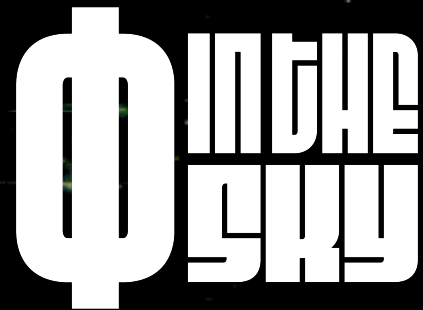


Cosmological Impact of SKA Redshift Drift Measurements



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C. Marques, M. Melo e Sousa, B. Rocha, A. Trost***



Mind Your Cosmological Priors

If $\Omega = -1$ is a good fit to all the data. If $w = -1$, then flat Λ CDM is a good fit to all the data. If $w = -1$ is a good fit to all the data. If $\Omega = 1$, then $w = -1$ is a good fit to all the data.

The Redshift Drift

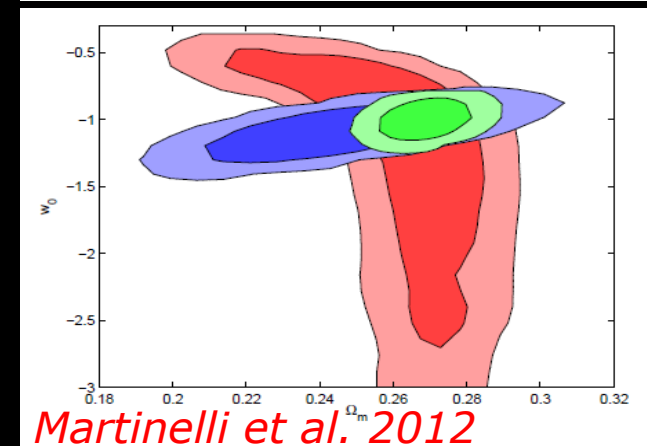
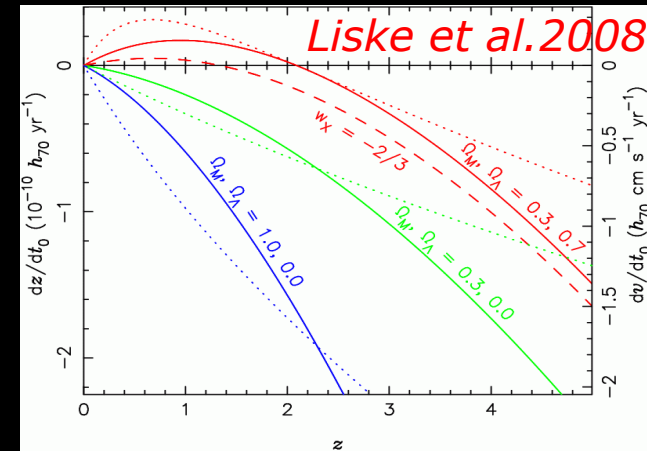
A direct non-geometric model-independent measurement of the universe's expansion history [Sandage 1962]

- Watching the universe expand in real time!
- Independent of gravity, geometry or clustering
- Directly comparing different past light-cones
- Signal grows **linearly** with experiment time

$$\dot{z} \equiv \frac{dz}{dt_{\text{obs}}}(t_0) = (1+z)H_0 - H(z)$$

SKA can probe $z < 1$ [Klockner et al. 2015]

- ELT (directly) probes $z > 2$ [Liske et al. 2008]
- Positive drift \rightarrow SEC violation \rightarrow Dark energy
- Further (longer-term) possibilities: CMB, GWs



The ESPRESSO Redshift Drift Experiment

Current limits on the redshift drift signal are 1000x larger than the expected signal, and manifestly systematics-dominated

- *[Darling 2012]* in the radio at $z < 0.7$
- *[Cooke 2020]* in the optical at $z > 2$

ESPRESSO can improve this by a factor ~ 10 with an experiment time of 1 year and an observation time of 40h, for 2 QUBRICS 'superbright' QSOs

- Test and optimise methodology with real data
- Test ESPRESSO instrument stability
- Two independent experiments at \sim same redshift, test addition
- Also 'zeroth epoch' for ANDES Golden Sample (calibration permitting)

4 ESO programmes (110.247Q, 111.251D, 112.25K7 and 113.26FY; PI Martins), first accepted OB on 22/01/2023, first results soon.

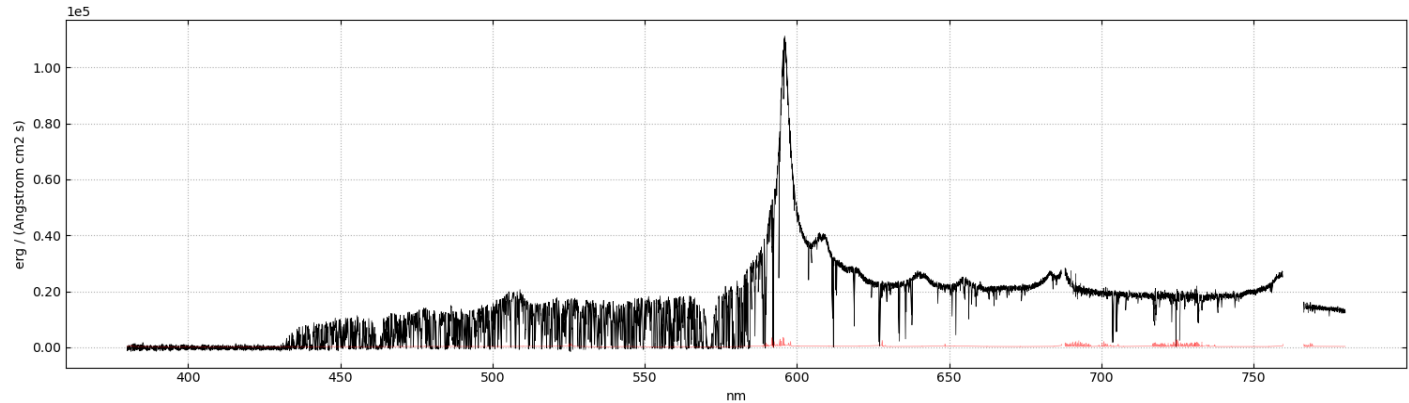
The ESPRESSO Redshift Drift Experiment

Superbright 1

total int.: ~ 8.6 h

$\langle \text{SNR} \rangle$: ~ 60

last obs.: 15/8/23

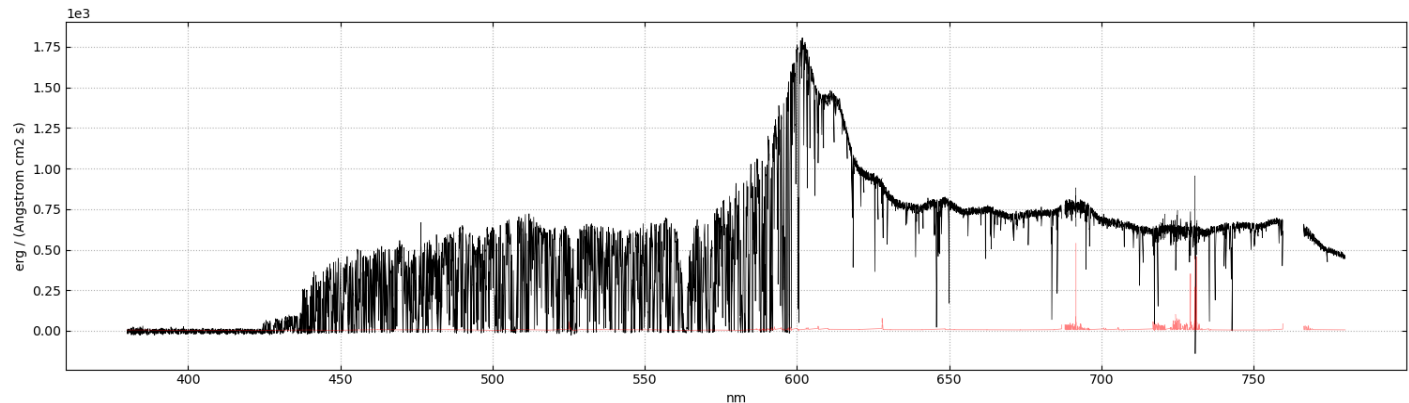


Superbright 2

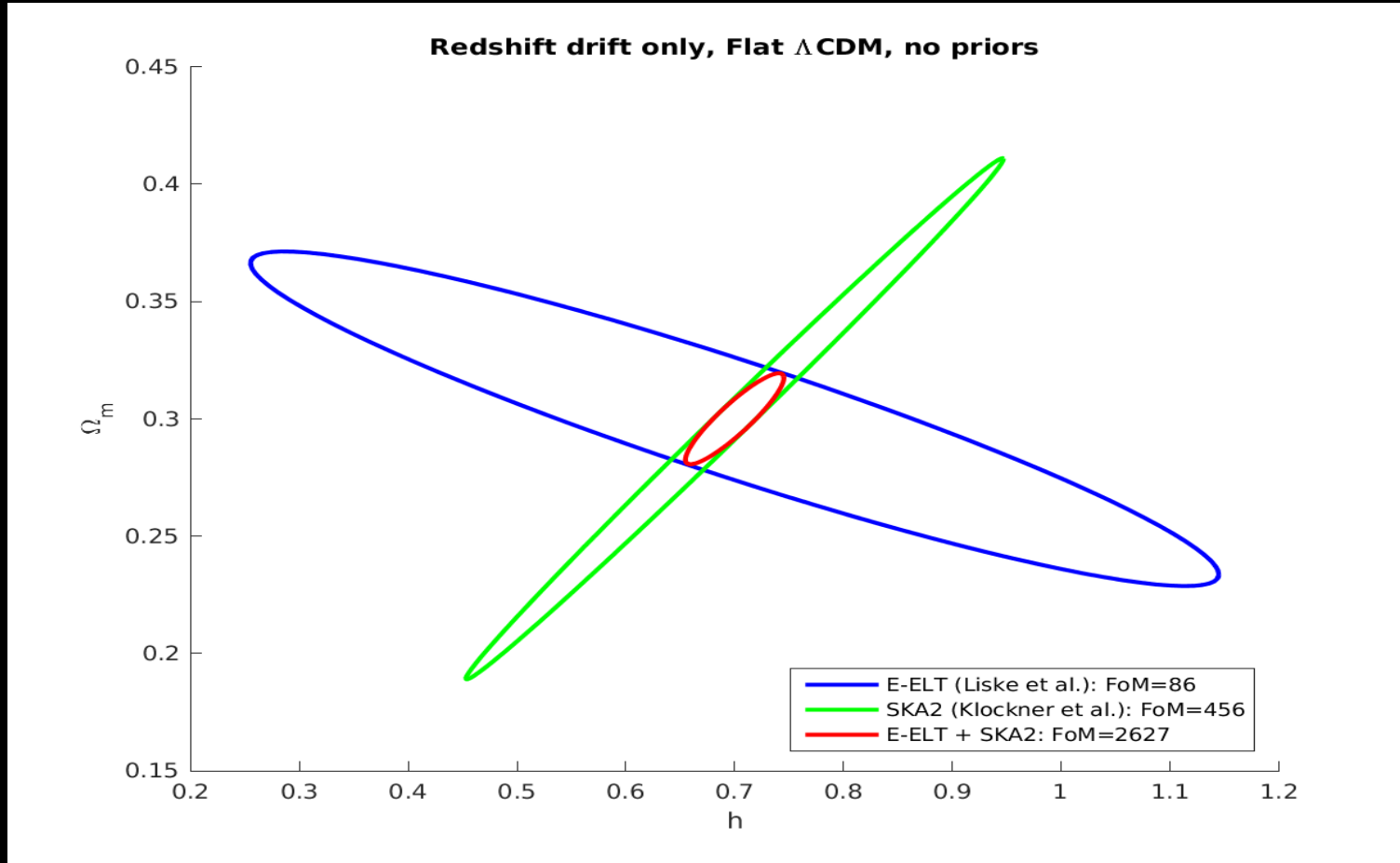
total int.: ~ 12.4 h

$\langle \text{SNR} \rangle$: ~ 90

last obs.: 5/2/24



The Importance of a Redshift Lever Arm (Or: Why the SKA is necessary)



Previous SKA Forecast Assumptions

Only available estimate of SKA redshift drift sensitivity is [Klockner et al. 2015]

- Observe HI signal of ca. 10^7 galaxies up to $z \sim 1$ at 2+ different epochs
- Observation time ca. 0.5 years, experiment time ca. 12 years – expect $\Delta\nu \sim 0.1$ Hz
- Sensitivity, number counts, hardware, **systematics** (e.g. observatory motion) etc.

Learned from the new predictions for the ELT; are the SKA forecasts out of date?

- Good topic for someone's thesis?
- Other possibilities: drift of the drift, spatial variations, ...

What upper limits can we get now?
The existing ones can be improved!

- This is an important test for the (un)expected systematics



PROCEEDINGS
OF SCIENCE

Real time cosmology - A direct measure of the expansion rate of the Universe with the SKA

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Real-time Cosmography with the SKA

First & second redshift derivatives are powerful Λ CDM paradigm test; cosmographic approach useful [Martins et al. 2016, Marques et al. 2023]

$$Z_1(z) = \frac{1}{H_0} \frac{dz}{dt_0} = 1 + z - E(z)$$

$$Z_2(z) = \frac{1}{H_0^2} \frac{d^2z}{dt_0^2} = \frac{1+q(z)}{1+z} E^2(z) - E(z) - q_0(1+z)$$

$$\frac{dZ_1(z)}{dz} = 1 - E(z)'$$

- To linear order,

$$Z_1 = -q_0 z + O(z^2)$$

$$Z_2 = j_0 z + O(z^2)$$

$$\frac{dZ_1(t_0, z)}{dz} = -q_0 + (q_0^2 - j_0)z + O(z^2)$$

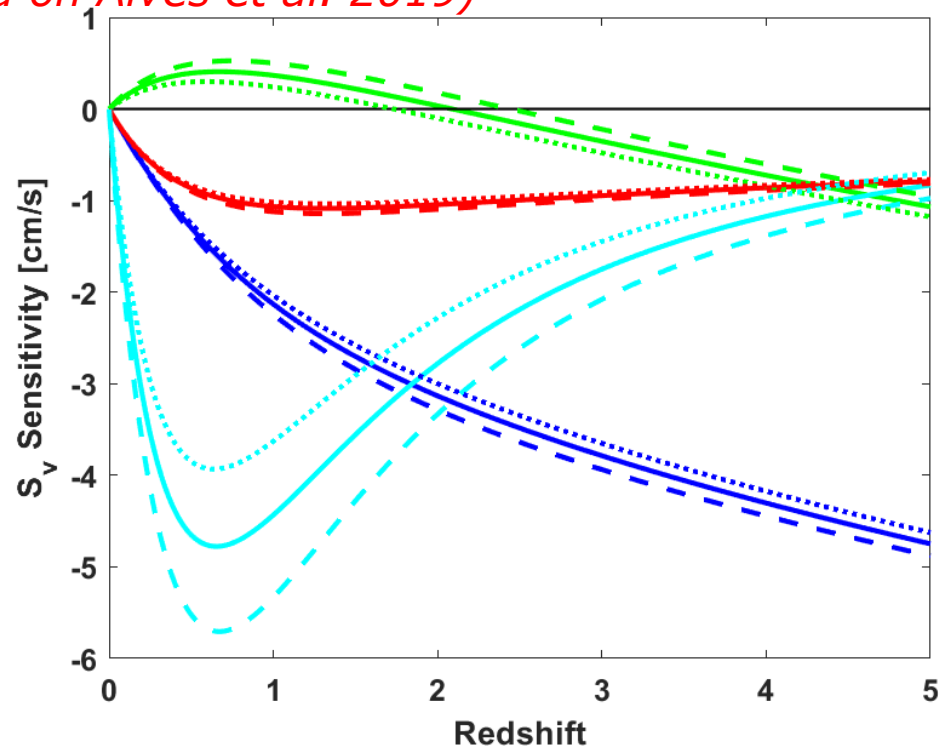
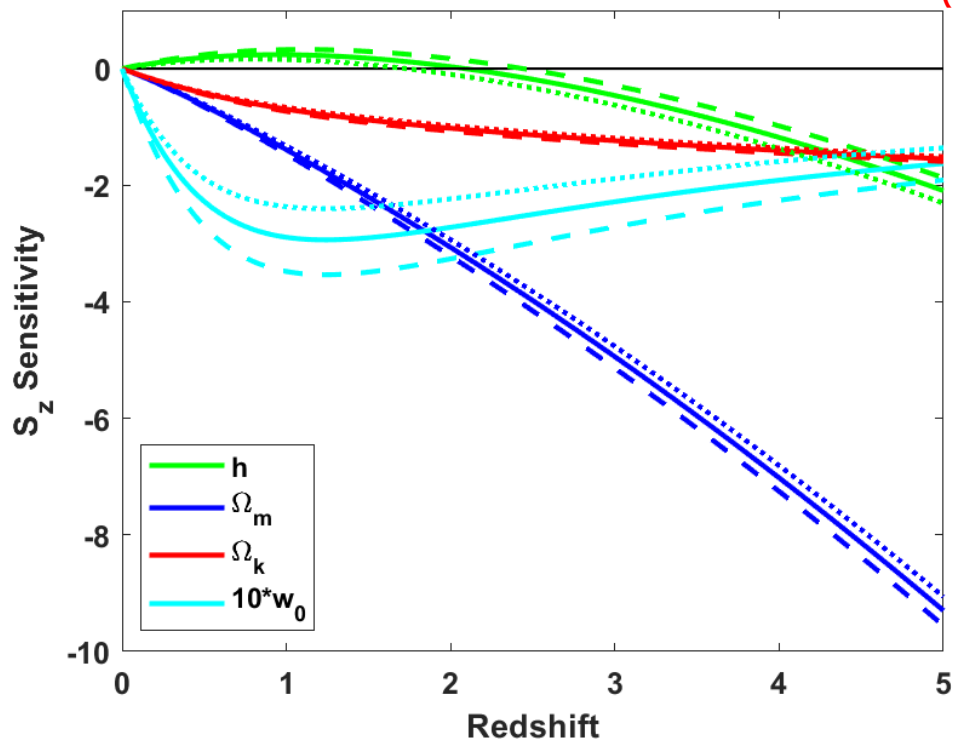
Assuming specs discussed in [Klockner et al. 2015], SKA redshift drift measurements can reach $\sigma_{q_0} \sim 0.006$ and $\sigma_{j_0} \sim 0.13$ [Martins et al. 2016]

- Optimal way to measure q_0 with both accuracy and precision, which is not possible with traditional distance indicators [Neben & Turner 2013]
- A key consistency test: $j(z)=1$ at all redshifts for a flat Λ CDM universe
- Recall: a positive drift implies SEC violation, hence dark energy

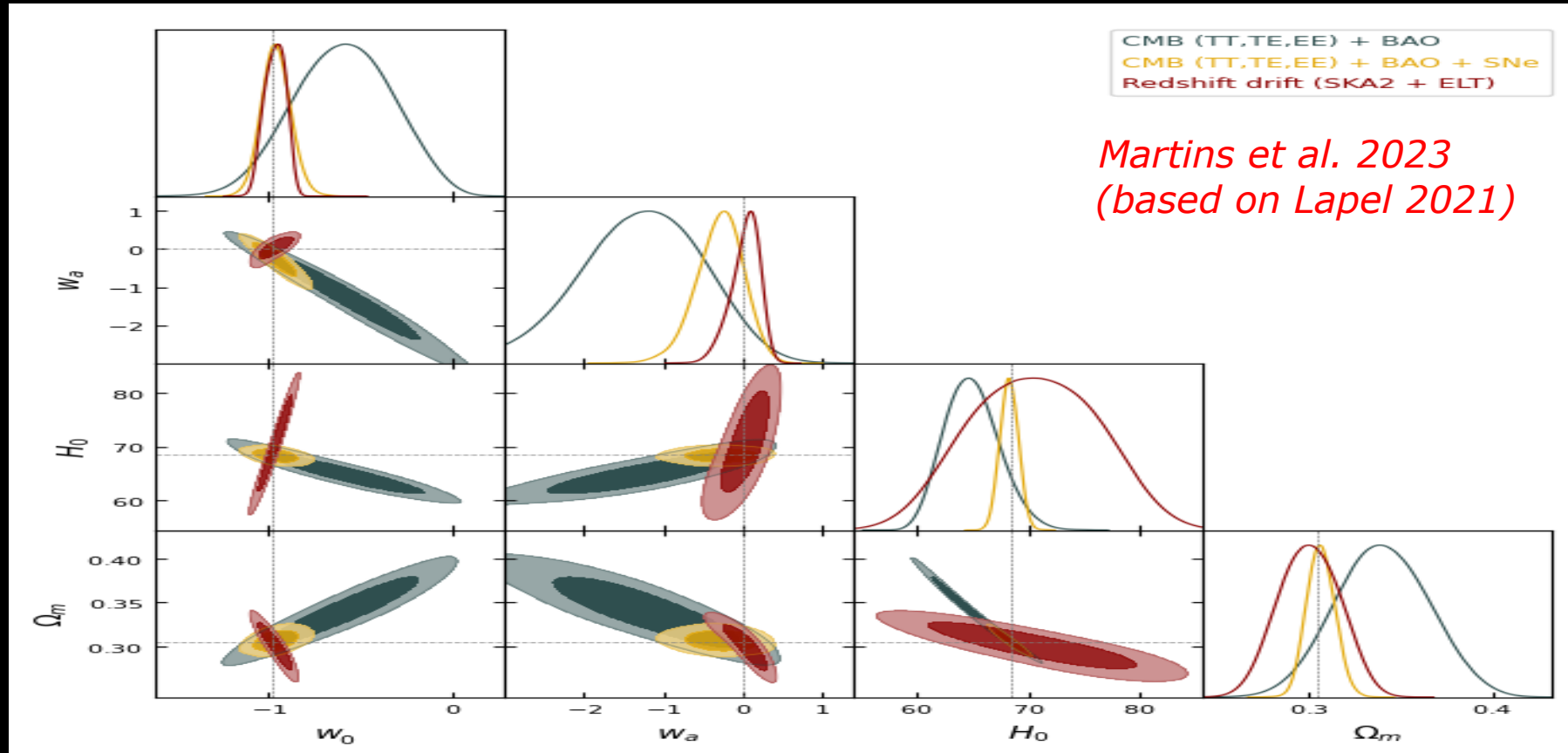
Cosmological Parameter Sensitivity Example

(NB: These mildly depend on assumed fiducial model class)

Martins et al. 2024 (based on Alves et al. 2019)



Synergies: ELT + SKA



ELT differential redshift drift [Cooke 2020], not included in the plot, further enhances these [Martins et al. under review, Trost et al. in prep.]



Let's do it!