GRAVITATIONAL LENSING LECTURE 19

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FROM SIE TO EPL

(SEE TESSORE & METCALF, 2015)

- Modifications of the SIE to change the slope of the density profile are discussed in Tessore & Metcalf (2015)
- ► Elliptical Power-Law lenses are difficult to treat analytically.
- ► The usage of numerical techniques is mandatory
- ► Here, we discuss some properties only qualitatively

FROM SIE TO EPL

(SEE TESSORE & METCALF, 2015)

$$\begin{split} \kappa(x) &= \frac{3-n}{2} x^{1-n} \\ x &= \sqrt{f^2 x_1^2 + x_2^2} \end{split}$$

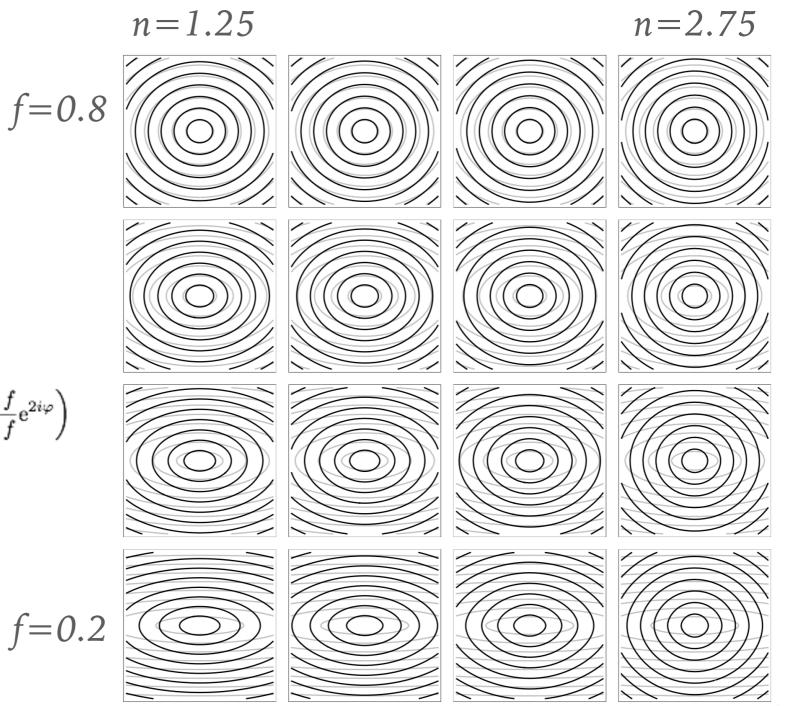
- Calculations can be better done using complex notation (e.g. Bourassa & Kantowski, 1975)
- The complex deflection angle involves the Gauss Hypergeometric Function:

 $\alpha(x,\varphi) = \frac{2}{1+f} x^{2-n} \mathrm{e}^{i\varphi} \ _2F_1\left(1,\frac{n-1}{2};2-\frac{n-1}{2};-\frac{1-f}{1+f} \mathrm{e}^{2i\varphi}\right)$

The potential can be found to be:

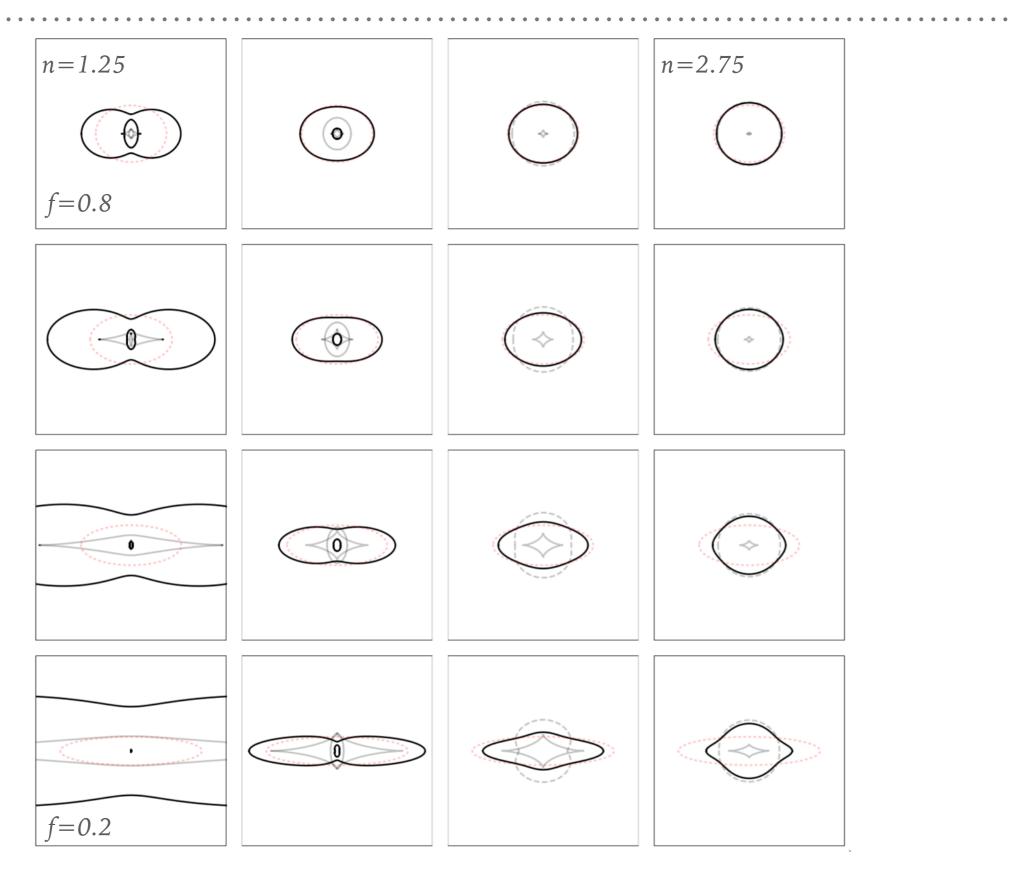
$$\psi(x_1,x_2)=rac{x_1lpha_1+x_2lpha_2}{3-n}$$

 Similarly, other properties such as the f=0.2 shear can be derived easily from the deflection angle.



FROM SIE TO EPL

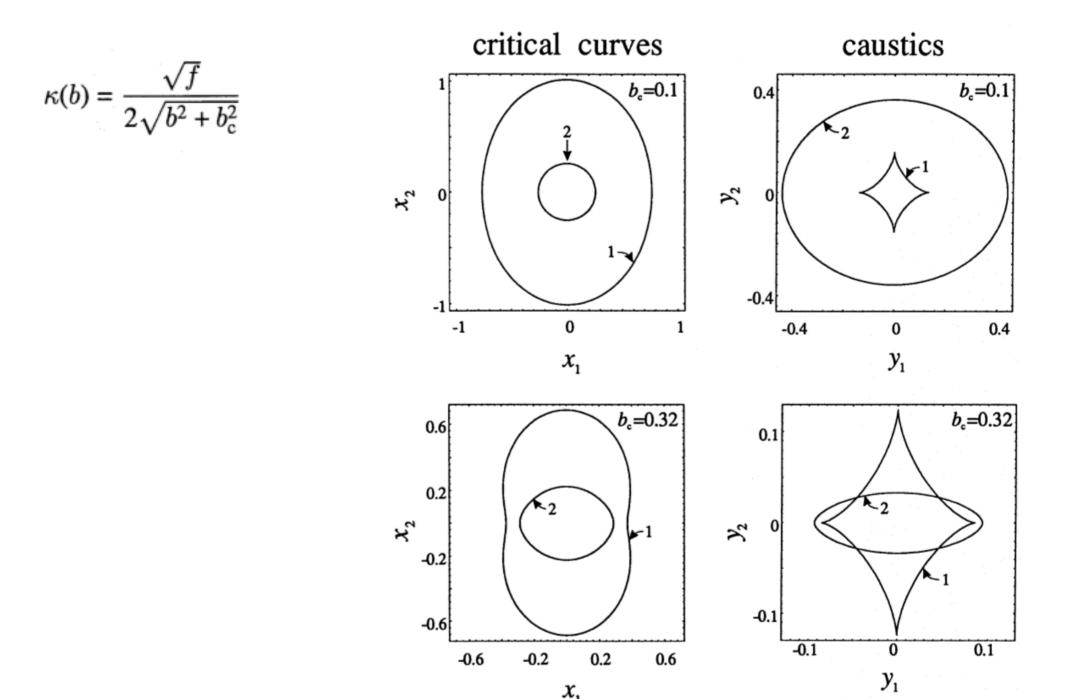
(SEE TESSORE & METCALF, 2015)



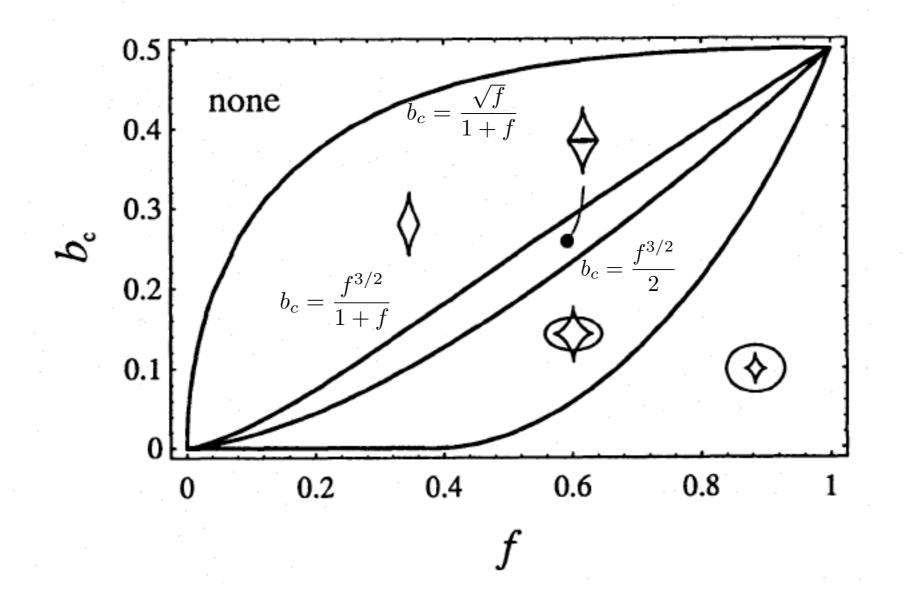
(SEE KOVNER, BARTELMANN & SCHNEIDER, 1994)

Introducing a core, the singularity is removed, thus the lens looses the CUT, turning it into a regular CAUSTIC.

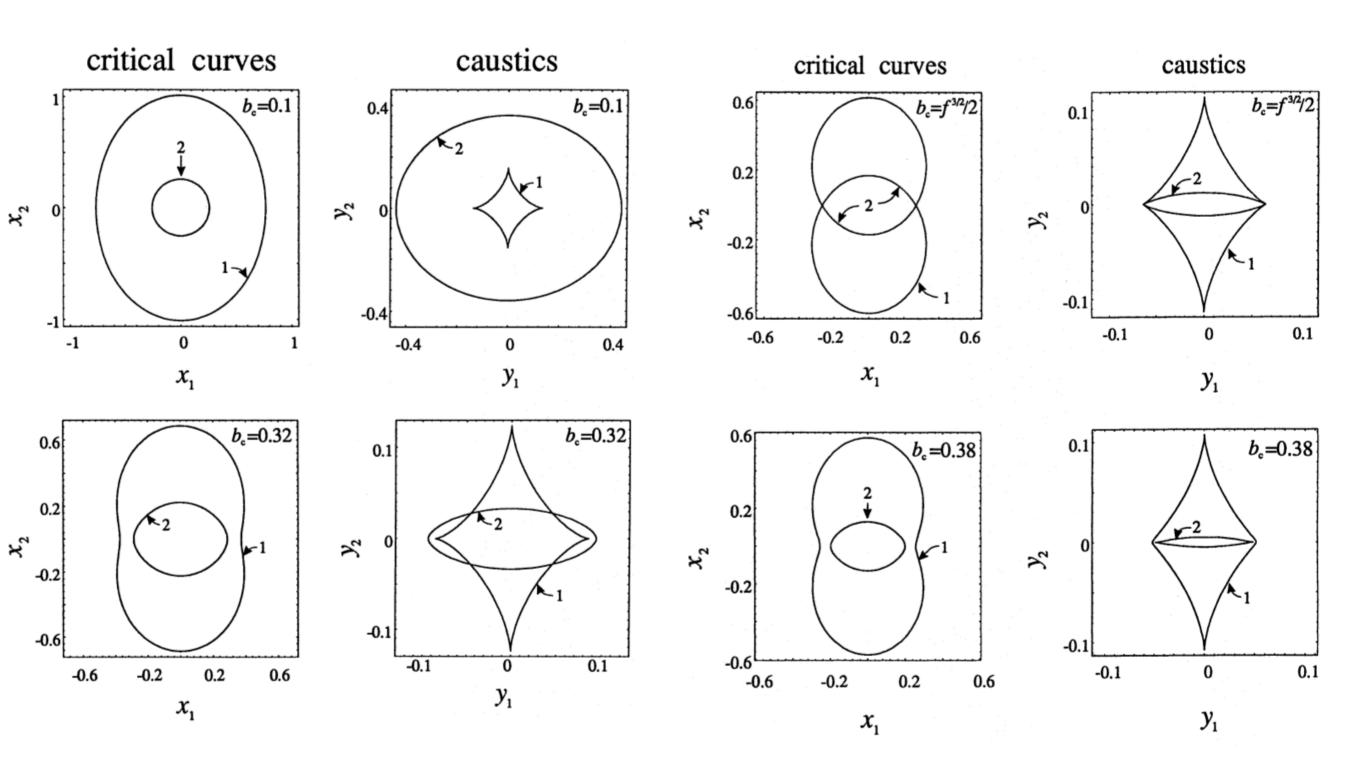
When this caustic exists, it corresponds to a CRITICAL LINE on the lens plane.



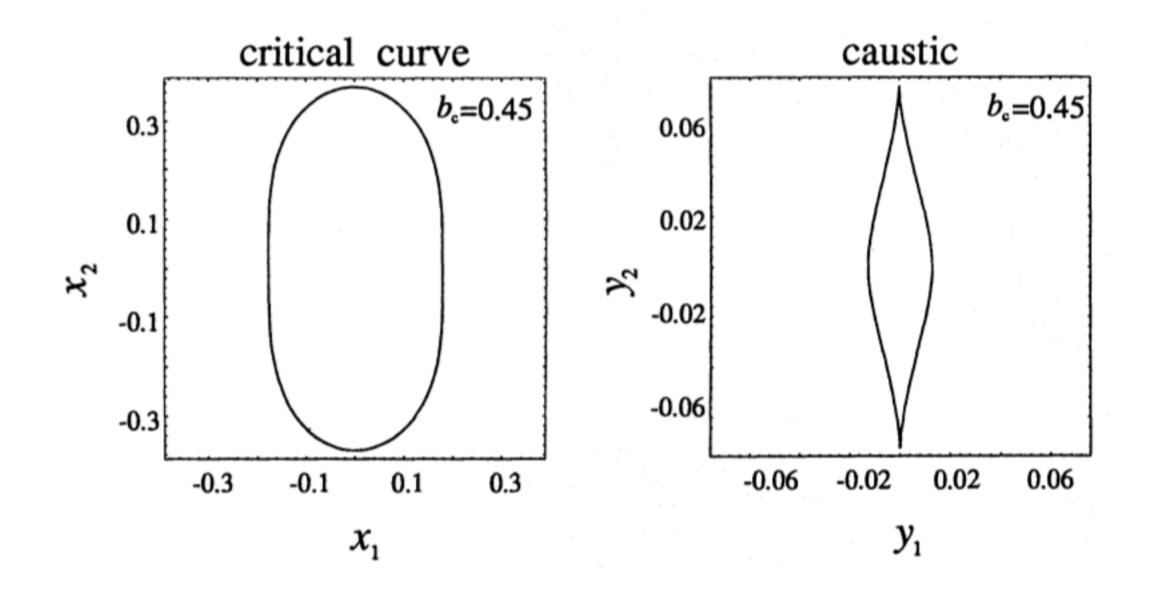
(SEE KOVNER, BARTELMANN & SCHNEIDER, 1994)



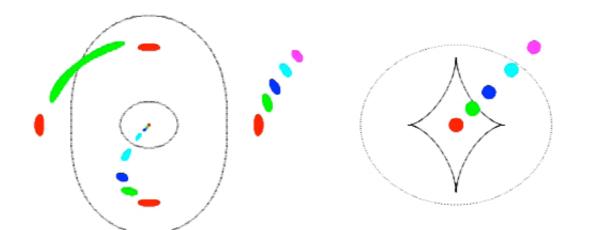
(SEE KOVNER, BARTELMANN & SCHNEIDER, 1994)

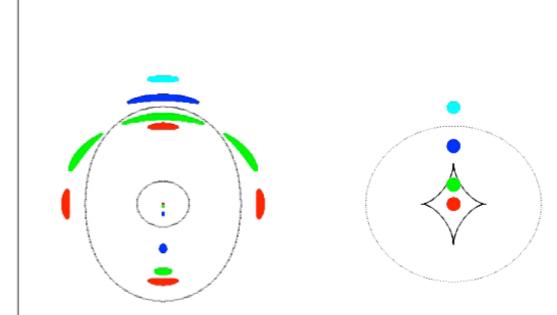


(SEE KOVNER, BARTELMANN & SCHNEIDER, 1994)

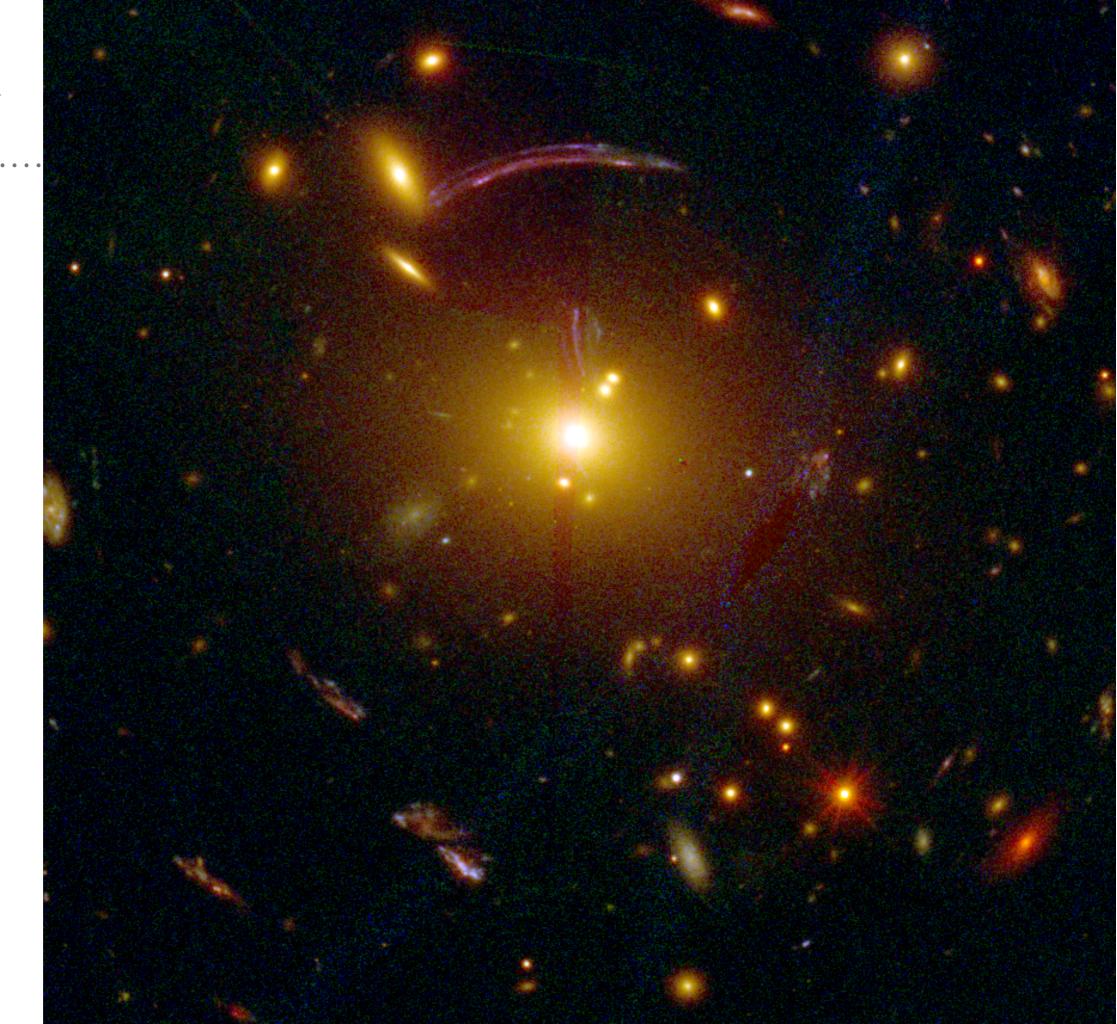


MULTIPLE IMAGES IN CORED LENSES

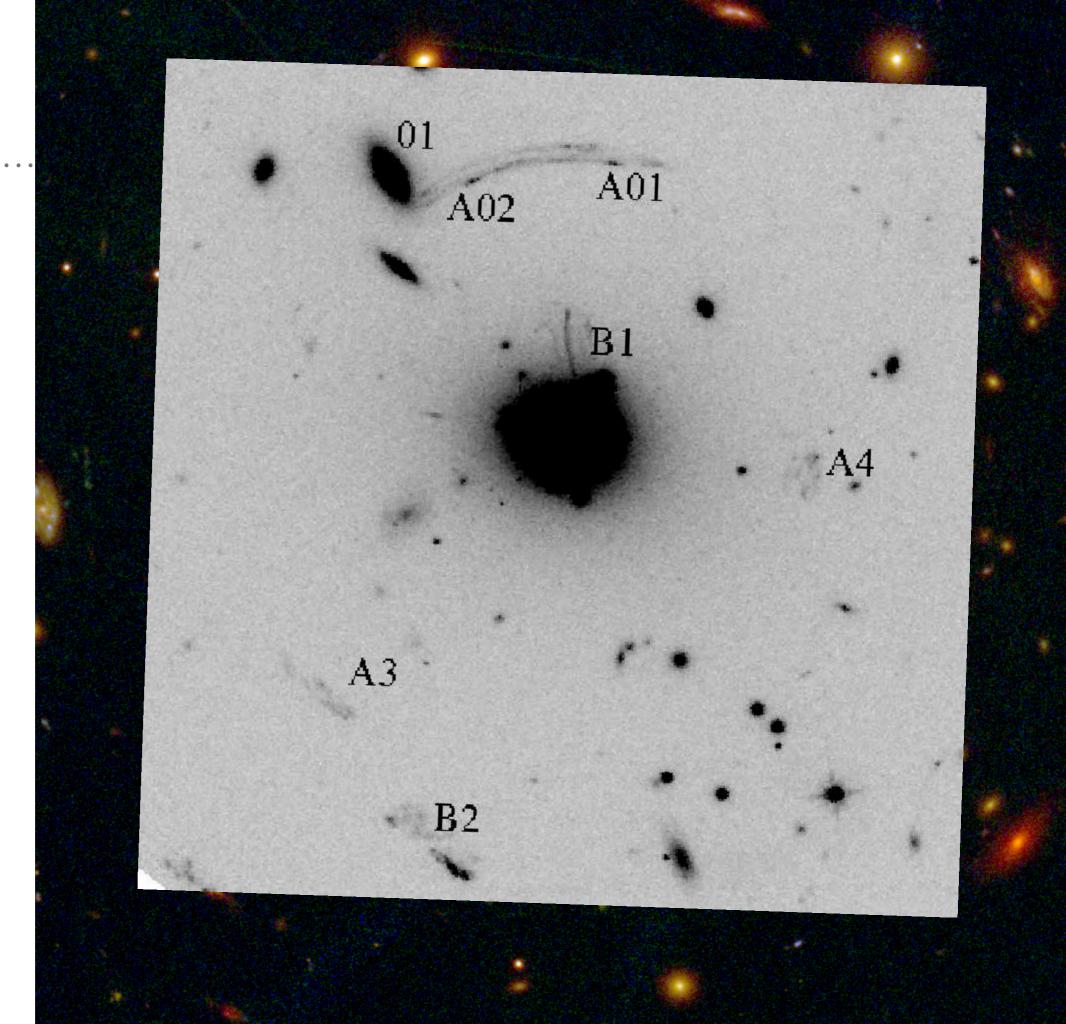




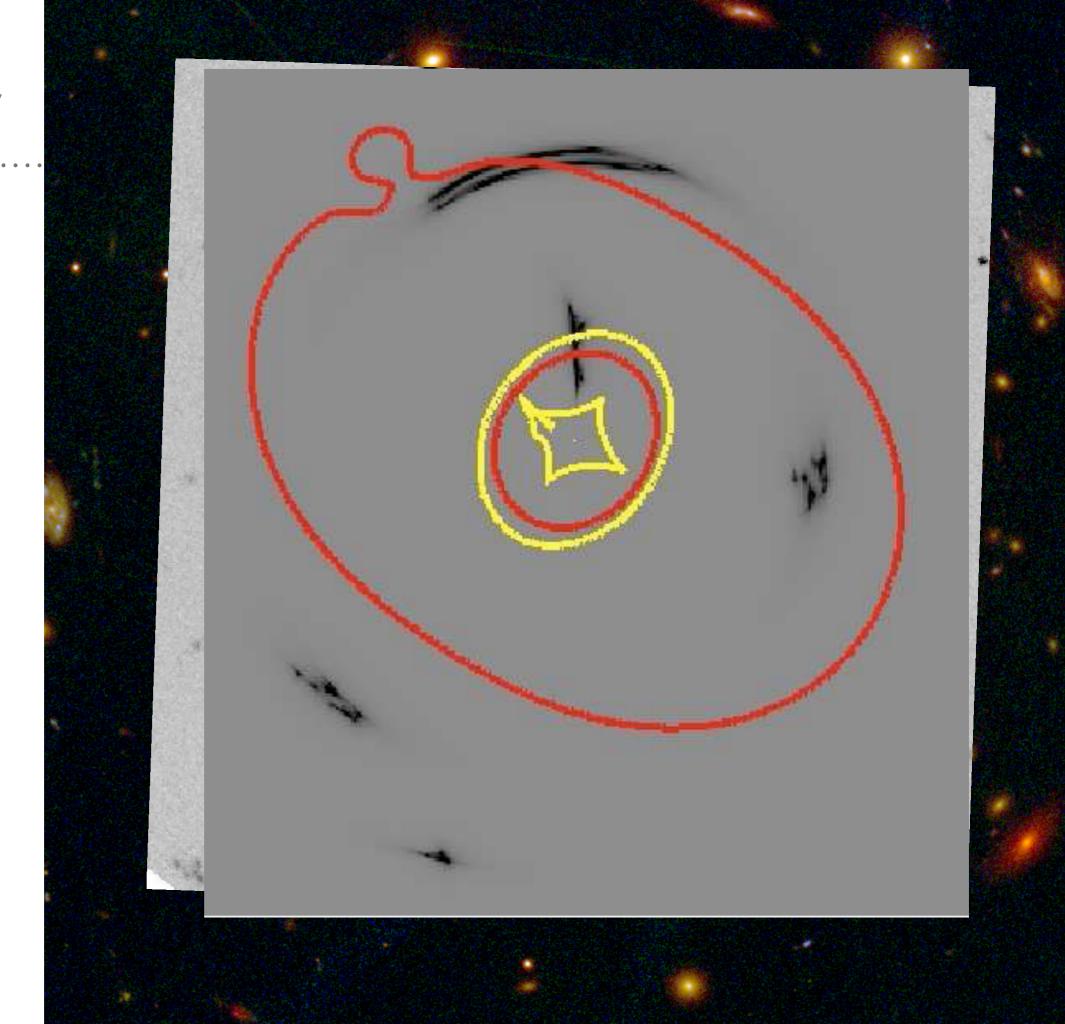
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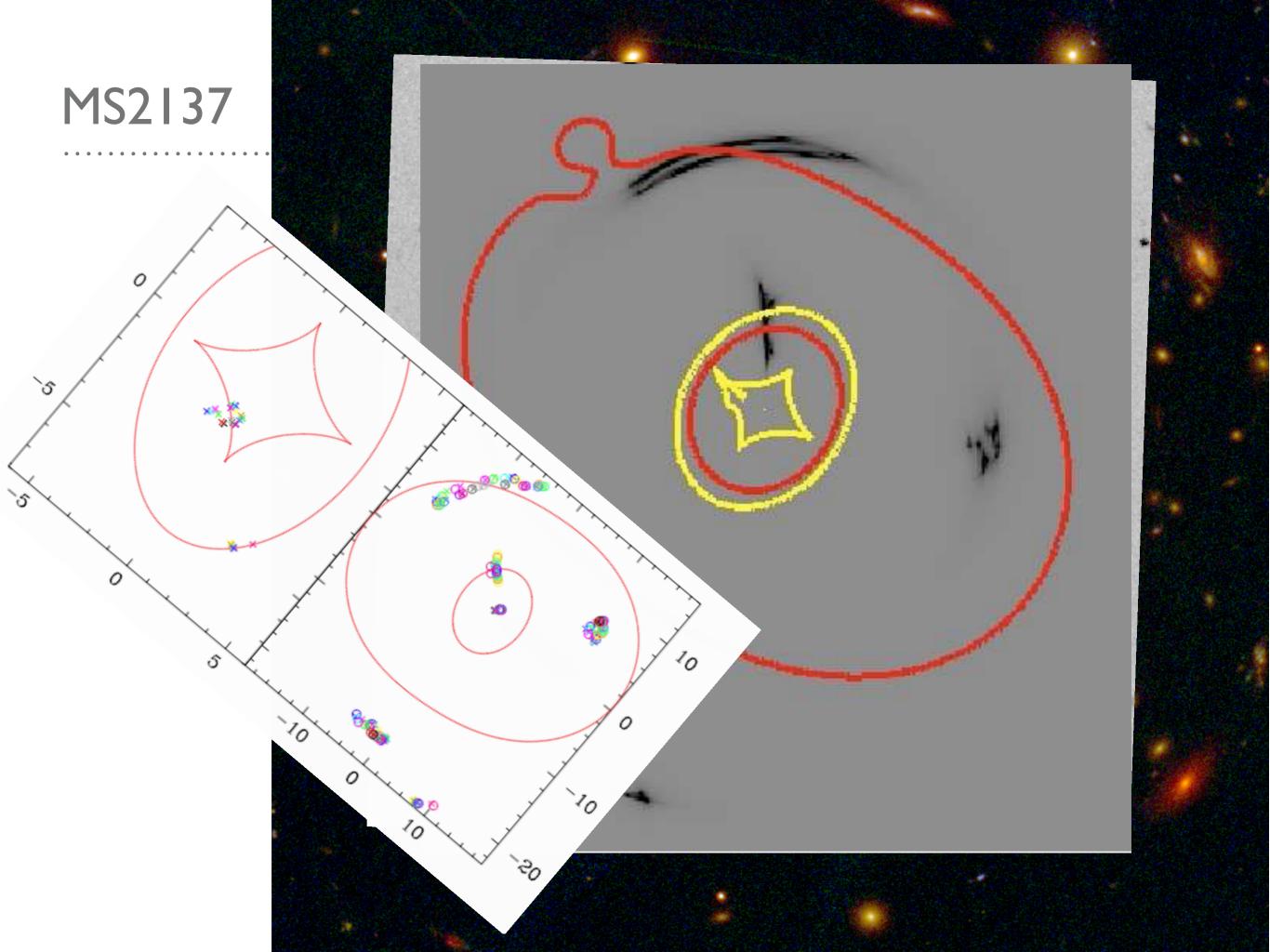






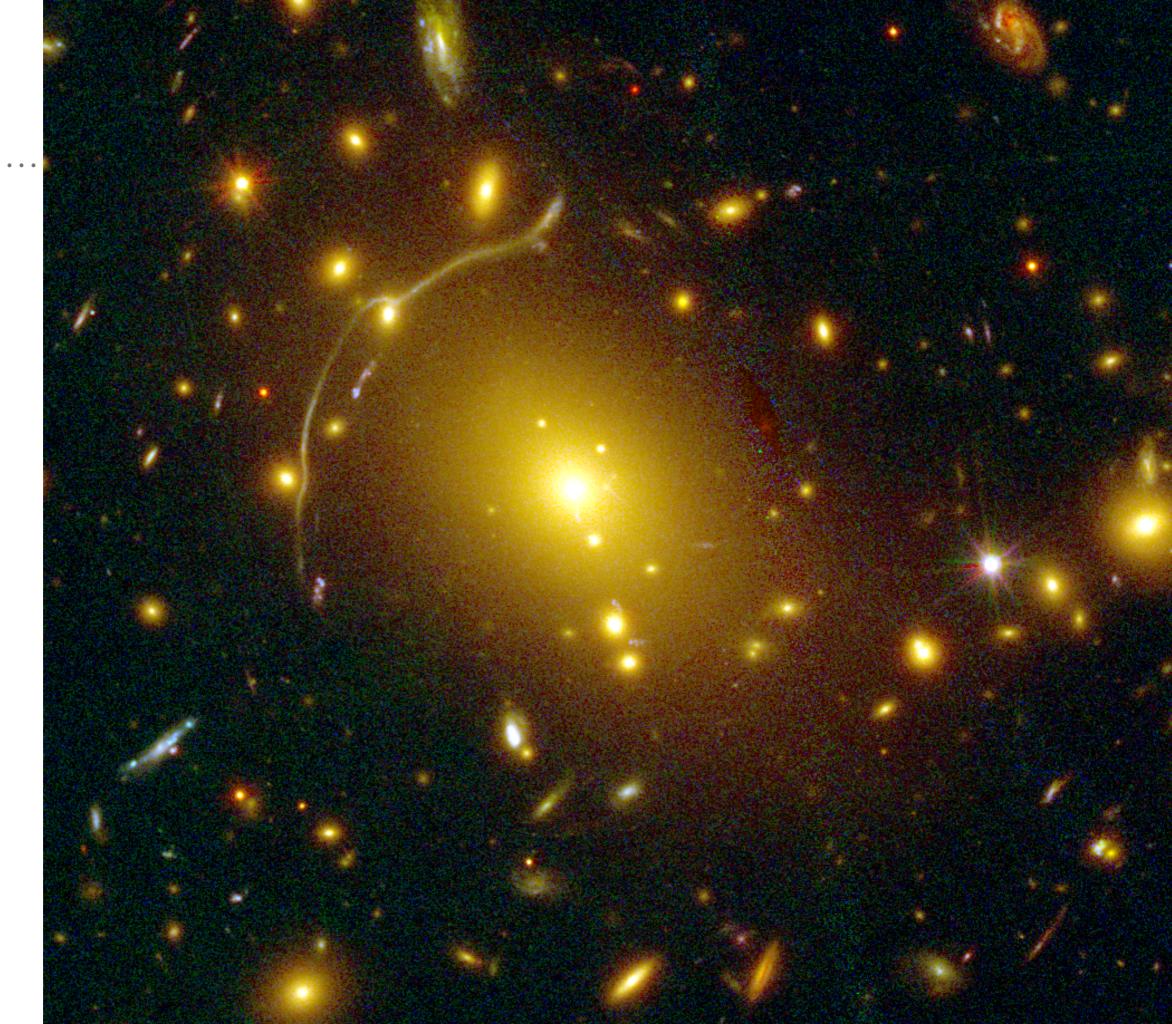
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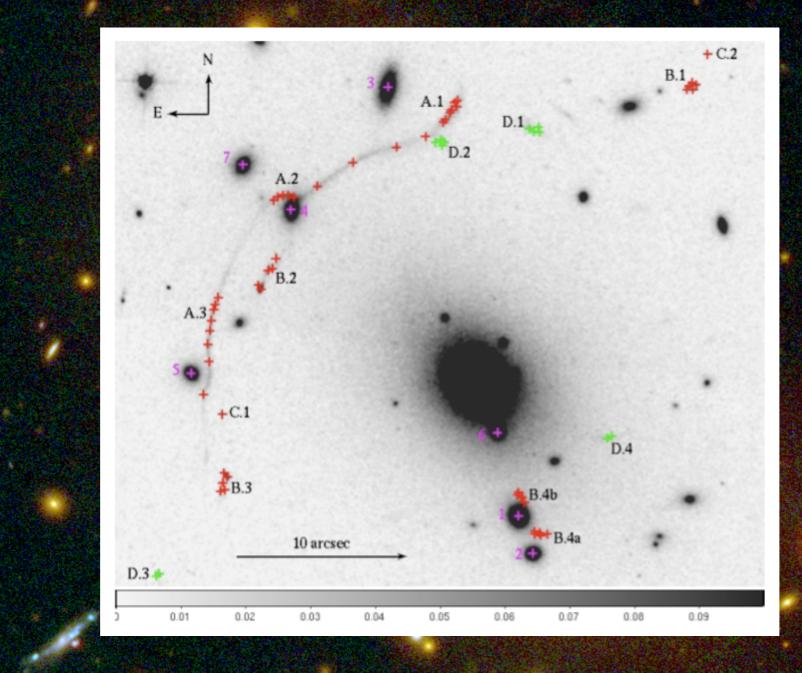
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