Studying the mass assembly and luminosity gap in fossil groups of galaxies from the Millennium Simulation

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Fossil galaxy groups

 Fossil galaxy groups are interpreted as systems that have
formed early in which L* galaxies have been merged over billion of years (Jones et al., MNRAS, 2003).

Observational criteria

Fossil groups are dominated by a single **giant elliptical** galaxy at the centre of an extended bright **X-ray halo**

 Δm_{12} >2 (within 0.5r_{vir})

$$L_X > 0.25 \times 10^{42} h_{100}^{-2} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

Evidence from Scaling relations

- For a given optical luminosity of the group, fossils are more X-ray luminous.
- Fossils show higher X-ray luminosity and temperature for a given group velocity dispersion.
- Mass concentration in fossils is higher than in non-fossil groups and clusters.

(Khosroshahi et al., MNRAS,2007)



Magnitude gap SAM vs. OBSERVATION

Dariush et al. (2008, in preparation +NAM08)







- Agreement between the observed magnitude gap (SDSS / 2dFGRS) and SAM (Bower+06)
- Early formed groups <u>do not</u> necessarily develop large magnitude gaps ∆ m₁₂>2 (problem with SAM or current definition of fossil groups).
- <u>Assuming</u> that the current SAM predicts properly the observed properties of early formed groups, then the optical condition ∆ m₁₆>3 does <u>better separate</u> old/early formed groups from normal groups.



Redshift

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