AGN heating with CRs in a magnetized, turbulent ICM

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- Heating clusters with cosmic rays (Ehlert et al., 2018)
- Simulations of the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich of bubbles (Ehlert et al., 2019)



 missing pressure in lobes; at most
 5 - 10% of pressure due to magnetic field
 & CR electrons



X-ray image with radio contours of Perseus jet help to constrain the contents of bubbles assuming equipartition (Fabian et al., 2011)

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 & CR electrons
- linked to hotspots observationally



X-ray image with radio contours of the jet of Centaurus A (Worrall, 2009). Multitude of X-rays cores detectable within the jet.

• missing pressure in

lobes; at most 5-10% of pressure due to magnetic field & CR electrons

- linked to hotspots observationally
- simulations: collision of internal shocks



Relativistic jet simulation (Perucho and Martí, 2007) with developing shock fronts.

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Relativistic jet simulation (Perucho and Martí, 2007) with developing shock fronts.

 \rightarrow significant CR proton population!

Heating and cooling rates: Perseus



Moving to MHD jet simulations



AREPO: unstructured-mesh

- MHD moving-mesh code AREPO
- NFW cluster potential

Moving to MHD jet simulations



Initial magnetic field

- MHD moving-mesh code AREPO
- NFW cluster potential
- External turbulent magnetic field (Kolmogorov)

Moving to MHD jet simulations



AREPO: Jet injection region (Weinberger et al., 2017)

- MHD moving-mesh code AREPO
- NFW cluster potential
- External turbulent magnetic field (Kolmogorov)
- Jet module
 - Prepare low-density state in pressure equilibrium
 - Inject kinetic energy
 - Initial magnetic field & CRs
 - Refine to sustain density contrast



AREPO: Jet injection region (Weinberger et al., 2017)

- Subgrid CR acceleration:
 - Reality: Internal shocks
 - Code: $E_{\rm cr}/E_{\rm th} \ge 0.5$



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- Subgrid CR acceleration:
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 - Code: $E_{
 m cr}/E_{
 m th} \ge 0.5$
- CR transport:
 - CRs are advected
 - Emulate CR streaming ≈ anisotropic CR diffusion & Alfvén cooling

Streaming cosmic rays



• CRs excite Alfvén waves

Scattered CR proton on magnetic field perturbations

Streaming cosmic rays



Scattered CR proton on magnetic field perturbations

- CRs excite Alfvén waves
- CRs self-confined via scattering on Alfvén waves
- In clusters: $\mathbf{v}_{\rm st} \approx -\mathbf{v}_{\rm A} \frac{\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla P_{\rm cr}}{|\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla P_{\rm cr}|}$

Streaming cosmic rays



Scattered CR proton on magnetic field perturbations

- CRs excite Alfvén waves
- CRs self-confined via scattering on Alfvén waves
- In clusters: $\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{st}} \approx -\mathbf{v}_{\mathrm{A}} \frac{\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla P_{\mathrm{cr}}}{|\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla P_{\mathrm{cr}}|}$
- Alfvén waves partially damped
- Transfer of CR to thermal energy via Alfvén wave damping:

 $\mathcal{H}_{\rm cr} = |\mathbf{v}_{\rm A} \cdot \nabla P_{\rm cr}|$

Bubble evolution



Bubble evolution in a turbulent cluster

Heating and cooling rates: Steady-state model



cooling \approx conduction + CR heating (Jacob and Pfrommer, 2017)

Heating and cooling rates: Simulation



Correct profile at 20 Myr and high central isotropy within 15 kpc

Heating and cooling rates: Simulation



Require new duty cycle at later times

Magnetic draping



Draping by Dursi and Pfrommer (2008)



Magnetic enhancement in the wake



Enhanced magnetic field in wake helps CRs escape

Magnetic field structure



Magnetic enhancement and draping general feature

Magnetic field structure



Magnetic enhancement and draping general feature

Jet morphology



Low energy/power jets mix more efficiently

CR distribution



CRs still present

Jet morphology



Even though bubbles become invisible in X-ray observations

Bubble dynamics



frequency dependant shift of CMB spectrum to higher frequencies



Thermal SZ effect for 1000 times more massive typical cluster (Carlstrom et al., 2002)

- frequency dependant shift of CMB spectrum to higher frequencies
- thermal electrons from cluster up-scatter CMB photons
 - $\delta i_{\rm th}(x) = g(x)y_{\rm gas}$
 - $y_{\rm gas} \propto \int {\rm d}z \ n_{\rm e,gas} k T_{\rm e}$



Spectral distortion due to thermal SZ effect (blue) for reference cluster.

- frequency dependant shift of CMB spectrum to higher frequencies
- thermal electrons from cluster up-scatter CMB photons
 - $\delta i_{\rm th}(x) = g(x)y_{\rm gas}$
 - $y_{\rm gas} \propto \int {\rm d}z \; n_{\rm e,gas} k T_{\rm e}$
- if cluster moves (kinetically) relative to CMB; Doppler boosted CMB

•
$$\delta i_{\rm kin}(x) = -h(x)w_{\rm gas}$$

•
$$w_{\rm gas} \propto \int {\rm d}z \; n_{\rm e,gas} rac{v_{\rm gas,}}{c}$$



Spectral distortion due to kinetic SZ effect (orange) for reference cluster.

- frequency dependant shift of CMB spectrum to higher frequencies
- thermal electrons from cluster up-scatter CMB photons
 - $\delta i_{\rm th}(x) = g(x) y_{\rm gas}$
 - $y_{\rm gas} \propto \int dz \ n_{\rm e,gas} k T_{\rm e}$
- if cluster moves (kinetically) relative to CMB; Doppler boosted CMB
 - $\delta i_{\rm kin}(x) = -h(x)w_{\rm gas}$
 - $W_{\rm gas} \propto \int dz \ n_{\rm e,gas} \frac{V_{\rm gas,z}}{c}$
- if relativistic particles in AGN bubble; CMB photons IC scattered out of microwave band
 - $\delta i_{\rm rel}(x) = [i(x) i(x)]\tau_{\rm rel}$
 - $w_{\rm gas} \propto \int dz \ n_{\rm e,rel}$

-2 -3H 15 5 10 20 $x [hv/kT_{CMB}]$ Spectral distortion due to relativistic SZ effect (green) for reference cluster.



Unveiling composition of bubbles with SZ effect

- Assume model for bubble morphology: Ellipsoid
- Fill bubbles with thermal electrons of certain temperature to match observational SZ signal



Mock observations with ALMA of Perseus by Pfrommer et al. (2005)

CARMEN observations of the SZ signal in MS0735



Chandra X-ray

CARMEN observations of the SZ signal in MS0735



Chandra X-ray

SZ signal after central point source subtraction (Abdulla et al., 2019)

Simulating the bubbles of MS0735



Thermal Sunyaev Zel'dovich effect in turbulent MS0735-like cluster

Thermal and relativistic bubbles



Thermal bubbles leave no SZ imprint

Thermal and relativistic bubbles



Very hot bubbles are detectable as troughs in the SZ signal

Thermal and relativistic bubbles



.. relativistic bubbles also show troughs in the SZ signal

Comparison with simulations



Relativistic ellipsoidal bubble inserted in initial conditions

Comparison with simulations



Shocked cocoon modifies profile significantly









Summary

- CR heating balances cooling in cluster centers
- Magnetic draping confines CRs and stabilizes bubbles
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 - Pressure component in cluster of shocked cocoon is included
 - Jet inclination is not too low / bubble not old

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Outlook

- Simulations with cooling and accretion \rightarrow self-regulated evolution?
- Cosmological simulations for more realistic environment

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Perseus Cluster



X-ray (Chandra composite) and optical (Blackbird observatory) images of the Perseus cluster (adopted from Fabian et al., 2011)

Cool core clusters



- $t_{\rm cool} < 1~{\rm Gyr}$
- relatively low SF
- no cooling flows
- jet power correlates with cooling power
- jet power suffices to halt cooling flow

Histogram of jet tracers



Bubble stability: Magnetic field



Efficient mixing for unmagnetized jet and ICM

Bubble stability: Magnetic field



Bubble stability: Magnetic field



Internal magnetic fields stabilize the bubble additionally

Bubble stability: Power



Increasing jet power decreases mixing efficiency

Bubble stability: Energy



Increasing jet energy decreases mixing efficiency

Jet Mach numbers



Mach numbers generally low

Bubble evolution



Bubble energy evolution



Bubble CRs



Profiles

