

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

The BCG-cluster connection

Mauro D'Onofrio

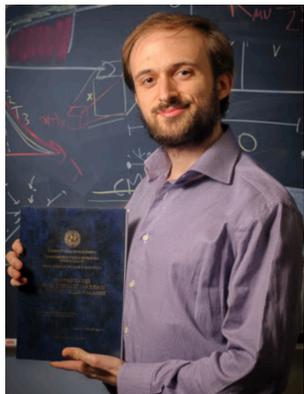
Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia di Padova

GEE5 Firenze 17 Nov. 2017



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

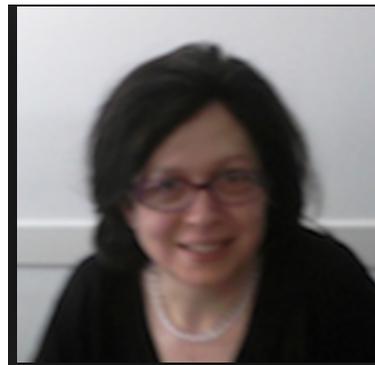
Collaborators



Stefano Cariddi
Dip. Di Fisica e
Astronomia di PD



Giovanni Fasano (PI)
Padova Observatory
Vicolo dell'Osservatorio, 5
35122 Padova, ITALY



Paola Marziani
INAF - OAPD



Mauro Sciarratta
Dip. Di Fisica e
Astronomia di PD



Benedetta Vulcani
INAF-OAPD



Alessia Moretti
INAF-OAPD



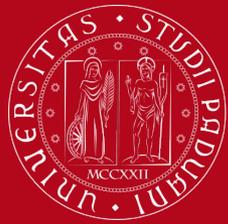
Marco Gullieuszik
INAF - OAPD



Bianca Poggianti (PI)
Padova Observatory
Vicolo dell'Osservatorio, 5
35122 Padova, ITALY



Daniela Bettoni
Padova Observatory
Vicolo dell'Osservatorio, 5
35122 Padova, ITALY



The brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs) are stellar systems that:

- **Lie at the center of the cluster potential well**
- **Might account of 5-10% of the total stellar light of a cluster**
- **Are huge in size (R_e of 30-100 kpc)**
- **Tend to reside close to the peak of the X-ray emission**
- **They have Sersic profiles**
- **Many of them are cD galaxies**
- **The envelope luminosity correlate with cluster richness and X-ray luminosity**
- **Their major axes seems aligned with that of clusters**

Their origin and evolution must be connected with that of the cluster



Proposed models for the origin and evolution of BCGs:

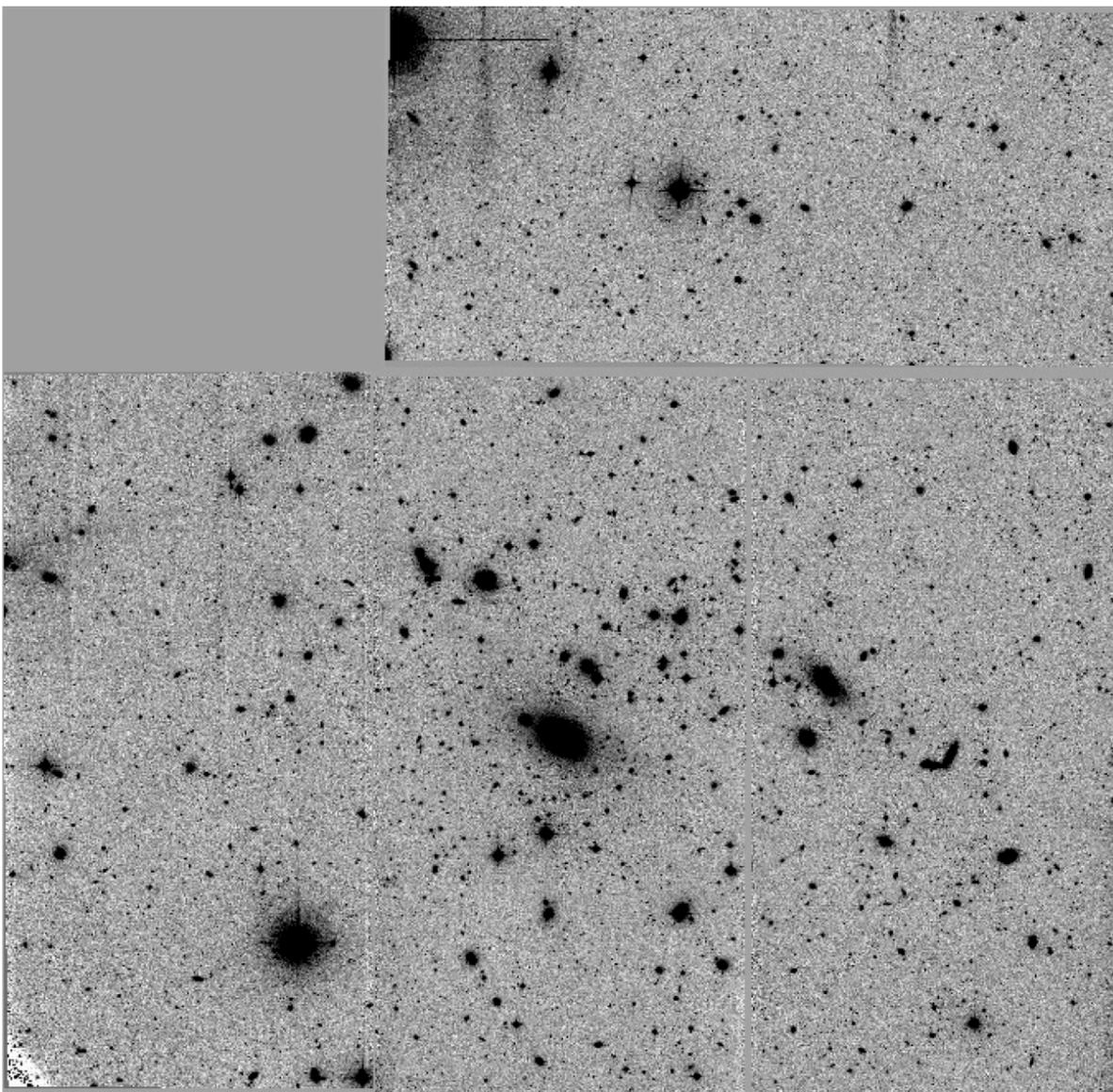
- **Galactic cannibalism (dynamical friction)**
- **Cooling flow of cold gas into the cluster center**
- **Tidal stripping and merging during cluster collapse**
- **Late assembling of gas-poor red galaxies in a hierarchical scheme**



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

THE WINGS-OMEGAWINGS SAMPLE

The data



**THE WINGS-OMEGAWINGS
DATABASE**

**BV 34'X34' IMAGES OF 77
CLUSTERS $0.04 < Z < 0.07$**

**Bvu OMEGACAM 1x1 deg
IMAGES OF 46 CLUSTERS**

**GASPHOT AND MORPHOT
ANALYSIS (Re, n, T, etc...)**

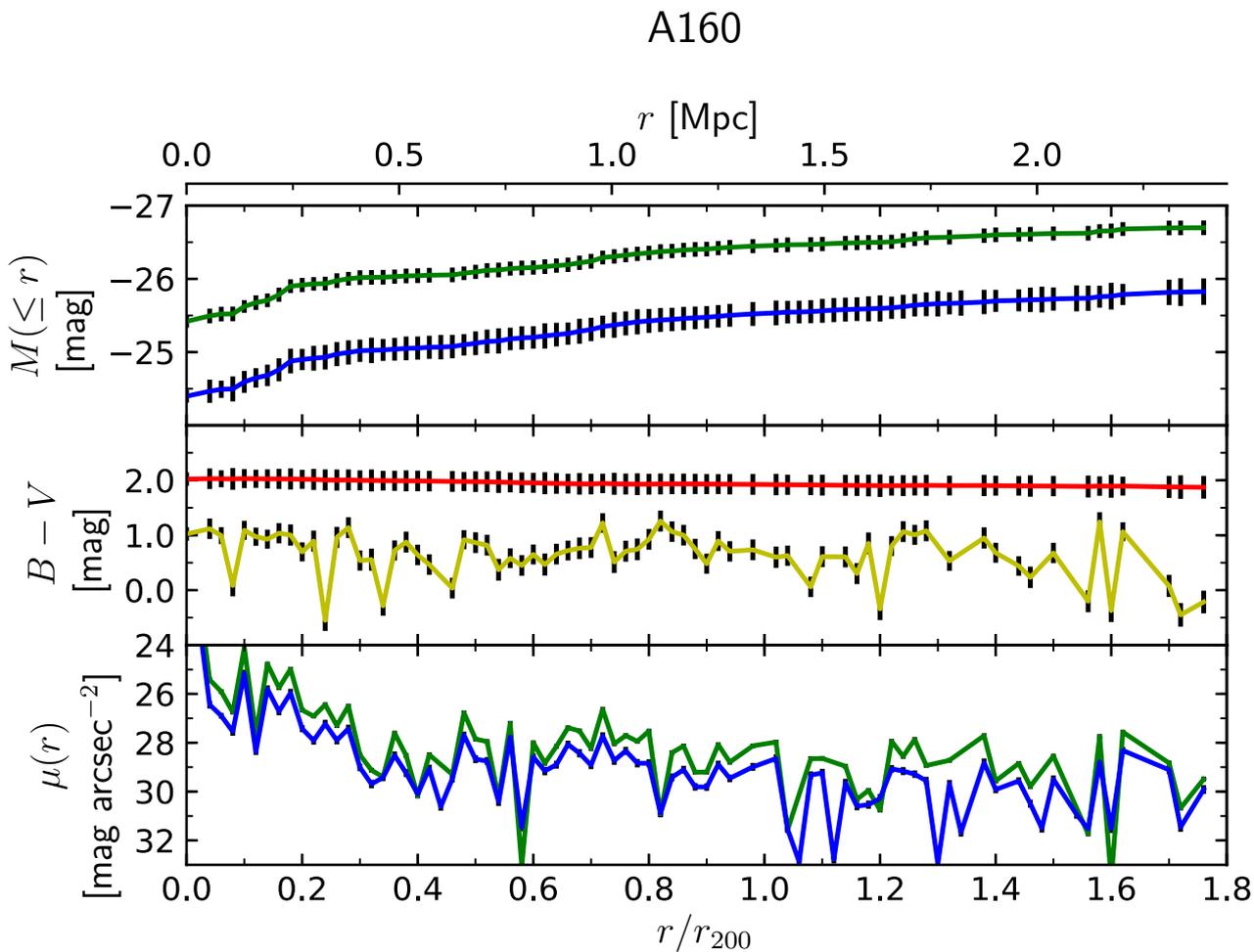
**MED-RES SPECTROSCOPY
DATA FOR THOUSAND OF
GALAXIES**



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

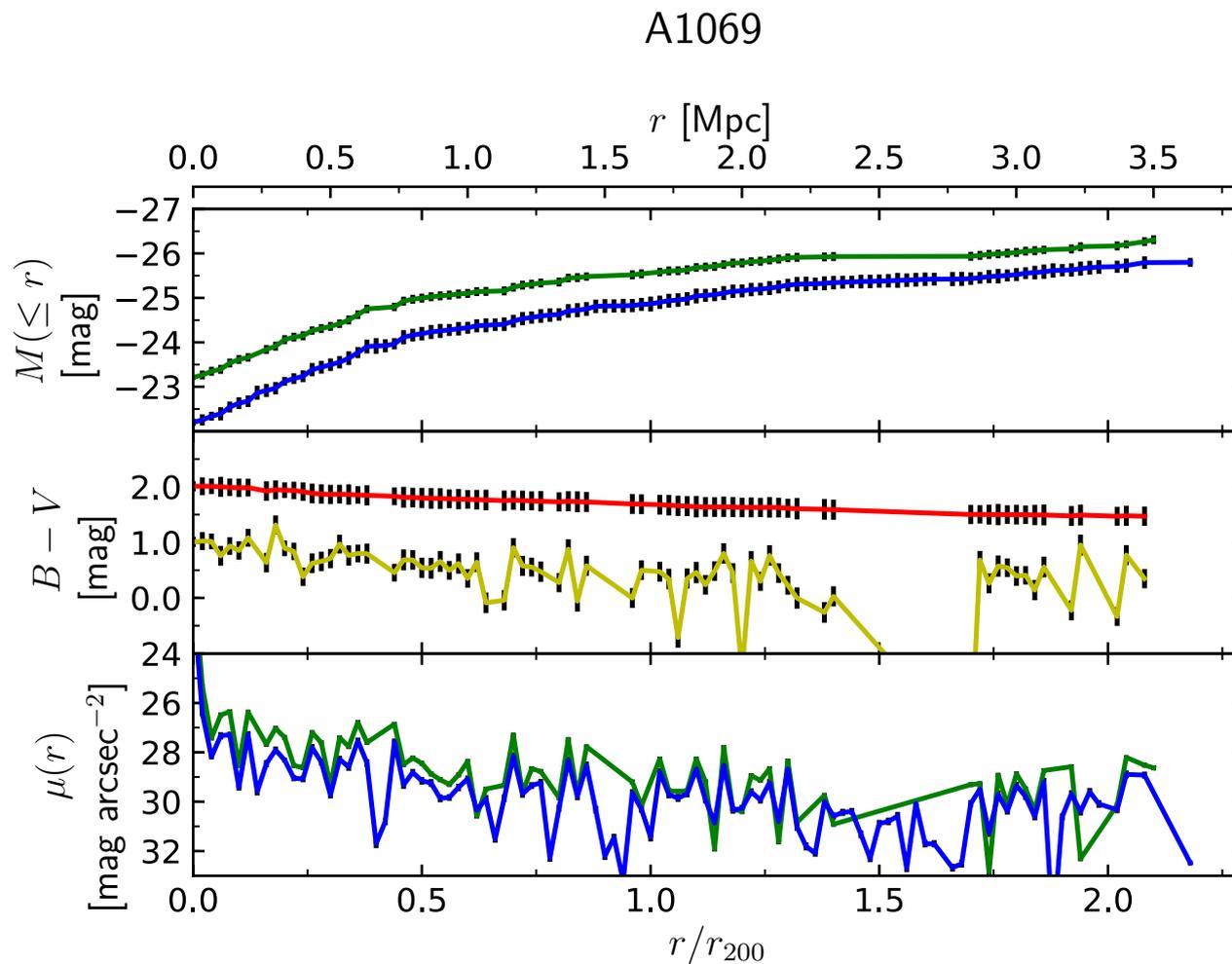
The cluster growth curves

$$I(r_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (cc_i \cdot 10^{-0.4m_i}) - \pi r_n^2 \cdot I_{field}$$



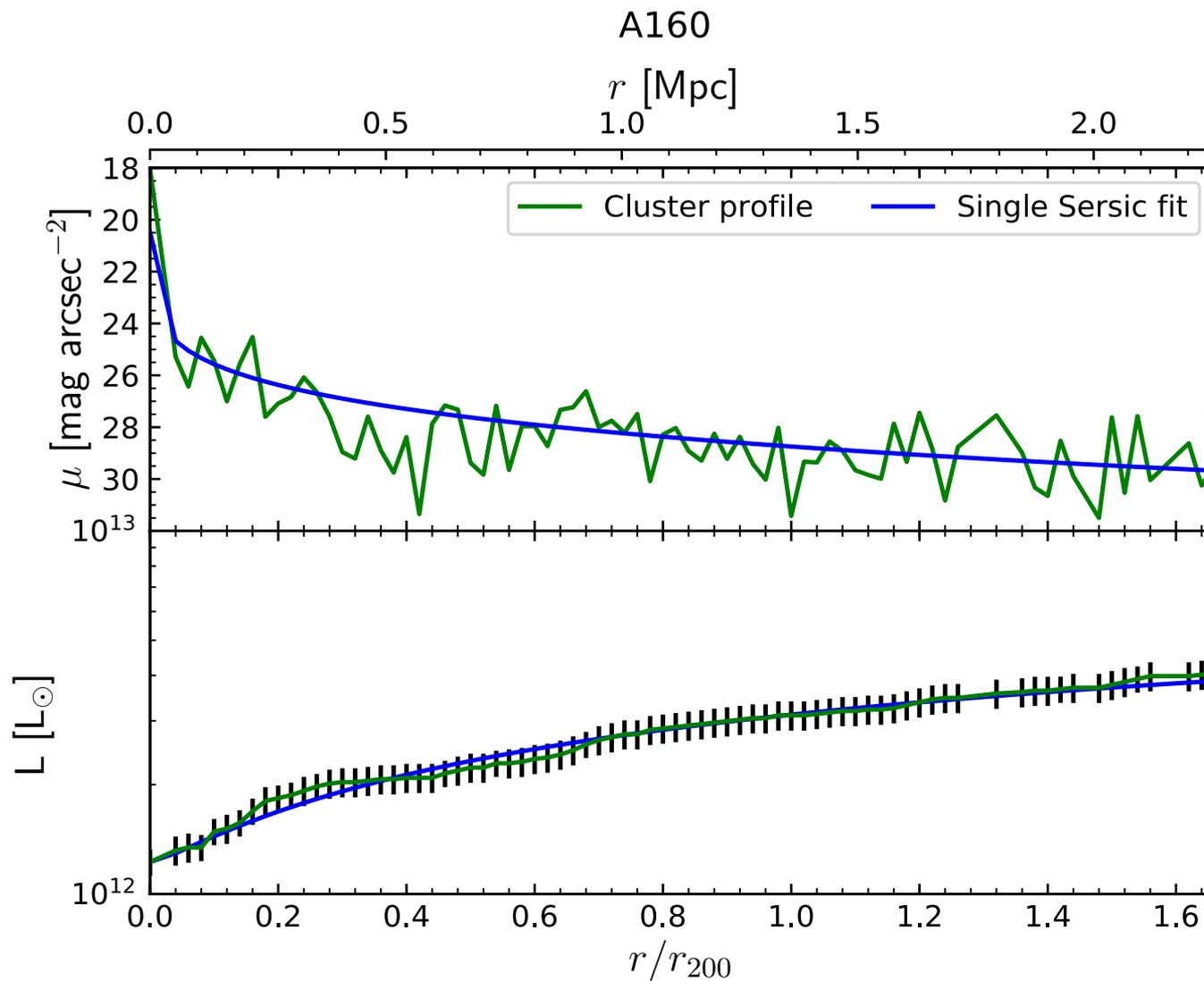


The cluster growth curves



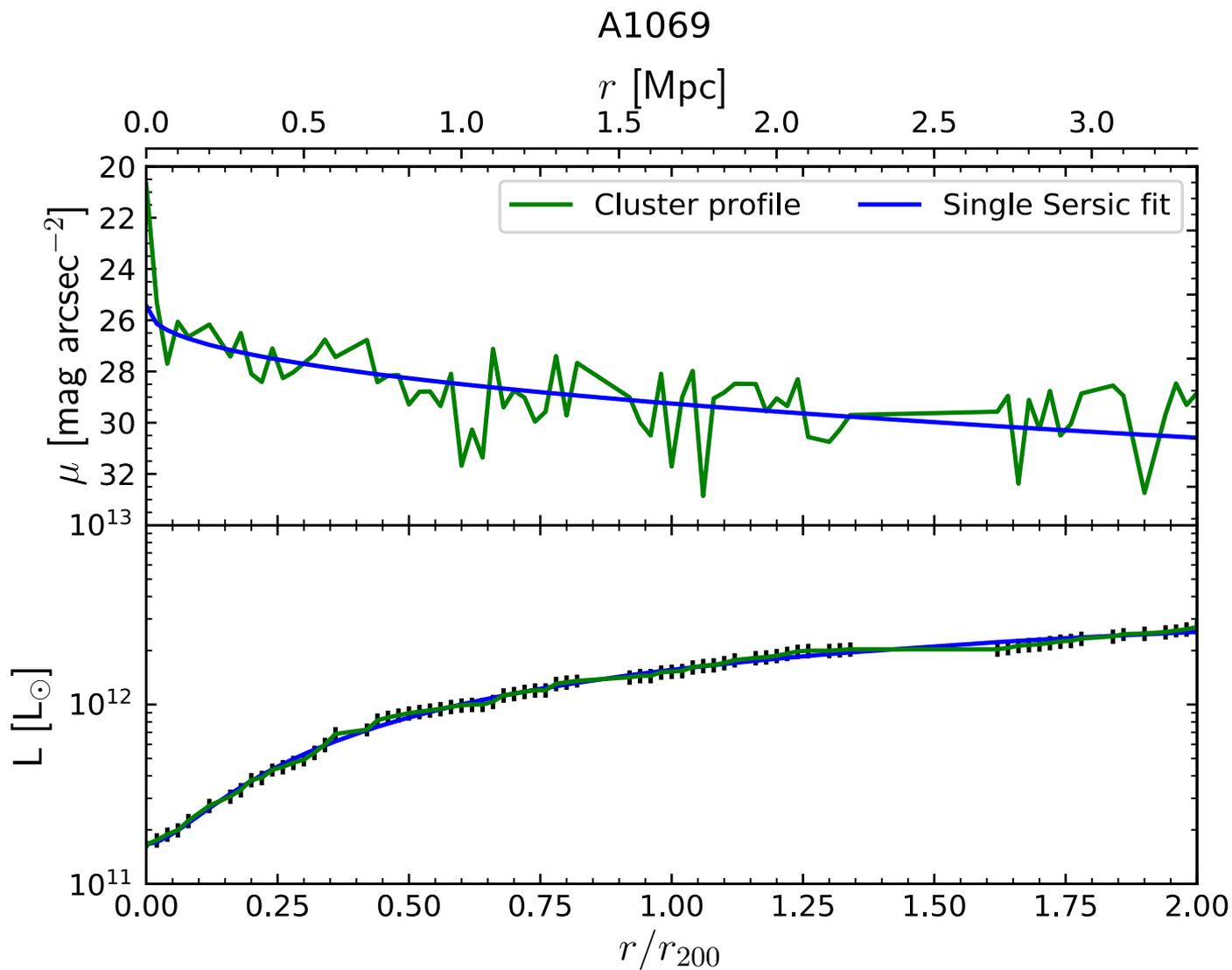


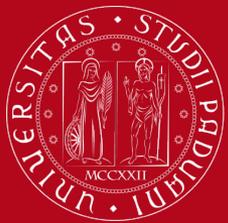
The fit with the Sersic law



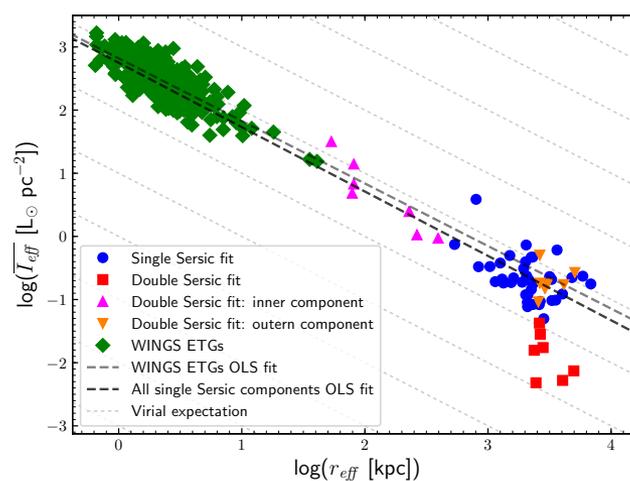
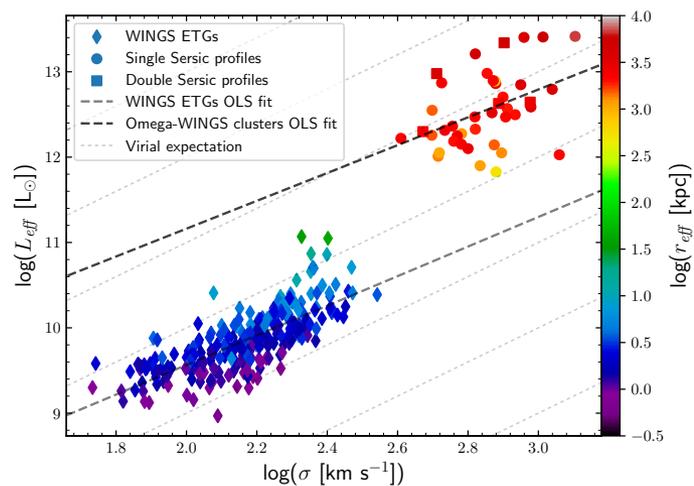
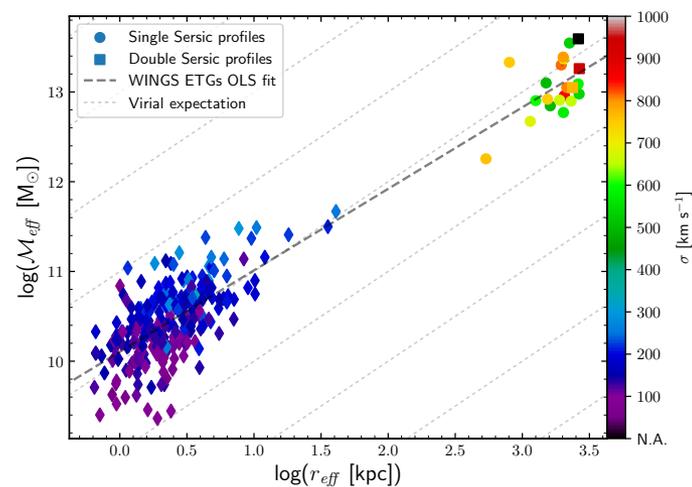
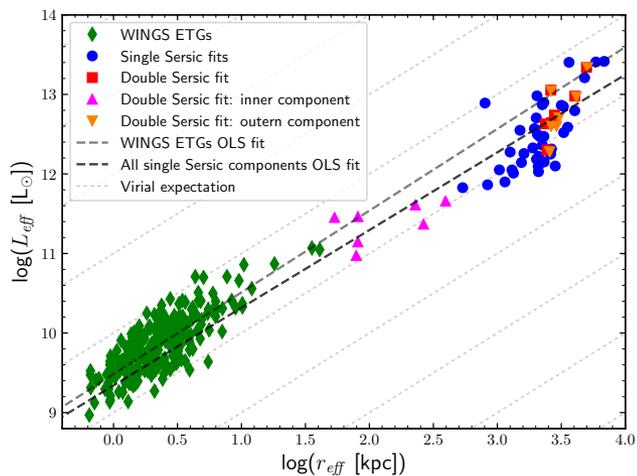


The fit with the Sersic law



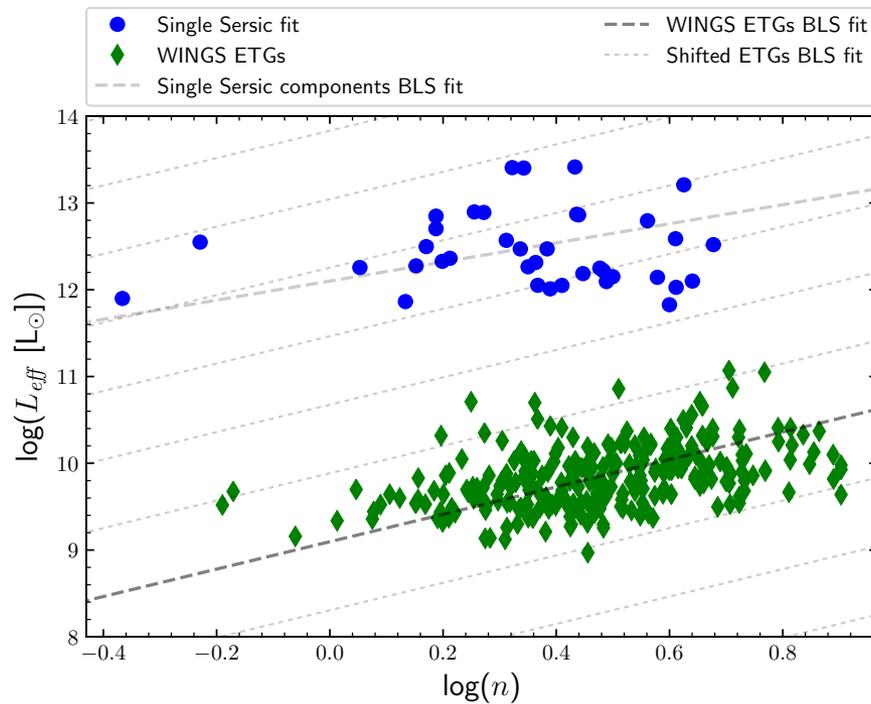
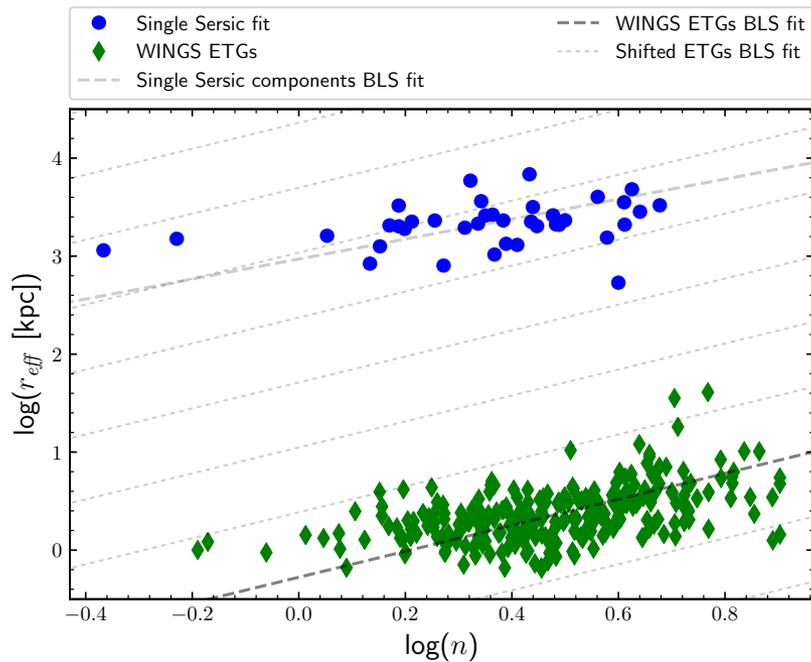


Scaling relations of galaxies and clusters



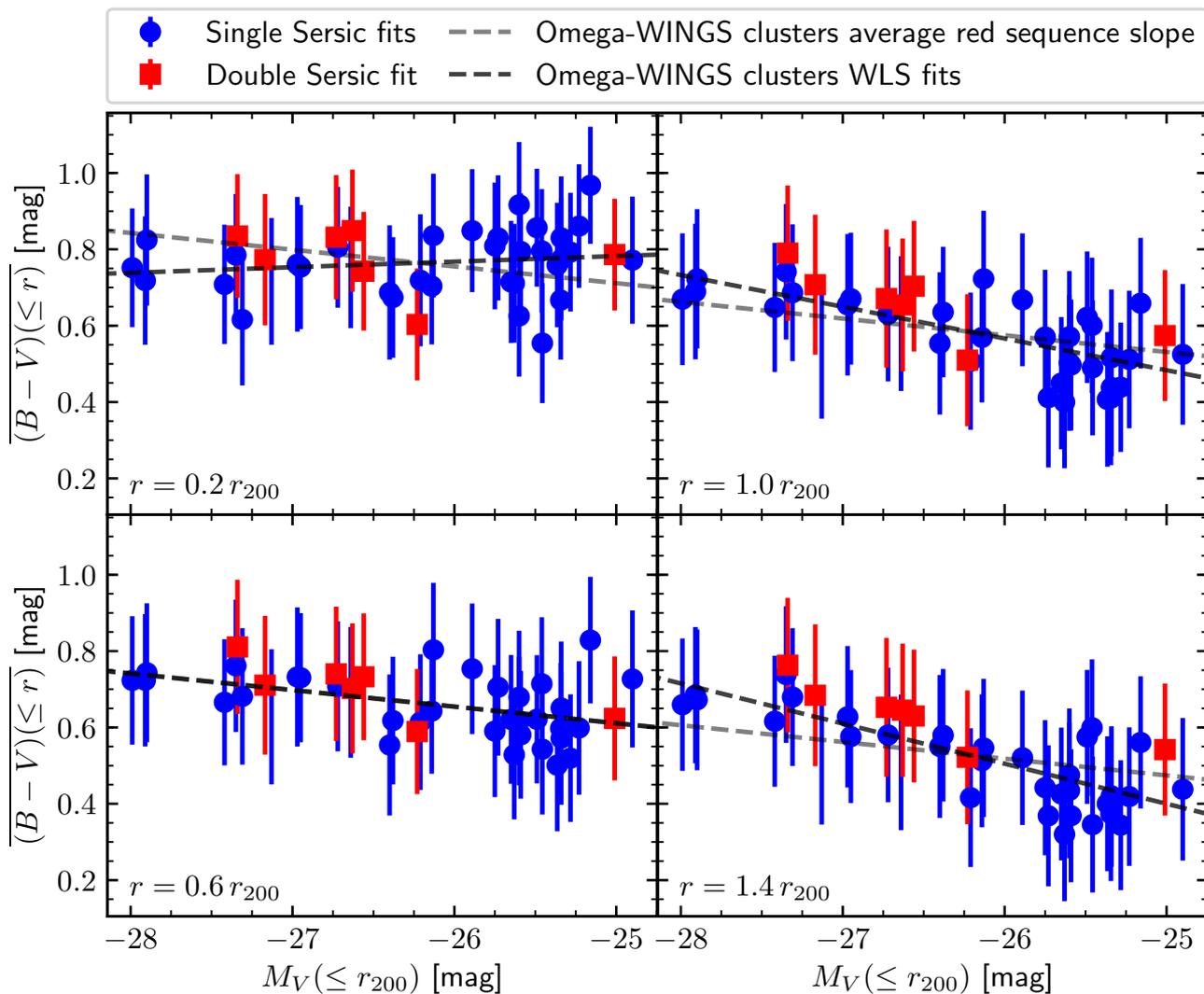


The non-homology of clusters



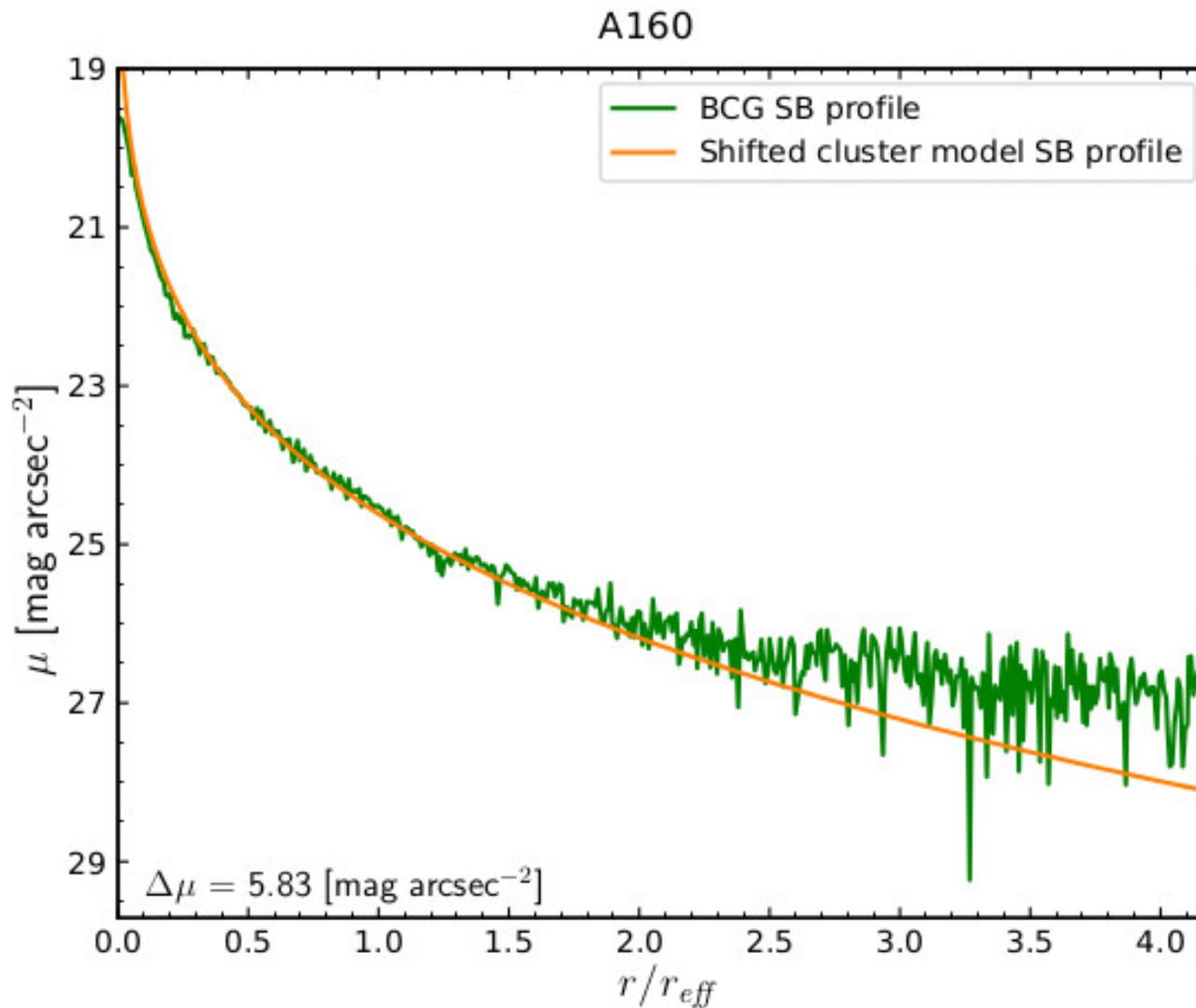


The c-m relation of clusters



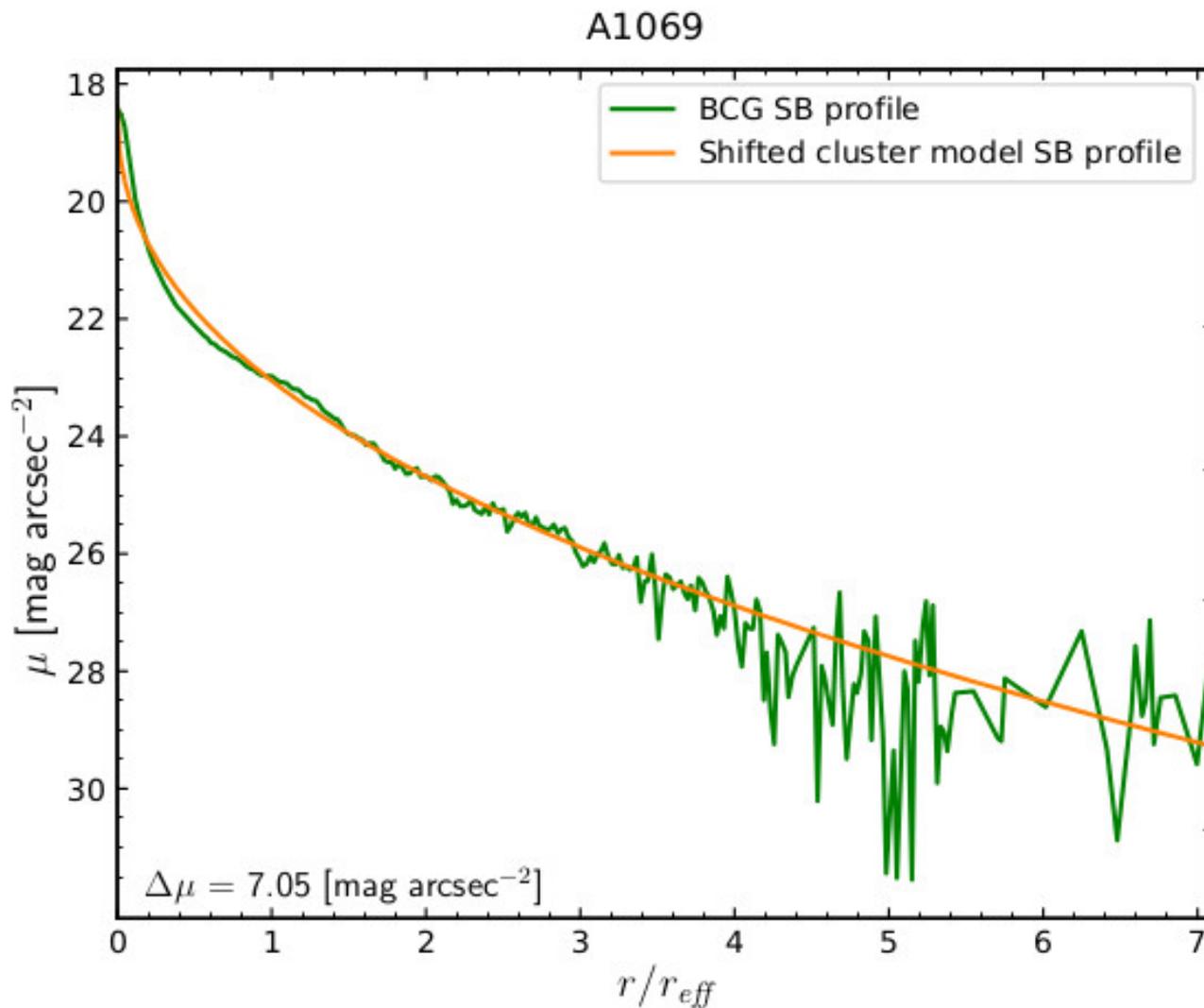


The BCG-cluster connection



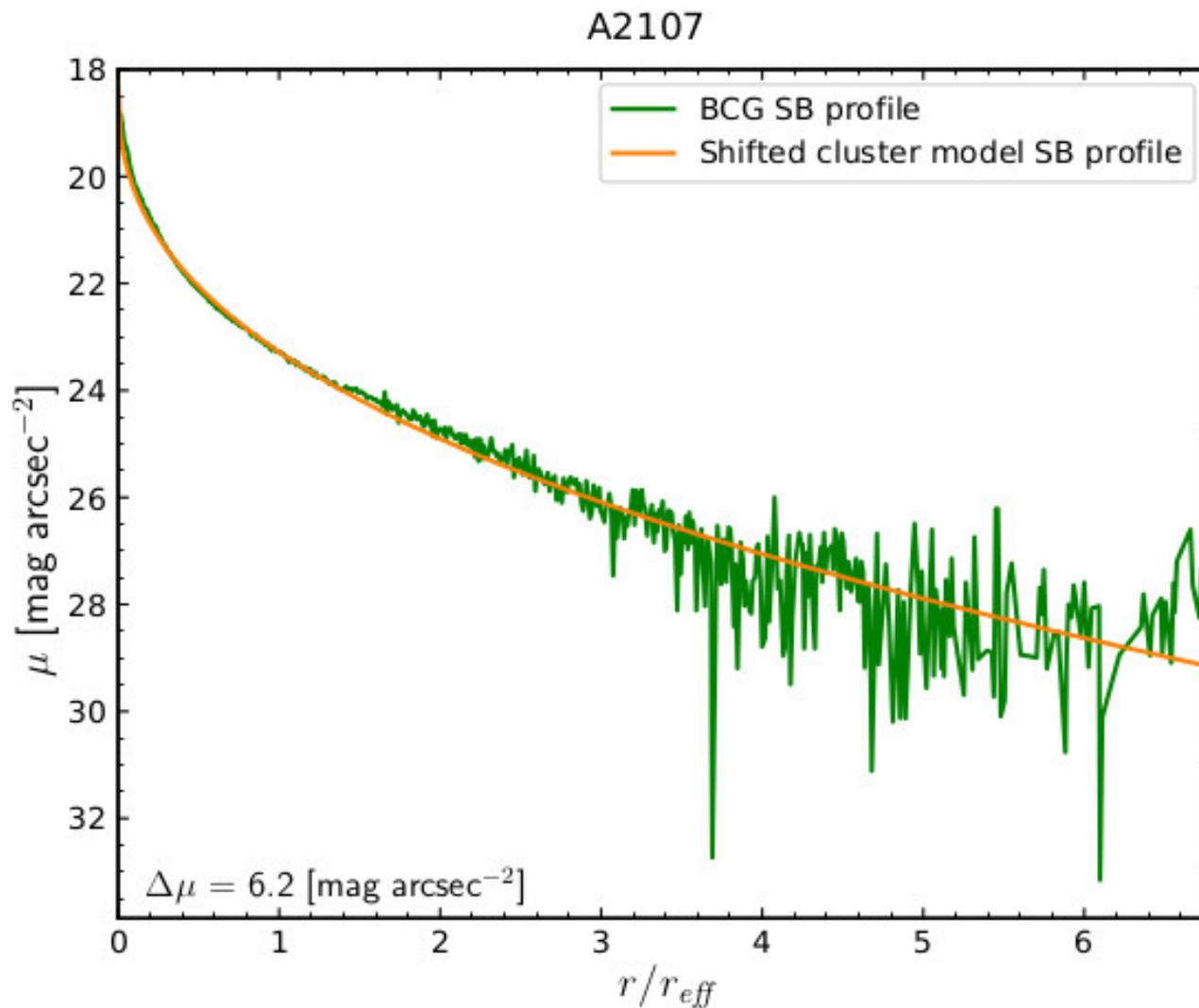


The BCG-cluster connection



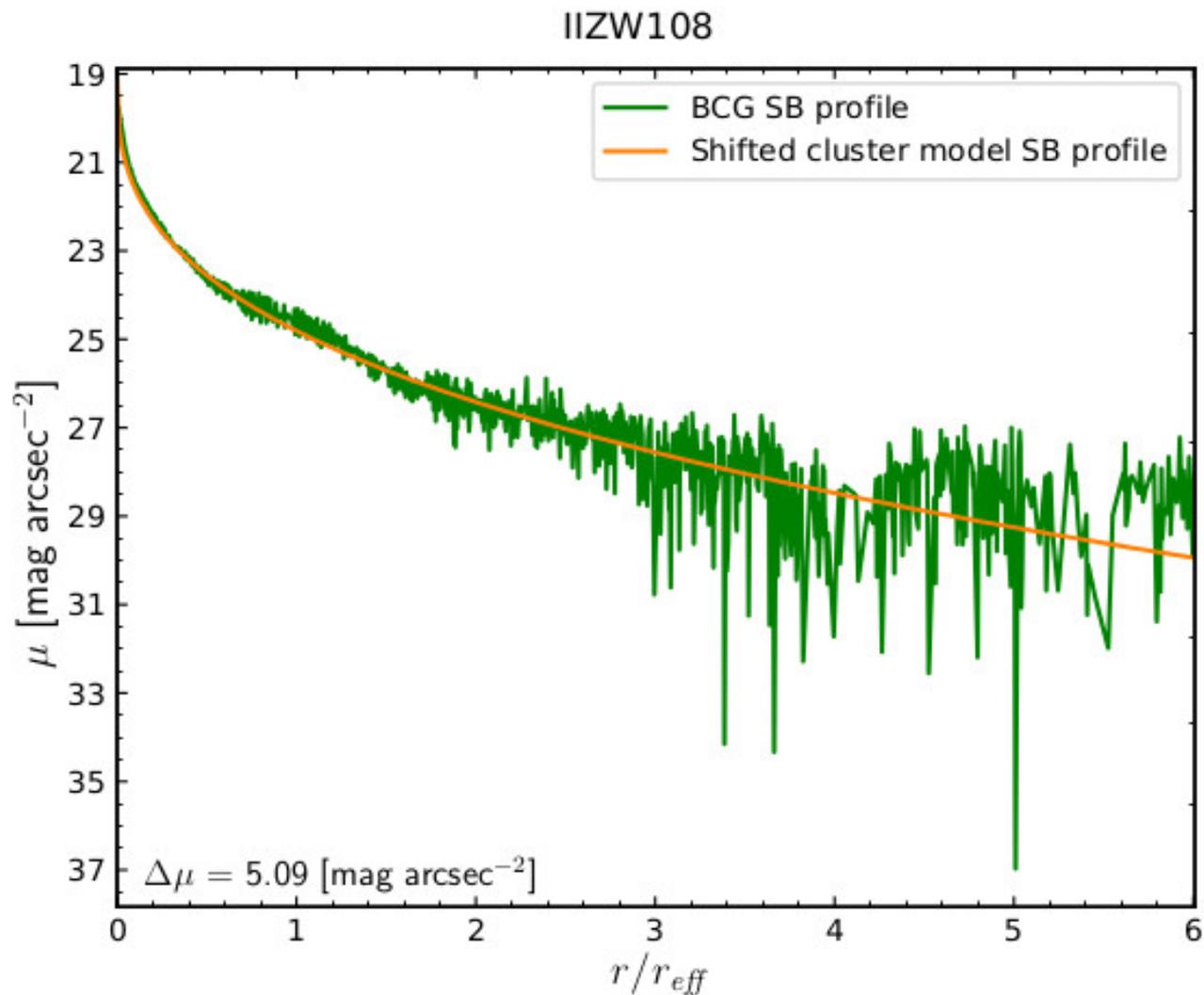


The BCG-cluster connection





The BCG-cluster connection

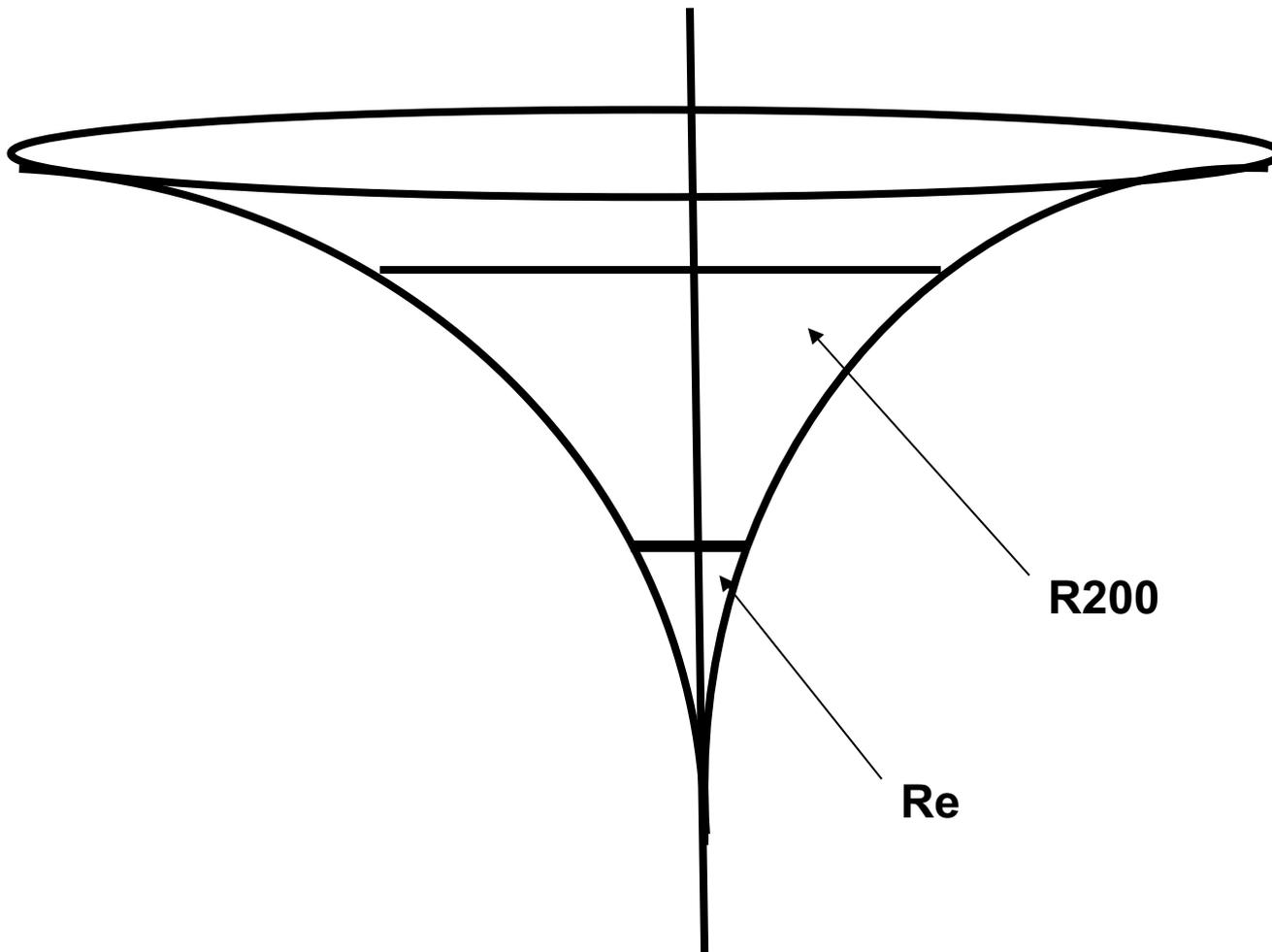




UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

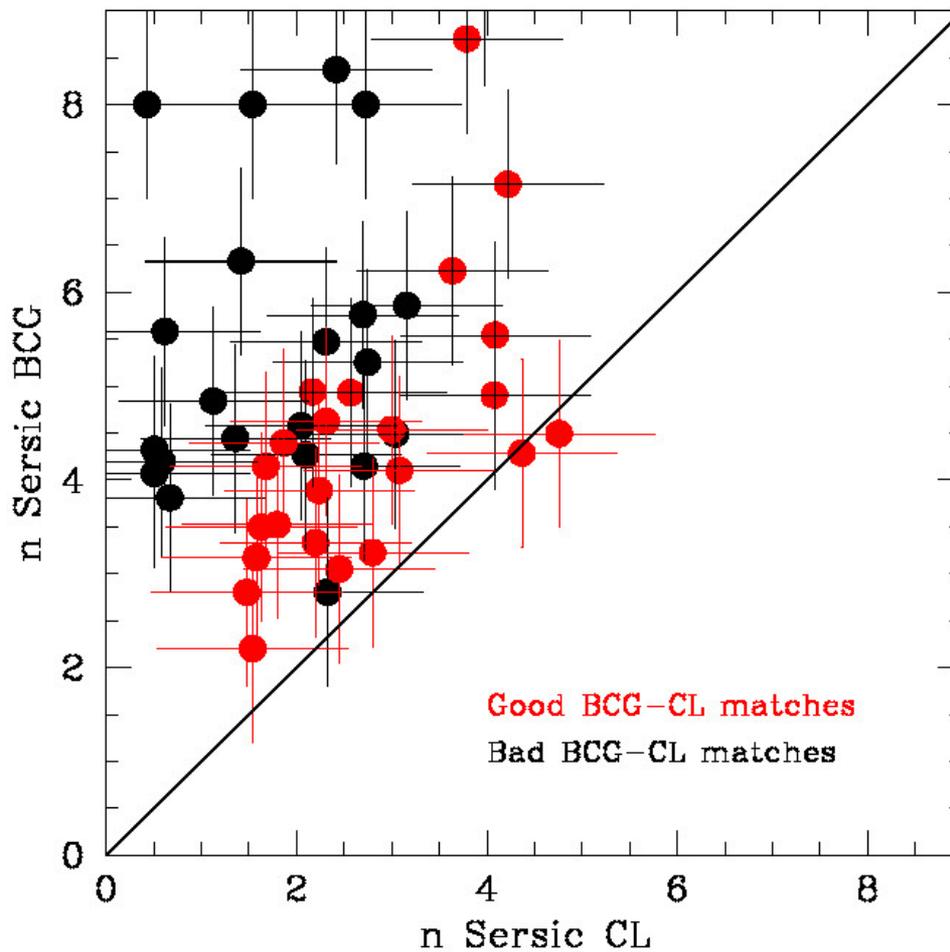
THE WINGS BCG-CLUSTERS

Heuristic interpretation



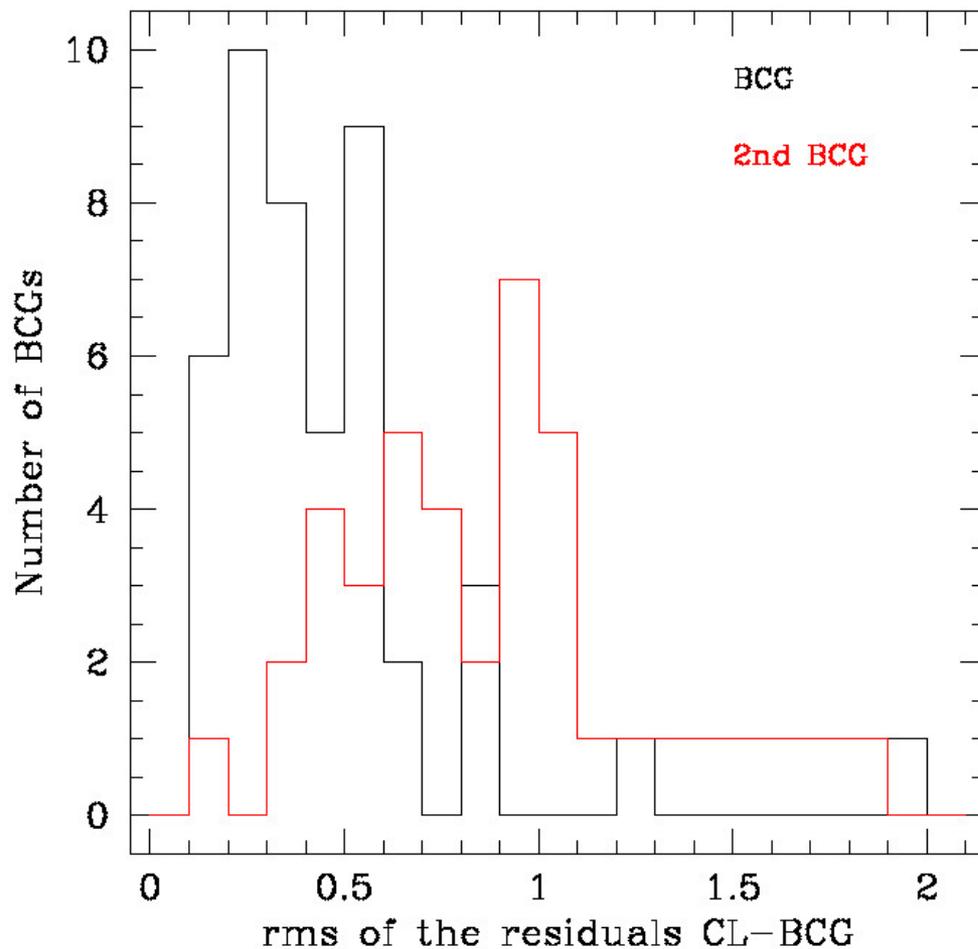


The BCG-cluster connection



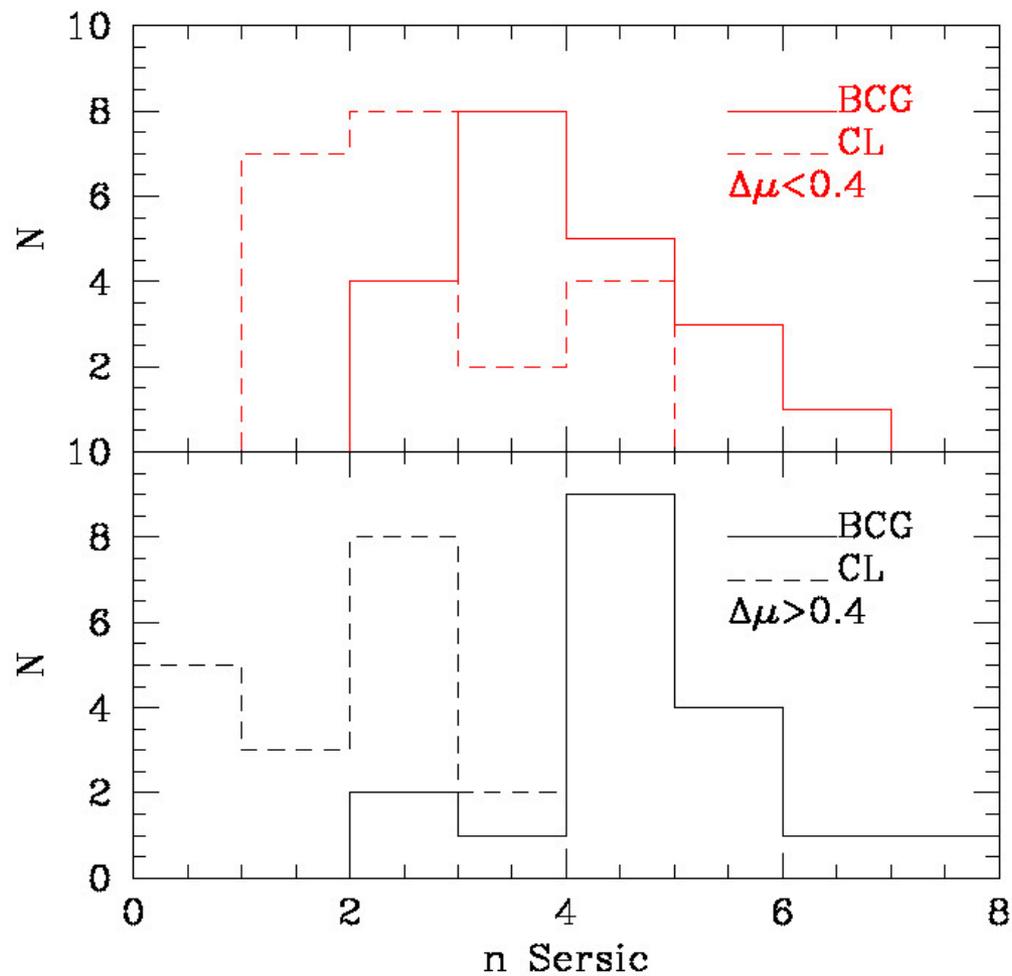


The BCG-cluster connection



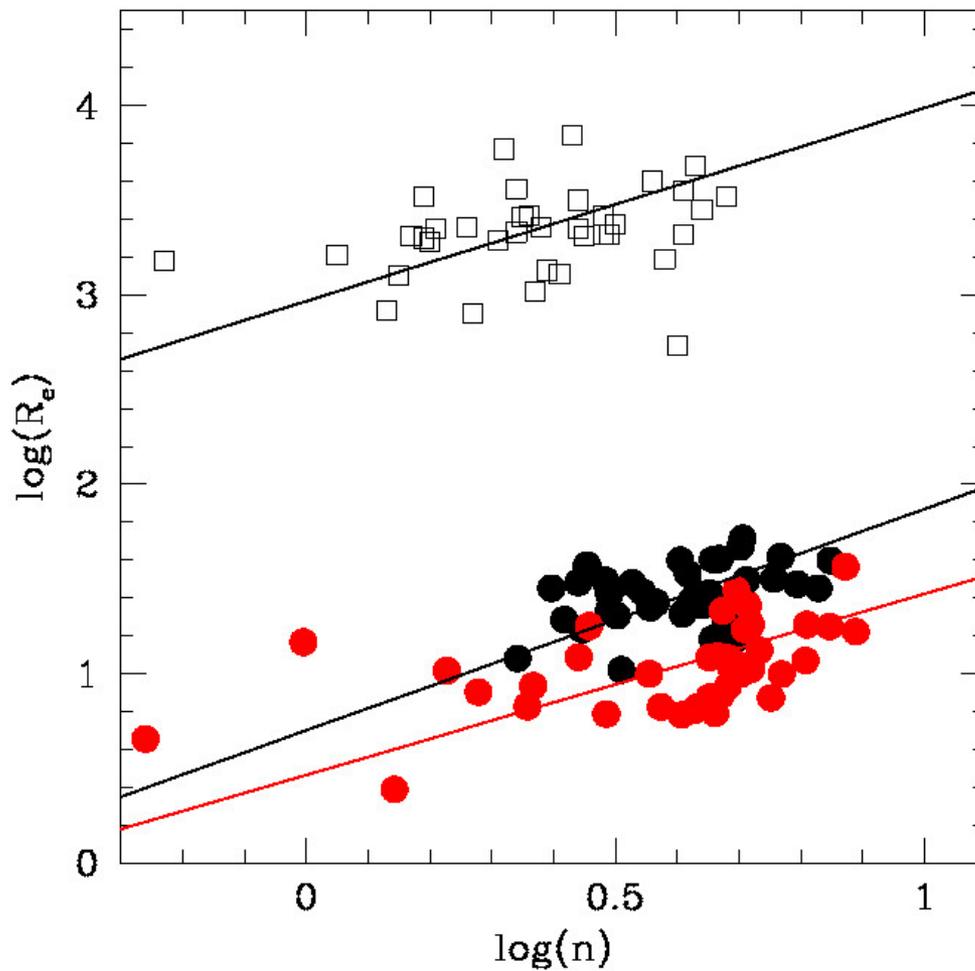


The BCG-cluster connection



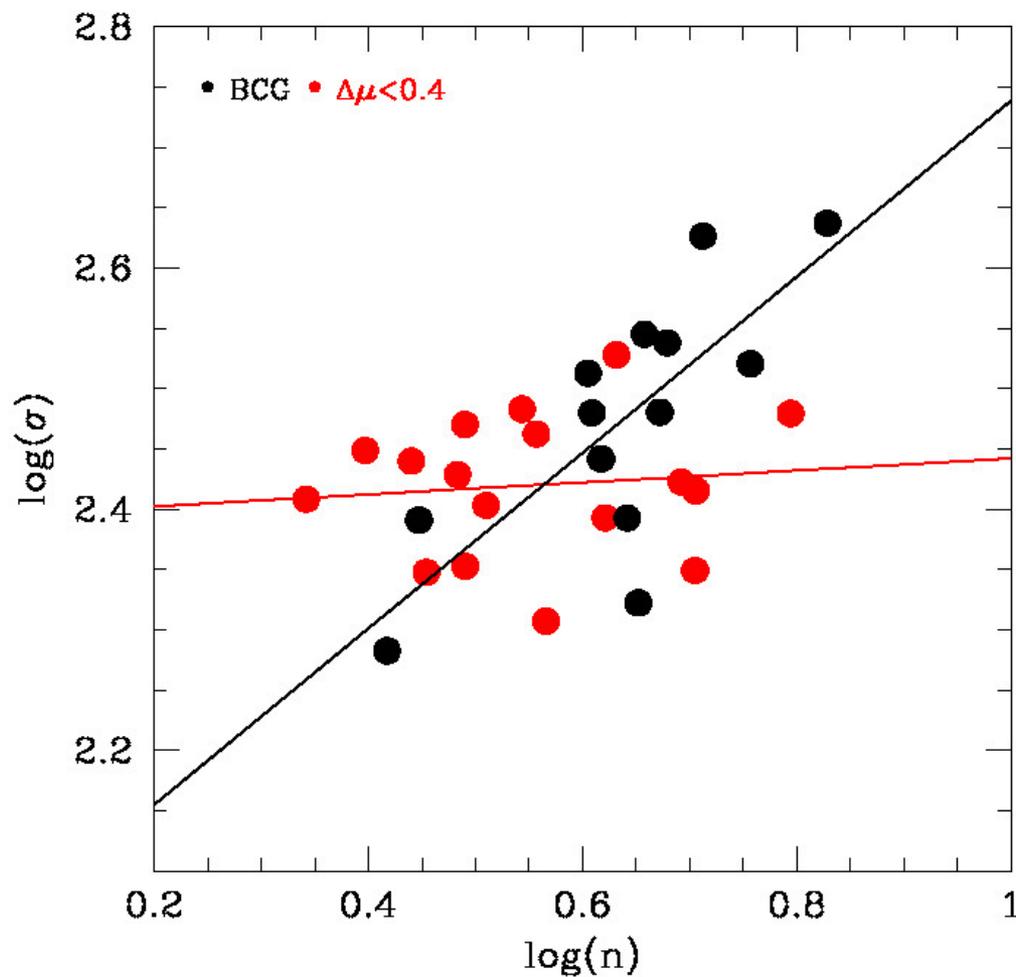


The BCG-cluster connection





The BCG-cluster connection

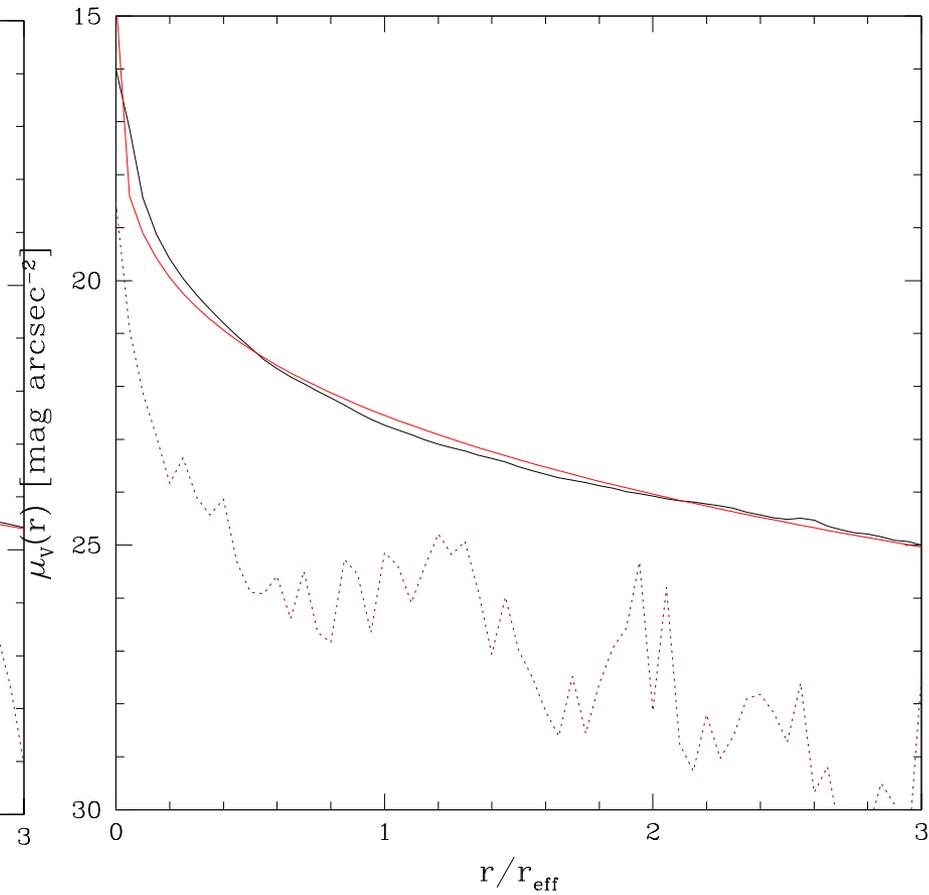
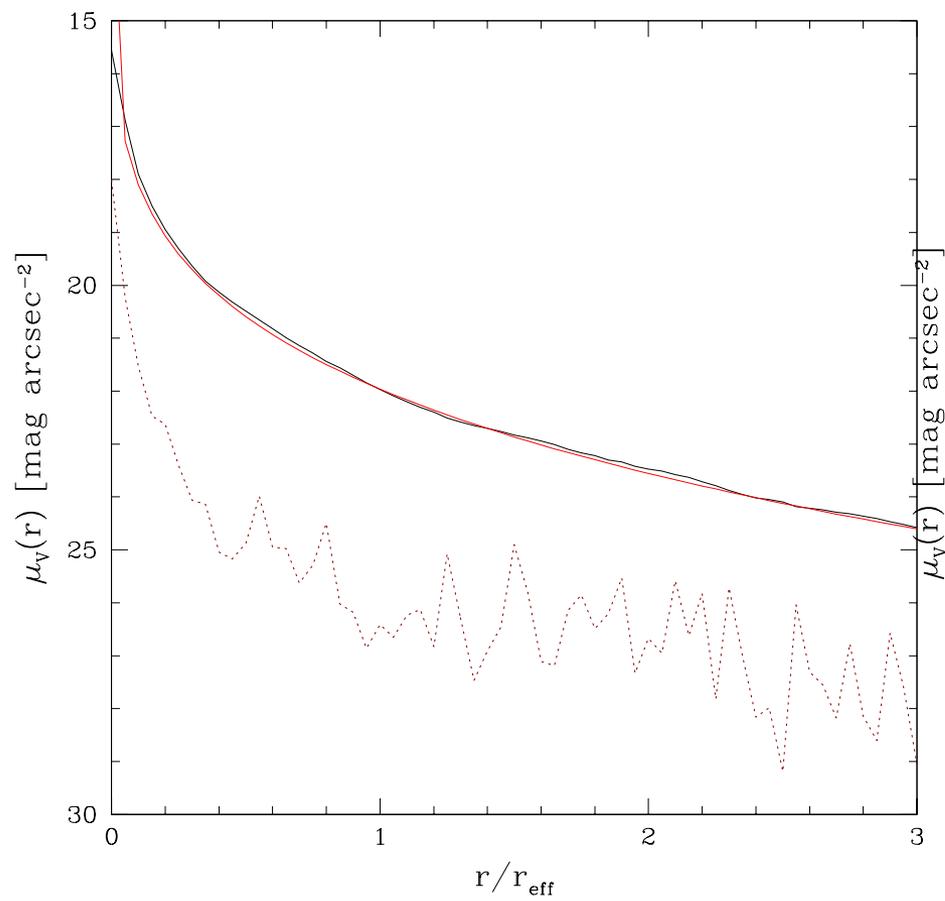




UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

The BCG-cluster connection

The Illustris prediction





The WINGS-OMEGAWINGS data provide a direct evidence that up to 50% of the BCGs have the same Sersic index of clusters when we look at the normalized circular growth curves.

The correlation between n and σ found for the BCGs that do not match the cluster profiles suggests that the evolution of the BCG and the cluster are strongly coupled.

Further studies should address the main mechanisms responsible of such behavior.

The existence of such match between the BCG and cluster profiles could be a powerful tool to investigate the evolution of structures in the Universe.