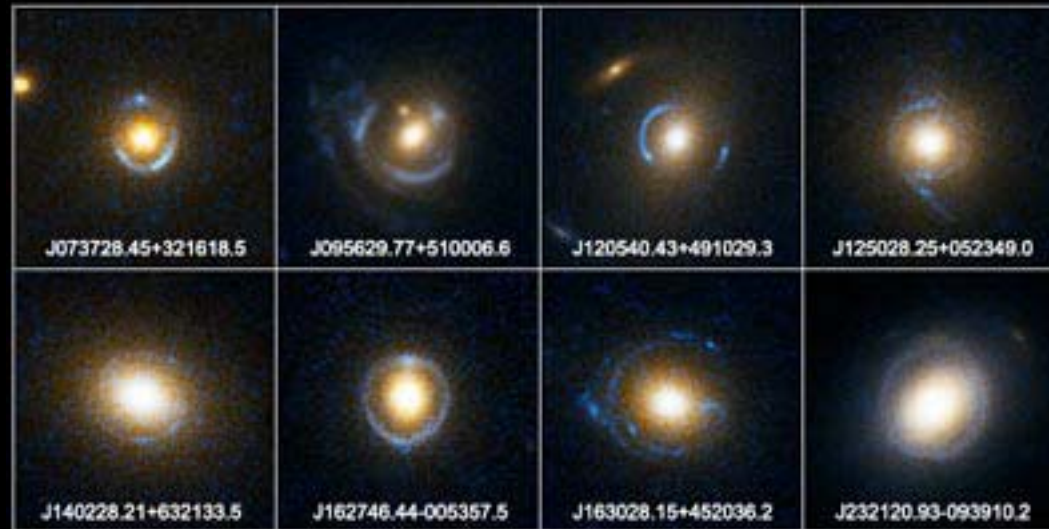


Spectroscopically Selected Gravitational Lenses

Adam S. Bolton
Harvard-Smithsonian CfA



with

S. Burles, L. V. E. Koopmans, T. Treu, L. A. Moustakas

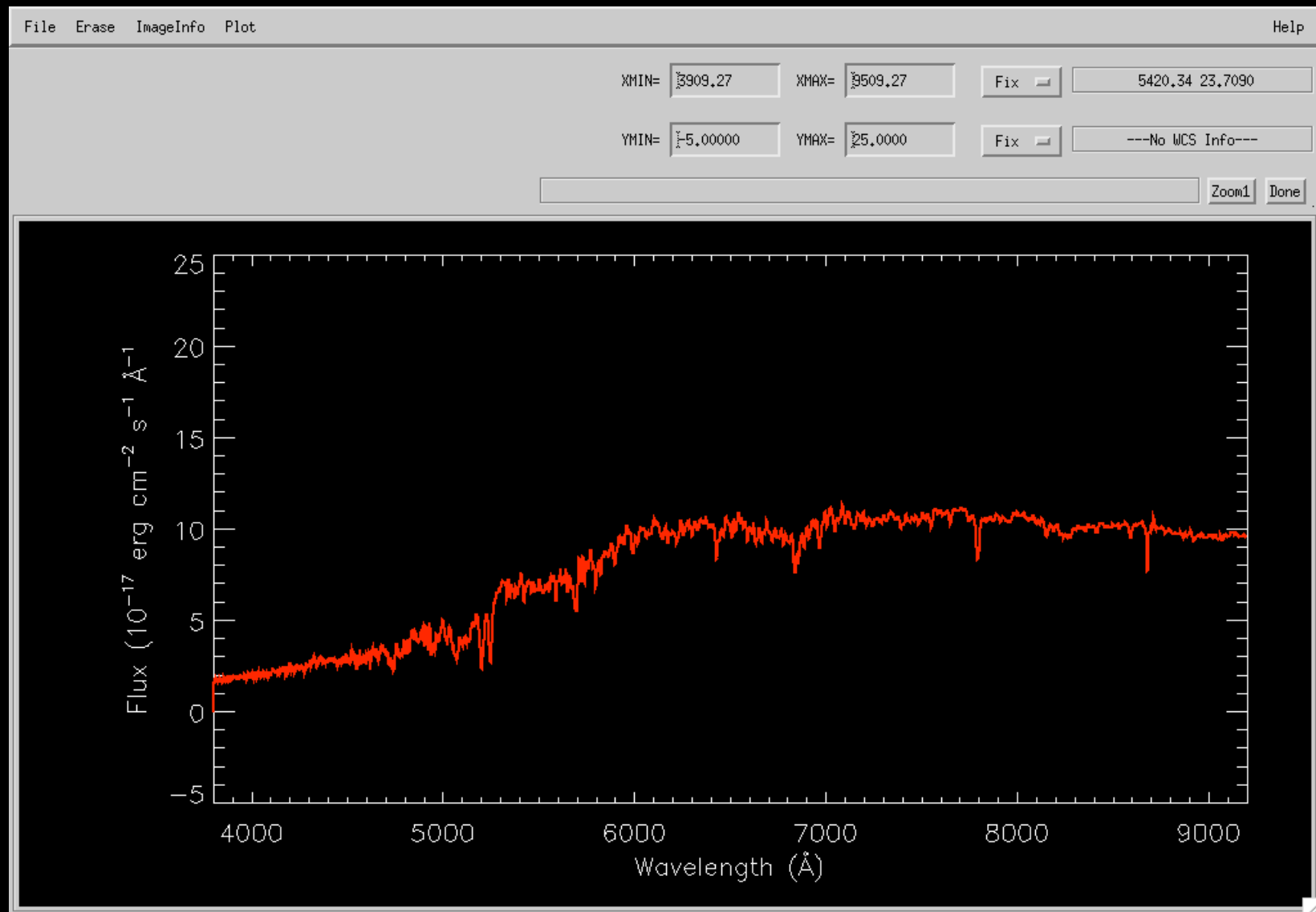
The basic idea (as currently conceived):

A survey of potentially lensING objects, rather than of potentially lensED objects.



(SDSS Imaging)

SDSS Spectroscopy



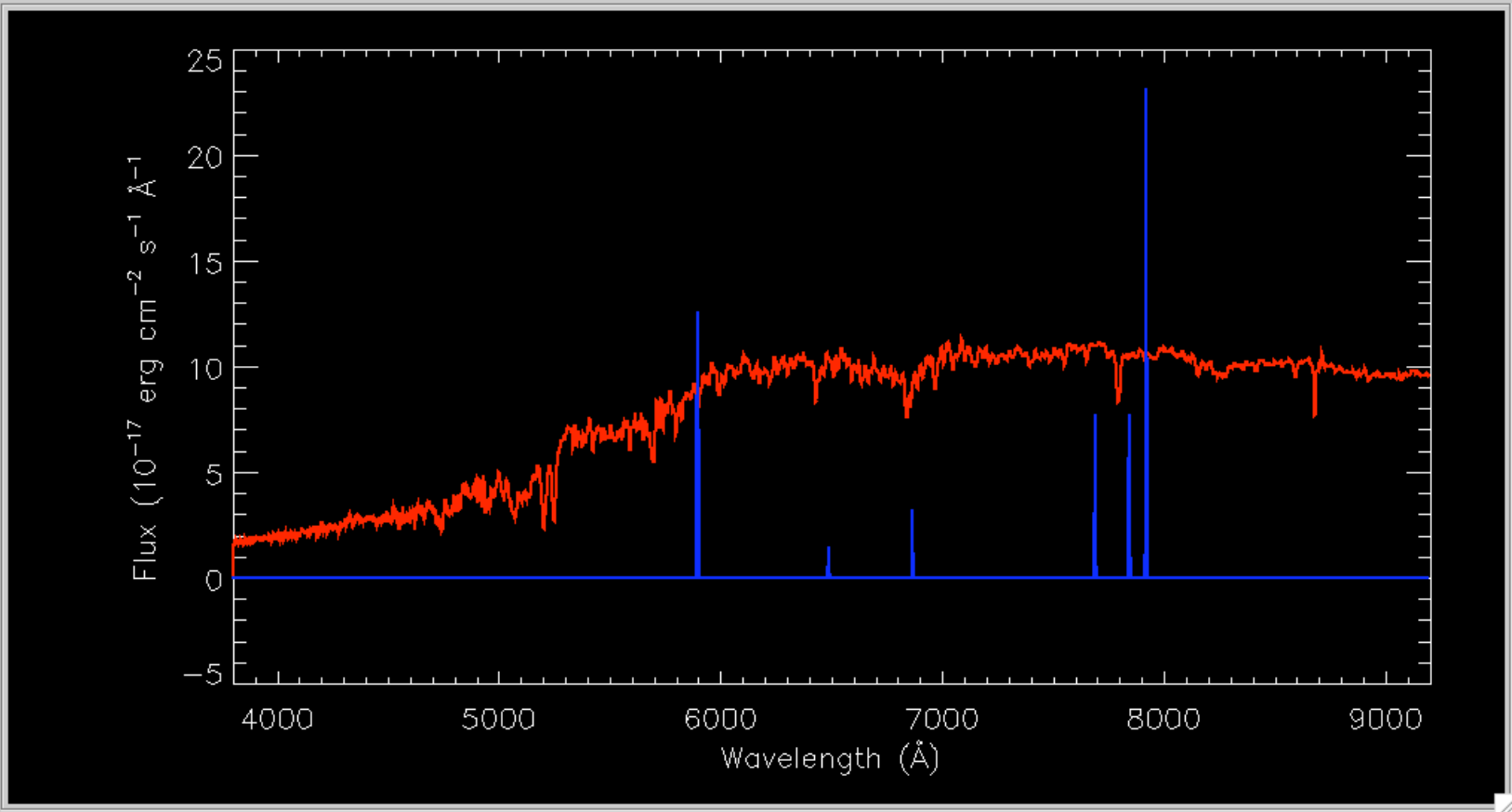
File Erase ImageInfo Plot

Help

XMIN= 3909.27 XMAX= 9509.27 Fix 2794.22 -4.36327

YMIN= -5.00000 YMAX= 25.00000 Fix ---No WCS Info---

Zoom1 Done



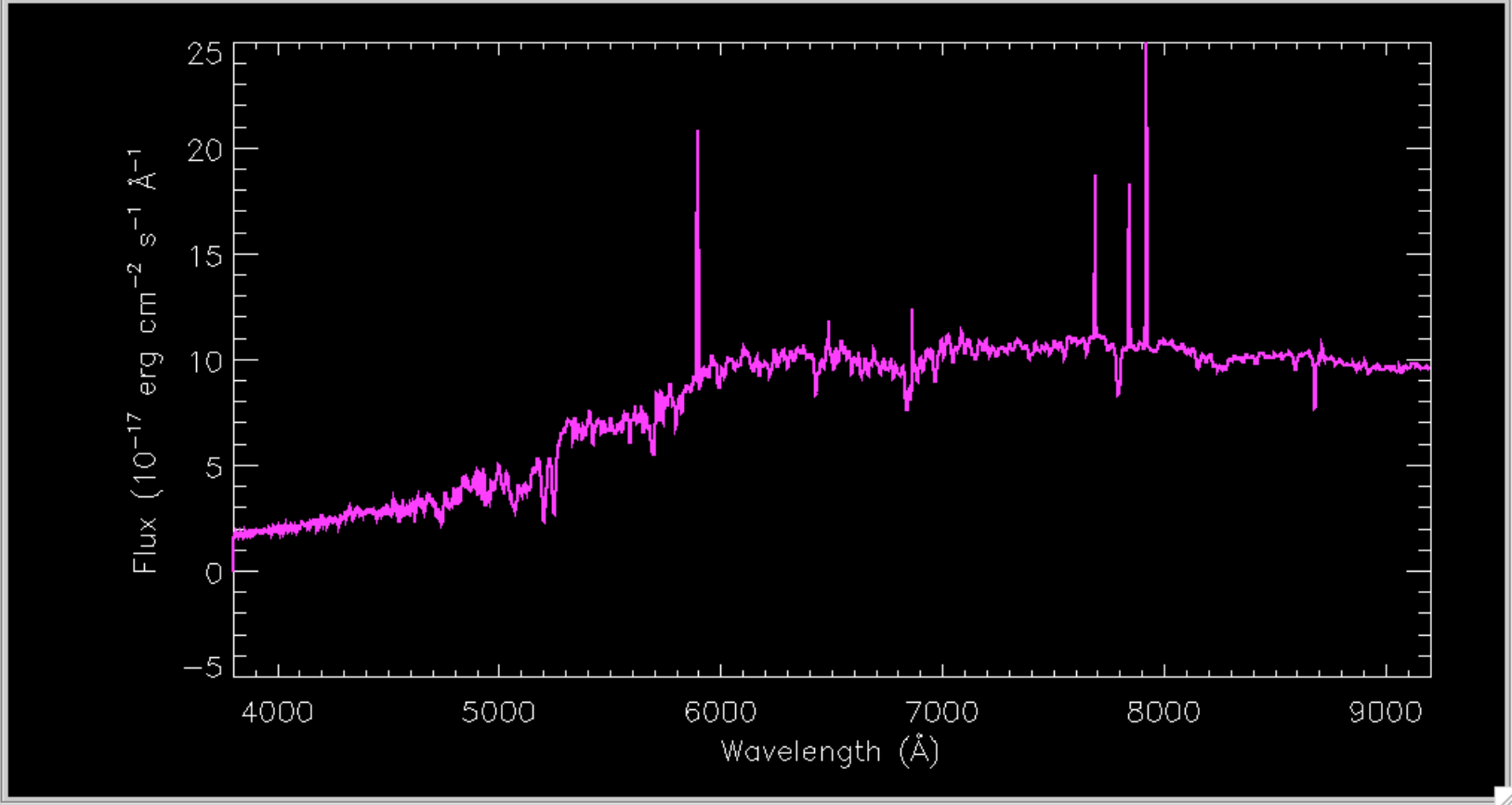
File Erase ImageInfo Plot

Help

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YMIN= -5.00000 YMAX= 25.00000 Fix ---No WCS Info---

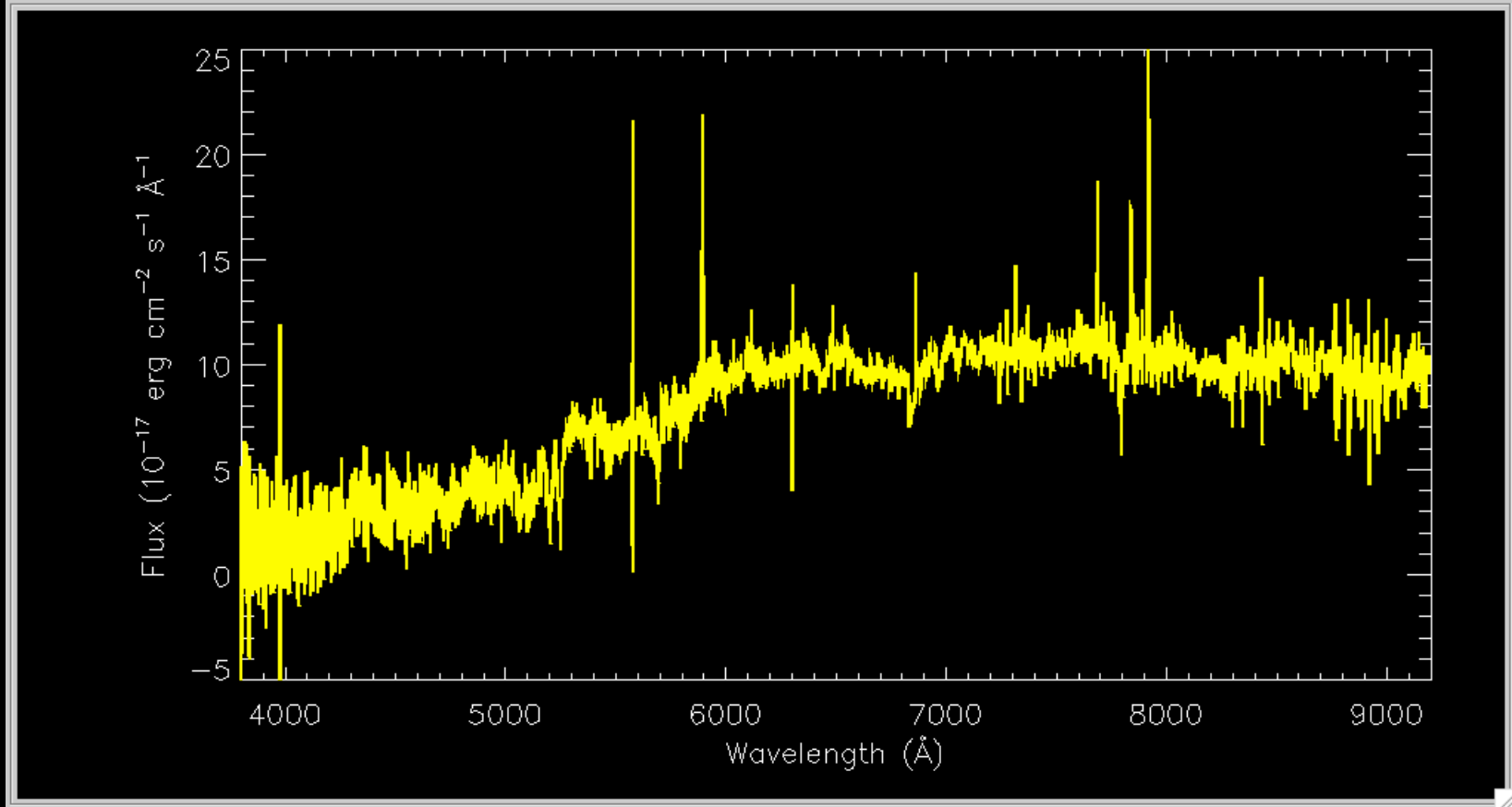
Zoom1 Done



File Erase ImageInfo Plot Help

XMIN= 3909.27 XMAX= 9509.27 3318.10 11.9594

YMIN= -5.00000 YMAX= 25.0000 ---No WCS Info---



File Erase ImageInfo Plot

Help

XMIN= 3909.27

XMAX= 9509.27

Fix

2814.37 17.5176

YMIN= -5.00000

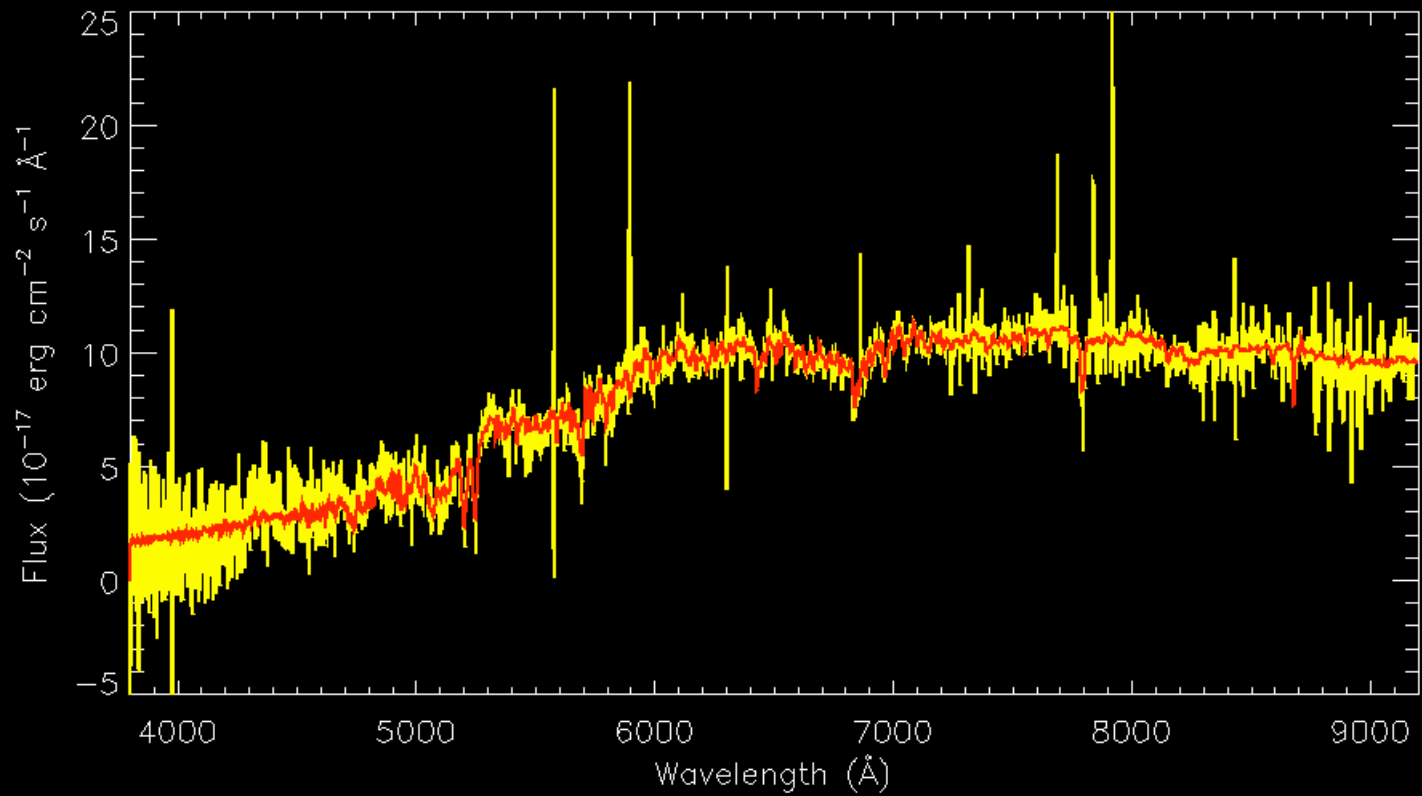
YMAX= 25.0000

Fix

---No WCS Info---

Zoom1

Done

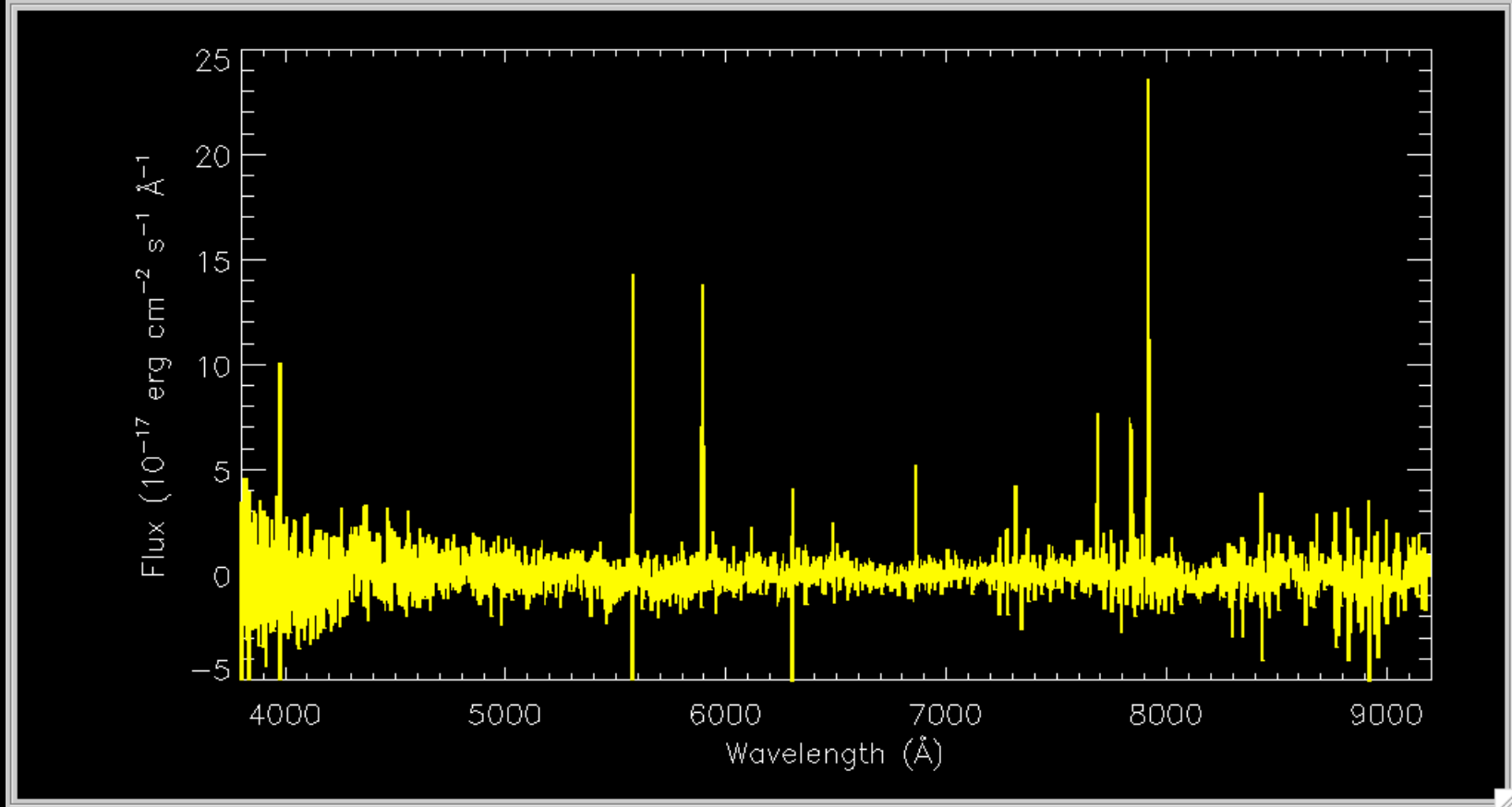


File Erase ImageInfo Plot Help

XMIN= 3909.27 XMAX= 9509.27 Fix 2841.23 -0.704737

YMIN= -5.00000 YMAX= 25.00000 Fix ---No WCS Info---

Zoom1 Done



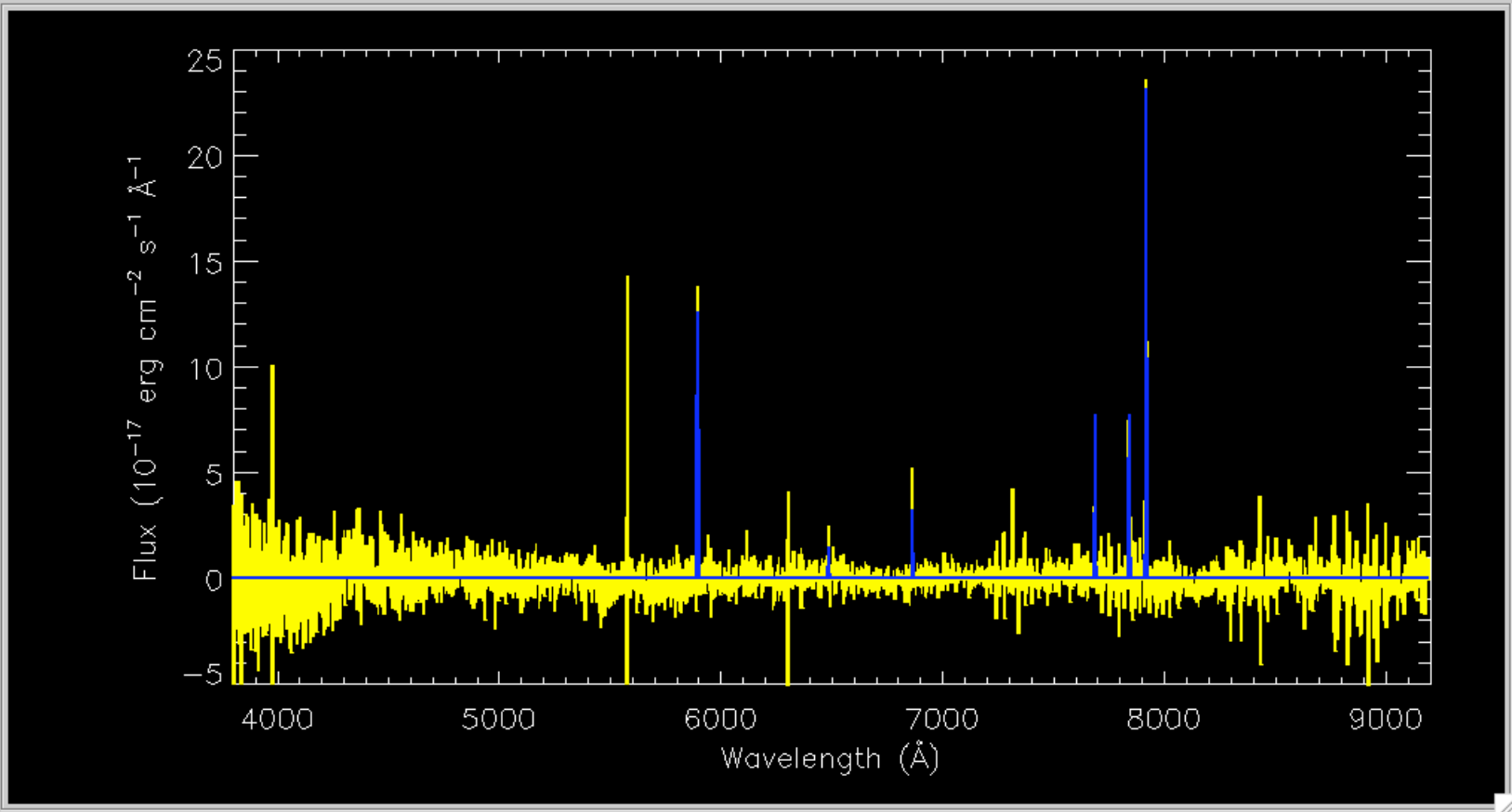
File Erase ImageInfo Plot

Help

XMIN= 3909.27 XMAX= 9509.27 Fix 2787.50 -5.06684

YMIN= -5.00000 YMAX= 25.00000 Fix ---No WCS Info---

Zoom1 Done



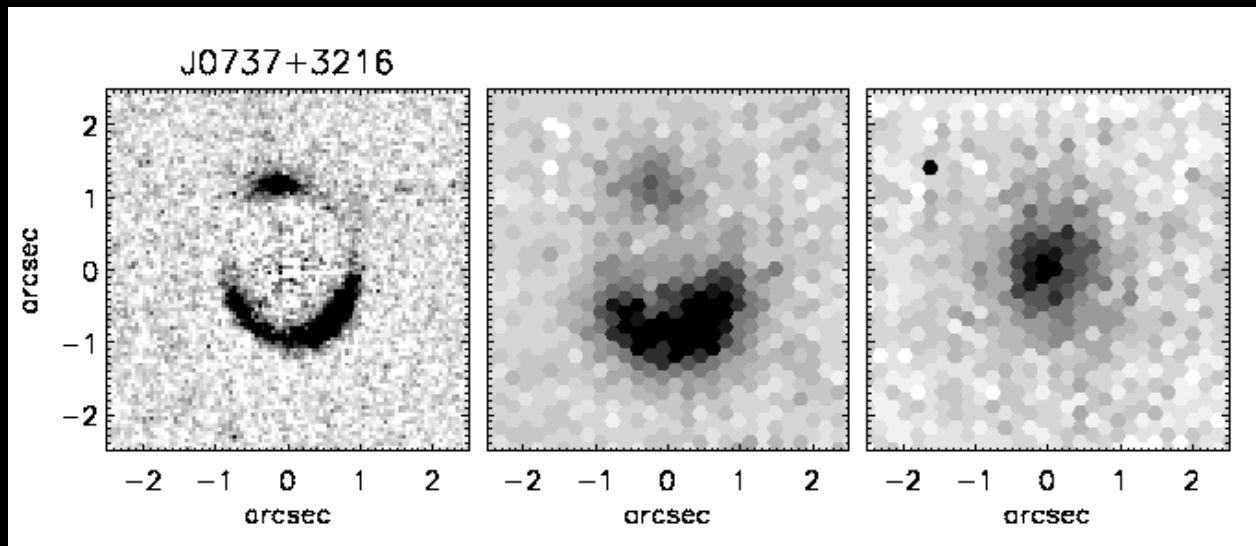
HST-ACS WFC Imaging





Still skeptical?

Resort to spatially-resolved emission-line spectroscopy with ground-based IFUs.



A History of Spectroscopic Lens Discovery

Huchra et al. 1985 (Q2237+0305)

Warren et al. 1996, 1998, 1999 (0047-2808)

Willis 2000, Hewett et al. 2000

Mortlock et al. 2001

Johnston et al. 2003 (SDSS J0903+5028)

SDSS: Bolton et al. 2004

SLACS: Bolton et al. 2005,2006; Treu et al. 2006; Koopmans et al. 2006

OLS: Willis et al. 2005, 2006

Bolton's Selection Recipe

Select SDSS LRGs and MAIN galaxies w/o strong emission

- ~200,000 spectra in parent sample

Subtract D. J. Schlegel's best-fit PCA galaxy templates

Require at least 3 significant higher-z emission lines

- Model noise empirically
- Automated search for higher-z emission lines
- Human vetting of candidate spectra
- ~200 "good" lens candidates

Of note:

- Effectively limits $z_{\text{lens}} < \sim 0.4$, $z_{\text{source}} < \sim 0.8$
- Working in the $F_{\text{source}} \ll F_{\text{lens}}$ limit
- Can also relax 3-line requirement

The SLACS Survey (SLACS = Sloan Lens ACS)

(Bolton+Burles) + (Koopmans+Treu) + Moustakas
+ Gavazzi, Czoske, Barnabe', Vegetti

HST-ACS WFC: Imaging for discovery of new lenses:

Cycle 13: 49 Snapshot targets, 2x7min (39 observed)

Cycle 14: 118 Snapshot targets, 1x7min (53 observed)

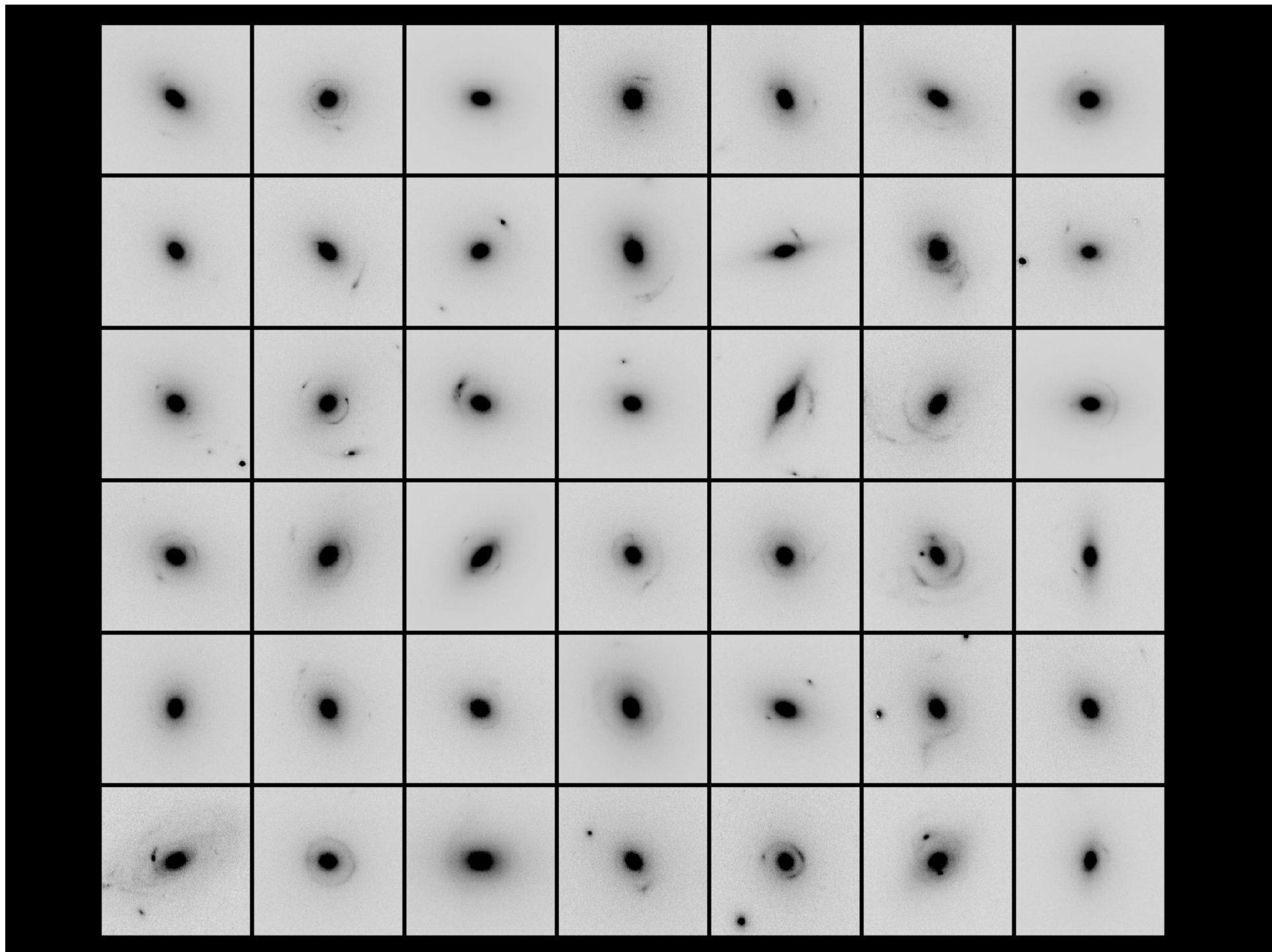
Cycle 15: 50 GO targets, 1 orbit each (11 obs. so far...)

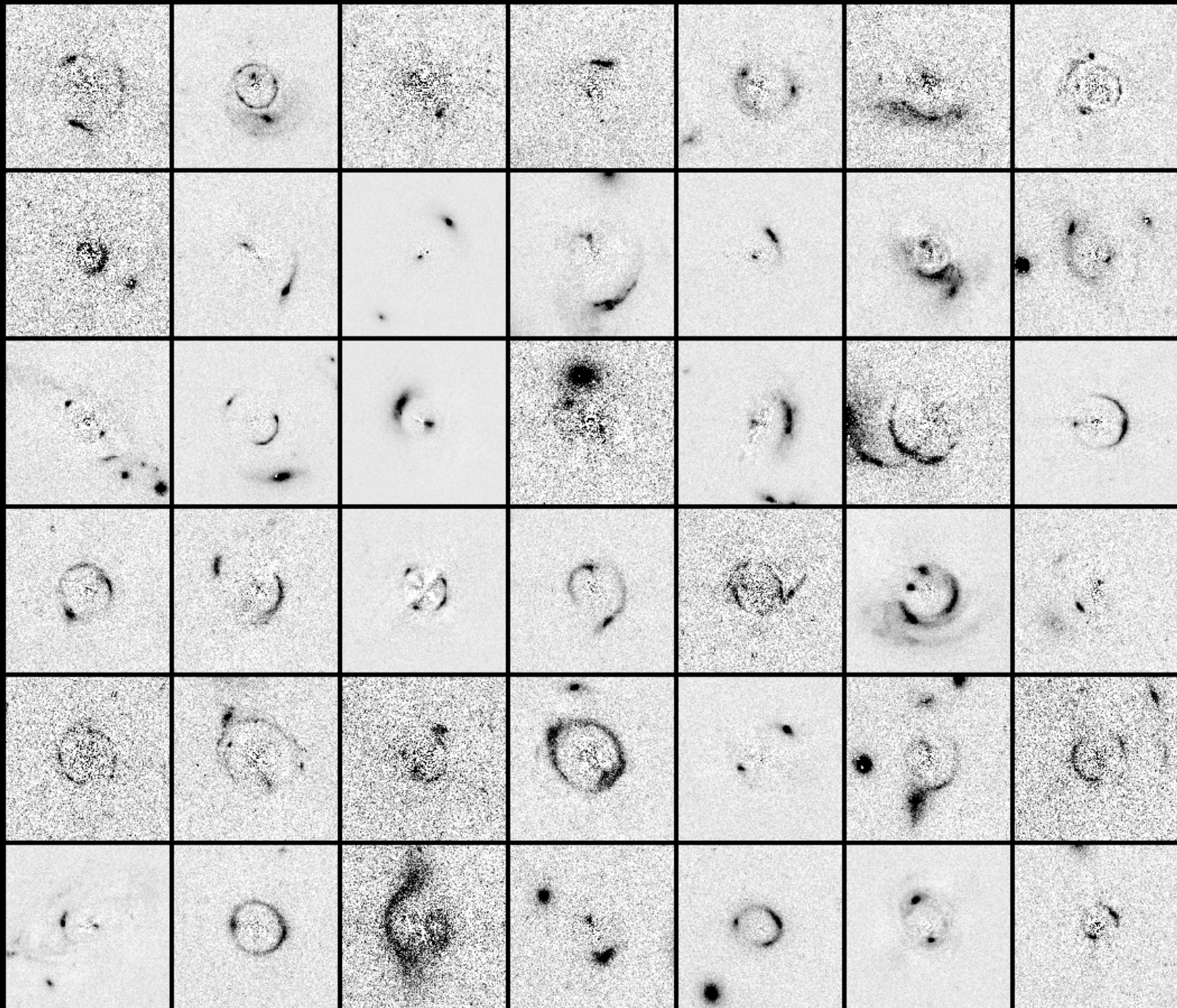
HST-ACS WFC: Deep follow-up imaging

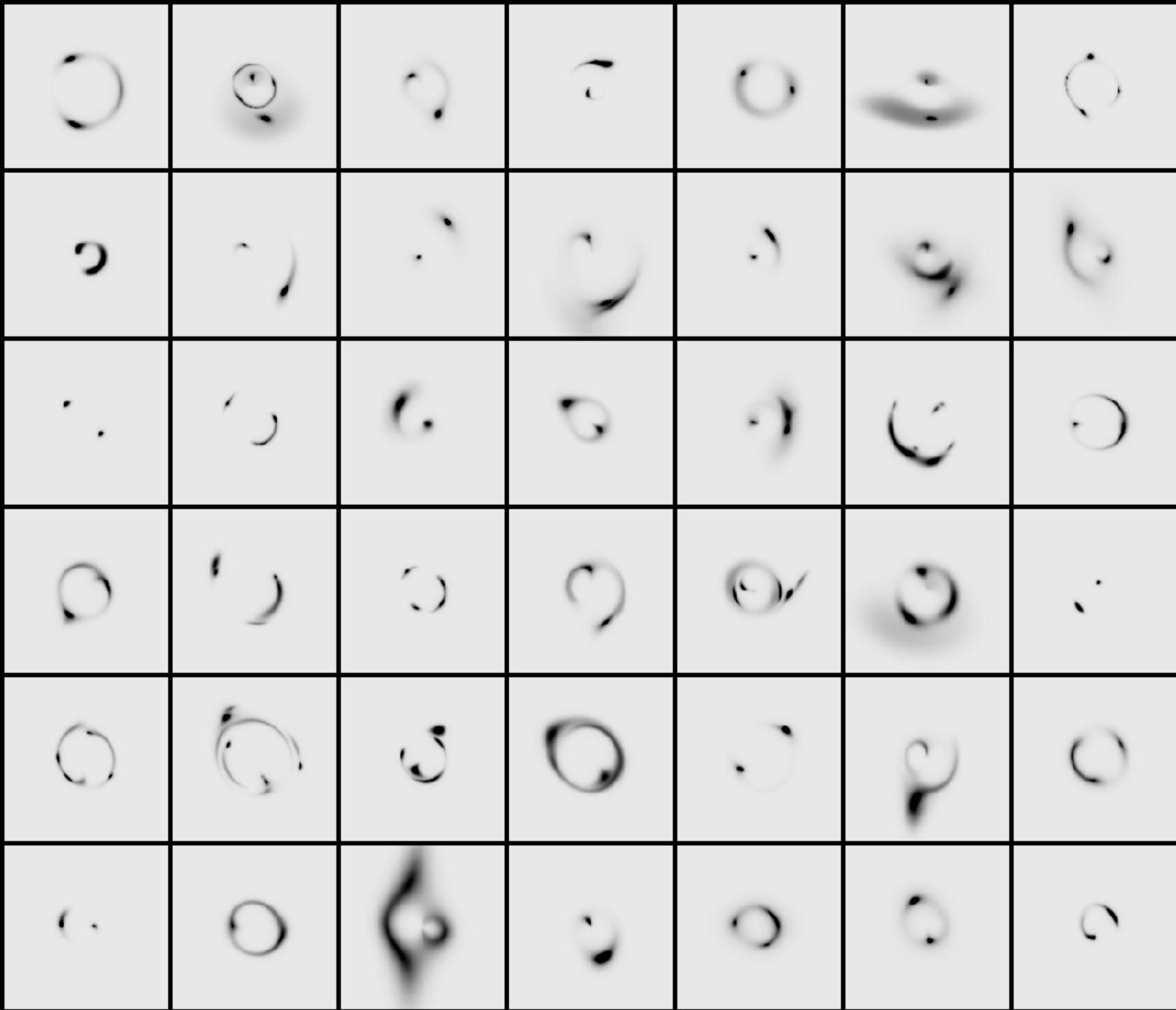
Cycle 14: 15 GO targets (3 orbits each)

Cycle 15: 20 GO targets (3 orbits each)

50+ new strong lenses so far!







SLACS Sample Characteristics:

$$z_{\text{lens}} = 0.16 \pm 0.08$$

$$z_{\text{source}} = 0.52 \pm 0.17$$

$$\sigma_v = 253 \pm 46 \text{ km/s}$$

$$R_{\text{eff}} = 2''.2 \pm 0''.8$$

$$= 6.2 \pm 3.0 \text{ kpc}$$

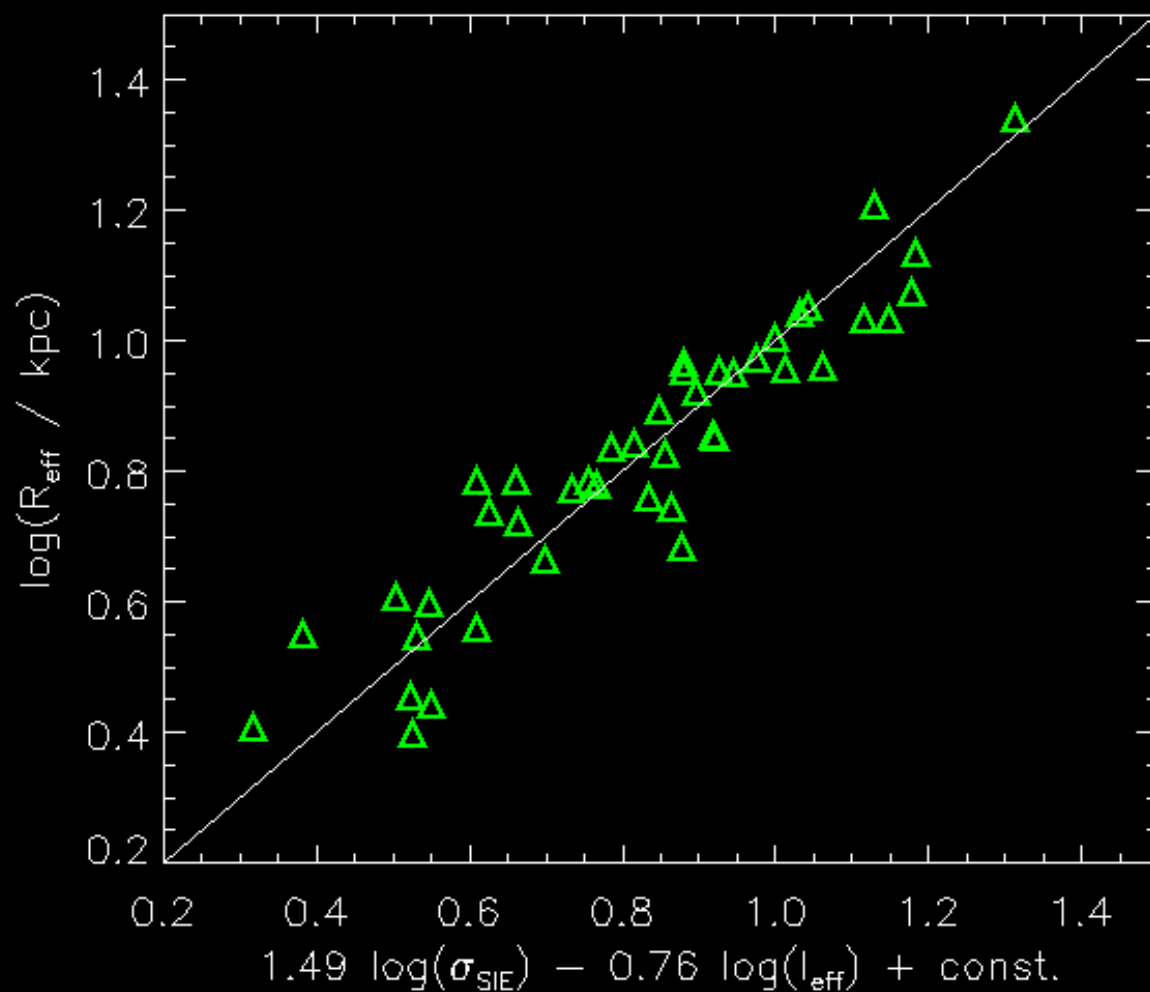
$$R_{\text{Ein}} = 1''.1 \pm 0''.3$$

$$= 0.55 \pm 0.16 R_{\text{eff}}$$

$$M_{\text{Ein}} = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ -- } 5 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{Sun}}$$

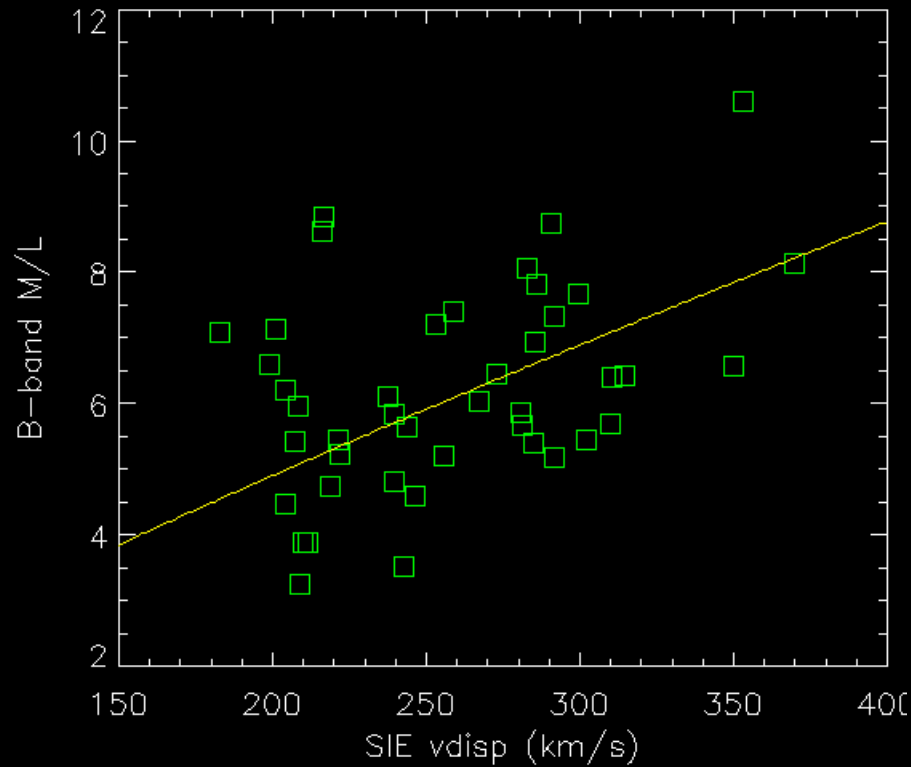
$$r_{\text{AbsMag}} = -20.5 \text{ to } -24.5$$

Fundamental Plane of SLACS Lenses



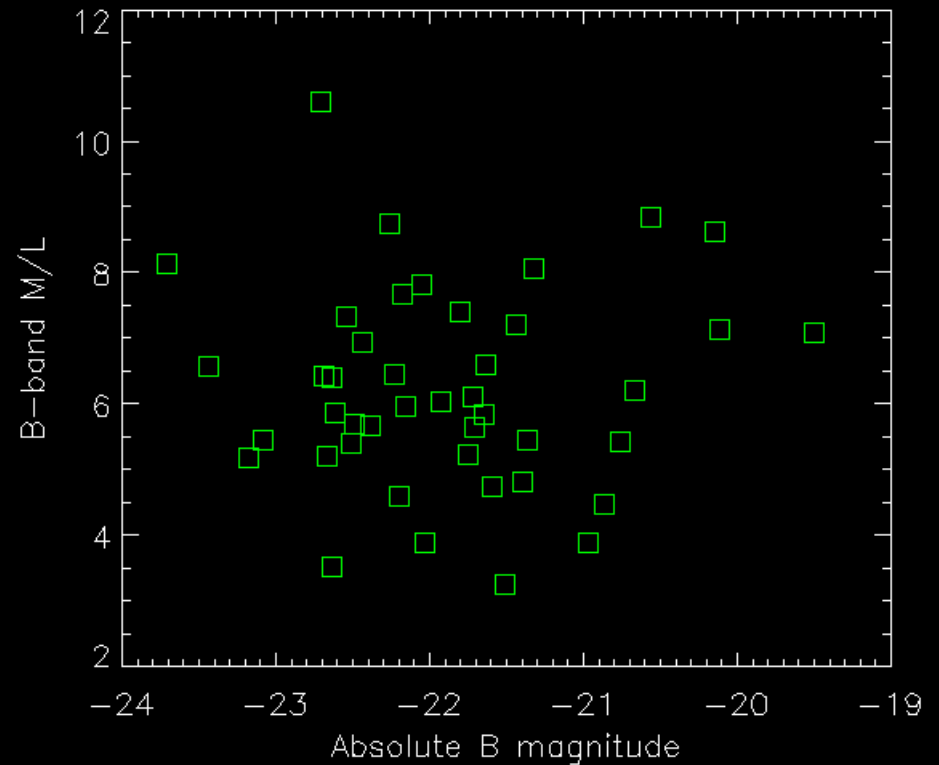
(Coefficients uncertain by 0.18 and 0.06 respectively.)

Other correlations (or lack thereof...)

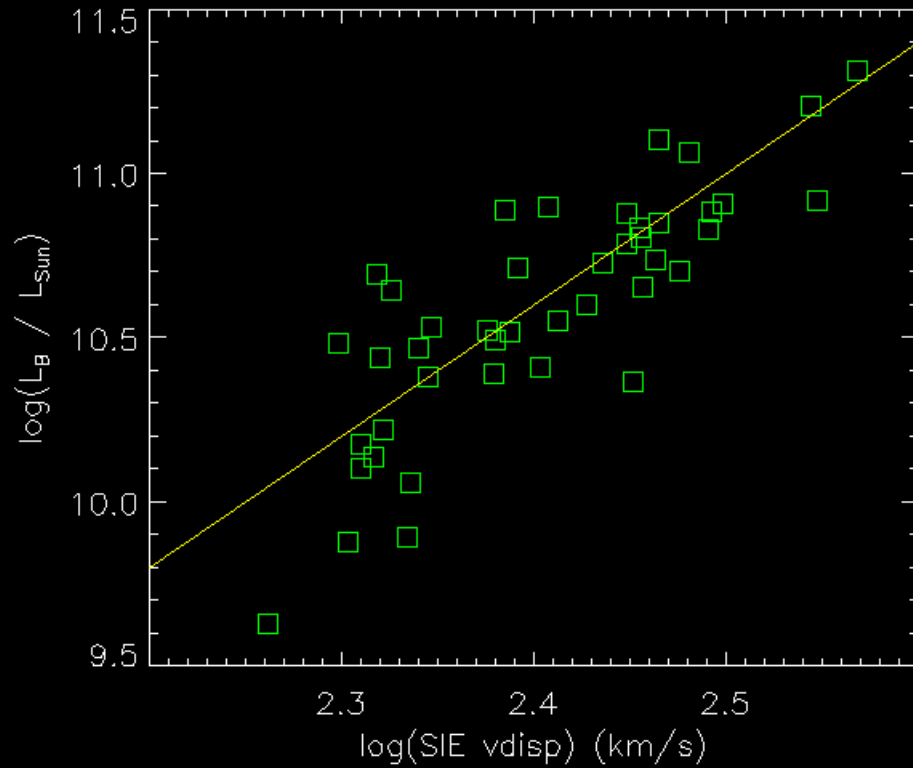


Mass-to-light vs. vdisp
(line is $M/L \sim \sigma^{0.84}$, from Cappellari et al. 2006)

Mass-to-light vs. luminosity

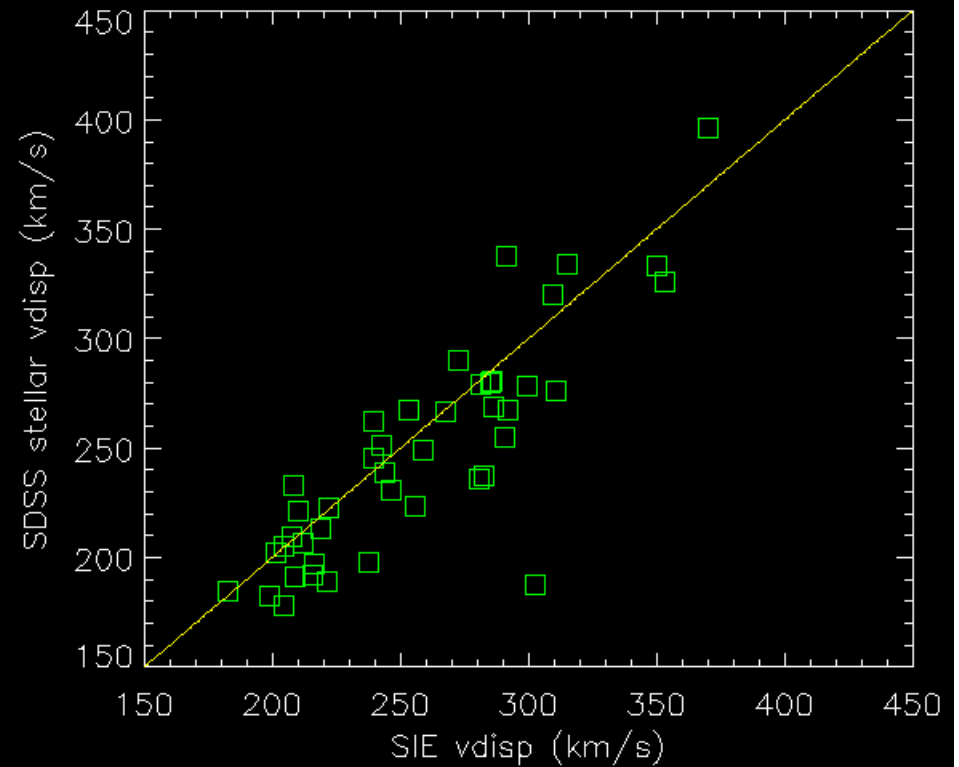


Other correlations (or lack thereof...)

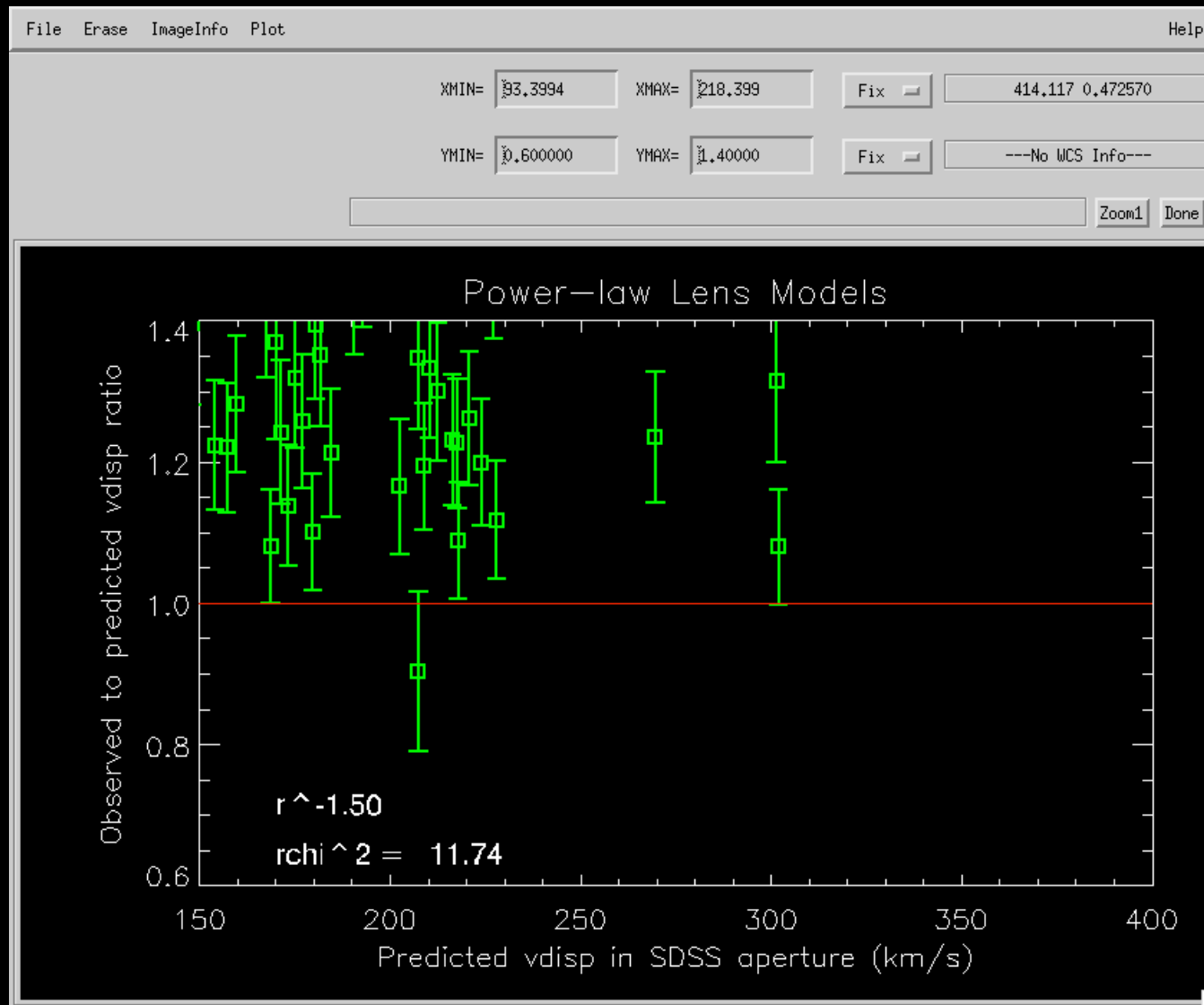


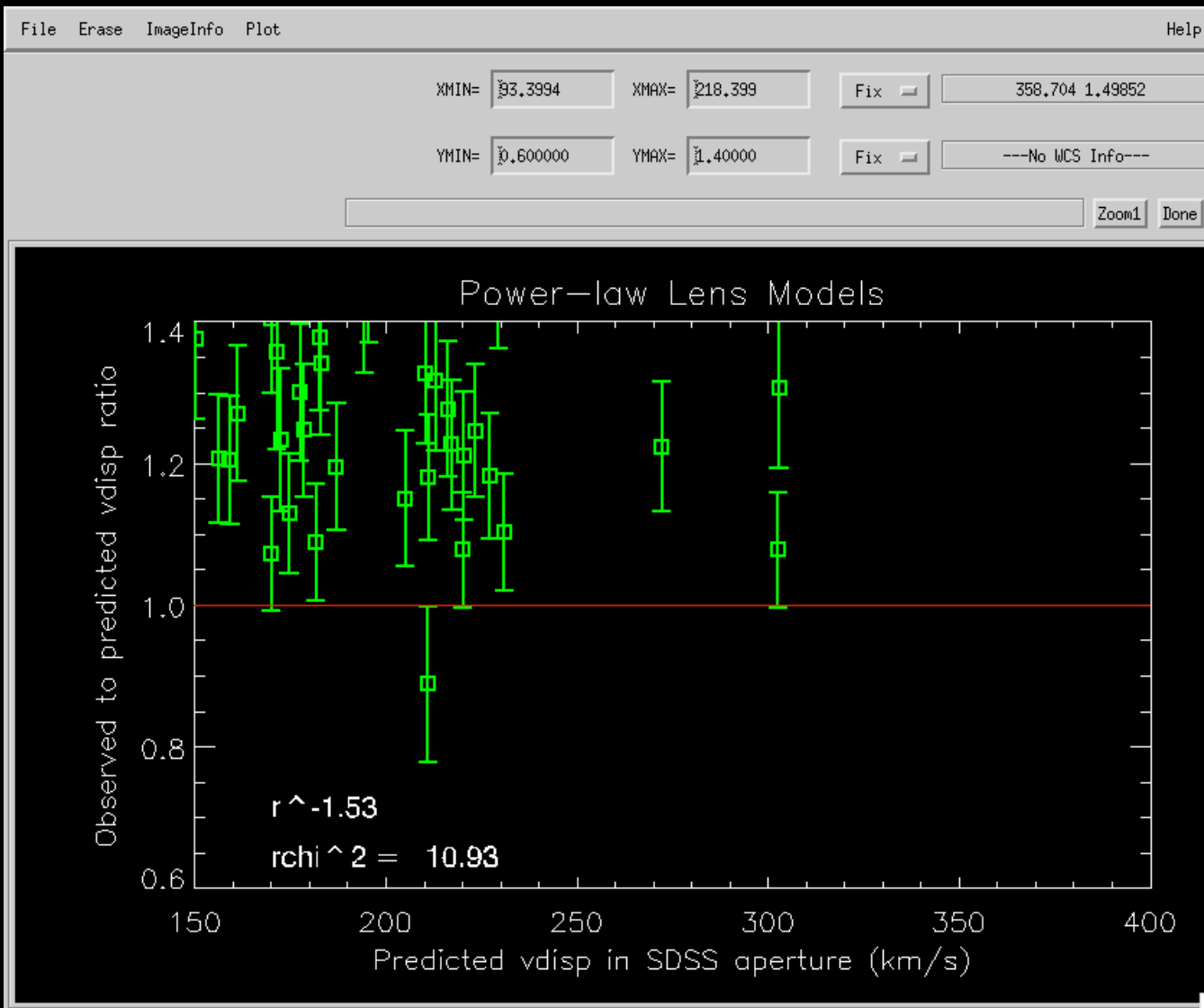
Faber-Jackson
(line is $L \sim \sigma^4$)

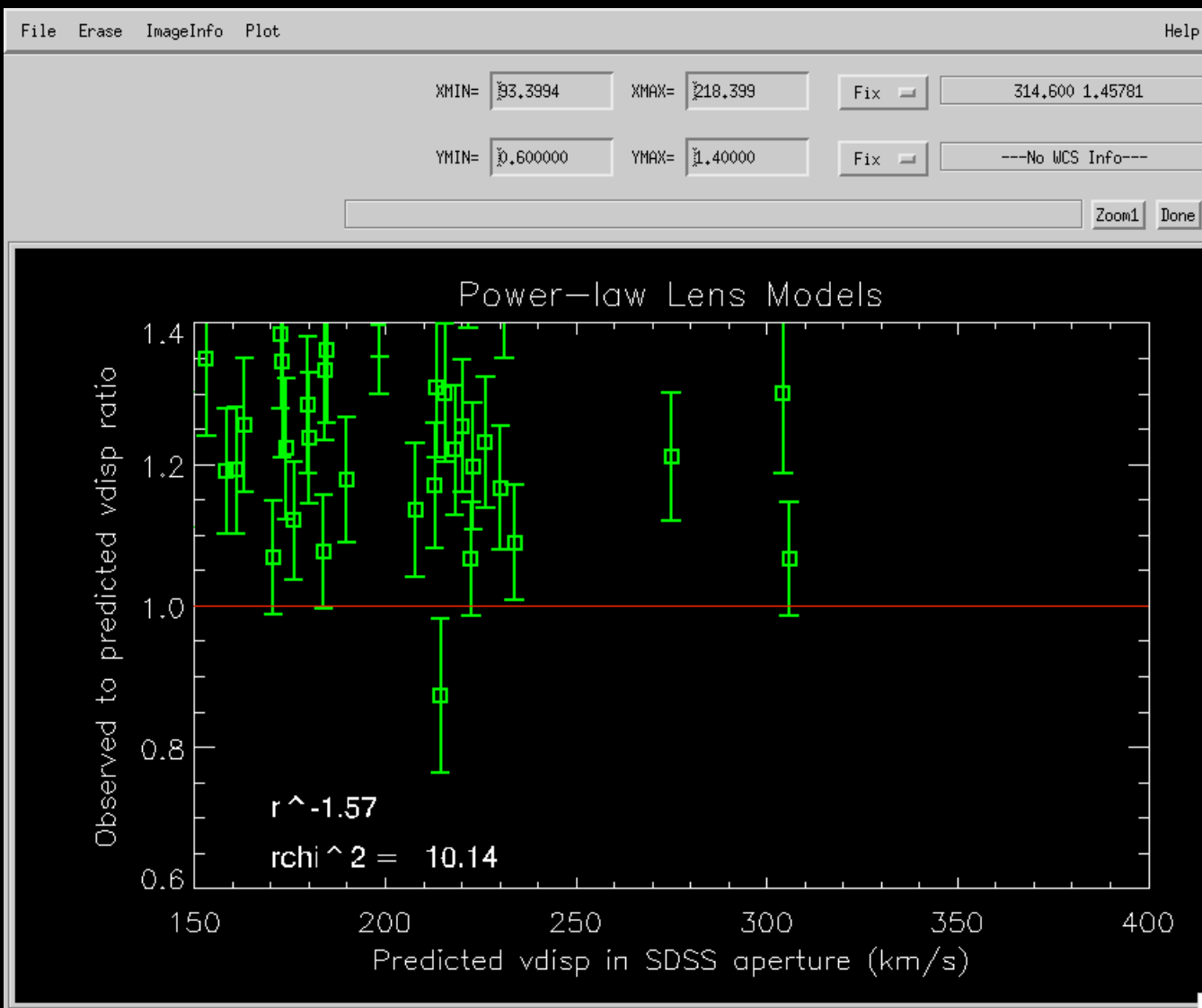
Lensing vs. stellar vdisp
(line is 1:1)

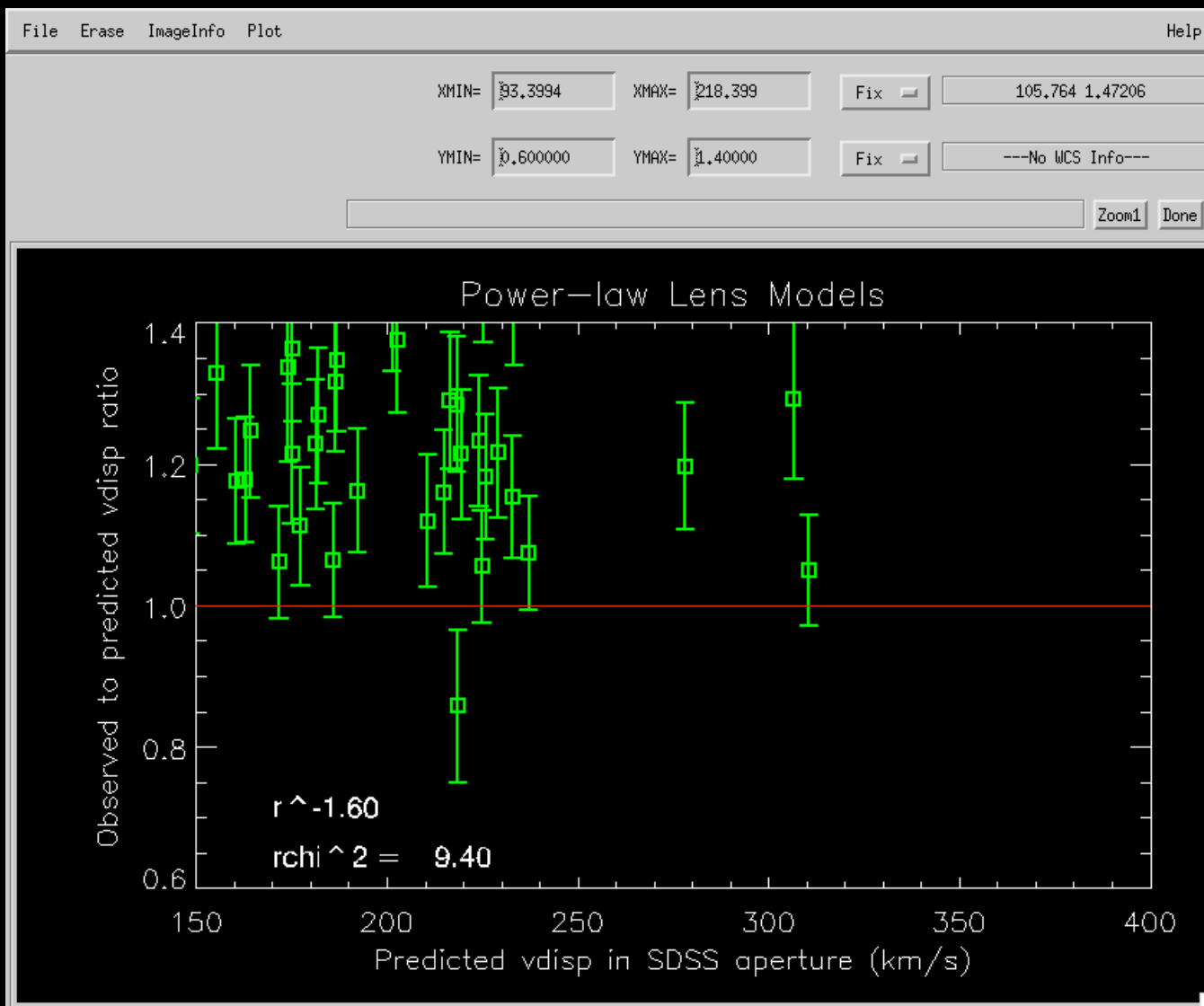


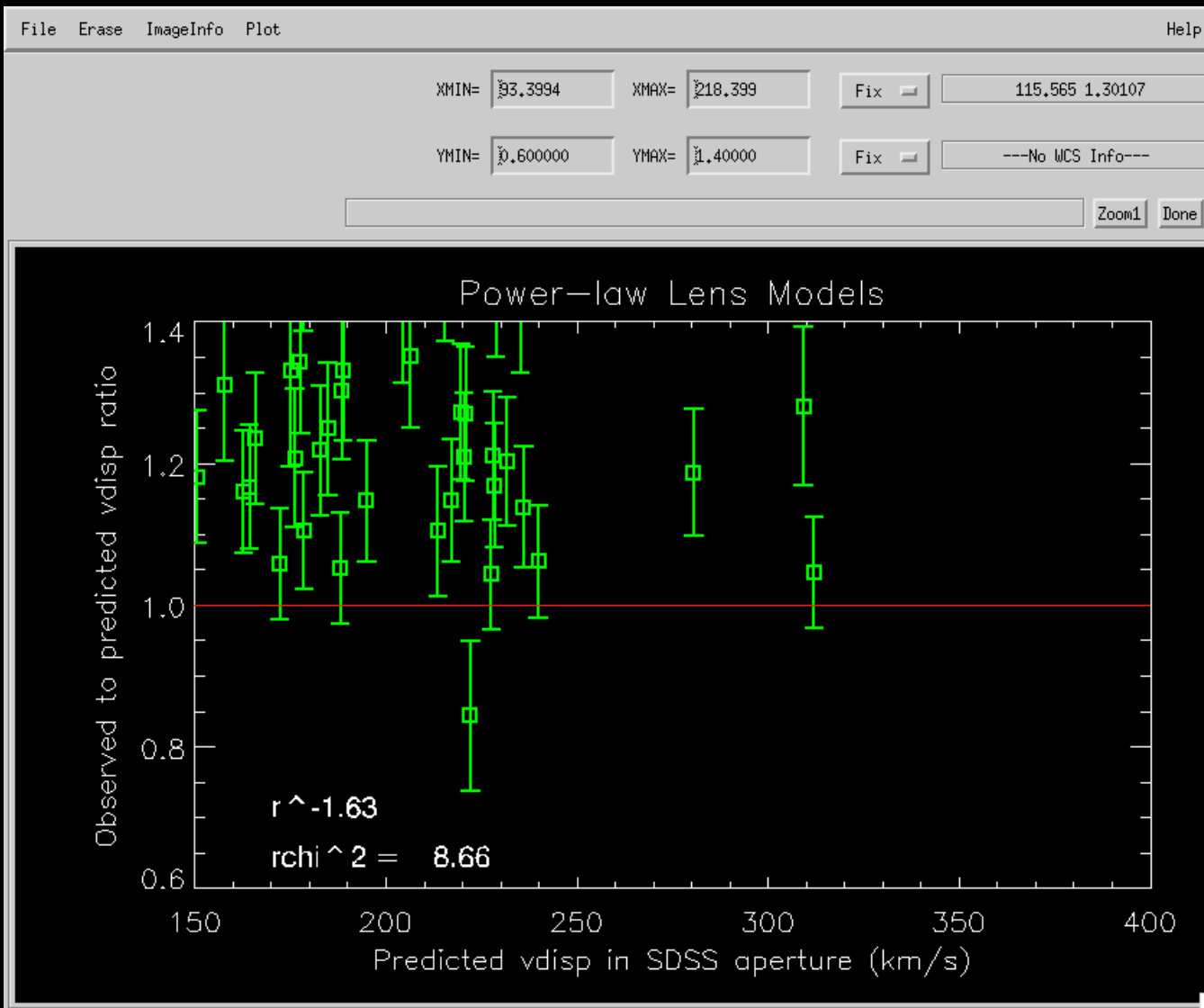
Constraint on mass profile

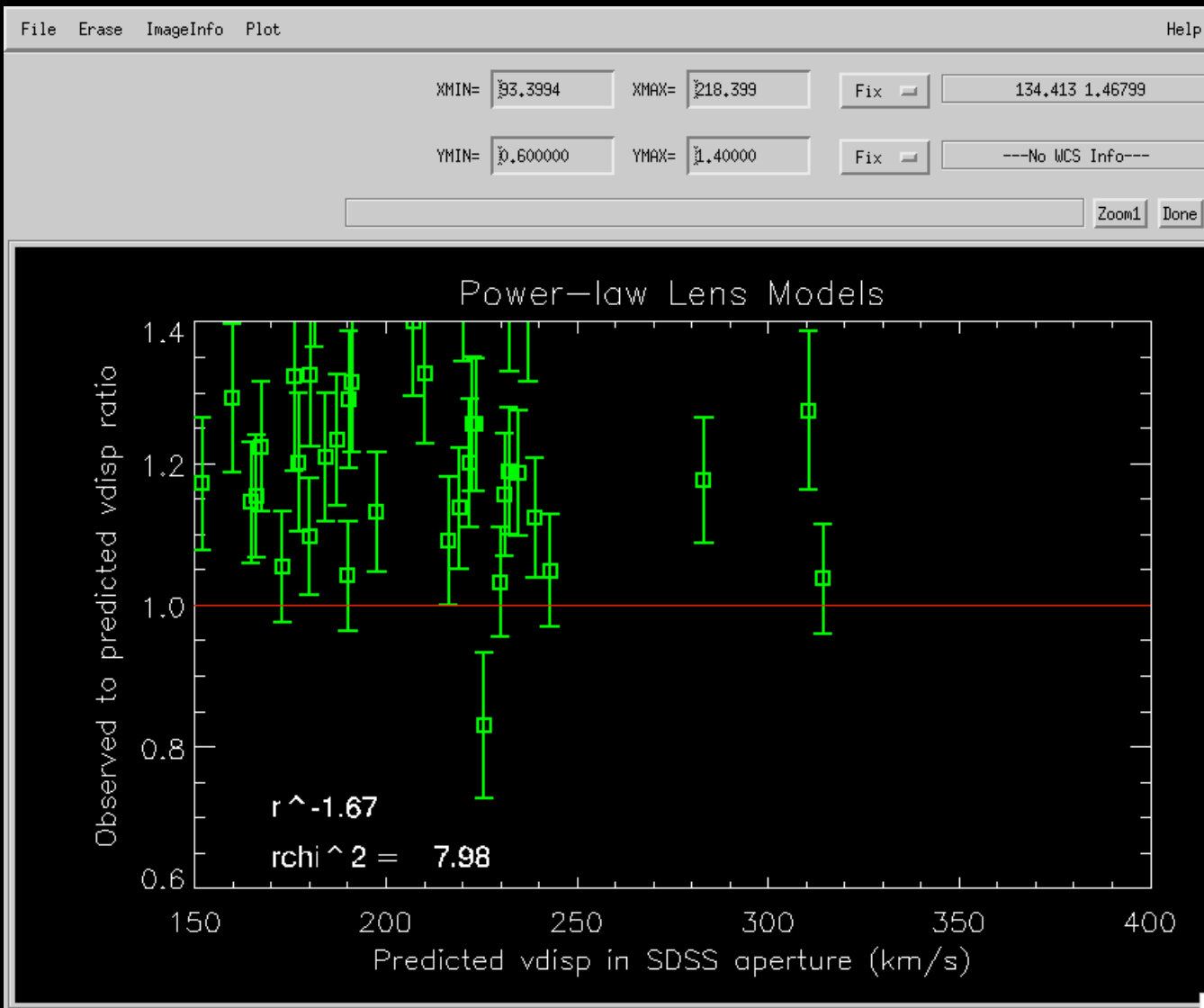


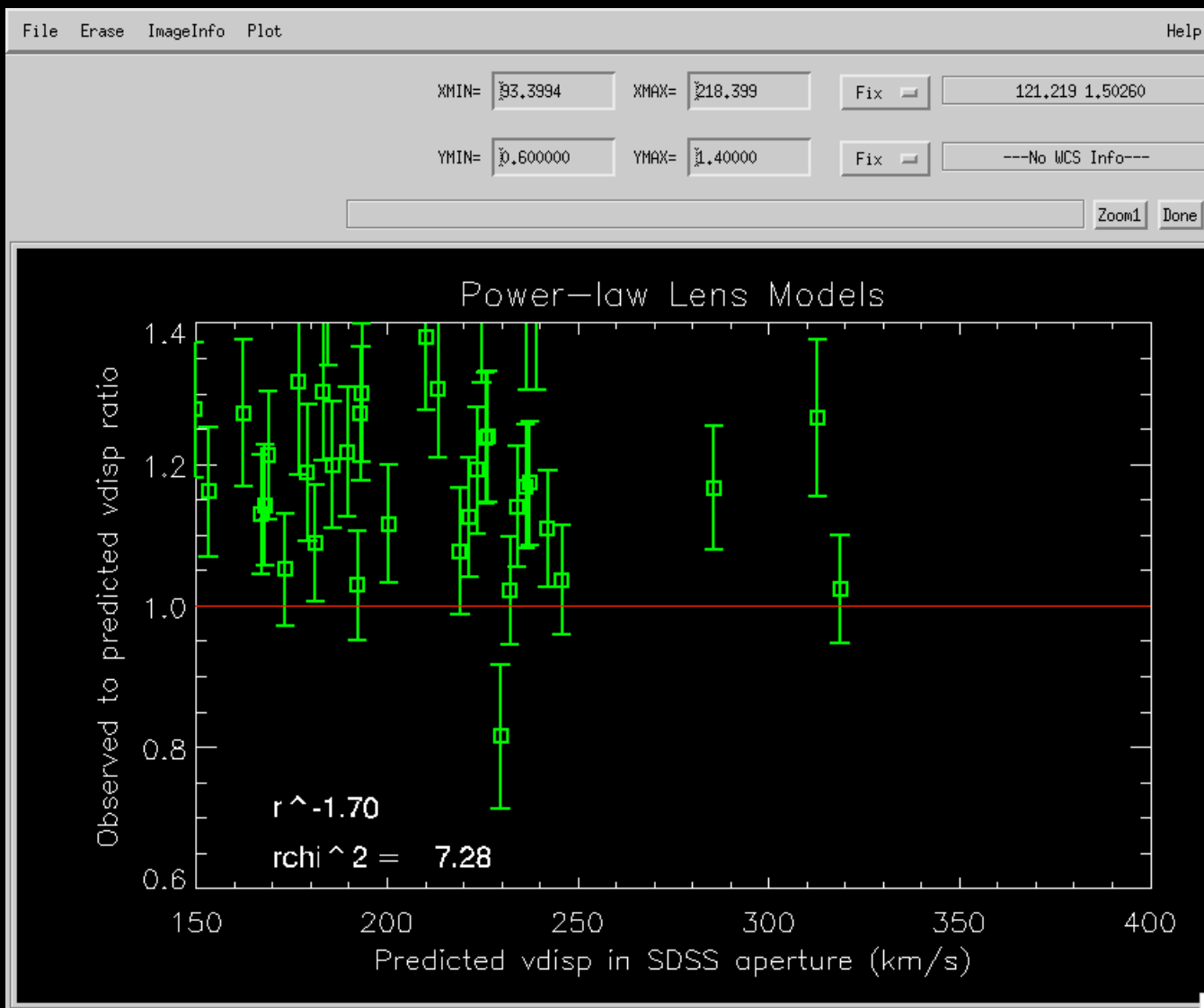


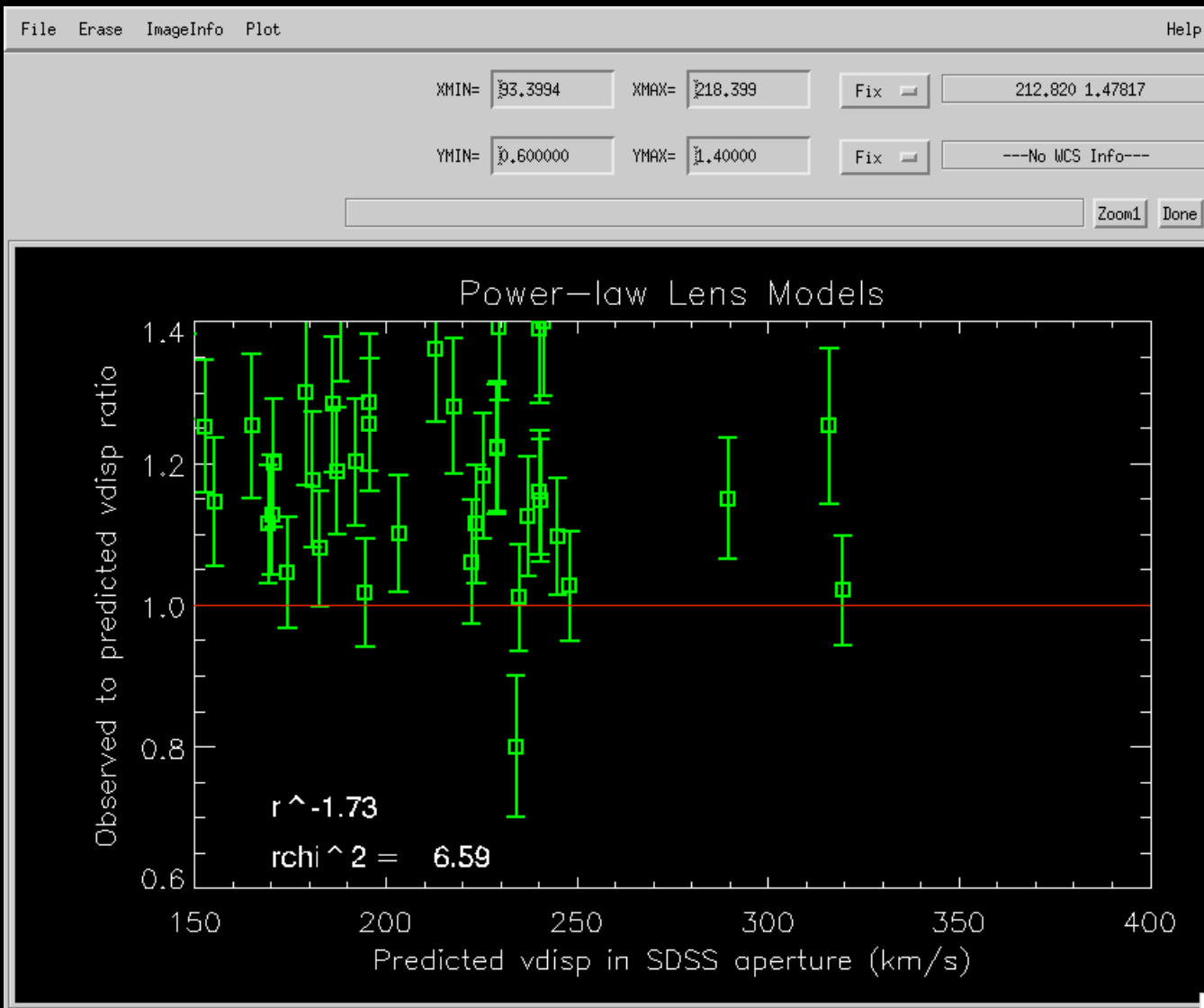


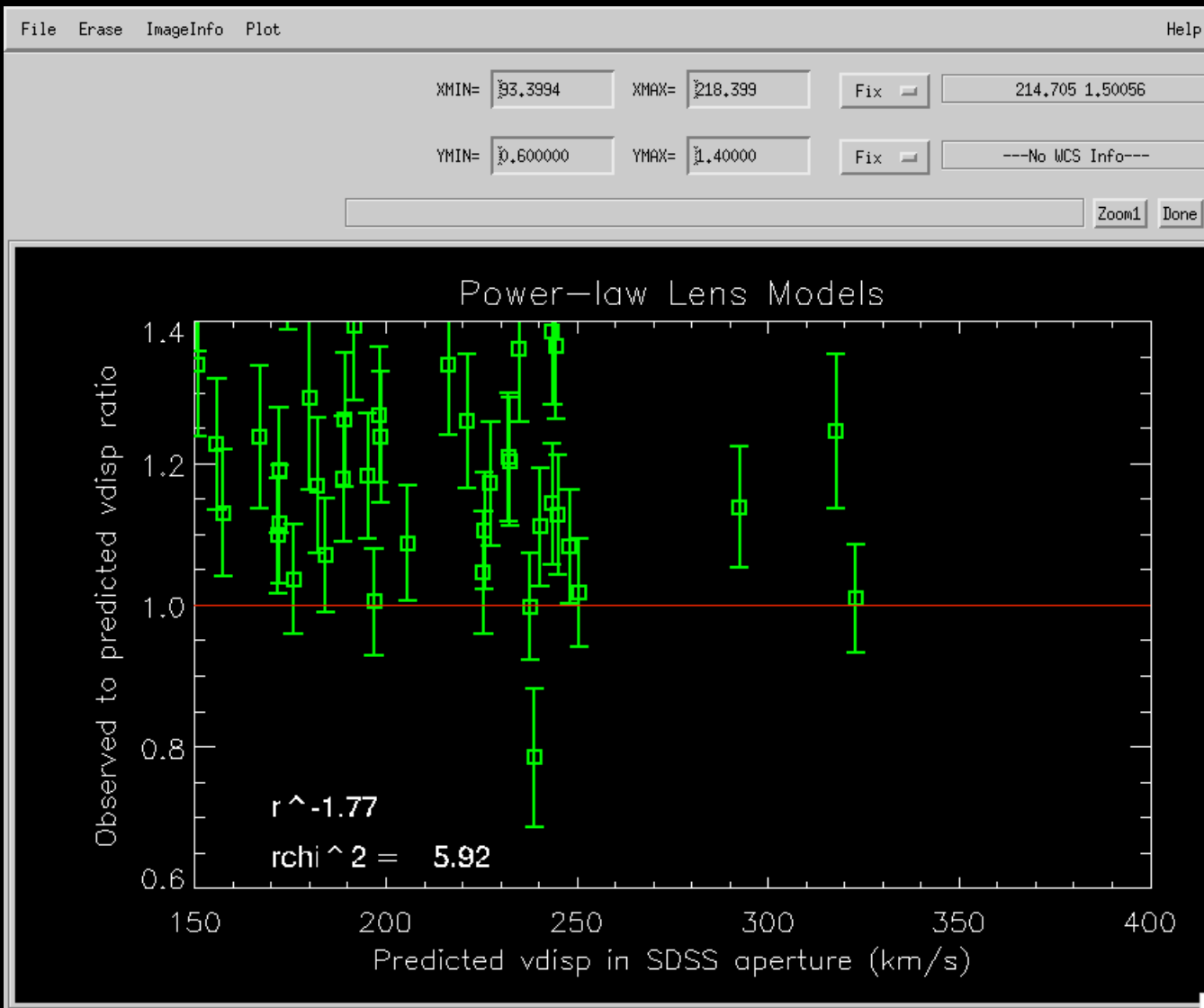


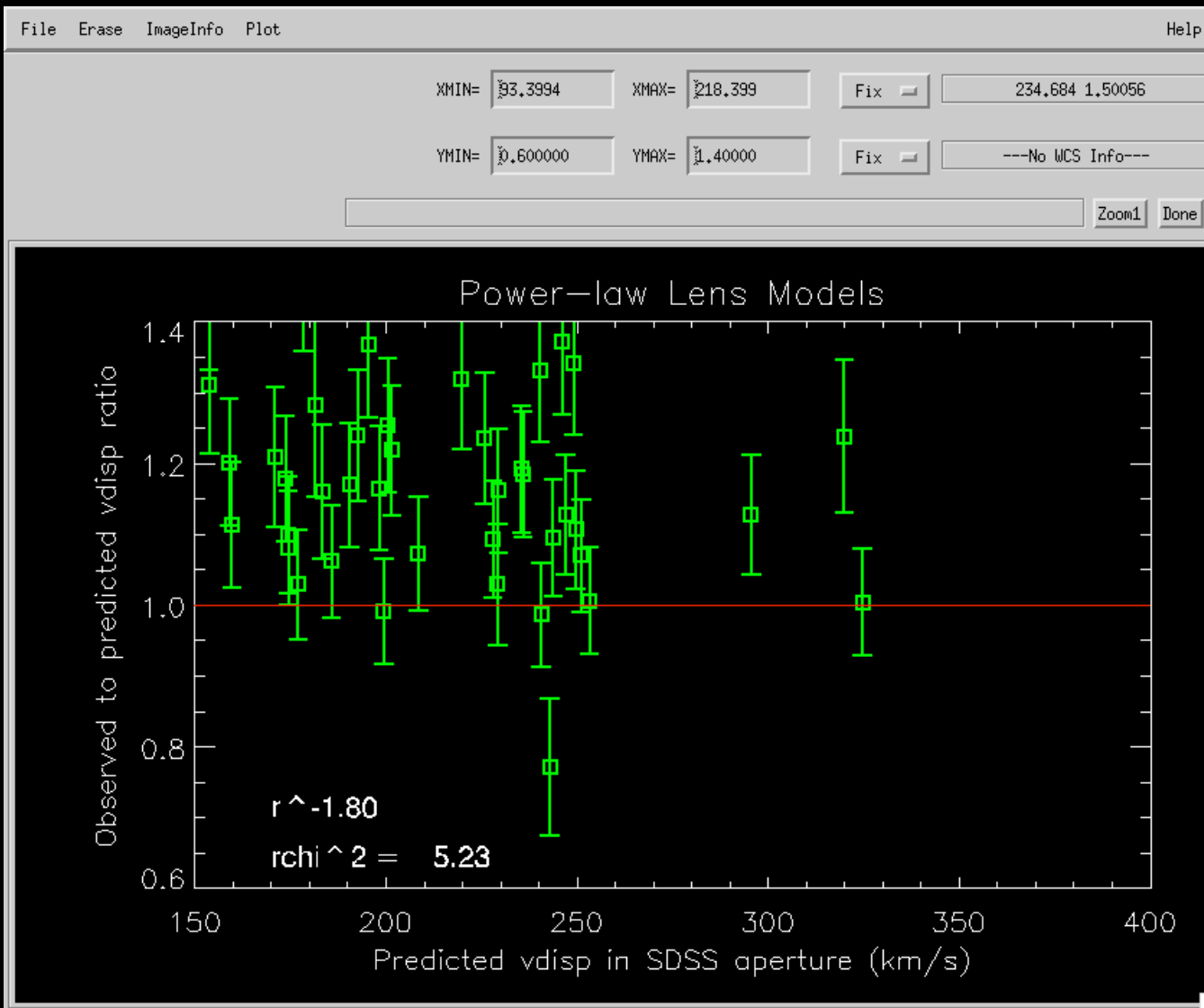


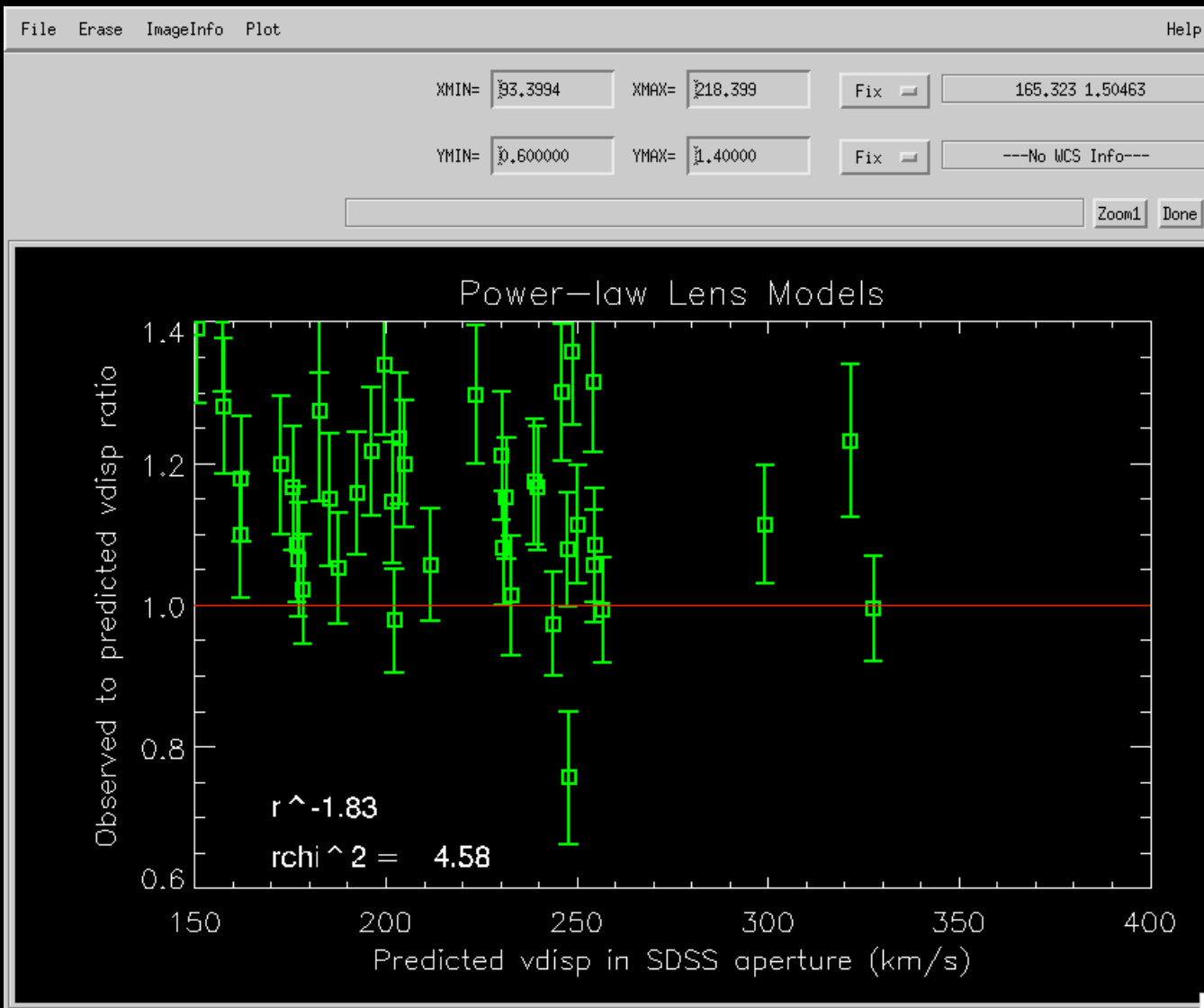


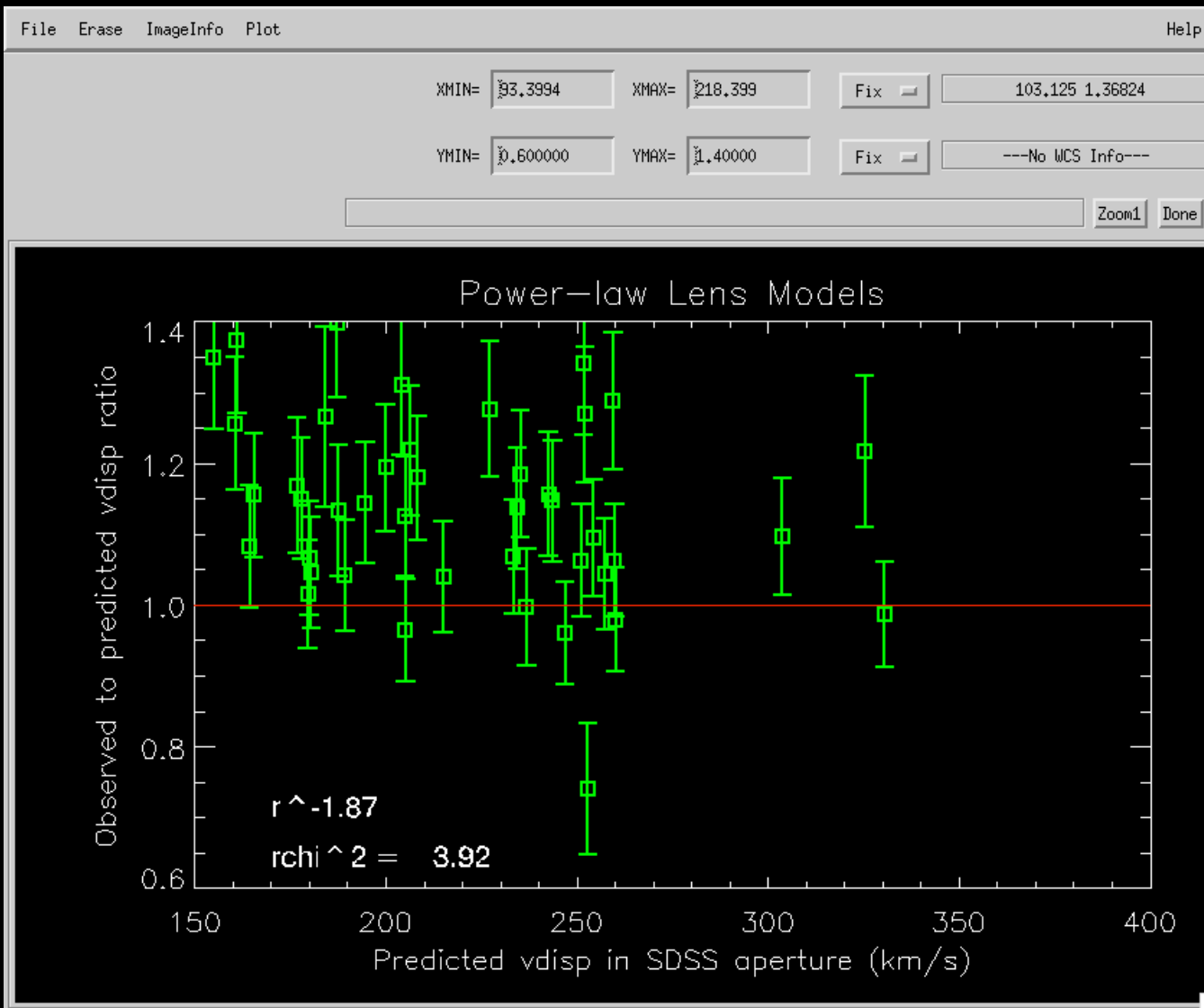


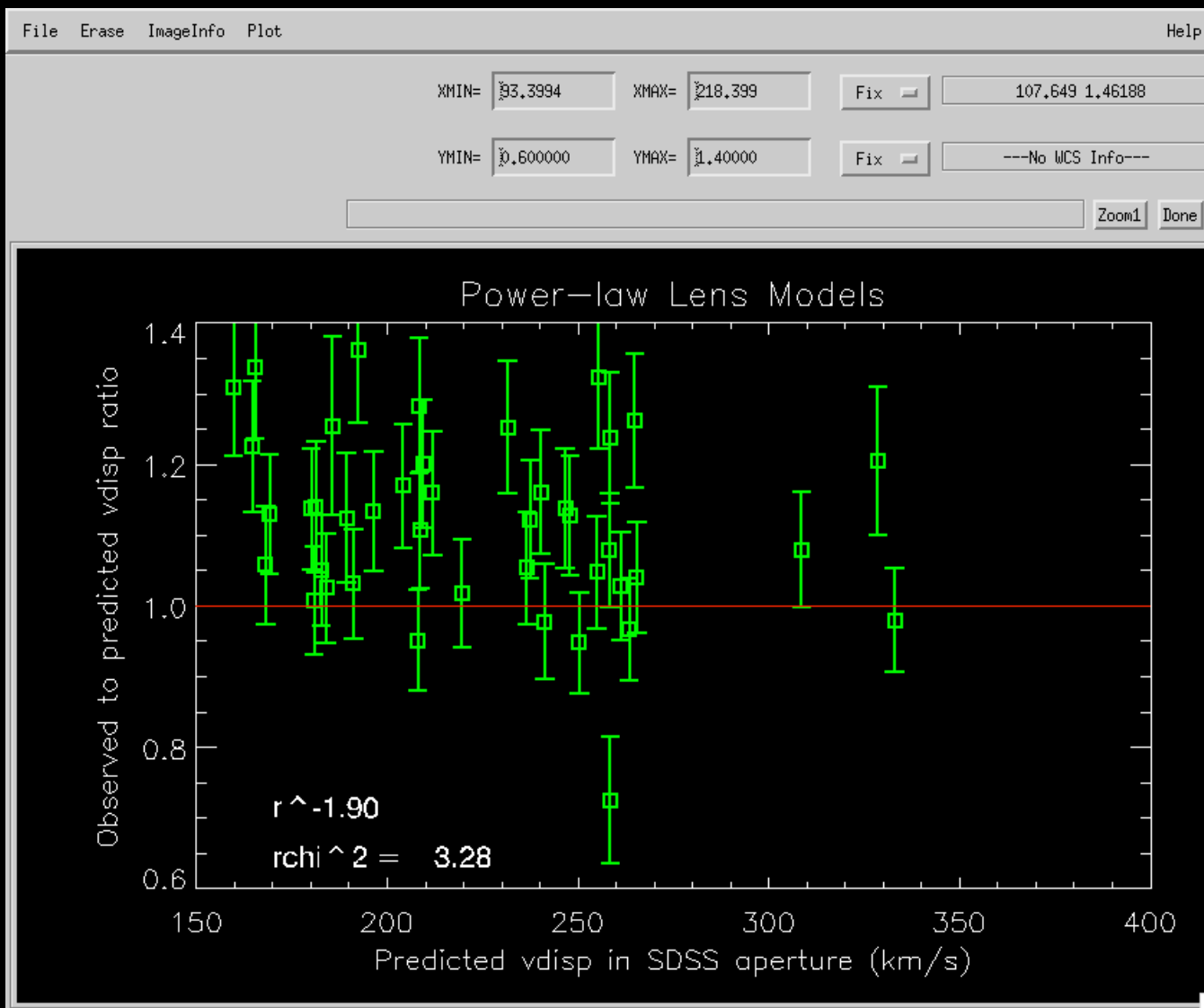


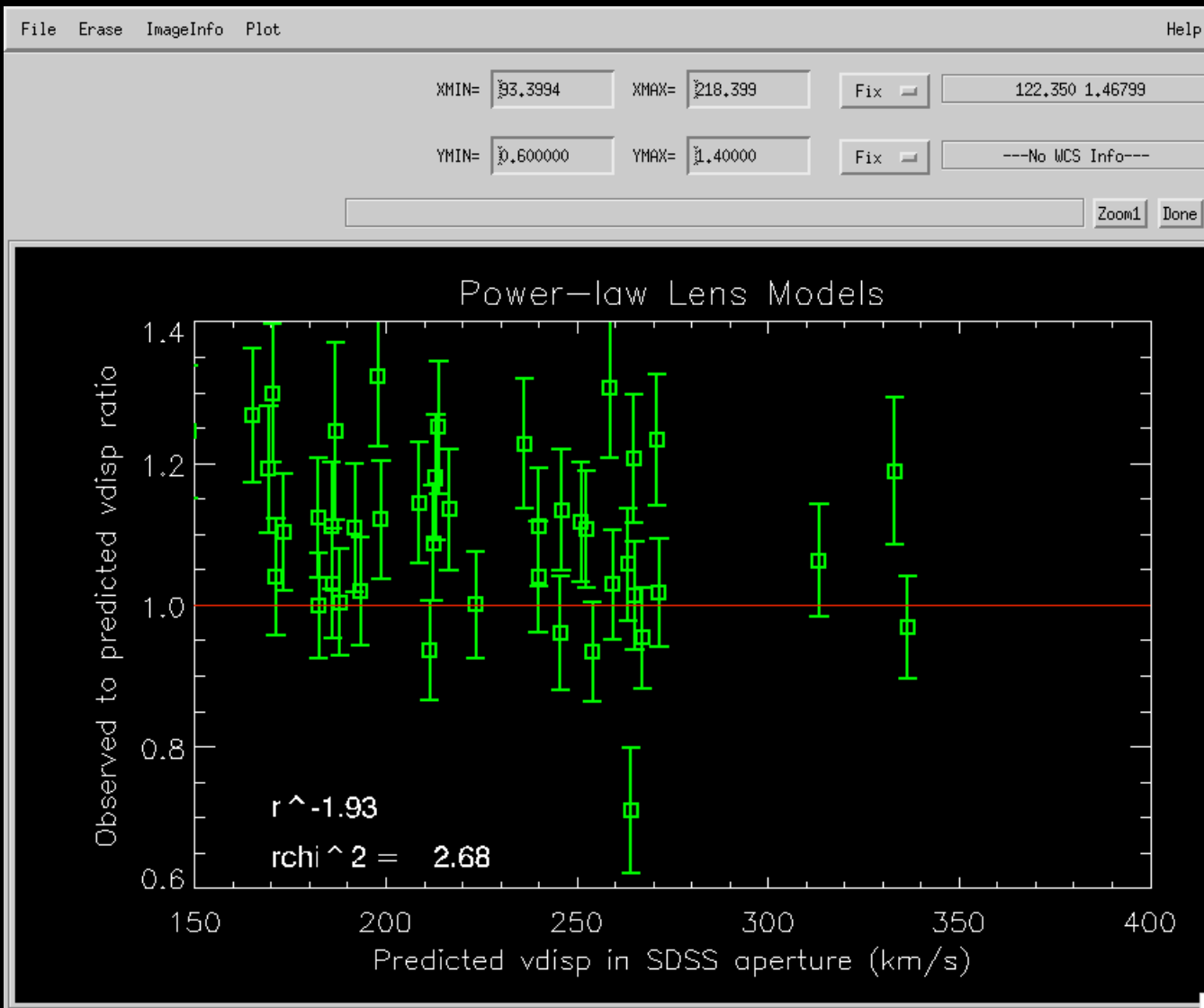


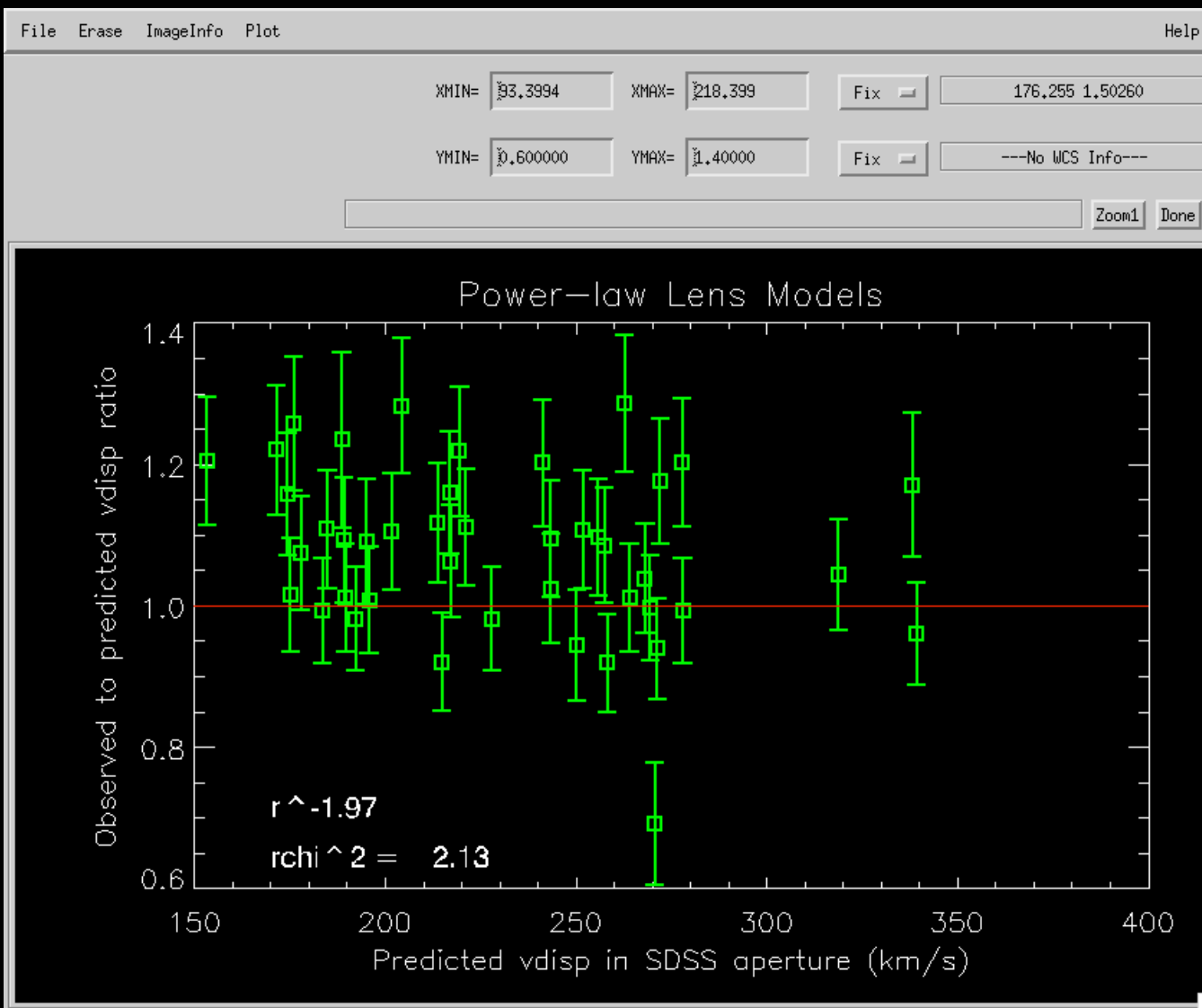


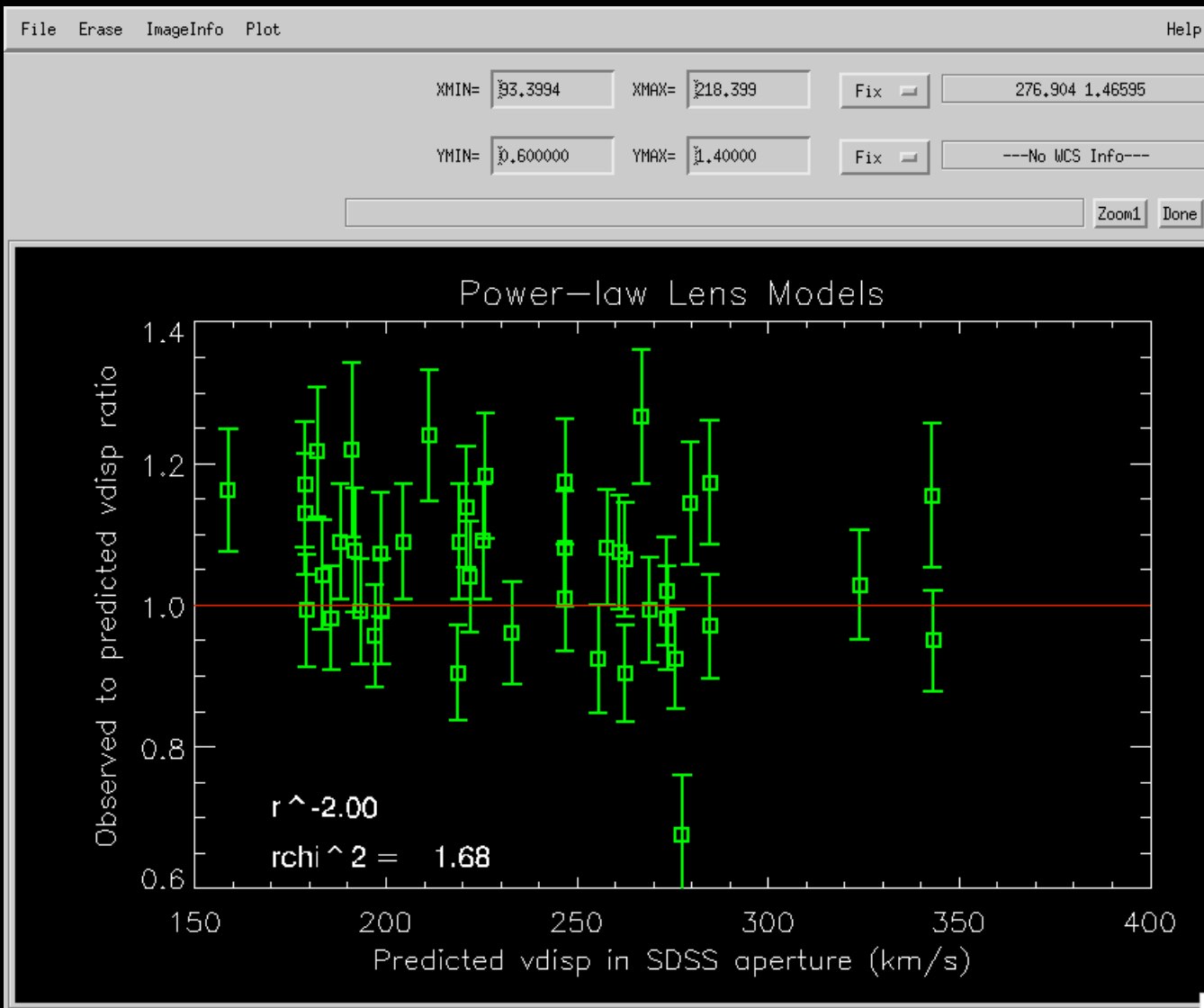


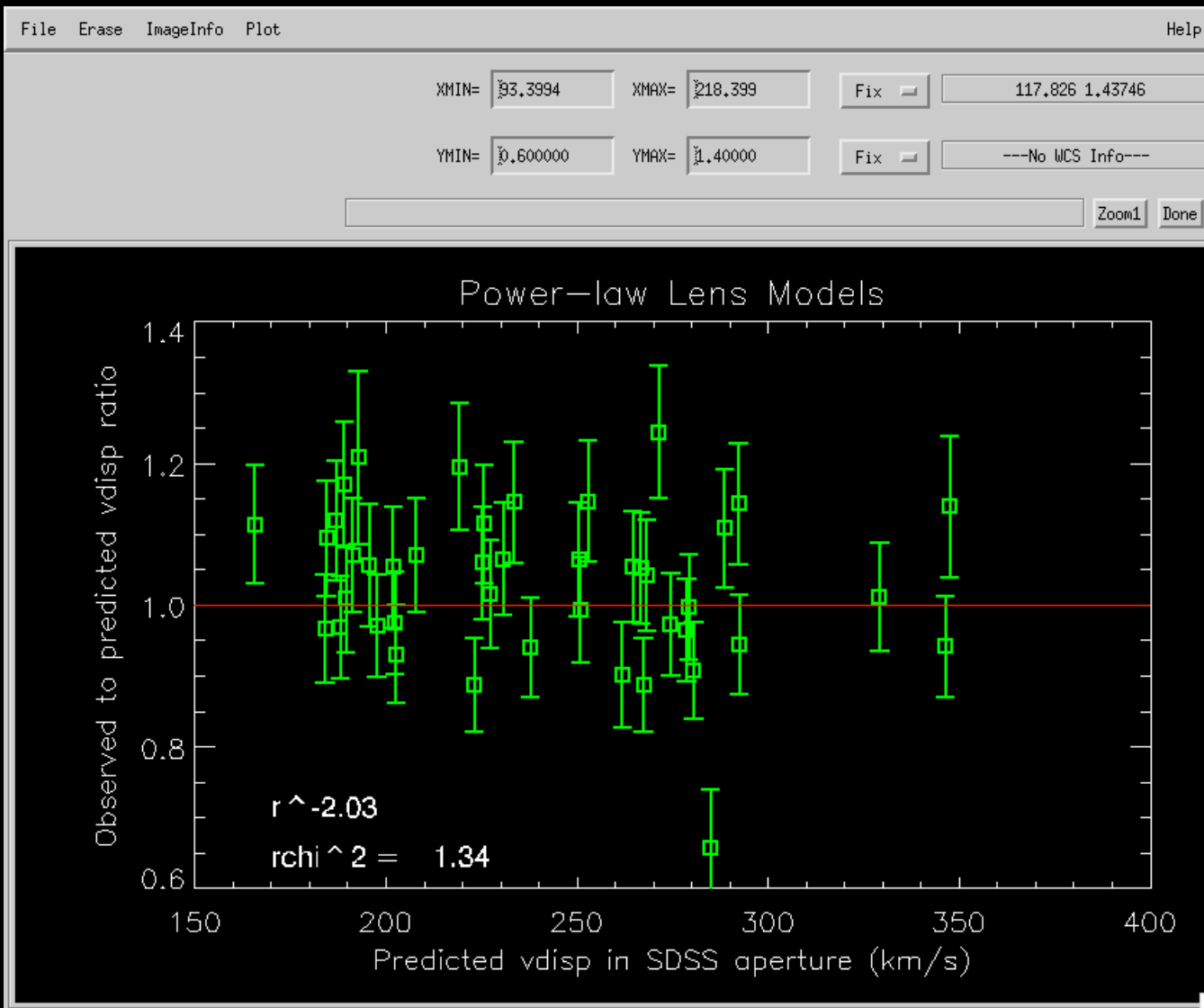


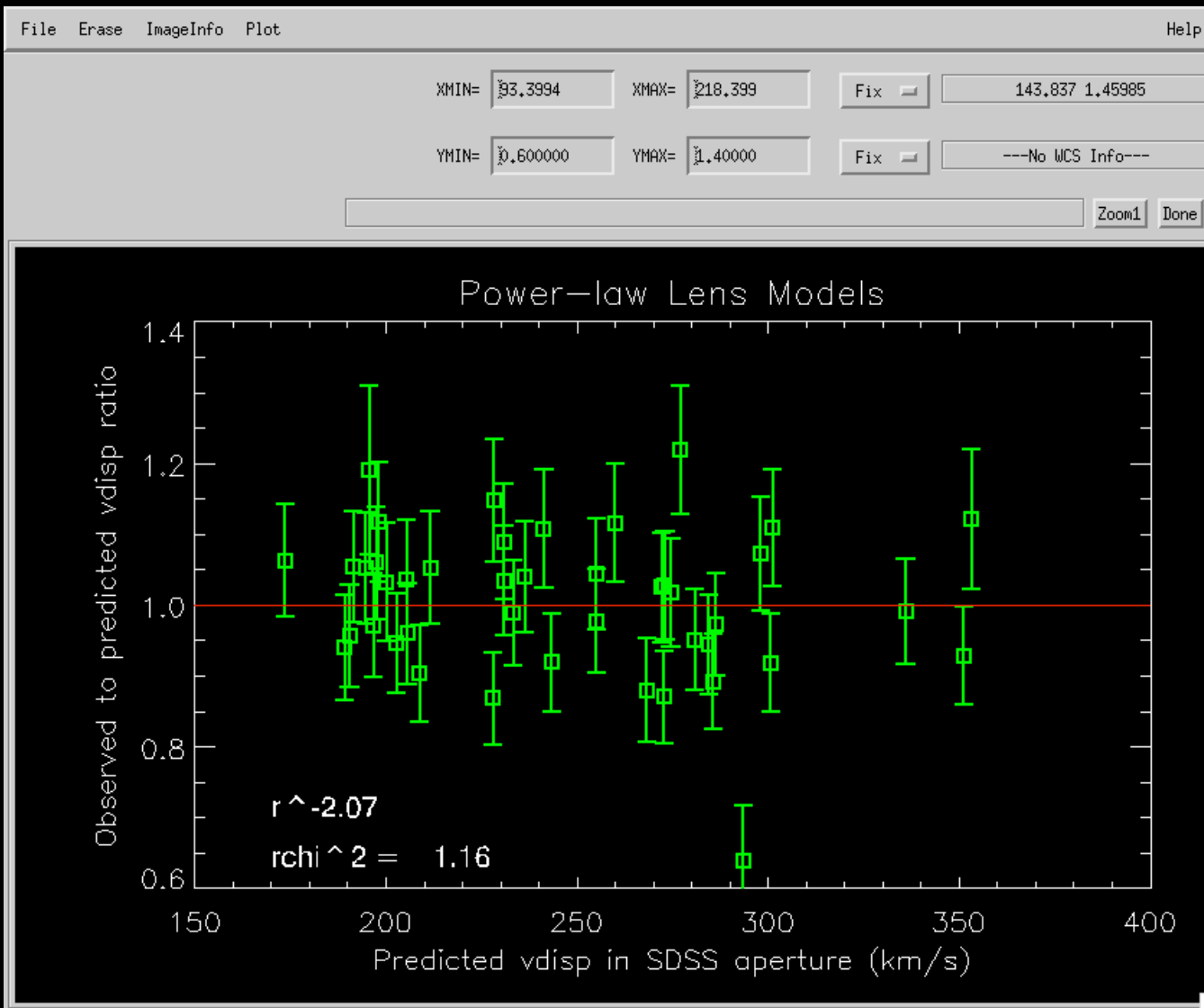


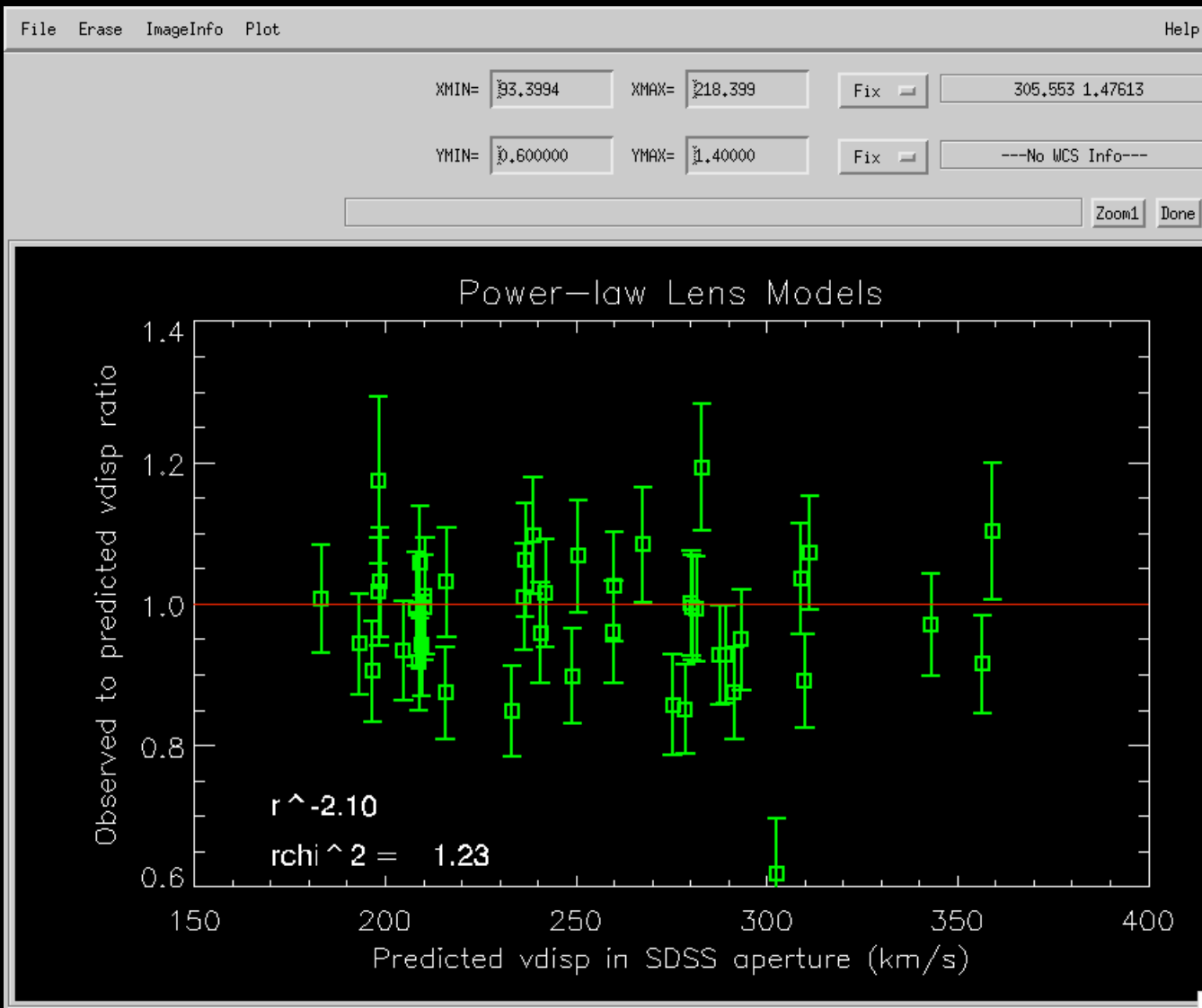


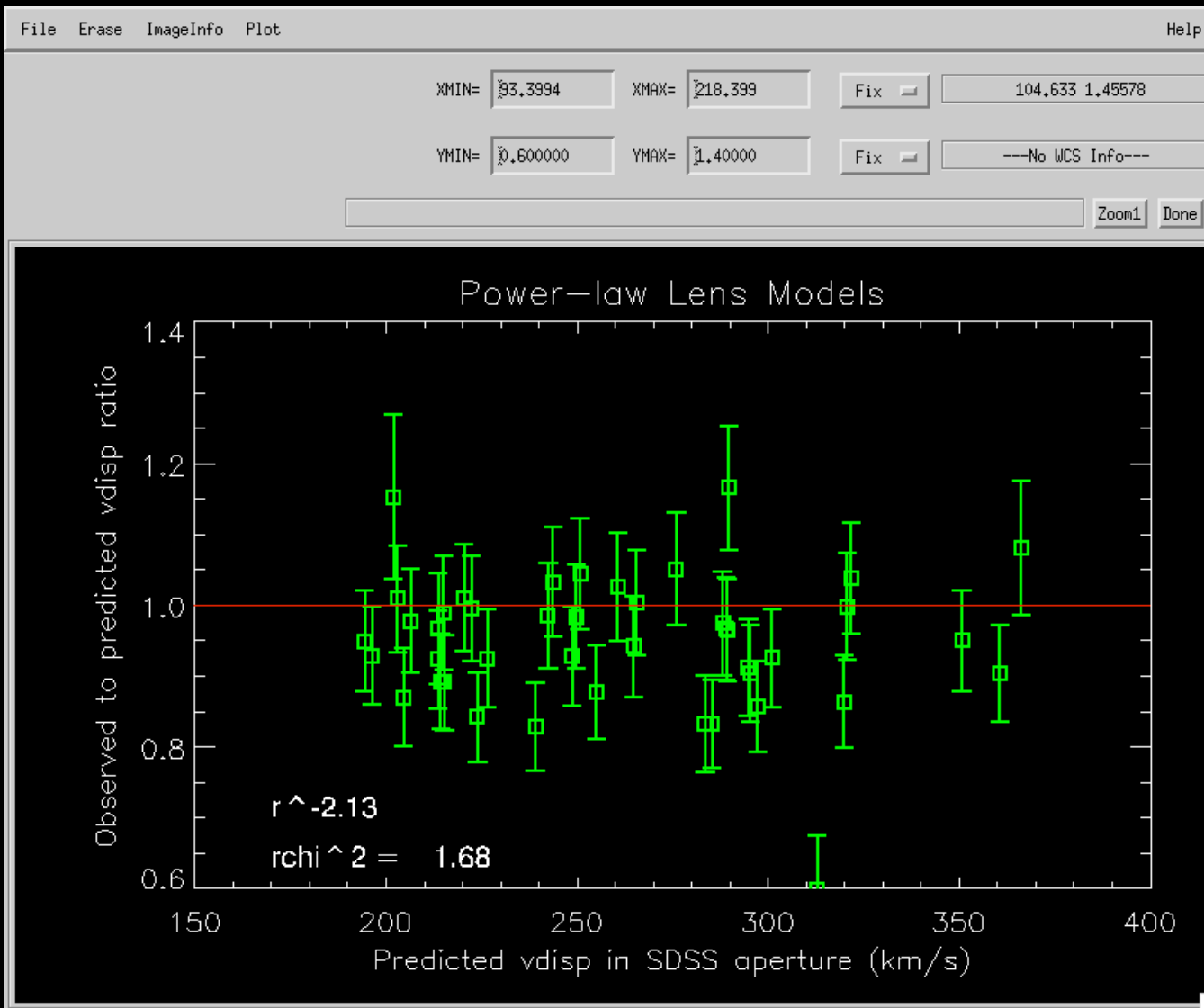


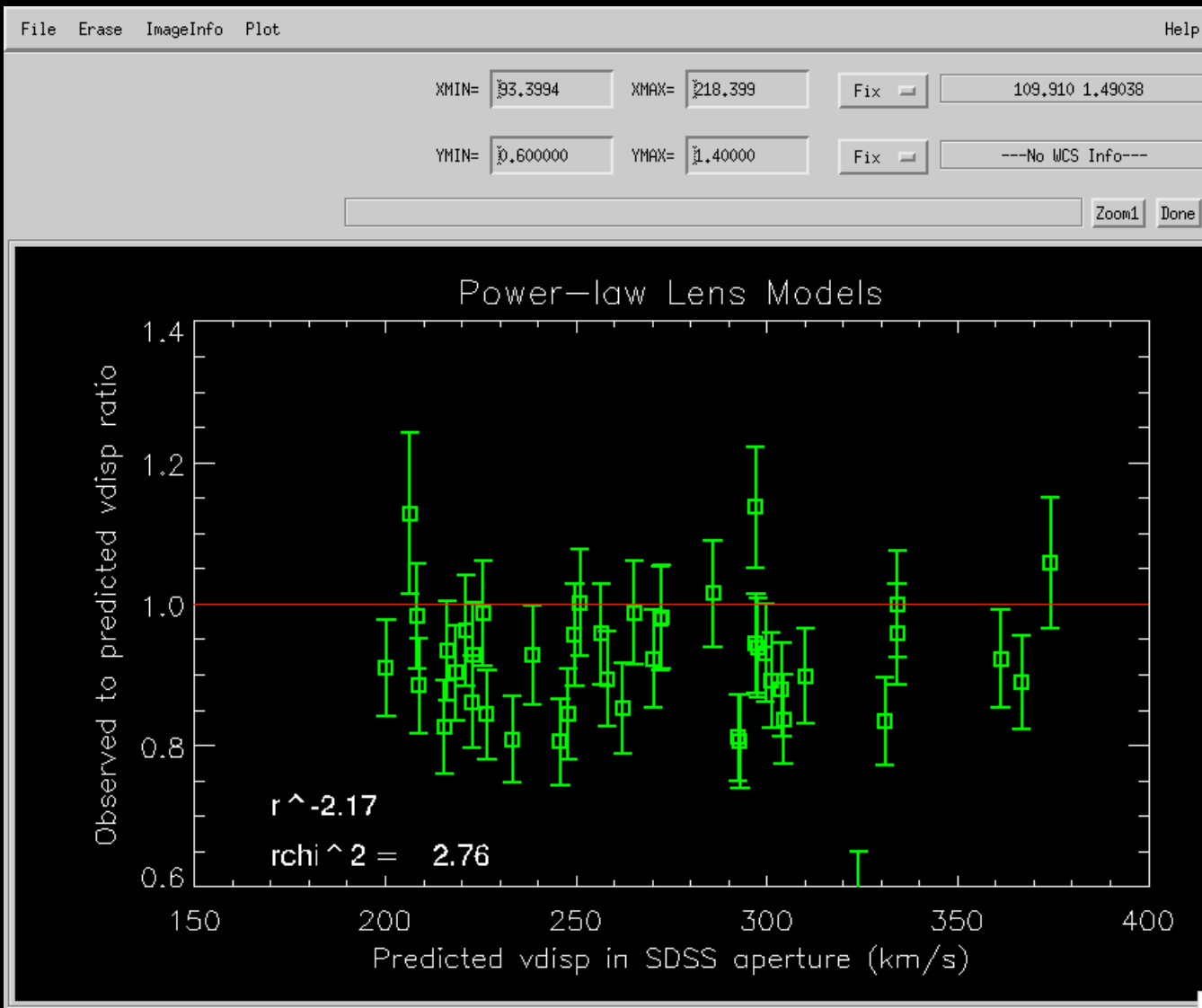


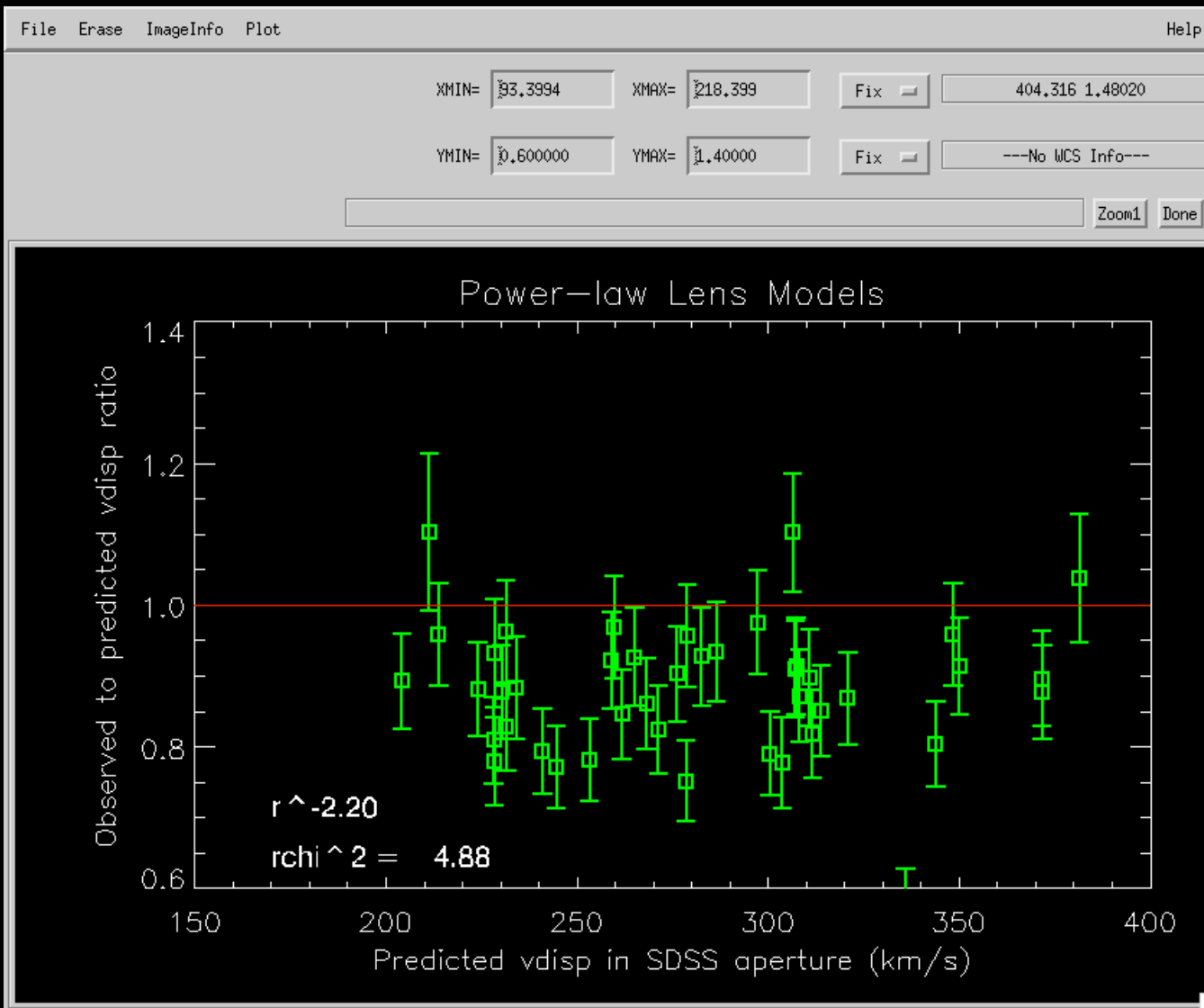


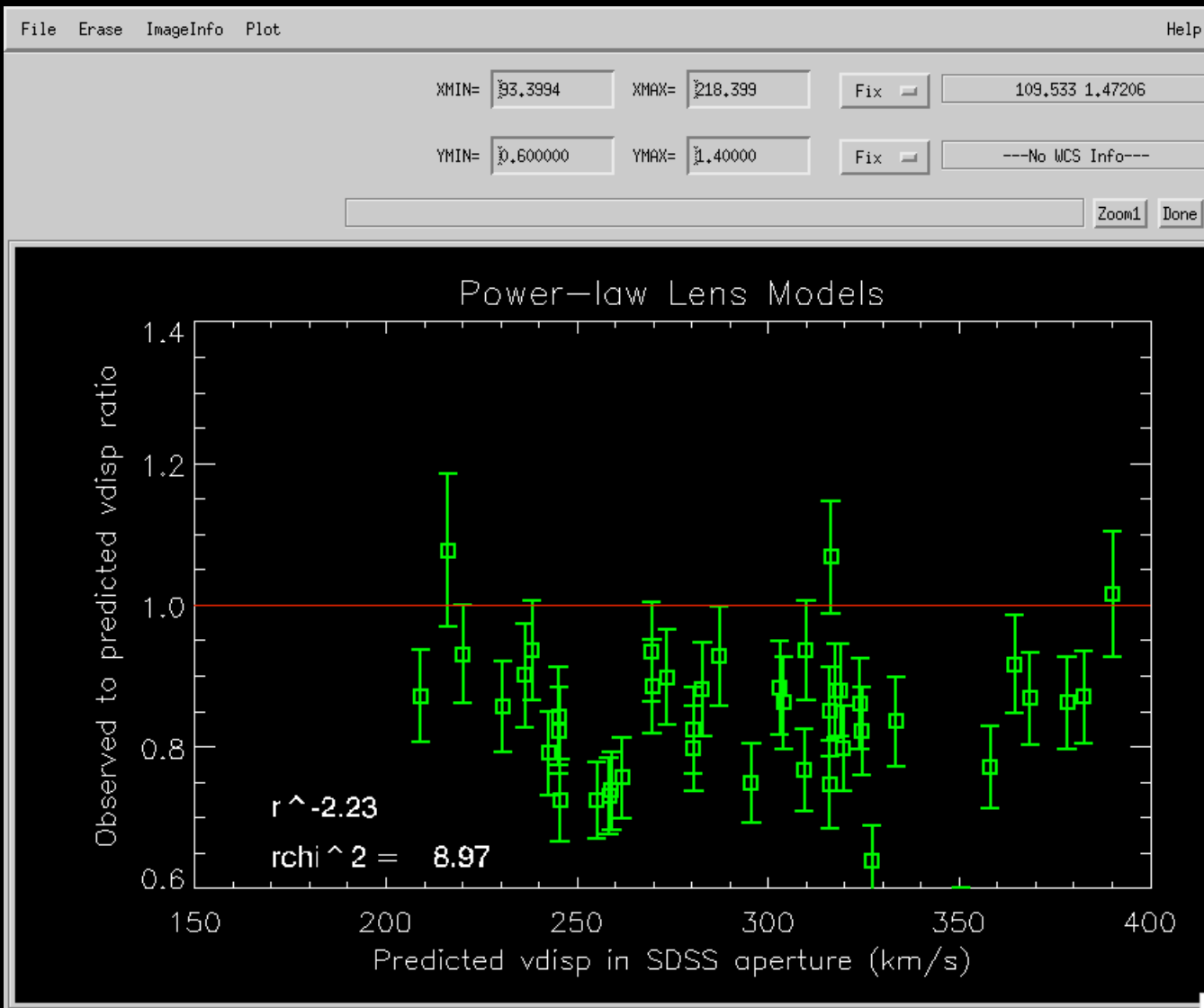


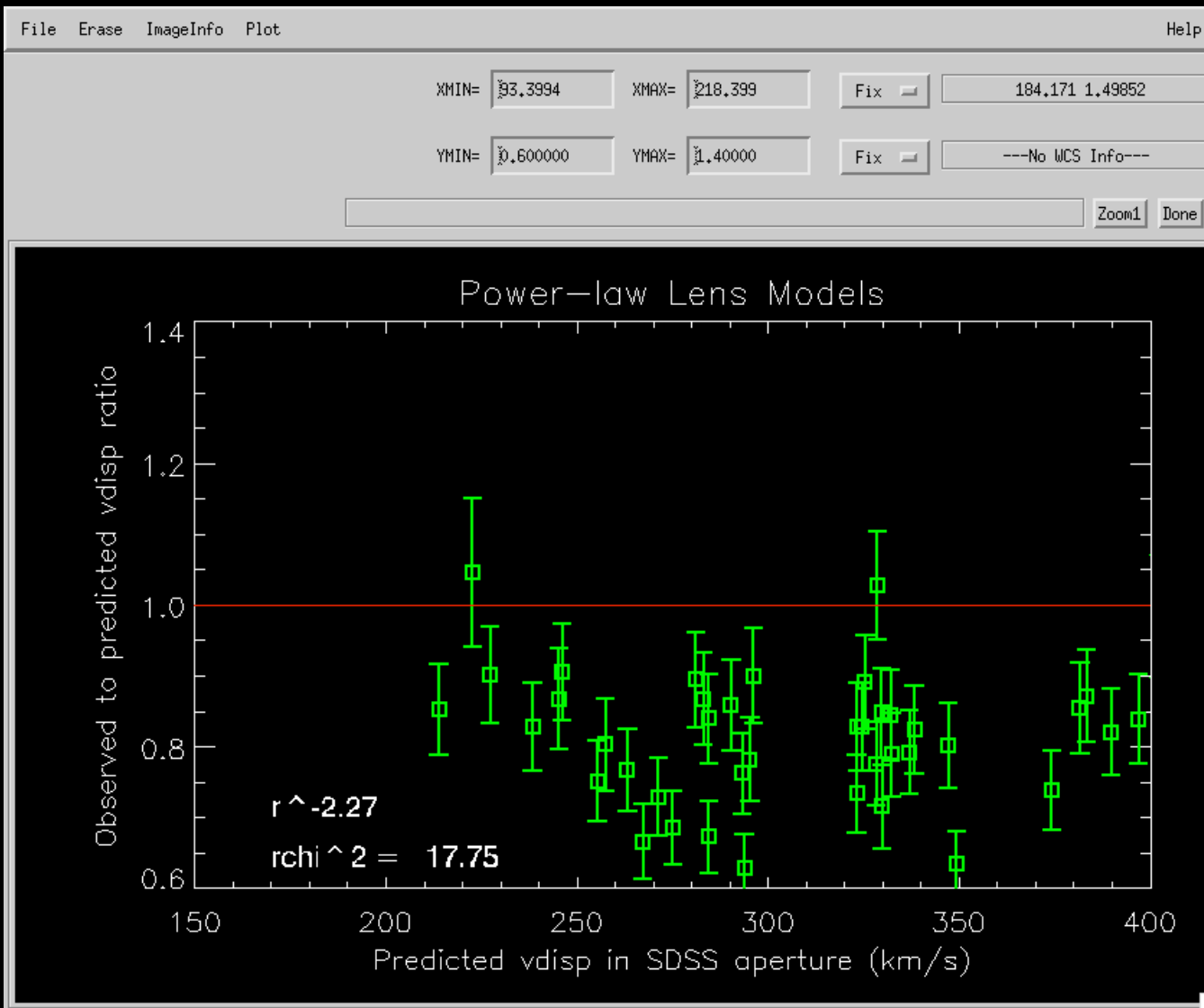


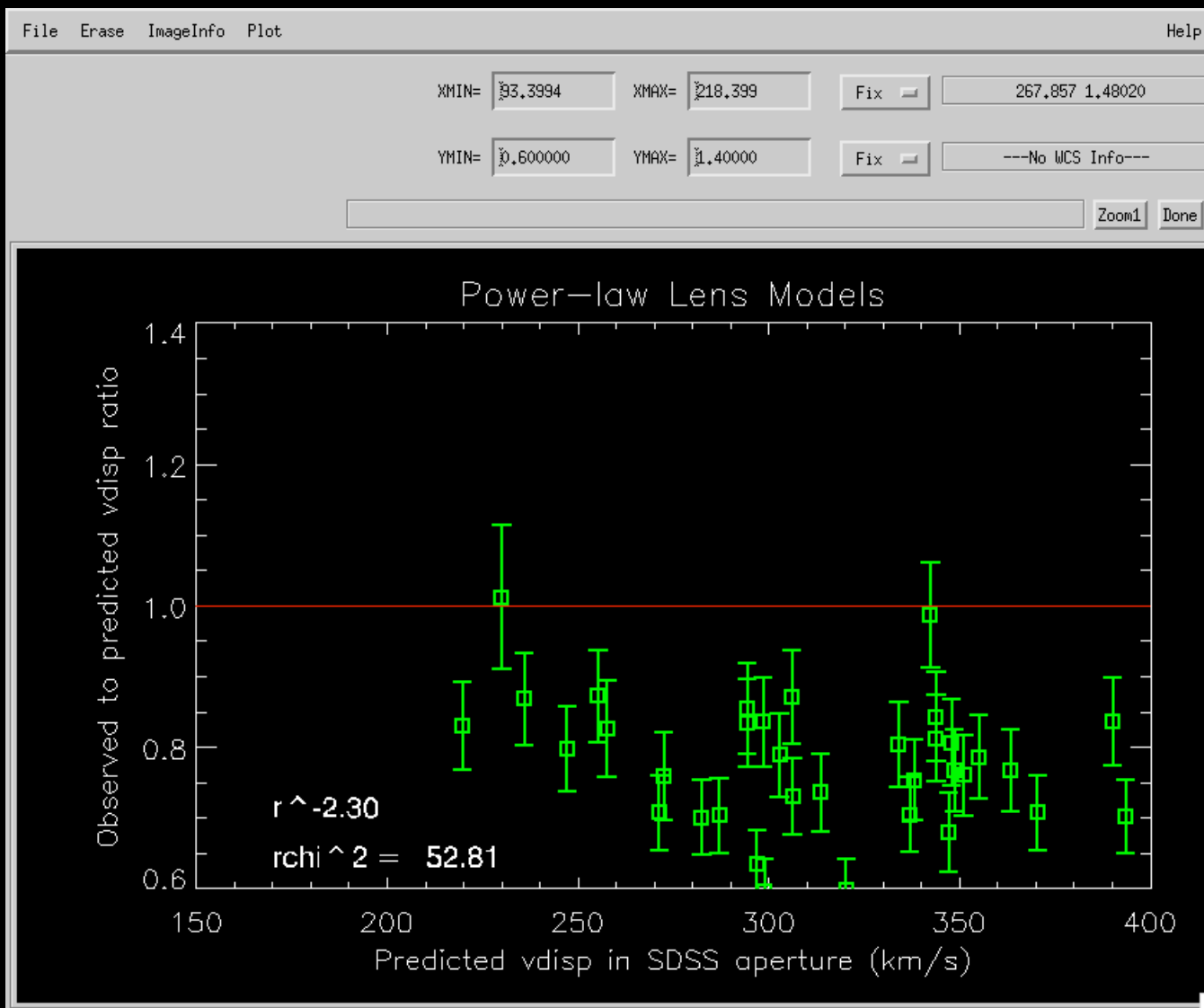


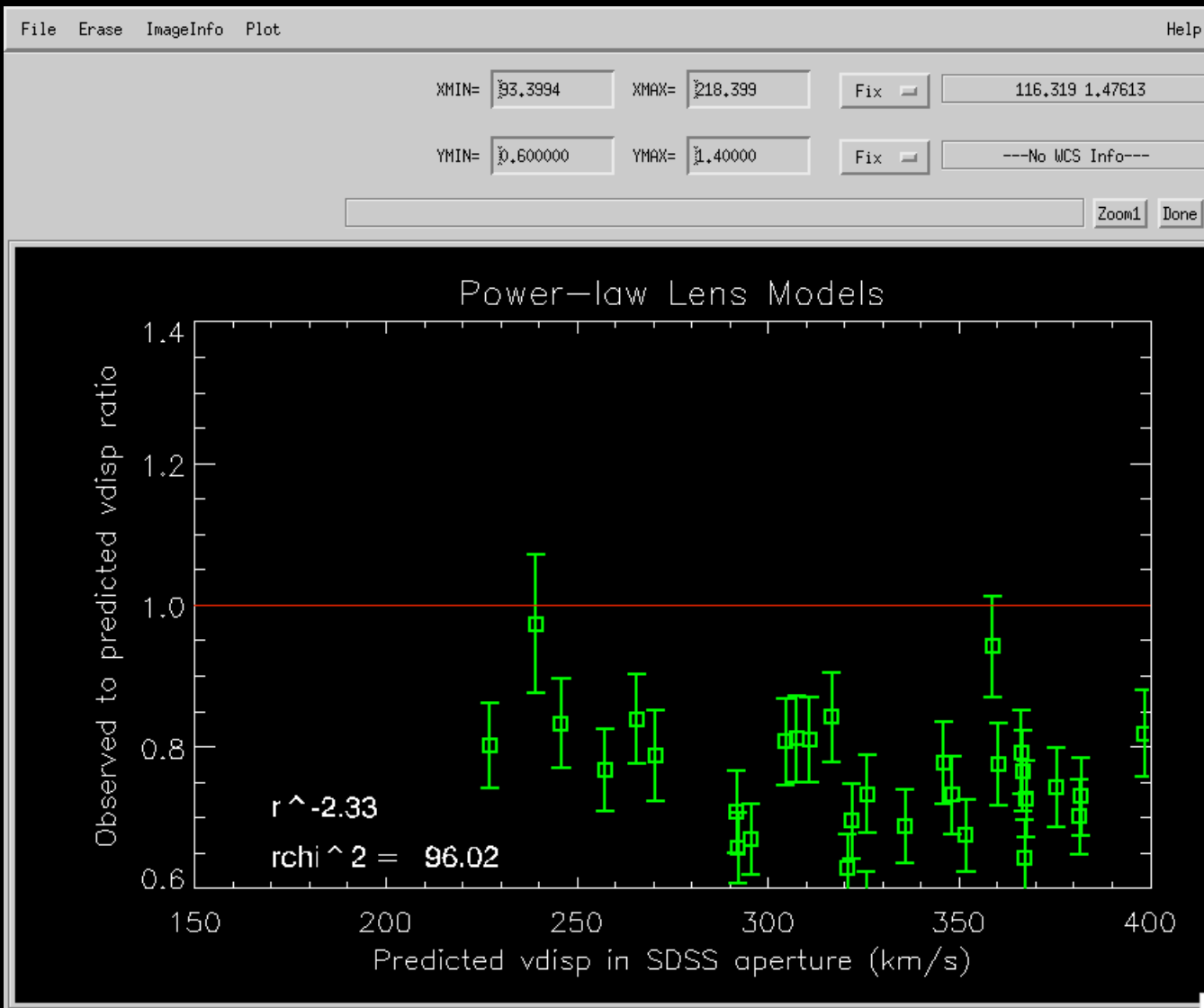


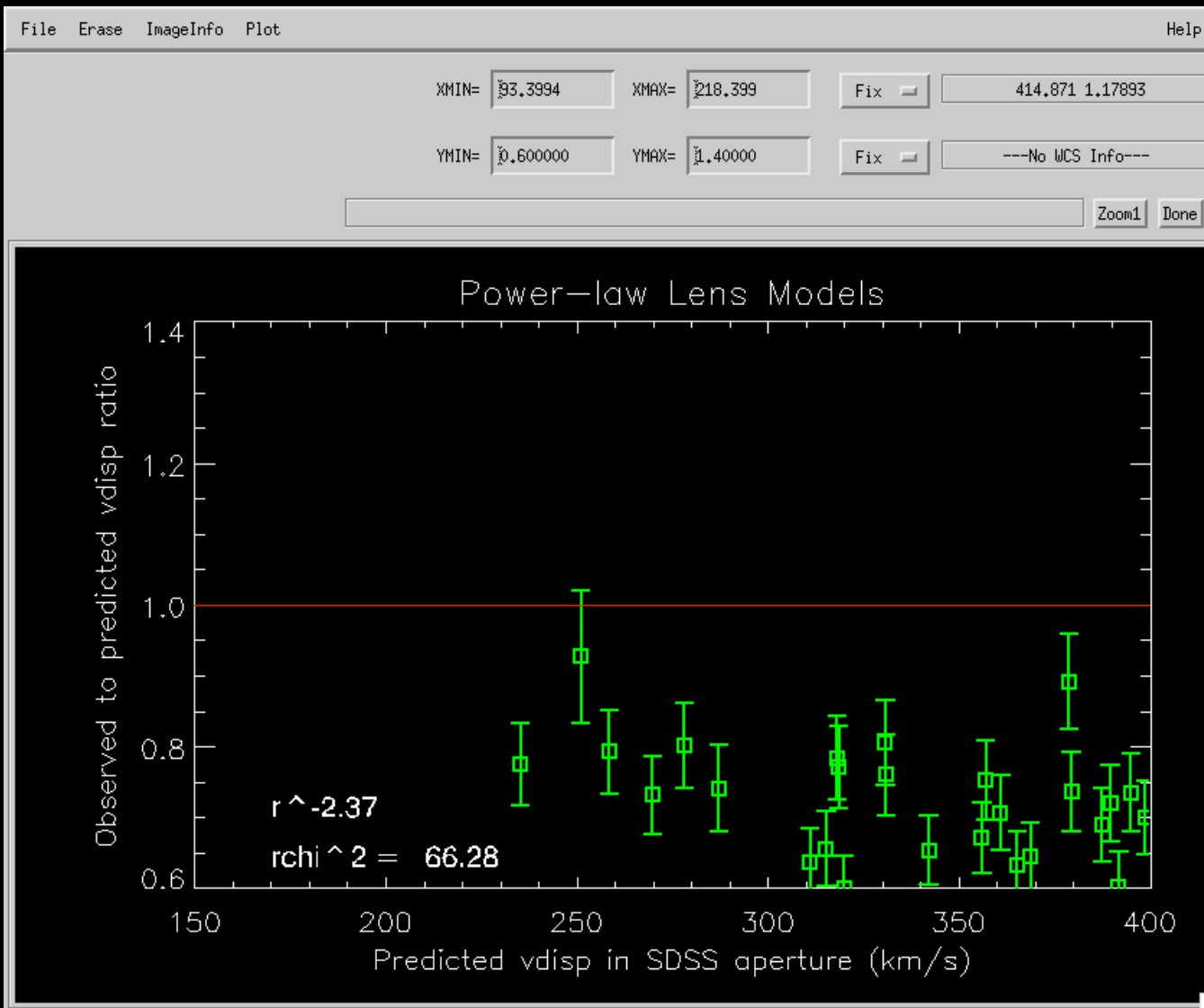


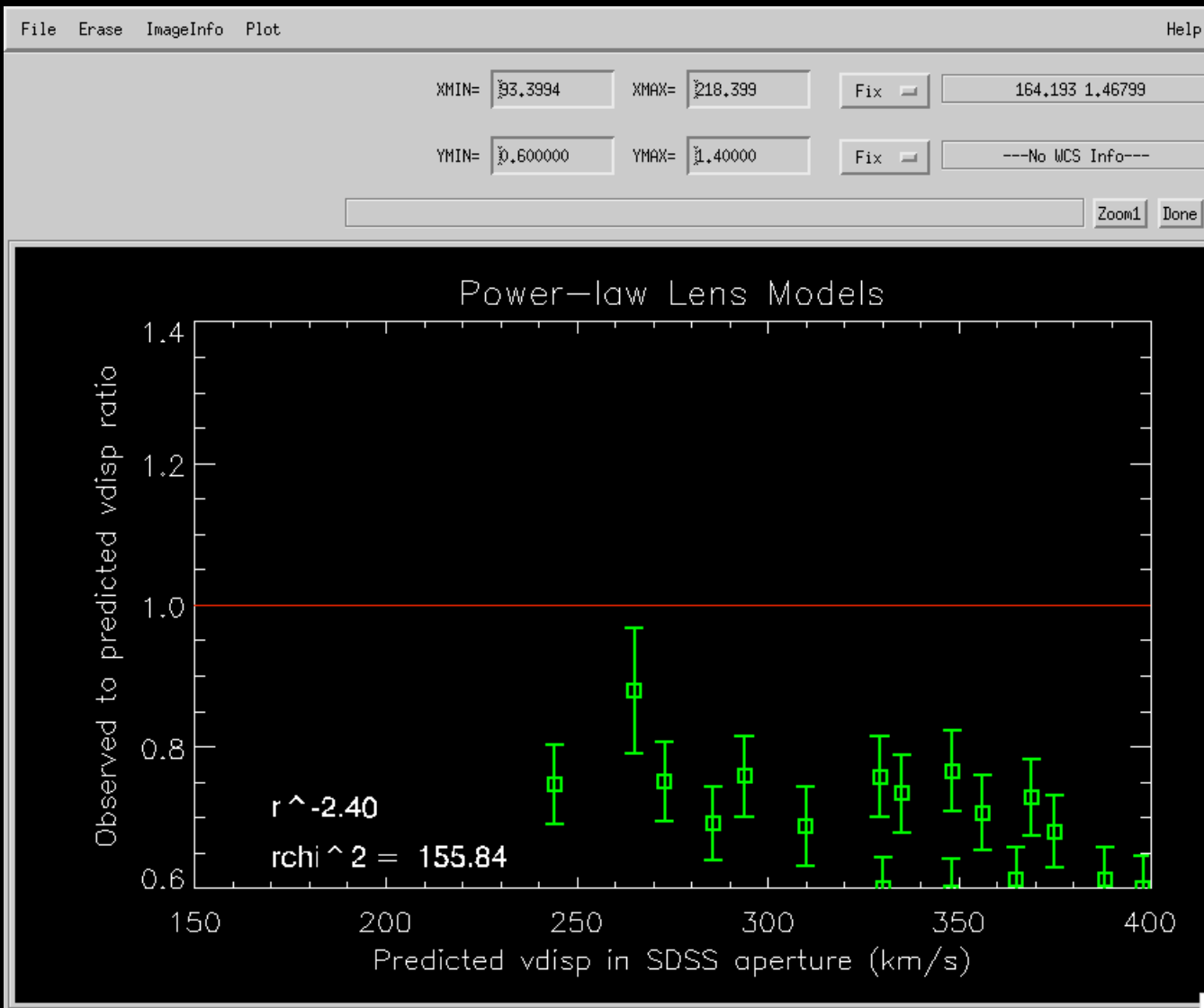




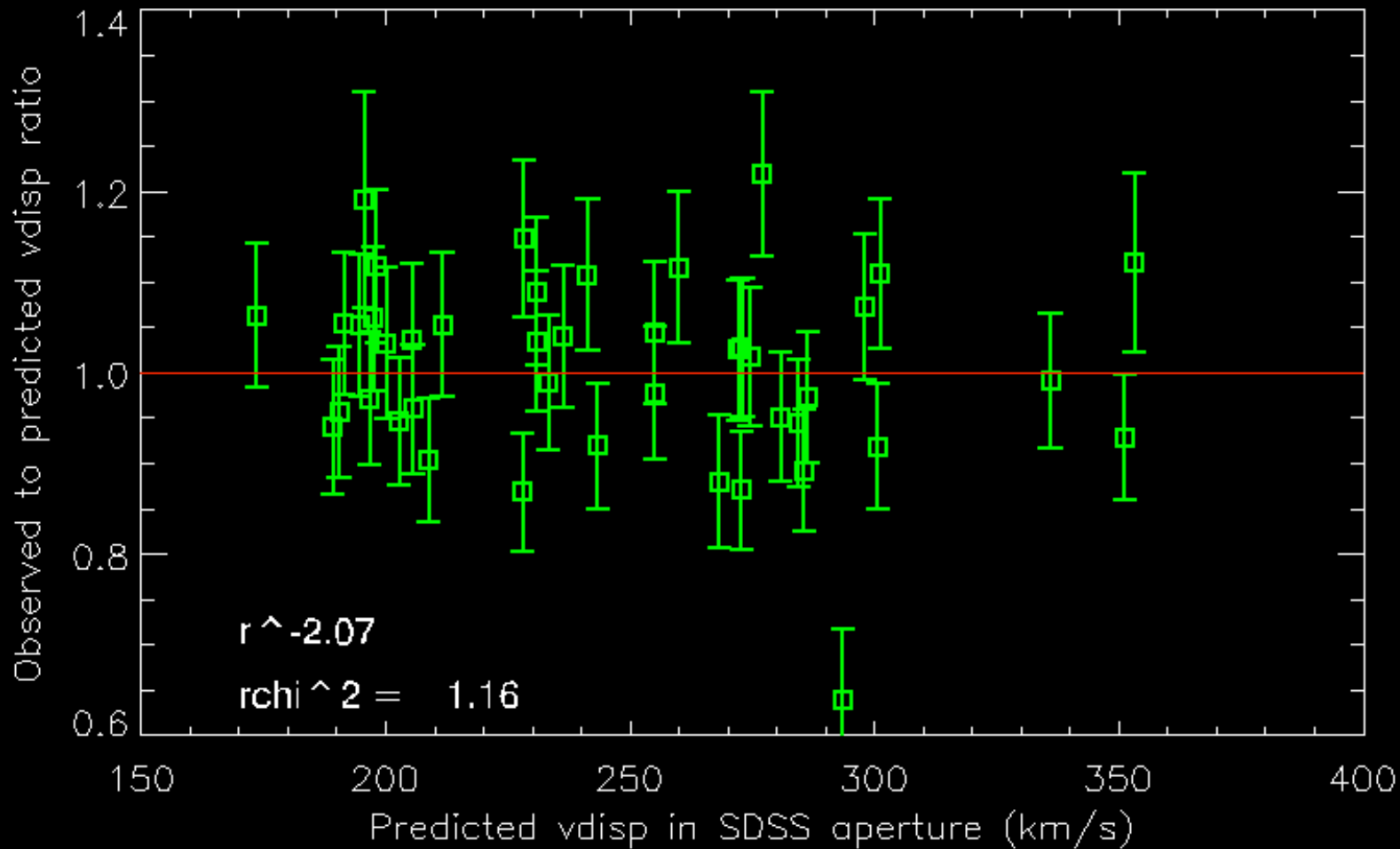








Best model is (still) isothermal or slightly steeper



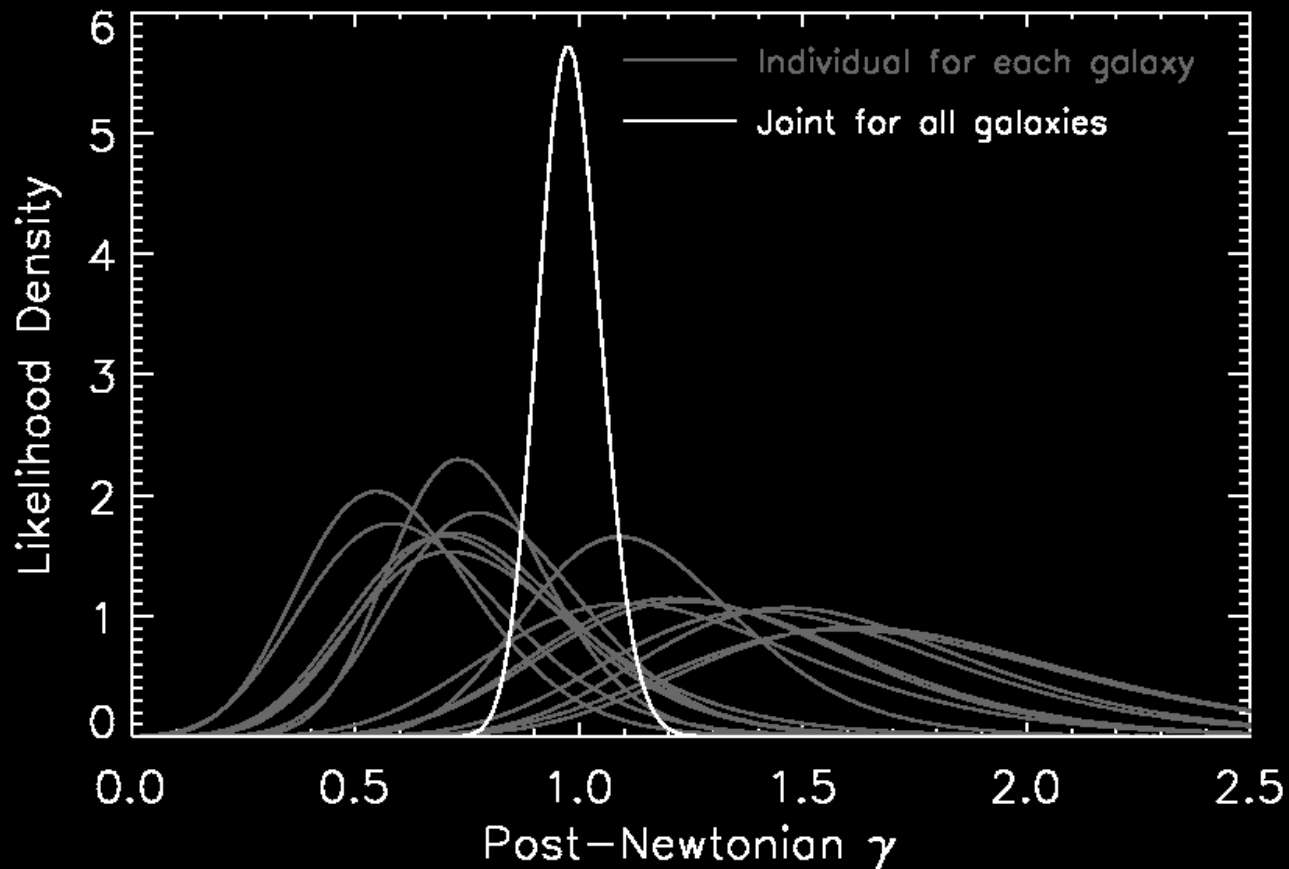
SDSS J1100+5329: The exception that proves the rule

- Both lensing and lensing+dynamics indicate significantly shallower-than-isothermal mass profile.
- Selection technique doesn't really *care* about mass profile.



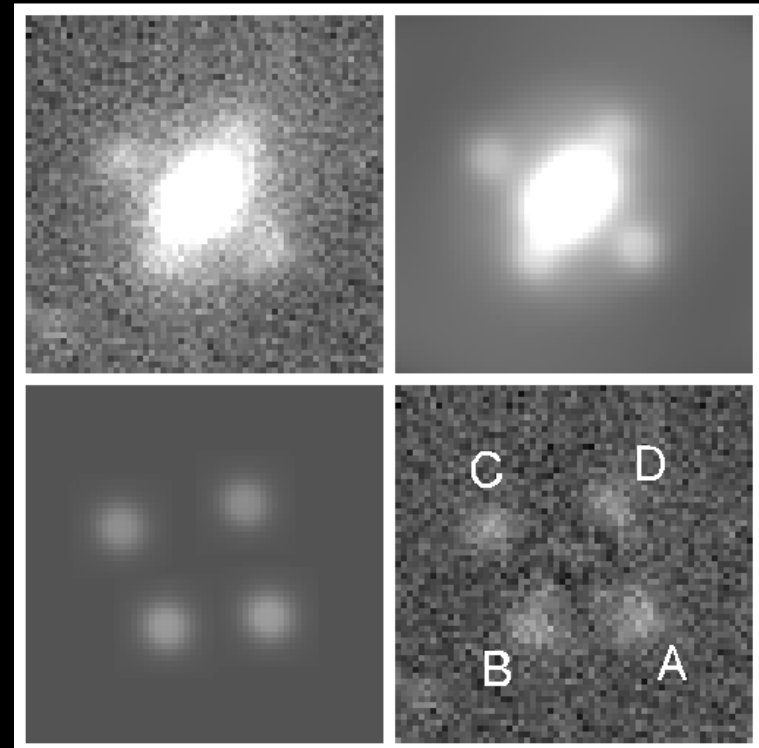
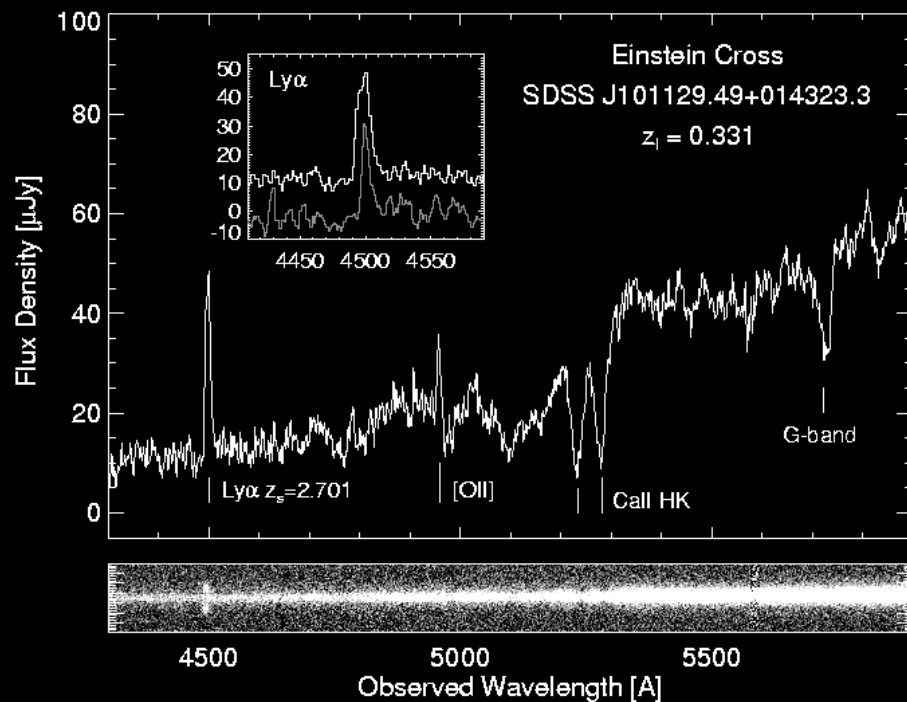
Did you already know that galaxies were isothermal? Then you can...

Test (and confirm) GR directly on galactic scales!



Bolton, Rappaport, & Burles 2006

To higher z: lensed Lyman-alpha emitters



Bolton et al. 2006b

Spectroscopic Lens Selection: DISADVANTAGES

- You need to take a lot of spectra (i.e. dedicated surveys are unlikely -- need redshift/QSO survey.)
- Traditional imaging pre-selection of spectroscopic targets can/will eliminate many of the interesting cases.
- Even more hopeless than source-based lens surveys when it comes to cosmology from lens statistics.

Spectroscopic Lens Selection: ADVANTAGES

- Seems to work really well: obvious way forward for generating large statistical samples of lenses.
- In principle, can target and study any lens population of interest.
- Can “piggyback” on larger spectro survey with little to no further technical considerations.
- Lens and source redshifts known from the outset.
- Can be less biased than source-based lens surveys w.r.t. lens population for comparison with non-lenses.

Spectroscopic Lens Selection: THE FUTURE

-Hard to beat SDSS; need next-generation spectroscopic survey (though other current surveys may fill niches).

-Higher- z lenses and sources would be particularly valuable.

-Future pipe dream: spatially-resolved spectroscopic survey, magnitude limited, with full $O(N^2)$ redshift-finding analysis.

-With enough strongly lensed starforming galaxies, monitor programs for lensed supernovae become feasible.

Conclusions and future work

-Given a large spectroscopic database and a suitable means of imaging follow-up, spectroscopic lens detection is a powerful technique.

-The SLACS survey has confirmed 50+ galaxy-scale strong lenses in this manner.

-SLACS lens galaxies appear to be representative of the parent SDSS early-type galaxy population.

-SLACS lenses are \sim isothermal in their inner few kpc.

-More lenses; better lens models; lensing+dynamics self-consistently; weak lensing signal; etc.