ABSTRACT

In this paper we use the MareNostrum Universe Simulation, a large scale, hydrodynamic, non-radiative simulation in combination with a simple abundance matching approach to determine the ram pressure statistics for bent radio sources (BRSs). The abundance matching approach allows us to determine the locations of all galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ in the simulation volume. Assuming ram pressure exceeding a critical value causes bent morphology, we compute the ratio of all galaxies exceeding the ram pressure limit (RPEX galaxies) relative to all galaxies in our sample. According to our model 50% of the RPEX galaxies at $z = 0$ are found in clusters with masses larger than $10^{14} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ the other half resides in lower mass clusters. Therefore, the appearance of bent tail morphology alone does not put tight constraints on the host cluster mass. In low mass clusters, $M \leq 10^{14} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$, RPEX galaxies are confined to the central 500 $h^{-1}$ kpc whereas in clusters of $\geq 10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ they can be found at distances up to 1.5 $h^{-1}$ Mpc. Only clusters with masses $\geq 10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ are likely to host more than one BRS. Both criteria may prove useful in the search for distant, high mass clusters.

Key words: galaxies: clusters: intracluster medium — method: numerical — radio continuum: galaxies

1 INTRODUCTION

The unprecedented sensitivity and sampling speed of the new generation of radio telescopes, such as LOFAR and SKA, will yield an enormous number of new low-luminosity nearby as well as luminous distant radio sources. A significant fraction of the continuum sources are expected to be radio galaxies with double radio lobes formed by Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), which can be detected at very large redshifts. Roughly 1% of the known radio galaxies show bent tail morphology, i.e., bending of the two lobes in the same direction (e.g., Blanton et al. 2000; Wing & Blanton 2011). A gallery of bent tail radio sources (BRSs) can be found in Figure 1 of Blanton et al. (2001). The bent morphology is thought to be a result of the ram pressure exerted on the lobes when the ambient gas density is high and the relative velocity between the ambient gas and the radio galaxy - is large. Both conditions are readily fulfilled within the intra cluster medium (ICM), i.e, the high-density, plasma-filled regions of galaxy clusters. Therefore, bent tailed radio sources may provide an efficient detection mechanism for clusters of galaxies even at high redshifts.

The evolution of the number density of high mass clusters is an interesting cosmological probe. According to the hierarchical structure formation paradigm the most massive structures of the Universe form late. The exact timing depends on the cosmological model. A single very massive cluster can pose a potential challenge to the currently favoured concordance model if it is found at an incompatibly high redshift (Allen et al. 2004; Planck Collaboration et al. 2013a). BRSs have been successfully used as tracers of galaxy clusters for redshifts up to $\sim 1$ (e.g., Hintzen & Scott 1978; Deltorn et al. 1997; Blanton et al. 2001).

In this paper we assume that the ram pressure due
to the motion of galaxies through the ICM, \( p_{\text{ram}} = \rho_{\text{ext}} v_{\text{gal}}^2 \) is the primary cause of bent radio morphology (e.g., Milev et al. 1972; Venkatesan et al. 1994). In other words, all BRSs are radio sources exposed to ram pressure above a critical value. Buoyancy effects and other interactions which potentially also could cause bent morphology are left for a later study. The main argument in the paper can be summarised as follows:

(i) The study focuses on radio galaxies with jet linear size greater than 50kpc which populate the high mass end of the galaxy mass function (\( M_{\text{stellar}} \gtrsim 10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot} \)).

(ii) We assume that all extended radio sources of that size require a minimum critical ram pressure in order to show bent morphology. This is a major simplification of the jet physics that is geared towards allowing for a statistical approach to the study of the BRS environments.

(iii) The critical ram pressure used to match the relative numbers of bent sources observed is set based on the bending equation of extragalactic jets.

(iv) The relative numbers of bent sources expected in different environments are analysed based on the MareNostrum Universe Simulation.

Point (i) allows us to apply a simple abundance matching scheme to determine the locations of potential radio lobe galaxies in the simulation as discussed in § 2.2. We focus only on large radio lobes (\( \geq 50 \, h^{-1} \)kpc): firstly, because lobes are observed to reach megaparsec scales (e.g., 3C236, NGC315, NGC6251 in Willis et al. 1974; Bridle et al. 1976; Waggett et al. 1973) which makes them more easily detectable at high redshifts; and secondly, to make sure that the resolution of the simulation is sufficient to accurately determine the ram pressure at this scale. A side benefit is that we circumvent the discussion of small jet sizes at the beginning of the radio-loud phase as well.

Point (ii) relies on a definition of ‘bent morphology’ which, in this work, is based on visual inspection of radio sources with bent morphology such as presented in Blanton et al. (2001). As a consequence of this we do not differentiate between Fanaroff-Riley type I and II (Fanaroff & Riley 1974). Observations show that radio galaxies with jet sizes \( \geq 40 \, h^{-1} \)kpc are evenly distributed between FR I, FR II with FR I/II hybrid types being a small fraction of the sample (Best 2004). However, we note that FR I galaxies may be more easily bent even at small distances from the core since they have broader jets with internal turbulence making them less stiff. In contrast, the strongly collimated, highly relativistic FR II jets are very difficult to bend. In that case bent tail morphology manifests itself in the downstream shift of the radio lobes at the end of the jets.

Points (iii) and (iv) emphasize that we focus on the relative number of BRSs with respect to all radio sources of comparable size. In more detail, we use the MareNostrum Universe Simulation to determine the environment which is most conducive to the formation of BRSs. For that we assume that the ratio of BRSs to all extended radio sources (both \( \geq 50 \, h^{-1} \)kpc) is equal to the ratio of galaxies which exceed the ram pressure criterion (\( RPEX \) galaxies) to all massive galaxies (\( \geq 10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot} \)). Therefore, we investigate the relative abundances and locations of RPEX galaxies as a proxy for BRSs. In particular, we focus on the relative abundances as a function of host cluster masses down to \( 10^{13} h^{-1} M_{\odot} \). The investigation of relative numbers also allows us to circumvent the detailed discussion of the radio source duty cycles of these sources which is an inherently difficult problem.

The paper is structured as follows. In §2 we discuss the methodology. We introduce the simulation, review halo finding and abundance matching approaches and explain how the ram pressure is determined. The results are presented in §3 followed by the conclusion in §4.

2 Methodology

We use the MareNostrum Universe simulation, which is a non-radiative hydrodynamical simulation within a cube of 500 \( h^{-1} \)Mpc per side to determine the ram pressure at the cores of dark matter halos where massive elliptical galaxies are anticipated to reside. The ram-pressure is computed as the product of the ambient density times the square of the galaxy’s relative velocity, \( p_{\text{ram}} = \rho_{\text{ext}} v_{\text{gal}}^2 \). If the ram-pressure exceeds a critical limit, the radio lobes associated with the galaxies are assumed to be bent in a downstream direction. In the following sections we introduce the simulation, including the halo finding procedure, the abundance matching approach which assigns galaxies to the cores of the dark matter halos and the determination of the ram pressure which we assume is the cause for the bent tail morphology.

2.1 Simulation and halo finding

The present analysis employs the \( z = 0 \) snapshot of the MareNostrum Universe simulation (Gottlöber et al. 2008) which is based on the entropy conserving GADGET-2 code (Springel 2005) to model both dark matter and gas components assuming a concordance cosmology with the following parameters: \( \Omega_m = 0.3 \), \( \Omega_L = 0.7 \), \( \Omega_b = 0.045 \), \( \sigma_8 = 0.9 \) and \( h = 0.7 \). These values are slightly different to the present values from the Planck survey (Planck Collaboration et al. 2013b) but this should not affect the basic results. The simulation follows the non-linear evolution of the gas and dark matter density fields from \( z = 40 \) to the present within a comoving box of 500 \( h^{-1} \)Mpc on each side. Each component is resolved with 1024\(^3\) particles resulting in gas and dark matter particle masses of \( 1.5 \times 10^9 h^{-1} M_{\odot} \) and \( 8.3 \times 10^8 h^{-1} M_{\odot} \), respectively. Only adiabatic gas dynamics are considered, i.e. radiative processes, star formation and feed back processes are not included. The spatial force resolution was set to an equivalent Plummer gravitational softening of 15\( h^{-1} \) comoving kiloparsecs. The SPH smoothing length was set to the distance to the 40th nearest neighbour of each SPH particle.

For the halo and subhalo identification we utilize a hierarchical friends of friends algorithm (Klypin et al. 1999) with progressively shorter linking lengths of \( b_n = b/2^n \) with \( n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \). Our choice of the basic linking length of \( b = 0.17 \) times the mean particle separation is commonly used to define particle concentrations with virial overdensity. Structures are identified based on their dark matter particle distribution only. We use \( b \) or equivalently \( n = 0 \), to find the host halos and \( n = 3 \) for subhalos. These \( b_3 \) subhalos (in the following simply referred to as subhalos) show
overdensity of roughly 512 times the virial overdensity. We identify their centres of mass as possible locations of galaxies. In cases where distances between subhalos (galaxies) and the centre of the host halos are required we compute the distances. In cases where distances between subhalos (galaxies) and the centre of the host halos are required we compute the distances.

2.2 Abundance matching

Abundance matching is a technique used to populate theoretically derived dark matter halo distributions with observed galaxy properties based on the simultaneous gauging of their cumulative mass (or luminosity) functions. We employ a simple abundance matching technique similar to the approach described in Conroy et al. (2006) to assign stellar masses to the subhalos. For the present study we use the galaxy stellar mass function given in Bell et al. (2003) which employs the $ugriz$ magnitudes from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Early Data Release (SDSS-EDR; Stoughton 2002) in conjunction with K-band fluxes from the Two Micron All Sky Survey Early Data Release (SDSS-EDR; Stoughton 2002) to translate the galaxy luminosities into stellar masses. An alternative approach as outlined in Morsony et al. (2013) is to rewrite Eq. (1) as follows:

$$P_{\text{ram}} = \frac{h}{R} P_{\text{jet}} = \frac{h}{R} \alpha P_{\text{min}},$$

(2)

where $P_{\text{jet}}$ is the pressure within the jet and $P_{\text{ram}} = \rho_{\text{ext}} v_{\text{gal}}^2$. $R$ and $h$ are the same quantities as used in Eq. (1). We will use Eq. (2) to determine the ram pressure limit above which we assume that radio galaxies show bent tail morphology. The internal pressure, $P_{\text{int}}$, can be approximated by the minimum synchrotron pressure, $P_{\text{min}}$, as outlined in O’Dea & Owen (1985). It gives a lower limit for the internal pressure due to the presence of entrained material from the surroundings.
the ratio between radio-loud galaxies with linear jet size larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) and galaxies more massive than \(10^{13} \, h^{-1} M_{\odot}\) is independent of environment we then set out to determine the fraction of BRSs among all radio-loud galaxies with lobes larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\). The upper bound, \(100 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\), is chosen to allow for a sufficiently large volume to determine the ambient ICM density while minimizing non-local contributions.

Large relative velocities indicate that the gaseous halo of the galaxy has been stripped at least outside of \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\). In this case, it gives the velocity with which the ambient ICM is streaming past the galaxy. In situations where stripping is not efficient, the gas density within \(50\) to \(100 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) may be dominated by the galaxy’s own gaseous halo and we do not measure the ambient ICM density. Since, in this case, the relative velocity between the dark matter core and gas in the shell is expected to be rather small, the resulting ram pressure is small too and our approach does not predict bent tail morphology.

Figure 2 displays the ram pressure for the subhalos as a function of circular velocity based on the total mass within a halo-centric sphere of \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\). The ram pressure limits as discussed in the context of Eq. 2 are indicated by the horizontal lines. The application of the \(2.4 \times 10^{9} \rho_0 \, \text{ km}^2 \text{s}^{-2}\) limit indicates that for 2468 out of \(1.5 \times 10^{9}\) subhalos (1.6%) the ram pressure is sufficient to bend the tails of radio galaxies if the galaxies undergo a radio-loud phase during this time. In the following we refer to these objects as RPEX galaxies. For the lower and upper bounds shown in Figure 2 we obtain 1.0% and 3.2%, respectively.

As discussed above, the fraction of RPEX galaxies to the total number of galaxies \((m_{\text{star}} \geq 10^{11} \, h^{-1} M_{\odot})\) approximates the fraction of bent tail sources among all radio-loud galaxies with lobes larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\). Accordingly, 1.6% of all radio-loud galaxies with radio lobes larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) show bent tail morphology due to the ram pressure exerted by their environment. This compares very favourably with observational results of the 3000degree² FIRST survey, which found 384 BRSs out of a total sample of 32000 double and multiple radio sources \((\text{Blanton} 2000)\) giving a fraction of 1.2%.

One concern regarding the comparison with observations may be the presence of projection effects. Two different alignment effects may have a bearing on the predictions from the simulations: firstly, the alignment between jet axis and the line of sight and secondly, the alignment between the galaxy’s velocity and the line of sight. The first case does not affect our predictions because we are interested in the relative number of bent tail radio galaxies with respect to all radio lobe galaxies larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) in size. A jet orientation parallel to the line of sight affects bent and non-bent radio galaxies in the same way and consequently does not change the ratio between the two sets. In the second case, the bent tails of a radio-lobe galaxies moving parallel to the line of sight may be observed as straight. If we assume this case for all galaxies moving with an angle of \(\lesssim 30^\circ\) relative to the line of sight then the simulation overpredicts the fraction of bent tail radio sources relative to all radio lobe galaxies by 14% \((1 - \cos \theta)\). Given the inherent uncertainties in our approach we do not explicitly include this correction into our results. \(\text{Morsony et al.} (2013)\) states that orienta-

Figure 2. Distribution of ram pressure at the location of some 1500000 subhalos as a function of their circular velocity based on the total matter content within a radius of \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) from the centre of mass. Individual data points are gridded and the cell values are scaled logarithmically. The horizontal lines indicate the range of ram pressure values above which bending of the radio jets is expected to occur (see discussion of Eq. 2 in the text). For instance, according to the ram pressure limit indicated by the middle (thick) line \(1.6\%\) of all galaxies with stellar masses above \(10^{11} \, h^{-1} M_{\odot}\) live under conditions where ram pressure may be sufficient to cause bent tail morphology (if the galaxies happen to form radio jets during this time).

\cite{Bicknell1984, LaingBridle2002, Croston2008} therefore we introduce the parameter \(\alpha > 1\). Since \(h/R < 1\) we assume that \(h_0/R \approx 1\). This choice is substantiated by the fact that we obtain roughly the same ratio of BRSs to radio lobe galaxies as observed \cite{Blanton2000}, see also § 2.3. For \(P_{\text{min}}\) we use the observed values presented in Table 1 of \cite{Freeland2011} based on which we determine a mean value of \(2.4 \times 10^{9} \rho_0 \, \text{ km}^2 \text{s}^{-2}\) \((\rho_0\text{ being the cosmic baryon density)}\). The minimum and maximum values are \(1.0 \times 10^{9}\) to \(4.1 \times 10^{9} \rho_0 \, \text{ km}^2 \text{s}^{-2}\). This range encompasses the minimum ram pressure required to produce bent tail morphology. We will employ it for the establishment of the ram pressure statistics for bent tail radio galaxies.

2.4 Determination of Ram Pressure

Equation 2 requires the determination of the density of the ambient ICM and the velocity of the galaxy relative to it from the simulation. We compute these quantities in the following way: First we determine the centre of mass and the bulk velocity of the subhalo based on its dark matter component only; then we compute the average ICM density and relative velocity within a halo-centric shell with lower and upper bounds of \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\) and \(100 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\), respectively. The lower bound is chosen to be comparable to the smallest radio lobes we consider.

Empirical relations show that galaxies with stellar masses of \(\geq 10^{11} \, h^{-1} M_{\odot}\) host black holes with \(M_{\text{BH}} \geq 10^{8} M_{\odot}\) \cite{McLure2002}. Black holes of that mass produce jets which propagate out to \(\geq 50 \, \text{kpc}\). \cite{Besl2000} shows that 70% of the extended radio-loud sources in the nearby Universe are larger than \(50 \, h^{-1} \text{ kpc}\). Provided that
Figure 3. Distribution of the relative velocities between the bulk velocity of the subhalos and the ambient ICM for all halos which fulfill the ram pressure criterion \(P_{\text{ram}} \geq 2.4 \times 10^9 \, \rho_\text{b} \, \text{km}^2\text{s}^{-2}\). The solid, red line is based on the measurement of the velocity within a halo-centric shell between 50 and 100 \(h^{-1}\)kpc. The dotted, blue line gives the relative velocities between subhalos and the ICM within a halo-centric sphere of 50 \(h^{-1}\)kpc. It is shown here to provide a consistency check rather than presenting a separate result. The similarity between the two graphs indicates that in almost all cases where the ram pressure criterion is fulfilled the ambient ICM streams freely through the subhalo.

Figure 4. Upper panel: Density versus velocity for subhalos which fulfill the bending criterion (Eq. 2). The color coding reflects the stellar masses as derived from the abundance matching procedure discussed in section 2.2. The high mass galaxies with low velocities may correspond to wide angle tail sources, whereas the high velocity subhalos are more naturally identified as narrow angle tail radio galaxies. Lower panel: Distance to the host halo’s centre of mass versus velocity for the same set of subhalos as displayed above. There is a trend that high mass galaxies with low relative velocities are located close to the centre of the clusters. This is where WATs are observed.

3 RESULTS

In order to use BRSs as tracers of clusters we need to be able to answer the following questions: What is the typical mass of the host clusters? What are the typical distances between BRSs and the host cluster centres? And, how many BRSs are likely to be found within a single host cluster of a given mass? The subsequent analysis aims to extract answers to these questions from the MareNostrum simulation. As emphasized before, we aim to determine the fraction of bent tail radio galaxies relative to all radio-loud galaxies with lobes larger than 50 \(h^{-1}\)kpc. This approach avoids detailed modelling of the jet physics and allows predictions based on the fraction of RPEX galaxies relative to all galaxies \(m_{\text{star}} \geq 10^{11} \, h^{-1} \, M_\odot\).

3.1 Slow and fast moving galaxies

For the following discussion the differentiation between narrow angle tail galaxies (NATs) and wide-angle tail galaxies (WATs) is instructive, therefore a short definition is presented here. NATs, which are U-shaped radio sources where the angle subtended at the core by the jet arms is less than 45°, have long been believed to be a product of the ram pressure experienced by the galaxy moving through the Intra-Cluster Medium (ICM) at high velocity.
ally associated with the brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs) that are located close to the cores of massive galaxy clusters with only moderate velocities relative to the ambient ICM (O’Donoghue et al. 1993).

As a first step to answering the questions raised above we plot the RPEX galaxies in the $\rho - v$ plane, shown in the upper panel of Figure 5 where $\rho$ is the density of the ambient ICM and $v$ is the relative velocity between the galaxy and the ICM. The colour coding in this figure reflects the stellar mass as indicated by the color bar in the upper right corner. Yellow points correspond to the most massive galaxies with stellar masses of $\sim 5 \times 10^{13}$. They are found predominantly in high density environments with low relative velocities which can be readily identified as BCGs at the centres of massive clusters. The black, blue and green dots, which correspond to lower mass galaxies display a wider distribution of velocities and ambient densities. The figure shows that more massive galaxies which predominantly reside in high density regions require less extreme velocities with respect to the ambient ICM to generate RPEX galaxies. The apparent line, below which there are no qualifying RPEX galaxies corresponds to $P_{\text{ram}} = 2.4 \times 10^9 \rho_b \text{km}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$.

The lower panel of Figure 5 displays the distances with respect to the host cluster’s centre of mass versus the velocity relative to the ambient medium. This figure reveals a clear correlation between cluster centric distance and the relative velocity between the RPEX galaxies and the ambient medium. In particular the most massive galaxies which generally show low velocities relative to the ambient ICM preferentially inhabit the central regions of the clusters. That is where observations preferentially find the WATs (Burns 1996). Notwithstanding the above correlation, there is also a good distribution of RPEX galaxies throughout the different cluster-centric distances.

The radio lobes of very massive galaxies which resemble BCGs are bent by the fact that the galaxies move through the clusters’ central, high density regions with relatively low velocities. Therefore, the associated radio lobes may fall into the WAT category. The RPEX galaxies found at the outskirts of the galaxy clusters show high relative velocities with respect to the ambient ICM and are, therefore, expected to show NAT morphology which, again is confirmed by observations (O’Dea & Owen 1985). The continuous transition from NATs to WATs in Figure 4 shows that all RPEX galaxies belong to the same family and we will not differentiate between them in the remainder of the analysis. That does not necessarily mean that the NATs and WATs originate from the same physical processes. For instance, it is conceivable that the jet physics are different as a result of the different environments.

This result illustrates the importance of both the velocity at which the galaxies are travelling through the ICM and the density of the ICM. The cluster centres, where the ICM densities are high, are dominated by BCGs which only move slowly relative to the ICM. Croft et al. (2007) found 19.7% of BCGs in the FIRST Survey to be radio-loud. This radio-loudness is primarily correlated with the stellar mass of the BCG. At larger cluster-centric distances the density profiles of the ICM are the main determinants of the BRS fraction since the density increases from the outer radii to the cluster centre by a few orders of magnitude whereas the average velocities of the galaxies orbiting in the cluster potential well only rise by a factor of two or so (e.g., Faltenbacher et al. 2007).

### 3.2 Dependence on cluster mass

The mass of the parent cluster affects the jet bending probability in two ways. Firstly, the velocity dispersion of galaxies is correlated with the mass of the cluster, i.e., galaxies move faster in high mass clusters. Secondly, the density of the ICM is correlated with the cluster mass, i.e., galaxies in high mass clusters experience denser ICM. Therefore, we expect RPEX galaxies to populate predominantly high mass clusters. We quantify this by measuring the number of RPEX galaxies with respect to the total number of galaxies as a function of cluster mass.

Figure 5 shows the total numbers of RPEX galaxies as a function of host cluster’s dark matter halo mass. The black lines indicate the results based on the averaged ram pressure limit (middle line in Fig. 5) and the shaded areas give the results based on the upper and lower limits in Fig. 5. The high mass end of the histogram is a consequence of the finite maximum cluster mass in the simulation volume. The rapid drop at the low mass end is given by the fact that the ram pressure is not sufficient to bend radio jets in such low mass clusters. The solid, red line displays the results for subhalos with $> 36$ dark matter particles which according to the abundance matching procedure (see § 2.2) correspond to galaxies with stellar masses $\geq 10^{11} h^{-1} M_\odot$.
peak for clusters between $10^{14}$ and $10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$. This can be observed independent of the exact ram pressure limit applied, i.e. the results of the averaged ram pressure criterion as well as its upper and lower limits yield similar results. The preponderance of low mass clusters and the low number of RPEX galaxies found in them, points to the inability of low mass clusters to cause the bent morphology at least for host galaxies with stellar masses above $10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ as investigated here.

Figure 6 displays the fraction of RPEX galaxies relative to the total number of galaxies as a function of cluster mass. As discussed above, this quantity is equivalent to the fraction of bent tail sources relative to all radio-loud galaxies with lobes larger than 50 $h^{-1}$kpc. Consequently, a strong correlation between cluster mass and RPEX galaxy fraction can be derived. A negligible fraction of RPEX galaxies is found for host masses below $10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$. For clusters with masses between $10^{13.5}$ and $10^{14.0} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ this is roughly 5%. This is a relatively small fraction. However, it is important to keep in mind that the total number of RPEX galaxies as shown in Fig. 6 is relatively large due to the large number of clusters in this mass bin. For cluster masses between $10^{15}$ and $10^{15.5} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ the fraction of BRs rises to ~ 60%. Therefore, if such clusters host more than two radio lobe galaxies half of them are expected to show bent tail morphology.

3.3 Distances of BRs from cluster centres

To locate galaxy clusters with the help of BRs it is not only important to predict host cluster masses but also the spatial distribution of the BRs with respect to the cluster centre. In other words, if a BR is detected what is the maximum expected distance to the cluster centre?

Figure 7 shows the fractions of RPEX galaxies with respect to total number of galaxies as a function of cluster-centric distance for different host mass bins as indicated by the labels. More massive clusters show a more extended distribution of RPEX galaxies. (≤ 200 $h^{-1}$kpc) fraction of RPEX galaxies can be observed. For those clusters the fraction of RPEX galaxies peaks between 200 and 600 $h^{-1}$kpc with a slight shift of the peak towards larger cluster centric distances for higher mass host clusters. For host clusters ≥ $10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ 80% of all double lobe galaxies at a cluster centric distance of 500 $h^{-1}$kpc are expected to show bent tail morphology. For distances above ~ 600 $h^{-1}$kpc the fraction of RPEX galaxies drops quickly. Our model predicts, that for the most massive clusters 20% of all radio-loud galaxies with lobes larger than 50 $h^{-1}$kpc and stellar masses ≥ $10^{11} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ show bent tail morphology at cluster centric distances of ~ 1.5 $h^{-1}$Mpc.

The consequence, for observational strategies to detect clusters by locating BRs, is that the cluster centre may be at a distance of 1.5 $h^{-1}$Mpc from the actual position of the BR.

3.4 Multiple BRs candidates in high mass clusters

Figure 8 shows the average number of RPEX galaxies per cluster as a function of cluster mass. We find that, while there is less than one RPEX galaxy in clusters with masses ≤ $10^{14.5} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ and about one in clusters with masses between $10^{14.5}$ and $10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$, there are about 7 RPEX galaxies expected to be hosted by clusters ≥ $10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$. It depends on the duty cycle of the AGNs how many BRs actually can be observed. Best et al. (2007) found the number of radio-loud AGNs to increase to about 30% for galaxies with stellar masses greater than $10^{11} M_{\odot}$. Therefore, we can expect that clusters with masses above $10^{15} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ are likely to host more than one BR. This is confirmed by several observations of multiple BRs in clusters of galaxies e.g., Abell 2382, Abell 2538, etc. (Owen & Ledlow 1997). The appearance of multiple BRs in close vicinity may be a use as tracer of high mass galaxy clusters.

The appearance of multiple BRs in close proximity
may also be useful for the detection of high redshift clusters. Figure 9 gives a coarse attempt to extend the analysis towards higher redshift. The figure is identical to Fig. 8 except that it is based on the $z = 0.75$ snapshot of the simulation. For an accurate analysis one would need to redo the abundance matching (§2.2) with an observed, $z = 0.75$, stellar mass function. However, we do not do this in the current paper. Instead, we simply used all subhalos with more than 36 particles as for the $z = 0$ analysis. In Fig. 8 multiple RPEX galaxies ($N_{\text{bent}}/N_{\text{cluster}} > 1$) can be observed for host halos $\geq 10^{14.5} h^{-1} M_\odot$. Above $10^{15} h^{-1} M_\odot$, we only find one cluster which is not shown on the plot due to lack of statistics. This is a preliminary result and a more detailed study based on a higher resolution simulation will be presented elsewhere.

### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the MareNostrum Universe Simulation, we modeled the ram pressure strength at the expected locations of massive galaxies. We applied a simple bending criterion (Eq. 2) which allowed us to determine whether the radio-lobes associated with these galaxies will be bent. If the galaxies exceed the ram pressure limit they are referred to as RPEX galaxies which indicates that they would display bent radio lobes during the radio-loud phase of their duty cycle. We derive ratios of RPEX galaxies relative to all galaxies within the same stellar mass range ($\geq 10^{11} h^{-1} M_\odot$). Assuming that the AGN duty cycle is independent of environment, these ratios are equal to the ratios of observed radio lobes with bent tail morphology.

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The analysis of the velocities and ambient densities of RPEX galaxies reveals that the most massive galaxies (possibly BCGs), which reside at the cluster centres, require only moderate velocities ($\sim 500$ km s$^{-1}$) relative to the ambient ICM to obey the bending criterion - the ICM densities are high and thus the critical ram pressure is easily reached without very high relative velocities. This type of galaxy is expected to host WATs. RPEX galaxies with lower stellar mass content show a wider distribution of relative velocities and ambient densities. Those RPEX galaxies with high relative velocities are the natural locations of NATs. The simulation data show that there is a continuous transition between WATs and NATs. The underlying physical mechanisms are essentially the same.

Clusters with masses less than $10^{13} h^{-1} M_\odot$ do not host any RPEX galaxies. We find approximately equal numbers of RPEX galaxies in clusters less/more massive than $10^{14.5} h^{-1} M_\odot$. Individual low mass clusters only rarely provide suitable conditions for the appearance of bent tail morphology. However, lower mass clusters are much more prevalent. Consequently, their contribution to the total budget of RPEX galaxies is substantial. Therefore, the appearance of BRSs does not uniquely point towards a high mass host cluster.

The RPEX galaxy distribution of cluster-centric distances shows a marked difference between high and low mass clusters. The RPEX galaxies in high mass clusters are found at much larger distances. This is a consequence of the fact that the ICM of such systems is much more...
extended and the velocity dispersion of the galaxies is higher. Our model predicts that BRSs in high mass clusters can be observed as far as $1.5 \, h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$ from the cluster centre. For low mass clusters, $\lesssim 10^{14.5} \, h^{-1} M_{\odot}$, the BRS will preferentially be found within a cluster-centric sphere of $400 \, h^{-1} \text{kpc}$ radius.

Finally the appearance of more than one BRS in close proximity ($\lesssim 2 \, h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$) would be a strong indication of high mass host systems. To what extent this clustered appearance of BRs may be useful to detect massive clusters at high redshift needs to be investigated with higher resolution simulations which provide a better mass resolution and thus more accurate results at early times.

The purpose of this work is to lay the ground for investigations of the statistics of BRSs. The present analysis is incomplete and surely requires refinements in many respects. However, the incoming large data sets require the development of these statistical tools in the foreseeable future.

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