



# IXO Gratings and the Missing Baryons

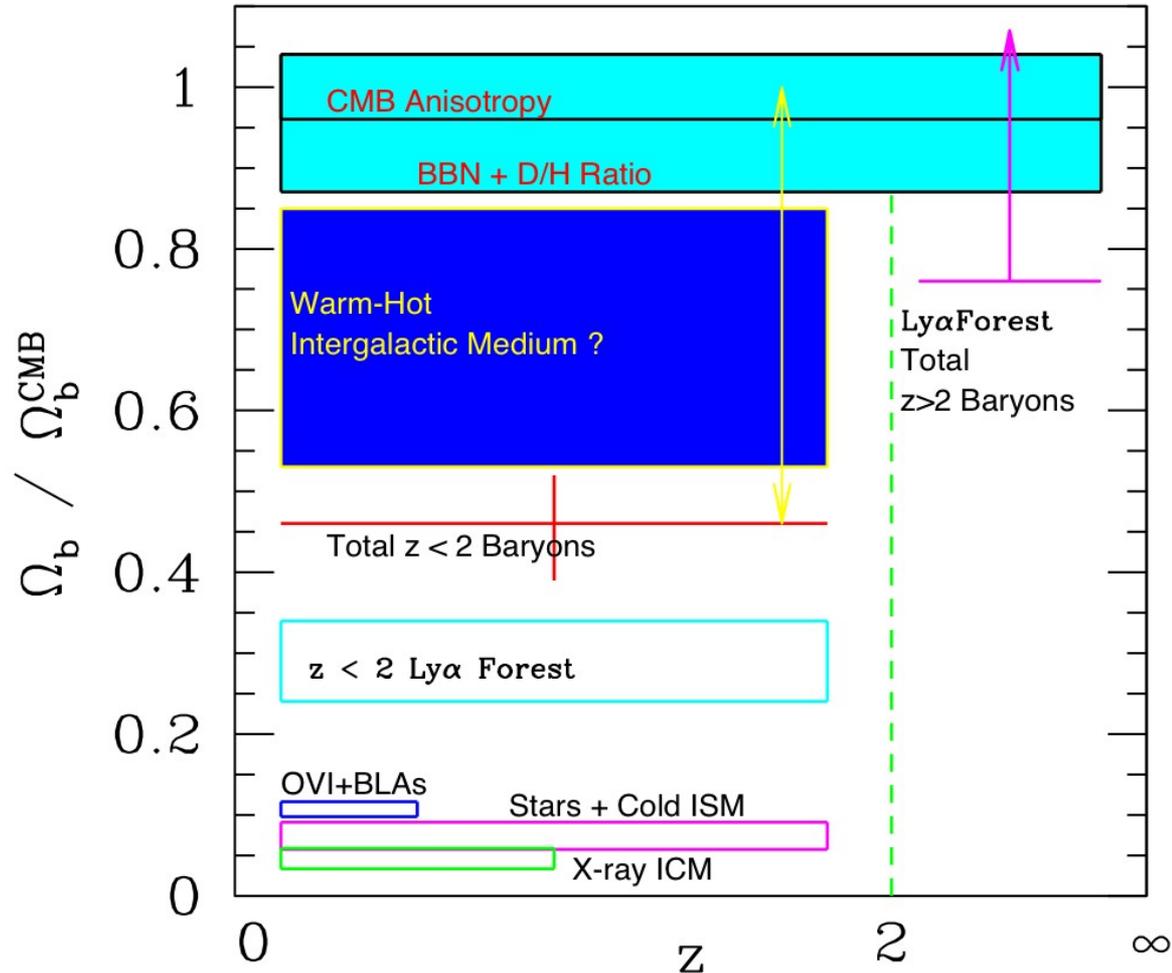
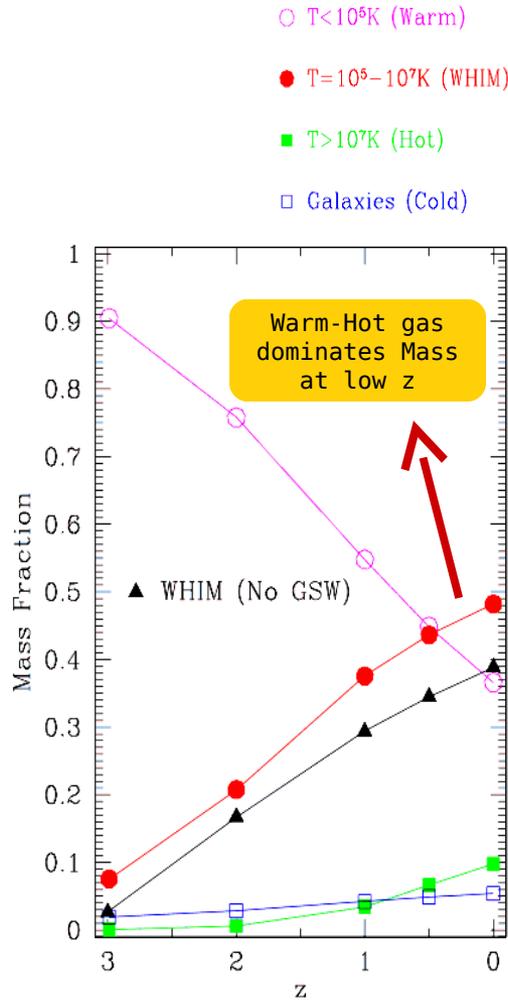
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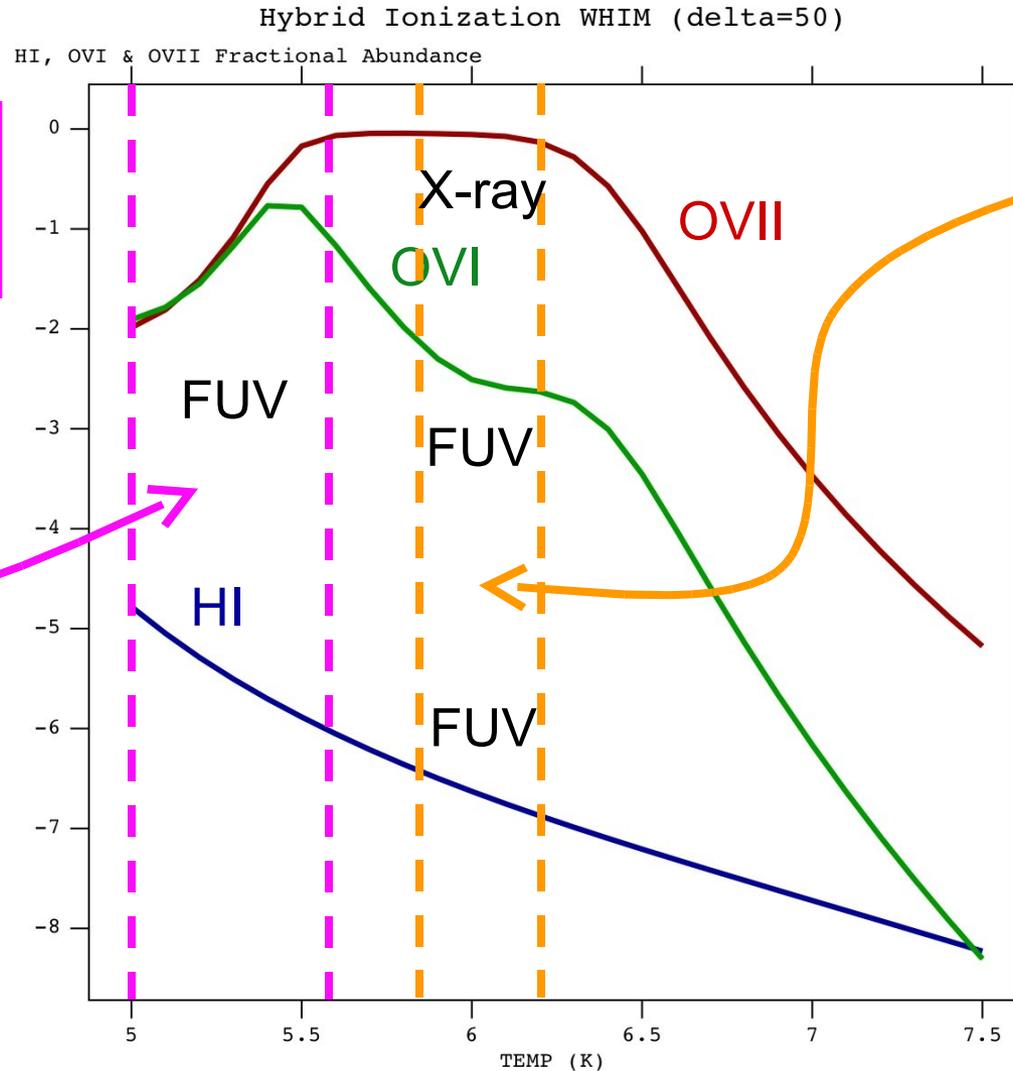
# Outline

- The Missing Baryons problem and N-body solution: the Warm-Hot Intergalactic Medium
- How to detect it: the WHIM observables
- Dispersive vs Non-Dispersive Spectroscopy
- The Best WHIM sample for

# Where are the Baryons?



# Abundant Ions in the WHIM



Warm Phase:  
Needs Moderate  
S/N FUV

WHIM Phase:  
Needs Deep  
and very high S/N  
FUV & X-ray

# Not “just” Baryon Census

According to SCM:  $(54 \pm 9)$  % of Baryons are missing!

- Find the ‘Missing Baryons’ to test SCM
- Ecology of the Universe (Metal Pollution, Metal Transport):  $dZ/dz$ 
  - Absolute (**needs UV**) and Relative Metallicities.
  - Galaxy Superwinds (SN) vs AGN winds, jets
  - Nucleosynthesis
- Heating History of the Universe (test LSS shocks and structure formation):  $dT/dz$

# Mass and Metal Content of the WHIM

$$\Omega_b = \frac{1}{r_c} \frac{\sum_i m_p Y_{N_H^i}}{d_{Tot}}$$

$$N_H = N_{ion} \cdot A_{element}^{-1} \cdot x_{ion}^{-1}$$

FUV | X

FUV & X

X

# Eff. Area: Grating vs Calorimeter @ 0.5 keV

$$EW(CAL)_{Thresh}^{5s} \sim \frac{5(125mA)}{(S/N)_{RE}} \quad EW(GRAT)_{Thresh}^{5s} \sim \frac{5(10mA)}{(S/N)_{RE}}$$

to detect at  $5\sigma$  OVII with  $EW(OVII)=2$  mÅ

$$(S/N)_{RE(CAL)} \geq 31$$

$$(S/N)_{RE(GRAT)} \geq 25$$

Factor of 1.2 in S/N

Factor of  $\sim 1.4$  in  $A_{Eff}$  needed vs  
Factor of  $< \sim 10$  actual  
Compensated by Factor  $> \sim 10$  in R

# Resolution: Detection Efficiency

## Grating vs Calorimeter

Typical OVII EW:  $W_{\text{OVII}} \sim 0.8-8 (1+z) \text{ mÅ}$  (X-Rays)

$$\text{Detection Efficiency } \eta = \frac{R}{(l / EW)}$$

$$\eta_{\text{(OVII)}} = R_{\text{Grat}} / 22 / (0.0008 - 0.008) > (0.1 - 1)$$

$$\eta_{\text{(OVII)}} = R_{\text{cal}} / 22 / (0.0008 - 0.008) \sim (0.01 - 0.1)$$

Cf with:

- $\eta_{\text{(OVII; Chandra, XMM)}} \sim (0.01 - 0.1)$
- $\eta_{\text{(OVI; FUSE, HST)}} \sim (1 - 10)$
- $\eta_{\text{(HI; FUSE, HST)}} \sim (0.1 - 1)$

# Moreover...

## Disp. vs Non-Disp. Intrinsic Gain

Gratings

$$(N_{He-like}^{Thres})_{Grat} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot \frac{N_s}{3} \cdot \frac{J(\text{\AA})}{25} \cdot \frac{f_{ion}}{0.7} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Dl(m\text{\AA})}{10}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10^{-6}}{F(erg\text{ cm}^{-2})}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1000}{A_{Eff}(cm^2)}} \cdot (1+z)^{-1}$$

Calorimeters

$$(N_{He-like}^{Thres})_{Cal} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot \frac{N_s}{3} \cdot \frac{J(\text{\AA})}{25} \cdot \frac{f_{ion}}{0.7} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{DE(eV)}{2.5}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10^{-6}}{F(erg\text{ cm}^{-2})}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10000}{A_{Eff}(cm^2)}}$$

e.g. Gratings detect 3x fainter CV at  $z=0.3$

# Finally...Kinematics and Multiphase Systems: WHIM

lines are narrow!

$$V_{\text{th}}(\text{O}, T=10^6 \text{ K}) \sim 33 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

 FWHM(OVII)  $\sim 6 \text{ mA @ } 0.5 \text{ keV}$

Cf w FWHM(Grat) = 10 mA

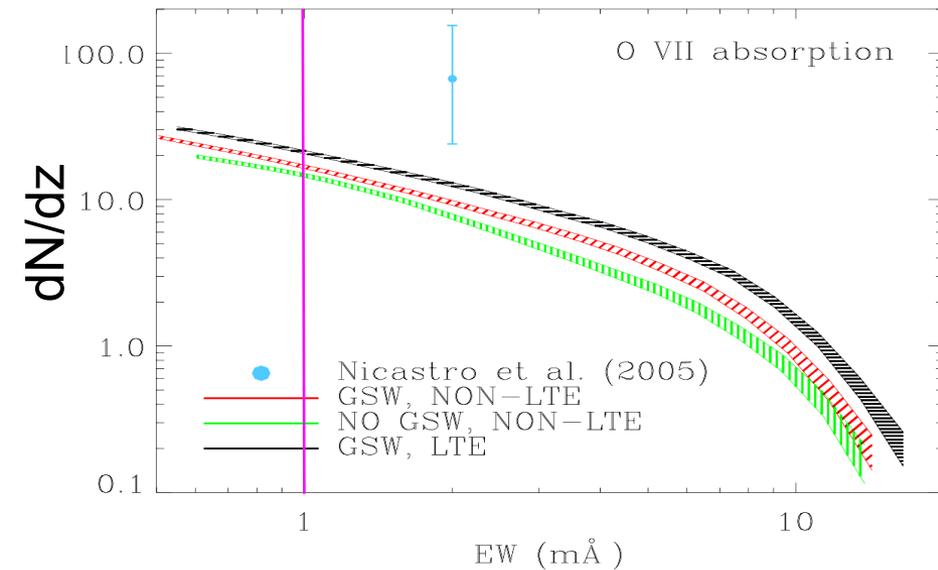
FWHM(Cal) = 125 mA @ 0.5 keV

+ WHIM is multiphase with typical 10-100  
km s<sup>-1</sup> separation (e.g. Danforth&Shull+08)

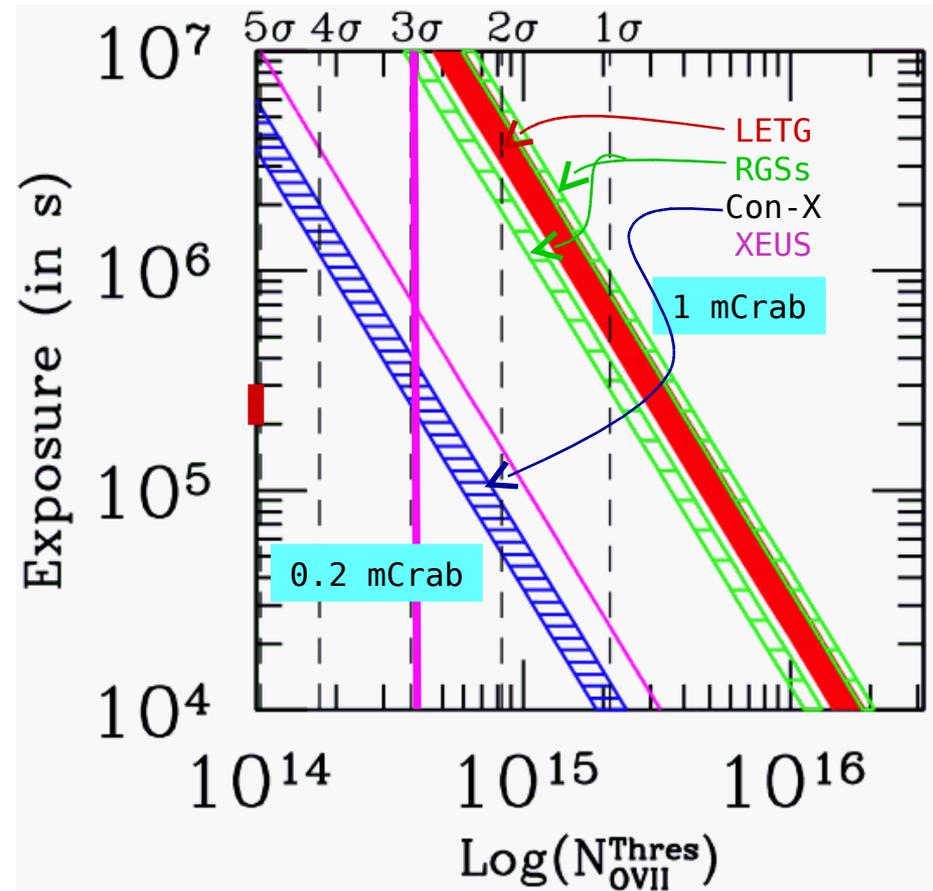
  $\Omega_b$  measurements need secure  
identification of BLAs with Metal Lines

# What Can we Detect with IXO

> 3-10 Systems down to  $N_{\text{OVII}} = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  at  $z > 0.3$



$\text{EW}_{\text{OVII}} = 1 \text{ mÅ} \Leftrightarrow N_{\text{OVII}} = 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



# Optimal WHIM Sample for IXO

- $F(0.1-2.4 \text{ keV}) > 0.2 \text{ mCrab}$
- $Z > 0.3$
- $N_{\text{H}}(\text{Gal}) < 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- Mostly BL-LAC



Gives **69 AGNs**

~ **3-10 Metal Systems** per line of sight in  
**200-300 ks** with IXO Gratings



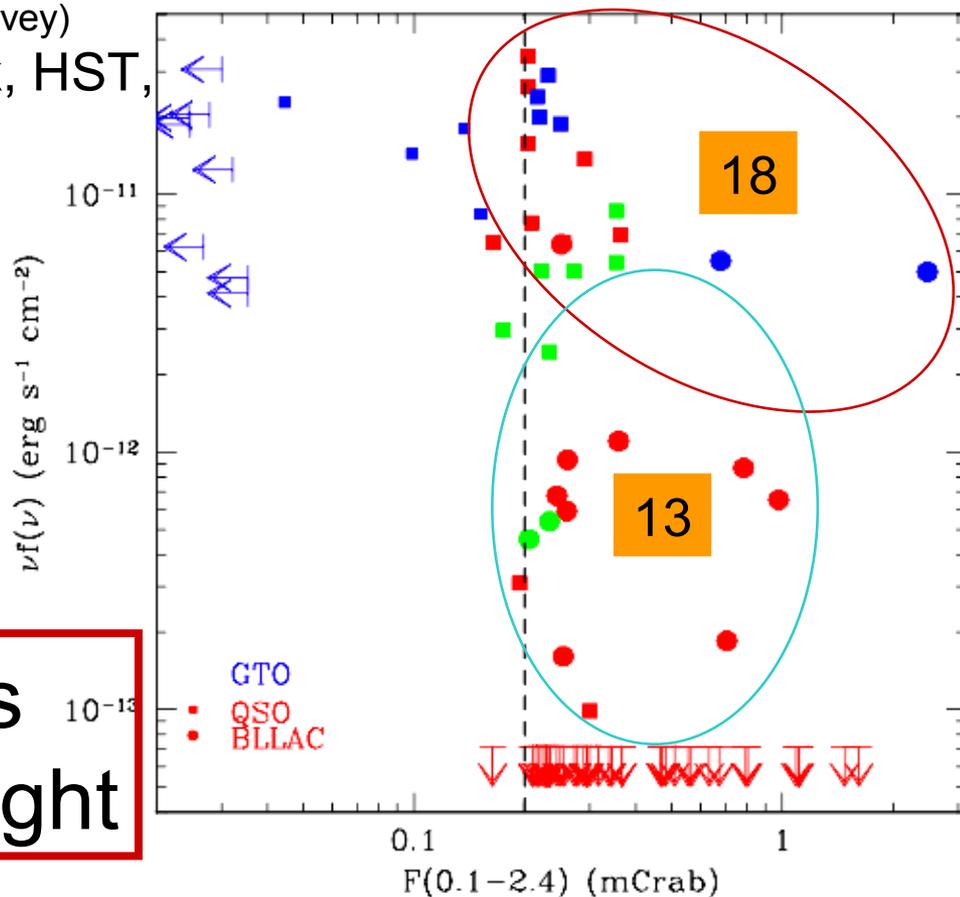
**200-700 OVII WHIM**

**systems in 0.7 yrs**

2011-10-08 **BUT...Needs HI to derive Metal Content & Mass**

# X-Ray - FUV Bright WHIM targets

- BRASS vs VERON (+ from BRASS vs SDSS + BRASS vs 6DF))  
(+Sedentary BLLac Survey)
- Result vs Galex, HST, FUSE

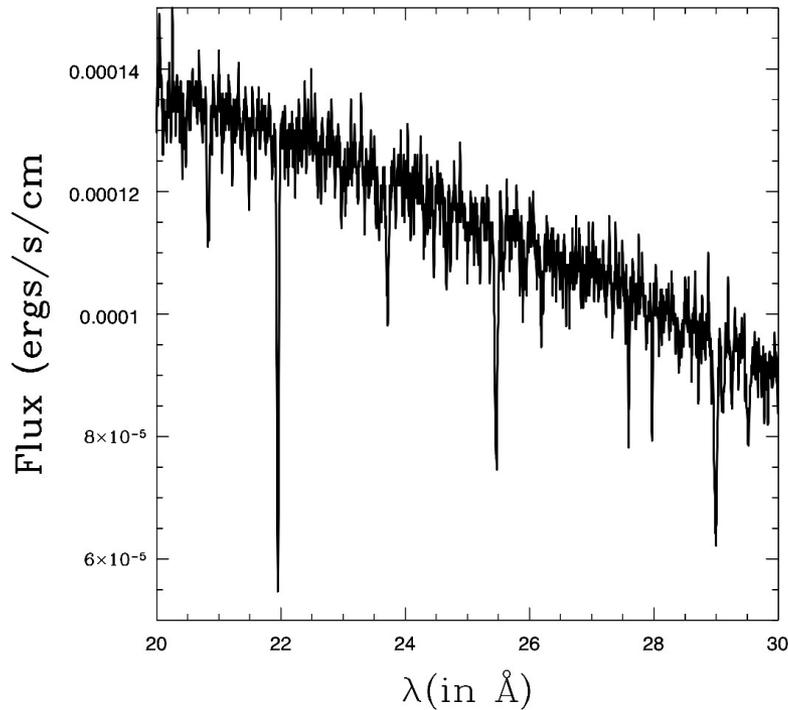


- $z > 0.3$
- $0.25 < z < 0.3$
- GTO  $z > 0.3$

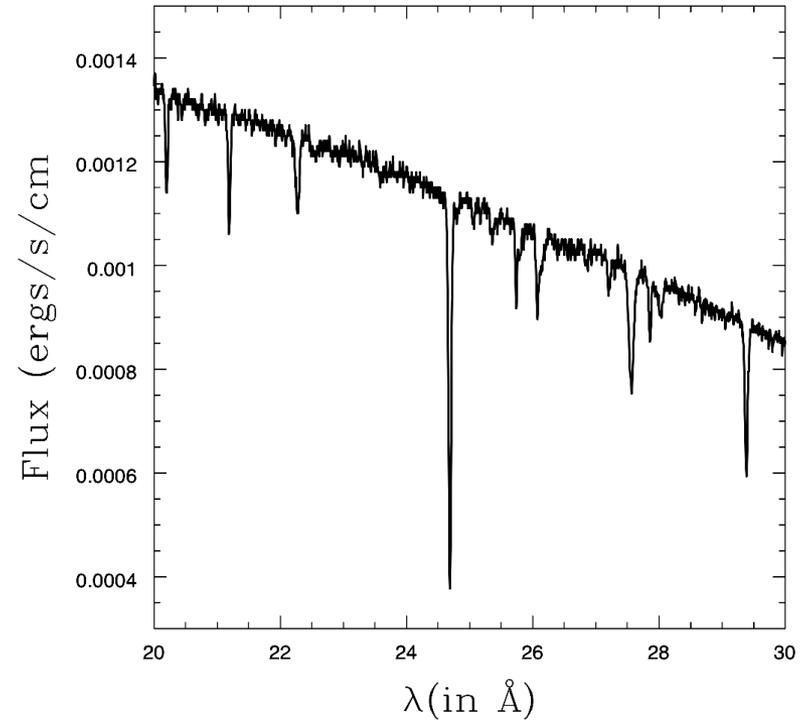
69 AGNs  
31 FUV Bright

# IXO Grating Spectra of WHIM

300 ks, 0.2 mCrab



300 ks, 2 mCrab



Random Line of Sight from latest Cen&Ostriker+06 Simulations

# Conclusions

- Dispersive Spectroscopy is crucial for WHIM studies:
- WHIM studies must exploit the strong synergy between FUV and X-Ray spectroscopy: FUV vital to measure HI column and metallicity, **X-Ray needed to obtain ionization correction**
- IXO gratings will allow the detections of 3-10 WHIM metal systems per line of sight between  $z=0-0.3$ , down to  $N_{\text{OVII}} > 4 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- $< 300$  ksec per line of sight are needed against the 69 brightest AGNs at  $z > 0.3$ , with  $F > 0.2$  mCrab.
- **IXO will detect 200-700 systems in only 0.7 yrs !!!** (cf with 0-3 systems in 10 yrs Chandra/XMM), so allowing for:
  - Measure of  $\Omega_b$  to better than 1%
  - Metallicity history of the Universe