

# Halo profiles from lensing observations of clusters

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This talk is based on:

“Combined strong and weak lensing analysis of 28 clusters from Sloan Giant Arcs Survey”

[arXiv:1109.2594](https://arxiv.org/abs/1109.2594)

Collaborators:

Matt Bayliss (Chicago → Harvard)

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Mike Gladders (Chicago)

Priya Natarajan (Yale)

Joe Hennawi (MPIA)

Ben Koester (Chicago)

# Expected halo profile in $\Lambda$ CDM

## Cuspy

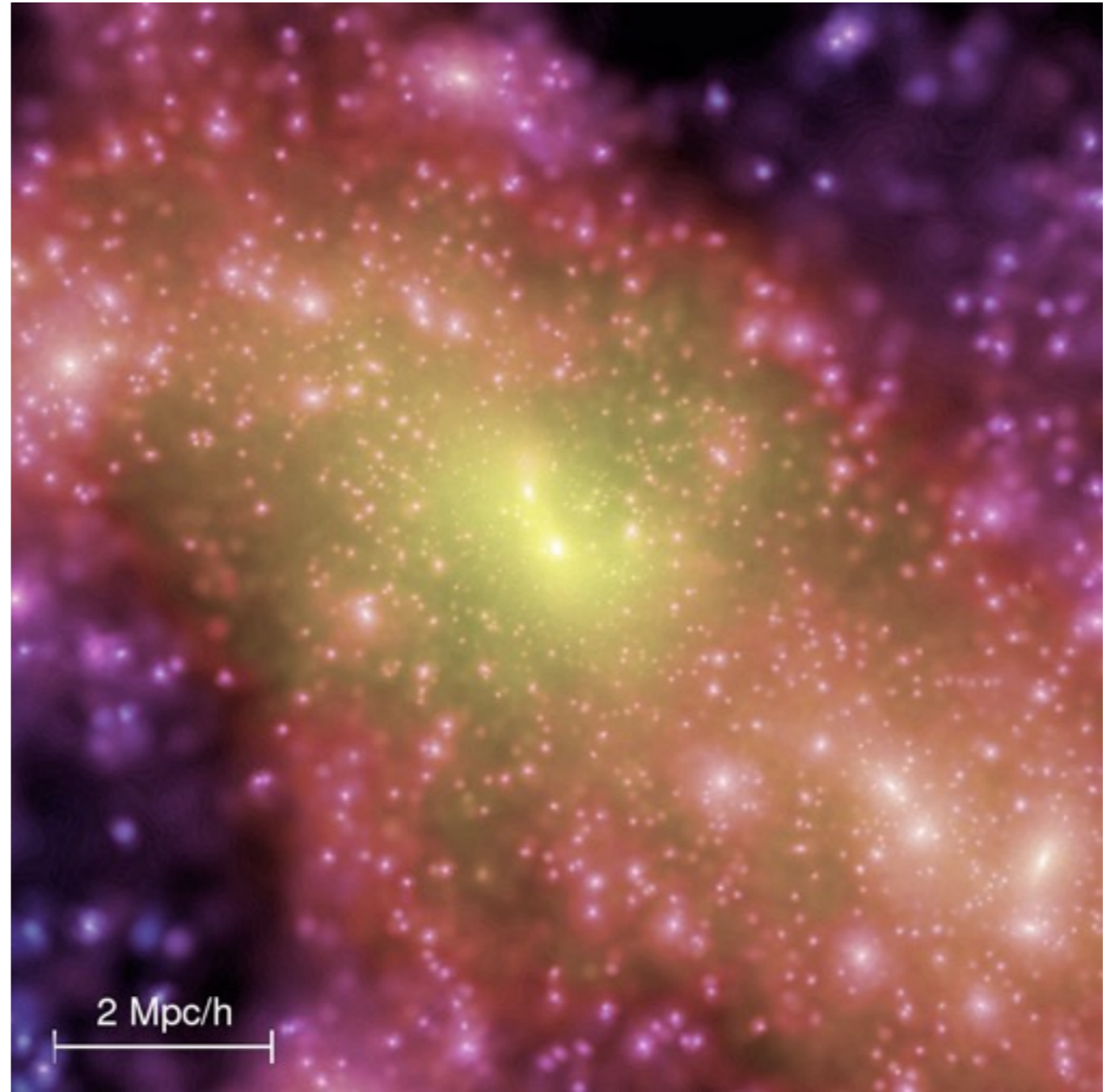
so-called NFW profile,  
slope gets shallower  
toward the center

## Concentration

correlated with mass,  
more massive halos  
are less concentrated

## Triaxial

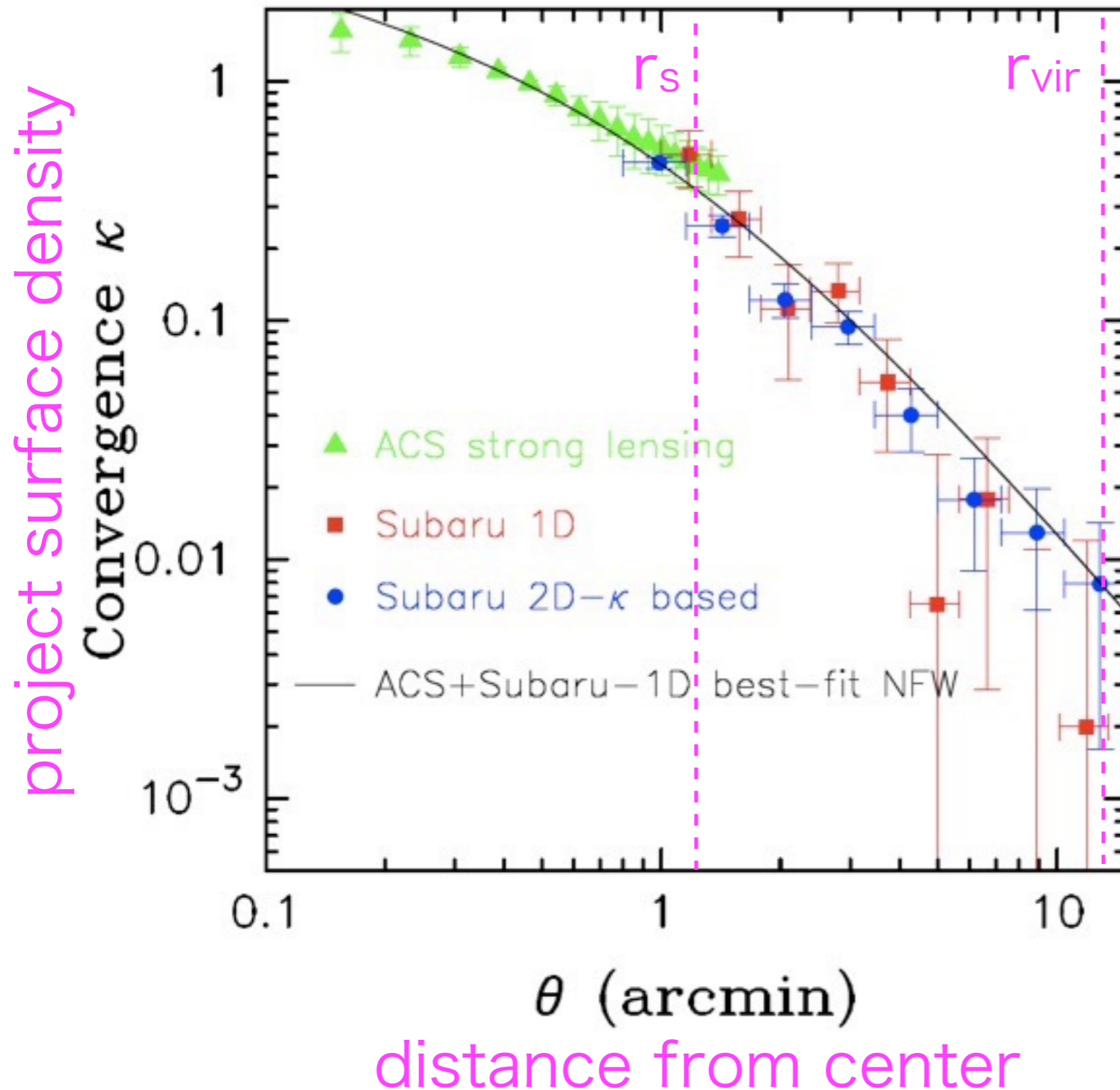
not spherical, highly  
elongated



<http://www.mpa-garching.mpg.de/galform/millennium/>

# Anomalously high concentration?

Umetsu, Takada & Broadhurst (2007)



lensing analysis of  
Abell 1689

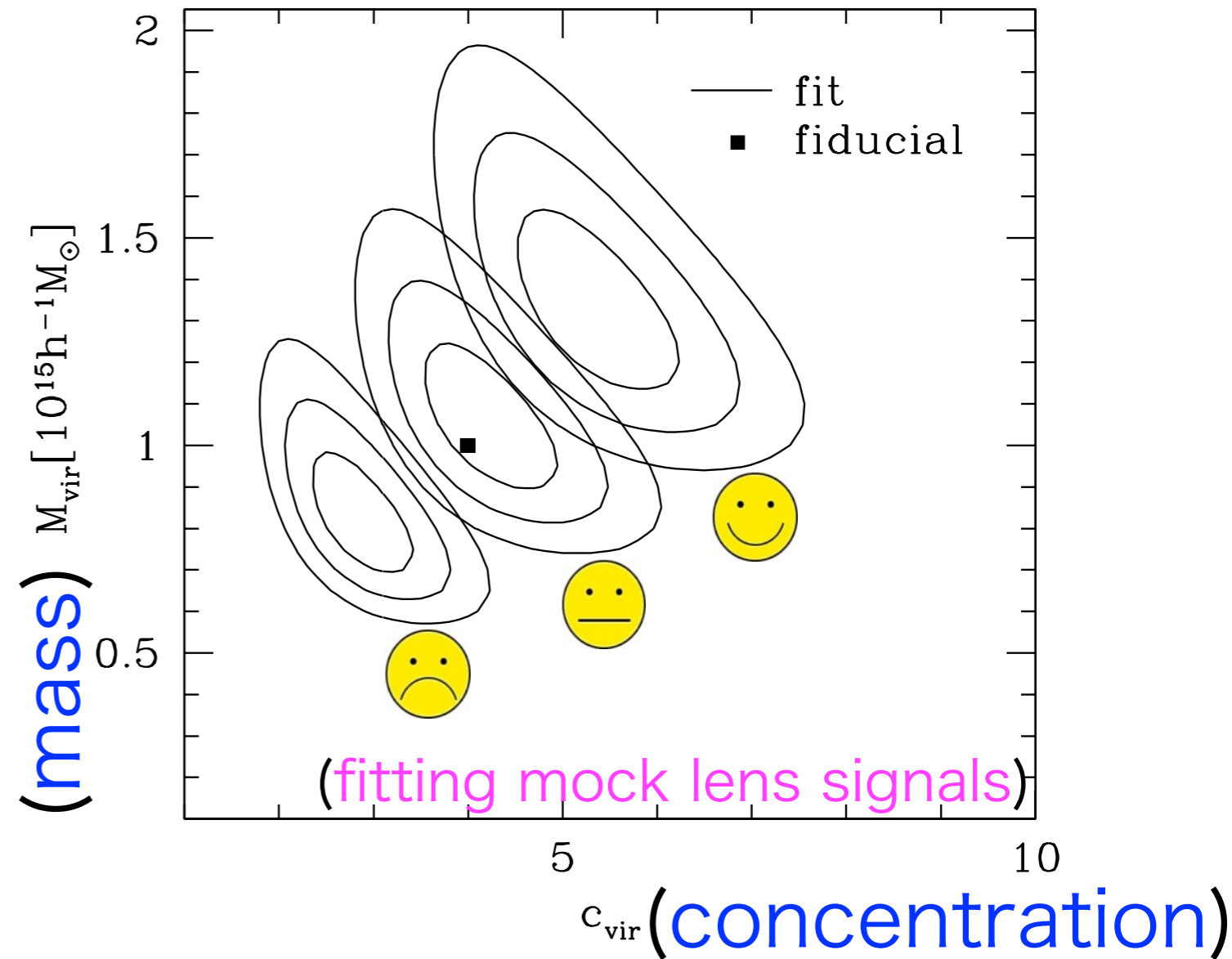
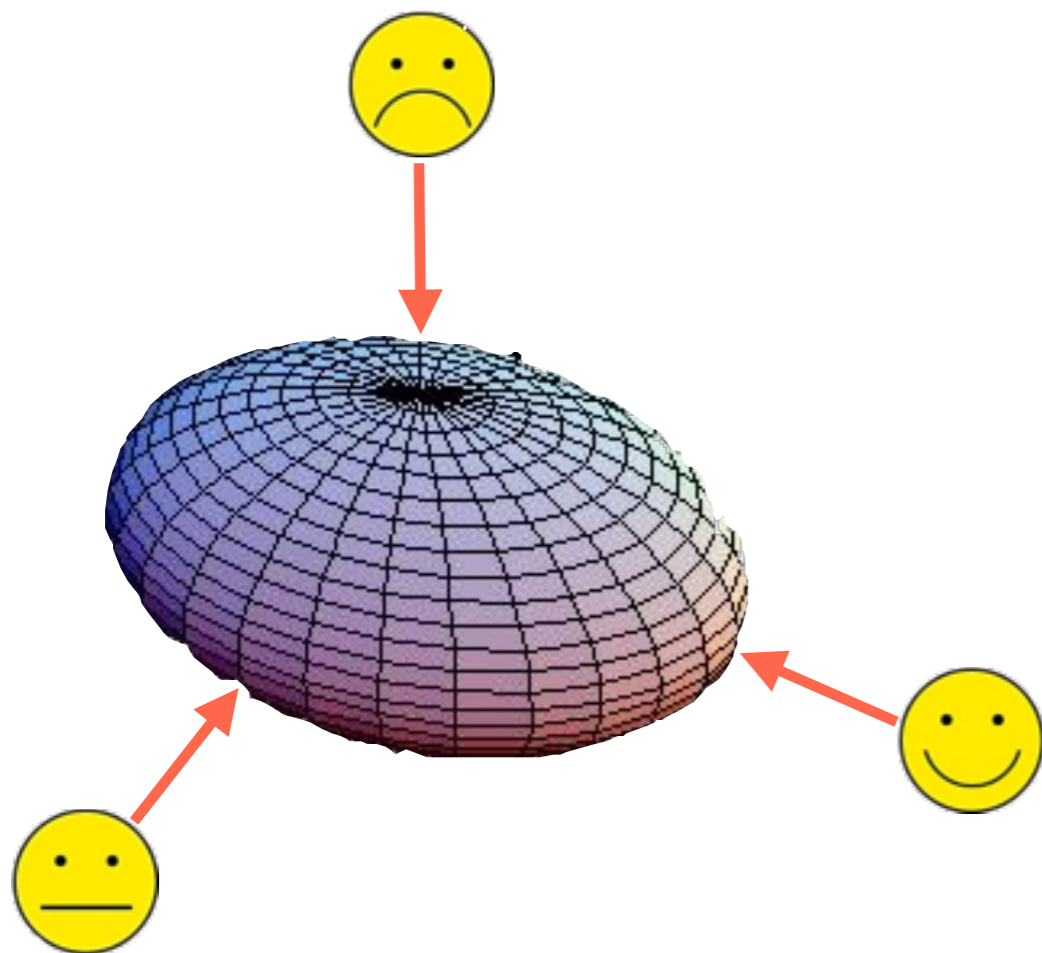
$$c_{vir} \sim r_{vir}/r_s \sim 12$$

much larger than  
typical  $c_{vir}$  ( $\sim 4$ ), may  
be hard to reconcile  
with  $\Lambda$ CDM

triaxiality?  
other clusters?

# Impact of triaxiality on lensing

Oguri, Takada, Umetsu & Broadhurst (2005)



lensing-derived masses and concentrations (assuming spherical halo) are significantly affected by the orientation of the cluster!

# High concentration controversy

High concentrations inconsistent with  $\Lambda$ CDM?

## Yes

Broadhurst et al. (2005)  
Comerford & Natarajan (2007)  
Broadhurst & Barkana (2008)  
[Broadhurst et al. \(2008\)](#)  
[Oguri et al. \(2009\)](#)  
Sereno et al. (2010)  
Zitrin et al. (2011)  
Umetsu et al. (2011)  
Meneghetti et al. (2011)  
[Gralla et al. \(2011\)](#) [talk by M. Gralla]

## No

[Oguri et al. \(2005\)](#)  
[Oguri & Blandford \(2009\)](#)  
Corless et al. (2009)  
Okabe et al. (2010)  
Richard et al. (2010)  
Morandi et al. (2011)  
Sereno et al. (2011)

(blue: I'm involved)

# Sloan Giant Arcs Survey (SGAS)

Hennawi et al. (2008), Bayliss et al. (2011)  
Gladders et al., in prep.

based on optical (red-sequence) clusters from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey

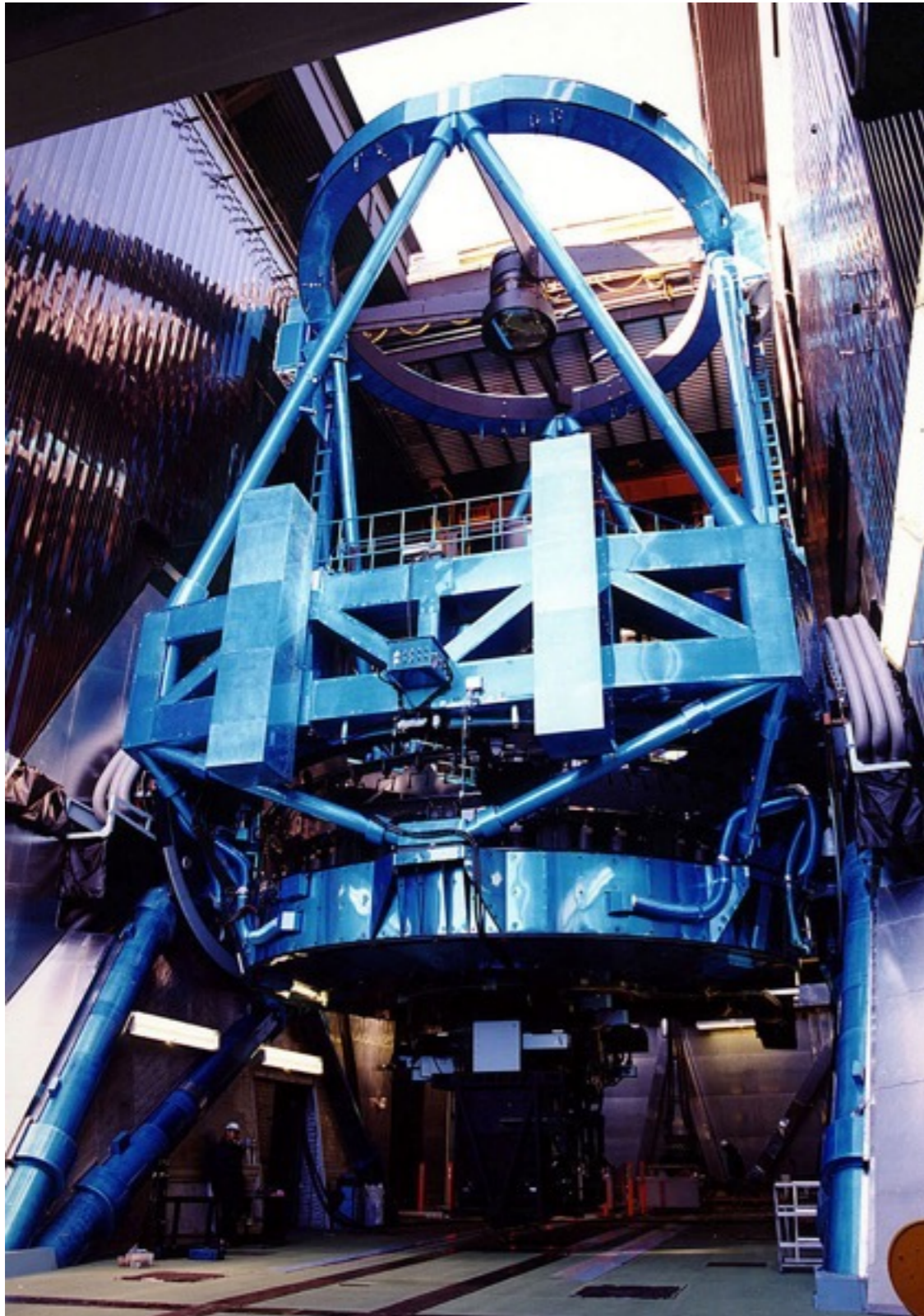
look for strong lenses by visual inspection of SDSS or follow-up images

>40 clusters with prominent giant arcs discovered, extensive arc spectroscopy w/ Gemini/GMOS





# Subaru/Suprime-cam follow-up



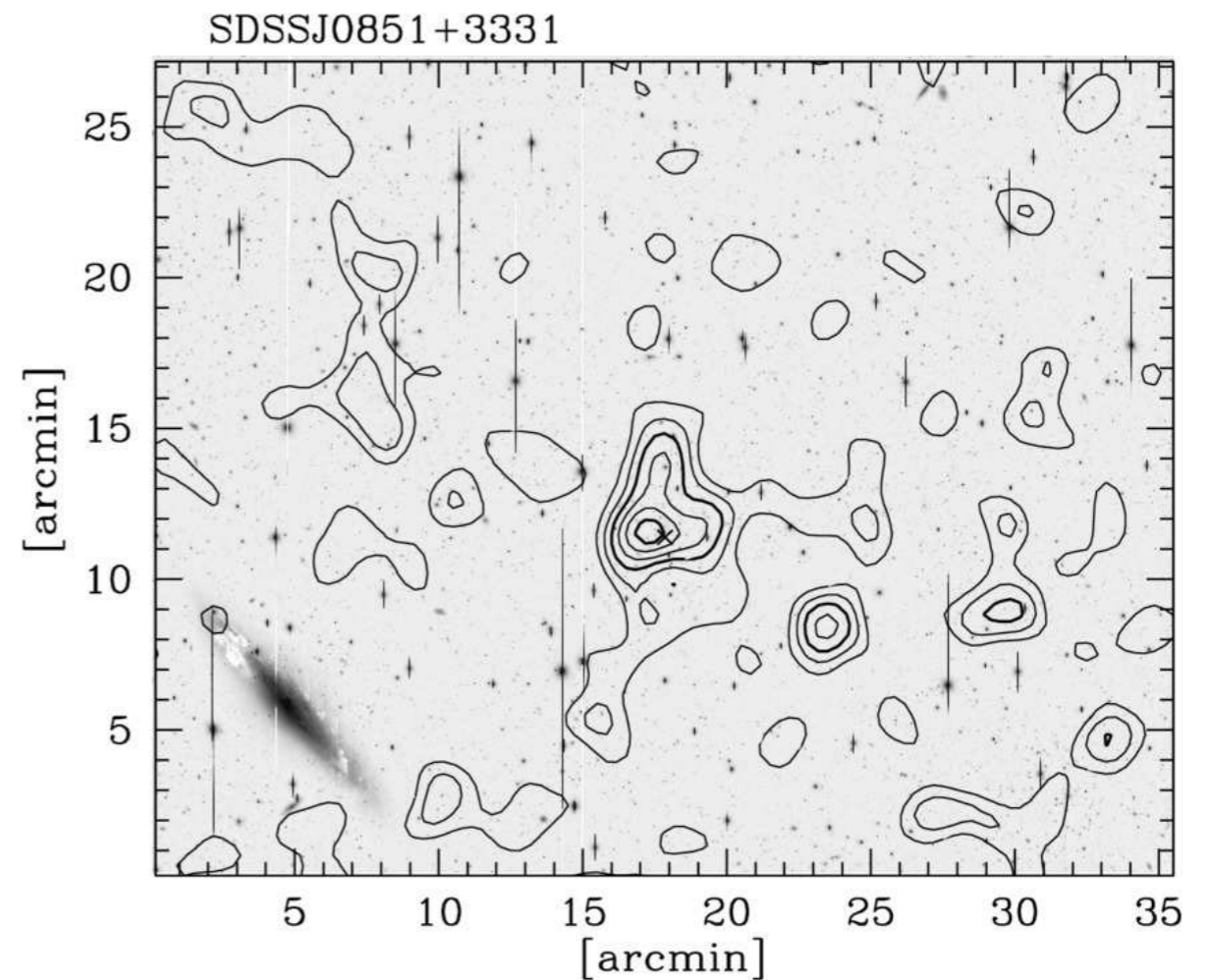
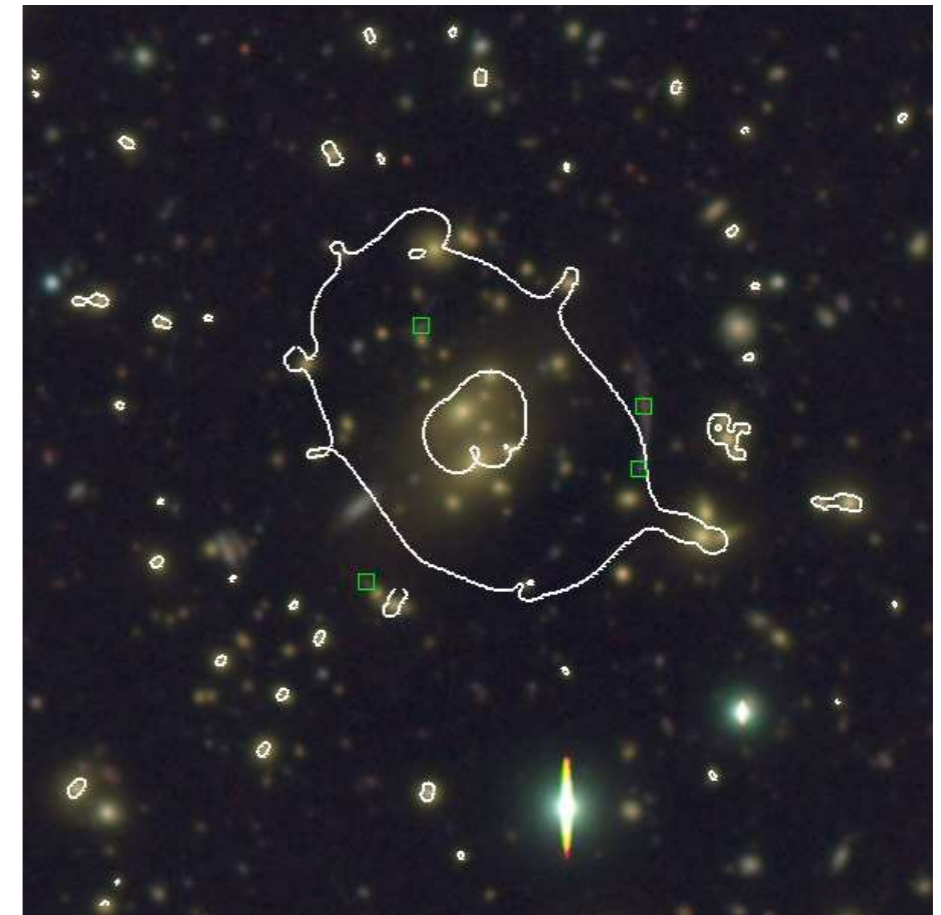
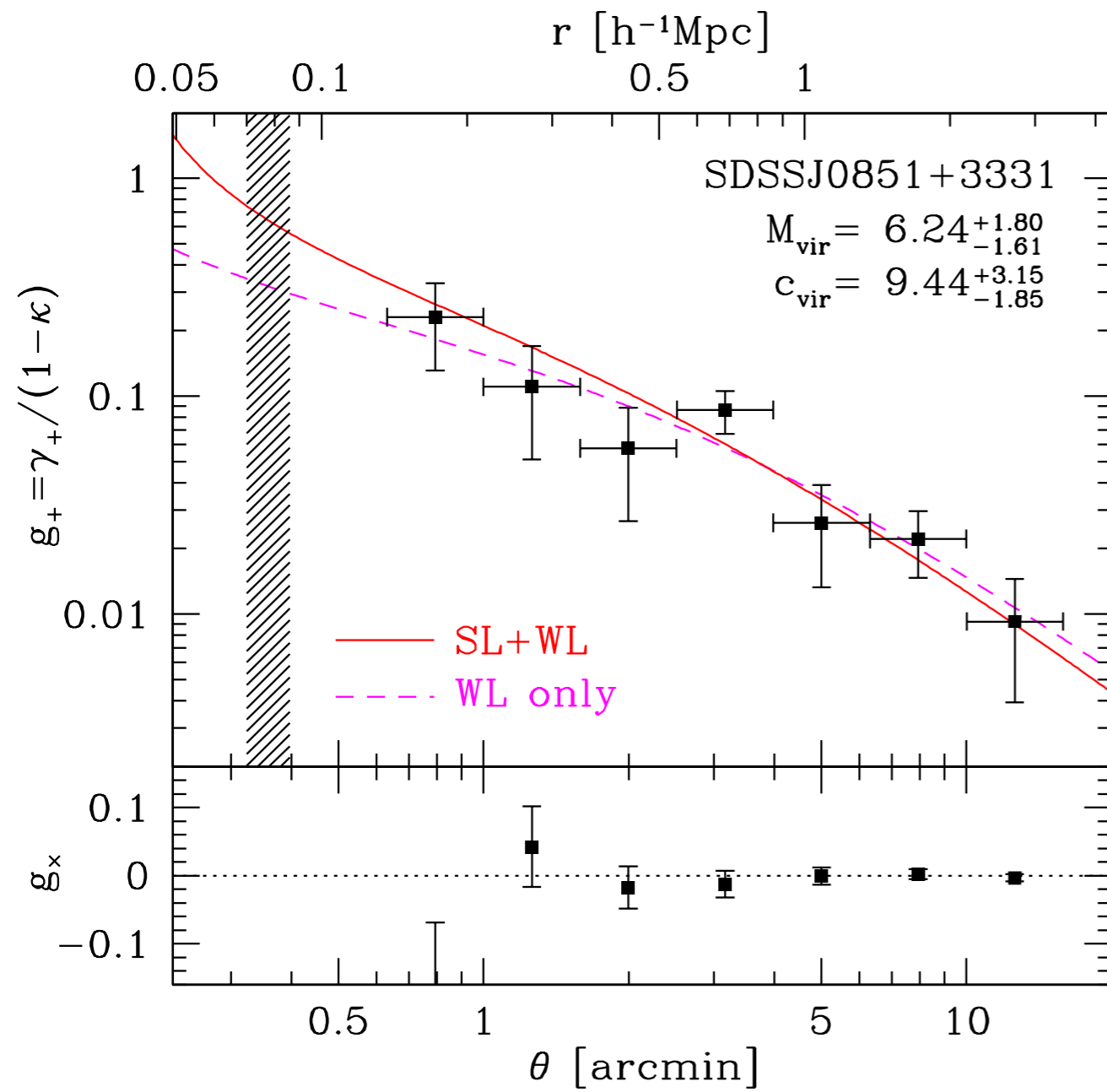
world best telescope  
for cluster weak lensing!

gri-band imaging  
(g ~ 20min, r ~ 40min, i ~ 30min)

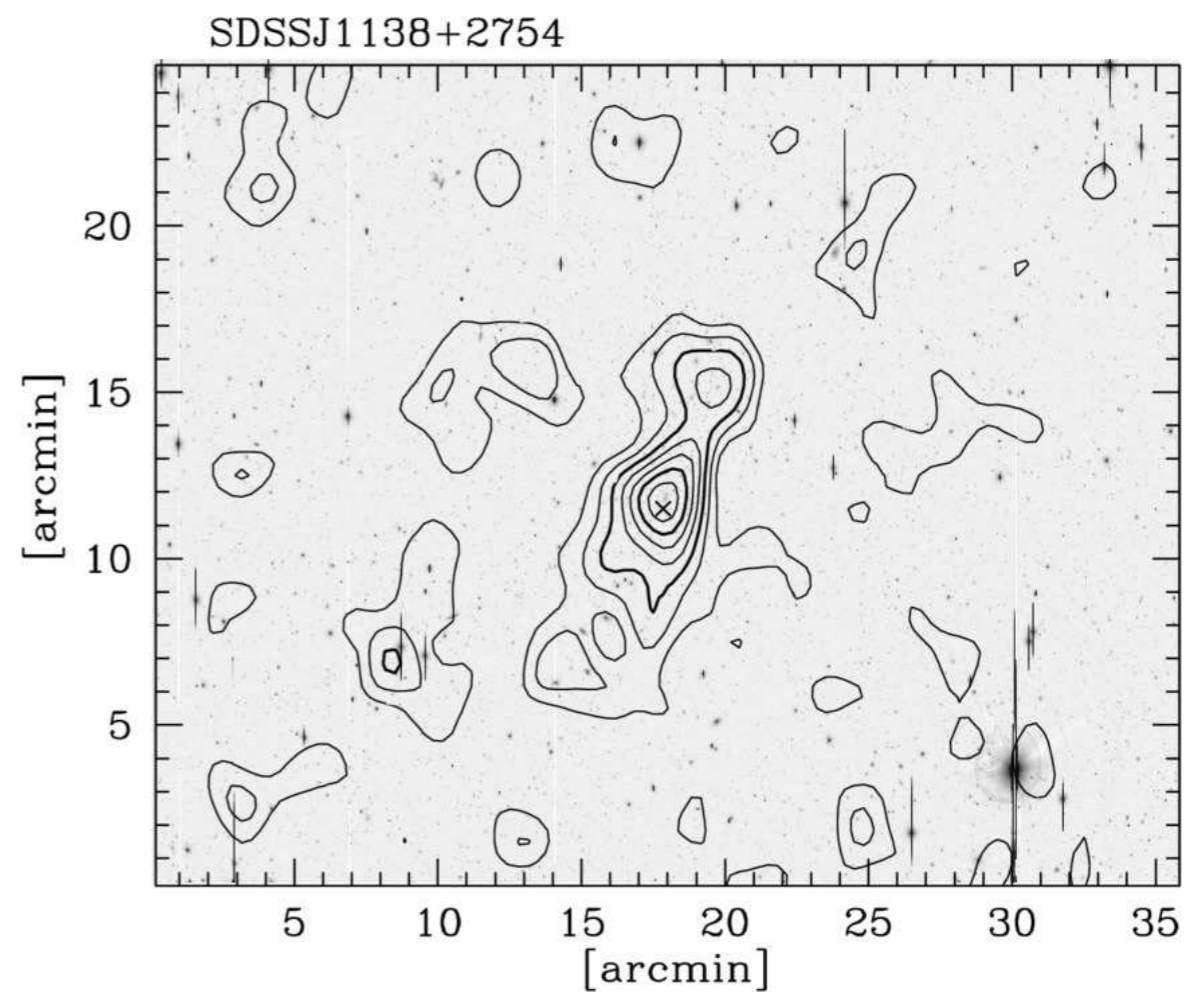
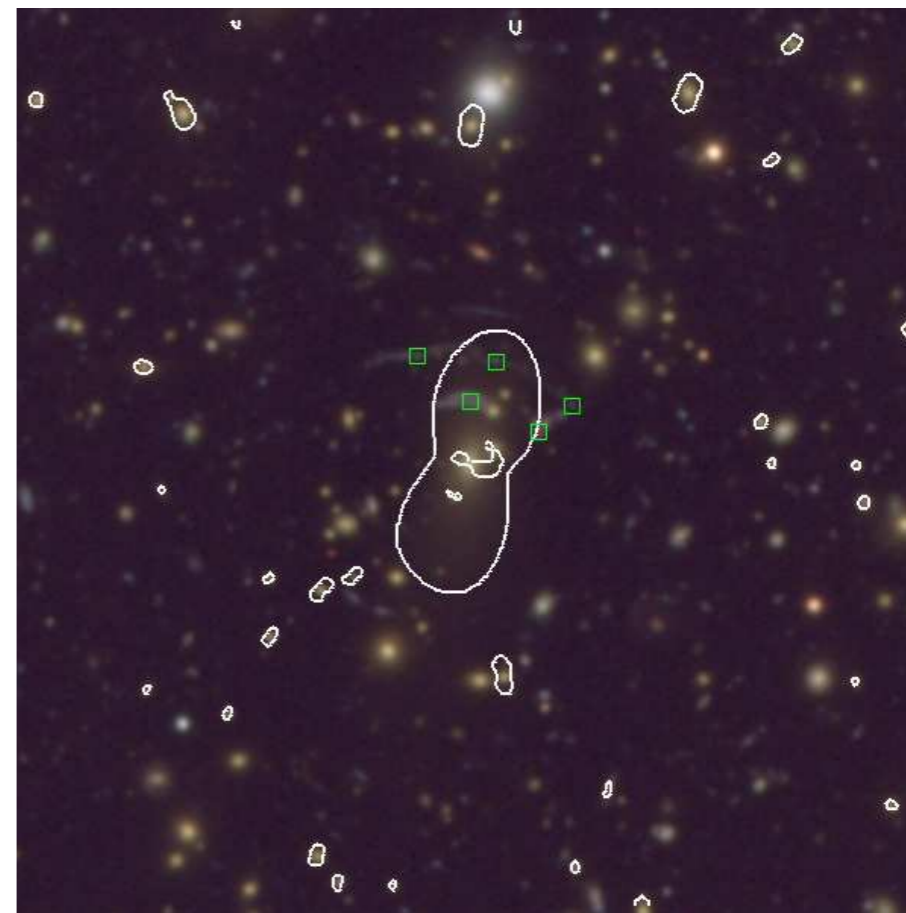
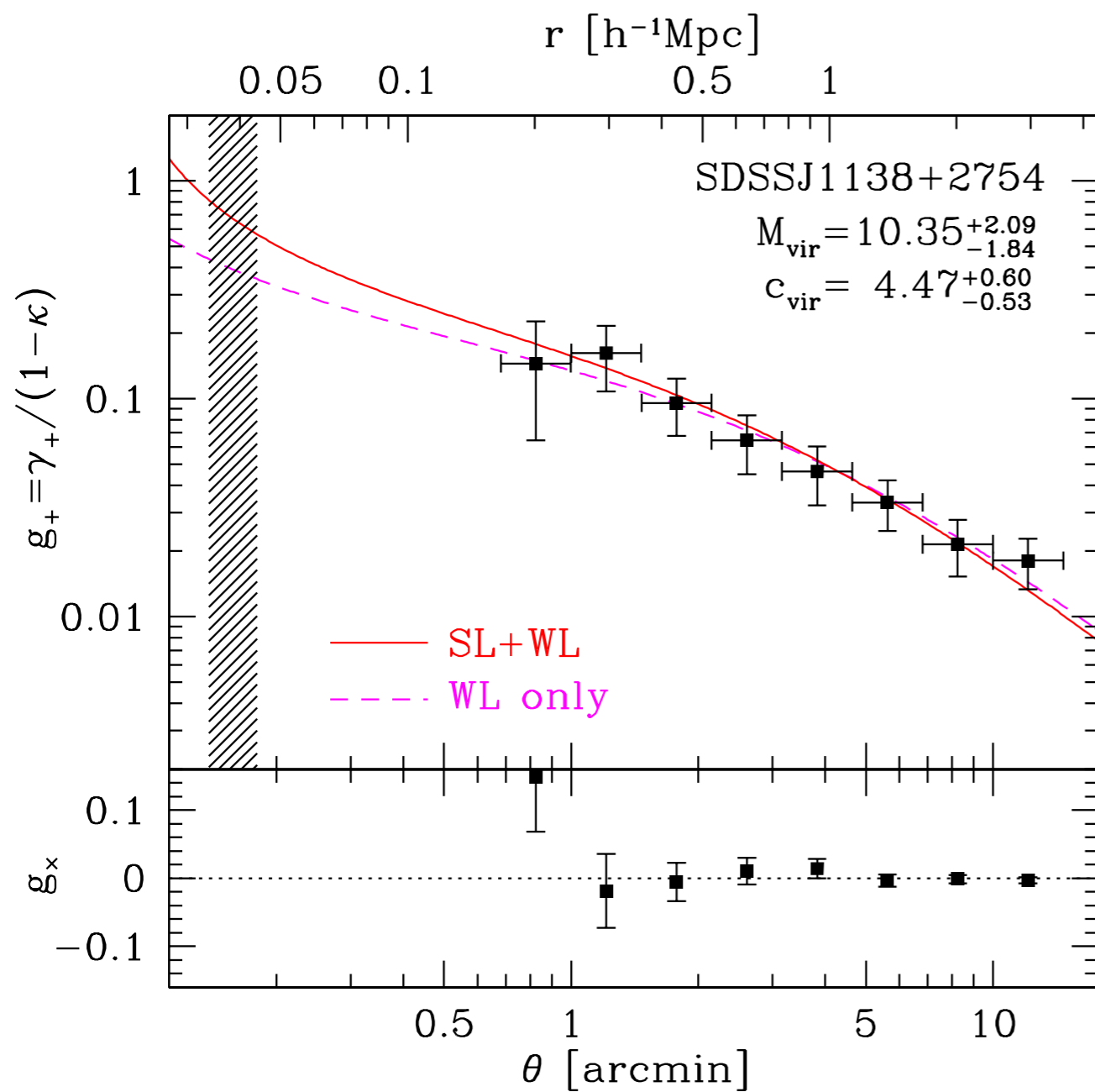
~7 nights allocated from  
2007 to 2011  
(PI: M. Oguri)

→ strong+weak lensing  
analysis for ~30 clusters

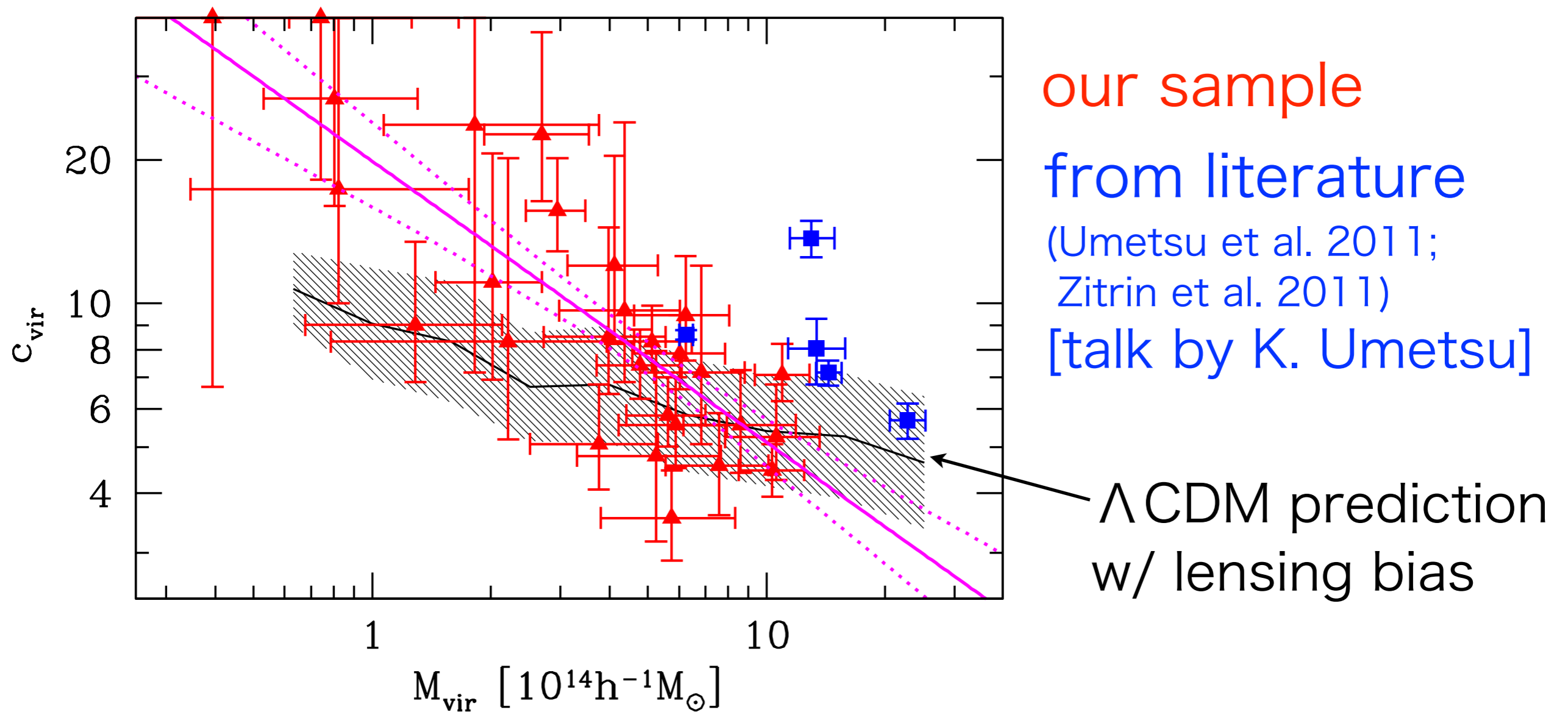
# Example: SDSS0851



# Example: SDSS1138



# Mass-concentration relation

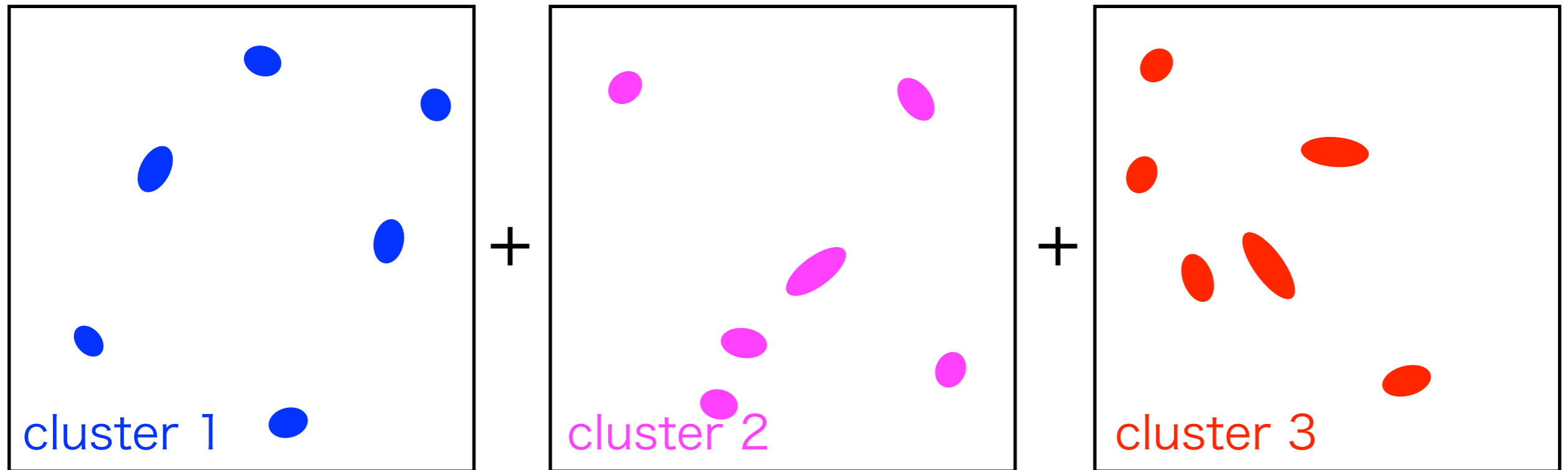


mass dependence of  $c_{\text{vir}}$  detected

slope too steep? ( $c_{\text{vir}} \propto M_{\text{vir}}^{-0.59 \pm 0.12}$ ) (cf. Okabe et al. 2010)

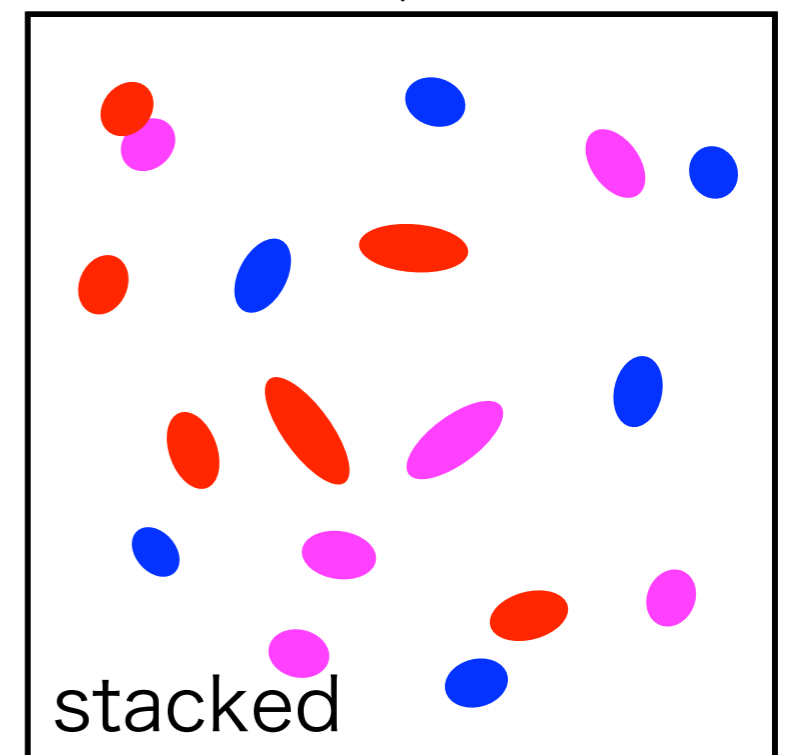
$c_{\text{vir}}$  consistent w/ theoretical prediction at high mass  
low mass excess probably due to baryon cooling

# Stacked lensing analysis



combine weak lensing shear  
measurements for many clusters

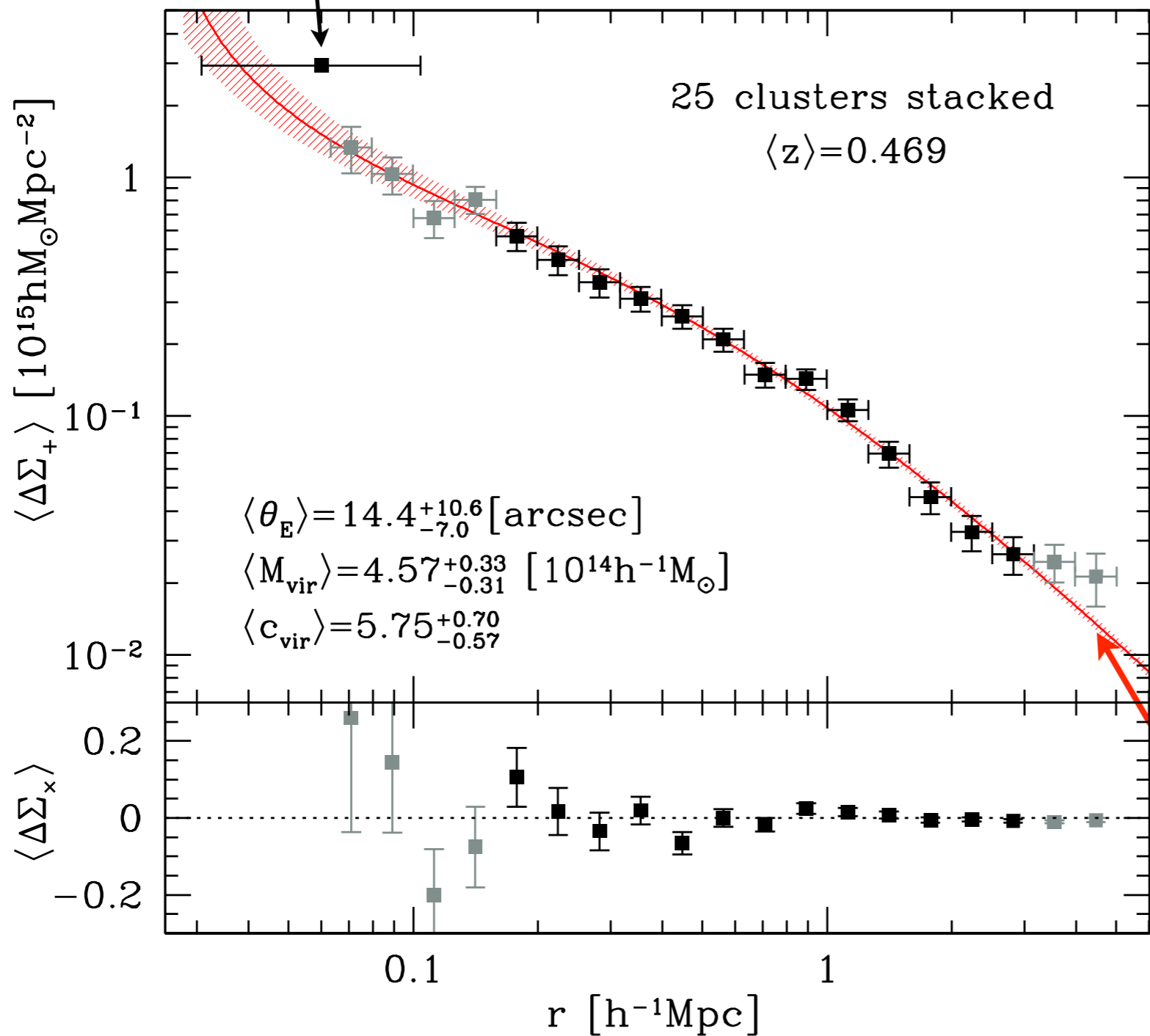
higher S/N, leading to accurate  
mean profile measurement



# Stacked lensing analysis

strong lens constraint

stacked tangential shear



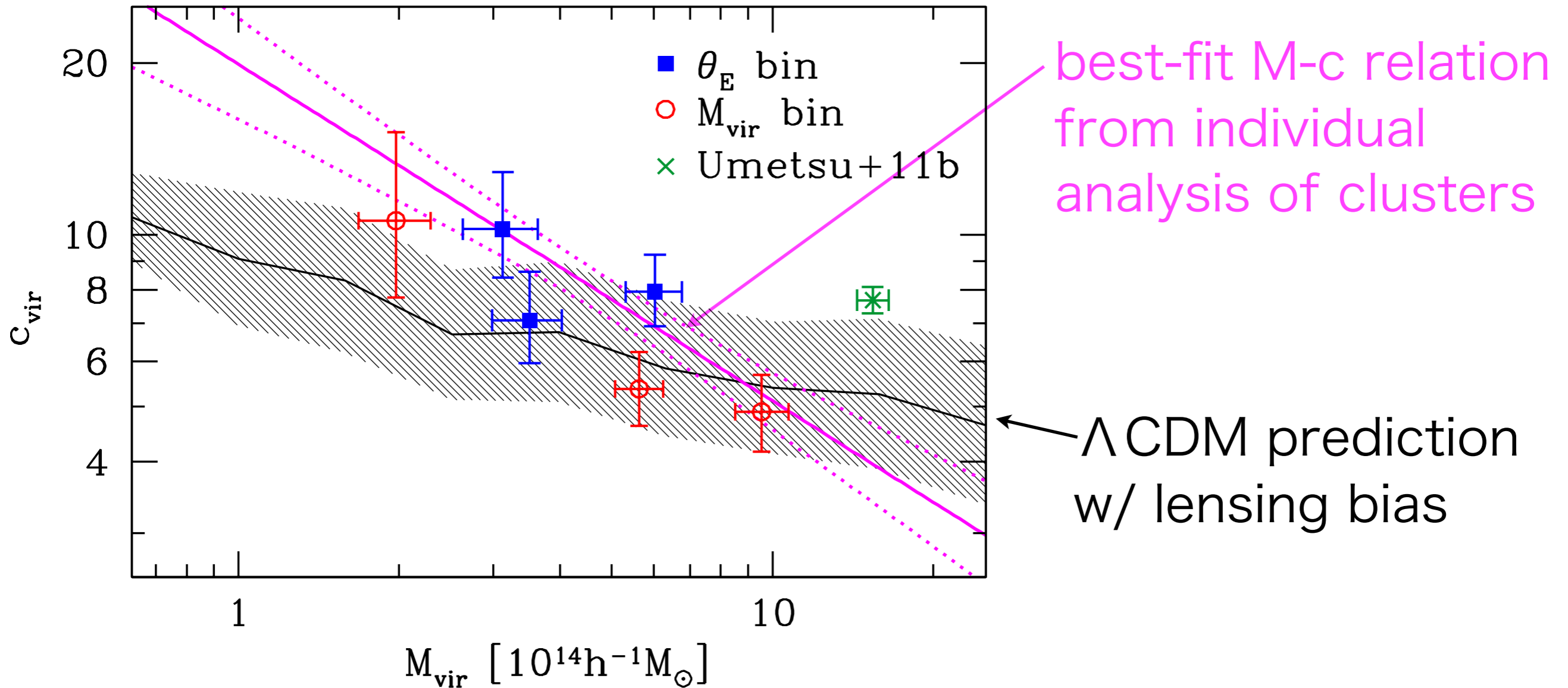
high S/N lensing shear profile by stacking 25 clusters

follow NFW well

NFW fit

distance from center

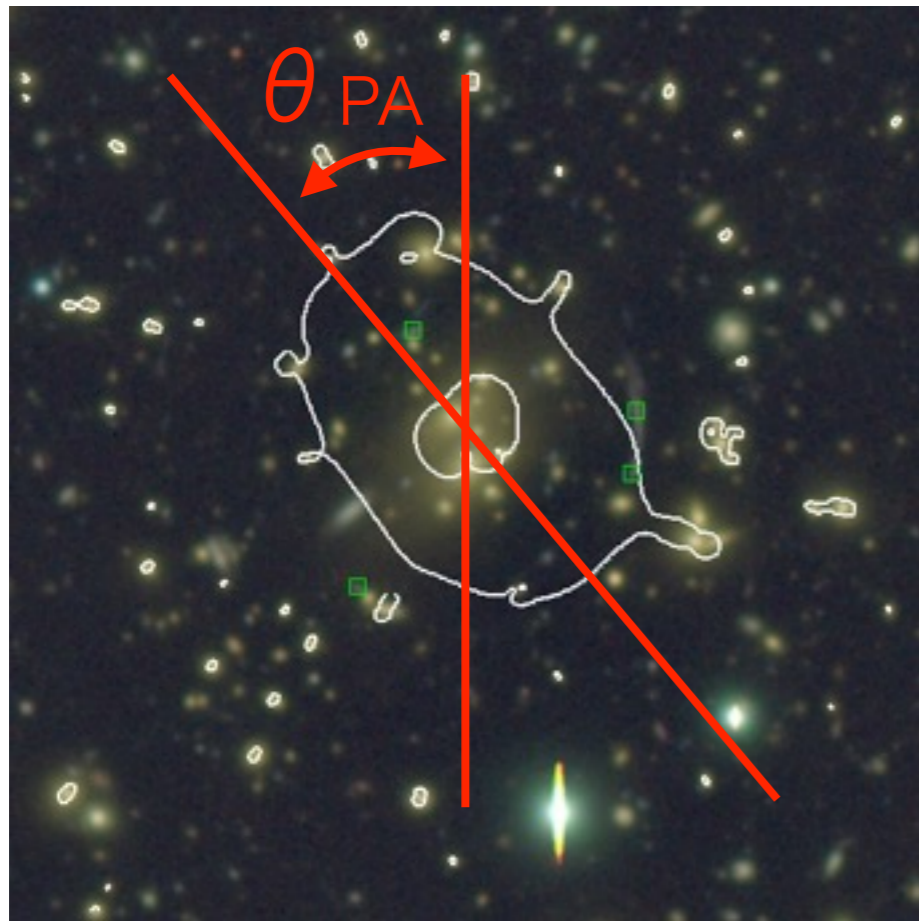
# Stacked lensing analysis



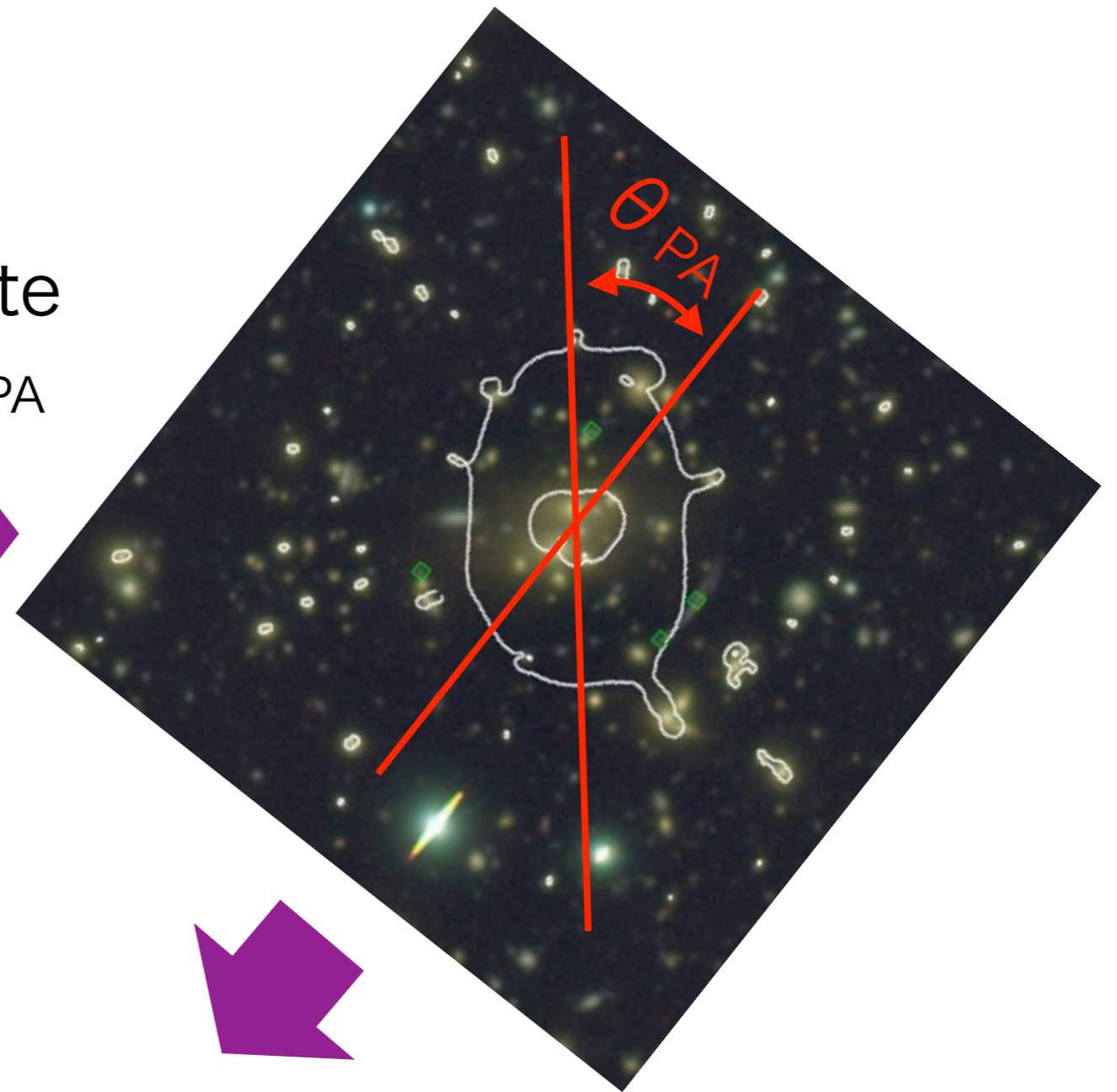
consistent with individual analysis

# Shape: 2D stacking analysis

strong lens modeling



rotate  
 $-\theta_{PA}$

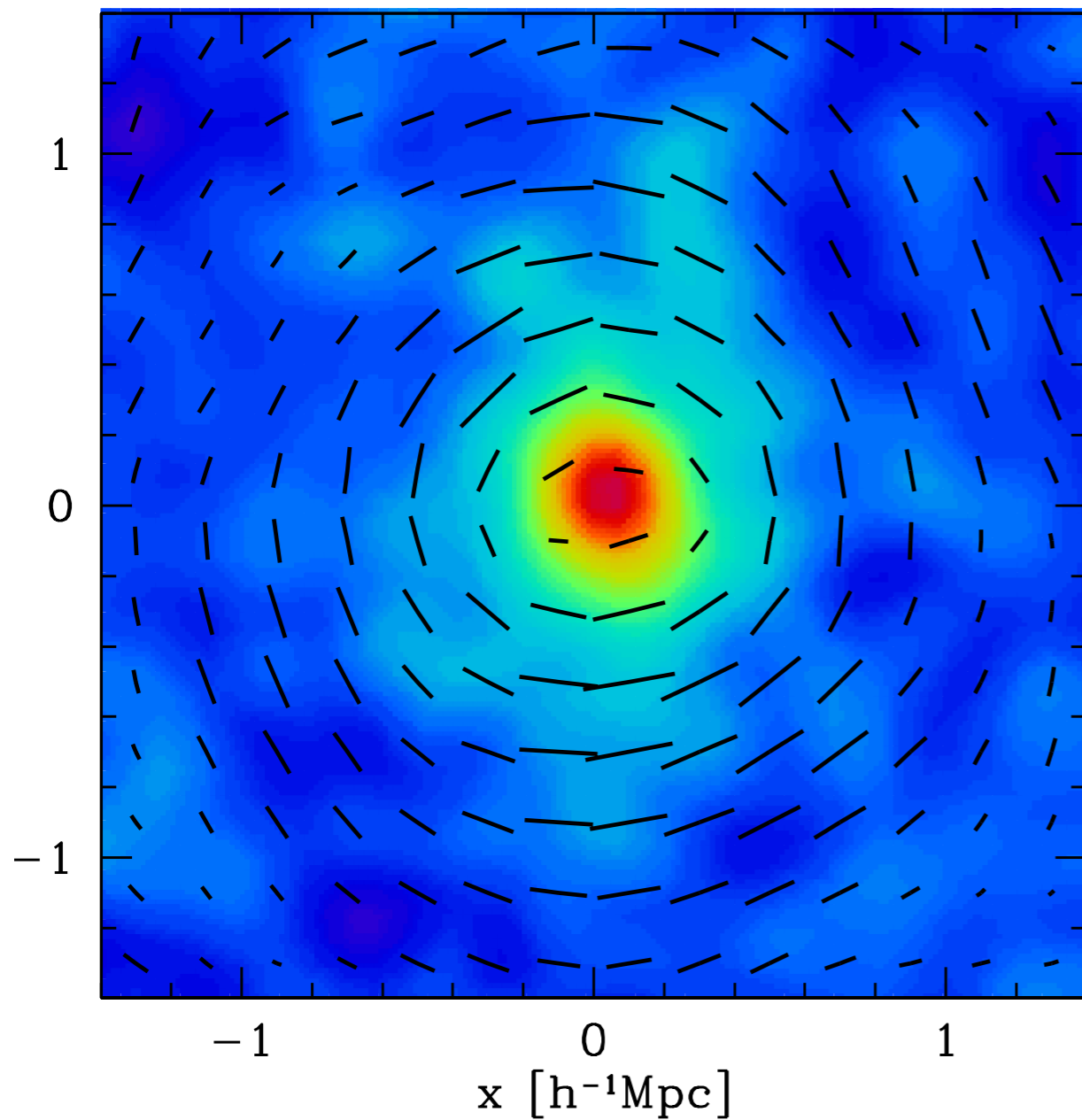


stacked weak  
lensing analysis

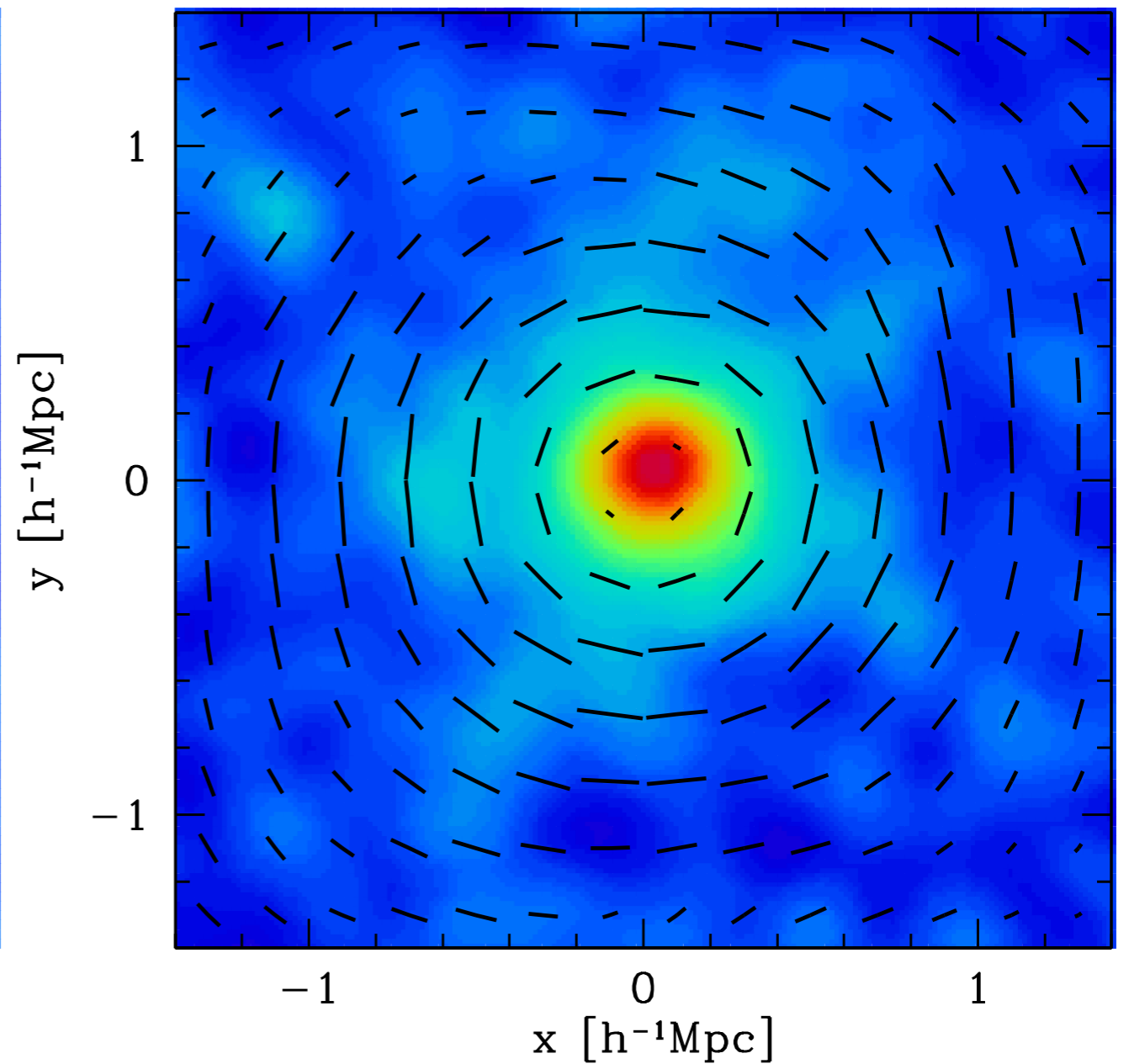
(No assumption on mass-light alignment!)



# stacked 2D weak lensing map



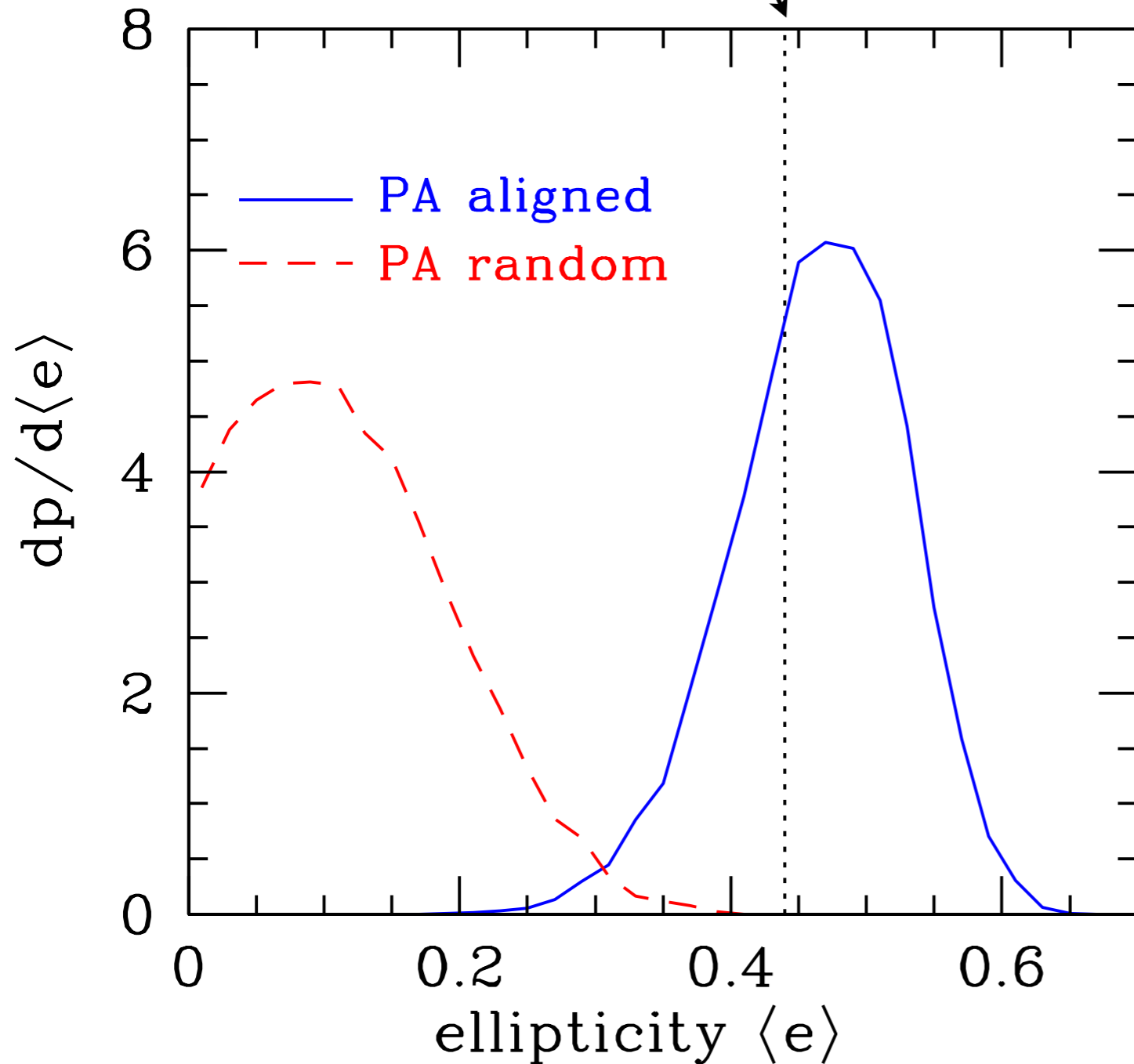
stacking w/ PA aligned



stacking w/ random PA

# Constraint on mean ellipticity

$\Lambda$ CDM prediction  
(Jing & Suto 2002)



Aligned PA:

$$e = 0.47 \pm 0.06$$

Random PA:

$$e < 0.19$$

ellipticity detected  
at  $5\sigma$  level

mean ellipticity

consistent w/  $\Lambda$ CDM

(cf. Oguri et al. 2010)

# Summary: testing halo profiles

- NFW-like radial density profile ( $r^{-1}$  inner,  $r^{-3}$  outer)  
observed profile consistent with NFW
- concentration (low, correlated with mass)  
steep mass dependence  
consistent with  $\Lambda$ CDM at high mass  
larger  $c_{\text{vir}}$  at small mass, due to baryon cooling?
- large non-sphericity (axis ratio  $a/c \sim 0.4$ )  
excellent agreement with  $\Lambda$ CDM!



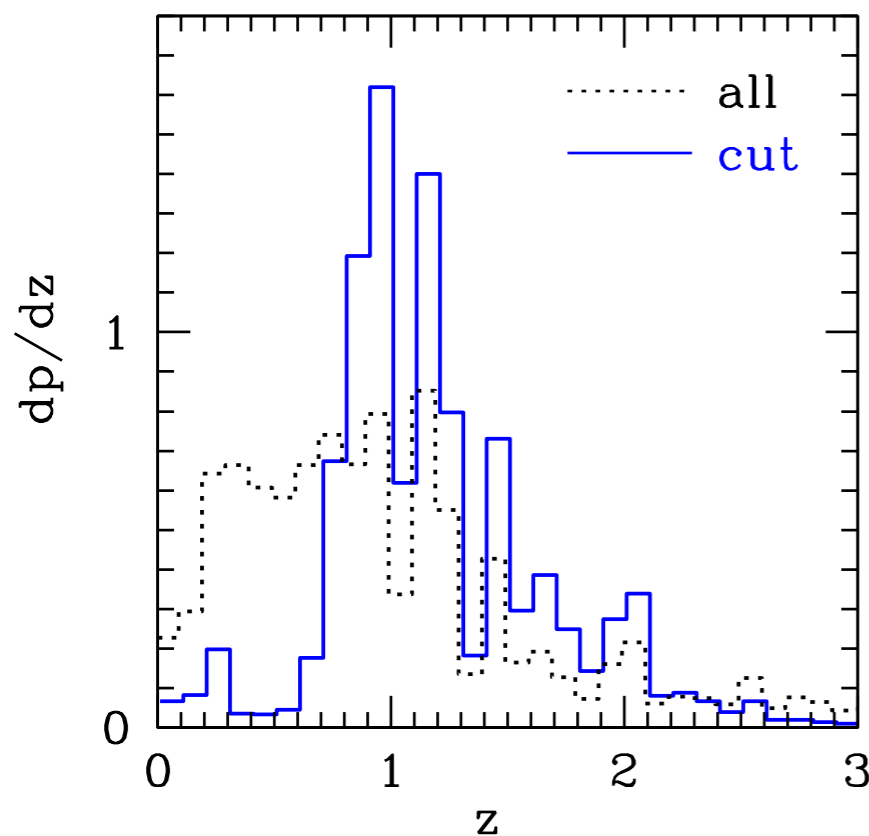
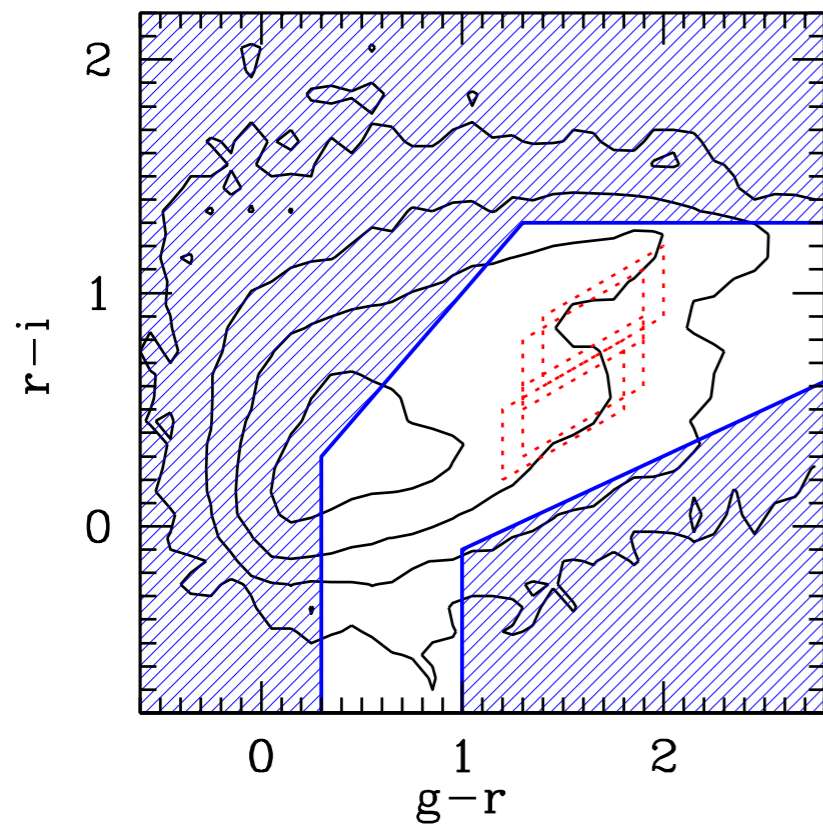
# Importance of multiband imaging

cluster member galaxies dilute  
weak lensing signals

(e.g., Medezinski et al. 2007)

efficient background galaxy  
selection in color-color space

use COSMOS photo-z catalog  
for determining cut, selecting  
 $z > 0.7$  galaxies only

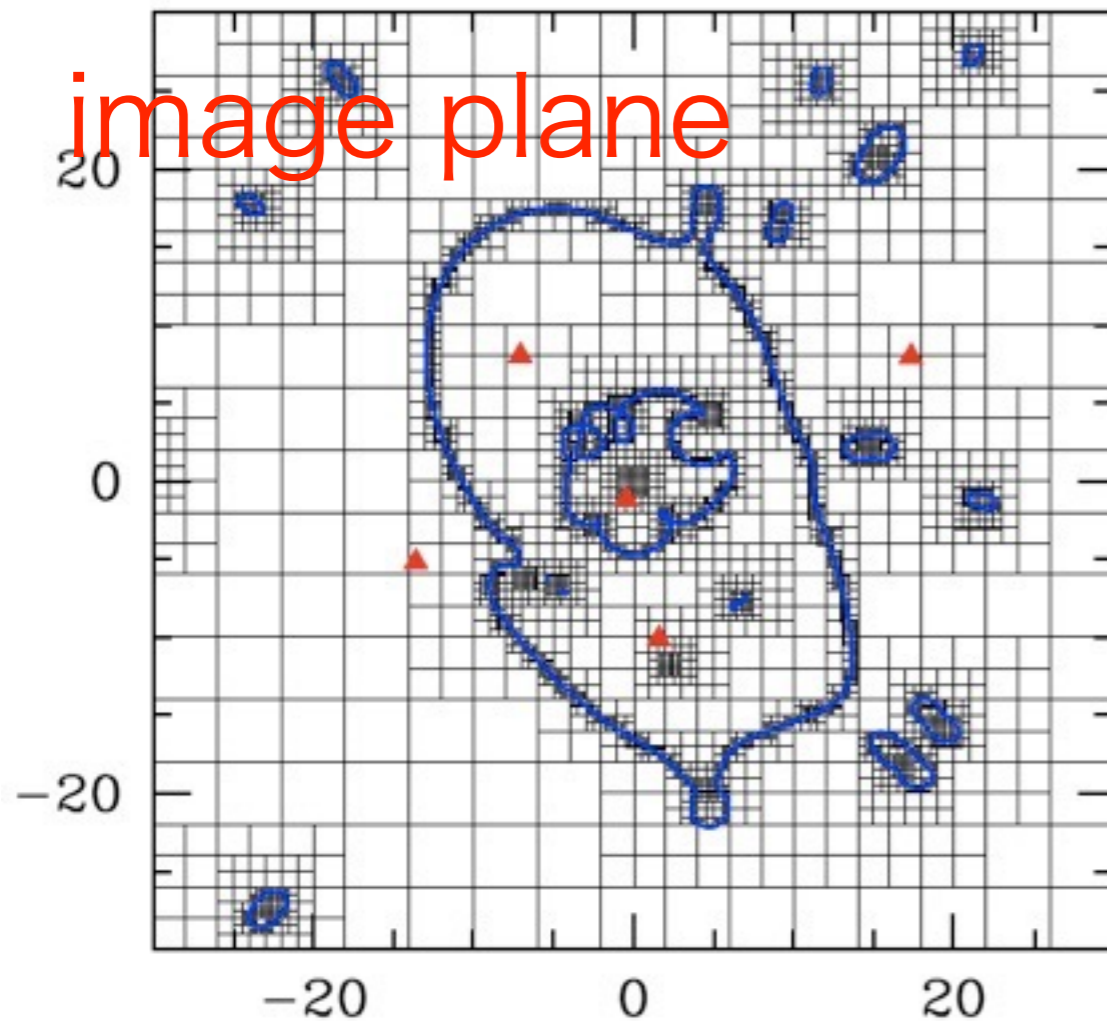


glafic

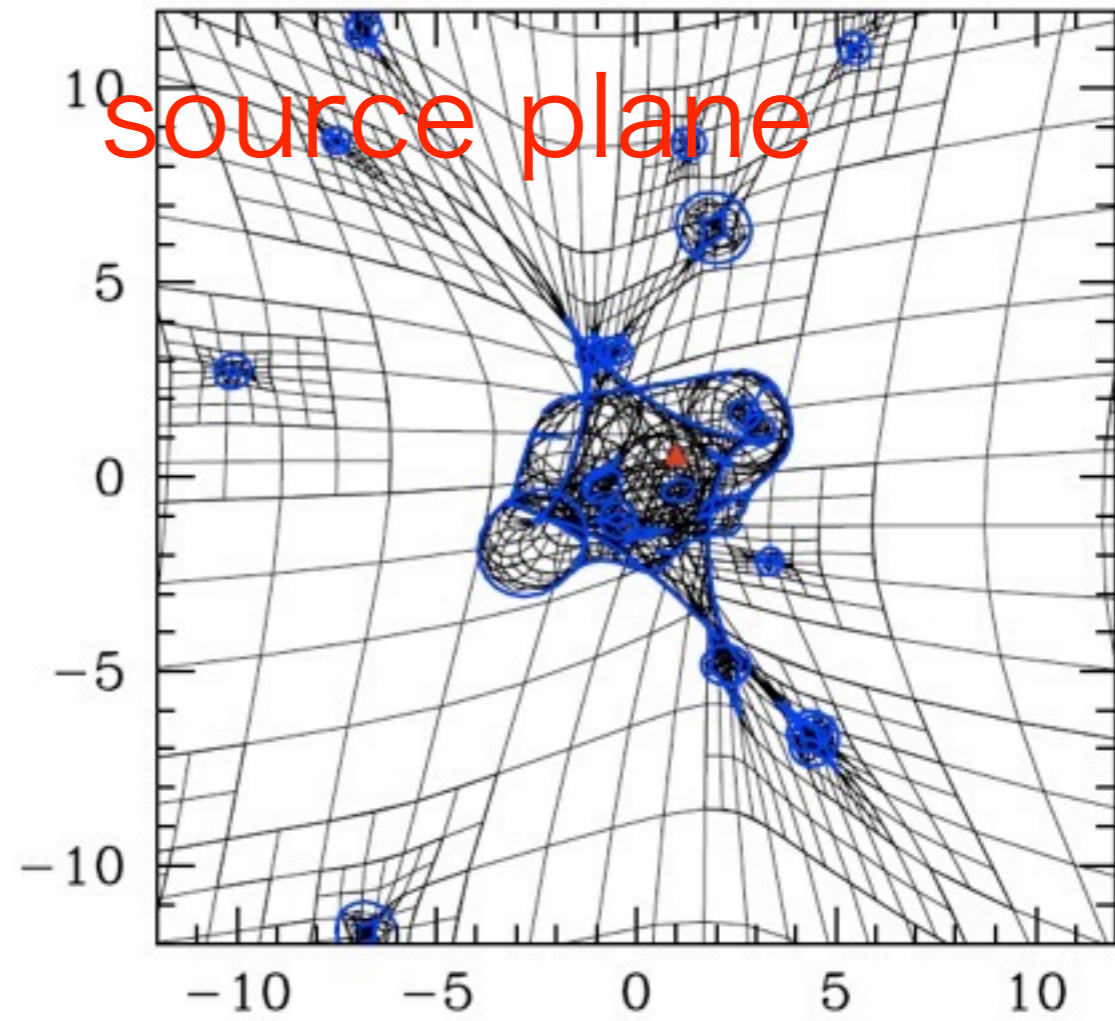
URL: <http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~oguri/glafic/>

fast lens equation solver w/ adaptive grid  
model optimization from observations  
support various mass models  
software is publicly available [Oguri (2010)]

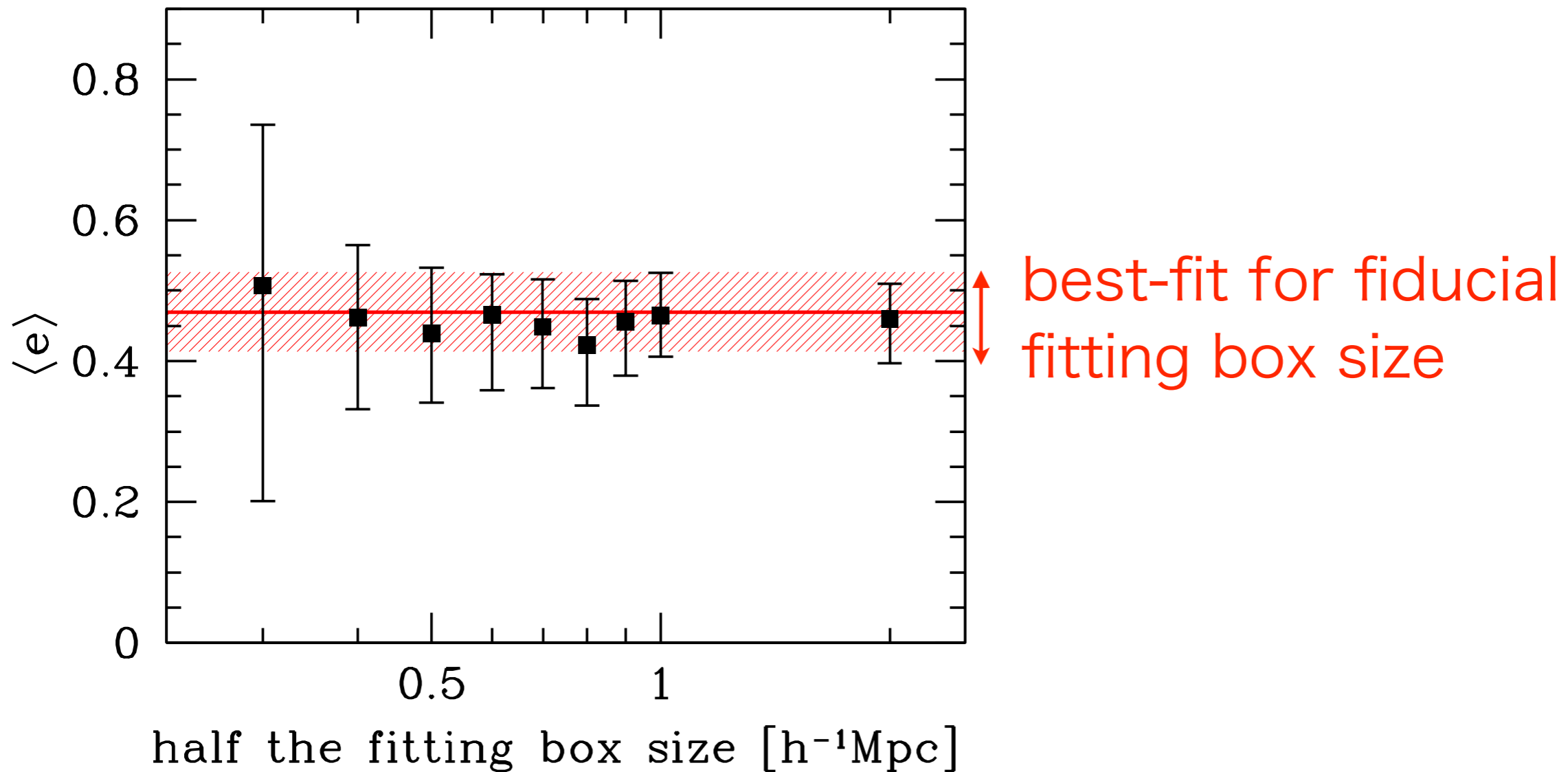
image plane



source plane



# Effect of fitting region



constraints do not change for smaller box sizes  
→ ellipticity does not change very much with radius