NEW CAUSTIC PHENOMENA IN DOUBLE-PLANE LENSING

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Consider two point masses m_1 and m_2 on distinct planes with respective shears γ_1 , γ_2 and continuous matter having densities κ_1 and κ_2 . It is assumed that the lens equation is as follows:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_1 - \left[m_1 \frac{\mathbf{x}_1}{|\mathbf{x}_1|^2} + \kappa_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \gamma_1 (-u_1, v_1) \right] - \left[m_2 \frac{\mathbf{x}_2(\mathbf{x}_1) - \mathbf{d}}{|\mathbf{x}_2(\mathbf{x}_1) - \mathbf{d}|^2} + \kappa_2 \mathbf{x}_2(\mathbf{x}_1) + \gamma_2 (u_2, -v_2) \right],$$

where

$$\mathbf{x}_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) = \mathbf{x}_{1} - \beta \left[m_{1} \frac{\mathbf{x}_{1}}{|\mathbf{x}_{1}|^{2}} + \kappa_{1} \mathbf{x}_{1} + \gamma_{1}(-u_{1}, v_{1}) \right]$$

and β is a measure of the distance between the two planes. This lens system is governed by nine parameters: $\mathbf{d}=(\delta_1,\delta_2),\,\beta,\,m_1,\,m_2,\,\kappa_1,\,\kappa_2,\,\gamma_1,\,$ and γ_2 . Figure 1 displays the caustics for the values $\mathbf{d}=(0.0675,0),\,\beta=0.6,\,$ $m_1=m_2=1,\,\kappa_1=1.9995,\,\kappa_2=3,\,\gamma_1=0.2,\,$ and $\gamma_2=0.3.$ None of these caustics can be generated by single-plane multiple point-mass lenses (due to the violations of convexity) or a double-plane two point-mass lens (since the latter lens cannot produce lips and swallowtails — Erdl & Schneider (1993)). Also, note the occurrences of two cusps of the second kind (Petters 1995), which are impossible in single-plane, multiple point-mass gravitational lensing.

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C. S. Kochanek and J. N. Hewitt (eds), Astrophysical Applications of Gravitational Lensing, 283–284. © 1996 IAU. Printed in the Netherlands.

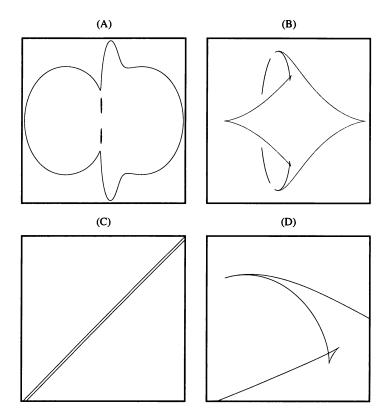


Figure 1. A critical curve and caustic for the double-plane lens with continuous matter and shear. (A) A critical curve with three connected components is transformed (B) into a caustic with lips and swallowtail singularities, and a cusp of the second kind. (C) A close-up of the lips caustic, showing that it is not a double line. (D) A close-up of the cusp of the second kind.

A more extended treatment of caustics due to the double-plane two point-mass lens with continuous matter and shear will appear in the paper Petters & Wicklin (1995).

Acknowledgments: Figure 1 was discovered and produced with the aid of Pisces (Wicklin 1995) and DsTool (Back et al. 1992), respectively. This research was supported in part by NSF Grant DMS-9404522.

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