### Gravitational Lensing Physics 343, Lecture 11



#### **Geometric Optics**



#### **Converging Lens**

#### **Diverging Lens**

Courtesy: Art Congdon

#### **Gravitational Optics**



Courtesy: Art Congdon



## **Basic Lensing Equations**

- Deflection angle
  - $\alpha = 4GM/\xi c^2$
- Lens Equation

$$u = \theta - \nabla \phi$$

Lens Potential

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \kappa$$

$$\kappa = \Sigma / \Sigma_{crit}$$



## But thats not all!



Lensing magnifies images

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \phi_{,xx} & -\phi_{,xy} \\ -\phi_{,xy} & 1 - \phi_{,yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Typically ~ Orders of a few times the unlensed flux
- Can many orders of magnitude

## **Three Regimes of Lensing**

Strong Lensing

• Weak Lensing

• Micro/Millilensing

## **Three Regimes of Lensing**



- Strong Lensing
  - Large deflections
  - Multiple images
  - Source magnification
- Weak Lensing
- Micro/Millilensing



- Mass geometry determines type of images
- Source location determines number of images
- Models are often degenerate



- Caustics are critical curves in source plane
- Define regions where source will produce specific image configurations
- Crossing changes image number by 2







Gravitational Lens G2237+0305



















## **Three Regimes of Lensing**



- Strong Lensing
- Weak Lensing
  - Tiny distortions of background galaxies
  - Statistical in nature
  - Large area mass maps
- Micro/Millilensing

# Weak Lensing



- Need deep images to recover sources
- Source redshifts are uncertain
- Source shapes are uncertain
- Crucial for some H<sub>0</sub> measurements

## Smoking Gun !?!



Bullet Cluster- Clowe et al., 2006

### Smoking Gun !?!



Bullet Cluster- Clowe et al., 2006

## **Three Regimes of Lensing**



- Strong Lensing
- Weak Lensing
- Micro/Millilensing
  - Deflections on micro to milli arcsec scales
  - Sensitive to
    "substructure" in
    lenses
  - Detected through magnification

Keeton et al., 2004

## **Micro/Millilensing**



- Powerful and unique tool to detect hard to find objects
  - Exoplanets
  - Compact Objects
  - CDM Substructure
- Rapidly growing
  - Future surveys and instruments

Why Radio??



Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI and ALMA/ESO/NRAO/NAOJ

#### Surveys



- Discovery of many new lenses due to high angular resolution and fast image processing
- MIT-Green Bank, Parkes-MIT-NRAO, Jodrell Bank, CLASS: ~30% of known lenses

## **Central Images**



- Lensing predicts odd numbers of images
- Central Images are highly demagnified
- Only two such images found in lens systems
- Radio crucial due to resolution and "low" radio emission in lens

## Flux Ratio Anomalies



Relative R.A. (arcsec)

- Provides handle on size of stellar or substructure clumps
- Perturbations in magnification depend on source size
  - Radio sources are big
- Free from extinction concerns

## **Time Delays**



Relative Decl. (arcsec)

- Due to different light paths, images arrive at different times
- Time delays yield cosmological constraints, i.e. Hubble Constant
- Need good resolution
- Radio emission free from differential extinction concerns

$$\Delta t_{ij} = \frac{1+z_l}{c} \frac{D_{ol} D_{os}}{D_{ls}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \Big( |\vec{x}_i - \vec{u}|^2 - |\vec{x}_j - \vec{u}|^2 \Big) - \Big( \phi(\vec{x}_i) - \phi(\vec{x}_j) \Big) \right]$$

### **Time Delays**



# Summary



- Lensing is a vital tool for astrophysicist
  - Direct measurements of mass in lenses
  - Key role in answering big questions
- Radio measurements are important to lensing
  - Excellent resolution
  - Vital wavelengths for lensing science





#### The VLA has 27 dishes in its array.

How many baselines does the VLA have??