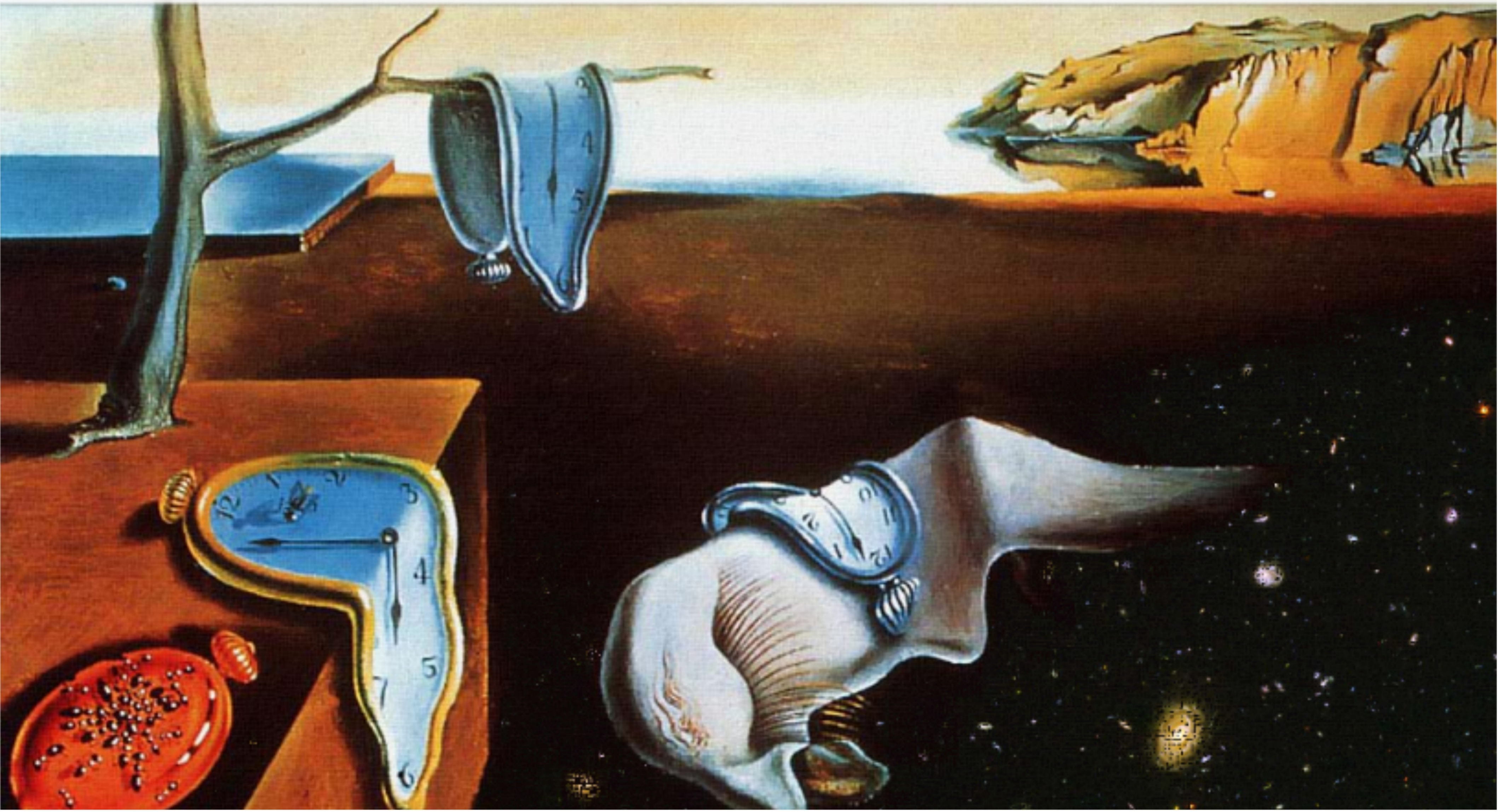
Cosmic chronometers

exploring new paths to constrain the expansion history of the Universe



Massively Parallel Large Area Spectroscopy from Space
21-23 June 2021

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Moving beyond standard approaches

Why

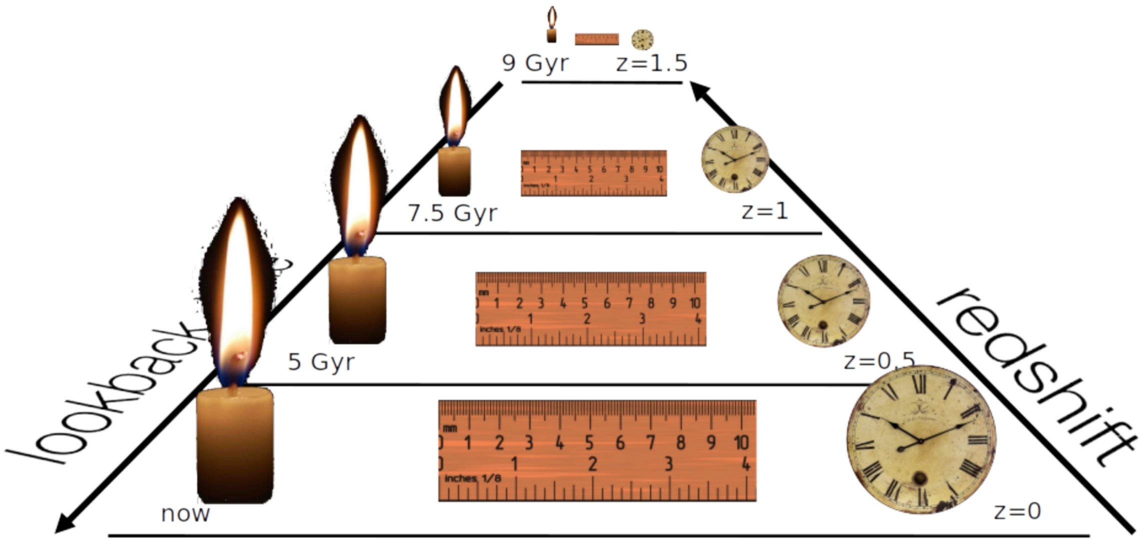
Early- vs Late-Universe

The nature of dark energy and dark matter

Cosmic tensions (H_0, S_8)

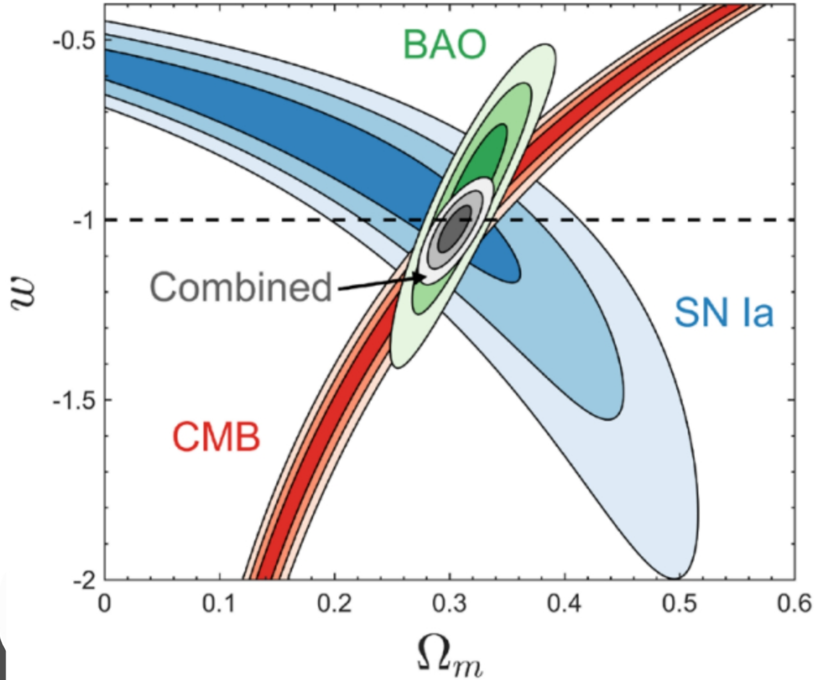
Precision vs accuracy cosmology

New physics?



What

Need for standards in the Universe



Huterer & Shafer (2018)

How

Different probes, different cosmic times, different sensitivity to parameters, different systematics

- synergy between differences
- controlling systematic effects

moving beyond standard approaches is crucial

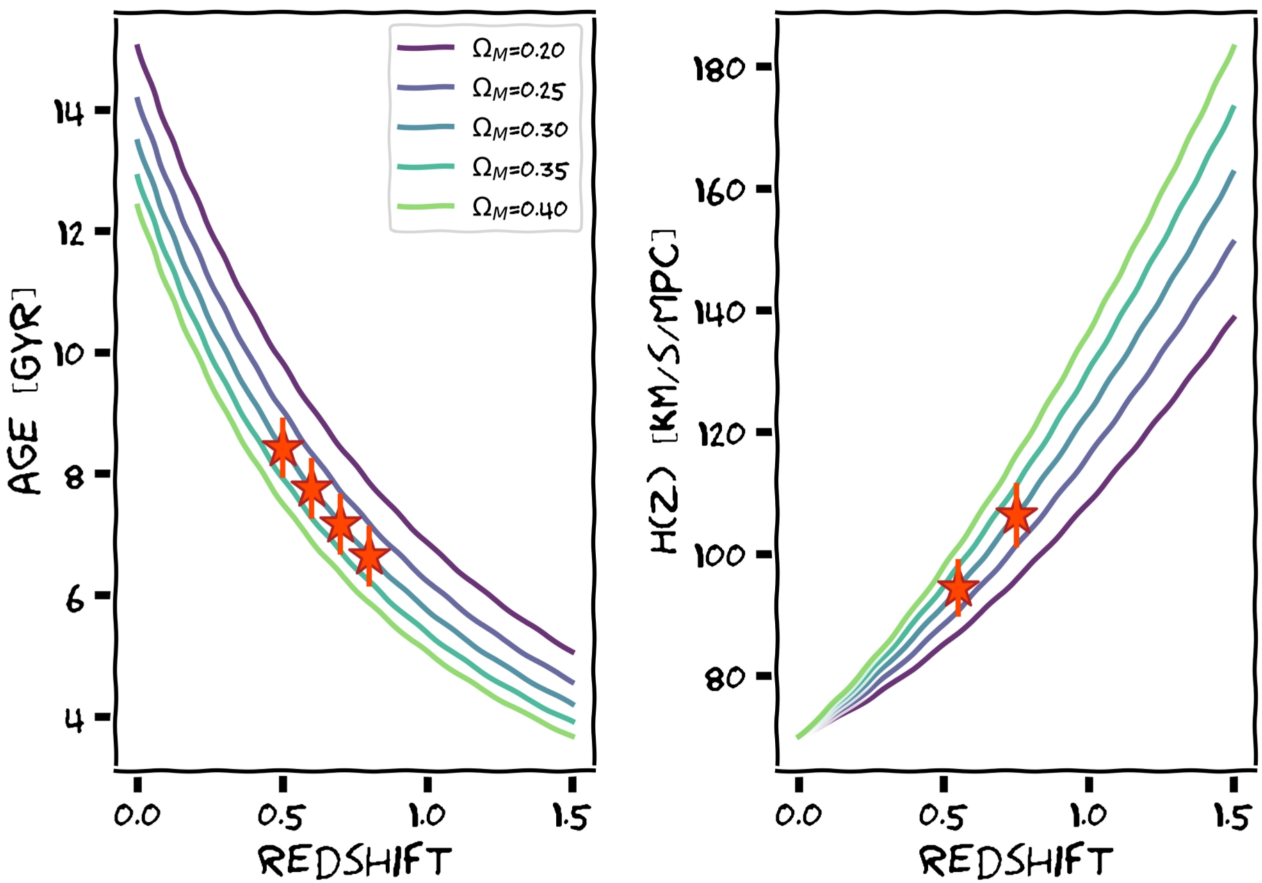
cosmic chronometers

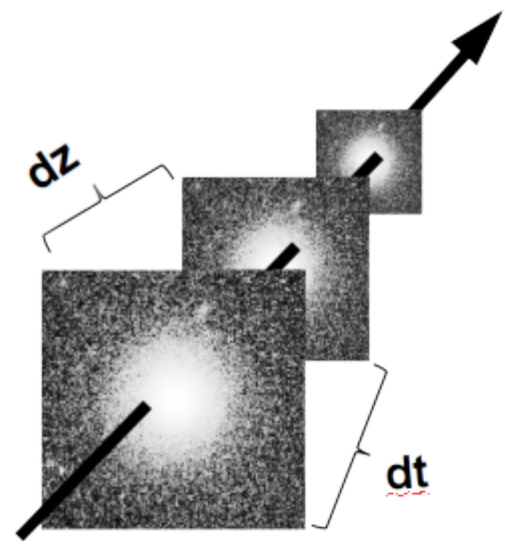
Cosmic chronometers in a nutshell

What is a chronometer?

$$H(z) = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = -\frac{1}{1+z}\frac{dz}{dt}$$

Jimenez & Loeb (2002)



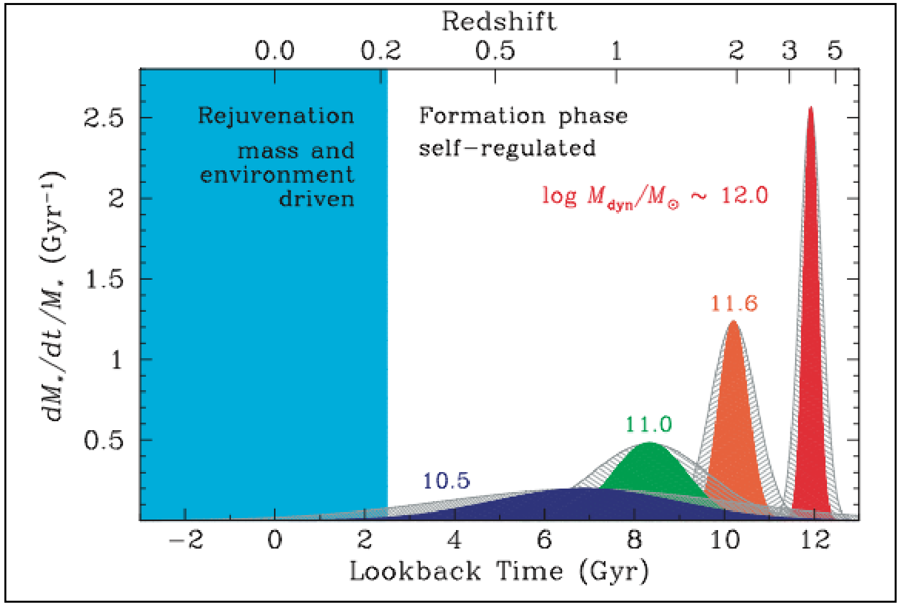


Eldest crust of galaxies at each redshift to map the **differential age evolution** of the Universe

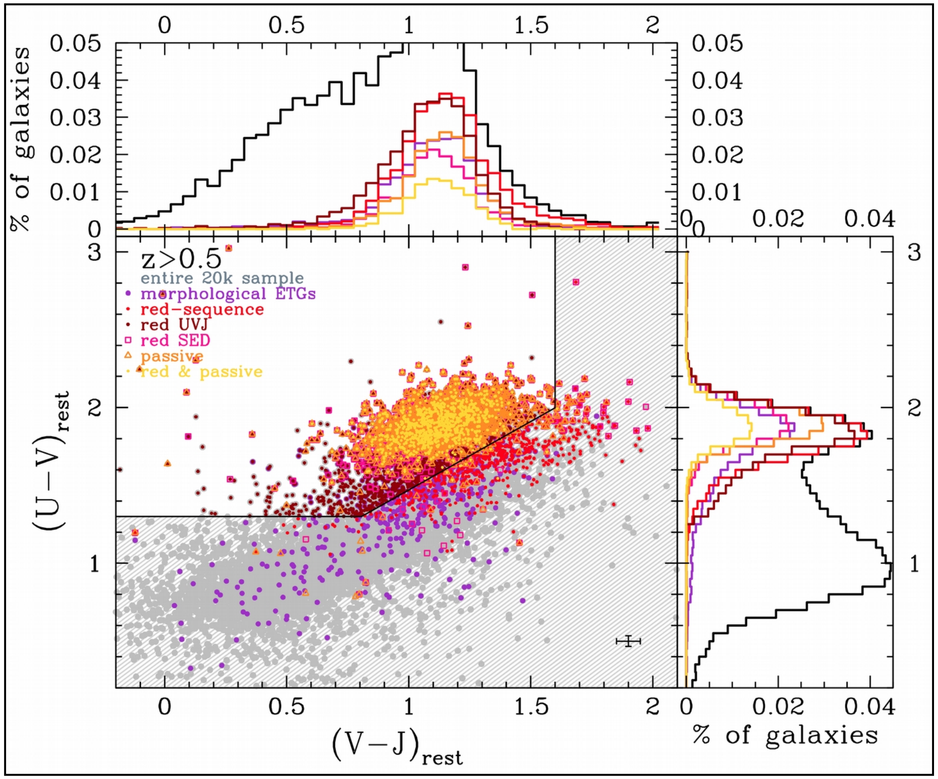
Cosmic chronometers handbook

What about the tracers? (Moresco et al. 2013, Borghi et al. 2021)

- best tracers: very massive and passively evolving galaxies
- passive means passive: minimize the contamination for cosmological purposes
- multiple selection criteria and indicators to maximize the purity of the sample



Thomas et al. (2010)



Moresco et al. (2013)

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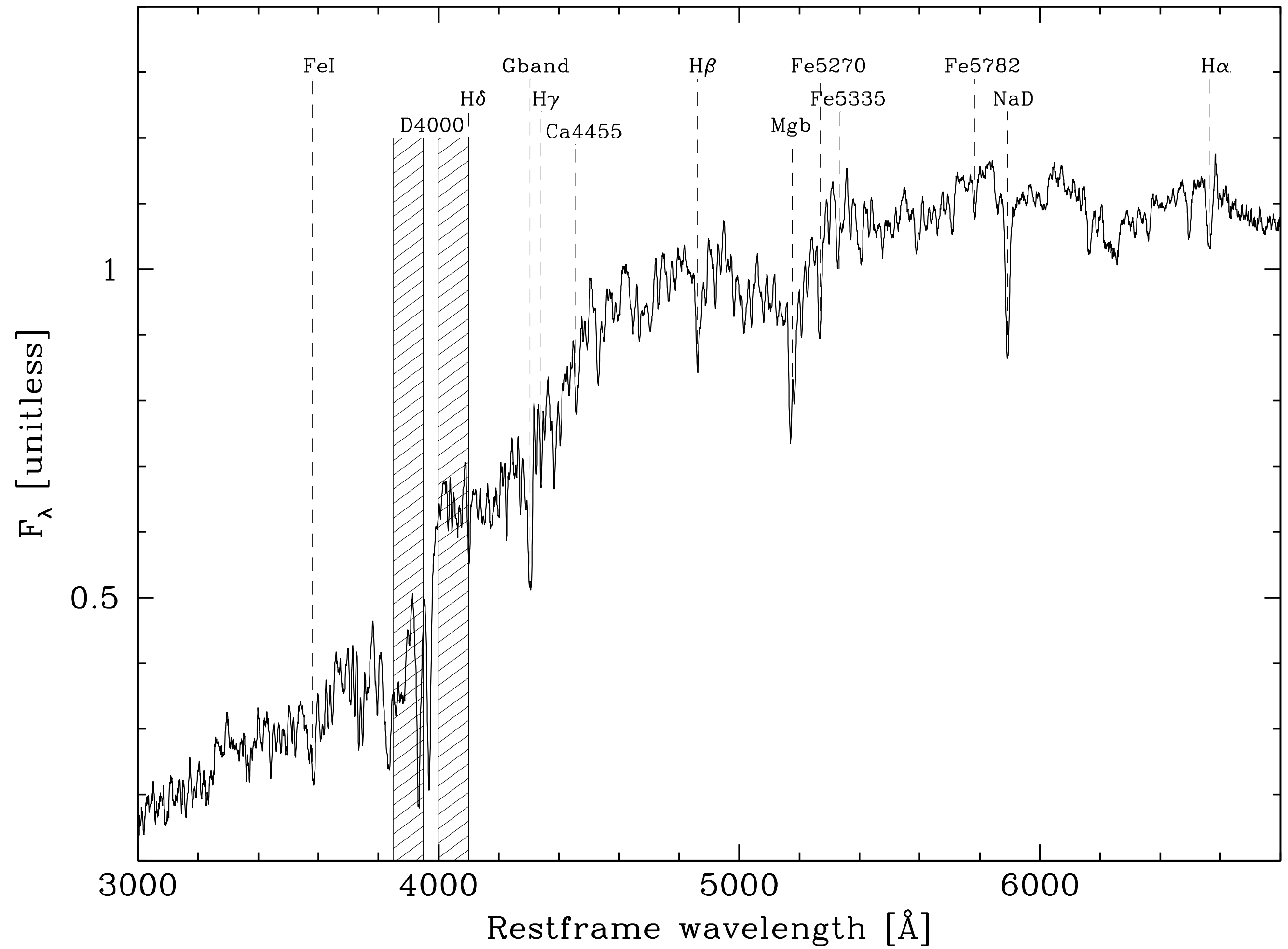
$$H(z) = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = -\frac{1}{1+z}\frac{dz}{dt}$$

What about the age? (Moresco et al. 2011, 2012a, 2015, 2016a, Borghi et al. 2021)

- measure *dt*, not *t*
- no cosmological assumptions
- break degeneracies to measure *dt*
- the D4000 approach



$$D4000 = A(Z, \mathrm{SFH}) \cdot \mathrm{age} + B$$

in the regimes of interest

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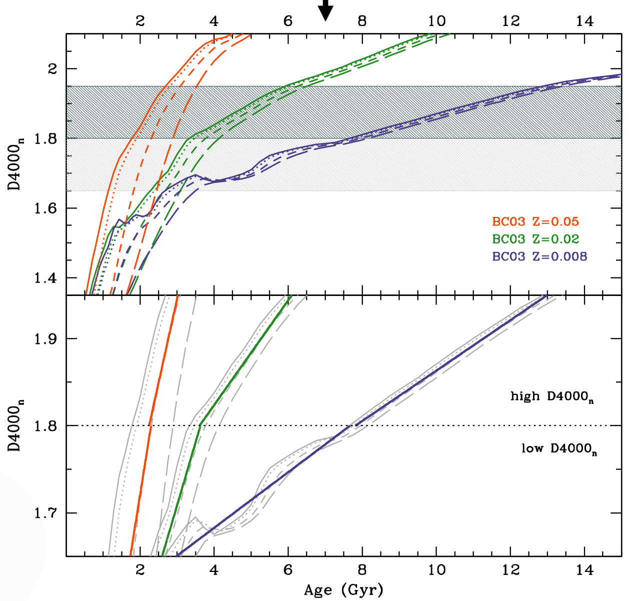
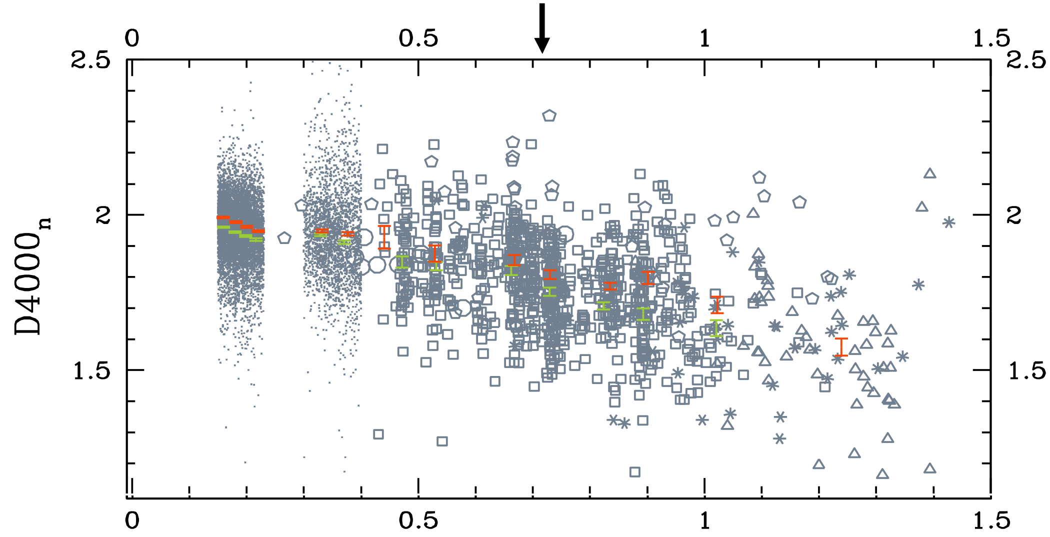
$$H(z) = -\frac{1}{1+z} A(Z, SFH) \frac{dz}{dD4000_n}$$

calibrated on different SPS models

estimated from data





Moresco et al. (2012a)

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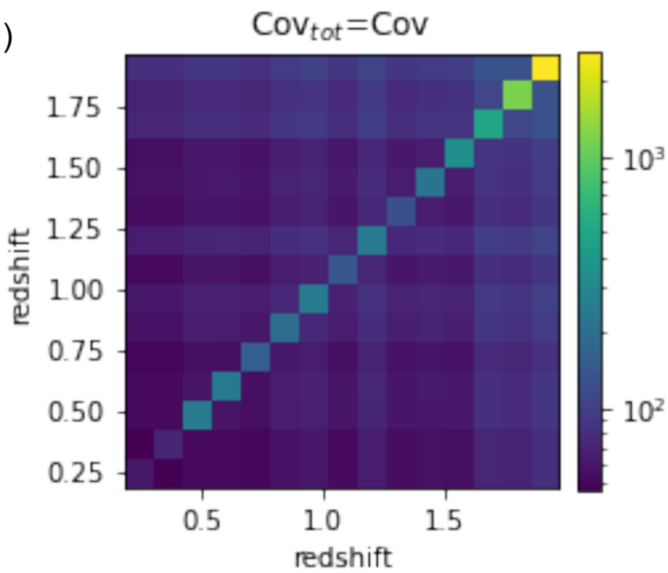
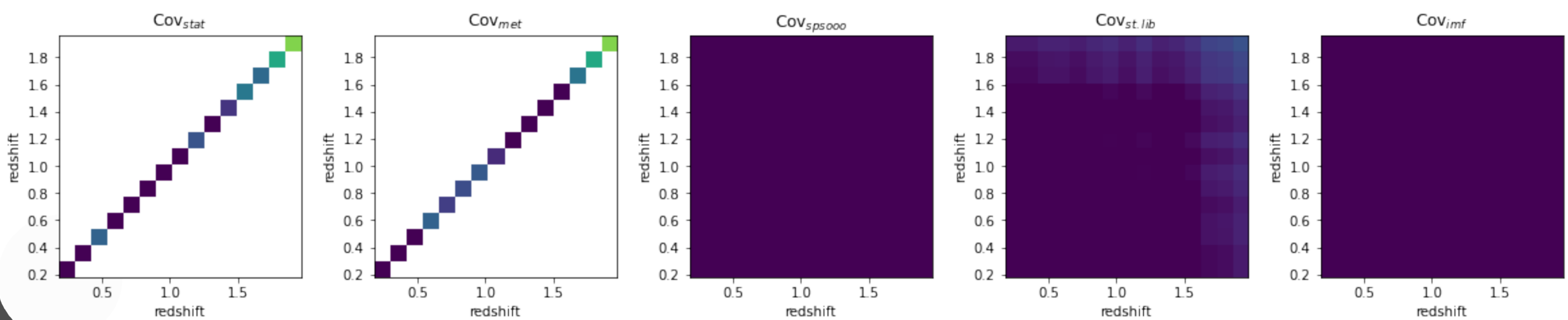


What about the systematics? (Moresco et al. 2012a, 2018, 2020)

- dependence on stellar population synthesis models
- young population component/frosting
- progenitor bias

$$Cov_{tot} = Cov_{stat} + Cov_{met} + Cov_{SFH} + Cov_{young} + Cov_{model}$$



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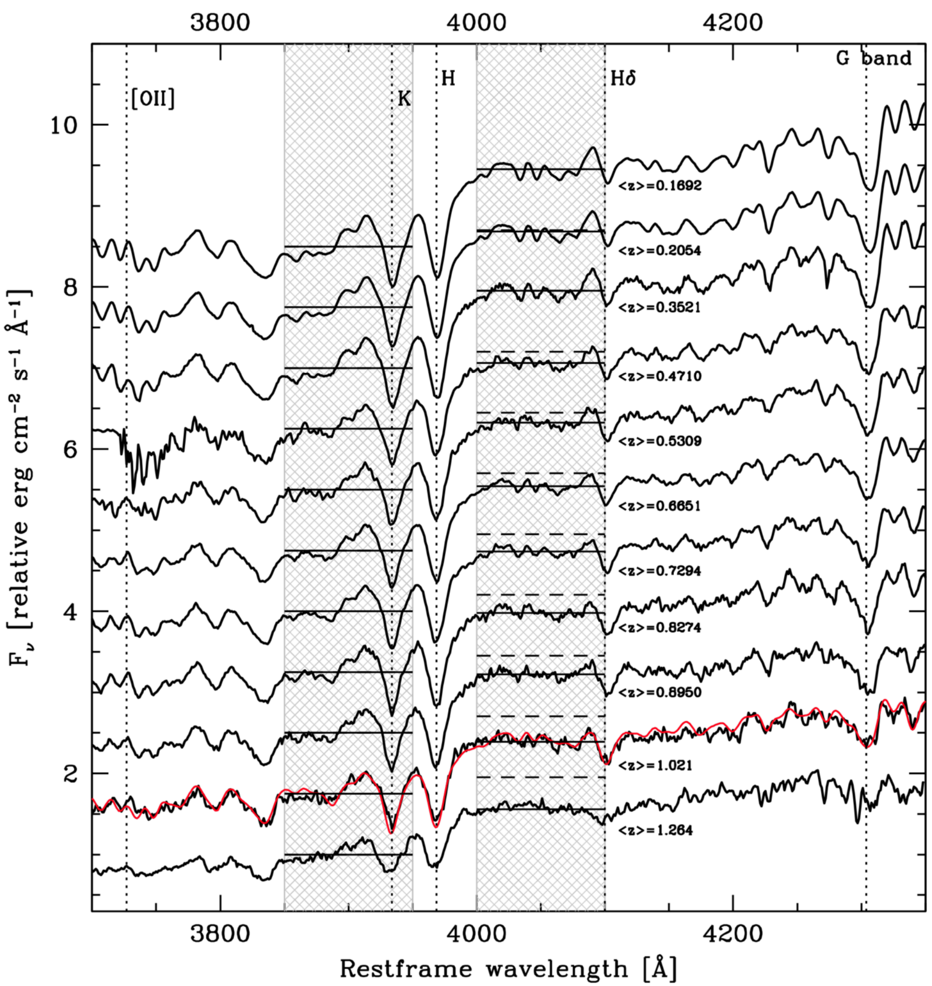
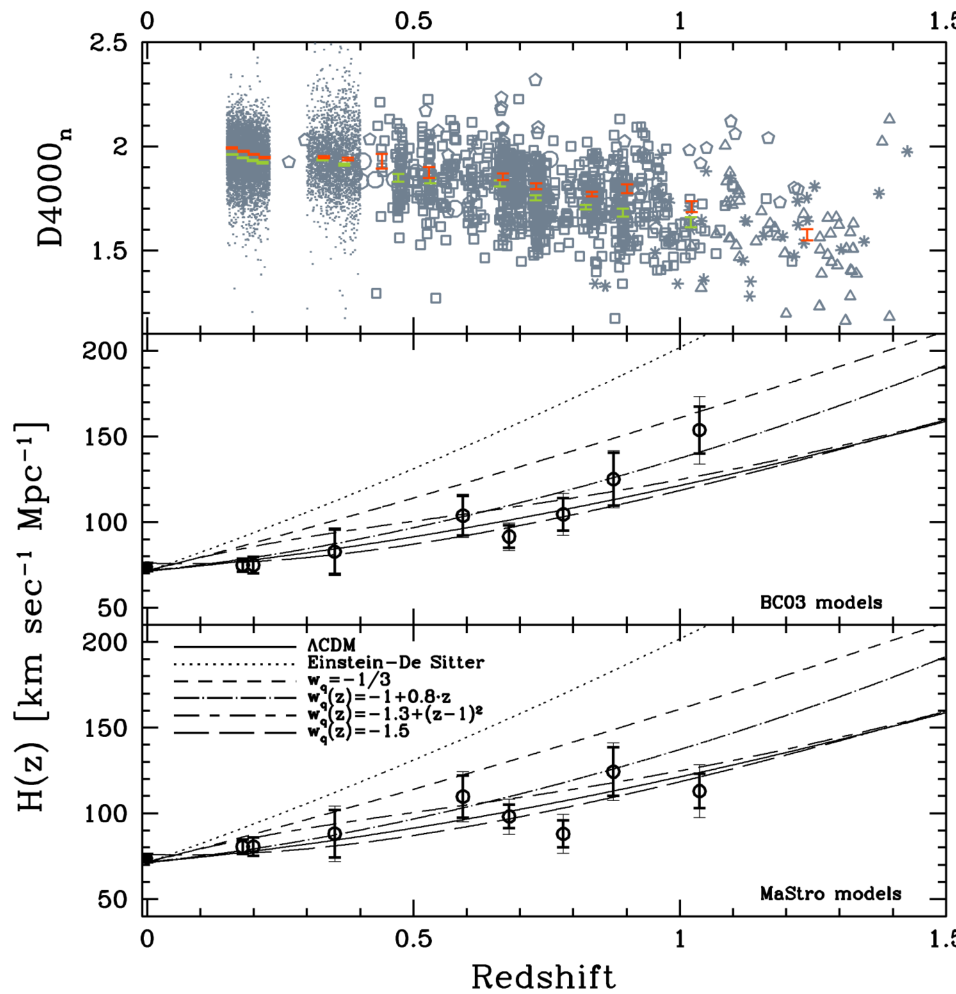
Pros and cons

Pros	Cons
differential approach better accuracy in estimating relative ages systematics minimized evolution estimated in narrow z-bins	homogeneity of the sample should be handled accurately
direct measure of H(z)	relies on metallicity prior/estimate
cosmology-independent ideal to test cosmological model	SPS model dependence should be assessed carefully

A worked example





Moresco et al. (2012a)

Main results

SDSS+

- 8 measurements at 0.15<z<1.4
- **precision ~5% at z~0.2** including systematic errors
- precision ~12% across the entire redshift range
- direct and robust (6σ) evidence of the accelerated expansion
- new path to discriminate alternative cosmologies

BOSS

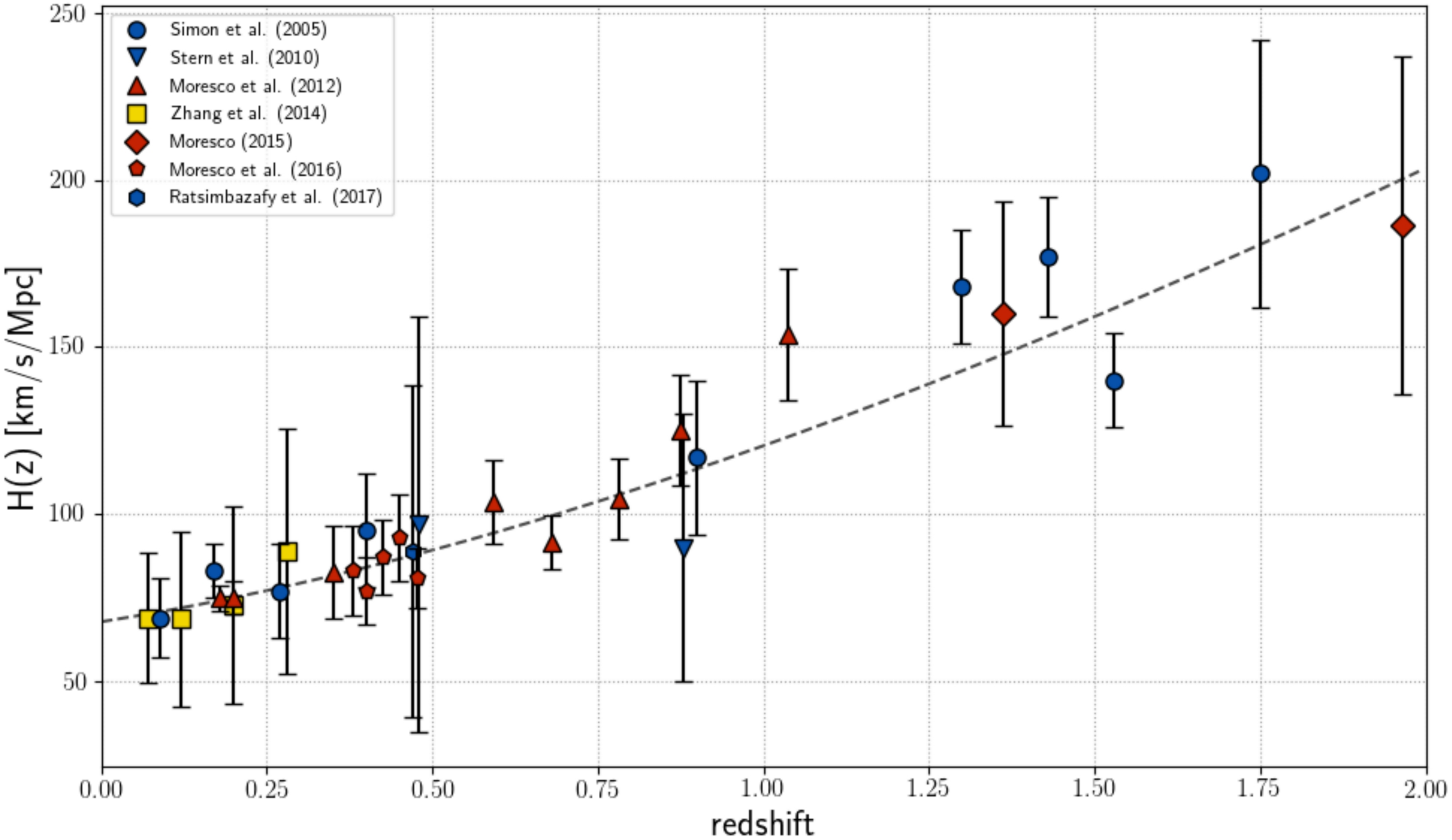
- 5 H(z) measurements at 0.3<z<0.5
- **precision of ~6% at z~0.4**, once averaged
- mapping a **crucial redshift range** to probe the transition between accelerated and decelerated expansion

high-z

- test case (<30 galaxies) to show the potential of this approach at high z (e.g. Euclid)
- improved cosmological constraints (~5% for Ω_m and w_0)

… what next?

H(z): state of art



Cosmological applications

Estimating the Hubble constant

- direct fit to data
- extrapolation to z=0

Explore cosmological models

- analyze/reject cosmological models using a cosmology independent estimate
- study models without relying on analytical expression (comparison on the data, not on the parameters)

Probe combination

- combination with “standard” cosmological probes to:
    - compare performances
    - improve accuracy on parameters from synergy between probes
    - compare early- vs late-Universe probe results
- constrain the dark energy EoS, and its evolution
- break degeneracies between parameters (neutrino masses)
- check systematics

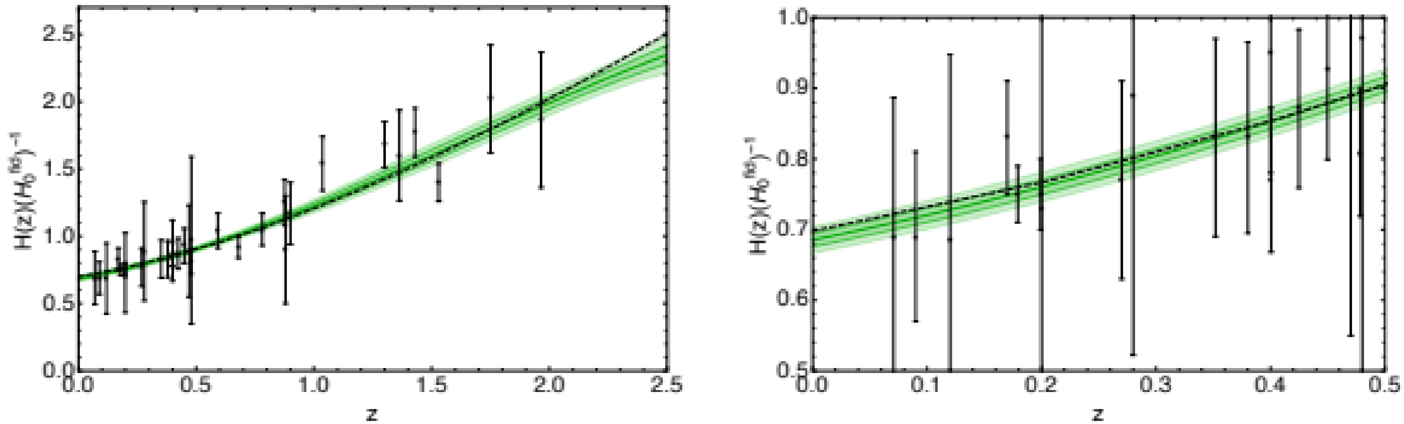
Model-independent estimate of cosmological parameters

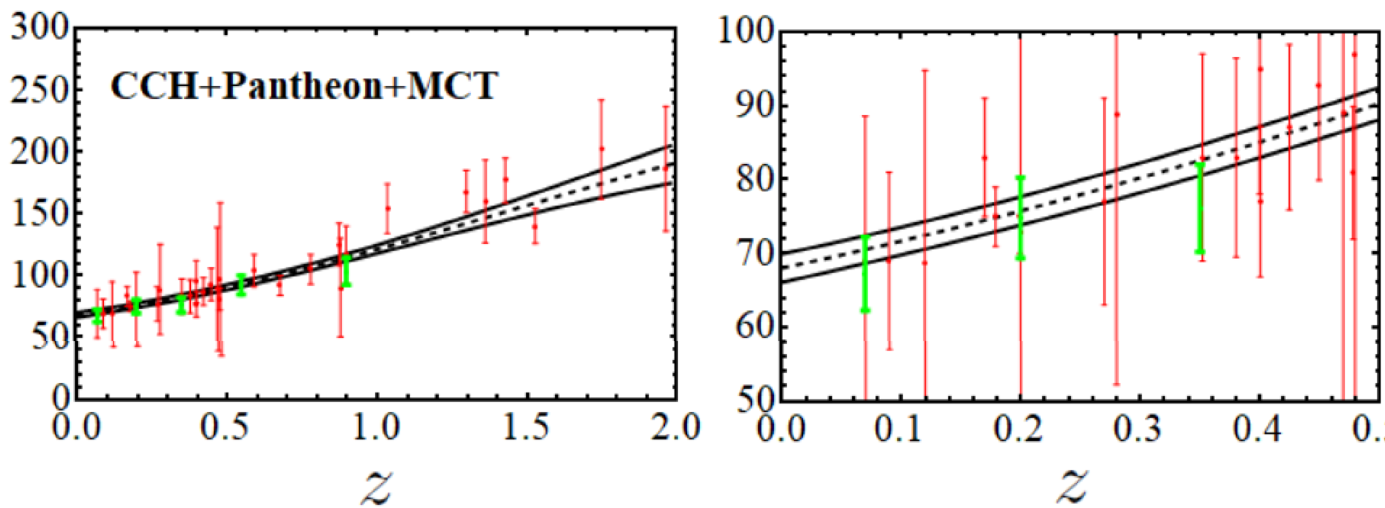
- constraint on the transition redshift

...and many more...

Estimating the Hubble constant

- H_0 as extrapolation of H(z=0)
- Gaussian process, multi-task Gaussian process or Weighted Polynomial Regression can be exploited to combine probes
- cosmology-independent estimate





$H_0 = 68.52 ^{+0.94\ +2.51(syst)}_{-0.94}$ km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}

Haridasu et al. (2018)

$H_0 = 68.90 \pm 1.96$ km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}

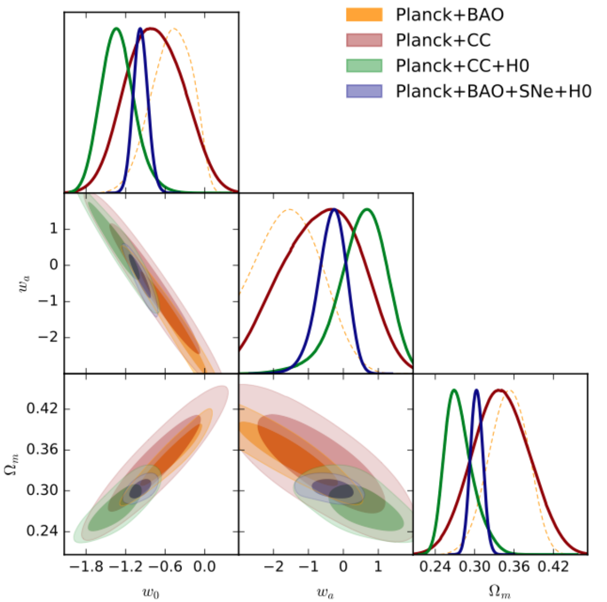
Gomez-Valent & Amendola (2018,2019)

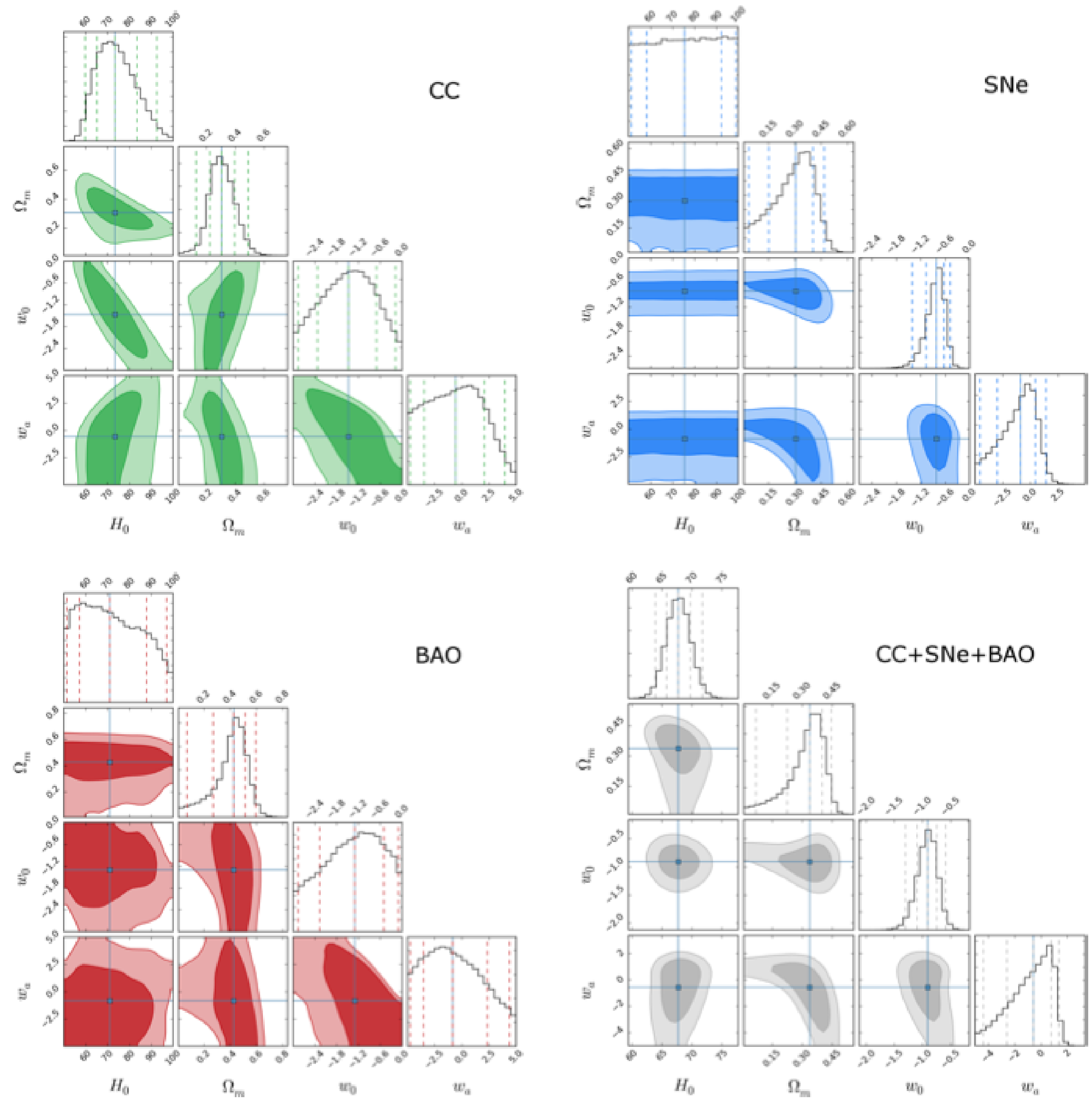
Combining with (and challenging) standard probes

Each probe is more sensible to some parameters, and less to others

Constraining power comparable to the one of BAO (CC+SNe ~ CC+SNe+BAO)

Combining probes maximizes accuracy





Moresco et al. (2016b)

Conclusions

- Basics of “cosmic chronometer” approach, as complementary technique to constrain the expansion history of the Universe
- Fundamental steps of the CC approach: selection criterion, age estimate, differential approach, analysis of systematics
- Main strength: **direct and cosmology independent estimate of H(z)** → ideal framework to test cosmological models
- Analysis:
  - ~11000 ETGs at 0.15<z<1.4, **8 new H(z) measurements** at a **precision of 5-12% across the entire range**
  - ~30 ETGs at z>1.4, **2 new H(z) measurements** pushing the limit **to z~2**
  - ~130000 ETGs at 0.2<z<0.8, **5 new H(z) measurements** mapping the transition redshift between accelerated and decelerated expansion
- Importance of cosmic chronometers (in combination with other probes) to obtain **competitive constraints on cosmological parameters w.r.t standard probes**
- CC can be used to set constraints on H_0, by extrapolating it to z=0

The ATLAS probe is a very interesting mission for CC: moderately high resolution (R~1000), Medium and Deep surveys to detect quiescent galaxies, large number of objects at z>~1 based on

Method

Moresco et al. (2012a), JCAP, 08, 006
Moresco et al. (2016a), JCAP, 05, 014

Selection

Moresco et al. (2013), A&A, 558, 61

Systematics

Moresco et al. (2018), ApJ, 868, 84
Moresco et al. (2020), ApJ, 898, 82

Measurements

Moresco et al. (2012a), JCAP, 08, 006
Moresco (2015), MNRAS Letter, 450, 16
Moresco et al. (2016a), JCAP, 05, 014
Borghi et al. (2021a), in prep

Cosmological constraints

Moresco et al. (2011), JCAP, 03, 045
Moresco et al. (2012b), JCAP, 07, 053
Moresco et al (2016b), JCAP, 12, 039
Moresco & Marulli (2017), MNRAS Letter, 471, 82
Borghi et al. (2021b), in prep