

# Cooling of X-Ray Emitting Gas by Heat Conduction in the Center of Cooling Flow Clusters

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We study the possibility that a large fraction of the gas at temperatures of  $\sim 10^7$  K in cooling flow clusters cools by heat conduction to lower temperatures, rather than by radiative cooling. We argue that this process, when incorporated into the so-called “moderate cooling flow model,” where the effective age of the intracluster medium is much lower than the age of the cluster, reduces substantially the expected X-ray luminosity from gas residing at temperatures of  $\lesssim 10^7$  K. In this model, the radiative mass cooling rate of gas at  $\sim 10^7$  K inferred from X-ray observations, which is  $< 20\%$  of the mass cooling rates cited in the past, is easily met. The heat conduction is regulated by reconnection between the magnetic field lines in cold ( $\sim 10^4$  K) clouds and the field lines in the intracluster medium. A narrow conduction front is formed, which, despite the relatively low temperature, allows efficient heat conduction from the hot ICM to the cold clouds. The reconnection between the field lines in cold clouds and those in the intracluster medium occurs only when the magnetic field in the ICM is strong enough. This occurs only in the very inner regions of cooling flow clusters, at  $r \sim 10\text{--}30$  kpc. The large ratio of the number of H $\alpha$  photons to the number of cooling hydrogen atoms is explained by this scenario.

## 1. Introduction

Recent *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* observations appear to be in contradiction with the simplest cluster cooling flow models. While hot,  $T \simeq 1\text{--}8 \times 10^7$  K, X-ray emitting gas seems to cool at rates of  $10\text{--}500 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , there is little indication for gas cooling below a temperature of  $\sim 10^7$  K (e.g., Kaastra et al. 2001; Peterson et al. 2001, 2002, 2003; Fabian et al. 2002a). Namely, the limit on the cooling rate below  $\sim 10^7$  K inferred from X-ray observations is  $< 20\%$  of the mass cooling rates cited in the past (Fabian 2002), but compatible with the moderate cooling flow model of Soker et al. (2001). On the other hand, X-ray observations reveal properties that seem to support the cooling of gas. First, there is no indication for violent ongoing heating (e.g., shocks or cluster mergers) to offset radiative cooling. Hot bubbles of radio plasma may supply heat, but they also compress the gas, which reduces its cooling time (Soker et al. 2001). High spatial resolution X-ray images from *Chandra* reveal complex X-ray structures in the inner  $\sim 30$  kpc of cooling flow clusters, (e.g., McNamara 2002 and references therein), including X-ray deficient bubbles that rise buoyantly transporting energy from the AGN to the intracluster medium (ICM).

Morris & Fabian (2003) suggest that the weakness of the X-ray emission lines below  $\sim 10^7$  K can be at least partially reconciled with larger cooling rates if most of the metals are concentrated in a small fraction ( $\sim 10\%$ ) of the cooling gas. Soker et al. (2001) suggest that the

cooling flow model can be put on a more solid ground if some assumptions are relaxed, e.g., the cooling flow age is taken to be much below the age of the clusters (Allen et al. 2001; Bayer-Kim et al. 2002). These relaxed assumptions lead to much lower mass cooling rates, in what was called the “moderate cooling flow model.” In the present paper, we continue along these lines, and show that moderate cooling flow models can be compatible with the non-detection of line emission from cooler gas if some of the cooling hot X-ray gas in moderate cooling flow models is cooling from  $\sim 10^7$  K to  $10^4$  K by heat conduction. Heat conduction has similar effects to those of mixing, as proposed by, e.g., Fabian et al. (2001, 2002a) and Bayer-Kim et al. (2002). Observations show that magnetic fields become strong at the center of cooling flow clusters (Eilek & Owen 2002, and references therein). Magnetic fields inhibit heat conduction across field lines. We propose that reconnection of magnetic field lines occurs between hot X-ray emitting gas and cooler gas at  $\sim 10^4$  K. We argue that the conduction fronts are narrow, making heat conduction very efficient.

We note here that for strong magnetic fields, the self-inhibiting of the heat flux along magnetic field lines due to scattering of conducting electrons off plasma waves is not efficient (Pistinner & Eichler 1998). When the magnetic field is weak, heat conduction is suppressed along field lines (Levinson & Eichler 1992), while when the magnetic field is strong, the suppression is small (Pistin-

ner & Eichler 1998). Pistinner, Levinson, & Eichler (1996) consider this effect in cooling flow clusters. They show that in the outer parts where the thermal pressure is much higher than the magnetic pressure, the heat conduction is suppressed by this mechanism by one to three orders of magnitude, while in the inner parts it is not suppressed much if the magnetic field is strong (see their Figs. 1–3; Eq. 69 of Pistinner & Eichler 1998 shows that modest suppression may occur). In addition to that effect, immediately after reconnection, heat conduction may be quite efficient in the turbulent region (Lazarian & Cho 2003). We therefore assume here that heat conduction is efficient along magnetic field lines in regions where the magnetic field is close to equipartition.

Our magnetic reconnection model is different from papers dealing with large scale ( $\gtrsim 100$  kpc) magnetic fields and conduction between exterior very hot intracluster gas and hot gas within the cooling flow region (e.g., Bregman & David 1988; Pistinner & Shaviv 1996; Norman & Meiksin 1996; Narayan & Medvedev 2001; Loeb 2002; Voigt et al. 2002; Fabian, Voigt, & Morris 2002b; Ruszkowski & Begelman 2002; Markevitch, Vikhlinin, & Forman 2002). In many of these models, heat conduction heats the gas in the cooling flow region, and may reduce the cooling rate or even eliminate it completely. Other studies argued that heat conduction is suppressed by a large factor, and hence plays no role in the cooling flow process. We instead examine local heat conduction at lower temperatures, after the gas has lost most of its thermal energy. The gas continues to cool to lower temperatures, but does so nonradiatively.

## 2. The Proposed Scenario

The basic scenario is as follows. Gas cools radiatively from the ambient cluster temperature to  $\sim 10^7$  K, and slowly streams inward, becoming gravitationally bound to the cD galaxy. As a result of the cD galaxy motion through the ICM and radio bubble activity, there is a constant mixing of gas in the inner regions ( $r \lesssim 10 - 30$  kpc) of cooling flow clusters. Different parcels of gas collide with one another.

In particular, we will assume that cold ( $T < 10^4$  K) clouds move rapidly through the hotter ICM. Some processes involving cold clouds in cooling flows, among them heat conduction, were studied before (Loewenstein & Fabian 1990; Ferland, Fabian, & Johnstone 2002). We note that colder material is known to exist in many cooling flow clusters, as inferred from optical filaments (see § 4 below), and from recent CO observations conducted by Edge et al. (2002; see also Edge & Frayer 2003, and Salomé & Combes 2003) who found the molecular mass to be in the range of  $\sim 10^9 - 10^{11.5} M_\odot$ . These cold clouds may result in large part from stripping of the ISM from galaxies and subclusters. However, our scenario is in accord with the presence of a moderate rate of cooling of intracluster gas, and this may produce all or part of the cold gas. Evidence for cooling flows still exists in the *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* observations, but with much lower cooling rates than previously suggested (e.g., Bayer-Kim et al. 2002; David et al. 2001; Blanton et al. 2003) The cooling gas may cool to a temperature of

$\sim 10^4$  K and below. In particular, the heat conduction process itself cools the hot gas, forming more cold clouds, although it can also evaporate the cold clouds. The sign of the conductive mass flux (evaporation or cooling?) is discussed further in § 3.

As a result of cooling and inflow, the density of the ICM increases by a factor of  $\sim 10$ . An isotropically-tangled magnetic field in the gas will have its pressure increased by a factor of  $\sim 10^{4/3}$ . Radial inward motion (Soker & Sarazin 1990), stretching of ICM magnetic fields by expanding jets and bubbles (Soker 1997), as well as a possible cluster dynamo (Godon, Soker, & White 1998), may result in a much larger increase in the magnetic pressure. A dynamically important magnetic field in the inner regions of cluster cooling flows is inferred from observations (Eilek & Owen 2002; Taylor, Fabian, & Allen 2002). The enhanced magnetic fields and the gas motions in the inner cooling flow region will most likely result in reconnection of magnetic field lines. The energy released by reconnection can play an important role in the energetics of the optical filaments (Sabra, Shields, & Filippenko 2000), via heating produced directly by reconnection (Jafelice & Friaca 1996; Godon, Soker & White 1998) and/or by Alfvén waves (Friaca et al. 1997), and/or by facilitating heat conduction (Böhringer & Fabian 1989).

At present, we are mainly interested in reconnection between the magnetic fields in cold clouds ( $\sim 10^4$  K) and in the hot ( $\sim 10^7$  K) ICM. Such reconnection can enhance heat conduction from the hot gas into the cold clouds, and this may result in the hot gas cooling conductively rather than radiatively. That is, the thermal energy released in cooling the hot gas is delivered to the cold clouds, and is radiated as optical/UV line emission at  $\sim 10^4$  K. Replacing radiative cooling of the hot gas with conductive cooling will reduce the emission at low but X-ray emitting temperatures, and could account for the weak soft X-ray luminosity from gas at intermediate temperatures  $10^6 \lesssim T \lesssim 10^7$  K. In addition to allowing conductive heat flow, reconnection may also cause mixing of the gas via the fast flow emanating from the reconnection site (Lazarian & Cho 2003). Mixing was also suggested as a mechanism to suppress X-ray emission lines below  $\sim 1$  keV (e.g., Oegerle et al. 2001; Fabian et al. 2001, 2002a; Johnstone et al. 2002). Fabian et al. (2002a) briefly mention that heat conduction to cold gas plays a similar role to that of mixing.

In principle, reconnection might break the field lines connecting hot and cold gas, rather than reconnect them, and this would suppress thermal conduction. Here, we assume that the field lines in the cold clouds are initially disconnected from the field lines in the hot ICM, as much as the magnetic field lines of the Earth are disconnected from the magnetic field lines of the Solar wind. We assume that reconnection only occurs near the stagnation point at the front of the cloud where ram pressure is maximum, and in the tail behind the motion of the cloud. A schematic description of the evolution of a single ICM magnetic field line is given in Figure 1. This is similar to what is observed in the Earth-Solar wind interaction (e.g., Oieroset et al. 2001). For this configuration, heat

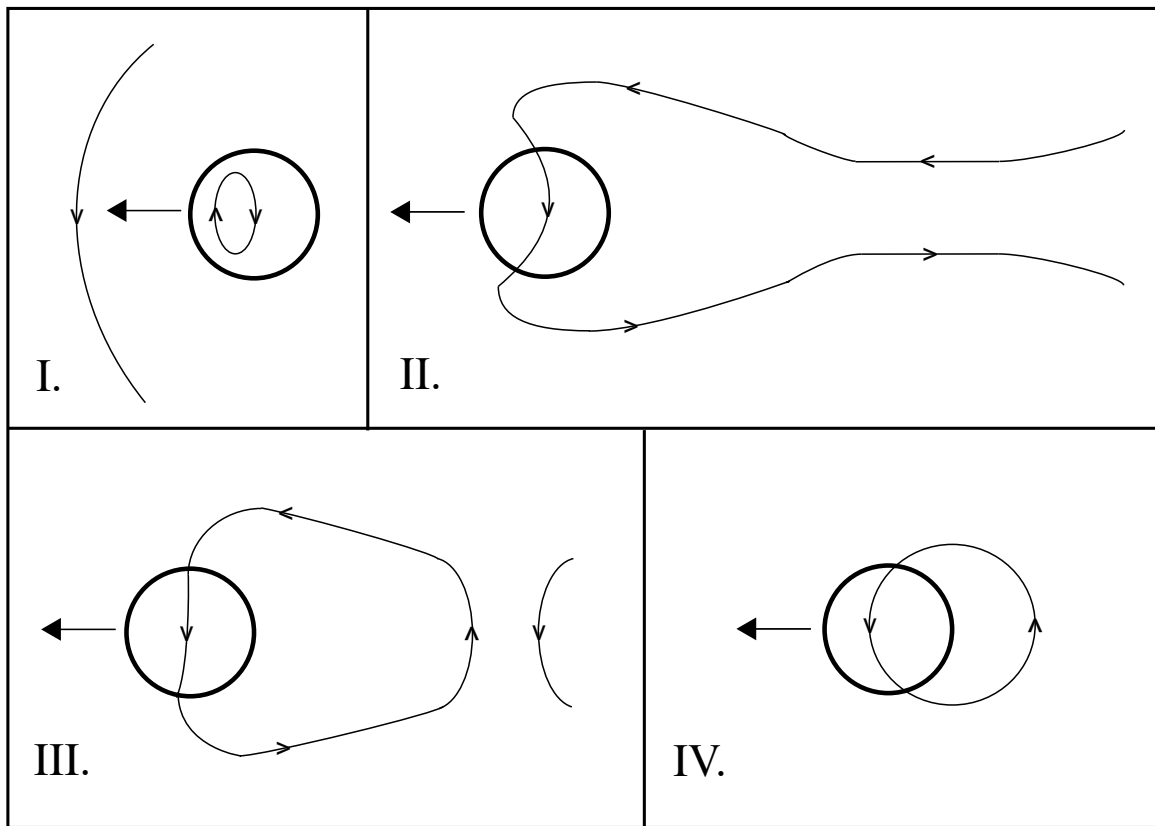


FIG. 1.— A schematic evolution of a single intracluster magnetic field line. The cold cloud moves to the left (panel I), such that the ambient field line collides with the magnetic field inside the cloud. If the two fields are not aligned (they don’t need to be exactly opposite), reconnection occurs near the front of the cloud (the stagnation point), forming one field line threading through the cloud and the ICM (panel II). Because of ICM material flowing away from the region behind the cloud (see below), the field line closes on itself behind the cloud (panel II), leading to reconnection on the down-stream side, and the formation of a loop connecting the cloud and ICM (panel III). Because only a limited volume of the hot ICM is connected to the cold cloud, heat conduction cools the ICM, and the external pressure and magnetic stress pull the conductively-cooling ICM toward the cloud (to the left in panel IV).

conduction substantially increases after the reconnection event.

One concern with this argument is raised by the *Chandra* observations of “cold fronts” in clusters (see the review by Markevitch et al. 2002). A cold front is a contact discontinuity observed in many clusters of galaxies between a large region of relatively cool gas ( $\sim 10^7$  K) which is moving rapidly through the hot ICM. In some cases, the cold fronts are the cooling cores associated with a merging subcluster. The sharp temperature jump observed in cold fronts implies that the magnetic field there practically inhibits heat conduction. Since the geometry is essentially identical to the geometry of cold clouds moving through hot ICM, why doesn’t magnetic field line reconnection occur in cold fronts and lead to rapid thermal conduction? The answer may lie in the relative strength of the magnetic field at the stagnation point at the front of the cold front or cold cloud. In the

proposed scenario, the magnetic field in the cold clouds is more or less in pressure equipartition with the thermal gas, and it is quite strong, reaching  $\sim 10\%$  of equipartition, in the ICM. The magnetic field in either sides of cold fronts may be increased by stretching and reach a value of  $\sim 10\mu\text{G}$ , as inferred from the requirement to suppress instabilities (Markevitch et al. 2002), but it is still below equipartition values. Note that we are examining reconnection in the ambient post-shock and compressed gas which has a slow speed relative to the cloud. In this case it is the magnetic pressure that drives the reconnection, and not a direct fast collision of magnetic field lines. In this case the condition for fast reconnection to occur is that the magnetic pressure be comparable or larger than the thermal pressure (Petschek & Thorne 1967; see discussion in section IIb of Soker & Sarazin 1990).

### 3. Magnetic Field Reconnection and Heat Conduction

In this section we quantify some of the arguments, and estimate the importance of some of the processes, discussed in the previous section. We start by considering the rate of heat conduction across the interfaces between hot ICM and cold cloud gas in the inner regions of cooling flows. Our treatment of the evolution of these conduction fronts follows Borkowski, Balbus, & Fristrom (1990), which should be consulted for a more detailed treatment. Heat conduction proceeds on a time scale of  $\tau_{\text{con}} \simeq (5nkT/2)(\chi T^{7/2}L^{-2})^{-1}$ , where the first parenthesis is the enthalpy per unit volume, and the second parenthesis is the heat loss per unit volume per unit time because of heat conduction. Here,  $\chi$  is (nearly) a constant defined such that  $\chi T^{5/2}$  is the heat conduction coefficient,  $n$  is the total number density, and  $L$  the width of the conduction front between the cold cloud and the ICM in its surrounding. Substituting typical values, we obtain

$$\tau_{\text{con}} \simeq 4 \times 10^5 \left( \frac{n_e}{0.04 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right) \left( \frac{T}{10^7 \text{ K}} \right)^{-5/2} \times \left( \frac{L}{0.1 \text{ kpc}} \right)^2 \text{ yr}, \quad (1)$$

where  $n_e$  is the electron density. Basically,  $\tau_{\text{con}}$  is the time required to cool the hot phase gas located inside the conduction front via heat conduction. Our scenario requires that this time be much shorter than the radiative cooling time (see eq. 5 below). For the conduction time to be short, the conduction front must remain narrow. However, the heat conduction front thickness does increase with time. After a time  $t_{\text{br}}$ , the conduction front thickness is (Balbus 1986)

$$L(t_{\text{br}}) \simeq 0.15 \left( \frac{t_{\text{br}}}{10^6 \text{ yr}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{n_e}{0.04 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1/2} \times \left( \frac{T}{10^7 \text{ K}} \right)^{5/4} \text{ kpc}. \quad (2)$$

The isobaric radiative cooling time in the temperature range  $2 \times 10^5 \lesssim T \lesssim 4 \times 10^7 \text{ K}$  is (see cooling curve in, e.g., Gaetz, Edgar, & Chevalier 1988)

$$\tau_{\text{rad}} \simeq 2 \times 10^8 \left( \frac{n_e}{0.04 \text{ cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{T}{10^7 \text{ K}} \right)^{3/2} \text{ yr}. \quad (3)$$

To explain the low luminosity of the X-ray emission lines for gas in the temperature range  $10^6 \lesssim T \lesssim 5 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$  by heat conduction, we require  $\tau_{\text{con}} < \tau_{\text{rad}}$  at these temperatures. This translates into a condition on the width of the conduction front. Let us first consider the non-magnetic case. Assuming the gas is isobaric and using equations (1) and (3), we find the condition to be

$$L < 0.28 \left( \frac{T_{\text{min}}}{5 \times 10^6} \right)^3 \text{ kpc}. \quad (4)$$

Here,  $T_{\text{min}}$  is the temperature below which the gas must cool conductively to avoid detection by X-ray line emission. Thus, heat conduction dominates at those lower

temperatures as long as heat conduction occurs in very narrow fronts, with a scale much shorter than the size of the cooling flow region.

Equation (4) is a necessary condition for conduction to dominate for radiative cooling, but it is not sufficient. This condition guarantees that conduction dominates over radiative cooling within the narrow conduction fronts. However, although conductive cooling only occurs within these narrow fronts, radiative cooling goes on everywhere within the cooling flow region. Thus, while conduction might dominate locally, radiative cooling could be more important overall, and the resulting soft X-ray lines might still exceed the observational limits. Let  $V_{\text{con}}$  be the total volume of the hot gas within conduction fronts (the total volume cooling via heat conduction) at any given time. The conductive cooling time of the hot gas in this volume is  $\tau_{\text{con}}$  (eq. 1). Let  $V_{\text{CF}}$  be the total volume of the whole cooling flow region, where the isobaric radiative cooling time is  $\tau_{\text{rad}}$  (eq. 3). We assume that  $V_{\text{con}} \ll V_{\text{CF}}$ . The condition that conduction cooling dominate radiative cooling for the gas at temperatures of  $\lesssim T_{\text{min}}$  is that on average at all times

$$\frac{V_{\text{con}}}{\tau_{\text{con}}} > \frac{V_{\text{CF}}}{\tau_{\text{rad}}}. \quad (5)$$

For the last equation to hold the following should be true in the environment of cooling flow clusters. First, the conduction at these low temperatures must be fast, which requires narrow conduction fronts (eq. 4). We note here that since we assume the presence of many clouds, the width of the conduction front around any cold cloud can be much smaller than the overall size of the inner cooling flow region,  $L \ll 20 \text{ kpc}$ . Second, the clouds should be small, so that the cooling fronts are narrow, and there should be a large number of them so that a large enough volume is covered, according to equation (5). Third, in order to cool the hot gas via conduction, the magnetic field lines of the cold clouds should be reconnected to those of the ICM. This requires, as stated earlier, reconnection at the head of the cloud.

Usually it is expected that heat conduction is more important at high temperatures than at low temperatures. Thus, one might not expect conduction to play an important role in the coolest X-ray emitting gas detected in clusters, as we are suggesting. It will, however, occur for cool gas if the conduction fronts are narrow. Also, if the heat conduction is regulated by magnetic reconnection, then it may occur preferentially in cooler gas. This might occur because the magnetic pressure can become dynamically important in the cooler inner region. If the magnetic field is isotropically turbulent, then the magnetic pressure grows with density as  $P_B \propto n_e^{4/3}$ . The ratio of the magnetic to thermal pressure then varies as  $P_B/P_{\text{th}} \propto n_e^{1/3}T^{-1}$ . The lowest temperature inferred from X-ray emission in CF clusters is typically  $T_{\text{min}} \sim T_c/3$ , where  $T_c$  is the cluster temperature outside the cooling flow region. The density in the inner region where the temperature is  $T_{\text{min}}$  is  $\sim 10$  times higher than in the region where the temperature is  $T_c$ . Since in an inflow the magnetic pressure can increase much faster than as  $n_e^{4/3}$  (Soker & Sarazin 1990),

the ratio  $P_B/P_{\text{th}}$  is probably increased by a factor of  $\gtrsim 10$  in going from the general ICM to the inner cooling flow region. Observations also support the presence of strong magnetic fields in the centers of cooling flow clusters (Eilek & Owen 2002). The stretching of ICM magnetic field lines around the cold clouds may increase the ratio  $P_B/P_{\text{th}}$  by an additional factor. This may be sufficient to allow reconnection between the magnetic field in the ICM and that inside the fast moving clouds. We argue that the requirement for reconnection sets the lower temperature in CF clusters. The magnetic pressure in the ICM is still slightly below the equipartition value, and ram pressure and stretching due to the motions of cold clouds may amplify the field to achieve equipartition near the fronts of the clouds. In this scenario, the negligible heat conduction across cold fronts is because the magnetic field is below its equipartition value, as discussed earlier.

From the discussion above (eq. 4), we conclude that the typical cloud sizes should be  $L \lesssim 0.1$  kpc. We consider such small cold clouds moving through the ICM. Reconnection is likely to occur in two places, as is seen in the interaction of the Earth's magnetic field with the Solar wind (e.g., Oieroset et al. 2001). At the leading edge of the cloud, the magnetopause, the magnetic field of the ICM and the cloud's magnetic field are compressed together, leading to reconnection if the field lines are not aligned. As the cloud moves relative to the ICM, the field lines are stretched behind the cloud, and eventually reconnect at a distance of several cloud radii behind the cloud. For example, in numerical magnetohydrodynamic simulations of the interaction of a cold cloud with a moving medium, Gregori et al. (2000) find that the reconnection region extends to 5-10 cloud radii. Although the results of Gregori et al. (2000) do not correspond one-to-one with the conditions in clusters, we note that they show that magnetic effects tend to be important only if the initial Mach Alfvénic number is sufficiently small. This applies to the situation studied here. Once reconnection occurs and leads to conductive cooling, part of the ICM may be accreted onto the cold cloud or may form another cold cloud. In either case, the frozen-in magnetic fields will be accreted as well, and this will lead to more field lines connecting the hot ICM with cold clouds, and to more conduction. Moreover, the compression of the ICM fields during cooling will lead to very strong magnetic fields within the cold clouds.

In this geometry, and based on the numerical simulations of Gregori et al. (2000), the heat conduction from the ICM to the cloud occurs along the field lines which enclose an ICM volume only  $\Gamma \sim 10$  times larger than the cloud volume at each moment. For the proposed mechanism to work, we must, however, postulate a much more efficient reconnection, with an ICM volume of  $\Gamma \sim 100$  times larger than the cold cloud volume. With a temperature ratio of  $\sim 10^3$  and pressure equilibrium, this means that the ICM mass is  $\sim 10^{-3}\Gamma$  times the cloud mass. The radiative coefficient  $\Lambda$  at  $10^7$  K is about 10 times that for ionized gas at  $10^4$  K, so the ratio of the luminosity of the cold cloud to that of the ICM connected to it is  $L_{\text{cold}}/L_{\text{hot}} \sim 10^5/\Gamma \sim 10^3$ . Most of the

luminosity comes in the optical and UV, rather than in the X-ray band. Without magnetic field lines enclosing the interaction region, clouds with a size smaller than the Field length will evaporate (e.g., McKee & Begelman 1990). In the present magnetic field geometry, on the other hand, the ICM is being cooled rather than the cloud being evaporated. This is because at any given time the total mass of the gas in the hot phase which is connected to the cloud is  $\sim 0.1$  times the mass of the cold cloud. (Recall our estimate above, based on the simulations of Gregori et al. 2000, that only a small volume of the surrounding gas is magnetically connected to the cold cloud). Thus, even without any radiative cooling, thermal equilibrium will bring the total mass enclosed within the magnetic field lines to a temperature of only  $\lesssim 0.05$  times the temperature of the hot phase. Thus, there is not enough thermal energy in the hot phase in contact with the clouds to evaporate them. Again, some non-negligible fraction of the hot-phase energy is still expected to be radiated in the X-ray band. From equation (1), the cold cloud will cool the region connected to it in  $\sim 5 \times 10^5$  yr. In a time  $t$  years, the clouds will cool a mass of  $\sim 10^{-3}(t/5 \times 10^5)\Gamma M_{\text{cold}}$ , where  $M_{\text{cold}}$  is the total mass of the cold clouds in the inner region. The cooling rate via heat conduction is then

$$\dot{M}(\text{conduction}) \sim 20 \left( \frac{\Gamma}{100} \right) \left( \frac{M_{\text{cloud}}}{10^8 M_{\odot}} \right) M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

with strong dependence on the width and geometry of the conduction front. For example, parcels of hot-phase gas cooling first, will cool via heat conduction parcels of gas still hot and on the same field lines, i.e., the freshly cooling gas will serve as cold clouds. If large masses of cold dense gas are present in cooling flow clusters (Ferland et al. 2002), then a significant amount of gas can cool via heat conduction. As evident from the last equation, however, we still expect the conductive cooling rates to be much smaller than the radiative cooling rates suggested by pre-*Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* X-ray observations, and to be consistent with the amounts of cold matter and rates of star formation observed in the centers of cooling flows (e.g., Soker et al. 2001). The heat conduction cooling rate may become a significant, and even dominant, fraction of the cooling rate of the hot phase in the moderate cooling flow model (Soker et al. 2001).

The implication is that the cooling ICM mainly loses its thermal energy below  $\sim 1$  keV via heat conduction rather than line emission. Some line emission is still expected. Mixing can also lead to a reduction in the radiative cooling rate (Bayer-Kim et al. 2002), and was discussed in a turbulent environment by Begelman & Fabian (1990).

To summarize, combining the moderate cooling flow model and the heat conduction process proposed here, the total line emission expected for gas cooling from  $\sim 10^7$  K to  $\sim 10^6$  K might be factor of  $\sim 30$ – $100$  lower than that expected in older versions of the cooling flow model, where only line emission is considered for the cooling process, and where the cooling rates are much higher. This factor comes from a  $\sim 10$  times lower mass cooling rate of the hot gas (Soker et al. 2001), and from another

factor of  $\sim 3 - 10$  for cooling via heat conduction. This much lower expected radiative cooling rate at low X-ray emitting temperatures is compatible with limits inferred from observations. This limit is  $< 20\%$  of the expected cooling rate in old versions of the cooling flow model (Fabian 2002). Of course, energy conservation implies that eventually the gas cools by radiation. This occurs at much lower temperatures,  $\sim 10^4$  K. Therefore, the large ratio of the number of  $H\alpha$  photons to the number of cooling hydrogen atoms is explained by this scenario, as well as by mixing (Bayer-Kim et al. 2002, their section 8). From energy conservation, the total luminosity of optical/UV/IR emission from the cold gas is

$$L_{\text{opt}} \approx \frac{5}{2} \frac{kT_{\text{min}}}{\mu m_p} \dot{M}_X \approx 7 \times 10^{42} \left( \frac{T_{\text{min}}}{10^7 \text{ K}} \right) \times \left( \frac{\dot{M}_X}{30 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}} \right) \text{ erg s}^{-1}. \quad (7)$$

The fraction of this luminosity which comes out in any one line depends on the abundances, temperatures, densities, and excitation conditions in the gas, but roughly one expects a few percent of the luminosity to emerge in  $H\alpha$  (e.g., Heckman et al. 1989). Thus, the expected  $H\alpha$  luminosities due to conductive heating are

$$L(H\alpha) \sim 2 \times 10^{41} \left( \frac{T_{\text{min}}}{10^7 \text{ K}} \right) \times \left( \frac{\dot{M}_X}{30 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}} \right) \text{ erg s}^{-1}. \quad (8)$$

This is crudely comparable to the optical line luminosities observed from cooling flows (e.g., Heckman et al. 1989).

#### 4. Correlation between Optical and X-ray Emitting Gas in Cooling Flow Clusters

A strong spatial correlation between bright regions of X-ray emitting gas and optical ( $H\alpha$ ) filaments has been found with *Chandra* observations of several cooling flow clusters including Hydra A (McNamara et al. 2000), Abell 1795 (Fabian et al. 2001), Abell 2052 (Blanton et al. 2001), and Virgo/M87 (Young et al. 2002). One of the clearest correlations of bright X-ray and  $H\alpha$  emission is in Abell 2052, where the  $H\alpha$  emission corresponds with the brightest parts of the shells surrounding bubbles evacuated by the cluster's central radio source. A temperature map of Abell 2052 (Blanton et al. 2003) shows that these regions have cooled to about 0.8 keV ( $9 \times 10^6$  K), or about 1/4 of the cluster temperature outside of the cooling flow region. The  $H\alpha$  emission represents gas at a temperature of approximately  $10^4$  K, and it is possible that cooling between  $\approx 10^7$  and  $10^4$  K has occurred by conduction.

Currently, the best measurements of mass-deposition rates in cooling flow clusters can be made with high-resolution grating spectroscopy using *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton*. These observations are able to resolve individual emission lines expected from gas emitting at a range of temperatures. Peterson et al. (2003) present results from 14 cooling flow clusters observed with the

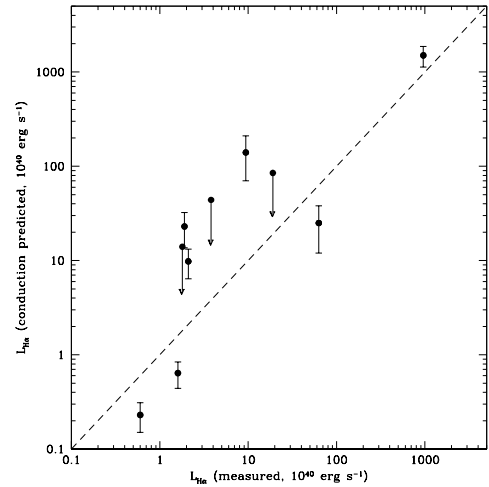


FIG. 2.— Correlation of the measured and predicted  $H\alpha$  luminosities for the ten cooling flow clusters listed in Table 1. The dotted line represents a one-to-one correspondence. Error bars are at the 1- $\sigma$  level.

Reflection Grating Spectrometer on *XMM-Newton*. The mass-deposition rates are measured from  $kT$  to  $kT/2$ ,  $kT/2$  to  $kT/4$ ,  $kT/4$  to  $kT/8$ , and  $kT/8$  to  $kT/16$ , where  $kT$  is the temperature of the cluster outside of the cooling flow region. Mass-deposition rates ( $\dot{M}$ )'s were successfully measured for 12 of the 14 clusters, and of these 12, 9 of them had well-constrained  $\dot{M}$ 's in the  $kT$  to  $kT/2$  and  $kT/2$  to  $kT/4$  ranges. For the remaining three, only upper limits were possible in the  $kT/2$  to  $kT/4$  range. We have used the  $\dot{M}$ 's in the  $kT/2$  to  $kT/4$  range from Table 5 in Peterson et al. (2003), and taken  $kT/4$  as the limiting temperature for each cluster. For all clusters that have measured  $H\alpha$  luminosities (Heckman et al. 1989, Allen 1995), we have calculated the expected  $H\alpha$  luminosity ( $L_{H\alpha}$ ) from cooling by conduction using equation 8. We were able to make this comparison using ten of the clusters. A comparison of the predicted vs. the measured  $H\alpha$  luminosities is presented in Table 1, and plotted in Figure 2. The error bars represent 1- $\sigma$  errors calculated by the propagation of errors (of the temperature and mass-deposition values). The dotted line represents  $L_{H\alpha}(\text{measured}) = L_{H\alpha}(\text{predicted})$ . Points fall on both sides of the line, in other words, equation 8 sometimes over-predicts and sometimes under-predicts the amount of  $H\alpha$  emission. Still, the points generally follow the line with higher predicted  $L_{H\alpha}$  values corresponding with higher measured  $L_{H\alpha}$  values. This is consistent with the correlation of  $\dot{M}$  and measured  $L_{H\alpha}$  described in Heckman et al. (1989).

#### 5. Summary

We proposed that the upper limit on the mass cooling rate of gas cooling below a temperature of  $\sim 10^7$  K in cooling flow clusters (e.g., Kaastra et al. 2001; Peterson et al. 2001, 2002, 2003) can be made compatible with the existence of cooling flows in the following way. First,

TABLE 1. MEASURED AND PREDICTED  $L_{H\alpha}$  FOR COOLING FLOW CLUSTERS

Cluster	$\dot{M}$ (T/2 to T/4) ( $M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ )	kT (keV)	$L_{H\alpha}$ (meas.) ( $\times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )	ref	$L_{H\alpha}$ (pred.) ( $\times 10^{40} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ )
A1835	$800 \pm 200$	$9.5 \pm 0.5$	960	A95	$1500 \pm 370$
A1795	$< 80$	$5.5 \pm 0.5$	19	A95	$< 85$
Hydra A	$120 \pm 60$	$6.0 \pm 0.3$	9.4	H89	$140 \pm 70$
Ser 159-03	$< 60$	$3.8 \pm 0.3$	3.8	H89	$< 44$
2A0335+096	$40 \pm 20$	$3.2 \pm 0.3$	63	H89	$25 \pm 13$
A496	$25 \pm 10$	$4.7 \pm 0.3$	1.9	H89	$23 \pm 9$
MKW 3s	$< 20$	$3.7 \pm 0.3$	1.8	H89	$< 14$
A2052	$15 \pm 5$	$3.4 \pm 0.3$	2.1	H89	$9.8 \pm 3.4$
A262	$1.6 \pm 0.5$	$2.1 \pm 0.2$	1.6	H89	$0.6 \pm 0.2$
M87/Virgo	$0.6 \pm 0.2$	$2.0 \pm 0.1$	0.6	H89	$0.2 \pm 0.08$

NOTE. — The mass-deposition ( $\dot{M}$ ) rates in the range 1/2 to 1/4 of the outer cluster temperature are from the *XMM-Newton* high-resolution spectroscopic results of Peterson et al. (2003). The cluster temperatures [outside of the cooling flow regions, column (3)] are also from Peterson et al. (2003). The measured  $H\alpha$  luminosities are taken from either Allen (1995; A95) or Heckman et al. (1989; H89), as noted in column (5). All luminosities have been converted to be consistent with an  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ ,  $\Omega_M = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$  cosmology.

one must consider the so called “moderate cooling flow model” (Soker et al. 2001), where the effective age of the ICM is much lower than the age of the cluster. This implies a much lower mass cooling rate, by a factor of  $\sim 10$ , than that in the old version of the cooling flow model. Second, the possibility that a large fraction of the gas at  $\sim 10^7 \text{ K}$  cools by heat conduction to lower temperatures, rather than by radiative cooling, further reduces the X-ray luminosity expected from gas below  $T \sim 10^7 \text{ K}$ . With these two processes, the limit on the cooling rate below  $\sim 10^7 \text{ K}$  inferred from X-ray observations, which is  $< 20\%$  of the mass cooling rates cited in the past (Fabian 2002), is easily met.

In the present paper we showed that reconnection between the magnetic field lines in cold ( $\sim 10^4 \text{ K}$ ) clouds and the field lines in the ICM, if it occurs, forms a narrow conduction front. Despite the relatively low temperature, the narrow conduction front allows efficient heat conduction from the hot ICM to the cold clouds. We also showed that (eq. 6) a large fraction of the ICM at  $\sim 10^7 \text{ K}$  will cool by heat conduction. The reconnection between the field lines in cold clouds and those in the ICM occurs only when the magnetic field in the ICM is strong enough, i.e., close to the equipartition value. This occurs only in the very inner regions of cooling flow cluster, at  $r \sim 10 - 30 \text{ kpc}$ .

Energy conservation implies that eventually the gas cools by radiation. As with mixing (Bayer-Kim et al. 2002, their section 8), the large ratio of the number of  $H\alpha$  photons to the number of cooling hydrogen atoms

is explained by this scenario. As evident from Figure 2, there is a reasonable agreement between the observed  $H\alpha$  luminosities and the values we estimated based on our proposed scenario. To a certain extent, the model we have proposed reconciles the standard cooling flow model with the recent observations of weak X-ray line emission from gas below  $\sim 10^7 \text{ K}$ . If conductive cooling to cold clouds is important, these observations might still be in accord with a moderate cooling flow model, and cooling at such lowered rates could explain the existence of cooler gas and young stars in the same central regions of cooling flows, and provide a source of fuel for the central AGNs often found there.

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