

MOS and Cosmology with HII Galaxies

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Guillermo Haro 2018 Workshop

September 7th

A Picture of our Universe

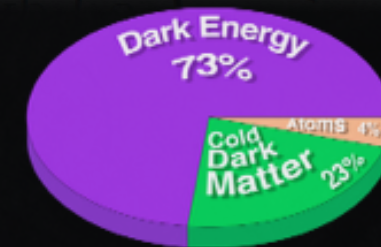
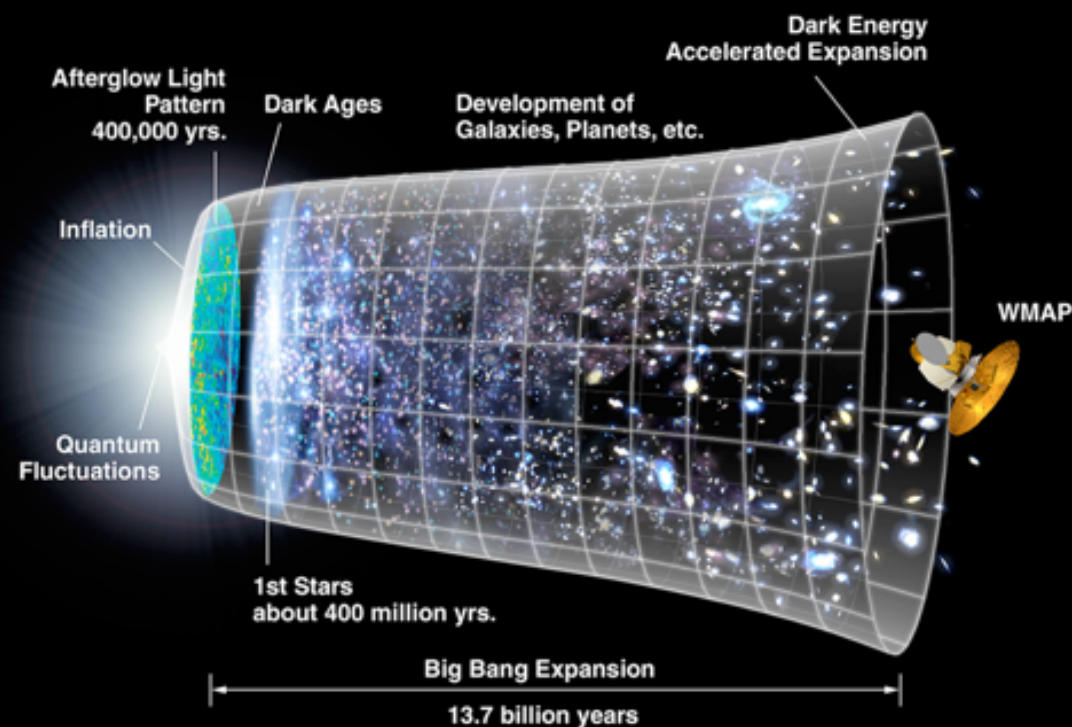
$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

+

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) \left[\frac{dr^2}{1 - kr^2} + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2) \right]$$

$\leftrightarrow$

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \left[\Omega_r(1+z)^4 + \Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_k(1+z)^2 + \Omega_w \exp \left(3 \int_0^z \frac{1+w(x)}{1+x} dx \right) \right]$$



$$p_w = w(z)\rho_w$$

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_1 f(z)$$

$$f(z) = z/(1+z)$$

NASA/WMAP Science Team

A Picture of our Universe

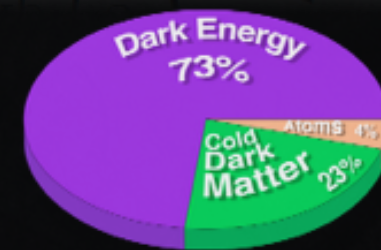
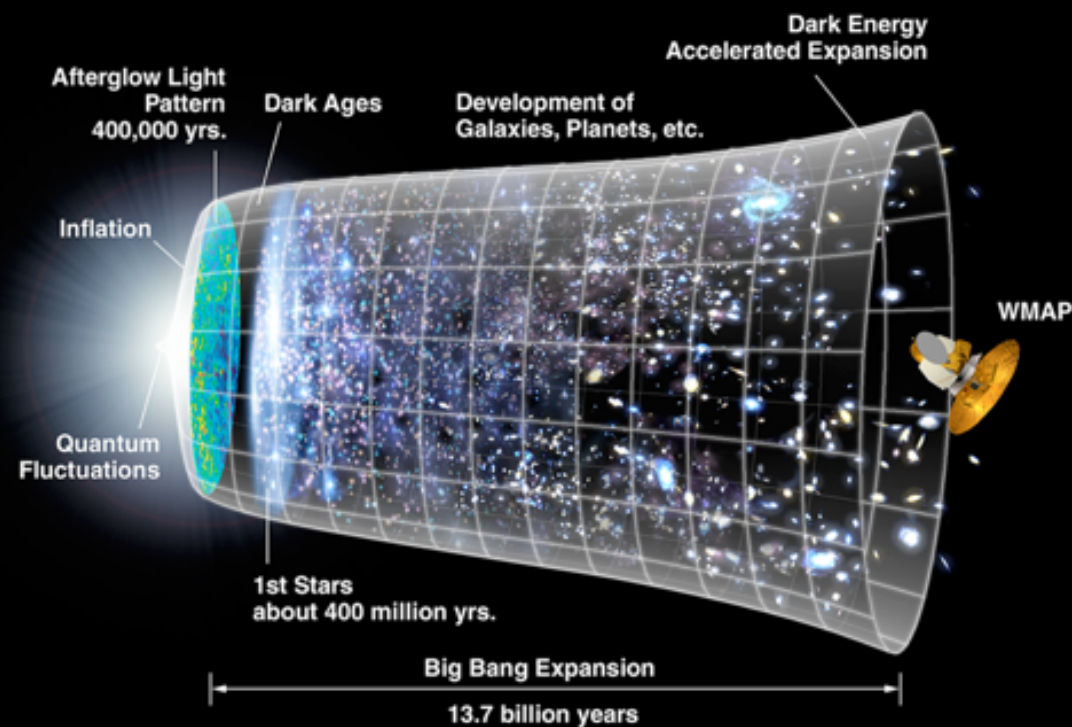
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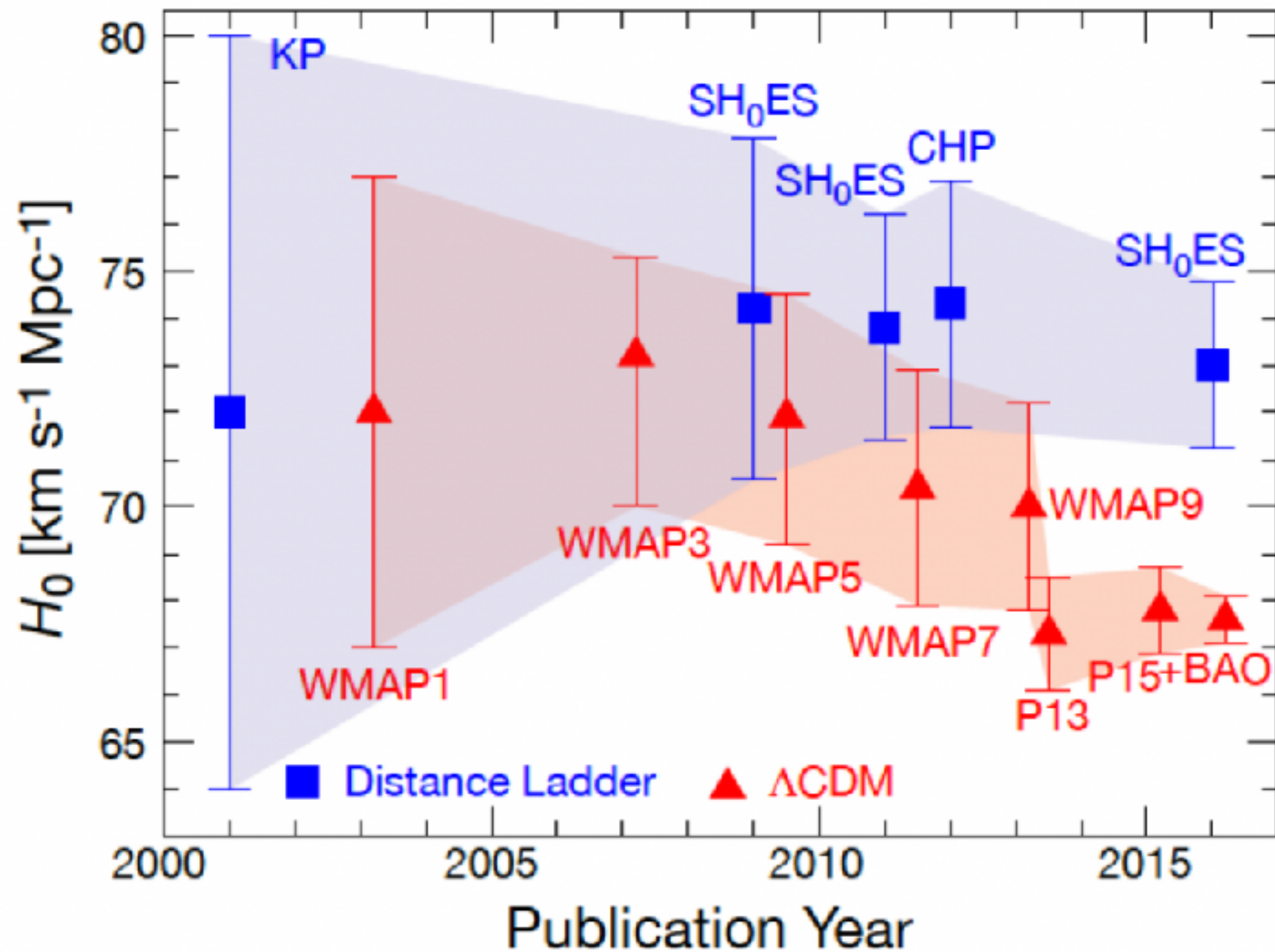
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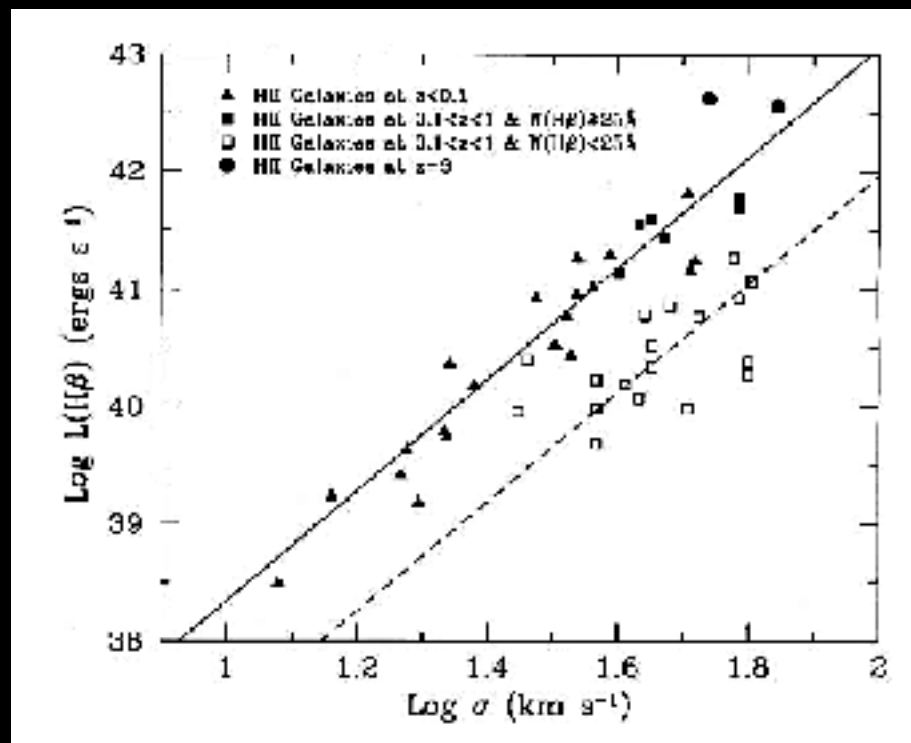
$$f(z) = z/(1+z)$$

NASA/WMAP Science Team

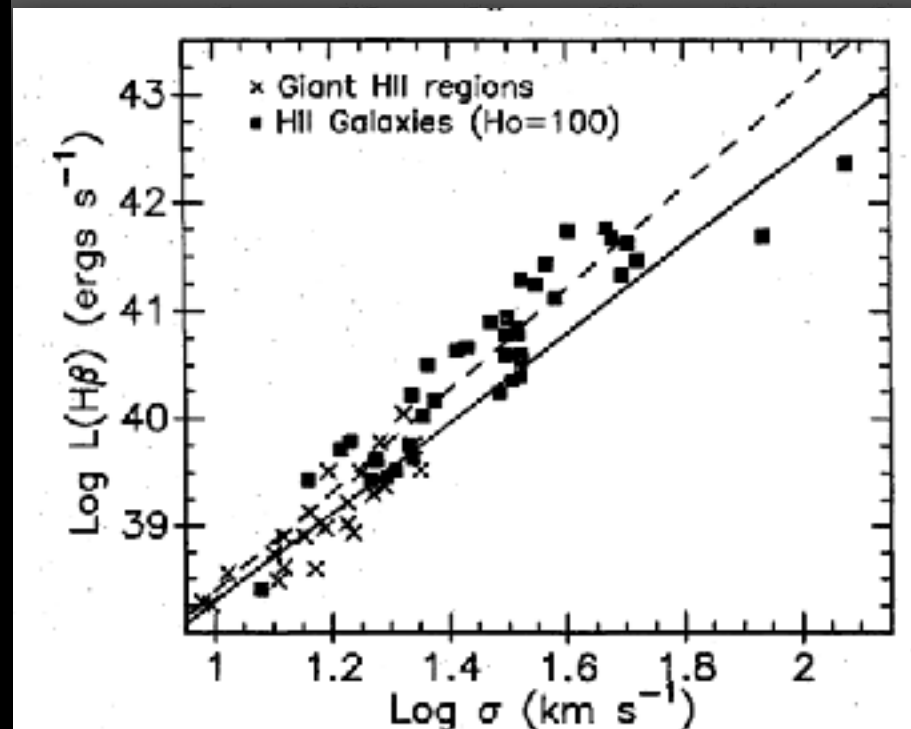
The Hubble Constant



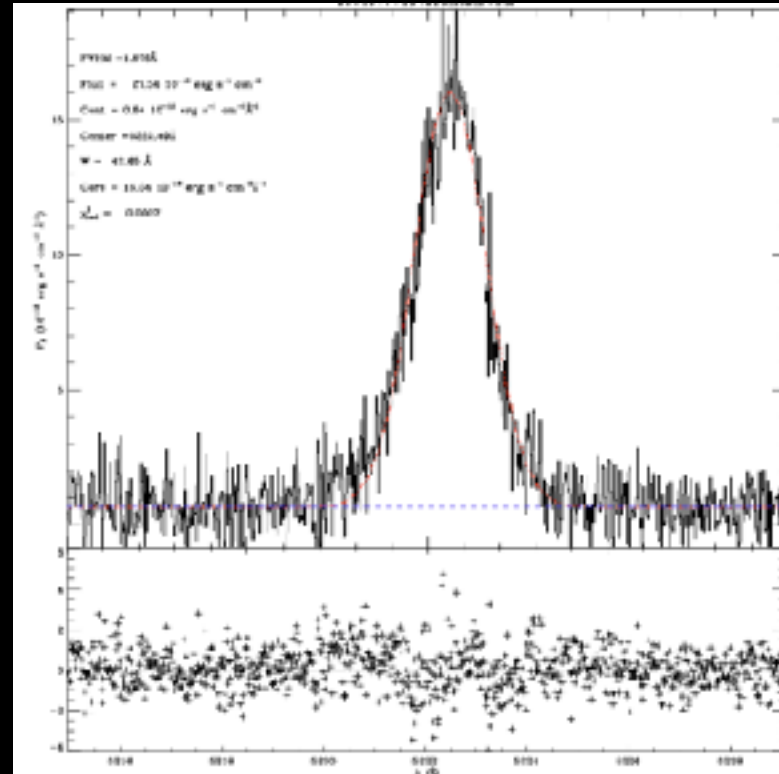
What is an H II Galaxy?



From Melnick et al. 2000

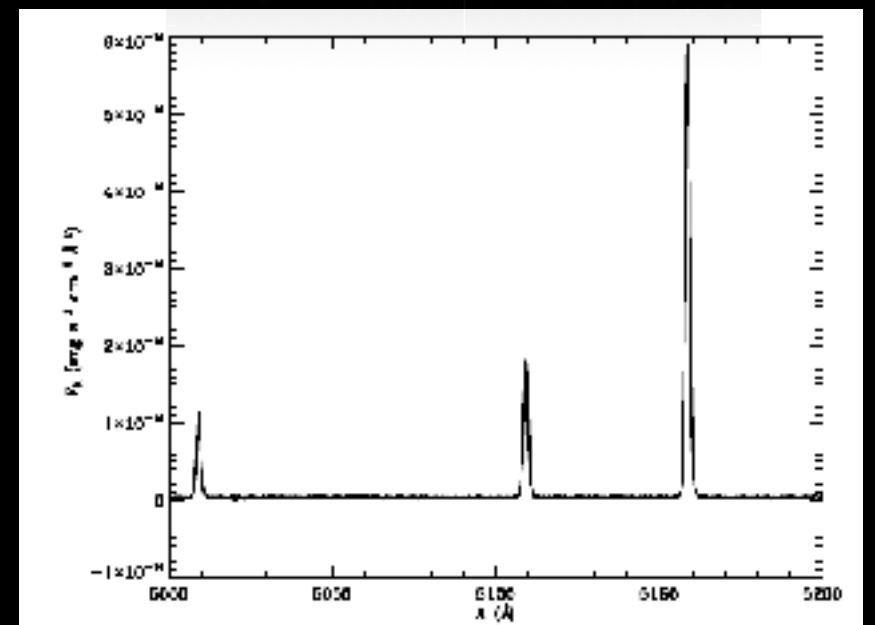
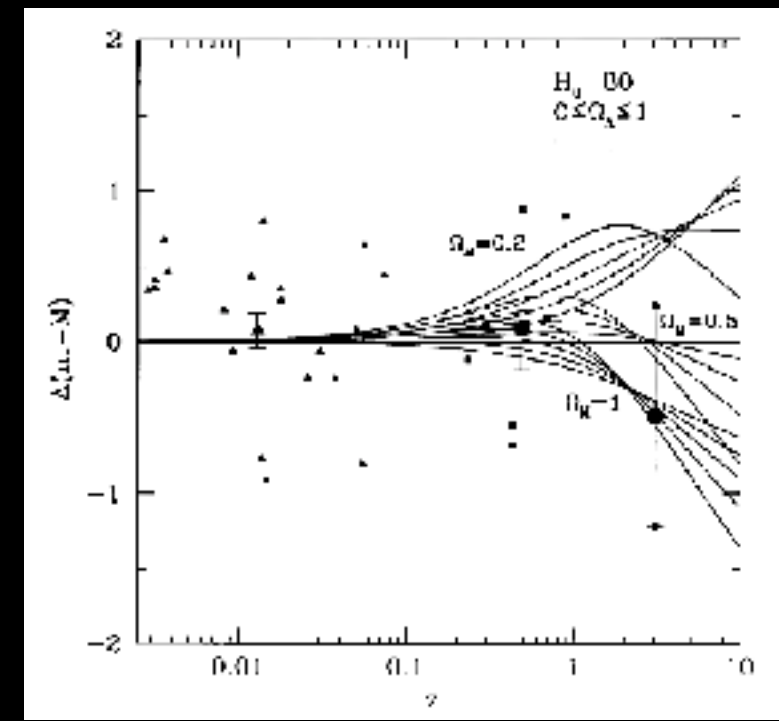
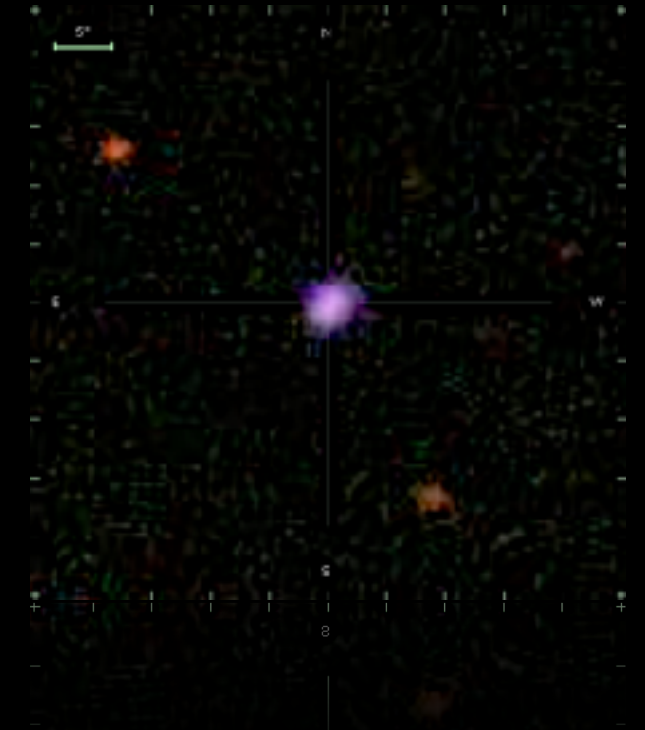


From Melnick et al. 1988

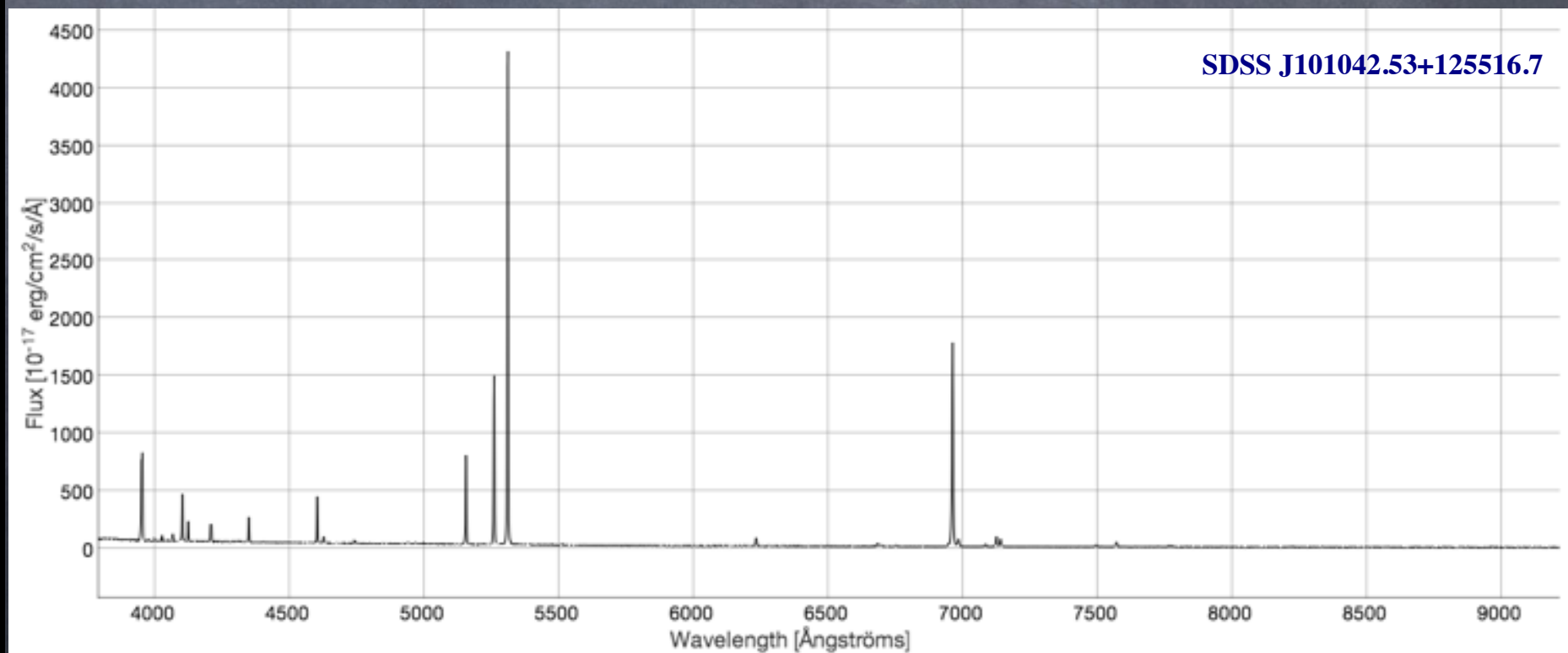
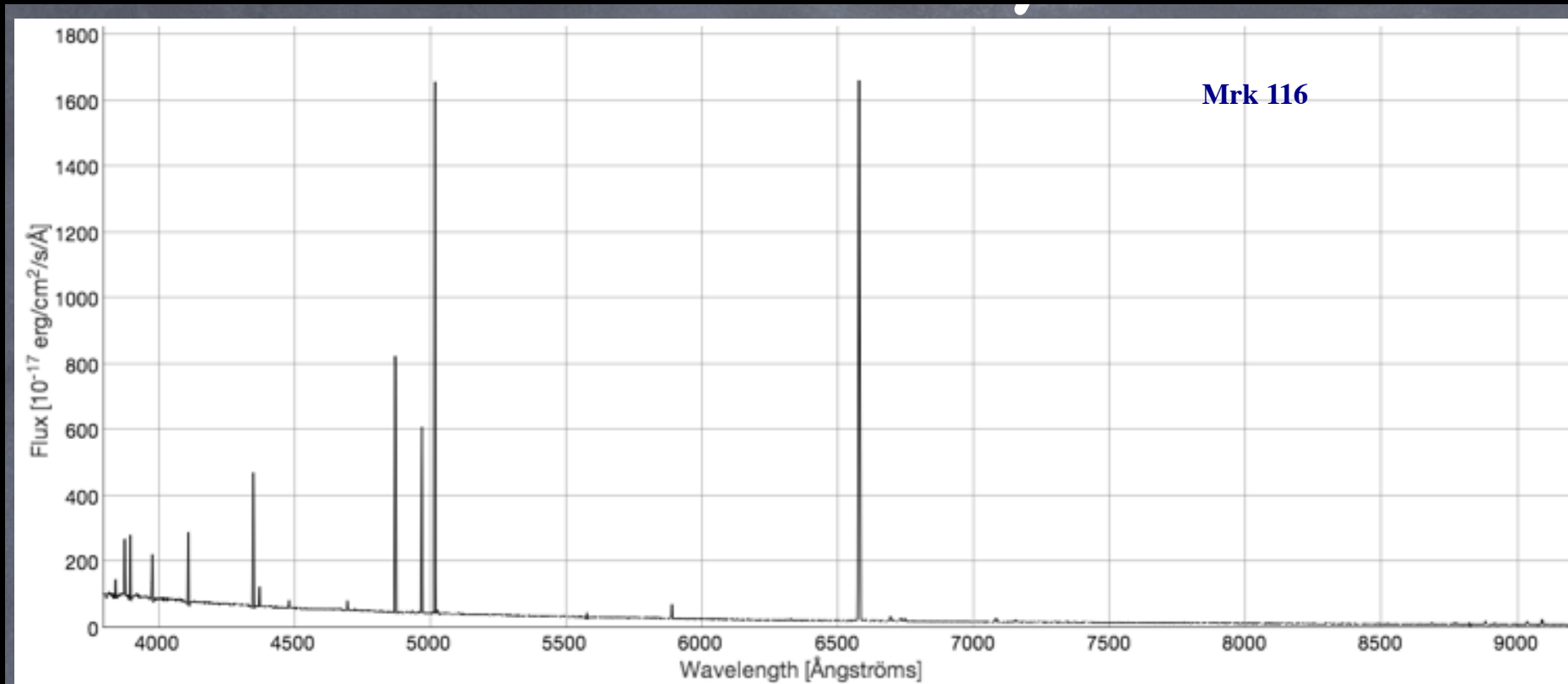


From Melnick et al. 2000

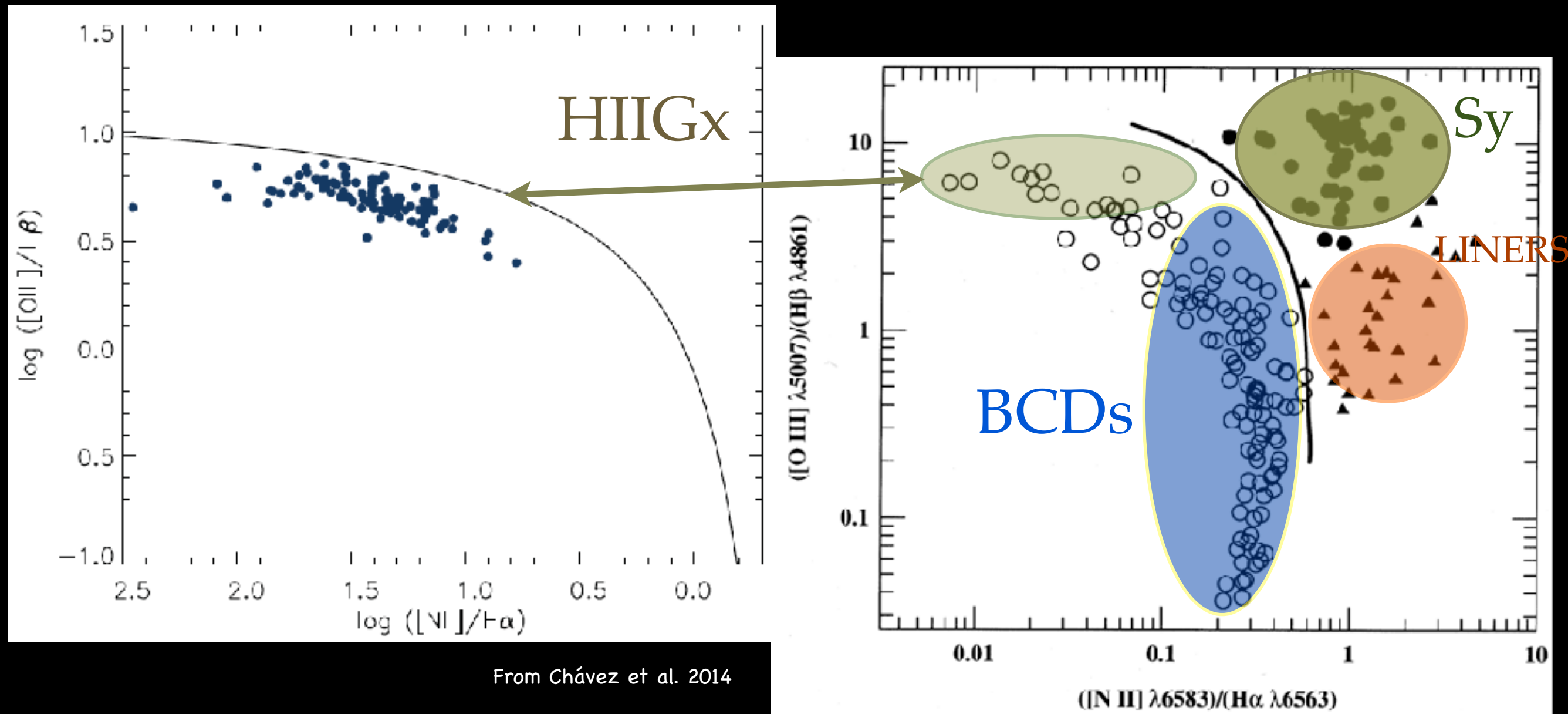
SDSS J084414.22+022621.2



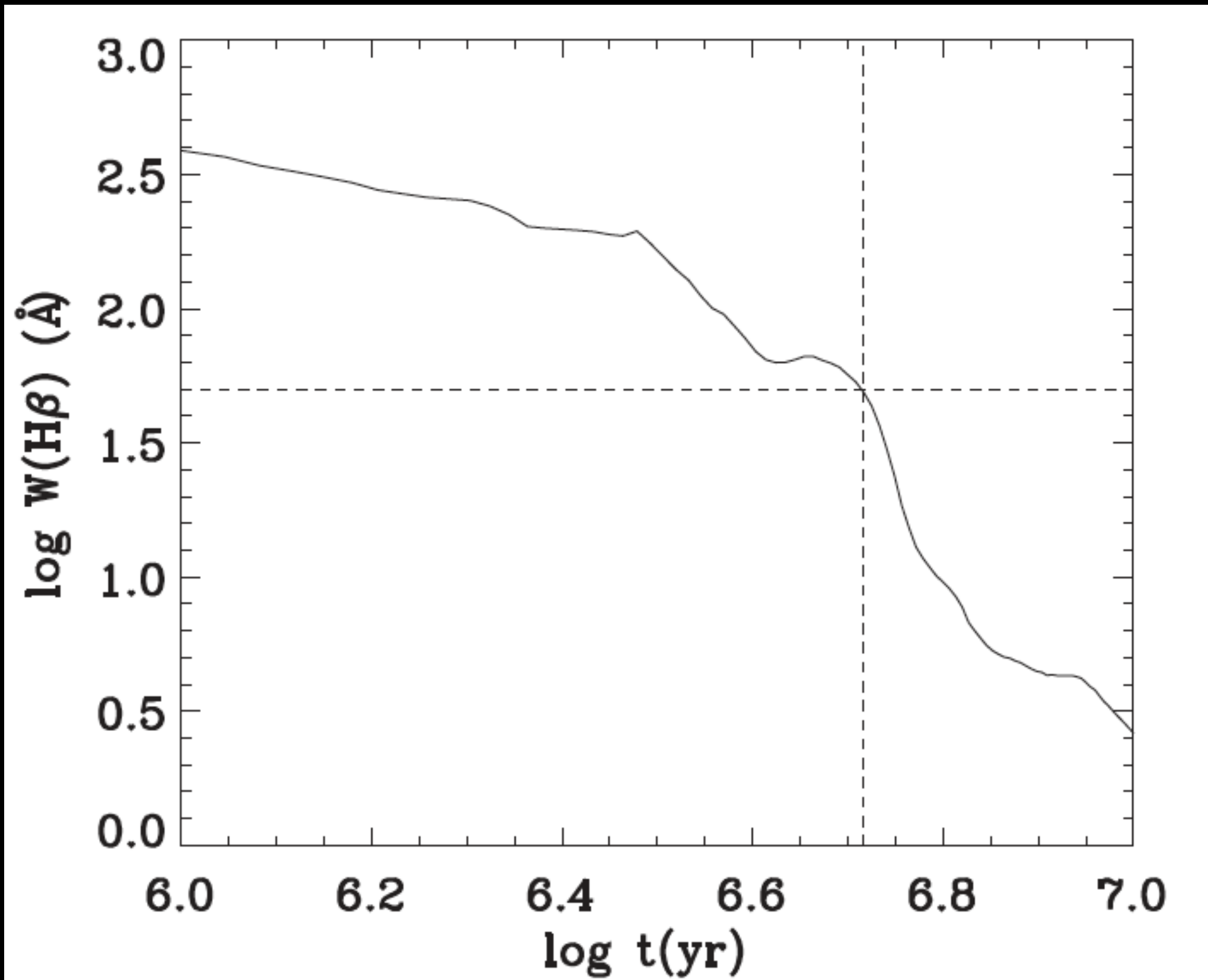
What is an H II Galaxy?



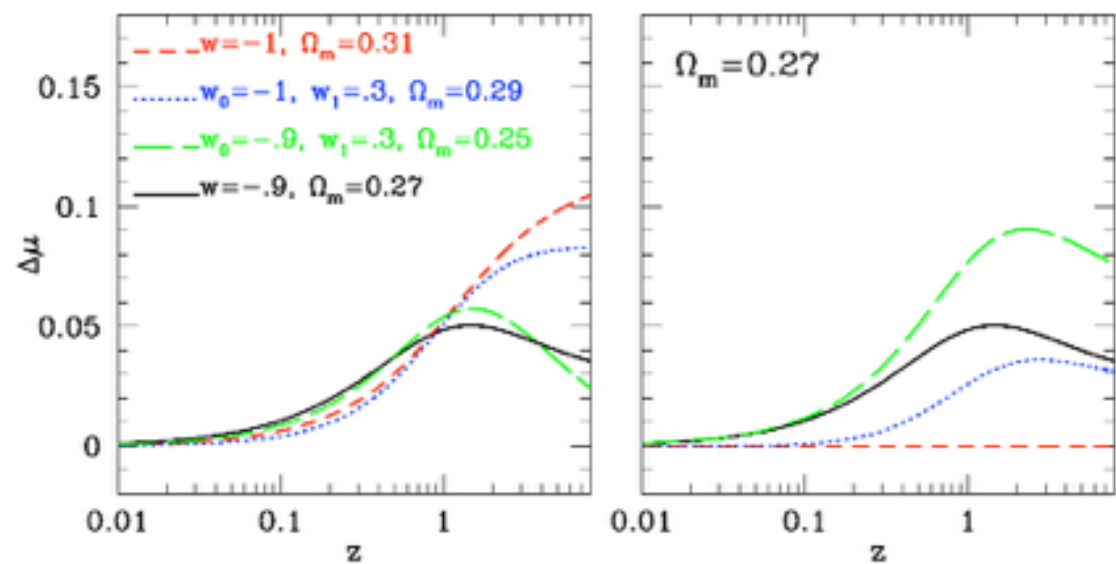
What is an H II Galaxy?



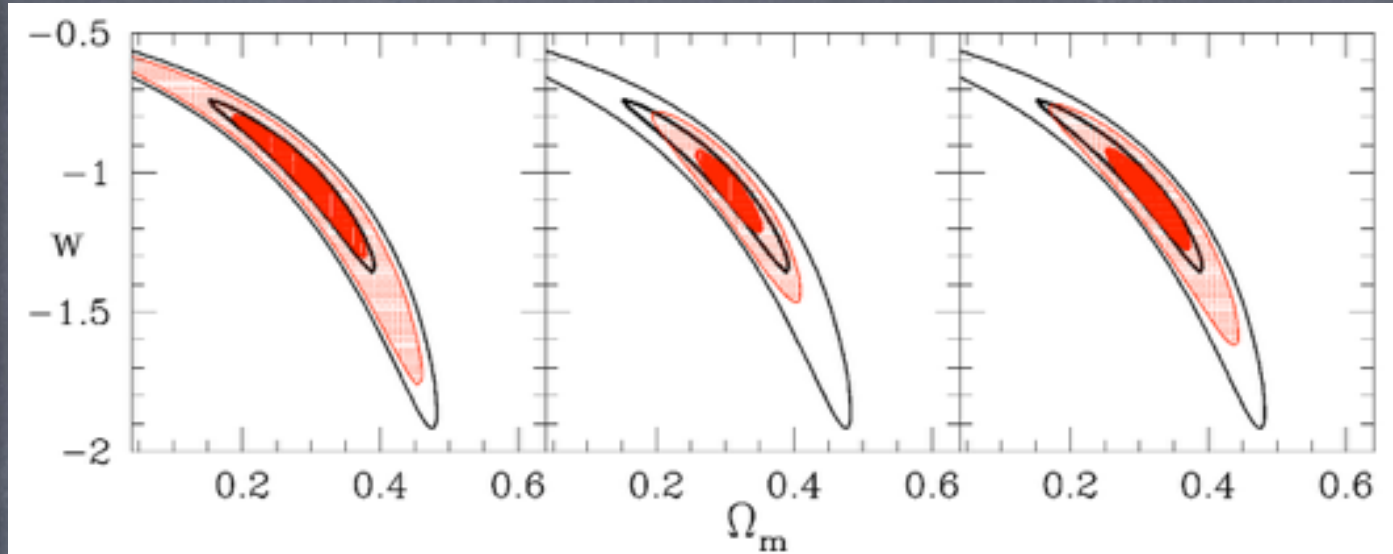
What is an H II Galaxy?



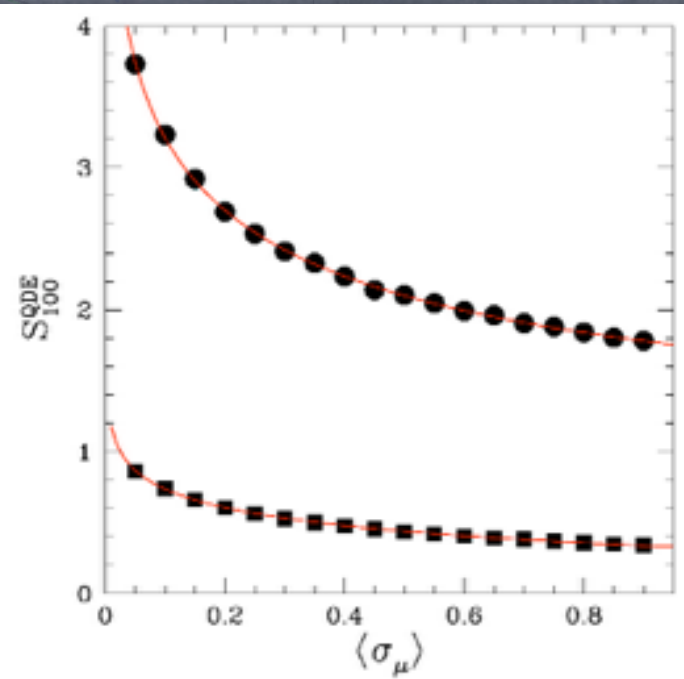
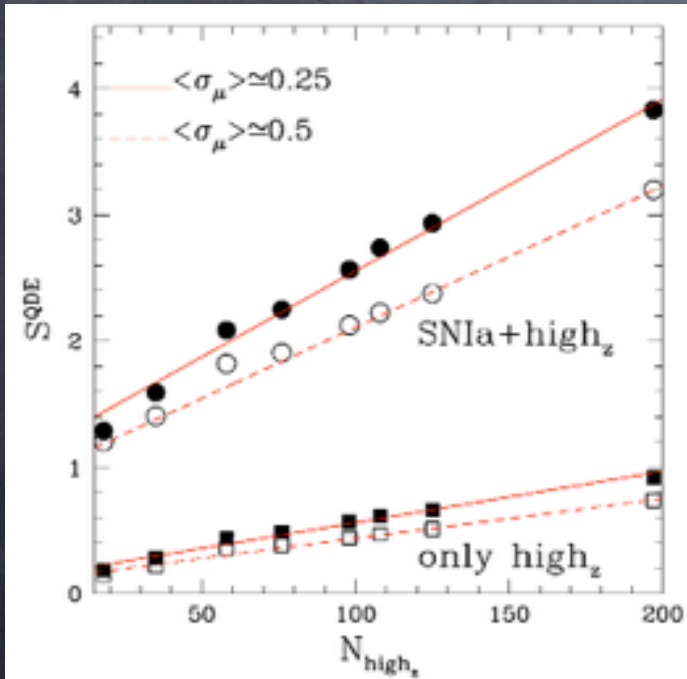
Why H II galaxies?



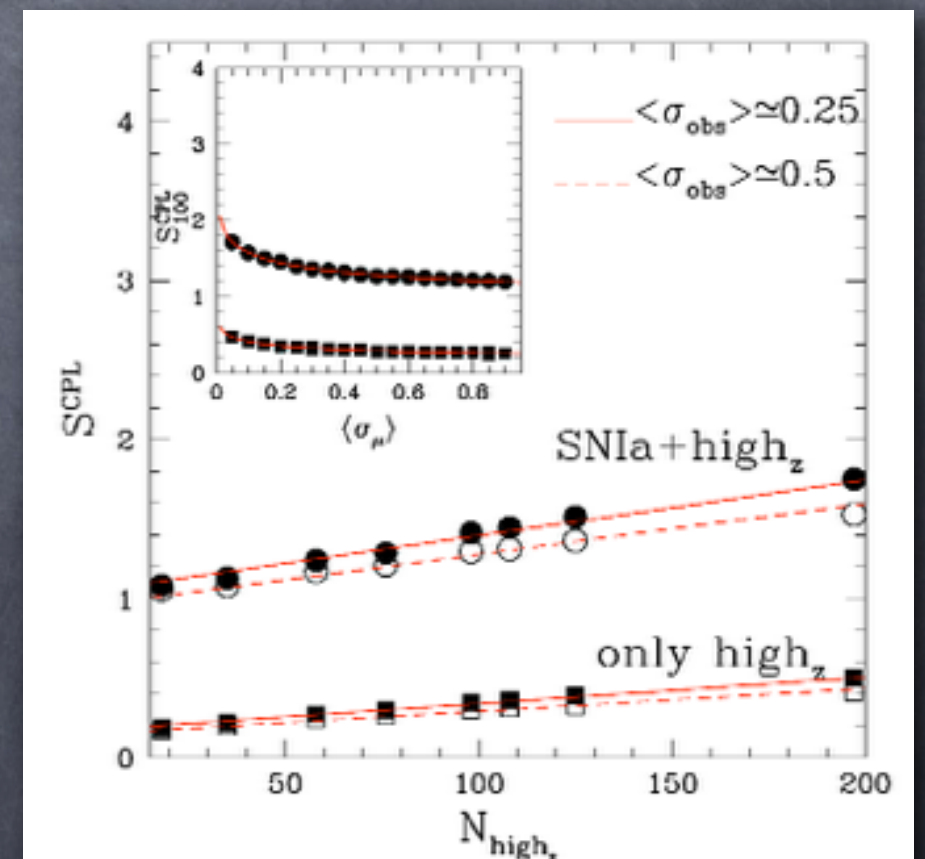
From Plionis et al. 2011



From Plionis et al. 2011

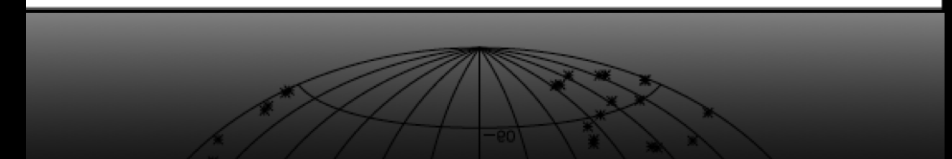
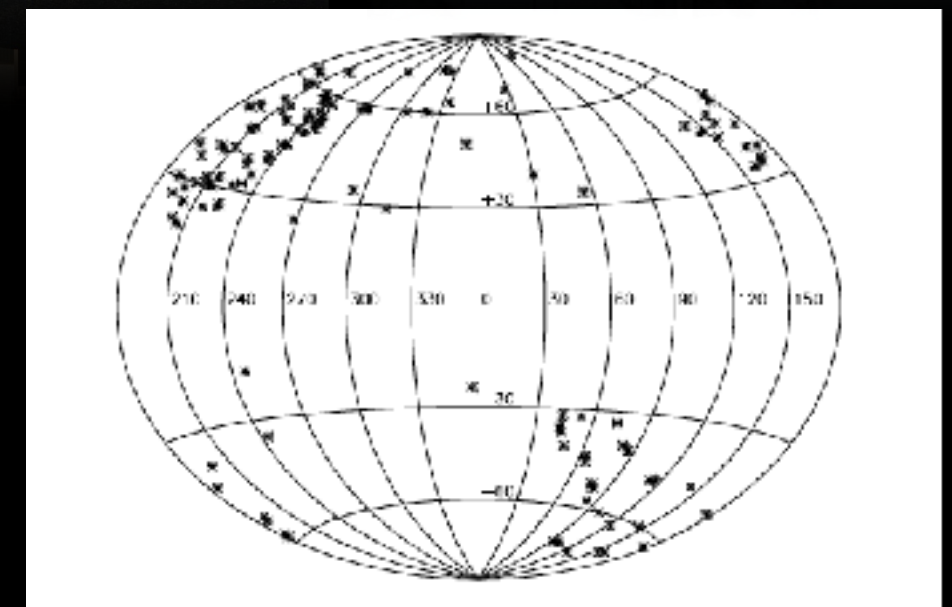
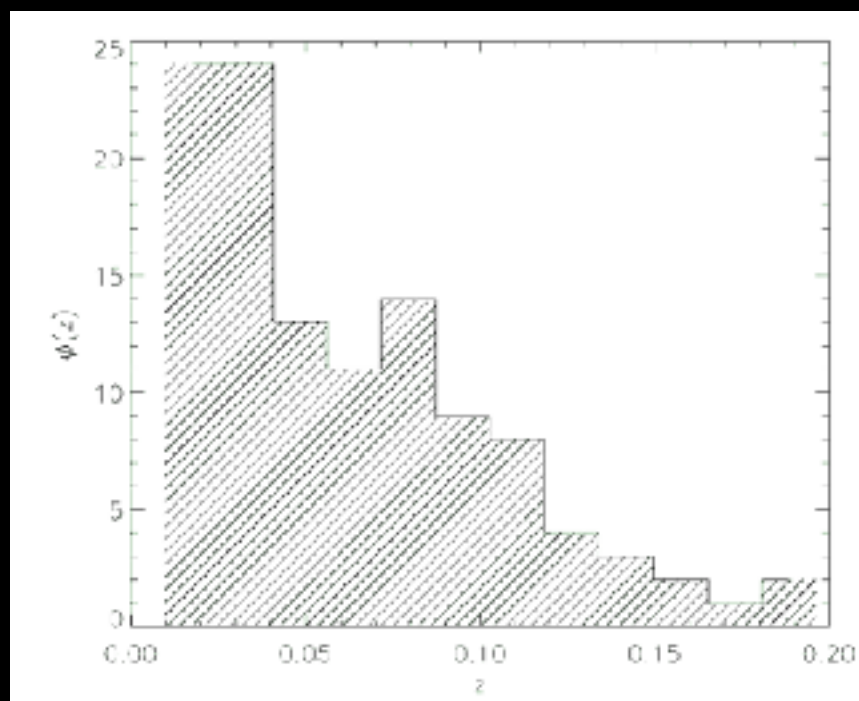
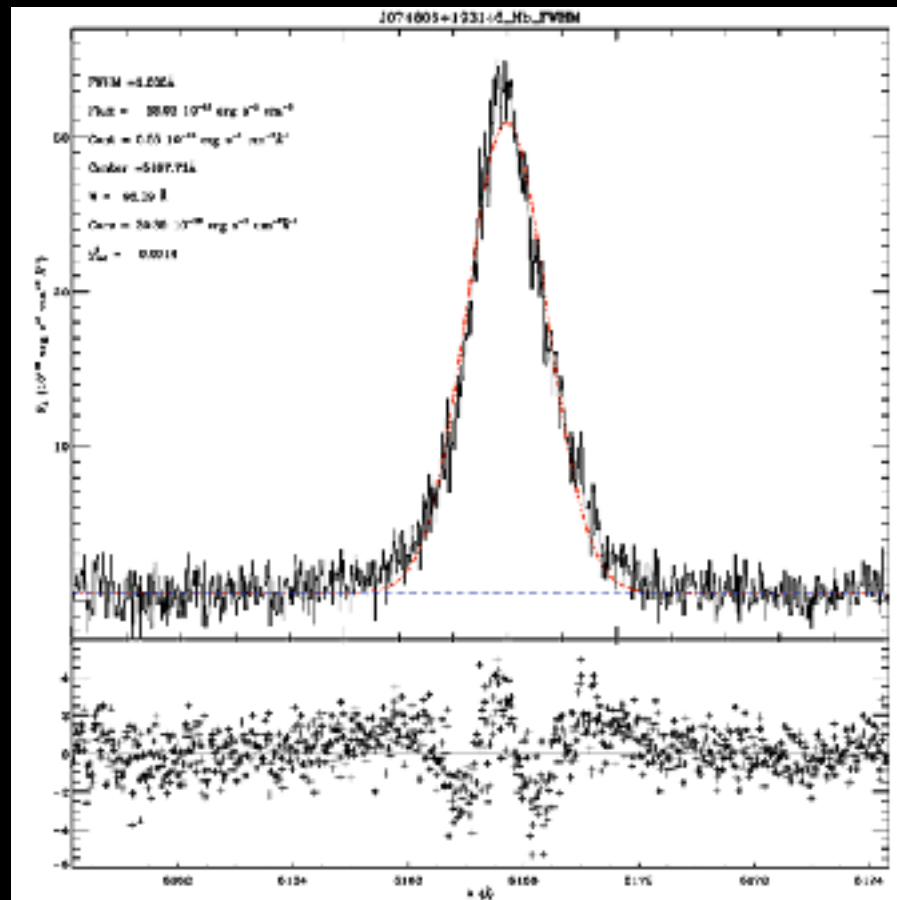


From Plionis et al. 2011

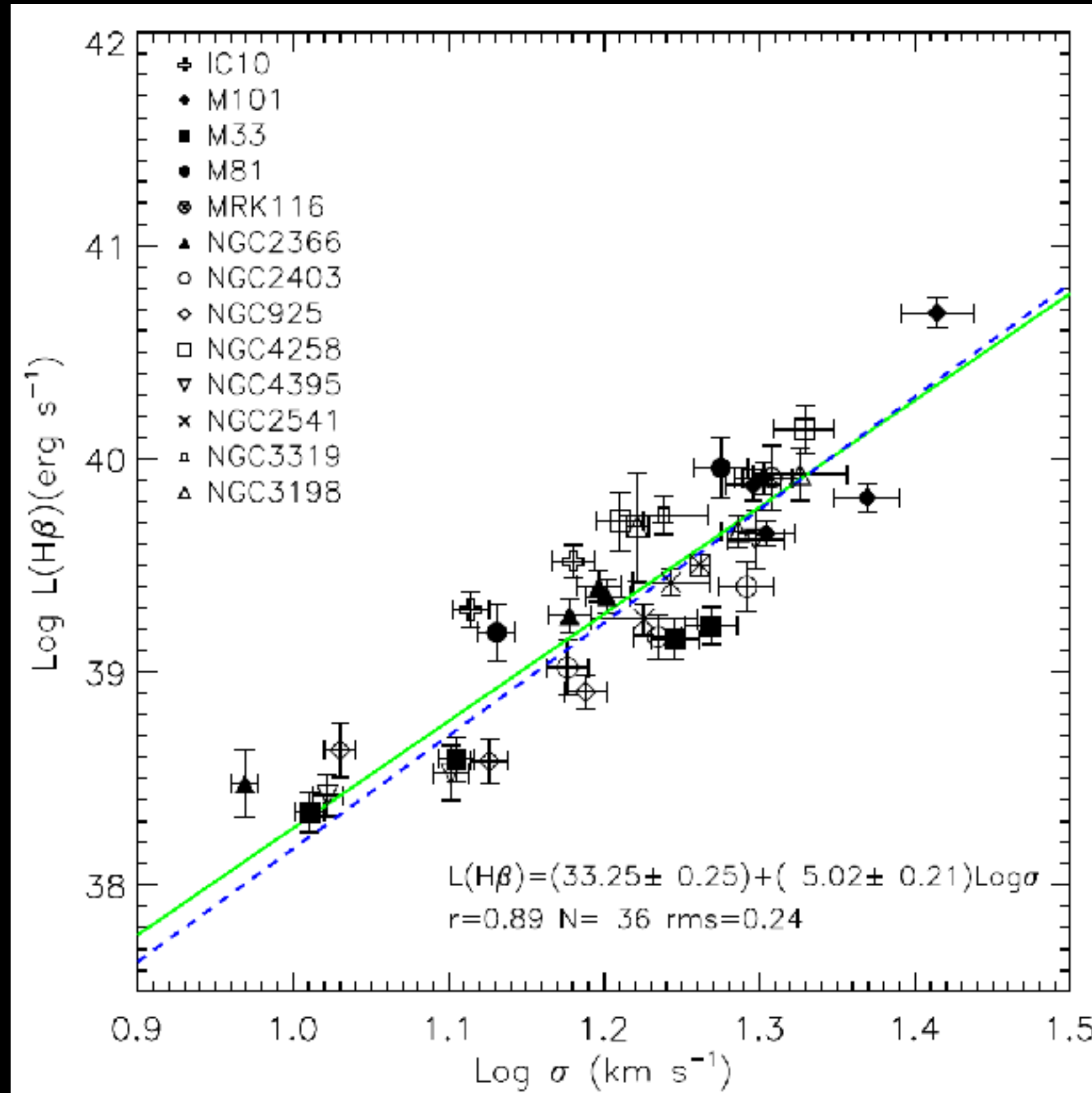


From Plionis et al. 2011

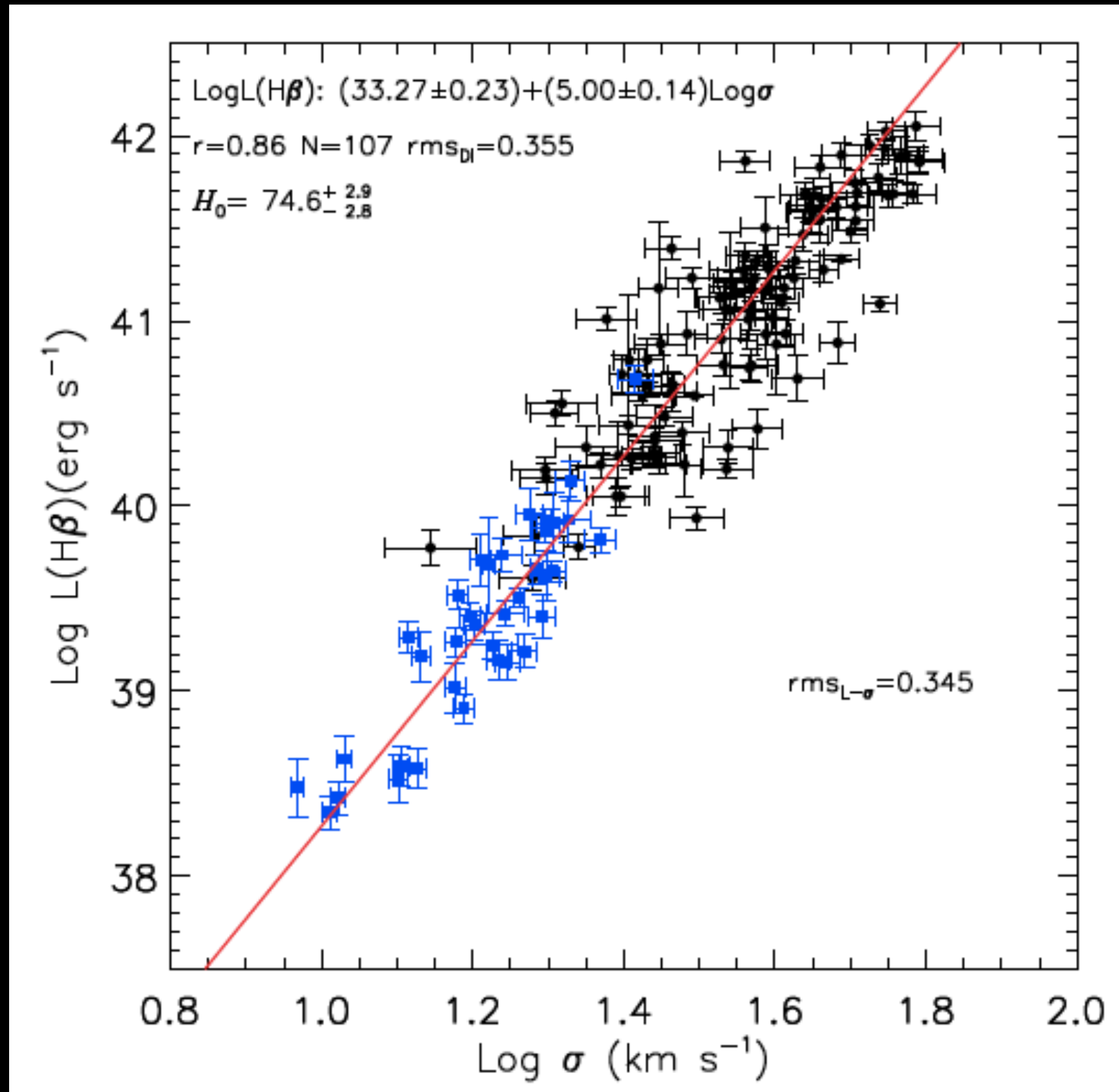
Observations



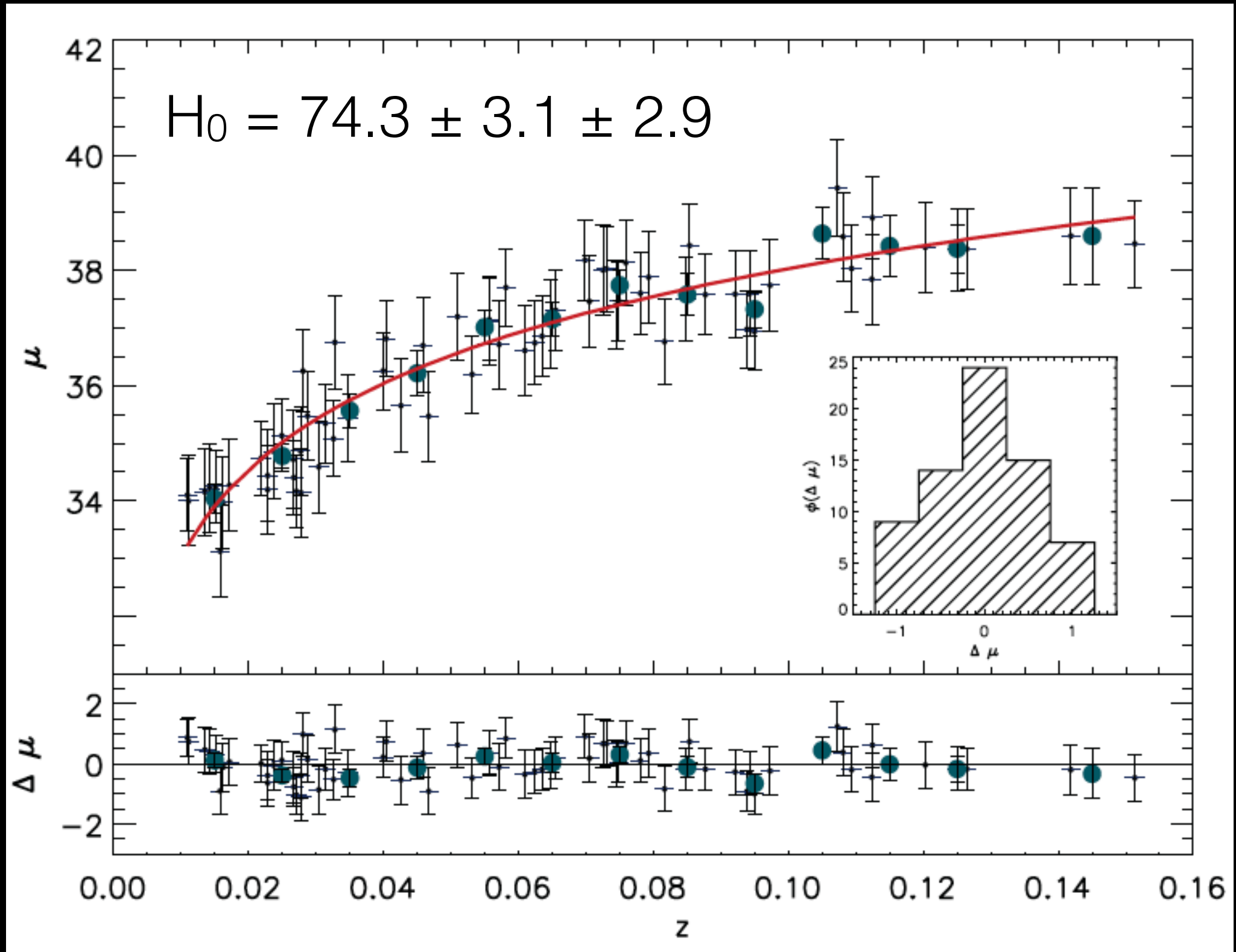
The 'Anchor' Sample



The 'Anchor' + Local Samples

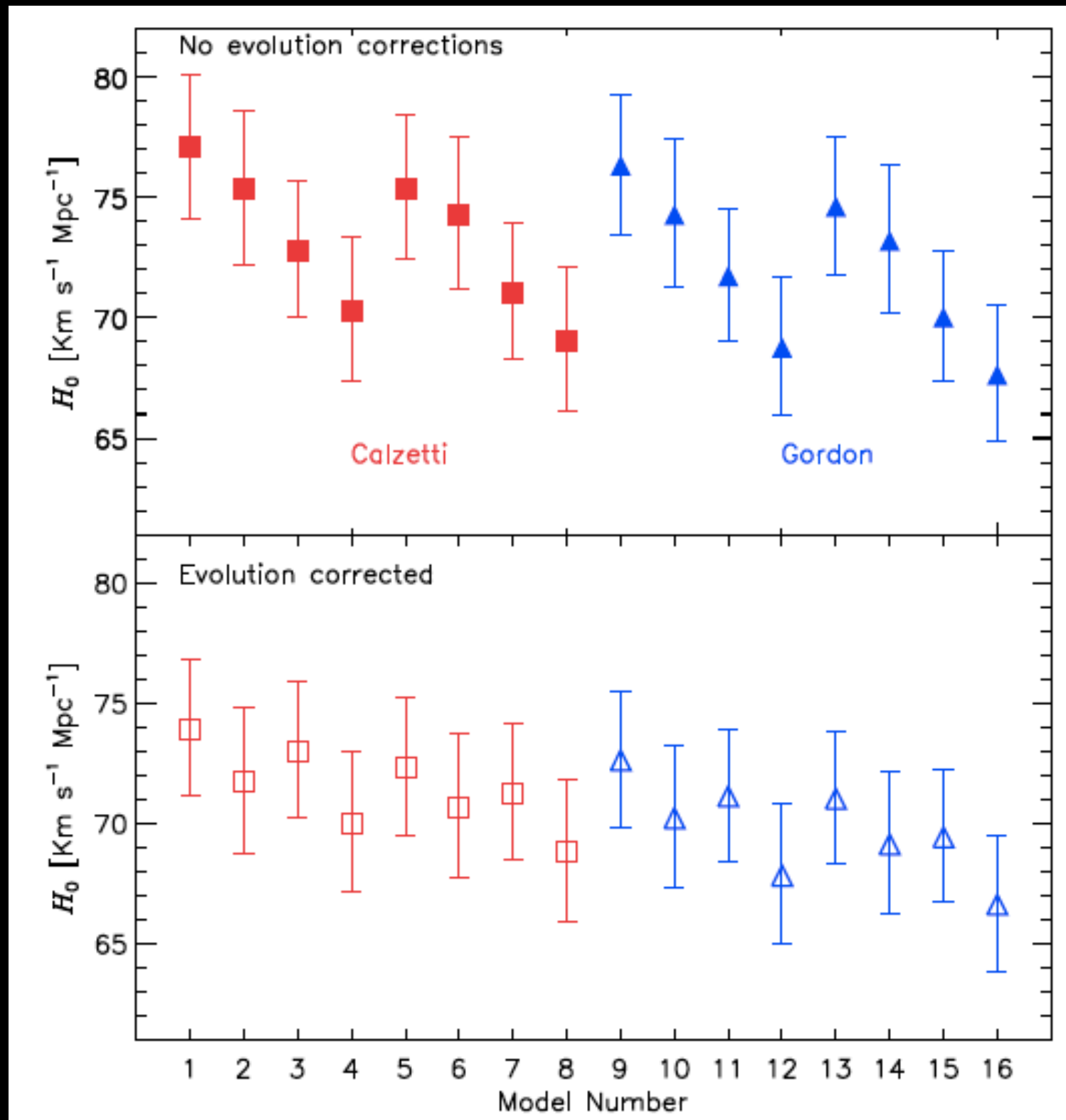


Chávez+2012 H_0 determination

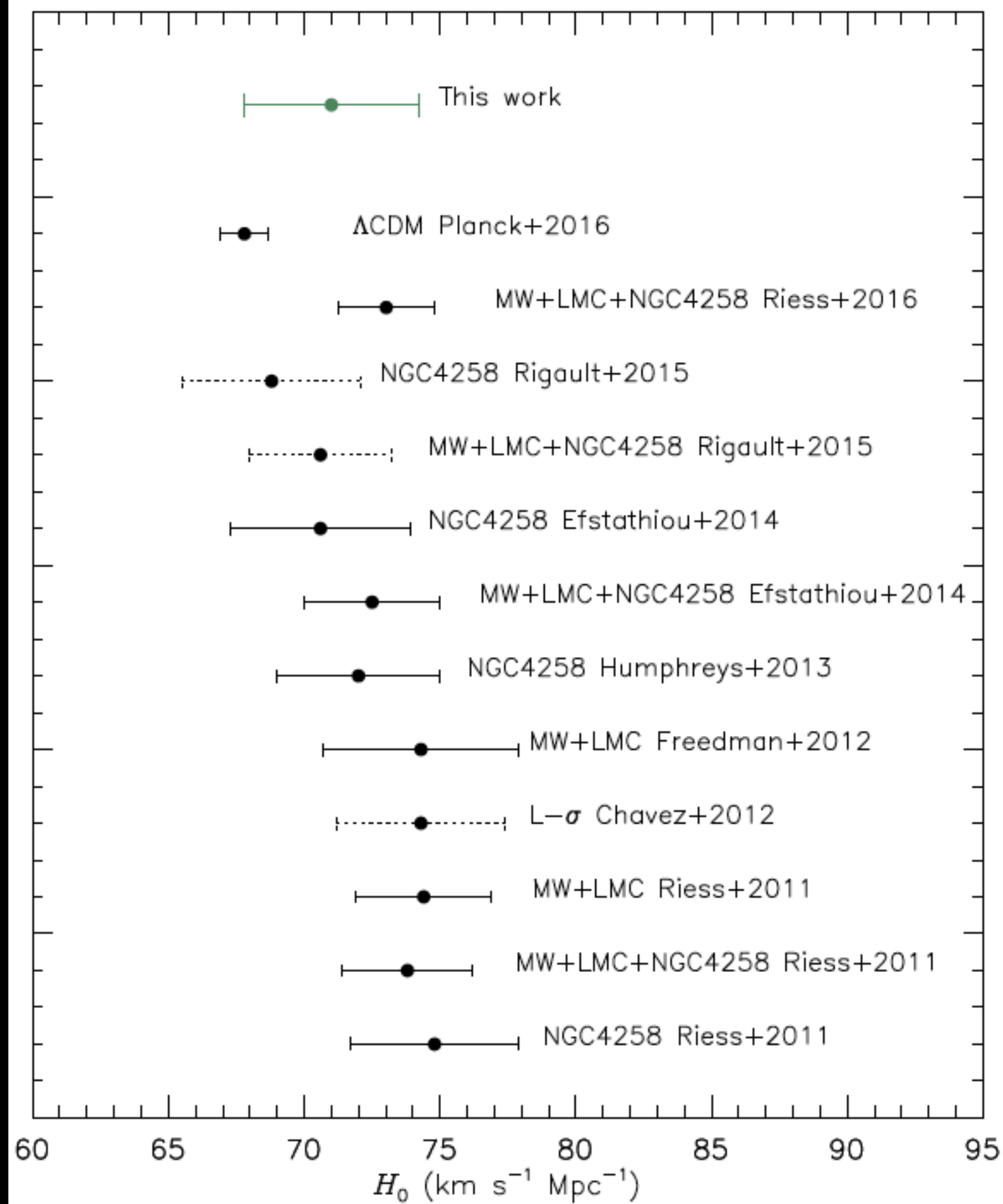


From Chávez et al. 2012

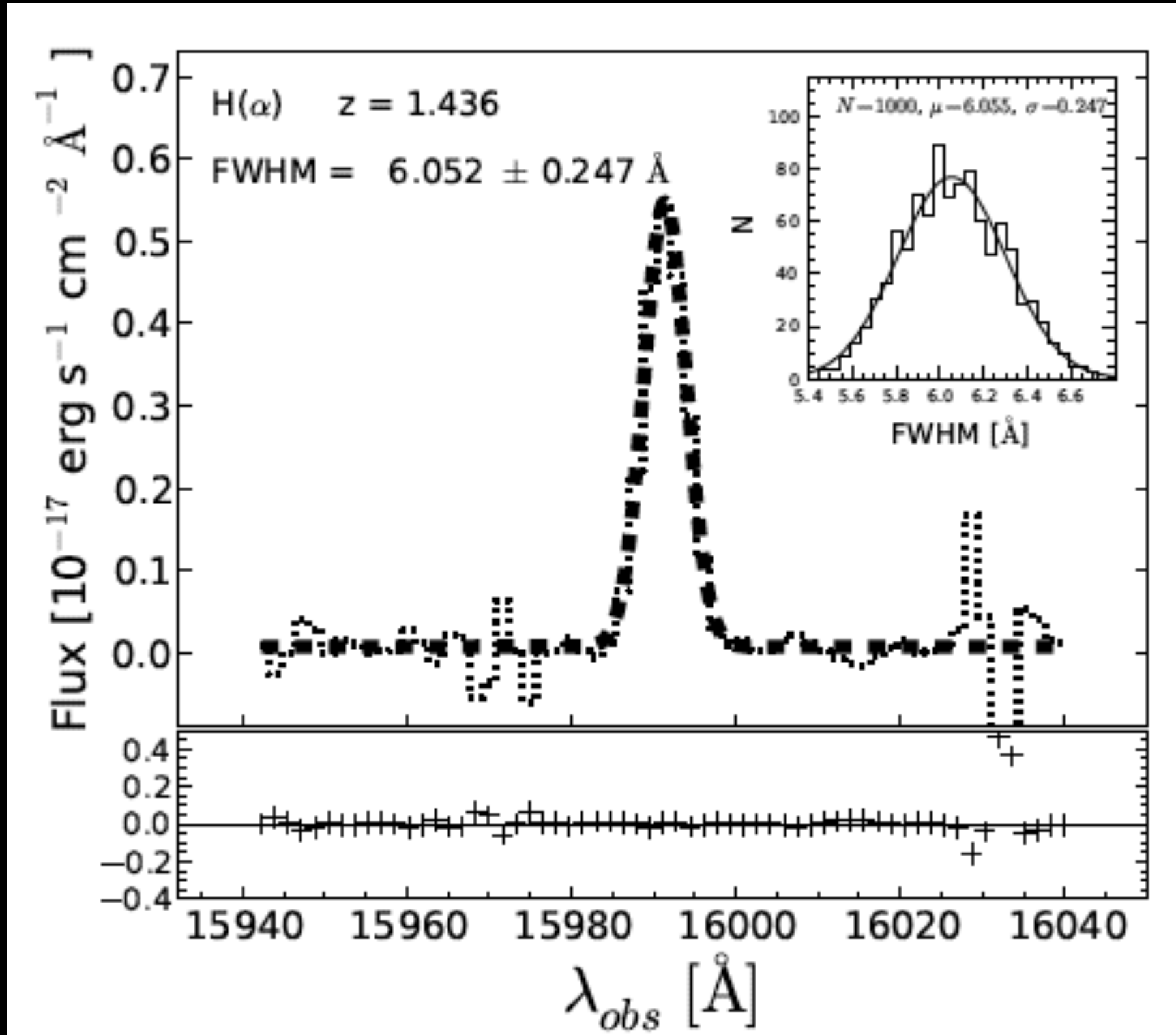
Fernández-Arenas+2018 H_0 determination



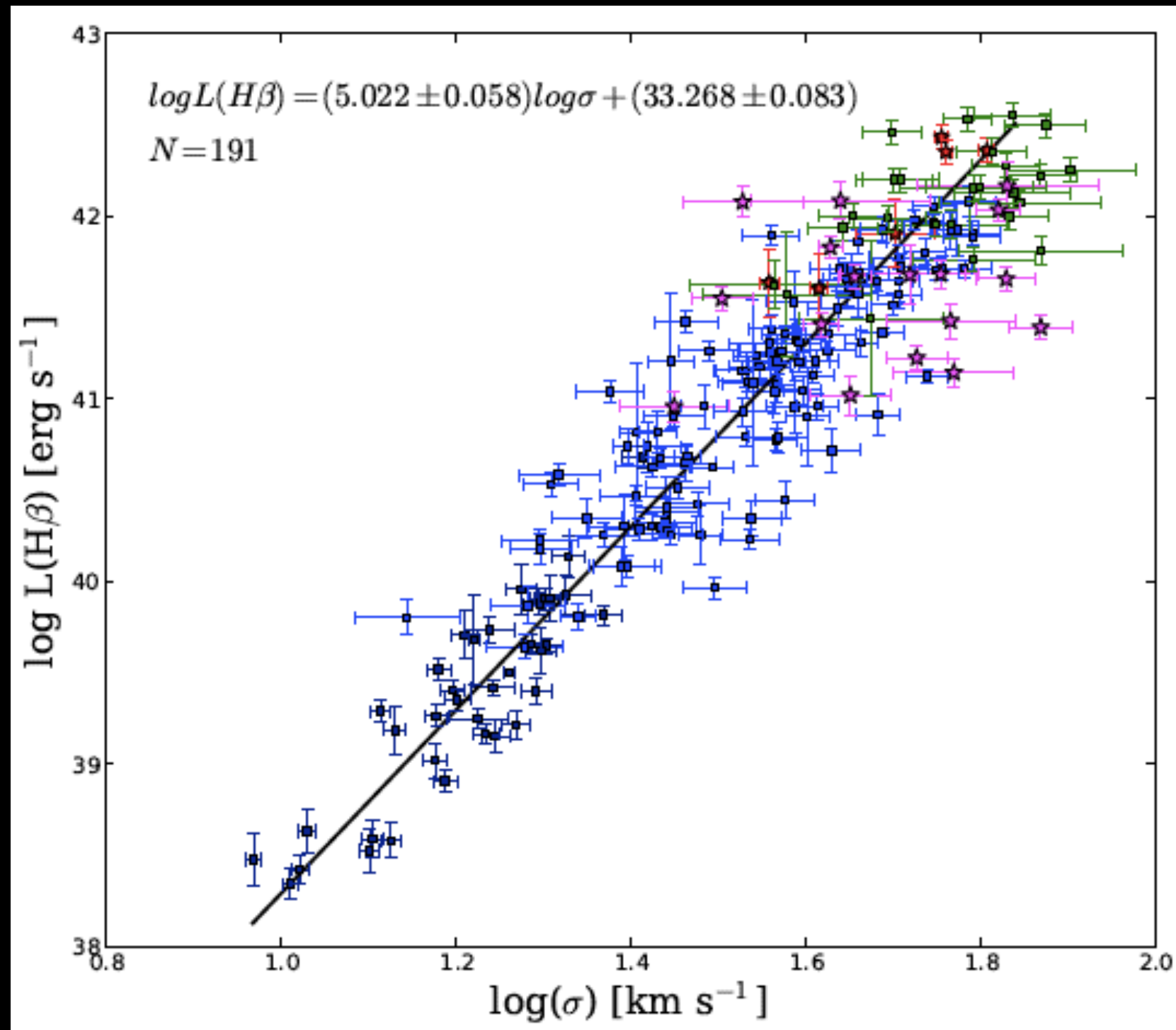
From Fernández-Arenas et al. 2018



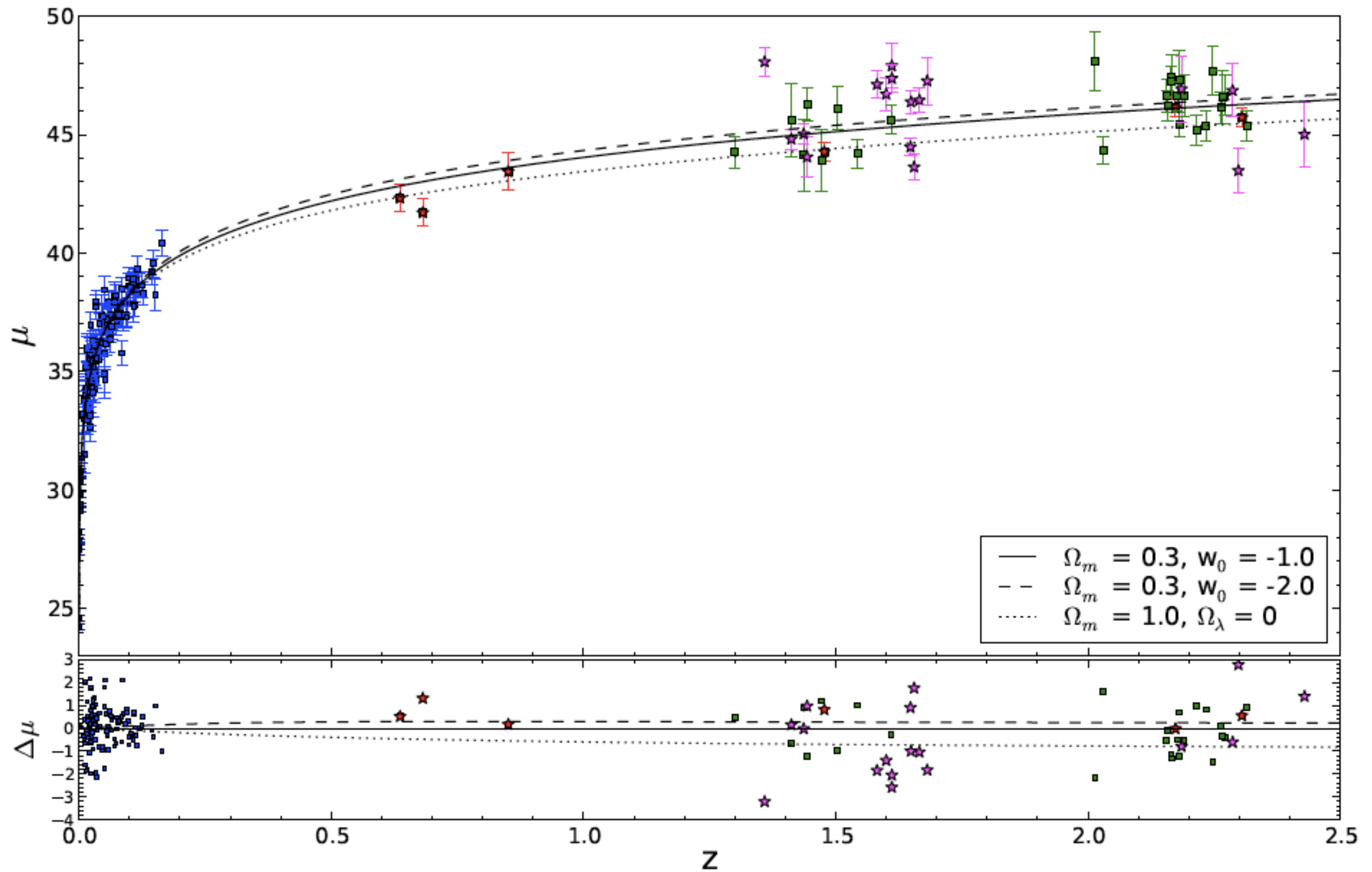
The intermediate and high- z samples



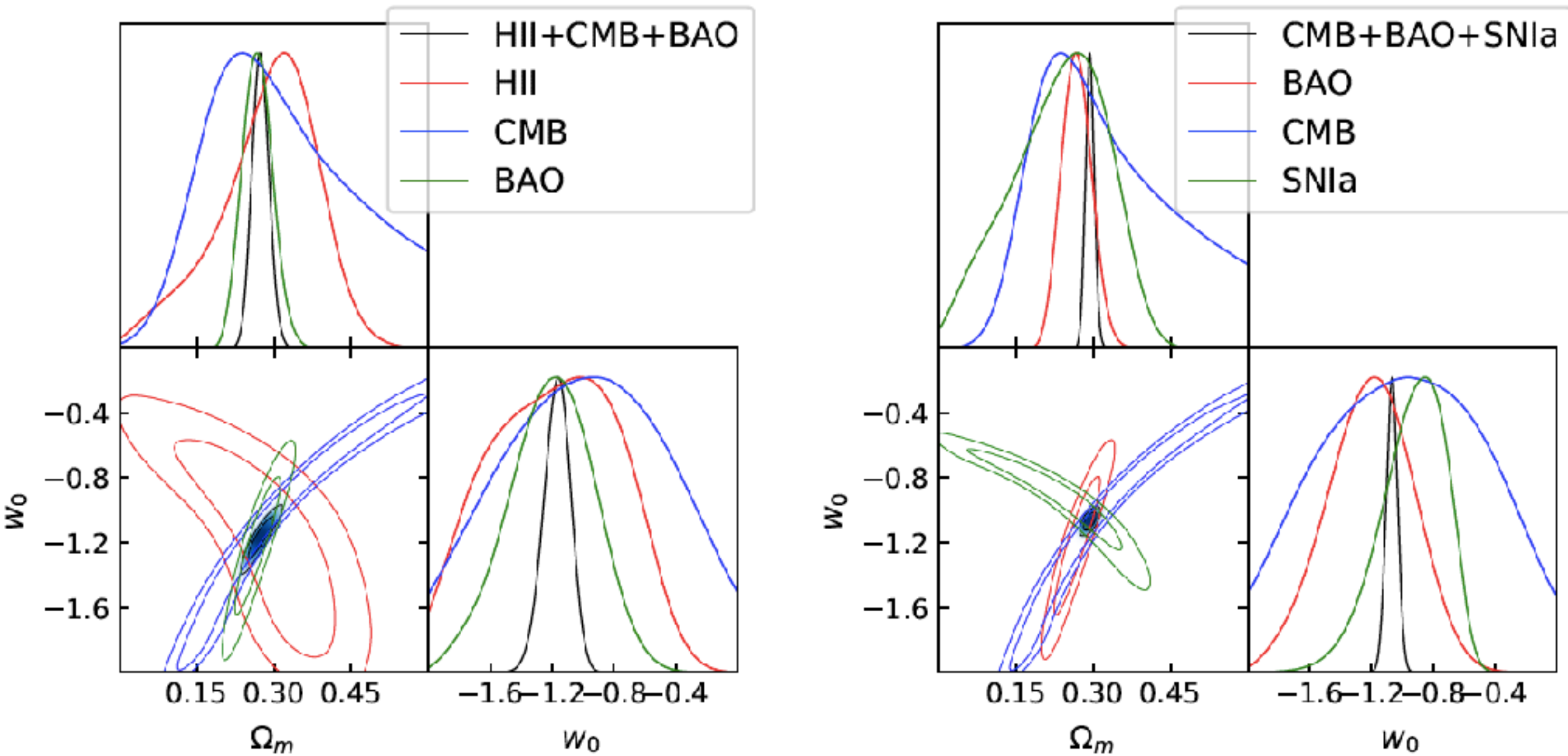
The Local + high-z Samples



The Local + high- z Samples



Cosmological parameters



Time allocated in KECK and VLT

VLT Telescope:

2 half nights in the period 95A with KMOS



Visitor mode.
Lost due to rain!!!!.

16 hours in the period 97A with KMOS. Priority A, first Q



Service mode.
Observing period from 3/2016 to 9/2017(extended)
Almost all the data have been collected.

39 hours in the period 98A with KMOS. Priority A, first Q



Service mode.
Observing period from 10/2016 to 3/2017



KECK Telescope:

1 night with MOSFIRE in January 27th, 2016.

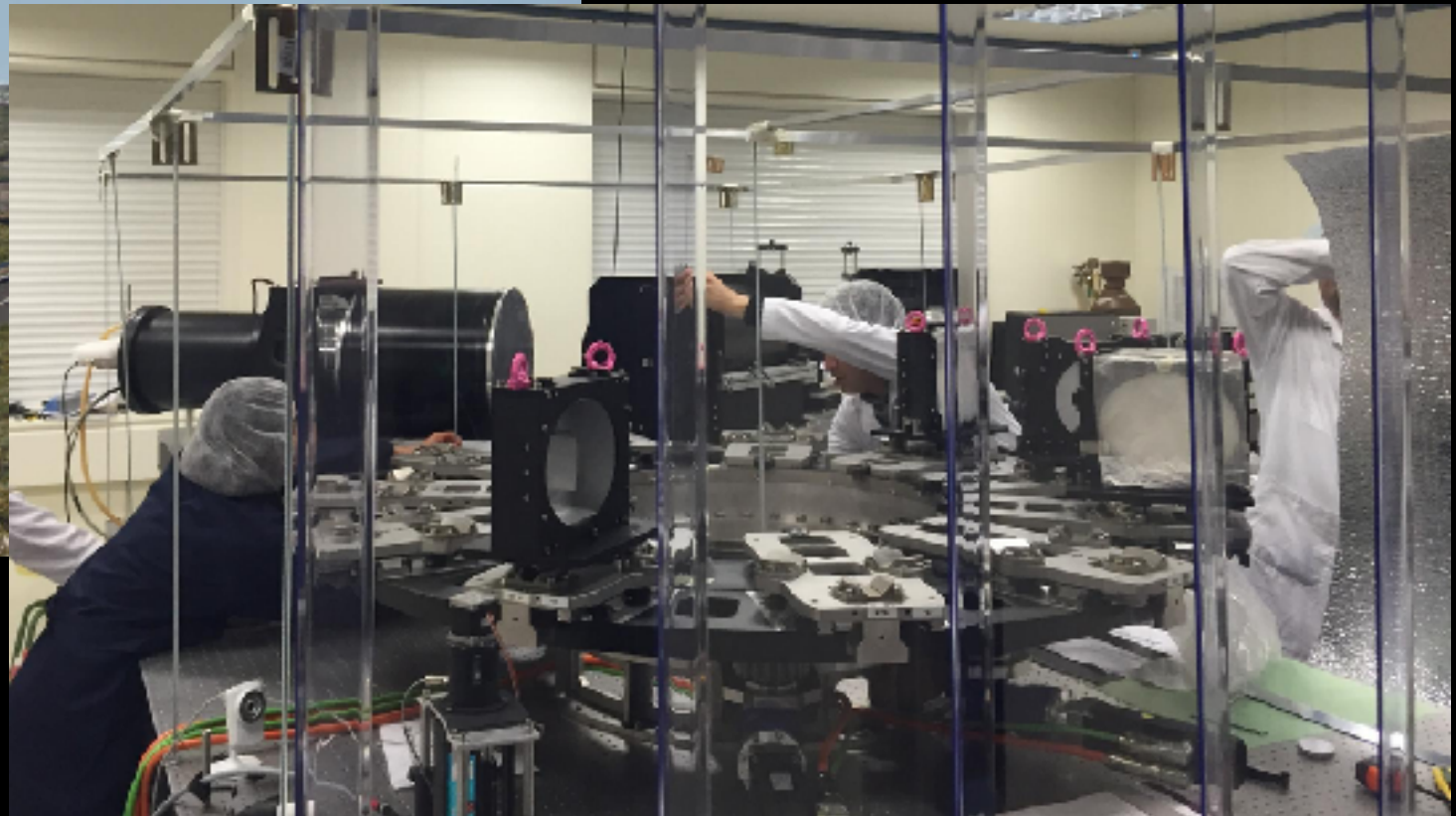


Visitor mode.
Data reduced.



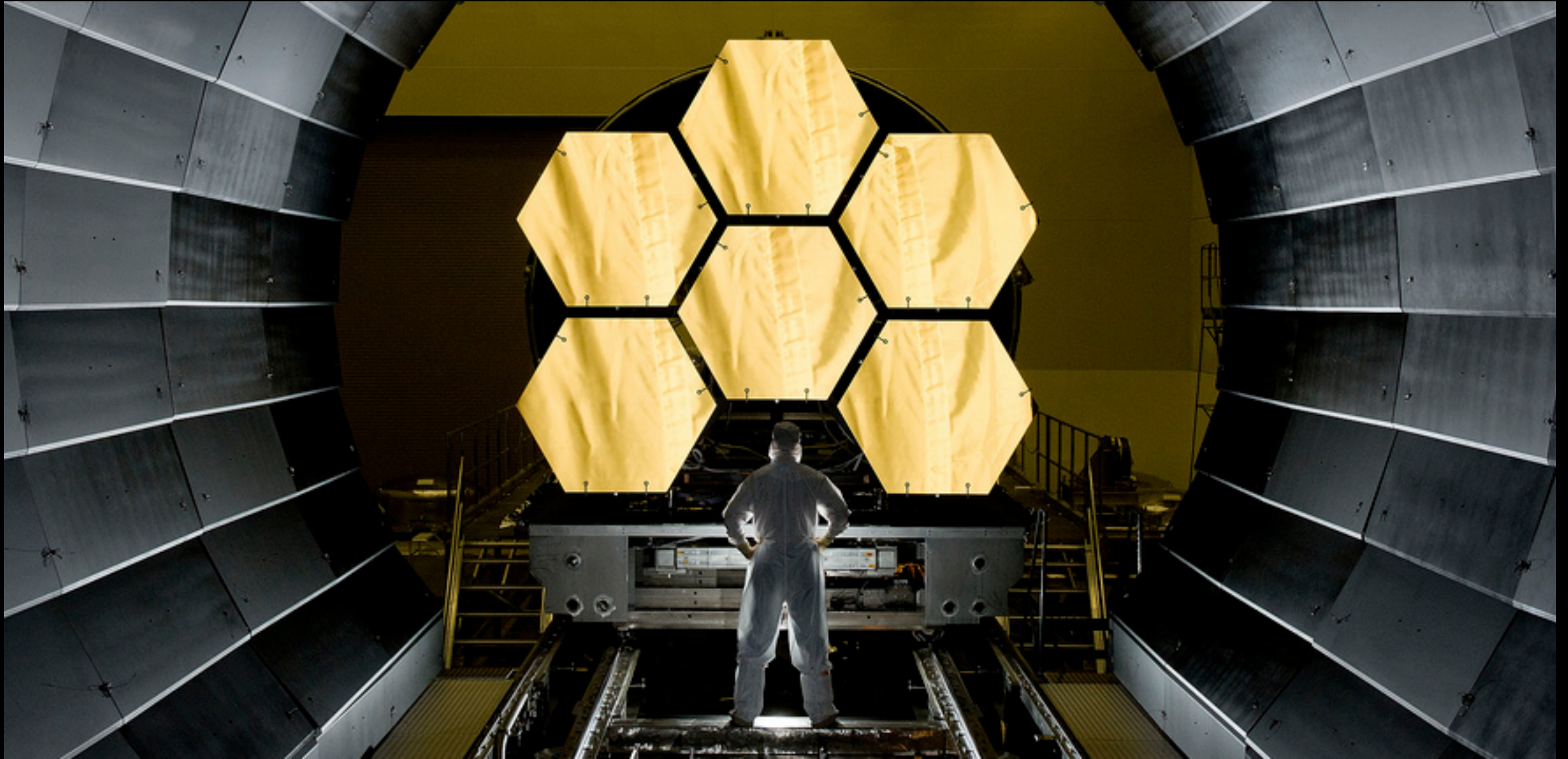
Future Work

Intermediate Redshift



Future Work

High Redshift



Concluding Remarks

- We present constraints to the value of H_0 from a sample of local GEHR and HII Galaxies, the results mostly agree with the local determination from SNIa.
- We present constraints to the parameters of the DE EoS from a sample of HII galaxies from the local Universe and up to redshift 2.5. Our constraints agree very well with the results from other well developed methodologies.
- With near future expectations of observations of 500 high- z HII galaxies, we predict a ten-fold increase of the current FoM for the QDE parametrisation and four-fold increase of the corresponding FoM for the CPL parametrisation.

References

- Fernández-Arenas D., et al., 2018, MNRAS, 474, 1250
- Chávez R., et al., 2016, MNRAS, 462, 2431
- Terlevich R., et al., 2015, MNRAS, 451, 3001
- Chávez R., et al., 2014, MNRAS, 442, 3565
- Chávez R., et al., 2012, MNRAS, 425, L56
- Plionis M., et al., 2011, MNRAS, 416, 298