

## REVISITING SCALING RELATIONS FOR GIANT RADIO HALOS IN GALAXY CLUSTERS

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## ABSTRACT

Many galaxy clusters host Megaparsec-scale radio halos, generated by ultrarelativistic electrons in the magnetized intracluster medium. Correlations between the synchrotron power of radio halos and the thermal properties of the hosting clusters were established in the last decade, including the connection between the presence of a halo and cluster mergers. The X-ray luminosity and redshift limited Extended GMRT Radio Halo Survey provides a rich and unique dataset for statistical studies of the halos. We uniformly analyze the radio and X-ray data for the GMRT cluster sample, and use the new Planck SZ catalog, to revisit the correlations between the power of radio halos and the thermal properties of galaxy clusters. We find that the radio power of halos at 1.4 GHz scales with the cluster X-ray (0.1–2.4 keV) luminosity computed within  $R_{500}$  as  $P_{1.4} \sim L_{500}^{2.1 \pm 0.2}$ . Our bigger and more homogenous sample confirms that the X-ray luminous ( $L_{500} > 5 \times 10^{44}$  erg s<sup>-1</sup>) clusters branch into two populations — radio halos lie on the correlation, while clusters with upper limits to radio-halo emission are well below that correlation. This bimodality remains if we excise cool cores from the X-ray luminosities. Correlating with Planck data, we find that  $P_{1.4}$  scales with the cluster integrated SZ signal within  $R_{500}$  as  $P_{1.4} \sim Y_{500}^{2.05 \pm 0.28}$ , in line with previous findings. However, contrary to previous studies that were limited by incompleteness and small sample size, we find that the “SZ-luminous”  $Y_{500} > 6 \times 10^{-5}$  Mpc<sup>2</sup> clusters show a bimodal behavior for the presence of radio halos similar to that in the radio-X-ray diagram. Bimodality of both correlations can be traced to clusters dynamics, with radio halos found exclusively in merging clusters. These results confirm the key role of mergers for the origin of giant radio halos, suggesting that they trigger the relativistic particle acceleration.

**Keywords:** galaxies: clusters: general — radiation mechanisms: non-thermal — radio continuum: general — X-rays: galaxies: clusters

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of non-thermal components (relativistic particles and magnetic fields) mixed with the thermal Intra Cluster Medium (ICM) has been revealed by radio observations of galaxy clusters showing diffuse, giant Mpc-scale synchrotron *radio halos* (RHs) and *radio relics* in a substantial fraction of massive clusters (*e.g.*, Ferrari et al. 2008; Cassano 2009; Feretti et al. 2012 for reviews).

Giant RHs are the most spectacular and best studied cluster-scale non-thermal sources. They probe the existence of complex mechanisms, responsible for their origin, that are still poorly understood. One possibility to explain their origin is that of “secondary mod-

els”, in which RHs are due to synchrotron emission from secondary electrons generated by the collisions between cosmic ray protons and thermal protons (*e.g.*, Dennison 1980). However, the same collisions produce gamma rays through the generation and decay of neutral pions, thus the non-detection of nearby galaxy clusters at 0.1–100 GeV puts limits on the contribution of secondary electrons to the RH emission (Ackermann et al. 2010; Jeltema & Profumo 2011; Brunetti et al. 2012).

A second possibility is that the turbulence generated in the ICM during cluster-cluster mergers re-accelerates GeV electrons on Mpc-volumes (*e.g.*, Brunetti et al. 2001; Petrosian 2001). The “historical” motivation for turbulent acceleration for the origin of RHs comes from the high frequency steepening of the Coma halo spectrum, implying that a poorly efficient mechanism is responsible for the acceleration of the emitting electrons (*e.g.*, Schlickeiser et al. 1987). More recently, the discovery of RHs with extreme steep spectra<sup>j</sup>,  $\alpha \sim 1.5 - 2$ , support turbulence re-acceleration and disfavor a “secondary” origin of giant RHs (*e.g.*, Brunetti et al. 2008; Dallacasa et al. 2009; Giovannini et al. 2009; Macario et al. 2010, 2011; Giacintucci et al. 2011, 2013; Bonafede et al. 2012; Venturi et al. 2013).

Studies of the statistical properties of giant RHs in clusters and of their connection with the cluster dynamics are extremely useful to constrain their origin. From the inspection of the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (NVSS,

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Condon et al. 1998) fields containing X-ray selected galaxy clusters, Giovannini et al. (1999) concluded that RHs are rare at low X-ray luminosities ( $L_X \lesssim 10^{45} h_{50}^{-2}$  erg/sec), while only the most X-ray luminous systems host RHs, with an occurrence of  $\sim 1/3$ . Since then a number of correlations have been found between thermal and non-thermal cluster properties, suggesting a tight connection between them. In particular, the synchrotron monochromatic radio power of halos at 1.4 GHz ( $P_{1.4}$ ) has been found to increase with the cluster X-ray luminosity, mass and temperature (*e.g.*, Colafrancesco 1999; Liang 1999; Feretti 2000; Govoni et al. 2001; Enßlin & Röttgering 2002; Feretti 2003; Cassano et al. 06). These scalings call into question the rarity of halos in clusters of low X-ray luminosity, suggesting that the lack of RHs in low X-ray luminosity clusters may result from the combination of the radio power–X-ray luminosity correlation and the radio sensitivity of the survey (*e.g.*, Kempner & Sarazin 2001).

There is also substantial evidence that RHs are found in clusters with significant substructure in the X-ray images, as well as complex gas temperature distribution, which are signatures of cluster mergers (*e.g.*, Schuecker et al. 2001; Govoni et al. 2004; Markevitch & Vikhlinin 2001). In particular, Buote (2001) provided the first quantitative comparison of the dynamical state of clusters with RH discovering a correlation between the RH luminosity at 1.4 GHz and the magnitude of the dipole power ratio  $P_1/P_0$ . However, these observational claims were based on collections of data from the literature and not on statistical samples of galaxy clusters.

An important step was recently obtained through deep radio observations of a complete sample of galaxy clusters as part of the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) RH Survey (Venturi et al. 2007; 2008; GRHS hereafter). These observations confirmed that RH are not ubiquitous in clusters and that they are host in only 30% of the X-ray luminous ( $L_X(0.1 - 2.4 \text{ keV}) \geq 5 \times 10^{44}$  erg/s) clusters. The sensitivity reached by these observations allowed for the first time to place deep upper limits to the diffuse radio flux of clusters without giant RH and to show that clusters branch into two populations: RHs trace the well-known correlation between  $P_{1.4}$  and  $L_X$ , while the upper limits to the radio luminosity of clusters with no RH lie about one order of magnitude below that correlation (*e.g.*, Brunetti et al. 2007, 2009). Using several methods to characterize cluster substructures, it was also shown that clusters with and without RH can be quantitatively differentiated in terms of their dynamical properties, with RHs always associated to dynamically disturbed clusters and clusters without RHs statistically more “relaxed” (Cassano et al. 2010).

Sensitivity is critical in these studies, indeed analysis based on all-sky surveys, such as the NVSS and WENSS that have a sensitivity  $\sim 4 - 5$  times worse than the GRHS, do not allow to recover a bimodal behavior in the radio–X-ray diagram (*e.g.*, Rudnick & Lemmerman 2009 for the WENSS). On the other hand, evidences for a bimodal behavior of clusters was recently found through a stacking analysis of clusters in the SUMSS (Brown et al. 2011).

More recently, Basu (2012) cross-correlated the *Planck* ESZ cluster catalogue (Planck Collaboration 2011a) with

radio data from the GRHS. He found a correlation between  $P_{1.4}$  and the integrated Sunyaev-Zel’dovich (SZ) effect measurements, but did not find strong indication for a bimodal split between RH and radio-quiet clusters. To explain this apparent lack of bimodality in SZ, Basu (2012) suggested that X-ray observations could be biased towards the detection of low mass cool-core clusters, whereas SZ selection picks up the most massive systems, irrespective of their dynamical states.

In this paper we improve the previous statistical studies on the distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4}$ – $L_X$  diagram by using RH and clusters with radio upper limits from the GRHS and its extension and, when needed, including also RH from the literature. Contrary to previous analysis that used cluster X-ray luminosities from X-ray cluster catalogues and radio halo luminosity collected from the literature, we reevaluate the radio and X-ray clusters luminosities in a homogeneous way. In particular, we derive the X-ray luminosity within  $R_{500}^k$  and consider also the correction of this luminosity due to the contribution of the cool core (when present). Furthermore, since the integrated SZ-signal is a more robust indicator of the cluster mass than the X-ray luminosity (*e.g.*, Motl et al. 2005; Nagai 2006) we cross-checked our sample with the recent *Planck* SZ cluster catalogue (PSZ; Planck Collaboration et al. 2013) and derive the distribution of clusters in the radio–SZ plane.

In Sect. 2 we describe the cluster sample; in Sect. 3 we summarize the procedure to derive different cluster quantities (radio-halo powers; cluster X-ray luminosities, SZ measurements, morphological parameters), to identify cool-core clusters in the sample and to perform the fit of the scaling relations; in Sect. 4 we report on the expected theoretical scalings; we derive the distribution of clusters in the radio–X-ray diagrams in Sect. 5, and in the radio–SZ (mass) diagrams, in Sect. 6; finally, in Sect. 7 we give summary and conclusions.

A  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology ( $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ ,  $\Omega_m = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ ) is adopted.

## 2. THE SAMPLE

The GRHS is a deep, pointed radio survey of clusters selected from the *ROSAT*–ESO Flux Limited X-ray (REFLEX; Böhringer et al. 2004) and extended *ROSAT* Brightest Cluster Sample (eBCS; Ebeling et al. 1998, 2000) catalogues. These two catalogues have almost the same flux limit in the 0.1 – 2.4 keV band ( $\gtrsim 3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ) and their combination yields a homogeneous, flux-limited sample of clusters. The GRHS consists of 50 galaxy clusters with  $z=0.2 - 0.4$ , X-ray luminosity  $L_X > 5 \times 10^{44}$  erg/s and declination  $\delta \geq 30^\circ$  for the REFLEX sample and  $15^\circ \leq \delta \leq 60^\circ$  for the eBCS sample. With the above selection criteria the sample is X-ray luminosity-limited up to  $z \simeq 0.25$  and X-ray flux-limited at higher redshift<sup>1</sup>(see Fig. 1 and 2 in Cassano et al. 2008).

Recently, we have undertaken an extension of the GRHS by considering all clusters in the REFLEX and eBCS catalogs with  $\delta > -30^\circ$  and with the same  $z$  and  $L_X$

<sup>k</sup>  $R_{500}$  is the radius corresponding to a total density contrast  $500\rho_c(z)$ , where  $\rho_c(z)$  is the critical density of the Universe at the cluster redshift.

<sup>1</sup> This implies a minimum  $L_X \sim 10^{45}$  erg/s at  $z \sim 0.35$ .

selection (Kale et al. 2013). This extension leads to a final sample of 67 galaxy clusters which we refer to as the extended *GMRT* RH Survey (EGRHS). For all clusters in the EGRHS with the radio data already available, we searched the *ROSAT* and *Chandra* archive and found data for a sub-sample of 40 galaxy clusters:

- 29 with radio upper limits
- 8 with giant radio halos
- 3 with radio halos with ultra-steep spectra<sup>m</sup>.

In addition to clusters belonging to the EGRHS, we also searched in the X-ray archive and found data for 14 clusters with RHs from the literature:

- 11 with giant radio halos
- 3 with radio halos with ultra-steep spectra

The total sample with radio and X-ray information consists of 54 galaxy clusters, whose main properties are reported in Table 1:

- 8 RH from the EGRHS
- 29 clusters with radio upper limits from the EGRHS
- 6 RH with ultra-steep spectra ( $\alpha > 1.5$ ; USSRH hereafter). Not to be compared to the upper limits (which were scaled at 1.4 GHz with  $\alpha = 1.3$ ).
- 2 RH from the literature, Abell 1995 and the Bullet cluster, which are in the same redshift and X-ray luminosity range of the EGRHS
- 9 RH from the literature, which do not fulfill the EGRHS selection criteria (in redshift and X-ray luminosity)

The inclusion of RH from the literature is useful to have a sufficient leverage in radio/X-ray luminosities that may help to derive the scaling relations, however the comparison between halos and upper limits will be performed only for clusters of EGRHS, which are in the same redshift range.

### 3. DATA ANALYSIS

In this Section we briefly describe the procedures undertaken to derive the radio and X-ray luminosities of clusters, to identify cool core clusters and to analyze the cluster dynamical status. We also report measurements of the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich signal found in the literature.

#### 3.1. Radio power of halos

Table 1 reports the radio halo powers and upper limits for the clusters in the sample. We refer to the literature information (see notes to the table) for details and for the radio images.

<sup>m</sup> We do not include a forth one, RXCJ1514.9-1523 (Giacintucci et al. 2011), which was recently observed by *Chandra*, but the data analysis is ongoing (Giacintucci et al. in prep.).

For 12 RH clusters in the sample we re-analysed archival 1.4 GHz VLA-C and VLA-D array data (Giacintucci et al. in prep.). Other 6 clusters with giant RHs are published by our group and the data analysis was carried out following procedures similar to those described in this Section. For the remaining 7 RHs the radio flux densities were taken from the literature. For those clusters analyzed by us (12+6), the flux density of the radio halo was measured from low angular resolution images obtained after subtraction of the contribution of the individual radio sources embedded in the diffuse emission. In particular, we identified the discrete radio galaxies in (or projected onto) and around the cluster region using the higher resolution images produced with the C-array datasets (when available). The discrete radio sources were subtracted from the u-v datasets, and the resulting u-v visibilities were then used to image the radio halo emission at low resolution. In those cases where high resolution data were not available, to evaluate and subtract the contribution of individual sources we produced images gapping the innermost region of the u-v plane and using only the remaining long baselines ( $\gtrsim 1 - 2\lambda$ ), that contain information on structures on angular scales smaller than the underlying large-scale radio halo. For extended sources, we used sets of images with different resolutions and/or u-v ranges to determine their total extent and morphology. For each source and for each cluster, we carefully checked that the total flux density subtracted from the u-v data is consistent with the flux density measured on the images.

We measured the total flux density of the radio halos starting from the  $3\sigma$  contour level in the final images, then we progressively increased the extraction region until the integrated flux density reached a maximum value, and considered this maximum value as the total flux density of the halo. This procedure leads to an average increase of the halo flux density by only  $\sim 5\%$  with respect to the value within the  $3\sigma$  isocontour.

Finally, we calculated the corresponding radio power at the cluster redshift and applied a k-correction  $(1+z)^{(1-\alpha)}$ , where the spectral index is taken from the literature (references in Tab.1), or it is assumed to be  $\alpha = 1.3$  when not available. The errors on the diffuse radio flux density  $f_H$  account for the uncertainty in the calibration of the absolute flux density scale, the error due to the noise in the integration area and the error due to the subtraction of the discrete radio sources in the halo region, as:

$$\sigma_{f_H} = \sqrt{(\delta_{cal} f_H)^2 + (rms \sqrt{N_{beam}})^2 + \sigma_{sub}^2} \quad (1)$$

where  $\delta_{cal}$  is typically of the order of 5-8%,  $rms$  is the noise of the map,  $N_{beam}$  is the number of independent beam in the halo region, and  $\sigma_{sub}$  is the error due to the uncertainty in the source subtraction.  $\sigma_{f_H}$  does not account for the uncertainty due to the missing short spacings in the u-v coverage of the interferometric observations, and this may bias the flux densities towards lower values.

Upper limits to the diffuse radio flux of clusters without giant RH were reported in Venturi et al. (2008) and Kale et al. (2013) and scaled at 1.4 GHz using a spectral index typical of RHs,  $\alpha = 1.3$ .

**Table 1**  
Cluster's properties

cluster name	RA <sub>J2000</sub>	DEC <sub>J2000</sub>	z	L <sub>500</sub>	L <sub>500,cor</sub>	L <sub>core</sub> /L <sub>500</sub>	P <sub>1.4</sub>	X-ray	SZ
Upper limits (EGRHS)									
A2697	00 03 11.8	−06 05 10	0.232	7.29±0.06	7.29±0.06	0.34	<0.41 <sup>v</sup>	19 (H)	✓
A141	01 05 34.8	−24 39 17	0.230	6.82±0.04	6.82±0.04	0.13	<0.43 <sup>v</sup>	33 (H)	✓
A3088	03 07 04.1	−28 40 14	0.254	6.97±0.01	5.63±0.02	0.46	<0.43 <sup>v</sup>	19 (C)	✓
RXCJ0437.1+0043	04 37 10.1	+00 43 38	0.284	6.99±0.01	6.15±0.01	0.45	<0.65 <sup>k</sup>	30 (C)	
RXCJ1115.8+0129	11 15 54.0	+01 29 44	0.350	12.94±0.01	8.30±0.02	0.64 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.47 <sup>v</sup>	39 (C)	✓
A2485	22 48 32.9	−16 06 23	0.247	3.27±0.02	3.07±0.02	0.39	<0.47 <sup>k</sup>	20 (C)	
A2631	23 37 40.6	+00 16 36	0.278	8.60±0.08	8.60±0.08	0.21	<0.41 <sup>v</sup>	15 (H)	✓
A2645	23 41 16.8	−09 01 39	0.251	4.13±0.10	4.13±0.10	0.43	<0.59 <sup>q</sup>	35 (H)	✓
A2667	23 51 40.7	−26 05 01	0.226	13.76±0.03	10.43±0.04	0.52 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.45 <sup>v</sup>	21 (H)	✓
Z348	01 06 50.3	+01 03 17	0.255	7.75±0.08	4.34±0.14	0.62 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.65 <sup>k</sup>	13 (H)	
RXJ0142.0+2131	01 42 03.1	+21 30 39	0.280	6.00±0.02	6.00±0.02	0.34	<0.45 <sup>k</sup>	20 (C)	✓
A267	01 52 52.2	+01 02 46	0.230	6.29±0.07	5.89±0.08	0.36	<0.34 <sup>k</sup>	16 (H)	✓
RXJ0439.0+0715	04 39 01.2	+07 15 36	0.244	8.04±0.07	7.64±0.08	0.36	<0.46 <sup>k</sup>	19 (H)	✓
RXJ0439.0+0520	04 39 02.2	+05 20 43	0.208	5.33±0.09	3.82±0.12	0.55 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.32 <sup>k</sup>	12 (H)	
A611	08 00 58.1	+36 04 41	0.288	5.83±0.11	5.33±0.12	0.55	<0.43 <sup>v</sup>	17 (H)	✓
Z2089	09 00 45.9	+20 55 13	0.235	6.58±0.06	3.91±0.10	0.61 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.26 <sup>v</sup>	17 (H)	
A781	09 20 23.2	+30 26 15	0.298	5.44±0.03	5.44±0.03	0.12	<0.36 <sup>v</sup>	10 (C)	✓
Z2701	09 52 55.3	+51 52 52	0.214	4.70±0.09	3.42±0.12	0.55 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.35 <sup>v</sup>	10 (H)	
A1423	11 57 22.5	+33 39 18	0.213	5.35±0.07	4.75±0.08	0.41	<0.38 <sup>v</sup>	19 (H)	✓
A1576	12 36 49.1	+63 11 30	0.30	6.68±0.02	6.32±0.02	0.24	<0.64 <sup>k</sup>	17 (P)	✓
RXJ1532.9+3021	15 32 54.2	+30 21 11	0.345	17.41±0.04	11.42±0.05	0.63 <sup>cc</sup>	<0.66 <sup>v</sup>	22 (H)	
A2146	15 56 04.7	+66 20 24	0.234	5.97±0.01	5.97±0.01	0.44	<0.39 <sup>r</sup>	65 (C)	✓
A2261	17 22 28.3	+32 09 13	0.224	9.95±0.04	8.10±0.05	0.48	<0.32 <sup>k</sup>	30 (H)	✓
RXJ2228.6+2037	22 28 34.4	+20 36 47	0.418	11.71±0.02	11.71±0.02	0.29	<0.95 <sup>v</sup>	20 (C)	✓
A2537	23 08 23.3	−02 11 31	0.297	5.48±0.03	4.54±0.02	0.45	<0.51 <sup>v</sup>	39 (C)	✓
RXJ0027.6+2616	00 27 49.8	+26 16 26	0.365	3.52±0.03	3.52±0.03	0.24	<0.74 <sup>v</sup>	22 (C)	
Z5699	13 06 00.0	+26 30 58	0.306	4.74±0.02	4.74±0.02	0.18	<0.59 <sup>v</sup>	26 (C)	
Z5768	13 11 31.5	+22 00 05	0.266	1.66±0.03	1.66±0.03	0.10	<0.36 <sup>v</sup>	27 (C)	
S780	14 59 29.3	−18 11 13	0.236	8.75±0.01	6.13±0.01	0.45	<0.38 <sup>v</sup>	40 (C)	✓
Radio Halos (EGRHS)									
A2744	00 14 18.8	−30 23 00	0.307	14.72±0.02	14.72±0.02	0.17	18.62±0.94 <sup>a</sup>	14 (P)	✓
A0209	01 31 53.0	−13 36 34	0.206	7.62±0.06	7.62±0.06	0.31	1.99±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	11 (H)	✓
A2163	16 15 46.9	−06 08 45	0.203	21.95±0.02	21.95±0.02	0.25	22.91±1.16 <sup>a</sup>	7 (P)	✓
RXCJ2003.5−2323	20 03 30.4	−23 23 05	0.317	9.17±0.01	9.17±0.01	0.09	10.71±1.73 <sup>b</sup>	50 (C)	✓
A520	04 54 19.0	+02 56 49	0.203	7.75±0.03	7.75±0.03	0.18	2.45±0.18 <sup>a</sup>	5 (P)	✓
A773	09 17 59.4	+51 42 23	0.217	7.31±0.06	7.31±0.06	0.35	1.48±0.16 <sup>a</sup>	17 (H)	✓
A1758a	13 32 32.1	+50 30 37	0.280	8.80±0.02	8.80±0.02	0.18	5.75±0.98 <sup>a</sup>	16 (P)	✓
A2219	16 40 21.1	+46 41 16	0.228	14.78±0.01	14.78±0.01	0.20	5.63±0.80 <sup>a</sup>	16 (P)	✓
A0521 <sup>U</sup>	04 54 09.1	−10 14 19	0.248	8.28±0.01	8.28±0.01	0.08	1.45±0.13 <sup>i</sup>	39 (C)	✓
A697 <sup>U</sup>	08 42 53.3	+36 20 12	0.282	13.03±0.05	13.03±0.05	0.33	1.51±0.14 <sup>l</sup>	28 (H)	✓
A1300 <sup>U</sup>	11 31 56.3	−19 55 37	0.308	11.51±0.03	11.51±0.03	0.18	3.8±1.43 <sup>p</sup>	9 (P)	✓
Radio Halos (literature)									
CL0016+16	00 18 33.3	+16 26 36	0.541	15.54±0.02	15.54±0.02	0.16	5.01±0.31 <sup>a</sup>	43 (P)	✓
A1914	14 26 03.0	+37 49 32	0.171	11.19±0.01	10.19±0.01	0.39	5.62±0.43 <sup>a</sup>	9 (P)	✓
A665	08 30 45.2	+65 52 55	0.182	8.37±0.01	8.37±0.01	0.22	2.51±0.21 <sup>a</sup>	38 (P)	✓
A545	05 32 20.2	−11 31 54	0.154	6.31±0.01	6.31±0.01	0.23	1.41±0.22 <sup>a</sup>	14 (P)	✓
Coma	12 59 48.7	+27 58 50	0.023	3.39±0.03 <sup>*</sup>	-	-	0.76±0.06 <sup>c</sup>	-	✓
A2256	17 03 43.5	+78 43 03	0.058	4.44±0.01	4.44±0.01	0.22	0.85±0.08 <sup>d</sup>	17 (P)	✓
Bullet	06 58 29.2	−55 57 10	0.296	22.47±0.02	22.47±0.02	0.22	23.44±1.51 <sup>e</sup>	5 (P)	✓
A2255	17 12 31.0	+64 05 33	0.081	3.31±0.01	3.31±0.01	0.14	0.81±0.17 <sup>f</sup>	15 (P)	✓
A2319	19 20 45.3	+43 57 43	0.056	7.96±0.01	7.9±0.01	0.31	2.45±0.19 <sup>g</sup>	3 (P)	✓
MACS J0717.5+3745	07 17 33.8	+37 45 20	0.548	24.05±0.01	24.05±0.01	0.17	52.48±20.56 <sup>h</sup>	60 (C)	✓
A1995	14 52 50.4	+58 02 48	0.319	6.03±0.08	6.03±0.08	0.43	1.66±0.23 <sup>a</sup>	48 (C)	✓
MACSJ1149.5+2223 <sup>U</sup>	11 49 34.3	+22 23 42	0.544	15.50±0.02	-	-	2.29±0.95 <sup>m</sup>	19 (C)	✓
PLCKG171.9−40.7 <sup>U</sup>	03 12 57.4	+08 22 10	0.270	11.28±0.02 <sup>**</sup>	-	-	4.90±1.35 <sup>n</sup>	-	✓
A754 <sup>U</sup>	09 08 50.1	−09 38 12	0.054	4.75±0.01	4.75±0.01	0.23	0.63±0.07 <sup>o</sup>	8 (P)	✓

**Note.** — The first part of table contains clusters with radio upper limits belonging to the EGRHS (from Venturi et al. 2008; Kale et al. 2013); the second part clusters with giant RHs belonging to the EGRHS; third part clusters with giant RHs not belonging to the EGRHS; clusters marked with <sup>U</sup> are those hosting USSRH ( $\alpha > 1.5$ ). Columns: (1) Cluster name; (2) e (3) cluster right ascension and declination, respectively, in J2000 coordinates; (4) cluster redshift; (5) 0.1–2.4 keV band cluster X-ray luminosity within  $R_{500}$ ; (6) 0.1–2.4 keV band cluster X-ray luminosity within  $R_{500}$  corrected for the contribution of the cool-core; (7) the ratio between the X-ray luminosity within the core and the total luminosity within  $R_{500}$ ; cool-core clusters are indicated with <sup>cc</sup>; (8) k-corrected radio halo power at 1.4 GHz; (9) X-ray exposure in ksec, with P=*ROSAT* PSPC, H=*ROSAT* HRI and C= *Chandra* ACIS-I; (10) the symbol ✓ indicates the clusters present in the 15.5 months *Planck* catalogue. Reference for the radio halo powers are: <sup>v</sup> Venturi et al. (2008); <sup>k</sup> Kale et al. (2013); <sup>q</sup> Guglielmino priv. comm.; <sup>r</sup> Russell et al. (2011); <sup>a</sup> Giacintucci et al. (in prep.); <sup>b</sup> Giacintucci et al. (2009); <sup>c</sup> Kim et al. (1990); <sup>d</sup> Clarke & Enßlin (2006); <sup>e</sup> Liang et al. (2000); <sup>f</sup> Govoni et al. (2005); <sup>g</sup> Farnsworth et al. sub.; <sup>h</sup> Bonafede et al. (2009); van Weeren et al. (2009); <sup>i</sup> Dallacasa et al. (2009); <sup>l</sup> Macario et al. (2010); <sup>m</sup> Bonafede et al. (2012); <sup>n</sup> Giacintucci et al. (2013); <sup>o</sup> Macario et al. (2011); <sup>p</sup> Venturi et al. (2013). \* the X-ray luminosity of the Coma cluster is taken from Ohara et al. (2006); \*\* the X-ray luminosity of PLCKG171.9−40.7 is taken from Planck Collaboration (2011c).

### 3.2. X-ray luminosities

To derive the cluster X-ray luminosities we use *ROSAT* data, PSPC preferentially and HRI when PSPC data are not available. In those cases where *ROSAT* data are not available we use *Chandra* data (see Table 1). For all clusters we derive the X-ray luminosities inside  $R_{500}$ . To estimate  $R_{500}$  for our clusters we searched in the literature for information about the X-ray temperature and then applied the relations from Arnaud et al. (2005). We derived luminosities in the 0.1 – 2.4 keV band in three different ways: *i*) the entire cluster emission inside  $R_{500}$ , denoted as  $L_{500}$ ; *ii*) the emission inside the aperture  $[0.15 - 1]R_{500}$ , denoted as  $L_{500,nc}$ ; *iii*)  $L_{500,cor}$ , the X-ray luminosity inside  $R_{500}$  corrected for the excess emission within  $0.15R_{500}$ , due to the presence of a cooling core. For each cluster,  $L_{500,cor}$  is computed by performing a fit with a  $\beta$ -model to the cluster emission outside  $0.15R_{500}$ , fixing  $r_c = 0.15R_{500}$  (assuming that  $r_c \simeq r_{cool} \simeq 0.15R_{500}$ , which is  $\sim 100 - 200$  kpc for our sample) and evaluating the contribution of the model inside  $0.15R_{500}$ . When the model fit underestimates the counts in the core we correct the central region by using the fit to the X-ray brightness distribution outside  $0.15R_{500}$ . The obtained value of  $L_{500}$  and  $L_{500,cor}$  are reported in Table 1.

### 3.3. Identification of cool-core clusters

In this Section we identify cool-core clusters in our sample to investigate possible biases that can be induced by cool-core clusters on scaling relations and bimodality.

As first measurement, we consider the X-ray surface brightness concentration parameter, defined as the ratio between the X-ray luminosity within the core region ( $L_{core}$ , within  $0.15R_{500}$ ) and  $L_{500}$  (e.g., Santos et al. 2008; Cassano et al. 2010, with slightly different definitions). In the literature, the concentration parameter has been used for a first identification of cool-core clusters in those cases where a spatially resolved spectroscopic analysis was not possible (e.g., in the case of high-redshift clusters; Santos et al. 2008) and to discriminate between merging clusters and more relaxed clusters (e.g., Cassano et al. 2010). A large value of this parameter indicates a large probability that the object has a cool core.

The derived values of the ratio  $L_{core}/L_{500}$  are reported in Table 1. Here we use the concentration parameter in combination with the central entropy ( $K_0$  in keV/cm<sup>2</sup>) and the central cooling time ( $t_{cool}$ ) to identify clusters with a cool-core. Values of  $K_0 < 50$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> (dashed vertical line in Fig. 1) are used to identify cool-core clusters (e.g., Cavagnolo et al 2009; Rossetti et al. 2011).

We inspected the sample of Cavagnolo et al. (2009) to find information about the central entropy for our clusters, and we report in Fig. 1 (*left panel*) the distribution of clusters in the  $L_{core}/L_{500}$  vs  $K_0$  diagram; 13 of our clusters are not available in the Cavagnolo et al. sample and in Fig. 1 (*left panel*) they are reported with a value of  $K_0 = 10$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup>. We find that:

- clusters with giant RHs (open red dots) have  $L_{core}/L_{500} < 0.4^n$  and  $K_0 > 90$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>n</sup> the only exception is A1995 with  $L_{core}/L_{500} = 0.43$  (see also discussion in Sect.6.2).

- 6 clusters have  $K_0 < 50$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> and  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.5$ : RXJ1532.9+3021, RXCJ1115.8 + 0129, Z2089, RXJ0439.0+0520, Z2701 and A2667;
- 5 clusters have  $50$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup>  $< K_0 < 130$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> and  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.4$ : A611, A2261, A3088, A1423 and A2537.

As expected, clusters with giant RHs, can be easily identified with *merging* clusters. To better understand whether the 11 clusters with  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.4$  and  $K_0 < 130$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> are cool-core or non cool-core clusters, we searched for information in the literature about their central cooling time ( $t_{cool}$ ) (Fig. 1, *central panel*)<sup>o</sup>. Clusters with  $K_0 < 50$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> have  $t_{cool} < 2$  Gyr, while the others have  $t_{cool} > 3$  Gyr. Fig. 1, *right panel*, also shows that clusters with  $K_0 < 50$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup> and  $t_{cool} < 2$  Gyr all have  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.5$ . Therefore, based on the combination of the three indicators, we identify cool-core clusters in our sample as those with  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.5$ , i.e., clusters which emit more than 50% of their  $L_{500}$  within their cores<sup>p</sup>. We can thus conclude that in our sample there are 7 cool-core clusters<sup>q</sup> (these are marked with a <sup>cc</sup> symbol in Col. 7 of Table 1).

### 3.4. Cluster Sunyaev-Zel'dovich measurements

Observations of clusters through their SZ-effect offer a valid alternative to X-rays for the measure of the cluster mass, since the magnitude of the SZ effect is proportional to the integral along the line of sight of the cluster pressure, and hence is proportional to the cluster mass. The total SZ signal can be defined as

$$Y_{\Delta_c} = D_A^2 Y_{SZ} = \left( \frac{\sigma_T}{m_e c^2} \right) \int_{R \leq R_{\Delta_c}} P dV \propto M_{gas} T_e = f_{gas} M_{tot} T_e \quad (2)$$

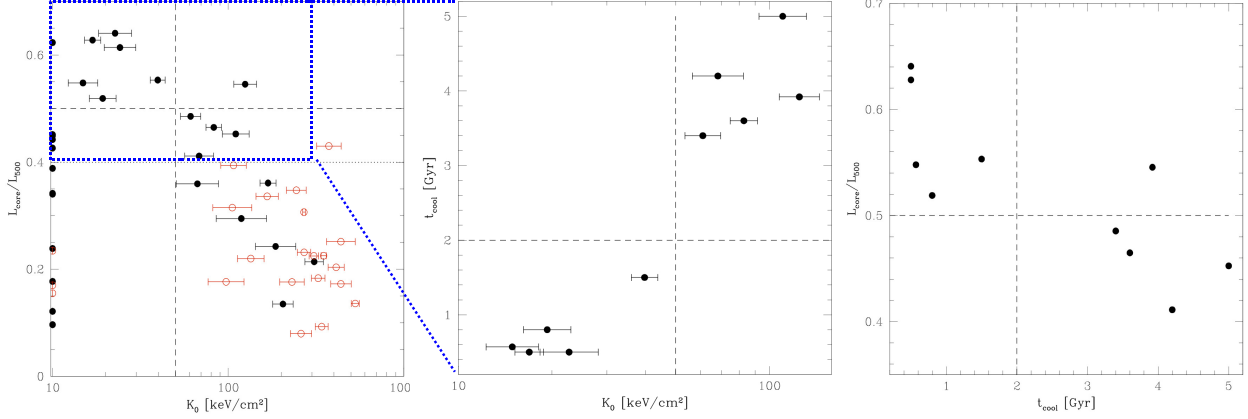
where  $D_A$  is the angular diameter distance to the system,  $\sigma_T$  the Thomson cross-section,  $c$  the light speed,  $m_e$  the electron rest mass,  $P = n_e k T_e$  the electron pressure,  $f_{gas}$  is the gas mass fraction and  $M_{tot}$  the total cluster mass. The integral in Eq. 2 is performed over a sphere of radius  $R_{\Delta_c}$ , which is the radius corresponding to a density contrast  $\Delta_c \rho_c(z)$ . When the integration is performed over a sphere of radius  $R_{500}$  the SZ signal is denoted with  $Y_{500}$ , that in the following of the paper will have the unit dimension of Mpc<sup>2</sup>.

For all clusters in Table 1 we search for information about the SZ signal in the recent all-sky *Planck* SZ cluster catalogue (PSZ), which contains all validated clusters from the first 15.5 months of *Planck* satellite observations (Planck Collaboration 2013). Considering only clusters belonging to the EGRHS sub-sample we find that 11/11 RH clusters and 19 out of 29 clusters with upper limits are contained in the PSZ catalogue. Among the 10 clusters not present in the PSZ catalogue 5 are cool-core

<sup>o</sup> we do not found information about  $t_{cool}$  in the literature for Z2089.

<sup>p</sup> with the exception of A611 which has an estimated central entropy  $K_0 \approx 125$  keV/cm<sup>2</sup>, central cooling time  $t_{cool} \approx 4$  Gyr and it is classified as non-cool core cluster by Marrone et al. (2012).

<sup>q</sup> The cluster Z348 has no information about  $K_0$  in the literature, but since it has the third larger value of  $L_{core}/L_{500}$  in our sample ( $L_{core}/L_{500} = 0.62$ ) we can identify it as a cool-core cluster.



**Figure 1.** *Left Panel.*  $L_{core}/L_{500}$  vs  $K_0$  for all clusters in our sample, for those clusters for which we do not find values of  $K_0$  in Cavagnolo et al. 2009, we set  $K_0 = 10 \text{ keV/cm}^2$  (at the boundary of the plot). Clusters without giant RMs and clusters with giant RMs are reported as black and red points, respectively. *Central Panel.*  $t_{cool}$  vs  $K_0$  for all clusters with  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.4$  and  $K_0 < 130 \text{ keV/cm}^2$  (blue dashed region in the *Left Panel*); *Right Panel.*  $L_{core}/L_{500}$  vs  $t_{cool}$  for all clusters with  $L_{core}/L_{500} > 0.4$  and  $K_0 < 130 \text{ keV/cm}^2$ .

clusters, therefore only 2 out of 7 cool-core clusters of our sample are detected by *Planck*. The remaining 14 RH clusters from the literature are also contained in PSZ catalogue.

We obtain a sub-sample of 44 clusters (25 halos and 19 upper limits) for which *Planck* measurements of  $Y_{500}$  are available (see Table 2).

For the same clusters we also find information in the PSZ catalogue about the values of  $M_{500}$ . These are obtained from  $Y_{500}$  as described in Planck Collaboration (2013; Sect. 7.2.2) and are reported in Table 2.

### 3.5. Cluster dynamical status

For clusters belonging to the EGRHS with information about  $Y_{500}$  and  $M_{500}$  (see Table 2) we make use of *Chandra* archival data to determine the cluster dynamical status<sup>r</sup>. Following Cassano et al. (2010), we study the cluster substructure on the RH scale analyzing the surface brightness inside an aperture radius of 500 kpc, since we are interested in the cluster dynamical properties on the scales where the energy is most likely dissipated. We use two methods: the emission centroid shift (e.g., Mohr et al. 1993; Poole et al. 2006, OHara et al. 2006; Ventimiglia et al. 2008, Maughan et al. 2008, Bohringer et al. 2010) and the surface brightness concentration parameter (e.g., Santos et al 2008).

The centroid shift,  $w$ , is computed in a series of circular apertures centered on the cluster X-ray peak and is defined as the standard deviation of the projected separation between the peak and the centroid in unit of  $R_{ap}$ , as (Poole et al. 2006; Maughan et al. 2008):

$$w = \left[ \frac{1}{N-1} \sum (\Delta_i - \langle \Delta \rangle)^2 \right]^{1/2} \times \frac{1}{R_{ap}}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta_i$  is the distance between the X-ray peak and the centroid of the  $i$ th aperture.

Following Santos et al. (2008), the concentration parameter,  $c$ , is defined as the ratio of the peak over the ambient surface brightness,  $S$ , as:

<sup>r</sup> With the only exception of Abell 2697 for which *Chandra* data are not available.

$$c = \frac{S(r < 100 \text{ kpc})}{S(< 500 \text{ kpc})} \quad (4)$$

We use the concentration parameter to differentiate galaxy clusters with a compact core (*i.e.*, core not disrupted from a recent merger event) from clusters with a spread distribution of gas in the core (*i.e.*, core disturbed from a recent merger episode).

Cassano et al. (2010) showed that considering the median value of each parameter,  $w = 0.012$  and  $c = 0.2$ , it was possible to separate the sample between RH merging clusters ( $w > 0.012$  and  $c < 0.2$ ) and more relaxed clusters without RMs ( $w < 0.012$  and  $c > 0.2$ ). We will use these values as reference for our sample.

### 3.6. Fitting procedure

Here we describe the procedure used in next Sections to investigate the presence of scaling relations between independent measurements, *i.e.*, the RH power and the cluster thermal quantities ( $L_{500}$ ,  $L_{500,cor}$ ,  $Y_{500}$  and  $M_{500}$ ). For each set of observables we fit a power-law relation using linear regression in the log-log space by adopting the BCES-bisector and the BCES-orthogonal regression algorithms (Akritas & Bershady 1996) which treat the variables symmetrically and take into account measurement errors in both variables and intrinsic scatter in the data. Performing Monte Carlo simulations to test the performances of different regression methods, Isobe et al. (1990) recommended the use of BCES-bisector in the case one would like to treat the variables symmetrically. Consequently, we will consider the BCES-bisector as reference method.

Since we also have upper limits on  $P_{1.4}$ , in those cases where upper limits and detections are not clearly separated we also use a regression analysis based on the parametric EM (*Expectation-Maximization*) algorithm that is implemented in the *ASURV* package (Isobe, Feigelson & Nelson 1986) and deals with “censored data”, upper limits.

Assuming a linear relation of the form  $Y = aX + b$ , and a sample of  $N$  data points ( $Y_i, X_i$ ) with errors  $\sigma_{Y_i}$  and  $\sigma_{X_i}$ , we estimate the raw scatter using the error weighted orthogonal distances to the regression line (*e.g.*, Pratt et

**Table 2**  
Observed cluster SZ properties

cluster name	index	$\log(Y_{500})$ Mpc <sup>2</sup>	$\log(M_{500})$ $M_{\odot}$
Upper limits (EGRHS)			
A2697	315	-4.150±0.077	14.78±0.04
A141	599	-4.379±0.120	14.65±0.07
A3088	744	-4.062±0.065	14.83±0.04
RXCJ1115.8+0129	881	-4.087±0.087	14.80±0.05
A2631	297	-4.029±0.067	14.84±0.04
A2645	254	-4.288±0.099	14.70±0.06
A2667	94	-4.054±0.055	14.83±0.03
RXJ0142.0+2131	500	-4.134±0.102	14.78±0.06
A267	541	-4.301±0.108	14.69±0.06
RXJ0439.0+0715	640	-4.181±0.096	14.76±0.05
A611	623	-4.162±0.081	14.77±0.05
A781	654	-4.097±0.072	14.80±0.04
A1423	610	-4.143±0.064	14.78±0.04
A1576	460	-4.143±0.063	14.78 ±0.04
A2146	359	-4.495±0.080	14.58±0.05
A2261	174	-3.991±0.048	14.87±0.03
RXJ2228.6+2037	275	-3.917±0.072	14.89±0.04
A2537	247	-4.120±0.080	14.79±0.04
S780	1185	-3.957±0.062	14.89±0.03
S780	1185	-3.957±0.062	14.89±0.03
Radio Halos (EGRHS)			
A2744	26	-3.778±0.041	14.98± 0.02
A0209	558	-3.916±0.041	14.91± 0.02
A2163	19	-3.374±0.019	15.22± 0.01
RXCJ2003.5−2323	46	-3.967±0.068	14.87±0.04
A520	655	-4.030±0.062	14.85±0.04
A773	578	-4.026±0.049	14.85±0.03
A1758a	389	-3.922±0.044	14.90±0.03
A2219	242	-3.681±0.026	15.04±0.01
A521 <sup>U</sup>	688	-4.040±0.070	14.83±0.04
A697 <sup>U</sup>	628	-3.640±0.032	15.06±0.02
A1300 <sup>U</sup>	960	-3.839±0.053	14.95±0.03
Radio Halos (literature)			
CL0016+1609	408	-3.813±0.077	14.94±0.04
A1914	224	-4.045±0.039	14.84±0.02
A665	533	-3.914±0.037	14.92±0.02
A545	707	-4.397±0.112	14.64±0.06
Coma	187	-4.281±0.030	14.72±0.02
A2256	407	-4.135±0.022	14.80±0.01
A2255	325	-4.288±0.028	14.71±0.02
A2319	252	-3.900±0.020	14.93±0.01
MCSJ0717.5+3745	608	-3.612±0.049	15.05±0.03
Bullet	920	-3.577±0.025	15.09±0.02
A1995	337	-4.257±0.075	14.71±0.04
MCSJ1149.5+2223 <sup>U</sup>	765	-3.824±0.072	14.93±0.04
PLCK G171.9−40.7 <sup>U</sup>	591	-3.666±0.039	15.05±0.02
A754 <sup>U</sup>	801	-4.095±0.023	14.82±0.01

**Note.** — Columns: (1) radio properties; (2) cluster name; (3) index indicating the position in the *Planck* validation catalogue; (4) logarithmic value of  $Y_{500}$  in Mpc<sup>2</sup>, with 68% errors; (5) logarithmic value of  $M_{500}$  in solar masses, with 68% errors. Clusters marked with <sup>U</sup> are those hosting USSRHs. All the  $M_{500}$  and  $Y_{500}$  values refer to Planck Collaboration (2013) (from the website: <http://szcluster-db.ias.u-psud.fr>); with the exception of the cluster PLCK G171.9−40.7 whose values are taken from Planck Coll. (2011c).

al. 2009; Biffi et al. 2013):

$$\sigma_{raw}^2 = \frac{1}{N-2} \sum_{i=1}^N w_i (Y_i - aX_i - b)^2 \quad (5)$$

where

$$w_i = \frac{1/\sigma_i^2}{(1/N) \sum_{i=1}^N 1/\sigma_i^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_{Y_i}^2 + a^2 \sigma_{X_i}^2. \quad (6)$$

Since we are dealing with a limited sample, the regression line obtained for our data is a *sample regression line* that can deviate from the (unknown) *true regression line*. To evaluate the variation of our best-fit relation about the true regression line, we estimate the 95% confidence interval for the mean value of  $\langle Y \rangle$  at a given  $X$ , i.e., the area that has a 95% chance of containing the true regression line. For a given value of the  $X$  variable the 95% confidence region around the mean  $\langle Y \rangle$  (which is given by the best-fit relation:  $\langle Y \rangle = aX + b$ ) is  $\langle Y \rangle \pm \Delta Y$ , where:

$$\Delta Y = \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(Y_i - Y_m)^2}{N-2}} \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{N} + \frac{(X - X_m)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - X_m)^2} \right)} \quad (7)$$

where for each observed  $X_i$ ,  $Y_m = aX_i + b$ , and  $X_m = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i / N$ .

#### 4. EXPECTED SCALING RELATIONS

Scaling relations between the synchrotron radio power of halos and the cluster thermal properties (mass, X-ray luminosity, temperature) are expected in theoretical models for the formation of giant RHs. In this Section we briefly summarize the basic theoretical expectations for the scalings.

##### 4.1. Secondary models

In the simplest scenario for the formation of giant RHs in clusters, the electrons responsible for the synchrotron emission are secondary products of the hadronic interaction between thermal and cosmic ray protons. In this model, following the formalism by Kushnir et al. (2009), the scaling between the synchrotron radio power and the cluster [0.1-2.4] keV X-ray luminosity is expected to be

$\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto L_X^{\frac{\alpha_L + 0.5}{\alpha_L - 0.6}}$ , where  $\alpha_L$  is the slope of the L-T relation. For  $\alpha_L \simeq 2.5 - 3$  (e.g., Markevitch 1998; Arnaud & Evrard 1999; Reiprich & Bohringer 2002; Pratt et al. 2009), one obtains:

$$\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto L_X^{1.58-1.46} \quad (8)$$

This is valid under the assumption that the relevant radiation losses for the secondary electrons are synchrotron losses, i.e., assuming that the average magnetic field strength in the halo volume is  $B > B_{CMB} \simeq 3.2(1+z)^2 \mu\text{G}$ . Lower magnetic field values are disfavored by the combination of *Planck* and *Fermi* data with radio observations (e.g., Jeltema & Profumo 2011; Planck Collaboration 2012; Brunetti et al. 2012).

Since  $Y_{500}$  is found to scale as  $Y_{500} \propto L_X^{1.02 \pm 0.07}$  (e.g., Planck Collaboration et al. 2011b), this model predicts:

$$\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto (Y_{500})^{1.55-1.43} \quad (9)$$

##### 4.2. Turbulent re-acceleration models

In the case of the turbulent re-acceleration scenario the derivation of scaling relations is less straightforward, due to our poor knowledge of the details of the microphysics of the ICM. A simple approach to derive scaling relations in this model is presented in Cassano et al. (2007). Under quasi-stationary conditions, the energy flux of the turbulence which goes into relativistic electrons is reradiated via synchrotron and IC mechanisms. The injection rate of the turbulence generated during a merger in the RH volume can be estimated as  $\dot{\epsilon}_t \propto \rho_H \times v^2 / \tau_{cross}$ , where  $\rho_H$  is the ICM mean density in the RH volume,  $v$  is the cluster-cluster impact velocity and  $\tau_{cross}$  is the cluster crossing time. As in the case of secondary models, it is assumed that the ratio between the energy densities in relativistic particles and thermal plasma does not change in any systematic way with cluster mass (or temperature) among RH clusters. Under this hypothesis the synchrotron radio power is  $\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto (M_H \sigma_H^3) / \mathcal{F}(z, M_H, b_H)$ , where  $\mathcal{F}(z, M_H, b_H) = [1 + (3.2(1+z)^2 / B_H)^2]$ , and  $M_H$ ,  $\sigma_H$  and  $B_H$  are the total cluster mass, the cluster velocity dispersion and the average magnetic field strength within the RH size ( $R_H$ ), respectively (Cassano et al. 2007). The expression  $\mathcal{F}$  is constant in the asymptotic limit  $B_H^2 \gg B_{cmb}^2$ , or when the magnetic field in the RH region is independent of the cluster mass. In this case,  $\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto M_H^{1.8}$ . Assuming the scalings  $M_H \propto R_H^{2.17}$  (Cassano et al. 2007) and  $R_H \propto R_{500}^{3.1}$  (Basu 2012), one has:

$$\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto M_{500}^{4.0} \quad (10)$$

and considering the scaling  $M_{500} \propto Y_{500}^{1/1.74}$  one has:

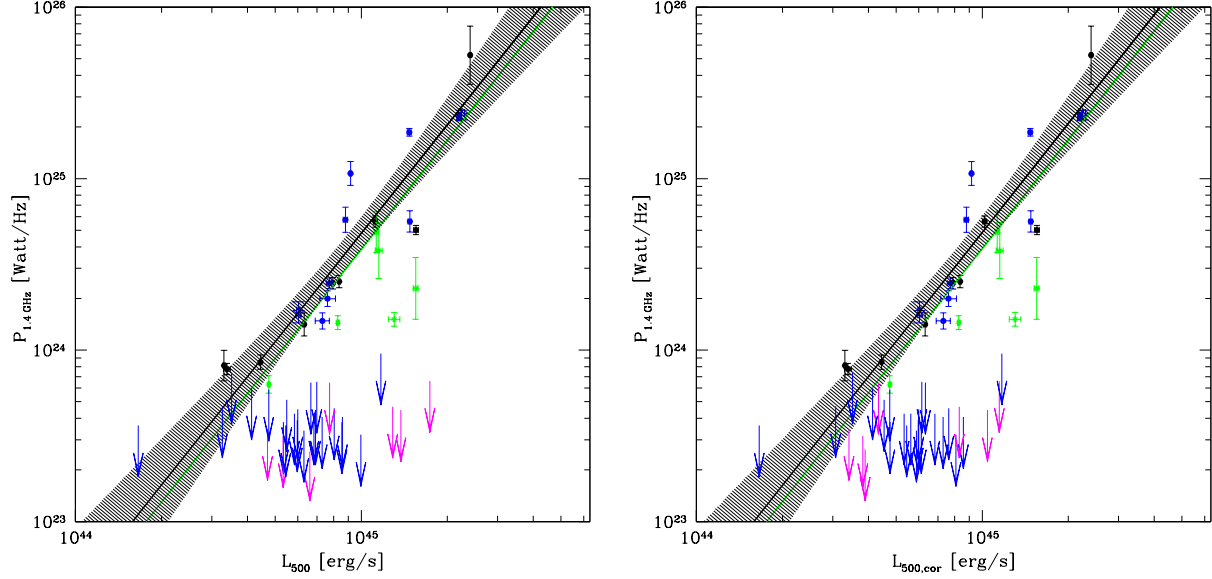
$$\nu P_\nu^{syn} \propto Y_{500}^{2.3} \quad (11)$$

that is steeper than that predicted by “secondary models”. Re-acceleration models also allow the case  $B_H^2 \ll B_{cmb}^2$ , without tension with  $\gamma$ -ray upper limits (e.g., Brunetti et al. 2012), and in this case one has  $\mathcal{F}^{-1} \propto M_H^{2b_H}$ , that implies a correlation even steeper than that obtained in the previous case.

Besides the details of the slopes of the thermal-non-thermal scaling relations expected from a different origin of the emitting electrons, an important difference between the two scenarios is the expected dispersion of the correlations. Re-acceleration models predict a variety of spectral shapes of RHs, including very steep spectra (e.g., Cassano et al. 2006; Brunetti et al. 2008), which imply a substantial dispersion in the correlations (Kushnir et al. 2009; Brunetti et al. 2009) and an increase of the scatter at low observing frequency (Cassano 2010).

#### 5. RADIO-X-RAY LUMINOSITY CORRELATION AND THE BIMODALITY





**Figure 2.** *Left Panel.* Distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500}$  plane. *Right Panel.* Distribution of clusters in  $P_{1.4} - L_{500,cor}$  plane. In both panels different symbols indicate: halos belonging to the EGRHS (blue filled dots); halos from the literature (black open dots); halos with very steep spectra (USSRH, green asterisks); A1995 and Bullet cluster (blue stars); cool core clusters belonging to the EGRHS (magenta arrows). Best-fit relations to giant RHs only (black lines) and to all RHs (including USSRH, green dashed lines) are reported. The 95% confidence regions of the best-fit relations obtained for giant RHs only are also reported (shadowed regions).

It is well known that the radio luminosity of halos at 1.4 GHz scales with the X-ray luminosity of the hosting clusters (*e.g.*, Liang et al. 2000; Feretti 2000, 2003; Enßlin & Röttgering 2002; Cassano et al. 2006; Brunetti et al. 2009; Giovannini et al. 2009). This correlation has been used to claim that a correlation should exist also between the radio power and the virial mass of the host cluster (*e.g.*, Cassano et al. 2006). Deep upper limits to the radio flux density of clusters with no RH emission at 610 MHz, which were a factor of  $\sim 3 \div 20$  below the correlation, were obtained from the GRHS and its extension<sup>s</sup> allowing to validate the correlation itself and to discover the radio bimodality (*e.g.*, Brunetti et al. 2007).

In previous papers, the distribution of galaxy clusters in the radio-X-ray luminosity diagram, and the scaling relation between the two quantities, were based on non-homogeneous radio and X-ray measurements. In particular, the radio luminosities of halos were collected from the literature and X-ray luminosities were taken from RASS-based cluster catalogues. Here we recomputed the radio flux densities of well known RHs by reanalyzing observations from the archives (as outlined in Sect.3.1). For all clusters we computed the 0.1-2.4 keV X-ray luminosities within  $R_{500}$  from pointed *ROSAT* and *Chandra* observations (see Sect.3.2).

In Fig. 2, (*left panel*) we show the distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500}$  diagram. We report with different colors clusters belonging to the EGRHS (blue points and blue and magenta arrows) and halos from the literature (black points). This is necessary, since the comparison between RH powers and upper limits makes sense only for those clusters observed within the same redshift range, and this is possible only for clusters belonging to

the EGRHS. Halos from the literature follow the same distribution of halos from the EGRHS, and thus we use them to draw the correlation. RH clusters appear to follow a well-defined correlation between the halo radio power and  $L_{500}$ . Being steeper than other halos, ultra-steep spectrum RH (green asterisks) are in general under-luminous with respect to this correlation. We remind that the position of USSRH in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500}$  diagram cannot be compared with that of the upper limits as the latter were scaled at 1.4 GHz using  $\alpha = 1.3$ . We find a bimodal distribution of clusters with the presence of two distinct populations, that of radio-halo clusters and that of radio-quiet clusters. For values of  $L_{500} \gtrsim 5 \times 10^{44}$  erg/s, clusters with upper limits to the radio power (blue and magenta arrows) are all located below the 95% confidence region of the correlation.

As the EGRHS is based on X-ray-selected clusters, one may suspect that the bimodality could be caused by the presence of cool-core clusters, which are brighter in X-ray and do not host giant radio-halos. With the idea to test the bimodality against the presence of cool-core clusters in the EGRHS, we derive the distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500,cor}$  diagram (Fig. 2, *right panel*). We highlight the position of cool-core clusters (identified as outlined in Sect.3.3, magenta arrows in Figs. 2). As expected, the X-ray luminosity of cool-core clusters is significantly reduced going from  $L_{500}$  to  $L_{500,cor}$ .

However, the bimodal behavior in the halo radio power remains also in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500,cor}$  diagram. Also in this case, if we restrict to clusters with  $L_{500,cor} \gtrsim 5 \times 10^{44}$  erg/sec, upper limits are all below the 95% confidence region of the correlation. We may thus conclude that the observed radio bimodality is not driven by the presence of cool-core clusters without diffuse radio emission in the EGRHS. We fit the observed  $P_{1.4} - L_{500}$  and

<sup>s</sup> Previous attempts to compare upper limits and the correlation can be found in Dolag (2006).

**Table 3**  
Best-fit parameters of scaling relations

method	B	err(B)	A	err(A)	$\sigma_{raw}$	$r_s$	$P$
$P_{1.4} - L_{500}$							
RH+USS							
BCES Bisector	2.11	0.20	0.088	0.056	0.23	0.83	$2.32 \times 10^{-7}$
bootstrap	2.11	0.21	0.083	0.058			
BCES Orthogonal	2.35	0.25	0.094	0.058			
bootstrap	2.37	0.31	0.089	0.062			
RH only							
BCES Bisector	2.10	0.17	0.181	0.048	0.20	0.95	$1.03 \times 10^{-7}$
bootstrap	2.11	0.19	0.176	0.049			
BCES Orthogonal	2.20	0.18	0.185	0.049			
bootstrap	2.21	0.23	0.180	0.049			
$P_{1.4} - L_{500,cor}$							
RH+USS							
BCES Bisector	2.11	0.20	0.091	0.056	0.23	0.83	$2.32 \times 10^{-7}$
bootstrap	2.12	0.22	0.088	0.060			
BCES Orthogonal	2.35	0.25	0.098	0.058			
bootstrap	2.38	0.31	0.094	0.065			
RH only							
BCES-Bisector	2.11	0.16	0.186	0.048	0.20	0.95	$1.03 \times 10^{-9}$
bootstrap	2.11	0.18	0.184	0.050			
BCES Orthogonal	2.21	0.18	0.190	0.049			
bootstrap	2.22	0.21	0.188	0.051			
$P_{1.4} - M_{500}$							
RH+USS							
BCES Bisector	3.70	0.56	0.009	0.074	0.37	0.73	$3.98 \times 10^{-5}$
bootstrap	3.73	0.64	0.011	0.079			
BCES Orthogonal	5.05	0.99	0.002	0.094			
bootstrap	5.27	1.33	-0.002	0.107			
RH only							
BCES-Bisector	3.77	0.57	0.125	0.076	0.35	0.81	$2.50 \times 10^{-5}$
bootstrap	3.84	0.66	0.126	0.079			
BCES Orthogonal	4.51	0.78	0.129	0.087			
bootstrap	4.62	0.90	0.131	0.092			
$P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$							
RH+USS							
BCES Bisector	2.02	0.28	-0.131	0.070	0.35	0.74	$2.66 \times 10^{-5}$
bootstrap	2.03	0.30	-0.133	0.069			
BCES Orthogonal	2.48	0.43	-0.167	0.089			
bootstrap	2.55	0.51	-0.177	0.100			
RH only							
BCES-Bisector	2.05	0.28	-0.014	0.068	0.32	0.83	$1.26 \times 10^{-5}$
bootstrap	2.07	0.30	-0.016	0.072			
BCES Orthogonal	2.28	0.35	-0.027	0.073			
bootstrap	2.30	0.38	-0.030	0.079			
RH+UL							
EM algorithm	2.77	0.54	-0.55	0.13			
RH only							
EM algorithm	1.70	0.26	0.006	0.068			

**Note.** — The last two columns gives the Spearmans rank correlation coefficient,  $r_s$ , and the related probability of no correlation.

$P_{1.4} - L_{500,cor}$  relation with a power-law of the generic form:

$$\log \left( \frac{P_{1.4}}{10^{24.5} \text{Watt/Hz}} \right) = B \log \left( \frac{L_X}{10^{45} \text{erg/s}} \right) + A \quad (12)$$

where  $L_X$  is  $L_{500}$  or  $L_{500,cor}$ . The fit was performed using linear regression in the log-log space by adopting both the BCES-bisector and BCES-orthogonal methods (as discussed in Sect. 3.6). The results of the fit, together with that from 1000 bootstrap resamples, are reported in Table 3. The slope of the correlation is  $\sim 2.1 \pm 0.2$  and  $\sim 2.2 \pm 0.2$ , in the BCES-bisector and BCES-orthogonal cases, respectively, consistent with that found in previous studies (*e.g.*, Brunetti et al. 2009). The best-fit relation has a lower normalization and a larger  $\sigma_{raw}$  when USSRH are included in the fit (see Table 3).

## 6. RADIO-SZ SCALING RELATIONS

As discussed in Sect. 3.4, observations of clusters through their SZ-effect may provide a powerful method to measure the cluster masses. Recently, Basu (2012) found a correlation between the radio power of clusters with RHs and the integrated Compton parameter derived from the *Planck* ESZ catalogue (Planck Collaboration 2011a) in the form  $P_{1.4} \propto Y_{5R_{500}}^2$ , where  $Y_{5R_{500}}$  is the integral of the SZ signal within a radius of  $5R_{500}$ <sup>t</sup>. Basu (2012) found indication for a weaker or lack of bimodality based on the fact that only 4 clusters from the GRHS with radio upper limits were found in the *Planck* ESZ catalogue, while almost all RH of the GRHS have counterparts in the same catalogue. Basu (2012) suggested that a possible reason for the lack of bimodality in SZ could be due to the fact that X-ray selected cluster samples are biased towards the detection of X-ray luminous, but not necessary massive, clusters while the SZ view of galaxy clusters tend to be more “mass-complete”. In this picture, clusters with radio upper limits that are not detected by *Planck* should be less massive systems (with respect to those hosting giant RHs) in cool-core galaxy clusters. These clusters would appear brighter in X-ray because of the presence of a cool-core, causing an apparent bimodality in the  $P_{1.4} - L_{500}$  plane. However, as we have shown in Sect. 5, even when we consider the X-ray luminosity excising the cool-core, we find a clear bimodality in the radio-X-ray plane (Fig. 2, *right panel*).

The all-sky PSZ catalogue, that we are using in this paper, is six times the size of the *Planck* ESZ catalogue (Planck Collaboration 2013) used by Basu (2012), and it is  $\sim 80\%$  complete for  $M_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$  at  $z \simeq 0.2 - 0.35$ , typical values of the EGRHS clusters. In Fig. 3 we show the distribution of the 44 clusters of our sample belonging also to the PSZ catalogue (see Sect. 3.4) in the  $P_{1.4} - M_{500}$  (*left panel*) and  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  (*right panel*) diagrams. Also in this case we show with different colors clusters belonging to the EGRHS (blue points and blue and magenta arrows), halos from the literature (black points) and halos with ultra-steep radio spectra (green asterisks). The comparison between RHs and upper limits can be performed only for clusters belonging

to the EGRHS, while we use RHs from the literature to draw the correlations. We find clear correlations between  $P_{1.4}$  and  $M_{500}$  and  $Y_{500}$  parameters. Using the BCES regression methods we fit the observed  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  and  $P_{1.4} - M_{500}$  relation with power-laws of the generic forms:

$$\log \left( \frac{P_{1.4}}{10^{24.5} \text{Watt/Hz}} \right) = B \log \left( \frac{Y_{500}}{10^{-4} \text{Mpc}^2} \right) + A \quad (13)$$

and

$$\log \left( \frac{P_{1.4}}{10^{24.5} \text{Watt/Hz}} \right) = B \log \left( \frac{M_{500}}{10^{14.9} M_\odot} \right) + A \quad (14)$$

The results of the fits, together with that from 1000 bootstrap resamples are reported in Table 3. The slope of the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  correlation is close to  $\sim 2$ , consistent with that found by Basu (2012); it is  $2.05 \pm 0.28$  when the BCES-bisector method is used, and  $2.28 \pm 0.35$  when the BCES-orthogonal method is adopted. The slope of the  $P_{1.4} - M_{500}$  correlation is  $3.77 \pm 0.57$  and  $4.51 \pm 0.78$  in the case of the BCES-bisector and BCES-orthogonal methods, respectively, in both cases steeper than previous estimates, based on different definitions of the cluster masses (within a fixed size of 3 Mpc, Feretti 2003; or the virial mass Cassano et al. 2006).

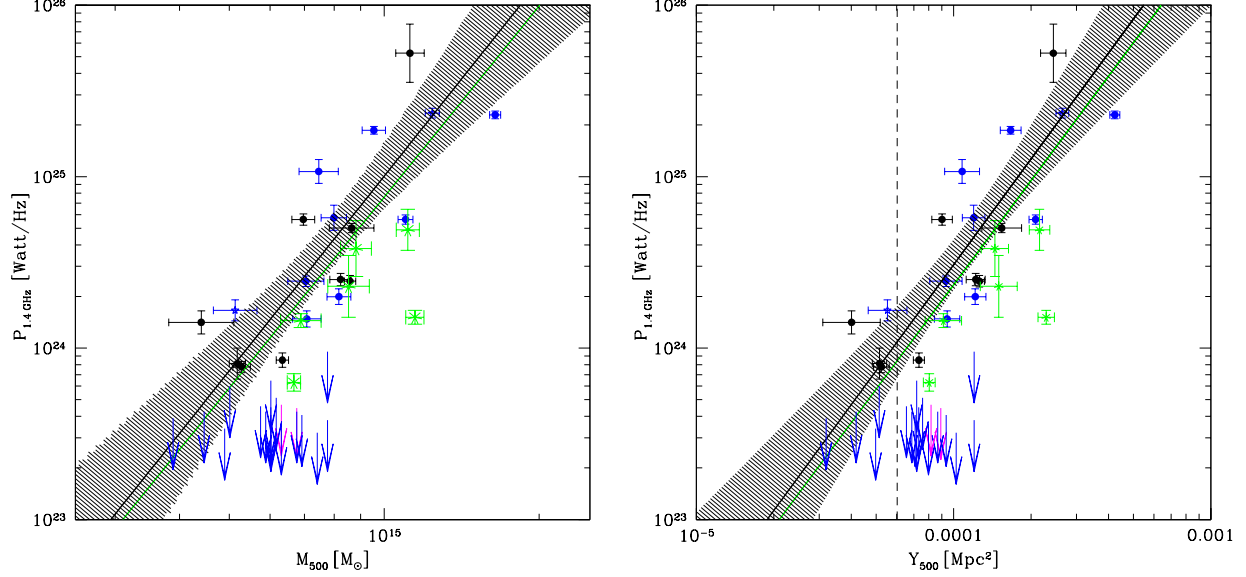
At variance with Basu (2012), that however was based on the cross-correlation of the GRHS with the ESZ *Planck* catalogue, we find a clear bimodal behavior of clusters in both diagrams. For  $M_{500} \gtrsim 5.5 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$  and for  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{Mpc}^2$  all clusters with radio upper limits are well below the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlations. For the sake of completeness, for the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{SZ}$  relation we also perform a regression analysis by making use of the parametric EM algorithm that also deals with upper-limits (see Sect. 3.6). This allows to evaluate the effect of the radio upper limits on the best-fit correlation, and thus to test the reliability of the correlation and the presence of a bimodal behavior in the cluster radio powers. The best-fit values are reported in Table 3 and the best-fit correlations obtained for giant RHs only and for giant RHs plus upper limits are shown in Fig. 4 (solid and dashed line, respectively) together with the 95% confidence region of the RH-only correlation. All upper limits (with just one exception) lie below the 95% confidence region and the two best-fit relations obtained by considering giant RHs plus upper limits or only giant RHs differ in both slope and normalization.

Our statistical analysis suggests two distinct populations of clusters: those with giant RHs, occupying the region of the correlation, and those without giant RHs, separated from that region.

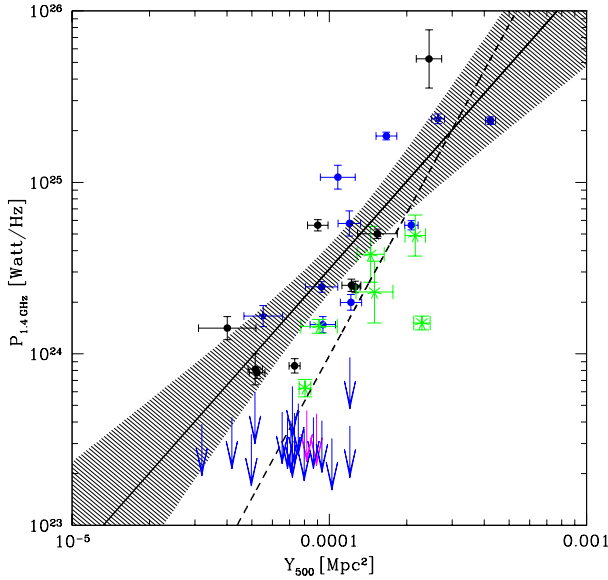
### 6.1. Non-detected *Planck* clusters in the $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$ .

With the aim to evaluate the possible position, in the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagram, of EGRHS clusters not contained in the 15.5 months PSZ validation catalogue, we make use of the correlation between  $Y_{500}$  and the core-excluded X-ray luminosity,  $L_{500,nc}$  (Sect. 3.2). By using the *Planck-XMM-Newton* archive sample, which comprises 62 clusters with the highest quality X-ray and SZ data set currently available (Planck Collaboration

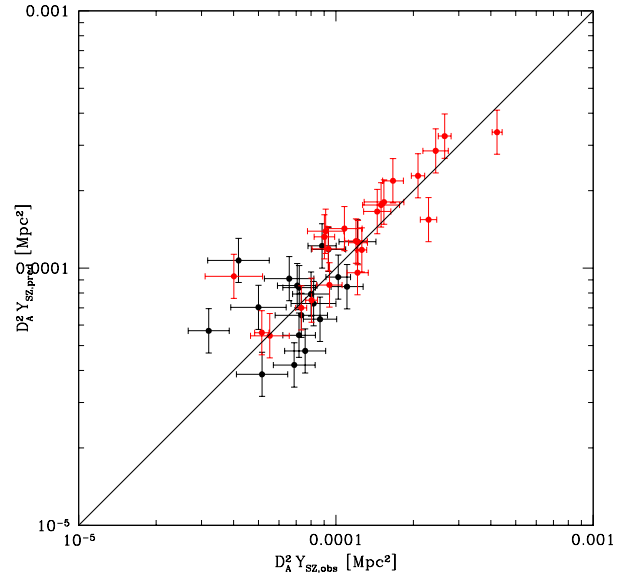
<sup>t</sup>  $Y_{5R_{500}}$  can be rescaled to  $Y_{500}$  for the fiducial GNFW model as  $Y_{5R_{500}} = 1.79 \times Y_{500}$  (Arnaud et al. 2010).



**Figure 3.** Distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - M_{500}$  (left panel) and in the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagrams (right panel). In both panels different symbols are as in Fig. 2. Best-fit relations to giant RHs only (black lines) and to all RHs (including USSRH, green dashed lines) are reported. Dashed line in the right panel marks the value  $Y_{500} = 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$ .



**Figure 4.** Distribution of clusters in  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  plane. Symbols are as in Fig. 2. Best-fit relations to giant RHs (black solid line) and to giant RHs plus upper limits (dashed line) are also shown. The shadowed region show the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlation for giant RHs.



**Figure 5.** Comparison between the observed values of  $Y_{500}$  (in abscissa) and those predicted by the  $L_{X,nc} - D_A^2 Y_{SZ}$  relation (in ordinate) for RH clusters (red points) and clusters with radio upper limits (black points). The black solid line shows the one to one trend.

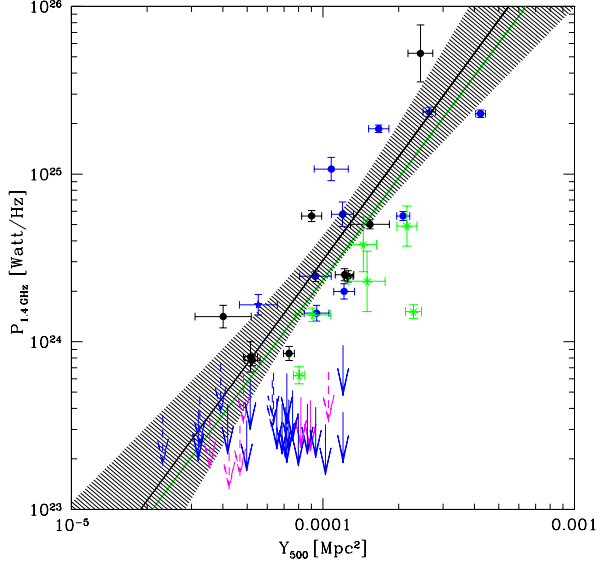
2011b), we derive the  $0.1 - 2.4 \text{ keV}$  X-ray luminosity between  $[0.15 - 1]R_{500}$  ( $L_{500,nc}$ , hereafter) and obtained the following  $Y_{500} - L_{500,nc}$  correlation:

$$h(z)^{-2/3} Y_{500} = A \left( \frac{h(z)^{-7/3} L_{500,nc}}{7 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^B \text{ Mpc}^2 \quad (15)$$

where  $h(z) = \sqrt{\Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}$ ,  $A = 10^{-3.795 \pm 0.014}$  and  $B = 1.094 \pm 0.039$ . We thus derive  $L_{500,nc}$  for all

clusters in Table 1<sup>u</sup> and then apply Eq. 15 to estimate their  $Y_{500}$  parameters. To test the consistency of this approach we compare the “observed” and “predicted” values of  $Y_{500}$  for the clusters present in the PSZ catalogue. Such a comparison is shown in Fig. 5: the data are consistent with a one-to-one trend (with an increas-

<sup>u</sup> with the exceptions of Coma, MACS1149.5+2223 and PLK171.9-40.7, for which the  $L_{500}$  were taken from the literature (see Table 1).



**Figure 6.** Distribution of clusters in the plane  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$ . Symbols are like in Fig. 2, with dashed arrows indicating the predicted positions of clusters currently not present in the *Planck* catalogue. The best-fit to giant RHs only (black solid line) and to giant RHs plus USSRH (green line) are also shown. The shadowed region shows the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlation for giant RHs only.

ing scatter at lower values), suggesting that indeed we can apply this procedure to get reliable estimates of the  $Y_{500}$  for clusters not contained in the PSZ catalogue.

In Fig. 6 we show the distribution of all clusters in the  $L_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagram, including those that are actually not observed by *Planck* (dashed arrows). As expected, the bulk of clusters missing in the PSZ catalogue is in the region of lower  $Y_{500}$  values and with  $M_{500} < 5.5 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ , where the PSZ catalogue is only marginally complete (the completeness is of the order of 20%). There are however two exceptions: RXCJ1532.9+3021, a luminous cool core cluster, and RXCJ0437.1+0043, which are expected in the region of massive clusters.

### 6.2. On the $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$ scaling relation

If we focus on clusters belonging to the EGRHS and consider also the two clusters (A1995 and the *Bullet* cluster) which are in the same X-ray luminosity and redshift range of the EGRHS clusters<sup>v</sup>, we find a segregation of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagram for  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$ : clusters with RHs follow a trend between their radio power and the cluster SZ parameter, while clusters without RHs populate the region of radio upper limits, which is a factor of  $\sim 5 - 7$  below the correlation (Fig. 3, *right panel*). On the other hand, for  $Y_{500} \lesssim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$ , upper limits are not deep enough and lie within the 95% confident region of the best-fit correlation.

In order to better understand this behavior of clusters and shed light on the mechanism responsible for the

formation of giant RHs in clusters, we looked at the dynamical properties of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagram, adopting the centroid shift variance,  $w$ , and the surface brightness concentration parameter,  $c$  to differentiate between merging ( $w < 0.012$  and  $c > 0.2$ ) and more relaxed ( $w > 0.012$  and  $c < 0.2$ ) systems (see Sect.3.5).

For  $Y_{500} \lesssim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$ , we find that the four clusters with radio upper limits detected by *Planck* are merging clusters (Fig. 7, left panel). Unfortunately, since these merging clusters are those lying on the 95% confidence region of the  $L_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  correlation we cannot say anything about the presence or absence of RHs in those clusters, because present observations are not sensitive enough to eventually detect them. At the light of our results, the apparent lack of a giant RH in the merging cluster Abell 2146 (Russell et al. 2011) is not surprising because if a halo is present in this cluster it may not be luminous enough to be detected. The only RH cluster in this region is A1995 which in Fig. 7 (left panel) is located in a region generally populated by “relaxed” clusters. However, A1995 is a merging system, but the merger is actually happening at a small angle with the line of sight (Boschin, Girardi & Barrera 2012), and for this reason its position in the  $c - w$  diagram is likely biased by projection effects.

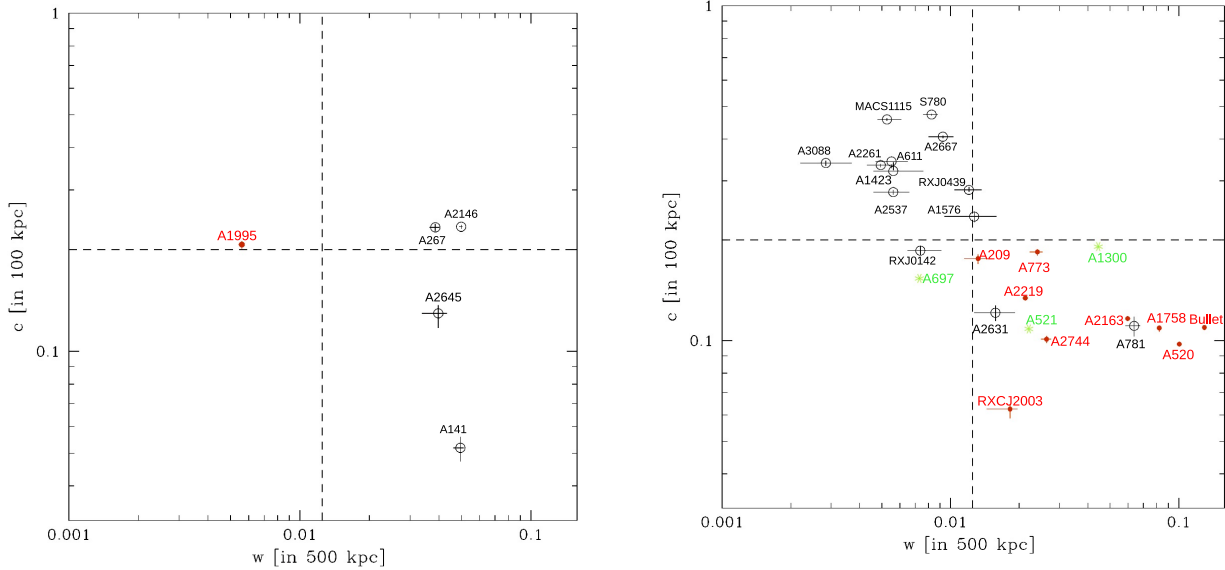
Clusters with  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$  show a clear segregation in their dynamical properties. All clusters with detected giant RHs are clearly merging systems, while the majority of clusters with upper limits ( $\sim 80\%$ ) are more relaxed (Fig. 7, right panel). The presence of a segregation in the dynamical state of clusters with detected and non-detected RH strengthens the separation of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - Y_{500}$  diagram and suggests that the merger has a crucial role in the formation of these cluster wide diffuse radio sources.

Another observational fact is that all clusters with  $Y_{500} > 1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^2$  are merging clusters and host a giant RH. These clusters are very massive systems with  $M_{500} \gtrsim 8 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ . In particular, if we consider only clusters belonging to the EGRHS (plus the “*Bullet*” cluster lying within the same redshift range), we have 6 clusters with  $Y_{500} > 1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^2$ : 4 giant RHs and 2 USSRH. Why do we not find massive relaxed clusters in the EGRHS? The EGRHS is an X-ray selected sample, thus in principle there are no reasons why we should miss a population of massive relaxed clusters, which are generally X-ray luminous. A possibility is that the  $Y_{500}$  estimates for merging clusters are biased high with respect to  $M_{500}$ . However, numerical simulations show that merging clusters fall below the  $M - Y$  scaling relation, such that their inferred masses could be biased low (*e.g.*, Krause et al. 2012). Contrary to these results, recent observations based on SZ and weak-lensing cluster mass measurements show that merging clusters have weak-lensing masses 40% lower than relaxed clusters at fixed  $Y_{500}$ , so that their inferred SZ masses are biased high (*e.g.*, Marrone et al. 2012). The latter authors suggested that the possible cause of these discrepancies could be found in the simplicity of the adopted models to fit the weak-lensing data.

A more promising hypothesis is that the lack of massive relaxed systems in the EGRHS is due to the redshift range of this sample,  $z \simeq 0.2 - 0.4$ , that is not

<sup>v</sup> A1995 belong to the NORAS survey which has a slightly lower flux limit with respect to the eBCS used to select the GRHS; the *Bullet* cluster has a large negative declination, not easily accessible to the GMRT.





**Figure 7.** Distribution of clusters in the plane  $c$ – $w$ . Clusters with  $Y_{500} \lesssim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$  (left panel) and clusters with  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$  (right panel) are reported. Black open points are clusters with radio upper limits, while clusters with giant RH and with USSRH are shown as red points and green asterisks, respectively. Vertical and horizontal dashed lines:  $c = 0.2$  and  $w = 0.012$ .

far from the formation epoch of these massive systems,  $M_{500} \gtrsim 8 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$  (e.g., Giocoli et al. 2007, 2012). In this case the probability to observe massive relaxed clusters is smaller; we will investigate these points in more detail in a separate paper (Cassano et al., in prep.).

## 7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

A number of correlations between thermal and non-thermal cluster properties, *i.e.*,  $P_{1.4} - L_X$ ,  $P_{1.4} - M$  and  $P_{1.4} - T_X$ , have been reported for clusters hosting giant RHs since the last decade. However, due to the small statistics and to the lack of statistical samples of clusters observed at radio wavelengths, the reliability of these correlations and the effects of observational biases were not clear (e.g., Rudnick et al. 2006). Only recently, thanks to the GRHS (Venturi et al. 2007, 2008) it has been possible to rely upon a solid sample of clusters with homogeneous and deep radio observations. For the first time, it was possible to place firm upper limits to the diffuse radio flux of clusters without extended diffuse radio emission at the detection level of the survey. These upper limits allowed to study the distribution of clusters in the  $P_{1.4} - L_X$  and to discover a bimodal behavior in the population of clusters: RH clusters lying on the  $P_{1.4} - L_X$  correlation and radio-quiet clusters (Brunetti et al. 2007; 2009). Most important, the separation between RH and radio-quiet clusters has a correspondence in the dynamical state of clusters, with merging systems that harbor RHs and radio-quiet clusters that are statistically more relaxed (Cassano et al. 2010). The bimodality has been questioned in the light of the cross-correlation of the GRHS with the *Planck* ESZ cluster catalogue. It was shown that while almost all RHs have been detected in SZ, only 4 out of 20 upper limits were detected (Basu 2012). This was interpreted as a weaker or absent bimodality in the radio-SZ plane. The proposed explanation for this was that SZ measurements allow an unbiased estimates of the cluster mass, whereas X-ray based cluster sample are biased towards the de-

tection of bright cool core clusters, that may induce an apparent bimodal distribution of clusters in the radio-X-ray plane (Basu 2012).

In this paper, we revise the radio-X-ray and radio-SZ correlations. Our analysis is based on the EGRHS (Kale et al. 2013). We searched and found information in the *ROSAT* and *Chandra* archive for a sub-sample of 40 clusters: 29 with upper limits to the radio powers and 11 with giant RHs. In addition to this sample, we also found information for a sample of 14 clusters hosting well-known RHs from the literature. These are used to obtain a better leverage in radio/X-ray luminosities, that helps in the derivation of more robust scaling relations.

First, we derive the correlation between the monochromatic radio power of halos at 1.4 GHz and the 0.1–2.4 keV band X-ray luminosity of the parent cluster. We reevaluate in a homogeneous way the radio flux of all the halos by using *GMRT* and literature data and measure the X-ray luminosity of the clusters within  $R_{500}$  from pointed *ROSAT* observations and *Chandra* when *ROSAT* data are not available (or not sensitive enough). For the first time we show the presence of a scaling  $P_{1.4 \text{ GHz}} \propto L_{500}^{2.1 \pm 0.2}$ . Being steeper than other halos, USSRH are in general under-luminous with respect to this correlation. Their inclusion in the fit procedure produces a slightly lower normalization and an increase of the scatter with respect to the best-fit relation. We also correct the X-ray luminosity of the parent cluster by modeling the X-ray brightness distribution and excising the cool core. We find that for  $L_{500}$  (or  $L_{500, \text{cor}}$ )  $\gtrsim 5 \times 10^{44} \text{ erg/sec}$  the distribution of clusters in the  $(P_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}, L_{500})$  and  $(P_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}, L_{500, \text{cor}})$  planes is bimodal: RH clusters lie on the correlation, while clusters with upper limits to the radio power are below the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlation. This allows to conclude that the presence of cool-core clusters does not affect the bimodal behavior of clusters in the radio power X-ray luminosity plane.

To investigate the behavior of clusters in the radio-SZ diagram, we cross-checked the sample of clusters selected from the EGRHS with the 15.5 months *Planck* SZ catalogue (PSZ; Planck Collaboration 2013) and found SZ information for all 11 RHs and for 19 out of 29 clusters with upper limits. Also for the remaining 14 clusters with giant RHs we found information in the PSZ catalogue. We found a clear correlation between the RH  $P_{1.4}$  and the cluster  $Y_{500}$  of the form  $P_{1.4} \propto Y_{500}^{2.05 \pm 0.28}$ , in line with previous findings (Basu 2012). However, contrary to previous findings, at least for  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$  (roughly corresponding to  $M_{500} \gtrsim 5.5 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ ) we find that all clusters with radio upper limits lie below the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlation, highlighting a bimodal behavior of clusters in the radio-SZ diagram. This segregation is strengthened by the separation of those clusters in the morphological diagrams: clusters with diffuse radio emission are merging clusters, while the great majority of clusters with upper limits is relaxed, thus highlighting the importance of merging events in the generation of giant RHs. We also use the tight correlation between the core-excised cluster X-ray luminosity  $L_{500,nc}$  and  $Y_{500}$  to derive the predicted value of  $Y_{500}$  for those clusters in our sample that are actually not detected by *Planck*. As expected, we found that the majority of them (8 over 10) are in clusters with  $Y_{500} \lesssim 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^2$ , where the completeness of the PSZ catalogue is poor (about 20%). Interestingly, half of the non-detected clusters are cool core clusters, only 2 over 7 cool core clusters of our sample were detected by *Planck*, suggesting that in the region of lower completeness *Planck* loses preferentially cool-core clusters with respect to merging systems.

The EGRHS is not selected in mass but in X-ray luminosity. However, considering that the completeness of the PSZ catalogue for  $M_{500} \geq 6 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$  at  $0.2 \leq z \leq 0.33$  is  $\sim 80\%$  (Planck Collaboration 2013) and cross-correlating the PSZ catalogue with the EGRHS, we estimated that the completeness in mass of the EGRHS is  $\sim 55\%$ , and the addition of radio observations of  $\sim 17$  galaxy clusters from the PSZ catalogue will provide a sample of mass selected clusters with deep radio data and a completeness of  $\sim 80\%$ . For a comparison, assuming the same masses and redshift range, we estimated that the completeness of the ESZ *Planck* catalogue is of the order of 35%.

Remarkably, we found that for  $Y_{500} \gtrsim 1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Mpc}^2$  (or  $M_{500} \gtrsim 8 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ ) all clusters of the EGRHS are in the process of merging and have a RH. We consider several possibilities to explain this result and conclude that the most likely explanation is that we are looking at these massive systems near their formation epoch (we selected clusters at  $z \sim 0.2 - 0.4$ ) and thus the probability to observe massive relaxed systems at these redshift should be relatively low.

Although a detailed comparison between model expectations and observed scalings is beyond the aim of this paper, as a final remark we note that the slopes of the observed scaling relations:  $P_{1.4} \propto L_{500}^{2.1 \pm 0.2}$ ,  $P_{1.4} \propto Y_{500}^{2.1 \pm 0.3}$  and  $P_{1.4} \propto M_{500}^{3.8 \pm 0.6}$ , are found to be in line with those expected by the turbulent re-acceleration scenario and steeper than those predicted on the basis of secondary

models (see Sect. 4). It is also worth mentioning that in both the radio-X-ray and radio-SZ diagrams clusters with USSRH are all below the 95% confidence region of the best-fit correlations. They are preferentially located in the region between “classical” RHs and radio upper limits. This is not surprising, since these RHs are steeper than those on the correlations and thus their synchrotron emissivity at 1.4 GHz is lower with respect to that of RHs with flatter spectra. Interestingly, their position relative to the correlations was already predicted by models in which RHs are generated as a result of the turbulent re-acceleration of relativistic electrons in the ICM (*e.g.*, Cassano 2010; Donnert et al. 2013).

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