

# Mass estimates of Galaxy Clusters via Strong Gravitational Lensing

Umberto Rescigno

Supervisors:

Prof. Claudio Grillo

Prof. Marco Lombardi

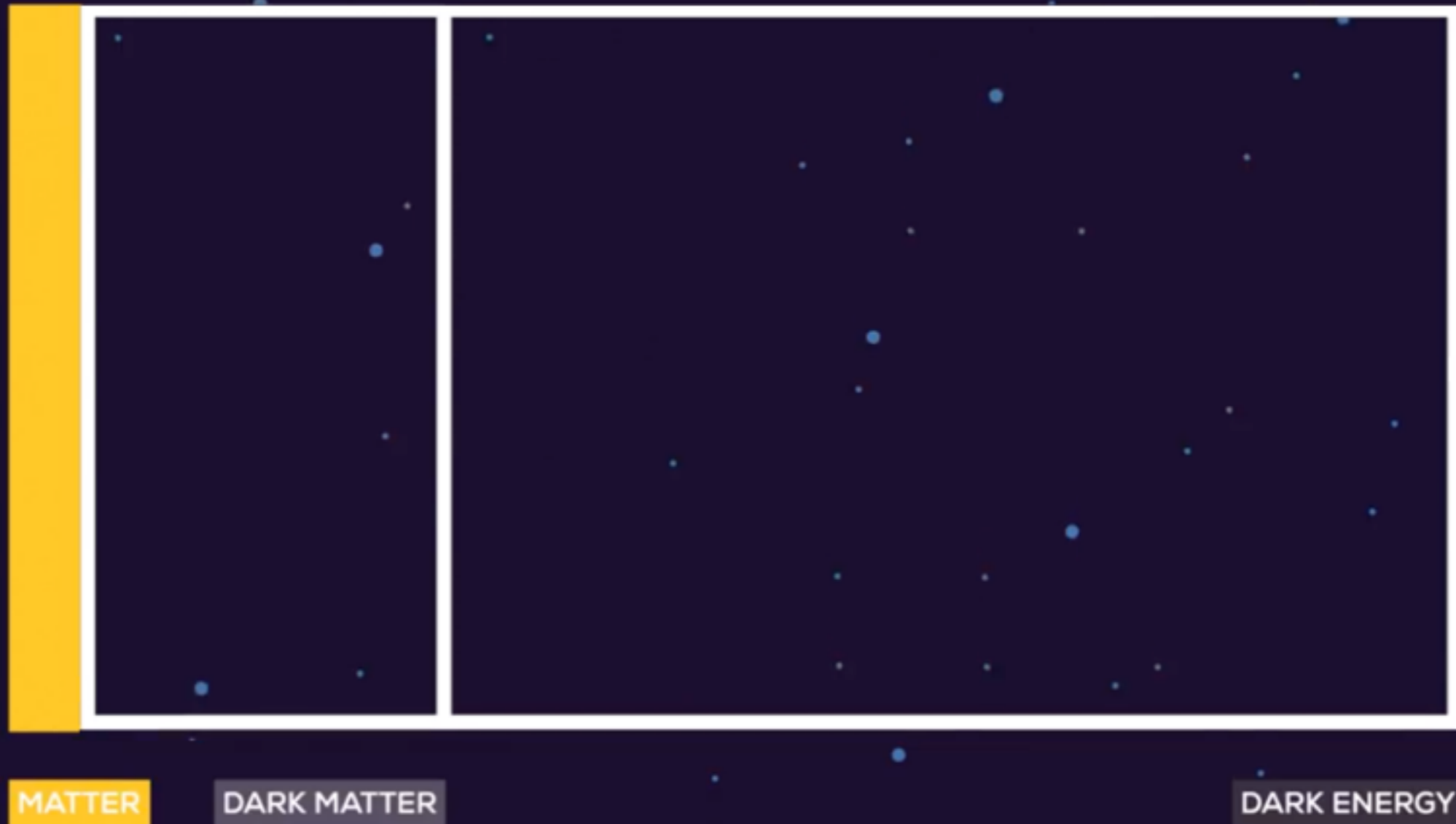
Physics Department,  
University of Milan, Italy

Workshop 2017

# Universe composition

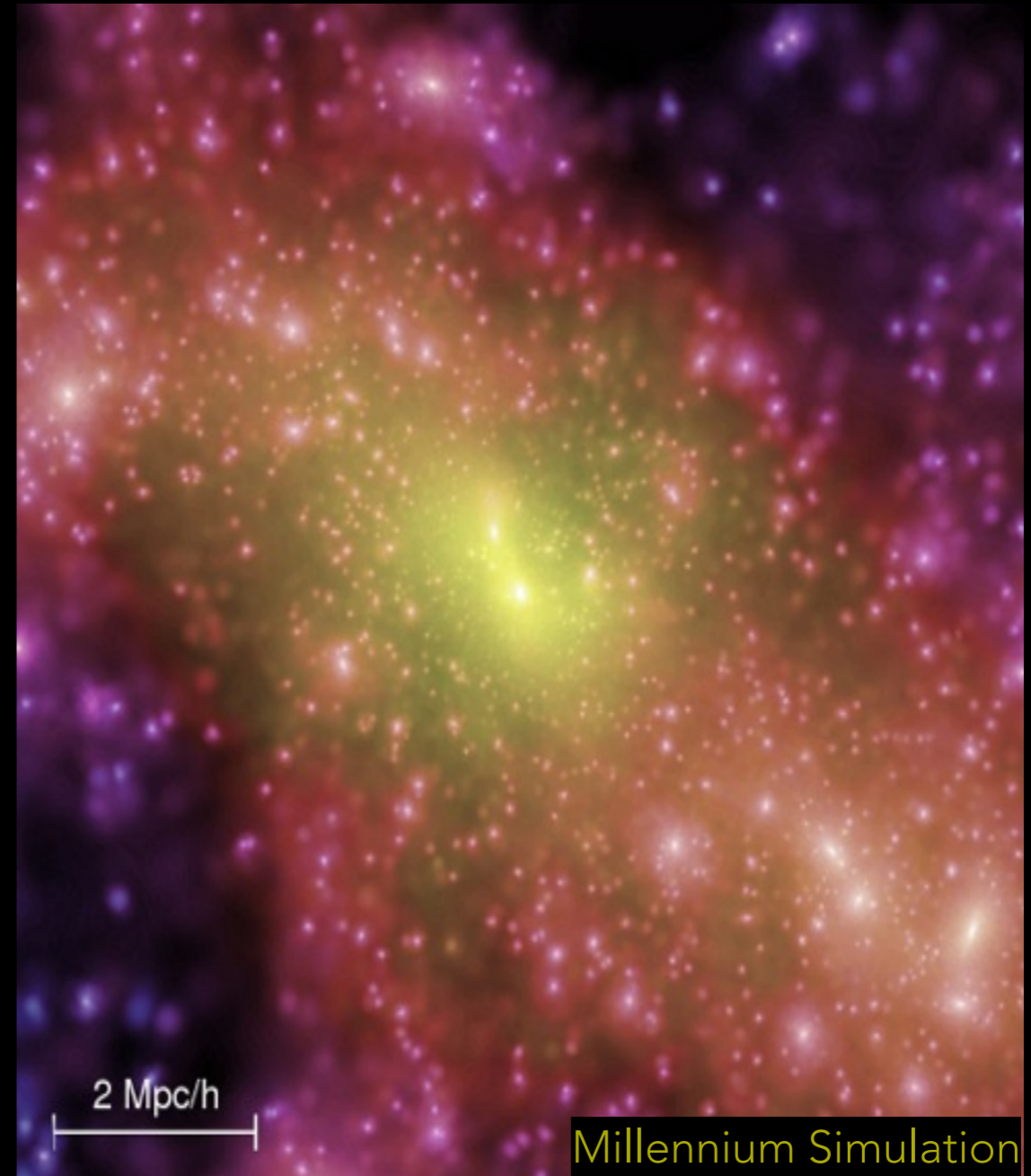


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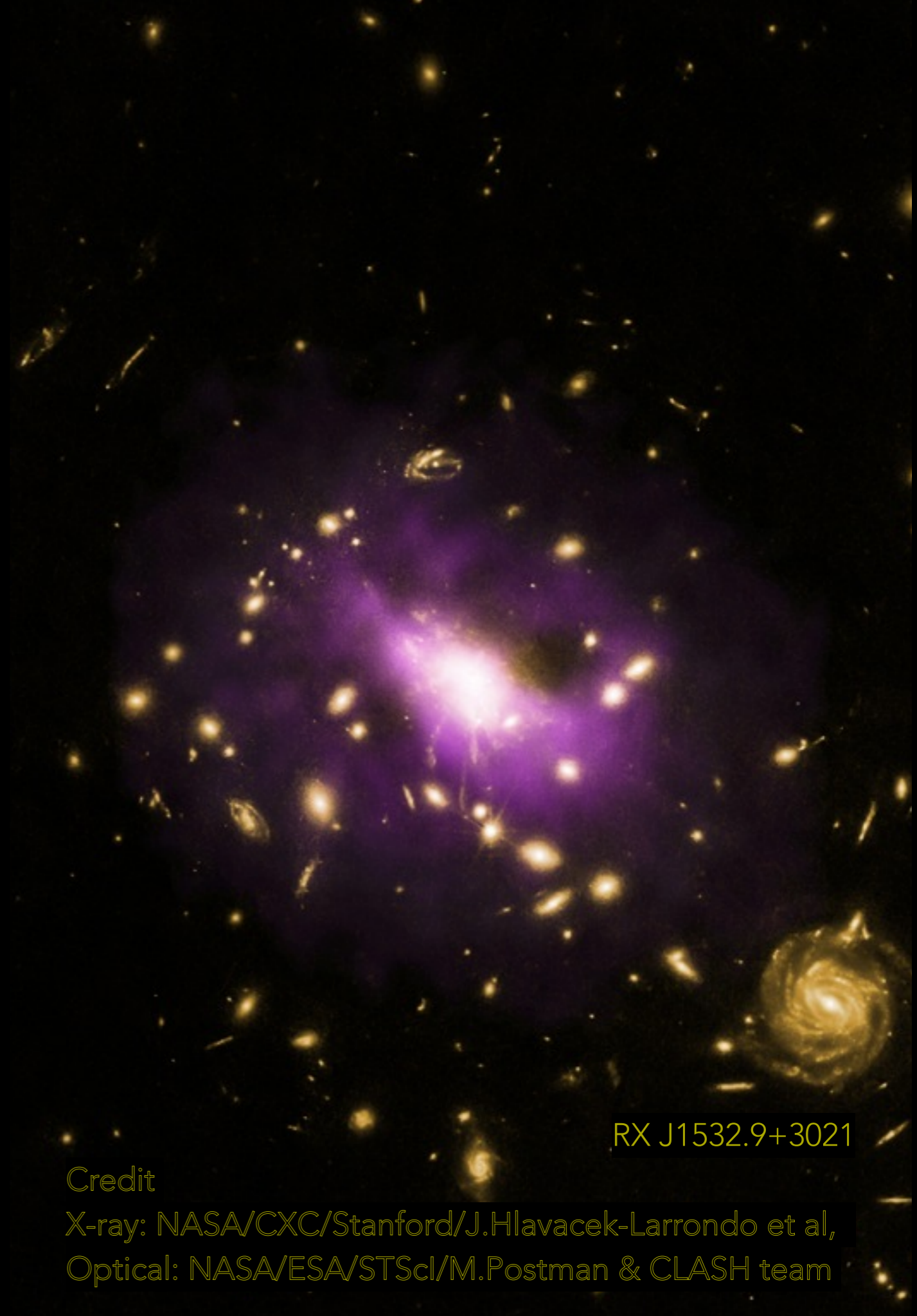
# Standard cosmology and Gravitational Lensing

- **Why to study Galaxy Clusters:**
  - Structure formation/evolution
  - Dark Matter characterization
- **Why to study Galaxy Cluster cores:**
  - Solving small-scale issues
- **Why to use gravitational lensing:**
  - accurate total mass estimates



# Galaxy Clusters

Collections of...



RX J1532.9+3021

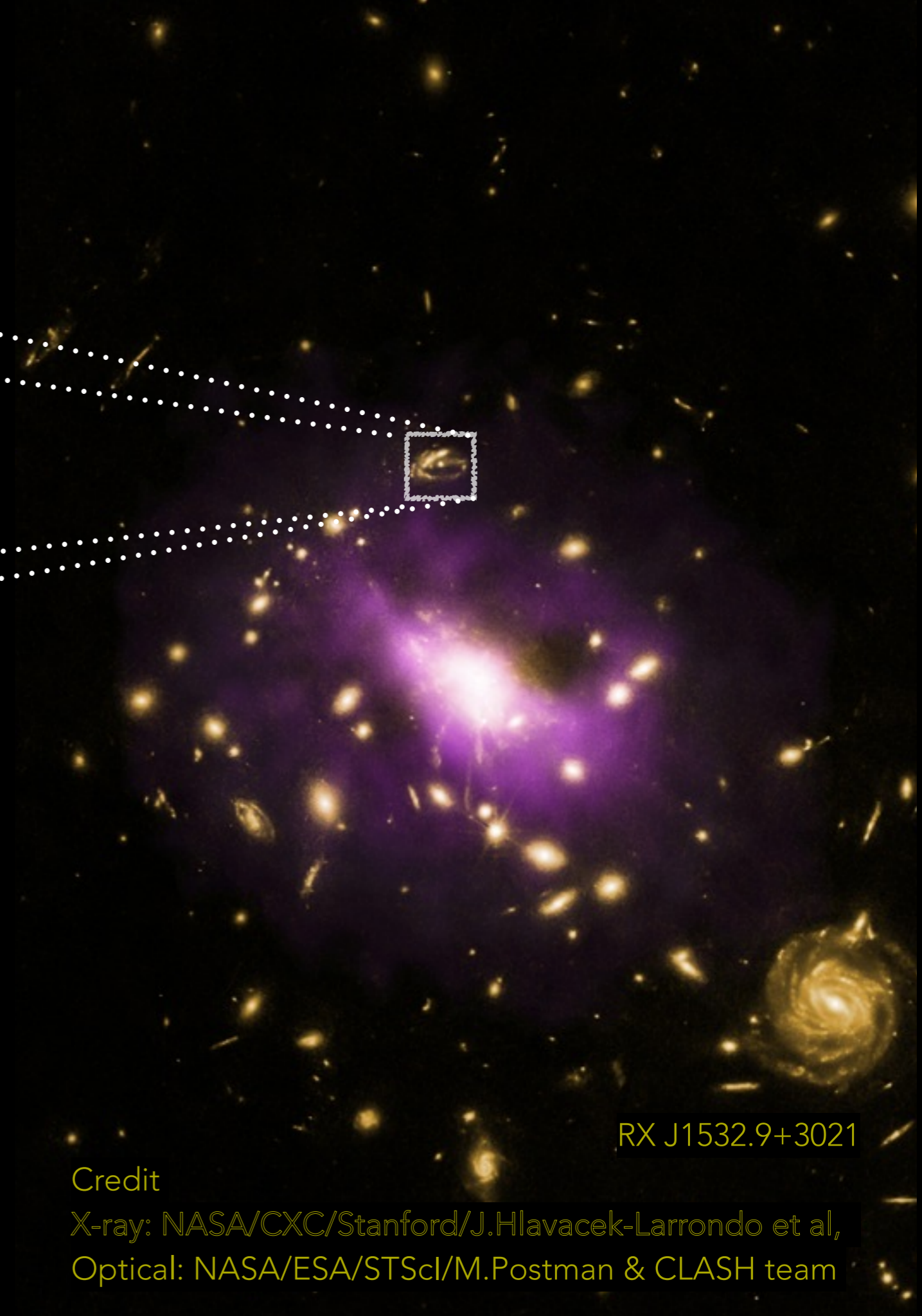
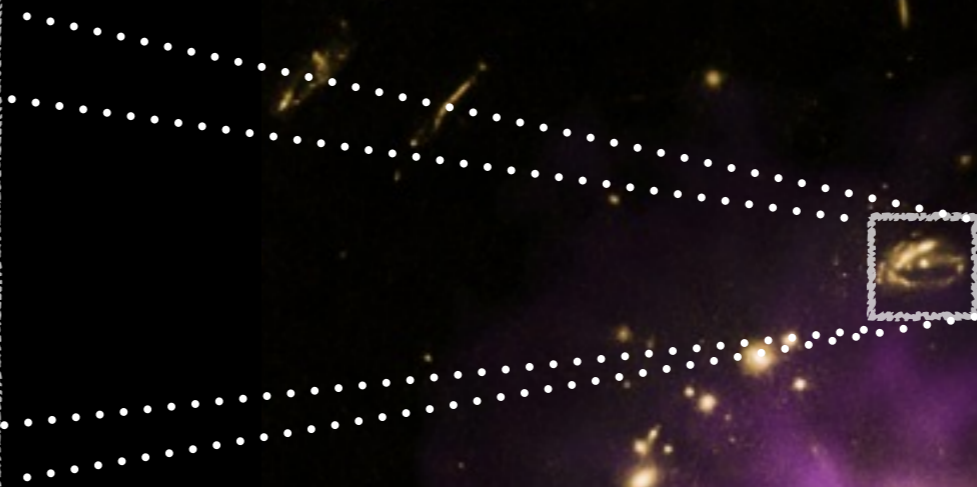
Credit

X-ray: NASA/CXC/Stanford/J.Hlavacek-Larrondo et al,  
Optical: NASA/ESA/STScI/M.Postman & CLASH team

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Collections of...

- Galaxies  
N  $\approx$  50-1000  
1% Mass



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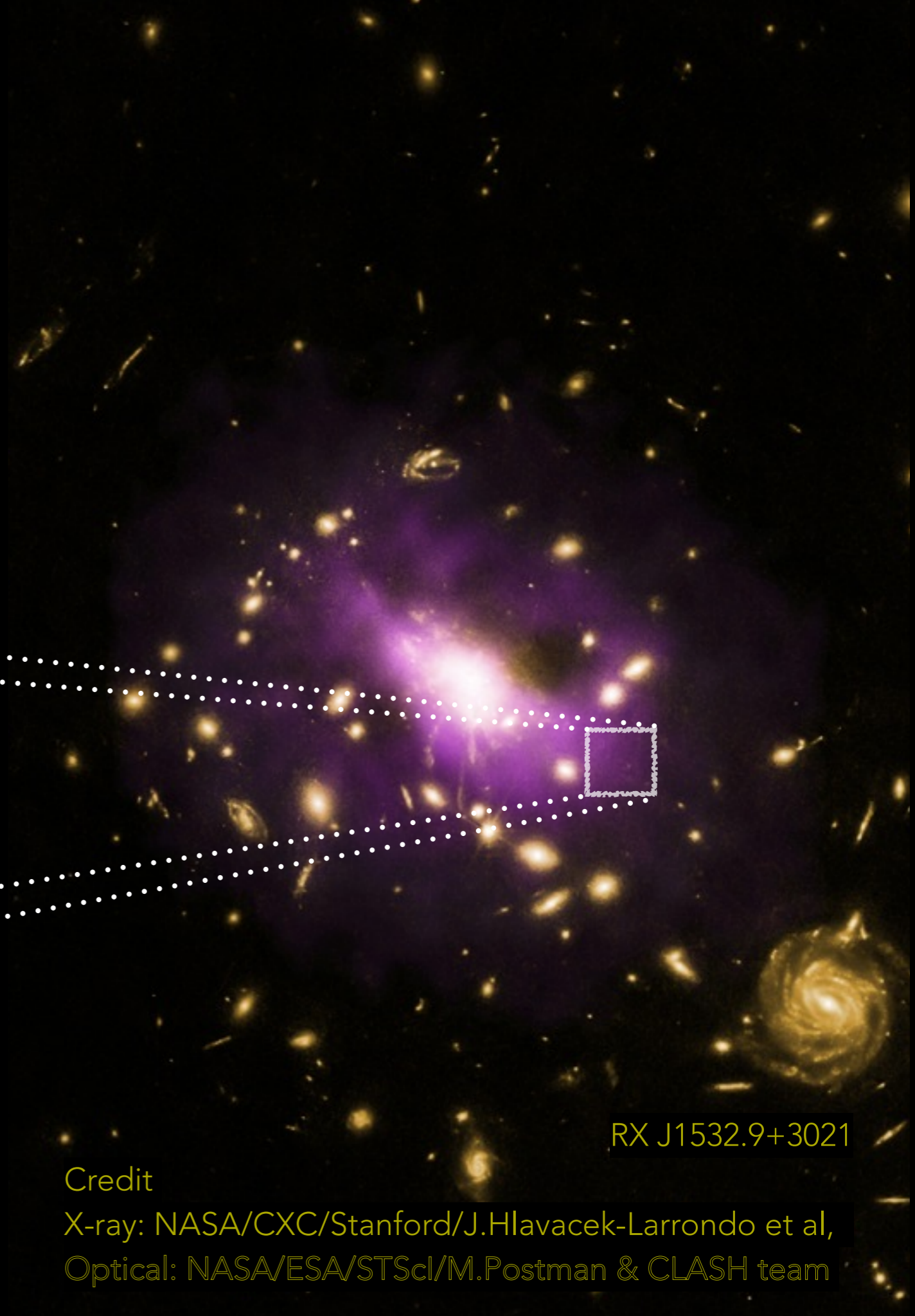
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- Hot gas

$T \approx 10^{7-8}$  K

9% Mass



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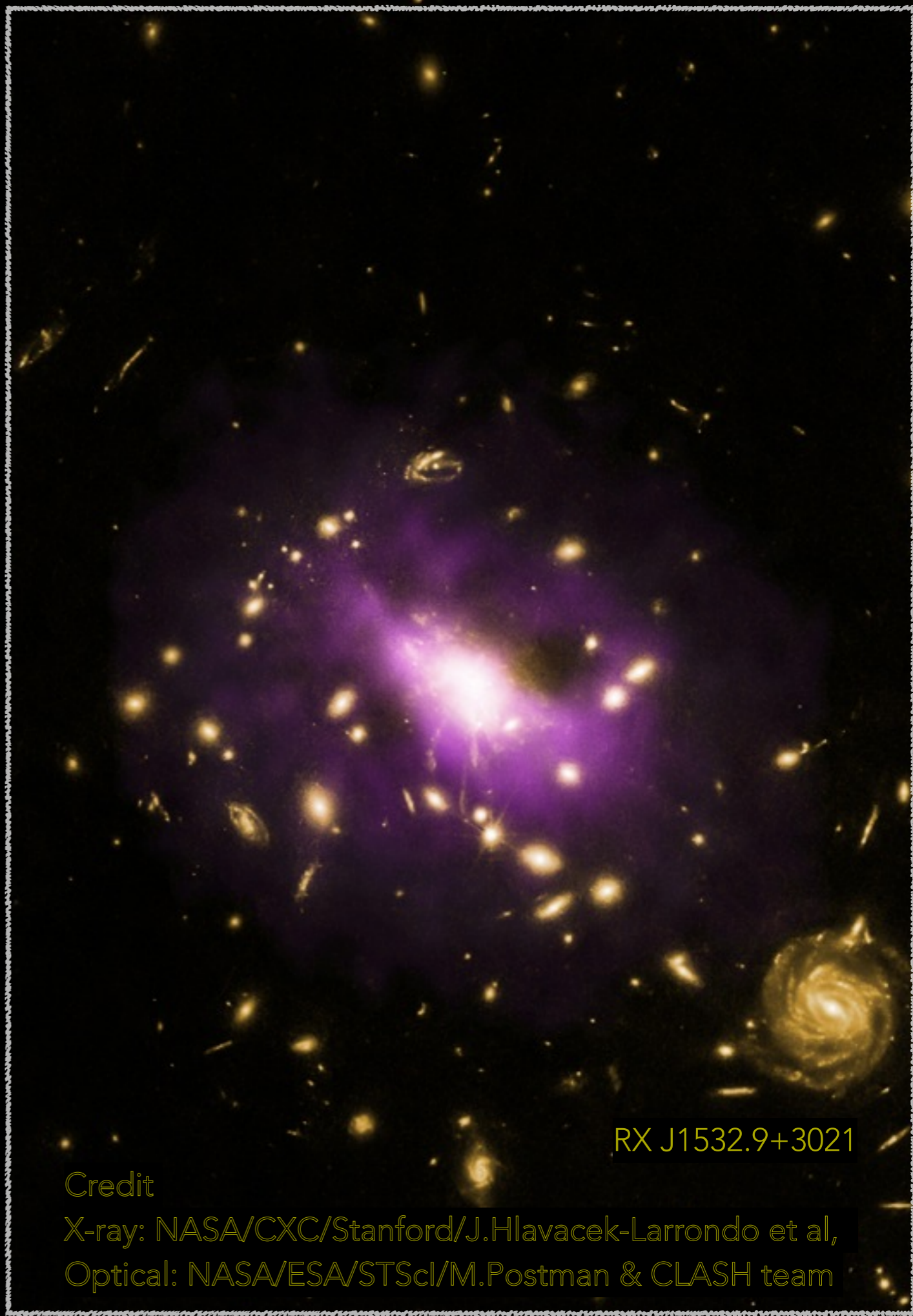
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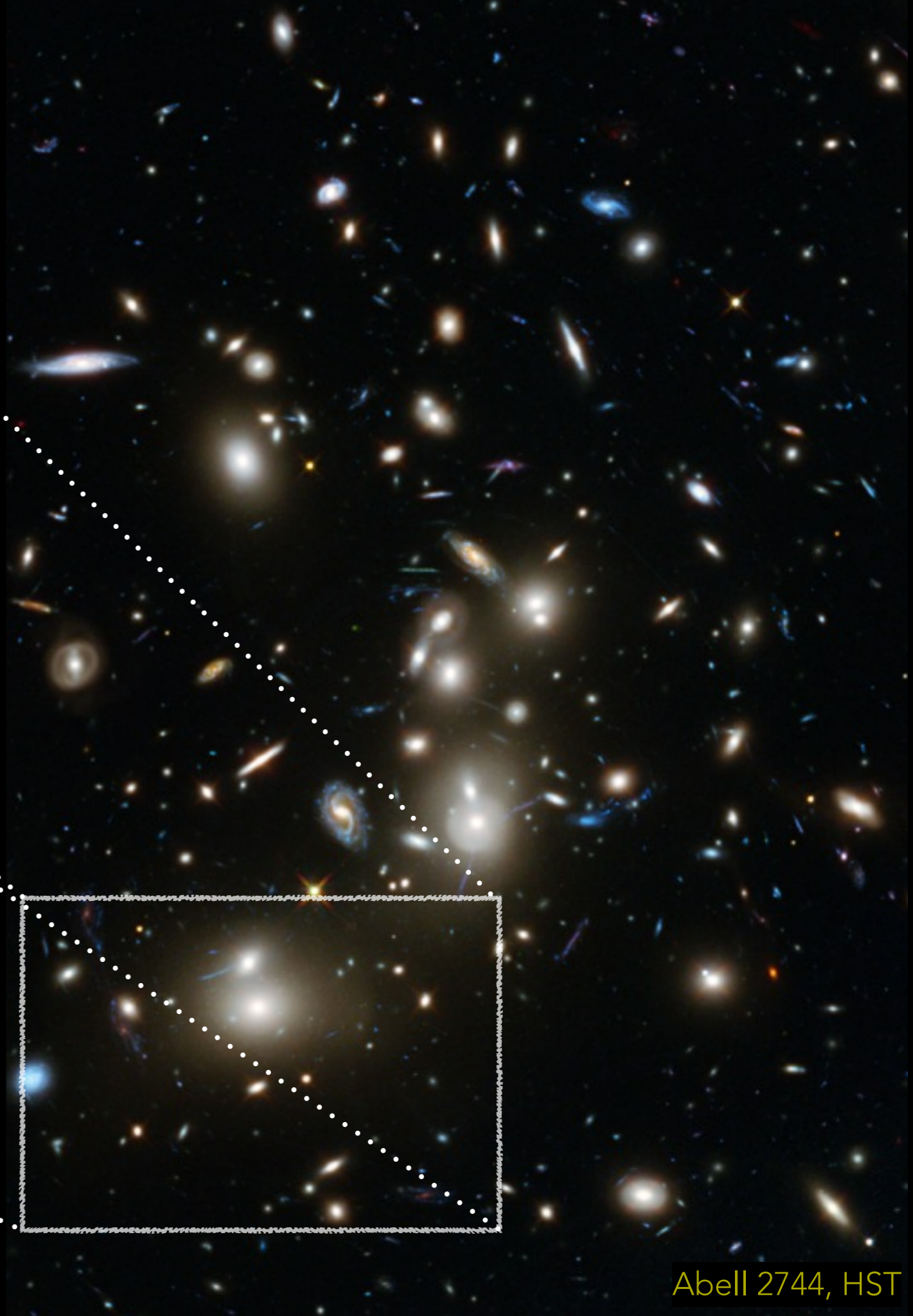
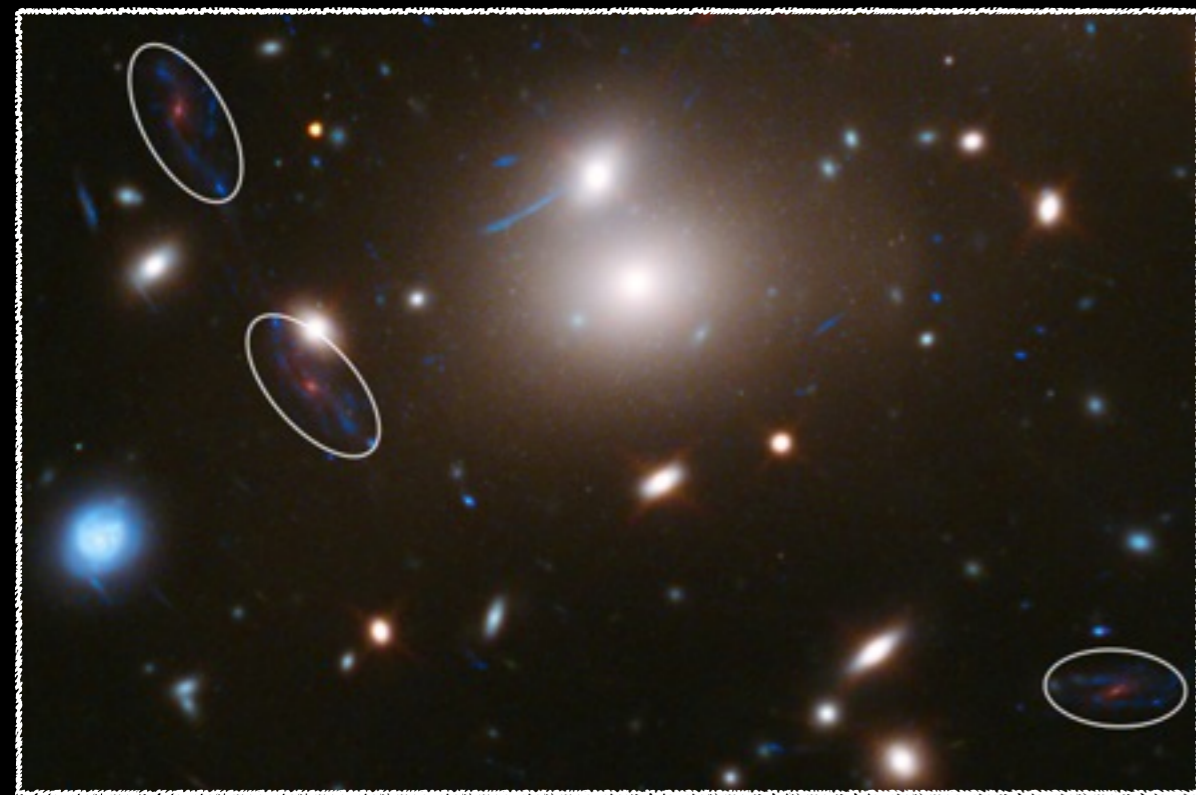
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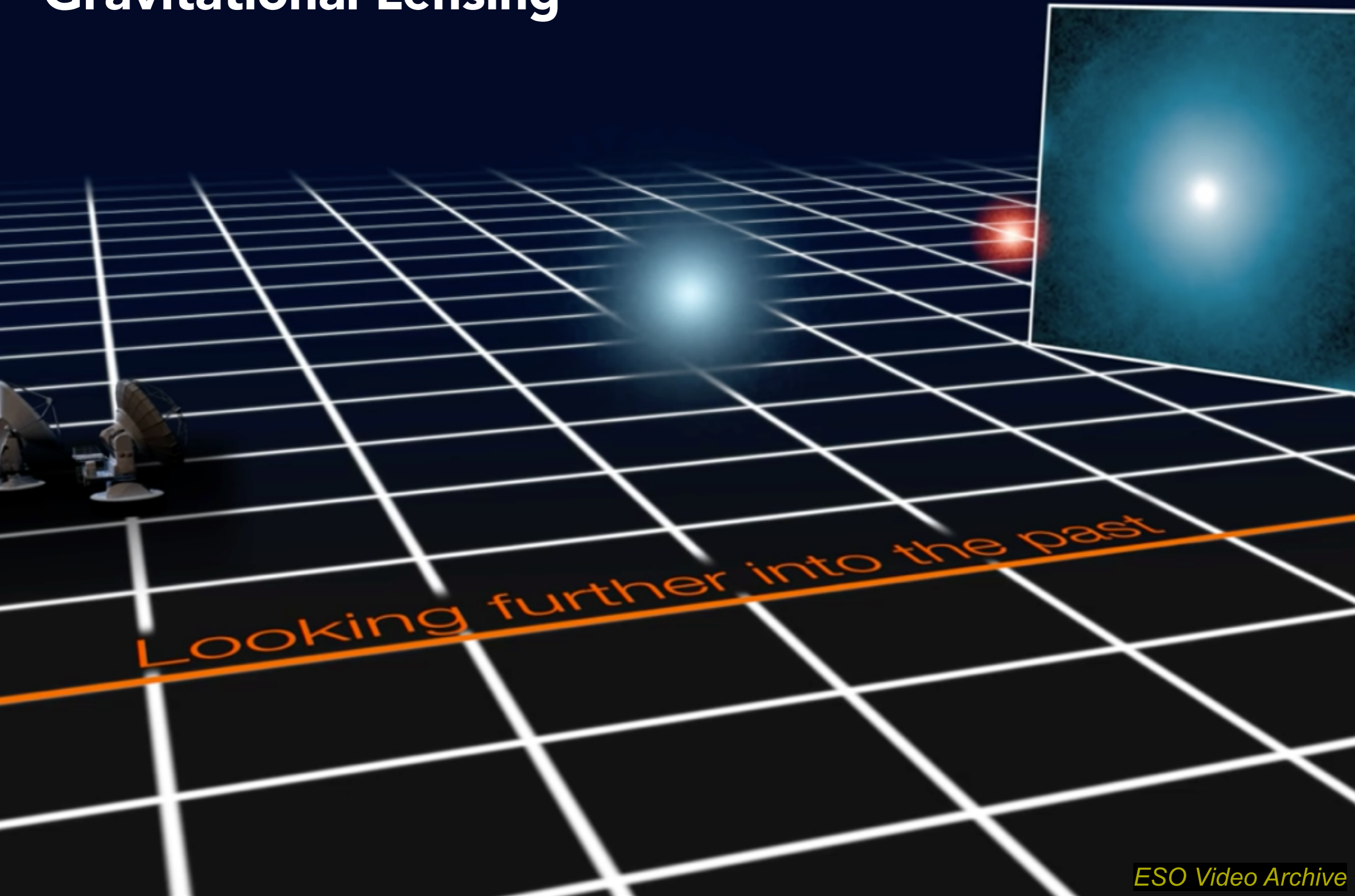
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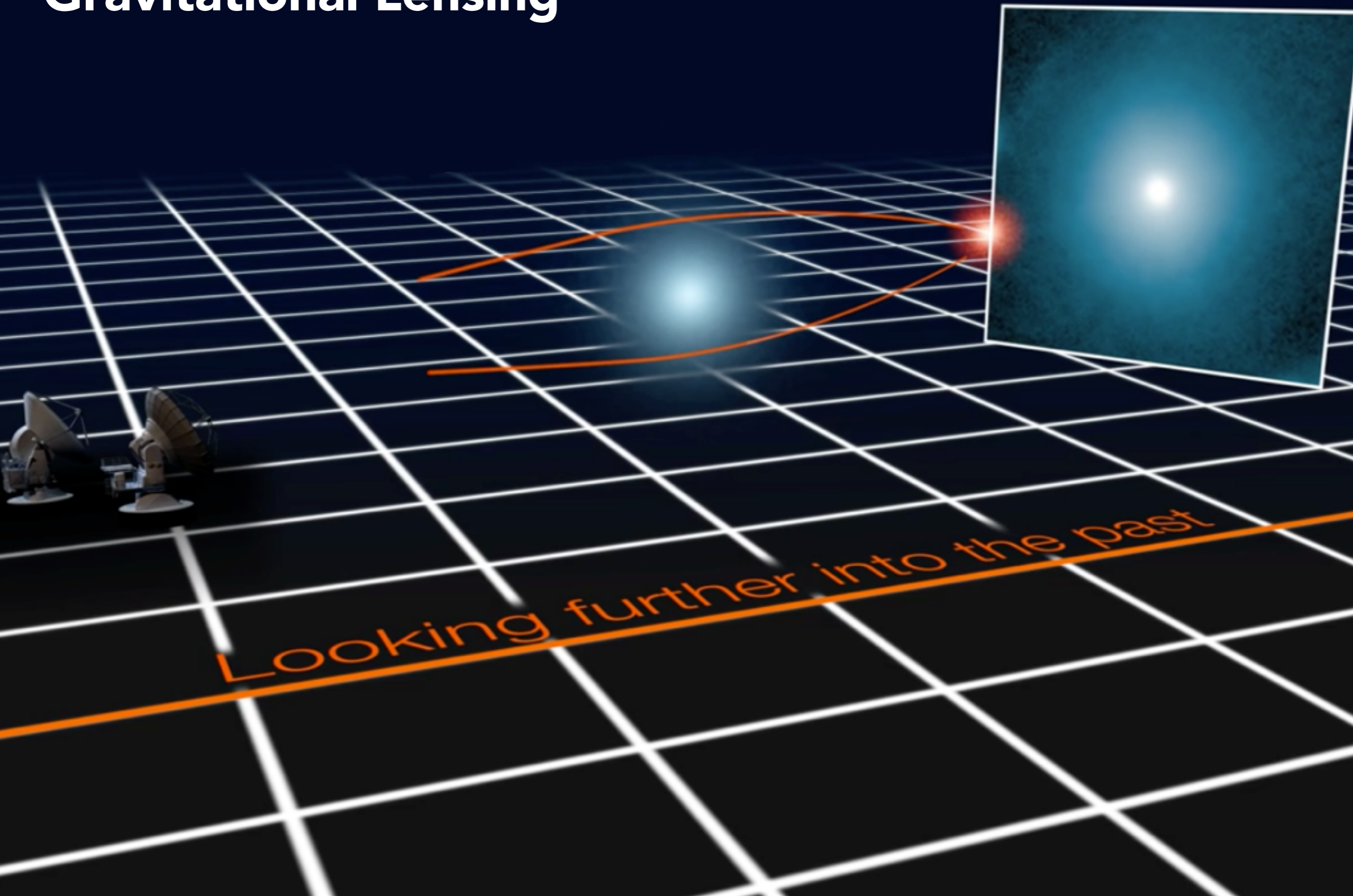
# Galaxy Clusters



# Gravitational Lensing

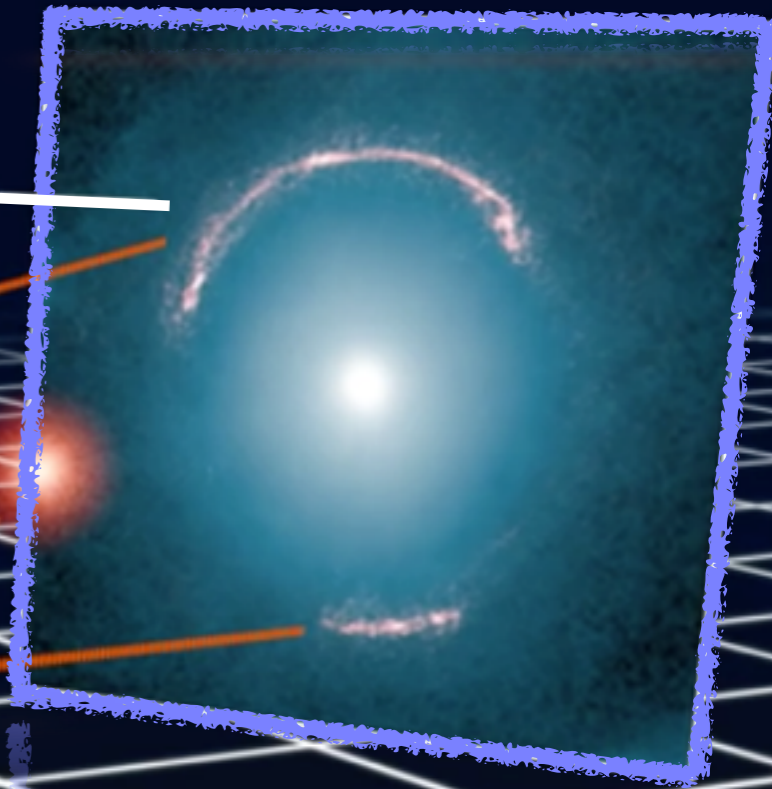


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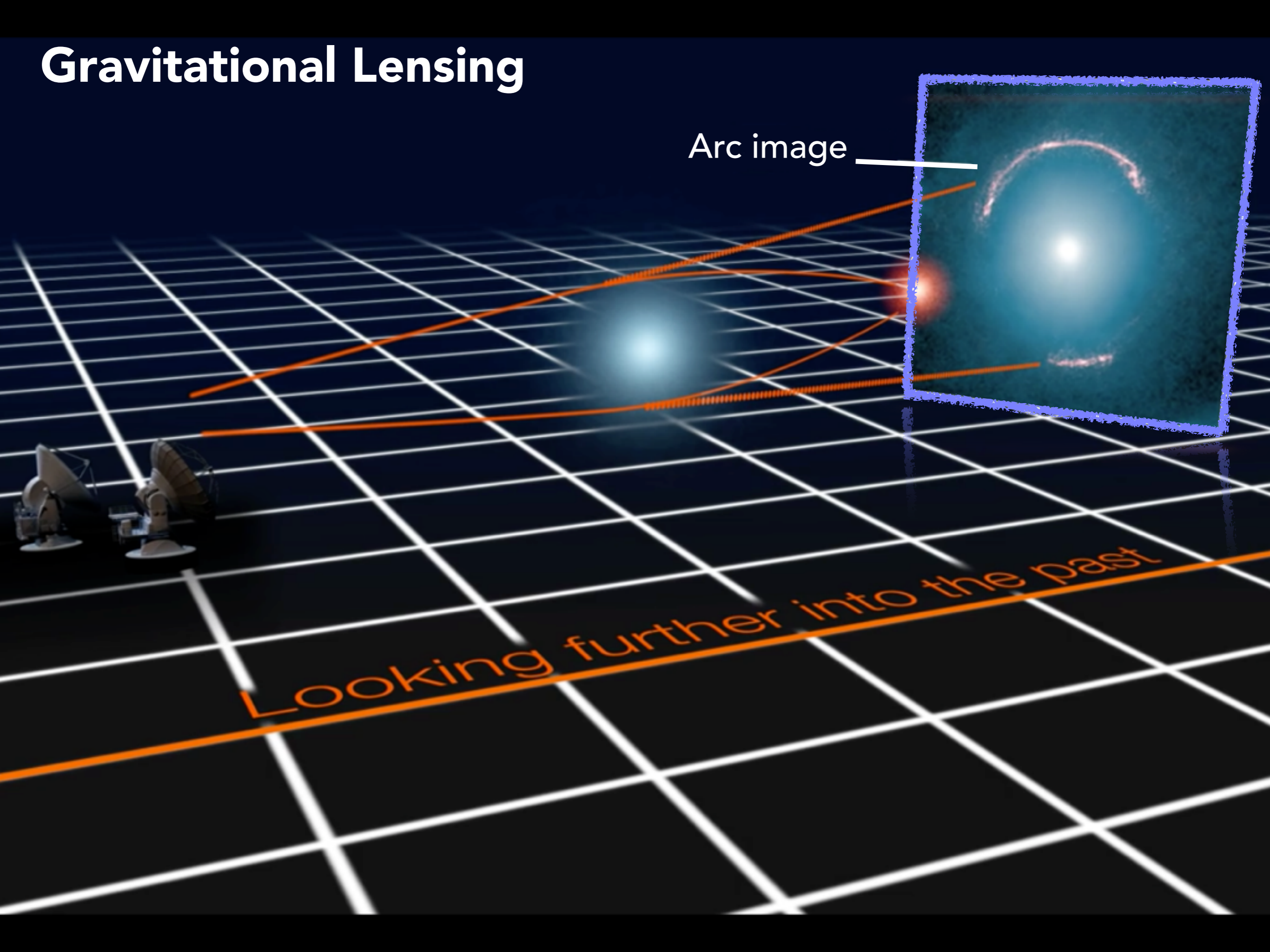


# Gravitational Lensing

Arc image



Looking further into the past



# Configuration



# Observation



Dr. R. Livermore (University of Texas)  
Dr. F. Summers (Space Telescope Science Institute)

# Configuration



# Observation



**Weak regime** (outer cluster region)

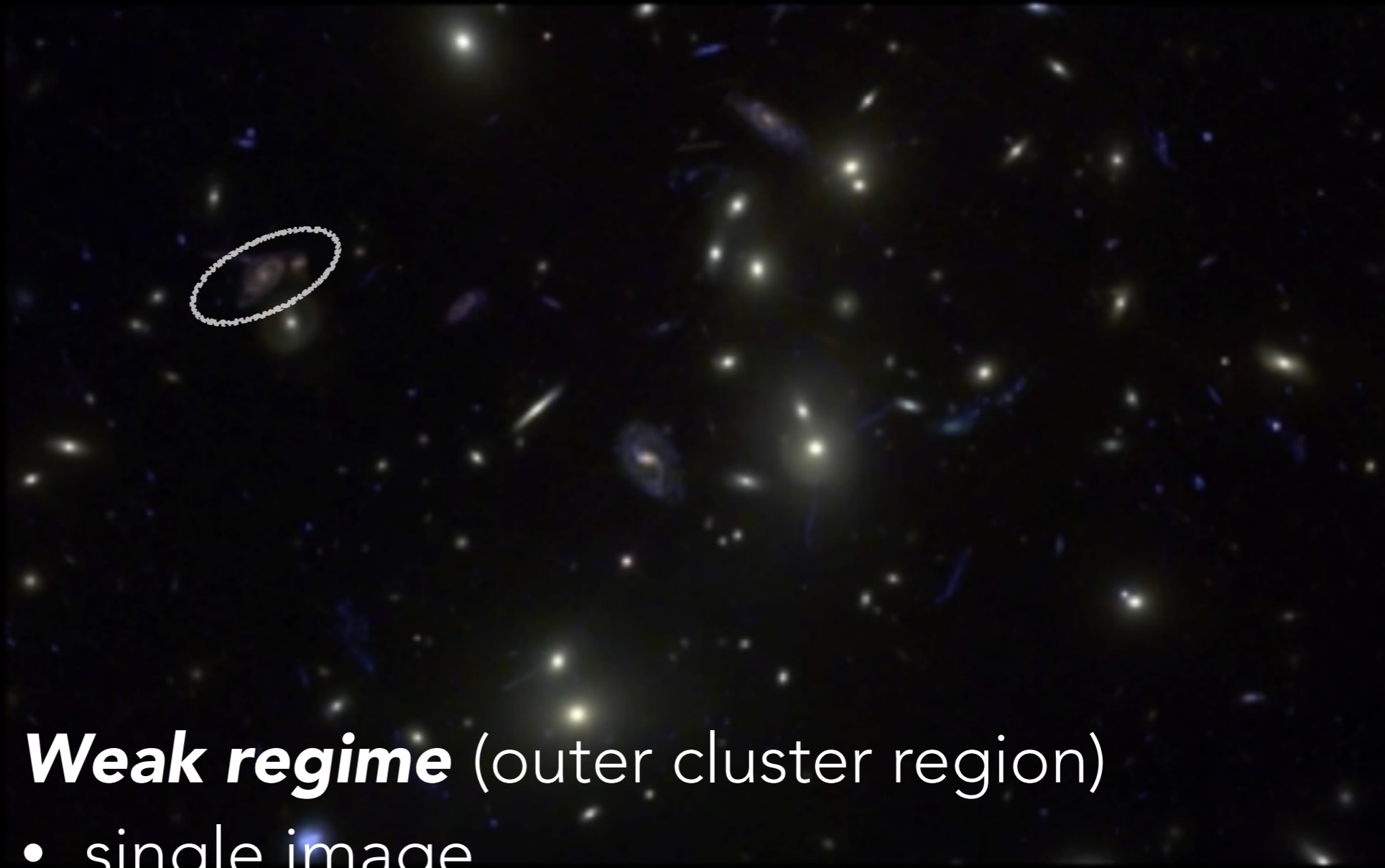
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**Weak regime** (outer cluster region)

- single image
- with distorted shape



# Configuration

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**Strong regime** (inner cluster region)

- multiple images
- with highly distorted shape





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***Strong regime*** (inner cluster region)

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# Strong Lensing



Rings around galaxies

# Strong Lensing



Rings around galaxies



Ring in the core of galaxy groups (*Cheshire cat*)

# Our cluster

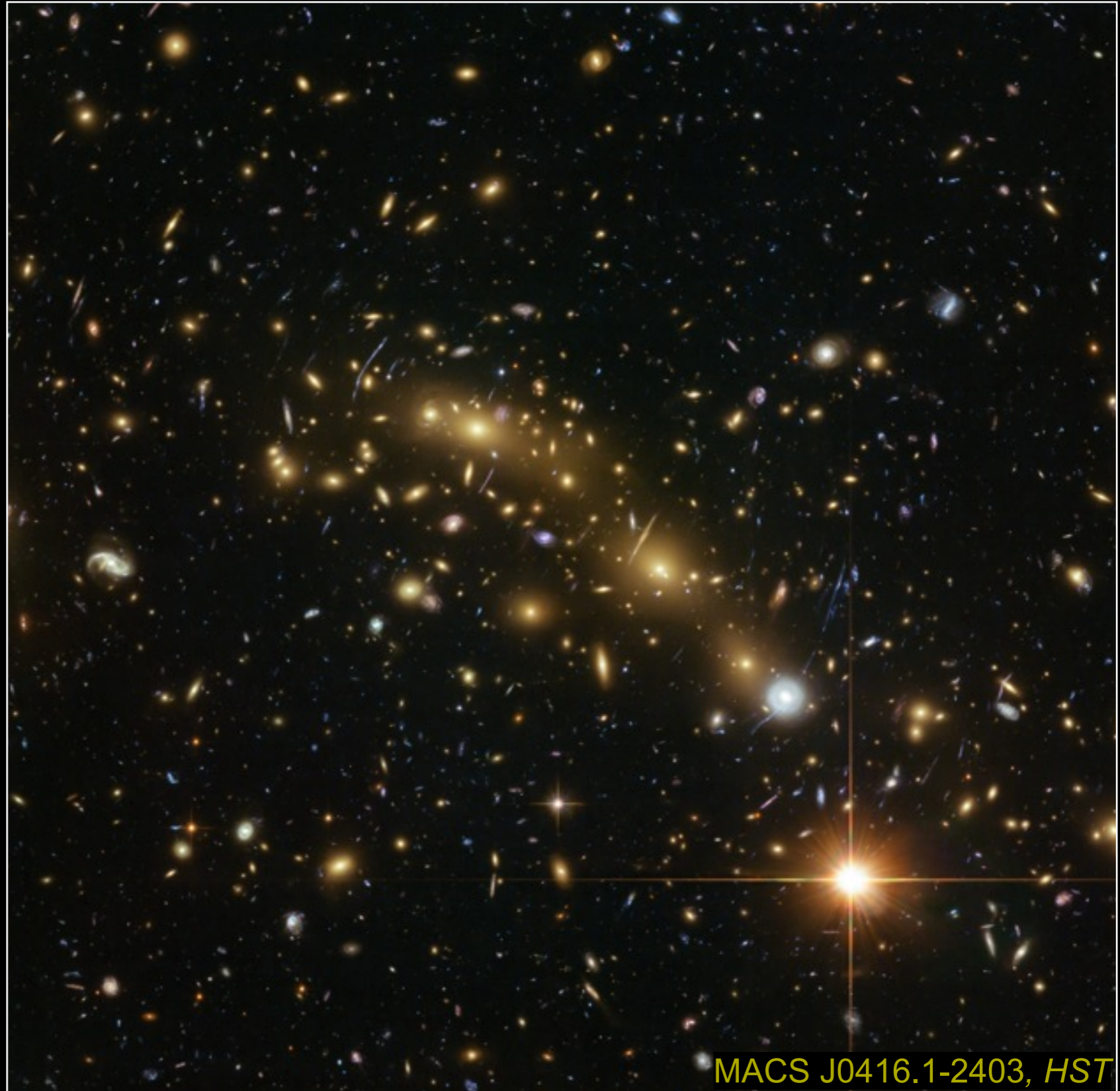
Discovery: 2012

Members:  $\sim 1000$

$M = 9 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$

$z = 0.396$

Generality



MACS J0416.1-2403, *HST*

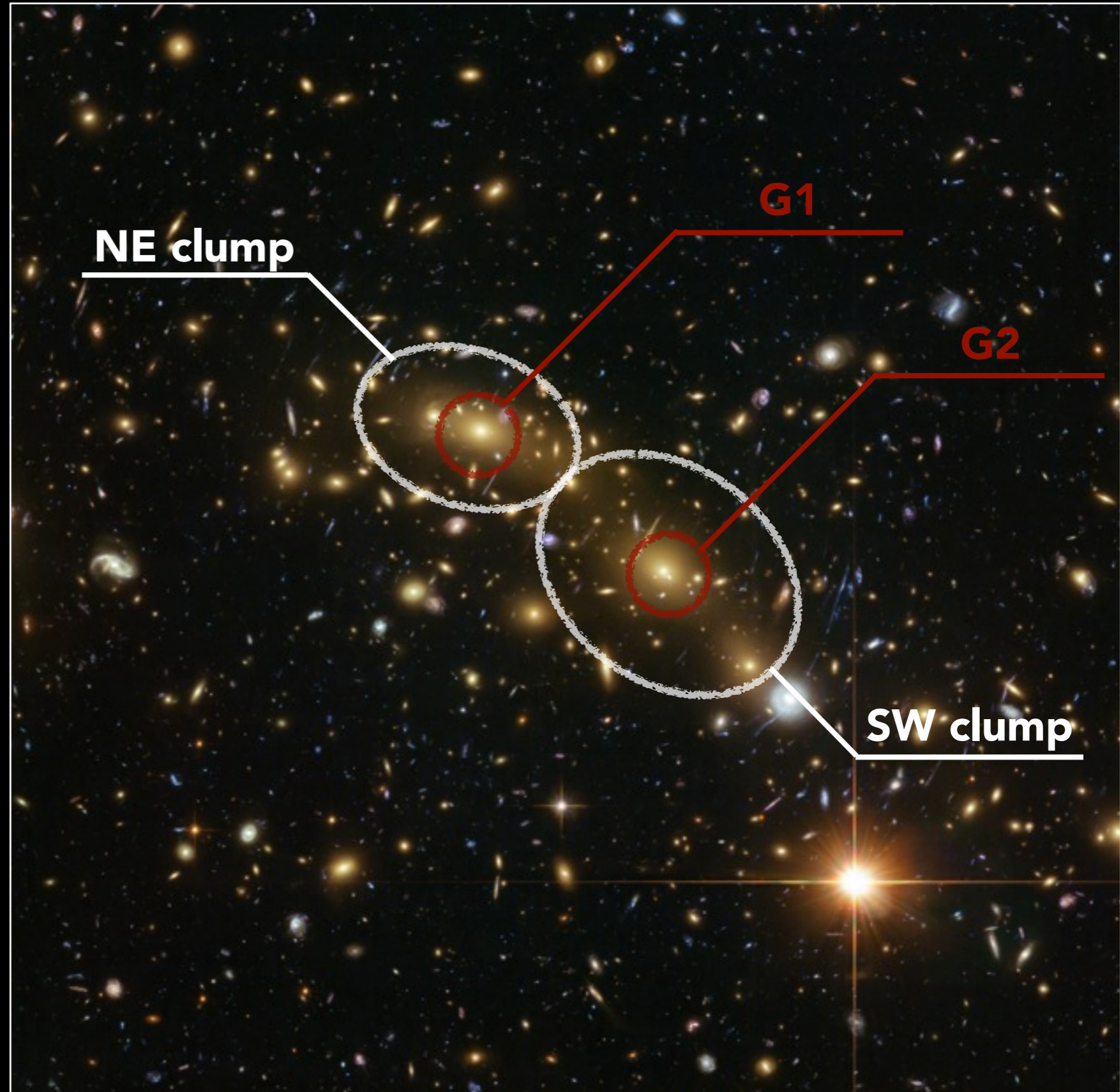
MACS 0416

# Our cluster

Merging phase:

- Two sub-clusters
- Two Brightest Central Galaxies

Cluster core



MACS 0416

# Imaging: Hubble Space Telescope

Cameras: ACS, WFC3

Filters: 16 from UV to NIR



# Spectroscopy: Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer

Spectral resolution:  $2.4 \text{ \AA}$

Spectral range: Vis to NIR

## MUSE Data-Cube

Image at *all* wavelengths

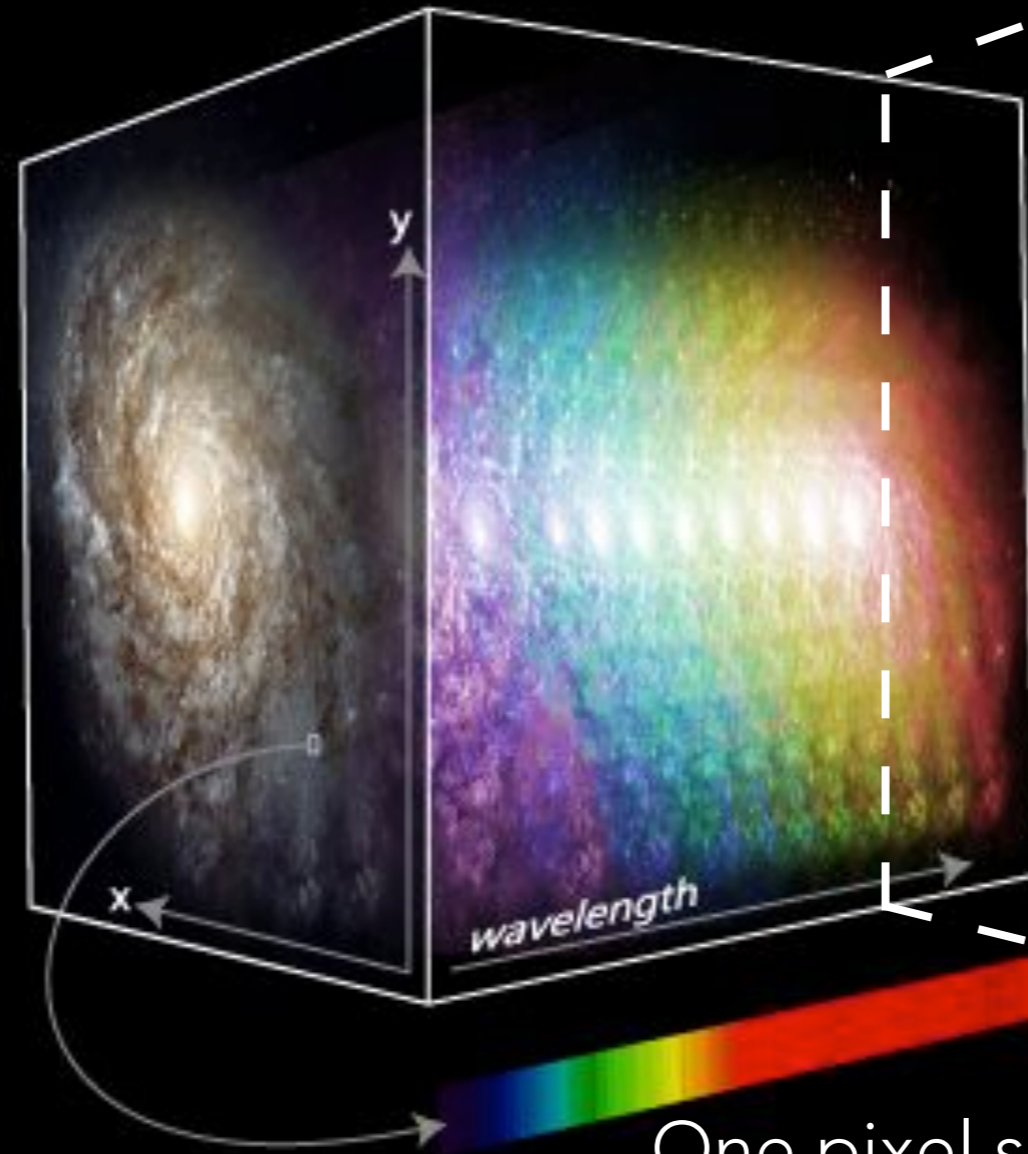


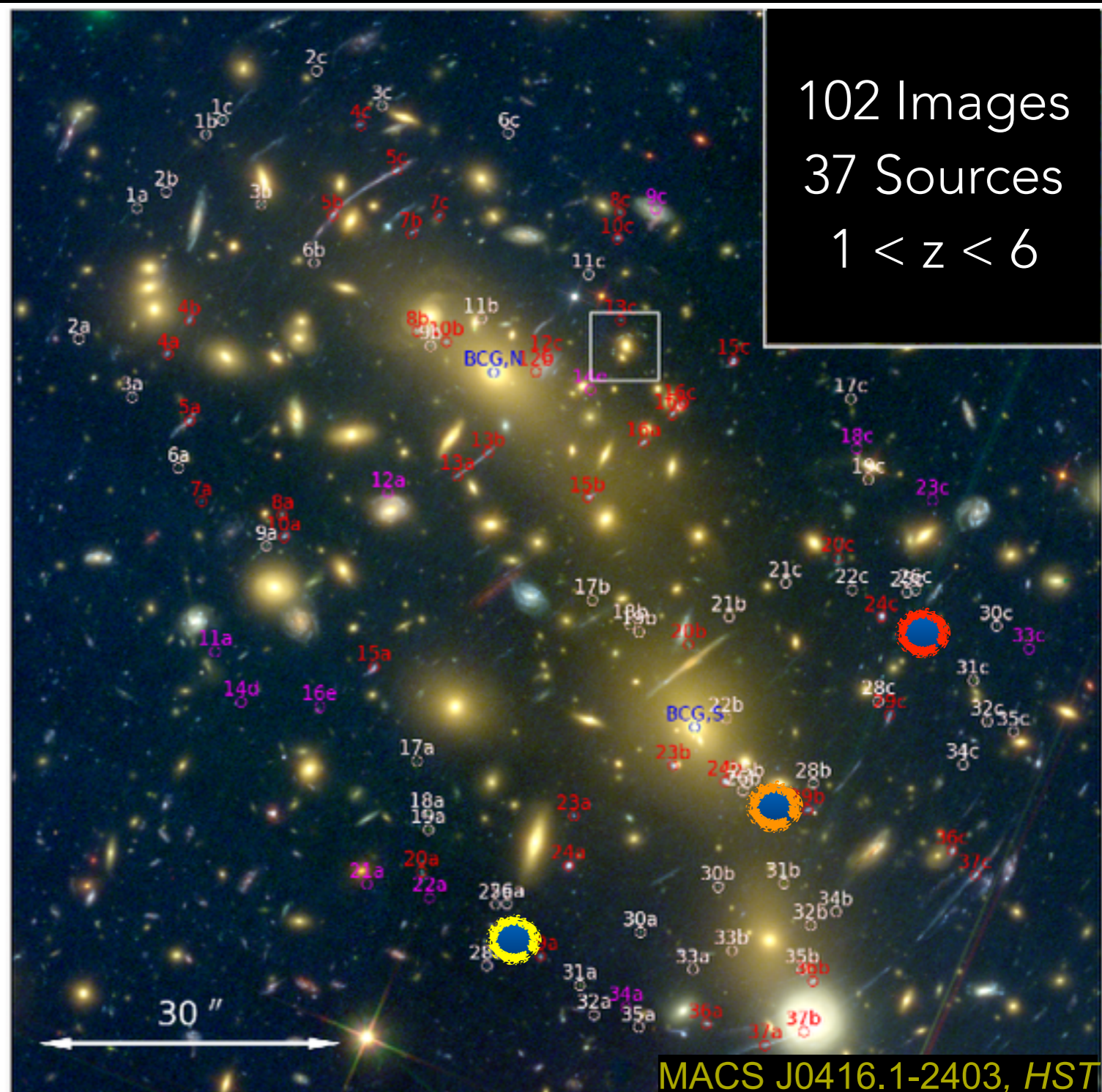
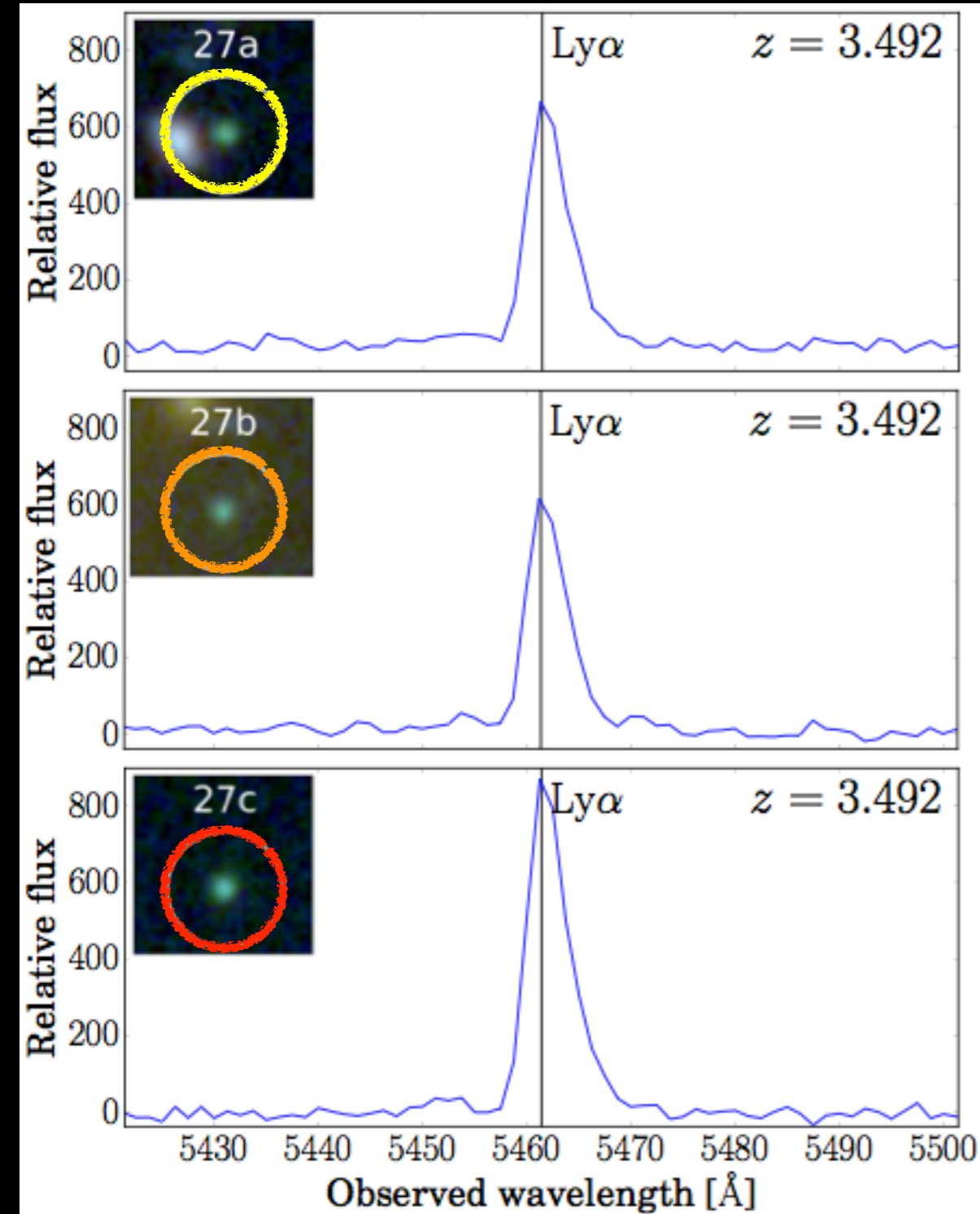
Image at a single wavelength

One pixel spectrum

# Systems of multiple images

Identified by MUSE spectra

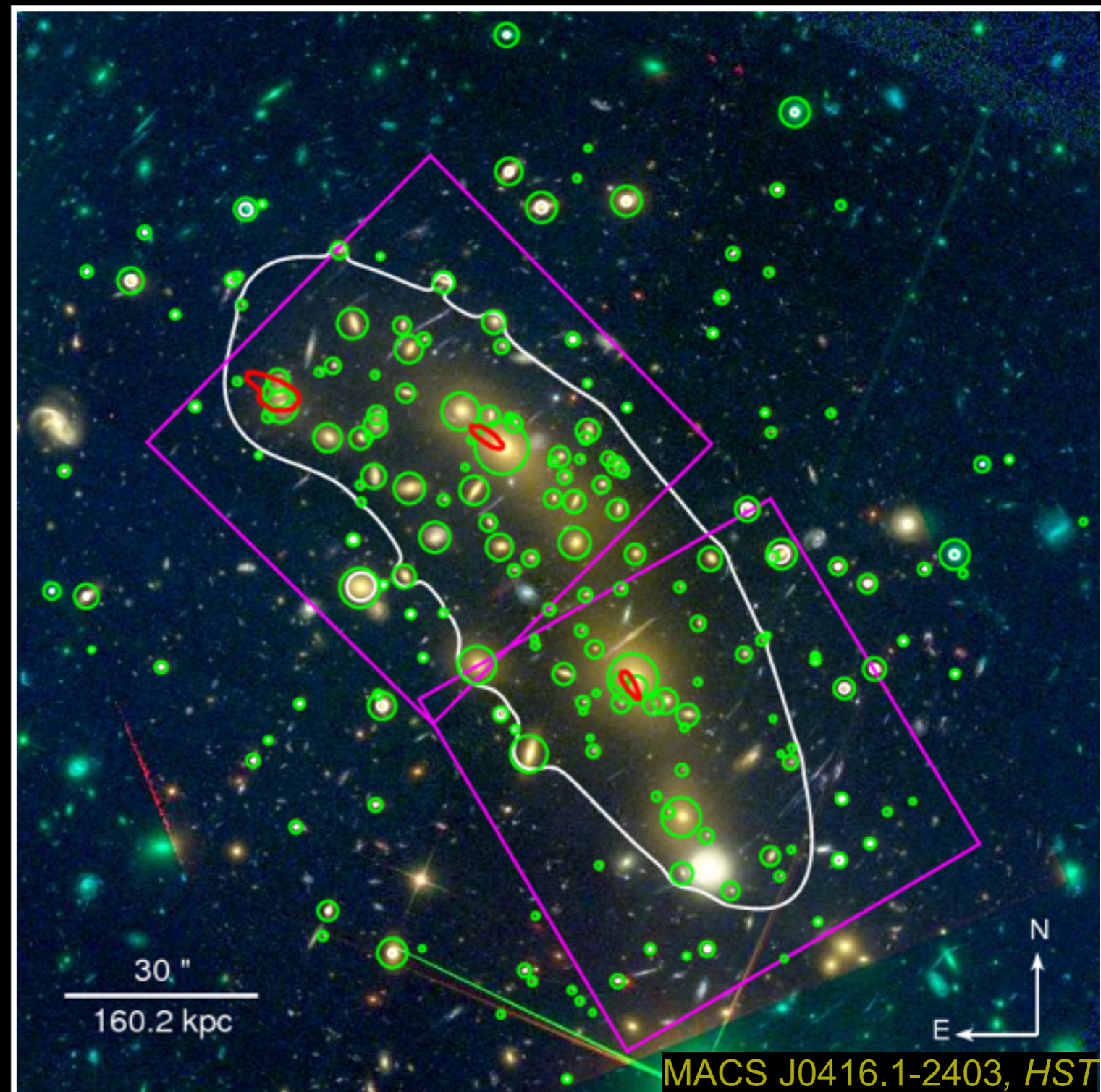
Grouped in 37 Families (of 2-3)



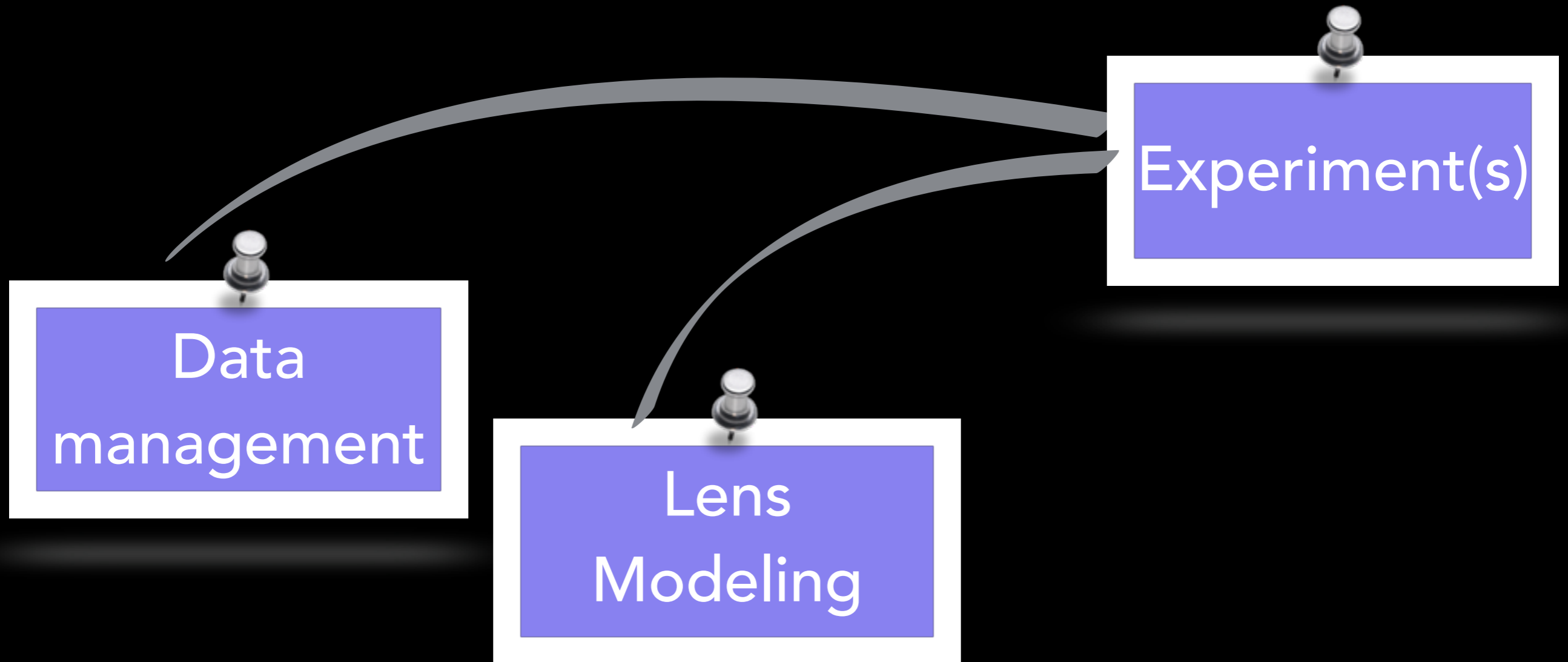


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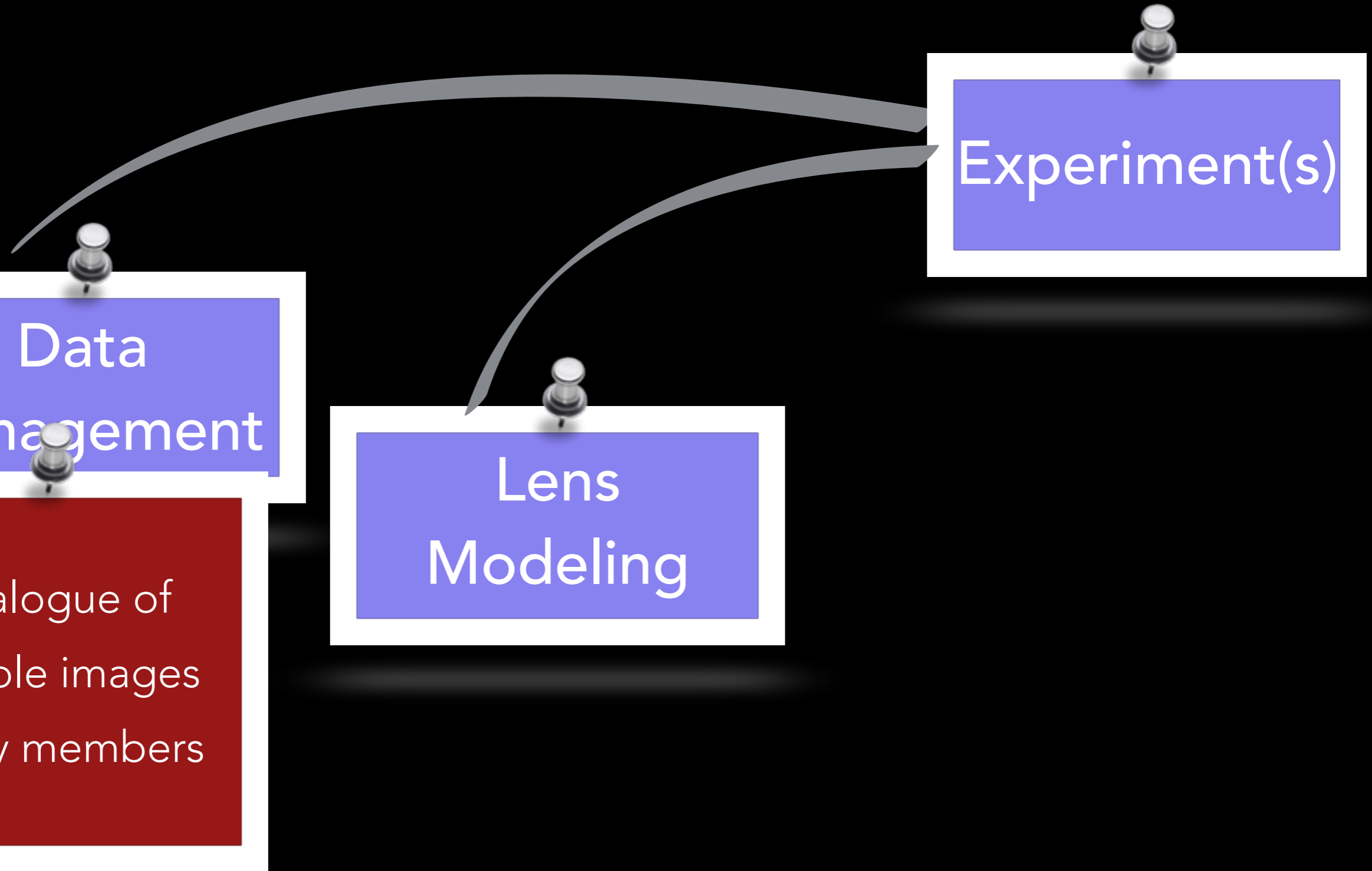
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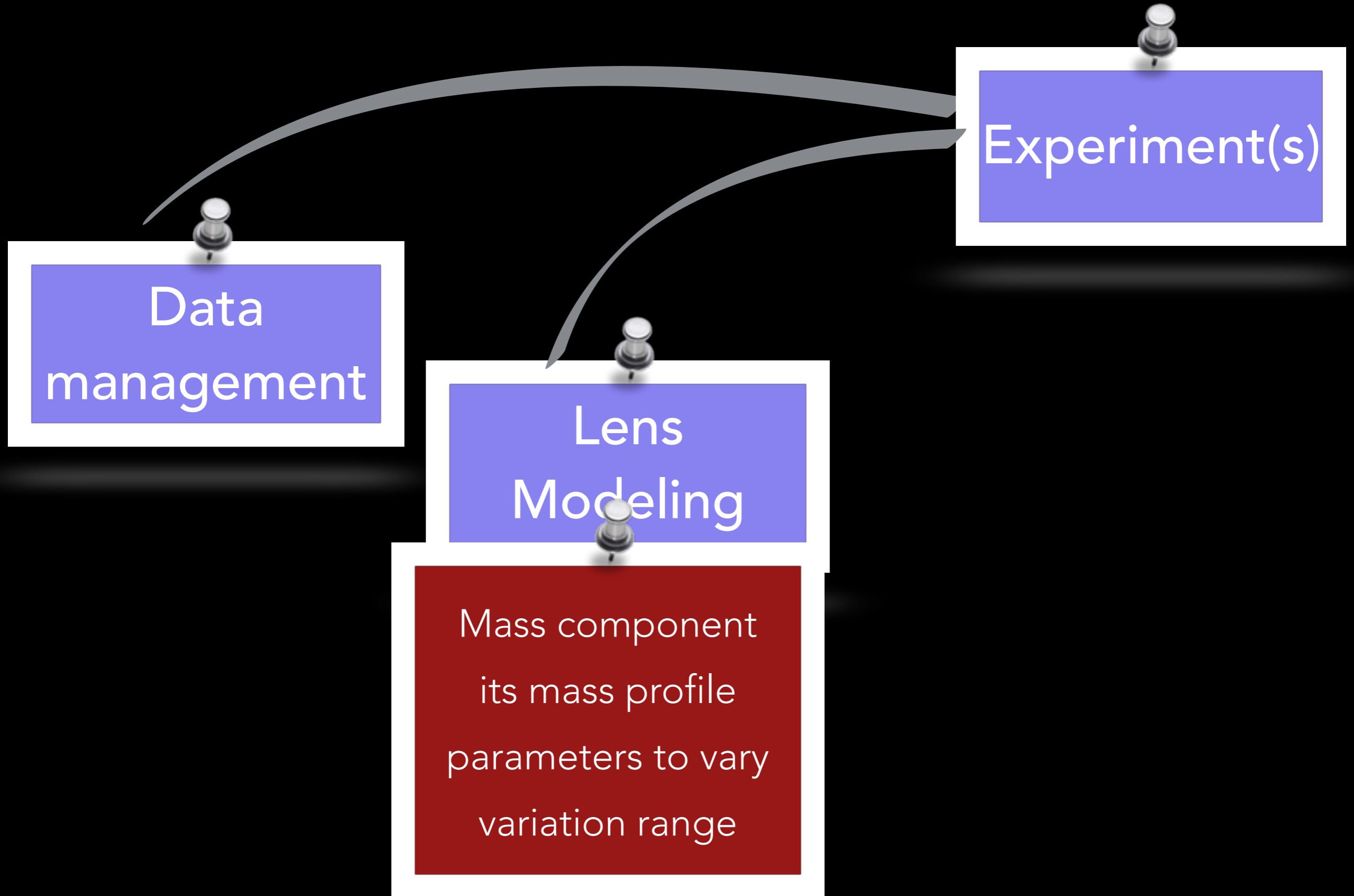
# Our method



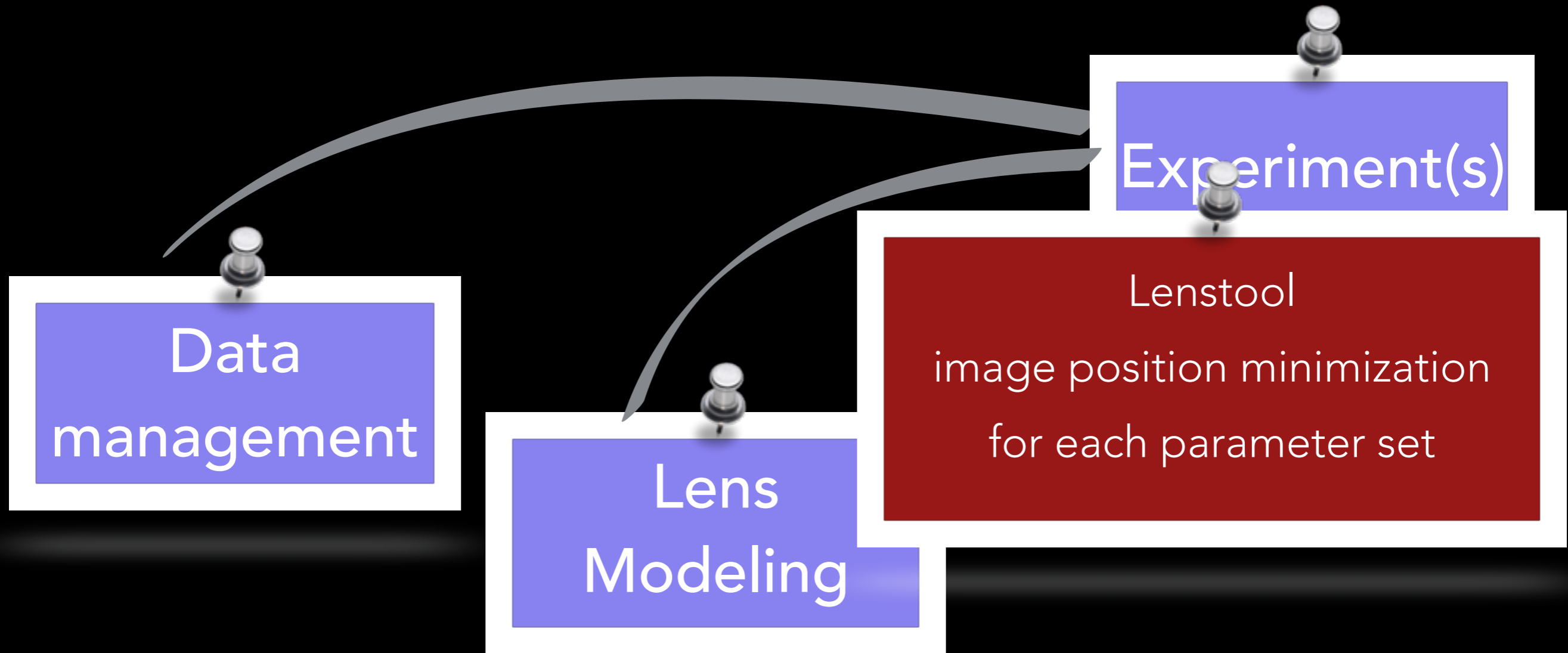
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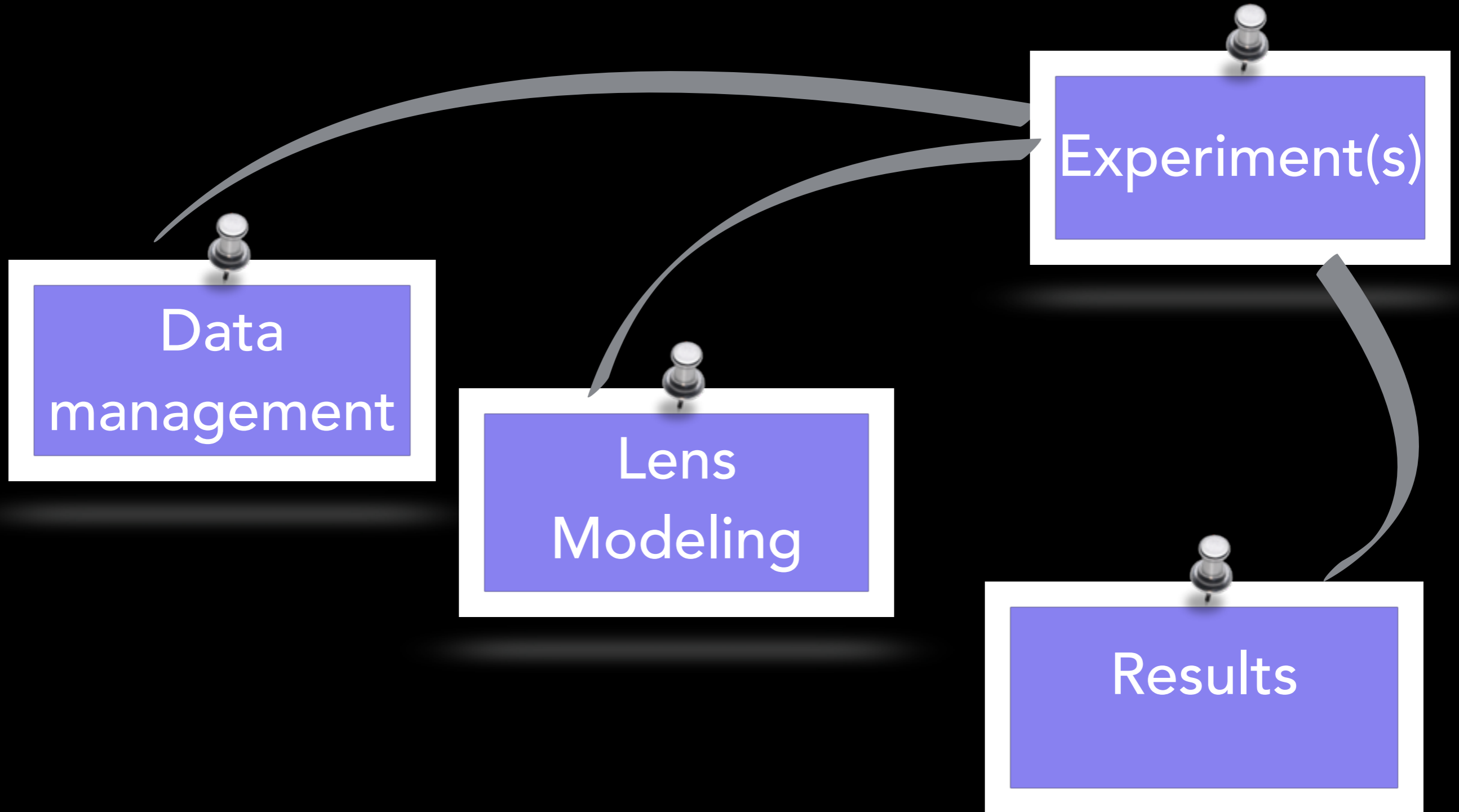
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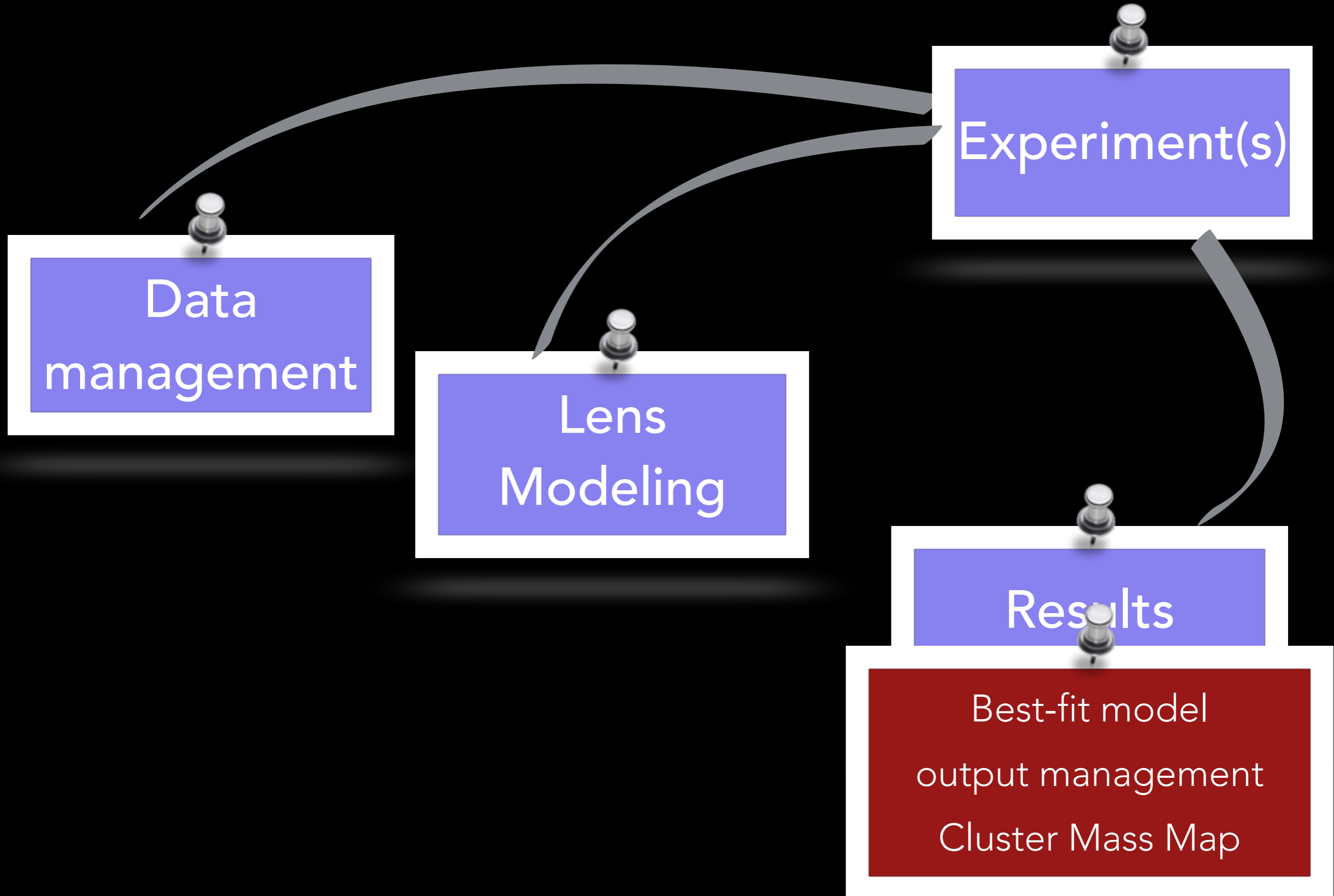
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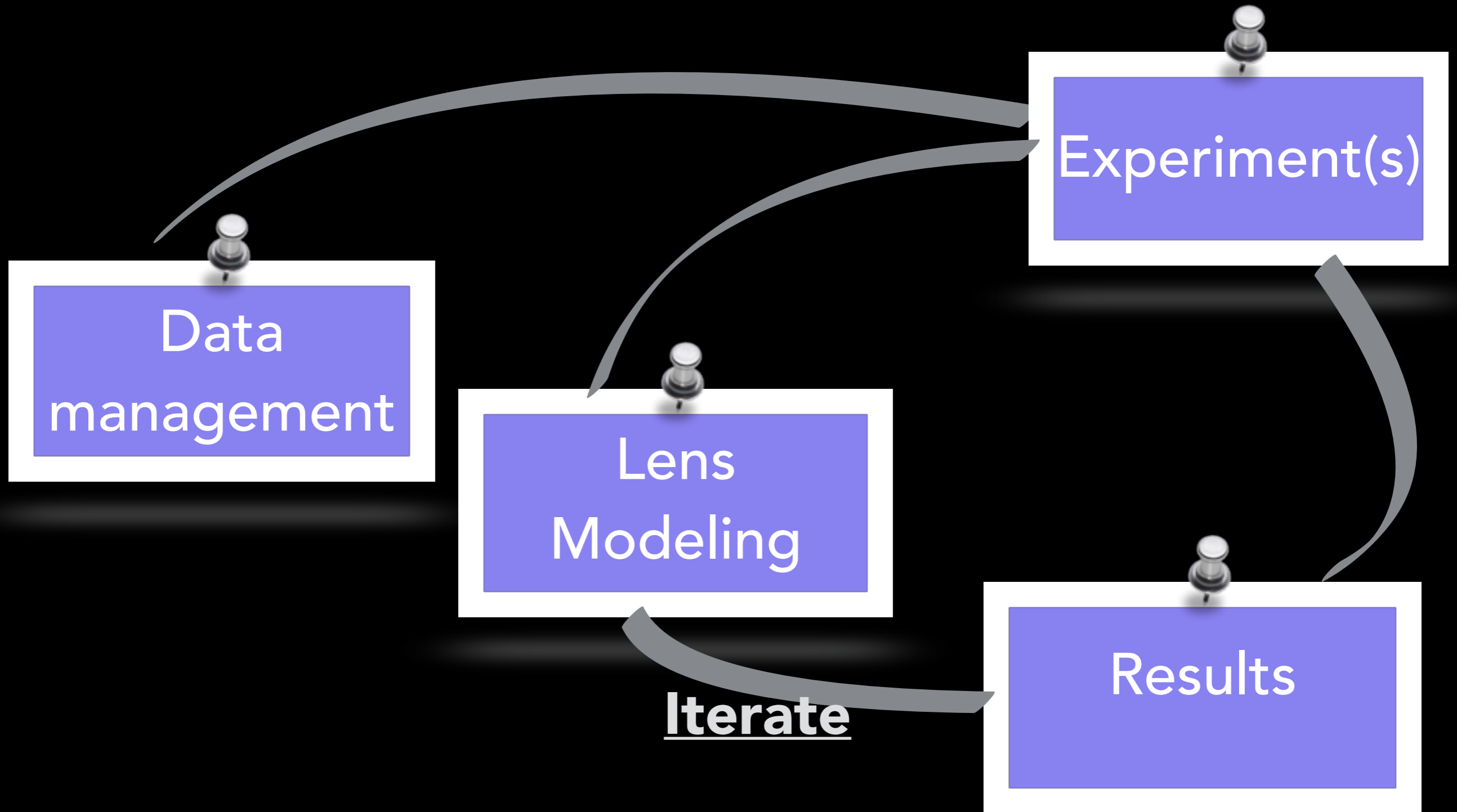
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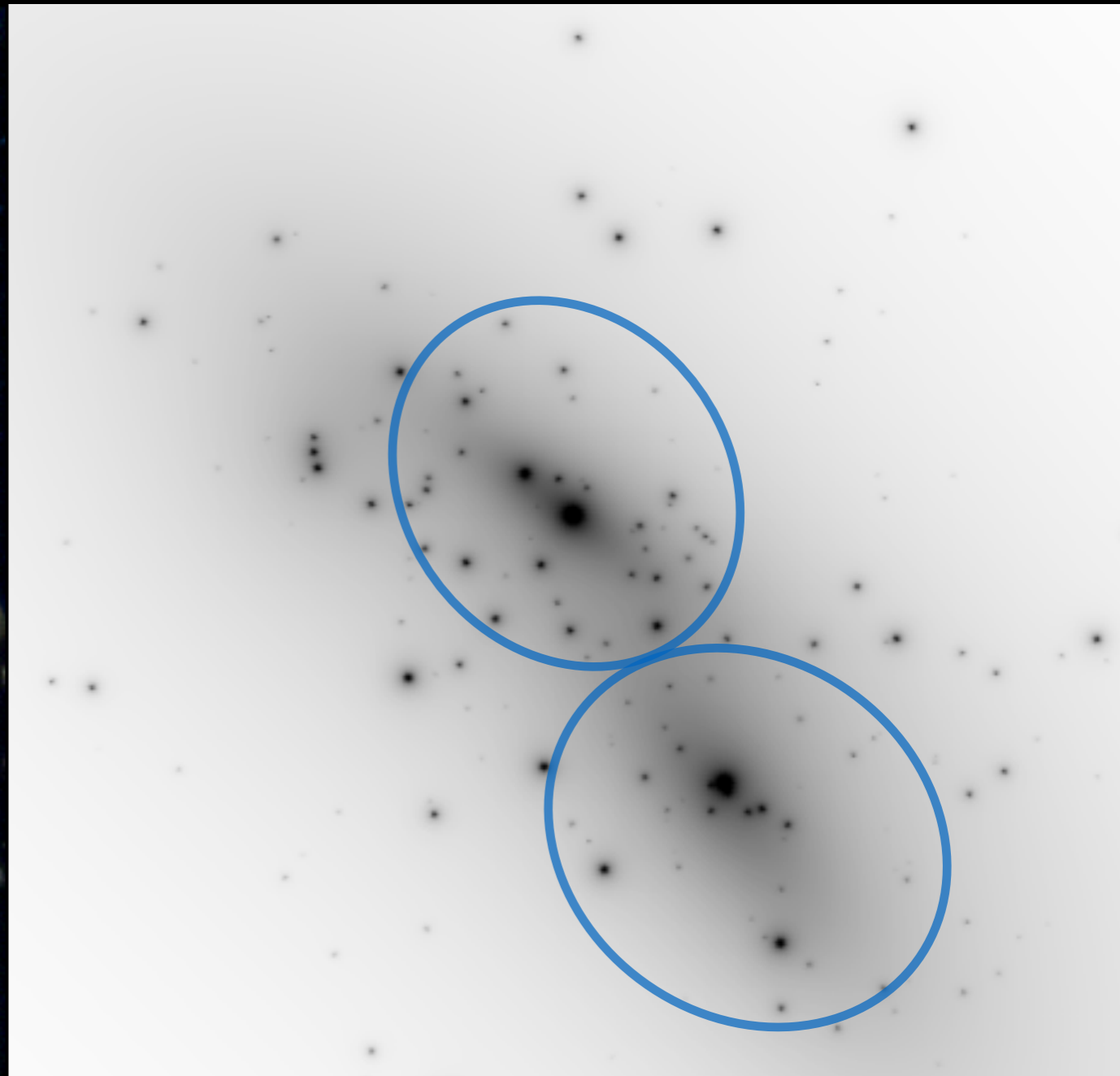
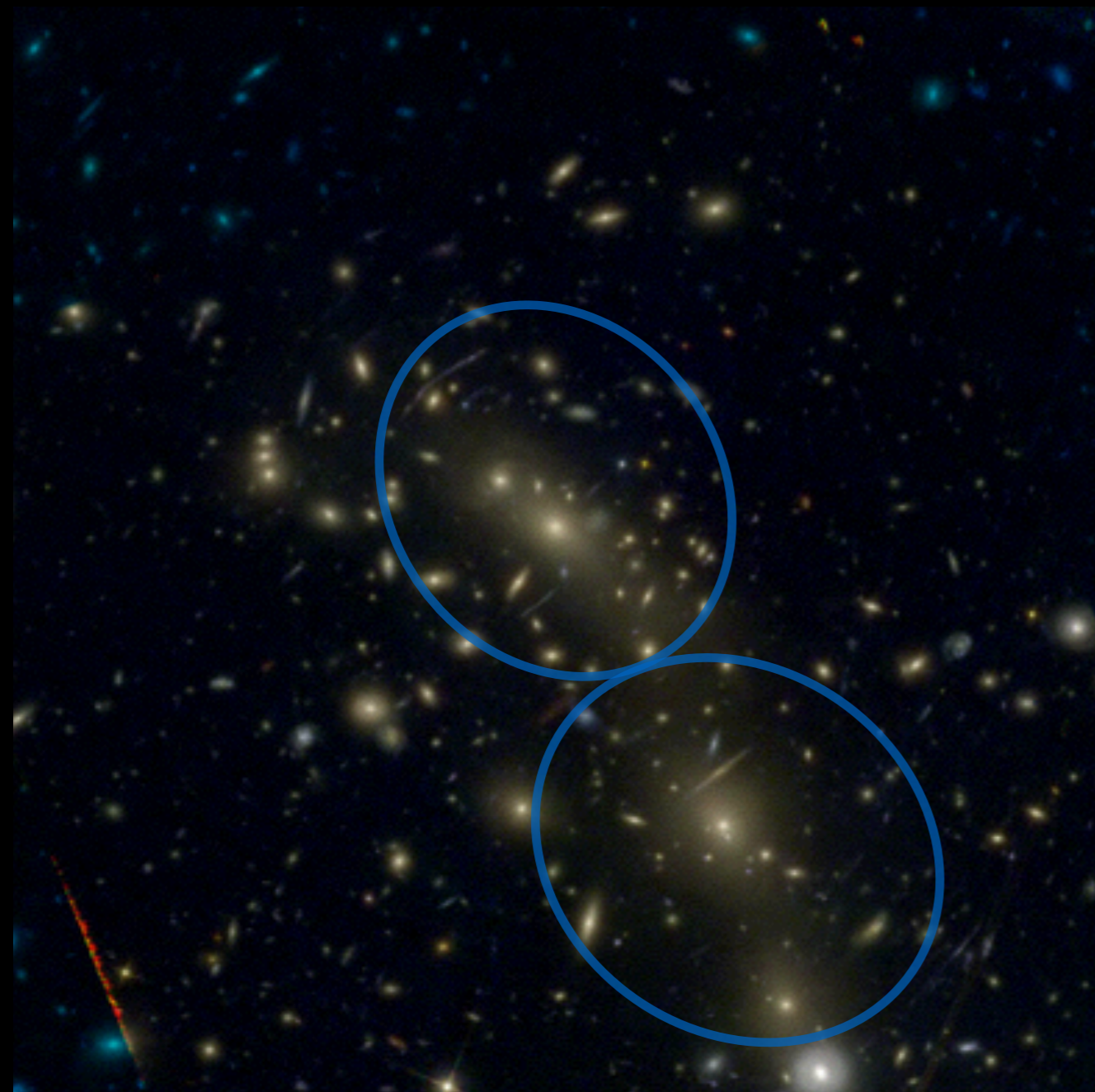
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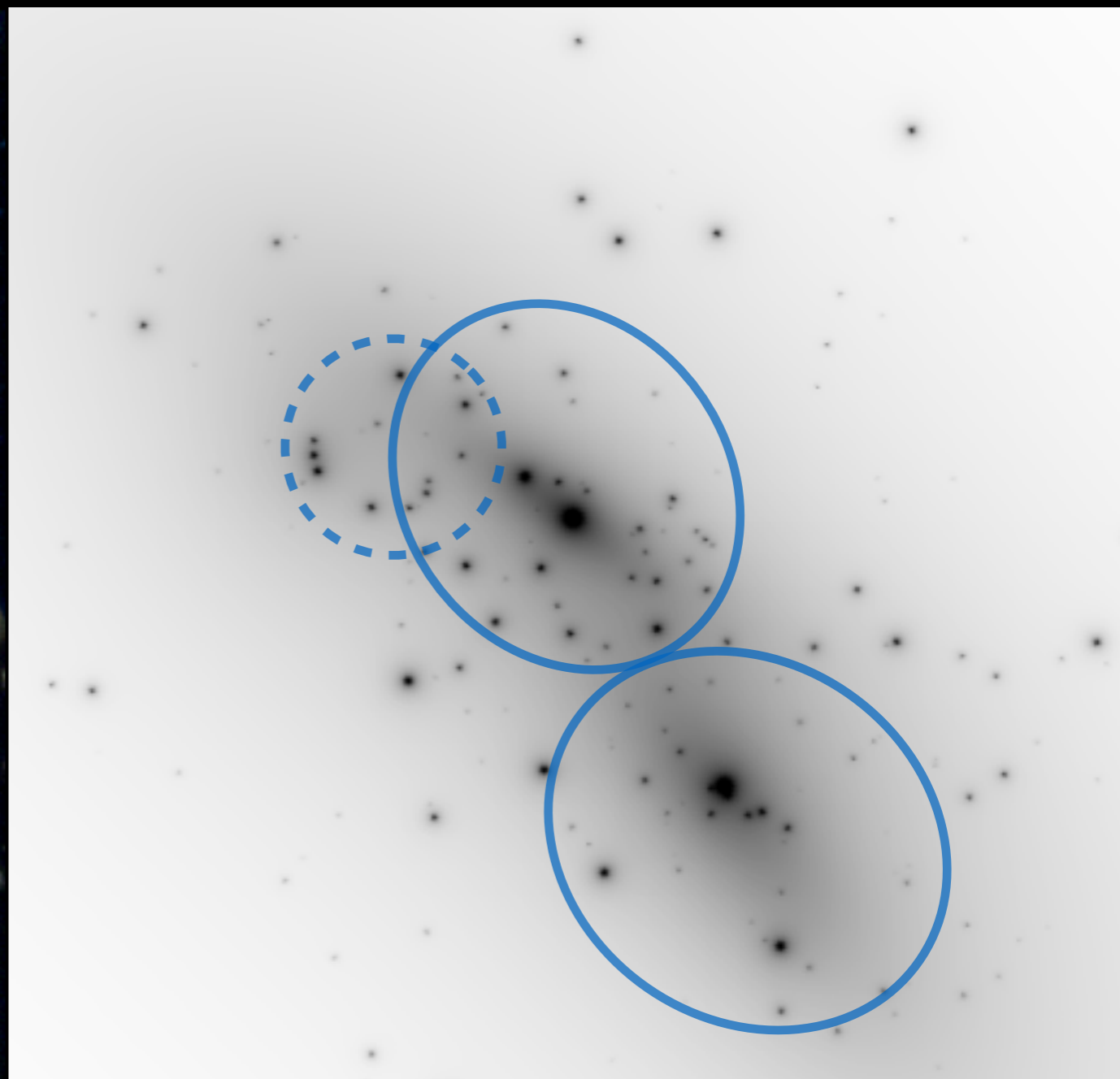
# Our (principal) results

Diffuse halos: two (elongated) nearly around the brightest galaxies



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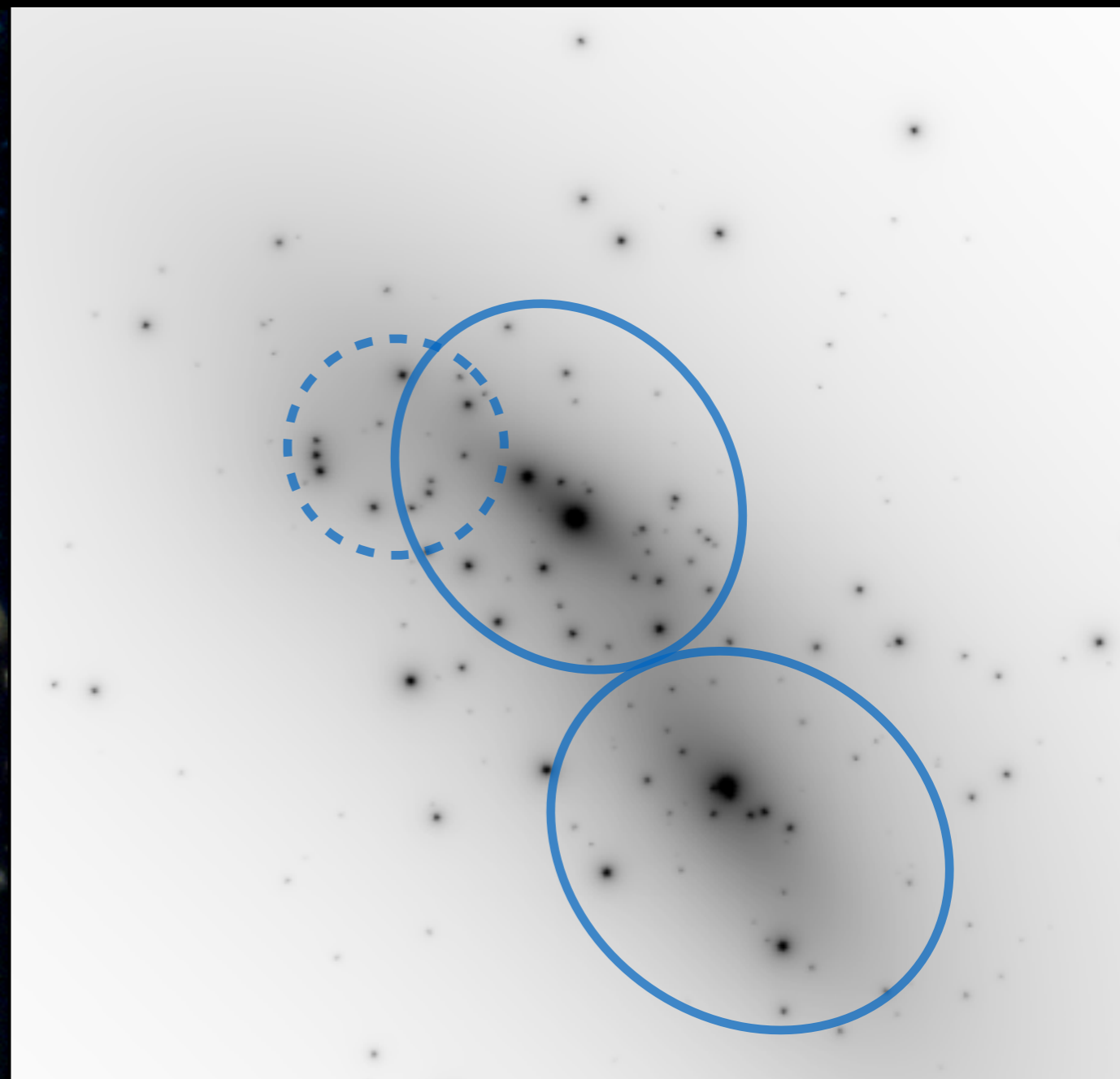
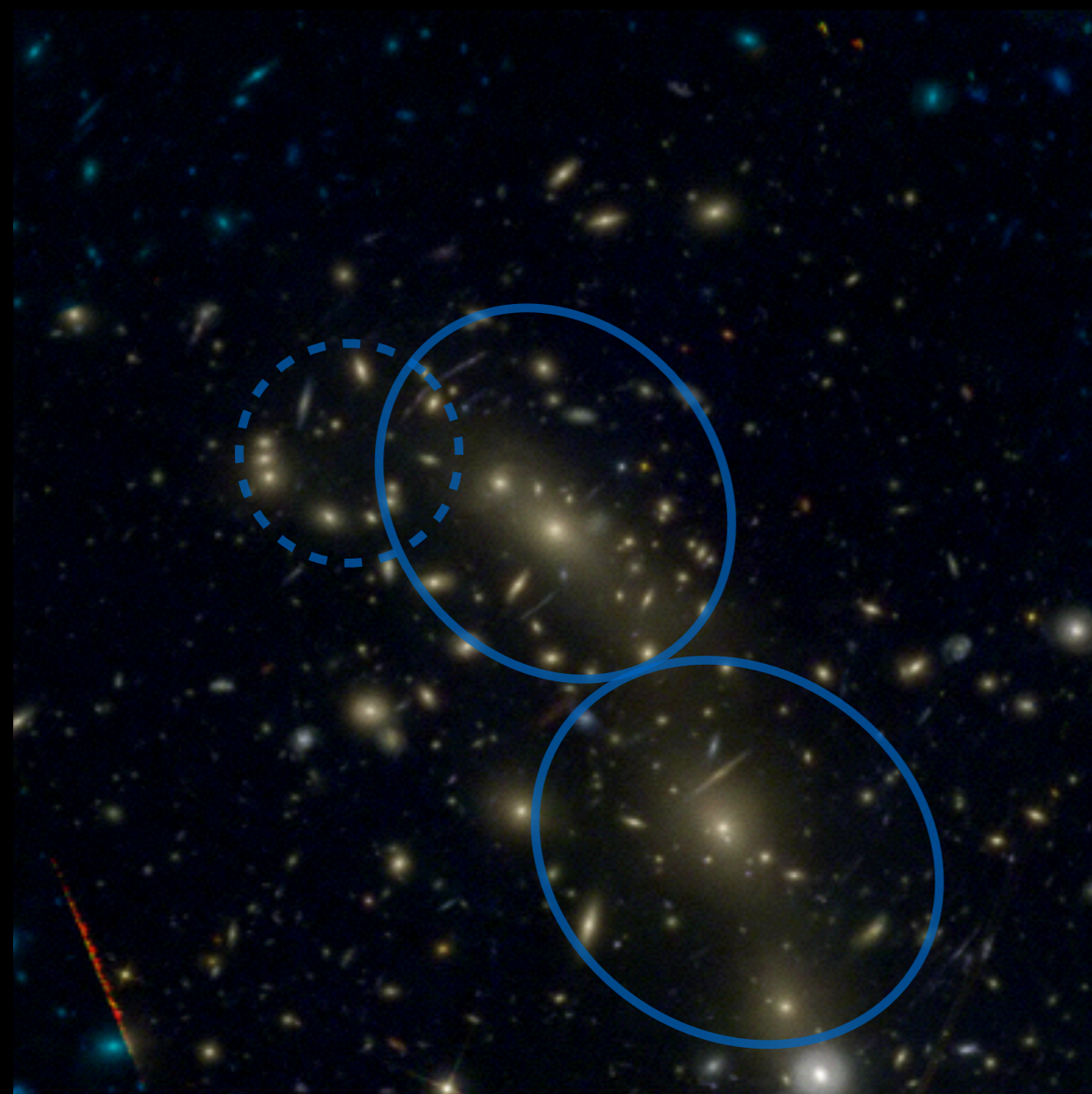
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Final minimum  $\chi^2 = 131$  (110 dof) and image offset of  $0.55''$



# Motivations and Perspective

- **Why I decided to study gravitational lensing:**
  - promising research line
  - unique multi-purpose tool for astrophysics and cosmology
- **In particular, strong lensing helps:**
  - in Dark Matter characterization
  - in solving standard cosmological issues on smaller scales

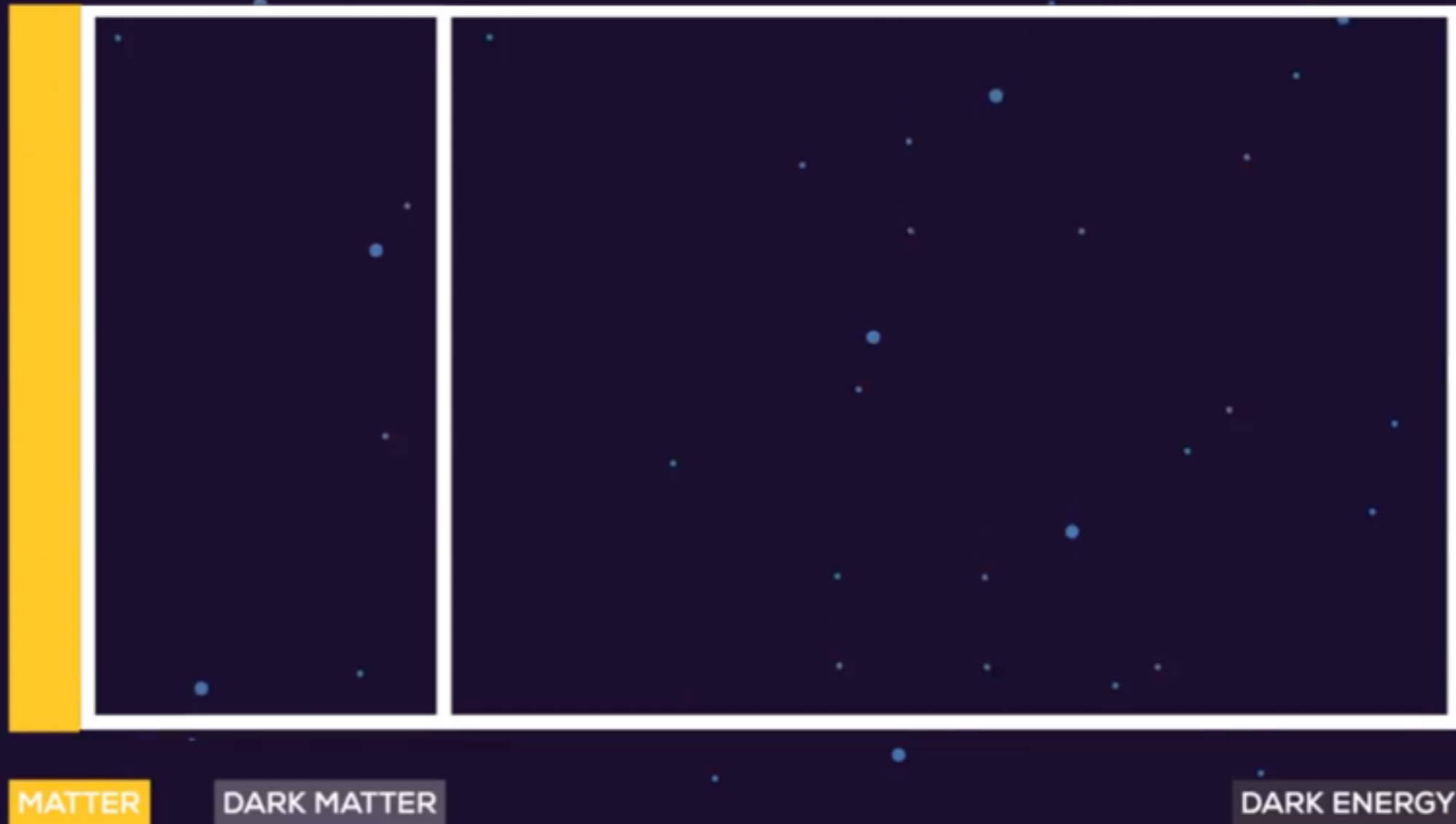
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Thank you



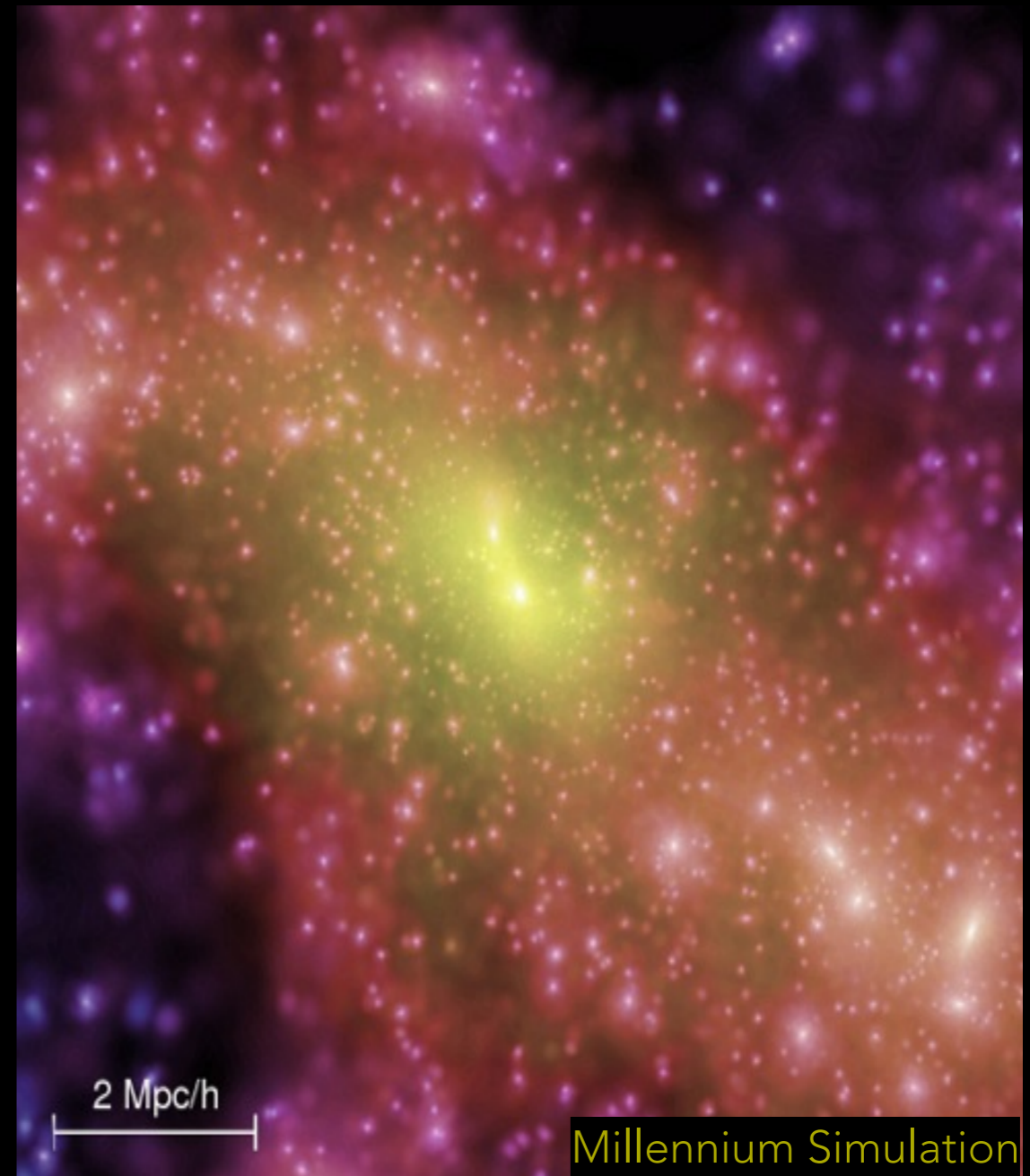
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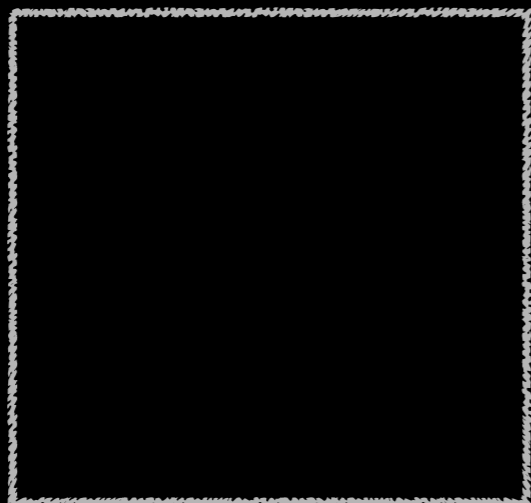
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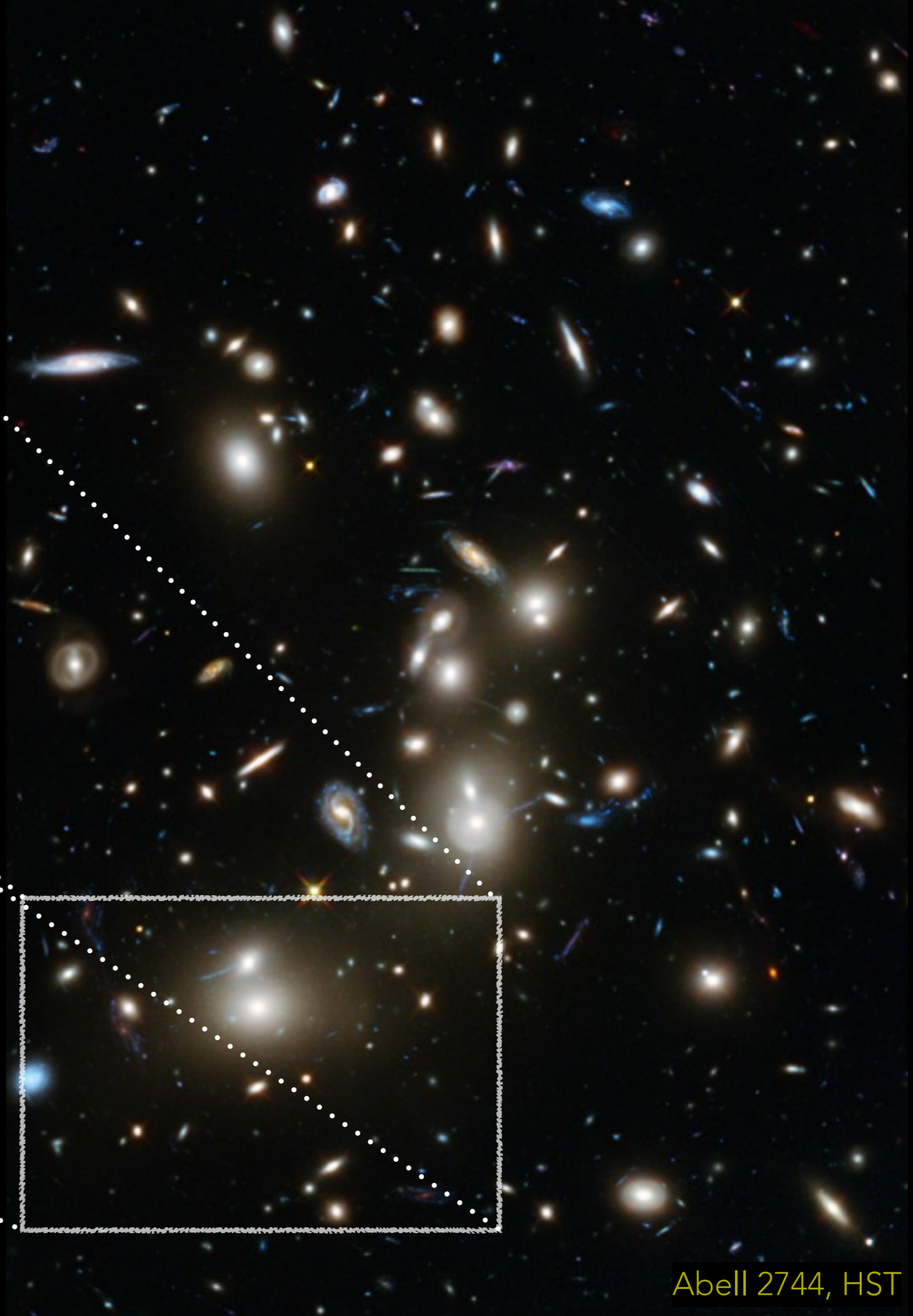
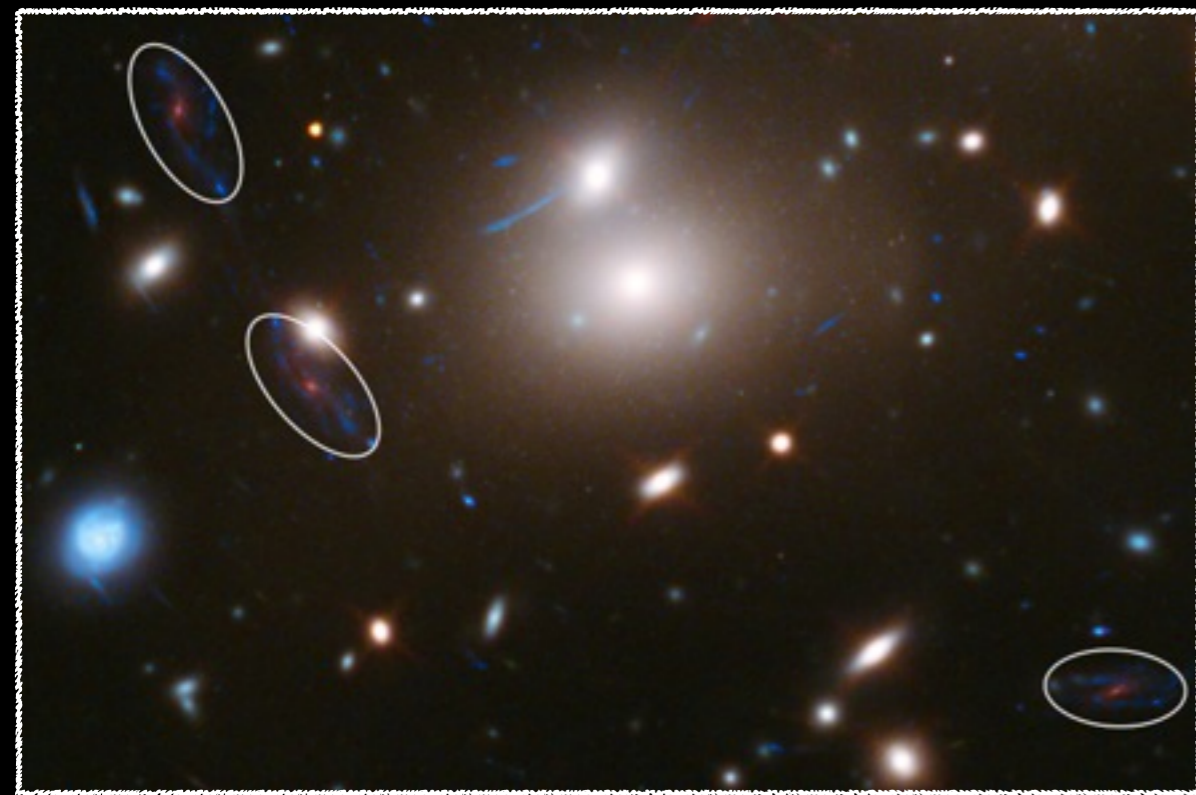


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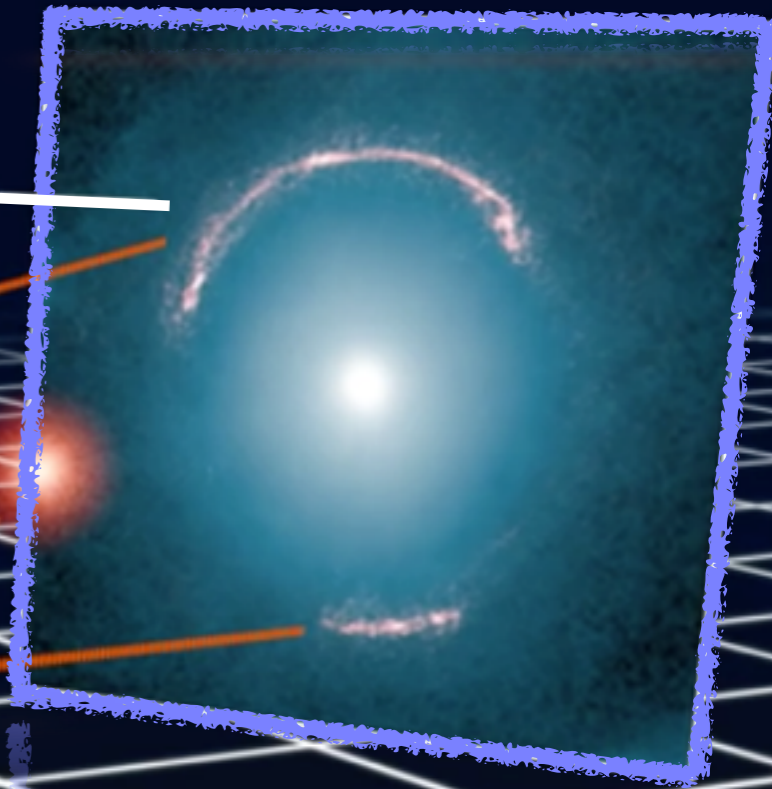
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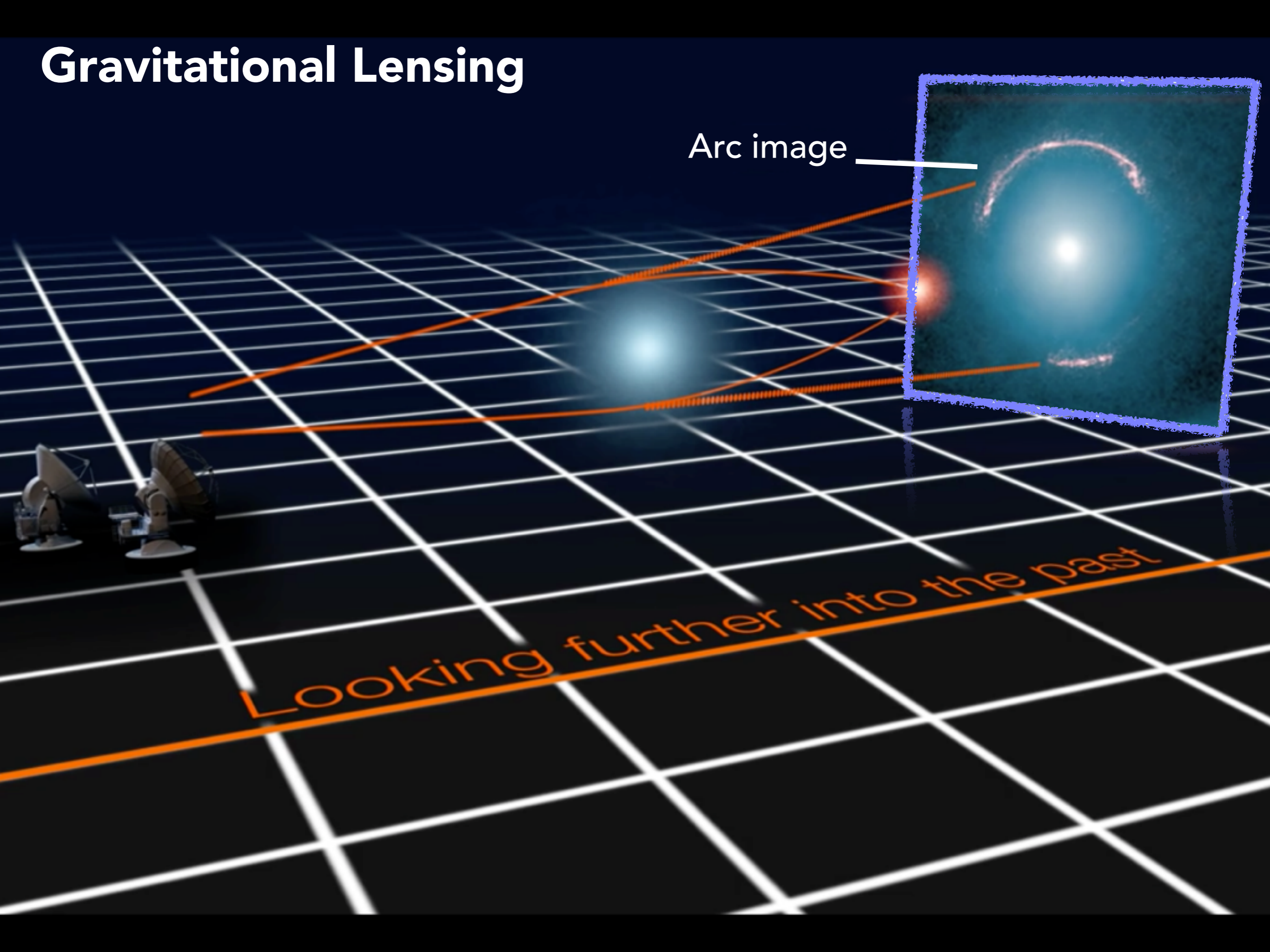


# Gravitational Lensing

Arc image



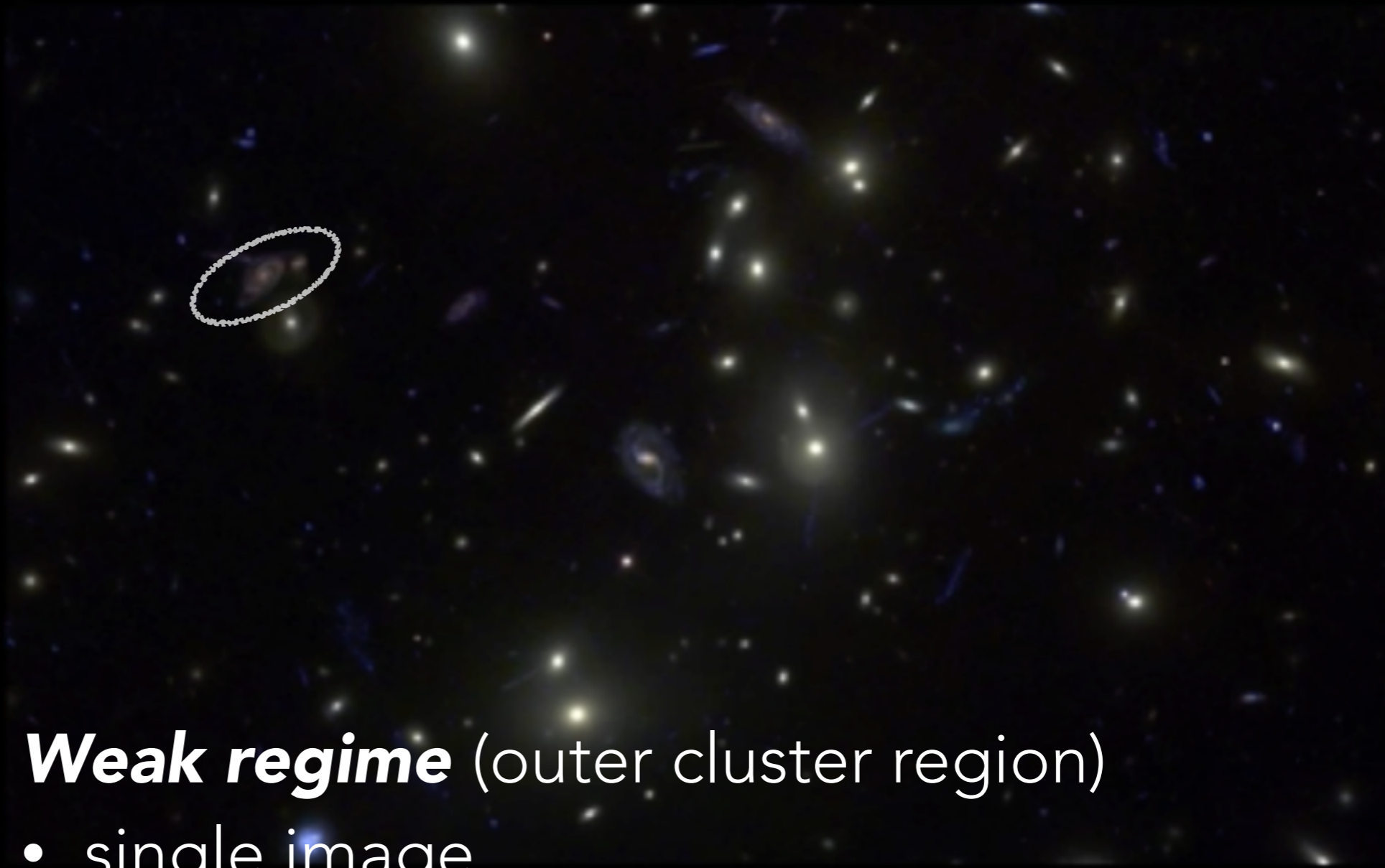
Looking further into the past



# Configuration



# Observation



**Weak regime** (outer cluster region)

- single image
- with distorted shape



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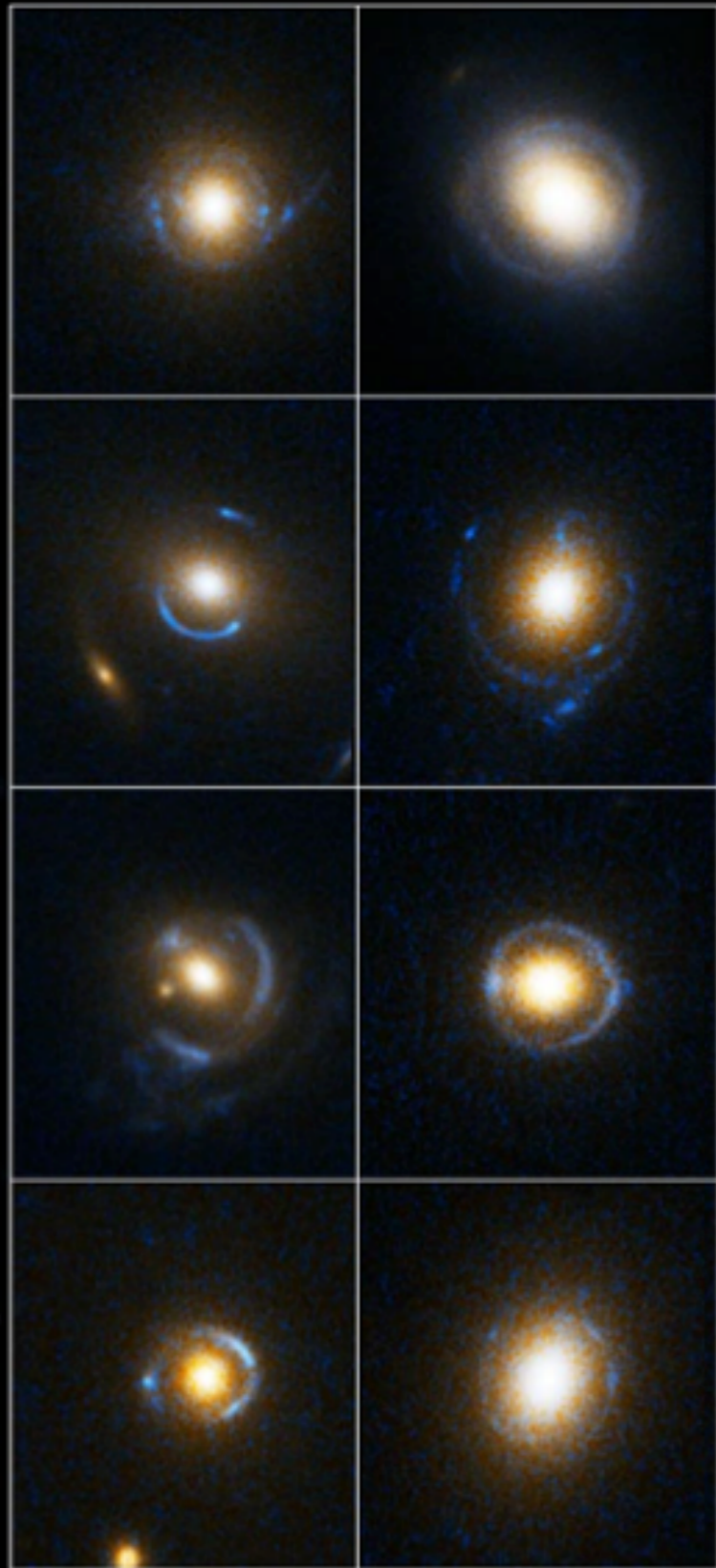


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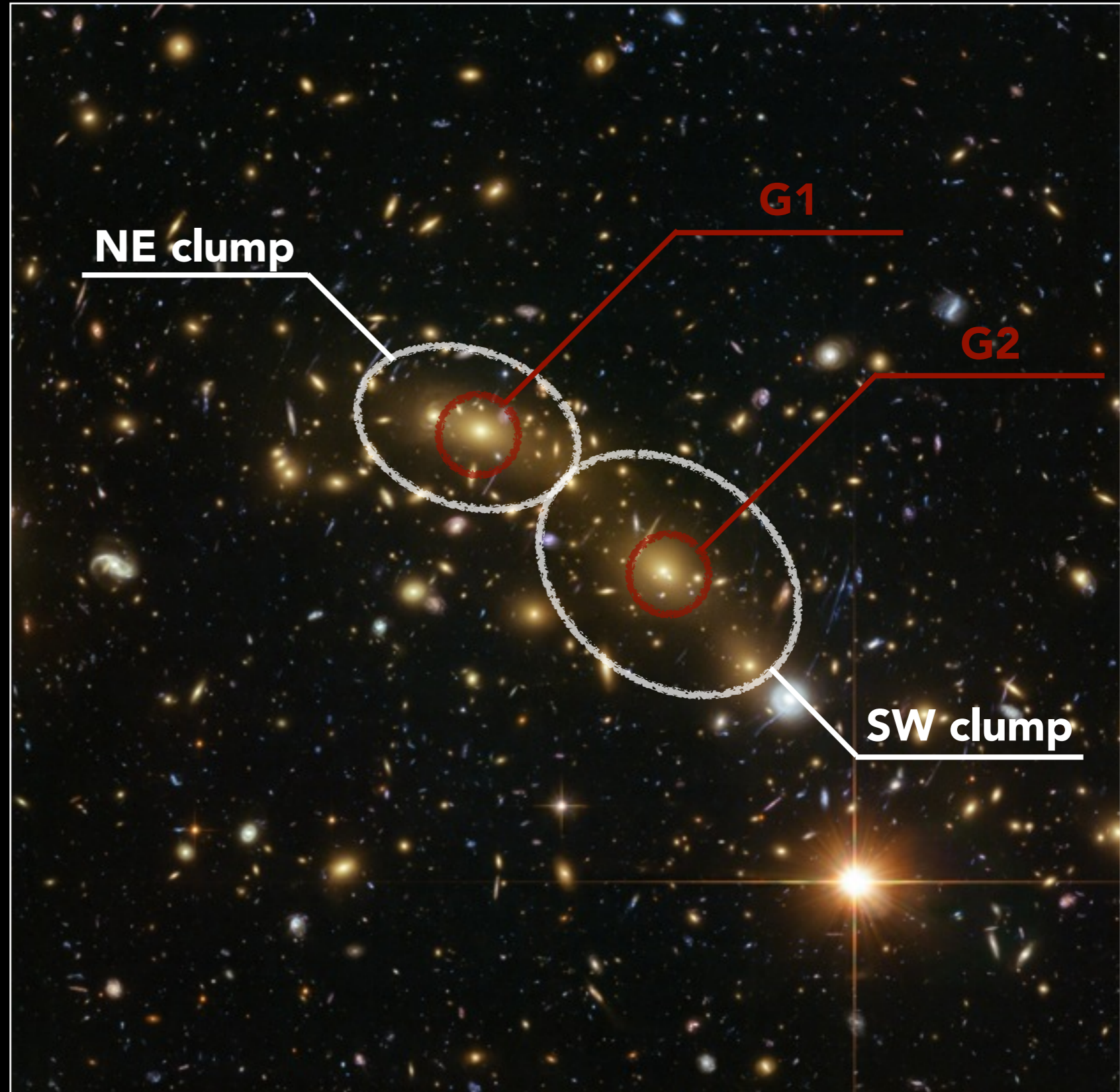


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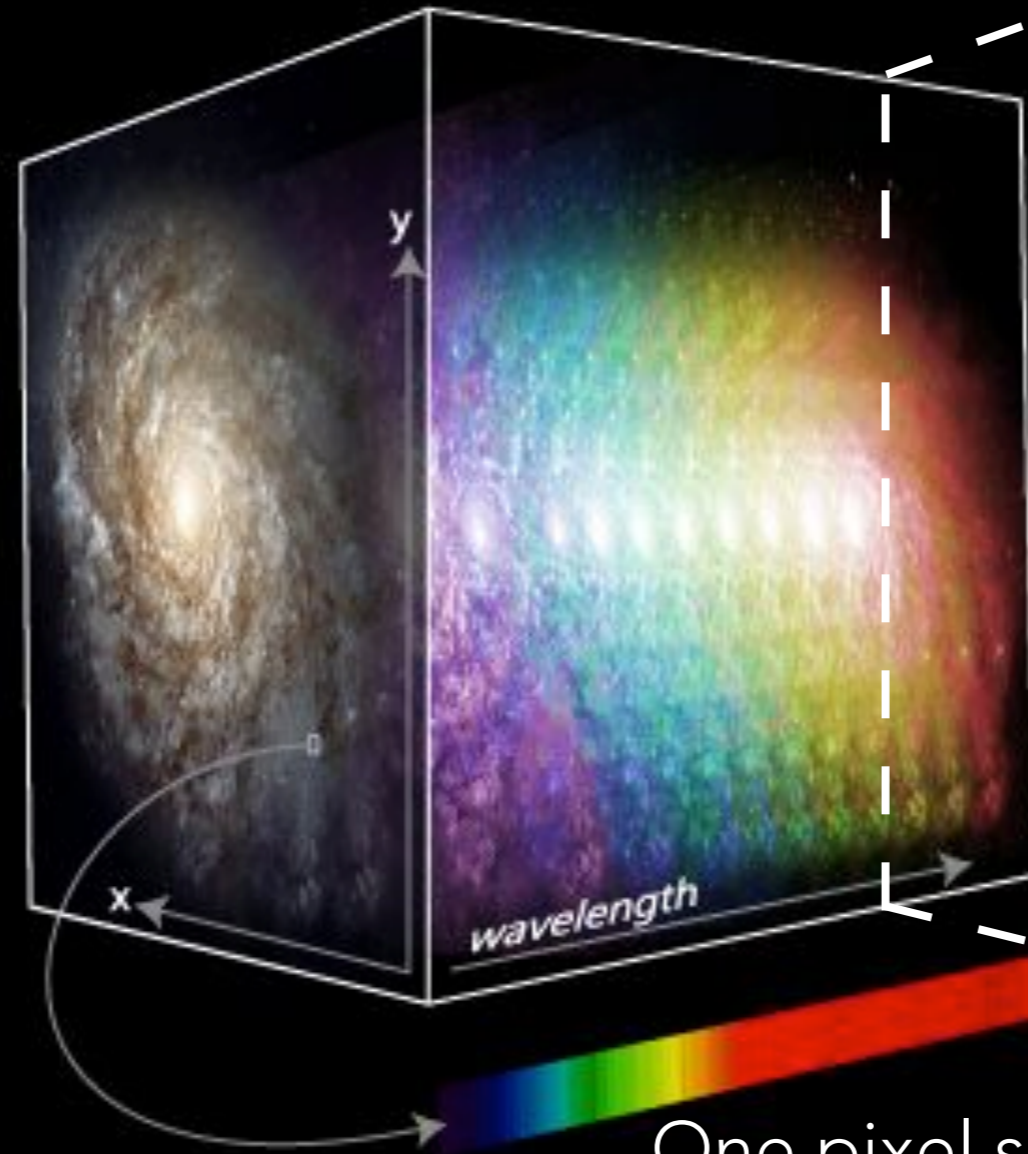


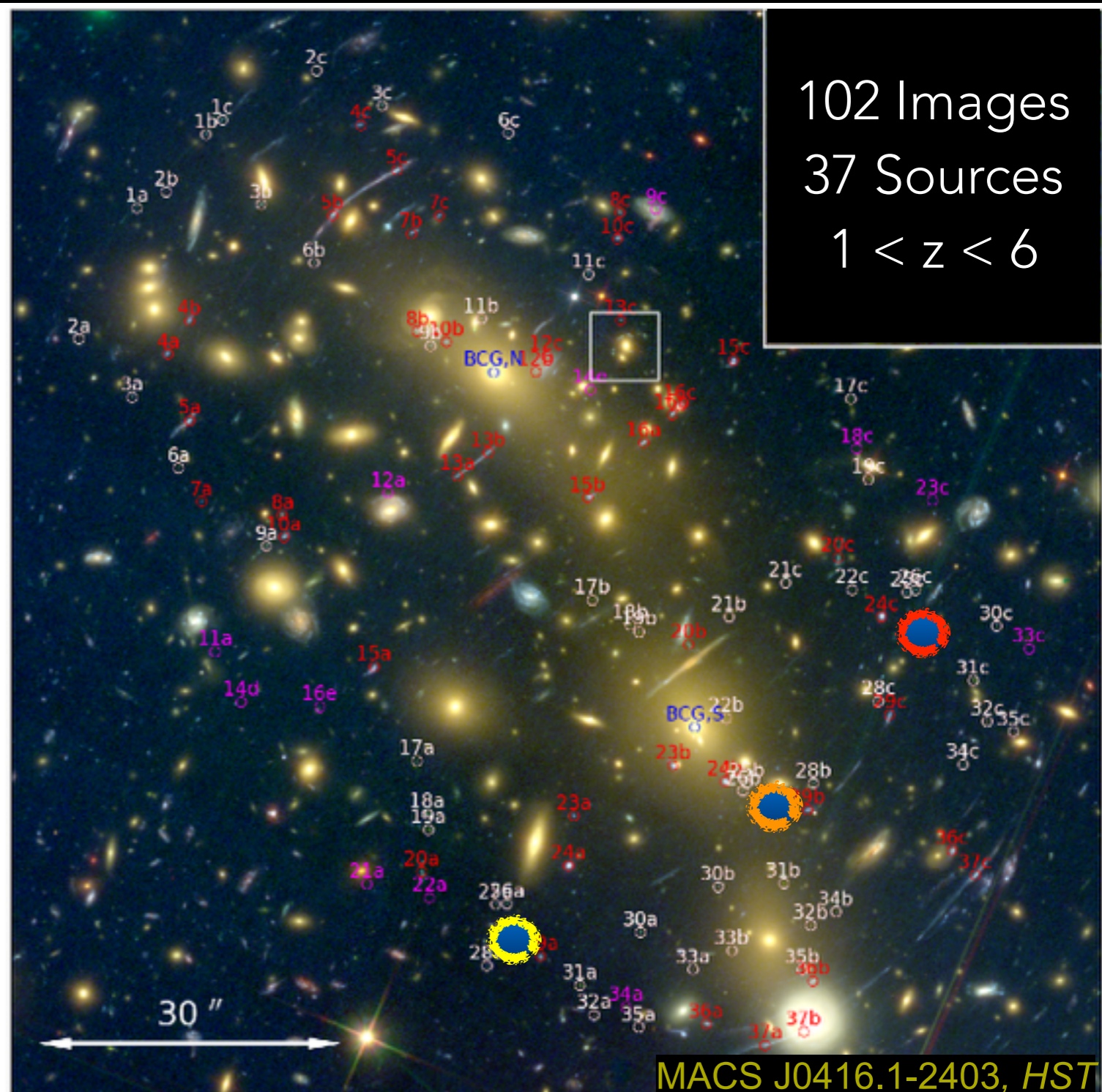
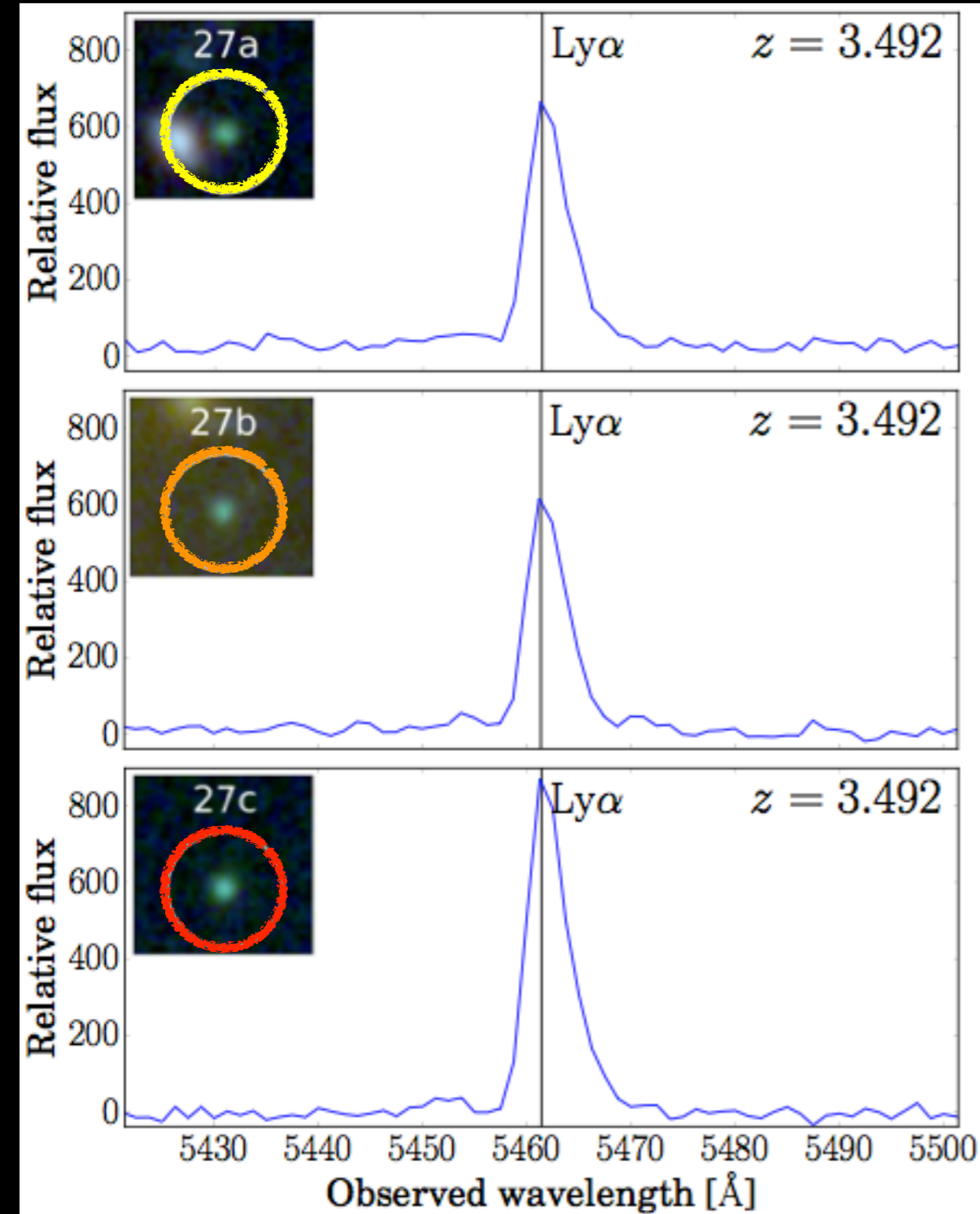
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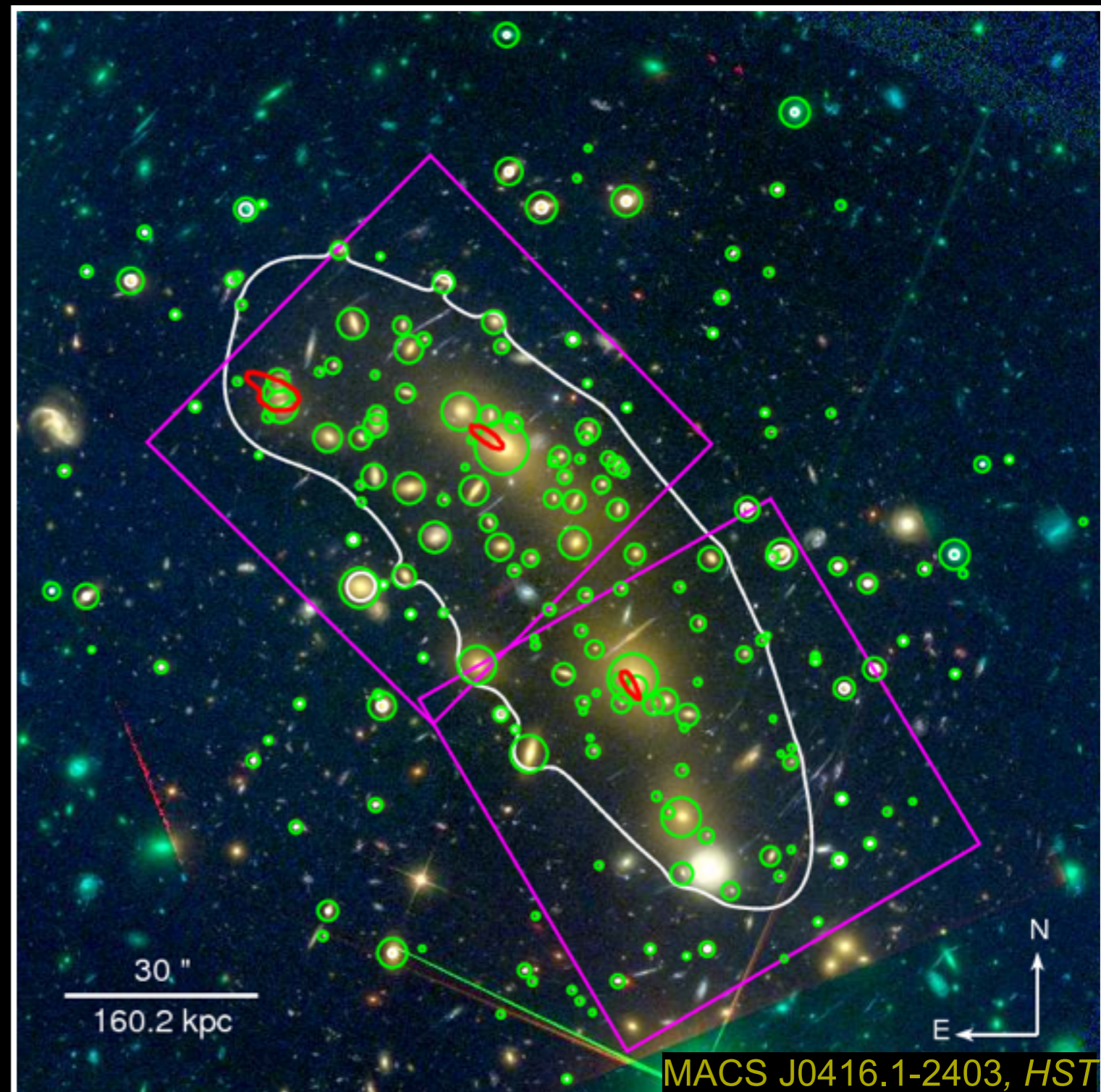
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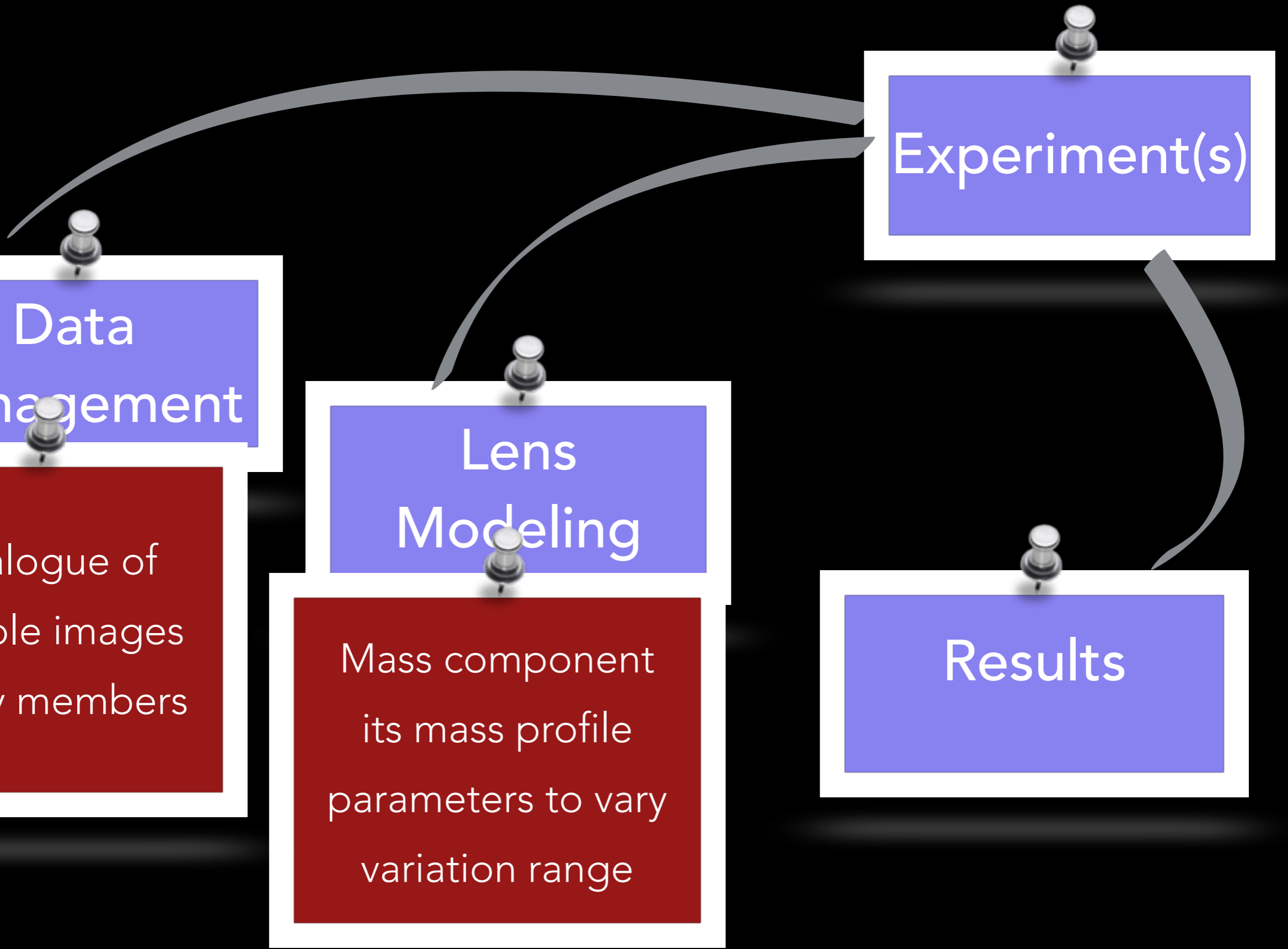


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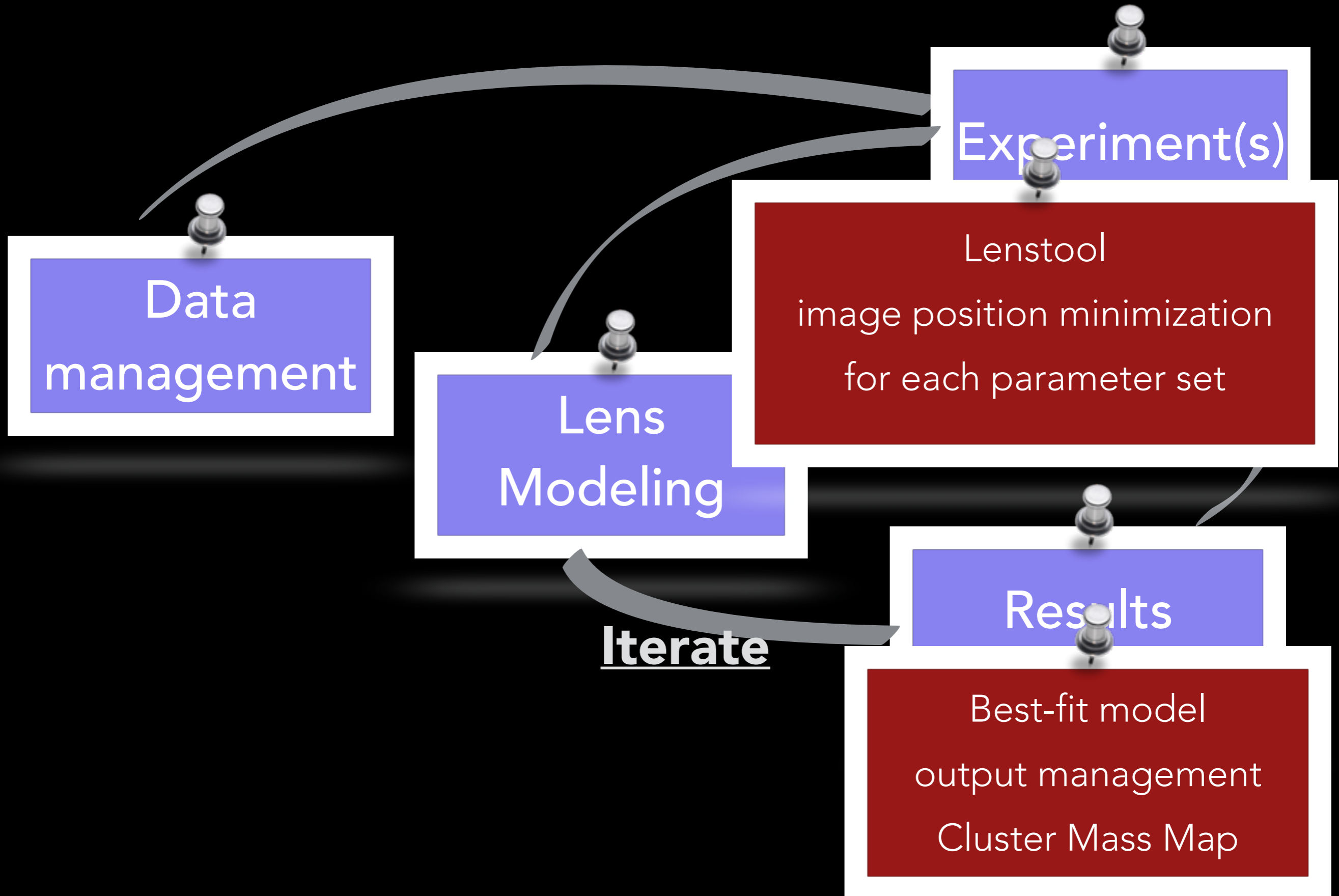
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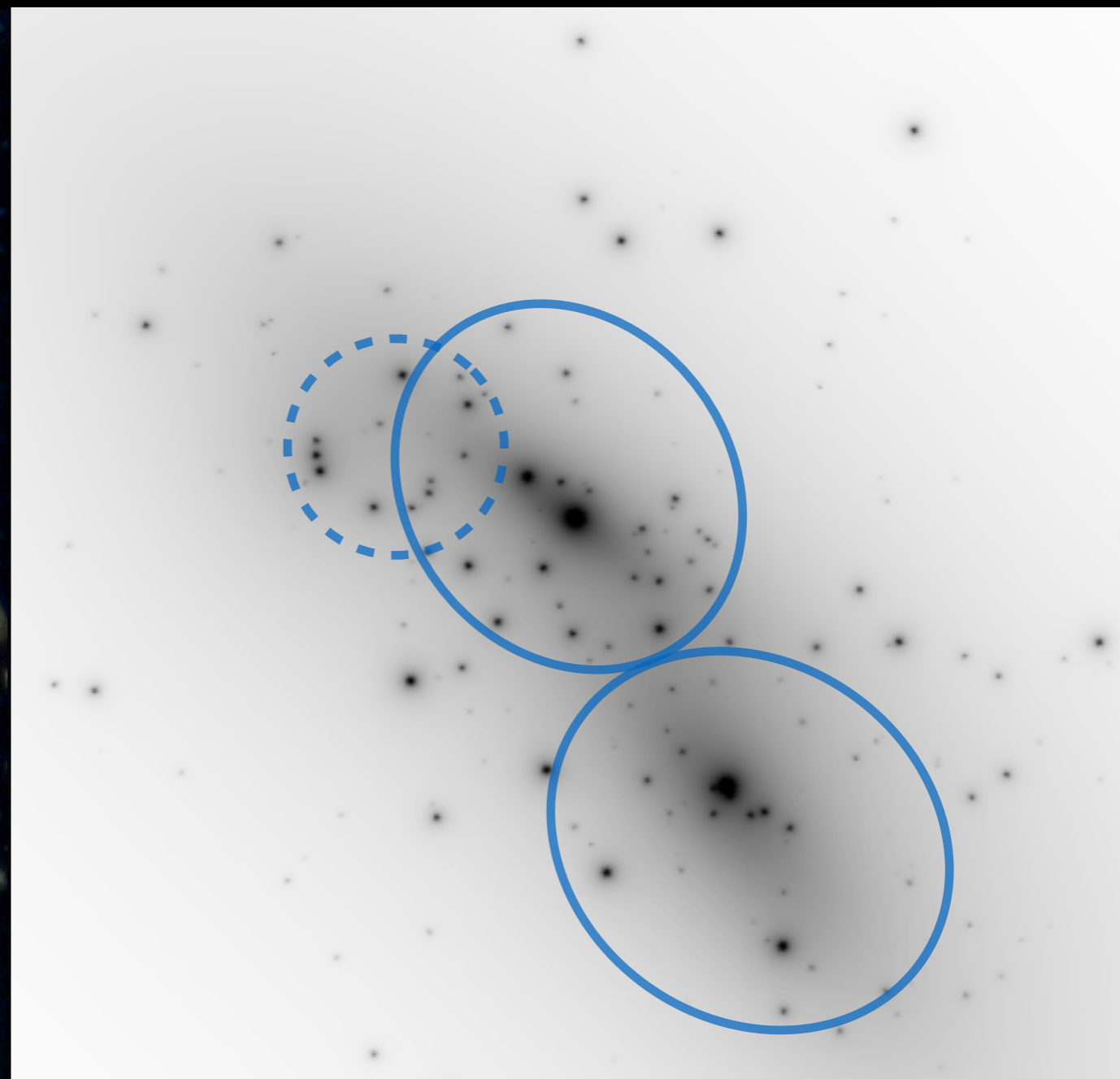
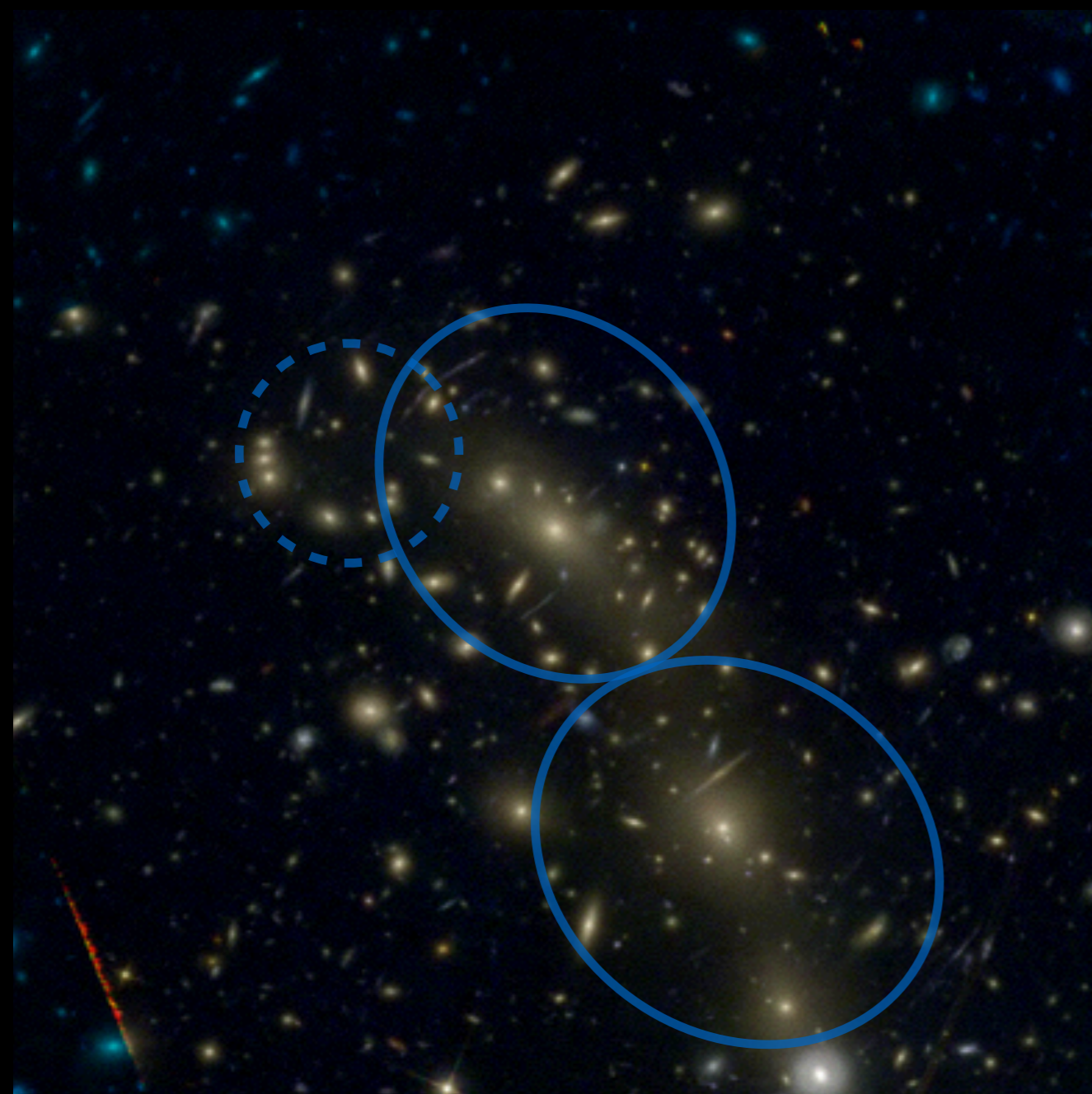
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# Our cluster: a composite image

**X-band** (Chandra):

hot gas

blue diffuse emission

**Visible** (HST):

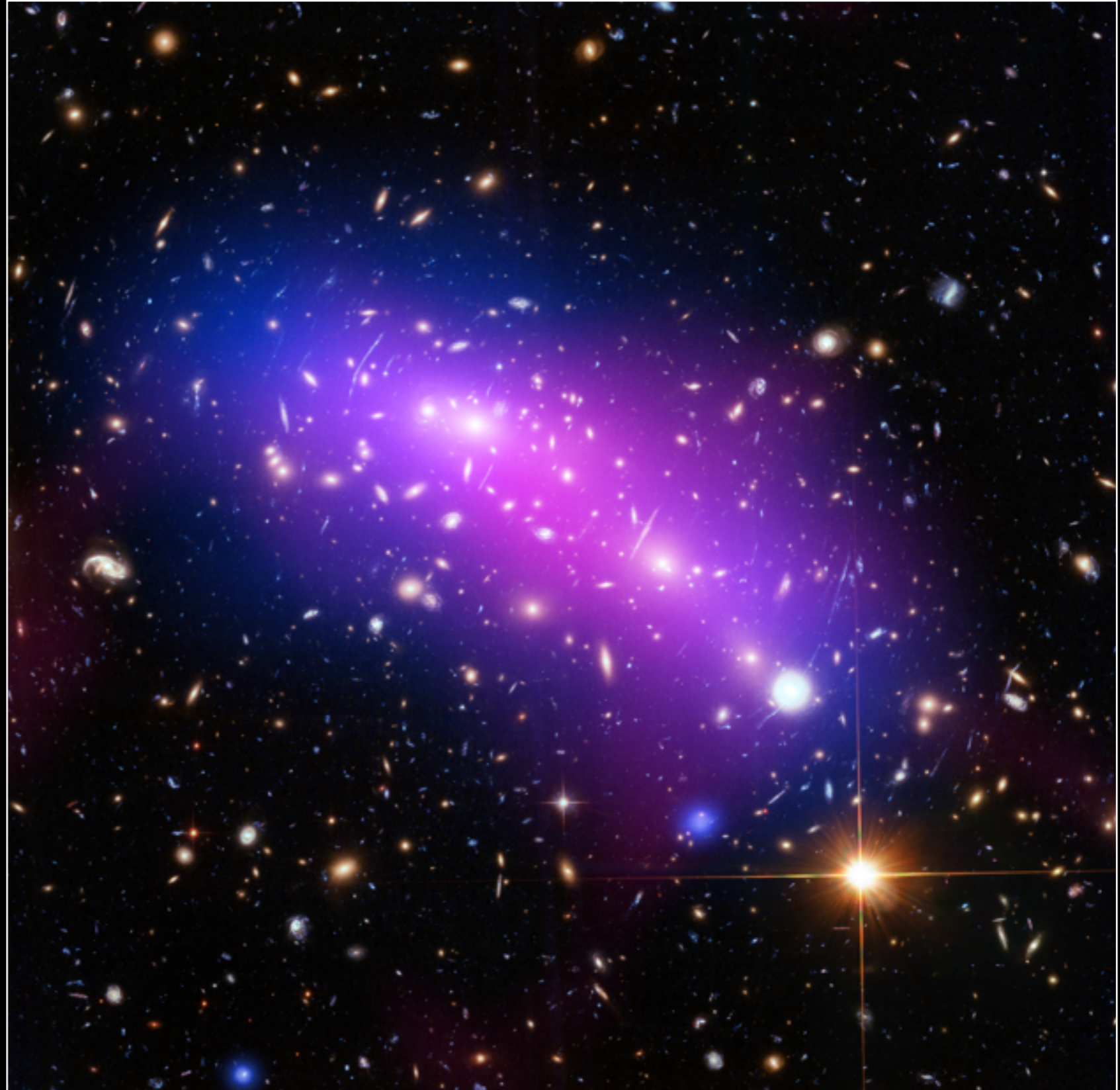
galaxies

color bands

**Radio** (NSF's Jansky VLA):

sonic shock waves

pink diffuse emission



Observation bands

MACS 0416