Hot gas in Spiral Cluster Galaxies

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Plan

• X-ray extended emission as a very useful tool to study cluster galaxies
• The galaxies
• Results
• What we learn?
• Future aims
X-ray studies

- Soft X-ray emission traces hot gas → extended emission helps to examine past or present perturbations of the hot ICM, via spatial and spectral analysis
X-ray studies

- Combined with radio polarimetry, X-ray studies may provide clues to a specific evolutionary path of a galaxy in a cluster.
The galaxies

- In different parts of the cluster
- For NGC 4254 and NGC 4569 interesting radio data (for NGC 4634 coming soon!)
- Good candidates to study in X-rays
Results – NGC 4569

- NGC 4569 (M90) with giant radio lobes in an otherwise normal spiral
- Extended X-ray emission suggestive for hot gas outflows
- Probable nuclear starburst in the past
Results – NGC 4569

- The polarized spur is much hotter than the lobes
- $kT_{\text{eff}}$ (spur) = 0.42 keV (-0.11, 0.24)
- $kT_{\text{eff}}$ (lobe) = 0.18 keV (-0.03, 0.02)
- Hot component twice as hot in the western lobe than eastern
Results – NGC 4254

- Perturbed galaxy
- What is the origin of the polarized ridge?
- Tidal or ram pressure?
Results – NGC 4254

- Extended X-ray emission
- Any hints in the spectral analysis?
Results – NGC 4254

- Most likely tidal!
- In the ridge $T_{\text{eff}} = 0.37$ keV (-0.06, 0.08) what is similar to other arms
- Outer region has even lower temperature of only $T = 0.14$ keV (-0.03, 0.05)
Results – NGC 4634

- NGC 4634 - an edge-on galaxy with an extended X-ray halo
- Observed by Tuellman et al. (2006) – 33 ks
- Our observations extend this by 69 ks
- spectral analysis under construction
What we learn?

- Examining with X-ray compression regions visible in radio polarized intensity can help to distinguish between ram pressure and tidal scenarios.
- Radio outflows seem to be accompanied (to some extent) by X-ray ones.
- X-ray extended emission is extremely useful in determining evolutionary path of a cluster galaxy.
Future aims

- Obtain X-ray observations of as many as possible of our target galaxies; search for spatial & spectral signatures of interactions in the hot gas

- Compare the results with the radio polarimetry data for better understanding of the past and the future of cluster galaxies