

Matthias Bartelmann, JGRG 22(2012)111304

“Recent developments in gravitational lensing”

**RESCEU SYMPOSIUM ON
GENERAL RELATIVITY AND GRAVITATION**

JGRG 22

November 12-16 2012

Koshiba Hall, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan



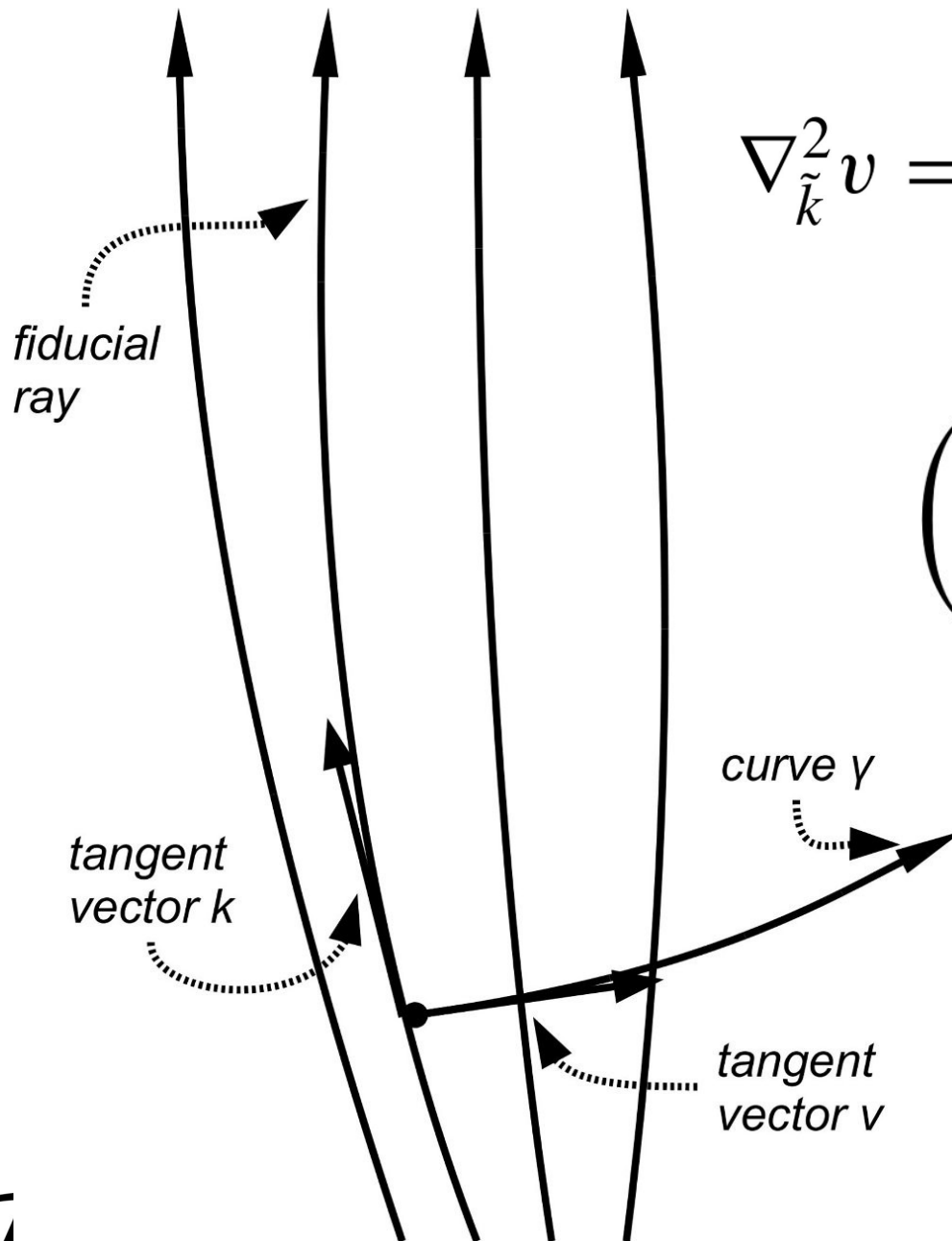


Some recent developments in gravitational lensing

お誕生日おめでとうございます
to professors

Toshi Futamase, Hideo Kodama and Misao Sasaki

Matthias Bartelmann, Heidelberg University, Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics
JGRG22, Tokyo, Nov. 13, 2012



$$\nabla_{\tilde{k}}^2 v = R(\tilde{k}, v)\tilde{k}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dw^2} + K \right) x^i = -2\partial^i \phi.$$

Ingredients:

1. Equation of geodesic deviation
2. Field equations: relations Between mass and curvature

[cf. MB, CQGr 27 (2010) w3001]



effective lensing potential

$$\psi(\theta^j) = 2 \int_0^{w_s} dw' \frac{f_K(w_s - w')}{f_K(w') f_K(w_s)} \phi(f_K(w') \theta^j, w')$$

convergence $\kappa = \frac{1}{2} \partial^* \partial \psi$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \partial^2 \psi$ shear

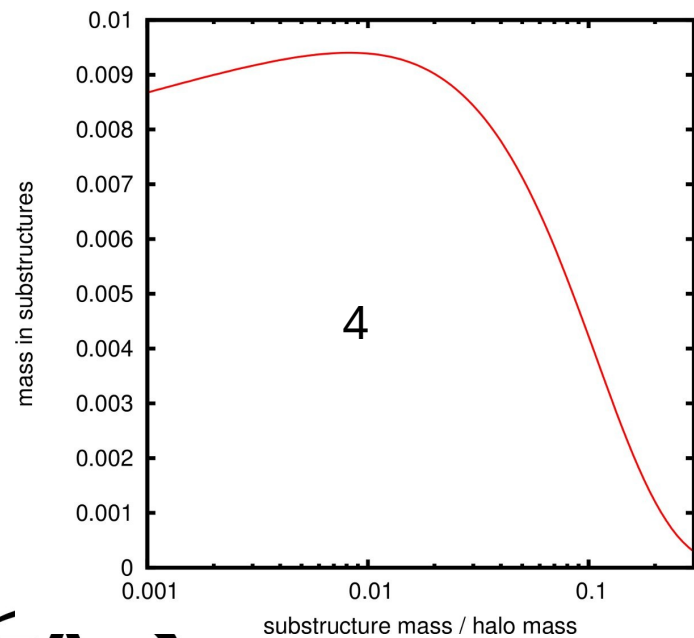
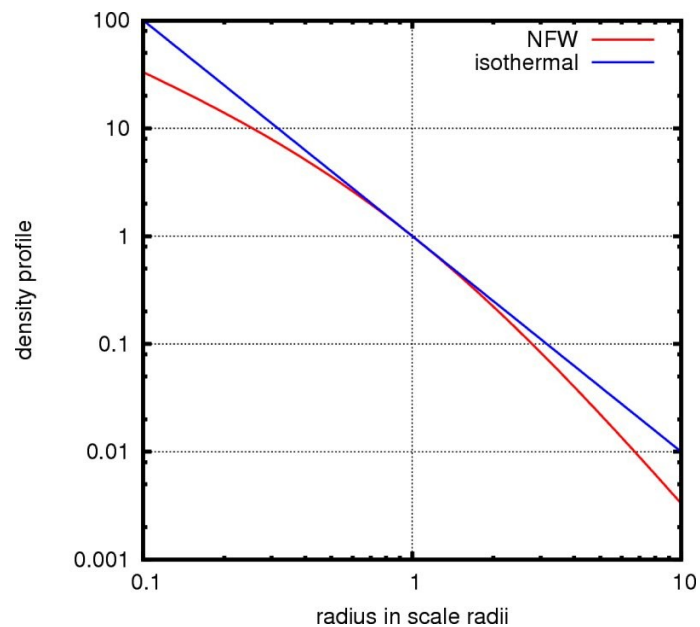
$$\mathcal{F} = \partial \kappa = \frac{1}{2} \partial \partial^* \partial \psi$$
 , $\mathcal{G} = \partial \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \partial^3 \psi$

spin-1 flexion

$$\left[\partial = \partial_1 + i \partial_2 \right]$$

spin-3 flexion

edth operator (in flat space)

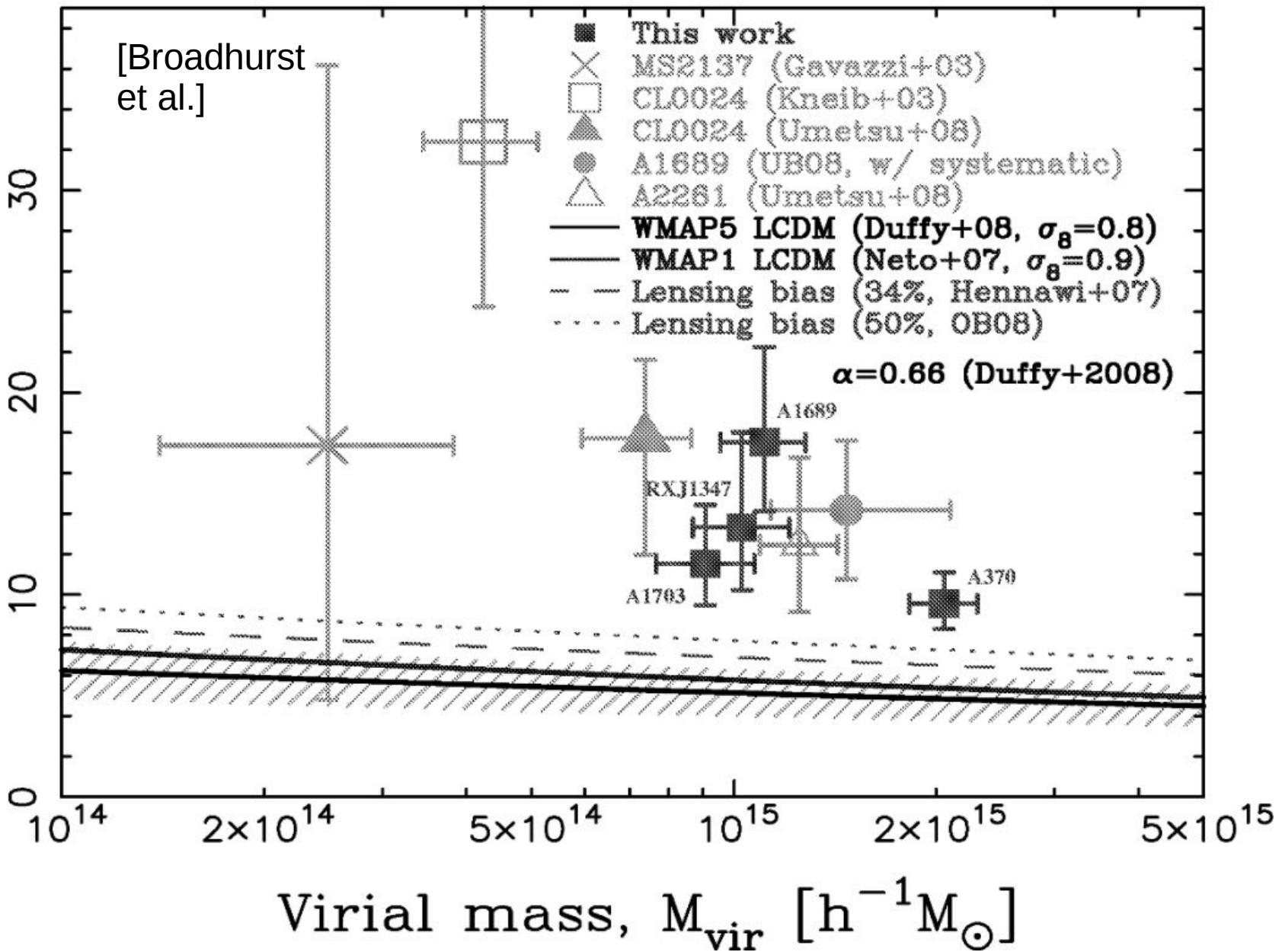


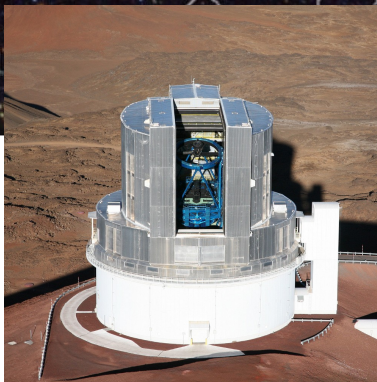
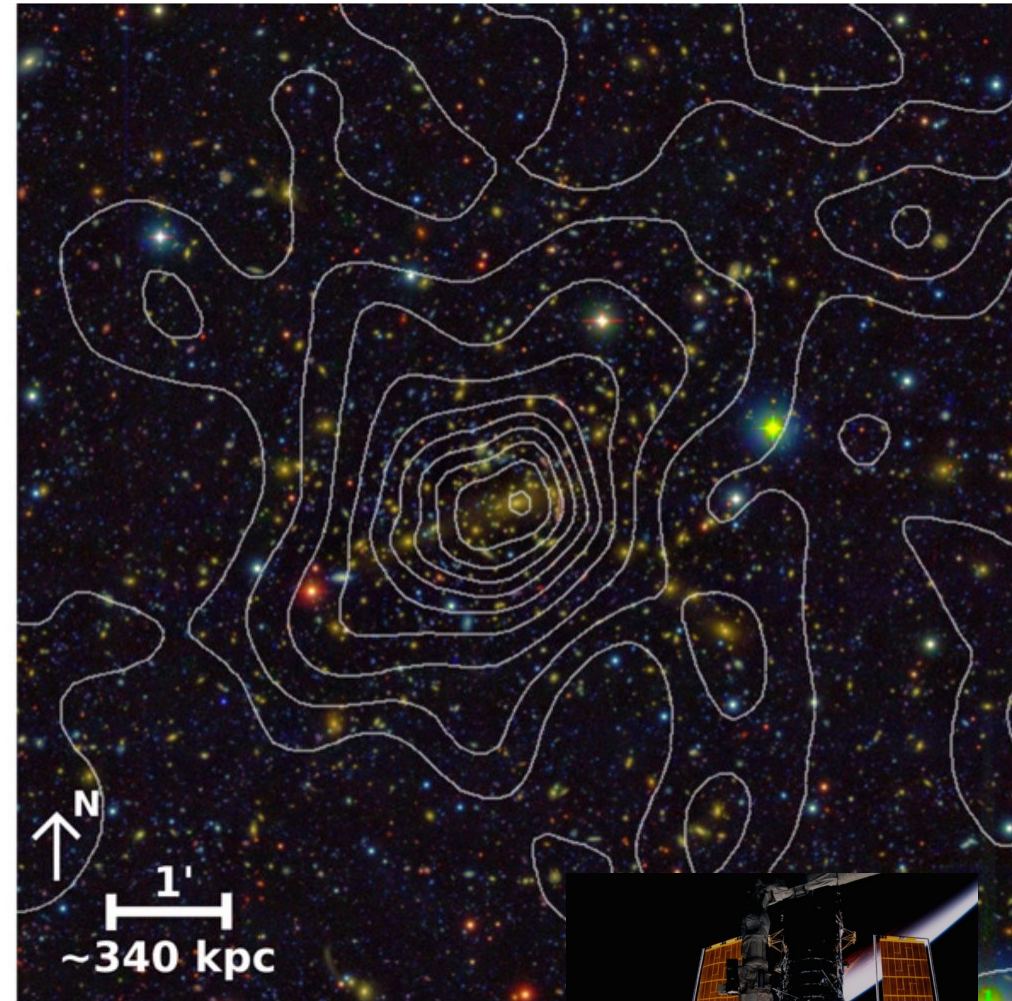
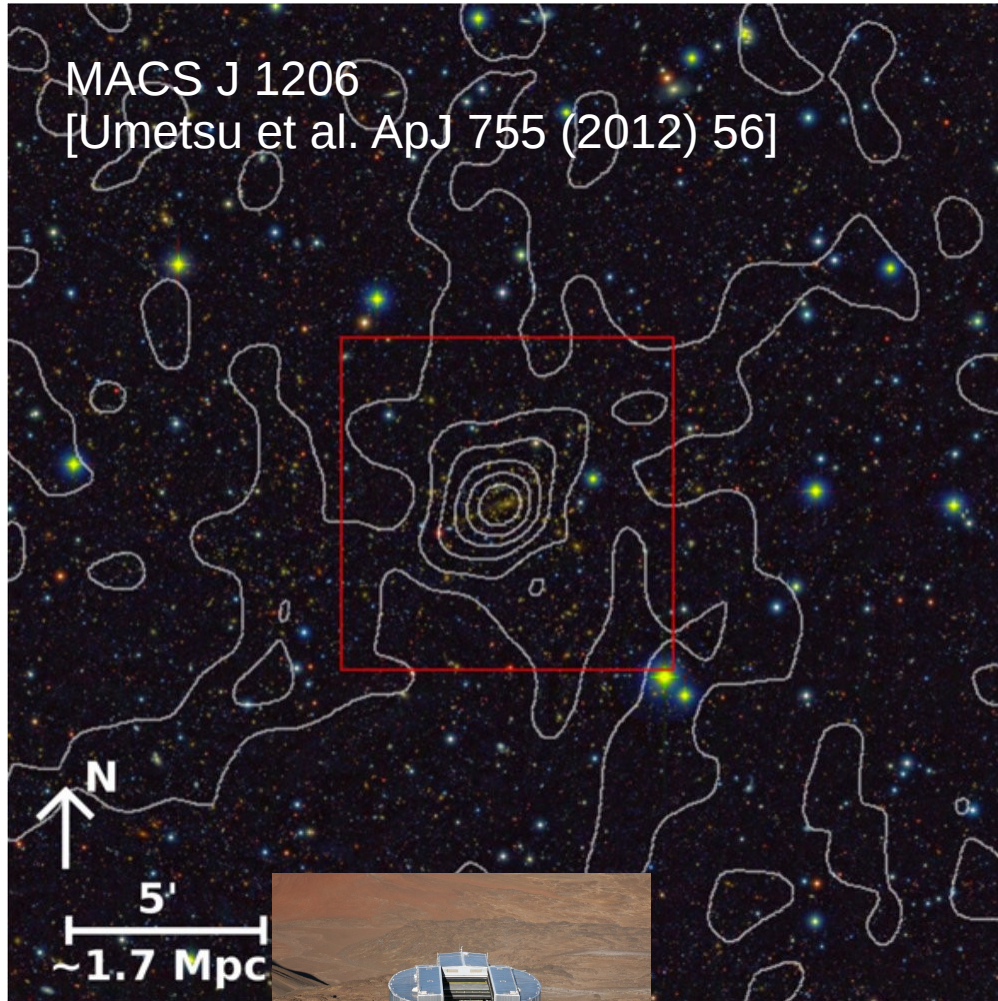
Simulation: Springel et al., profile: Navarro et al. 1997,
Substructure: Boylan-Kolchin et al. 2009





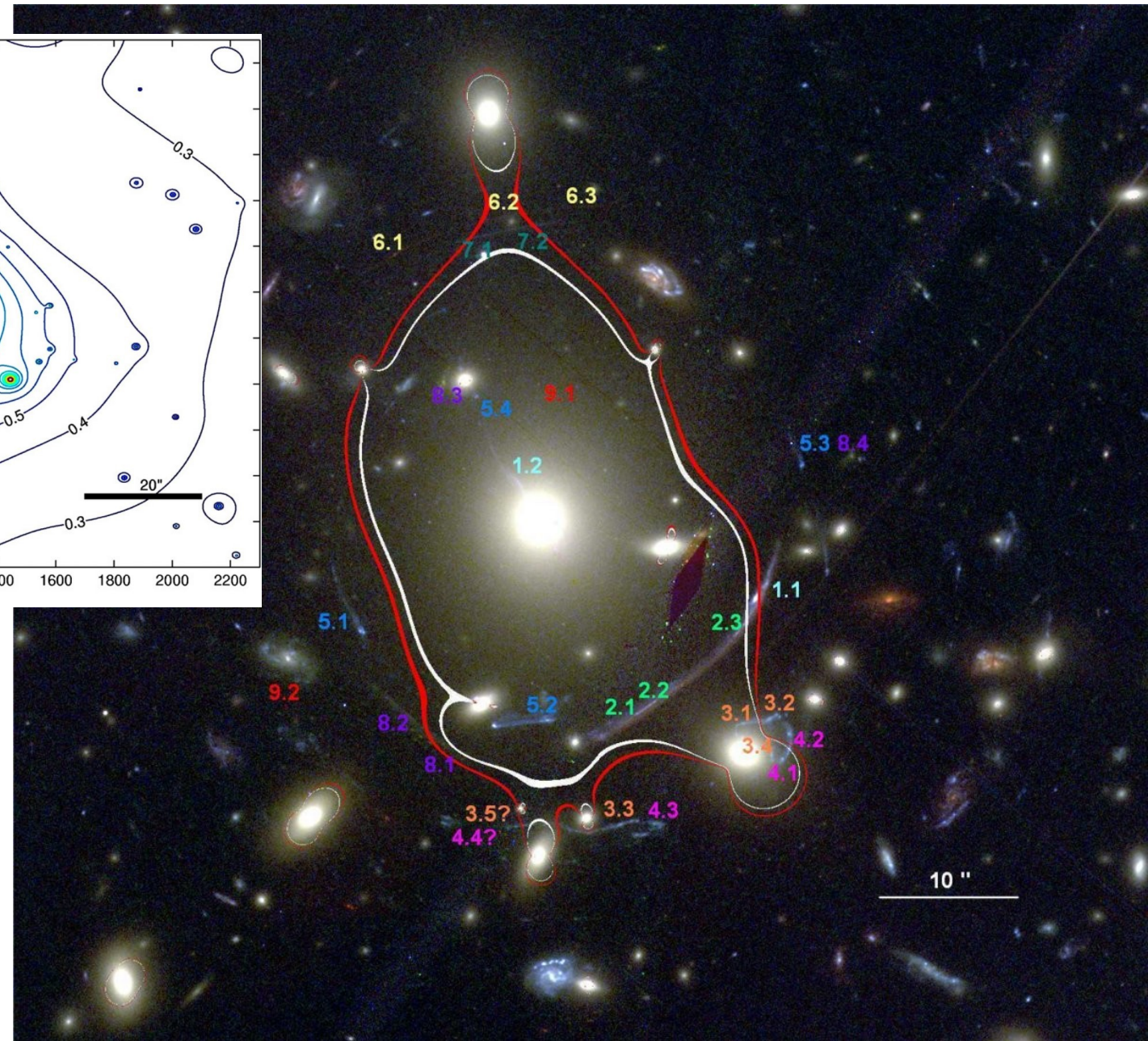
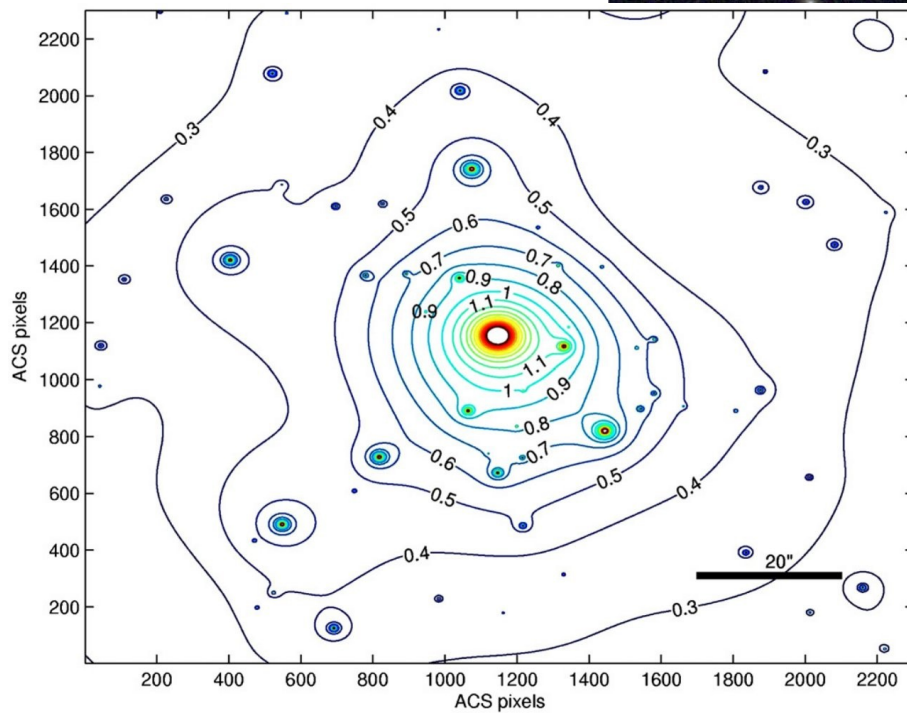
Halo concentration, $(1+z)^\alpha c_{\text{vir}}$





CLASH MCT Programme:
25 clusters in 16 bands
(HST and ground based)



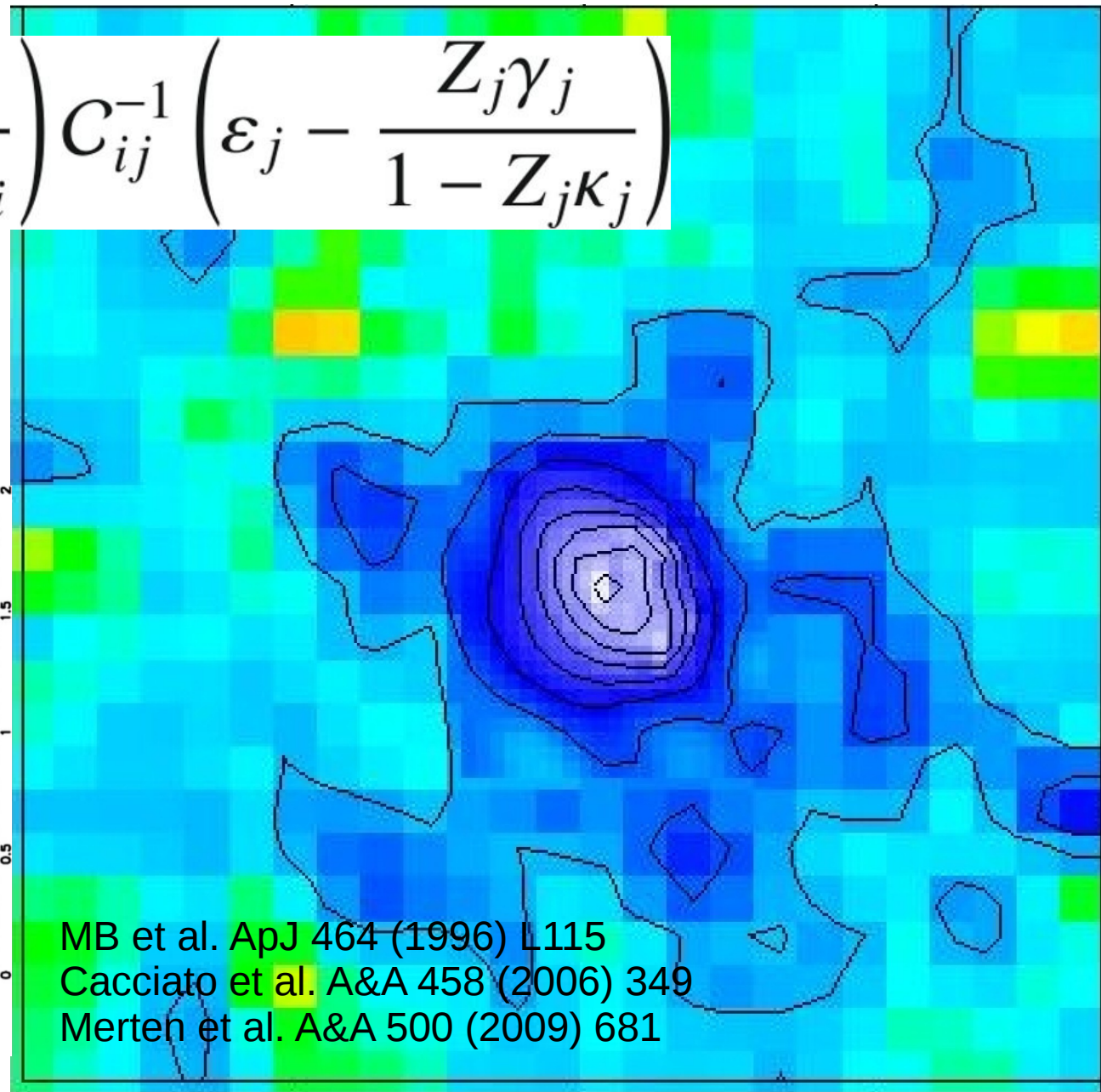
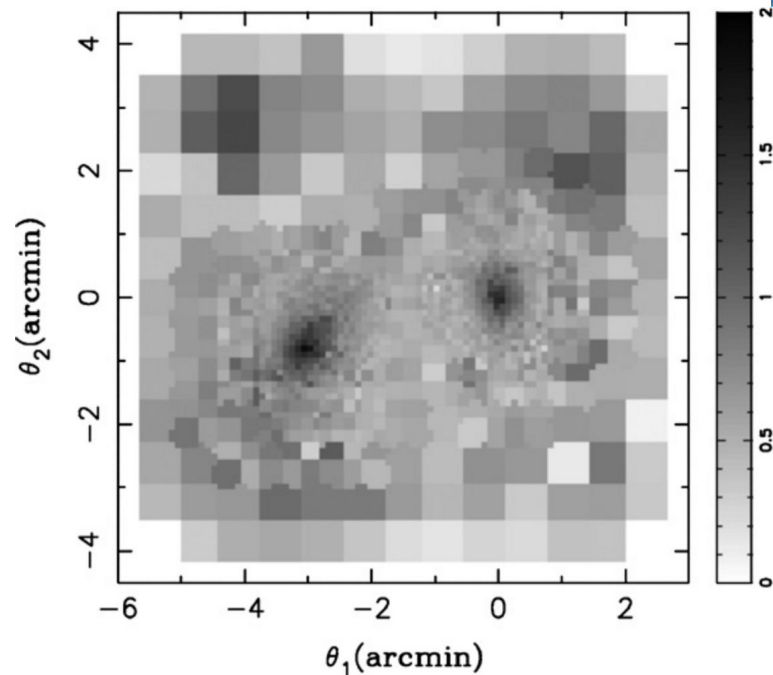


Abell 383
[Zitrin et al.
ApJ 742 (2011) 117]

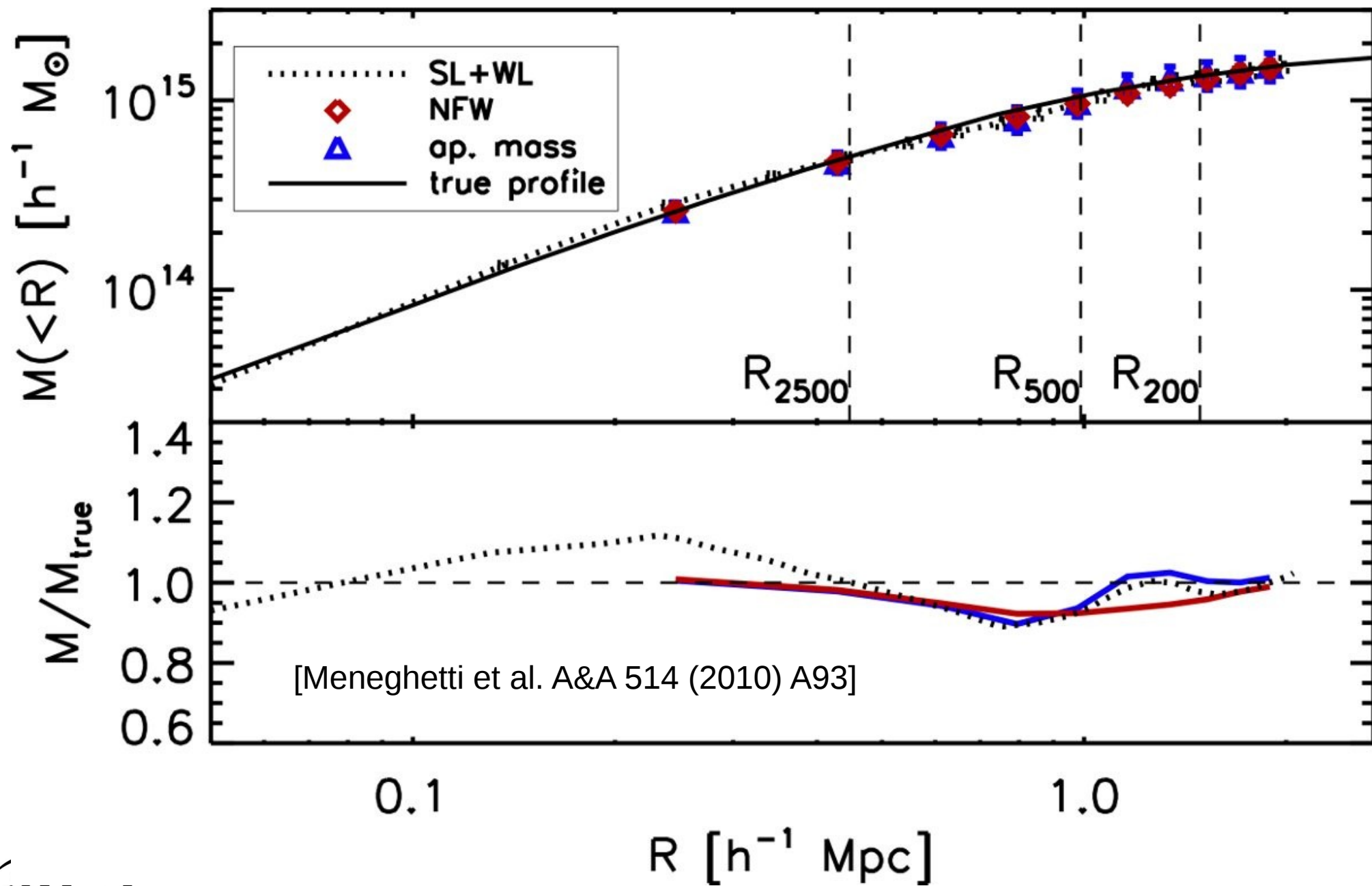


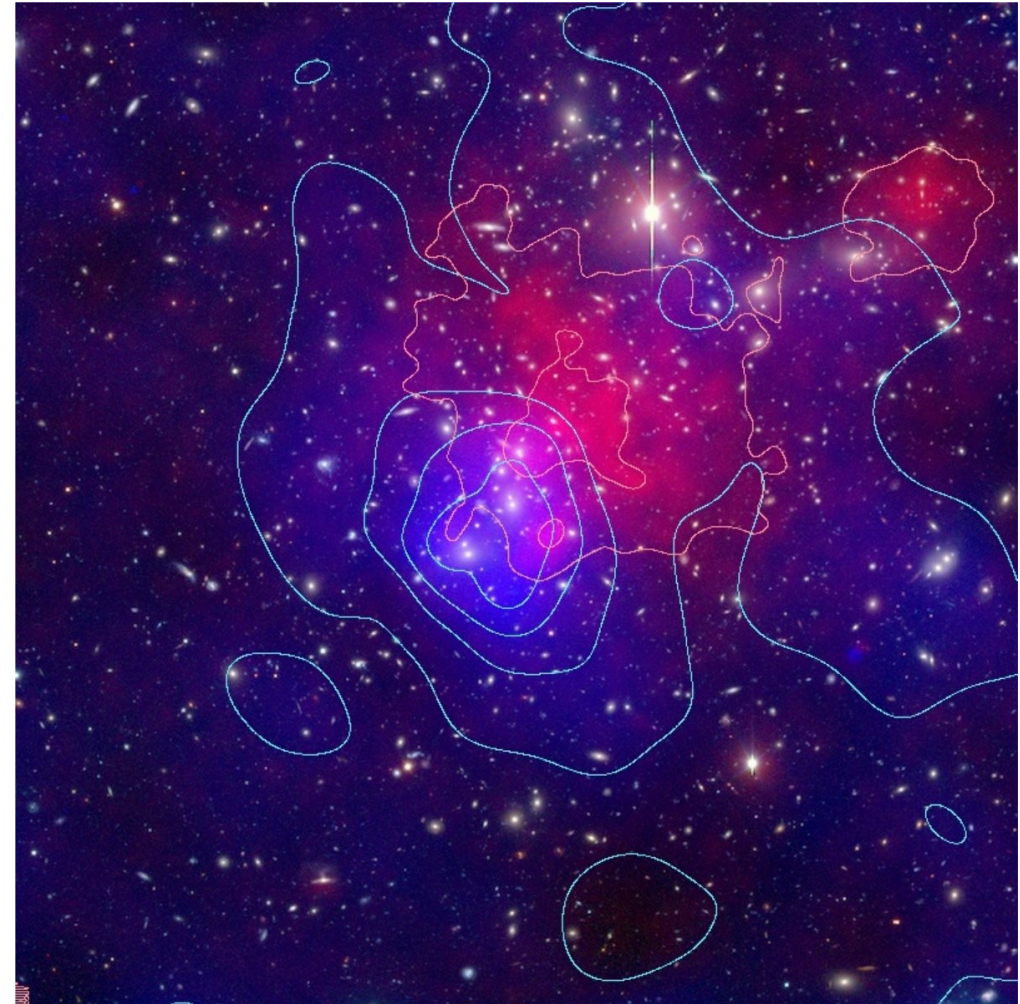
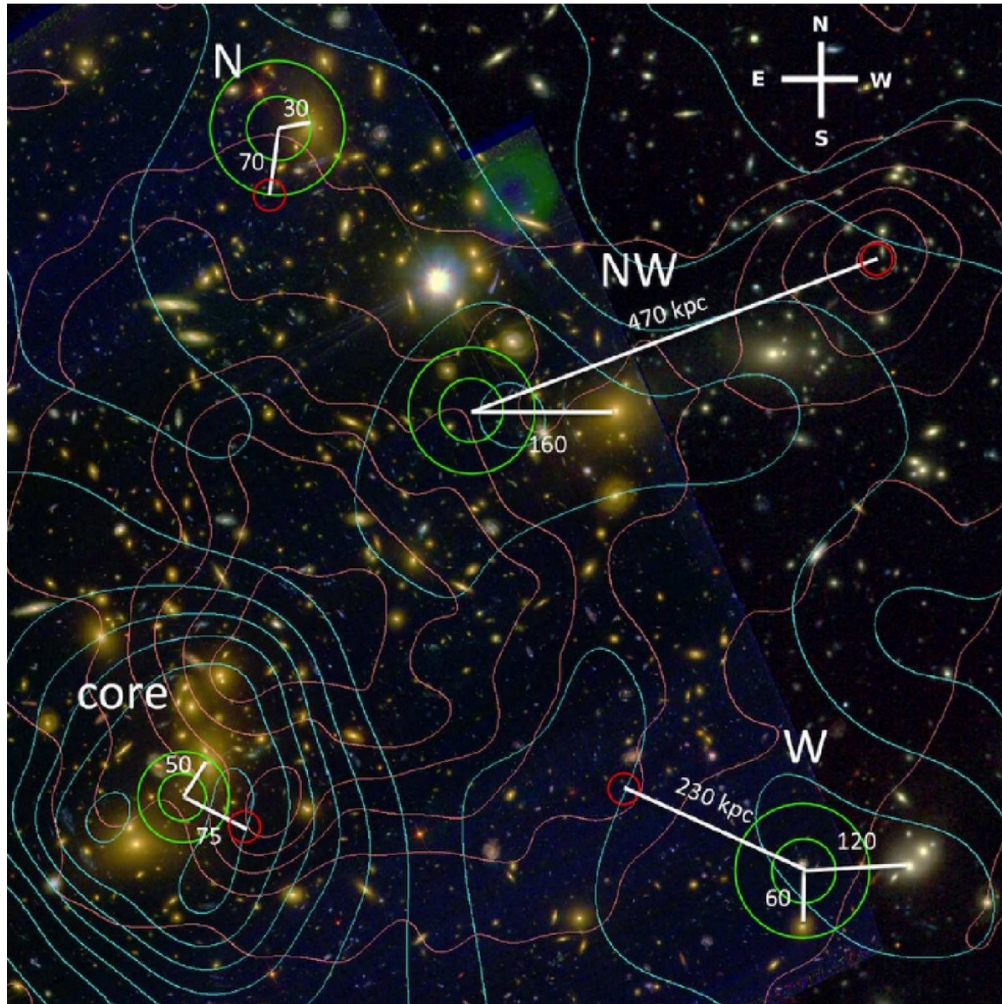
$$\chi^2 = \left(\epsilon_i - \frac{Z_i \gamma_i}{1 - Z_i K_i} \right) C_{ij}^{-1} \left(\epsilon_j - \frac{Z_j \gamma_j}{1 - Z_j K_j} \right)$$

[Bradač et al.
ApJ 706 (2009) 1201]

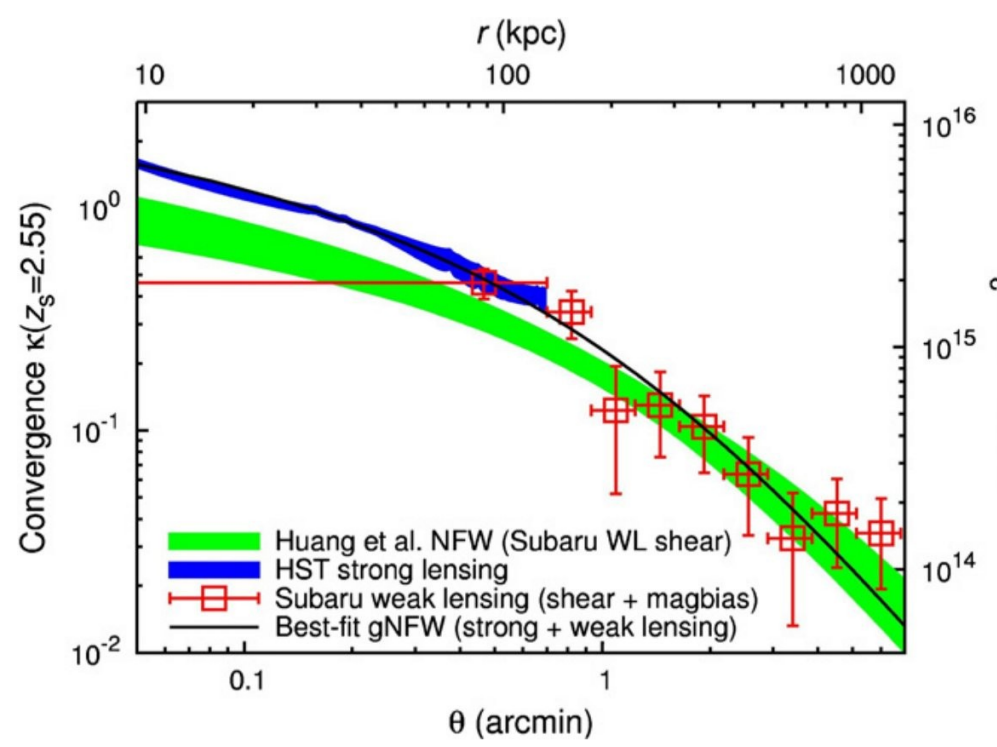


MB et al. ApJ 464 (1996) L115
Cacciato et al. A&A 458 (2006) 349
Merten et al. A&A 500 (2009) 681

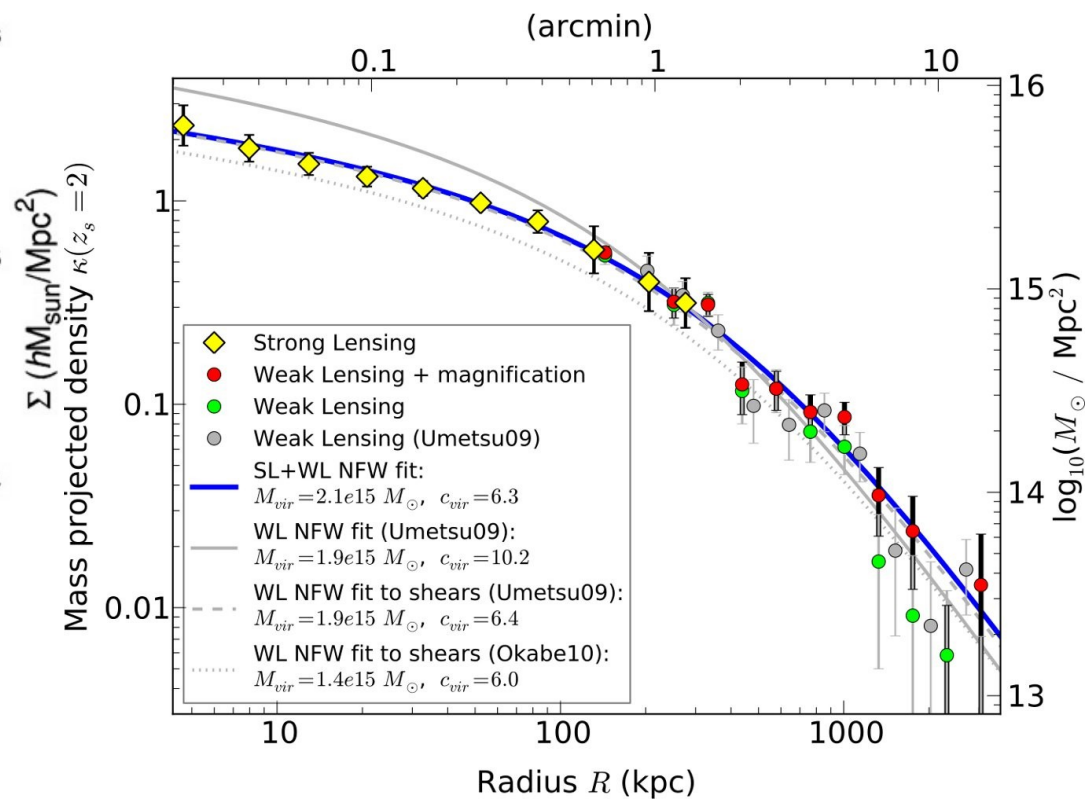




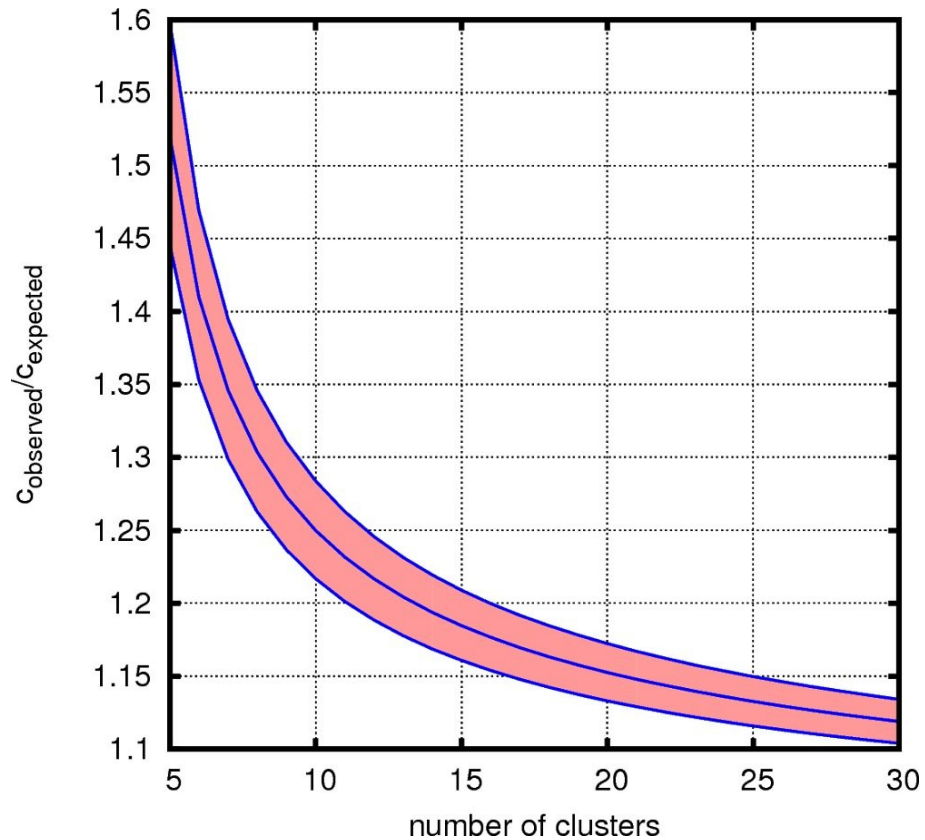
Abell 2744
[Merten et al. MNRAS 417 (2011), 333]



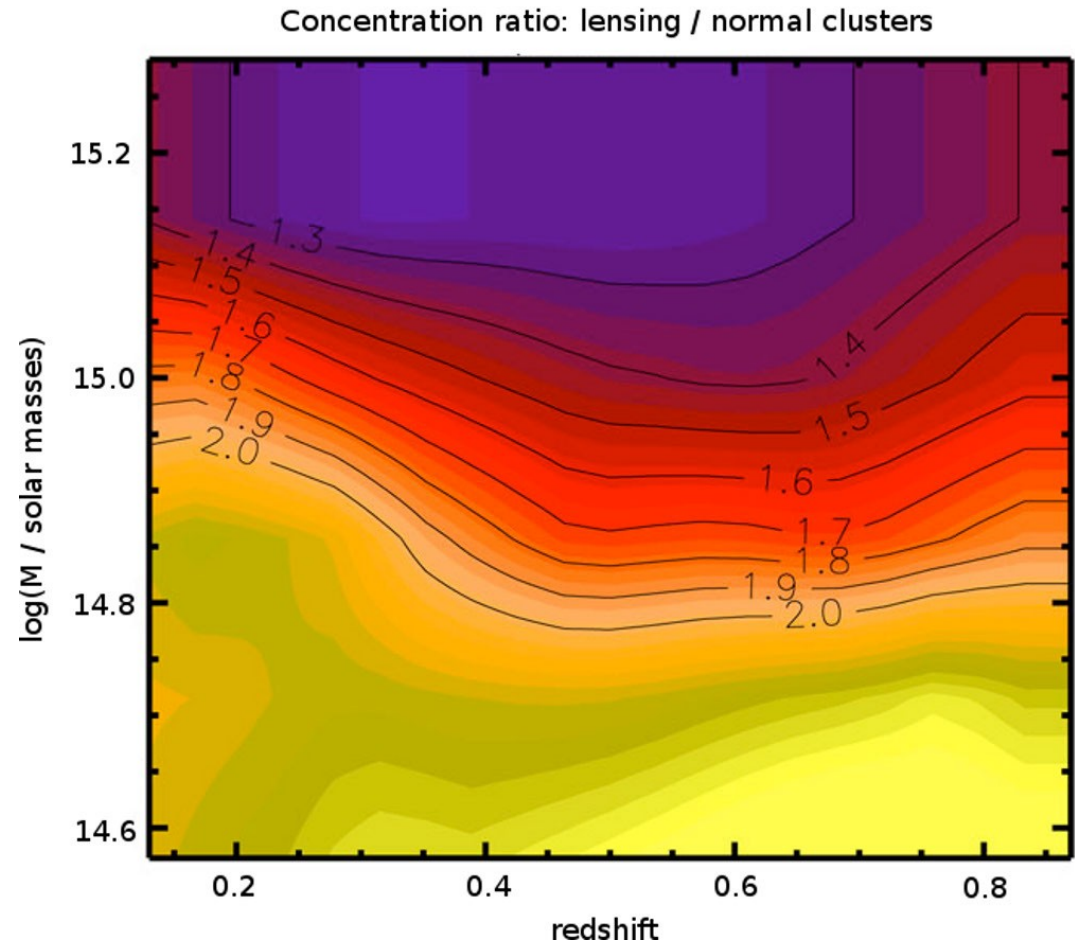
Abell 383
[Zitrin et al. ApJ 742 (2011) 117]



Abell 2261
[Coe et al. ApJ 757 (2012) 22]



Expected significance with
cluster sample
[from CLASH proposal]



Concentration bias: 1.5 – 2 typically
[Meneghetti et al. A&A 519 (2010) 90]

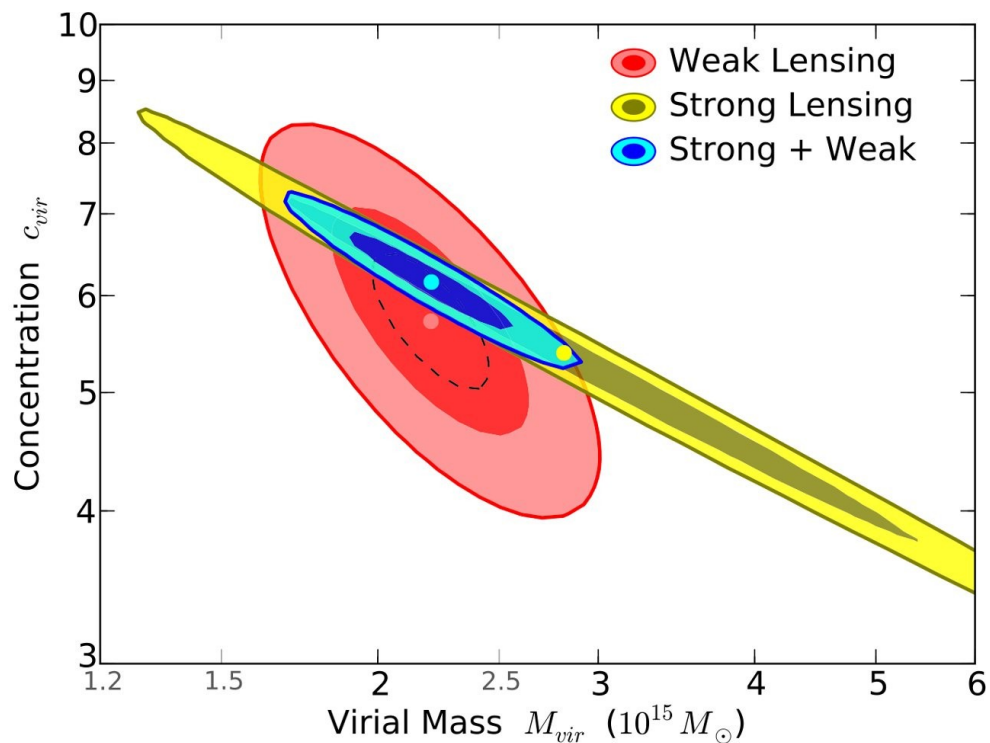
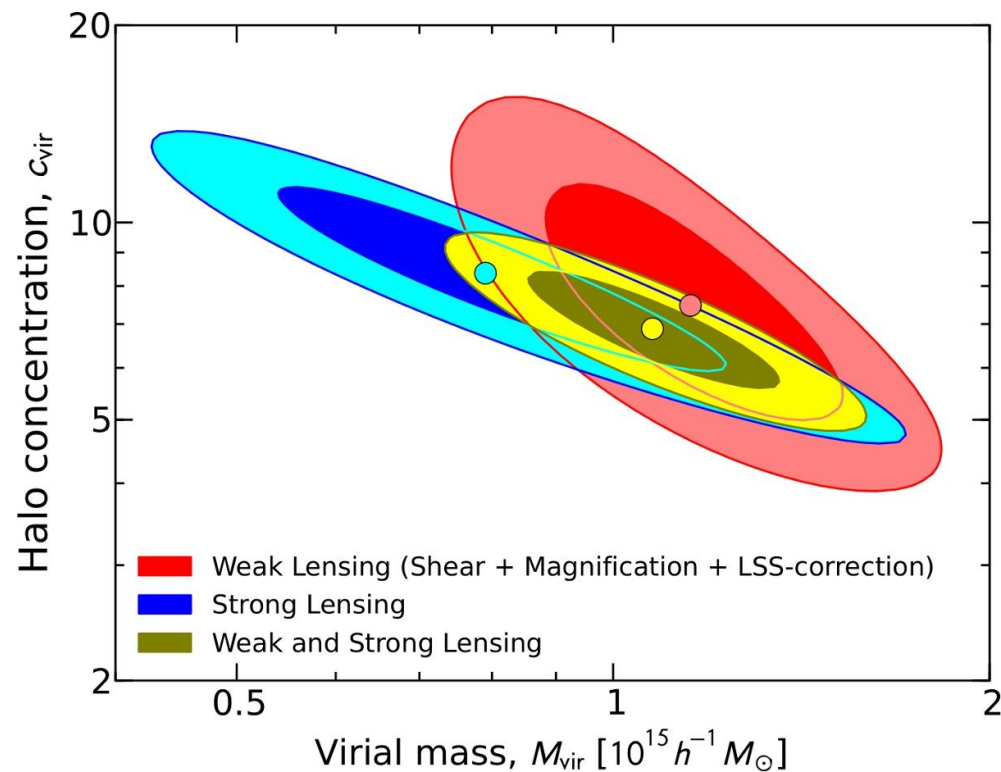
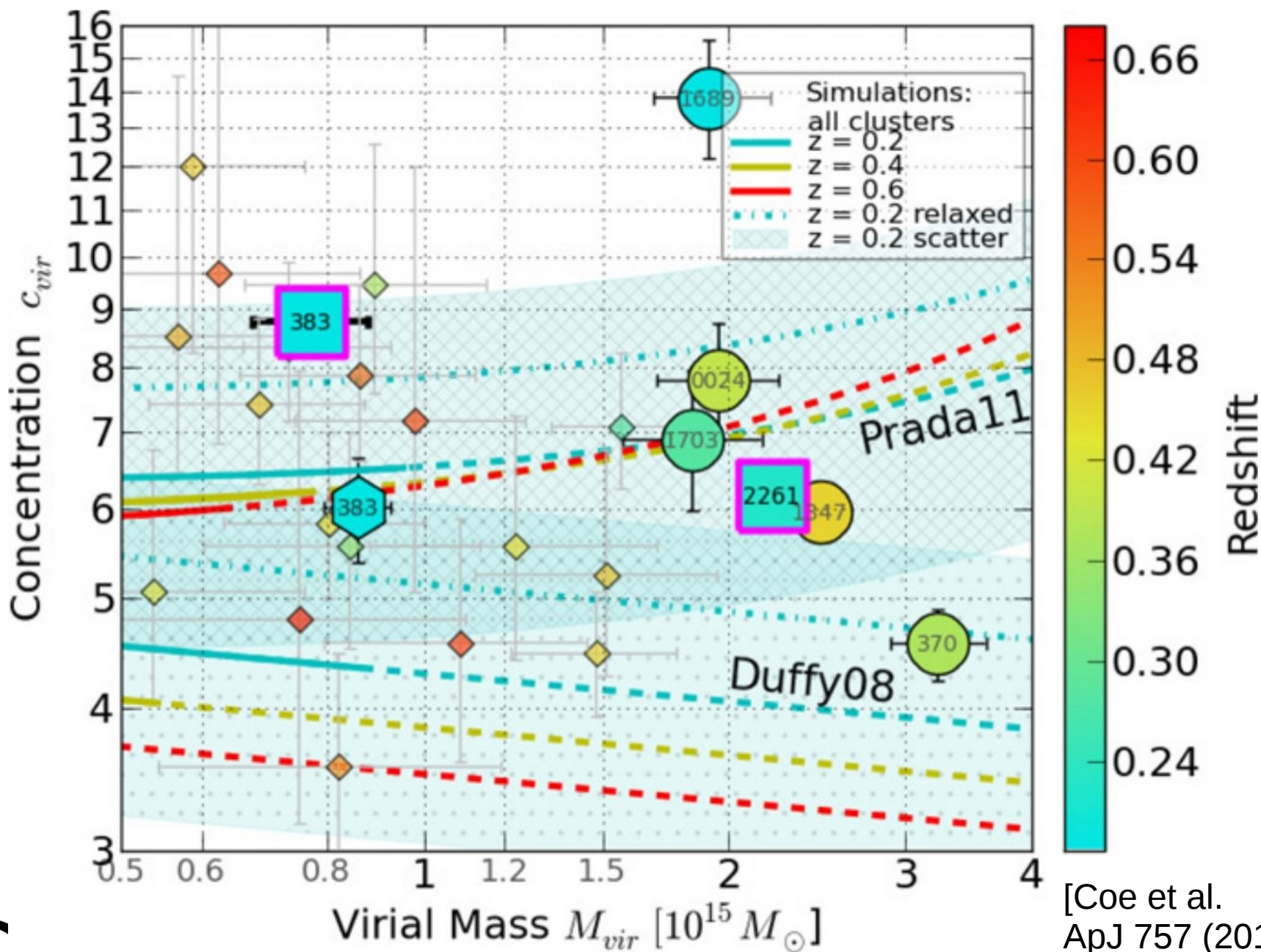


Figure 11. Concentration parameter vs. virial mass for Abell 2261.

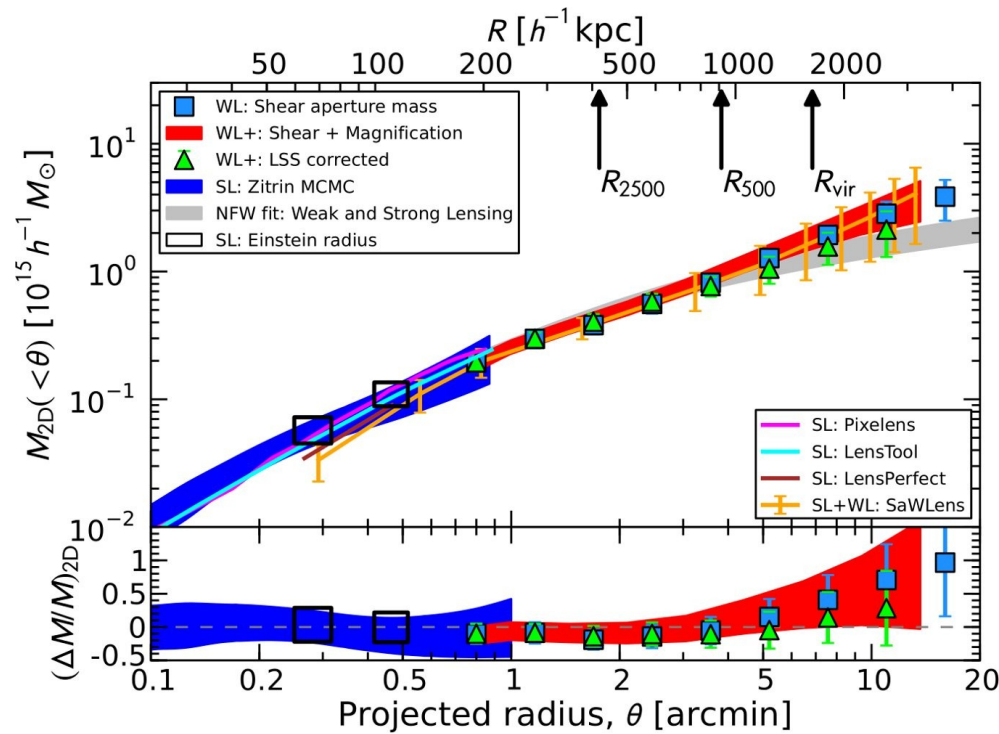
Abell 2261
[Coe et al. ApJ 757 (2012) 22]



MACS J 1206
[Umetsu et al. ApJ 755 (2012) 56]

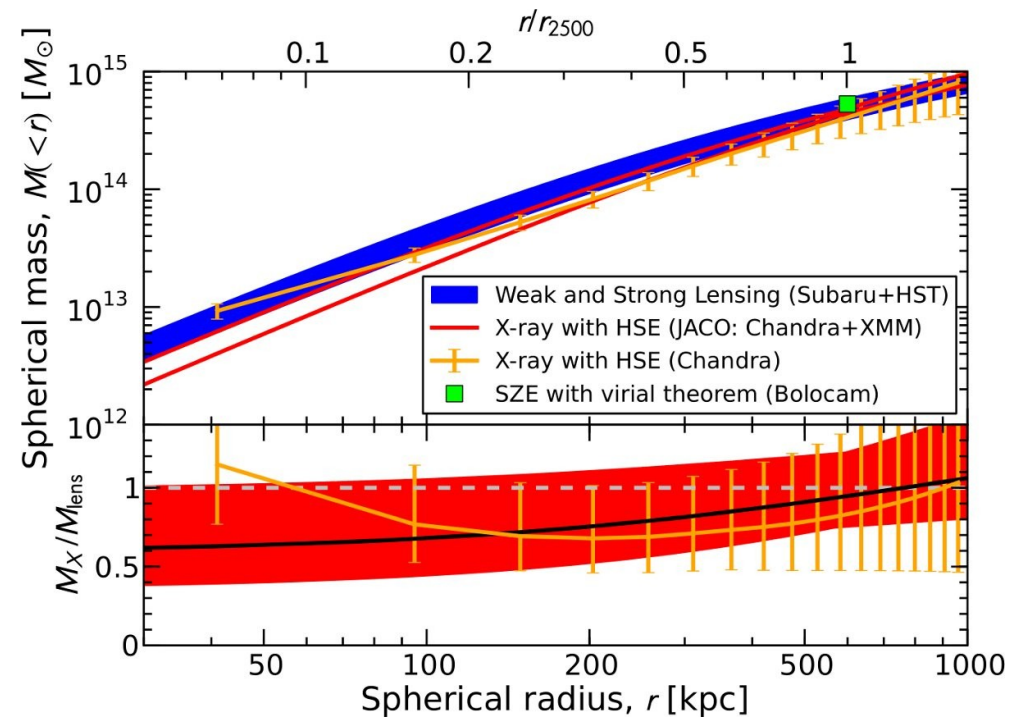


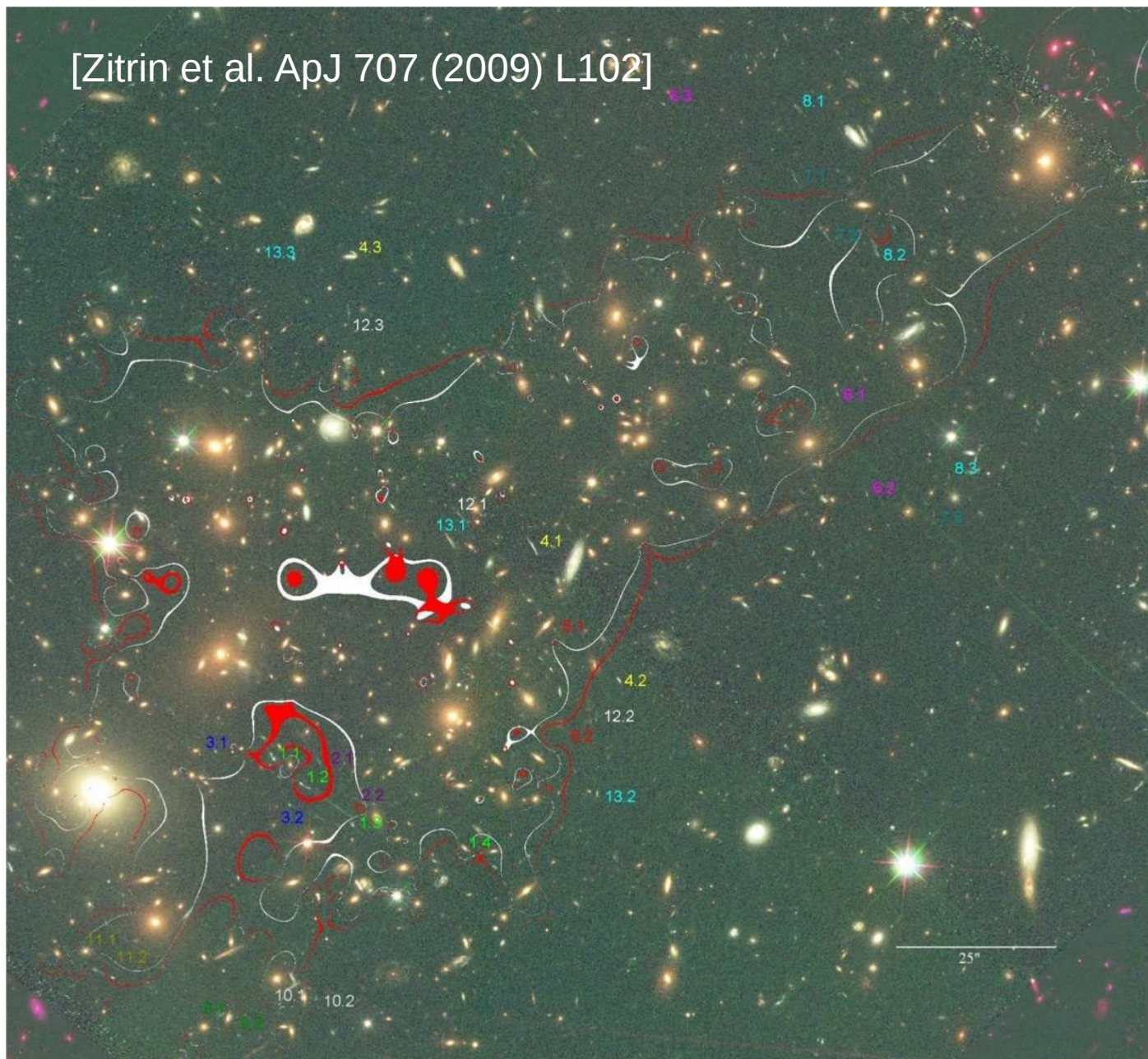
[Coe et al.
ApJ 757 (2012) 22]

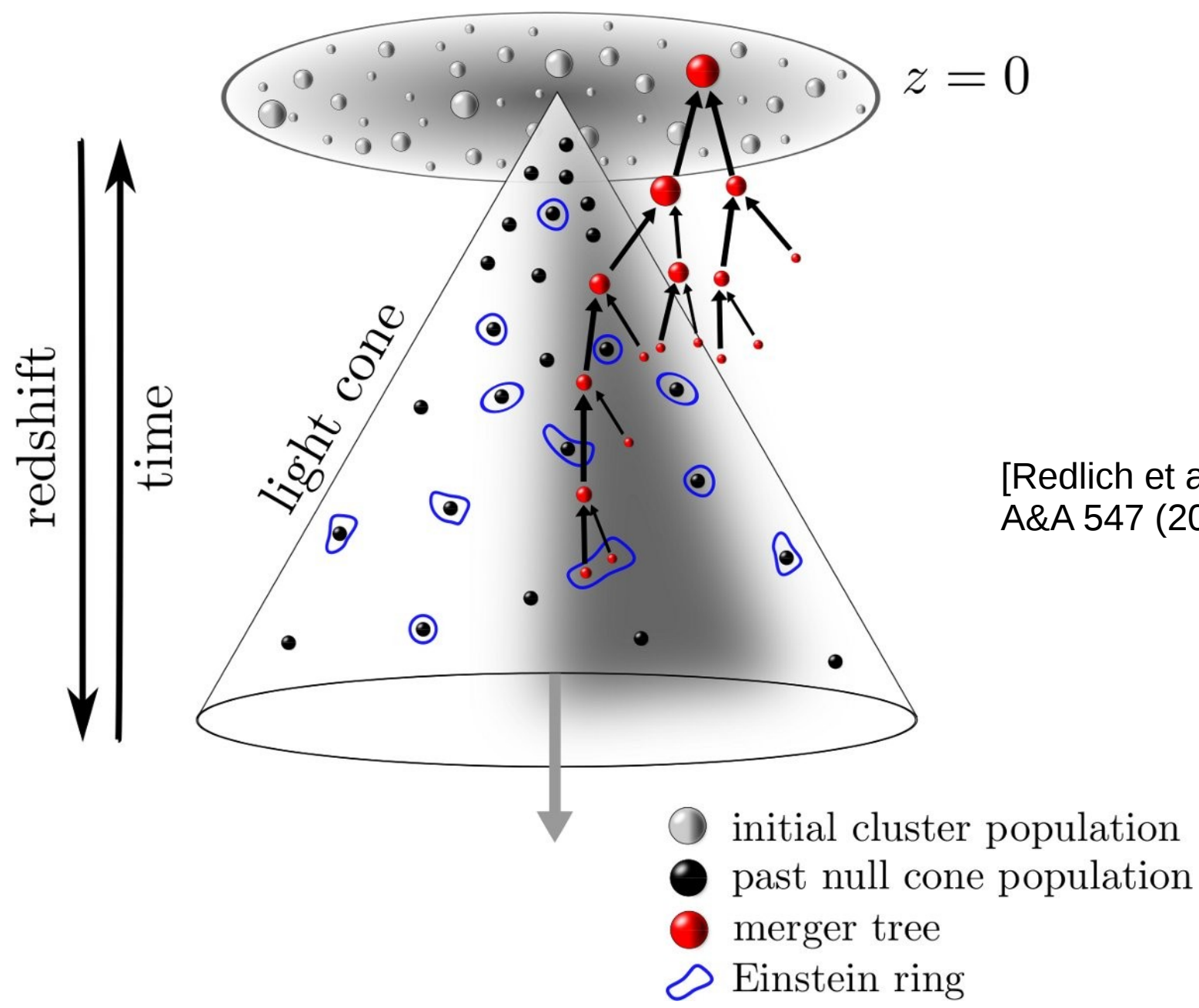


MACS J 1206
[Umetsu et al. ApJ 755 (2012) 56]

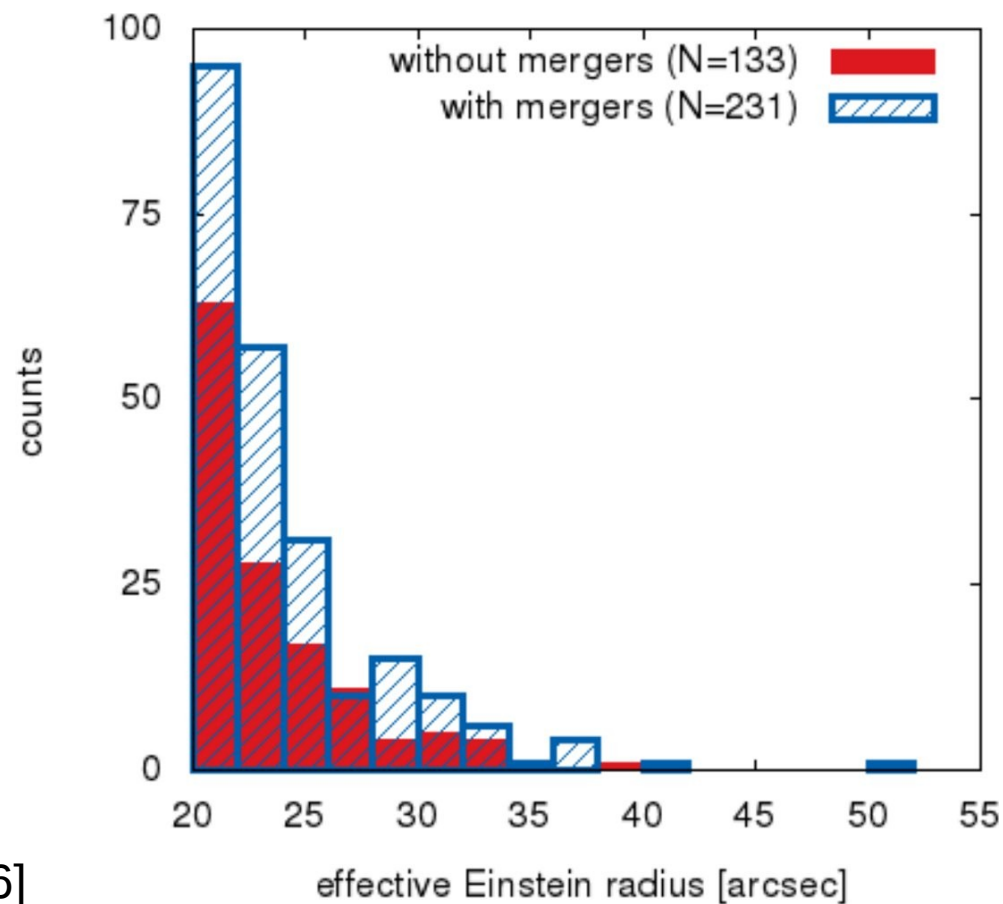
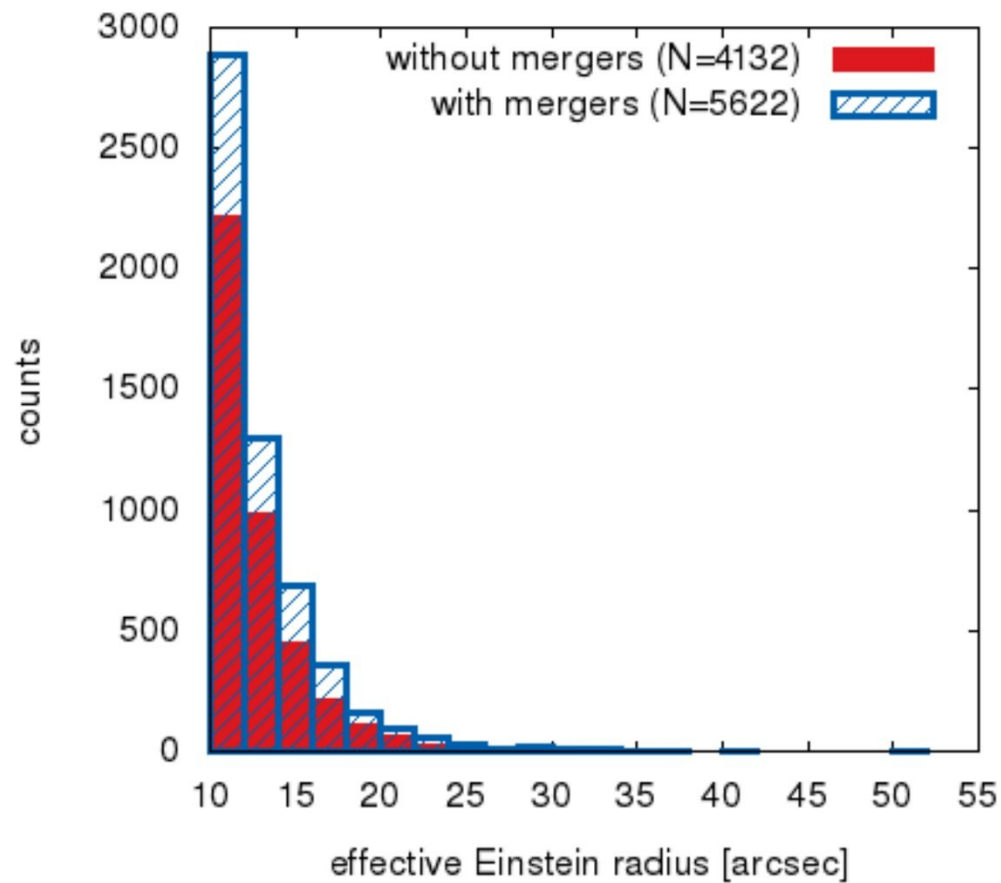
Lensing (left),
Lensing and X-ray emission (right)



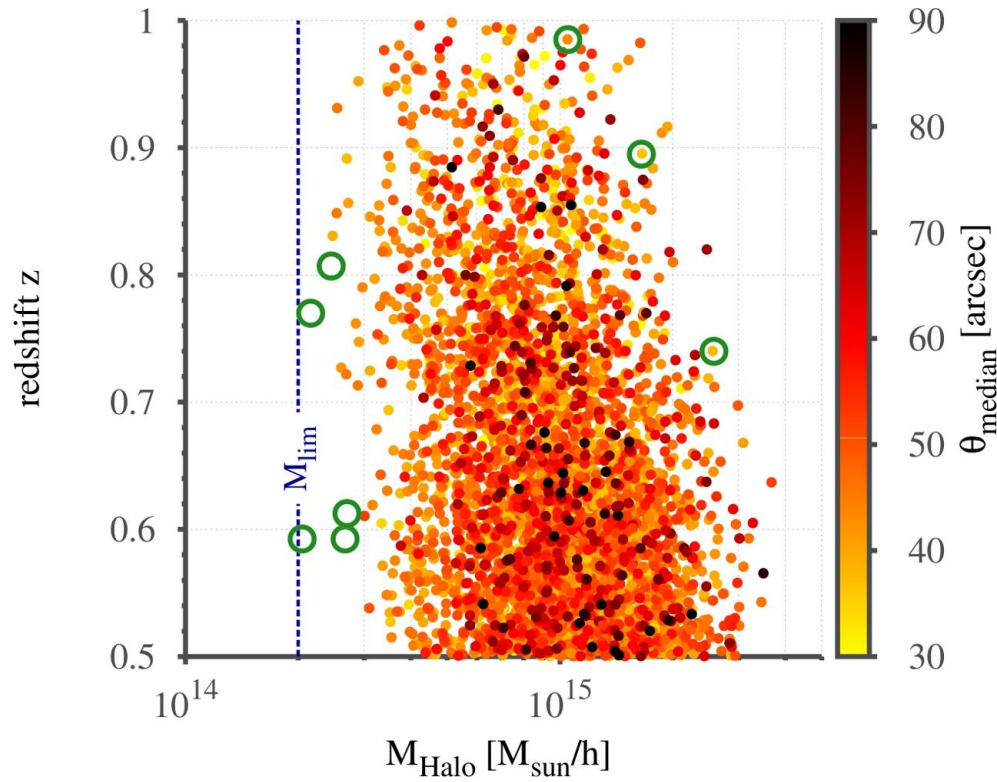




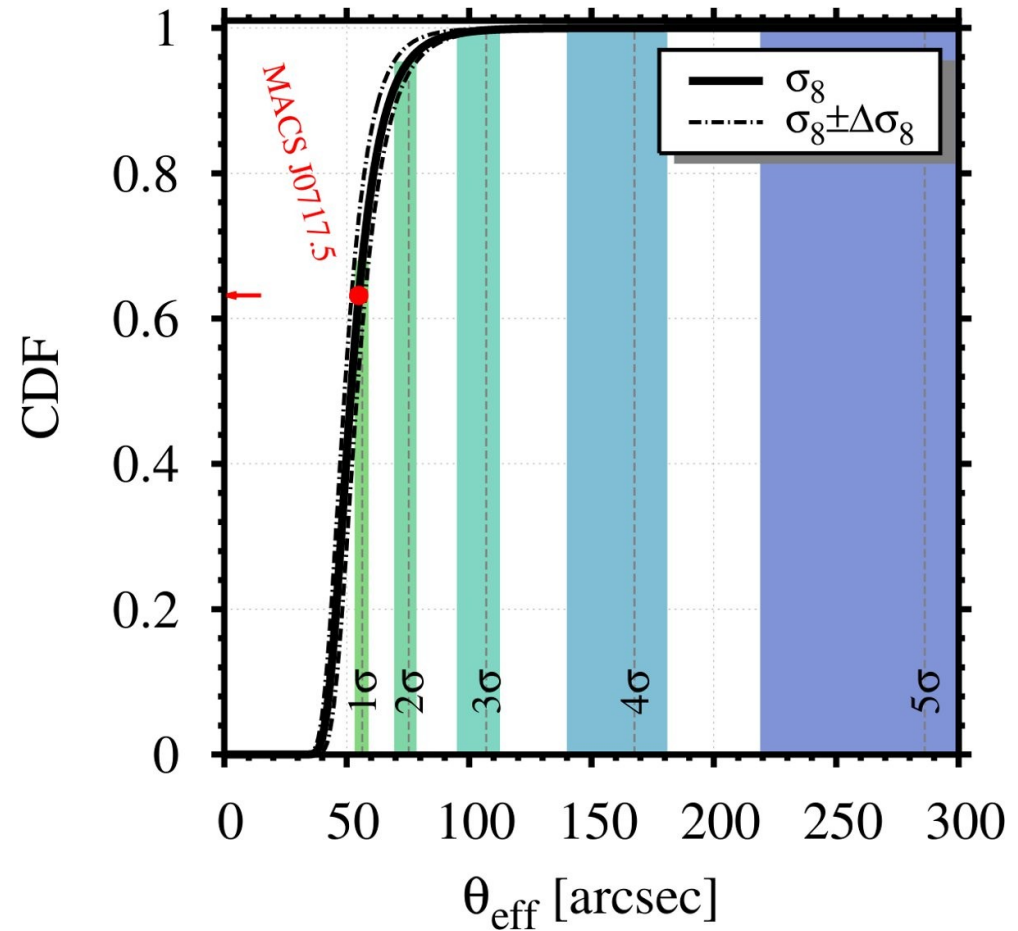
[Redlich et al.
A&A 547 (2012) A66]

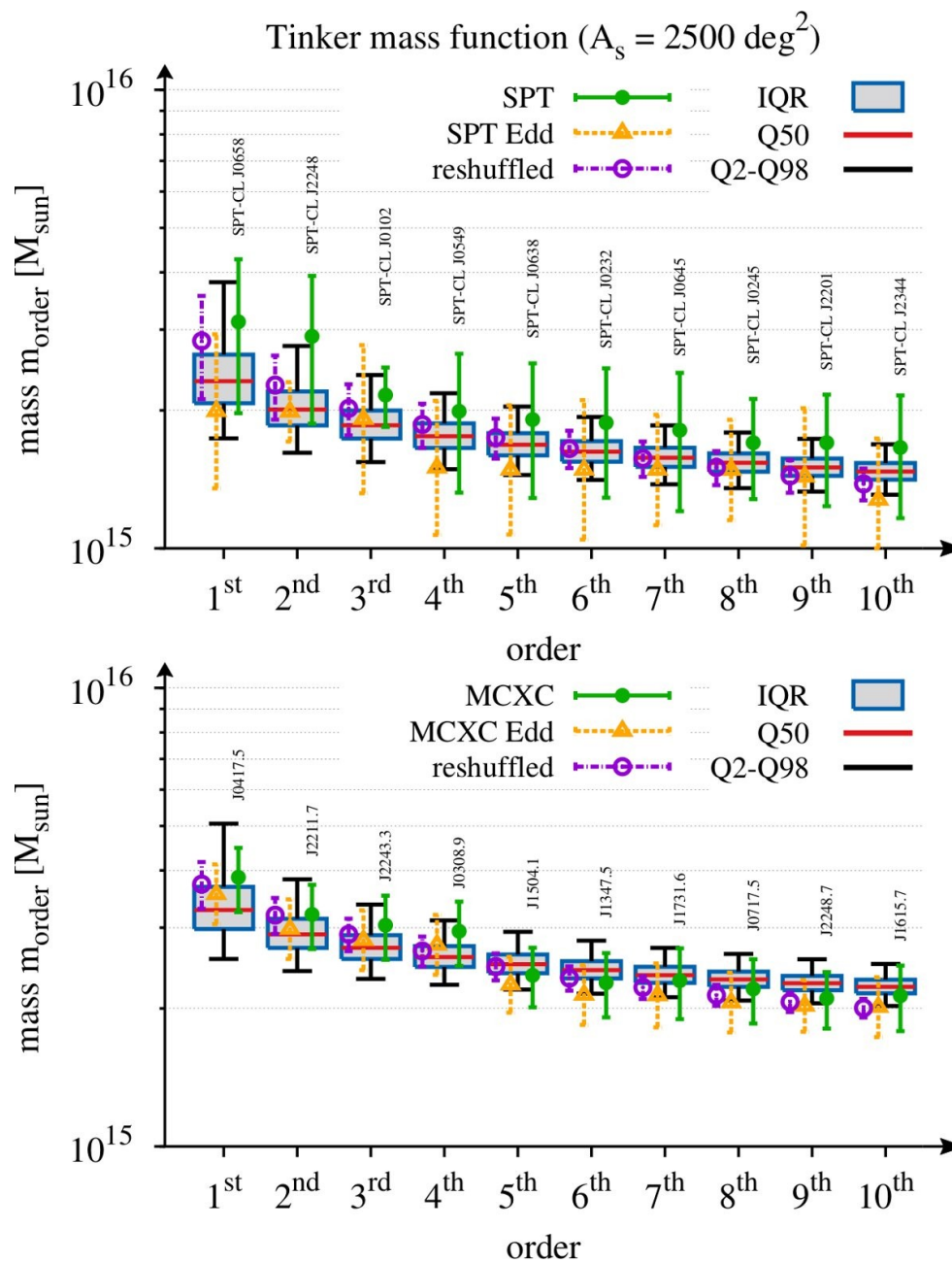


[Redlich et al. A&A 547 (2012) A66]

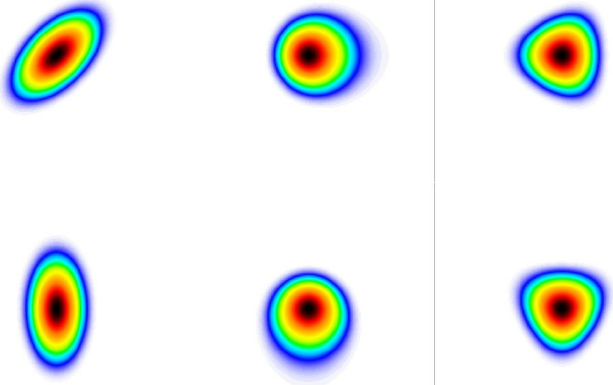


[Waizmann et al. A&A 547 (2012) A67]

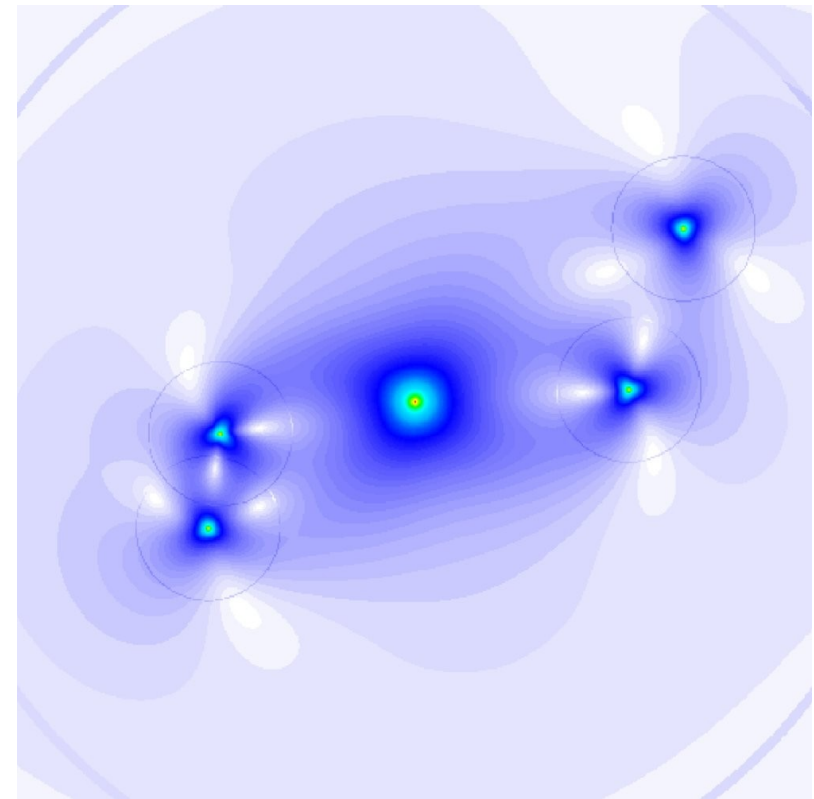
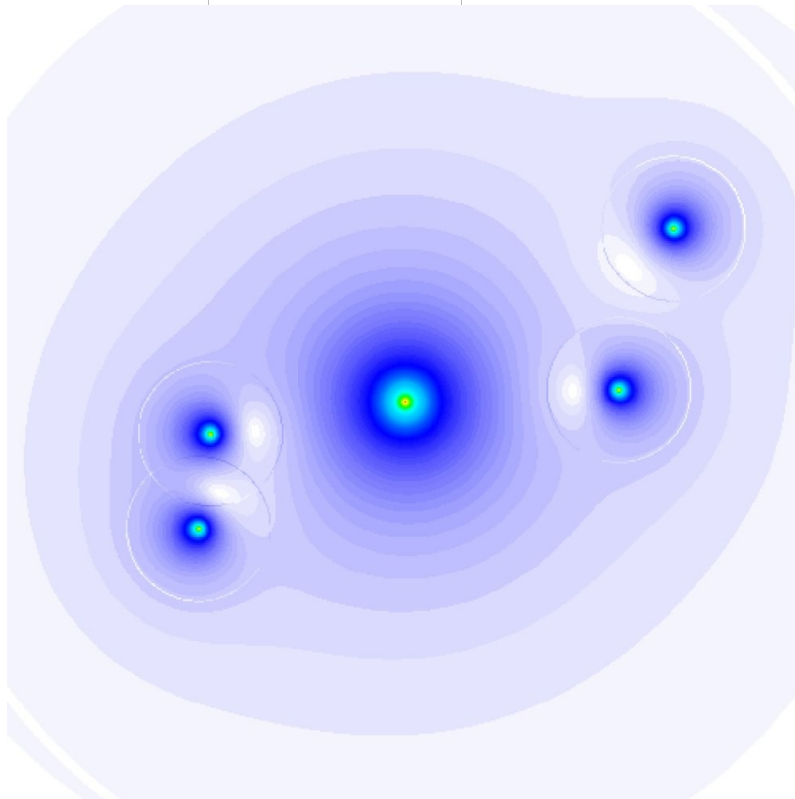




[Waizmann et al.
MNRAS (2012)
submitted]



Gravitational flexion
Pioneering work by
T. Futamase, N. Okabe, Y. Okura, K. Umetsu





$$\frac{4}{3}\langle\delta\rangle \simeq G + gF \left(19 - 24 \frac{(\text{Tr}Q)^2}{\xi} \right)$$

$$\langle\zeta\rangle - 2g\langle\zeta^*\rangle \simeq F \left(\frac{9}{4} - 3 \frac{(\text{Tr}Q)^2}{\xi} \right) + g^*G \left(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{(\text{Tr}Q)^2}{\xi} \right) + 2F^*g \left(3 - 4 \frac{(\text{Tr}Q)^2}{\xi} \right)$$

[Viola et al. MNRAS 419 (2012) 2215]

Table 1. Equations for deconvolving all moments up to order $n = 2$. The shown equations are specializations of equation (9).

$$\{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{0,0}$$

DEIMOS

$$\{G\}_{0,1} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{0,1} - \{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{0,1}$$

[Melchior et al.

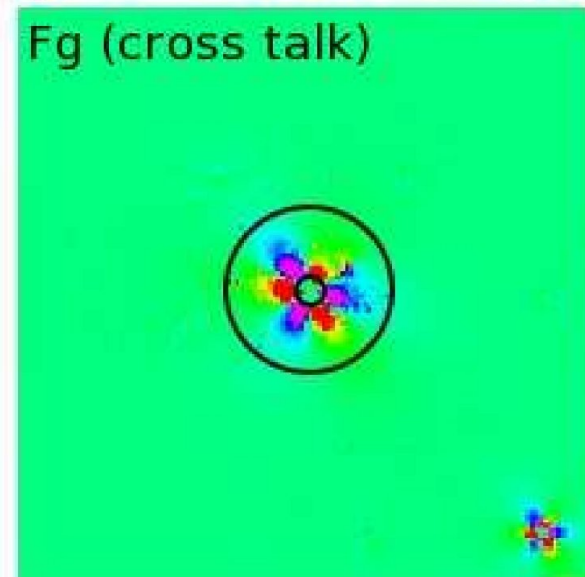
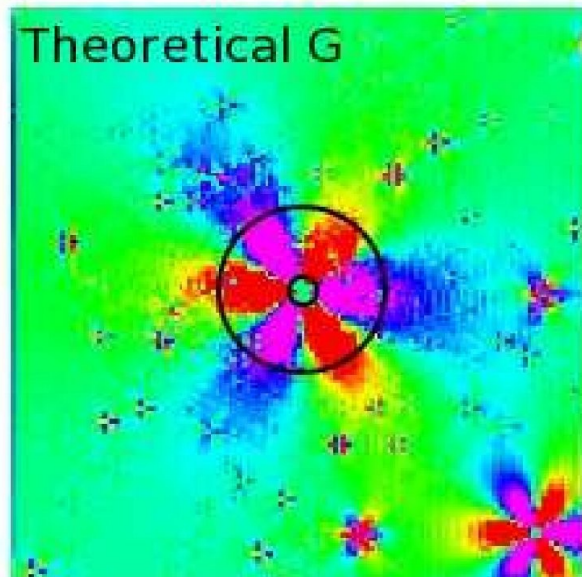
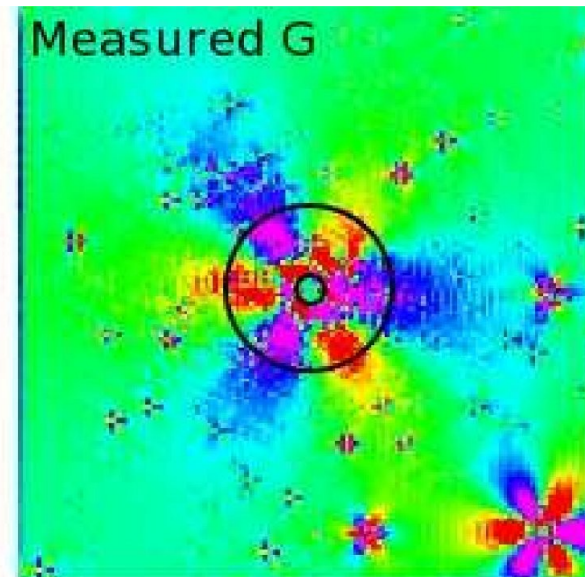
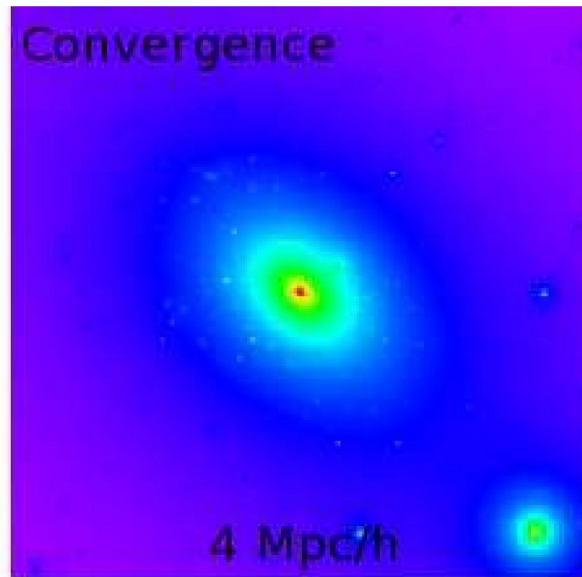
$$\{G\}_{1,0} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{1,0} - \{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{1,0}$$

MNRAS 412 (2011) 1552]

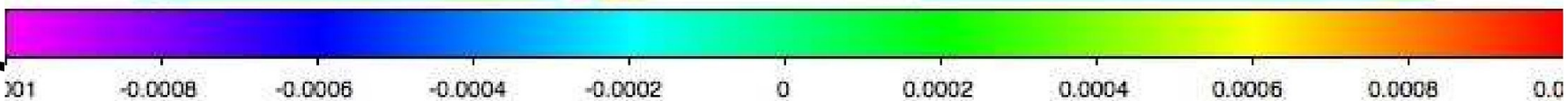
$$\{G\}_{0,2} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{0,2} - \{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{0,2} - 2\{G\}_{0,1} \{P\}_{0,1}$$

$$\{G\}_{1,1} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{1,1} - \{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{1,1} - \{G\}_{0,1} \{P\}_{1,0} - \{G\}_{1,0} \{P\}_{0,1}$$

$$\{G\}_{2,0} \{P\}_{0,0} = \{G^*\}_{2,0} - \{G\}_{0,0} \{P\}_{2,0} - 2\{G\}_{1,0} \{P\}_{1,0}$$



[M. Viola
PhD
thesis,
2010]





[Konrad et al.
A&A (2012) submitted]

