

SOFT AND HARD X-RAY EXCESS EMISSION IN ABELL 3112
OBSERVED WITH CHANDRA

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DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

CHANDRA:

- Obs. 2516 (17.7 ks), 2216 (7 ks)
- *CIAO* 3.4 and *CALDB* 3.3 (same results also obtained with *CIAO* 3.3 and *CALDB* 3.2)
- Analyze only the 1-2.5' annulus
- Use blank-sky background
- Fit in 0.5-7 keV band

XMM-NEWTON:

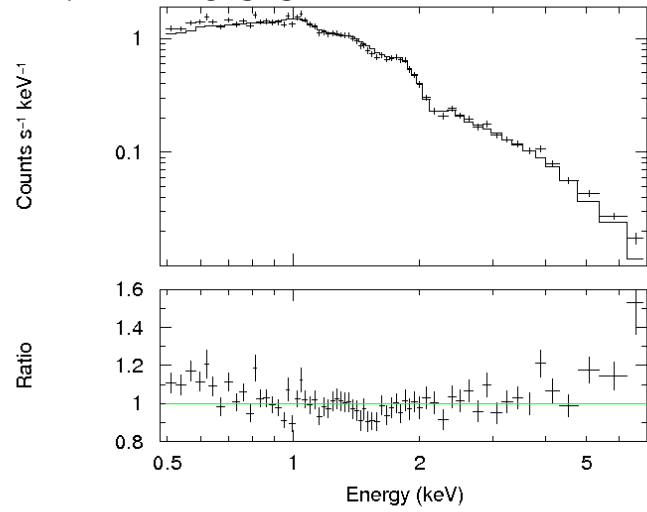
- Re-analyzed the Nevalainen et al. (2003) observation, 23 ks *MOS* data, 17 ks *PN* data
- *SAS* 7.0.0, calibration as of May 2007
- Use blank-sky from Nevalainen et al. (2005)
- Fit in 0.3-8 keV band

SPECTRAL FITS:

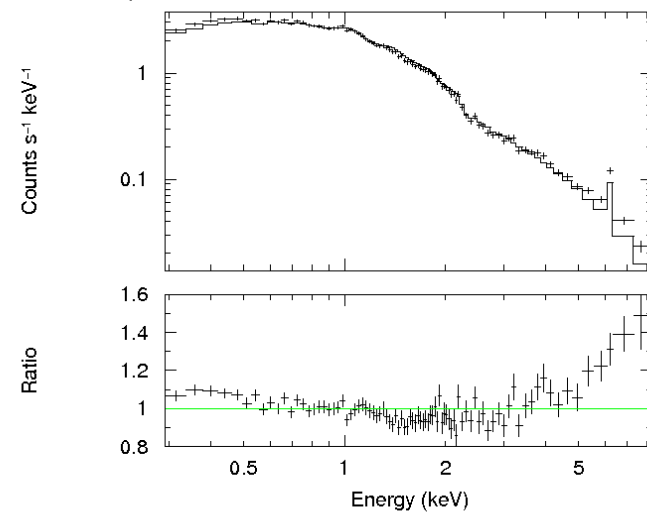
- Fit to a *wabs*mekal* model with Galactic N_H (fixed)
- Fit to *Chandra* data alone, and jointly to *Chandra+XMM-NEWTON*
- Fits to wide band (0.5-7/0.3-0.8 keV), soft band (0.5-4/0.3-4 keV) and hard band(2-7/2-8 keV)
- Addition of a power-law model and of a thermal model to explain residuals

FITS TO WIDE BAND

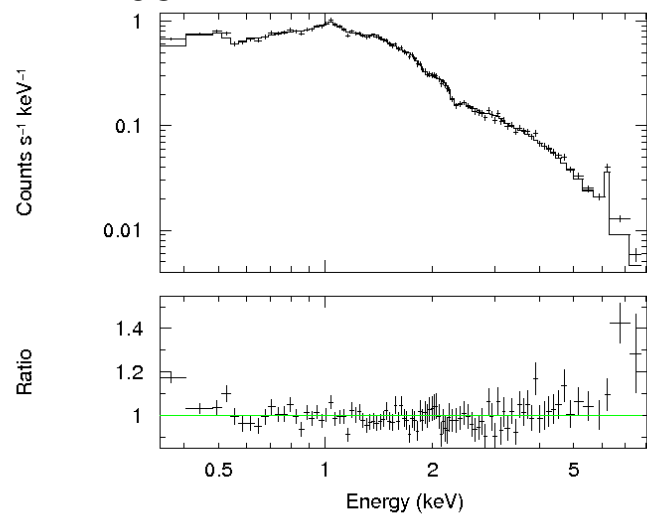
CHANDRA ACIS-S



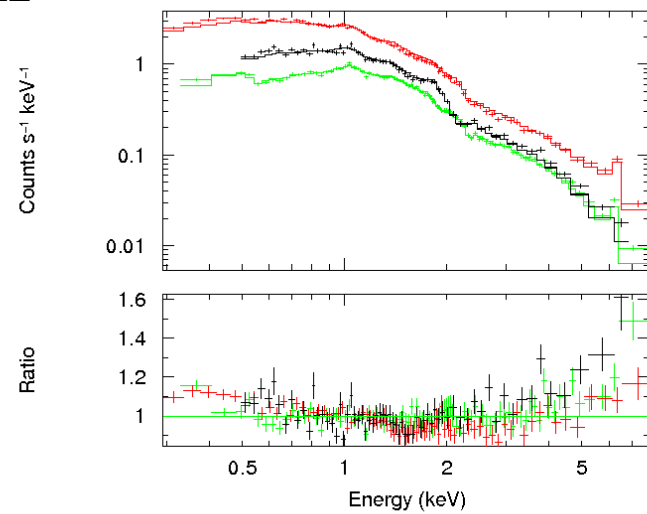
XMM PN



XMM MOS



ALL

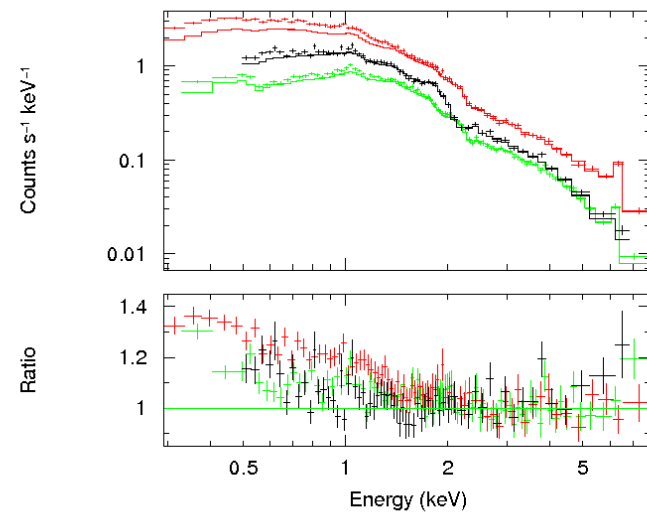
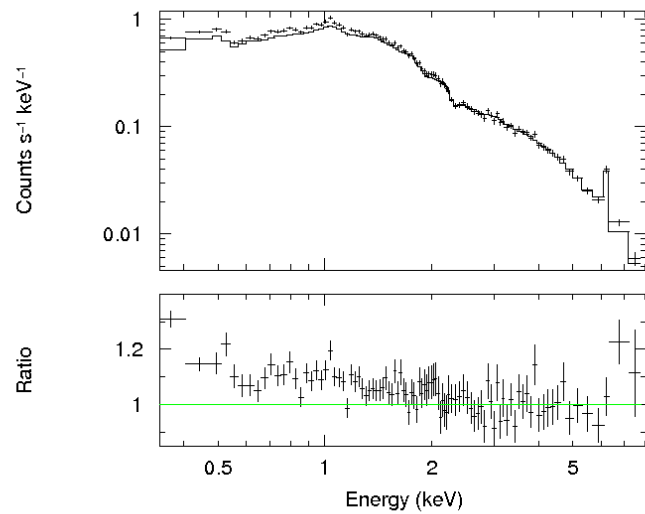
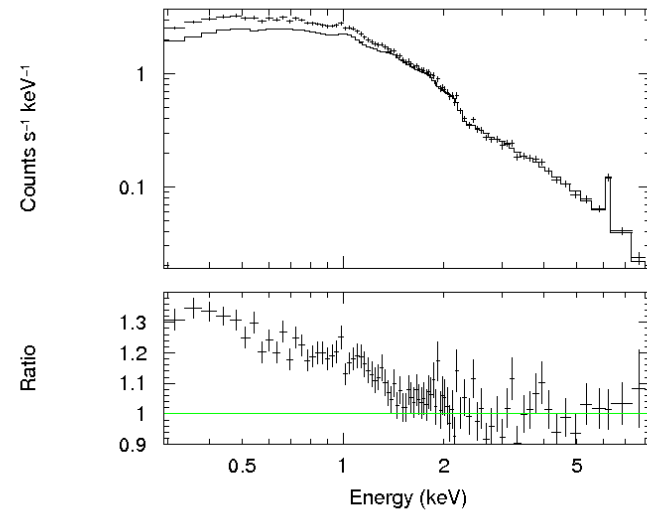
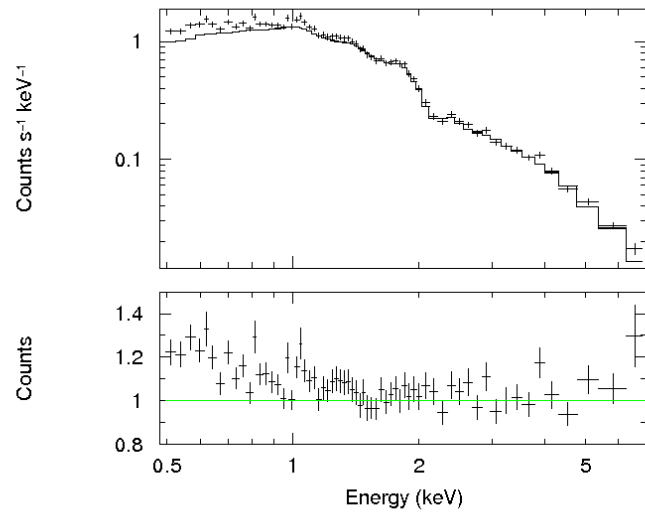


RESULTS OF SPECTRAL FIT

Table 1. SINGLE TEMPERATURE MODEL WITH FIXED AND VARIABLE N_H

| Data | Fixed Galactic $N_H = 2.6 \times 10^{20} \text{ (cm}^{-2}\text{)}$ | | | | Free N_H | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | $\chi^2/\text{dof} (\chi_r^2)$ | kT (keV) | A | Norm ($\times 10^{-2}$) | $\chi^2/\text{dof} (\chi_r^2)$ | kT (keV) | A | Norm ($\times 10^{-2}$) | N_H (10^{20} cm^{-2}) |
| ACIS | 345.7/269(1.29) | 4.94 ± 0.14 | $0.40 \pm_{0.05}^{0.05}$ | 1.01 ± 0.01 | 294.9/268(1.10) | $5.70 \pm_{0.14}^{0.15}$ | $0.50 \pm_{0.06}^{0.06}$ | 0.94 ± 0.01 | ≤ 0.35 |
| PN | 274.3/161(1.70) | $3.97 \pm_{0.05}^{0.10}$ | $0.23 \pm_{0.02}^{0.02}$ | 0.97 ± 0.01 | 155.3/160(0.97) | $4.47 \pm_{0.07}^{0.06}$ | $0.32 \pm_{0.02}^{0.02}$ | 0.91 ± 0.01 | $1.10 \pm_{0.1}^{0.2}$ |
| MOS | 236.6/173(1.37) | $4.52 \pm_{0.07}^{0.05}$ | $0.34 \pm_{0.03}^{0.03}$ | 1.05 ± 0.01 | 189.6/172(1.10) | $4.94 \pm_{0.14}^{0.07}$ | $0.39 \pm_{0.02}^{0.04}$ | 1.00 ± 0.01 | $1.34 \pm_{0.23}^{0.23}$ |
| Joint ^a | 918.3/606(1.52) | $4.37 \pm_{0.07}^{0.02}$ | $0.29 \pm_{0.01}^{0.02}$ | 1.04 ± 0.01 | 685.7/605(1.13) | $4.83 \pm_{0.06}^{0.05}$ | $0.38 \pm_{0.03}^{0.02}$ | 0.97 ± 0.01 | $0.98 \pm_{0.13}^{0.13}$ |
| | | | | 0.95 ± 0.01 | | | | 0.99 ± 0.01 | |
| | | | | 1.05 ± 0.01 | | | | 0.87 ± 0.01 | |

FITS TO HARD BAND



FITS TO SOFT BAND

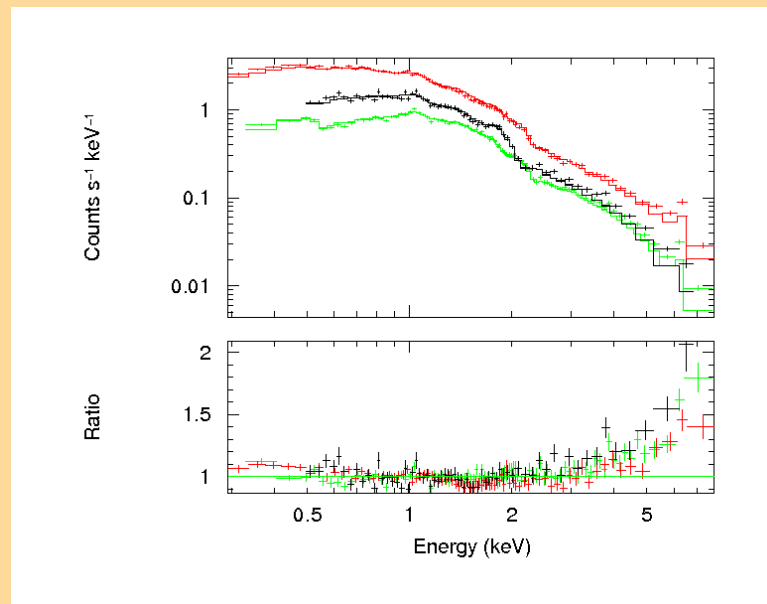
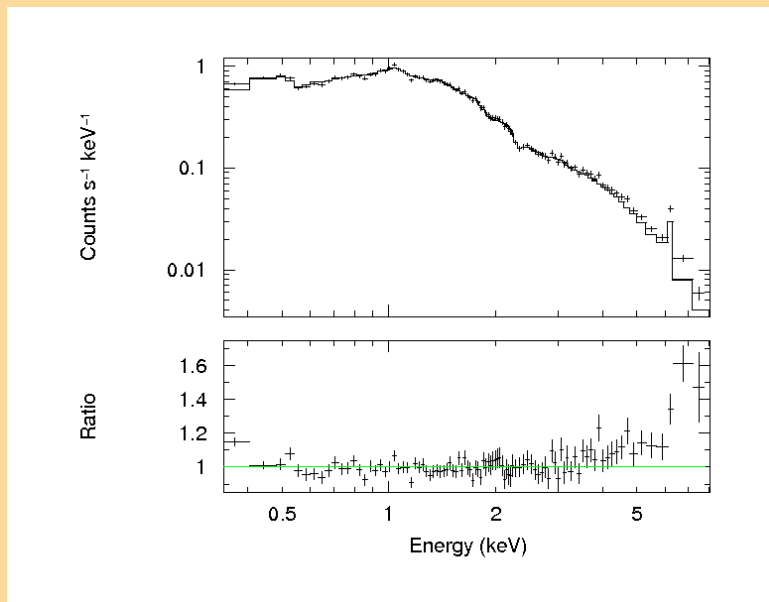
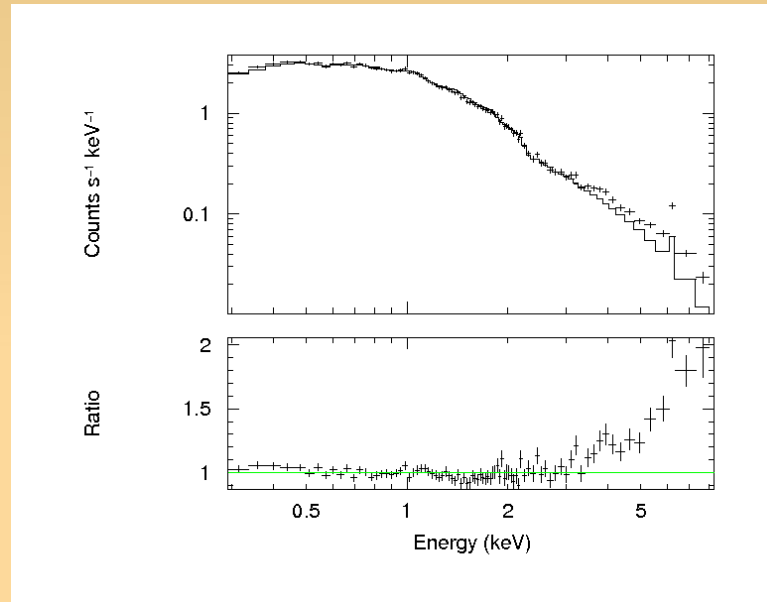
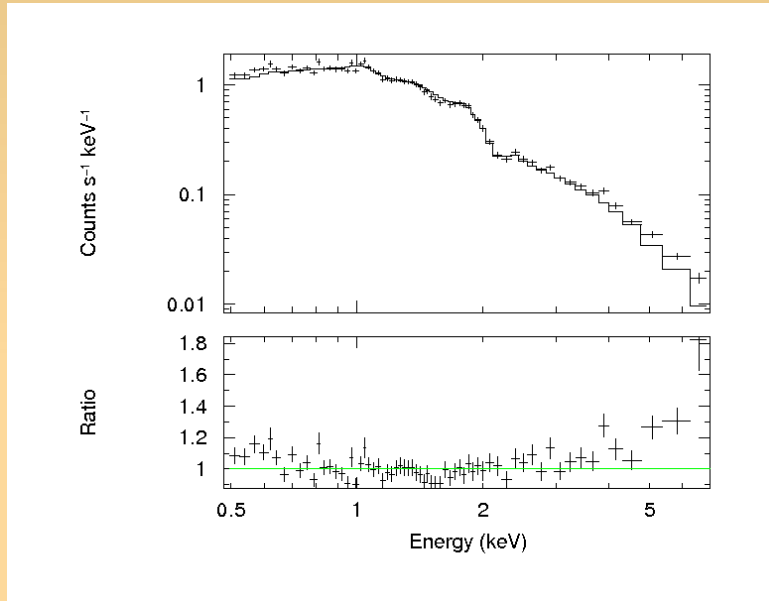


Table 2. NARROW-BAND SINGLE TEMPERATURE MODEL WITH
FIXED N_H

| Data | χ^2/dof (χ_r^2) | kT (keV) | A | Norm (10^{-2}) |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Fit to 2-7 keV band (2-8 keV for XMM-Newton data)</i> | | | | |
| ACIS | 179.7/166 (1.08) | $5.88 \pm_{0.36}^{0.57}$ | 0.45 ± 0.07 | 0.94 ± 0.03 |
| PN | 73.4/105 (0.70) | $5.28 \pm_{0.21}^{0.23}$ | $0.32 \pm_{0.03}^{0.04}$ | 0.82 ± 0.02 |
| MOS | 115.4/105 (1.05) | $5.34 \pm_{0.19}^{0.22}$ | 0.37 ± 0.04 | 0.97 ± 0.02 |
| Joint ^a | 365.6/394 (0.93) | $5.31 \pm_{0.13}^{0.14}$ | $0.36 \pm_{0.02}^{0.03}$ | $0.98 \pm_{0.01}^{0.02}$ |
| | | | | 0.81 ± 0.01 |
| | | | | 0.97 ± 0.01 |
| <i>Fit to 0.5-4 keV band (0.3-4 keV for XMM-Newton data)</i> | | | | |
| ACIS | 261.3/210 (1.24) | 4.54 ± 0.014 | 0.29 ± 0.06 | 1.04 ± 0.02 |
| PN | 137.0/108 (1.29) | $3.46 \pm_{0.06}^{0.07}$ | 0.13 ± 0.02 | 1.01 ± 0.01 |
| MOS | 165.6/116 (1.43) | 4.24 ± 0.08 | 0.26 ± 0.03 | 1.08 ± 0.01 |
| Joint ^a | 638.6/437 (1.46) | $3.93 \pm_{0.05}^{0.06}$ | $0.20 \pm_{0.03}^{0.01}$ | 1.07 ± 0.01 |
| | | | | 0.97 ± 0.01 |
| | | | | 1.10 ± 0.01 |

^aFor the joint fit, the three normalizations apply respectively to the ACIS, PN and MOS data.

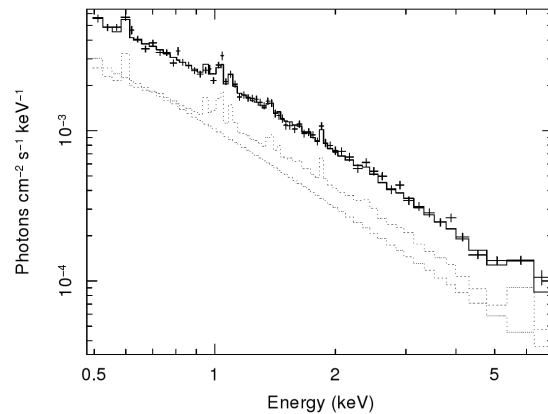
RESULTS OF NON-THERMAL FITS TO RESIDUALS

Table 3. NON-THERMAL MODEL

| Data | χ^2/dof (χ_r^2) | kT (keV) | A | Norm. ($\times 10^{-2}$) | α | $L_{42}^{(a)}$ (10^{42} erg s $^{-1}$) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| ACIS | 195.4/267 (1.10) | $5.36 \pm_{0.56}^{0.43}$ | $0.87 \pm_{0.10}^{0.25}$ | $0.50 \pm_{0.11}^{0.14}$ | $1.79 \pm_{0.06}^{0.11}$ | 74.4 |
| PN | 118.6/159 (0.74) | $4.12 \pm_{0.23}^{0.24}$ | $0.47 \pm_{0.04}^{0.05}$ | $0.57 \pm_{0.05}^{0.03}$ | $1.83 \pm_{0.04}^{0.07}$ | 61.0 |
| MOS | 185.1/172 (1.08) | $4.44 \pm_{0.25}^{0.19}$ | 0.48 ± 0.05 | 0.74 ± 0.06 | $1.74 \pm_{0.06}^{0.07}$ | 49.8 |
| Joint ^b | 643.7/604 (1.07) | $4.59 \pm_{0.08}^{0.09}$ | $0.50 \pm_{0.02}^{0.03}$ | 0.69 ± 0.10 | $1.85 \pm_{0.04}^{0.02}$ | 46.0 |
| | | | | $0.59 \pm_{0.01}^{0.03}$ | | 56.0 |
| | | | | 0.71 ± 0.01 | | 56.0 |

^a L_{42} is the unabsorbed luminosity of the non-thermal model in the 0.5-7 keV band.

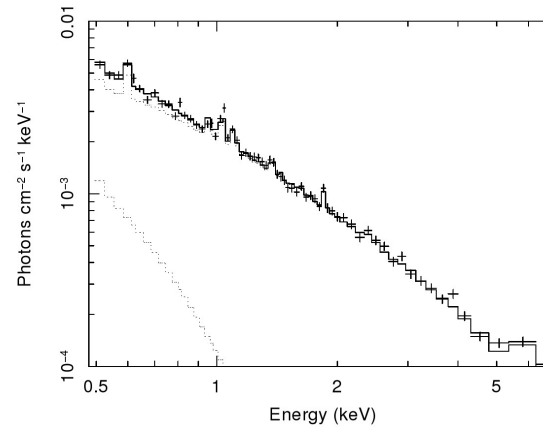
^bFor the joint fit, the three normalizations apply respectively to the ACIS, PN and MOS data.



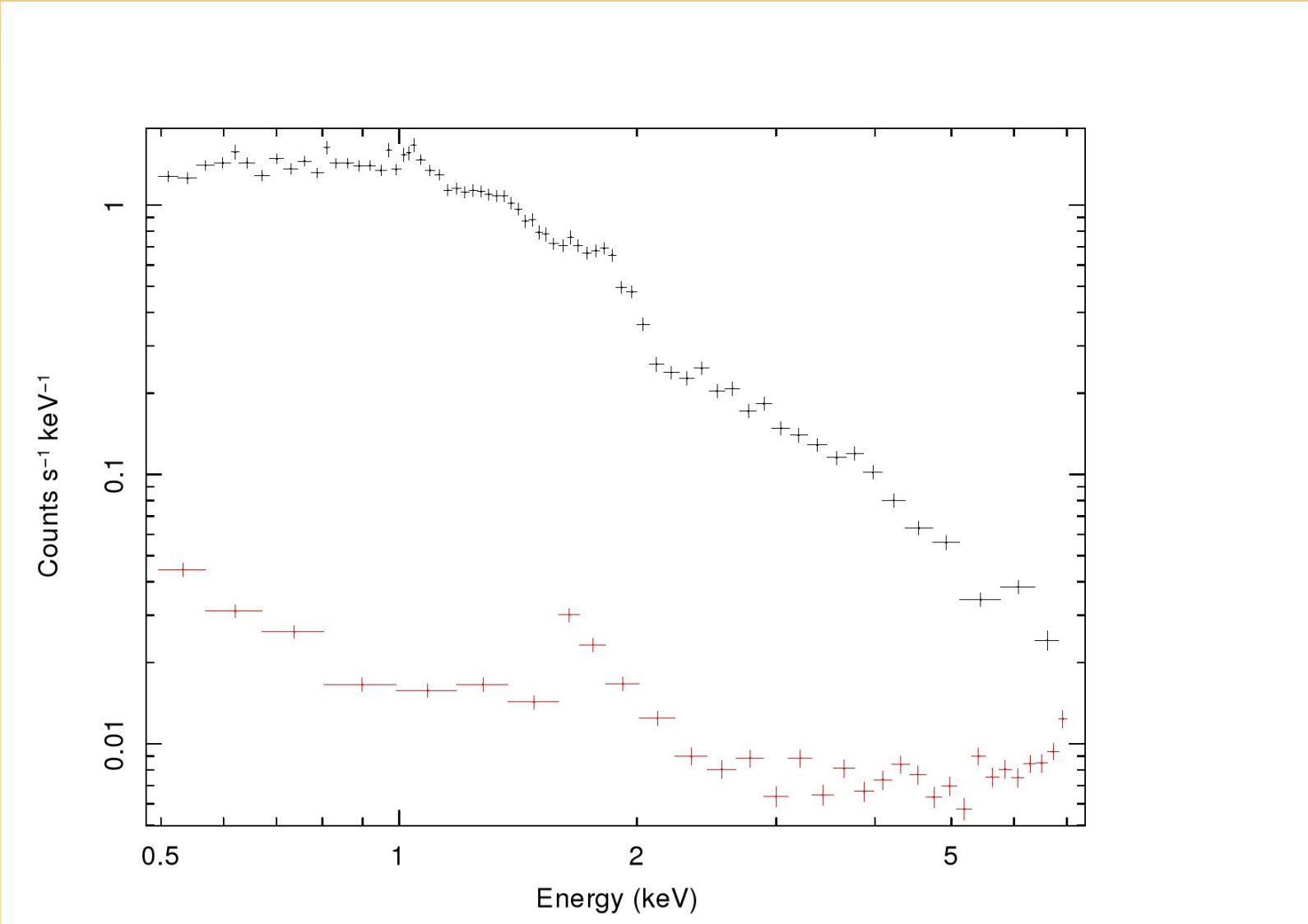
RESULTS OF THERMAL FITS TO RESIDUALS

Table 4. TWO-TEMPERATURE MODEL

| Data | χ^2/dof (χ_r^2) | kT_{hot} (keV) | A | Norm. ($\times 10^{-2}$) | kT_{warm} (keV) | A | Norm. ($\times 10^{-3}$) |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| ACIS | 296.6/266 (1.11) | $5.61 \pm_{0.33}^{0.27}$ | $0.51 \pm_{0.05}^{0.07}$ | 0.94 ± 0.03 | $0.34 \pm_{0.12}^{0.32}$ | ≤ 2.5 | $0.14 \pm_{0.03}^{0.17}$ |
| PN | 117.8/158 (0.74) | $5.34 \pm_{0.30}^{0.23}$ | $0.38 \pm_{0.04}^{0.03}$ | 0.78 ± 0.04 | $0.89 \pm_{0.16}^{0.20}$ | ≤ 0.17 | $0.9 \pm_{0.03}^{0.04}$ |
| MOS | 178.8/170 (1.05) | $4.68 \pm_{0.07}^{0.10}$ | 0.39 ± 0.03 | 1.03 ± 0.01 | ≤ 0.10 | ≤ 0.04 | $3.39 \pm_{1.02}^{1.59}$ |
| Joint | 654.5/603 (1.09) | $5.12 \pm_{0.05}^{0.09}$ | $0.39 \pm_{0.02}^{0.03}$ | 0.94 ± 0.01 | $0.62 \pm_{0.10}^{0.04}$ | ≤ 0.01 | $0.24 \pm_{0.01}^{0.02}$ |
| | | | | 0.59 ± 0.01 | | | |
| | | | | 0.71 ± 0.01 | | | |

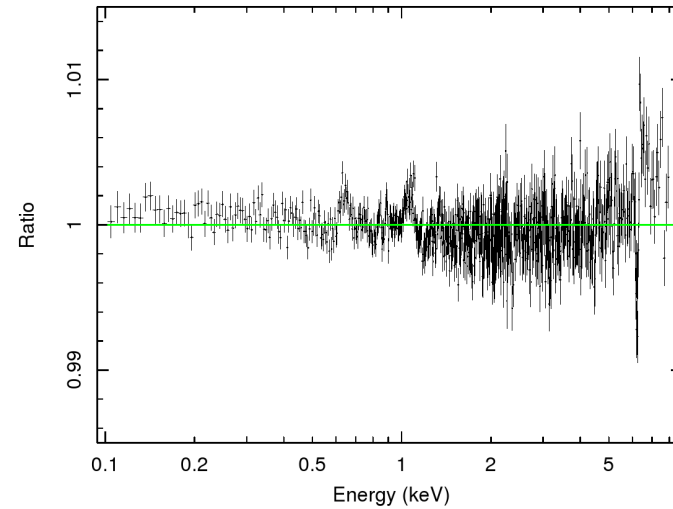
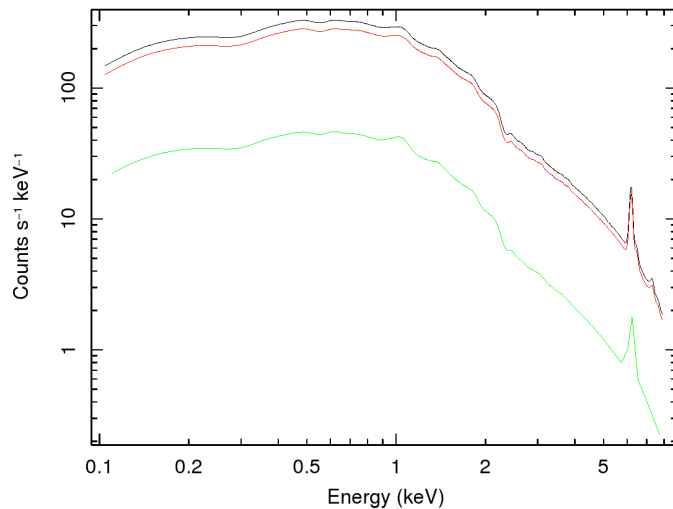


CHANDRA BACKGROUND



EFFECT OF PROJECTION FROM OUTER ANNULI

- Simulations based on Vikhlinin (2006) temperature profile, nearly flat in $0.1-0.3 r_{500}$
- full 1-2.5' cylinder (black)
- **only isothermal region ($0.1-0.3 r_{500}$) in red**
- **only outer region ($>0.3 r_{500}$) in green**



- Virtually no residuals to fit to an isothermal spectrum

CONCLUSIONS

- Presence of low and/or high energy X-ray residuals in Chandra spectrum of A3112
 - Confirmation of earlier detection with XMM-Newton
 - Differences in the amount of residuals between instruments remain
 - Residuals *not* due to background subtraction, or to projection effect
 - Possible effects of these residual is to indicate cooler gas in clusters, and/or non-thermal pressure
-
- Another cluster with outstanding XMM-NEWTON excess is AS1101, which has only 10 ks Chandra obs.
worthwhile to obtain deeper data for both A3112 and AS1101 for further investigations