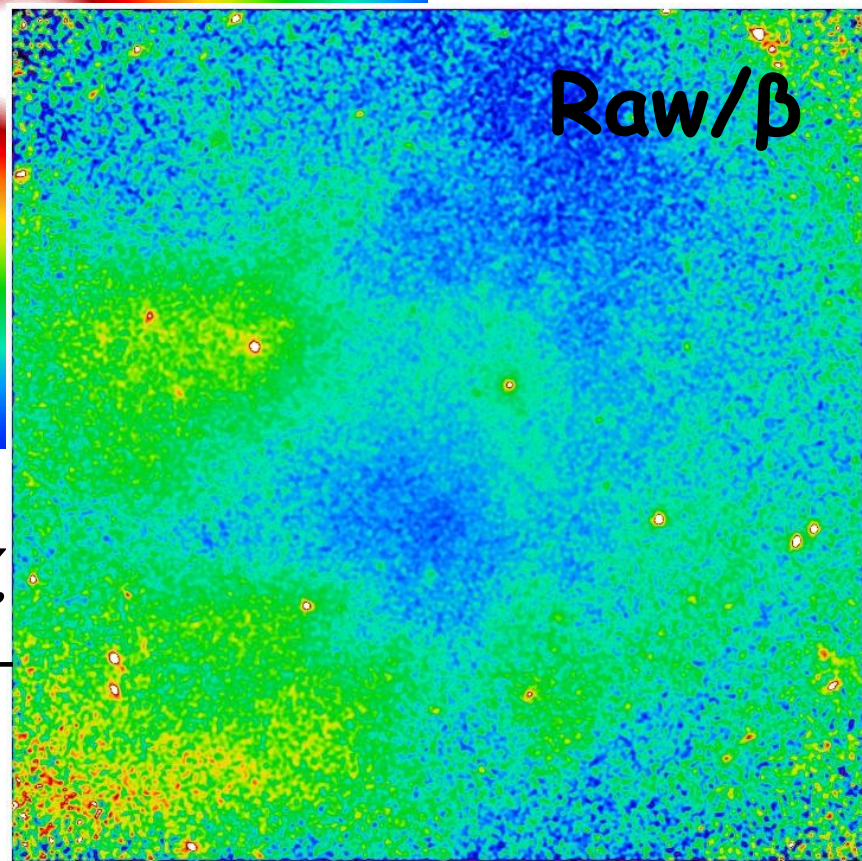
Raw Image



$\beta$ -model



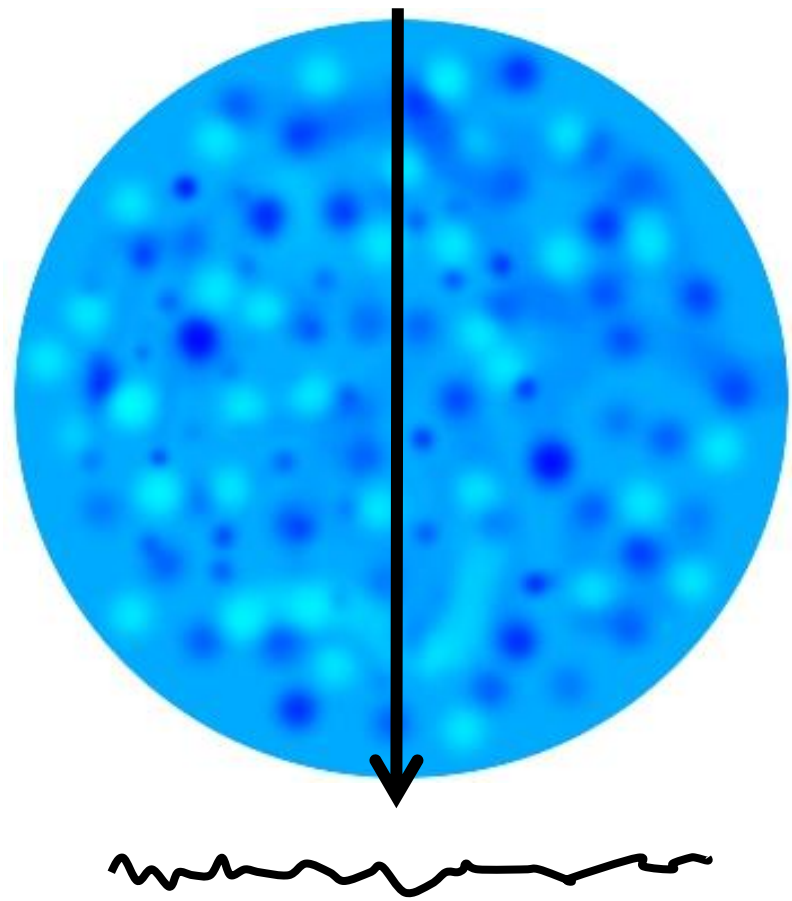
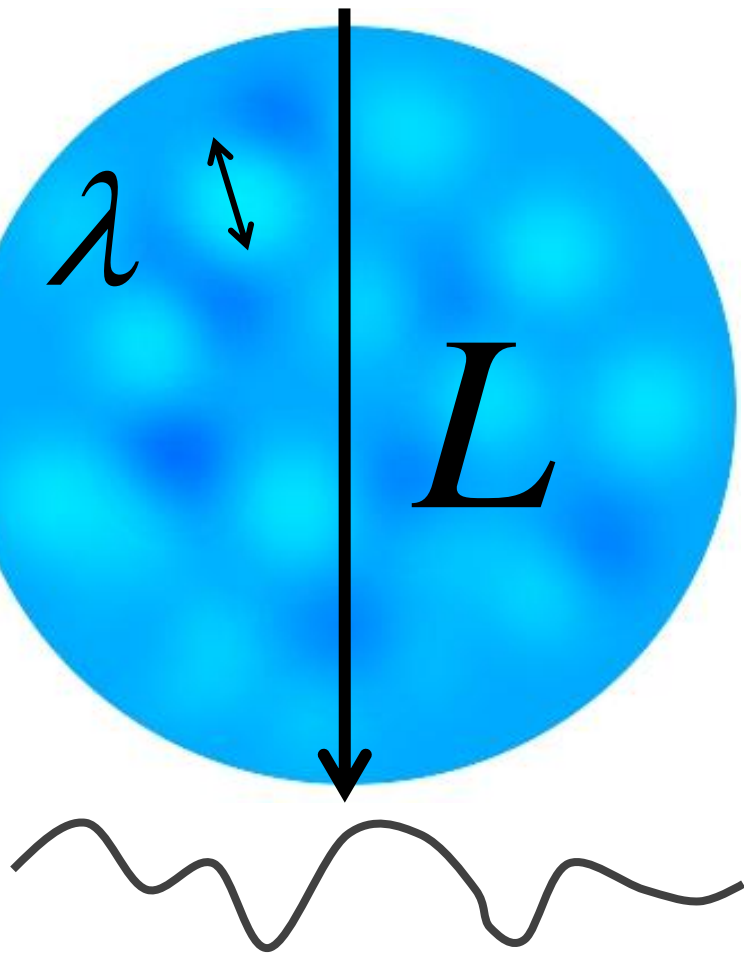
Raw/ $\beta$



$$\int 2\delta(x, y, z)n_e^2(x, y, z)dz$$

$$\int n_e^2(x, y, z)dz$$

# Projection of density fluctuations



$$A_{2D} \propto A_{3D} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} = A_{3D} \times \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{L}}$$



# Relating 3D and 2D power spectra

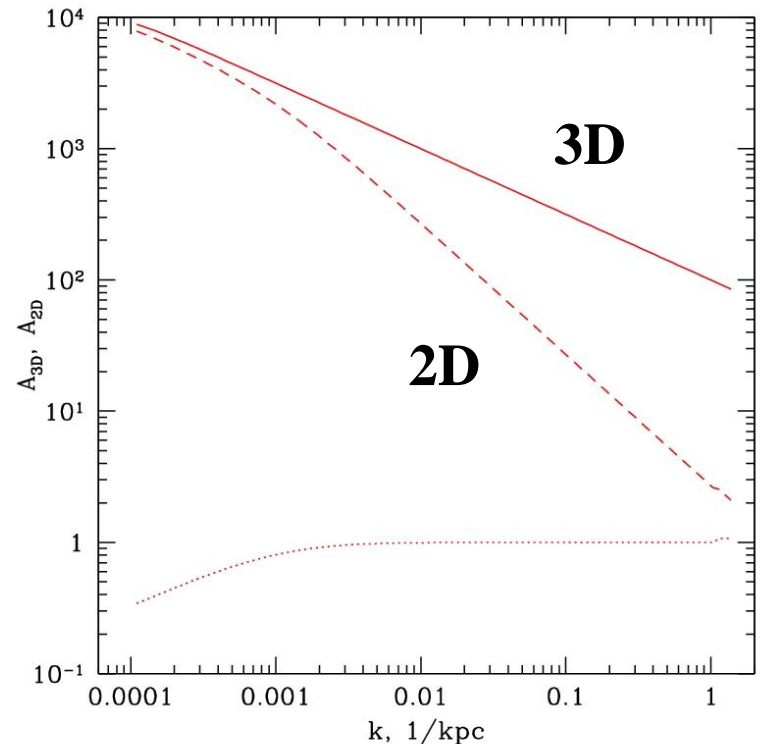
$$I(x, y) = \int \delta(x, y, z) n_e^2(x, y, z) dz$$

$$P_{2D}(k) = \int P_{3D}(\sqrt{k^2 + k_z^2}) W(k_z) dk_z$$

$$W = P_1[n_e^2(z)]$$

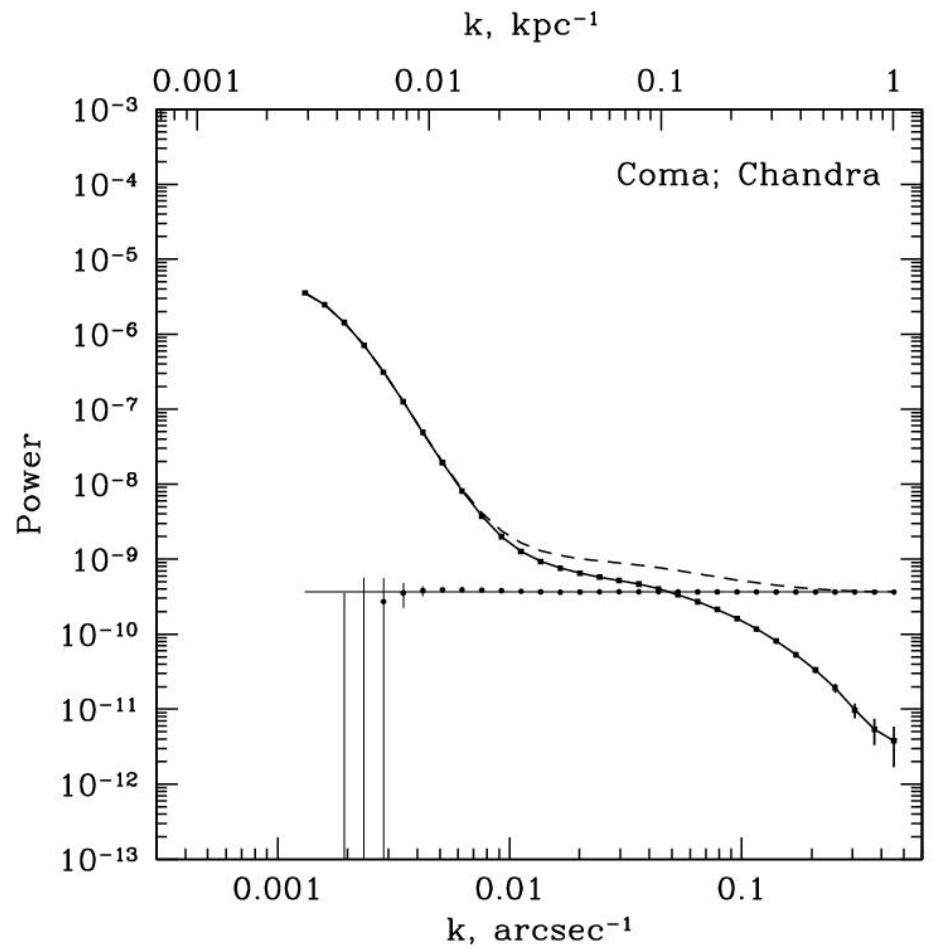
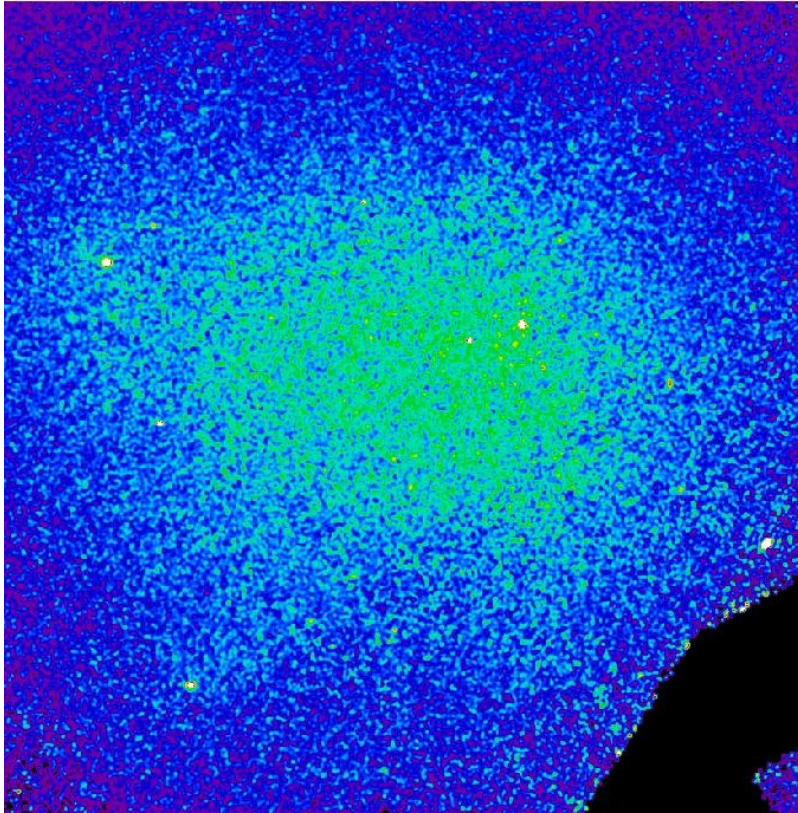
$$k \gg \frac{1}{l_z} \Rightarrow P_{2D} = a P_{3D}$$

$$k \ll \frac{1}{l_z} \Rightarrow P_{2D} = a P_{3D} \times k$$

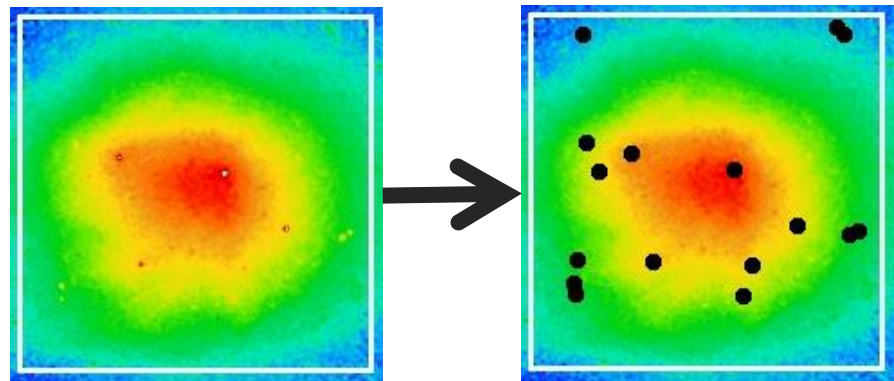


1. Measure 2D power spectrum of SB fluctuations
2. Use known density and temperature profiles to calculate 3D- $\rightarrow$ 2D transformation
3. Convert 2D Power Spectrum into 3D

# Raw 2D Power Spectrum of Coma

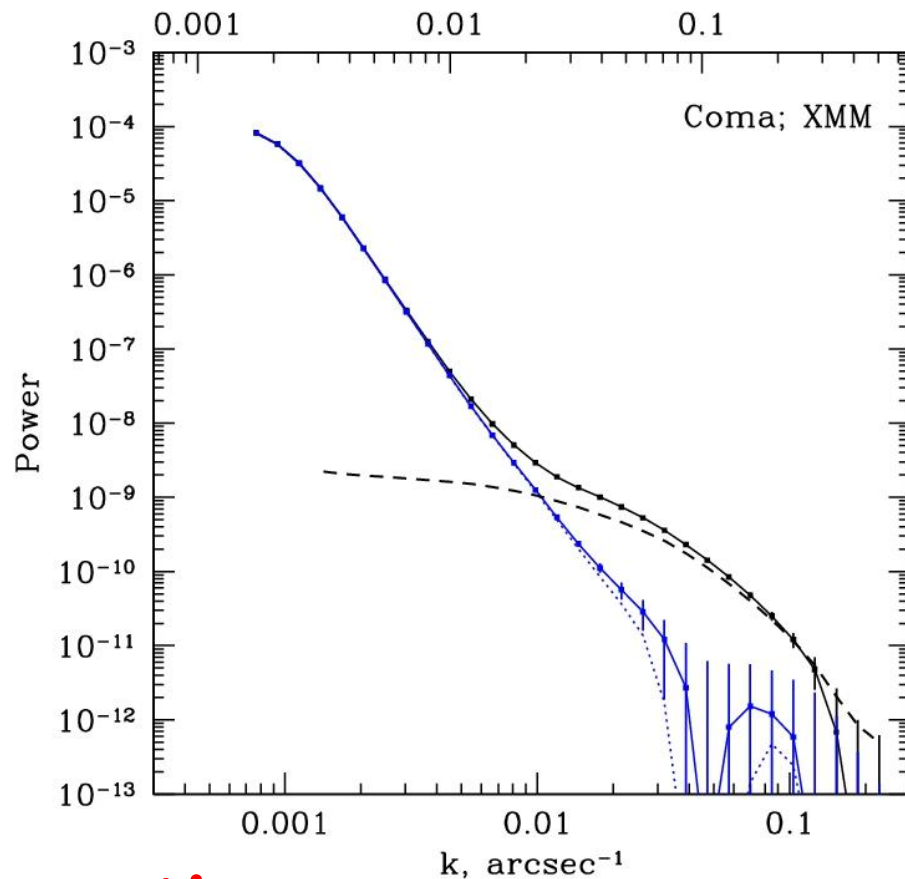
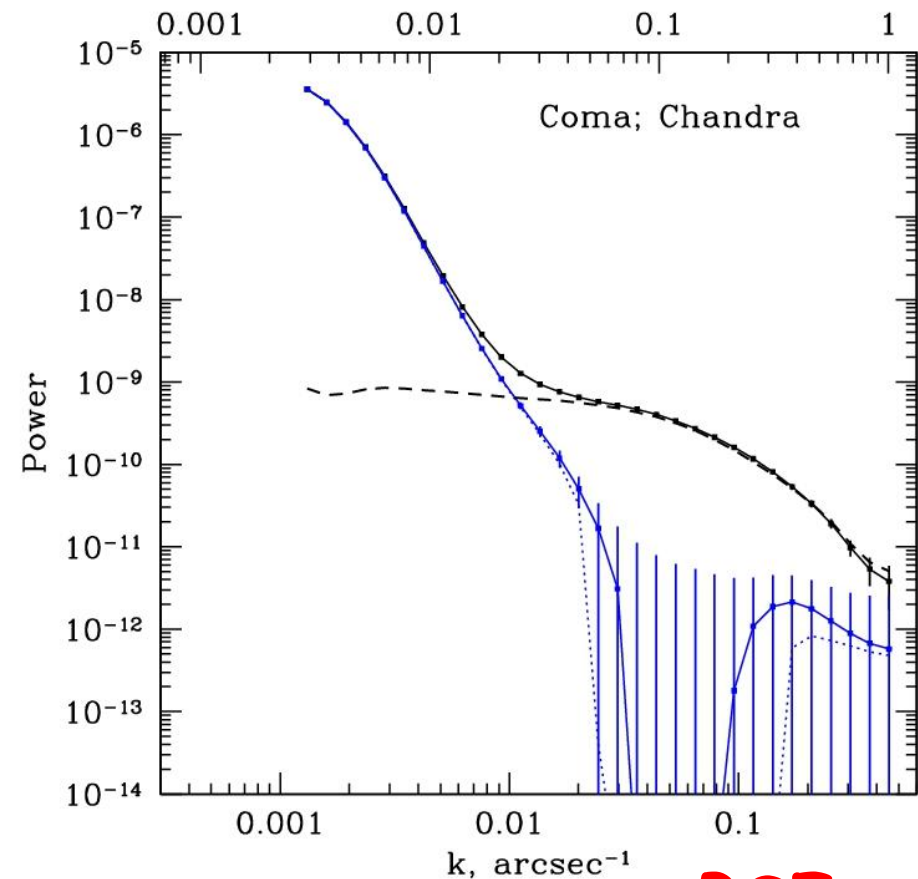


# Removing point sources



$k, \text{kpc}^{-1}$

$k, \text{kpc}^{-1}$



# PSF correction

# Major steps of the analysis

Divide the image by a suitable model

Remove compact sources

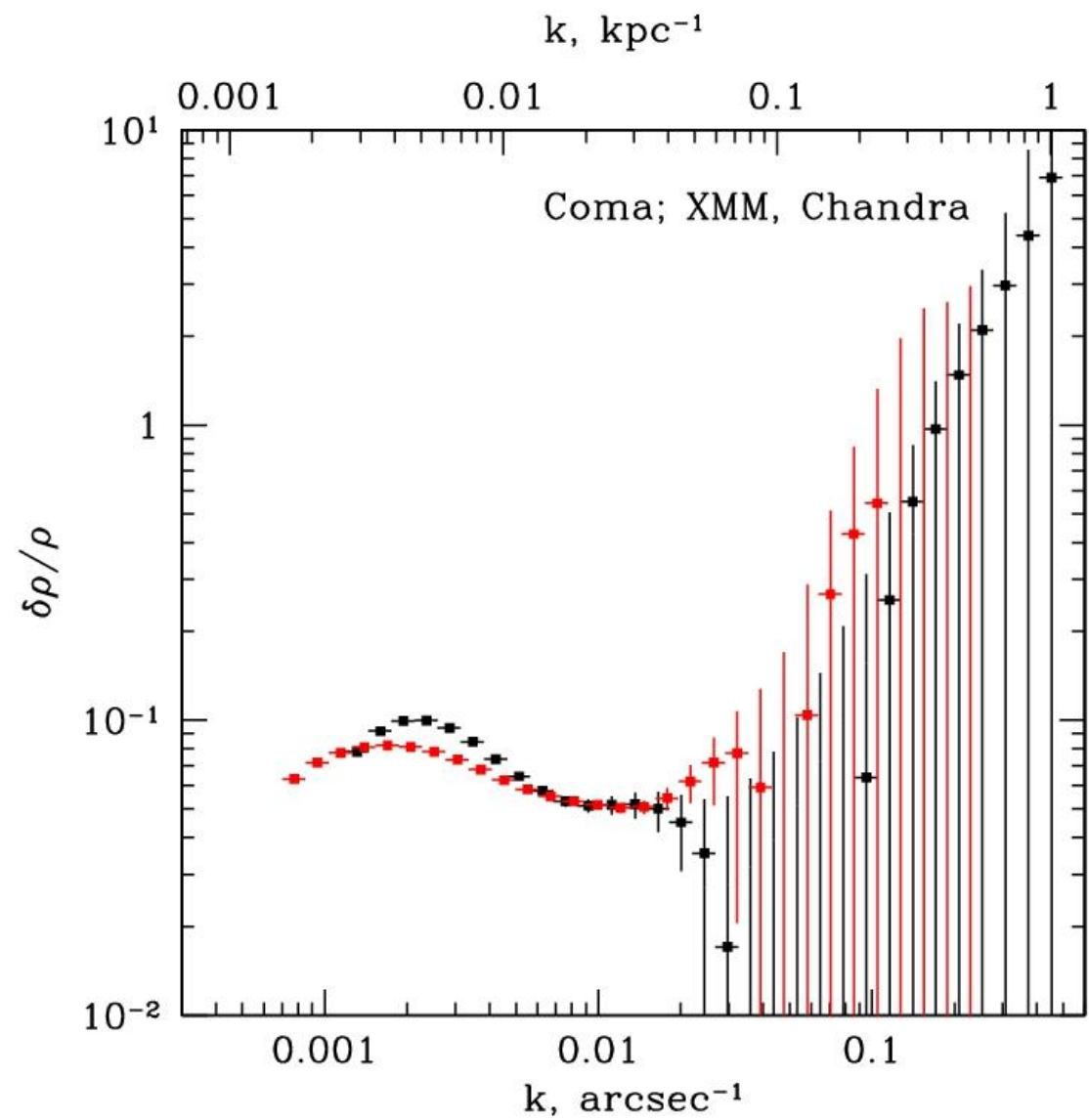
Calculate 2D Power Spectrum

Remove Poisson noise

Correct for PSF

Convert 2D  $\rightarrow$  3D

# 3D gas density perturbations in Coma



$$k = \frac{1}{x}$$

Density fluctuates by 5-10% at scales 30-1000 kpc

**What is the origin of ~5-10% density fluctuations?**

**Perturbations of the potential**

**Entropy variations**

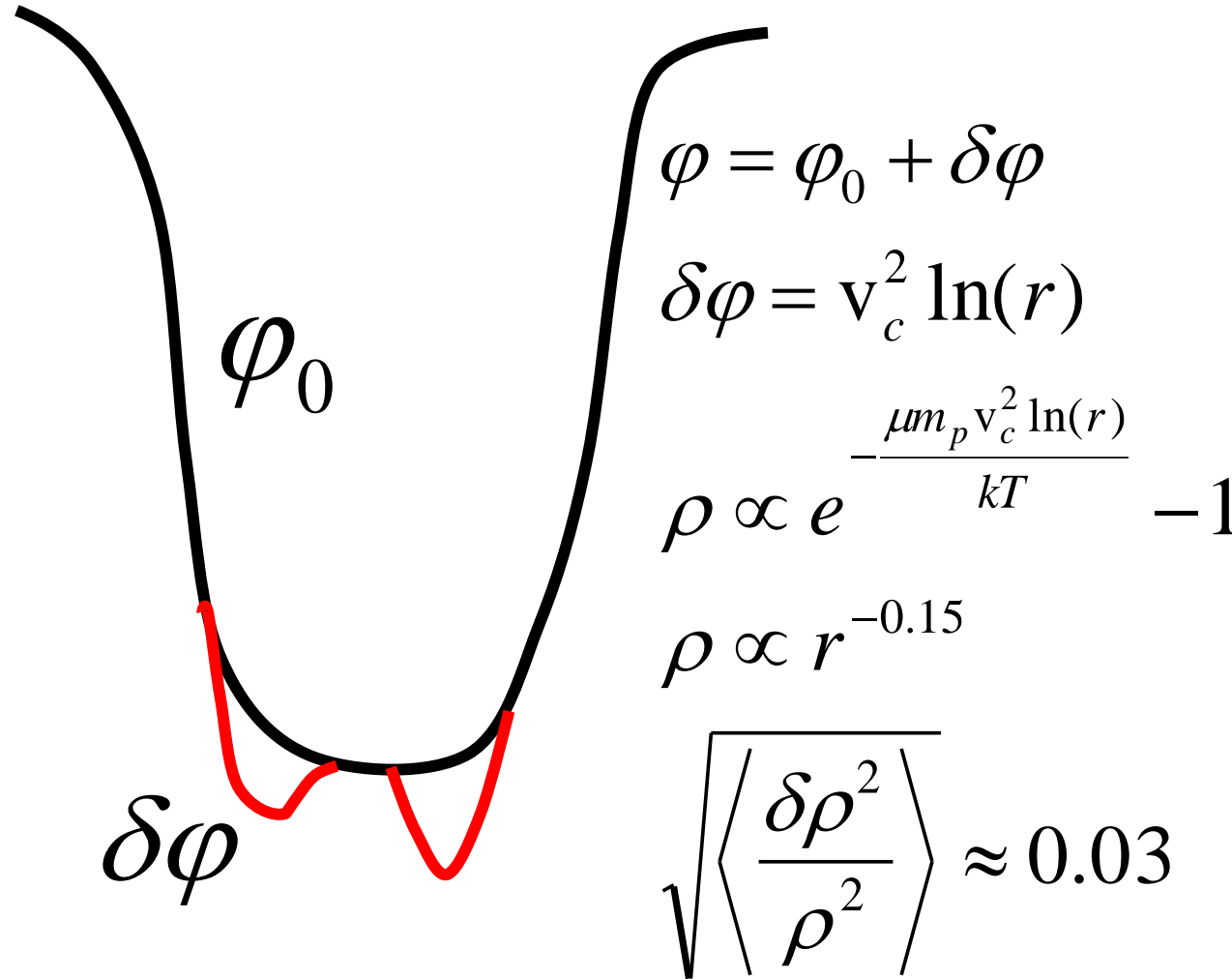
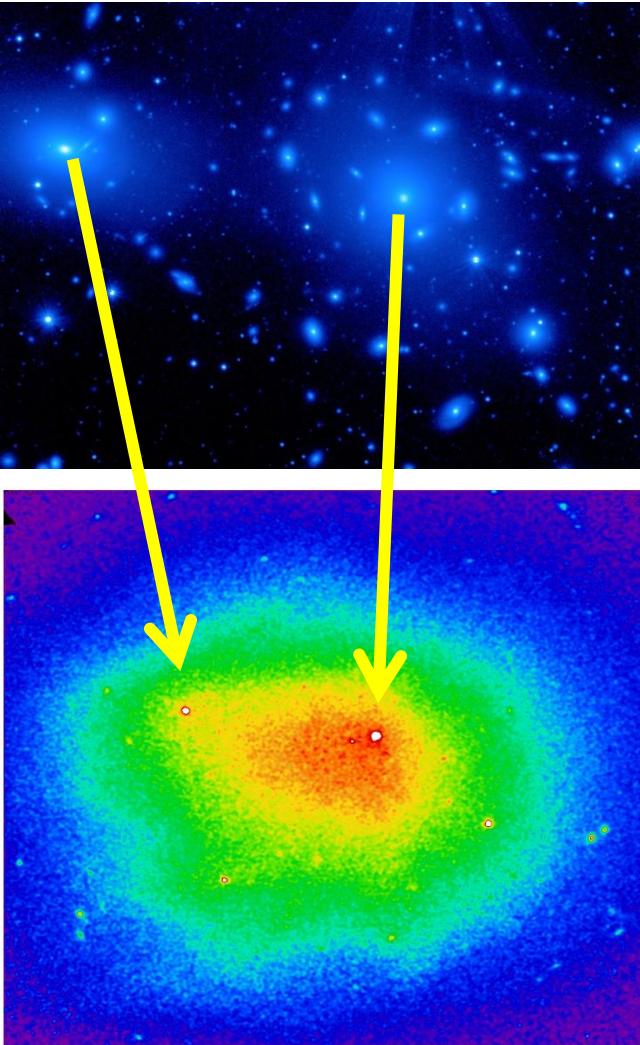
**Sound waves**

**Pressure variations in eddies**

**Metallicity variations**

**Global model is not perfect**

# Perturbations of the potential





# Turbulent Variations of $v, T, P, \rho$

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \approx \frac{v^2}{2} \frac{\mu m_p}{\gamma} \frac{1}{kT}$$

$V \sim 450$  km/s  $\Rightarrow$  5% density fluctuations  
 $V \sim 650$  km/s  $\Rightarrow$  10% density fluctuations

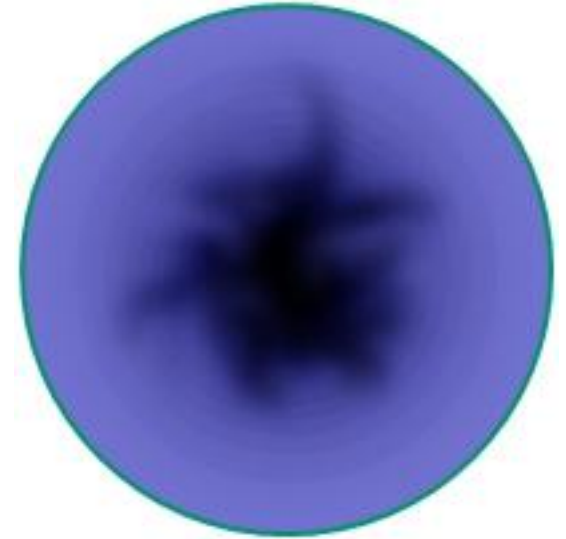
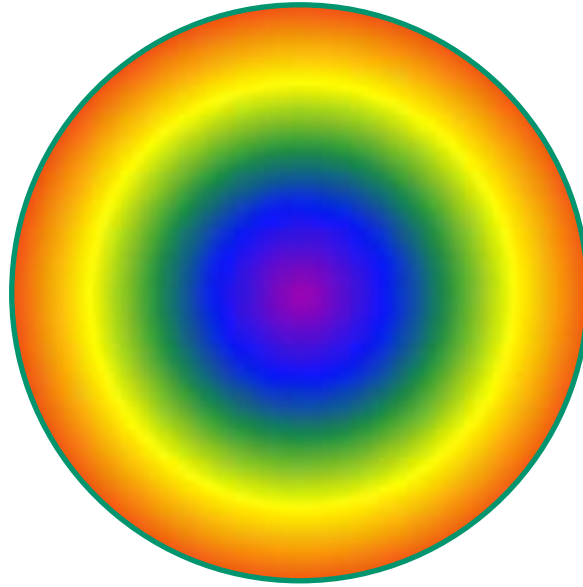
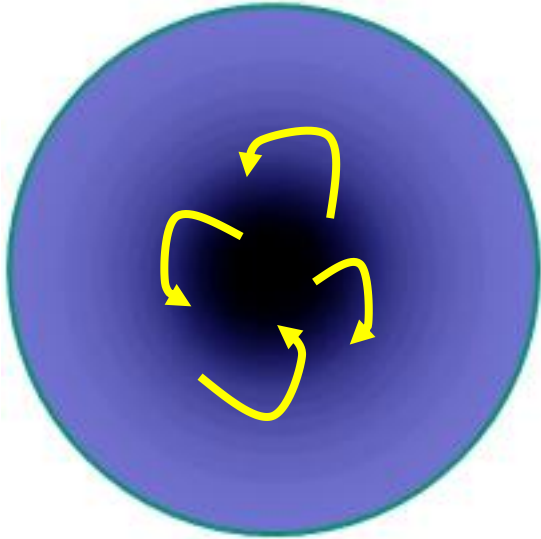
# Sound waves due to turbulence?

$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \approx \frac{u_s}{c_s} \Rightarrow u_s \approx 72 \text{ km/s} \Rightarrow \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \approx 5\%$$

$$\varepsilon \approx \frac{v^8}{c_s^5 l} \Rightarrow u_s \approx \sqrt{\varepsilon t_s} = v \left( \frac{v}{c_s} \right)^3 \sqrt{\frac{R}{l}} \approx 30 \text{ km/s}$$

**Too weak?**

# Entropy variations due to gas motions

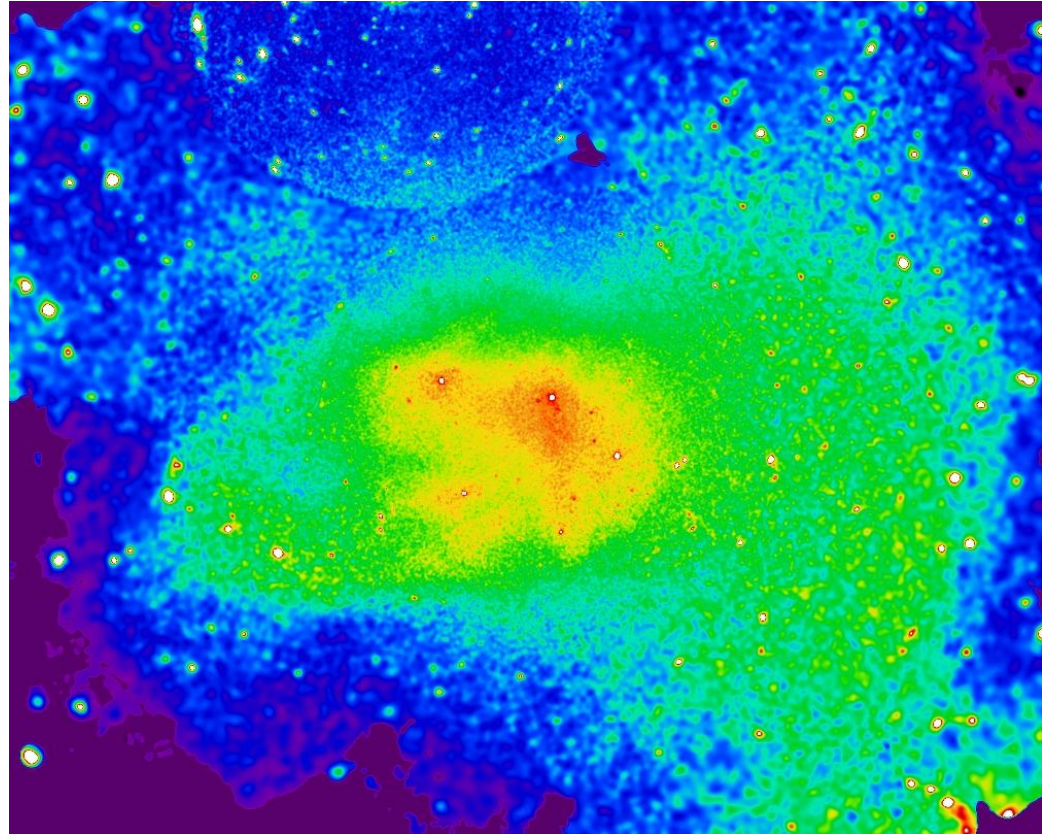
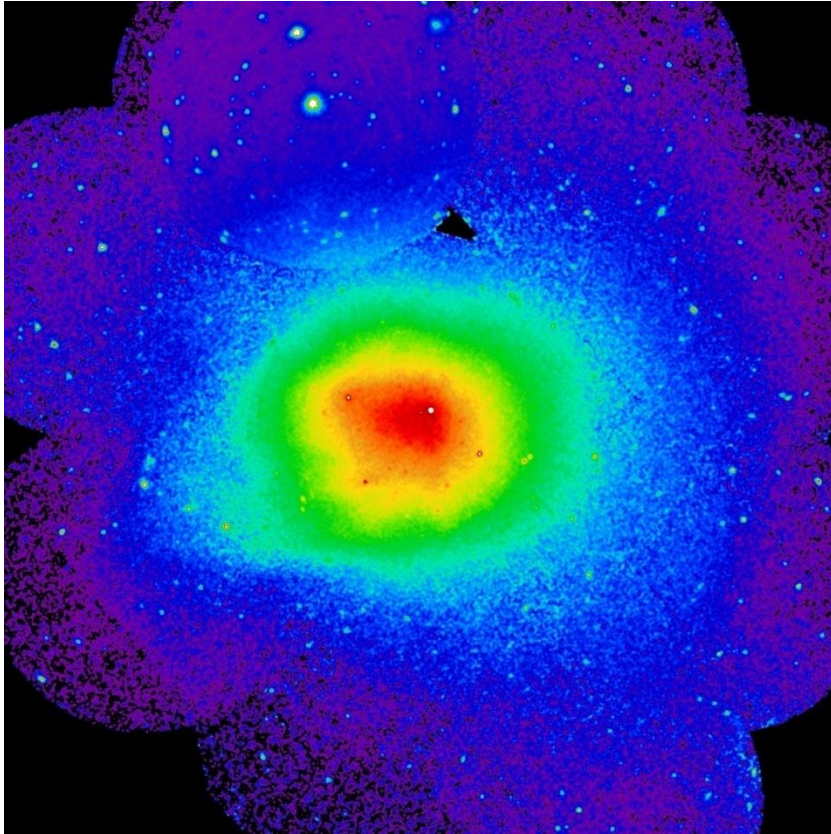


$$P \propto \rho^{5/3}; \quad \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \approx \frac{3}{5} \frac{\delta P}{P} \approx -\frac{3}{5} 3\beta \left( \frac{\delta r}{r} \right) \frac{\left( \frac{r}{r_c} \right)^2}{1 + \left( \frac{r}{r_c} \right)^2}$$

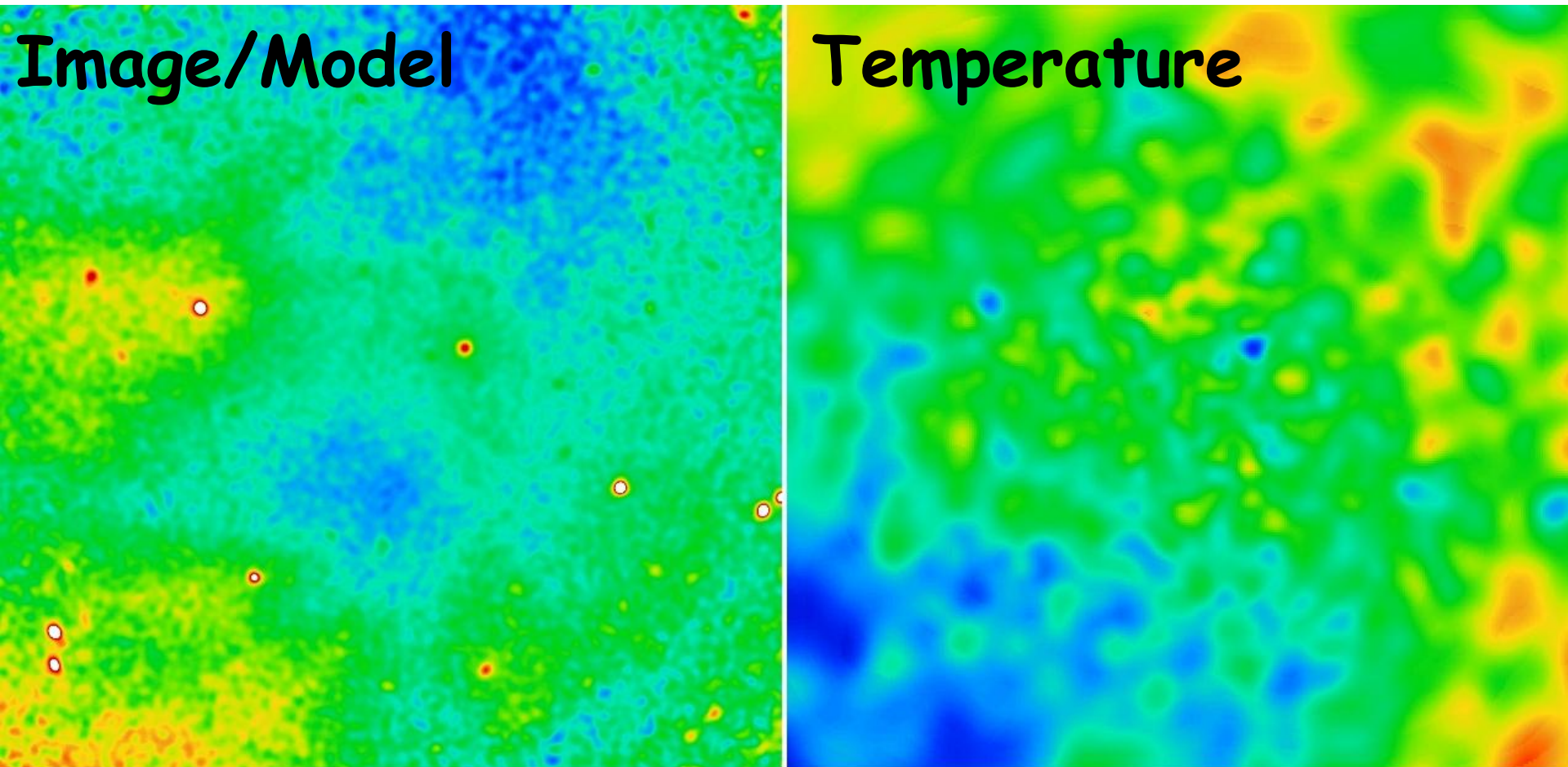
$$\frac{\delta r}{r} \sim 10\% \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \sim 5\%$$

# Coma

## X-ray image and residuals from symmetric model



# Entropy variations due to mergers



$$\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho} \approx \frac{\delta T}{T} \sim 5\%$$

# Conclusions - I

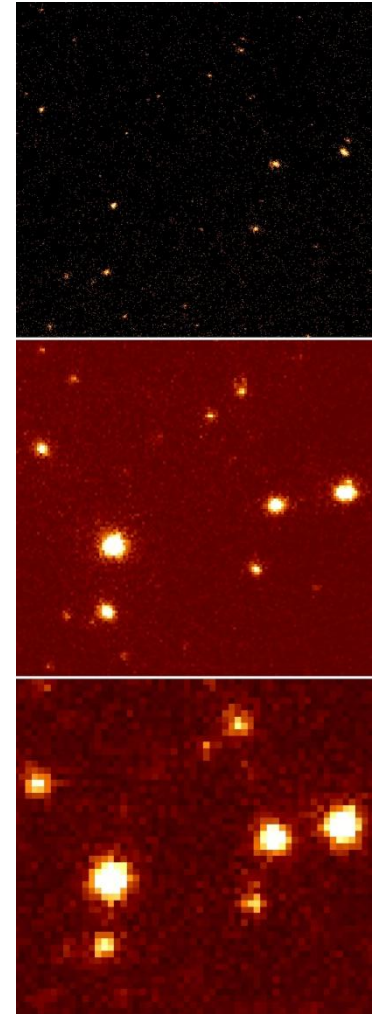
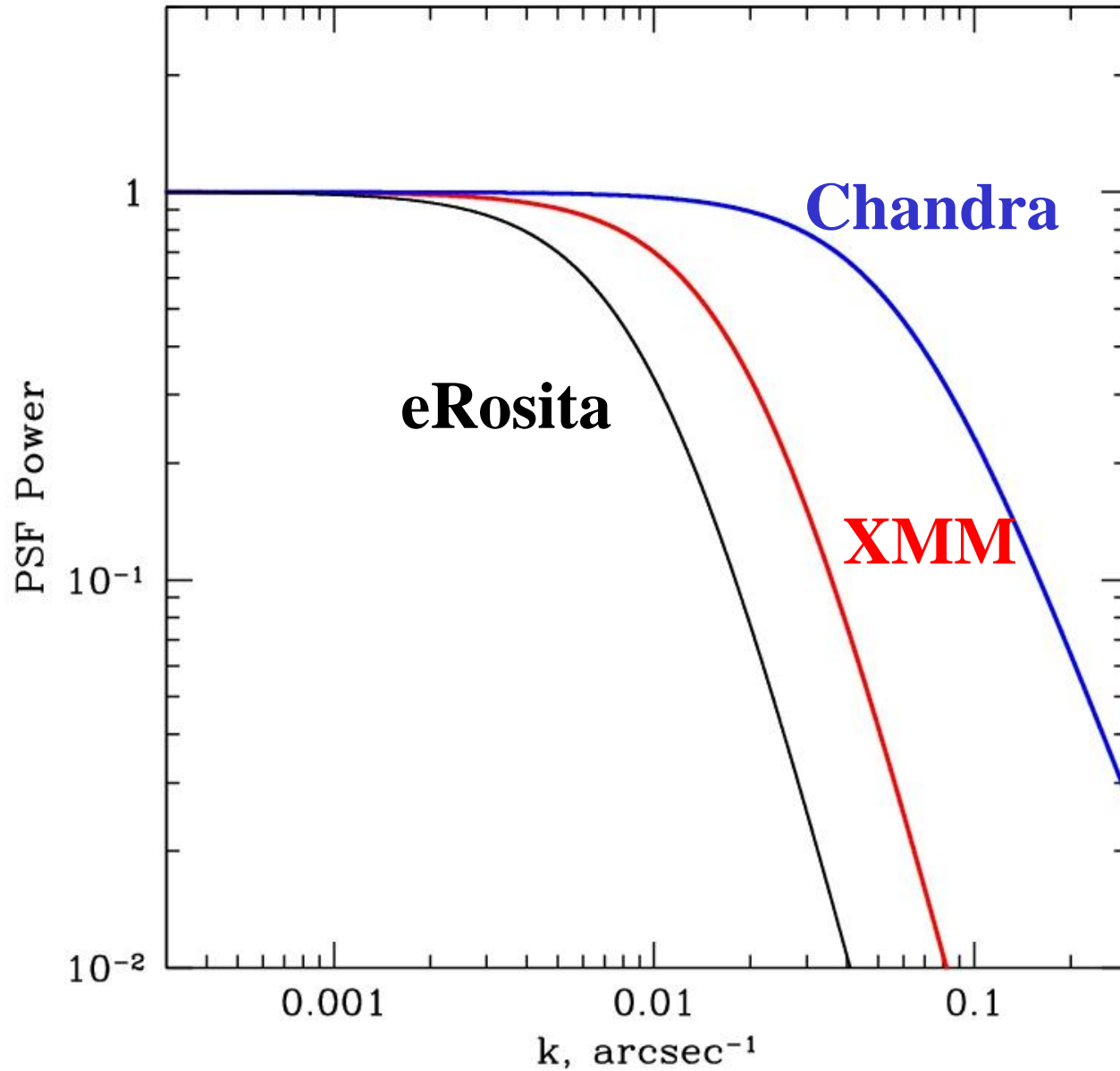
3D density variations - few % - 10 % on scales 30-1000 kpc

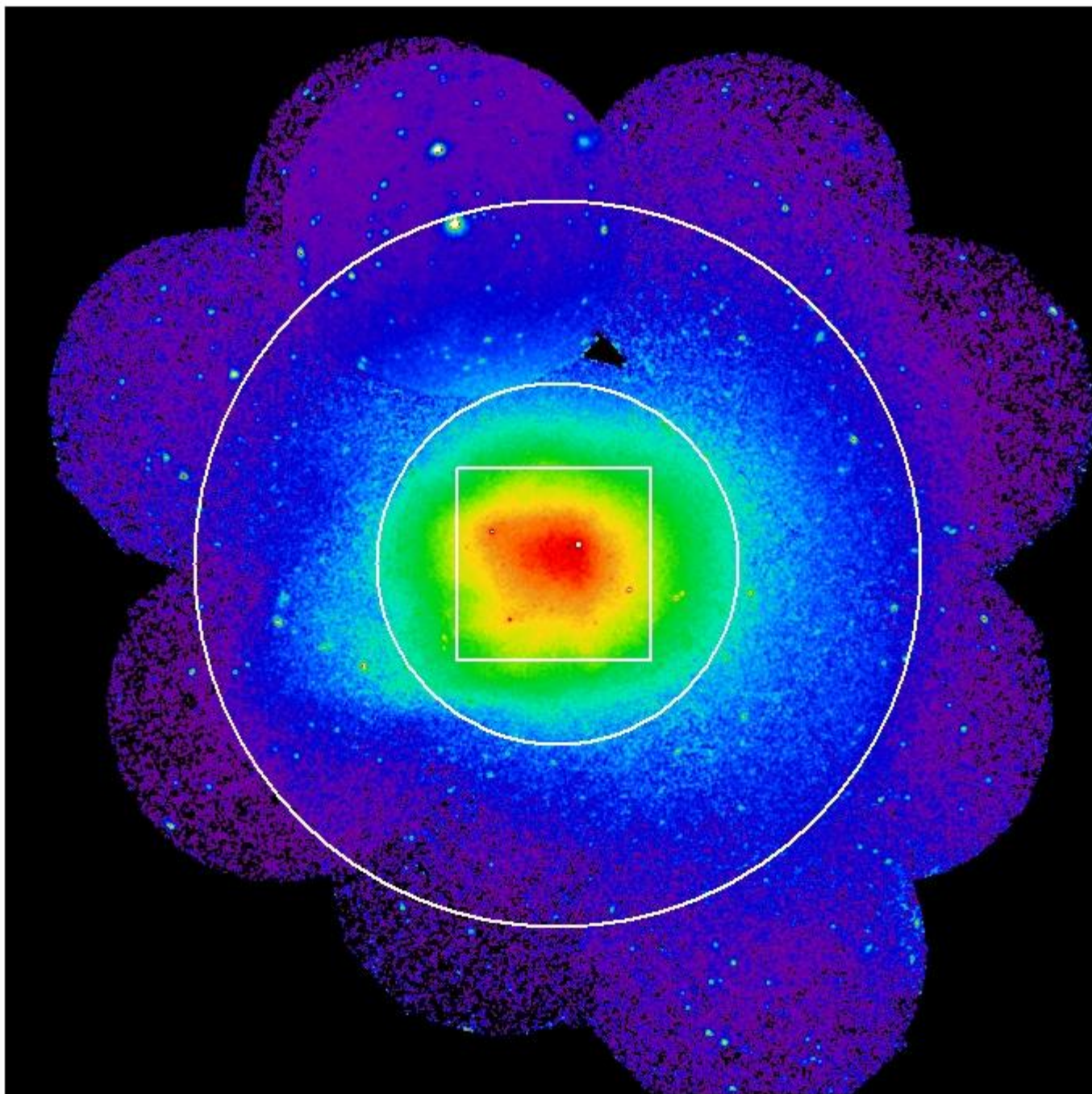
Perturbations of the potential and low temperature infalling gas - plausible contributors

Mean free path scales are not resolved, but it is possible with Chandra

What about eRosita?

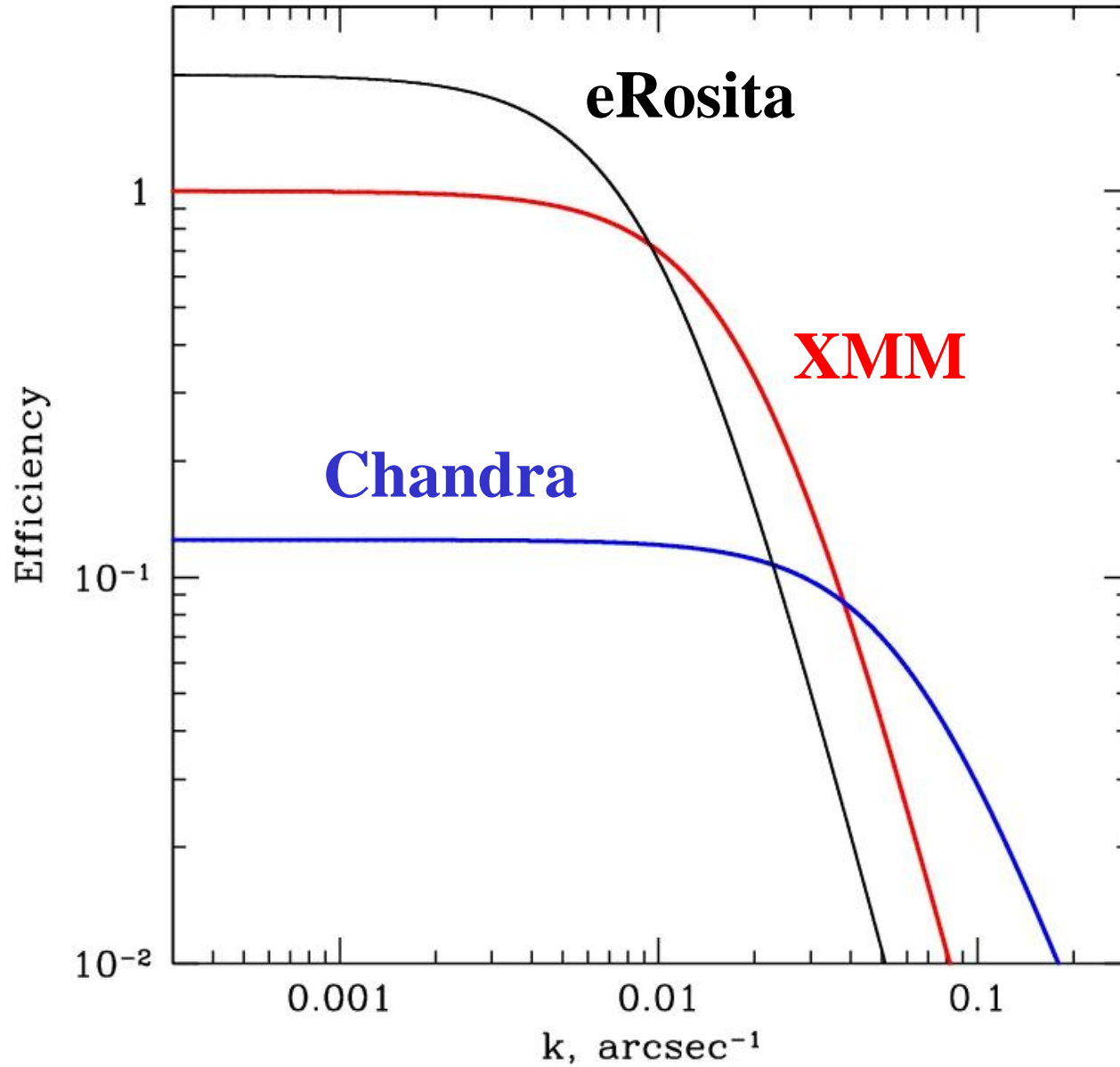
# PSF Power Spectra







# Efficiency for Power Spectra



# Conclusions - II

eRosita is the best on scales larger than 100''  
(outskirts of clusters)

X-Rays + SZ - measure of unresolved fluctuations