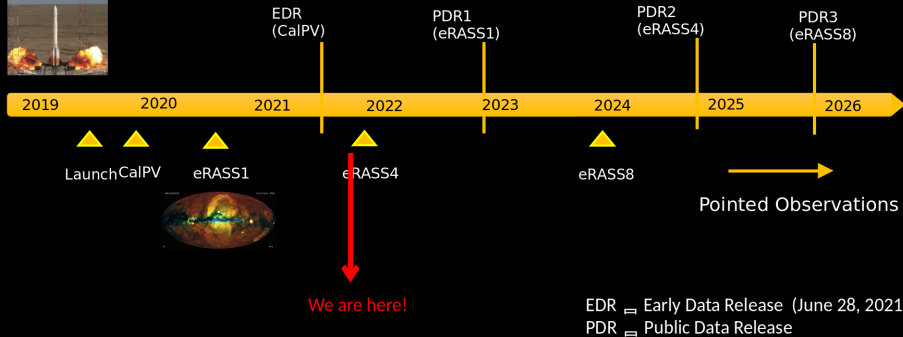


# First eROSITA results on Galaxy Groups and Clusters

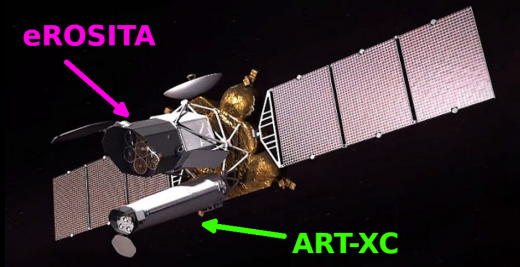
Vittorio Ghirardini



# eROSITA Timeline



# eROSITA on SRG

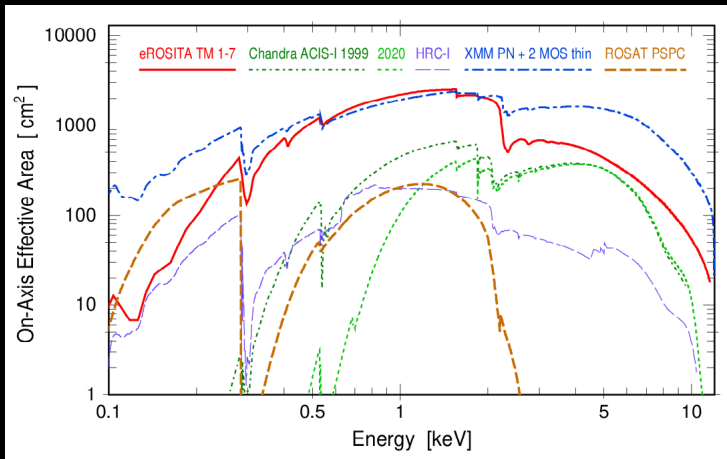


- 7 mirrors and 7 pnCCD
- Spectral resolution: 75-82 eV FWHM at 1.49 keV
- Focal length 1.6m
- FoV 1 deg diameter
- HEW 18" on-axis, 26" FoV avg.
- Baffles 92% reduction straight light



# eROSITA Effective Area

- Effective Area:  $\sim 1300 \text{ cm}^2$  (FoV average at 1keV)

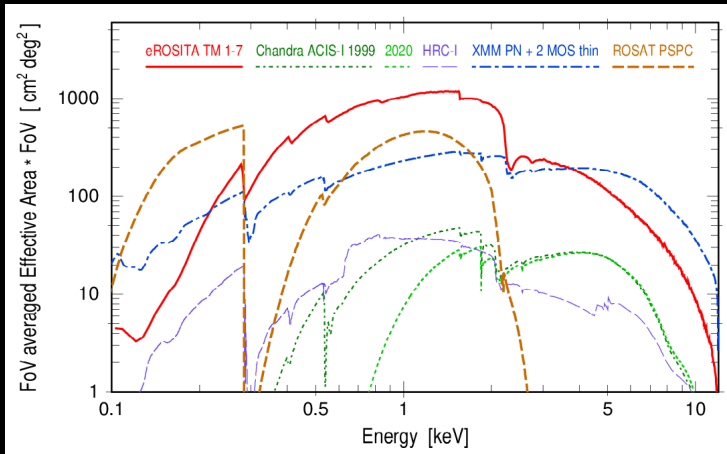


Predehl+20





# eROSITA Grasp



Predehl+20



# eROSITA advantages for clusters

Moon diameter  
30 arcmin



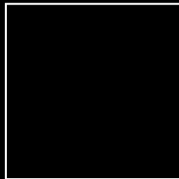
XMM-Newton  
Field of view ~ 30 arcmin



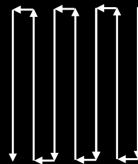
Chandra  
Field of view ~ 17 arcmin



eROSITA  
Field of view ~ 65 arcmin



+



Scanning feature

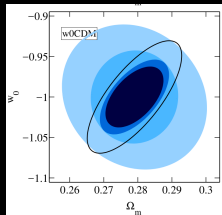
**Grasp; FOV\*Effective Area @1keV:**  
- 5×XMM-Newton  
- 100×Chandra ACIS

Credit: M. Ramos-Ceja



# Cluster Astrophysics and Cosmology with eROSITA

## Cosmology

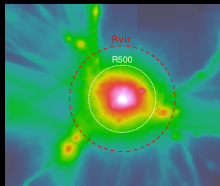


- Map of dark energy (new physics?)
- Nature of dark matter (WIMP, pBH, ...)
- Inhomogeneity of the Universe
- Baryon evolution

## Dark Matter

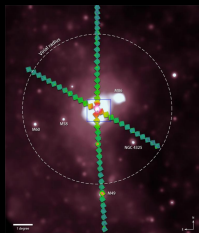


## WHIM



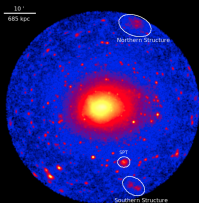
- Chemical enrichment
- Missing baryons
- AGN feedback
- Physics of hot diffuse plasma
- WHIM

## Baryon evolution

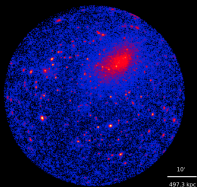


# Cal-PV program

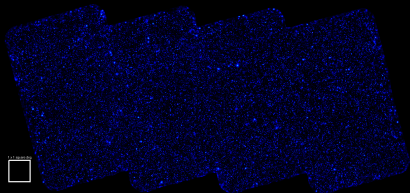
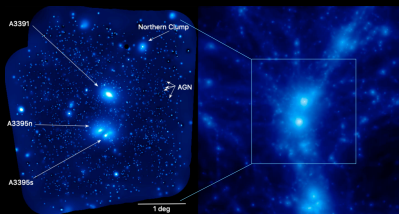
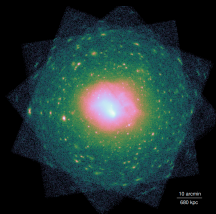
A3158 - Whelan+21



A3408 - Iljenkarevic+21  
(AGN 1H0707-495)



A3266 - Sanders+21

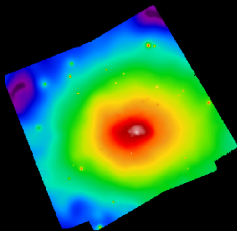


A3391/95 - Reiprich+21 - Biffi+21 - Veronica+21

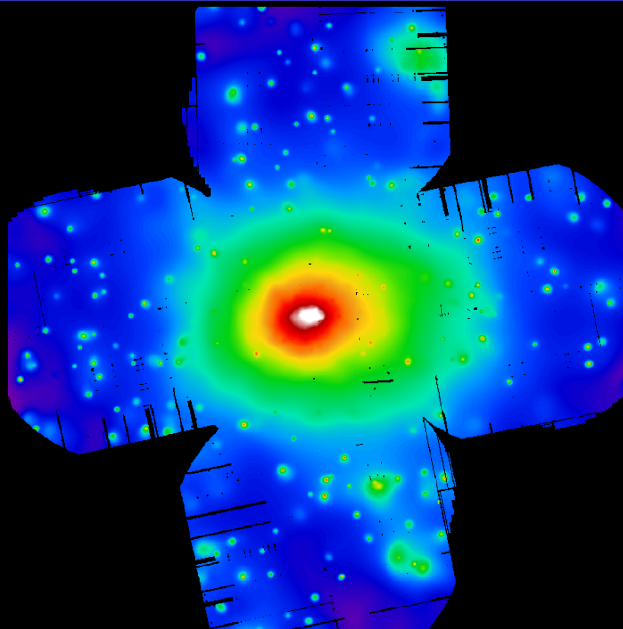
eFEDS



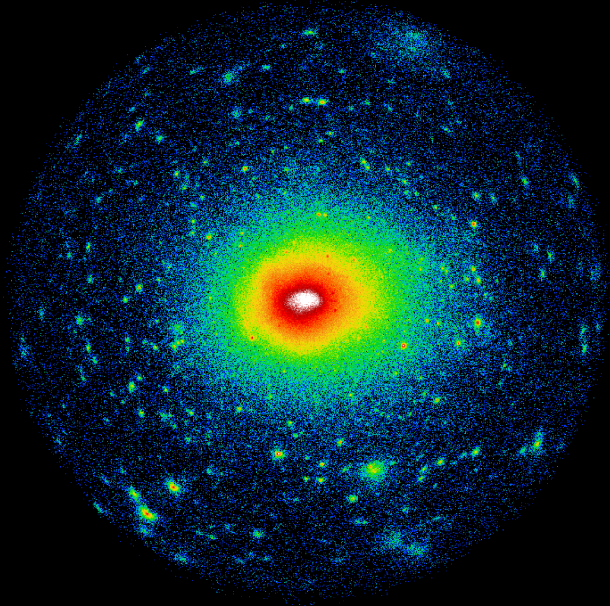
# Abell 3158 – Chandra 65 ks



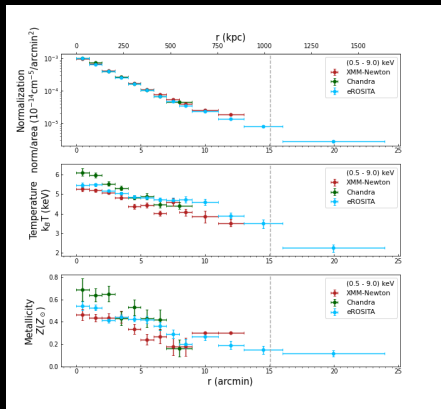
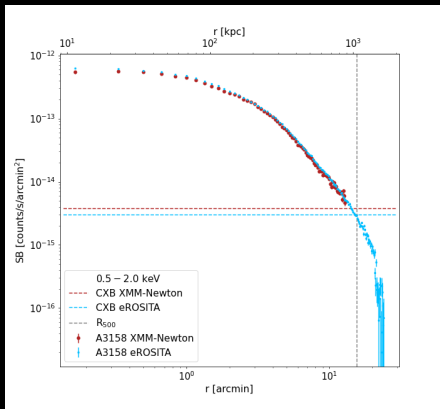
# Abell 3158 – XMM-Newton 161 ks



# Abell 3158 – eROSITA 80 ks



# eROSITA analysis

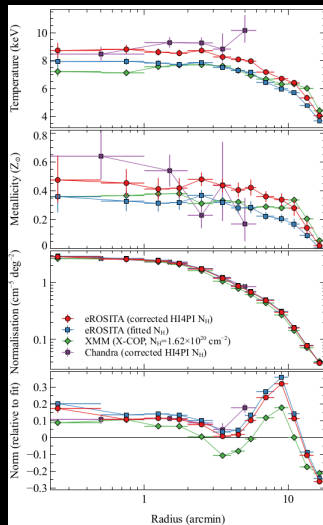
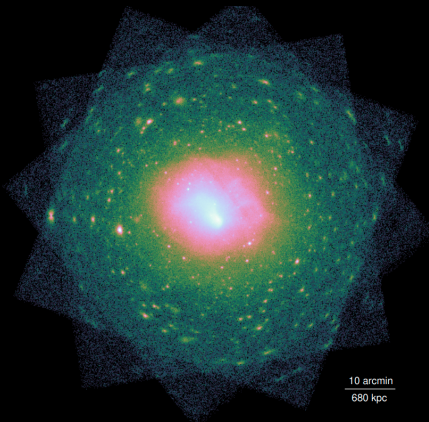


Whelan+21





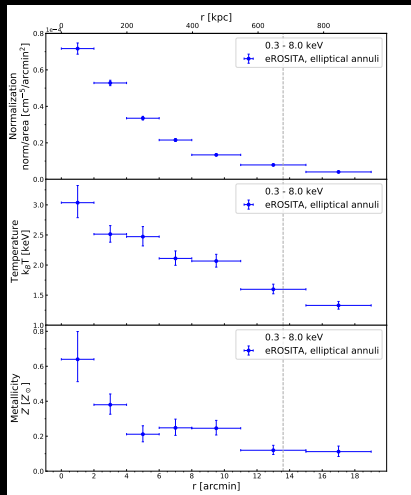
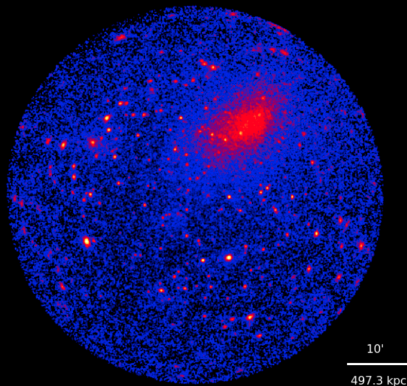
# Abell 3266



Sanders+21



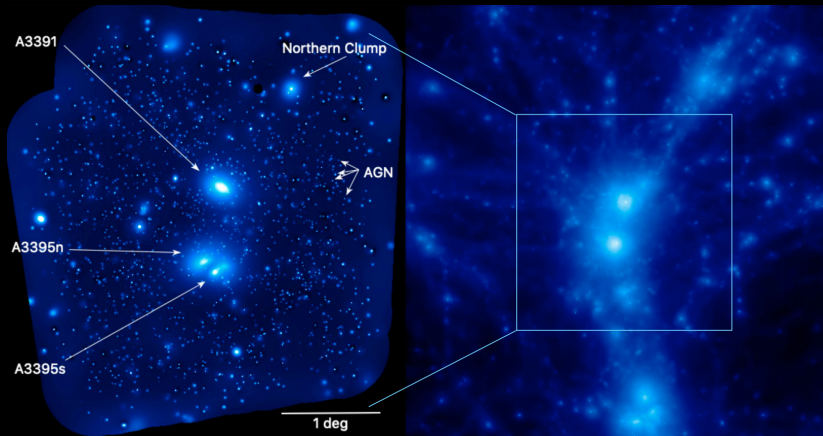
# Abell 3408 (AGN 1H0707-495)



Iljenkarevic+21



# Abell 3391/95



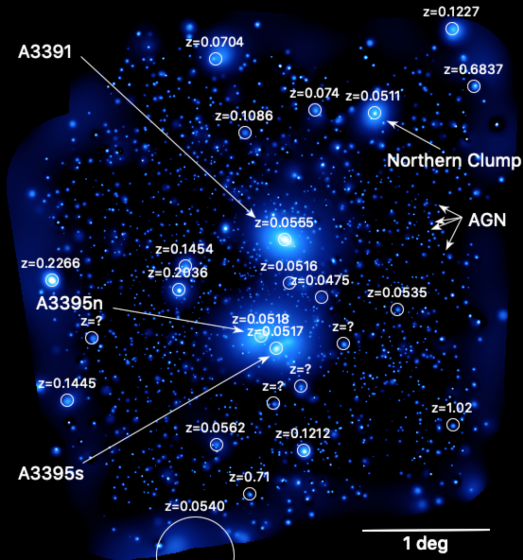
Reiprich+21

Biffi+21

Veronica+21



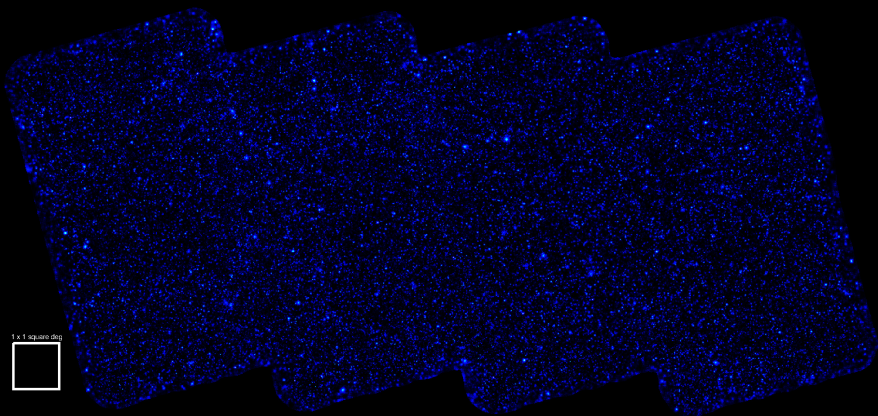
# Abell 3391/95 – 60 clumps detected



Reiprich+21



# eROSITA Final Equatorial-Depth Survey



1 x 1 square deg



Exposure corrected image in the 0.5–2.0 keV band

# eROSITA Final Equatorial-Depth Survey

## eFEDS

- Proof of concept at final survey depth
- $\sim 540$  extended sources detected
- Mass down to  $10^{13} M_{\odot}$
- Redshift up to 1.3
- Complete Coverage with HSC, GAMA, DeCALs
- Dedicated SDSS-IV and V plates
- Radio follow-up with LOFAR and uGMRT
- Dedicated NIKA2 and XMM-Newton observation

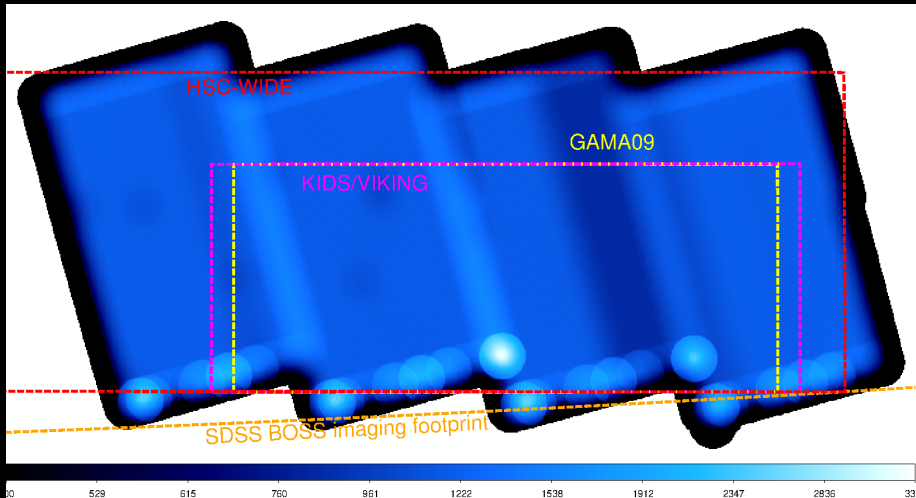
1 x 1 square deg



Exposure corrected image in the 0.5–2.0 keV band

MPE/IKI

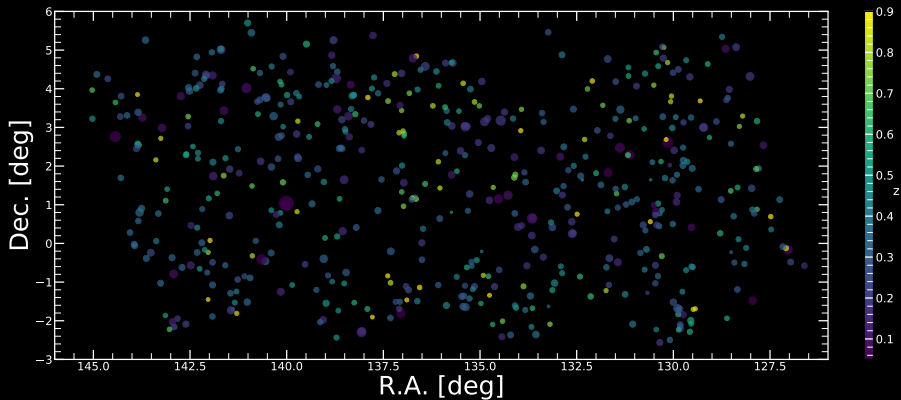




Brunner+21



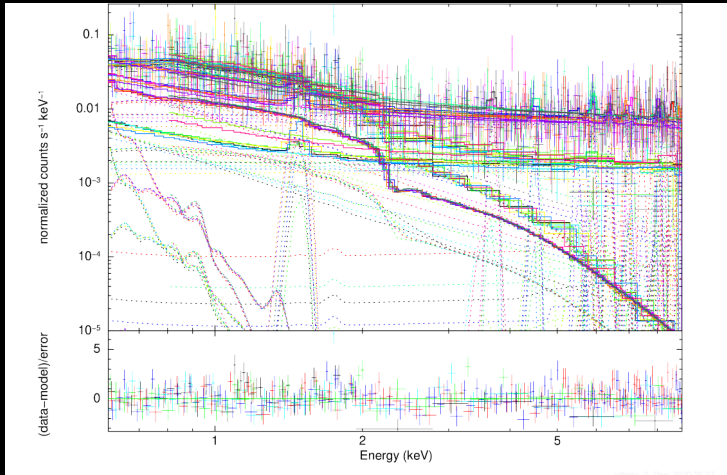
# eFEDS – Extended sources





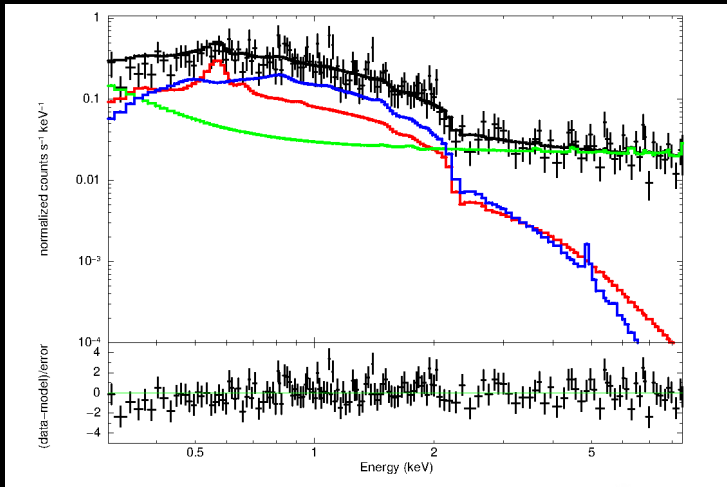
# Spectral Analysis

7 TMs with Cluster + CXB + NXB



# Spectral Analysis

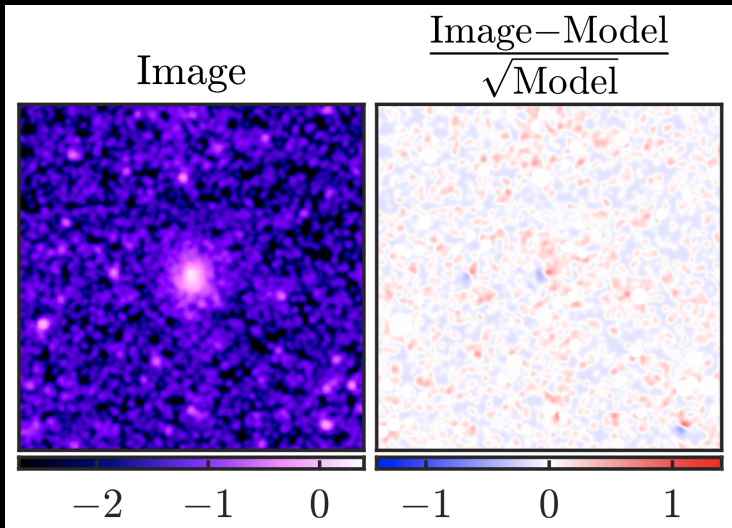
7 TMs with Cluster + CXB + NXB



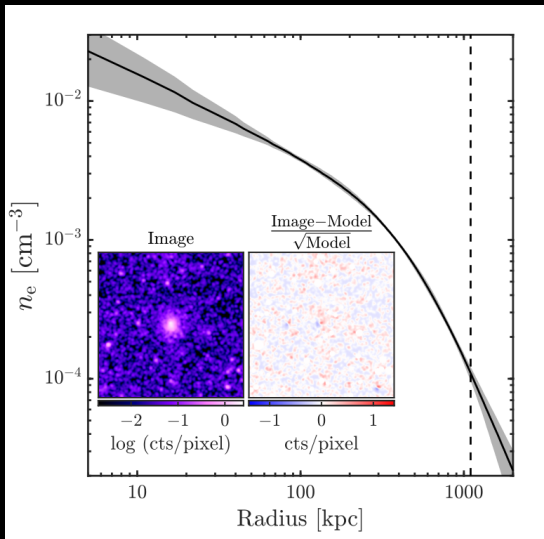
$$\text{Model-Image} = \text{PSF} \# (\text{Cluster} + \text{CXB}) \times \text{EXP}_v + \text{NXB} \times \text{EXP}_{nv}$$

- Centroid variation
  - Needed when few photons
- Vikhlinin+06 density model
  - Allows for many different density models
- PSF accounted
  - Straightforward in 2D analysis
- Drawback: slower to fit

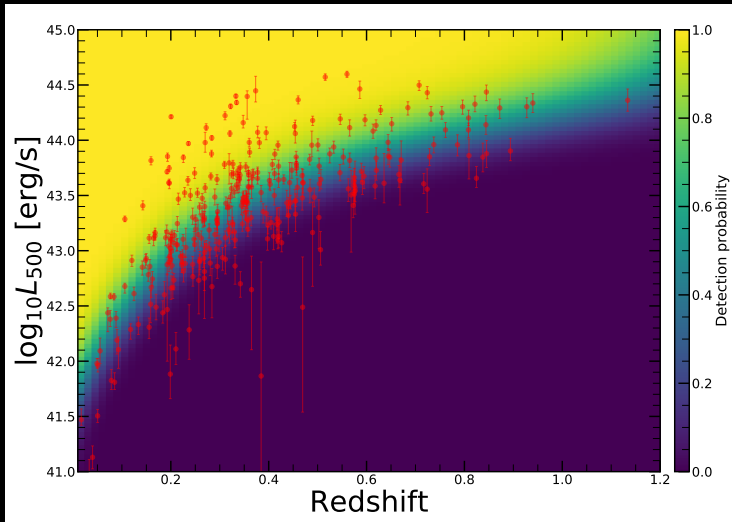
# Imaging Analysis



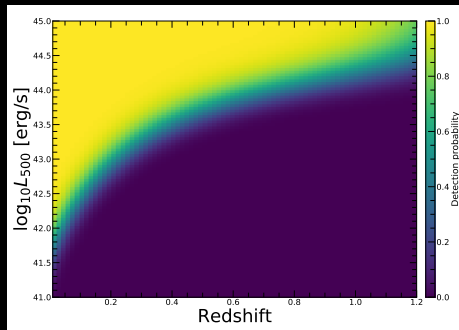
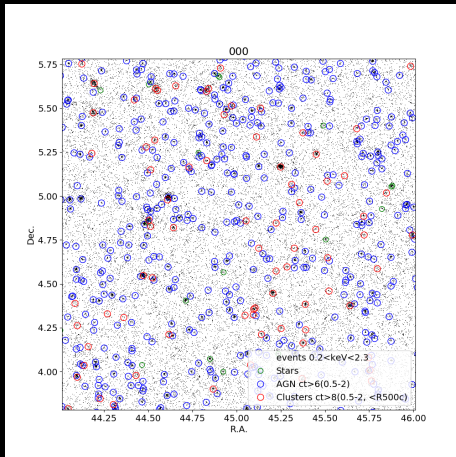
# Imaging Analysis



# Luminosity vs Redshift



# Selection Function using dedicated simulations

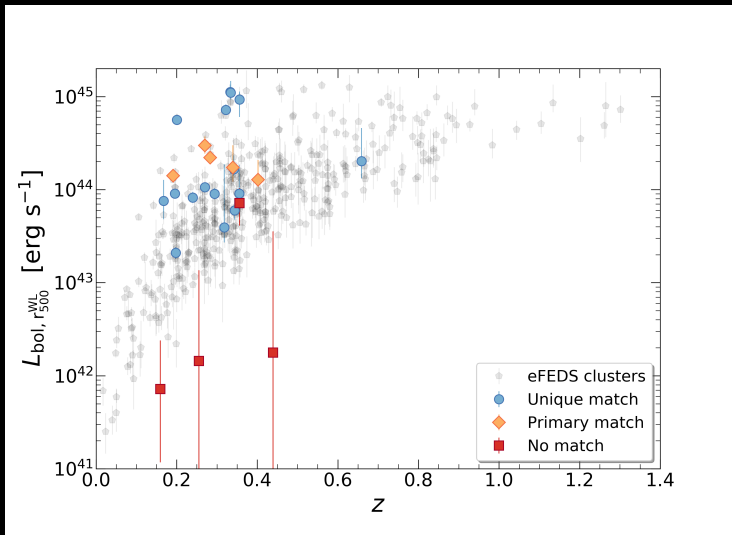


Comparat+21

Credit: N. Clerc



# Scaling relation and selection effects

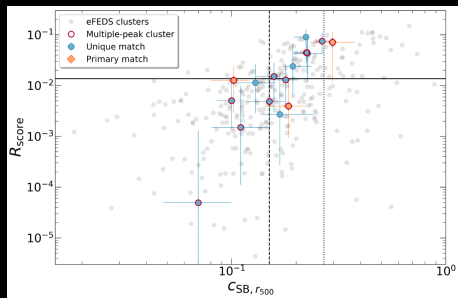
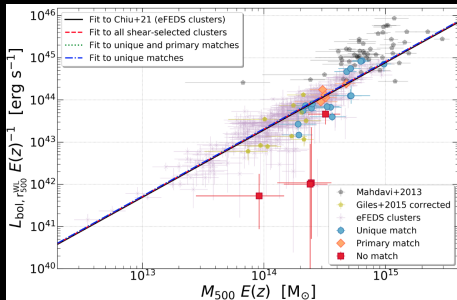


Ramos-Ceja+21





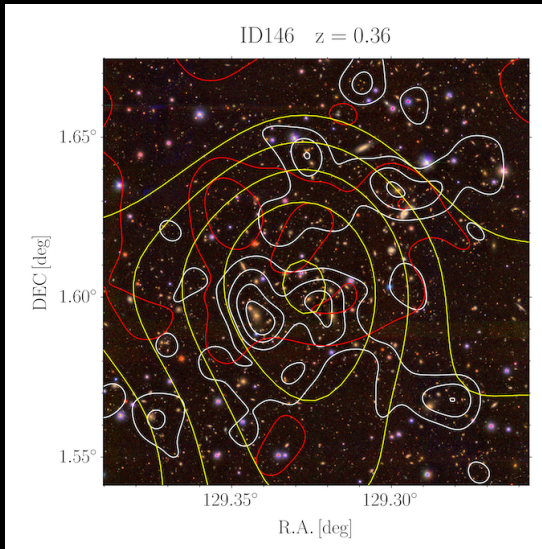
# Scaling relation and selection effects



Ramos-Ceja+21

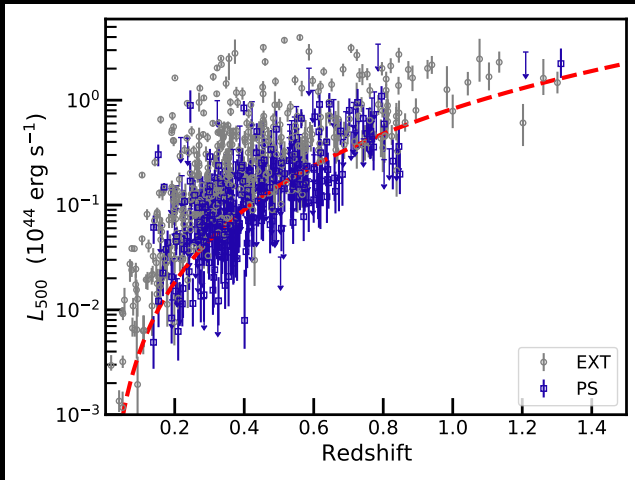


# Scaling relation and selection effects



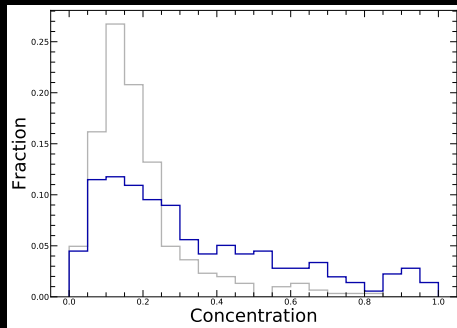
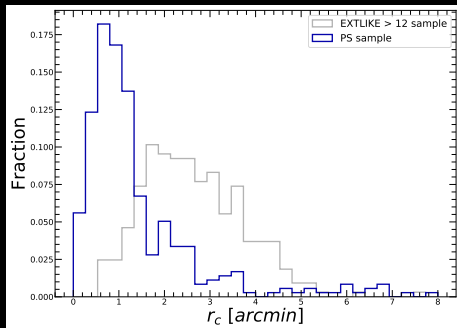
- Comparison of WL Selection with X-rays

# Clusters in disguise



- 357 out of 27k point-like

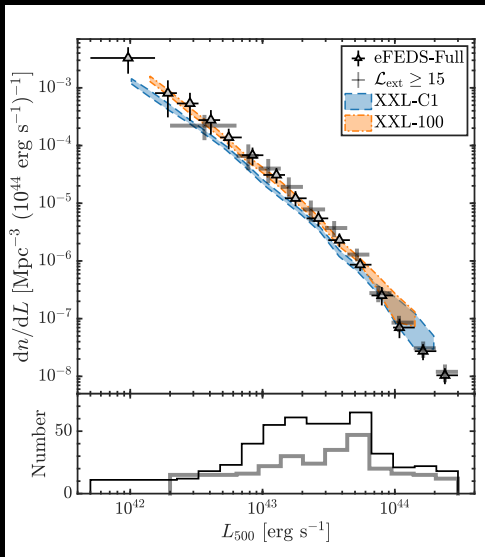
# Clusters in disguise



Bulbul+21



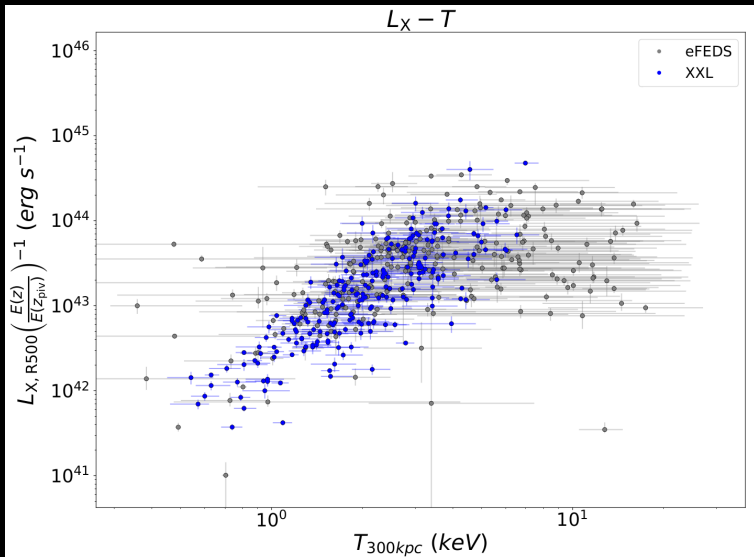
# X-ray luminosity function



Liu+21



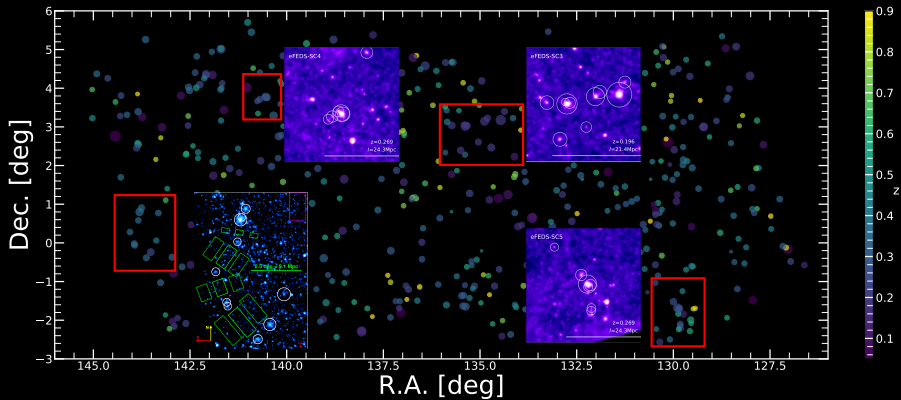
# eFEDS – XXL comparison



Credit: Y. E. Bahar



# eFEDS – Superclusters

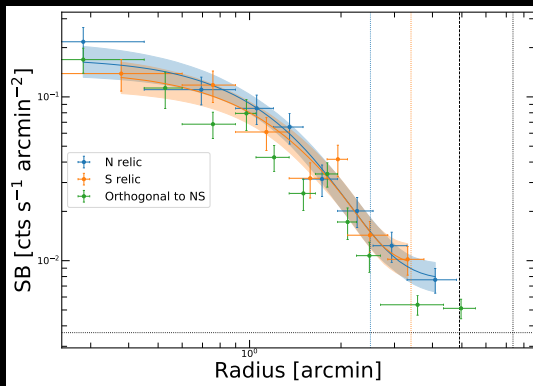
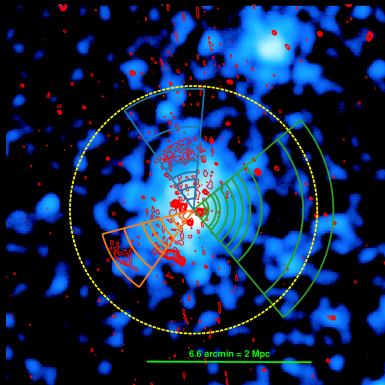


- 19 superclusters Y. Özsoy

Liu+21



# First Supercluster

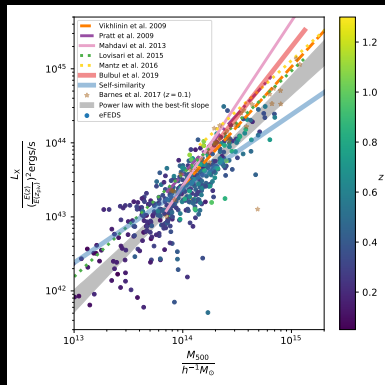
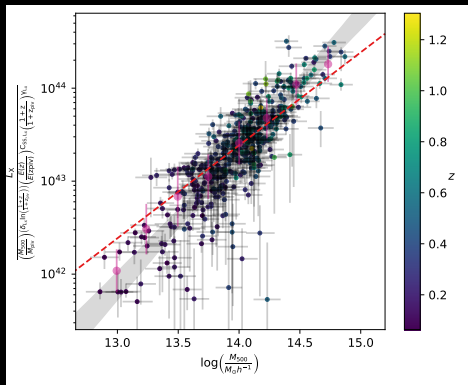


Ghirardini+21





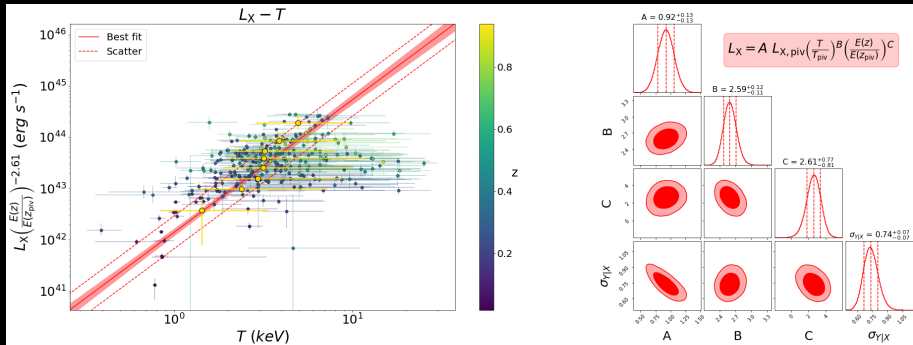
# Mass Calibration



Chiu+21



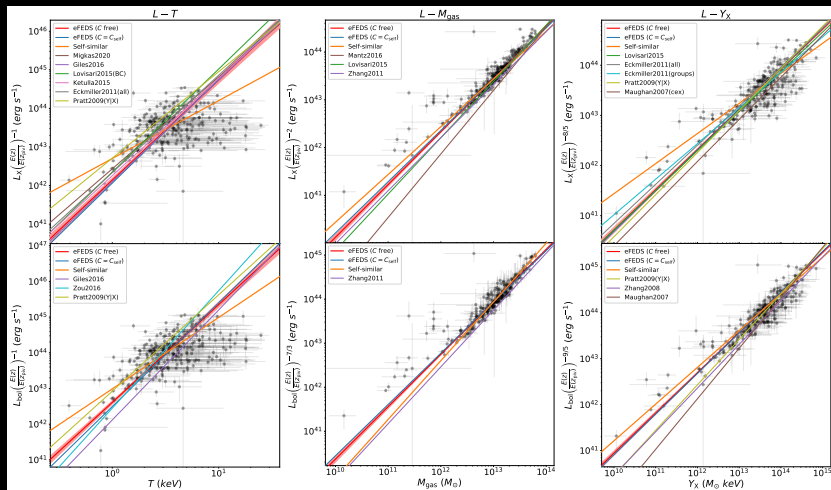
# eFEDS – L – T relation



Bahar+21



# eFEDS – scaling relation comparison



Bahar+21



# Morphological parameters

- Concentration  $c_{SB} = \frac{S_B(<0.1R_{500})}{S_B(<R_{500})}$   
Santos+08

- ▶ how significant is the core emission
- ▶ at [40 – 400] kpc and [0.1 – 1]  $R_{500}$

- Cuspiness  $\alpha = \left. \frac{d \log \rho_g}{d \log r} \right|_{0.04R_{500}}$   
Vikhlinin+07

- ▶ steepness of the density profile at fixed rescaled radius

- Central Density  $n_0 = n_e|_{0.02R_{500}}$   
Hudson+10

- ▶ Value of the density at fixed rescaled radius

- Ellipticity  $\epsilon$

- ▶ ratio between minor and major axis of the distribution

- Centroid Shift

$$w = \frac{1}{R_{500}} \left[ \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (\Delta_i - \bar{\Delta})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Mohr+93

- ▶ variance of the centroid of the emission in increasing apertures

- Power ratios  $P_{m0}$

Buote+95

- ▶ 2-dimensional decomposition of the surface brightness

- Photon asymmetry  $A_{phot}$

Nurgaliev+13

- ▶ difference between measured photon distribution and uniform distribution

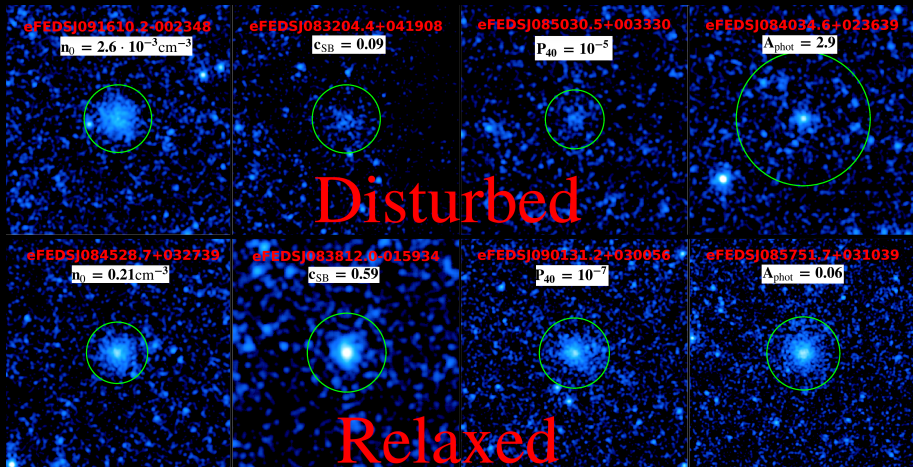
- Gini coefficient  $G$

Loetz+04

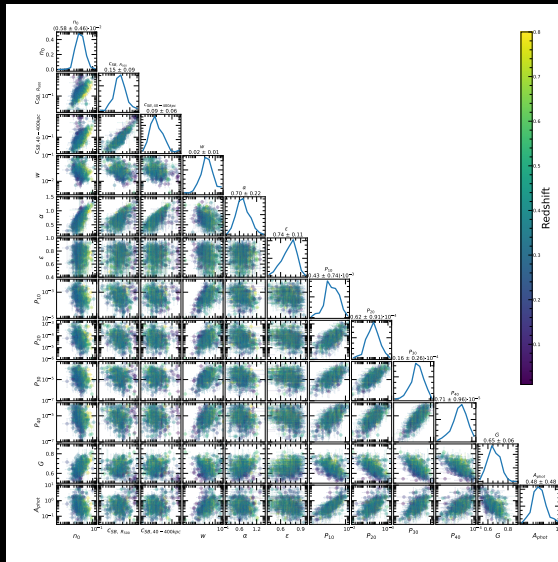
- ▶ inequality in distribution of photons among the pixels



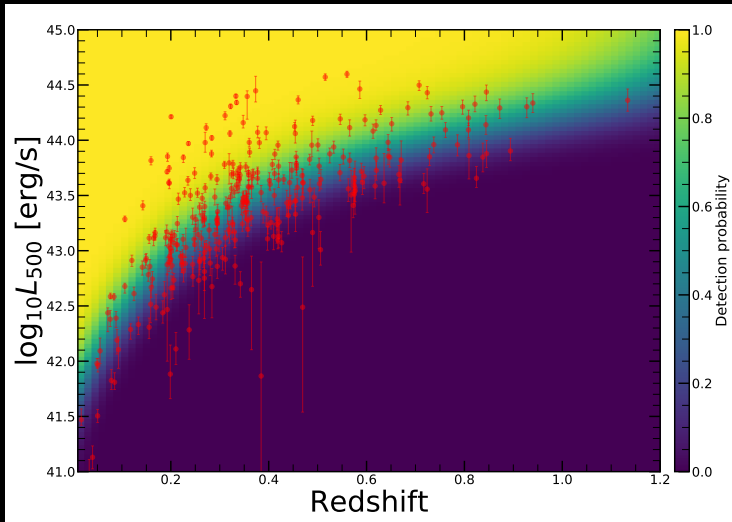
# Disturbed vs Relaxed Clusters



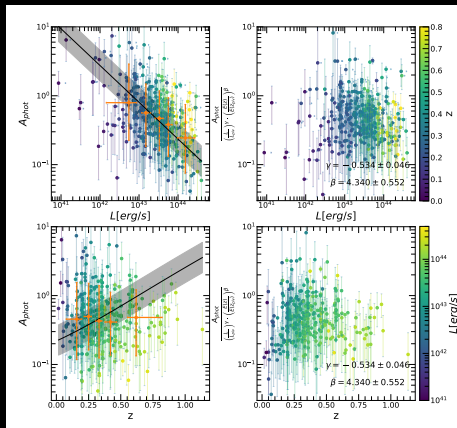
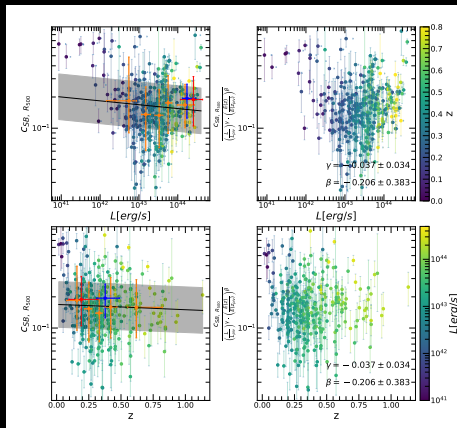
# Parameter-parameter distribution



# L-z dependence of parameters



# Joint Modeling of the Redshift and Luminosity Evolution

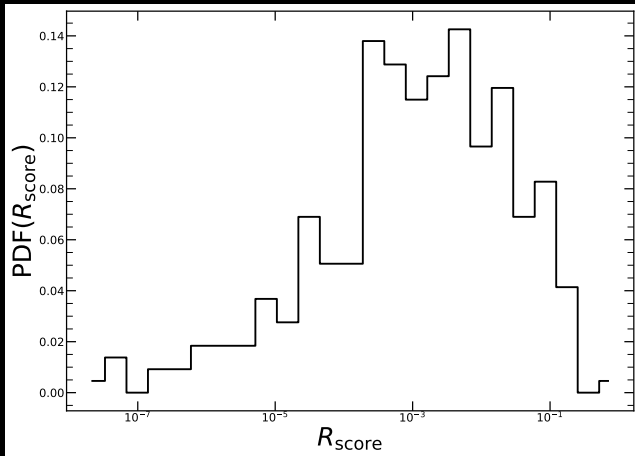


- $$\mathcal{M}_{\text{new}} = \mathcal{M} \cdot \left( \frac{L}{L_{\text{piv}}} \right)^{-\gamma} \left( \frac{E(z)}{E(z_{\text{piv}})} \right)^{-\beta}$$

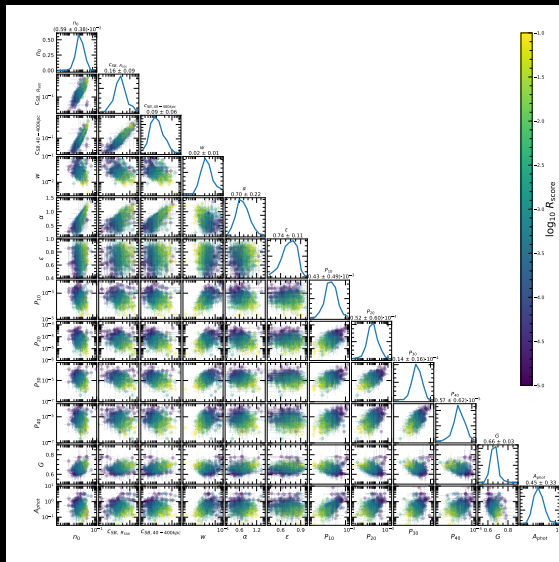


# L and z Independent Morphological Parameters

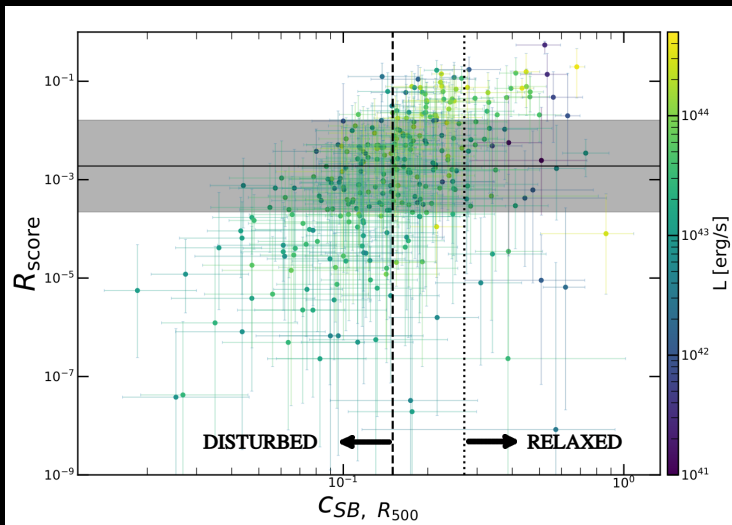
The new relaxation score:  $R_{\text{score}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\mathcal{M}_1} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\mathcal{M}_n} \mathcal{M}\mathcal{N}(\mu, \Sigma) d\mathcal{M}_1 \dots d\mathcal{M}_n$



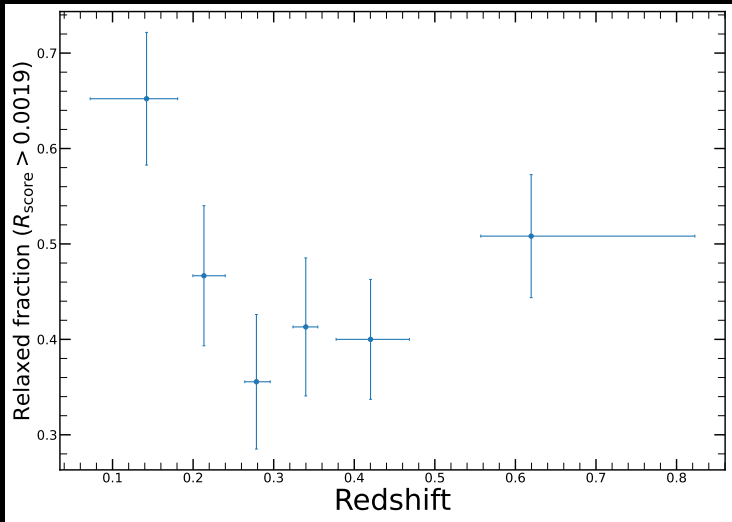
# Corrected parameter-parameter distribution



# Relaxed cluster fraction



# Relaxed fraction evolution



# Investigating the bimodality

$$P(\hat{\mathcal{M}}|\theta, \mathcal{D}) = \int P(\hat{\mathcal{M}}|\mathcal{M}) \cdot \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}|\theta) d\mathcal{M}$$

Parameter	$\Delta B_N$	$\Delta B_{2N}$	$\Delta B_{SN}$	$\Delta B_{LN}$	$\Delta B_{2LN}$	$\Delta B_{SLN}$
$n_0$	36.00	5.84	6.47	2.25	3.69	0.00
$c_{SB, R_{500}}$	40.83	1.28	7.41	0.00	0.59	0.75
$c_{SB, 40-400kpc}$	58.91	7.69	16.06	5.45	2.77	0.00
w	80.18	8.28	22.12	7.38	2.41	0.00
$\alpha$	1.71	2.63	0.81	0.00	2.63	0.72
$\epsilon$	2.99	0.54	0.00	3.53	0.52	0.29
$P_{10}$	48.81	7.70	14.58	0.00	1.51	1.26
$P_{20}$	12.55	2.42	0.00	1.99	0.34	2.11
$P_{30}$	14.36	4.84	1.95	7.28	0.00	6.26
$P_{40}$	7.58	5.83	0.00	7.91	1.71	4.27
G	0.00	1.30	0.87	0.19	1.43	0.99
$A_{phot}$	49.30	2.79	16.28	3.88	0.00	2.62
$R_{score}$	176.68	22.14	113.24	0.00	2.17	0.47

- Our data prefer single-peak distribution over a bi-modal



# Summary

- In eFEDS we detect  $>4$  clusters per  $\text{deg}^2$ , as expected
- $M > 10^{13} M_{\odot}$ ,  $z < 1.3$
- Check out <https://erosita.mpe.mpg.de/publications/>

- Contact our working groups

[https://www.mpe.mpg.de/455860/working\\_groups](https://www.mpe.mpg.de/455860/working_groups)

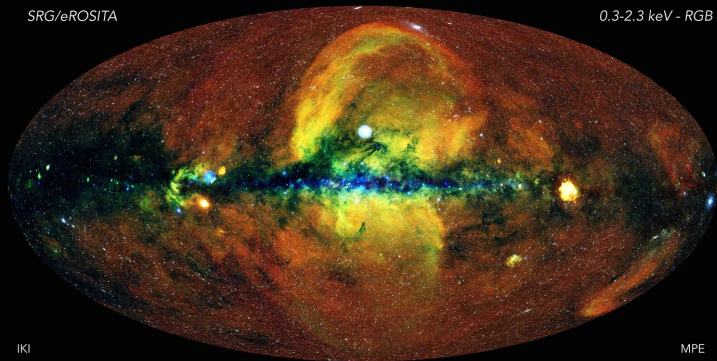
- Get the Cal-PV data

<https://erosita.mpe.mpg.de/>



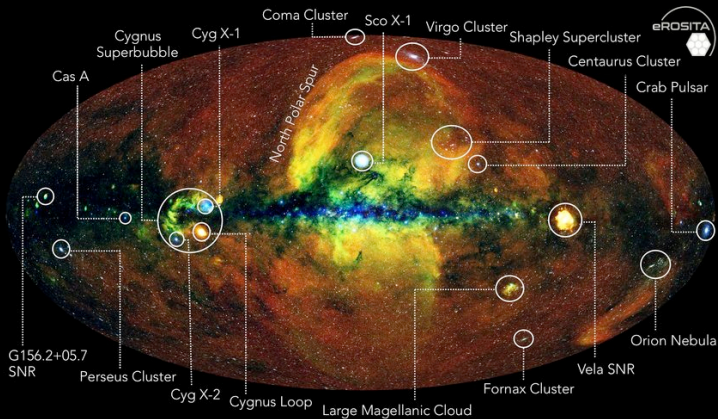
# Backup slides

# eRASS1





# eRASS1



IKI

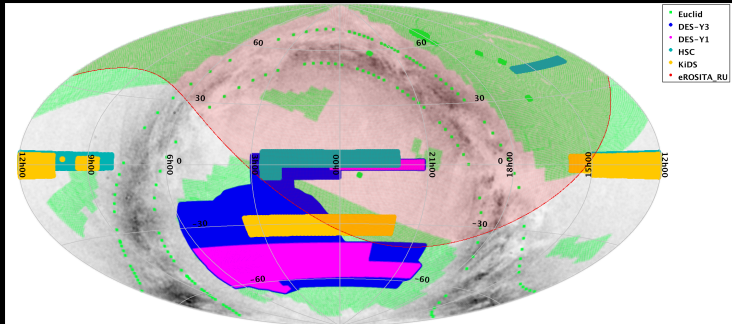
SRG/eROSITA 0.3-2.3 keV - RGB Map

MPE



# eRASS1 Cluster Mass Calibration

- Optical Data through richness vs. mass scaling relations
- X-ray observations through hydrostatic eq. assumption
- Weak Lensing (DES, KIDS, and HSC)



Credit: F. Pacaud

