

# Off-Axis Mergers and Cool Core Disruption

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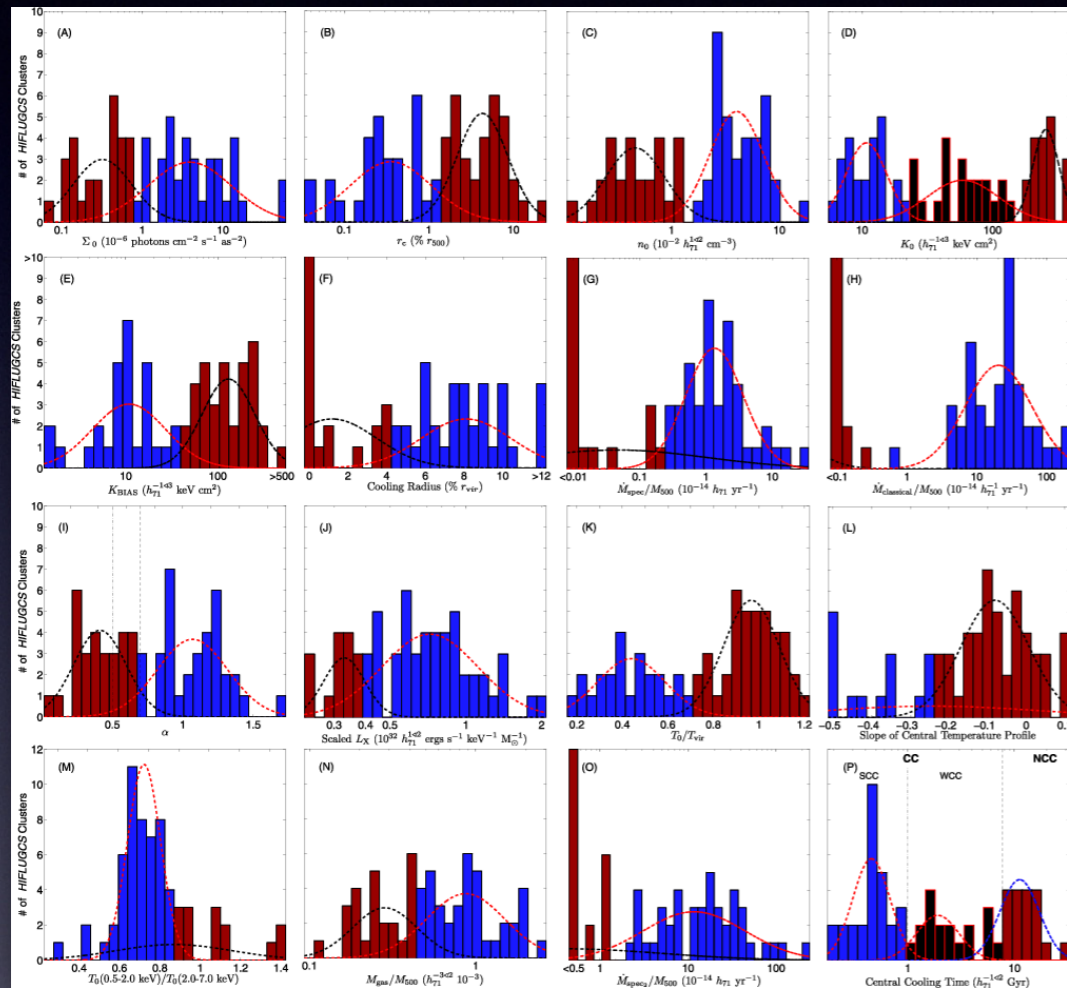
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# Cool Core / Non-Cool Core Population Distribution

Hudson et al. (2010) examined the *HIFLUGCS* (Reiprich & Boringer 2002) against numerous CC diagnostics

Using tcool to segregate clusters:

- 44% Strong Cool Cores ( $t_{cool} < 1$  Gyr)
- 28% Weak Cool Cores ( $1 < t_{cool} < 7.7$  Gyr)
- 28% Non Cool Cores ( $t_{cool} > 7.7$  Gyr)



Hudson et al. (2010)

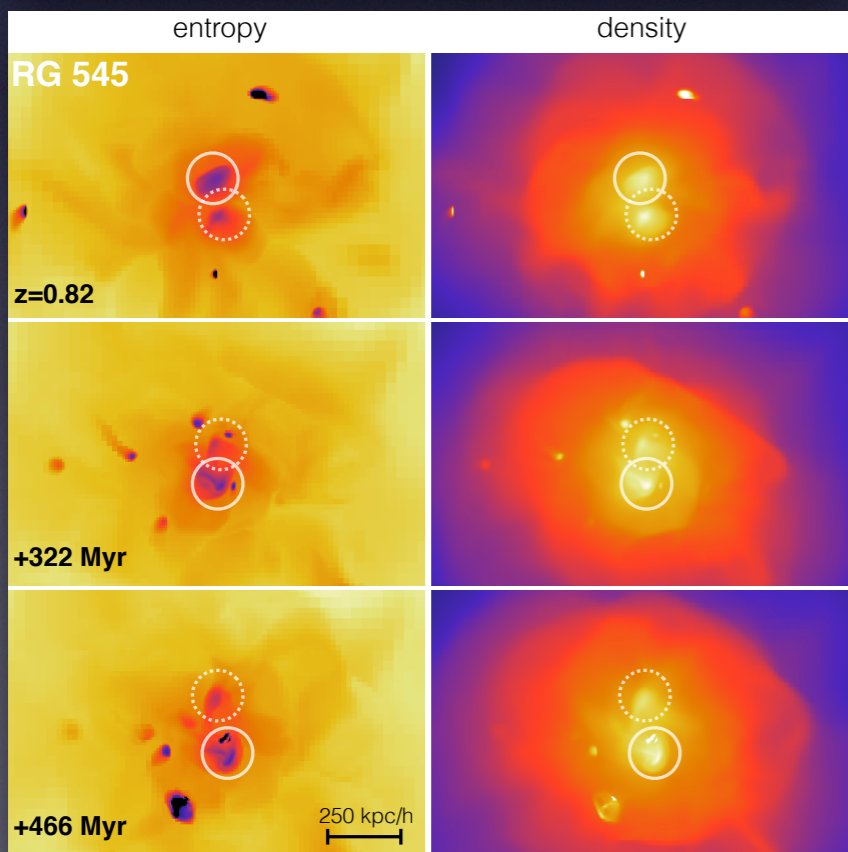
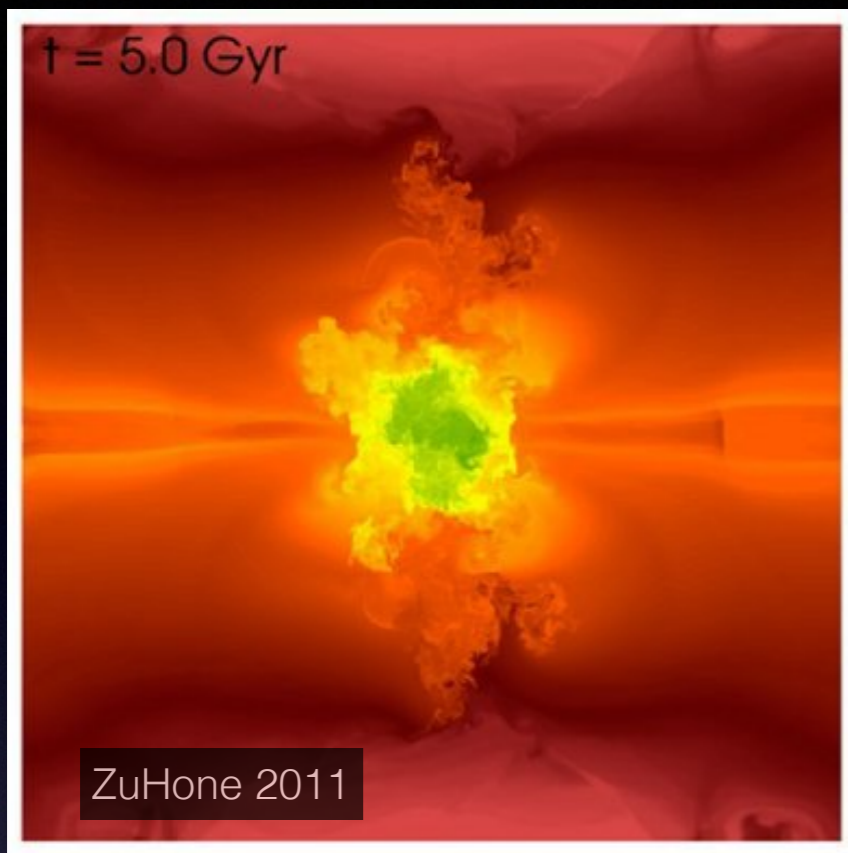
↑  
tcool

# Cool Core Disruption via Cluster Mergers

numerous observations of disrupted cool cores in systems undergoing low angular momentum (head-on) major mergers

simulations of head-on CCs result in core entropies of  $\sim 300 \text{ keV cm}^2$  (e.g. ZuHone 2011)

While Ricker and Sarazin (2001), ZuHone (2011) showed off-axis mergers can significantly transform a cluster core, recent cosmological simulations of Hahn et al. (2017) suggest head-on mergers are required to produce long-lived NCCs



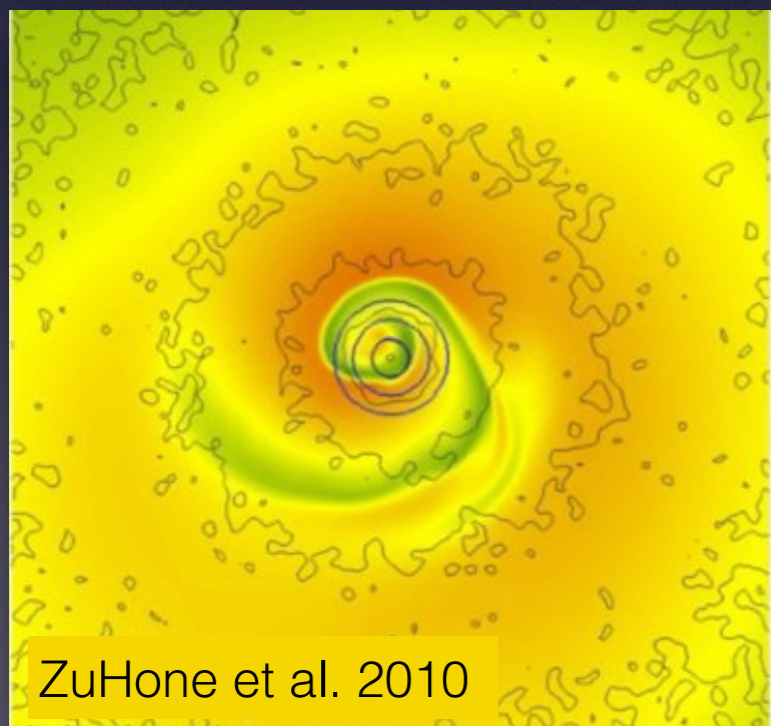
Hahn et al. 2017

# Sloshing of Cool Cores



off-axis infall of sub cluster displaces ICM core from DM peak

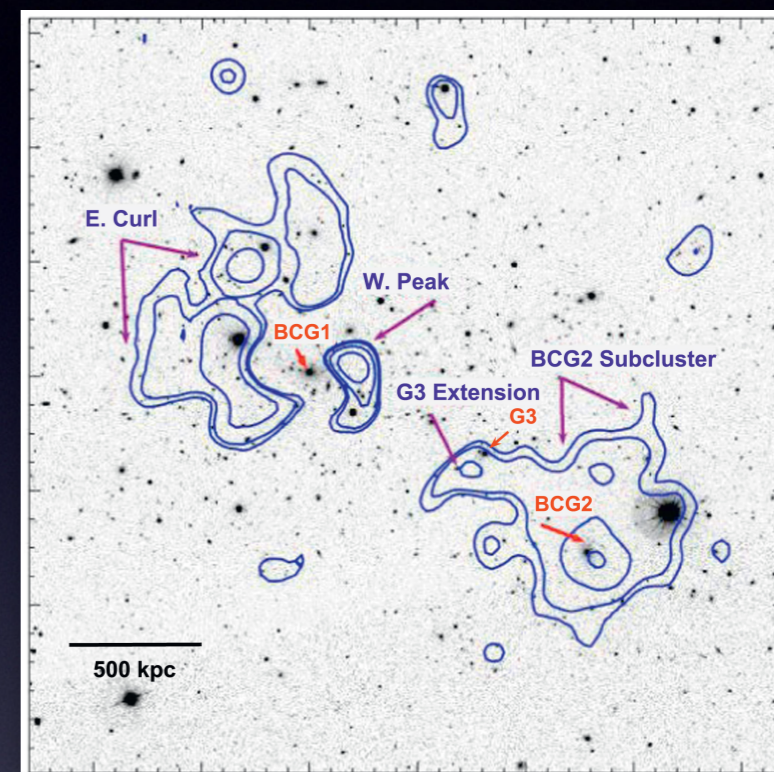
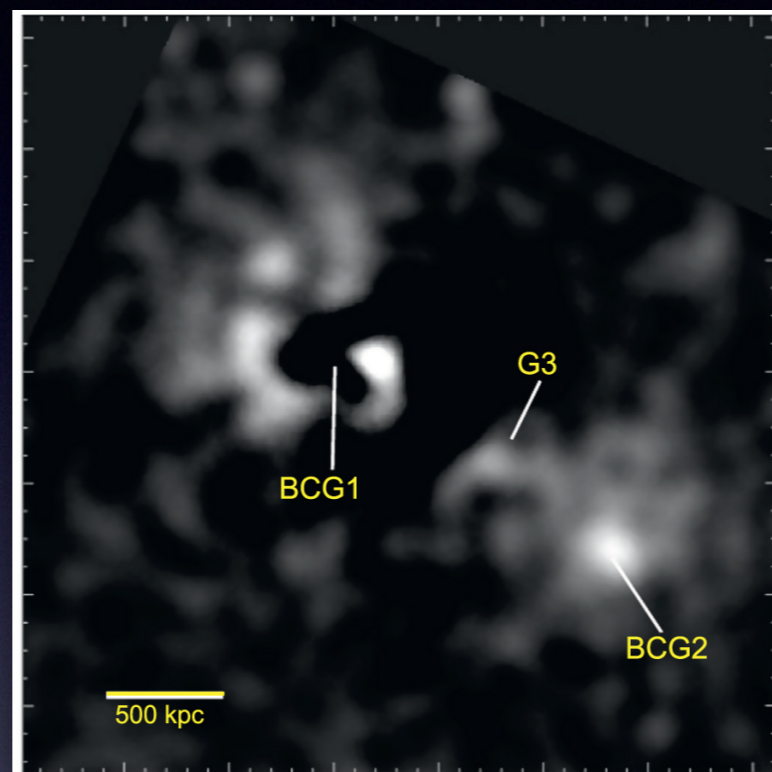
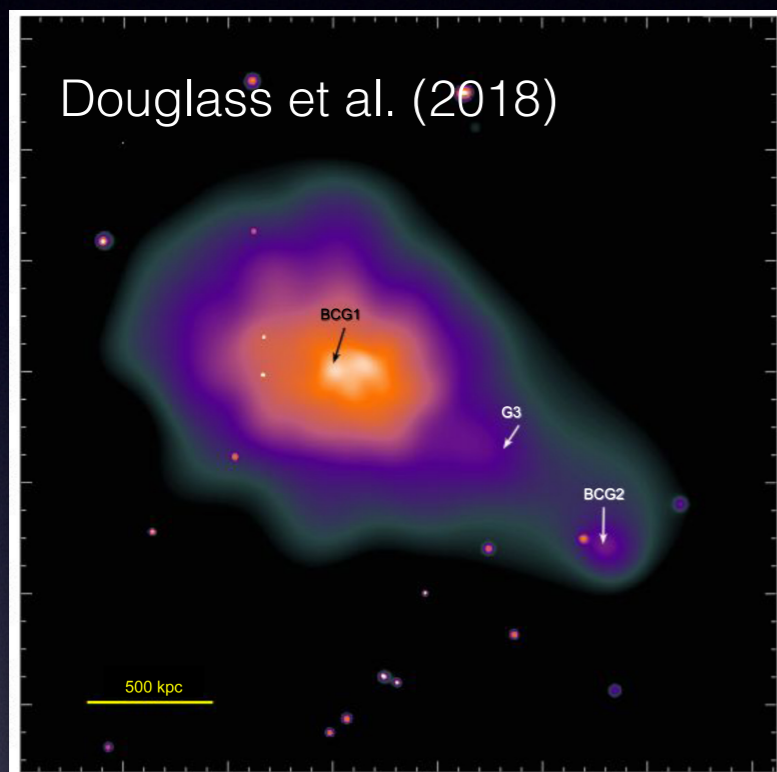
angular momentum introduced results in oscillatory motion of gas core about DM peak



alternating cold fronts are launched by the oscillating cool core, resulting in the formation of spiral excess of cool, low entropy gas

typically associated with SCCs, generally not energetic enough to significantly off-set cooling (ZuHone 2010)

# Abell 1763 ( $z = 0.231$ )



$\text{exp} = 19.6 \text{ ksec (cycle 4)}$

$kT = 8.0 \text{ keV}$

$Z_{\text{IN}} = 0.52 \pm 0.15$

$K_{30\text{kpc}} = 110 \text{ keV cm}^2$

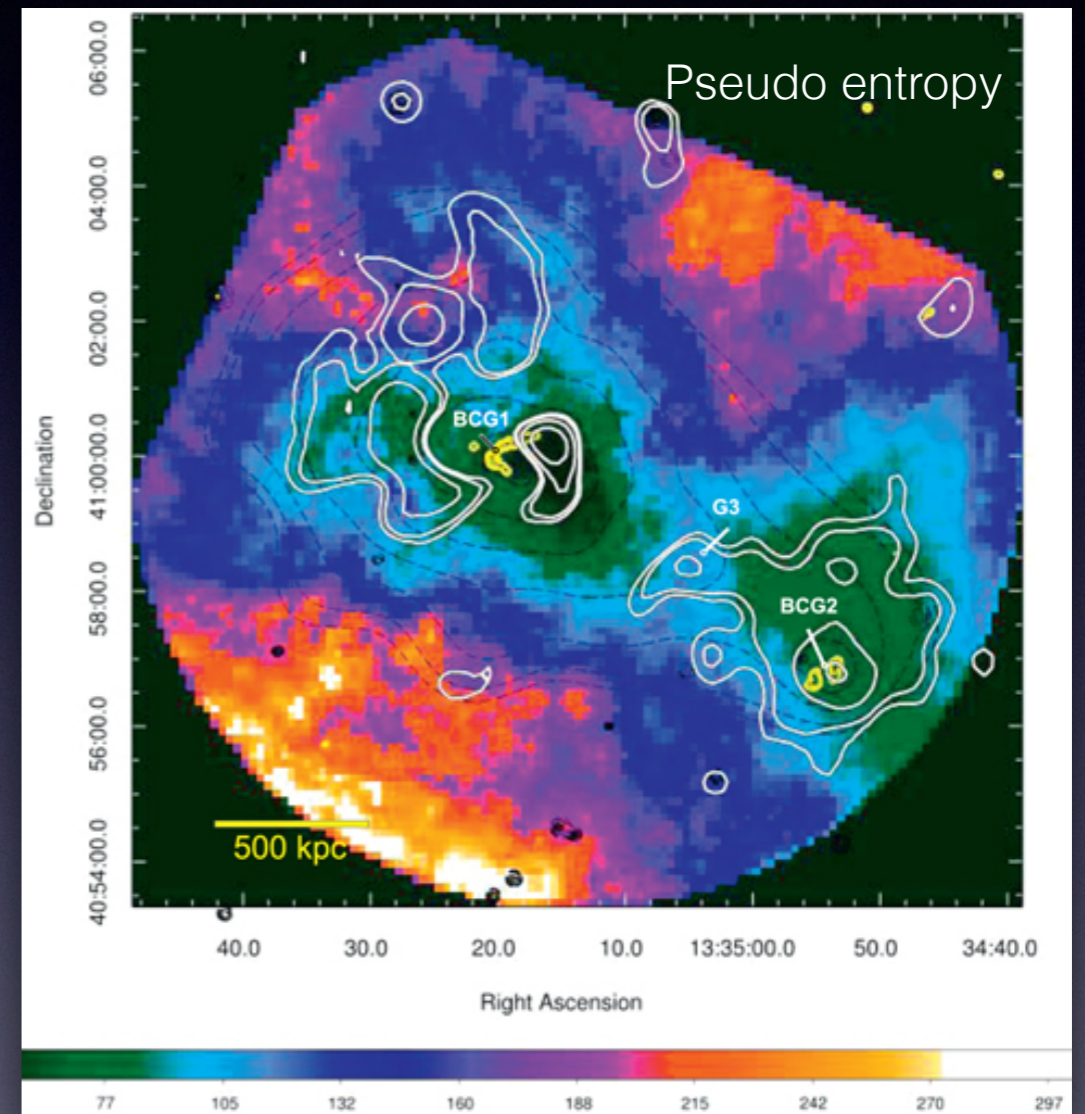
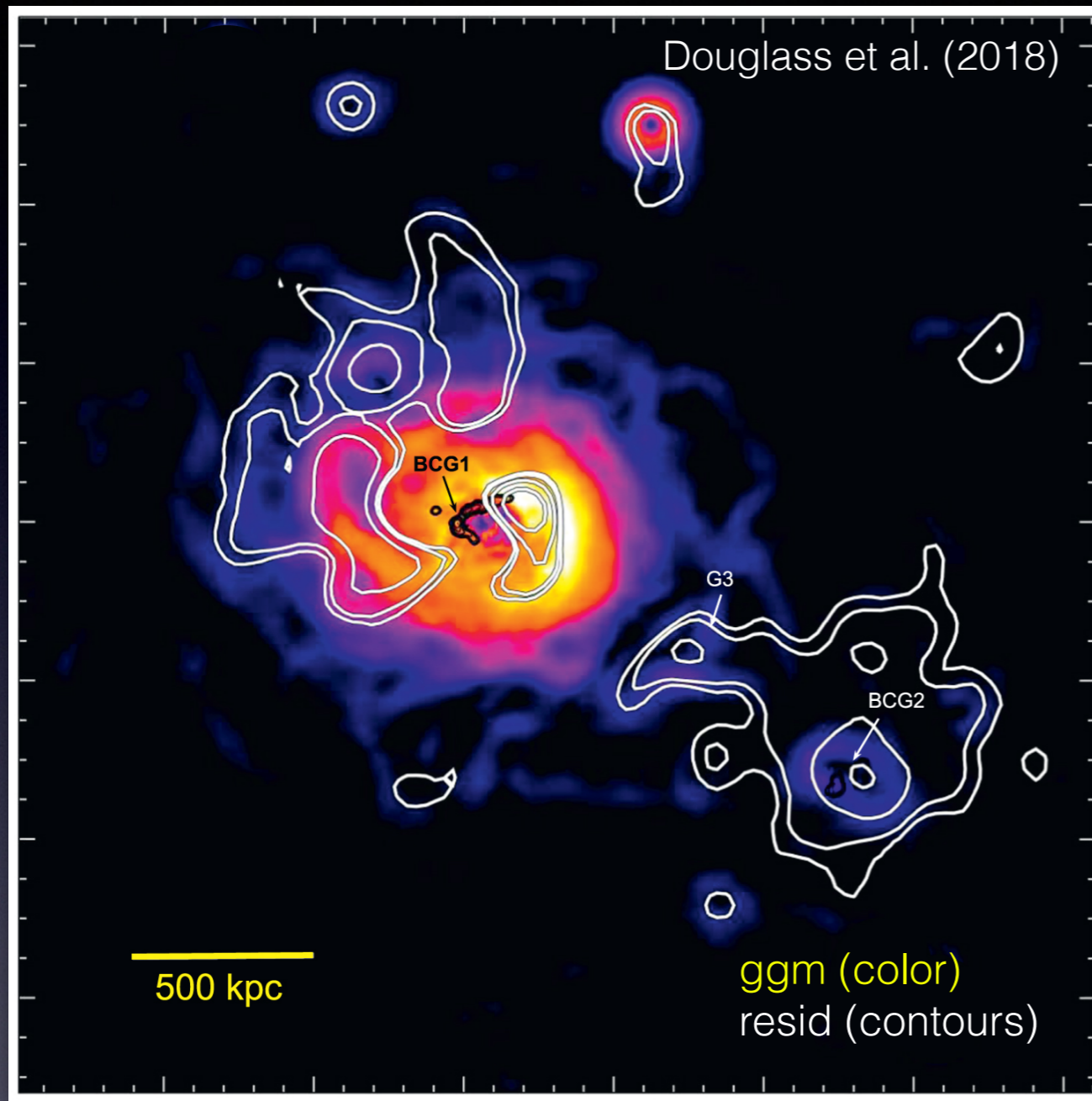
$t_{\text{cool}} = 6.8 \text{ Gyr}$

$M_{200} = 1.7 \times 10^{15} M_{\text{sun}}$  (Rines 2013)

somewhat similar to sloshing “warm core” seen in A2142

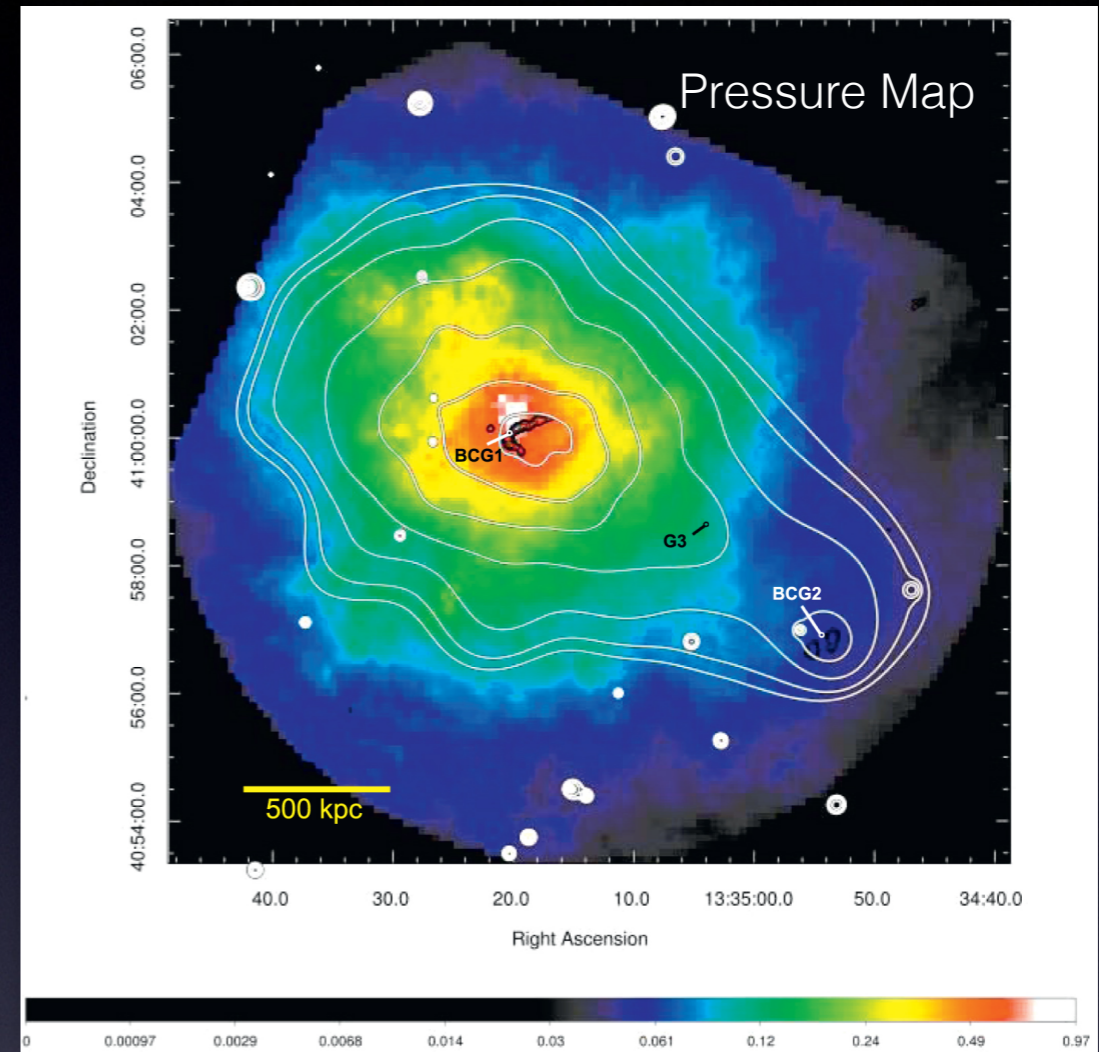
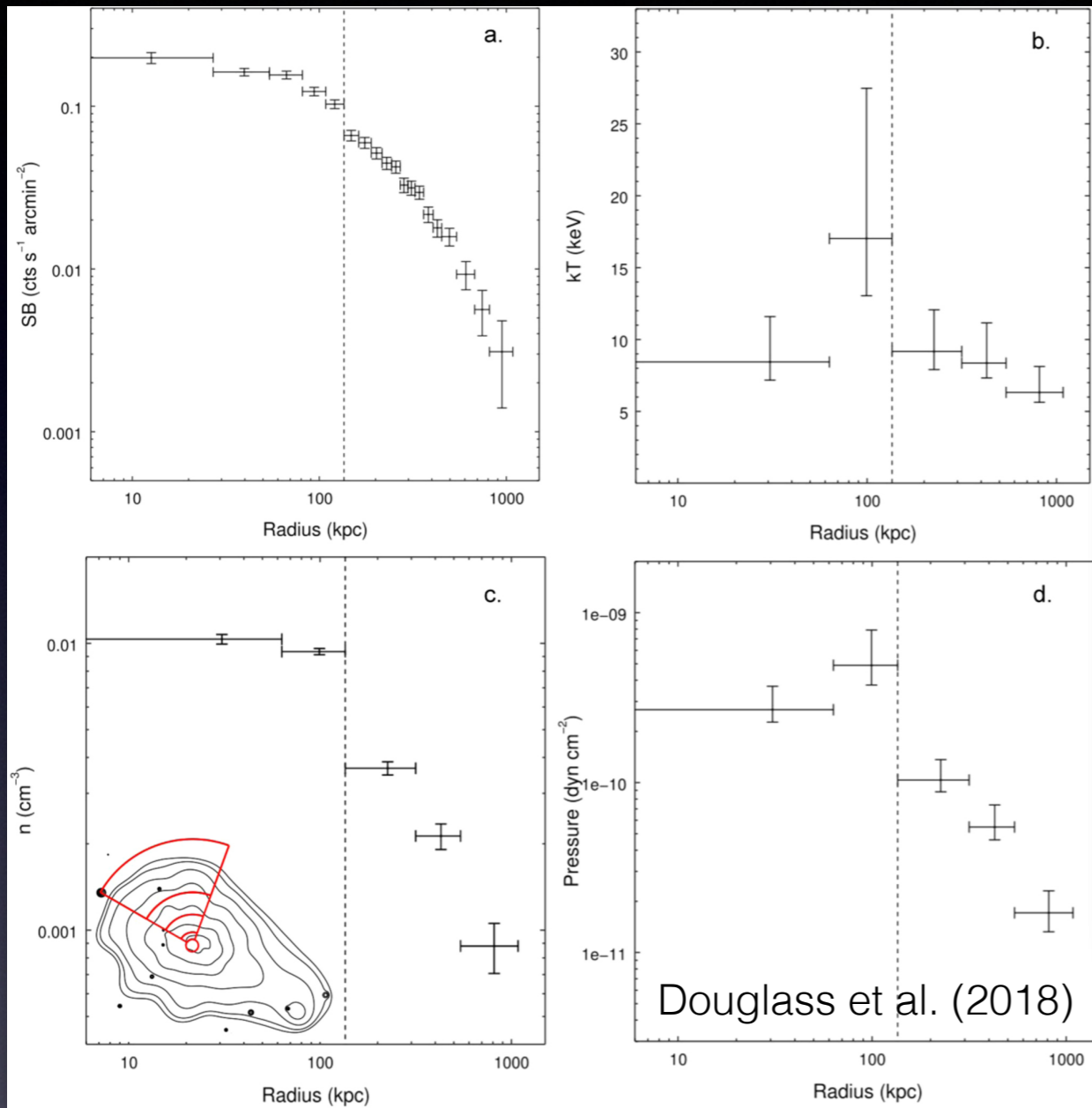
(Wang & Markevitch 2018, Rossetti 2013)  $K = 49 \text{ keV cm}^2$

# Abel 1763



Excess spiral coincident with lower entropy gas, associated with steep surface brightness features revealed in Gaussian Gradient Magnitude (GGM) filtered image.

# Abell 1763



Region of enhanced pressure to northeast of BCG1 at  $\sim 135$  kpc

As seen in the off-axis merger simulations of ZuHone (2011), a shock is expected to develop during disruptive core sloshing as a cold front is launched into the high-velocity ICM counter flow induced by the infalling system.

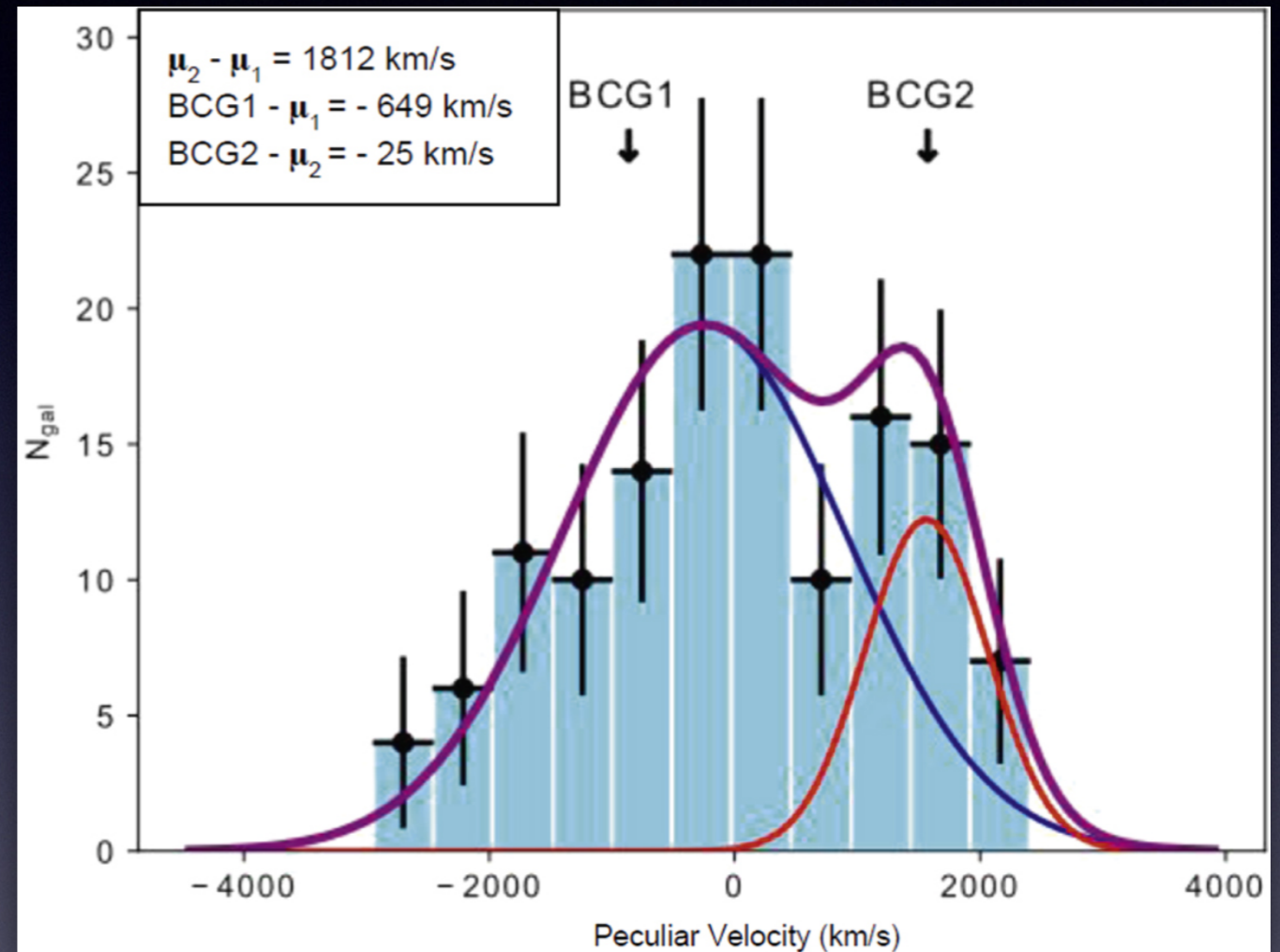
# Abell 1763

dynamical analysis of cluster  
using a total of 137 galaxy  
redshifts

BCG2 in X-ray subcluster  
associated with secondary peak

Large relative velocity between  
cluster / subcluster (1800 km/s)

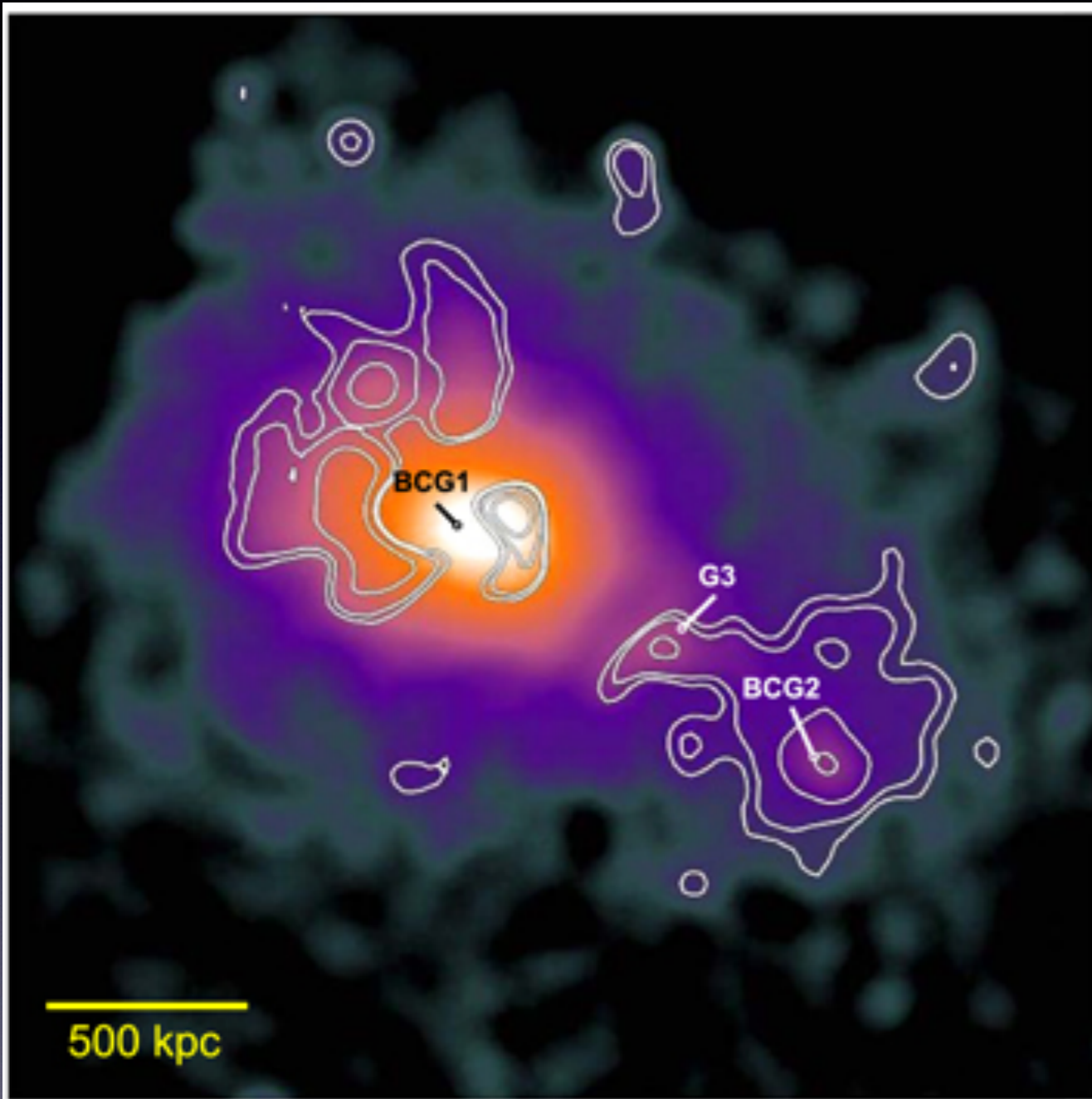
Large peculiar velocity of BCG1



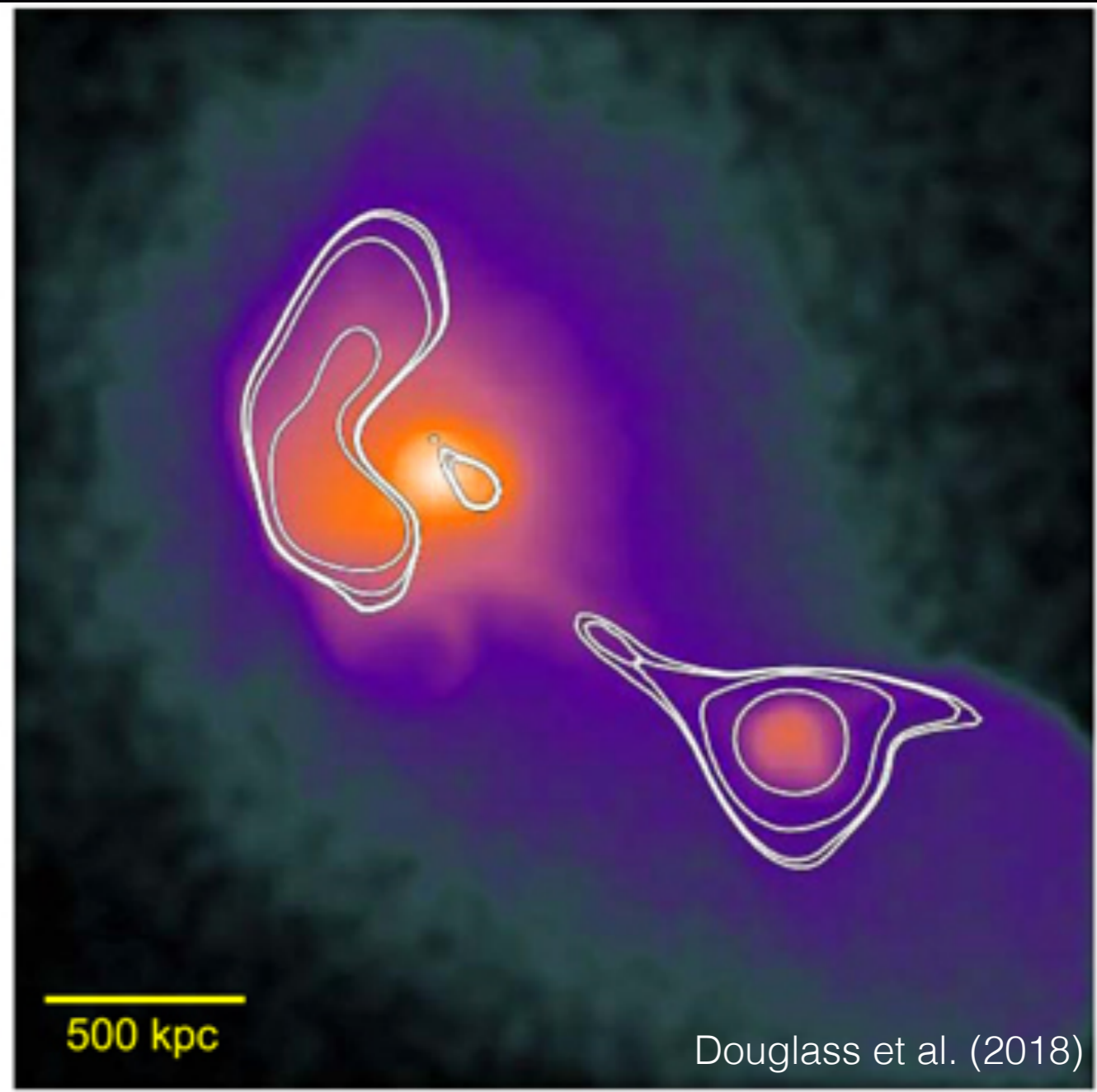
Douglass et al. (2018)



# Abell 1763



Abell 1763

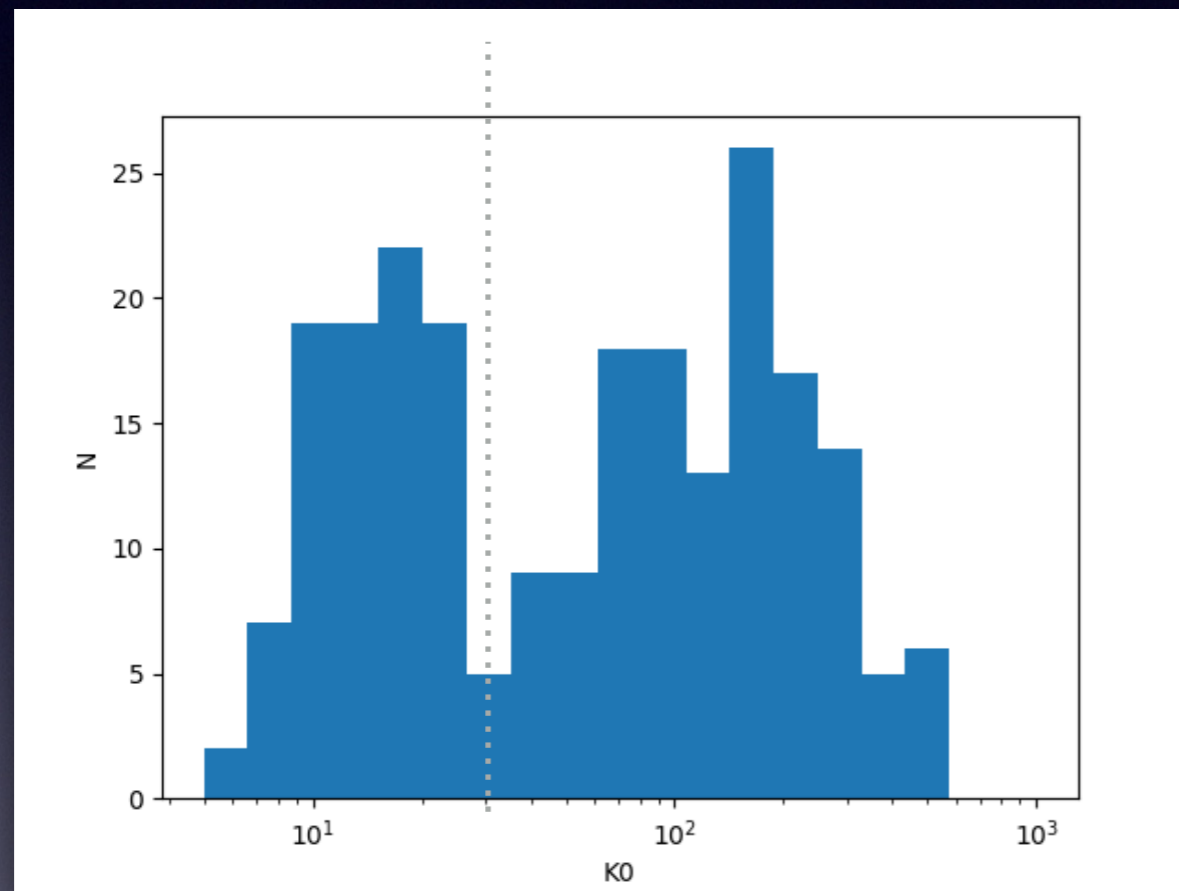


3:1 Mass ratio,  $v_t = 1000$  km/s  
 $b=1$  Mpc (ZuHone 2011)

Is this\* happening elsewhere?

\*cool core disruption via off-axis mergers

# the *ACCEPT* Sample



Cavagnolo et al. (2009) determined K0 for 239 clusters publicly available in the archive as of Feb 2009 (up to obsid: 9422)

Distinct Gap at K0 ~ 30-40 keV cm<sup>2</sup>

Two population peaks at:

K0 ~ 15 keV cm<sup>2</sup>

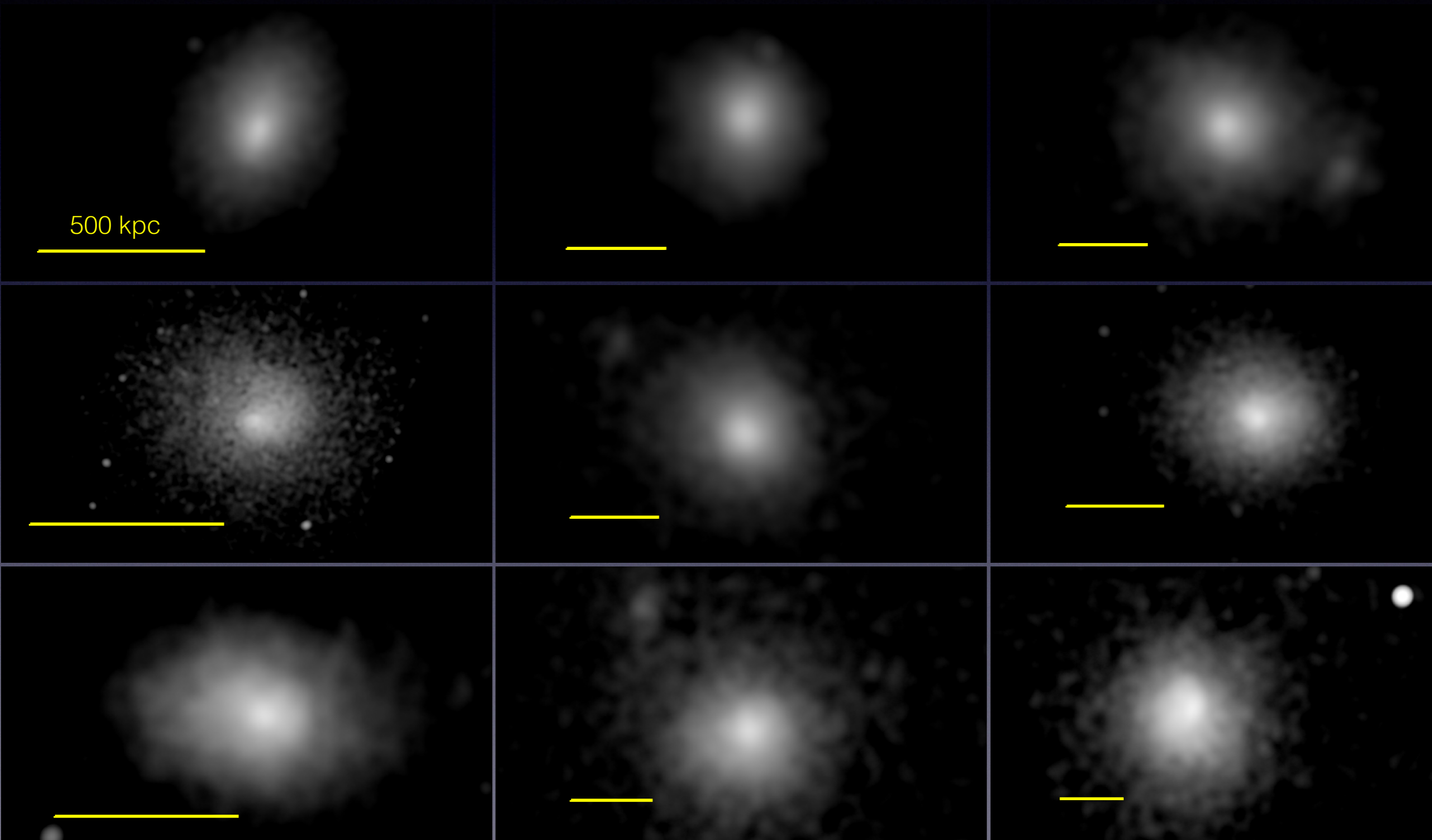
K0 ~ 150 keV cm<sup>2</sup>

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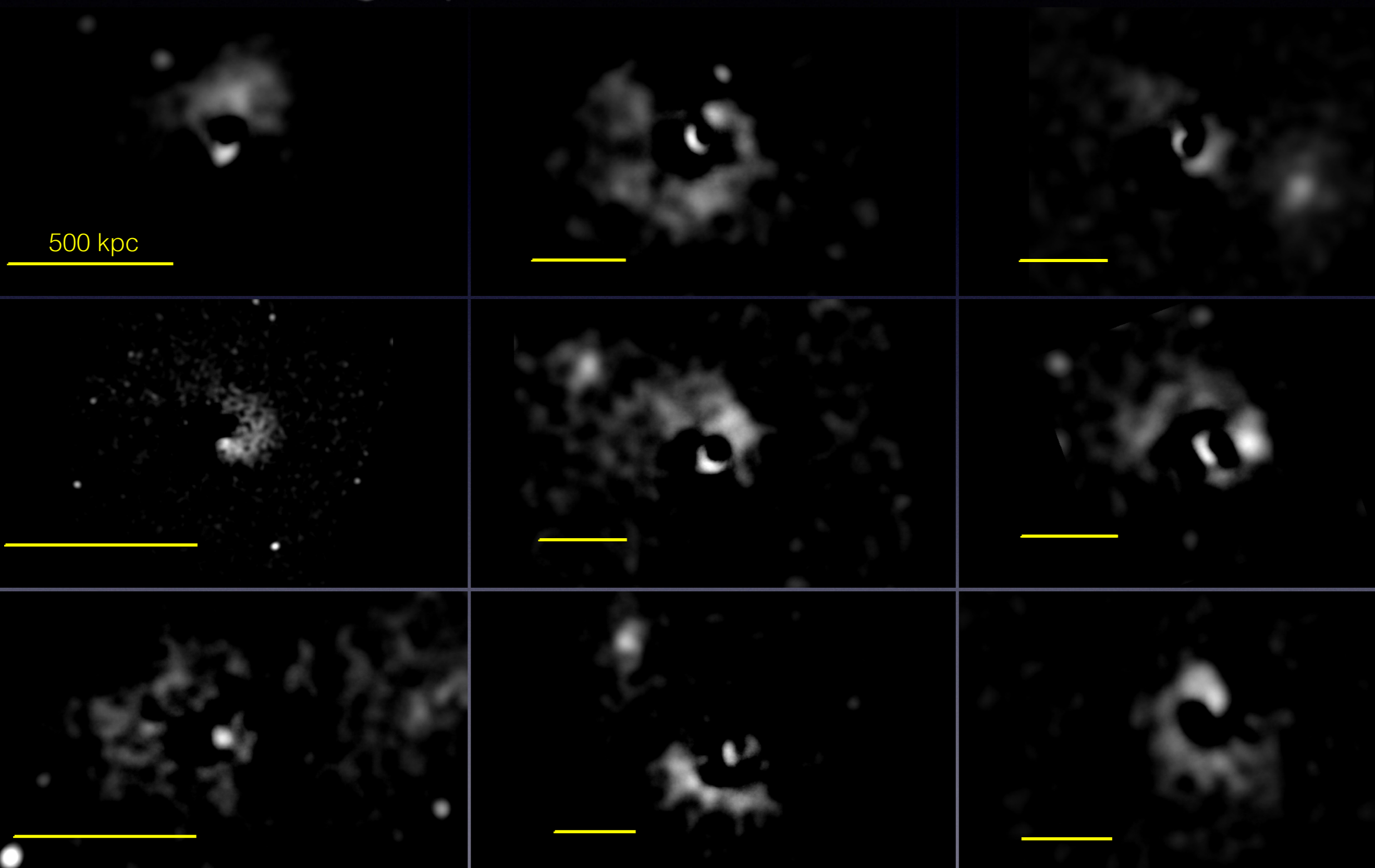
K0 < 30 keV cm<sup>2</sup> 107 clusters

K0 > 30 keV cm<sup>2</sup> 132 clusters

some *ACCEPT* clusters with  $K_0 > 30 \text{ keV cm}^2$

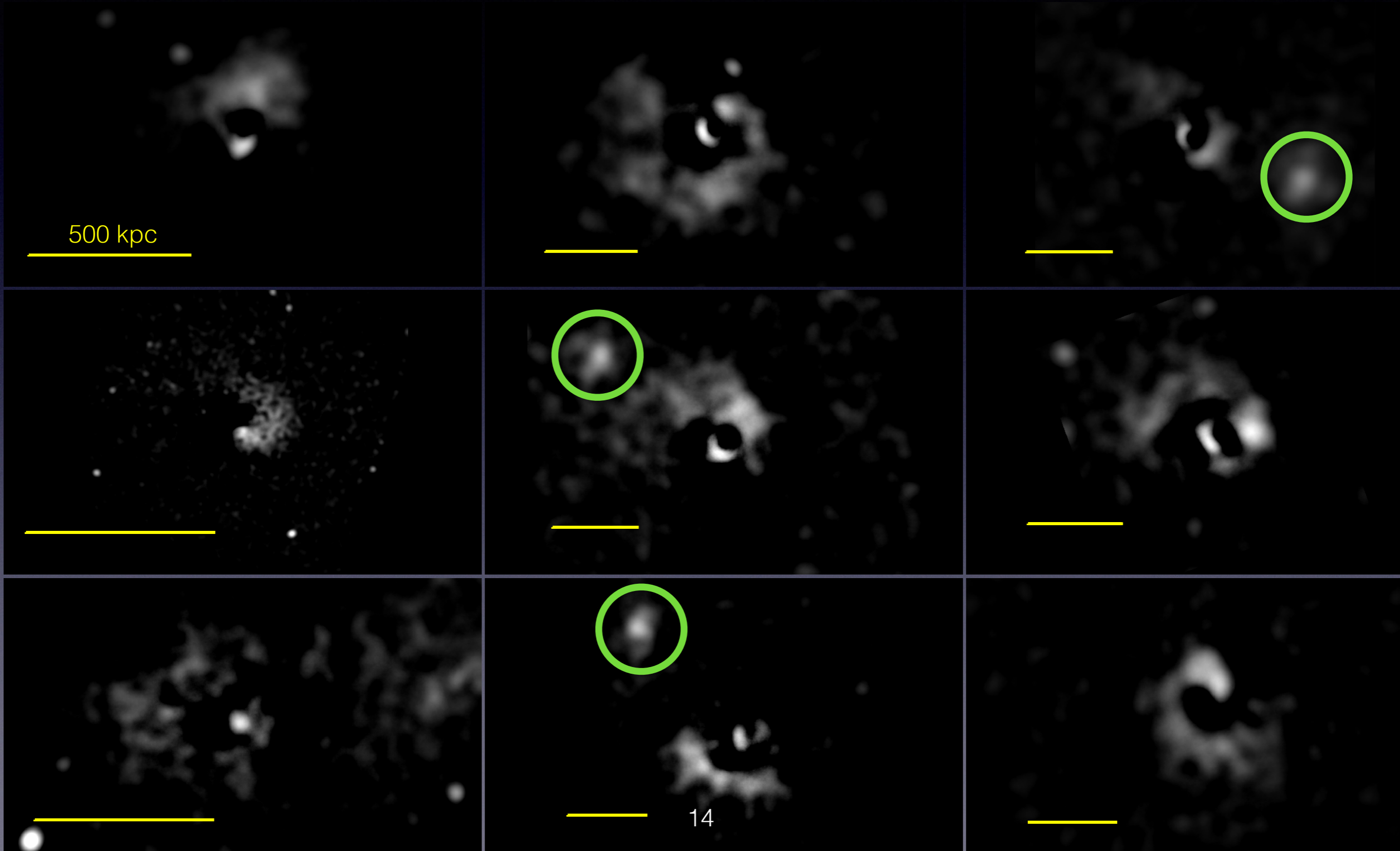


# Beta-Model Subtraction Reveals Gas Sloshing Spirals

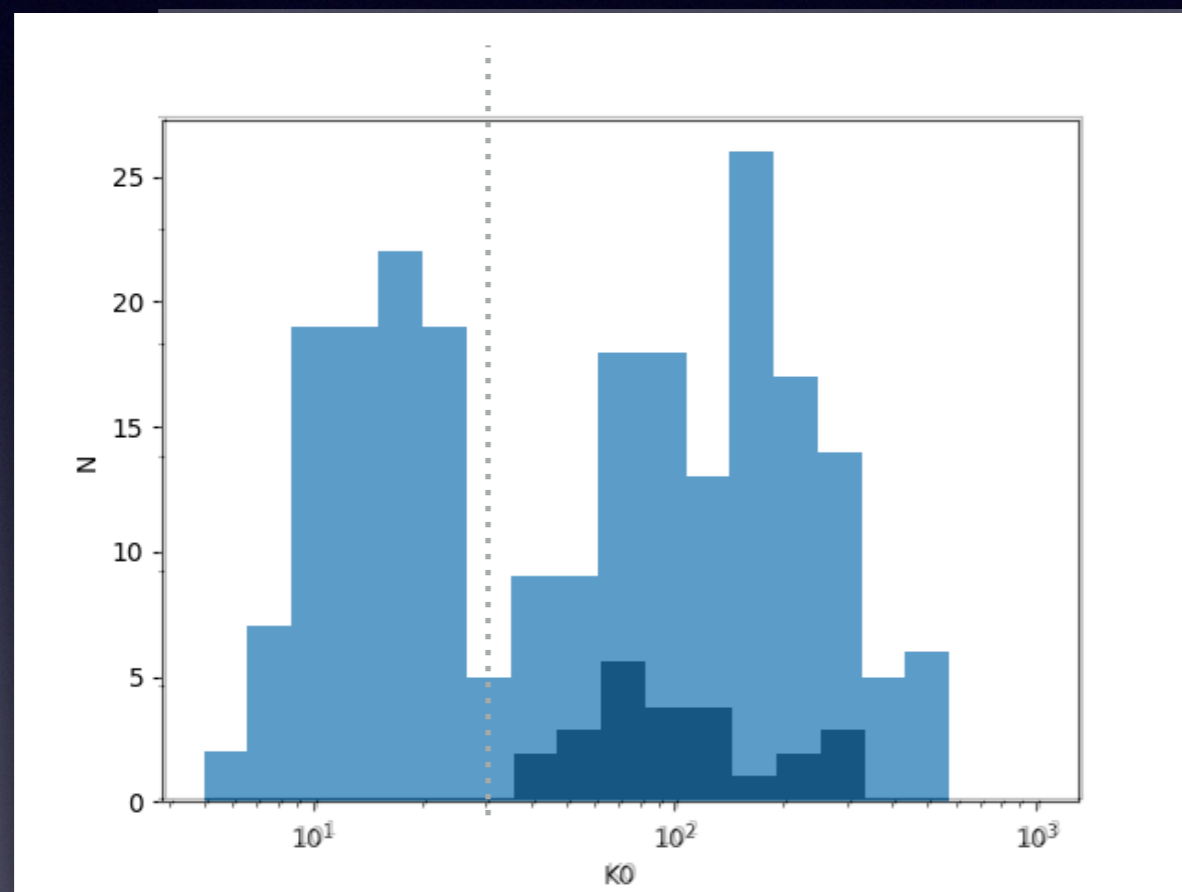


# Beta-Model Subtraction Reveals Gas Sloshing Spirals

(gaseous perturbers)



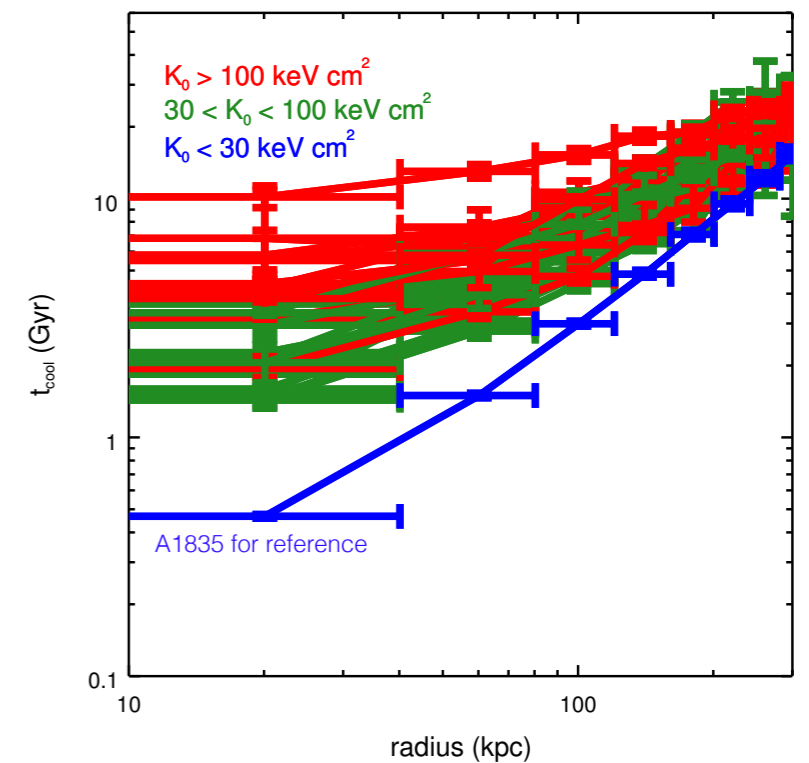
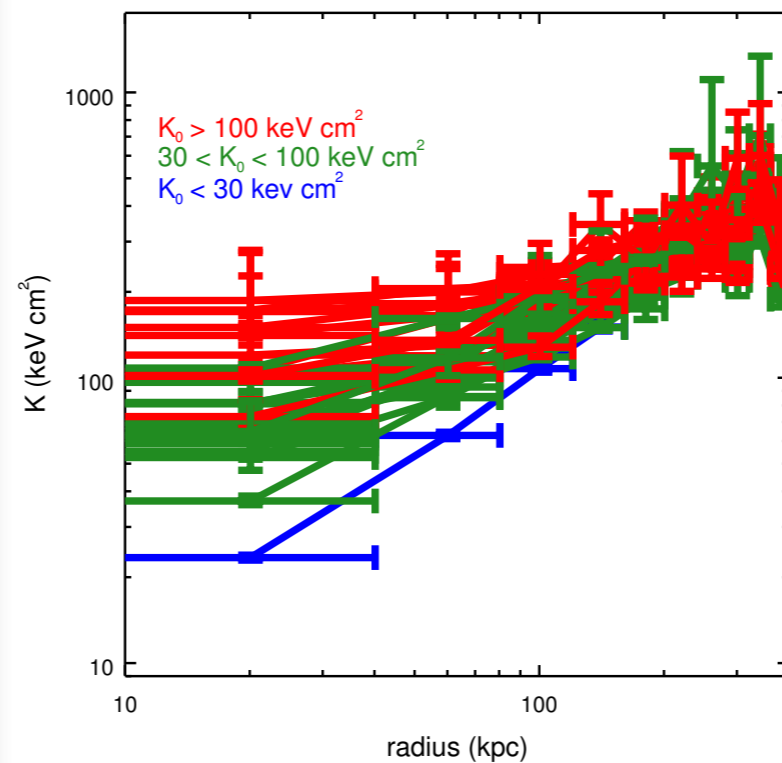
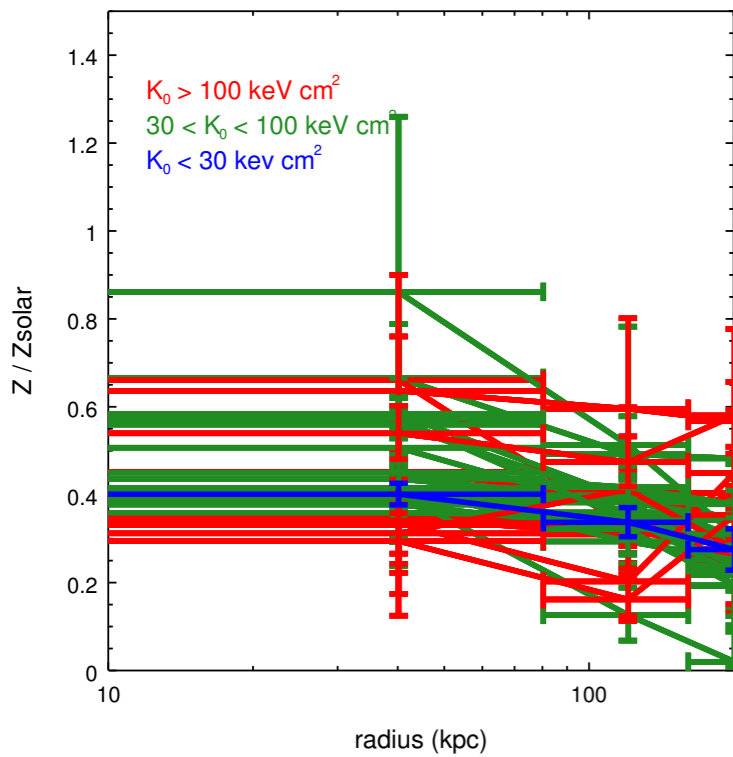
# Examining the *ACCEPT* Sample



Performed substructure analysis (2D Beta model subtraction) of clusters with  $K0 > 30 \text{ keV cm}^2$  (132 clusters)

Identified 28 clusters with apparent spiral SB edges consistent with sloshing

# Metallicity, Entropy, and Cooling Time

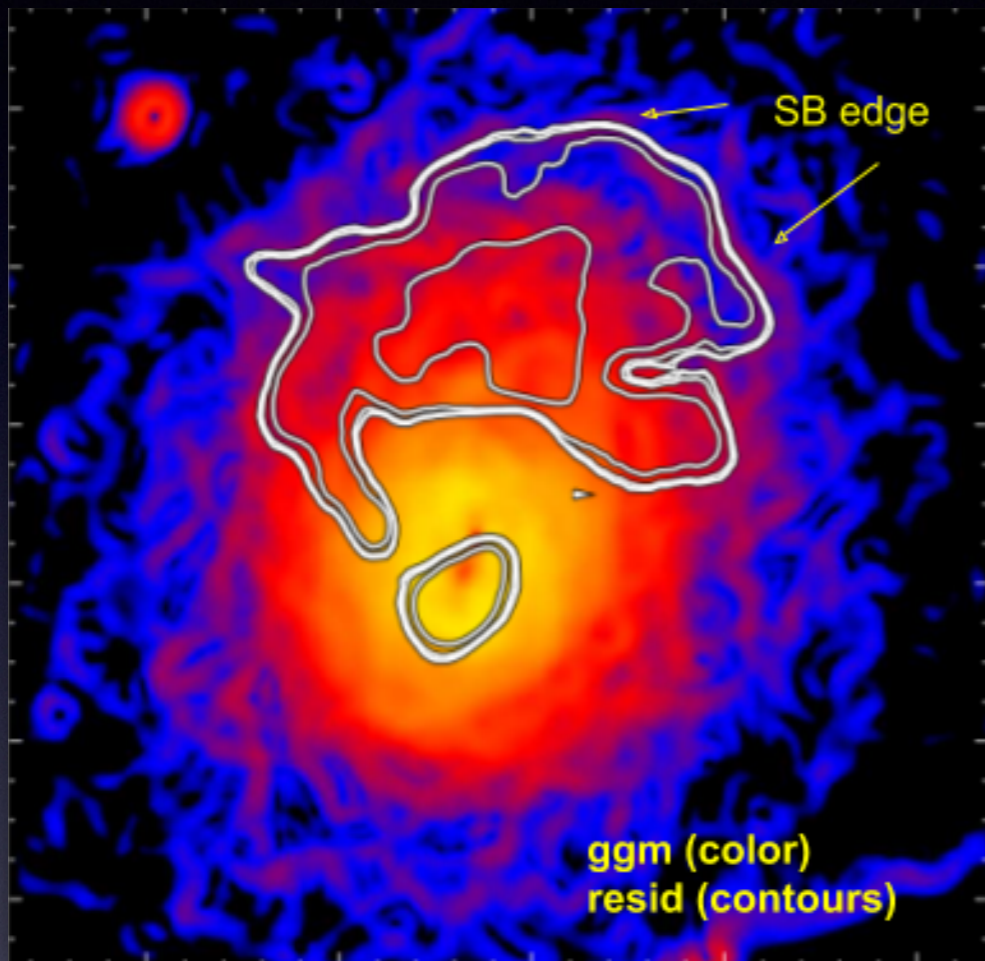


$38 \text{ keV cm}^2 < K_0 < 270 \text{ keV cm}^2$

$1.5 \text{ Gyr} < t_{\text{cool}}(40\text{kpc}) < 11 \text{ Gyr}$

Break at  $K(40\text{kpc})$  corresponding to  $C_{\text{SB}} \sim 0.075$  (Andrade-Santos 2008)

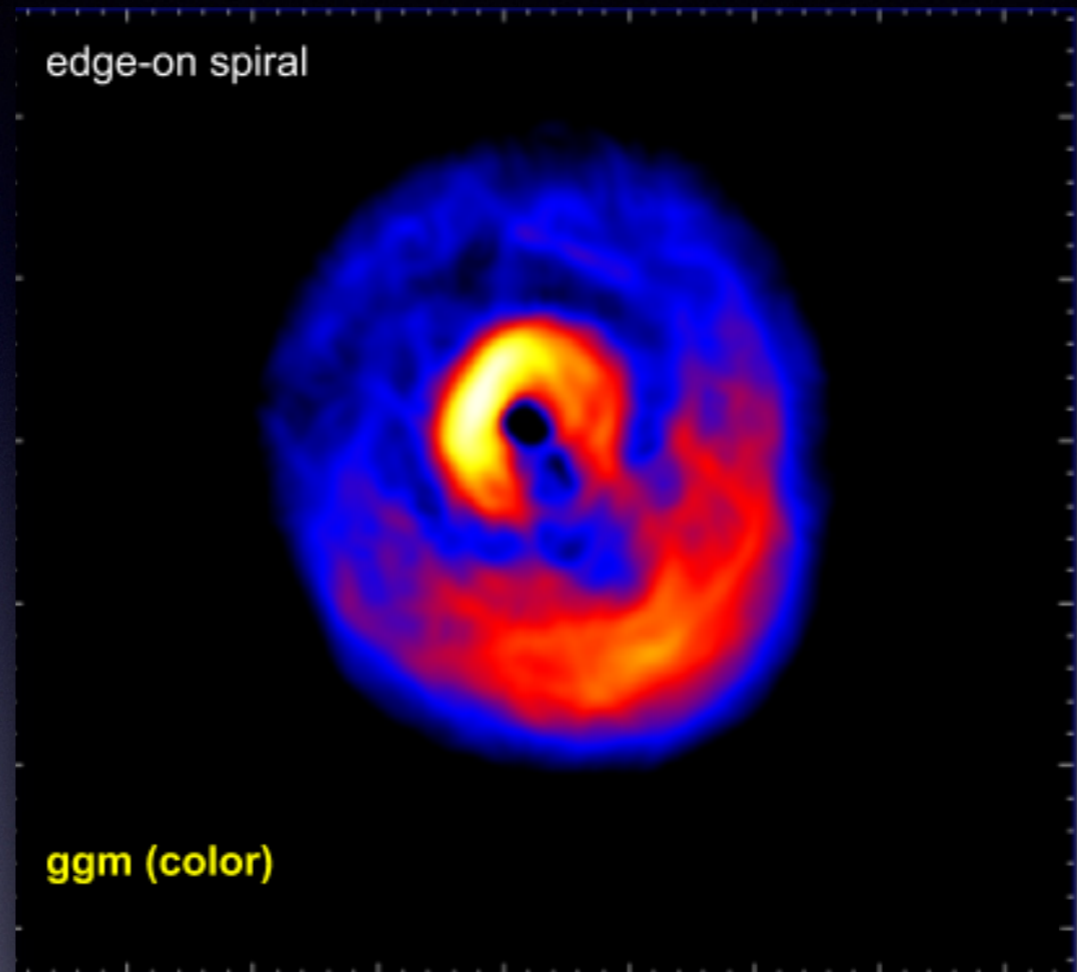




$$kT = 4.37 \text{ keV}$$

$$Z_{40\text{kpc}} = 0.53 \pm 0.07$$

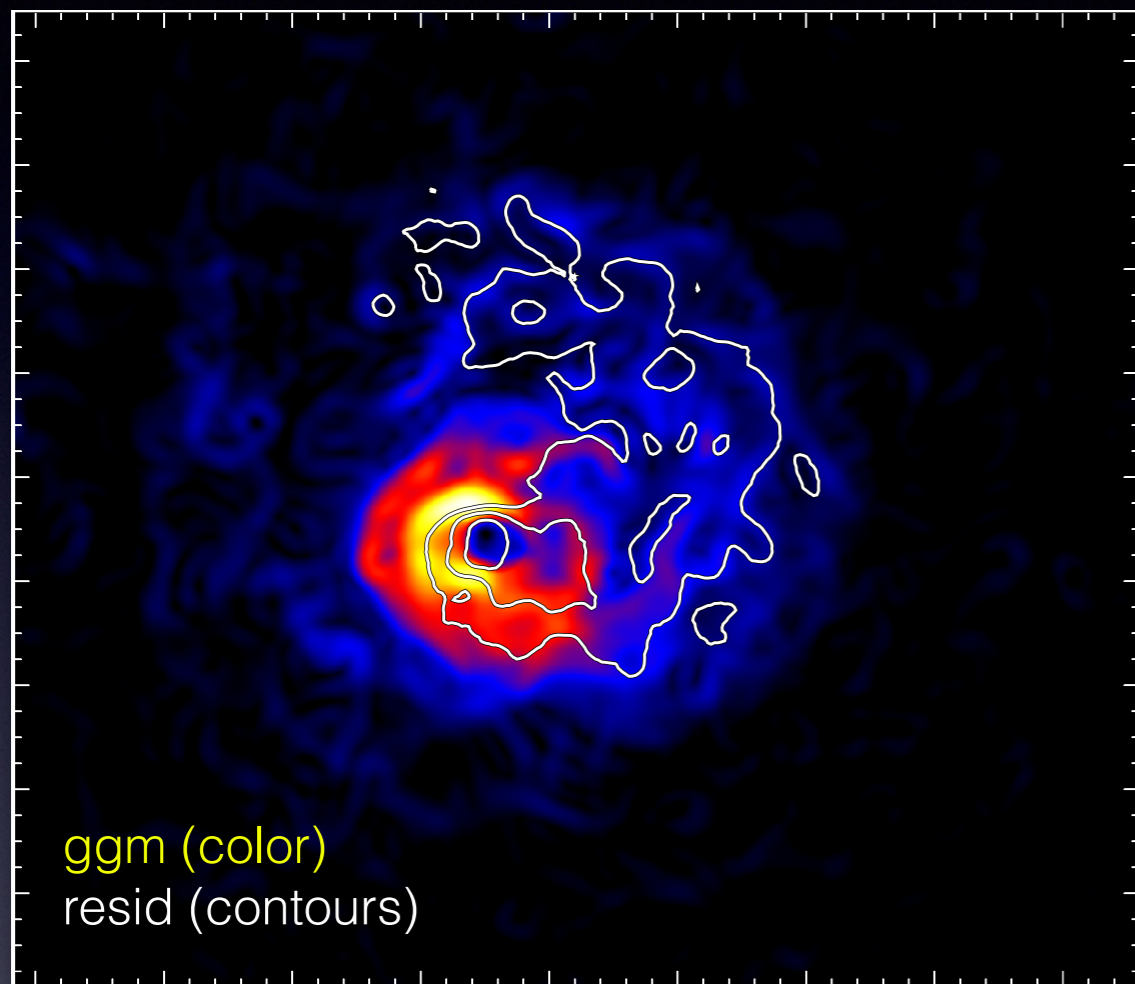
$$K_0 = 38 \text{ keV cm}^2$$



$$kT = 5.54 \text{ keV}$$

$$Z_{40\text{kpc}} = 0.43 \pm 0.05$$

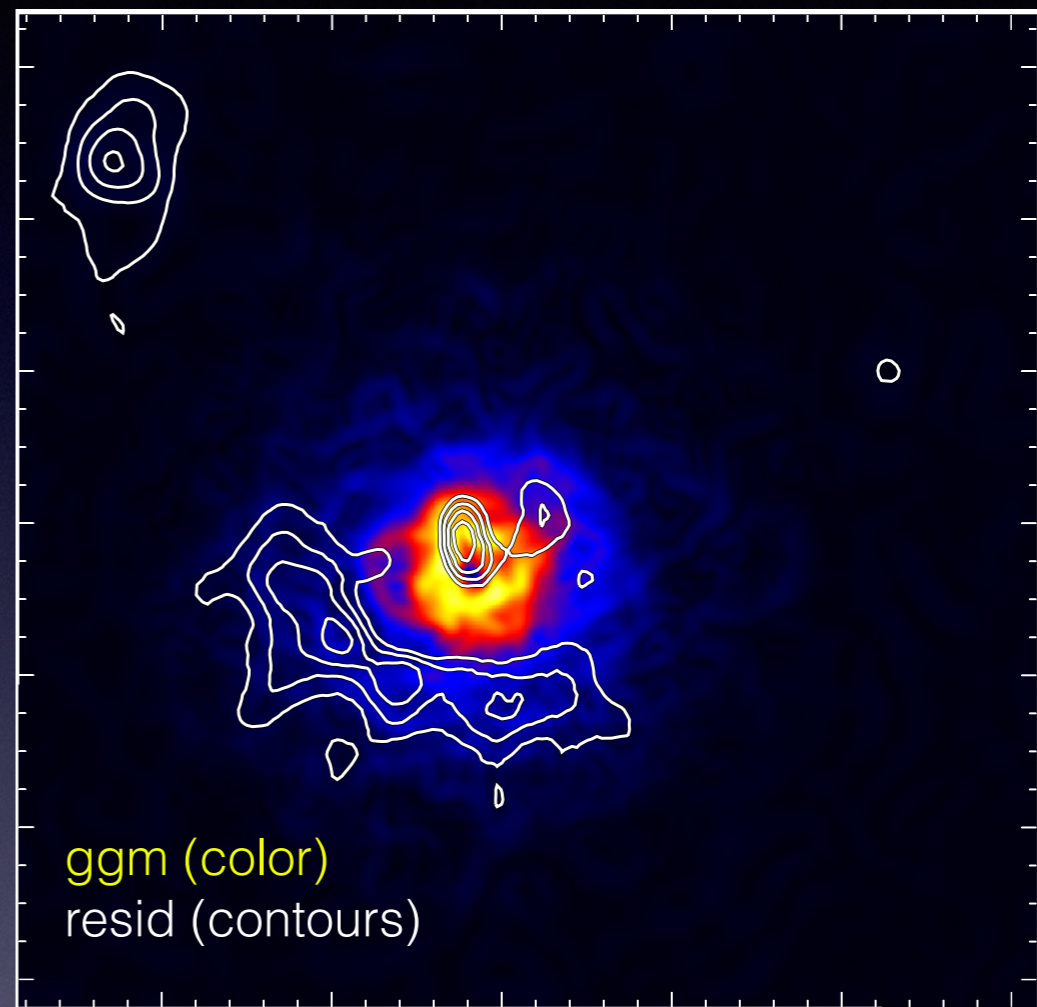
$$K_0 = 58 \text{ keV cm}^2$$



$$kT = 4.27 \text{ keV}$$

$$Z_{40\text{kpc}} = 0.66 \pm 0.11$$

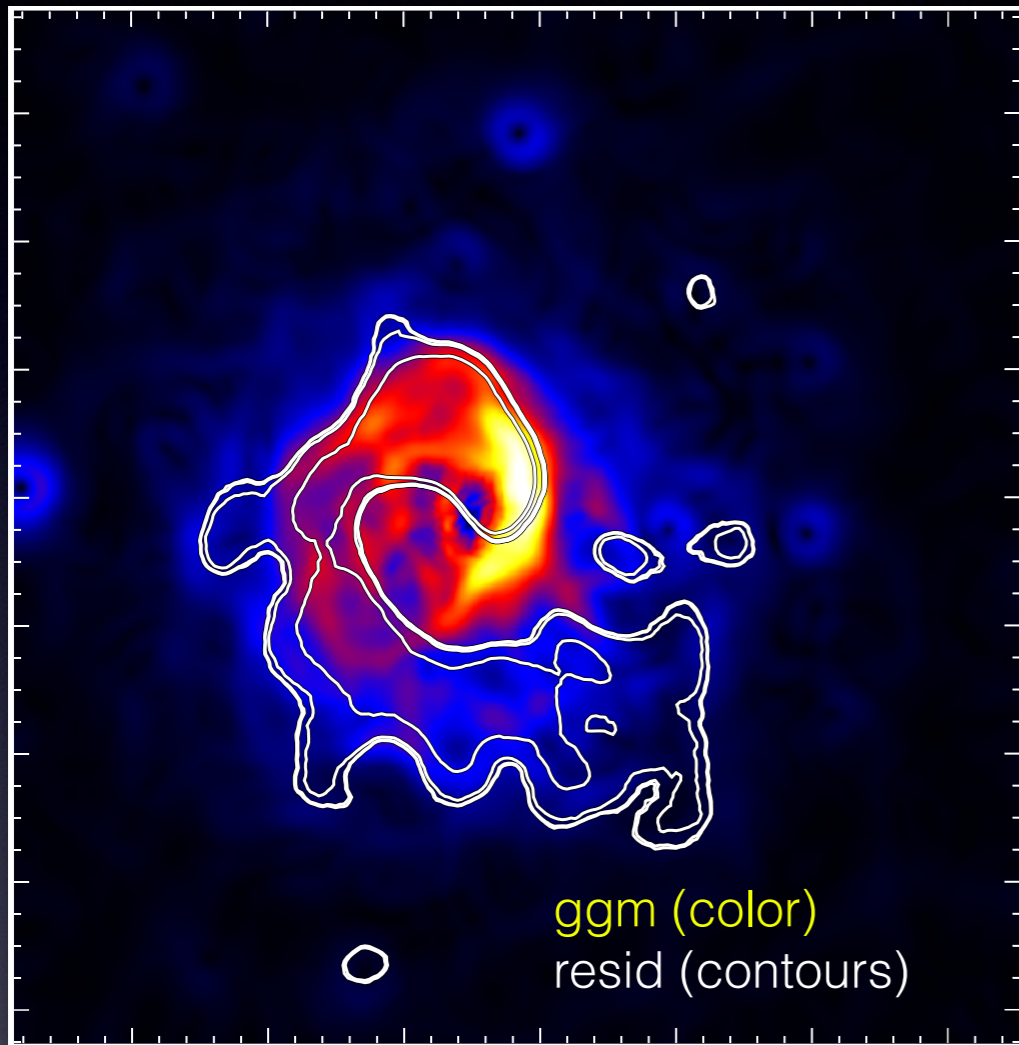
$$K_0 = 65 \text{ keV cm}^2$$



$$kT = 7.37 \text{ keV}$$

$$Z_{40\text{kpc}} = 0.71 \pm 0.31$$

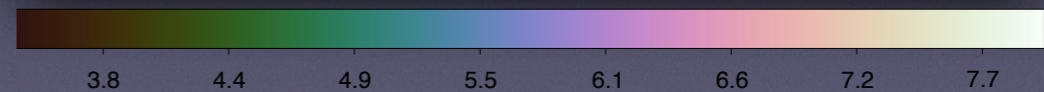
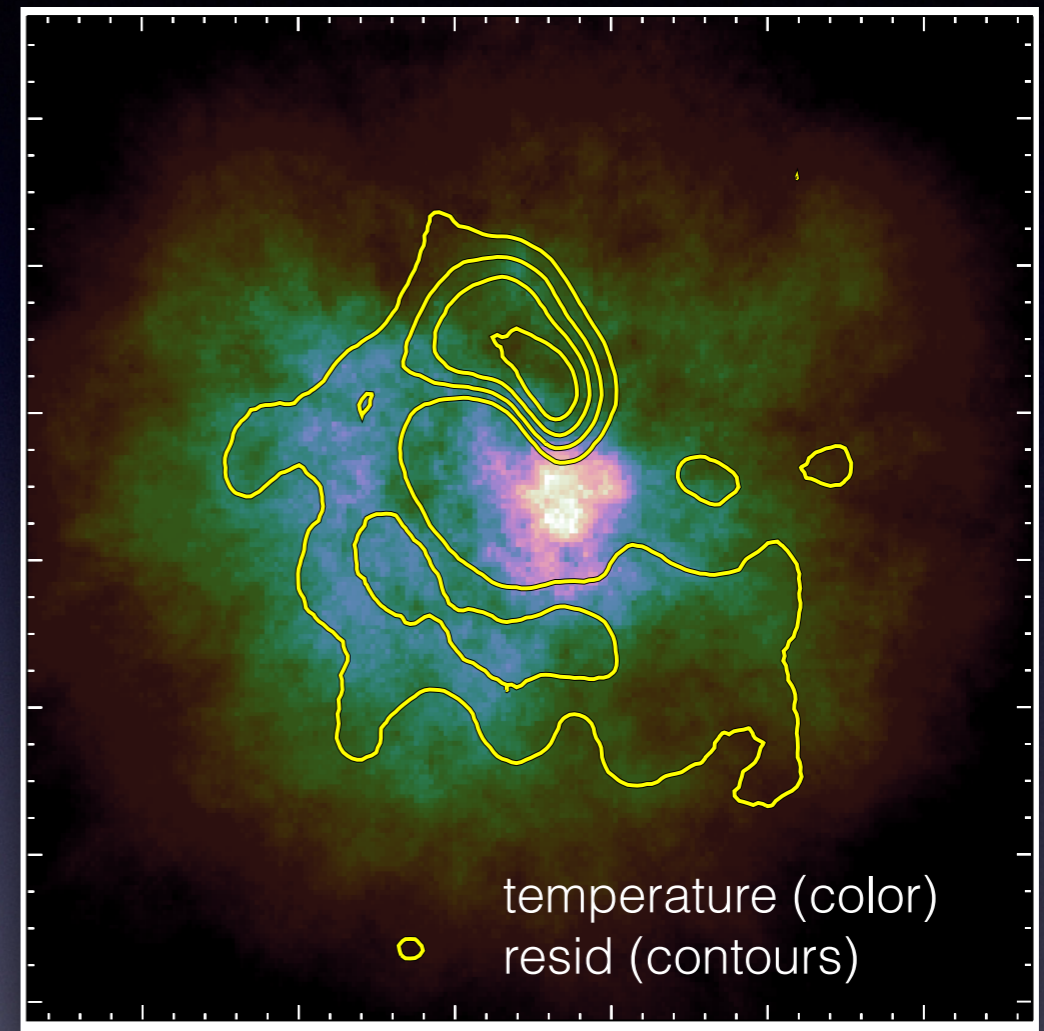
$$K_0 = 212 \text{ keV cm}^2$$



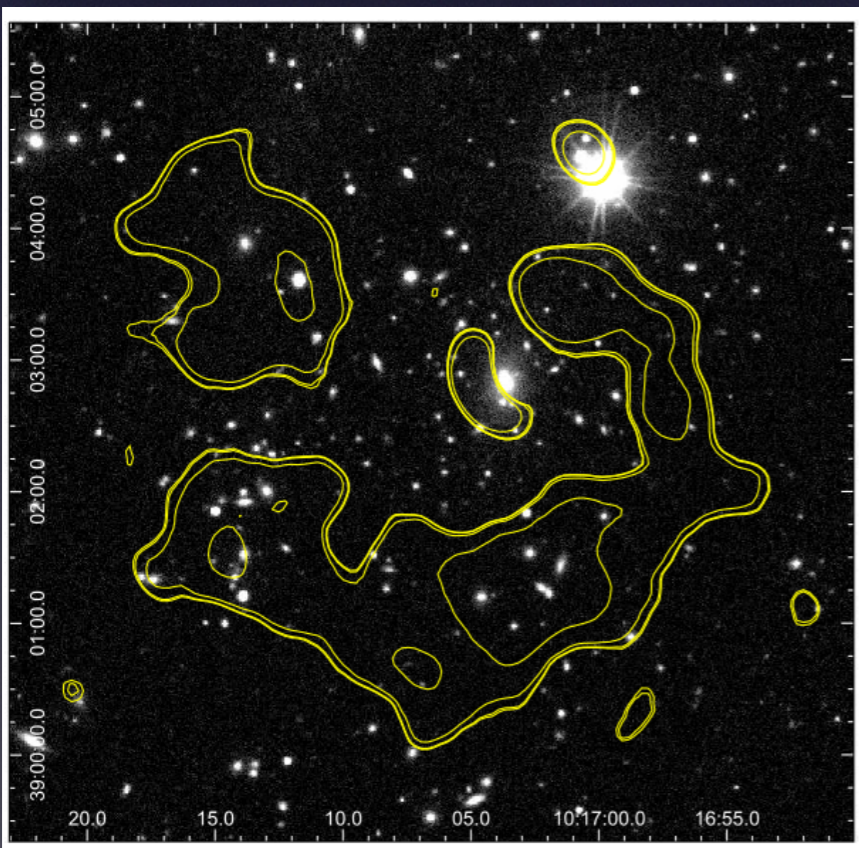
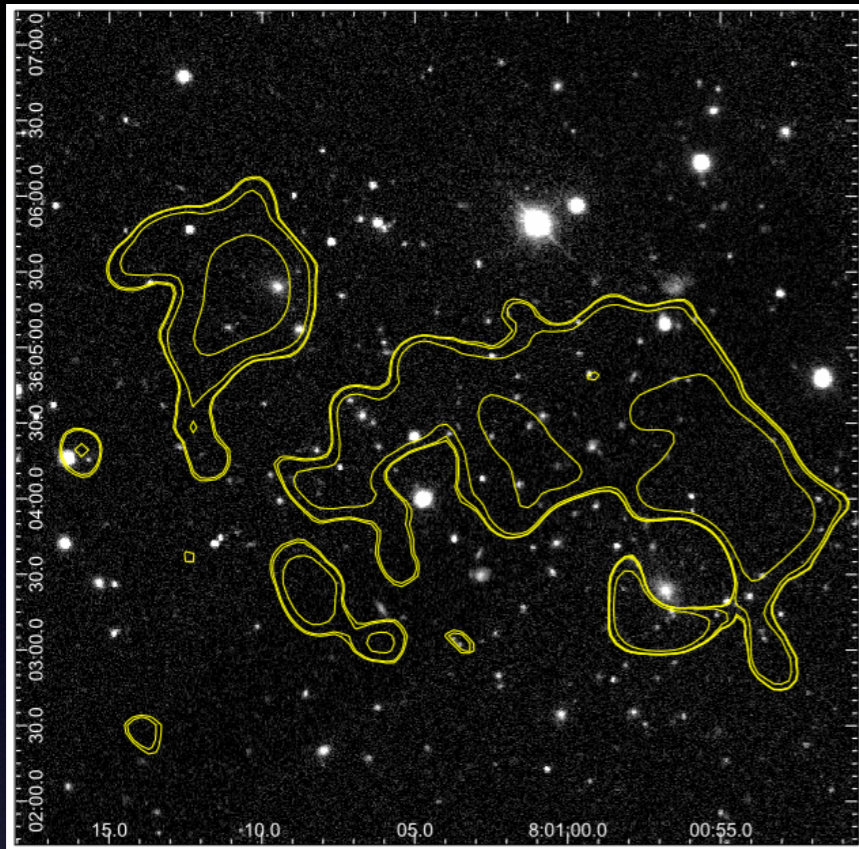
$$kT = 6.59 \text{ keV}$$

$$Z_{40\text{kpc}} = 0.35 \pm 0.06$$

$$K_0 = 268 \text{ keV cm}^2$$



Temperature Map shows presence of high temperature region at apex of spiral (similar to A1763)



## Conclusion

study has revealed a significant population of intermediate/high core entropy clusters which are currently undergoing off-axis cluster mergers

features within the gas consistent with pre-merger clusters hosting SCCs

results suggest off-axis mergers play a non-negligible role in populating the non-cool core cluster class