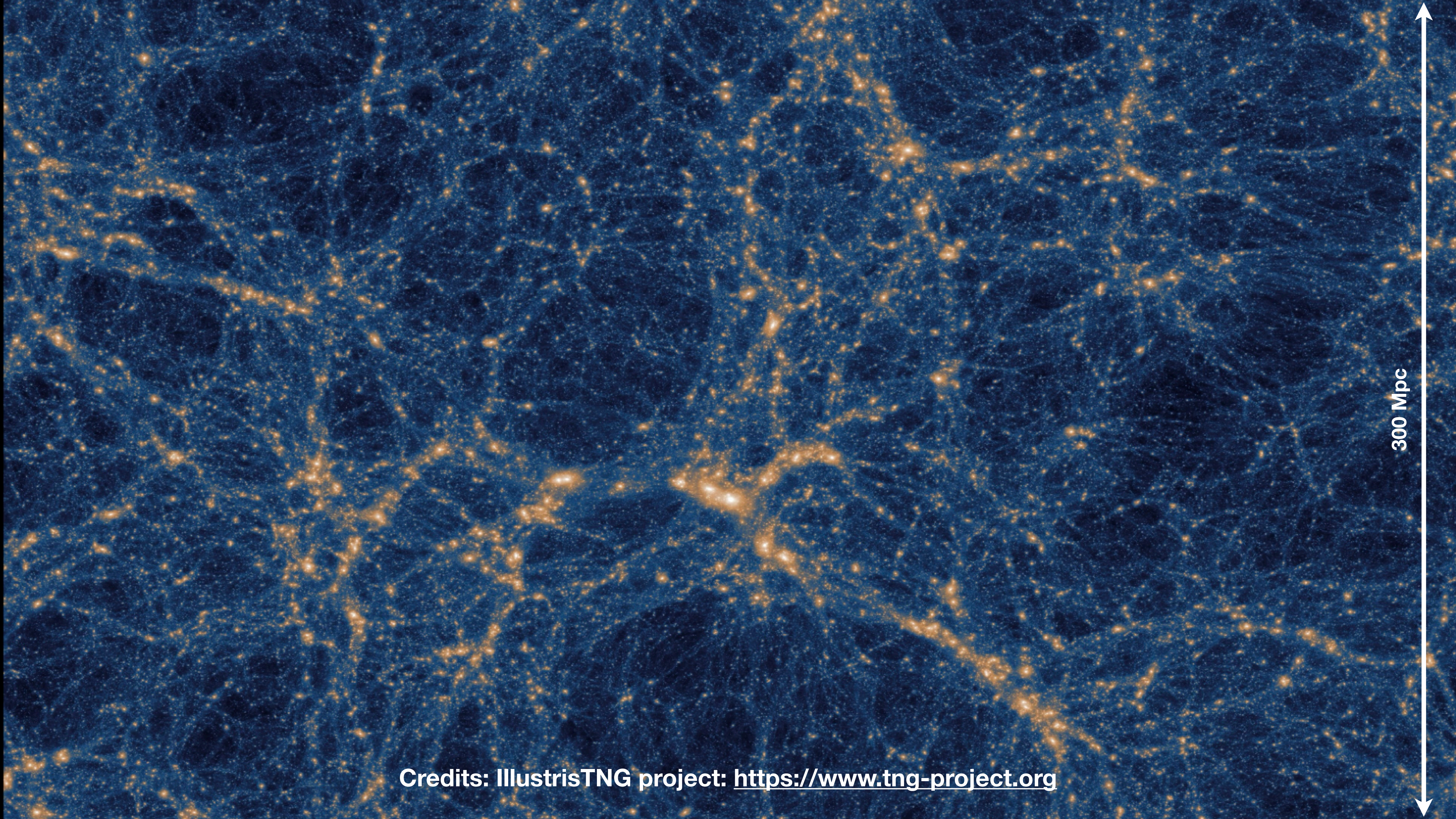


# The Large-Scale Structure of the Universe through the SKA lenses

AASKAll chapter (Cuciti, Paul, Parekh et al. sub.)

*Virginia Cuciti*  
(University of Bologna)

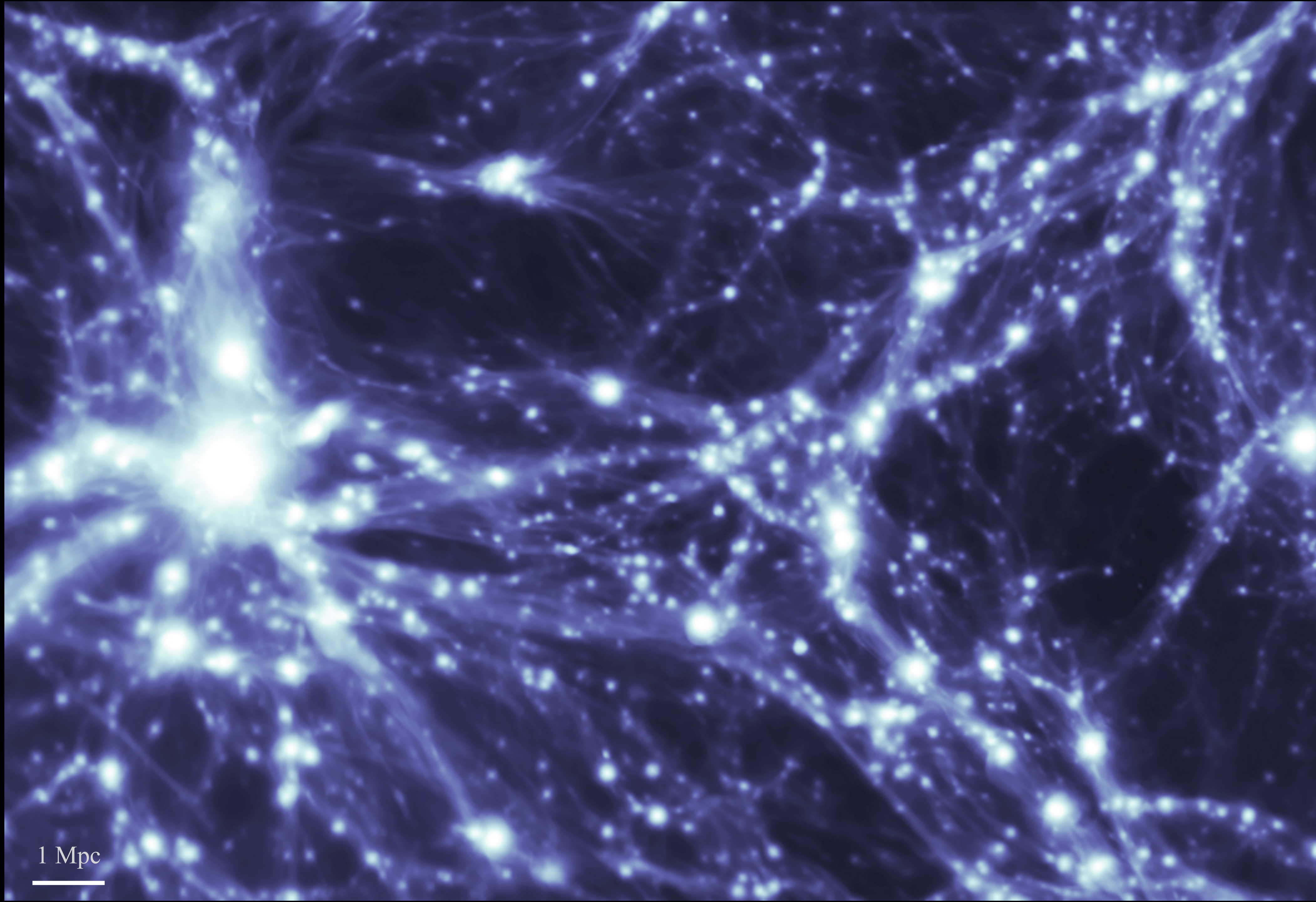




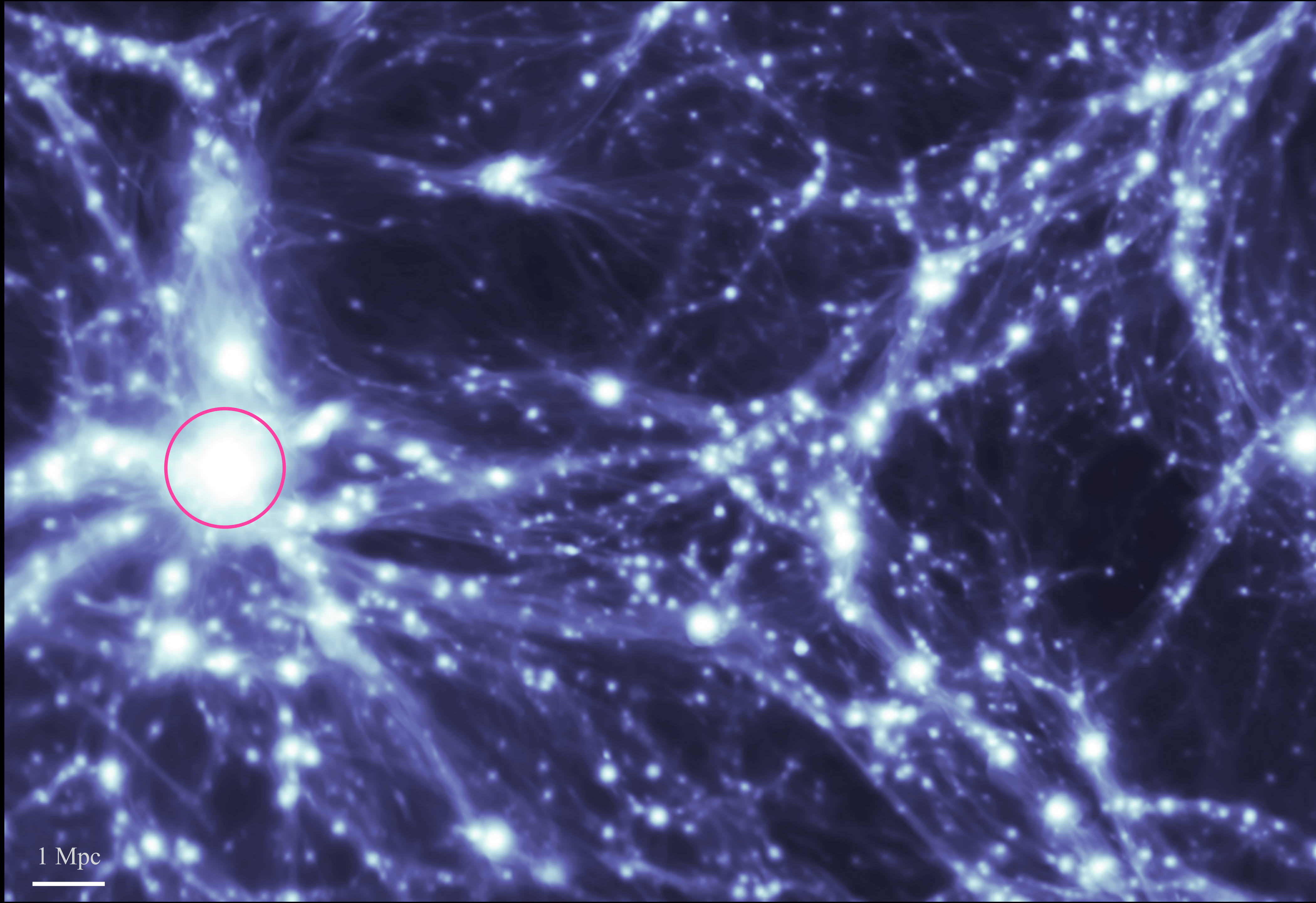
300 Mpc

Credits: IllustrisTNG project: <https://www.tng-project.org>





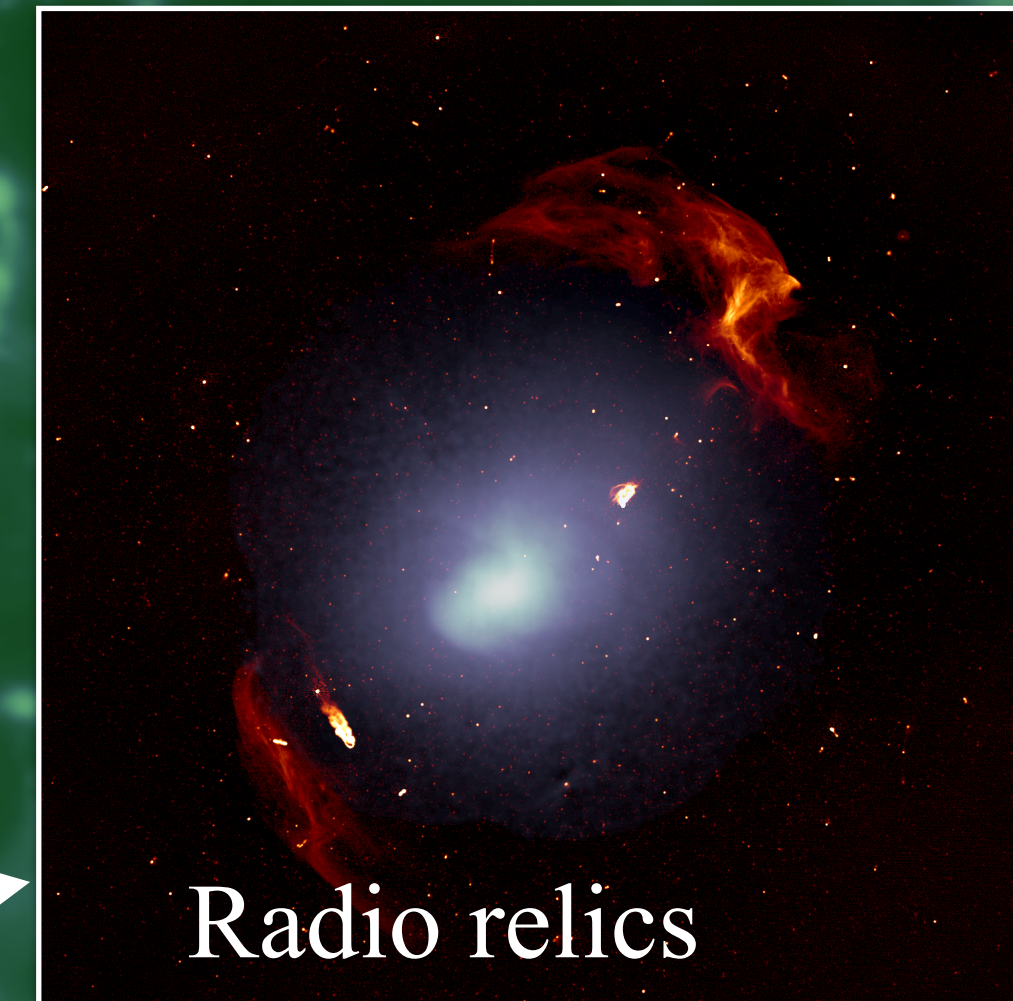
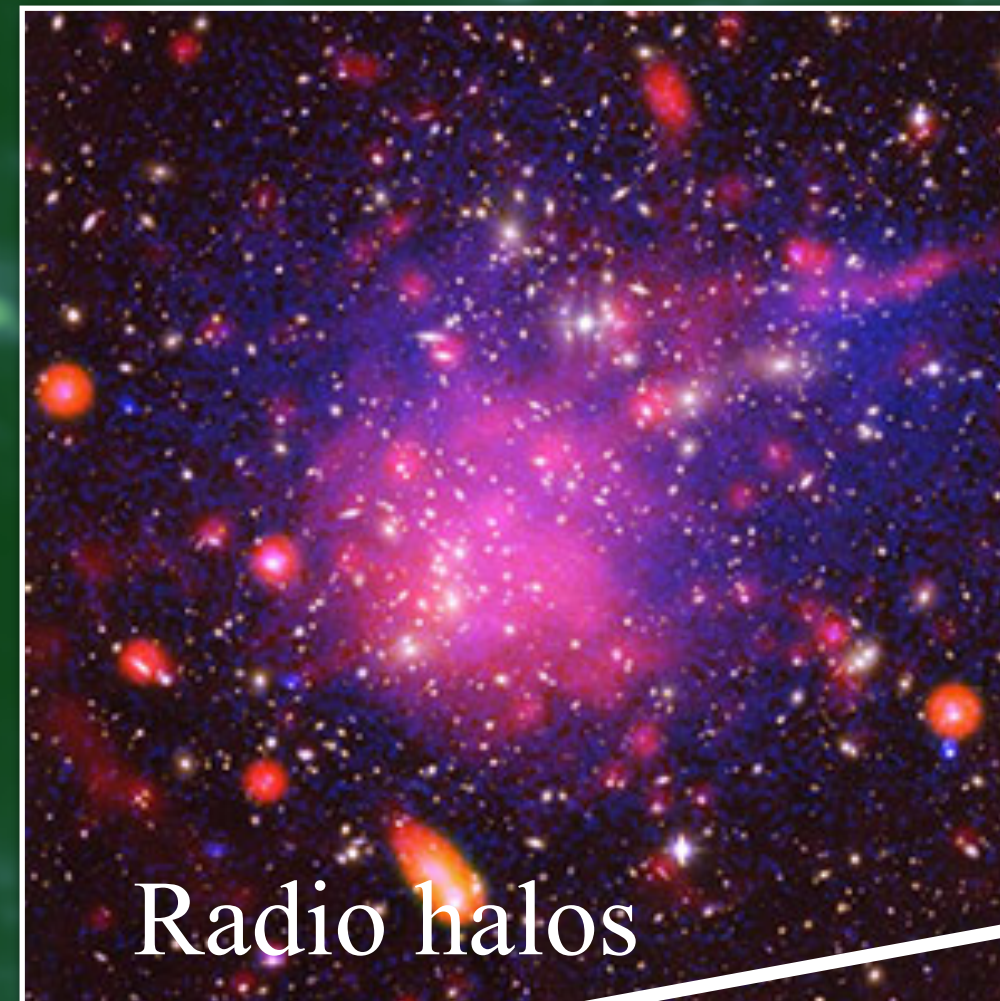




1 Mpc



## Classical sources

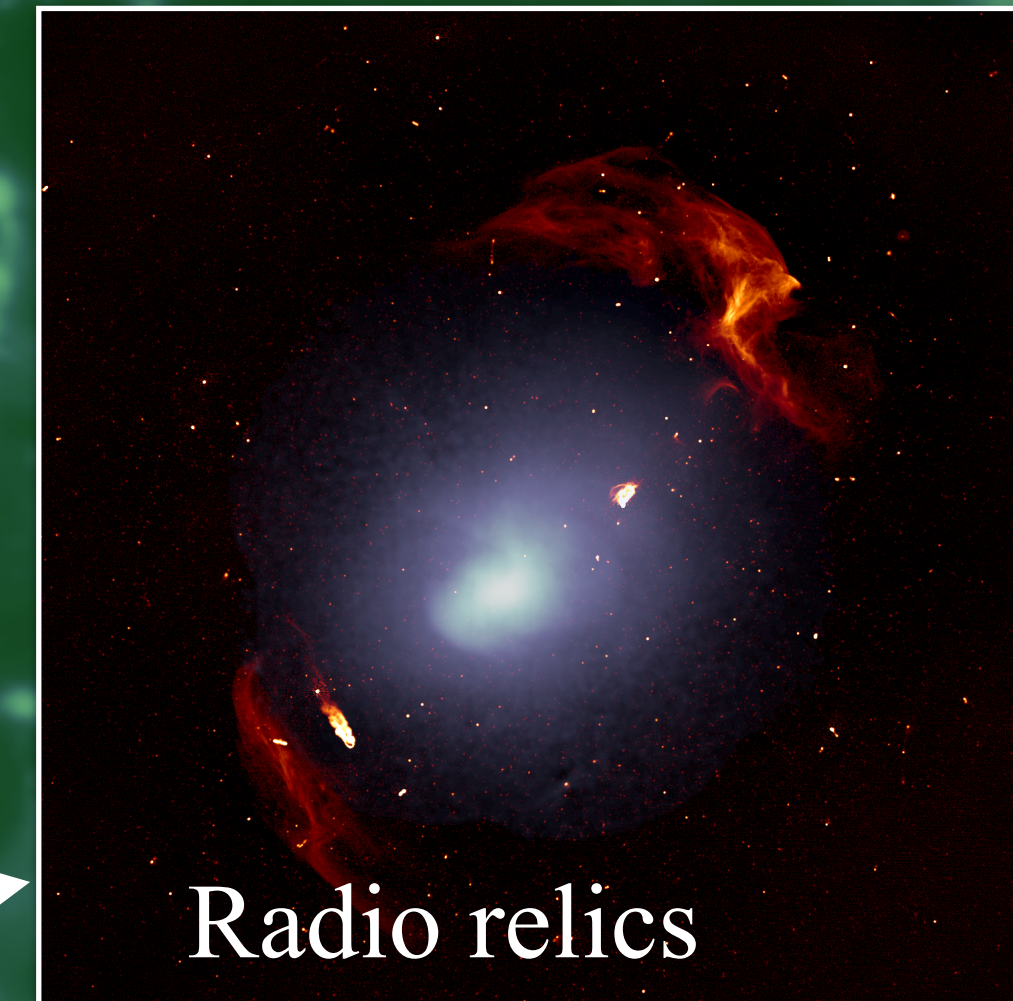
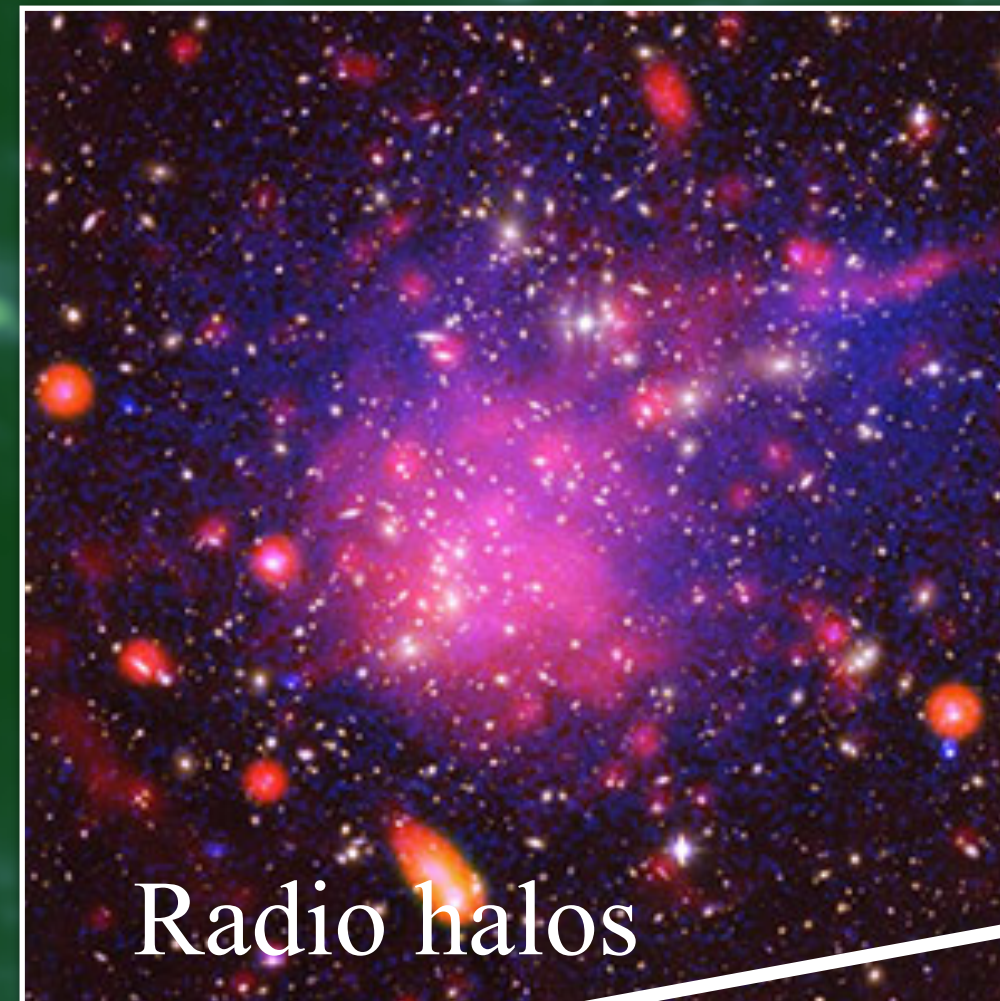


1 Mpc

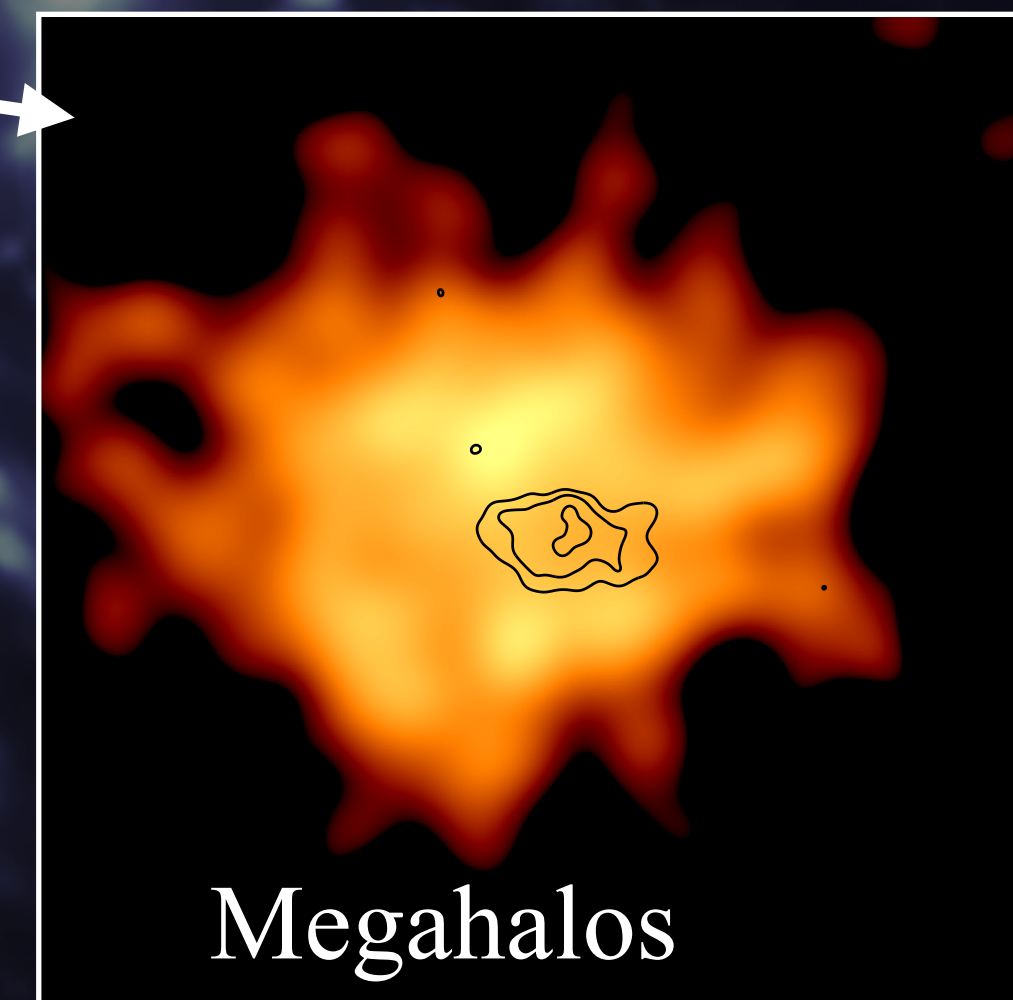
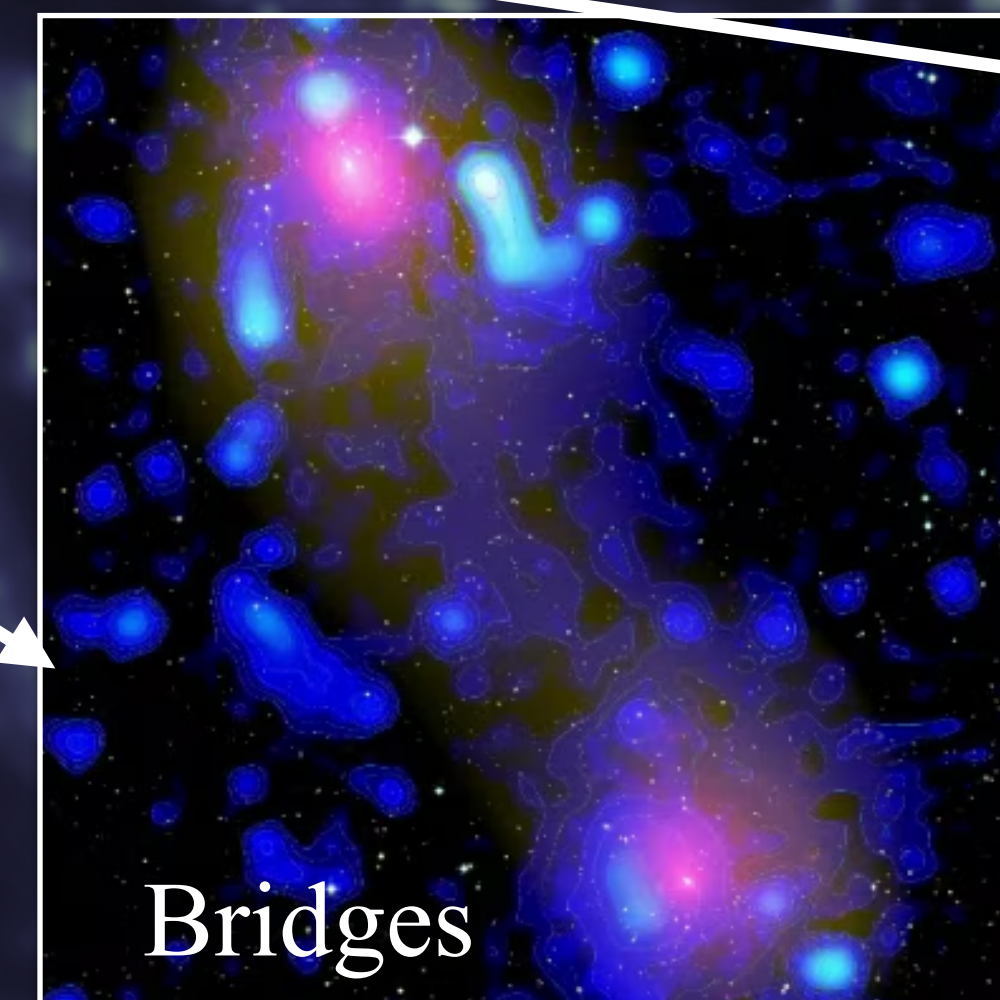




## Classical sources

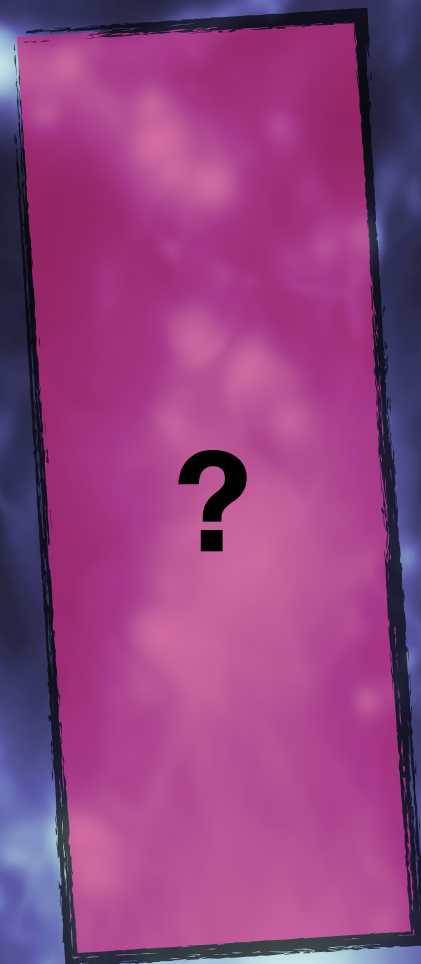


## New discoveries

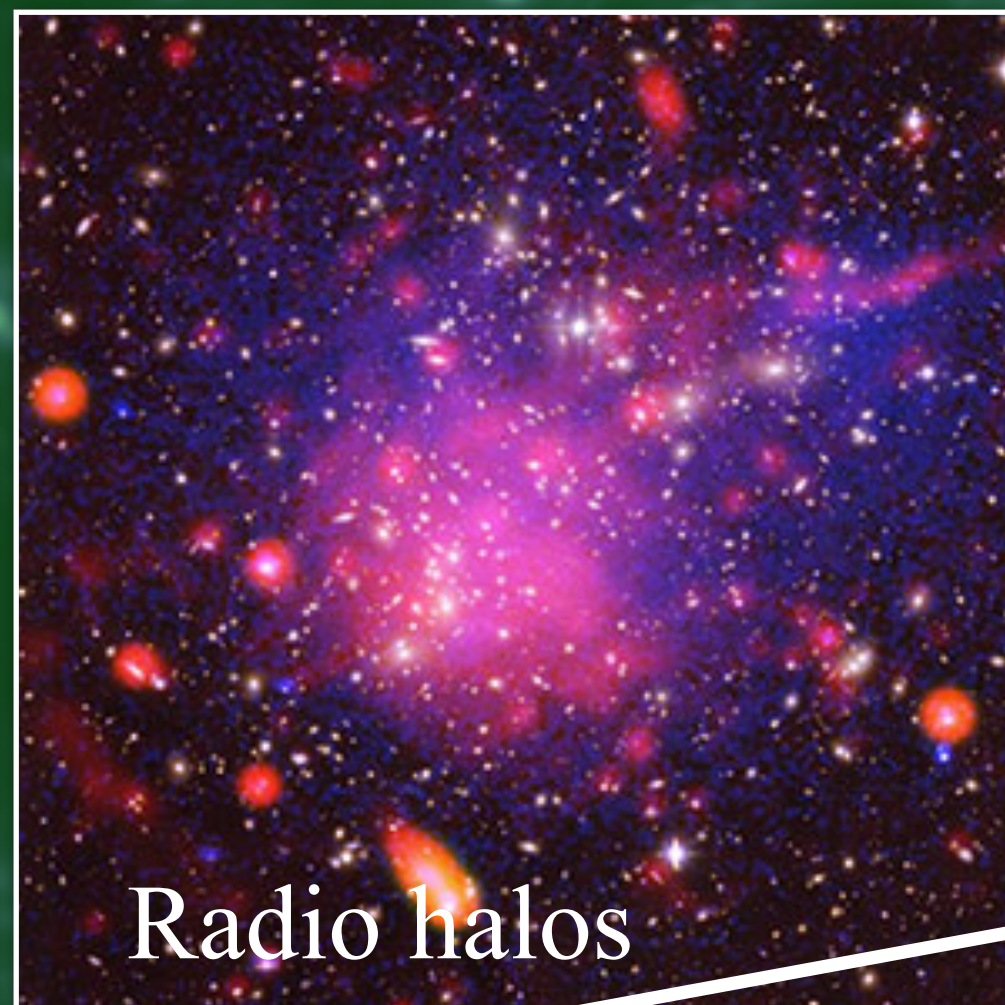


1 Mpc

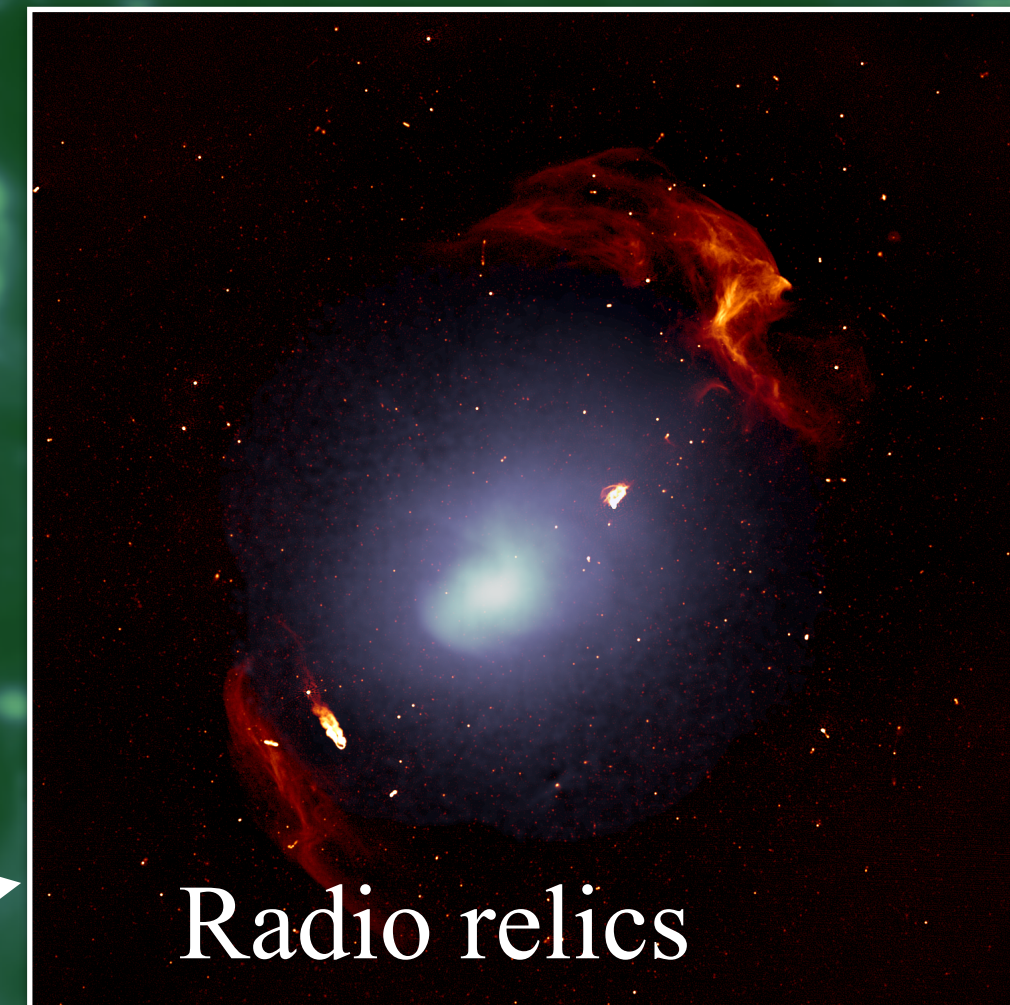




## Classical sources

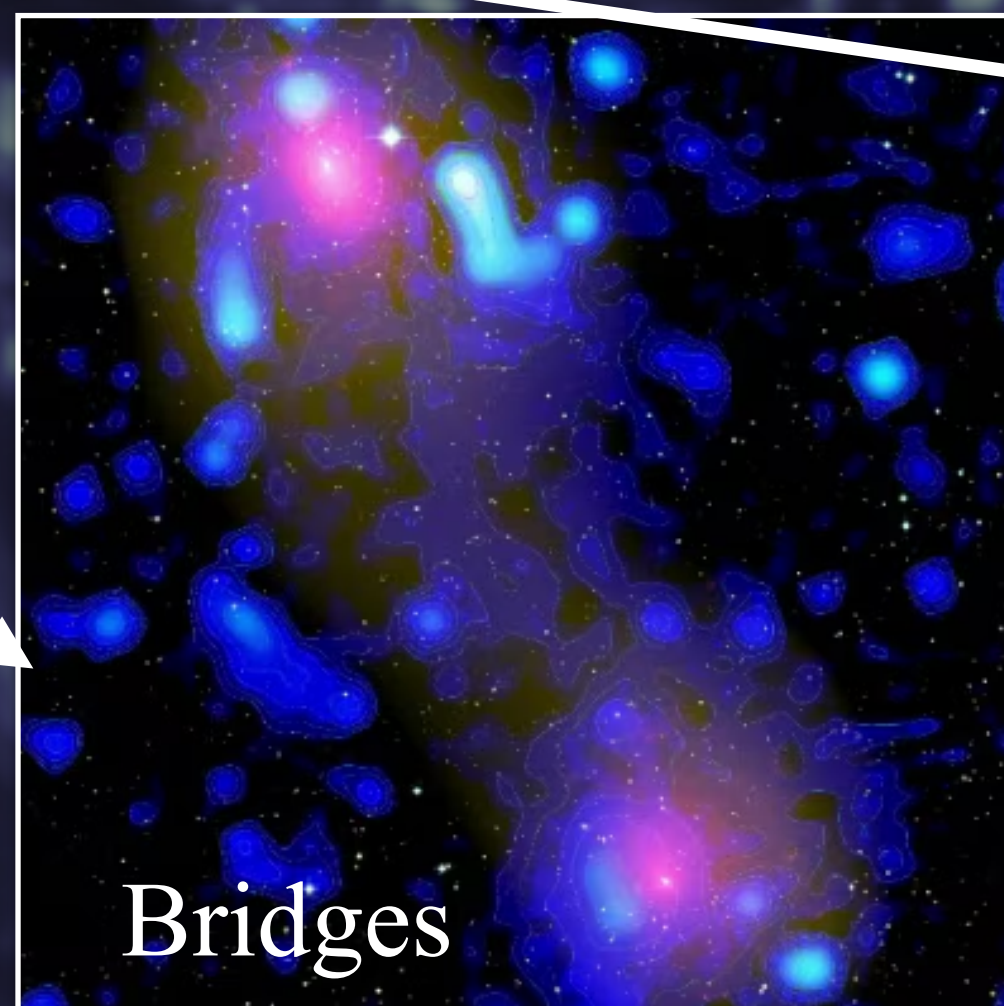


Radio halos

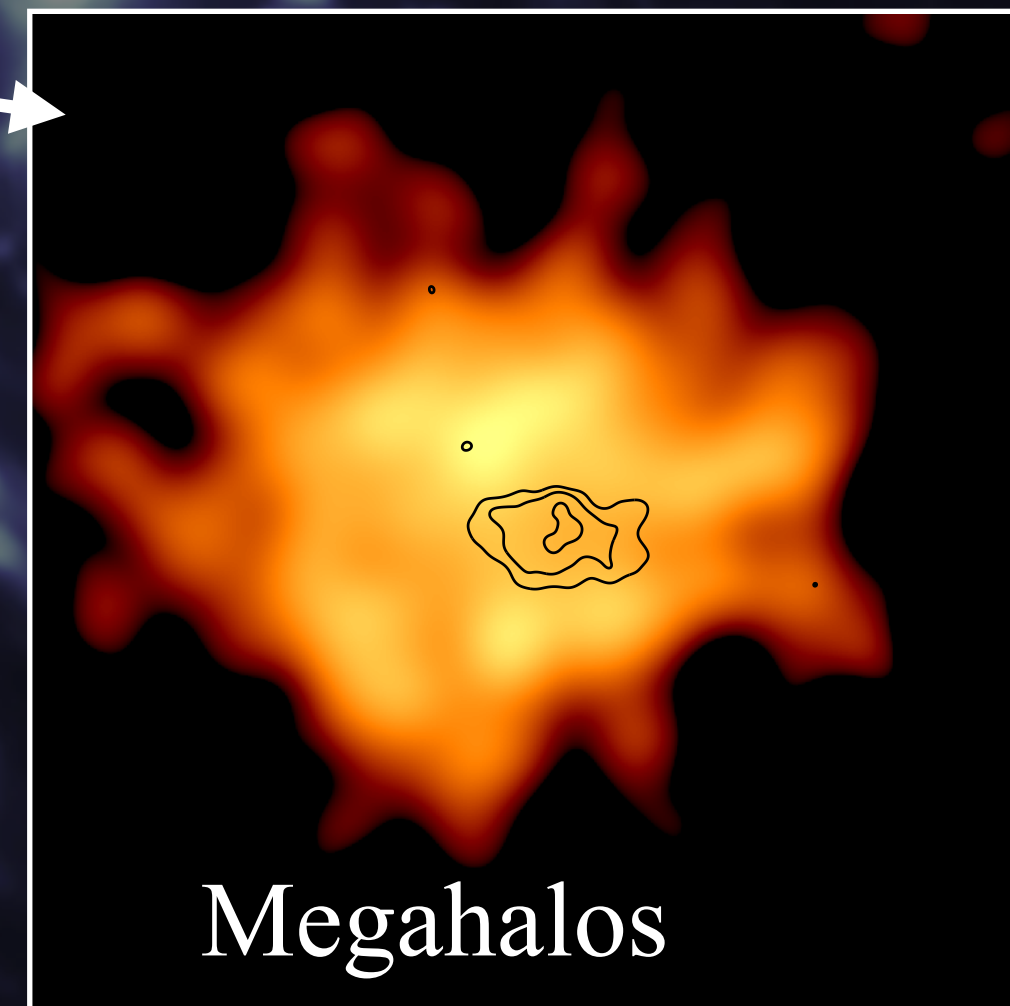


Radio relics

## New discoveries



Bridges



Megahalos

1 Mpc





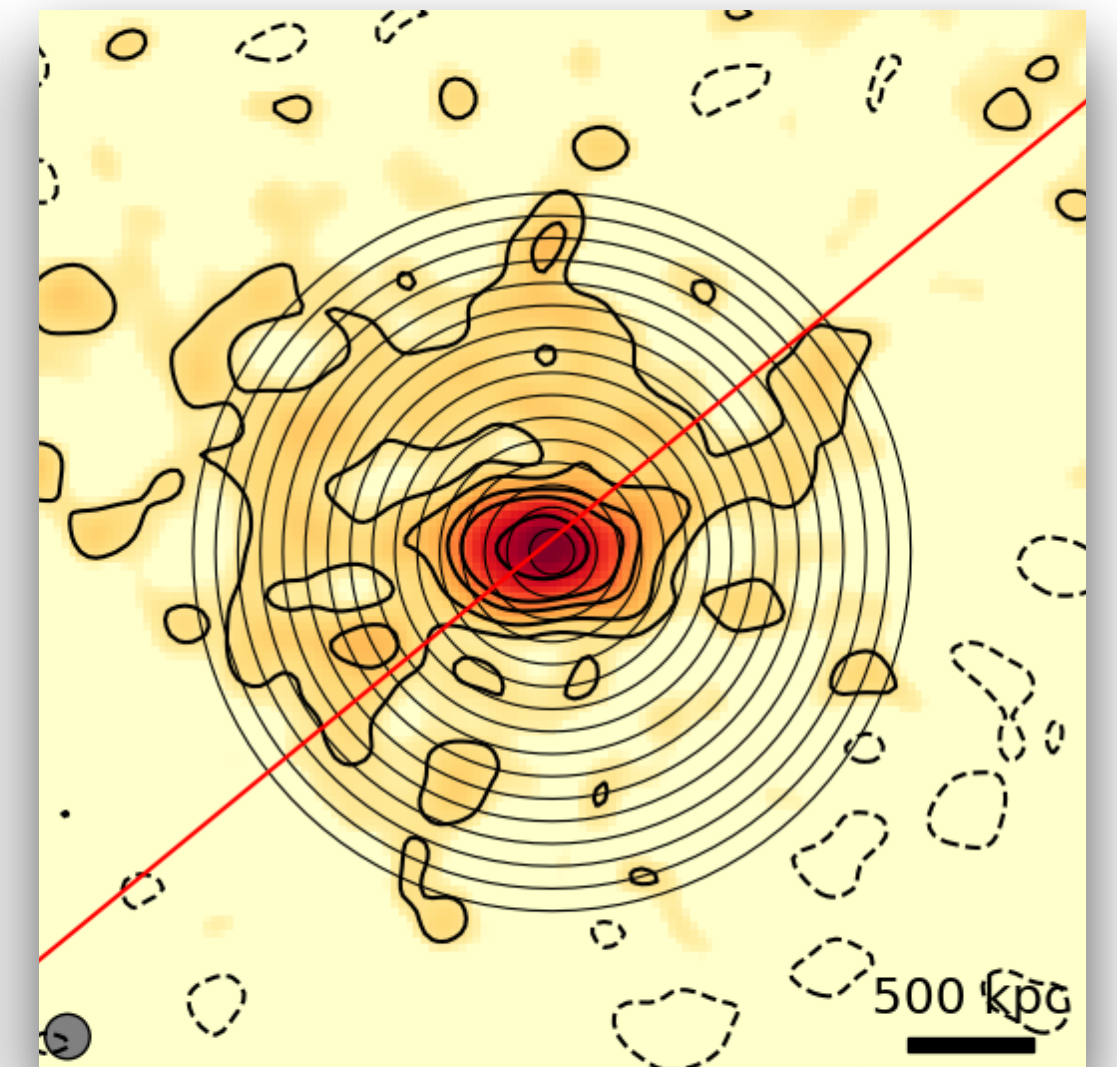
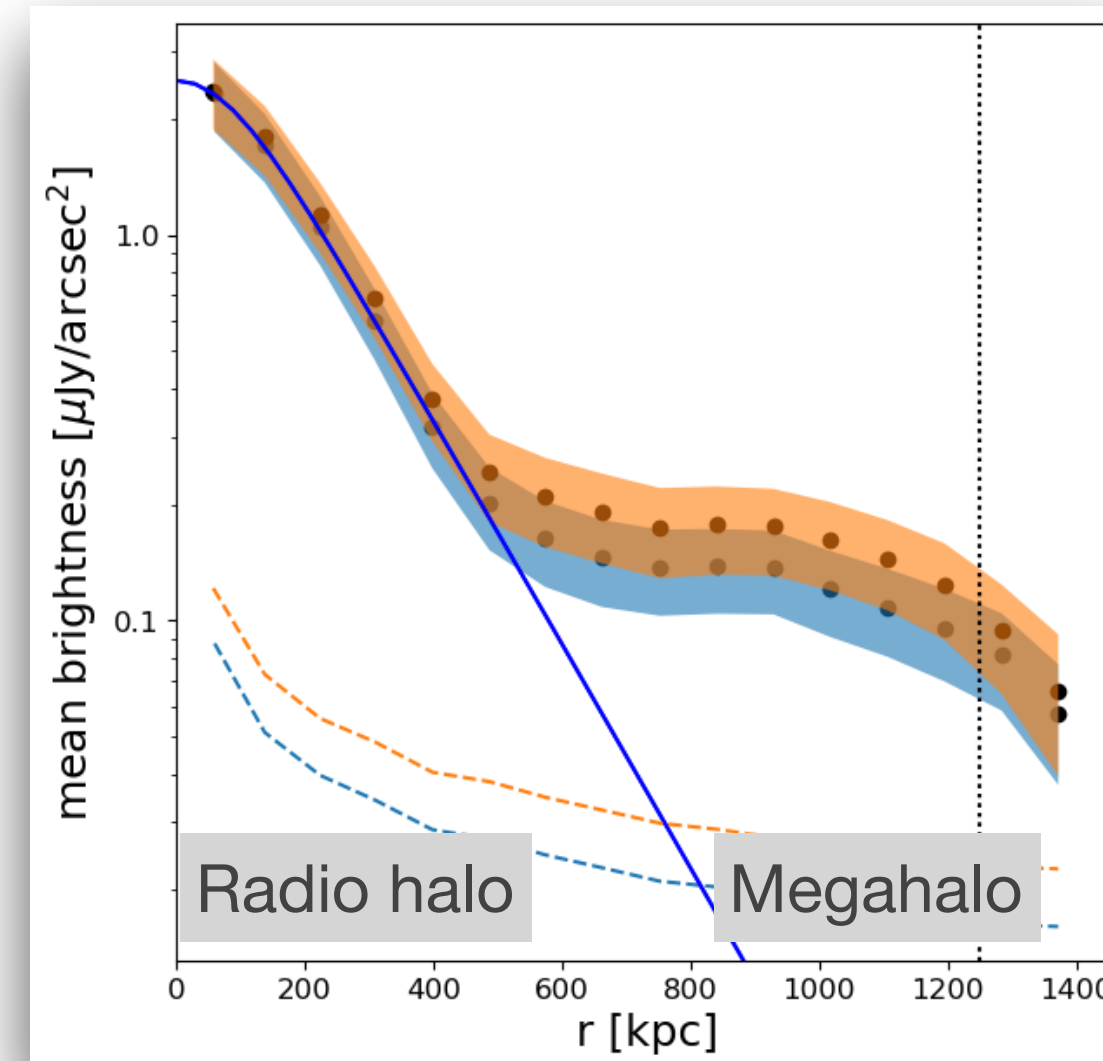
# Radio Megahalos (*Cuciti et al., Nature, 2022*)

Zwcl 0634.1+4750

$R_{500}$

$R_{200}$

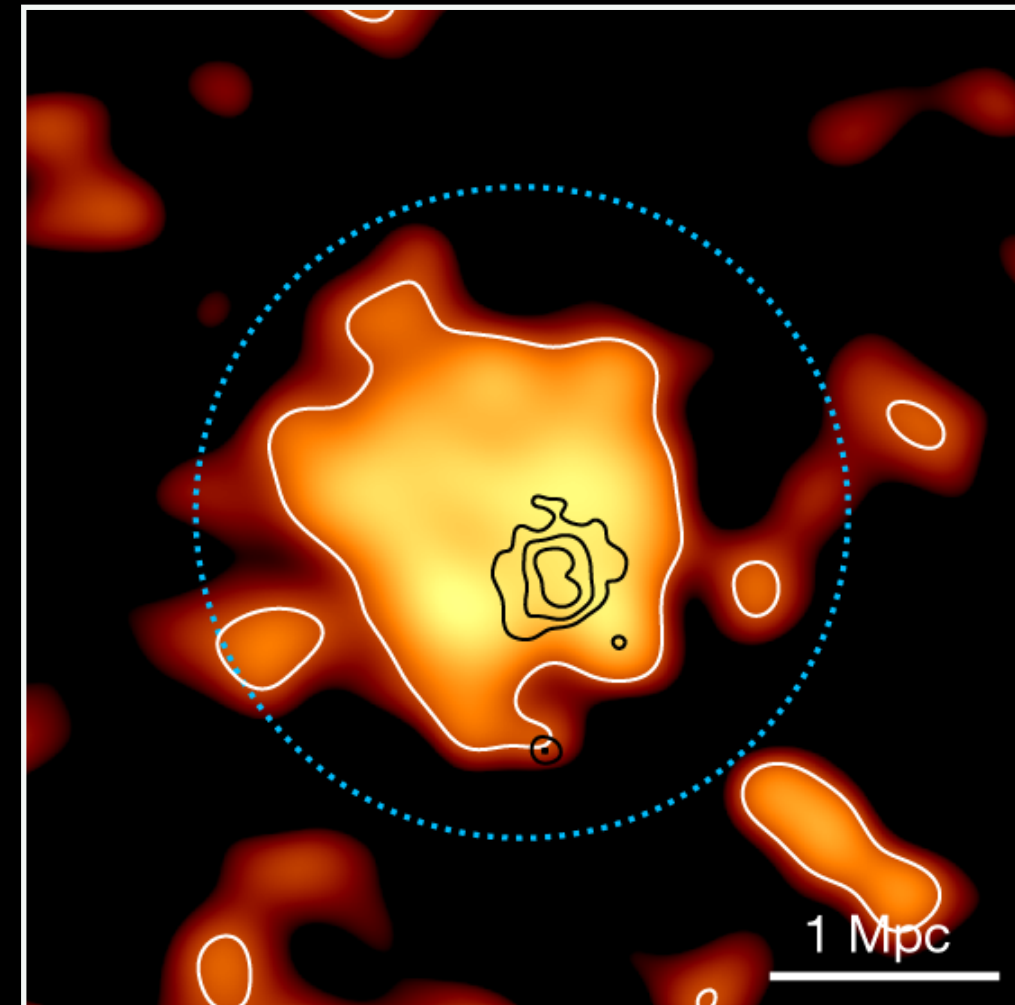
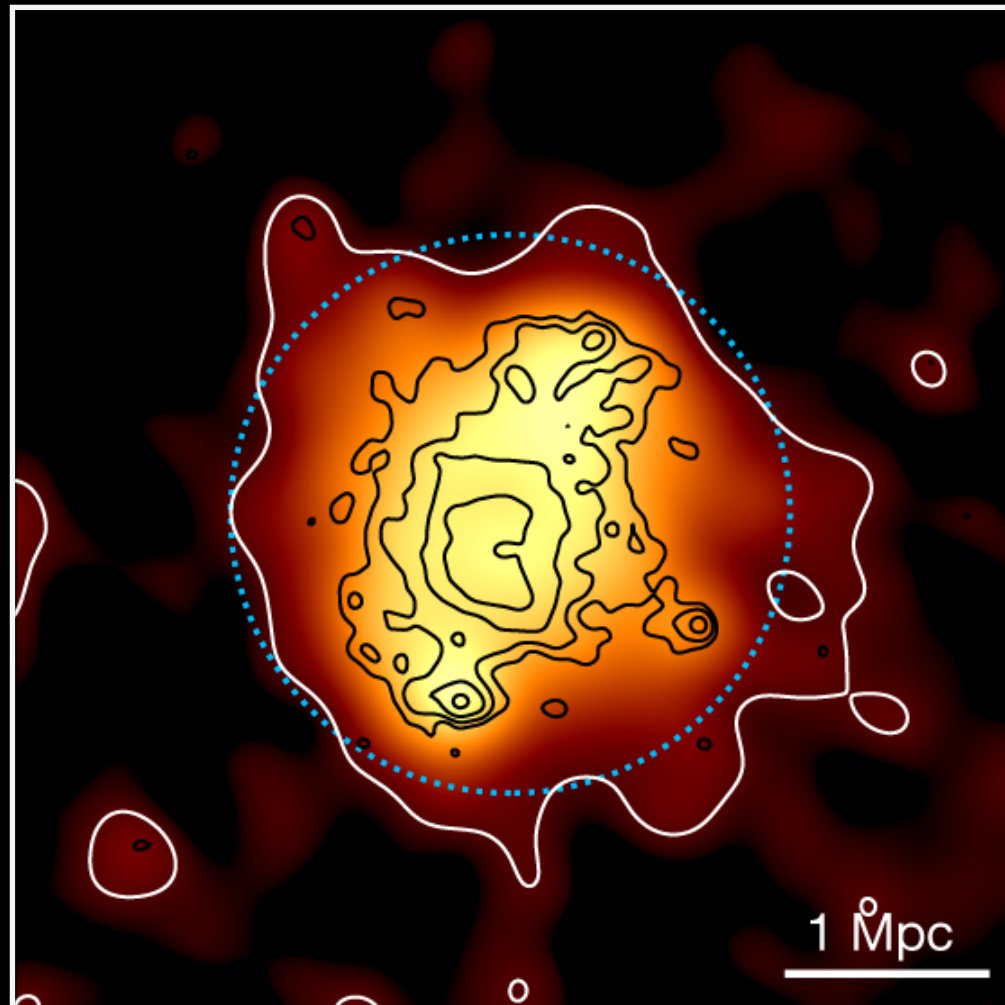
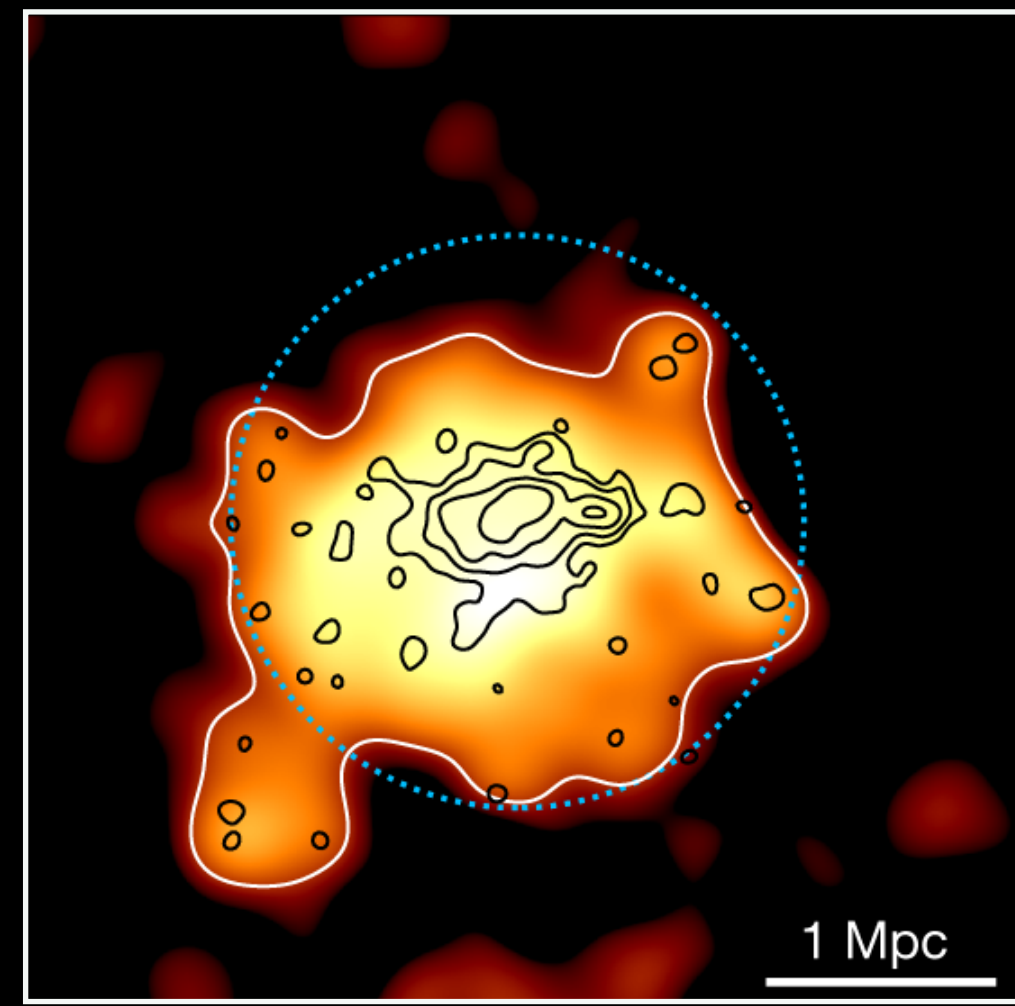
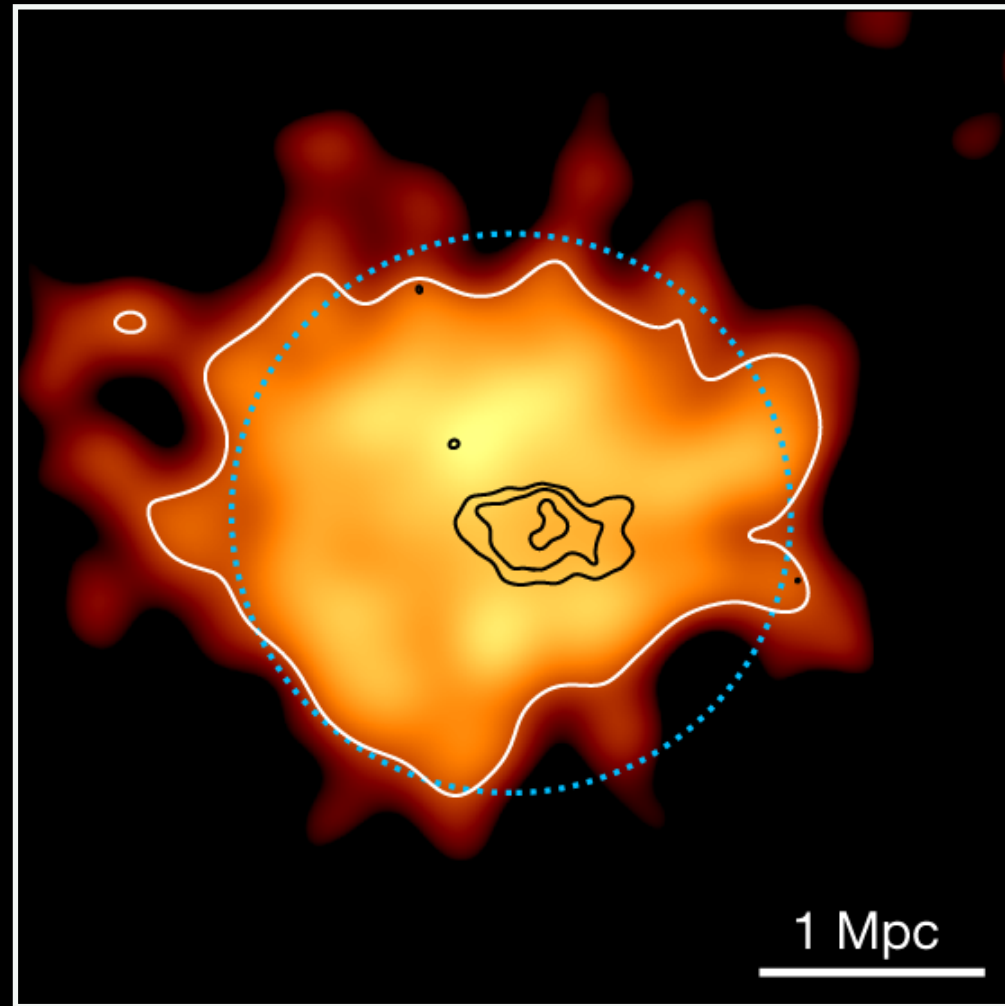
- Gas density (computer simulation)
- Megahalo - radius = 1400 kpc
- Classical halo - radius = 352 kpc





# Radio Megahalos

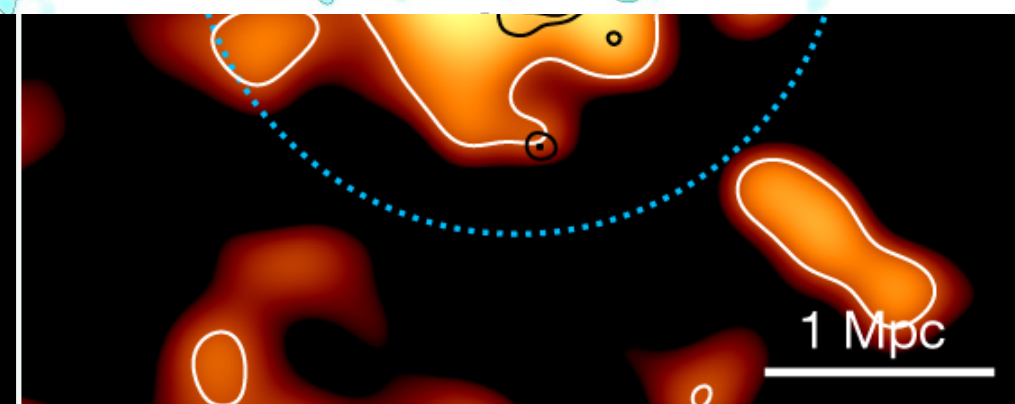
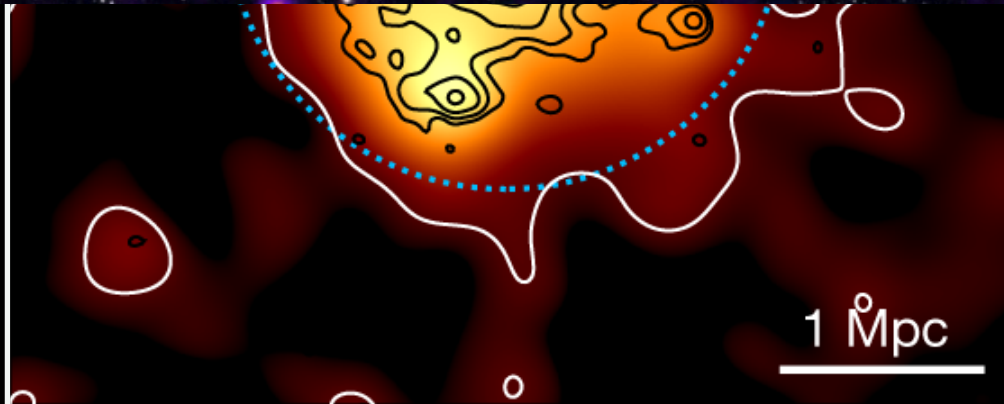
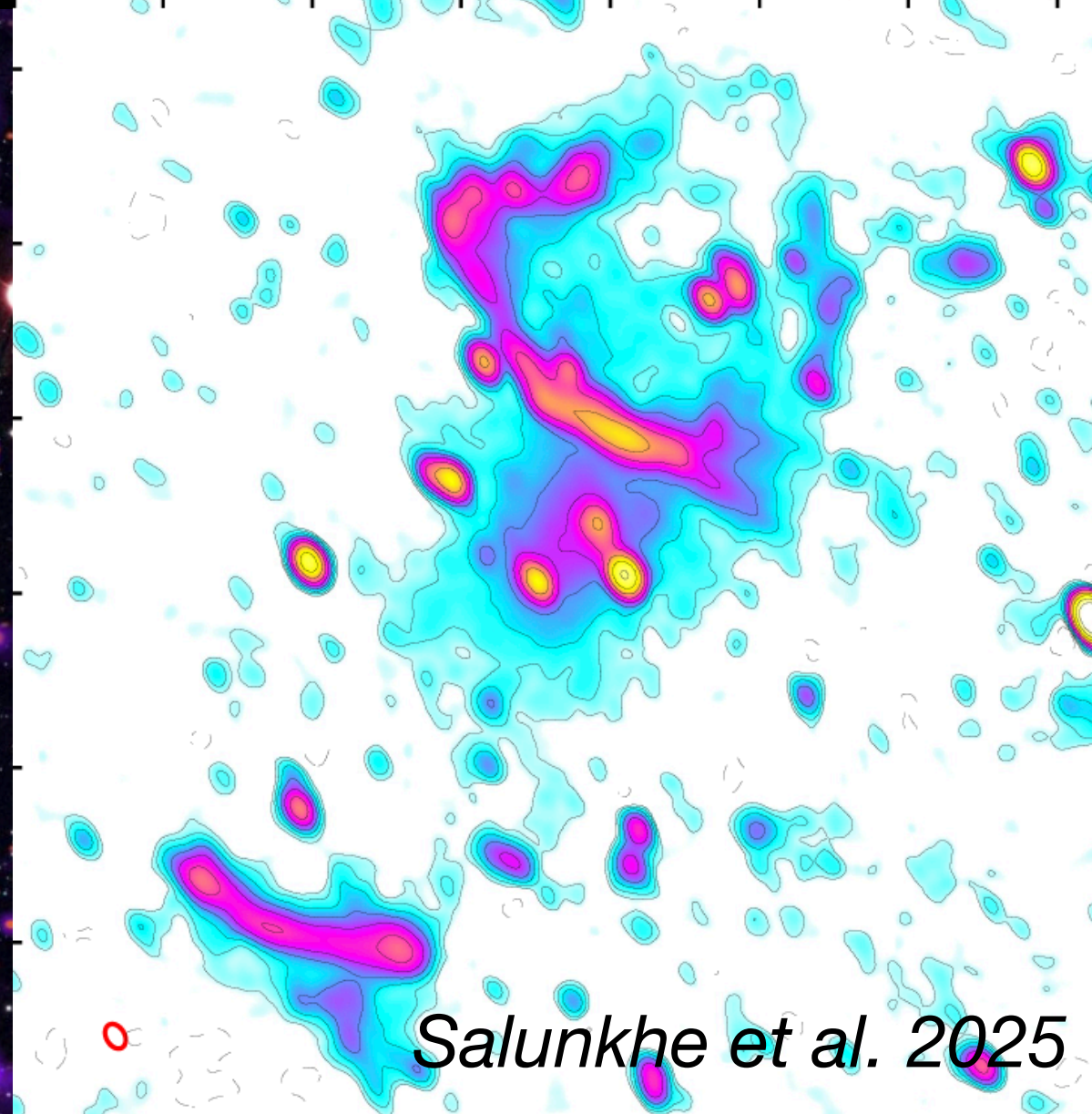
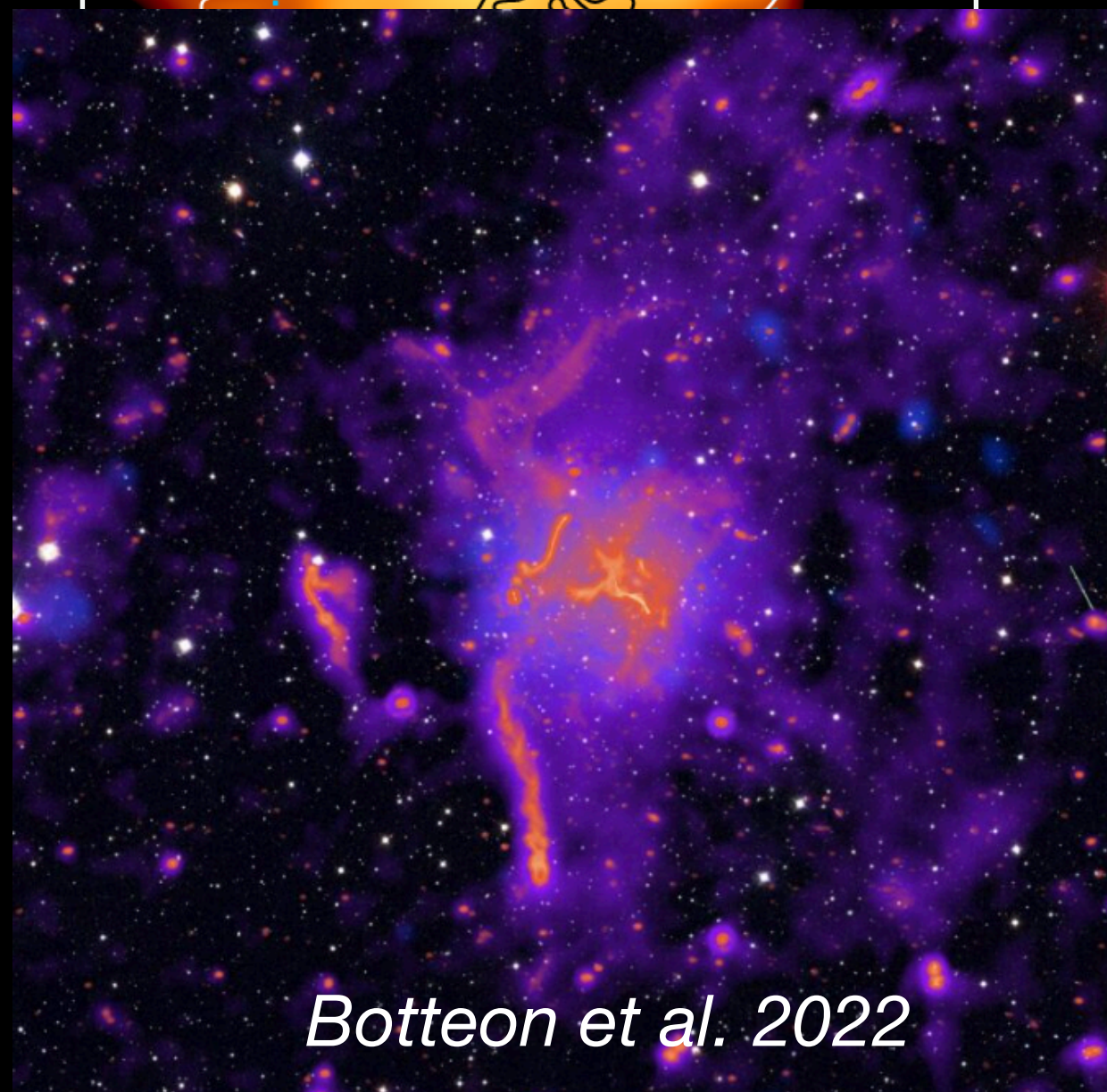
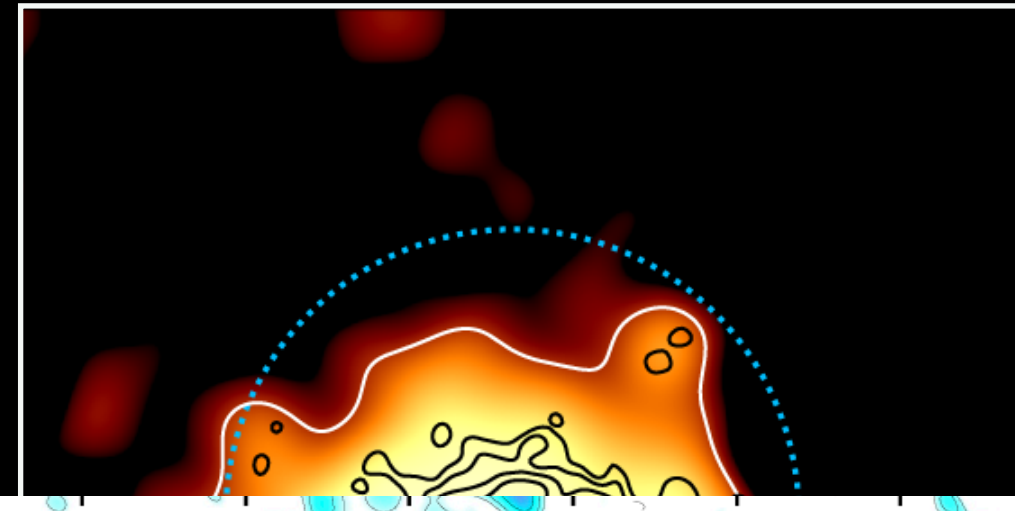
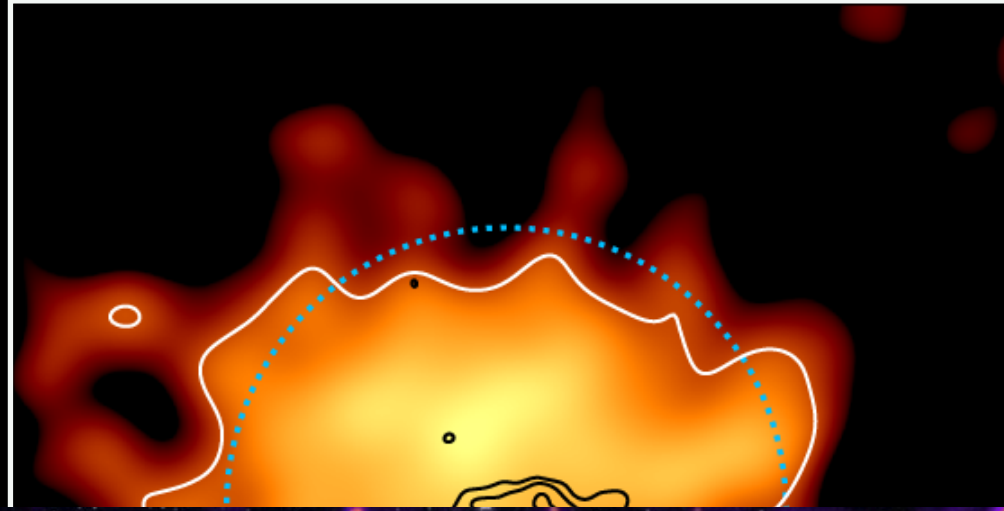
See next talk!





# Radio Megahalos

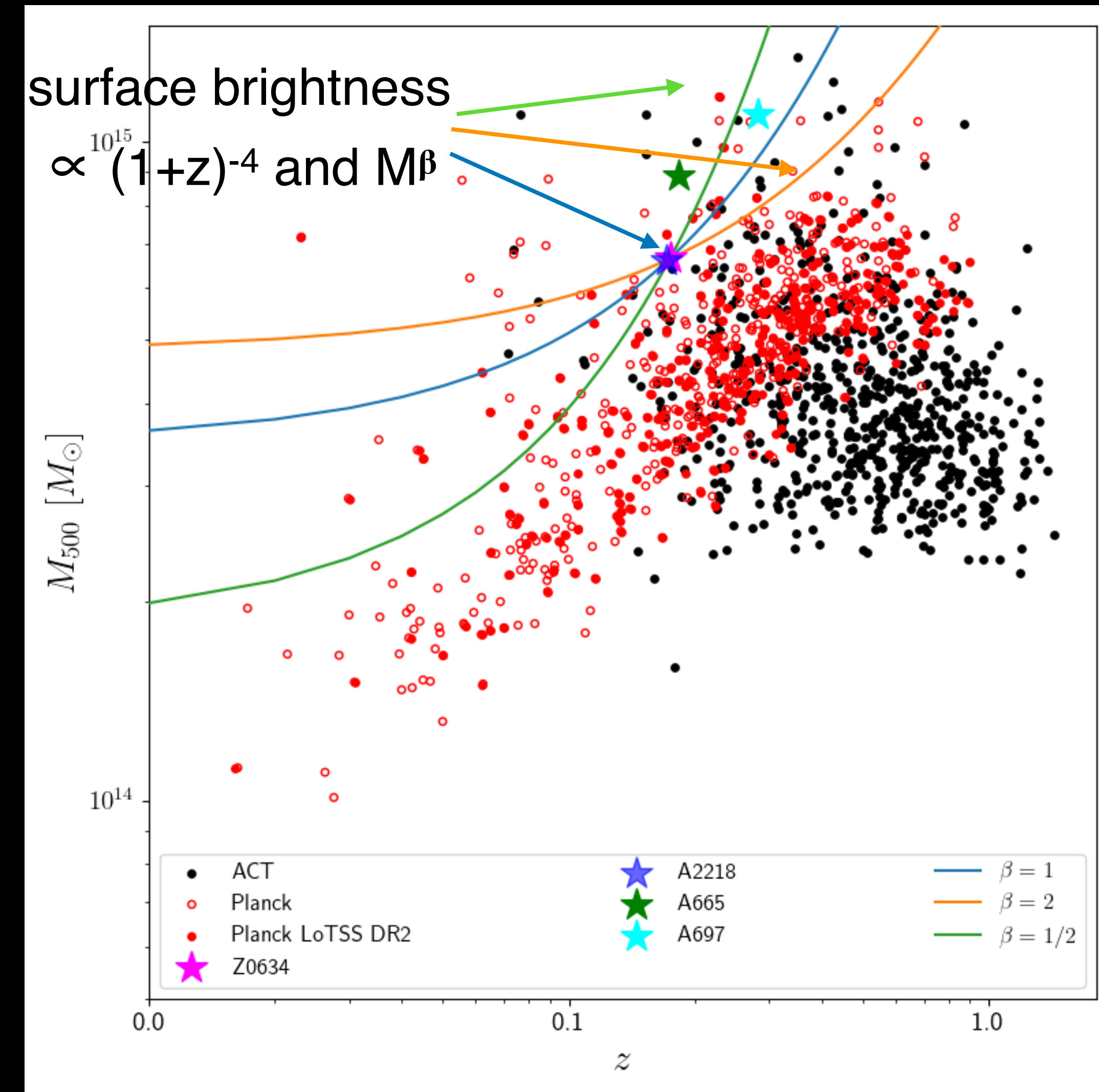
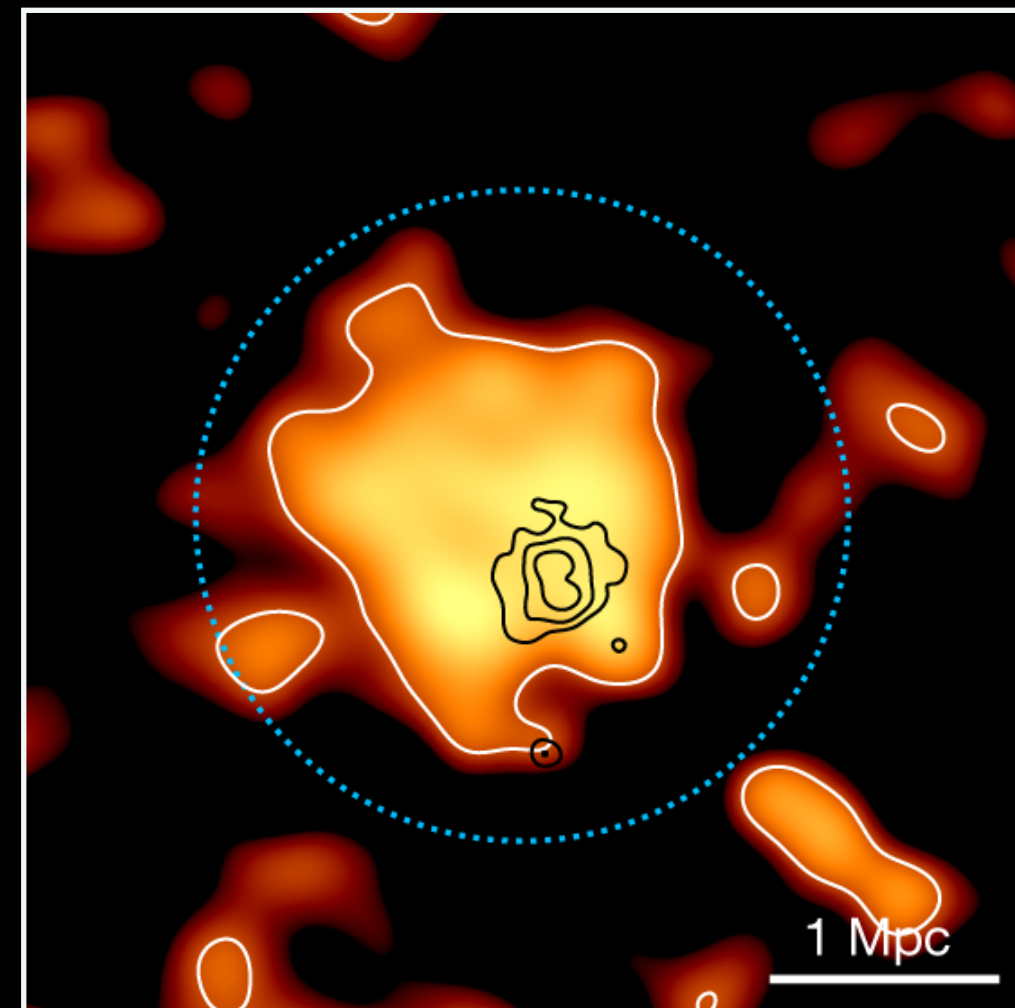
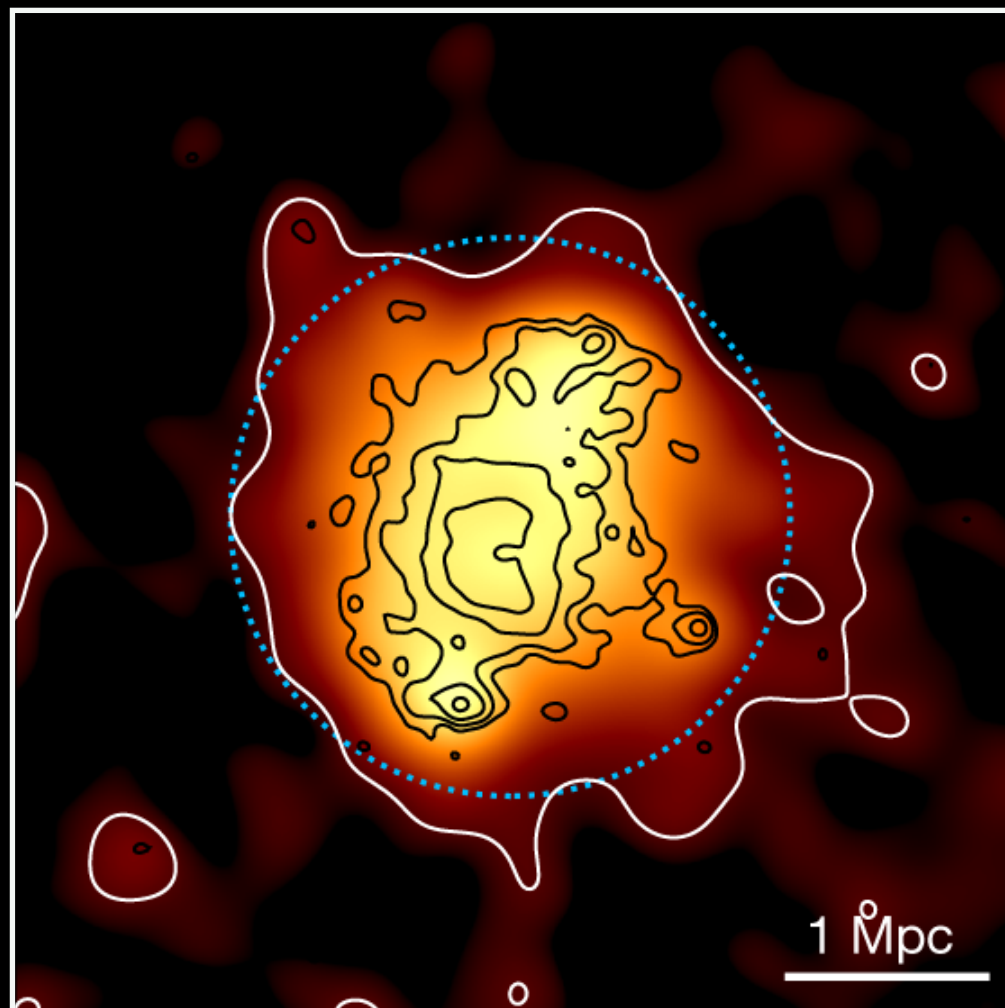
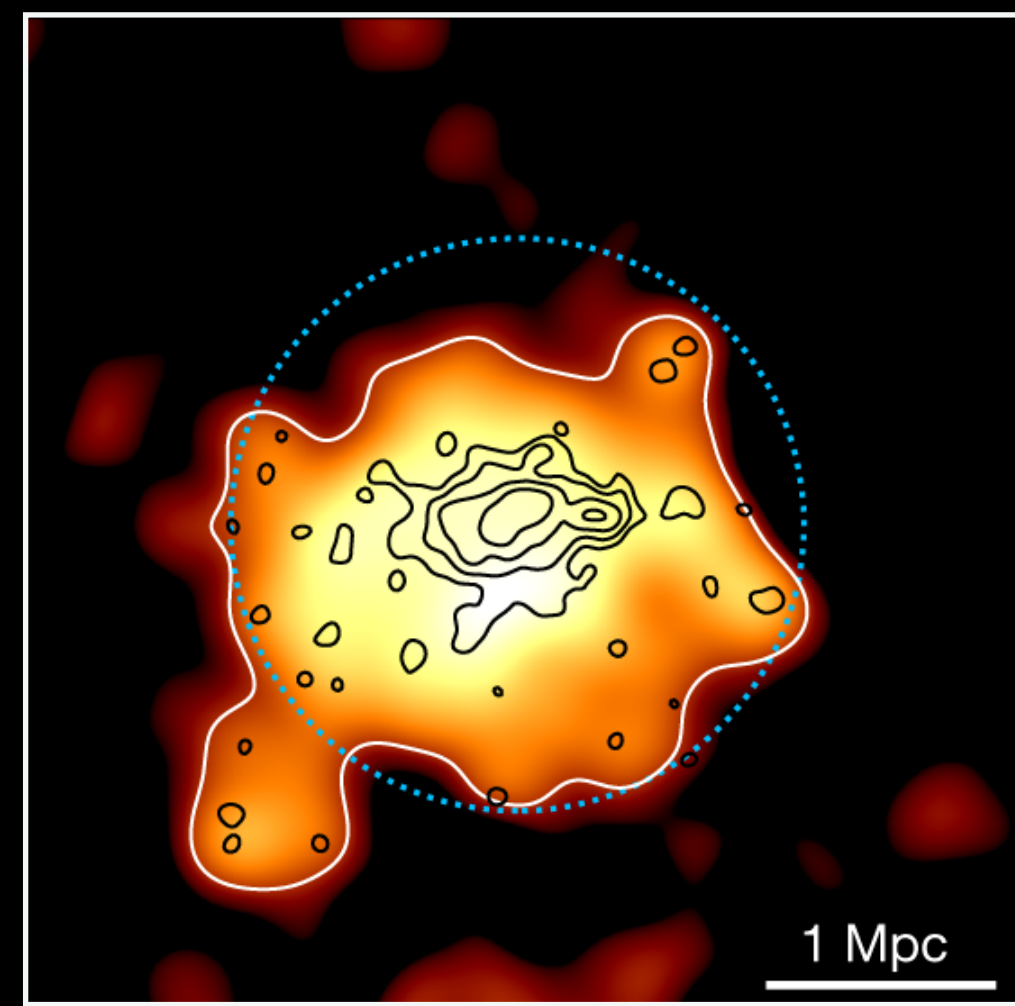
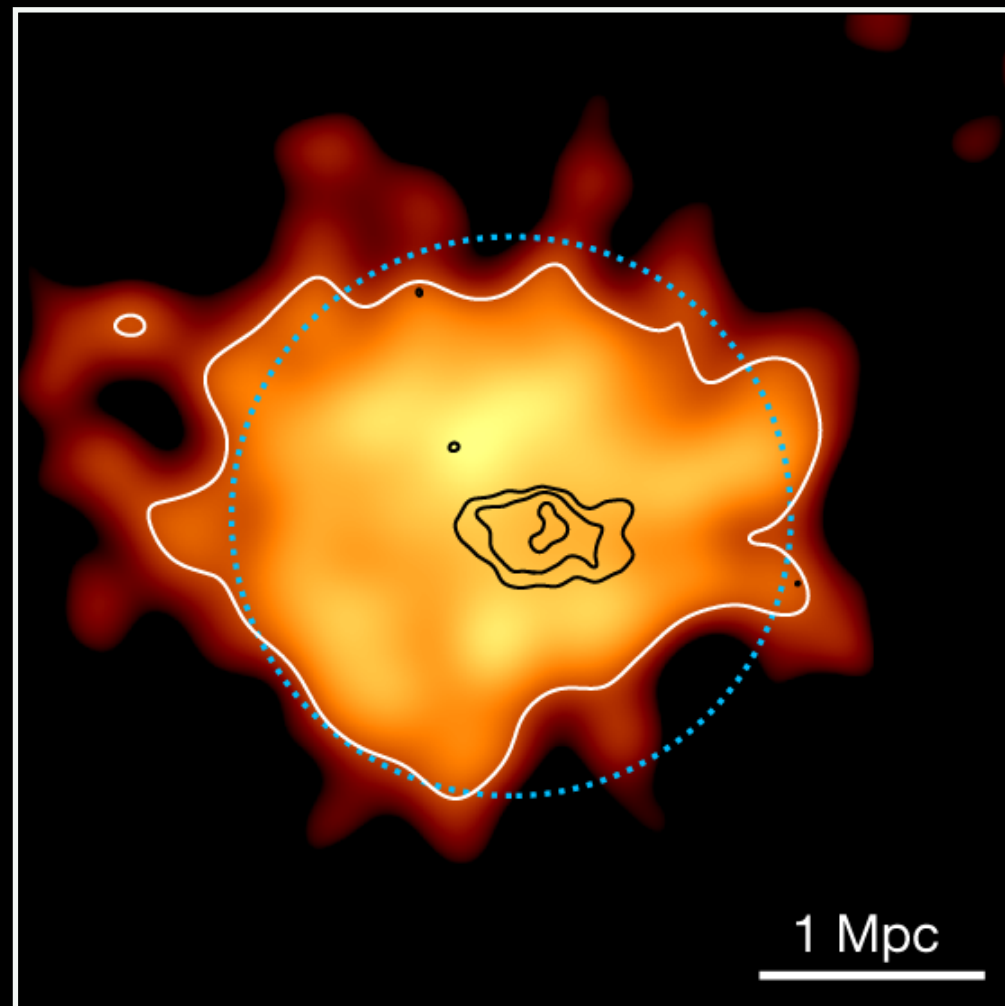
See next talk!





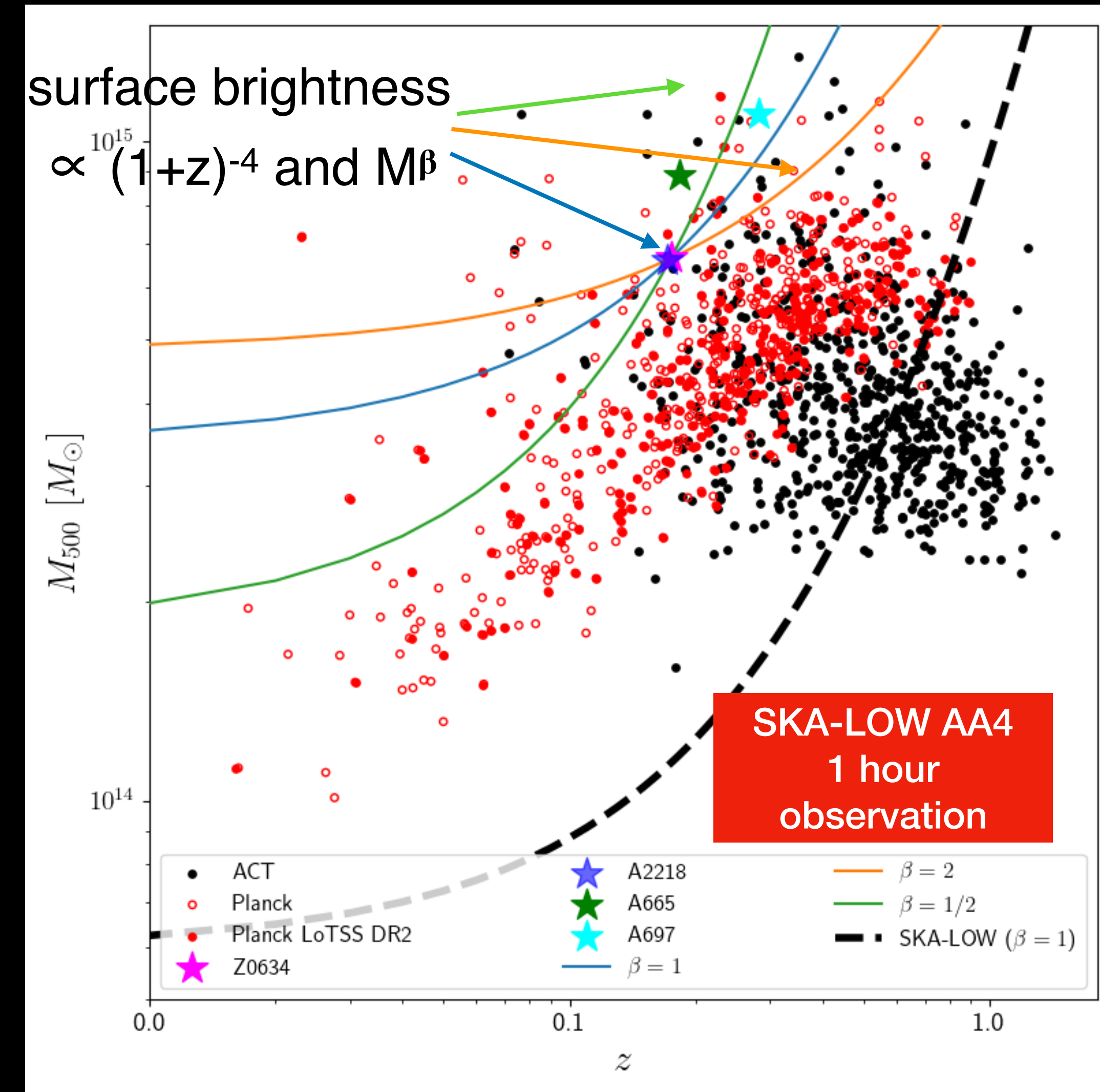
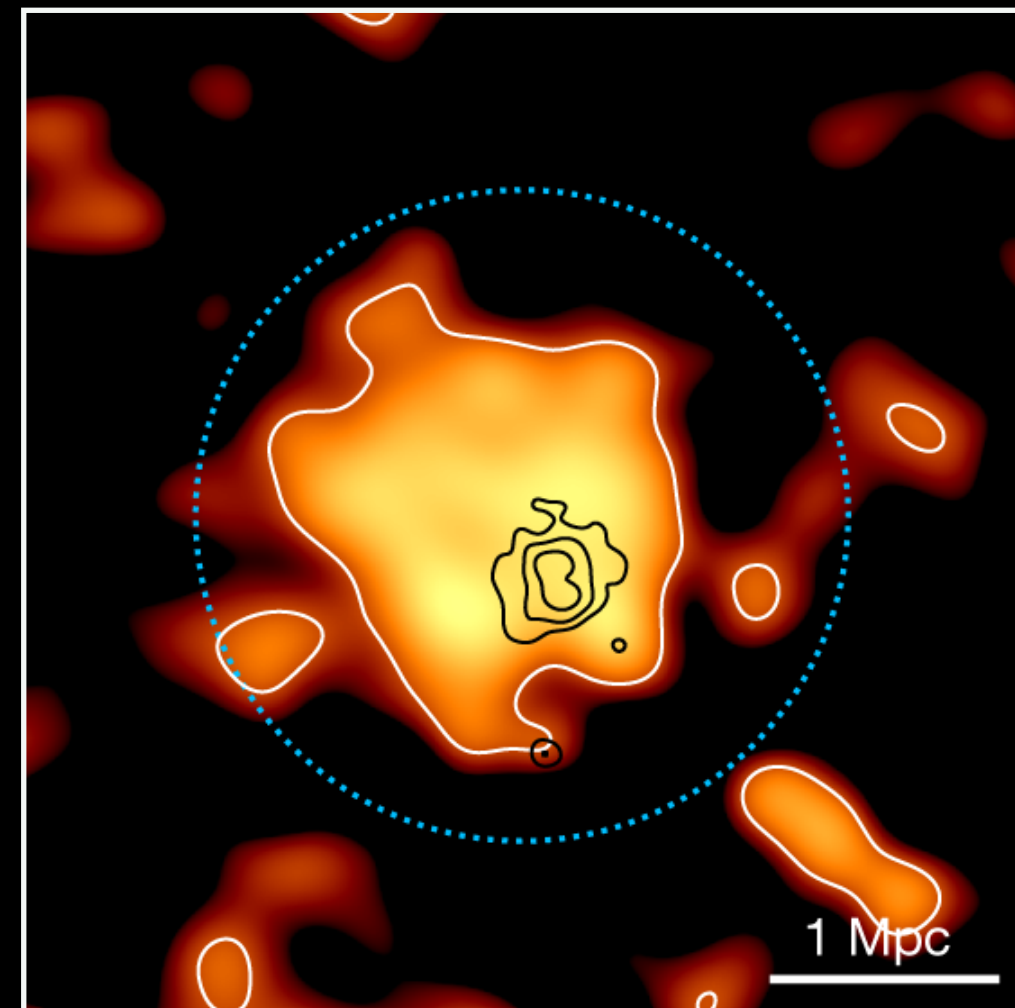
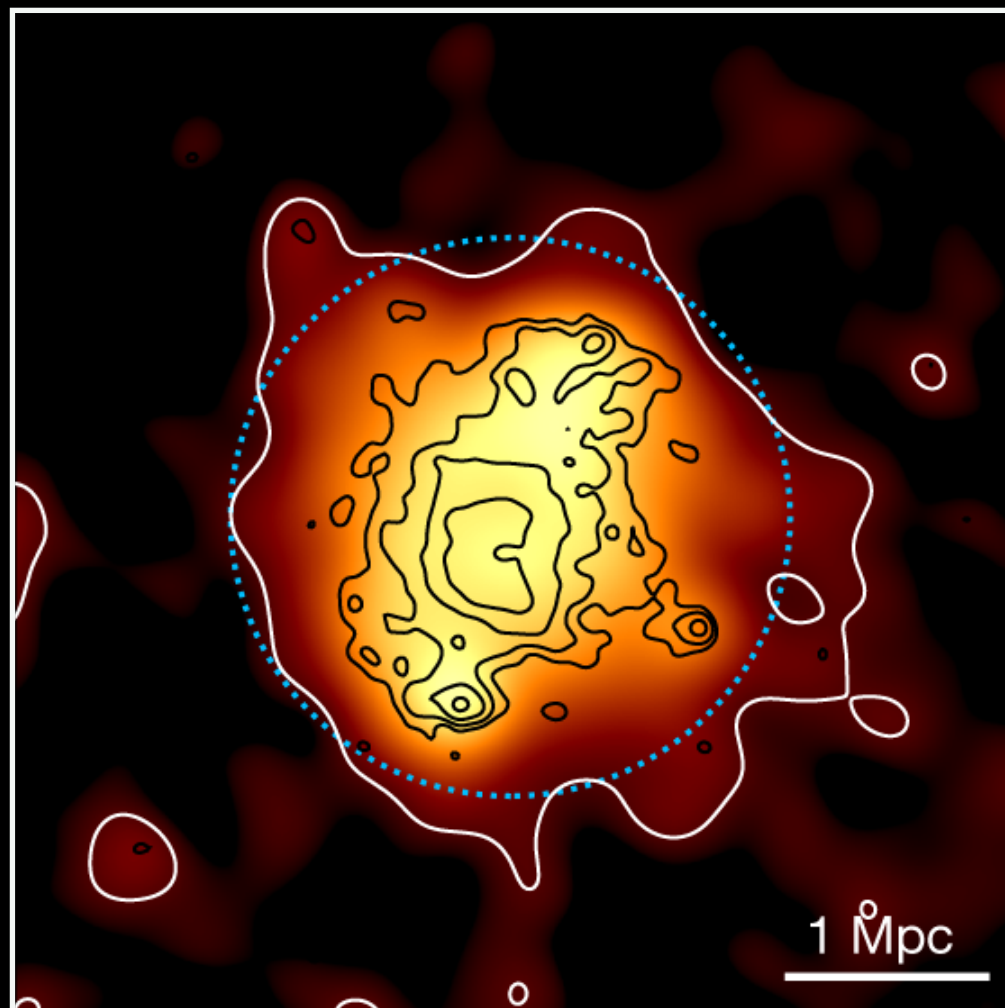
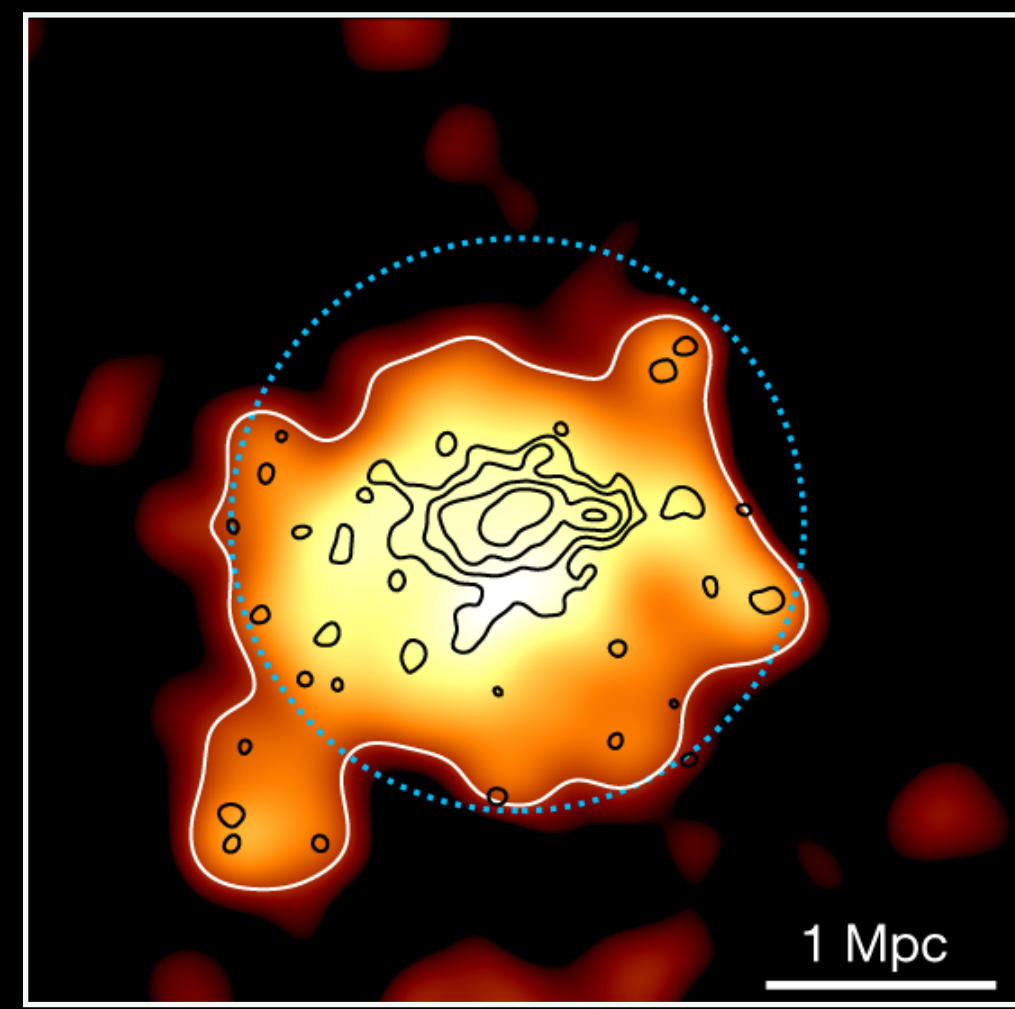
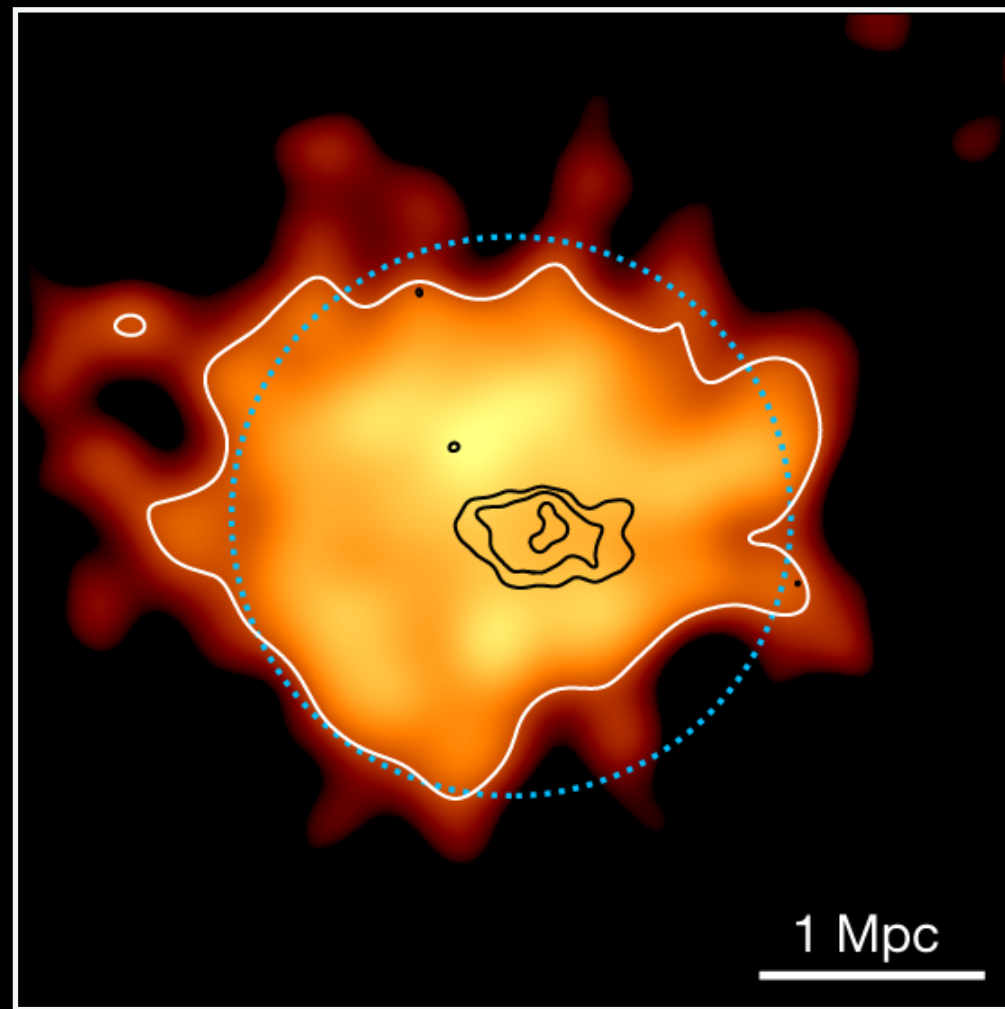
# Radio Megahalos

See next talk!



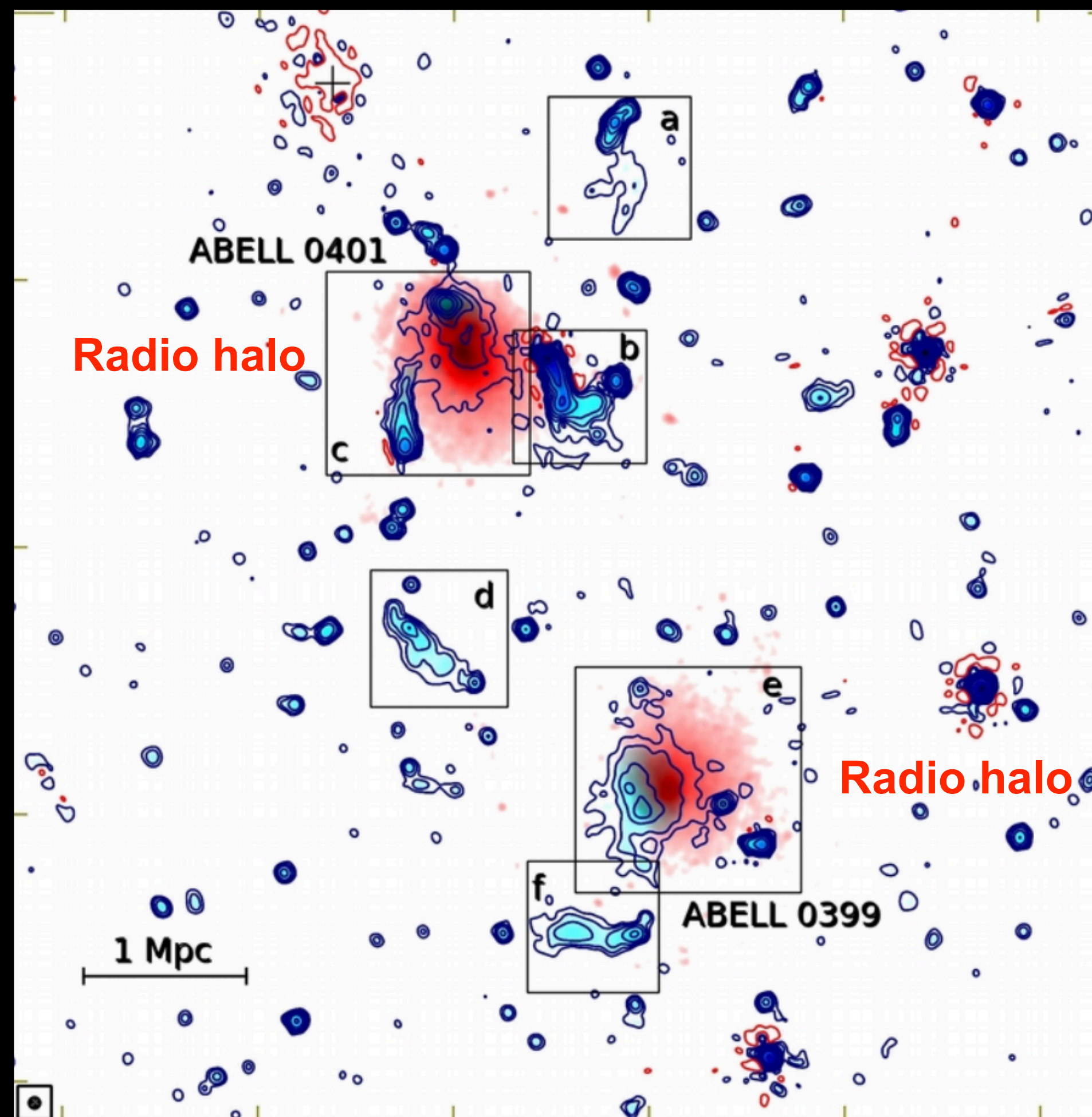


# Radio Megahalos





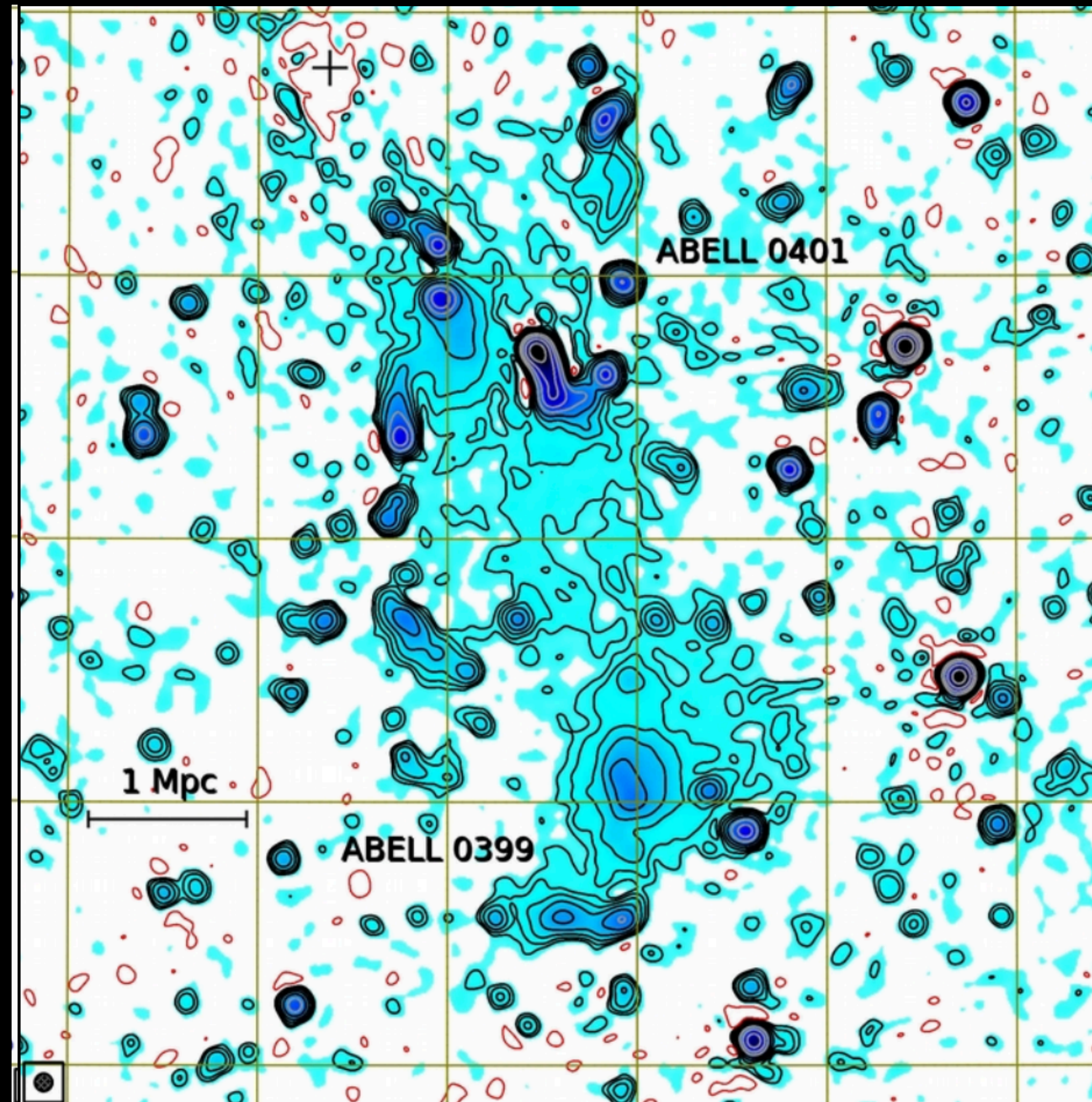
# ▶ Radio Bridges



Govoni et al. (2019)



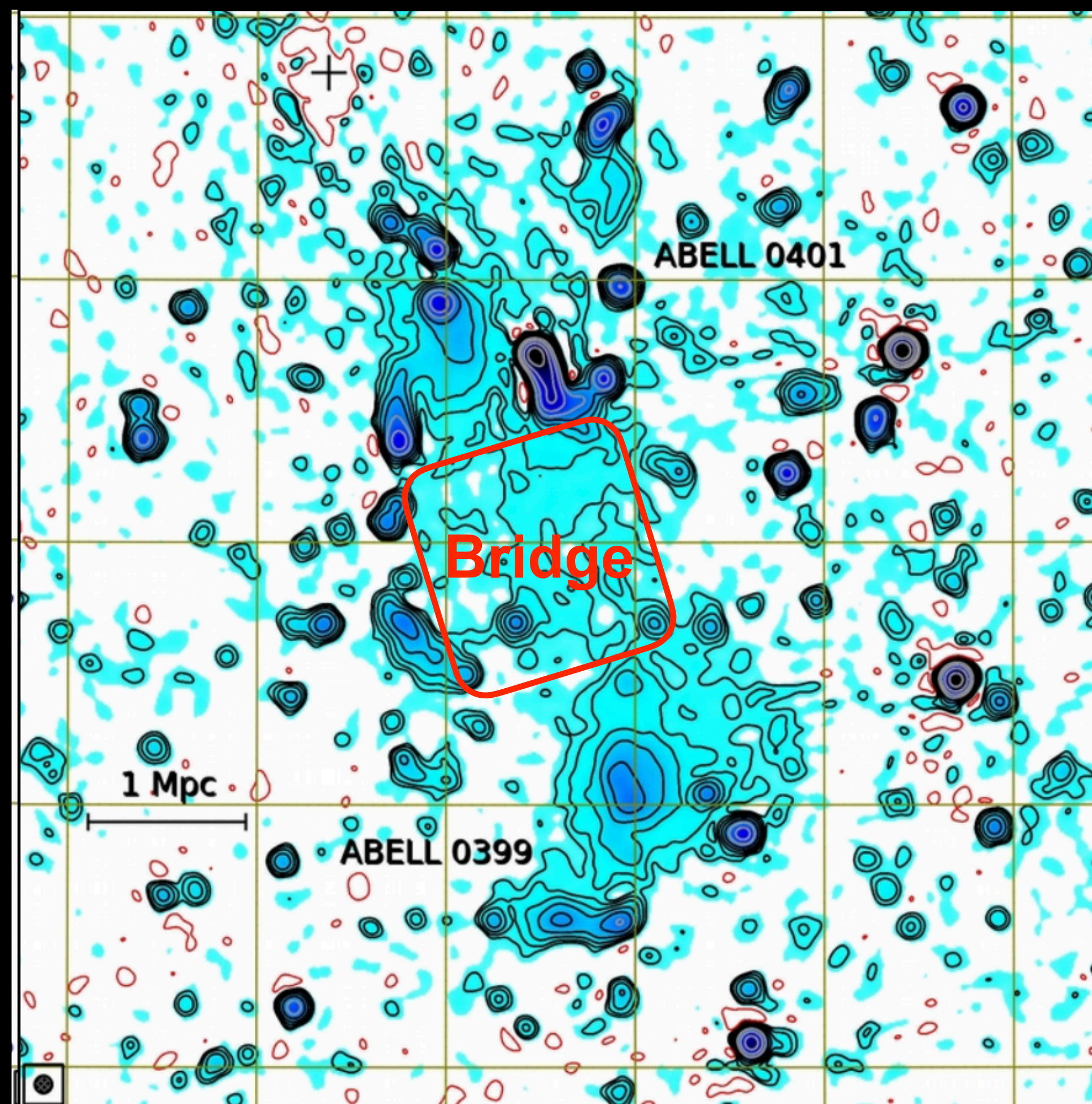
# ▶ Radio Bridges



Govoni et al. (2019)



# ▶ Radio Bridges



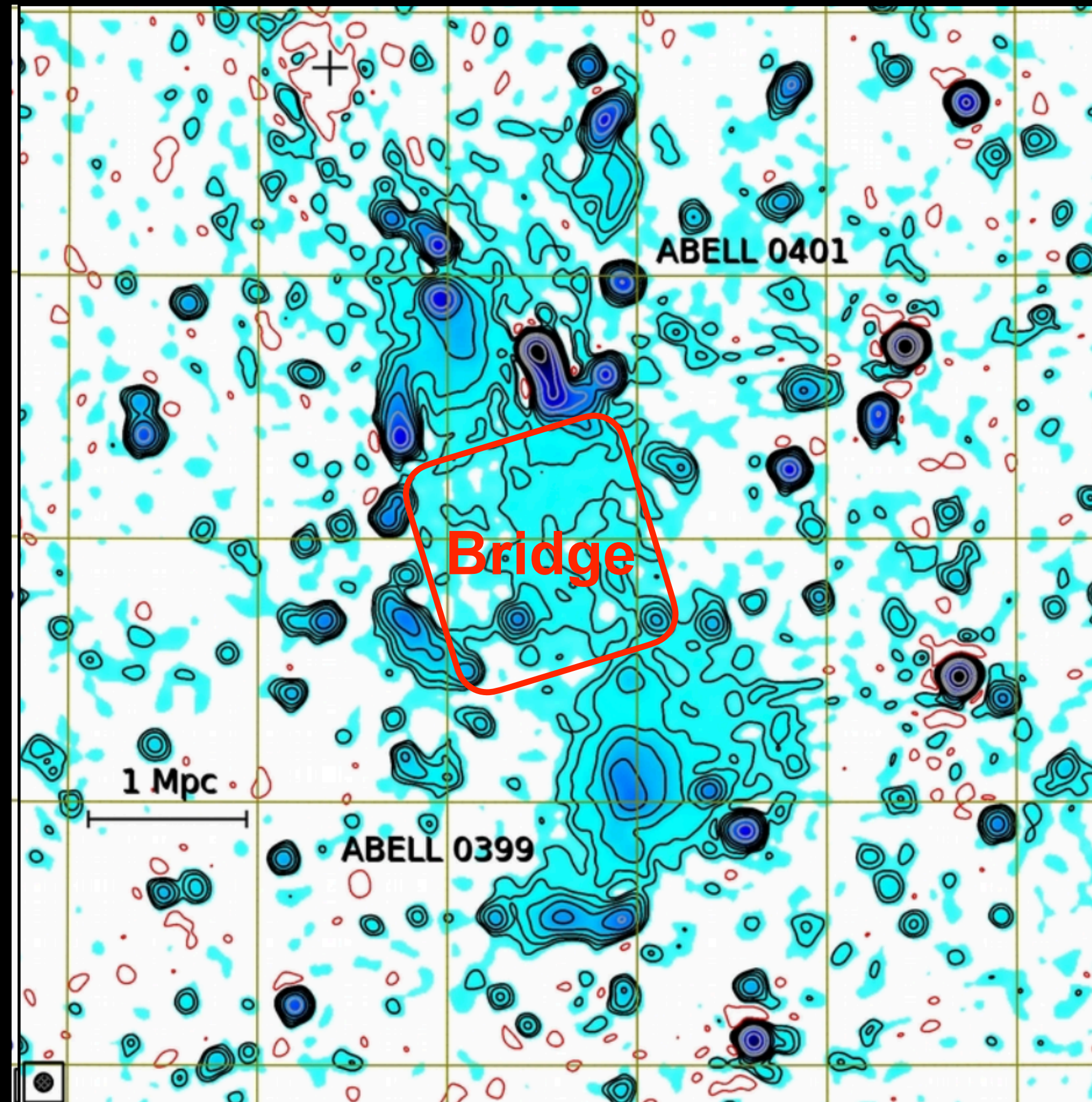
Govoni et al. (2019)



# Radio Bridges

## Shocks (Govoni et al. 2019):

- Many weak shocks
- Population of pre-existing relativistic electron is required



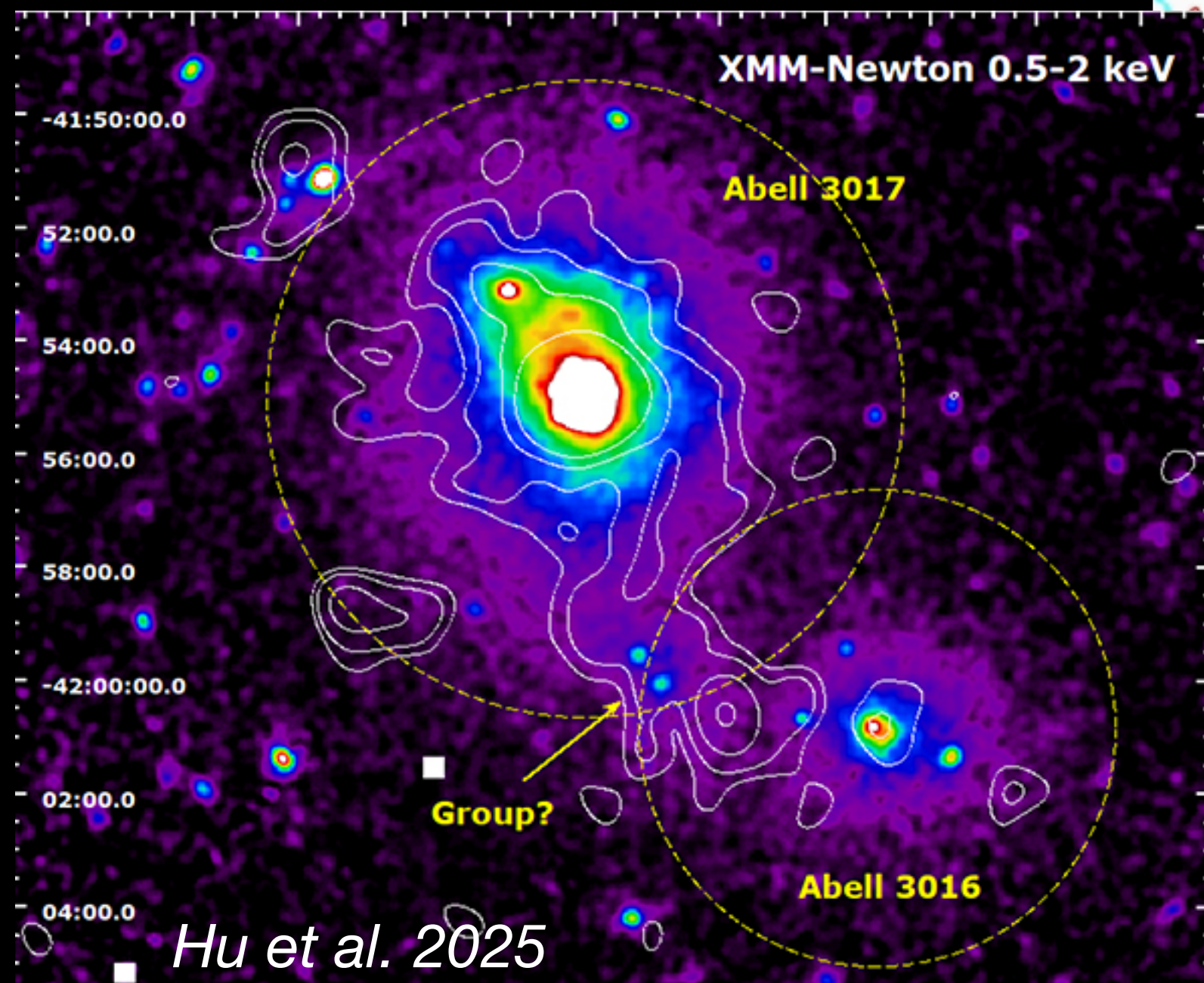
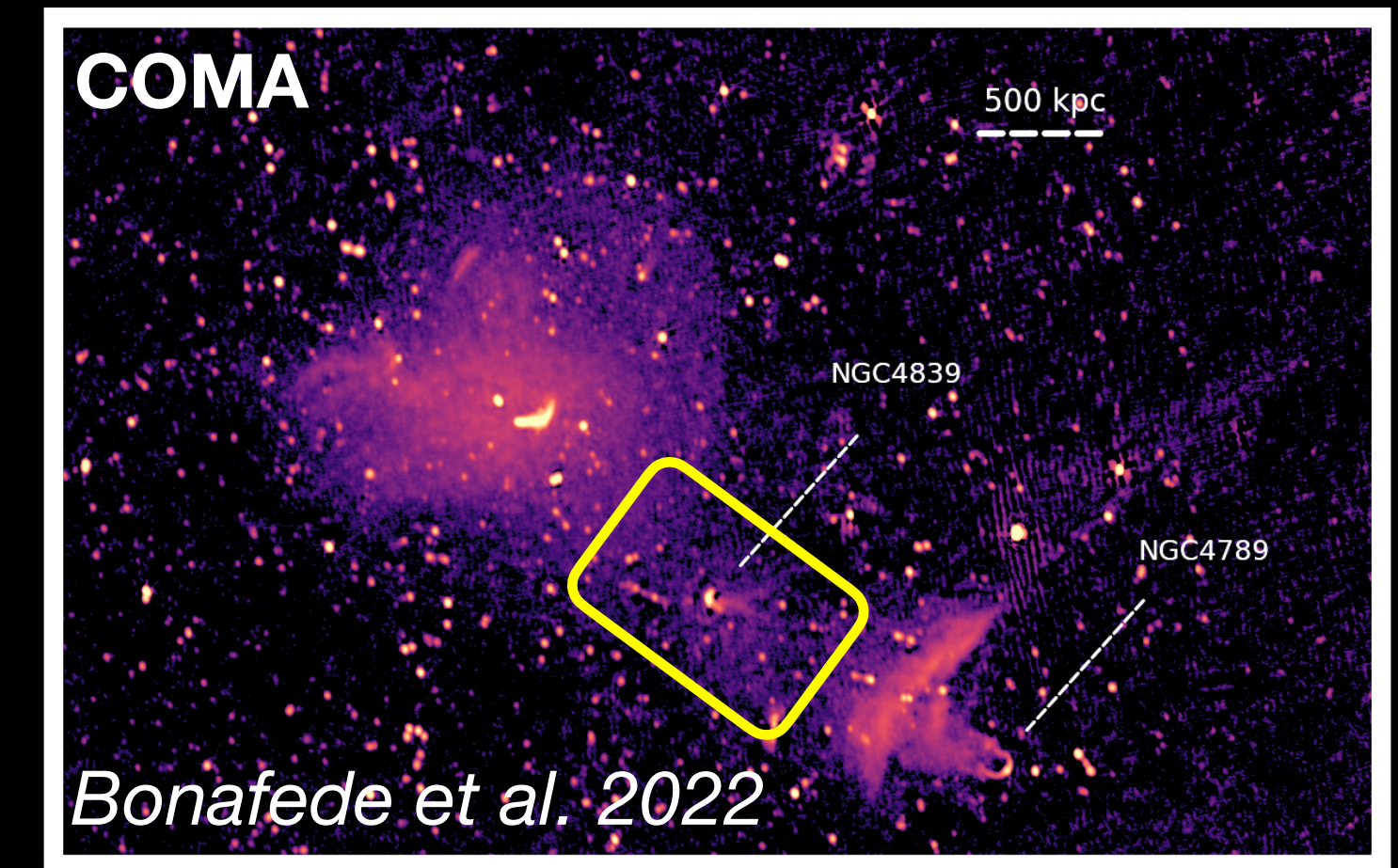
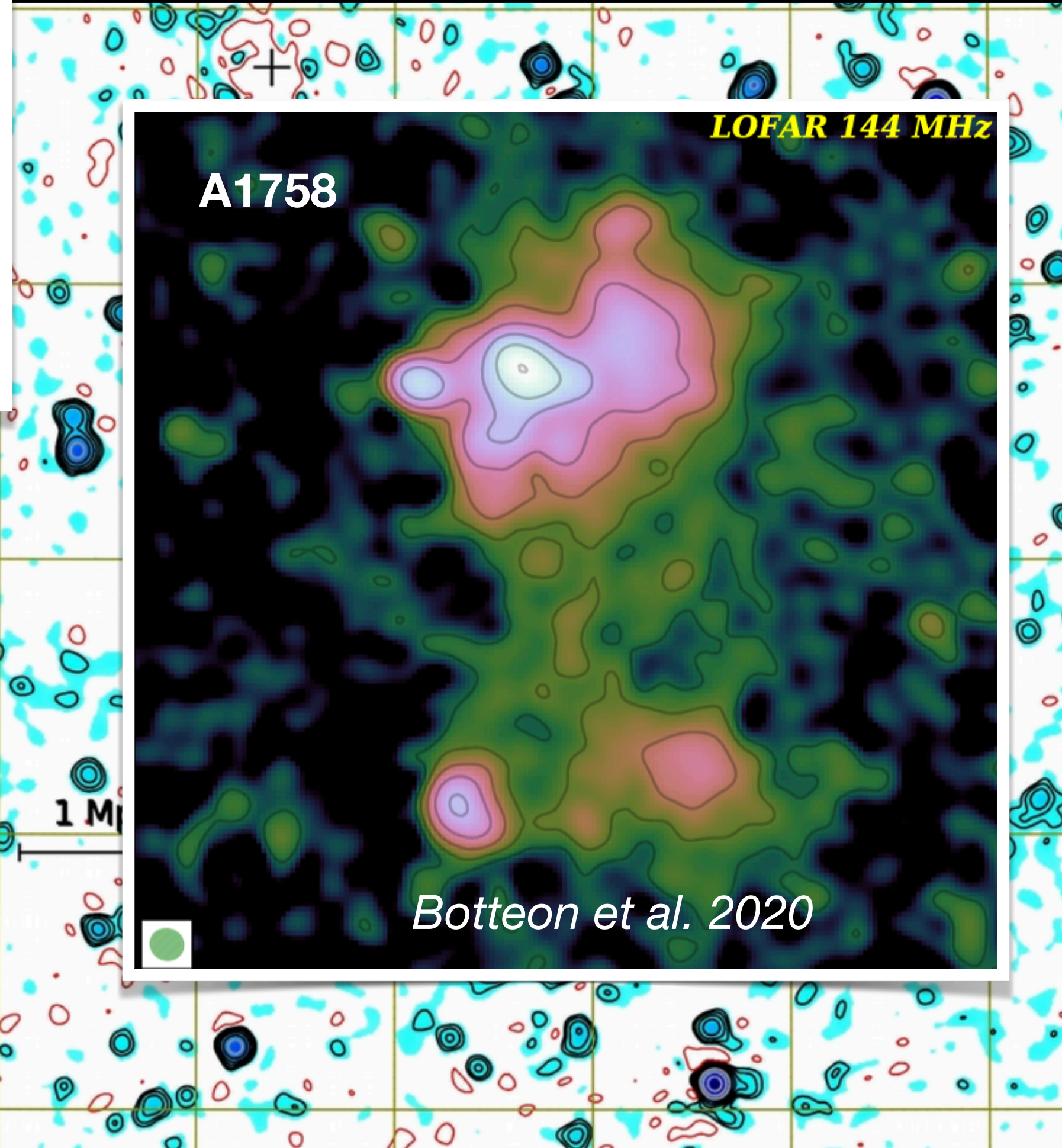
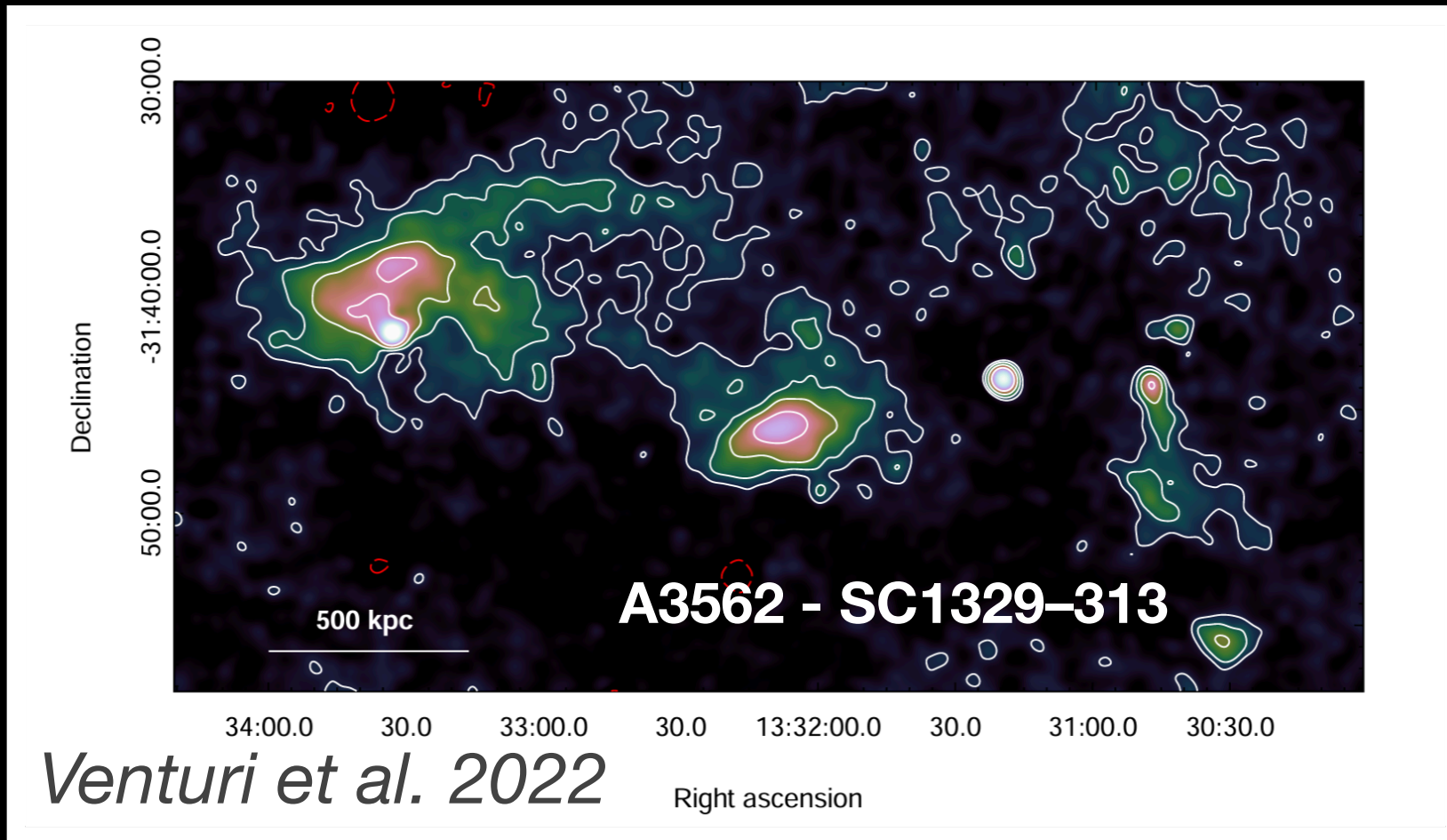
Govoni et al. (2019)

## Turbulence (Brunetti & Vazza 2020):

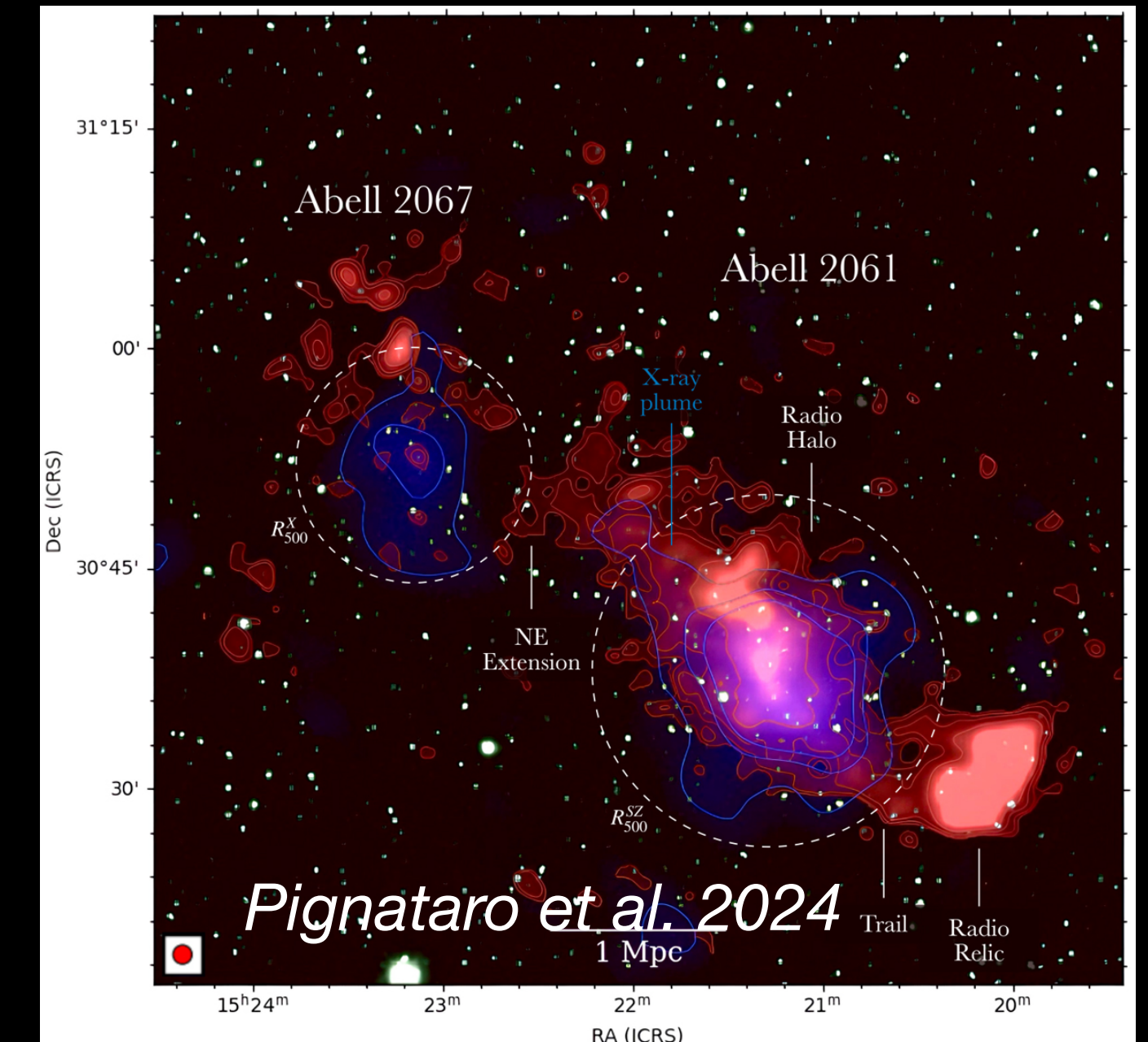
- Volume filling emission
- Steep spectrum



# Radio Bridges



**Govoni et al. (2019)**



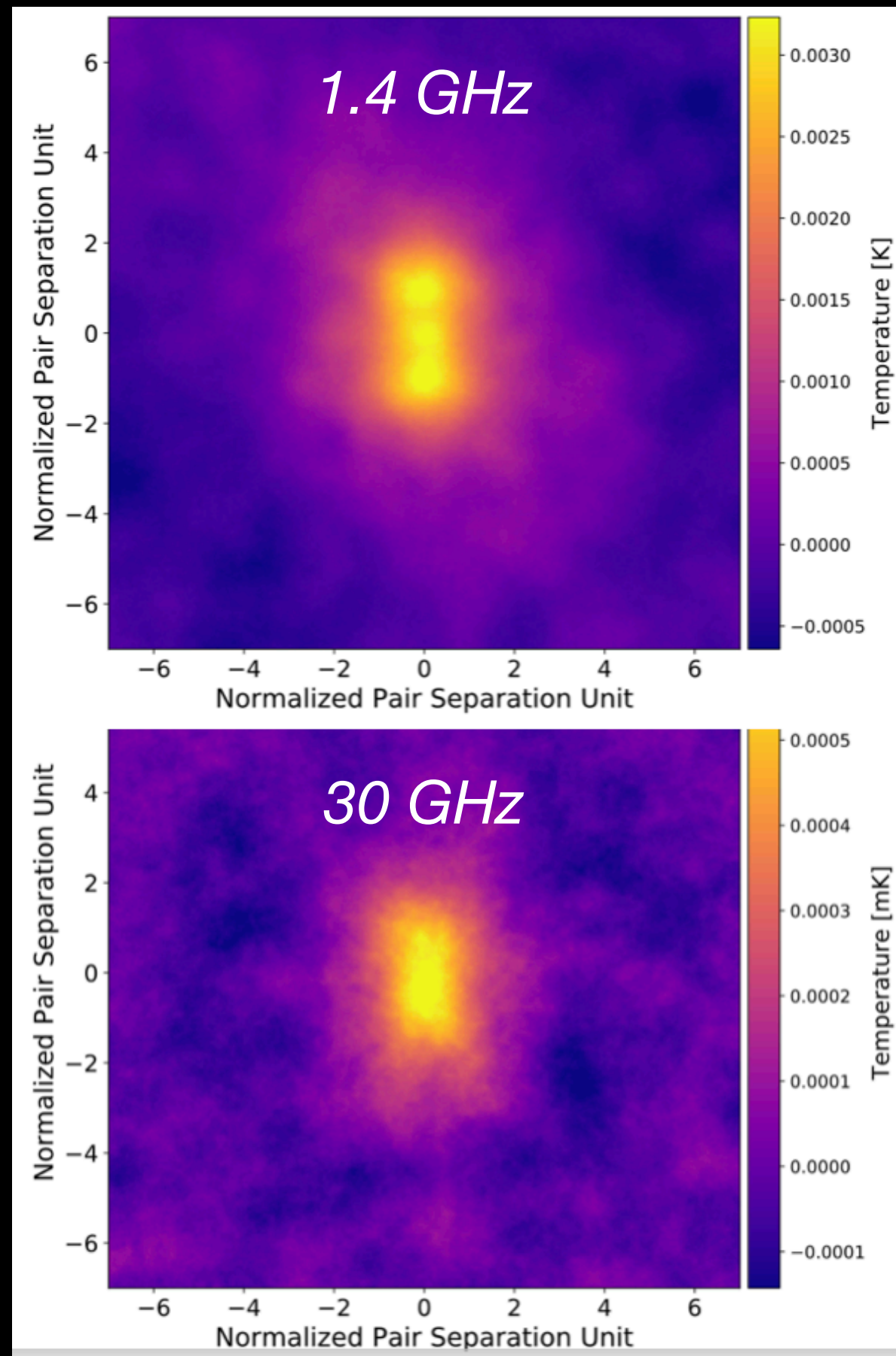


# Stacking filaments (*Vernstrom et al. 2021, 2023*)

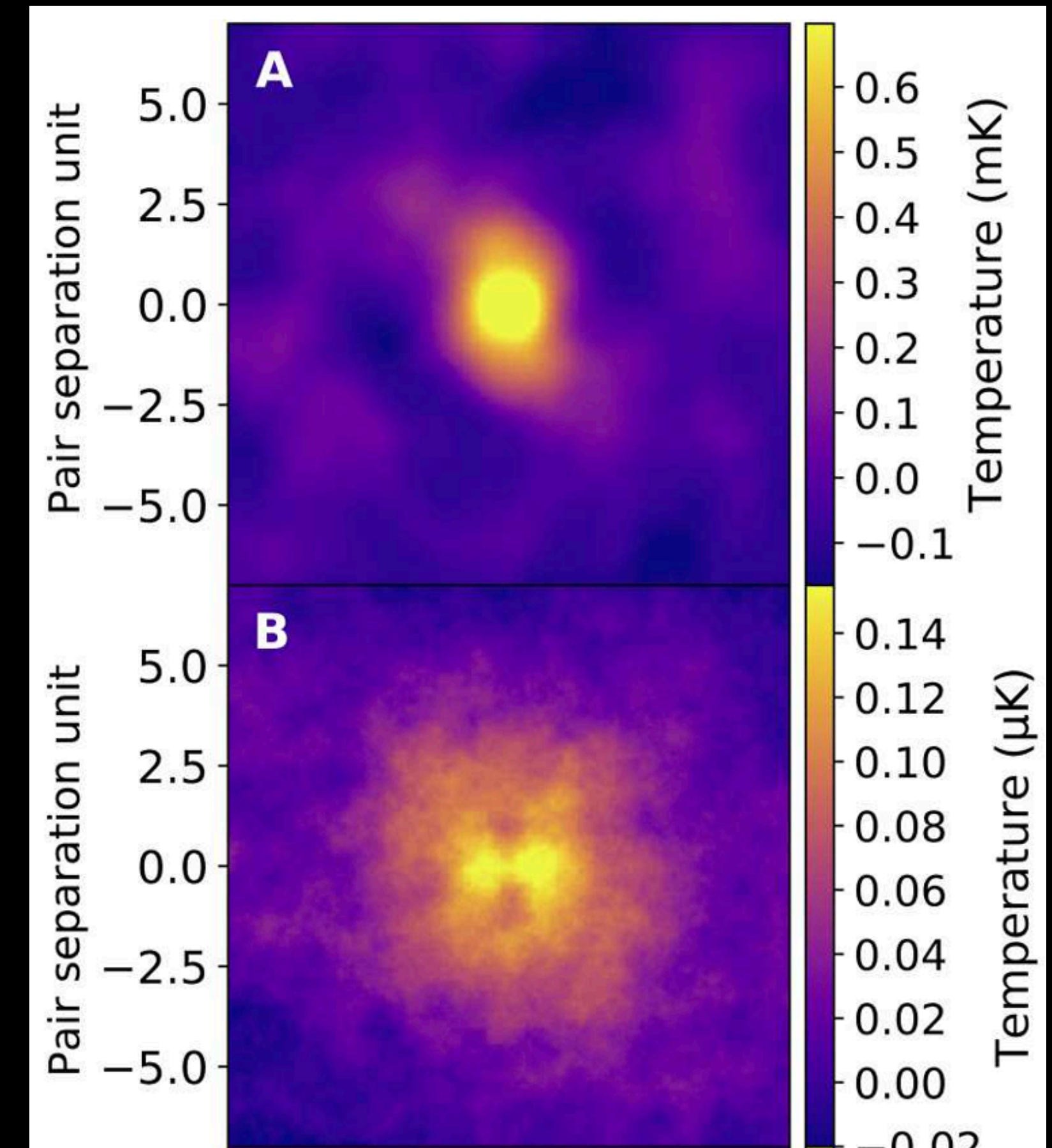
Using Luminous Red Galaxies from SDSS as tracers.

See also results from Hou et al. (2023) on the staking of LWA data around clusters

Total intensity



Polarised intensity



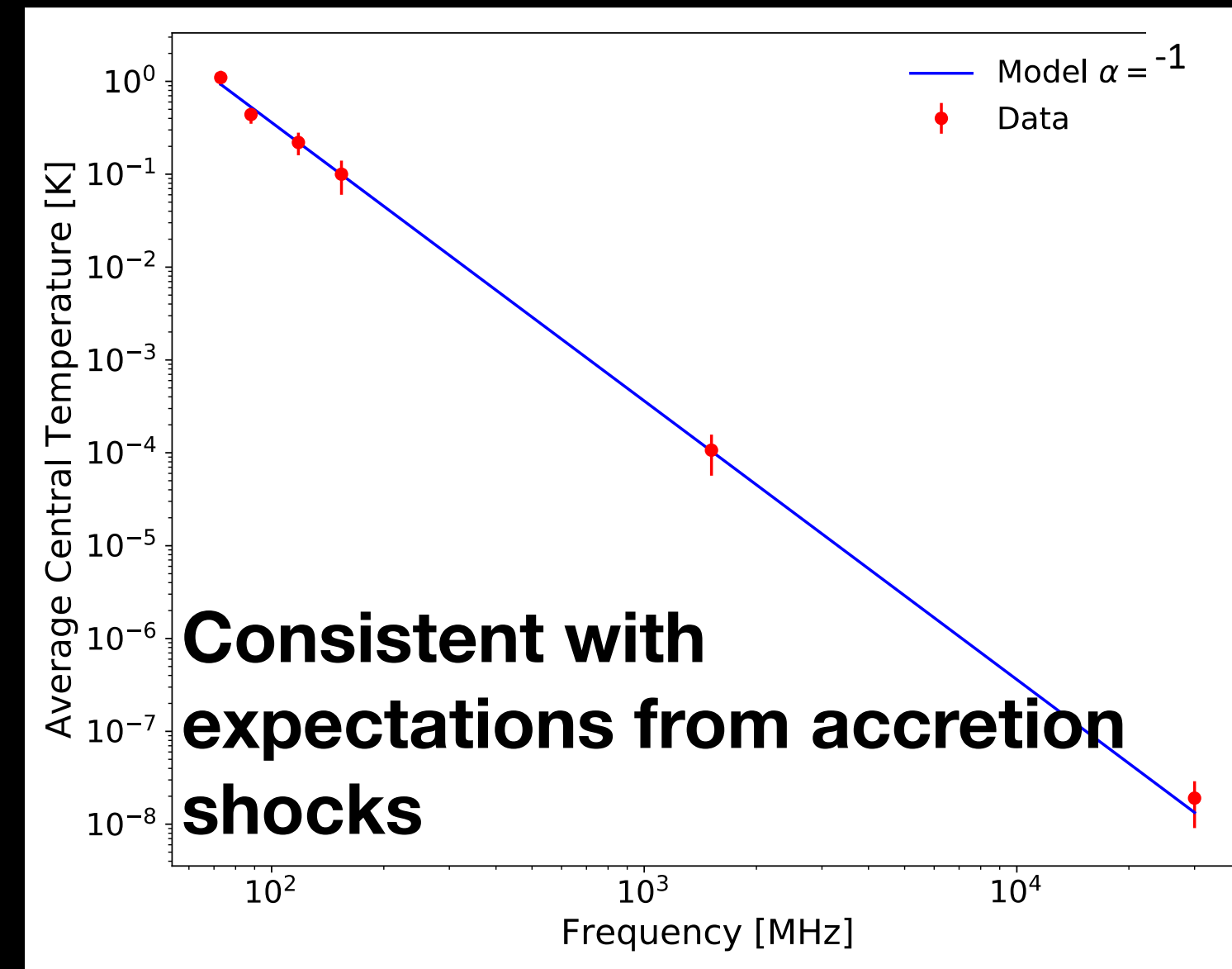
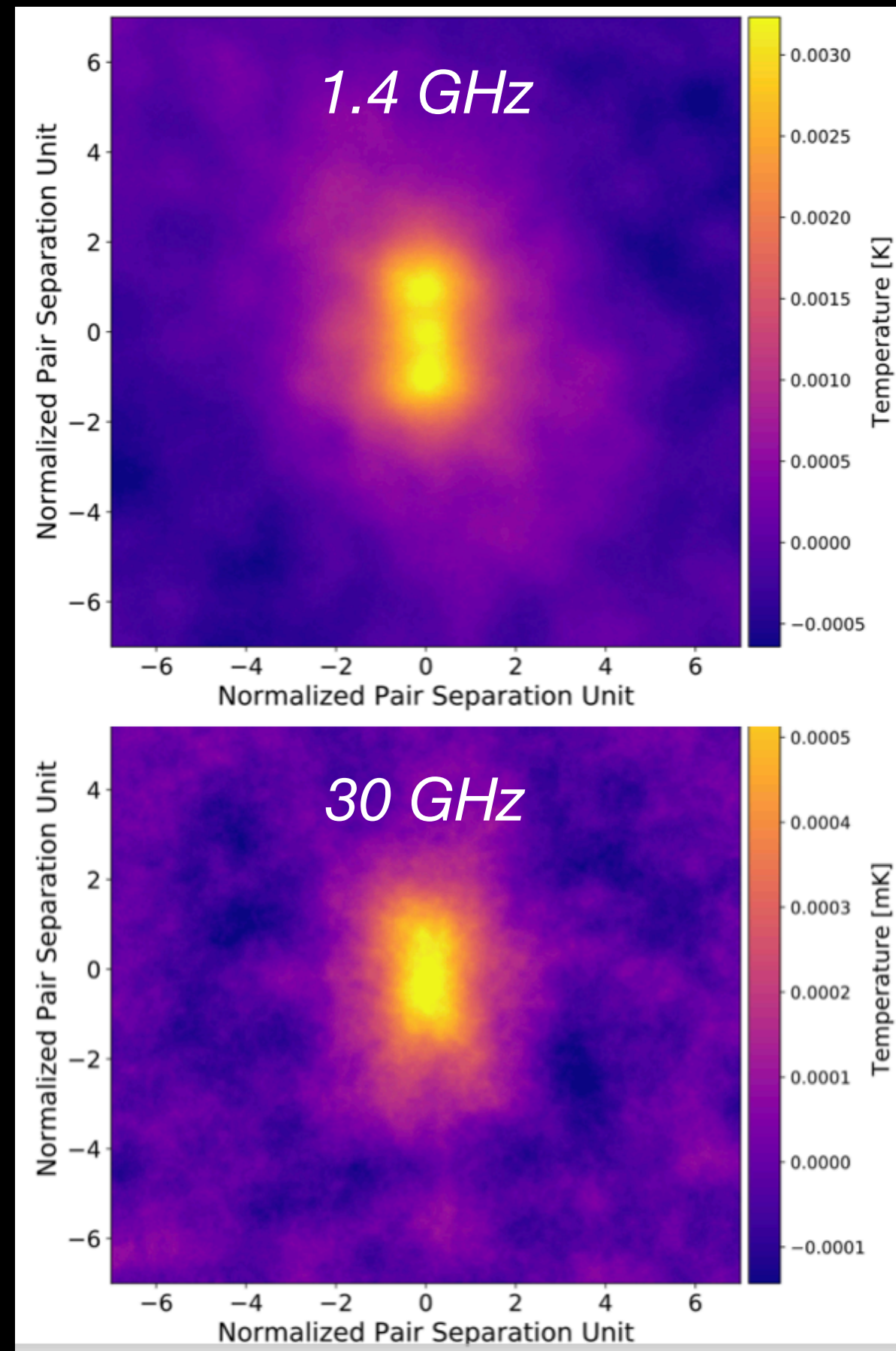


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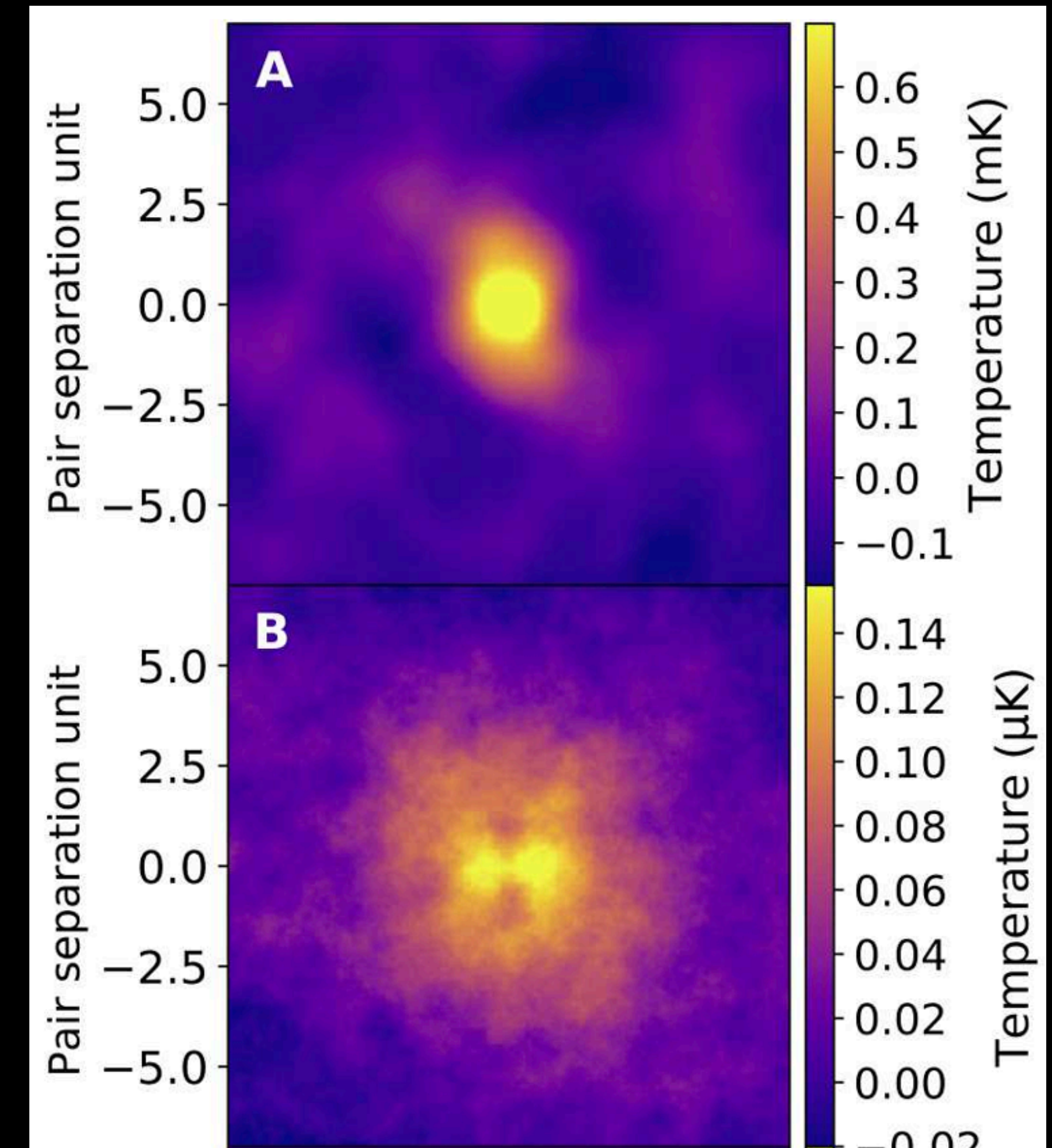
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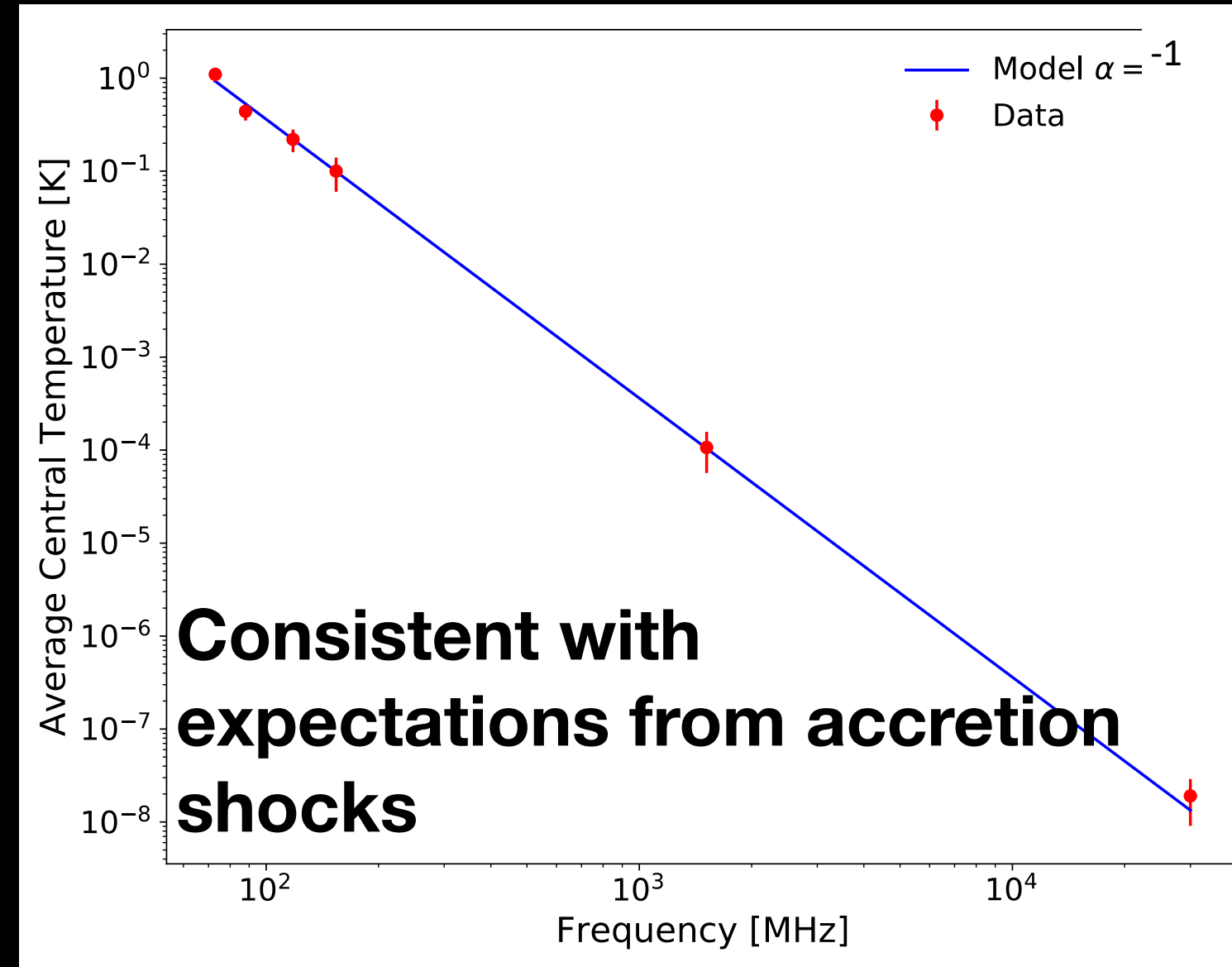
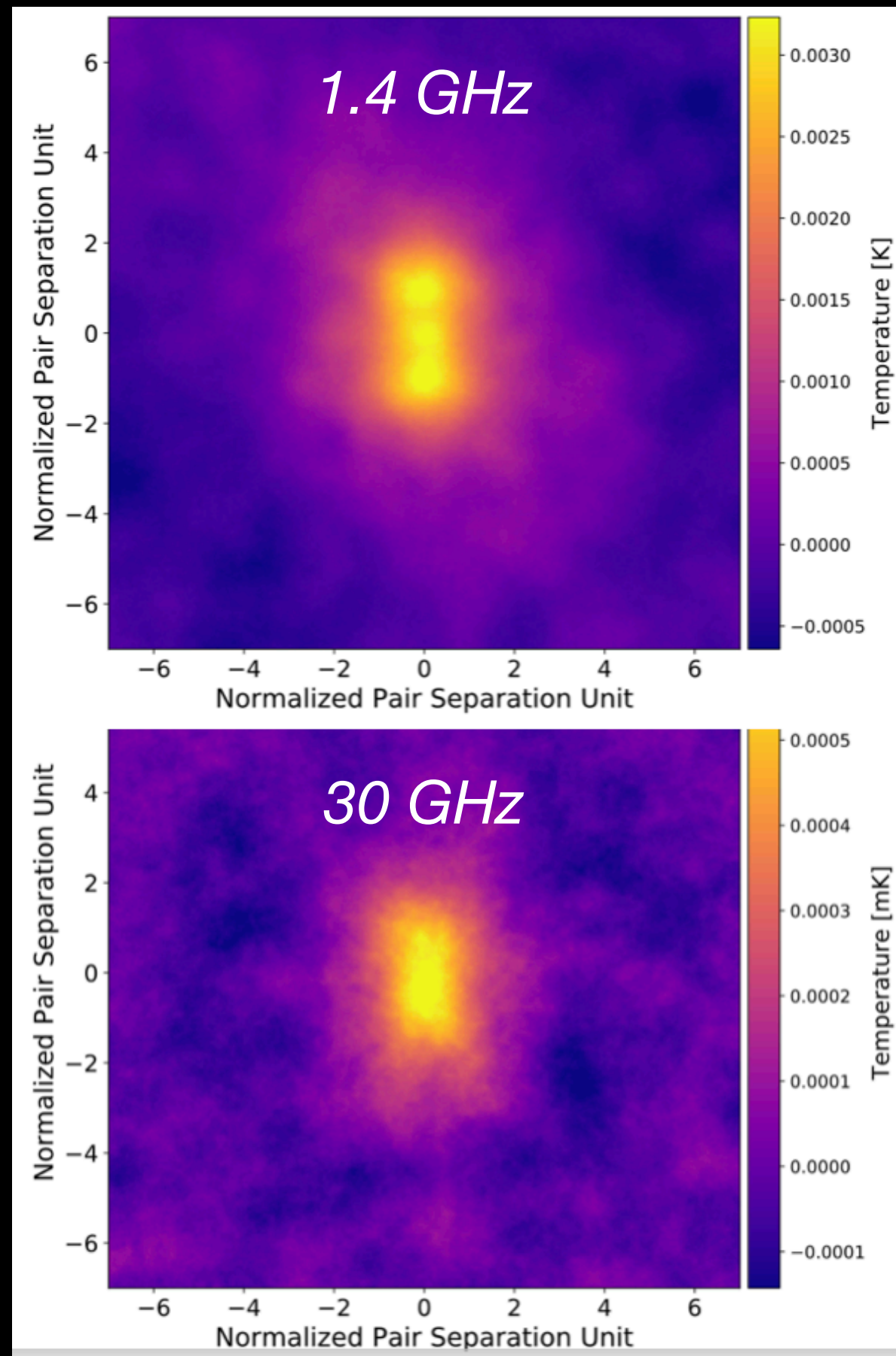


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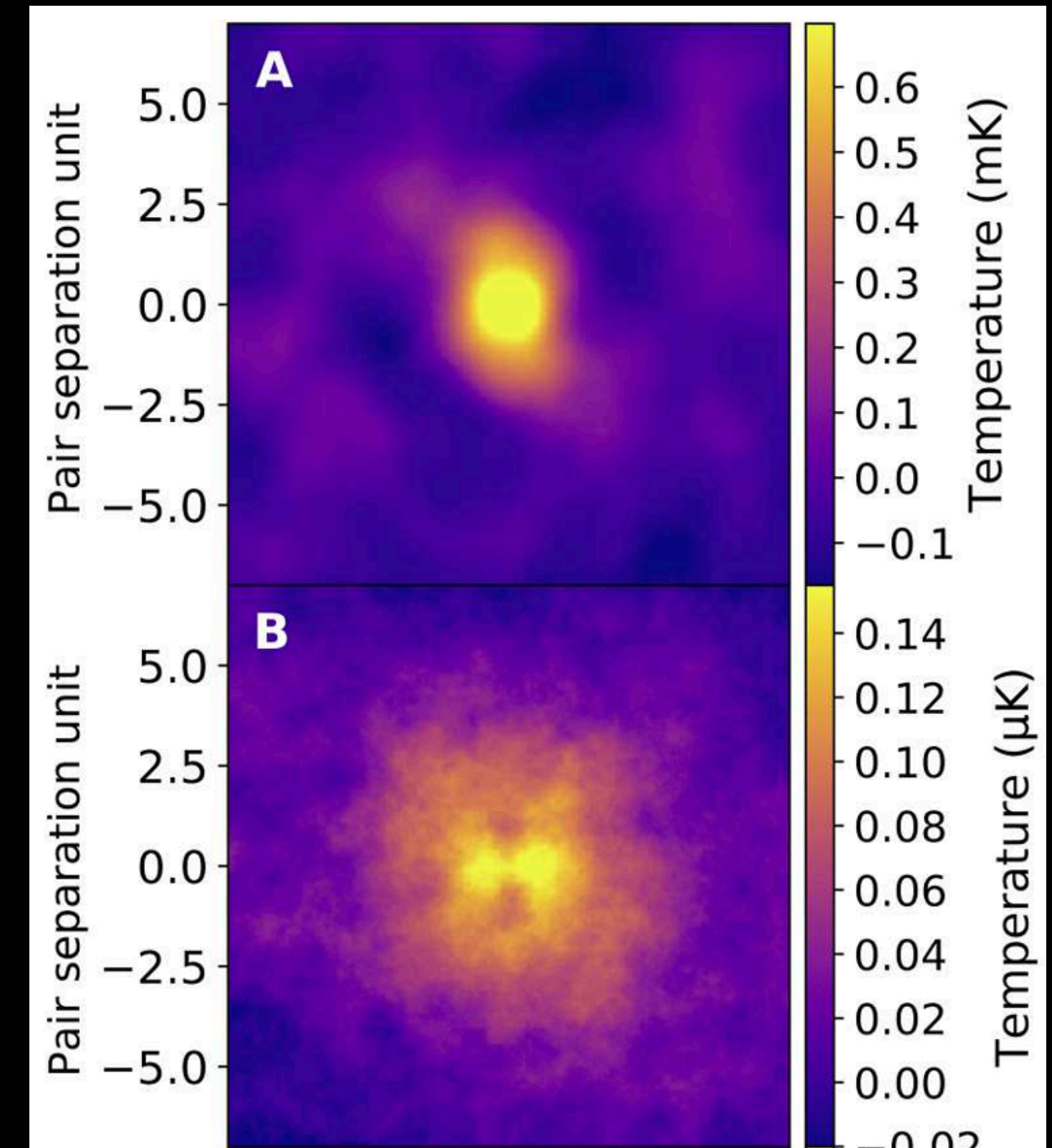
See also results from Hou et al. (2023) on the staking of LWA data around clusters

Total intensity



Tentative estimate of magnetic field strength in filaments  
30-60 nG

Polarised intensity



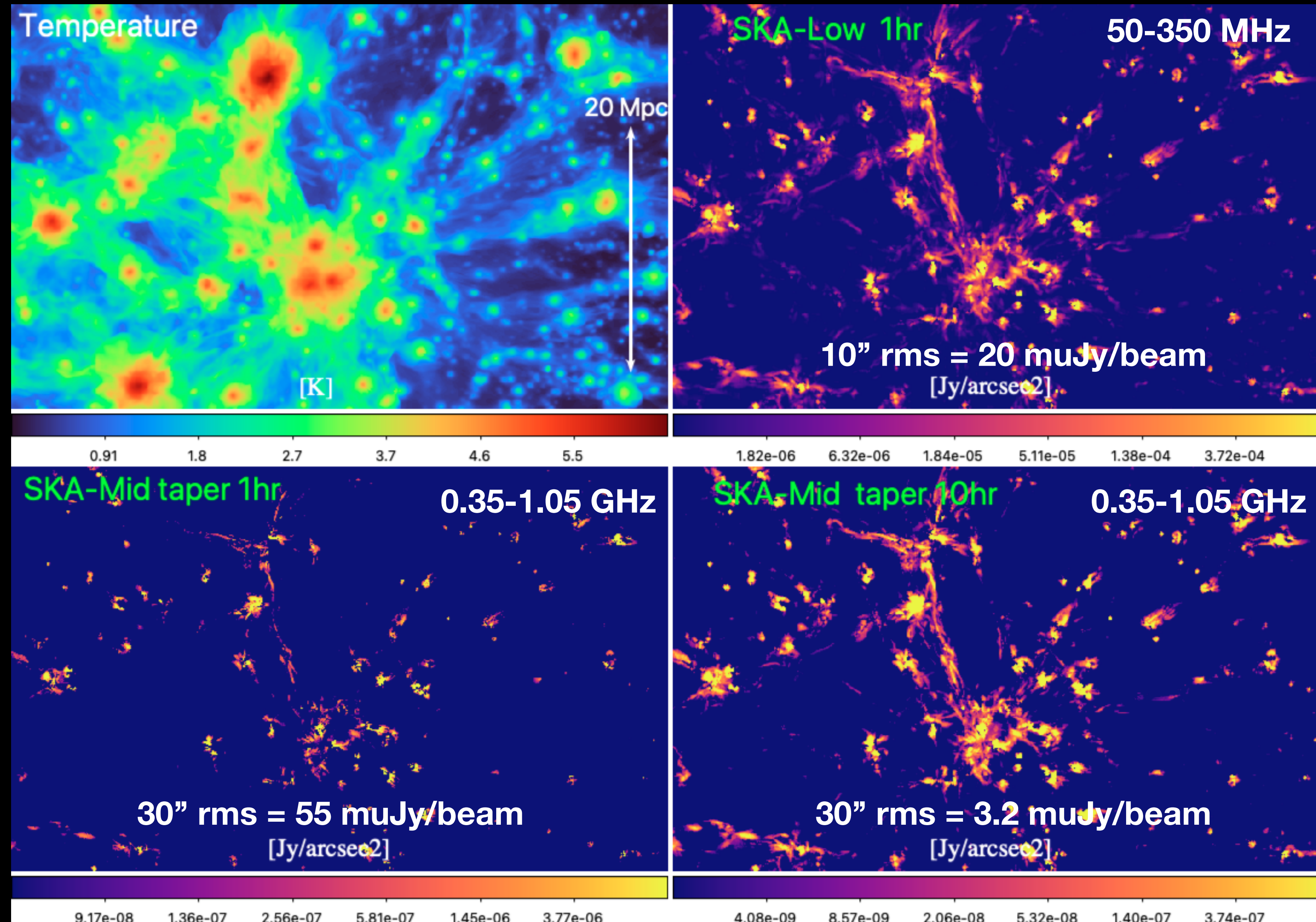


# ► Predictions for SKA (Cuciti et al. ASKAll submitted)

**Will SKA be able to detect cosmic filaments?**



# Predictions for SKA (Cuciti et al. ASKAll submitted)



Starting from simulations presented in Vazza et al. (2025)

Snapshot at  $z = 0.15$  (similar to the average redshift of filaments in Verstrom et al 2023)



# Take home messages

- Big steps forward in the past few years in the exploration of the cosmic web with radio telescopes, in particular with LOFAR
- SKA-Low will be around 6-8 times more sensitive than LOFAR, but lower resolution
- According to our simulations, with 1 hour observing time SKA-Low will detect at least the brightest part of cosmic filaments
- With a larger investment of time, SKA-Mid (Band 1) will reach similar sensitivities to faint steep spectrum emission



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Thank you!



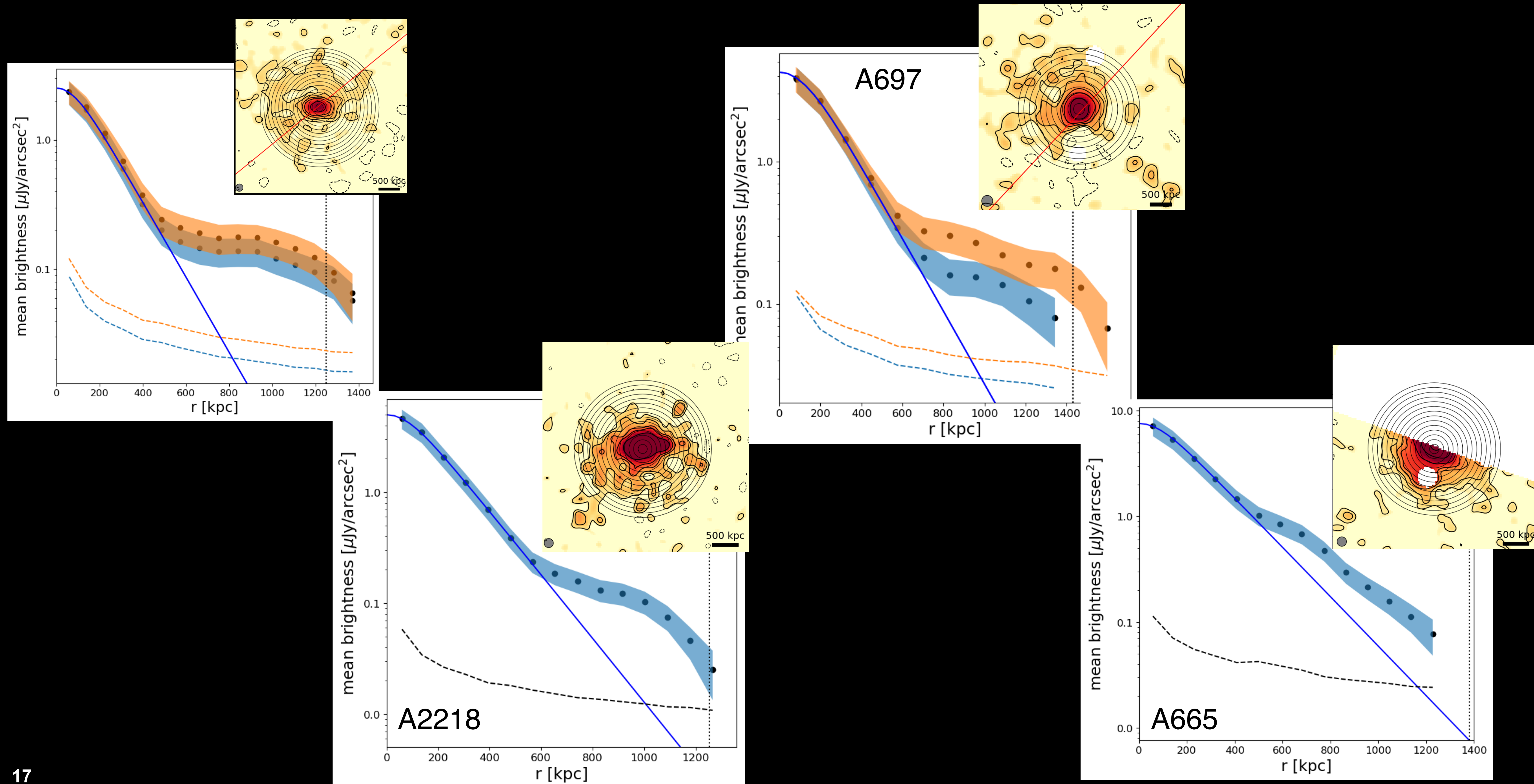








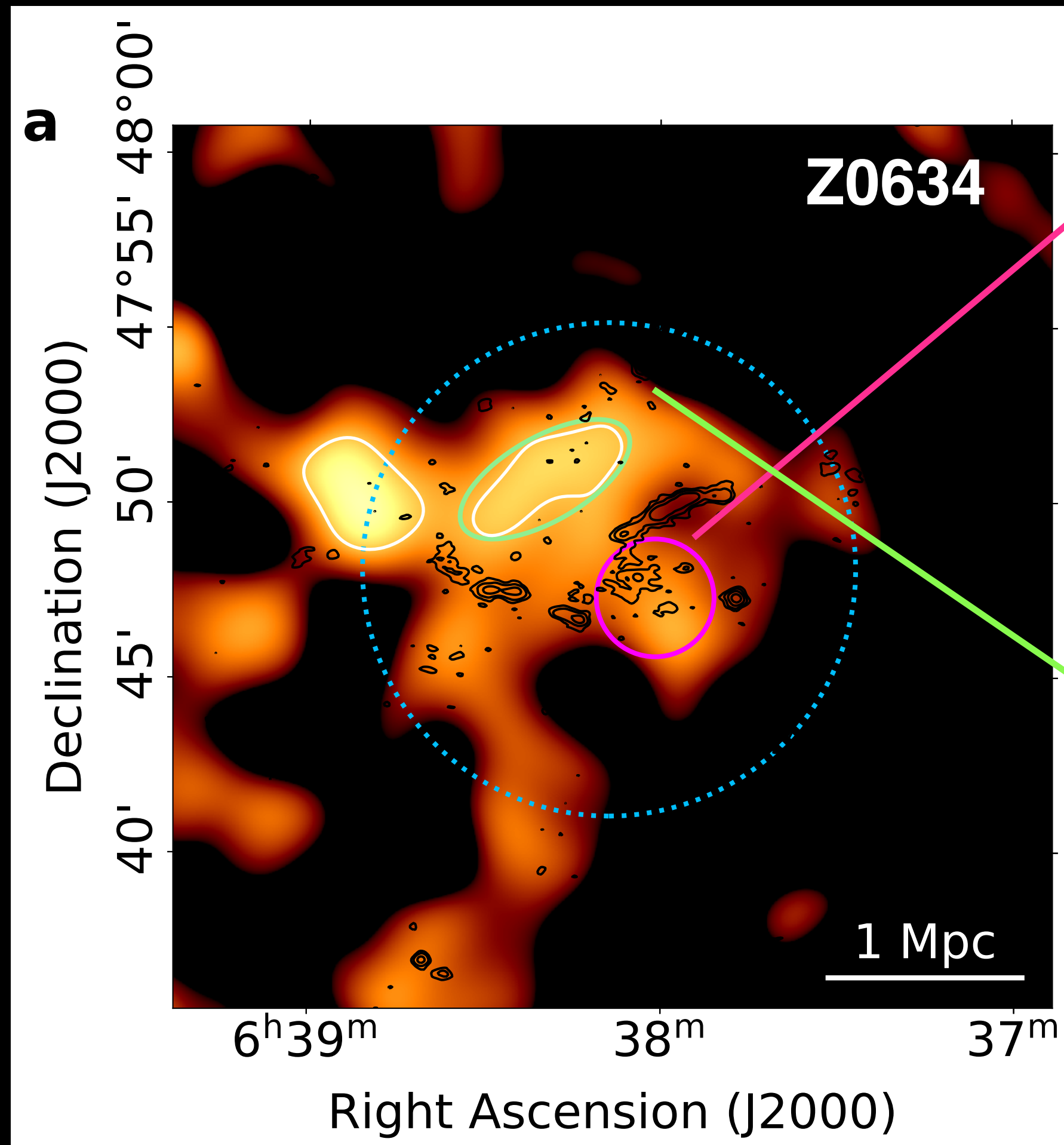
# Surface brightness profile





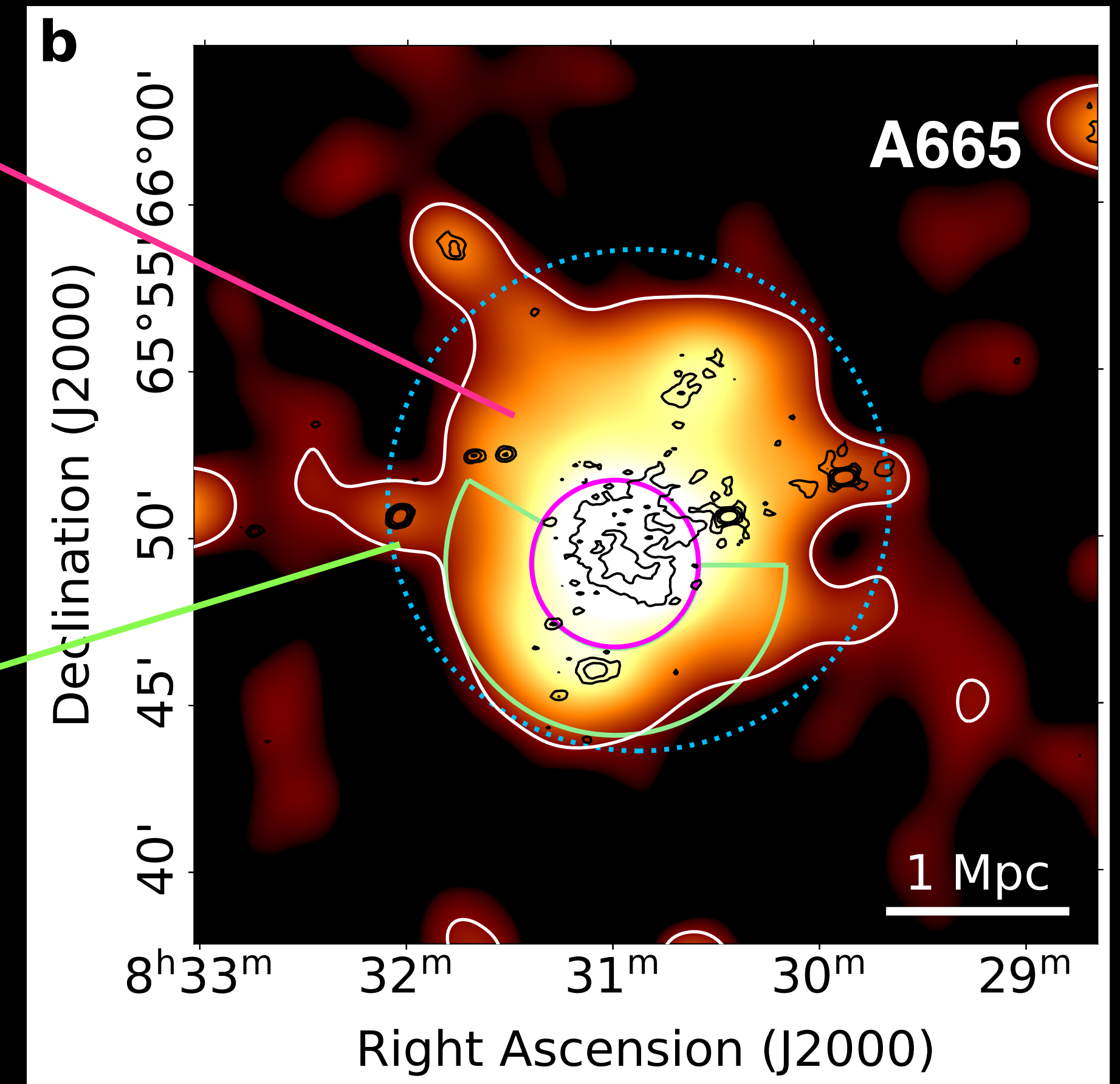
# Spectral index

Using LOFAR 50 MHz and 144 MHz images

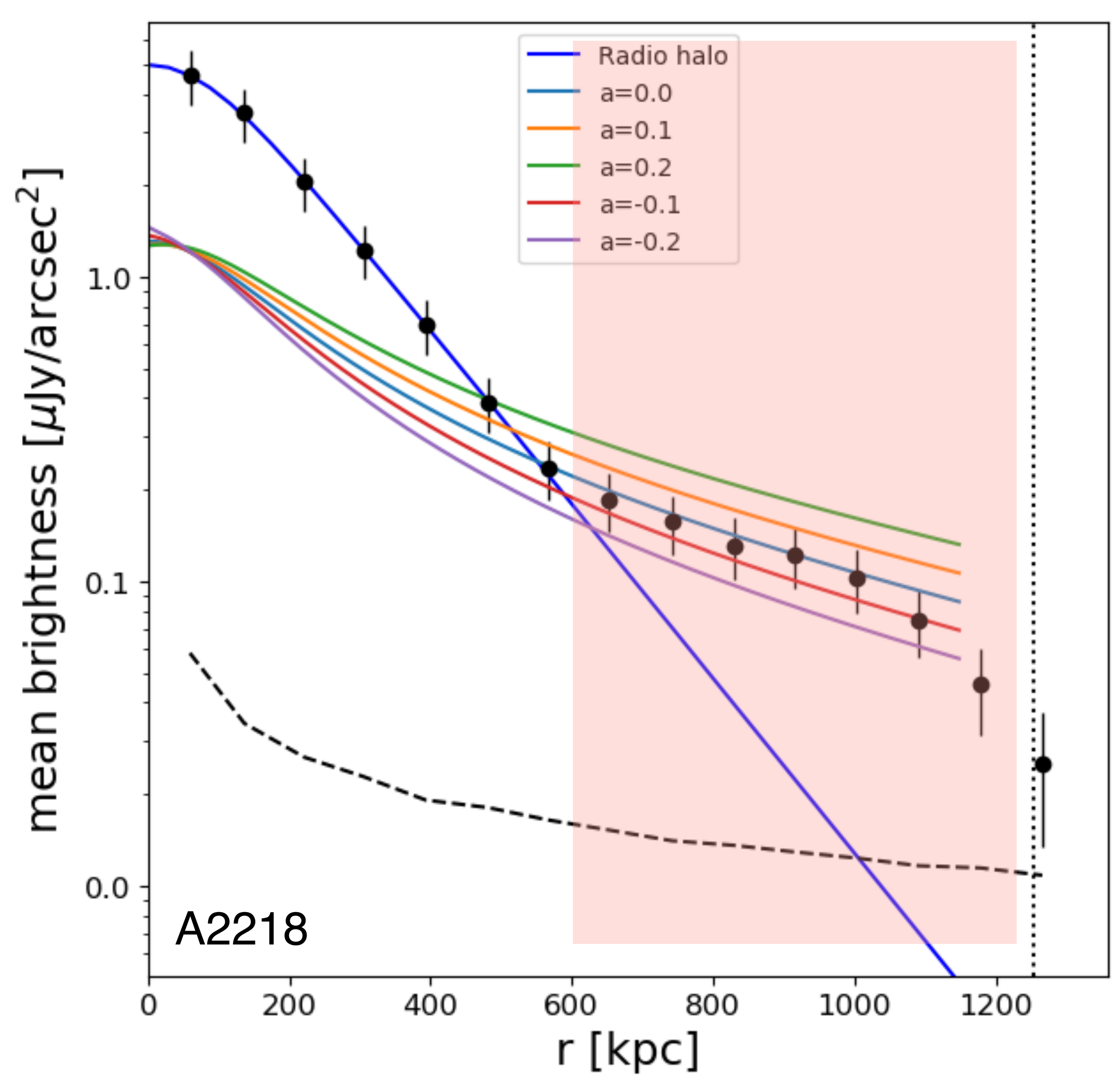


**Radio halo**  
spectral index 50-144 MHz  
 $\alpha \approx -1.2-1.3$

**Megahalo**  
spectral index 50-144 MHz  
 $\alpha \approx -1.6$







$$n_{\text{icm}}(r)$$

(Pratt et al. 2005)

$$B^2 \propto n_{\text{icm}}$$

(Bonafede et al. 2010)

$$SB \propto k_e(r) B^{(1+\alpha)}$$

$$k_e(r) = r^a$$

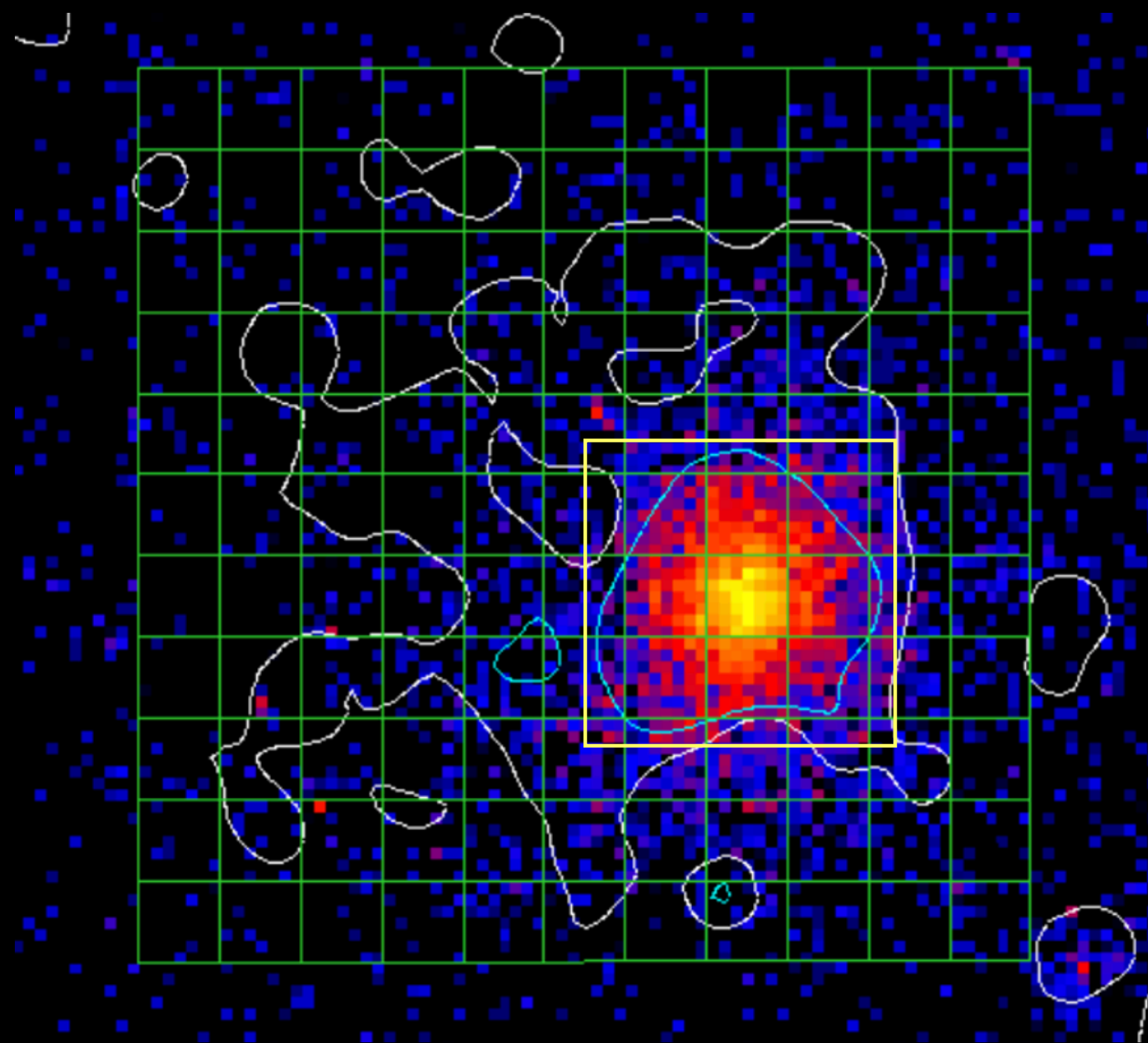
- $k_e \sim \text{const}$  can reproduce the observed SB profile
- In the range 600-1200 kpc  $n_{\text{icm}}$  goes down by a factor  $\sim 3$

- ↓
- 1) ratio between the energy density of non-thermal electrons and the thermal gas energy must increase by a factor 3  
or
  - 2) B must increase by a factor  $\sqrt{3}$  (at variance with what observed in Coma)

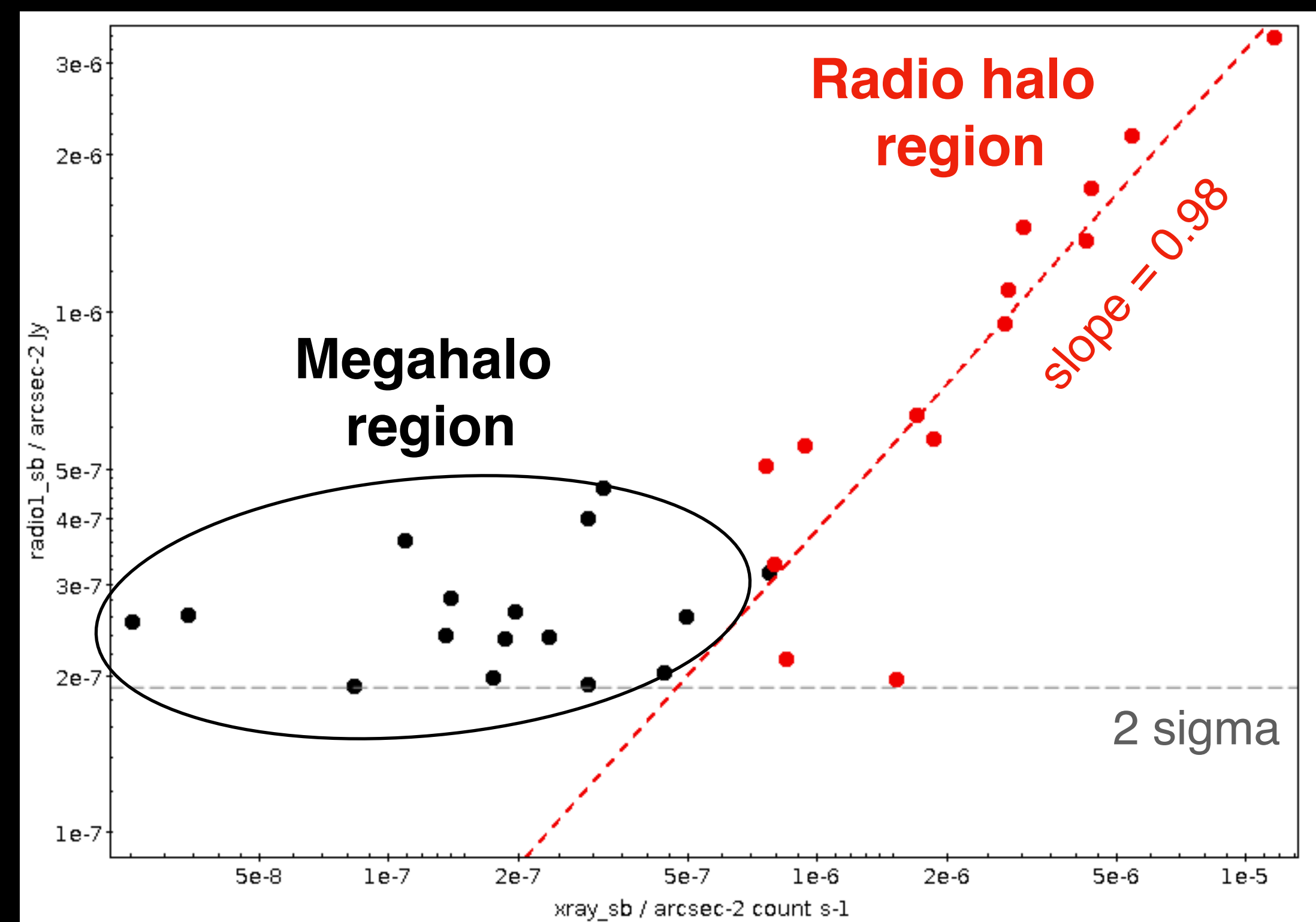


# ► Radio-X ray point to point analysis

A697 XMM image + LOFAR contours



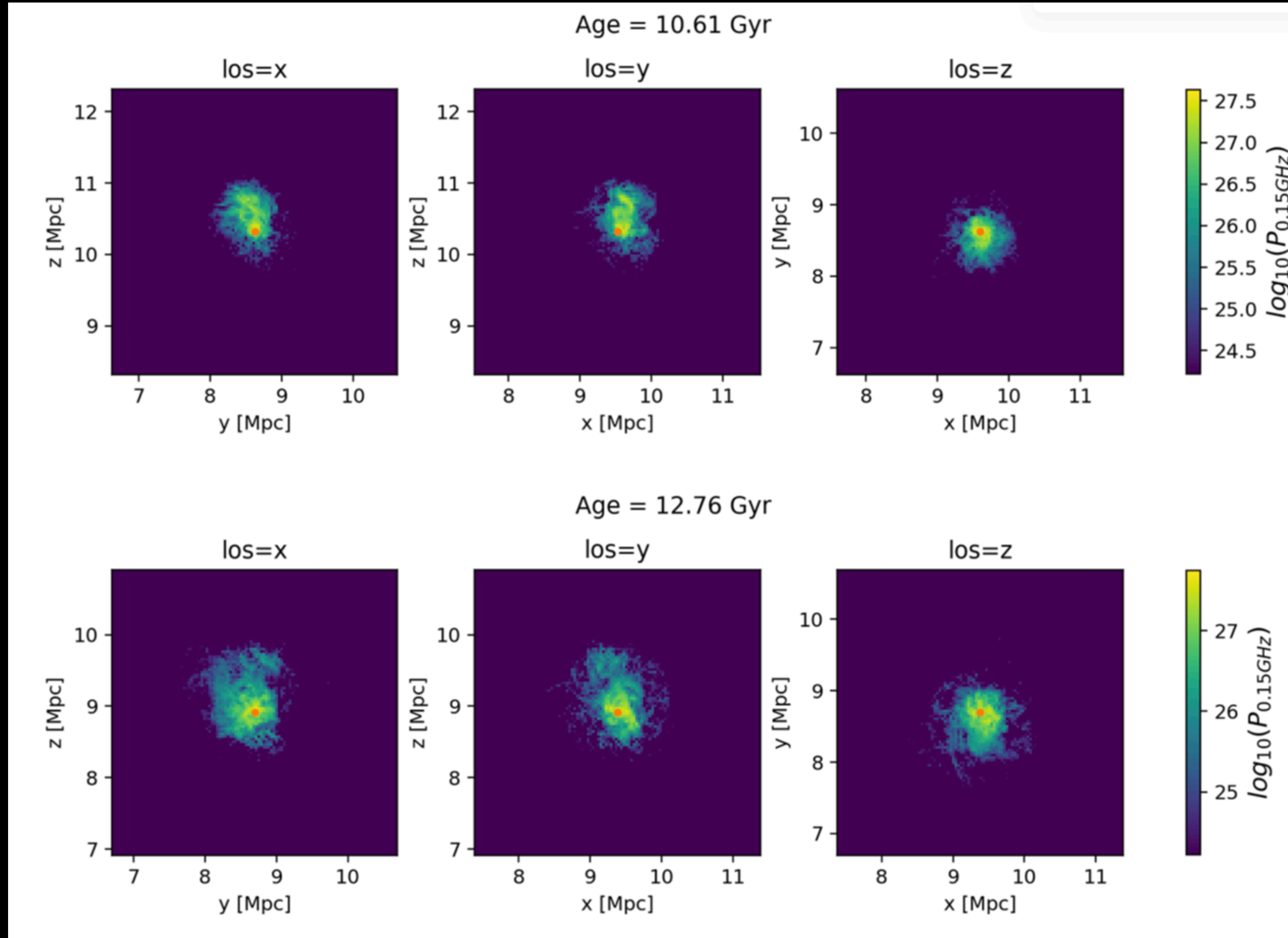
Radio vs X-ray surface brightness



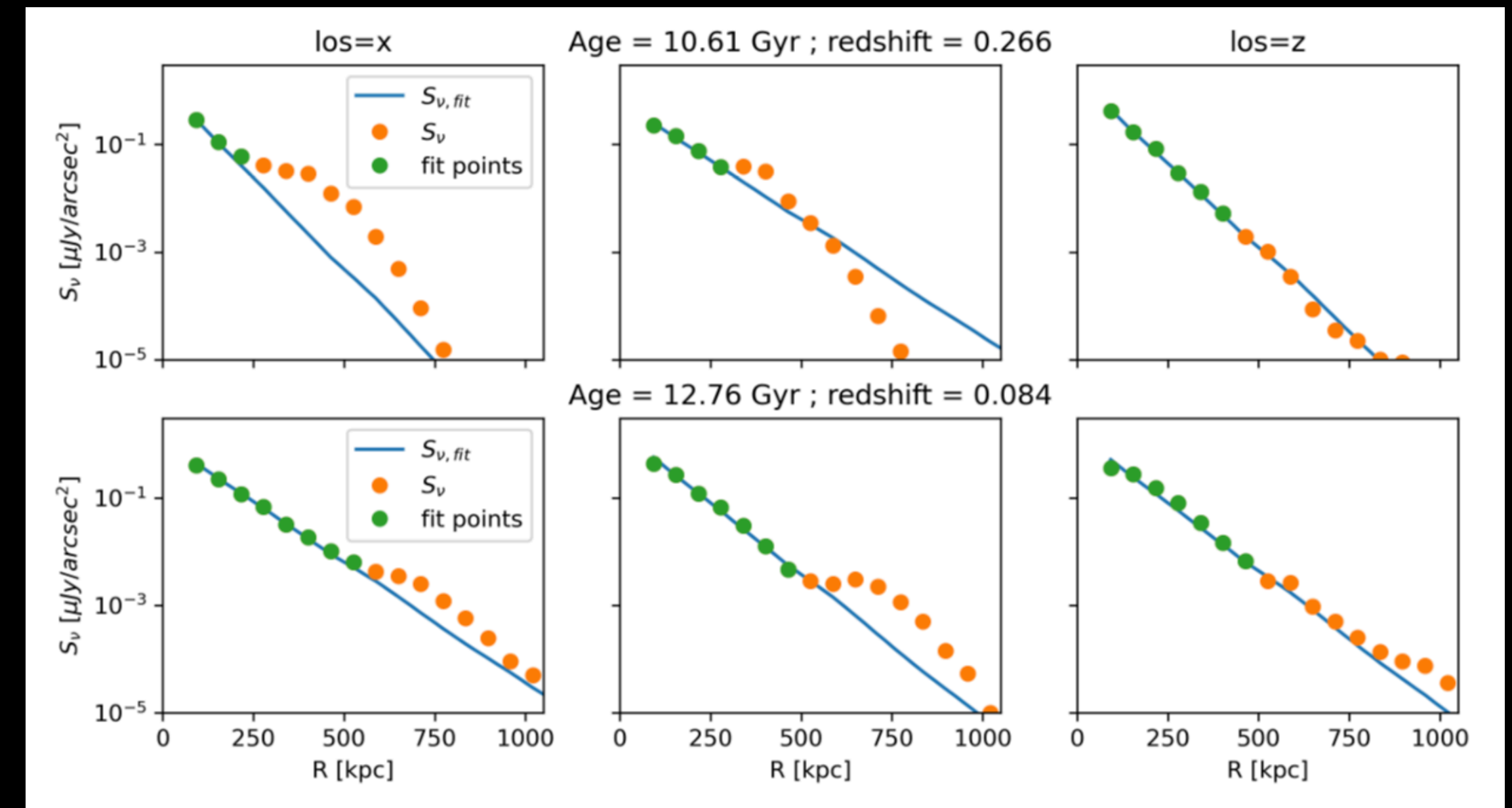


# On the origin of megahalos

## Simulated 140 MHz radio images



## Simulated radial profiles



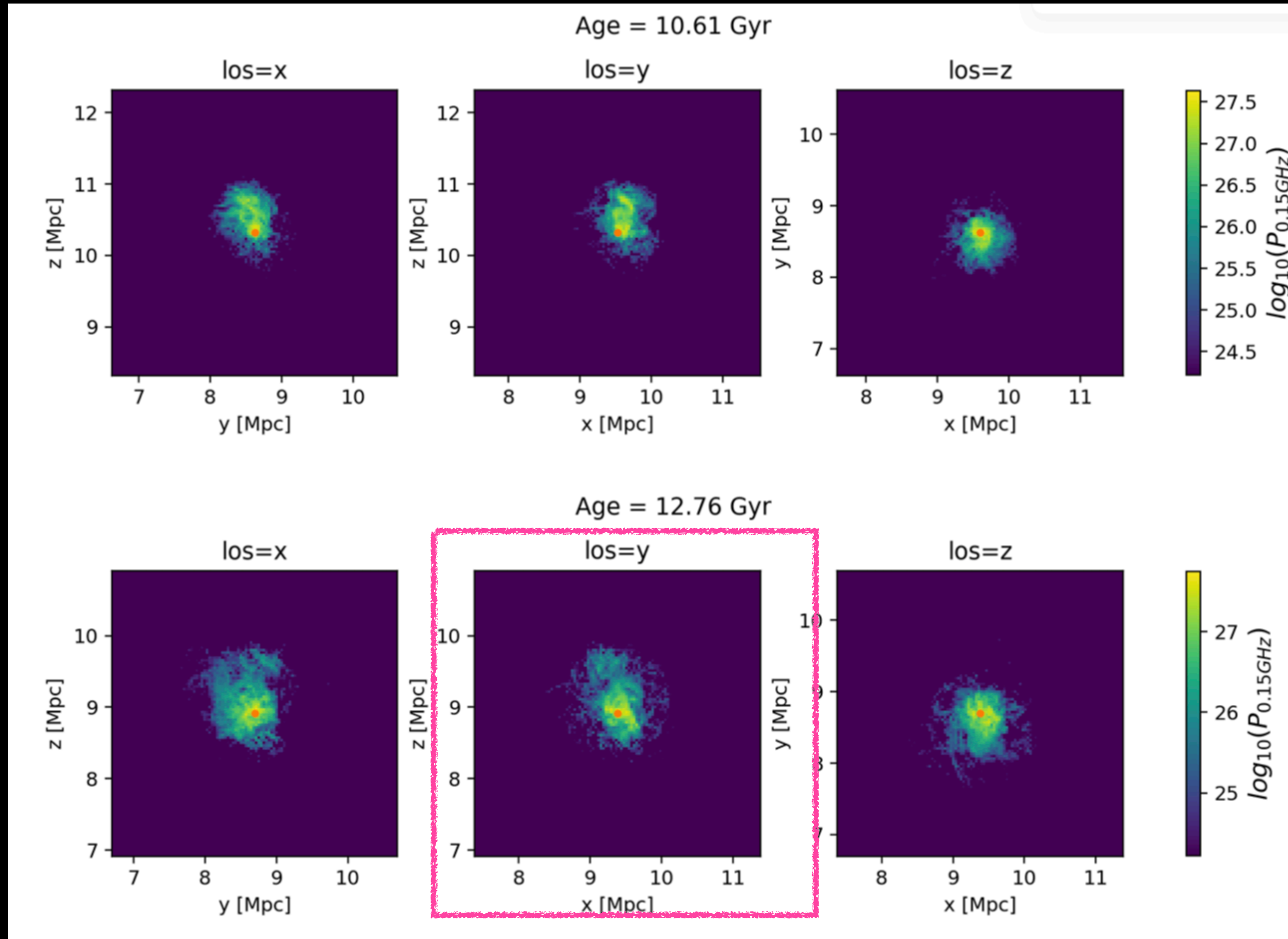
*Beduzzi, Vazza et al. 2024*

When the line of sight is perpendicular to the merger axis a second component in the profile stands out

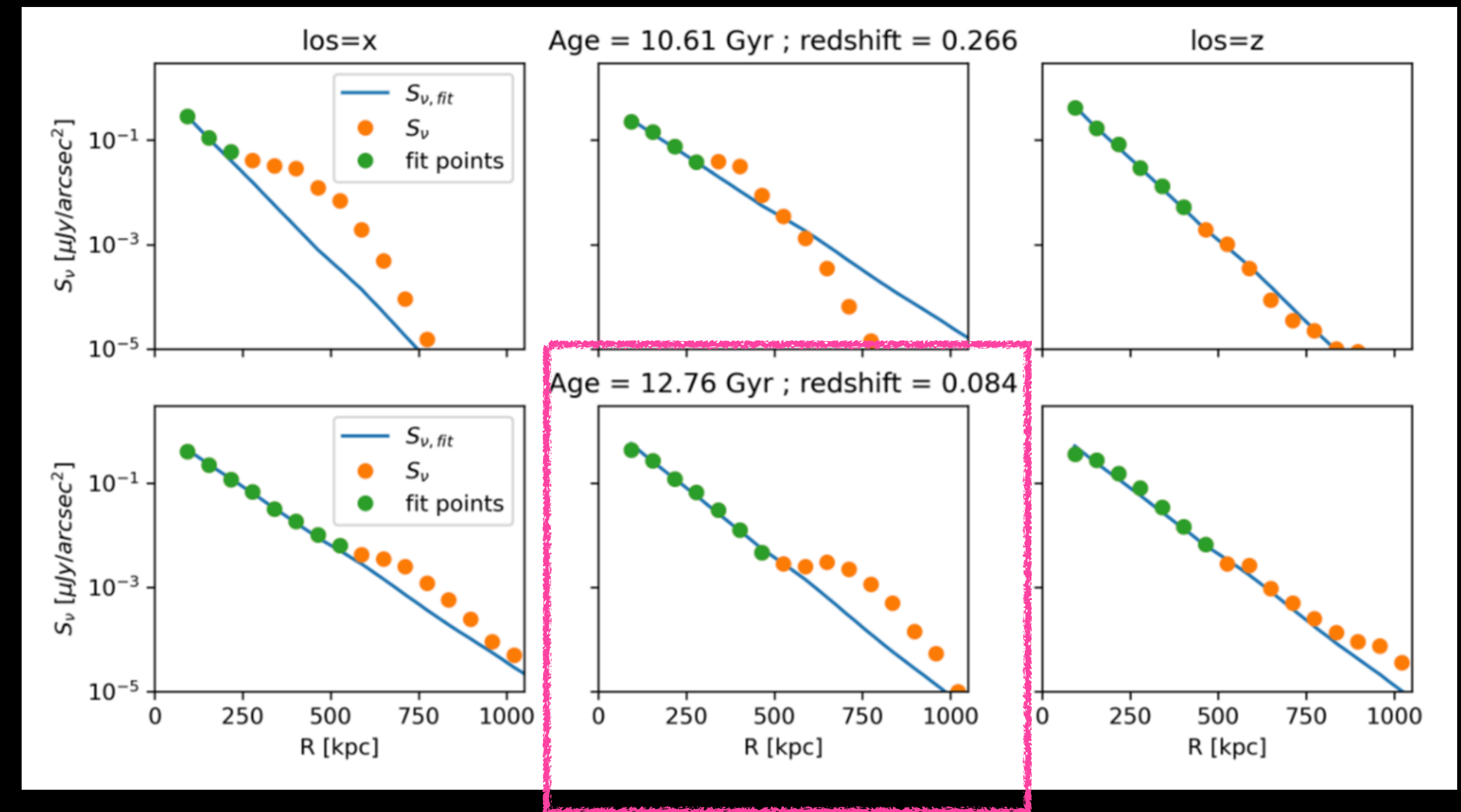


# On the origin of megahalos

## Simulated 140 MHz radio images



## Simulated radial profiles



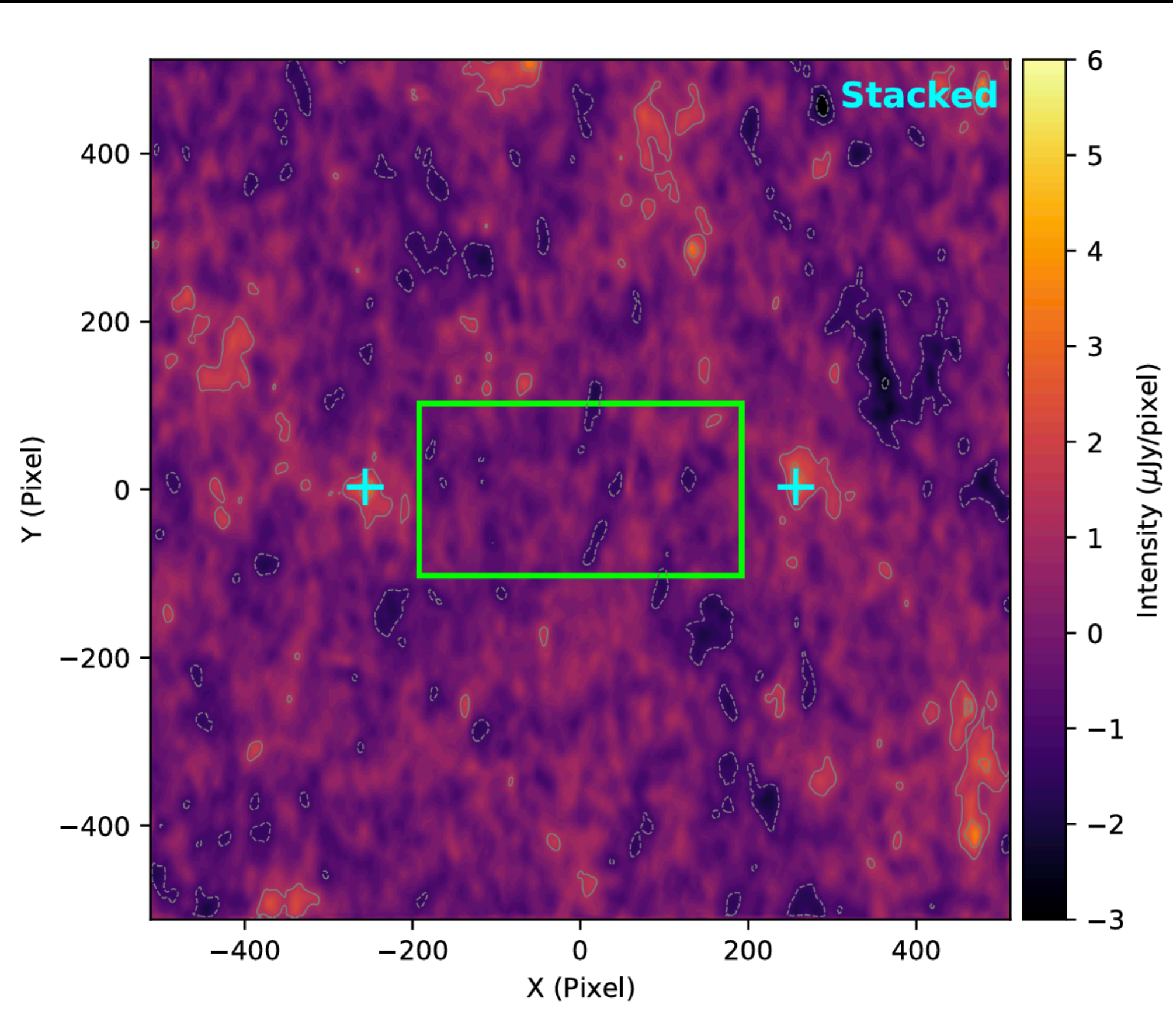
*Beduzzi, Vazza et al. 2024*

When the line of sight is perpendicular to the merger axis a second component in the profile stands out



# Stacking bridges (Hang et al. 2023)

106 pairs of clusters detected with eROSITA and observed with LOFAR at 14 MHz



No detection of radio or X-ray emission in the stacked images

Mean radio emissivity  
$$J < 1.2 \times 10^{-44} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ Hz}^{-1}$$

Upper limit of magnetic field under equipartition: 70 nG