



Has α changed over time?

Carlos M. Gutiérrez

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Has α changed over time?

Dirac (1937) **'Very large and very small dimensionless universal constants cannot be pure mathematical numbers and should rather be considered as variable parameters characterizing the state of the Universe.'**

Fine structure constant

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \sim 1/137$$

In some unification theories (Kaluza-Klein, superstring) constants of nature are functions of a low mass scalar field which slowly changes over cosmological timescales

(e. g. Uzan 2003)

Astrophysical methods (e. g. Garcia-Berro et. al. 2007) allow to measure $\alpha(z)$ by analyzing

- Cosmic Microwave Background
- Big Bang Nucleosynthesis
- Fine structure splitting of atomic lines in QSO
 - Alkali Doublet Method
 - Many Multiplet Method

$$\Delta\alpha / \alpha < 10^{-2}-10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\alpha / \alpha < 10^{-5}-10^{-6}$$

but controversial



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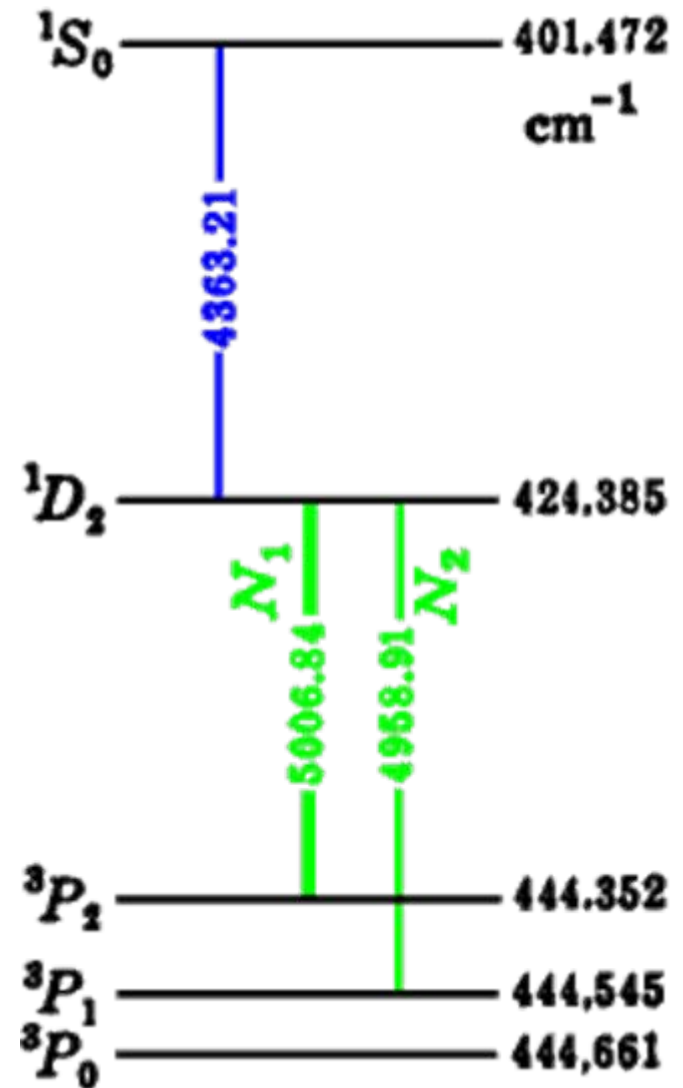
We follow a method (Bahcall & Salpeter 1965) based on the relative separation of [OIII] doublet produced in the NLR of QSOs

[OIII] doublet

$$\lambda_2 = 5008 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4960 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\alpha(z) \sim (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(z)$$





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$$\frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{[(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)/(\lambda_2 + \lambda_1)]_z}{[(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)/(\lambda_2 + \lambda_1)]_0} - 1 \right\} \quad \text{Uzan (2003)}$$

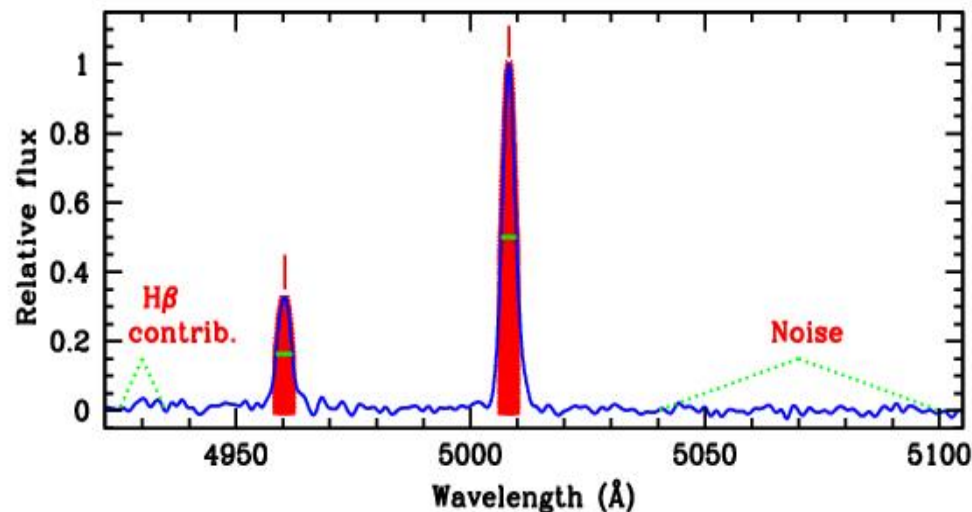
SAMPLE

- SDSS DR6 spectroscopic survey contains 77,082 QSOs,
- resolution 2000 km/s
- range 3400-9200 Å
- [OIII] up to $z \sim 0.85$ (28,860 objects)

Checking the calibration:

OI line 5578.885 Å, $\sigma = 0.287$ Å
(theory gives 5578.887 Å)

On the basis of intensity of OIII, $H\beta$, and continuum we select ~1600 spectra.

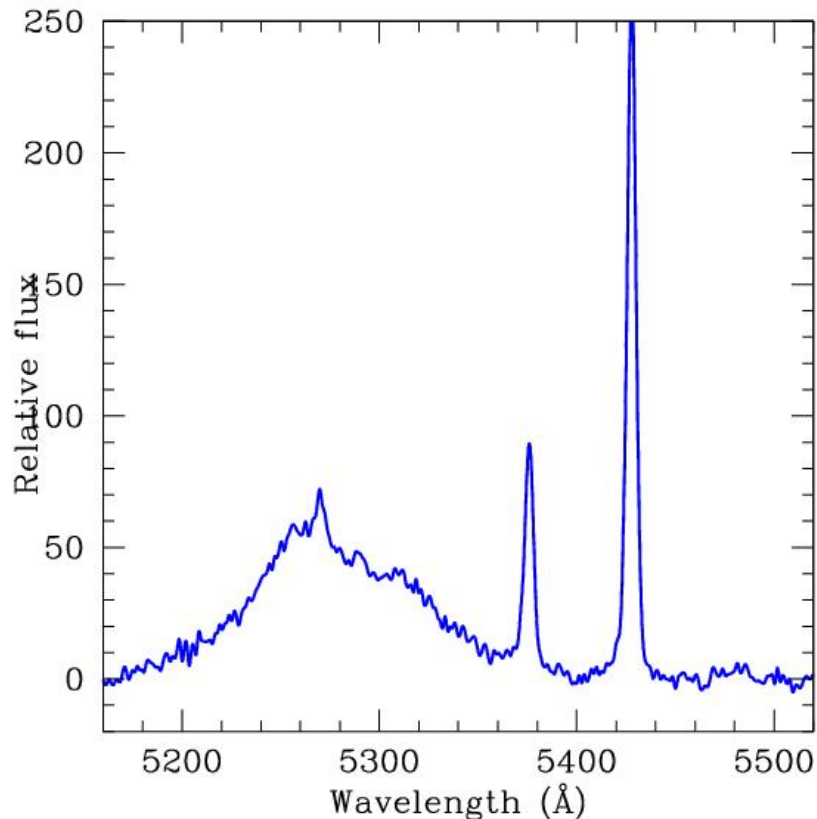




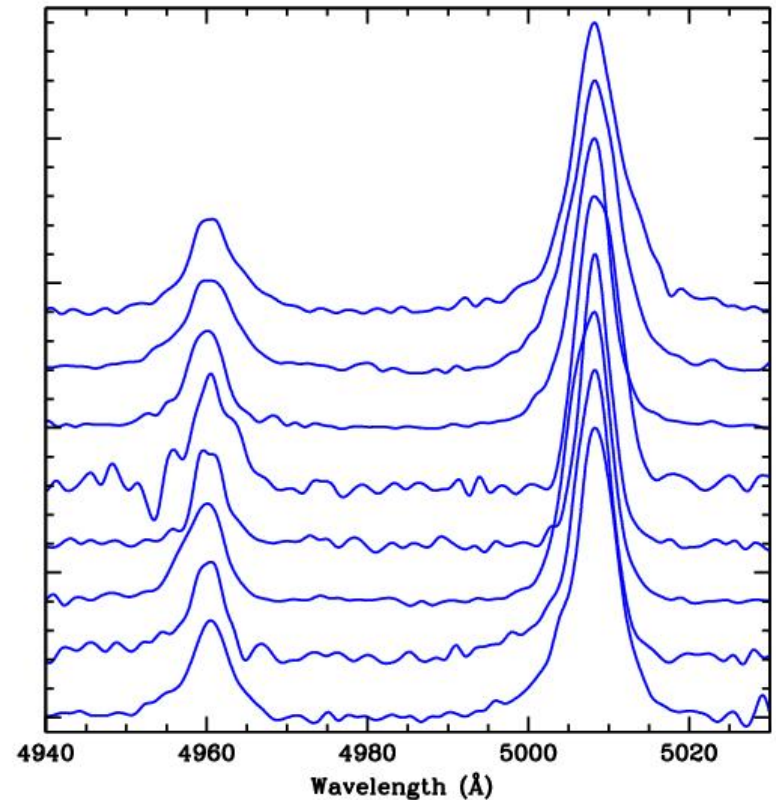
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Some examples

Rejected (95 %)



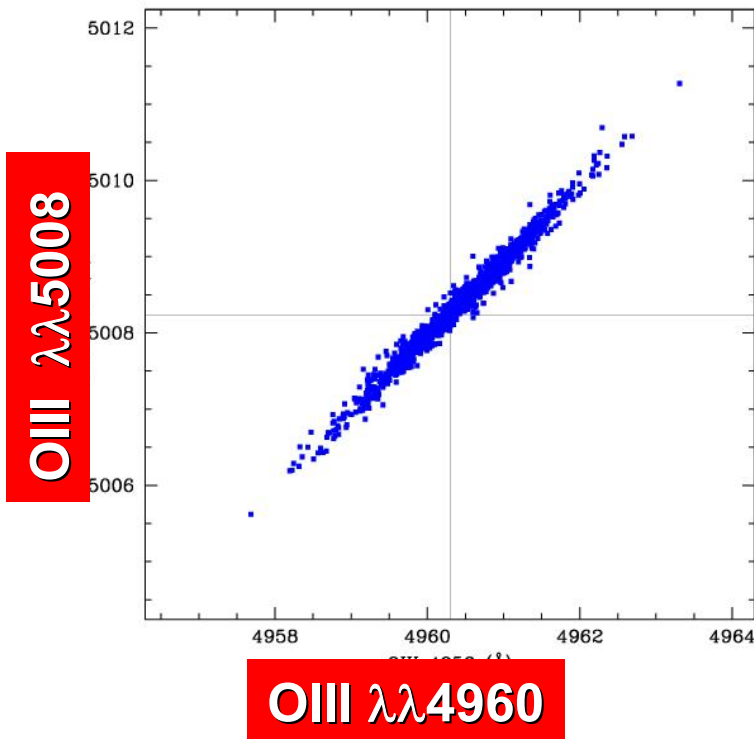
Accepted 5 %



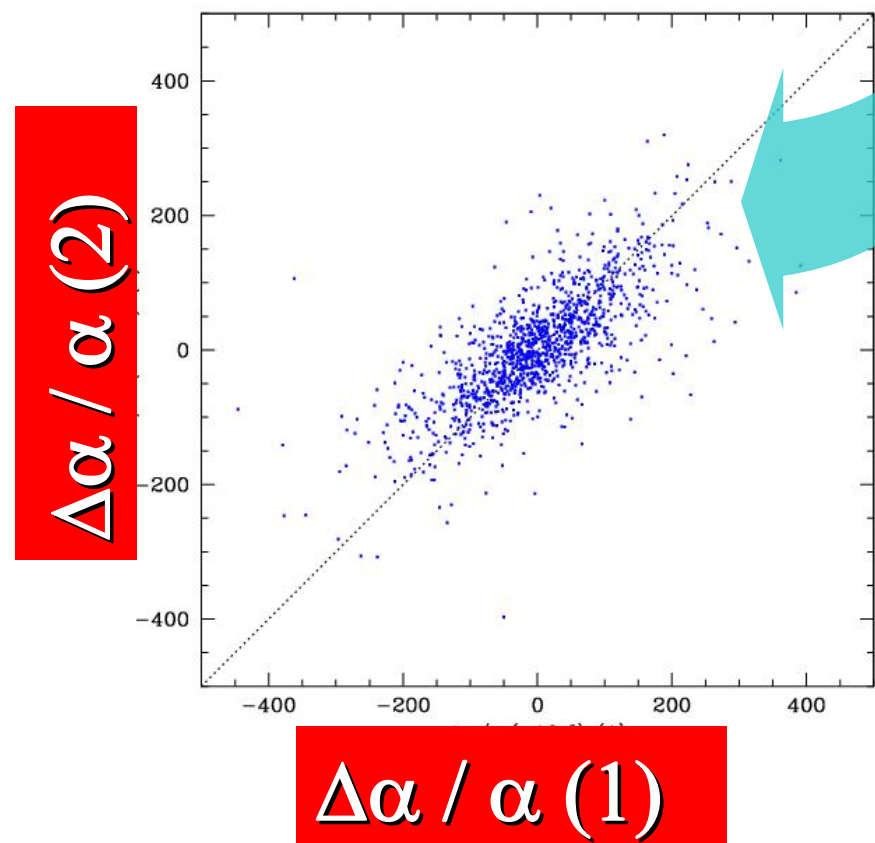


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Rest frame position
of [OIII] lines



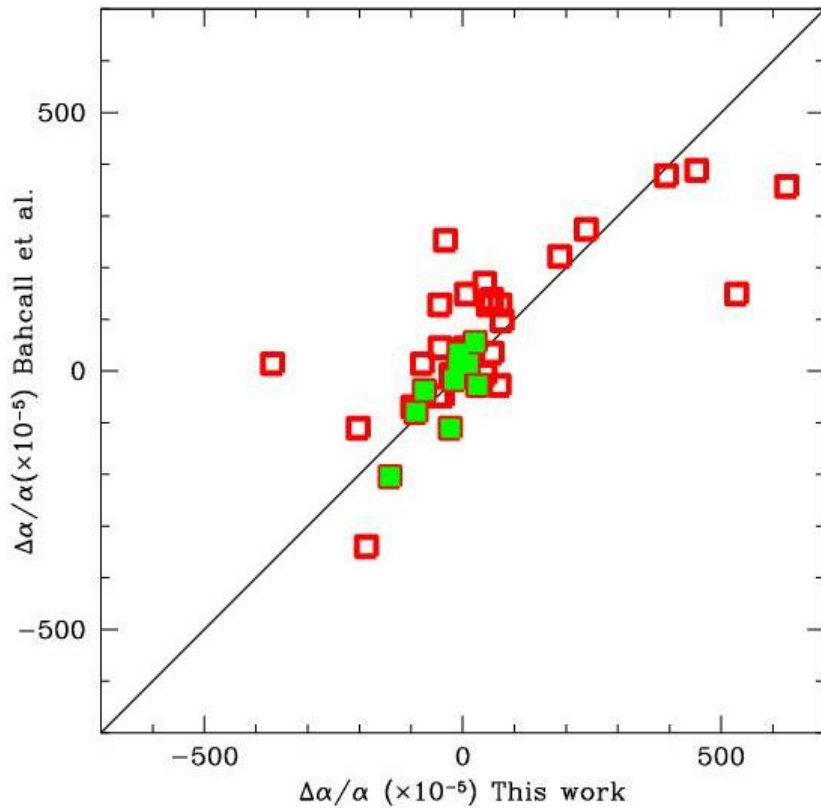
Two methods to estimate the
centroids give similar results





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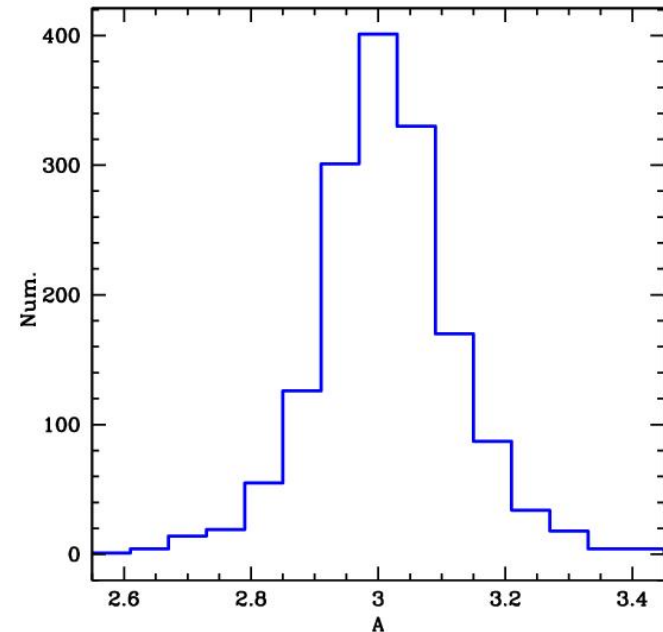
Comparison with Bahcall et al. (2004)



Larger sample ($\sim \times 25$)

Better sensitivity ($\sim 5-6$)

$$A \propto \frac{A(5008)\Delta E(5008)}{A(4959)\Delta E(4959)}$$



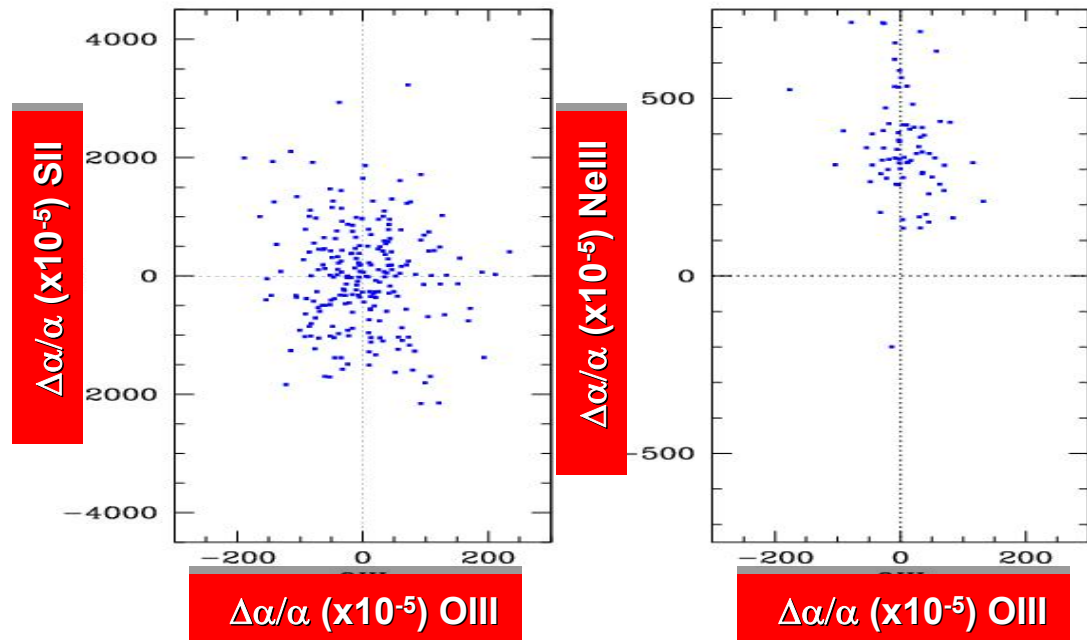
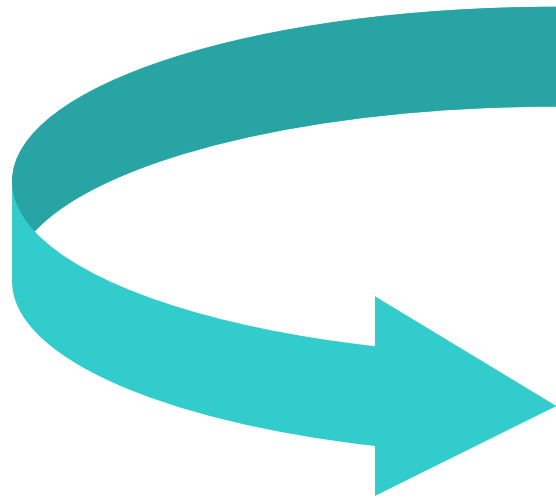
$$A = 3.012 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.010$$



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- Other doublets ([NeIII], [NeV], [SII], [OI]) offer the possibility to check the results and extend the analysis to higher redshifts.
- However, those lines are usually fainter and are subject to several uncertainties (contaminants, unaccurate theoretical values, etc)

Comparison with [OIII]





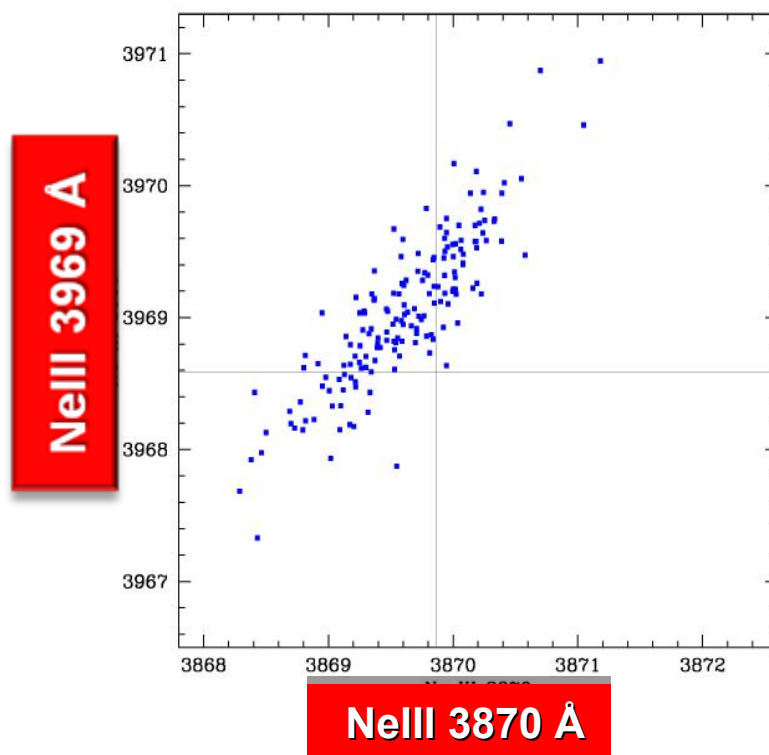
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Results for the different atomic species

Doublet Spectra $\Delta\alpha/\alpha$ (10^{-5}) 1σ Errors

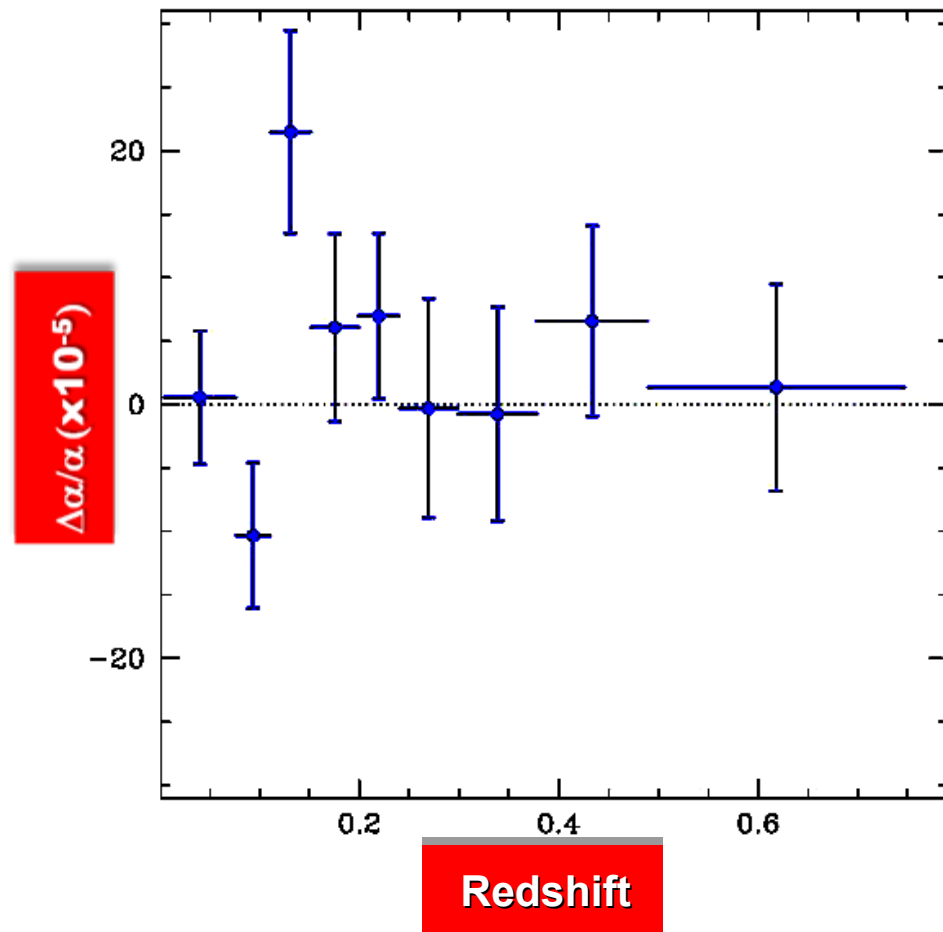
O III	1568	+2.4	2.5
Ne III	168	+358.5	11.2
S II	481	-18.8	41.8

[NeIII] lines shifted likely due to the contamination of H_{δ} , CaII-H or wrong theoretical values (not completely clear)





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Redshift	$\Delta\alpha/\alpha$ (10^{-5})	1σ Errors
0.003-0.076	+0.6	5.2
0.076-0.110	-10.3	5.7
0.110-0.152	+21.5	8.0
0.152-0.199	+6.1	7.4
0.199-0.240	+7.0	6.5
0.240-0.300	-0.3	8.6
0.300-0.378	-0.8	8.4
0.378-0.490	+6.6	7.5
0.490-0.747	+1.4	8.2

$$\Delta\alpha / \alpha < (+2.4 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-5}$$



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Conclusions

(details in Gutiérrez & López-Corredoira 2010, ApJ, 713, 46)

1. From the relative position of the nebular emission of [OIII] $\lambda\lambda 5007$ and $\lambda\lambda 4959$ Å in the spectra of ~ 1600 QSOs, we do not find evidence of changes in α up to $z=0.8$, and put the following constraint
 $\Delta\alpha / \alpha < (+2.4 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-5}$ (improves previous analysis by a factor 5-6).
2. The maximum rate of change in $\Delta\alpha / \alpha$ allowed is $(+0.7 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-14} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ in the last 6.6 Gyr.

Future

- new methods and better control of systematics
- analysis of Planck data
- new spectroscopic surveys (SDSS-III, Euclid, etc)
- surveys in high resolution spectrographs in large telescopes (VLT +ESPRESSO, GTC+ high resolution spectrograph, E-ELT+CODEX,...)
- specially devoted instruments (?)

Thanks!