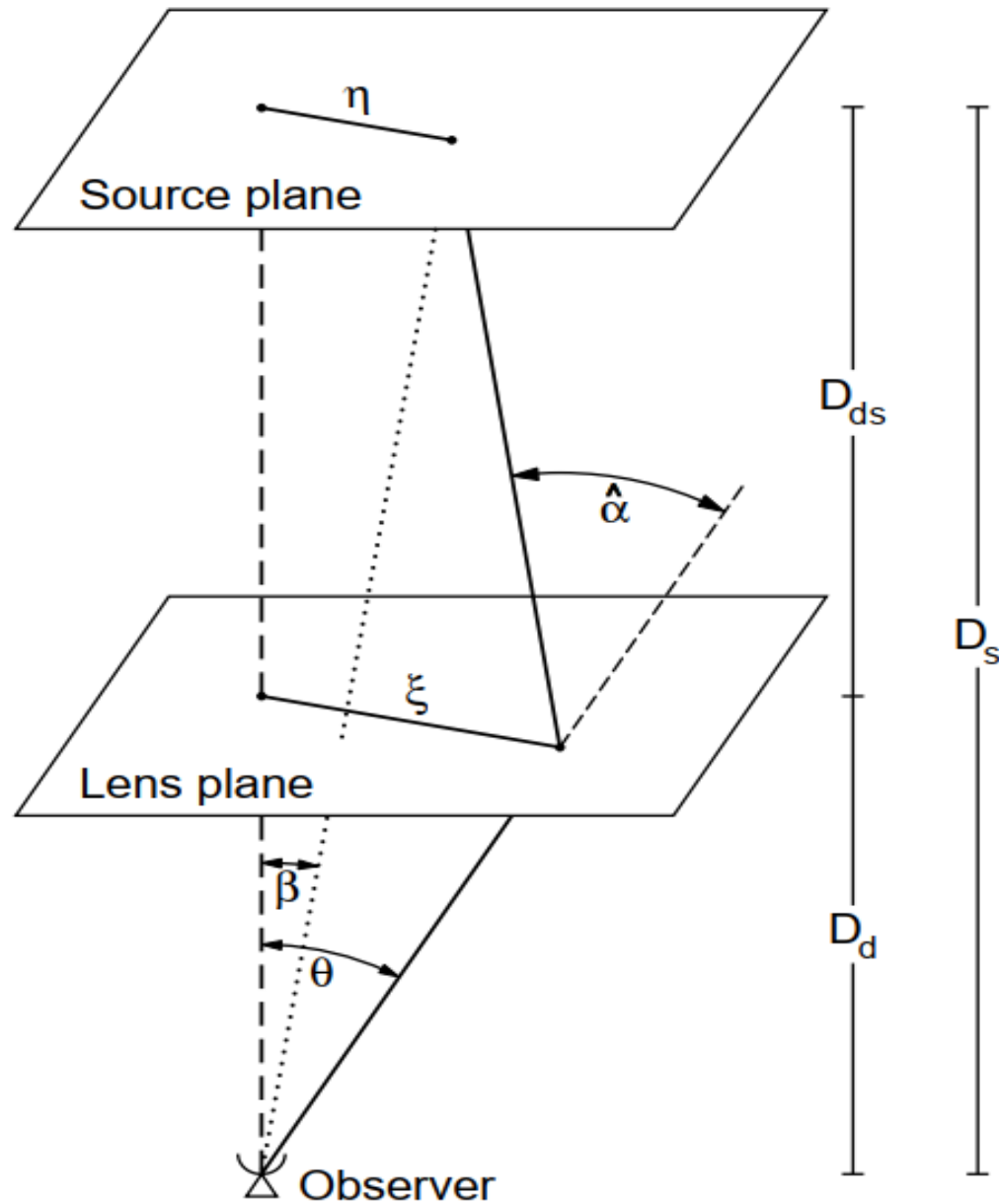




Generating Catalogues of Lensed Galaxies to Test Weak Lensing Pipelines

JACOB SHPIECE

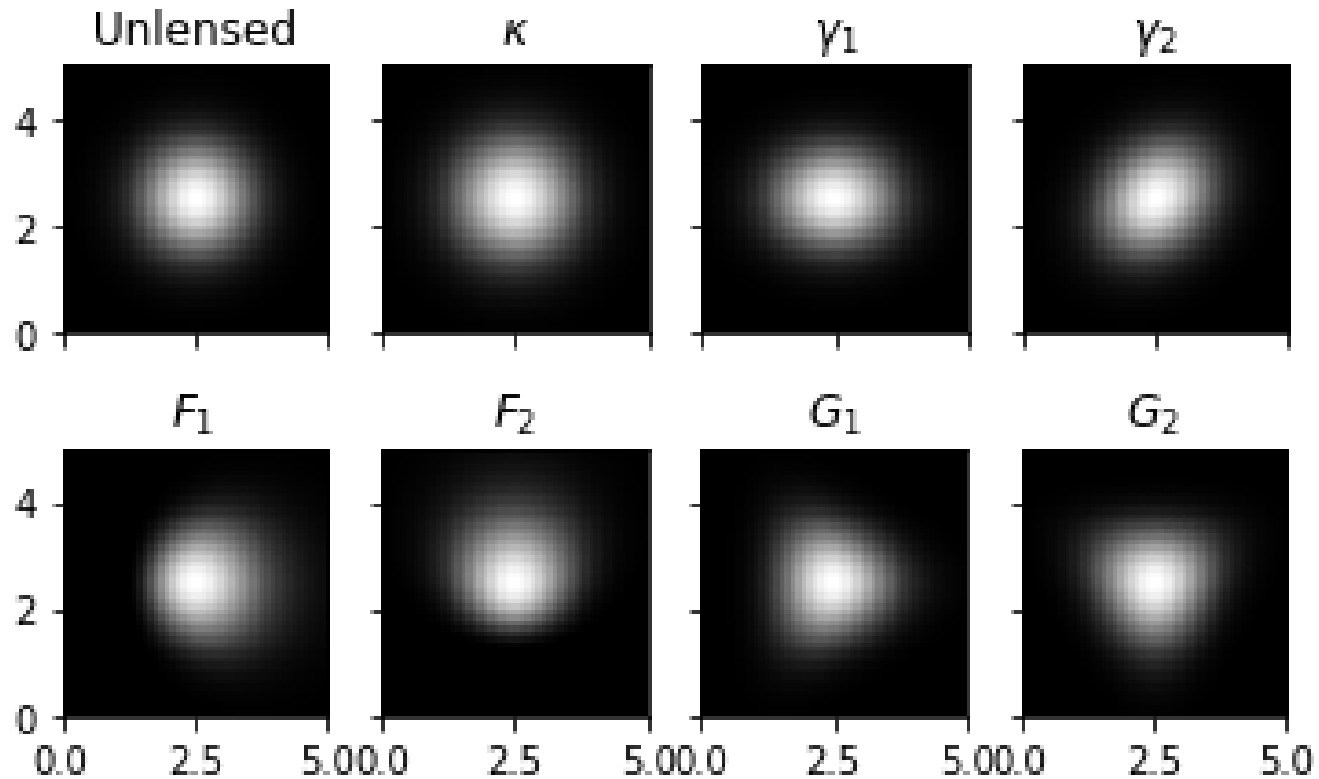
DREXEL UNIVERSITY



Weak Lensing Formalism

$$\vec{\beta} - (\vec{\theta} - \alpha(\vec{\theta})) = 0$$

Lensing Parameters

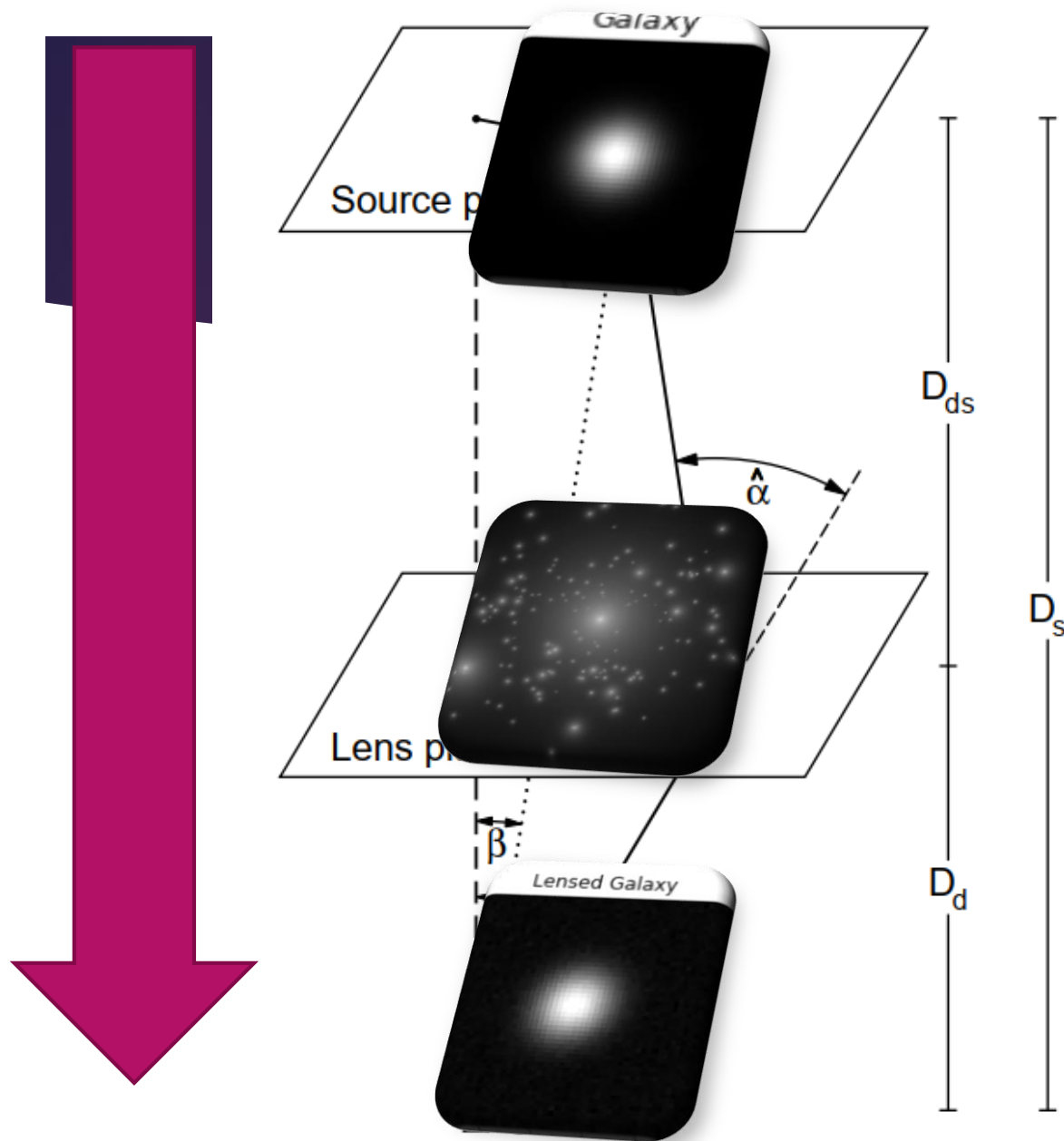


$$\beta_i = A_{ij}\theta_j + \frac{1}{2}D_{ijk}\theta_j\theta_k$$

$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \kappa - \gamma_1 & -\gamma_2 \\ -\gamma_2 & 1 - \kappa + \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{ij1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3F_1 + G_1 & F_2 + G_2 \\ F_2 + G_2 & F_1 - G_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{ij2} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} F_2 + G_2 & F_1 - G_1 \\ F_1 - G_1 & 3F_2 - G_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Develop realistic galaxy images, incorporating observational features found in image data.

Produce a realistic cluster gravitational lensing potential.

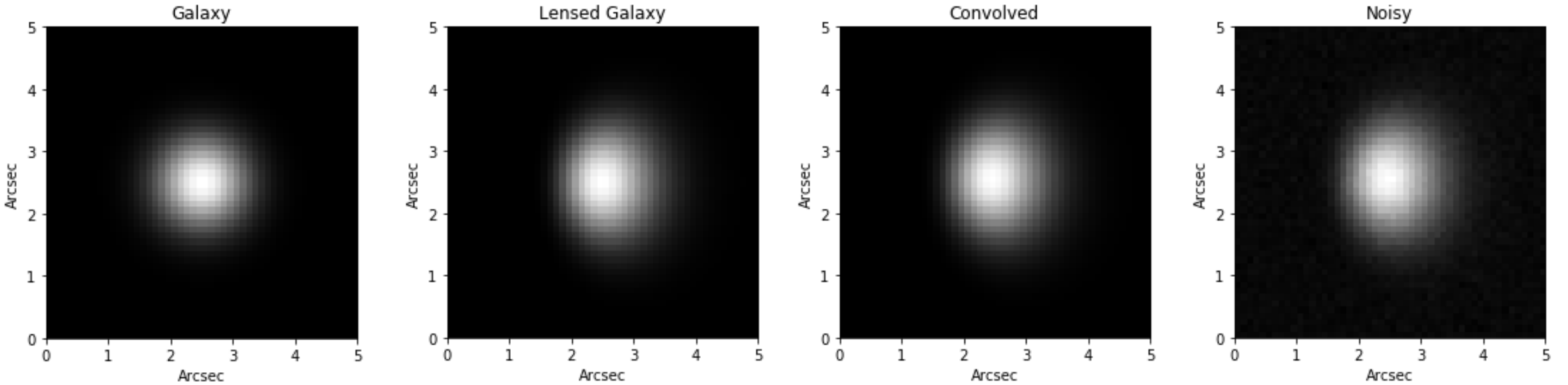
Use lensing potential to transform galaxies from source to lensing plane.

The Multidark N-Body Simulation

Data Field	Description
MainHaloid	Unique cluster identifier
HaloMass	Mass of dark matter halo, in solar masses
GalaxyType	Distinguishes between primary halo and subhalos
NFWConcentration	NFW concentration of halo
x	X position of halo (in Mpc)
y	Y position of halo (in Mpc)
z	Z position of halo (in Mpc)

- ▶ An N-body simulation run in 2013.
- ▶ Particle number: 3840^3
- ▶ Box size: $1 h^{-1}$ Gpc
- ▶ Mass resolution: $1.5 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
- ▶ 10 million halos downloaded from the SAG catalogue.

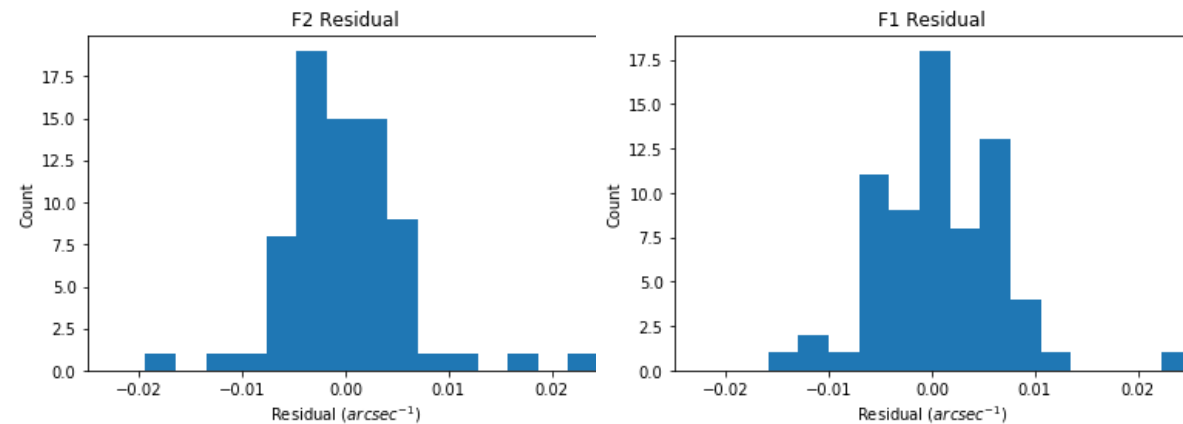
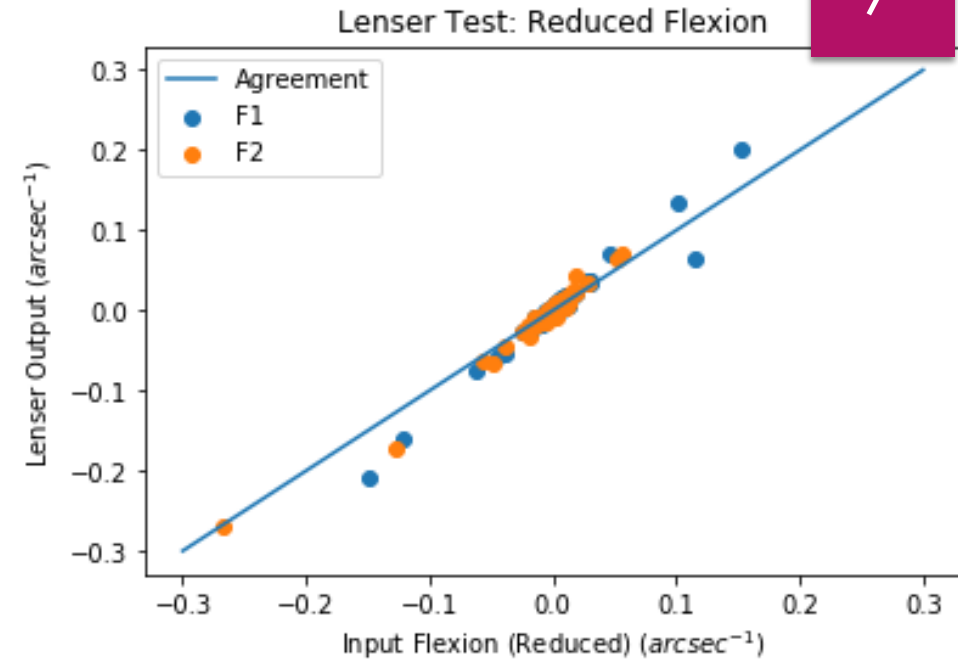
(Knebe et al, 2016)



Following One Galaxy

Lenser Tests

- ▶ Lenser was used to process 100 generated images (around an SIS profile), extracting their flexion.
- ▶ I compare inputted flexions to the flexion measured by Lenser.
- ▶ Residuals have RMS values of
 - ▶ F_1 : $0.0136 \text{ arcseconds}^{-1}$
 - ▶ F_2 : $0.0077 \text{ arcseconds}^{-1}$



Future Work

- ▶ This tool generates catalogues to model specific lensing scenarios. This will provide a valuable resource to lensing pipelines which extract information from lensed galaxies.
- ▶ There are more tests to be run with Lenser, with larger catalogues, more complex lensing profiles, and a larger distribution of input flexions.
- ▶ There are additional potential selection criteria for MultiDark clusters that will allow specific physical systems to be modeled.



Thank You!

Acknowledgements

- ▶ Thank you to
 - ▶ Jake Delano, for using Lenser to analyze *many* hundreds of test images.
 - ▶ Evan Arena, for work developing Lenser and regular advice on its use.
 - ▶ Dave Goldberg, for constant advice and insight.
- ▶ The MultiDark database was developed in cooperation with the Spanish MultiDark Consolider Project CSD2009-00064.

References

- ▶ D. J. Bacon, D. M. Goldberg, B. T. P. Rowe, and A. N. Taylor. Weak gravitational flexion. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 365(2):414–428, 2006.
- ▶ Matthias Bartelmann and Peter Schneider. Weak gravitational lensing. *Physics Reports*, 340:291–472, 1999.
- ▶ P. Schneider and X. Er. Weak lensing goes bananas: what flexion really measures. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 485(2):363–376, 2008.
- ▶ Julio Navarro, Carlos Frenk, and Simon White. A universal density profile from hierarchical clustering. *Astrophysics*, 490:493–508, 1997.
- ▶ Aaron D. Ludlow and et. al. The mass-concentration-redshift relation of cold dark matter halos. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 441(1):378–388, 2013.
- ▶ Charles R. Keeton and Leonidas A. Moustakas. A new channel for detecting dark matter substructure in galaxies: Gravitational lens time delays. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 699(2), 2009.
- ▶ Jesus Zavala and Carlos Frenk. Dark matter haloes and subhaloes. *Galaxies*, 7(4), 2019.
- ▶ Antonio Gao and et. al. The statistics of the subhalo abundance of dark matter haloes. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 410(4):2309–2314, 2011.
- ▶ Alexander. Knebe and et al. Multidark-galaxies: data release and first results. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 474(4):5206–5231, 2018.
- ▶ Lenser: <https://github.com/DrexelLenser/Lenser>