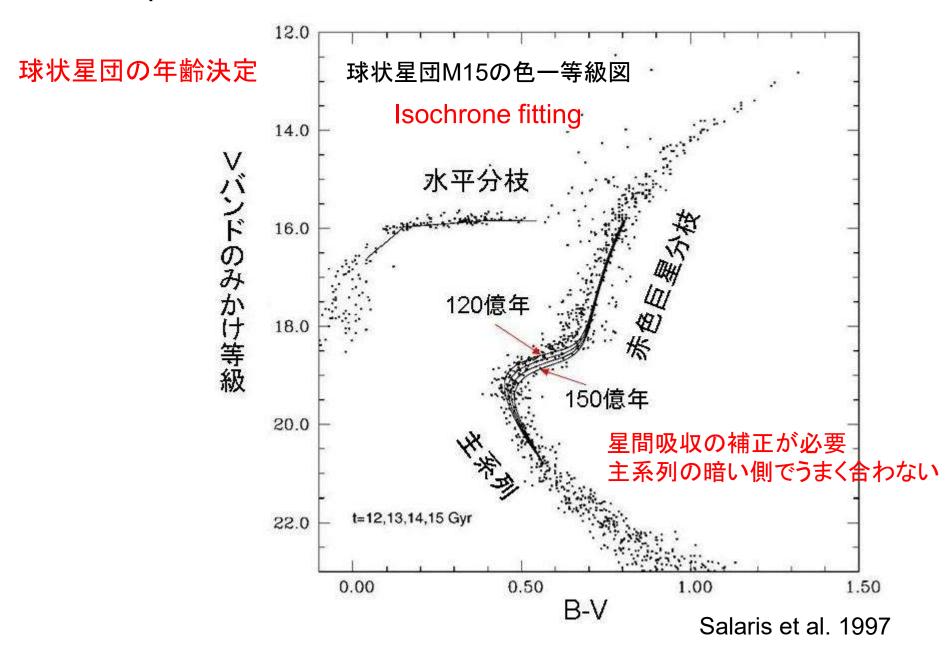
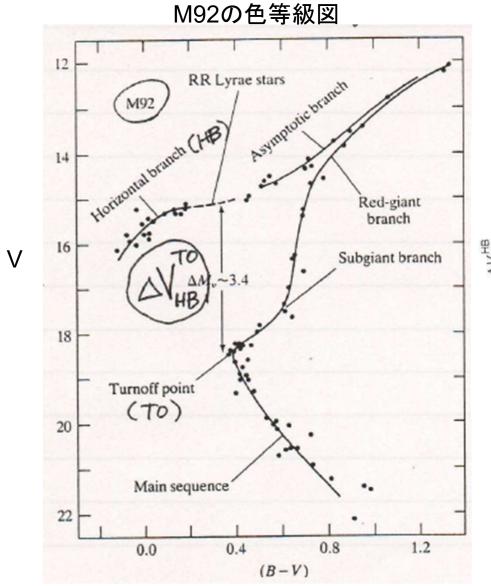
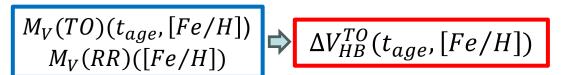
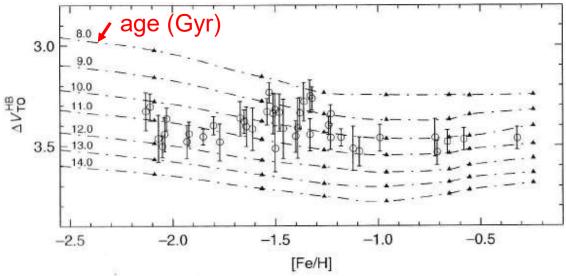
Chapter 2. 銀河の年代学と観測的宇宙論



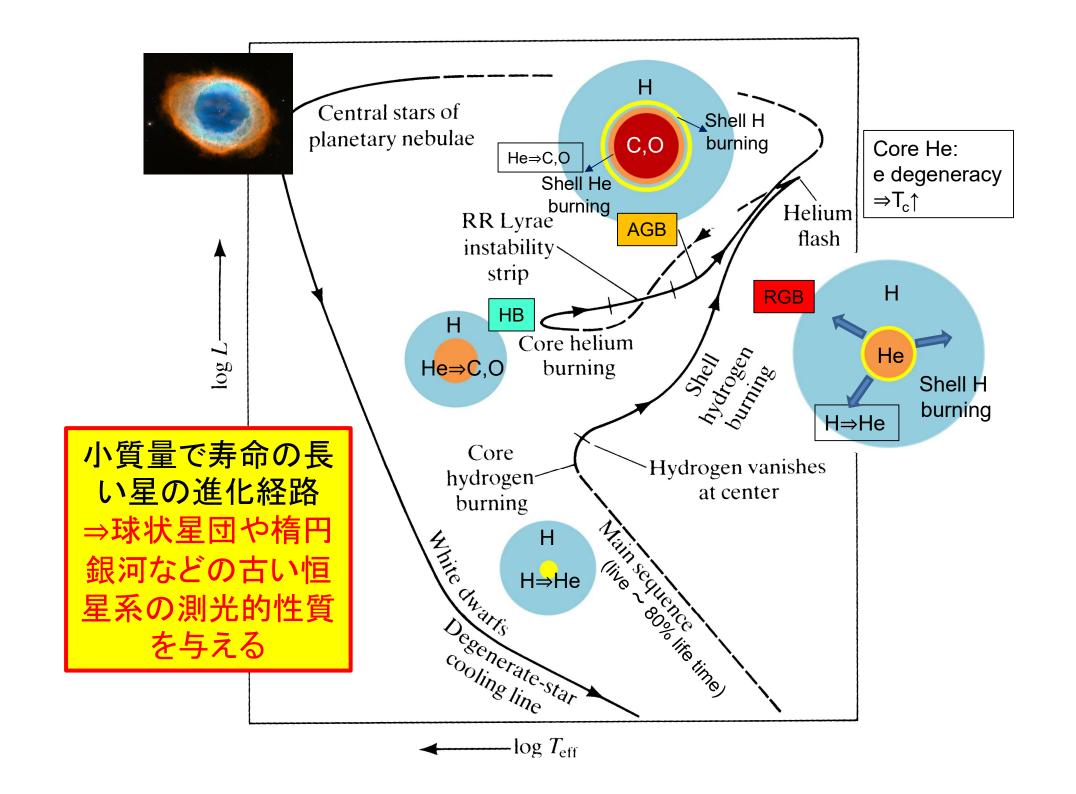
ΔV_{HB}^{TO} による年齢決定



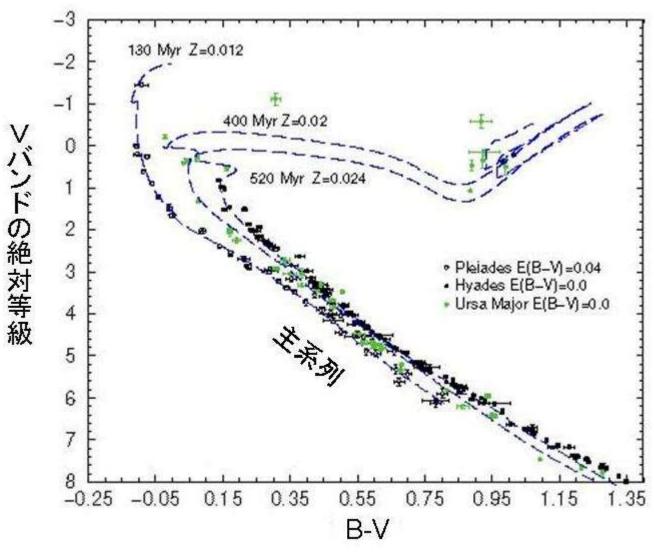




Given [Fe/H] 0.1 mag variation in ΔV : Δ age ~1 Gyr (insensitive to Δ [Fe/H])

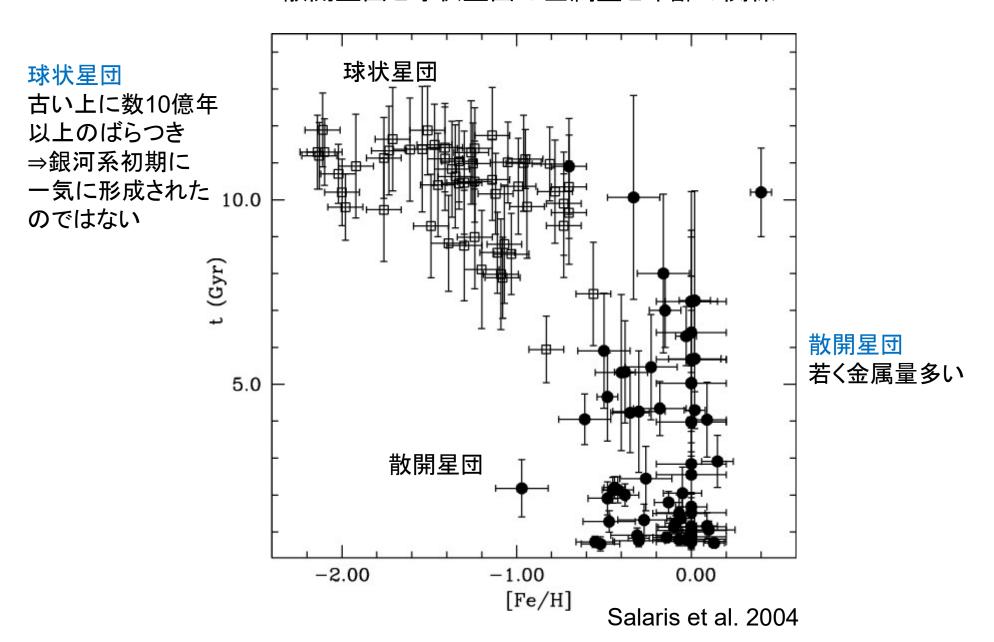


散開星団(プレアデス星団、ヒアデス星団、大熊座星団)の色一級図

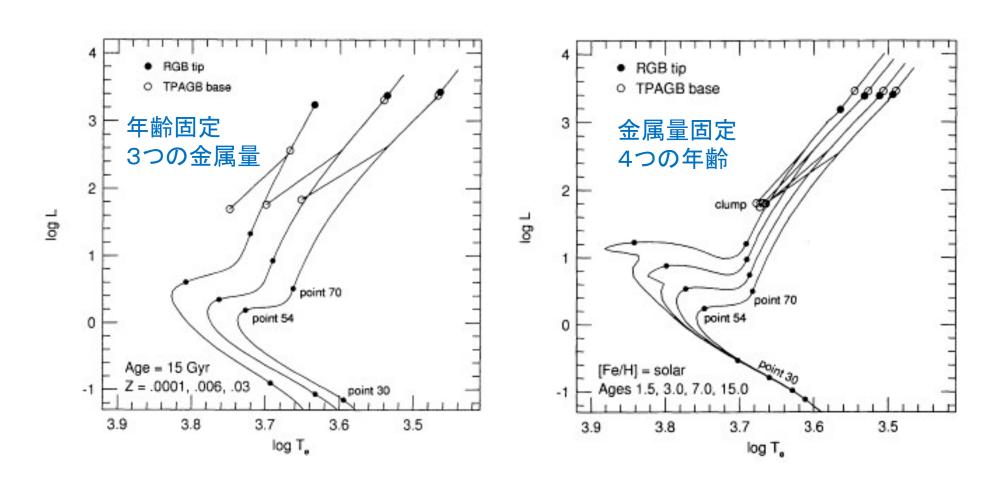


Tordiglione, V. et al. 2003

散開星団と球状星団の金属量と年齢の関係

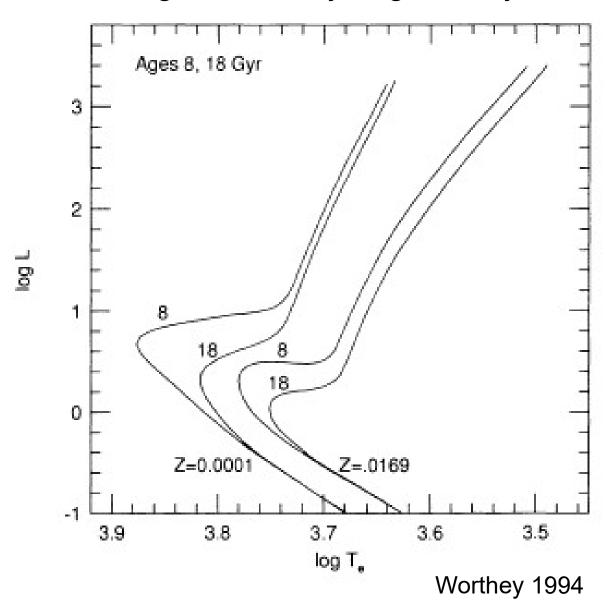


モデル結果

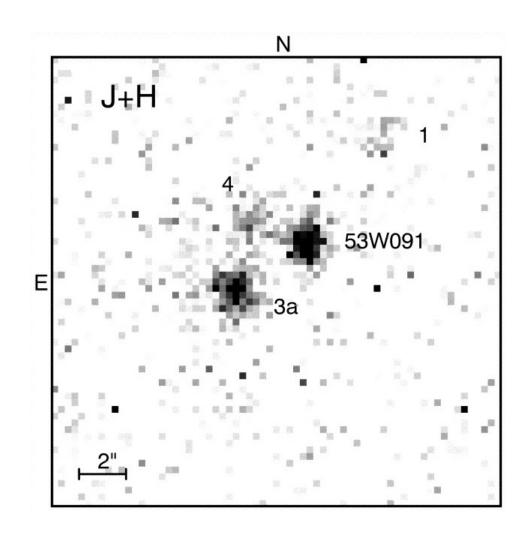


Worthey 1994

Age-metallicity degeneracy



LBDS 53W091 at z = 1.552

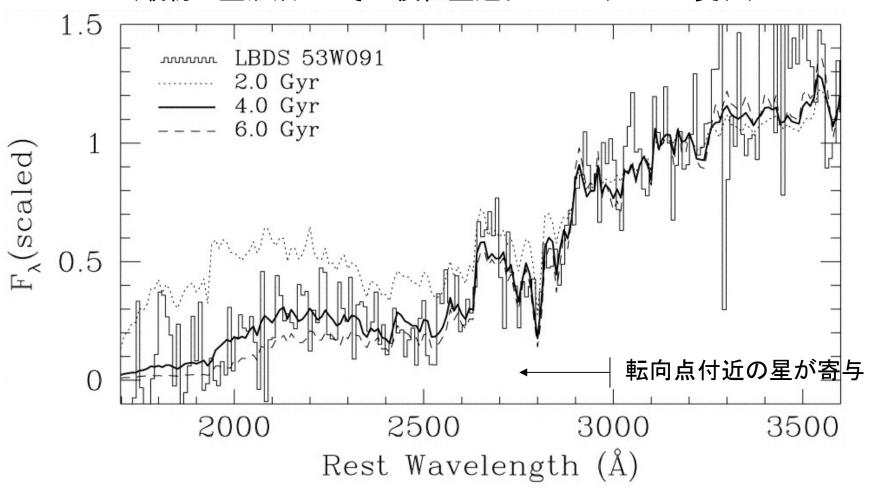




R band (blue), J band (green), and H band (red)

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 ≥ 3.5 Gyr @ z=1.552

Dunlop et al. 1996 Spinrad et al. 1997

楕円銀河の進化モデル (Worthey 1994)

年齡固定

金属量固定

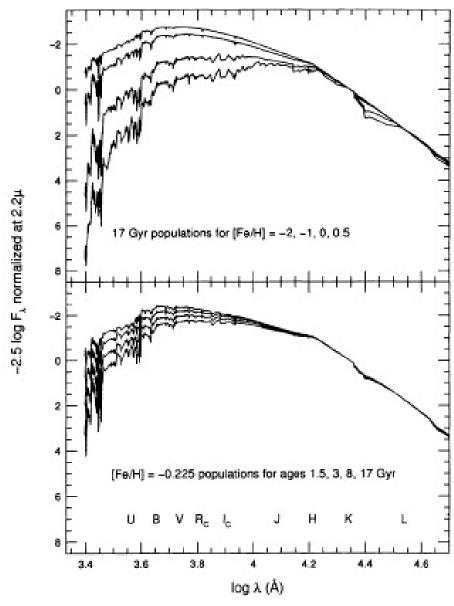
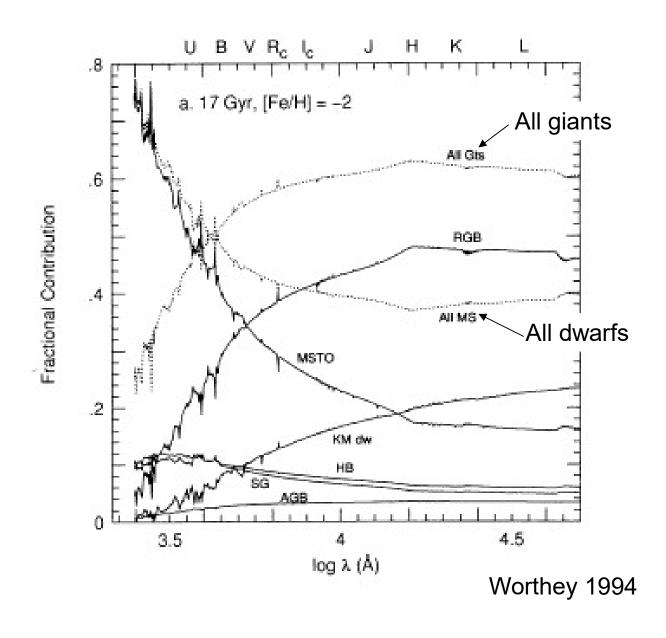


Fig. 38.—(a) Spectral energy distributions (SEDs) for 17 Gyr populations of [Fe/H] = -2, -1, 0, and 0.5 dex. Note that the presence of M stars leaves a strong signature in the optical red. (b) SEDs for [Fe/H] = -0.225 populations of ages 1.5, 3, 8, and 17 Gyr. The vertical scale is in magnitudes of F_{λ}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

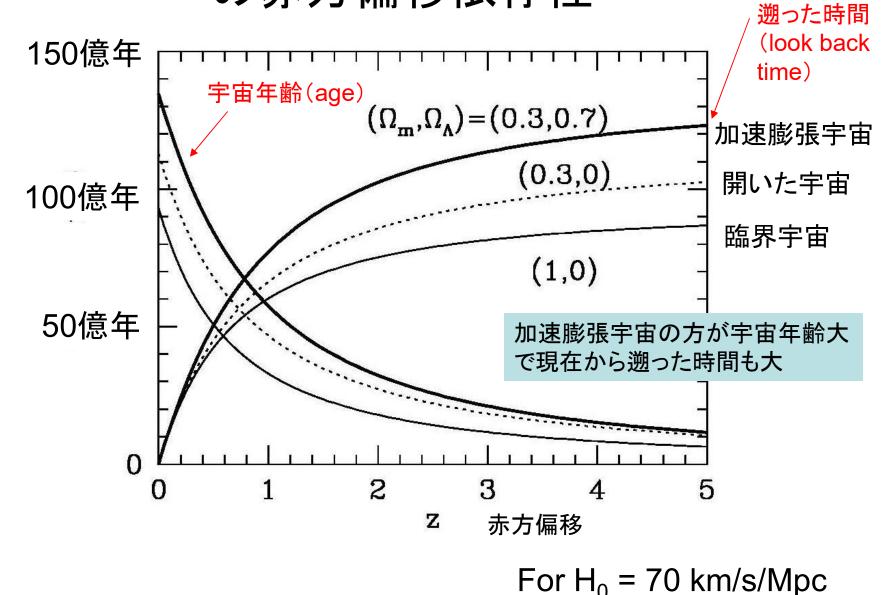
スペクトルに対する恒星種類の寄与

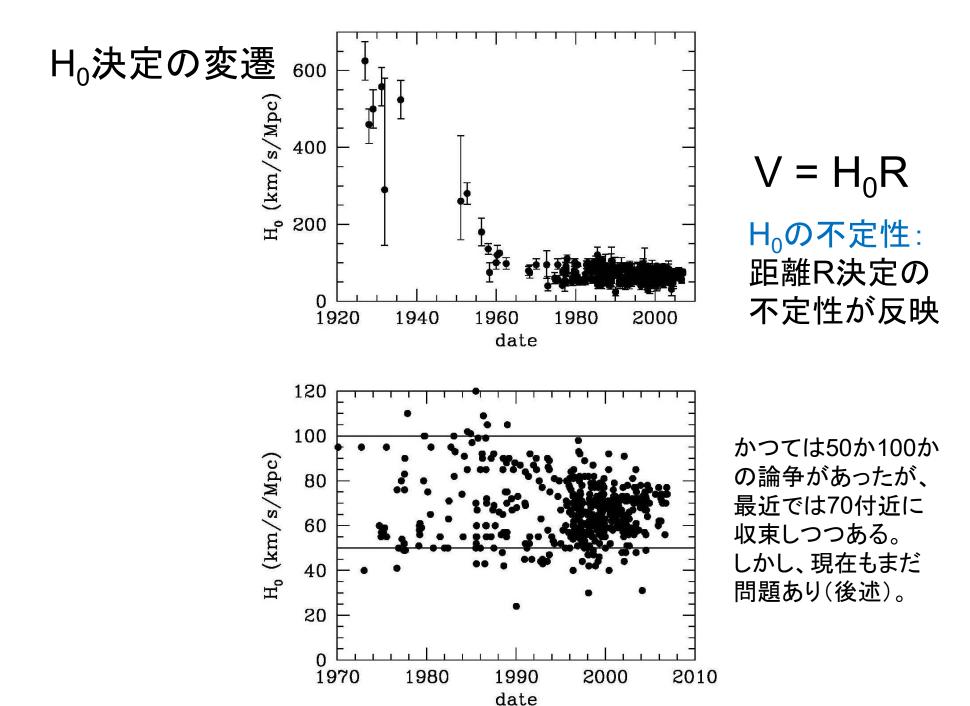


宇宙膨張の過去・未来 Dark Matter + Dark Energy affect the expansion of the universe Relative size of the universe 開いた宇宙 (無限時間でも Ω_{Λ} Ω_m 0.7 加速膨張宇宙 0.3 有限膨張速度) 0.3 0.0 1.0 0.0 臨界宇宙 5.0 0.0 **a**(t) (無限時間で 無限大で膨張速度O) 収縮に転ずる 加速膨張していると 宇宙 宇宙年齢が長く、 1/(1+z)天体までの距離が大 -10 10 20 Now 30 時間(10億年単位)

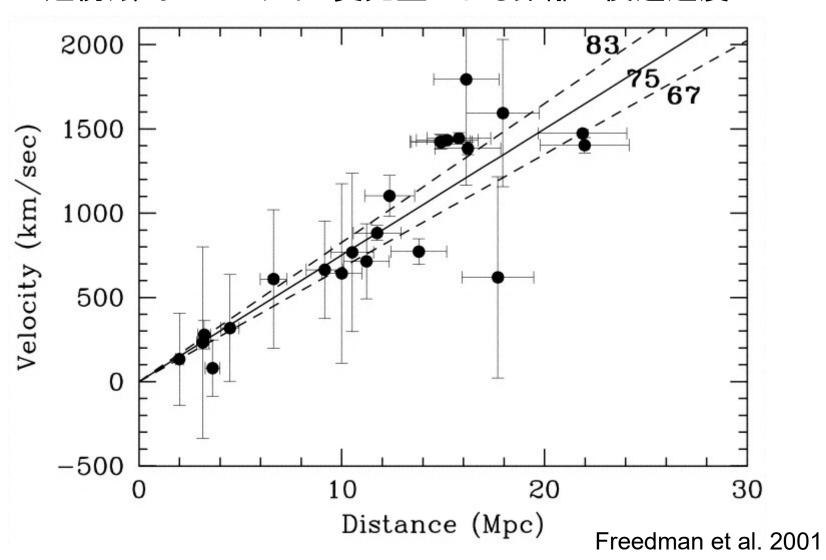
宇宙年齢と現在から遡った時間の赤方偏移依存性

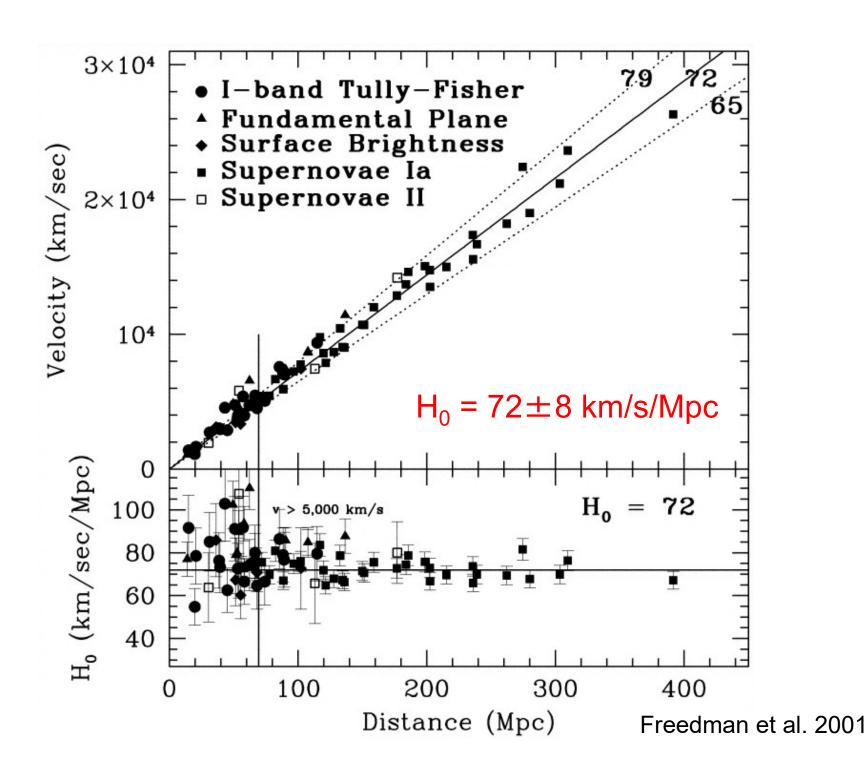
現在から



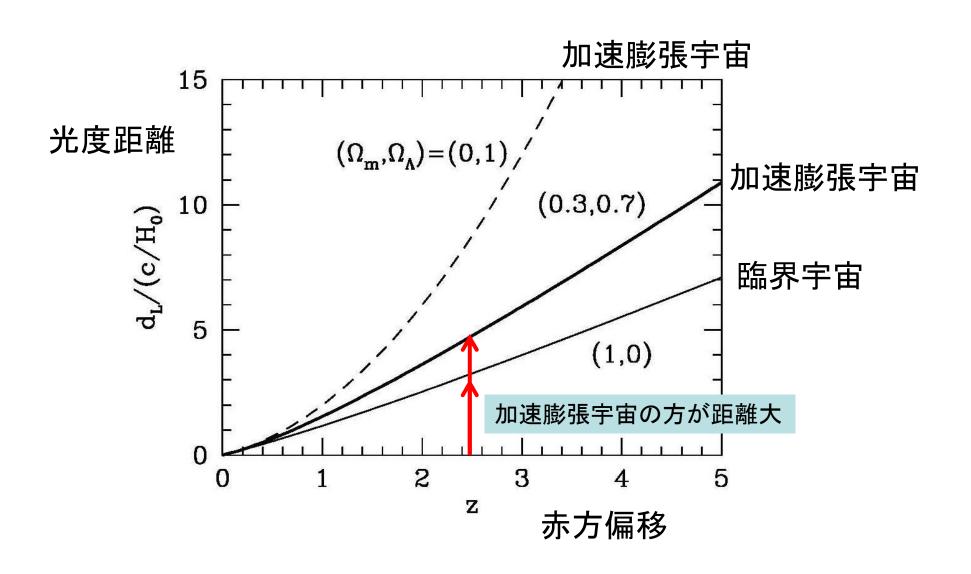


HST Key Project 近傍銀河のセファイド変光星による距離と後退速度

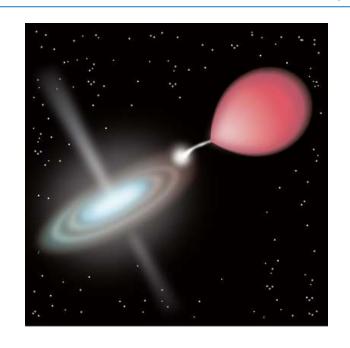




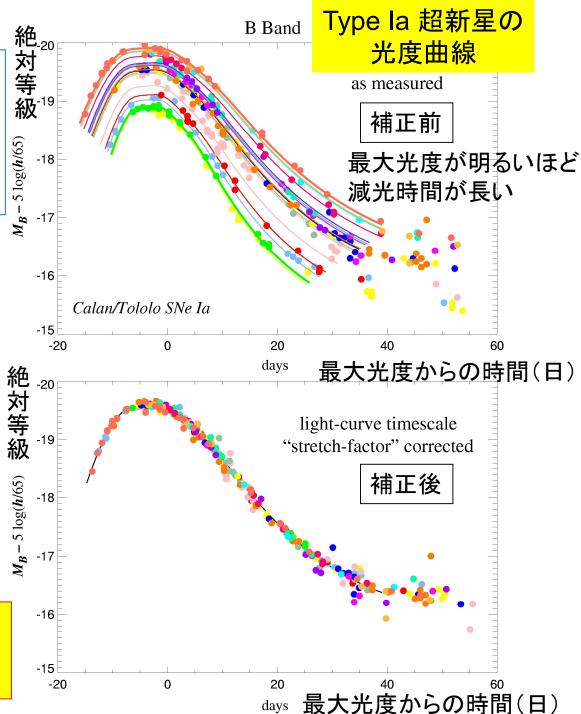
標準光源までの距離(光度距離)

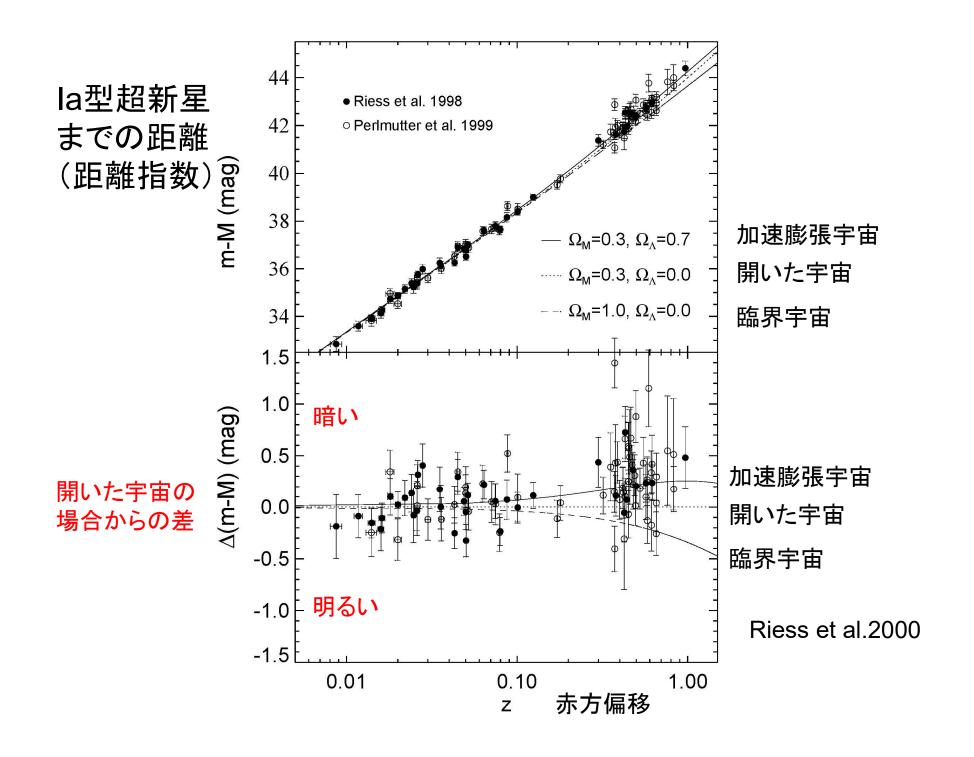


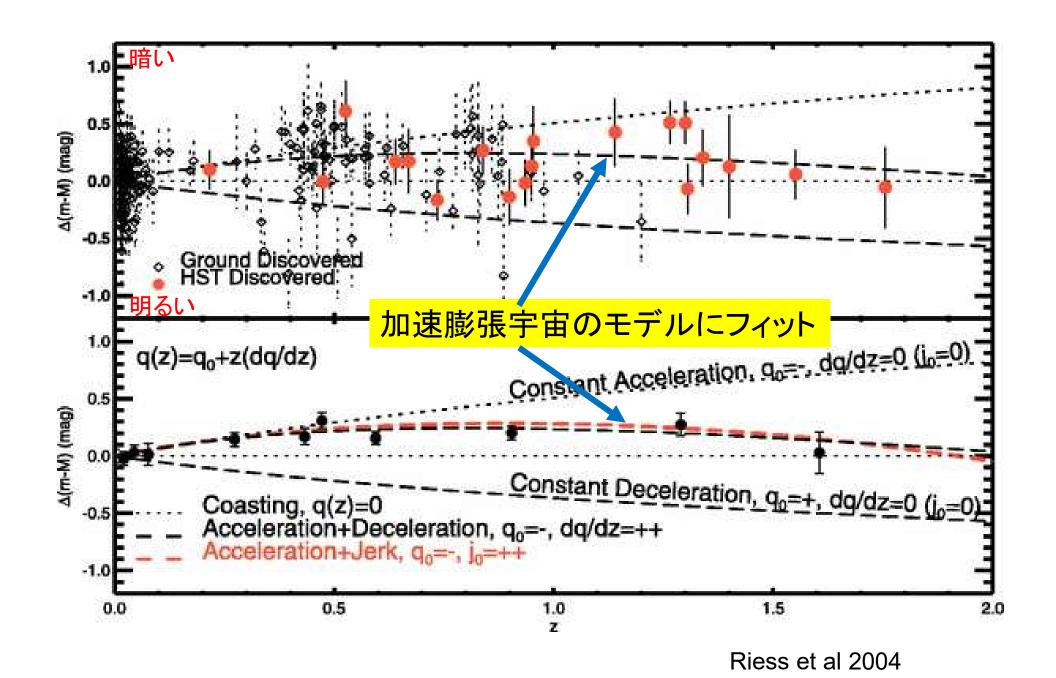
M < 8 M_{sun}の星の最後 <u>la型超新星爆発</u> (残った白色矮星に伴星 からガスが降着して爆発)

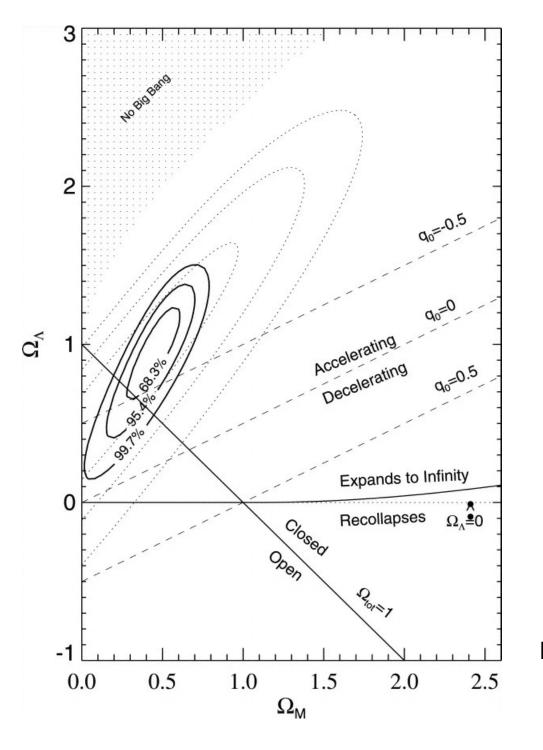


補正した光度曲線から絶対等級 を求め、見かけ等級と比べて 距離を決定

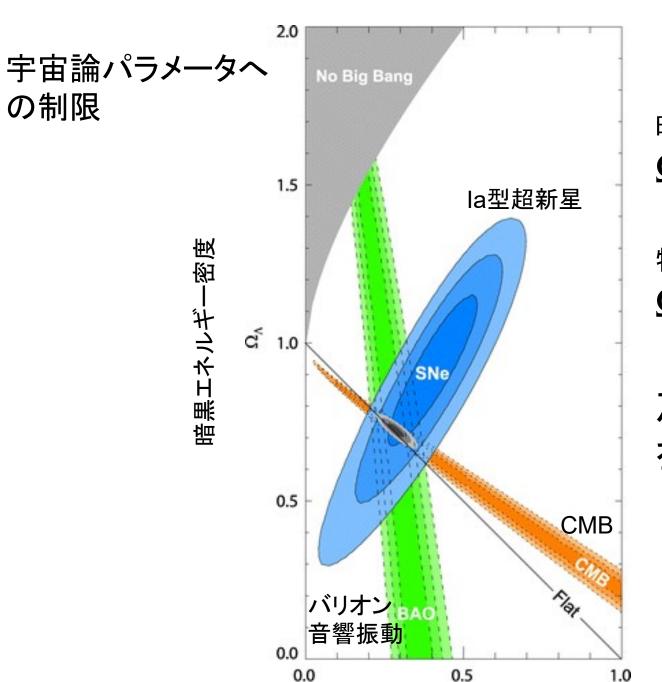








Riess et al 2004



暗黒エネルギー密度 $\Omega_{\Lambda} \sim 0.7$

物質エネルギー密度 $\Omega_{\rm m} \sim 0.3$

加速膨張宇宙を強く示唆

Kowalski et al. 2008

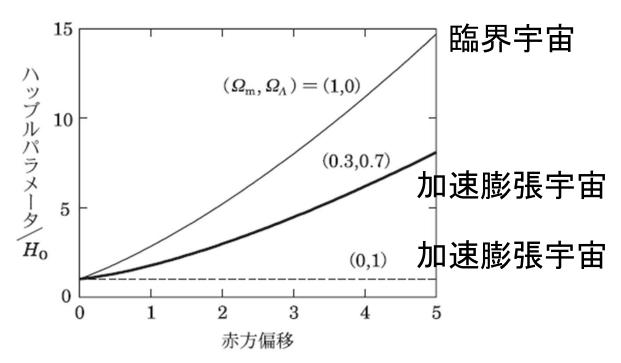
物質エネルギー密度

ハッブル定数

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

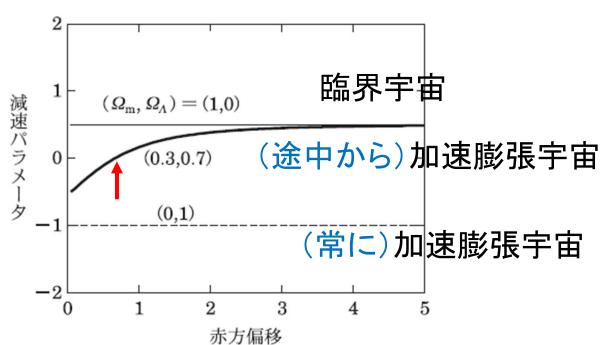
$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$



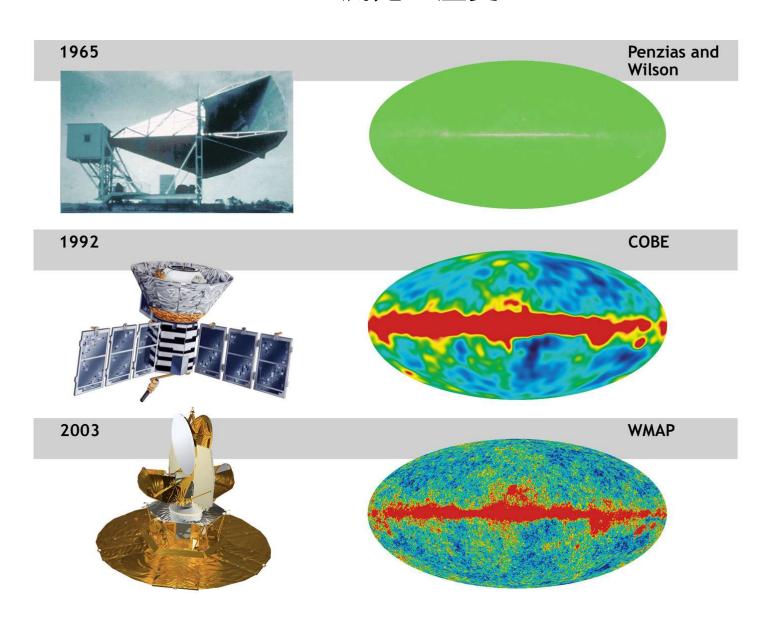
減速パラメータ

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

q > 0: 減速 q < 0: 加速



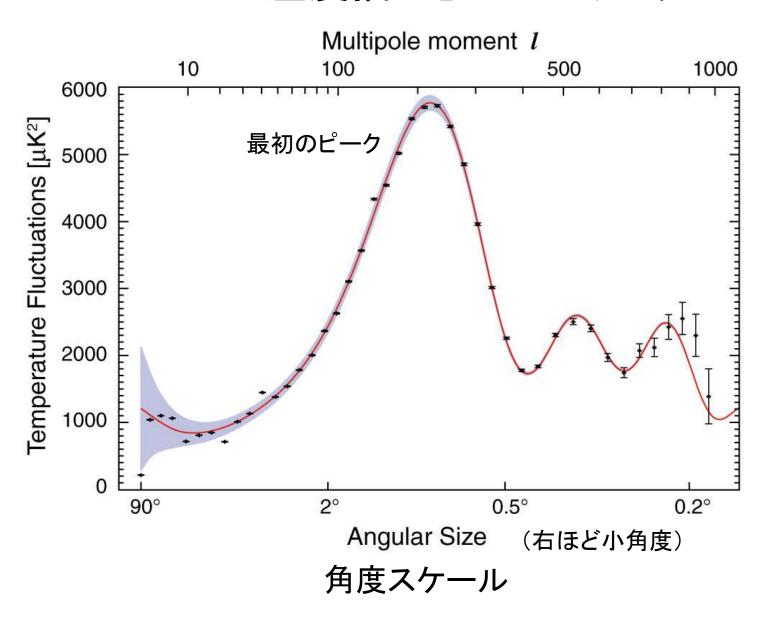
宇宙背景輻射(CMB: Cosmic Microwave Background) の測定の歴史



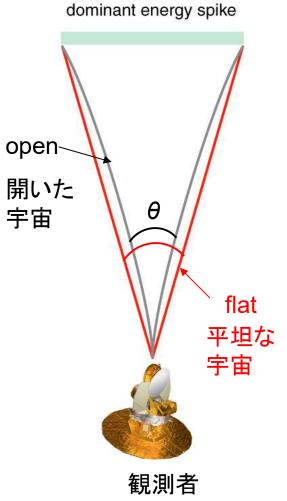
Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) (2001~2010) 宇宙背景輻射の温度パターン

ゆらぎ~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



Angular Scale θ (右ほど小角度) 2° 90° 0.5° 0.2° 8000 7000 6000 Anisotropy Power 開いた 5000 宇宙 4000 3000 平坦な 宇宙 2000 1000 0 10 100 500 1000

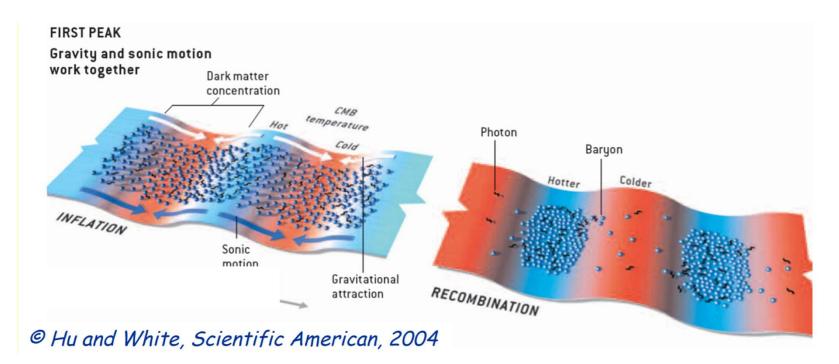
前頁の最初のピーク位置と比べると、 平坦な宇宙がいいことがわかる。

Multipole moment 1

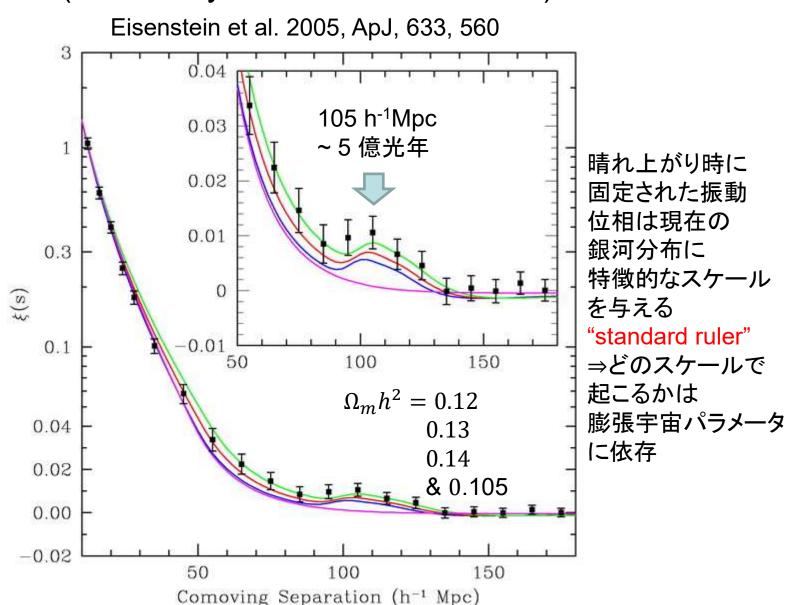
バリオン音響振動

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)



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

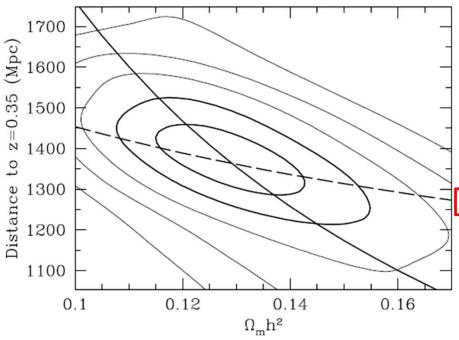


Fig. 7.—Likelihood contours of CDM models as a function of $\Omega_m h^2$ and $D_V(0.35)$. The likelihood has been taken to be proportional to $\exp(-\chi^2/2)$, and contours corresponding to 1 through 5 σ for a two-dimensional Gaussian have been plotted. The one-dimensional marginalized values are $\Omega_m h^2 = 0.130 \pm 0.010$ 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)

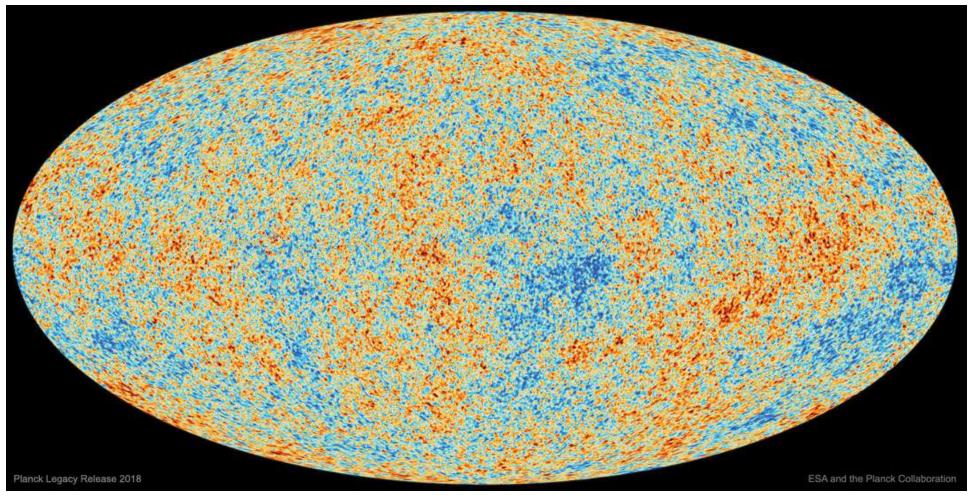
SUMMARY OF PARAMETER CONSTRAINTS FROM LRGs

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

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 σ changes, we include an approximate dependence. The quantity A is discussed in § 4.5. All constraints are 1 σ .

Planck衛星による宇宙背景放射の地図 (2009~2013)





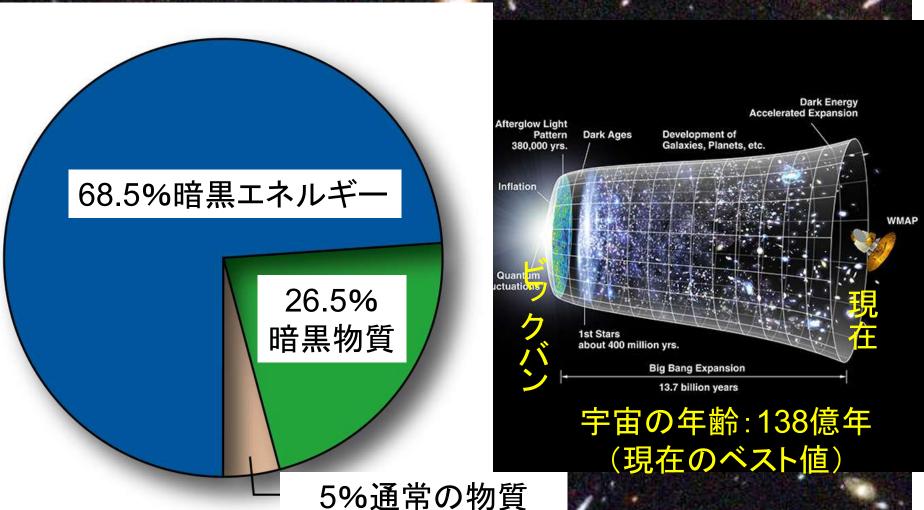
WMAPとPlanckの結果の比較



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

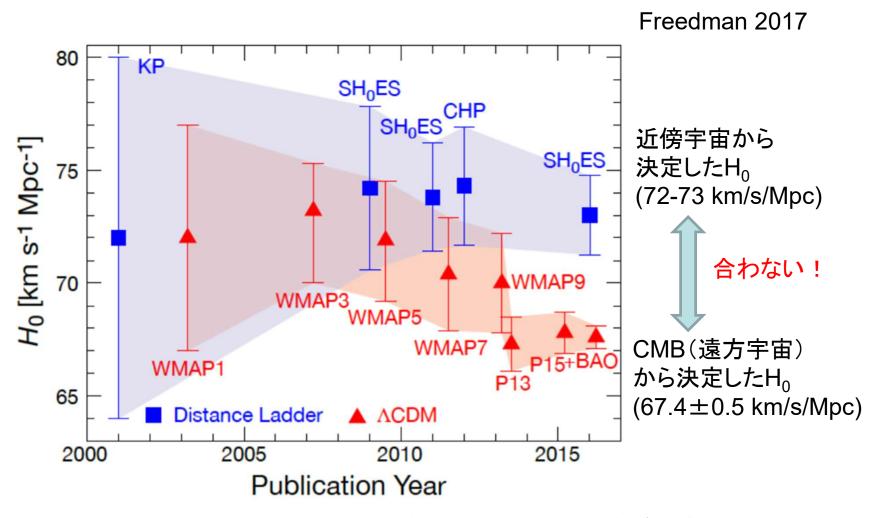


宇宙のエネルギーの内訳(現在のベスト値)



(光で見える部分)

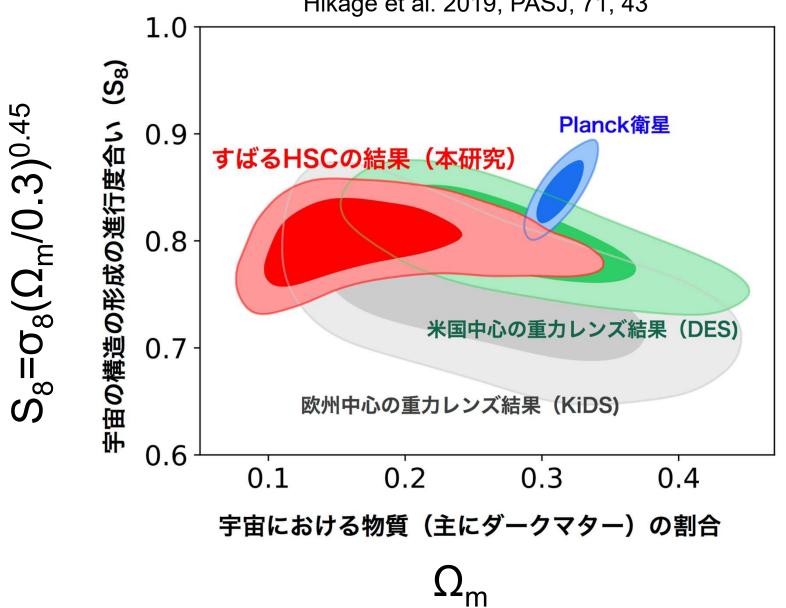
現在の問題 The Hubble Tension



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



ダークエネルギー の時間変化

2025年3月に米国DESIによって発表された、時間変化するダークエネルギーの観測的示唆

w0, waはダークエネルギーの時間変化を現象論的に記述するパラメータ

w(a) = w0 + wa (1-a)

アインシュタインの宇宙定数では w0=-1, wa=0

(DESI collaboration: arXiv:2404.03002)

