

Herschel  
Lensing  
Survey

Local Cluster Substructure Survey



# Far-infrared survey of BCGs with Herschel

Tim Rawle

Steward Observatory, University of Arizona

Eiichi Egami, Marie Rex, Andrew Fiedler, Chris Haines, Jeff Portouw (Steward)  
Alastair Edge (Durham), Graham Smith (Birmingham)  
HLS + LoCuSS collaborations

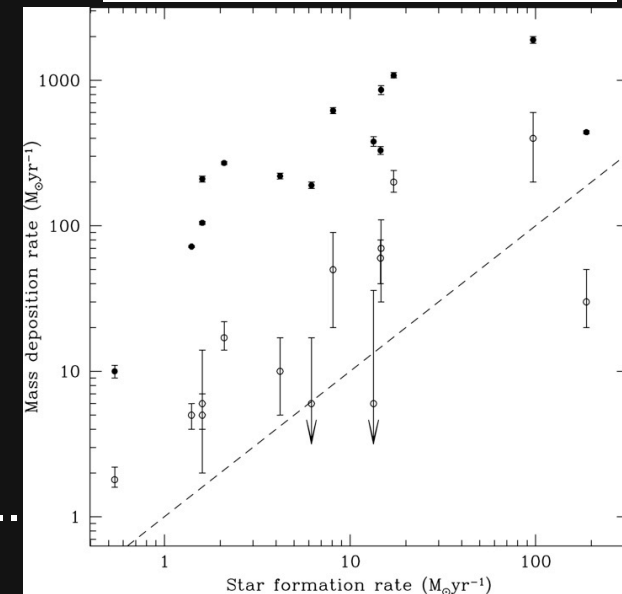
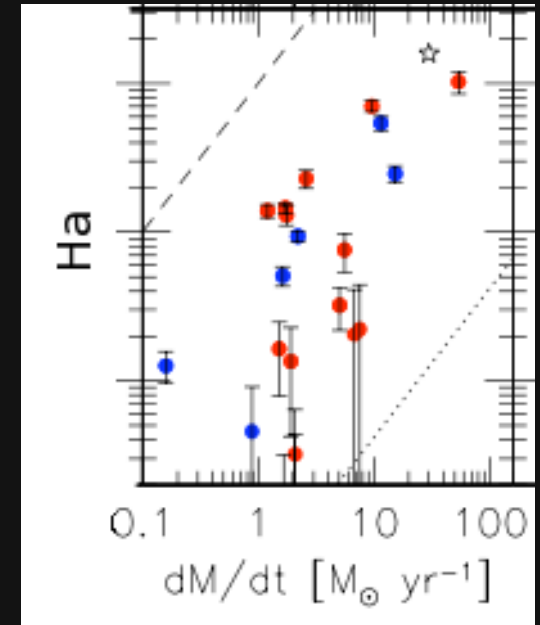
# Cool cores and star forming BCGs

- Hot  $T \sim 10^7 - 10^8$  K X-ray emitting gas constitutes the bulk of baryonic matter in rich galaxy clusters
- In central regions, ICM densities and pressures can be sufficiently high that **cooling to stellar temperatures** occurs on timescales shorter than the cluster lifetime (Cowie & Binney '77, Edge+92)
- X-ray observations fail to find temperatures as low as expected from the inferred mass accretion rates - **heating required**
  - Solved by AGN feedback - rising bubbles in nearby central galaxies
- The brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs) often lie at the minimum of the cluster potential well
- In contrast to the majority of massive cluster galaxies, some BCGs contain significant cool gas and **exhibit signs of star formation**
- Cluster cooling could be responsible for star formation in BCGs
- The origin of fuel for star formation is hotly debated with the impact of cooling flows disputed as well as plausible alternate sources presented, e.g. **stellar mass loss** (Voit & Donahue '11)

# Cool cores and star forming BCGs

McDonald+10

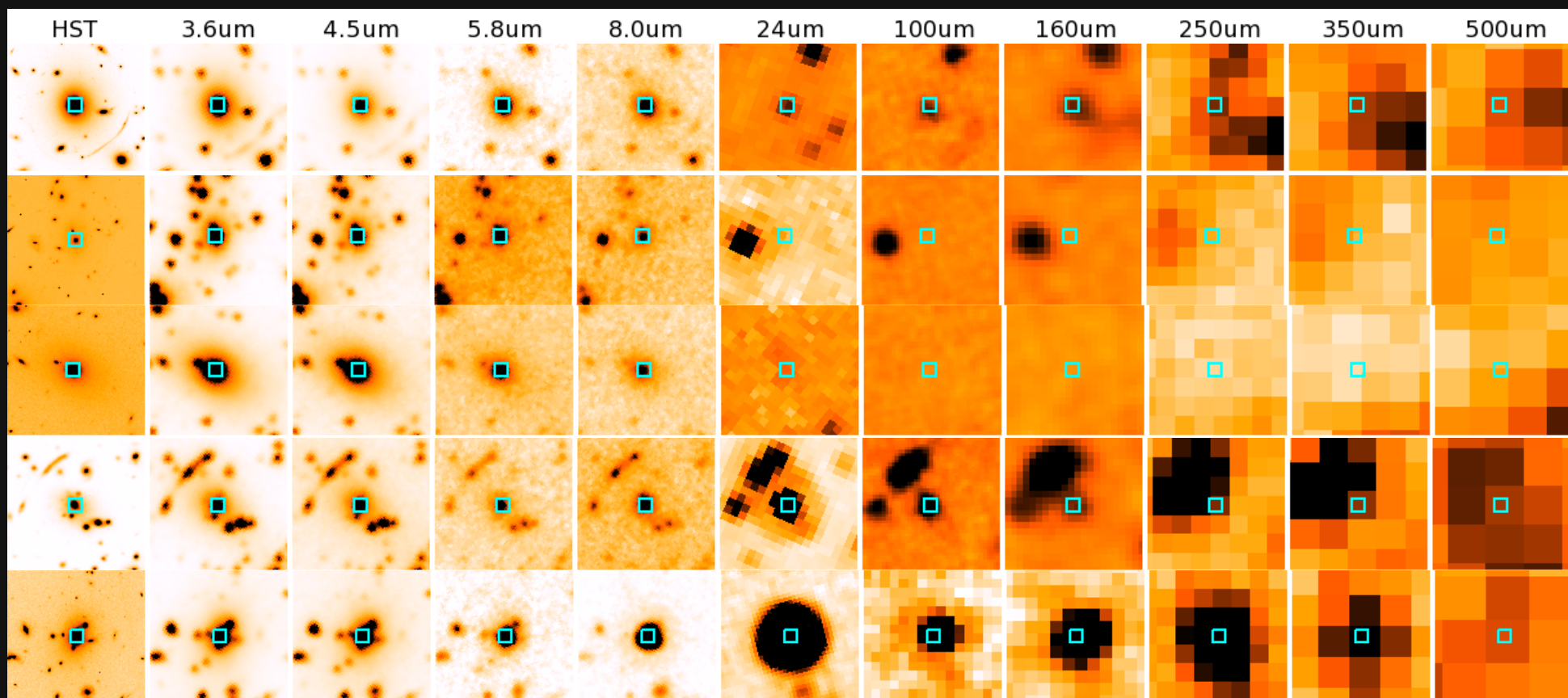
- BCGs signatures of cool gas and star formation include
  - **Optical emission line ratios** typical of HII regions (e.g. Crawford+99, Conselice+01)
  - **Molecular hydrogen** at cool temperatures (via H<sub>2</sub>, CO, H $\alpha$  emission)  
(e.g. Edge+02, Egami+06, Johnstone+07, Cavagnolo+08, Edge+10)
  - **Far-infrared dust** continuum (obscured star formation), extrapolated from the mid-infrared  
(e.g. Egami+06, Quillen+08, O'Dea+08)
- Molecular line strength (e.g. McDonald+10) and infrared luminosity (e.g. O'Dea+08) correlate with X-ray cooling time (or mass deposition rate)
- Until now, far-infrared luminosity has only been measured directly for a small number of BCGs
- Using sensitive Herschel photometry we want to...
  - fully constrain the far-infrared component of BCGs
  - quantify star formation for a large sample



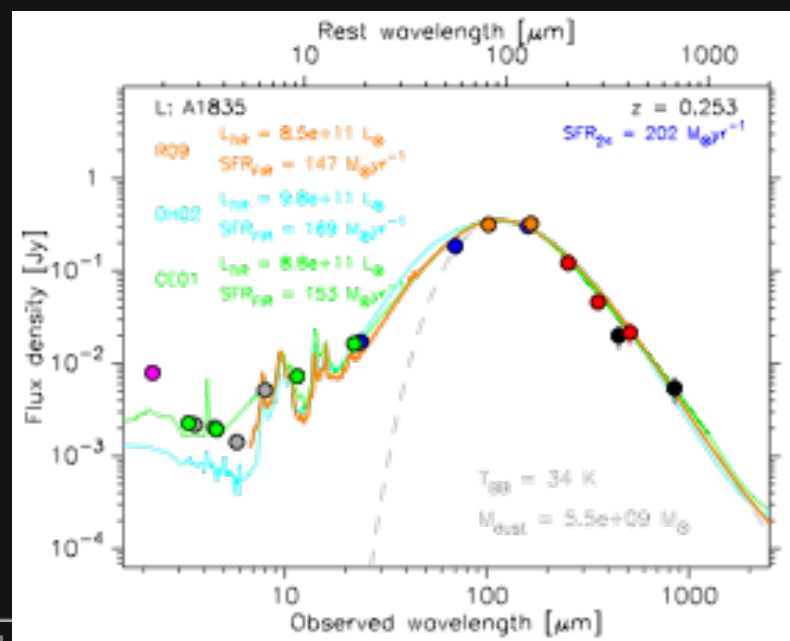
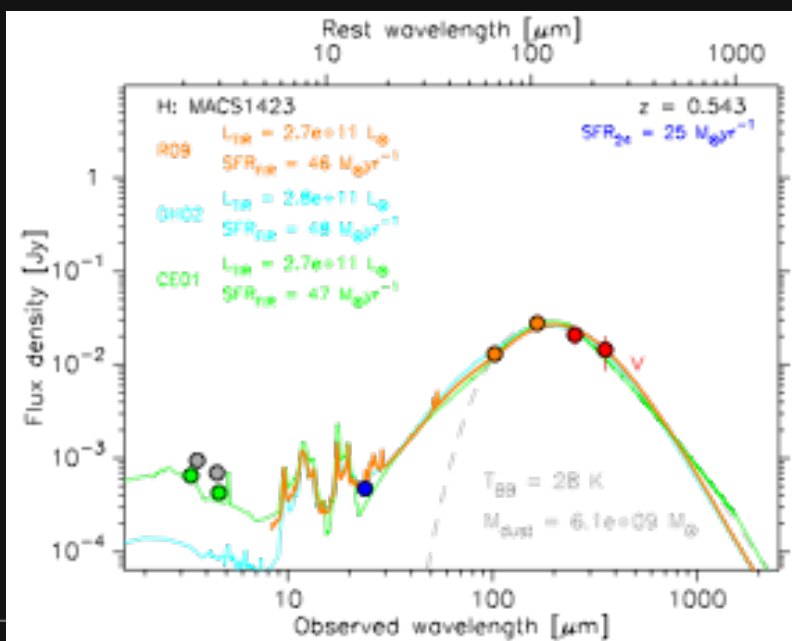
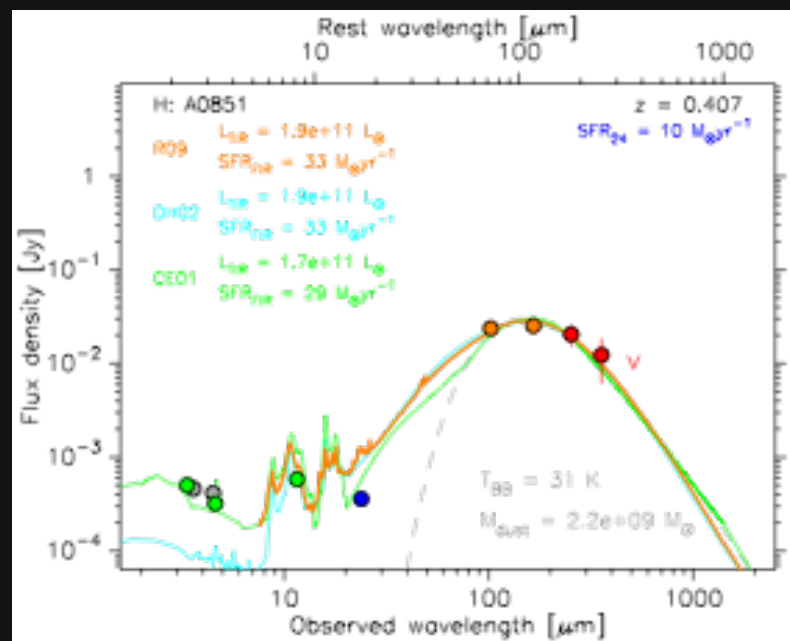
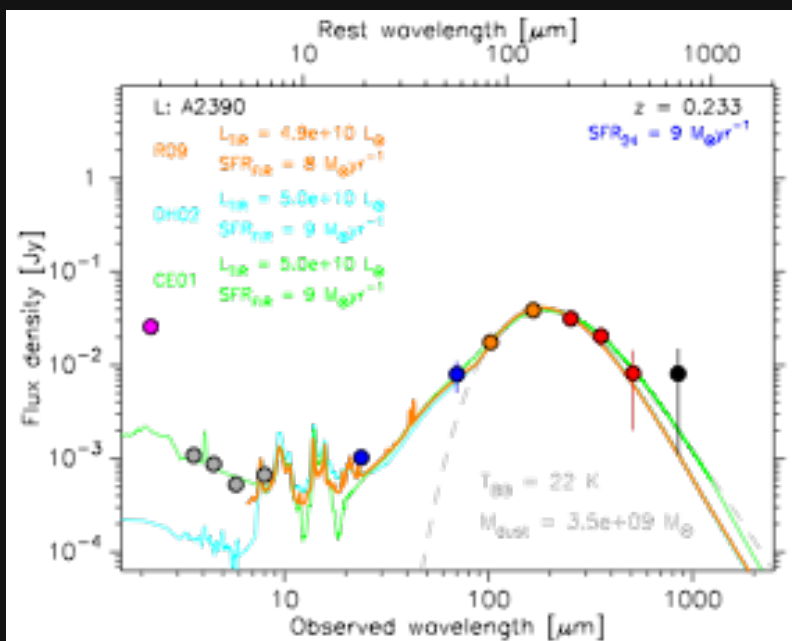
O'Dea+08

# The Herschel BCG sample

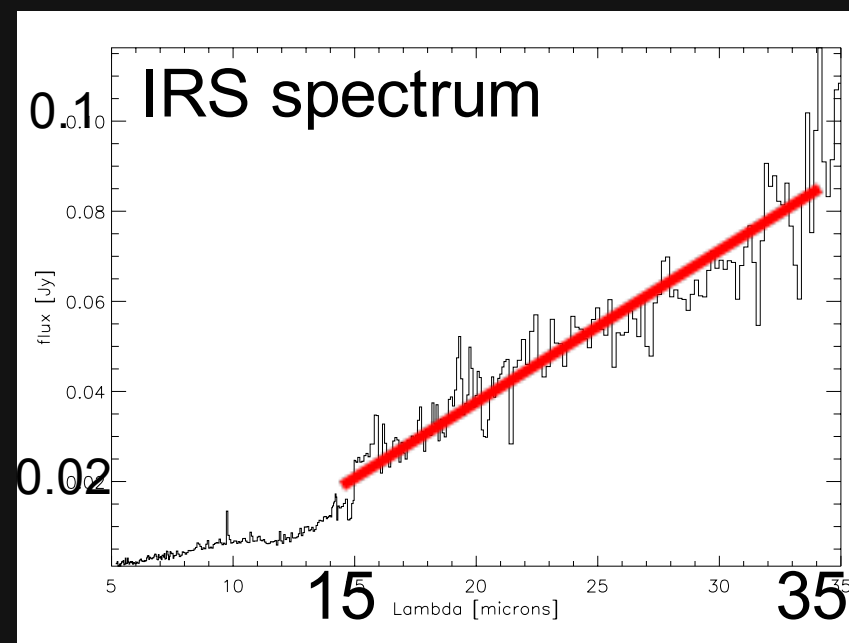
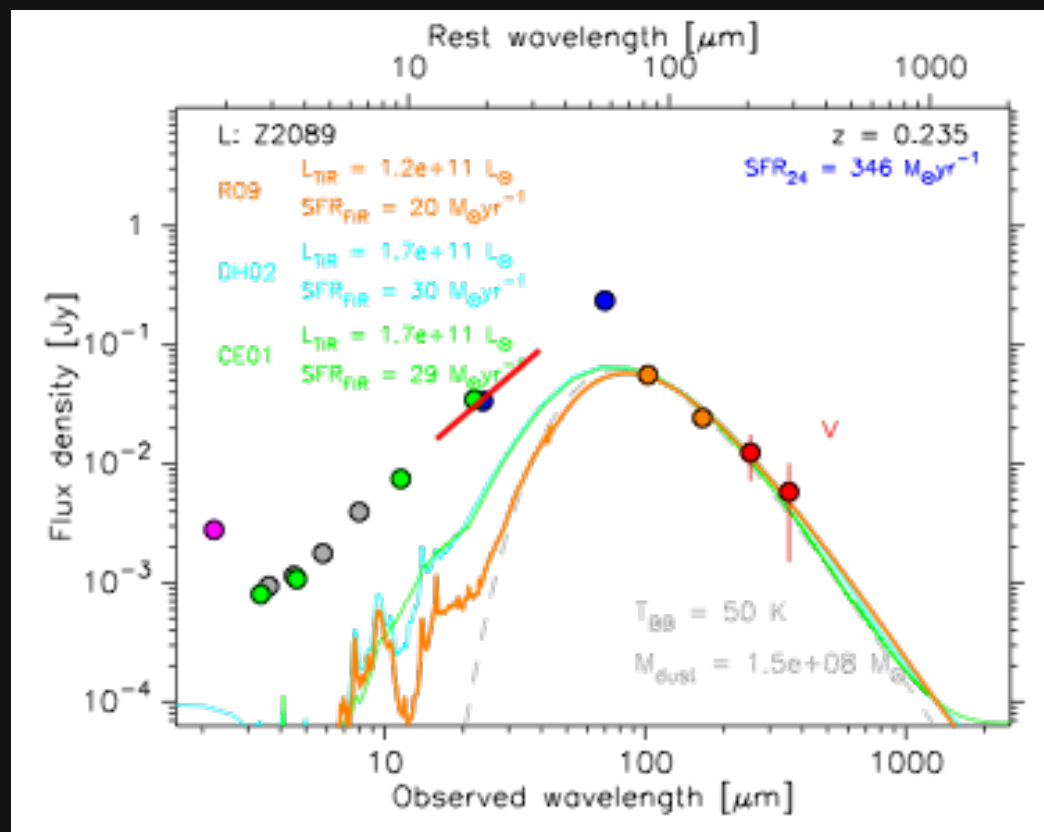
- 46 BCGs in HLS ( $0.15 < z < 1.0$ )
- 21 BCGs in LoCuSS (11 also have deeper HLS data) ( $z \sim 0.2$ )
- 3 BCGs from Edge+10 ( $z < 0.3$ )
- **70 BCGs TOTAL**



# FIR detected BCGs (SEDs)

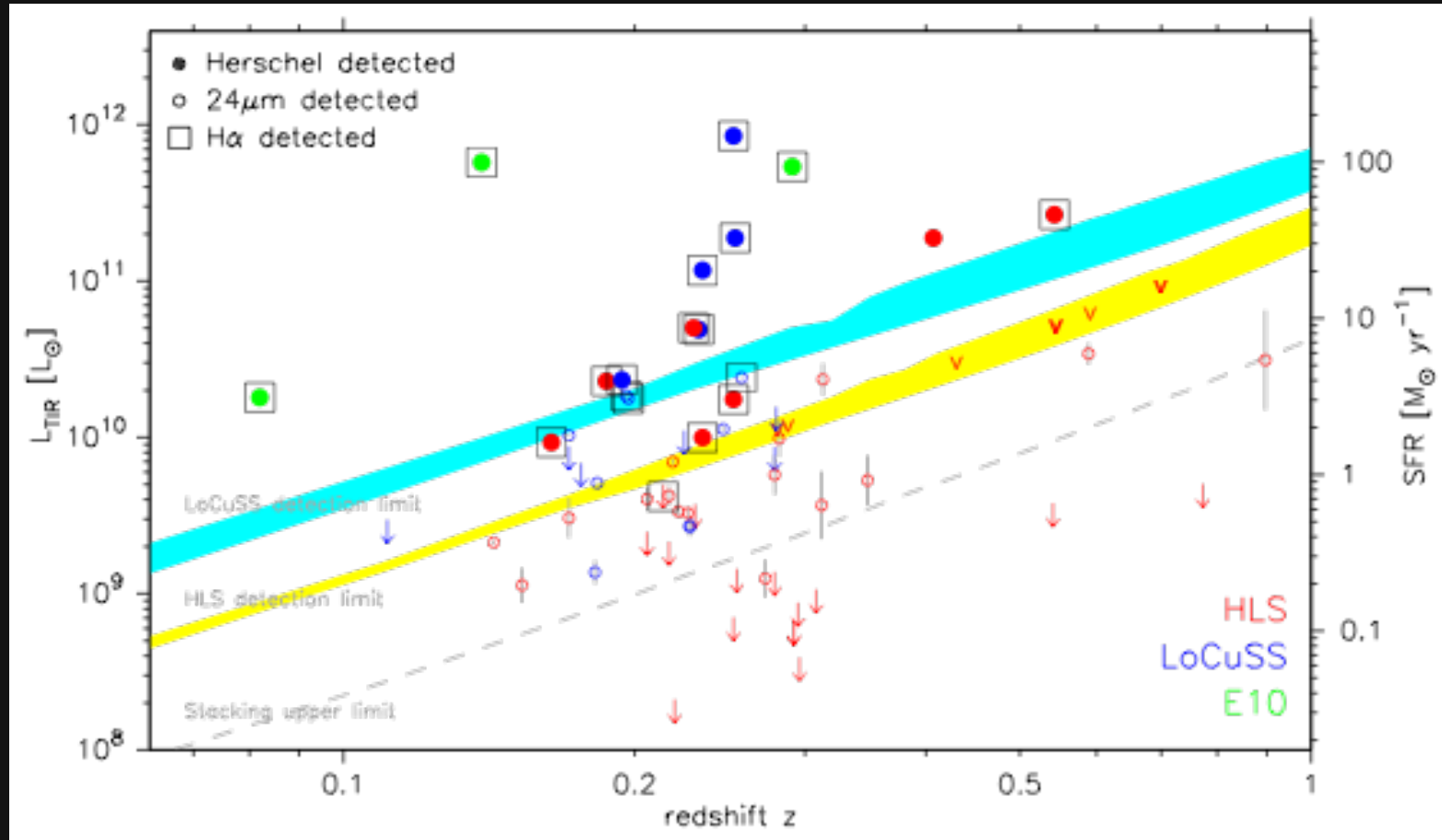


# Z2089 - powerful AGN host



- The majority of BCGs **do not** exhibit the properties of a powerful AGN (e.g. optical lines, X-ray emission, strong MIR continuum)
- AGN feedback is thought to be responsible for reduced cooling in cluster cores
- **Short AGN phase in duty cycle** - but the scarcity makes further analysis difficult
- PACS 70 $\mu\text{m}$  photometry and line spectroscopy to investigate energetics and determine **AGN effect on gas within the BCG itself (Z2089 + 3 others; OT2 PI: Edge)**

# $L_{\text{TIR}}$ for the full sample



- **22%** (15/70) of the BCGs are detected by Herschel ( $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 2 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ )
- Biased by redshift dependent detection limits and inclusion of Edge+10
- LoCuSS is a volume limited sample selected on X-ray luminosity (Smith+10)

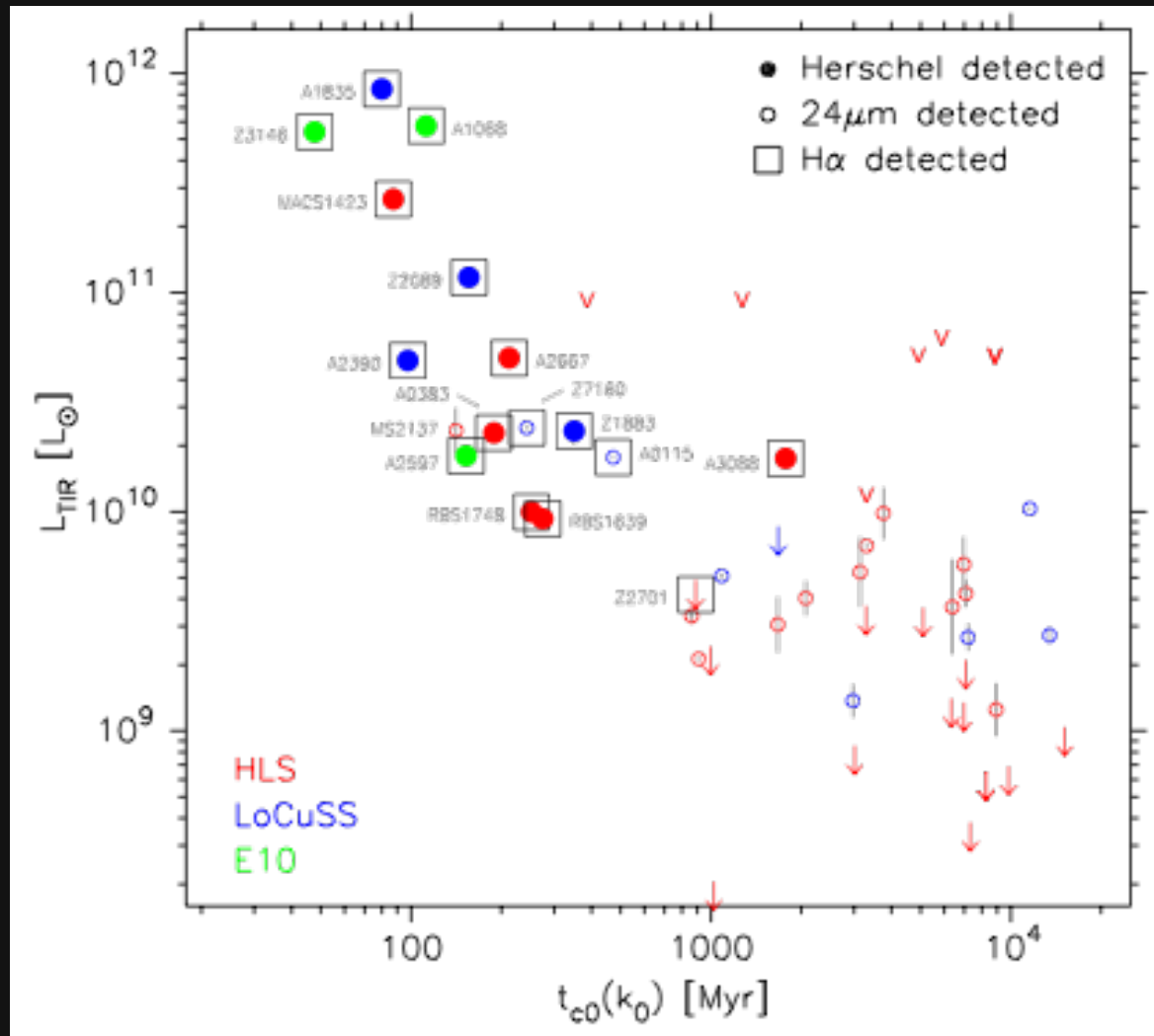
8/32 BCGs detected (25%)



# Star formation fueled by cooling ICM?

$$t_{\text{co}}(K_0) \sim 10^8 \text{ yrs} \left( \frac{K_0}{10 \text{ keV cm}^2} \right)^{3/2} \left( \frac{kT_X}{5 \text{ keV}} \right)^{-1}$$

(Donahue+05)



Entropy profiles from the ACCEPT Chandra archival survey (Cavagnolo+09)

- Tight relation for Herschel detected BCGs and the cooling times
- MS2137 the only BCG undetected by Herschel or H $\alpha$  with  $t_{\text{co}} < 300$  Myr (although the 24  $\mu\text{m}$ -estimated  $L_{\text{TIR}}$  matches trend well)

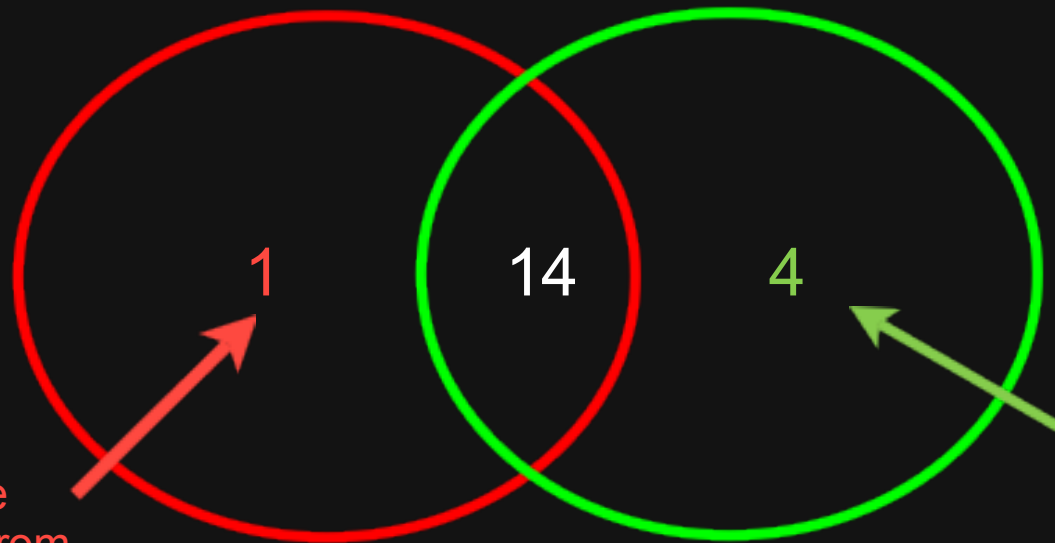


# $L_{\text{TIR}}$ compared to $L(\text{H}\alpha)$ - qualitative

Total: 70 BCGs (46 HLS + 21 LoCuSS + 3 from Edge)

Herschel detected: 15 BCGs

$\text{H}\alpha$  detected: 18 BCGs



A851 has a large projected offset from X-ray peak ( $\sim 280$  kpc; Bildfell+08)

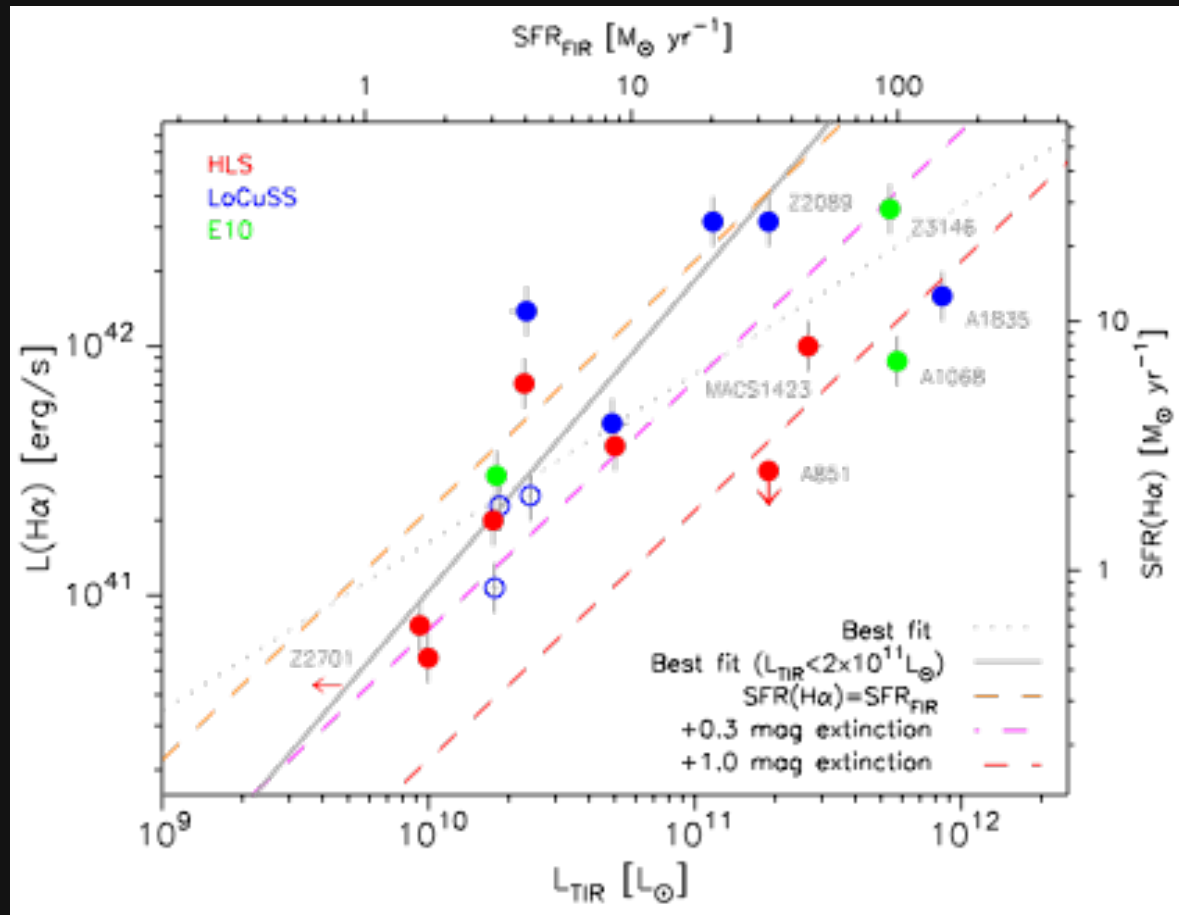
HST imaging shows large tidal tail - galaxy-galaxy interaction rather than cool-core BCG?

3 have  $24\mu\text{m}$  detections which place  $L_{\text{TIR}}$  just below the LoCuSS Herschel limit

The remaining source (Z2701) has a very low  $L(\text{H}\alpha)$

51 non detections

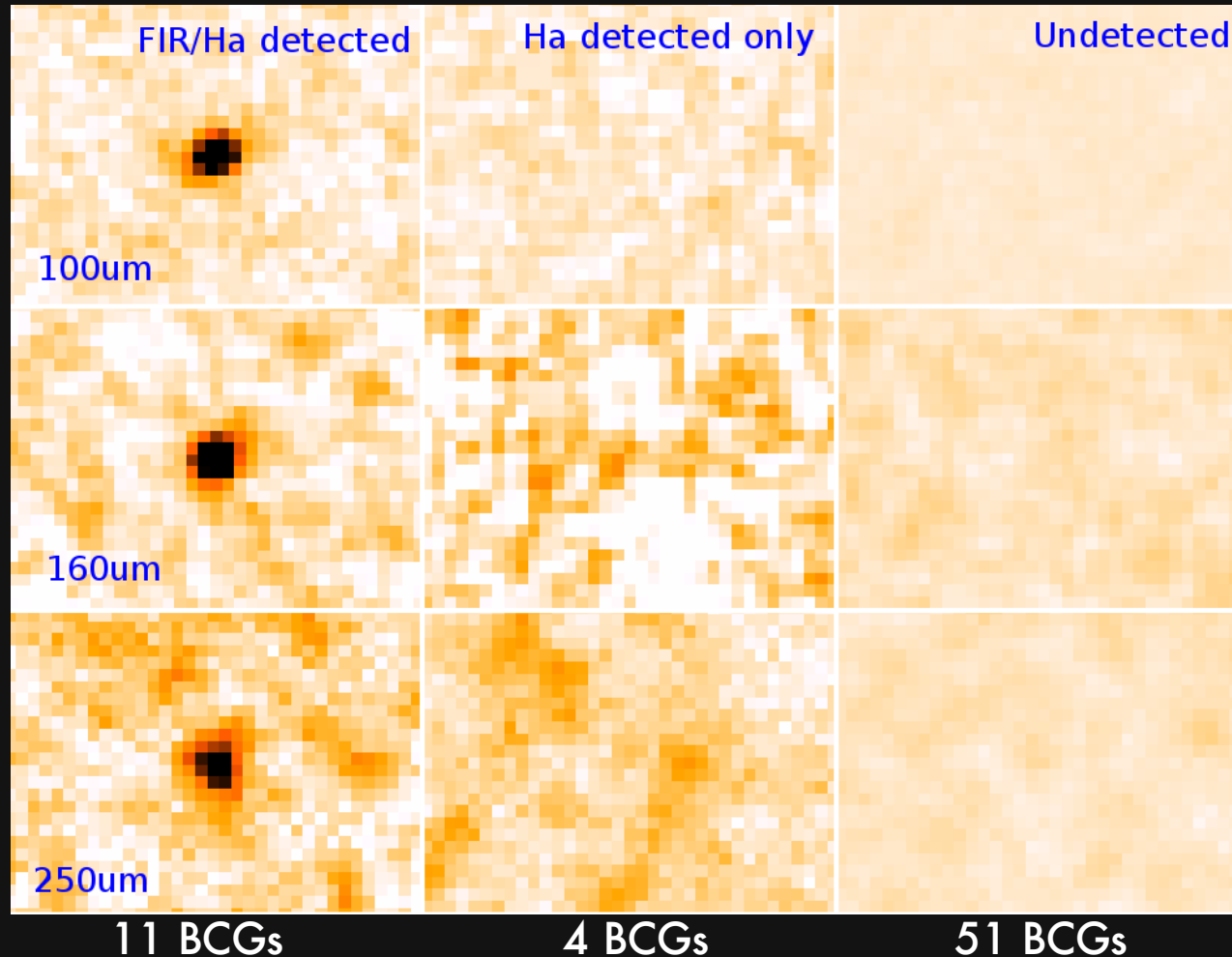
# $L_{\text{TIR}}$ compared to $L(\text{H}\alpha)$ - quantitative



- $L(\text{H}\alpha)$  uncorrected for reddening
- Low  $L(\text{H}\alpha)$  for Z2701 is consistent with Herschel non-detection
- A1068, A1835, Z2089, Z3146 all show signs of sub-dominant AGN (optical, IRS spectra)
- A851 does not lie in the cluster potential well

- Generally,  $\text{SFR}(\text{H}\alpha)$  and  $\text{SFR}_{\text{FIR}}$  agree with only modest reddening ( $< 0.3 \text{ mag}$ )
- The most IR-luminous BCGs have the most obscured star-formation ( $\sim 1 \text{ mag}$  reddening) and/or dominant AGN

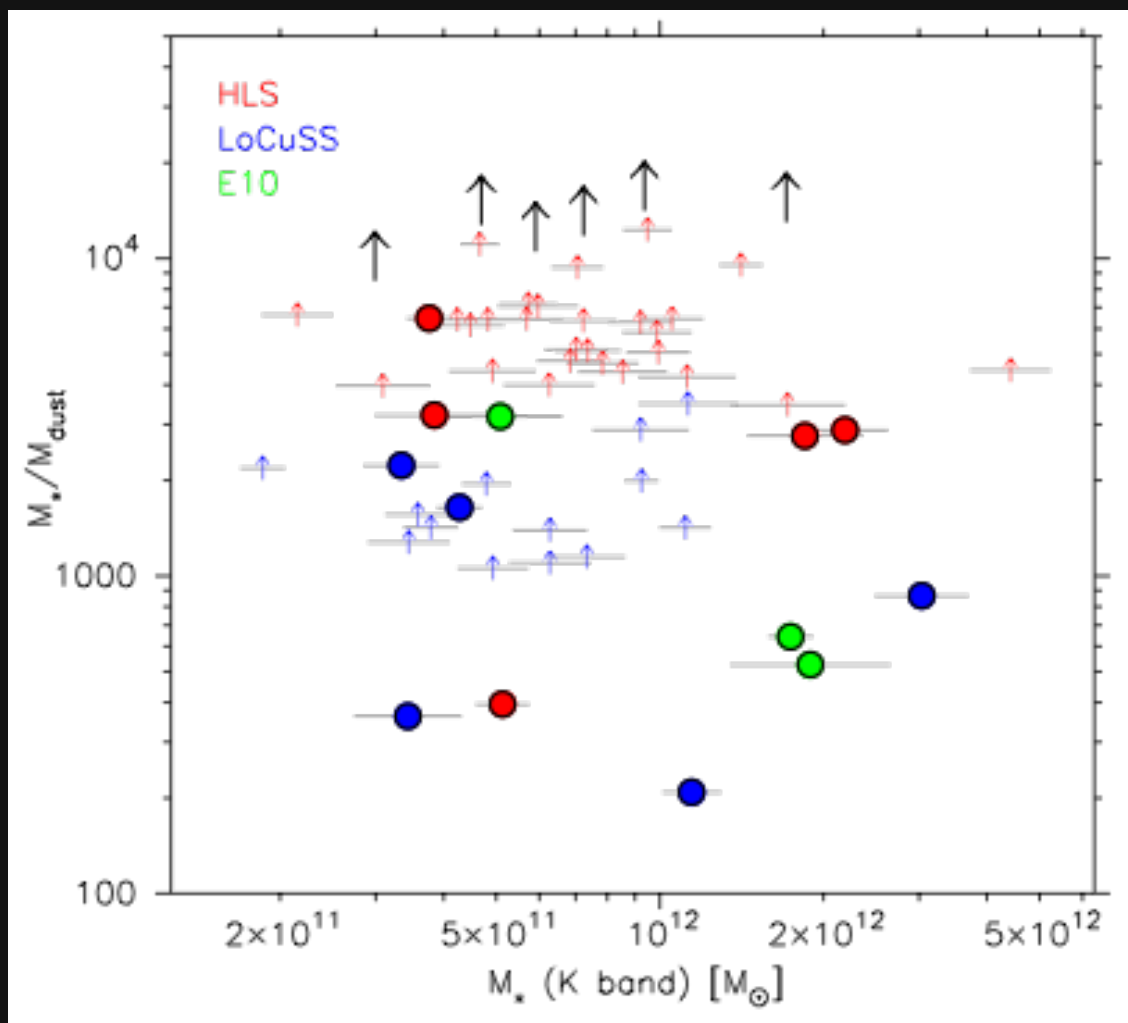
# Stacking analysis



Mean SFR limit for a non-cool-core cluster BCG at...

- $z=0.2$ :  $SFR < 0.17 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$
- $z=0.3$ :  $SFR < 0.42 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$

# Stellar-to-dust mass ratio



$$M_{\text{dust}} = \frac{4\pi D^2 f_{500}}{\kappa_{\text{abs}} 4\pi B_\lambda(T_{\text{dust}})}$$

$$\kappa_{\text{abs}} = 0.95 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$$

(Draine+05)

$$\log(M/L_K) = (-0.27 \pm 0.03)z - (0.05 \pm 0.03)$$

(Arnouts+07)

- Black arrows show binned (stacked) limit for **non-Herschel detected BCGs at fixed stellar mass**
- If stellar mass loss, rather than cooling cluster gas, fuels star formation,  $M_*/M_{\text{dust}}$  would vary with  $M_*$  (unless triggered, but not fueled, by cluster processes)

# Summary

- Herschel 5-band photometry of **70 BCGs** to constrain the far-infrared dust component and hence star formation
- 15/70 (**22%**) are detected by Herschel ( $\text{SFR} > 2 M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$ )
- $L_{\text{TIR}}$  for FIR-bright BCGs are well correlated with cluster X-ray cooling time - circumstantial evidence that cool gas in the cluster fuels star formation in the BCG
- Stacking Herschel images for BCGs undetected in FIR reveals that the mean non-cool-core cluster BCG at  $z=0.2$  has  **$\text{SFR} < 0.17 M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$**
- FIR and  $\text{H}\alpha$  correspond well, with only moderate reddening required to correct  $\text{H}\alpha$  for obscuration (generally  $< 0.3$  mag)
- The most IR-luminous BCGs ( $L_{\text{TIR}} > 2 \times 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ ) have the most obscured star-formation ( $\sim 1$  mag reddening required for  $\text{H}\alpha$ ) and/or dominant AGN

Coming soon - Rawle et al Herschel BCG paper on a pre-print archive near you