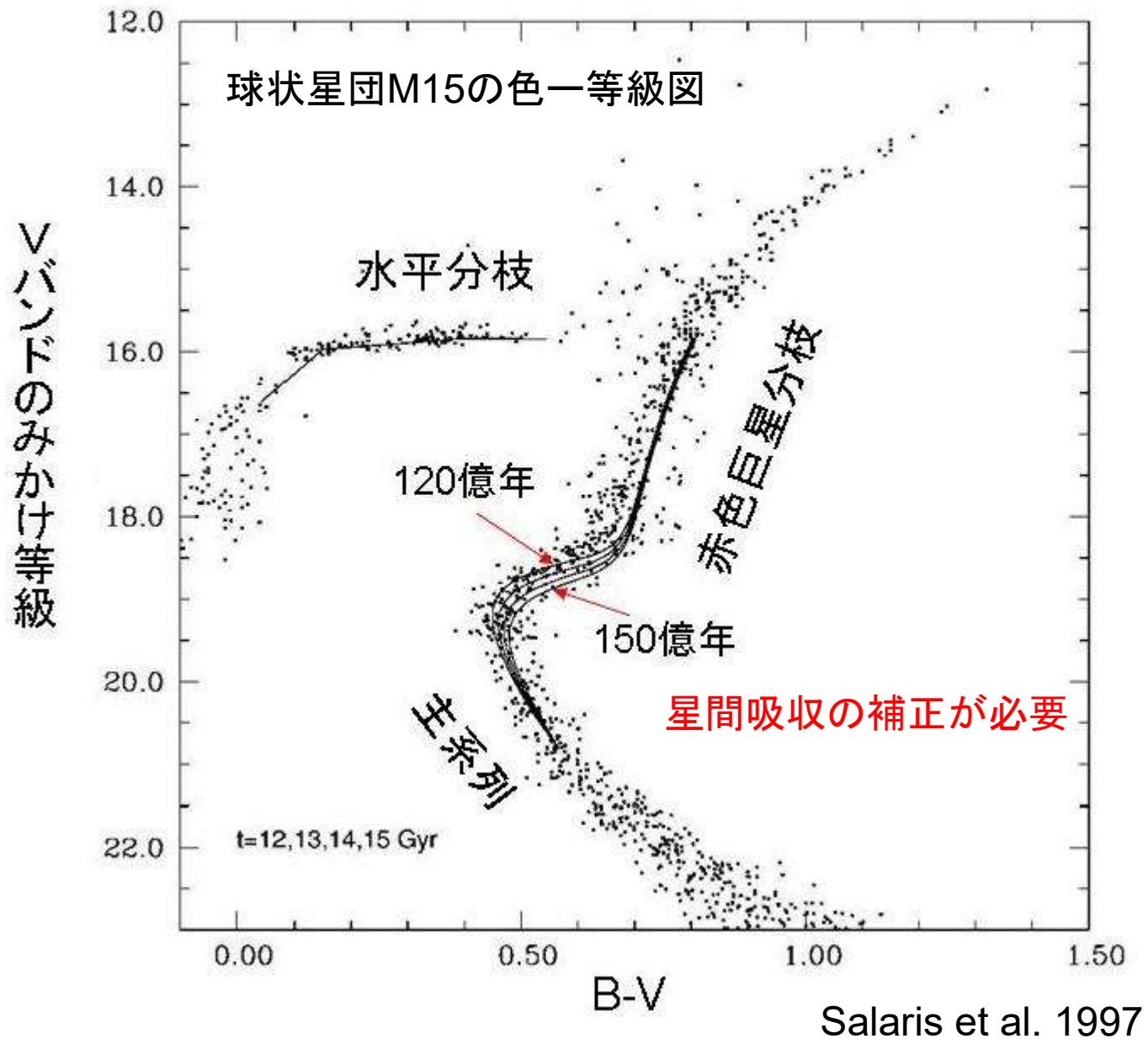
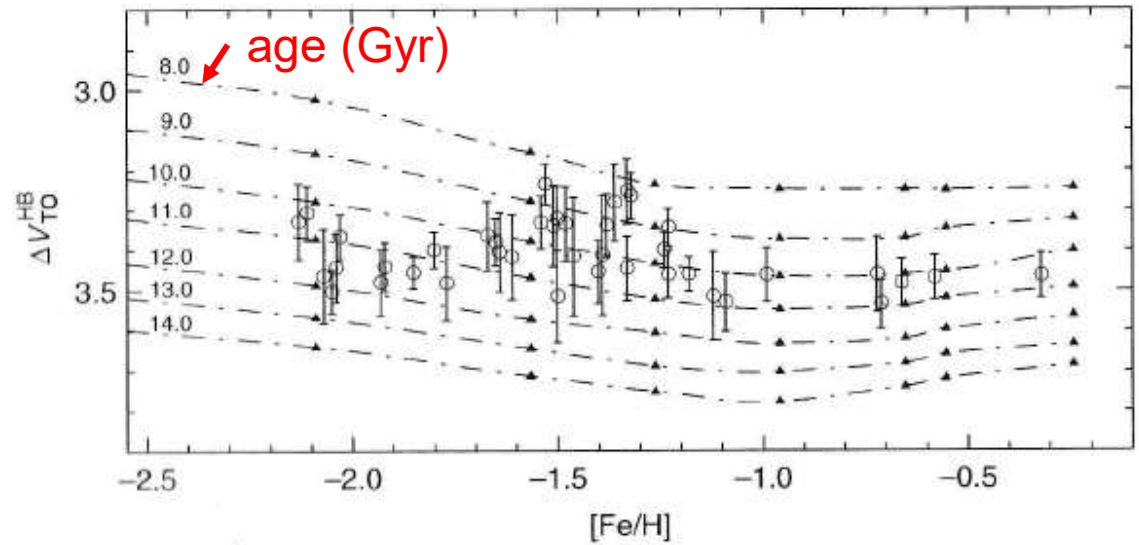
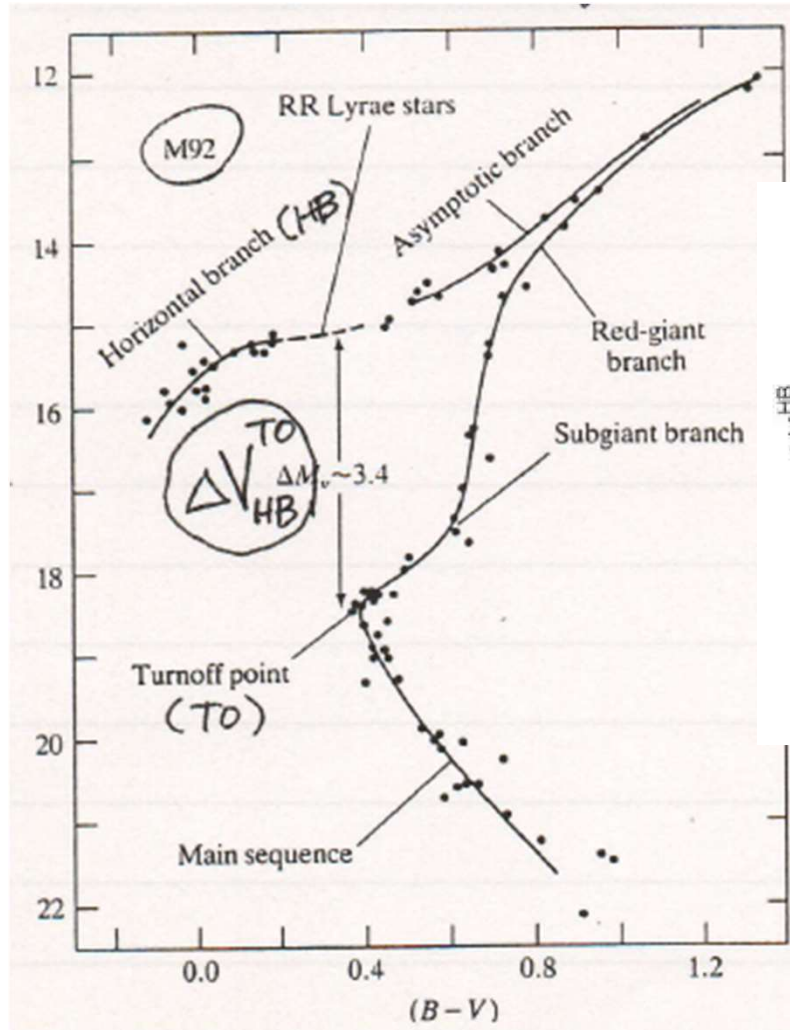


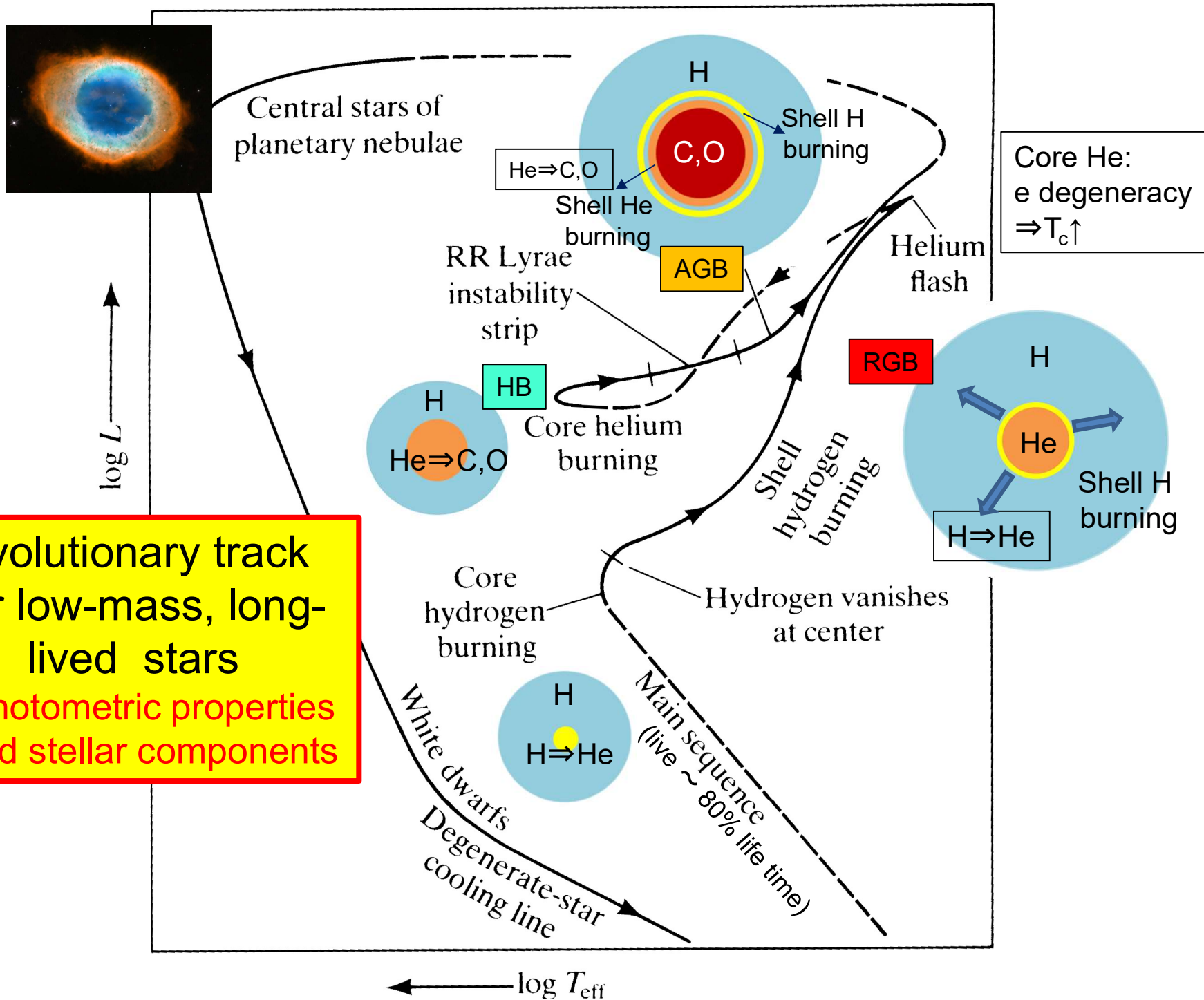
# Chapter 2. 銀河の年代学と観測的宇宙論



# 球状星団M92の色一等級図

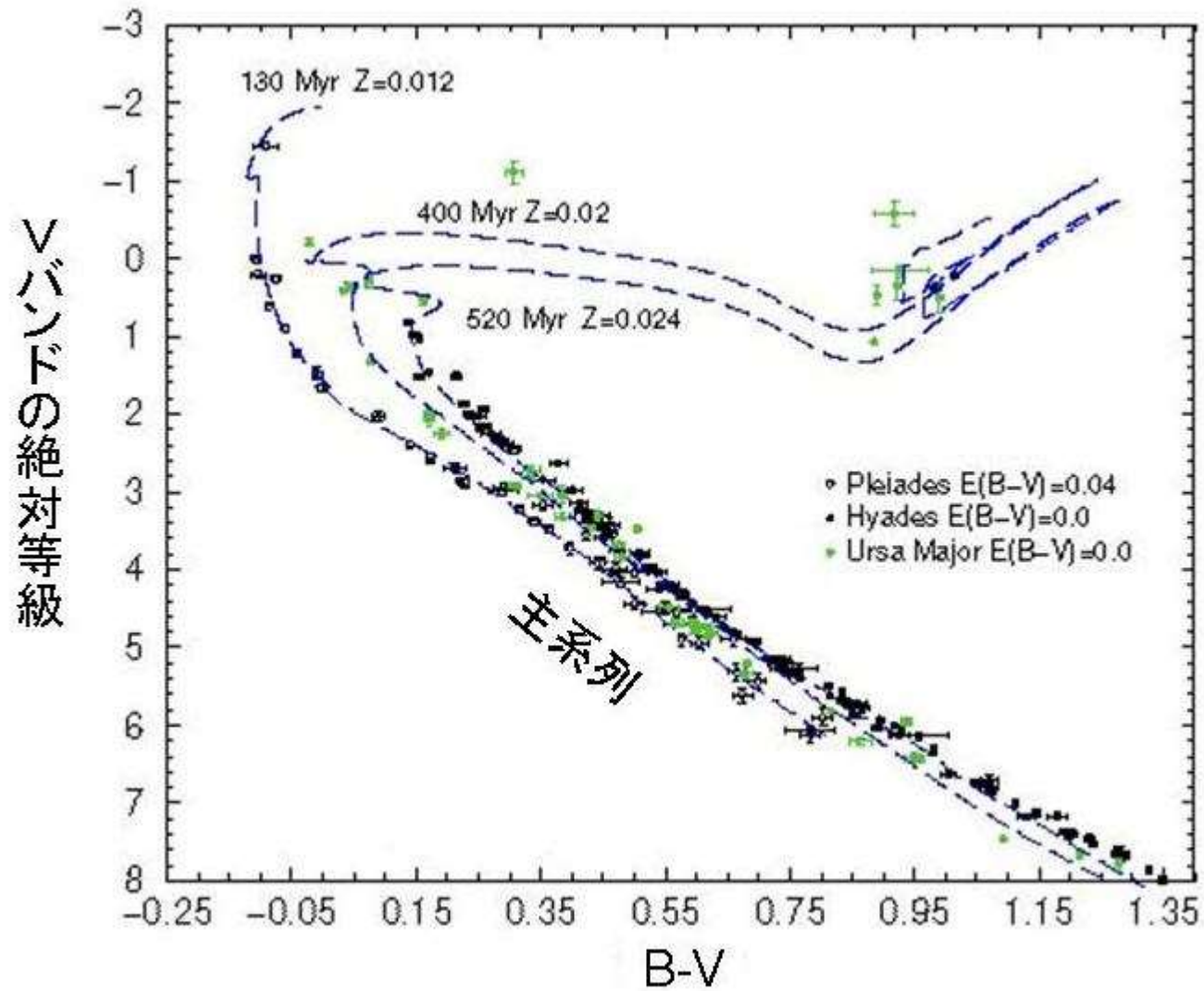


Given  $[Fe/H]$   
 0.1 mag variation in  $\Delta V$ :  $\Delta \text{age} \sim 1$  Gyr  
 (insensitive to  $\Delta[Fe/H]$ )



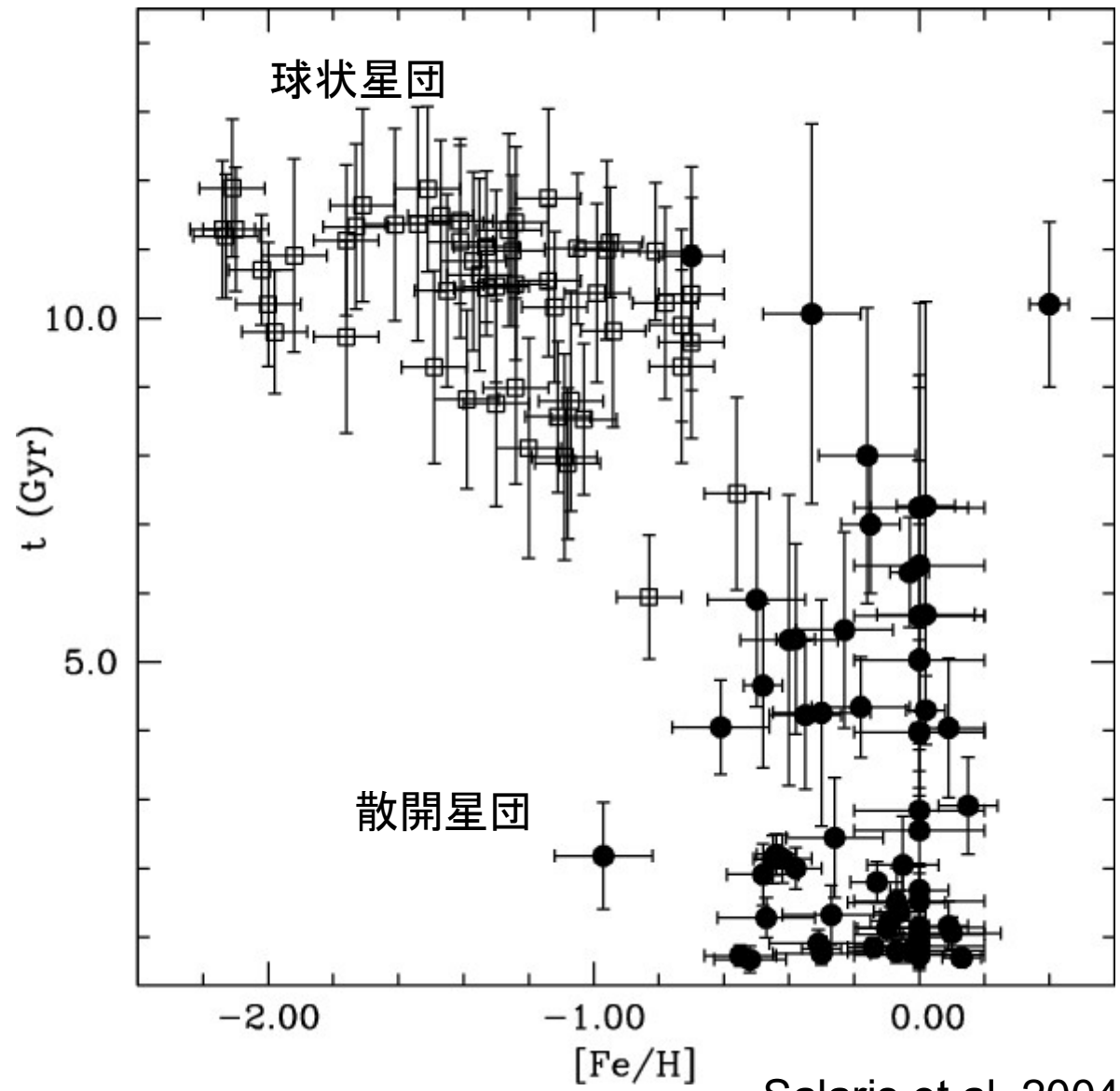
**Evolutionary track for low-mass, long-lived stars**  
 $\Rightarrow$  photometric properties of old stellar components

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

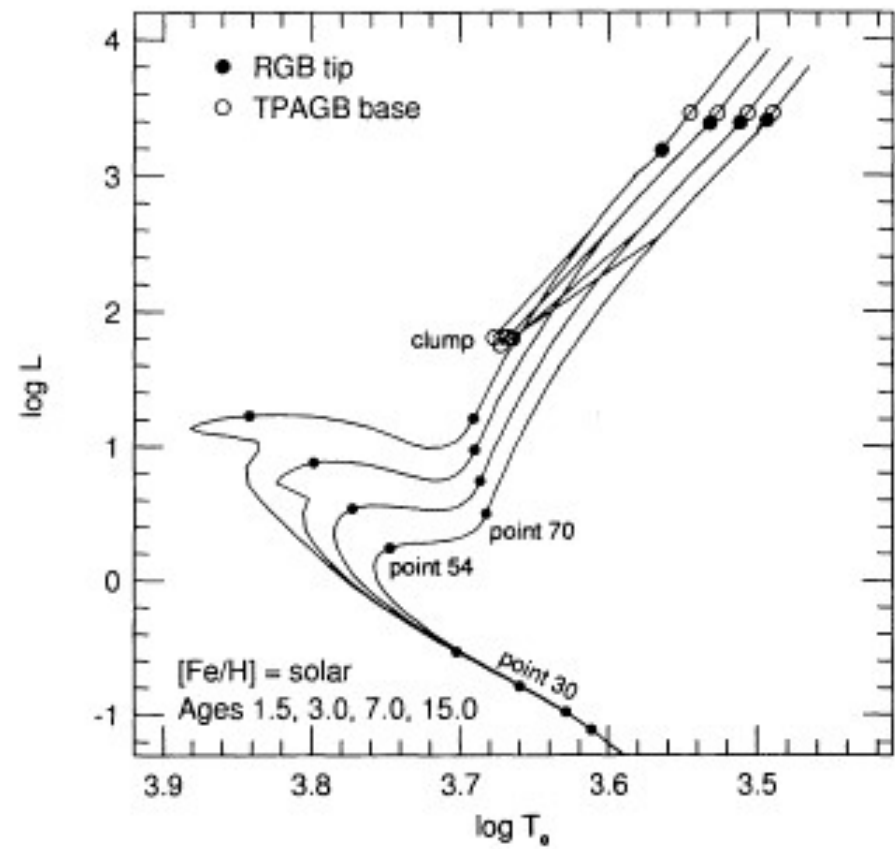
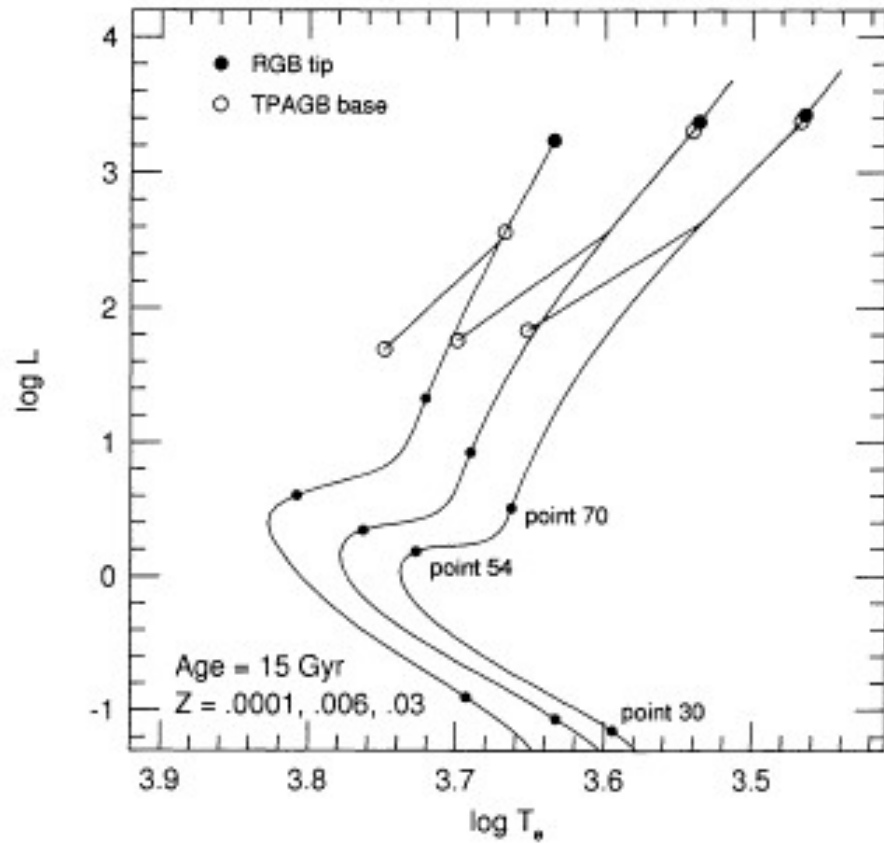


Tordiglione, V. et al. 2003

# 散開星団と球状星団の金属量と年齢の関係

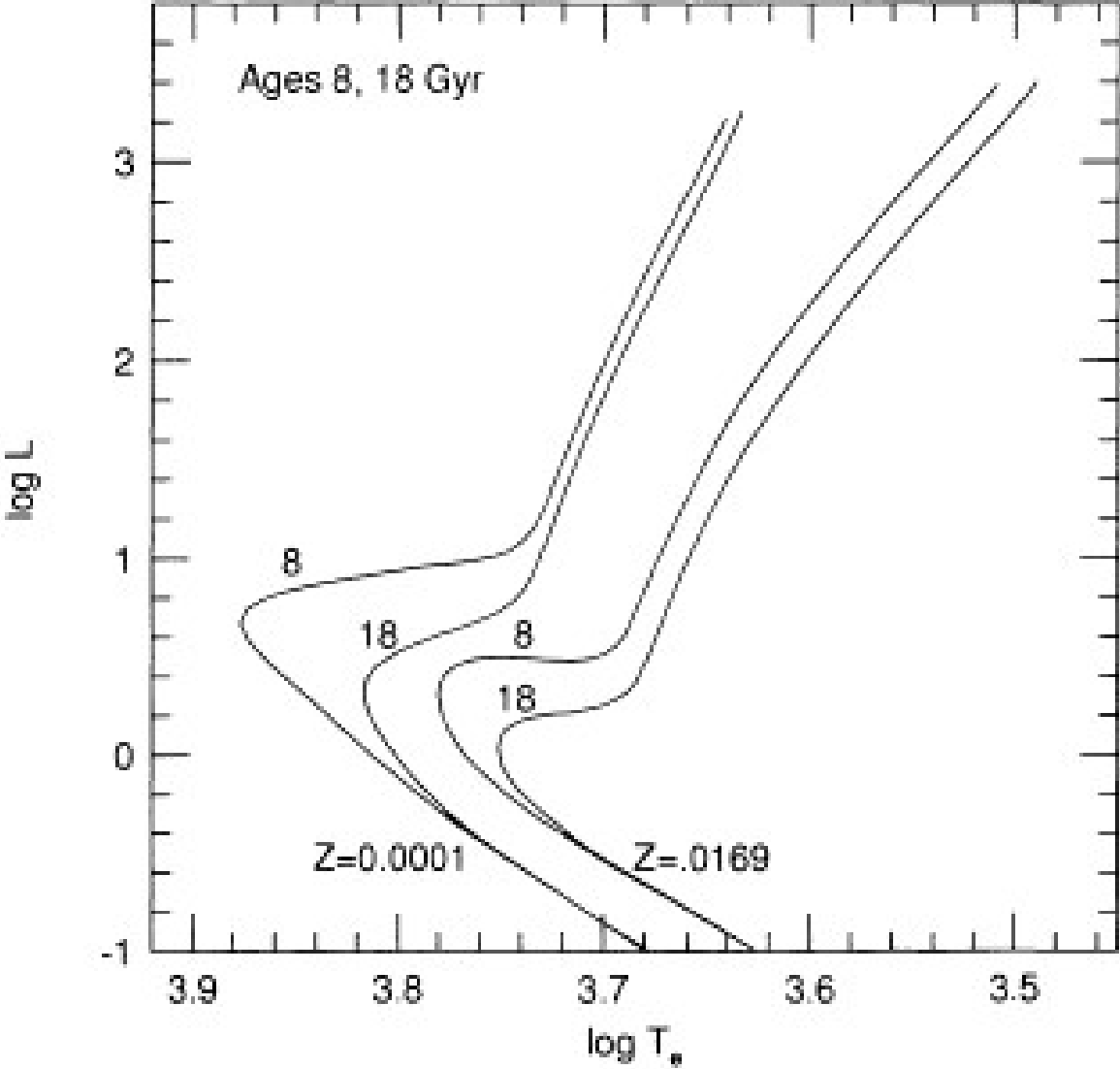


# モデル結果



Worthey 1994

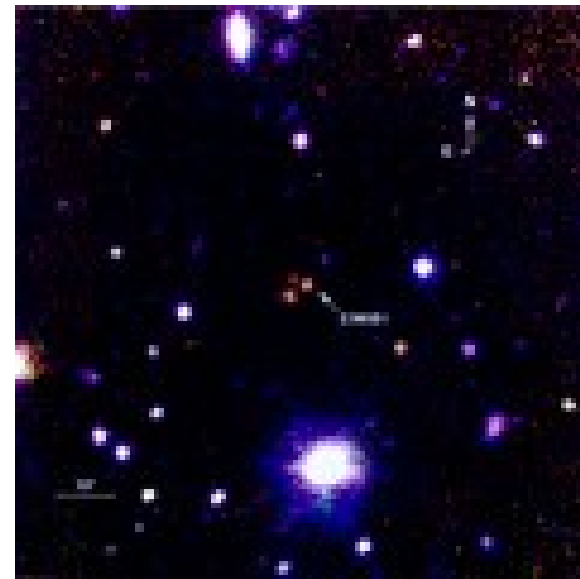
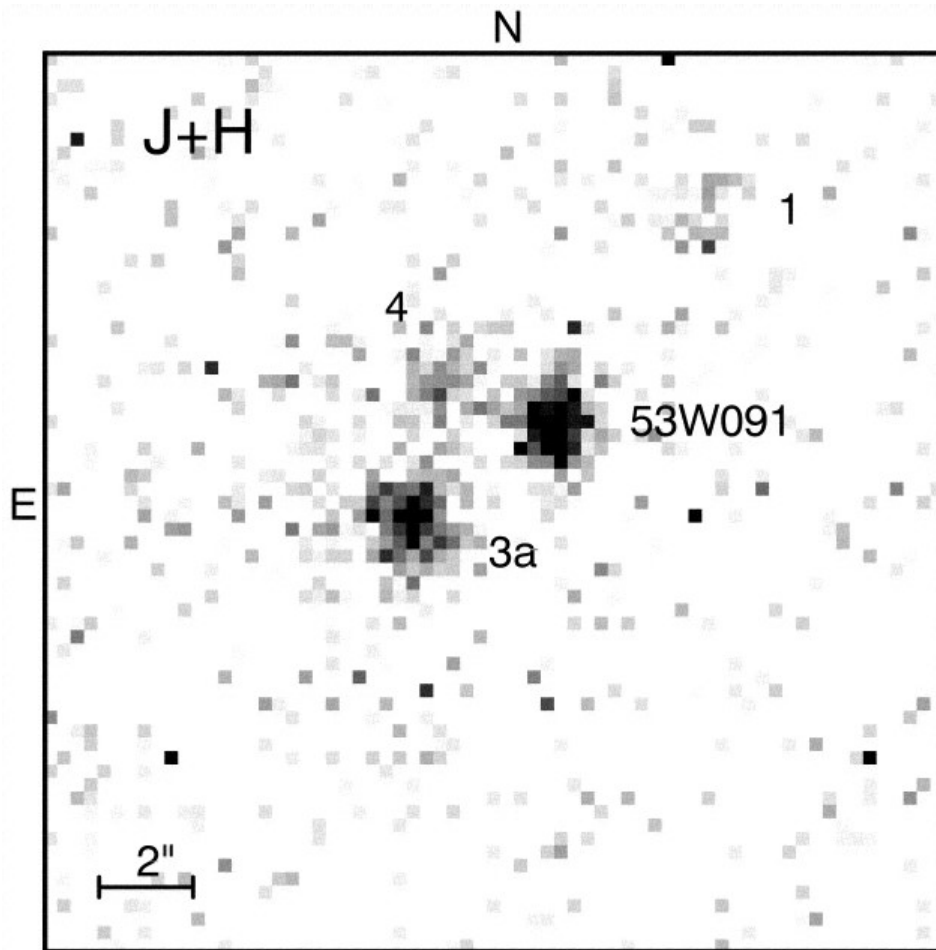
# Age-metallicity degeneracy



Worthey 1994



# LBDS 53W091 at $z = 1.552$

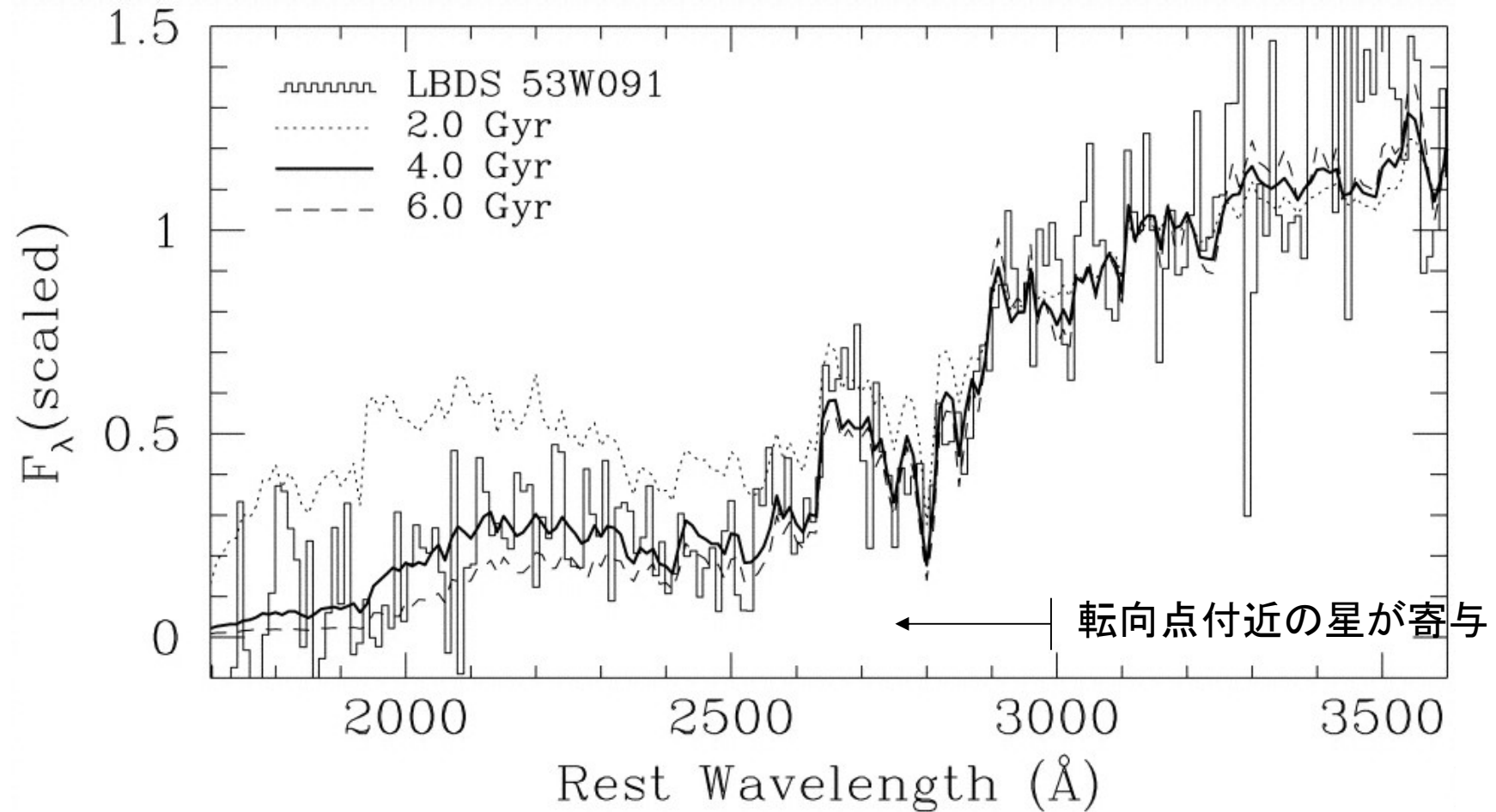


*R* band (*blue*), *J* band (*green*),  
and *H* band (*red*)

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

橈円銀河の進化モデル  
(Worthey 1994)

年齢固定

金属量固定

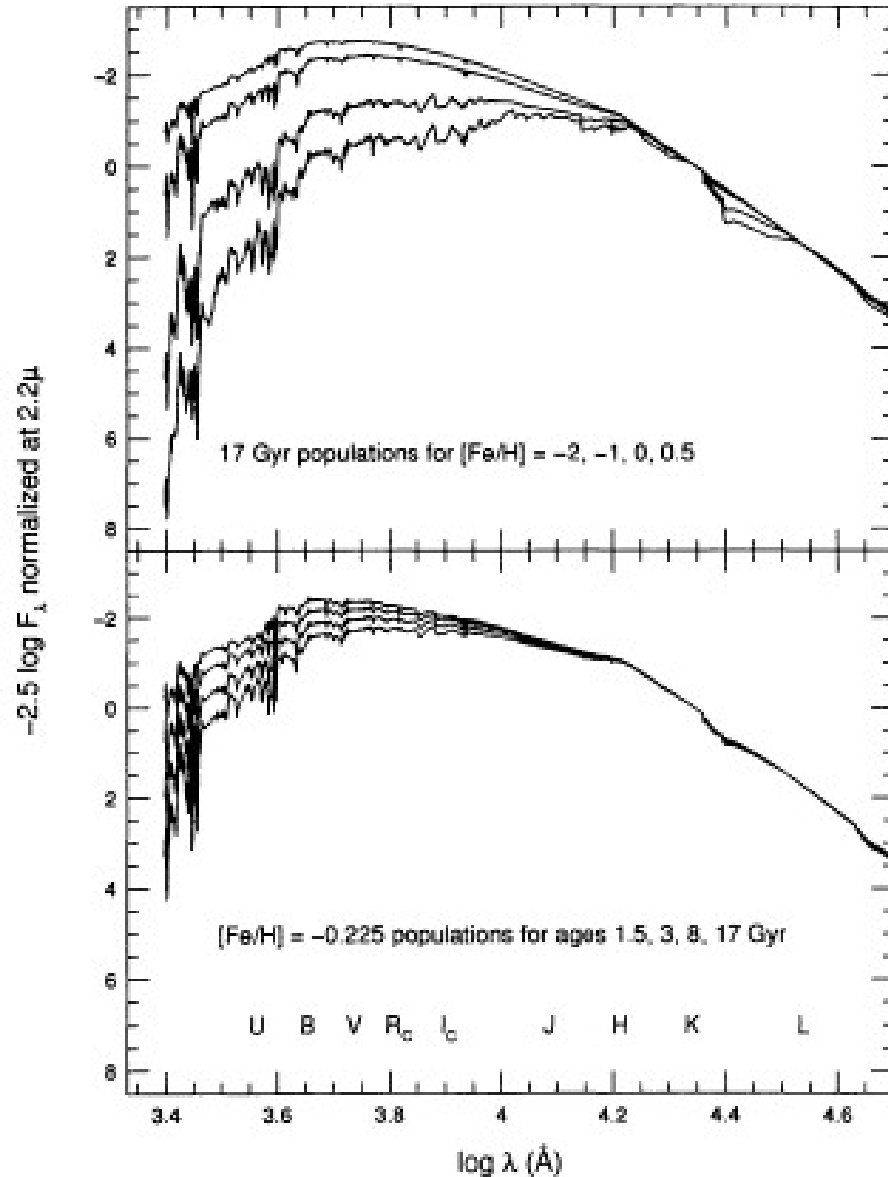
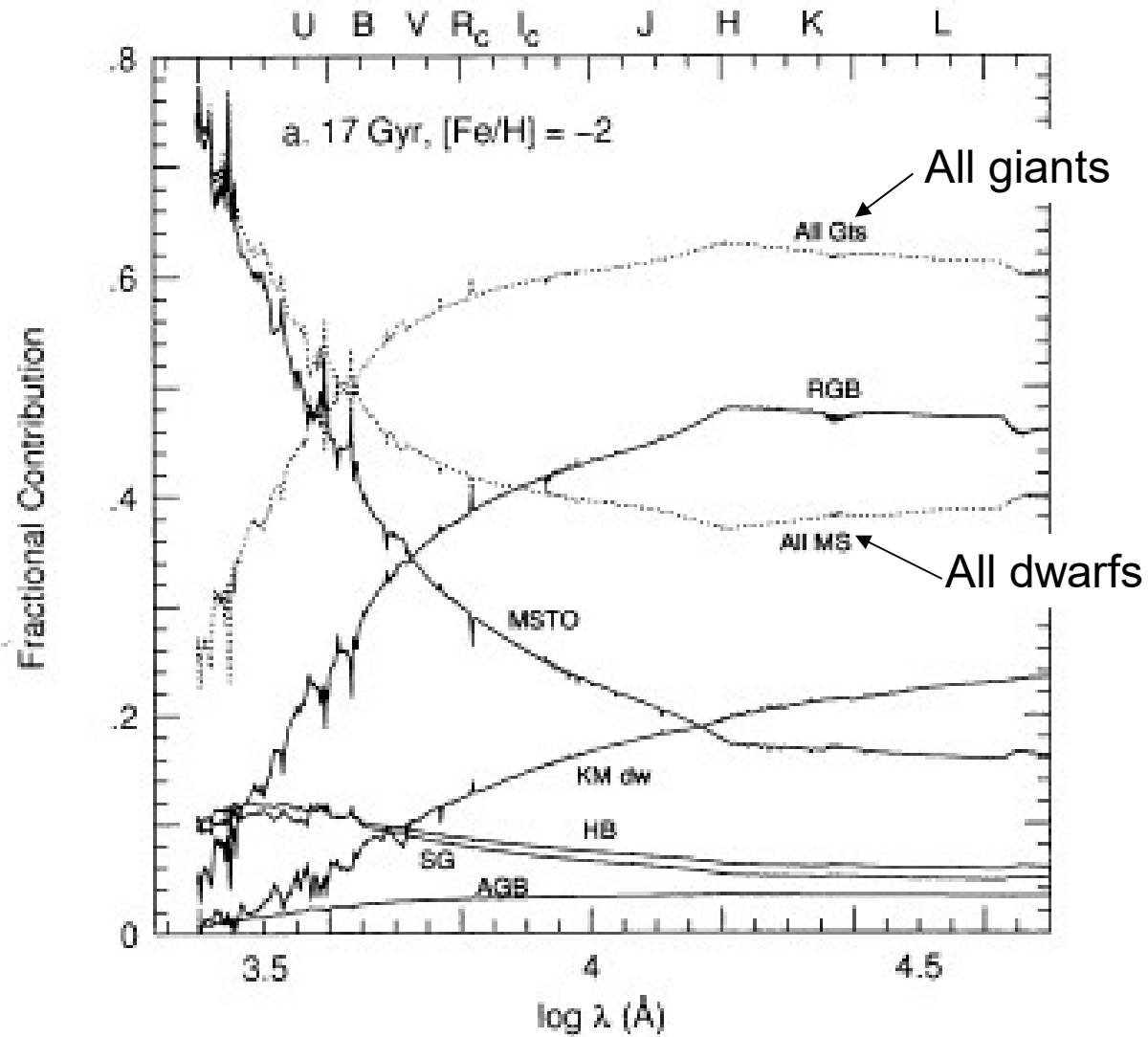


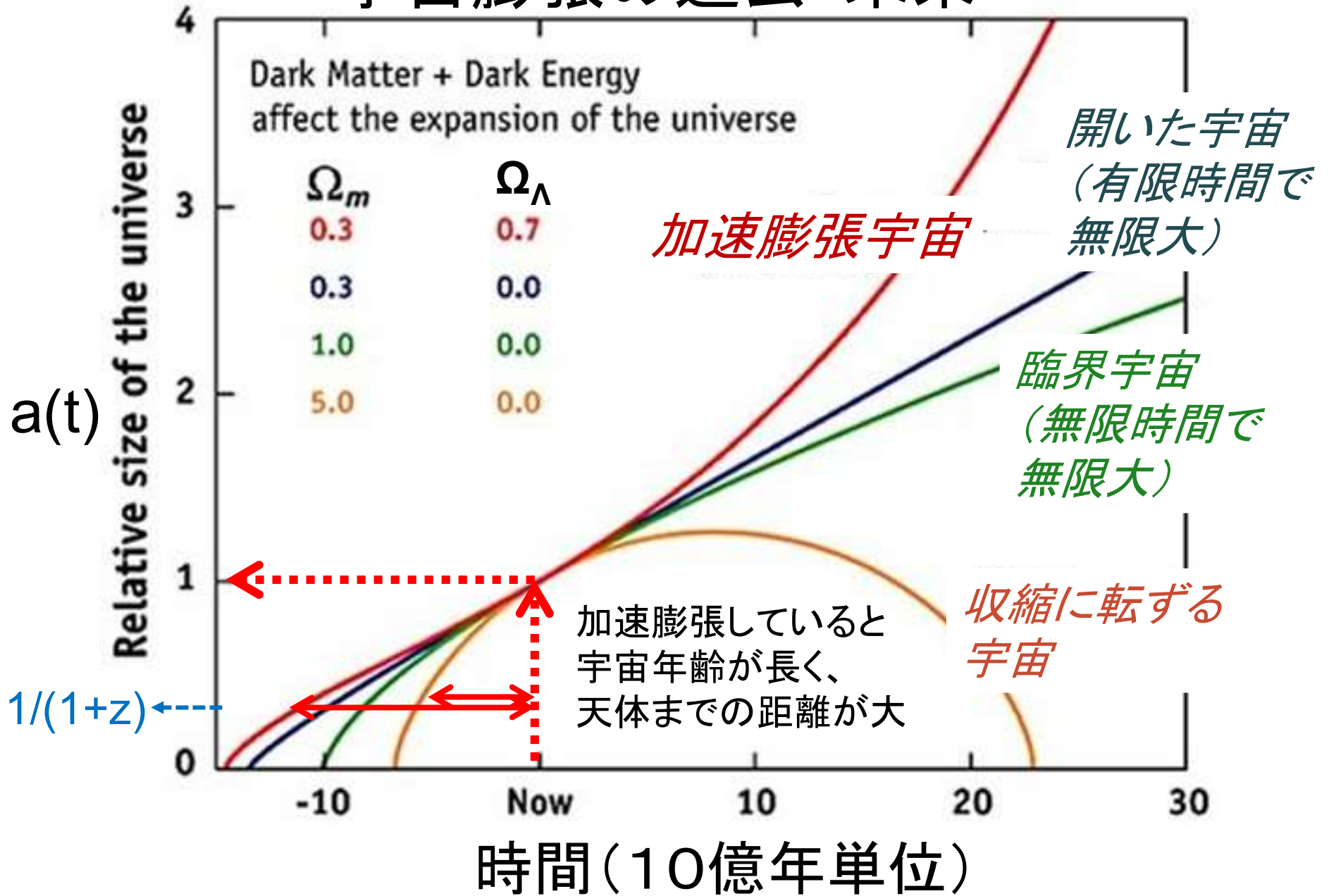
FIG. 38.—(a) Spectral energy distributions (SEDs) for 17 Gyr populations of  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -2, -1, 0,$  and  $0.5$  dex. Note that the presence of M stars leaves a strong signature in the optical red. (b) SEDs for  $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.225$  populations of ages 1.5, 3, 8, and 17 Gyr.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

# スペクトルに対する恒星種類の寄与

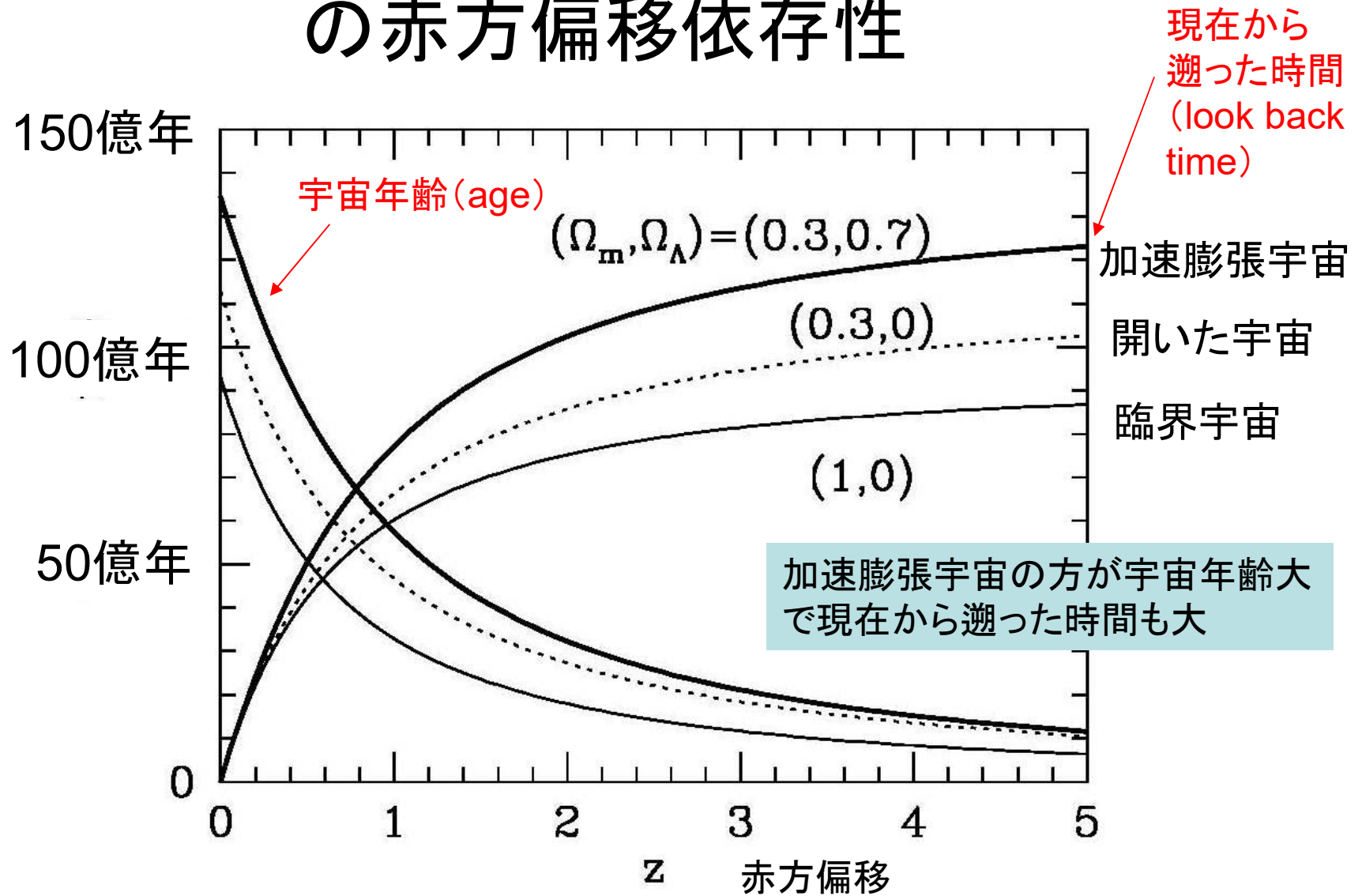


Worthey 1994

# 宇宙膨張の過去・未来

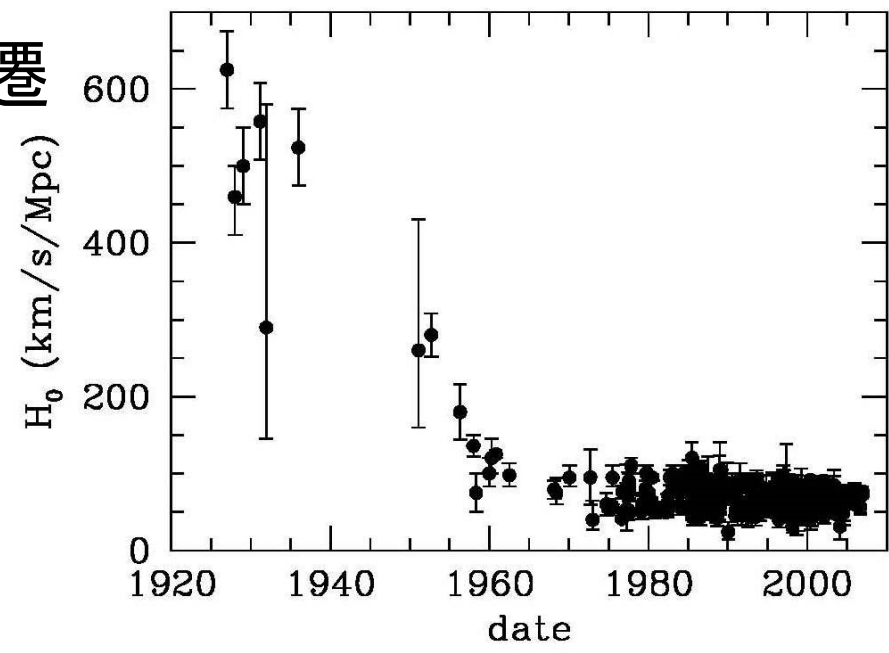


# 宇宙年齢と現在から遡った時間の赤方偏移依存性



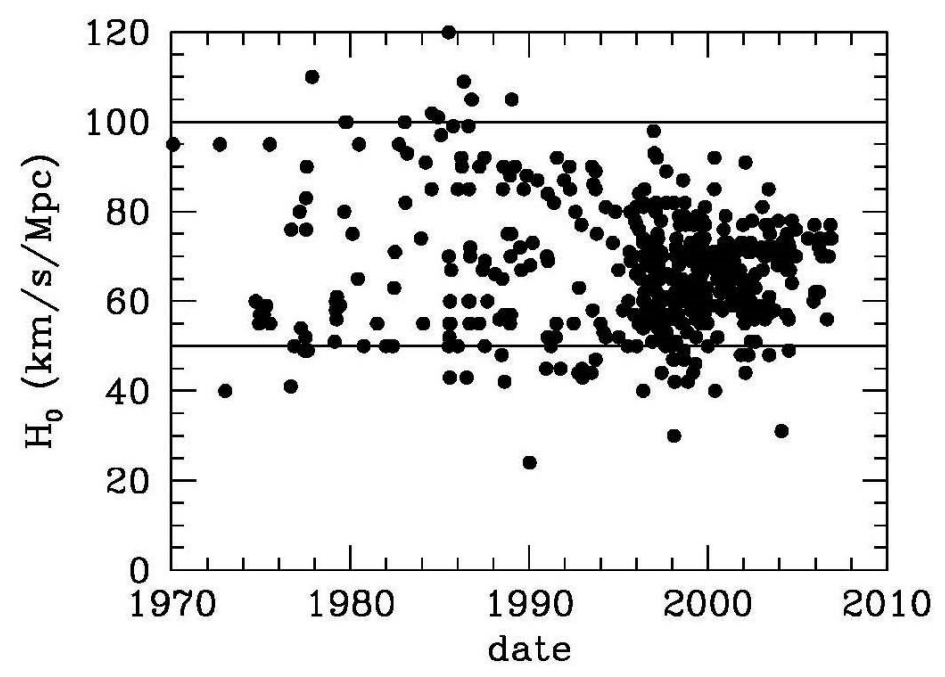
For  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

# H<sub>0</sub>決定の変遷



$$V = H_0 R$$

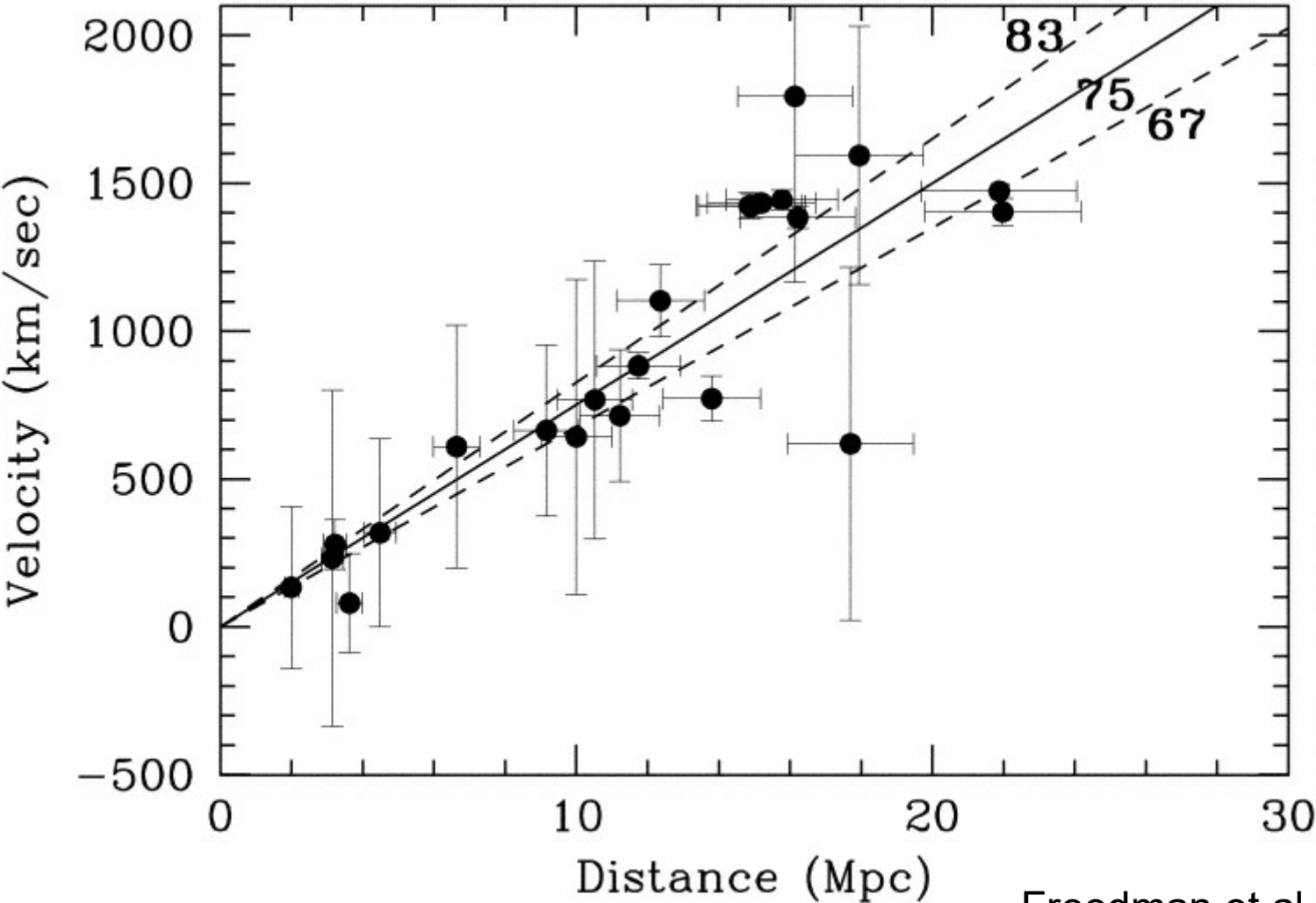
H<sub>0</sub>の不定性:  
距離R決定の  
不定性が反映



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)。

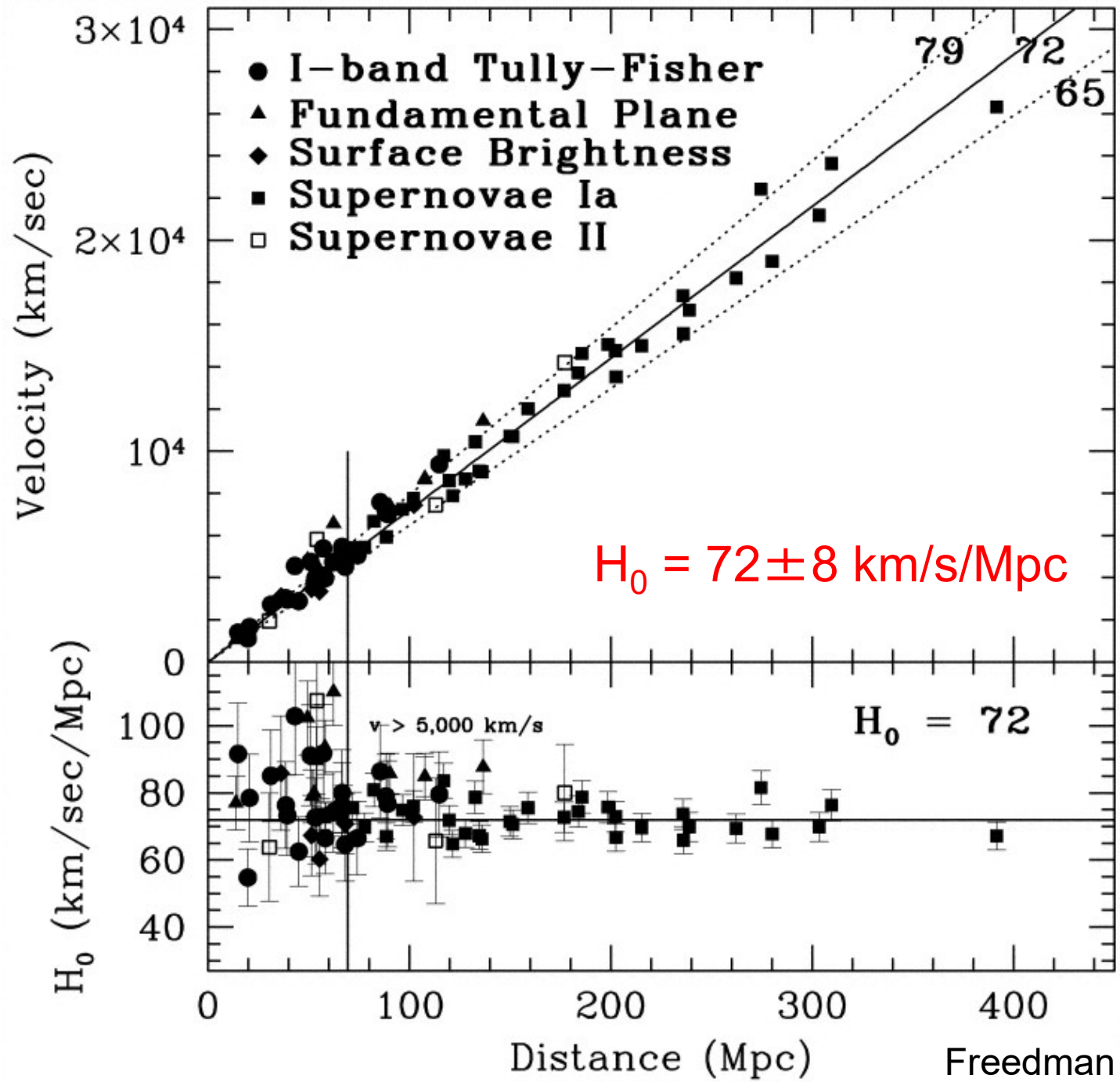
# HST Key Project

## 近傍銀河のセファイド変光星による距離と後退速度



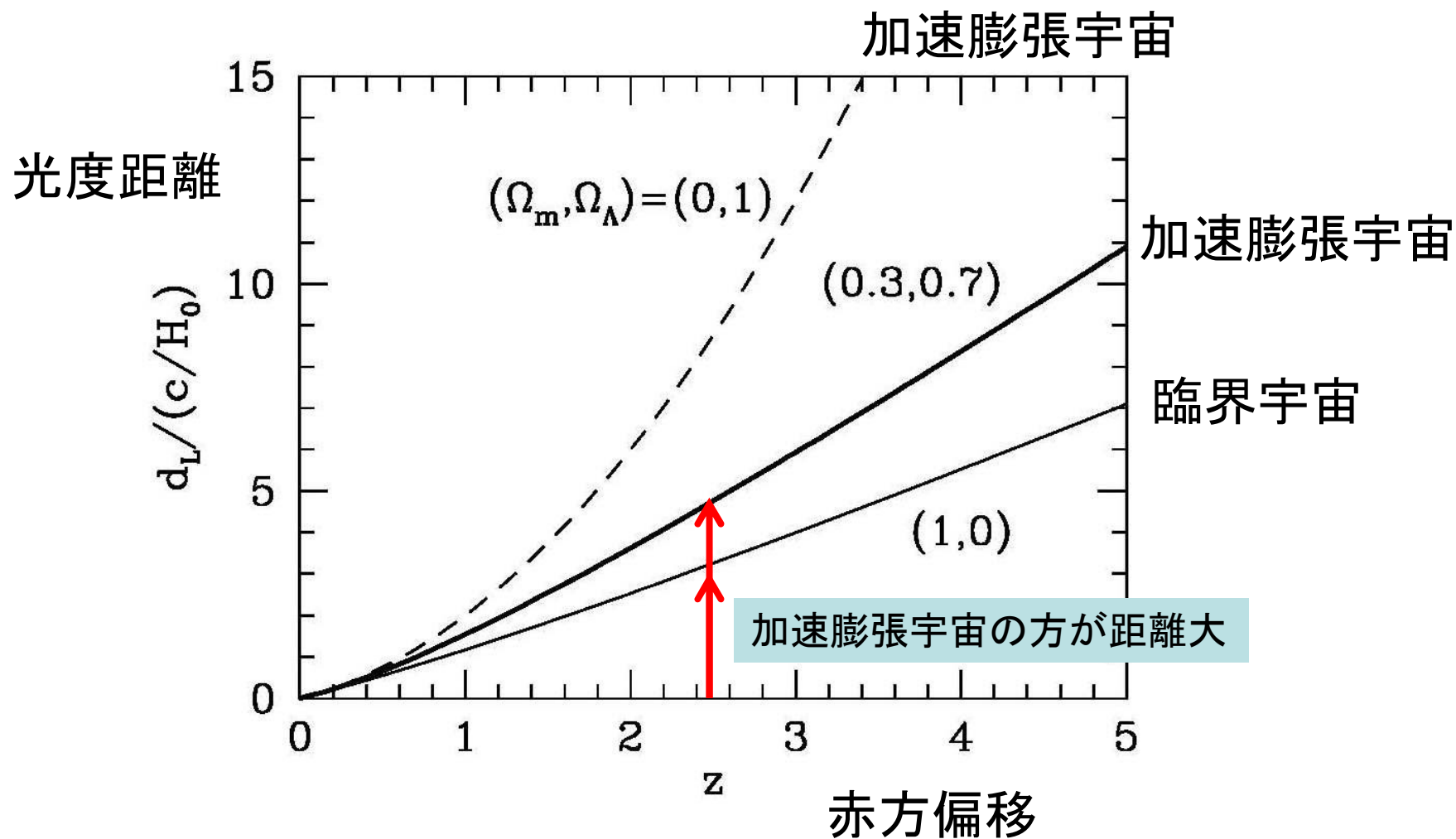
Freedman et al. 2001



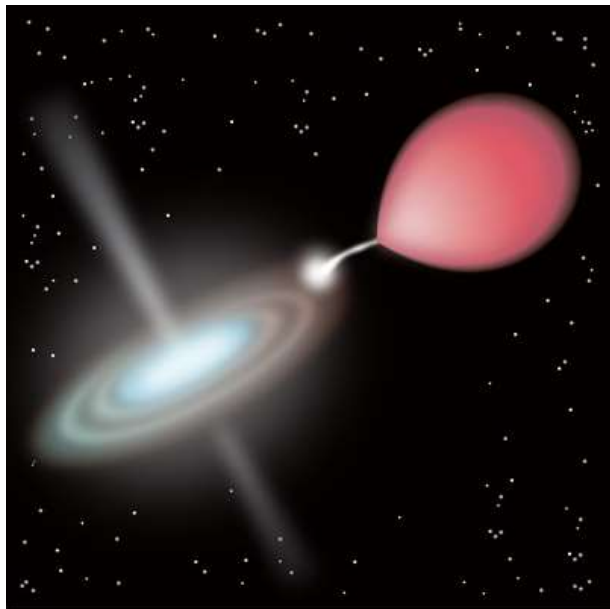


Freedman et al. 2001

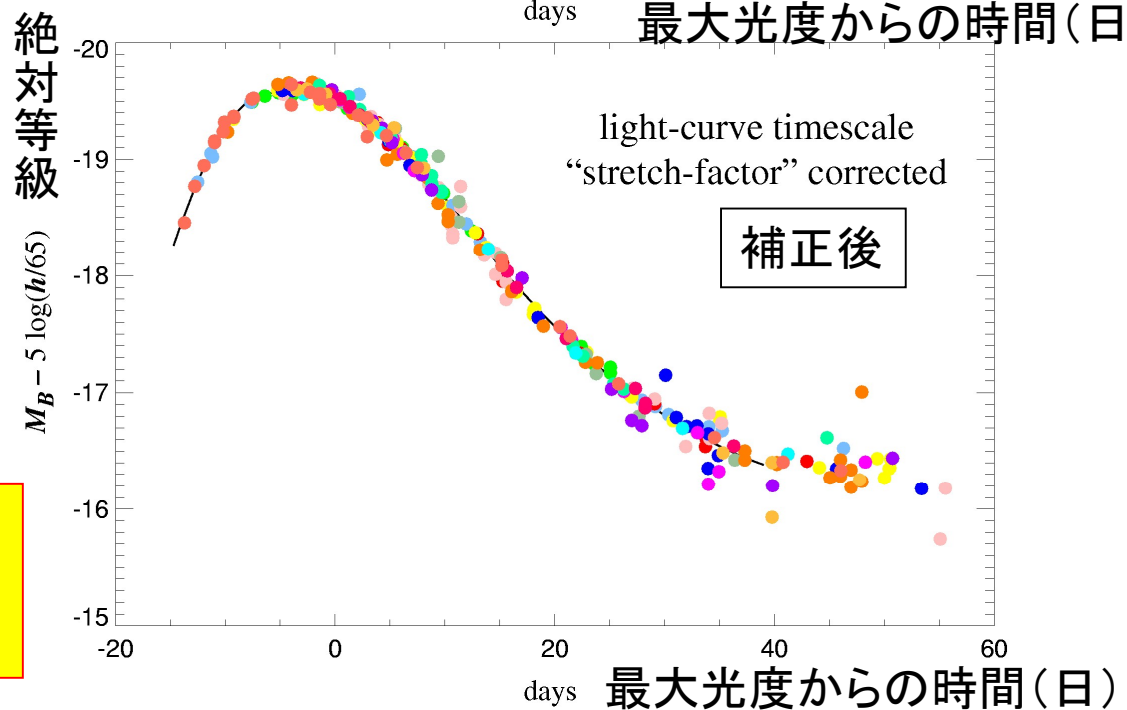
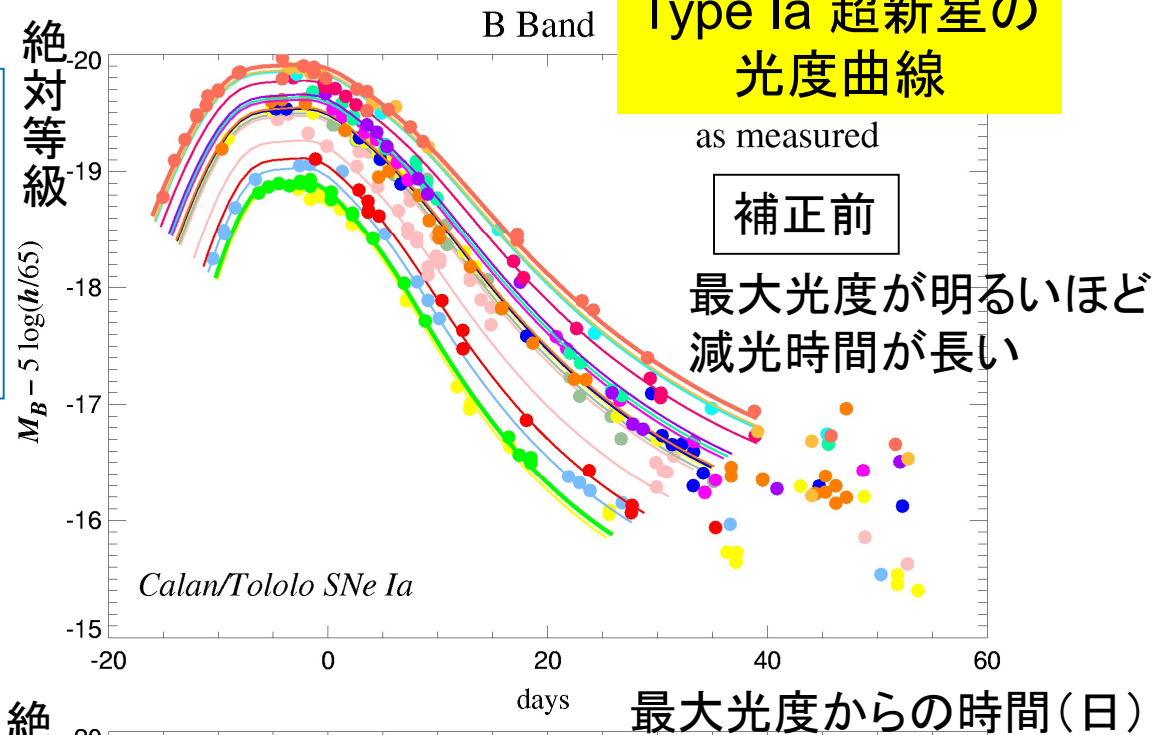
# 標準光源までの距離（光度距離）



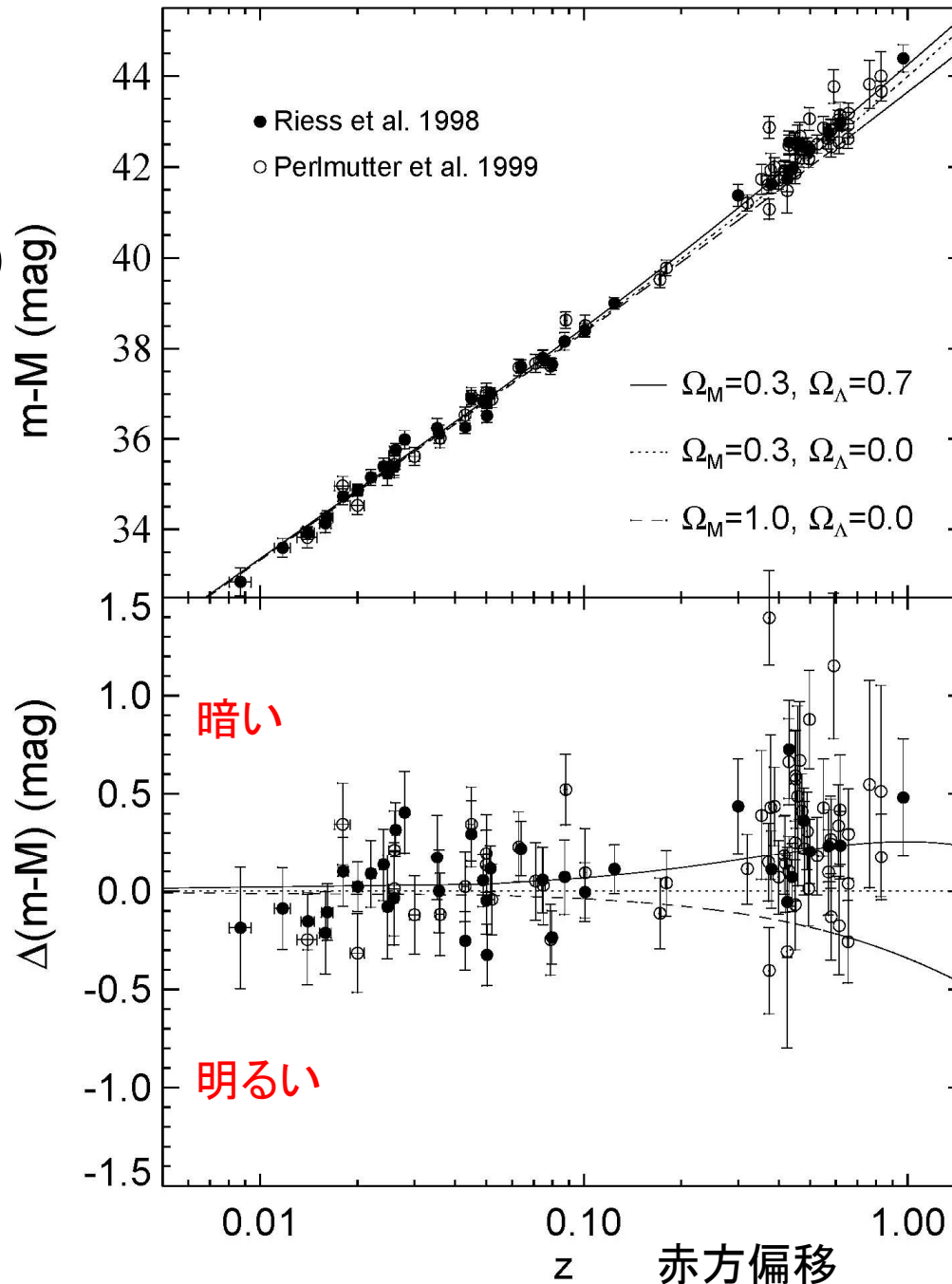
$M < 8 M_{\text{sun}}$  の星の最後  
Ia型超新星爆発  
 (残った白色矮星に伴星  
 からガスが降着して爆発)



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

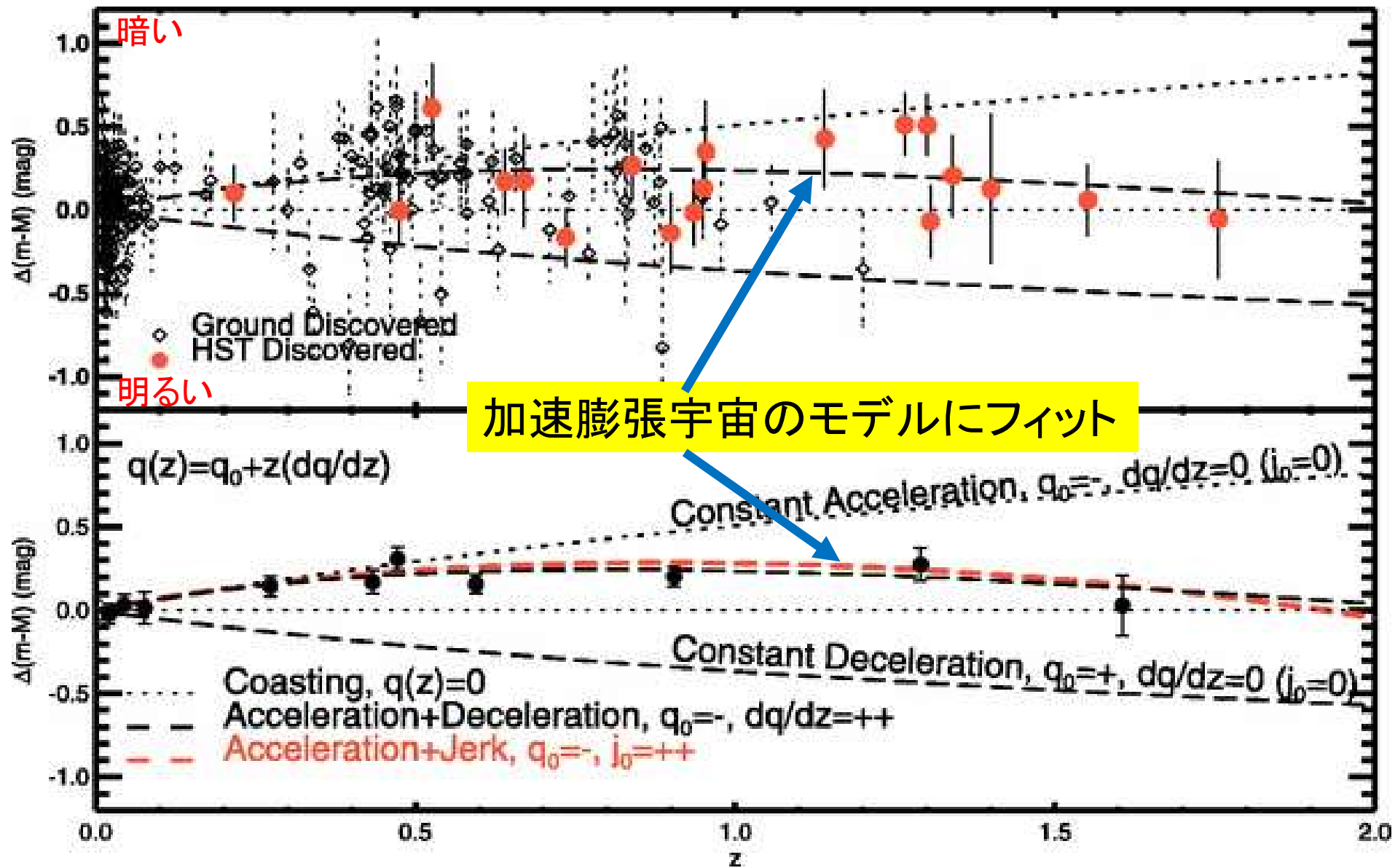


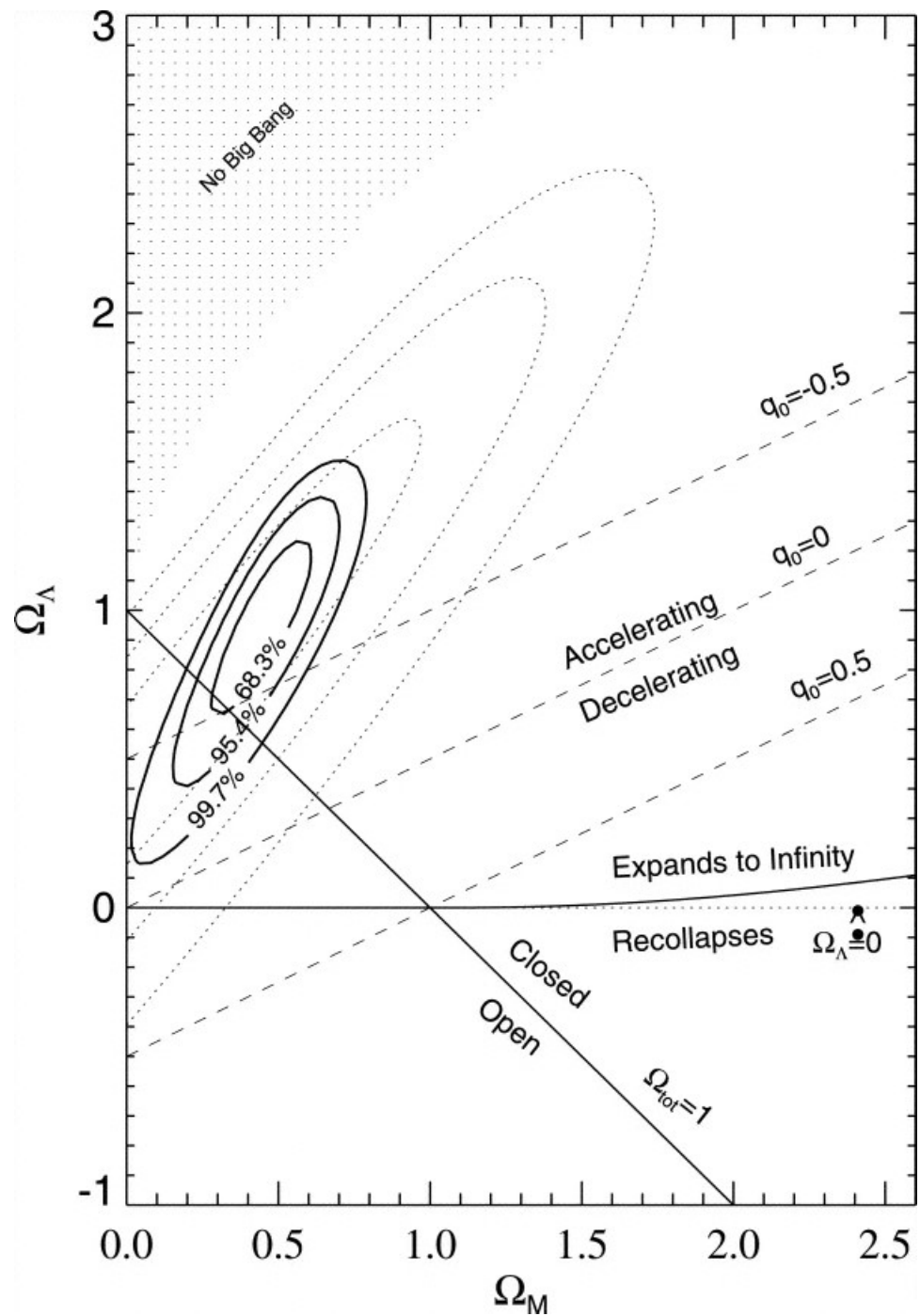
Ia型超新星  
までの距離  
(距離指数)



開いた宇宙の  
場合からの差

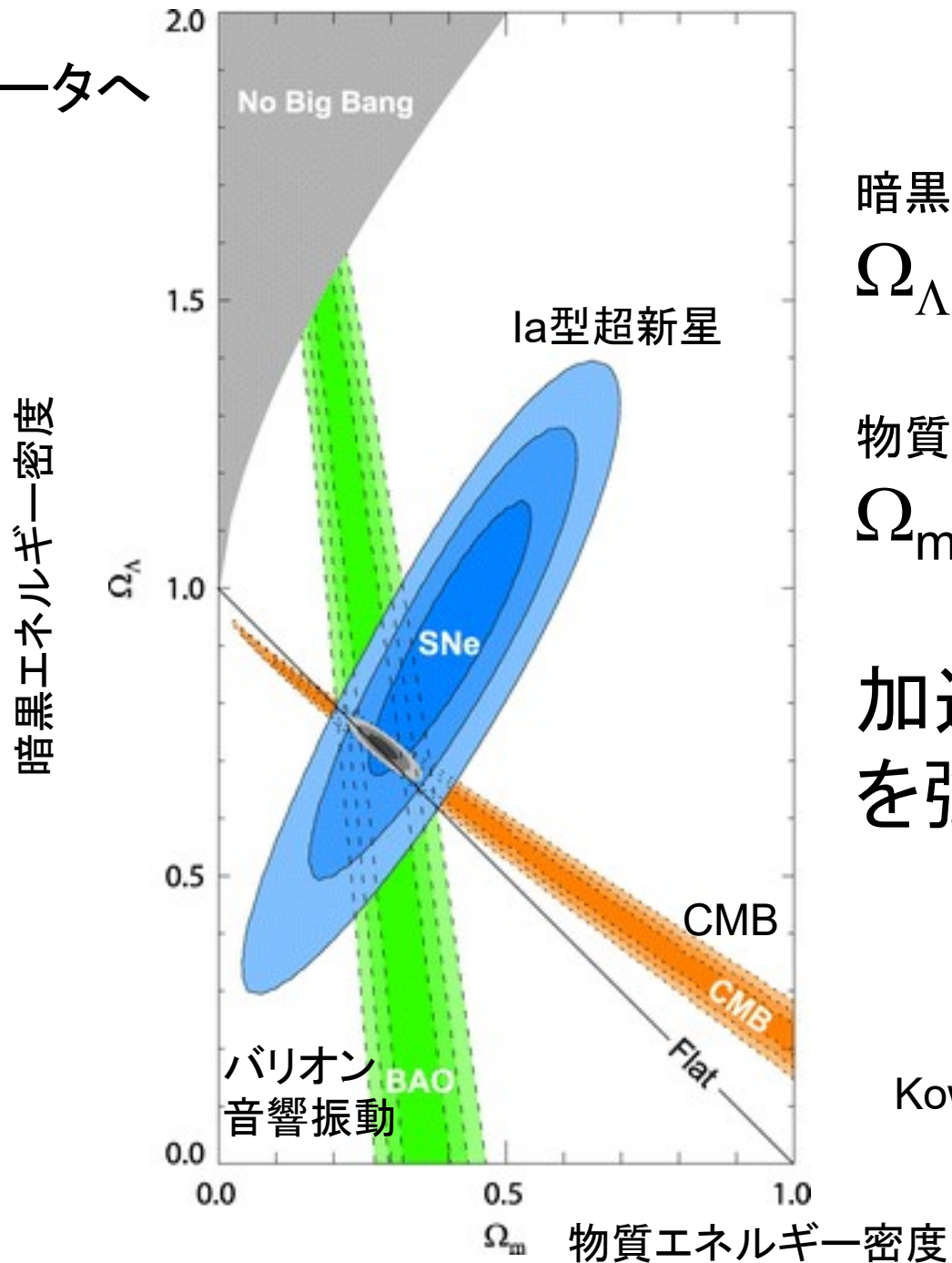
Riess et al.2000





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)

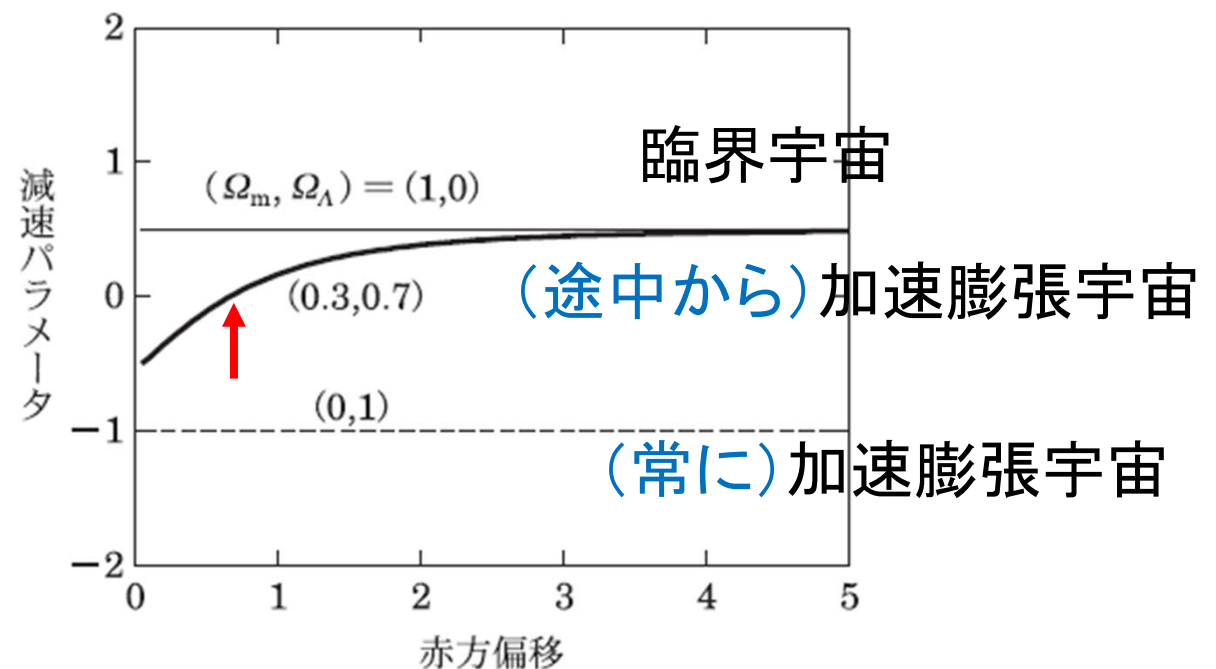
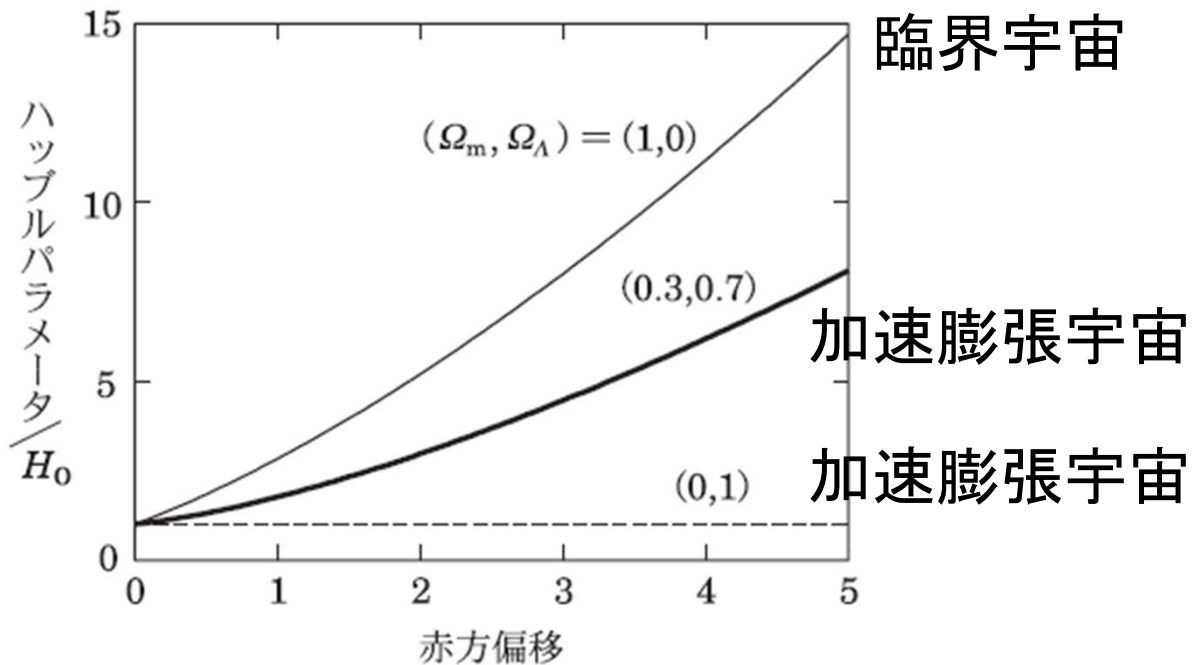
$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

### 減速パラメータ

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

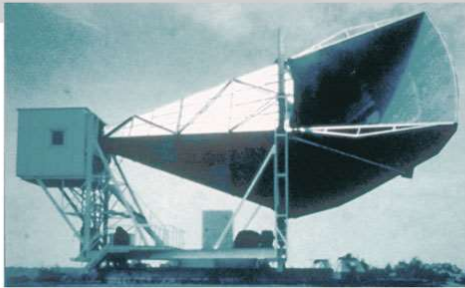
$q > 0$  : 減速

$q < 0$  : 加速

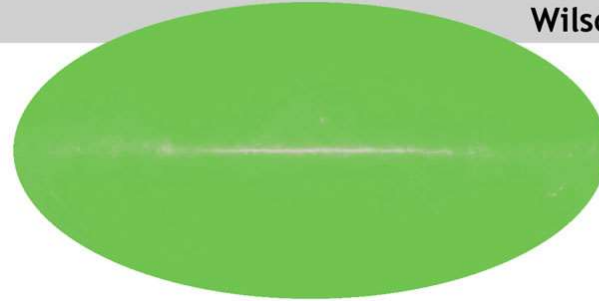


# 宇宙背景輻射 (CMB: Cosmic Microwave Background) の測定 of 歴史

1965



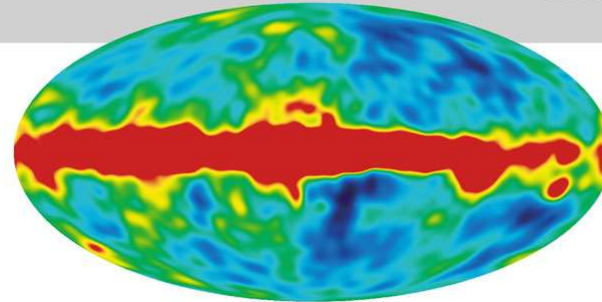
Penzias and Wilson



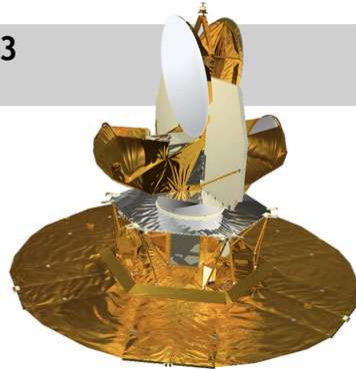
1992



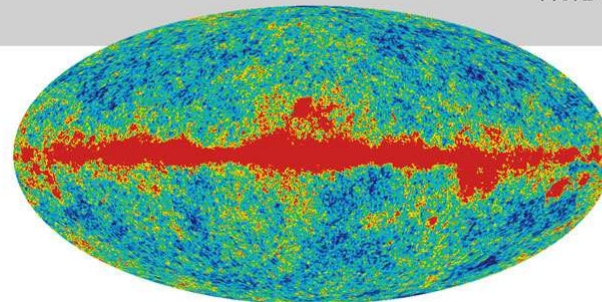
COBE



2003

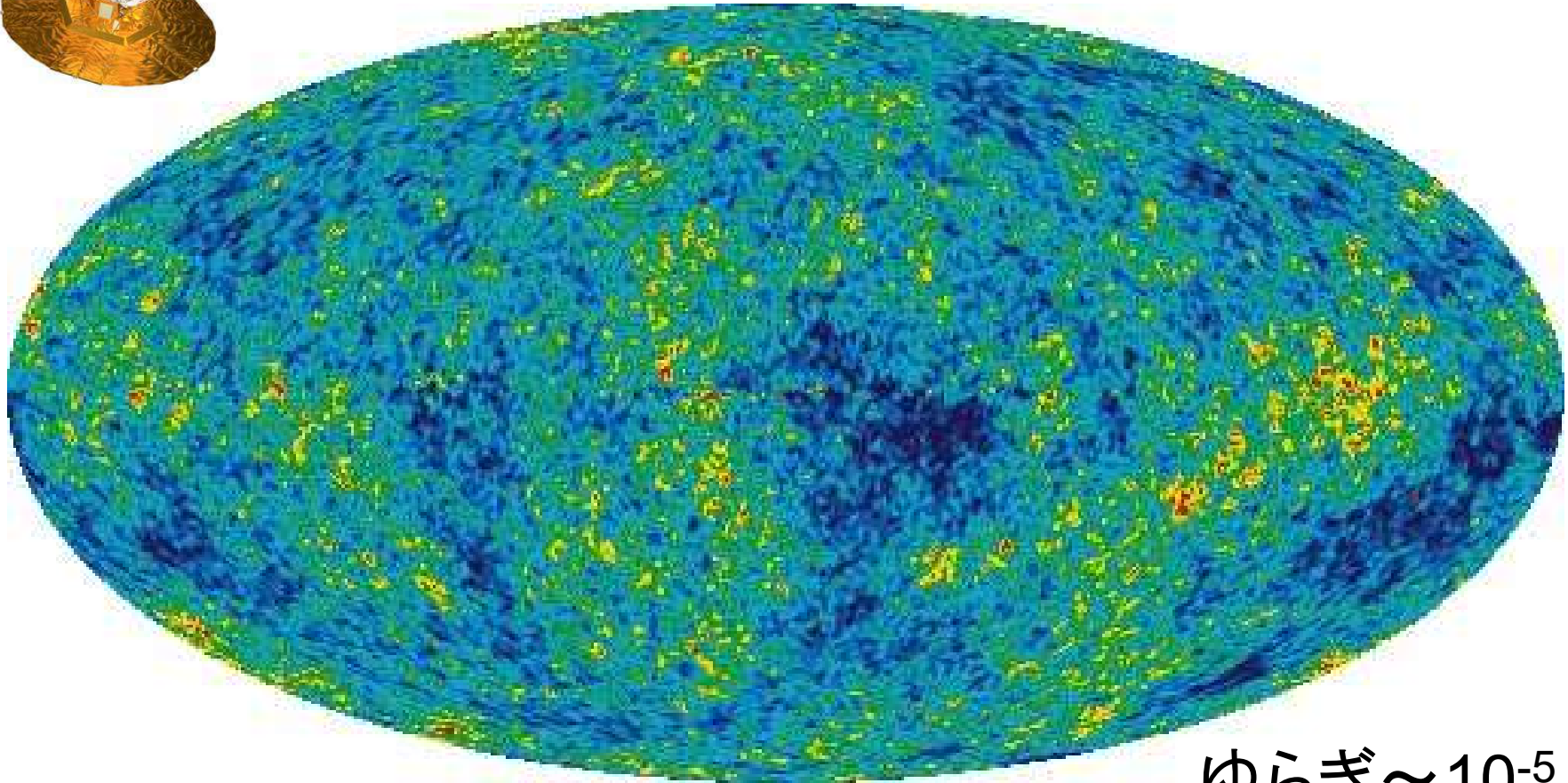
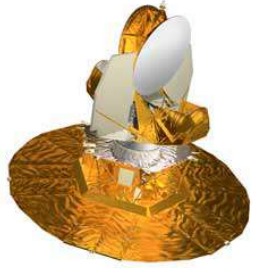


WMAP



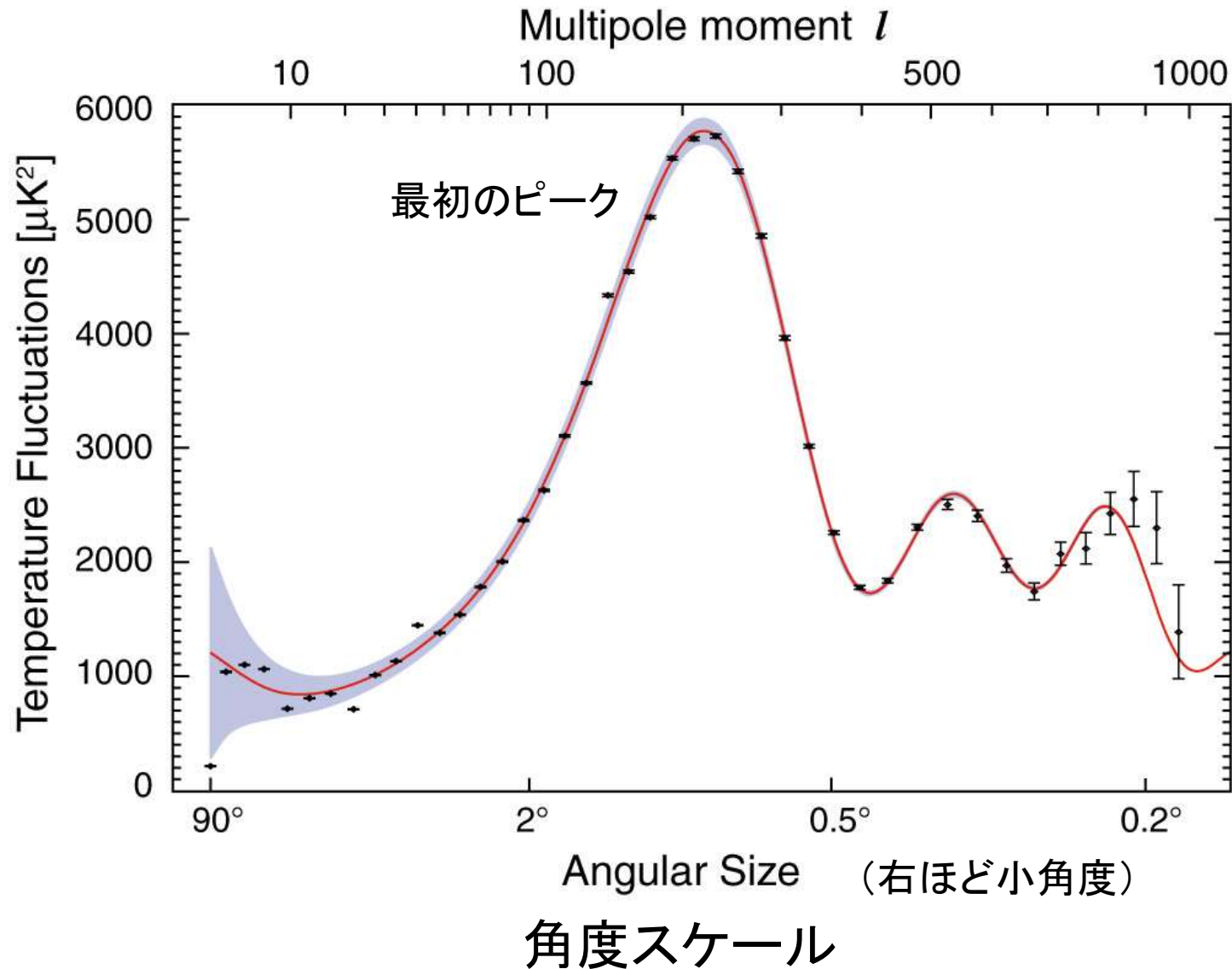
Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP)  
(2001~2010)

宇宙背景放射の温度パターン



ゆらぎ $\sim 10^{-5}$

# CMBの温度揺らぎのスペクトラム

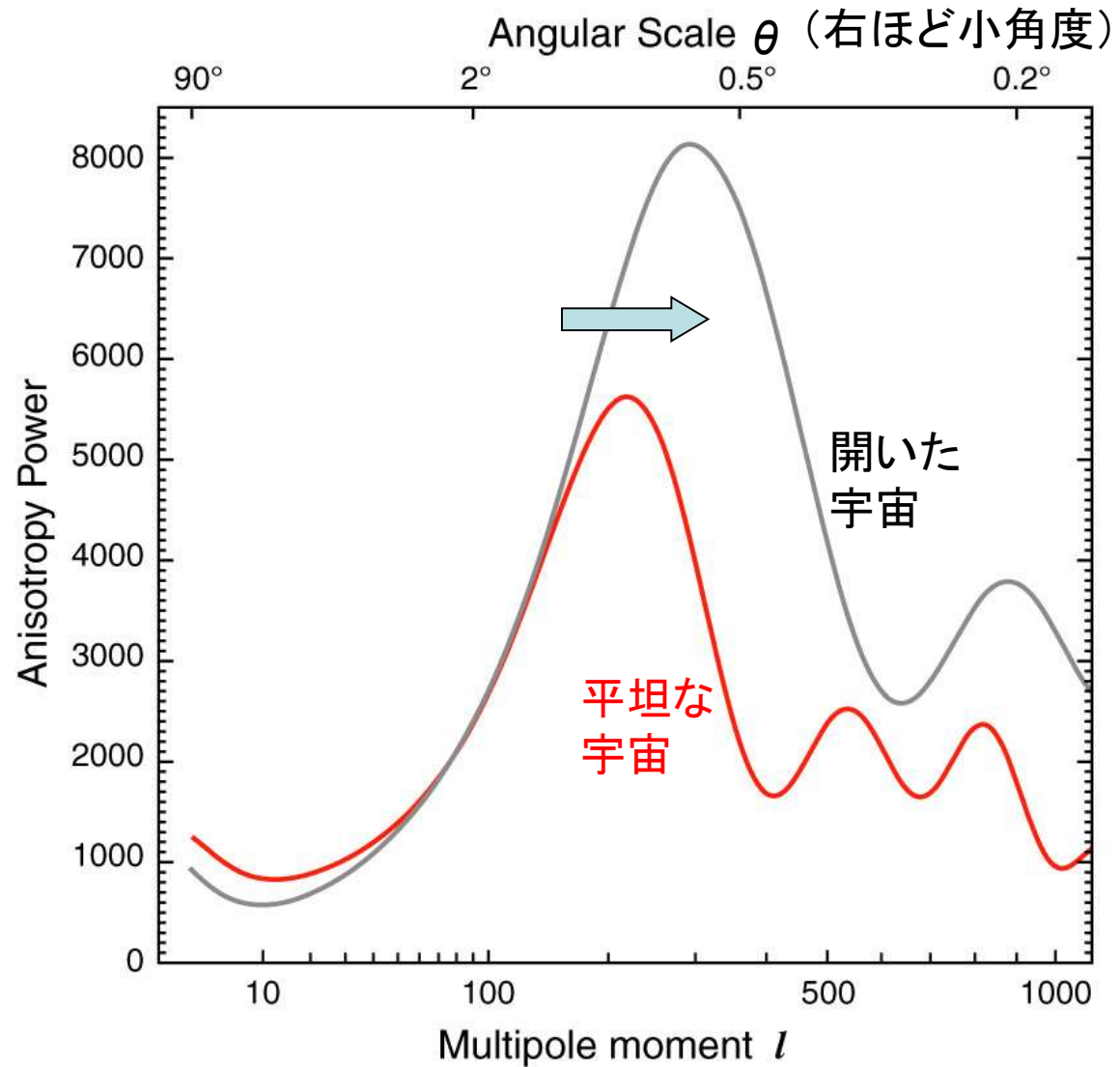
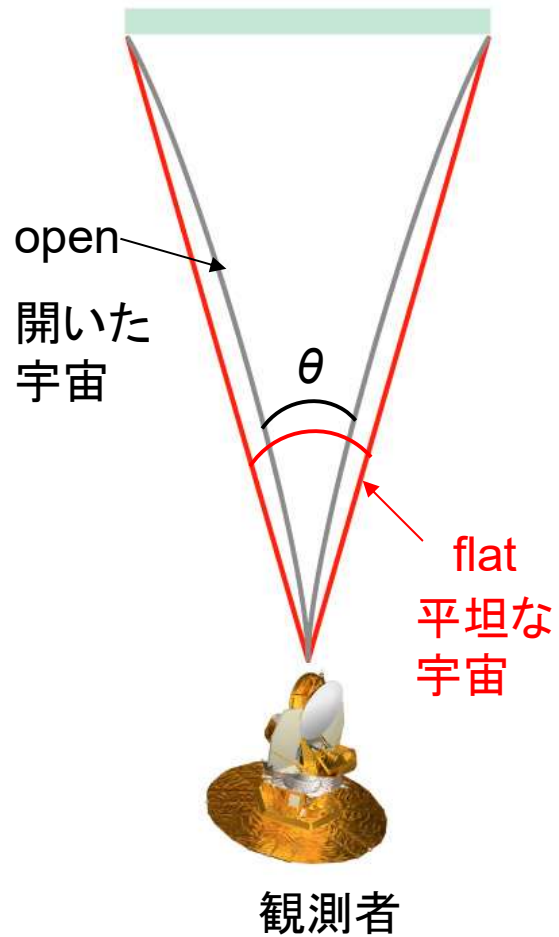


最初のピークを与える

物理的長さ

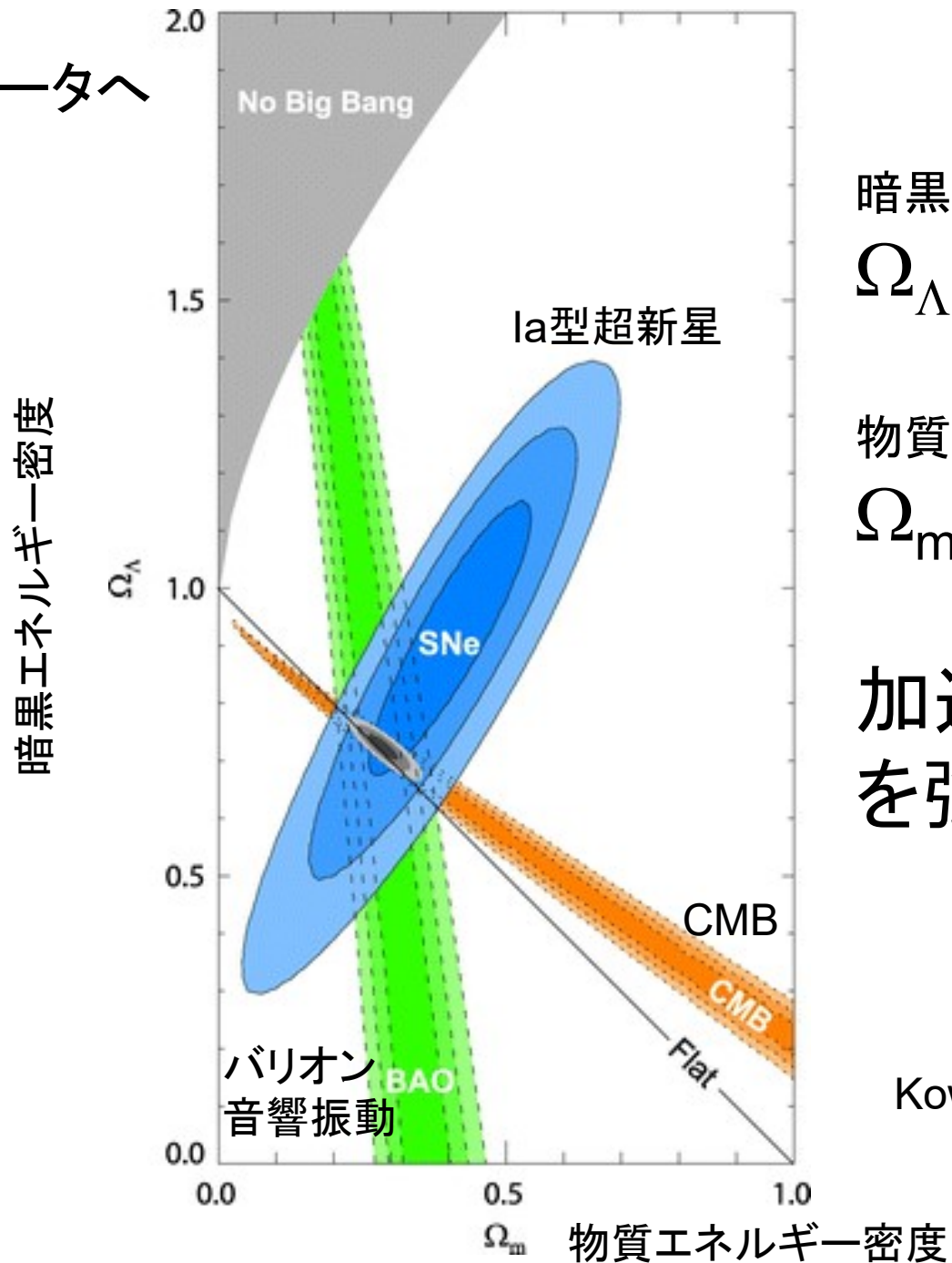
Standard Ruler:

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。

# 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

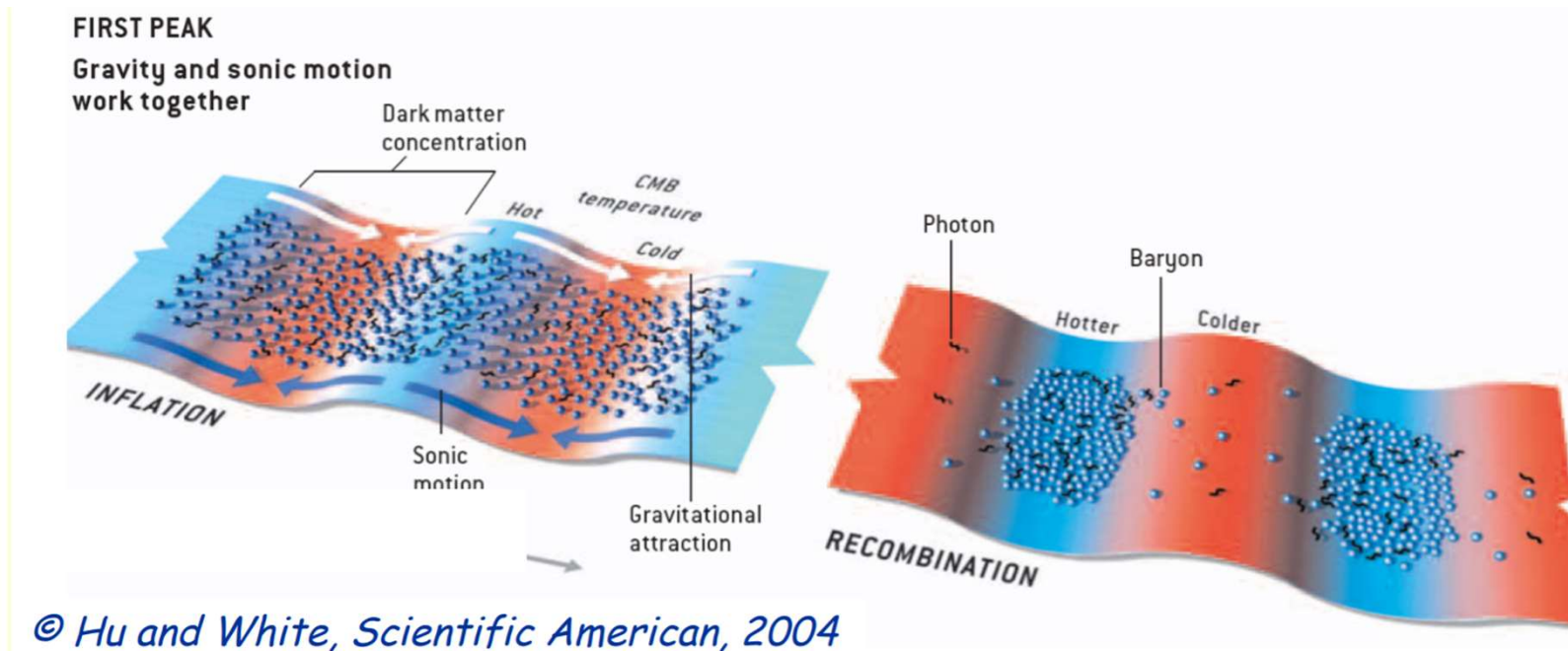
Kowalski et al. 2008



# バリオン音響振動

## Baryon Acoustic Oscillation (BAO)

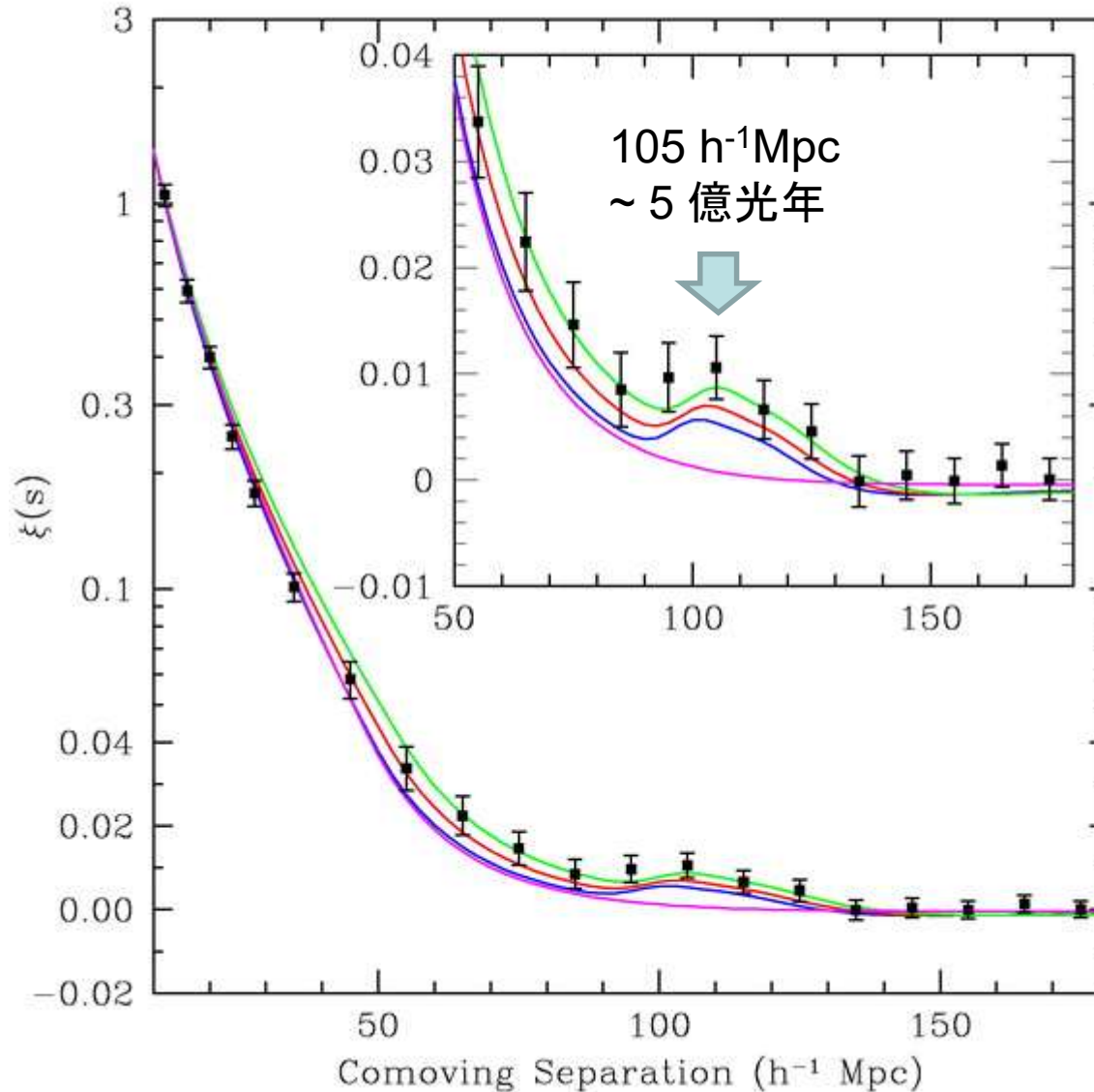
- 宇宙初期において光子とバリオンが強く結合
- 圧力を持つ流体・音波振動
- 晴れ上がりにより結合が切れるまで振動が続き、その後は位相が固定





# 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

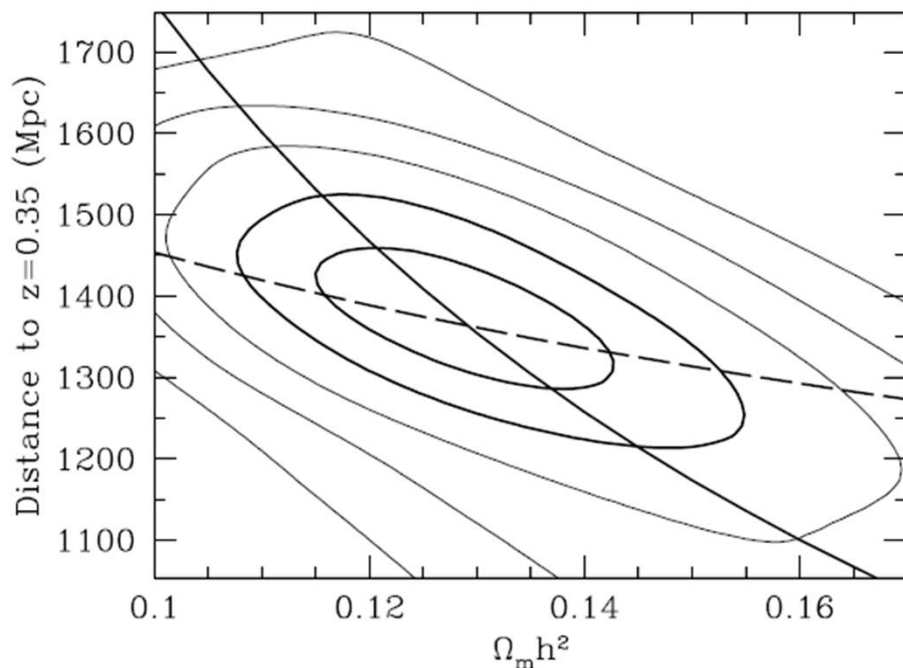


FIG. 7.—Likelihood contours of CDM models as a function of  $\Omega_m h^2$  and  $D_V(0.35)$ . The likelihood has been taken to be proportional to  $\exp(-\chi^2/2)$ , and contours corresponding to 1 through 5  $\sigma$  for a two-dimensional Gaussian have been plotted. The one-dimensional marginalized 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 $D(z)$

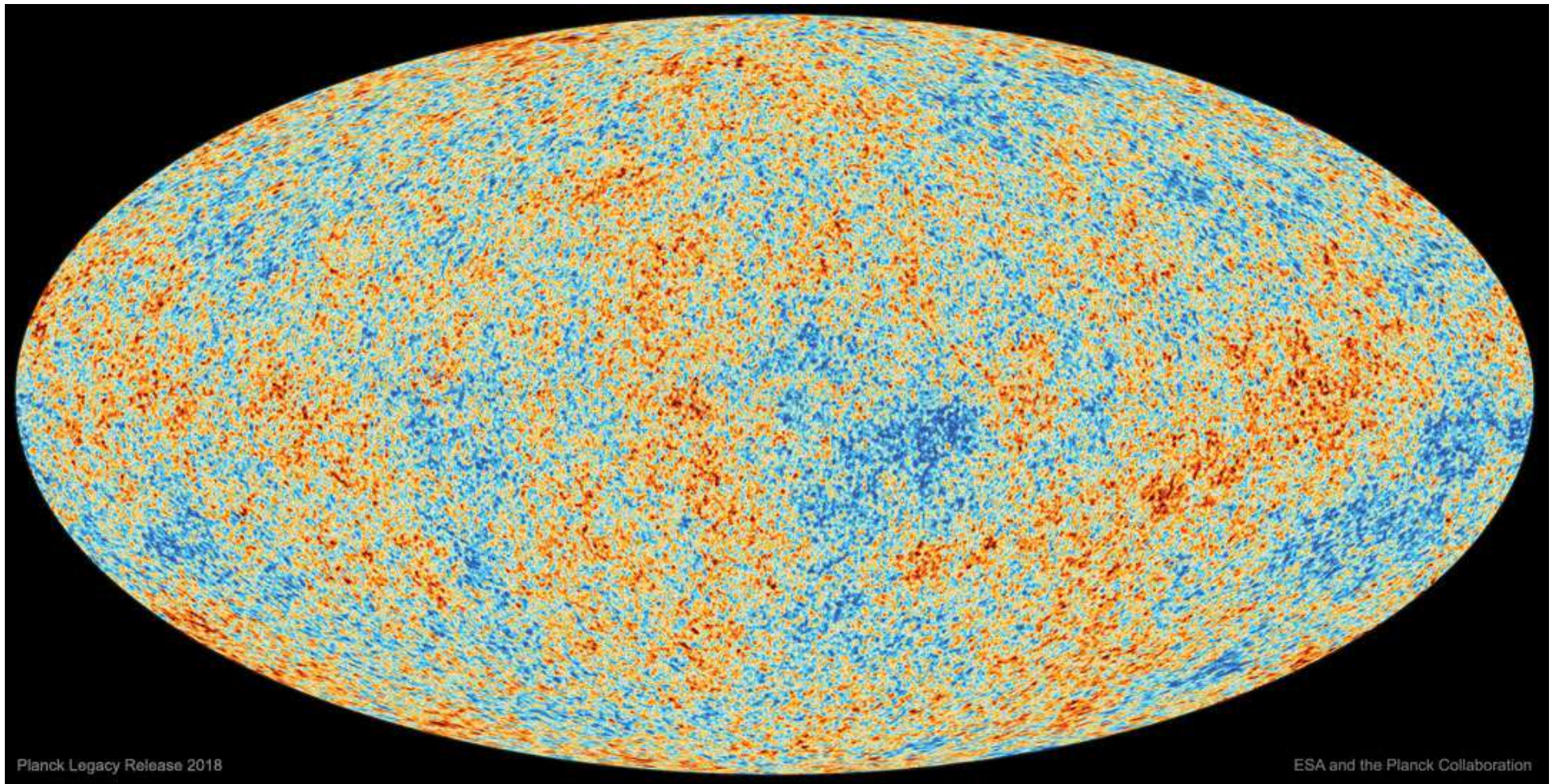
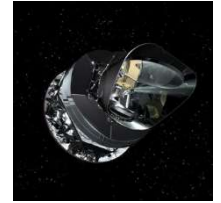
### SUMMARY OF PARAMETER CONSTRAINTS FROM LRGs

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%)

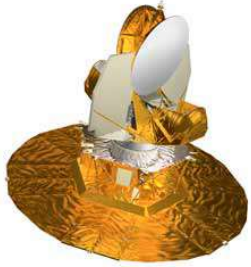
NOTES.—We assume  $\Omega_b h^2 = 0.024$  throughout, but variations permitted by *WMAP* create negligible changes here. We use  $n = 0.98$ , but where variations by 0.1 would create 1  $\sigma$  changes, we include an approximate dependence. The quantity  $A$  is discussed in § 4.5. All constraints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



# Planck衛星による宇宙背景放射の地図 (2009~2013)



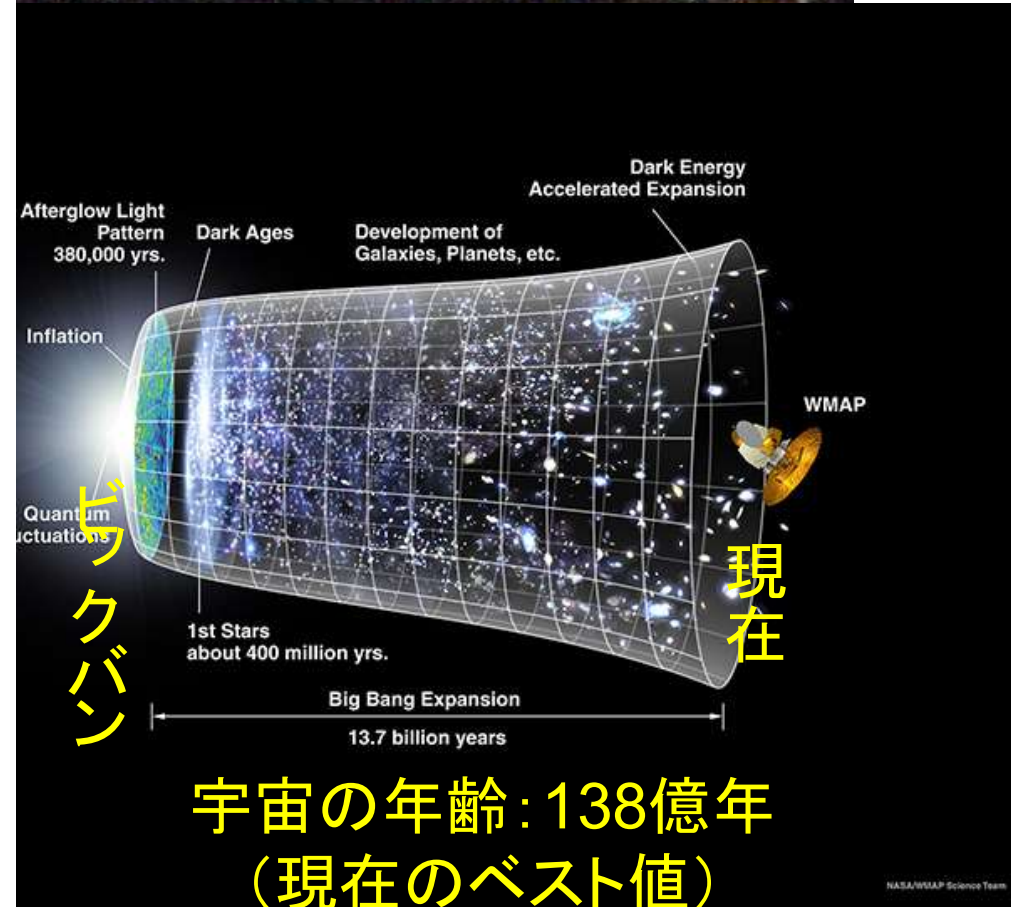
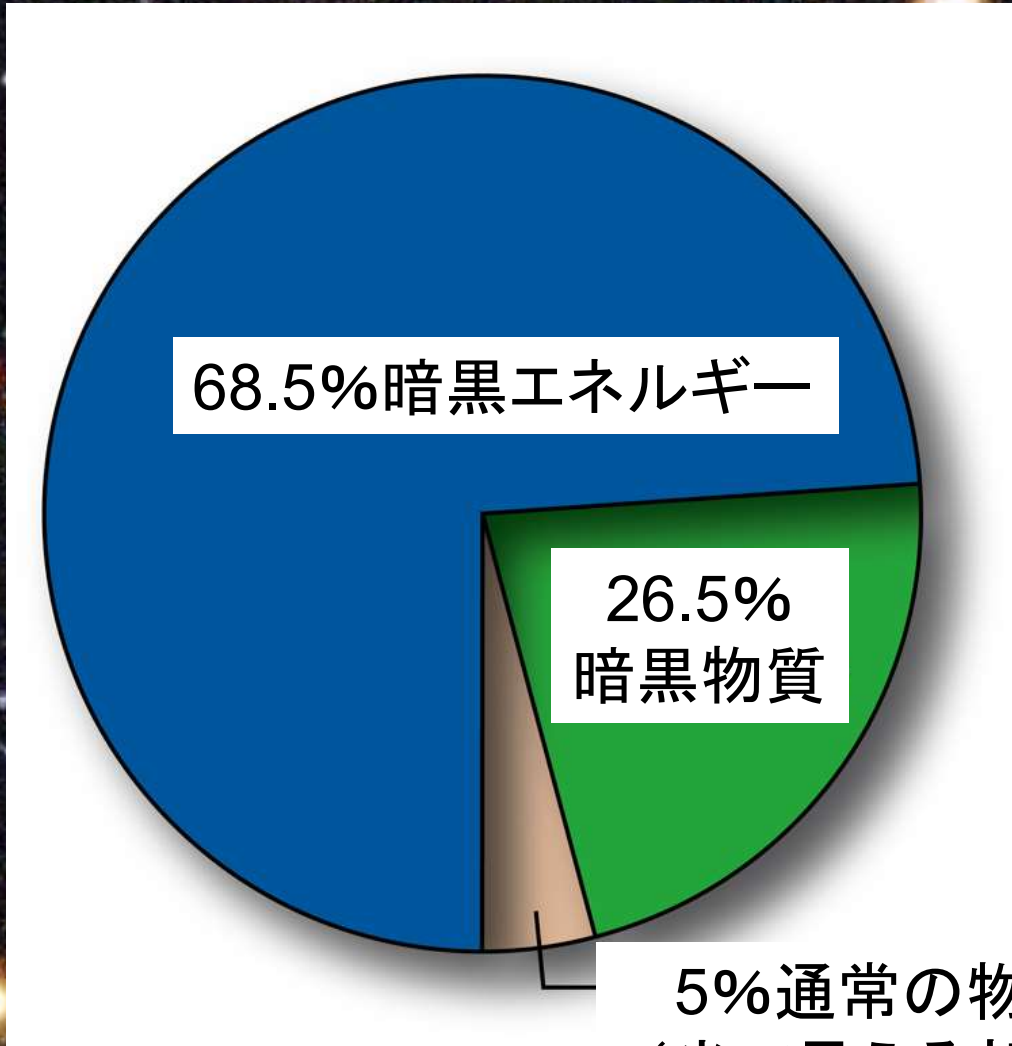
# WMAPとPlanckの結果の比較



	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)	$0.821 \pm 0.023$	$0.8111 \pm 0.0060$
$\Omega_m$	$0.278$	$0.315$



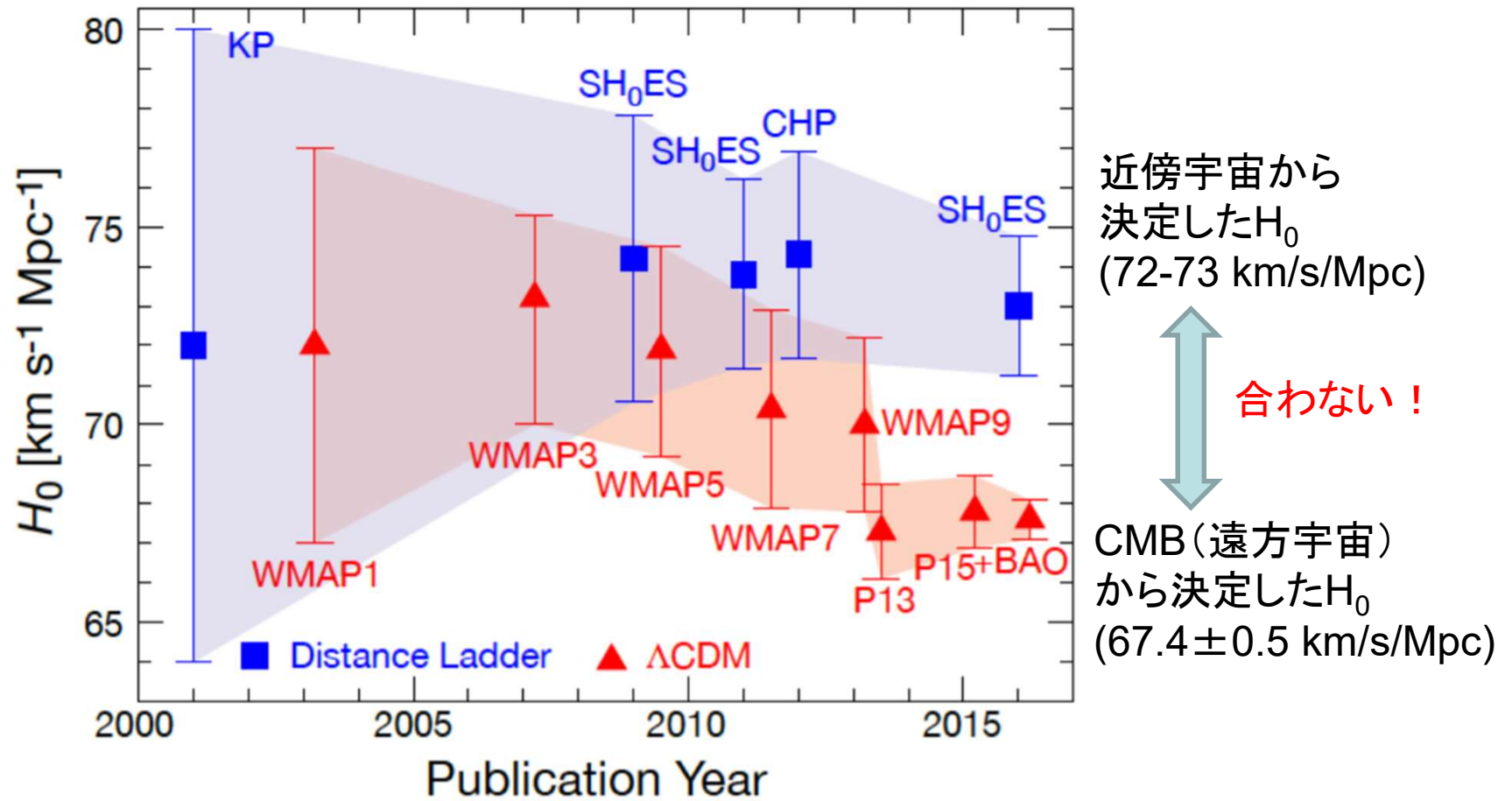
# 宇宙のエネルギーの内訳 (現在のベスト値)



# 現在の問題

## The Hubble Tension

Freedman 2017



様々な観点から解決策が議論されている最中

# Subaru/HSCの結果

Hikage et al. 2019, PASJ, 71, 43

