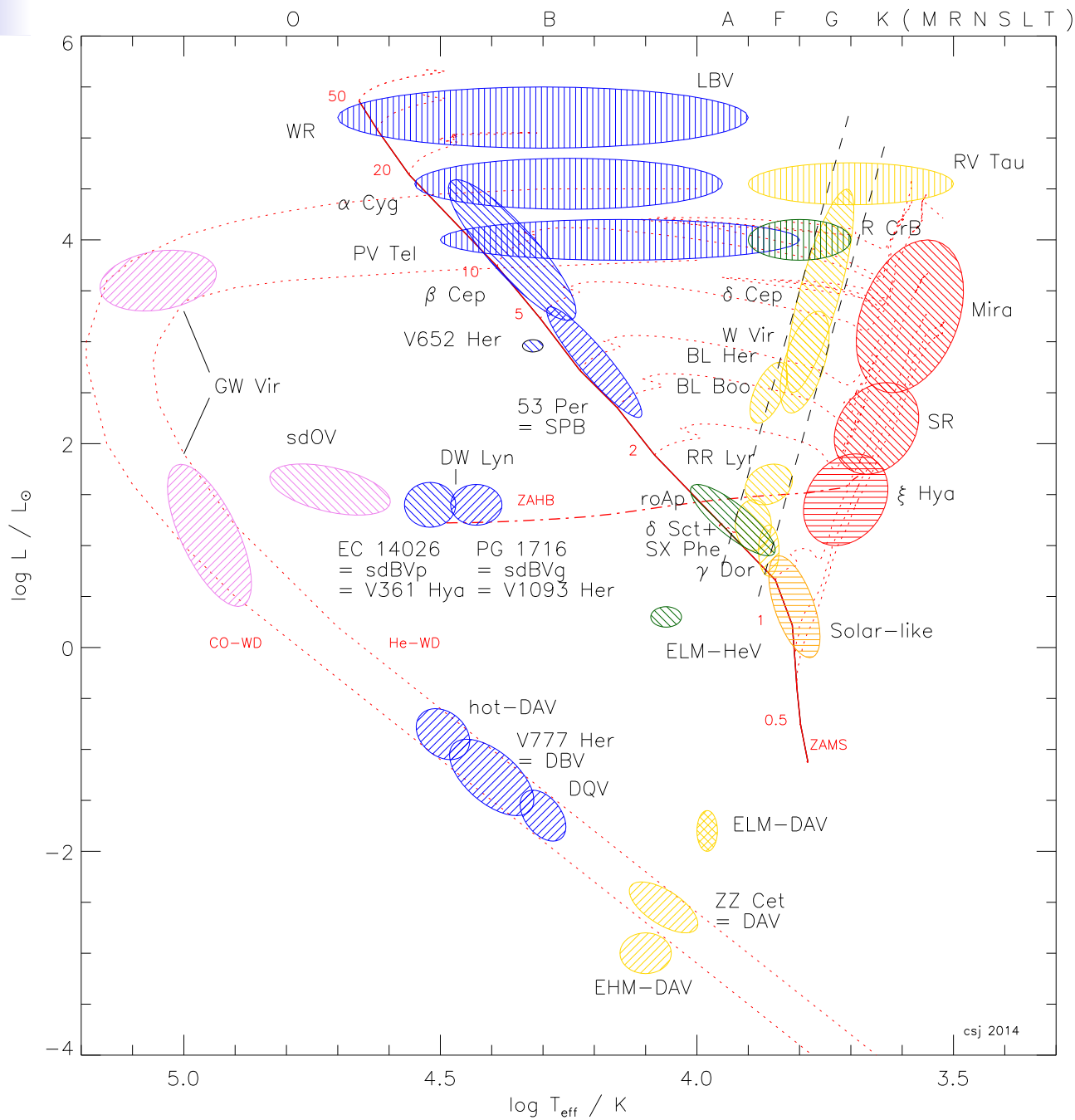


# Classical cepheids in the Gaia DR2 era

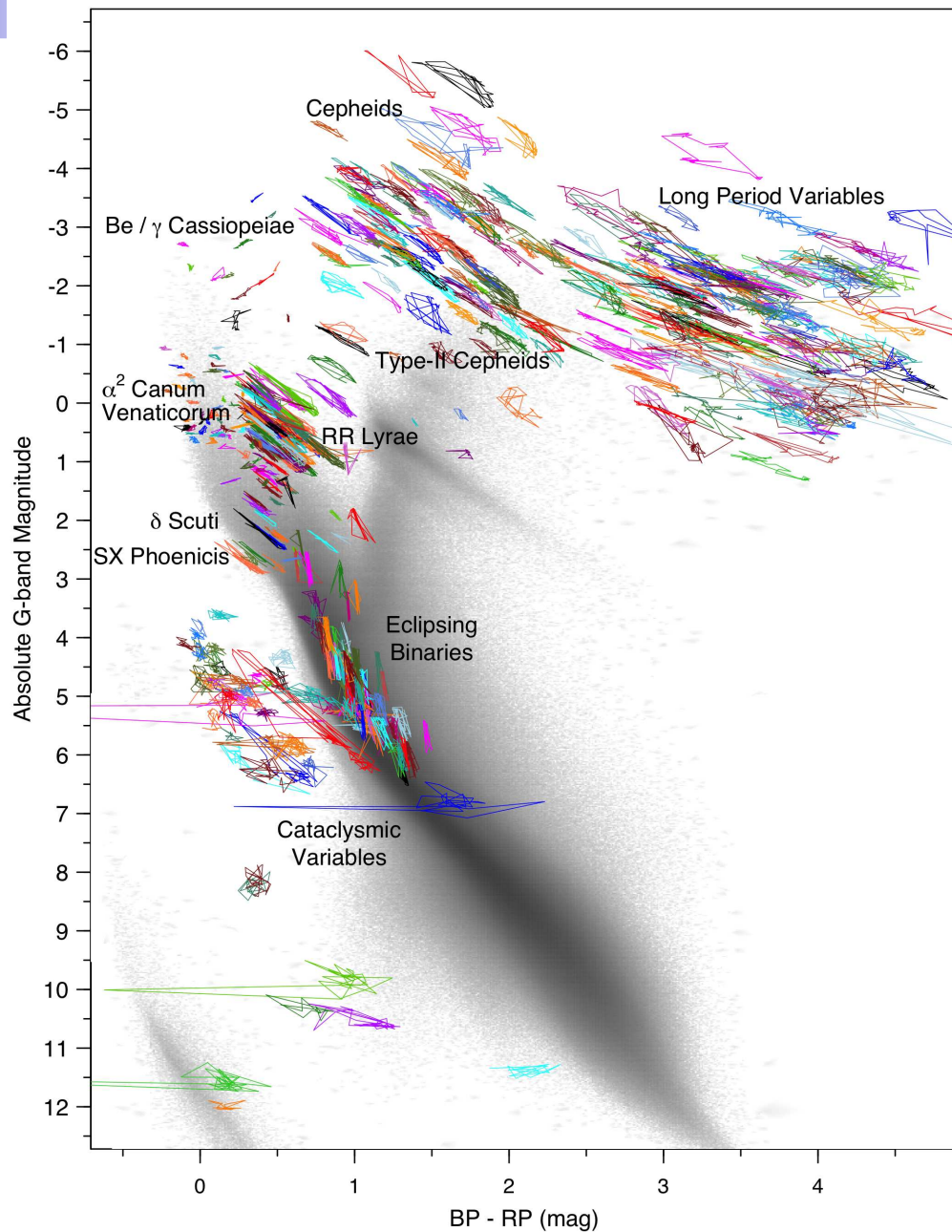
Martin Groenewegen

Koninklijke Sterrenwacht van België, Brussels  
([martin.groenewegen@oma.be](mailto:martin.groenewegen@oma.be))



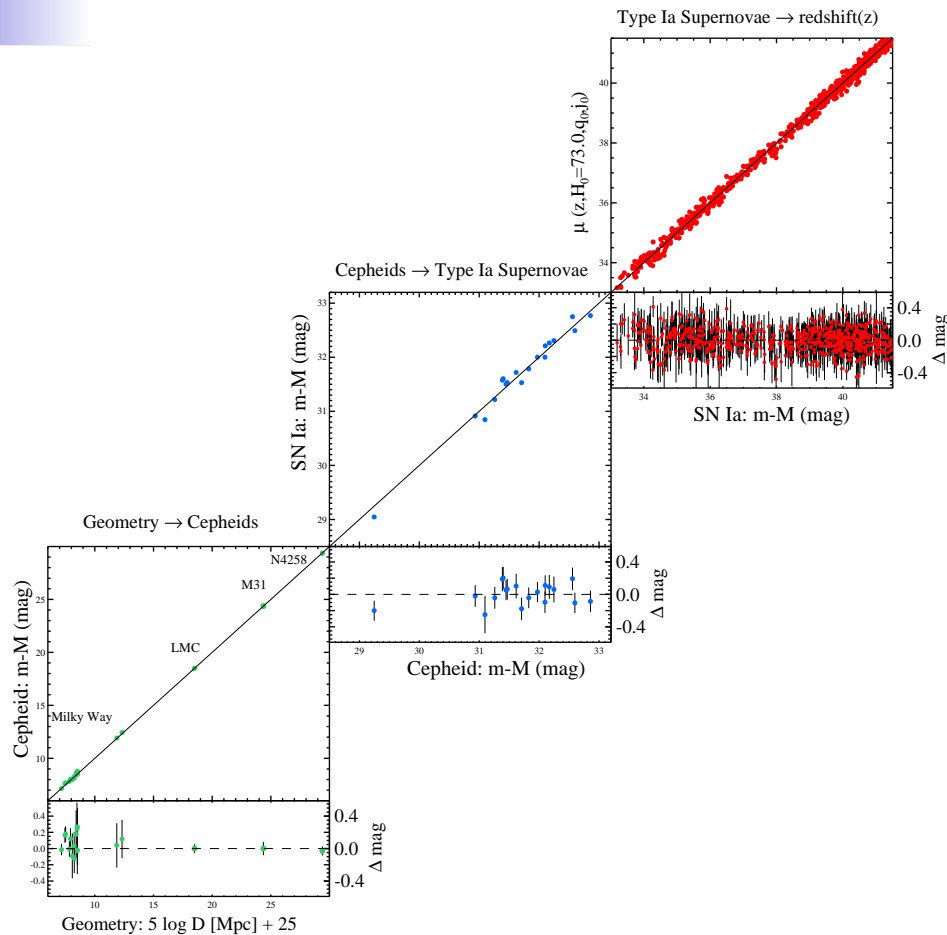


(from Jeffery, Saio, 2016, MNRAS, 458)



Gaia Collaboration,  
 Eyer et al.  
 arXiv: 1804.09382  
 GDR2:  
 Variable stars in  
 the colour-absolute  
 magnitude diagram

# Cepheids & Distance Scale



Riess et al. (2016)  $H_0 = 73.0 \pm 1.8 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$

Riess et al. (2018)  $73.5 \pm 1.6 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$

$3.8\sigma$  "tension" with  $66.93 \pm 0.62$  from *Planck* +  $\Lambda$ CDM

(Alternative route: RR Lyrae + TRGB)

# Classical Cepheids & GDR2

MW Classical Cepheids

Investigate classical  $PL(Z)$ -relations, DM to LMC  
(A&A in press, arXiv: 1808.05796)

# Classical Cepheids: Pre-Gaia

- Compile metallicities ( $[Fe/H]$ ) based on HR spectra for stars classified as CCs: 450  
Genovali et al (2014): 434 stars; compilation and put on uniform scale.
- Types & Periods  
VSX (Variable Star index catalog) + other  
4 T2C, AHB, ROT
- reddening  $E(B - V)$   
Fernie et al. (1995): 400 stars + other sources  
(applying scaling)
- $V, K$  photometry  
 $V$ : Mel'nik et al. (2015): 422 stars + other sources  
 $K$ : intensity-mean, multiple single-epoch,  
single-epoch 2MASS

# Classical Cepheids and *Gaia*

- Main Catalog: position, PM, parallax, with errors. Statistical information on the fit

`astrometric_chi2_al`, `astrometric_gof_al`

$$\text{GOF} = \sqrt{(9\nu/2)} [(\chi^2/\nu)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2/(9\nu) - 1]$$

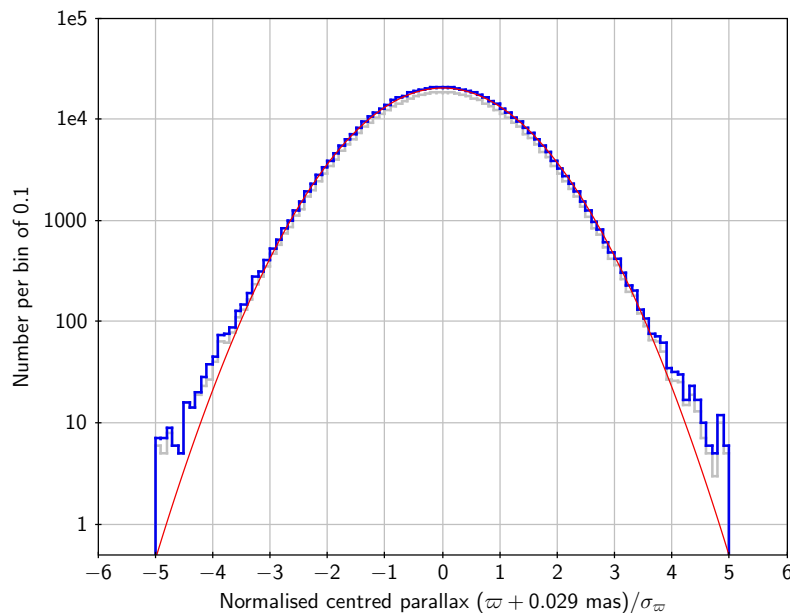
`astrometric_excess_noise`,  
`astrometric_excess_noise_sig`

"measures how much the assumed observational noise in each observation must be (quadratically) increased in order to give  $\chi^2 = \nu$  in the astrometric solution of the source"

- No binary motion was considered !

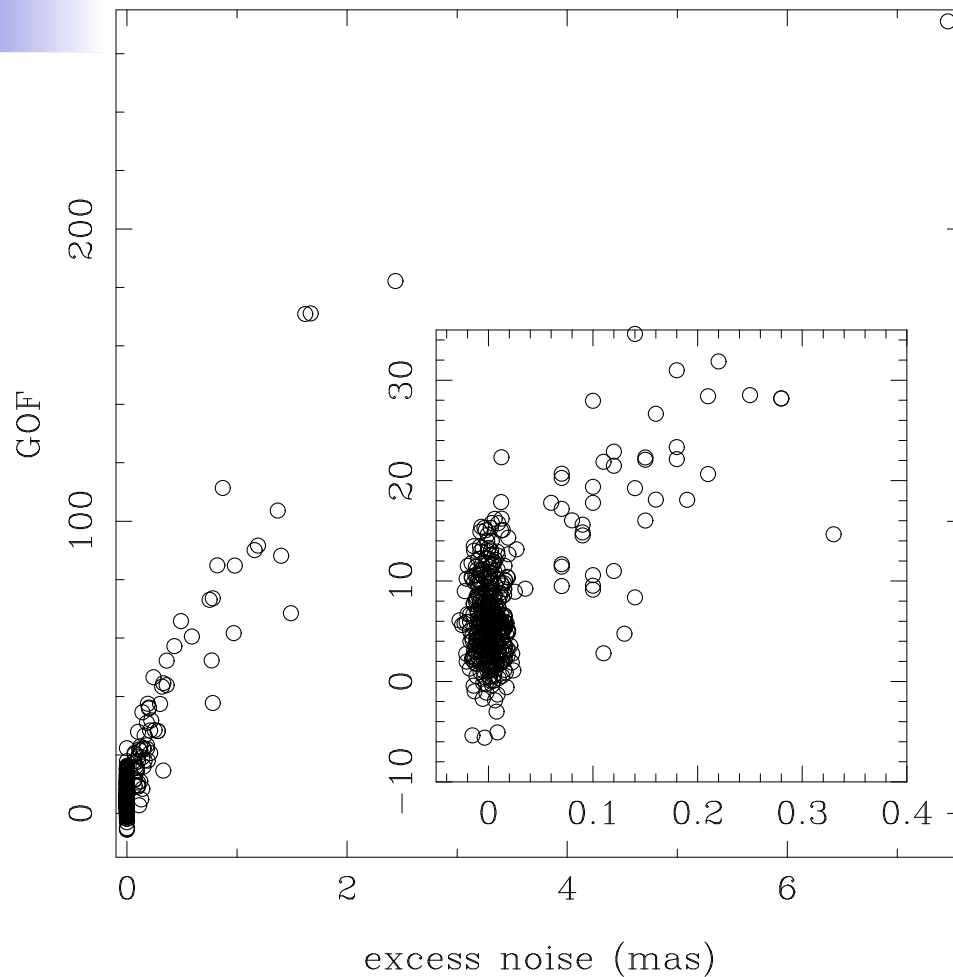
# Classical Cepheids and *Gaia*

- "Degrees of Freedom" (DOF) bug (Appendix A in Lindegren et al.)  
All formal errors were scaled with an empirically determined factor.
  - Only approximate; errors could still be underestimated
  - All statistical parameters were not updated

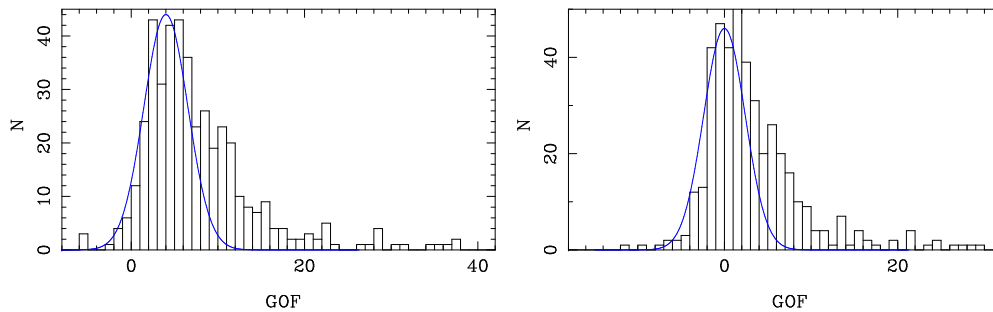


● parallax zero-point offset  
~ 500 000 QSO  
(Lindegren et al.)





Goodness-of-Fit  
 (Gaussian with  
 mean 0, variance 1)



Name	$\pi \pm \sigma_\pi$ Gaia DR2	GOF	$\epsilon_i$	$\pi \pm \sigma_\pi$ Hipparcos	GOF	$\pi \pm \sigma_\pi$ Hipp. re-reduction	GOF	$\pi \pm \sigma_\pi$ van L+ (2007)	$\pi \pm \sigma_\pi$ external
$\alpha$ UMi		271.0	7.5	$7.56 \pm 0.48$	1.2	$7.54 \pm 0.11$	1.1	$7.72 \pm 0.12$	
Polaris B	$7.292 \pm 0.028$	12.2	0.0						$6.26 \pm 0.24$
$\delta$ Cep	$-1.172 \pm 0.468$	182.2	2.4	$3.32 \pm 0.58$	0.4	$3.77 \pm 0.16$	-2.4	$3.81 \pm 0.20$	$3.66 \pm 0.15$
$l$ Car	$0.777 \pm 0.257$	171.1	1.7	$2.16 \pm 0.47$	-0.5	$2.09 \pm 0.29$	5.8	$2.06 \pm 0.27$	$2.01 \pm 0.20$
$\beta$ Dor	$3.112 \pm 0.284$	170.9	1.6	$3.14 \pm 0.59$	-0.4	$3.24 \pm 0.36$	13.8	$3.64 \pm 0.28$	$3.14 \pm 0.16$
$\zeta$ Gem	$2.250 \pm 0.301$	90.1	1.2	$2.79 \pm 0.81$	-0.3	$2.37 \pm 0.30$	1.2	$2.71 \pm 0.17$	$2.78 \pm 0.18$
W Sgr	$1.180 \pm 0.412$	88.2	1.4	$1.57 \pm 0.93$	0.5	$3.75 \pm 1.12$	10.4	$2.59 \pm 0.75$	$2.28 \pm 0.20$
X Sgr	$3.431 \pm 0.202$	73.6	0.8	$3.03 \pm 0.94$	0.6	$3.31 \pm 0.26$	-0.6	$3.39 \pm 0.21$	$3.00 \pm 0.18$
Y Sgr	$-0.470 \pm 0.280$	73.0	0.8	$2.52 \pm 0.93$	-2.1	$2.64 \pm 0.45$	-0.9	$3.73 \pm 0.32$	$2.13 \pm 0.29$
FF Aql	$1.810 \pm 0.107$	65.8	0.5	$1.32 \pm 0.72$	0.4	$2.11 \pm 0.33$	0.7	$2.05 \pm 0.34$	$2.81 \pm 0.18$
RT Aur	$1.419 \pm 0.203$	52.3	0.8	$2.09 \pm 0.89$	-0.1	$-1.10 \pm 1.41$	10.2	$-0.23 \pm 1.01$	$2.40 \pm 0.19$
T Vul	$1.674 \pm 0.089$	44.5	0.3	$1.95 \pm 0.60$	-0.2	$2.71 \pm 0.43$	1.3	$2.31 \pm 0.29$	$1.90 \pm 0.23$
V1334 Cyg	$1.151 \pm 0.066$	37.4	0.3	$1.60 \pm 2.20$	-1.0	$1.51 \pm 0.37$	7.9		$1.39 \pm 0.01$
S Vul	$0.305 \pm 0.041$	7.9	0.0						$0.32 \pm 0.04$
RS Pup	$0.584 \pm 0.026$	7.7	0.0	$0.49 \pm 0.68$	-0.7	$1.91 \pm 0.65$	0.7	$1.44 \pm 0.51$	$0.53 \pm 0.02$
XY Car	$0.330 \pm 0.027$	7.5	0.0	$-0.62 \pm 0.95$	-0.1	$-1.02 \pm 0.88$	0.2	$-0.75 \pm 0.87$	$0.44 \pm 0.05$
SS CMa	$0.201 \pm 0.029$	4.3	0.0	$-0.37 \pm 1.75$	1.3	$0.40 \pm 1.78$	1.8	$0.35 \pm 1.86$	$0.39 \pm 0.03$
VX Per	$0.330 \pm 0.031$	3.8	0.0	$1.08 \pm 1.48$	0.0	$0.87 \pm 1.52$	1.1	$1.10 \pm 1.62$	$0.42 \pm 0.07$
WZ Sgr	$0.513 \pm 0.077$	3.5	0.0	$-0.75 \pm 1.76$	-0.4	$3.50 \pm 1.22$	-0.1	$2.46 \pm 1.12$	$0.51 \pm 0.04$
SY Aur	$0.313 \pm 0.052$	3.3	0.0	$1.15 \pm 1.70$	0.3	$-1.84 \pm 1.72$	1.3	$-0.52 \pm 1.44$	$0.43 \pm 0.05$
VY Car	$0.512 \pm 0.041$	1.6	0.0	$1.28 \pm 1.76$	2.8	$0.36 \pm 1.42$	4.9	$1.56 \pm 0.91$	$0.59 \pm 0.04$
X Pup	$0.302 \pm 0.043$	1.2	0.0	$-0.05 \pm 1.10$	1.3	$1.97 \pm 1.26$	-0.8	$2.87 \pm 0.92$	$0.28 \pm 0.05$

Warsaw, 30-09-10, 20/20

# parallax zero-point offset

All 9 stars with a GOF  $< 8$  have an accurate external parallax ( $\sigma_\pi$  comparable to that in GDR2).

The weighted mean difference (in the sense GDR2-external parallax) is  $-0.049 \pm 0.018$  mas.

$-0.029$  mas, QSO, Lindegren et al.

$-0.046 \pm 0.013$  mas, 50 CCs (Riess et al.)

$-0.053 \pm 0.003$  mas, RGB stars (APOKASC; Zinn et al.)

$-0.056 \pm 0.010$  mas, RRL (Muraveva et al.)

$-0.082 \pm 0.033$  mas, 89 EBs (Stassun et al.)

$-0.042 \pm 0.018$  mas, 80 EBs (Poster 104, Graczyk)

# Solving for the $PL$ -relation

The fundamental equation between parallax, de-reddened apparent and absolute magnitude is

$$\pi = 100 \cdot 10^{0.2 (M-m)}$$

The absolute magnitude  $M$  is parameterised as

$$M = \alpha + \beta \log P + \gamma [\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$$

Feast & Catchpole (1997) for Hipparcos data

- Symmetric errorbars
- No selection on parallax (error) [Lutz-Kelker bias]

# Endless Solutions

- GOF |GOF| < 8
- For unreliable-*Gaia* parallax, take external parallax [or NOT]
- FU, fundamentalise FO FU
- Period range  $2.7 < P(d) < 35$
- Parallax ZP offset
- $V, K, WVK$
- Systematic outliers
- (Simulations)

452 -6 non-DCEP -18 SO or DM -2 non-*Gaia*= 426

426 -GOF (-157, or 37%) -FO ( -44, or 10%)

-Period range (-15) -outliers (-6) = 194-205

# Bottom line

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  and parallax ZP offset are strongly correlated.

	$\alpha$		$\beta$		Number	Remarks
1	-1.919	0.119	-2.386	0.138	194	V, GDR2
2	-1.875	0.118	-2.305	0.136	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029
3	-1.848	0.119	-2.260	0.135	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046
4	-2.912	0.058	-3.154	0.070	194	K, GDR2
5	-2.866	0.057	-3.071	0.068	194	K, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029
6	-2.839	0.056	-3.028	0.067	194	K, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046
7	-3.047	0.055	-3.252	0.066	194	WVK, GDR2
8	-2.999	0.053	-3.170	0.063	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029
9	-2.972	0.052	-3.126	0.063	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046

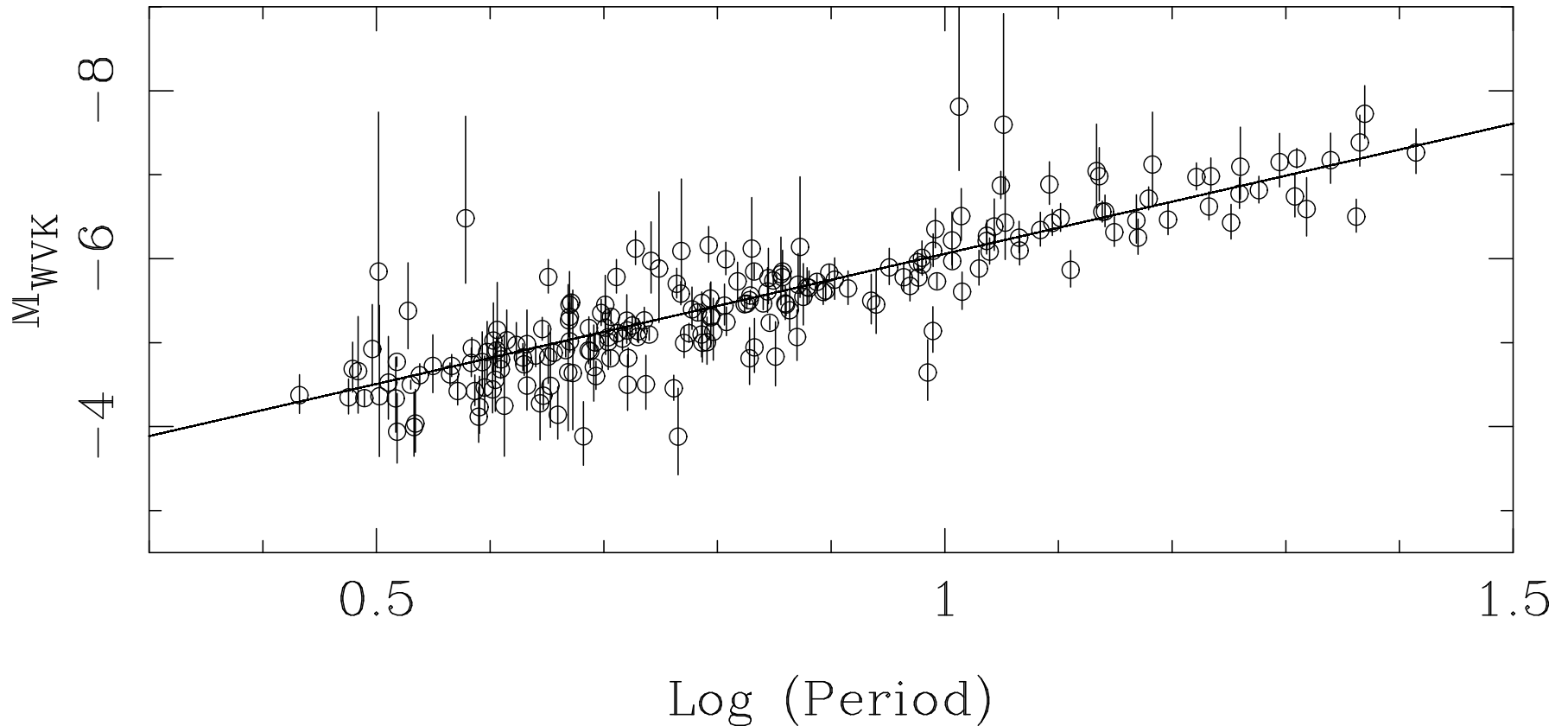
Slopes in LMC are significantly different

$-2.810$  (V);  $-3.260$  (K),  $-3.325$  (WVK)

# Bottom line

	$\alpha$	$\beta$	Number	Remarks	LMC DM
26	-1.589 0.030	-2.810 fixed	194	V, GDR2	18.761 $\pm$ 0.030
27	-1.480 0.030	-2.810 fixed	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029	18.650
28	-1.418 0.030	-2.810 fixed	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046	18.590
29	-1.321 0.030	-2.810 fixed	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.074	18.493
30	-1.233 0.030	-2.810 fixed	194	V, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.100	18.405
43	-2.827 0.014	-3.260 fixed	194	K, GDR2	18.880 $\pm$ 0.014
44	-2.717 0.014	-3.260 fixed	194	K, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029	18.770
45	-2.655 0.014	-3.260 fixed	194	K, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046	18.708
46	-2.469 0.013	-3.260 fixed	194	K, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.100	18.522
64	-2.988 0.013	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2	18.858 $\pm$ 0.018
65	-2.878 0.013	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.029	18.748
66	-2.816 0.013	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.046	18.696
67	-2.784 0.012	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.055	18.654
68	-2.714 0.012	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.075	18.584
69	-2.630 0.012	-3.325 fixed	194	WVK, GDR2, ZPoff= -0.100	18.500

# PL-relation

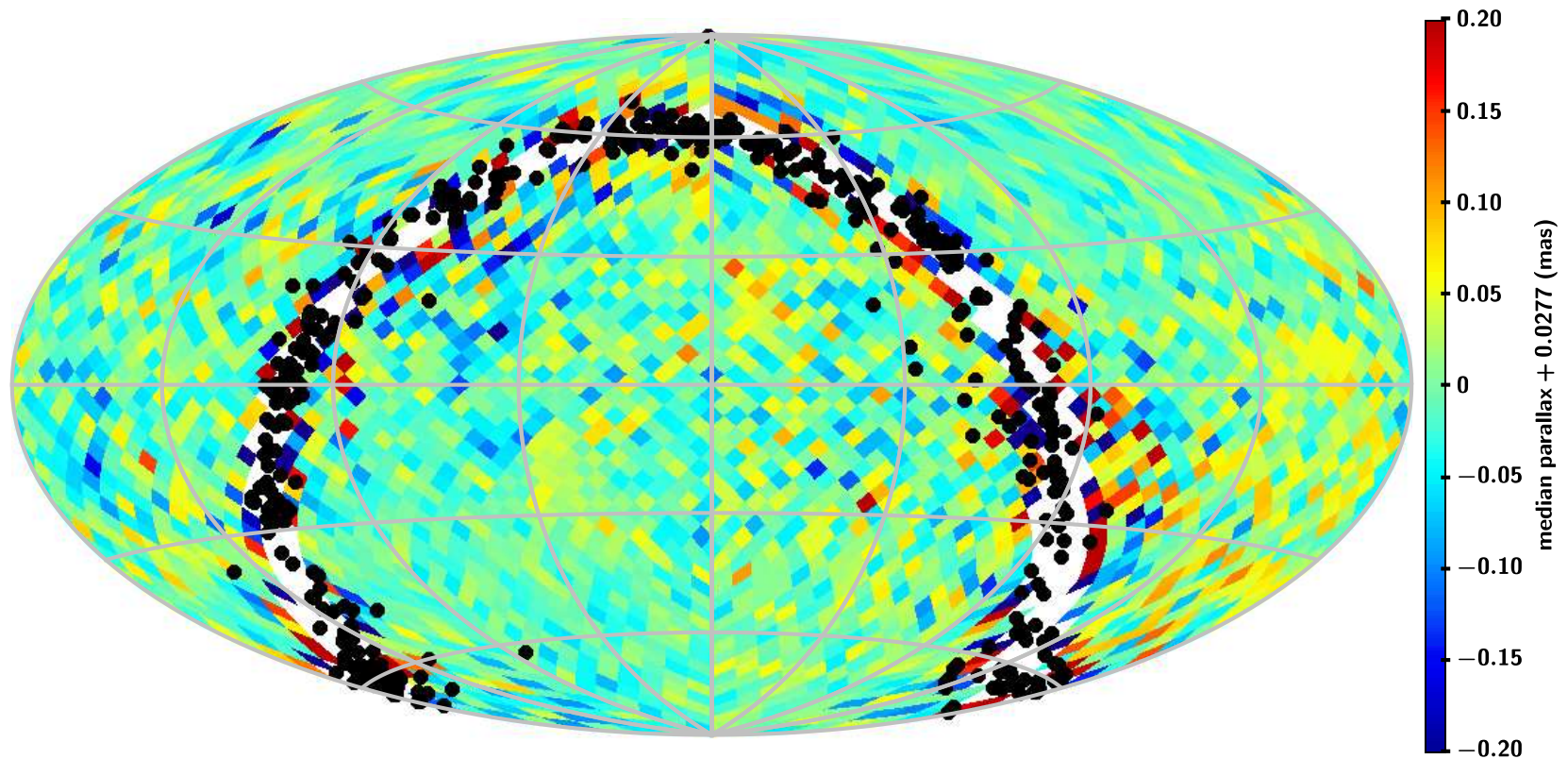


$Z_{\text{Poff}} = -0.049 \text{ mas}, \gamma = 0$

$$M_{WVK} = (-2.961 \pm 0.051) - (3.098 \pm 0.060) \log P$$



# parallax zero-point offset



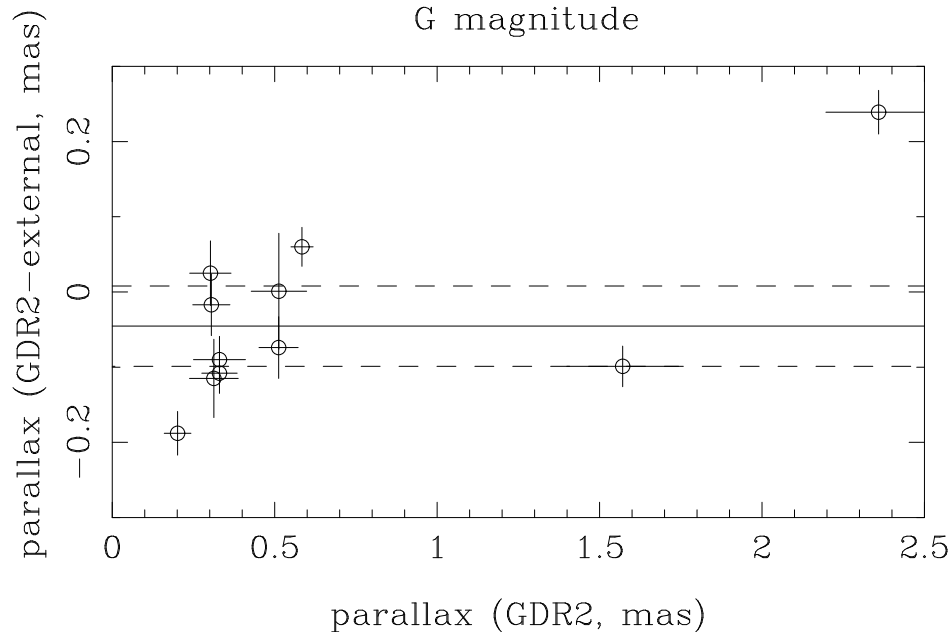
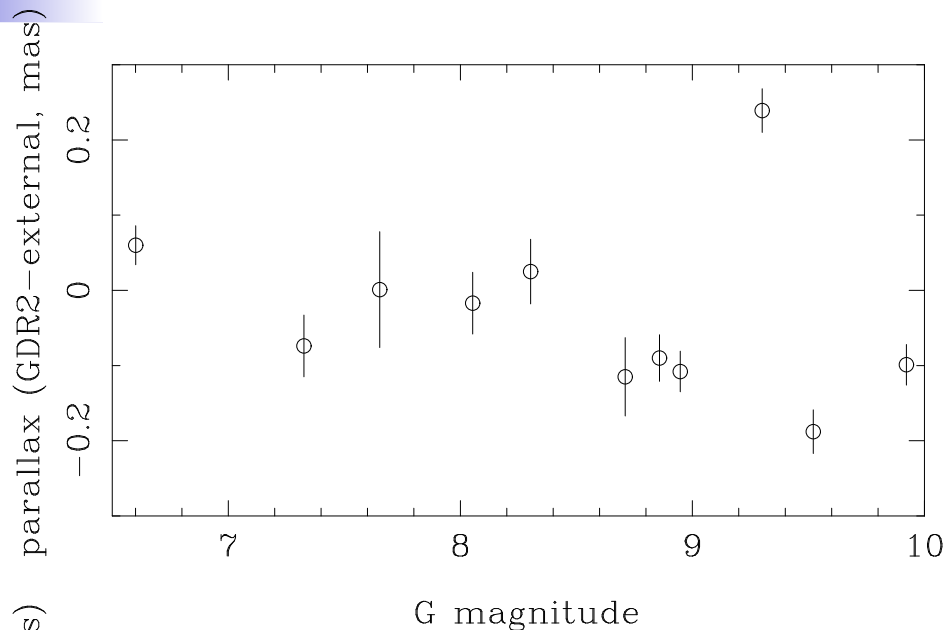
Background: QSOs (cf. Lindegren et al.)

HealPixLevel4 3072 tiles

$N \geq 5$  2801 555824/555934 -0.0286 -0.0277 0.0410 mas

HealPixLevel3 768 tiles

$N \geq 5$  734 555921/555934 -0.0267 -0.0281 0.0241 mas



Add other HST FGS parallaxes.

Benedict et al. (2011)

5 RRL+2 T2C.

same criteria: 2 RRL+1 T2C, but VY Pyx has large parallax difference.

outlier: RZ Cep

9 Cep:  $-0.049 \pm 0.018$  mas

11:  $-0.045 \pm 0.018$  mas

-RZCep:  $-0.049 \pm 0.018$  mas

Trend with  $G$ -mag contrary to seen at fainter mags....

# Summary

- Parallax ZP offset is a severe limitation
- Slopes MW may be different
- for parallax ZP offset  $\sim -0.046$ , LMC DM  $\sim 18.7$
- for parallax ZP offset  $\sim -0.1$ , LMC DM  $\sim 18.5$   
(trends also seen in the RRL)
- Parallax ZP offset will need to be known at few microarcsec level
- metallicity dependence is inconclusive  
including  $\gamma$  will lead to slightly lower LMC DM  
 $\gamma$  becomes  $2 - 3\sigma$  effect, and larger than BW-analysis  
(Storm et al. 2011, Groenewegen 2013)

A decorative graphic in the top-left corner consisting of a vertical line and a horizontal line intersecting. The vertical line is black, and the horizontal line is grey. To the left of the vertical line, there are three colored squares: yellow at the top, red in the middle, and blue at the bottom. To the right of the horizontal line, there are two blue squares: one above and one below the line.

THE END