

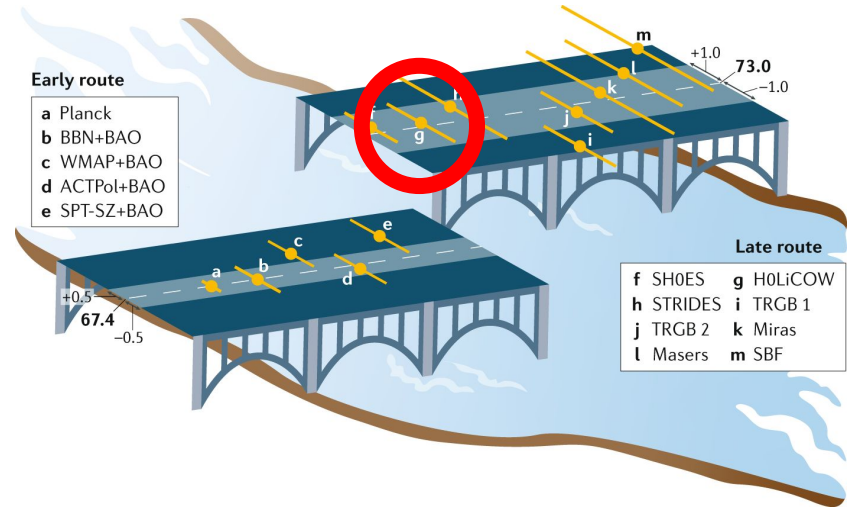
# The Impact of Line-of-sight structures on Measuring $H_0$ with Strong Lensing Time-delays

*Time-Domain Cosmology with Strong Gravitational Lensing*  
*2021/01, Tokyo*

Nan Li (NAOC), Christoph Becker (Durham), Simon Dye (Nottingham)

# Motivations

- The  $H_0$  tension is at **4+** sigma.
- Strong lensing time delays is an **independent** method for measuring  $H_0$ .
- The impact of **external convergence** is a key issue in this approach.
- There will be **~1000** strong lensing time delay Systems in the era of LSST.



Is the assumption “*constant external convergence*” accurate enough?

# Mass Sheet Degeneracy

$$t(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\beta}) = \frac{D_{\Delta t}}{c} \phi(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\beta})$$

$$D_{\Delta t} \equiv (1 + z_d) \frac{D_d D_s}{D_{ds}}$$

$$\phi(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\beta}) \equiv \left[ \frac{(\vec{\theta} - \vec{\beta})^2}{2} - \psi(\vec{\theta}) \right]$$

$$H_0 \propto D_{\Delta t}^{-1}$$

$$D_{\Delta t} = \frac{D_{\Delta t}^{\text{model}}}{\lambda}$$

$$H_0 = \lambda H_0^{\text{model}}$$

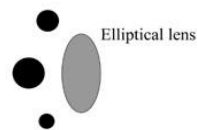
$$\psi_\lambda(\vec{\theta}) = \lambda\psi(\vec{\theta}) + \frac{1-\lambda}{2}\vec{\theta}^2$$

$$\kappa_\lambda(\vec{\theta}) = \lambda\kappa(\vec{\theta}) + (1-\lambda)$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \vec{\theta} - \vec{\alpha}(\vec{\theta})$$

$$\vec{\beta} \rightarrow \lambda\vec{\beta}$$

$$\lambda = 1 - \kappa_{\text{ext}}$$



No intervening cluster

Cluster = mass  
sheet with  
convergence  
( $1-\kappa$ )

# Simulations

## Lens Population:

- BCGs of galaxy groups from CosmoDC2[1] with  $z_{\text{lens}} = 0.5 \pm 0.01$
- Lightcones from CosmoDC2 (20" X 20")
- SIE Model {VelDisp, Ellipticity, Orientation}

## Source Population:

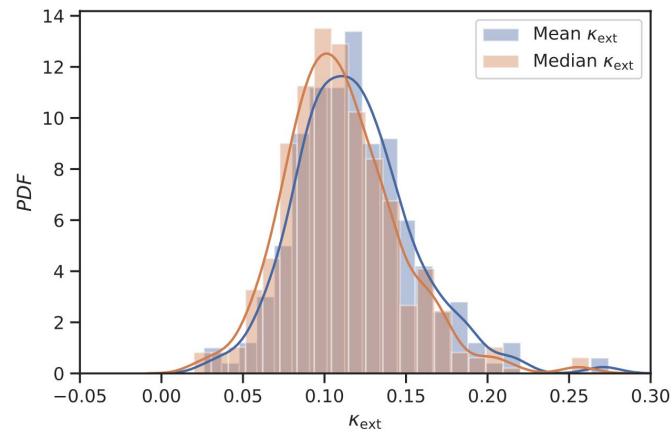
- $z_{\text{src}} = 2.0$
- Point Source

## Number of Simulations:

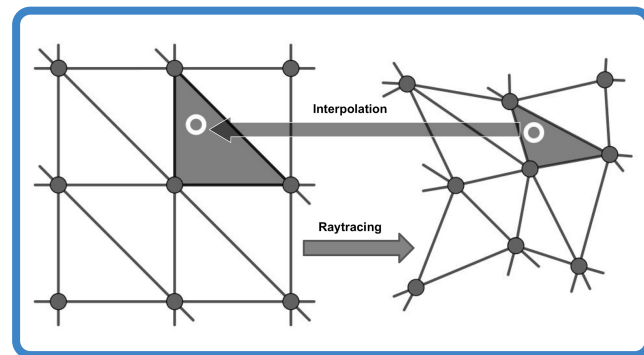
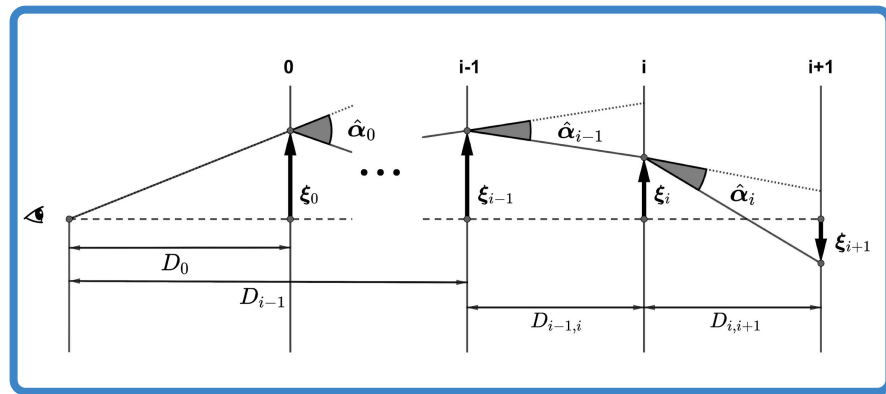
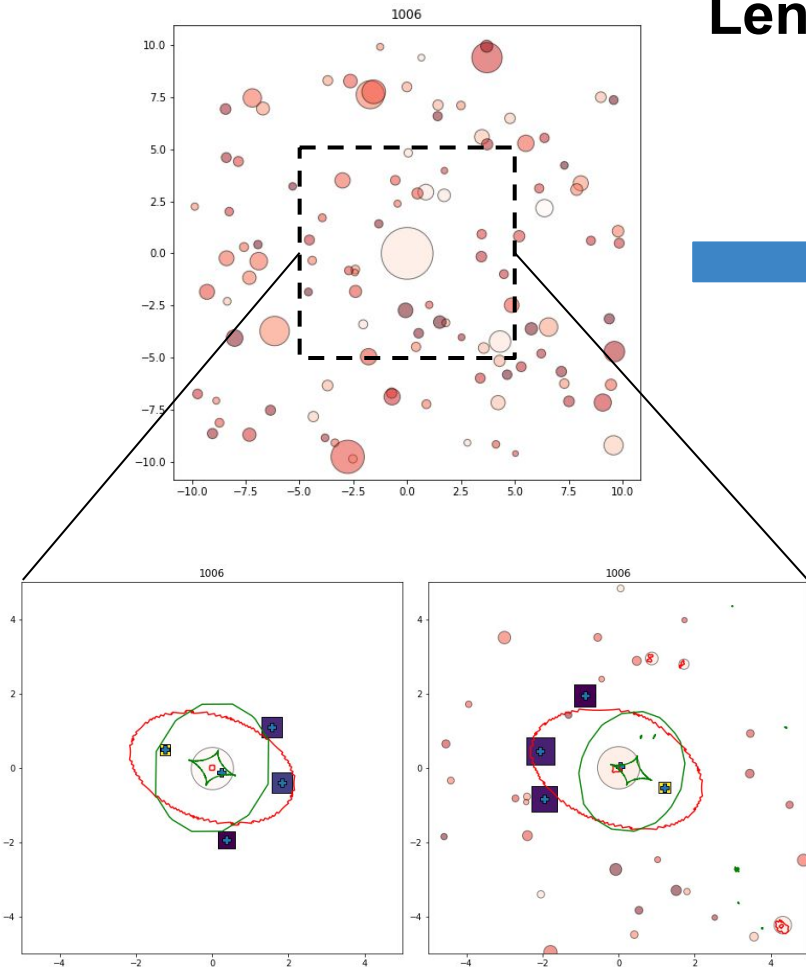
- $K_{\text{ext}}: \sim 400$  Quads
- L.O.S:  $\sim 400$  Quads
- $K_{\text{ext}}$  is the median value of the effective convergence of the fully raytraced convergence map, L.O.S includes all halos along the line of sight.

## Mock catalog:

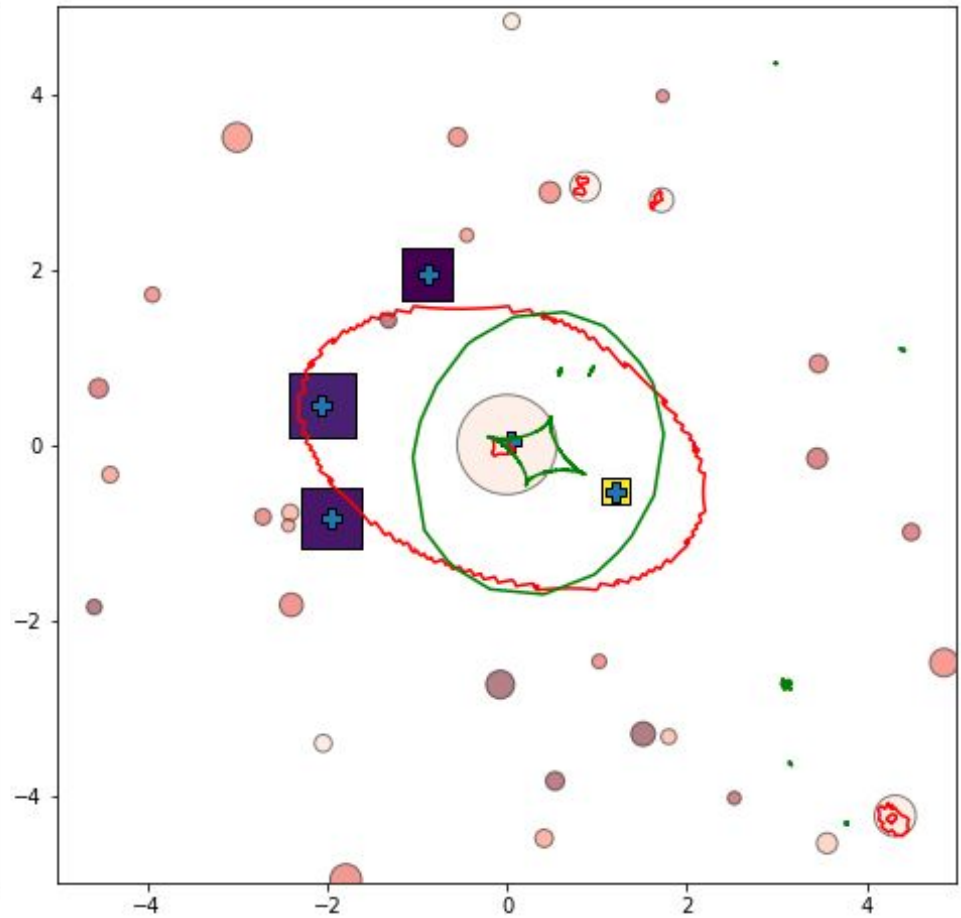
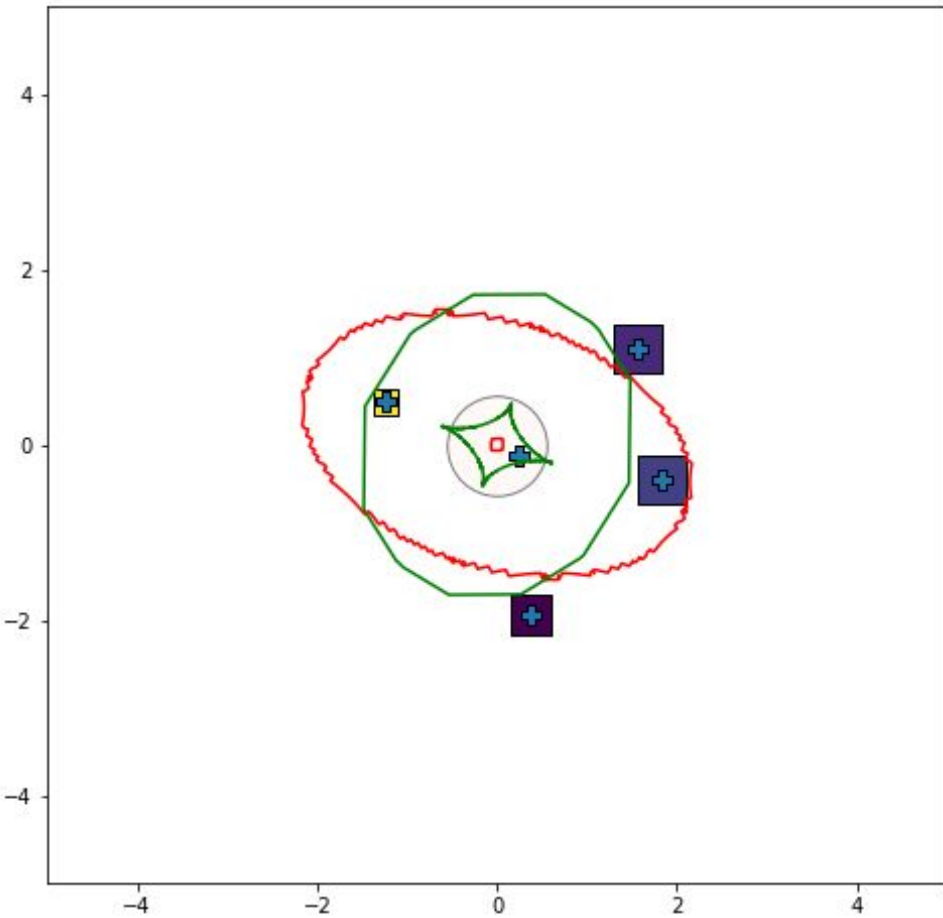
- {ximg[4], yimg[4], delays[4], mags[4]}
- $\sim 800$  such mock systems



# Lensing Ray-tracing through Lightcones



# Examples of Mock Lenses with L.O.S. Galaxies



# Modeling Mock Lenses Using Lenstronomy

Lenstronomy: <https://github.com/sibirrer/lenstronomy>

## Lens Models:

- Singular Elliptical Power Law + External Shear
- $x_{\text{lens}}$ ,  $y_{\text{lens}}$ ,  $b$ ,  $e$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\text{lens\_pa}$ ,  $\gamma_{\text{ext}_1}$ ,  $\gamma_{\text{ext}_2}$
- $x_{\text{src}}$ ,  $y_{\text{src}}$
- $H_0$

## Lenstronomy:

- PSO method, 200 particles, 500 iterations
- optimization
  - $x_{\text{lens}}$ ,  $y_{\text{lens}}$
  - $b$ ,  $e$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\text{lens\_pa}$
  - $\gamma_{\text{ext}_1}$ ,  $\gamma_{\text{ext}_2}$

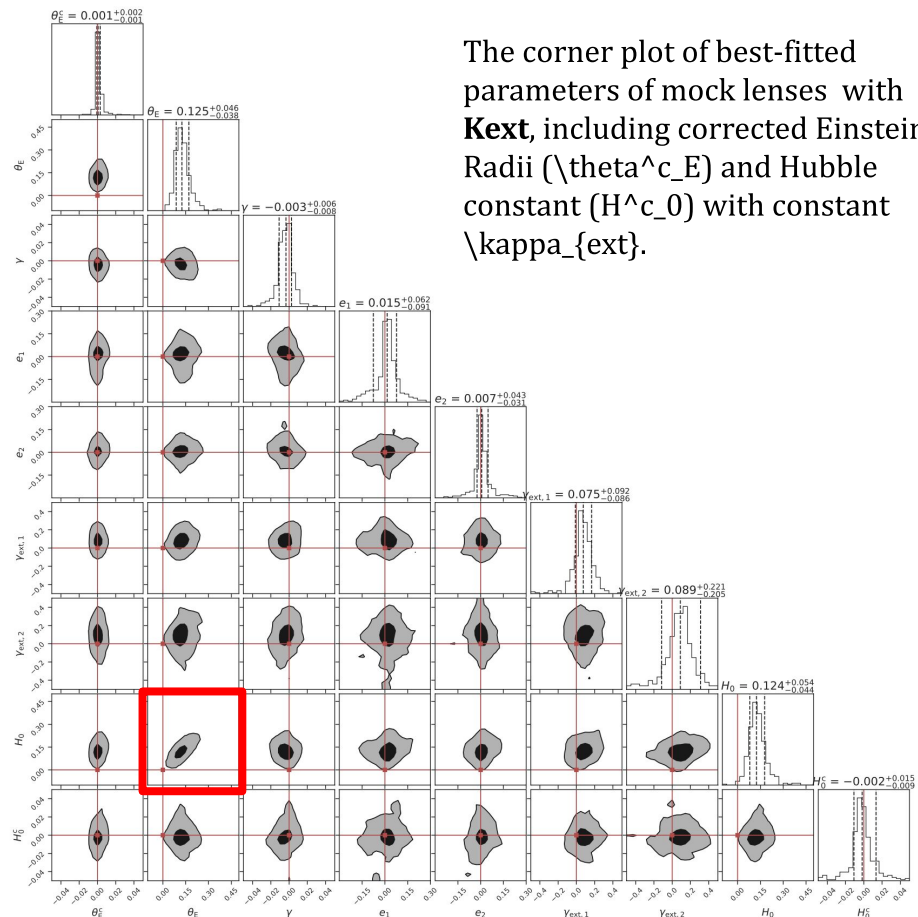
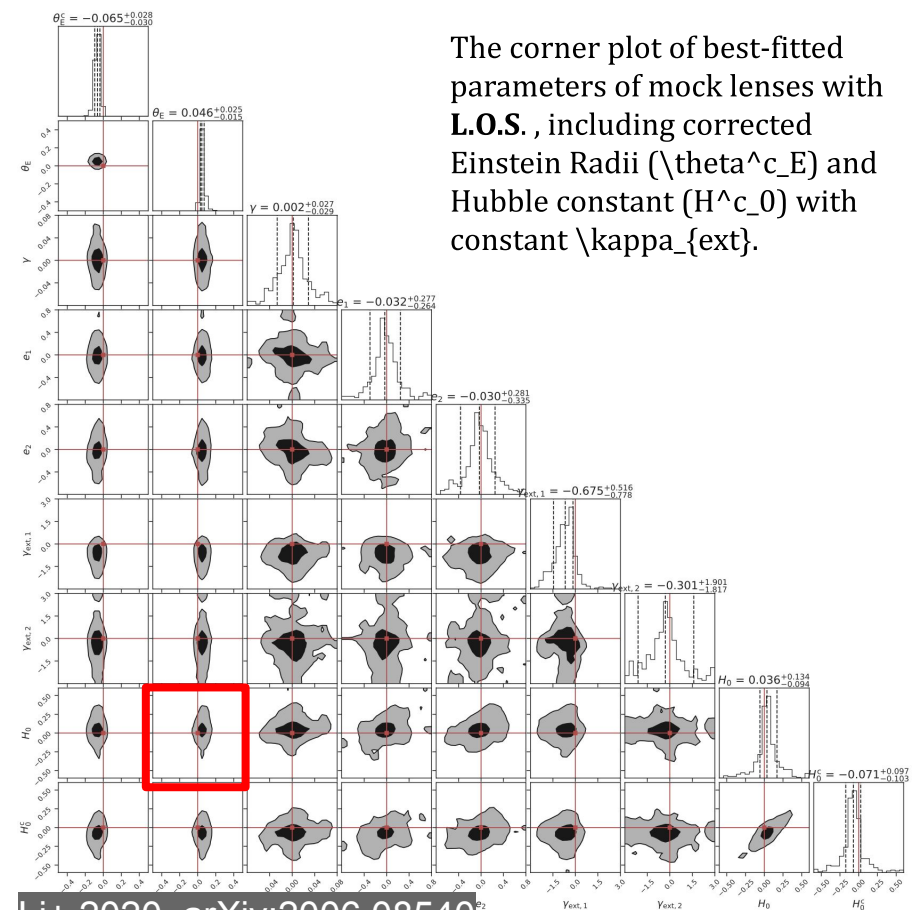
|                          | Parameter                          | Prior                                      |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Model constraints</b> |                                    |  |
| Multiple image pos.      | RA, DEC (arcsec)                   | $\mathcal{N}(\theta_{\text{sim}}, 0.01)$   |
| Flux-ratios              | $\Delta F_{1-2,1-3,1-4}$           | $\mathcal{N}(F_{\text{sim}}, 0.01)$        |
| Time delays              | $\Delta t_{1-2,1-3,1-4}$ (days)    | $\mathcal{N}(\Delta t_{\text{sim}}, 0.01)$ |
| <b>Model component</b>   |                                    |  |
| Lens, SEPL               | $\theta_E$ (arcsec)                | $\mathcal{U}(0.01, 10)$                    |
| Lens, SEPL               | $\gamma$                           | $\mathcal{U}(1.7, 2.3)$                    |
| Lens, SEPL               | $e_{1,2}$                          | $\mathcal{U}(-0.5, 0.5)$                   |
| Lens, SEPL               | $\theta_{1,2}$ (arcsec)            | $\mathcal{U}(-10, 10)$                     |
| External shear           | $\gamma_{\text{ext},1}$            | $\mathcal{U}(0.0, 0.5)$                    |
| External shear angle     | $\theta_{\gamma,\text{ext}}$ (rad) | $\mathcal{U}(-\pi, \pi)$                   |
| Source, Point            | $\beta_{1,2}$ (arcsec)             | $\mathcal{U}(-10, 10)$                     |
| Hubble-Lemaitre constant | $H_0$ (km/s/Mpc)                   | $\mathcal{U}(20, 120)$                     |



# Results

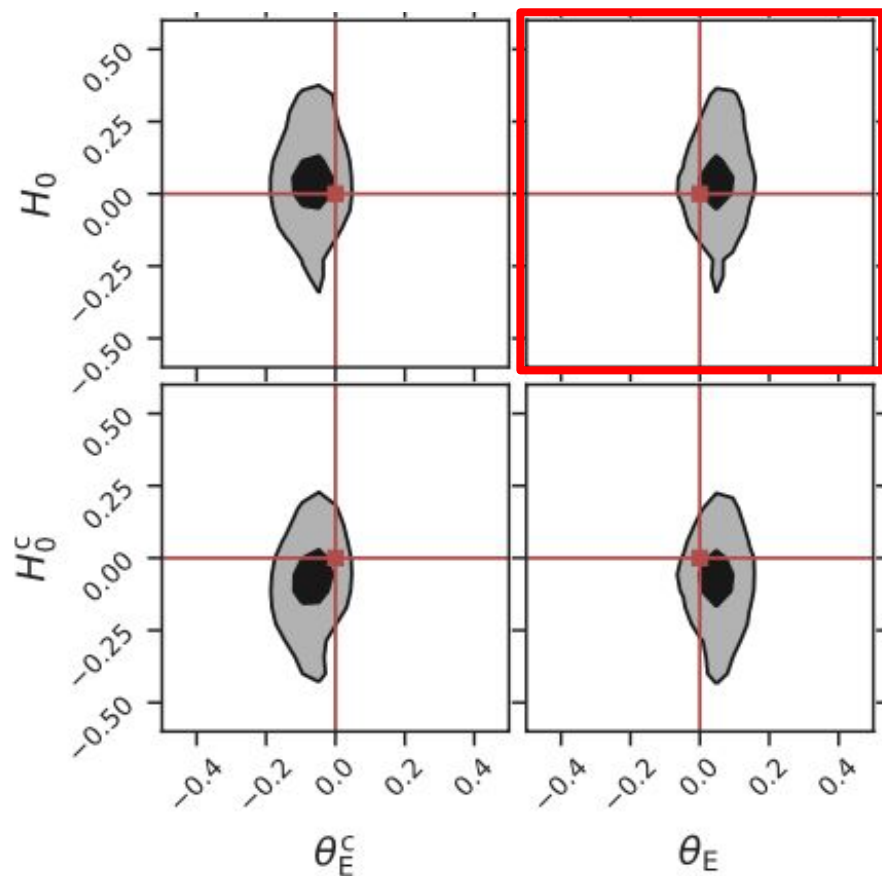
The corner plot of best-fitted parameters of mock lenses with **L.O.S.**, including corrected Einstein Radii ( $\theta^c_E$ ) and Hubble constant ( $H^c_0$ ) with constant  $\kappa_{\text{ext}}$ .

The corner plot of best-fitted parameters of mock lenses with **Kext**, including corrected Einstein Radii ( $\theta^c_E$ ) and Hubble constant ( $H^c_0$ ) with constant  $\kappa_{\text{ext}}$ .

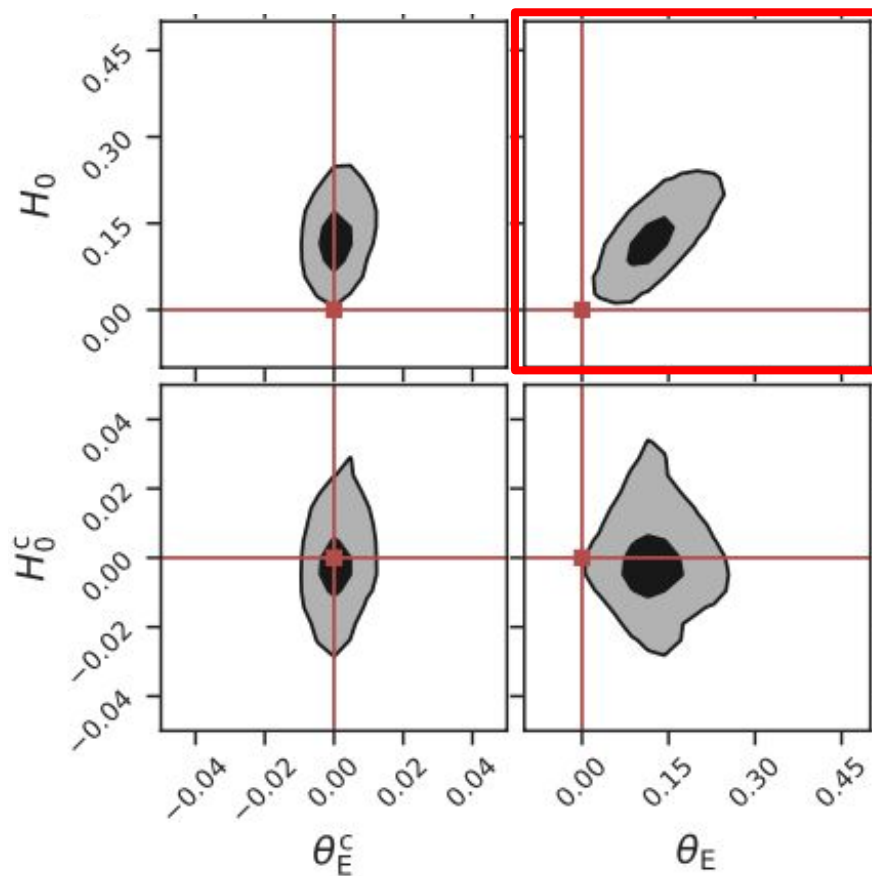




# Results

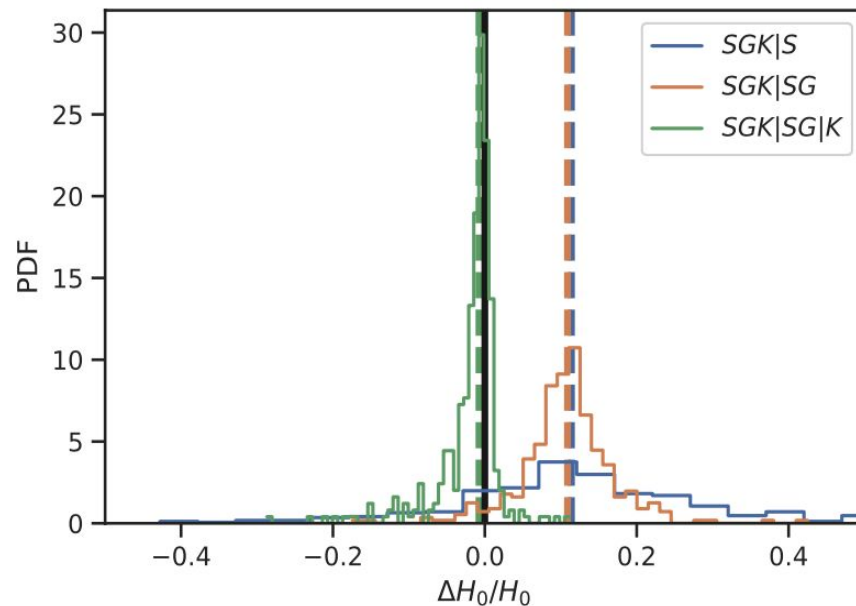
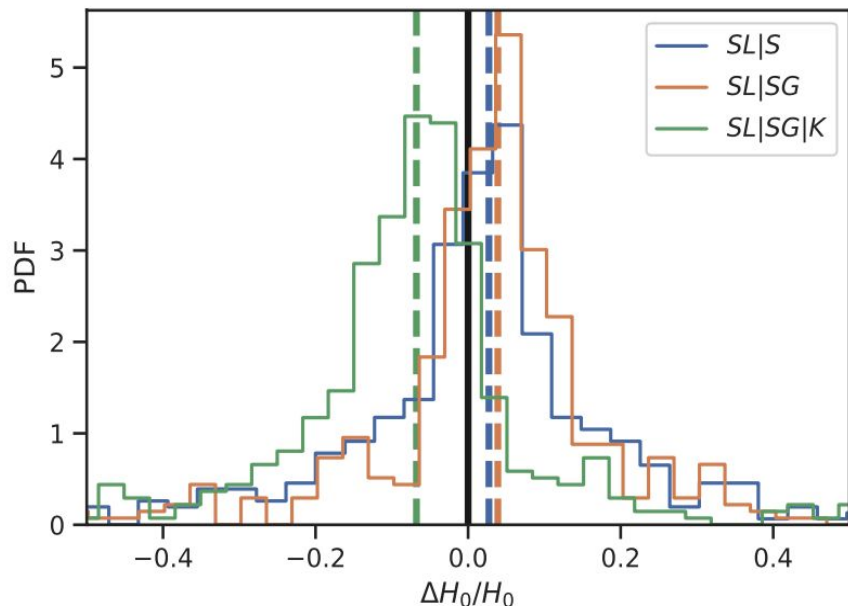


Mocks with L.O.S.



Mocks with Kext

# Results



PDFs of the fractional differences between measured  $H_0$  and the true value. Blue histograms show the PDF of fractional differences with single SEPL mass model only; orange histograms show the PDF of fractional errors with the mass model of SEPL + external shear; green histograms show the corrected fractional differences of the orange histograms with constant  $\kappa_{\text{ext}}$  correction. Back vertical solid line stands for the value of zero. Blue, orange, and green vertical dashed lines stand for the median of each PDF.

# Summary

1. Strong lensing time delay is an independent approach to study  $H_0$  tension. External convergence is critical.
2. The assumption of constant external convergence is not accurate enough, which is  $\sim 3$  times larger than the impacts of the L.O.S in the systems in our work.
3. More sophisticated models of the L.O.S. is needed when modeling SLTD systems.
4. Alternatively, comperical models for correcting the biases might be useful too.