

# DISCOVERY OF A $4\sigma$ DEVIATION FROM $\Lambda$ CDM USING THE HUBBLE DIAGRAM OF QUASARS

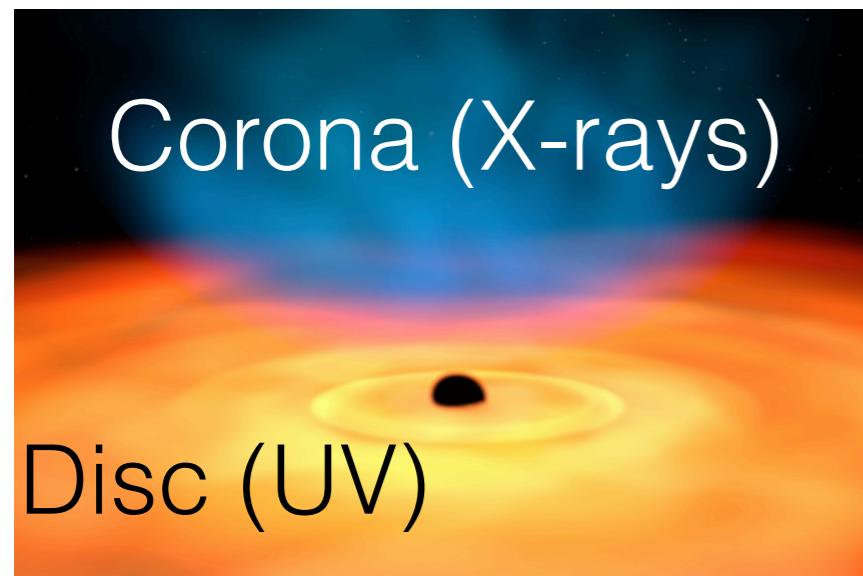
**Elisabeta Lusso**

*Junior Research Fellow-CoFund*

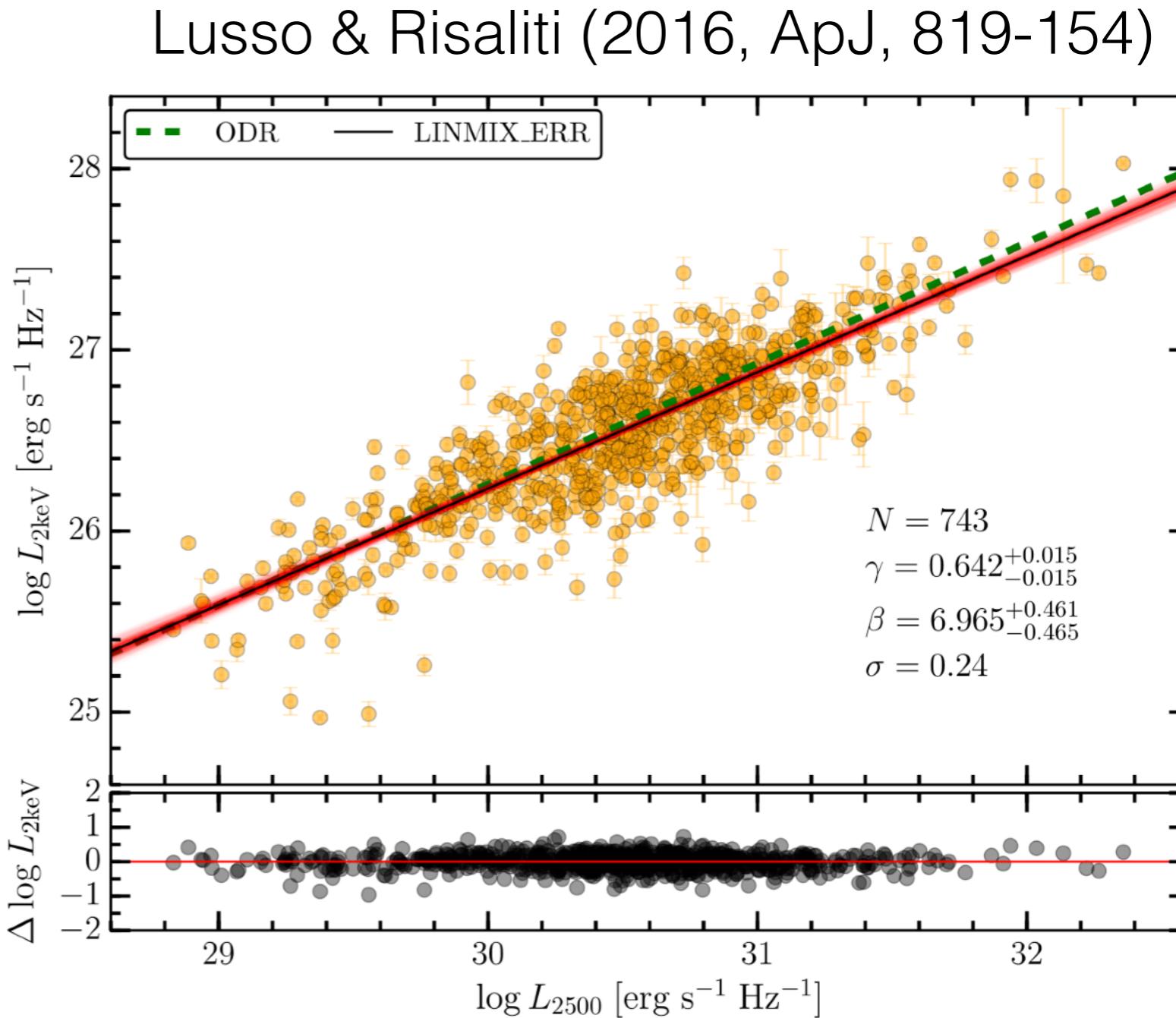
**G. Risaliti** (Uni. of Florence-INAF)

AGN13: *Beauty and the Beast*  
Milano, 9-12 October 2018

# The (tight) X-ray/UV non-linear relation



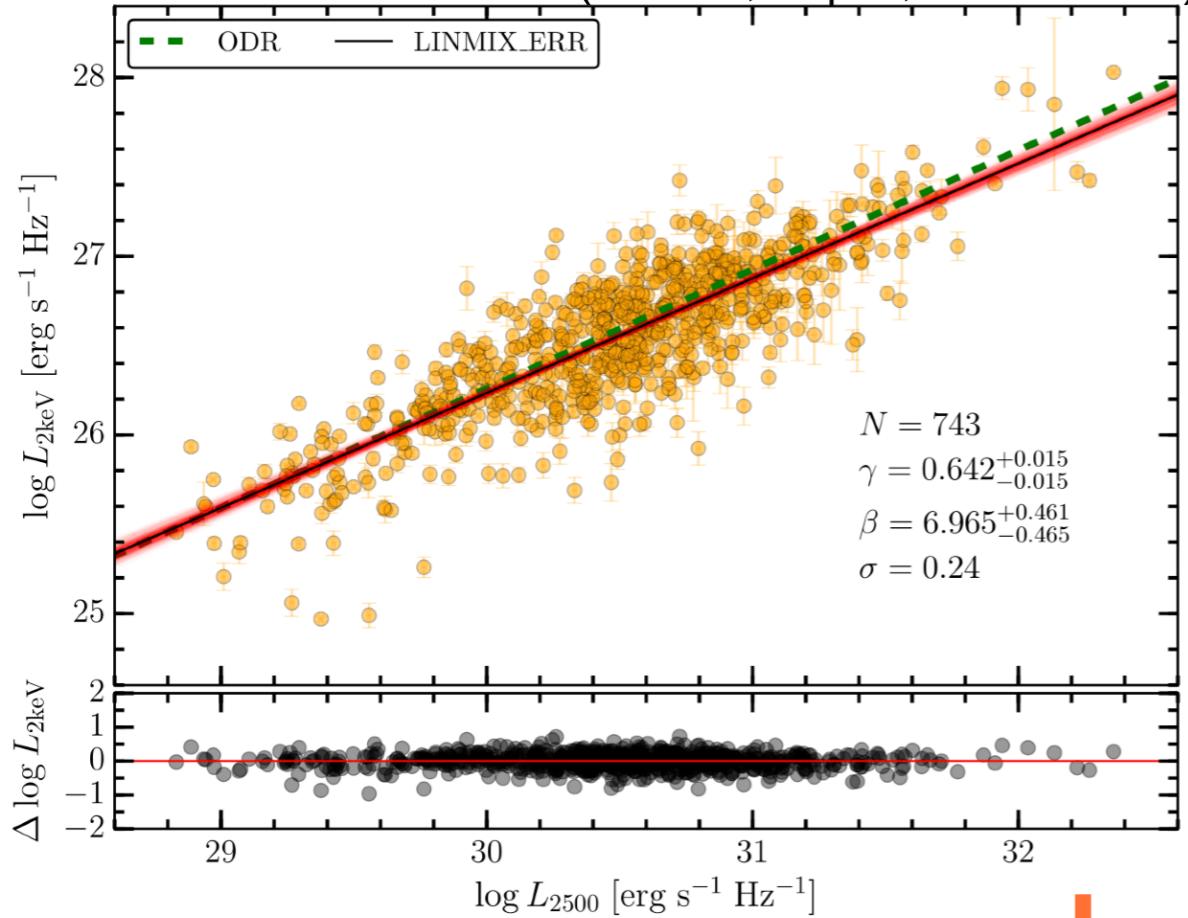
$\text{Log } L_{\text{X}} \sim 0.6 \text{ log } L_{\text{UV}} + 7$   
 $\sigma = 0.24 \text{ dex!}$



# Cosmology with quasars

## The distance modulus

Lusso & Risaliti (2016, ApJ, 819-154)

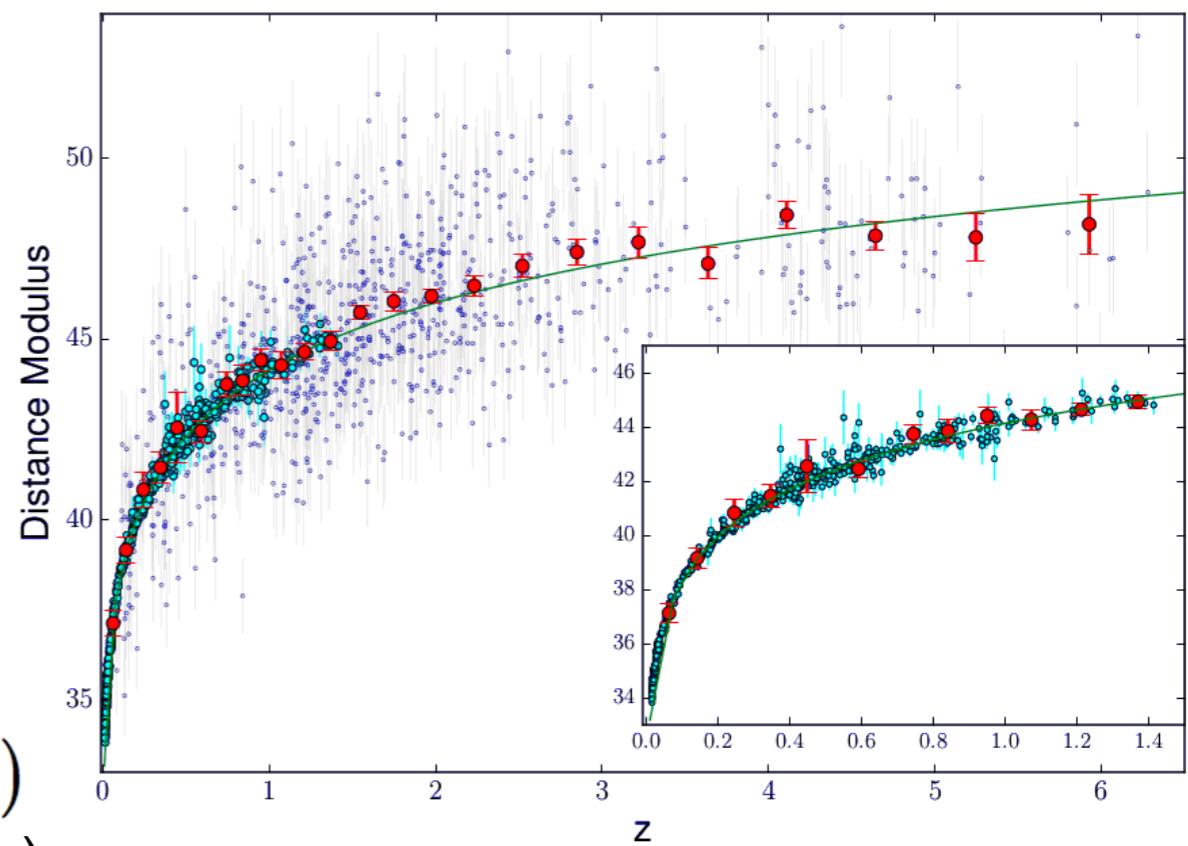


*Standardise the quasar emission*

$$\begin{aligned} \log(F_X) &= \Phi(F_{\text{UV}}, D_L) \\ &= \beta' + \gamma \log(F_{\text{UV}}) + 2(\gamma - 1)\log(D_L) \\ &\quad D_L(z, \Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log(L_X) = \beta + \gamma \log(L_{\text{UV}})$$

Risaliti & Lusso (2015, ApJ, 815-33)

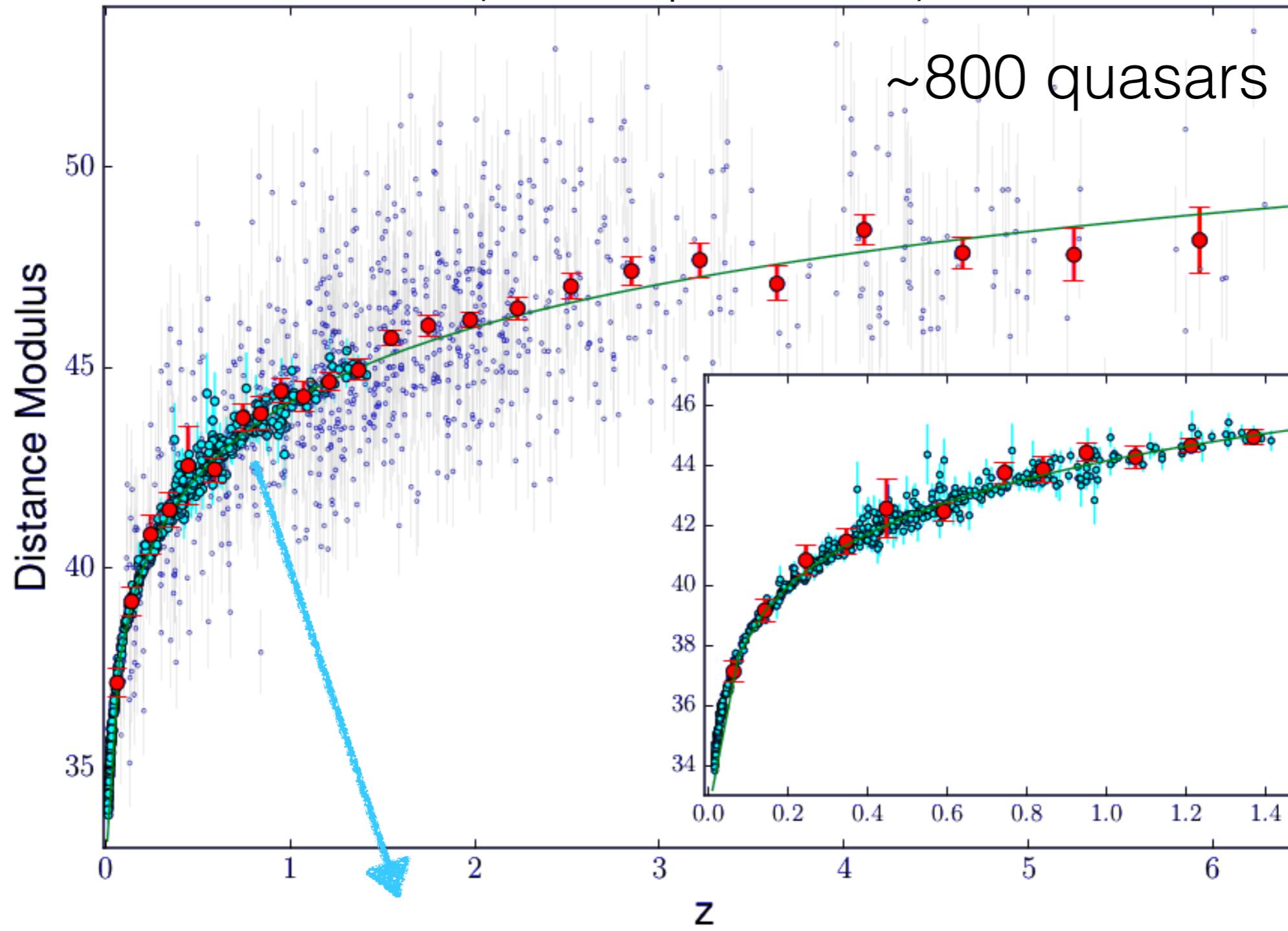


The  $L_X$ - $L_{\text{UV}}$  non-linear relation as a way to measure quasar distances

# Cosmology with quasars

## The *Quasars Hubble Diagram*

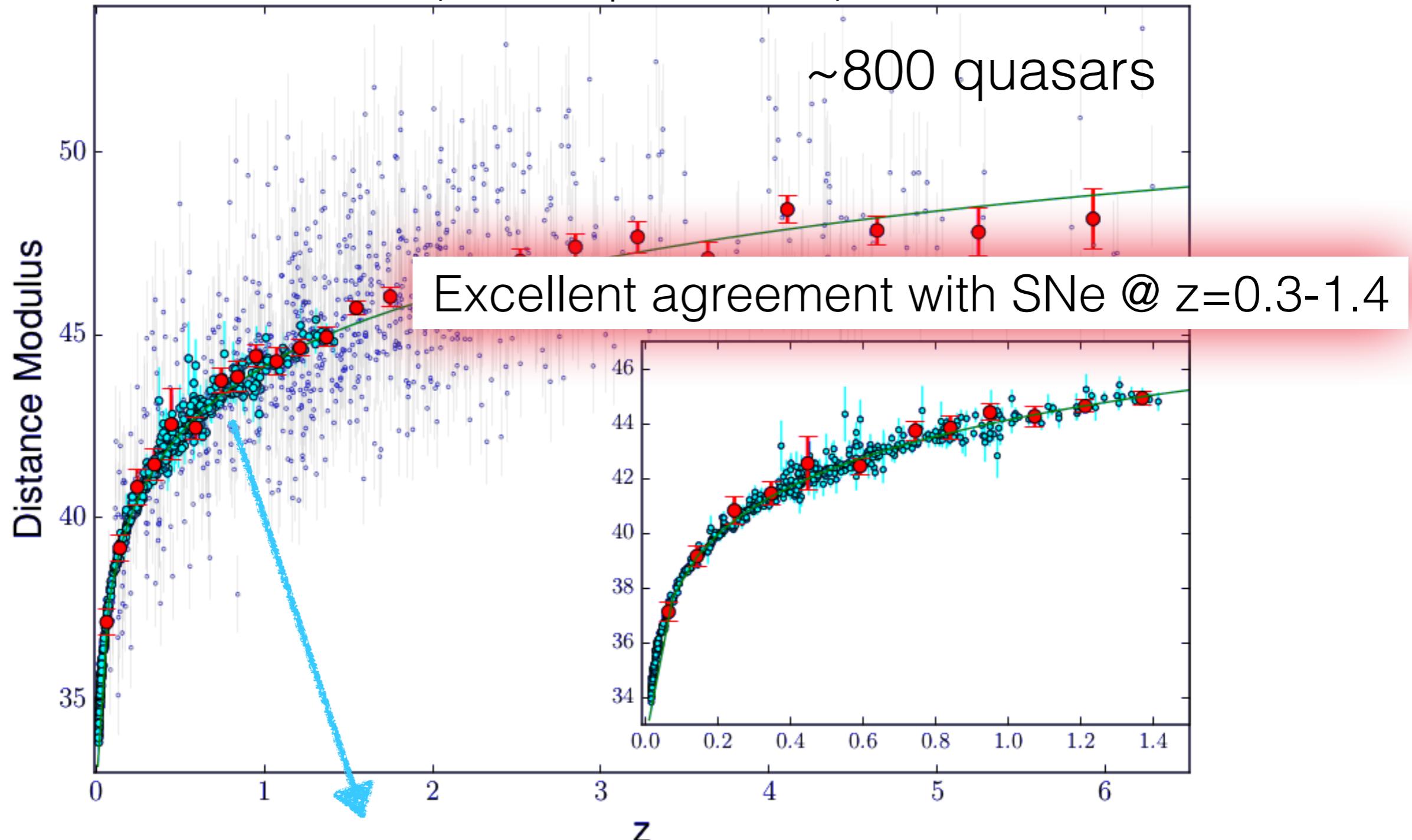
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# Cosmology with quasars

## The *Quasars Hubble Diagram*

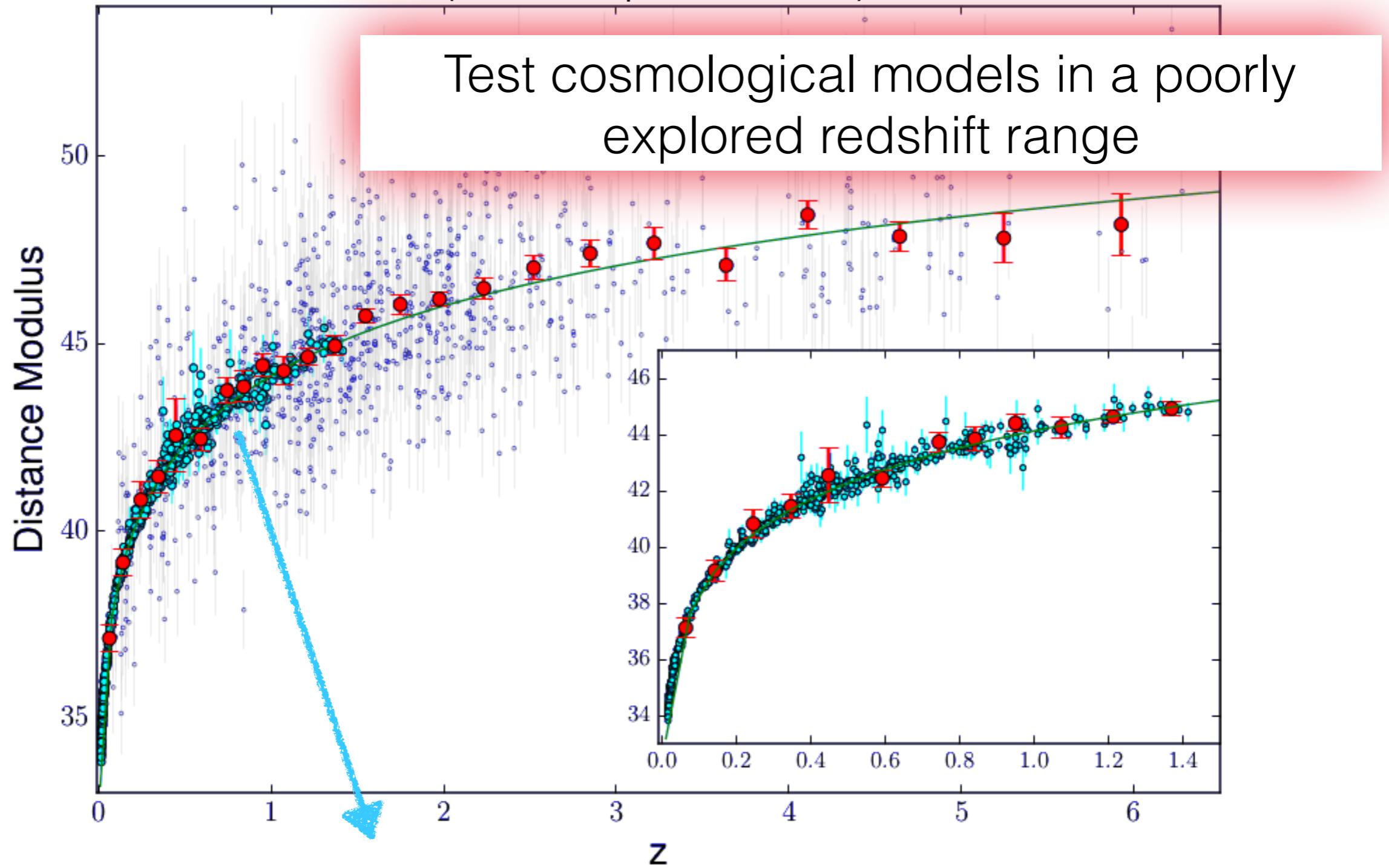
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# Cosmology with quasars

## The *Quasars Hubble Diagram*

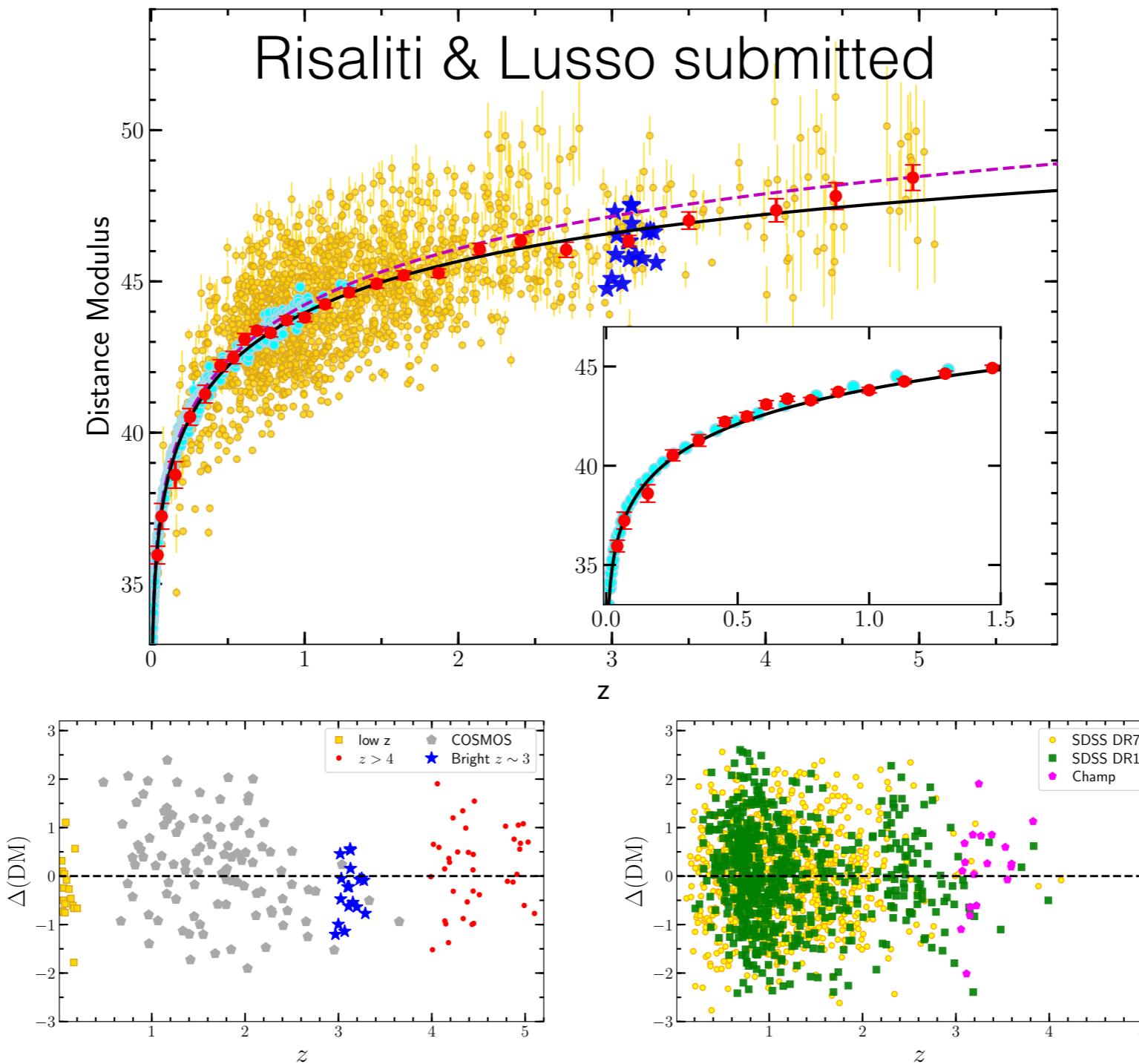
Risaliti & Lusso (2015, ApJ, 815-33)



# Cosmology with quasars

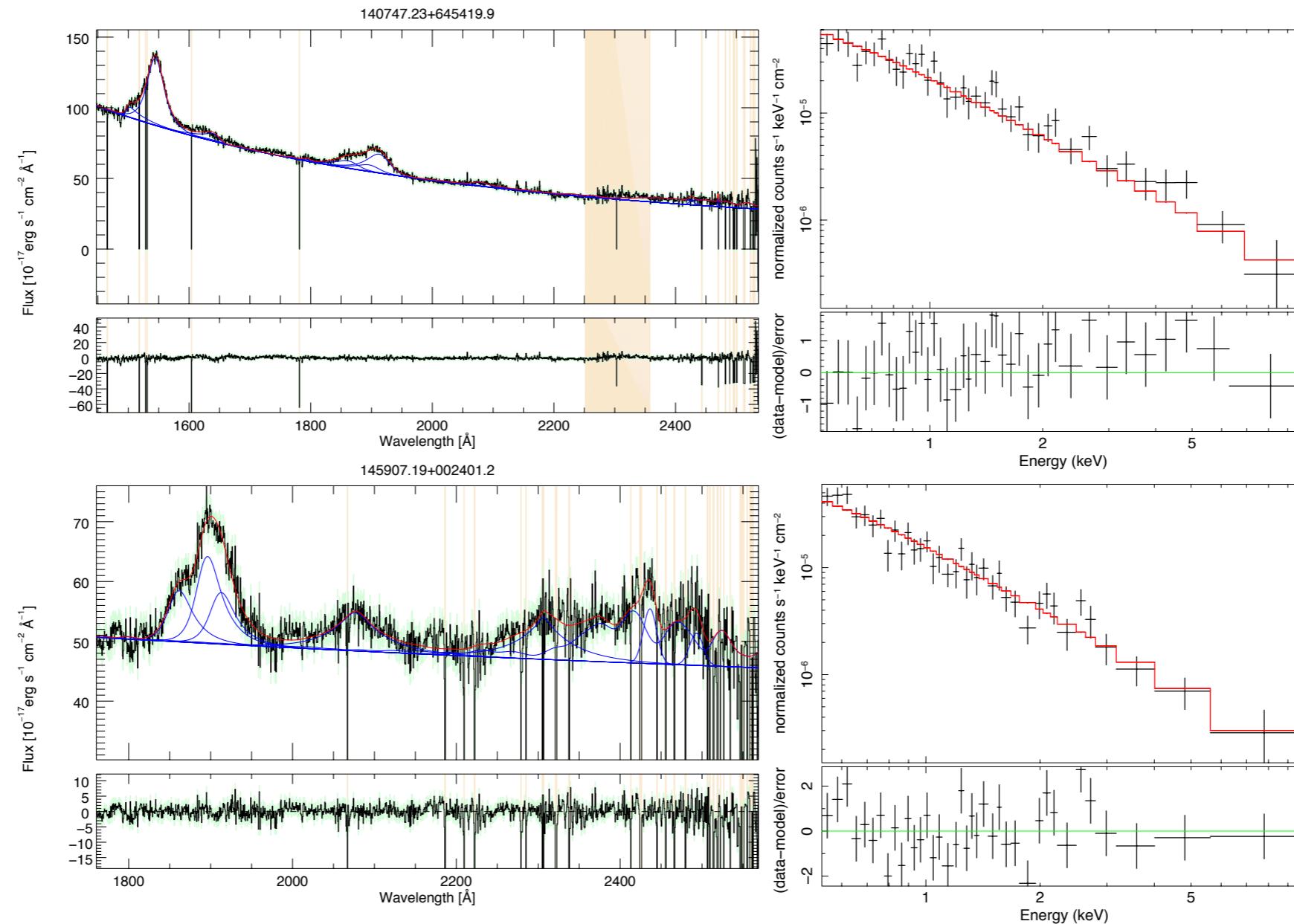
## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram

~1600 quasars: SDSS+3XMM+XMM LP+archive/literature



# The XMM-Newton program on z~3 quasars

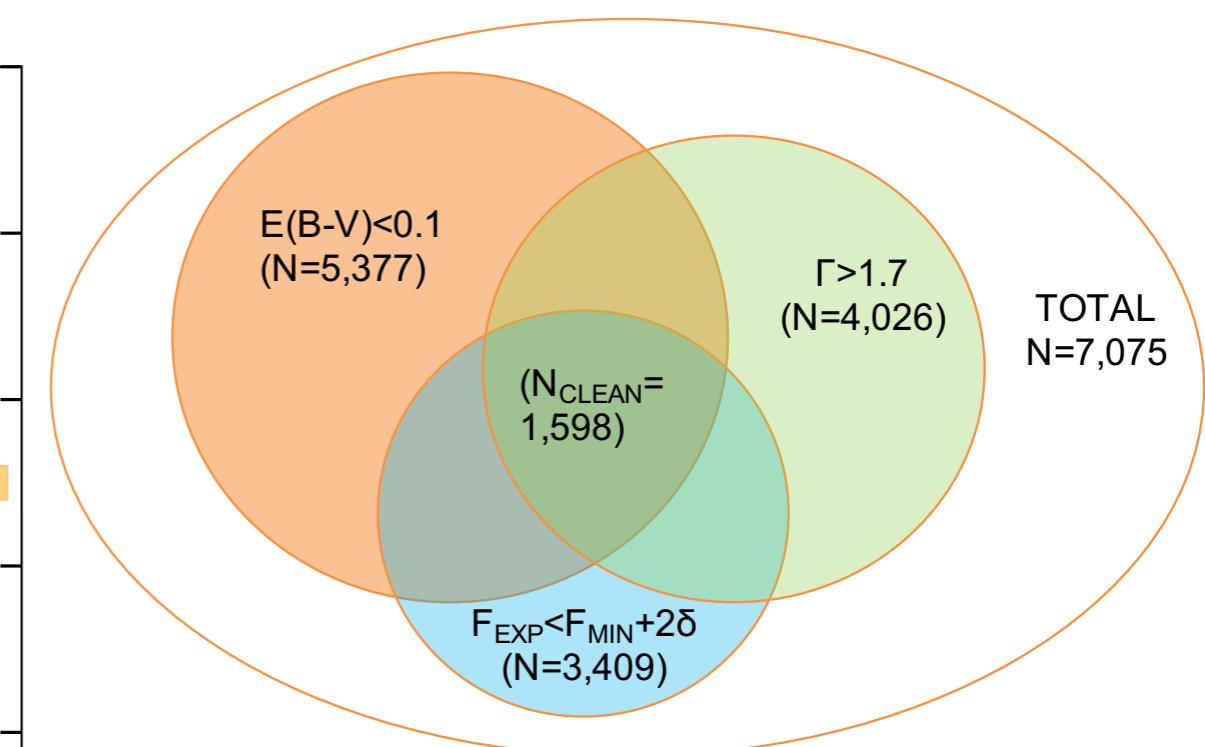
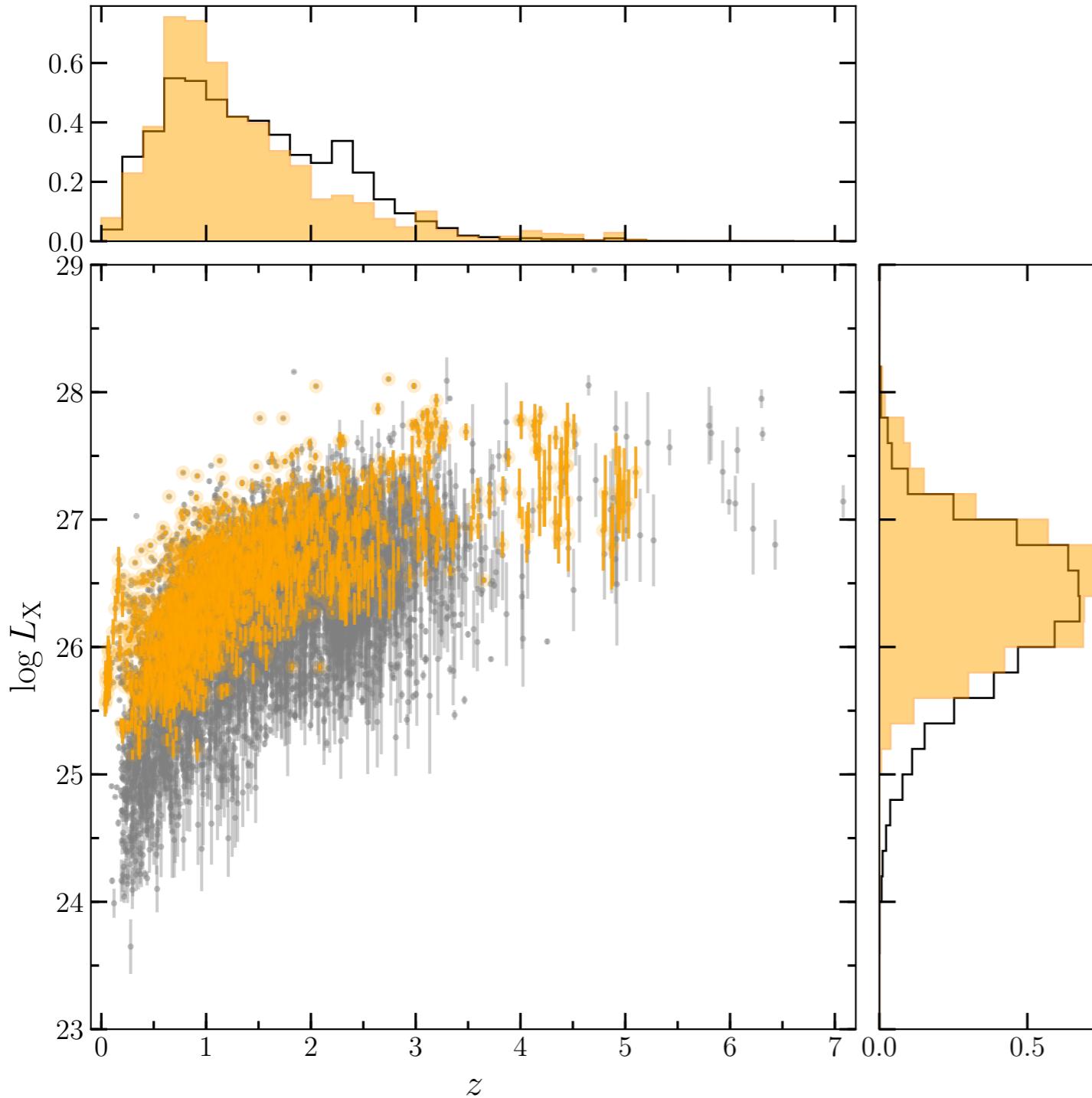
~1Ms AO-16 (co-I, PI: Risaliti): 30 non-jetted SDSS quasars  
@z=3-3.3 observed for 25-35 ks



# Cosmology with quasars

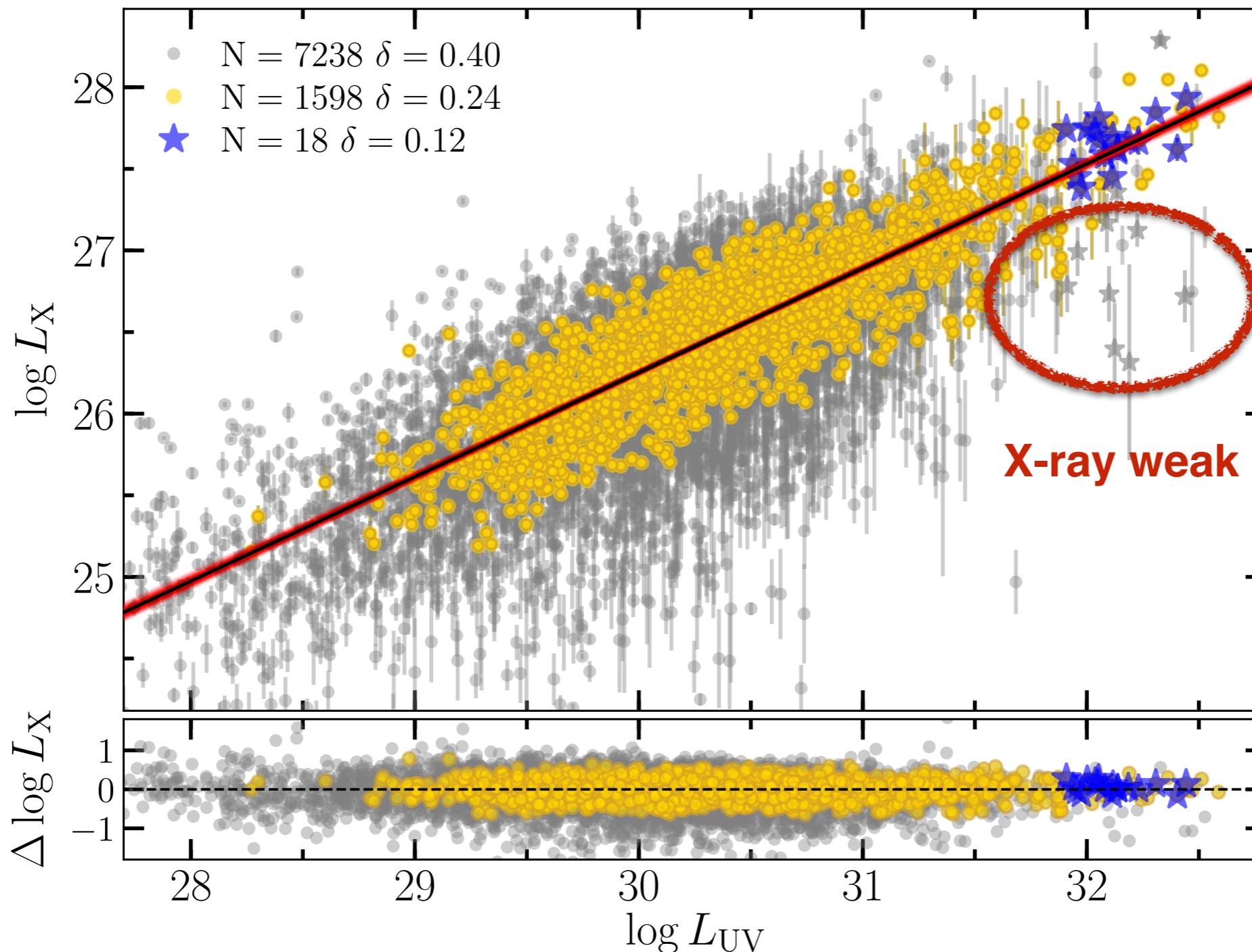
## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram: sample

~1600 quasars: SDSS+3XMM+XMM LP+archive/literature



# Cosmology with quasars

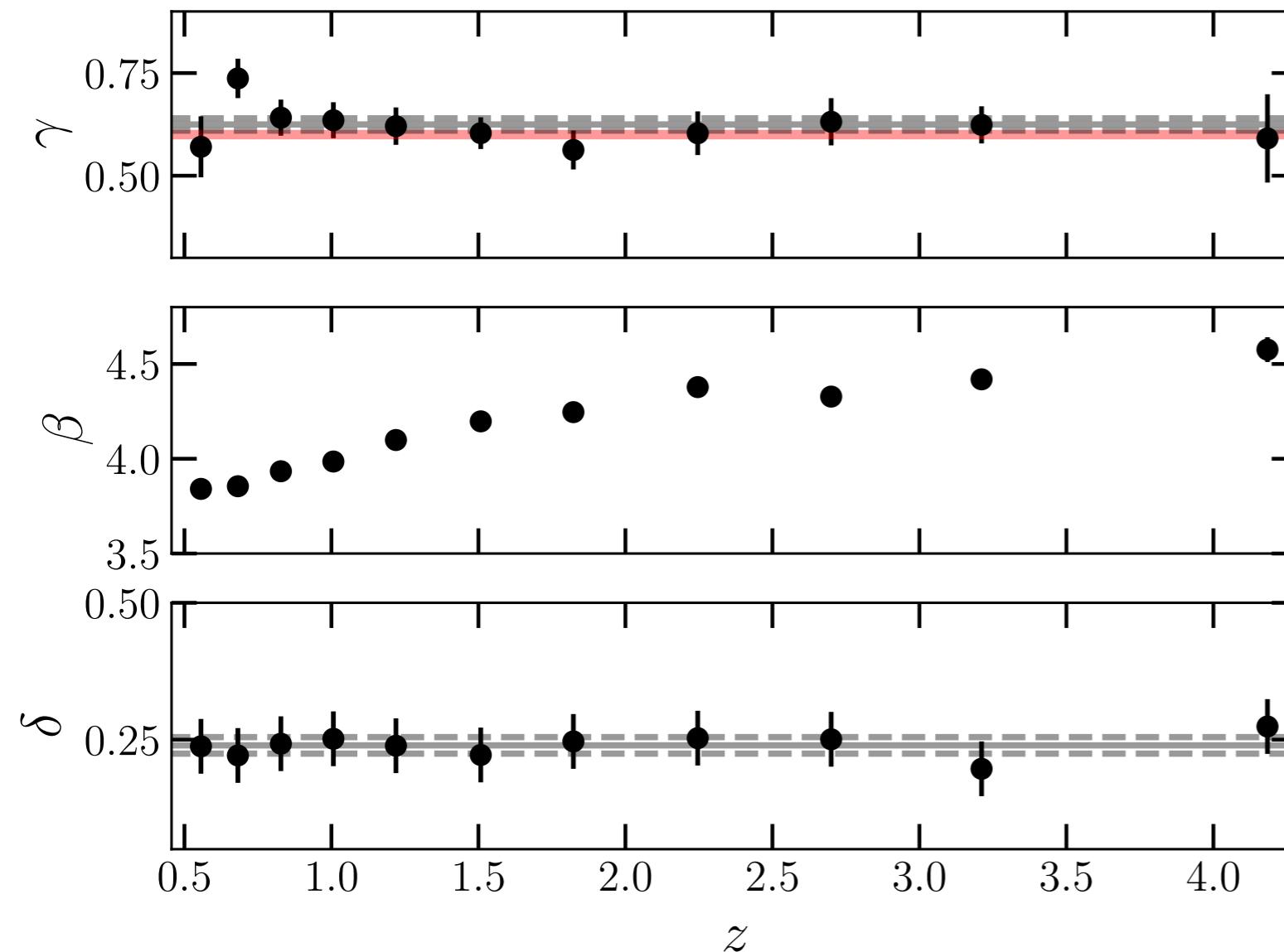
## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram: $L_X$ - $L_{UV}$



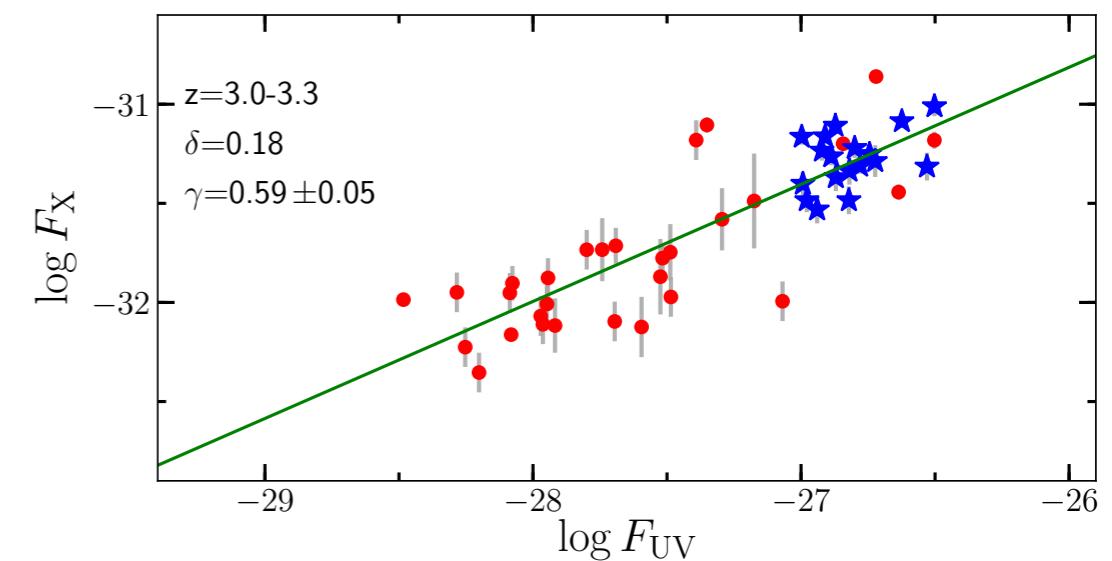
Risaliti & Lusso submitted

# Cosmology with quasars

## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram: redshift dependence

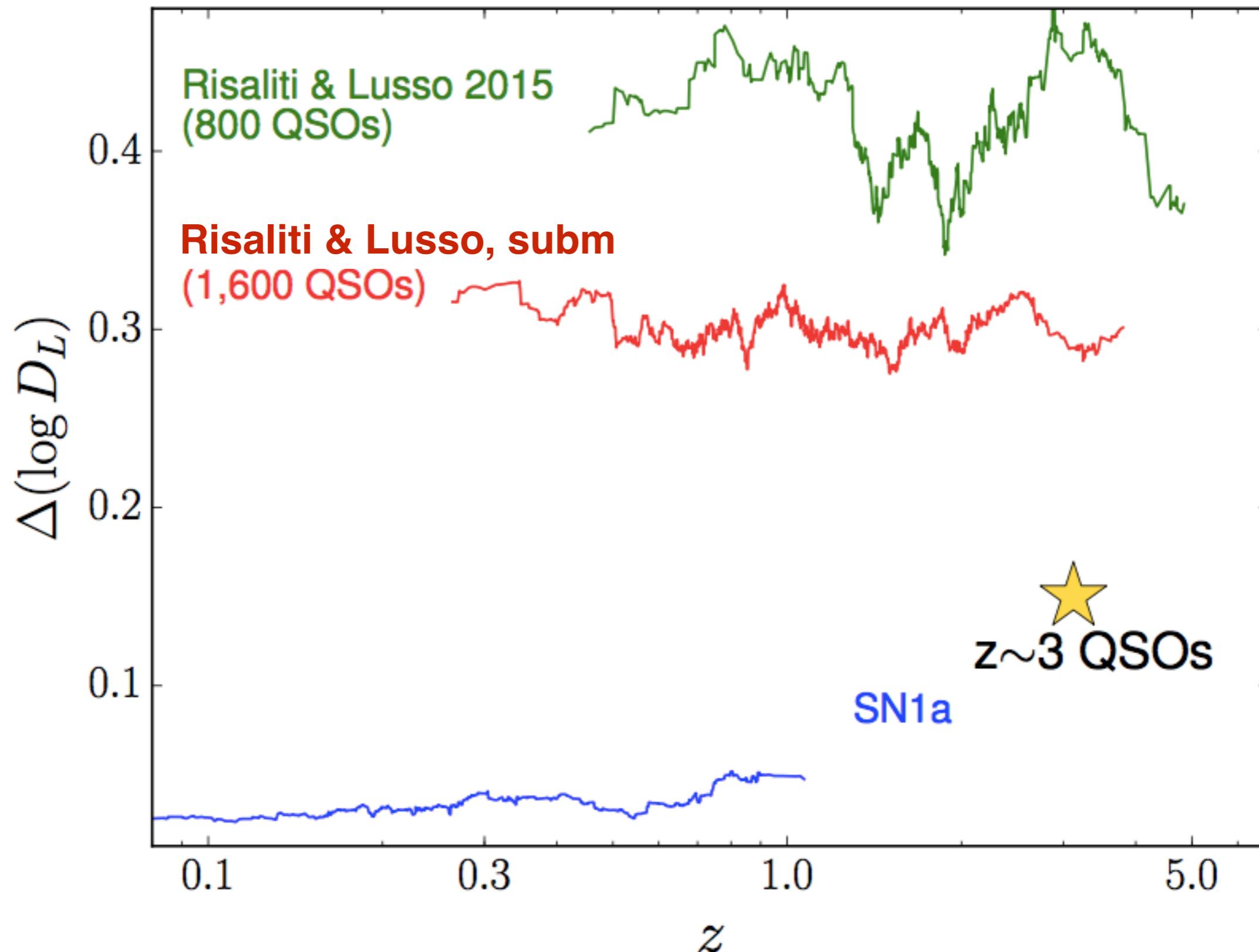


$$\log D_L = \frac{1}{2-2\gamma} (\gamma \log F_{UV} - \log F_X) + \beta.$$



Risaliti & Lusso submitted

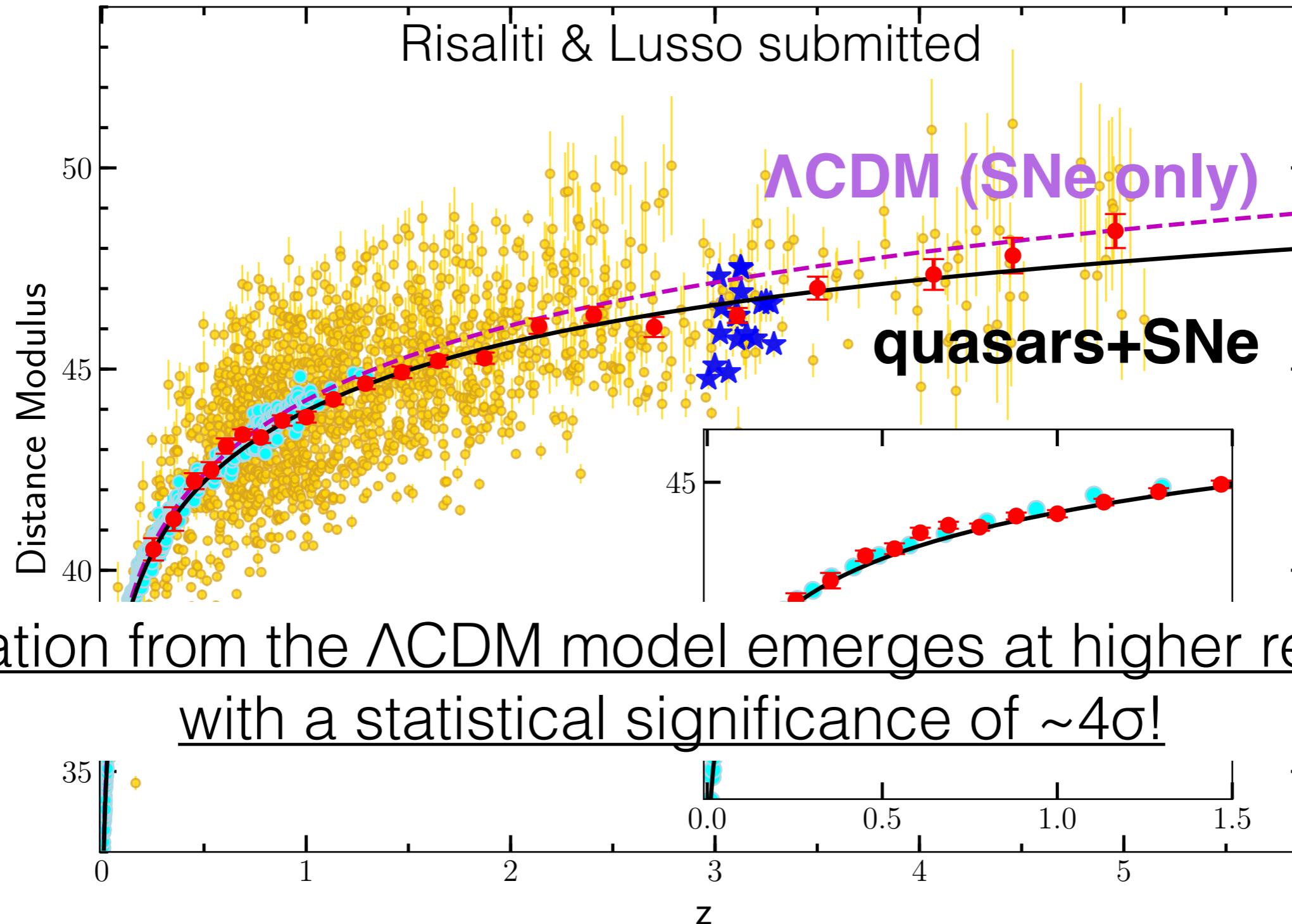
# Dispersion in the Hubble diagram



# Cosmology with quasars

## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram

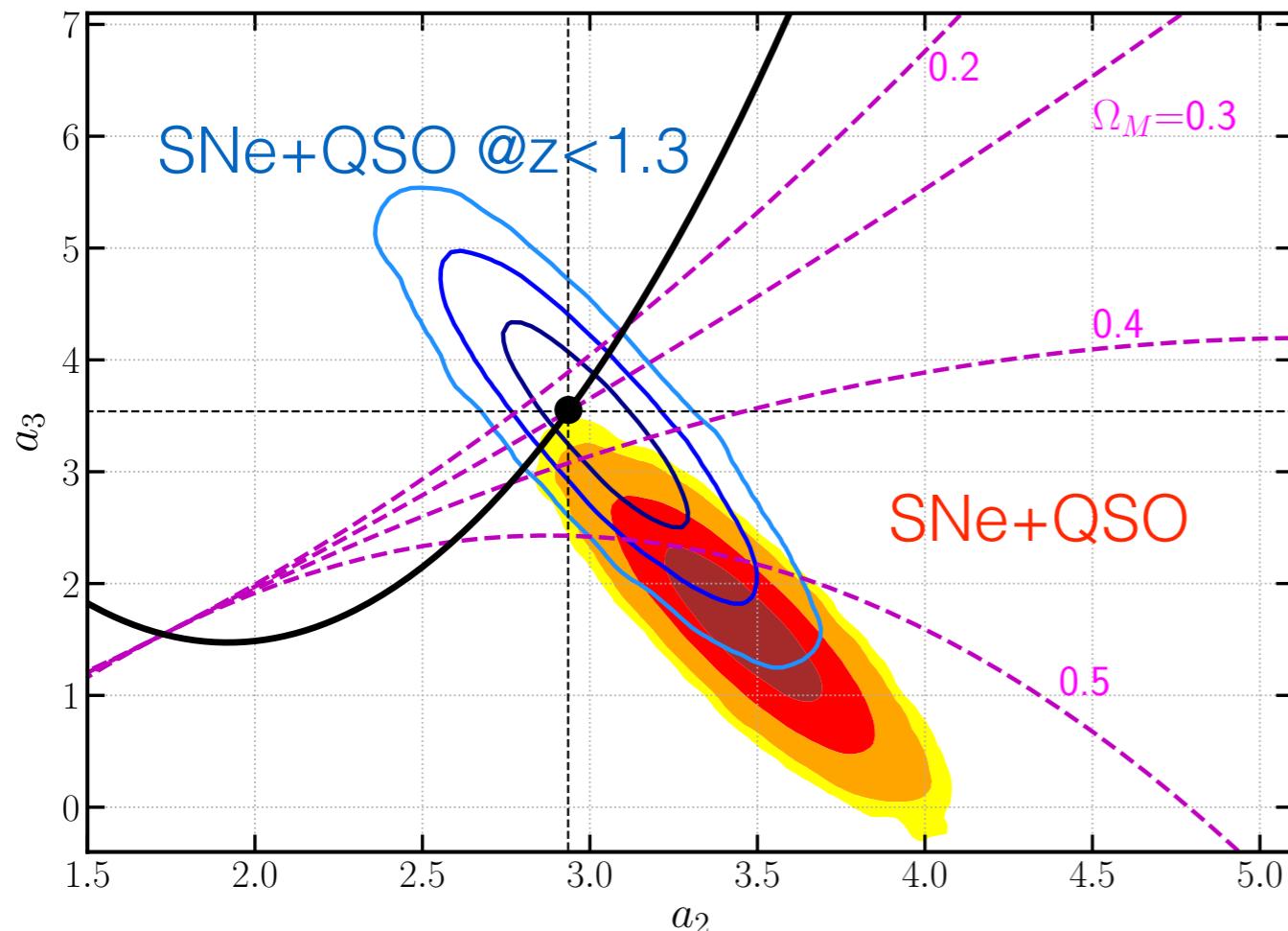
~1600 quasars: SDSS+3XMM+XMM LP+archive/literature



# Cosmology with quasars

## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram

Risaliti & Lusso submitted



*Cosmographic approach*

$$P[\log(1+z)]: D_L = k \sum_i a_i [\log(1+z)]^i$$

$$k = \ln(10)c/H_0$$

$$a_2(\Omega_M), a_3(\Omega_M)$$

— Flat  $\Lambda$ CDM

- - - Flat  $w$ CDM (free  $w$ )

Intersections magenta lines and black curve are the points with  $w=1$  (left) and  $w=-1$  (right), values of  $w$  decrease from left to right

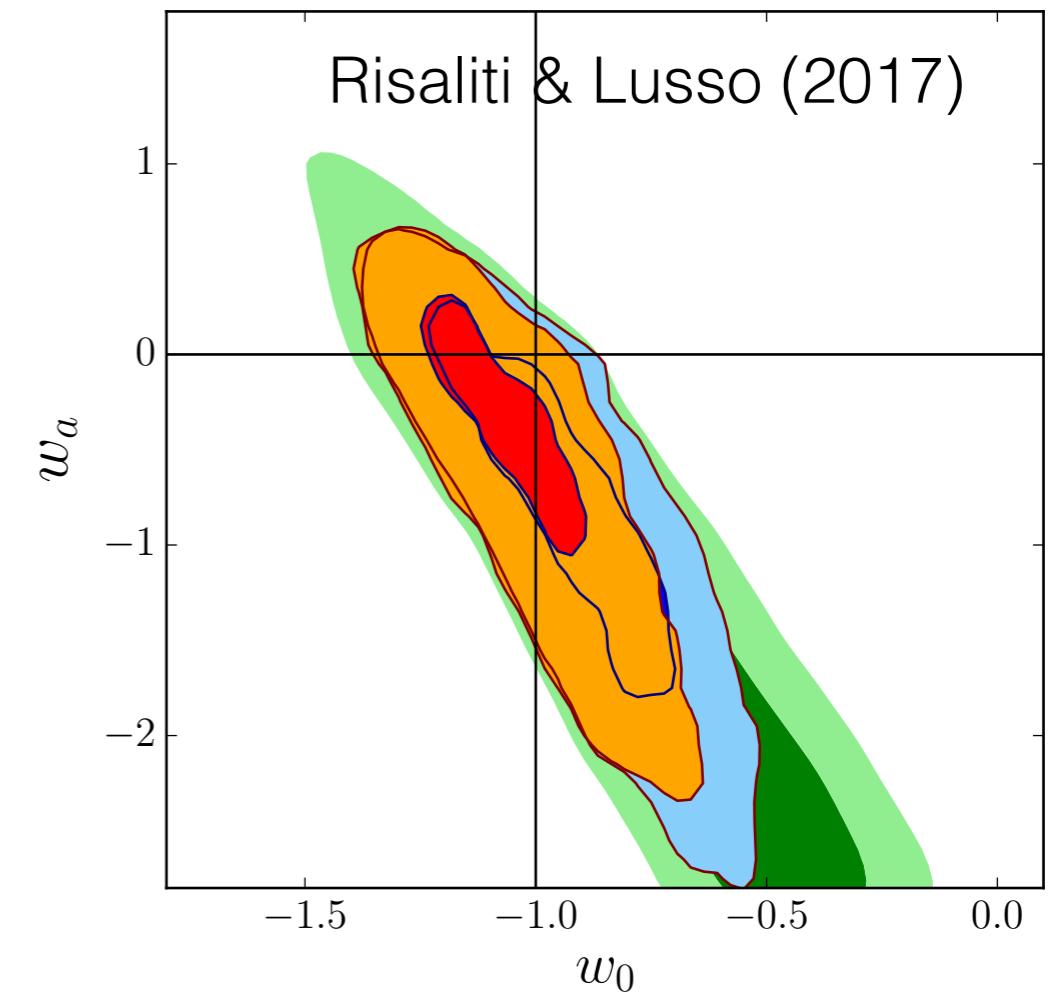
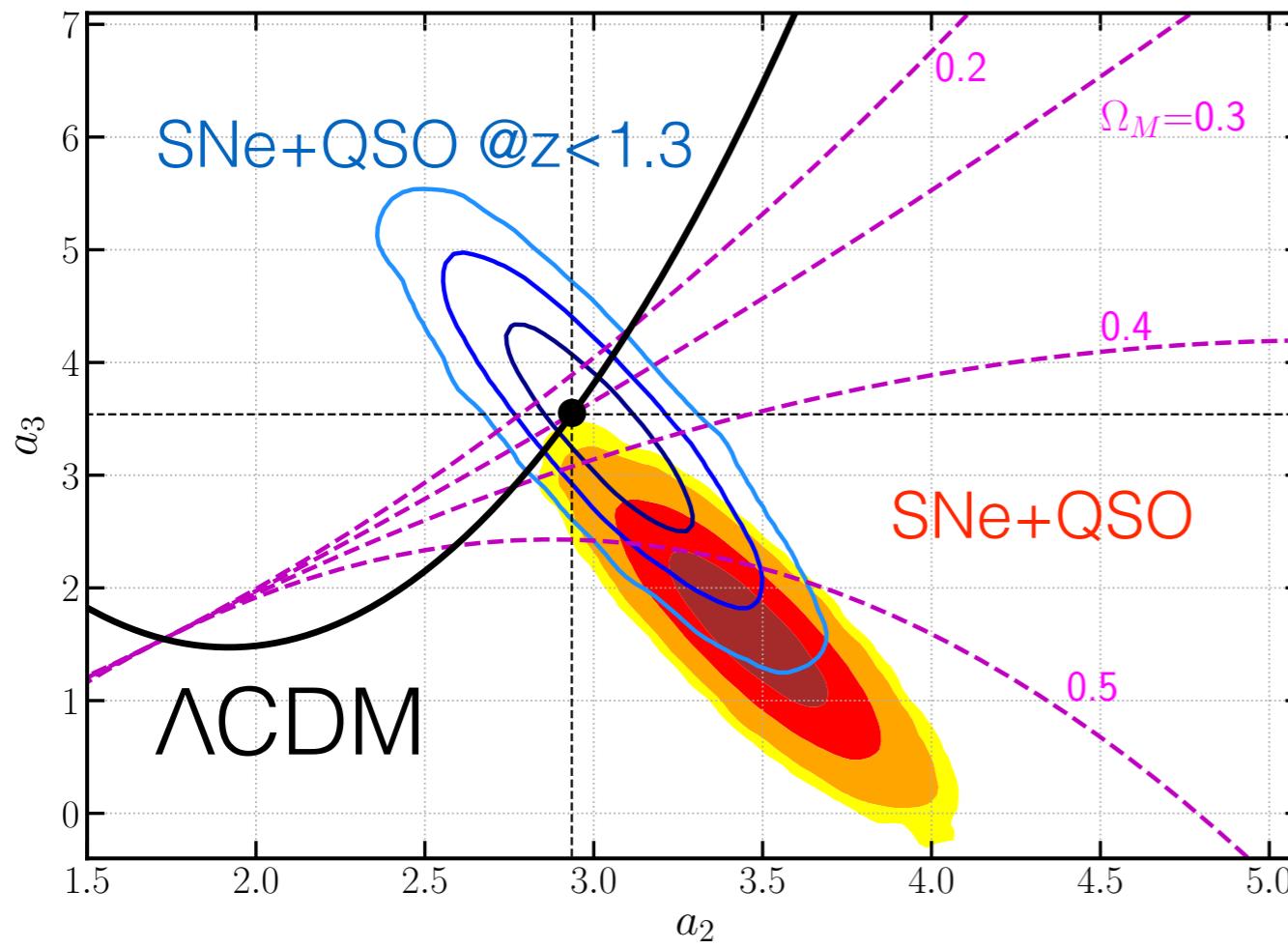
data suggest: **dark energy density increasing with time.**

Within the  $w$ CDM model:  $\Omega_M > 0.3$  and  $w < -1.3$

# Cosmology with quasars

## The new! Quasars Hubble Diagram

$w_0-w_a$  plane where  $w(z)=w_0+w_a z/(1+z)$ ,  $w=-1$  no evolution  
data suggest: **dark energy density increasing with time.**  
Within the  $w$ CDM model:  $\Omega_M > 0.3$  and  $w < -1.3$

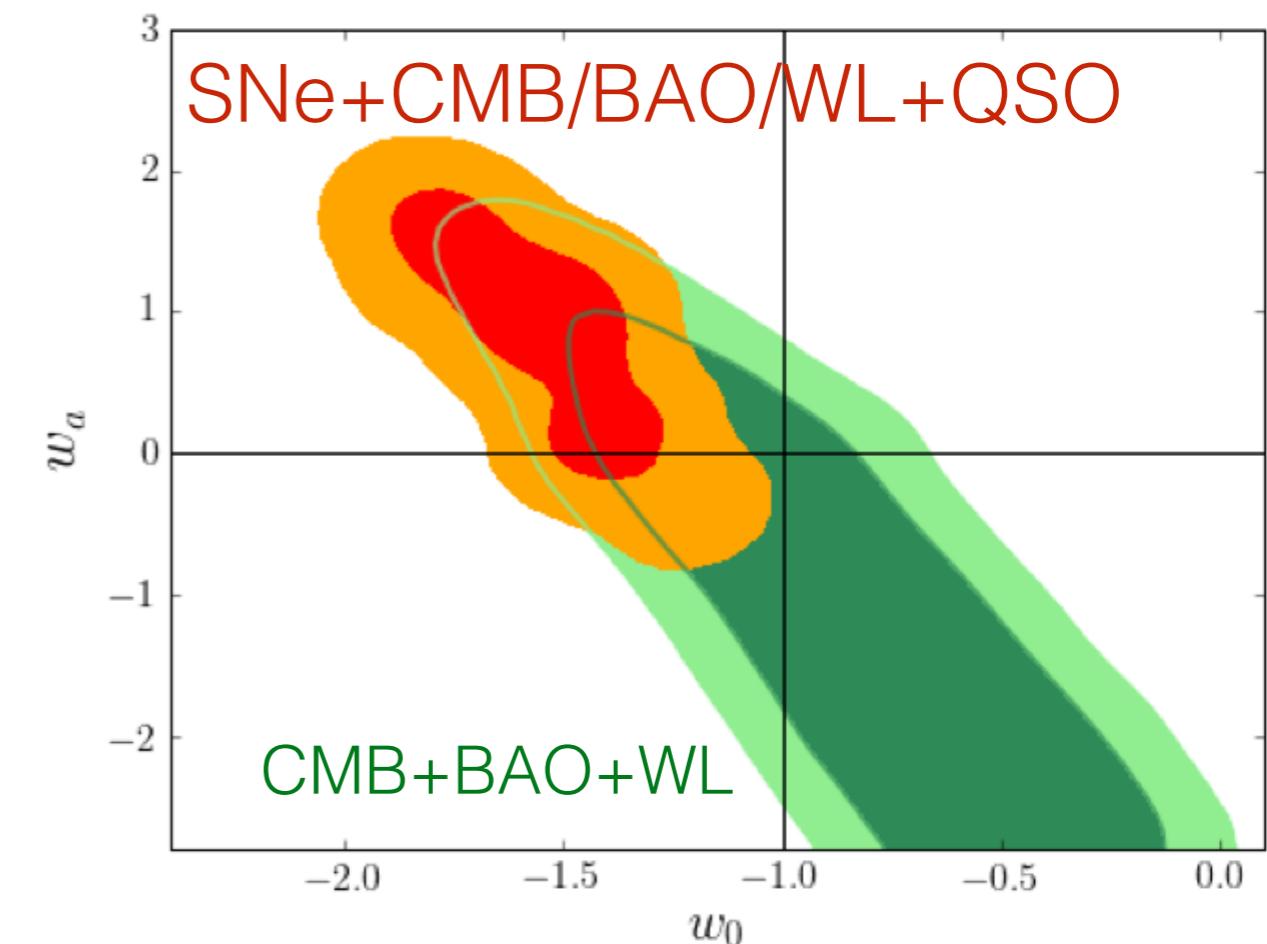
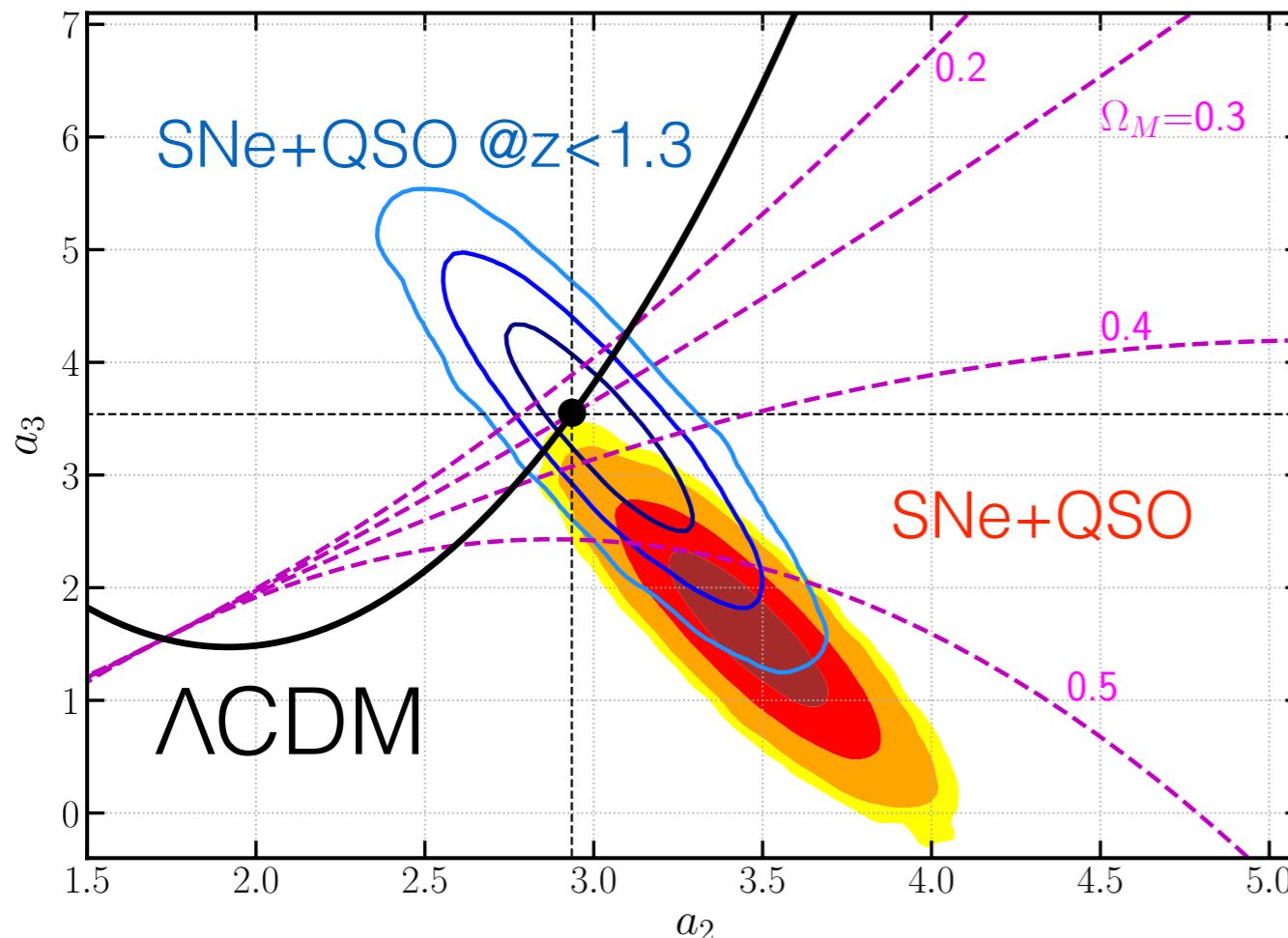


Risaliti & Lusso submitted

# Cosmology with quasars

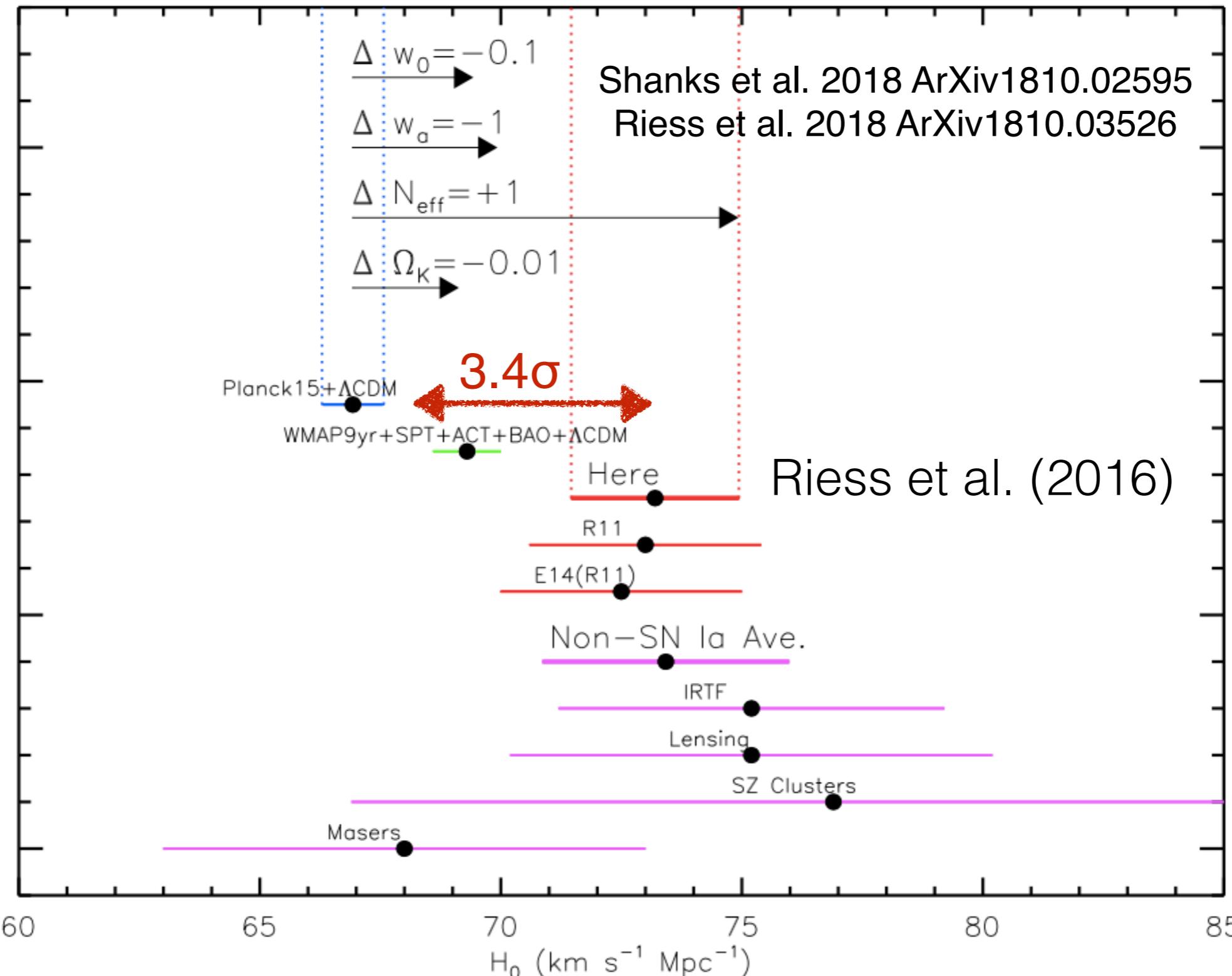
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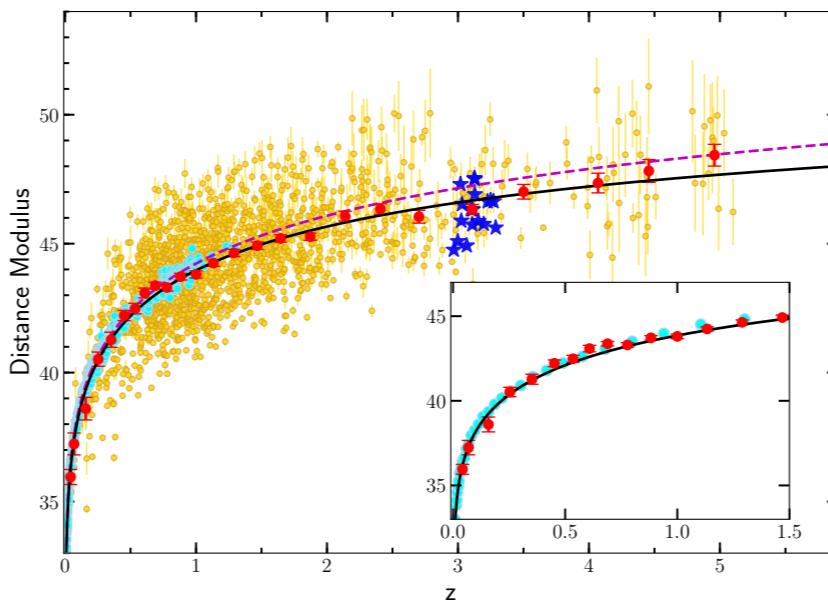
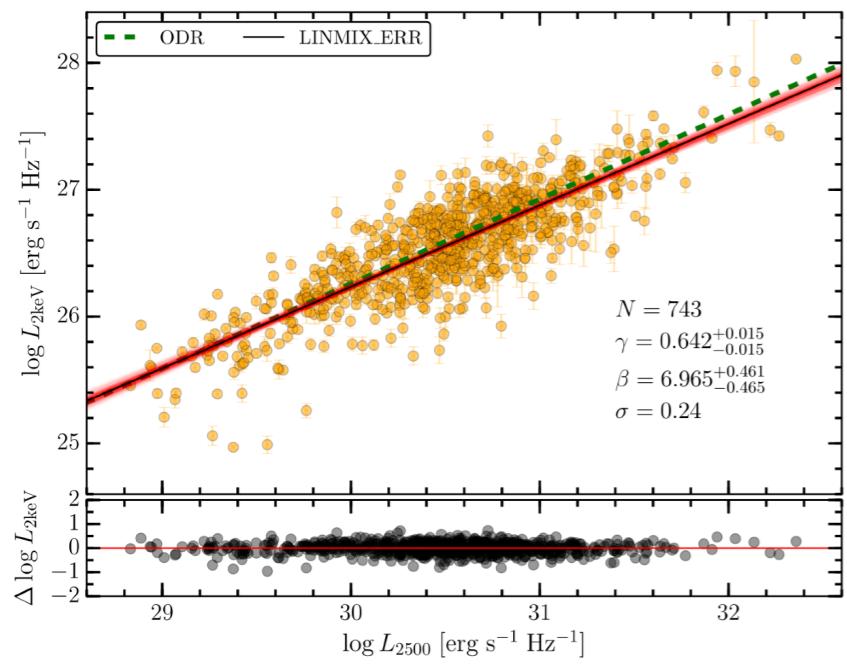
Risaliti & Lusso submitted

# Do we need an extension to the $\Lambda$ CDM? Yes, we do!



# To summarise

New branch of Observational Cosmology using  
Quasars are standard candles  
Measure the Dark Matter & Energy content in the Cosmos  
Deviation from the  $\Lambda$ CDM model at high redshift, with a statistical significance of  $\sim 4\sigma$



Lusso & Risaliti (2016, ApJ, 819-154)  
Risaliti & Lusso (2015, ApJ, 815-33)  
Risaliti & Lusso (2017, AN, 201713351)  
Lusso & Risaliti (2017, A&A, 602, 79)

