

TRACING THE PROPERTIES OF GALAXY GROUPS WITH eROSITA

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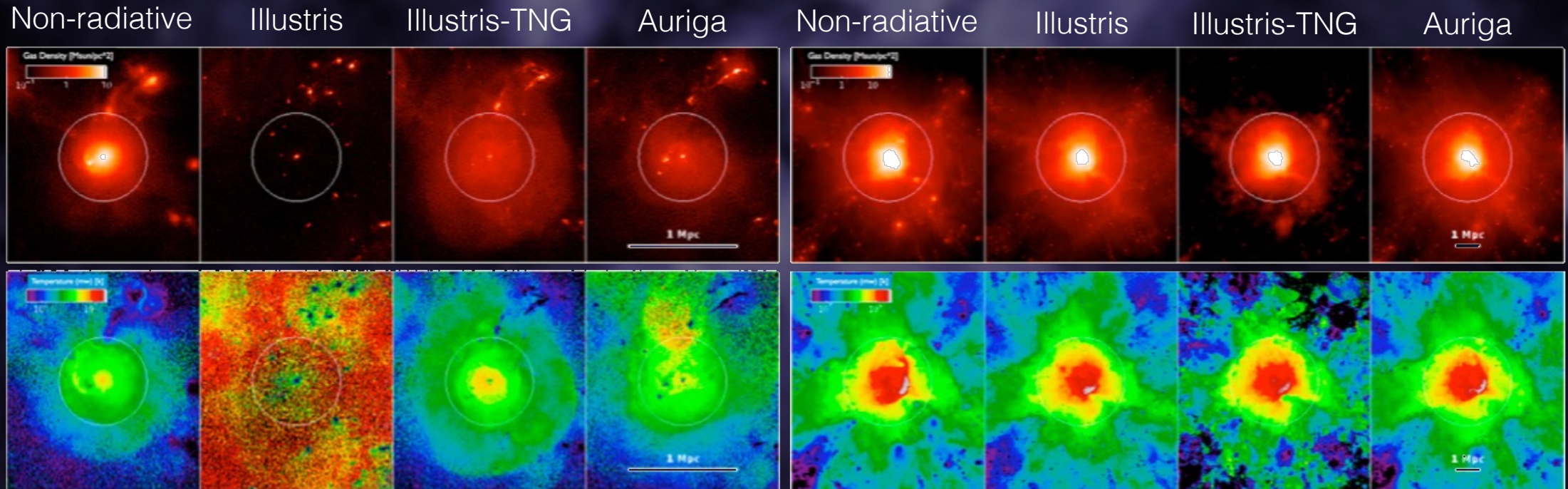
The background is a deep space photograph featuring a large, vibrant nebula in shades of purple and blue. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with several bright, glowing spots. The surrounding space is dark and filled with numerous small, distant stars. The word "MOTIVATION" is centered in the image in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

MOTIVATION

GALAXY GROUPS: THE ULTIMATE TESTING GROUND FOR NON-GRAVITATIONAL PROCESSES

Galaxy group: $M_h \sim 2 \times 10^{13} M_\odot$

Galaxy cluster: $M_h \sim 2 \times 10^{15} M_\odot$



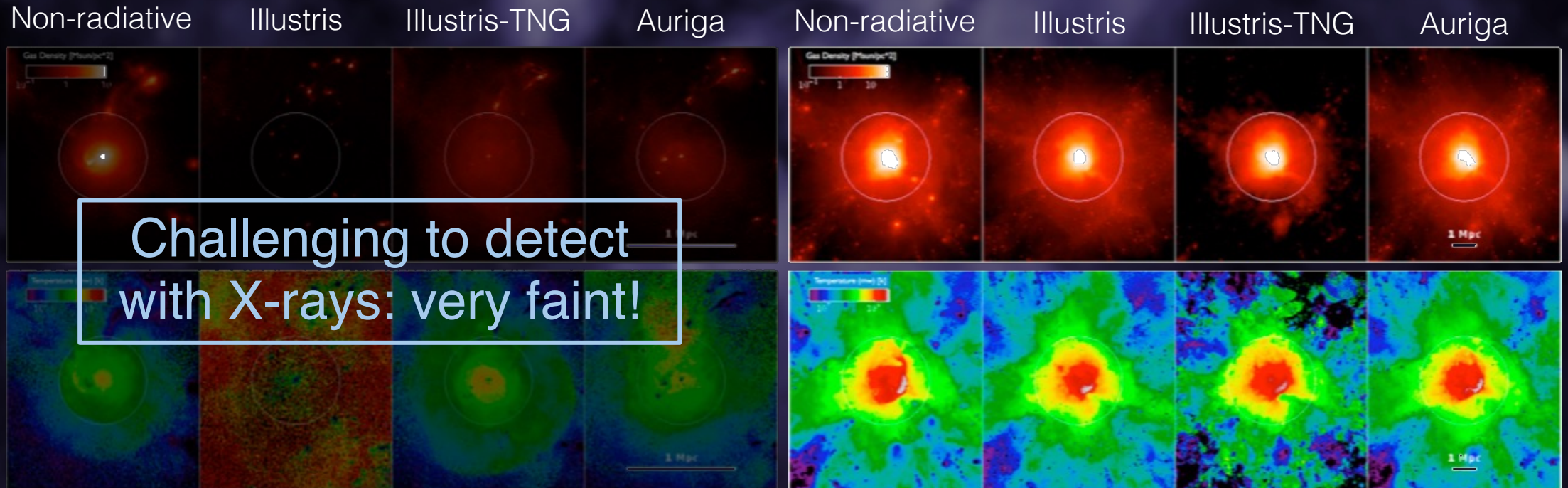
Feedback can strongly affect
the gas properties

Feedback has marginal effect
on temperature and density

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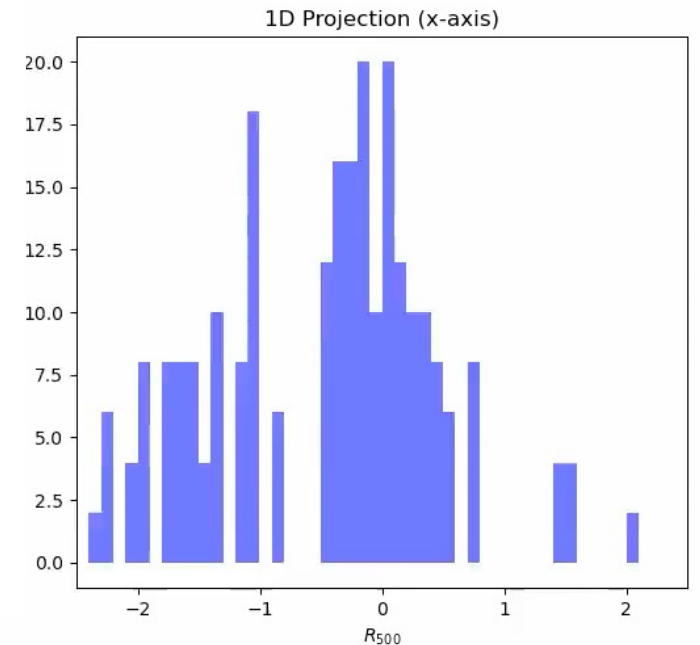
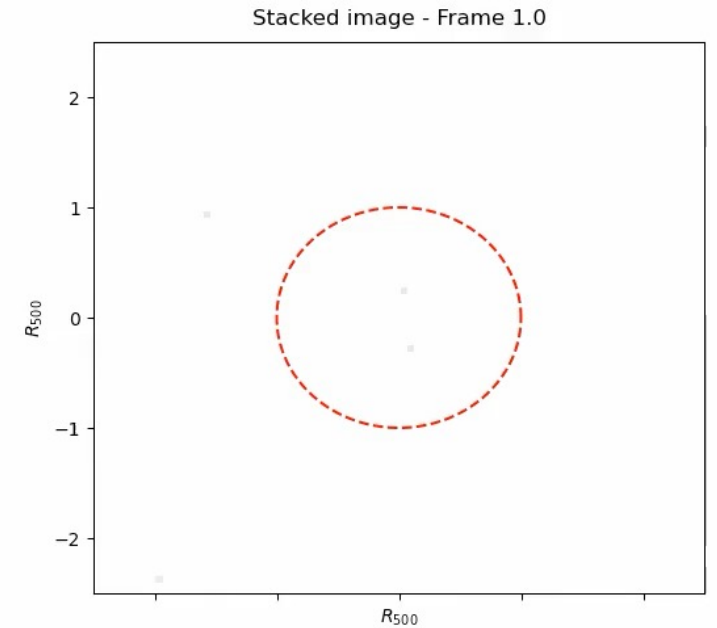
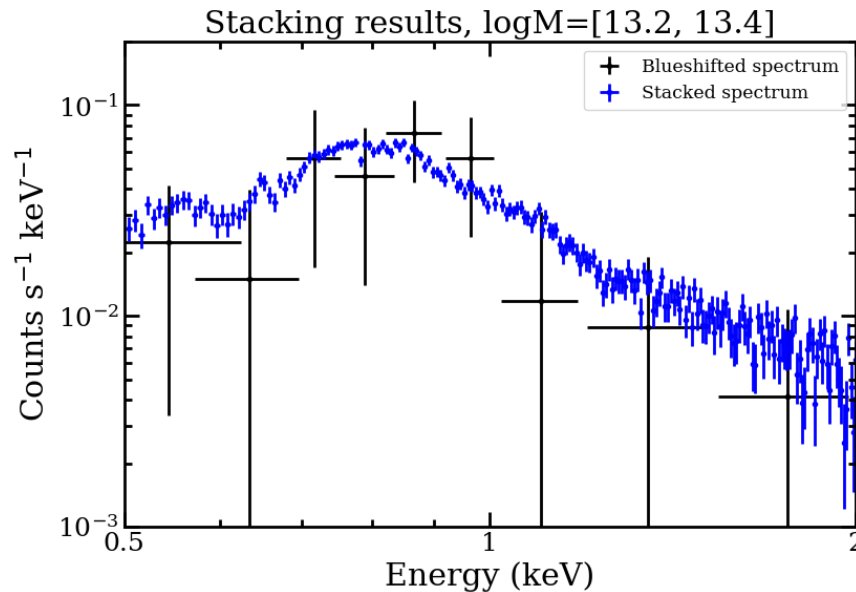
A deep space photograph featuring a vibrant nebula in shades of purple and blue, set against a dark background filled with numerous stars. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with bright spots of light. The text "OUR METHODS" is centered over the image in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

OUR METHODS

MAIN TECHNIQUE: STACKING

Using a sample of faint sources leads to a lack of photons, which prevents us from modeling the spectrum and estimating the temperature for most of the sources

but it could be avoided by stacking all the sources together in bins with the same properties



SAMPLE SELECTION BASED ON OPTICAL CLUSTER CATALOGS

- Friend-of-friend algorithms for clusters and group selection
- Optical halo mass from proxies (total luminosity, total stellar mass)

+

ANALYSIS OF GAS PROPERTIES BASED ON STACKED X-RAY DATA

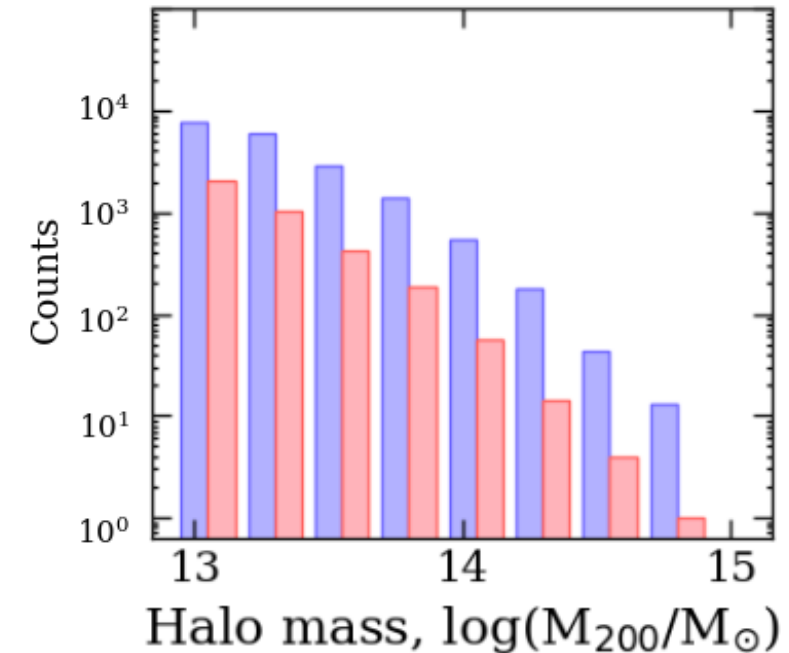
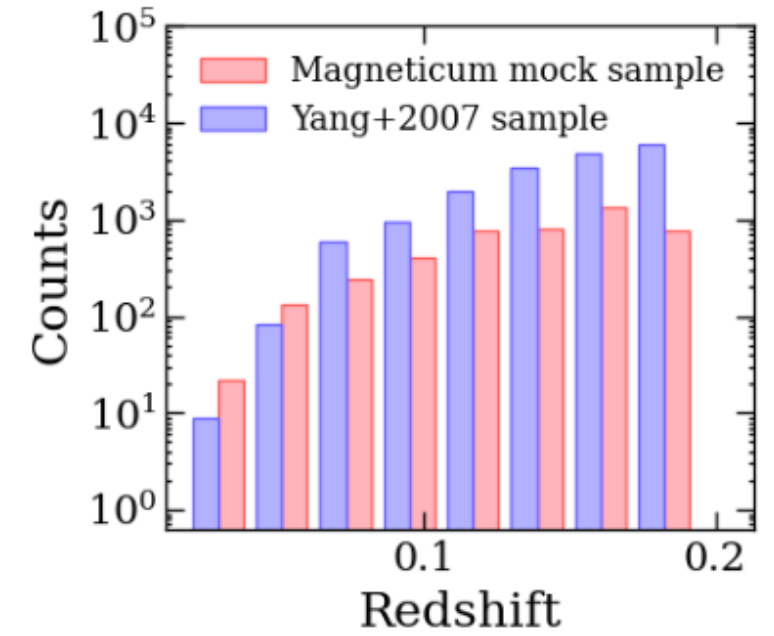
- Masking of the point sources
- Extraction of individual spectra
- Blueshifting to rest-frame
- Stacking all of them within the bin
- Spectral modeling
- Estimation of statistical errors

THE DATASET

- Yang+2007 groups sample selected by SDSS; all targets in the SDSS field
- eRASS1 publicly available data
- Only local Universe up to $z=0.2$
- Removed all sources that contain other sources inside R_{500}
- Only sources without point-sources inside R_{500} in the eRASS1 catalog
- The “mimic” sample with the same selection criteria from Magneticum for additional clarification



Toptun et al. 2025





RESULTS

Toptun et al. 2025:

SPECTRAL STACKING to estimate the temperature

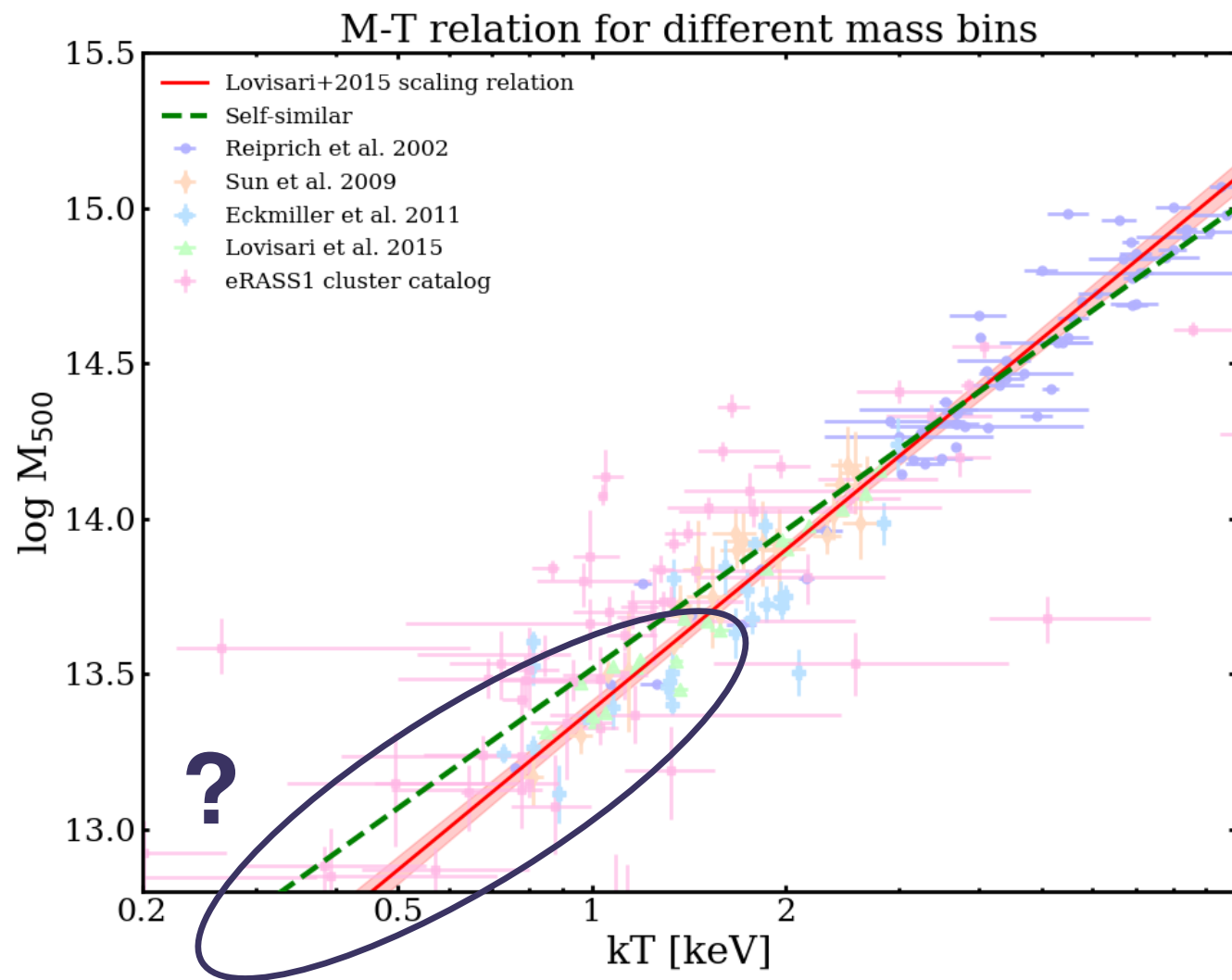
dividing the sample into halo mass
bins (from optical proxies)

↓

result: stacked X-ray spectrum in
each bin

↓

temperatures from the spectral
modeling

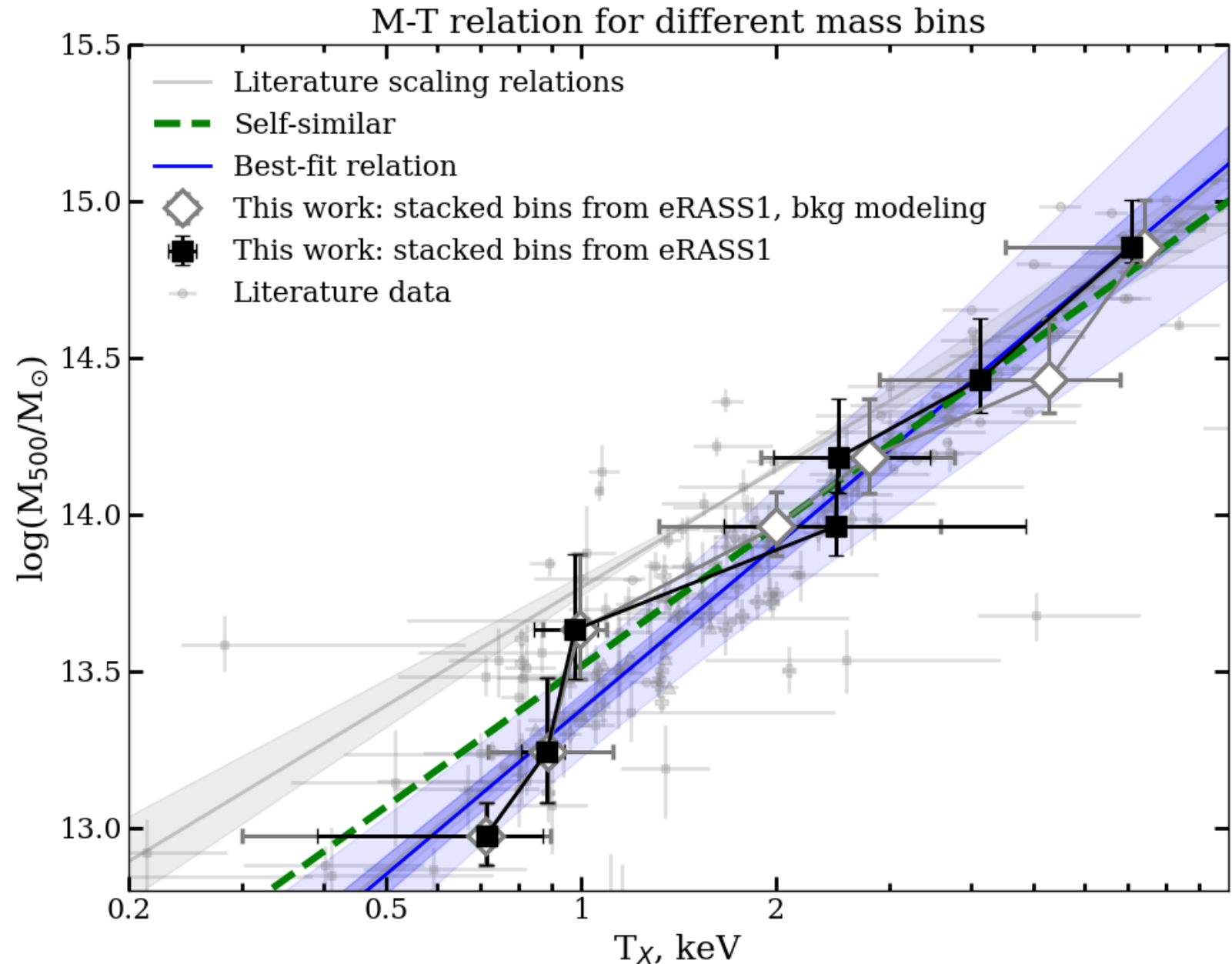


RELATION REVEALED

Stacking +
wide-field data allows
us to look up to
 $\log M_{500} \sim 13.0$

No significant impact
of feedback on
average temperature
inside R_{500}

Pushing the gas away?
(Popesso+26)



Toptun et al. 2026

STELLAR-TO-HALO MASS RELATION

dividing the sample into stellar mass
(GSWLC catalog) bins to estimate
average temperature in each bin

↓

from the M-T relation (Toptun et al. 2025)
we can estimate M_{halo}
from the temperature

↓

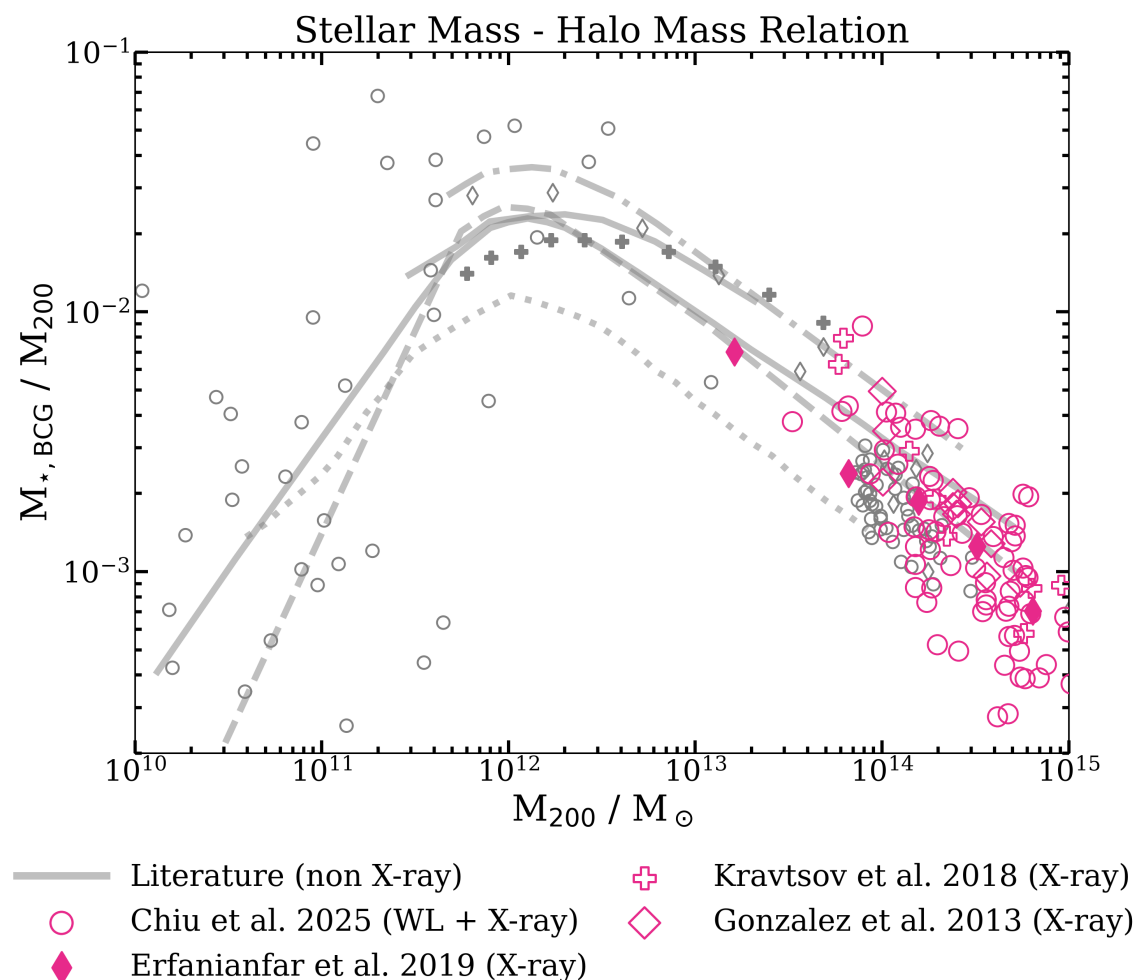
stellar-to-halo mass relation based
on independent halo mass estimates

stellar feedback
becomes less and
less effective in
suppressing star
formation



peak of star
formation
efficiency

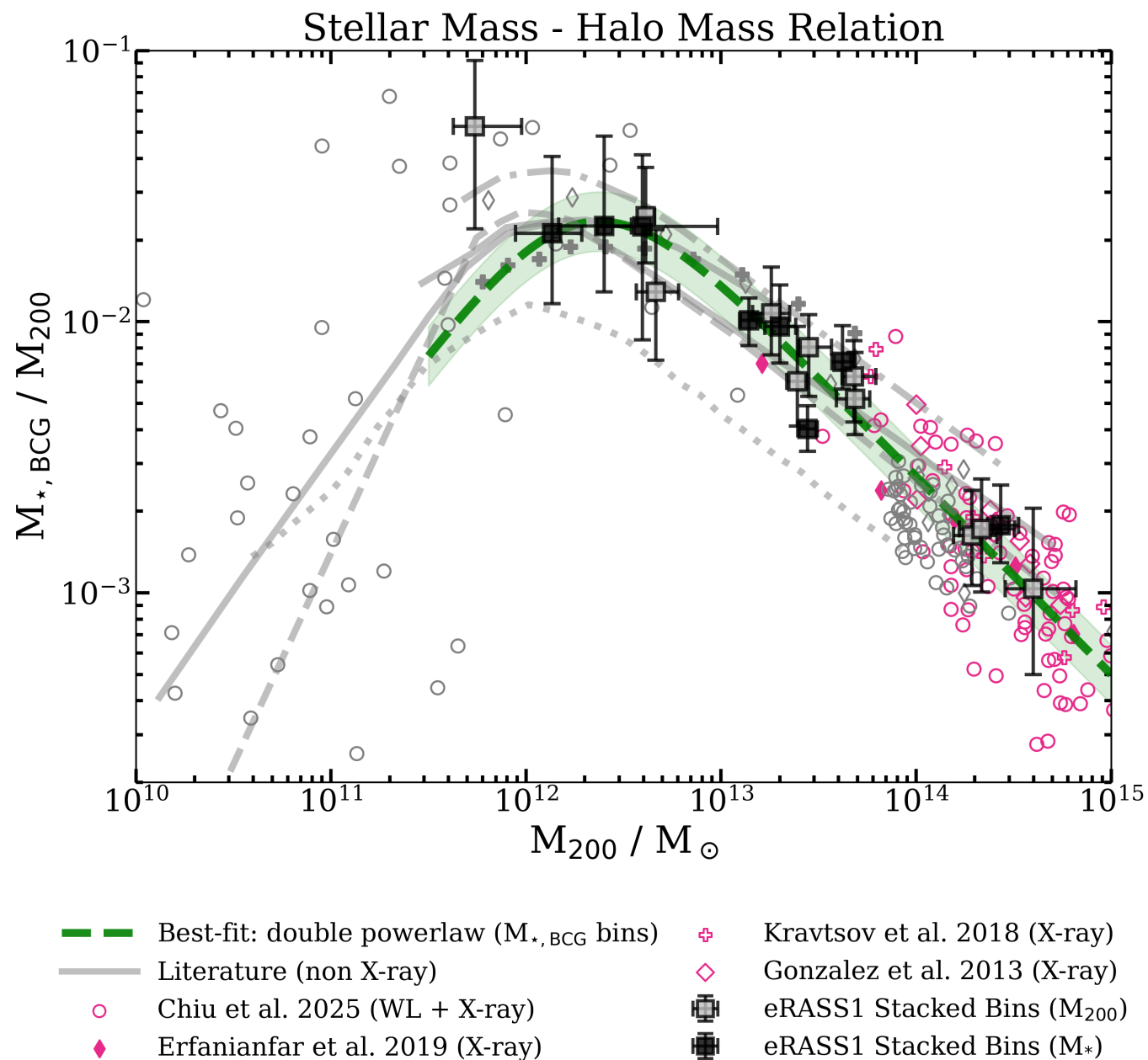
AGN feedback
and long cooling
time prevent
active star
formation



Toptun et al. 2026

STELLAR-TO-HALO MASS RELATION: RESULTS

- Widest known coverage of SHMR with halo masses estimated independently from optical data
- Consistent with previous studies based on weak lensing, individual X-ray studies, cluster dynamics, predictions of semi-empirical models and abundance matching
- We can trace the efficiency peak around $10^{12} M_{\text{sun}}$

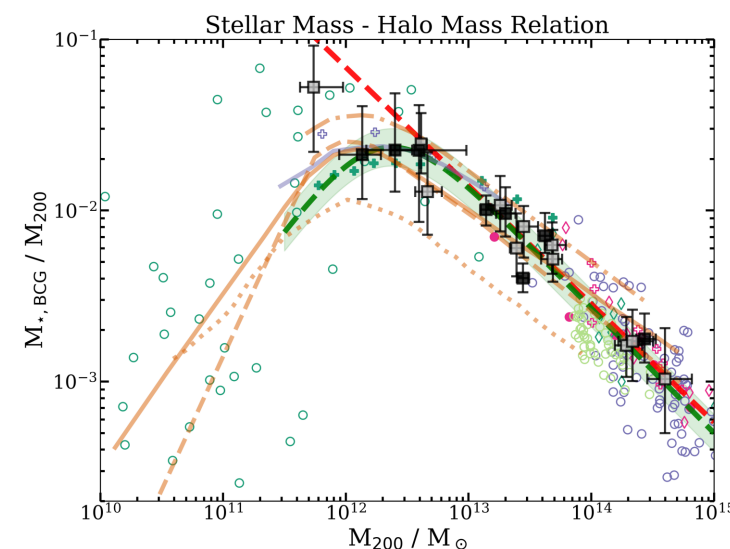
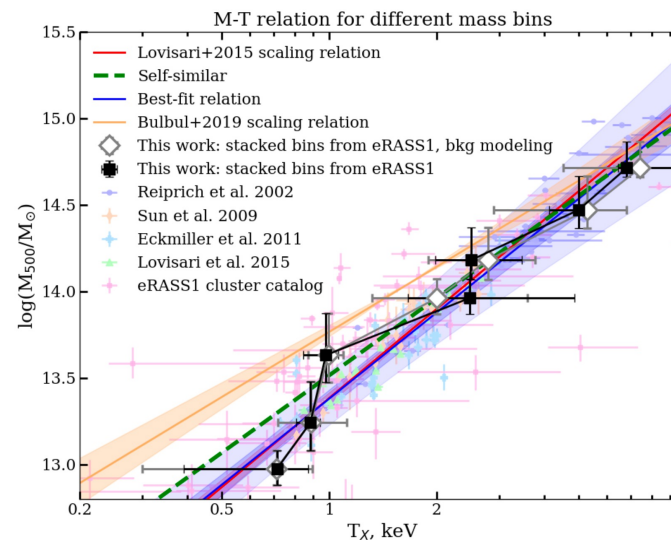


Toptun et al. (in prep.)

PRELIMINARY!

- Stacking + optical selection is a reliable technique that lets us dig much deeper than we could with individual observations alone
- BCG correlates well with the halo mass (Toptun+2026)
- Average temperature inside R_{500} is consistent with self-similar predictions (Toptun+2025)...
- ...but we see hints at differences in the internal structure of groups (stay tuned!)

RESULTS & TAKE-HOME MESSAGES



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 9 September 2026
 Questions and ideas are welcome!