

Engineering Measurement of the *Hubble Constant*

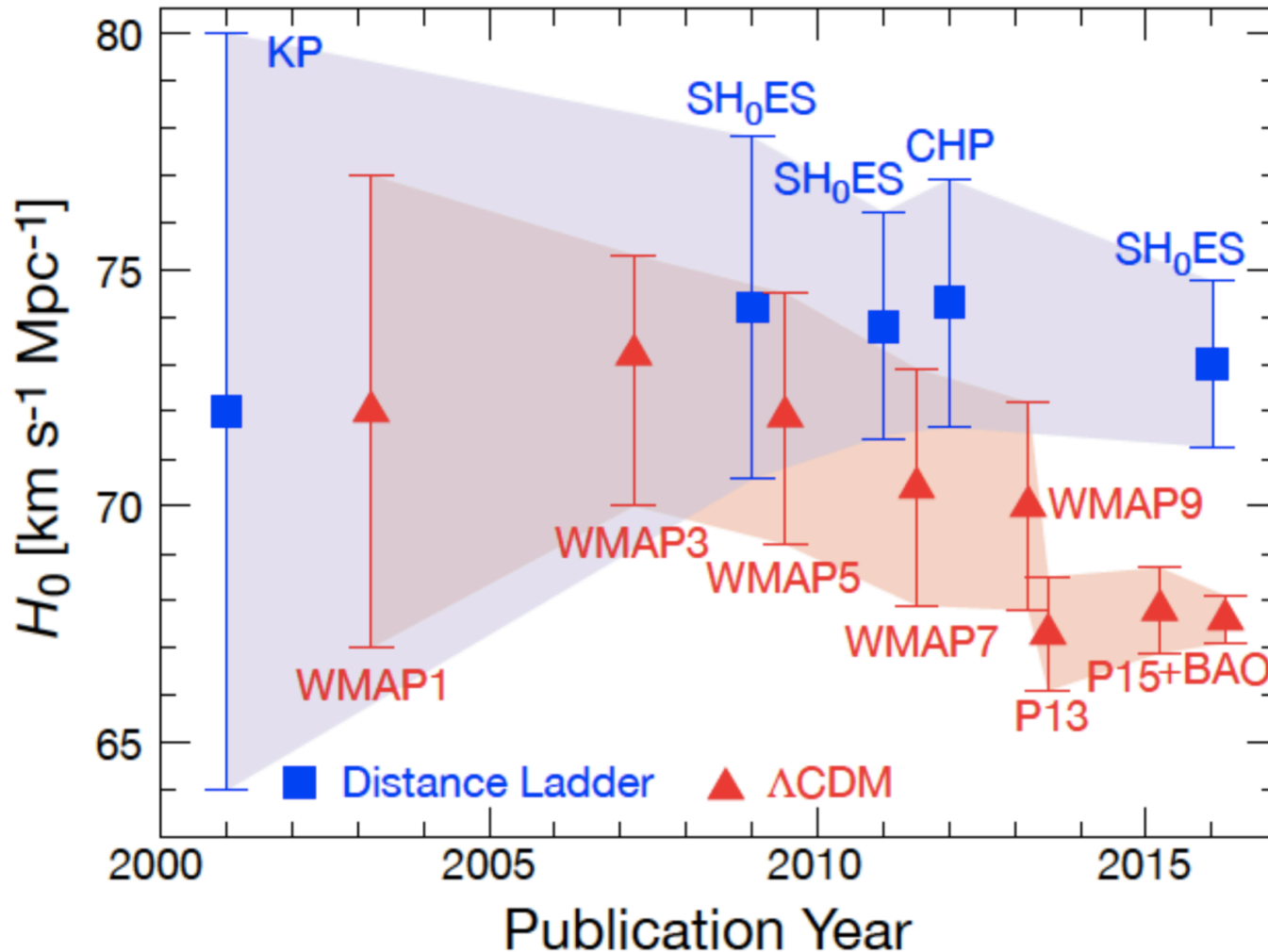
aka Distances to ALL the Galaxies

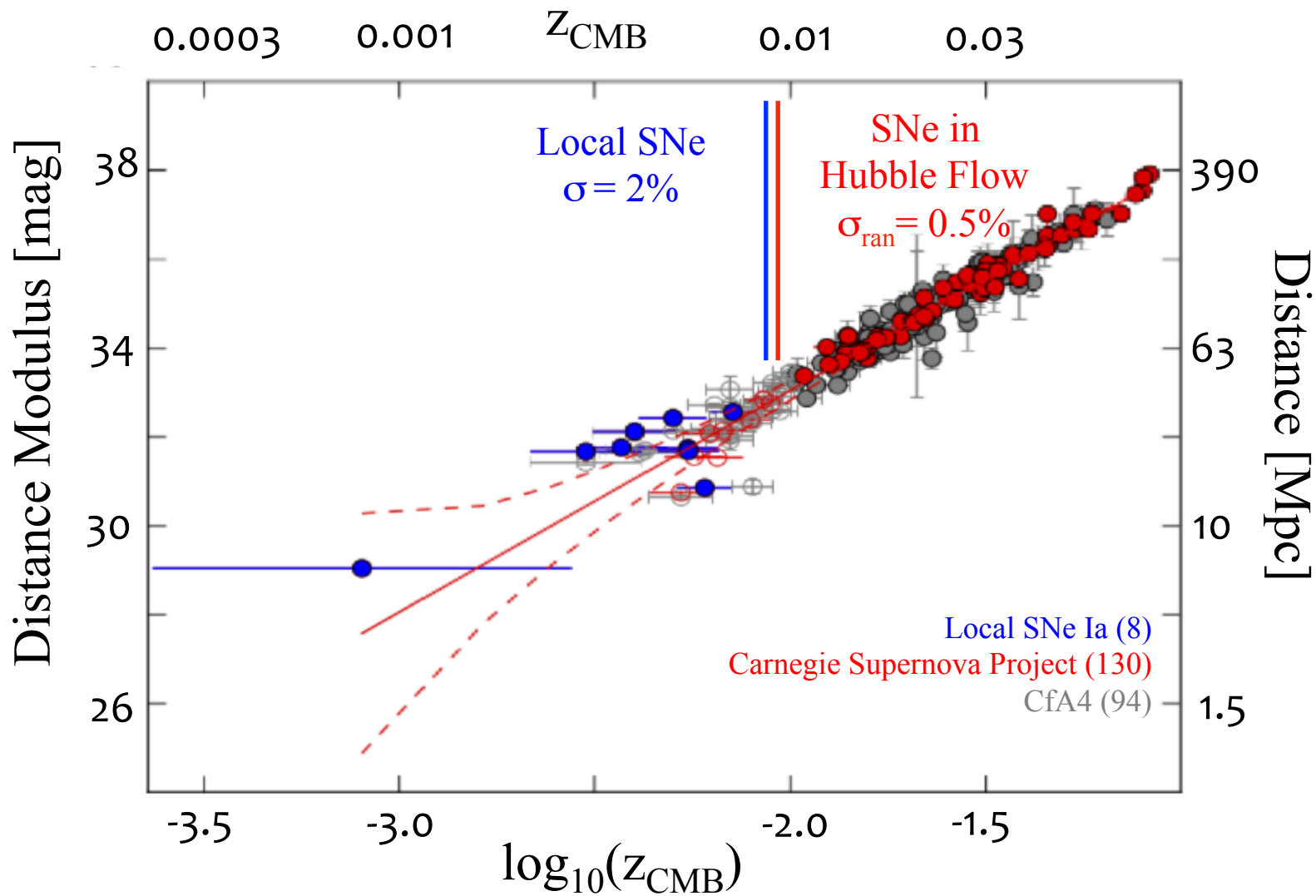
Rachael L. Beaton

NOW: Carnegie Observatories (Pasadena)

Soon: Hubble Fellow, Carnegie-Princeton Fellow
Princeton University

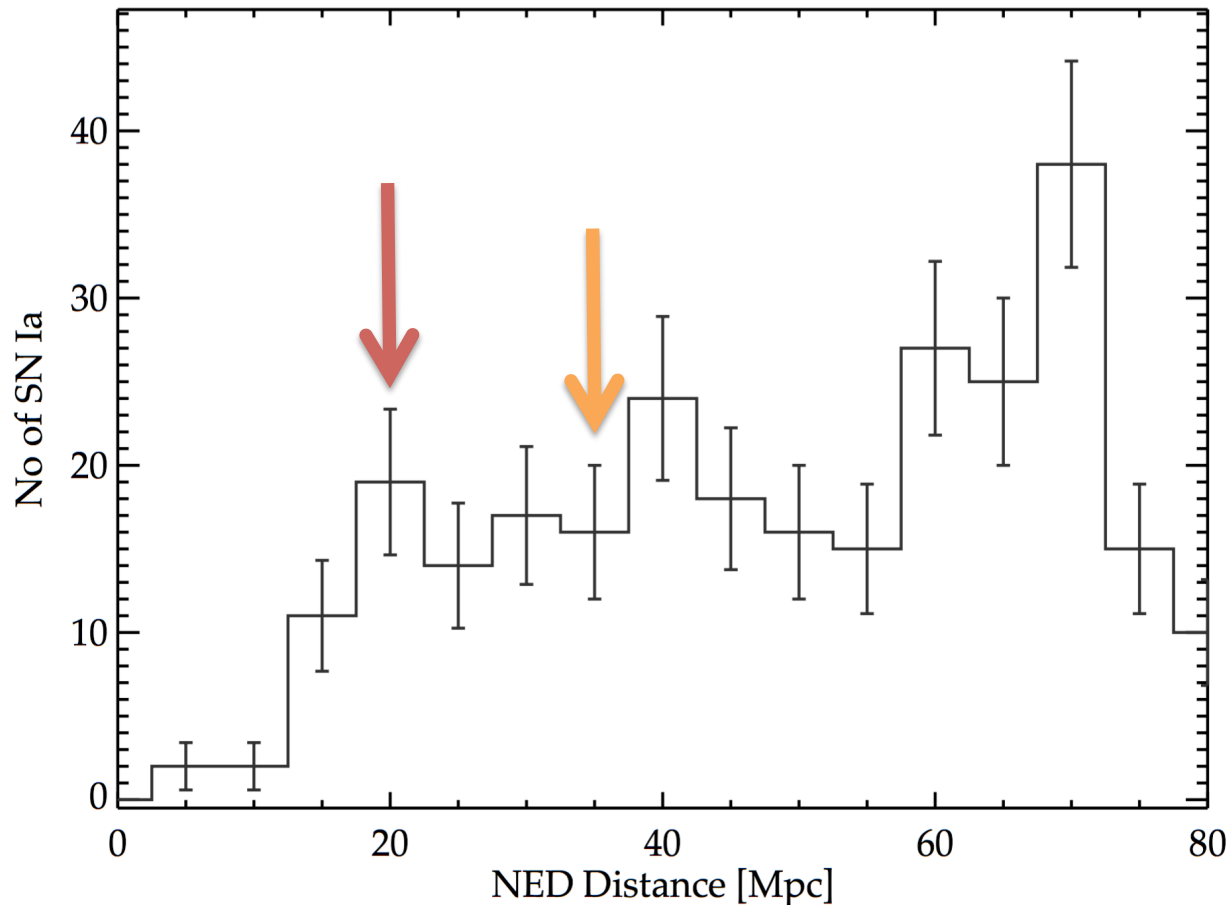
The Hubble Constant





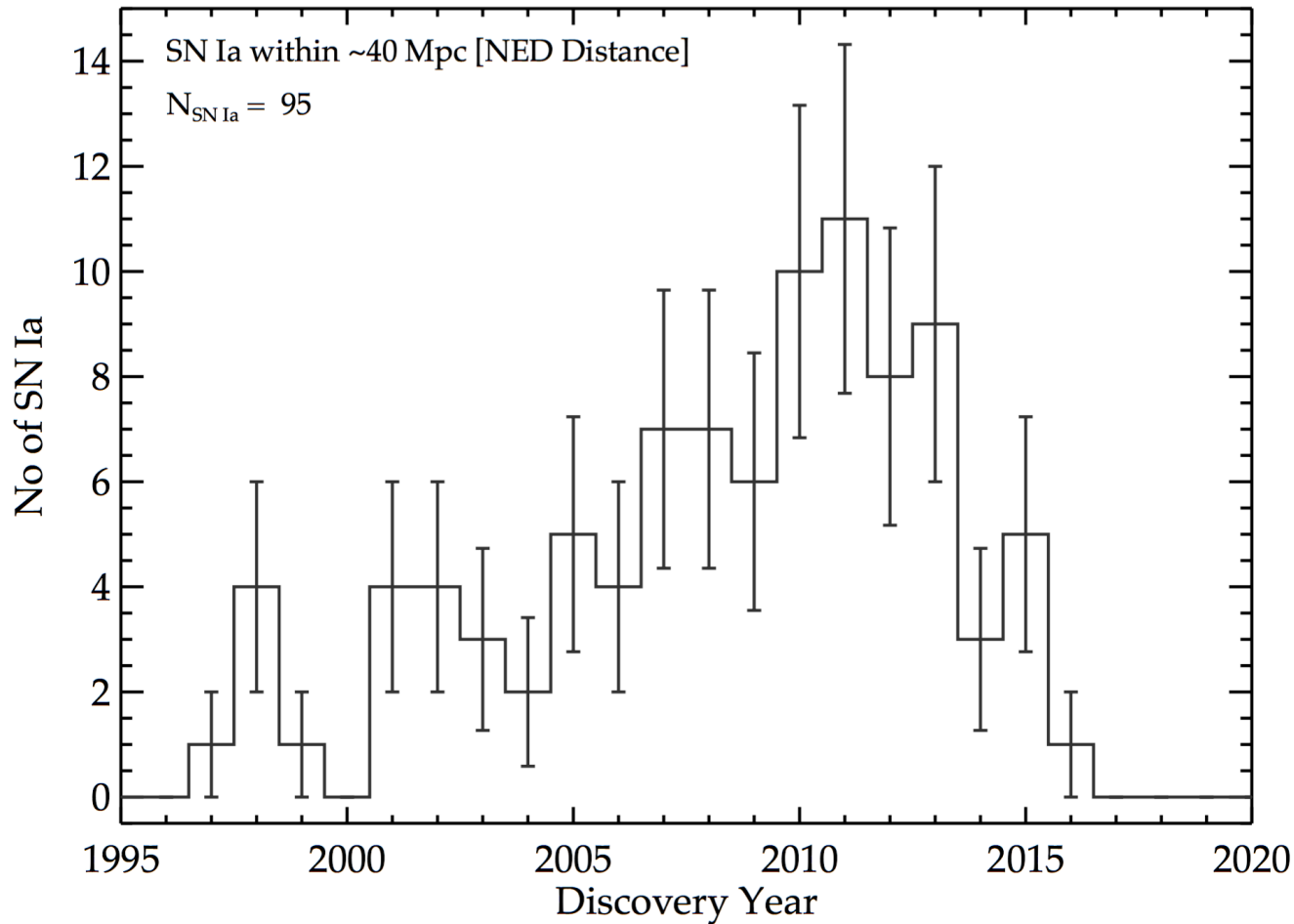
Why so few SNe Ia Calibrators?

Why so few SNe Ia Calibrators?



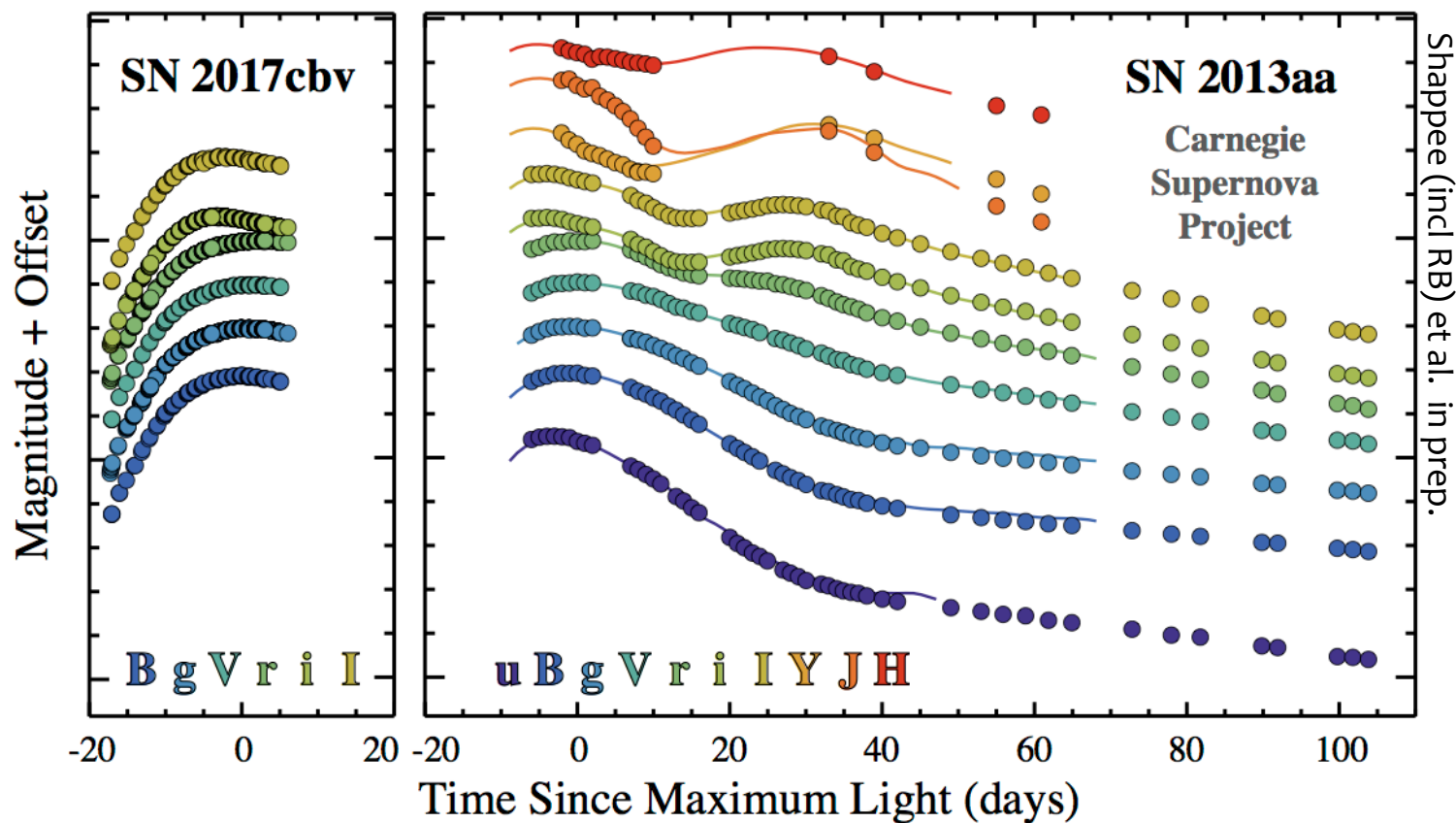
It is just not for a 'lack' of SNe Ia in the 'Local Volume'

Why so few SNe Ia Calibrators?



or that they have only been discovered recently.

SNe Ia Are Now Found Earlier



1. March 10, 2017: Transient Detected in NGC5643
2. March 11, 2017: Typed as very young SN Ia
3. March 11, 2017: Start building light curves

*Earlier means more insight
into SNe Ia physics.*

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

(2) Can I measure its distance?

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (*most of the time*)

- Did I find it before peak light?
- Can I remove the galaxy and/or nearby bright sources?
- Do I have quality, multi-band light curves for 30+ days?
- Can I estimate local extinction?
- ... and related issues.

(2) Can I measure its distance?

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (*most of the time*)

- Did I find it before peak light?
- Can I remove the galaxy and/or nearby bright sources?
- Do I have quality, multi-band light curves for 30+ days?
- Can I estimate local extinction?

(2) Can I measure its distance?

Thanks to a phenomenal effort from the SNe/transient communities 40 SNe Ia within 40 Mpc have this data (~50%).

**Chris Burns (CSP) & Ben Shappee (ASAS-SN)

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (*most of the time*)

- Did I find it before peak light?
- Can I remove the galaxy and/or nearby bright sources?
- Do I have quality, multi-band light curves for 30+ days?
- Can I estimate local extinction?

Thanks to a phenomenal effort from the SNe/transient communities 40 SNe Ia within 40 Mpc have this data (~50%).

**Chris Burns (CSP) & Ben Shappee (ASAS-SN)

(2) Can I measure its distance?

With Cepheids?

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (*most of the time*)

- Did I find it before peak light?
- Can I remove the galaxy and/or nearby bright sources?
- Do I have quality, multi-band light curves for 30+ days?
- Can I estimate local extinction?

Thanks to a phenomenal effort from the SNe/transient communities 40 SNe Ia within 40 Mpc have this data (~50%).

**Chris Burns (CSP) & Ben Shappee (ASAS-SN)

(2) Can I measure its distance?

With Cepheids?

- **Is the Host Galaxy:**
 - Star forming?
 - Luminous?
 - Approx. Face on?
- **If YES to all of the above, do I have:**
 - 10-20 epochs of optical imaging to find the Cepheids and determine periods?
 - Do my Cepheids span a range of $\log(P)$?
 - Is there spatially resolved metallicity information?
 - Can I measure local extinction?
 - Crowding?
 - ... and related issues.

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (*most of the time*)

- Did I find it before peak light?
- Can I remove the galaxy and/or nearby bright sources?
- Do I have quality, multi-band light curves for 30+ days?
- Can I estimate local extinction?

Thanks to a phenomenal effort from the SNe/transient communities 40 SNe Ia within 40 Mpc have this data (~50%).

**Chris Burns (CSP) & Ben Shappee (ASAS-SN)

(2) Can I measure its distance?

With Cepheids? MAYBE?

- **Is the Host Galaxy:**
 - Star forming?
 - Luminous?
 - Approx. Face on?
- **If YES to all of the above, do I have:**
 - 10-20 epochs of optical imaging to find the Cepheids and determine periods?
 - Do my Cepheids span a range of $\log(P)$?
 - Is there spatially resolved metallicity information?
 - Can I measure local extinction?
 - Crowding?
 - ... and related issues.

and herein lies the limitation.

SNe Ia Suitability

(1) Can I characterize the SN?

YES! (most of the time)

- Did I find it before it exploded?
- Can I remove the light from other sources?
- Do I have quality data for many days?
- Can I estimate the light curve parameters?

(2) Can I measure its distance?

With Cepheids? MAYBE?

Cepheids are amazing tools, but their applicability to the SNe Ia host population is limited.

The data needed to find, characterize, and use the Leavitt law is expensive, relies on numerous ground and space facilities, and multiple techniques.

Thanks to a
from the
community
40 Mpc have

**Chris Burns (CSP) & Ben Shappee (ASAS-SN)

and herein lies the limitation.

*The real voyage of discovery
consists not in seeking new
landscapes, but in having new eyes.*

Marcel Proust



The Foundation: *Gaia*

GAIA'S REACH

The Gaia spacecraft will use parallax and ultra-precise position measurements to obtain the distances and 'proper' (sideways) motions of stars throughout much of the Milky Way, seen here edge-on. Data from Gaia will shed light on the Galaxy's history, structure and dynamics.

Previous missions could measure stellar distances with an accuracy of 10% only up to 100 parsecs*



Sun

Galactic Centre

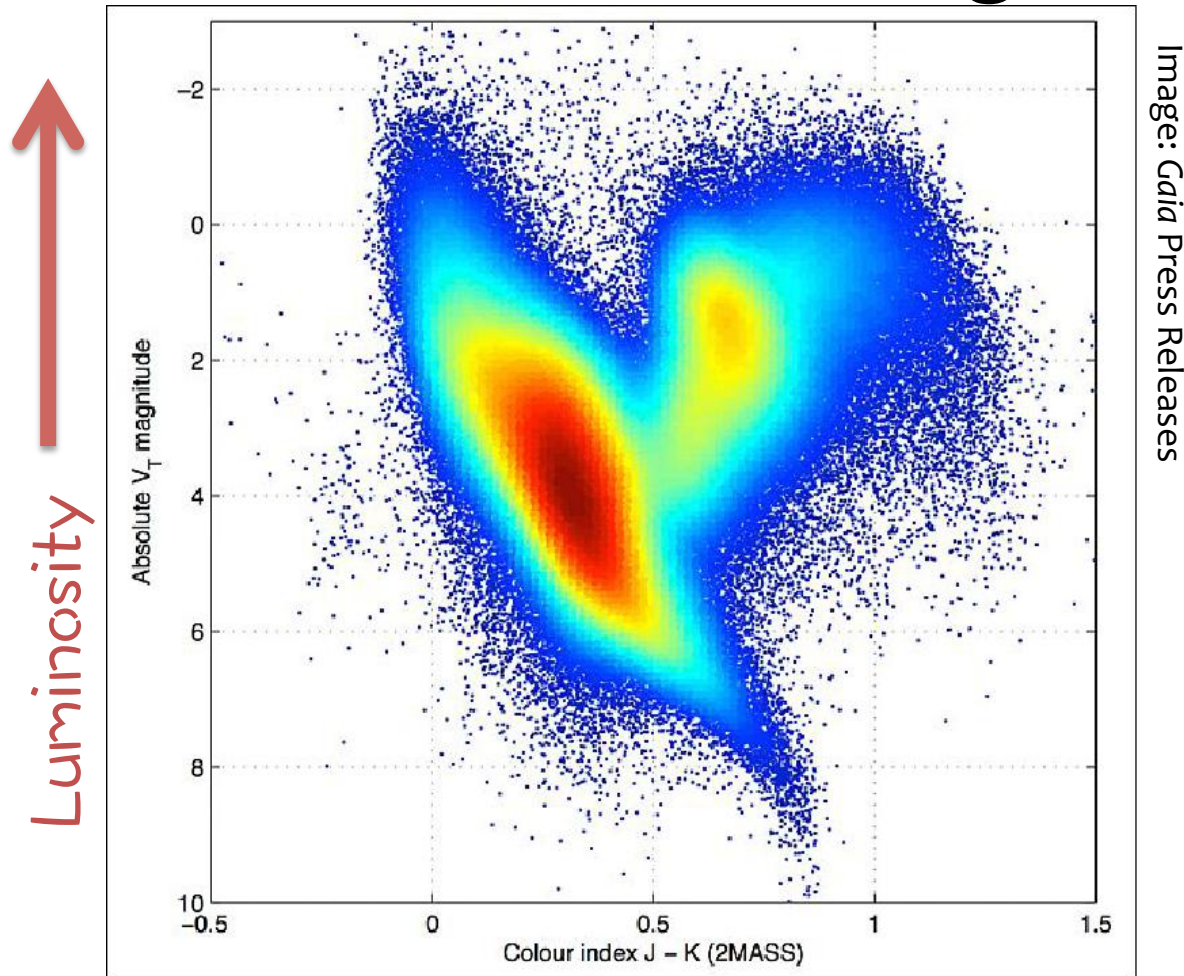
Gaia's limit for measuring distances with an accuracy of 10% will be 10,000 parsecs

Gaia will measure proper motions accurate to 1 kilometre per second for stars up to 20,000 parsecs away

$10 \mu\text{as} = 10\% \text{ distances at } 10 \text{ kpc}$

*1 parsec = 3.26 light years

Gaia gives us access to the whole HR-Diagram



Miras

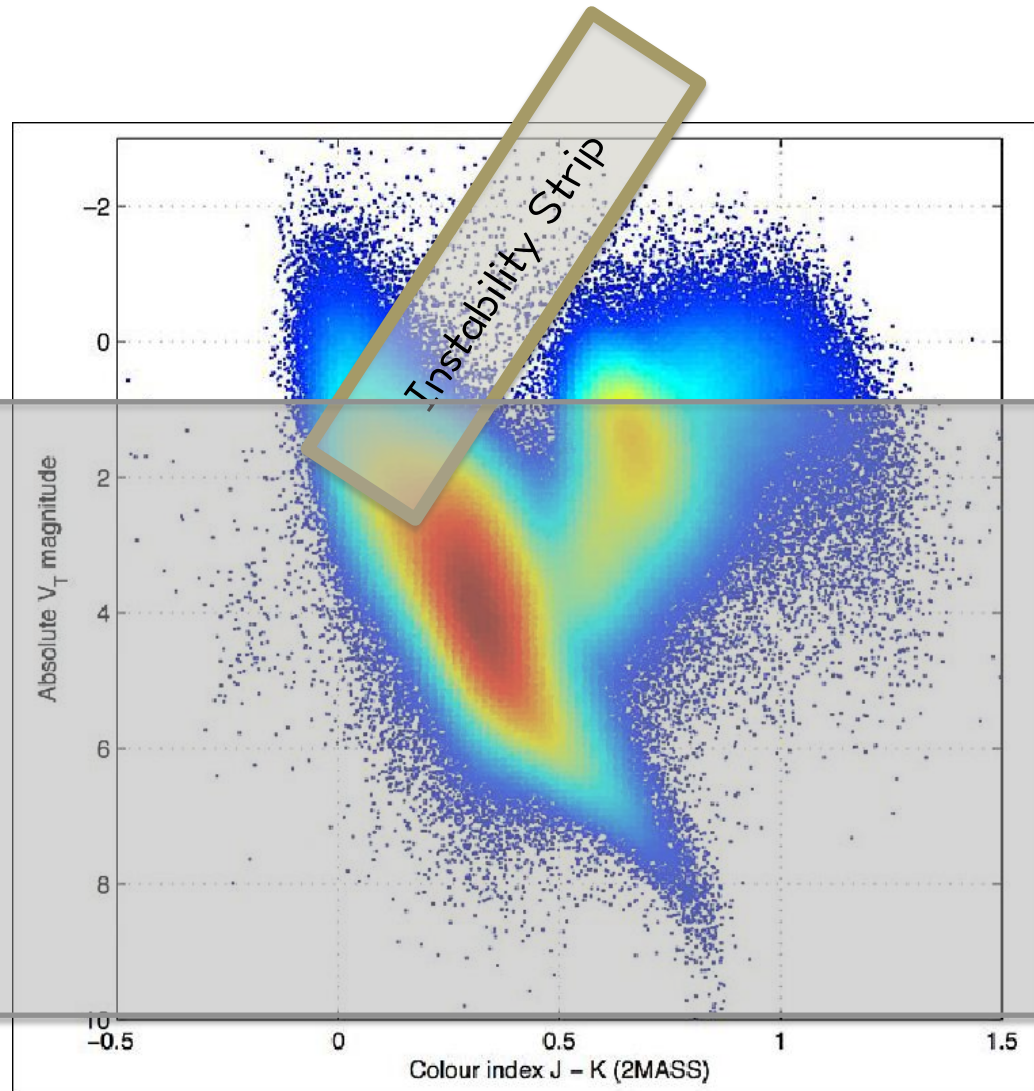
$100 \text{ dy} < P < 600 \text{ dy}$
 $1 \text{ Gyr} < \text{Age} < \text{few Gyr}$

Cepheids

$3 \text{ dy} < P < 150 \text{ dy}$
 $\text{Age} < 500 \text{ Myr}$

RR Lyrae

$0.25 \text{ dy} < P < 1 \text{ dy}$
 $\sim 1 \text{ Gyr} < \text{Age} < ??$



Tip of the Red Giant Branch

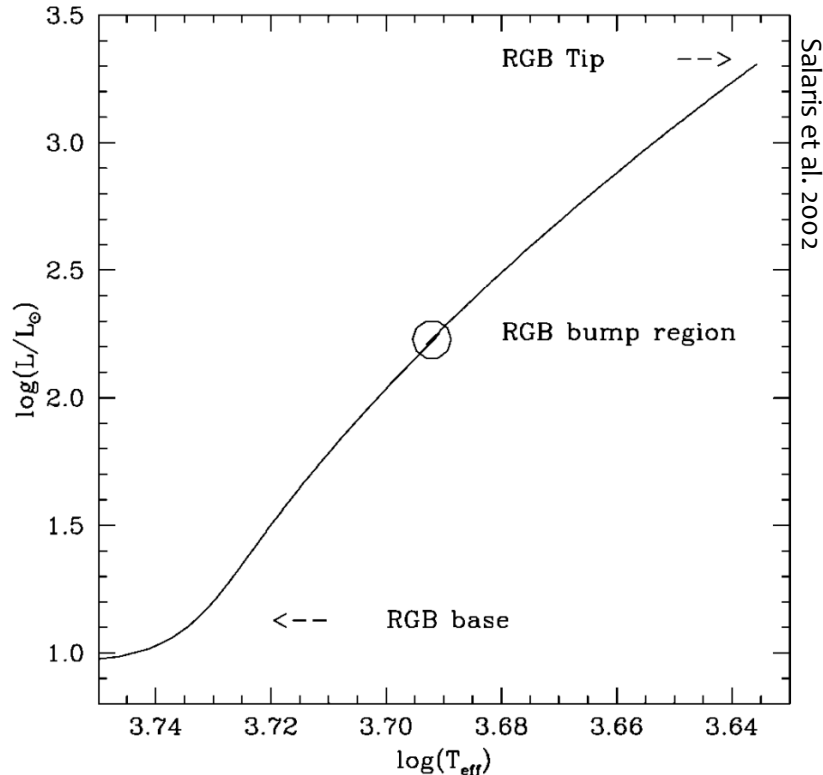
All metallicities
 $\sim 1 \text{ Gyr} < \text{Age} < ??$

Metal rich HB stars
 $\sim 1 \text{ Gyr} < \text{Age} < ??$

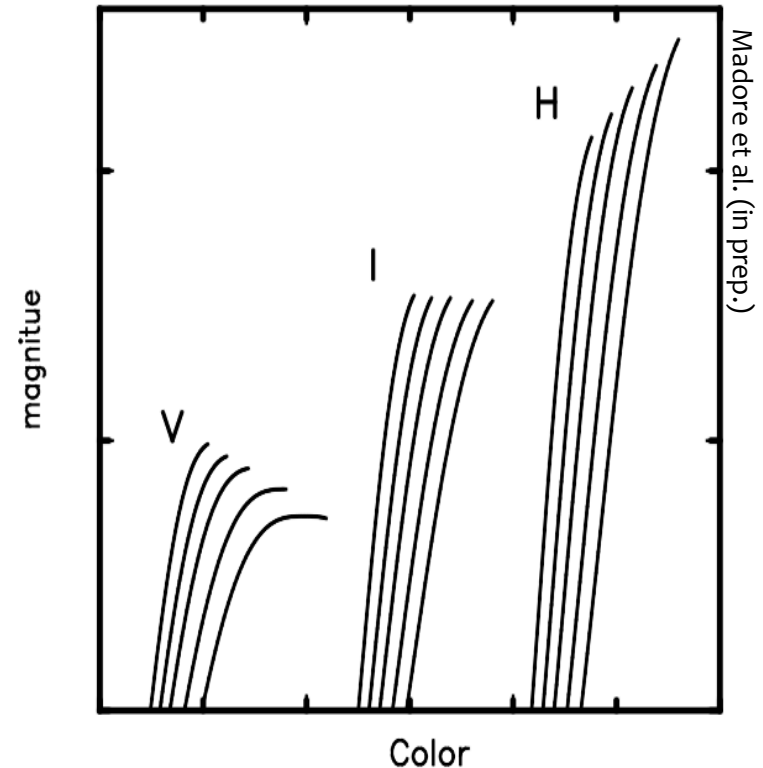
Too faint for
SNe Ia hosts
en masse

Tip of the Red Giant Branch

Theory: Lifting of core degeneracy =>
ignition of He shell => He-Flash



Empirical: sharp terminus or edge
to the RGB sequence



Review: Salaris et al. 2002

Updates in: Serenelli et al. (1706.09910)

Lee, Madore, and Freedman 1993

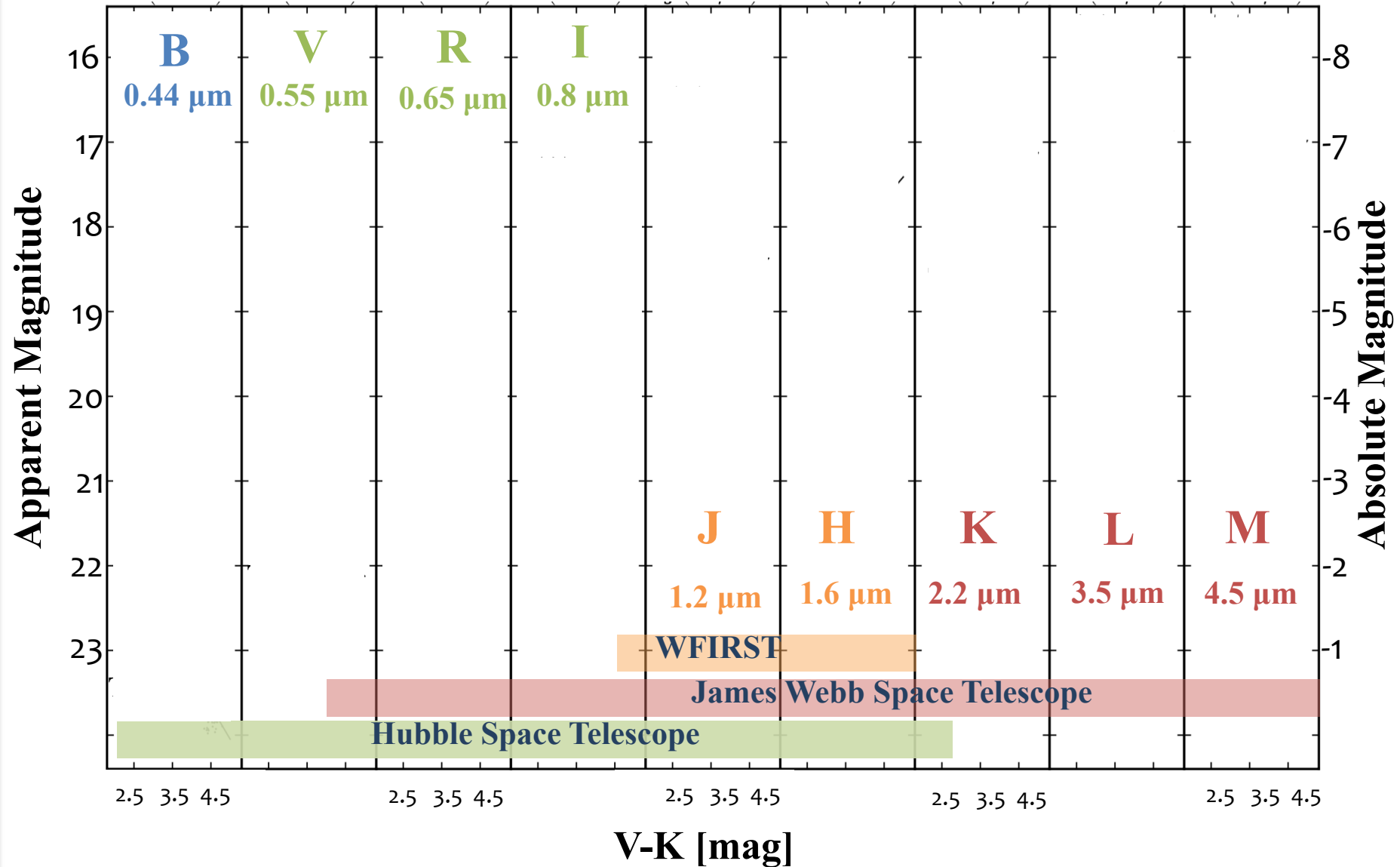
Review: Beaton et al. 2016



In Practice:



Erica Carlson
OCIS Intern
Now
grad student
UW-Madison



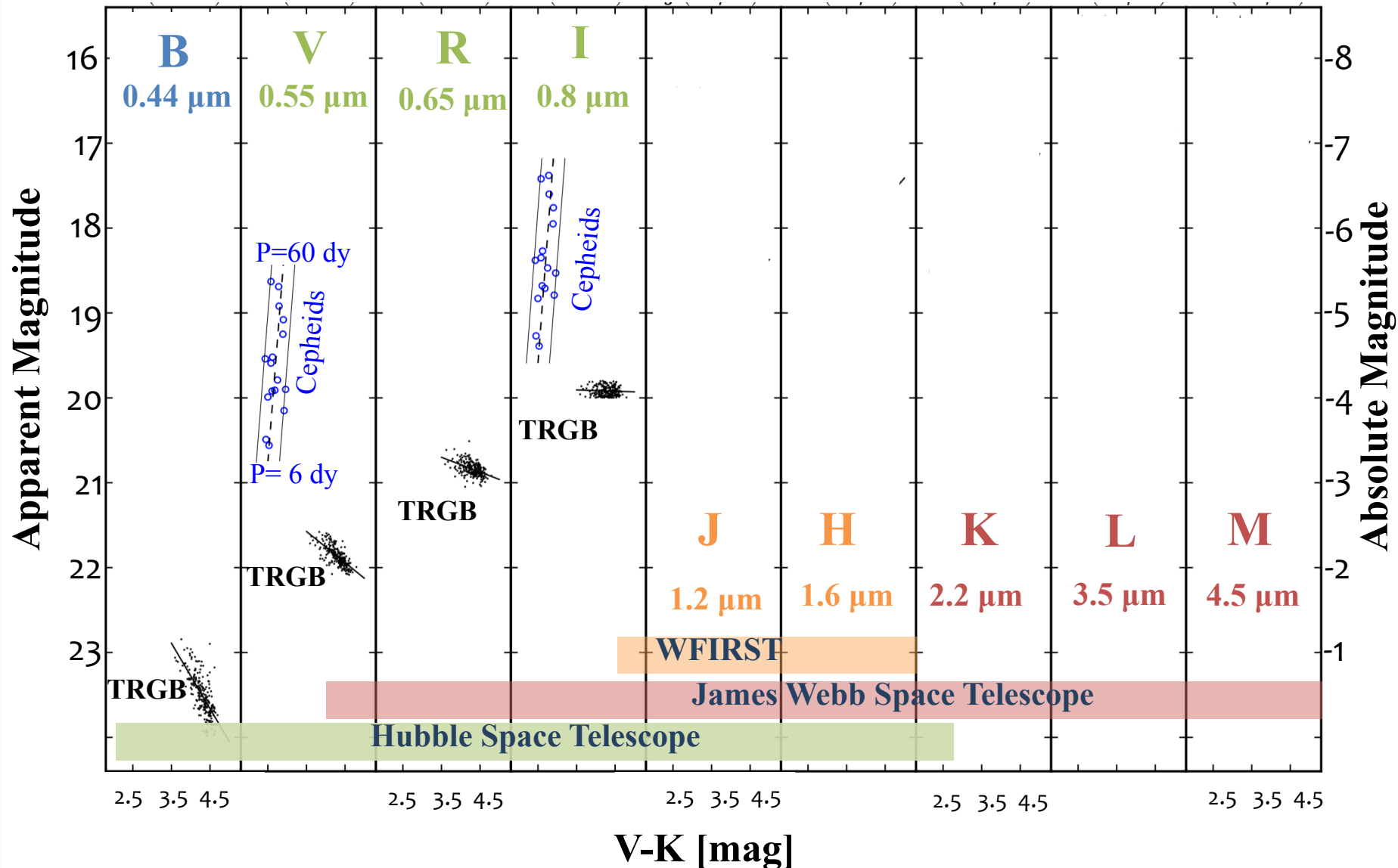


NGC6822

In Practice:



Erica Carlson
OCIS Intern
Now
grad student
UW-Madison

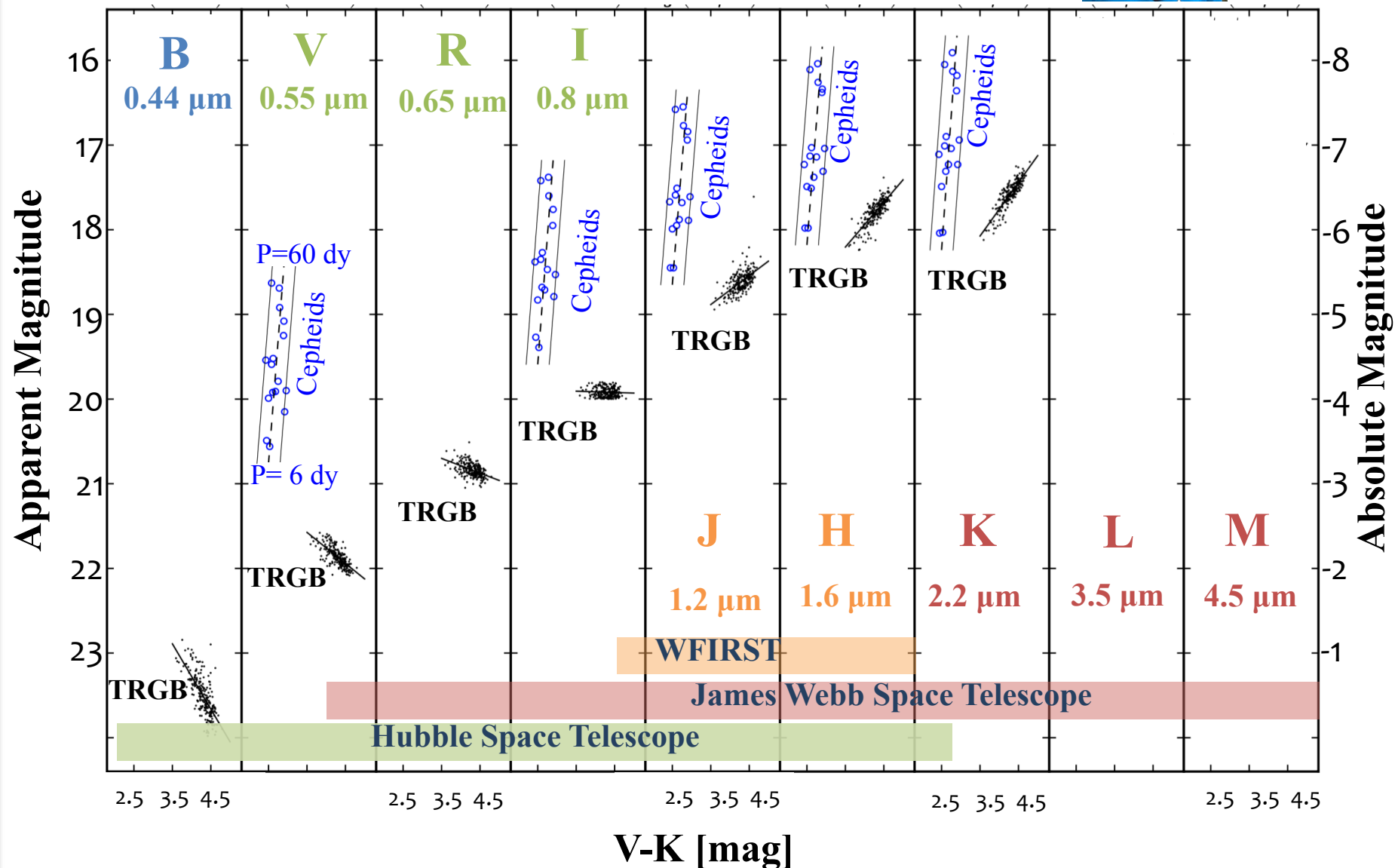




In Practice:



Erica Carlson
OCIS Intern
Now
grad student
UW-Madison

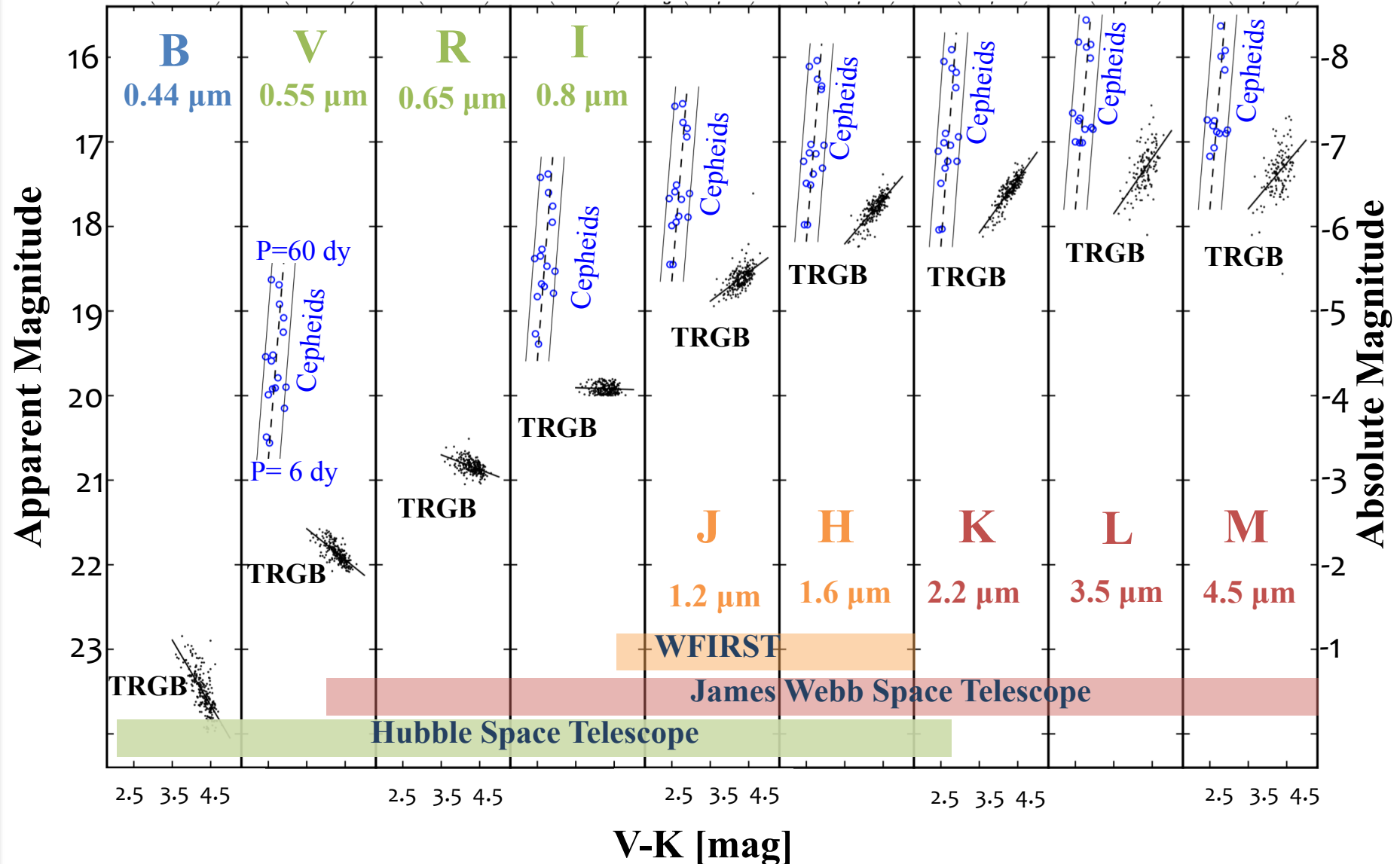




In Practice:



Erica Carlson
OCIS Intern
Now
grad student
UW-Madison





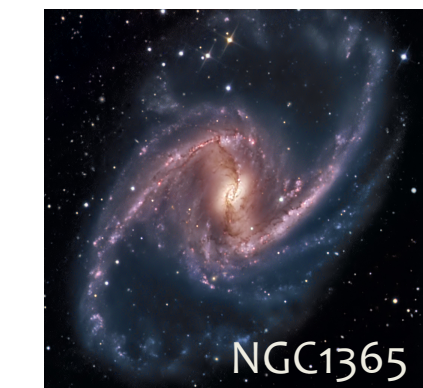
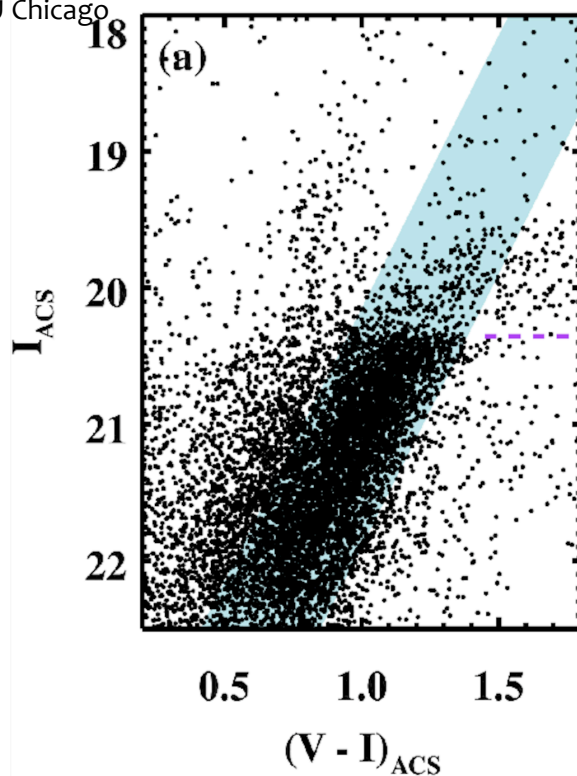
The Tip of the Red Giant Branch technique
can be applied to EVERY Galaxy (with differing error bars).

~Equal Precision Near & Far

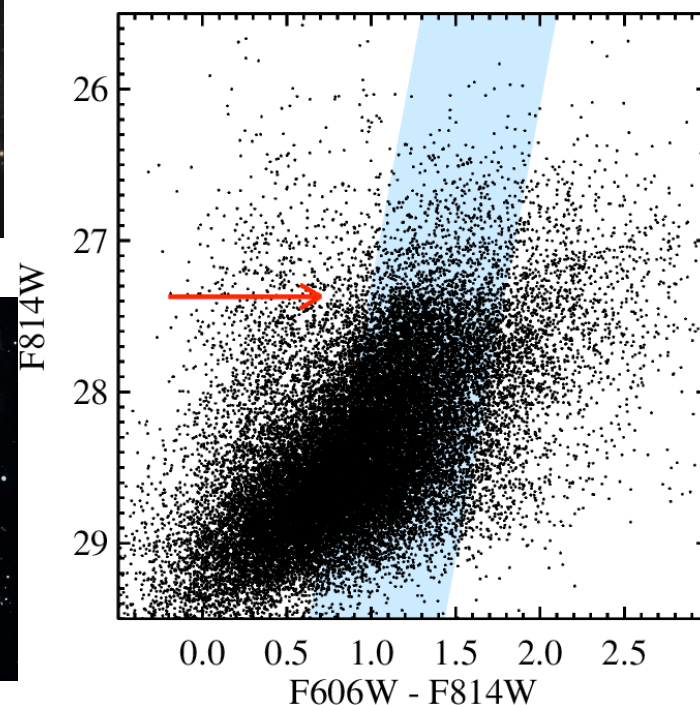


Dylan Hatt
Grad @ U Chicago

NEAR-FIELD



FAR-FIELD



In Sung Jang
PhD/Now Postdoc@AIP

Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.06468

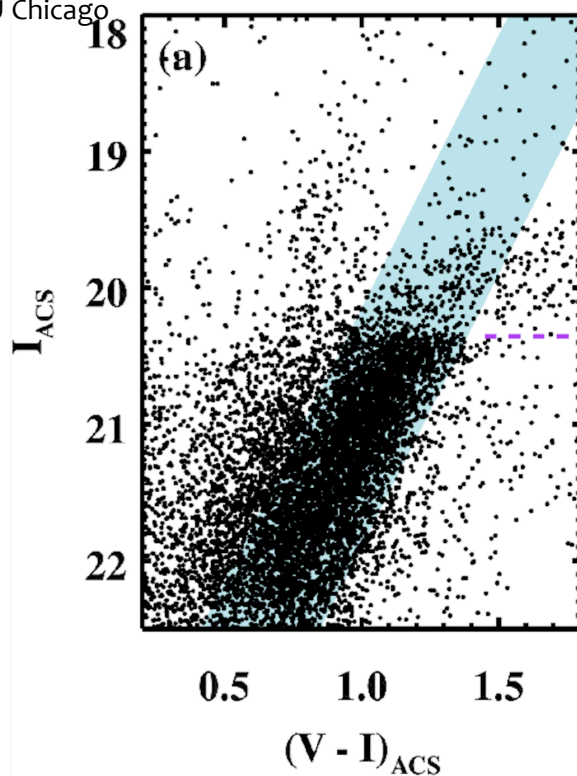
Jang, Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.10616

~Equal Precision Near & Far

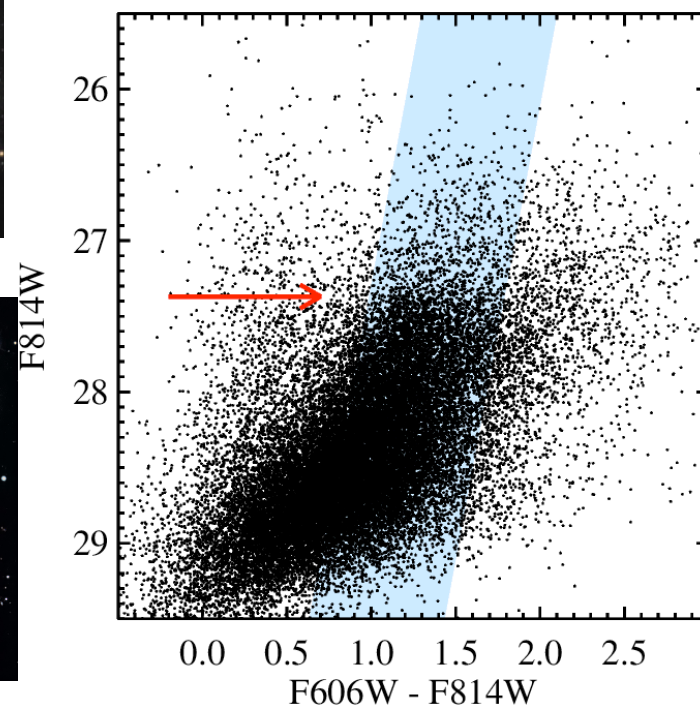


Dylan Hatt
Grad @ U Chicago

NEAR-FIELD



FAR-FIELD



In Sung Jang
PhD/Now Postdoc@AIP

Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.06468

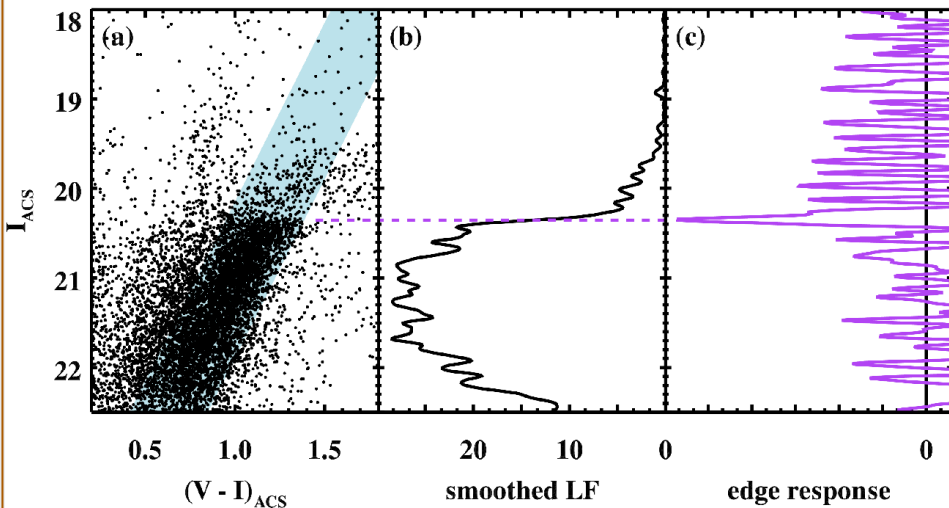
Jang, Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.10616

~Equal Precision Near & Far



Dylan Hatt
Grad @ U Chicago

NEAR-FIELD IC1613



$$D = 784 \pm 17 \text{ (stat)} \pm 40 \text{ (sys) kpc}$$

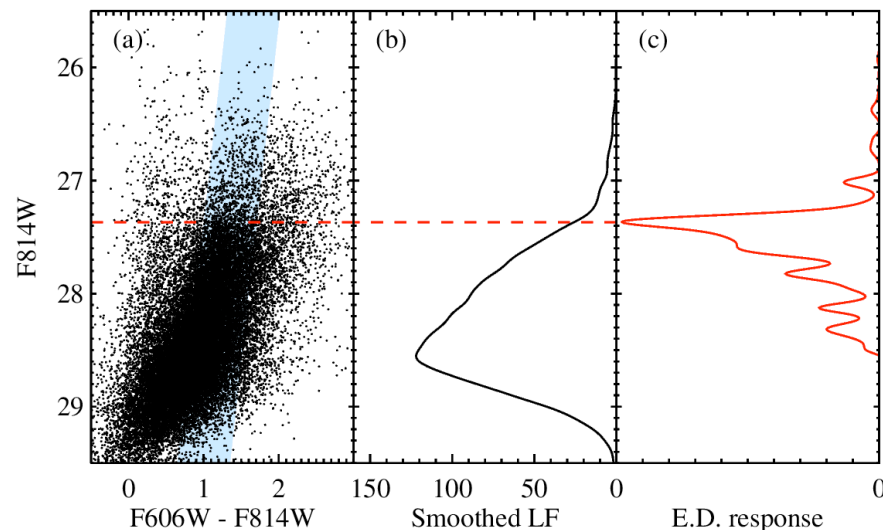
$$\mu_0 = 24.30 \pm 0.03 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.05 \text{ (sys) mag}$$

Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.06468



In Sung Jang
PhD/Now Postdoc@AIP

FAR-FIELD NGC1365



$$D = 18.1 \pm 0.3 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.4 \text{ (sys) Mpc}$$

$$\mu_0 = 31.29 \pm 0.04 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.05 \text{ (sys) mag}$$

Jang, Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.10616

Derivation of Uncertainties

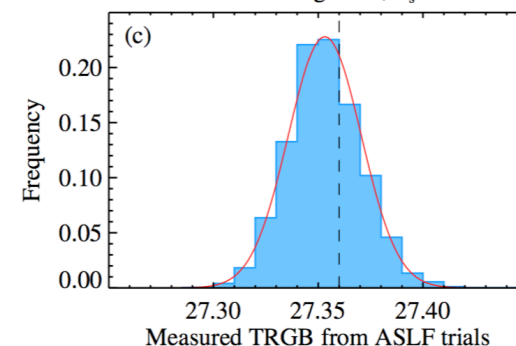
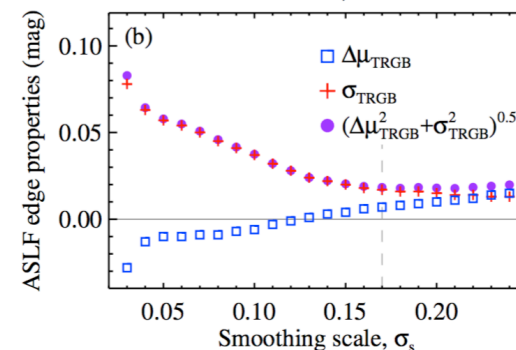
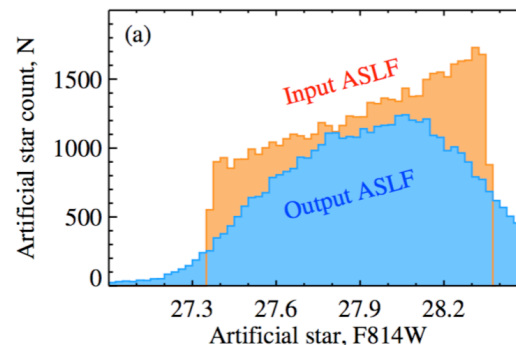
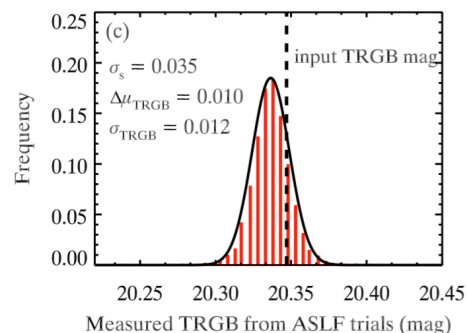
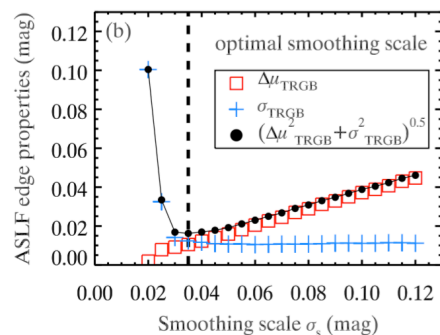
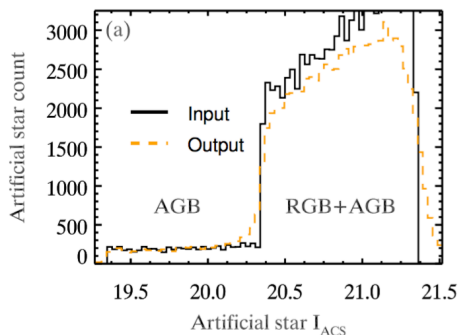


Dylan Hatt
Grad @ U Chicago



In Sung Jang
PhD/Now Postdoc@AIP

NEAR-FIELD IC1613

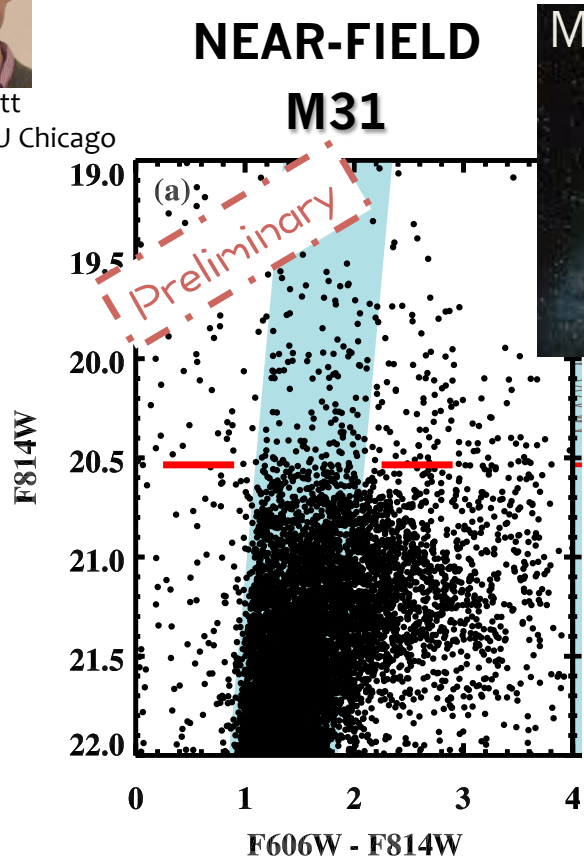


FAR-FIELD NGC1365

~Equal Precision Near & Far



Dylan Hatt
Grad @ U Chicago



NGC1316

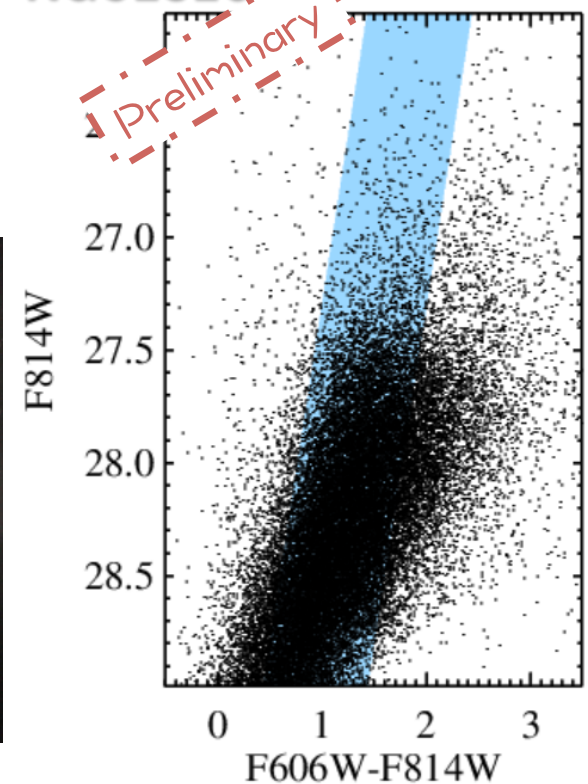


In Sung Jang

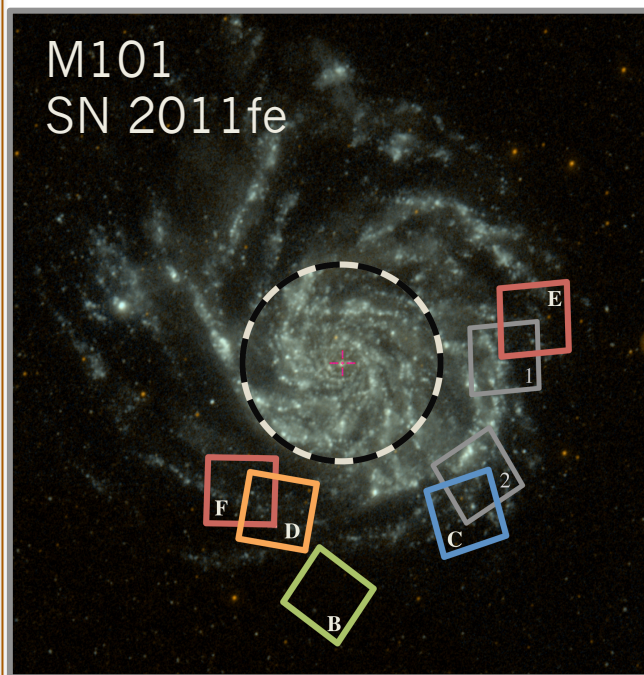
PhD/Now Postdoc@AIP

FAR-FIELD

NGC1316

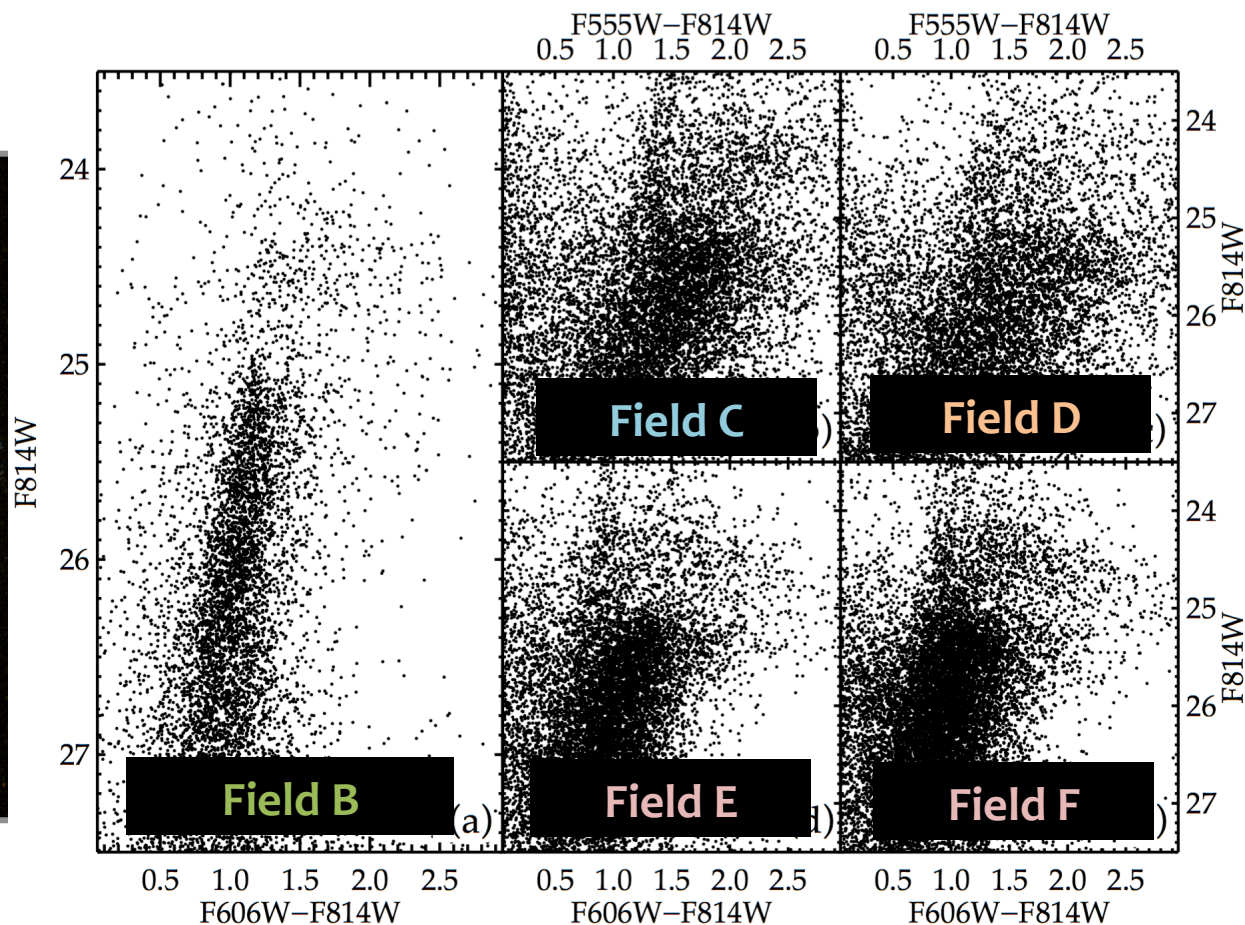
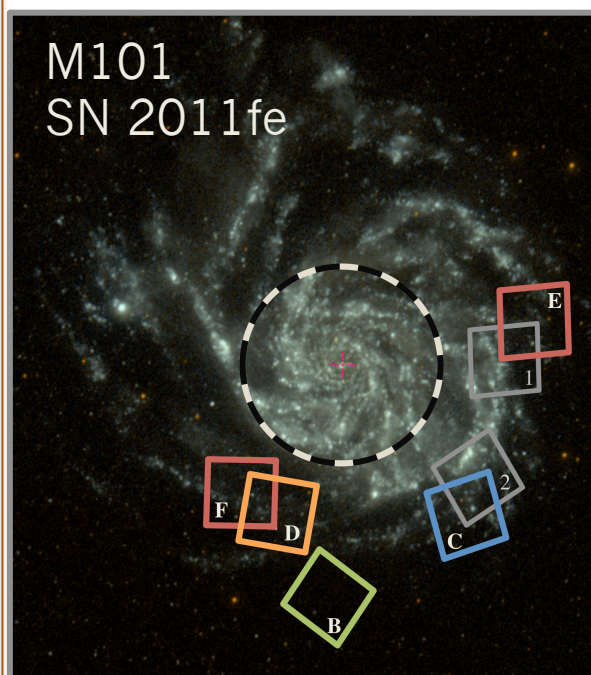


Not limited to One Sample



Beaton, Hatt et al. (in prep.)

Not limited to One Sample

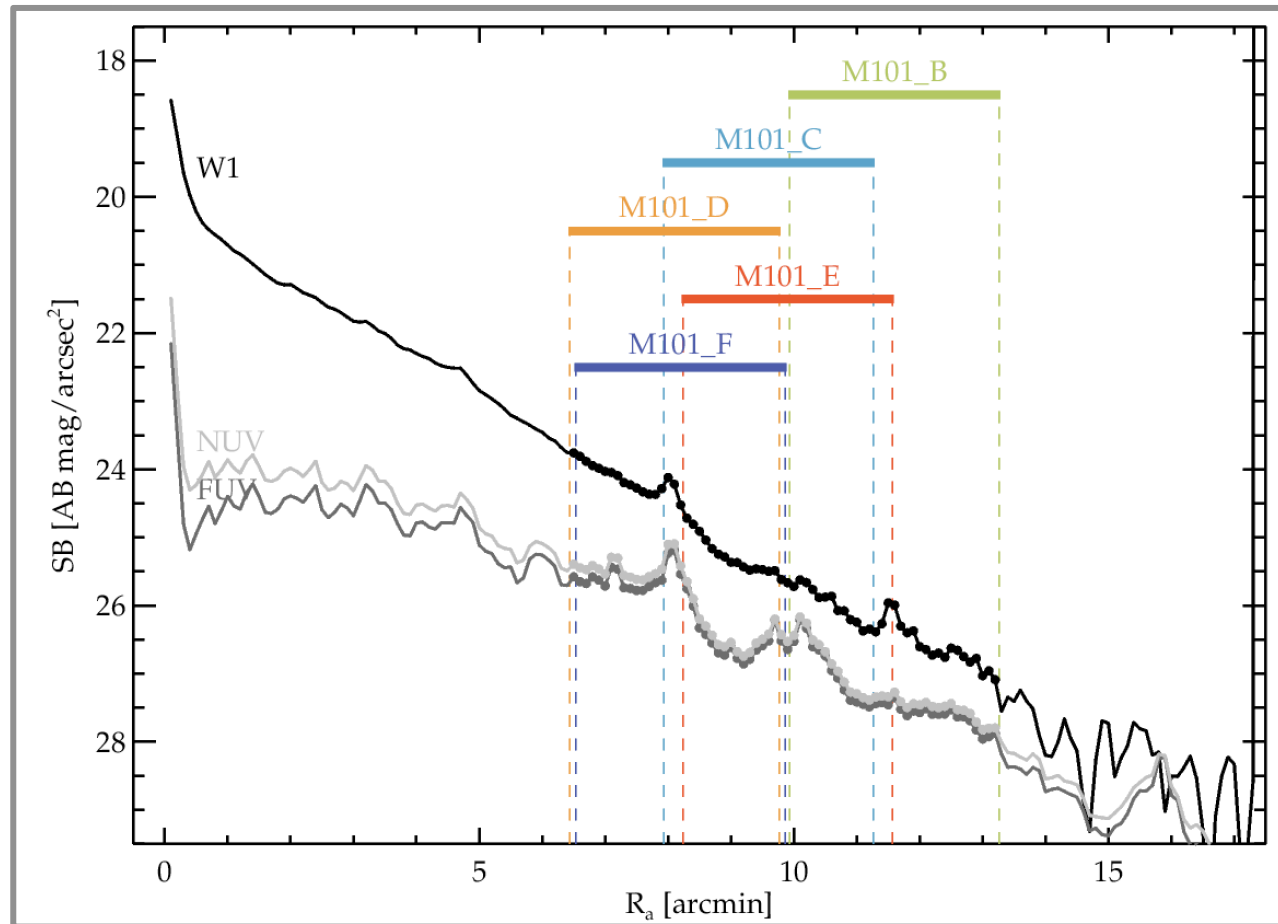
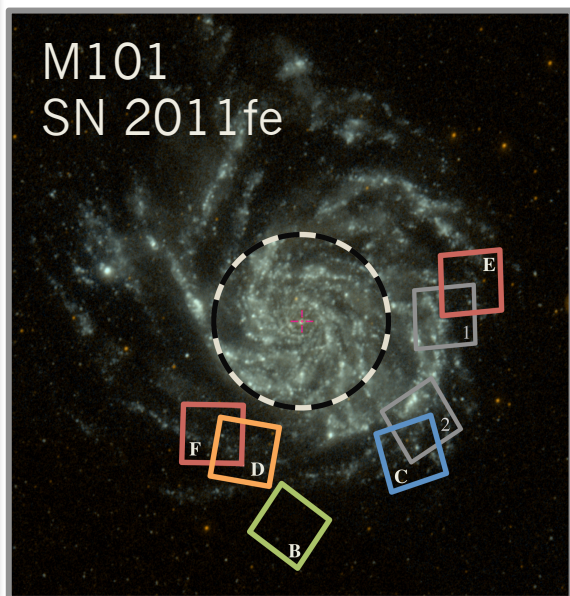


Beaton, Hatt et al. (in prep.)

15 June 2017

Rachael L. Beaton – Carnegie
Observatories

Not limited to One Sample



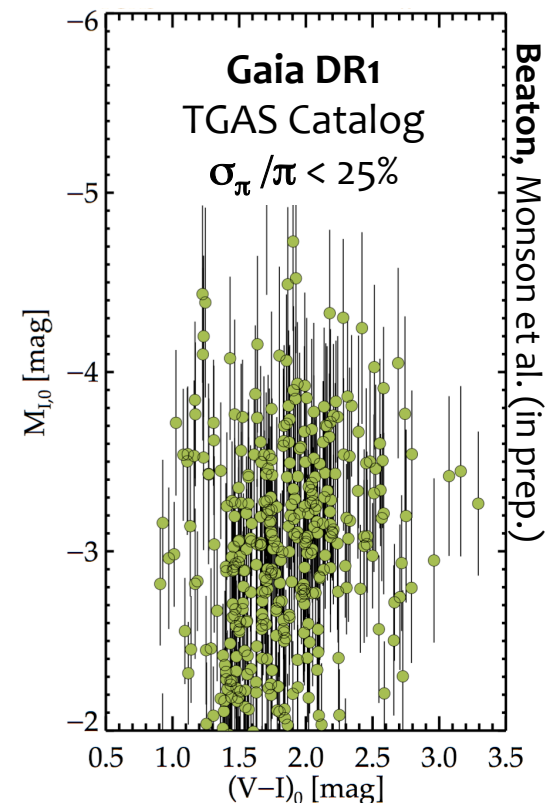
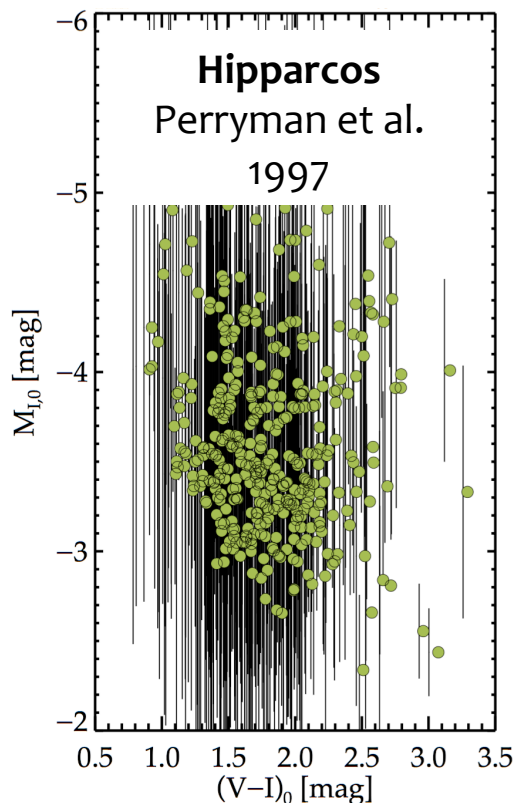
Beaton, Hatt et al. (in prep.)

Direct Calibration in *Gaia* DR2?



Optical photometry
from TMMT @ LCO

Instrument + RR Lyrae Campaign in:
Monson, **Beaton** et al. 2017



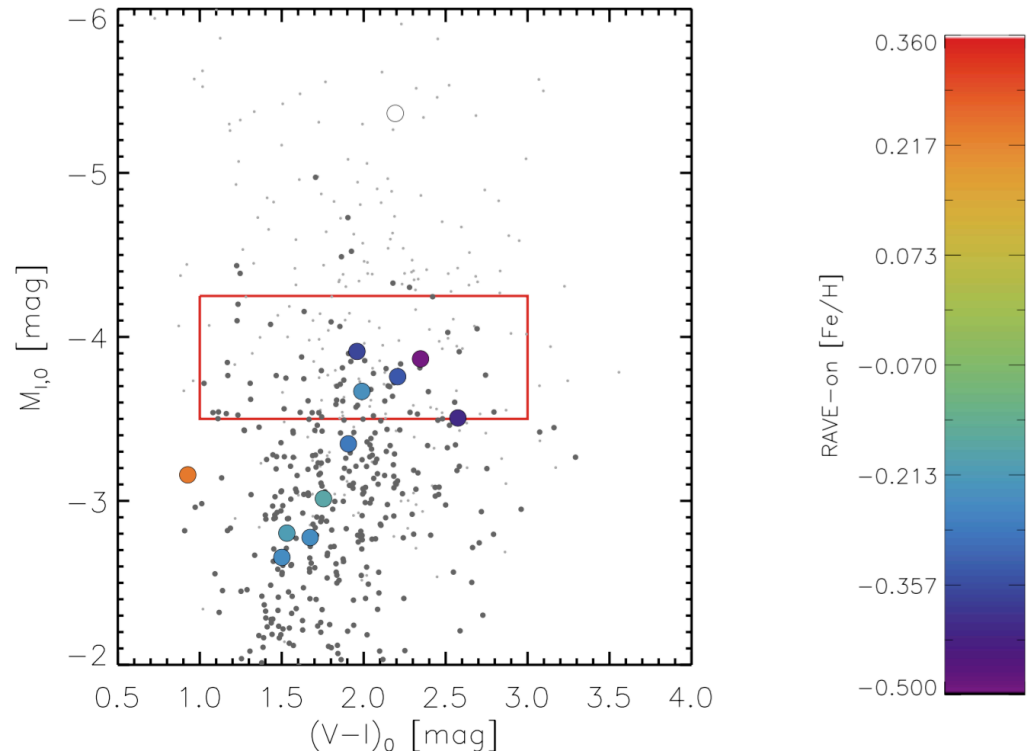
We need more than *Gaia*, we need good magnitudes, colors, etc.

Direct Calibration in *Gaia* DR2**?



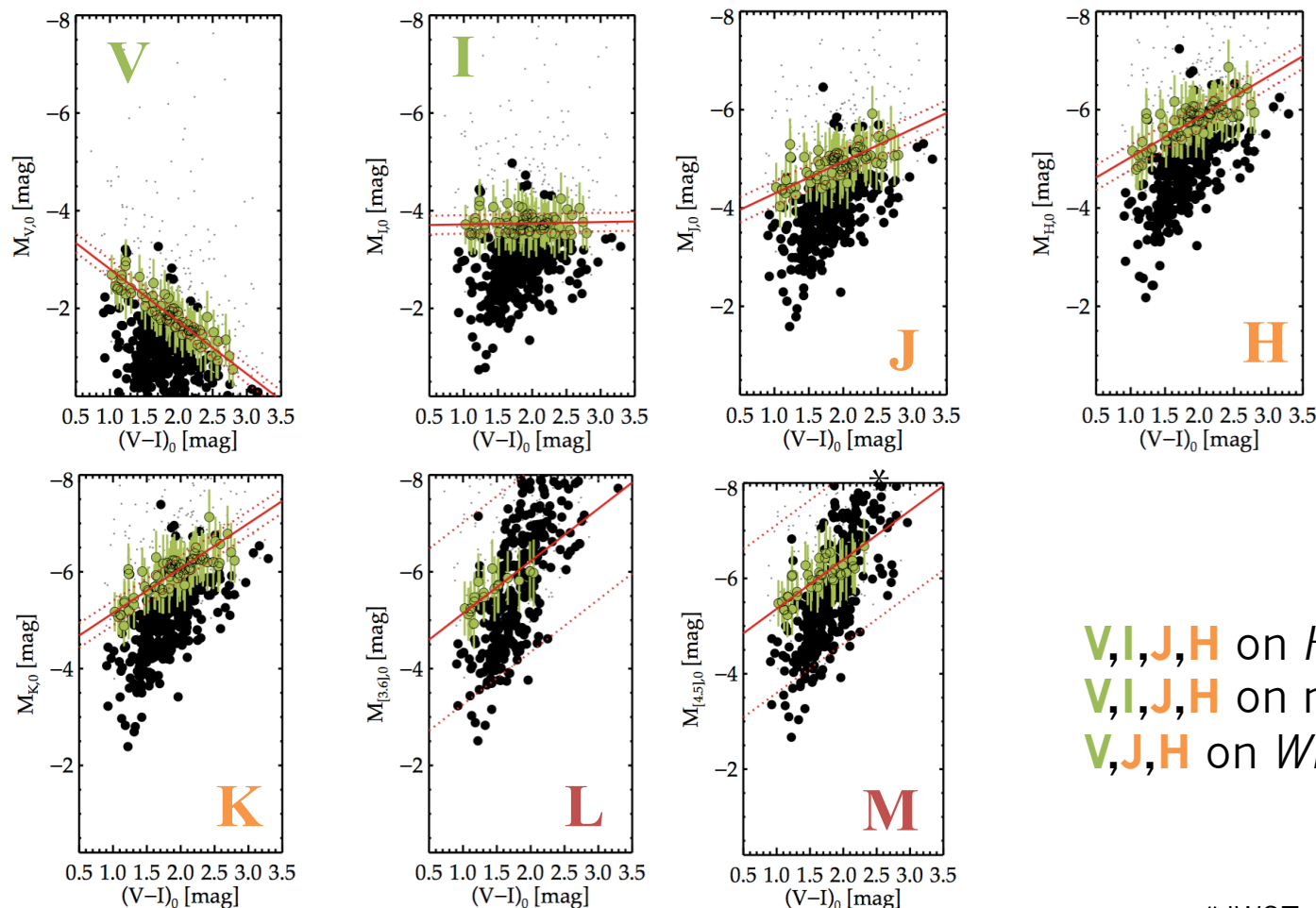
Optical photometry
from TMMT @ LCO

Instrument + RR Lyrae Campaign in:
Monson, **Beaton** et al. 2017



Merge with large scale stellar surveys to
study behavior with $[M/H]$, $\log(g)$, T_{eff} .
APOGEE (SDSS), RAVE, GALAH, LAMOST, TESS

Direct Calibration in *Gaia* DR2**?

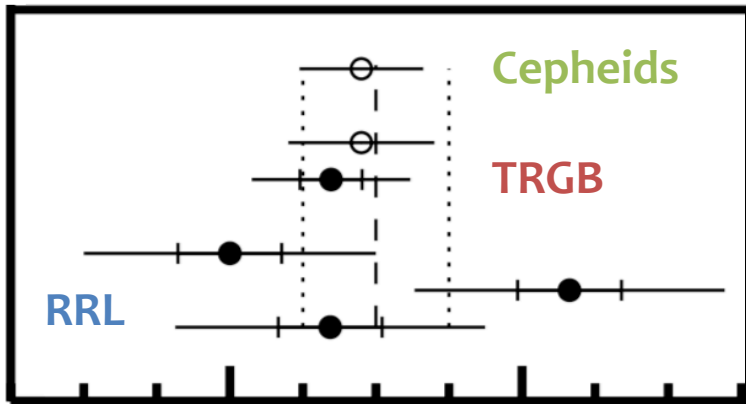


V, I, J, H on *HST* now
V, I, J, H on non-cryo *JWST**
V, J, H on *WFIRST*

**JWST* optical resolution very minor improvement over *HST*

We see consistency

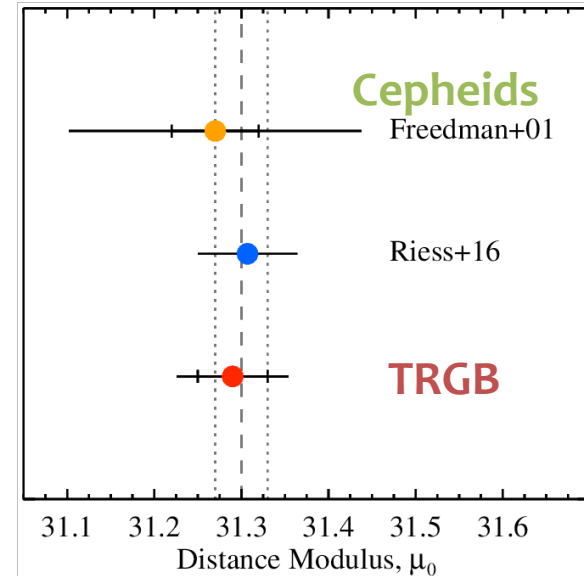
IC1613



24.2 24.4

+5 more galaxies
in the Local Group

NGC1365



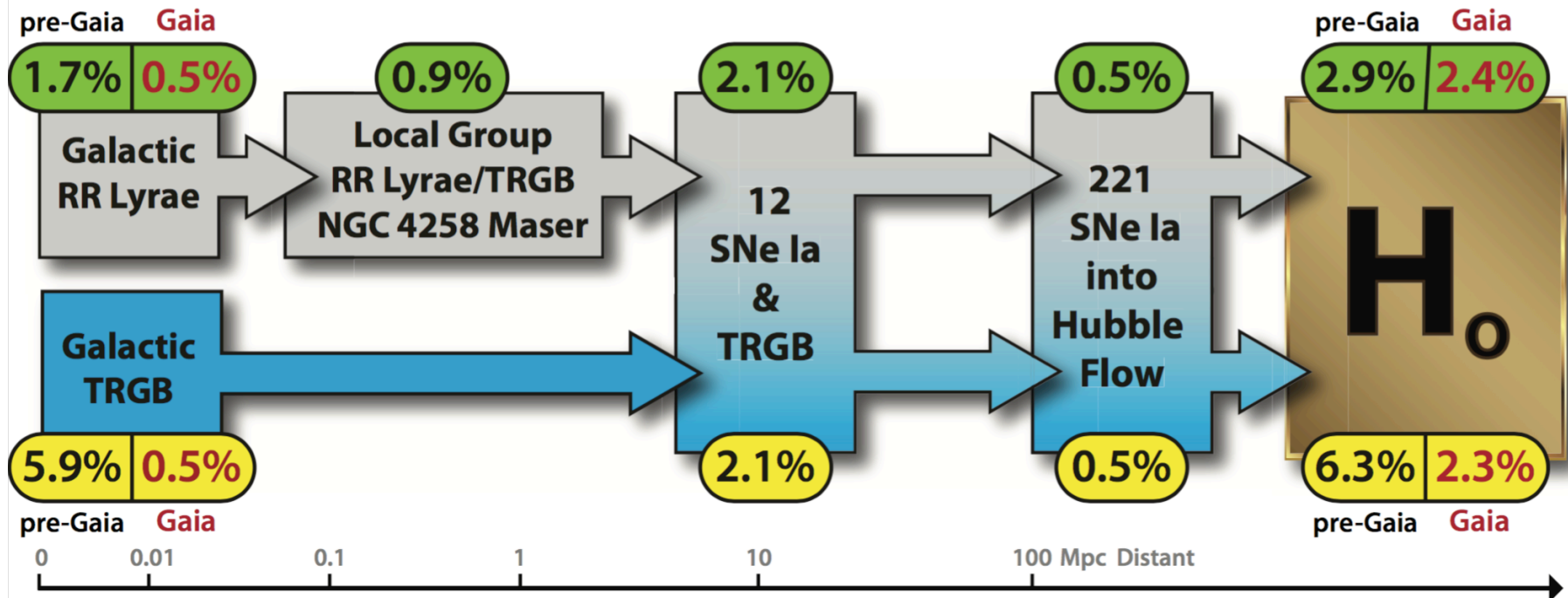
+6 more SNe Ia hosts

Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (Accepted)
ArXiv:1703.06468

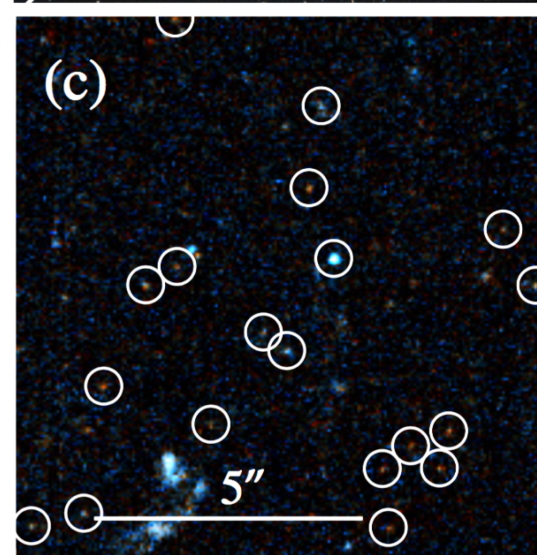
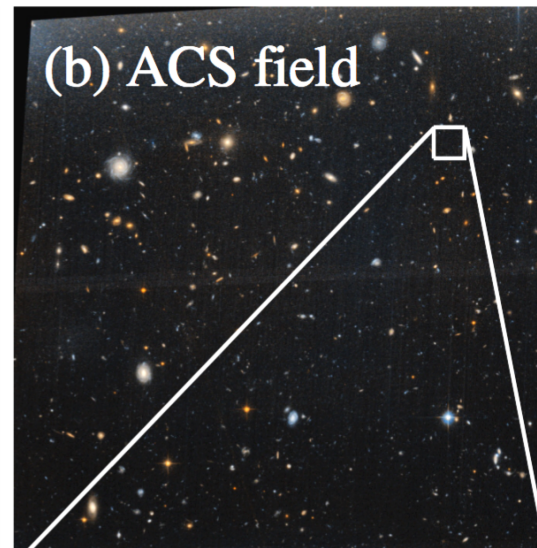
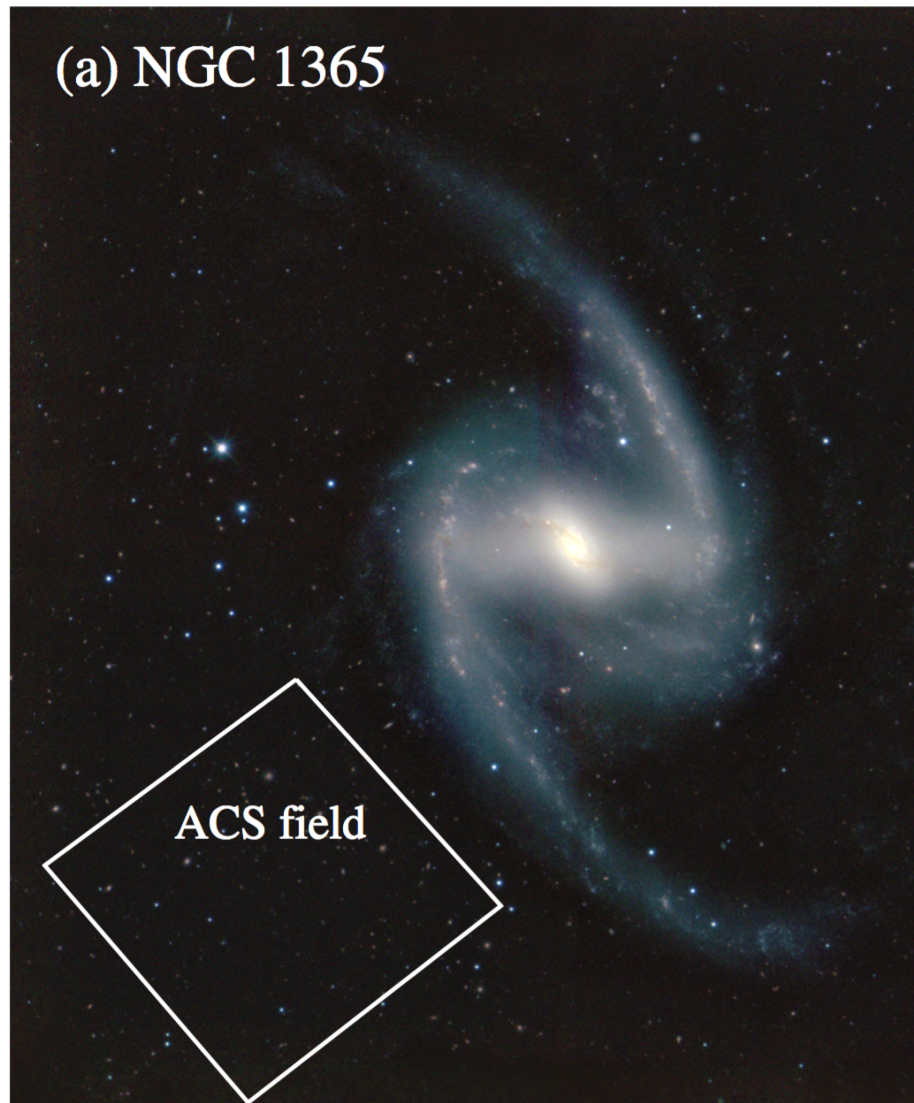
Jang, Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted)
ArXiv:1703.10616

CCHP H_0 Error Budget

The CCHP Pathways to a 3% Determination of the Hubble Constant



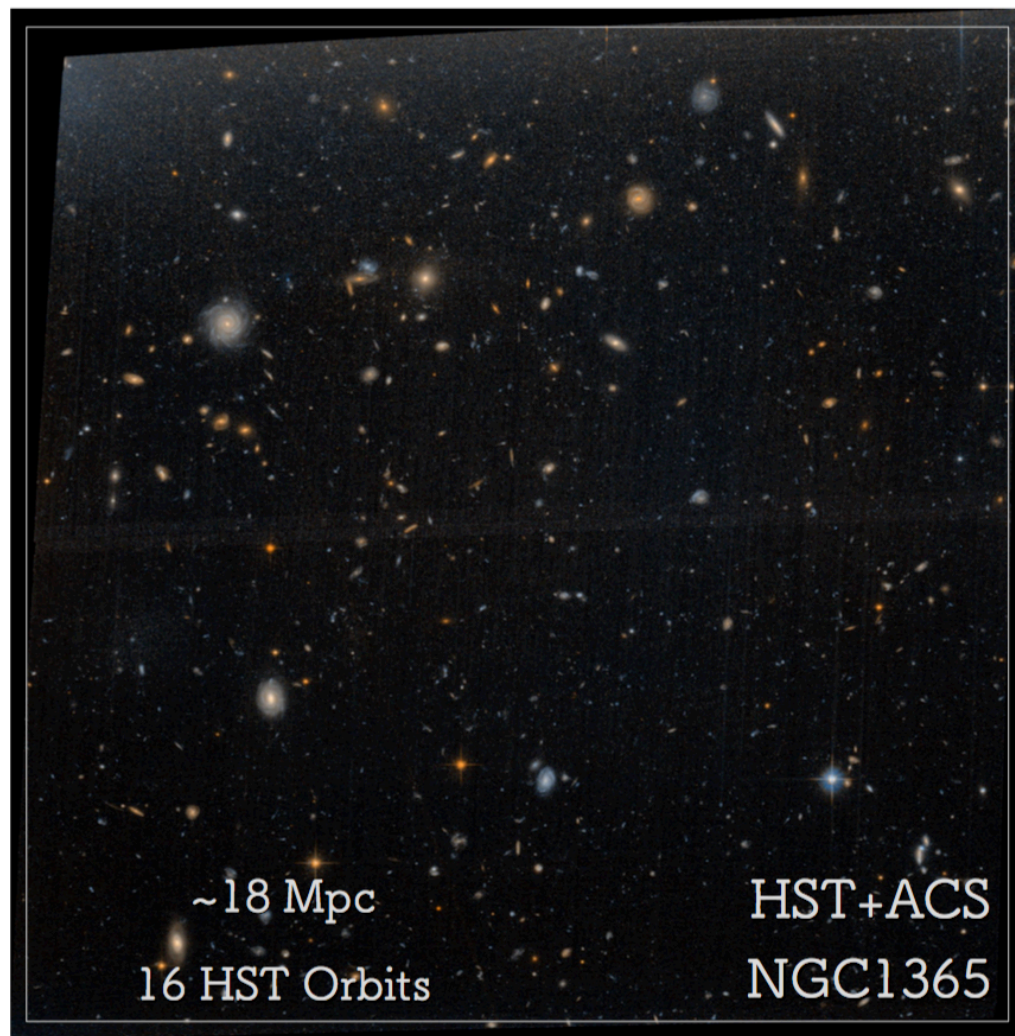
Haloes are See-Through



Jang, Hatt, **Beaton** et al. (submitted) ArXiv:1703.10616

A Prospectus for WFIRST:

(modulo calibration of TRGB in WFIRST filters ...)



Guest Investigator (Archive):

Within HLS:

$$(m-M) \sim 31.7 \text{ [mag]} \\ 22 \text{ Mpc}$$

Everything in the footprint is "free" @~1%

Guest Observer:

Using H for the TRGB luminosity function and Y for the CMD color:

*@HLS Depth => 30 mins
< 22 Mpc*

*@ 1 mag fainter => 1.25 hours
< 35 Mpc*

*@ 2 mag fainter => 3.15 hours
< 55 Mpc*

*@ 3 mag fainter => 7.8 hours
< 87 Mpc*

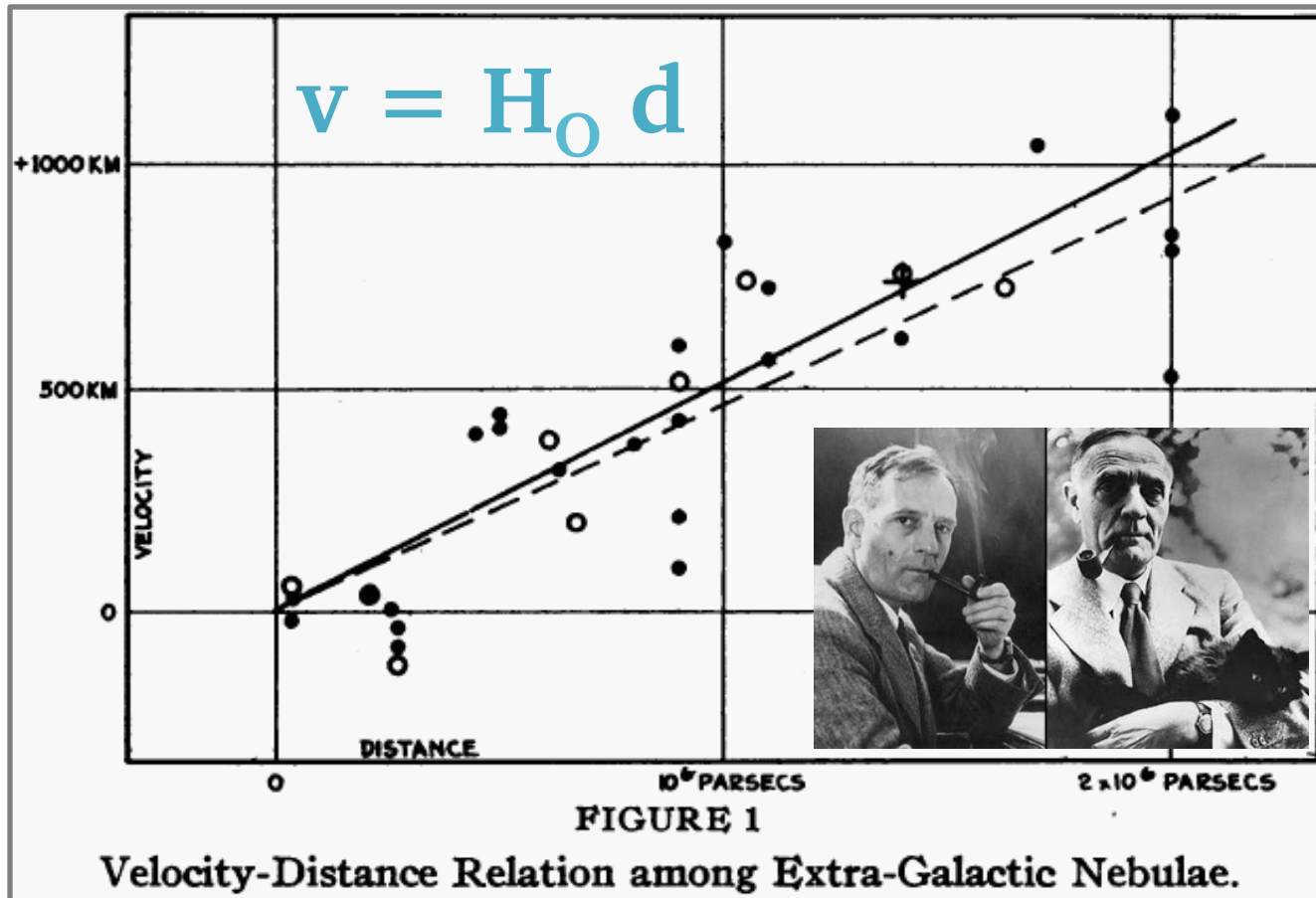
Summary

- Measurement of H_0 should be engineered like other cosmological parameters.
- The *Tip of the Red Giant Branch* method is a very promising standard candle for this measurement. Highlights include:
 - ~Equal precision near and far.
 - Universally present stellar population.
 - Luminous in near-infrared.
 - Can test with multiple pointings in an object.
 - Direct calibration is not far away ...
- In our first measurements, we see consistency with Cepheid distances.
- TRGB comes/will come for free for nearby galaxies in most large scale galaxy surveys – keep this in mind and let me make distances from your star-trash 😊.

Backup Slides

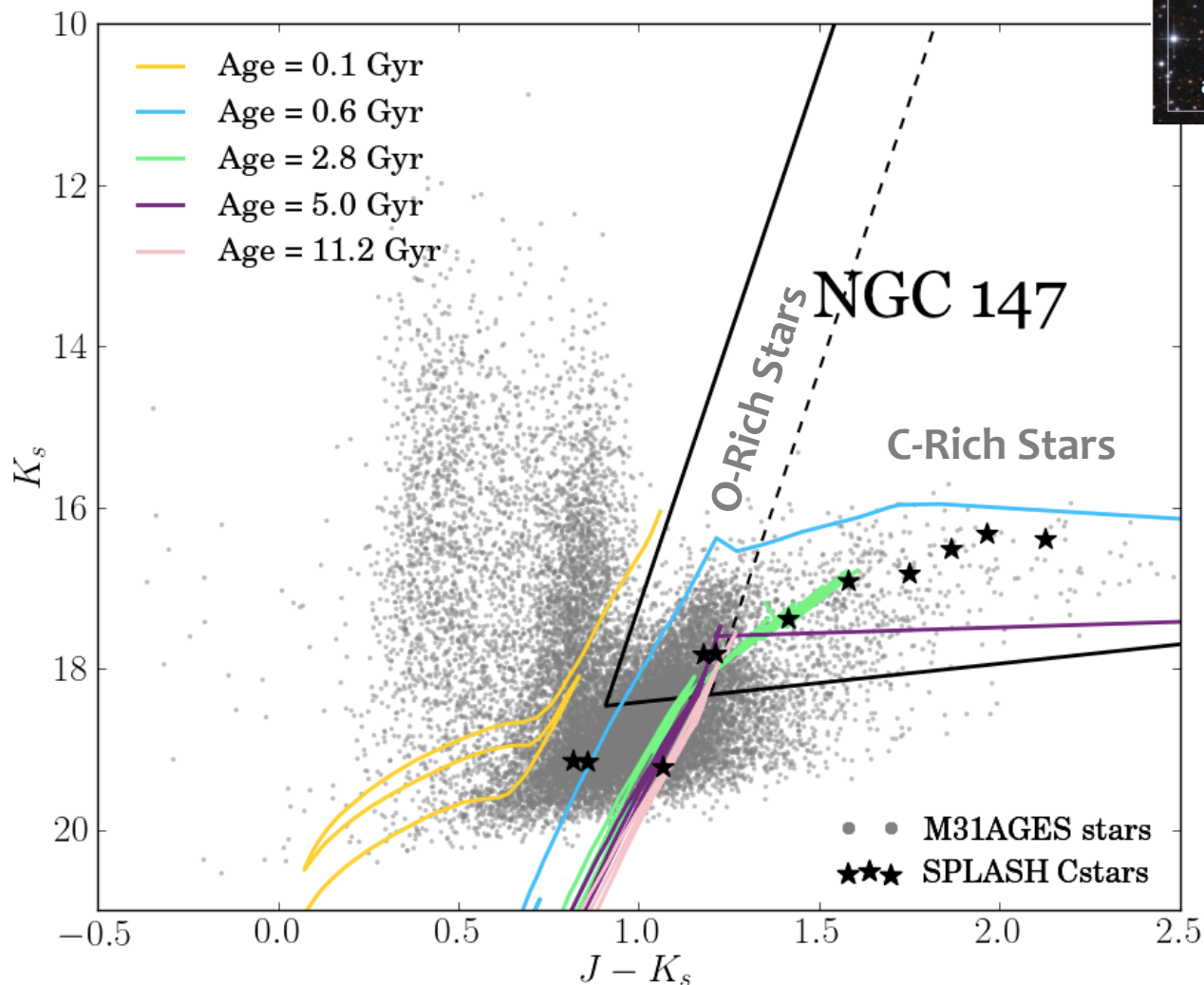
The Original Hubble Diagram

↑
Recession
Velocity (v)

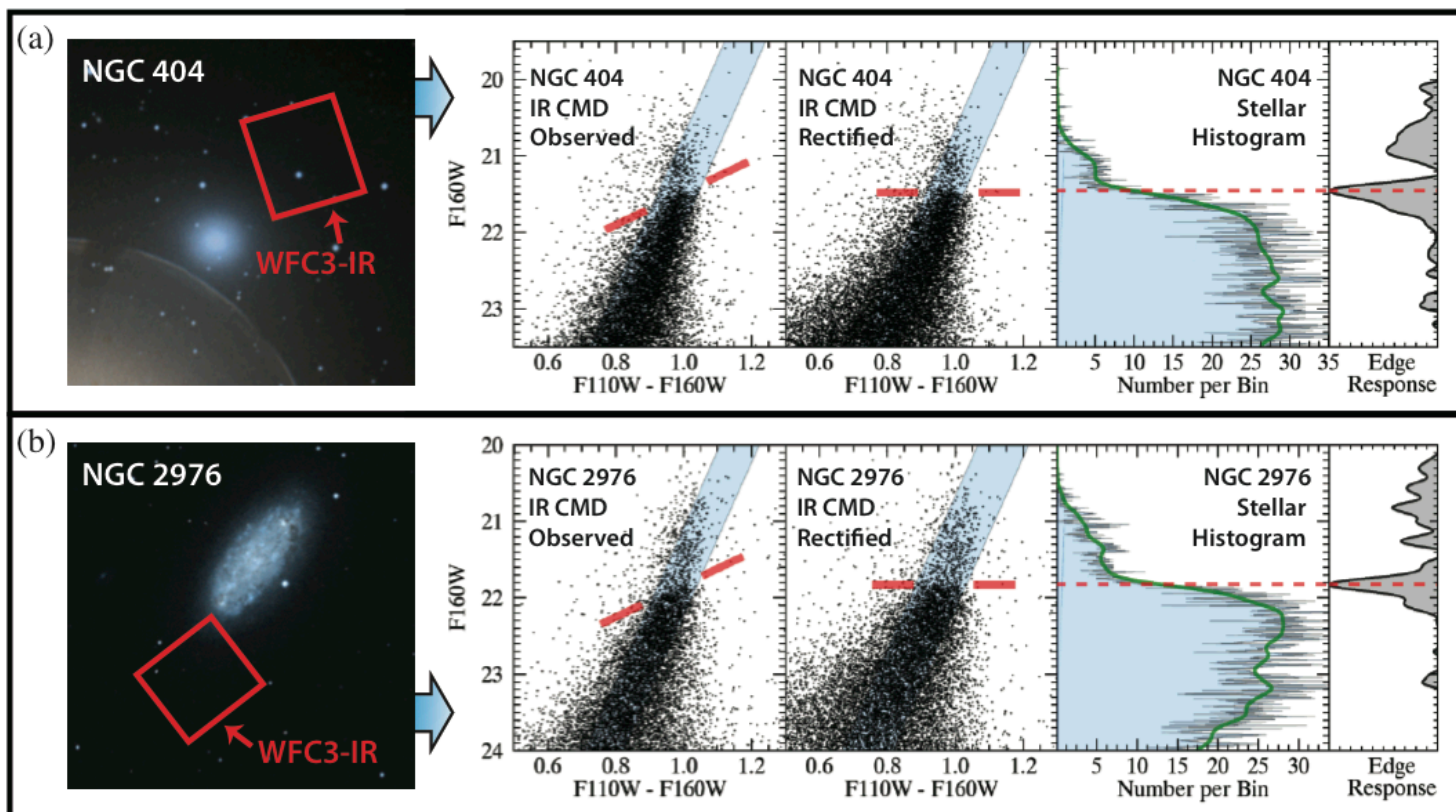


Distance (d) →

AGB Stars in NGC 147

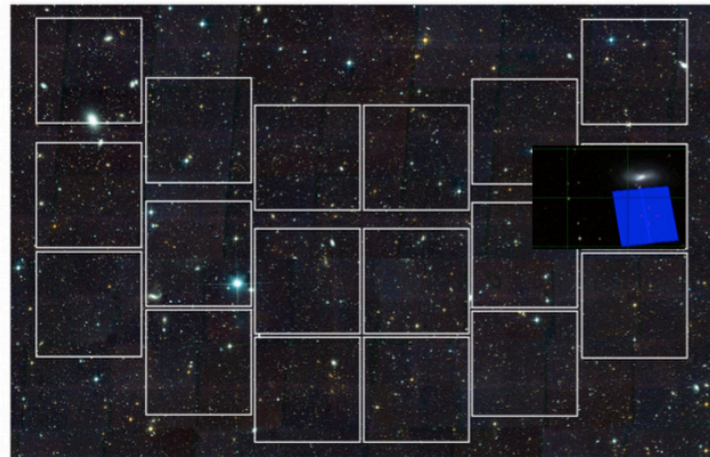


IR Stellar Populations



Adapted from Dalcanton et al. 2011

WFIRST



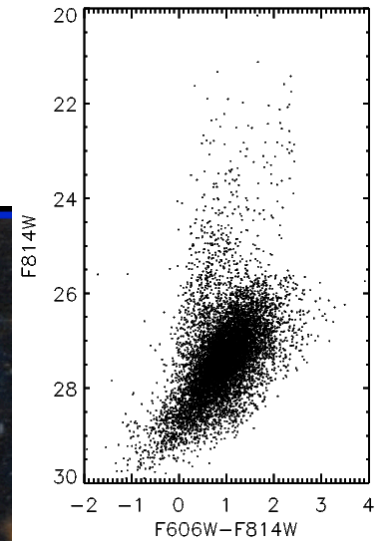
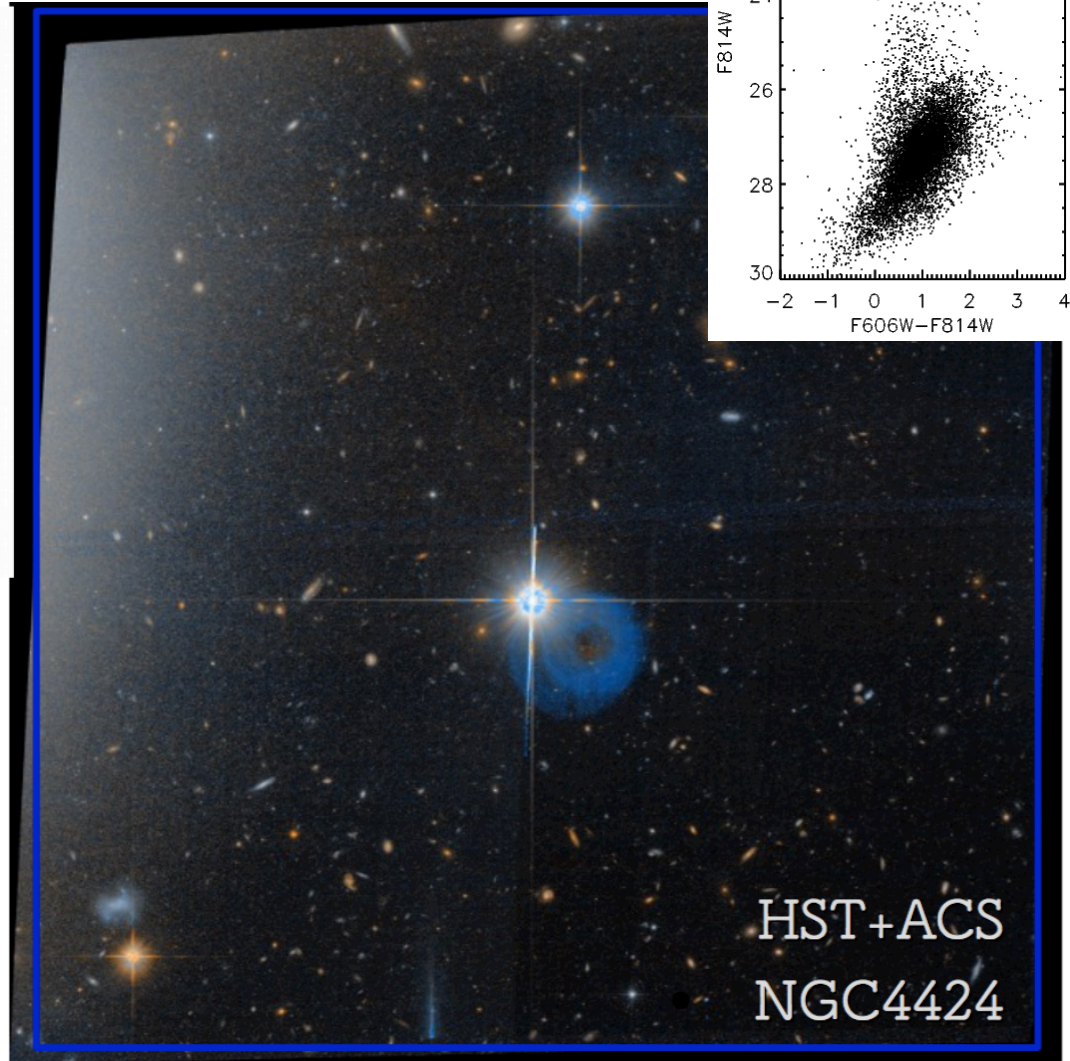
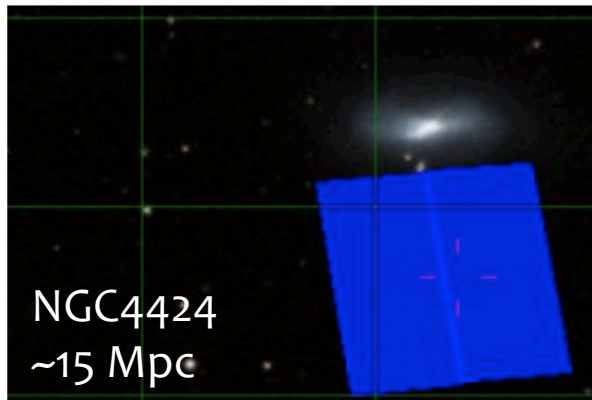
HST/ACS



HST/WFC3



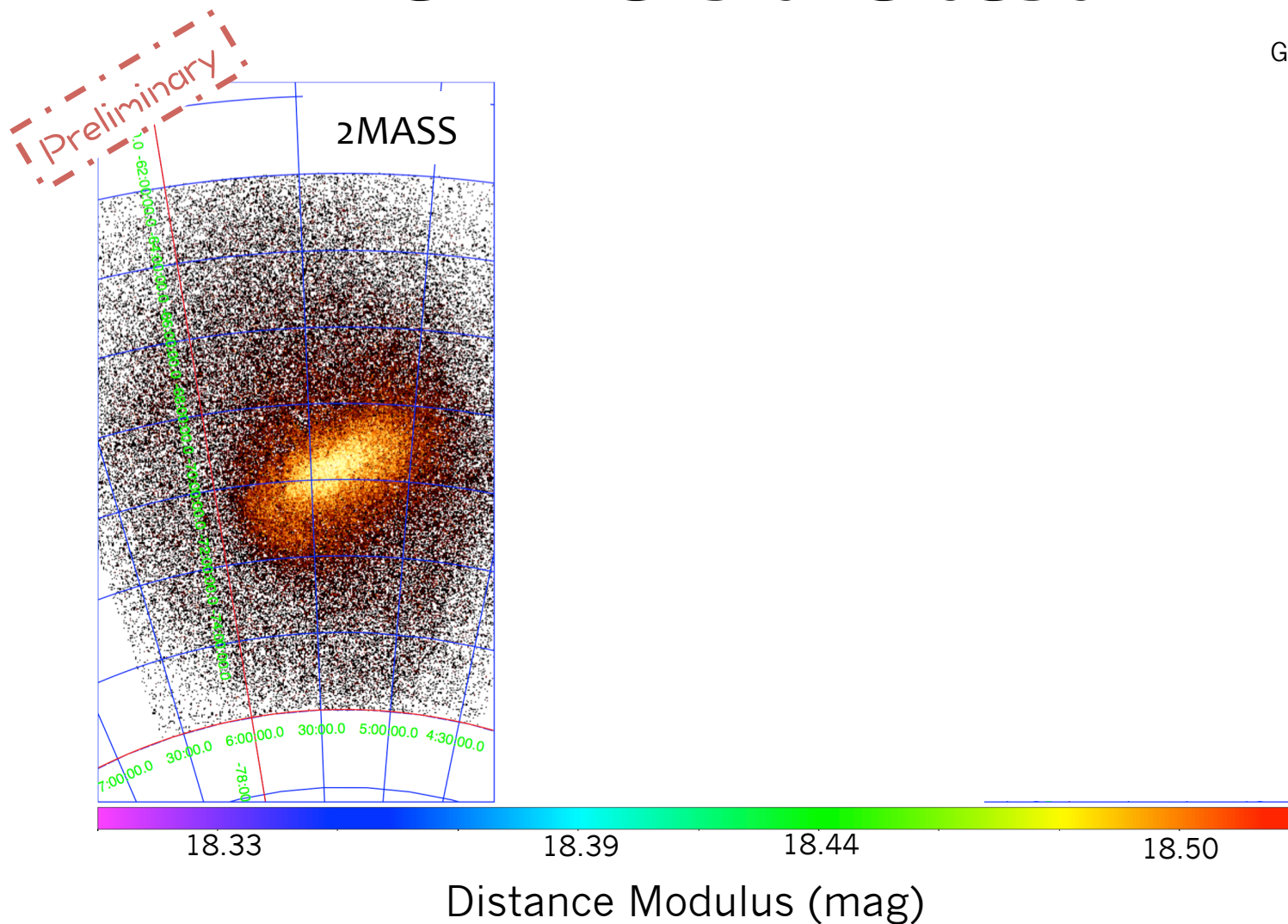
JWST/NIRCAM



The LMC is the test



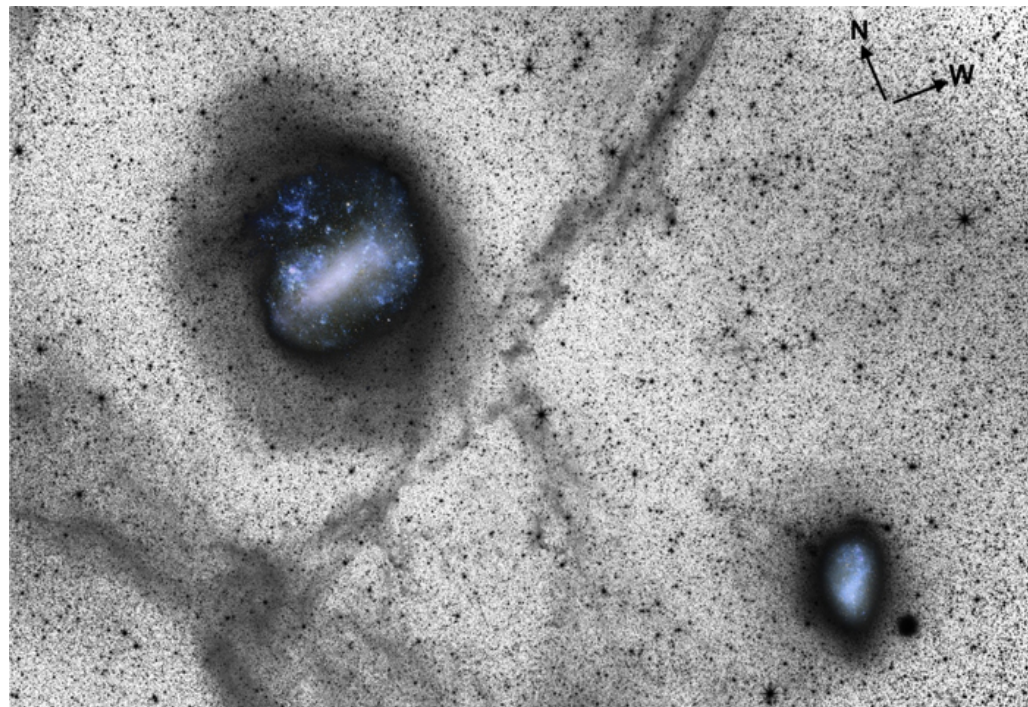
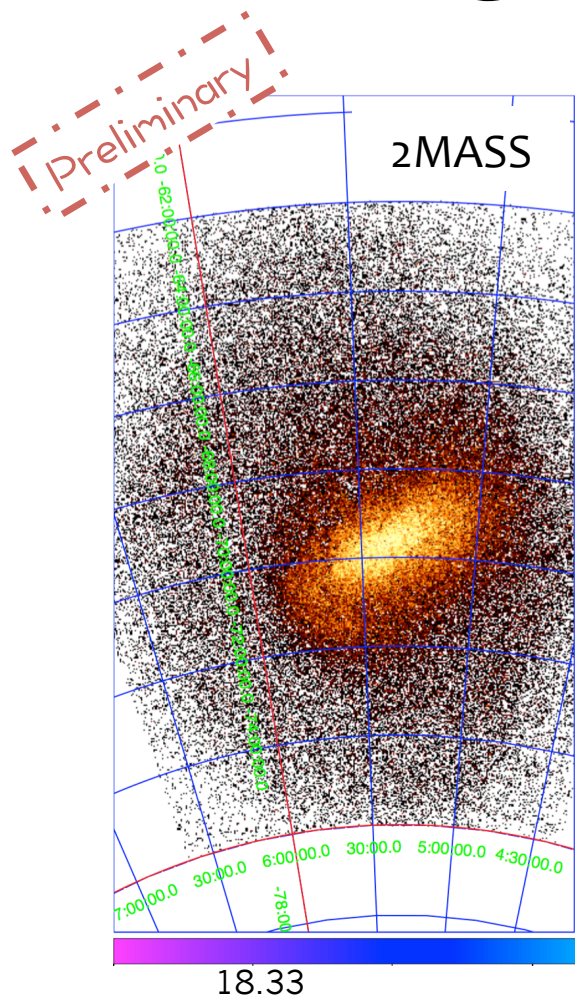
Taylor Hoyt
Grad @ U. Chicago



The LMC is the test



Taylor Hoyt
Grad @ U. Chicago

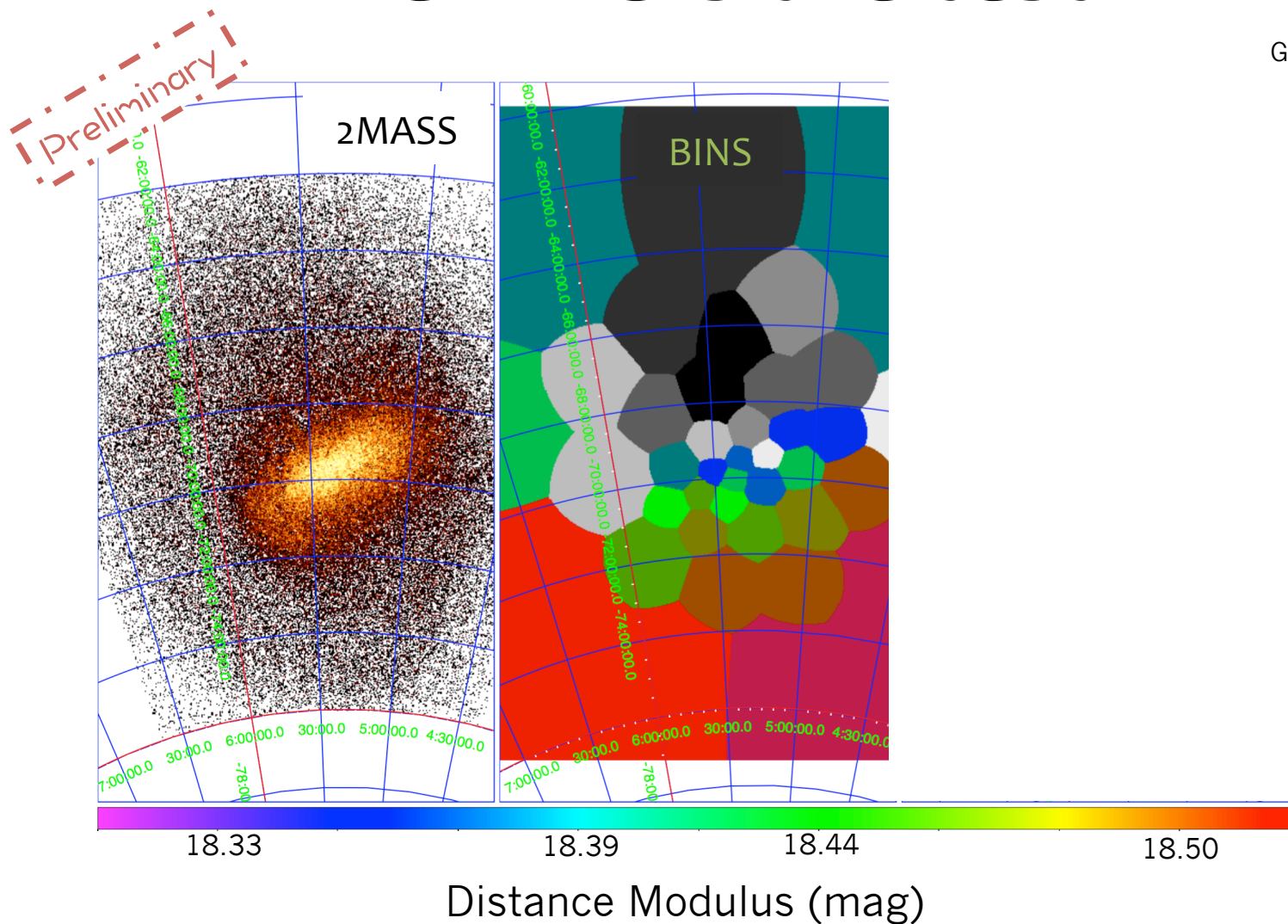


Besla et al. 2016

The LMC is the test



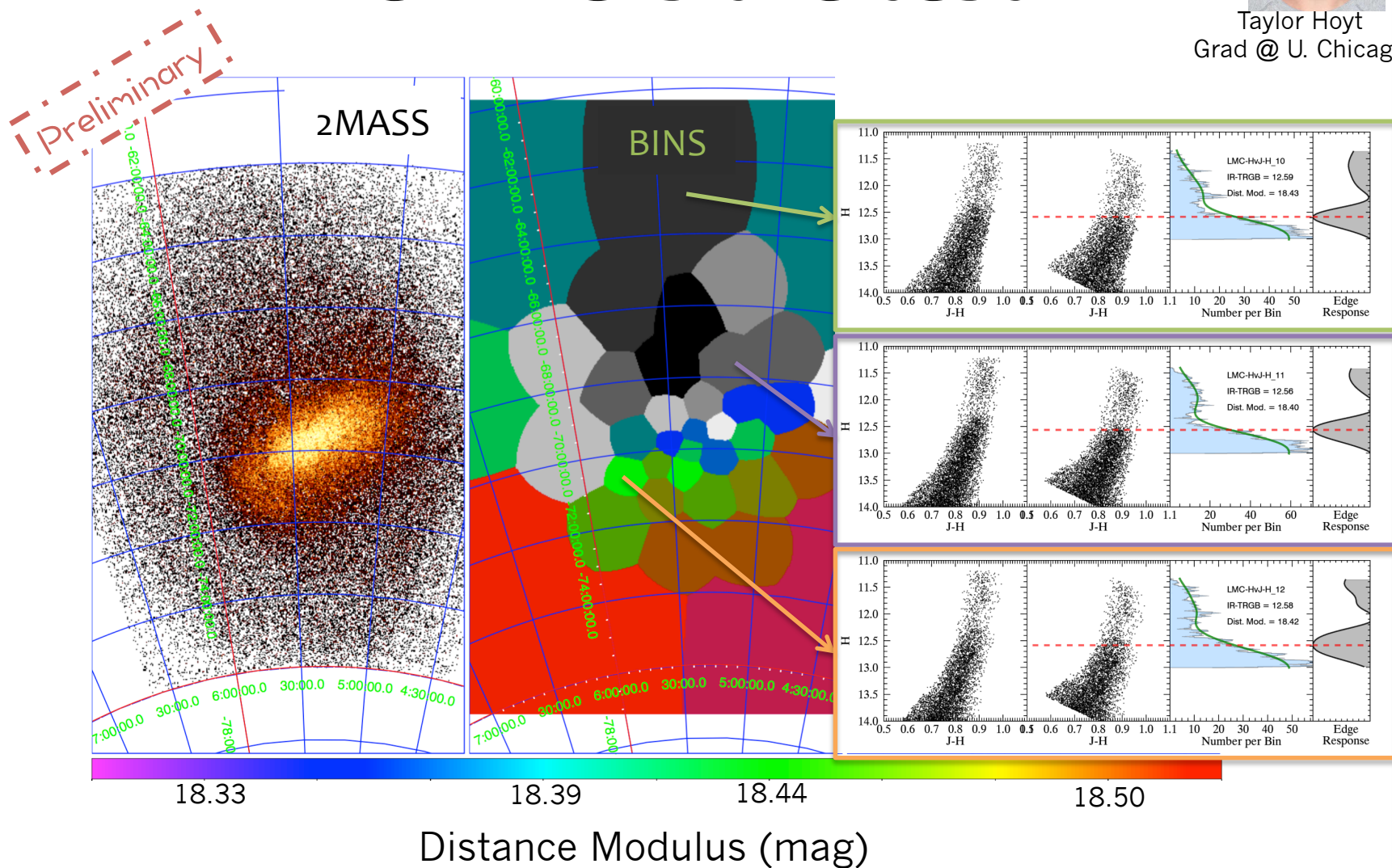
Taylor Hoyt
Grad @ U. Chicago



The LMC is the test



Taylor Hoyt
Grad @ U. Chicago



The LMC is the test



Taylor Hoyt
Grad @ U. Chicago

