High-dynamic-range 21 cm JVLA observations of the Perseus Cluster



Chat Hull NAOJ Fellow

15 May 2018

Perseus in Sicily Noto, Sicily, Italy National Astronomical Observatory of Japan NAOJ Chile Observatory Joint ALMA Observatory

Many thanks to my collaborators: Rick Perley, Mike McCourt, James McBride, the galaxy cluster experts at the CfA, and the CASA experts at the NRAO!



Perseus Cluster

NGC 1275

3C 84

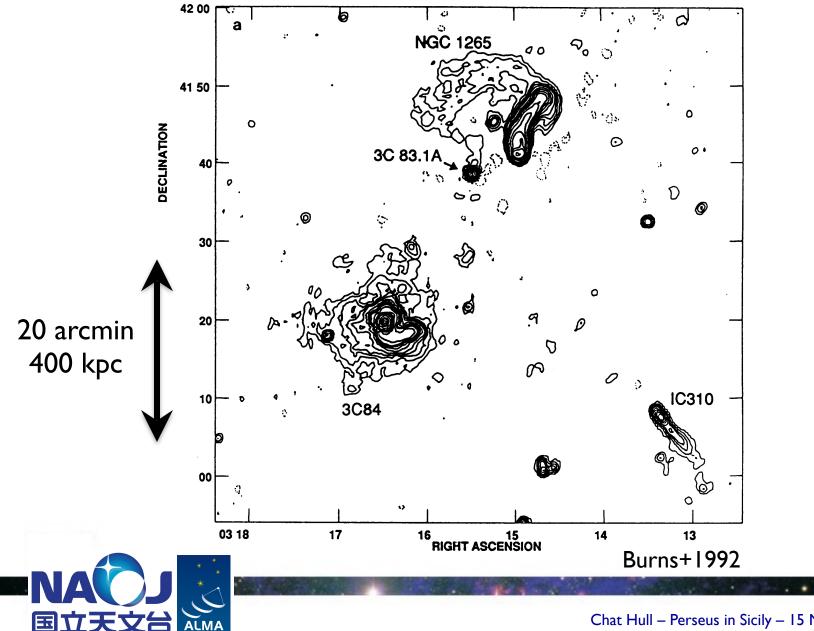
Fabien+2011

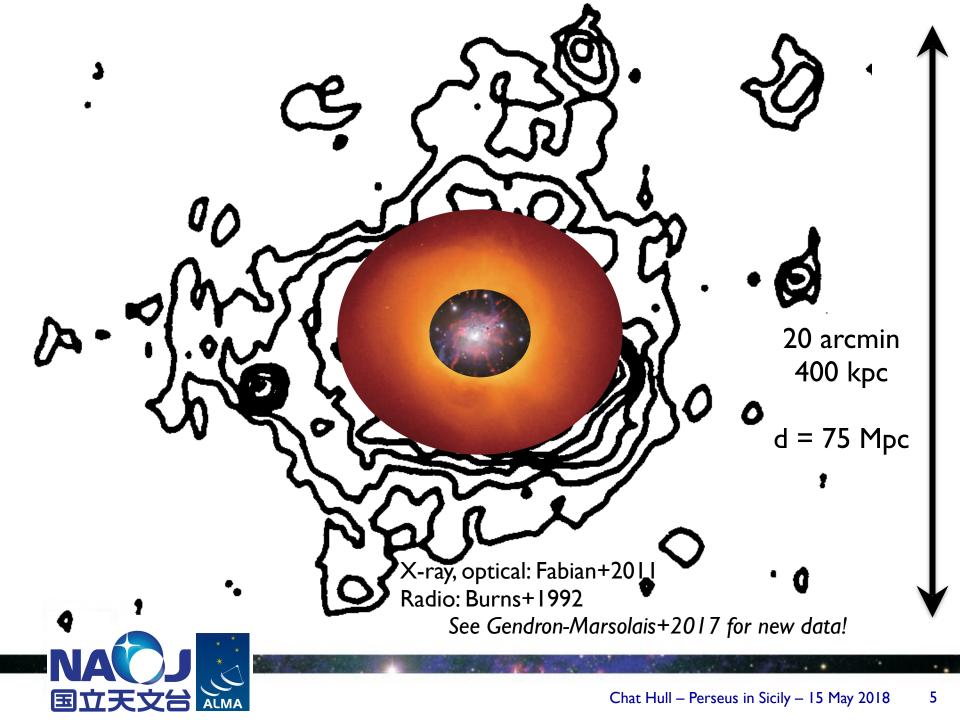
Cluster info

- Cluster mass ~1015 solar masses
- Mass in gas ~20%
- Mass in stars ~2%
- There's < gas in all of the galaxies combined than there is in the ICM!
- BCGs / cD galaxies: most massive galaxies in the Universe

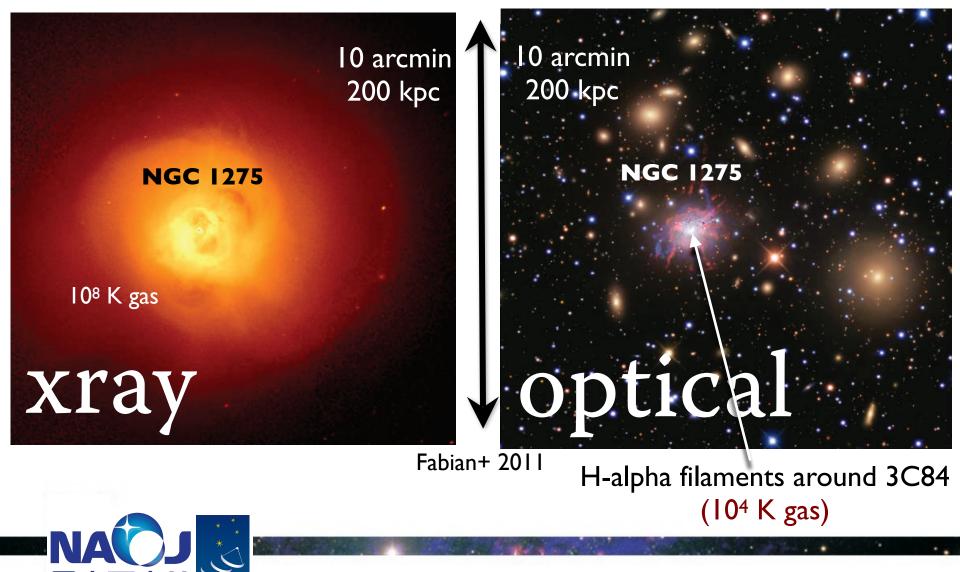


3C84: minihalo (VLA 330 MHz data)





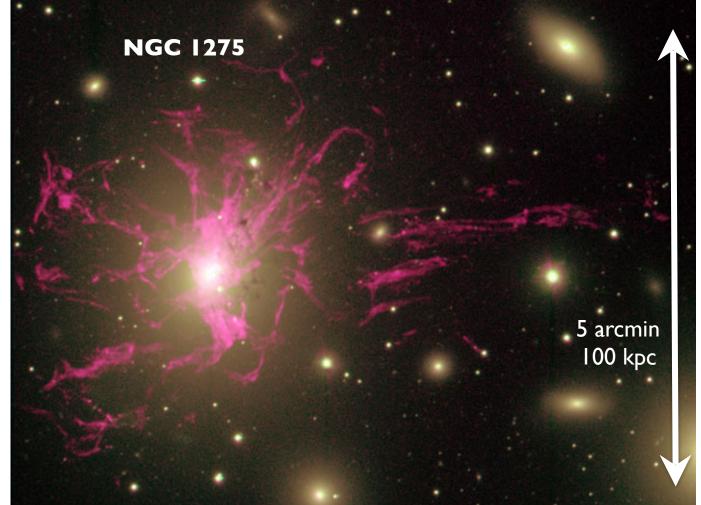
H-alpha filaments in the Perseus cluster



H-alpha filaments in the Perseus cluster

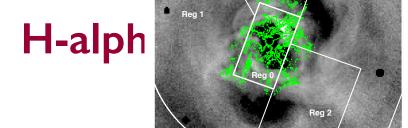
H-alpha filaments:

- 10–100 kpc long
- < 70 **pc** thick
- How do they not evaporate in ~100 yr?!

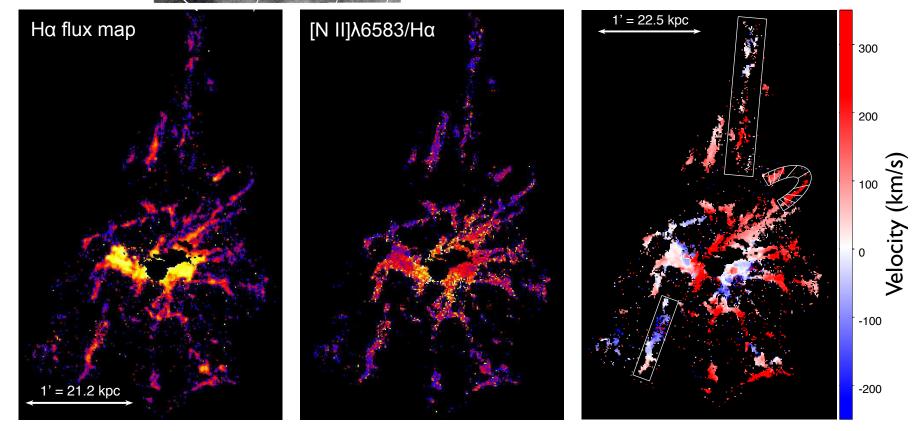




Conselice+2001



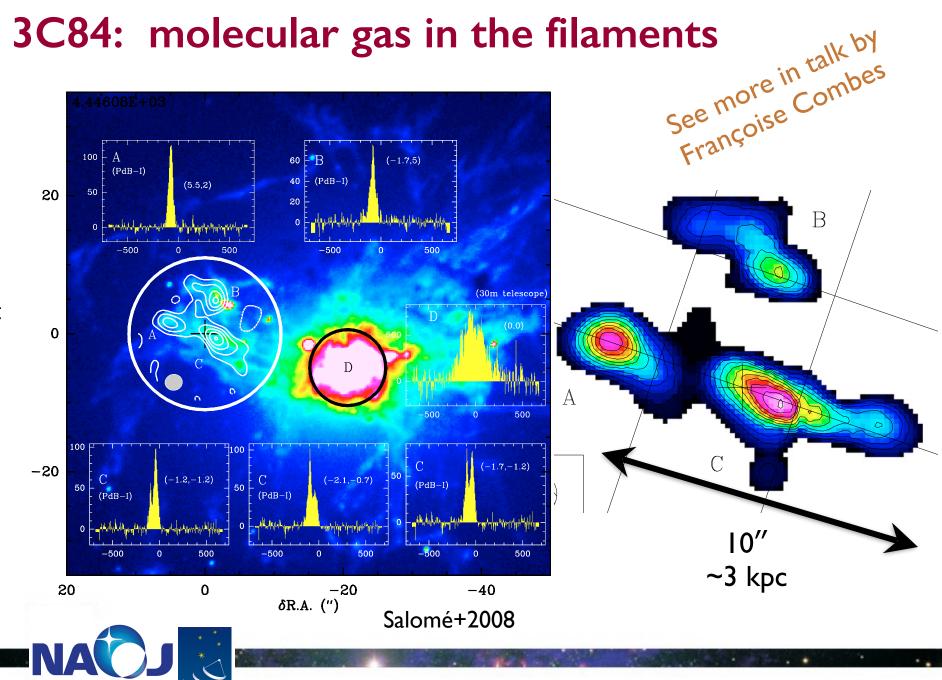
the Perseus cluster



Gendron-Marsolais+2018



Chat Hull – Perseus in Sicily – 15 May 2018 8

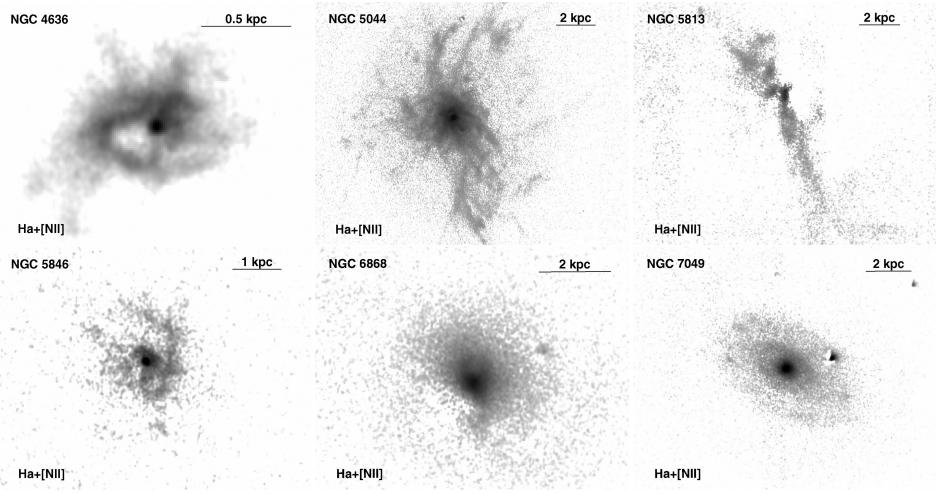


立天文古

ALMA

玉

Filaments in other brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs)

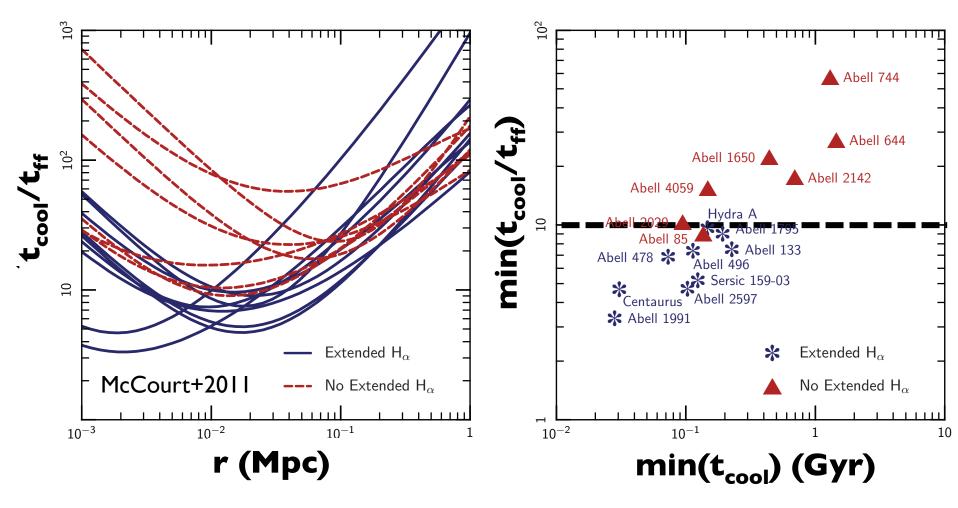


Filaments are common in BCGs!

Above: H-alpha + [NII] emission from the SOAR telescope (Werner+2014)



Possible filament origin: thermal instability



• Filaments tend to form when $t_{cool}/t_{ff} < 10$



Filament importance

- Star formation: regions where stars are forming *outside* of a galaxy
 Do they still fall on the radio-FIR correlation?
- Galaxy formation: M_{gas} in filaments can be > M_{gas} in the central galaxy
 - Filaments are probably the source of gas for the central galaxy
 - Probing the formation of the largest galaxies in the Universe
- Cluster formation: galaxy mass function falls off at high masses (> 10¹¹ solar masses)
 - Thermal instability \rightarrow filaments \rightarrow AGN activity \rightarrow cutoff
- **B-fields:** Investigating importance of B-fields in extragalactic star formation
 - Filaments are thought to be extremely magnetically dominant

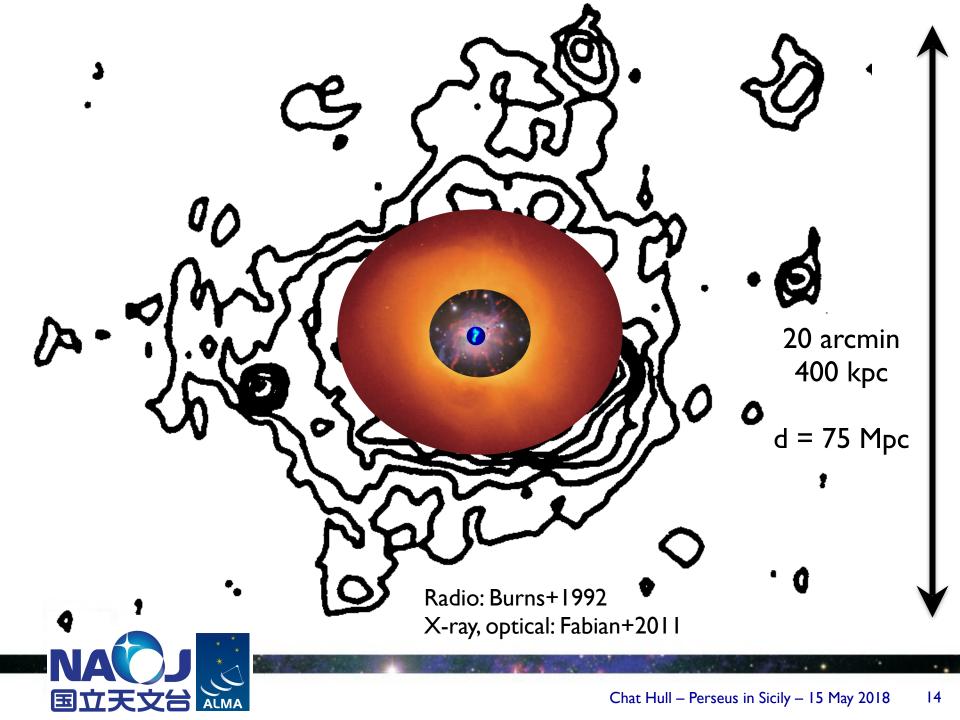


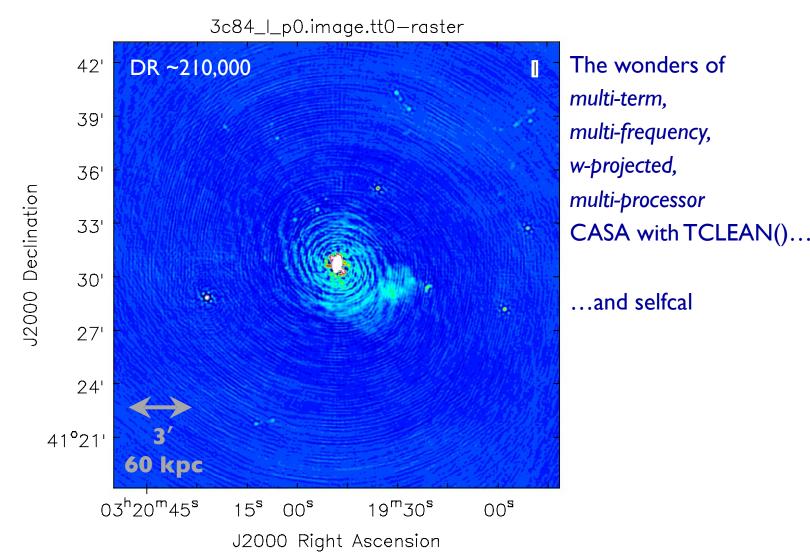
Our goal: measure synchrotron

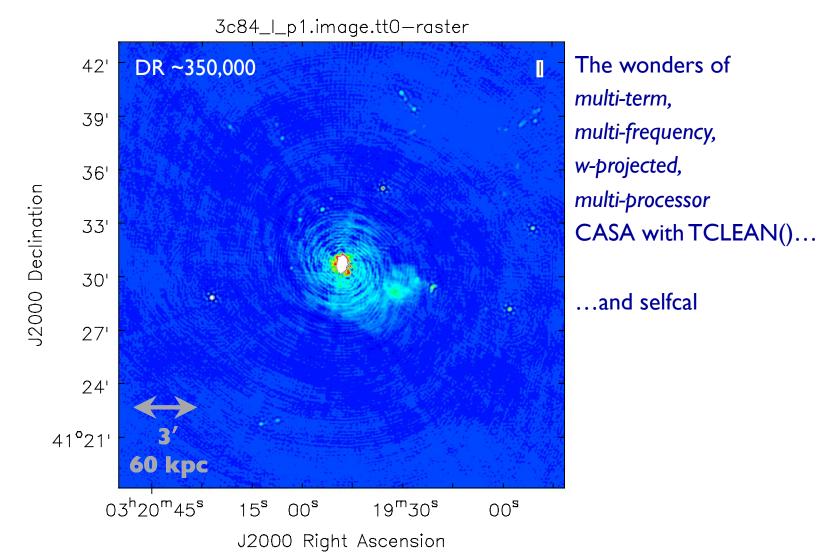
Collaborators: **Rick Perley** (NRAO, Socorro) **Mike McCourt** (UC Berkeley → CfA → consultant) **James McBride** (UC Berkeley → Ceres Imaging)

• Test properties of the only known SF regions outside of a galaxy

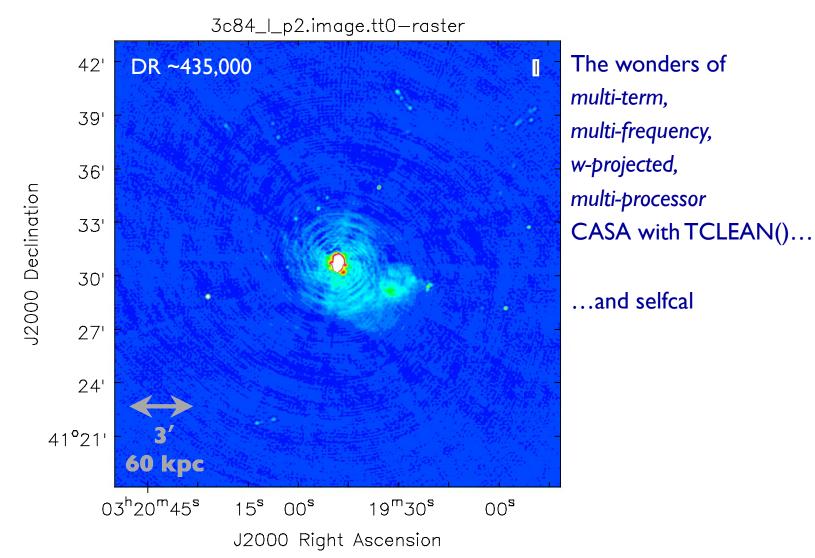




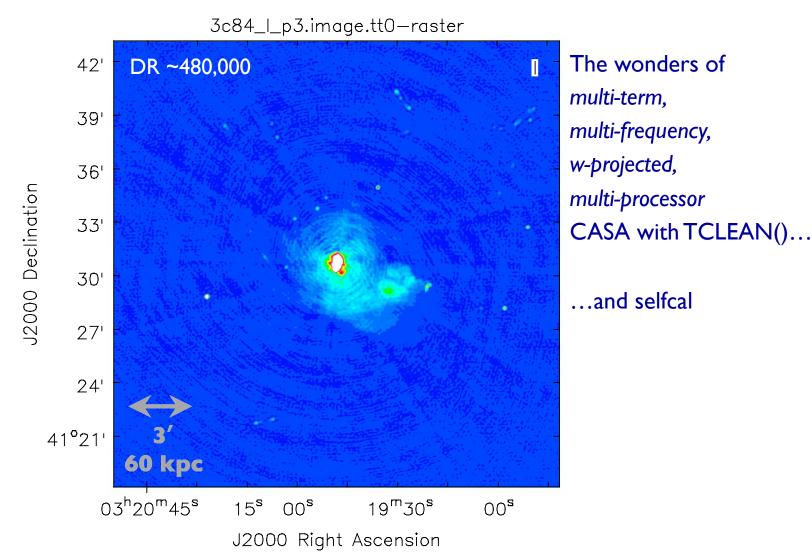




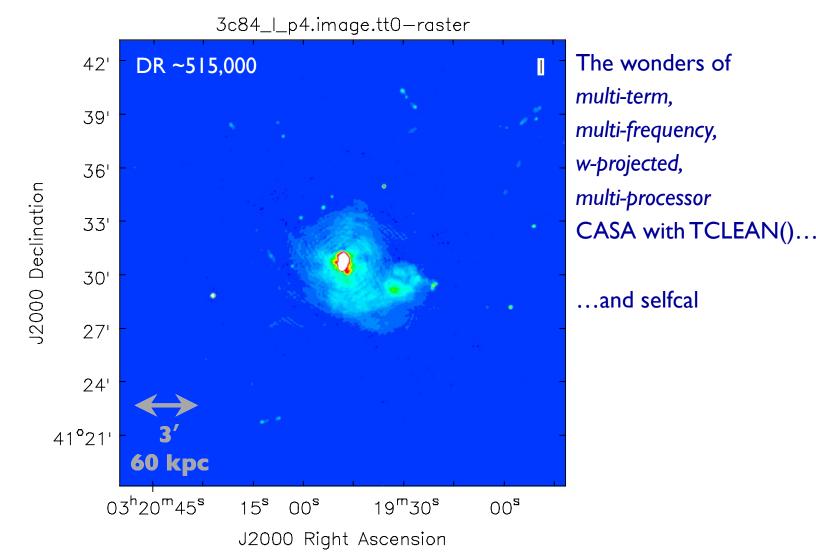




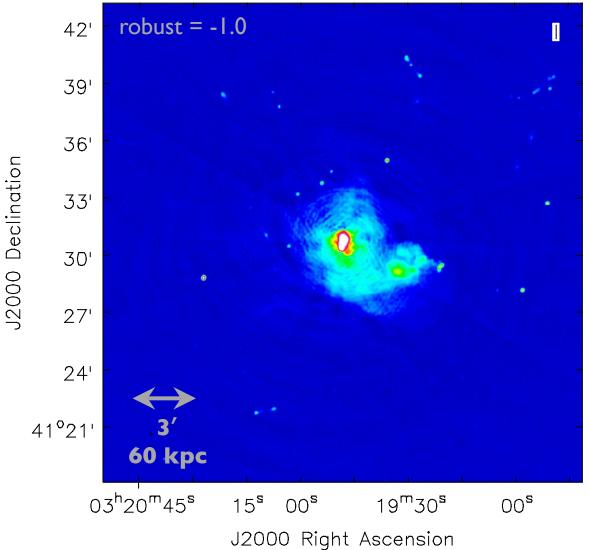






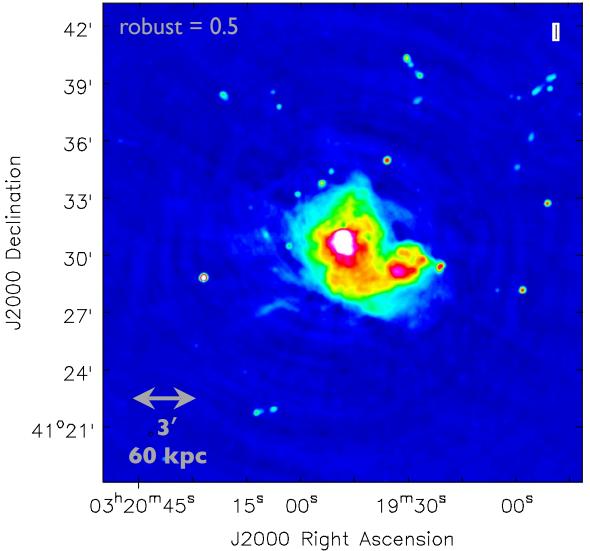






Recovery of different scales with different weighting in the imaging process

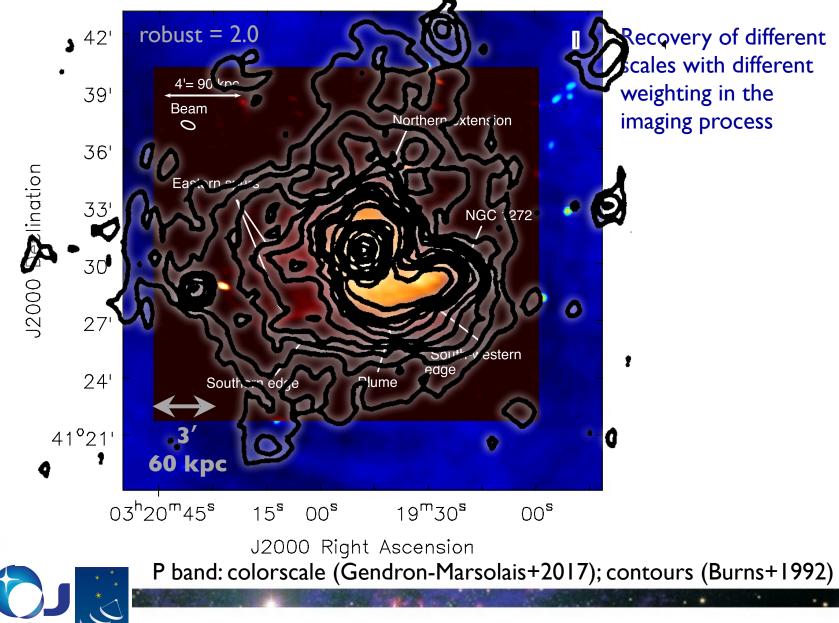


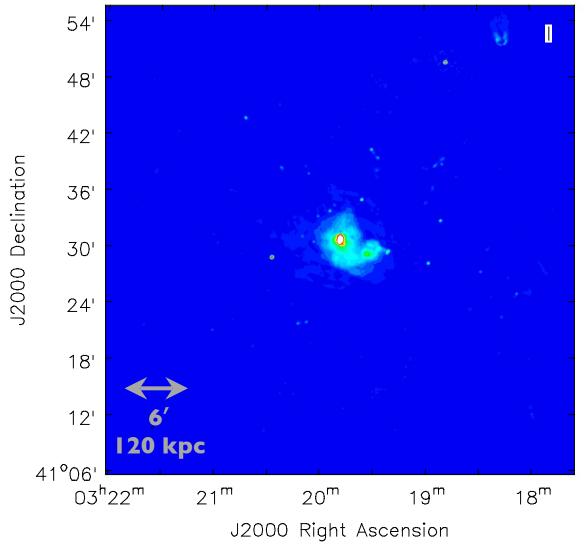


Recovery of different scales with different weighting in the imaging process

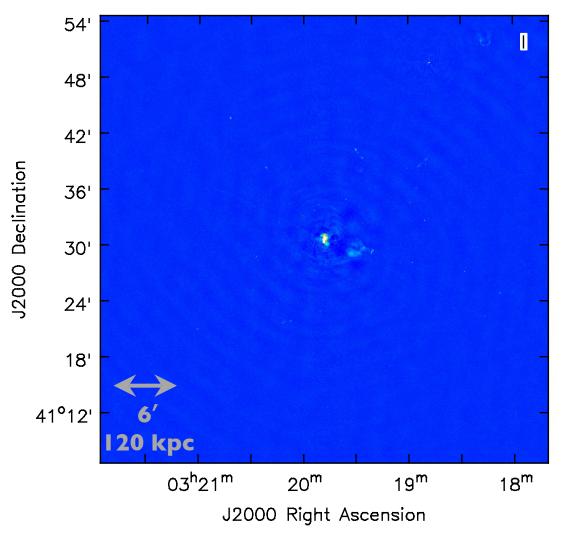


ALMA







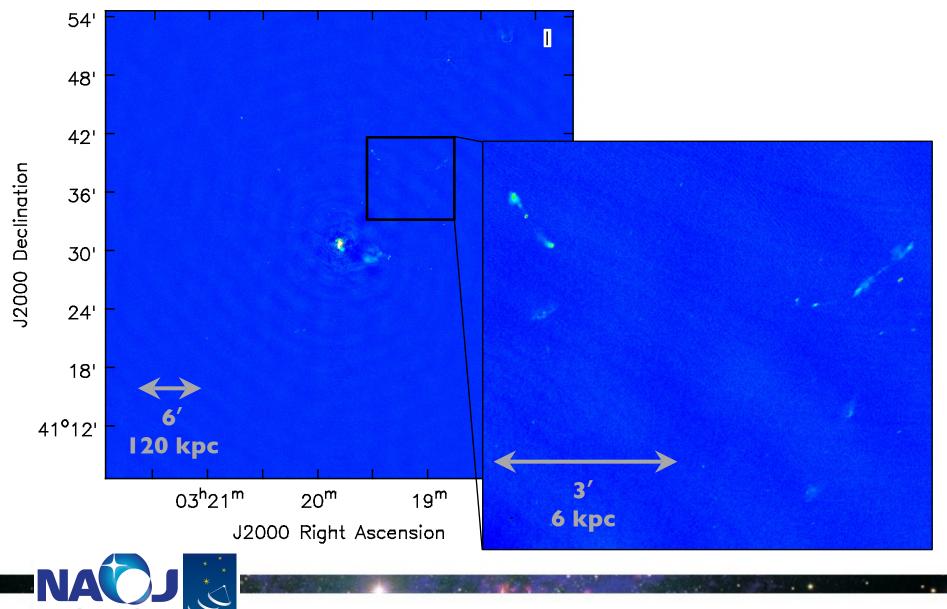




A zillion background sources

国立天文台

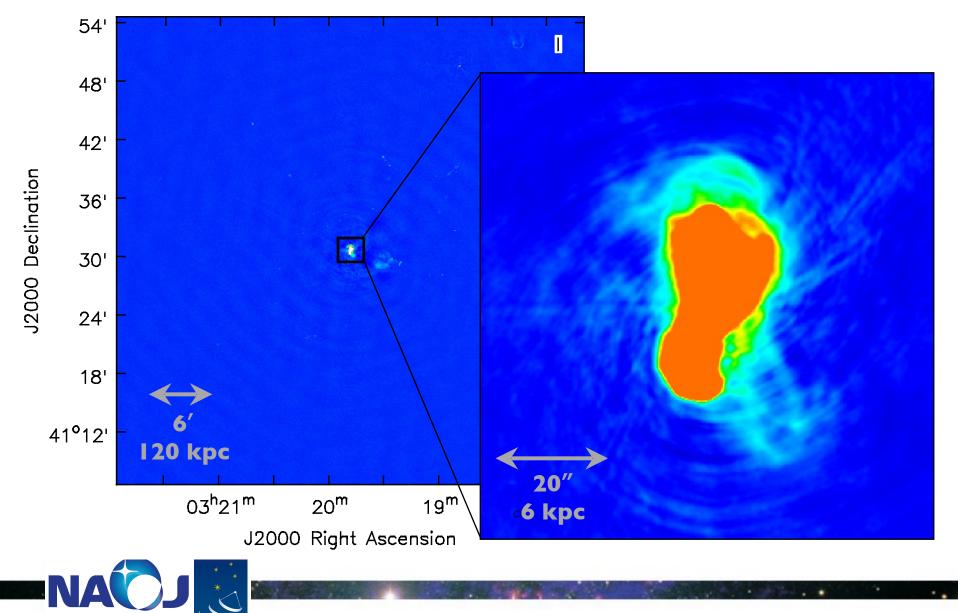
ALMA



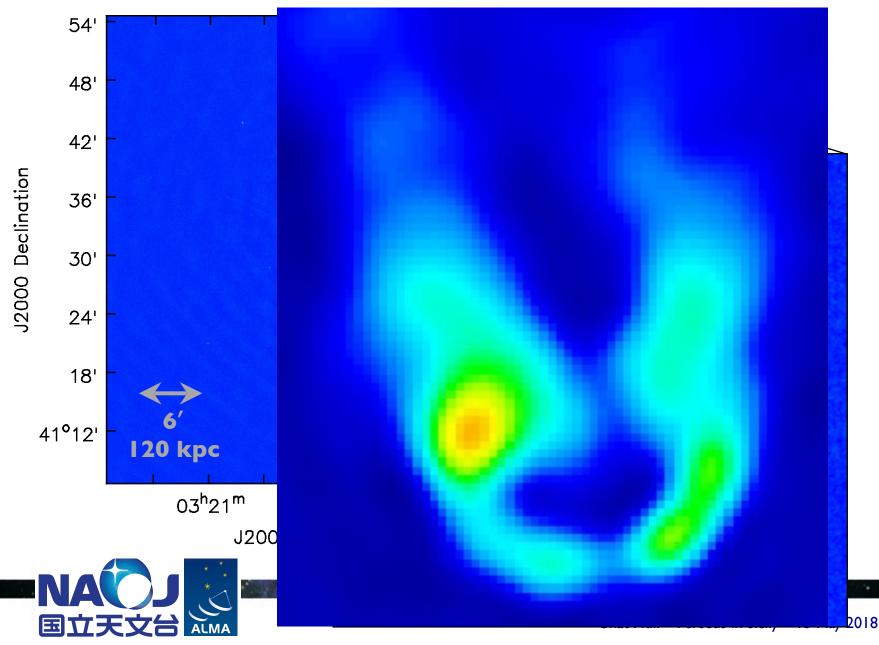
3C 84 (central quasar)

国立天文台

ALMA



Head-tail galaxy (with bandwidth smearing)



27

von Kármán vortex streets over the Aleutian Islands xy with flocculent tail)

0



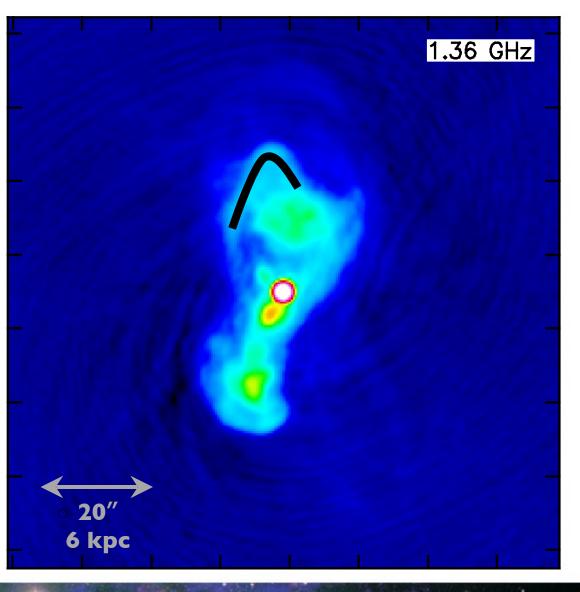
See also McBride & McCourt 2014

Vortices: https://eoimages.gsfc.nasa.gov/images/imagerecords/4000/4718/landsat_vonkarman_artII_lrg.jpg

ГО

3C 84: VLA A+B-config at L-band

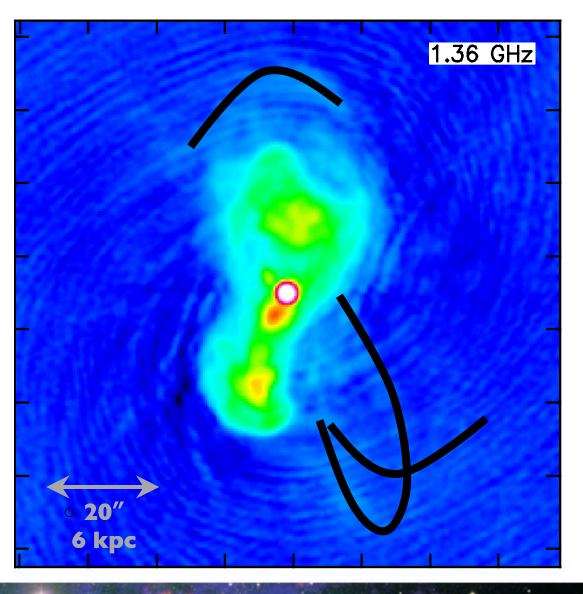
- ~2,500,000 dynamic range
- rms ~6 uJy/bm at map edge





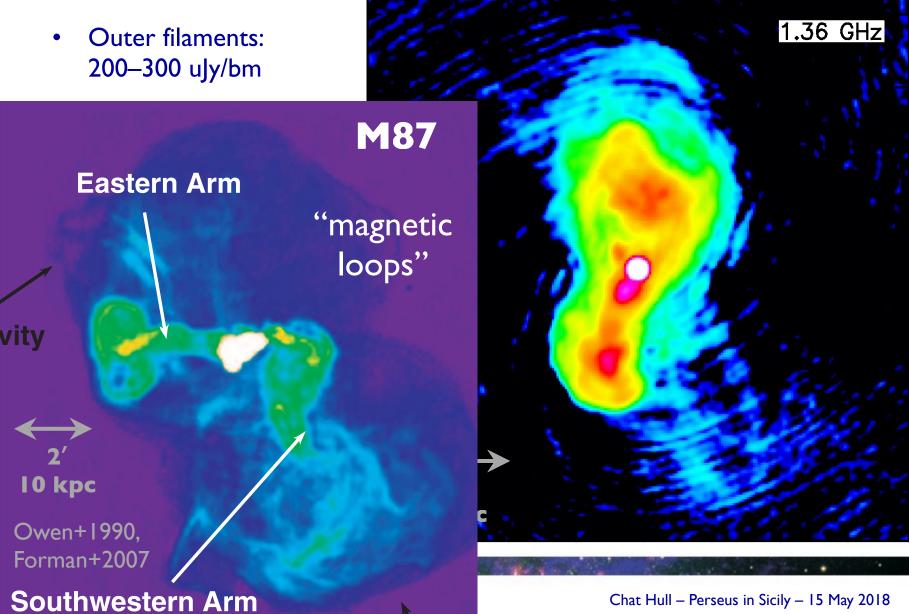
3C 84: VLA A+B-config at L-band

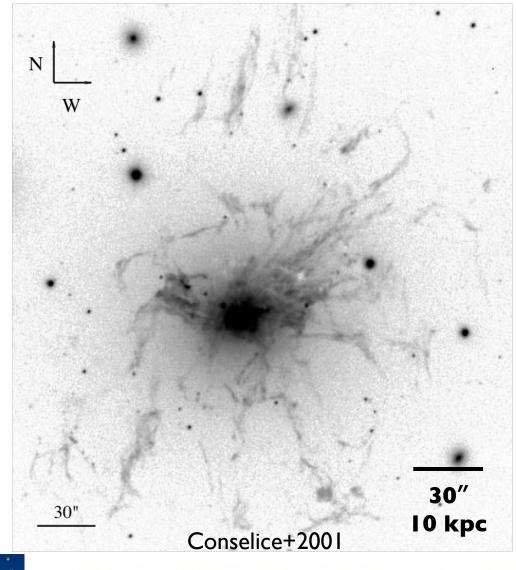
- ~2,500,000 dynamic range
- rms ~6 uJy/bm at map edge



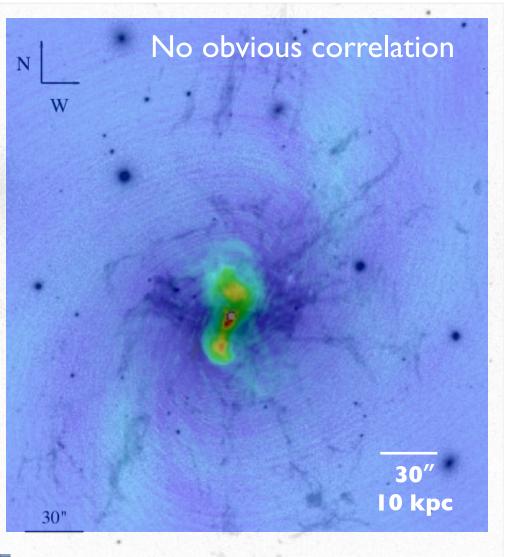


3C 84: VLA A+B-config at L-band

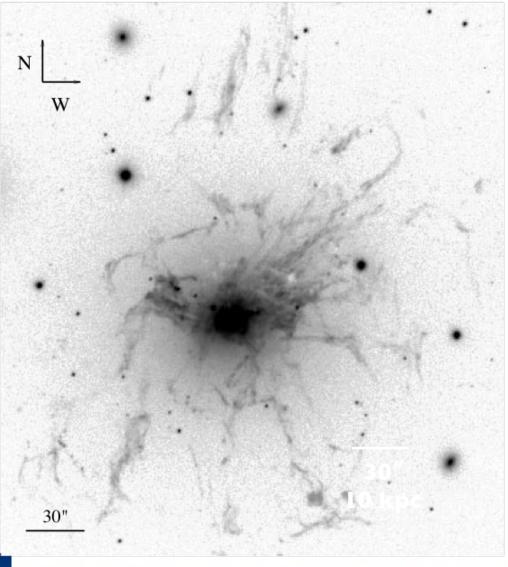






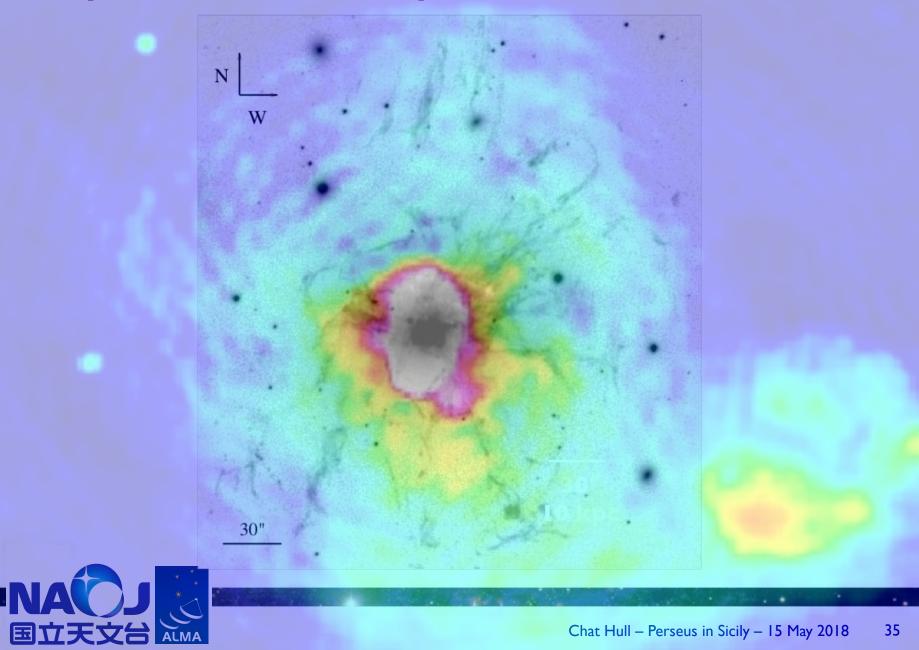


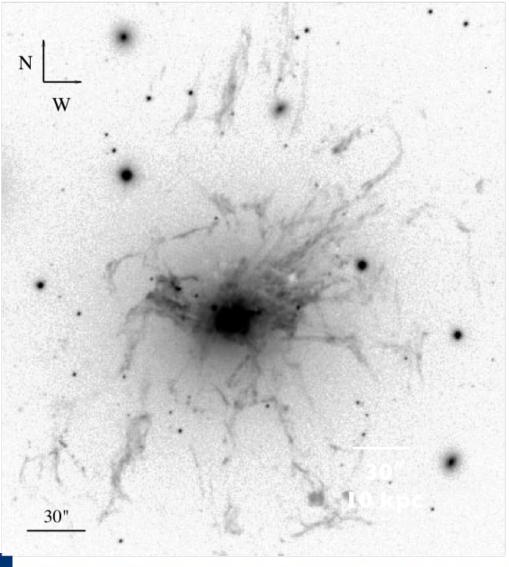




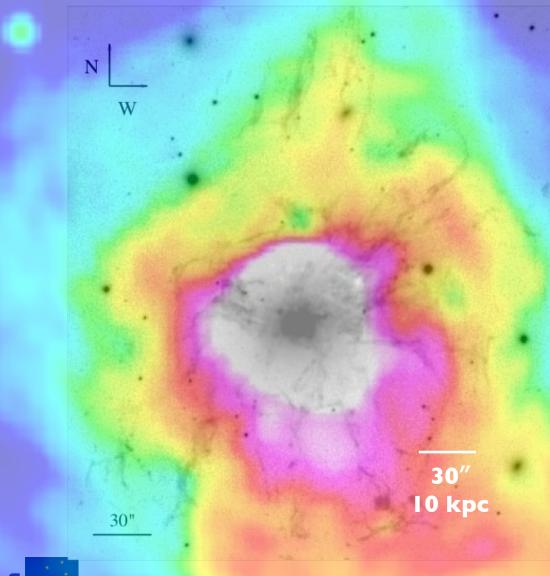


ALMA







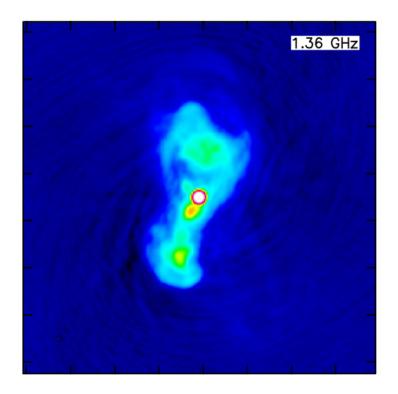


The diffuse synchrotron emission seems to trace the extent of the H-alpha filaments (also seen in P band by Gendron-Marsolais 2018)





Filaments around NGC 1275



- High dynamic range imaging of 3C84 is in progress
 - A+B image dynamic range: achieved
 2,500,000 : I
 - Hopefully higher with A+B+C
- Filaments have been seen! But they don't coincide with H-alpha...
- We'll answer (and ask more!) questions about star, galaxy, and cluster formation







. .