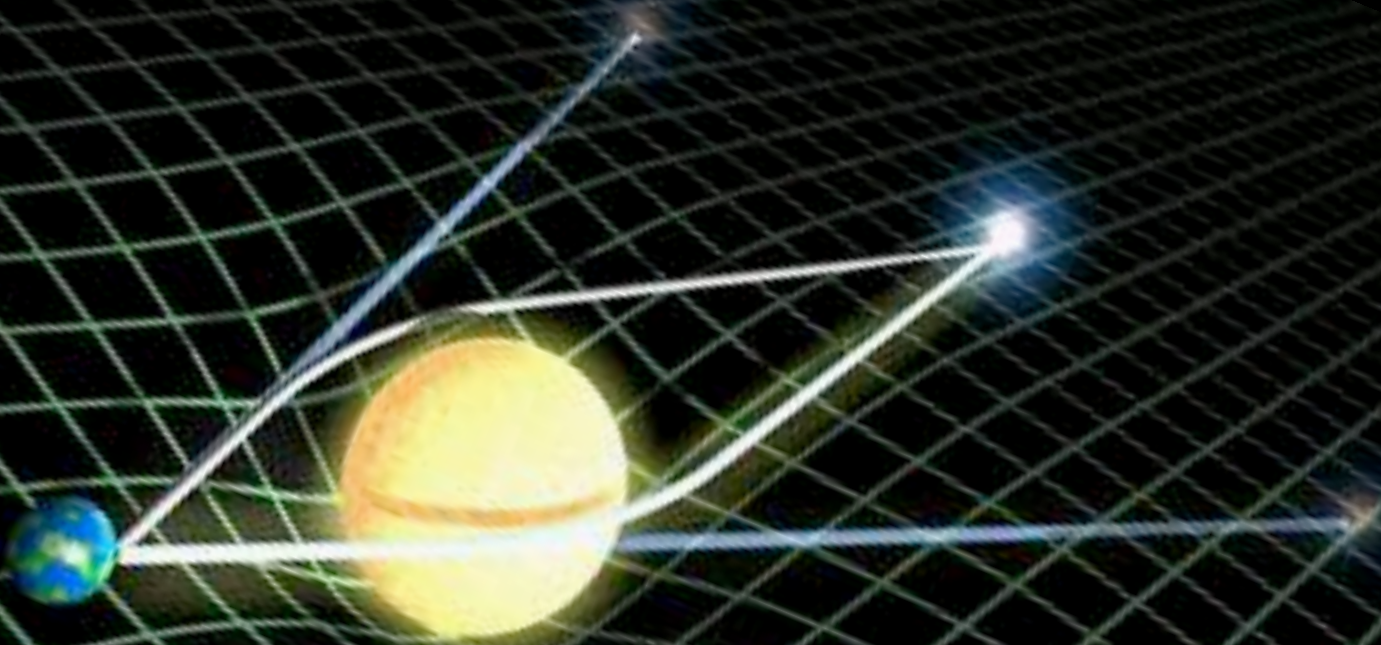


# **Gravitational Lenses:**

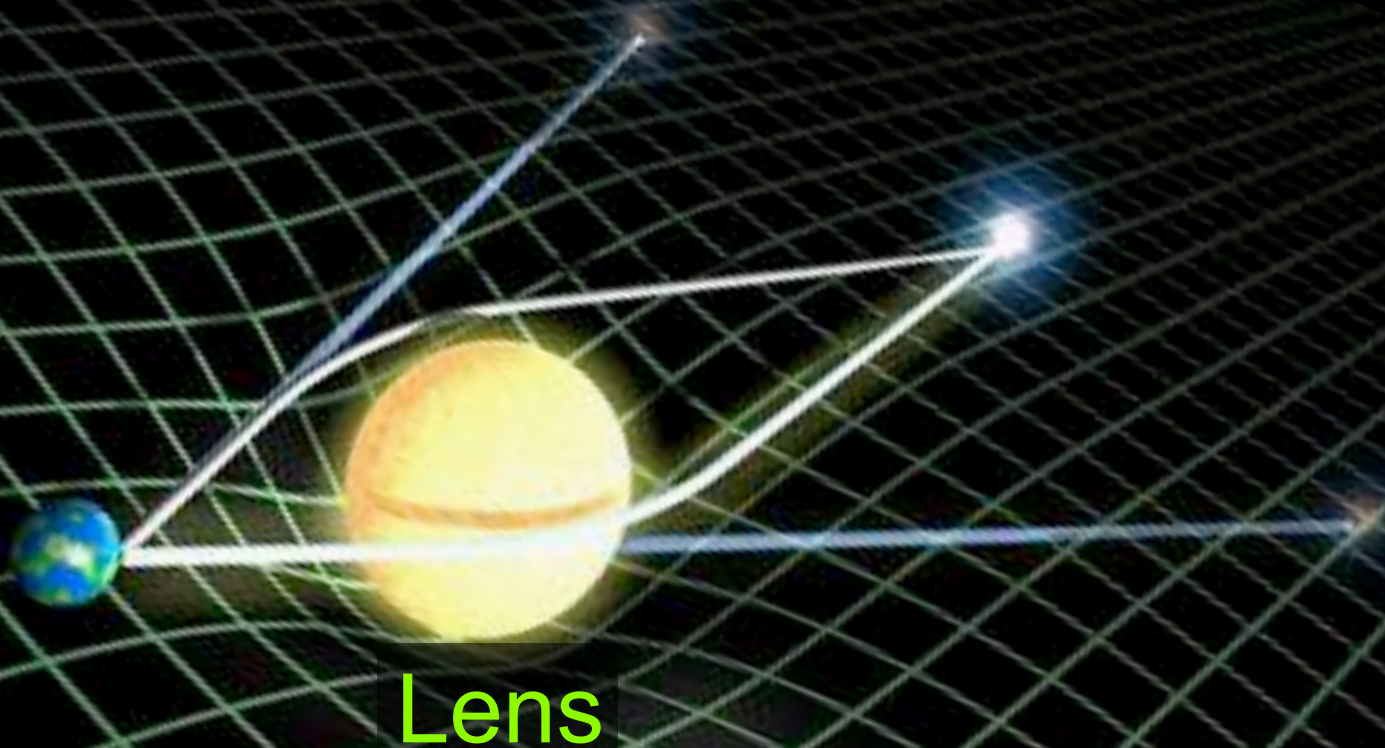
## **What types are we looking for, and where are we going to find them?**

# What is a Gravitational Lens?

---

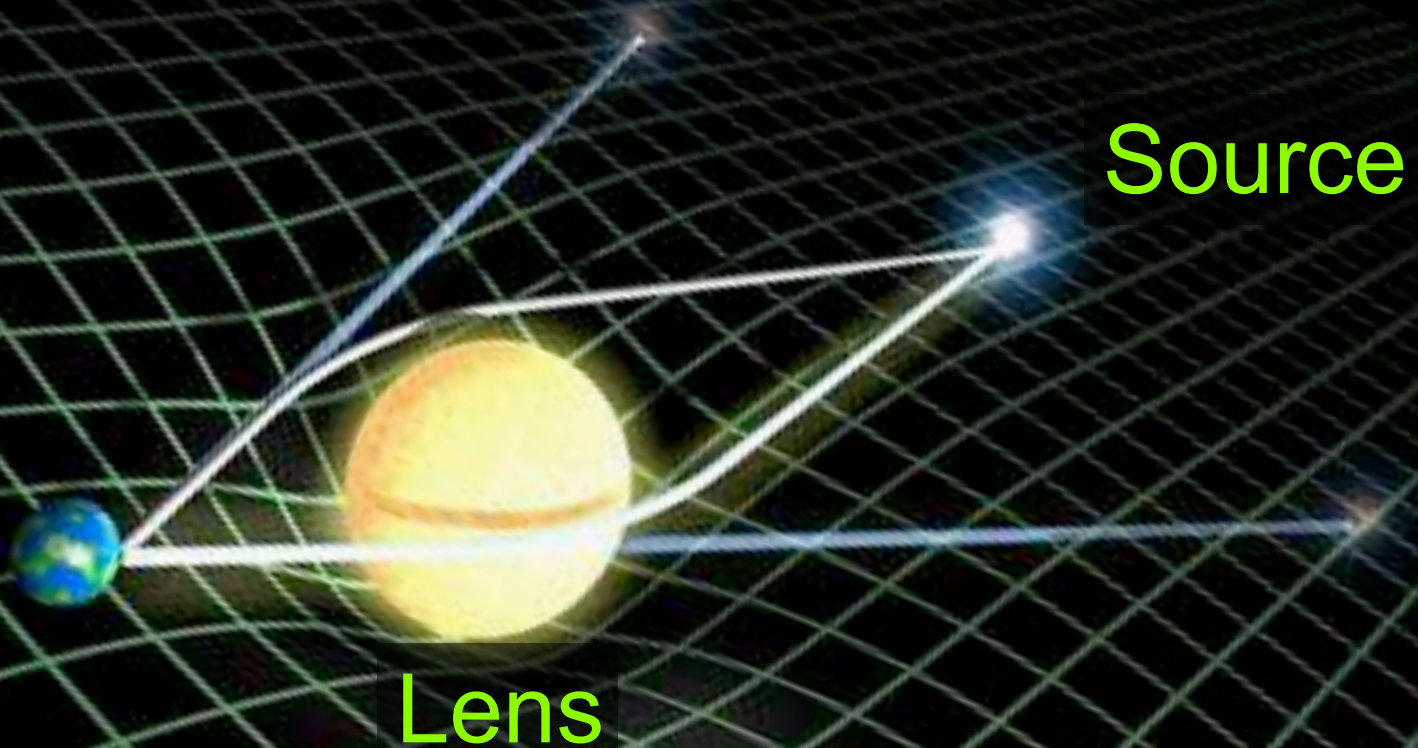


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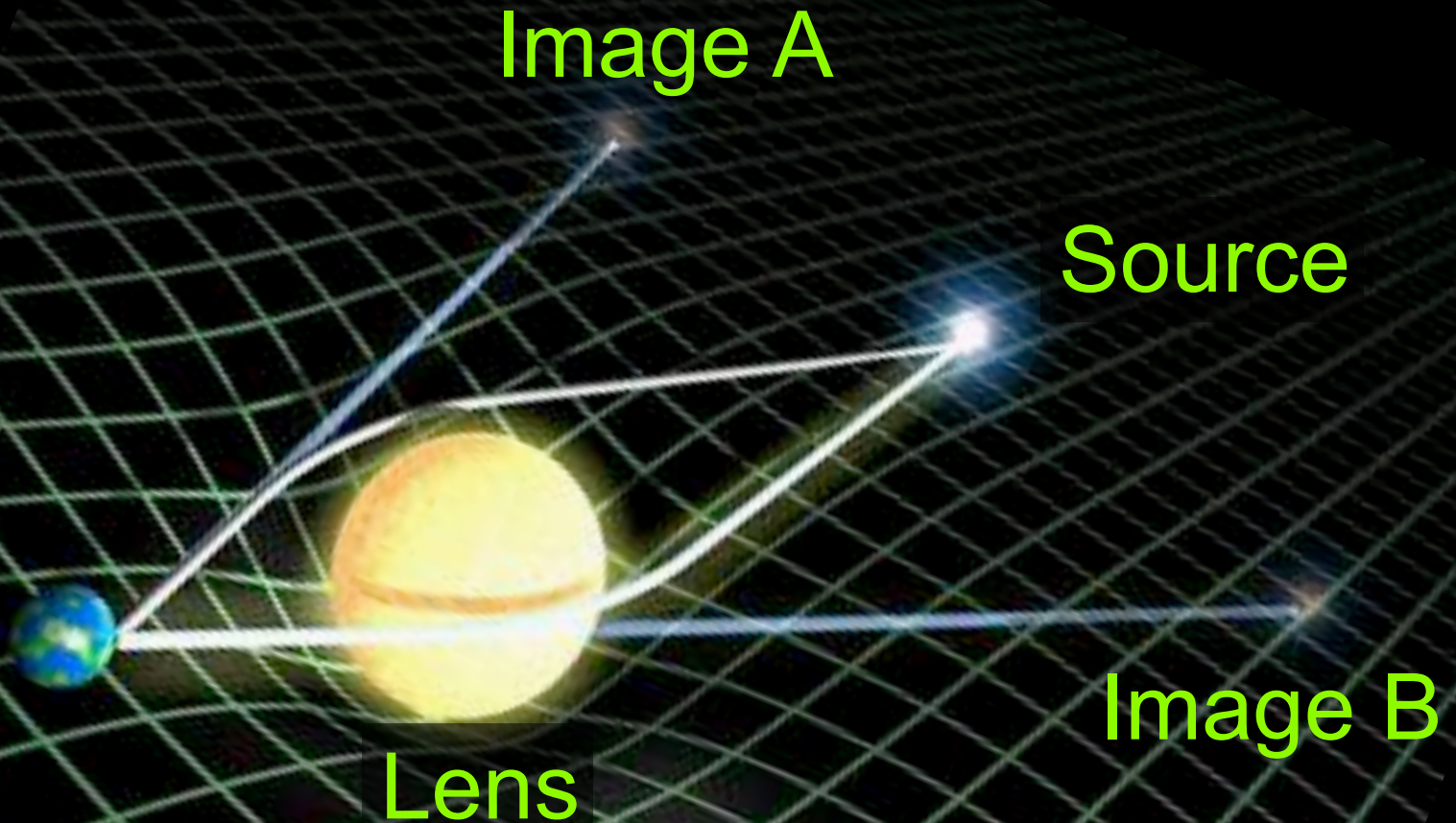




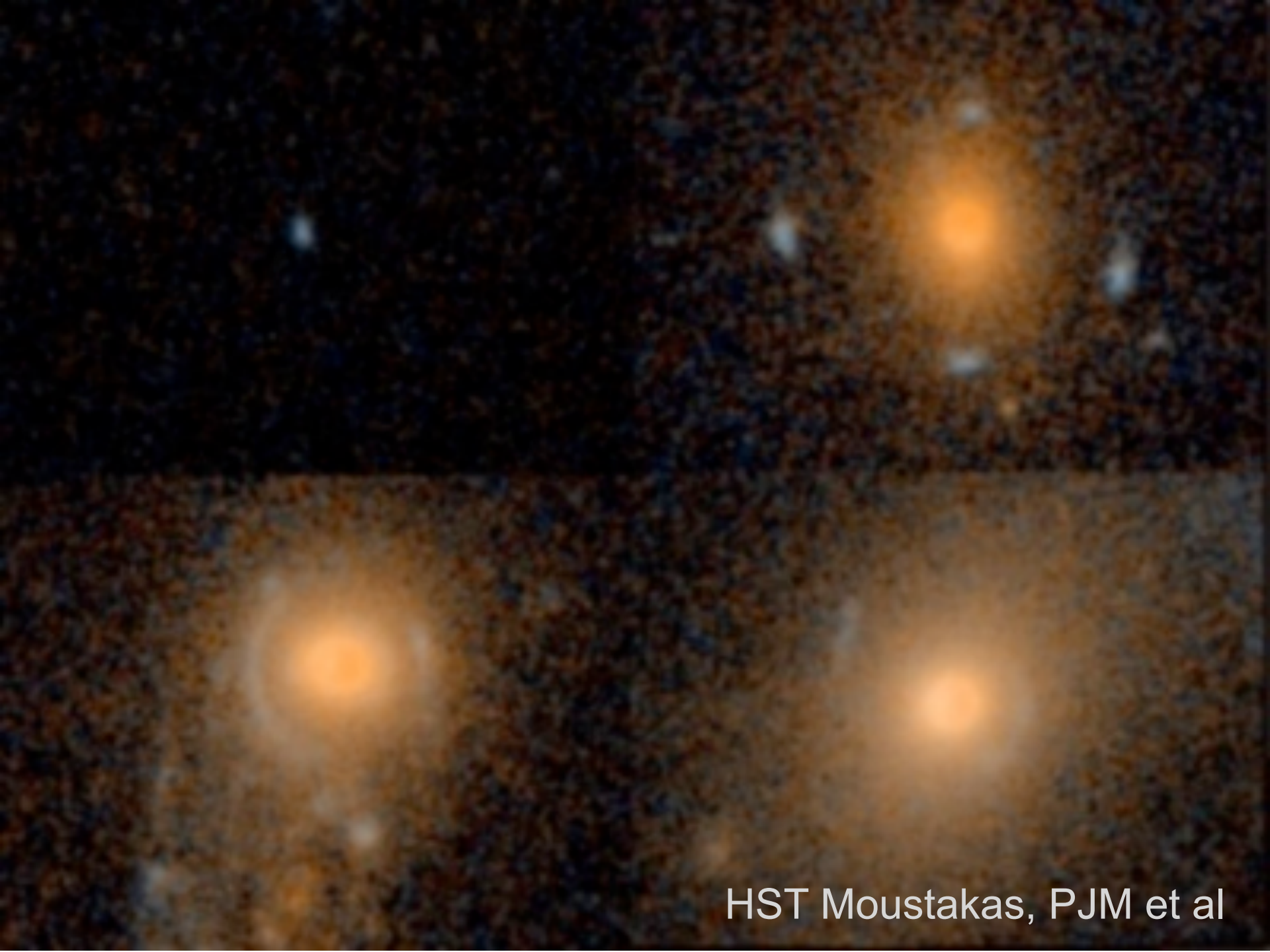
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# What is a Gravitational Lens?







HST Moustakas, PJM et al

2 arcsec



“Point Spread Function”

“Image quality”

“Seeing”

all quantified by

“Full width at half maximum” = “FWHM”



HST

2 arcsec

A diagram showing a horizontal line with vertical end caps, representing a diameter of 2 arcseconds. Below this line is a large blue circle with a small white dot in the center, representing a field of view.

“Point Spread Function”

“Image quality”

“Seeing”

all quantified by

“Full width at half maximum” = “FWHM”

E

W

SDSS



# Galaxy-scale lenses, $\Delta\theta < 3''$

- Source is most commonly a faint blue galaxy
- Confusion with spiral arms in the lens plane...

CFHTLS (● 0.8'')

10''

CFHTLS (● 0.8'') (SL2S, R. Gavazzi)

10''

6''

HST (● 0.14'')

# Galaxy-galaxy lenses

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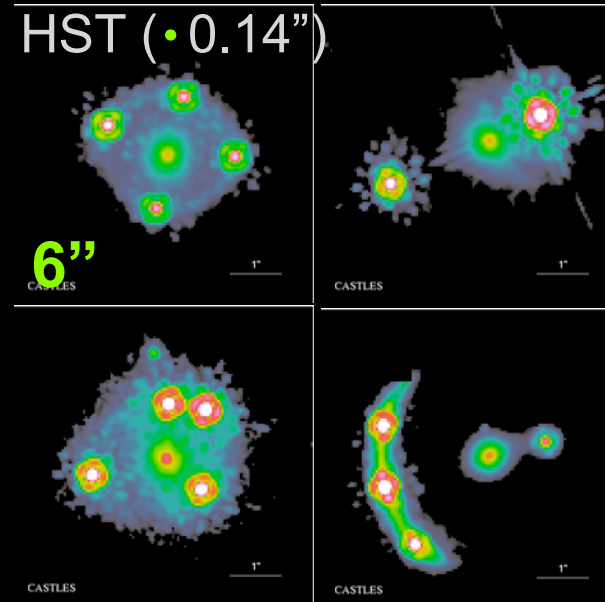
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- Details of lensing effect depend on small scale DM structure - dark sub-clumps



# Galaxy-scale lenses, $\Delta\theta < 3''$



- Less common: source is a quasar
- Confusion with blue stars in the foreground...



# Lensed quasars

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- Quasars are small (black hole accretion disks!), luminous (visible at great distance) and their brightness varies in time

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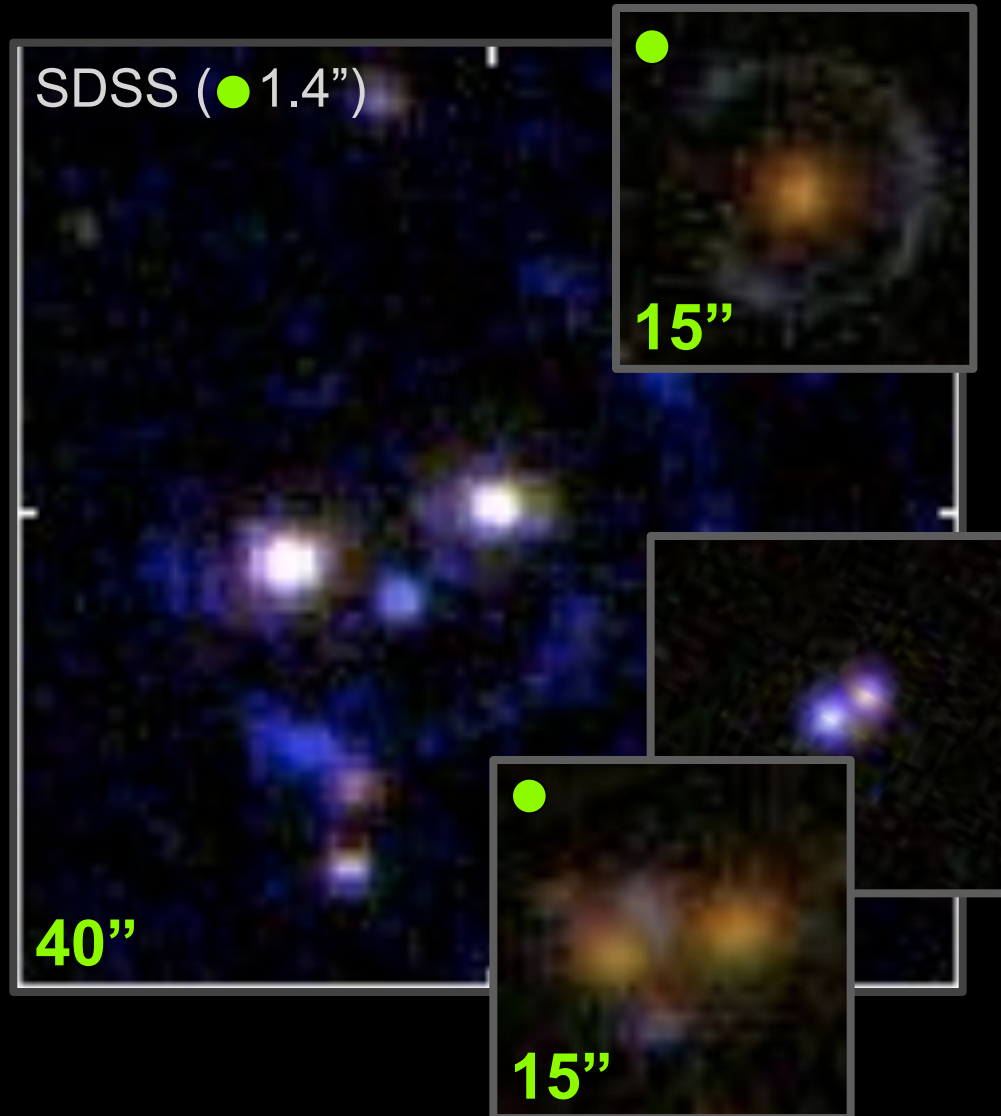
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- High redshift sources allows for (some) **high redshift lenses** - weighing galaxies as they form
- **Time delays** between images: measure distance
- **Anomalous flux ratios**: lensing by stars (“microlensing”) and DM clumps (“millilensing”) in the lens galaxy

# Group/cluster-scale lenses, $\Delta\theta > 3''$



- Complex systems; images better separated from lenses
- Dominate SDSS zoo



# Group/cluster lenses

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- Images often form away from lensing galaxies, against a **dark background**
- Source galaxy is typically **small** compared to overall lens: the whole source can be highly magnified. **Cosmic telescopes**

# How rare are lenses?

---

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  - CFHTLS (100 sq deg): ~1 per sq deg, ~100 total

# New Sky Surveys

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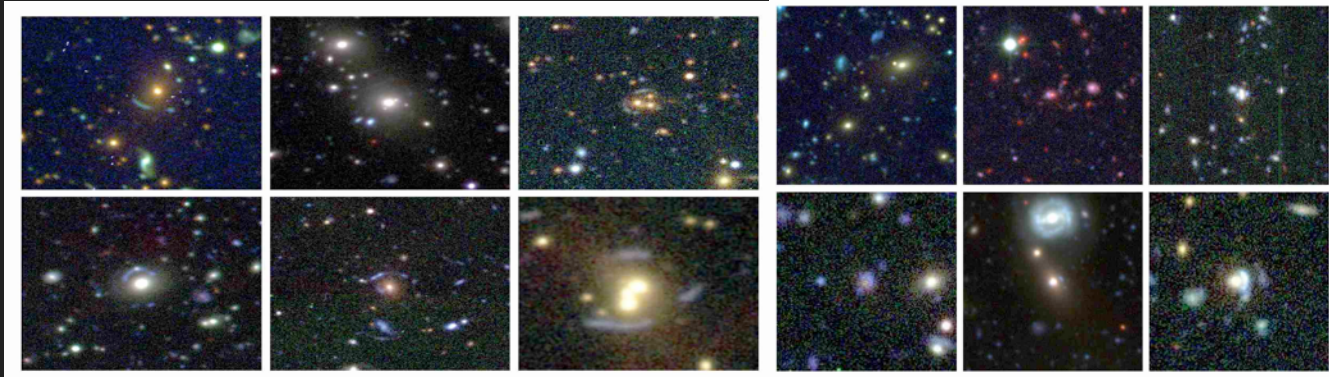
CFHTLS: 150 sq deg, 2x resolution of SDSS and 2.5 mags deeper, robotically searched for Arcs and Rings

*Can we do better than the robots? And so help improve them for the future?*

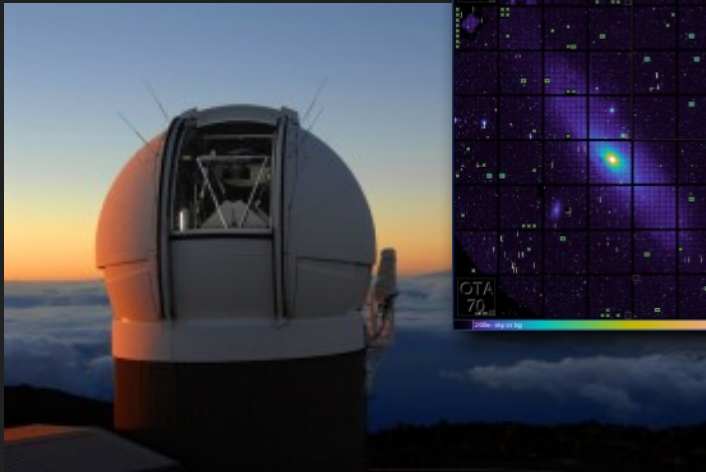
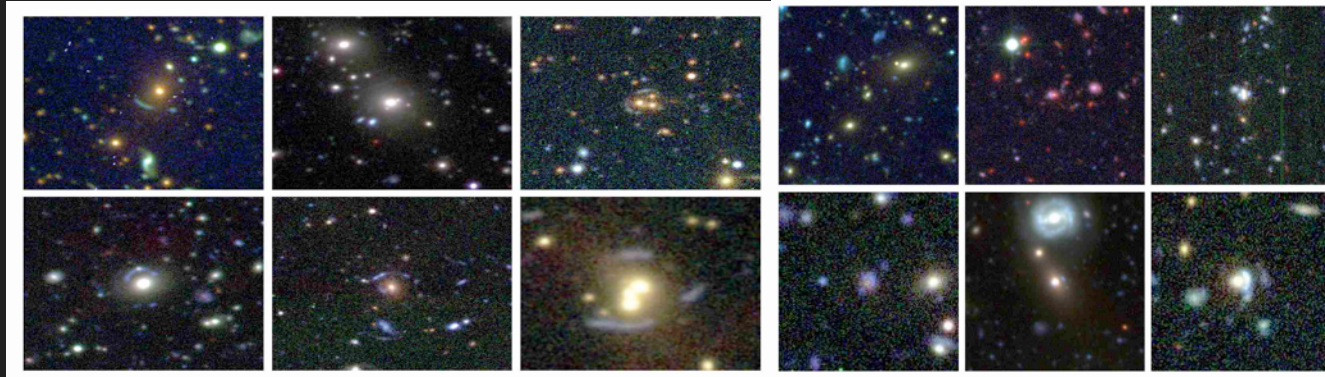


# New Sky Surveys

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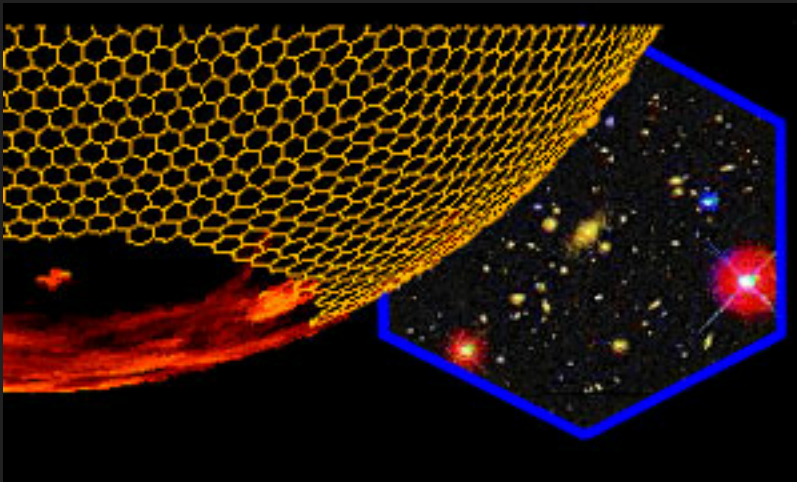
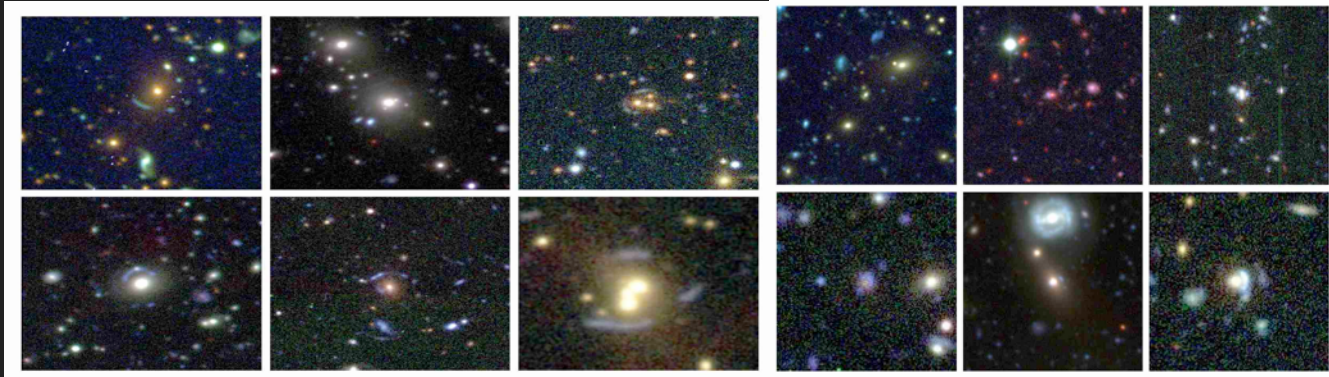
# New Sky Surveys



PS1 (2013+): SDSS depth but  
3x area, 50% better resolution  
(0.7-1.3")

Thousands of galaxy groups and  
clusters, hundreds of lensed  
quasars

# New Sky Surveys

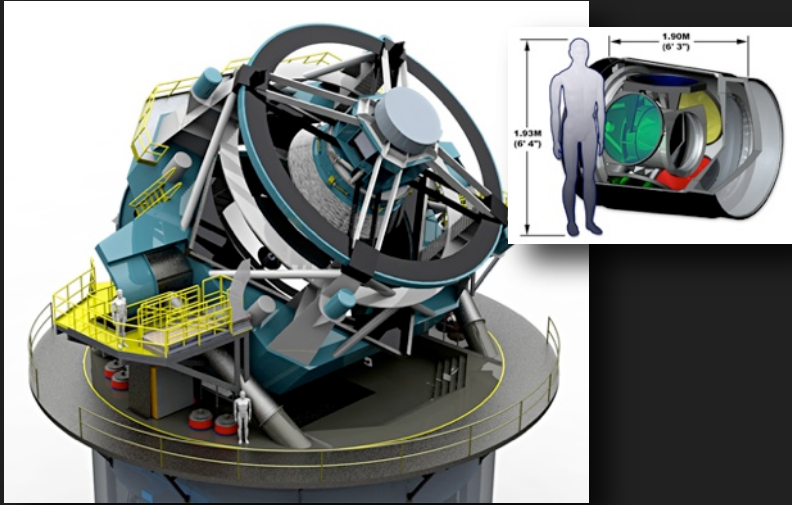


DES (2013+): 5000 sq deg, 30 times bigger than CFHTLS at similar same image quality (0.9"?)

Thousands of galaxy-scale lenses, hundreds of groups

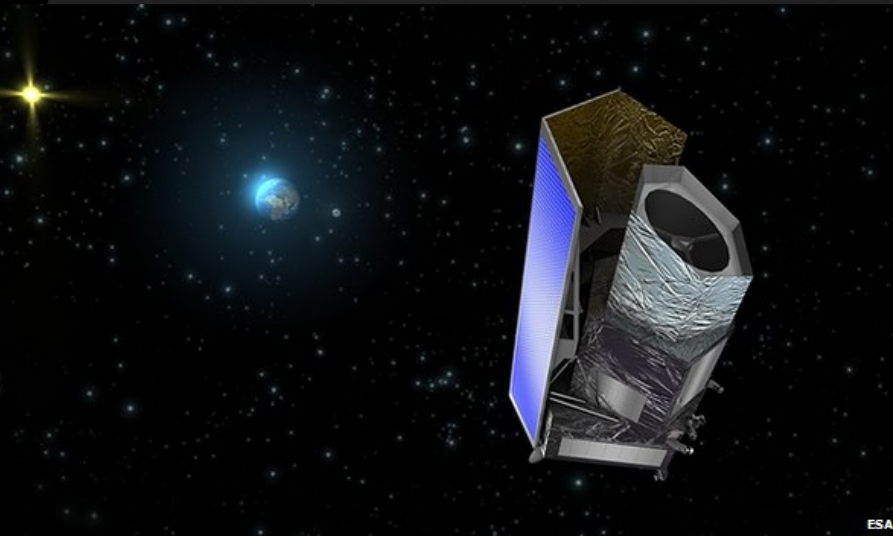


# The Future (2020)



LSST: 20,000 sq deg, 0.7" seeing, 10 year survey

Tens of thousands of galaxy-scale lenses, thousands of groups and clusters, all monitored for variability



Euclid: survey space telescope, HST snapshot depth optical + NIR imaging over entire extragalactic sky

# My Lens Zoo goals

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- Become the **central facility** for this activity, by hosting a **collaboration between citizen and professional scientists**
- Support the development of **automated lens candidate generators**, trained on zoo-classified lenses and non-lenses, to keep human inspection samples compact

# This workshop

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  - keep lens-hunting fun!
- Come up with some experiments for the autumn!