

Astronomers using Hubble discover quasars acting as gravitational lenses

March 15 2012

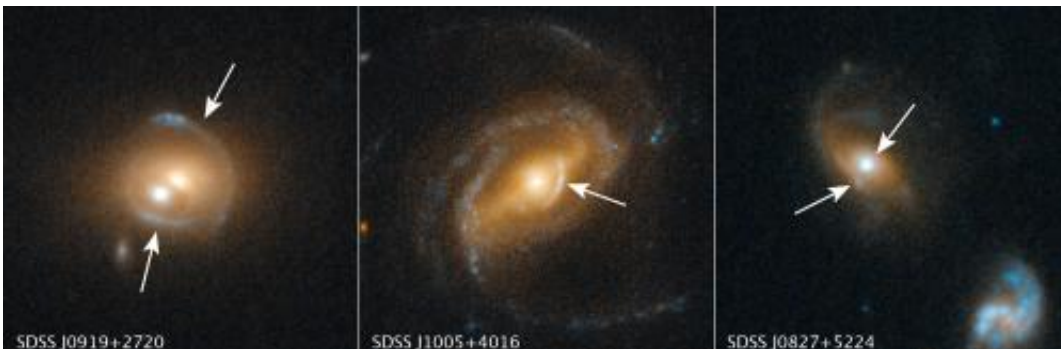


Image Credit: NASA, ESA, and F. Courbin (EPFL, Switzerland)

(PhysOrg.com) -- Astronomers using NASA's Hubble Space Telescope have found several examples of galaxies containing quasars, which act as gravitational lenses, amplifying and distorting images of galaxies aligned behind them.

Quasars are among the brightest objects in the universe, far outshining the total starlight of their host galaxies. [Quasars](#) are powered by [supermassive black holes](#).

To find these rare cases of galaxy-quasar combinations acting as lenses, a team of astronomers led by Frederic Courbin at the Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL, Switzerland) selected 23,000 quasar spectra in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). They

looked for the spectral imprint of galaxies at much greater distances that happened to align with foreground galaxies. Once candidates were identified, Hubble's sharp view was used to look for gravitational arcs and rings (which are indicated by the arrows in these three Hubble photos) that would be produced by [gravitational lensing](#).

Quasar host galaxies are hard or even impossible to see because the central quasar far outshines the galaxy. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate the mass of a host galaxy based on the collective brightness of its stars. However, gravitational lensing candidates are invaluable for estimating the mass of a quasar's [host galaxy](#) because the amount of distortion in the lens can be used to estimate a galaxy's mass.

The next step for the team is to build a catalog of "quasar-lenses" that will allow them to determine masses for a statistically significant number of quasar host galaxies and to compare them with galaxies without quasars. With the numerous wide-field surveys that will start in the near future or that are already started, hundreds of thousands of quasars will be accessible for looking for lensing effects.

The team involved in this research includes: F. Courbin, C. Faure, F. Rerat, M. Tewes, and G. Meylan (EPFL, Switzerland), S.G. Djorgovski, A. Mahabal (Caltech), D. Stern (JPL), T. Boroson (NOAO), D. Sluse (Bonn University, Germany), R. Dheeraj (University of Maryland). The full study is presented in the journal *Astronomy and Astrophysics*.

Provided by JPL/NASA

Citation: Astronomers using Hubble discover quasars acting as gravitational lenses (2012, March 15) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2012-03-astronomers-hubble-quasars-gravitational-lenses.html>

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