

# Probing dark matter substructure using gravitational strong lensing in quad lensed systems

I will illustrate the groundbreaking potential of strong gravitational lensing as a tool to probe the substructures within dark matter halos, which are integral to comprehensive cosmic formation models. I simulated and evaluated the capabilities of imminent adaptive optics systems coupled with advanced detectors on ground-based telescopes, such as the Keck Telescope systems, the Thirty Meter Telescope, and the Giant Magellan Telescope<sup>1</sup>. The simulations predict dramatic improvements over current ones in both photometric and astrometric precision. Finally, I will explore the application of current and future datasets to various dark matter models<sup>2</sup>, by looking at the properties of structure formation. I will show results of my current work on creating dark matter 'observational classes' and deriving relations between halo and sub-halo dark matter mass functions.

<sup>1</sup> Zelko, Nierenberg and Treu 2023, MNRAS, <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2023arXiv231117140Z/abstract>

<sup>2</sup> Zelko et al. 2022, PRL, [https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/link\\_gateway/2022PhRvL.129s1301Z/PUB\\_HTML](https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/link_gateway/2022PhRvL.129s1301Z/PUB_HTML)

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