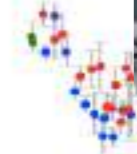
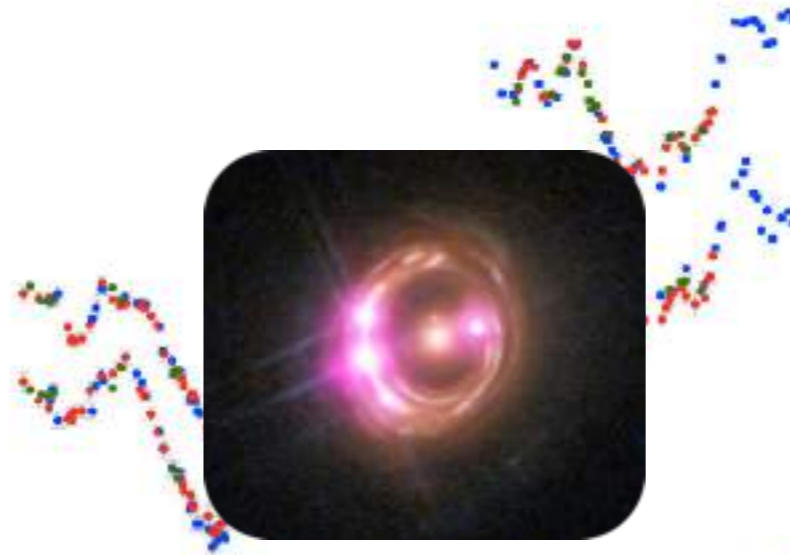
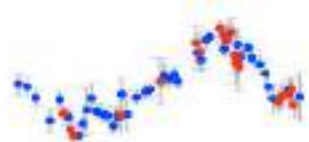
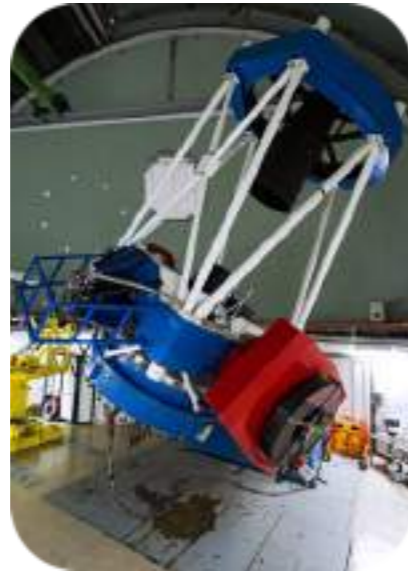
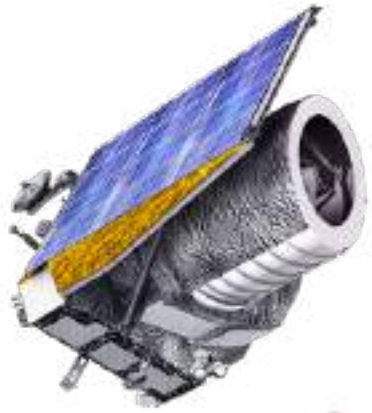


Time Delay Cosmography with Strongly Lensed quasars

Frédéric Courbin (EPFL, Switzerland)
For the TDCOSMO collaboration



COSMICLENS



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission



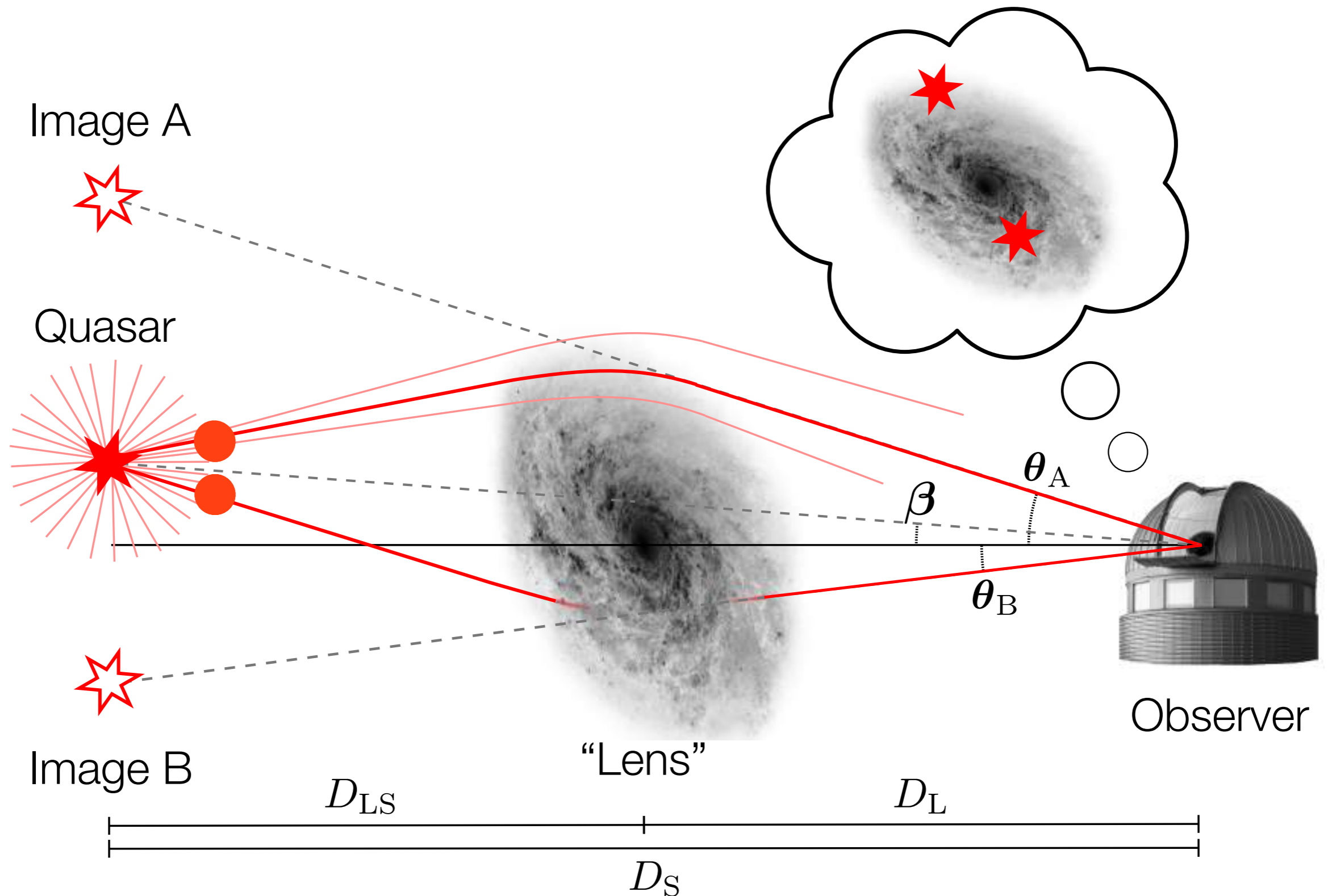
FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



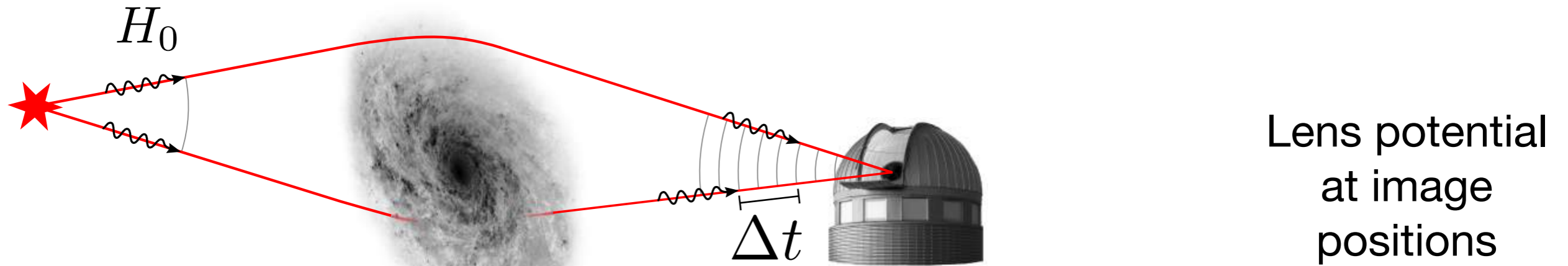
Laboratoire d'astrophysique <http://lastro.epfl.ch>
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

CosmoVeese - Lisbon - May 2023

Time Delays in Strongly Lensed Quasars



Time Delays Measure the Hubble Constant H_0



Lens potential at image positions

Source position (unconstrained)

Astrometry of the images



Sjur Refsdal
(1964)

$$\Delta t = \frac{1 + z_L}{c} \underbrace{\frac{D_L D_S}{D_{LS}}}_{D_{\Delta t}} \cdot \Delta \left(\frac{1}{2} |\vec{\theta} - \vec{\beta}|^2 - \psi(\vec{\theta}) \right)$$

$$D_{\Delta t} \propto 1/H_0$$

Time delays provide a *single-step* and *independent* constraint on H_0 .

Time Delay Cosmography Collaborations

H0
Lenses
in
COSMOGRAIL'S
Wellspring

PI: Suyu

COSmological
MONitoring
GRAvItational
Lenses

PI: Courbin

Now grouped as TDCOSMO : Time Delay COSMOgraphy (tdcosmo.org)
See also ERC project COSMICLENS (cosmiclens.epfl.ch)

Example of RX J1131-123

Time delays between lensed images



Example of RX J1131-123

Time delays between lensed images

Mass in the Einstein ring

Mass slope at image position



Example of RX J1131-123

Time delays between lensed images

Mass in the Einstein ring
Mass slope at image position

Mass contribution of intervening galaxies
along the line-of-sight (external mass sheet)

ALL ANALYSIS BLIND !

1- Time Delay Measurements

Photometry with image deconvolution



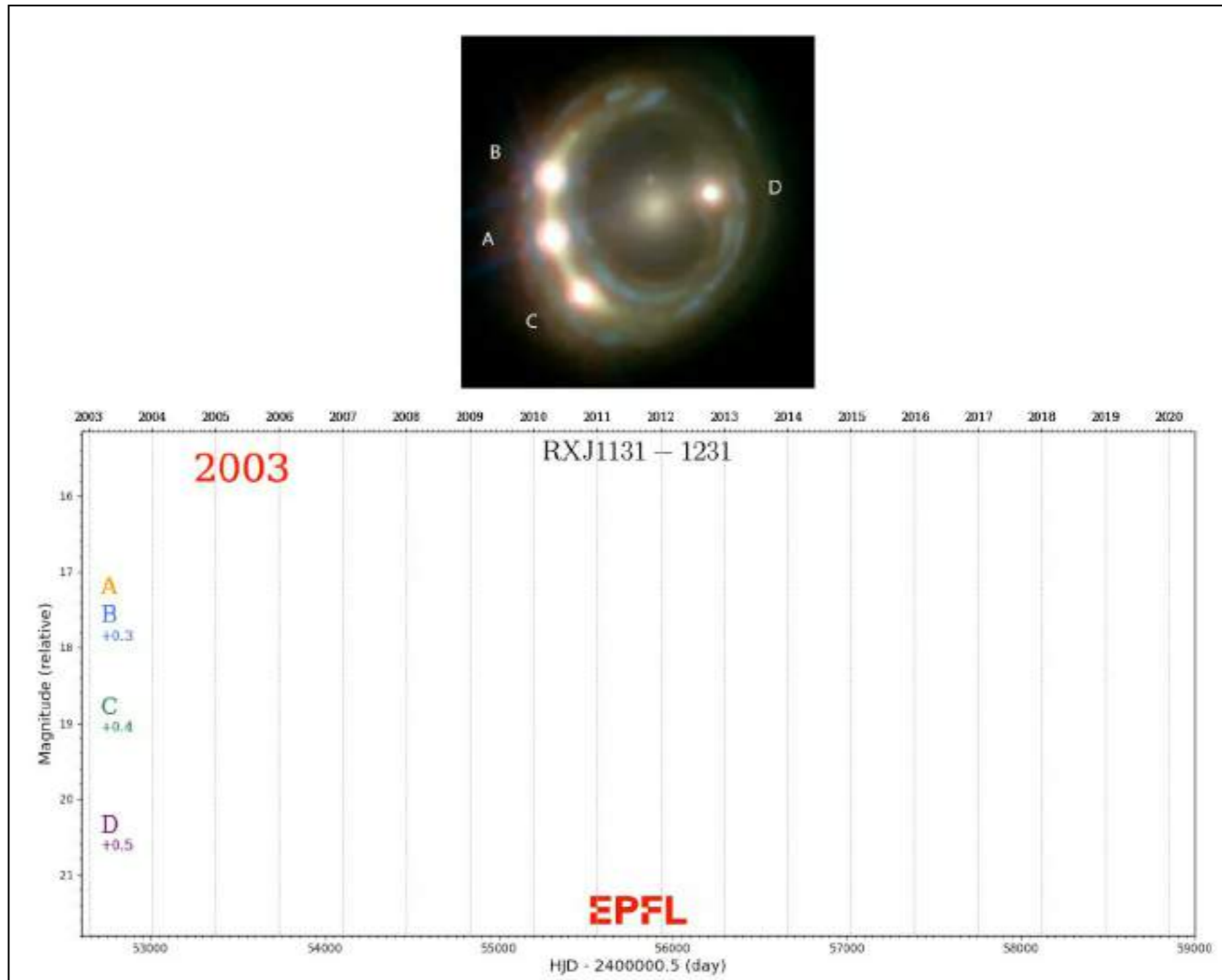
Deconvolution methods **with finite resolution** described in

Magain, Courbin, Sohy, 1998, ApJ 494, 472

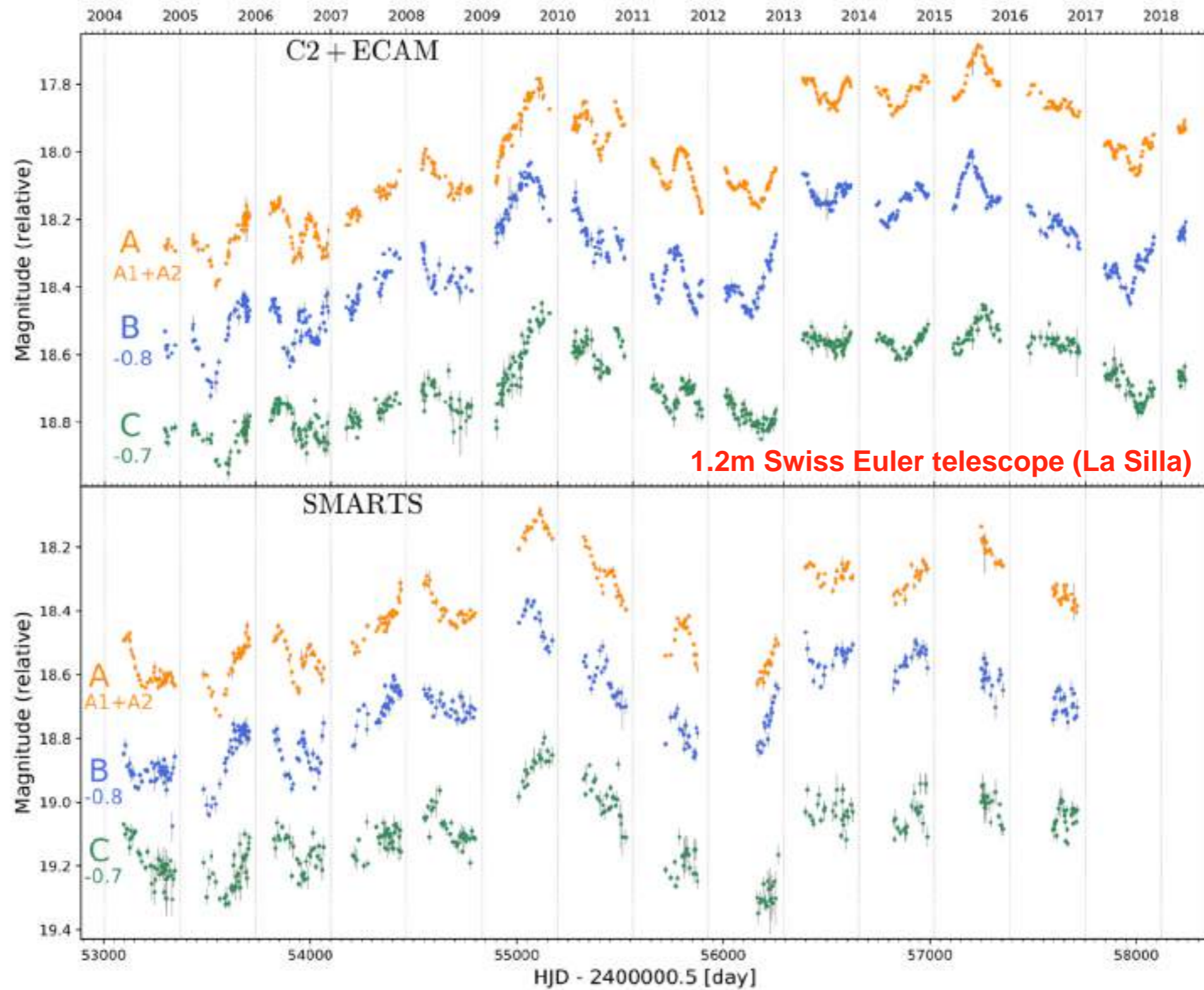
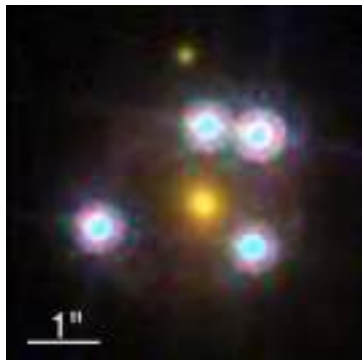
Cantale, Courbin, et al. 2016, A&A 589, 81

Millon et al. 2023 in press : JAX version including wavelet regularization -> in Rubin-LSST pipeline

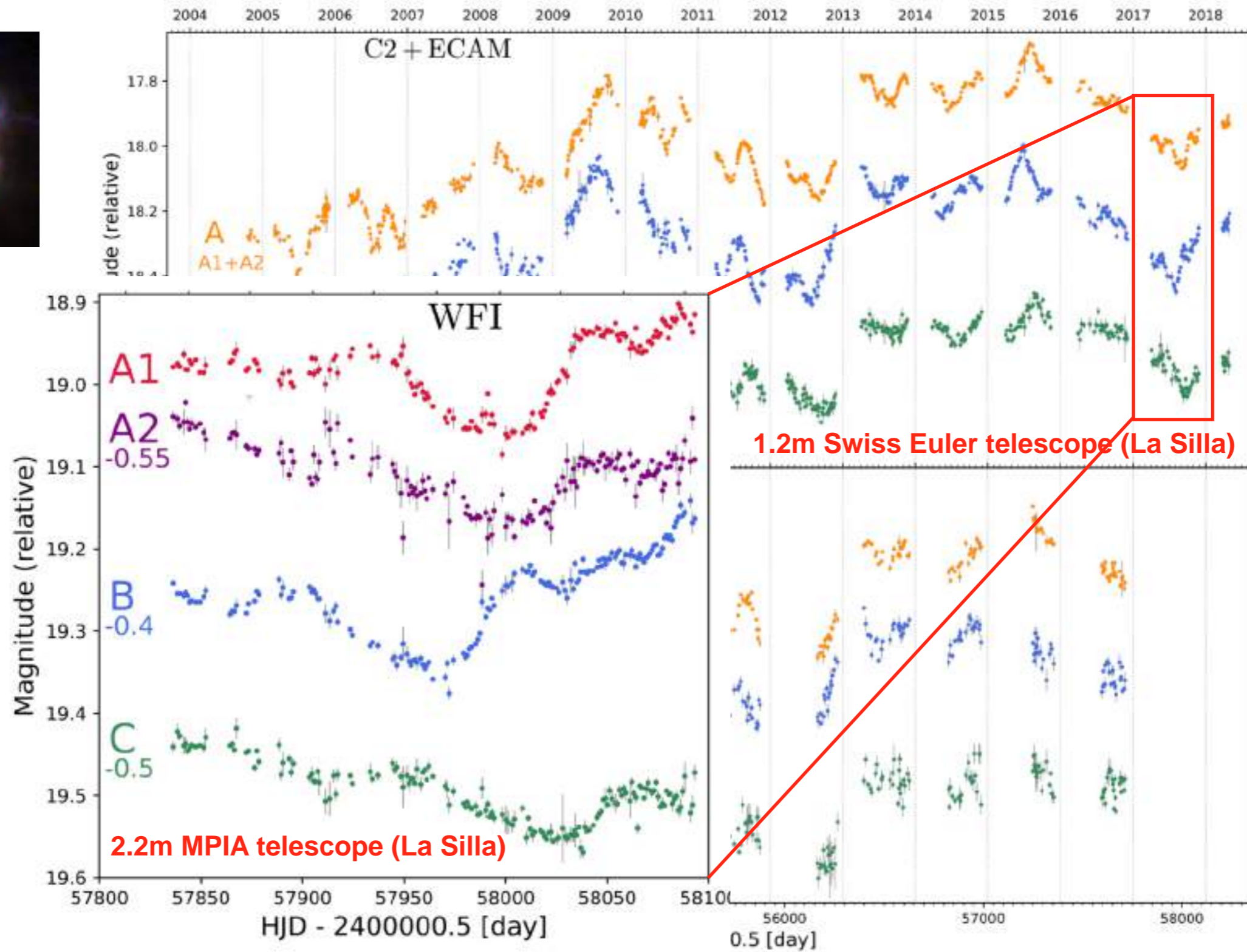
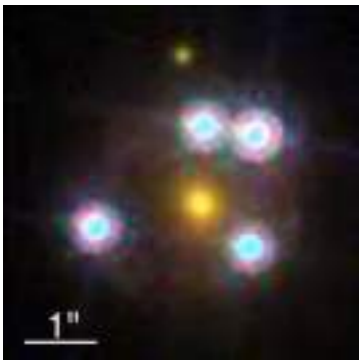
COSMOGRAIL Light Curves of RXJ1131-123



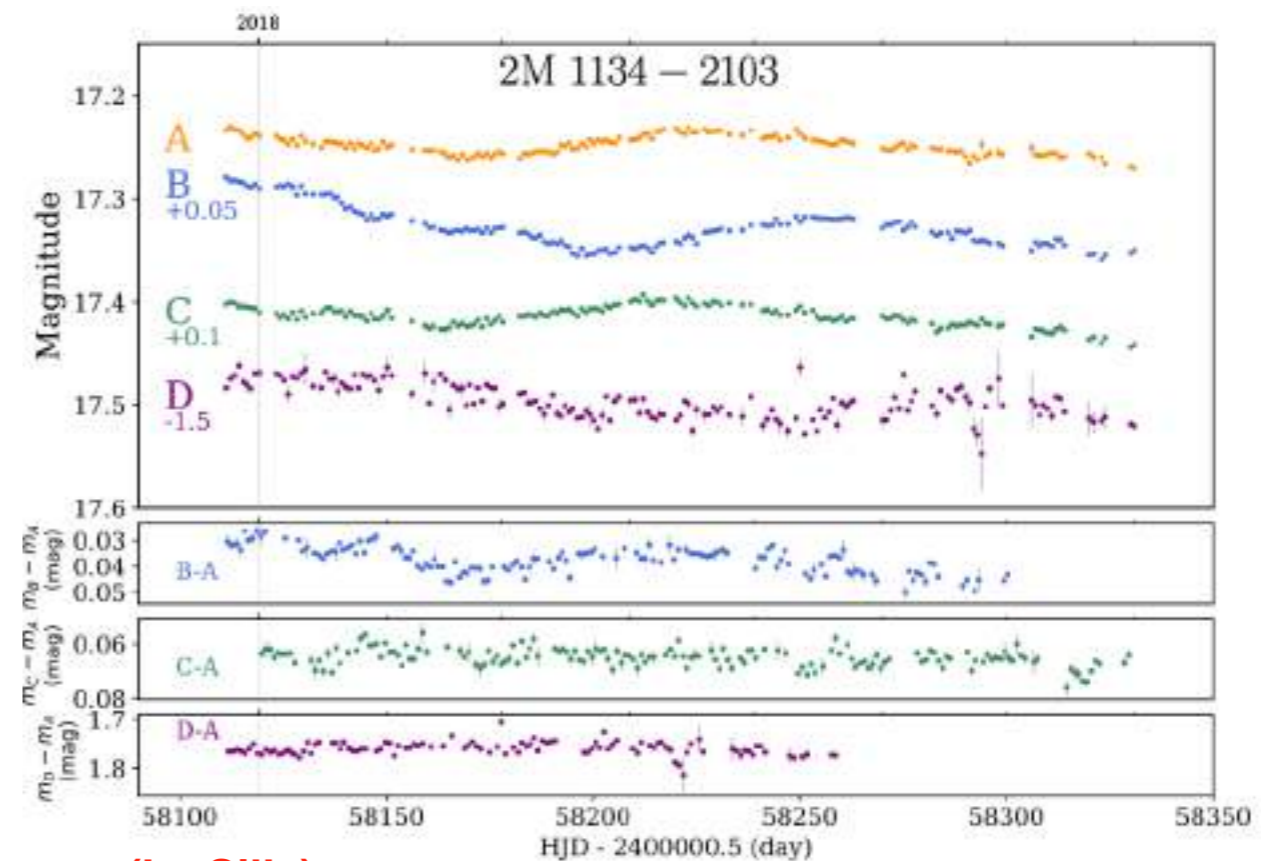
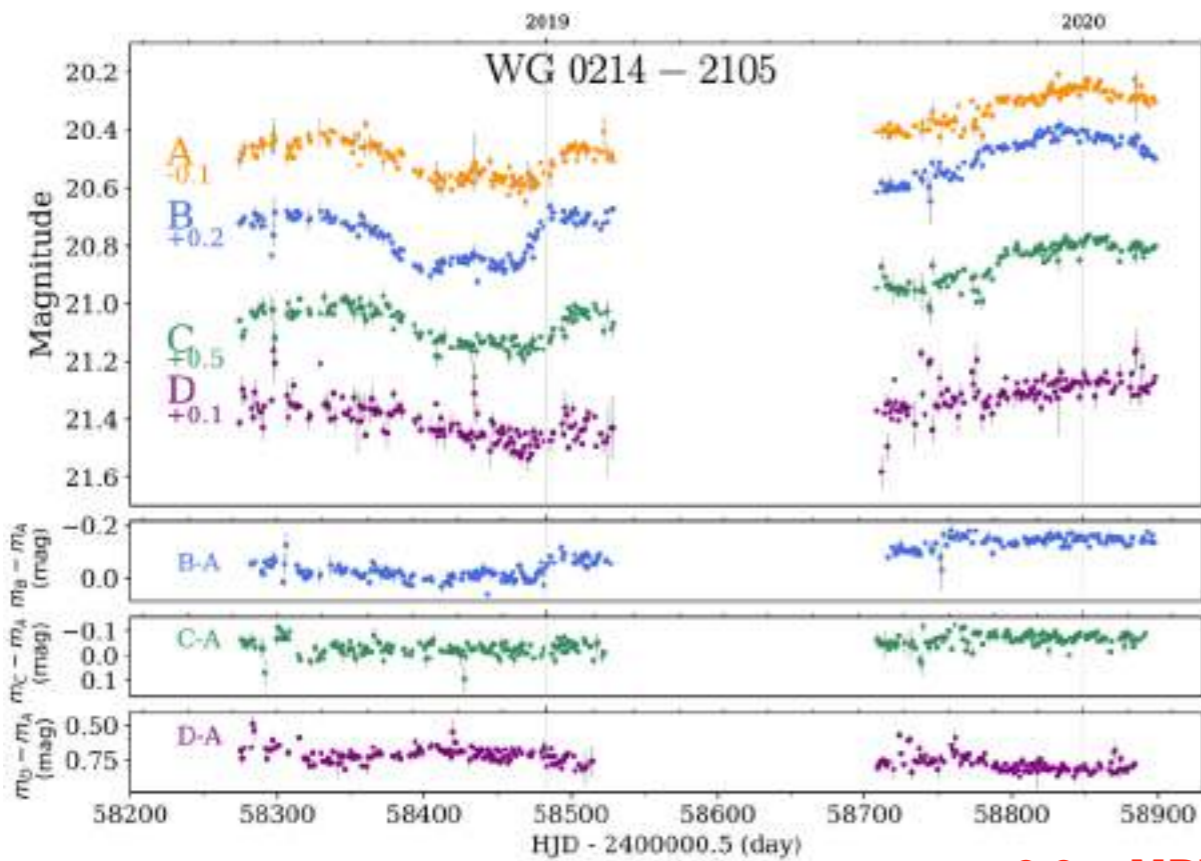
COSMOGRAIL Light Curves of WFI2033-4723



MPIA 2.2m Light Curves of WFI2033-4723

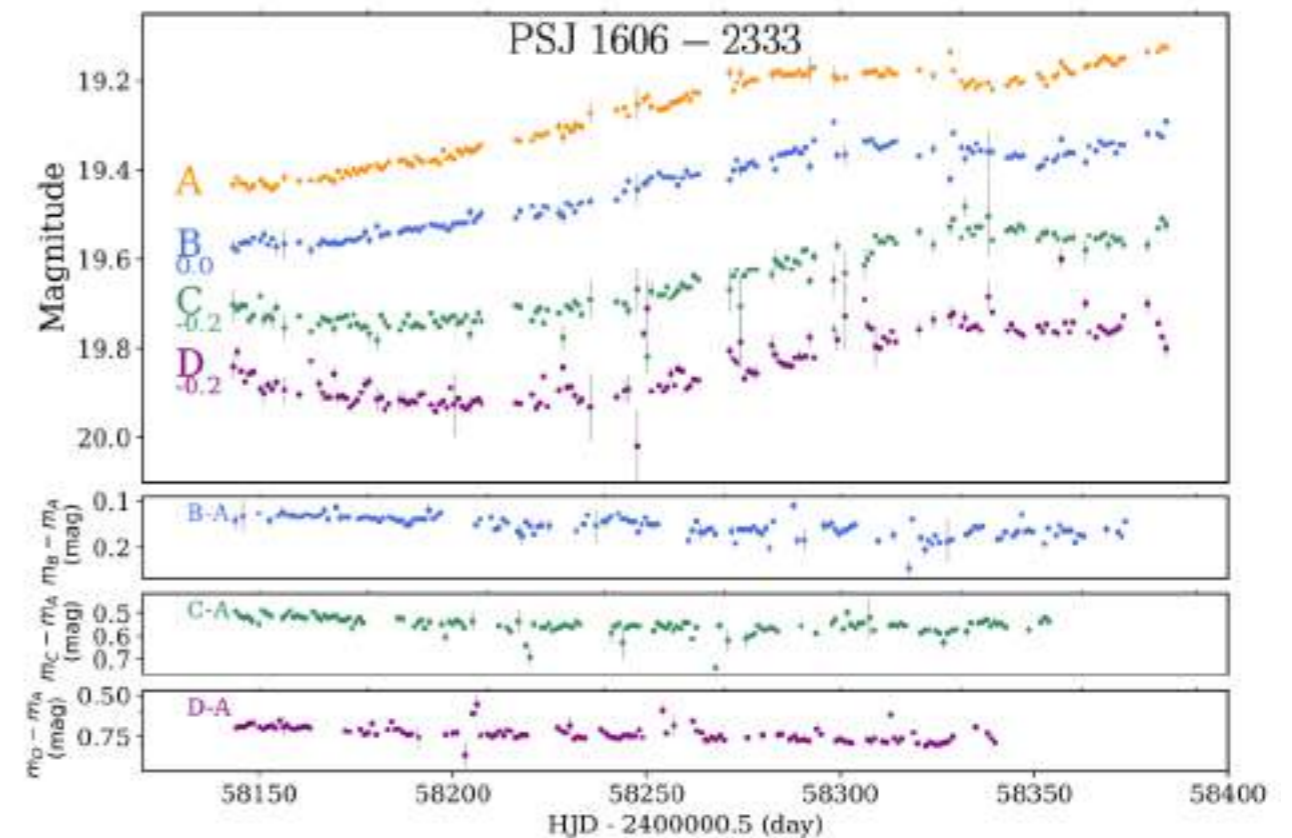


Mass Production of Time Delays

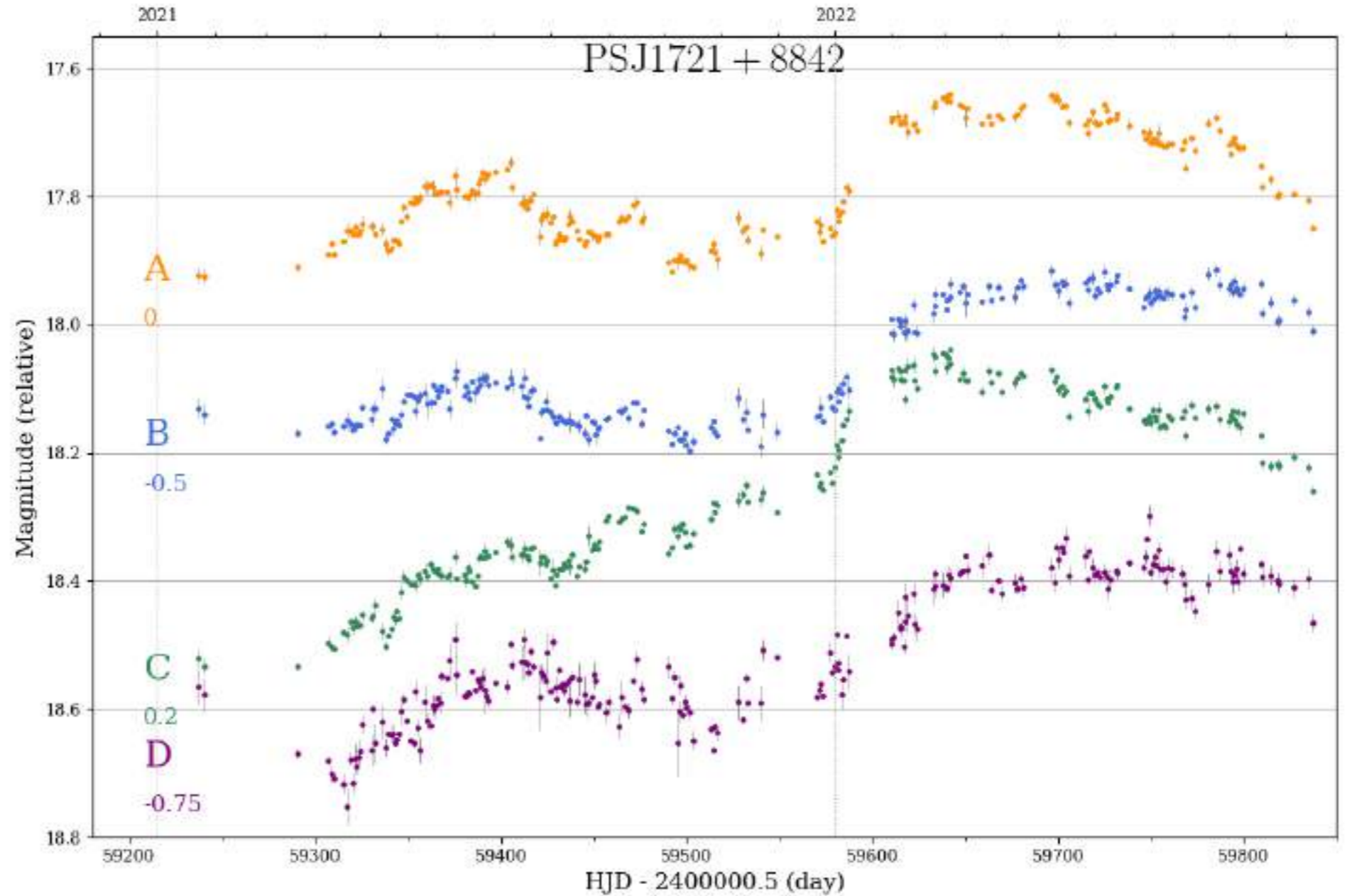
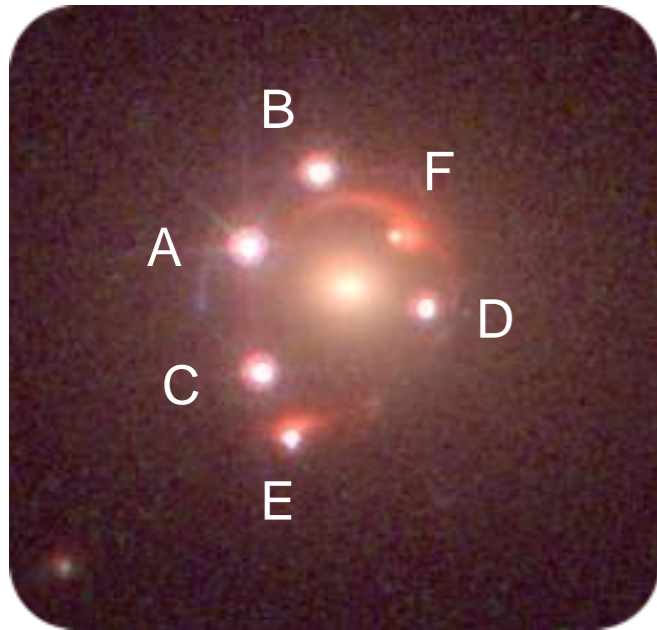


2.2m MPIA telescope (La Silla)

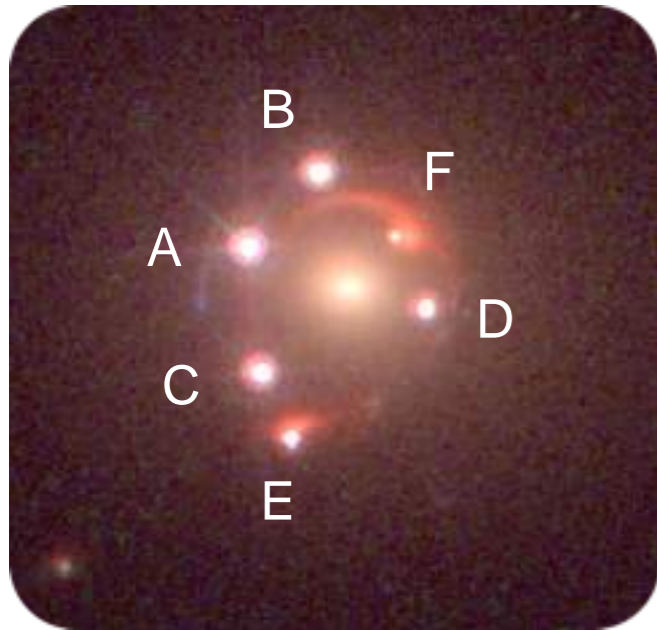
- 2m to 3m telescopes
- Daily cadence
- 30 min exposure per epoch
- 3 mmag precision per epoch
- Single-season measurement
- Better than LSST !
- More to come with 2000h of 2.6m VST



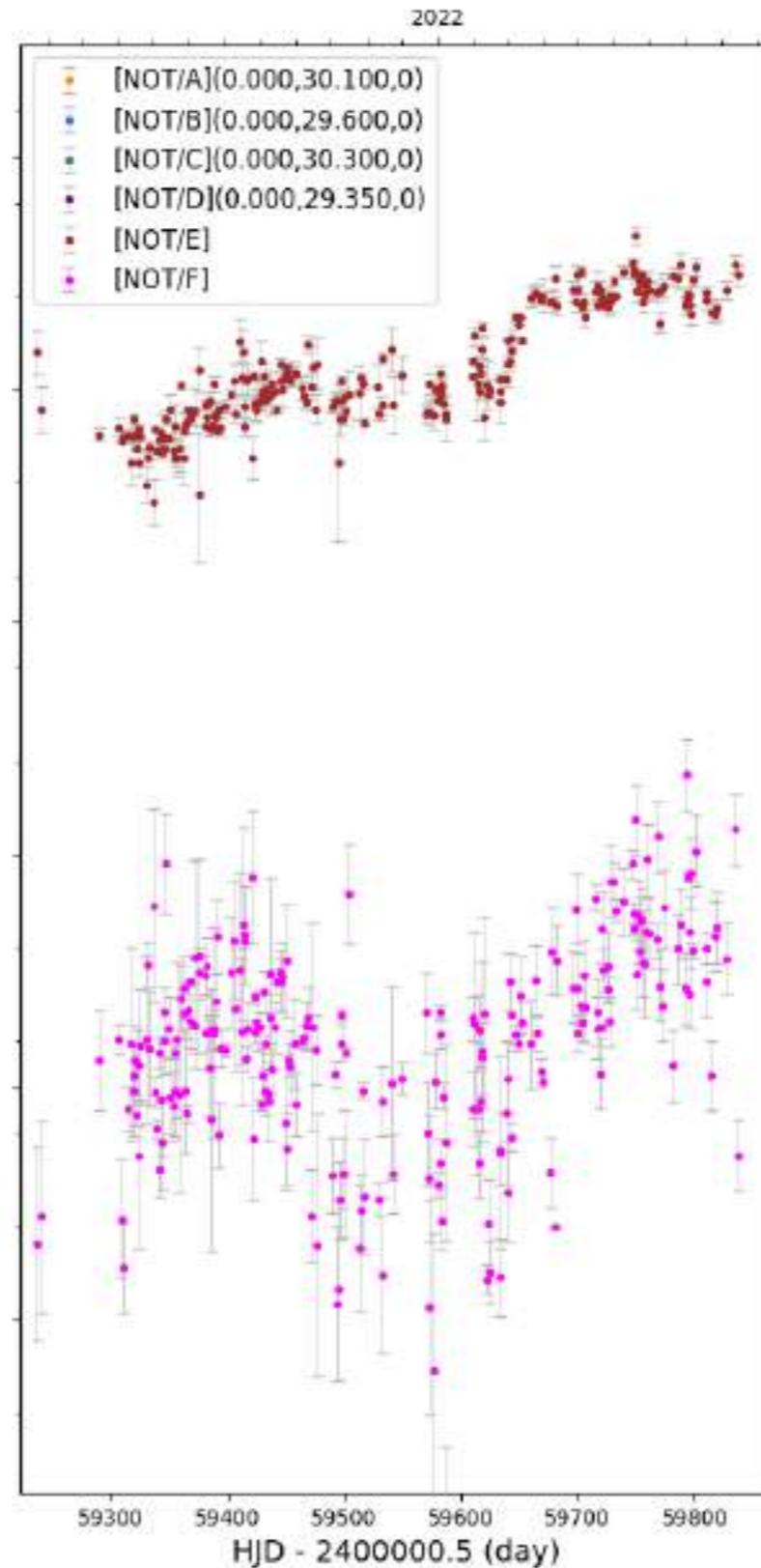
The 6-image quasar J1721+88 : NOT light curves



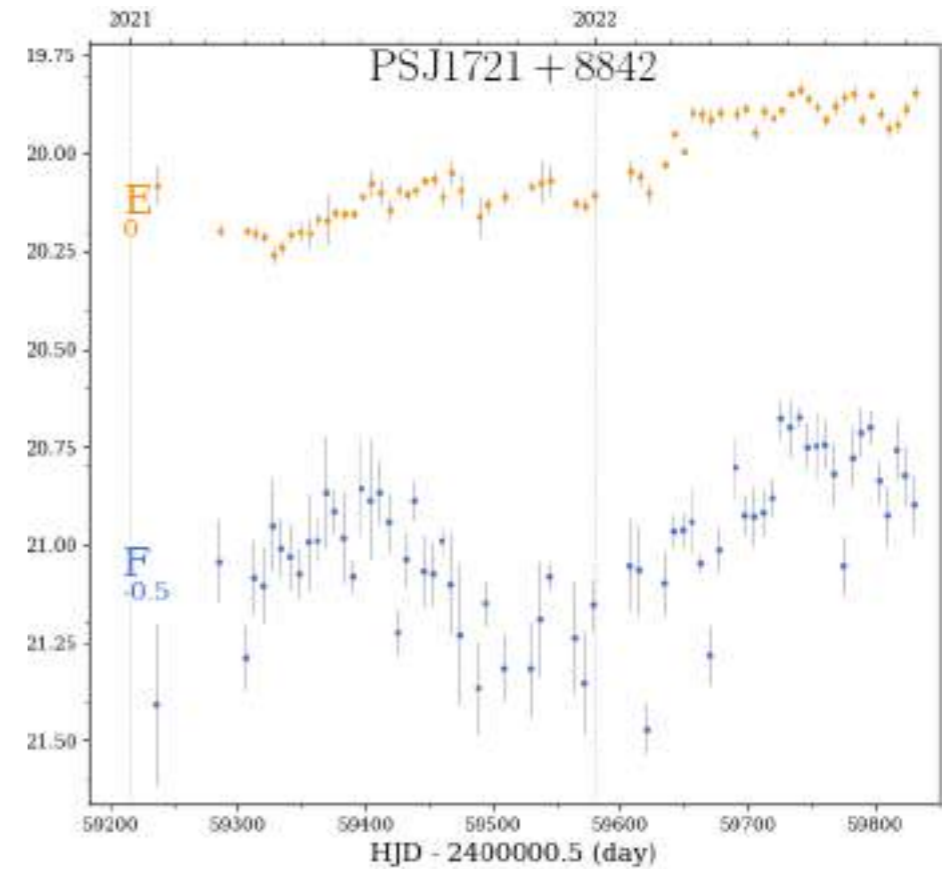
The 6-image quasar J1721+88 : NOT light curves



Daily cadence

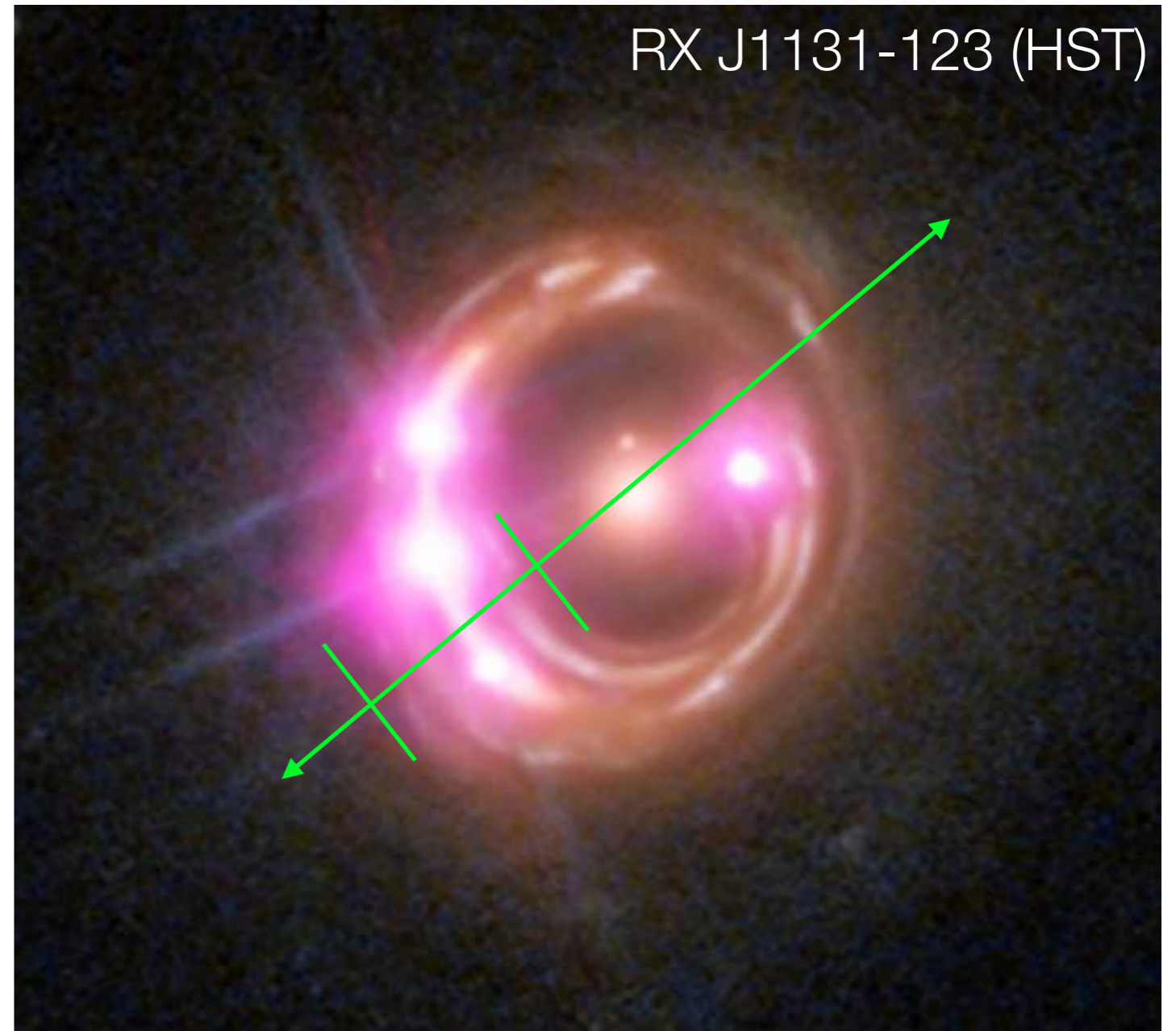
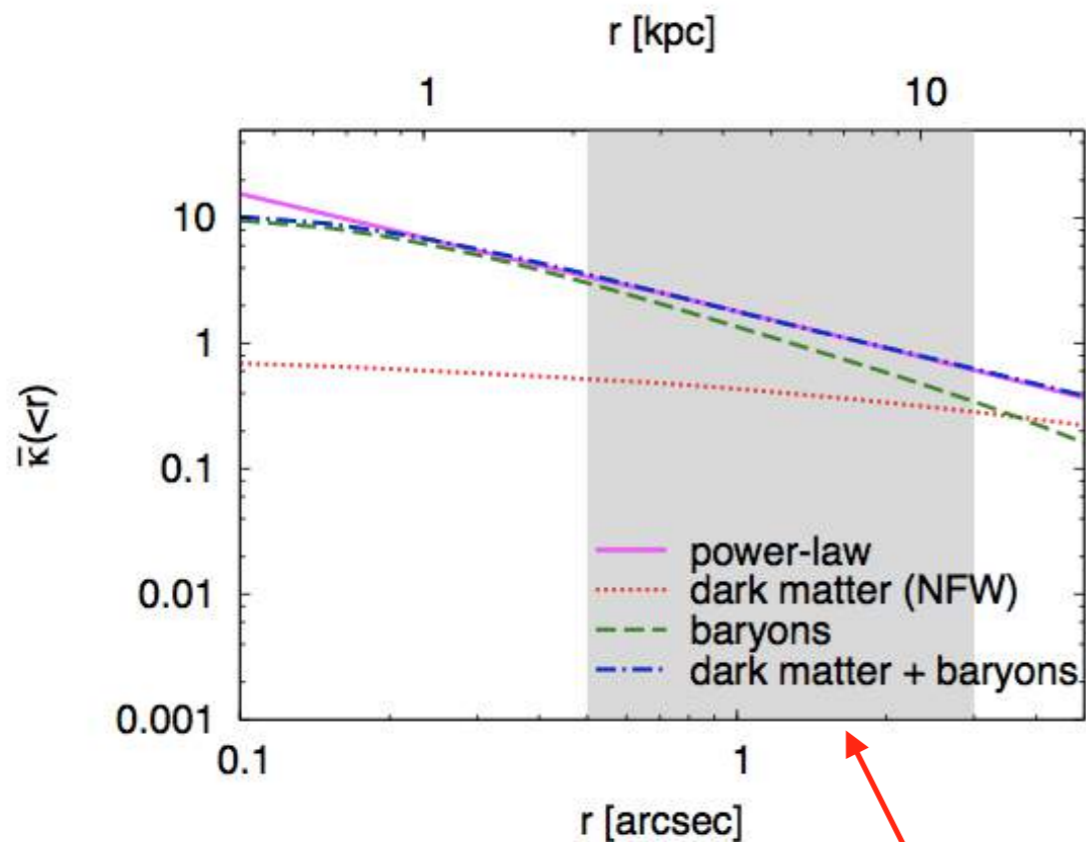


1-week binning



2- Constraining the Mass Slope

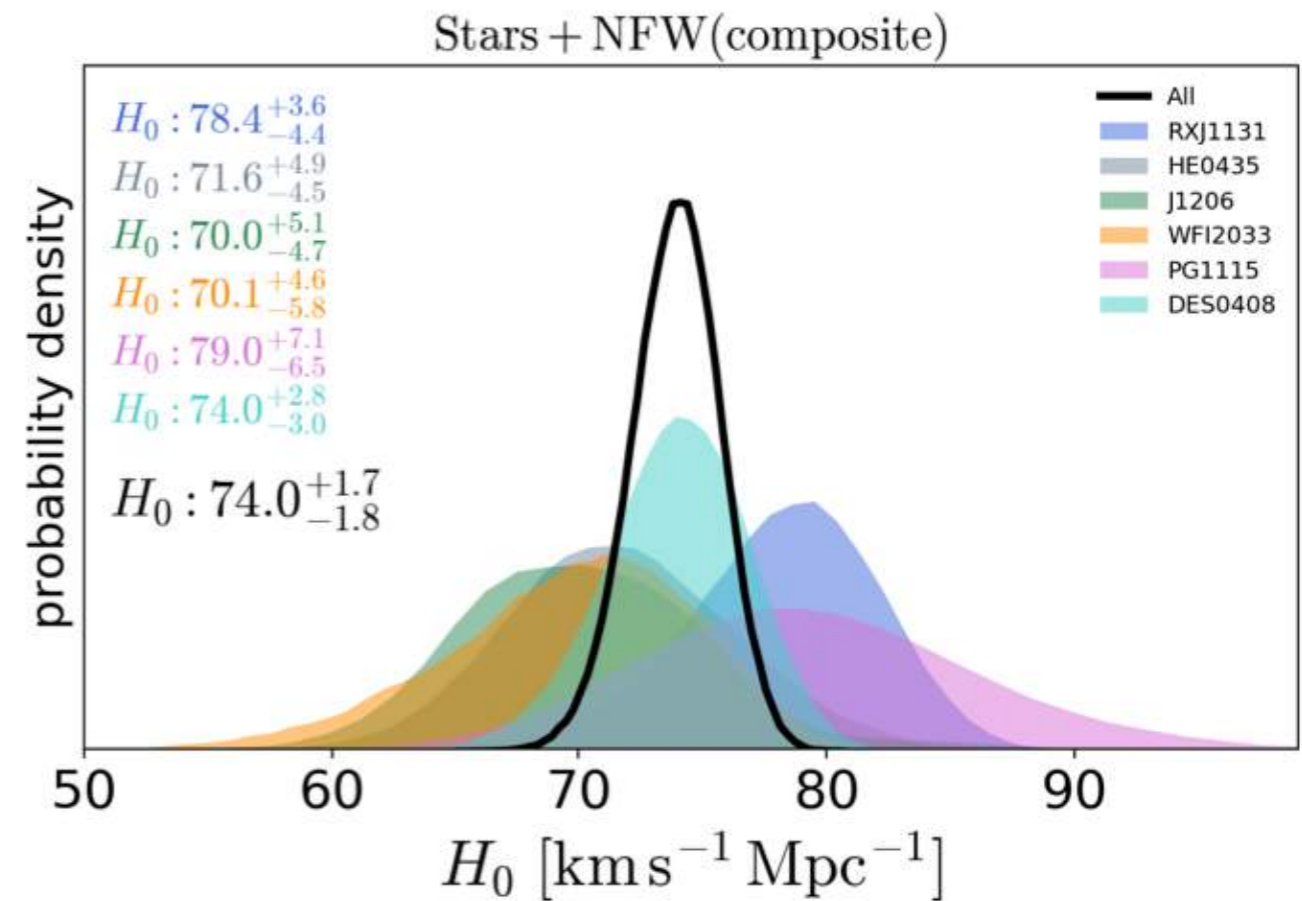
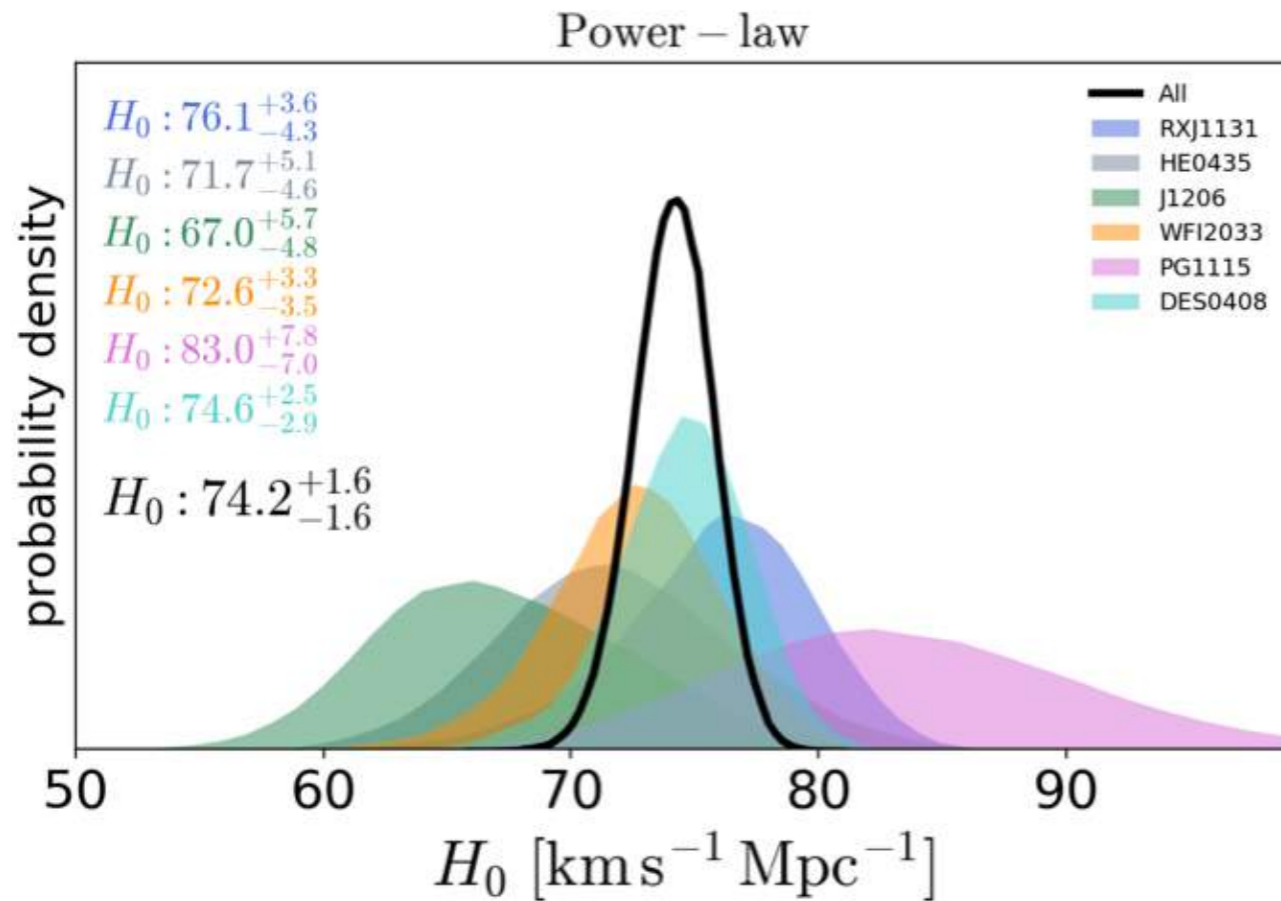
Constraining Models with Thick Rings



Lensing constraints come from all pixels covered by the Einstein ring formed by the quasar host

More complex models and simple power-law converge to the same mass slope

No Significant Dependence on Lens Model



3- The Mass-sheet Transform (MST)

Model Degeneracies: Mass Sheet Transform (MST)

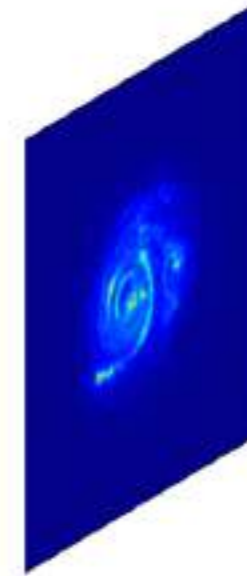
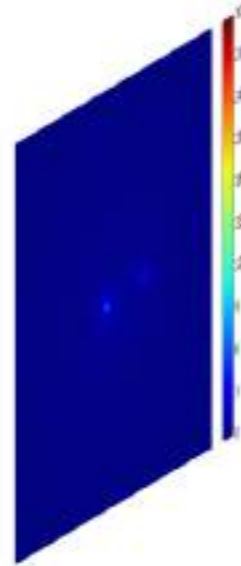
Source plane

Mass

Lensed images

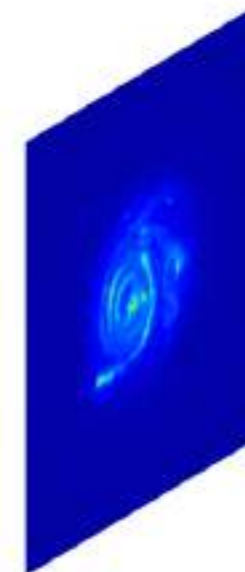
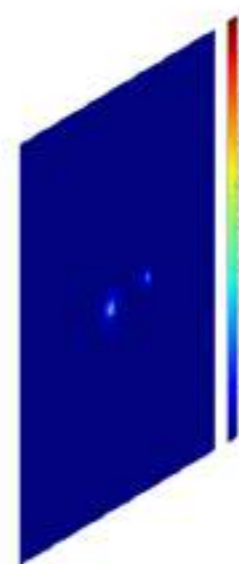
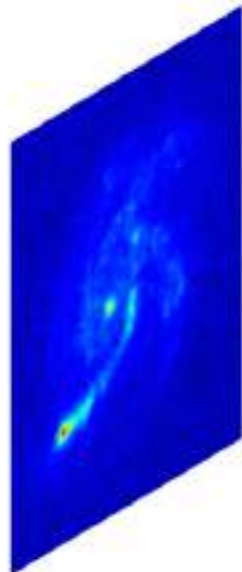
β

κ



$\lambda\beta$

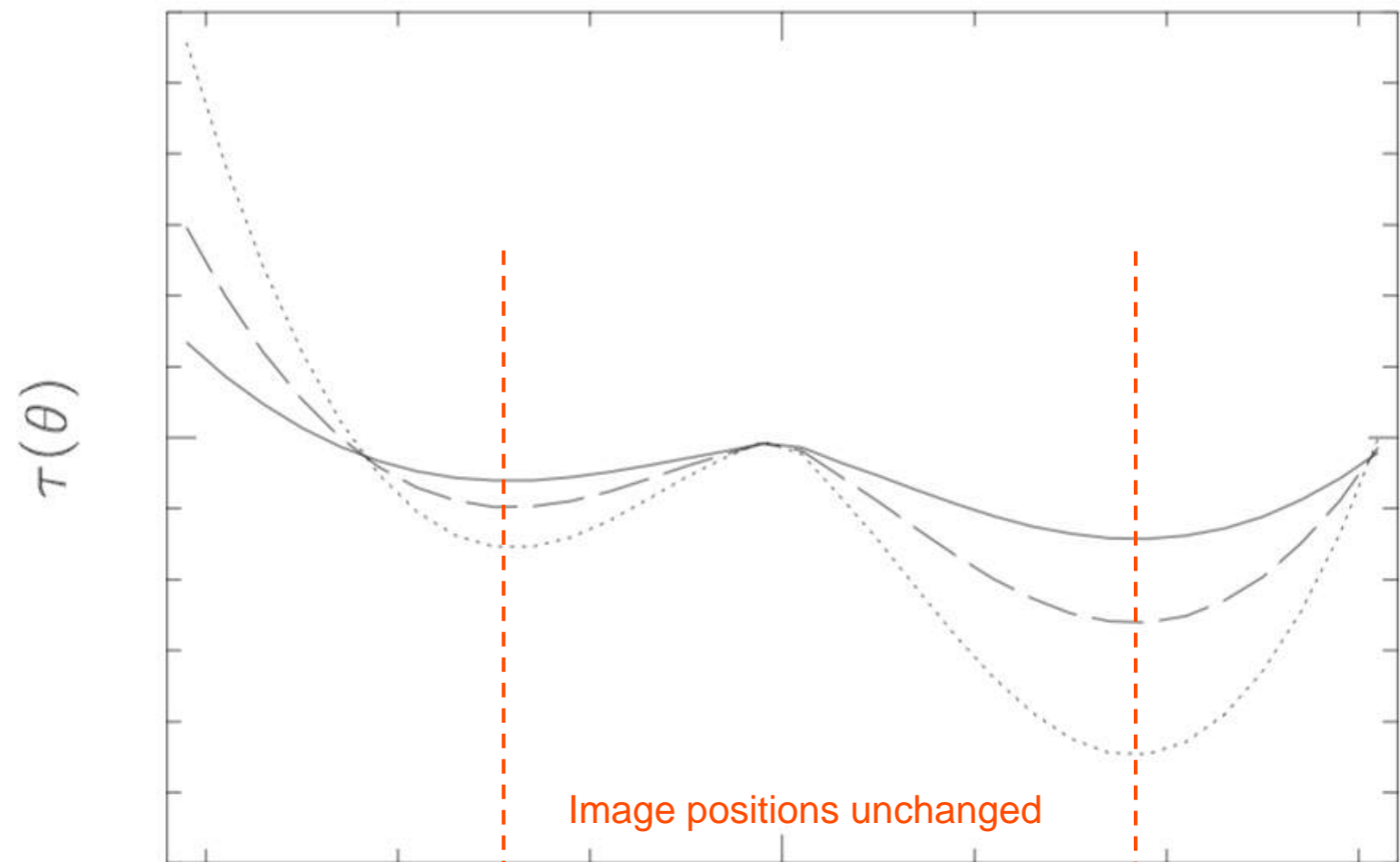
$\lambda\kappa + (1 - \lambda)$



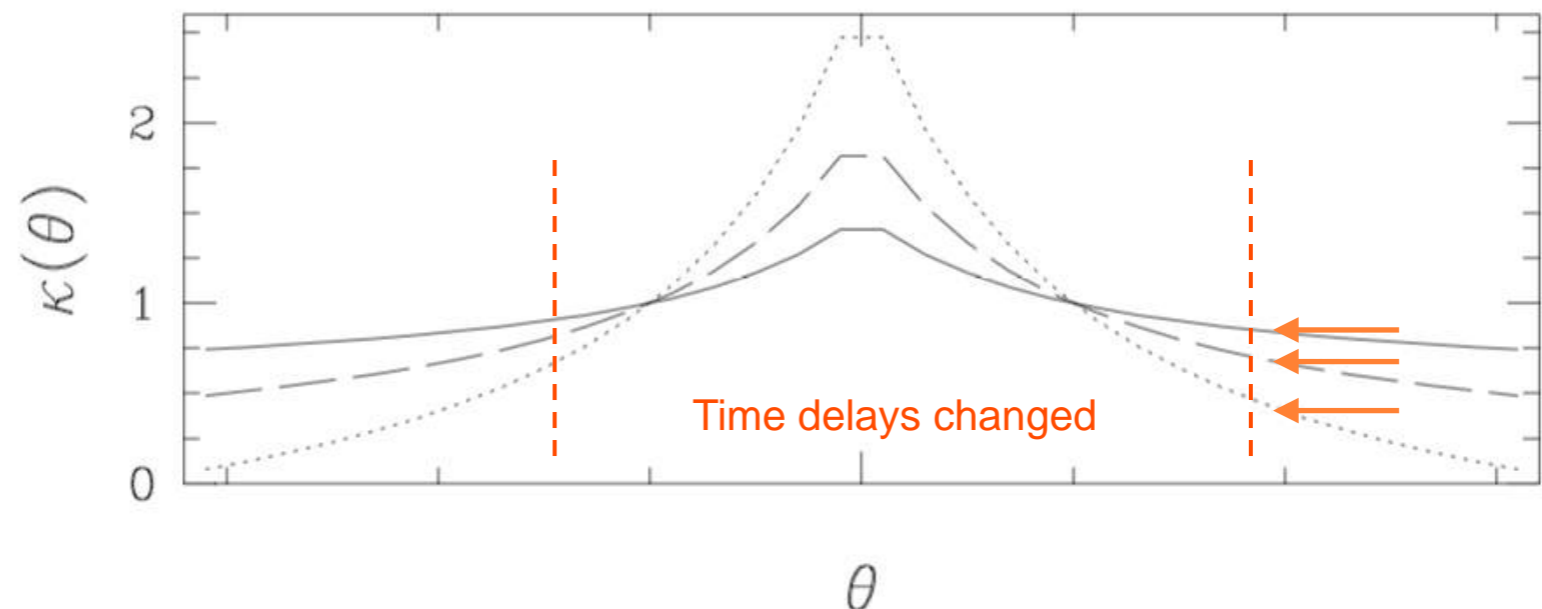
Mass Sheet Transform (MST)

$$\kappa_\lambda(\vec{\theta}) = \lambda\kappa(\vec{\theta}) + 1 - \lambda$$
$$\vec{\beta}_\lambda = \lambda\vec{\beta},$$

Arrival time surfaces
in the image plane

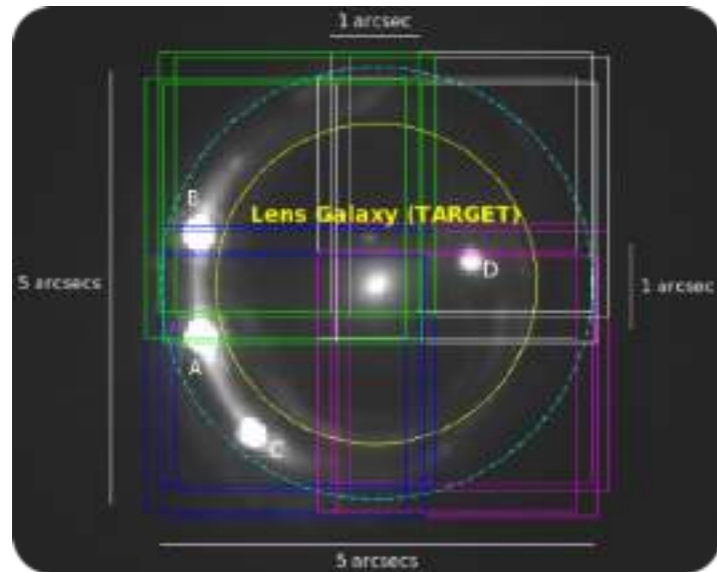


Normalized mass profile
 κ = projected mass density
in units of the critical mass

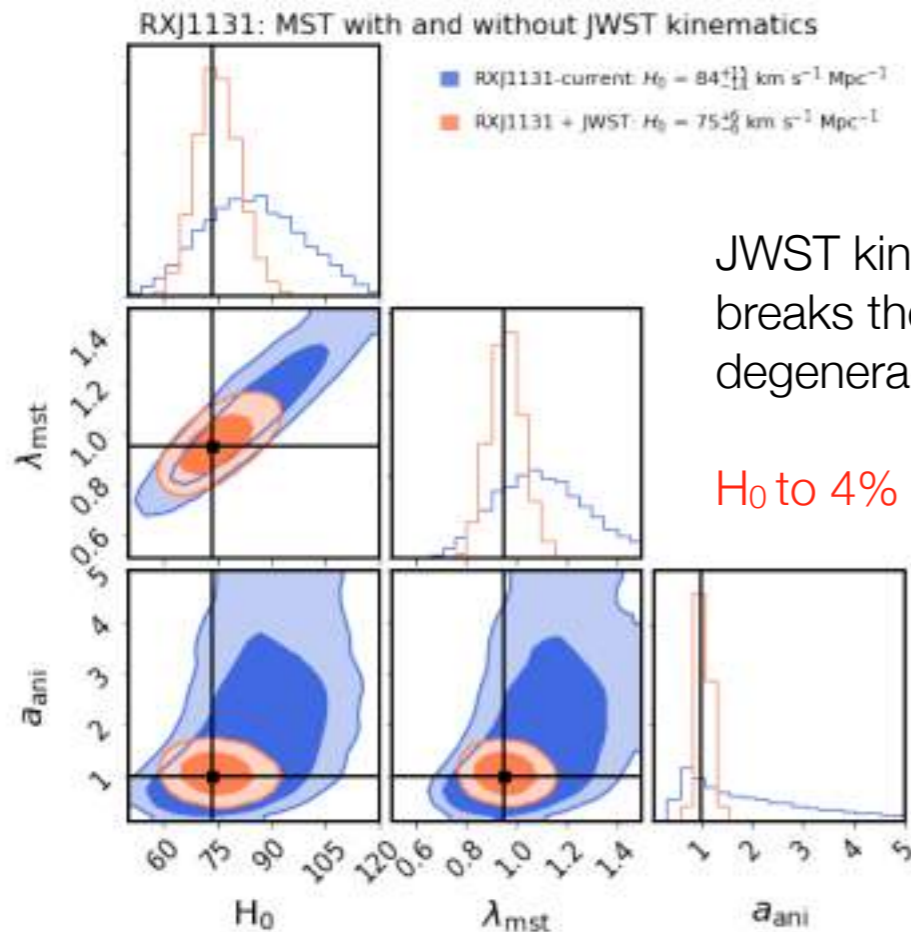


Future Avenues

Spatially resolved kinematics
(ongoing with VLT/MUSE, Keck KCWI, JWST pending)



Accepted JWST dithers with NIRSpect (exp. time: 6.5h)





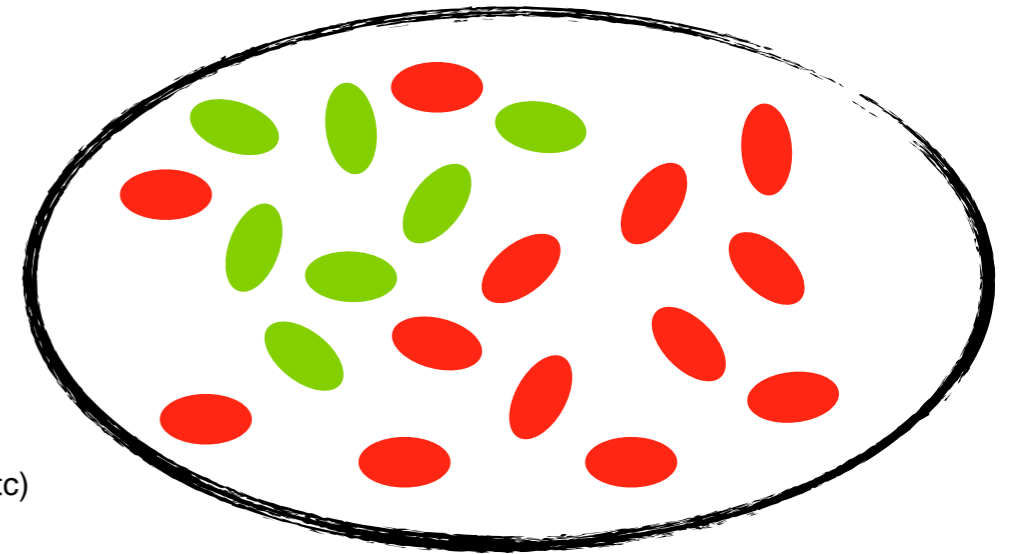
JWST kinematics breaks the Mass-sheet degeneracy

H_0 to 4% with 1 single lens

TDCOSMO collaboration

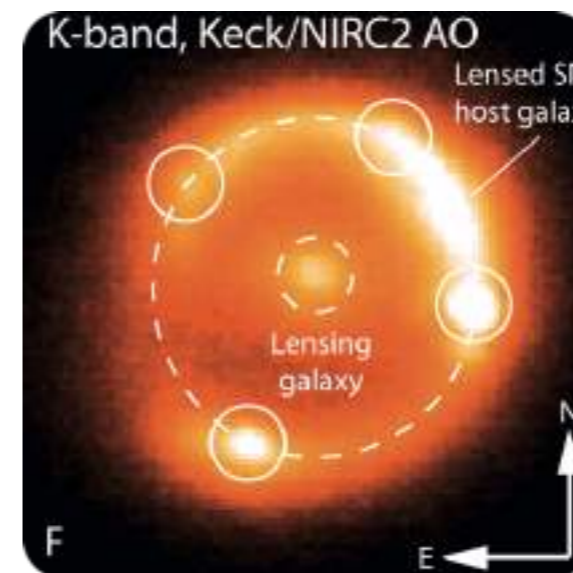
Hierarchical Bayesian Analysis for both cosmology and galaxy evolution

 Time-delay lenses (TDCOMOS)
 Non-time-delay lenses (Euclid, LSST, etc)



H_0 to 1.2% with 40 delays + 200 lenses with no time delay but resolved kinematics (Euclid is a key-player here !)

Lensed supernovae



Ongoing search

- in ZTF alerts
- by monitoring monthly known lenses
- in ongoing VST large program

Approved ToO follow-up at VLT (MUSE + XShooter)

Goobar et al. (2017, Science 356, 291)

Avenue #1 - Hierarchical Bayesian Analysis

TDCOSMO - decision Tree

No assumption on the radial mass density profile of the lens galaxy

Galaxies are described by power law/stars+NFW mass profile

$$\frac{74.0^{+1.7}}{-1.8}$$

TDCOSMO (NFW + stars/constant M/L)

$$\frac{74.2^{+1.6}}{-1.6}$$

TDCOSMO (power-law)

Assuming SLACS lenses and TDCOSMO lenses share the same **anisotropy and radial mass density property**

Assuming SLACS lenses and TDCOSMO lenses share the same **anisotropy property**

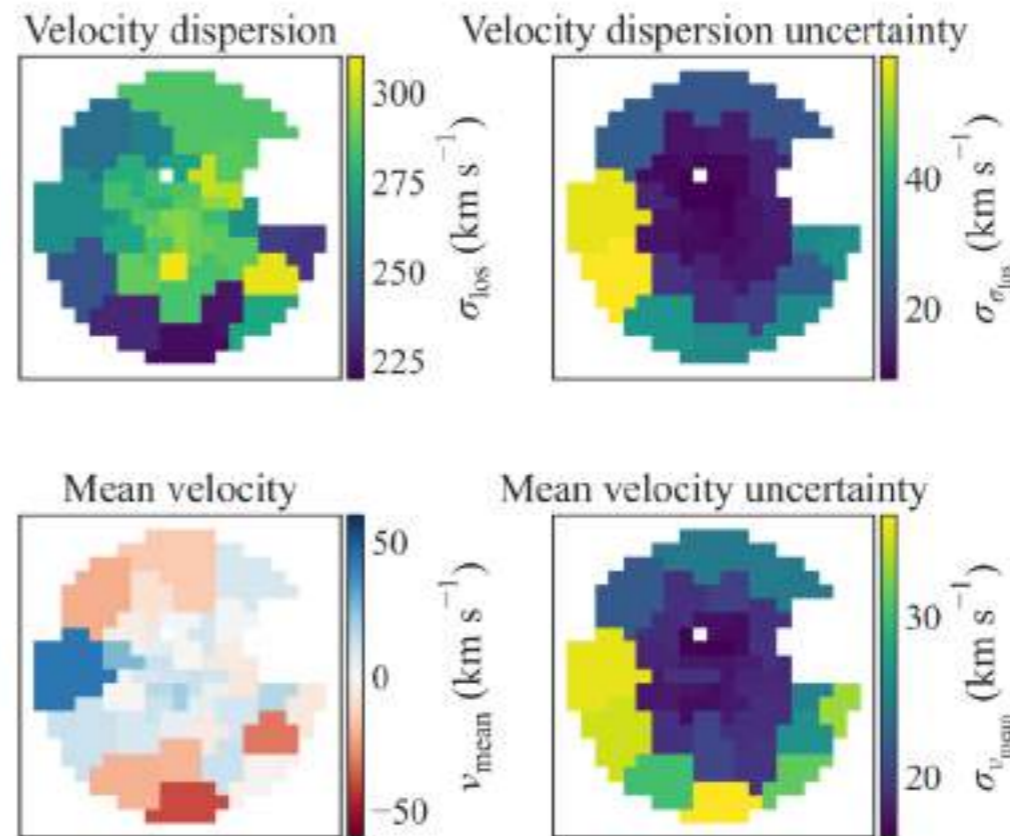
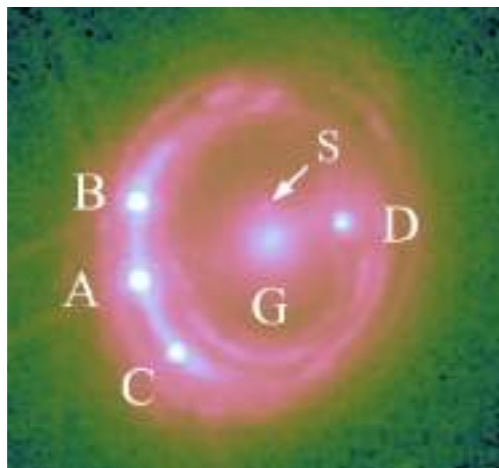
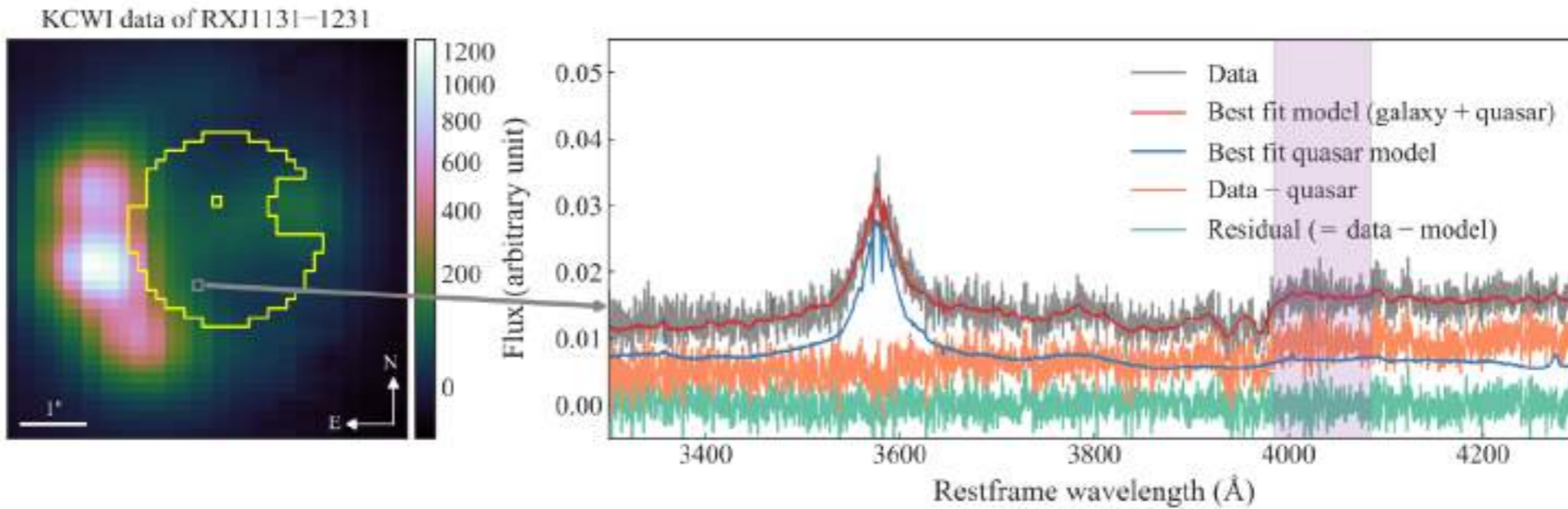
$$\frac{73.3^{+5.8}}{-5.8}$$

TDCOSMO+SLACS_{IFU} (anisotropy constraints from 9 SLACS lenses)

$$\frac{67.4^{+4.1}}{-3.2}$$

TDCOSMO+SLACS_{SDSS+IFU} (anisotropy and profile constraints from SLACS)

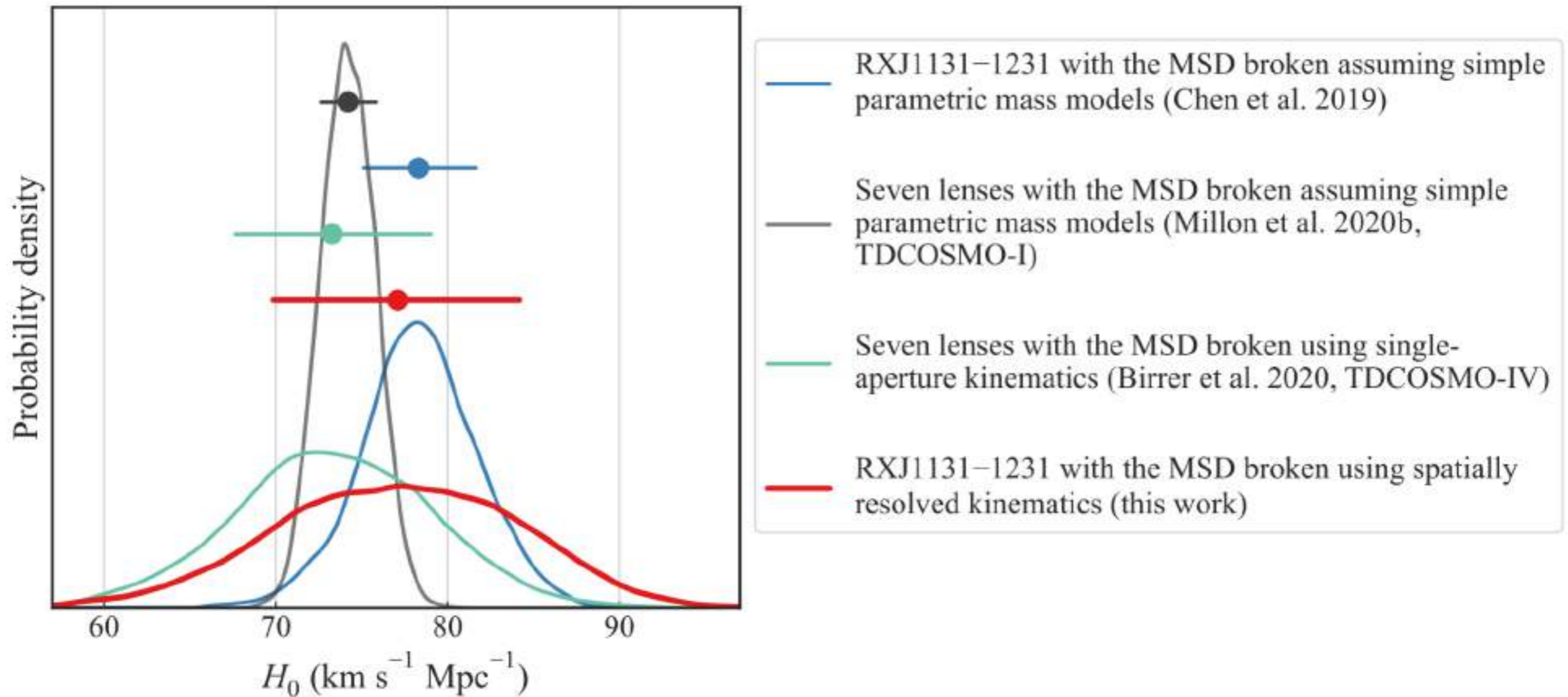
Avenue #2 - Dynamics of Time-Delay Lens Galaxies



4h of Keck KCWI IFU spectroscopy (no-AO)

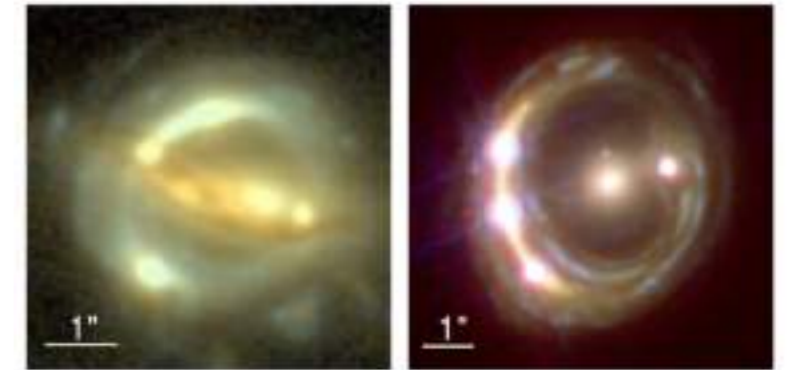
More to come with VLT-MUSE, Keck, JWST

Avenue #2 - Dynamics of Time-Delay Lens Galaxies



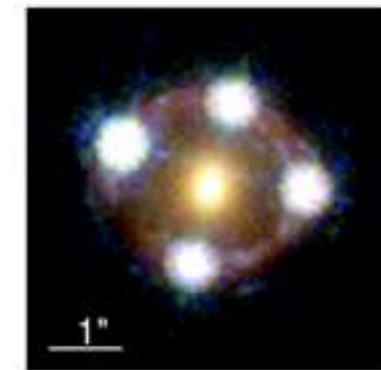
Summary

- Strong lensing time delays consist in an **absolute distance indicator**
- Time delays are measured to a few percents within **1-2 seasons**
- **7 lenses** give H_0 with accuracy and precision comparable to supernovae and are **independent**
- **In flat lambda-CDM $H_0 = 74.0 \pm 1.8 \text{ km.s}^{-1}.\text{Mpc}^{-1}$**
- The **Mass-Sheet-Degeneracy** needs to be addressed
- Avenue #1: **Hierarchical analysis: more work needed**
- Avenue #2: **Resolved kinematics: supports previous analysis**

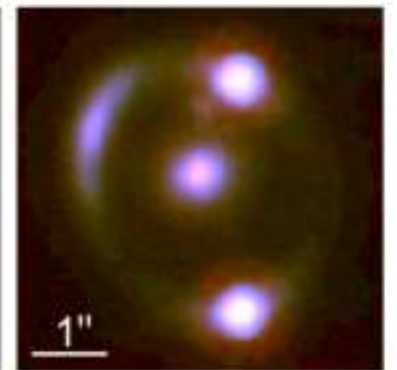


(a) B1608+656

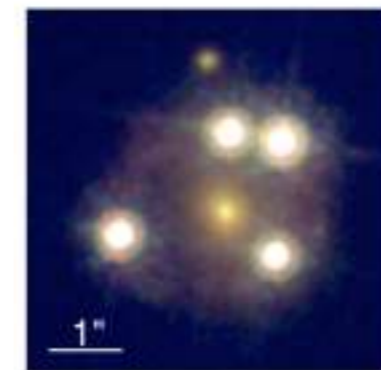
(b) RXJ1131-1231



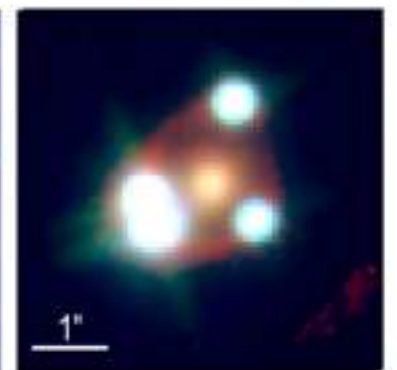
(c) HE 0435-1223



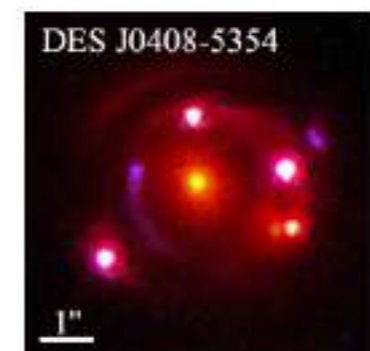
(d) SDSS 1206+4332



(e) WFI2033-4723



(f) PG 1115+080



DES J0408-5354