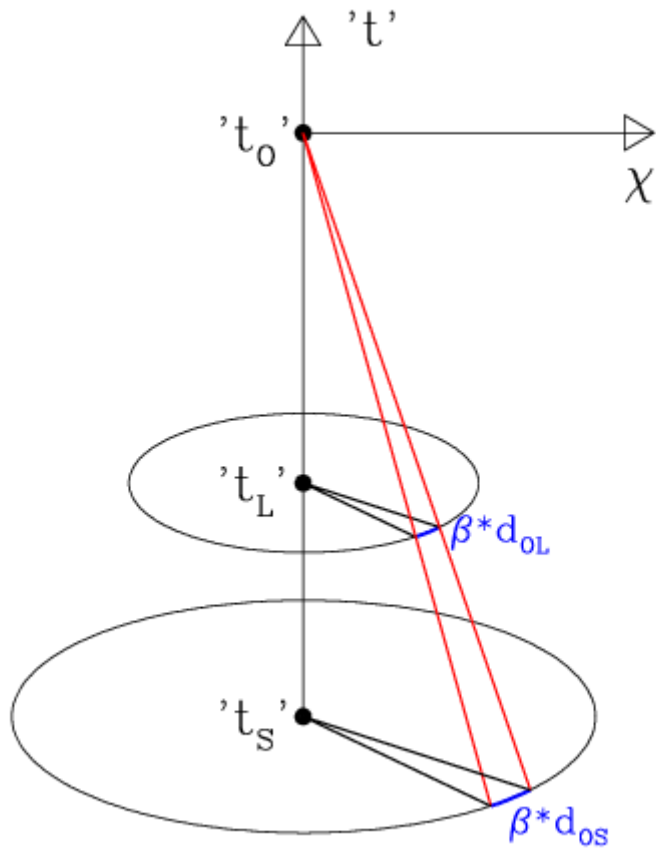


Soczewkowanie 7

- **Propagacja światła w niejednorodnym Wszechświecie**
- **Słabe soczewkowanie**

W modelu kosmologicznym [jednorodnym]



$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - a^2(t) (d\chi^2 + S^2(\chi) (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2))$$

$$S(\chi) \stackrel{def}{=} \begin{cases} \sin(\chi) & k = +1 \\ \chi & k = 0 \\ \sinh(\chi) & k = -1 \end{cases}$$

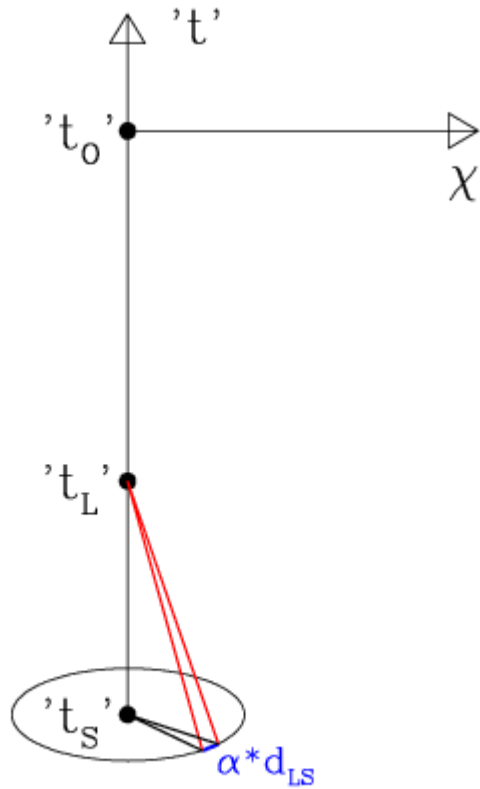
$$ds = 0 \Rightarrow \chi_{OL} \stackrel{def}{=} \int_{t_L}^{t_0} \frac{cdt}{a(t)} \quad \chi_{OS} \stackrel{def}{=} \int_{t_S}^{t_0} \frac{cdt}{a(t)}$$

$$\beta \cdot d_{OL} = \beta \cdot a(t_L) S(\chi_{OL}) \equiv \beta \cdot \frac{a(t_0)}{1+z_L} S(\chi_{OL})$$

$$\beta \cdot d_{OS} = \beta \cdot a(t_S) S(\chi_{OS}) \equiv \beta \cdot \frac{a(t_0)}{1+z_S} S(\chi_{OS})$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{OL} = \frac{a_0}{1+z_L} S(\chi_{OL}) \quad d_{OS} = \frac{a_0}{1+z_S} S(\chi_{OS})$$

W modelu kosmologicznym [jednorodnym]



$$\chi_{LS} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{t_S}^{t_L} \frac{cdt}{a(t)} \quad [= \chi_{OS} - \chi_{OL}]$$

$$\alpha \cdot d_{LS} = \alpha \cdot a(t_S) S(\chi_{LS}) \equiv \alpha \cdot \frac{a(t_0)}{1+z_S} S(\chi_{LS})$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{LS} = \frac{a_0}{1+z_S} S(\chi_{LS}) \quad [\neq d_{OS} - d_{OL}]$$

$$\Rightarrow D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{d_{OL} d_{LS}}{d_{OS}} = \frac{a_0}{1+z_L} \frac{S(\chi_{OL}) S(\chi_{LS})}{S(\chi_{OS})}$$

W modelu kosmologicznym [ogólniej]

$$N : \quad x^i = x^i(t) \quad p^i = \frac{dx^i}{dt}$$

$$STW : \quad x^a = x^a(s) \quad p_a = m_0 g_{ab} \frac{dx^b}{ds}$$

$$E \sim p_0 \sim \frac{dct}{ds}$$

$$OTW : \quad x^a = x^a(s) \quad p_a = m_0 g_{ab}(x^a) \frac{dx^b}{ds}$$

$$E \sim p_0 \sim g_{00}(x^a) \frac{dct}{ds}$$

Trajektorie cząstek można parametryzować dowolnie, ale użycie [absolutnego] czasu w mechanice Newtona, albo [niezmienniczego] interwału w STW i OTW jest wyróżnione: w naturalny sposób prowadzi do definicji pędu i energii cząstki.

W modelu kosmologicznym [ogólniej]

$$\text{fotony : } x^a = x^a(v) \quad k_a = g_{ab}(x^a) \frac{dx^b}{dv}$$

$$E \sim k_0 \sim g_{00}(x^a) \frac{dct}{dv} \quad [v' = Av + B]$$

$$\left| \frac{dct}{dv} \right| = 1 + z \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dz} = \frac{dv}{dct} \cdot \frac{dct}{dz} = \frac{1}{1 + z} \cdot \left| \frac{dct}{dz} \right|$$

$$\frac{dv}{dz} = \frac{1}{(1 + z)^2} \cdot \frac{c/H_0}{\sqrt{\Omega_M(1 + z)^3 + \Omega_K(1 + z)^2 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

Na stożku świetlnym interwał znika, potrzeba więc innego parametru. Jeśli żądać, by zachodziła proporcjonalność zerowej składowej czterowektora falowego do energii fotonu, otrzymujemy definicję **parametru afinicznego** z dokładnością do przekształcenia liniowego. [Dokonujemy „wygodnego” wyboru.]

W czasoprzestrzeni [ogólnie]

$$\Theta \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{2} k^a_{;a} \quad [\leftrightarrow \quad \nabla \vec{v}]$$

$$\sigma_{ab} \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{2} (k_{a;b} + k_{b;a} - \frac{1}{2} \Theta g_{ab})$$

$$\sigma^2 \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ab} \sigma^{ab}$$

$$\frac{d}{dv} \Theta = -\Theta^2 - \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2} R_{ab} k^a k^b$$

$$\frac{d}{dv} \sigma = -2\Theta\sigma - \frac{1}{2} C_{abcd} \epsilon^{*a} k^b \epsilon^{*c} k^d$$

Skalar ekspansji wiązki (def)

tensor ścinania (def)

skalar ścinania (def)

Równania na skalary optyczne
(\Leftrightarrow równania Sachs 1961)

C_{abcd} – tensor Weyla; ten człon
związany jest z siłami przyływowymi

W czasoprzestrzeni [szczególny przypadek]

$$C_{abcd} \approx 0 \quad \sigma \approx 0$$

$$\Theta \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2\mathcal{A}} \frac{d\mathcal{A}}{dv} \right) \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{A}}} \frac{d\sqrt{\mathcal{A}}}{dv} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\Theta}{dv} + \Theta^2 \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{A}}} \frac{d^2}{dv^2} \sqrt{\mathcal{A}} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{A} \stackrel{def}{=} \delta\Omega \cdot \mathcal{D}^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \mathcal{D}}{dv^2} + \frac{1}{2} (R_{ab} k^a k^b) \mathcal{D} = 0$$

Np: Wszechświat
izotropowy [średnio]
(podstawienie)

(konsekwencja)

(interpretacja;
definicja odległości)

Pierwsze przybliżenie: pomijamy ścinanie wiązki i wpływ asymetrii przestrzeni. Podstawienie pozwala zmienić formę równania. Ekspansja wiązki ma związek ze zmianami jej poprzecznego przekroju – stąd wyrażenie go poprzez kąt bryłowy i odległość. Można TO uważać za jej DEF.

Wszechświat [„średnio”] jednorodny i izotropowy

$$R_{ab}k^ak^b = \frac{4\pi G}{c^4}(\epsilon + P)(1+z)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dv^2}\mathcal{D} + \frac{3/2}{(c/H_0)^2}\Omega^{(in)}(1+z)^5\mathcal{D} = 0$$

$$k = 0, \Omega_M = 1, \Omega^{(in)} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{2c/H_0}{1+z} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z}} \right)$$

$$k = 0, \Omega_M = 1, \Omega^{(in)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{2}{5}c/H_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1+z)^{5/2}} \right)$$

==> Lambda nieważne

ogólne równanie

**„pełna” wiązka <====>
model jednorodny**

„pusta” wiązka

Słabe soczewkowanie

- **obraz zdeformowany**
- **topologicznie nie zmieniony**
- **Np: gromady galaktyk**

Algorytm Kaisera i Squiresa

$$\|A_{ij}\| = \|1 - \psi, ij\|$$

$$= \left\| \begin{array}{cc} 1 - \kappa - \gamma_1 & -\gamma_2 \\ -\gamma_2 & 1 - \kappa + \gamma_1 \end{array} \right\|$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} + \psi_{,22})$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} - \psi_{,22})$$

$$\gamma_2 = \psi_{,12}$$



$$\tilde{\kappa}(k) = -\frac{1}{2}(k_1^2 + k_2^2)\tilde{\psi}(k)$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1(k) = -\frac{1}{2}(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\tilde{\psi}(k)$$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_2(k) = -k_1 k_2 \tilde{\psi}(k)$$

$$\tilde{\kappa} = \frac{(k_1^2 - k_2^2)\tilde{\gamma}_1 + 2k_1 k_2 \tilde{\gamma}_2}{k_1^2 + k_2^2}$$

Pomiar ścinania + odwrotna transformata --> rozkład gęstości

Algorytm Kaisera i Squiresa

Eliptycznosc:

$$\epsilon \equiv \epsilon_1 + i\epsilon_2 \equiv \frac{1-r}{1+r} e^{2i\phi}$$

gdzie $r \equiv b/a$ oraz ϕ - kat pozycyjny.

Slabe soczewkowanie:

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\gamma_1 + i\gamma_2}{1 - \kappa} \right\rangle \approx \gamma_1 + i\gamma_2$$

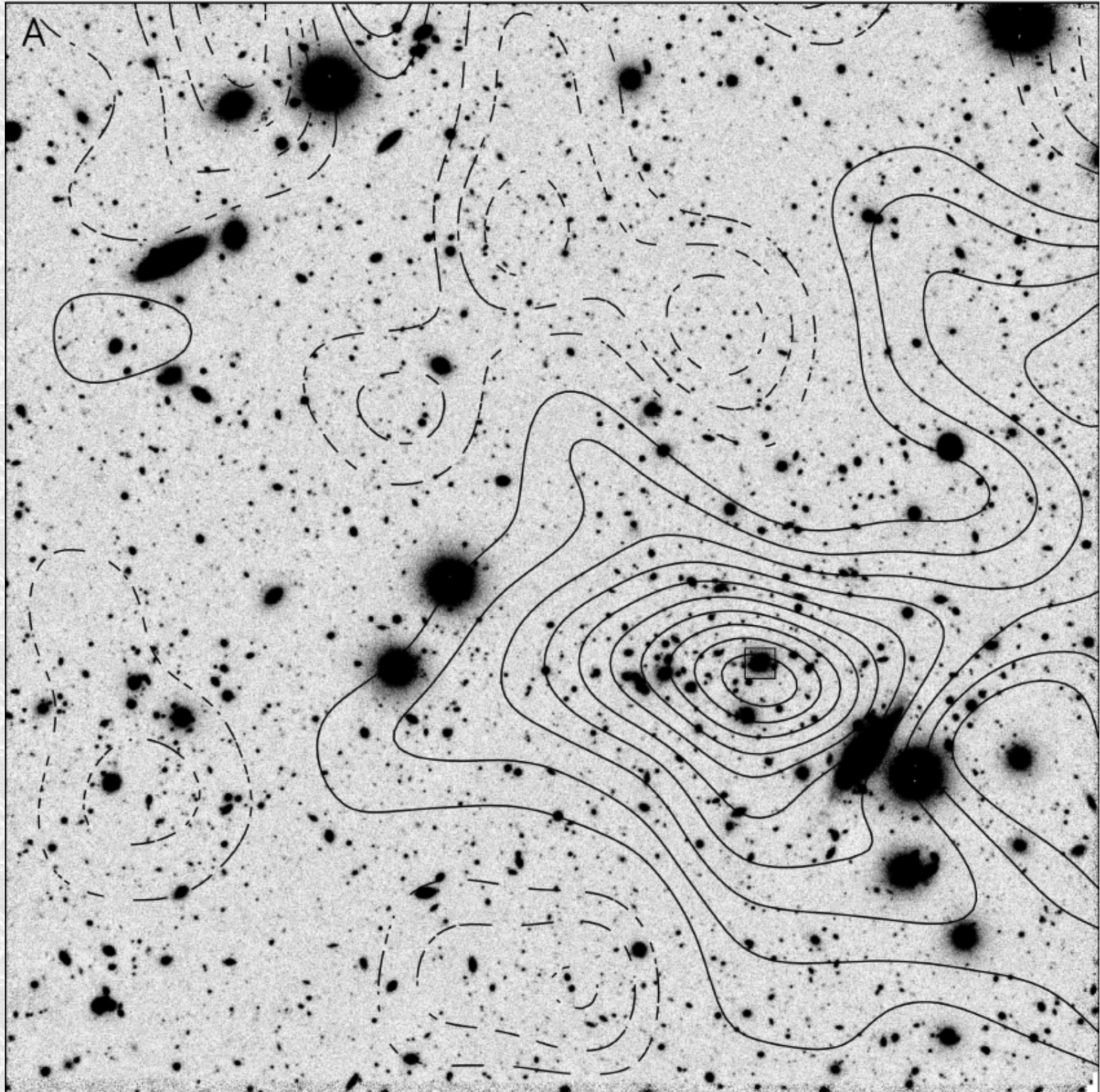
Pomiar eliptycznosci --> transformata --> transformata
odwrotna --> rozklad masy

TRUDNE lecz WYKONYWALNE

**CL
J1059.2
-1253**

**$z_{cl}=0.457$
 $\langle z_{bg} \rangle = 0.97$**

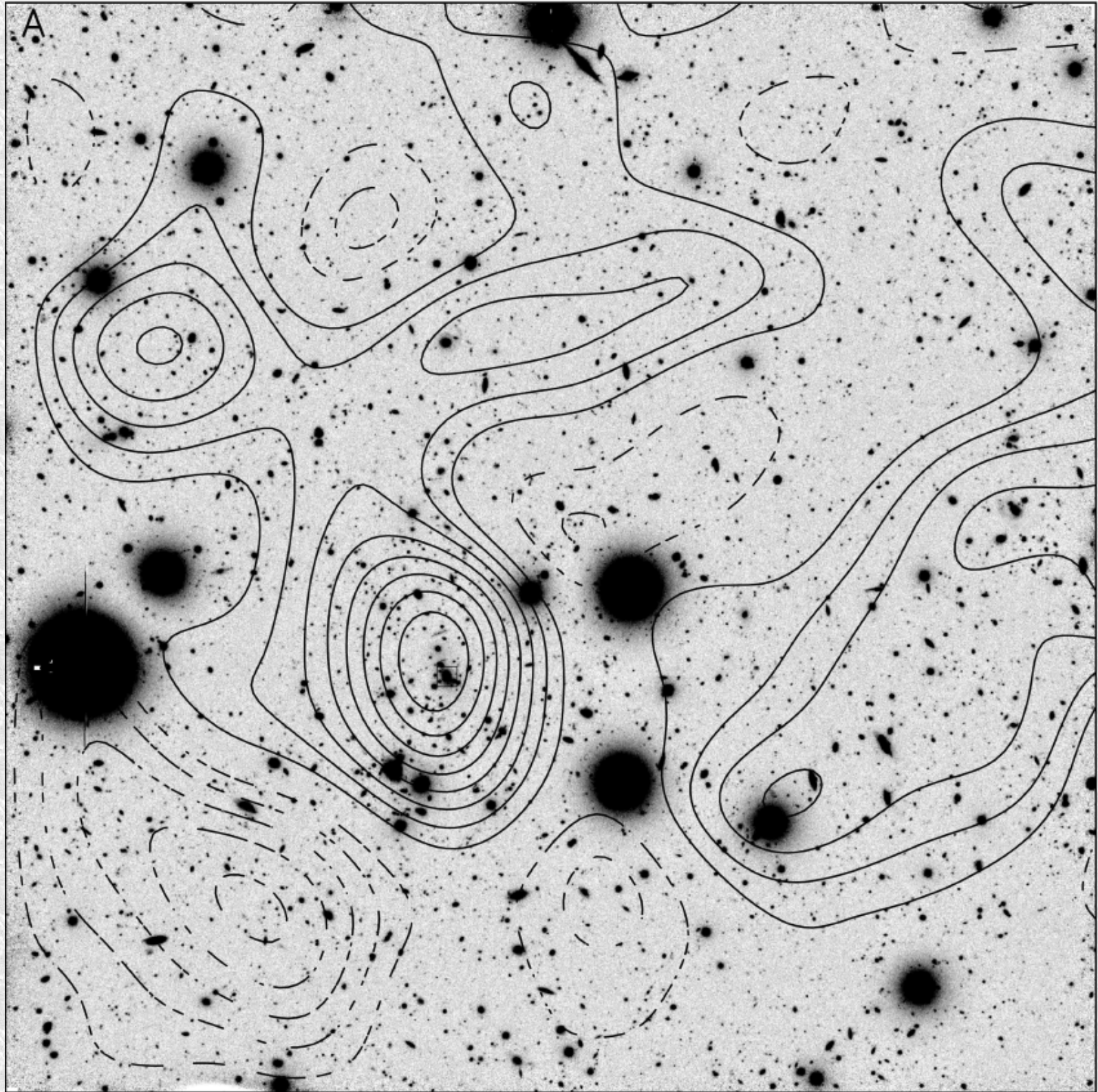
**Clowe et al. (2006)
A&A, 451, 395**



**CL
J1054.7
-1245**

**$z_{cl}=0.750$
 $\langle z_{bg} \rangle = 1.22$**

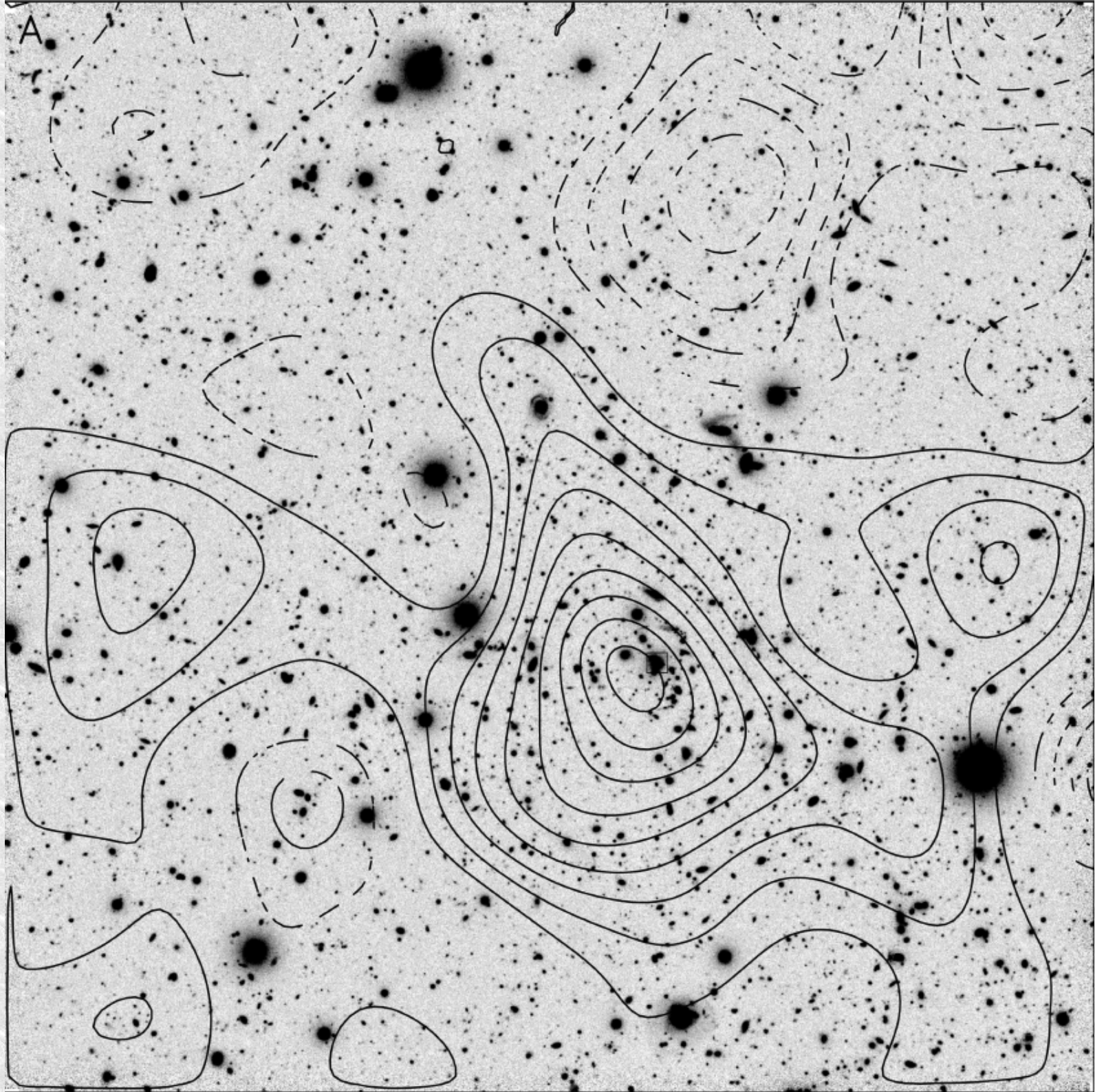
**Clowe et al. (2006)
A&A, 451, 395**



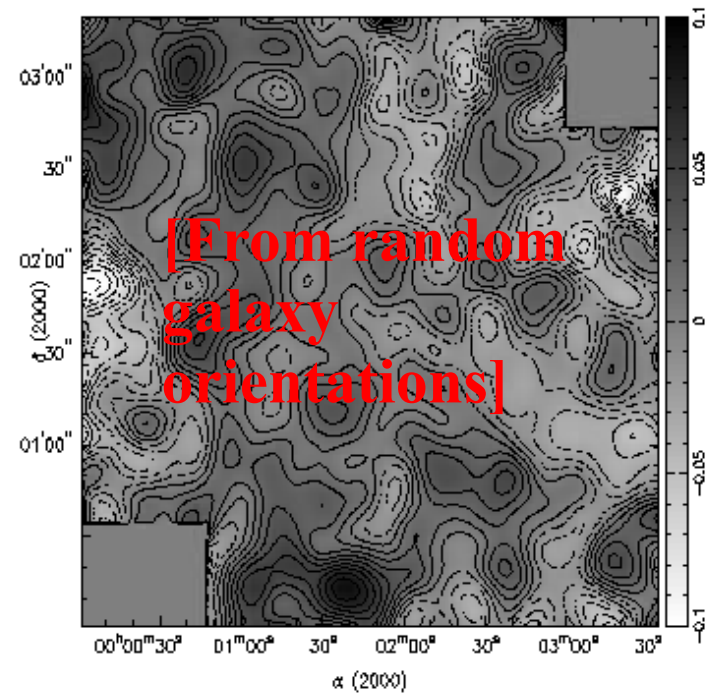
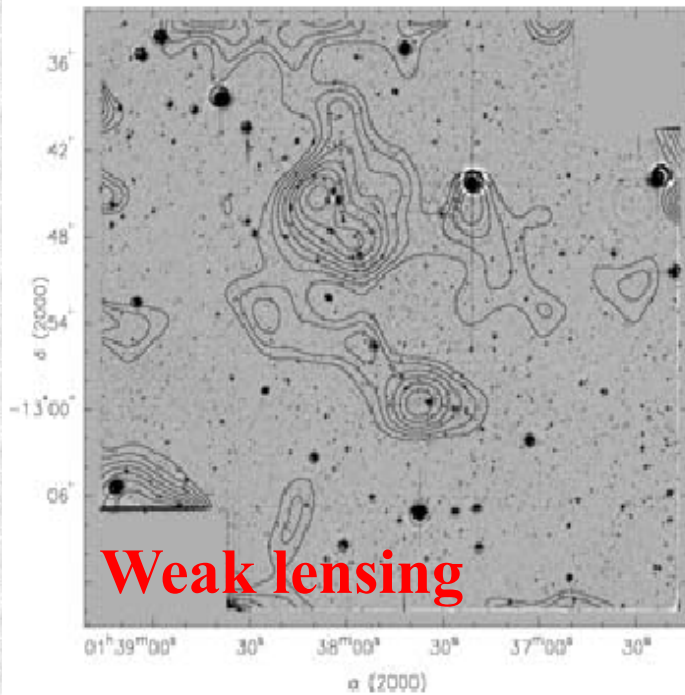
**CL
J1216.8
-1201**

**$z_{cl}=0.794$
 $\langle z_{bg} \rangle = 1.25$**

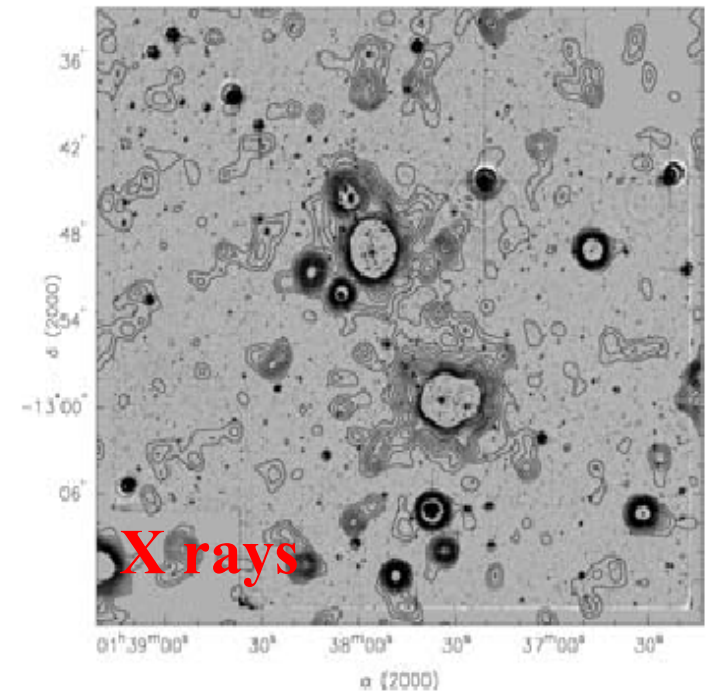
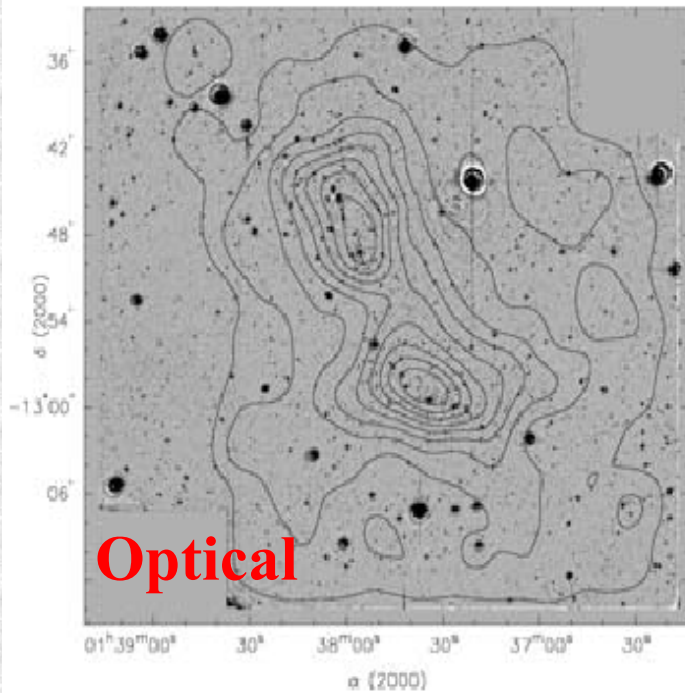
**Clowe et al. (2006)
A&A, 451, 395**



A222 i A223

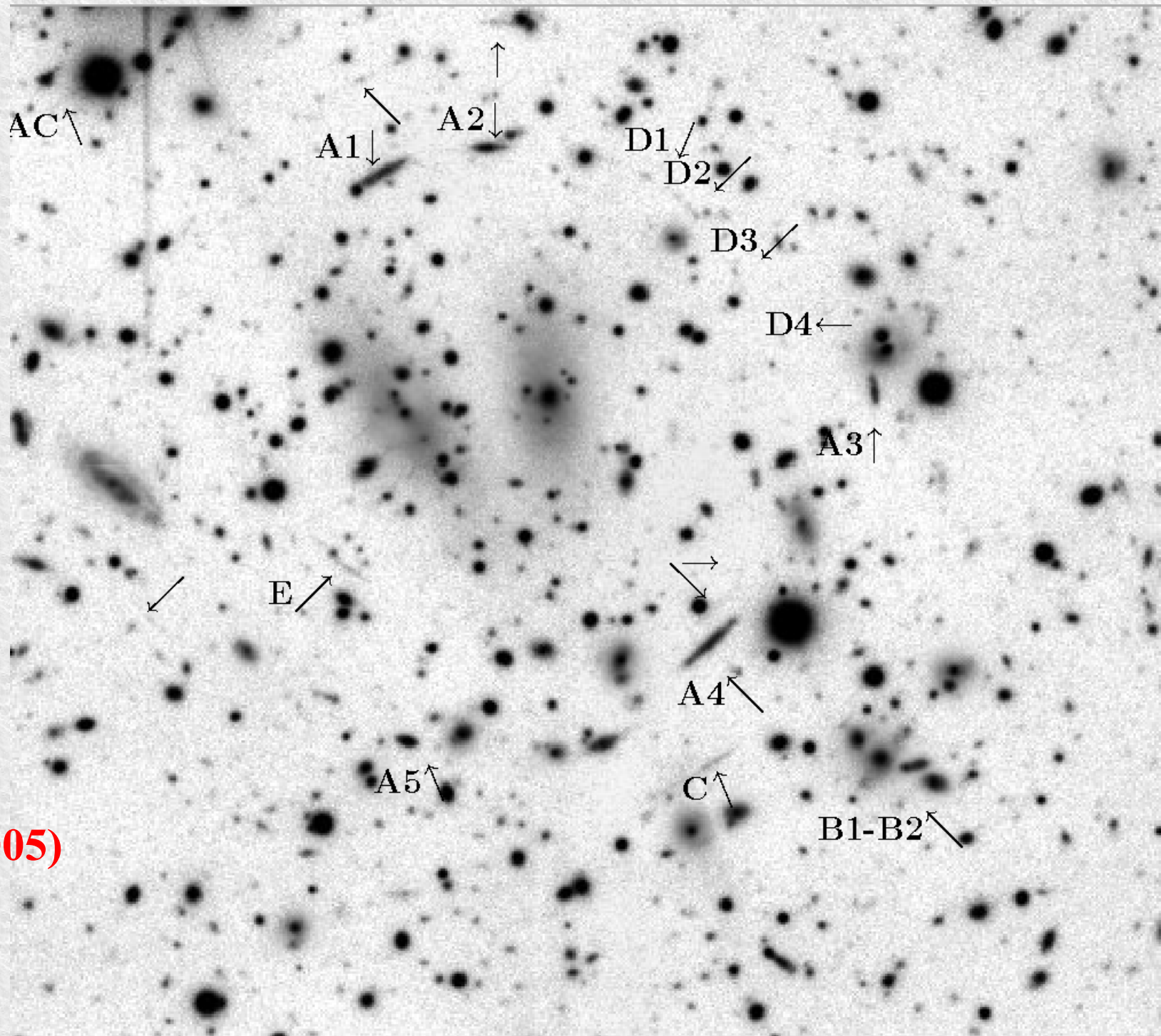


$z_{222}=z_{223}=0.21$



RX J1347.5-1145 (silne + słabe)

$z=0.451$

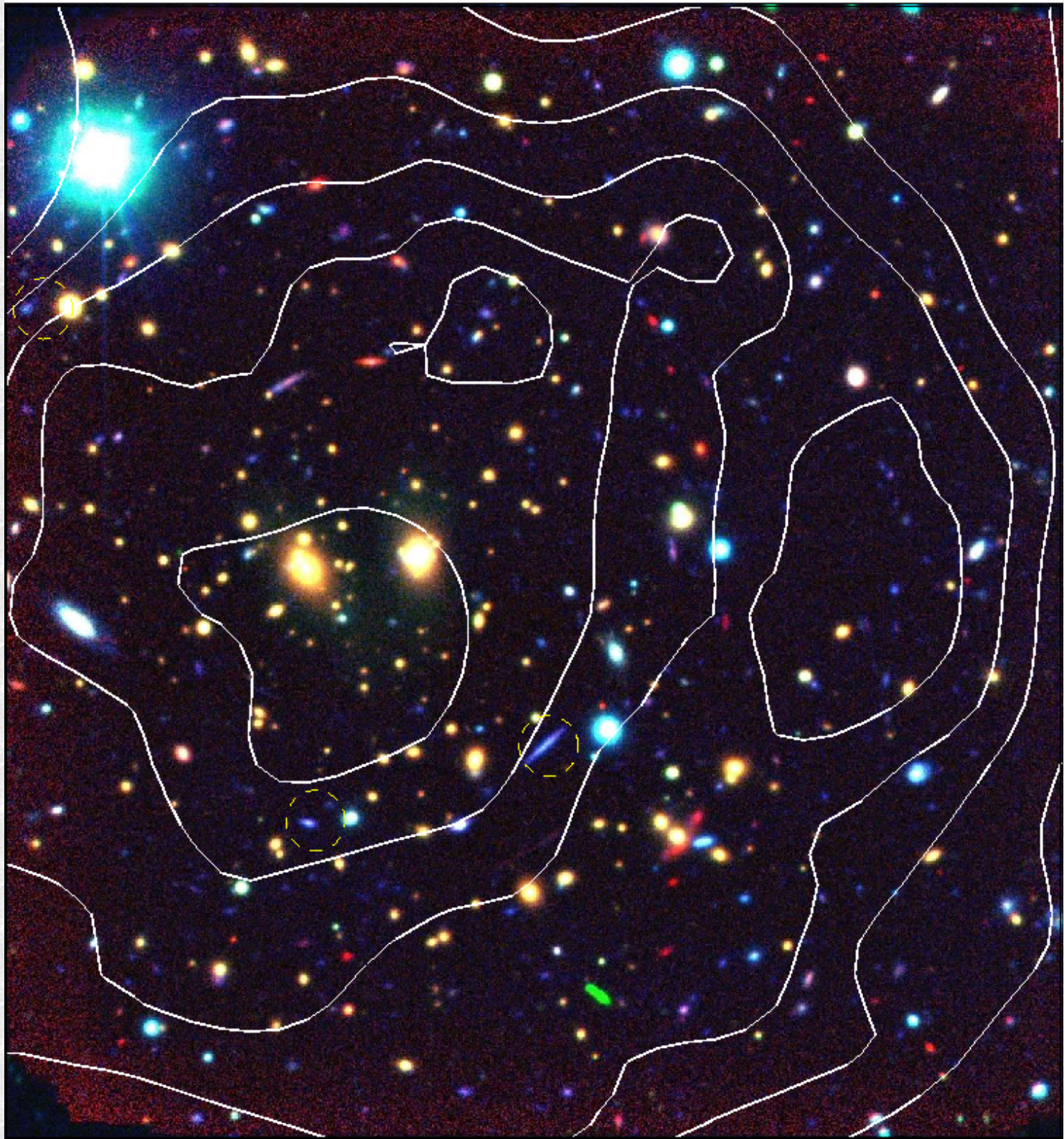


A,B,C,D,E –
fragmenty
łuków

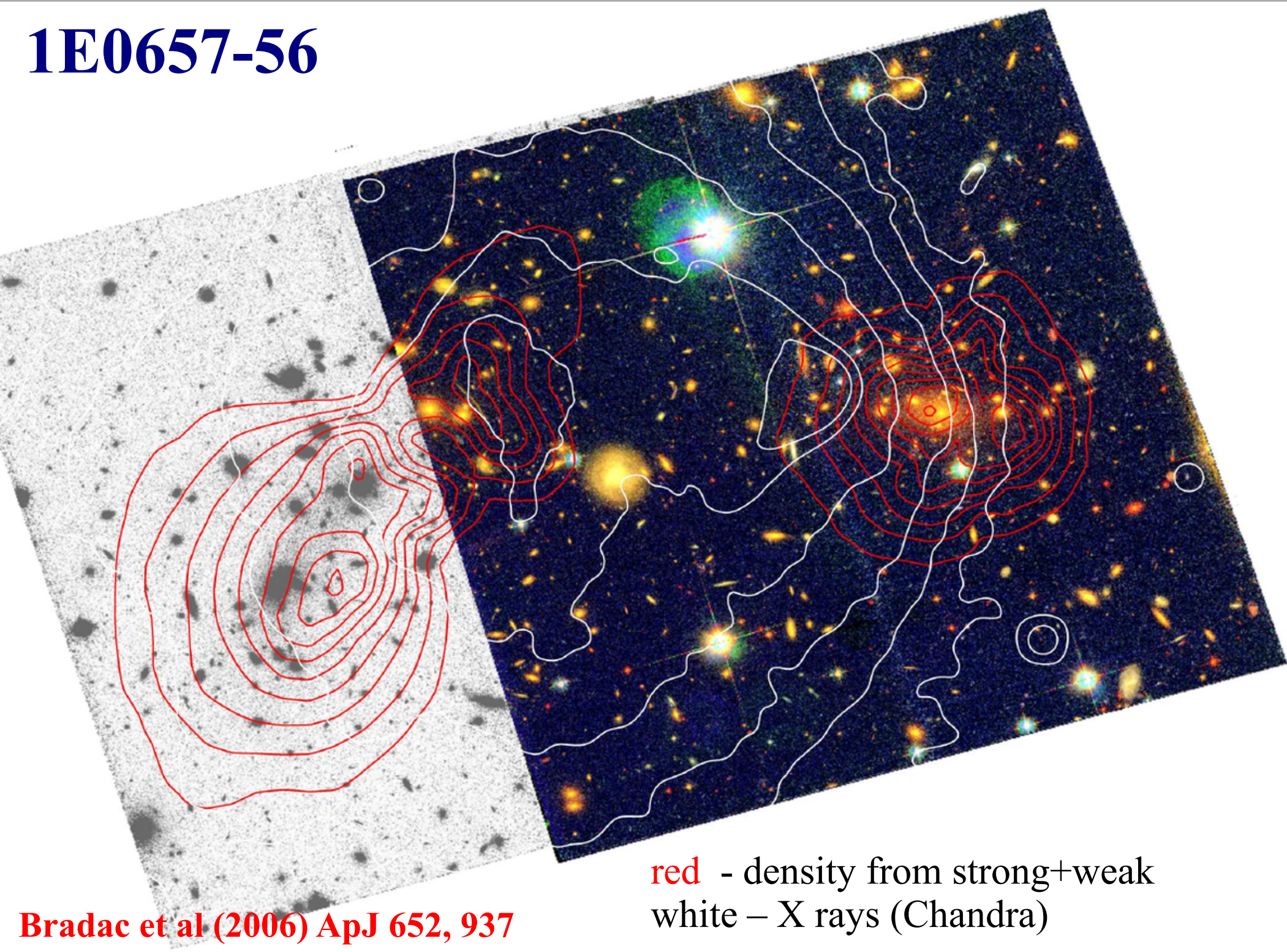
[Bradać et al. (2005)
A&A, 437, 39]

RX J1347.5-1145

$M(<360\text{kpc}) =$
 $1.2 \times 10^{15} M_{\text{sun}}$



1E0657-56

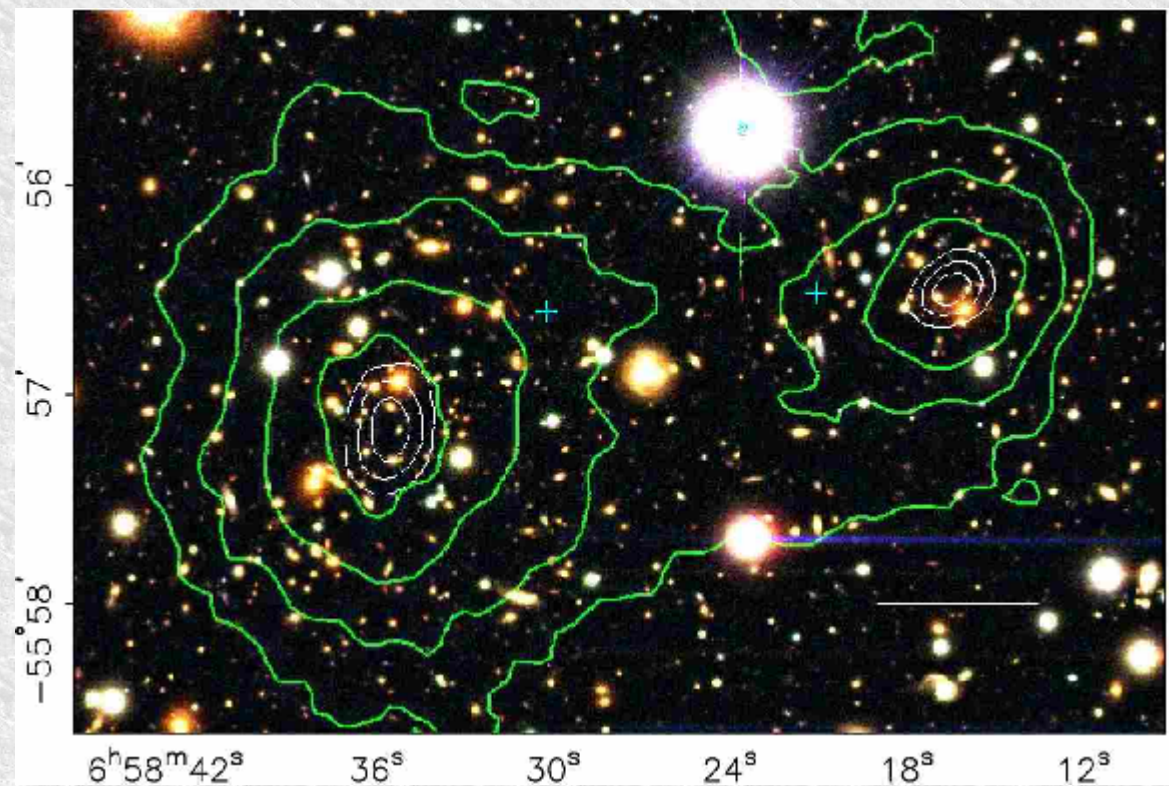


red - density from strong+weak
white - X rays (Chandra)

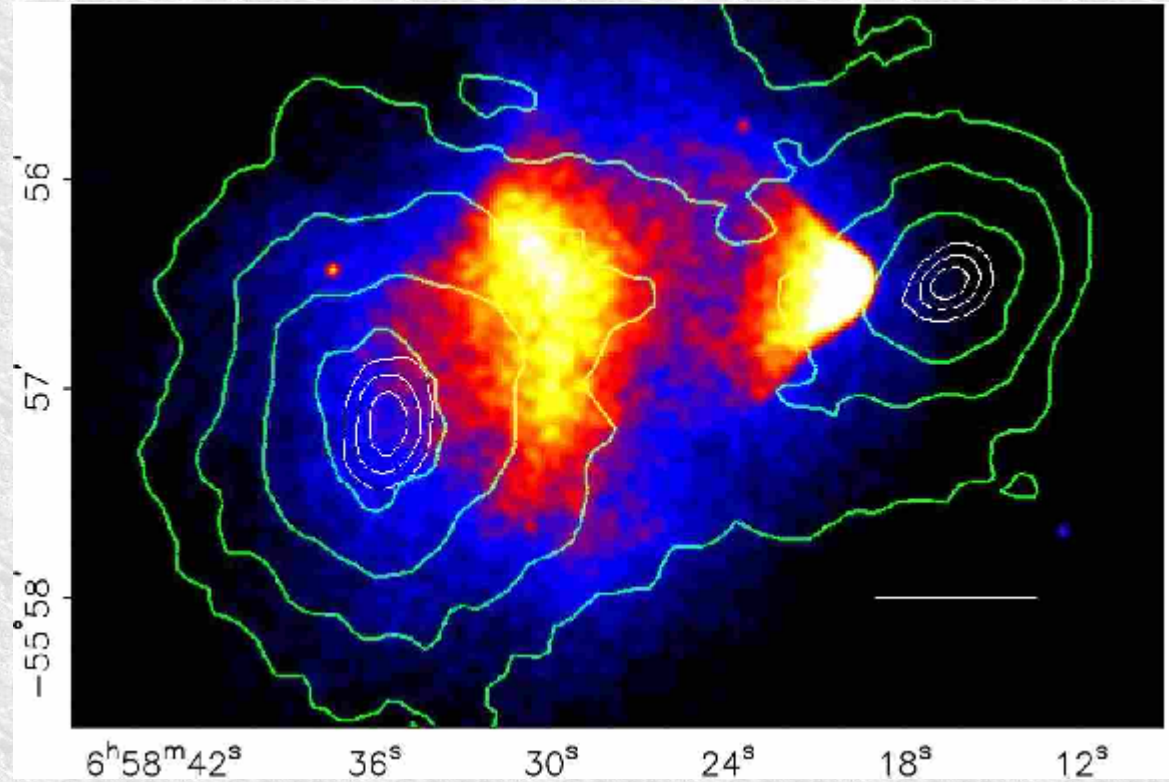
Bradac et al (2006) ApJ 652, 937

1E0657-56

density from strong+weak



colours – X rays
(Chandra)



Clowe et al (2006) ApJ 648, L109

Wszechświat słabą soczewką

Macierz deformacji otrzymujemy przez uśrednienie wzdłuż linii widzenia drugich pochodnych Newtonowskiego potencjału

$$A_{ij} \equiv \delta_{ij} - \psi_{,ij}$$
$$\psi_{,ij} = \frac{2}{c^2} \int_0^{z_s} \frac{d_{OL} d_{LS}}{d_{OS}} \Phi_{,ij} \frac{dct}{dz_L} dz_L$$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} + \psi_{,22}) \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\psi_{,11} - \psi_{,22}) \quad \gamma_2 = \psi_{,12}$$

$$\kappa = \int_0^{z_s} \frac{4\pi G \Delta\rho}{c^2} \frac{d_{OL} d_{LS}}{d_{OS}} \frac{dct}{dz_L} dz_L$$

$$\Delta\rho \equiv \rho(z_L) - \langle \rho \rangle (z_L)$$

Kappa i gammy pozostają z potencjałem w “zwykłym” związku. Na obraz mają wpływ małe fluktuacje gęstości wzdłuż linii widzenia, ważne w typowy dla soczewkowania sposób.

Słabe soczewkowanie CMB

$$T_x \equiv \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \quad T_y \equiv \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$S \equiv T_x^2 + T_y^2 \quad Q \equiv T_x^2 - T_y^2 \quad U \equiv 2T_x T_y$$

No lensing:

$$\langle S \rangle = \sigma^2 \quad \langle Q \rangle = 0 \quad \langle U \rangle = 0$$

Weak lensing:

$$\langle S \rangle = (1 - 2\kappa)\sigma^2 \quad \langle Q \rangle = -2\gamma_1\sigma^2 \quad \langle U \rangle = -2\gamma_2\sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle Q \rangle}{\langle S \rangle} \quad \gamma_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle U \rangle}{\langle S \rangle}$$

**Pomiar ścinania; wyznaczenie *kappa* analogicznie jak dla gromad.
Zmierzone wielkości zależą od ważonego wzdłuż linii widzenia
rozkładu fluktuacji gęstości. (Możliwość testów??)**

Słabe soczewkowanie CMB

-wygładzanie rozkładu temperatury w małych skalach kątowych: nie większych od 1 min łuku;

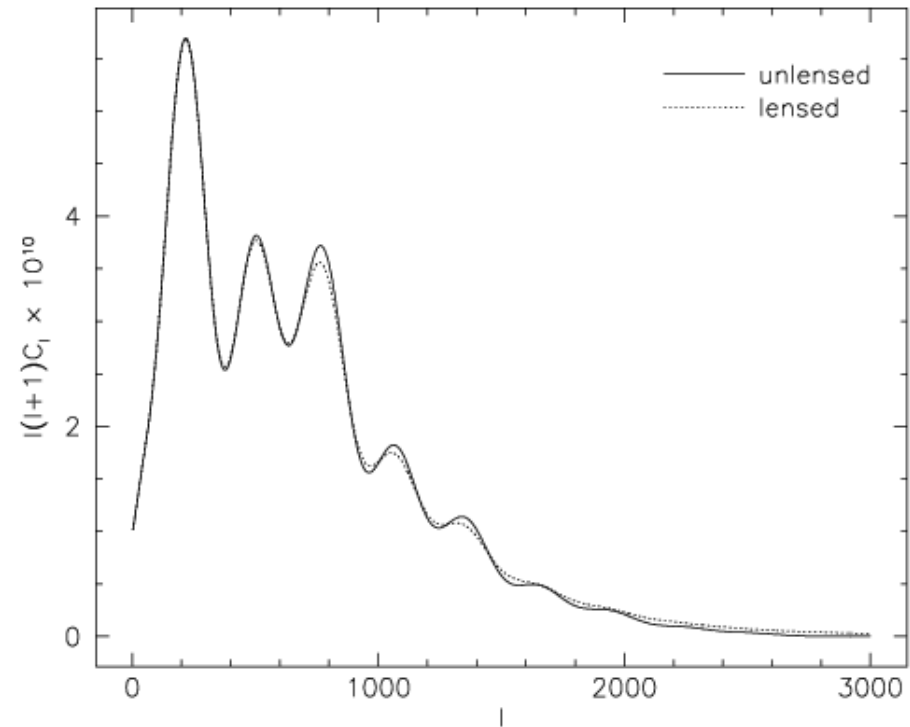
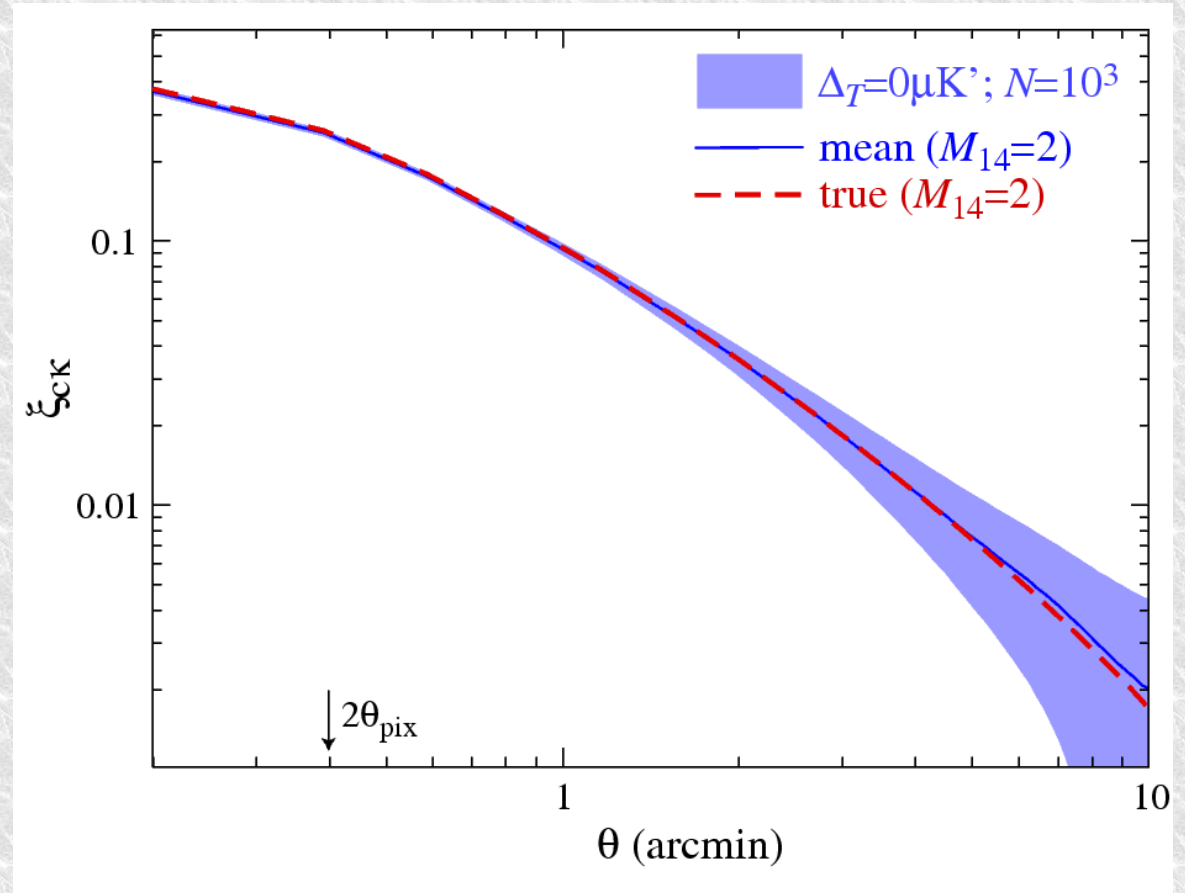


Fig. 35. The CMB power spectrum coefficients $l(l+1)C_l$ are shown as a function of l . The solid line displays the intrinsic power spectrum, the dotted line the lensed power spectrum for an Einstein-de Sitter universe filled with cold dark matter. Evidently, lensing smooths the spectrum at small angular scales (large l), while it has no visible effect on larger scales. The curves were produced with the **CMBfast** code, see Zaldarriaga & Seljak (1998).

Słabe soczewkowanie CMB (przyszłość...)



-przy rozdzielczości $\sim 1'$
i czułości ~ 0.000001 K
możliwa będzie ocena masy
gromad wykrytych przy
pomocy efektu Suniajewa-
Zeldowicza

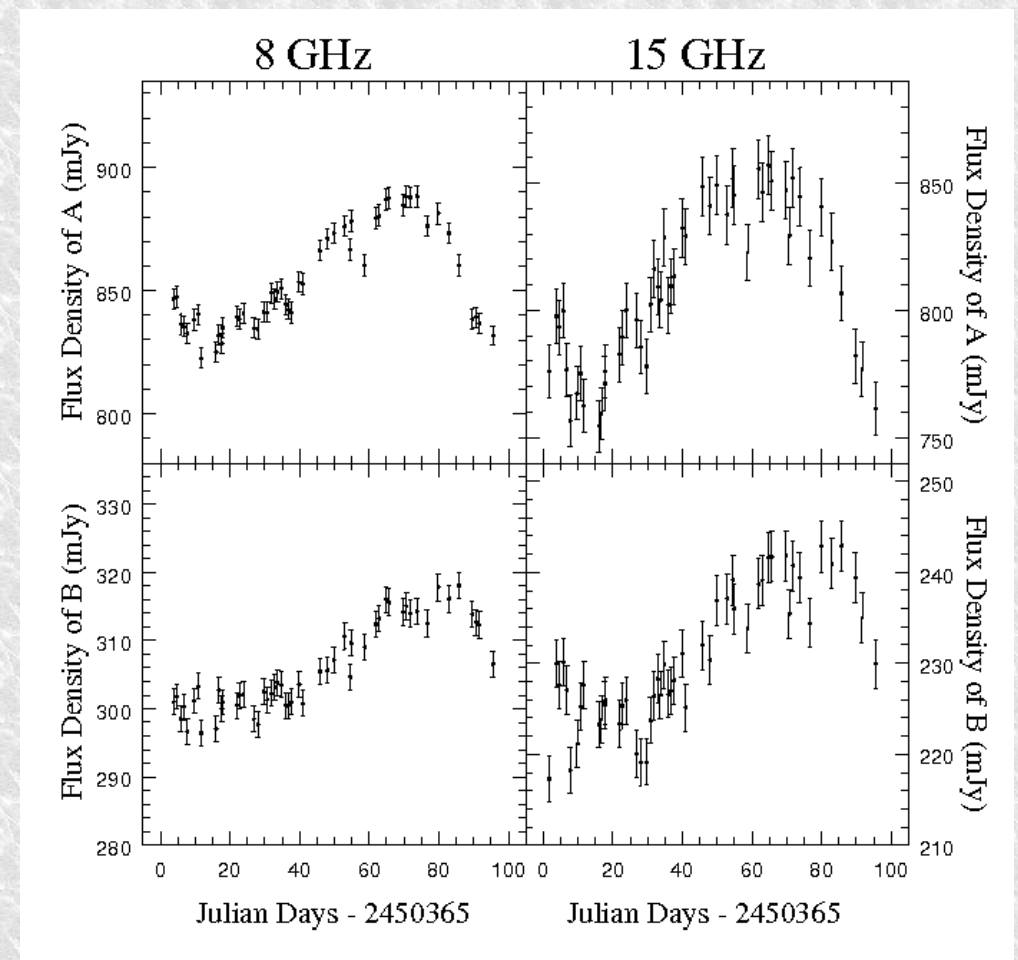
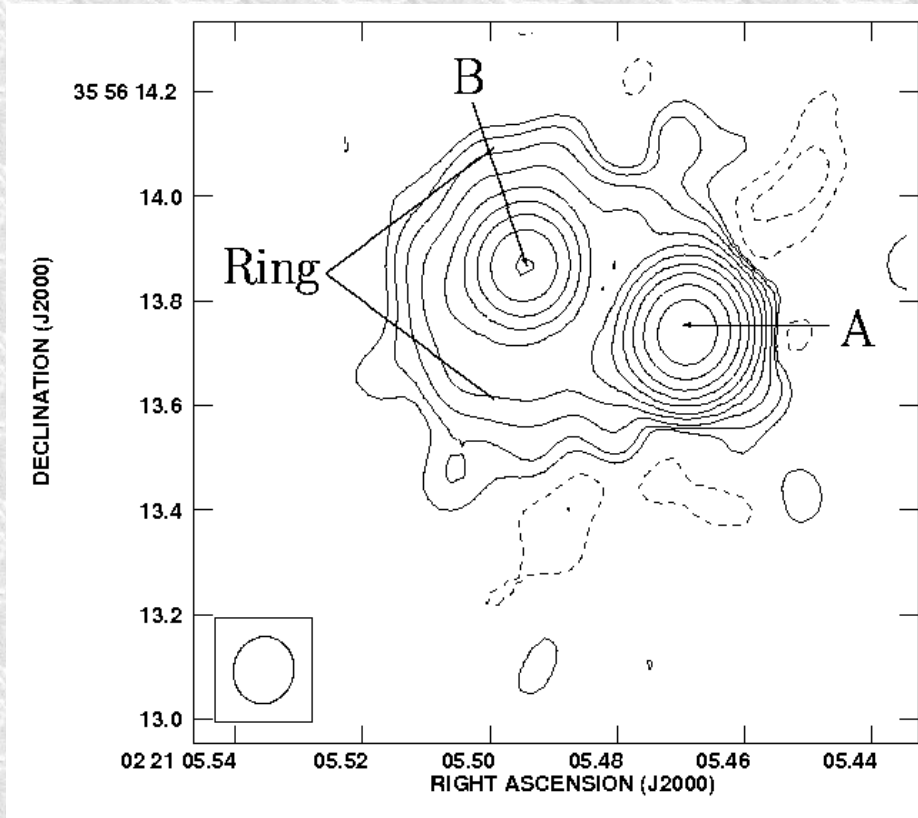
Symulacja: korelacje pomiędzy
rozkładem gromad a rozkładem
określonej przez analizę CMB *kappa*

Hu, DeDeo i Vale (2007) astro-ph/0701276

Opóźnienie sygnałów

- Przykłady wielokrotnych obrazów i
- krzywych zmian blasku

JVAS 0218+357



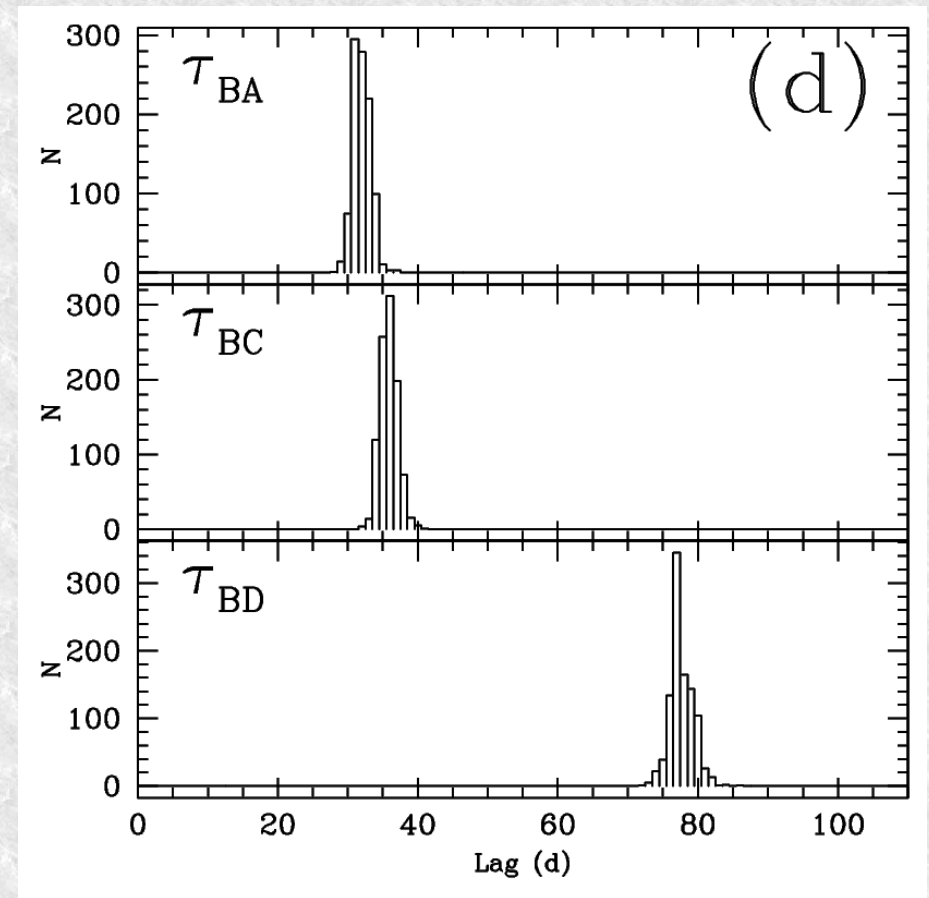
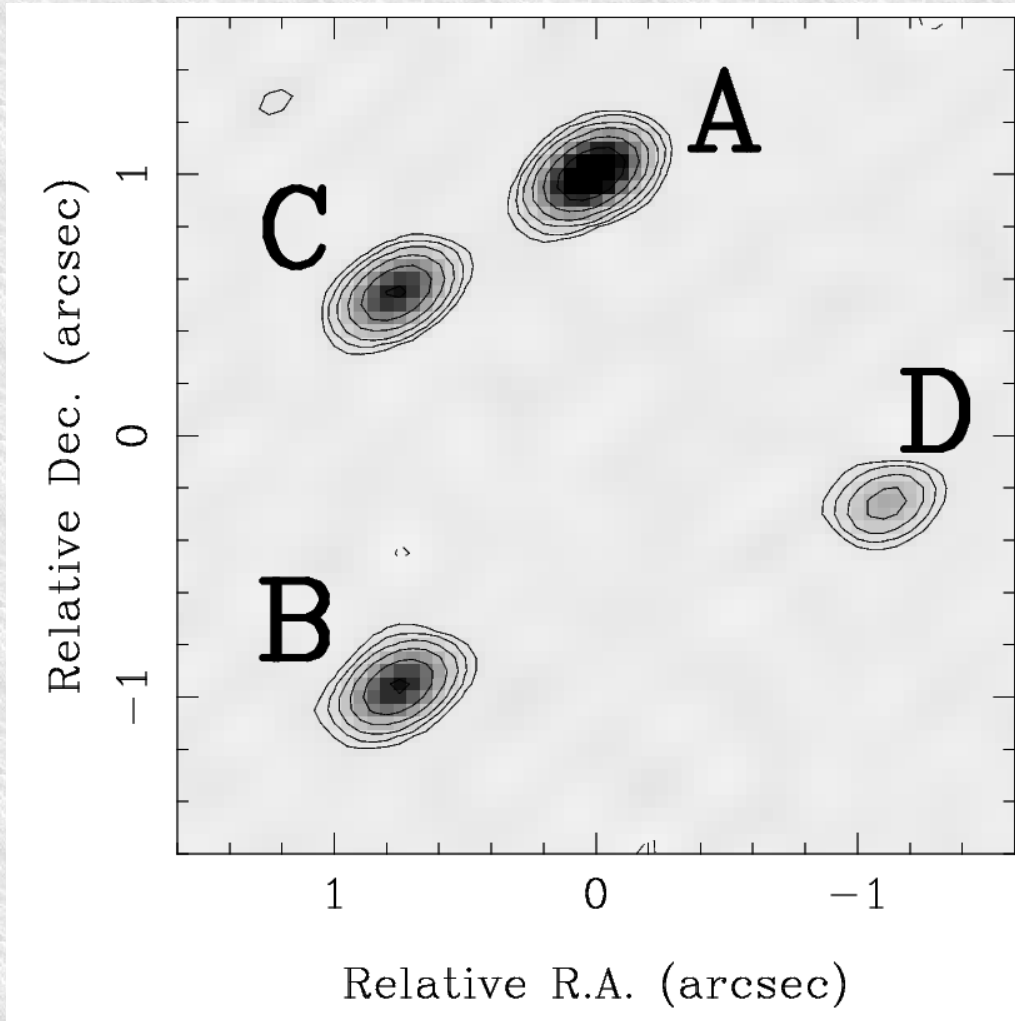
$$H_0 = (71 \pm 20) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

(ale błędy systematyczne ?)

$$t_A - t_B = 10.1 \pm 1.5 \text{ d}$$

Cohen i in. (2000) ApJ, 545, 578

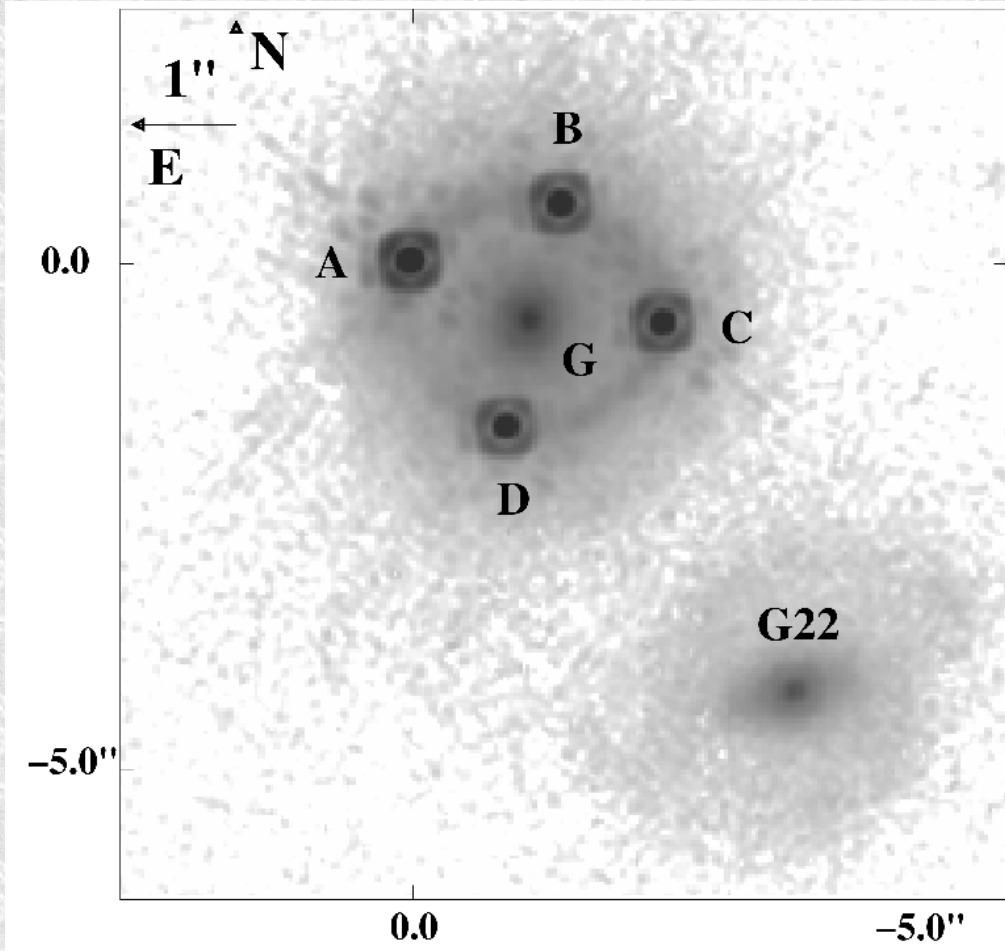
QSO B1608+656



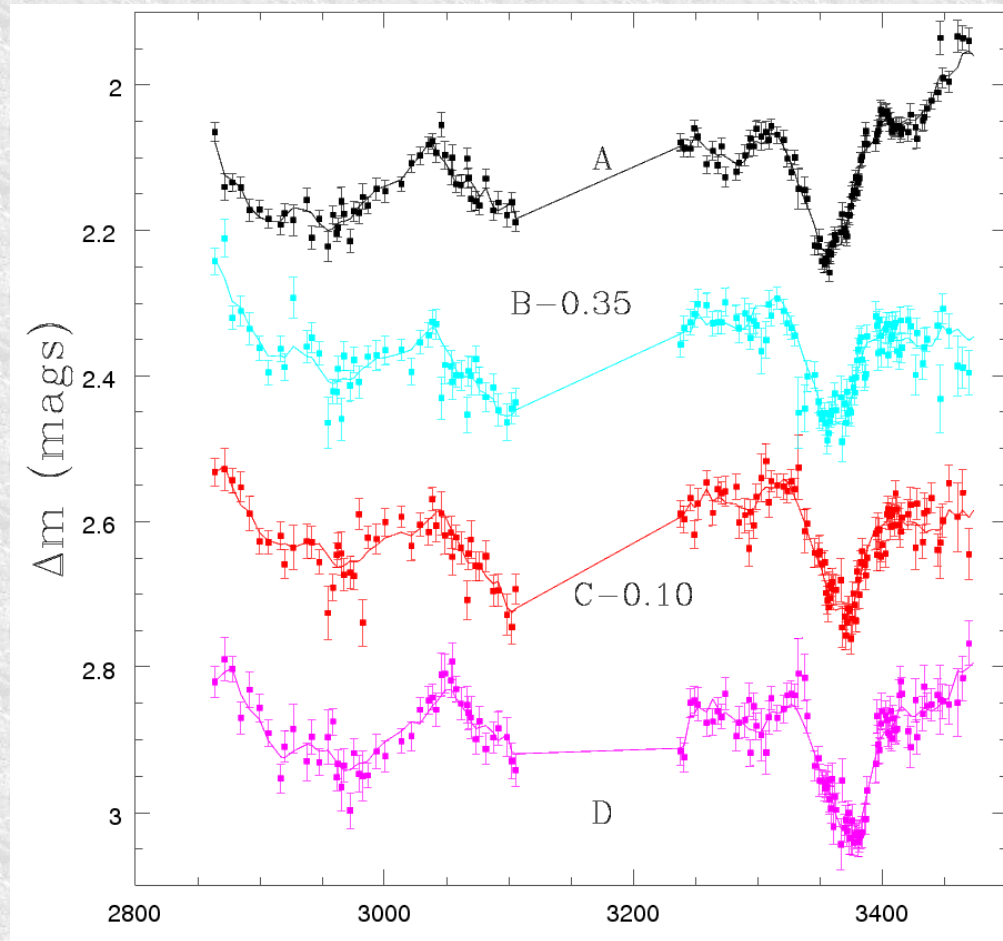
$H_0 = 63 \pm 15$ km/s/Mpc
(ale: modelowanie niepewne)

Fassnacht (2002) ApJ, 581, 823

HE 0435-1223



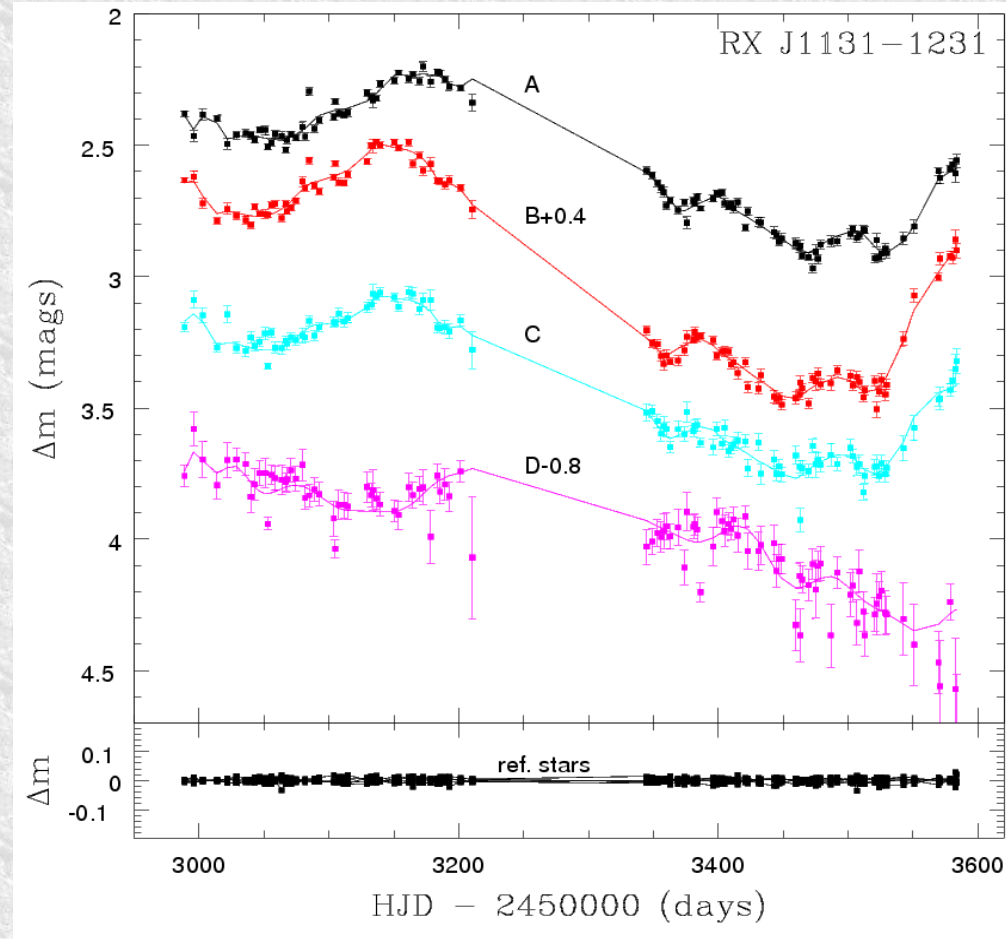
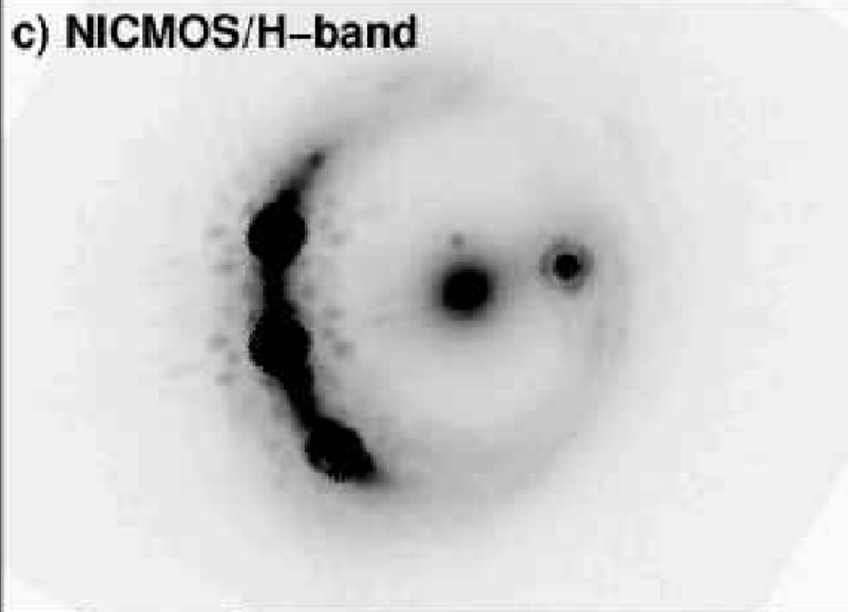
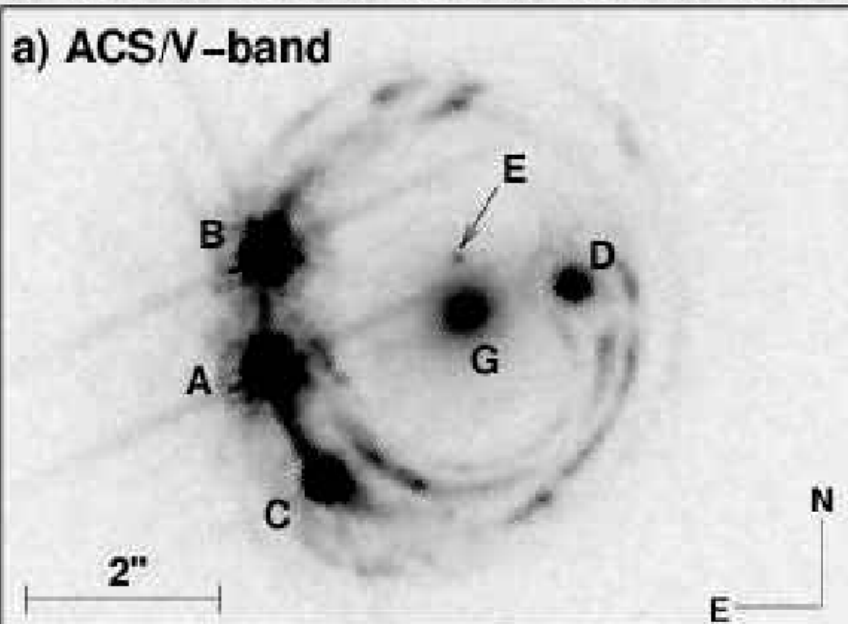
(HST)



$t_A - t_D = -14$ dni
 $t_A - t_C = -8$ dni
 $t_A - t_B = -2$ dni

**Kochanek i in. (2006) ApJ, 640, 47:
Przyjmując $H_0 = 72$ km/s/Mpc badają pole
grawitacyjne soczewki – to nie SIS...**

RX J1131-1231



$t_A - t_D = -87$ dni (???)

$t_A - t_C = +10$ dni

$t_A - t_B = +12$ dni

Morgan i in. (2006) astro-ph/0605321: modele pokrewne SIS sugerują opóźnienia rzędu 1 dnia pomiędzy A,B,C. Jakaś silna perturbacja ???

H₀ i opóźnienia

15 QSO

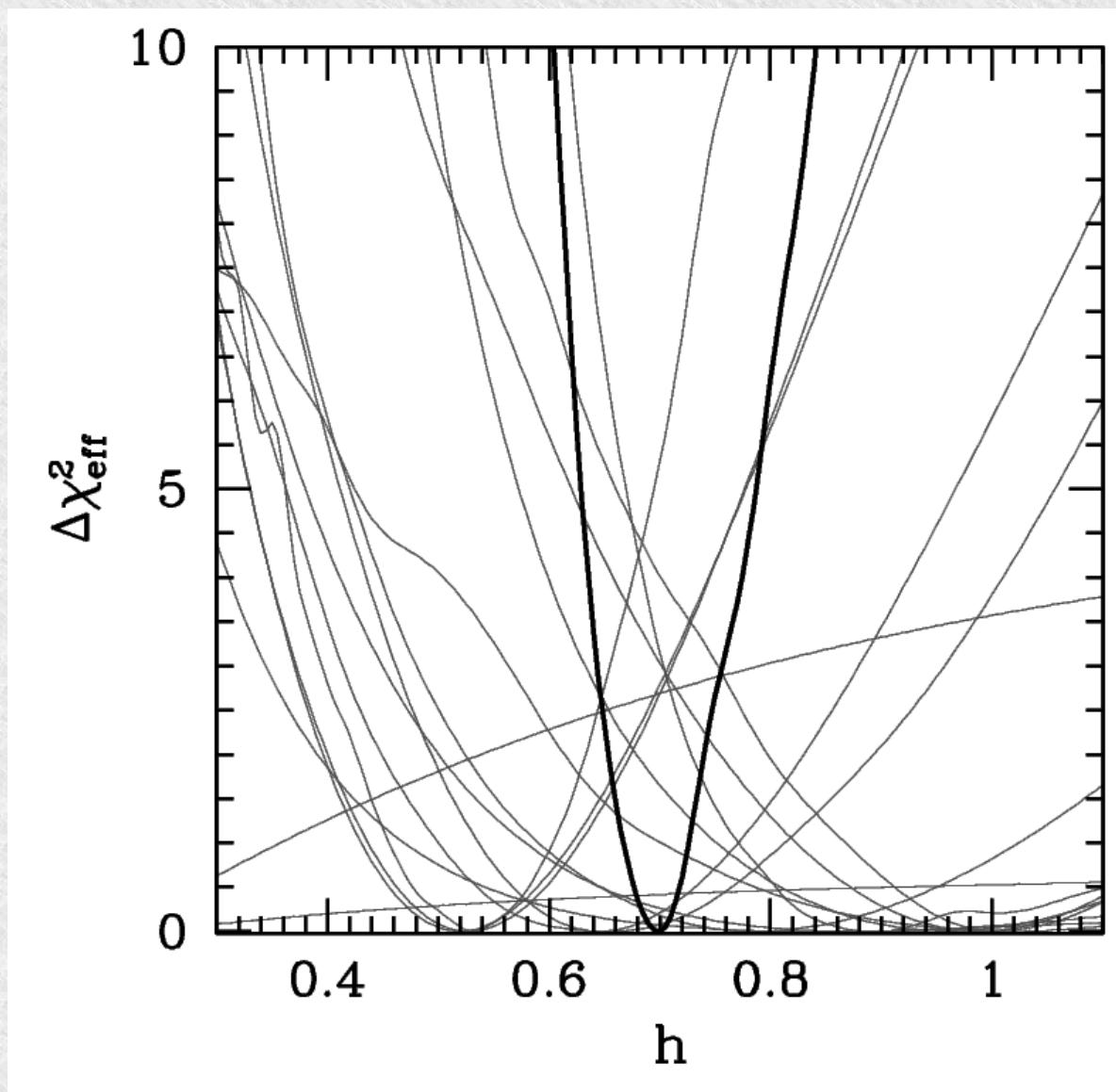
9 x 2 obrazy

6 x 4 obrazy

różne modele

rozkładów masy

Rezultat dopasowań -->



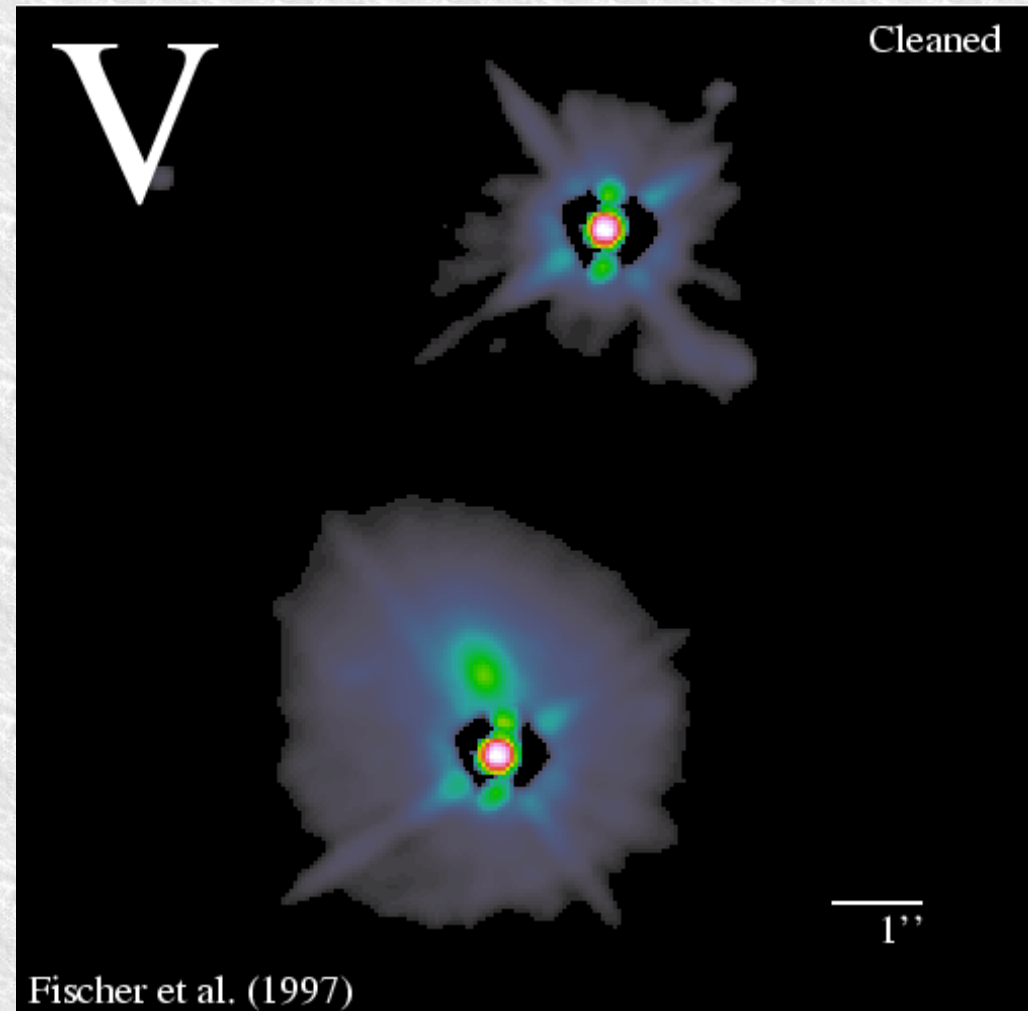
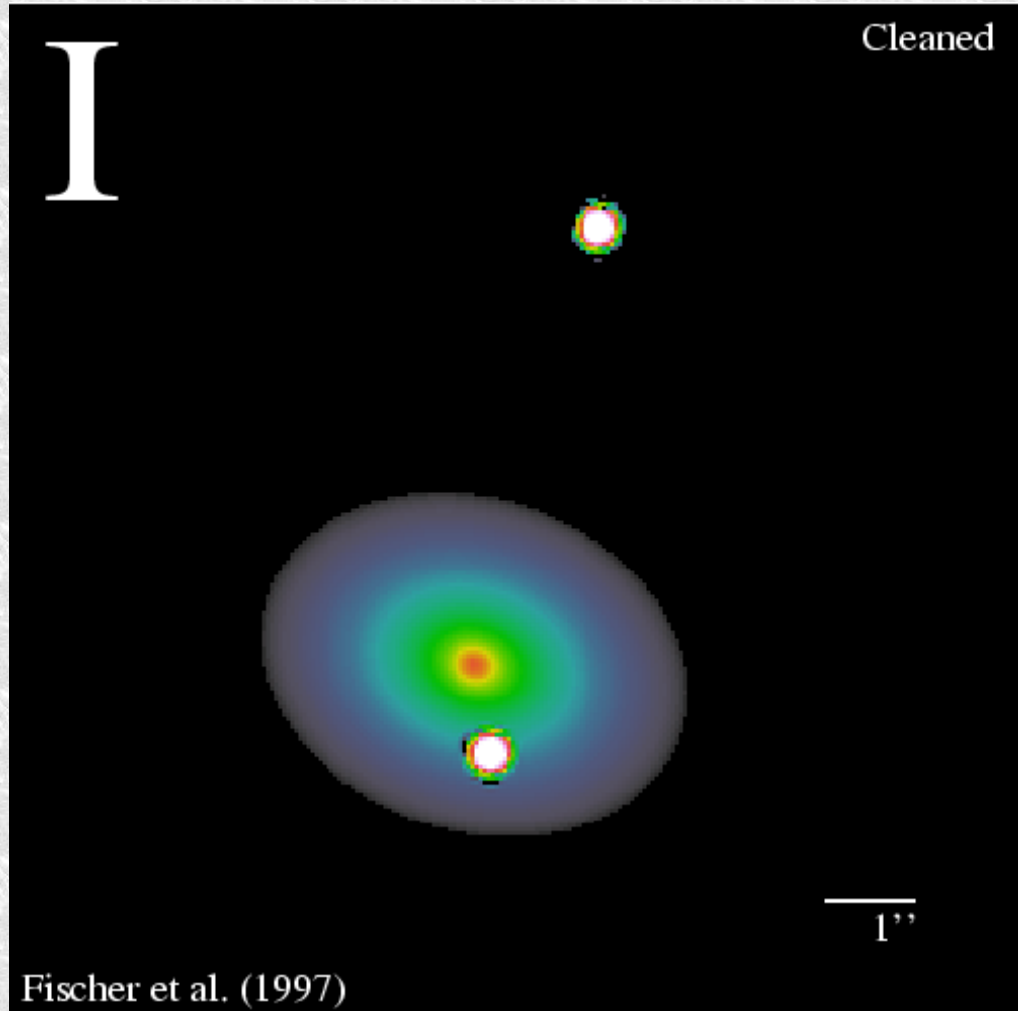
Oguri (2006) astro-ph/0609694

Ilustracje

- **optyczne... i**
- **radiowe wielokrotne obrazy QSO**

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

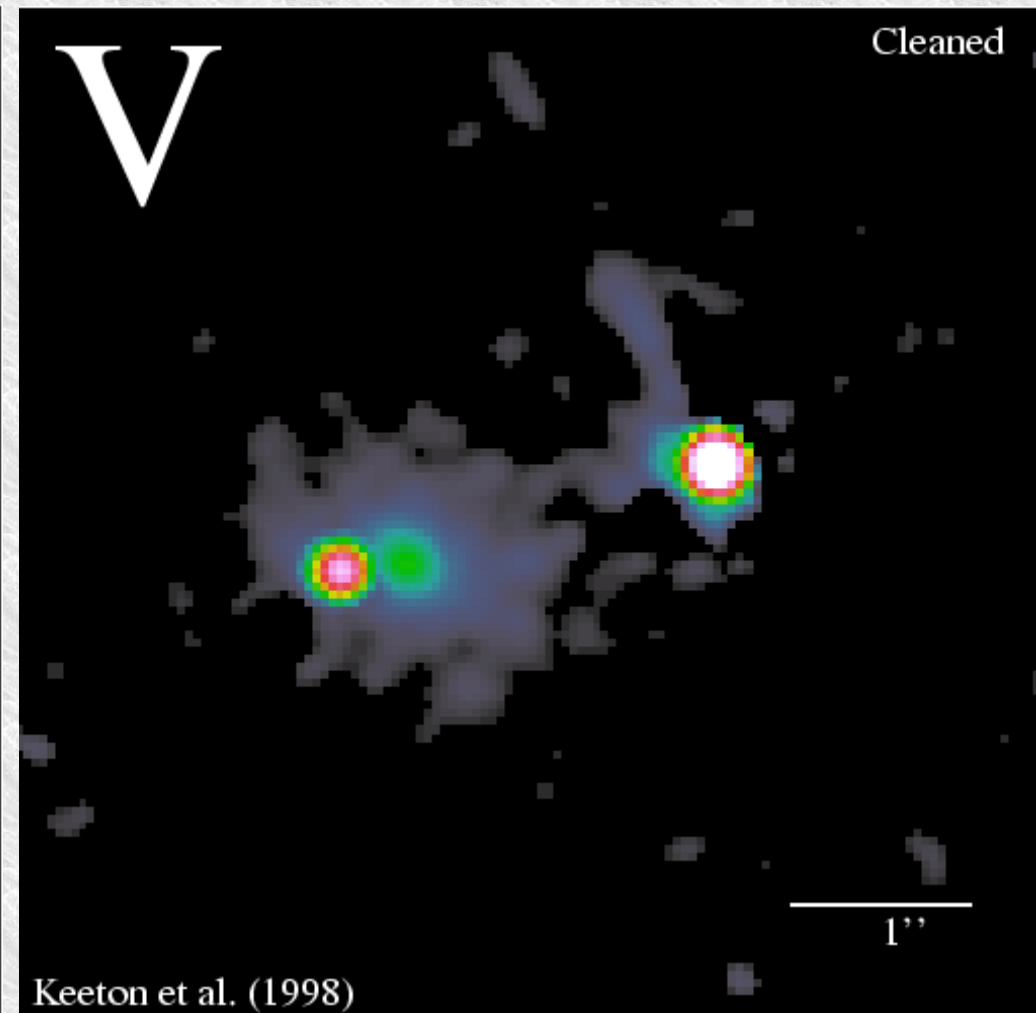
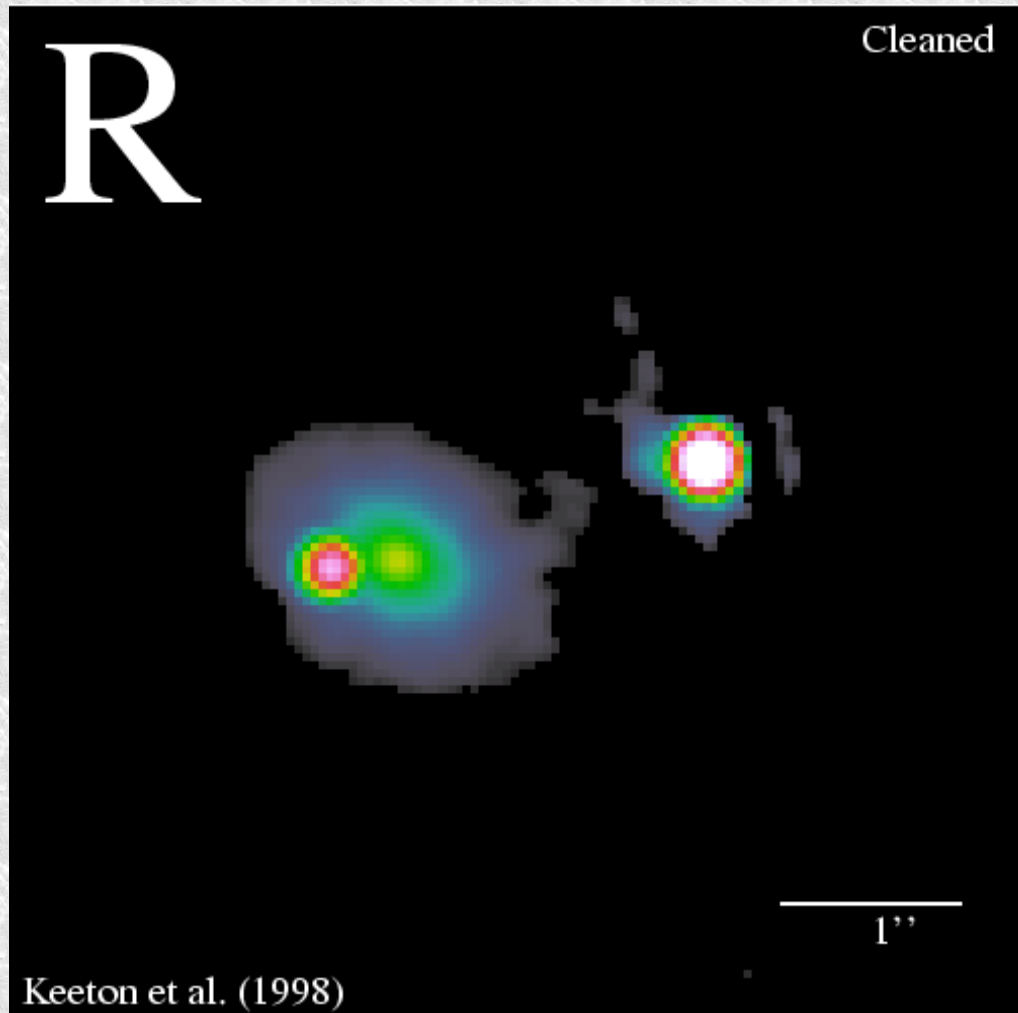
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



Q0957+561: $Z_{\text{qso}}=1.41$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.36$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

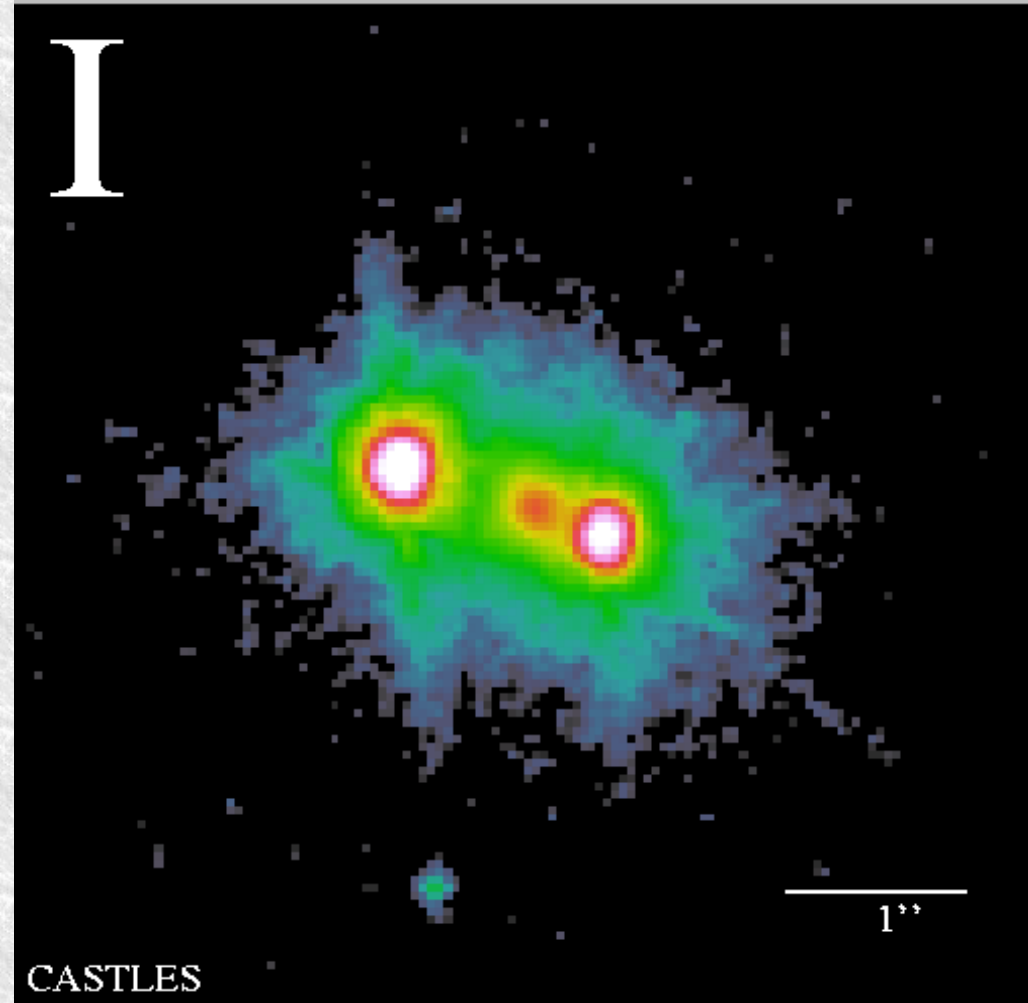
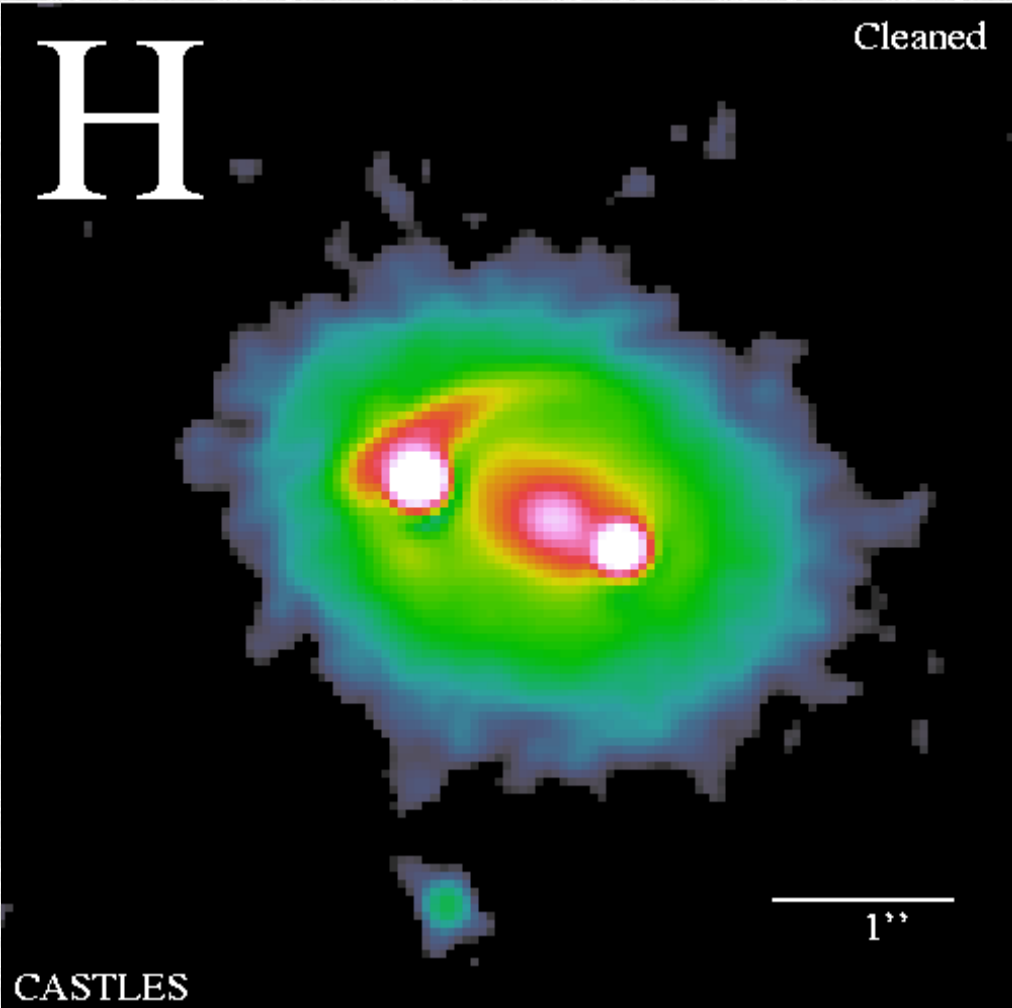
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



Q0142-100: $Z_{\text{qso}}=2.72$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.49$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

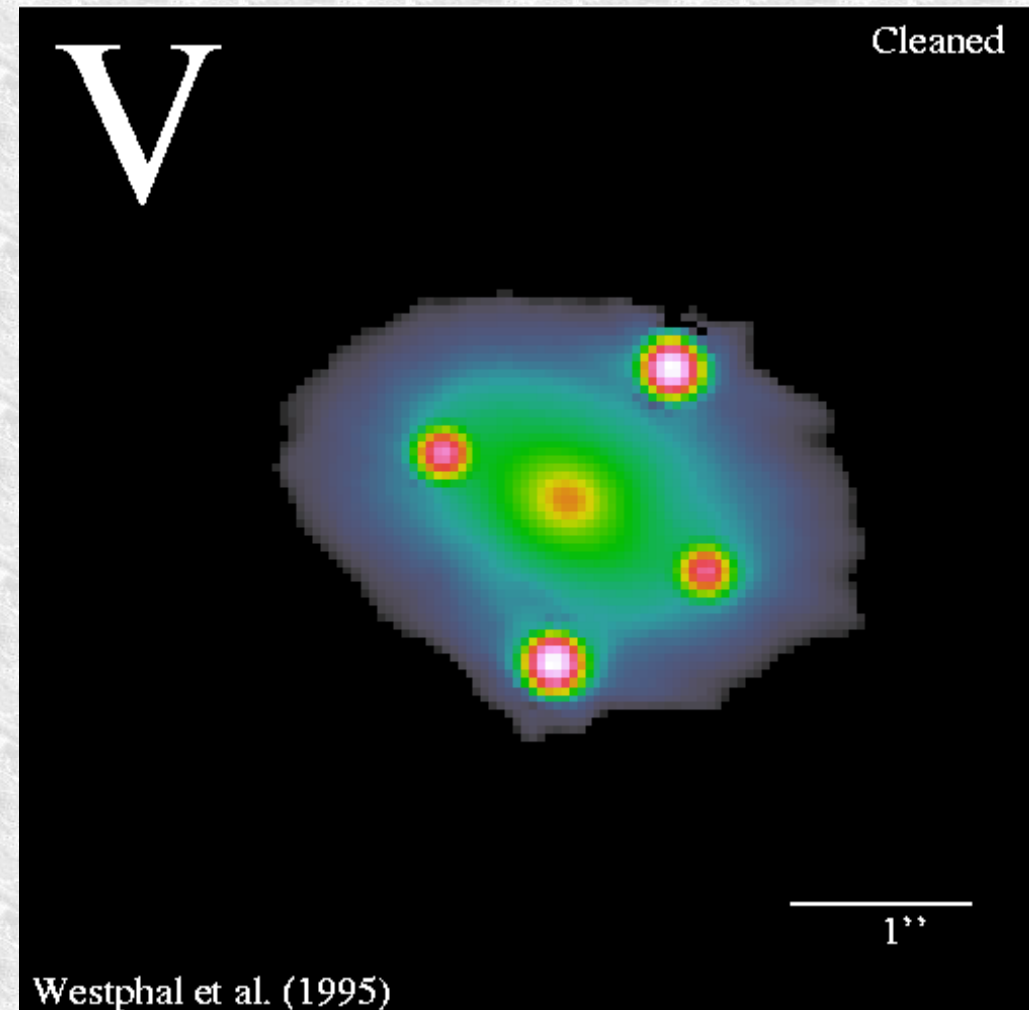
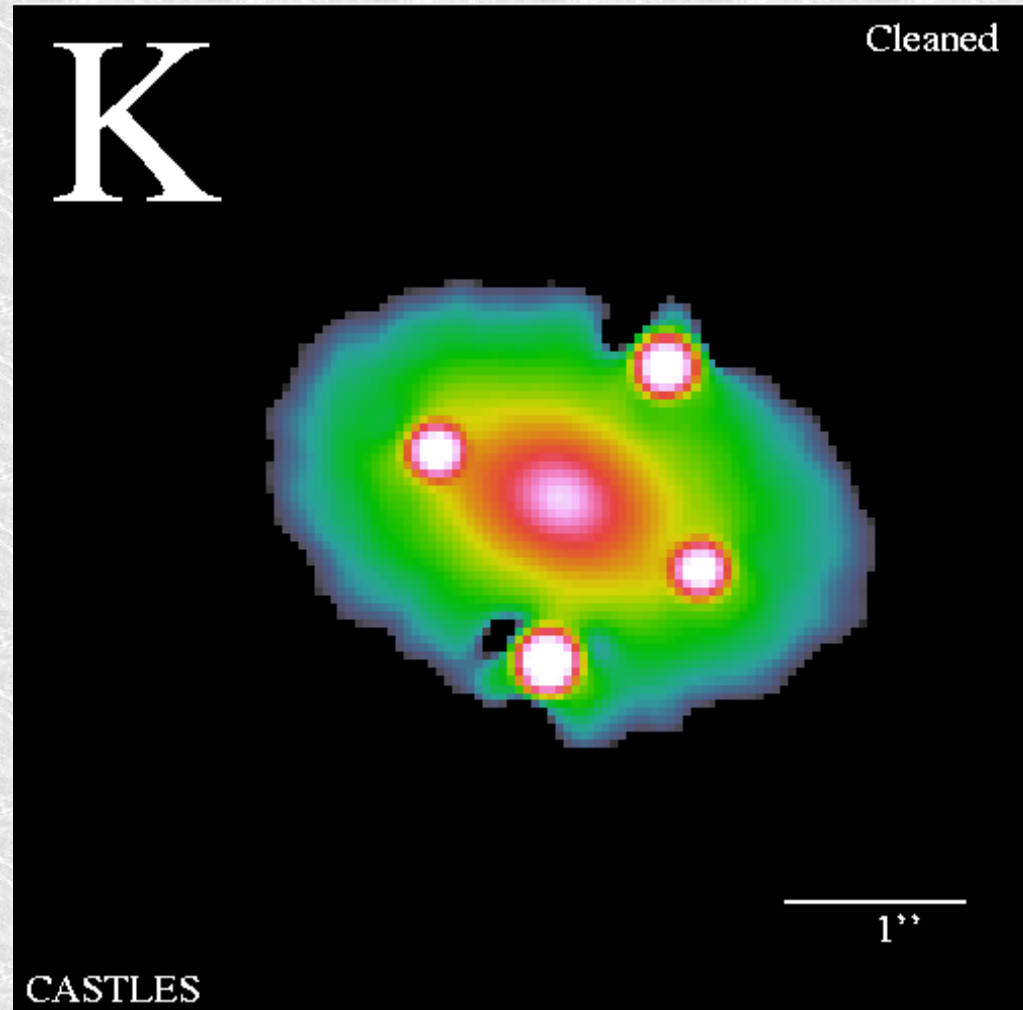
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



QJ0158-4325: $Z_{\text{qso}}=1.29$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=???$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)

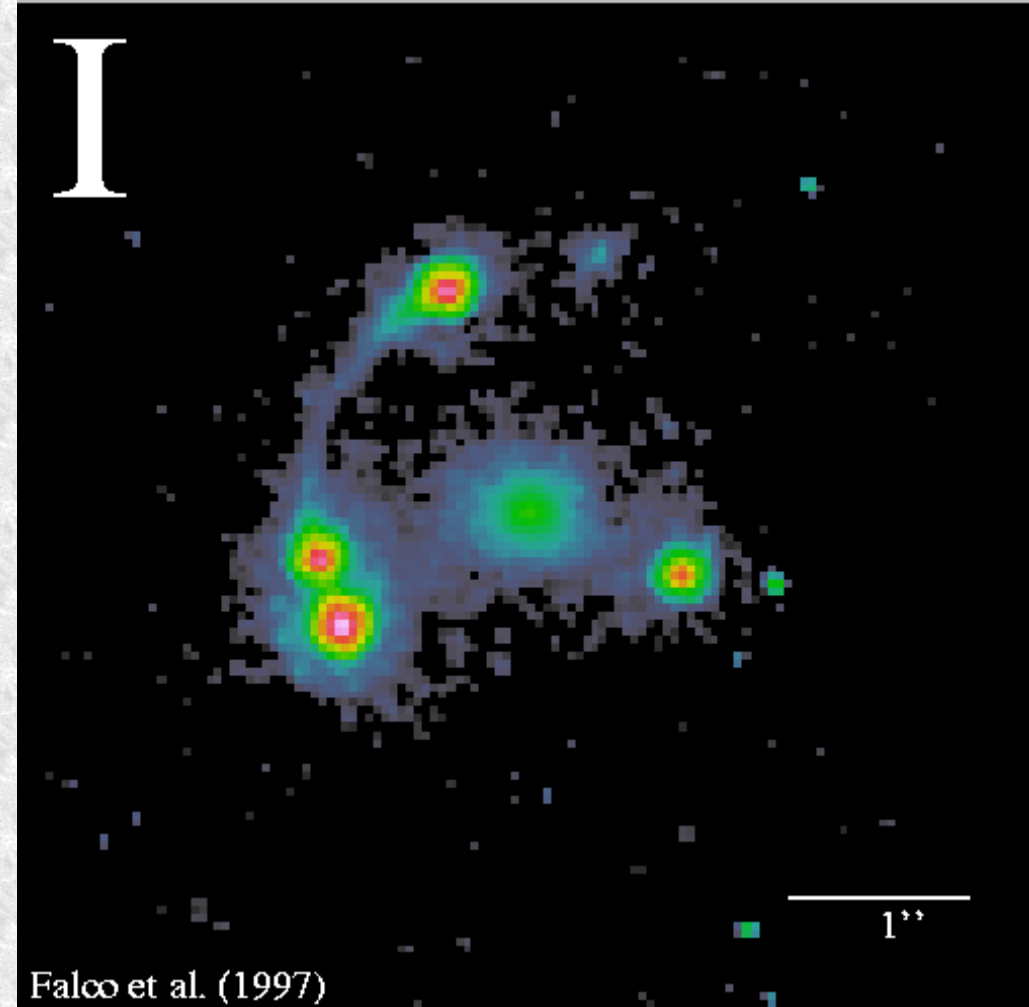
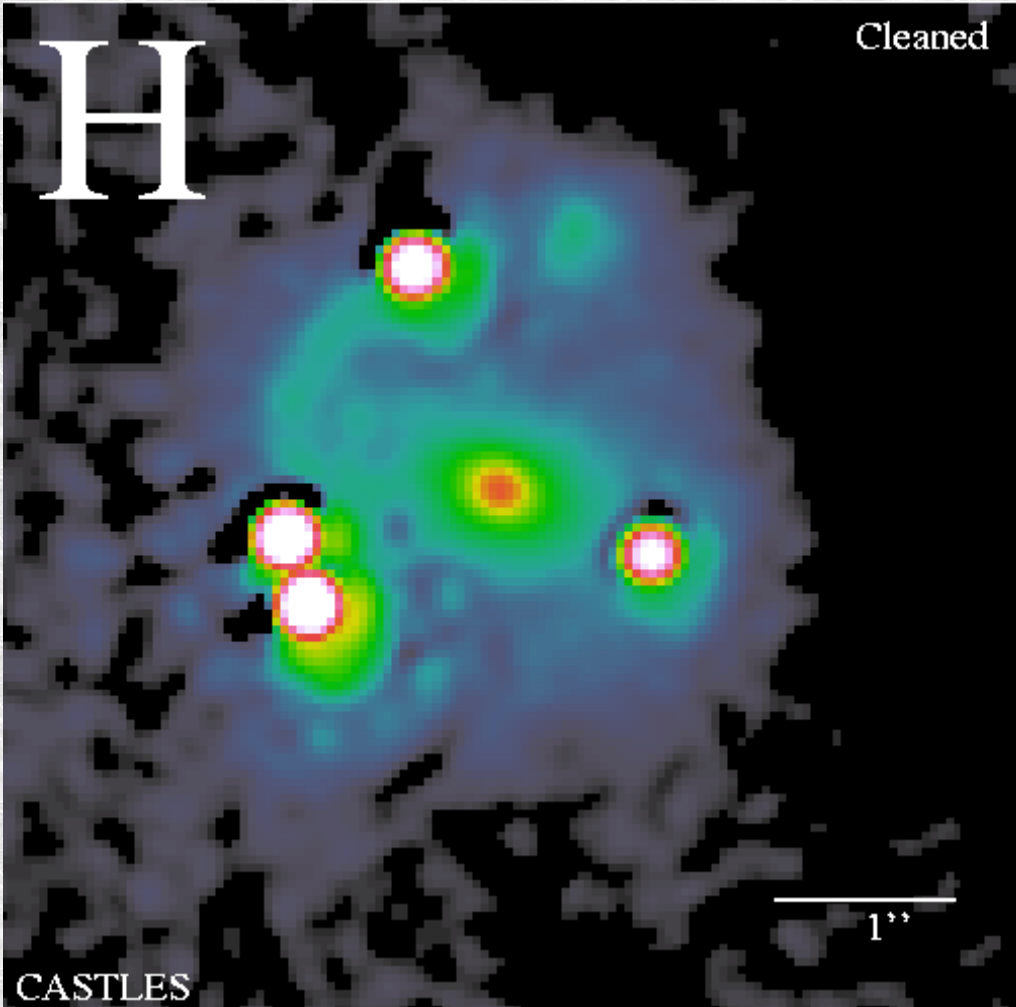


Q2237+ 030

$Z_{\text{qso}}=1.69$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.04$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)

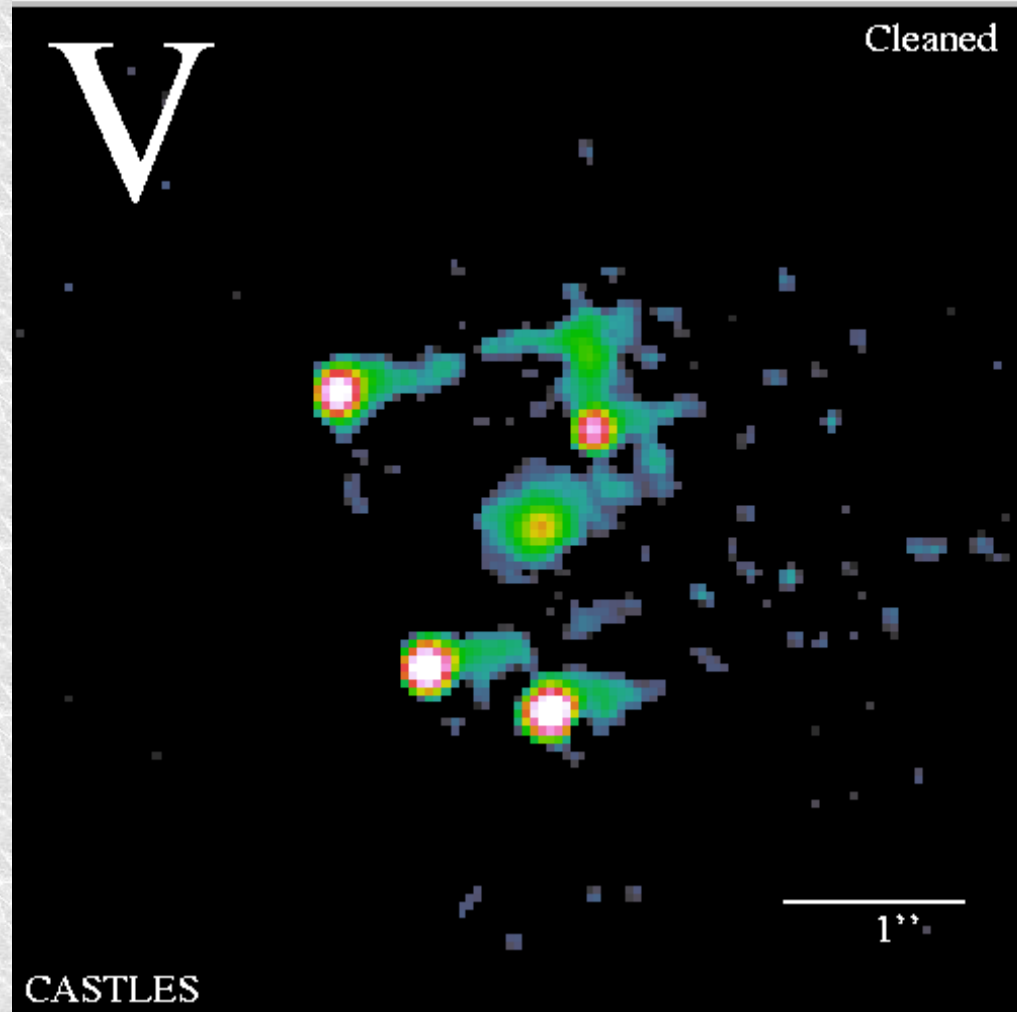


MG0414+0534

$Z_{\text{qso}}=2.64$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.96$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

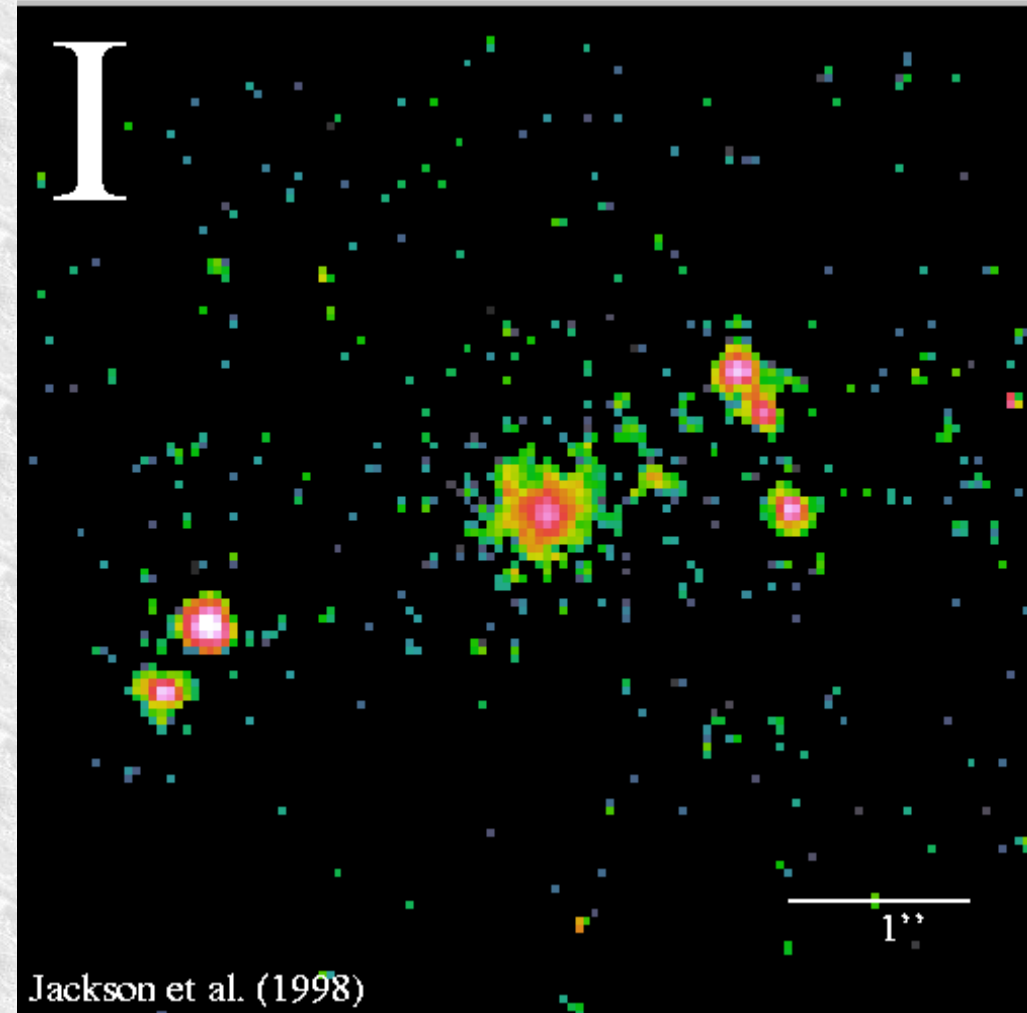
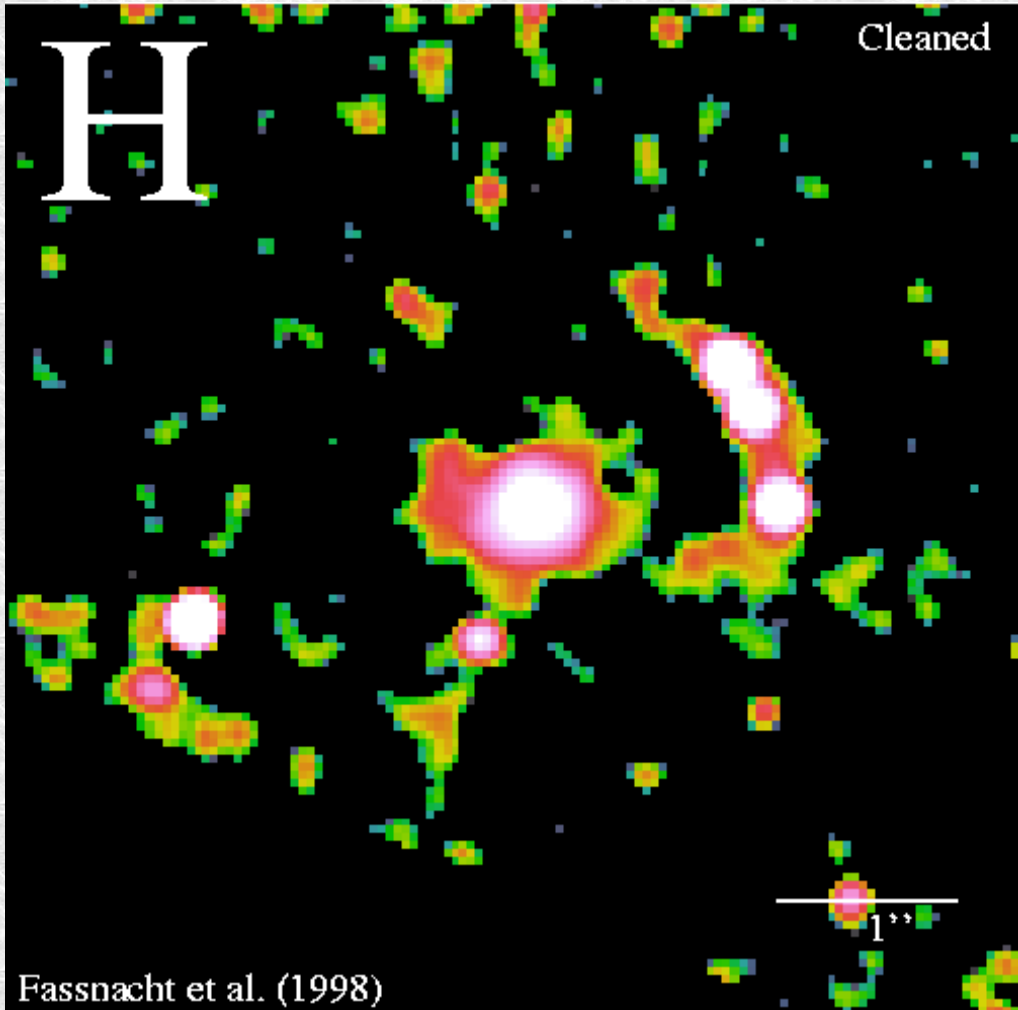
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



HE0230-2130 $Z_{\text{qso}}=2.162$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=???$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

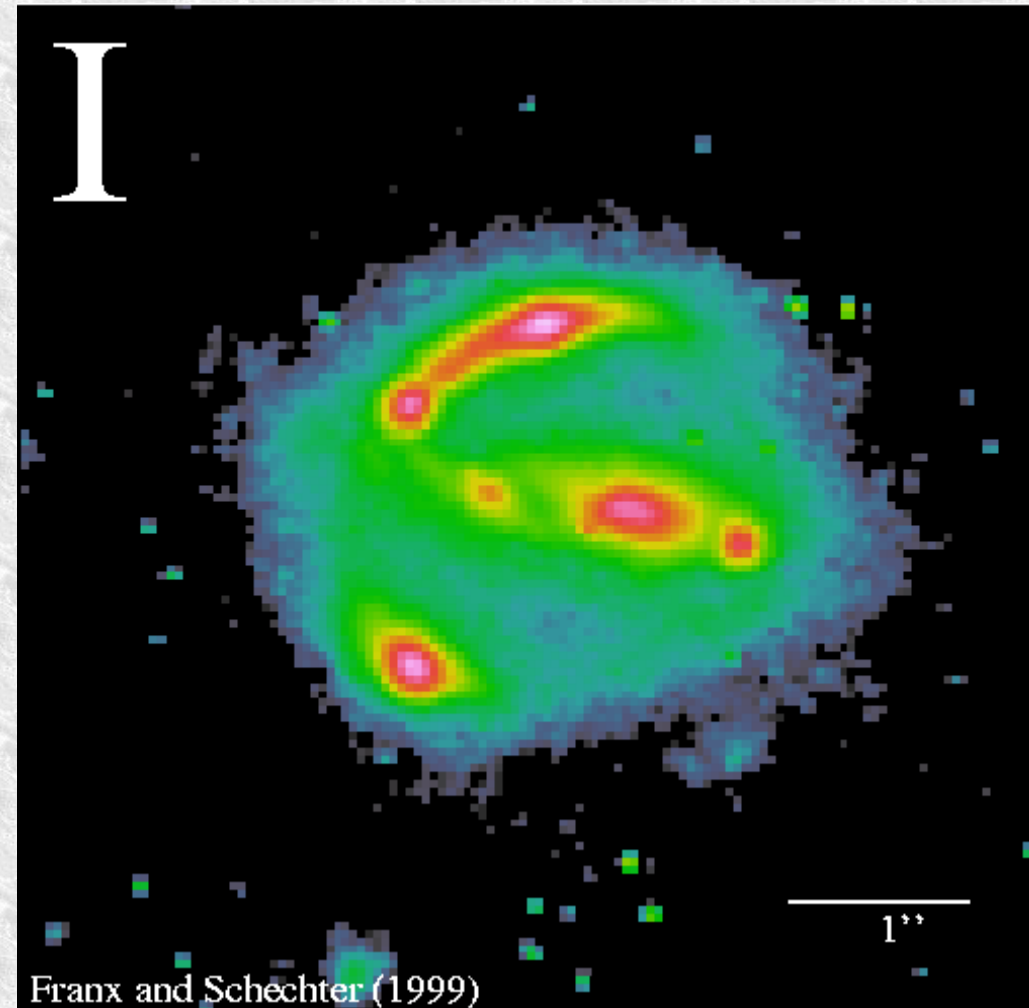
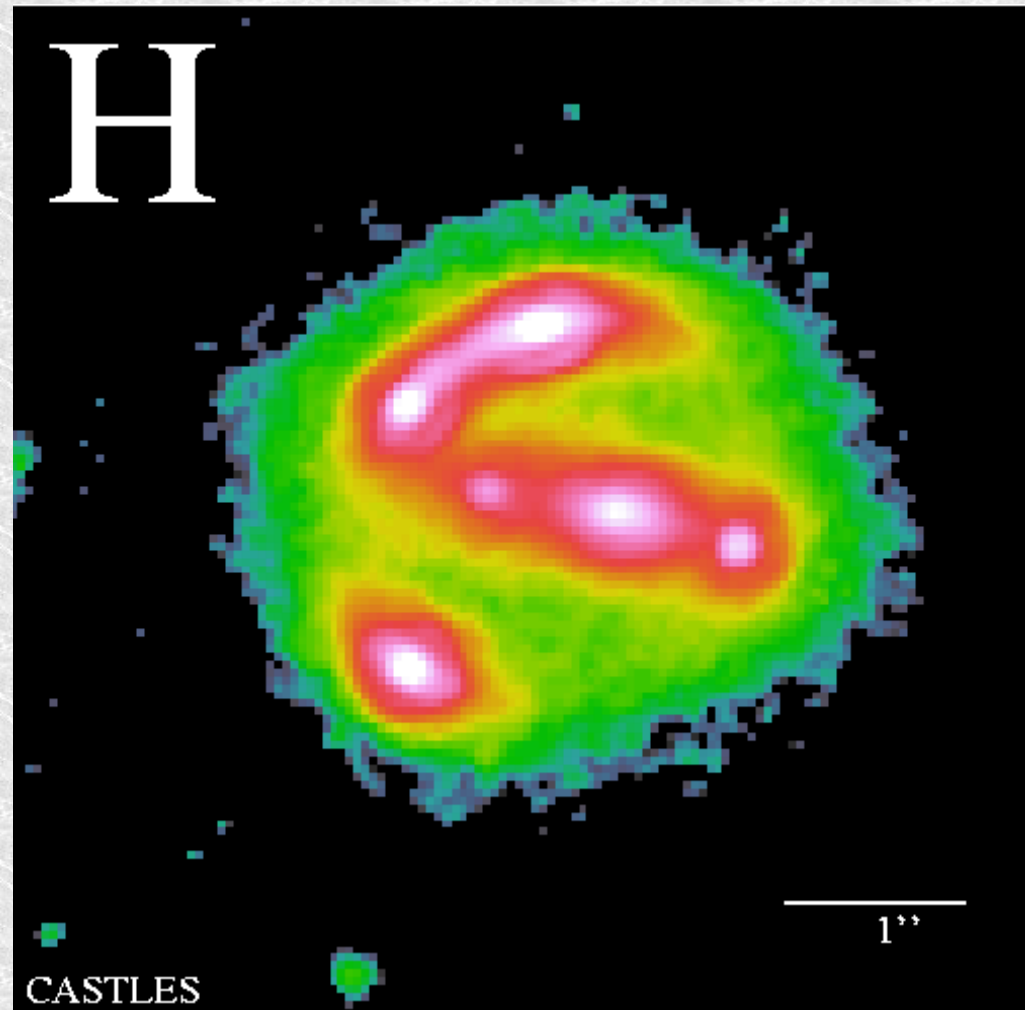
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



B2045+265 $Z_{\text{qso}}=1.28$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.87$

CASTLES: Cfa-Arizona Space Telescope LENS Survey

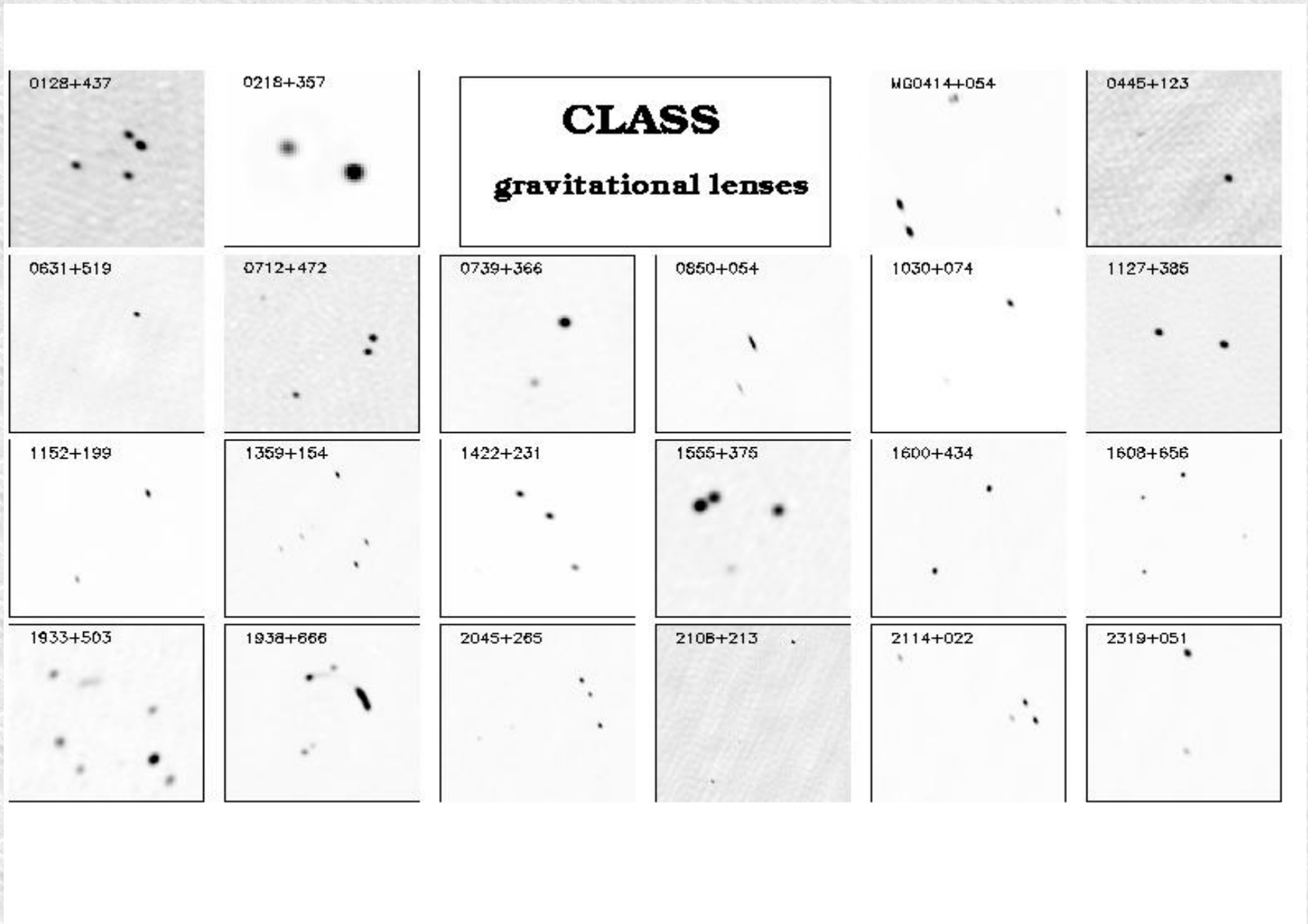
(<http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/castles>)



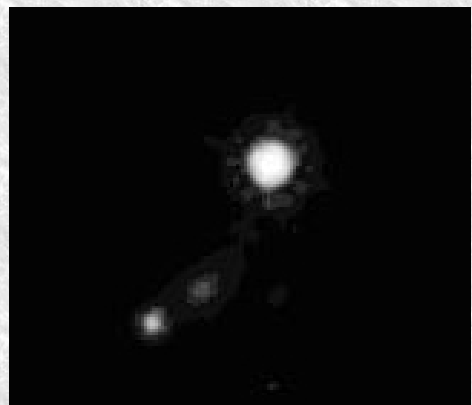
B1608+656 $Z_{\text{qso}}=1.39$; $Z_{\text{lens}}=0.63$

CLASS: Cosmic Lens All Sky Survey

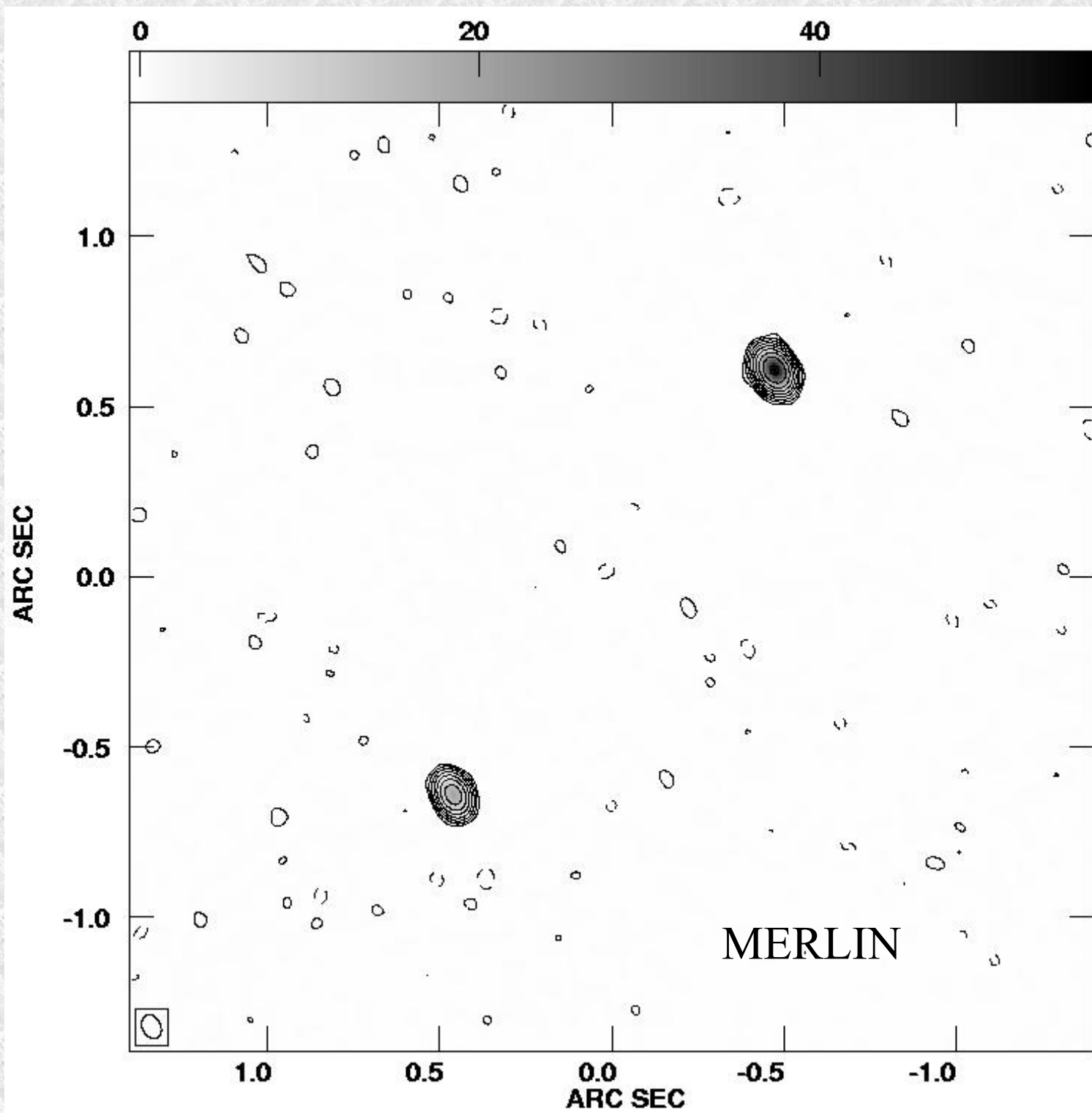
(<http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/research/gravlens>)



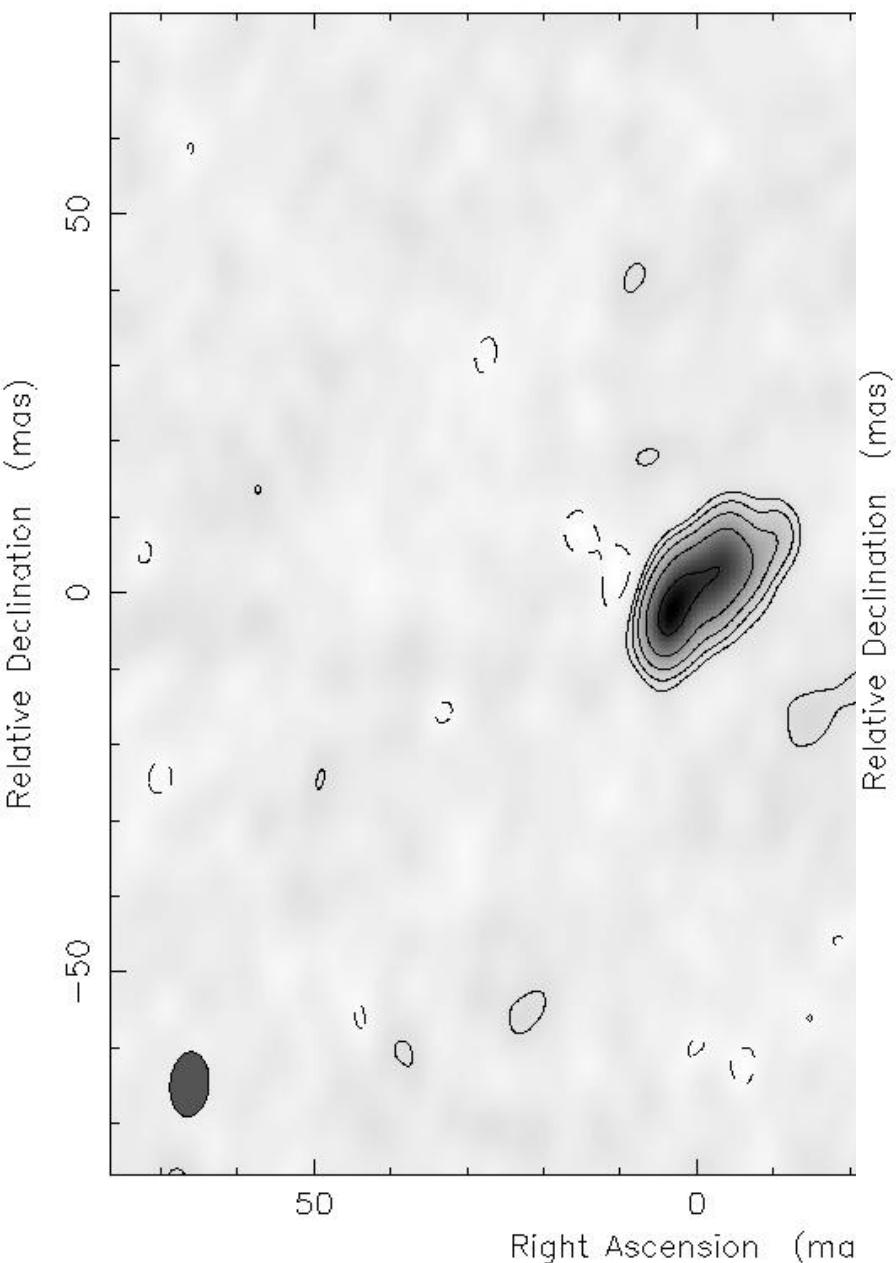
CLASS B1152+199



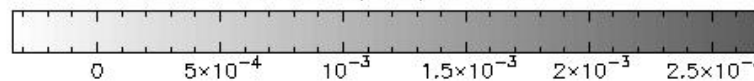
HST



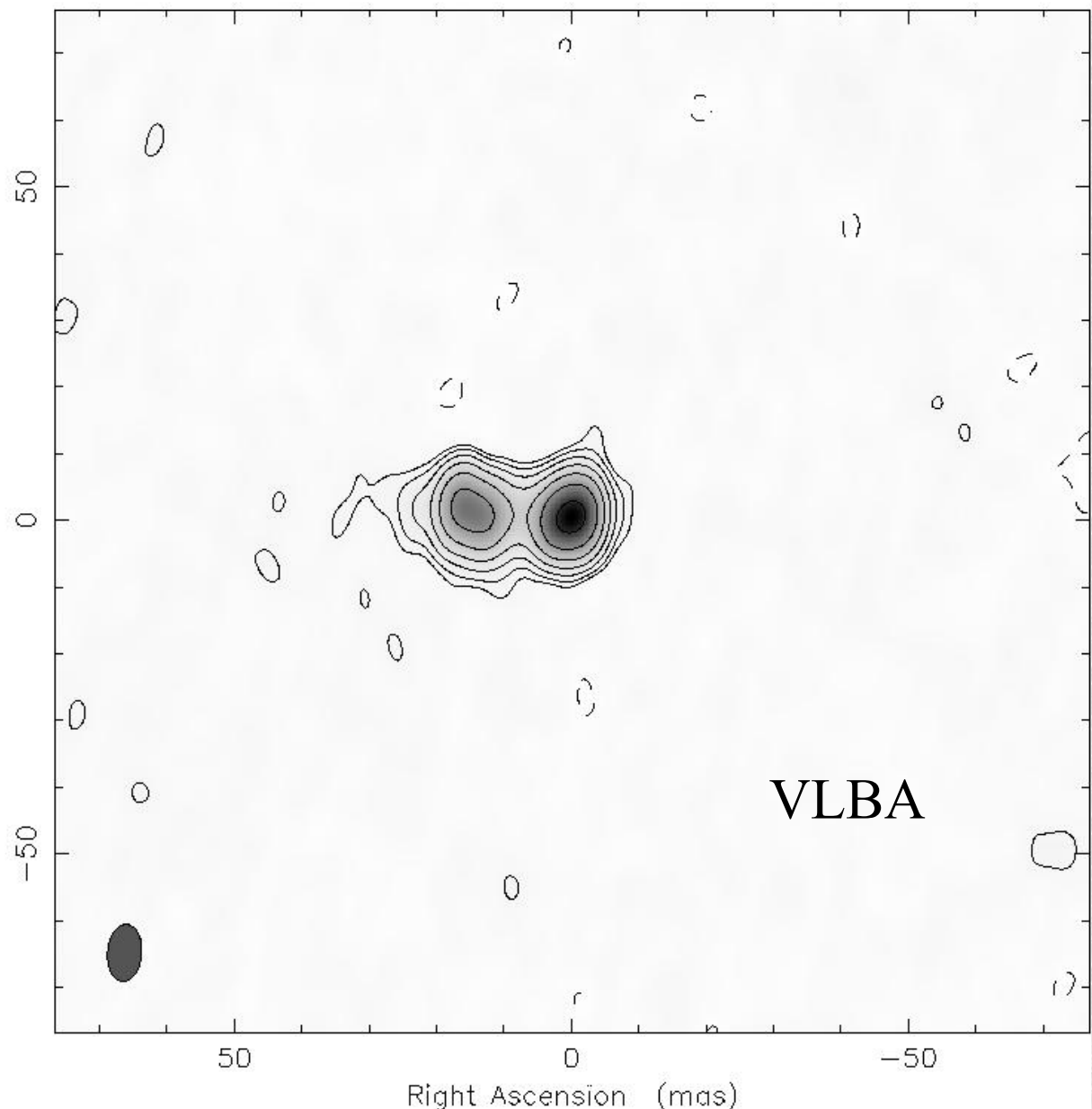
Clean map. Array: BFHKLMNOPS
1152+199 at 1.663 GHz 1999 Dec 10



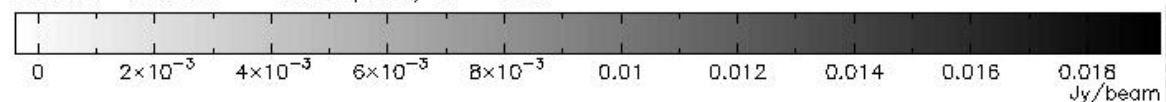
Map center: RA: 11 55 18.363, Dec: +19 39 40.990 (2000.0)
Map peak: 0.00441 Jy/beam
Contours: 7.23×10^{-5} Jy/beam \times (-3 3 6 12 24 48)
Beam FWHM: 8.57×5.08 (mas) at -4.55°



Clean map. Array: BFHKLMNOPS
1152+199 at 1.663 GHz 1999 Dec 10



Map center: RA: 11 55 18.297, Dec: +19 39 42.241 (2000.0)
Map peak: 0.0193 Jy/beam
Contours: 8.11×10^{-5} Jy/beam \times (-3 3 6 12 24 48 96)
Contours: 192)
Beam FWHM: 8.57×5.08 (mas) at -4.55°

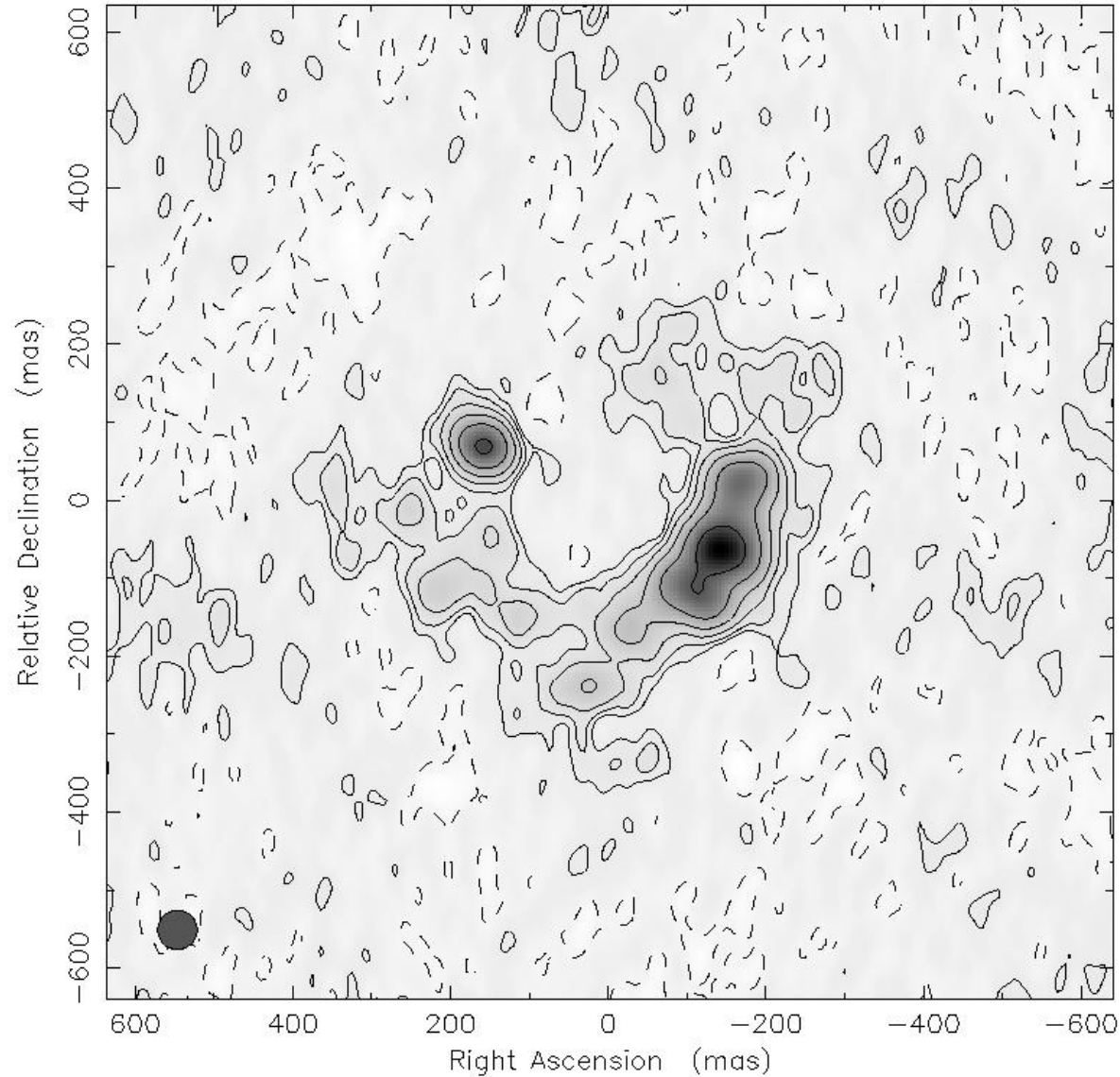


JVAS B0218+357



HST

Clean map. Array: BFHKLMNOPSY
B0218+35 at 0.340 GHz 1995 Aug 17

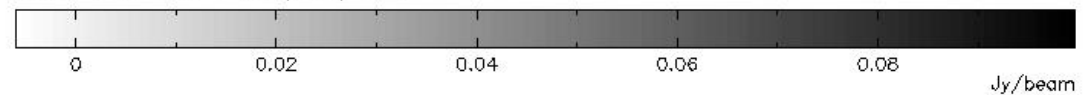


Map center: RA: 02 21 05.483, Dec: +35 56 13.772 (2000.0)

Map peak: 0.0997 Jy/beam

Contours %: -2 2 4 8 16 32 64

Beam FWHM: 50 x 50 (mas) at 0°

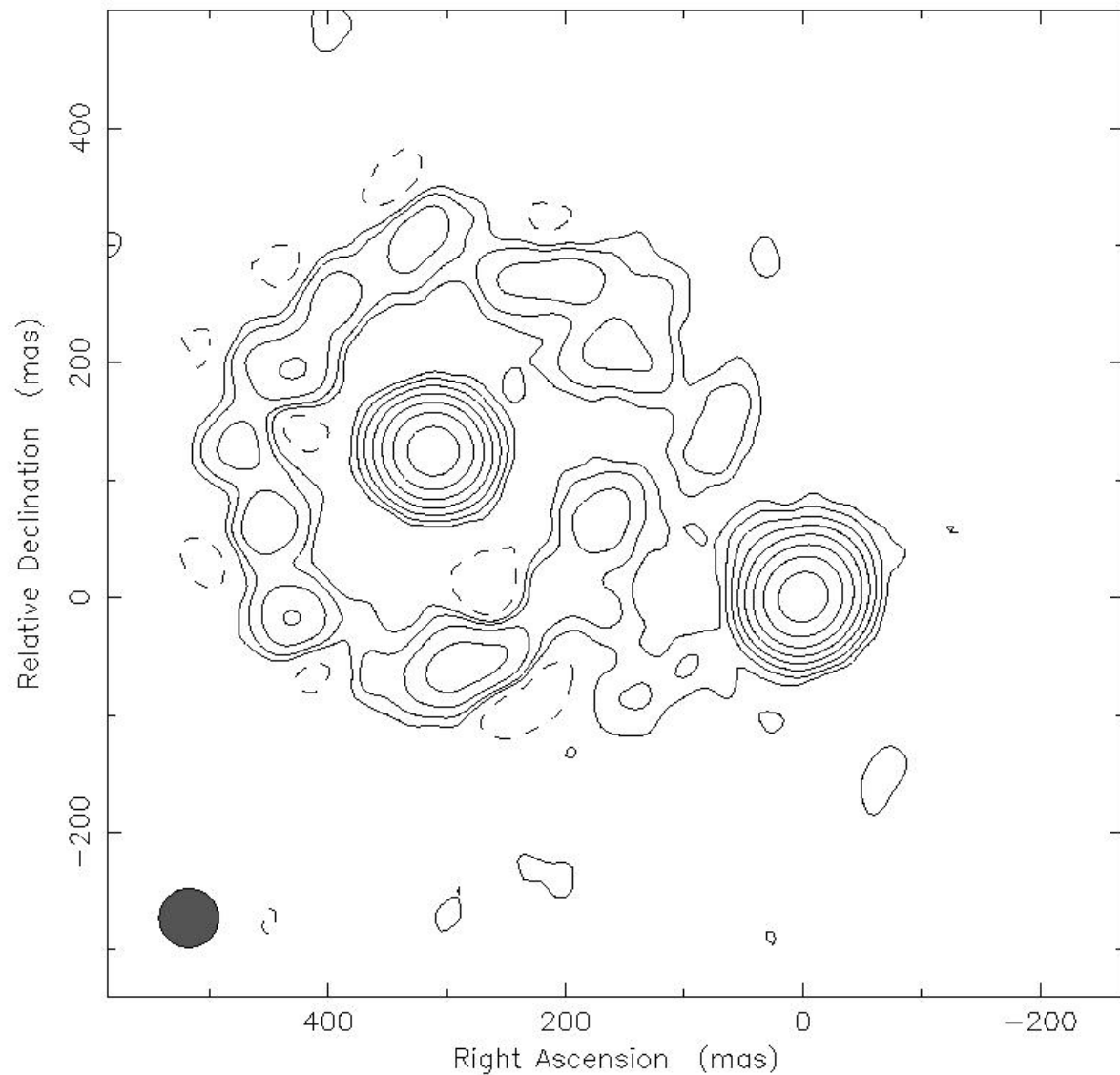


Jy/beam

JVAS B0218+357

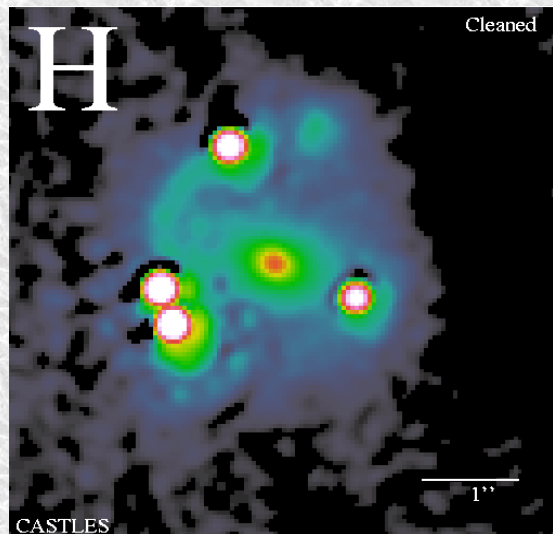


Clean map. Array: DfCbKDMJ1T EJLSWcb
0218+357 at 1.658 GHz 1997 May 29

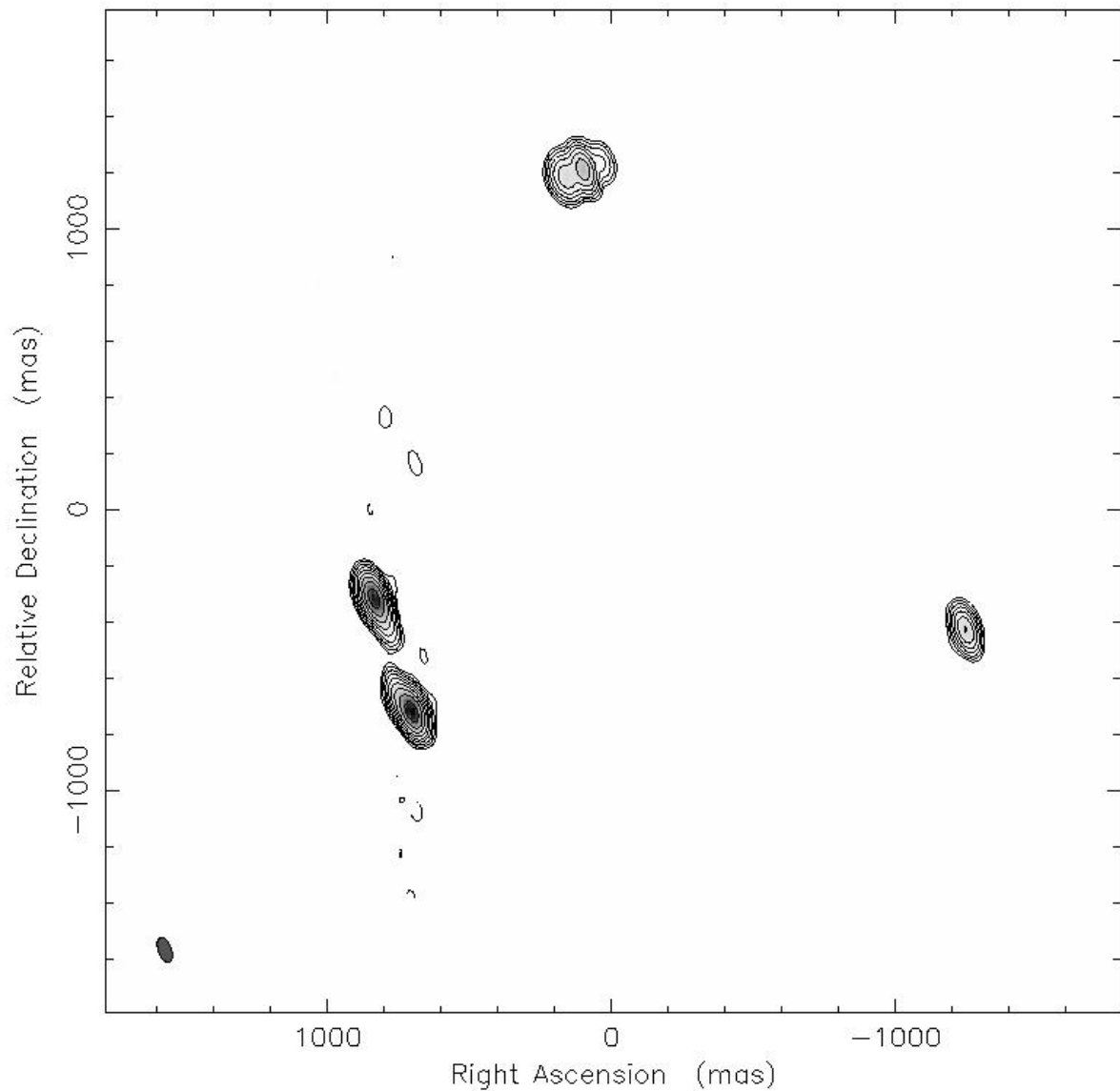


Map center: RA: 02 21 05.472, Dec: +35 56 13.801 (2000.0)
Map peak: 0.65 Jy/beam
Contours %: -0.5 0.5 1 2 4 8 16 32 64
Beam FWHM: 50 x 50 (mas) at 0°

MG0414+0534



Clean map. Array: DfCbKDMT
MG0414 at 4.993 GHz 1992 Jul 21



Map center: RA: 04 11 58.210, Dec: +05 27 13.150 (1950.0)

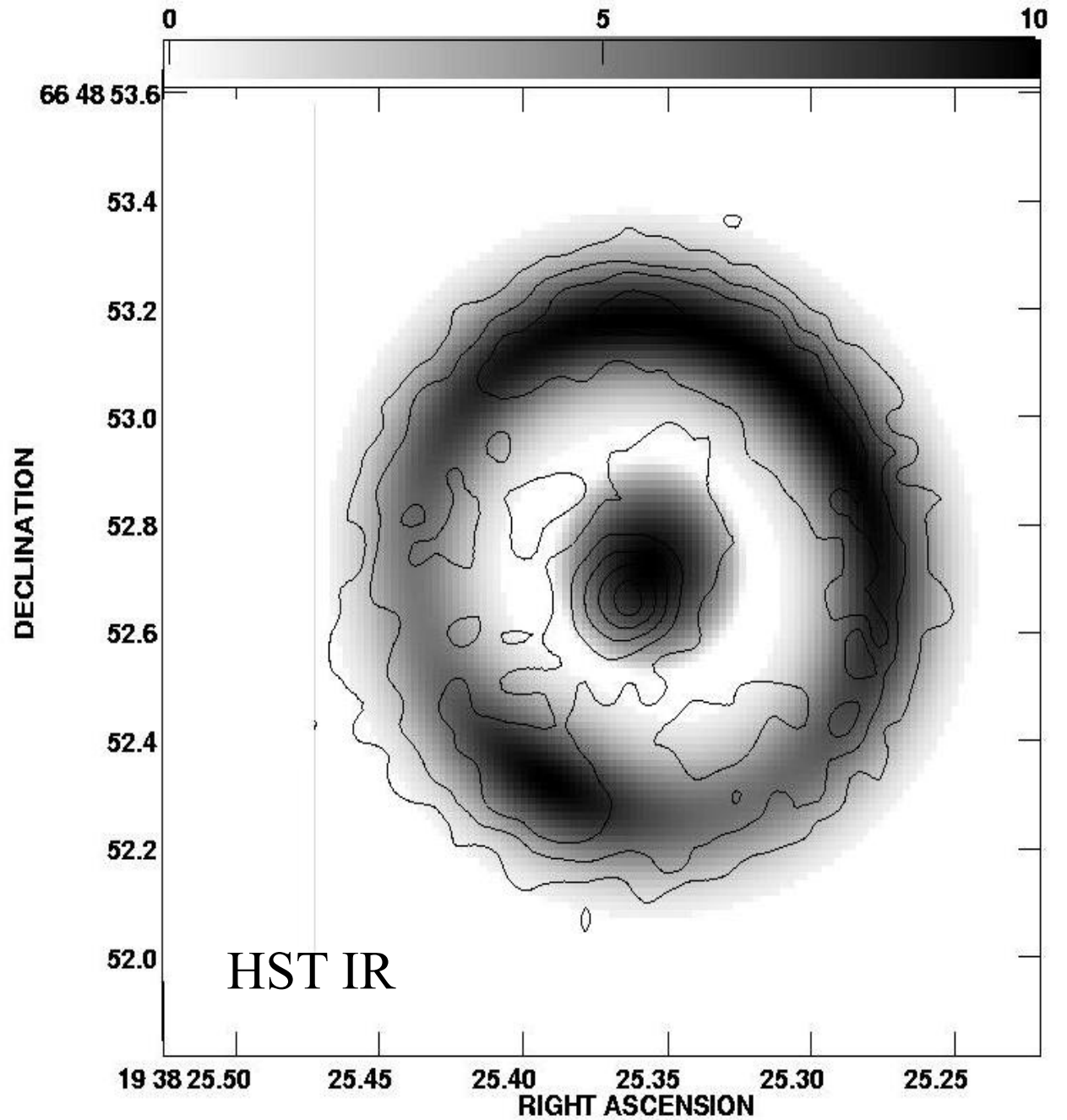
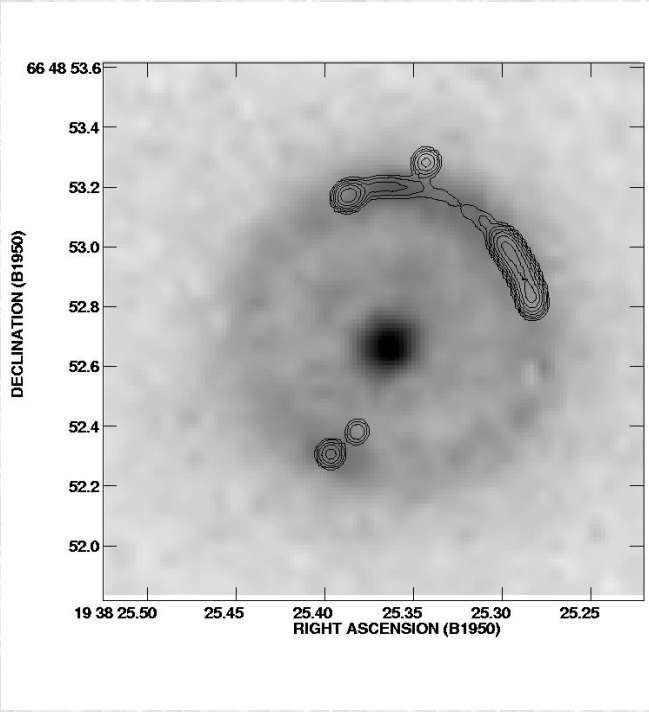
Map peak: 0.26 Jy/beam

Contours %: -0.25 0.25 0.5 1 2 4 8 16 32 64

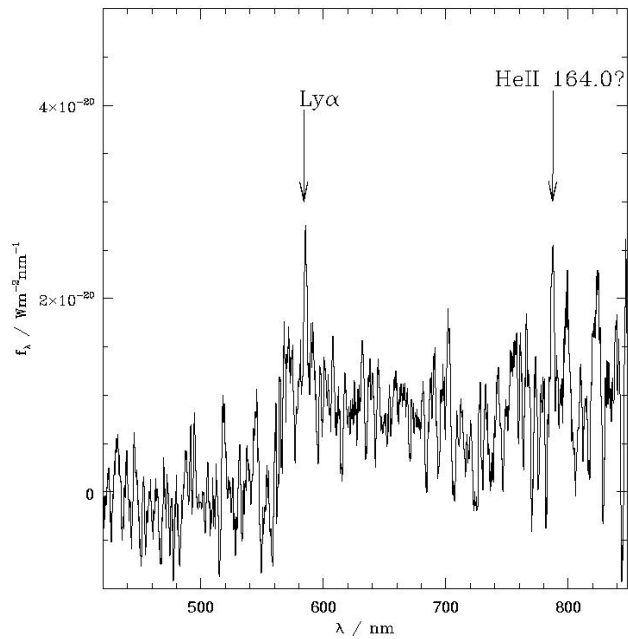
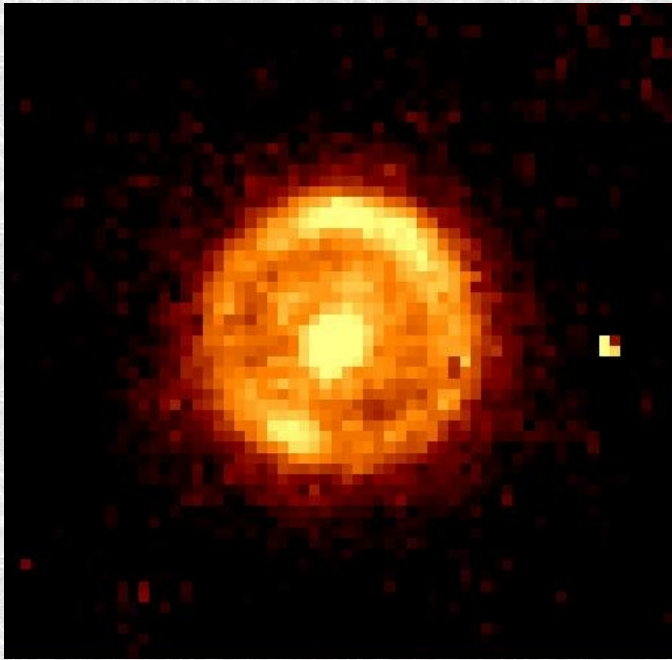
Beam FWHM: 93 x 46.4 (mas) at 19.8°



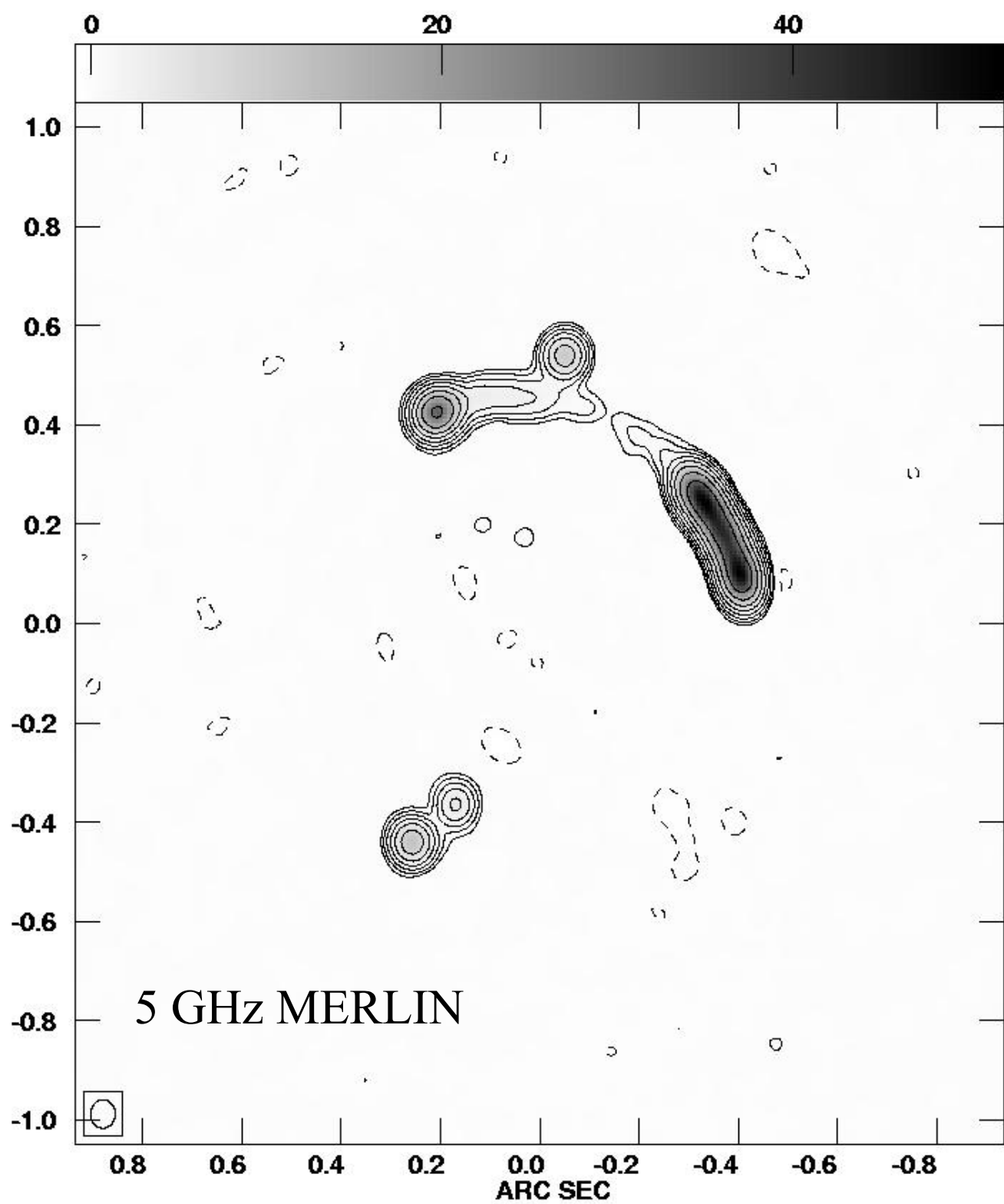
JVAS B1938+666



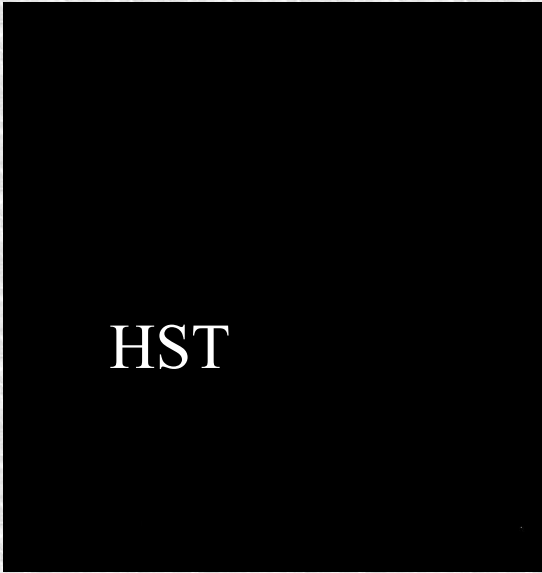
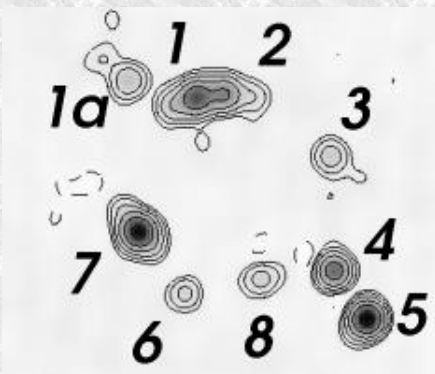
JVAS B1938+666



ARC SEC

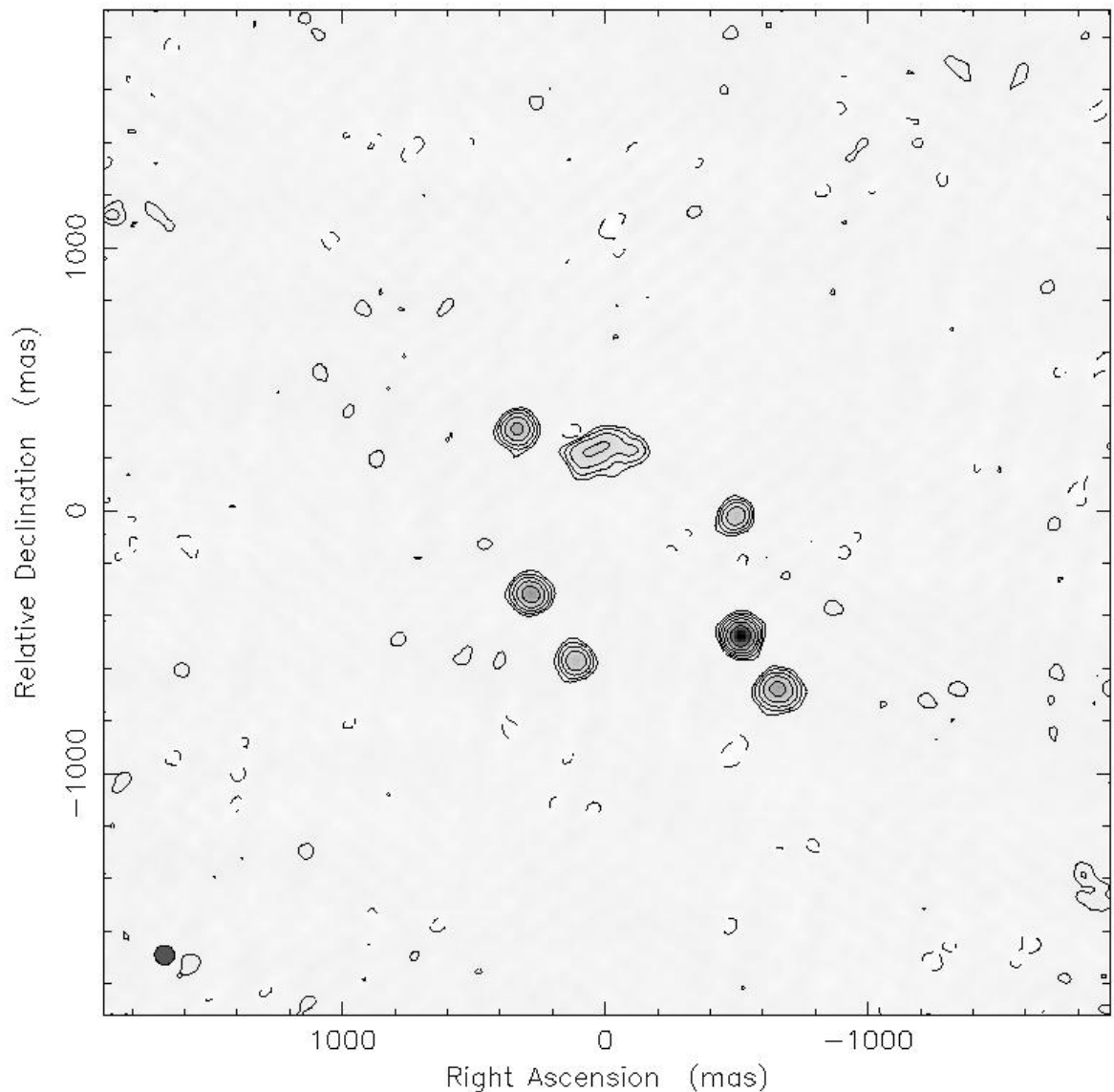


CLASS B1933+503 (10 obrazow !!!)



(2+4+4 obrazzy 3 zrodel)

Clean map. Array: DfCbKDMT
1934+50 at 4.994 GHz 1995 Jun 23



Map center: RA: 19 33 11.162, Dec: +50 18 44.683 (1950.0)
Map peak: 0.0187 Jy/beam
Contours %: -1.5 1.5 3 6 12 24 48 96
Beam FWHM: 75 x 75 (mas) at 0°

0 2x10⁻³ 4x10⁻³ 6x10⁻³ 8x10⁻³ 0.01 0.012 0.014 0.016 0.018 Jy/beam