# Intra-cluster light at the **Frontier**: Abell 2744

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# The Ghost light

- Light from free floating stars in the intergalactic medium
- They are gravitationally bound to the cluster but not to a particular galaxy





# What does the ICL tell us?

- The story of the assembly of the galaxy cluster:
  - How violent it was? 

     Mass in stars
  - When does it happen? Age of the stars





### Theoretical expectations

 Formed by the tidal stripping of satellites infalling into the cluster



 ICL is a relevant remnant of the merging events that formed the cluster

## Theoretical expectations

- ICL produced by the most massive satellites (10<sup>10-11</sup> Msolar, Contini et al. 2014)
- Metallicity similar to that of the massive satellites
- ICL formed at z<1 (Murante et al. 2007)

# What do we know about the ICL?

- µ<sub>v</sub>>26.5 mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup> (Mihos et al. 2005, Zibetti et al. 2005)
- Extend to several hundred kpc
- Contributes to a significant fraction of the light of the cluster (10-20%, Krick et al. 2006, 2007)
- Challeging to observe and characterize
- Little is know about its characteristics!!

### We need very deep observations of clusters to observe the ICL

# Hubble Frontier Fields

- Deepest images of clusters using the HST
  - multiwavelength
- 6 clusters, 0.3<z<0.5
  - A period crucial for understanding the formation of the ICL



Credit: NASA, ESA, Z.Levay

# Hubble Frontier Fields

- First release: Abell 2744
- Optical (ACS): F435W
  (6), F606W (5), F814W
  (5)
- NIR (WFC3): F105W (24), F125W (12), F140W (10), F160W (24)
- Only complete observations of the NIR

We are studying the ICL ~ 4 mag above the SB limits!!



Credit: NASA, ESA, Z.Levay

- ACS images shallower ⇒ improve the S/N
  - Rebinned pixel: 5x5 pixel

### 0.06"⇔0.3"

- Resdhift mask of the cluster to avoid the contamination of background and foreground sources (Owers et al. 2011 + NED)
- Color-color diagrams: g-r vs. i-J
  - Diminish PSF effects
  - Include a NIR band
  - Three different parameters

- 1. Surface brightness in restframe J :  $\mu_J$ 
  - Eight bins in  $\mu_1$ : 16 to 25 mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>



Color coded bins

### 2. Logarithm of the stellar mass density: log(p)

- r-z color ⇒ M/L ratio ⇒ stellar mass density (Bell et al 2003)
- Eight bins in  $log(\rho)$ : 4.8 to 0.8 ( $\rho$  in  $M_{solar}/pc^2$ )



- 3. Radial distance, R, to the most massive galaxies
  - Elliptical distances to the centres of the most massive galaxies,  $\mu_{\rm J}{<}17$
  - Eight bins in R: 0 to 120 kpc



### Results



#### PSF effect: <0.03 mag in g-r and <0.02 mag in i-J

## Results





### Results





ICL bluer than the most massive galaxies of the cluster!!!

Stellar population gradients

## Age and met. gradients



### Age and met. gradients



# ICL of Abell 2744

- Z ~ 0.018±0.007
- Mass ~  $3 \times 10^{10}$  M<sub>solar</sub> (Gallazzi et al. 2005)
  - ICL produced by galaxies similar to the Milky Way
- ICL age is ~ 6 Gyr younger than the galaxies' age
  - ICL compatible with being assembled at z < 1
- Fraction of ICL: 4-10%
  - Corresponds to: 4-6 Milky Ways
- ICL formed by the stripping of satellites (Dead galaxies )

## Conclusions

- Deep HST observations of the cluster Abell 2744 to study its ICL
  - Use of NIR to break age-metallicity degeneracy
- ICL is mostly produced by galaxies similar to the Milky Way
- Age of the ICL is compatible with being assembled at z<1</li>

# THANK YOU



SB limits:
 Optical ~29.2 mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>
 NIR ~30.0 mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>

# **PSF Effects**



# PSF Effects +ICL

