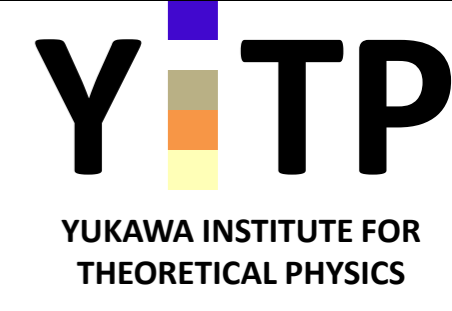
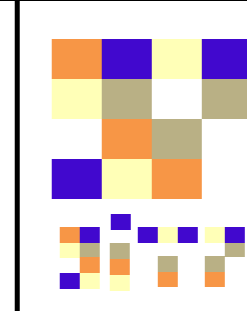


2019年2月13日

東北大学天文学教室

談話会



暗黒物質ハロ－： 位相空間から探る宇宙の構造形成

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Contents

宇宙論のプローブとしての暗黒物質ハロー、
位相空間からみた特徴と性質

標準宇宙モデルと冷たい暗黒物質

冷たい暗黒物質ハロー、その位相空間構造

展望とまとめ

集中講義：

暗黒物質優勢宇宙の構造形成

構造形成の理論を通して、宇宙論のプローブとしての
宇宙の大規模構造の成り立ち・進化について

Λ CDMモデルにもとづく構造形成を概観

1・オーバービュー

2・フリードマン宇宙モデル

3・構造形成の線形理論

4・非一様宇宙の観測

5・非線形構造形成

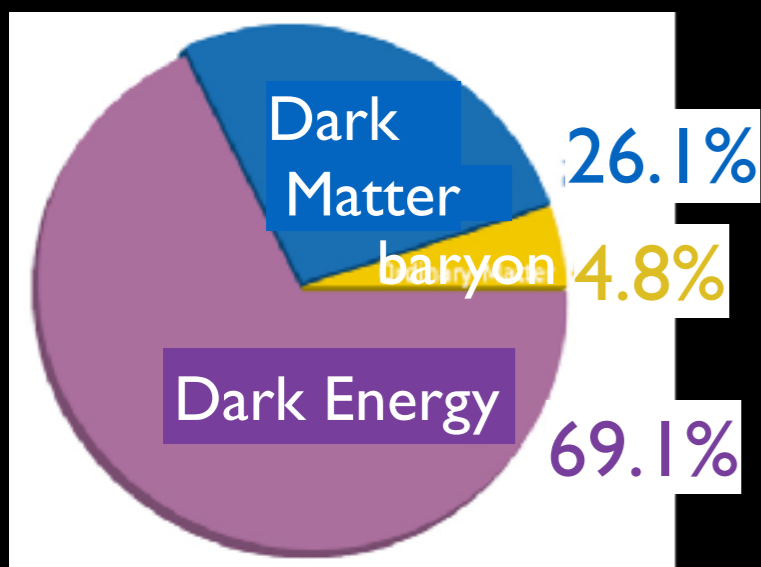
←この辺は明日の講義で

Λ CDM model

現在の宇宙論の標準モデル

- 宇宙項入りの曲率ゼロの平坦宇宙
- 6個のパラメーターで記述されるミニマムモデル

➡ 現在の観測精度で宇宙膨張と構造形成を無矛盾に説明



$\Omega_b h^2$: baryon density

$\Omega_c h^2$: CDM density

θ_{MC} : distance ratio to last scattering surface

n_s : scalar spectral index

A_s : amplitude of curvature fluctuation

τ : reionization optical depth

宇宙膨張

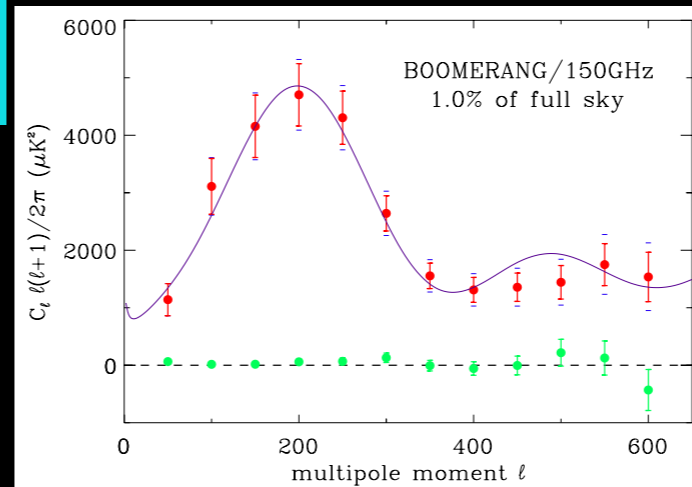
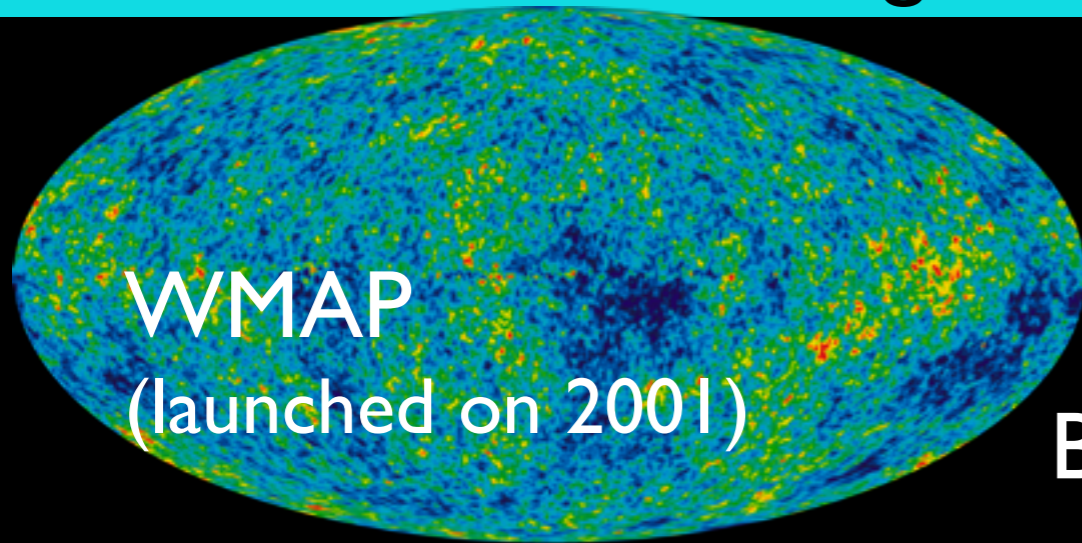
原始密度

ゆらぎ

初期天体形成

Cosmological observations

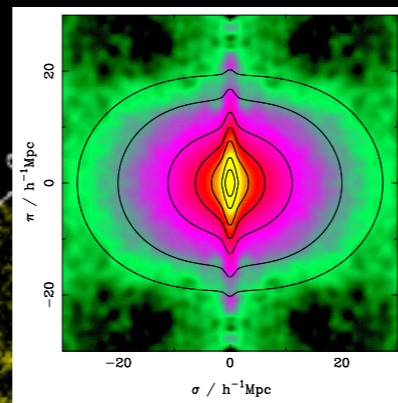
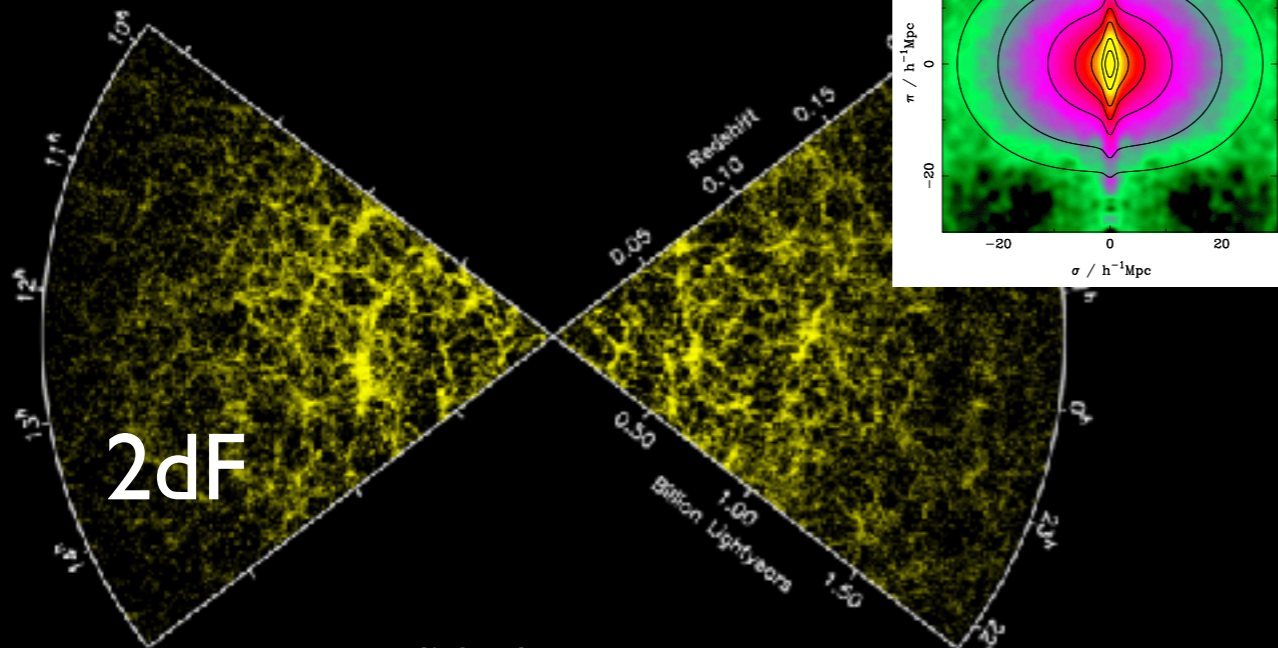
Cosmic microwave background



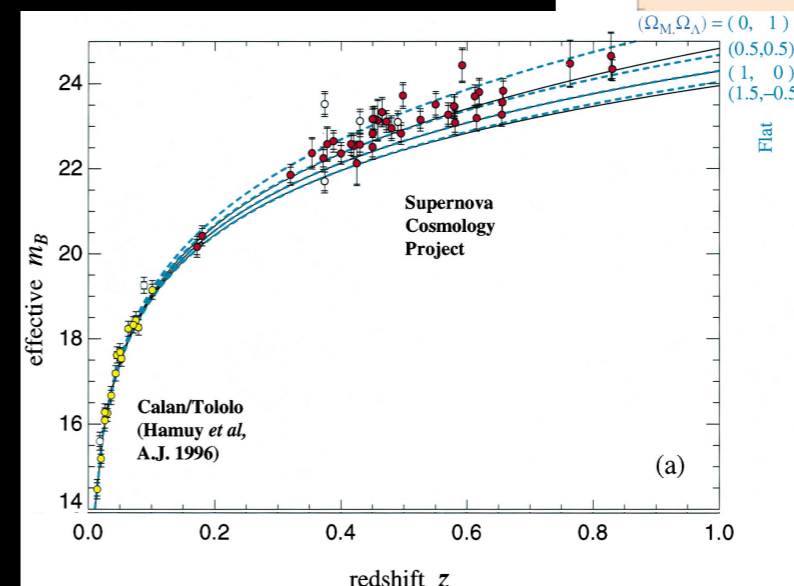
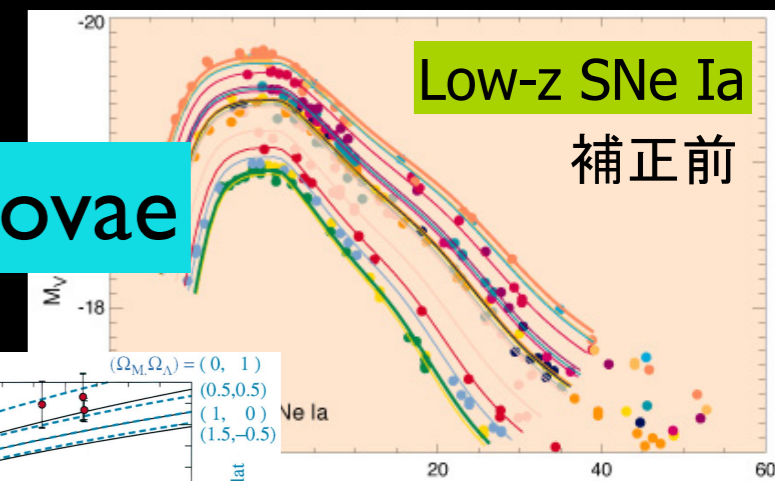
de Barnardis et al. ('00)

BOOMERanG

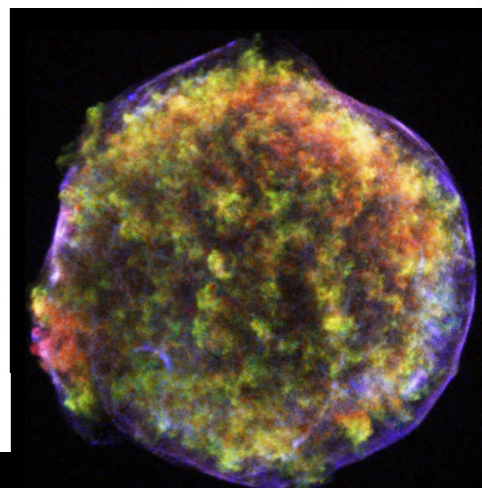
Large-scale structure



Type Ia supernovae

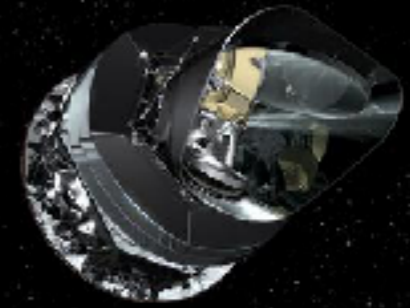


Perlmutter et al. ('99)



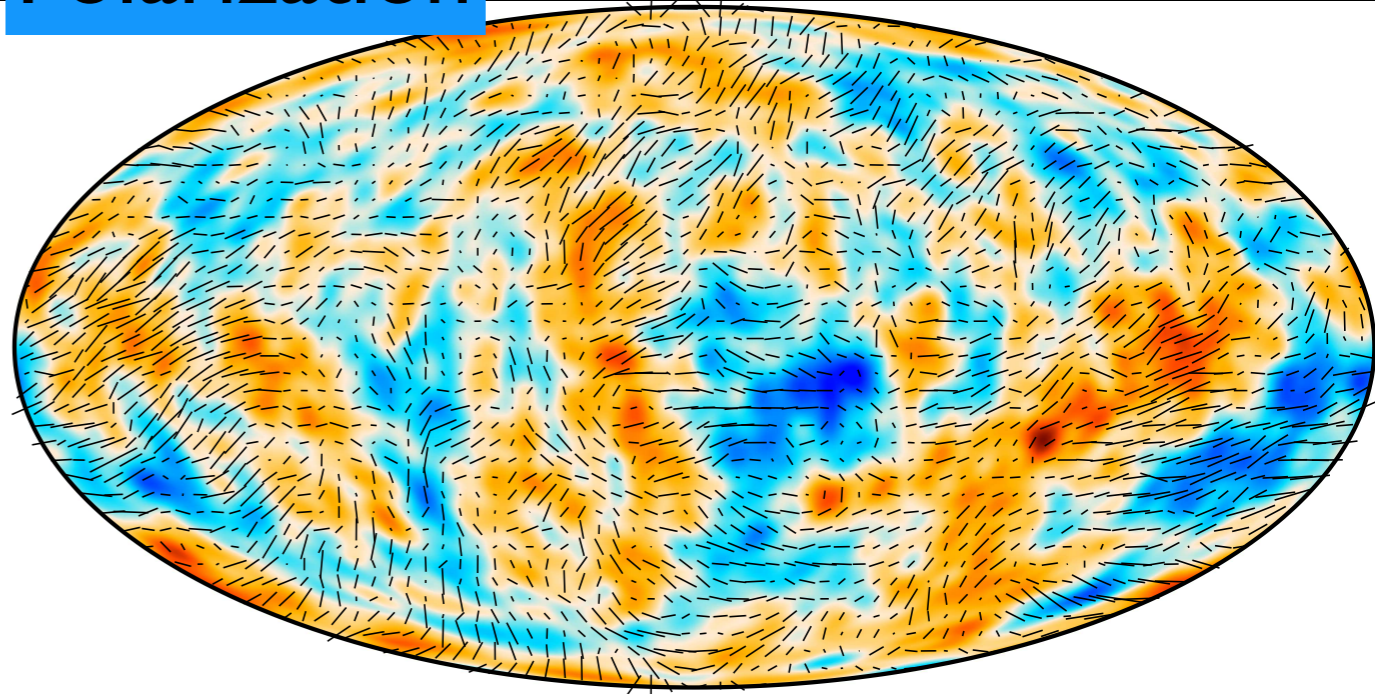
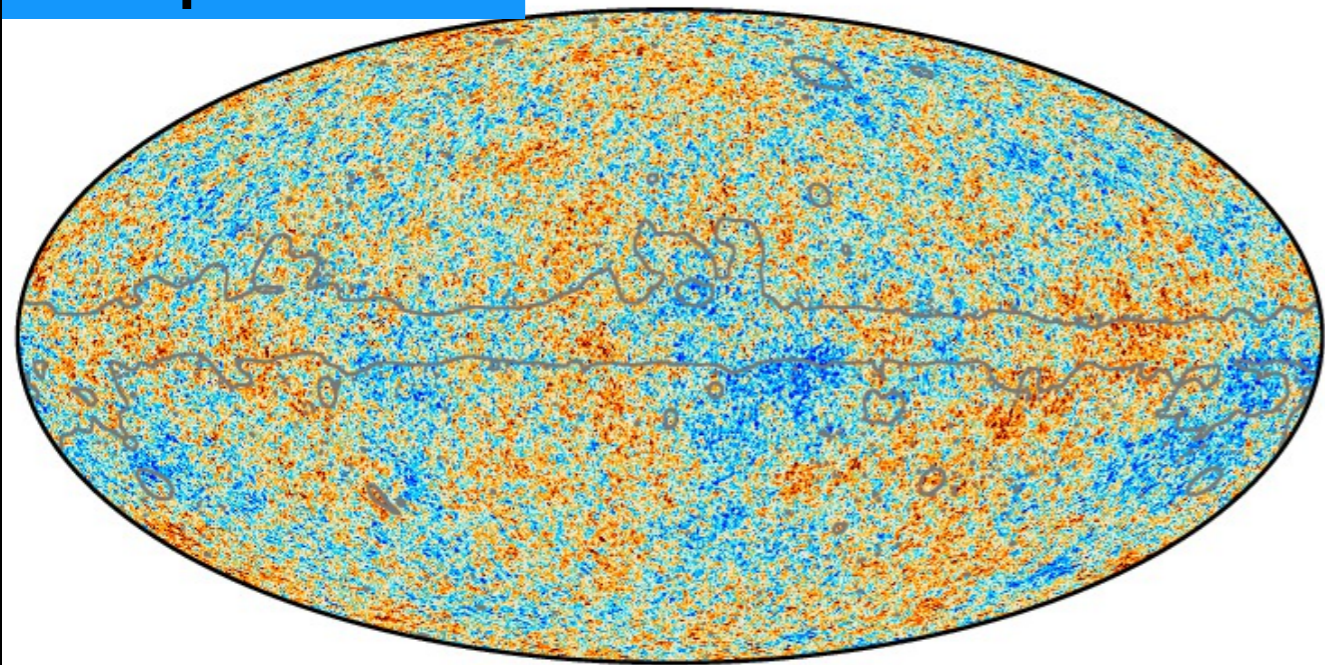
Peacock et al. ('01)

Planck 2018



Temperature

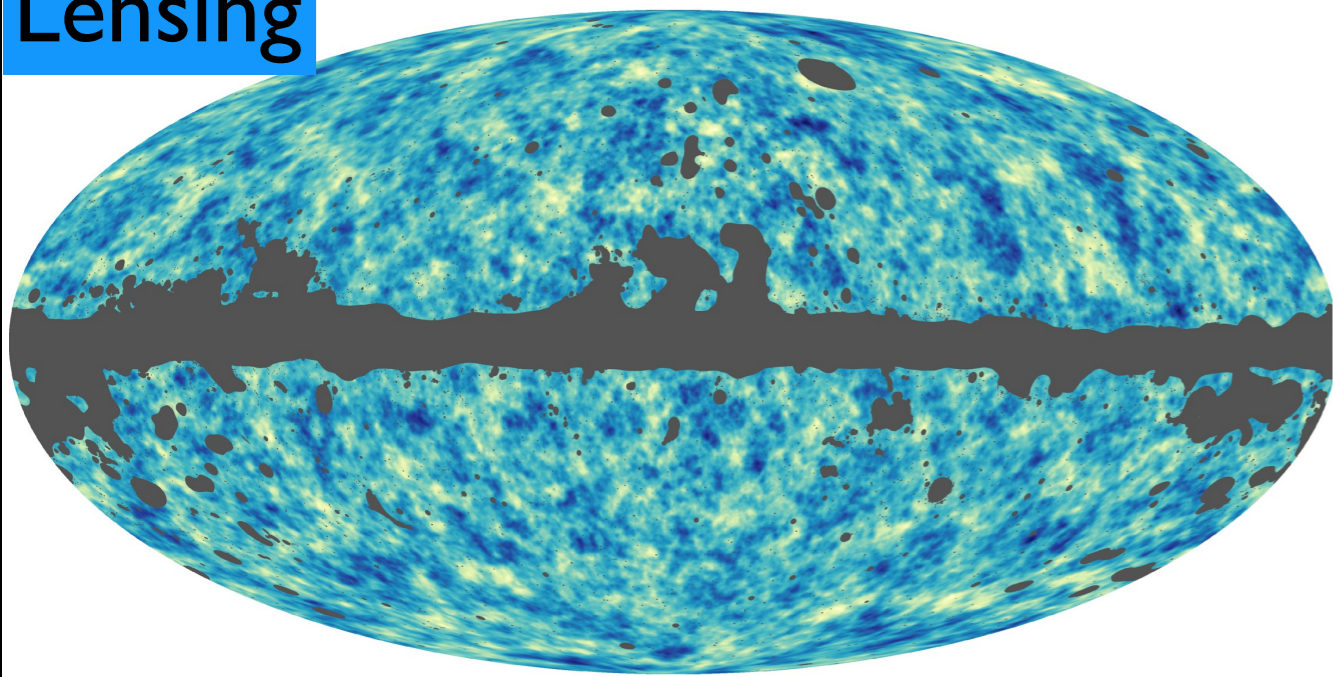
Polarization



-300 300 μK

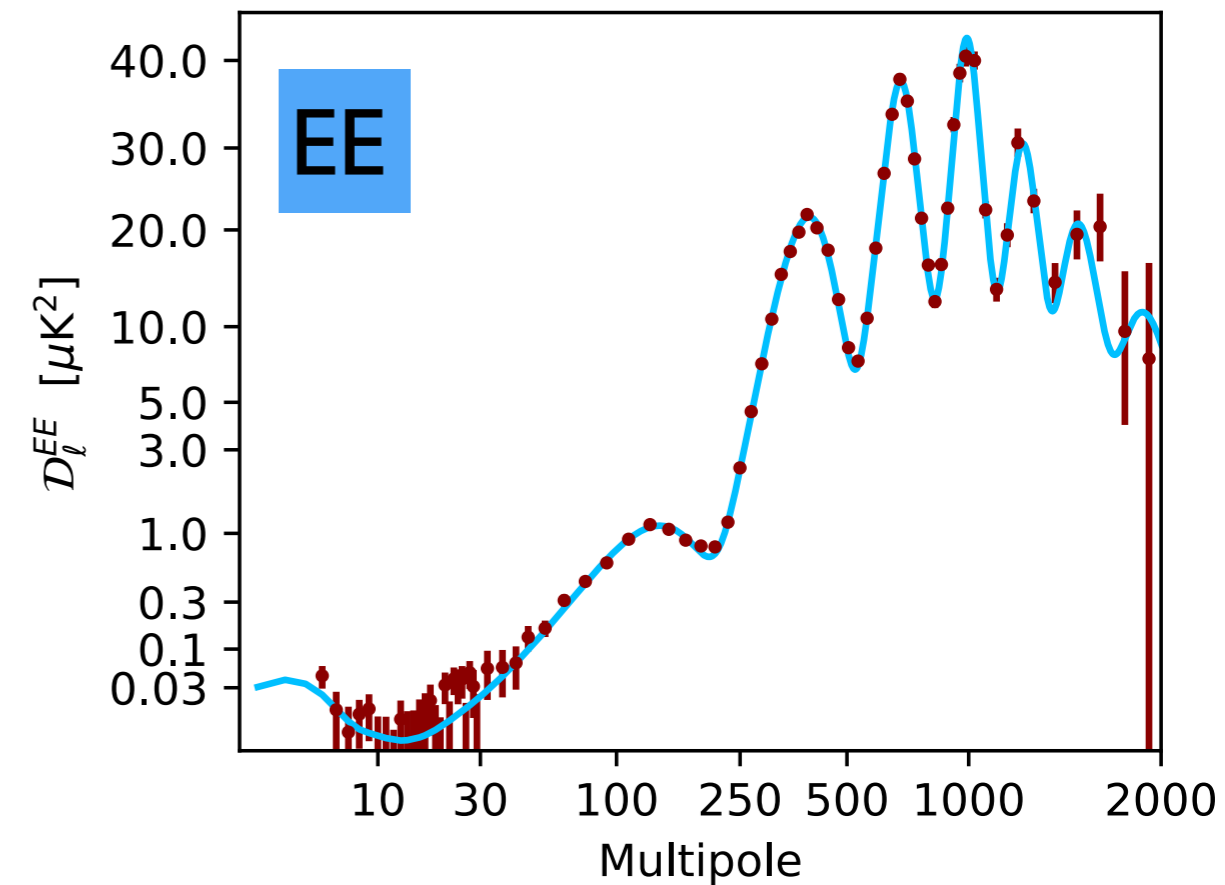
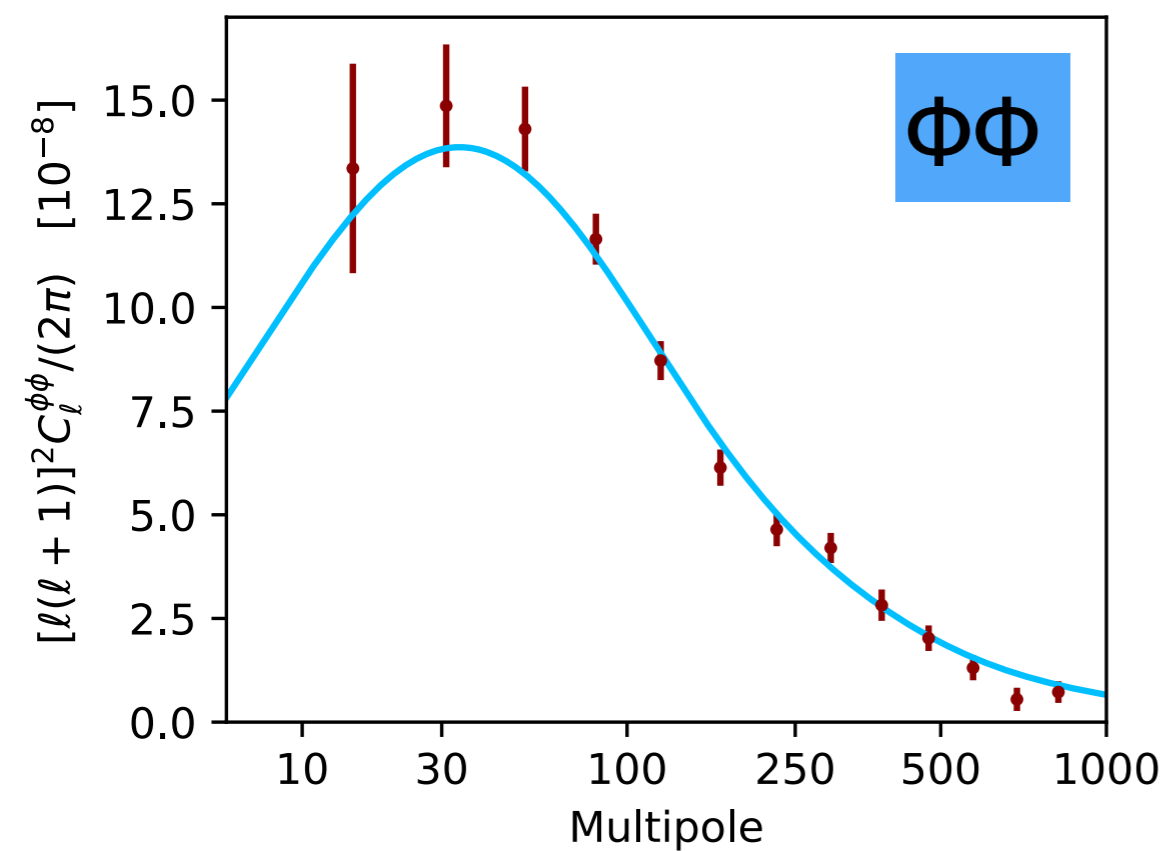
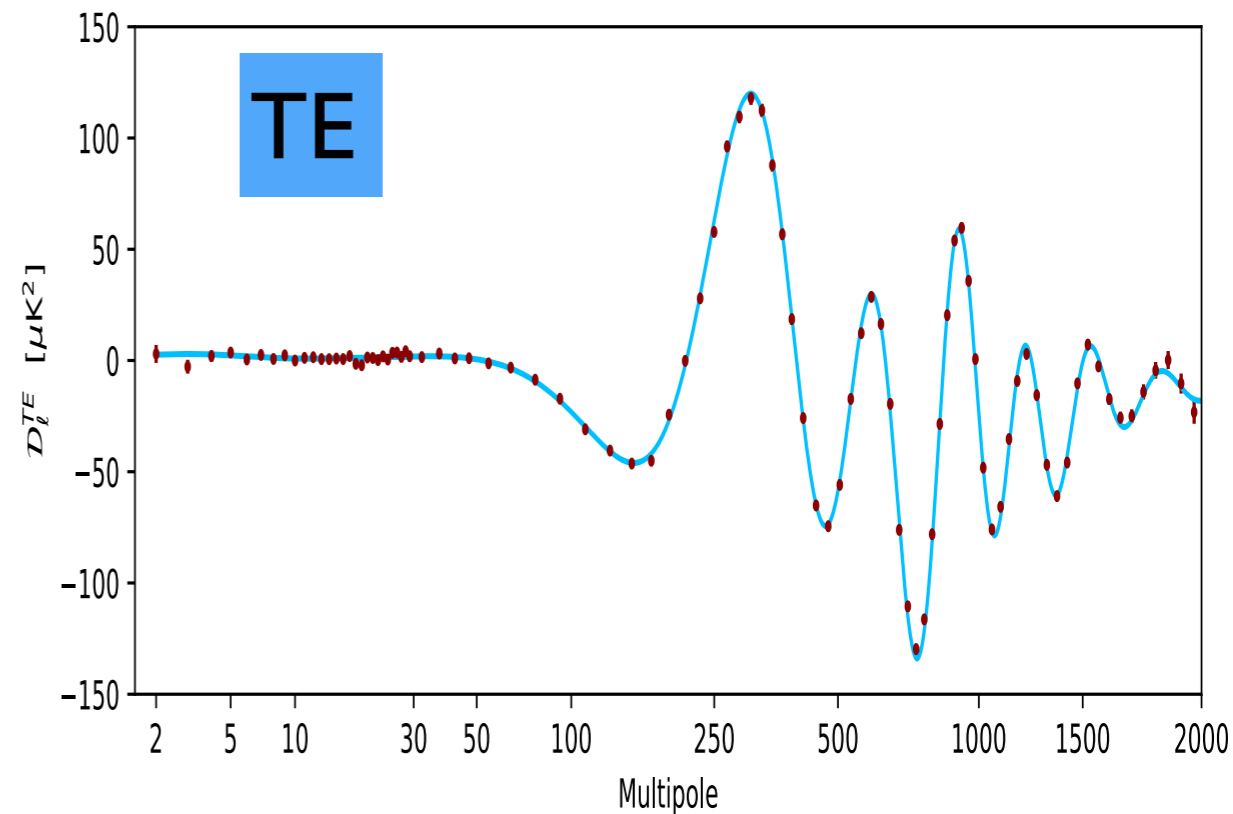
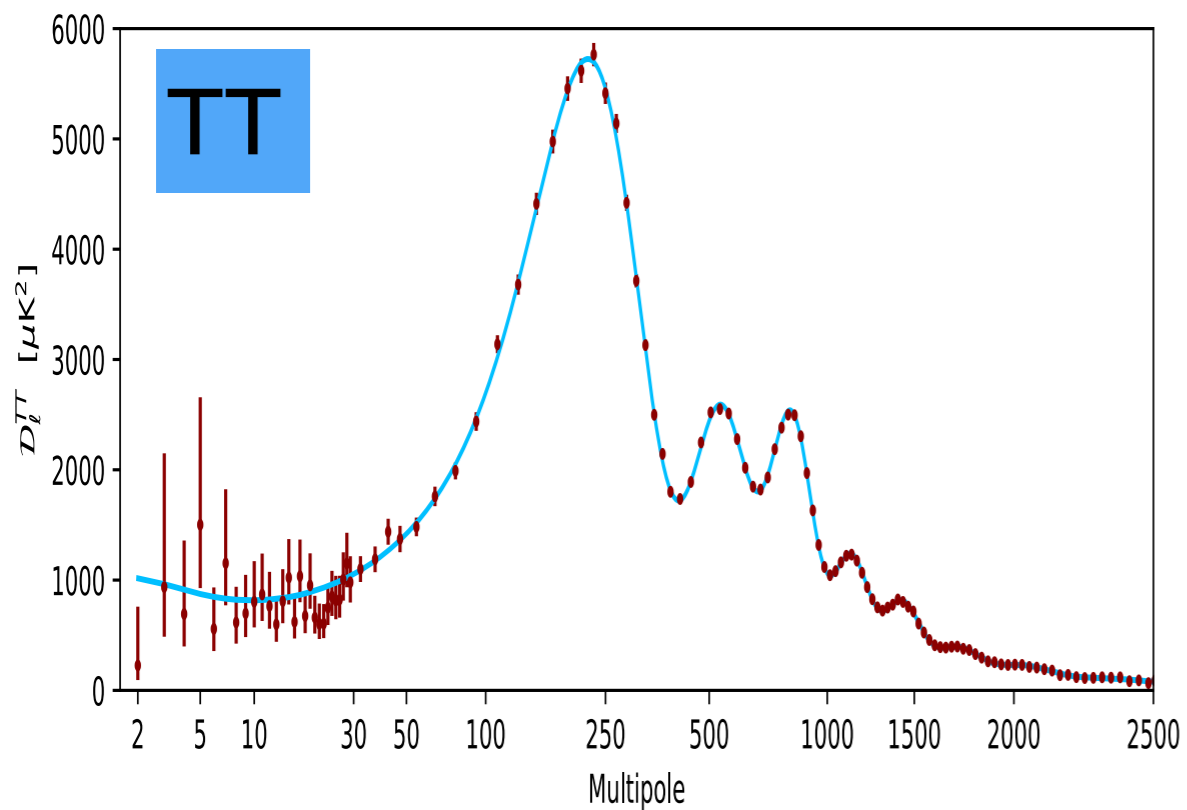
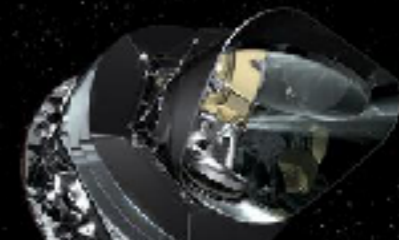
0.41 μK -160 160 μK

Lensing

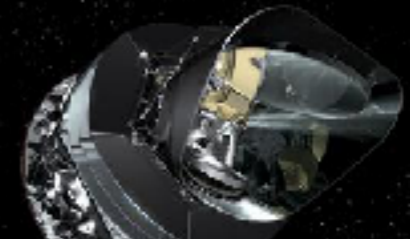


-0.0016 0.0016

Planck 2018



Planck 2018

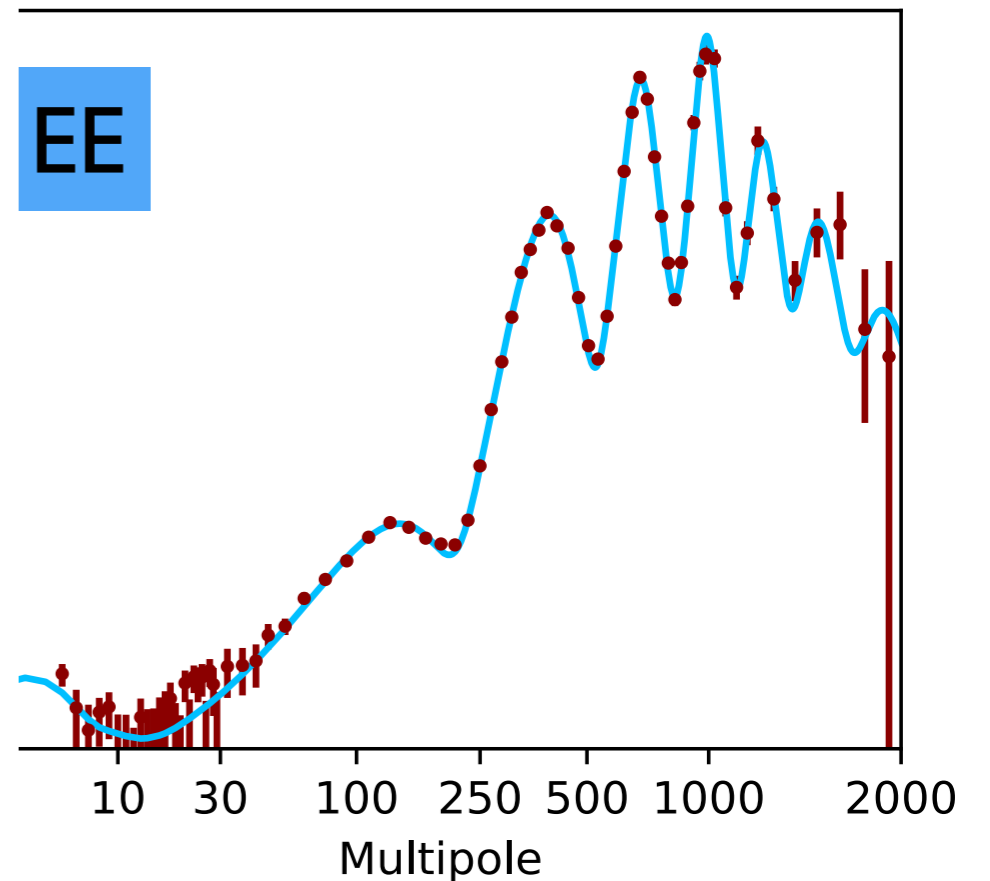
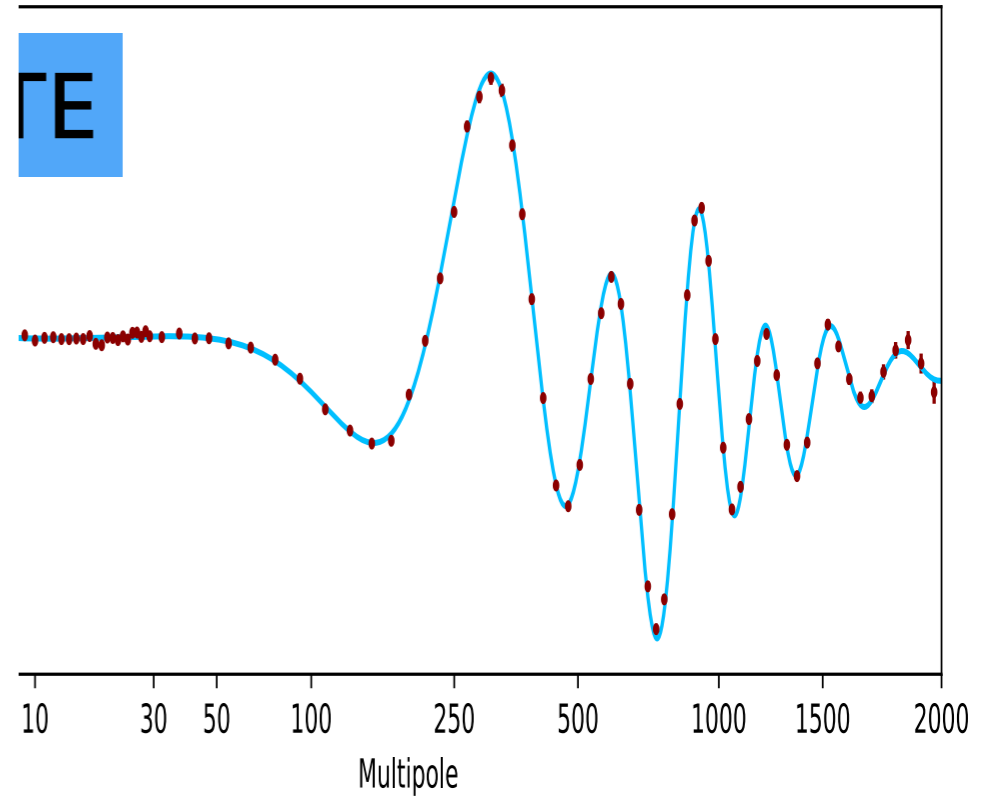


Parameter	Planck alone
$\Omega_b h^2$	0.02237 ± 0.00015
$\Omega_c h^2$	0.1200 ± 0.0012
$100\theta_{MC}$	1.04092 ± 0.00031
τ	0.0544 ± 0.0073
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$	3.044 ± 0.014
n_s	0.9649 ± 0.0042
H_0	67.36 ± 0.54
Ω_Λ	0.6847 ± 0.0073
Ω_m	0.3153 ± 0.0073
$\Omega_m h^2$	0.1430 ± 0.0011
$\Omega_m h^3$	0.09633 ± 0.00030
σ_8	0.8111 ± 0.0060
$\sigma_8(\Omega_m/0.3)^{0.5}$	0.832 ± 0.013
z_{re}	7.67 ± 0.73
Age[Gyr]	13.797 ± 0.023
r_* [Mpc]	144.43 ± 0.26
$100\theta_*$	1.04110 ± 0.00031
r_{drag} [Mpc]	147.09 ± 0.26
z_{eq}	3402 ± 26
$k_{eq}[\text{Mpc}^{-1}]$	0.010384 ± 0.000081

Base Λ CDM parameters

- temperature
- polarization
- lensing

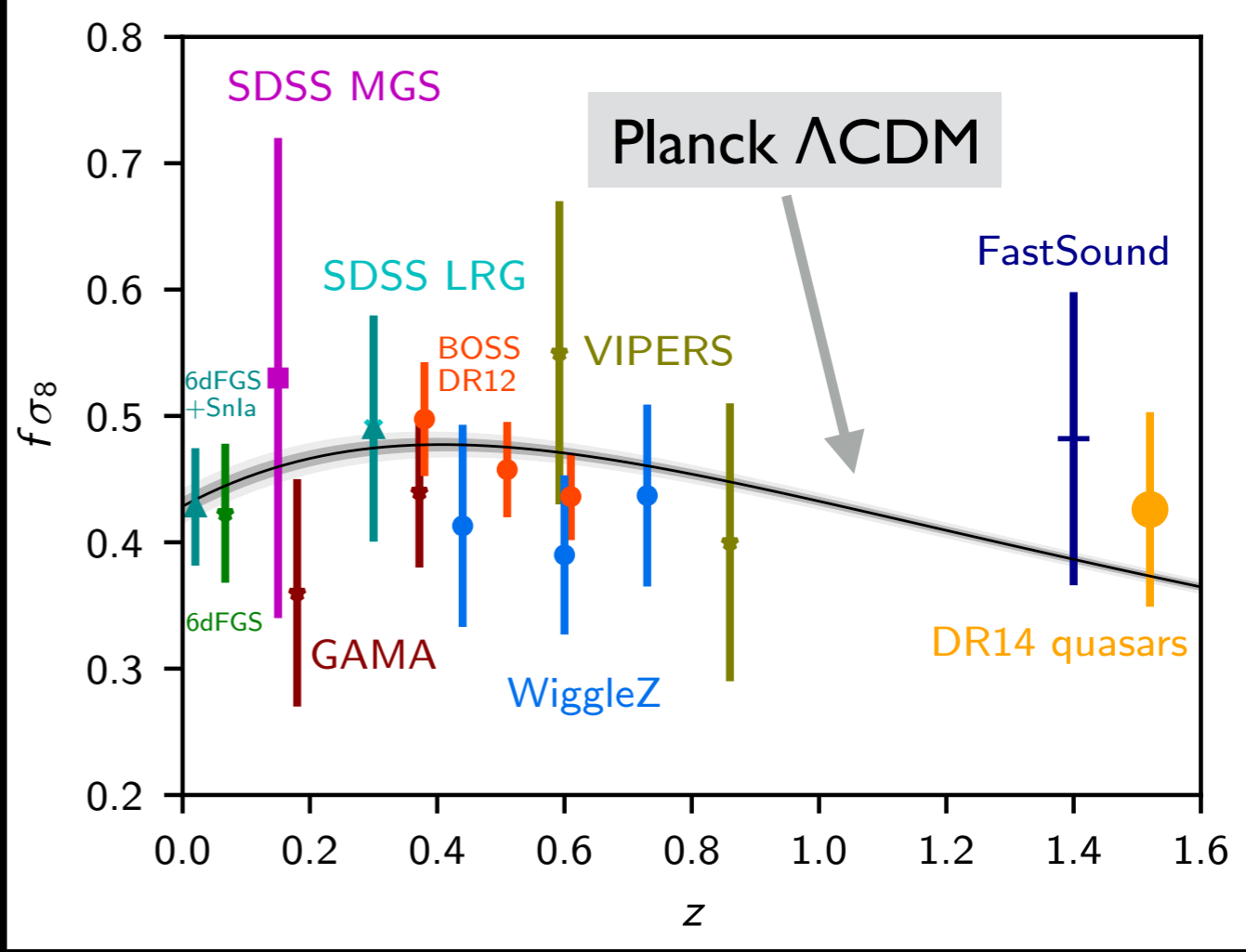
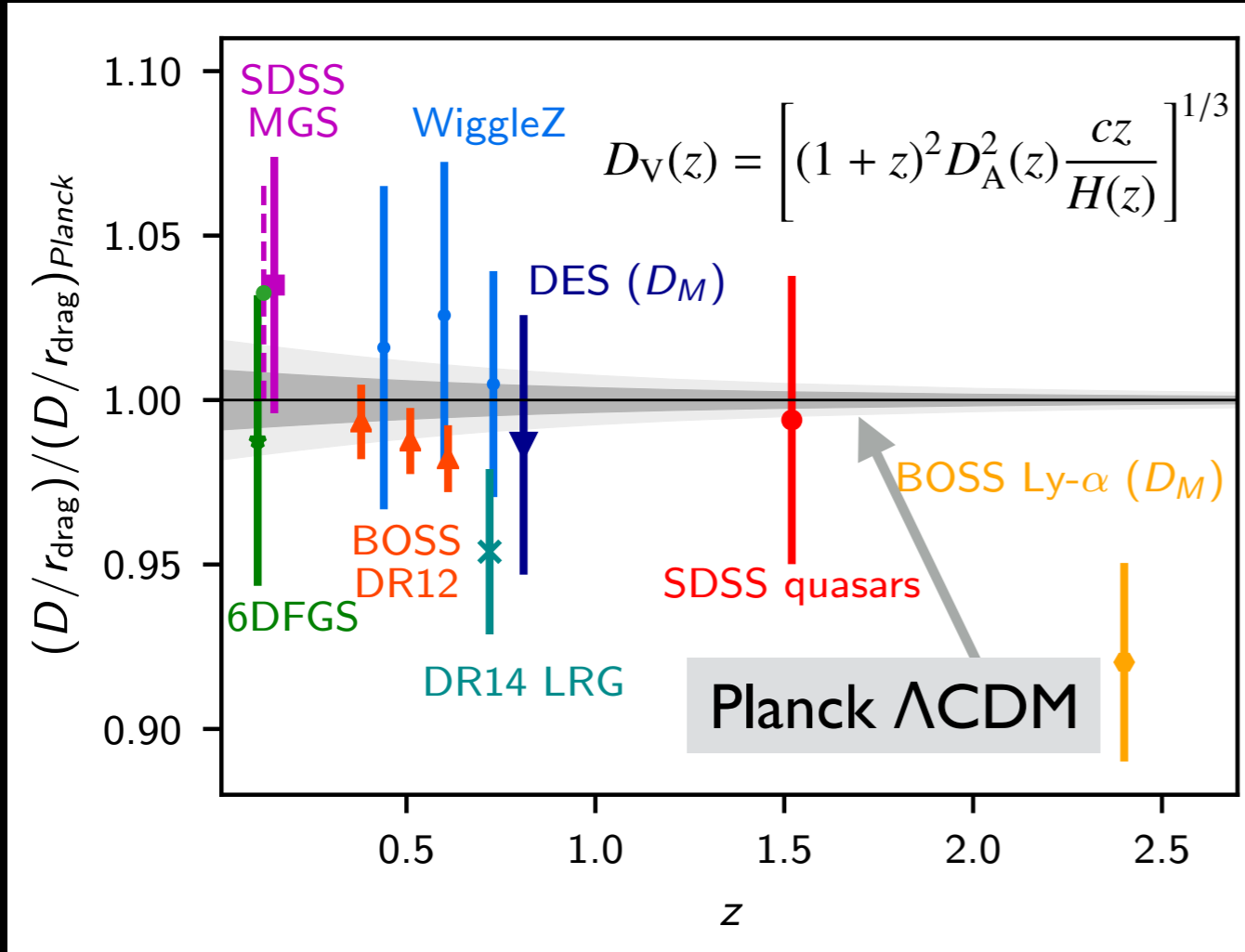
derived parameters



Consistency with galaxy surveys

Distance measurements using BAO as standard ruler

Measurement of growth of structure from redshift-space distortions



Planck 2018 VI.

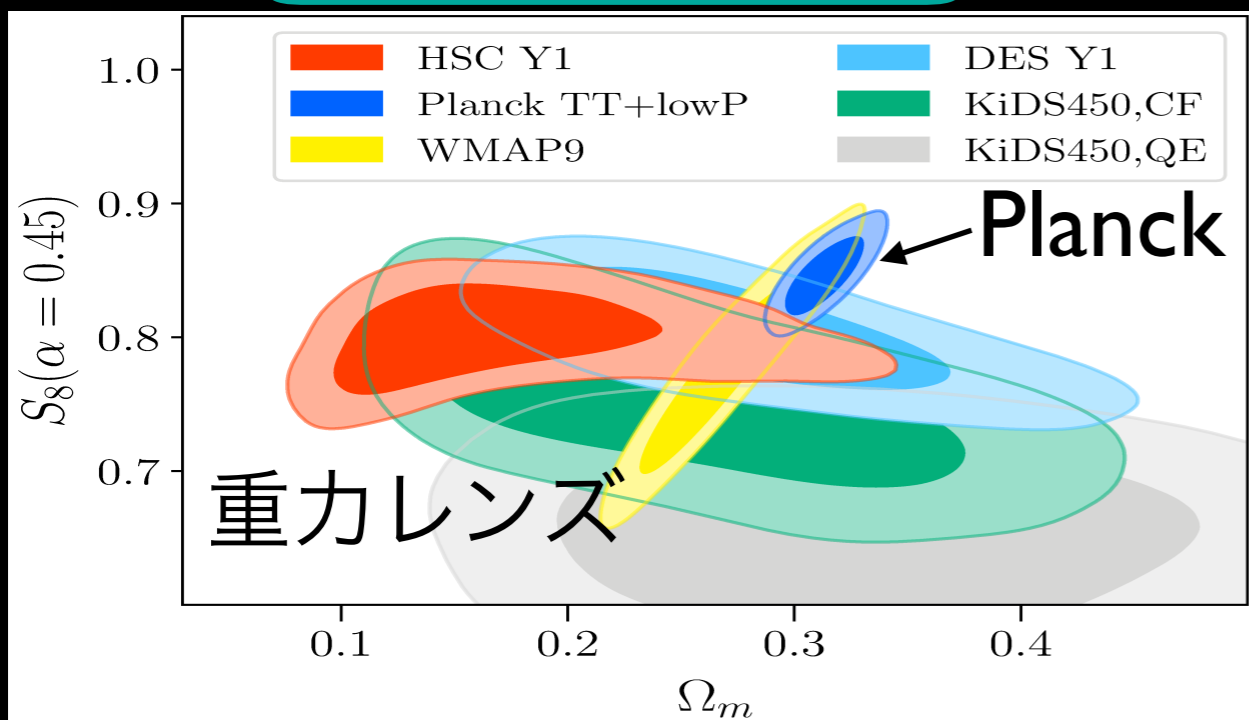
Consistent with Planck LambdaCDM

Tensions with Planck results

Weak lensing measurements and local measurement of Hubble parameter report a large discrepancy with Planck Λ CDM

$$S_8 = \sigma_8 (\Omega_m / 0.3)^\alpha$$

$$H_0$$



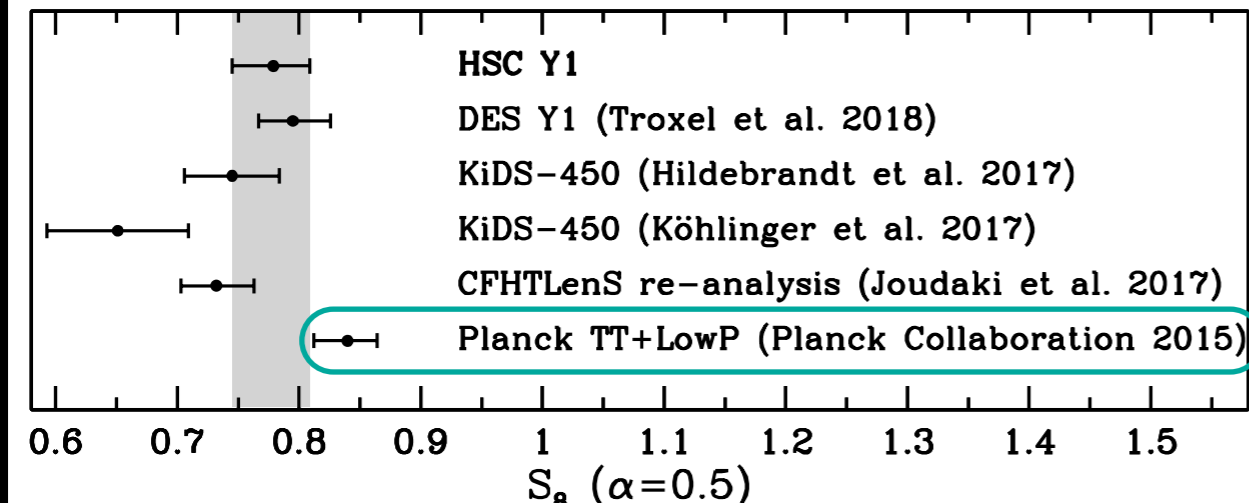
Planck T+E+lensing

$$H_0 = (73.48 \pm 1.66) \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

Riess et al. ('18)

$$H_0 = (67.27 \pm 0.60) \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

$\sim 3.5\sigma$ tension



Hikage et al. ('18)

Λ CDM model ~summary~

Minimum model

= Many simplification & assumptions

- 曲率ゼロの平坦宇宙 + 宇宙項（暗黒エネルギー）
（物質成分としては暗黒物質、バリオンのみ）
- インフレーションと無矛盾な断熱ゆらぎ
（ベキ型パワースペクトル）
- ゆらぎの初期条件はガウス統計に従う
- 一般相対論にもとづく宇宙の大域的進化
（宇宙膨張 + 密度ゆらぎ）
- 宇宙原理が成り立つ（宇宙は大域的に一様・等方）

単純化とはいえ、これだけ仮定を積み重ねているので、
観測と多少の不整合性があることは当然？

CDM paradigm

標準モデル確立前から暗黒物質には1つのコンセンサスがあった

宇宙には“**冷たい**”暗黒物質が必要

(cold dark matter, CDM)

e.g., Peebles ('82), Blumenthal et al. ('82), Bond et al. ('82), ...

重力相互作用しかせず、十分過去から非相対論的粒子

—————> 速度分散が十分小さい ($m_{\text{DM}} \gg T_{\text{DM}}$)

c.f. ニュートリノは最近になって非相対論的になった

$$z_{\text{nr}} \simeq 190 \left(\frac{m_\nu}{0.1 \text{ eV}} \right)$$

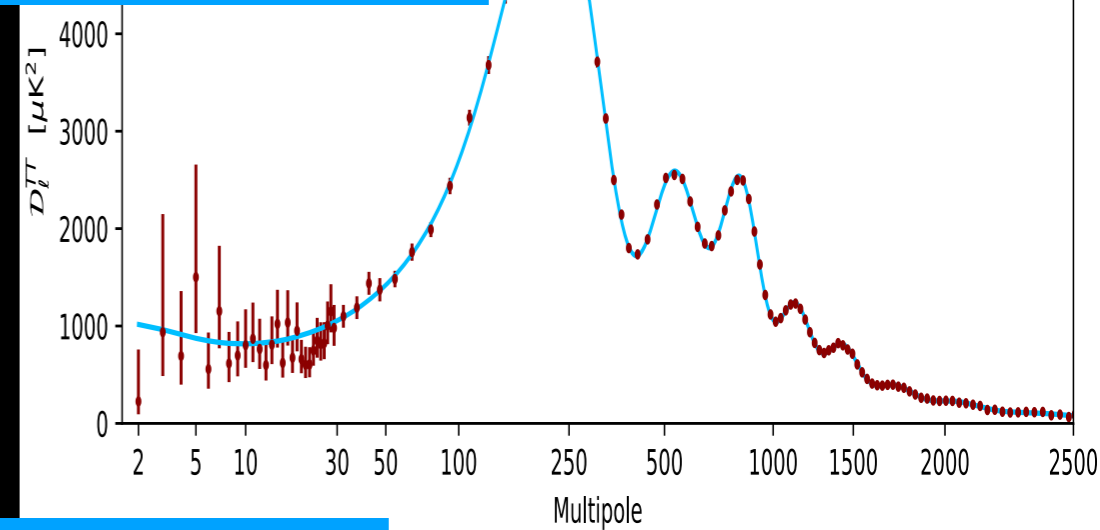
“**熱い**”暗黒物質

CDM paradigm

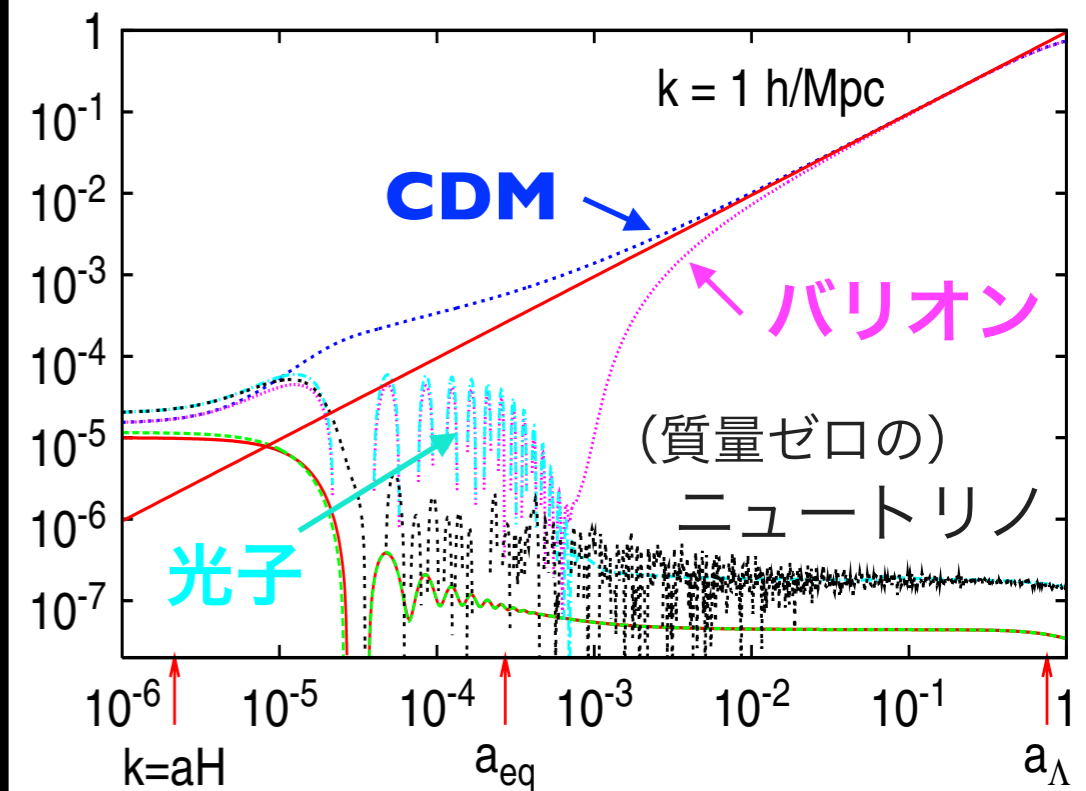
構造形成において、

- 宇宙背景放射の非等方性
- バリオンの追いつき現象
(星・銀河形成の条件)
- ボトムアップ型の階層的
クラスタリング

温度ゆらぎの
パワースペクトル



ゆらぎの進化



大スケールの観測と大きな矛盾はない

Origin of cold dark matter

WIMP (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles) $m_{\text{DM}} \sim \text{GeV} - \text{TeV}$

素粒子標準モデル粒子とほとんど相互作用しない熱的残存粒子
超対称性粒子が有力候補だが...



Variant of cold dark matter model

CDMと似たような性質を示す暗黒物質モデル

- Self-interacting dark matter (SIDM)
- Warm dark matter (WDM)
- Baryon-scattering dark matter (BSDM)
- Axion-like particles (ALP)
- Fuzzy dark matter (FDM)
- Primordial black holes (PBH)

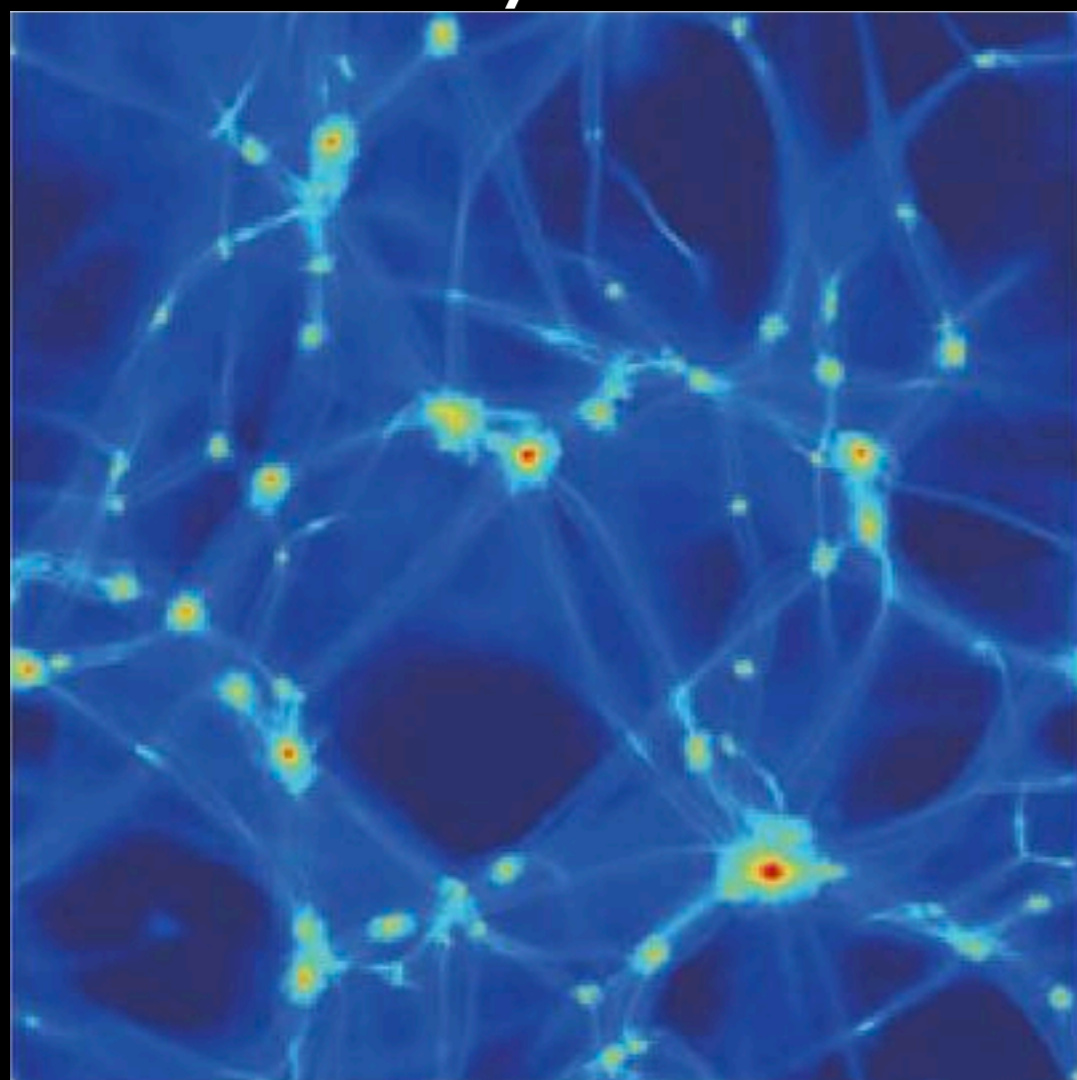
小スケールの構造形成でCDMとの違いが顕著になりうる

→ 天文観測は格好の暗黒物質のプローブ

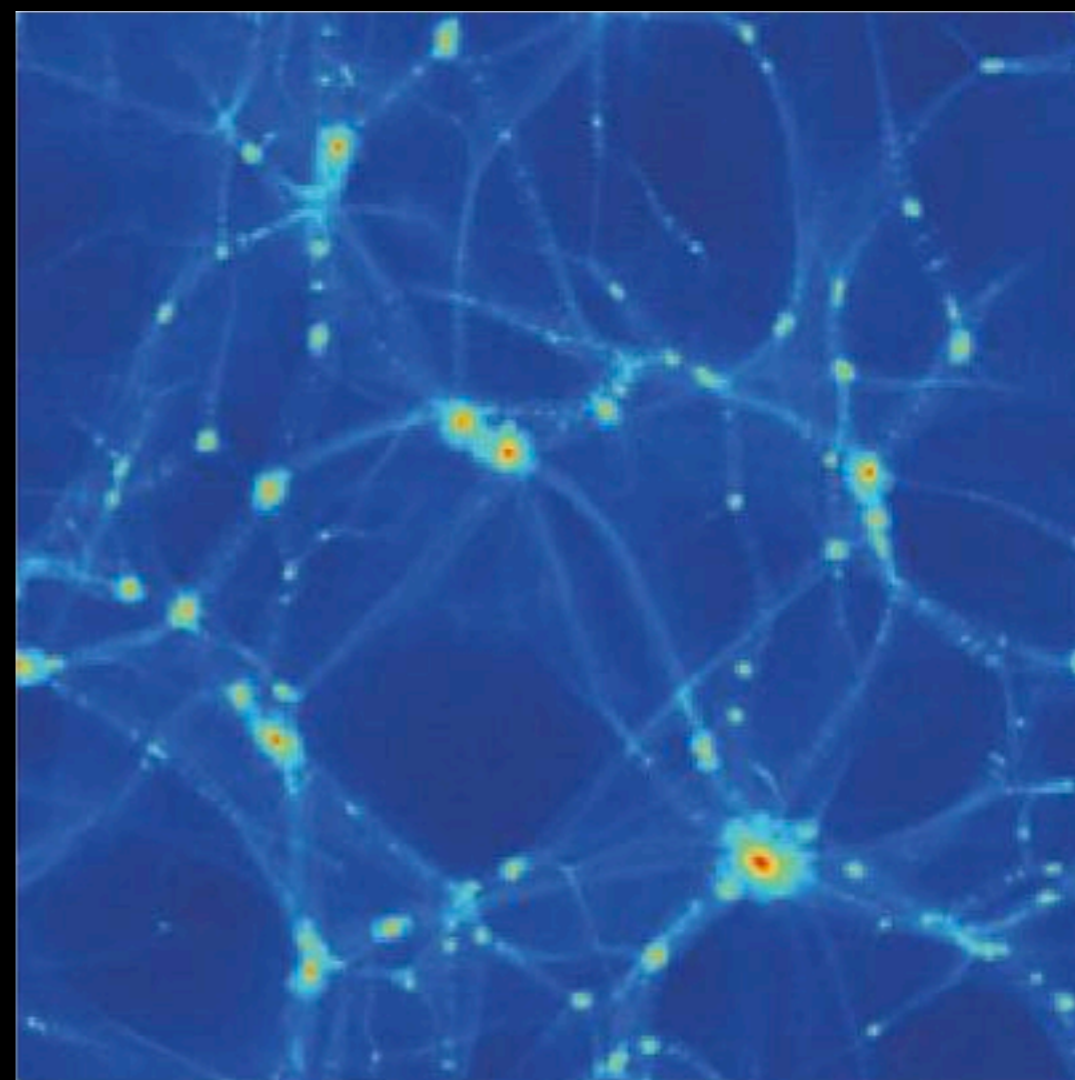
Structure formation with fuzzy DM

Schive, Chiueh & Broadhurst ('14)

Fuzzy DM

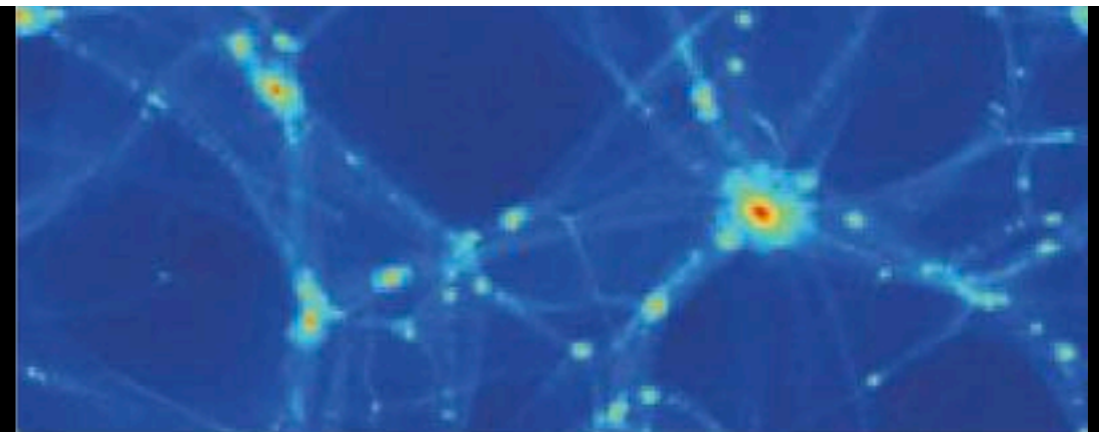
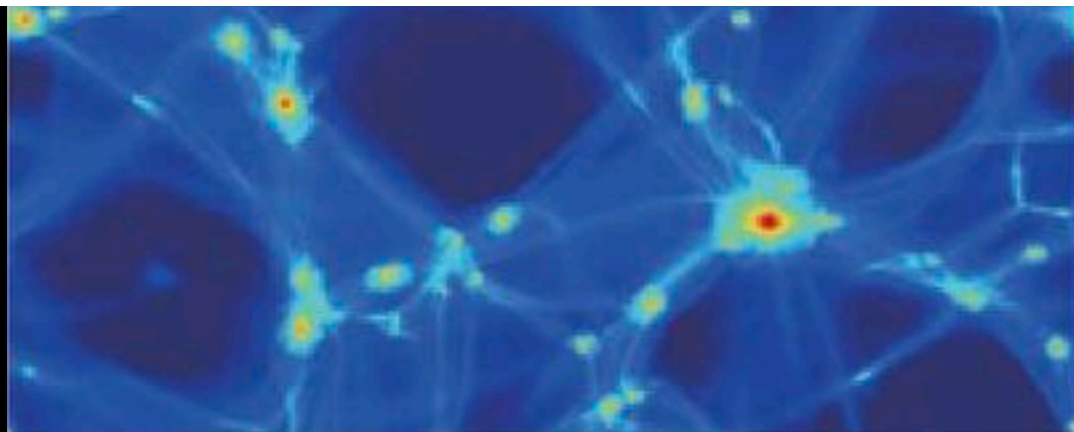
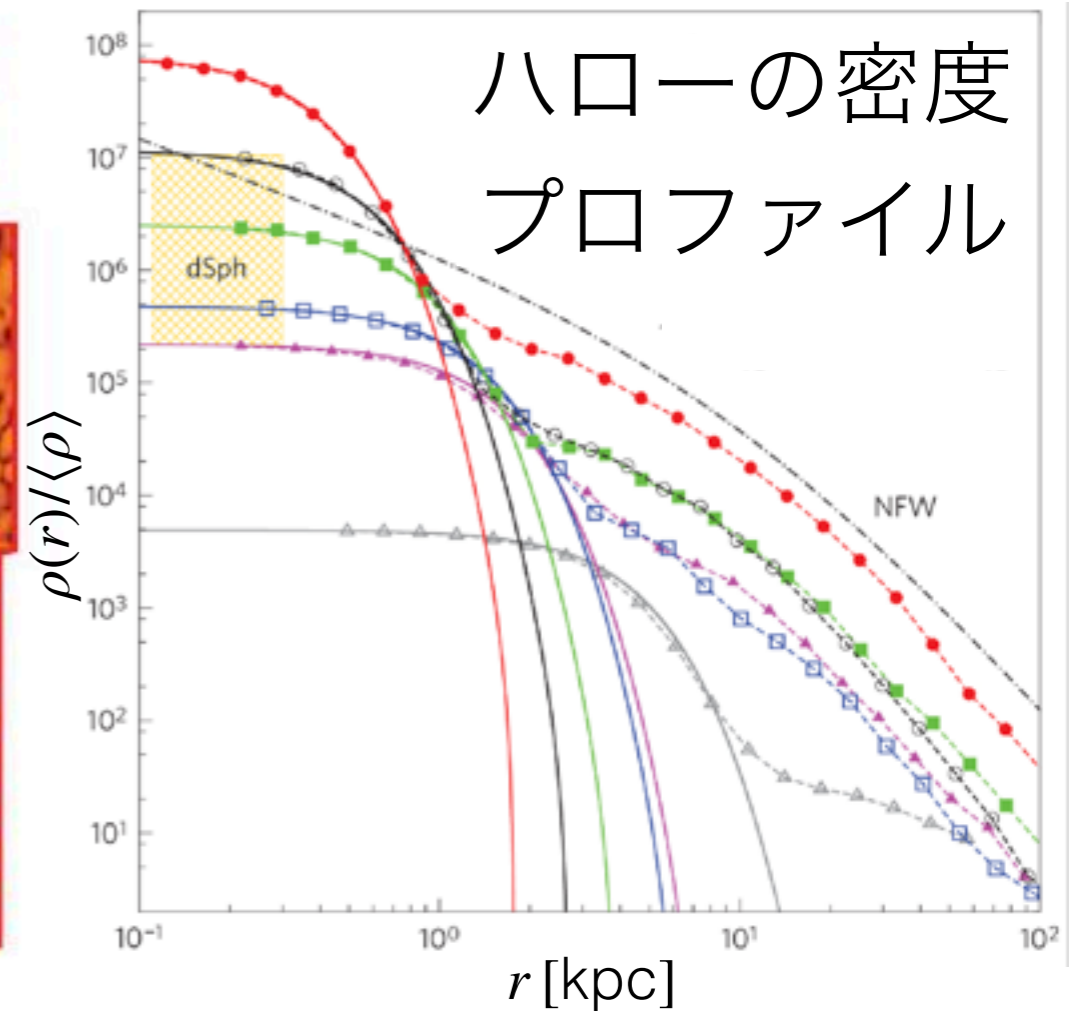
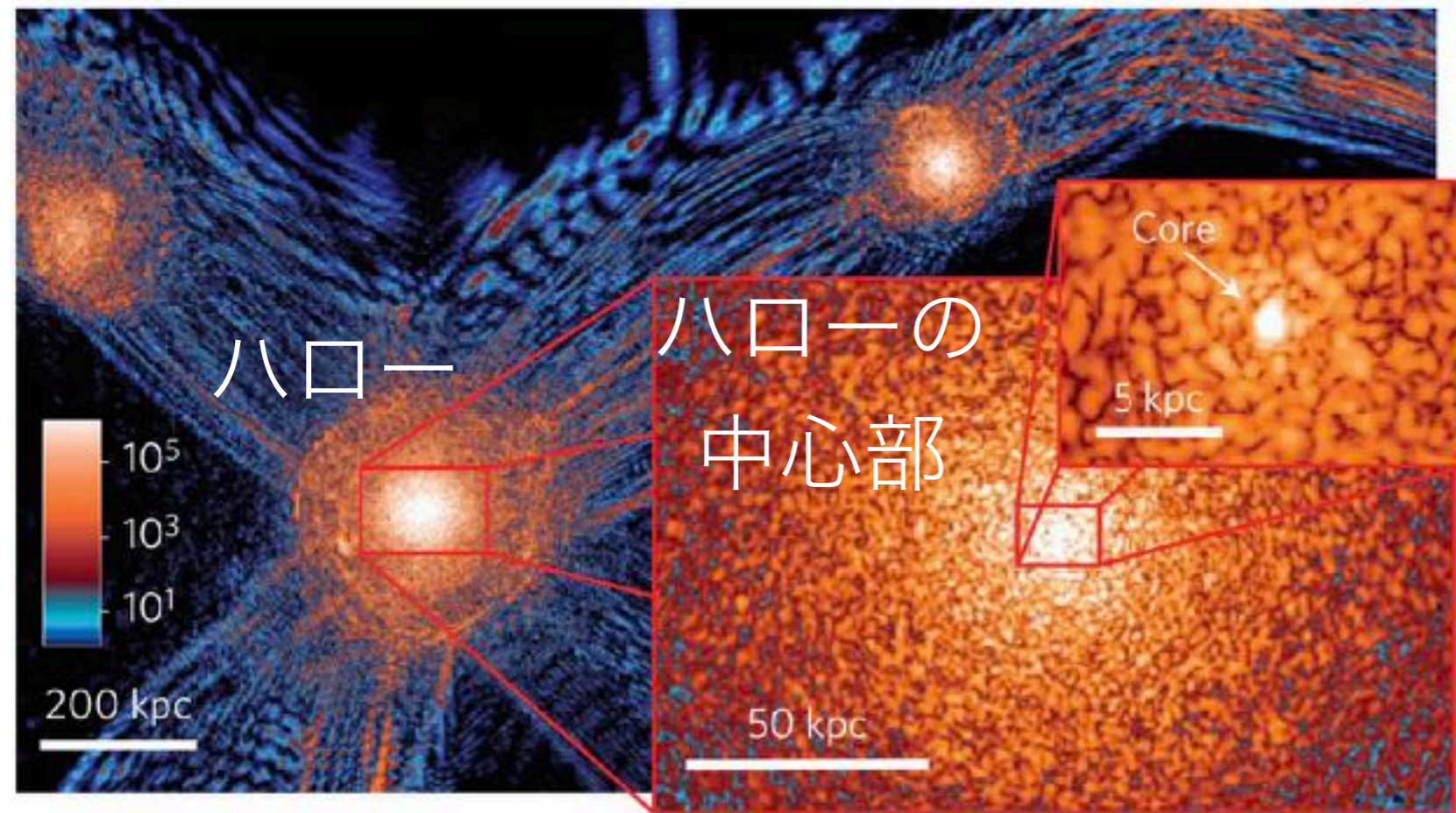


CDM



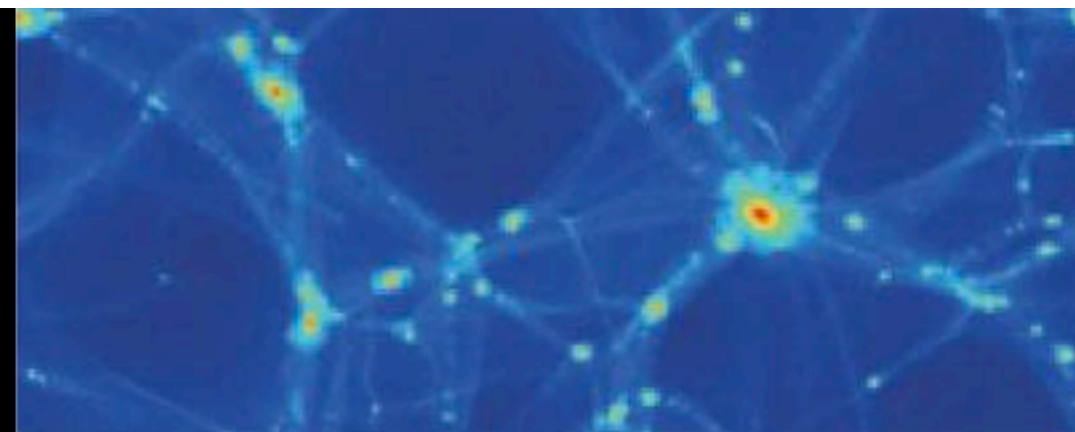
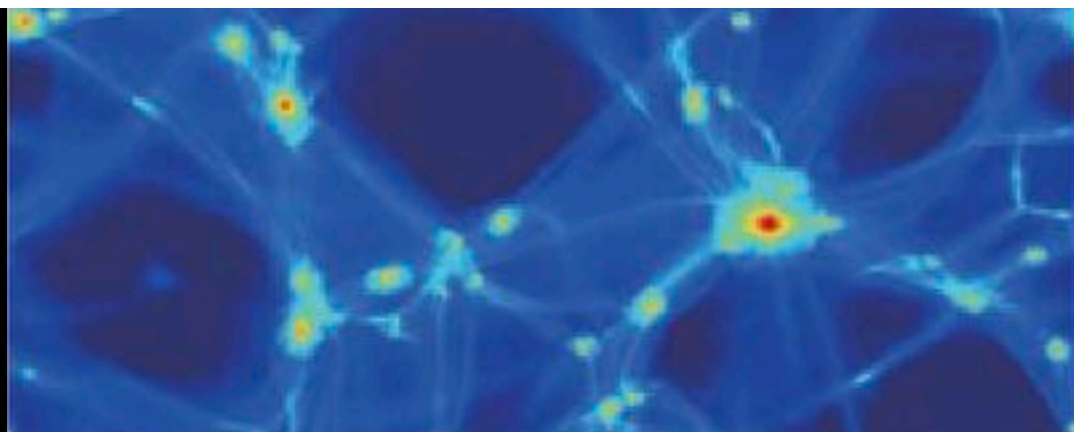
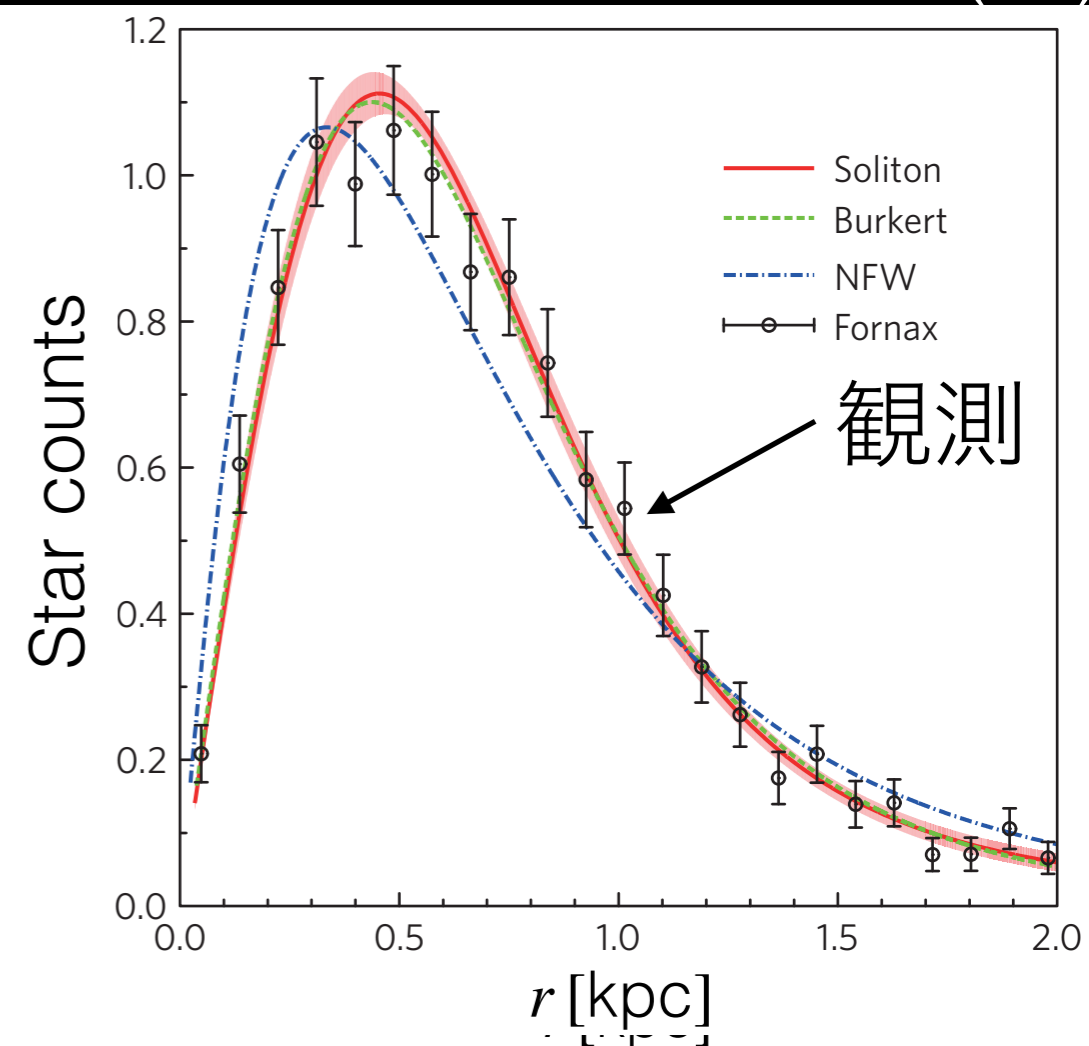
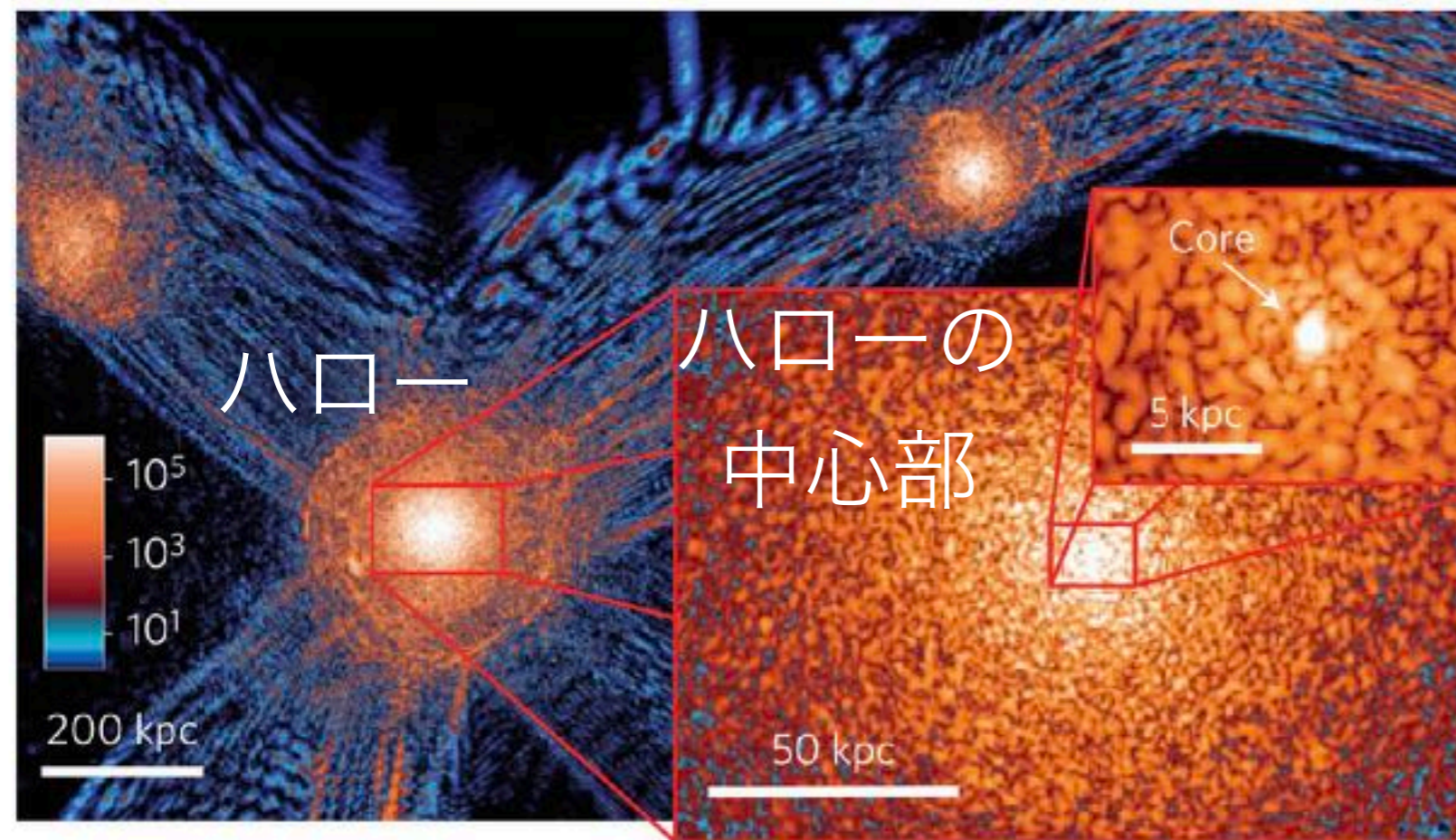
Structure formation with fuzzy DM

Schive, Chiueh & Broadhurst ('14)



Structure formation with fuzzy DM

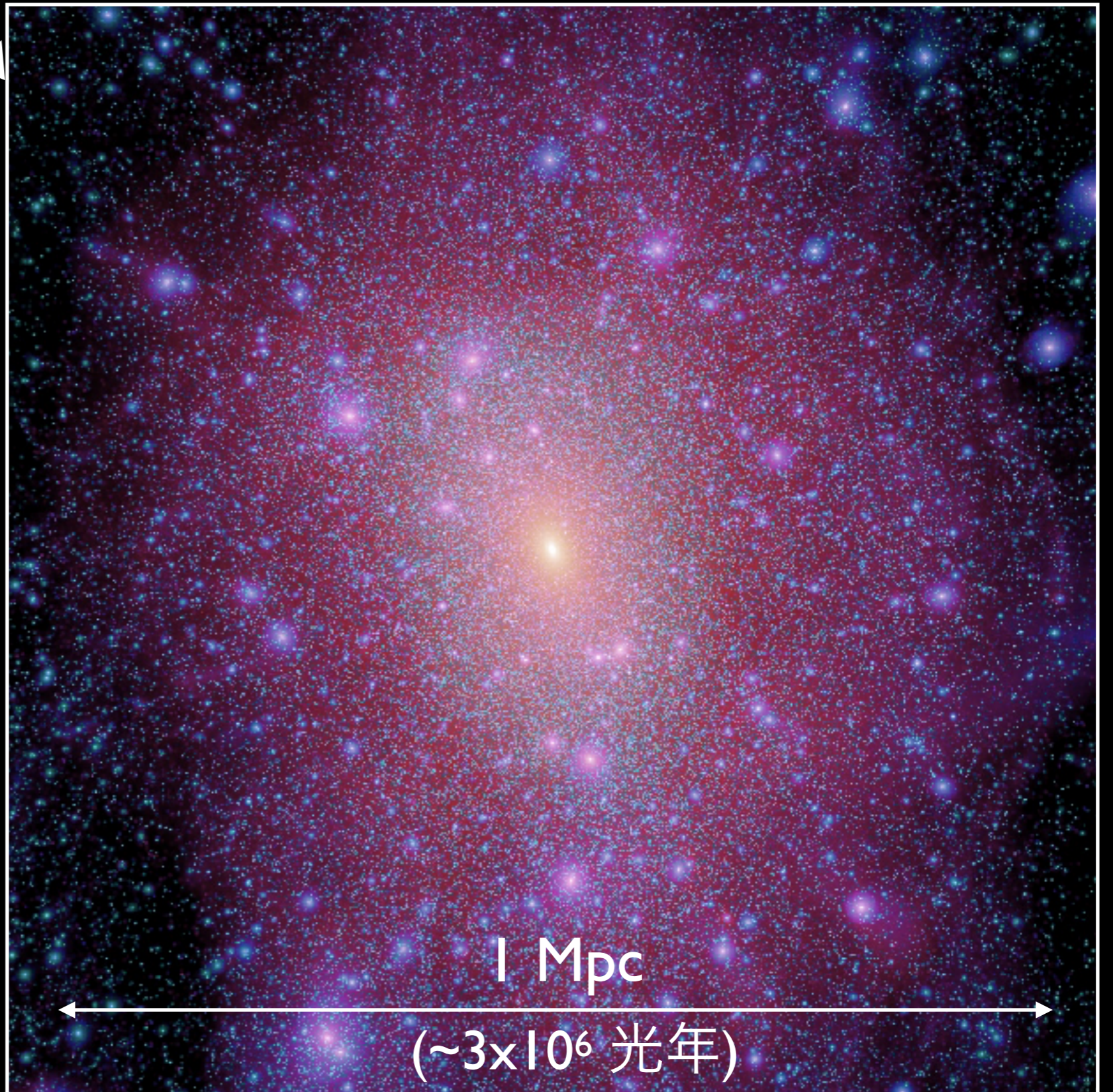
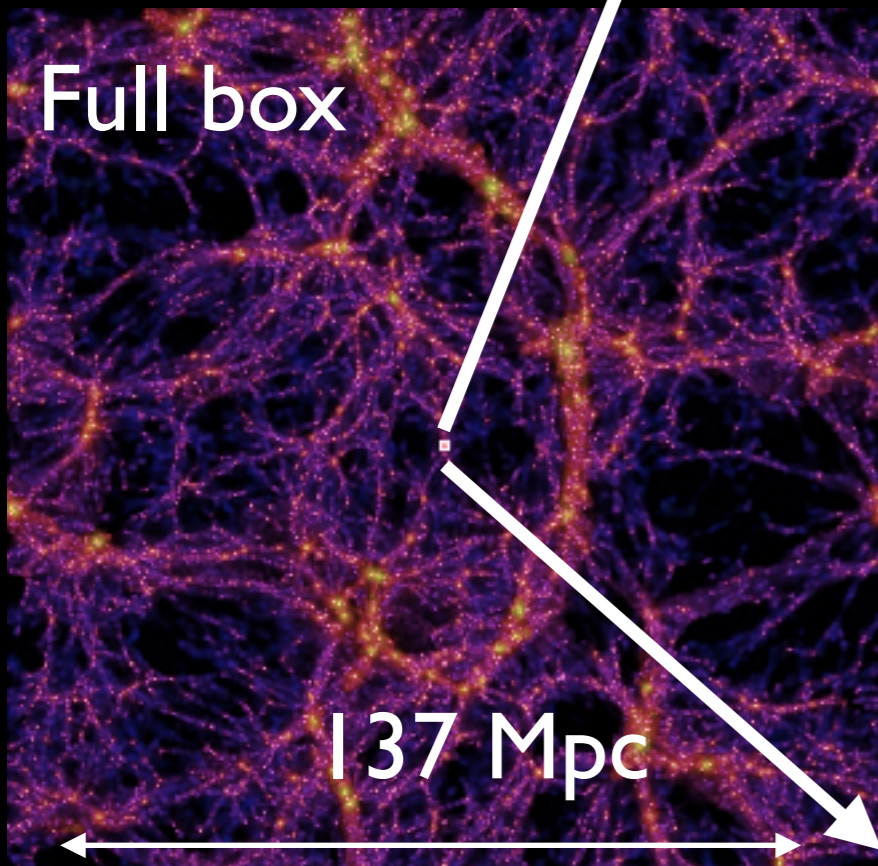
Schive, Chiueh & Broadhurst ('14)



Cold dark matter halo

Springel et al. ('08)

N-body simulation



Cold dark matter (CDM) halo

自己重力で束縛された暗黒物質の“かたまり”

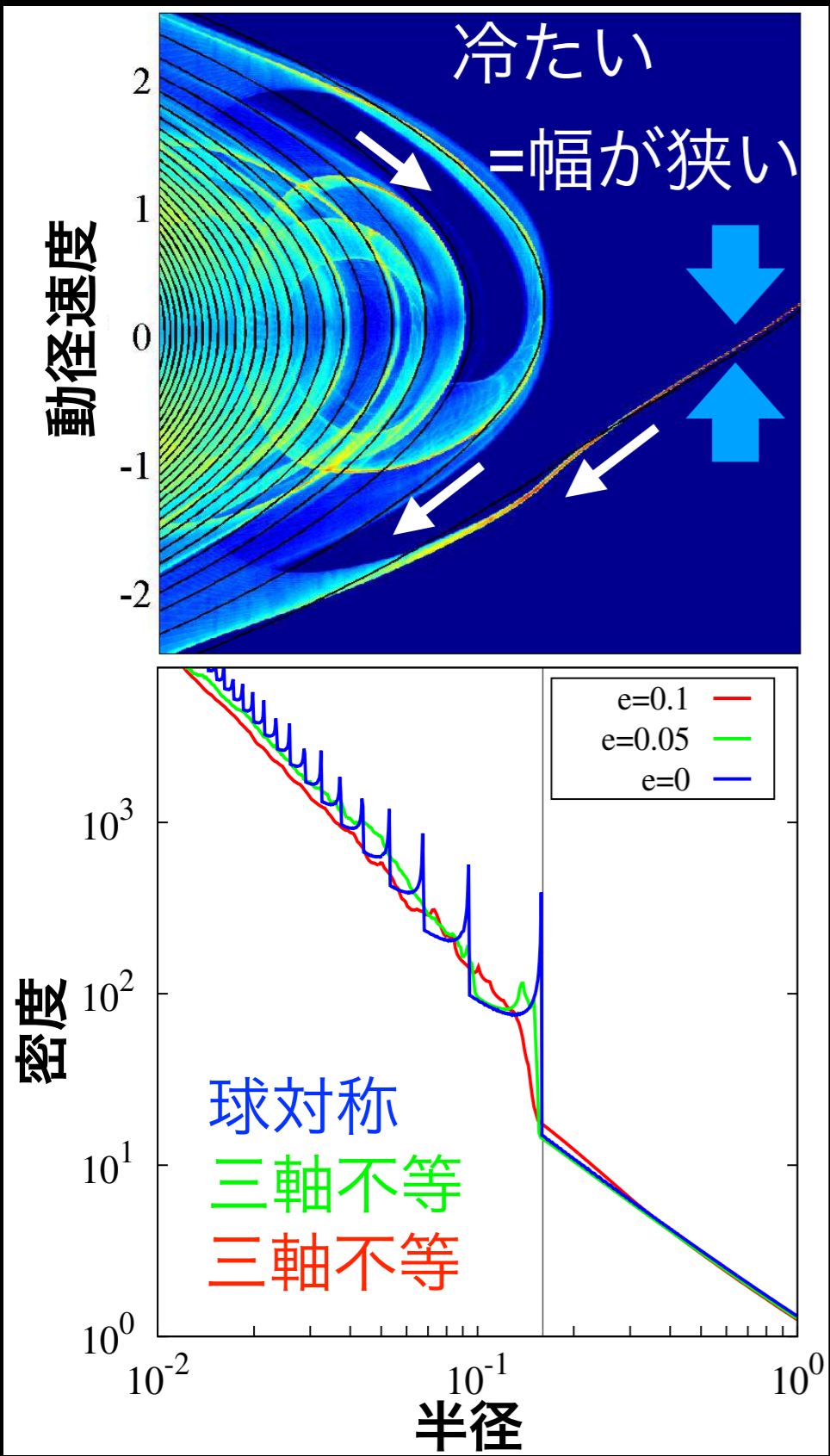
重力による非線形構造形成の終着点



Fritz Zwicky

- 階層的構造形成の屋台骨
- バリオンが取り込まれている → 星・銀河の形成サイト
- 格好の観測ターゲット
(e.g., 高温ガスのX線、SZ効果、重力レンズ効果)

Cold dark matter (CDM) halo



位相空間において顕著な特徴が見られる
(位置と速度)

- マルチストリーム構造
- 密度のシャープな発散
(shell-crossing or caustic)

自己相似解

Filmore & Goldreich ('84)
Bertschinger ('85)
Lithwick & Dalal ('11)

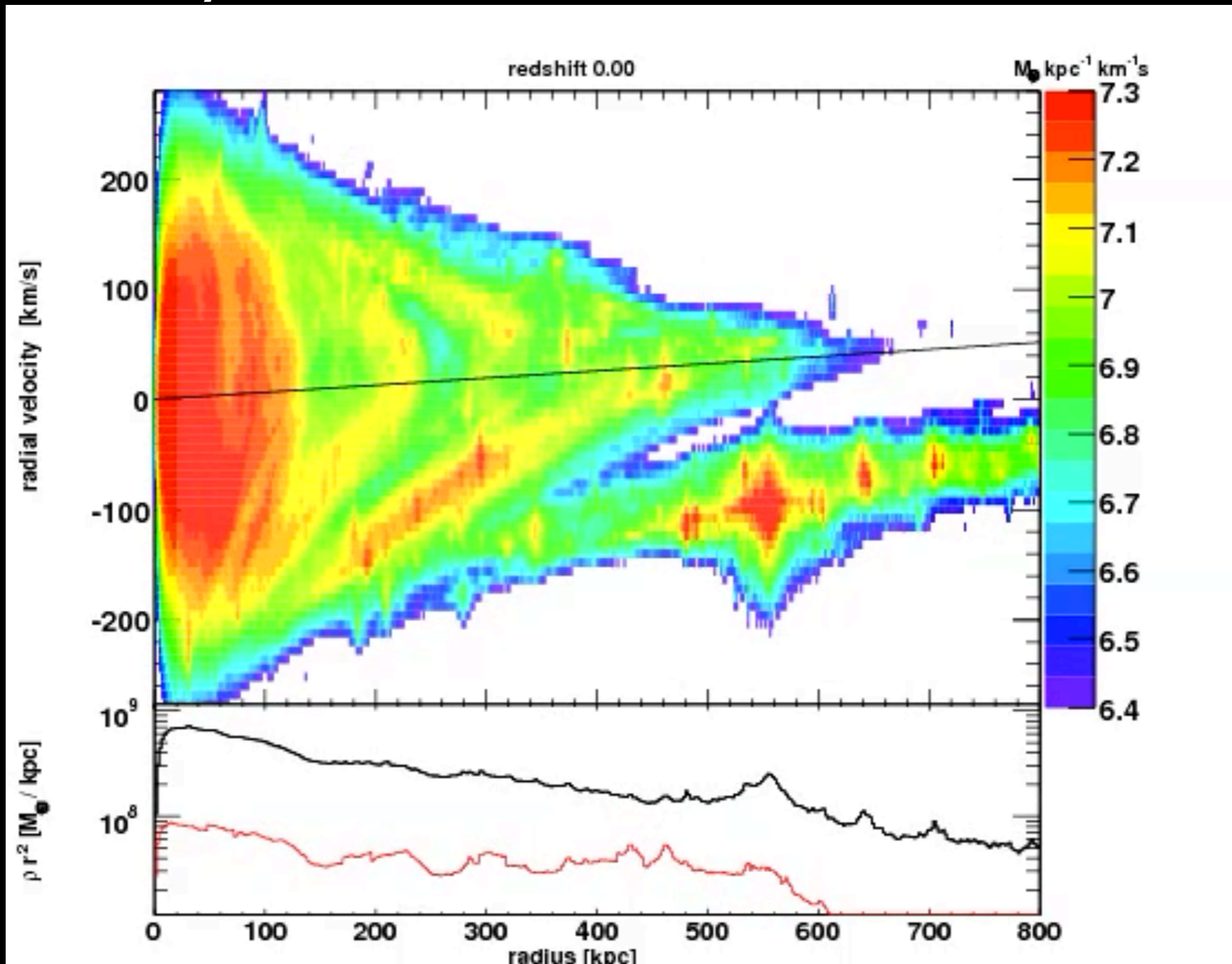
Adhukari et al. ('14)

Phase space structure of CDM halo

N-body simulation

Diemand & Kuhlen ('08)

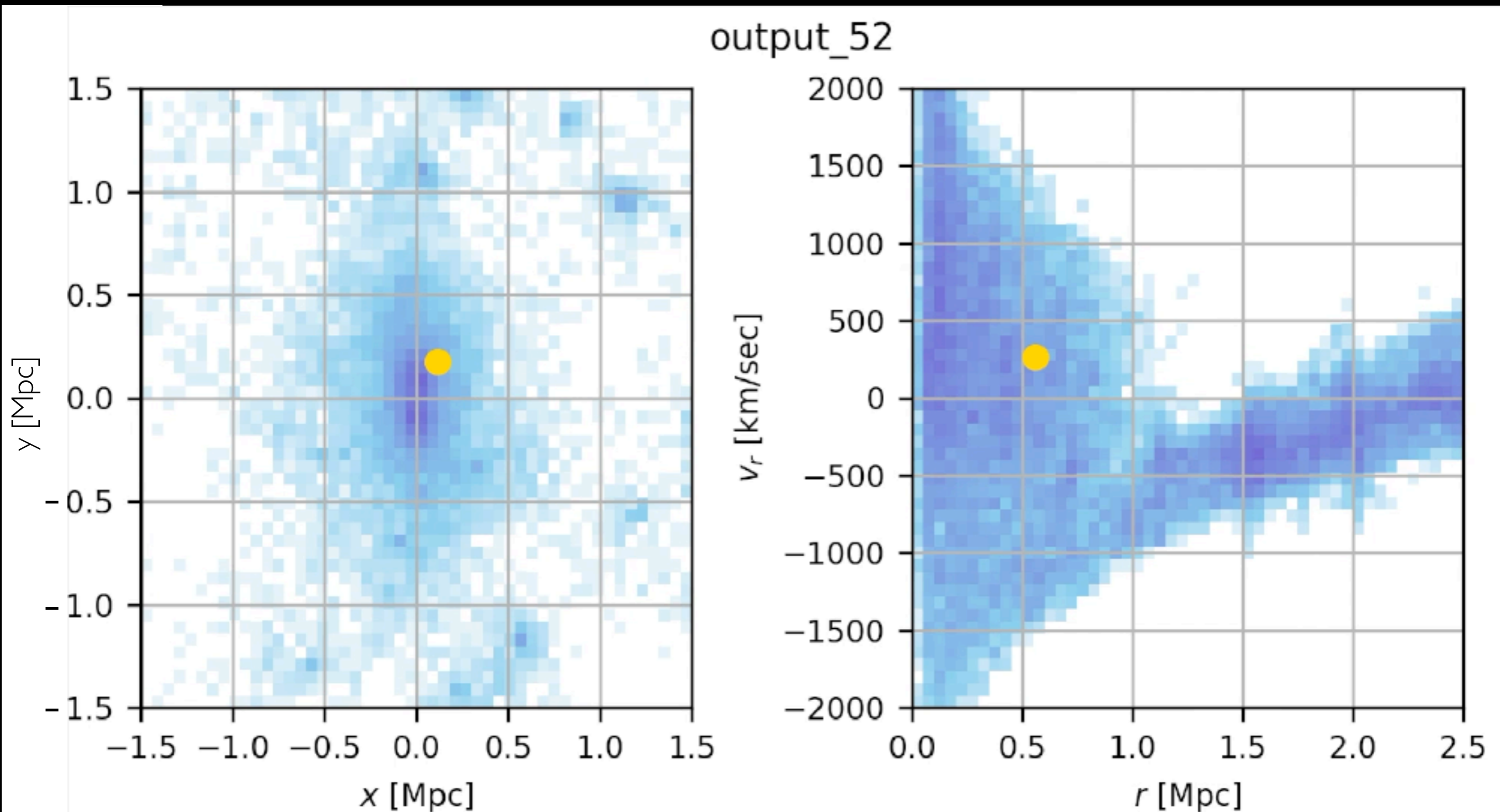
動徑速度



半径

Phase-space structure of N-body halo

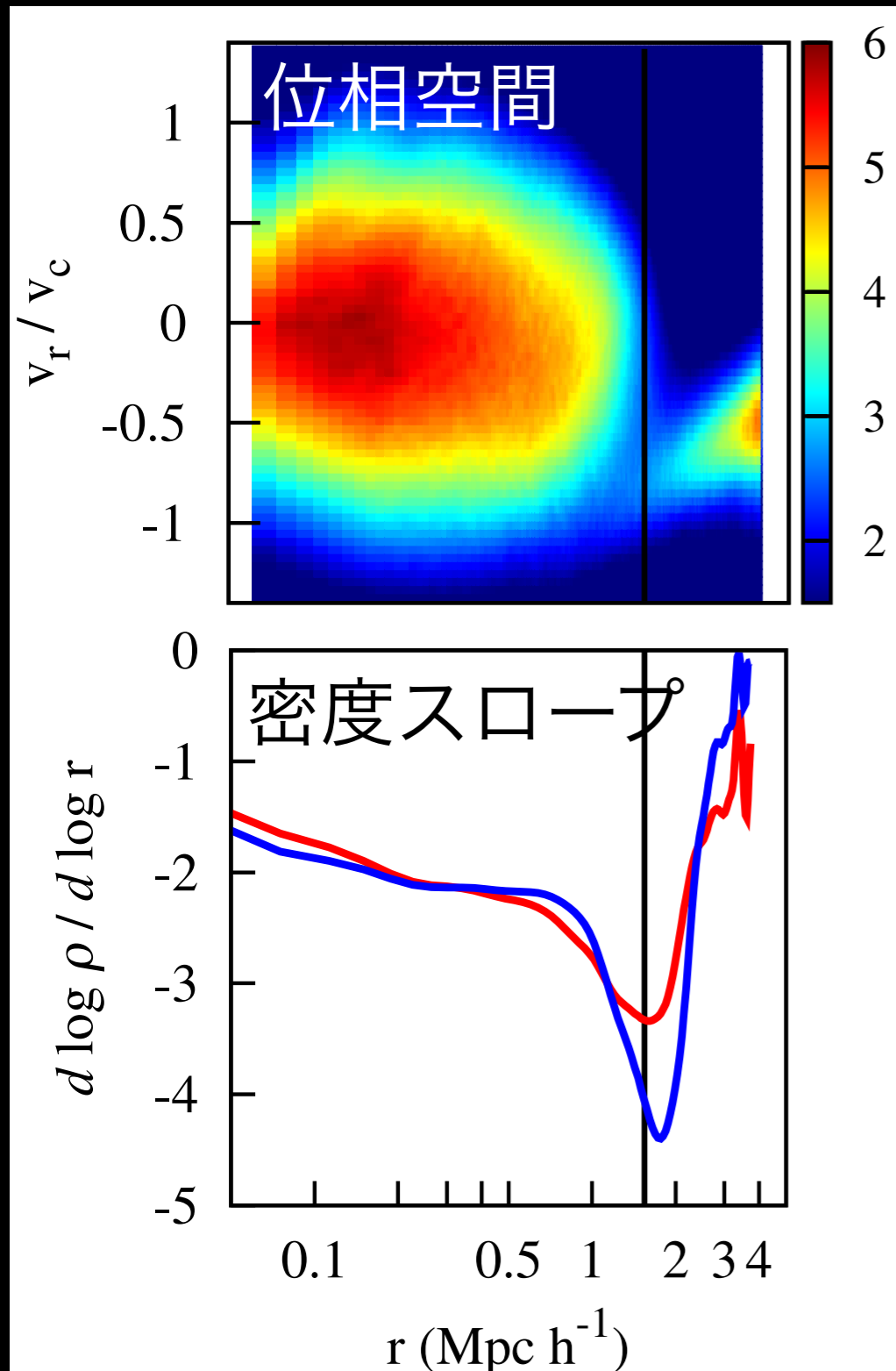
動画作成・杉浦宏夢



Splashback radius

Diemer & Kravtsov ('14)

Adhikari et al. ('14)



外縁部の密度構造に着目すると、

NFWプロファイル (Navarro et al. '97)

$$\rho_{\text{halo}}(r) \propto \frac{1}{(r/r_s)(1+r/r_s)^2} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} r^{-3}$$

からの顕著なずれ

ビリアル半径と違う場所に現れる

→ splashback radius

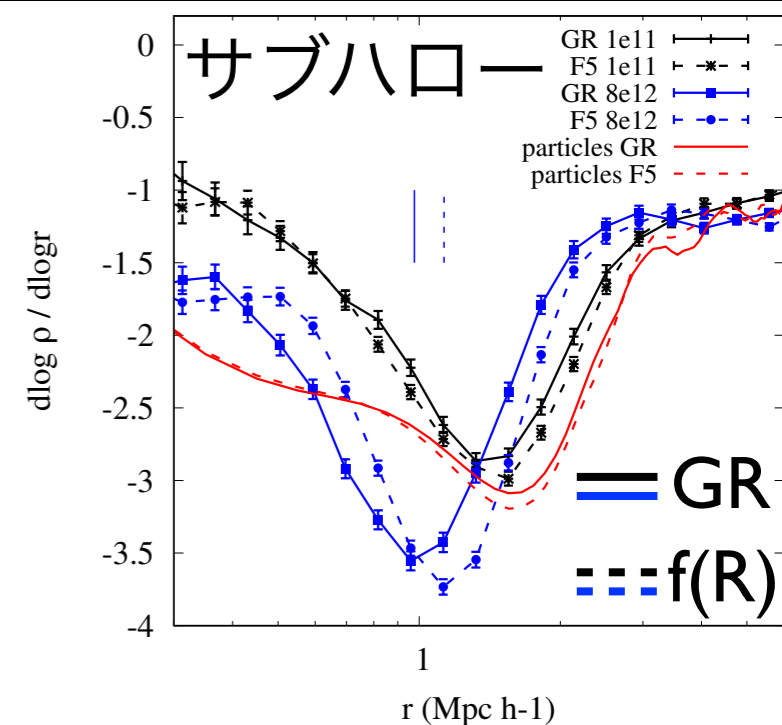
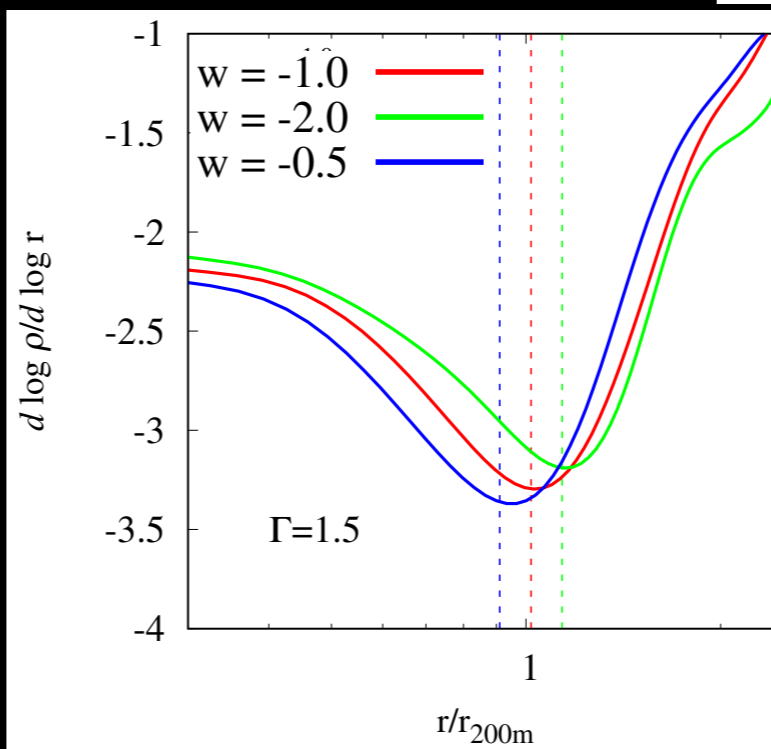
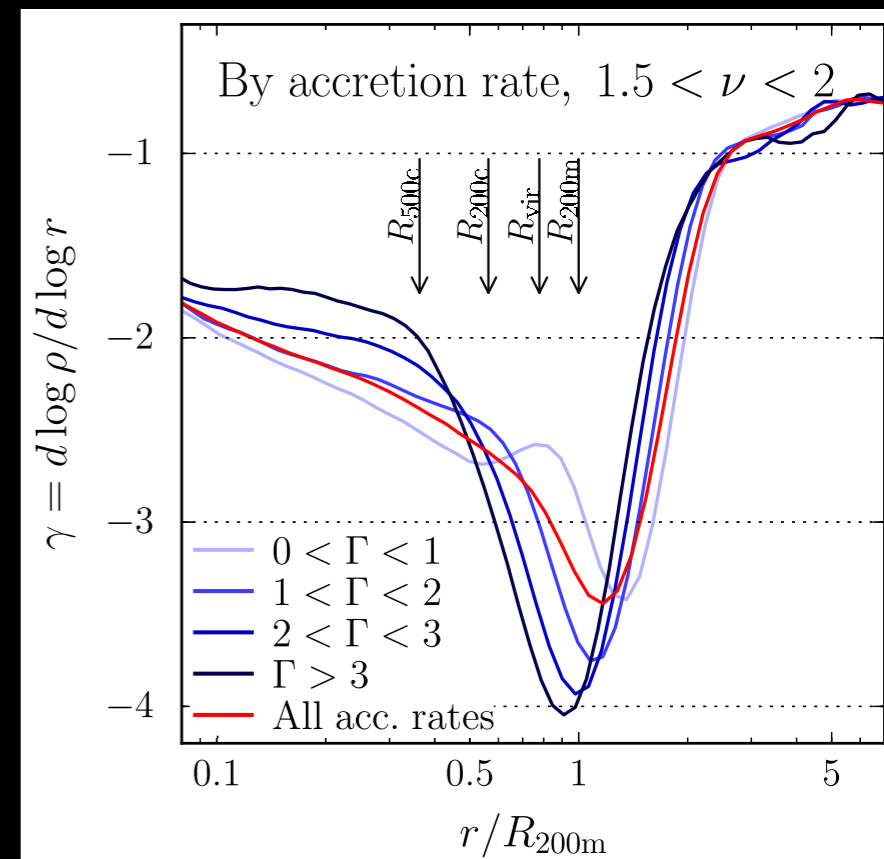
Splashback radius: theoretical aspects

外部環境の依存性大、ハロー質量以外に

- 質量降着率に強く依存 (Diemer & Kravstov '14)

$$\text{降着率} : \Gamma \equiv \frac{\Delta \log(M_{\text{vir}})}{\Delta \log(a)}$$

- 暗黒エネルギーや重力理論にも依存



Detection of splashback signature

- SDSS DR8 測光銀河カタログ

More et al. ('16), Baxter et al. ('17)

- DES Y1 測光銀河 & 重力レンズ

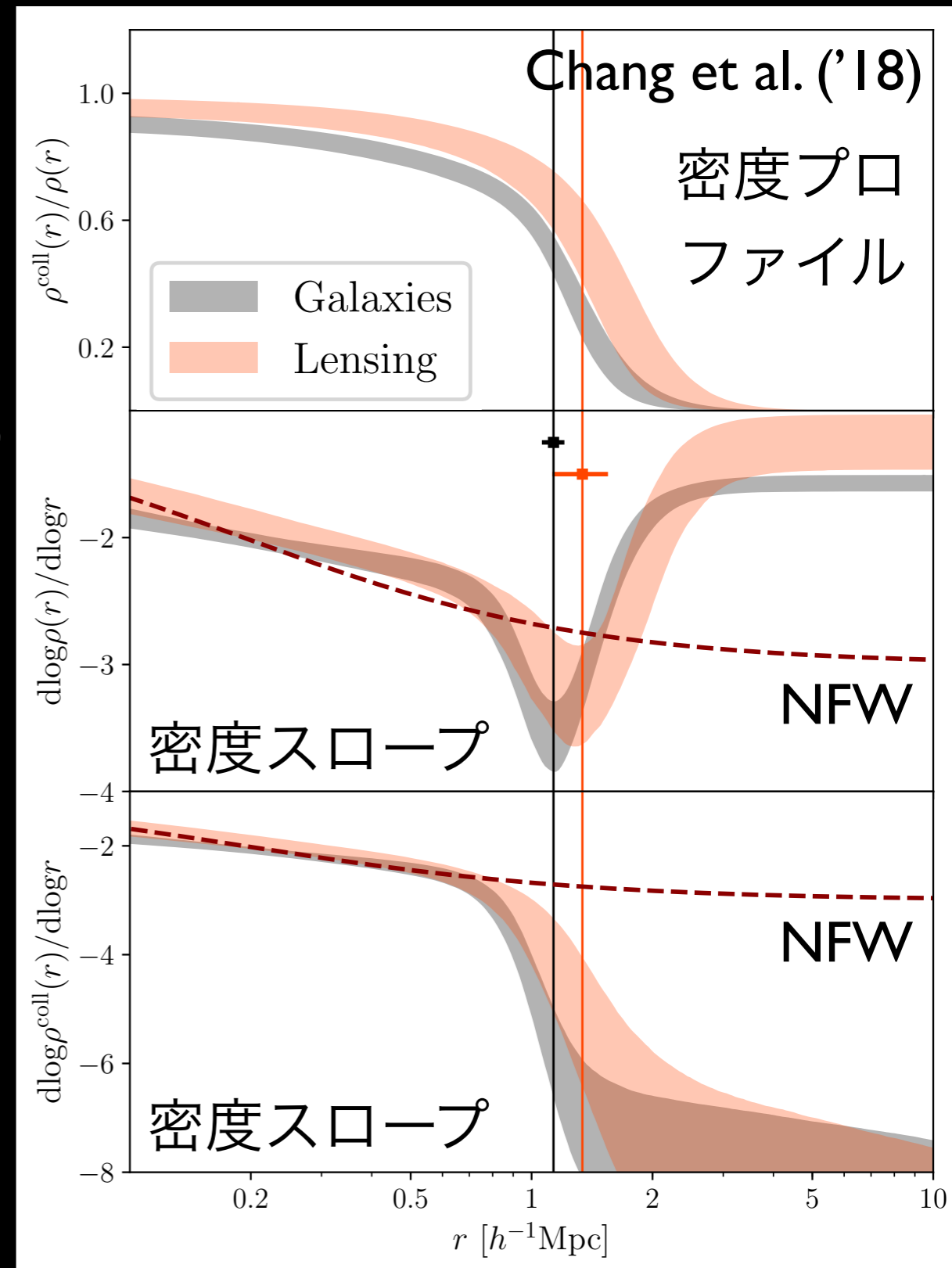
Chang et al. ('18)

銀河団は、redMaPPer
アルゴリズムで同定

- Planck SZ 銀河団

+ Pan-STARRS 測光銀河

Zurcher & More ('18)

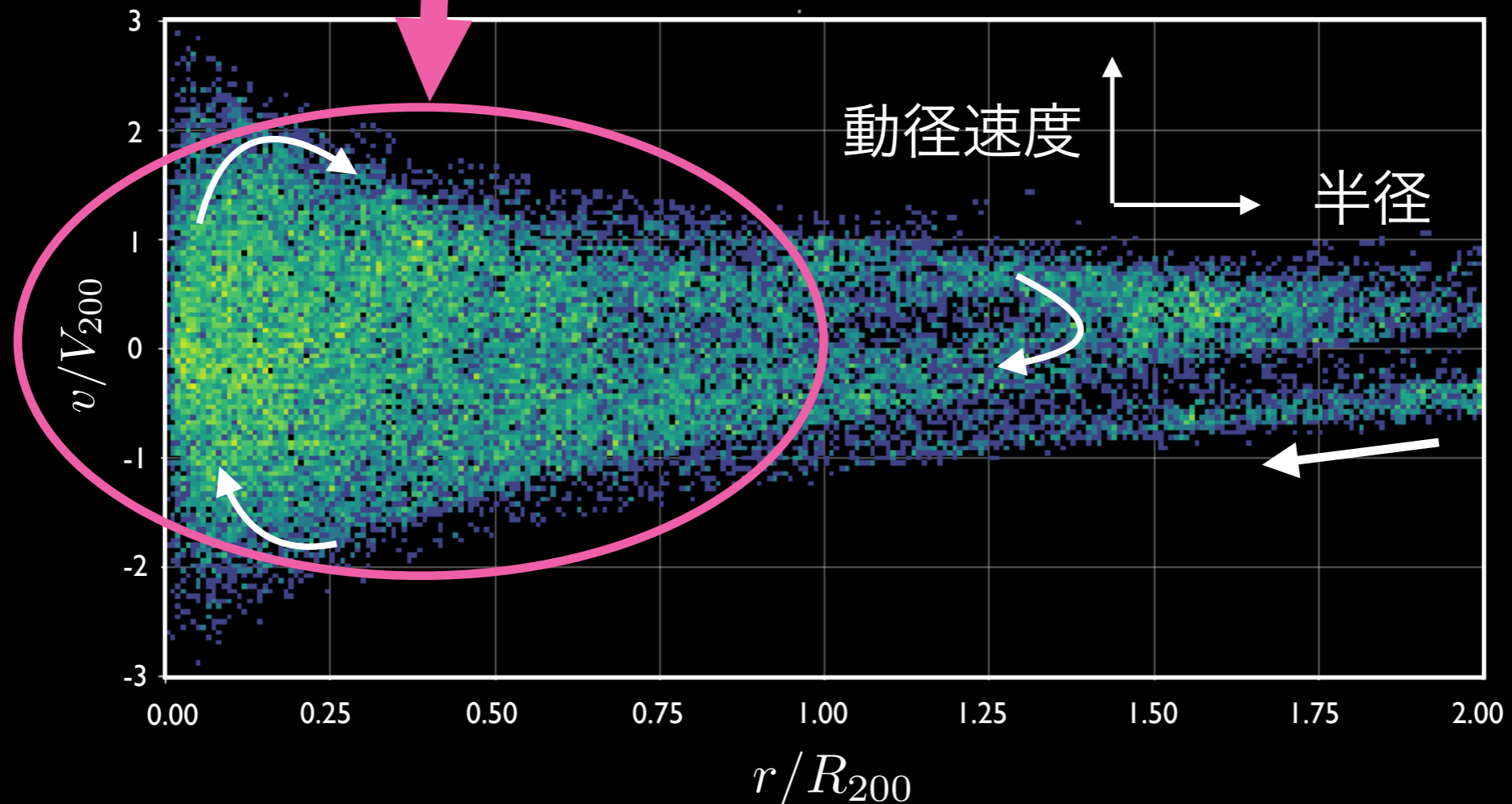


Going inside splashback radius

スプラッシュバック半径の中には、

マルチストリーム構造が広がっているはず

→ CDMの検証、宇宙論のプローブ

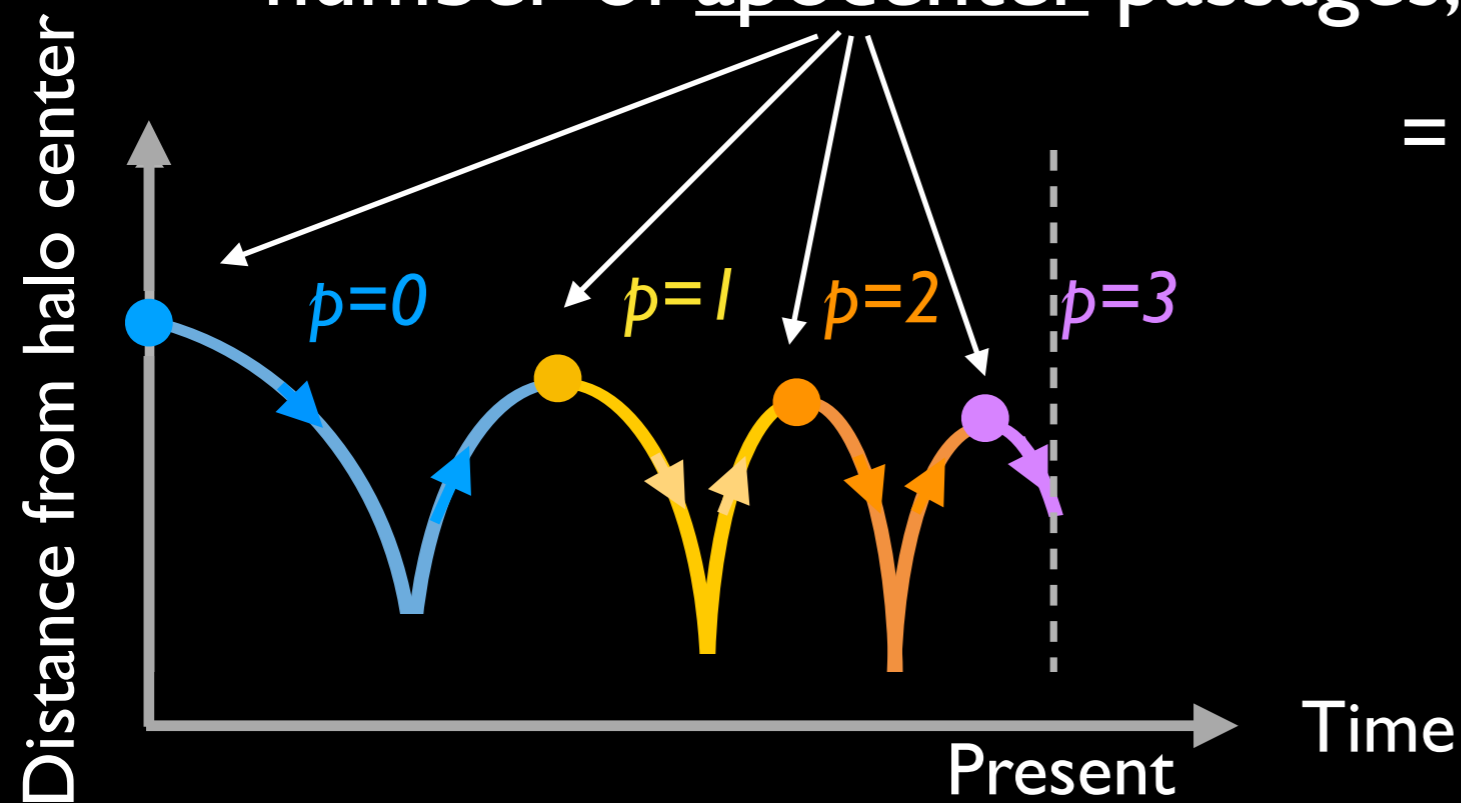


どうやれば見ることができるか？

Tracing multi-stream flow with particle trajectories in N -body simulation

杉浦宏夢 (修論)

Keeping track of apocenter passage(s) for particle trajectories, number of apocenter passages, p , is stored for each particle



= SPARTA algorithm + α

(Diemer'17; Diemer et al.'17)

Tiling phase-space streams with p

N -body simulation
(Y. Rasera)

- $L=316\text{Mpc}/h$, $N=512^3$

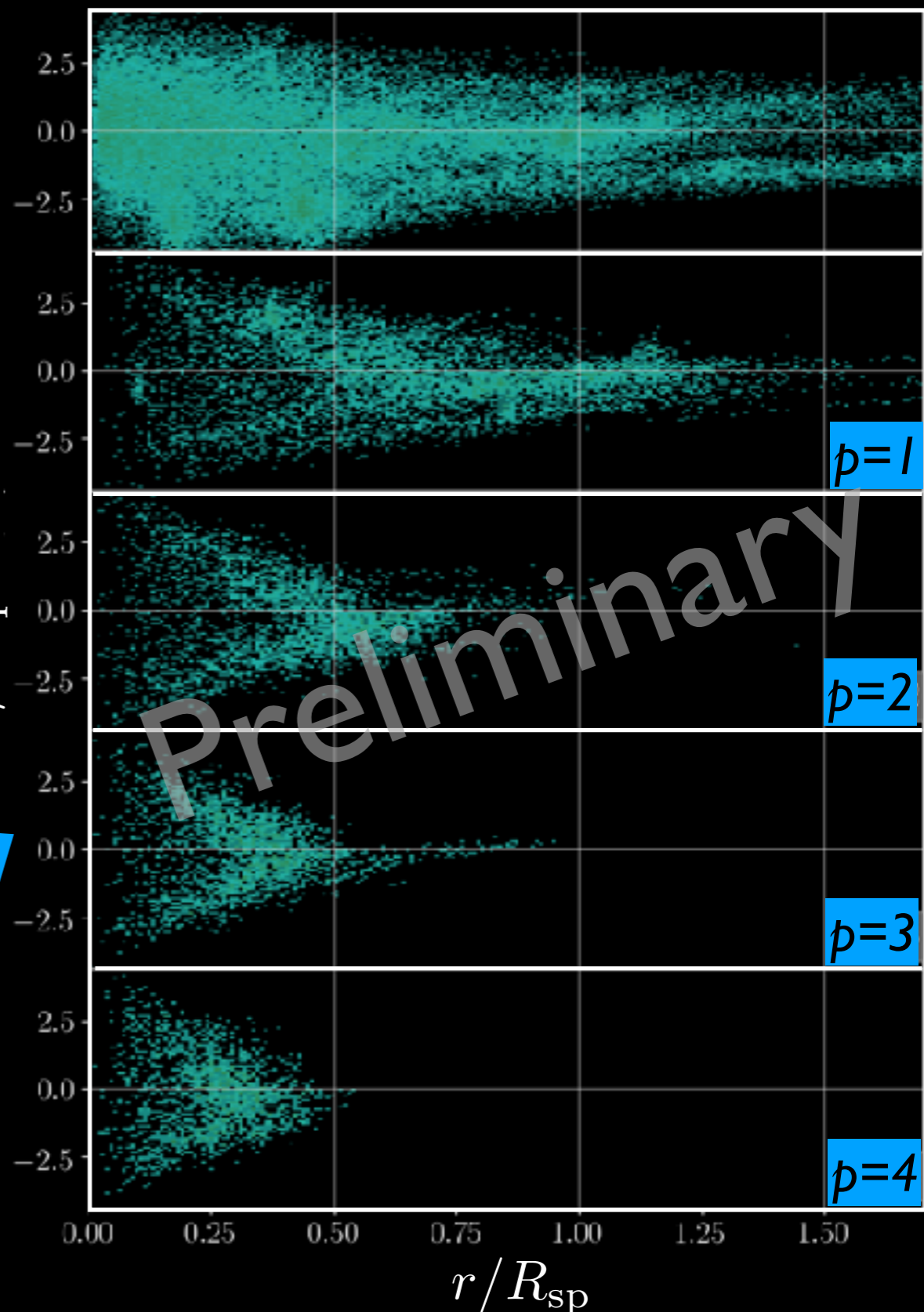
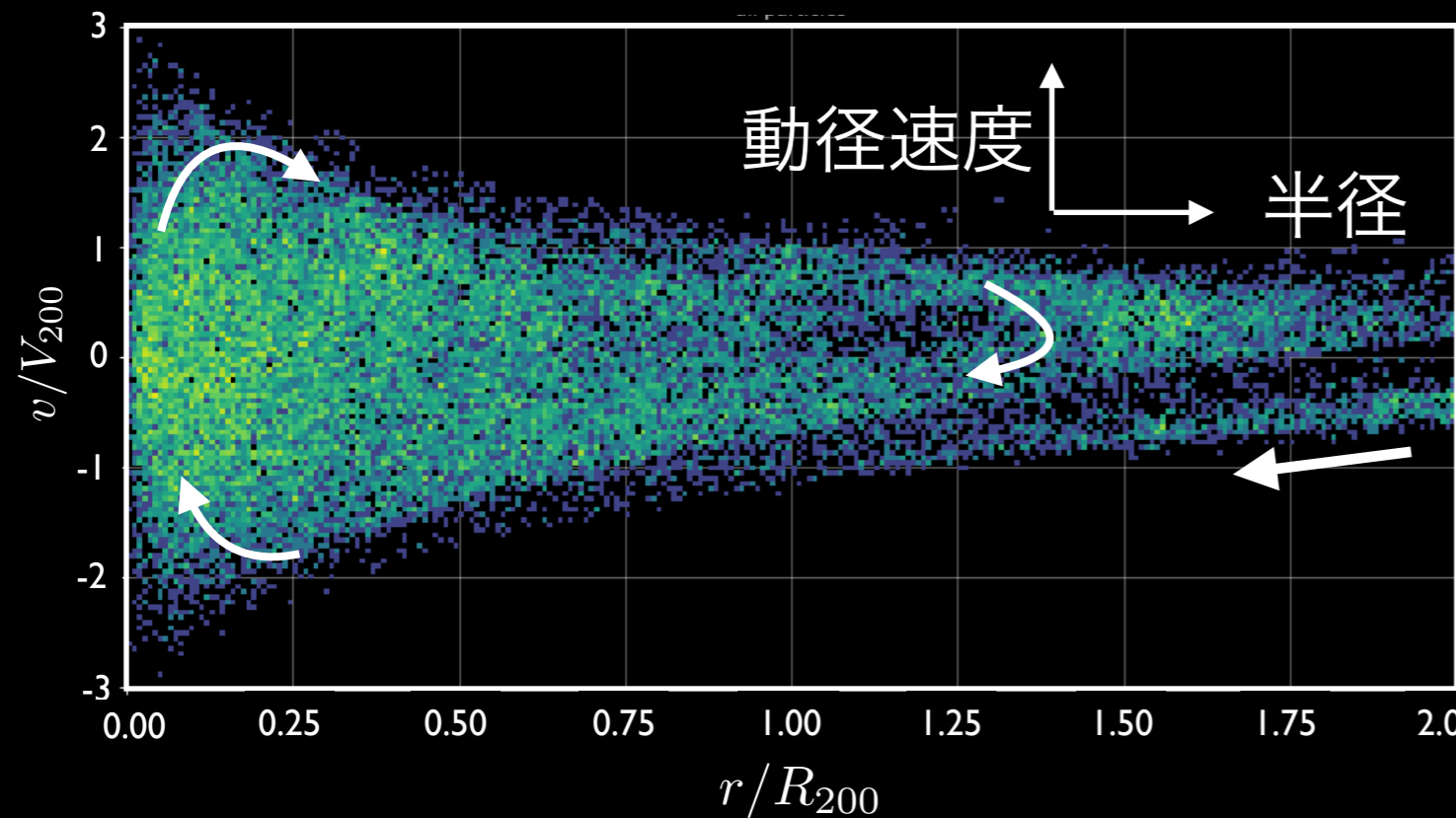
- 60 snapshots at $0 < z < 1.43$

- Einstein-de Sitter universe ($\Omega_m = 1, \Omega_\Lambda = 0$)

11,000 halos
($M_{200} \geq 10^{13} M_\odot$)

Multi-stream flow in CDM halo

杉浦宏夢 (修論)



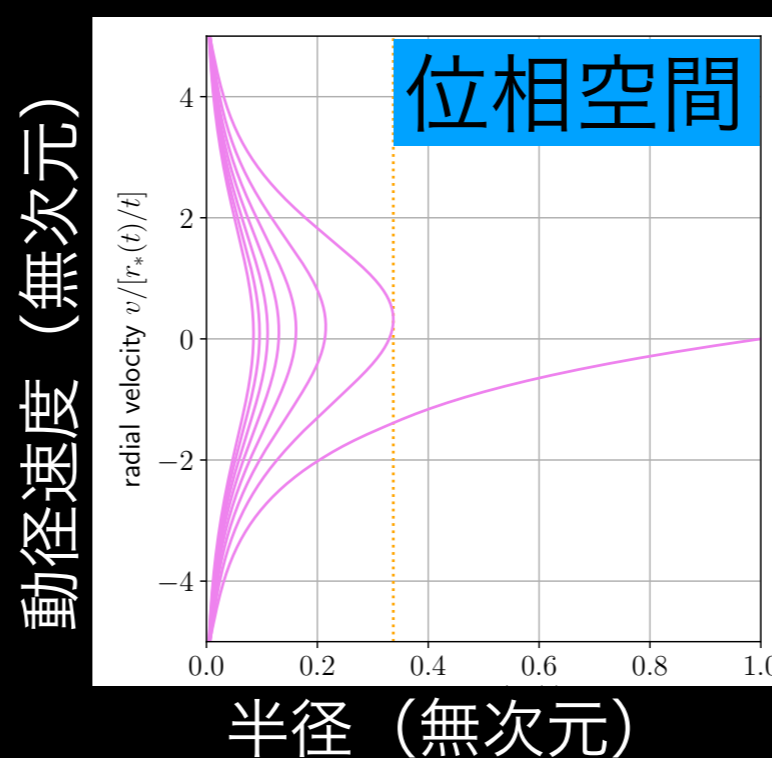
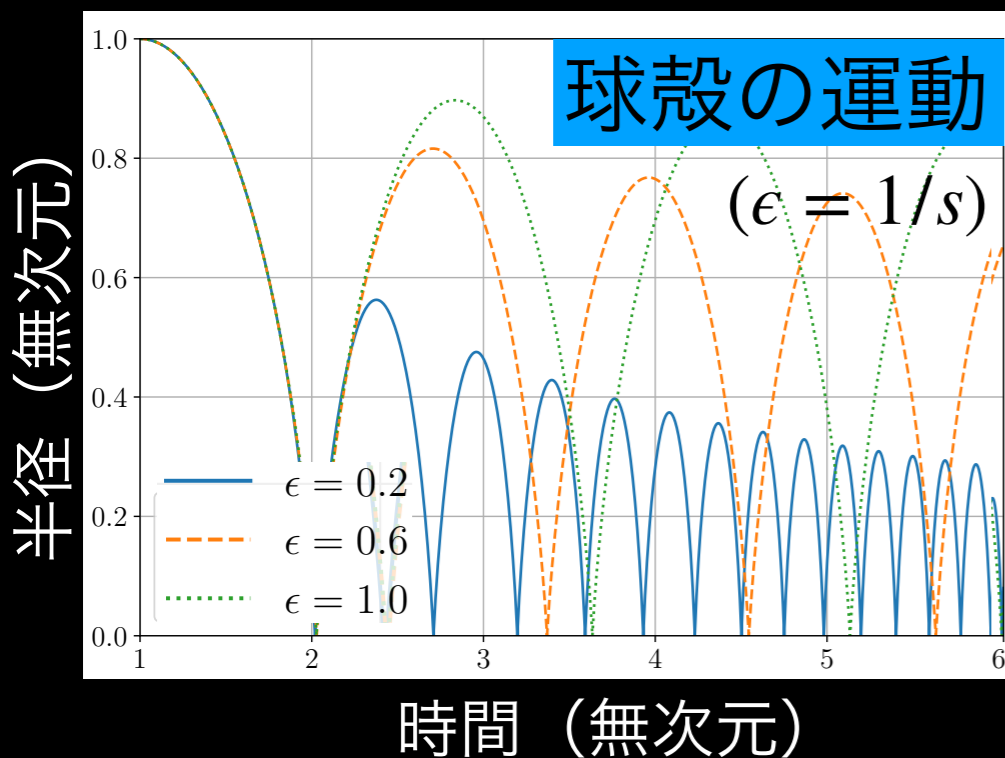
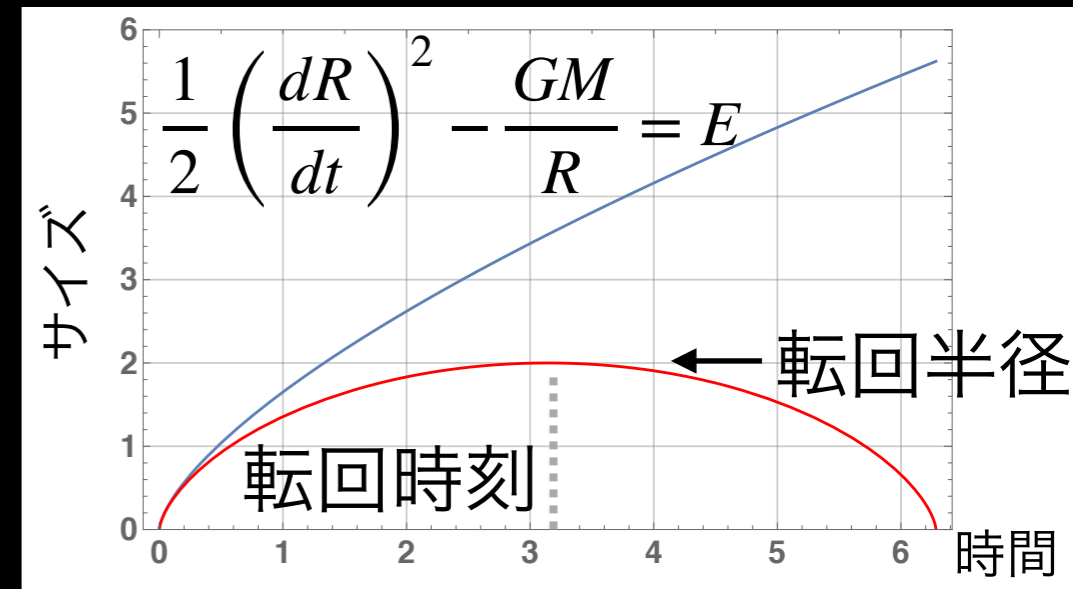
Phase-space distribution of particles
classified by # of apocenter passage, p

本当にストリーム構造か？

Comparing self-similar solution

Fillmore & Goldreich ('84)

- トップハット球対称モデルの拡張
- 転回半径以下で、定常的に降着する球殻の運動を記述



パラメーターは3つ

- 質量降着率 : s
 $M_{\text{halo}} \propto \{a(t)\}^s$
- 半径と速度のスケールリングパラメーター

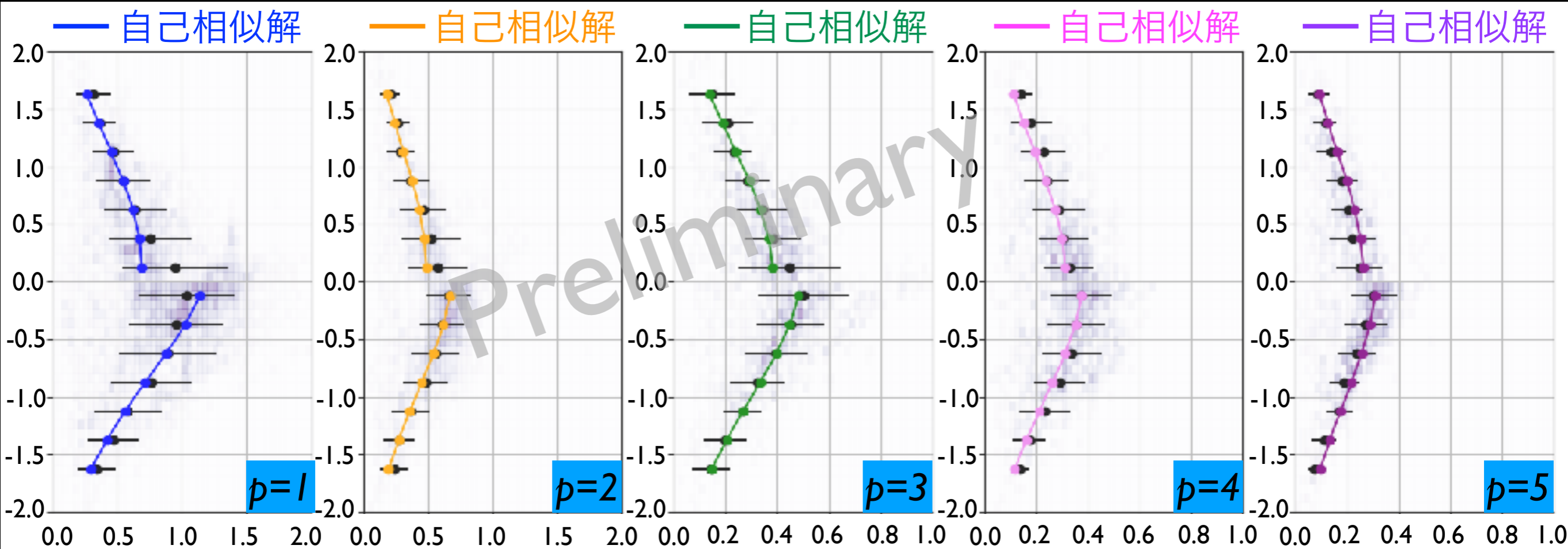
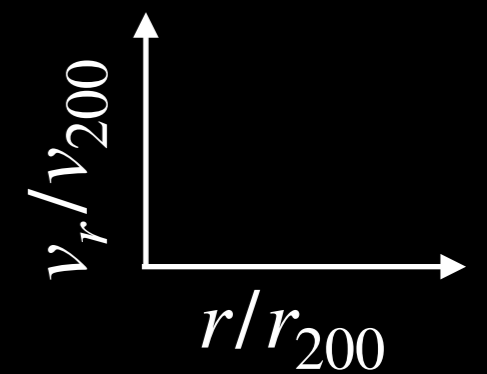
Comparing self-similar solution

Sugiura et al. (in prep.)

遠点通過数 $p=1\sim 5$ の粒子を使って自己相似解とフィット

フィットの一例

結構合う！



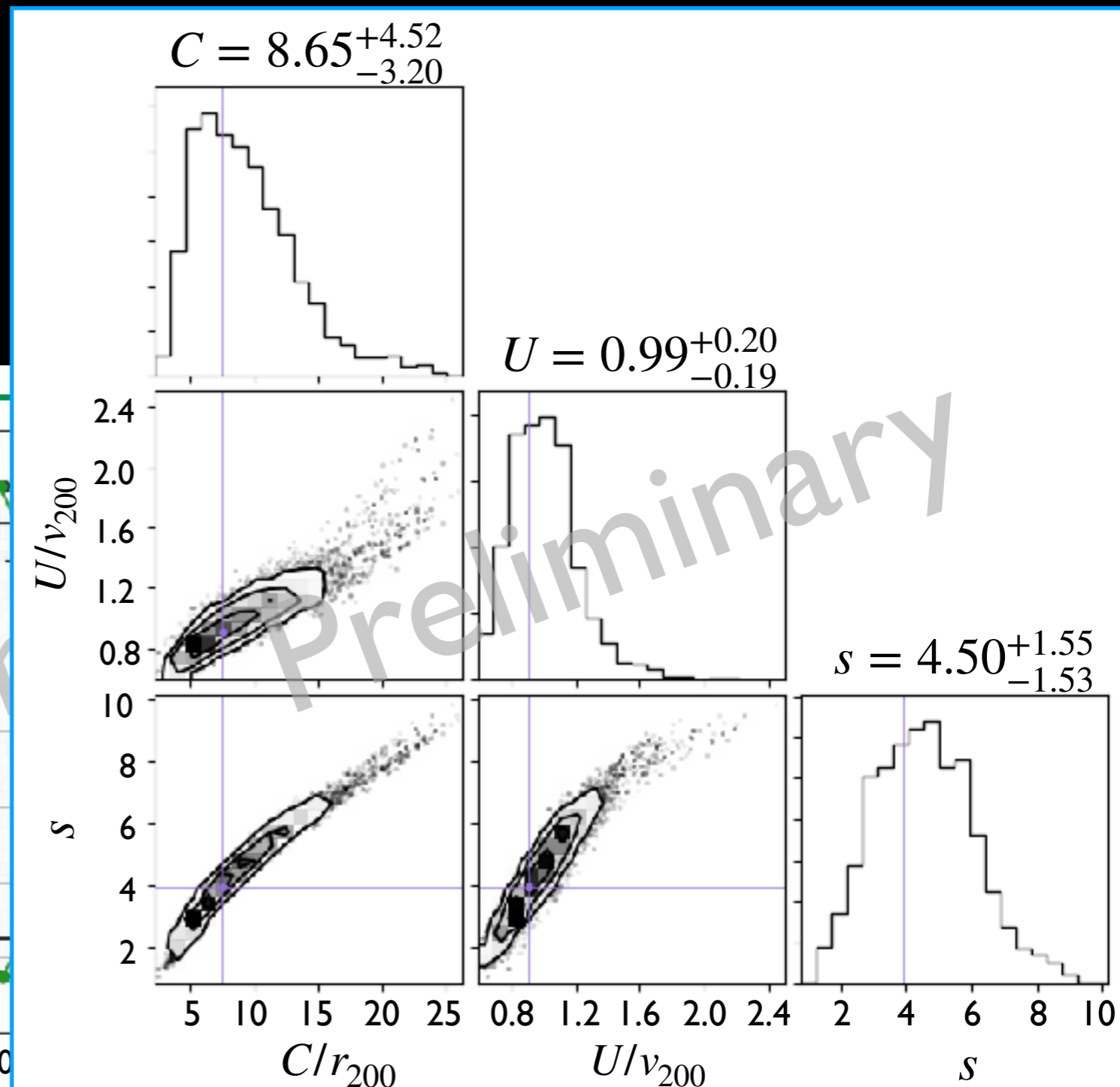
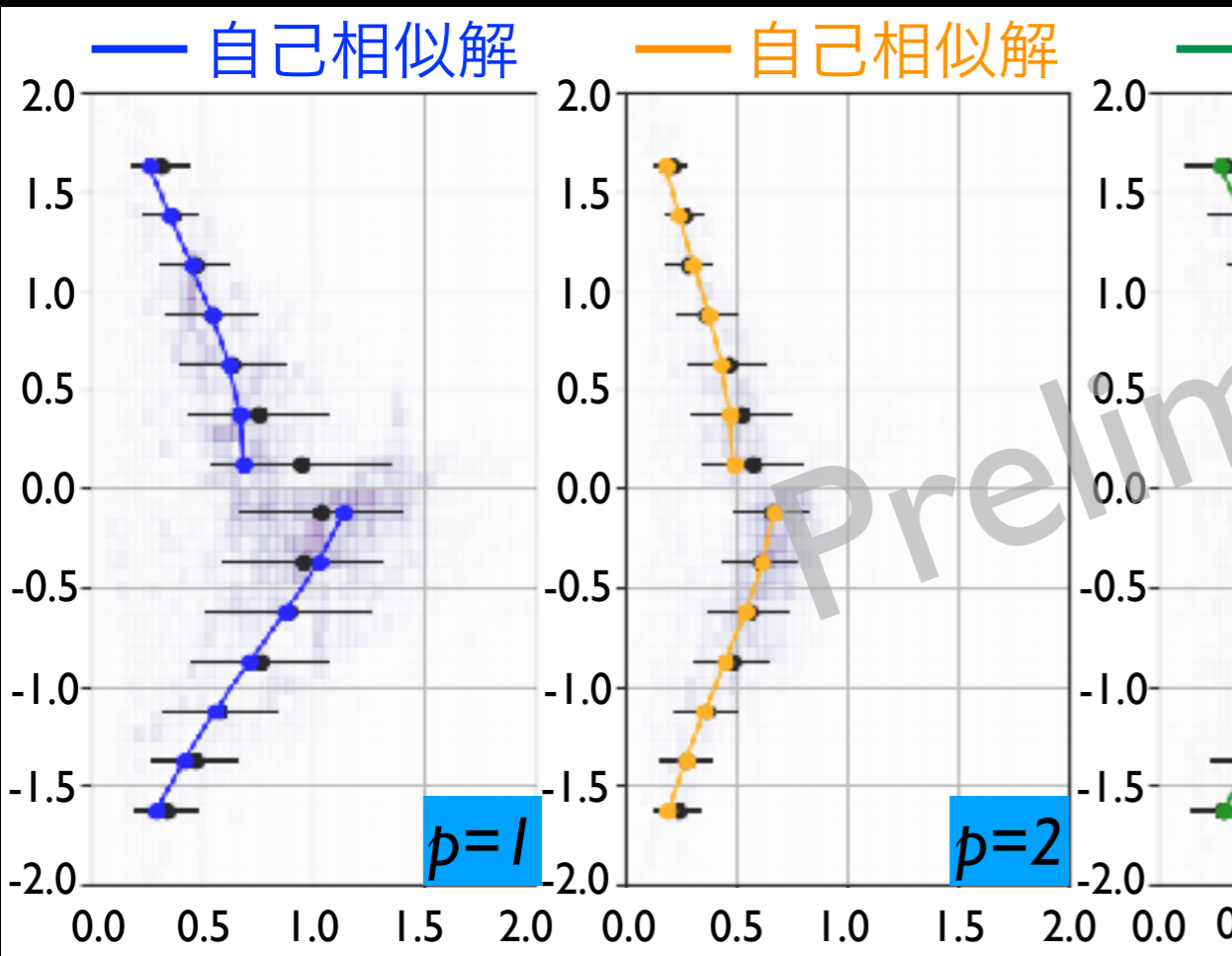
Comparing self-similar solution

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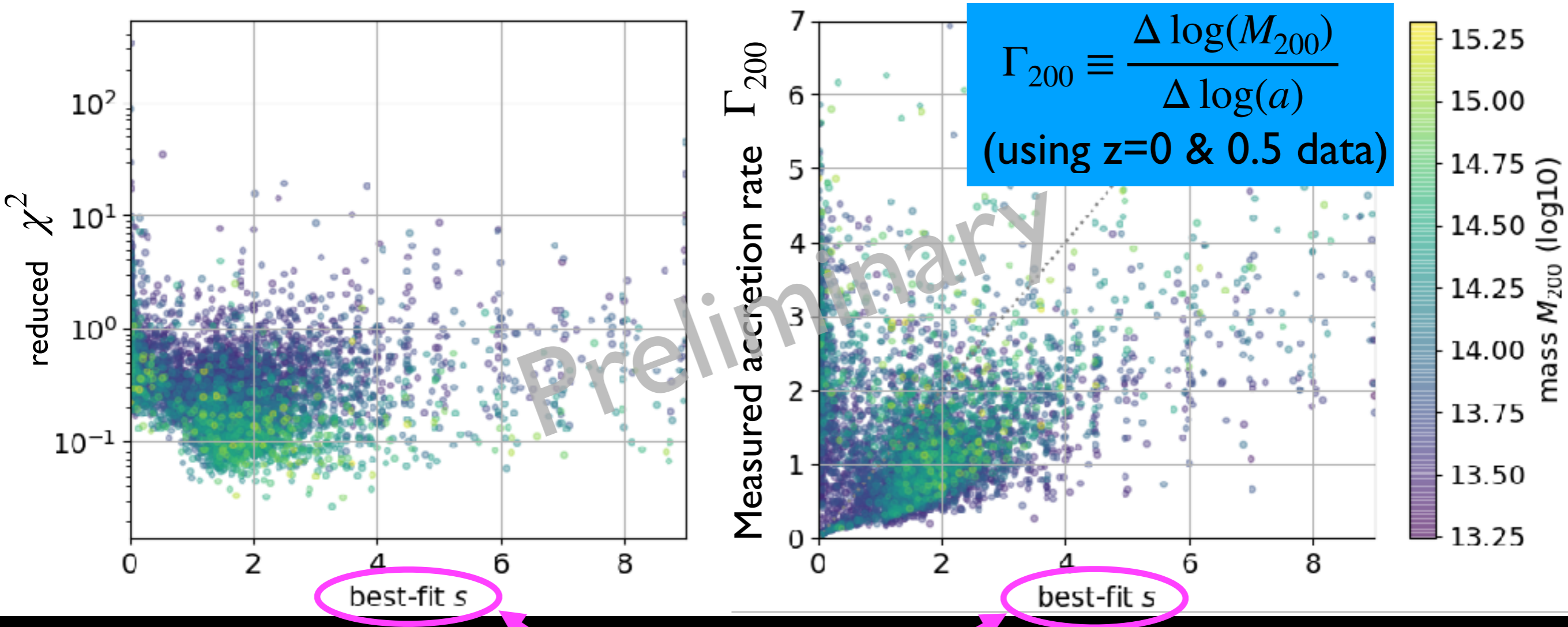


Preliminary

Statistical properties

Sugiura et al. (in prep.)

- Massive halos tend to give a better fit to self-similar solution
- A large scatter between fitting parameter s and Γ_{200} (accretion rate parameters)



Best-fit accretion rate in self-similar solution ($M \propto a^s$)

5.2 Similarity Solutions for Spherical Collapse

5.2.1 Models with Radial Orbits

Consider an initial (spherical) density perturbation with density ρ_i and radius r_i to the center at some fiducial time t_i . The initial mass within

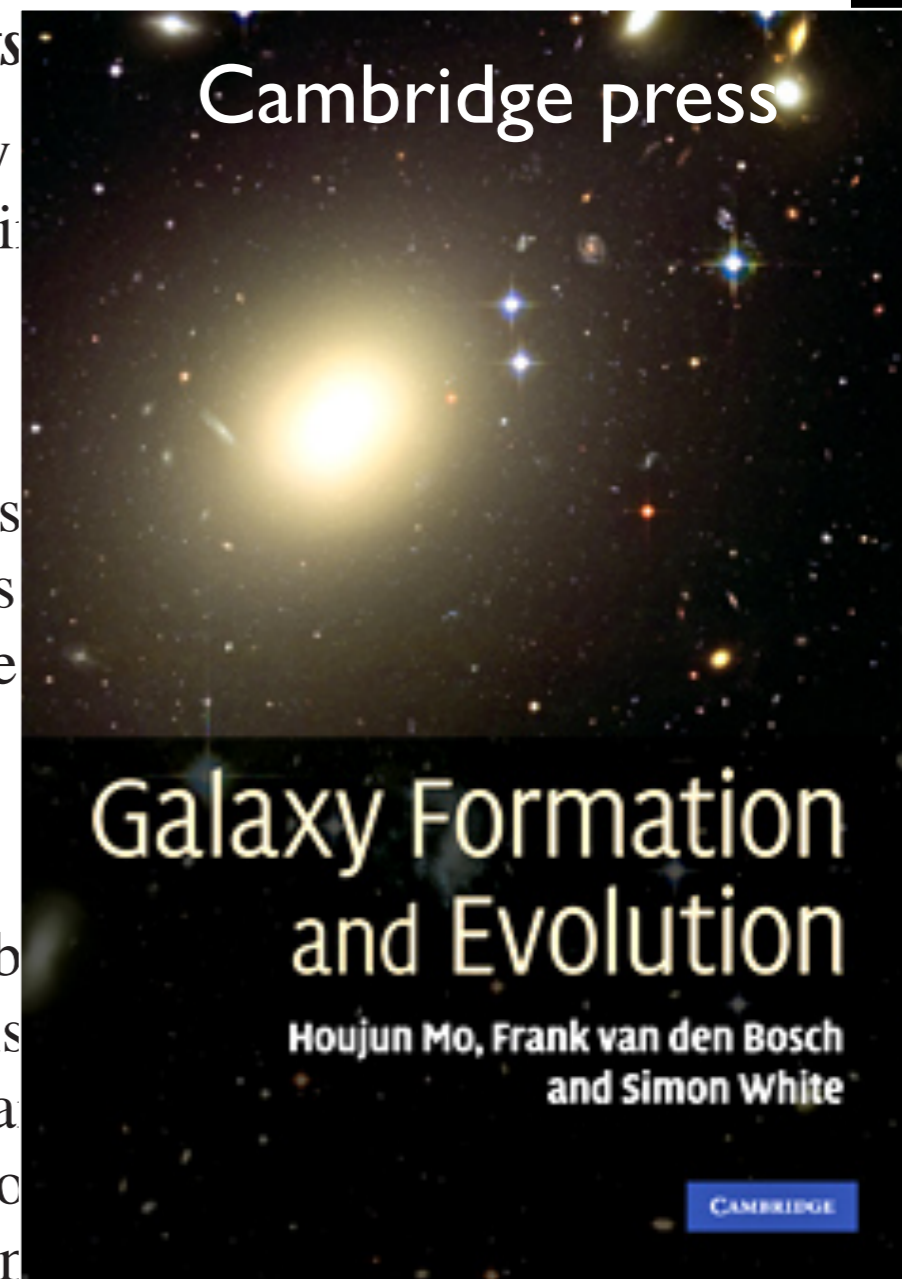
$$M_i(r_i) = 4\pi \int_0^{r_i} \rho_i(y) y^2 dy.$$

At a later time $t > t_i$, the radius of the mass shell with initial radius r_i becomes $r(r_i, t)$, and the mass enclosed by it becomes $M(r, t)$. As the mass shells have purely radial orbits, the equation of motion of the

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = -\frac{GM(r, t)}{r^2}.$$

For simplicity we have assumed the cosmological constant to be zero. If $M(r, t) = M_i(r_i)$ is a constant, and the solution of this equation is given by [§5.1](#). In general, the solution to the above equation has to be obtained by integrating the time evolution of all individual mass shells. For a special set of initial conditions, the collapse proceeds in a self-similar way, simpler solutions can still be found (see [Bertschinger, 1984](#)).

[\(Bertschinger, 1984; Bertschinger, 1985\)](#). Before presenting these solutions, we caution that none of them are viable models for real halos since all are subject to strong non-radial instabilities which cause evolution from these initial conditions to produce strongly prolate, rather than spherical, systems ([Carpintero & Muzzio, 1995; MacMillan et al., 2006](#)). These similarity solutions nevertheless give useful insight into how halos grow.



More fundamental treatment

暗黒物質優勢宇宙における重力進化のより正しい取り扱い

ヴラソフ-ポアソン方程式： $N \rightarrow \infty$ 極限の自己重力多体系
(無衝突)

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{ma^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} - m \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{p}} \right] f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) = 0,$$

分布関数

$$\nabla^2 \Phi(\mathbf{x}) = 4\pi G a^2 \left[\frac{m}{a^3} \int d^3 \mathbf{p} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) - \rho_m \right]$$

ニュートンポテンシャル

初期条件 (シングルストリーム)

冷たい暗黒物質

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{p}) = \bar{n} a^3 \{1 + \delta_m(\mathbf{x})\} \delta_D [\mathbf{p} - m a \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x})]$$

質量密度場

速度場

ディラックの
デルタ関数

Development of 6D Vlasov code

DIRECT INTEGRATION OF THE COLLISIONLESS BOLTZMANN EQUATION
IN SIX-DIMENSIONAL PHASE SPACE: SELF-GRAVITATING SYSTEMS

2013

KOJI YOSHIKAWA¹, NAOKI YOSHIDA^{2,3}, AND MASAYUKI UMEMURA¹

64⁶

¹ Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8577, Japan;

² Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

³ Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8583, Japan

An adaptively refined phase-space element method for
cosmological simulations and collisionless dynamics

Cold initial condition

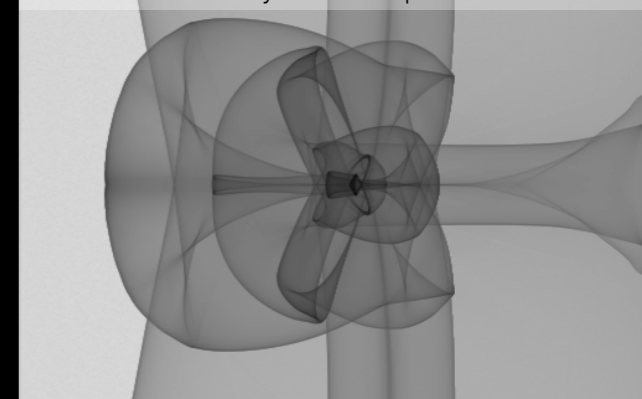
Oliver Hahn^{*1} and Raul E. Angulo^{†2}

¹ Department of Physics, ETH Zurich, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

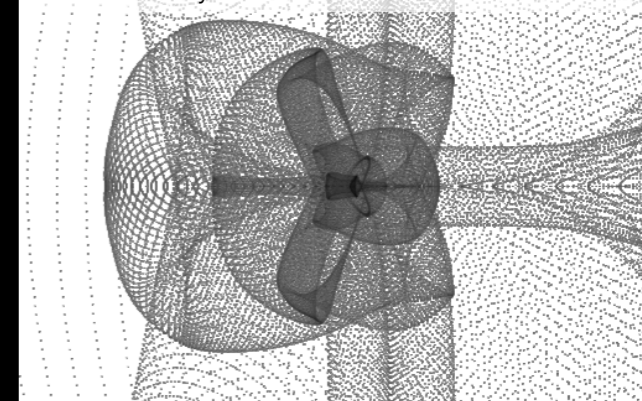
² Centro de Estudios de Física del Cosmos de Aragón, Plaza San Juan 1, Planta-2, 44001, Teruel, Spain.

2016

b. 32^3 + two level dynamic adaptive refinement



c. 512^3 N-body



CoLDICE: a parallel Vlasov-Poisson solver using moving adaptive simplicial
tessellation

Cold initial condition

Thierry Sousbie^{a,b,c,*}, Stéphane Colombi^a

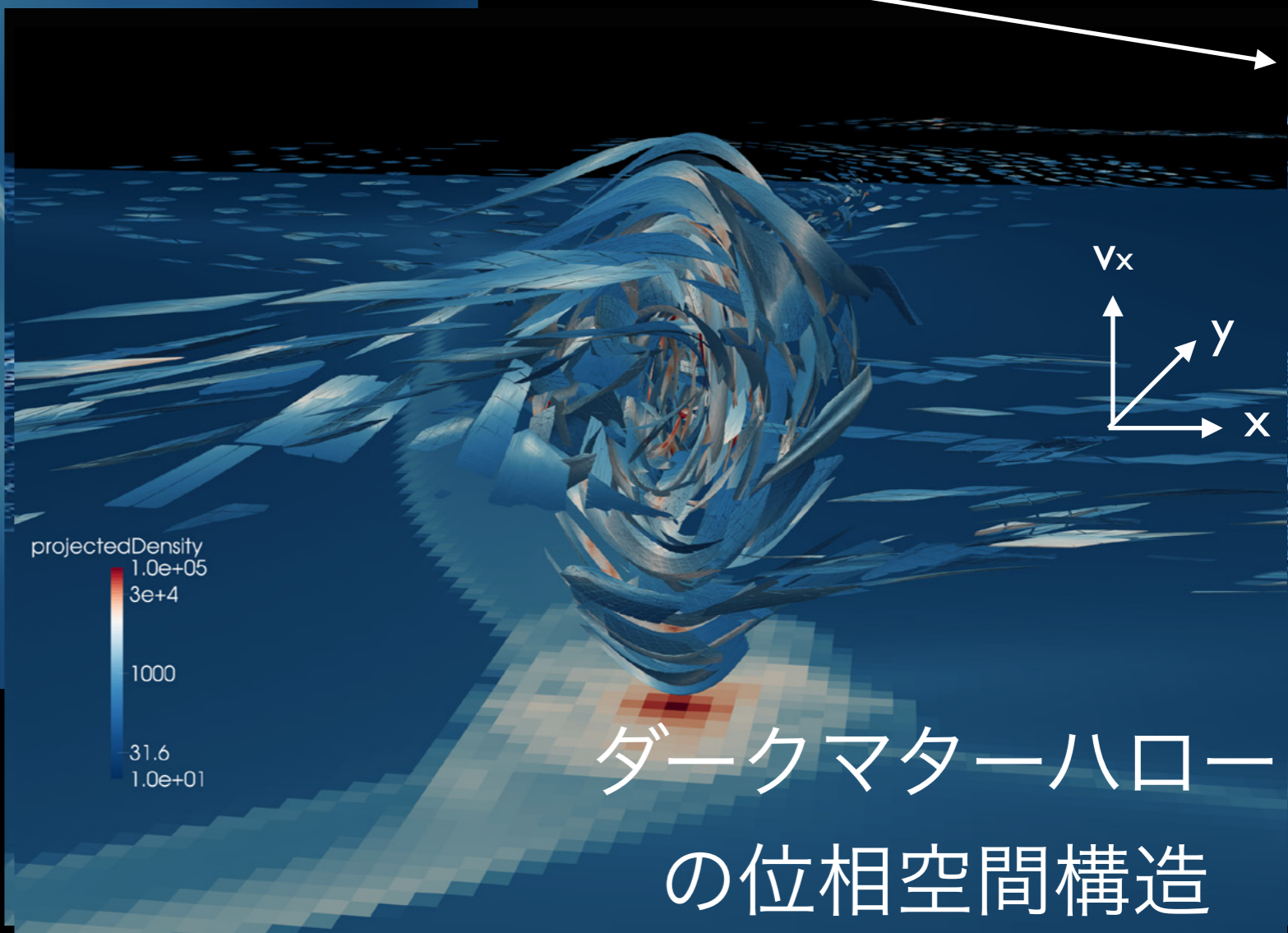
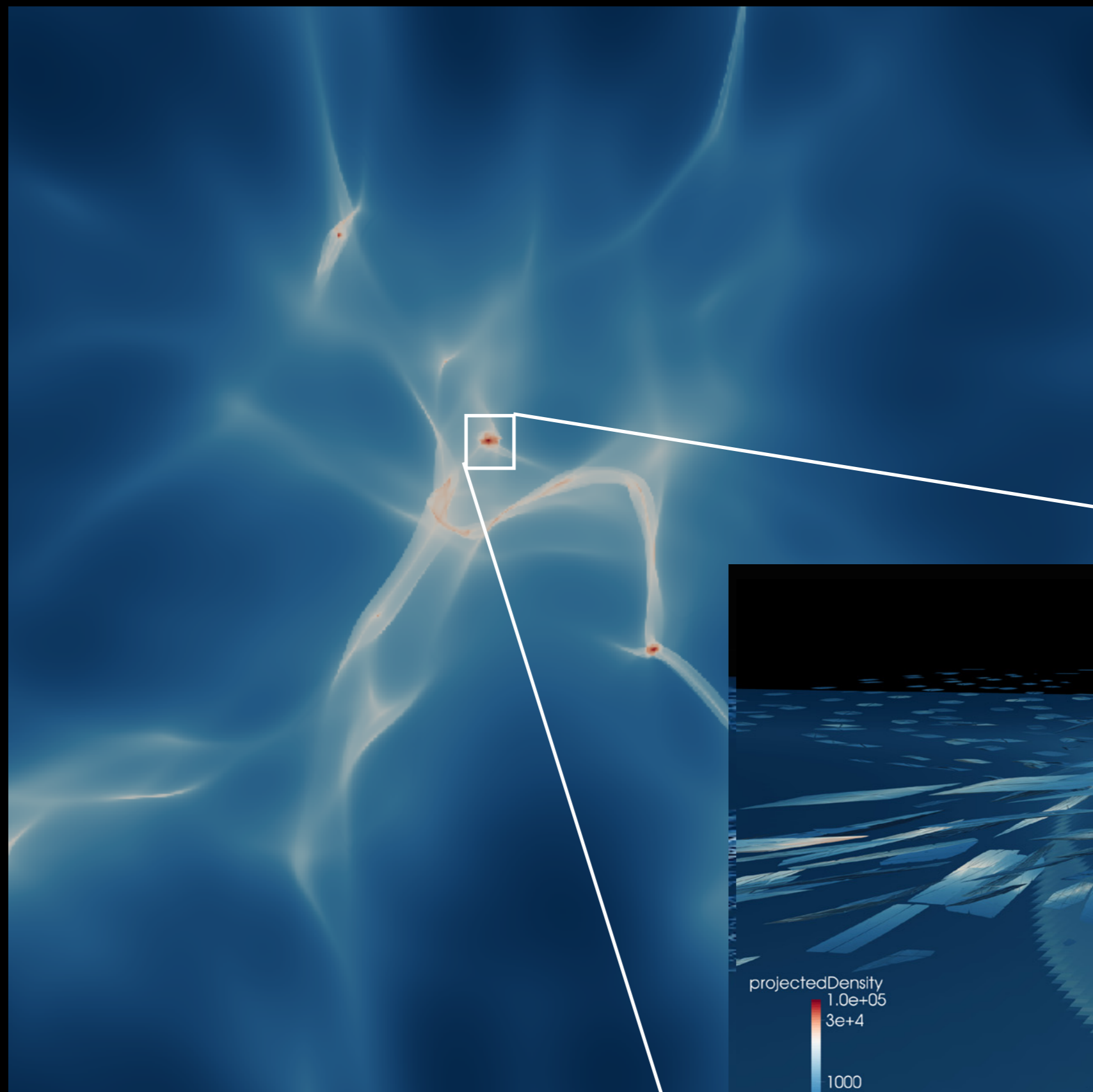
2016

^a Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris, CNRS UMR 7095 and UPMC, 98bis, bd Arago, F-75014 Paris, France

^b Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

^c Research Center for the Early Universe, School of Science, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

後者2つのコードは3次元超曲面で表される
分布関数を単体分割して時間発展を解く



Sousbie & Colombi ('16)

ダークマターハロー
の位相空間構造

Approaching first shell-crossing

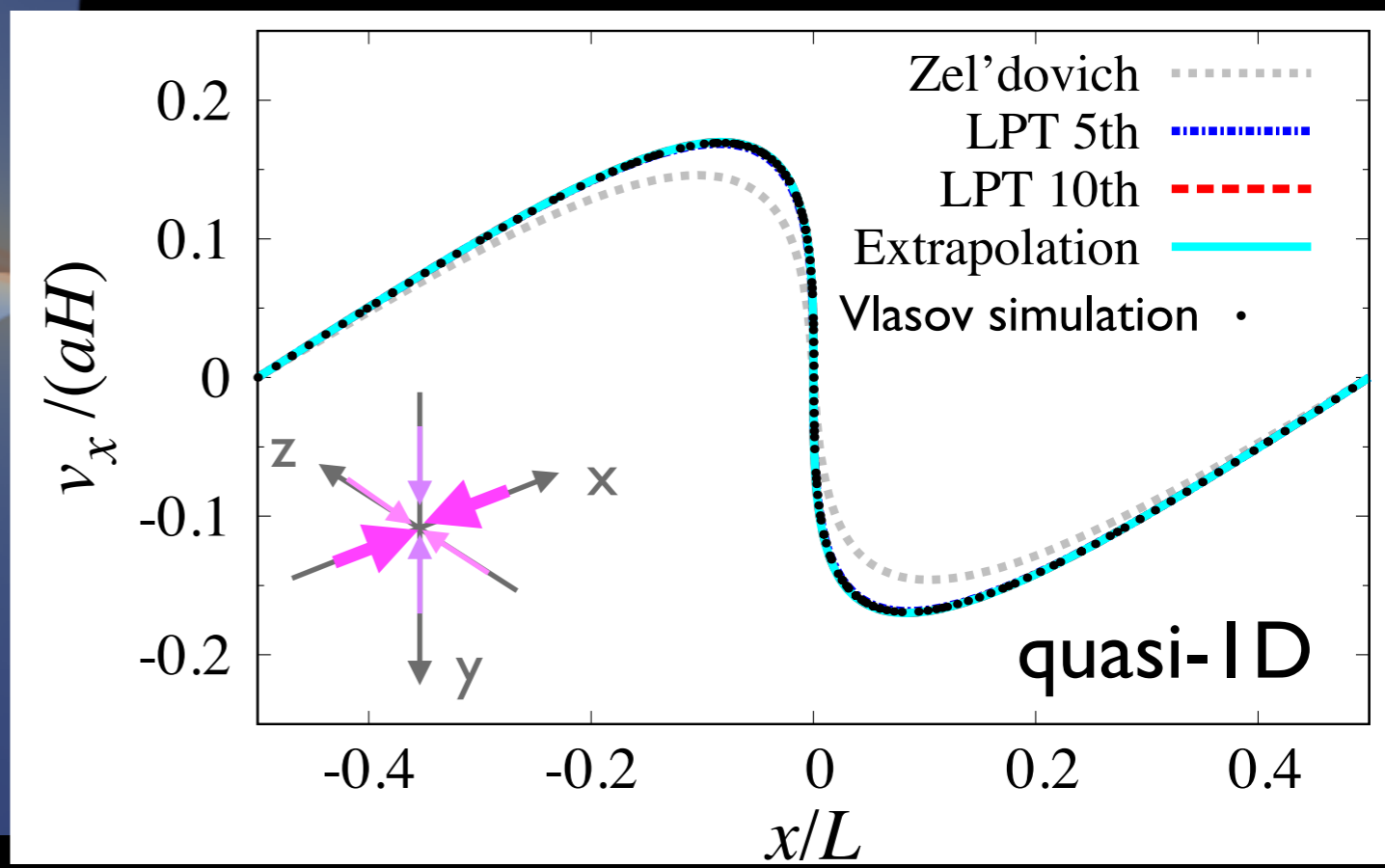
Saga, AT & Colombi ('18)

Analytical description of formation of “*first shell-crossing*”

based on higher-order Lagrangian perturbation theory



Phase-space structure at shell-crossing



Approaching first shell-crossing

Saga, AT & Colombi ('18)

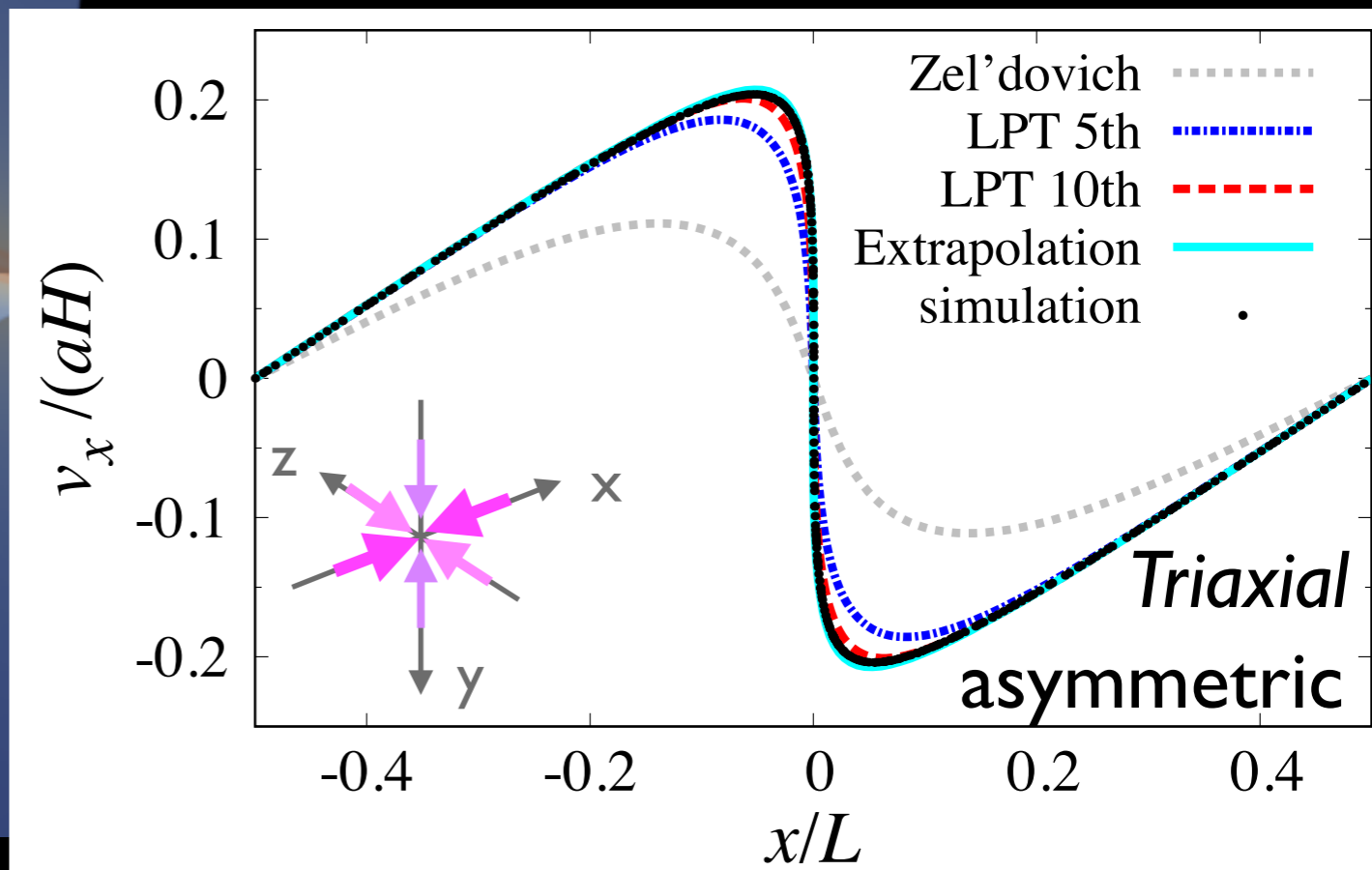
Analytical description of formation of “*first shell-crossing*”

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Phase-space structure at shell-crossing



ヴラソフシミュ
レーション



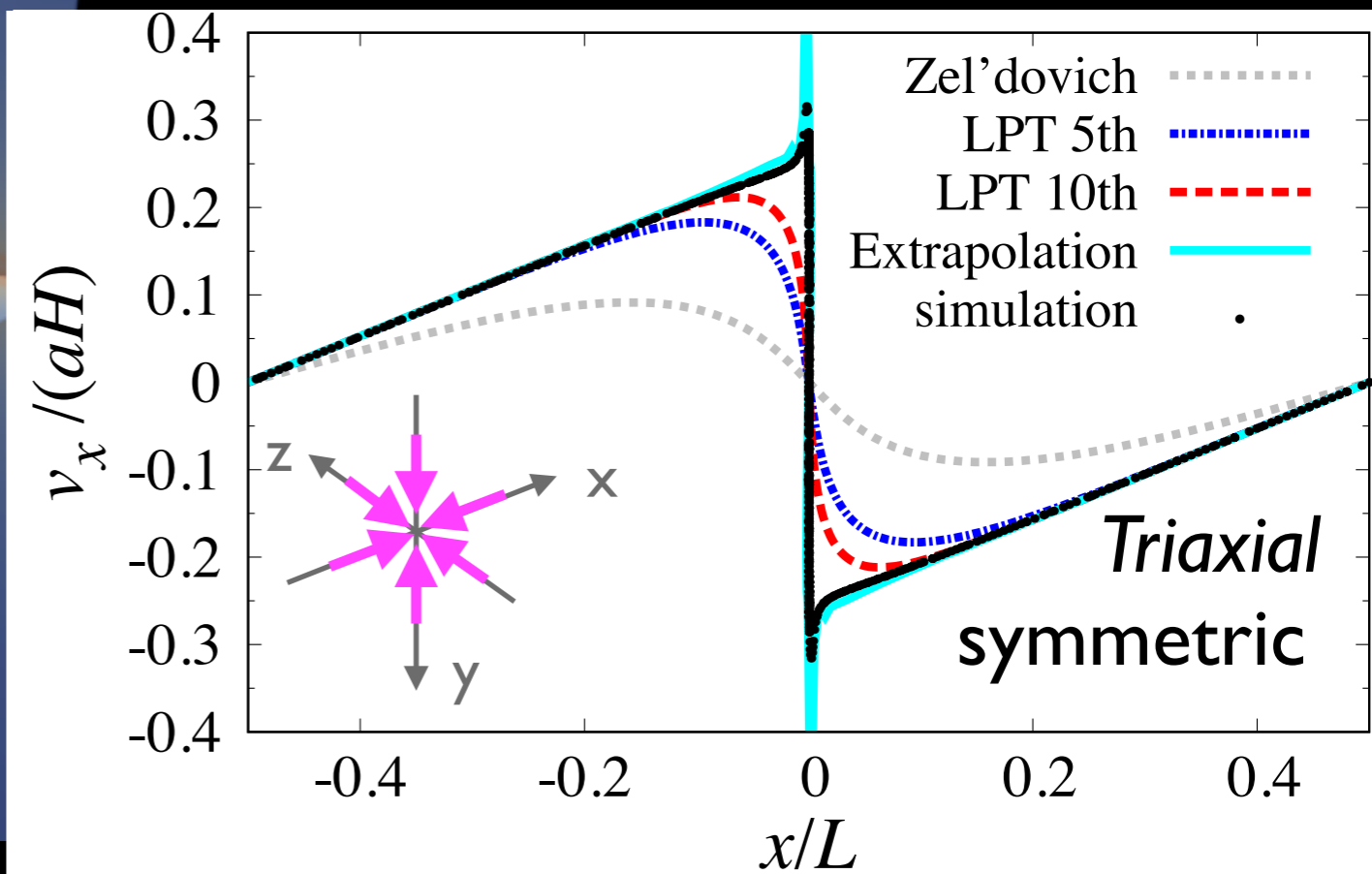
Approaching first shell-crossing

Saga, AT & Colombi ('18)

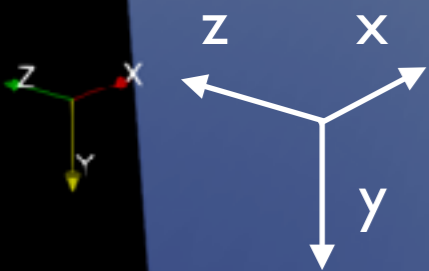
Analytical description of formation of “*first shell-crossing*”

based on higher-order Lagrangian perturbation theory

Phase-space structure at shell-crossing



ヴラソフシミュ
レーション



Beyond shell-crossing

AT & Colombi ('17)

Analytic treatment of multi-stream flow

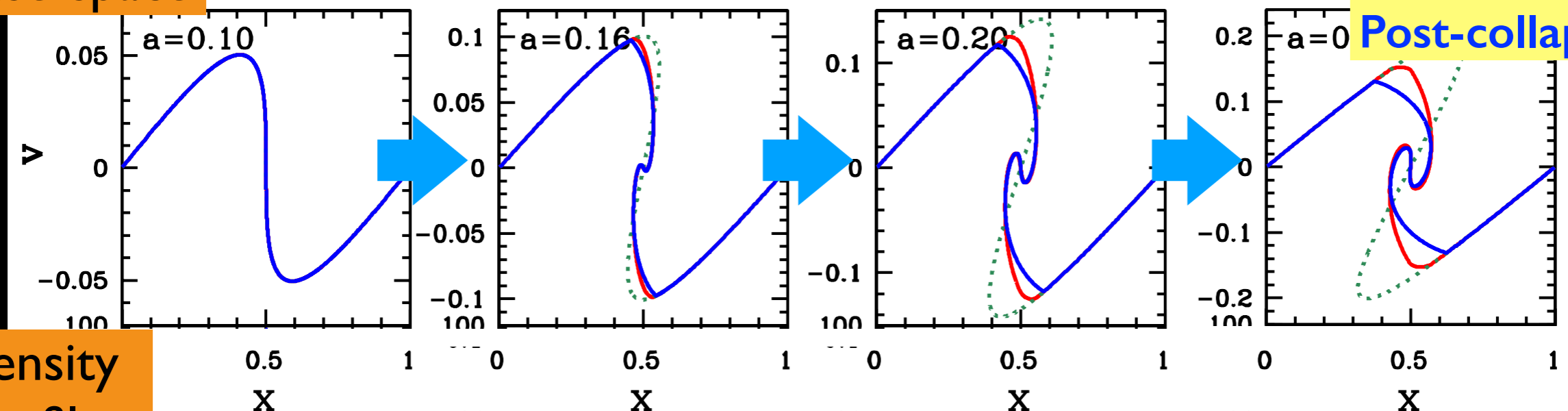
based on Lagrangian perturbative description

= Post-collapse perturbation theory

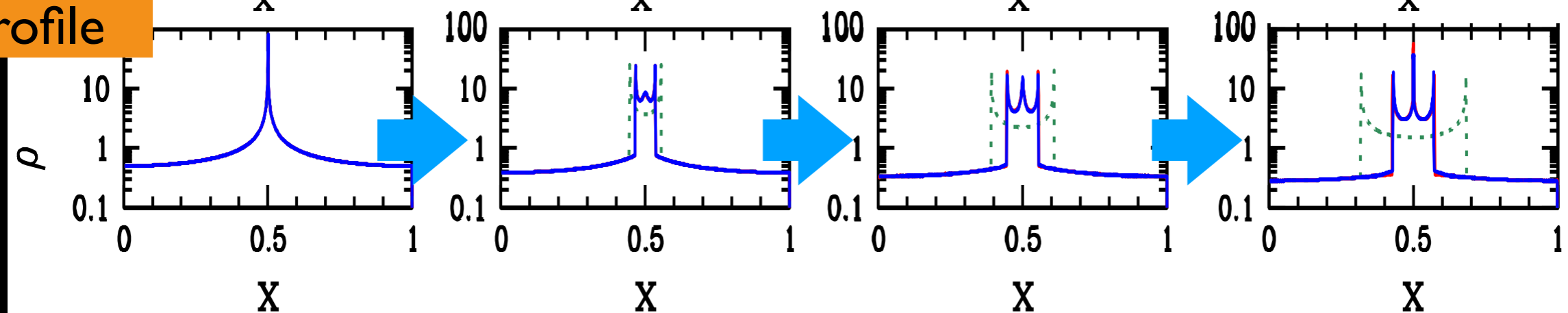
Only available in 1D
(at this moment)

Simulation
Zel'dovich solution
Post-collapse PT

Phase-space



Density profile



Future prospects

ヴラソフ-ポアソン系の取り扱いから期待されること

- より定量的な暗黒物質ハローの物理的諸性質
(e.g., スプラッシュバック半径、形状、動的性質)
- ハローの‘普遍’密度プロファイルの起源

$$\rho_{\text{halo}}(r) \propto \frac{1}{(r/r_s)(1+r/r_s)^2} \xrightarrow{r \ll r_s} \rho_{\text{halo}} \propto r^{-1} \quad \text{Navarro, Frenk \& White ('97)}$$

..... 無衝突系自己重力多体系の理解

観測へフィードバック → 暗黒物質の性質・正体

Summary

宇宙論のプローブとしての暗黒物質ハローと
位相空間からみた構造形成

- 標準宇宙モデルと冷たい暗黒物質パラダイム
- 位相空間で見られる冷たい暗黒物質の顕著な特徴
 - マルチストリーム構造
 - 密度のシャープな発散 (shell-crossing)
外縁部 → スプラッシュバック半径
- 粒子軌道を使ったマルチストリームの構造解析
球対称自己相似解との比較
- 宇宙論的ヴラソフコードの発展と解析的取り扱い