

Sunyaev Zel'dovich Array Observations of Strong Lensing Galaxy Clusters

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SZA Collaboration

Sloan Giant Arcs Collaboration, RCS Collaboration

Strong Lensing Galaxy Clusters

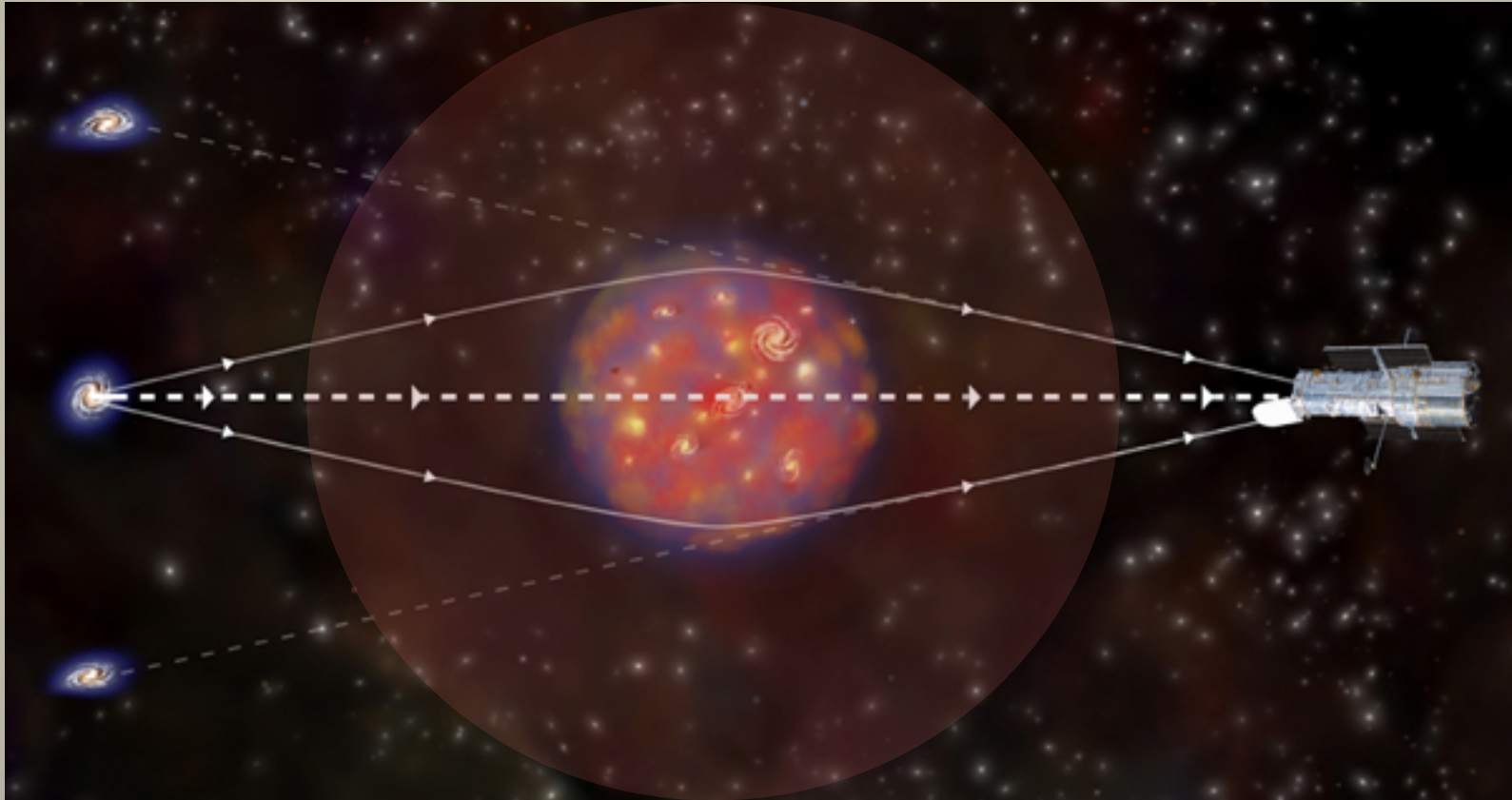


Illustration: NASA/CXC/M.Weiss

Strong lensing selection

- Ingredients that increase your strong lensing chances:

- Mass
- Concentration
- Line of sight elongation
- Substructure
- BCG mass
- Baryonic physics
- Surrounding large scale structure



Hennawi, et al. 2007



Meneghetti et al. 2007



Meneghetti et al. 2003



Rozo et al. 2008



Puchwein & Ewald 2009

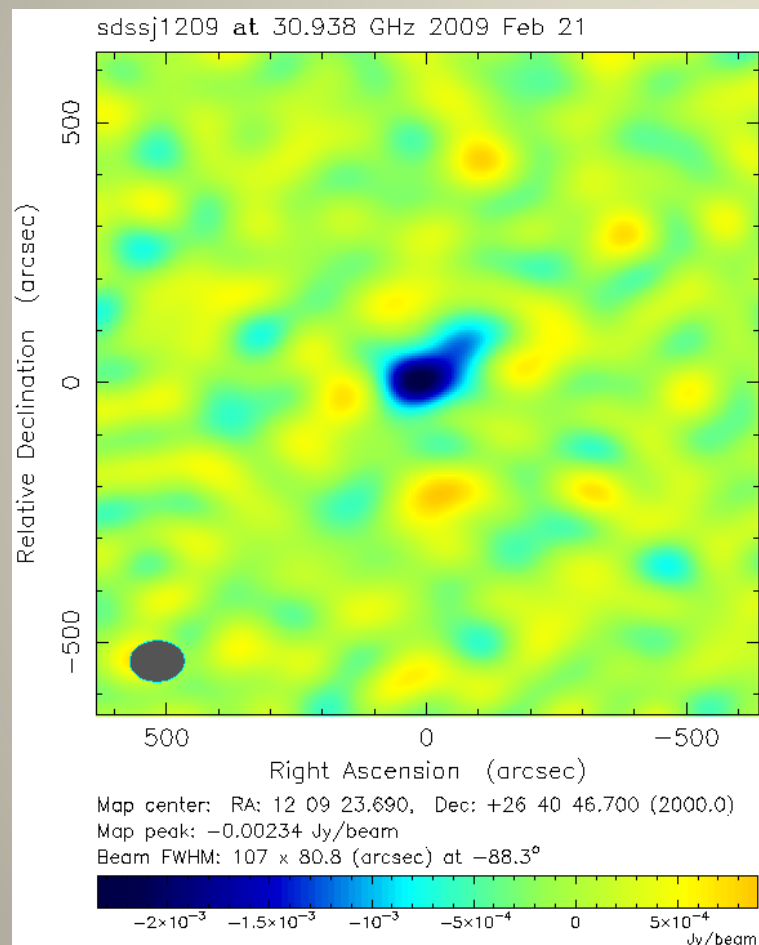
The problem: A mismatch between theory and observations?

- Overconcentration problem:
 - Oguri et al. (2005) compared CDM predictions for halo triaxiality with A1689 lensing measurements: found 6% of cluster halos can match A1689 at 2σ
 - Hennawi et al. (2007) used simulations to predict average concentrations of lensing clusters. Observations of lenses indicated higher concentrations than predicted
 - Problem persists with larger samples: eg., Oguri et al. (2009)
 - But for the few clusters studied to date, this is not undisputed: eg., Limousin et al. (2008); Morandi et al. (2010)
- Broadhurst & Barkana (2008) recast this from concentration measurement to comparison between virial masses and core masses. They showed that observed Einstein radii for 4 well-studied clusters lie well beyond predicted distribution in the standard Λ -CDM cosmology

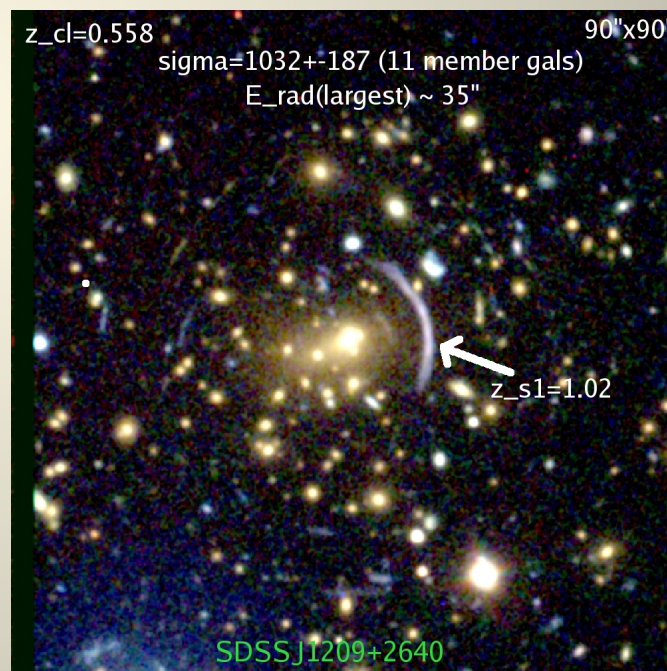
Strong lensing clusters in our sample



SZA observations of SDSSJ1209

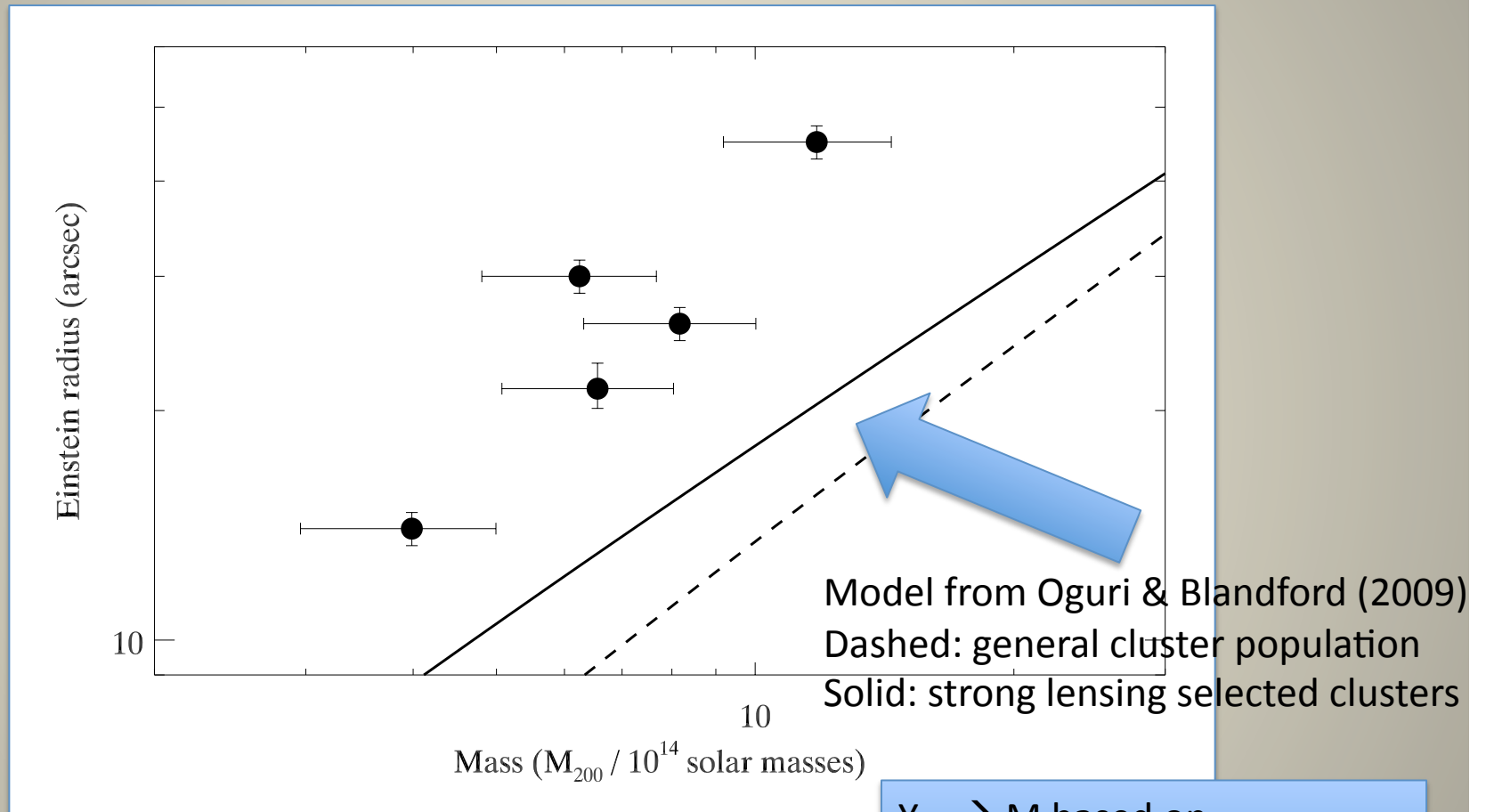


30 GHz SZ observations. 2 off-center point sources removed from map. 11.3 hours of on-source, un-flagged observing time



Discovery paper: Ofek, Seitz & Klein (2008)

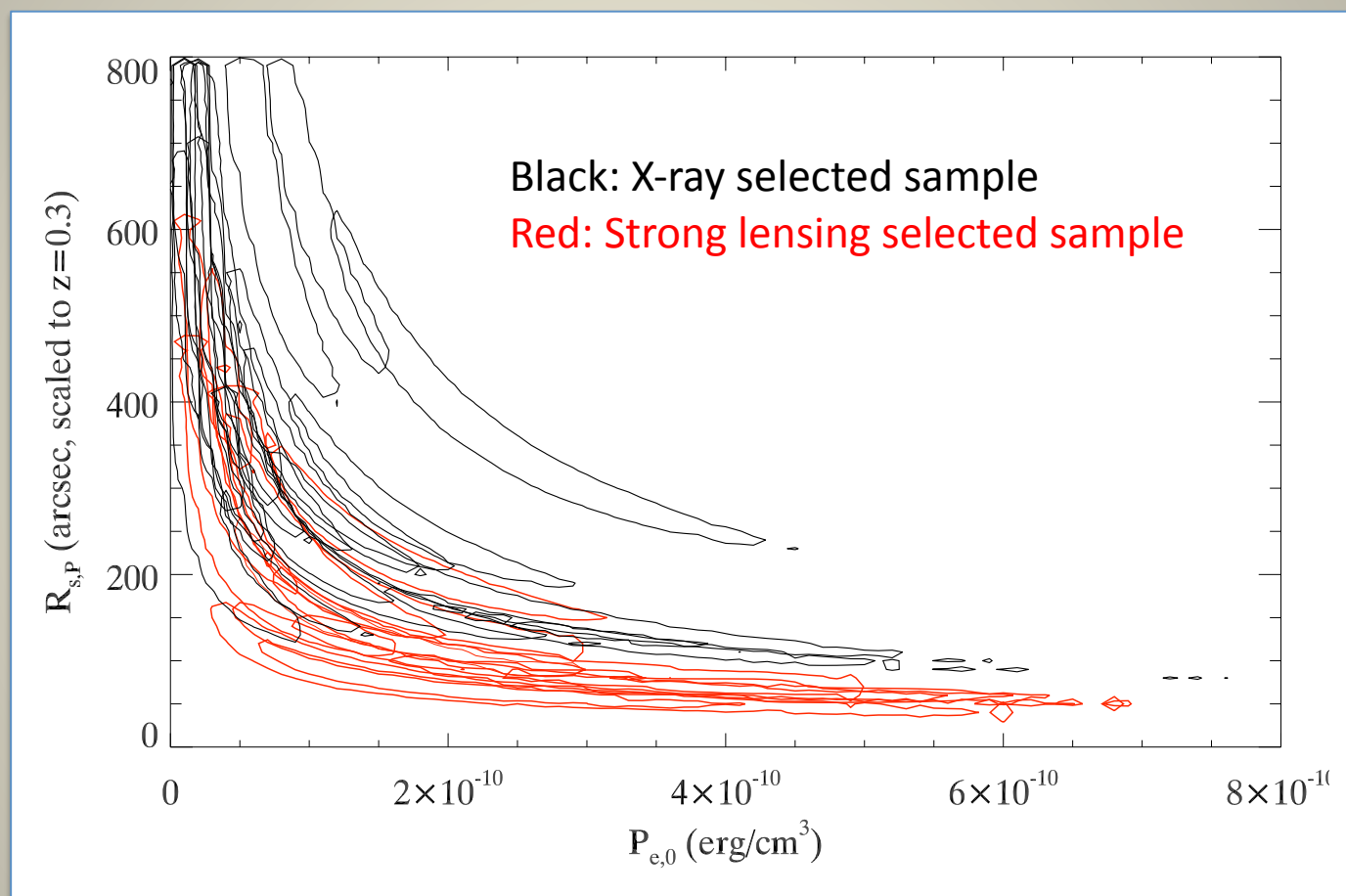
Masses of lenses



Theory and observations do not agree!

$Y_{SZ} \rightarrow M$ based on
scaling relation using LOCUSS
Weak lensing: Okabe et al.
SZ: Marrone et al.

Strong Lensing Selection in the SZ Data



The SZ data indicate that for a given pressure ($\rightarrow$ mass), strong lensing selected clusters have smaller scale radii (higher 2D concentration) than X-ray selected clusters

Conclusions

- SZ observations indicate that strong lensing clusters have smaller scale radii
- We find that strong lensing selected clusters of a given mass are more efficient strong lenses than theory predicts
- Future work:
 - Observing a subsample at 90 GHz to better constrain shapes of pressure profiles at higher angular resolution
 - Combining with archival X-ray data, particularly to test for elongation along the line of sight
 - Have analyzed data for SDSSJ1115 and find line of sight elongation 1.6

