

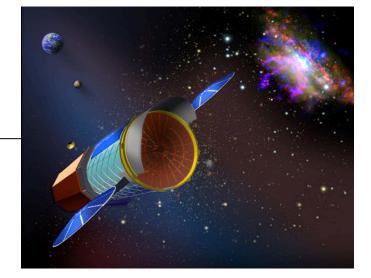


High Energy Astrophysics Division Meeting, 2010, Hawaii

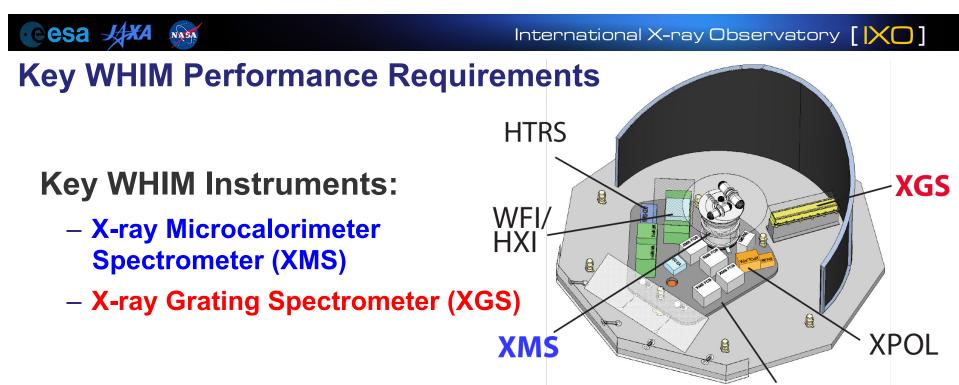
Detecting the WHIM with IXO

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on behalf of the IXO team





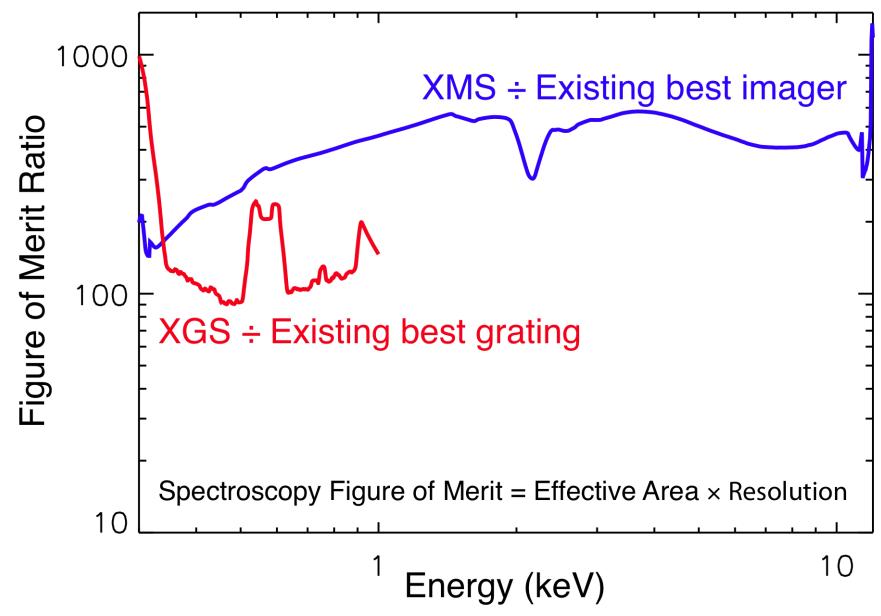


Moveable Instrument Platform

Mirror Effective Area	3 m² @1.25 keV
Spectral Resolution/FOV	$\Delta E = 2.5 \text{ eV}$ within 2 arc min
E = 0.3–7 keV	10 eV within 5 arc min
E = 0.3 –1 keV	$E/\Delta E = 3000$ with an area of 1,000 cm ²
Mirror Angular Resolution	≤5 arc sec HPD <7 keV

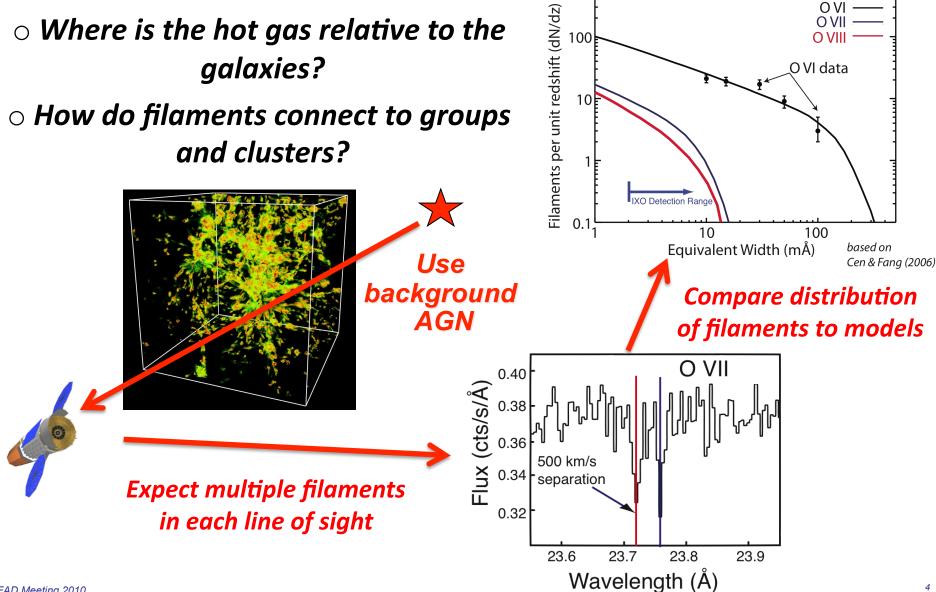


(Effective Area * Resolution) Figure of Merit Ratio



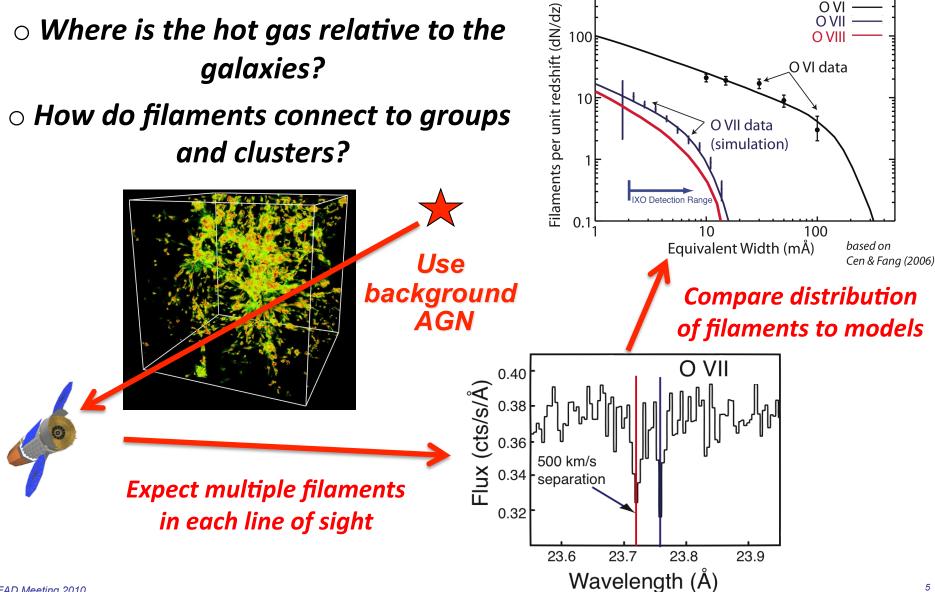


Find and Characterize the Missing Baryons





Find and Characterize the Missing Baryons

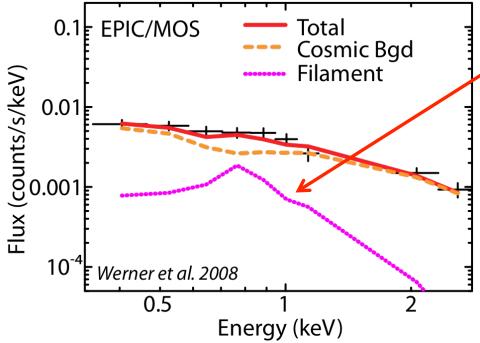


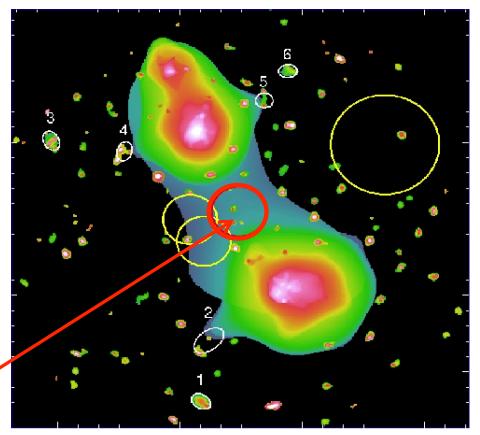


WHIM in Emission

Werner et al (2008) detected a WHIM filament connecting two clusters of galaxies at z=0.21

The emission in the red circle has kT=0.9±0.25 keV with ρ/ρ_c =150±60 for 20% solar abundances and a 15 Mpc line of sight depth.







International X-ray Observatory [XO]

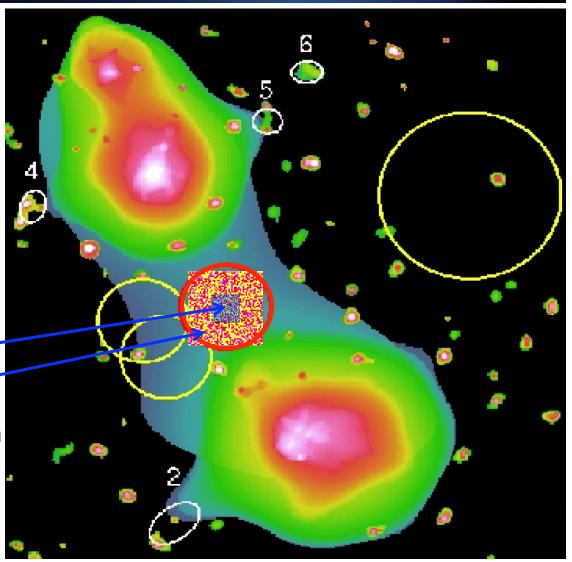
WHIM in Emission

XMS has a core 40x40 pixel array and an outer array of 52x52 pixels.

This simulation is a 100 ksec IXO observation with the XMS.

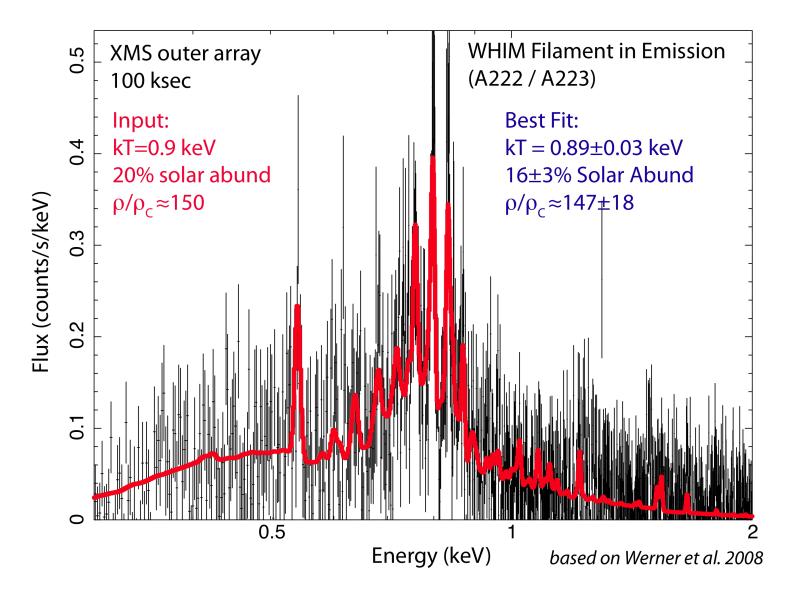
The core array pixels have a resolution < 2.5 eV.

The outer array pixel resolution is <10 eV.



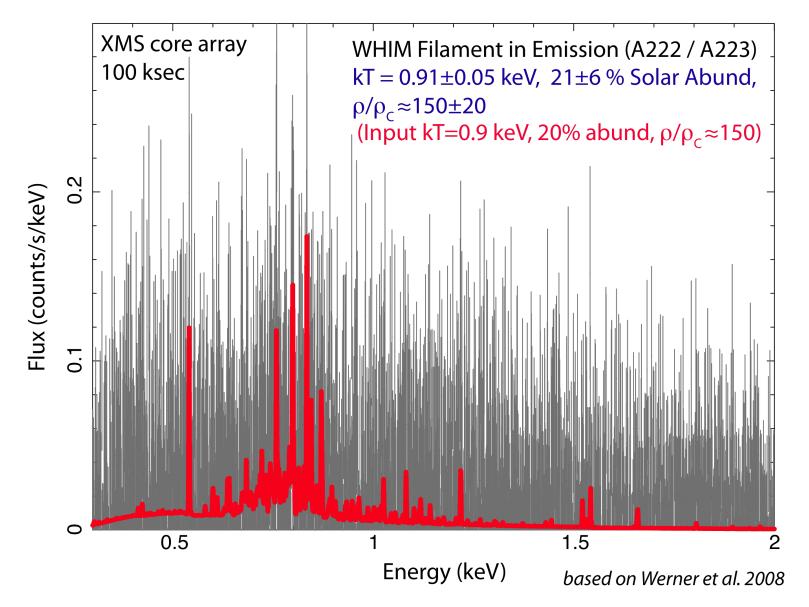


WHIM in Emission



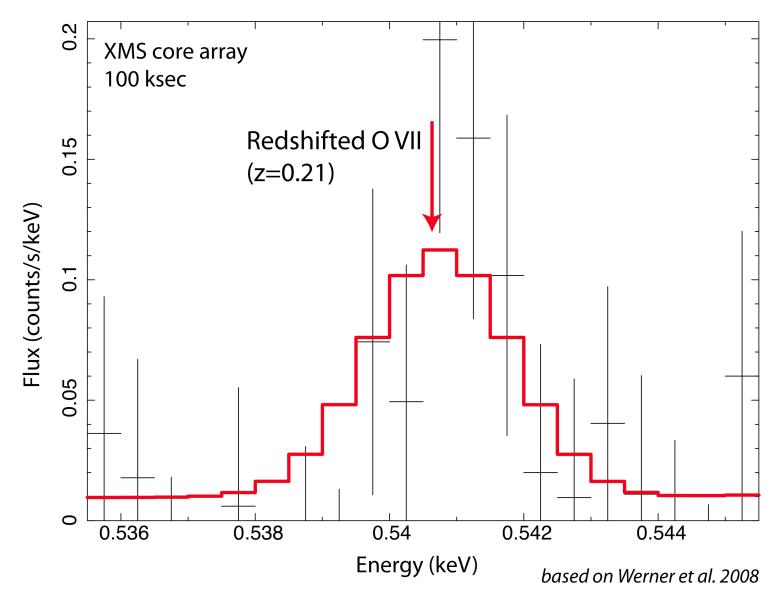


WHIM in emission





WHIM in emission – zooming in on one line







Conclusions

- The WHIM in Absorption: O VII is the key.
 - Comparison with nearby clusters will show structure.
 - Combining with O VIII observations and other atoms/ions determines temperature and abundance.
 - Detection is hard, *requiring* high sensitivities
 - With a nominal 6 Msec WHIM observing program, IXO gratings will detect ~100 filaments in ~30 sources
- The WHIM in Emission: Serendipity.
 - Any deep XMS field could show unexpected emission lines
 - IXO can both detect and characterize temperature and abundances in ρ/ρ_c ~100 regions.