

XMM-Newton Observations of a High-Velocity Cloud in the Magellanic Stream

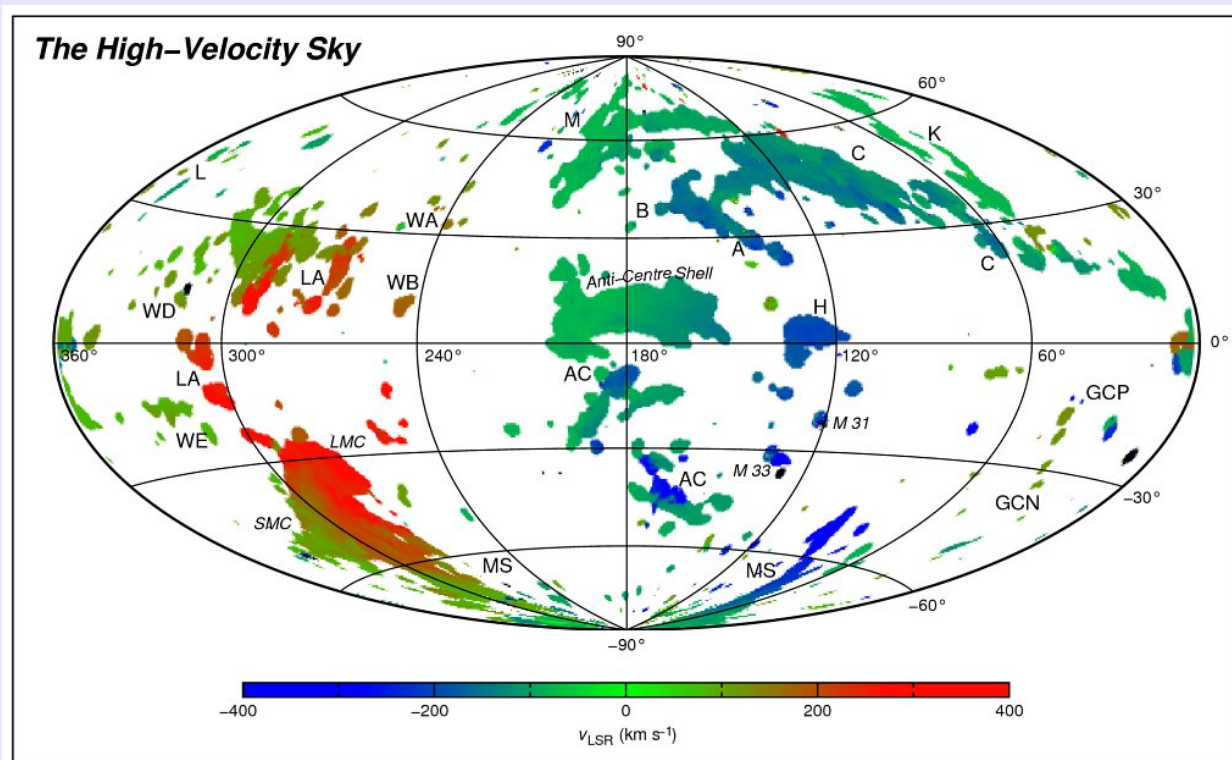
David Henley



The University of Georgia®

Collaborators: Robin Shelton (UGA)
Kyujin Kwak (UNIST, Korea)

High-Velocity Clouds (HVCs)



Tobias Westmeier, CSIRO Australia Telescope National Facility

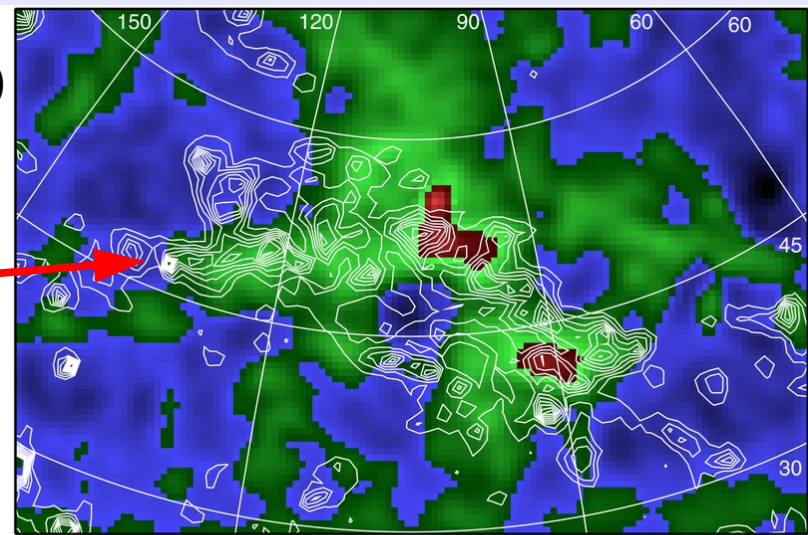
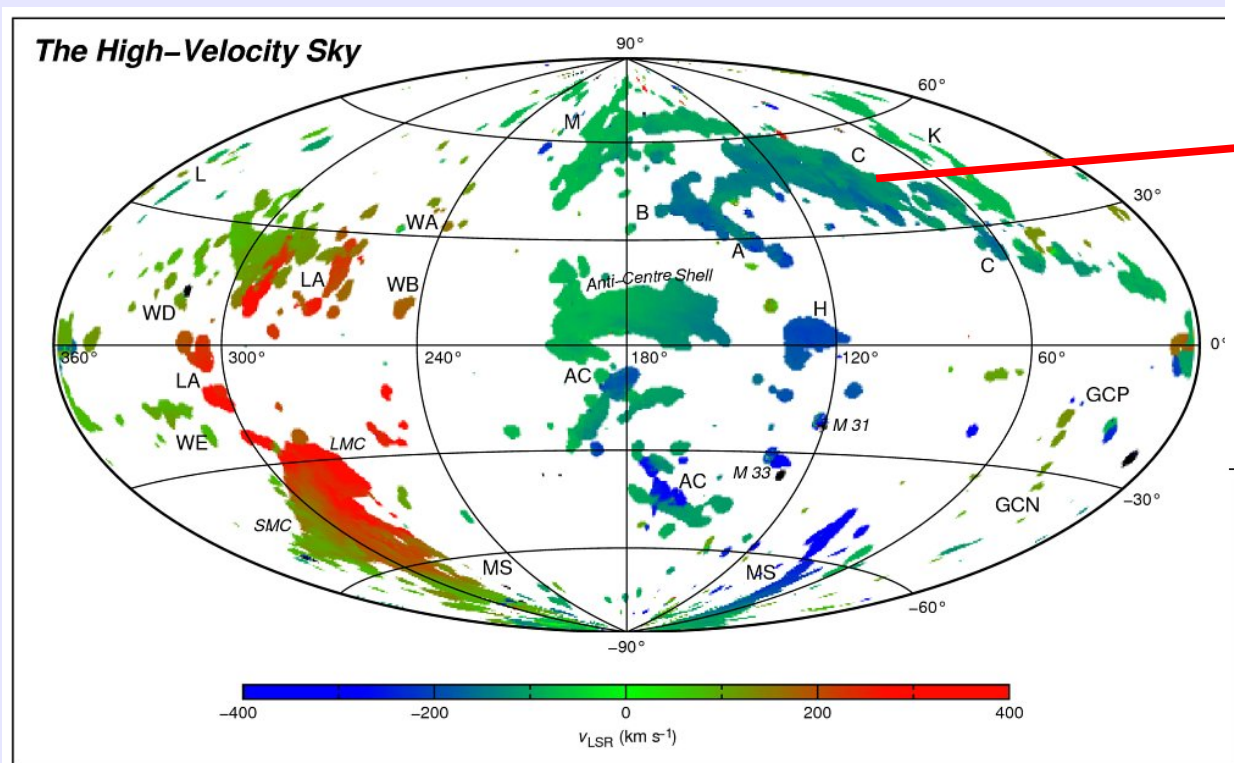
Based on the Leiden/Argentine/Bonn Survey (Kalberla et al. 2005, *A&A* 440, 775)
and the Milky Way model of P. Kalberla (Kalberla et al. 2007, *A&A*, in press).



- Interstellar clouds moving at $>\sim 90 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ relative to LSR
- Multiple possible origins
 - Galactic fountains
 - Infalling extragalactic material
 - Material stripped from satellites

X-rays from HVCs

Complex C – *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey
(Kerp et al. 1999; Shelton et al. 2012)



-400 -200 0 200 400 600 800

Data – Model (10^{-6} counts s⁻¹ arcmin⁻²)

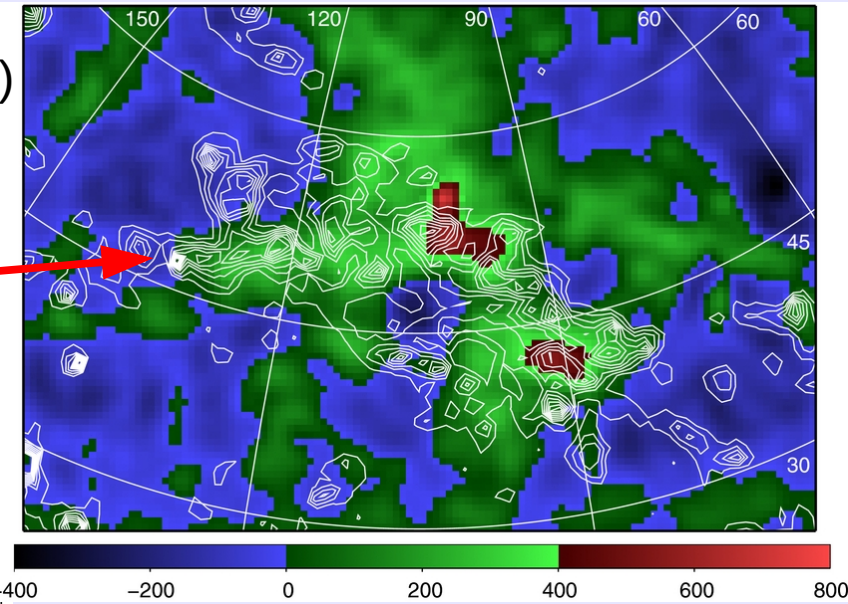
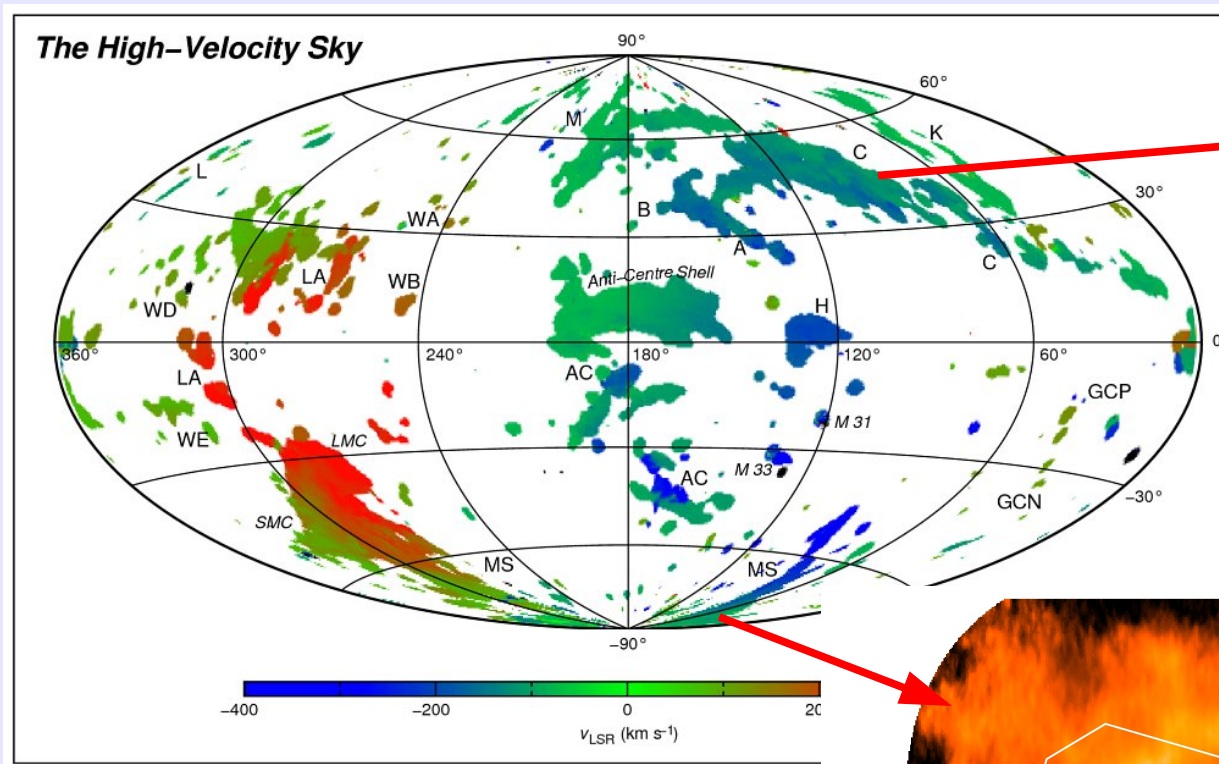


Tobias Westmeier, CSIRO Australia Telescope National Facility
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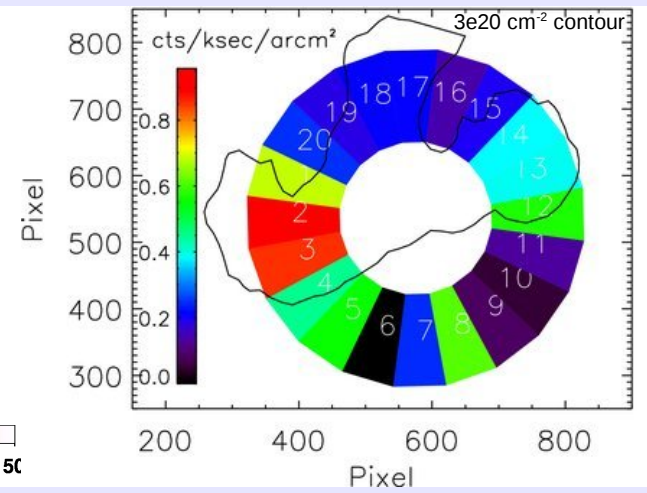
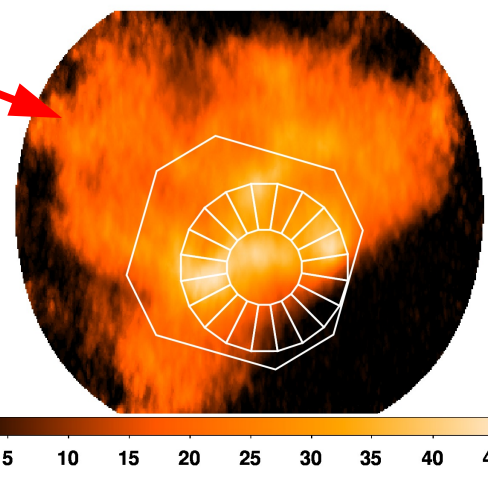
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Data – Model (10^{-6} counts s^{-1} arcmin $^{-2}$)

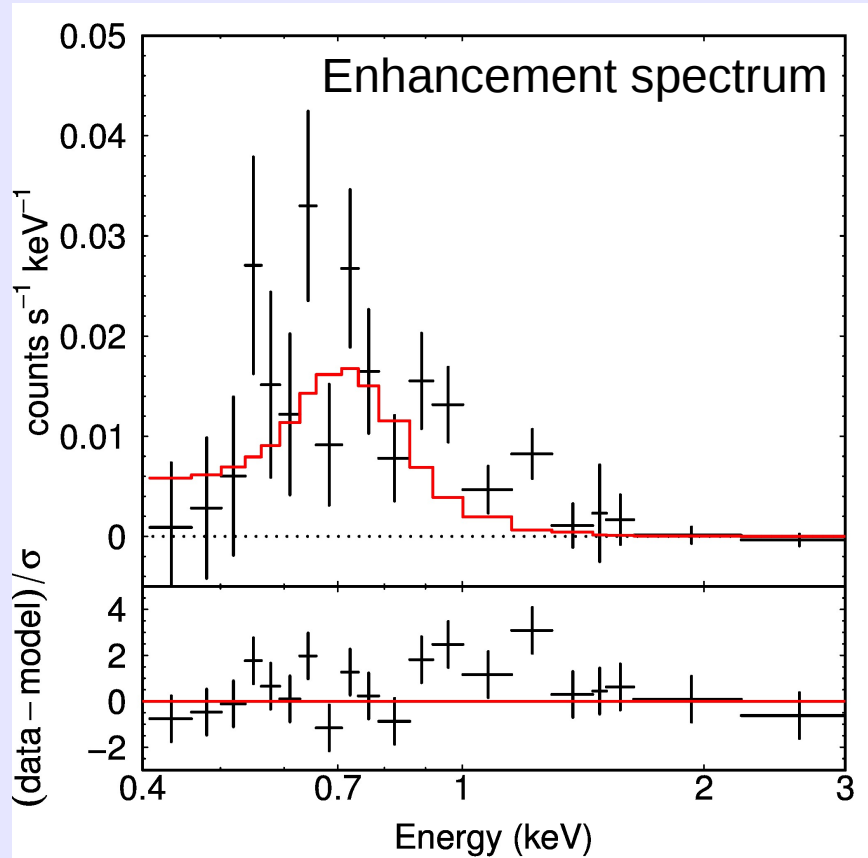
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MS30.7–81.4–118 – *XMM-Newton*
(Bregman et al. 2009)

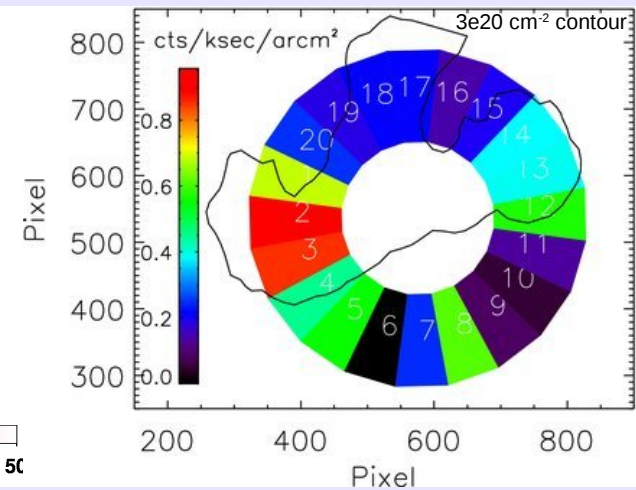
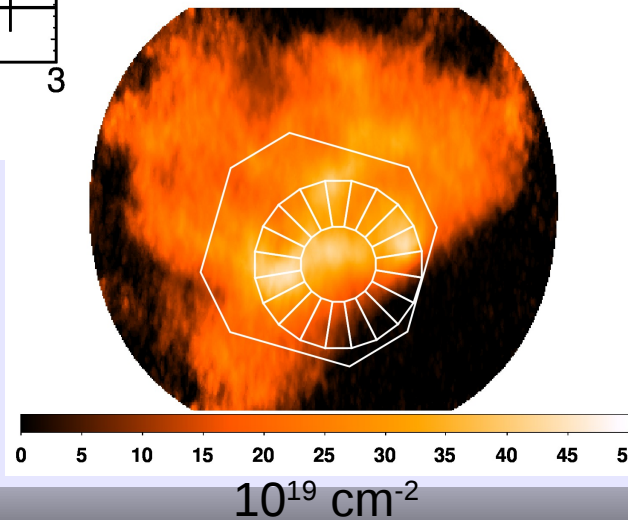


XMM-Newton Spectrum of MS30.7

(Henley, Shelton & Kwak 2014, ApJ, in press; arXiv:1406.6363)



- $T = 3.7 \times 10^6$ K
- $EM = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-6} \text{ pc}$
- $L_{0.4-2.0} = 8 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$



Models of the MS30.7 X-ray Enhancement

(Henley, Shelton & Kwak 2014, ApJ, in press; arXiv:1406.6363)

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- Strong shocks
- Shock heating hot gas
- Charge exchange
- Magnetic reconnection

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- Strong shocks $T \sim 2 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$ Too soft
- Shock heating hot gas $EM \sim 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-6} \text{ pc}$ Too faint
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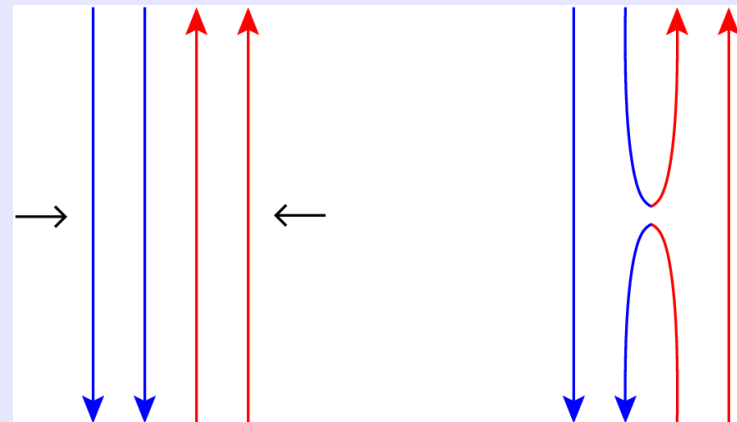
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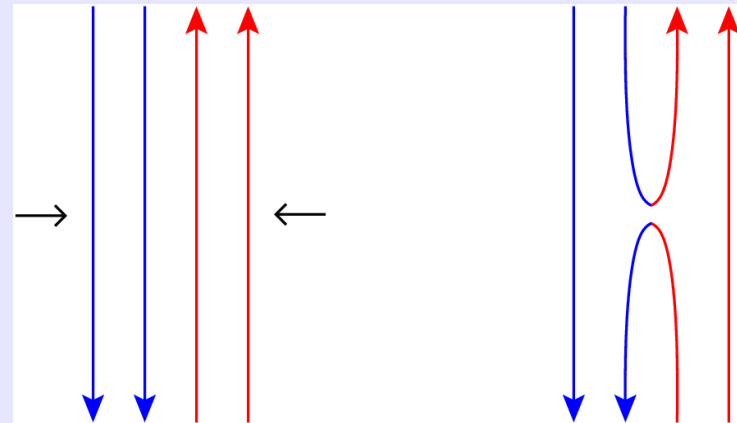


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- Charge exchange $L \sim 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ Too faint
- Magnetic reconnection $L_{\text{mag}} = (1 \times 10^{35} \text{ erg s}^{-1}) (B / 1 \mu\text{G})^2$
 - Temperatures of several $\times 10^6 \text{ K}$ attainable (Zimmer et al. 1997)
 - More than enough power available
 - Potential tool for constraining B in halo

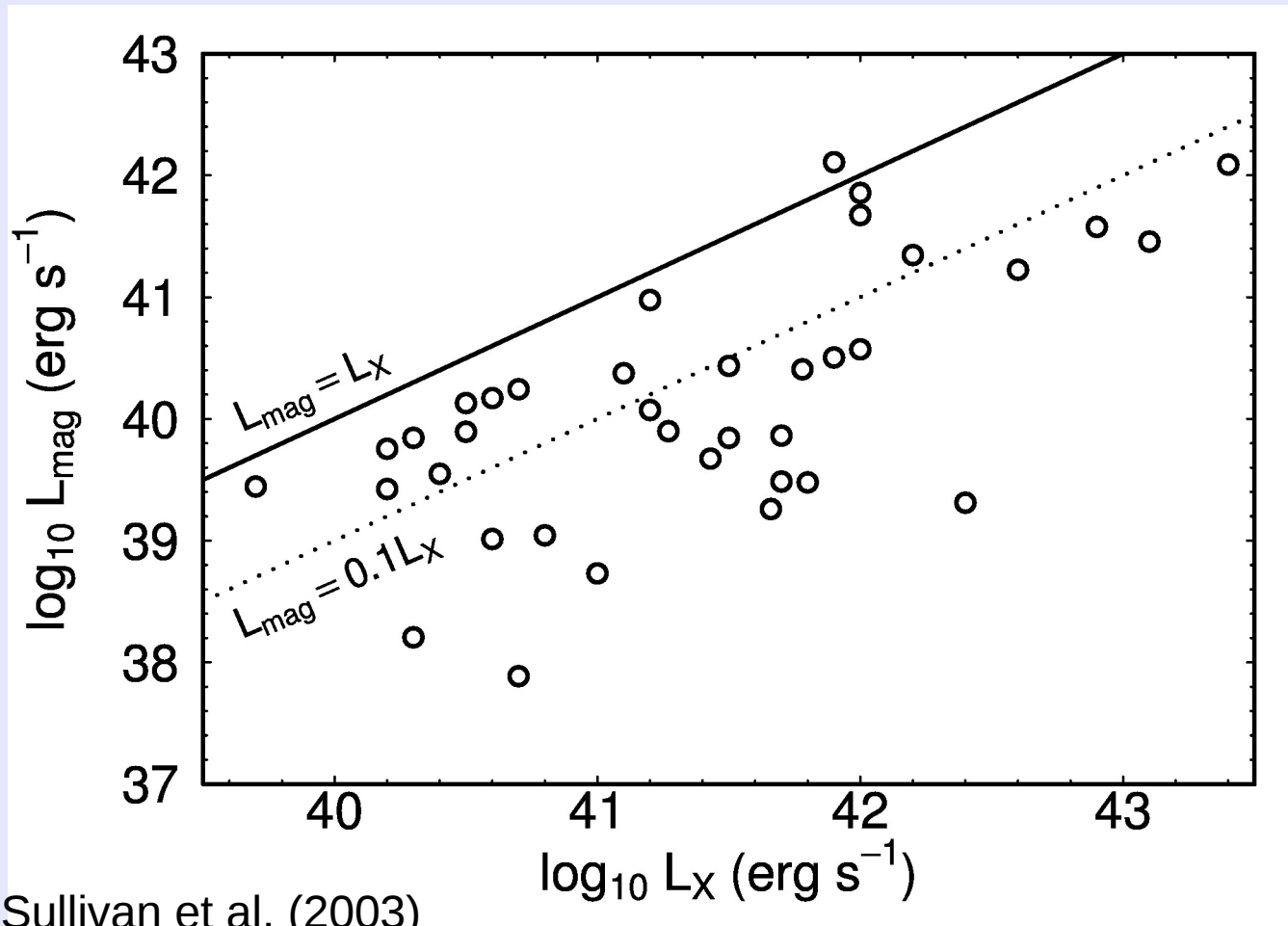


Magnetic Reconnection on Larger Scales: Elliptical Galaxies in the IGM

$$L_{\text{mag}} \sim (10^{41} \text{ erg s}^{-1}) \left(\frac{B}{3 \mu\text{G}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{r}{20 \text{ kpc}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{v}{200 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \right)$$

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$B = 3 \mu\text{G}$
 $v = 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

L_X and r from O'Sullivan et al. (2003)

Summary

- X-ray enhancement observed toward MS30.7 (Bregman et al. 2009)
- *XMM* spectrum: $T = 3.7 \times 10^6$ K $L_{0.4-2.0} = 8 \times 10^{33}$ erg s⁻¹
- Shock heating and charge exchange cannot account for observations
- Magnetic reconnection could plausibly power emission
 - Resistive MHD simulations needed
 - Potential tool for constraining B in halo
- Magnetic reconnection on galactic scales
 - If intergalactic $B \sim$ few μ G, L_{mag} is significant fraction of L_{X}
 - Heating via reconnection may be important on galactic scales