

# MeerKAT observations of galaxy clusters








*Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica (INAF)*  
*Istituto di Radioastronomia (IRA)*

**Andrea BOTTEON**

A&A, 690, A222 (2024)

## **The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754**






### **I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster**

A. Botteon<sup>1,★</sup>, R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup>, D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup>, M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup>, G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup>

A&A, 698, A55 (2025)

## **MeerKAT *L*-band observations of the Ophiuchus galaxy cluster**

### **Detection of synchrotron threads and jellyfish galaxies**

Andrea Botteon<sup>1,★</sup>, Marco Balboni<sup>2,3</sup>, Iacopo Bartalucci<sup>3</sup>, Fabio Gastaldello<sup>3</sup>, and Reinout J. van Weeren<sup>4</sup>

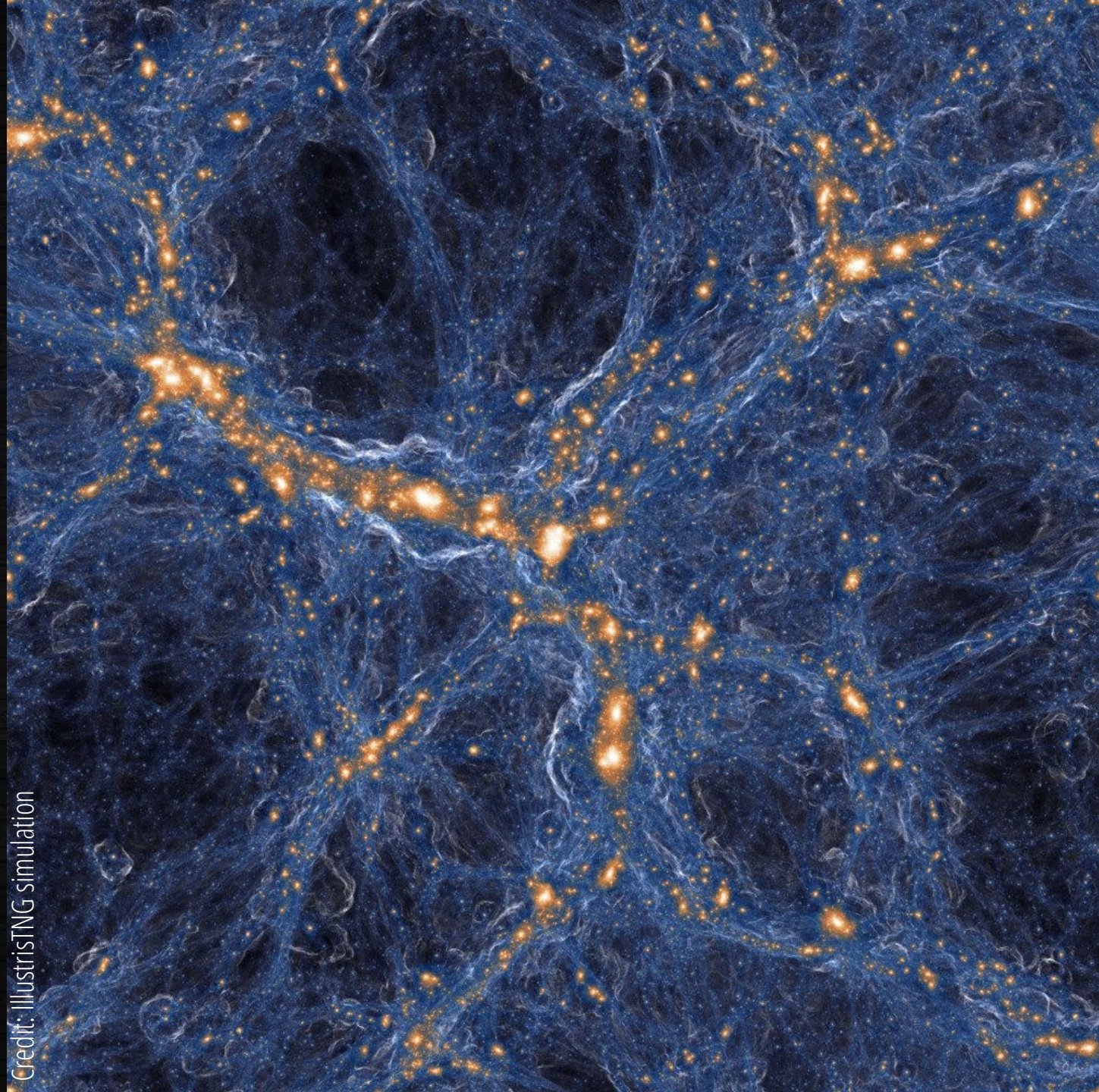
A&A, submitted

## **Enhanced radio emission between a galaxy cluster pair**

Andrea Botteon<sup>1</sup>, Turgay Caglar<sup>2,3</sup>, Sibel Döner<sup>4,2</sup>, Reinout J. van Weeren<sup>3</sup>, and Krista Lynne Smith<sup>2</sup>

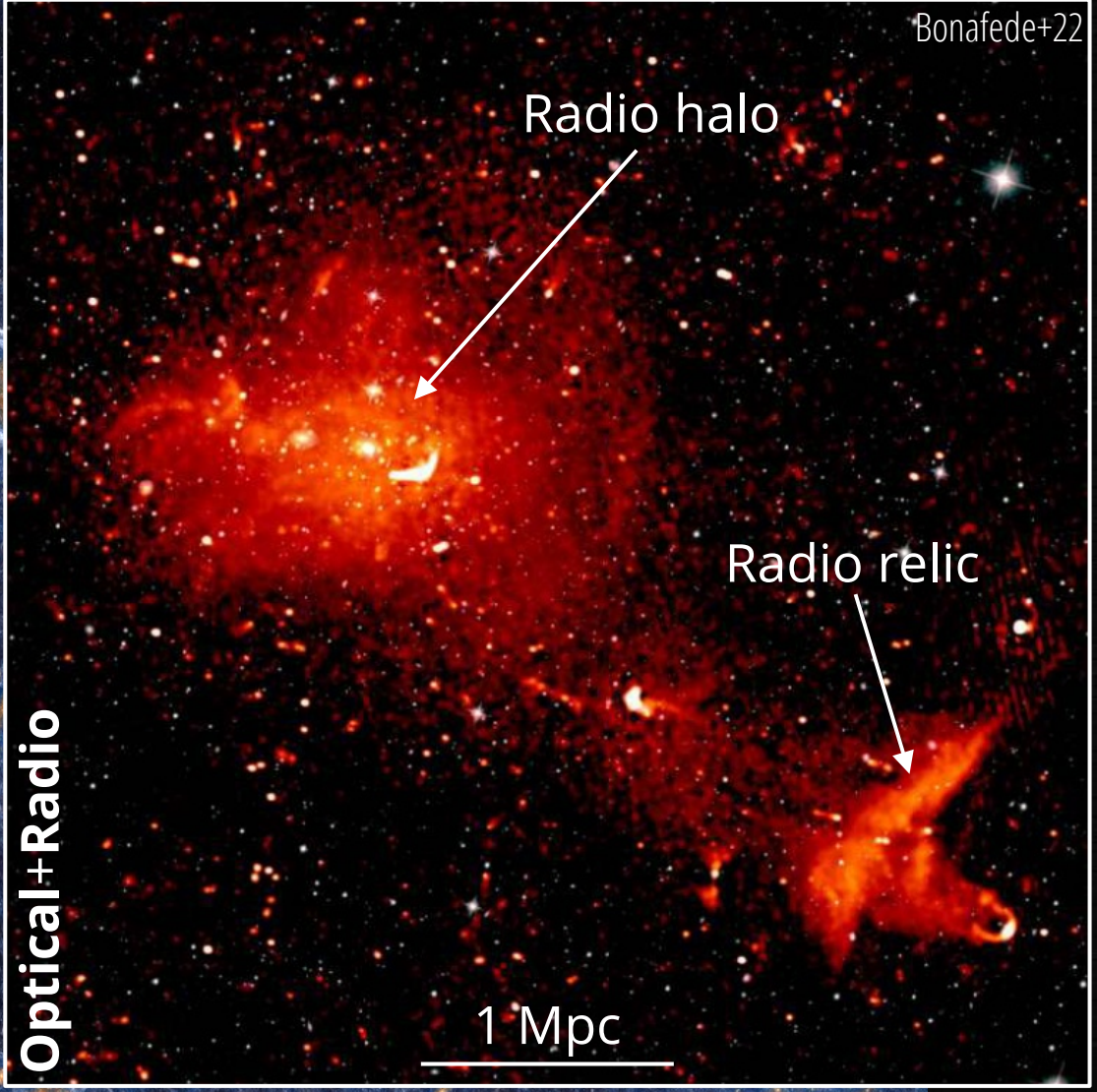
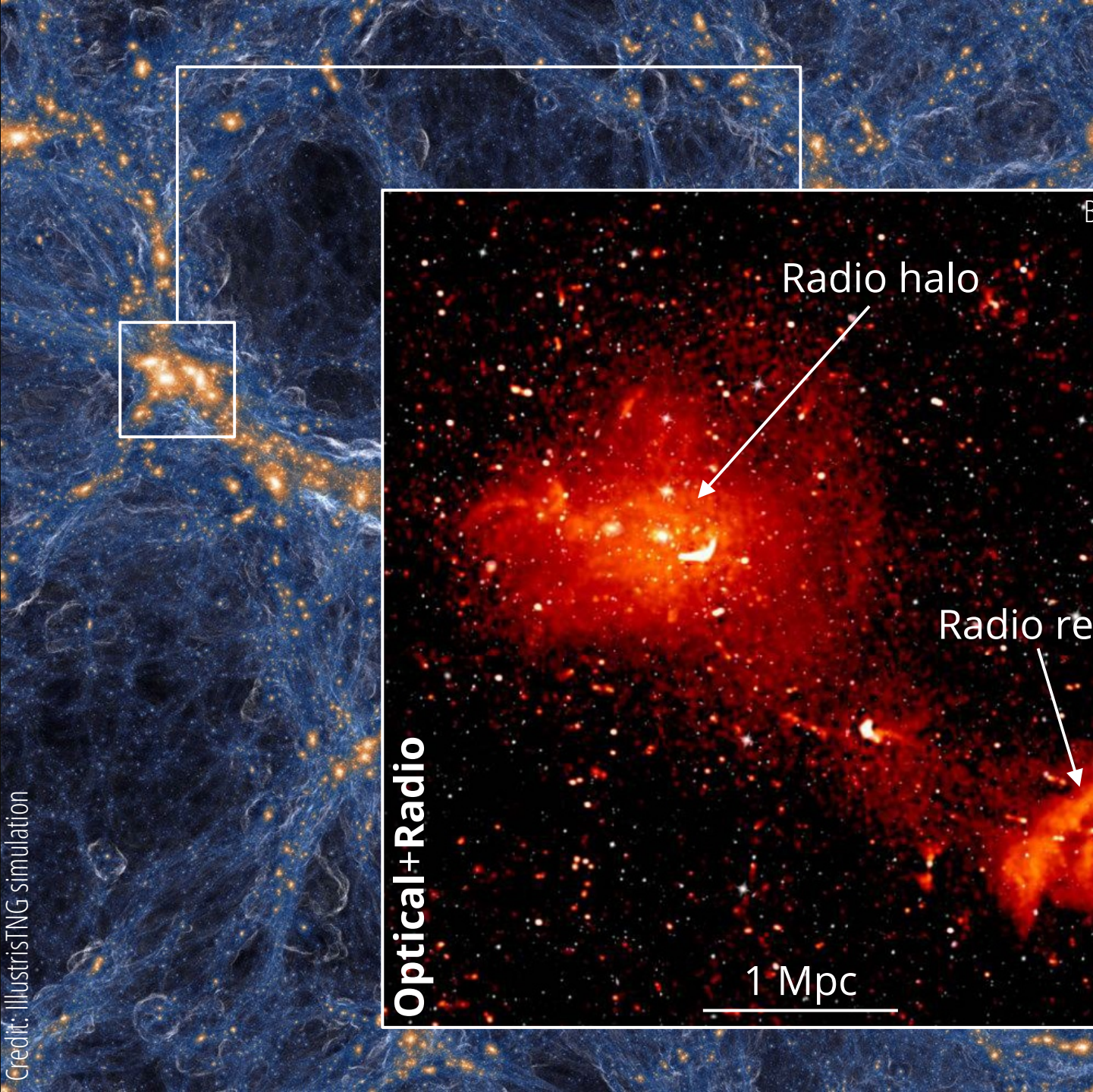


Credit: IllustrisTNG simulation





Credit: IllustrisTNG simulation



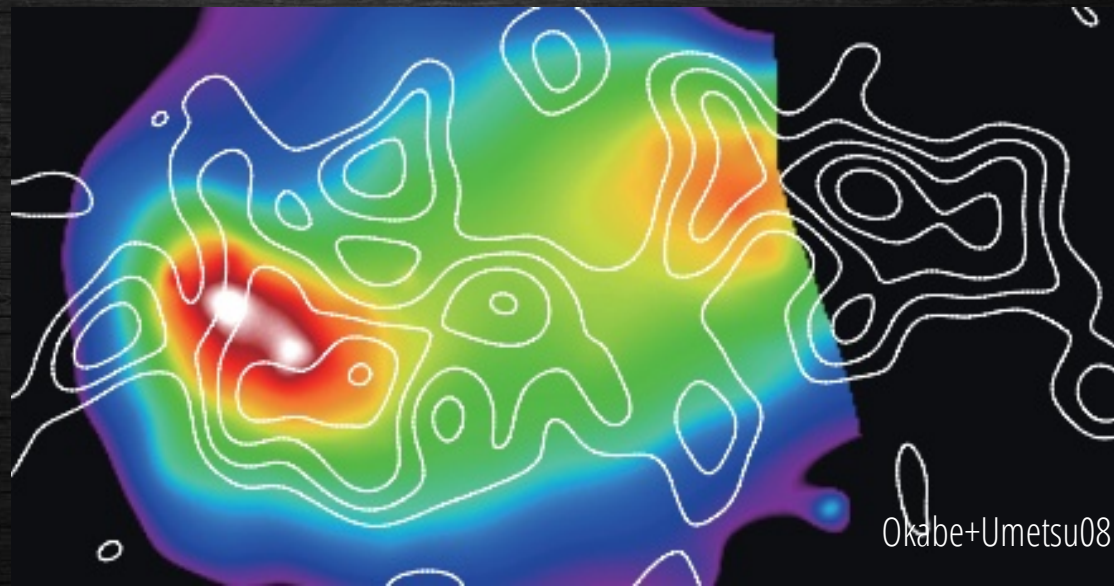


# Abell 754: a merging cluster

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| $z$   | 0.0543                 |
| Right ascension (h, m, s)                         | 09 09 08               |
| Declination ( $^{\circ}$ , $'$ , $''$ )           | -09 39 58              |
| $M_{500}$ ( $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ )                 | $6.85^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$ |
| $Y_{500}$ ( $10^{-3}$ arcmin $^2$ )               | $40.2 \pm 2.7$         |
| $r_{500}$ (kpc)                                   | $1322 \pm 8$           |
| $L_X$ ( $10^{44}$ erg s $^{-1}$ )                 | $5.56 \pm 0.15$        |
| $K_0$ (keV cm $^2$ )                              | $270 \pm 70$           |
| $kT_{\text{vir}}$ (keV)                           | $11.1 \pm 0.4$         |
| $\sigma_{\text{v}}^{\text{turb}}$ (km s $^{-1}$ ) | $676 \pm 46$           |
| $\sigma_{\text{v}}^{\text{gal}}$ (km s $^{-1}$ )  | $953 \pm 40$           |

Massive, low- $z$ , cluster with a radio halo  
+ relic(?) + shock detected in X-rays

(Wielebinski+77, Millis+78, Harris+80, Kassim+01, Bacchi+03,  
Kale+Dwarakanath09, Macario+11)



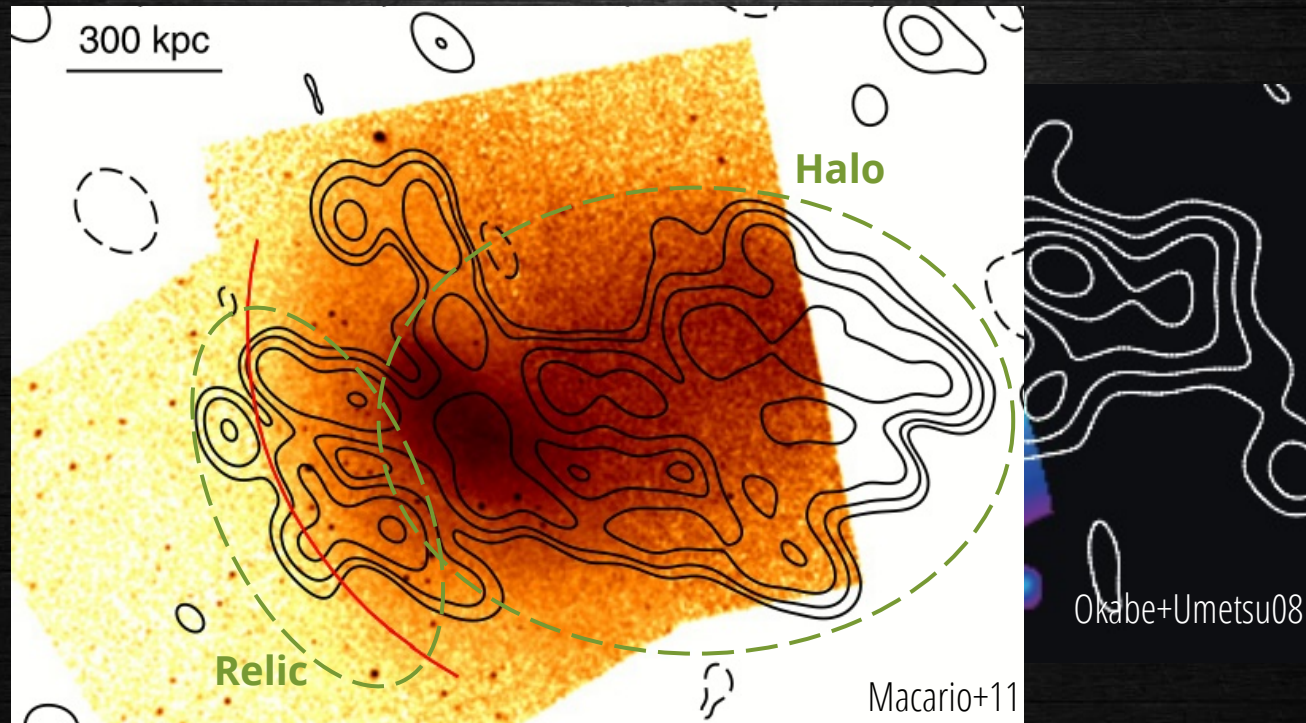


# Abell 754: a merging cluster

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| $z$  | 0.0543                 |
| Right ascension (h, m, s)                                | 09 09 08               |
| Declination ( $^{\circ}$ , $'$ , $''$ )                  | -09 39 58              |
| $M_{500}$ ( $10^{14} M_{\odot}$ )                        | $6.85^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$ |
| $Y_{500}$ ( $10^{-3} \text{ arcmin}^2$ )                 | $40.2 \pm 2.7$         |
| $r_{500}$ (kpc)  | $1322 \pm 8$           |
| $L_X$ ( $10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )                   | $5.56 \pm 0.15$        |
| $K_0$ (keV $\text{cm}^2$ )                               | $270 \pm 70$           |
| $kT_{\text{vir}}$ (keV)                                  | $11.1 \pm 0.4$         |
| $\sigma_{\text{v}}^{\text{turb}}$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ ) | $676 \pm 46$           |
| $\sigma_{\text{v}}^{\text{gal}}$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )  | $953 \pm 40$           |

Massive, low- $z$ , cluster with a radio halo  
+ relic(?) + shock detected in X-rays

(Wielebinski+77, Millis+78, Harris+80, Kassim+01, Bacchi+03,  
Kale+Dwarakanath09, Macario+11)








The relic emission blends with the radio halo at low frequency/resolution

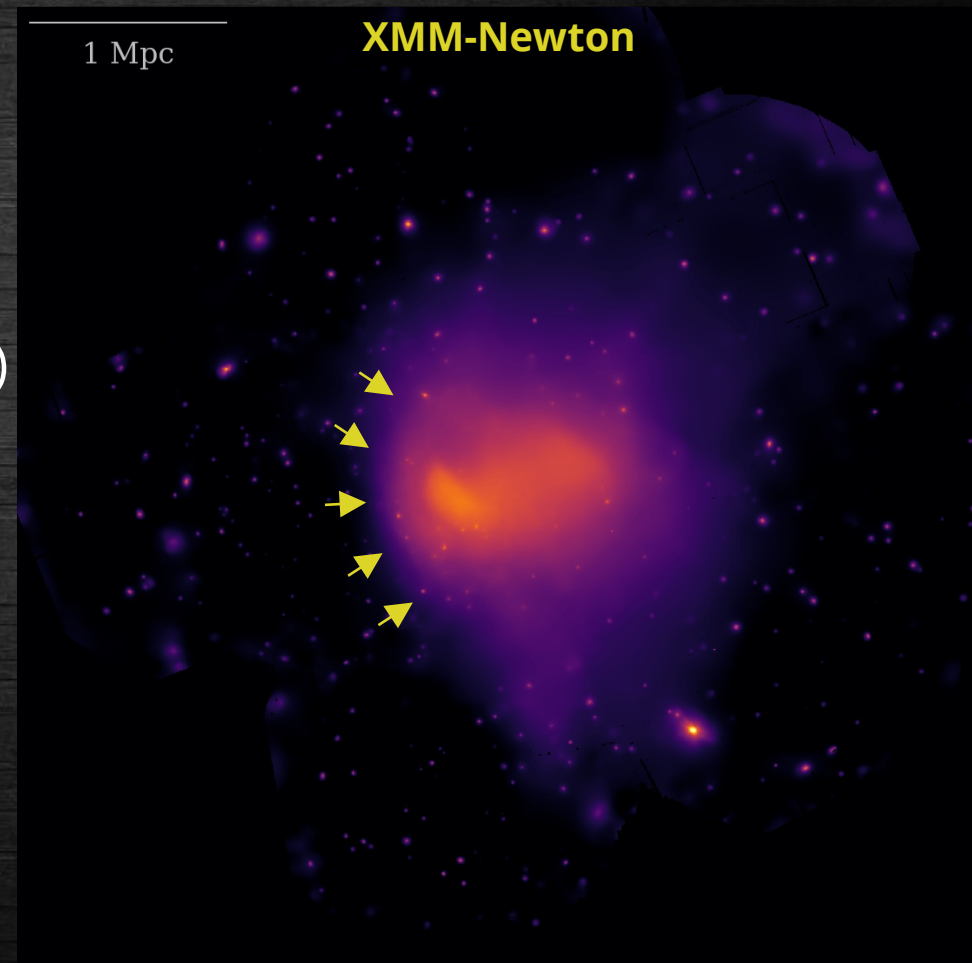


# The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754

## I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster

A. Botteon<sup>1,\*</sup> , R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup> , D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup> , M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup> , G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup> 






- **MeerKAT UHF (10 h, 820 MHz)**
- **MeerKAT L (10 h, 1.28 GHz)**
- **XMM-Newton 13 ObsIDs (350+ ks)**



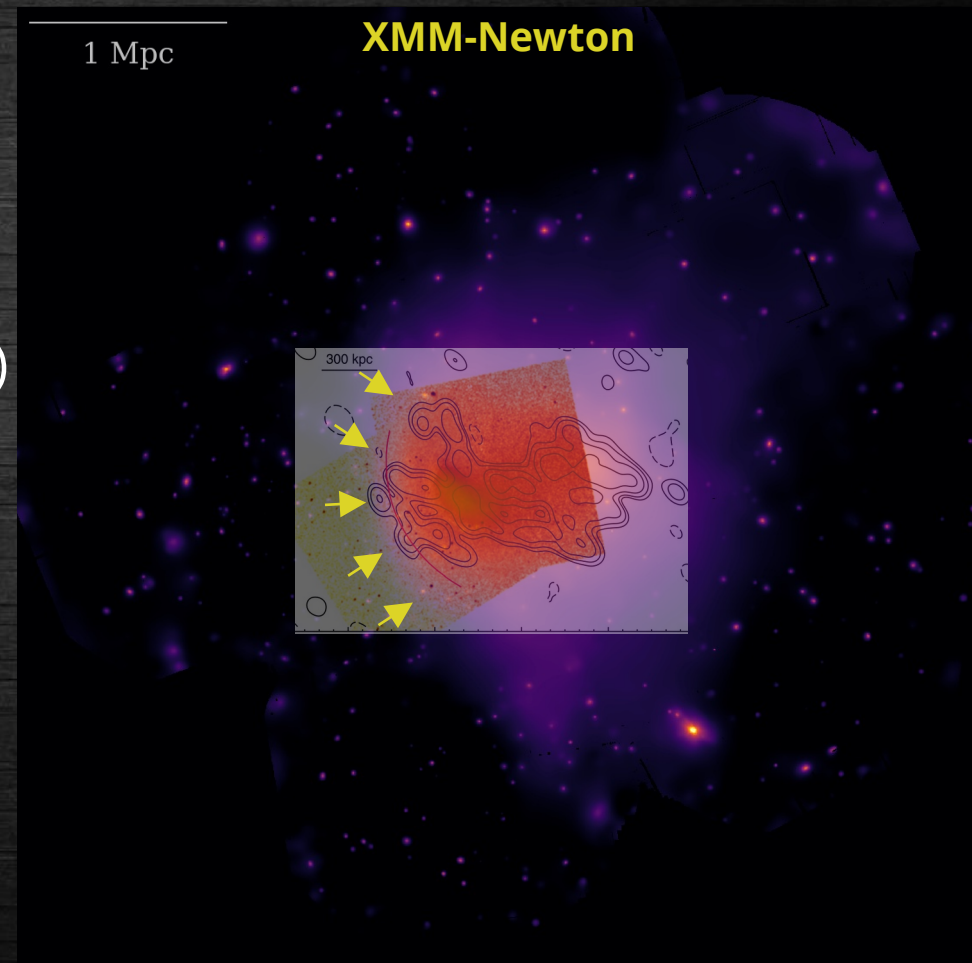


# The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754

## I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster

A. Botteon<sup>1,\*</sup> , R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup> , D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup> , M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup> , G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup> 






- **MeerKAT UHF (10 h, 820 MHz)**
- **MeerKAT L (10 h, 1.28 GHz)**
- **XMM-Newton 13 ObsIDs (350+ ks)**



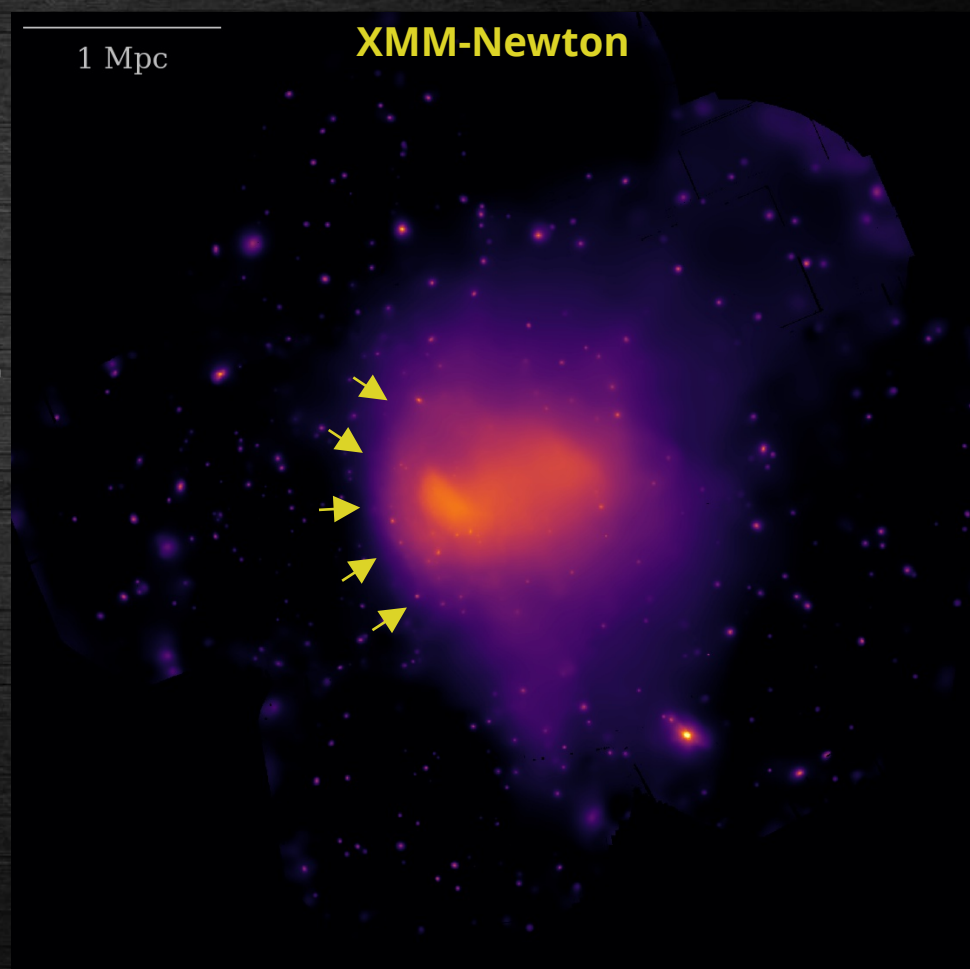


# The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754

## I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster

A. Botteon<sup>1,\*</sup> , R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup> , D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup> , M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup> , G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup> 






- **MeerKAT UHF (10 h, 820 MHz)**
- **MeerKAT L (10 h, 1.28 GHz)**
- **XMM-Newton 13 ObsIDs (350+ ks)**



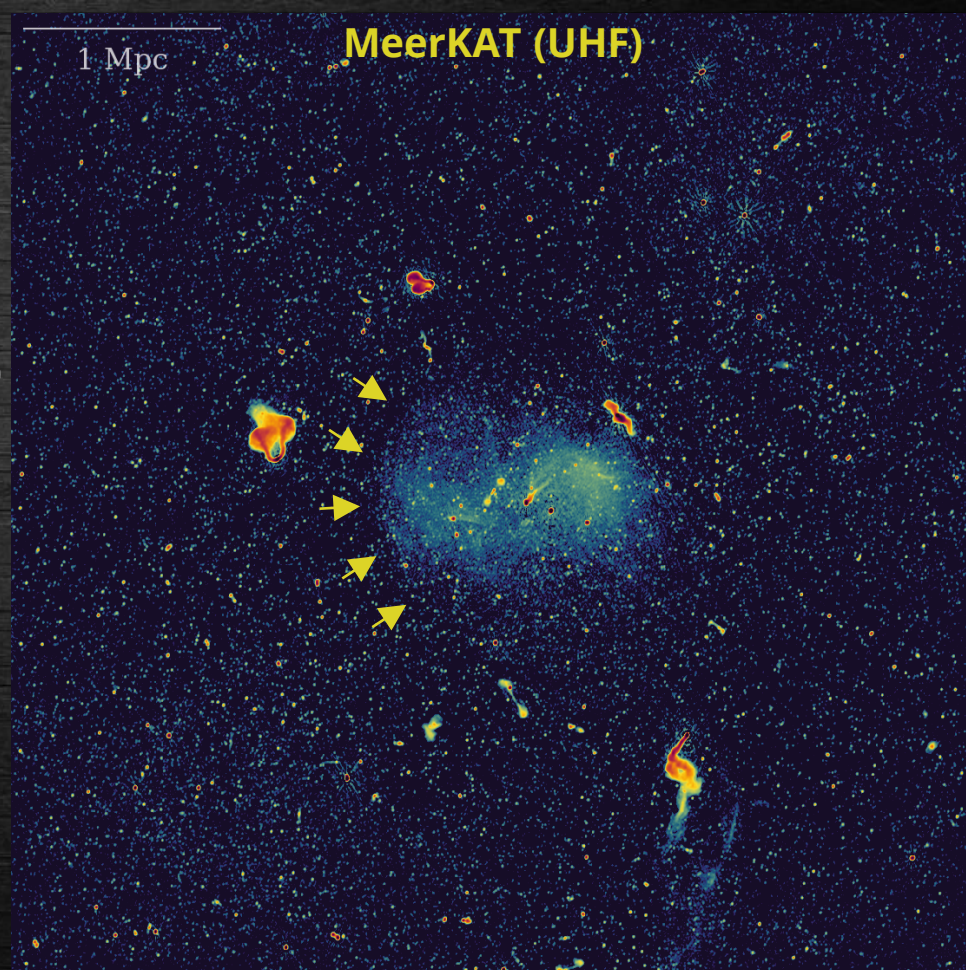


# The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754

## I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster

A. Botteon<sup>1,\*</sup> , R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup> , D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup> , M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup> , G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup> 






- **MeerKAT UHF (10 h, 820 MHz)**
- **MeerKAT L (10 h, 1.28 GHz)**
- **XMM-Newton 13 ObsIDs (350+ ks)**





# The prototypical major cluster merger Abell 754

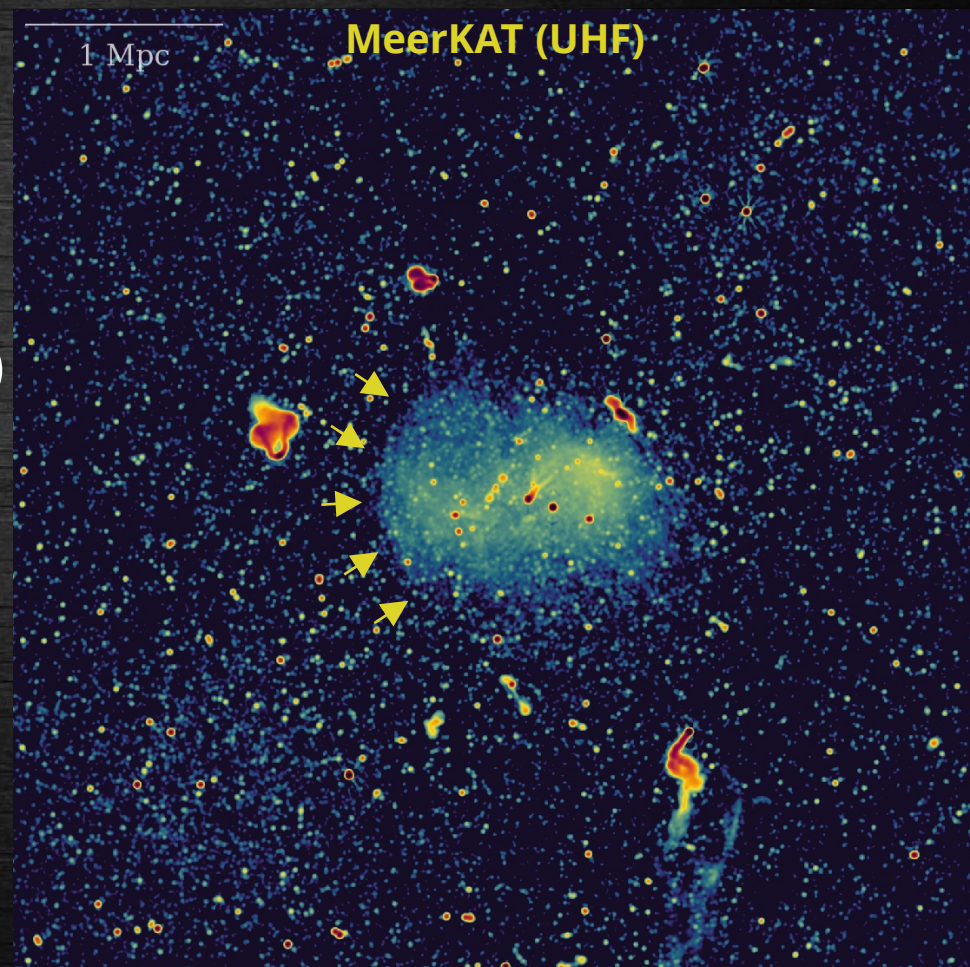
## I. Calibration of MeerKAT data and radio/X-ray spectral mapping of the cluster

A. Botteon<sup>1,\*</sup> , R. J. van Weeren<sup>2</sup> , D. Eckert<sup>3</sup>, F. Gastaldello<sup>4</sup> , M. Markevitch<sup>5</sup>, S. Giacintucci<sup>6</sup> , G. Brunetti<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Kale<sup>7</sup>, and T. Venturi<sup>1</sup> 

- **MeerKAT UHF (10 h, 820 MHz)**
- **MeerKAT L (10 h, 1.28 GHz)**
- **XMM-Newton 13 ObsIDs (350+ ks)**

A case of **halo-shock connection**

(as A520, Bullet, Coma, Toothbrush...)





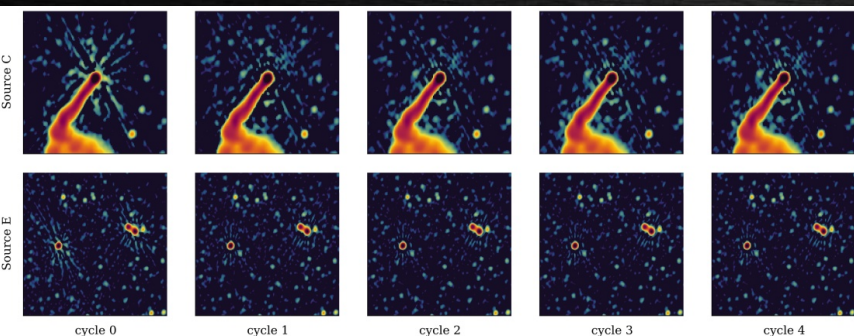
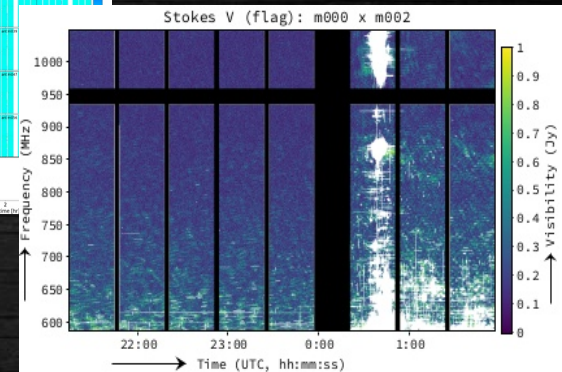
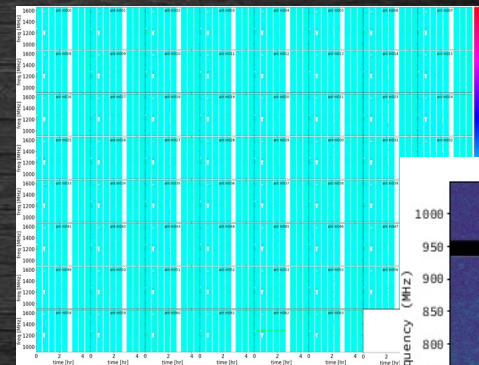
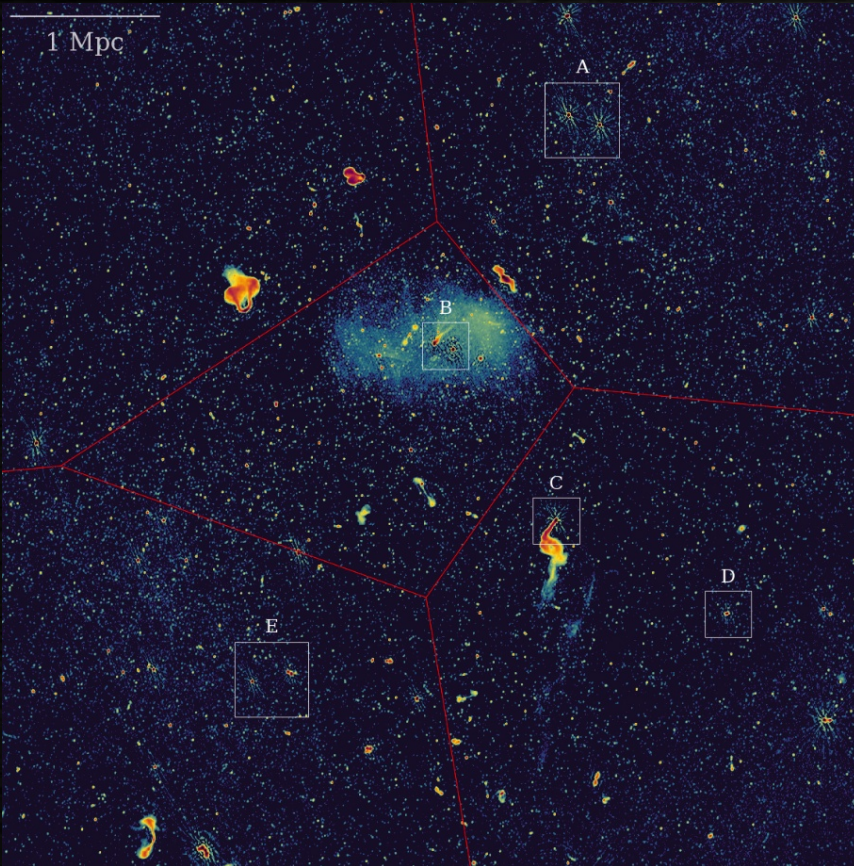
# Using LOFAR pipelines on MeerKAT

Calibration done with **facetselfcal.py**

[https://github.com/rvweeren/lofar\\_facet\\_selfcal](https://github.com/rvweeren/lofar_facet_selfcal)

(vanWeeren+21)

Mainly relies on: WSClean, DP3, losoto,  
python-casacore (AOFlagger, LSMTool, pyBDSF, DDF)



→ What's new?

**Direction-dependent calibration**



# The halo and the (new) relic



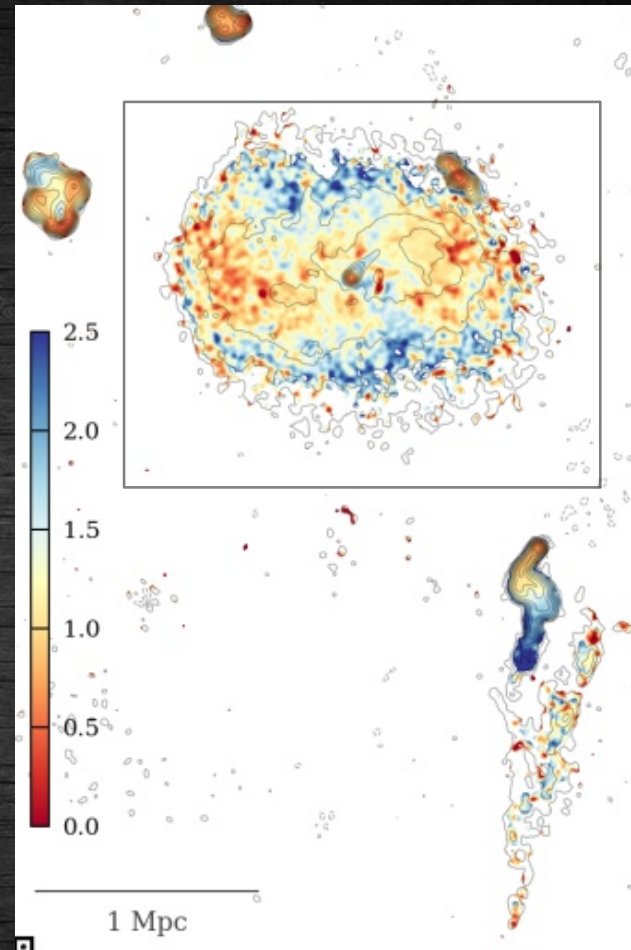


# The halo and the (new) relic





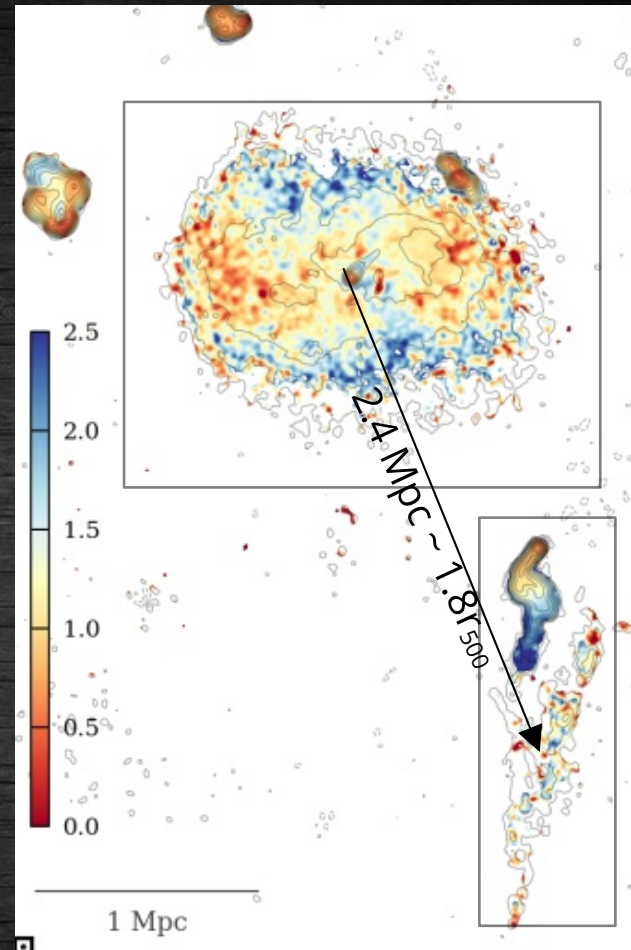
# The halo and the (new) relic



**Halo:** different particle acceleration efficiencies  $\parallel$  and  $\perp$  to the main cluster merger axis?



# The halo and the (new) relic

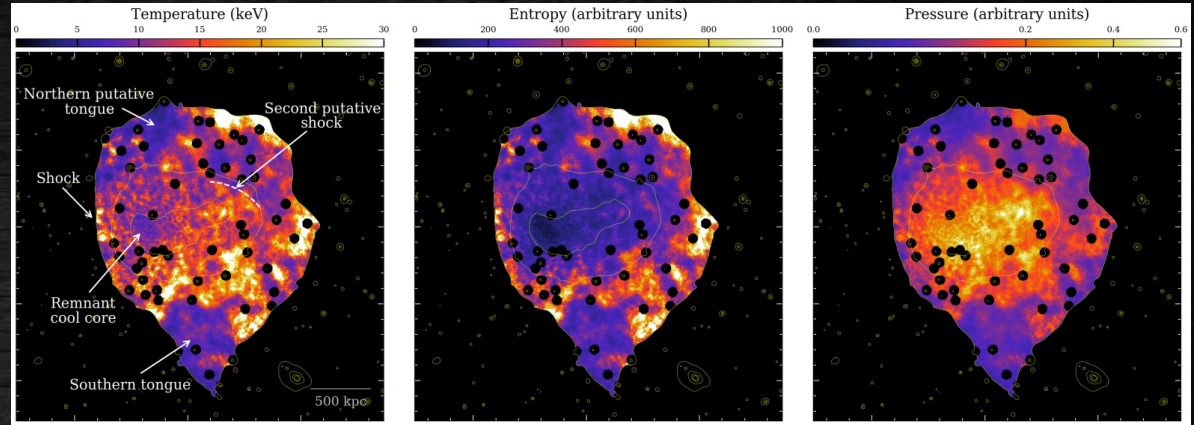
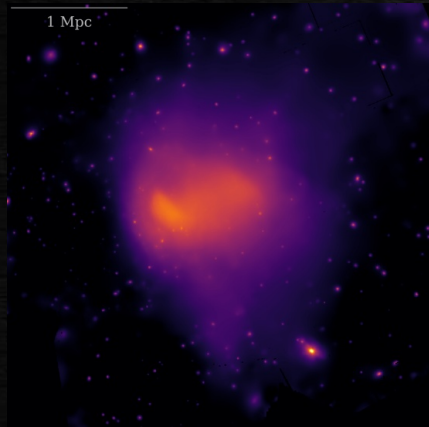


**Halo:** different particle acceleration efficiencies  $\parallel$  and  $\perp$  to the main cluster merger axis?

**Relic:** a weak radio relic powered by direct acceleration of thermal pool electrons?

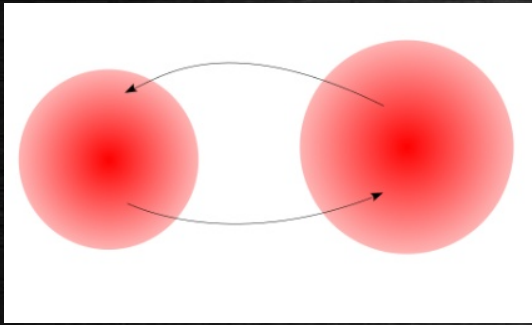
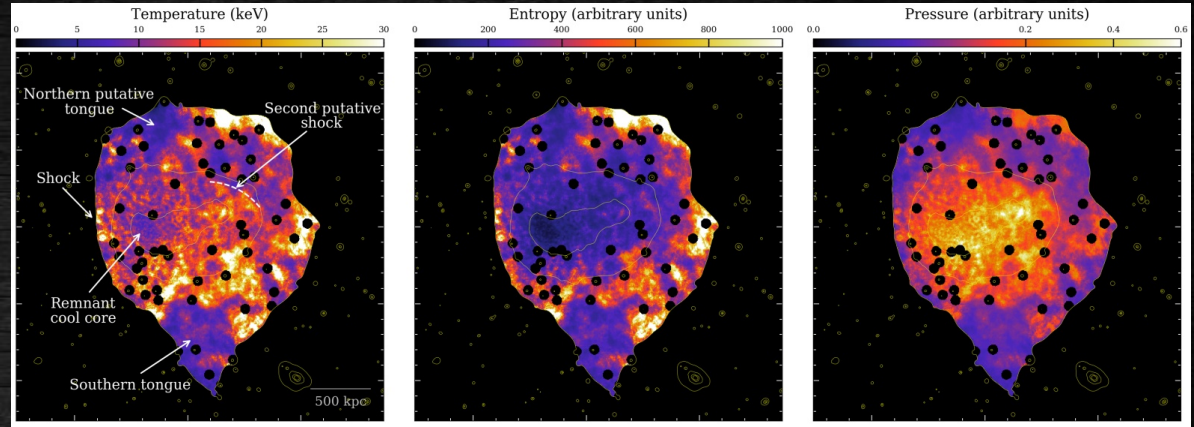
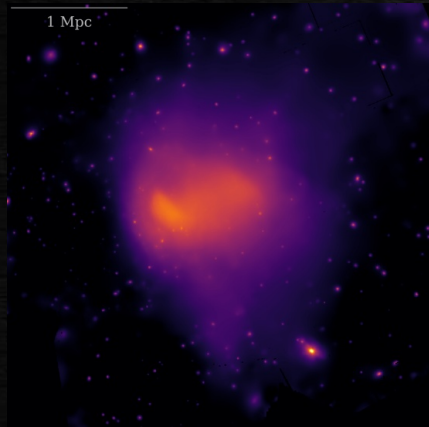


# Merger scenario



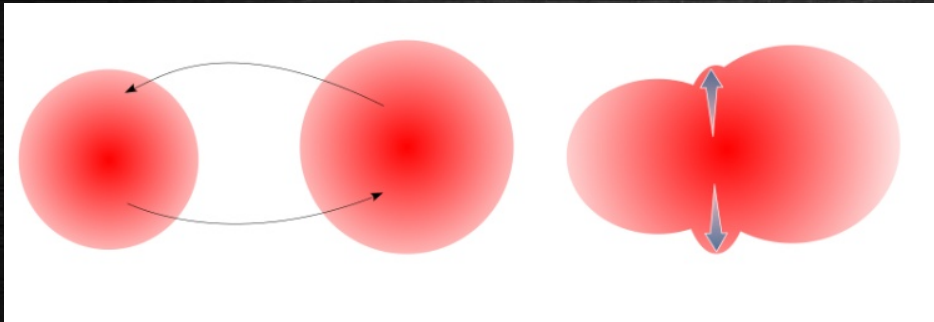
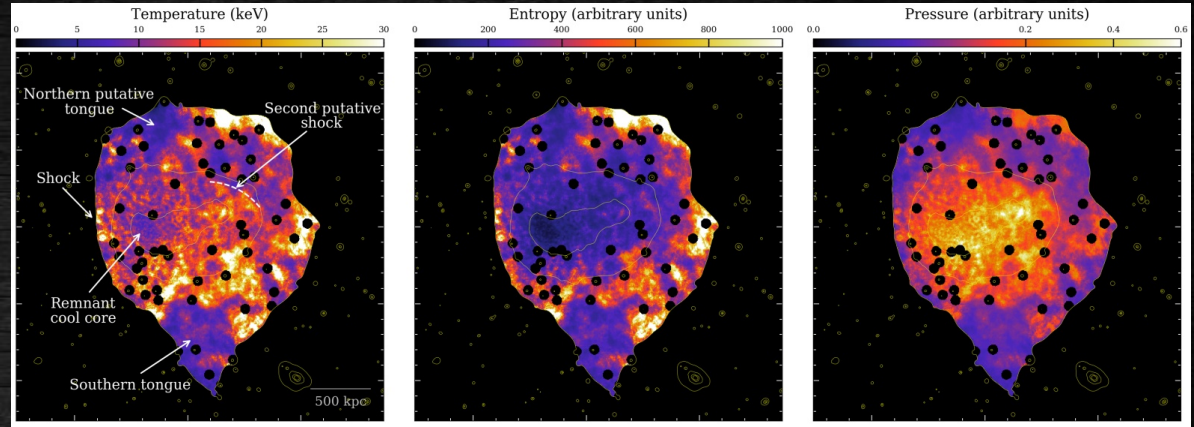
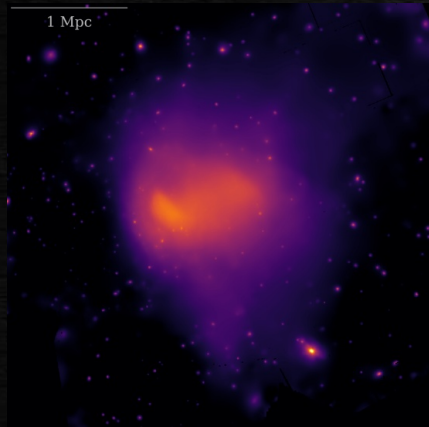


# Merger scenario



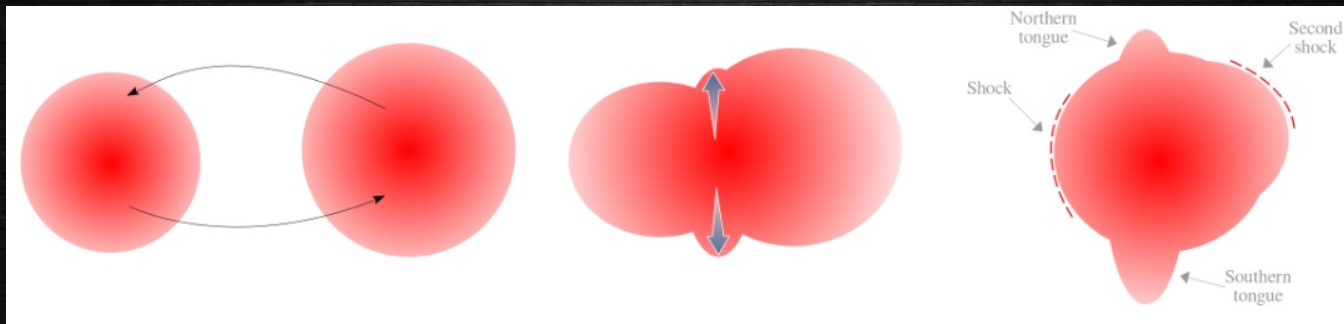
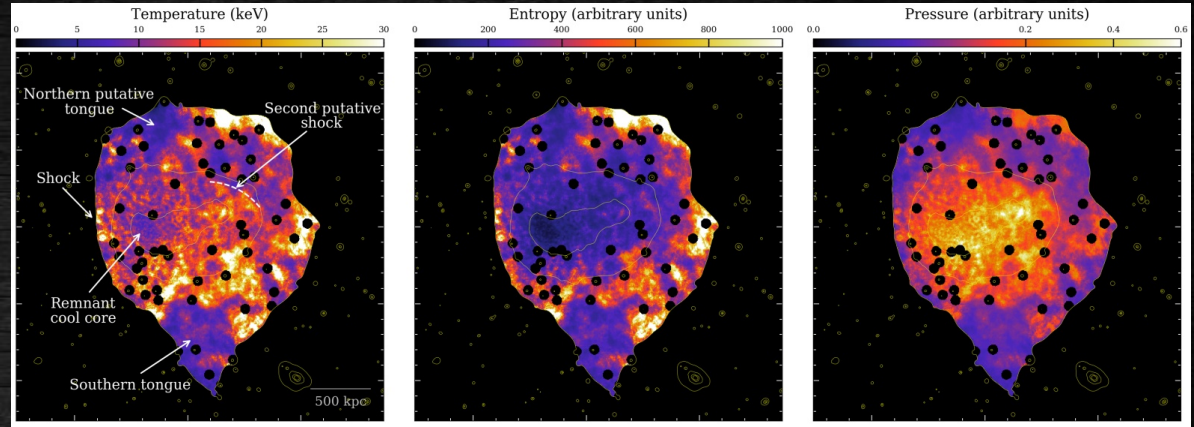
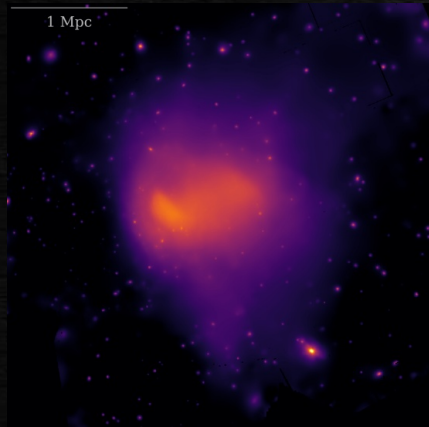


# Merger scenario

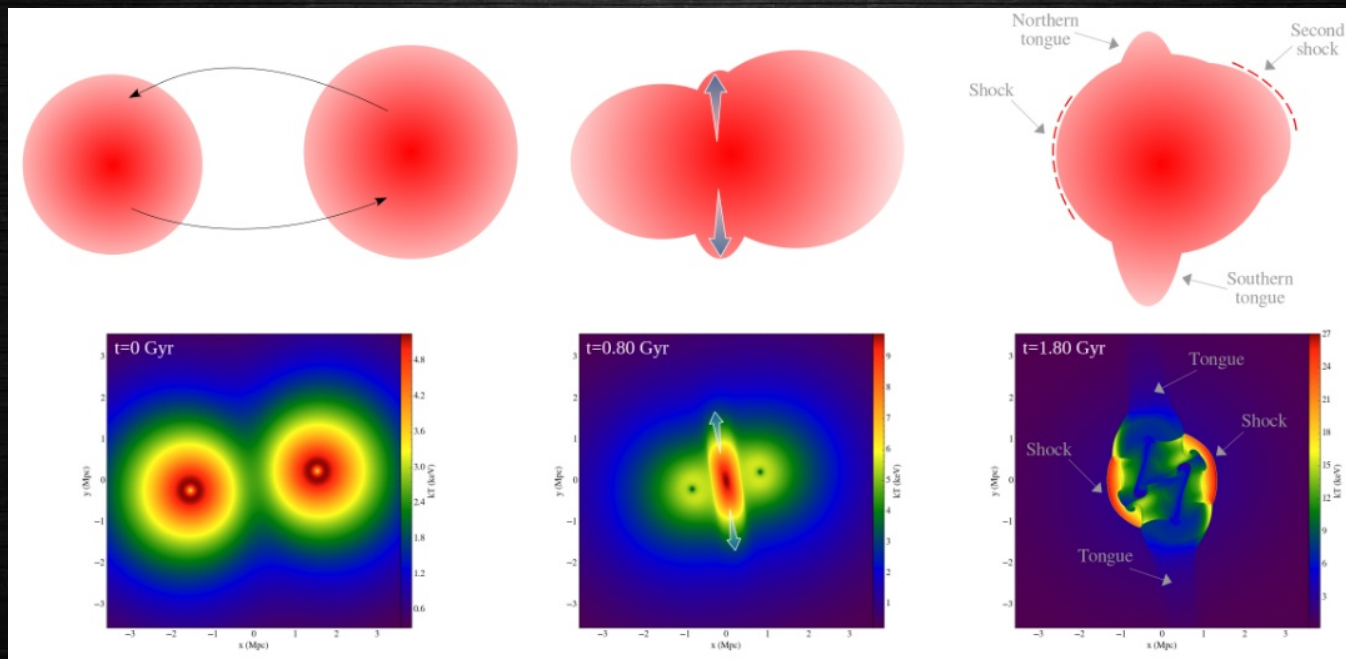
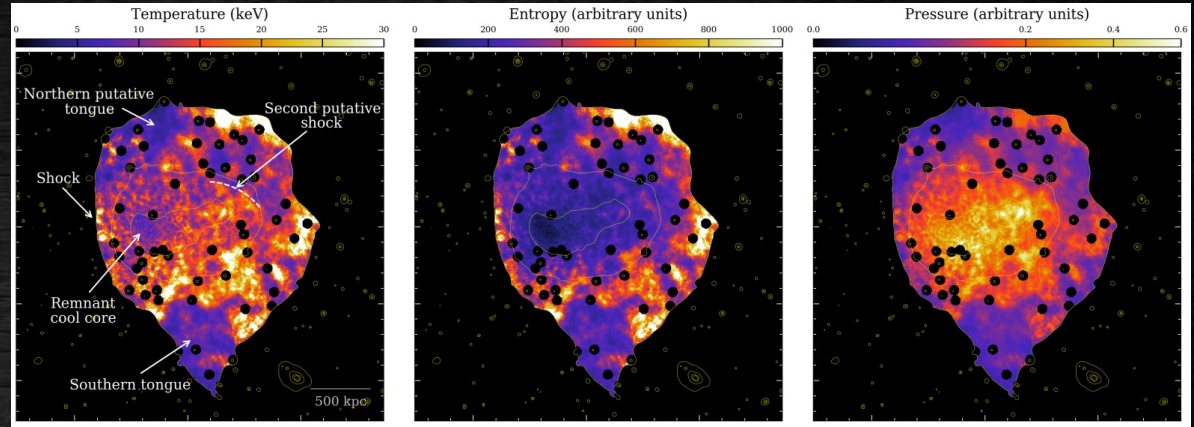
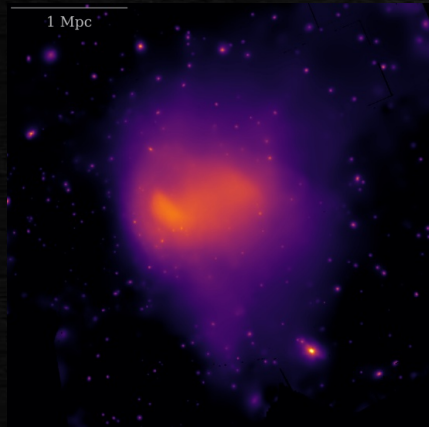




# Merger scenario



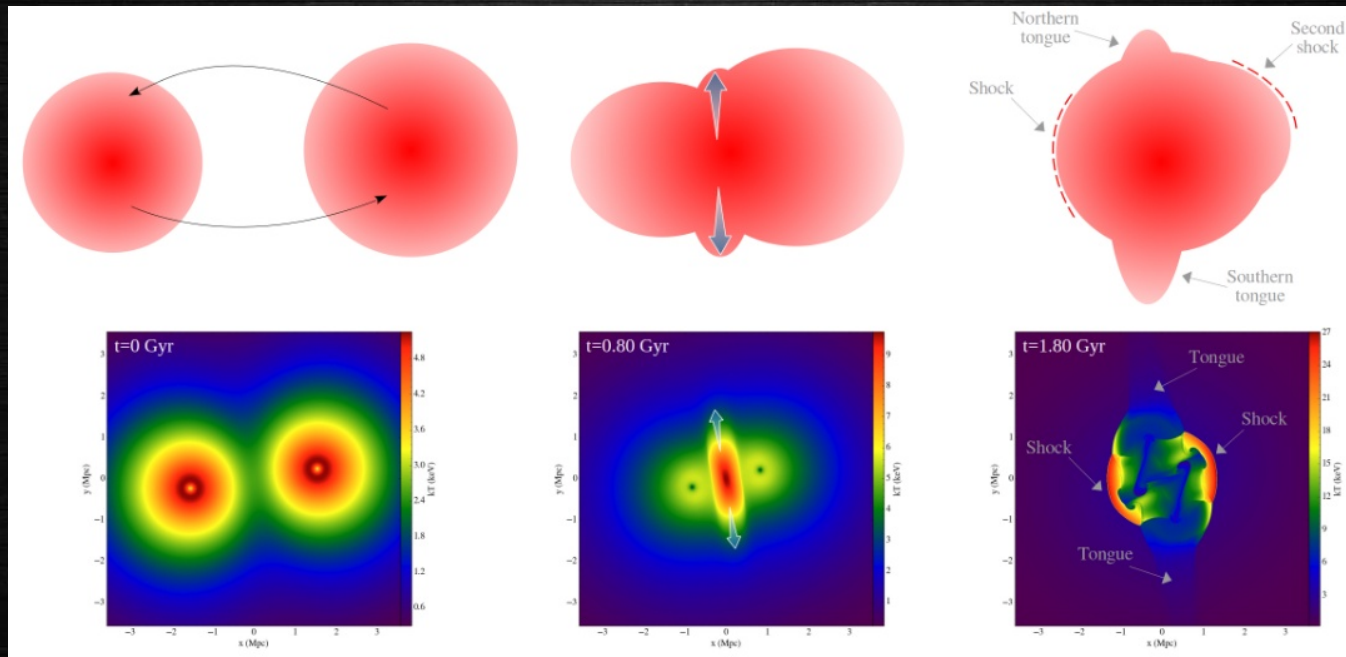
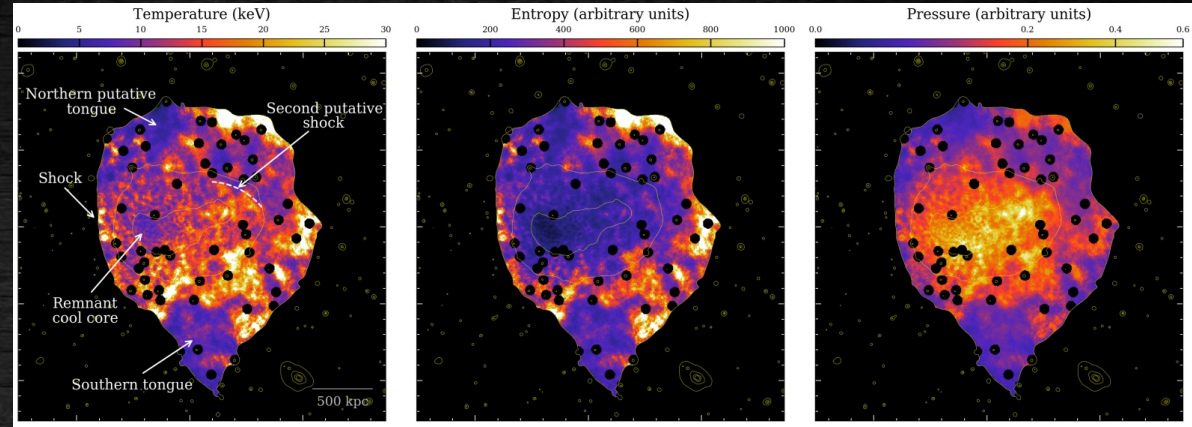
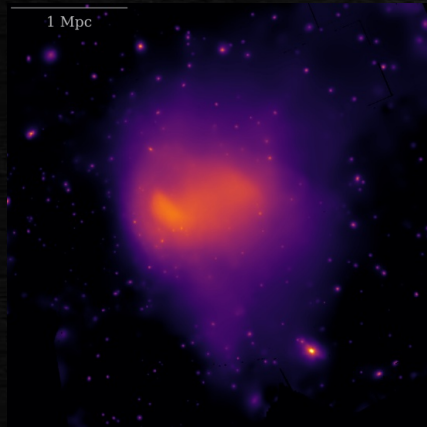
# Merger scenario



Comparison with a  
 $M1:M2 = 1:1$   
 $b = 500$  kpc  
 simulation by  
 ZuHone+18



# Merger scenario

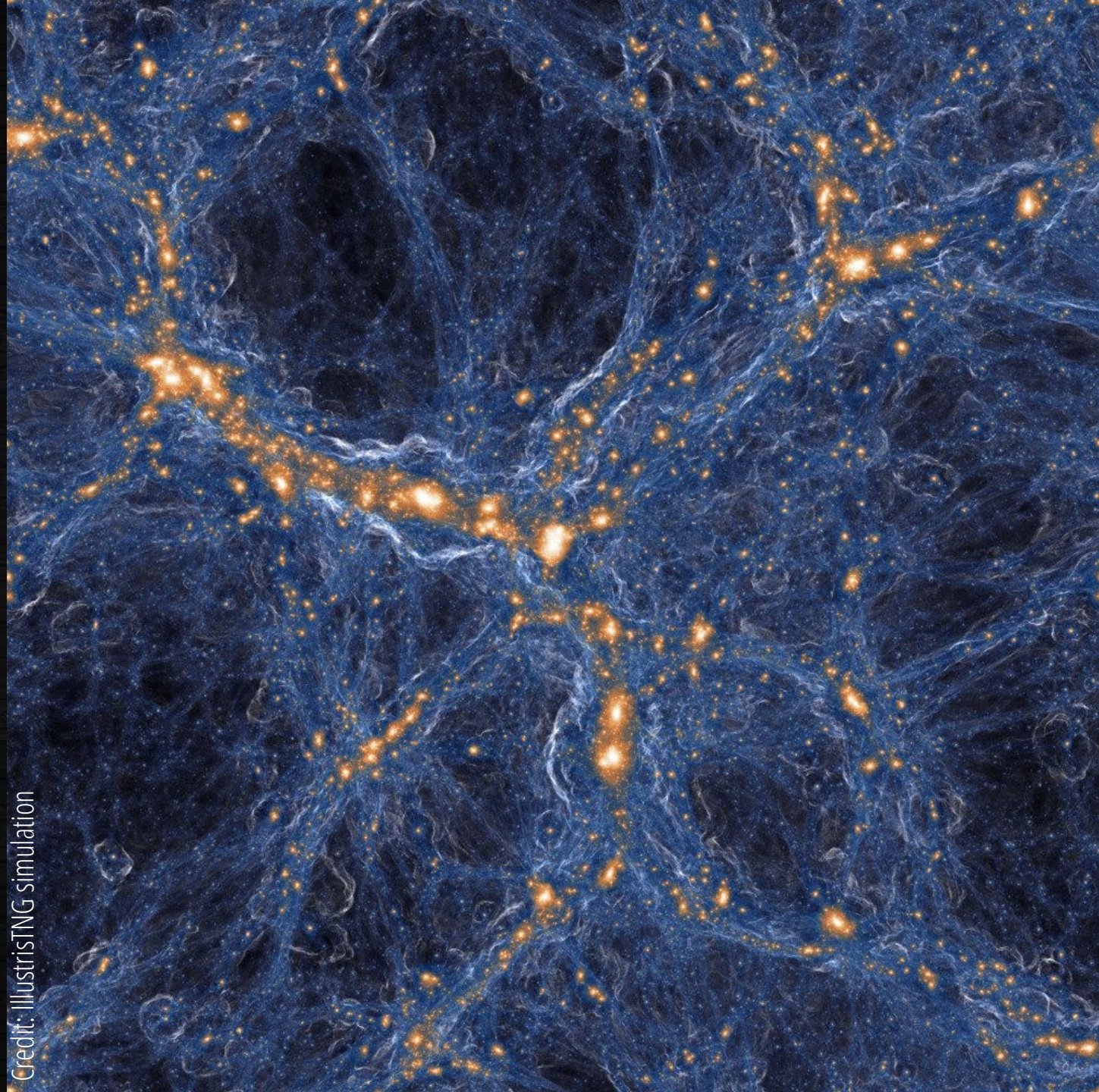


Comparison with a  
 $M1:M2 = 1:1$   
 $b = 500$  kpc  
 simulation by  
 ZuHone+18

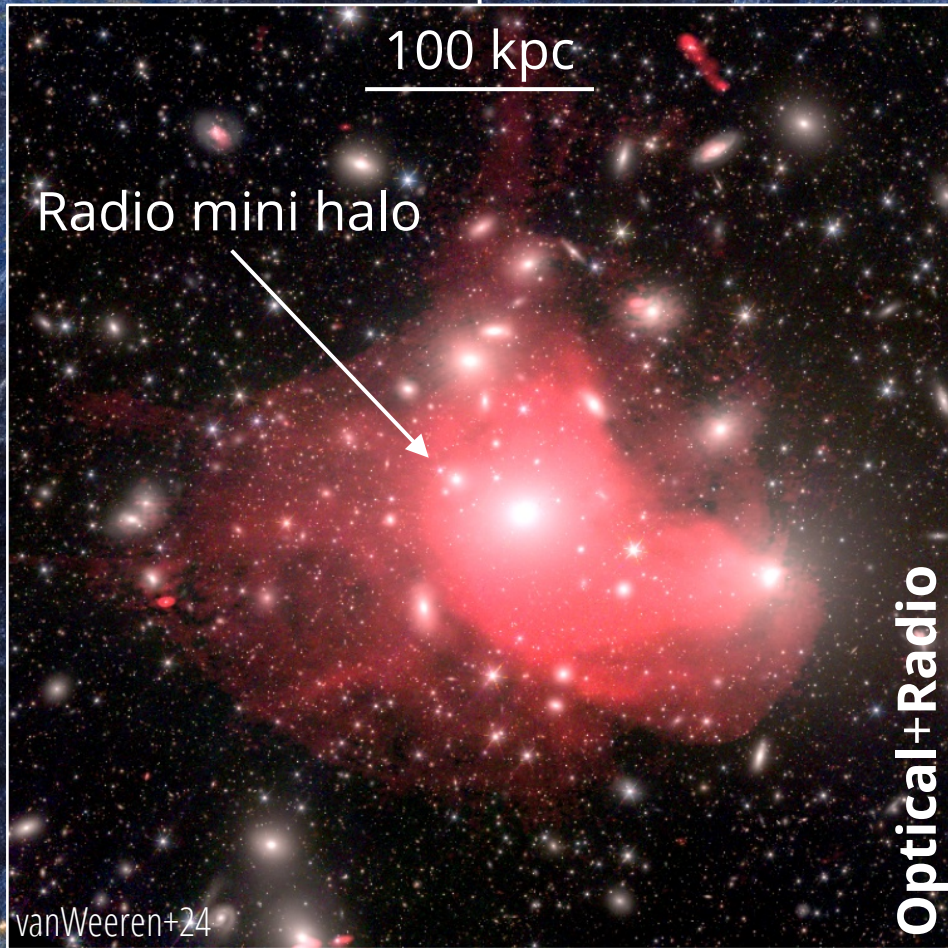
In this scenario, the new relic may trace a **shock** driven by the squeezed gas compressed by the merger, outflowing in perpendicular directions



Credit: IllustrisTNG simulation





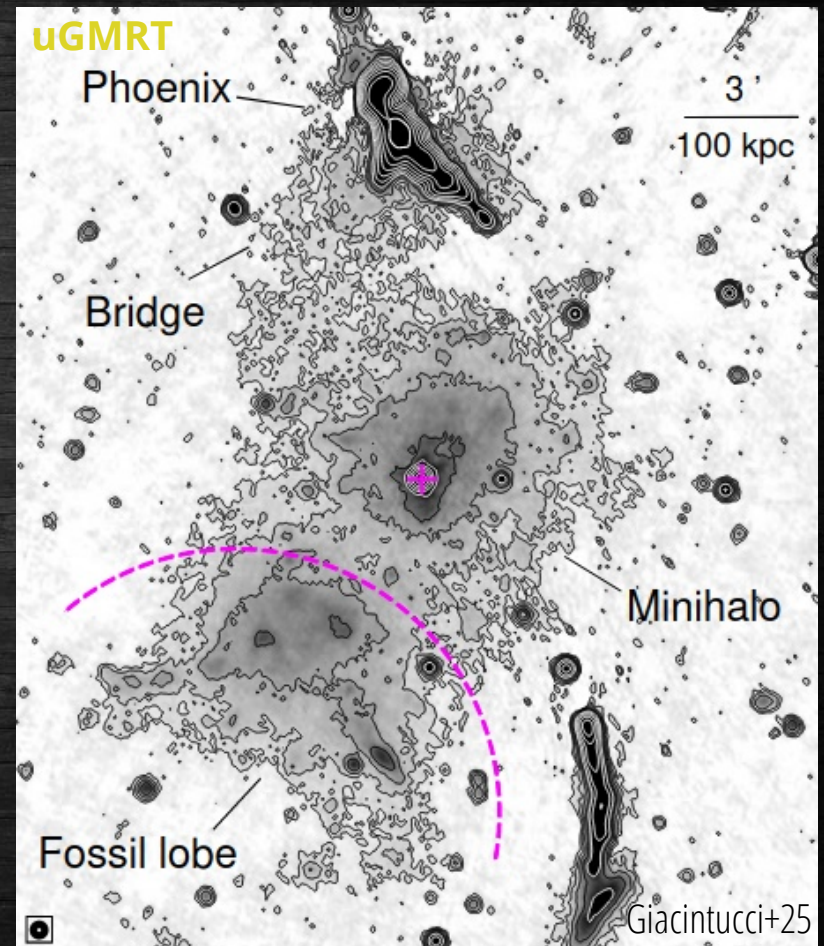
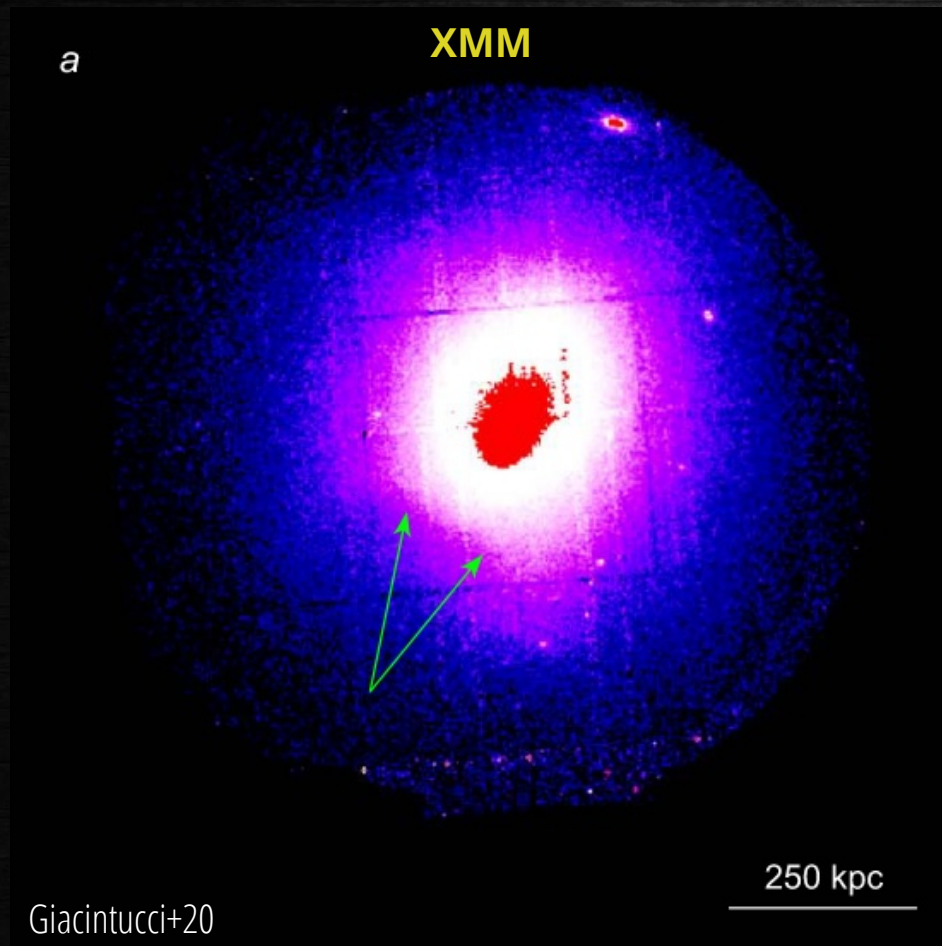




# Ophiuchus: a relaxed cluster

A **massive** and **relaxed** system in the **local** Universe ( $z=0.0296$ )

(Govoni+09, Murgia+10, Million+10, Durret+15, Werner+16, Giacintucci+20,25, Galdeano+22, Fujita+25)

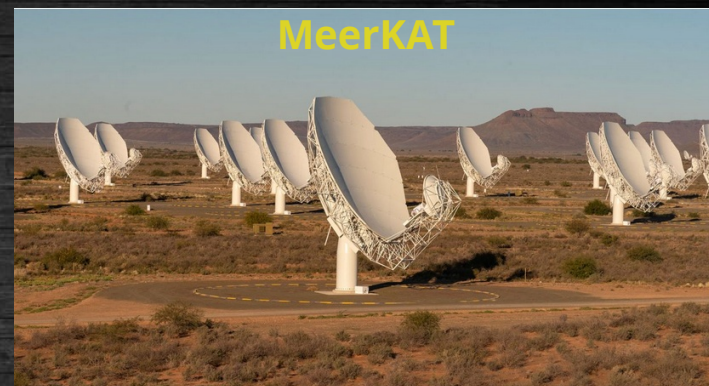
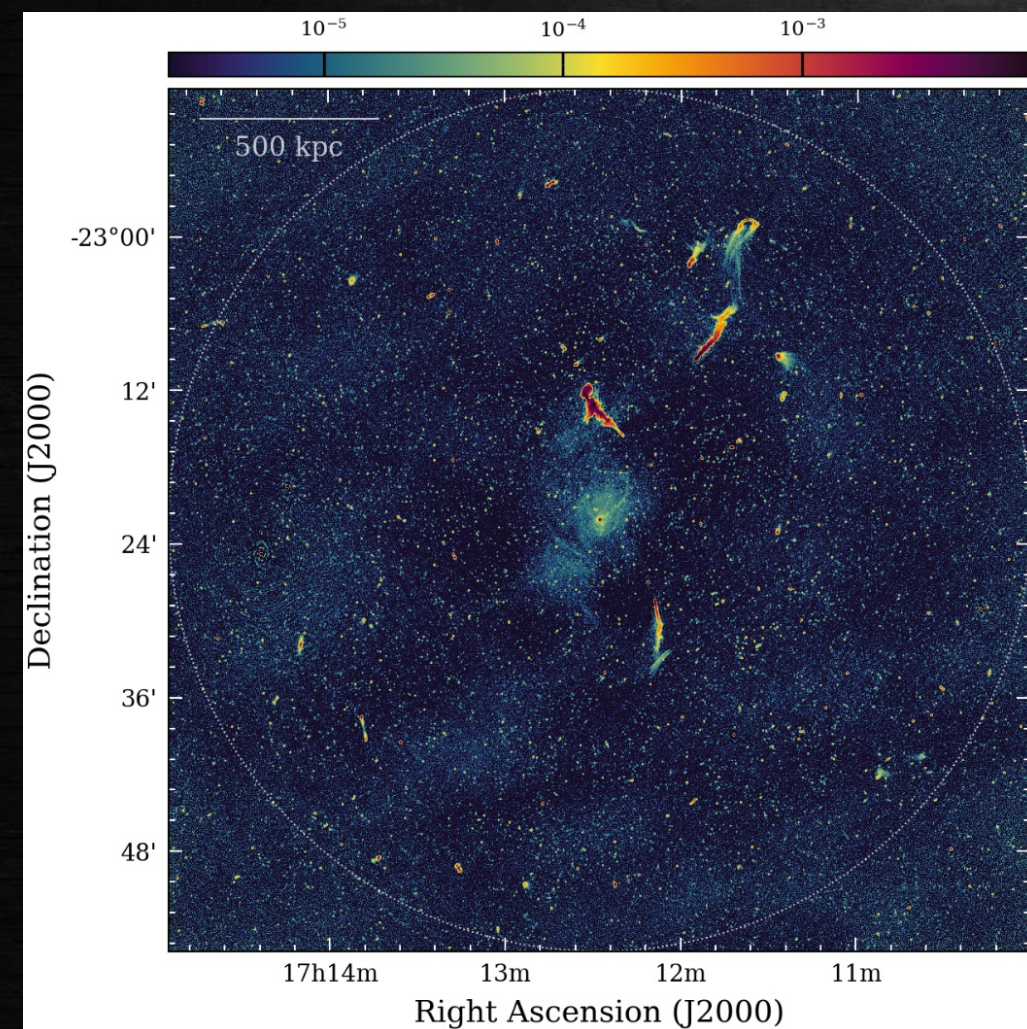




# MeerKAT *L*-band observations of the Ophiuchus galaxy cluster

## Detection of synchrotron threads and jellyfish galaxies

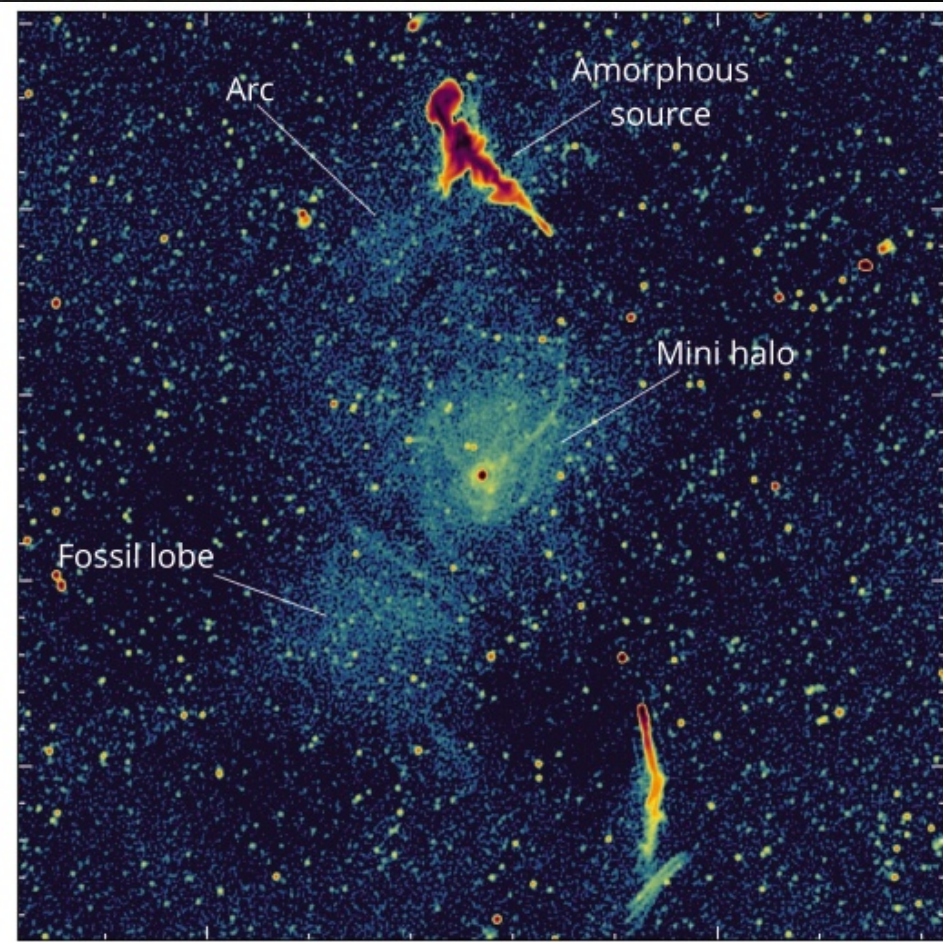
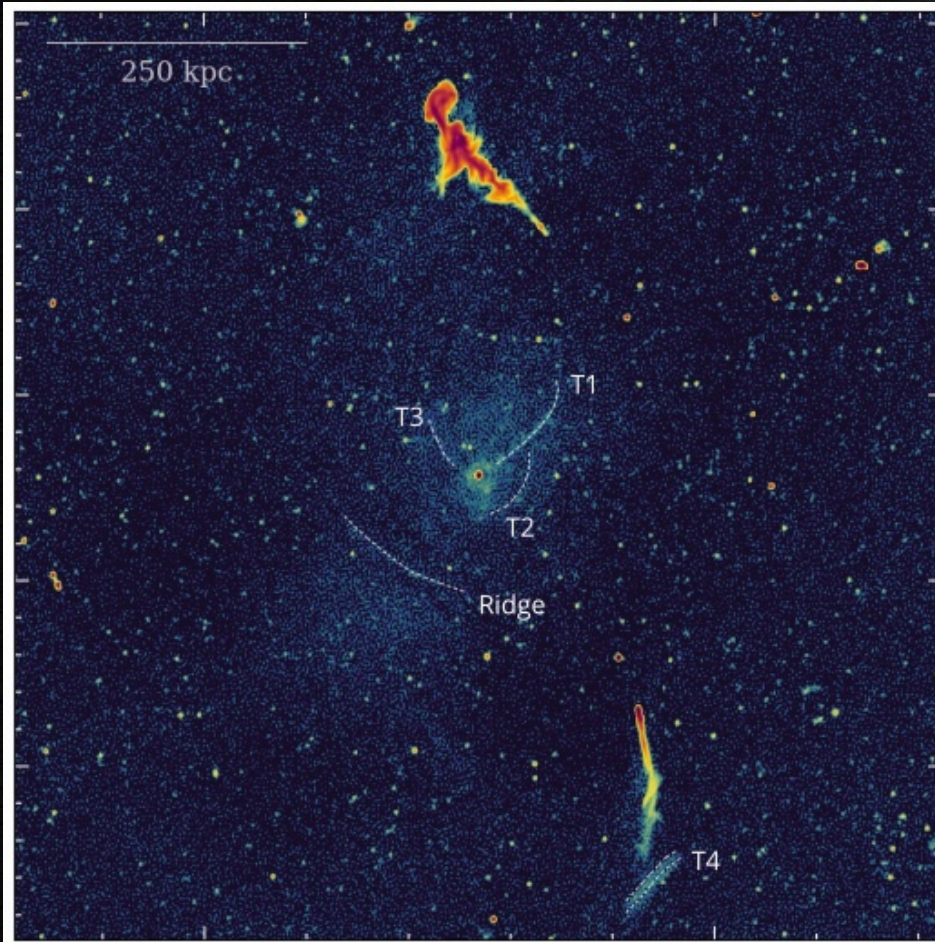
Andrea Botteon<sup>1</sup>,<sup>★</sup><sup>ID</sup>, Marco Balboni<sup>2,3</sup><sup>ID</sup>, Iacopo Bartalucci<sup>3</sup><sup>ID</sup>, Fabio Gastaldello<sup>3</sup><sup>ID</sup>, and Reinout J. van Weeren<sup>4</sup><sup>ID</sup>



- MeerKAT 7.25h L-band (856–1712 MHz) observations
- Circle  $d = 67.3$  arcmin (FWHM @ 1.28 GHz)
- Resolution:  $6.1'' \times 5.5''$
- Noise:  $4.5 \mu\text{Jy/beam}$



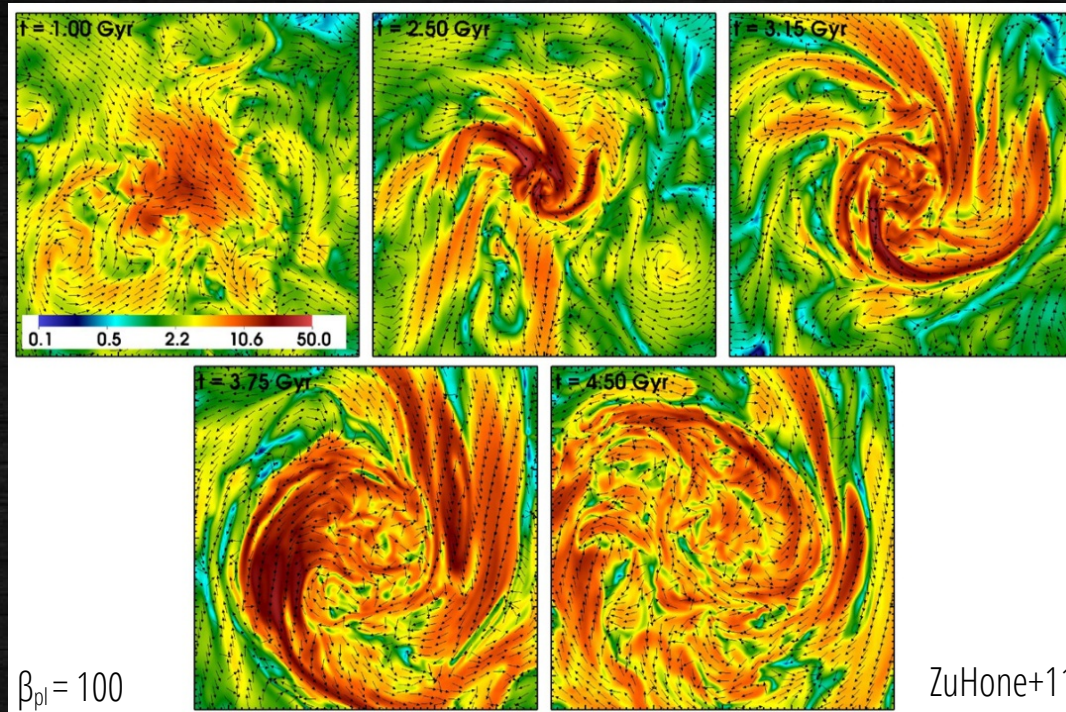
# Synchrotron threads in Ophiuchus



- T1: 70 kpc long, constant width of ~8 kpc
- T1 and T3 seem connected with the BCG
- T4: two parallel threads, likely connected with the tailed AGN
- The “ridge” is observed between the mini halo and fossil lobe (Giacintucci+20)



# Sloshing of the magnetized ICM

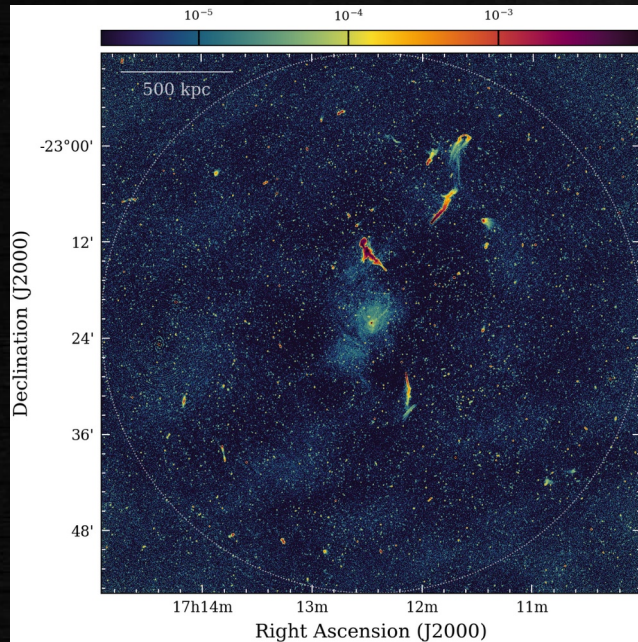


In **sloshing** clusters, shear flows stretch and amplify the field generating highly magnetized layers

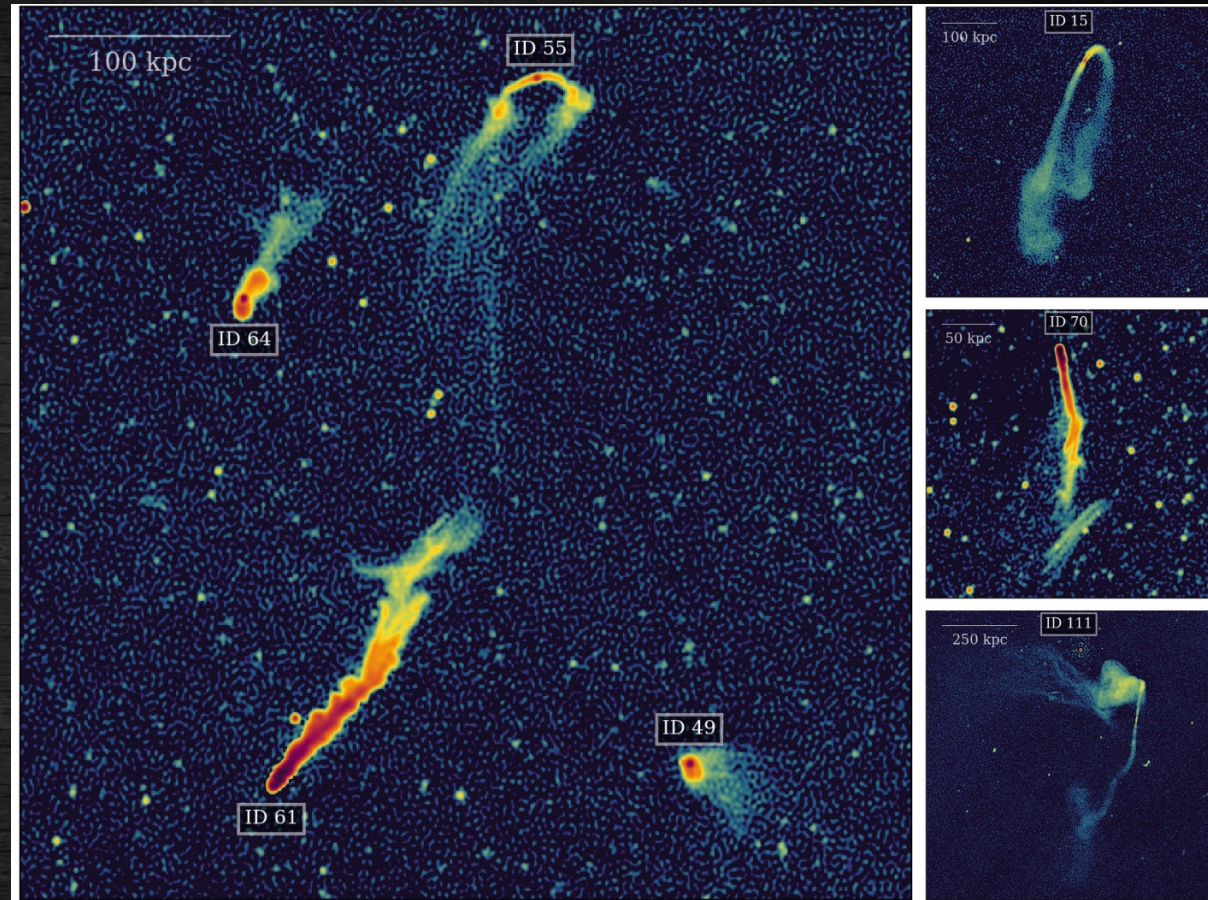
The synchrotron threads may trace **magnetic field structures** or regions with **enhanced CRe density** and/or **re-acceleration sites**



# A “potpourri” of radio tails



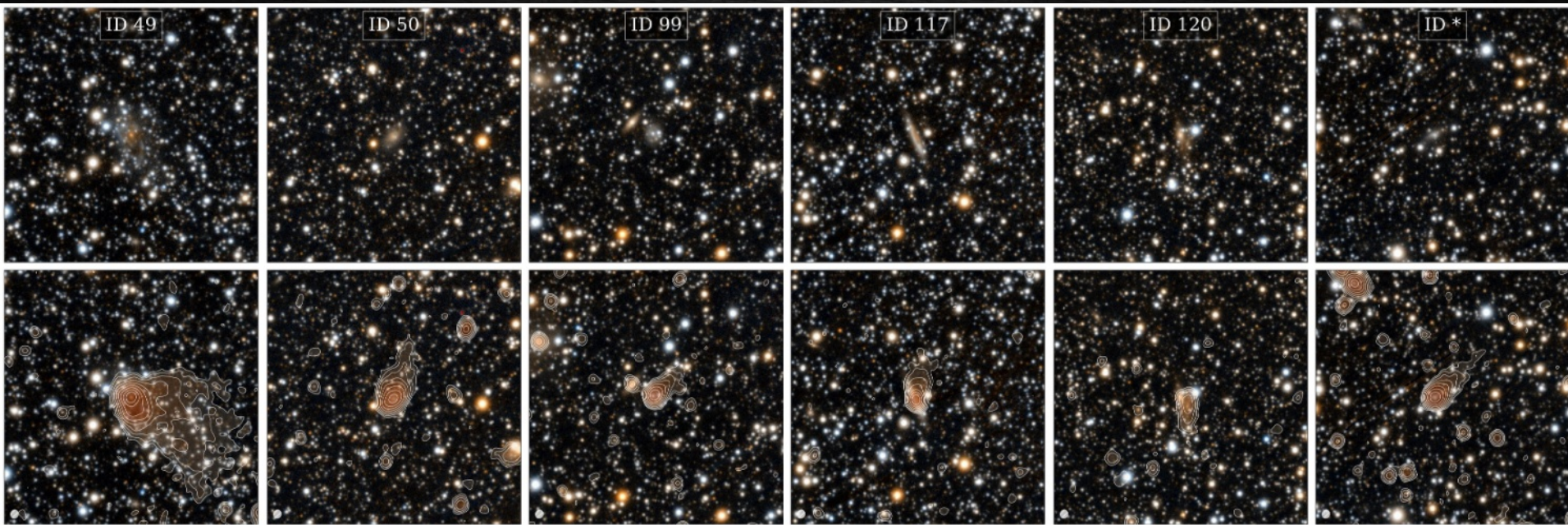
- Tails can originate from:
- AGN (WAT, NAT, HT)
  - SFG (jellyfish galaxies)



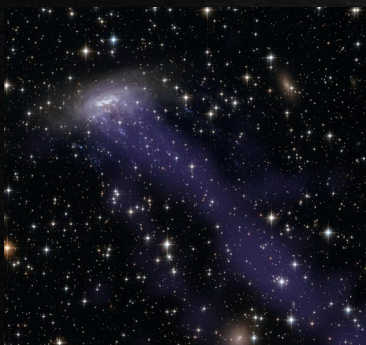
65 radio galaxies in the field belong to Ophiuchus  
(cross-match with Durret+15 and Galdeano+22)



# Jellyfish galaxies



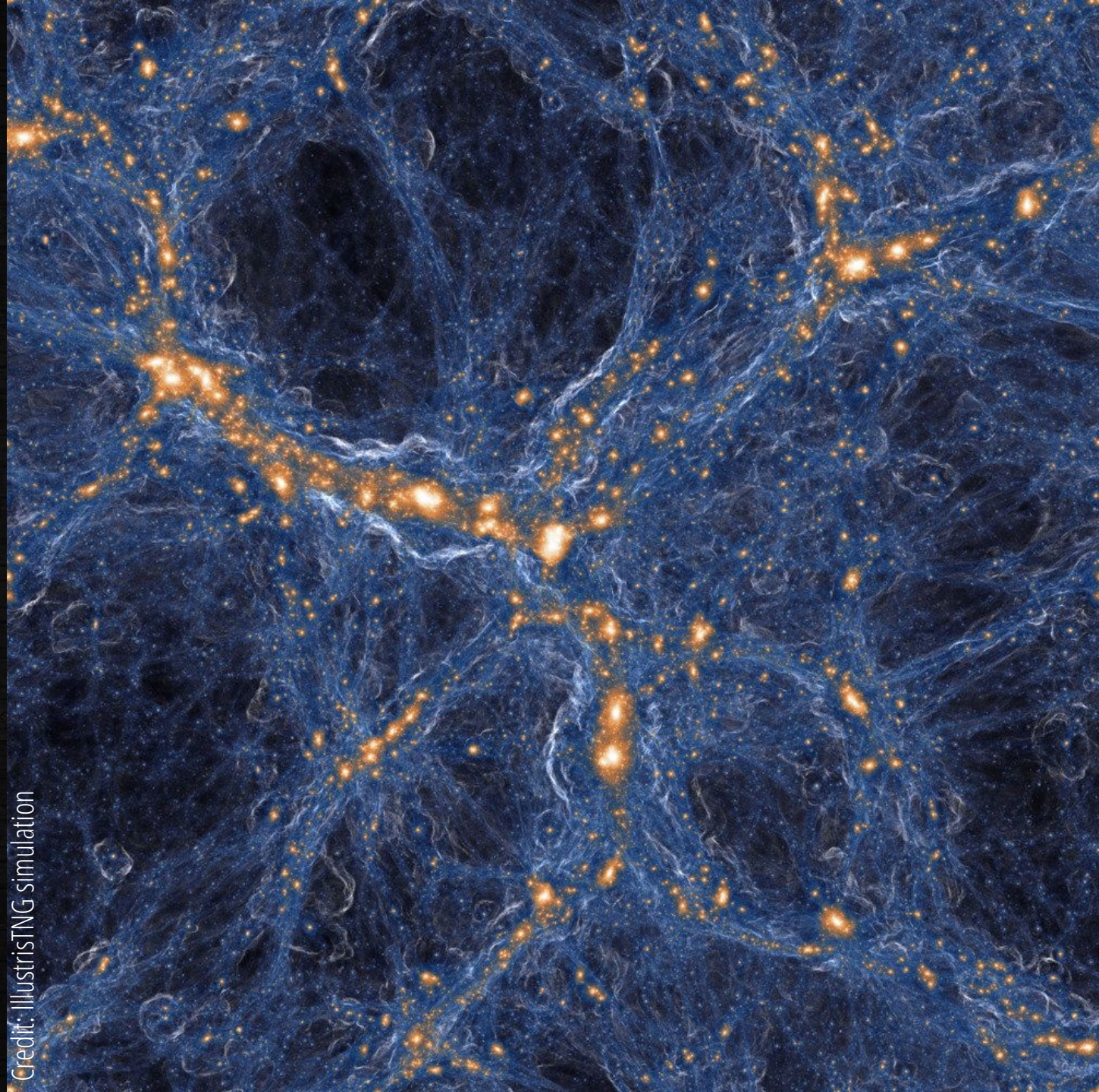
These are the **first** jellyfish galaxies identified in Ophiuchus



These detections demonstrate that **radio continuum** observations are especially valuable for discovering jellyfish galaxies as, in other bands, the detection is hampered by **Galactic absorption**



Credit: IllustrisTNG simulation





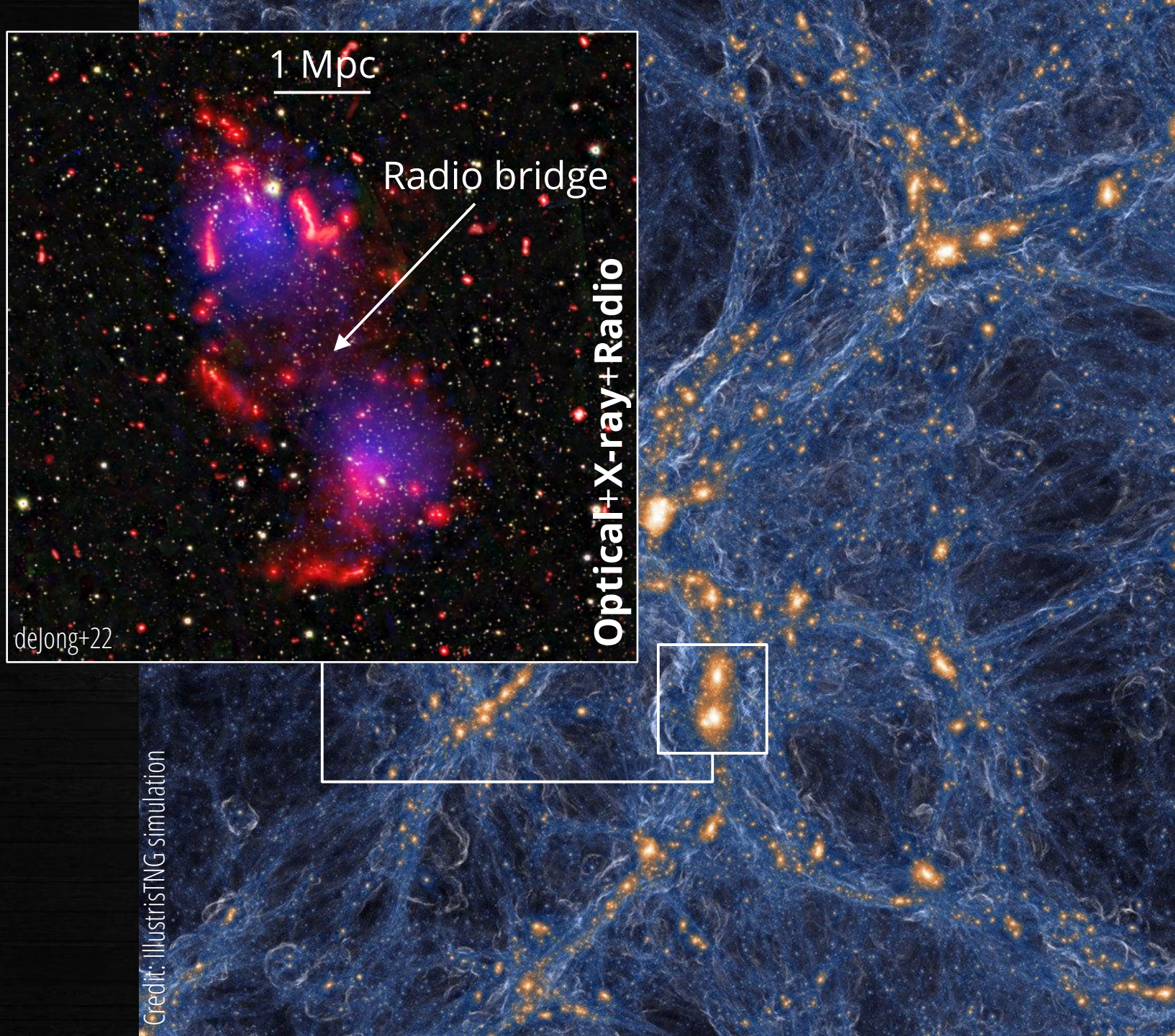
1 Mpc

Radio bridge

Optical+X-ray+Radio

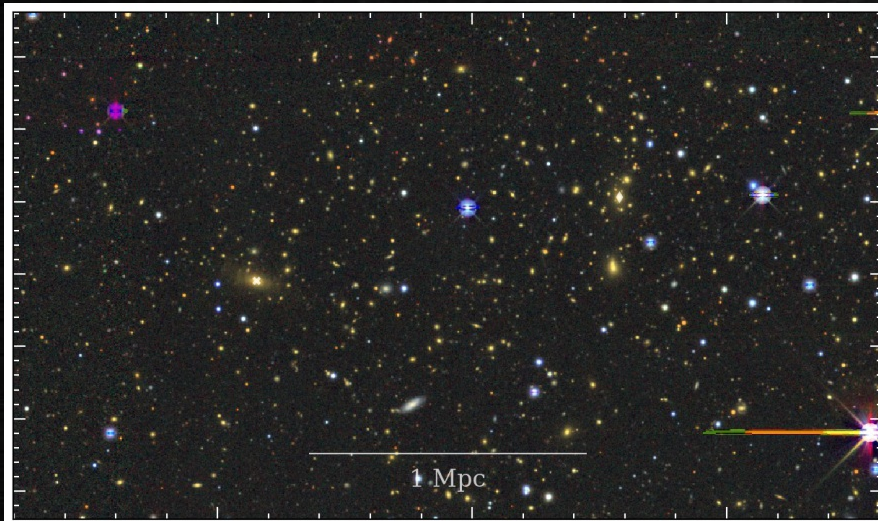
deJong+22

Credit: IllustrisTNG simulation

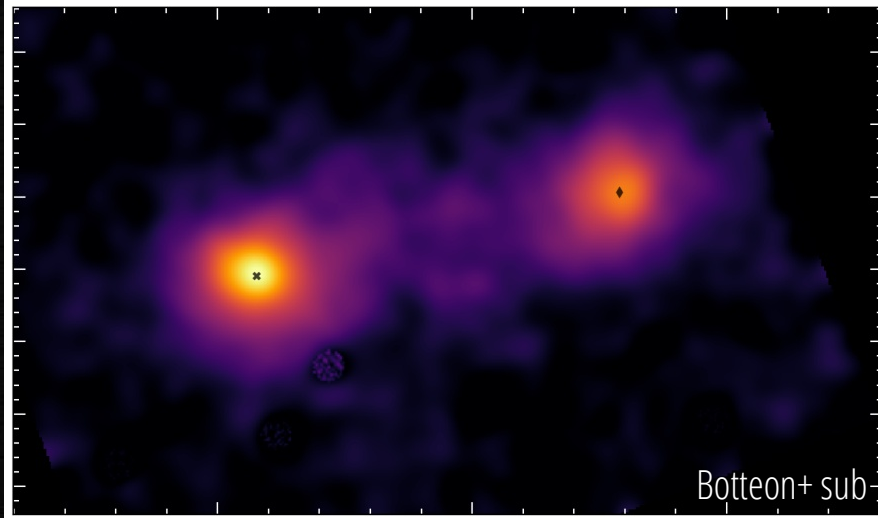




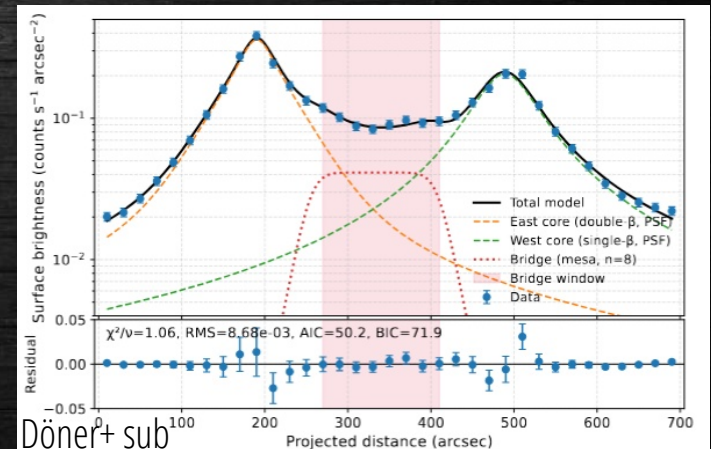
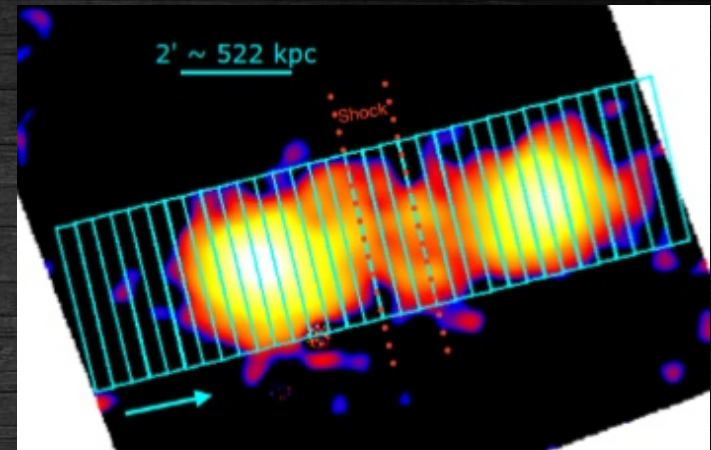
# PSZ2 G279.79+39.09: a cluster pair



- $z = 0.29$
- $R_{2D} \sim 1.3$  Mpc
- $M_{500} = 6.1 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$  (PSZ2)



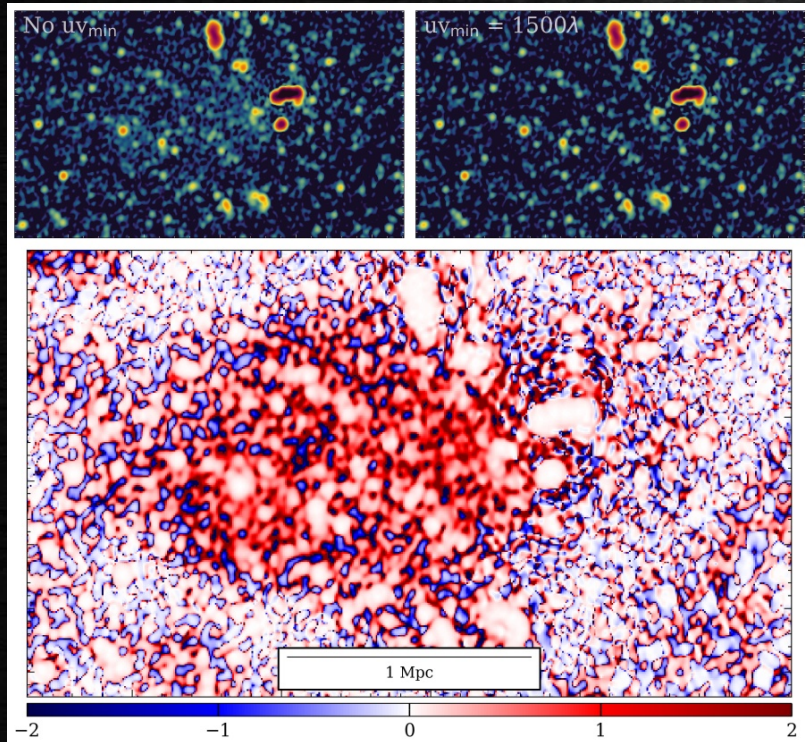
Not clear if observed **before** or **after** the core passage...





# Enhanced radio emission between a galaxy cluster pair

Andrea Botteon<sup>1</sup>, Turgay Caglar<sup>2,3</sup>, Sibel Döner<sup>4,2</sup>, Reinout J. van Weeren<sup>3</sup>, and Krista Lynne Smith<sup>2</sup>

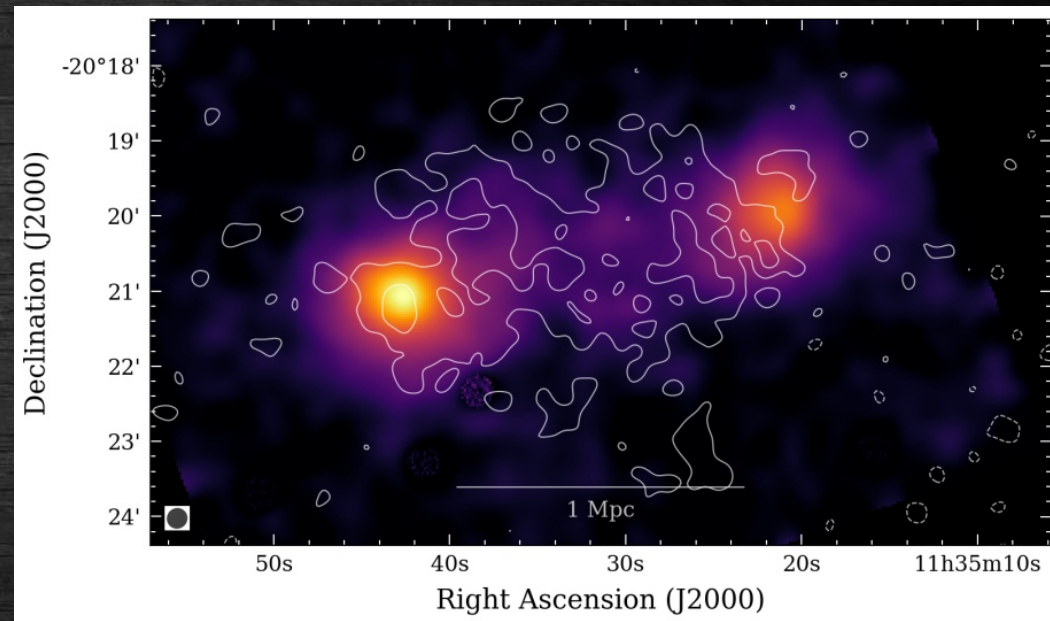
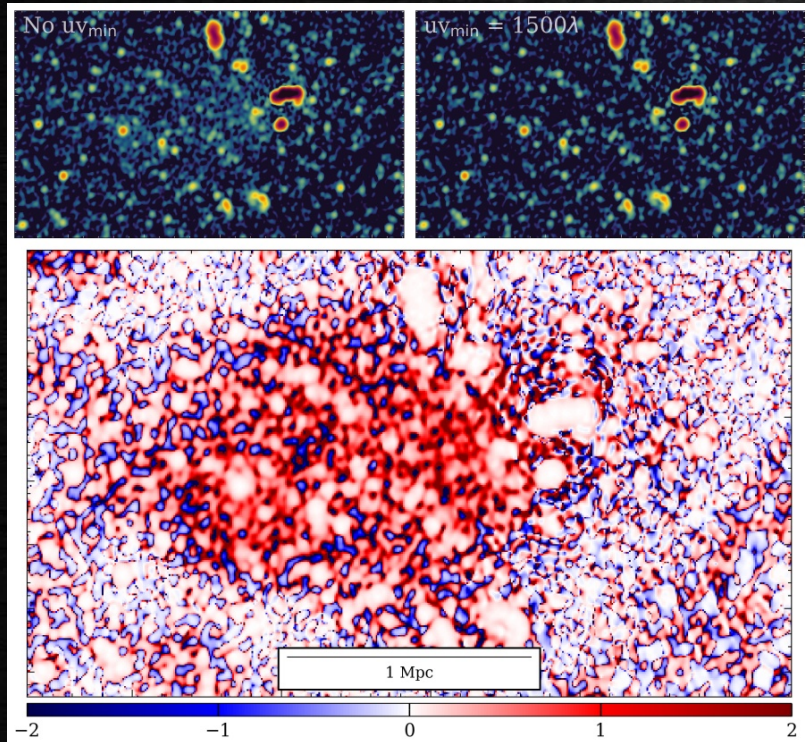


Radio follow-up: **MeerKAT** 7.5 h (UHF) + uGMRT 8 h (band 3)



# Enhanced radio emission between a galaxy cluster pair

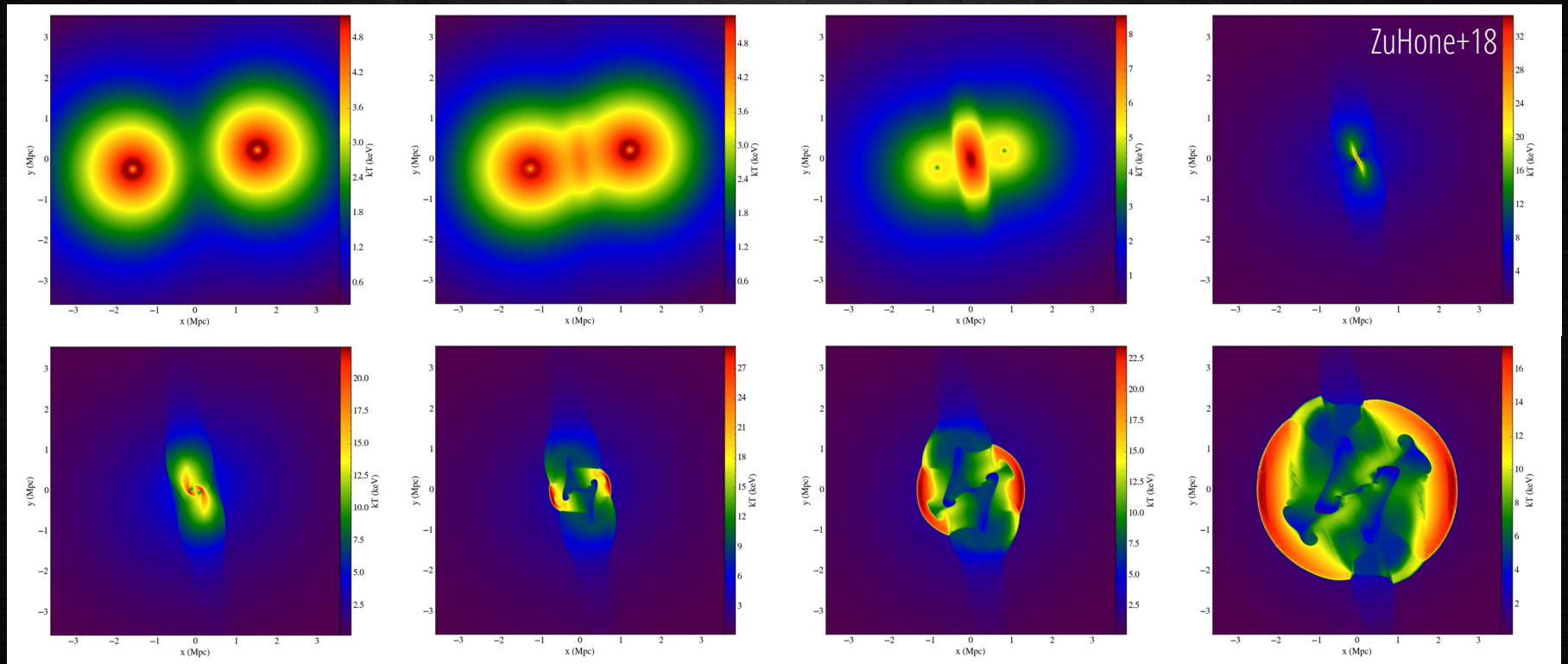
Andrea Botteon<sup>1</sup>, Turgay Caglar<sup>2,3</sup>, Sibel Döner<sup>4,2</sup>, Reinout J. van Weeren<sup>3</sup>, and Krista Lynne Smith<sup>2</sup>



Radio follow-up: **MeerKAT** 7.5 h (UHF) + uGMRT 8 h (band 3)



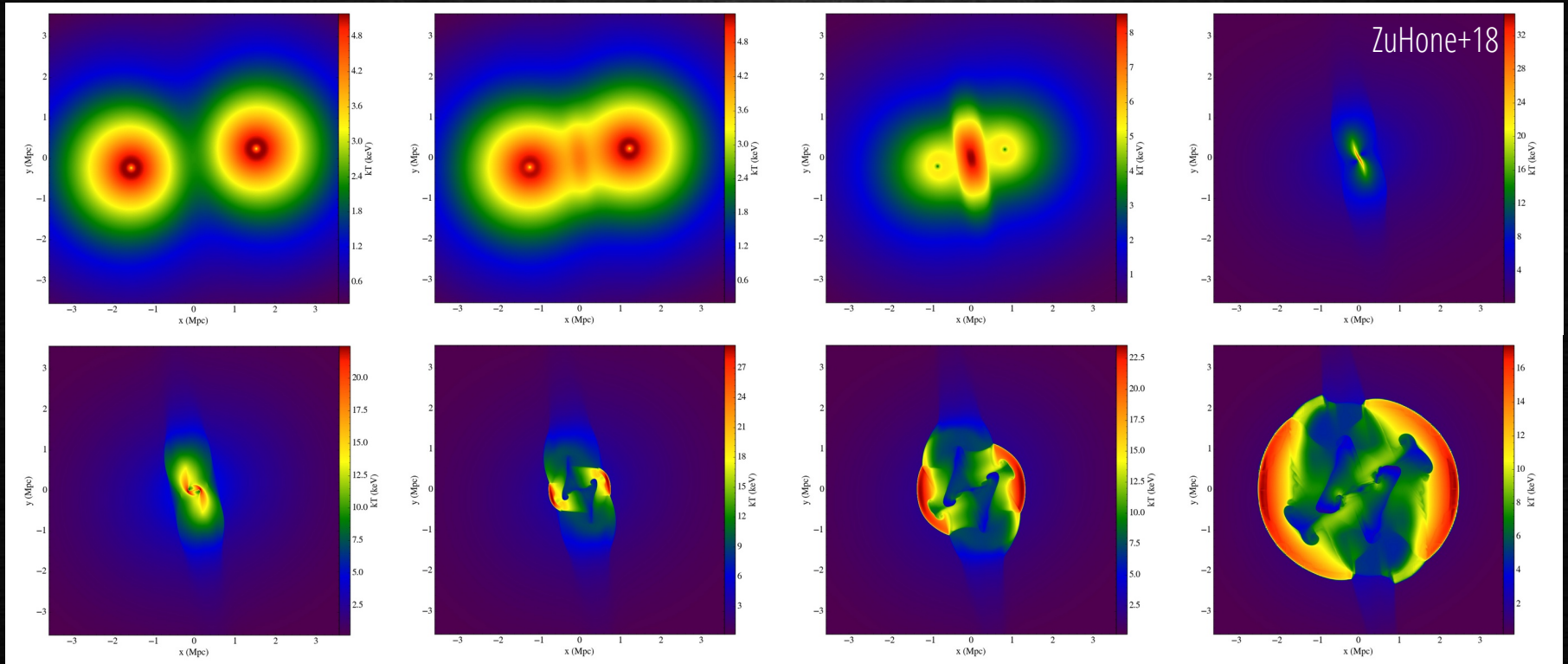
# Possible origin of the bridge





# Possible origin of the bridge

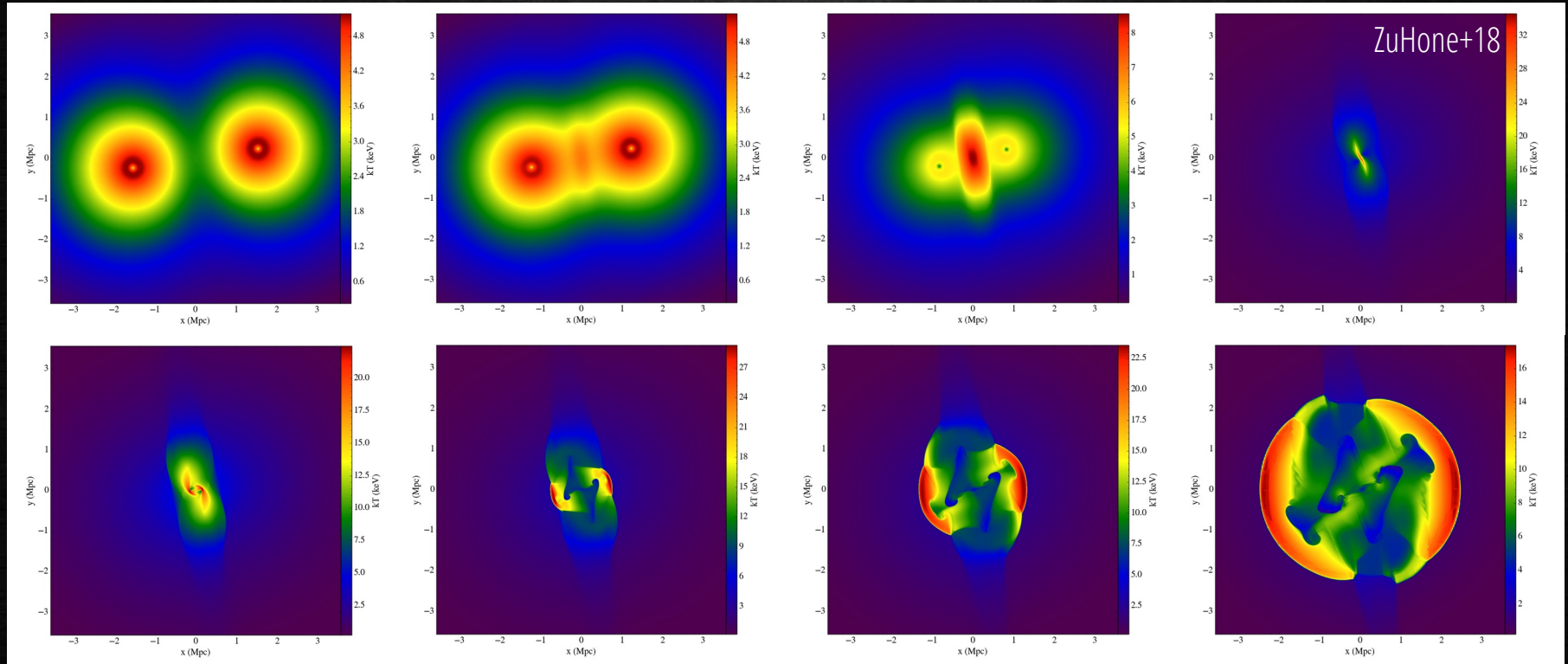
Pericenter





# Possible origin of the bridge

Pericenter

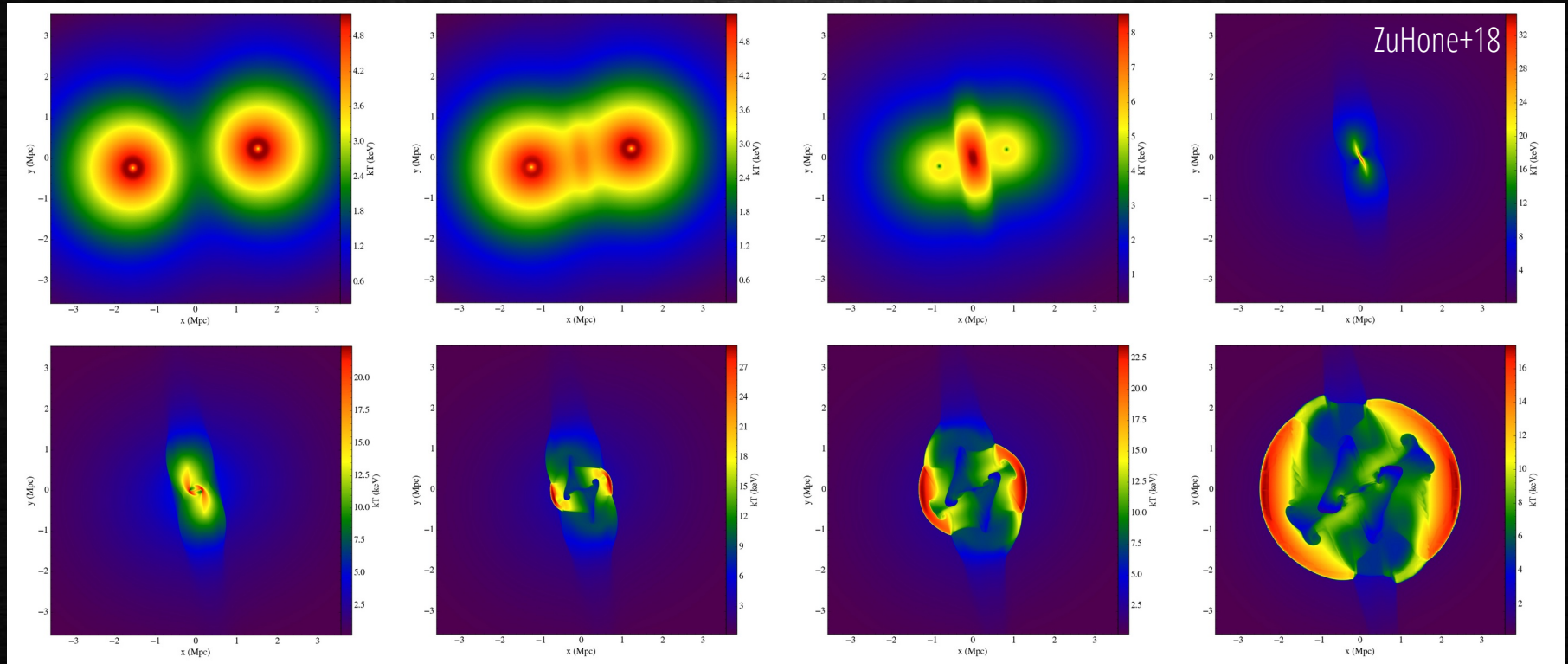




# Possible origin of the bridge

**Pre-collision:** novel mechanisms operating in the intra-cluster region generate the radio emission (e.g. Brunetti+Vazza20), similarly to the cases of A399-A401 (Govoni+19) and A1758 (Botteon+20)

**Pericenter**

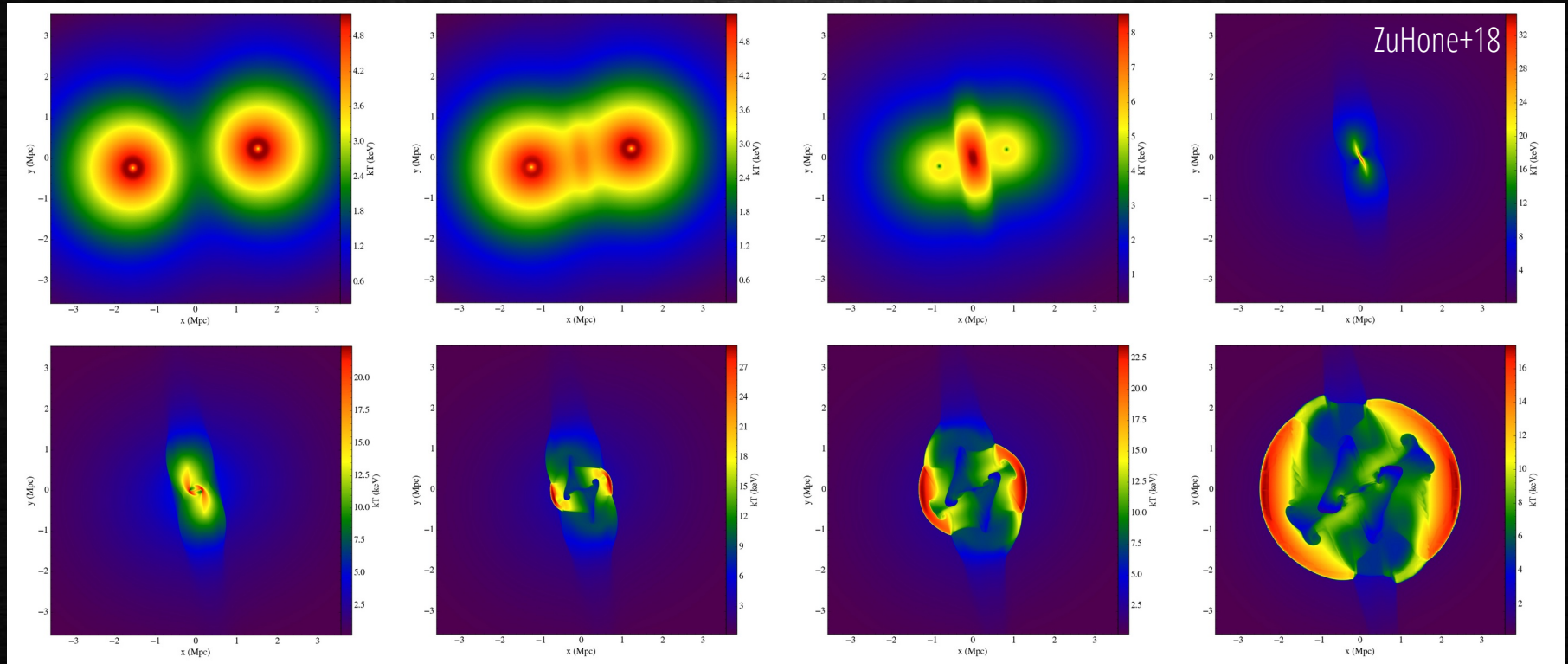




# Possible origin of the bridge

**Pre-collision:** novel mechanisms operating in the intra-cluster region generate the radio emission (e.g. Brunetti+Vazza20), similarly to the cases of A399-A401 (Govoni+19) and A1758 (Botteon+20)

**Pericenter**



**Post-collision:** the turbulent wake in-between the clusters re-accelerates CRe, similarly to the cases of radio halo with surface brightness extensions due to the interaction with subclusters (e.g. Kim+89, Botteon+19, Pignataro+24)...also called “bridges” (e.g. Coma)



# Conclusions

- Galaxy clusters host diffuse synchrotron sources in the ICM
- **A754**: an energetic merger
  - A case of halo-shock connection
  - Discovery of a faint distant radio relic
  - New merger scenarioBotteon+24
- **Ophiuchus Cluster**: a relaxed, sloshing cluster
  - Detection of synchrotron threads
  - Discovery of jellyfish galaxiesBotteon+25
- **G279+39**: a cluster pair close to pericenter passage
  - Detection of a radio bridge connecting the two clustersBotteon+ submitted
- MeerKAT can efficiently probe non-thermal phenomena in clusters in different dynamical states

*Thank you*

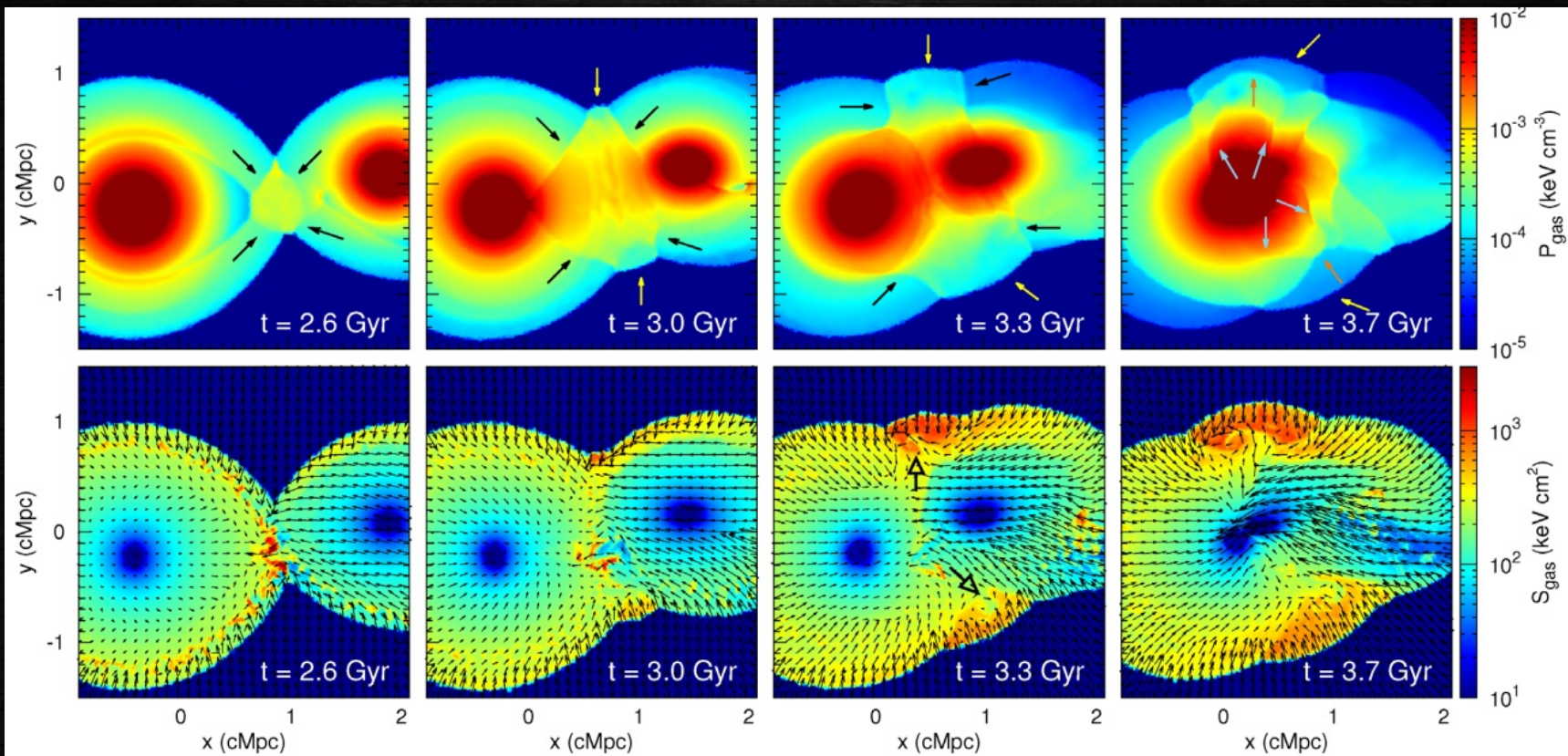


Extra slides

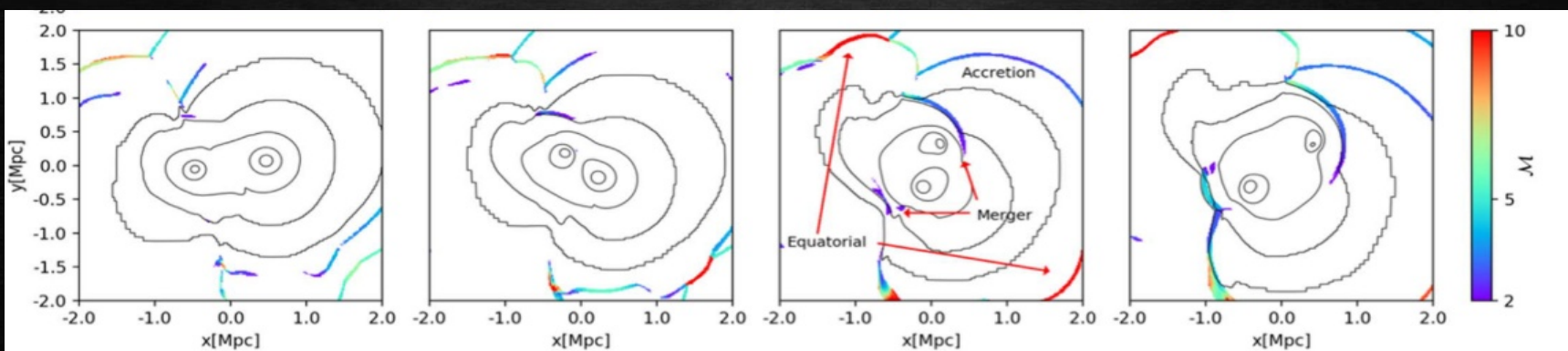


# Equatorial(?) shocks

Zhang+21

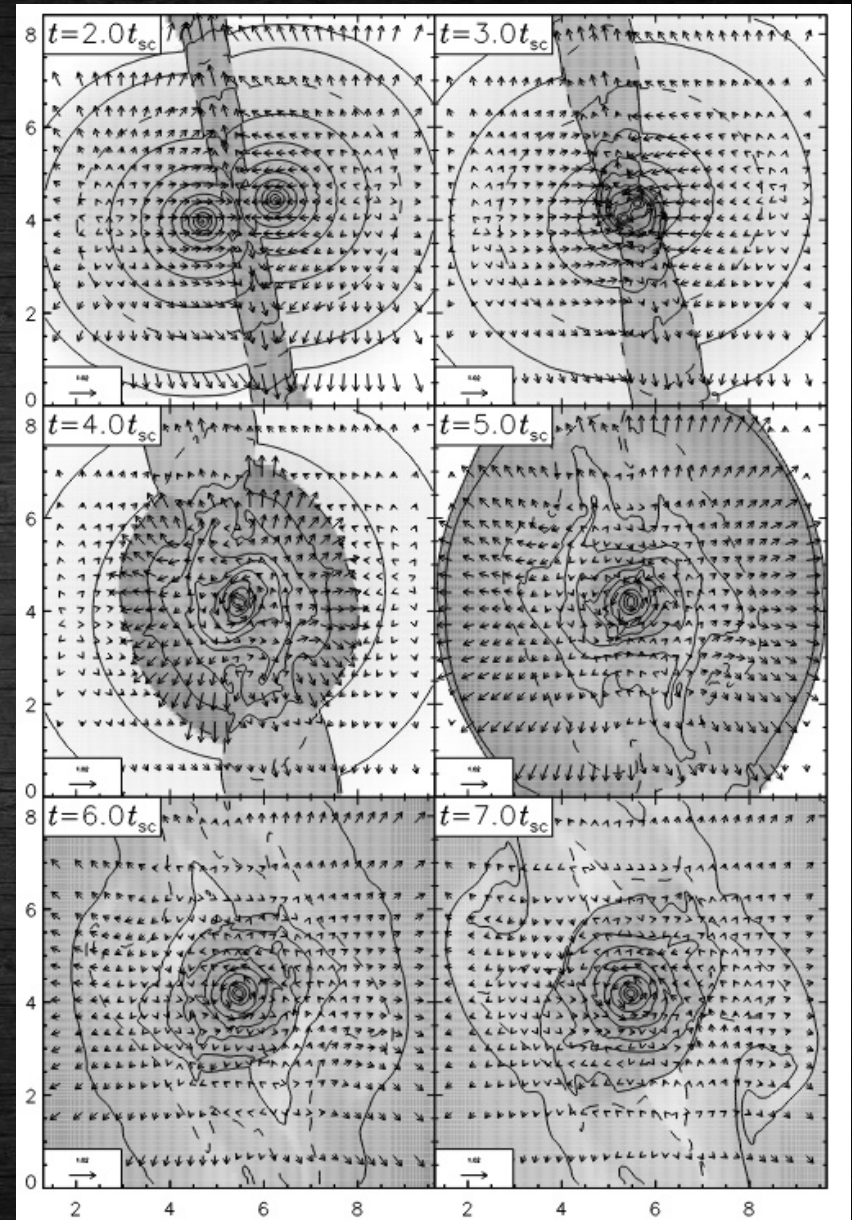
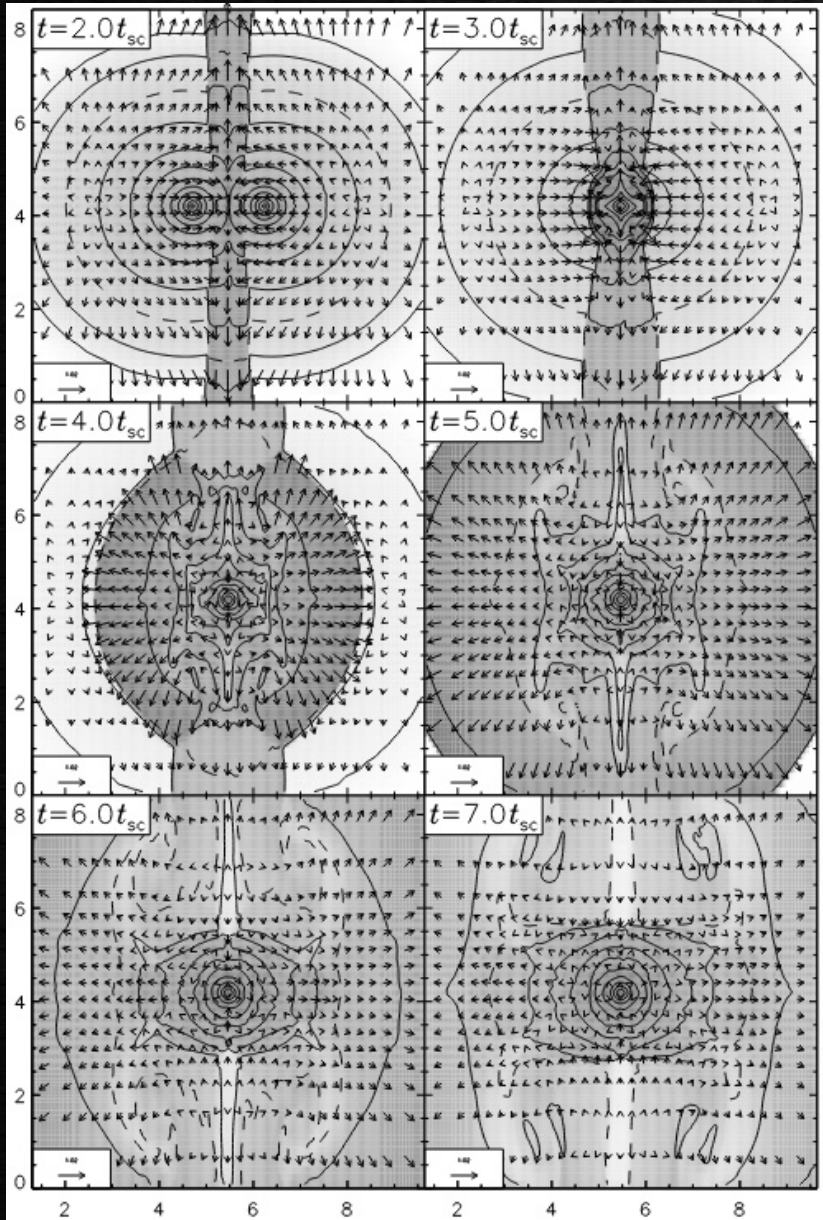


Lee+20





# Perpendicular outflows

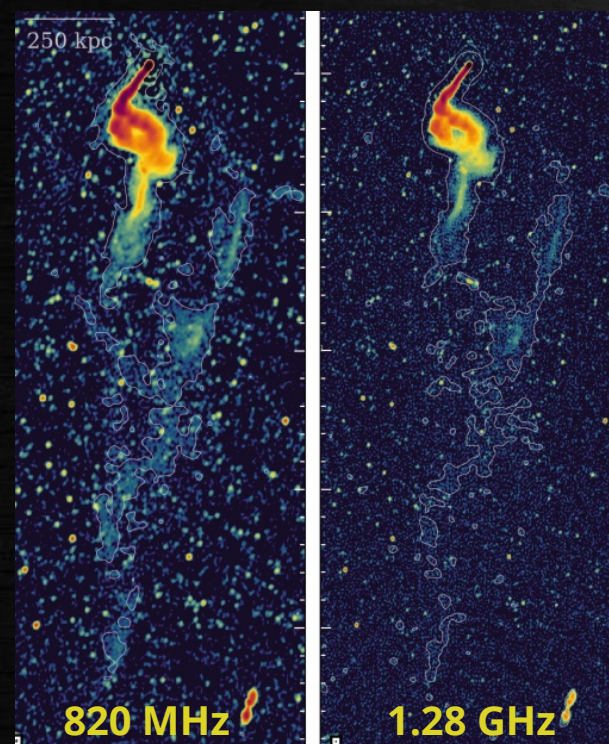




# The relic

Acceleration of thermal  $e^-$  via DSA is problematic at weak cluster shocks:  
generally we talk about **re-acceleration** of existing CRe

(Kang+Jones02,05, Vazza+14,15,16, Botteon+20a)



$$\text{LLS} = 1.6 \text{ Mpc}$$

$$\alpha = 1.24 \pm 0.39$$

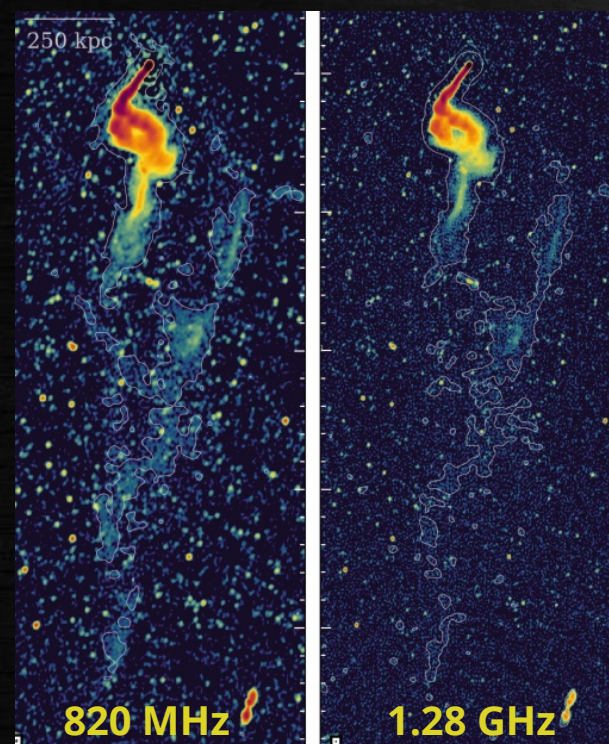
$$P_{1.4} = 8.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ W/Hz}$$



# The relic

Acceleration of thermal  $e^-$  via DSA is problematic at weak cluster shocks:  
generally we talk about **re-acceleration** of existing CRE

(Kang+Jones02,05, Vazza+14,15,16, Botteon+20a)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{LLS} &= 1.6 \text{ Mpc} \\ \alpha &= 1.24 \pm 0.39 \\ P_{1.4} &= 8.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ W/Hz} \end{aligned}$$

Low  $P_{1.4}$  but high  
 $F_{\text{shock}} (\propto 0.5 \times V_{\text{sh}}^3 \times \rho_u \times A)$



Is DSA viable here?



# The relic

Acceleration of thermal  $e^-$  via DSA is problematic at weak cluster shocks:  
generally we talk about **re-acceleration** of existing CRE

(Kang+Jones02,05, Vazza+14,15,16, Botteon+20a)

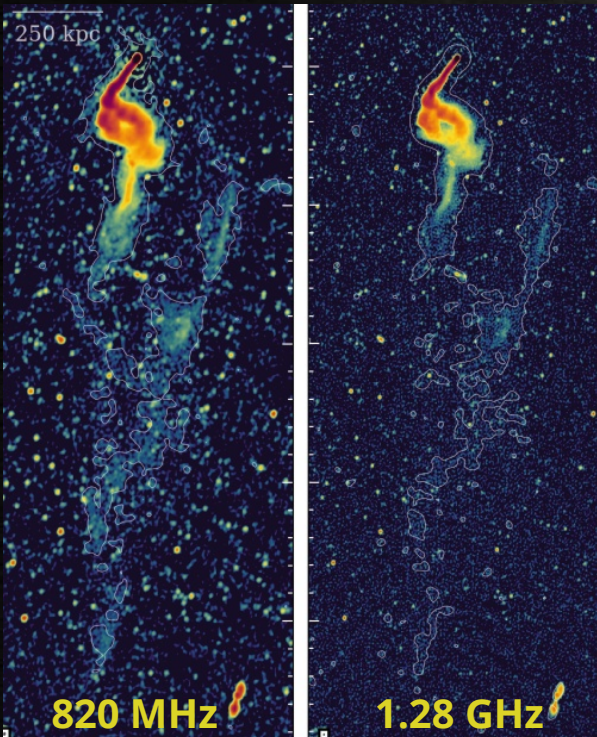
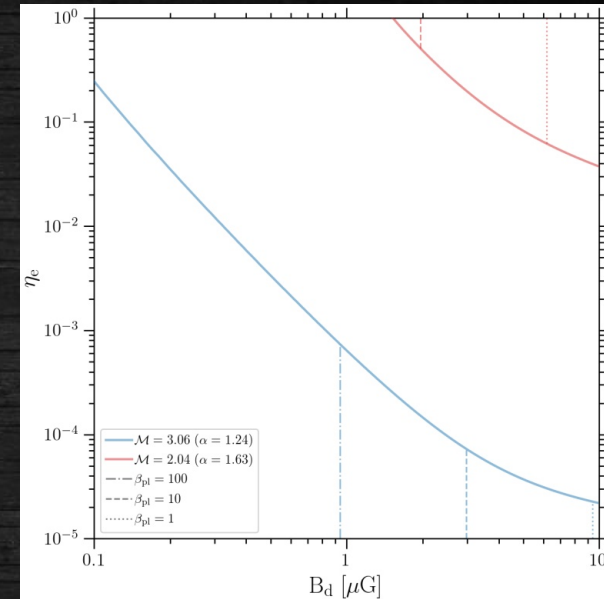
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LLS} &= 1.6 \text{ Mpc} \\ \alpha &= 1.24 \pm 0.39 \\ P_{1.4} &= 8.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ W/Hz} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Low } P_{1.4} \text{ but high } F_{\text{shock}} (\propto 0.5 \times V_{\text{sh}}^3 \times \rho_u \times A)$$



Is DSA viable here?

$<10^{-3}$  of the kinetic energy dissipated at the shock surface ( $\eta_e$ ) is needed to accelerate thermal electrons if  $B_d > 0.8 \mu\text{G}$





# The relic

Acceleration of thermal  $e^-$  via DSA is problematic at weak cluster shocks:  
generally we talk about **re-acceleration** of existing CRE

(Kang+Jones02,05, Vazza+14,15,16, Botteon+20a)

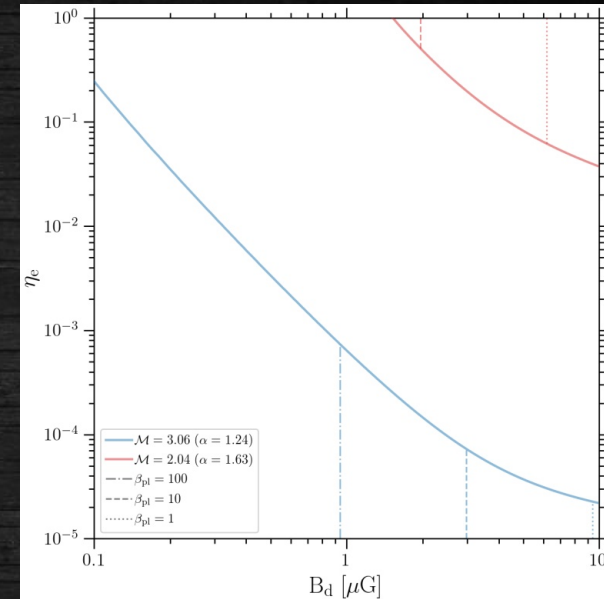
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LLS} &= 1.6 \text{ Mpc} \\ \alpha &= 1.24 \pm 0.39 \\ P_{1.4} &= 8.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ W/Hz} \end{aligned}$$

Low  $P_{1.4}$  but high  
 $F_{\text{shock}} (\propto 0.5 \times V_{\text{sh}}^3 \times \rho_u \times A)$

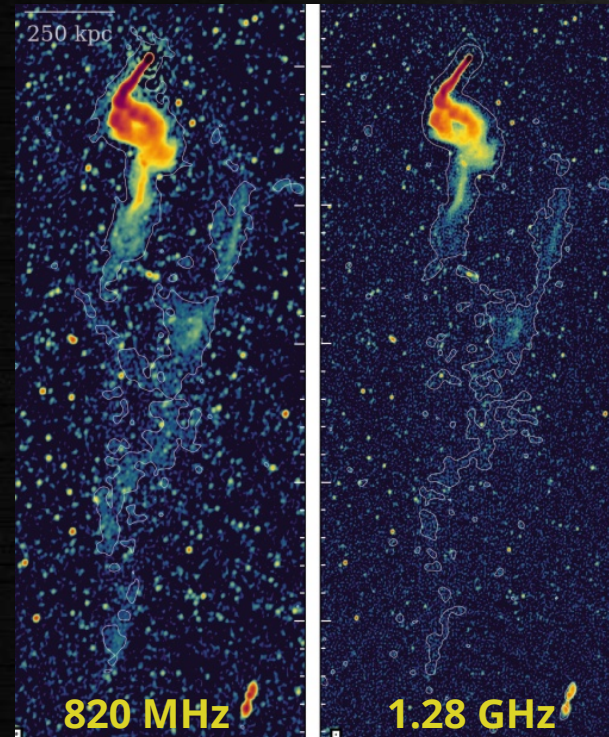


Is DSA viable here?

$<10^{-3}$  of the kinetic energy dissipated at the shock surface ( $\eta_e$ ) is  
needed to accelerate thermal electrons if  $B_d > 0.8 \mu\text{G}$

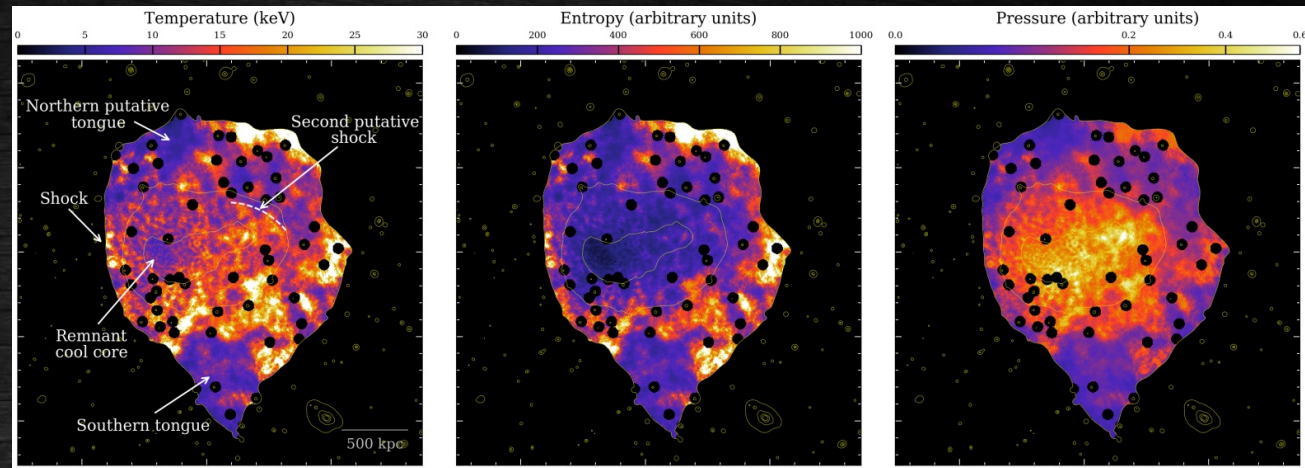
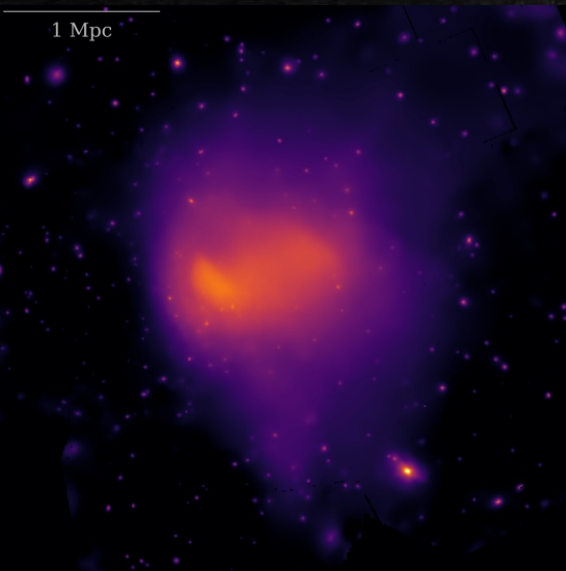


DSA is not ruled out: a weak radio relic powered by  
direct acceleration of thermal pool electrons?





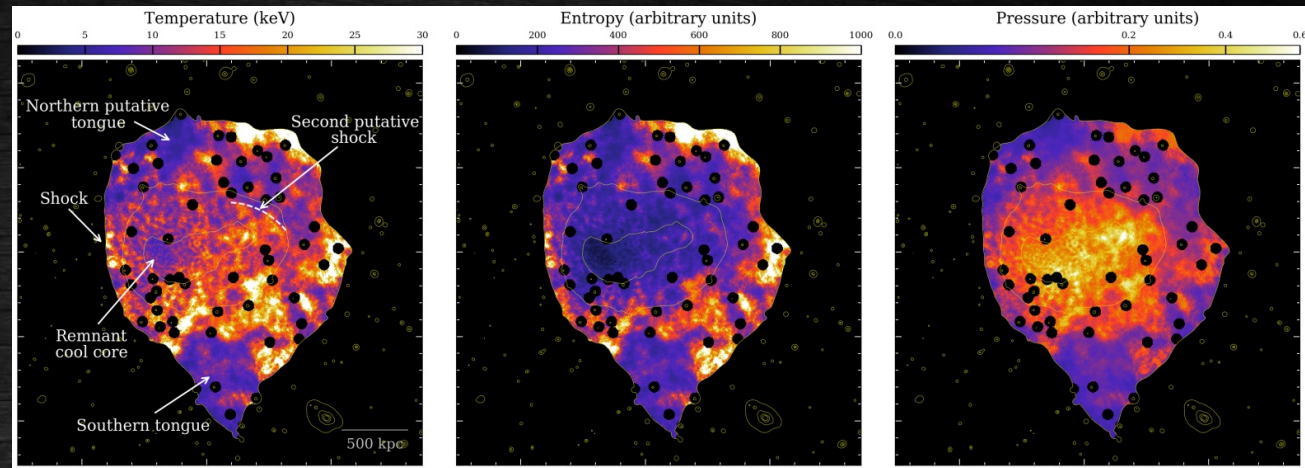
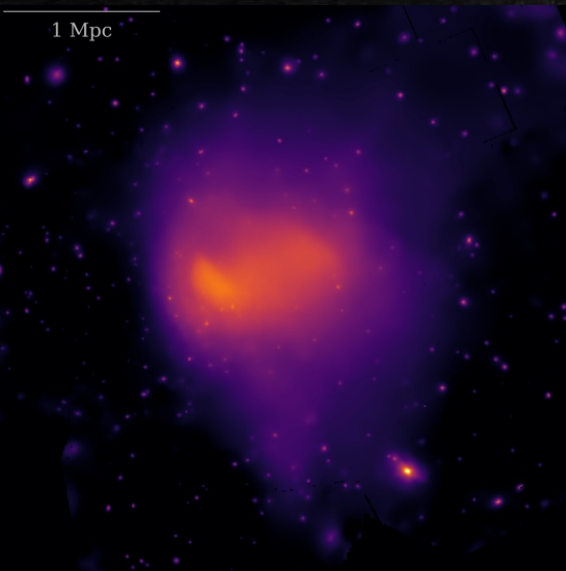
# Thermal gas properties



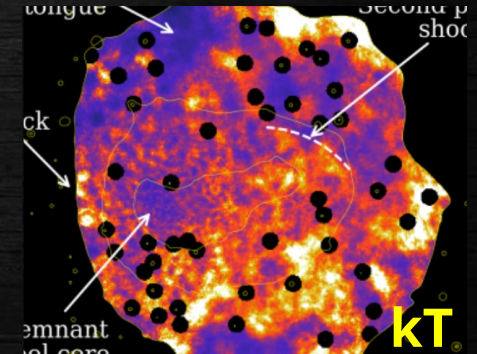
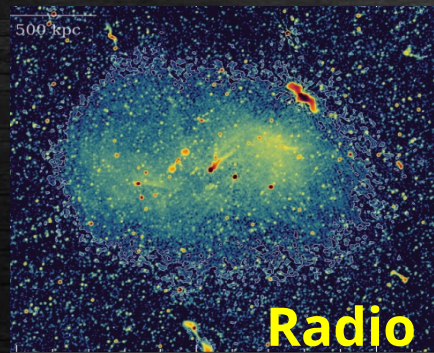
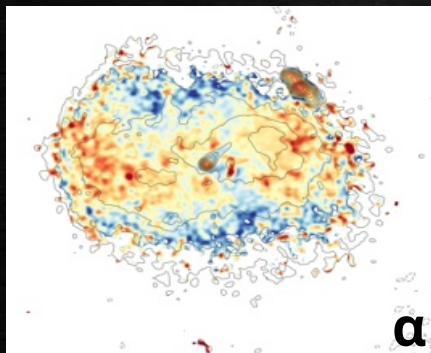
Low temperature/entropy/pressure “tongue” of emission in the south, with a putative counterpart in the north



# Thermal gas properties



Low temperature/entropy/pressure “tongue” of emission in the south, with a putative counterpart in the north

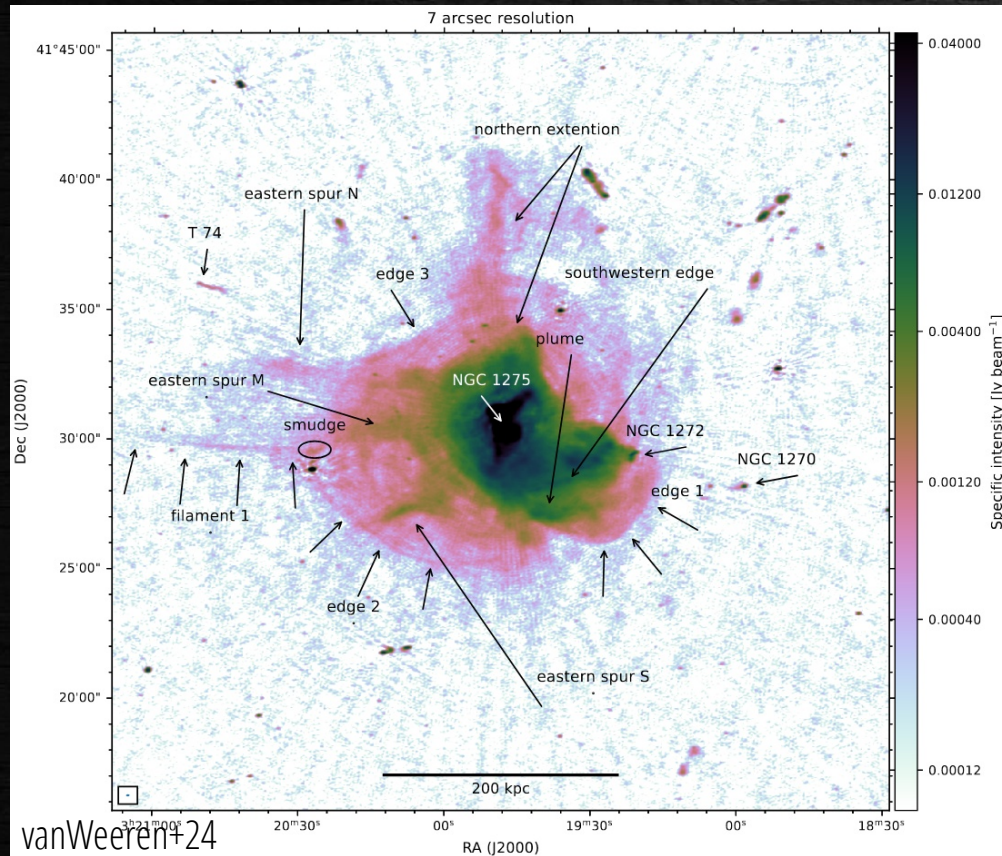


Signs of heated gas where the halo spectrum is flatter and where the radio/X-ray emissions possibly show a SB edge

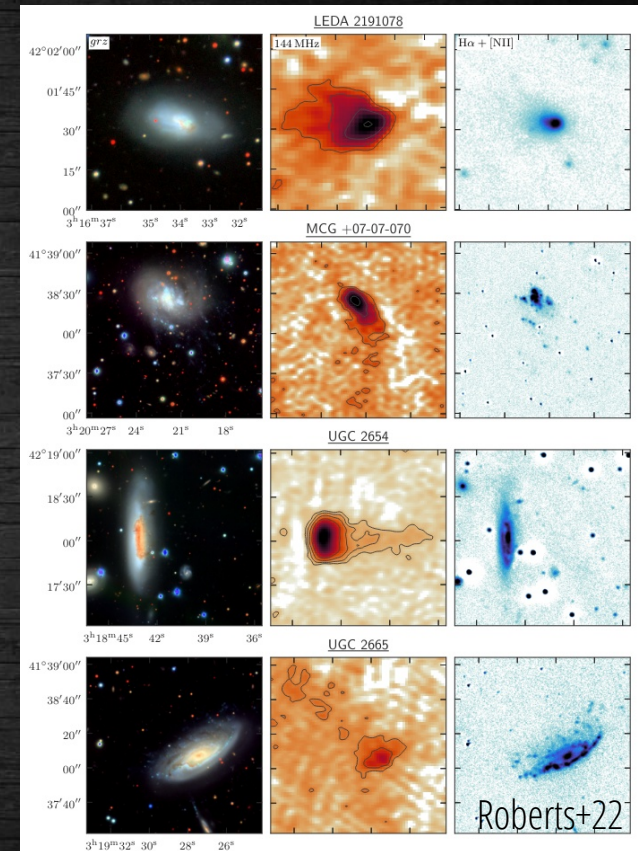


# LOFAR results on Perseus

Perseus is similar to Ophiuchus: nearby, sloshing, it hosts a mini-halo...



Detection of **filaments**

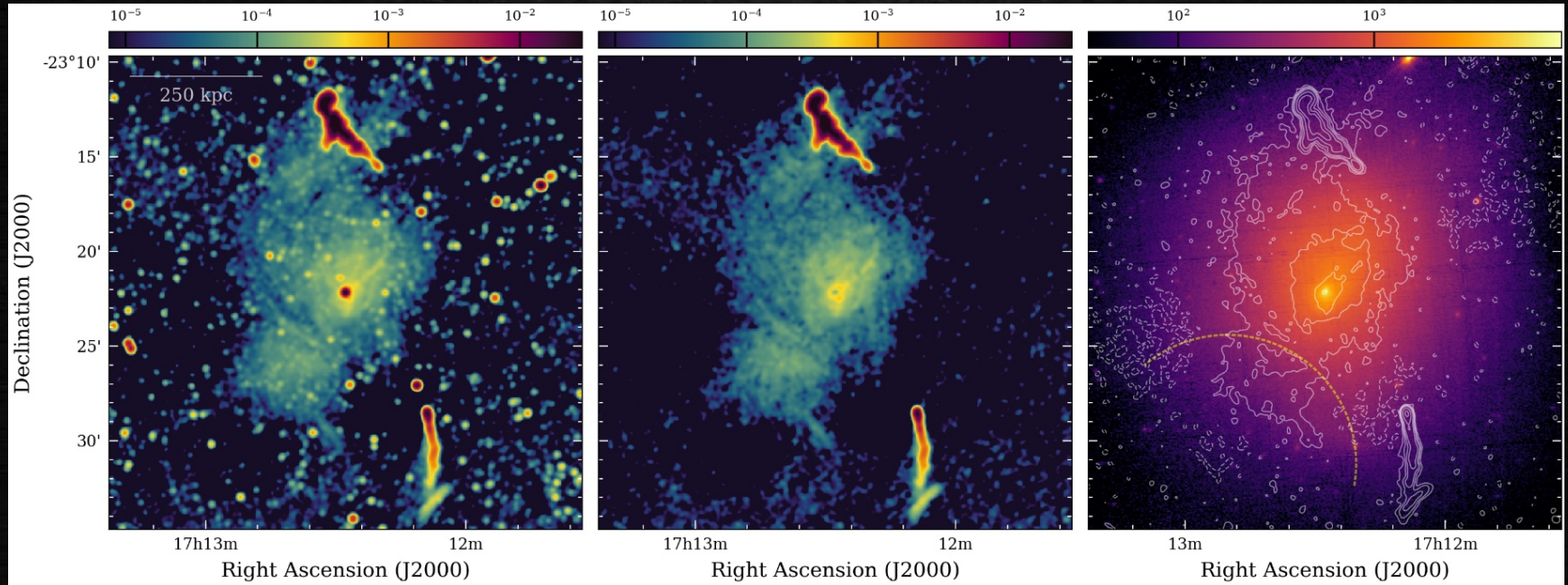


Detection of **jellyfish**

**MeerKAT** detects similar features in Ophiuchus

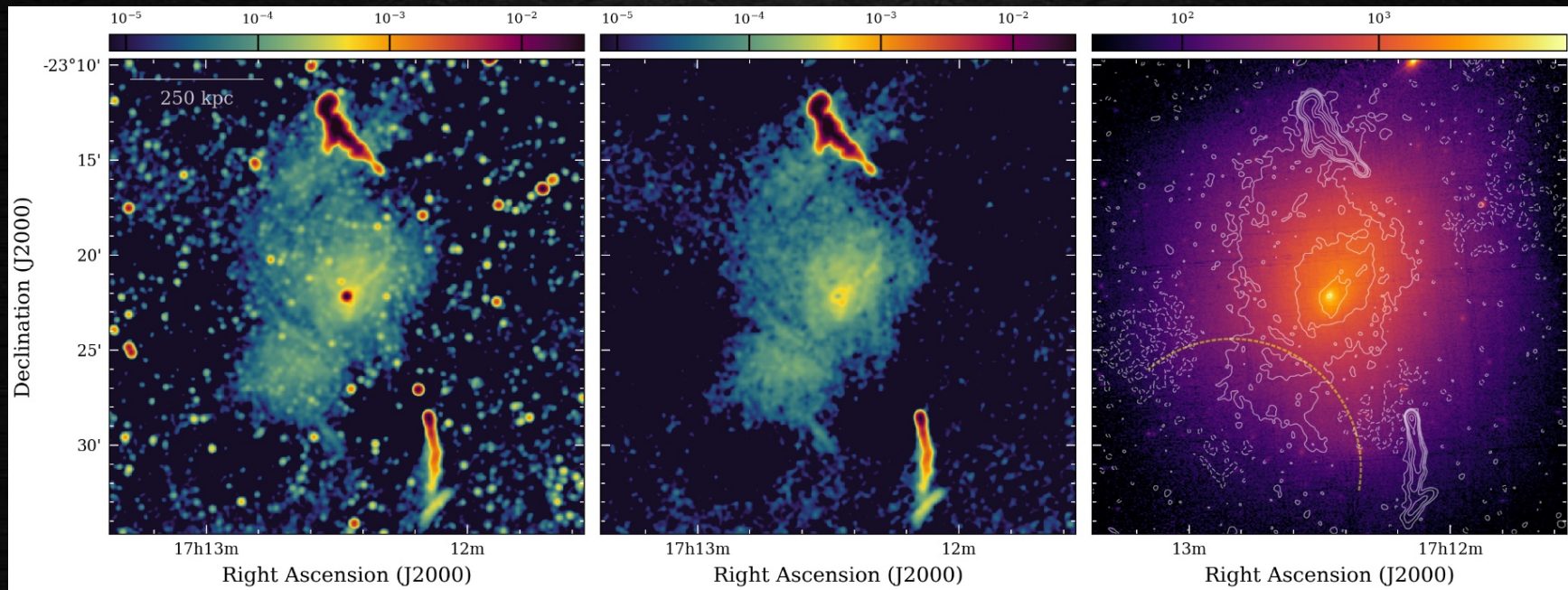


# The cluster diffuse emission

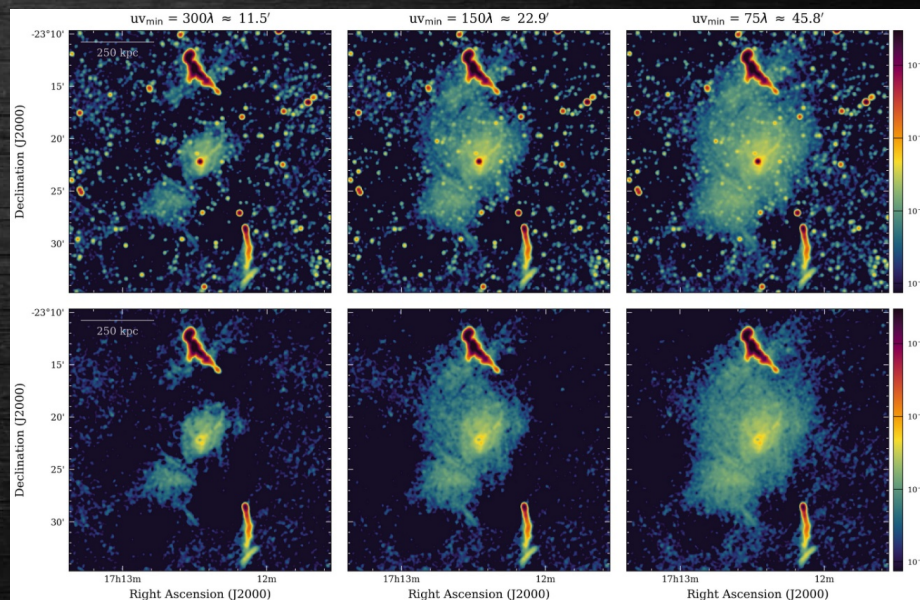




# The cluster diffuse emission

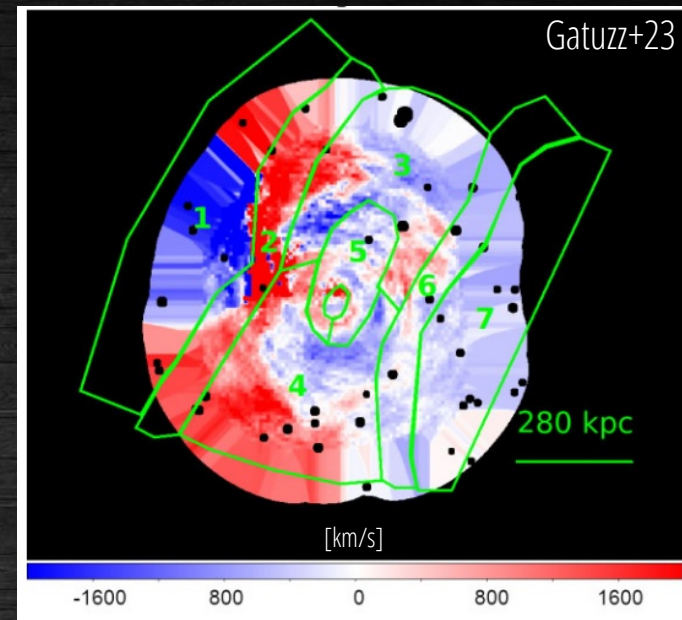
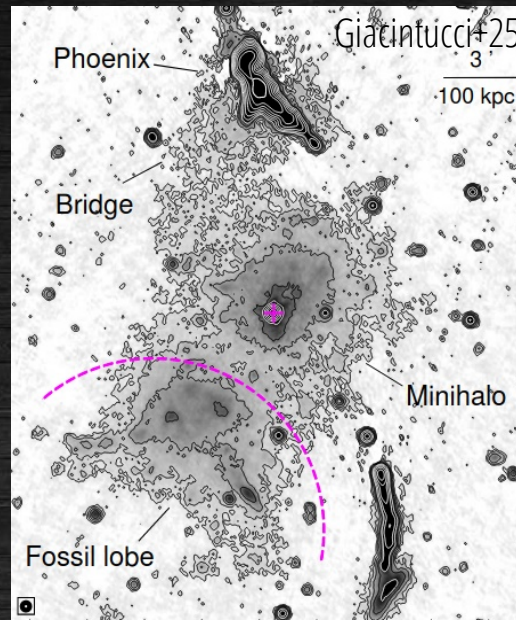
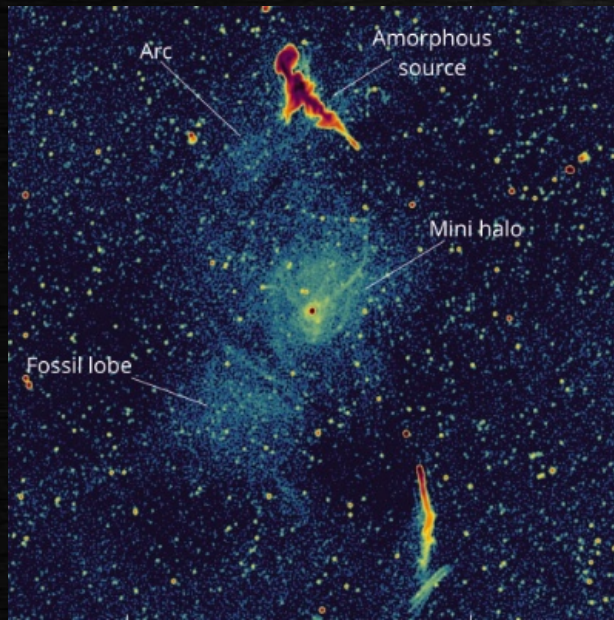


The detection of the extended emission from the **Ophiuchus cluster** is in competition with the necessity to filter out large-scale **Galactic** emission



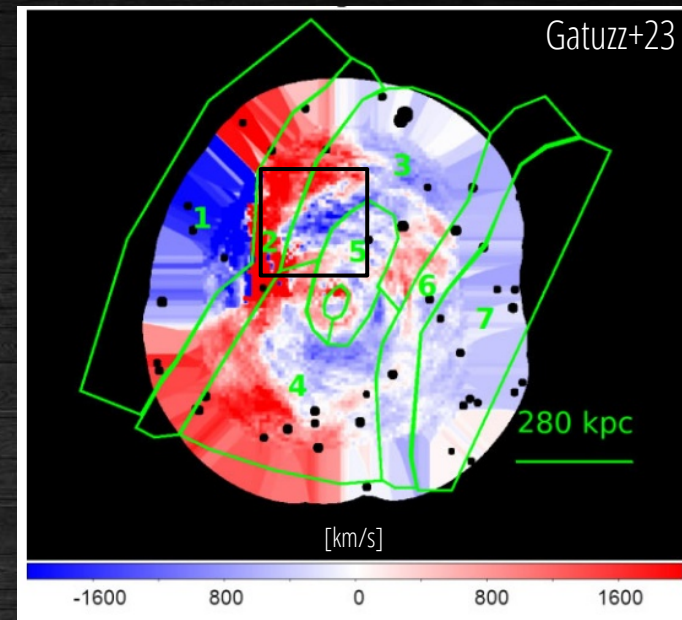
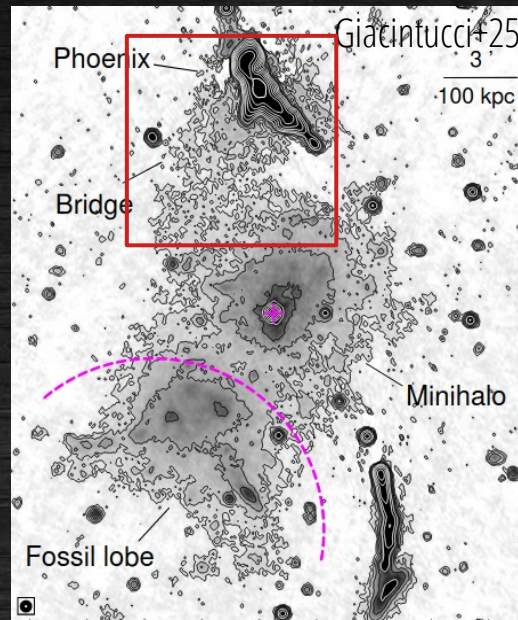
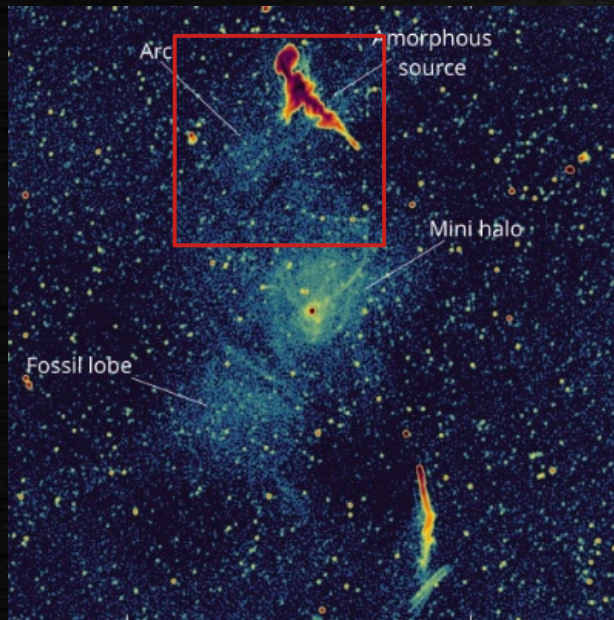


# Where is the counterpart lobe?



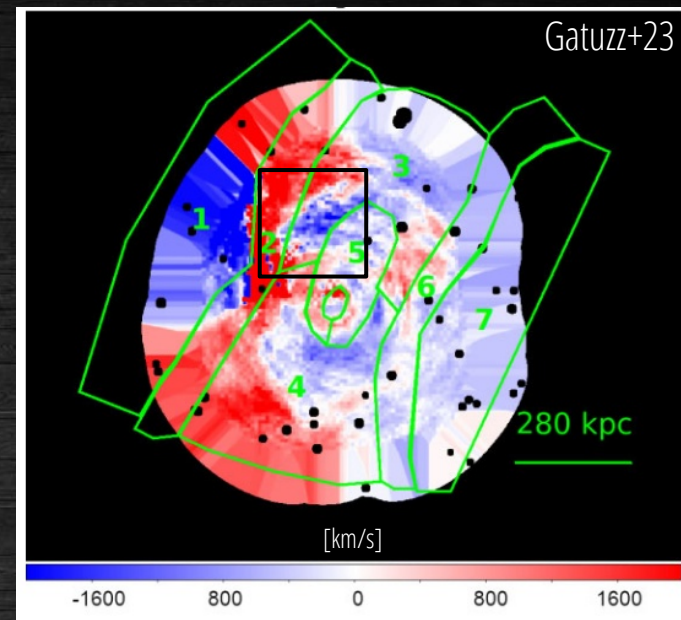
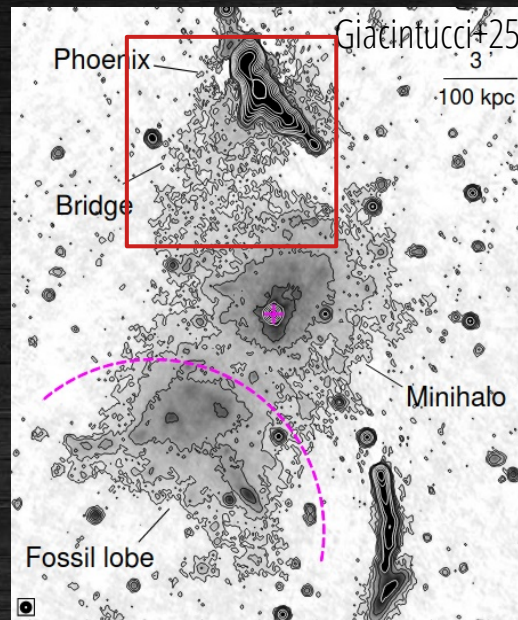
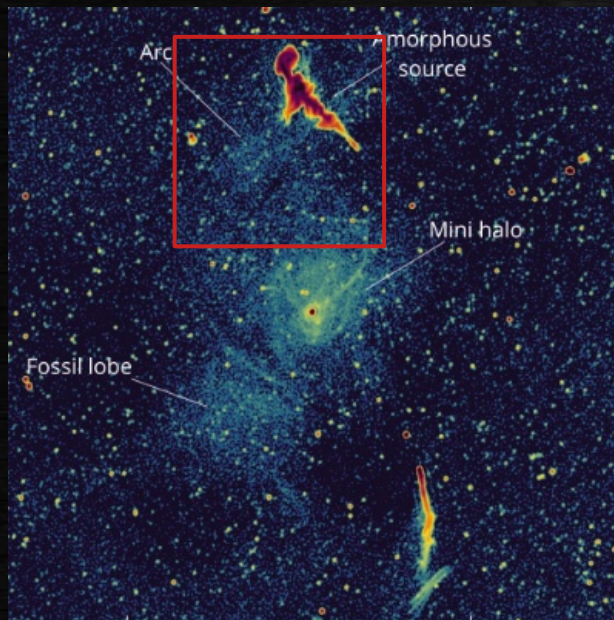


# Where is the counterpart lobe?





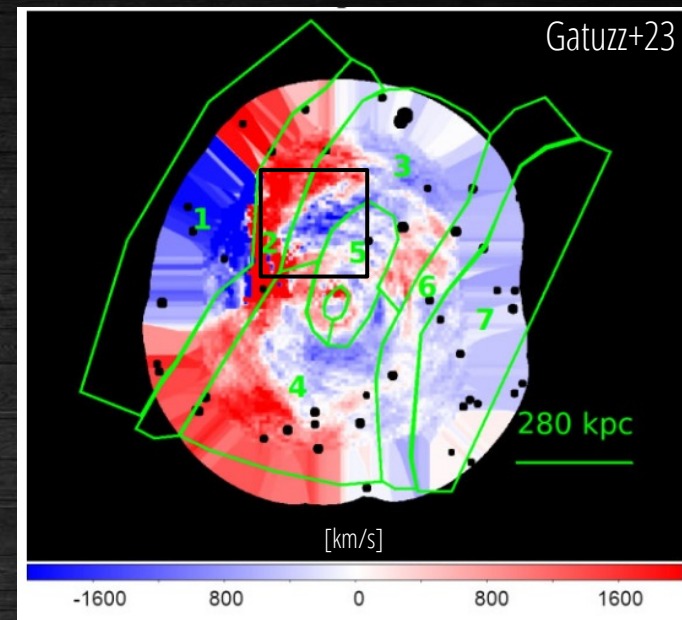
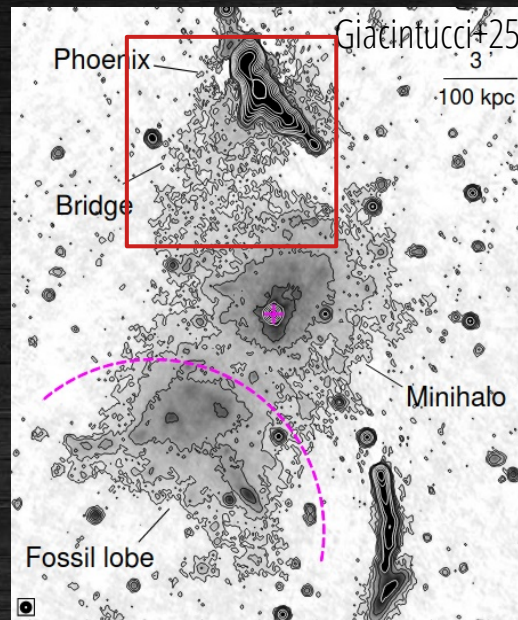
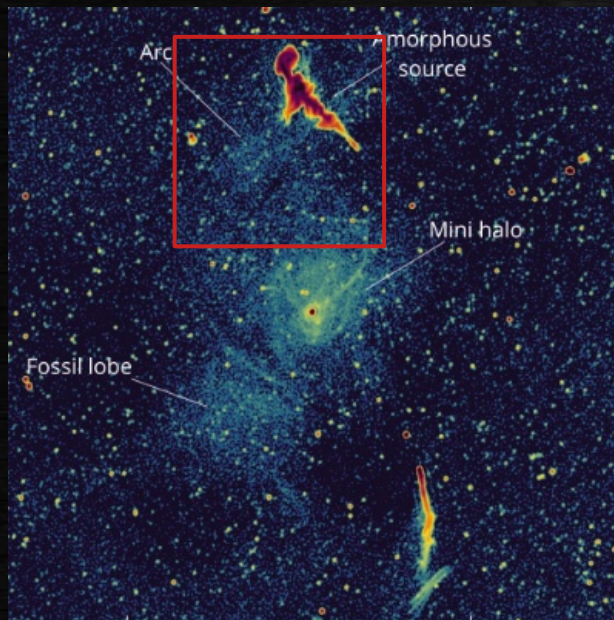
# Where is the counterpart lobe?



Is the arc old nonthermal plasma transported by shear flows?



# Where is the counterpart lobe?

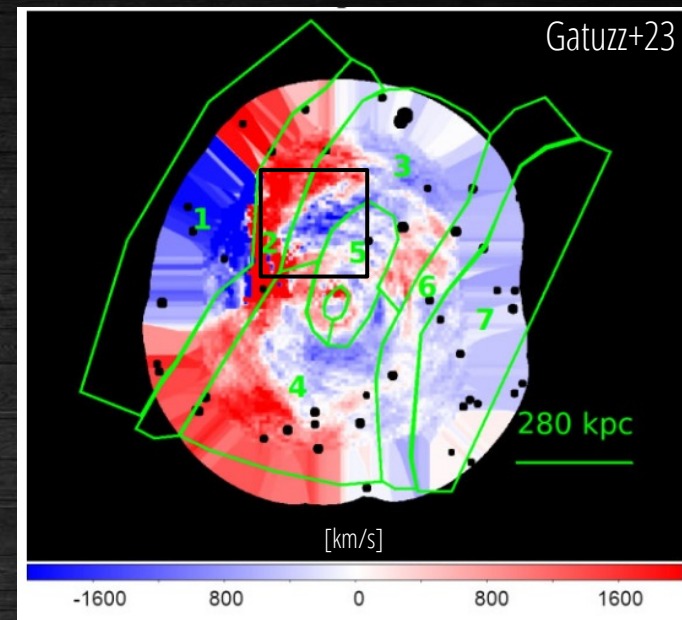
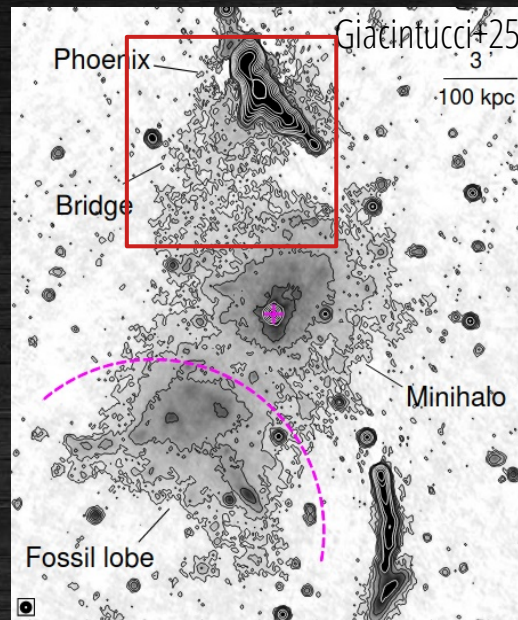
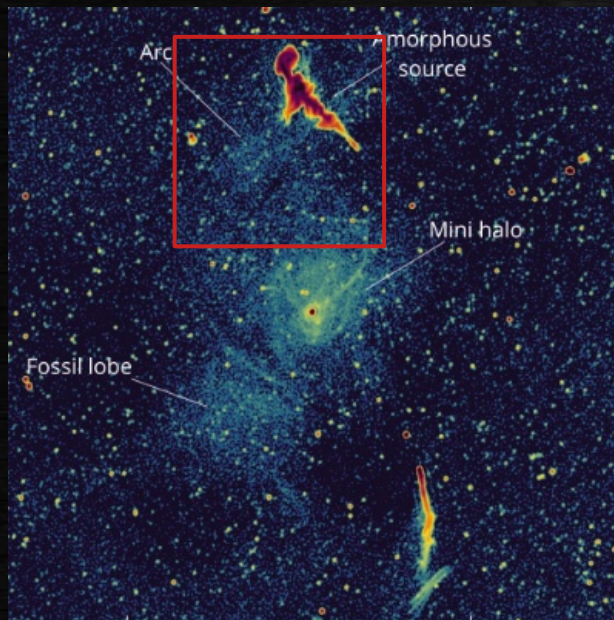


Is the arc old nonthermal plasma transported by shear flows?

Could the arc be the counterpart lobe stretched by gas sloshing?  
(see also Giacintucci+25)

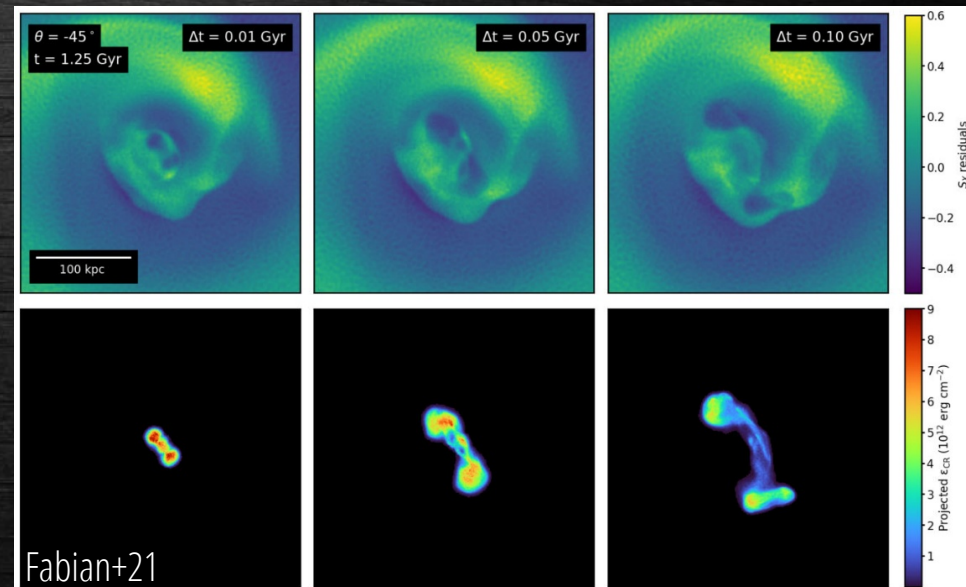


# Where is the counterpart lobe?



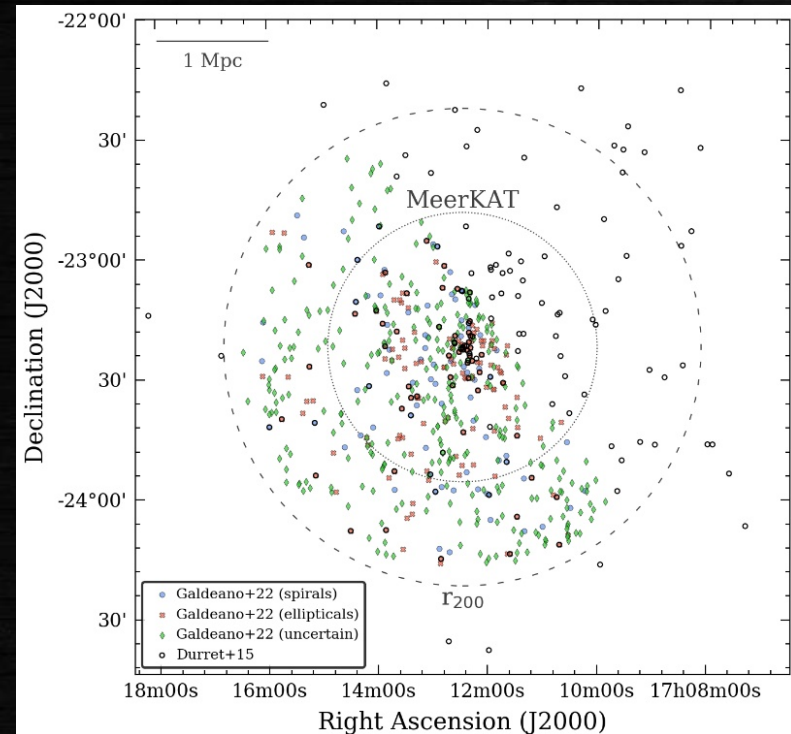
Is the arc old nonthermal plasma transported by shear flows?

Could the arc be the counterpart lobe stretched by gas sloshing?  
(see also Giacintucci+25)





# A catalog of cluster radio galaxies

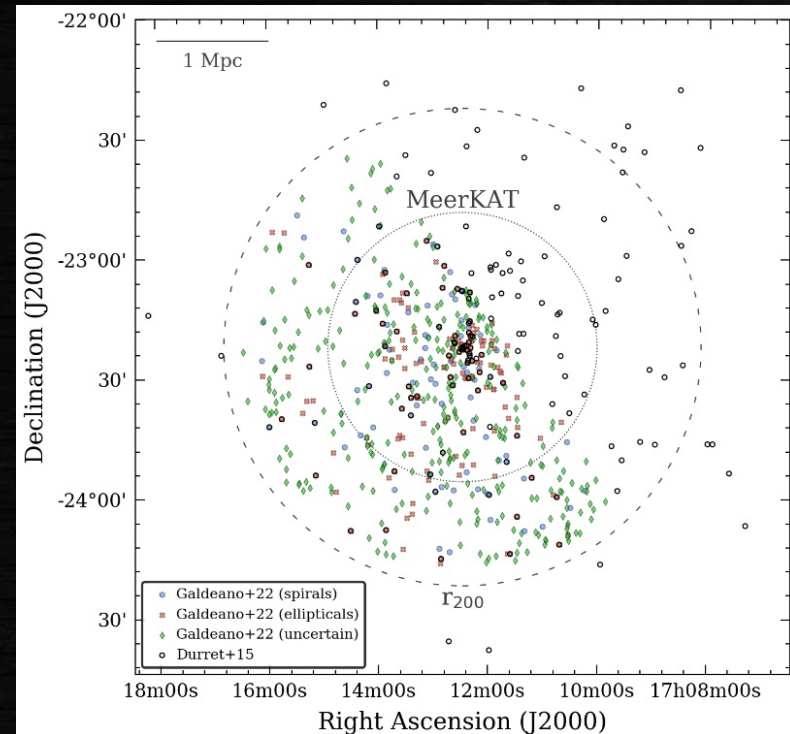


- 152 spectroscopically confirmed members (Durret+15)
- 537 candidate photometric members morphologically classified as **elliptical**, **spiral** and **uncertain** (Galdeano+22)

→ 65 radio galaxies belong to Ophiuchus



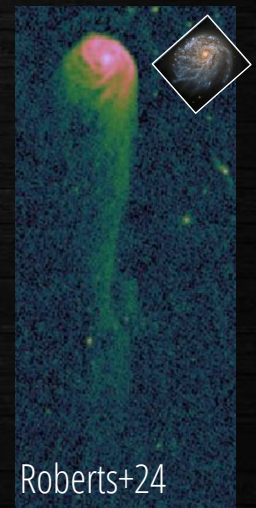
# A catalog of cluster radio galaxies



- 152 spectroscopically confirmed members (Durret+15)
- 537 candidate photometric members morphologically classified as **elliptical**, **spiral** and **uncertain** (Galdeano+22)

→ 65 radio galaxies belong to Ophiuchus

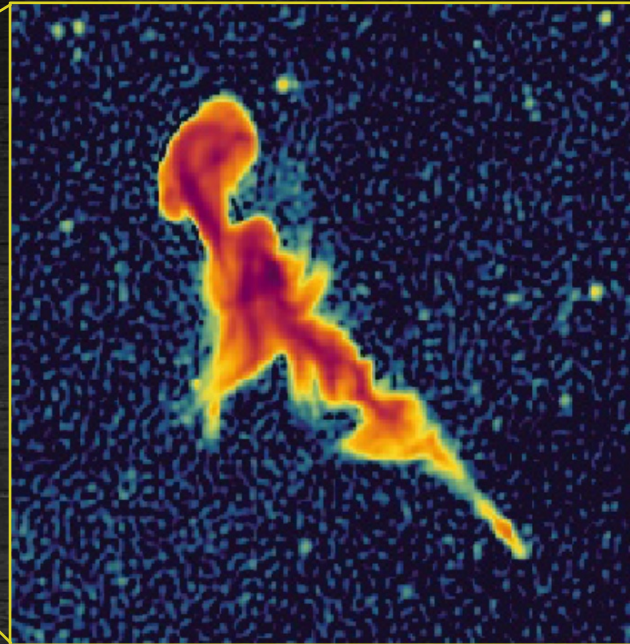
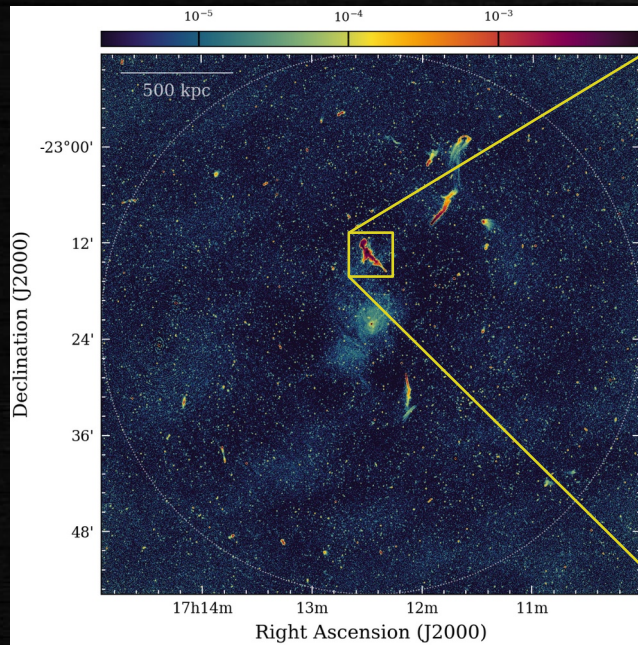
Among the cluster members with extended radio tails, we identified at least 6 **jellyfish galaxies**



Roberts+24



# The amorphous source in Ophiuchus



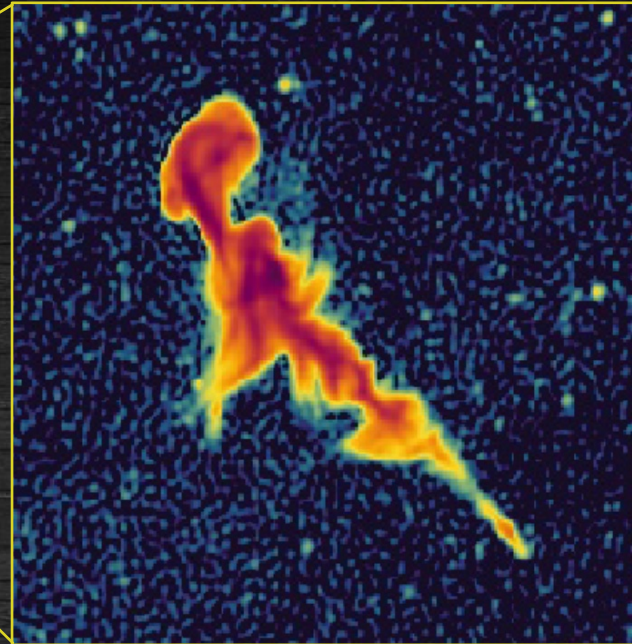
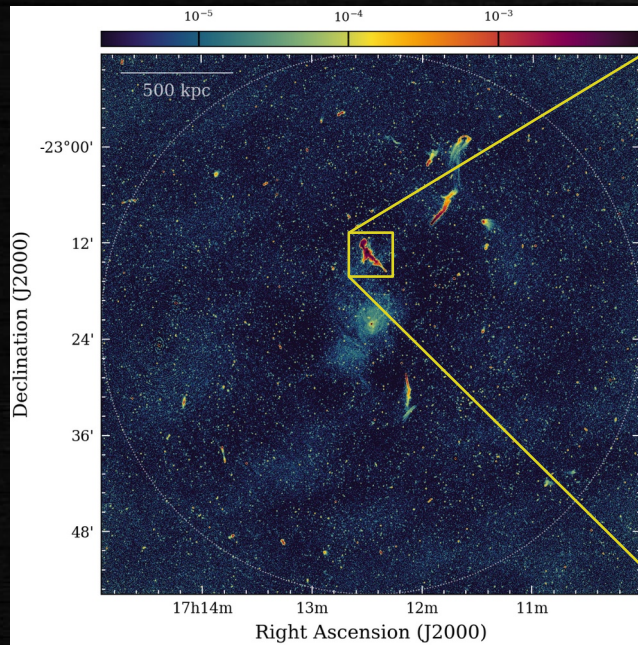
Previously  
classified as a  
**radio phoenix**

## Radio phoenix:

- AGN origin
- Very steep  $\alpha$
- Filamentary



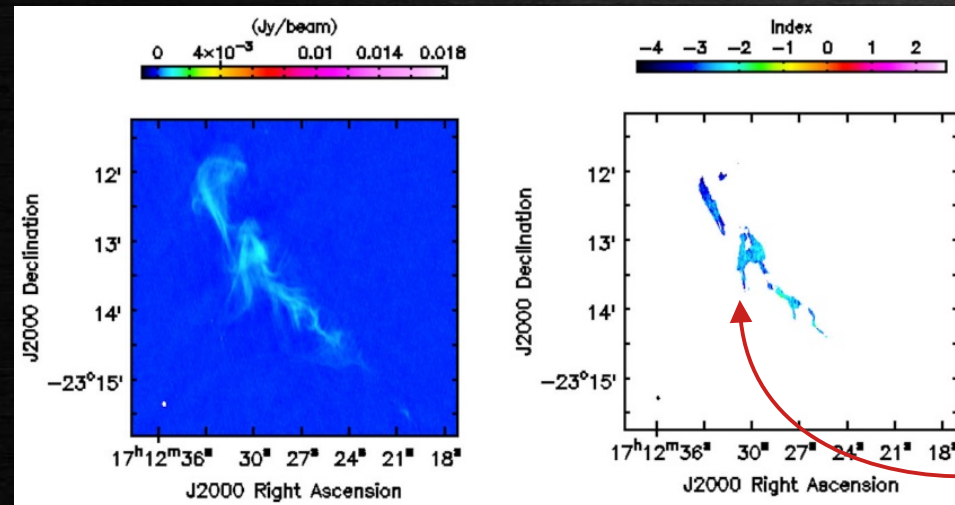
# The amorphous source in Ophiuchus



Previously  
classified as a  
**radio phoenix**

## Radio phoenix:

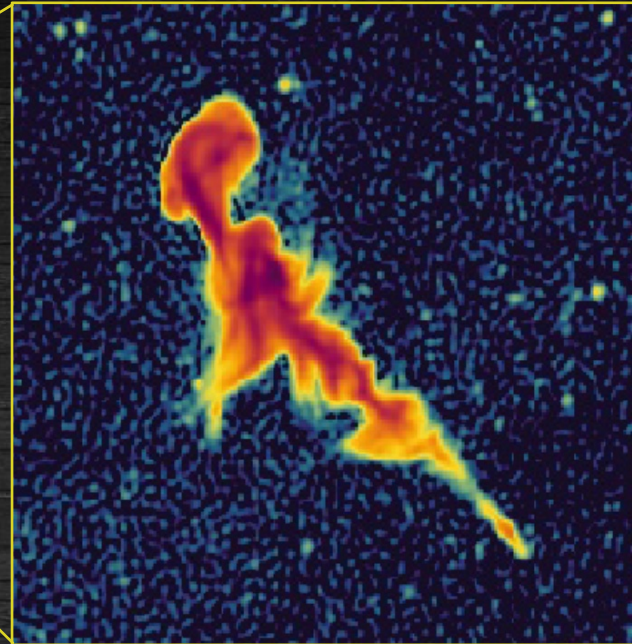
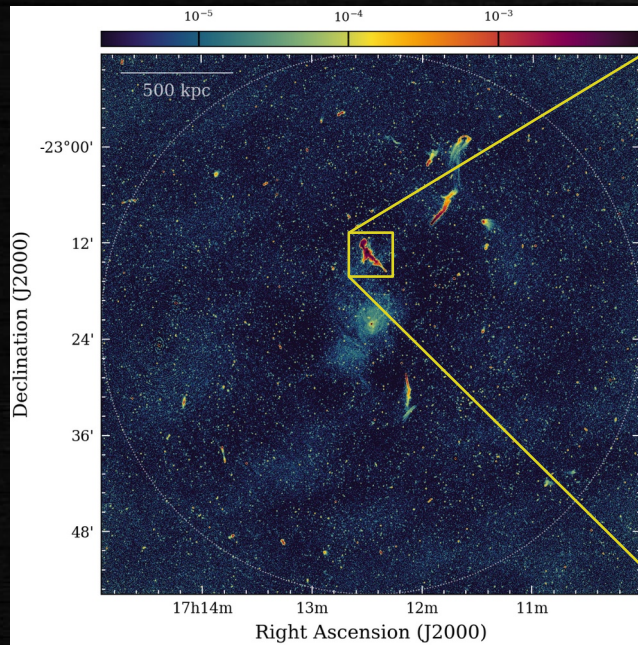
- AGN origin
- Very steep  $\alpha$
- Filamentary



JVL A in-band  
spectra  
(A array, L band)



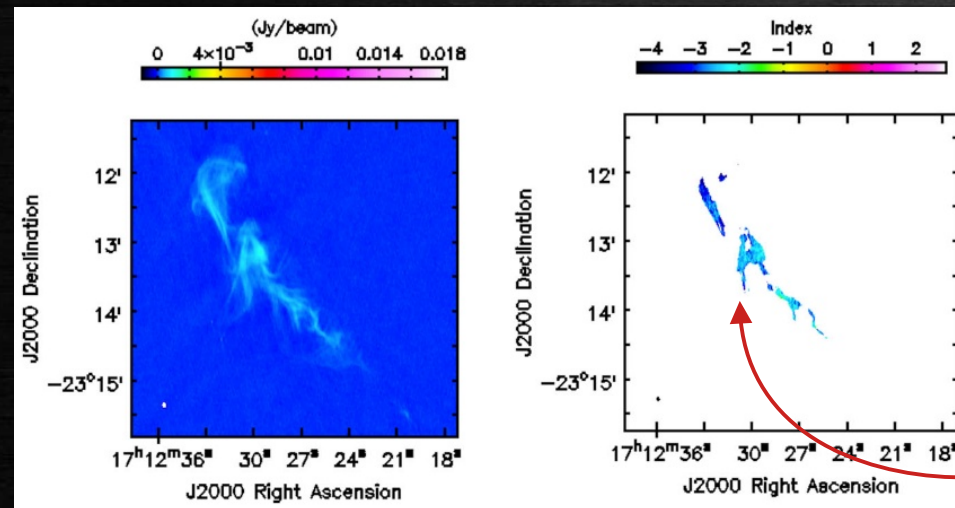
# The amorphous source in Ophiuchus



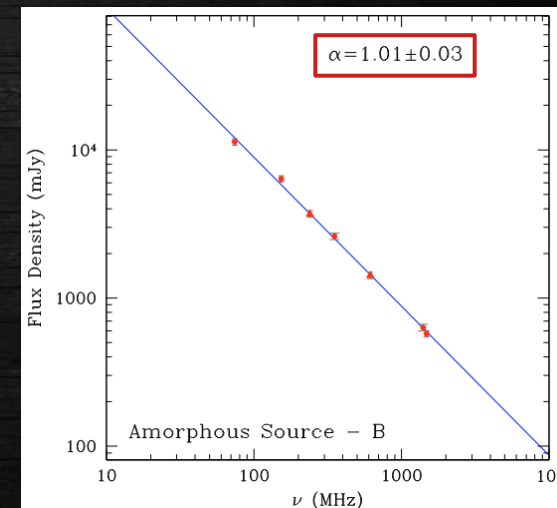
Previously  
classified as a  
**radio phoenix**

## Radio phoenix:

- AGN origin
- Very steep  $\alpha$
- Filamentary



JVLA in-band  
spectra  
(A array, L band)

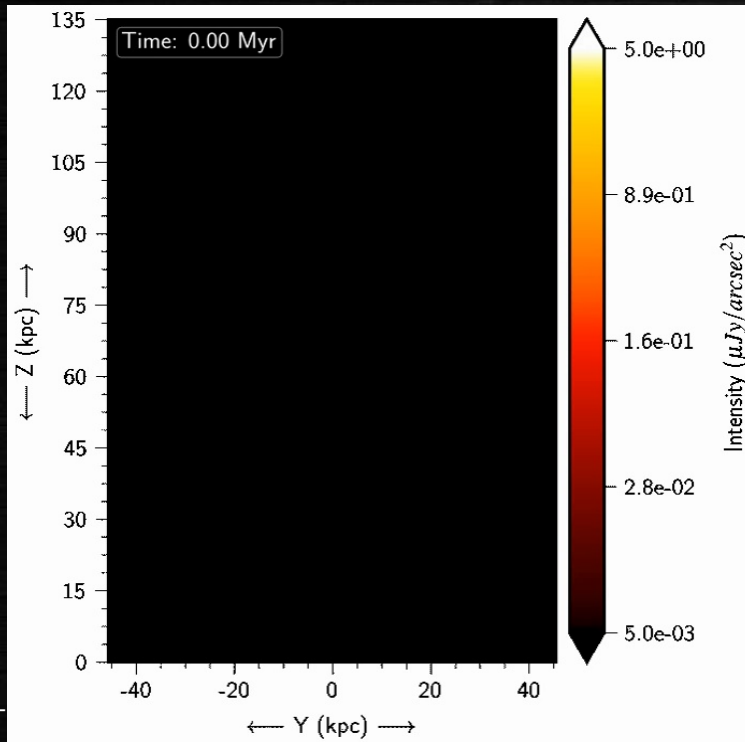


Werner+16

Murgia+10

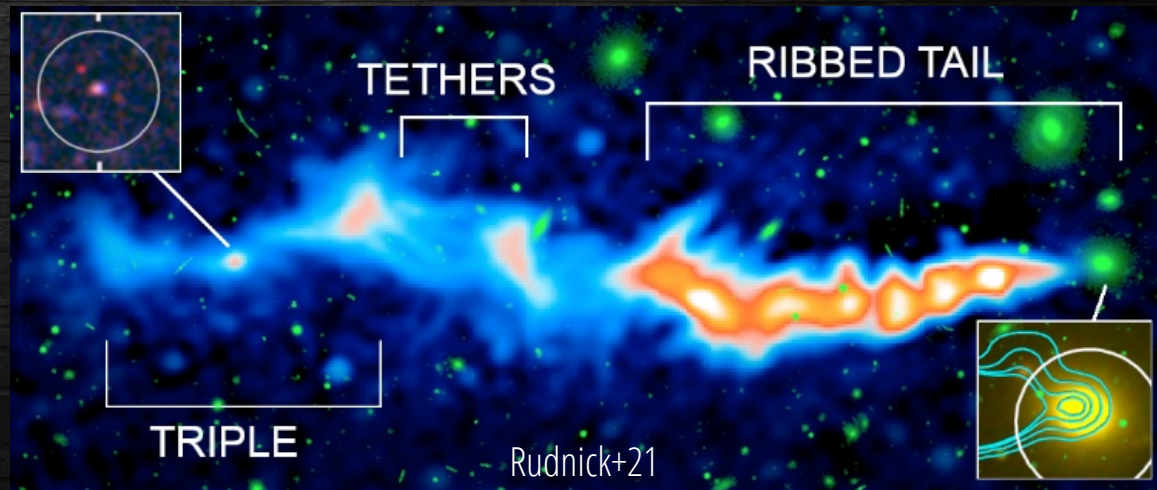


# Numerical simulations



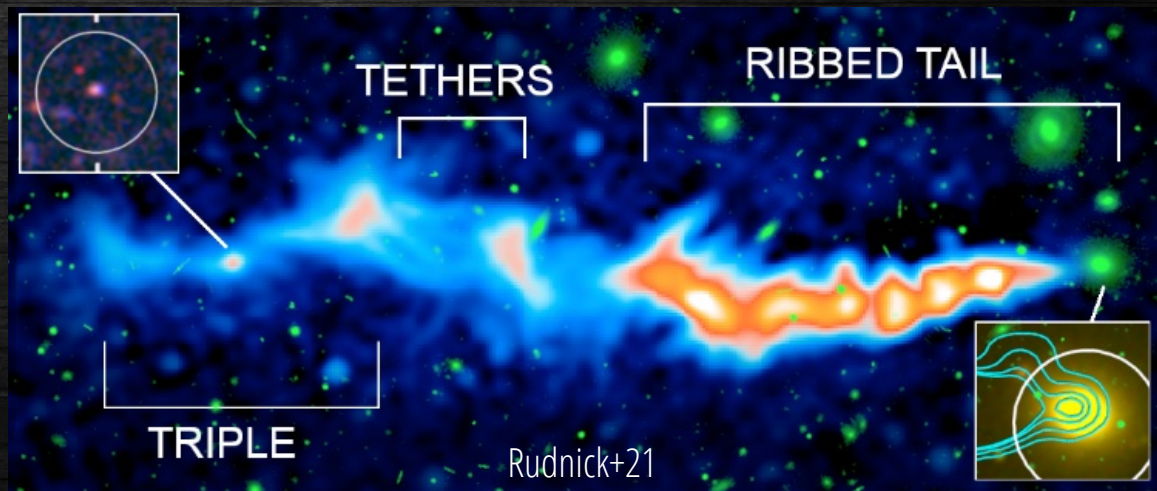
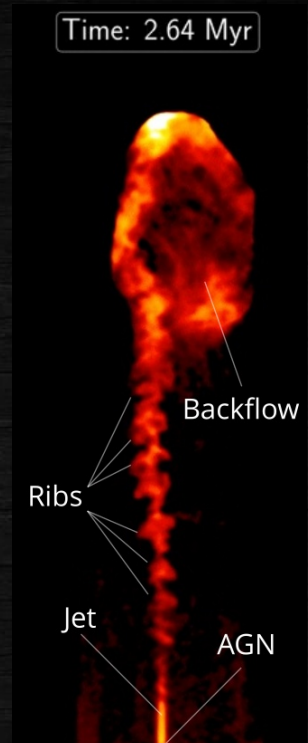
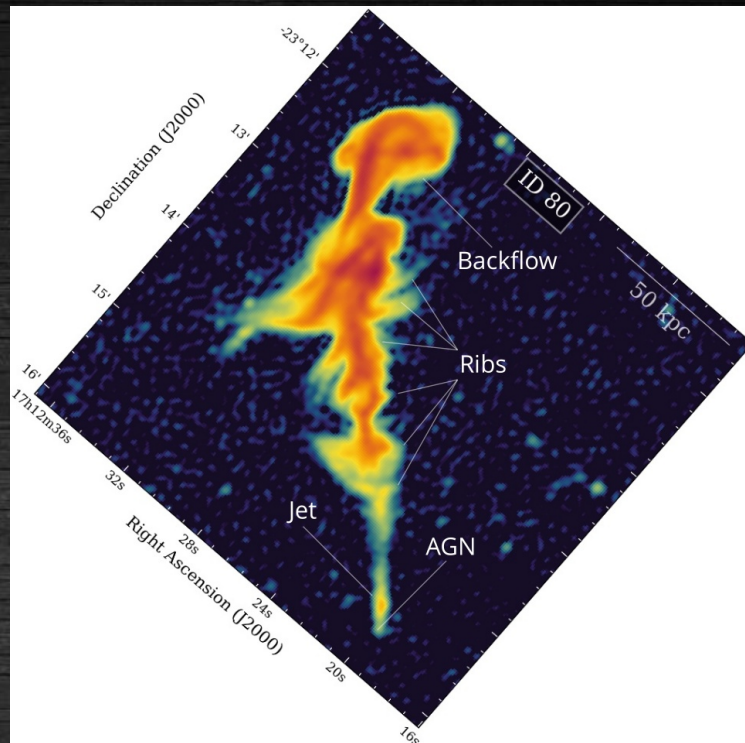
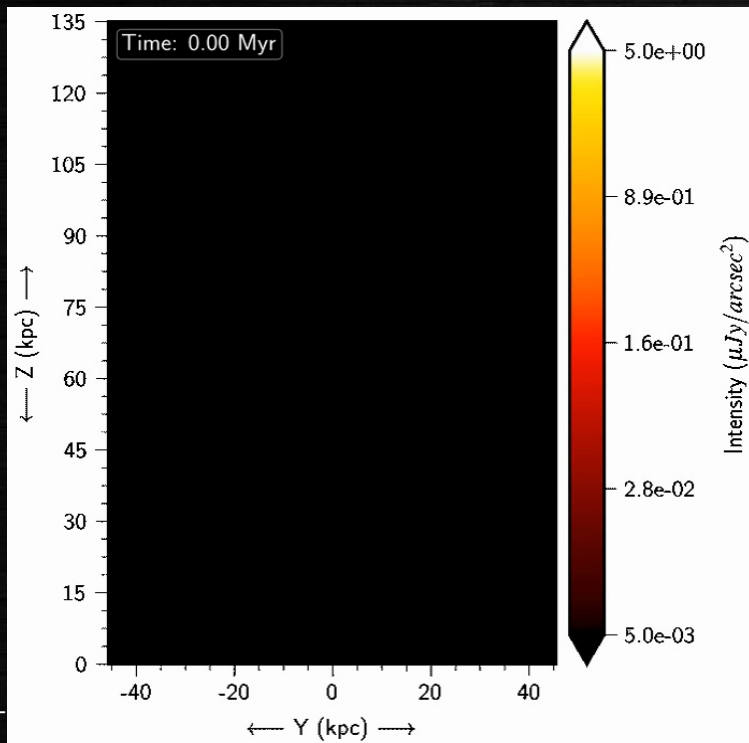
Simulations of a radio jet undergoing **kink instability**

→ the case of the MysTail in Abell 3266





# Numerical simulations

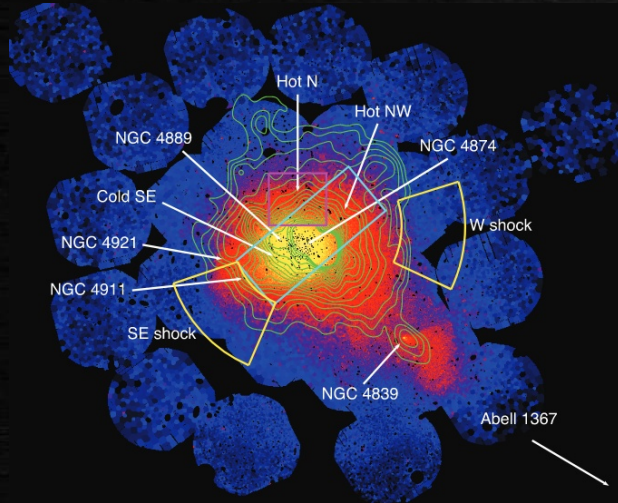


Simulations of a radio jet undergoing **kink instability**

→ the case of the MysTail in Abell 3266

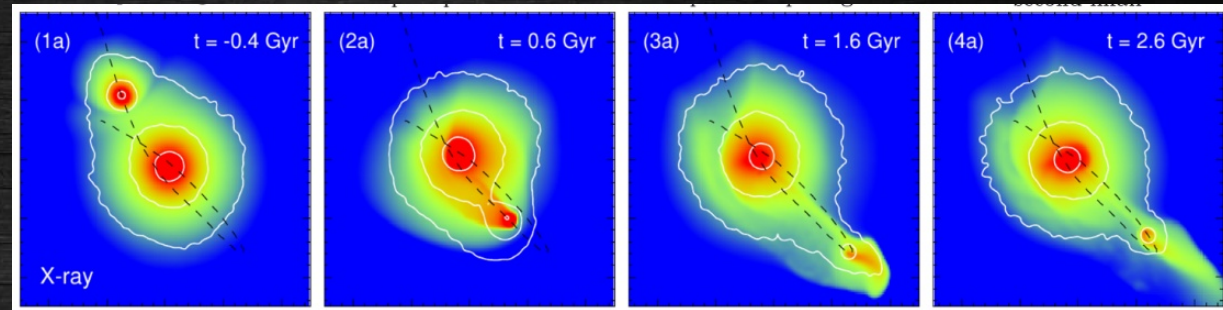


# Radio halo extensions

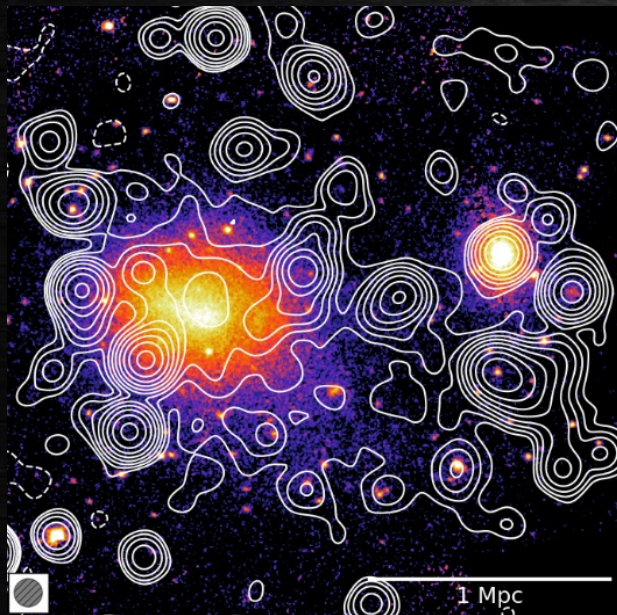


Mirakhor+Walker20

Coma cluster ( $z=0.023$ )

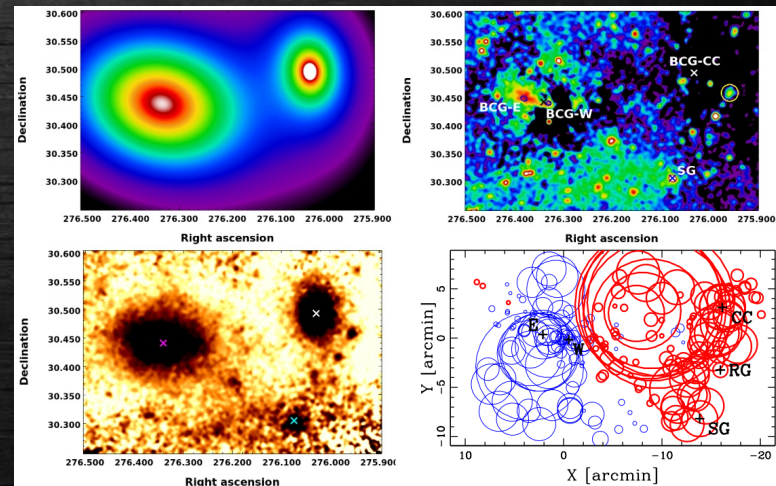


Lyskova+19



Botteon+19

RXC J1825.3+3026 (Lyra,  $z=0.064$ )



Clavico+19, Girardi+20