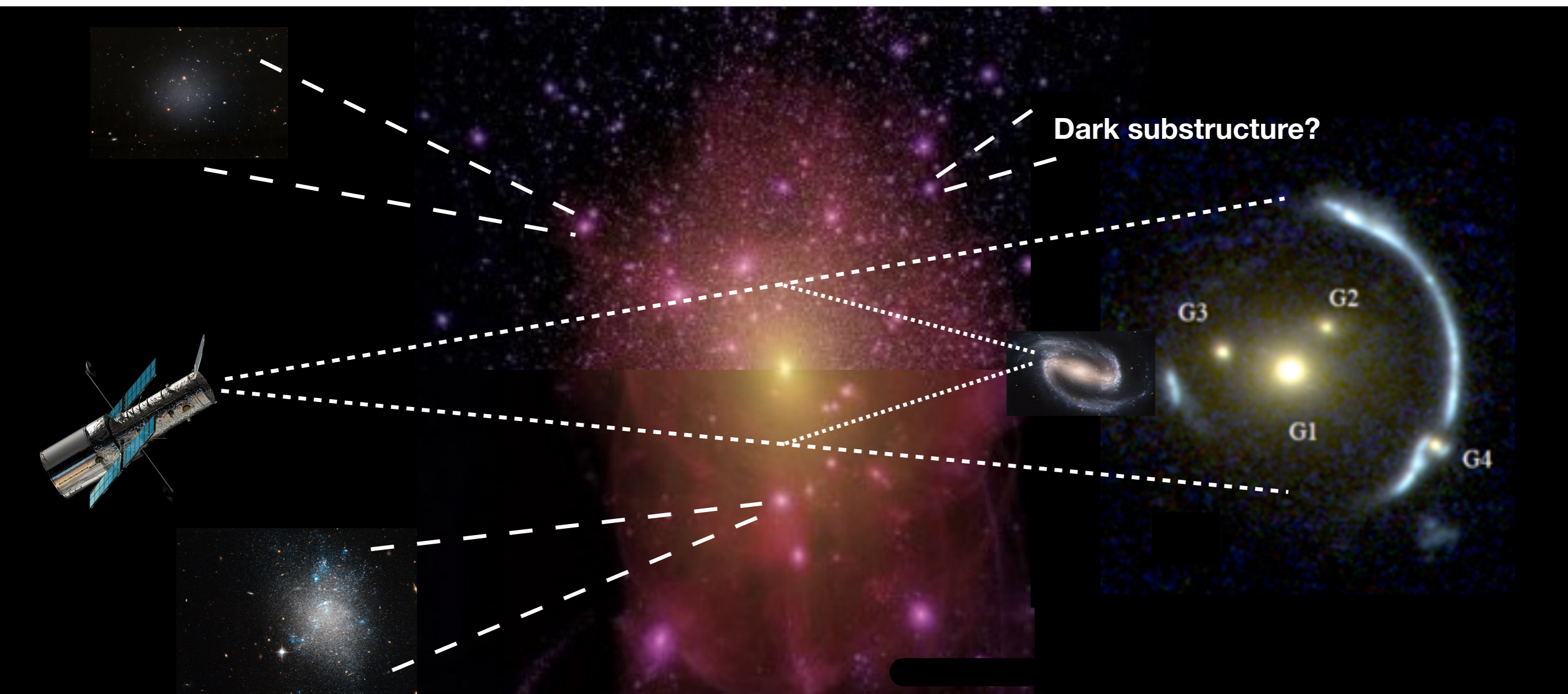
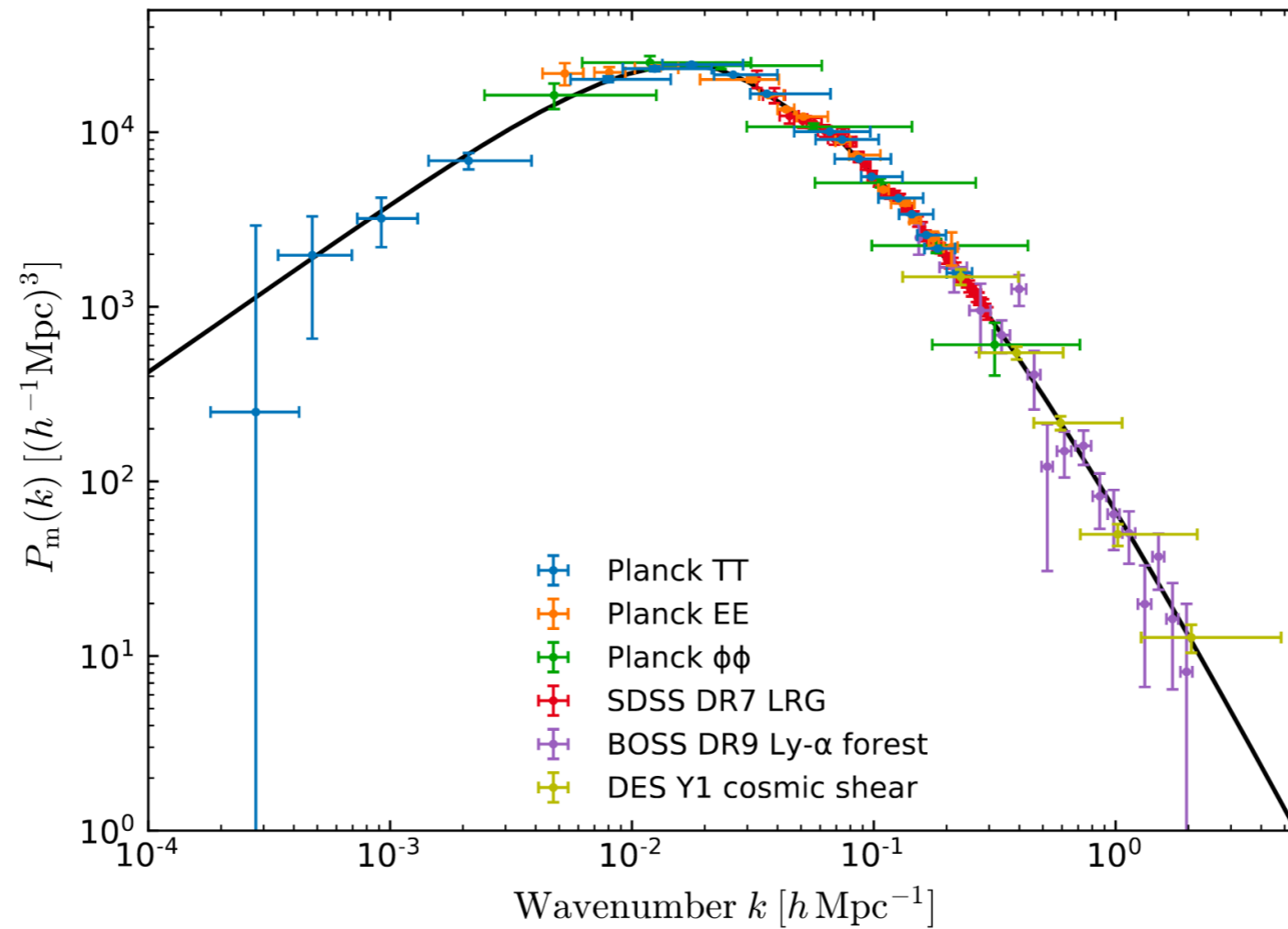
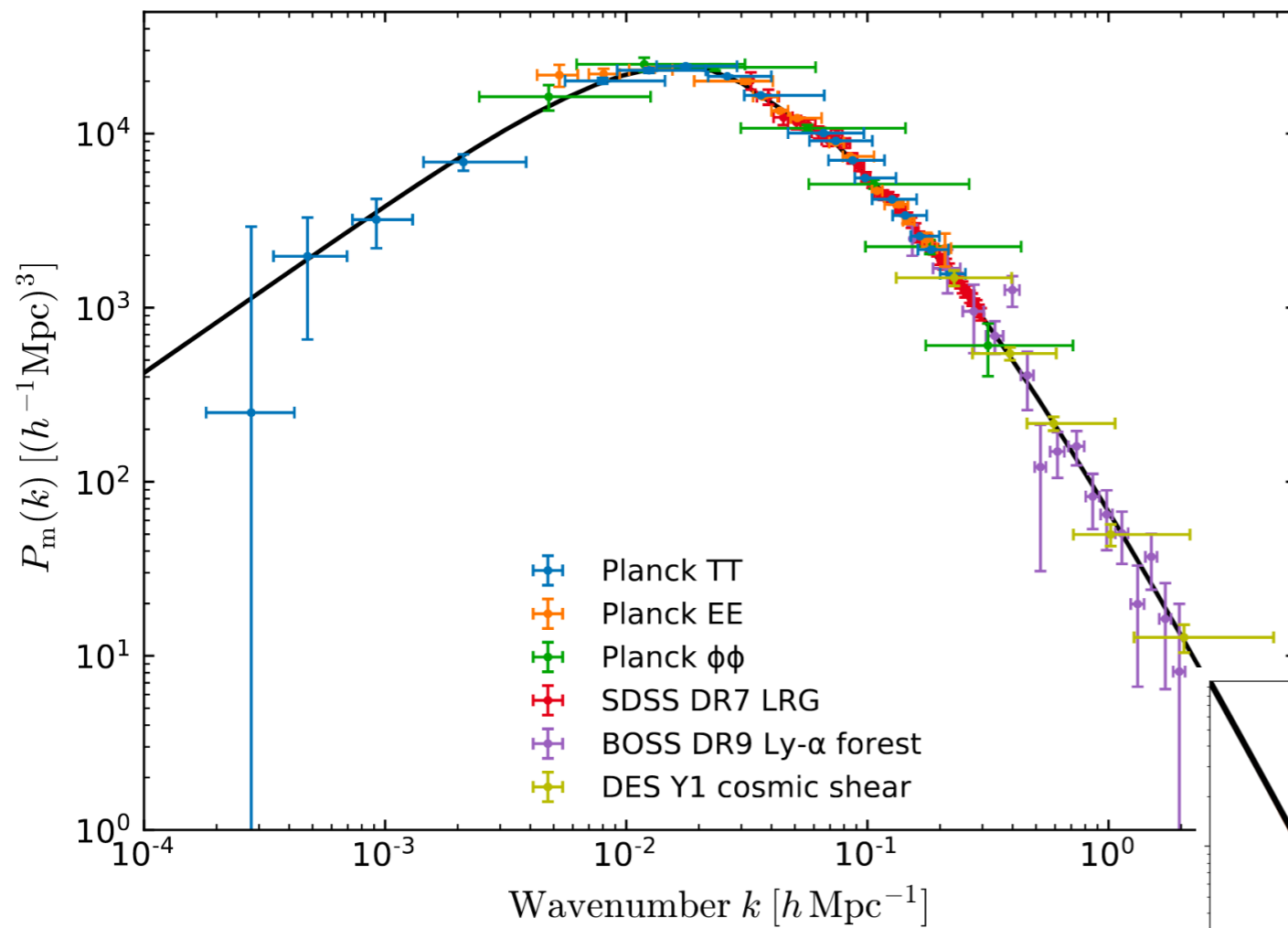


# Probing Dark Matter and Dark Energy with strong gravitational lensing

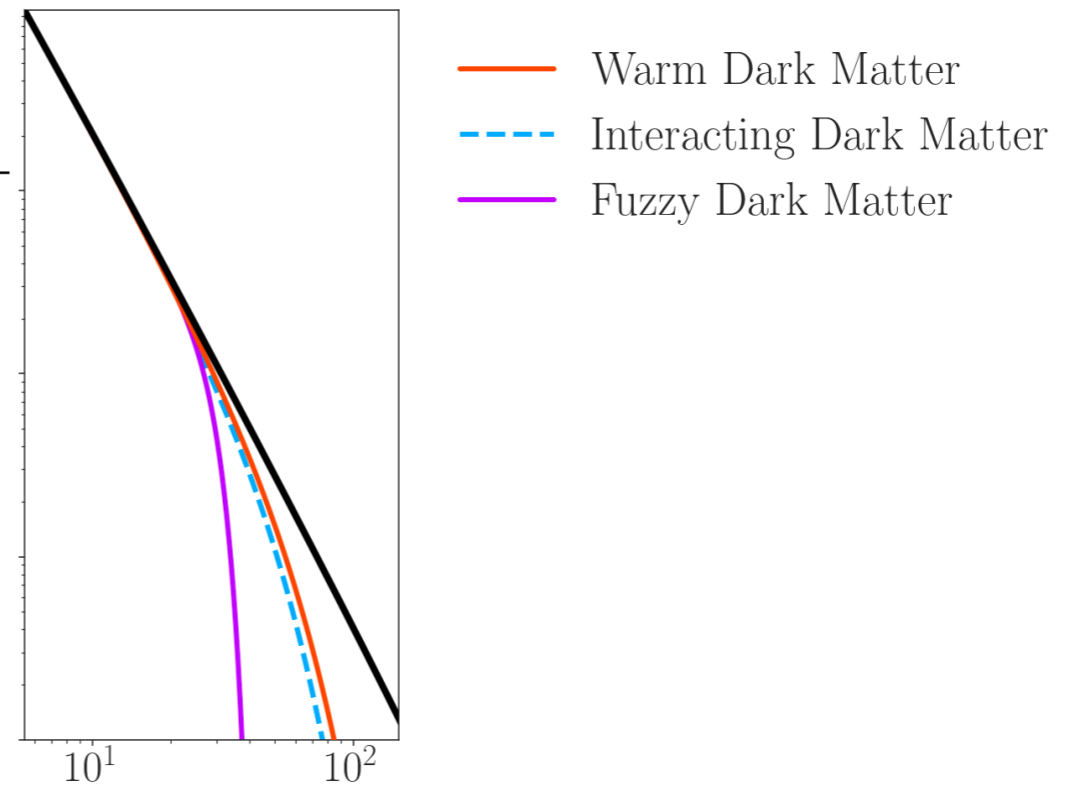


# Dark Matter and Structure Formation





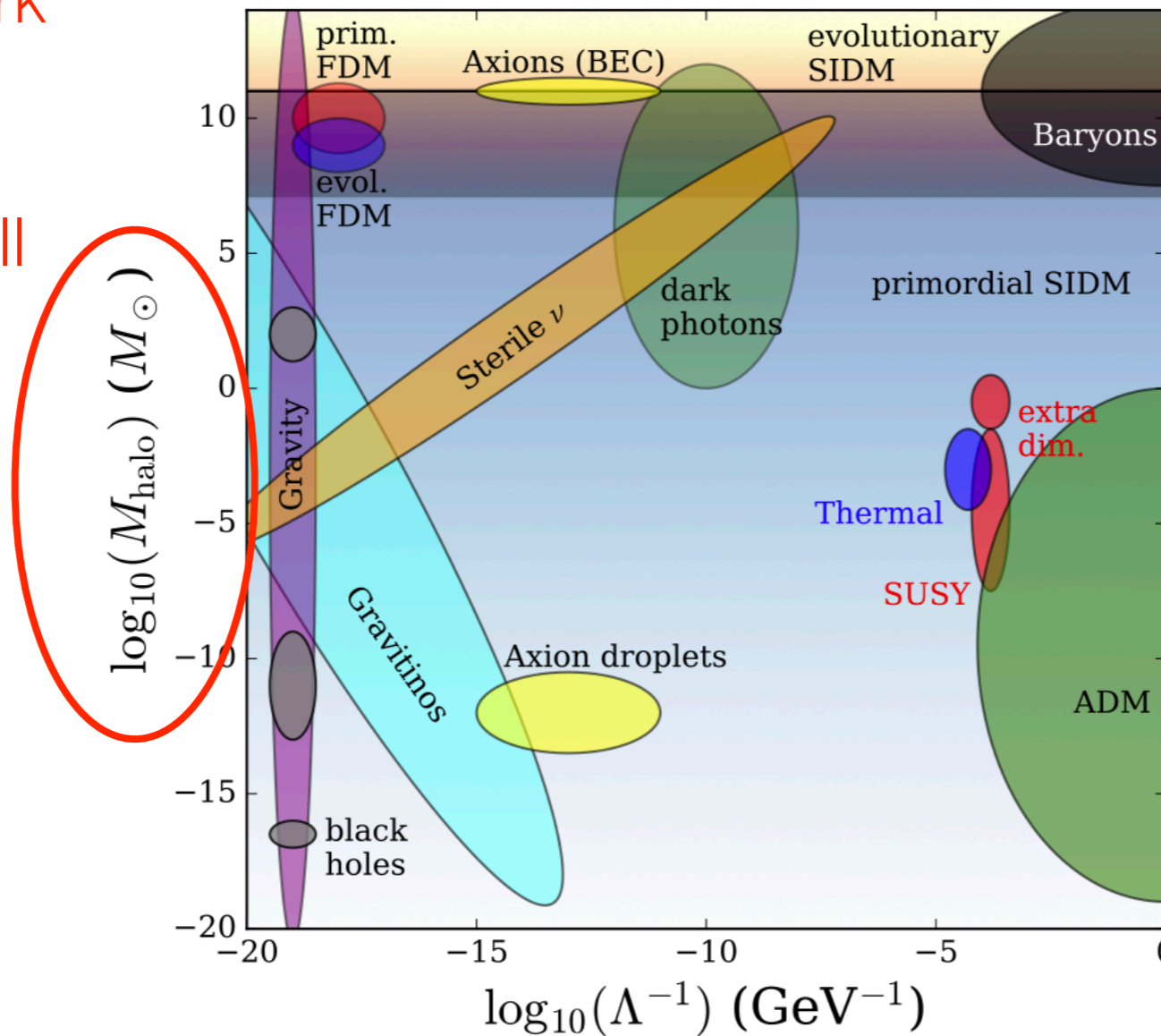
- Small scales contain information about a variety of dark matter physics: we are compelled to search there!
- **How do we measure the smallest scales?**



Planck Collaboration 2019  
 adopted by E. Nadler A. Drlica-Wagner

# Dark Matter and Structure Formation

Microphysical dark matter properties affect structure formation on small scales





# Probing Dark Matter

CDM



WDM



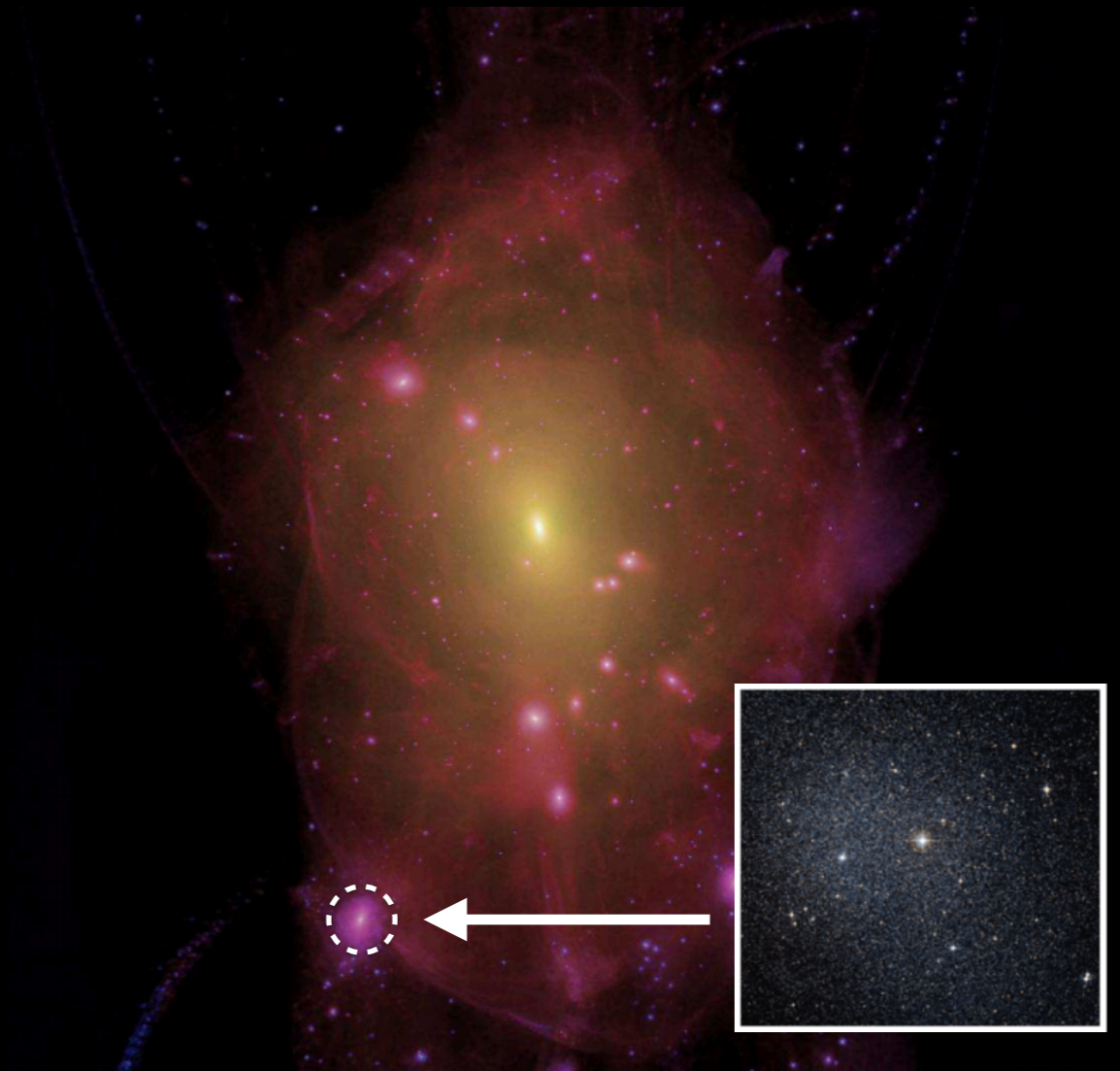
Lovell et al. 2011



# Probing Dark Matter

CDM

WDM

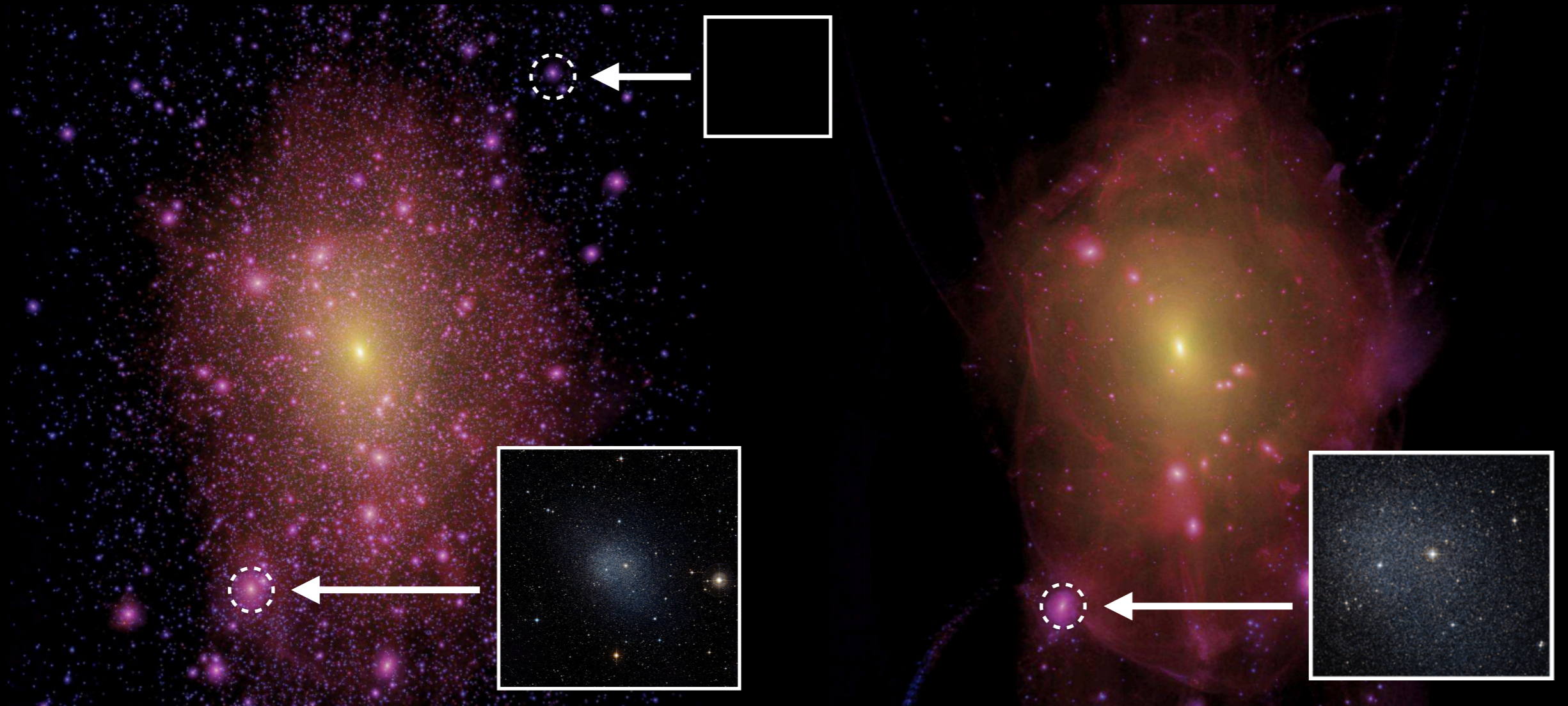




# What if structure is completely dark?

CDM

WDM



CDM predicts completely dark halos!

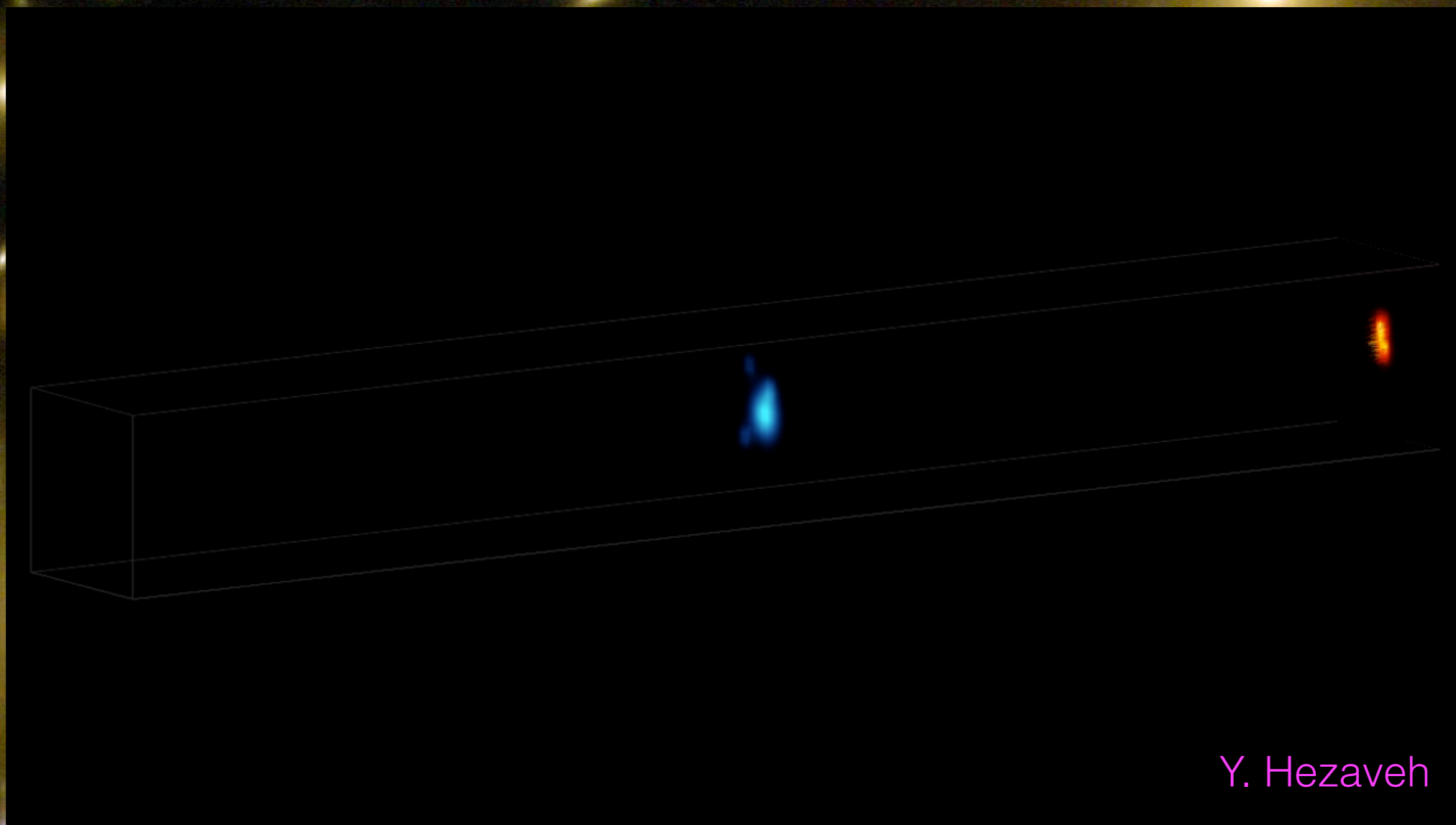


# Strong gravitational lensing

A deep-field astronomical image showing a large number of galaxies. The image is dominated by yellow and white galaxies, with several prominent blue galaxies. The background is dark, and the galaxies are scattered across the field. Some galaxies exhibit strong gravitational lensing effects, such as multiple images and arcs, which are characteristic of light being bent by the gravity of a massive object like a galaxy cluster.



# Strong gravitational lensing

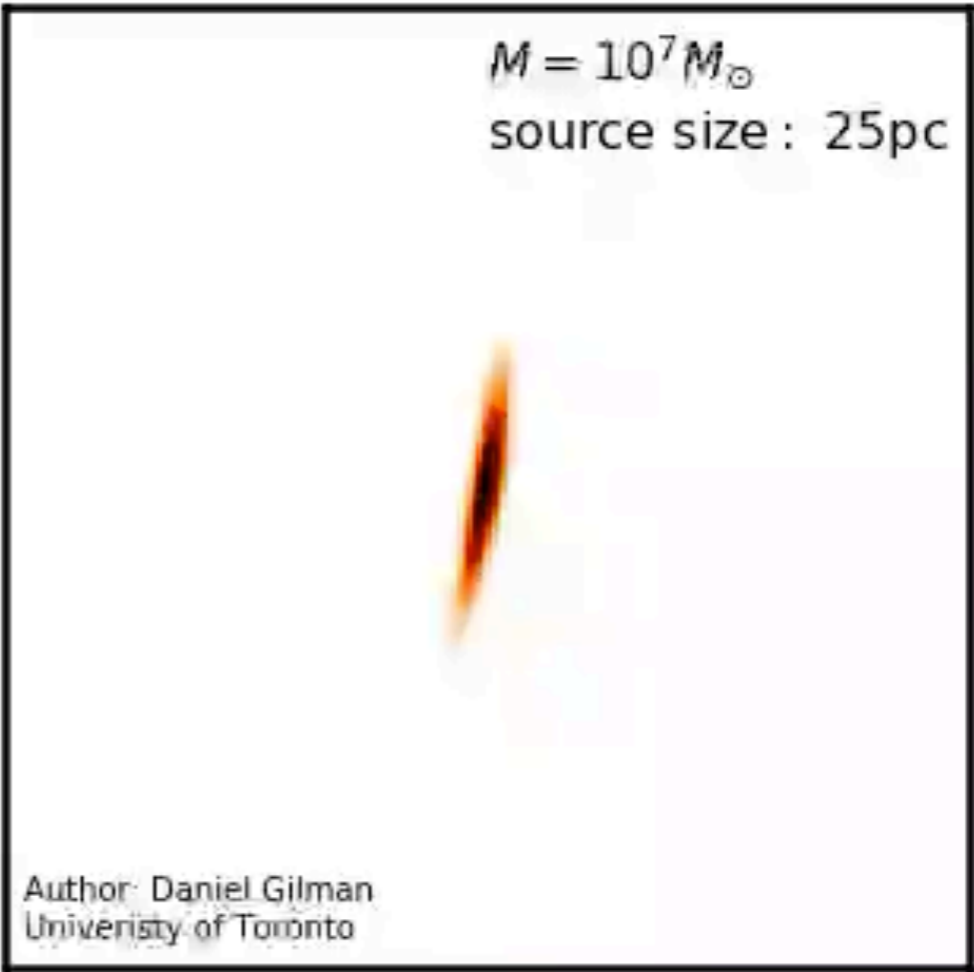
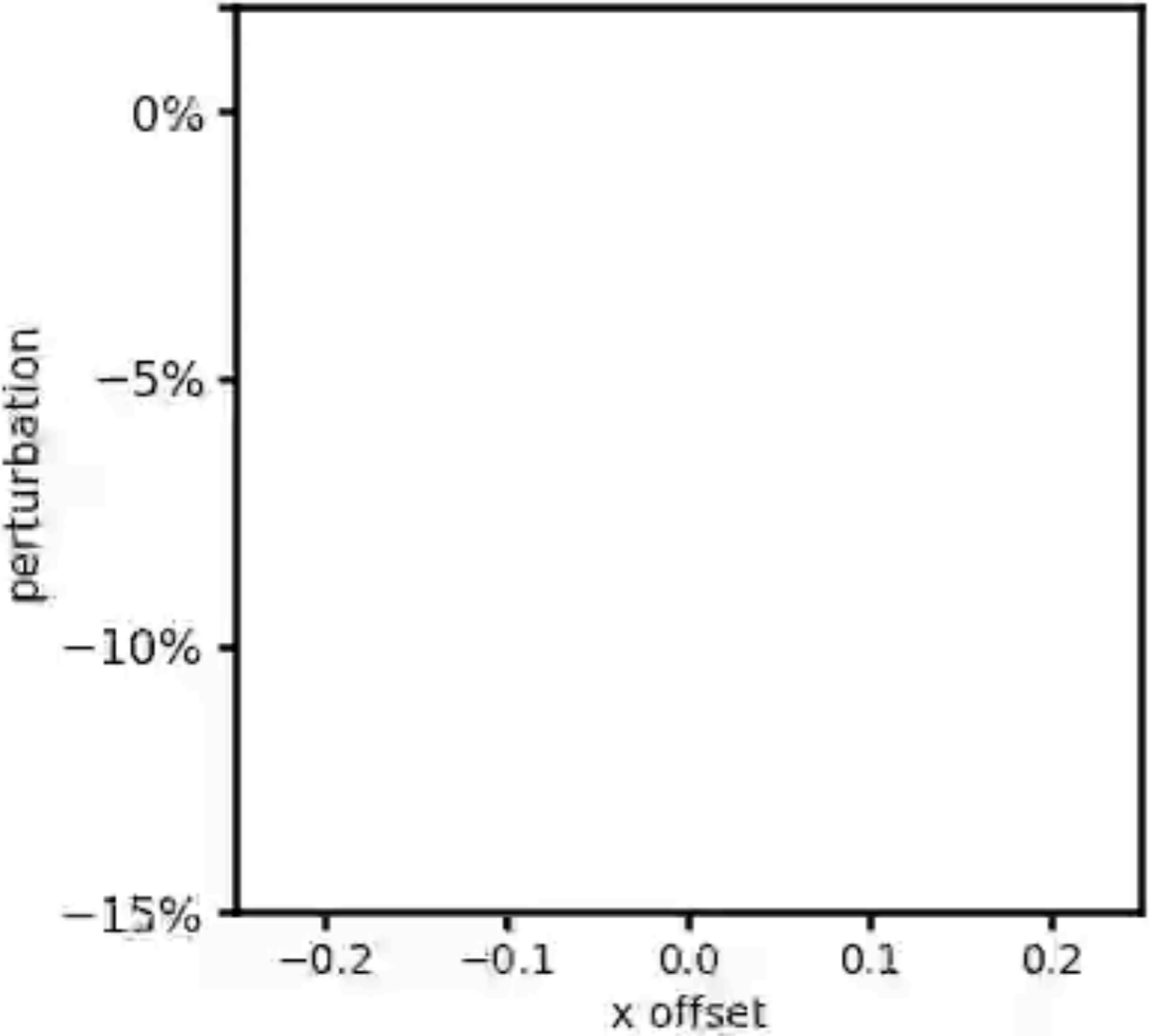
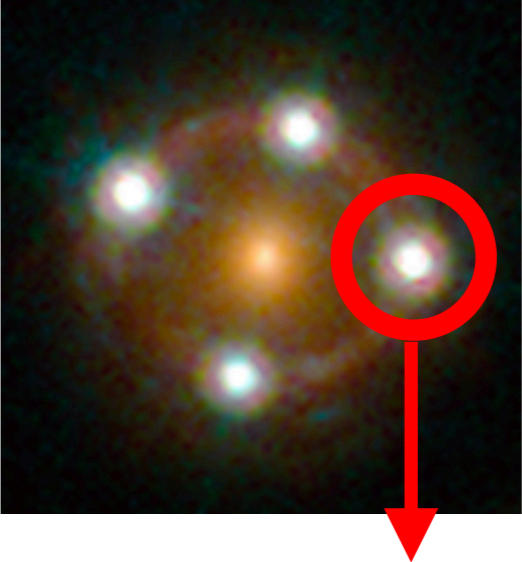




# Dark Matter and Structure Formation

- **Dark matter** as a collision-less cold fluid is extremely successful in describing cosmological observations
- The sub-galactic scales offer a **laboratory for micro-physical properties** of dark matter
- Below the galaxy-formation limit, only gravitational probes are sensitive to dark matter physics, in particular **strong gravitational lensing**

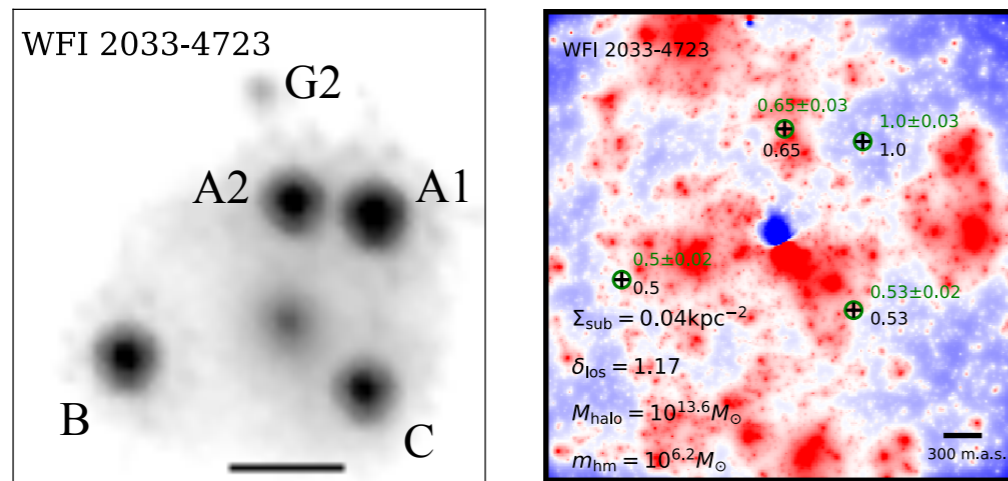
Flux-ratios are sensitive to completely dark structure



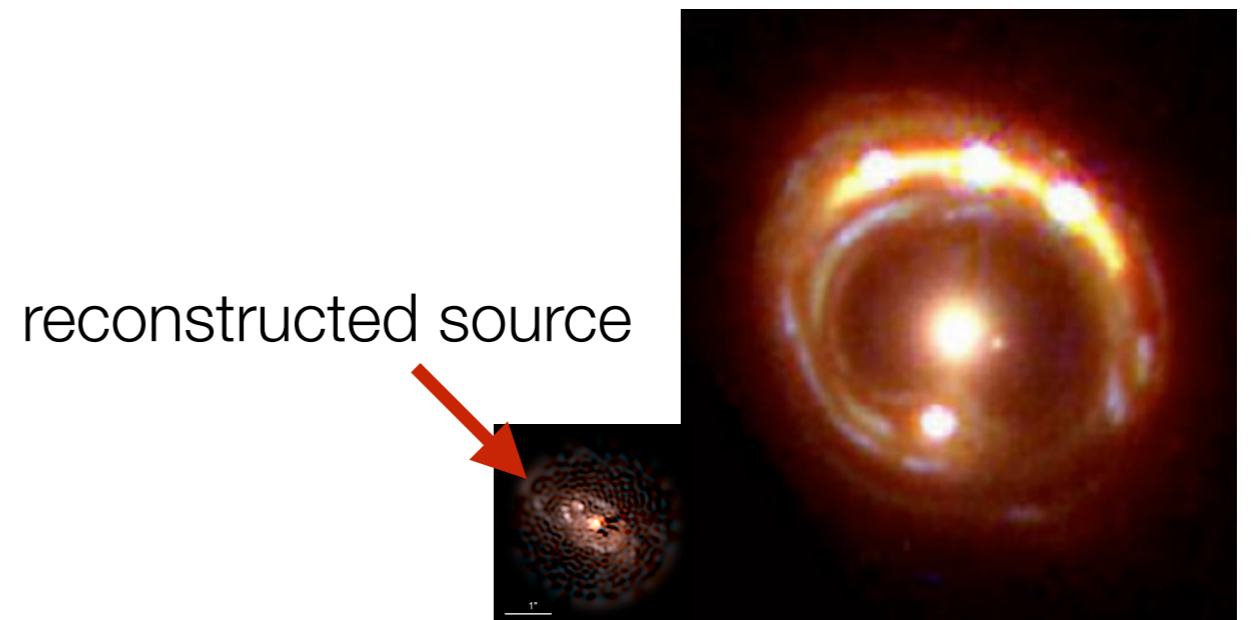
Mao & Schneider 1998, Dalal & Kochanek 2002, Moustakas & Metcalf 2003, Nierenberg+2014, 2017 Hsueh+2016, 2017, 2019, Gilman, **SB**+2018, 2019a,b,c

# End-to-end inference of dark matter microphysics

## Flux ratio statistics



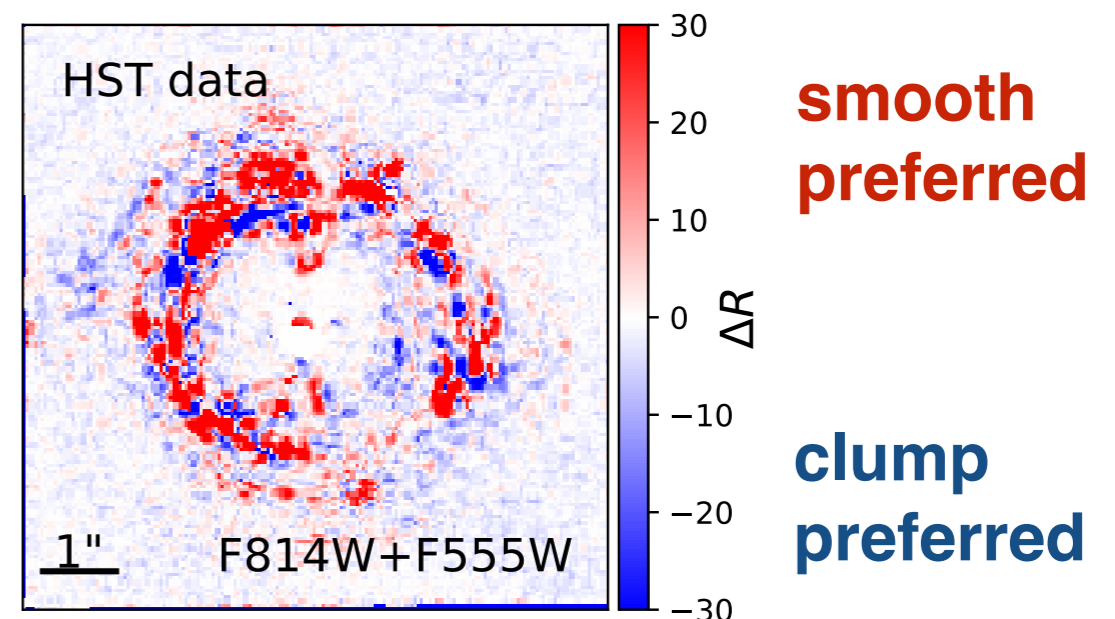
## Gravitational imaging



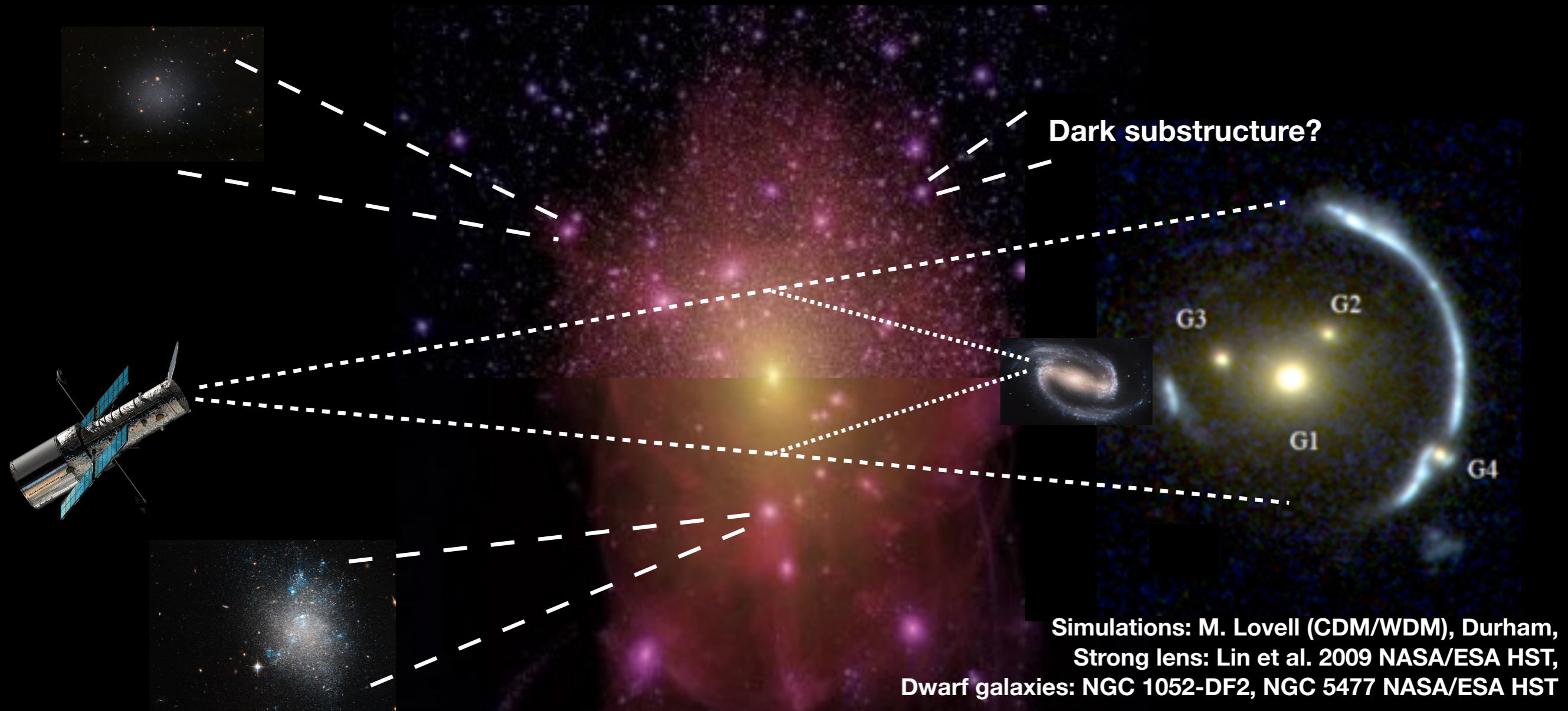
**Forward modeling** and **simulation based inferences** with Approximate Bayesian Computing

thermal relic mass **> 5.2 keV**  
 from a sample of 8 quasar lenses, **> 2 keV** from 1 lensing arc

**SB+2015**, **SB+2017a**, **b**,  
 Gilman, **SB+2019**, **2020a**, **b**



# Combining visible and invisible universe a self-consistent combined small-scale probe analysis

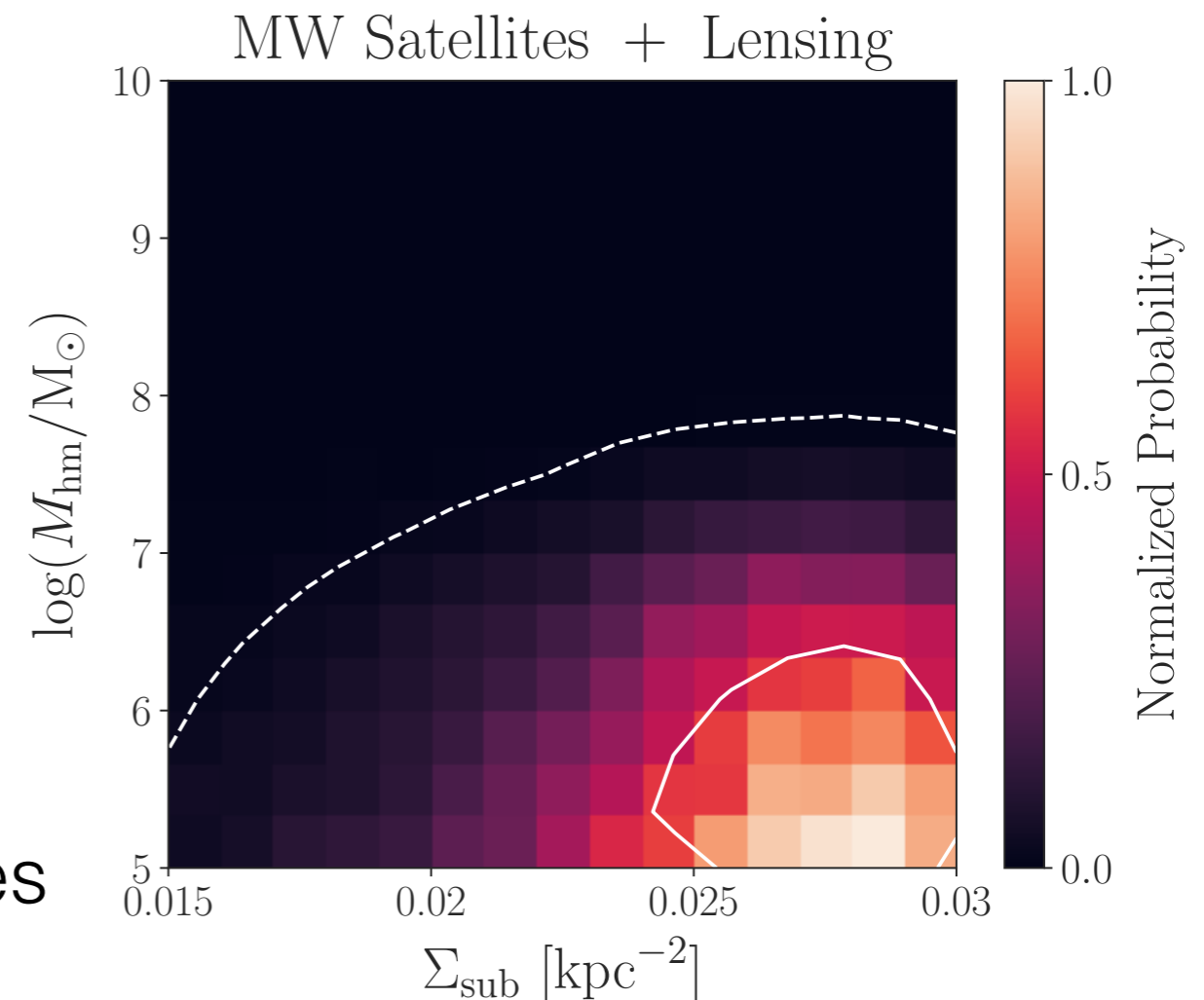




# Combining visible and invisible universe

## self-consistent combined small-scale probe analysis

- Recent analyses of the Lyman- $\alpha$  forest, strong gravitational lenses, and Milky Way satellites achieve similar dark matter sensitivity
- Each individual measurement probes a **distinct aspect** of dark matter clustering
- **Joint analyses** of small-scale probes are key to break degeneracies and robustly detect non-CDM physics

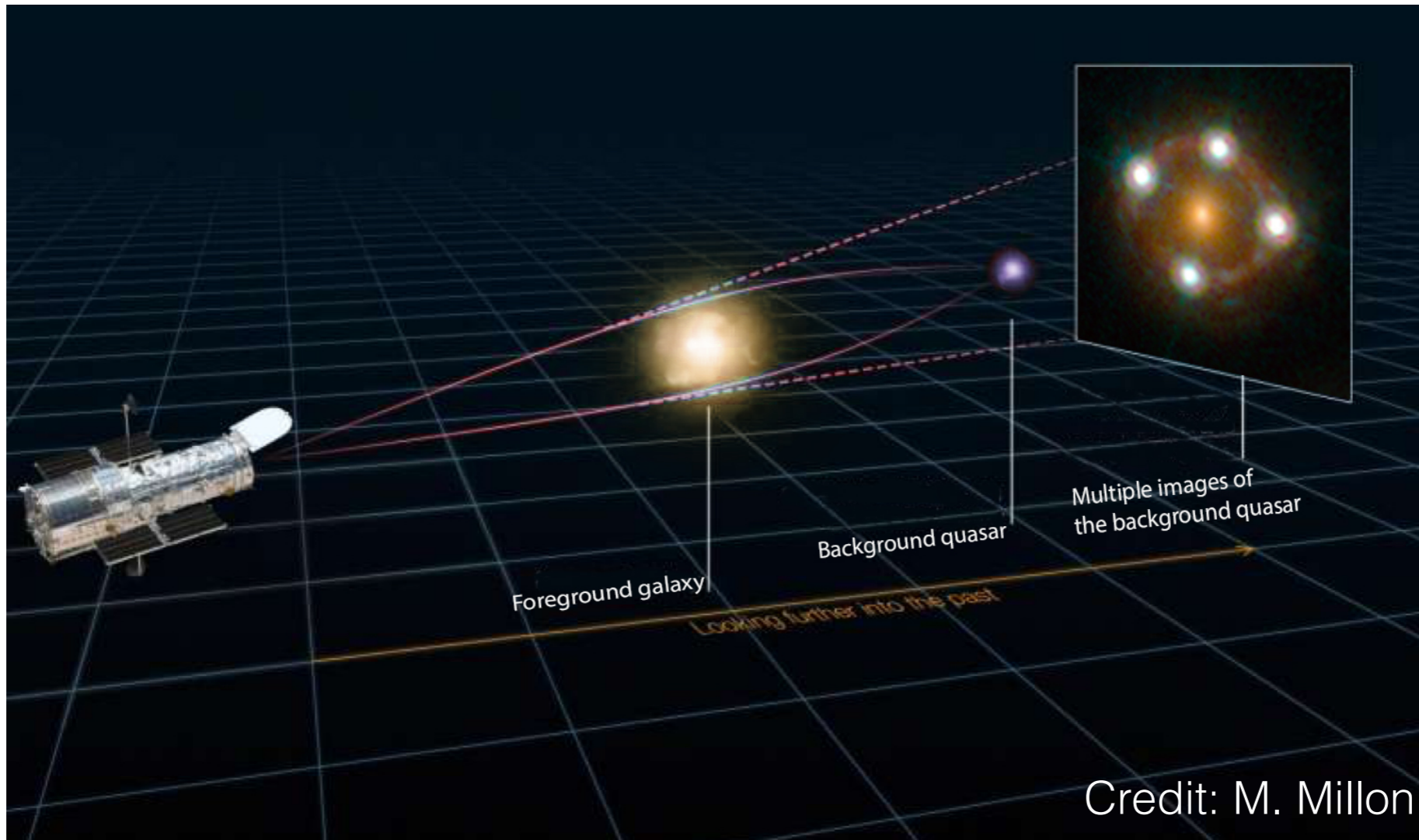


thermal relic mass  $> 9.7$  keV  
at 95% confidence

Nadler, **SB**, Gilman et al. arXiv:2101.07810



# Measuring the Hubble constant with time-delay cosmography



**absolute scale**

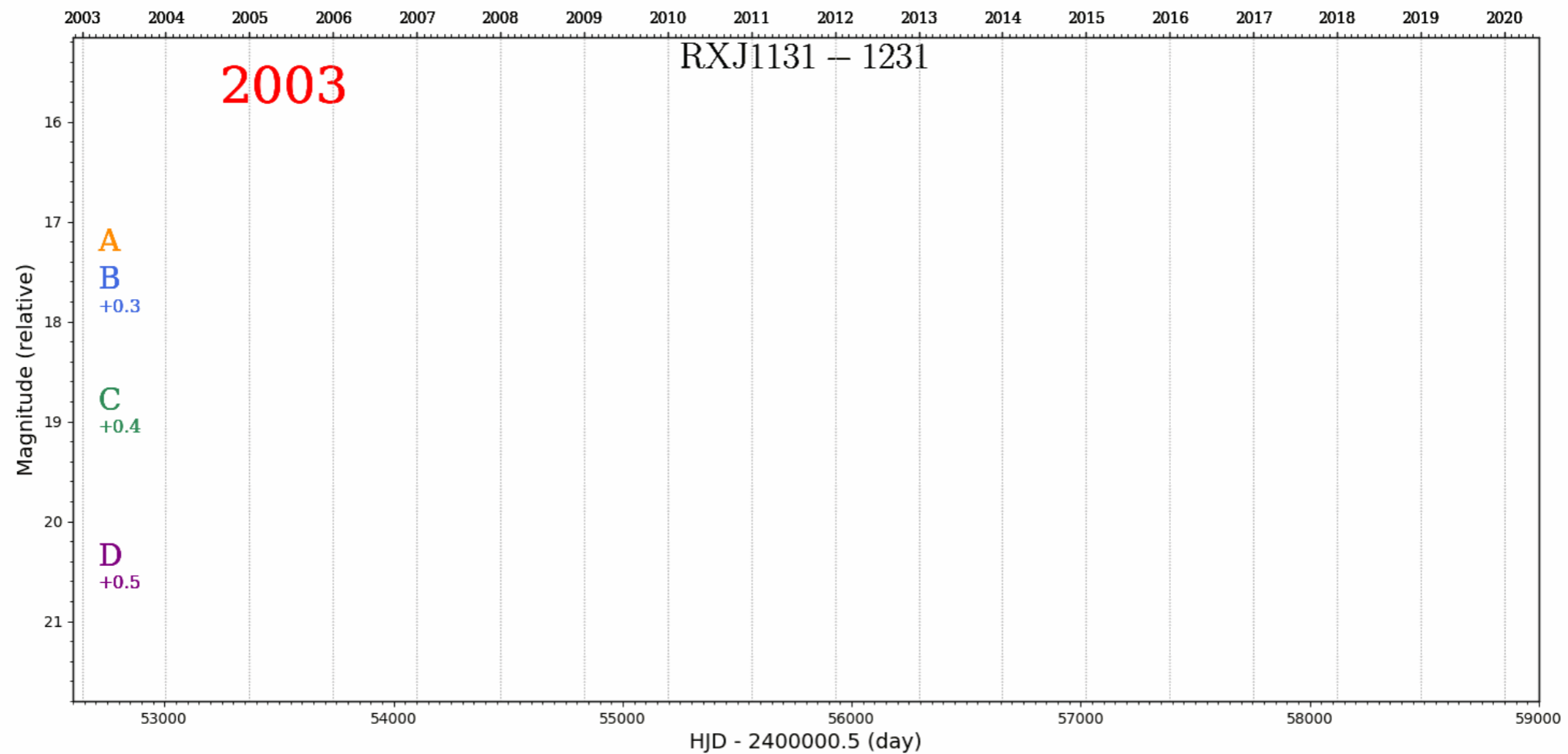
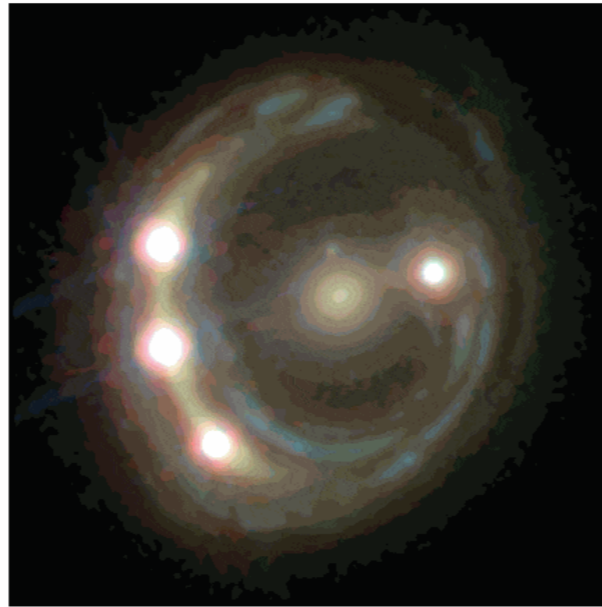
**path difference**

**time delay**

**lensing potential**

$$t(\theta, \beta) = \frac{(1 + z_d)}{c} \frac{D_d D_s}{D_{ds}} \left[ \frac{(\theta - \beta)^2}{2} - \psi(\theta) \right]$$

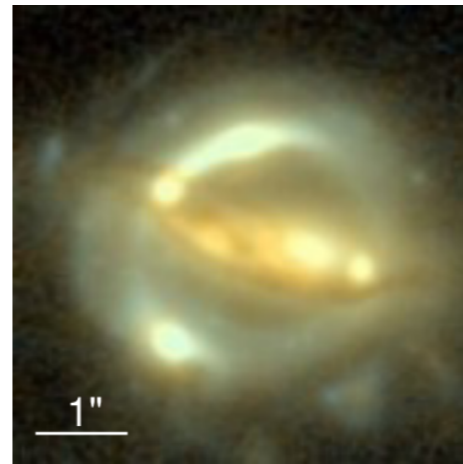
# Measuring time delays with long-term monitoring



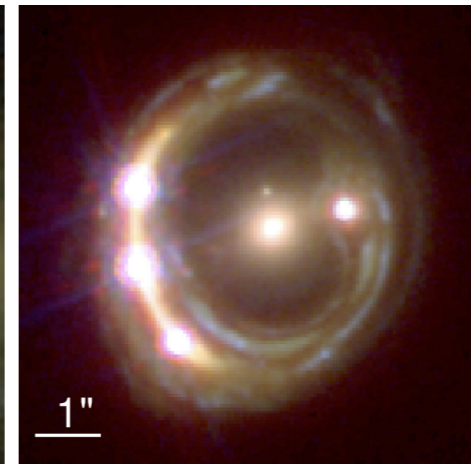
# TDCOSMO project

(H0LICOW+STRIDES+SHARP+COSMOGRAIL)

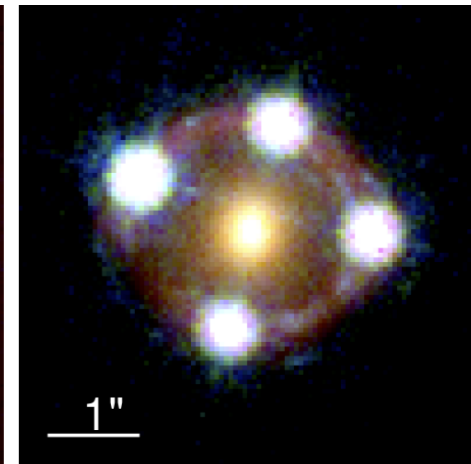
- Detailed analysis of several time-delay lenses (Suyu+2017)
  - long term monitoring from COSMOGRAIL (Courbin+2011) for accurate time delays
  - high-resolution *HST* imaging for detailed lens modeling
  - wide-field imaging/spectroscopy to characterize mass along LOS
- Goal is to constrain  $H_0$  to ~few % precision
- Seven lenses have been analyzed (Suyu+2010, 2013; Wong+2017, Birrer+2019, Rusu+2019, Chen+2019, Shajib+2019), more coming



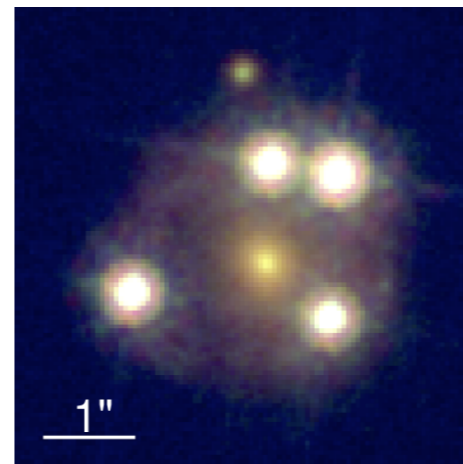
B1608+656



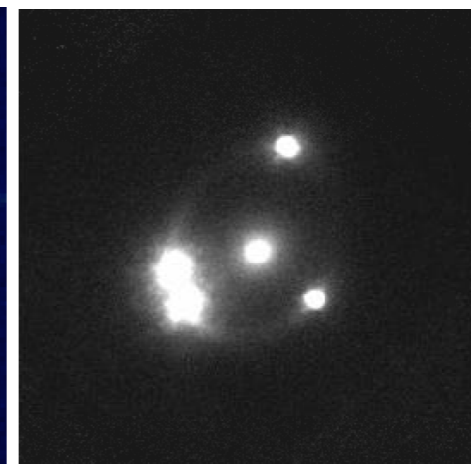
RXJ1131-1231



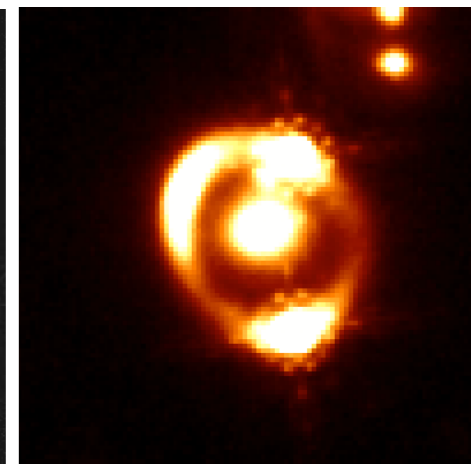
HE 0435-1223



WFI2033-4723

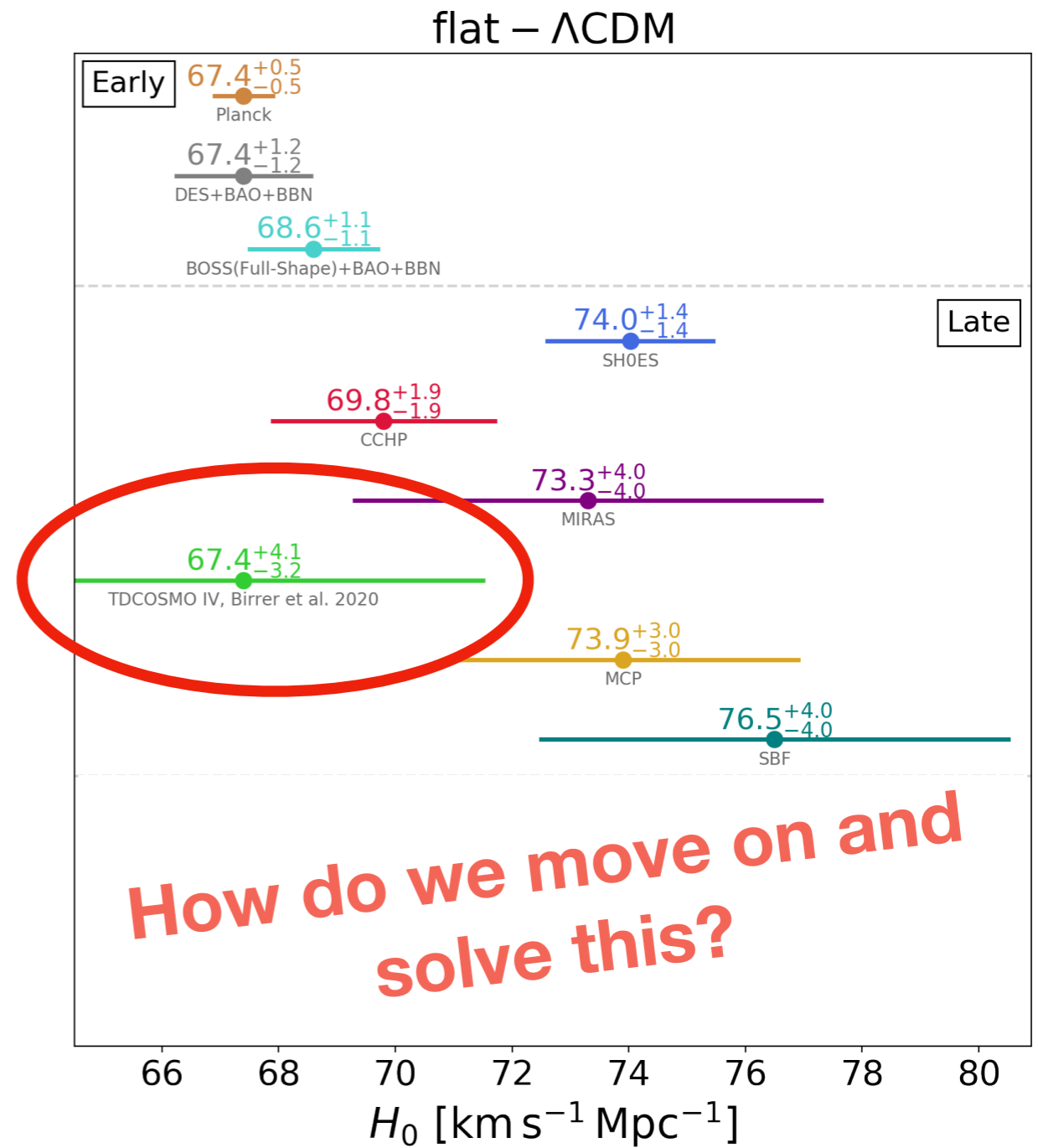
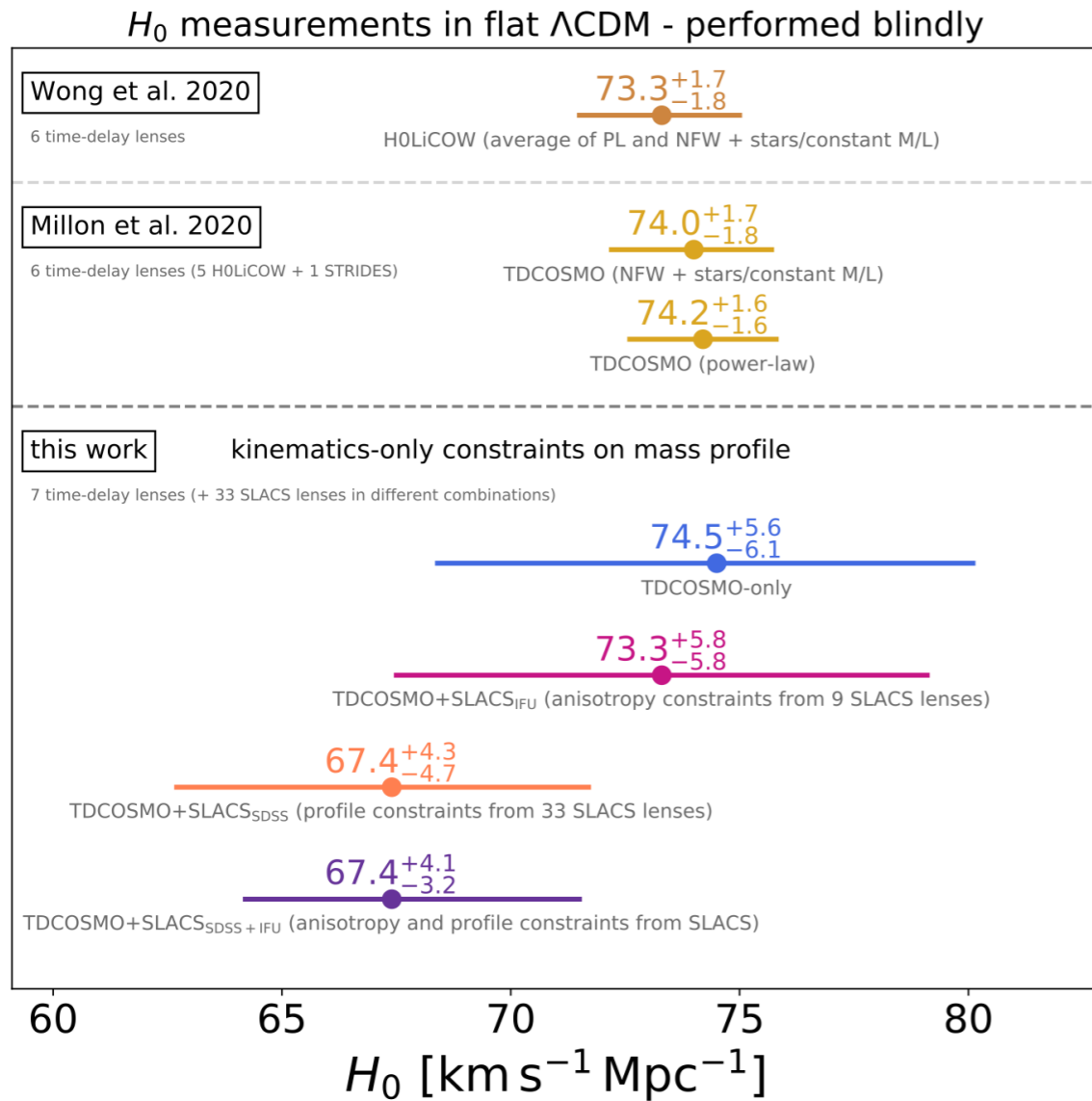


PG1115+080



SDSS J1206+4432

# H0 - present



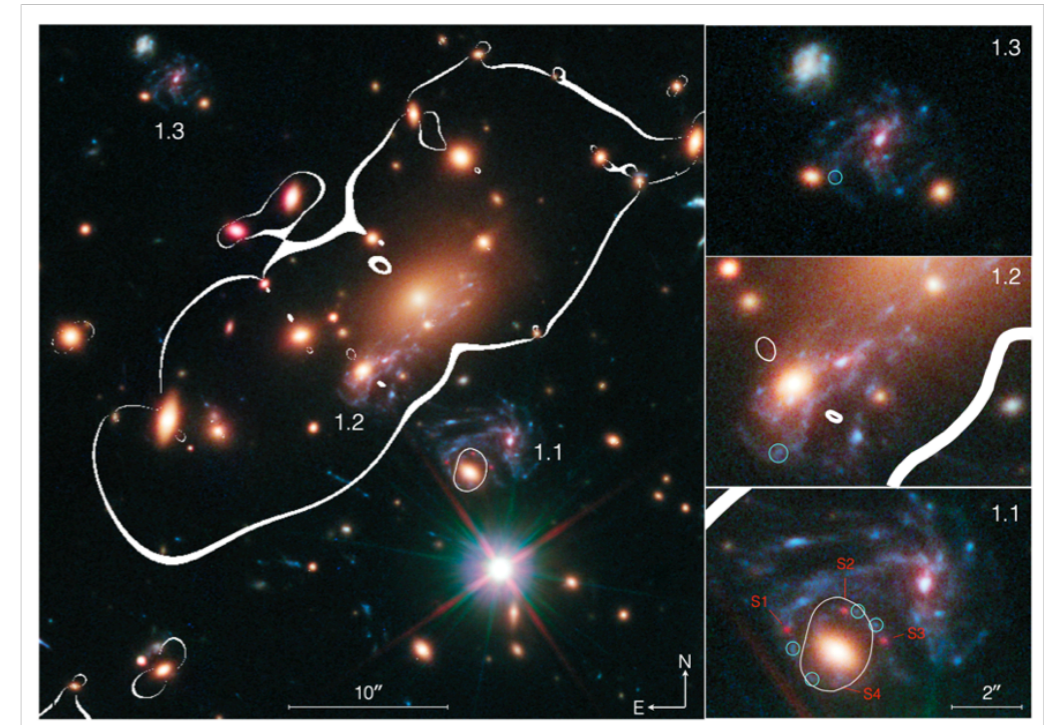
SB et al. 2020 TDCOSMO IV



# H0 - near future - road to 1%

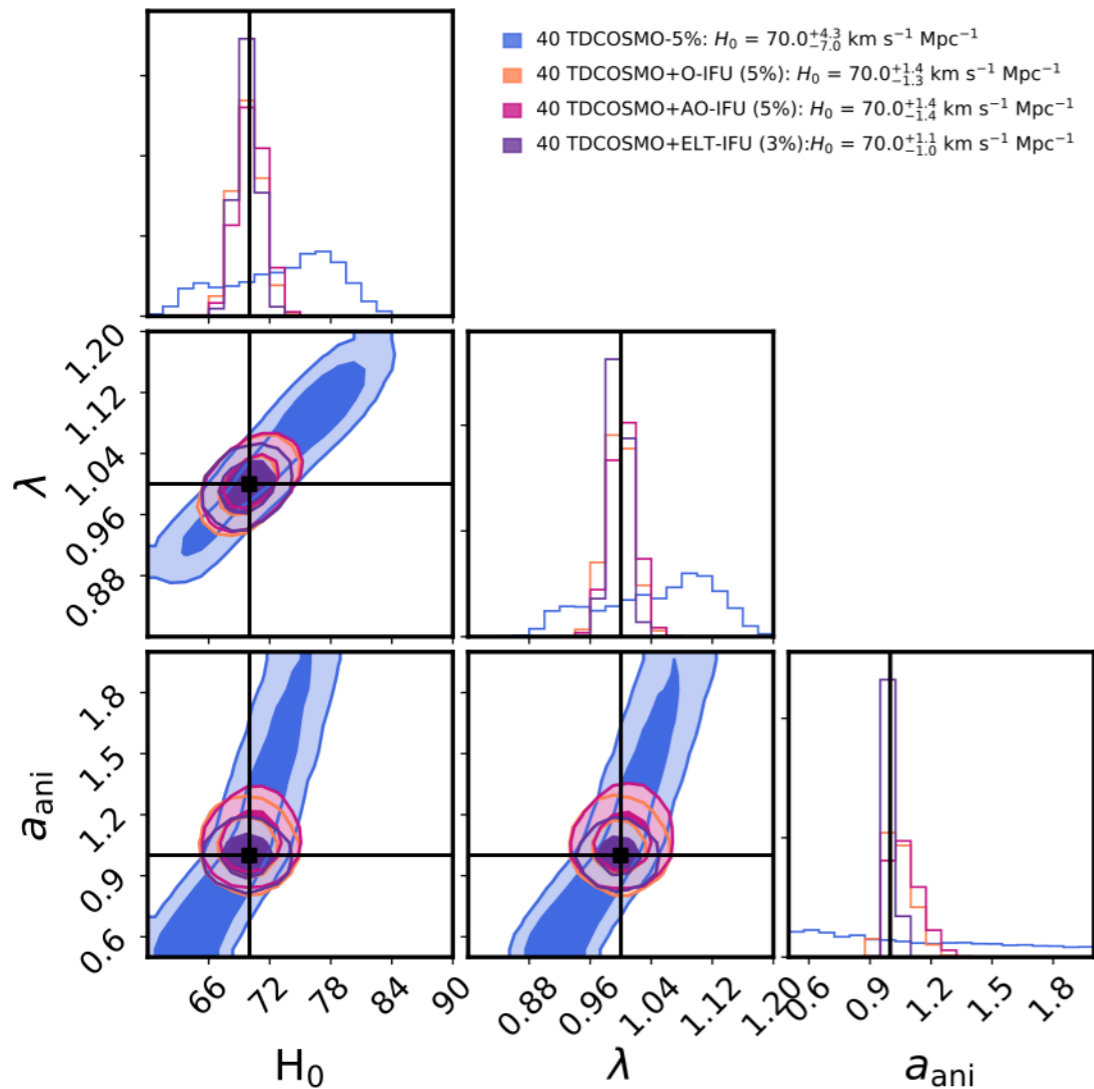
SN 'Refsdal' 7%  $H_0$  estimate

Kelly et al. (2015),  
Science 347(6226):1123-1126



Kelly et al. 2015, Kelly (incl SB) et al. in prep

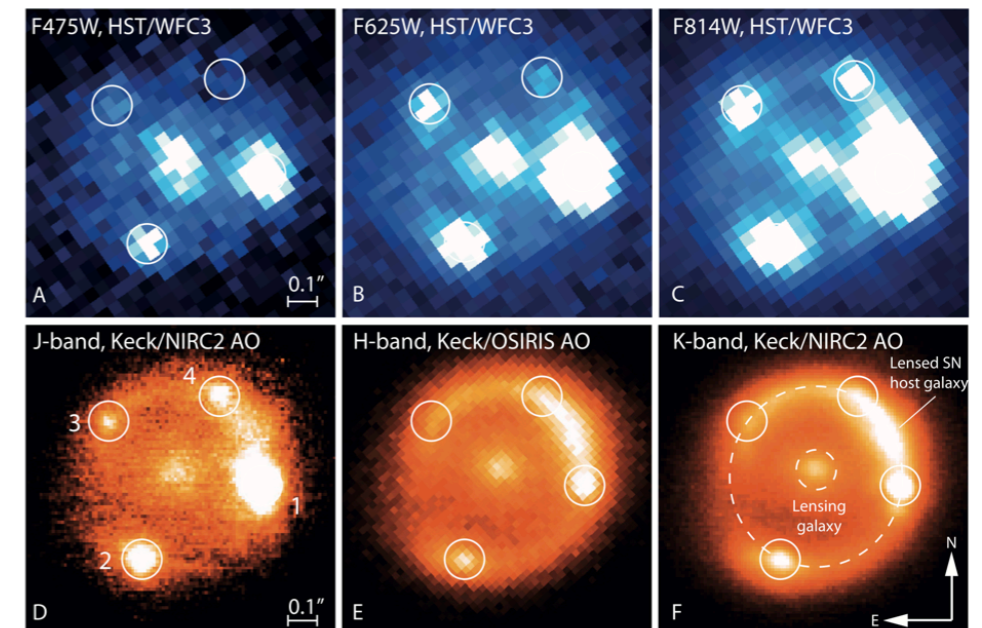
## Resolved kinematics (approved JWST program)



## Lensed supernovae

iPTF16geu

Goobar et al. (2017),  
Science 356(6335):271-275



Goobar et al. 2017



# Summary

## Gravitational lensing is...

- **unique** window to the dark universe
  - probes small (**dark**) matter structure
  - **independent** anchor of cosmological scales
  - **competitive** with other cosmological probes
  - **advancing** with increased sample size and improved observational capabilities!

