

Gravitational Lensing with (in) the Millennium Run Observatory

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lensing simulation

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graph TD; LS[lensing simulation] --> CDA[calculating deflection angle]; LS --> GR[the grid of rays]; LS --> SM[source model]; CDA --> LM[lens model]; CDA --> GR; LM --> LM_L[analytic model or from particles:]; LM --> LM_A[adaptive smoothing for Nbody/hydro particles]; LM --> LM_M[multiple lens planes: 3d along light paths]; LM_L --> LM_L1[tree code deflection solver]; LM_L --> LM_L2[modified algorithm to handle halos efficiently]; GR --> GR_A[adaptive grid refinement]; GR --> GR_I[full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence]; SM --> SM_A[analytic model for surface brightness and direct pixelized images];
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calculating deflection angle

analytic model or from particles:

- tree code deflection solver
- modified algorithm to handle halos efficiently

adaptive smoothing for Nbody/hydro particles

multiple lens planes:
3d along light paths

lens model

- single analytic lens
- multiple analytic halos
- Nbody/SPH particles
- point masses (stars)
- pixelized mass map

the grid of rays

adaptive grid refinement

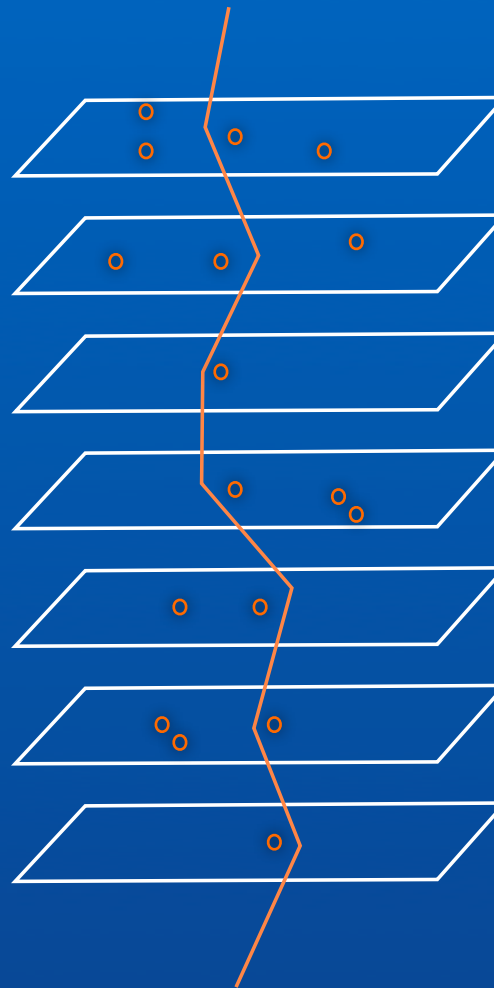
full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence

source model

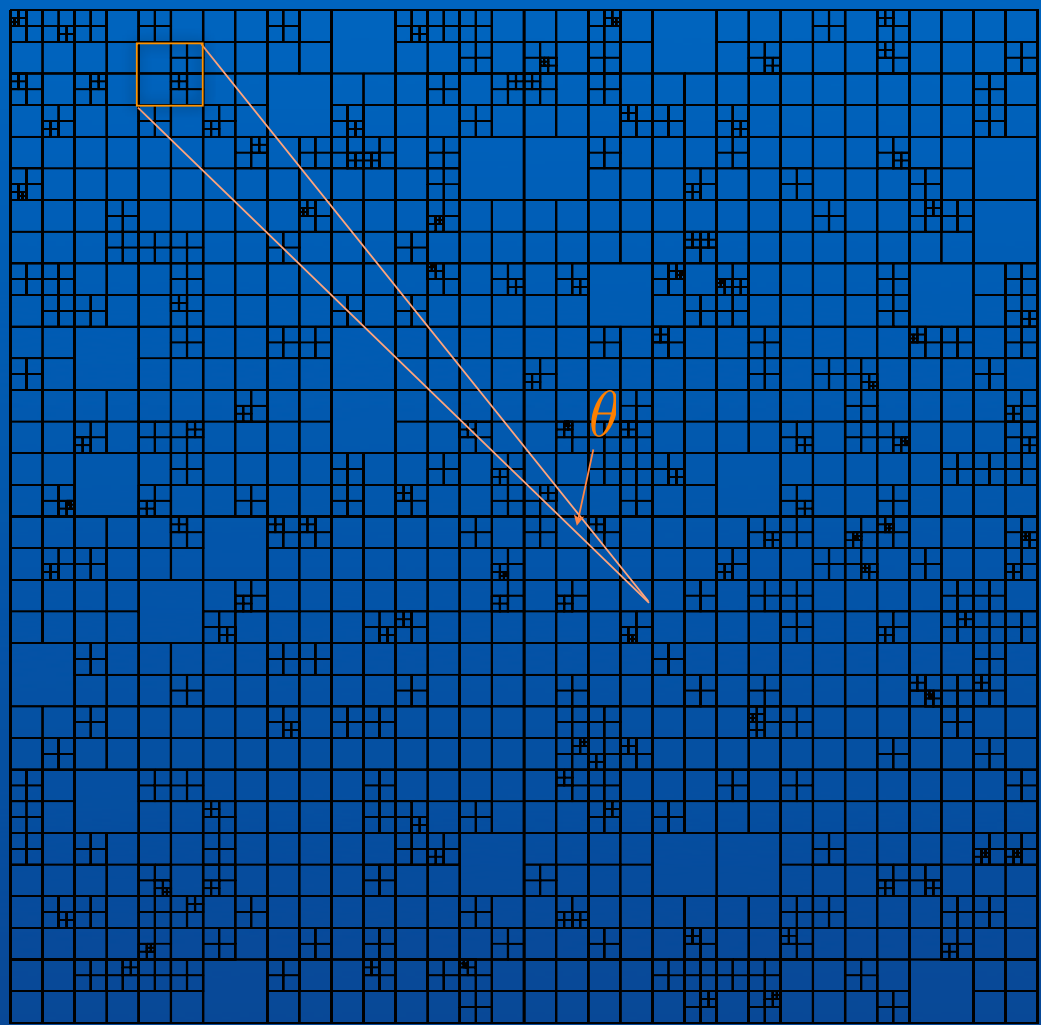
analytic model for surface brightness and
direct pixelized images

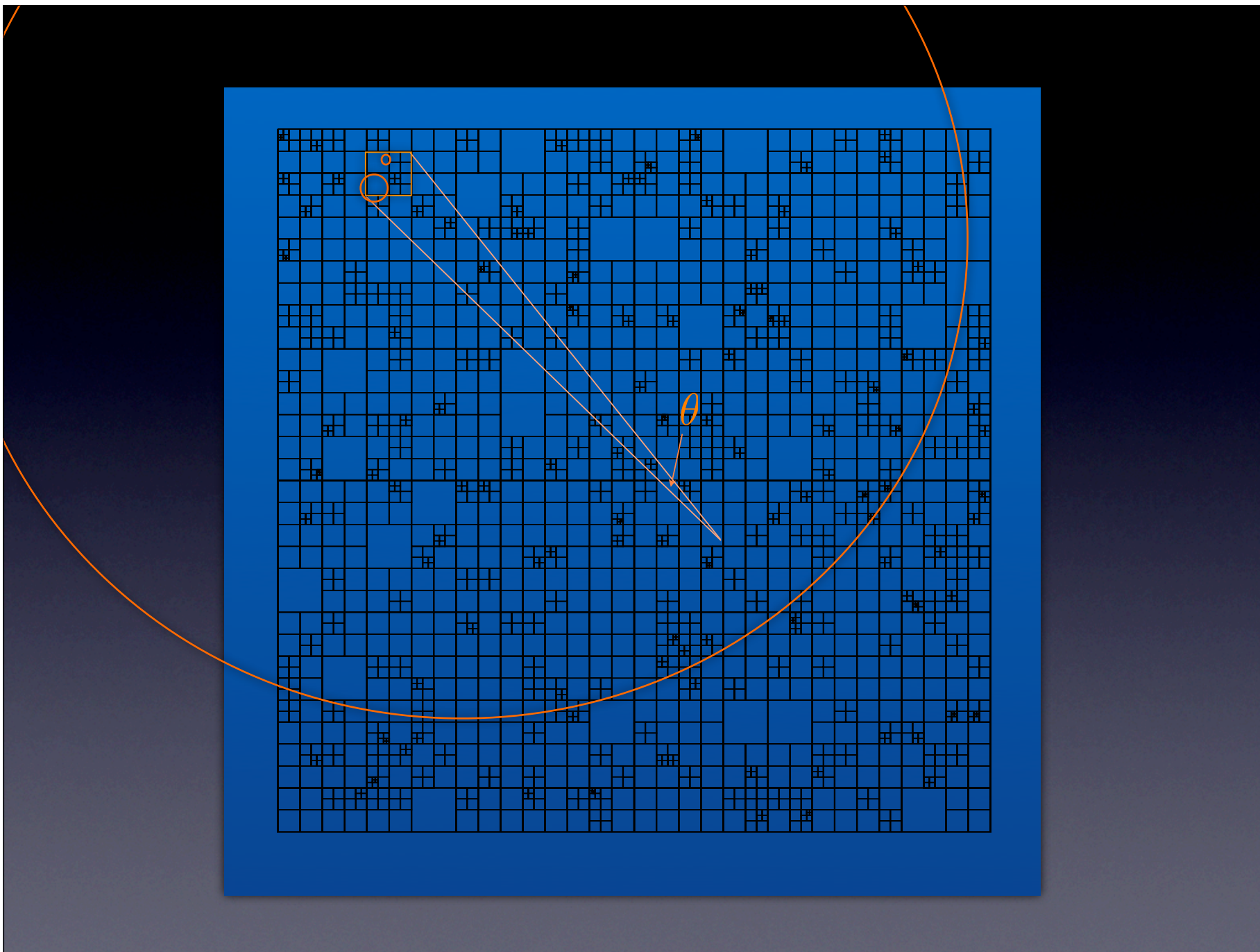
multi-plane lensing

source



observer





lensing simulation

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graph TD; A[lensing simulation] --> B[calculating deflection angle]; A --> C[the grid of rays]; A --> D[source model]; B --> E[lens model]; B --> F[multiple lens planes: 3d along light paths]; C --> G[adaptive grid refinement]; C --> H[full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence];
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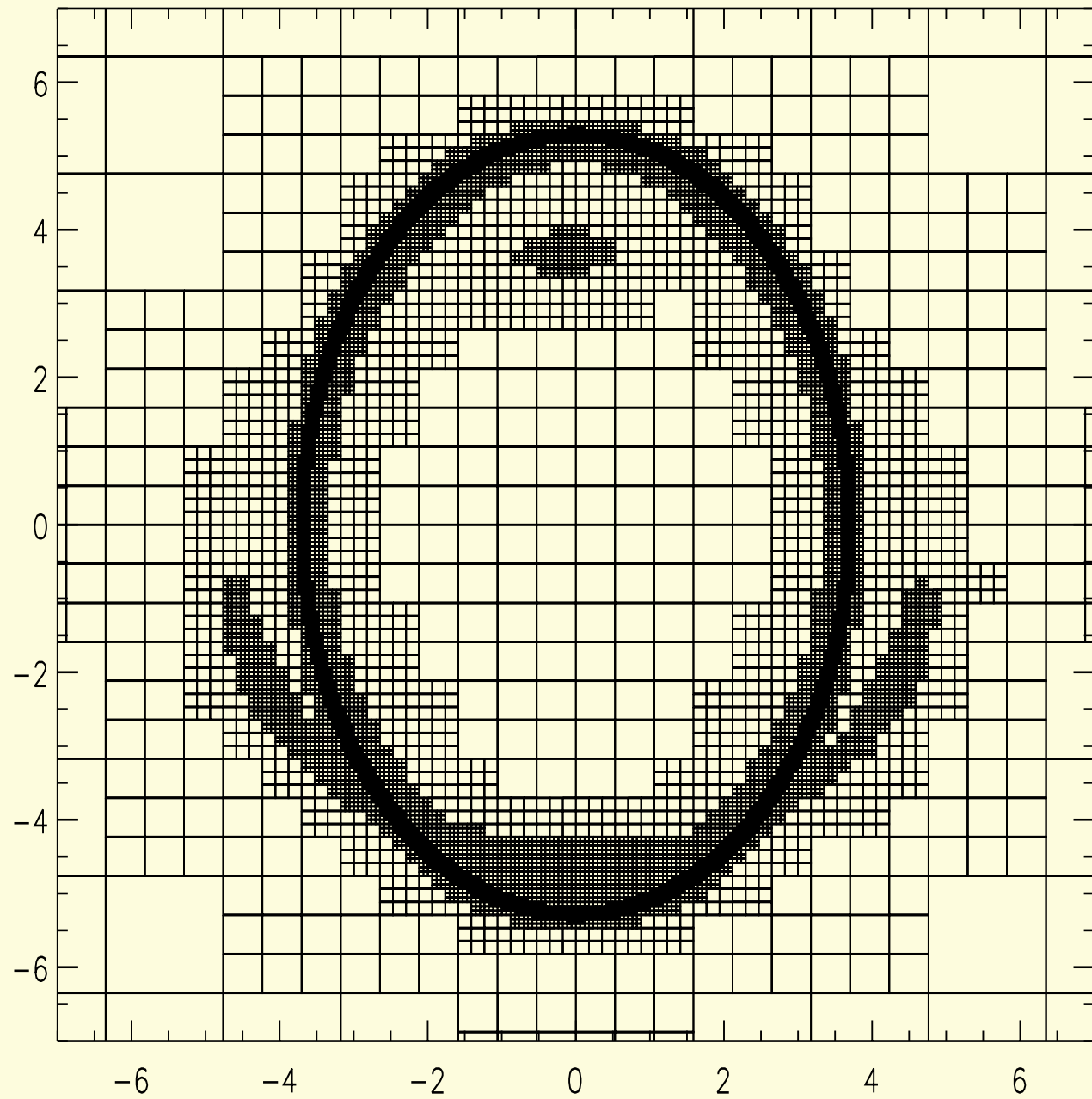
the grid of rays

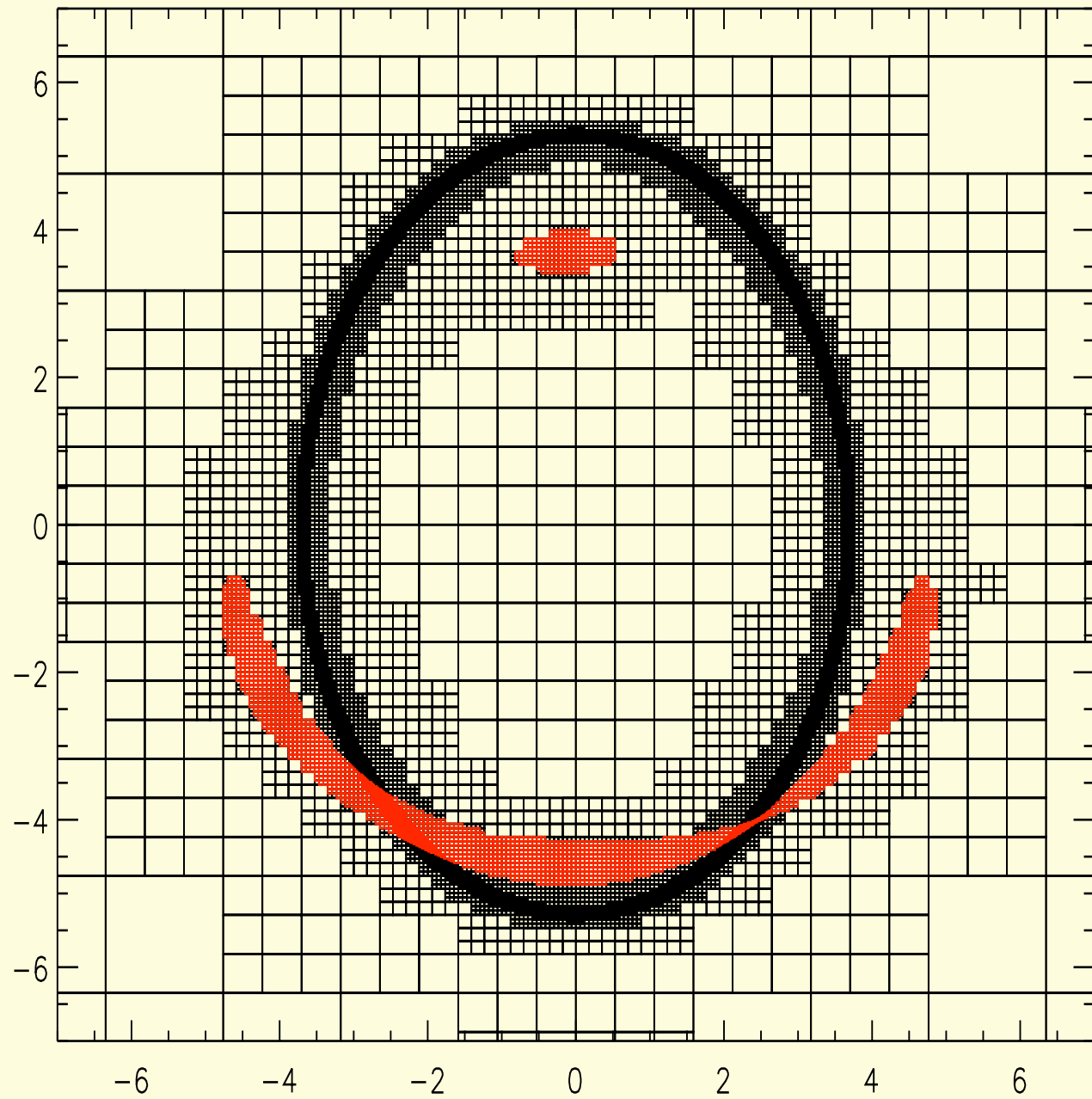
adaptive grid refinement

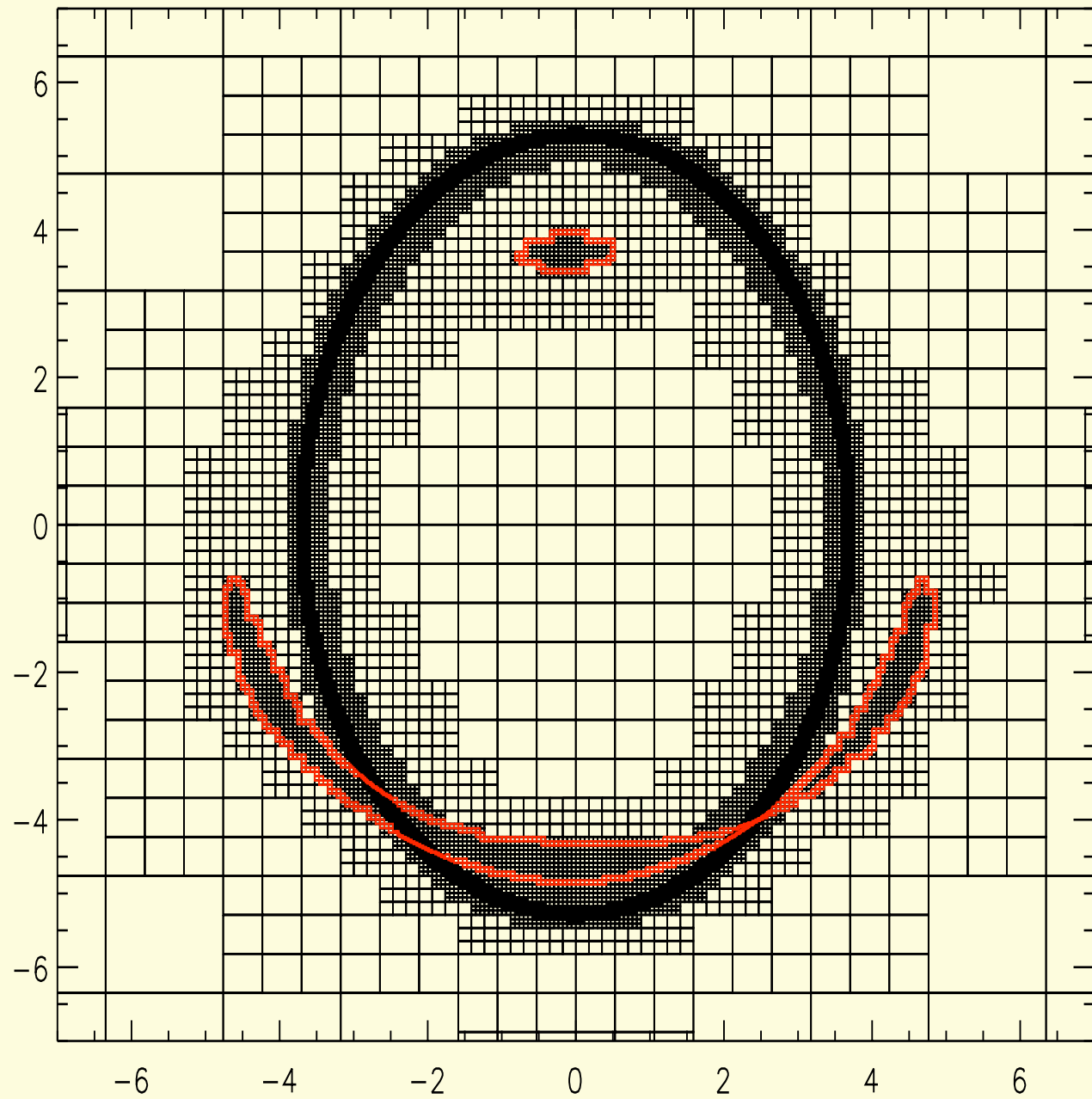
full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence

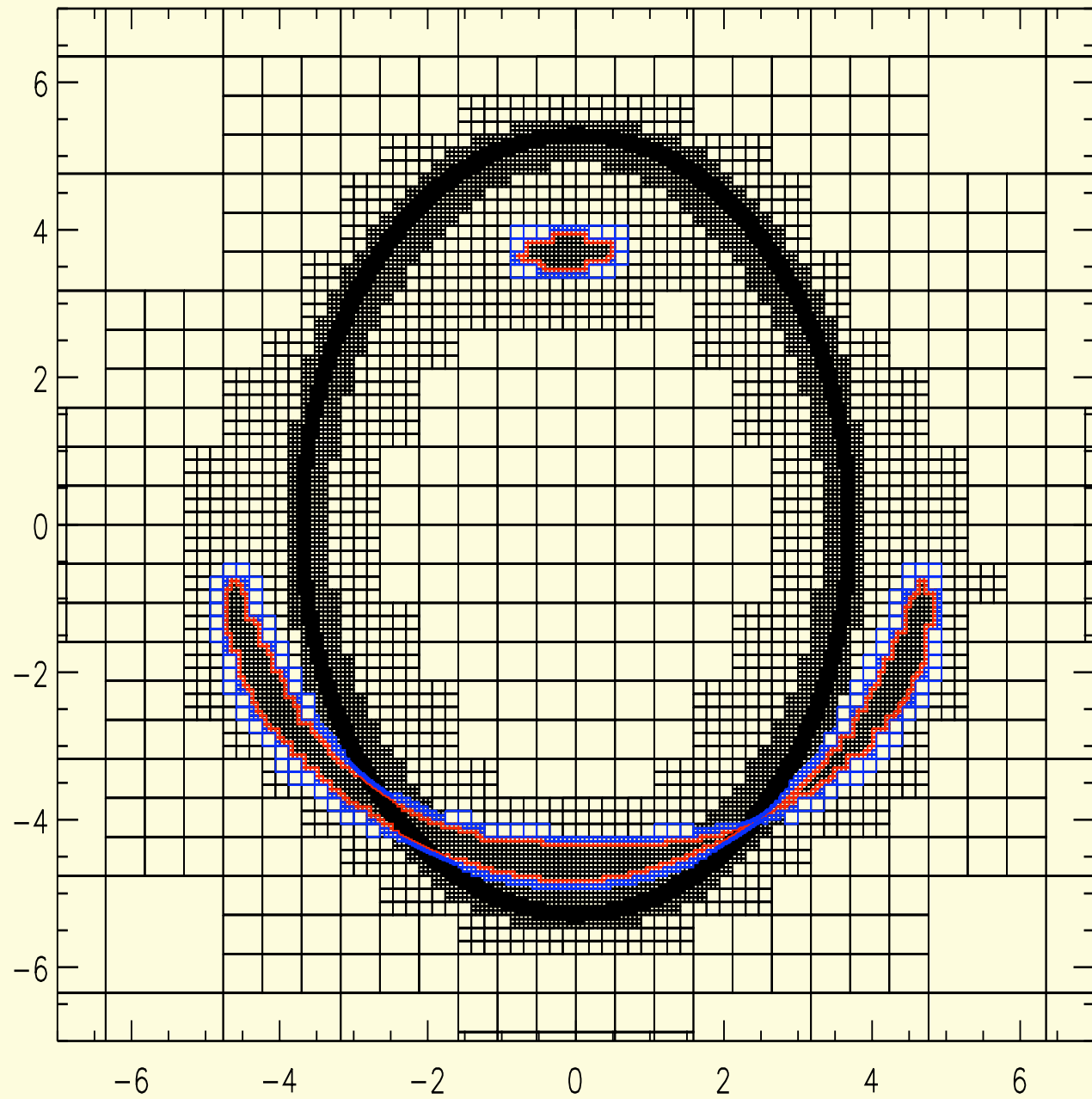
source model

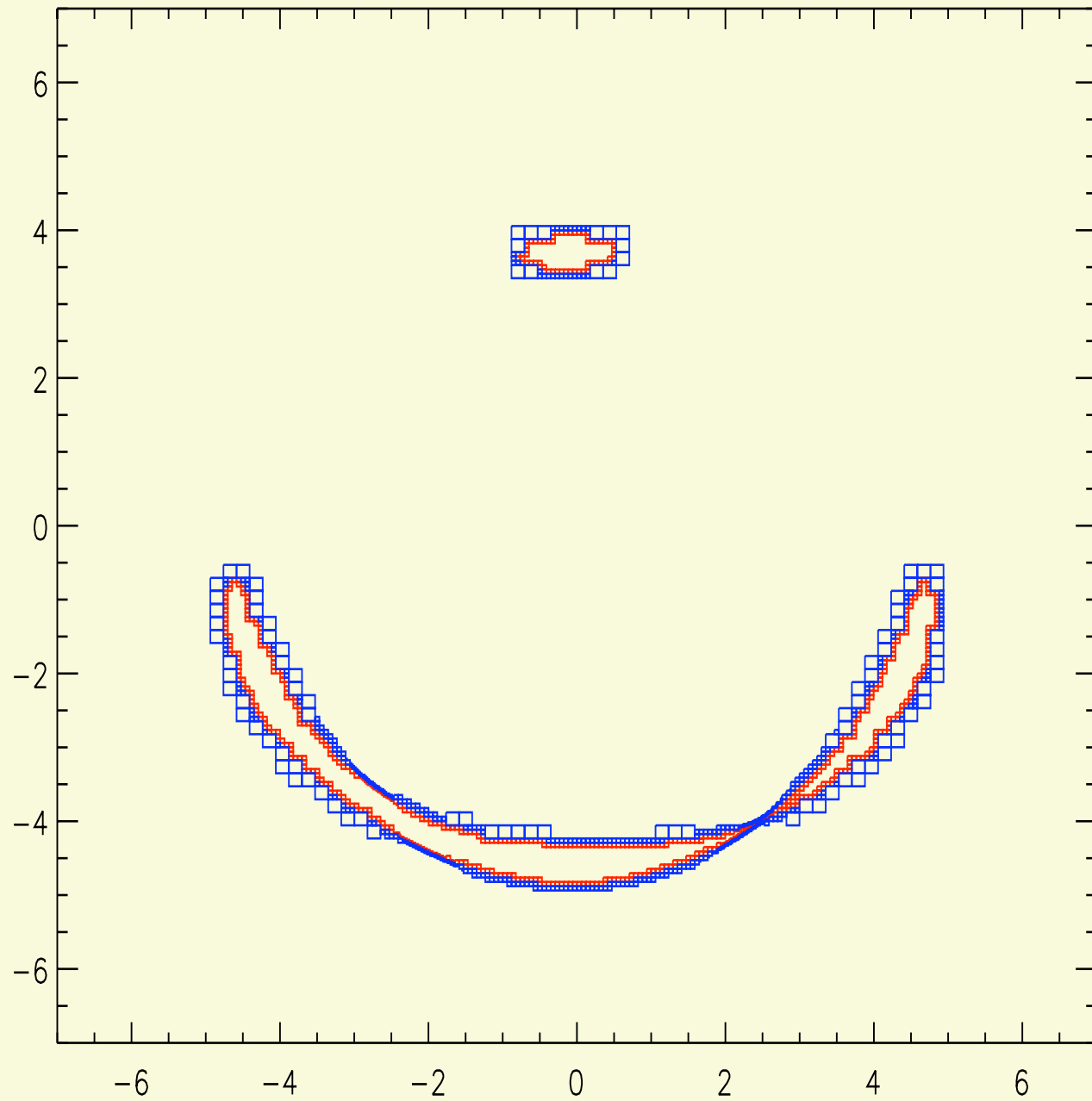
analytic model for surface brightness and
direct pixelized images



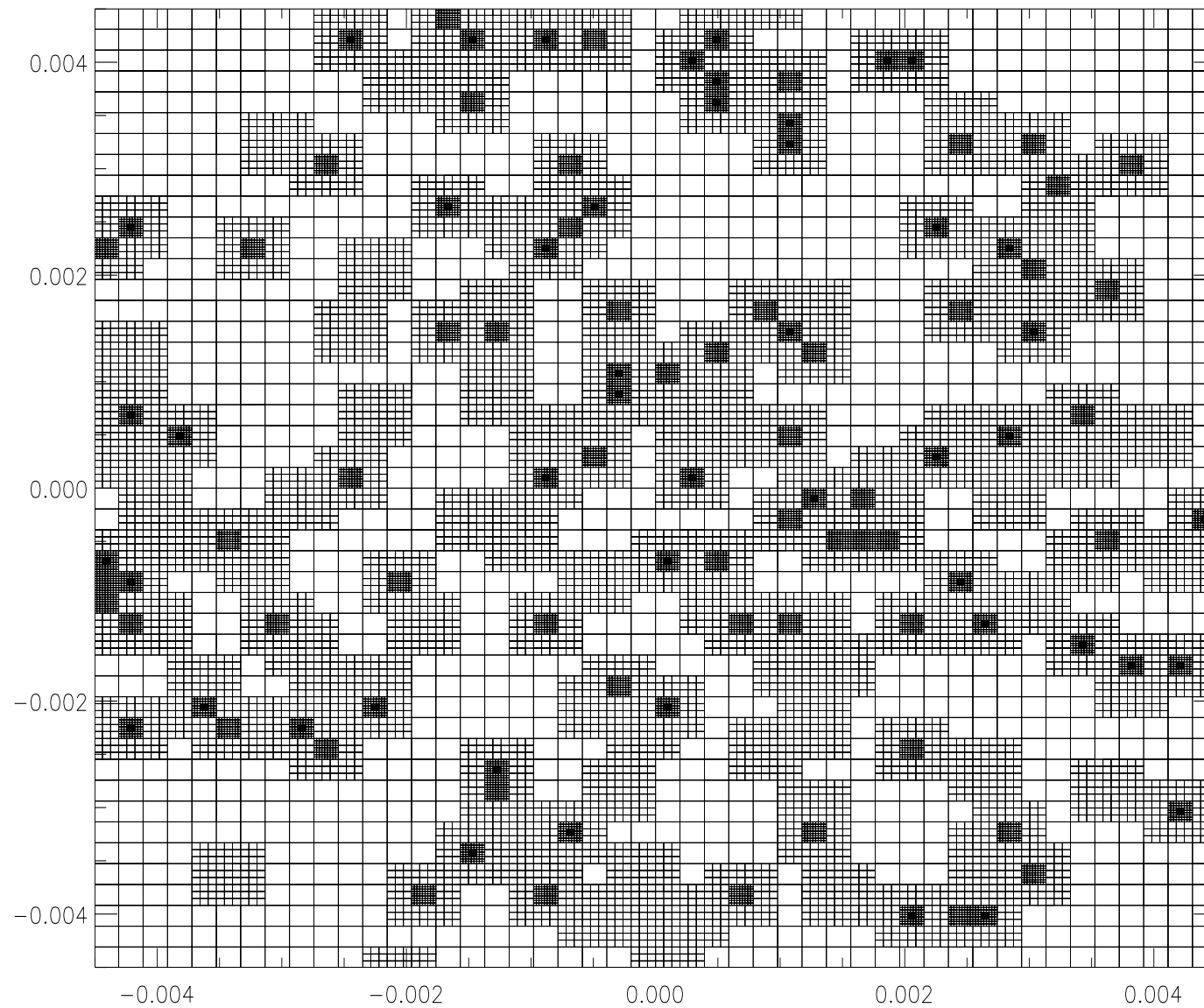








Adaptive Grid Refinement



lensing simulation

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the grid of rays

adaptive grid refinement

full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence

source model

analytic model for surface brightness and
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Halo Lens Model

Advantages to using halos

- Much less memory required

- Much faster

- Baryons need to be put in by hand anyway

Disadvantage

- Not all the mass is in the halos.

- Each halo is different

Halo Lens Model

Halo is represented as a NFW profile fit to the mass, half mass radius and peak circular velocity of the Millennium halo.

Halos mass to stellar mass ratio taken from abundance matching results or held fixed.

The “Galaxy” is represented by a NSIE (non singular isothermal sphere) the follows the Faber-Jackson relation, $\sigma \propto M_{\text{stars}}^{1/4}$

Random ellipticity and orientation

lensing simulation

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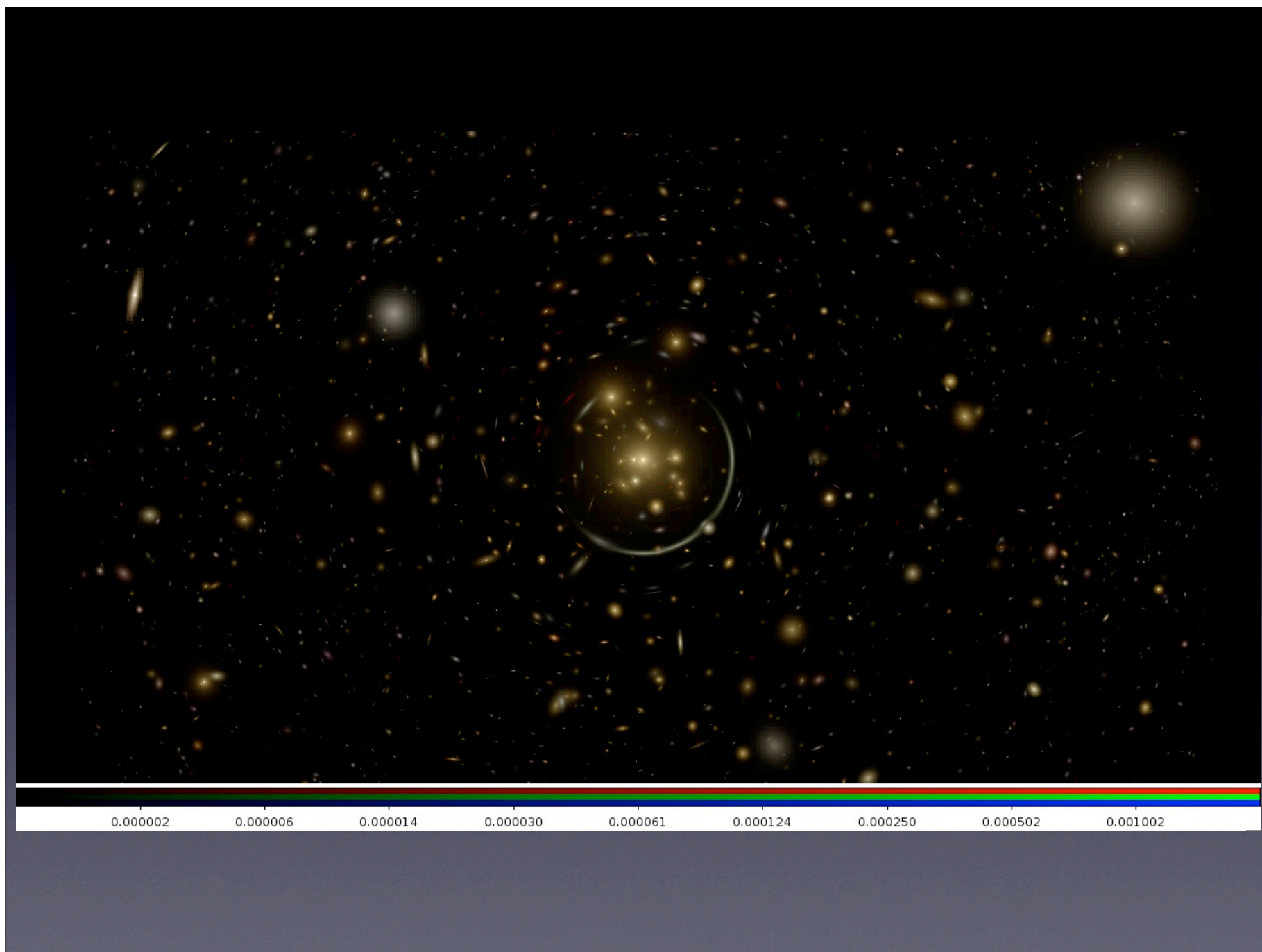
the grid of rays

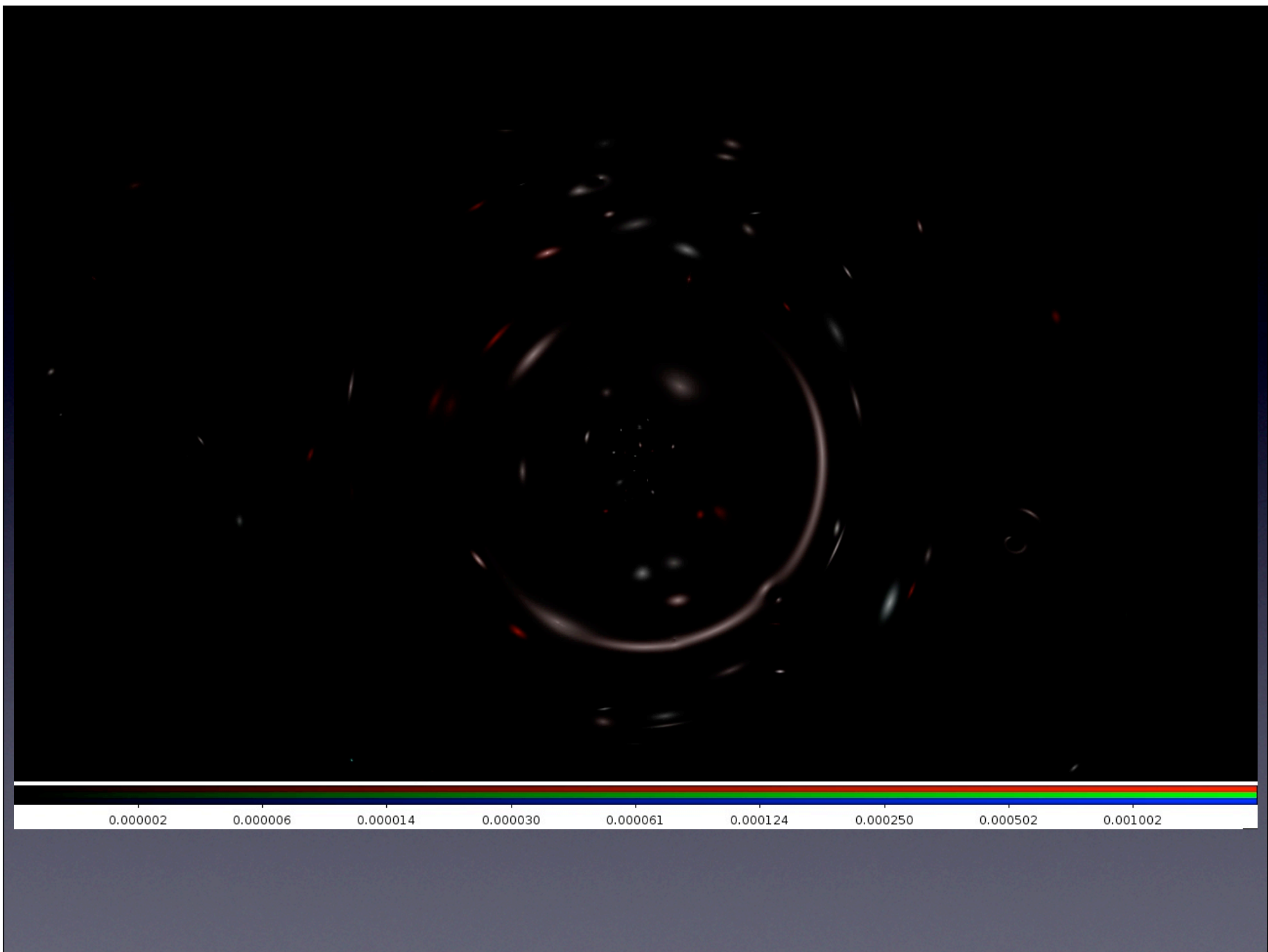
adaptive grid refinement

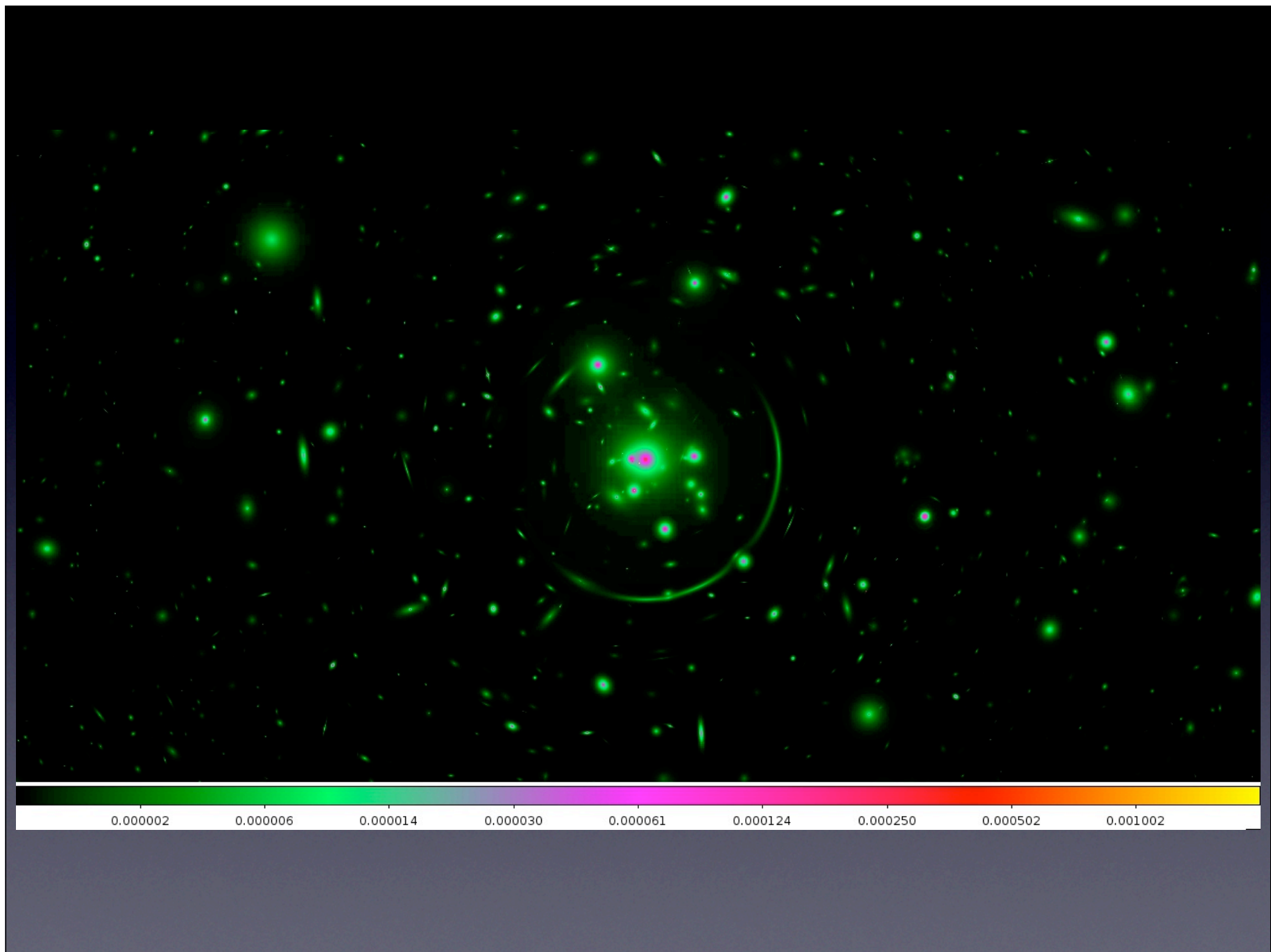
full image reconstruction or just shear and convergence

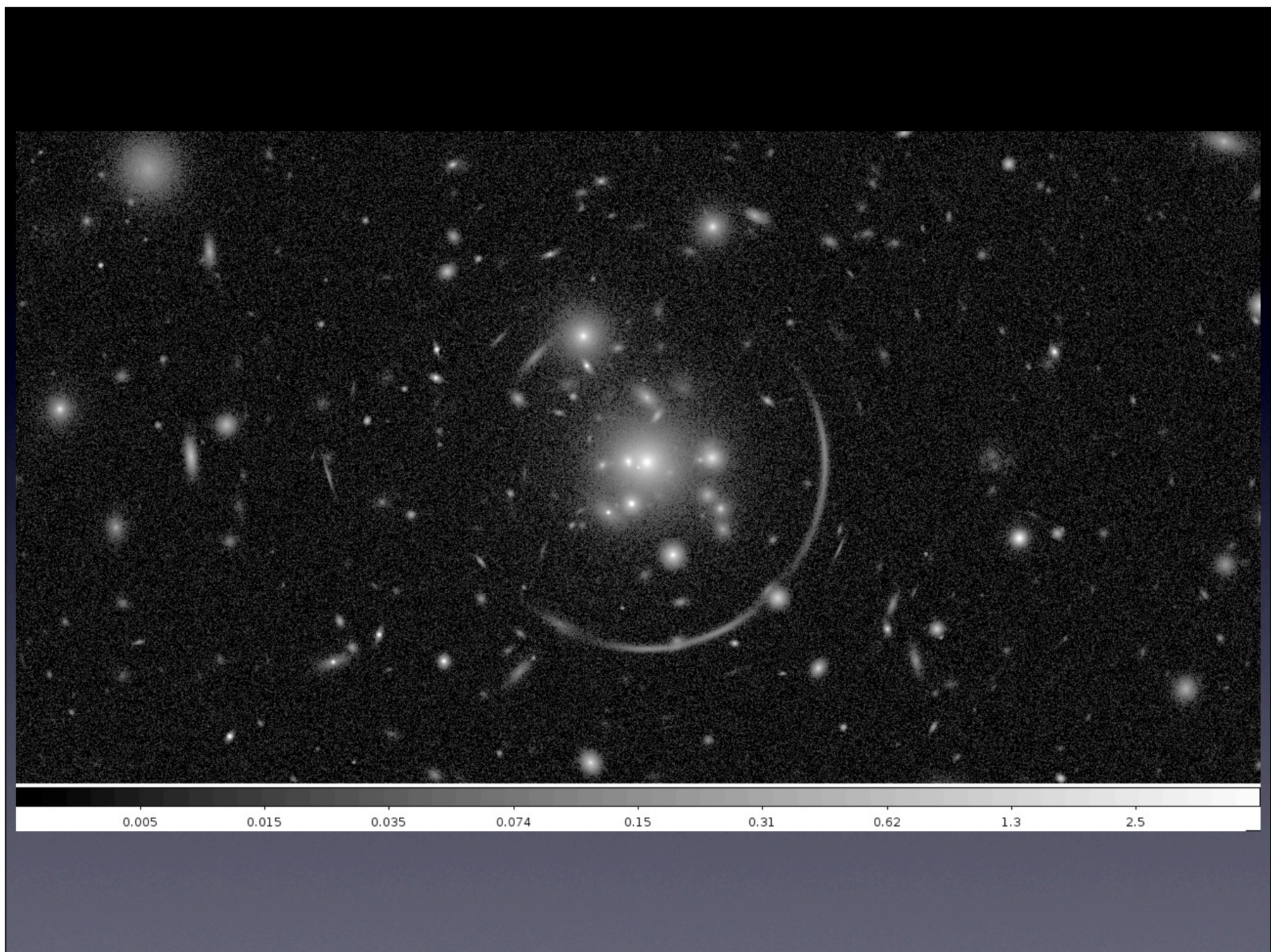
source model

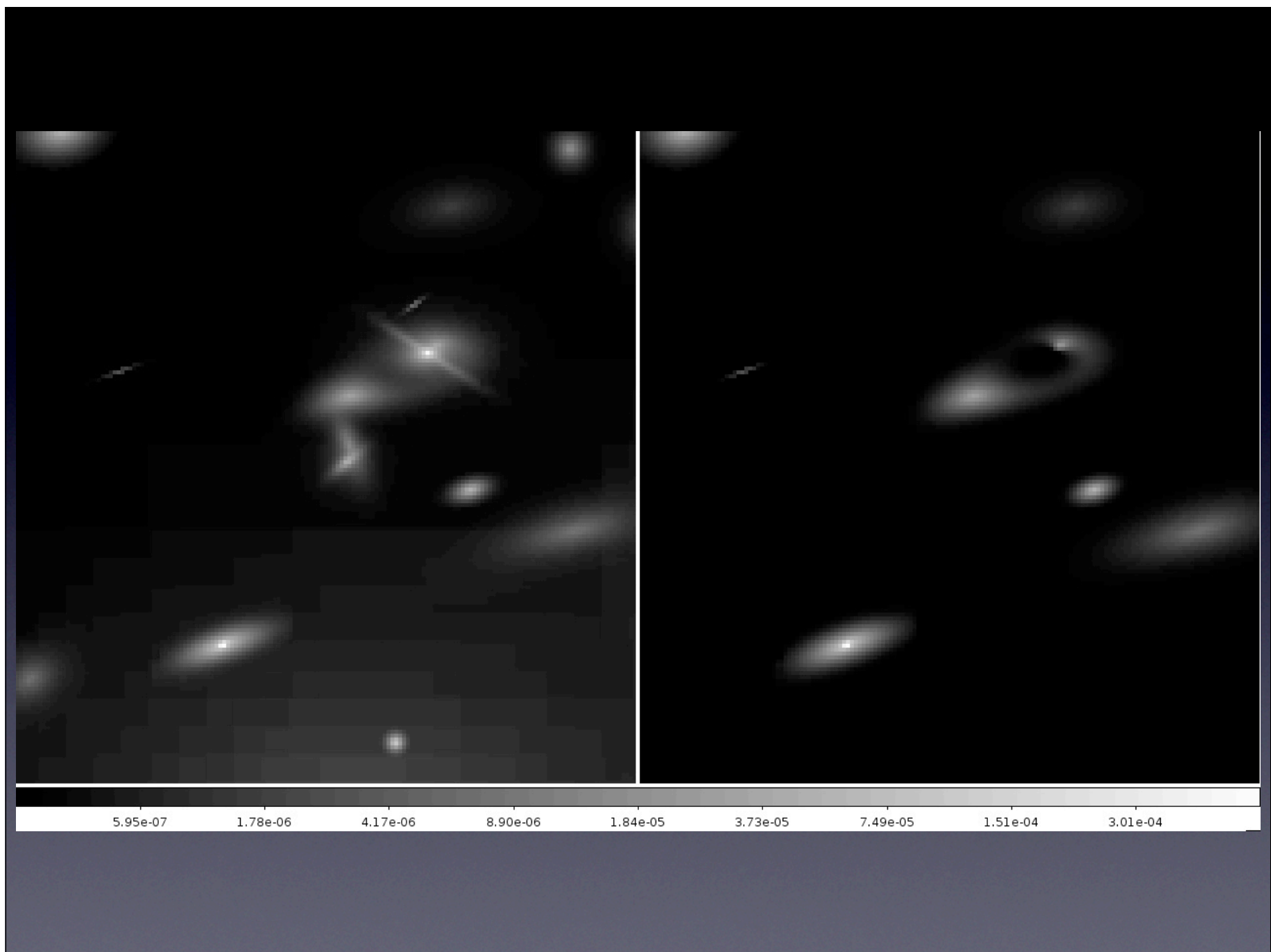
analytic model for surface brightness and
direct pixelized images

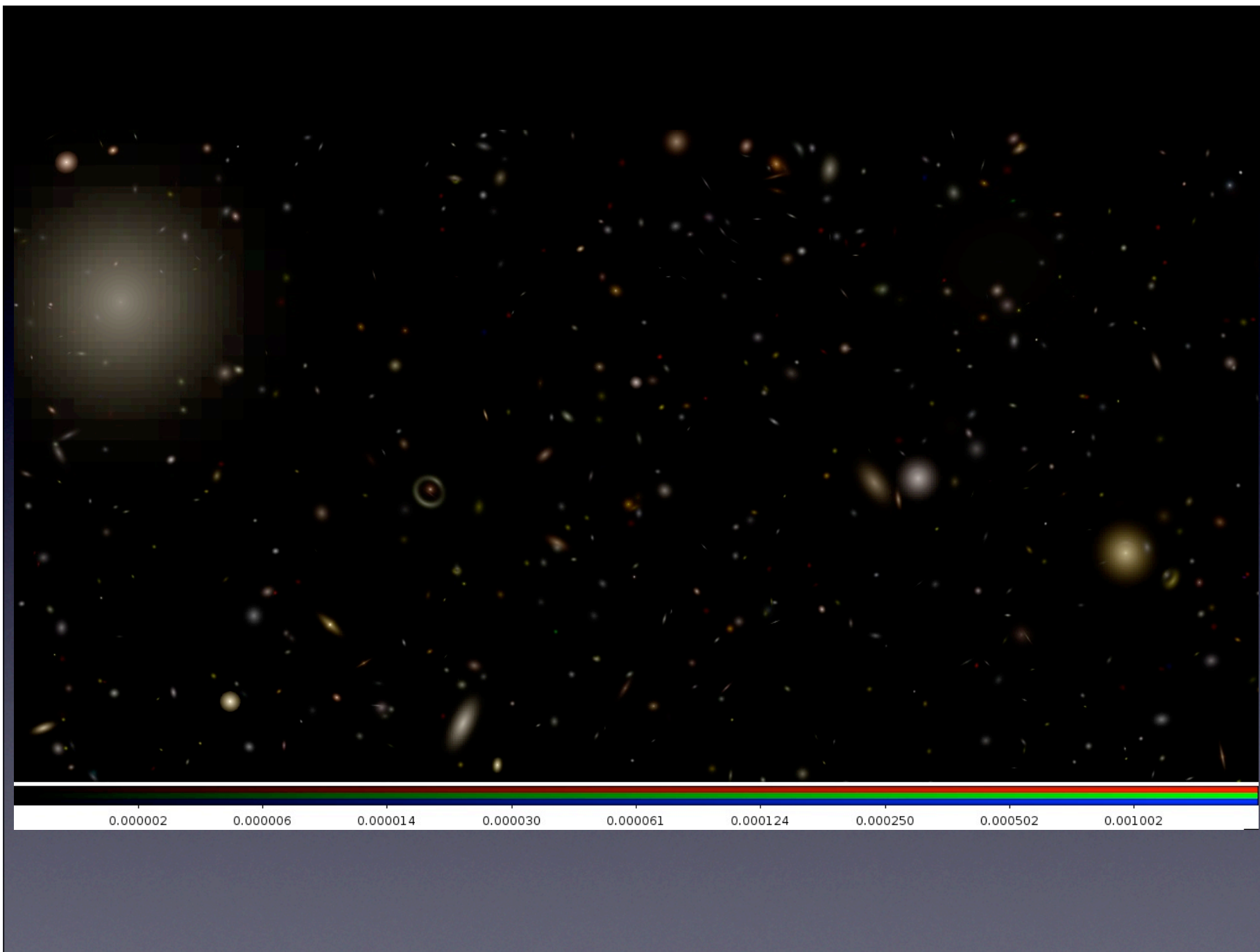


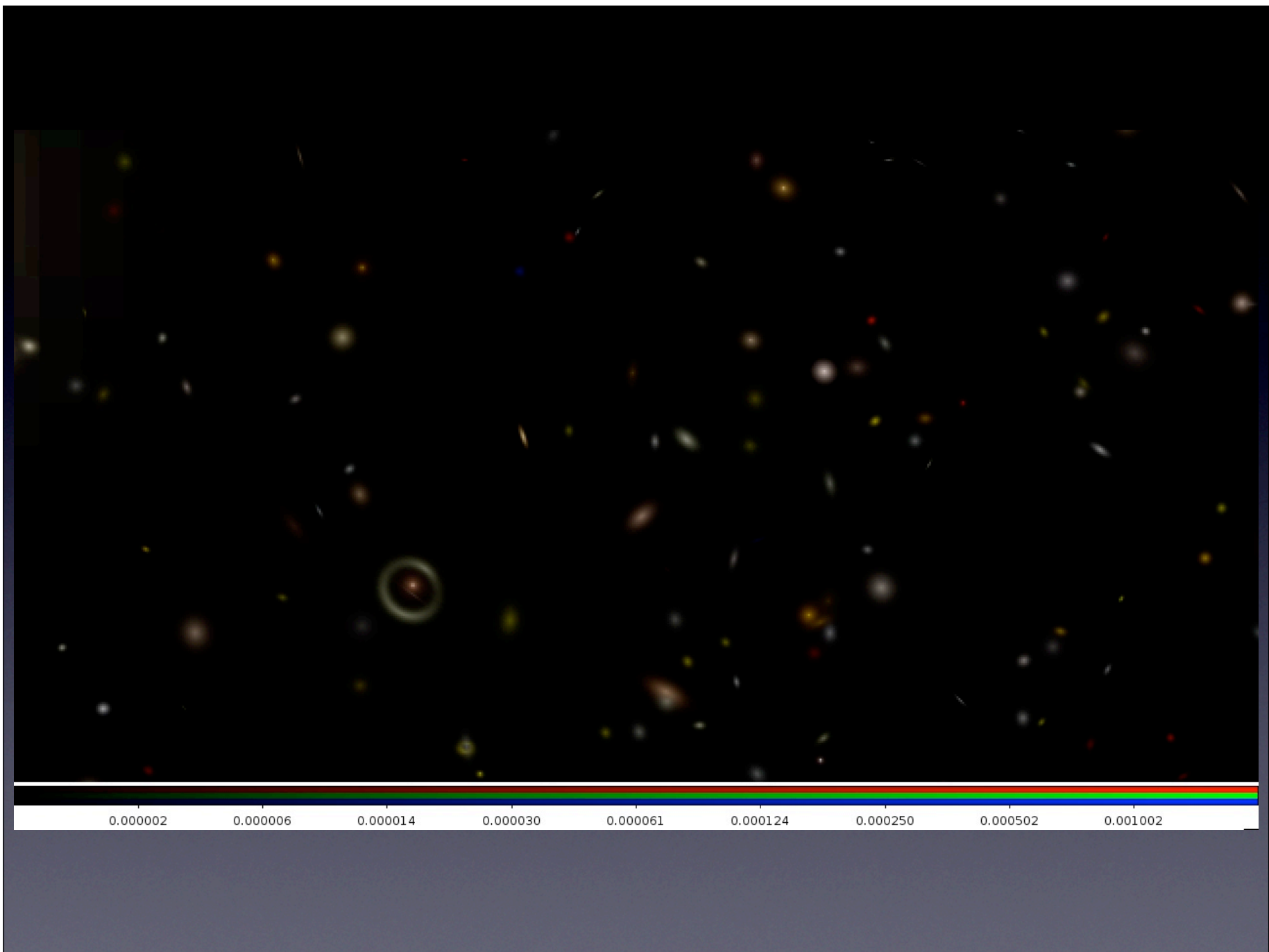




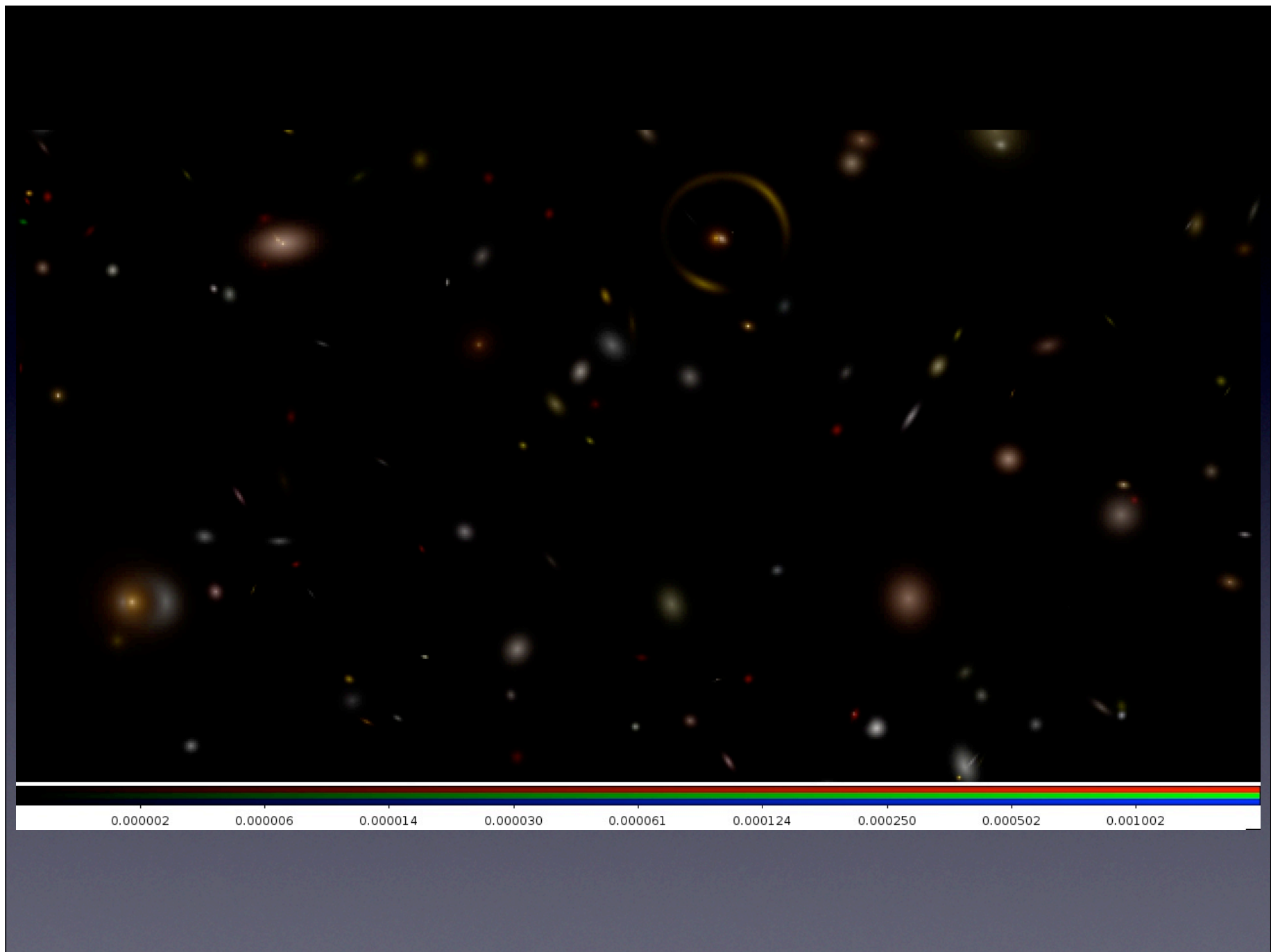


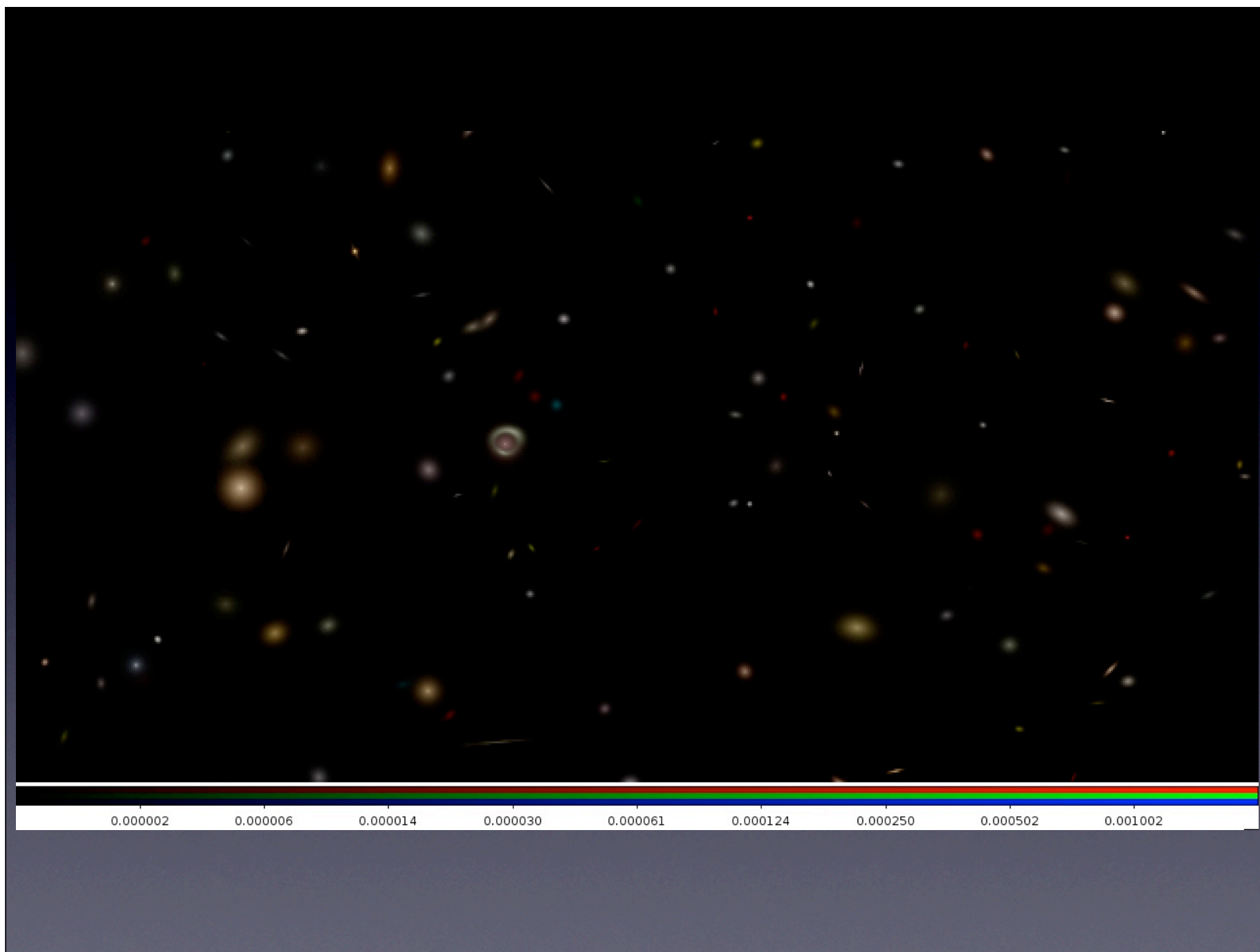


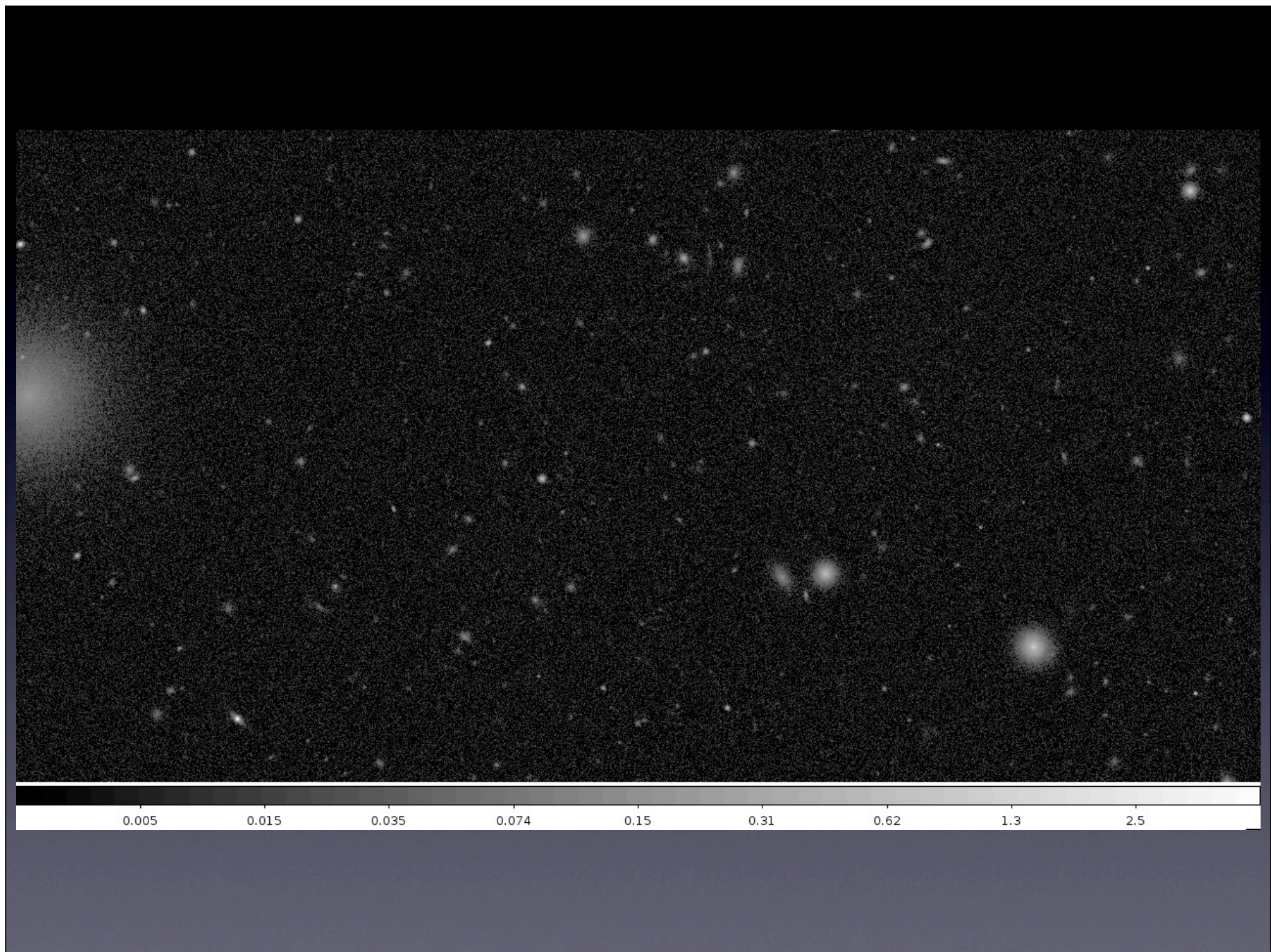


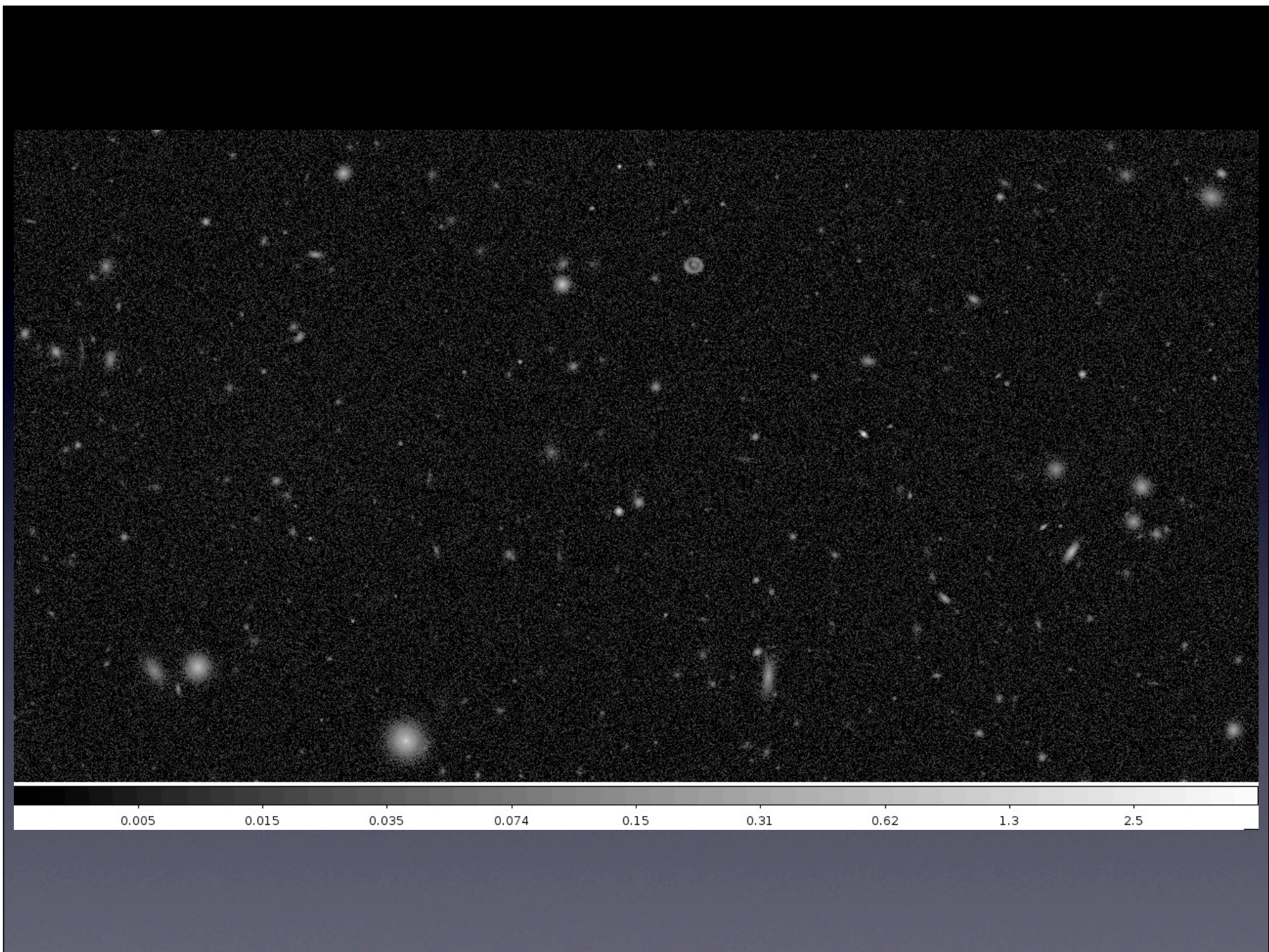




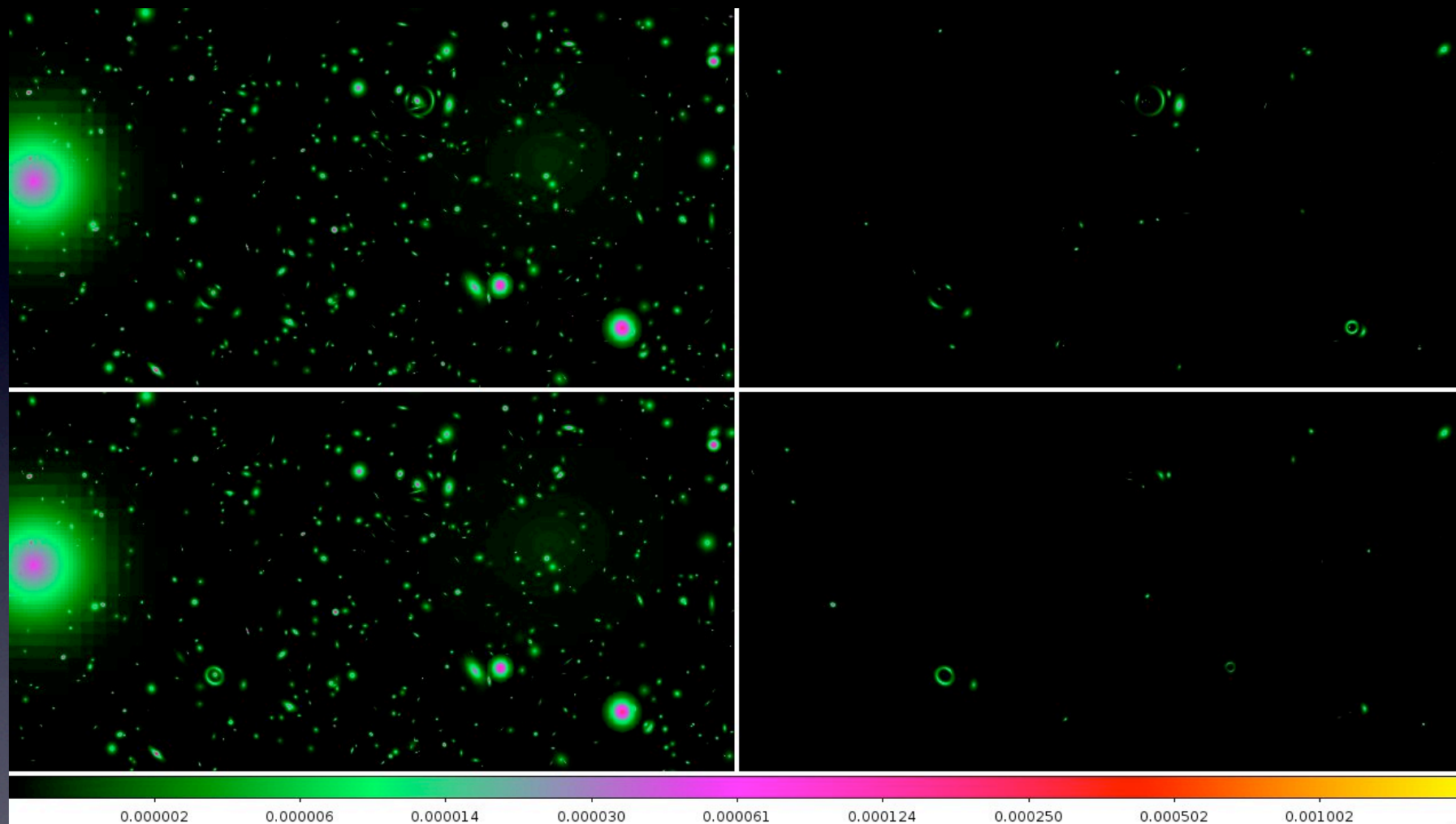








Putting the Baryons In the Halos



Future Development

Improve speed so that the lensing can be done on the fly or close to it.

Improve realism of mass distribution in galaxies and halos.
Need shapes of halos in data base!

Improve realism of sources.

Dust extinction in lens galaxies?

