



The breath of the **Arches Cluster** and its impact on nearby Molecular Clouds

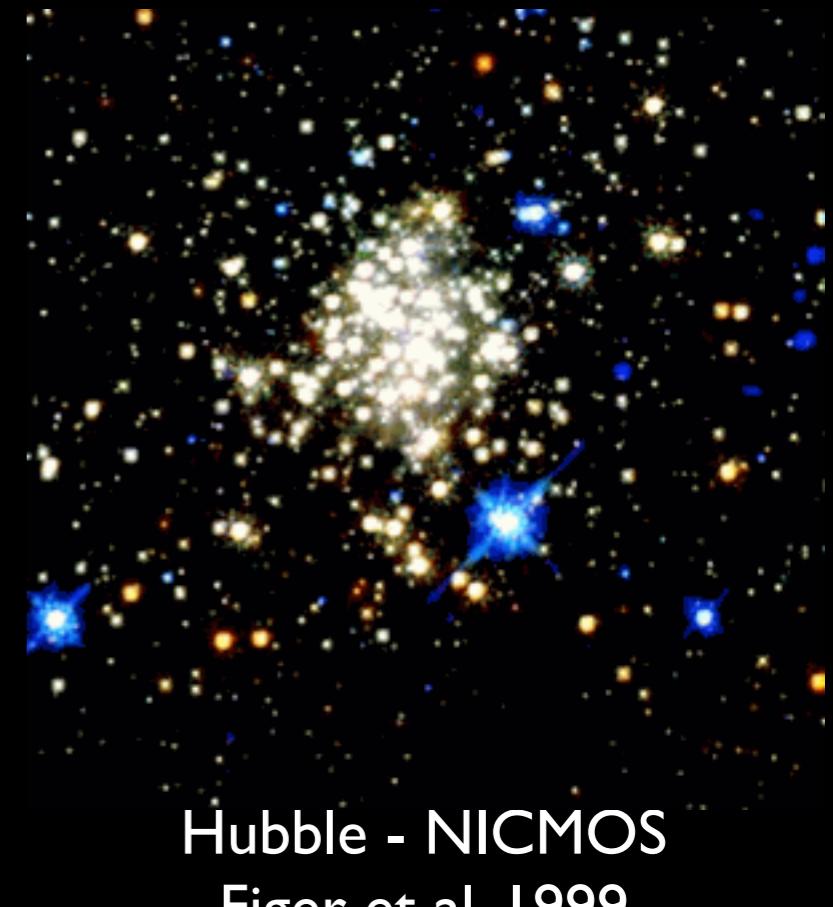
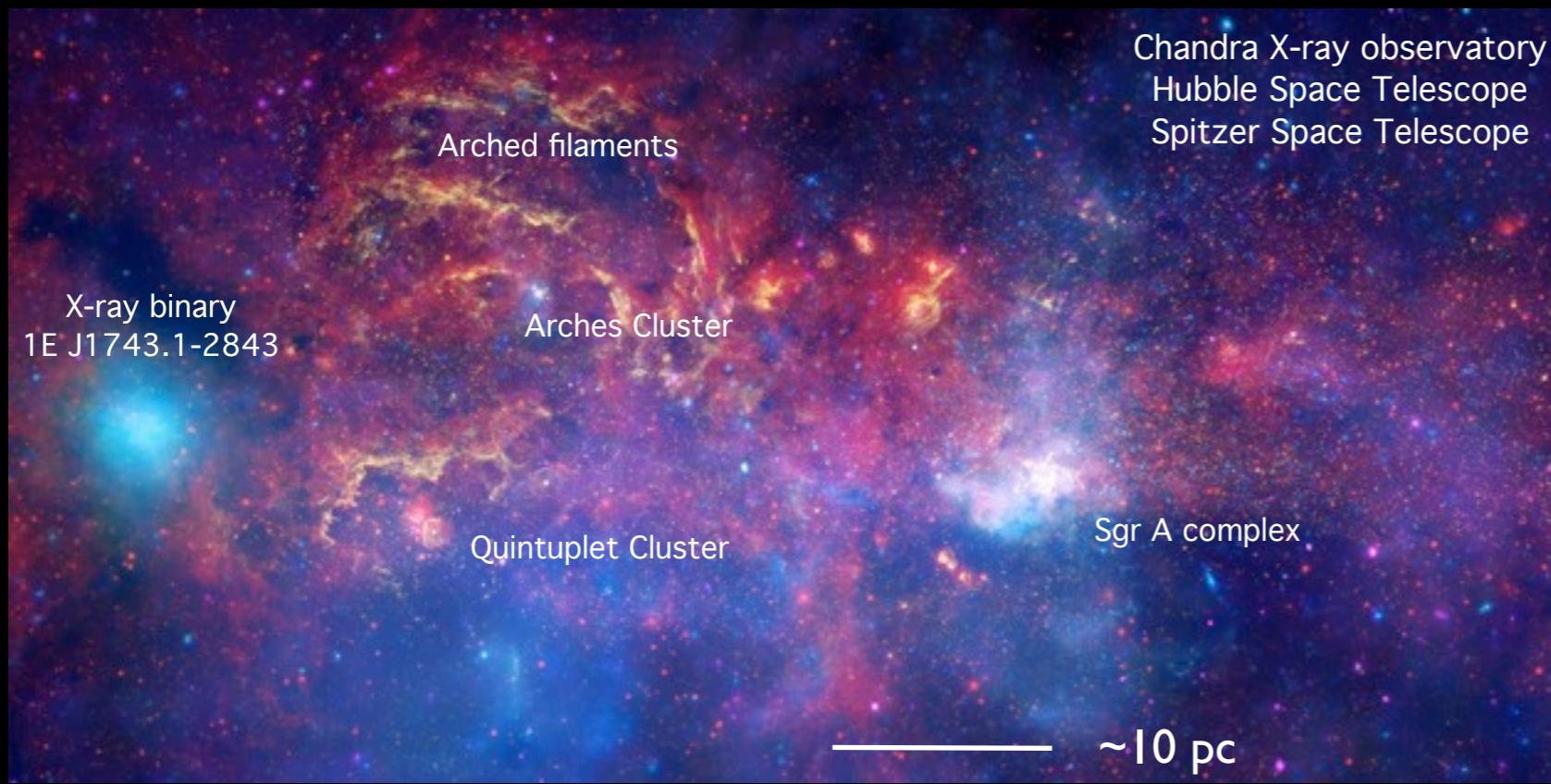
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with

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The Arches Cluster



$$M \gtrsim 10^4 M_{\odot} \quad R_{core} \approx 0.4 pc$$

$$\rho_{peak} \approx 3 \cdot 10^5 M_{\odot}/pc^3 \quad \tau = 2 - 2.5 Myr$$

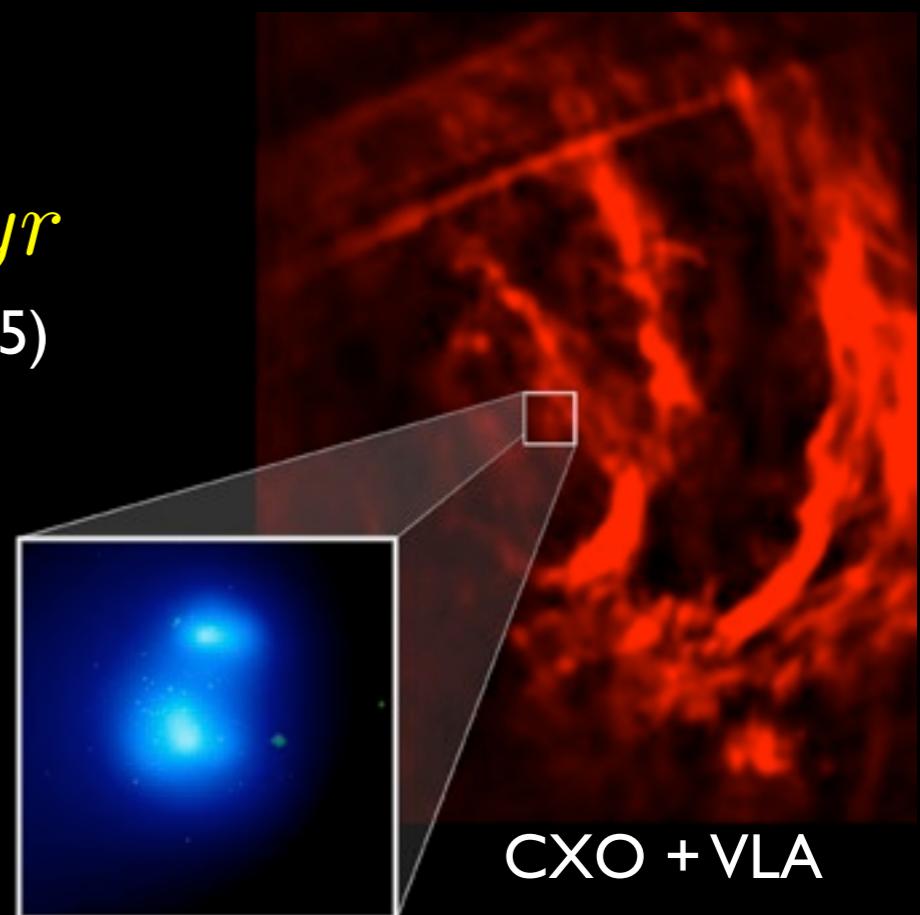
(Figer 2005)

X-ray profile → 2 spots structure

North: no radio emitting stellar sources

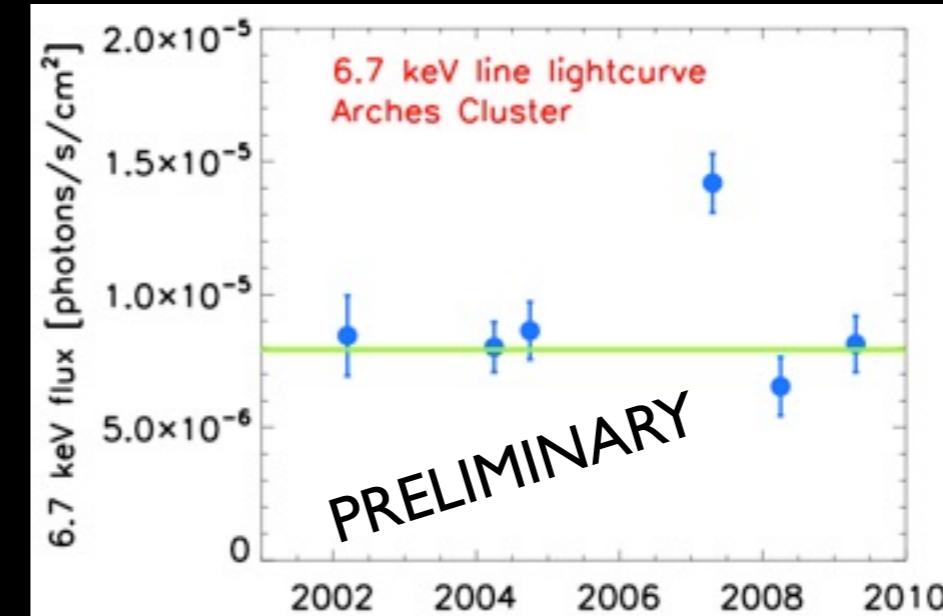
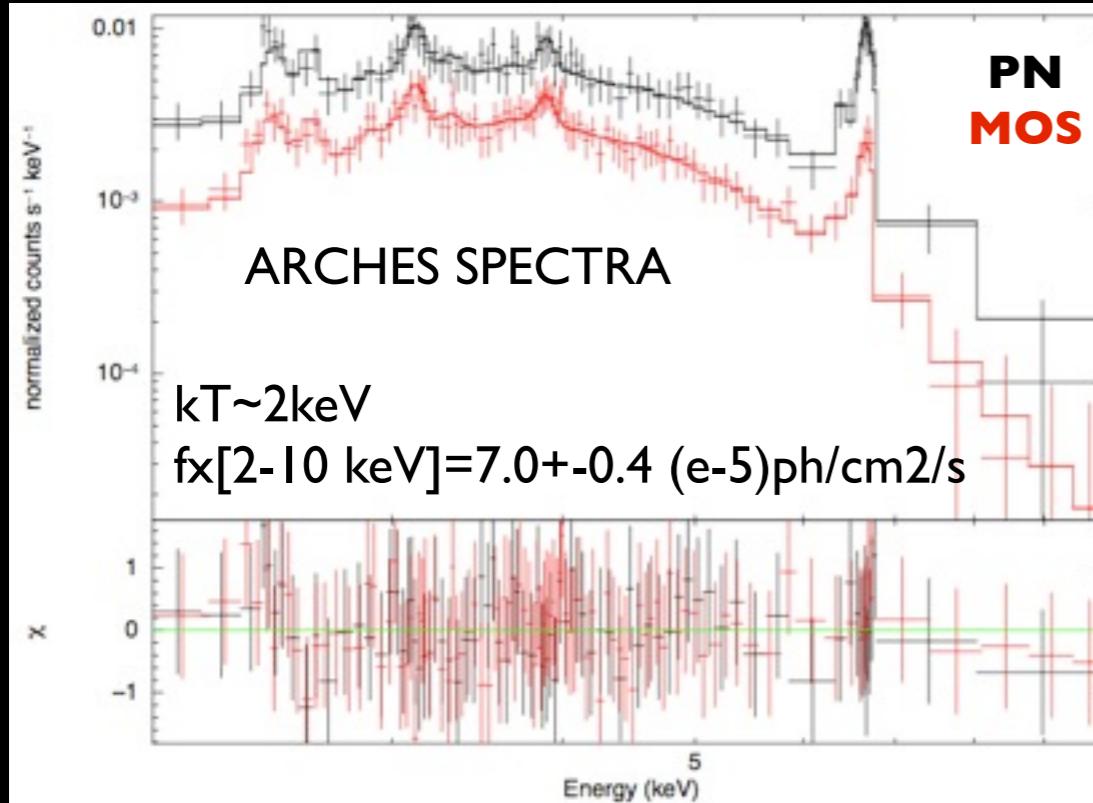
South: mass-losing stellar wind sources (up to $10^{-4} M_{\odot}/yr$).

Radio from free-free emission in ionized winds.



CXO + VLA

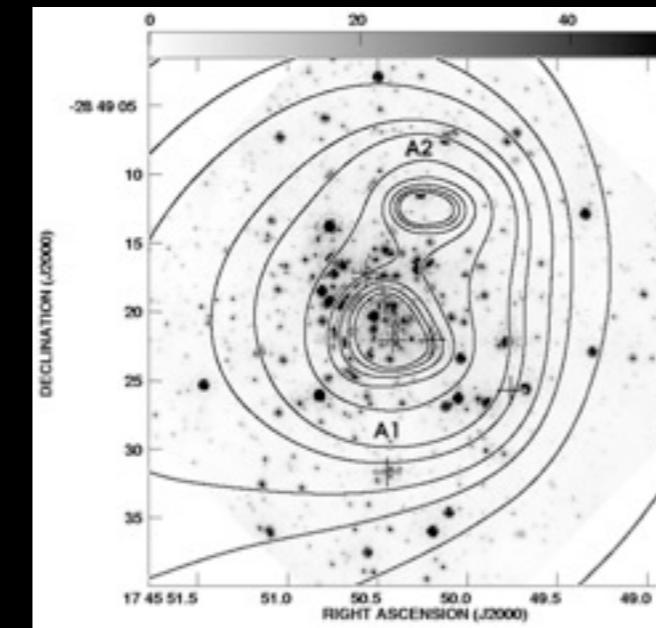
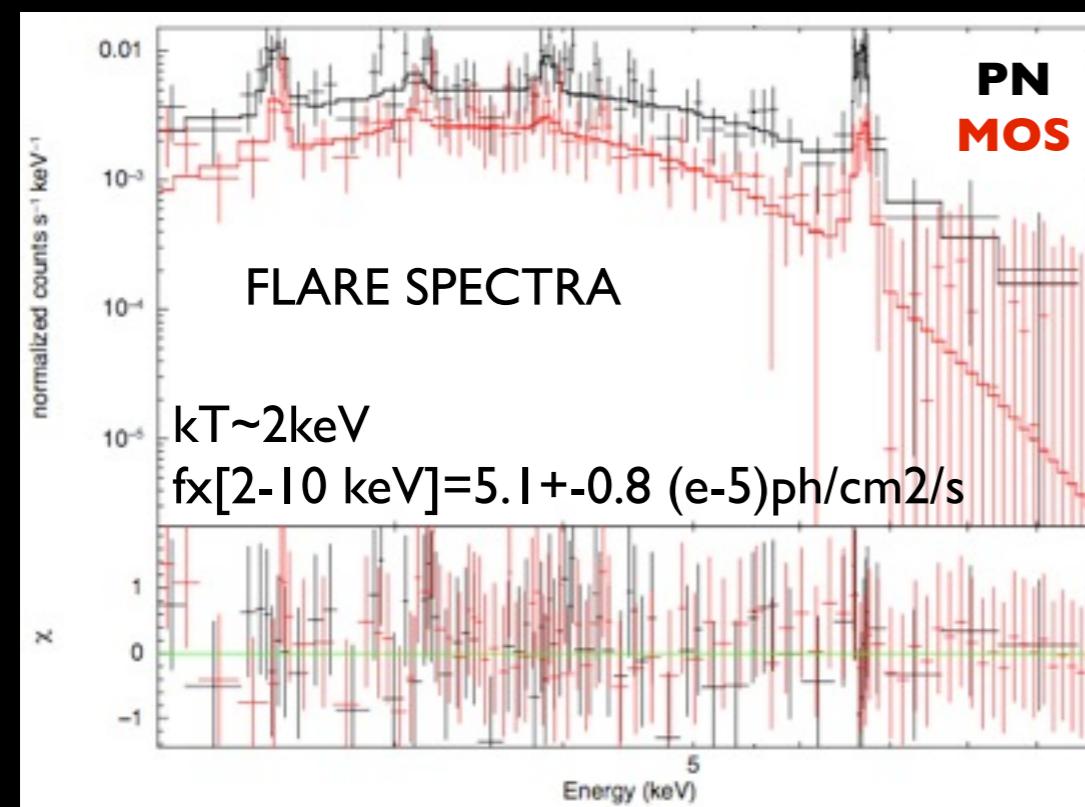
Colliding winds and X-ray variability within the AC



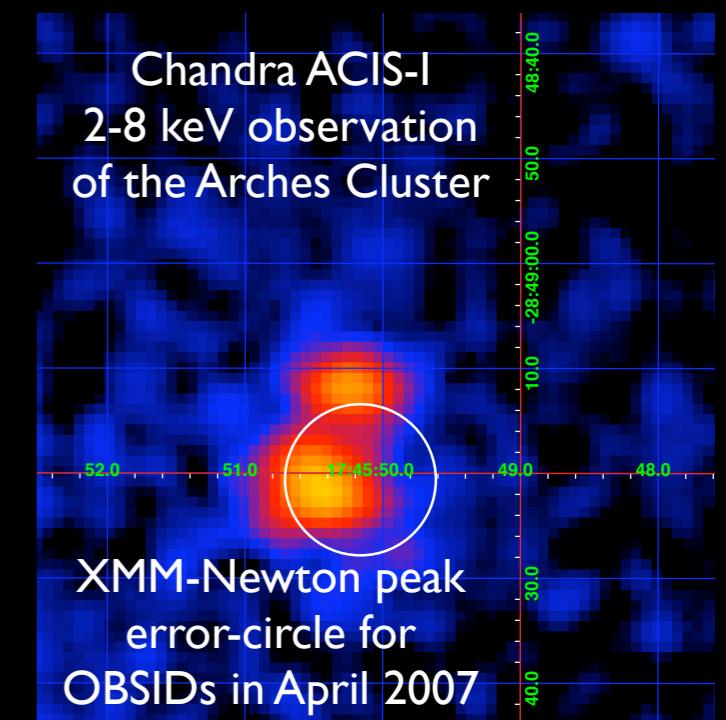
$\tau_{Flare} \gtrsim 4$ days

No substructure

$> 9\sigma$



Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2002

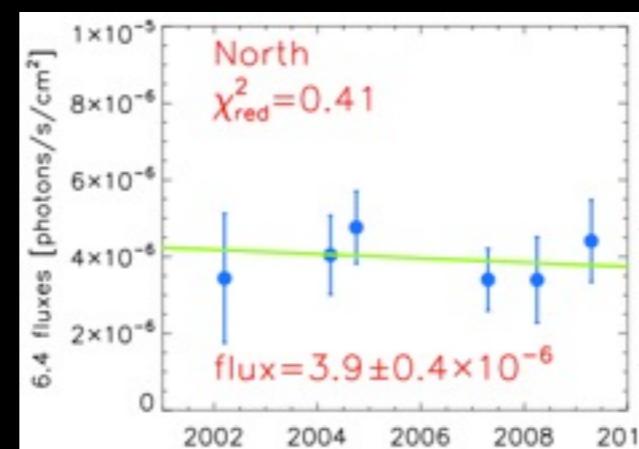
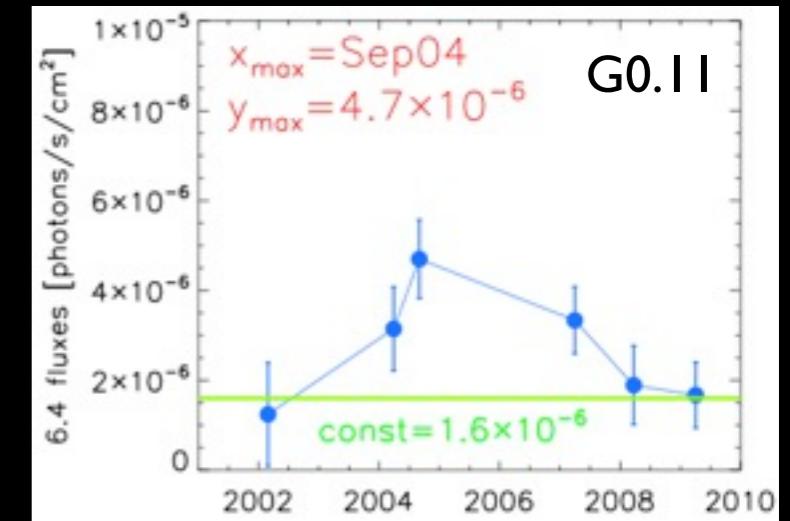
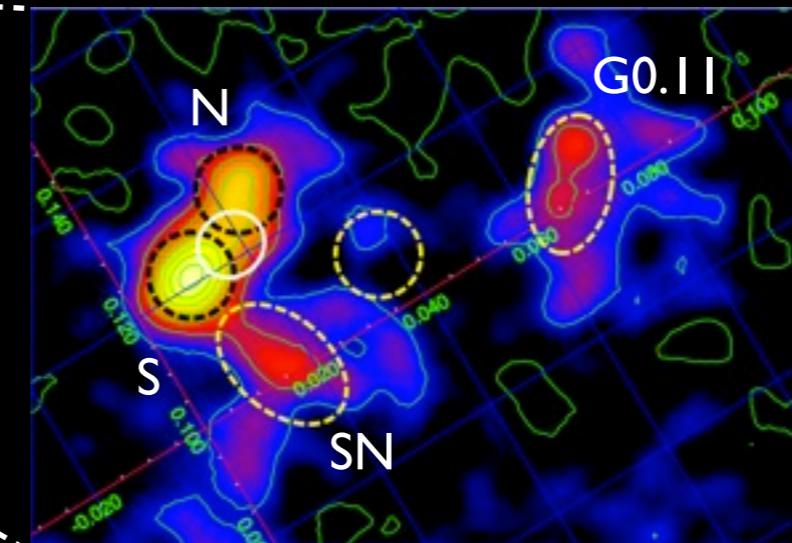
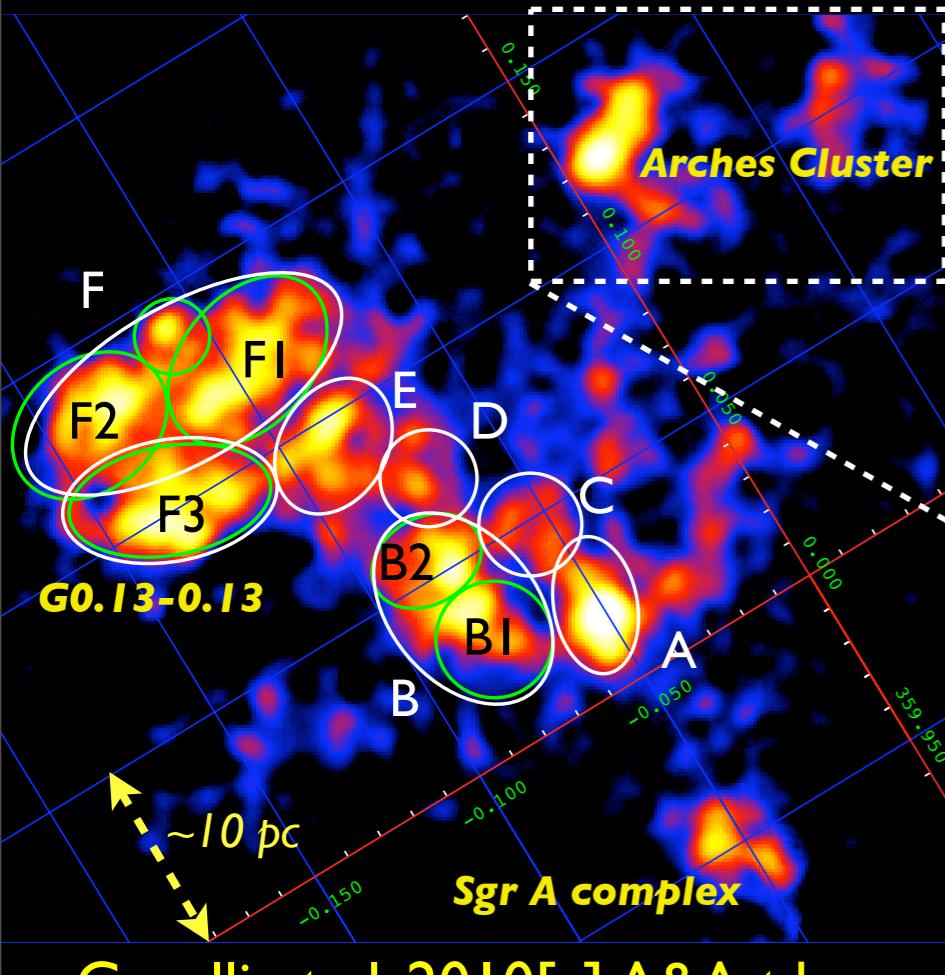


Shocks within colliding winds?
Binary orbital modulation?

6.4 keV line: a big puzzle on diffuse X-rays from GC

X-ray Reflection Nebulae: Sgr A* giant flare \sim 100 yr ago? ($L_x \sim 10^{39}$ erg/s, Ponti et al. 2010)

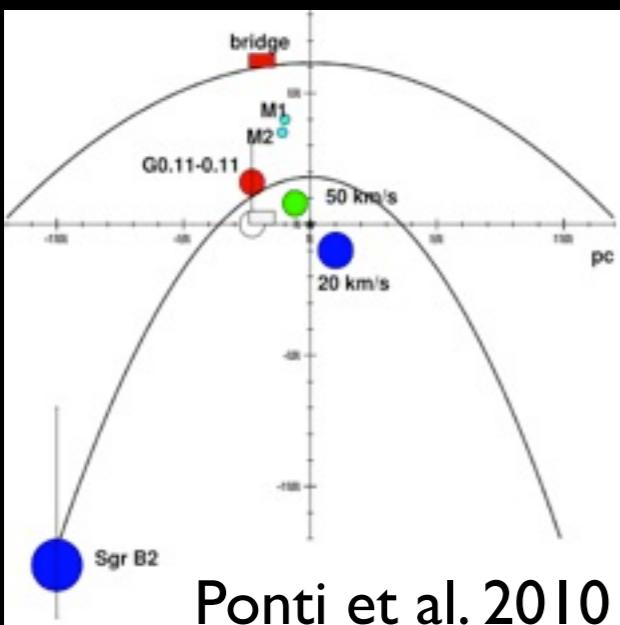
CRs bombardment: LECRe and/or protons (Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2007 - Dogiel et al. 2009)



XRN
G0.II
CRs
G0.II

Sgr A*	HMXB	LMXB
45 pc	1.3 pc	13 pc

~20-30 eV/cm³
Capelli et al. 2010[b] A&A in prep.



$$L_{x,2-10} = 6 \cdot 10^{38} \left(\frac{F_{6.4}}{10^{-4}} \right) \left(\frac{0.1}{\tau_T} \right) \left(\frac{\delta_{Fe}}{3 \cdot 10^{-5}} \right) \left(\frac{R}{100pc} \right)^2$$

Sunyaev & Churazov 1998

6.4 keV bright MCs in AC do **NOT** fit properly with XRN model.
G0.II+0.07 measured to be the **fastest** XRN in the GC.
Source: HMXB/SNR?

Summary

First detection of X-ray variability within the Arches Cluster likely connected with early-type O-WR stars.

XMM monitored 6.4 keV bright Molecular Clouds in the GC region: XRN model alone has some difficulties in interpreting all the features.

We report the detection of a fast 6.4 keV variability in G0.11+0.07: unique rise/fall monitoring - XRN

Molecular Clouds in the Arches Cluster surroundings: an ongoing particle bombardment. CRs likely accelerated in situ.

Impact of young, massive, compact clusters on the High Energy activity of the GC region