

Inferring Halo Gas Fractions with Mock X-ray Observations of Cosmological Hydrodynamical Simulations

Why do we care about gas fraction?

One reason is: Missing Baryon Problem

In a flat Universe: $\Omega_{DM} + \Omega_{\Lambda} + \Omega_{baryon} = 1$
26% 69.2% 4.8%

Then DM is ~85% of all matter , and baryons are ~ 15%

Total mass of the MW: $\sim 1 \cdot 10^{12} M_{\odot}$

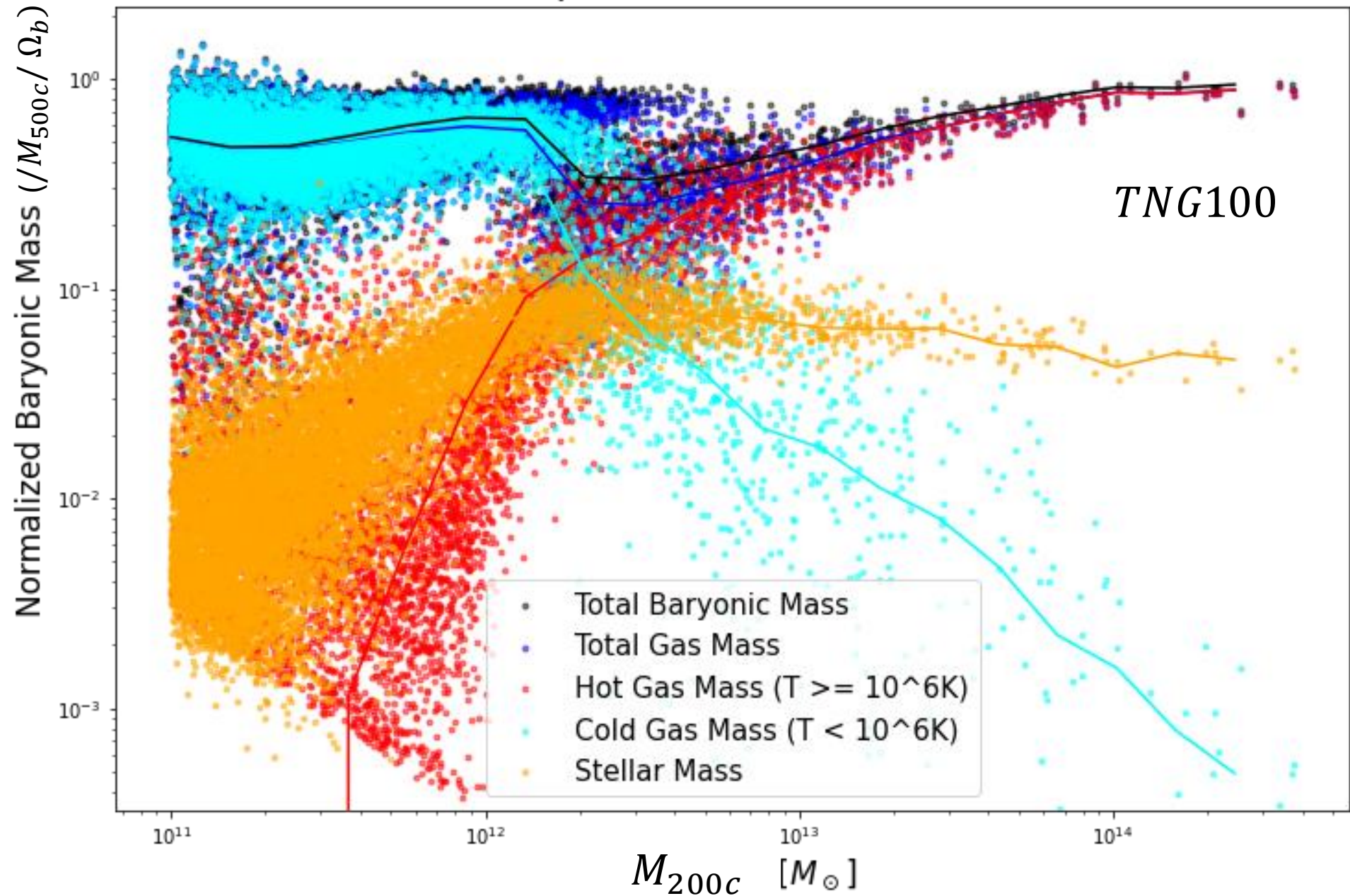
Total mass of stars and gas: $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

Expected mass of stars and gas: $\sim 15 \cdot 10^{10} M_{\odot}$

Fraction of collapsed baryons: $5\% / 15\% = 1/3$.

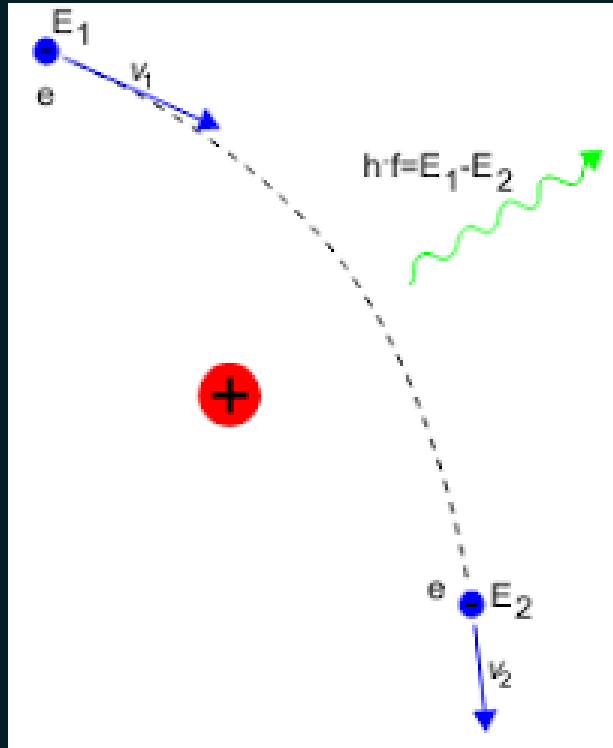
2/3 of baryons outside of collapsed halos -> “Missing baryons”

Stars, BHs, cold and hot gas?

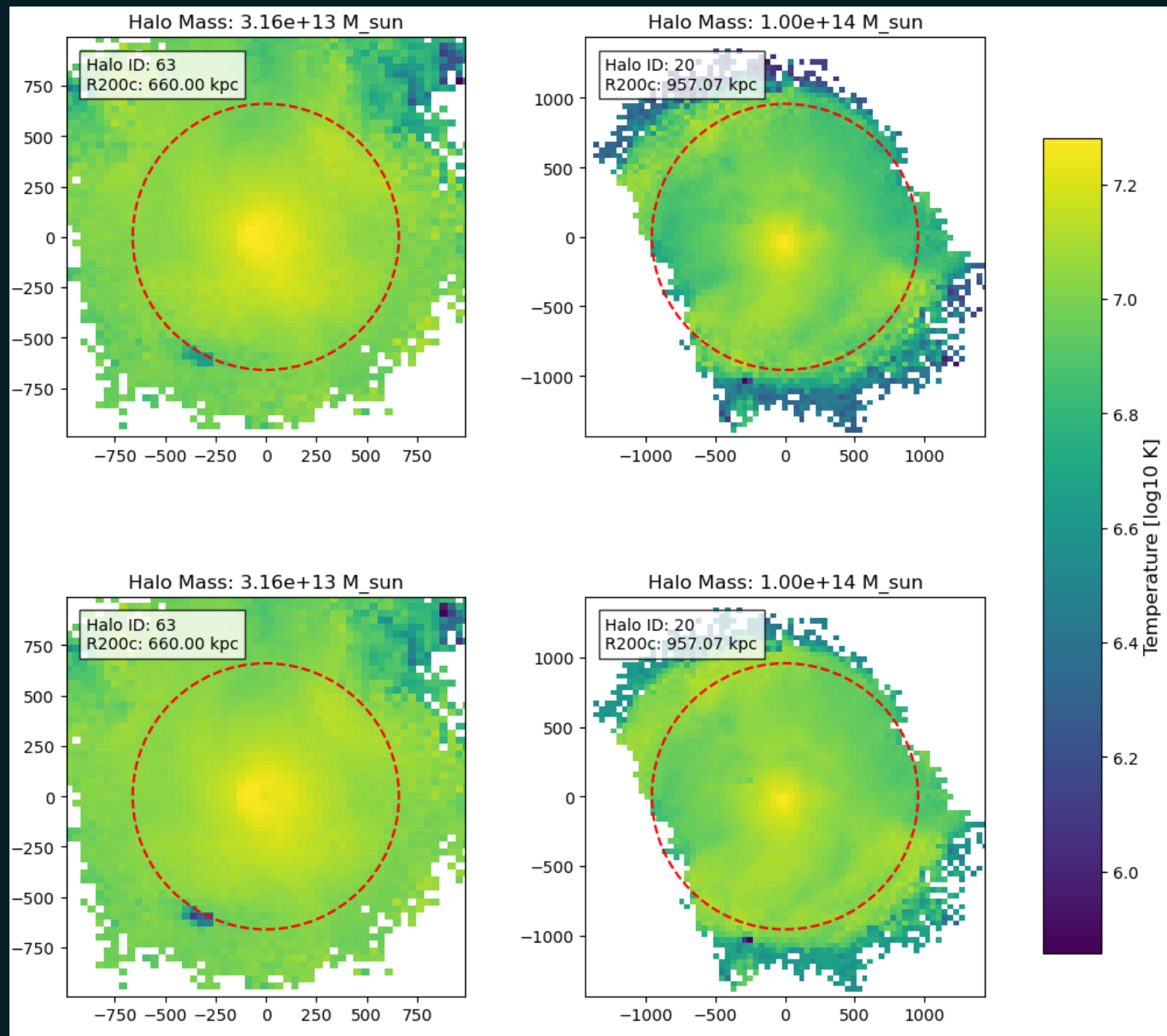


Hot Gas; How to Detect?

X-ray; Bremsstrahlung



Mass Weighted Temperature
X-Ray Luminosity Weighted Temperature



How to measure X-Ray Luminosity?

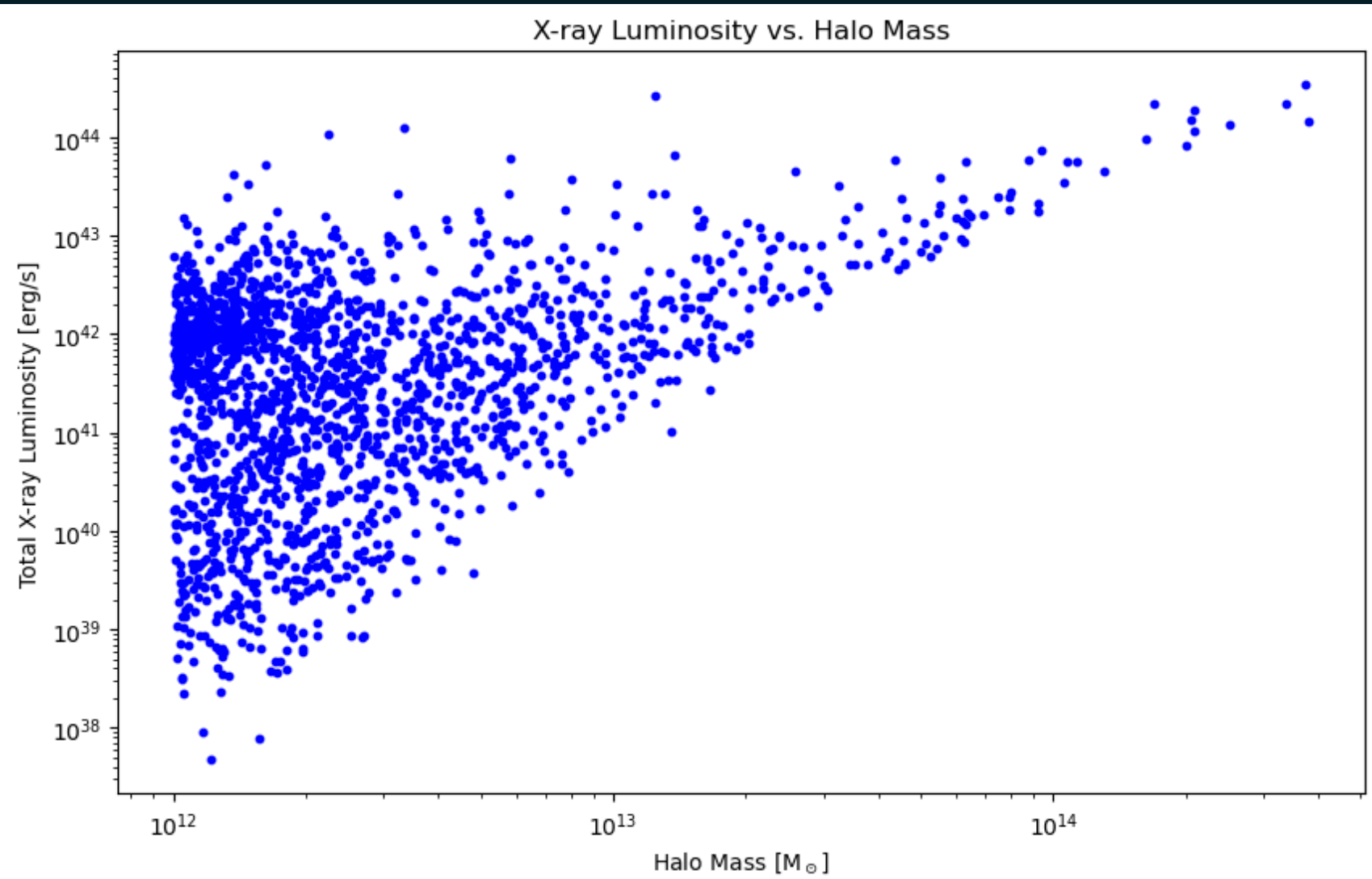
Navarro et al. (1995)

$$L_X = 1.2 \times 10^{-24} (\mu m_p)^{-2} m_g \sum_{i=1}^{N_{gas}} \rho_i T_i^{1/2} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

- $\mu = 0.6$ for a fully ionized gas
- m_g : Mass of a gas cell
- ρ_i, T_i : Density and temperature at the position of the i-th cell

Navarro et al. (1995)

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Observational Paper:

Baryon content in a sample of 91 galaxy clusters selected by the South Pole Telescope at $0.2 < z < 1.25$

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Cluster Sample:

- **SPT-SZ 2500 deg² survey** (Bleem et al. 2015)
- Includes **91 galaxy clusters** at $0.25 < z < 1.25$ with SZE detection significance $\xi > 6.8$
- Later followed by Chandra X-Ray observations

Halo Mass (M_{500}): SZE scaling relation from the SPT Collaboration

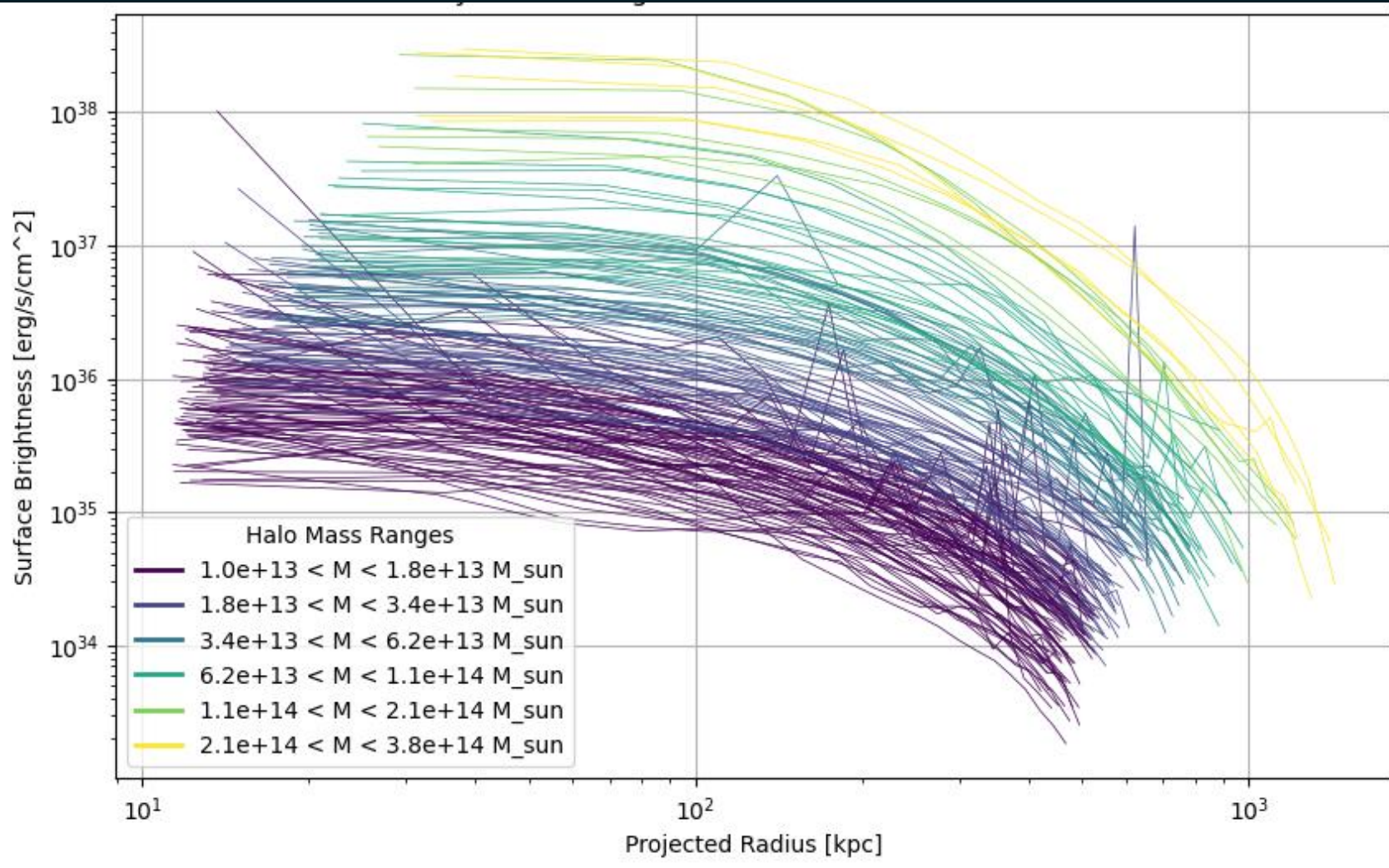
Mass of the ICM (M_{ICM}):

- Clusters imaged through the Chandra XVP program
- Surface Brightness profile extracted extending to $1.5 R_{500}$
- Fitting surface brightness profile using projected β -model along the line of sight
- Integrating the Fitted profile to R_{500}
- R_{500} is based on the SZE Halo mass

Making a Mock (?)

1- Surface Brightness Profile

$$S(R) = \frac{L_X}{\pi [(R + \delta R)^2 - R^2]}$$



Making a Mock (?)

2- Emissivity

(Kay & Pratt 2022)

3- Modified Beta Model (McDonald et al. 2013)

$$EM(r) = (1+z)^4 \frac{S(R)}{\Lambda(T, z)}.$$

$$n_e n_p = n_0^2 \frac{\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)^{-\alpha}}{\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{3\beta - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{r^3}{r_s^3}\right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{3}}}$$

$$\int_0^{2r_{\text{vir}}} n_e^2 dl = \int_0^{2r_{\text{vir}}} n_0^2 \frac{\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)^{-\alpha}}{\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{3\beta - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{r^3}{r_s^3}\right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{3}}} dl$$

$$A = 1.397 \text{ and } Z = 1.199$$

$$\rho_g = m_p n_e A / Z$$

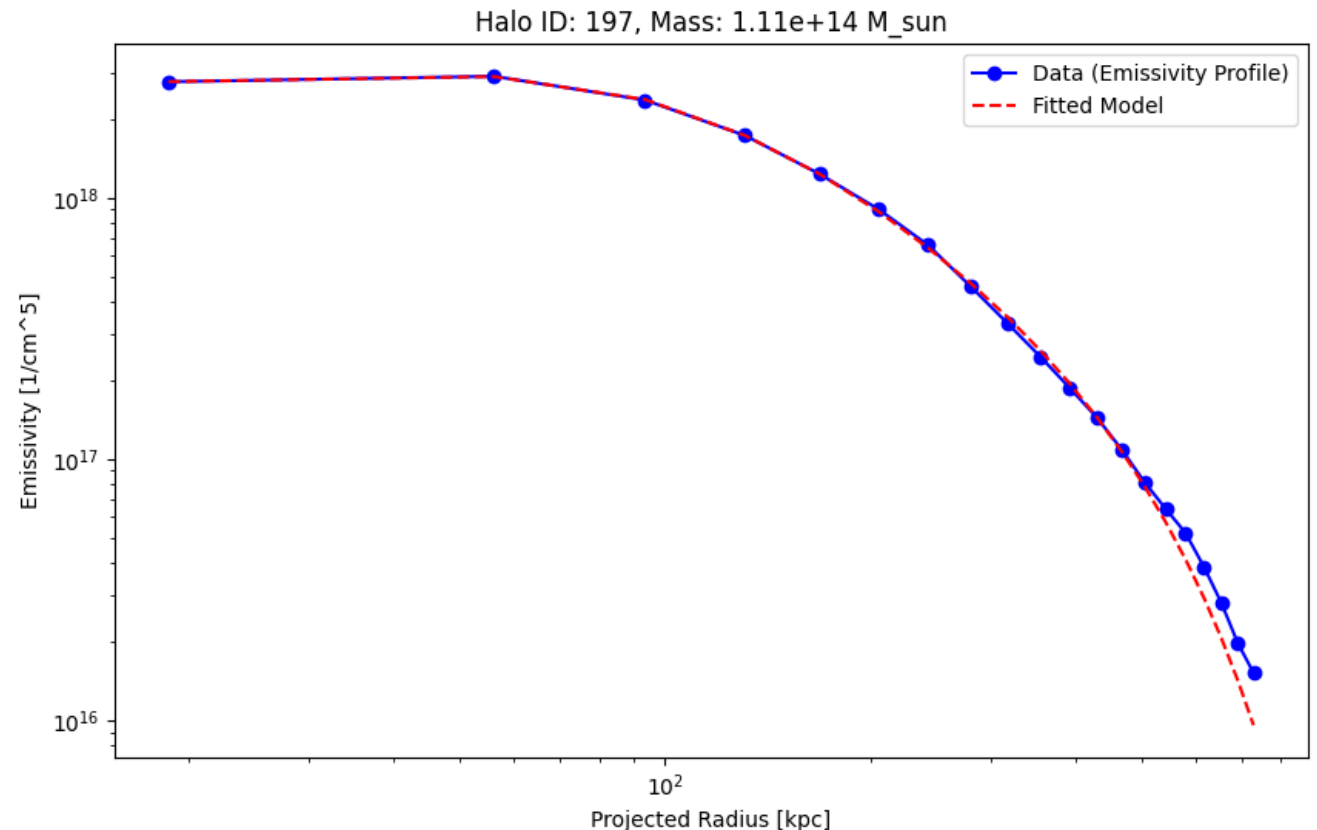
$$n_e = Z n_p$$

Making a Mock (?)

3- Modified Beta Model (McDonald et al. 2013)

$$EM(r) = (1+z)^4 \frac{S(R)}{\Lambda(T, z)}.$$

$$\int_0^{2r_{\text{vir}}} n_e^2 dl = \int_0^{2r_{\text{vir}}} n_0^2 \frac{\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)^{-\alpha}}{\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{3\beta - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{r^3}{r_s^3}\right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{3}}} dl$$



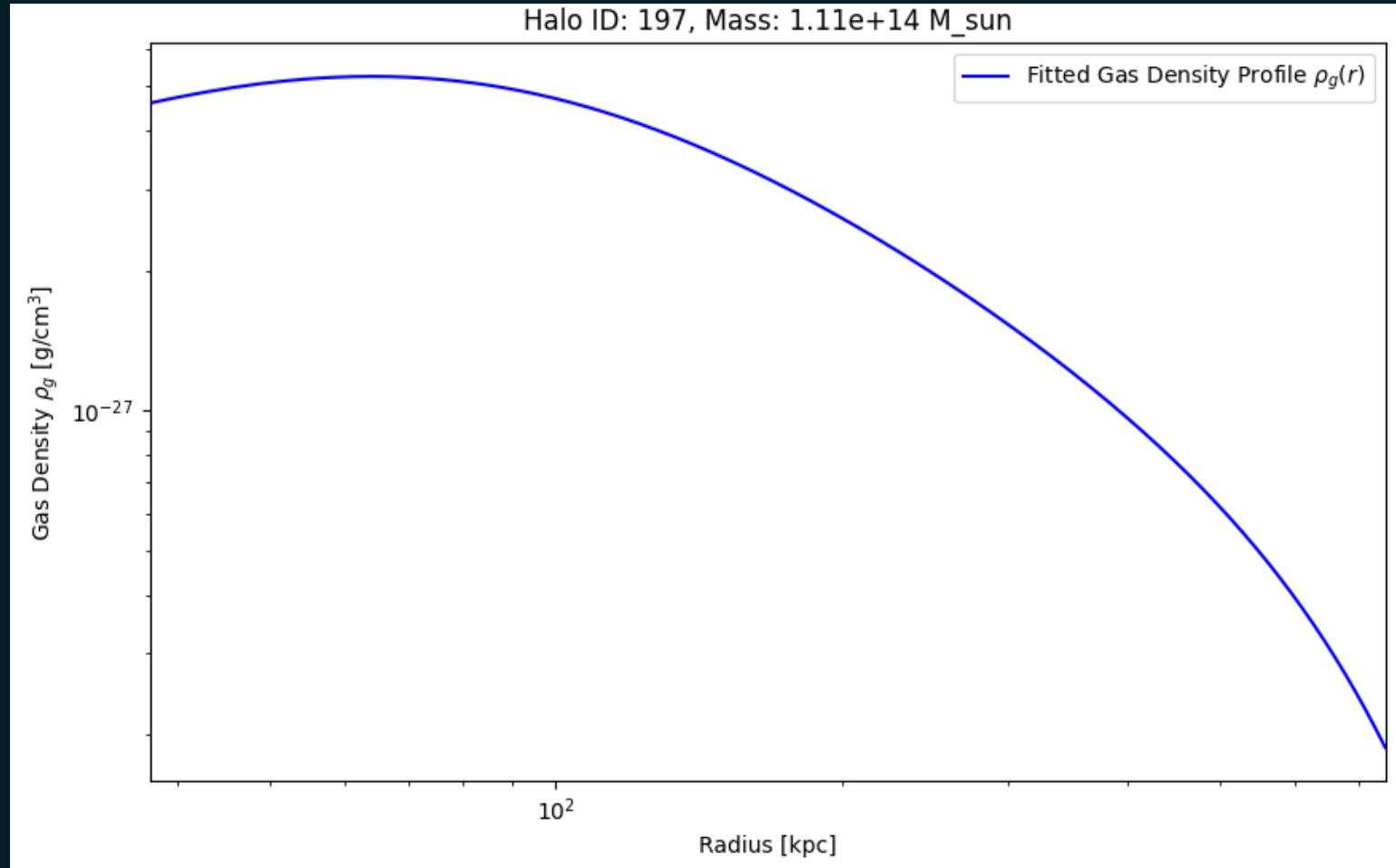
$$r = \sqrt{R^2 + l^2}$$

Making a Mock (?)

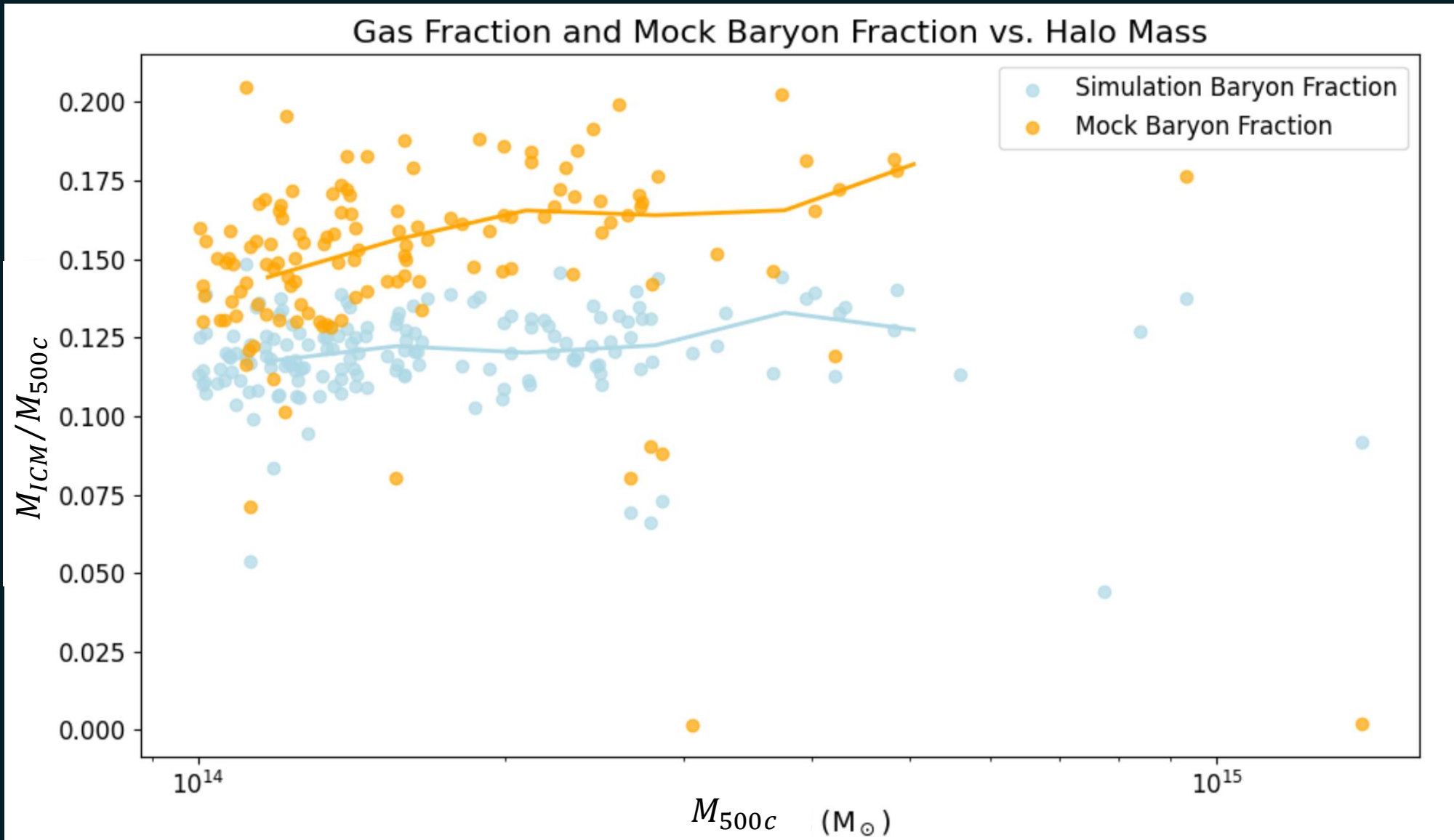
4- Calculate Density with the Optimal parameters

5- Integrate the gas density profile over the radial range from 0 to R500 to get the mass of the ICM

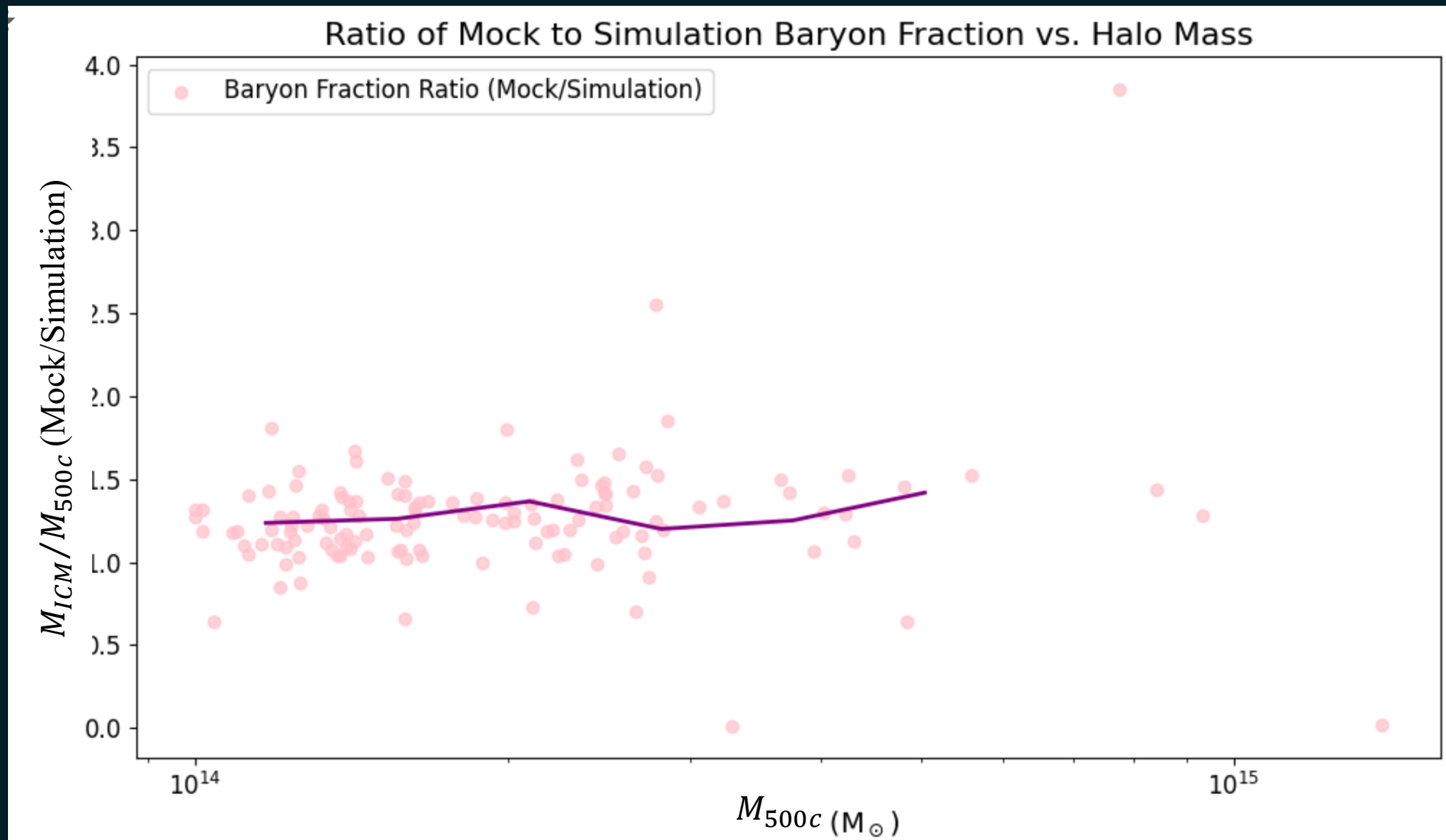
$$\rho_g^2(r) = \frac{n_0^2 A^2 m_p^2}{Z} \frac{\left(\frac{r}{r_c}\right)^{-\alpha}}{\left(1 + \frac{r^2}{r_c^2}\right)^{3\beta - \frac{\alpha}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{r^3}{r_s^3}\right)^{-\frac{\epsilon}{3}}}$$



Results



Results



Results

