

Weizmann Institute

Comments on the Mass Sheet Degeneracy in Cosmography Analyses

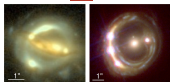
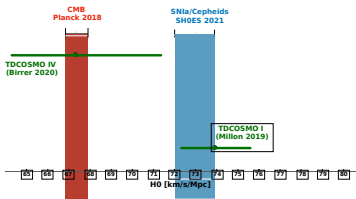
IPS 2022

Teodori Luca

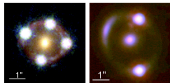
Based on LT, K. Blum, E. Castorina, M. Simonović and Y. Soreq
(2022) [2201.05111]

February 22, 2022

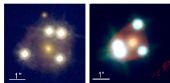
Measuring H_0 with lensing



(a) B1508+656 (b) RXJ1130-1203



(c) HE0405-1225 (d) SDSS J306+4332

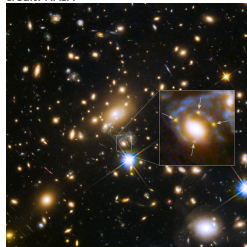


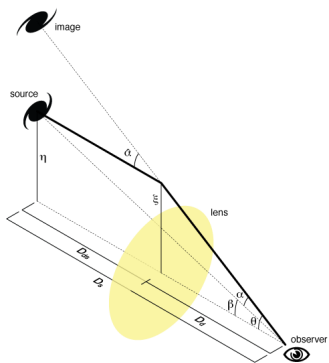
(e) WFI2033-0721 (f) PG 1115+080

Wong et al. 2019

- TDCOSMO collaboration (COSMOGRAIL, HoLiCOW, STRIDES, SHARP, COSMICLENs)
- Unaccounted galactic density profile features (core?): **internal mass sheet degeneracy**
- Large scale structure “on the way”: **external mass sheet degeneracy** (weak lensing)
- Can multiple source systems help?

credit: NASA





credit: Wikipedia

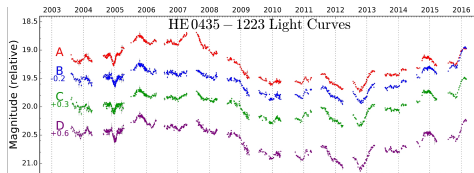
$$\bullet \hat{\alpha} = 2 \int \nabla_{\perp} \Phi d\lambda \implies \vec{\beta} = \vec{\theta} - \frac{D_{LS}}{D_S} \hat{\alpha}(\vec{\theta})$$

- Lens model + time delay measurement

$$\Delta t_{ij} \propto \frac{1}{H_0} .$$

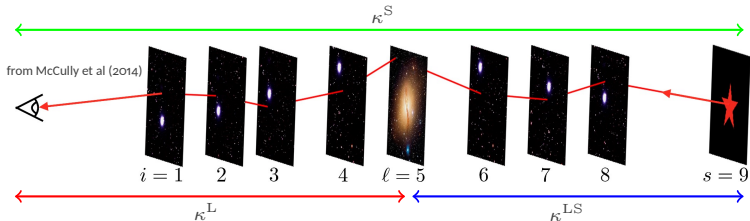
- Degeneracies: source position and mass of galaxy unknown

$$\vec{\beta} \rightarrow \lambda \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rightarrow \lambda \vec{\alpha} + (1 - \lambda) \implies H_0 \rightarrow \lambda H_0$$



from V. Bonvin et al (2016)

Effects of Large Scale Structure



External convergences κ are unobservable, can be removed from modeling (not completely true in multiple source systems!)

Bias in time delays:

$$\frac{H_0^{\text{inferred}}}{H_0^{\text{true}}} = \frac{1 - \kappa^{LS}}{1 - \kappa^L}$$

Stellar kinematics can constrain mass in the galaxy.

Bias:

$$\frac{H_0^{\text{inferred}}}{H_0^{\text{true}}} \approx 1 + \kappa^L$$

- Which direction? Difficult to say without ray-tracing

Multi-source systems and MSD

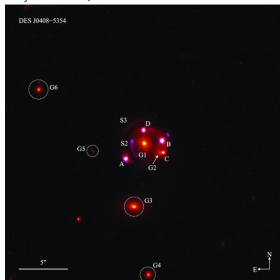
Cluster MACS J1149.5+2223. Credit: NASA



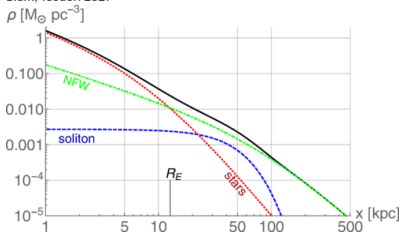
- Large unaccounted κ cores have similar effects to weak lensing κ^S (internal mass sheet degeneracy), but it can have larger effects
- $1 - \lambda = \kappa_{c1} \implies \kappa_{c1} \simeq \frac{\delta H_0}{H_0}$
- Observable (C_i involves ratio of angular diameter distances):

$$\delta\kappa_{1i}^S - \delta\kappa_{1i}^{LS} + \kappa_{c1} (1 - C_i)$$

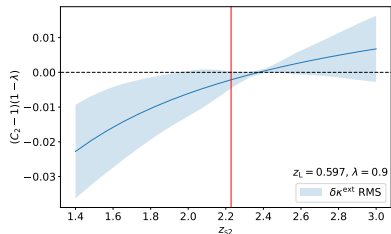
Shajib et al 2019



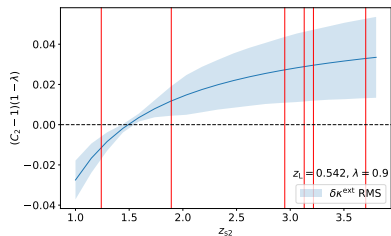
Blum, Teodori 2021



DESJ0408-5354



Cluster MACS J1149.5+2223



- With $\delta\kappa^{\text{ext}} := \delta\kappa_{21}^{\text{S}} - \delta\kappa_{21}^{\text{LS}}$,

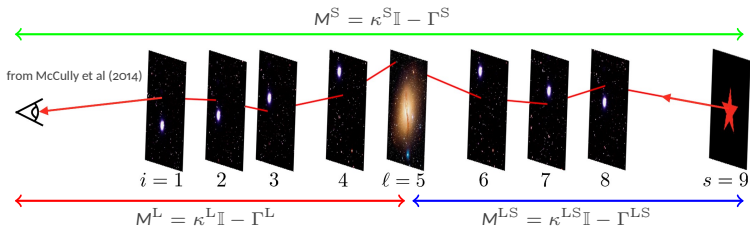
$$\delta\kappa^{\text{ext}} \rightarrow \delta\kappa^{\text{ext},\lambda} = \delta\kappa^{\text{ext}} + \kappa_{c1} (C_2 - 1)$$
- “Good systems” we have now cannot say much; clusters have still a lot of modeling uncertainties.
- With future surveys, many more multisource systems \implies we could spot the core!



- Challenge: modeling degeneracies; important to point out all the shortcomings to lensing collaborations, in order to achieve an *accurate* H_0 measurement.
- Promising! New data arriving, including precise stellar kinematics, new lensed systems etc.
- Effects from observer-lens and lens-source sightlines *must* be taken into account for a non-biased inference of time delays and non-biased stellar kinematics constraint.
- With multi-source systems, you might spot the core (still not possible yet).
- **With an H_0 prior, we can measure galactic features like large cores, difficult to spot otherwise, and a better characterization of the weak lensing field**

The multilens equation

The tidal approximation



Lens equation in tidal approximation

$$\vec{\beta} = (\mathbb{I} - M^S)\vec{\theta} - (\mathbb{I} - M^{LS})\vec{\alpha}((\mathbb{I} - M^L)\vec{\theta})$$

Degeneracy ("revised" MSD)

$$1 - M^R \mapsto \lambda_R(1 - M^R),$$

$$\vec{\beta} \mapsto \lambda_S \vec{\beta},$$

$$\vec{\alpha}(\vec{\theta}) \mapsto \lambda_S \lambda_{LS}^{-1} \vec{\alpha}(\lambda_L^{-1} \vec{\theta}),$$

$$\Psi(\vec{\theta}) \mapsto \lambda_S \lambda_{LS}^{-1} \lambda_L \Psi(\lambda_L^{-1} \vec{\theta}).$$

Choose

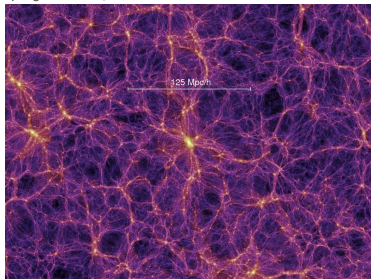
$$\lambda_S = \frac{1}{1 - \kappa^S}, \quad \lambda_{LS} = \frac{1}{1 - \kappa^{LS}}, \quad \lambda_L = \frac{1}{1 - \kappa^L},$$

external convergence removed from the modeling

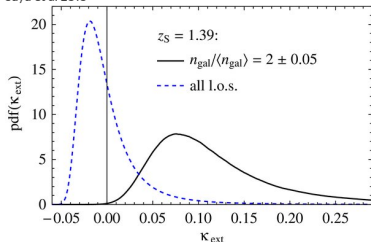
Interpreting the Mass Sheet Degeneracy



Springer et al 2005



Suyu et al 2010



- Change λ_S : changing one's mind about the true κ^S

-

$$\kappa^R \mapsto \lambda_R \kappa^R + (1 - \lambda_R)$$

$$\Gamma^R \mapsto \lambda_R \Gamma^R$$

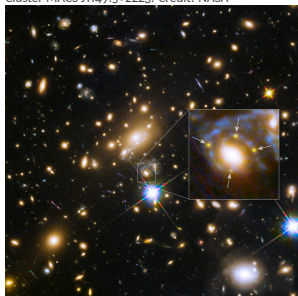
- Time delays do change!

$$\Delta\tau \rightarrow \lambda_S \lambda_{LS}^{-1} \lambda_L \Delta\tau$$

$$H_0 \rightarrow \lambda_S \lambda_{LS}^{-1} \lambda_L H_0$$

- Estimate κ^S via ray-tracing through Millennium Simulation and characterization of the lens field
- Degeneracy is limited by priors on weak lensing quantities and constraints on mass of lens galaxy (stellar kinematics)

Cluster MACS J1149.5+2223. Credit: NASA



- New lens equation (ignoring lens-lens coupling)

$$\vec{\beta}_i = (\mathbb{I} - M_i^S) \vec{\theta} - (\mathbb{I} - M_i^{LS}) C_i \vec{\alpha}_1 ((\mathbb{I} - M^L) \vec{\theta})$$

$$C_i := \frac{D_{S_1} D_{LS_i}}{D_{LS_1} D_{S_i}}, \quad \left(\hat{\alpha} \frac{D_{LS}}{D_S} =: \vec{\alpha} \right)$$

- MSD untouched! But I cannot rescale away all external convergences \implies differential external convergences
- Observable:

$$C_i \frac{|\vec{\alpha}_1^{\text{model}}(\vec{\theta})|}{|\vec{\alpha}_2^{\text{model}}(\vec{\theta})|} \approx \left(1 + \delta\kappa_{12}^S - \delta\kappa_{12}^{LS} \right)$$

Shajib et al 2019

