

arXiv:1411.5398

Strong-Gravitational-Lens Hunter in Imaging Surveys

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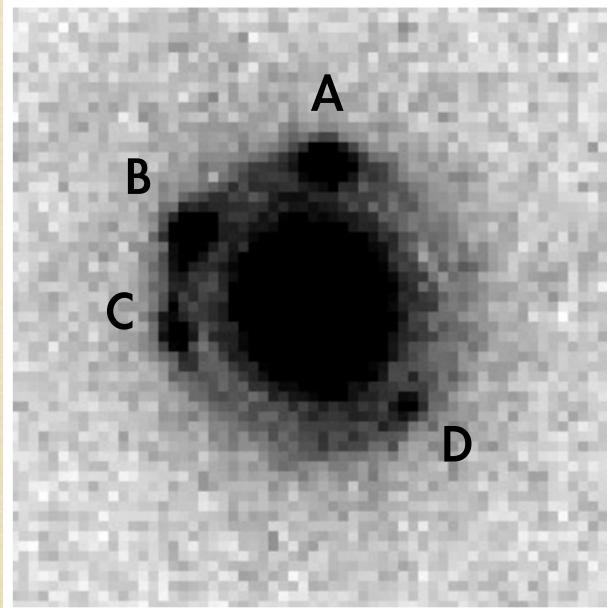
Anupreeta More (Kavli IPMU), Phil Marshall (KIPAC),

Jean Coupon (U. Geneva), Masamune Oguri (U. Tokyo),

Paul Price (Princeton University)

Galaxies and Cosmology in Light of Strong Lensing
2014 Nov. 21 @ Kavli IPMU

Motivation



Cosmology

probe dark energy through
time delays of lenses

Galaxy evolution

study galaxy structure by
disentangling dark matter
and baryons

Black holes

co-evolution of supermassive
black holes and spheroids

Currently there are only a handful of **4-image (quad)** lensed quasars

→ expect to have thousands of lenses in current/upcoming survey.

e.g. ~600 lensed quasars (~80 quads) in Hyper Suprime-Cam (HSC) survey
[Oguri & Marshall 2010]

HSC survey

(Hyper Suprime-Cam)

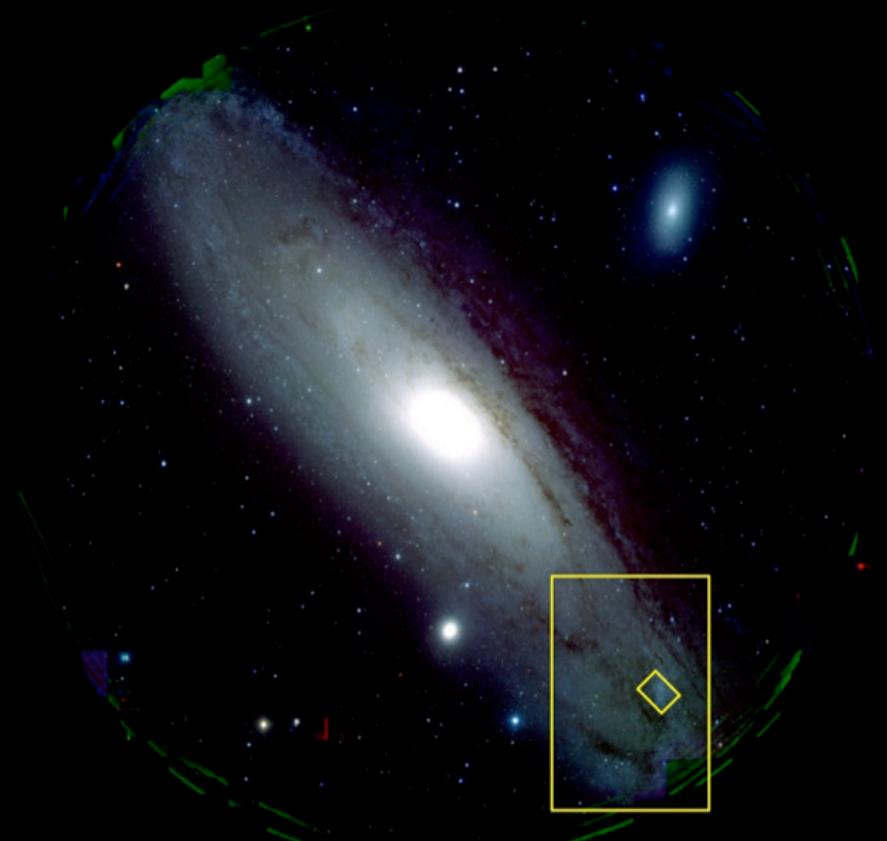


Typical Apparent
Diameter of the
Moon (0.5 degrees)

Suprime-Cam
First Light Release
January 1999

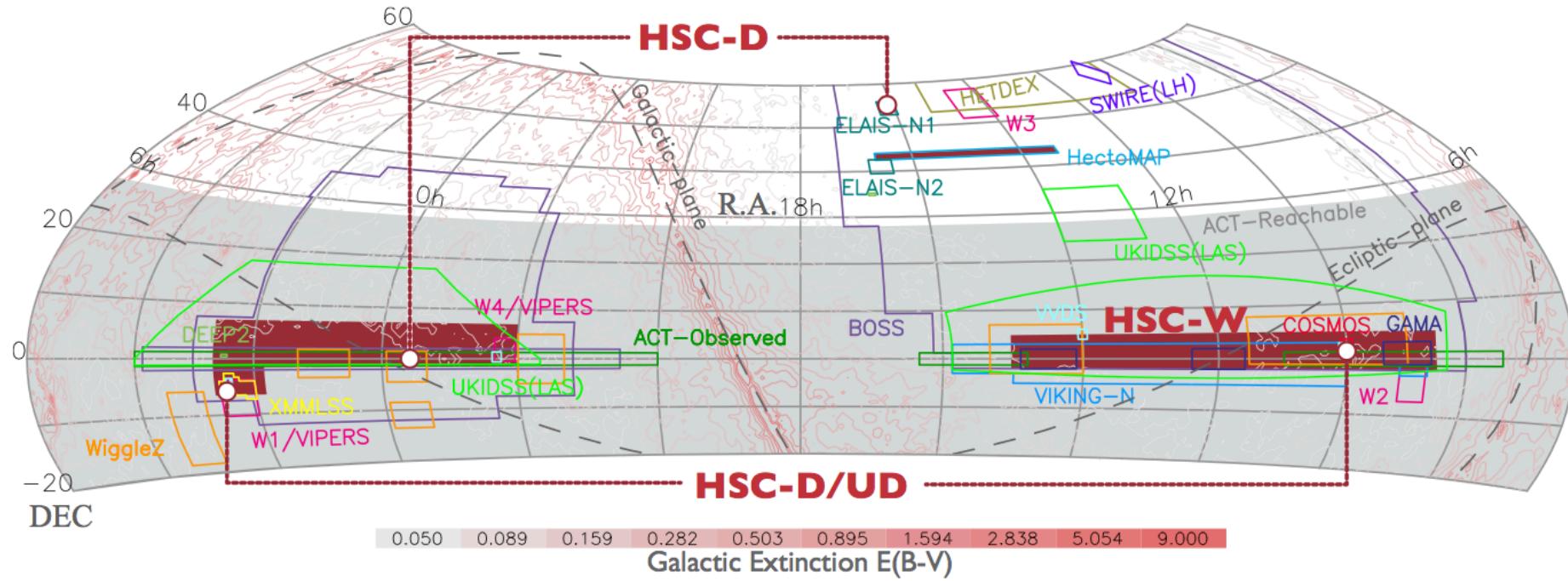


Suprime-Cam
Image Release
September 2001



Hyper Suprime-Cam
Image Release
July 2013

HSC Survey



Wide	1400 deg^2	grizy	$r \sim 26$
Deep	27 deg^2	grizy+3NB	$r \sim 27$
Ultra-Deep	3.5 deg^2	grizy+3NB	$r \sim 28$



重力和影像探奧號

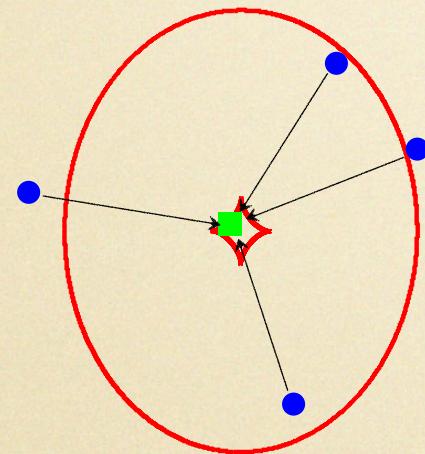
Chung-li He In-hsiang Tan Ao Hao

CHITAH

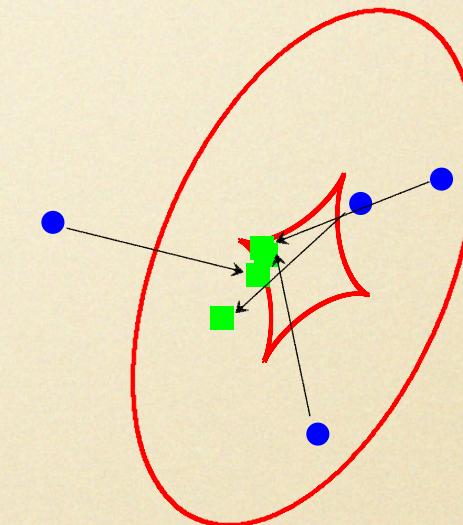
Chan et al. 2014 (arXiv:1411.5398)

Modeling the image configuration

small χ^2



large χ^2



probably a lens

probably NOT a lens

Modeling the image configuration

Singular Isothermal Ellipsoid (SIE)
for foreground lens galaxy

Surface mass density:

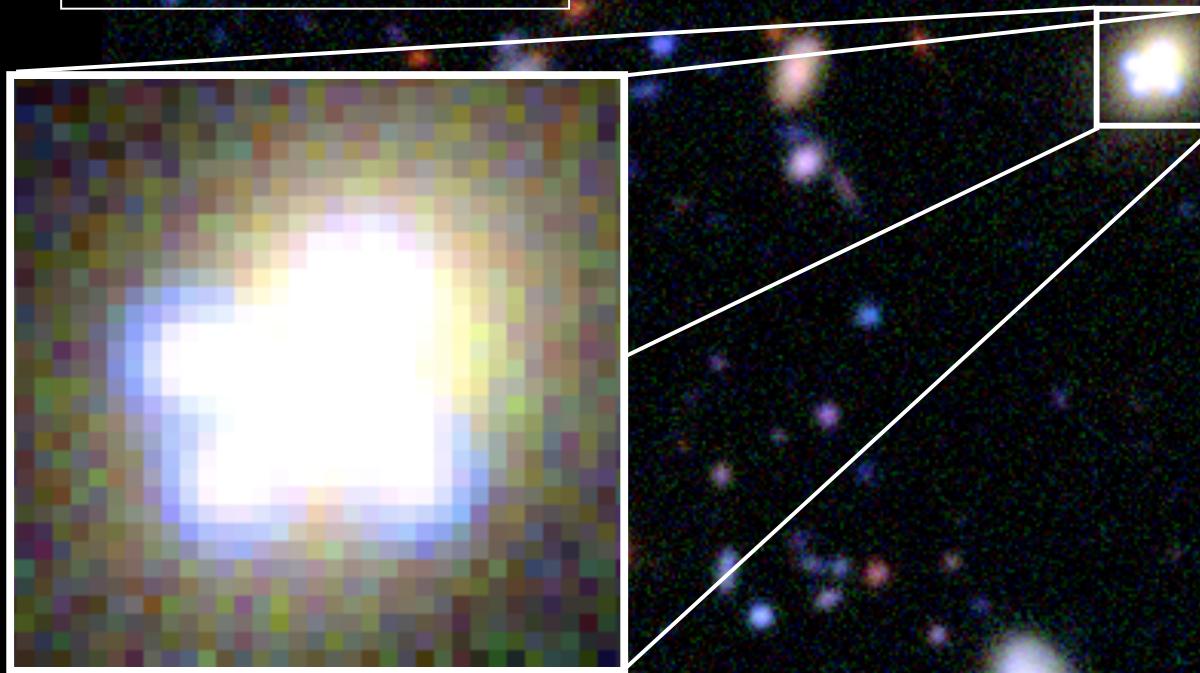
$$\kappa(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{r_{\text{ein}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 / q^2}}$$

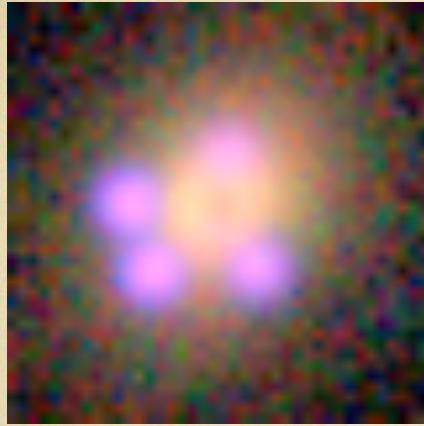
r_{ein} : einstein radius

q : projected axis ratio

PA: position angle of the lens
($x_{\text{lens}}, y_{\text{lens}}$)

simulated CFHTLS lens
from Space Warps
(Anupreeta More)





• **SIE profile:**

r_{ein} : einstein radius

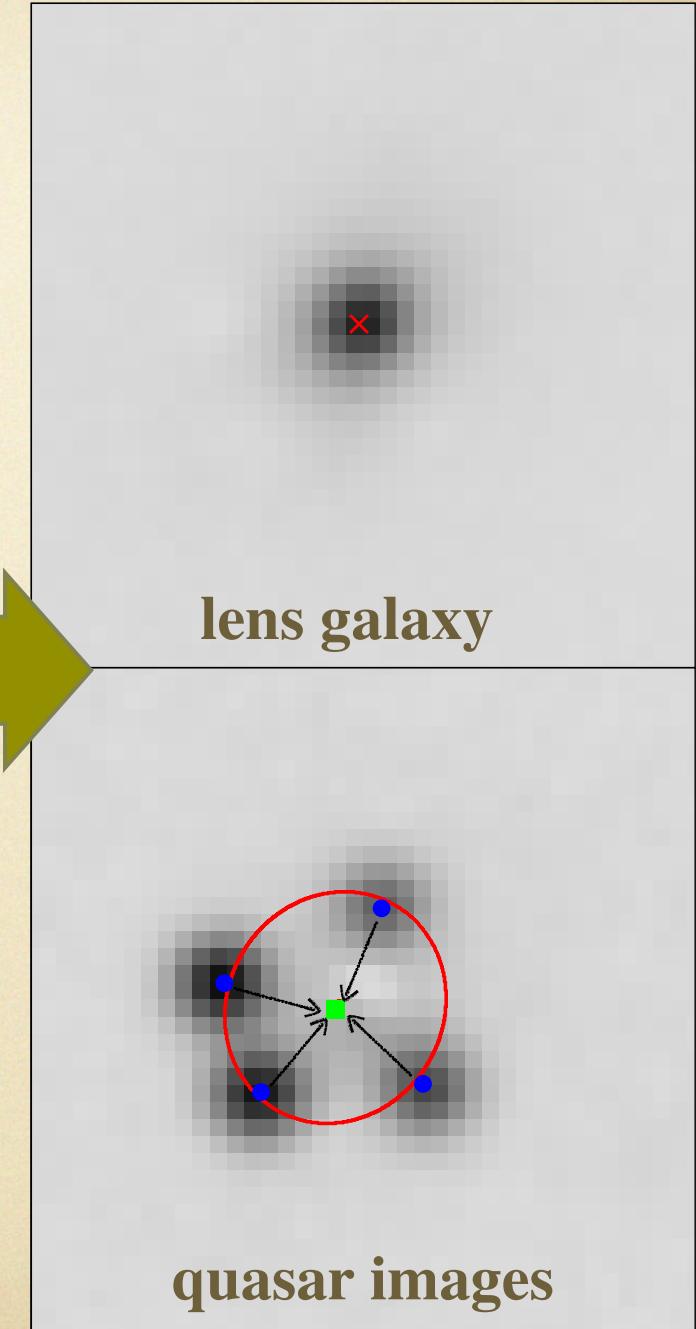
q : axis ratio

PA: orientation

(x_{lens} , y_{lens})

5 parameters

• **lens light centroid
as prior for mass
centroid**



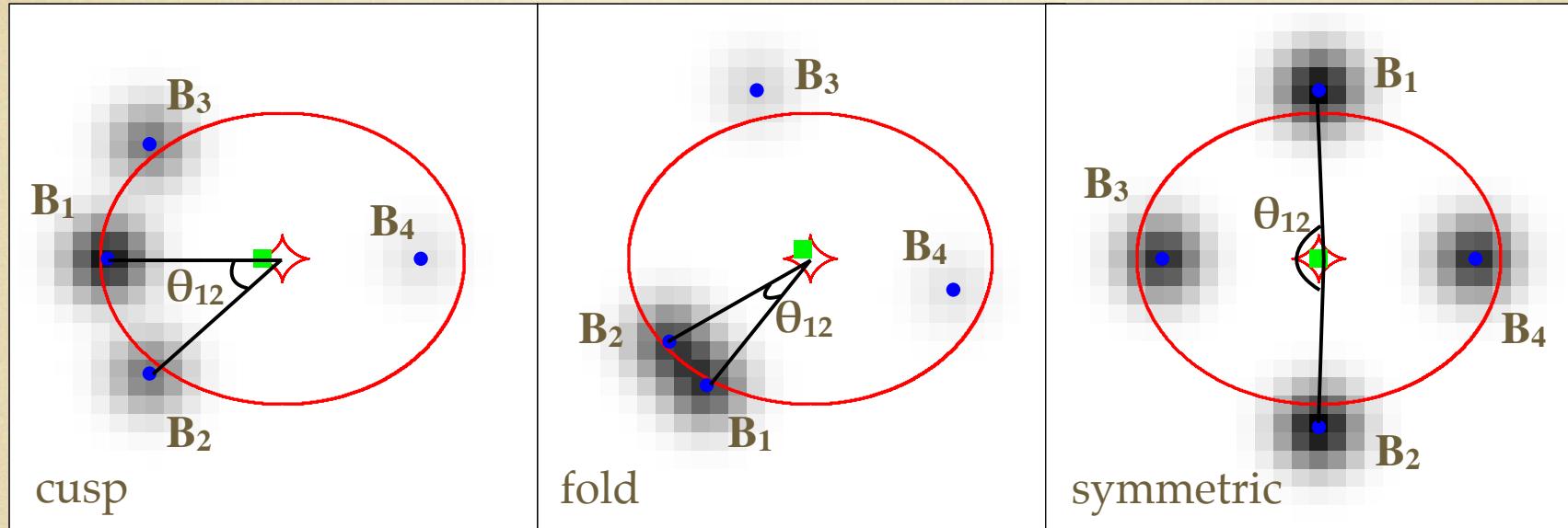
z-band

lens galaxy

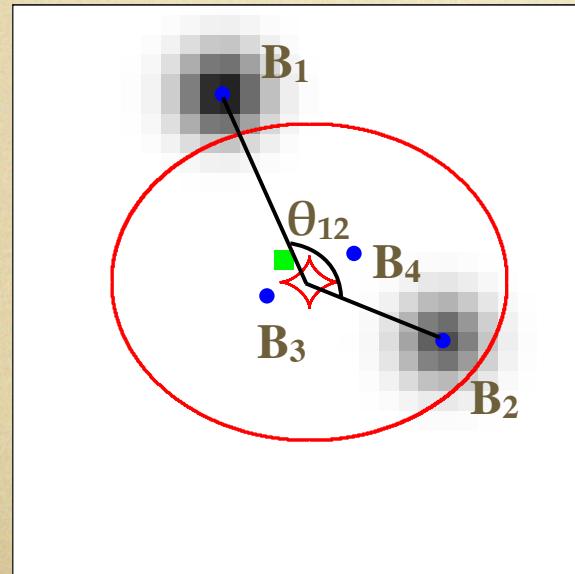
g-band

quasar images

4-image (quad)

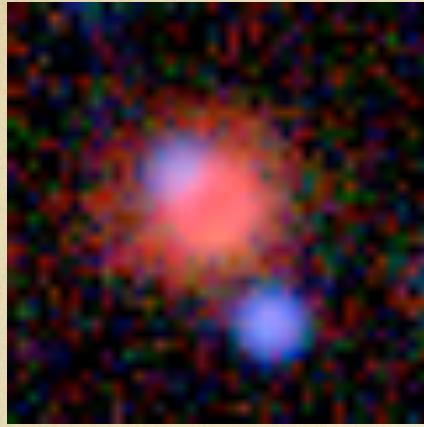


2-image (double)



Selection rule for doubles:

$$B_4/B_1 < 0.2 \rightarrow \theta_{12} > 120^\circ$$



z-band

lens galaxy

g-band

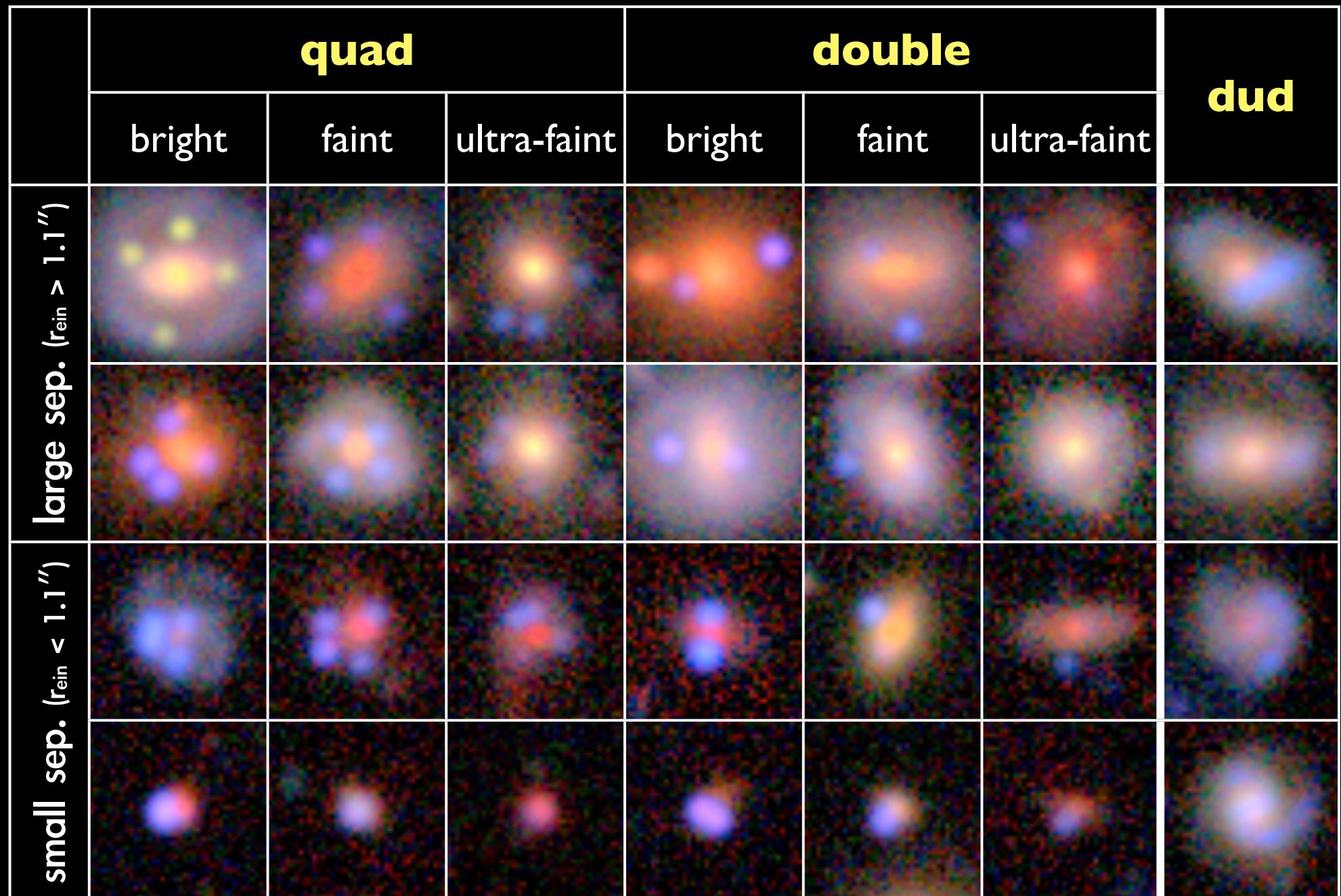
quasar images

• **SIS profile:**
 r_{ein} : einstein radius
(x_{lens} , y_{lens})
3 parameters

• **lens light centroid as prior for mass centroid**

Procedure Overview

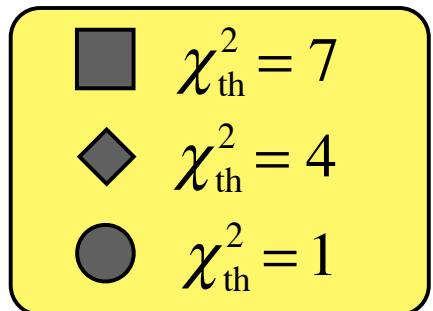
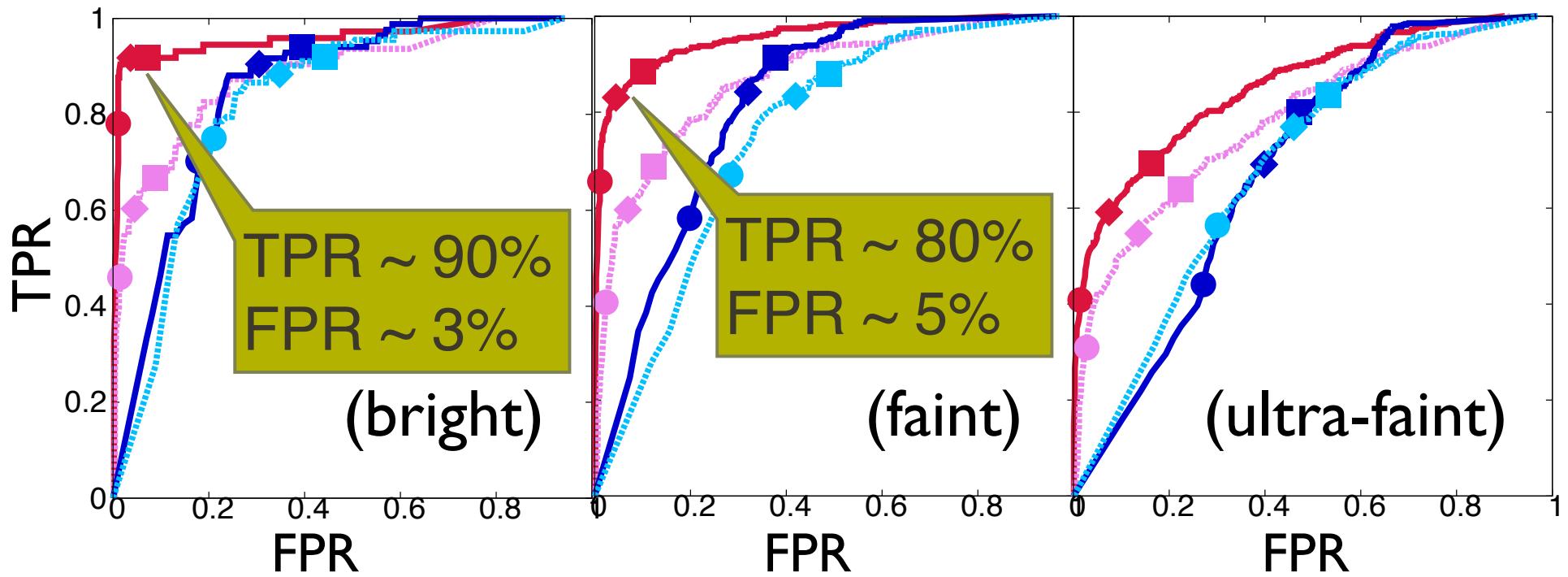
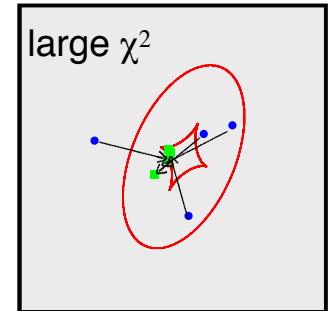
- Separate Lens and Images
- Estimate Lens center and Image positions
- Classify potential quads and doubles
- Fit SIE/SIS model to quads / doubles



TPR vs FPR

true-positive rate

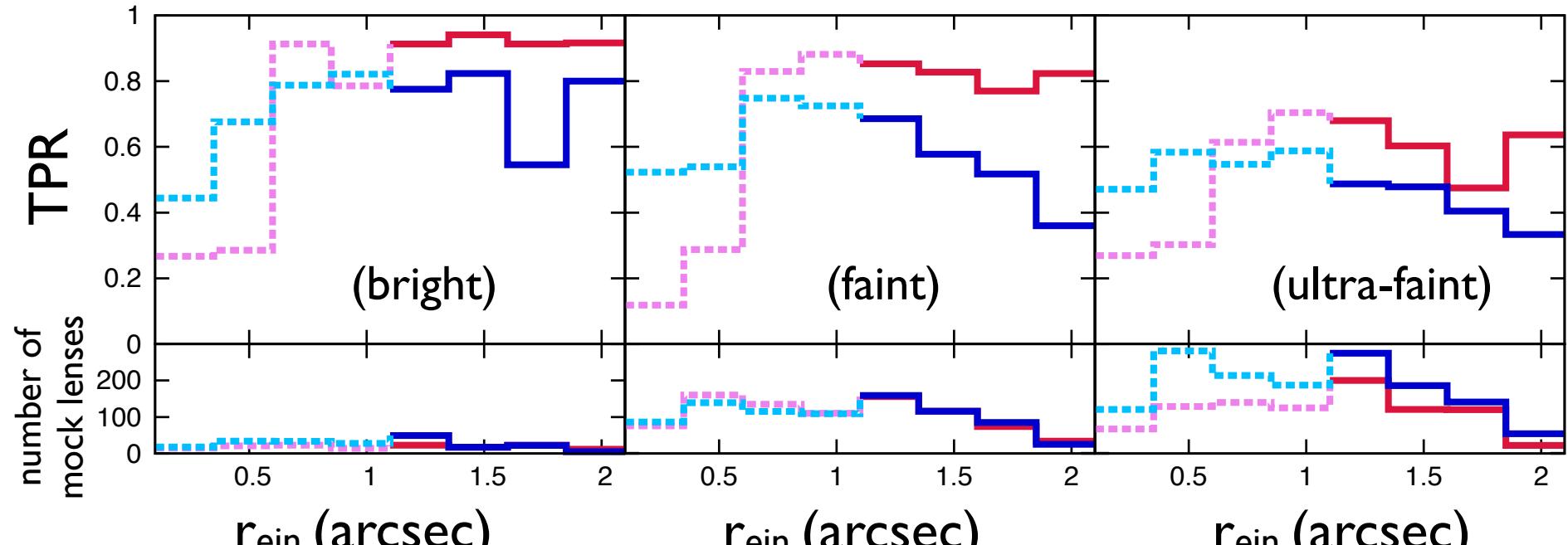
false-positive rate



quads large sep.
small sep.

doubles large sep.
small sep.

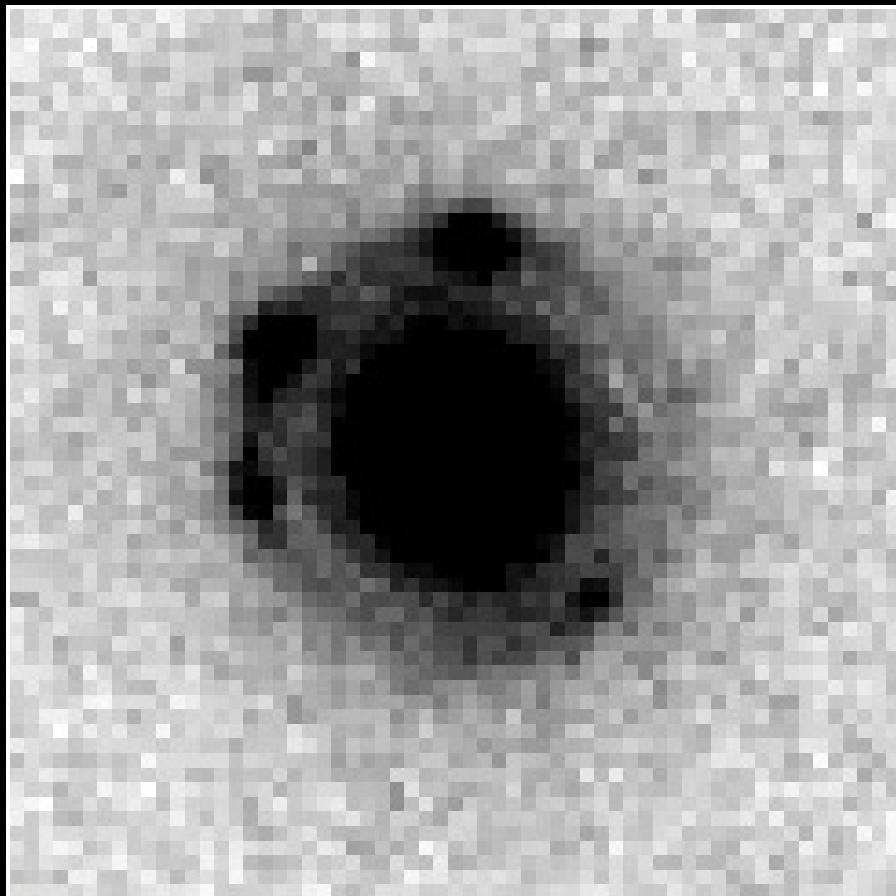
TPR vs r_{ein}



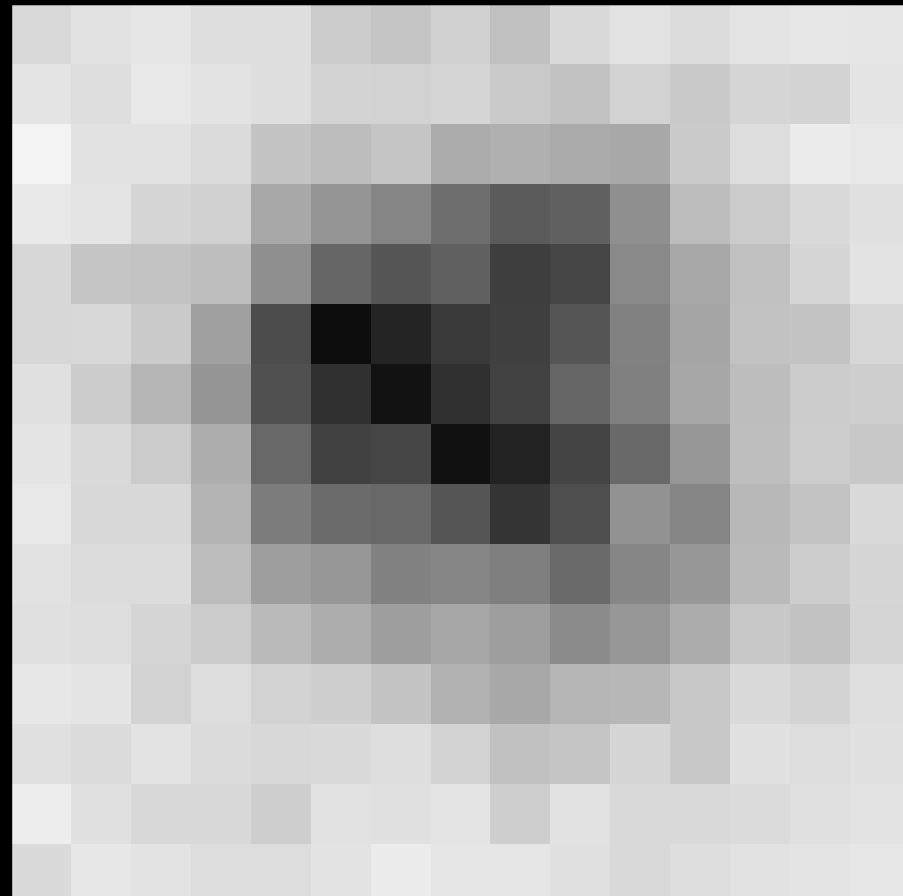
quads large sep.
small sep.
 $\chi^2_{\text{th}} = 4$

doubles large sep.
small sep.
 $\chi^2_{\text{th}} = 1$

COSMOS 5921+0638



HST ACS F814W



Subaru Suprime-Cam *B* band

(Anguita et al. 2009)

• **SIE profile:**

r_{ein} : einstein radius

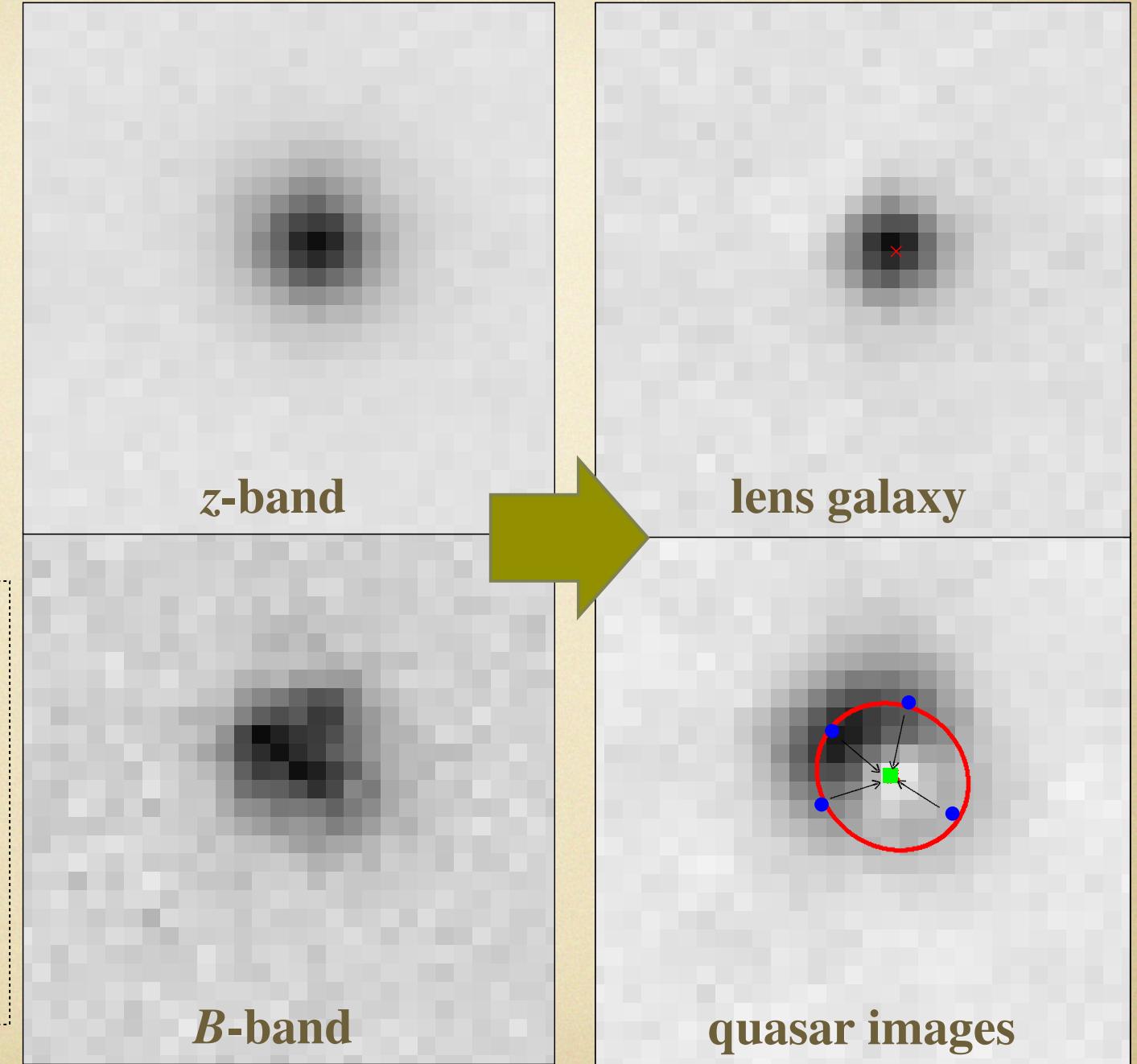
q : axis ratio

PA: orientation

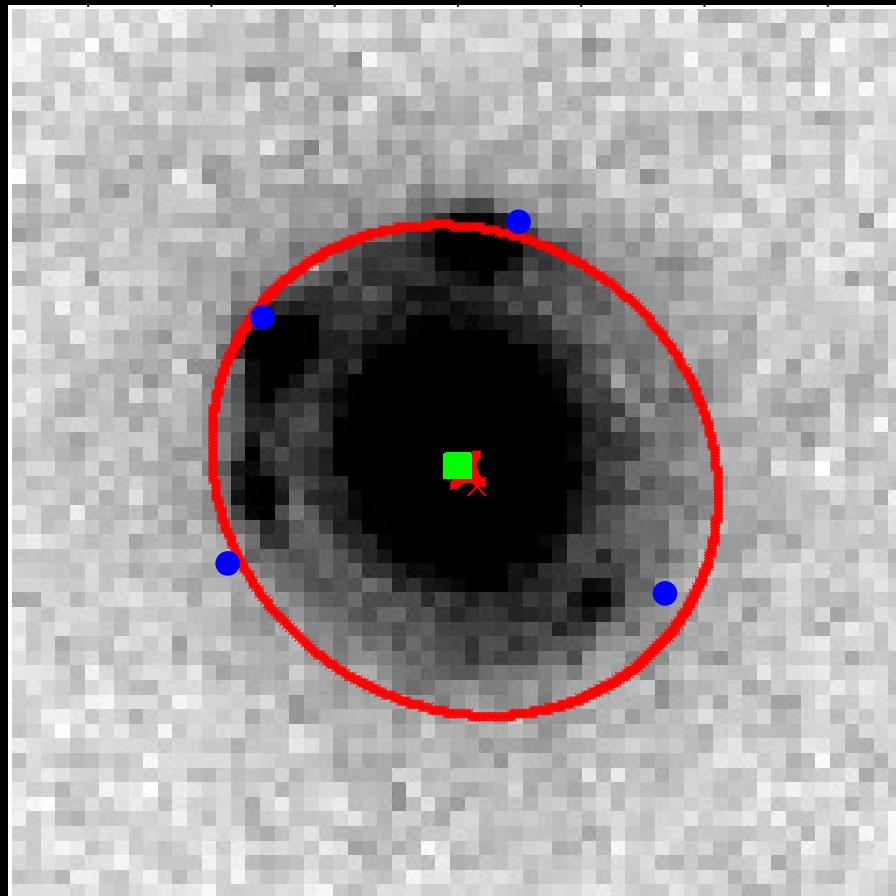
(x_{lens} , y_{lens})

5 parameters

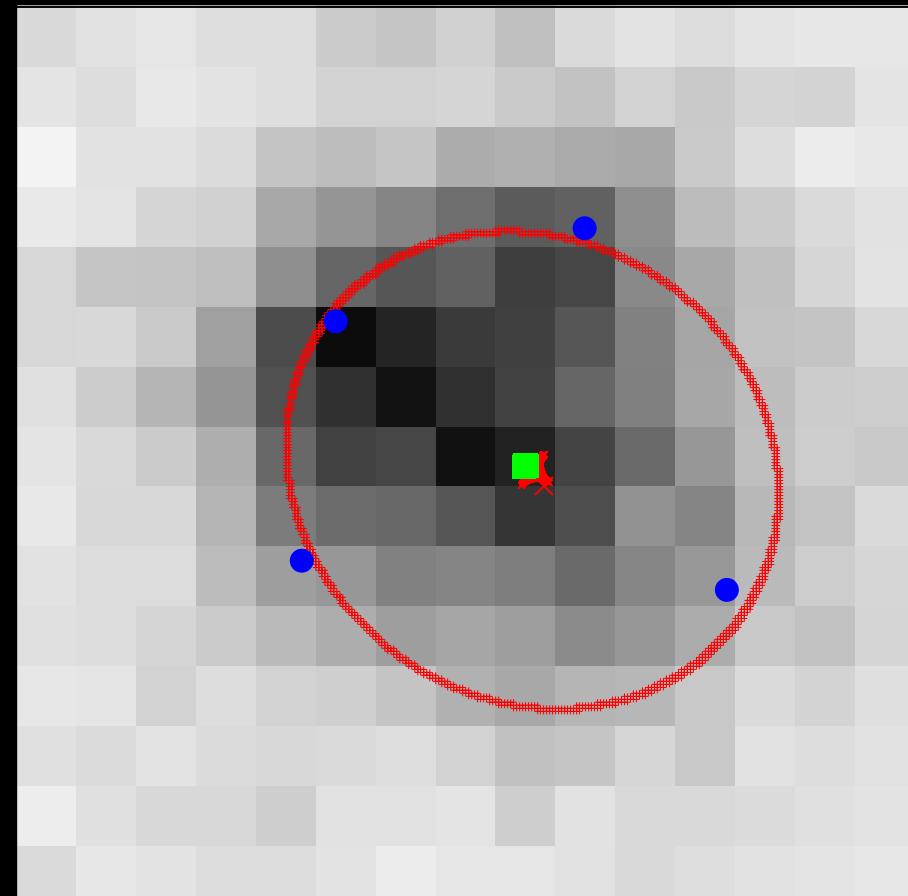
• **lens light centroid
as prior for mass
centroid**



COSMOS 5921+0638



HST ACS F814W



Subaru Suprime-Cam *B* band

Future Work

- Search for new lenses in surveys:
 1. HSC data / CFHTLS data / DES data
 2. CPU version → GPU version

efficiency ~ 5 sec/object

- Candidate selection for CHITAH:
(unfeasible to run CHITAH on all objects)



Thanks