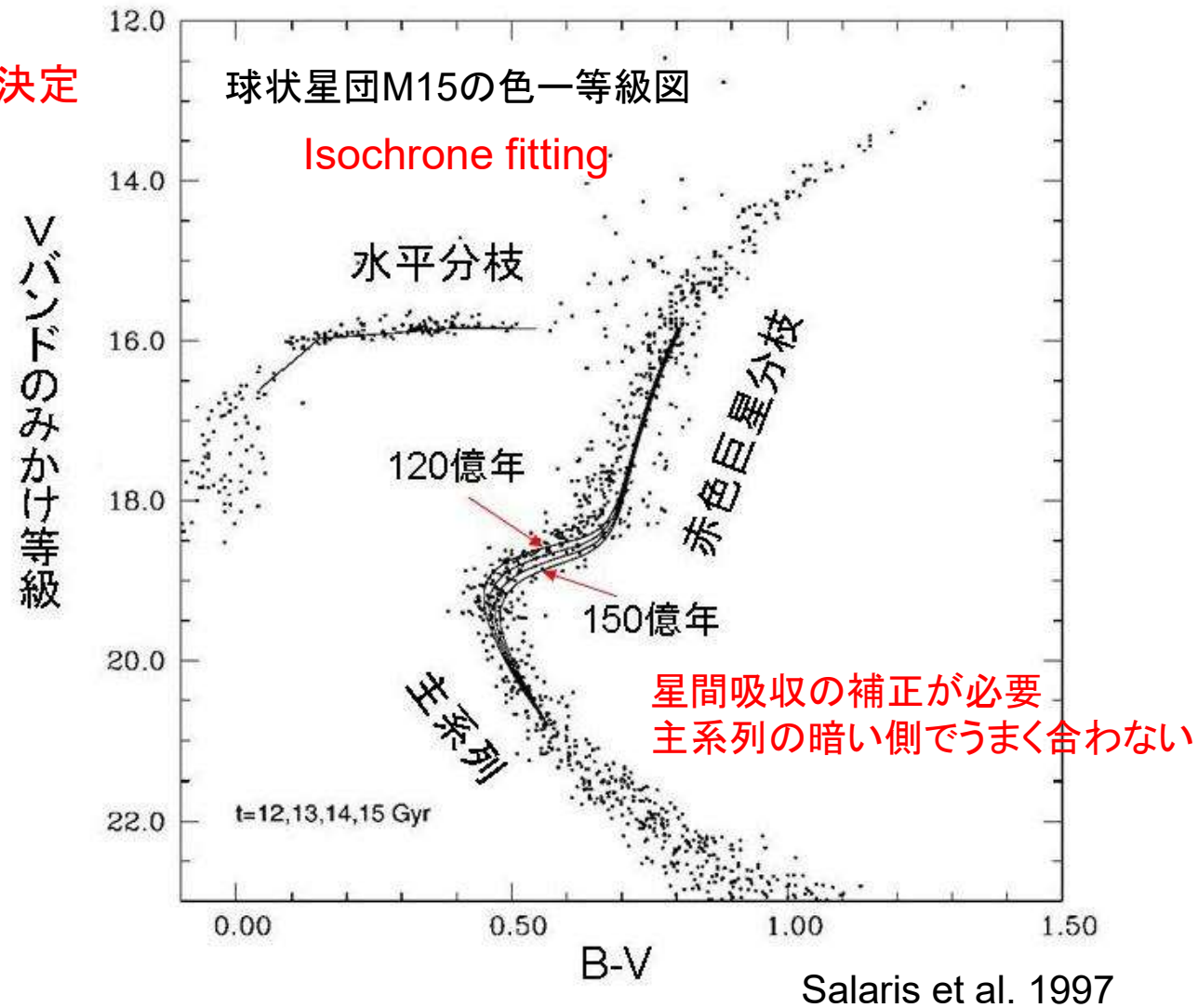


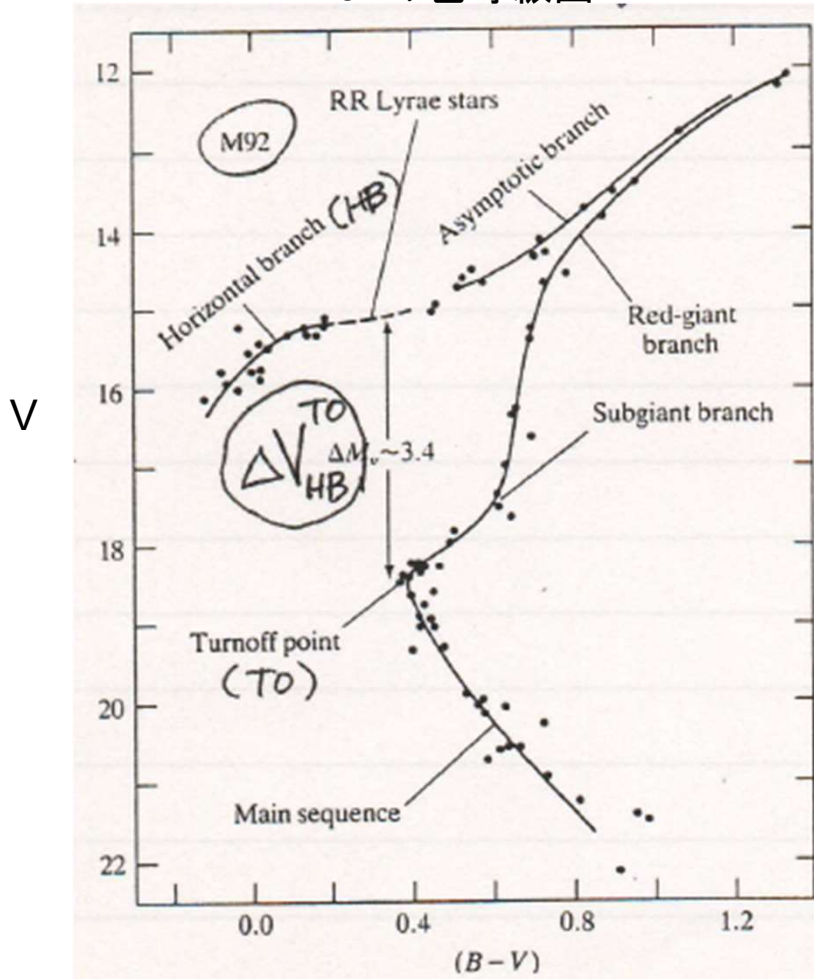
## Chapter 2. 銀河の年代学と観測的宇宙論

### 球状星団の年齢決定

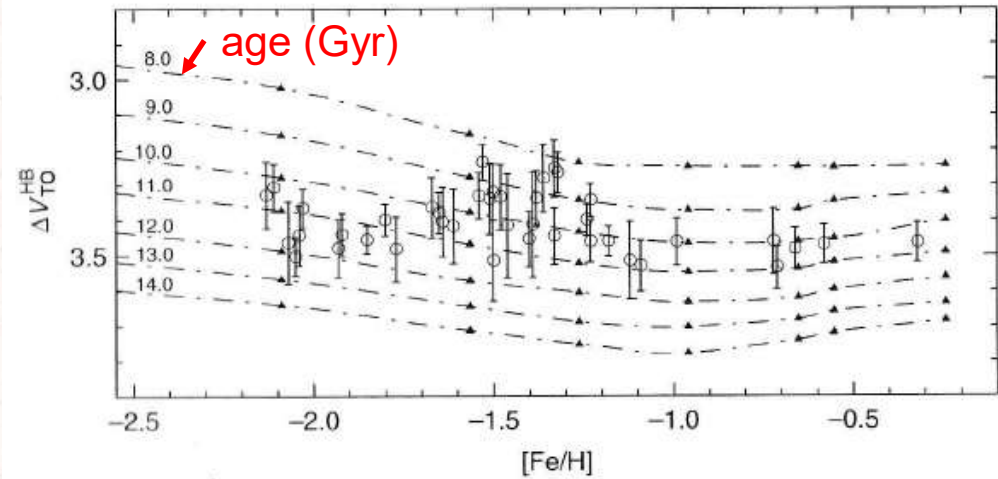


# $\Delta V_{HB}^{TO}$ による年齢決定

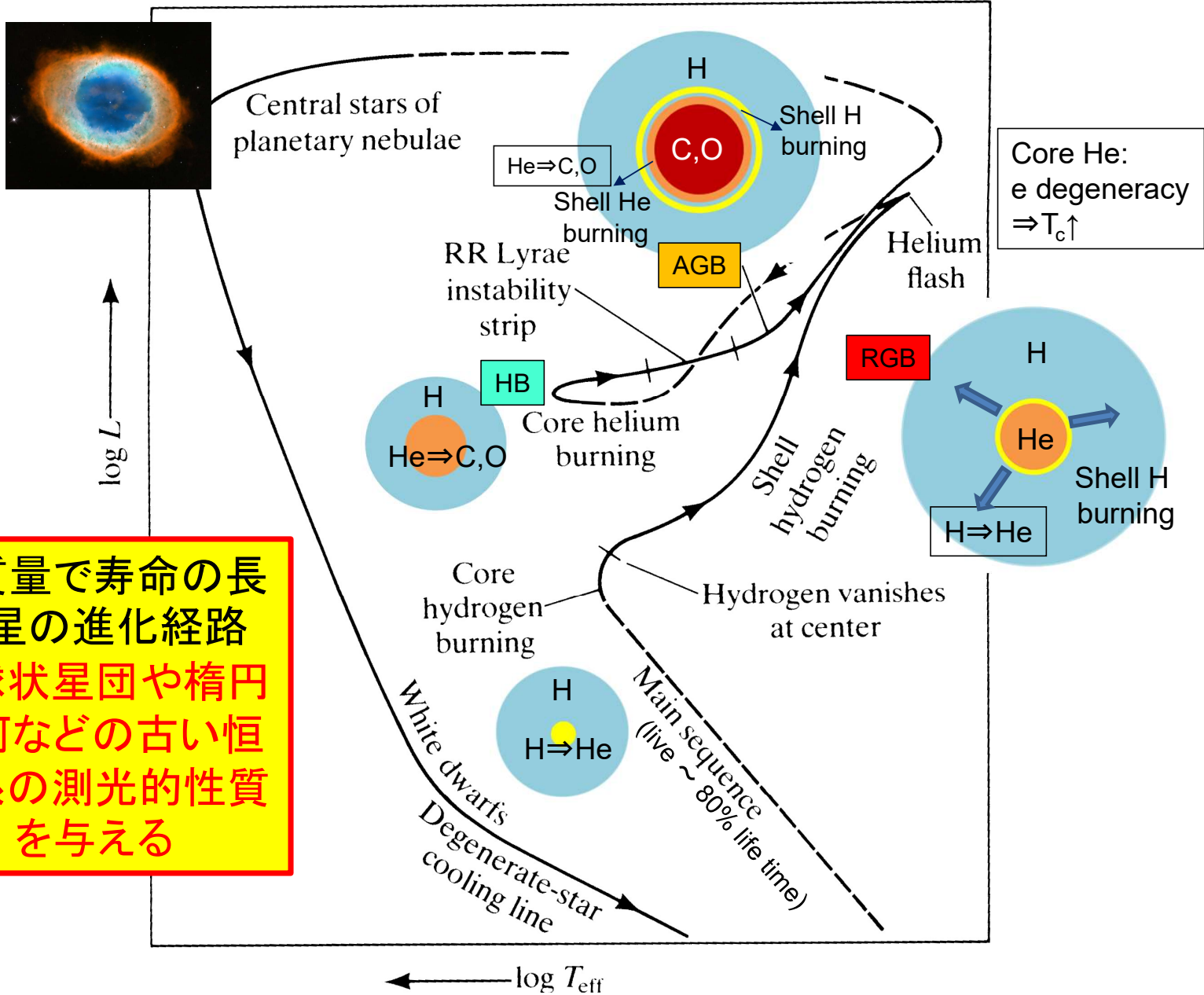
M92の色等級図



$$\begin{matrix} M_V(TO)(t_{age}, [Fe/H]) \\ M_V(RR)([Fe/H]) \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \Delta V_{HB}^{TO}(t_{age}, [Fe/H])$$

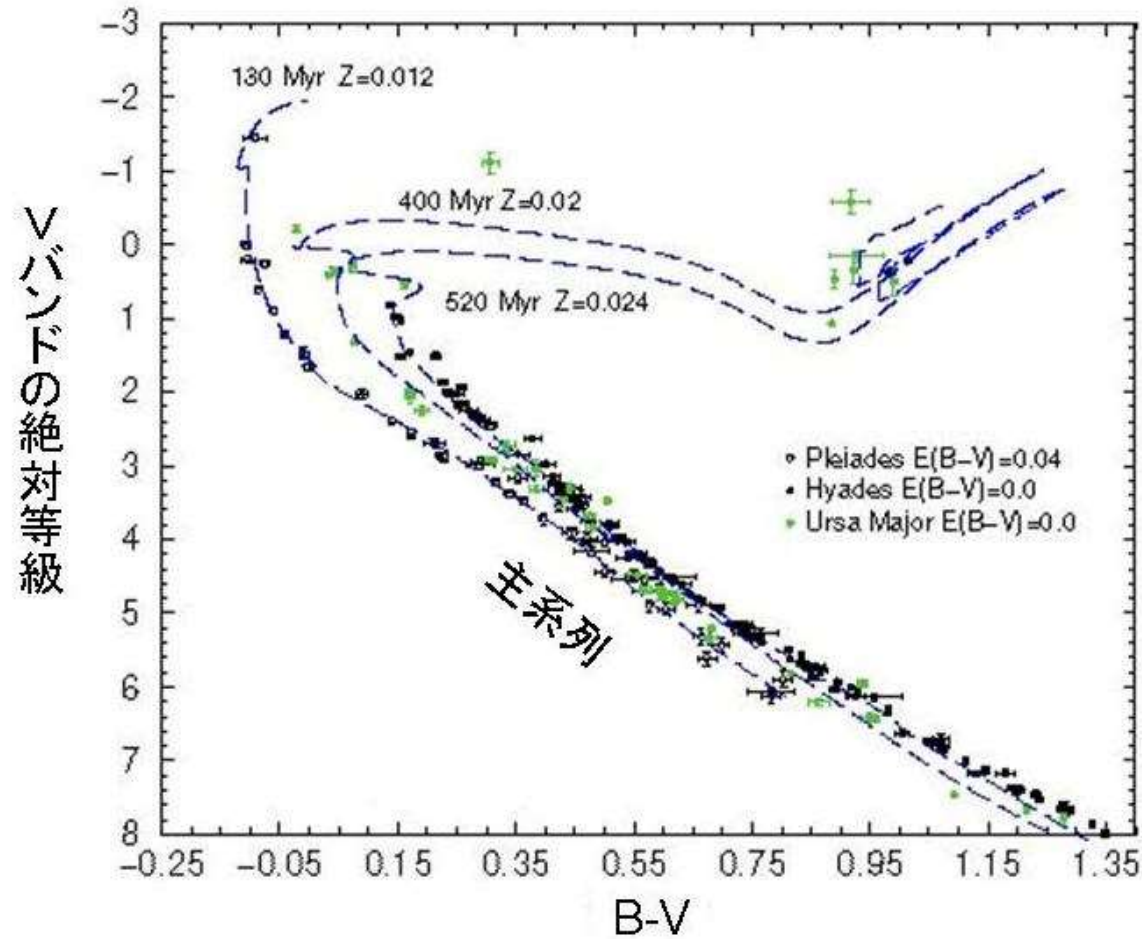


Given  $[Fe/H]$   
 0.1 mag variation in  $\Delta V$ :  $\Delta age \sim 1$  Gyr  
 (insensitive to  $\Delta[Fe/H]$ )



小質量で寿命の長い星の進化経路  
 $\Rightarrow$  球状星団や楕円銀河などの古い恒星系の測光的性質を与える

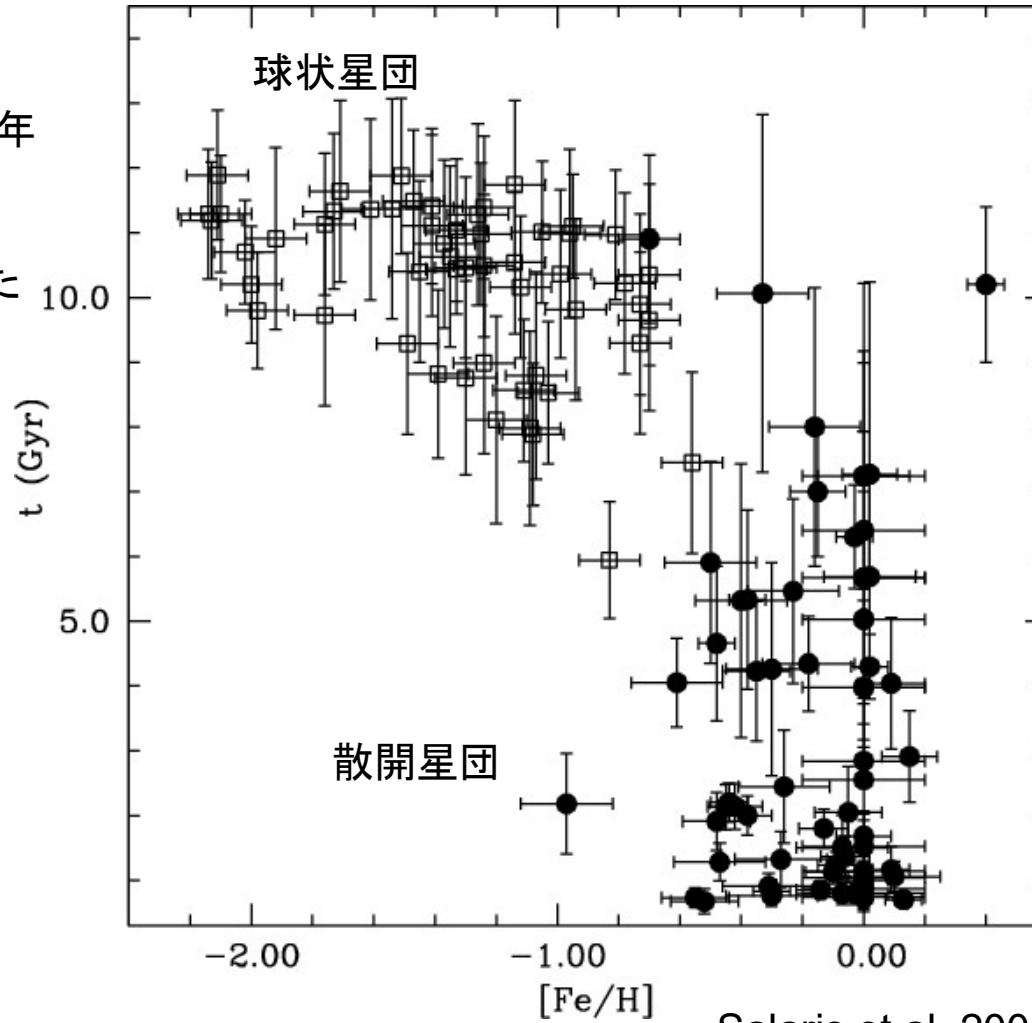
散開星団（プレアデス星団、ヒアデス星団、大熊座星団）の色一級図



Tordiglione, V. et al. 2003

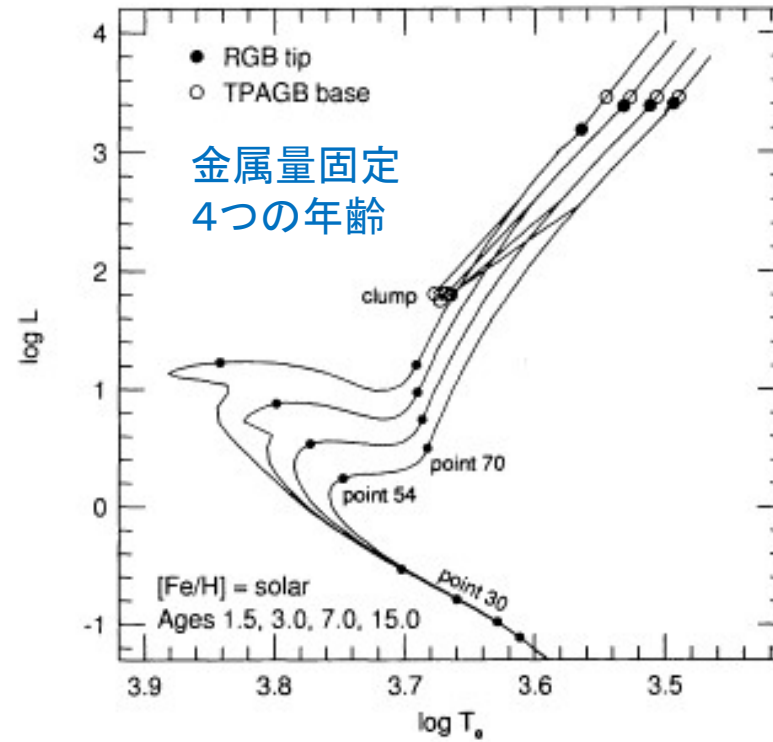
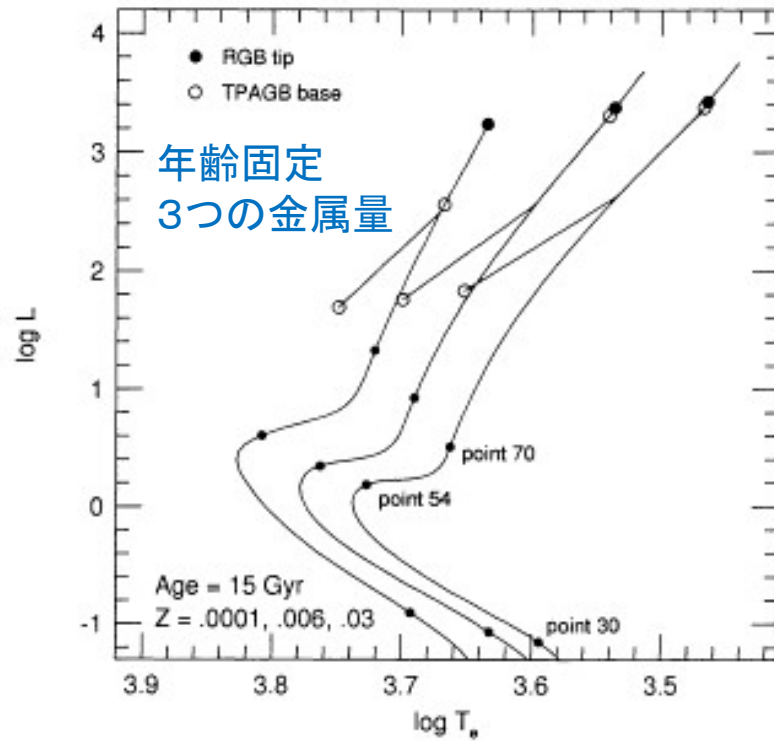
# 散開星団と球状星団の金属量と年齢の関係

球状星団  
古い上に数10億年  
以上のばらつき  
⇒銀河系初期に  
一気に形成された  
のではない



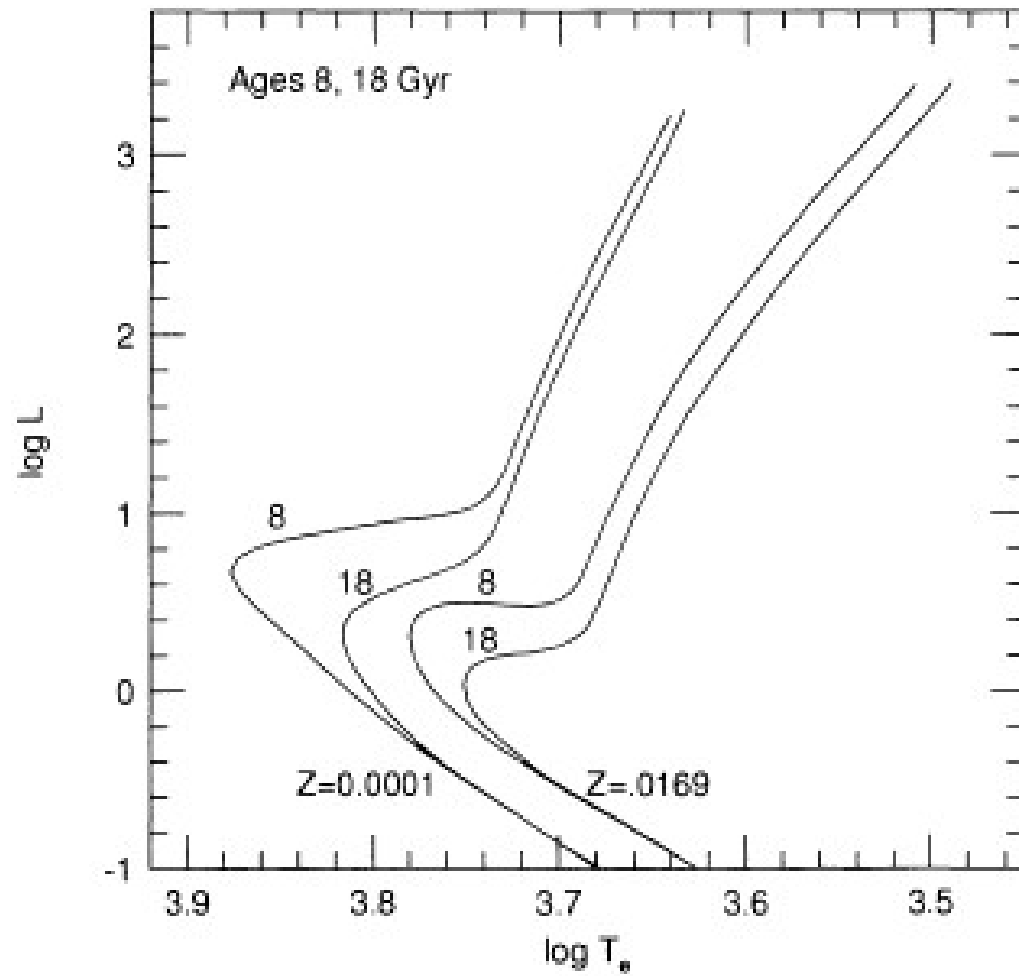
散開星団  
若く金属量多い

## モデル結果



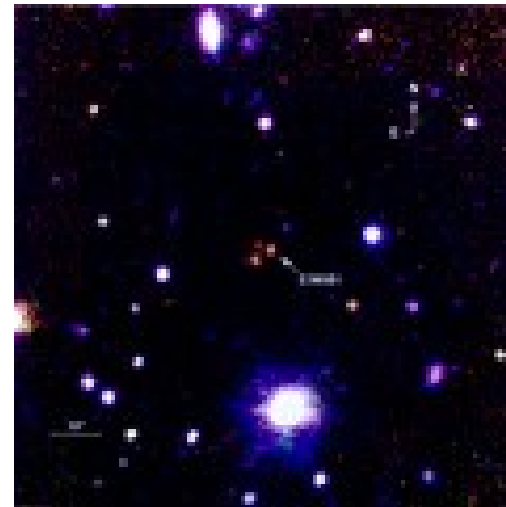
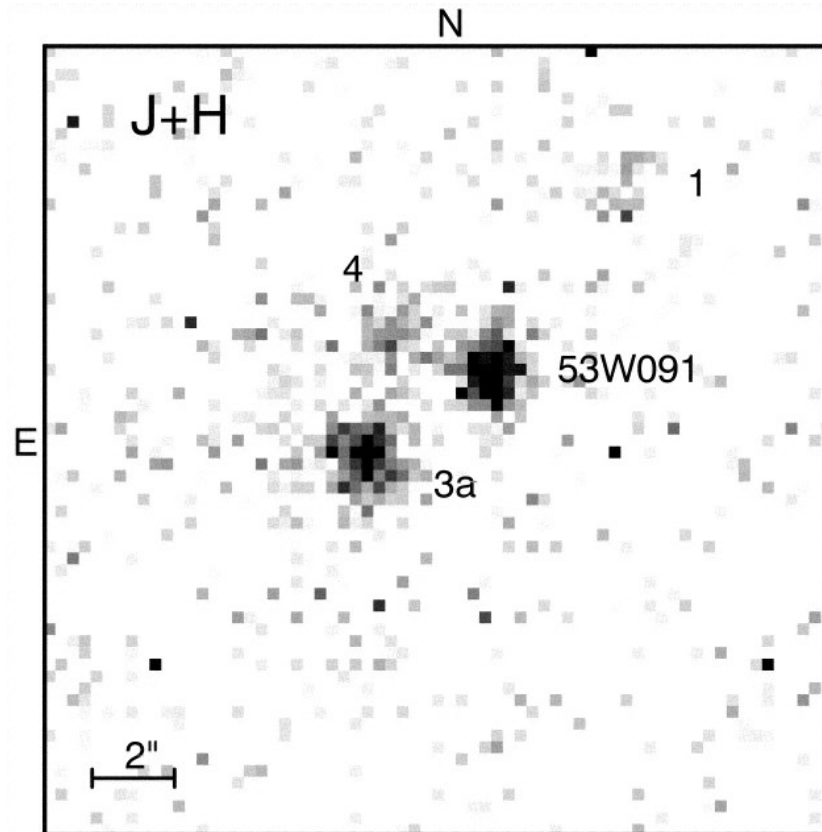
Worthey 1994

# Age-metallicity degeneracy





# LBDS 53W091 at $z = 1.552$

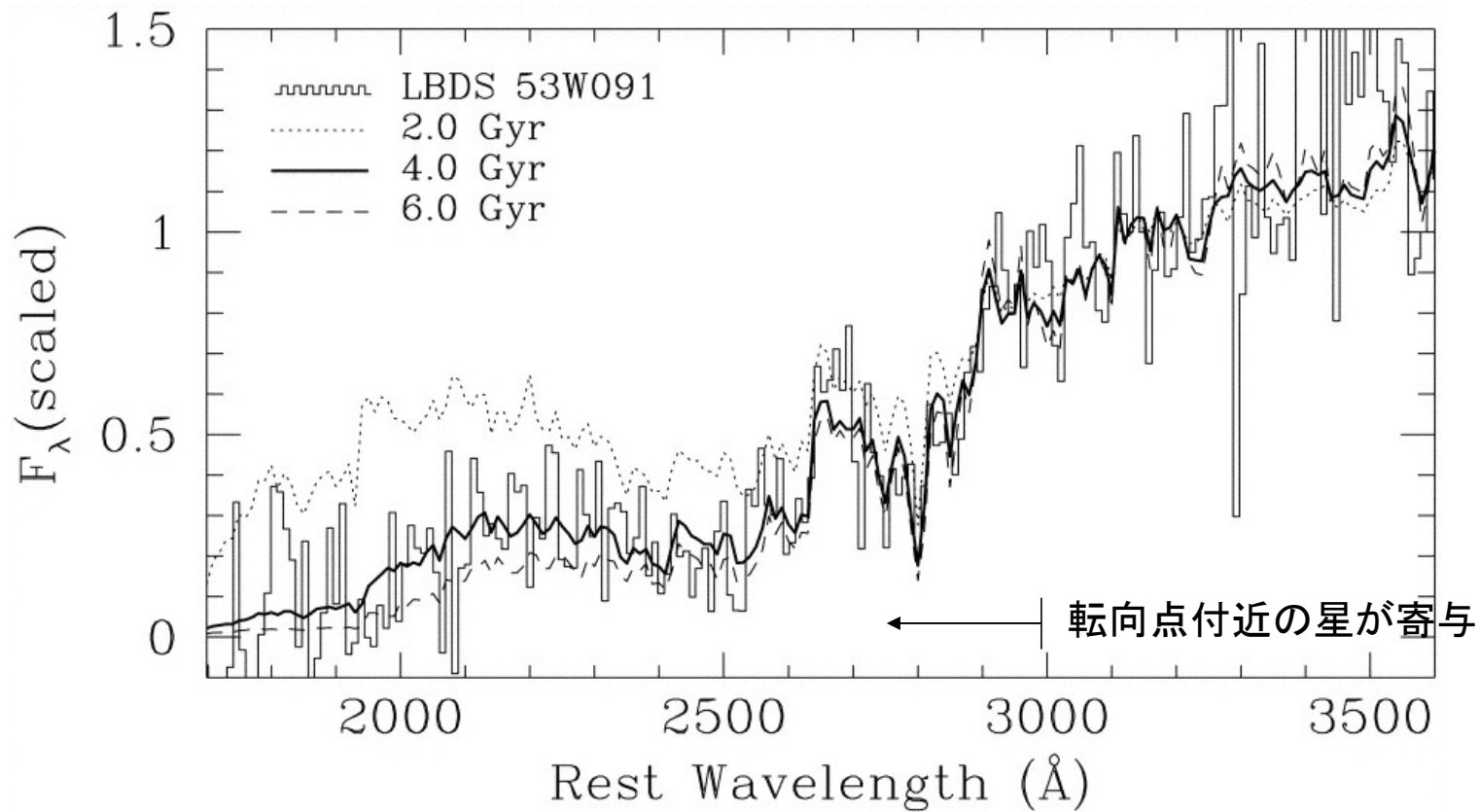


*R* band (blue), *J* band (green),  
and *H* band (red)

Dunlop et al. 1996  
Spinrad et al. 1997



LBDS 53W091のスペクトルとモデルの比較  
(最初に星形成してその後恒星進化でスペクトルが変化)



年齢  $\geq 3.5$  Gyr @  $z=1.552$

Dunlop et al. 1996  
Spinrad et al. 1997

橢円銀河の進化モデル  
(Worthey 1994)

年齢固定

金属量固定

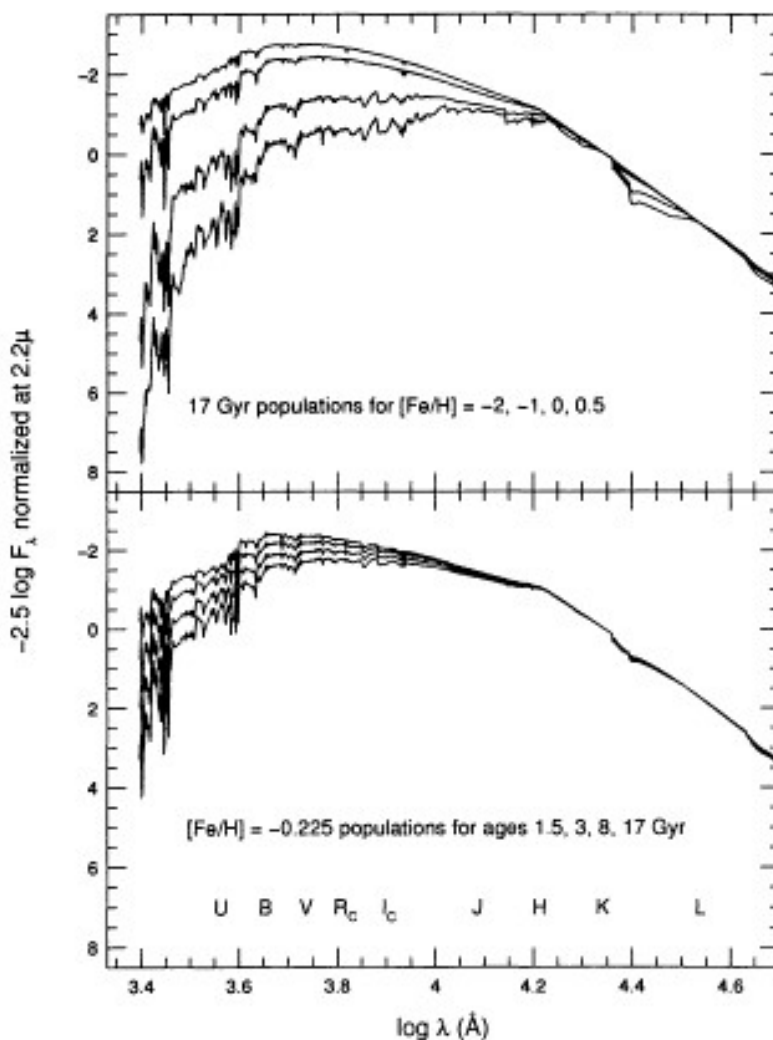
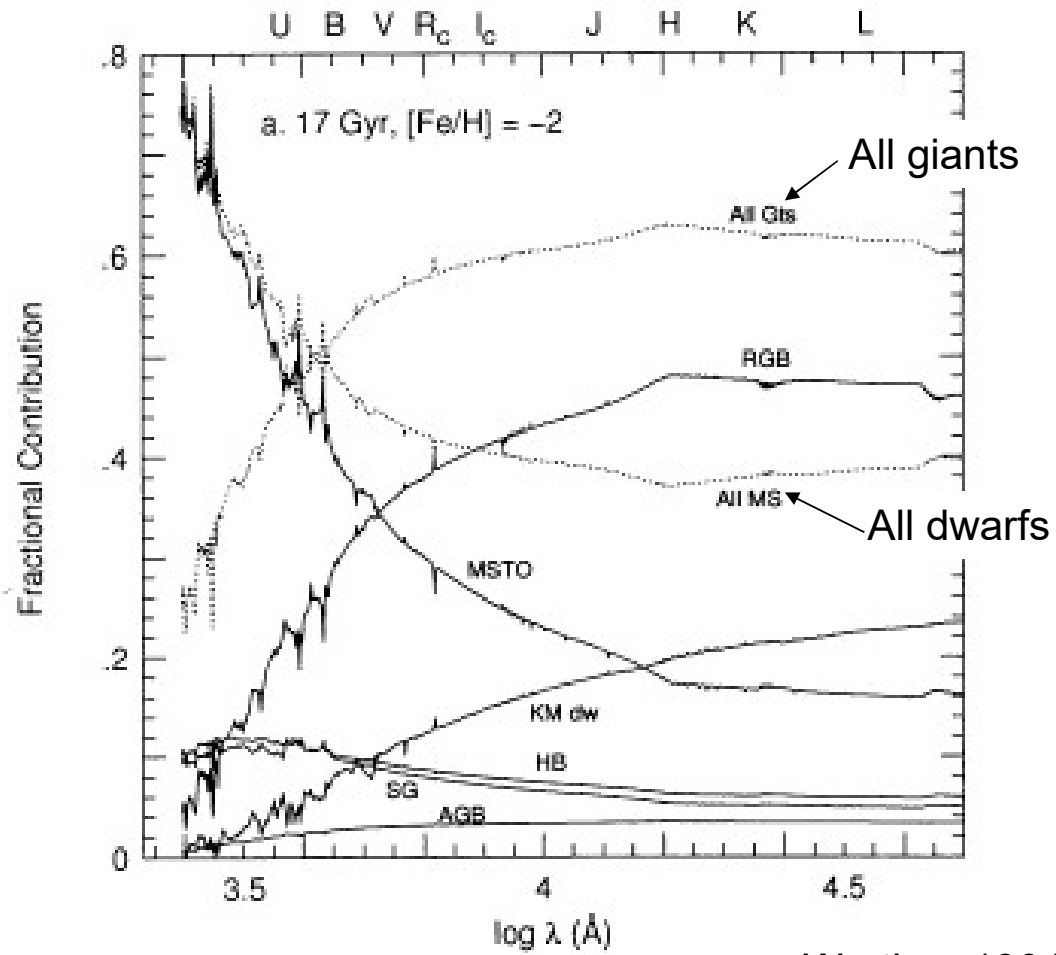


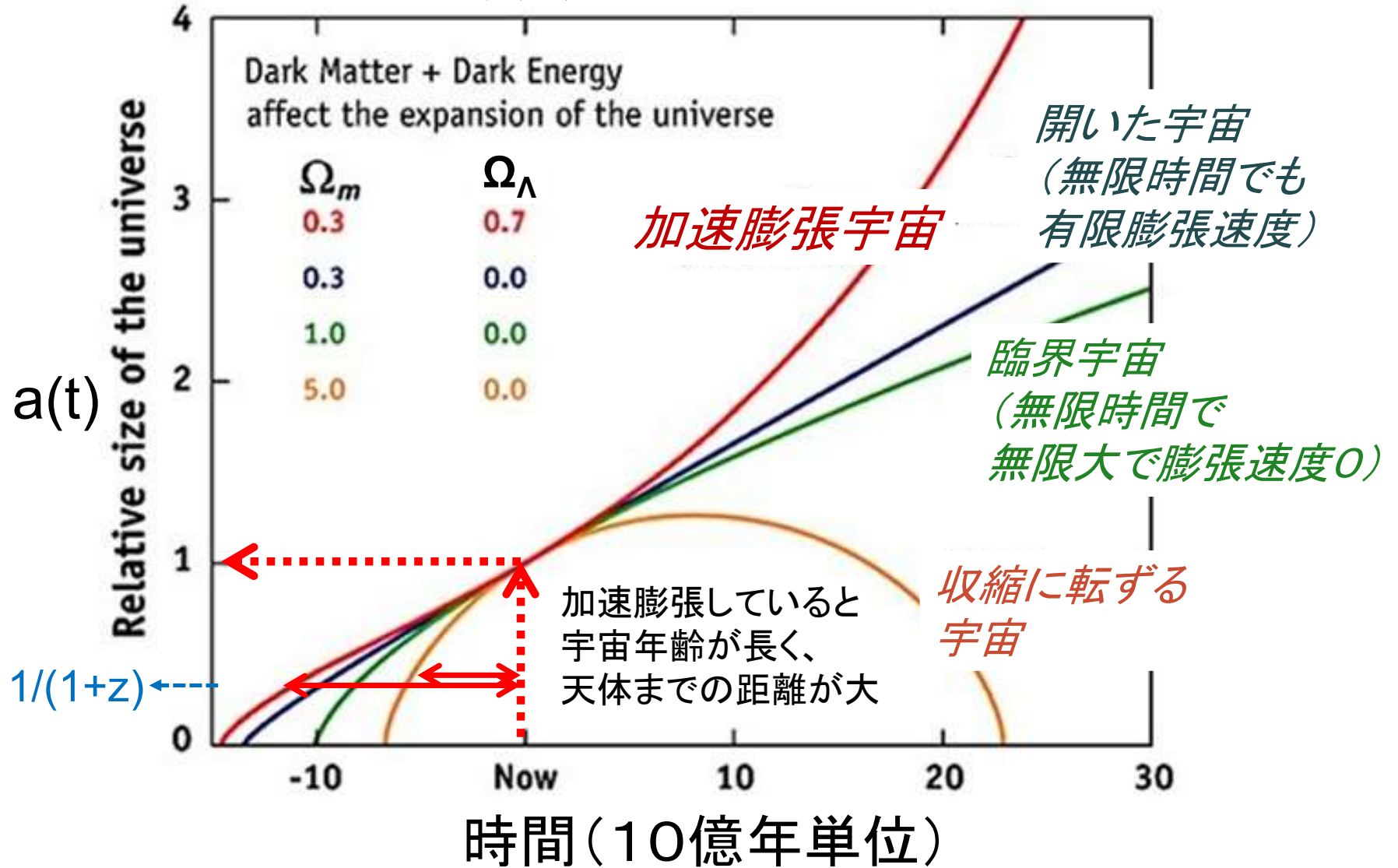
FIG. 38.—(a) Spectral energy distributions (SEDs) for 17 Gyr populations of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -2, -1, 0,$  and  $0.5$  dex. Note that the presence of M stars leaves a strong signature in the optical red. (b) SEDs for  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.225$  populations of ages 1.5, 3, 8, and 17 Gyr. The vertical scale is in magnitudes of  $F_\lambda$ , normalized to zero at  $2.2 \mu\text{m}$ . Approximate locations of broadband filters are marked in (b).

# スペクトルに対する恒星種類の寄与

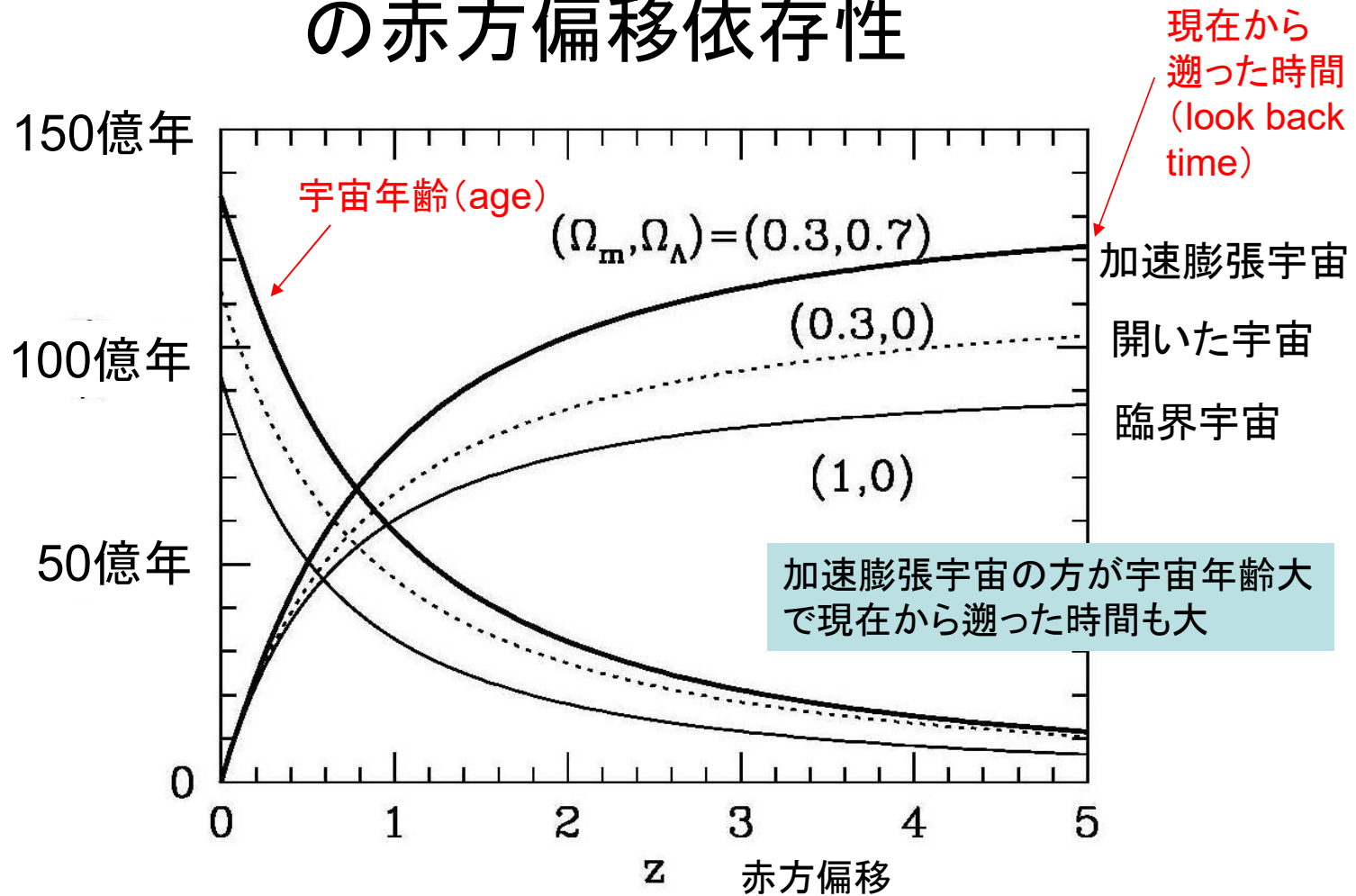


Worthey 1994

# 宇宙膨張の過去・未来

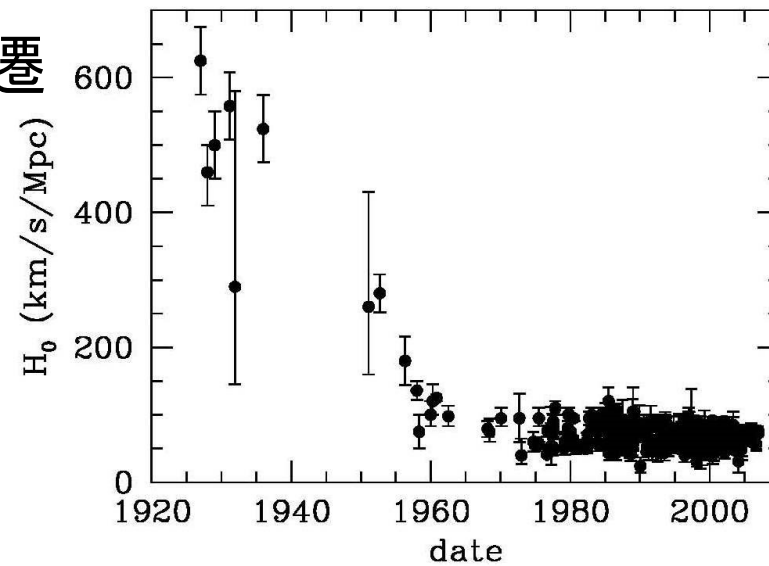


# 宇宙年齢と現在から遡った時間の赤方偏移依存性



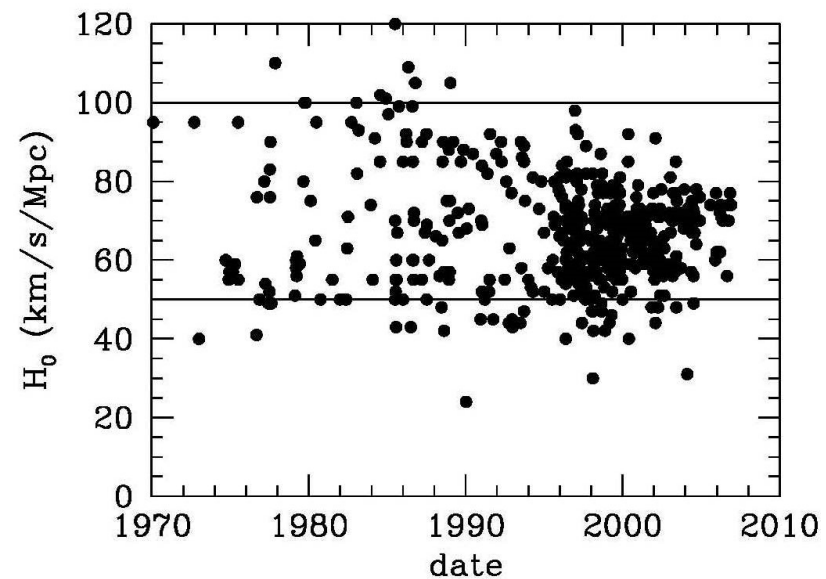
For  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

## H<sub>0</sub>決定の変遷



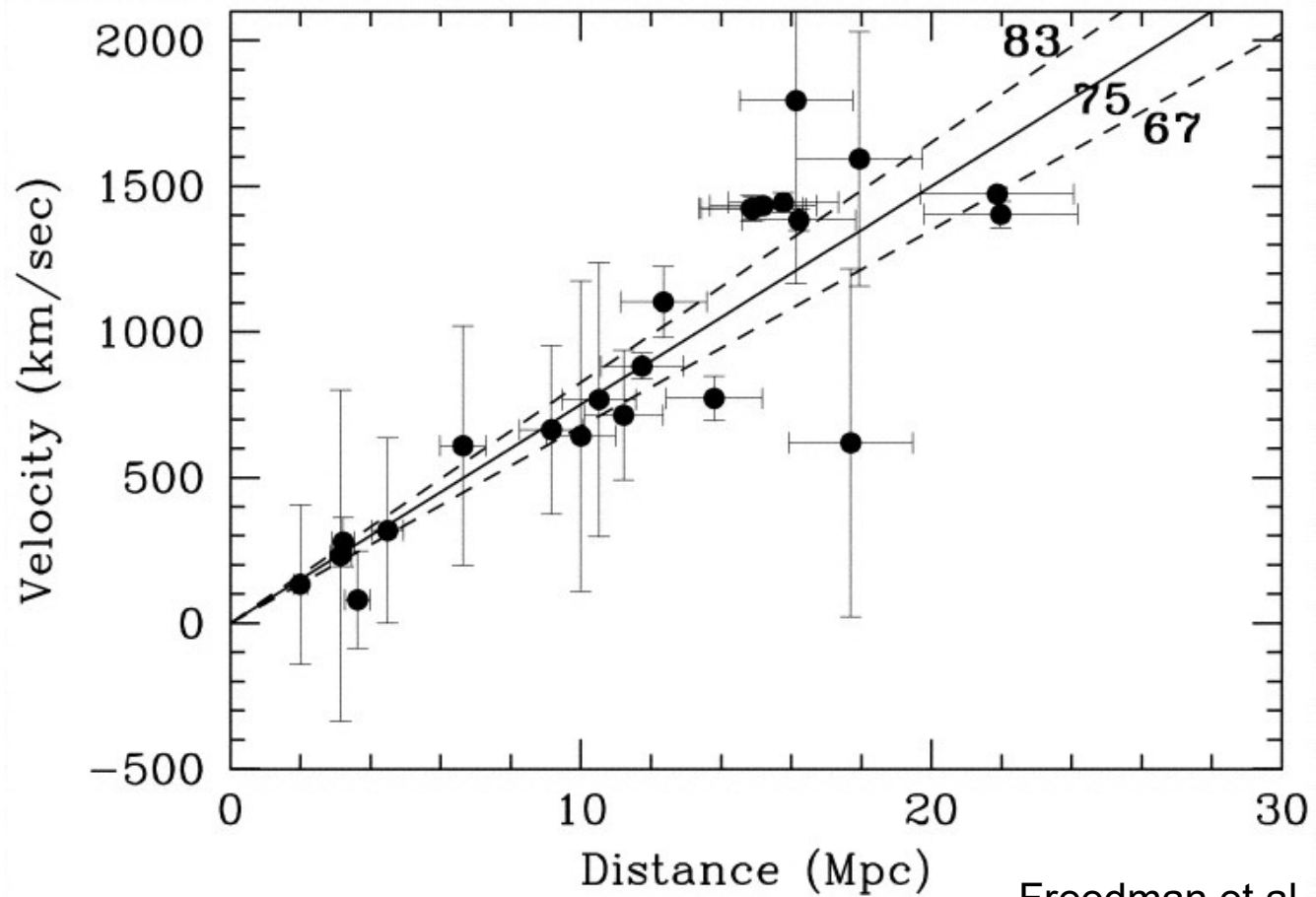
$$V = H_0 R$$

H<sub>0</sub>の不定性:  
距離R決定の  
不定性が反映



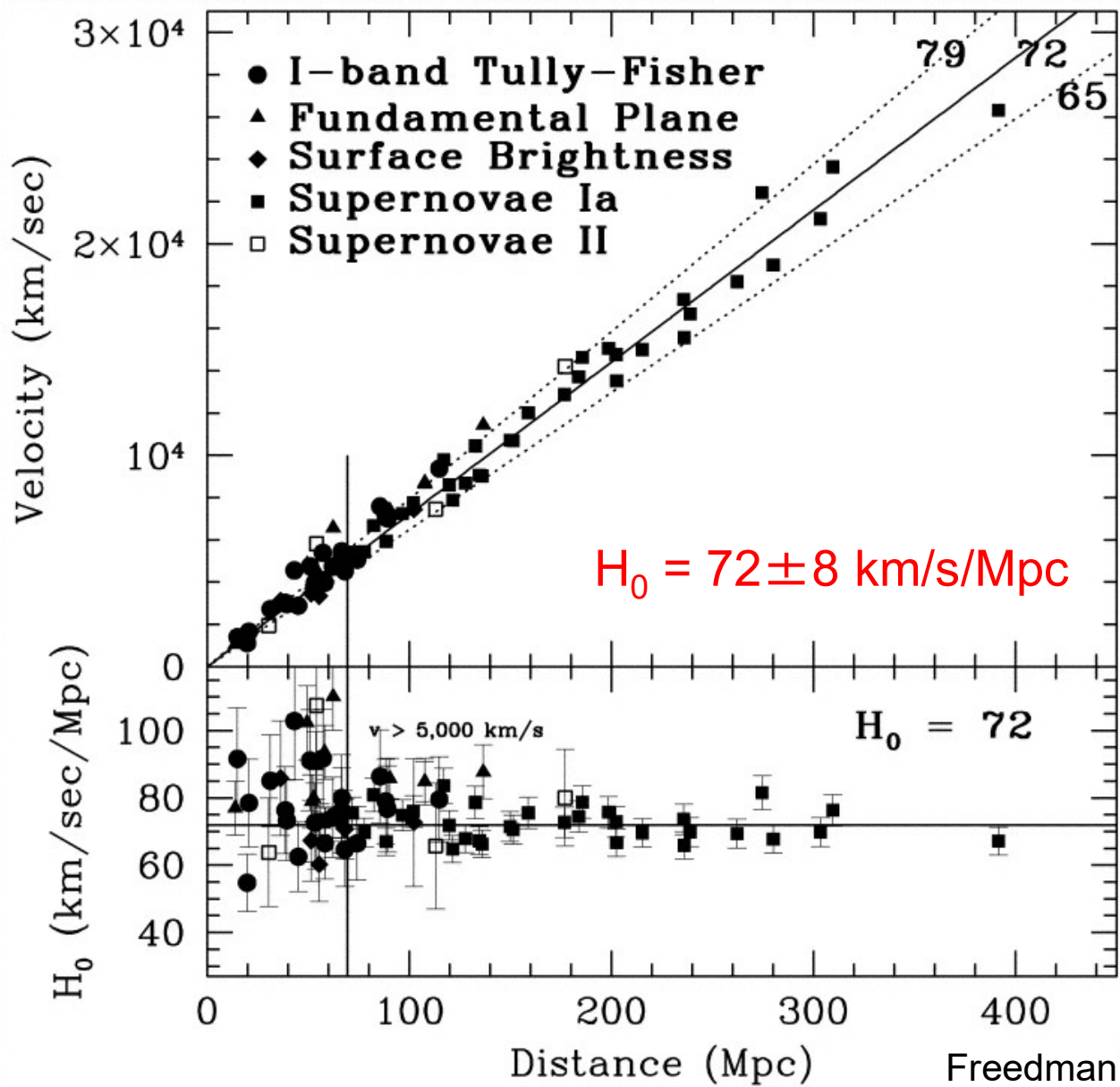
かつては50か100か  
の論争があったが、  
最近では70付近に  
収束しつつある。  
しかし、現在もまだ  
問題あり(後述)。

HST Key Project  
近傍銀河のセファイド変光星による距離と後退速度



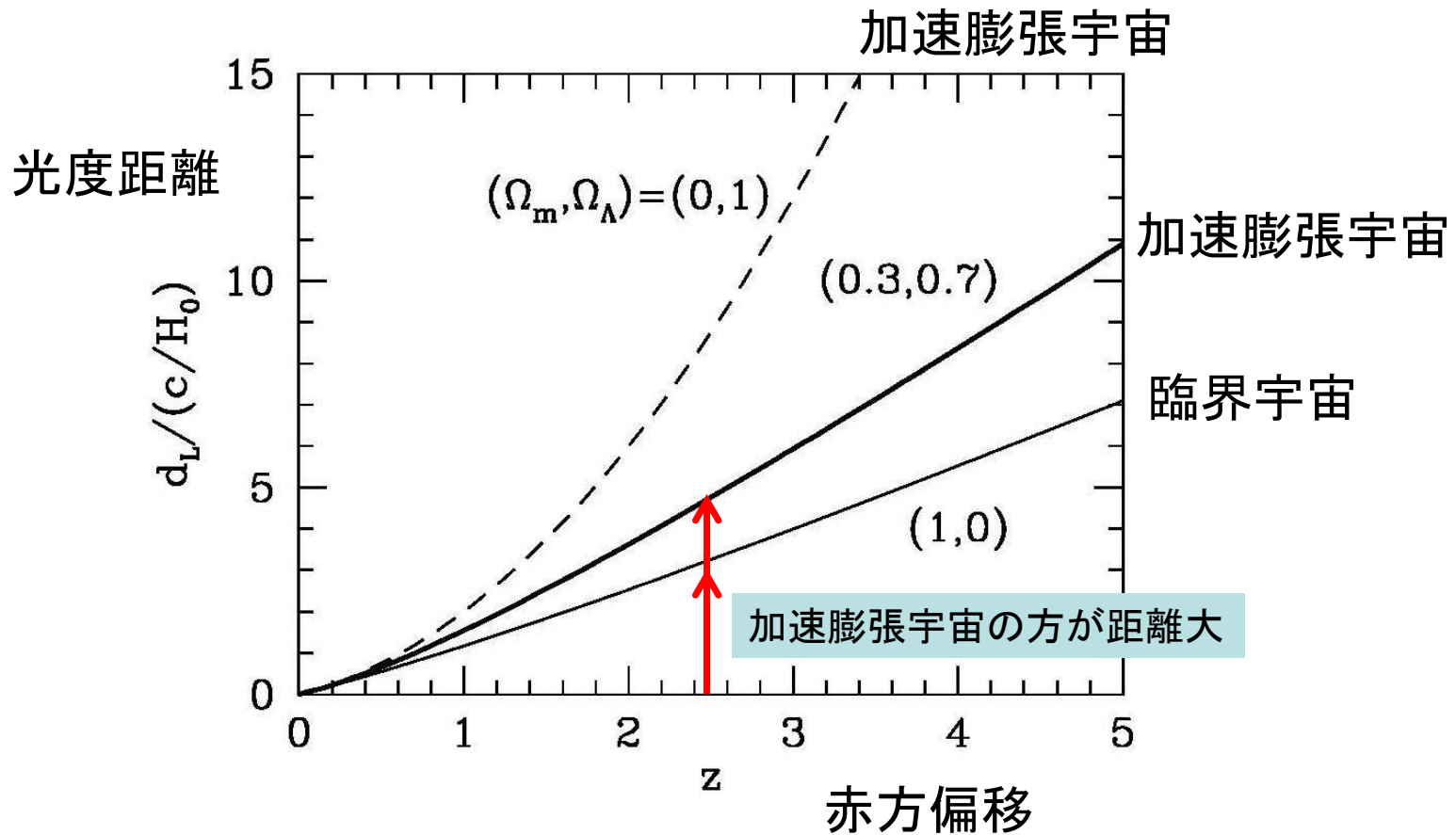
Freedman et al. 2001



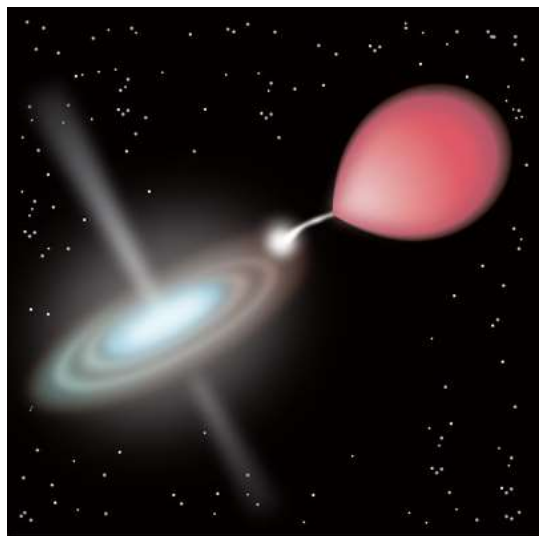


Freedman et al. 2001

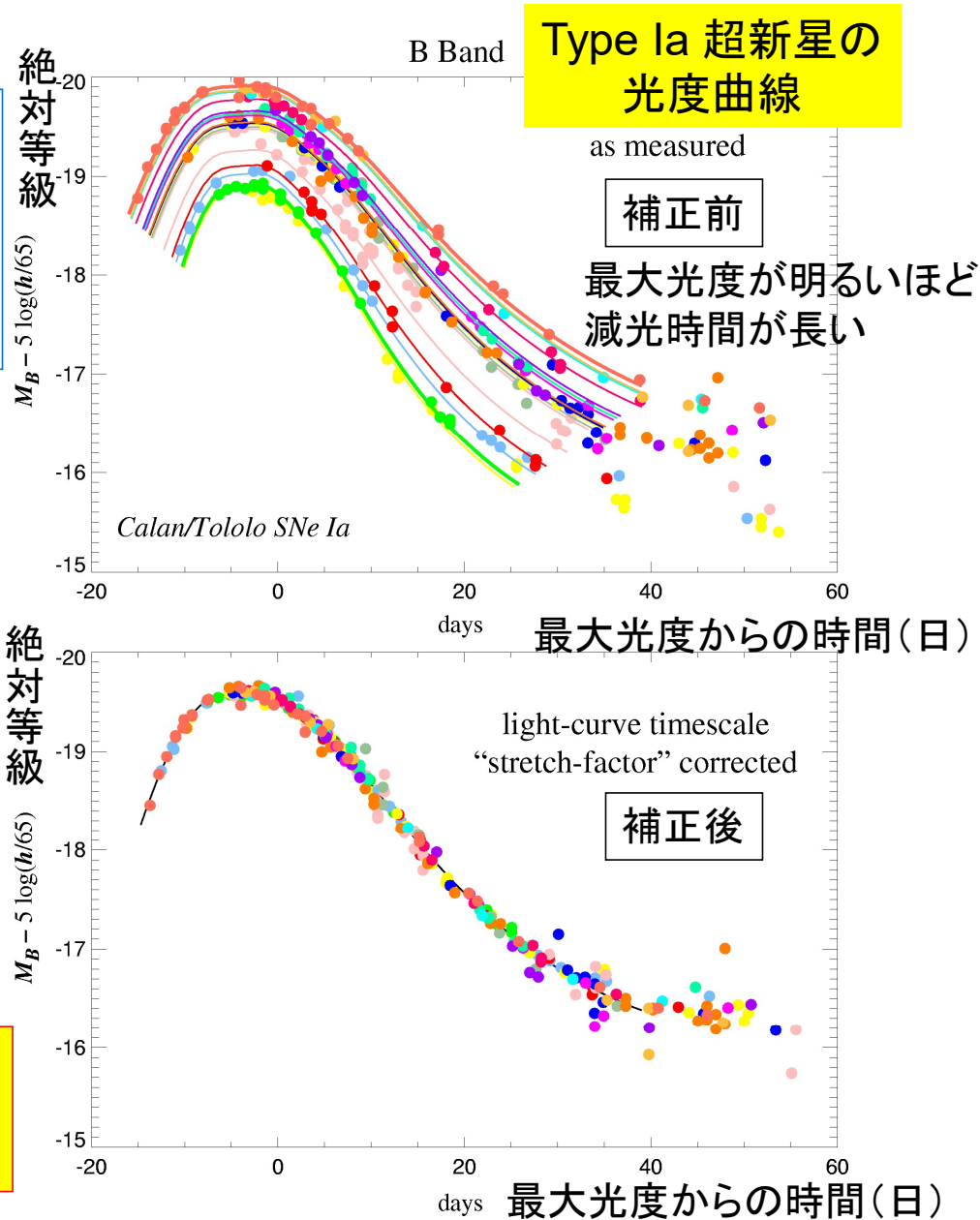
# 標準光源までの距離(光度距離)



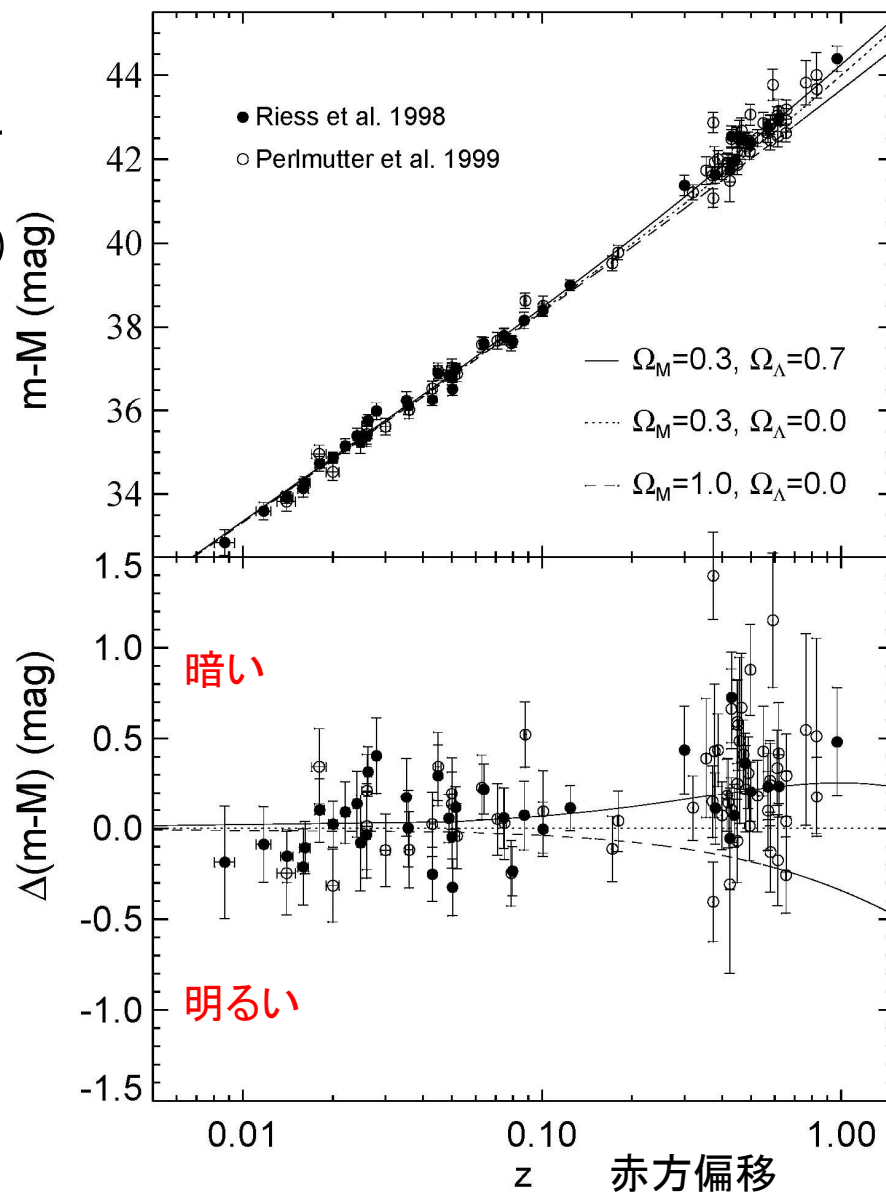
M < 8 M<sub>sun</sub> の星の最後  
Ia型超新星爆発  
 (残った白色矮星に伴星  
 からガスが降着して爆発)



補正した光度曲線から絶対等級  
 を求め、見かけ等級と比べて  
 距離を決定



la型超新星  
までの距離  
(距離指数)

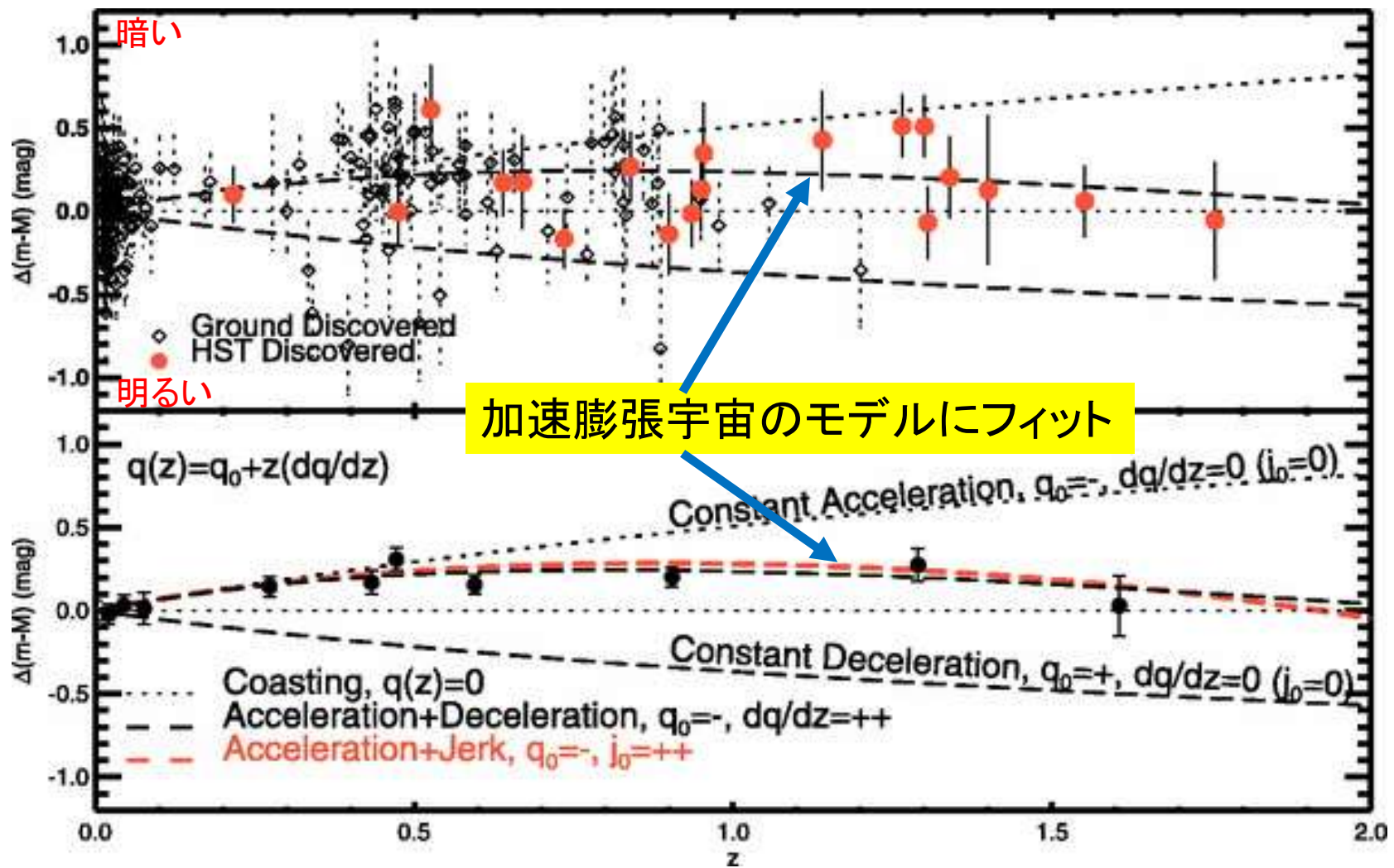


加速膨張宇宙  
開いた宇宙  
臨界宇宙

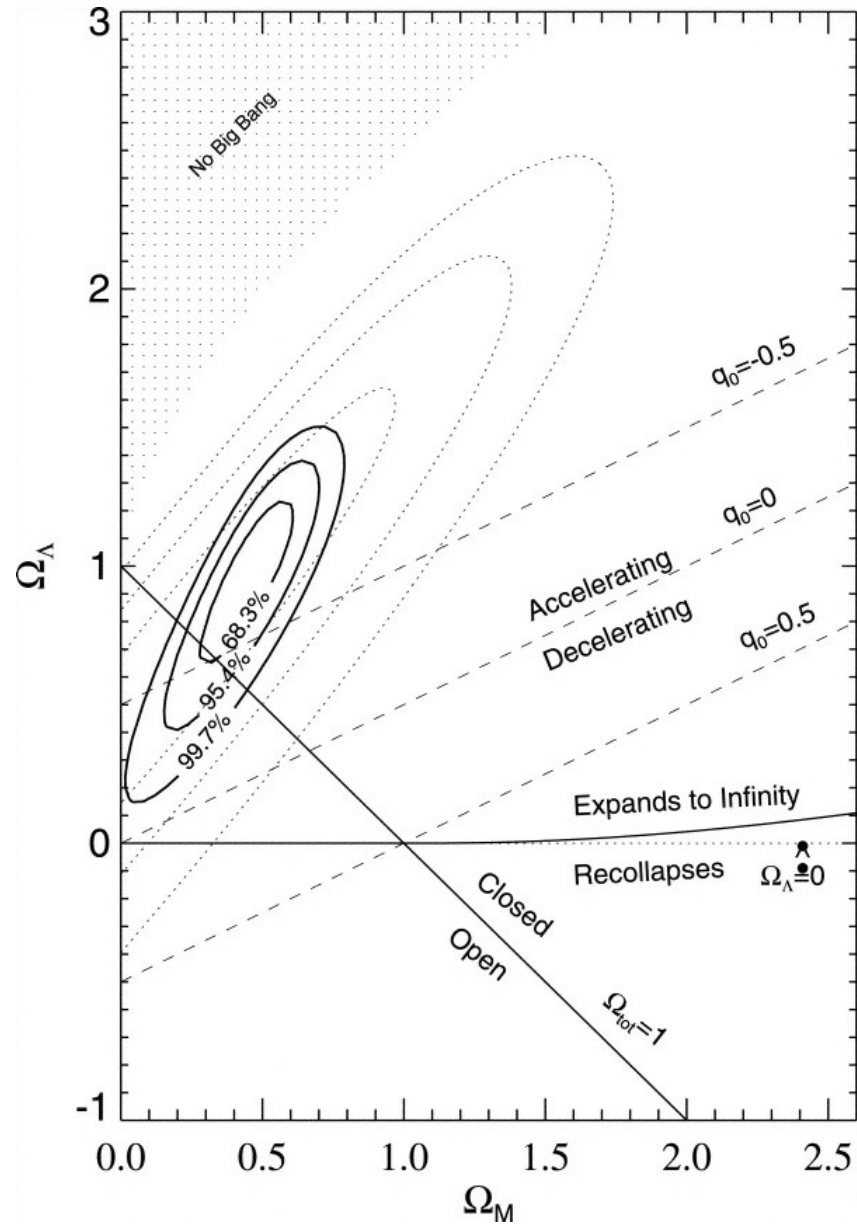
開いた宇宙の  
場合からの差

加速膨張宇宙  
開いた宇宙  
臨界宇宙

Riess et al.2000

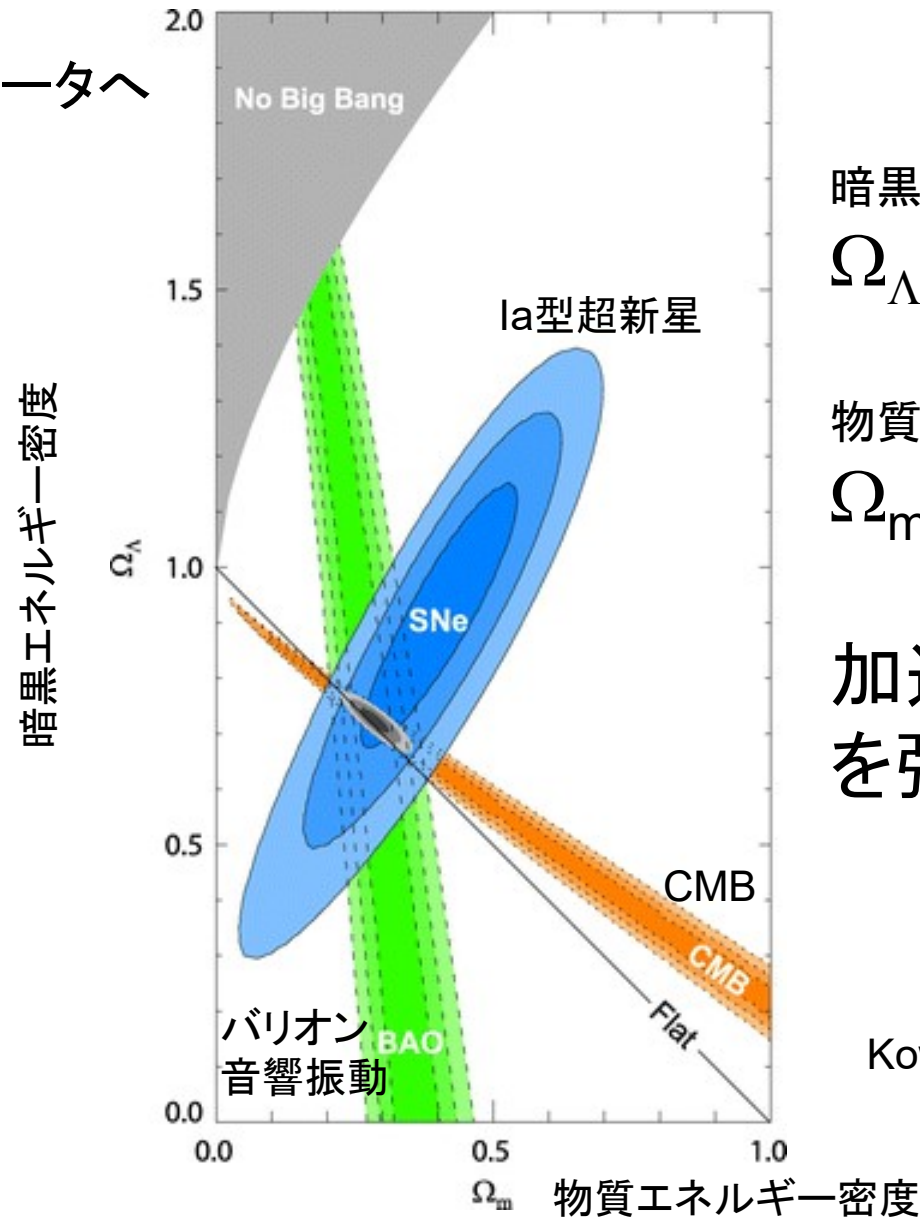


Riess et al 2004



Riess et al 2004

# 宇宙論パラメータへの制限



暗黒エネルギー密度  
 $\Omega_\Lambda \sim 0.7$

物質エネルギー密度  
 $\Omega_m \sim 0.3$

加速膨張宇宙  
を強く示唆

Kowalski et al. 2008



ハッブル定数

$$H_0 = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \text{ (現在)}$$

( $a$ : 宇宙のスケール長  
 $\dot{a} := da/dt$ )

ハッブルパラメータ  
(任意時刻)

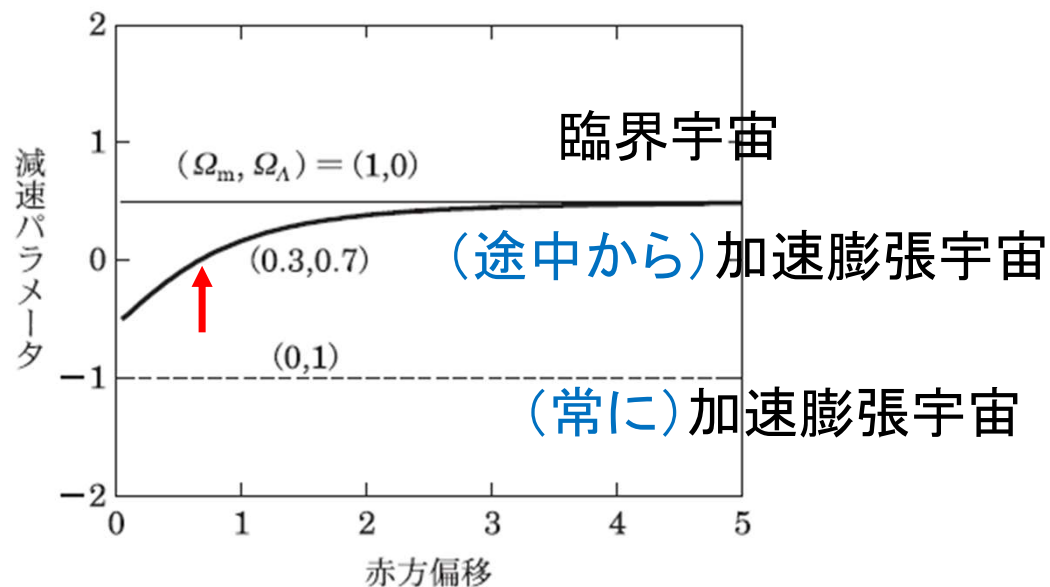
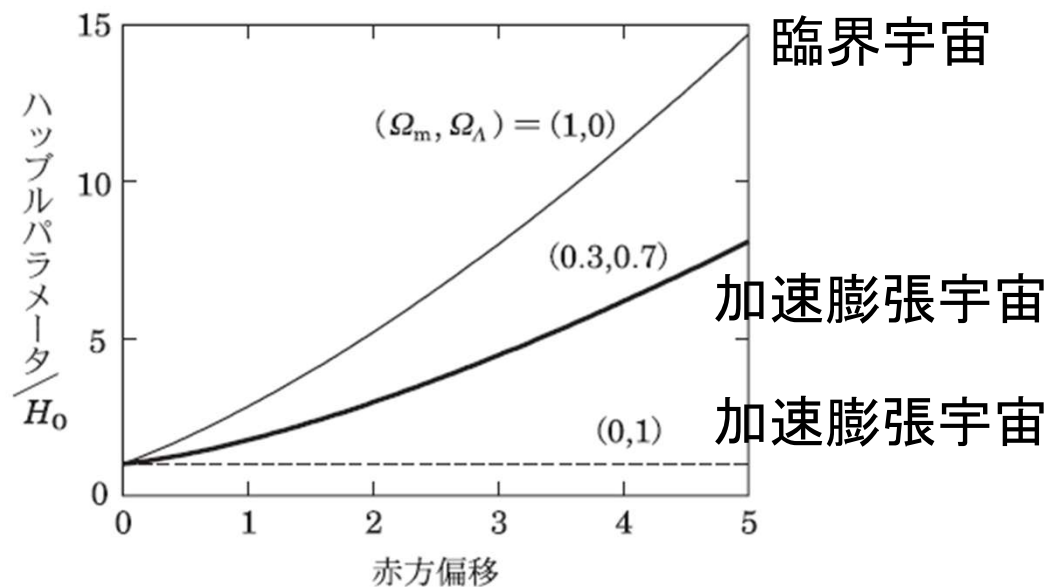
$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

減速パラメータ

$$q = - \frac{a \ddot{a}}{\dot{a}^2}$$

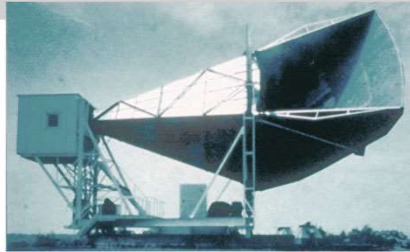
$q > 0$ : 減速

$q < 0$ : 加速

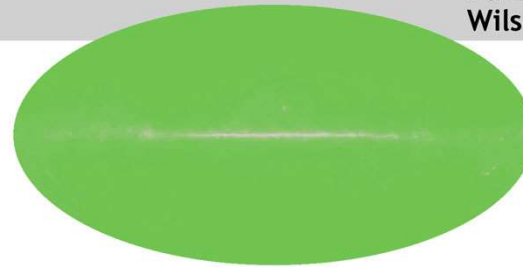


# 宇宙背景輻射 (CMB: Cosmic Microwave Background) の測定 of 歴史

1965



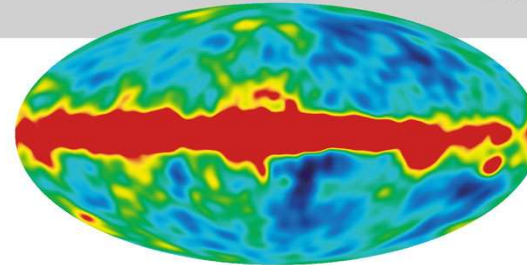
Penzias and  
Wilson



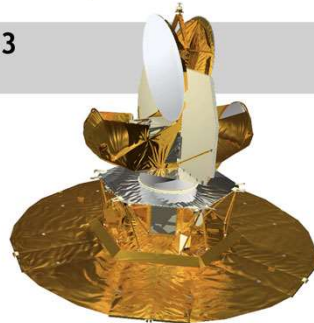
1992



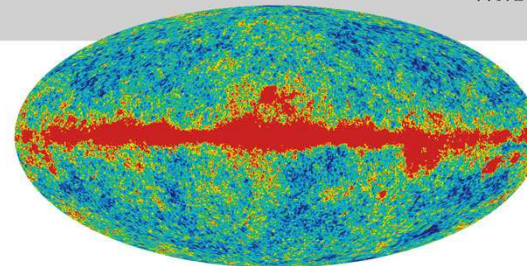
COBE



2003

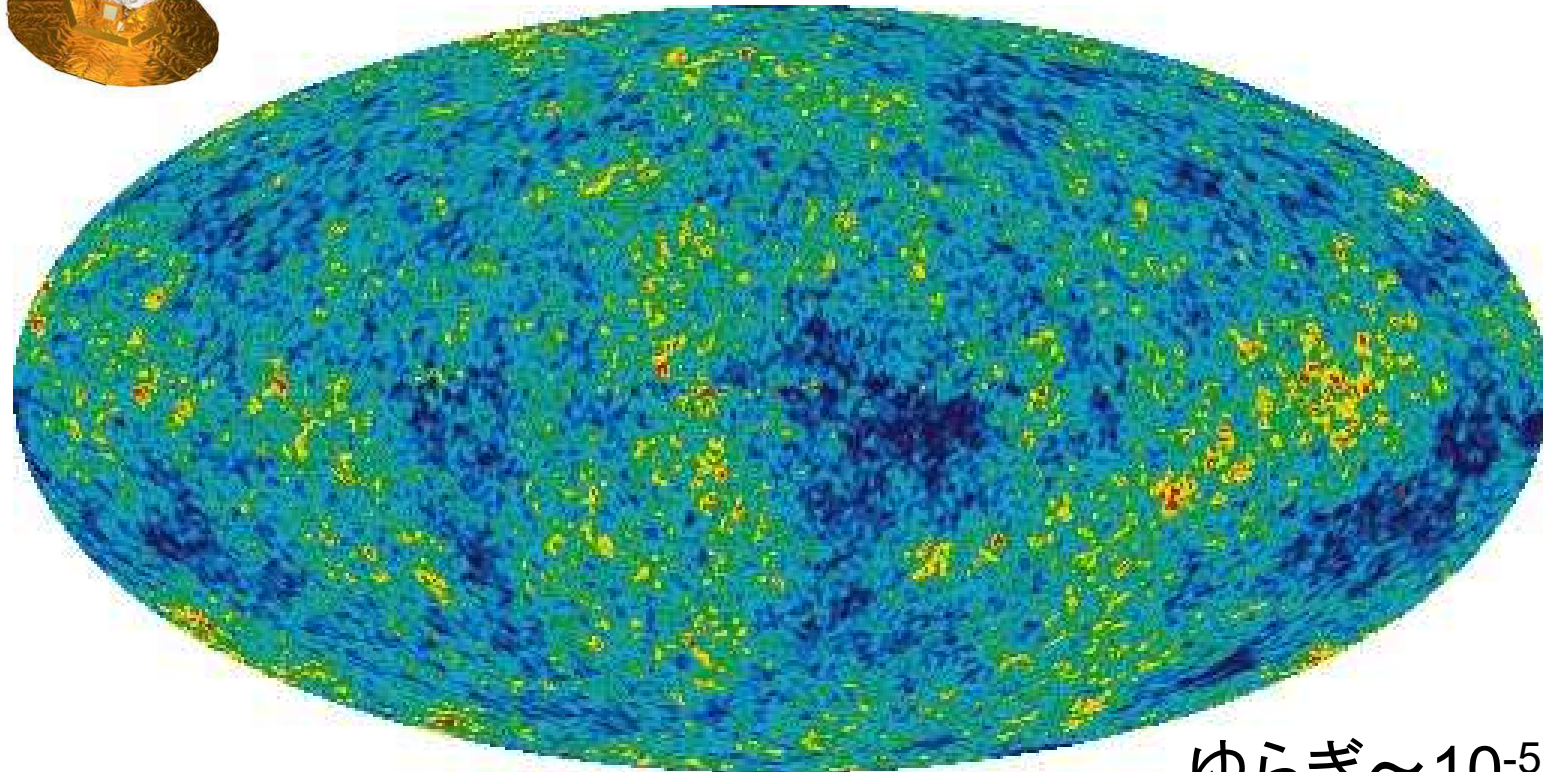
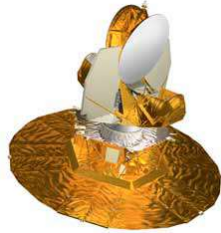


WMAP



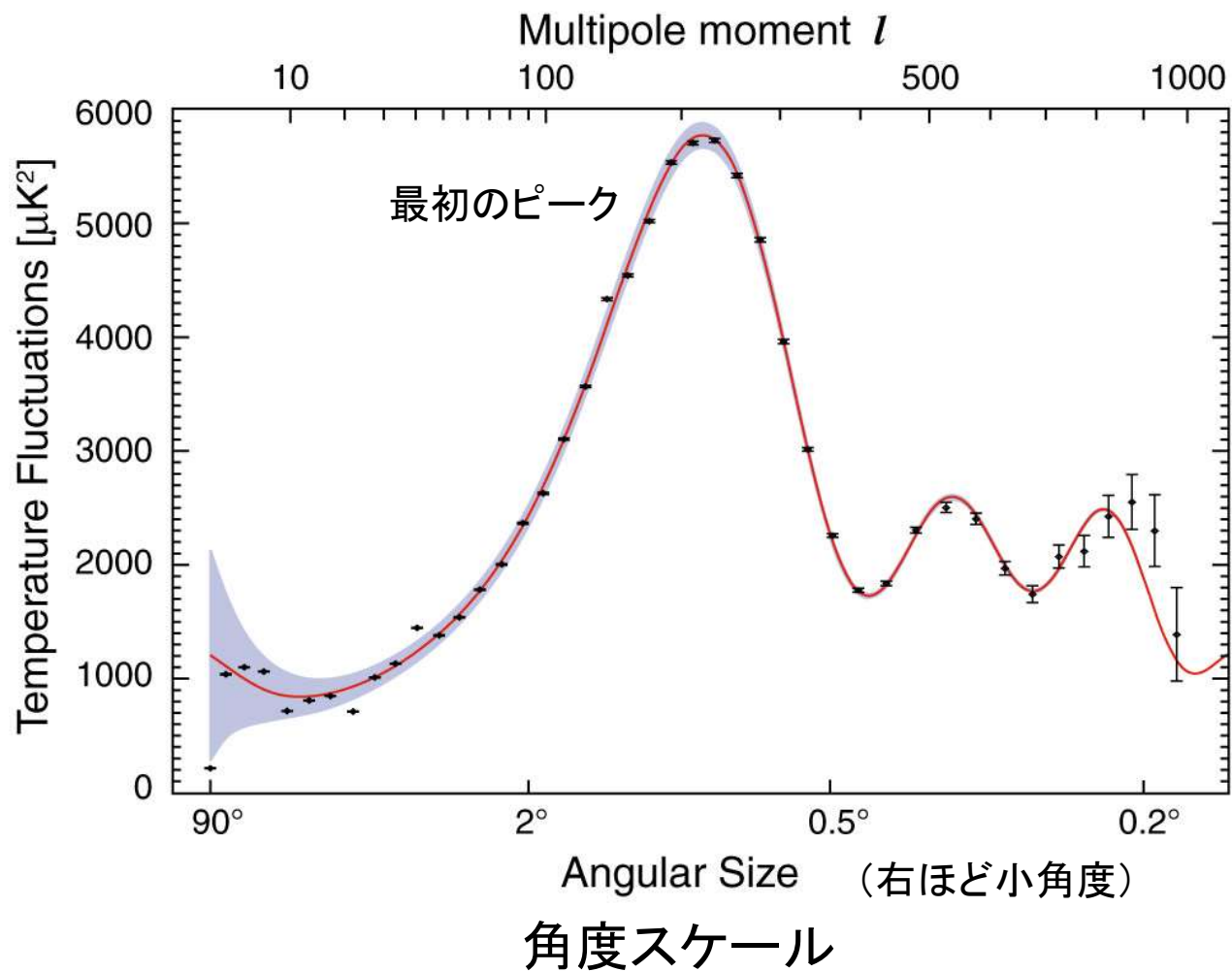
Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP)  
(2001~2010)

宇宙背景輻射の温度パターン



ゆらぎ $\sim 10^{-5}$

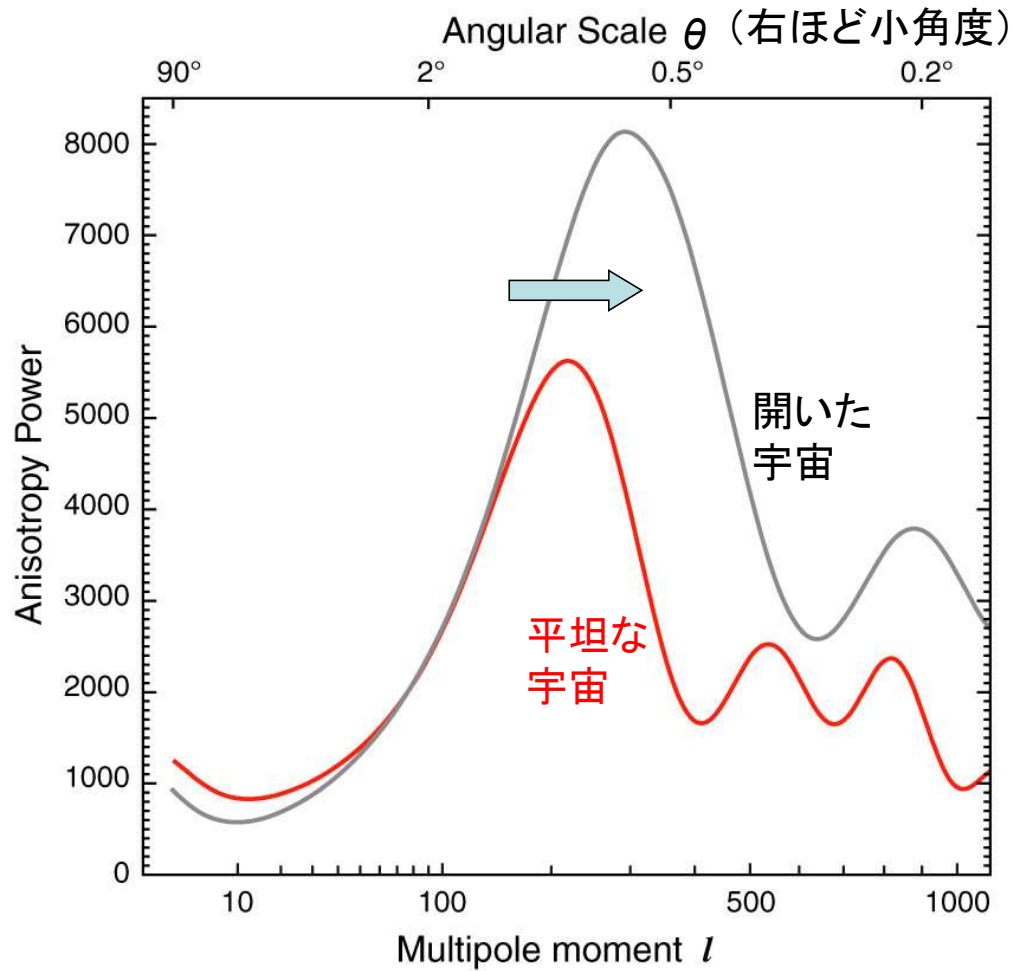
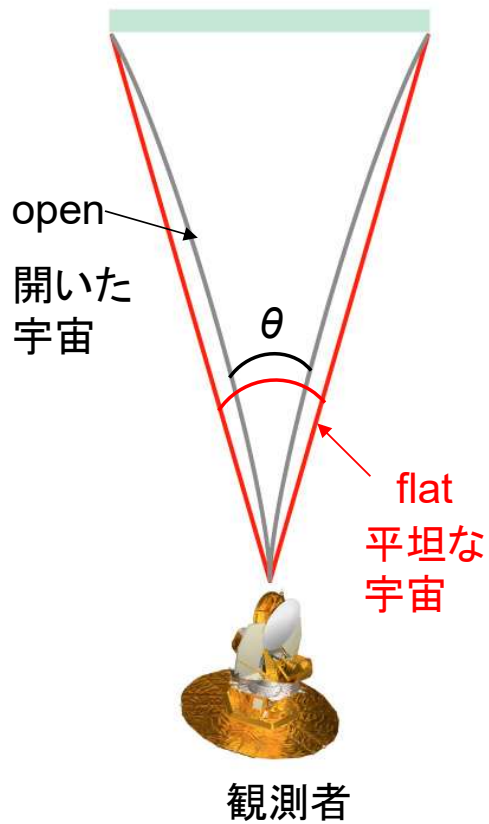
# CMBの温度揺らぎのスペクトラム



最初のピークを与える  
物理的長さ

Standard Ruler:

1° arc measurement of  
dominant energy spike

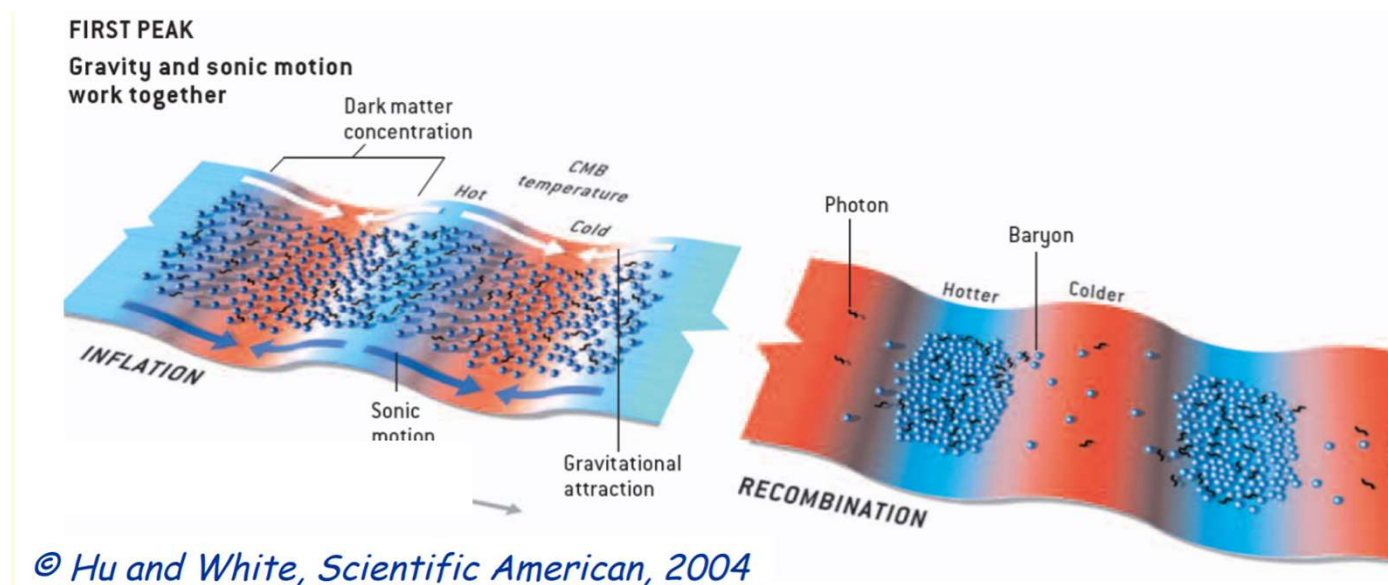


前頁の最初のピーク位置と比べると、  
平坦な宇宙がいいことがわかる。

# バリオン音響振動

## Baryon Acoustic Oscillation (BAO)

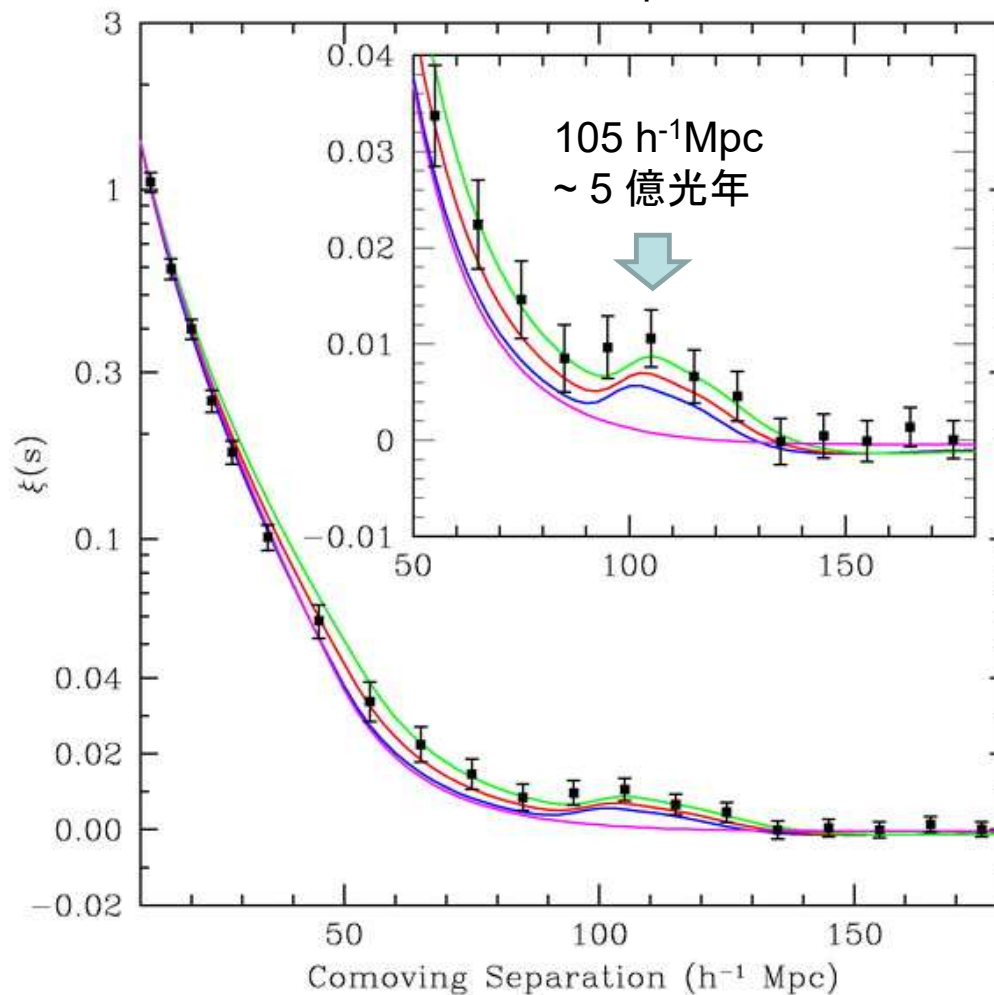
- 宇宙初期において光子とバリオンが強く結合
- 圧力を持つ流体・音波振動
- 晴れ上がりにより結合が切れるまで振動が続き、その後は位相が固定





# 銀河分布(相関関数)におけるバリオン音響振動 (BAO: Baryon Acoustic Oscillation)

Eisenstein et al. 2005, ApJ, 633, 560



晴れ上がり時に  
固定された振動  
位相は現在の  
銀河分布に  
特徴的なスケール  
を与える  
“standard ruler”  
⇒どのスケールで  
起こるかは  
膨張宇宙パラメータ  
に依存



# 銀河分布(相関関数)におけるバリオン音響振動 (BAO: Baryon Acoustic Oscillation)

Eisenstein et al. 2005, ApJ, 633, 560

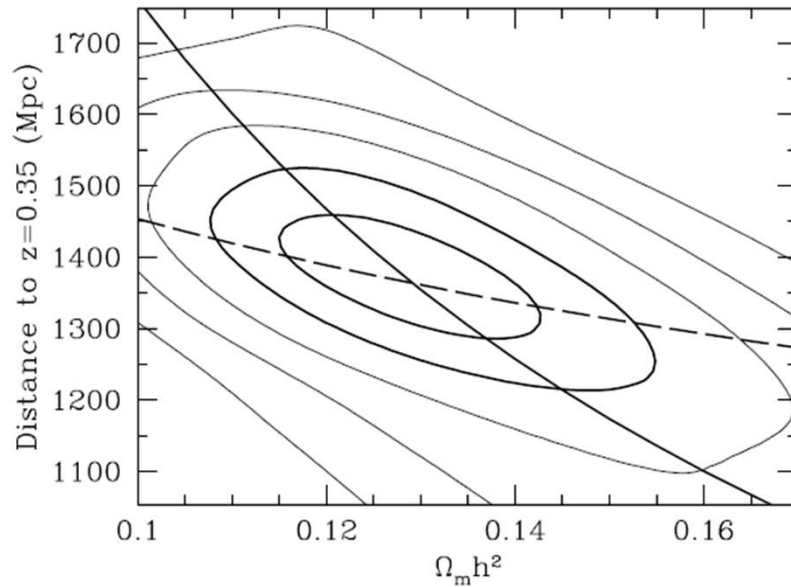


FIG. 7.—Likelihood contours of CDM models as a function of  $\Omega_m h^2$  and  $D_V(0.35)$ . The likelihood has been taken to be proportional to  $\exp(-\chi^2/2)$ , and contours corresponding to 1 through 5  $\sigma$  for a two-dimensional Gaussian have been plotted. The one-dimensional marginalized values are  $\Omega_m h^2 = 0.130 \pm 0.010$  and  $D_V(0.35) = 1370 \pm 64$  Mpc. We overplot lines depicting the two major degeneracy directions. The solid line is a line of constant  $\Omega_m h^2 D_V(0.35)$ , which would be the degeneracy direction for a pure CDM model. The dashed line is a line of constant sound horizon, holding  $\Omega_b h^2 = 0.024$ . The contours clearly deviate from the pure CDM degeneracy, implying that the peak at  $100 h^{-1}$  Mpc is constraining the fits. [See the electronic edition of the Journal for a color version of this figure.]

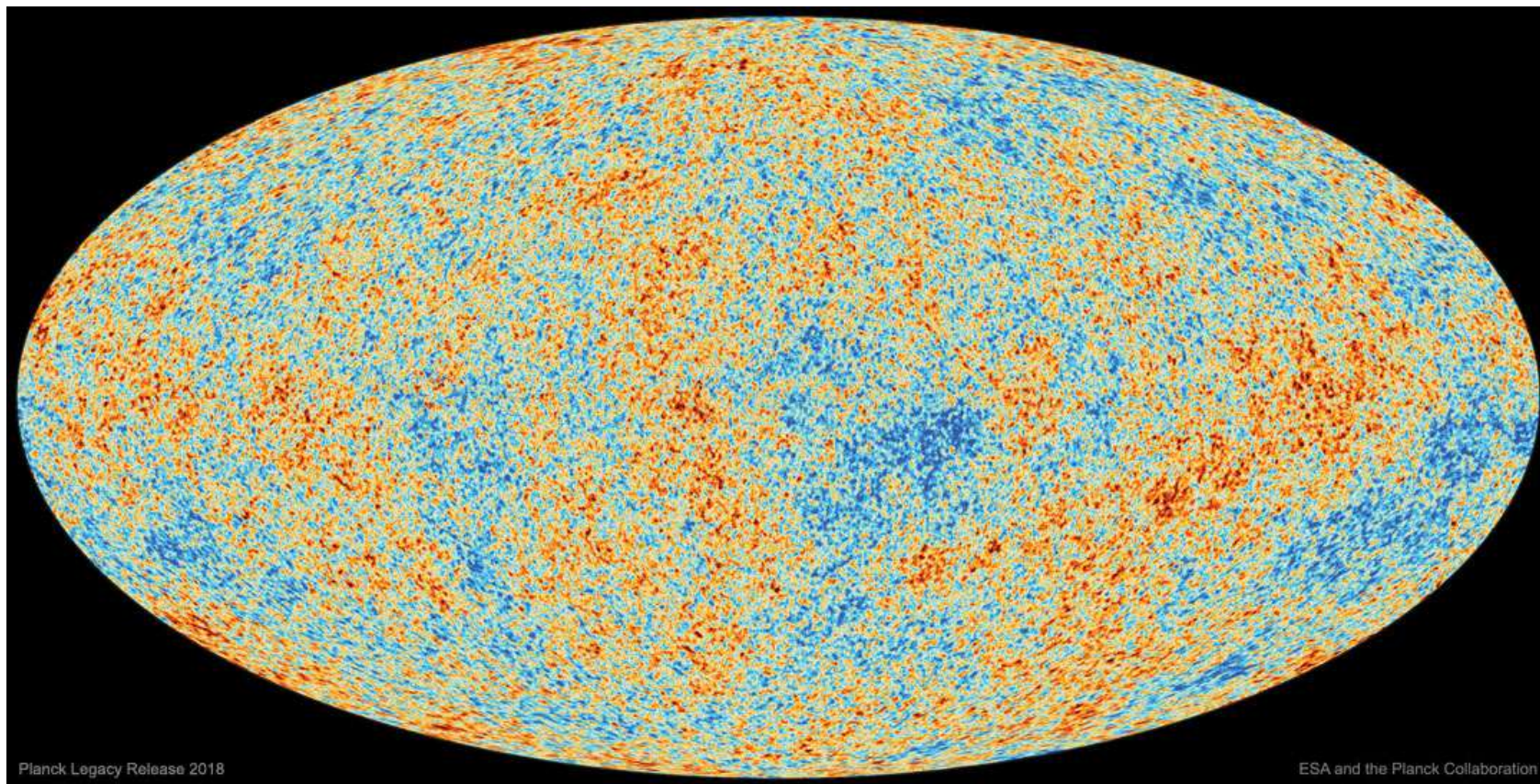
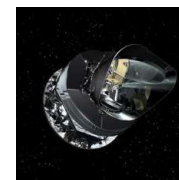
## Angular diameter distance $D(z)$

### SUMMARY OF PARAMETER CONSTRAINTS FROM LRGs

Parameter	Constraint
$\Omega_m h^2$ .....	$0.130(n/0.98)^{1.2} \pm 0.011$
$D_V(0.35)$ .....	$1370 \pm 64$ Mpc (4.7%)
$R_{0.35} \equiv D_V(0.35)/D_M(1089)$ .....	$0.0979 \pm 0.0036$ (3.7%)
$A \equiv D_V(0.35)(\Omega_m H_0^2)^{1/2}/0.35c$ .....	$0.469(n/0.98)^{-0.35} \pm 0.017$ (3.6%)

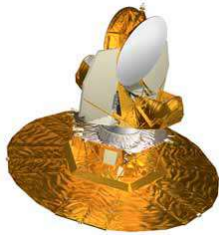
NOTES.—We assume  $\Omega_b h^2 = 0.024$  throughout, but variations permitted by *WMAP* create negligible changes here. We use  $n = 0.98$ , but where variations by 0.1 would create 1  $\sigma$  changes, we include an approximate dependence. The quantity  $A$  is discussed in § 4.5. All constraints are 1  $\sigma$ .

# Planck衛星による宇宙背景放射の地図 (2009~2013)





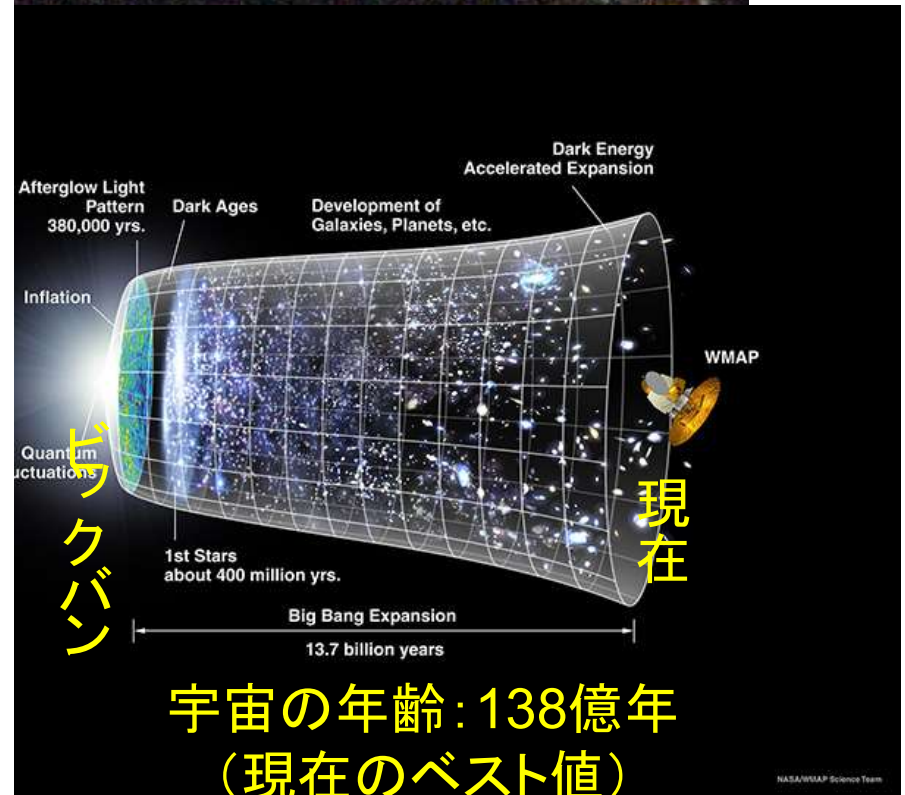
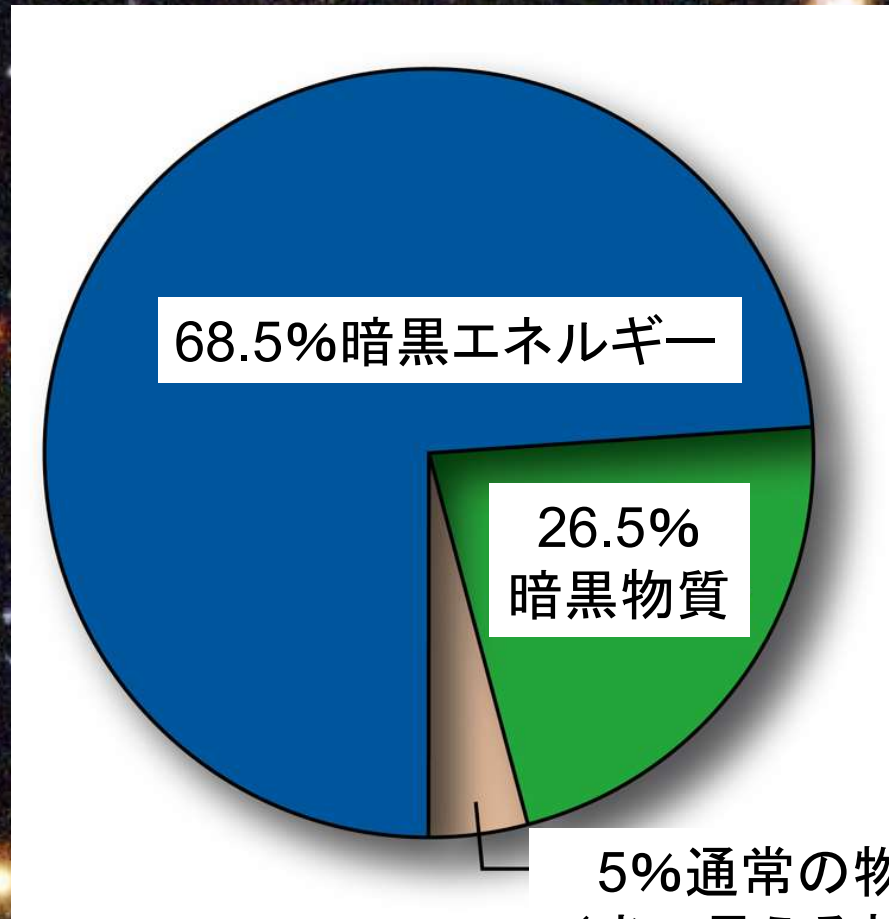
# WMAPとPlanckの結果の比較



	WMAP (2012)	Planck (2018)
$100\Omega_b h^2$	$2.264 \pm 0.050$	$2.237 \pm 0.015$
$\Omega_{DM} h^2$	$0.1138 \pm 0.0045$	$0.1200 \pm 0.0012$
$\Omega_\Lambda$	$0.721 \pm 0.025$	$0.6847 \pm 0.0073$
$n$	$0.972 \pm 0.013$	$0.9649 \pm 0.0042$
$10^9 A_s$	$2.203 \pm 0.067$	$2.100 \pm 0.030$
$\tau_e$	$0.089 \pm 0.014$	$0.0544 \pm 0.0073$
$t_0$ [億年]	$137.4 \pm 1.1$	$137.97 \pm 0.23$
$H_0$ [ $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$ ]	$70.0 \pm 2.2$	$67.36 \pm 0.54$
$\Omega_m h^2$	$0.1364 \pm 0.0044$	$0.1430 \pm 0.0011$
$10^9 A_s e^{-2\tau_e}$	$1.844 \pm 0.031$	$1.883 \pm 0.011$
$\sigma_8^m$ (3.5.4 節)	$0.821 \pm 0.023$	$0.8111 \pm 0.0060$
$\Omega_m$	<b>0.278</b>	<b>0.315</b>

138億年

# 宇宙のエネルギーの内訳 (現在のベスト値)



5%通常の物質  
(光で見える部分)



# Subaru/HSCの結果

Hikage et al. 2019, PASJ, 71, 43

