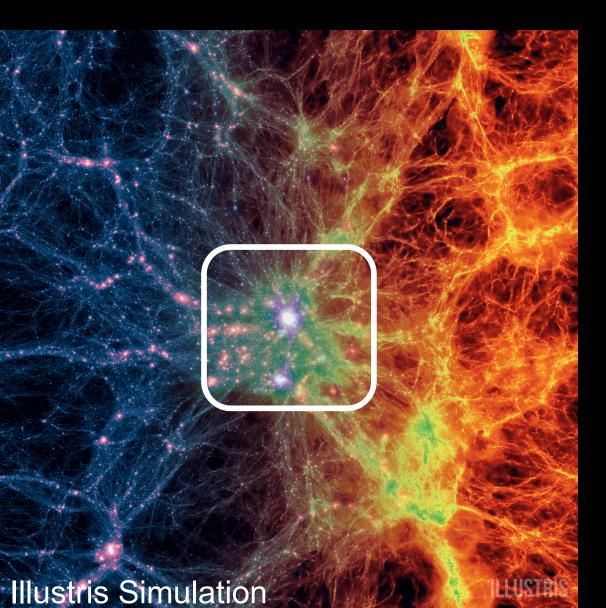
The future of science with Galaxy Clusters Fabio Gastaldello (INAF-IASF Milano) Mariachiara Rossetti, Simona Ghizzardi, Sabrina De Grandi, Silvano Molendi, Stefano Ettori (OAS-Bologna), Dominique Eckert (University of Geneva)

X-ray & Optical

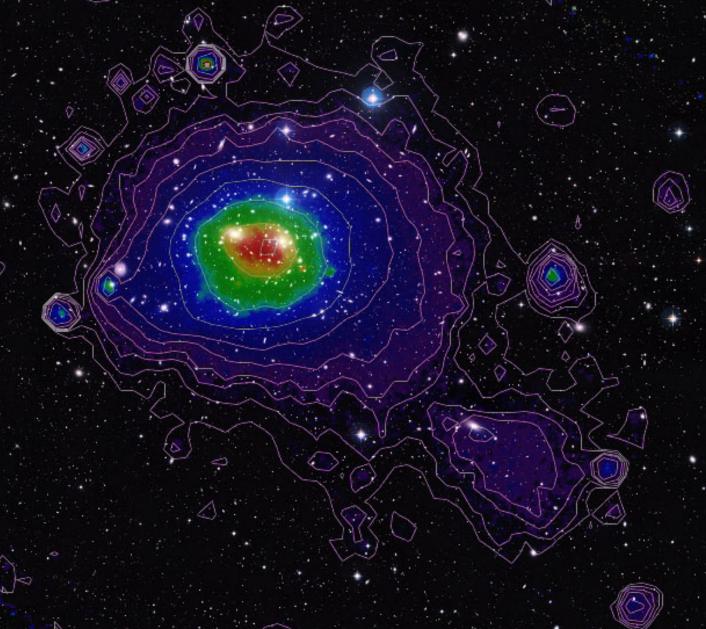
X-ray

Clusters of galaxies



- They form at the intersection of the cosmic web
- The greatest strctures to decouple from the Hubble flow
- Dimension of the order of the Mpc
- Masses 10¹⁴-10¹⁵ M_{sun} (75-90% Dark Matter)

Intracluster medium (ICM)



Basic properties:

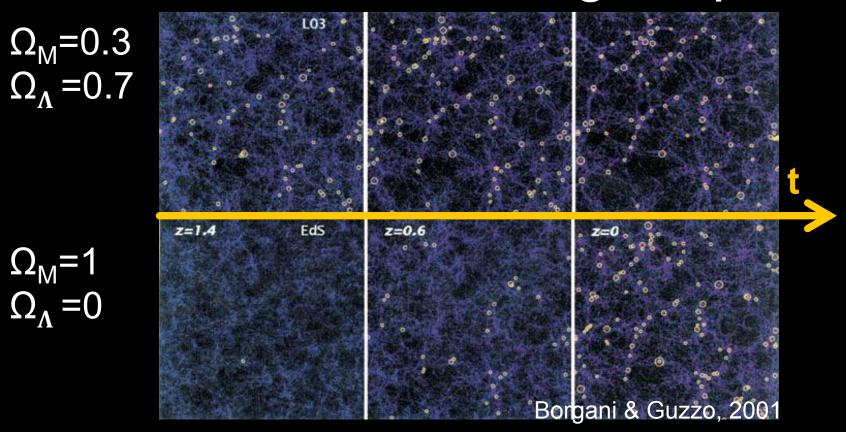
- Hot with temperatures
 10⁷-10⁸ K o 1-10 keV)
- Low density (10⁻²-10⁻⁴ particles/cm³)
- Mainly H and He completely ionized.
 Chemically enriched with heavy elements (C, O, Si, Fe)
- Dominant baryonic component

Why Galaxy Clusters ?



- Clusters as cosmological probes: structure formation and cosmological parameters estimate
- Clusters as astrophysical laboratories: plasma physics and DM properties

Clusters as cosmological probes



N(M,z): Number of clusters of galaxies depends on the cosmological parameters

Clusters as astrophysical probes

 ICM is «the best protonelectron plasma in the Universe ever» (Cavaliere & Lapi 13) because of its large kinetic energy compared to the electrostatic energy

 Ideal to study the properties of DM

A2142 Immagine XMM-Newton Rossetti et al. (2013)

The Hot Universe and Athena

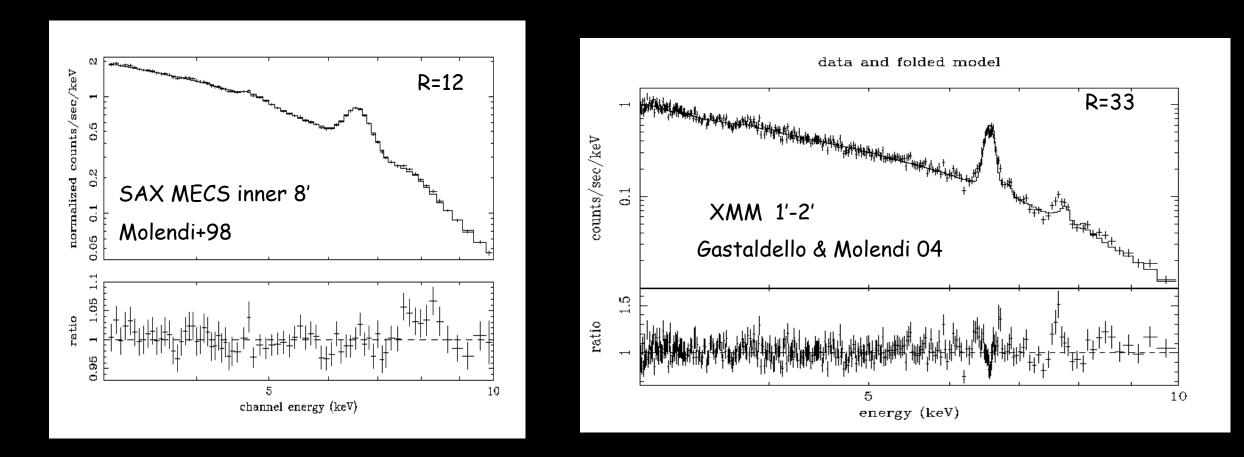
How does ordinary matter assemble into the large-scale structures we see today?

How do diffuse hot baryons accrete and dynamically evolve in the dark matter potential?

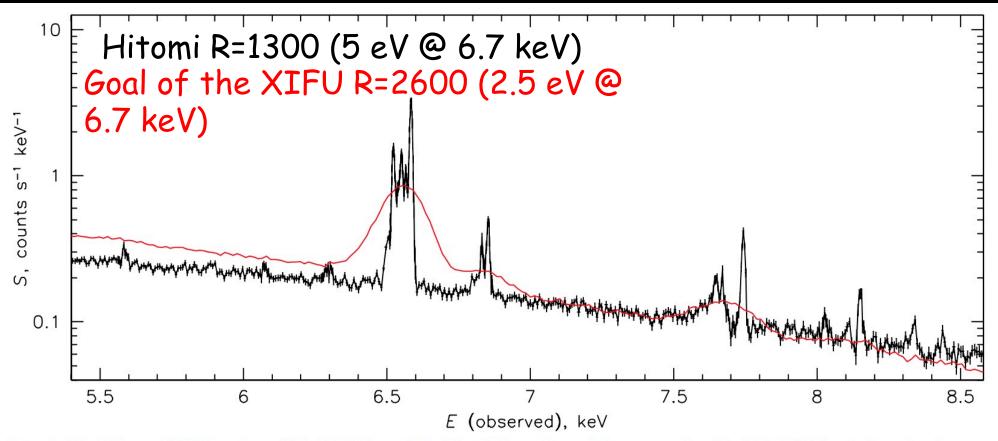
How and when was the energy in the ICM generated and distributed?

When and where are heavy elements produced and how are they circulated?

X-ray spectroscopy



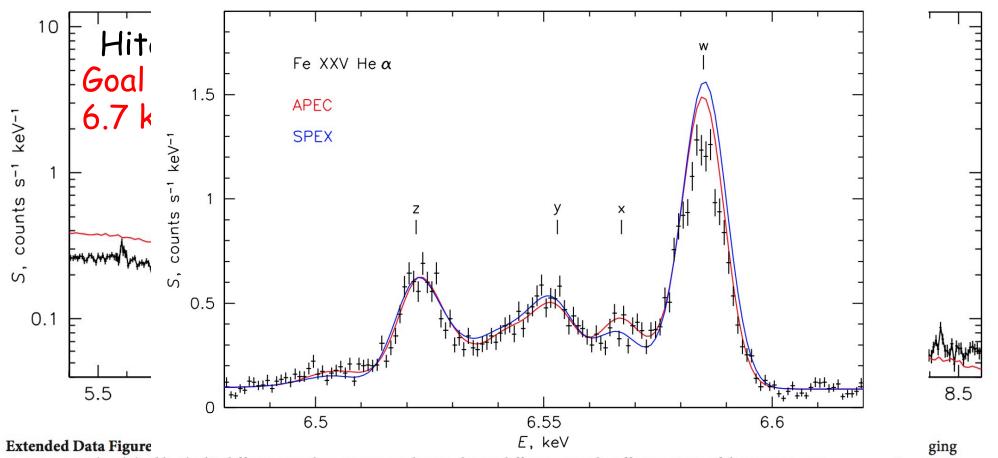
High resolution X-ray spectroscopy



Extended Data Figure 1 | **SXS spectrum of the full field overlaid with a CCD spectrum of the same region.** The CCD is the Suzaku X-ray imaging spectrometer (XIS) (red line); the difference in the continuum slope is due to differences in the effective areas of the instruments.

Hitomi collaboration 16

High resolution X-ray spectroscopy



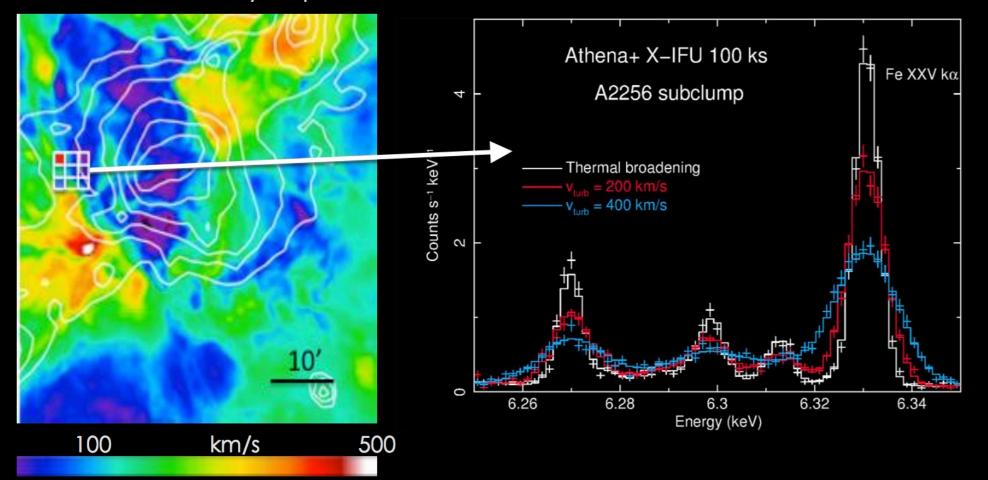
spectrometer (XIS) (red line); the difference in the continuum slope is due to differences in the effective areas of the instruments.

Hitomi collaboration 16

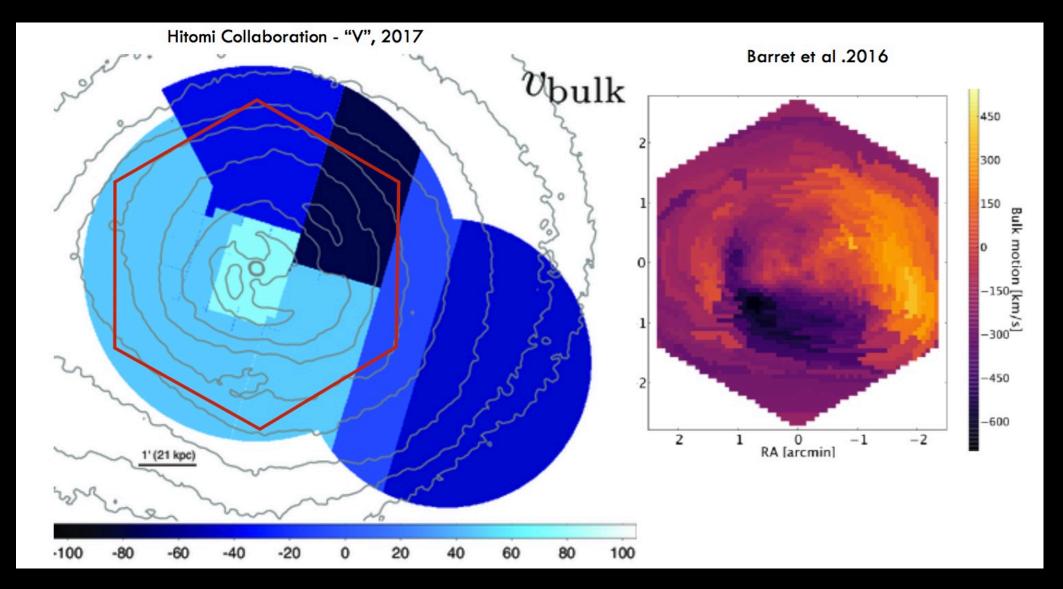
Dynamical assembly of clusters

Simulated Velocity map

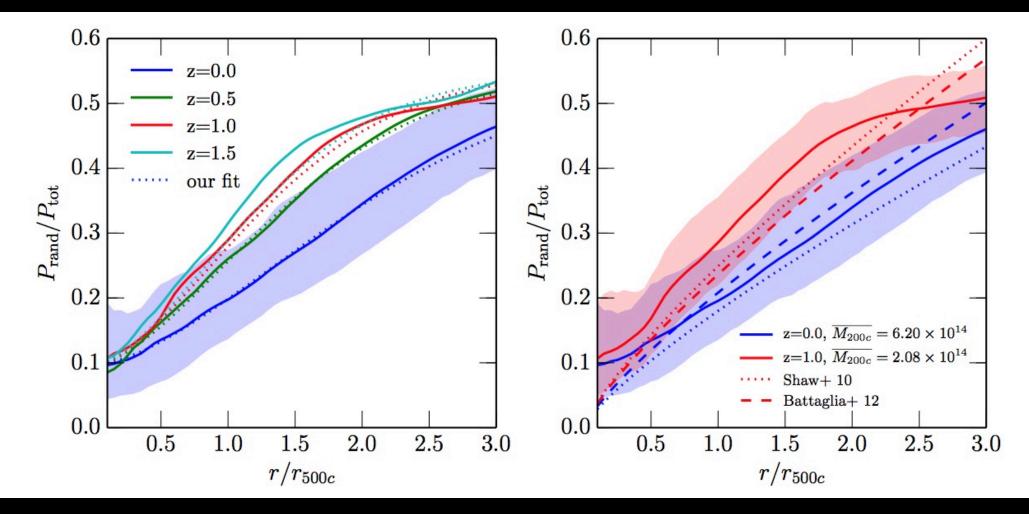
Ettori, Pratt, et al., 2013 arXiv1306.2322



Dynamical assembly of clusters

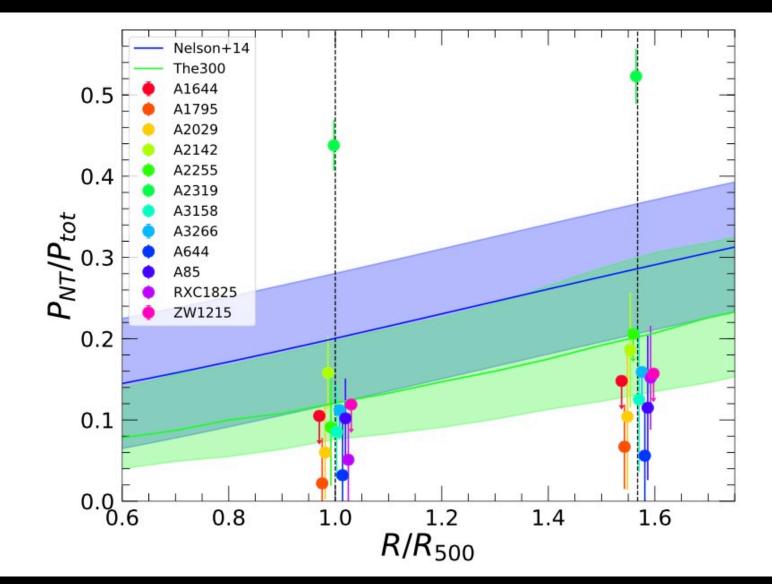


Constraints on HE mass bias



Nelson+14

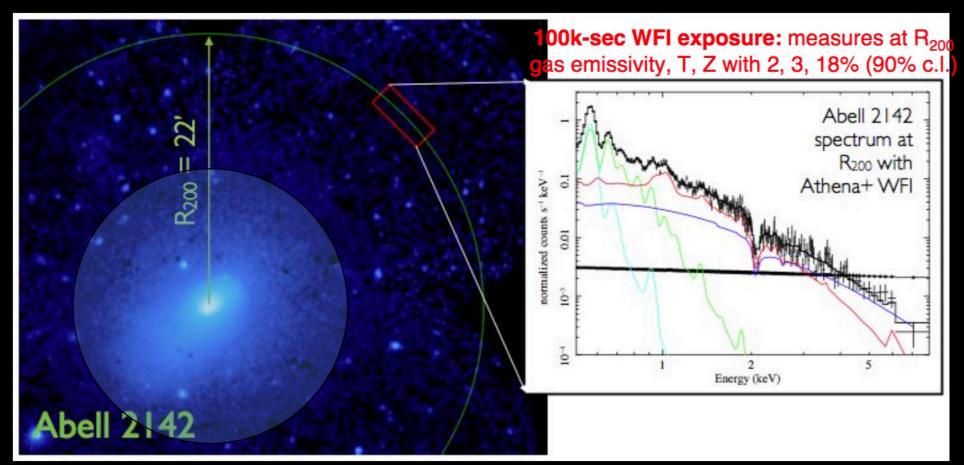
Constraints on HE mass bias



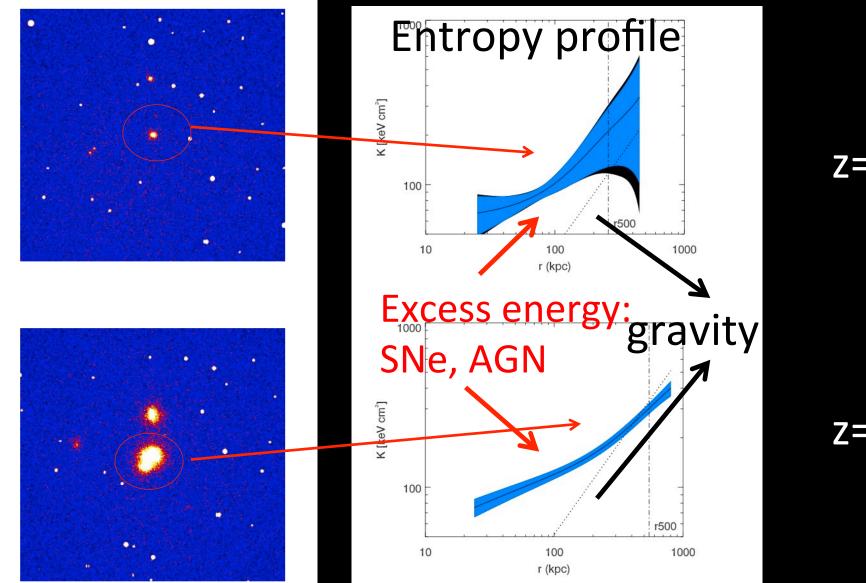
Eckert+19

Energy deposition in the ICM

Ettori, Pratt et al., 2013 arXiv1306.2322



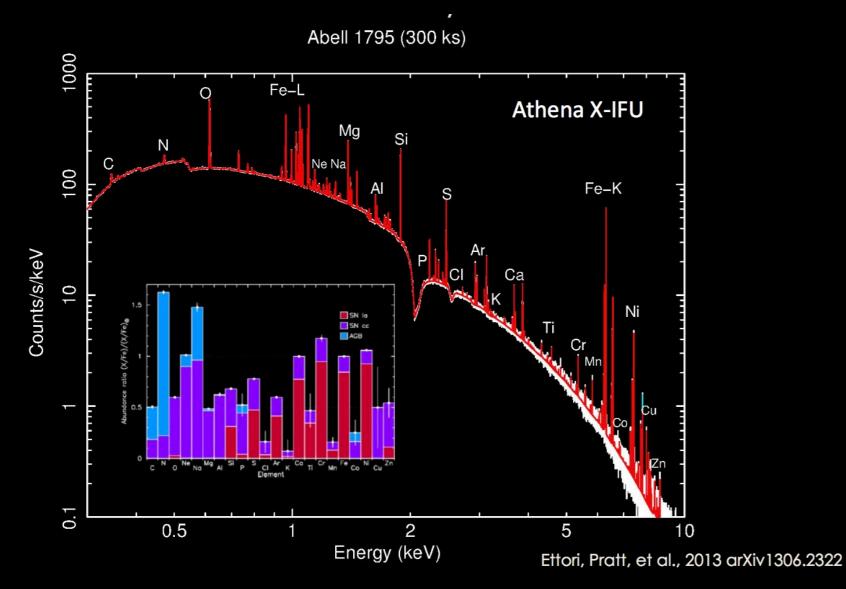
Energy generation in the ICM



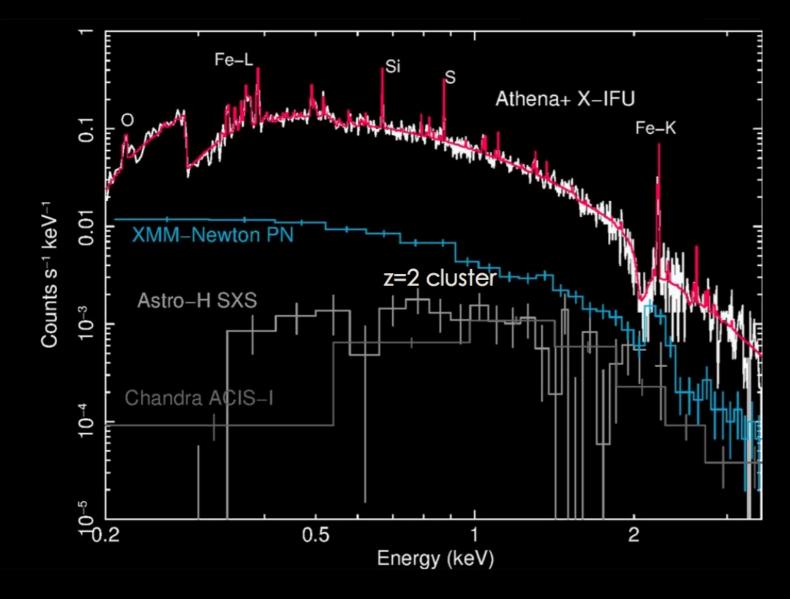
z=2

z=1

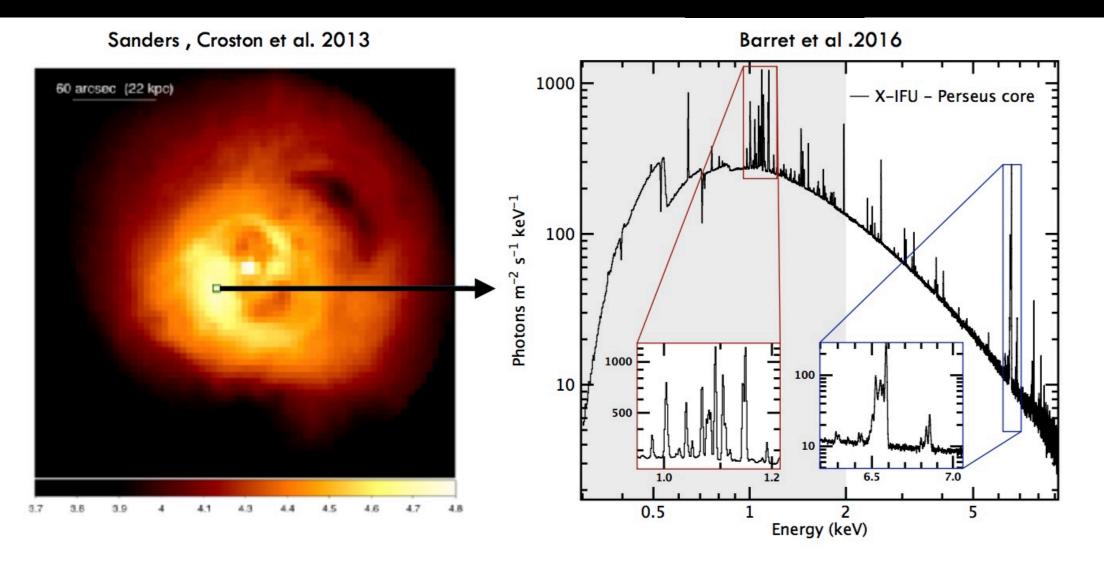
Chemical evolution of the ICM



Chemical evolution of the ICM



AGN feedback in the ICM



Challenges

National meetings started, Cluster I and Cluster II: clearly there are investments to be made to exploit the future data:

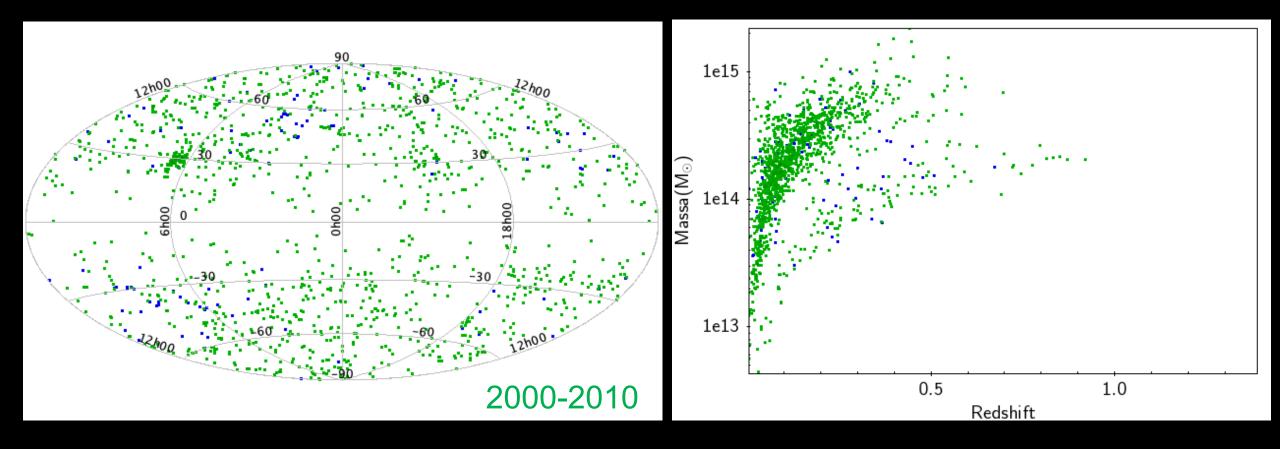
- PLASMA PHYSICS
- HIGH RESOLUTION SPECTROSCOPY, both in terms of novel data analysis methods and laboratory measurements

Challenges

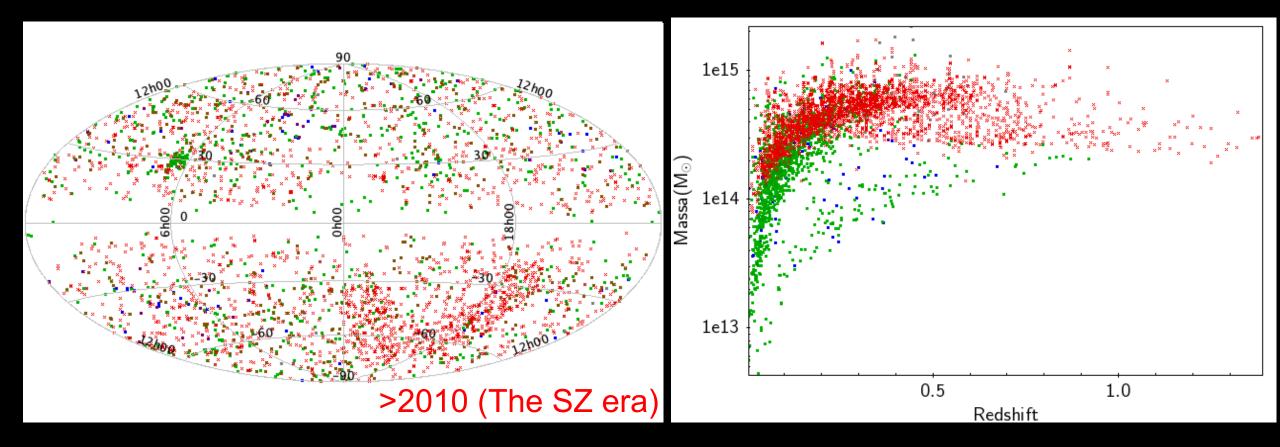
Technological challenges:

- Mirrors
- Calibration
- Background: strategies to minimize and increase its reproducibility INAF key role: IAPS (Macculi, Lotti) OAS (Fioretti) IASF-MI (Marelli, Gastaldello, Molendi, Ghizzardi, Rossetti, De Luca) IASF-Palermo (Mineo, Amato)

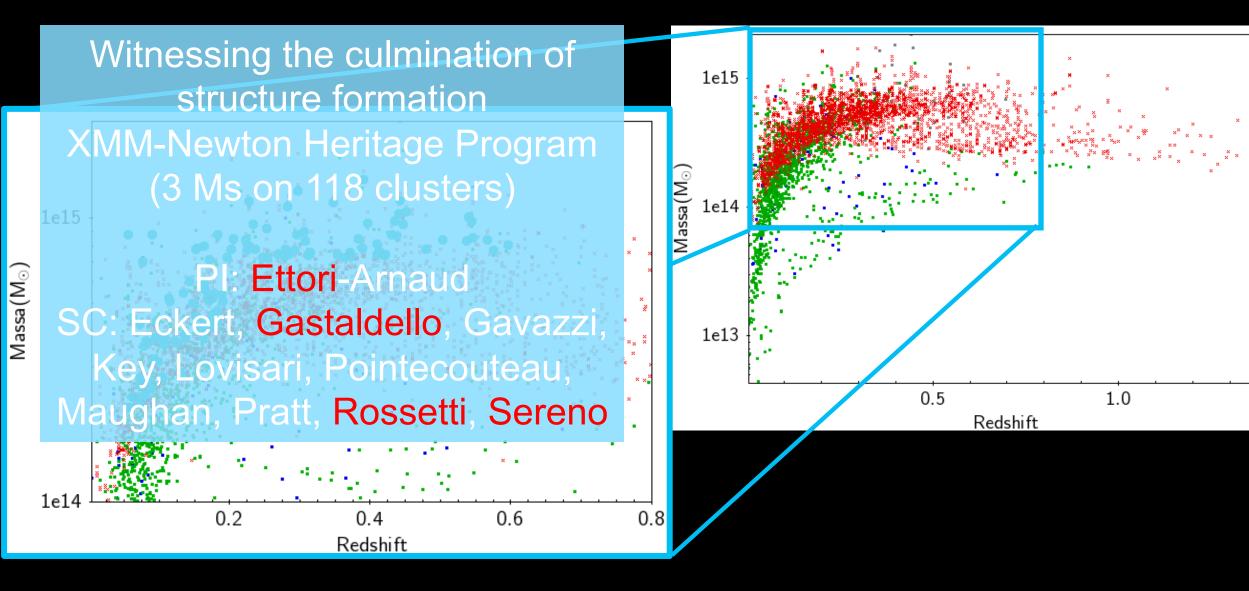
Known clusters



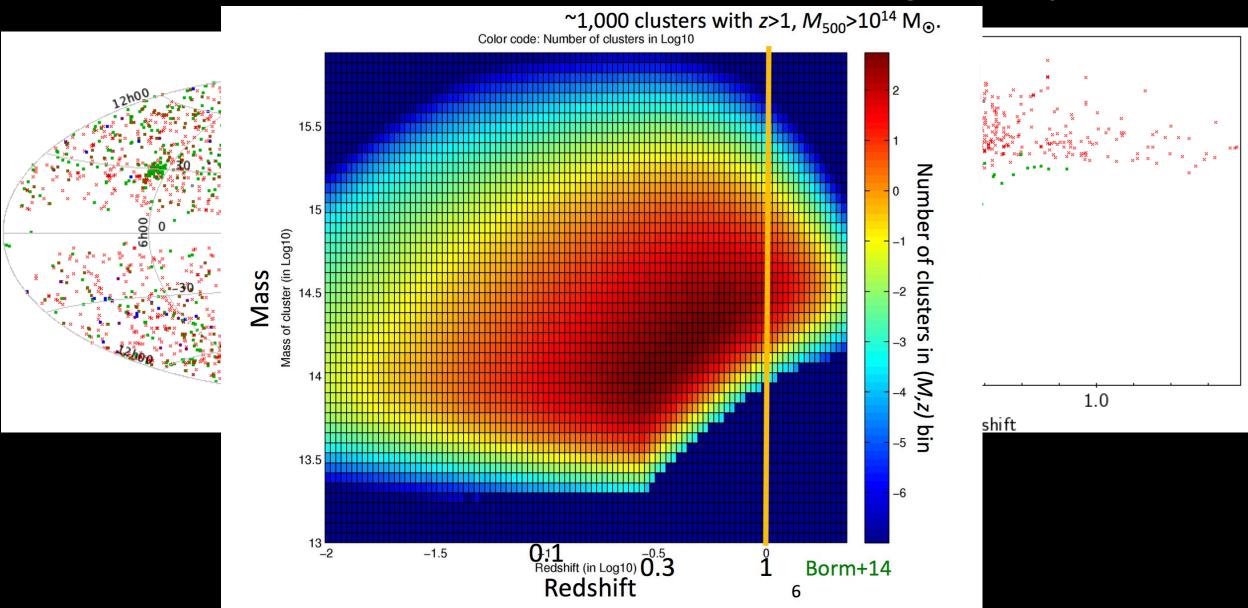
Known clusters



Known clusters



eROSITA - Cluster Demography



The future is (X-ray) bright!

