

# 銀河系中心ブラックホール の相対論効果の測定

齊田浩見

この研究に至るまで

¥begin{tabular}{lcl}

1988年（昭和63年）4月 & : & 東京農業大学第二高等学校 入学 ¥¥ （←群馬県）

1991年（平成3年）3月 & : & 東京農業大学第二高等学校 卒業 ¥¥ **浪人**

1992年（平成4年）4月 & : & 京都大学 理学部 入学（当時，理学部に学科なし） ¥¥

1997年（平成9年）3月 & : & 京都大学 理学部 卒業（主として物理学を修める） ¥¥ **院浪**

1997年（平成9年）4月 & : & 京都大学大学院 人間・環境学研究科 修士課程、¥¥

& & 人間・環境学専攻 自然環境論講座（宇宙論研究室） 入学 ¥¥

1999年（平成11年）3月 & : & 同大学院、学位 修士（人間・環境学）取得 ¥¥

& & 論文題名「**Black hole radiation with high frequency dispersion**」 ¥¥

1999年（平成11年）4月 & : & 同大学院、同講座、博士課程に進学 ¥¥

2002年（平成14年）3月 & : & 同大学院、学位 博士（人間・環境学）取得 ¥¥

& & 論文題名「**Hawking radiation in an expanding universe**」

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¥begin{tabular}{lcl}

2001年（平成13年）4月 & : & 日本学術振興会 特別研究員 DC2 ¥¥

& & （於：京都大学 人間・環境学研究科 宇宙論研究室） ¥¥

2002年（平成14年）4月 & : & 日本学術振興会 特別研究員 PD ¥¥

& & （於：大阪市立大学 理学研究科 宇宙物理（重力）研究室） ¥¥

2003年（平成15年）4月 & : & 大同工業大学（現，大同大学）教養部 物理学教室 講師 ¥¥ ←**30歳以下理論**

2008年（平成20年）4月 & : & 同 准教授 ¥hspace{70mm} 現在に至る

¥end{tabular}

**一般相対論  
曲がった時空上の場  
の量子論**  
↓  
**相対論 + 量子論 = ?  
BH熱力学の切り口**

阪上さんの言葉など

○ 博士課程進学後：

Tsallis 統計で自己重力系ってどう？ → 即座に断ってしまった

○ 学位取得時の言葉：

齊田くんは過去の研究の流れなどあまり考えず、突然自分の思い付きを言う。  
齊田くんが評価を受けるとしても、それには時間がかかると思うよ。

**公募書類は、出せるものはどんどん出しなよ。**

(→ その教えを守って、PDを1年だけで就職できました。)

**10年くらいしたら、きっと何か思うときが来ると思う。**

そこが勝負どころになるかもしれないので、頑張れよ。← 僕の京大去り際に  
初めてエールの言葉？

院生～2011年： **一般相対論 × 曲がった時空上の場の量子論 × 熱力学・統計力学の基礎論**  
でごちゃごちゃやって・・・

- ・ Entropy13(2010)1611-1647 ← invited by J.Bekenstein  
“Universal Property of Quantum Gravity  
implied by Uniqueness Theorem of Bekenstein-Hawking Entropy”  
→ **重力は原子スケールで引力ではない（ポテンシャルに下限がある）はず**  
→ BH熱力学のアプローチで分かる量子重力の性質はこれが最高レベルだろう  
(僕の個人的見解ですが)
- ・ 南部さんの酒飲み指導 at 福岡、イカの活け造り（甘くて美味しい！）食べながら

2011～2013： **BHを見ようかな！？**（冨松さん、高橋さんのBH磁気圏の話しにも影響されて）

- ・ 因果的散逸流（犬塚さん）・・・手で解きたいけど難しすぎる >\_<
- ・ BH降着流、鉄揮線、シャドー・・・うーん今から参入する気にも・・・
- ・ **シンプルに相対論でBHに迫りたい**
- ・ 電波天文観測、可視・赤外天文観測の方々と交流始まる

2013～現在： **我々の銀河中心の巨大BH候補天体！**

- ・ 赤外天文観測の研究者（西山さん）と組む
- ・ 2013年、すばるにプロポーザルを出し始める：理論の部分を書く
- ・ 2014～現在、すばるを使った研究

**ほんとに学位とって10年で思うところが来ました。  
そして今、勝負所かなと感じています。**



この2日間で思ったこと：

- ・ 僕も15年後に、前向きに還暦を迎えられるようになりたいと思います。
- ・ 今後もしっかりお願いします。

# GC巨大BH候補天体のGR効果と 質量の高精度測定へ向けて2

– GR and BH by Subaru Telescope –

**SAIDA Hiromi (Daido Univ.) / 齊田浩見 (talk)**

**NISHIYAMA S. (Miyagi U. Edu.) / 西山正吾**

+ **Takahashi M. / 高橋真聡**

**Takamori Y. / 孝森洋介**

**Supporters of S.N.**

**Students of S.N.**

- QG colloquium, 2017.07.24
- 日本物理学会, 2017.09.12–15 (talk on 12)

# List of members :

observaion & data analysis

theory & data fitting

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S.Nishiyama/西山 正吾

H.Saida/齊田 浩見

His supporters/解析協力者†

Y.Takamori/孝森 洋介

His students/西山研の学生

M.Takahashi/高橋 真聡

† R.Schödel, F.Najarro, S.Hamano, M.Omiya, T.Motohide,  
M.Takahashi, H.Gorin, S.Nagatomo, T.Nagata

# 1. Introduction

- **Sagittarius A\*** (**Sgr A\***, いて座Aスター)  
→ Super-Massive Black Hole (SMBH) candidate  
at our Galactic Center (GC) – Ref: Gillessen et al 2017 –

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Mass :  $M_{\text{SgrA}} \simeq 4.43 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$  (3% error)

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Spin :  $a_{\text{SgrA}} \cdots$  no consensus

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Distance :  $D_{\text{SgrA}} \simeq 8.41$  kpc (1.5% error)

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- Present estimations are obtained by  
**Newtonian fitting** of stars orbiting Sgr A\*.  
∴ Data of low precision for detecting GR effects

- So far, **no GR evidence** for the existence of the SMBH at GC/Sgr A\* is obtained.

## Our Issue

**Detection and Test of the GR effects with the gravity of the Galactic SMBH/Sgr A\*.**

→ As the probe of Sgr A\*'s gravity,  
we observe a star orbiting Sgr A\*.

# 2. Our Approach

## 2.1 Observation target : S2/S0-2

- ex. of observational evidence

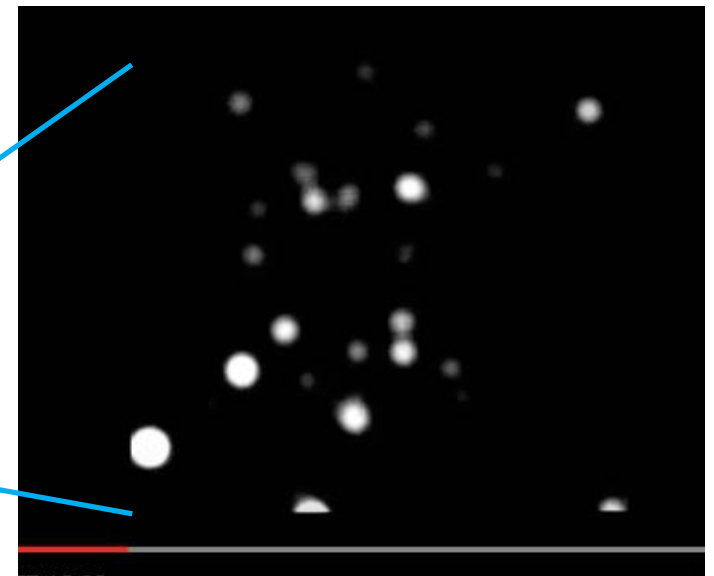
Optical obs.



**Milky Way  
(South Part)**

Towards the Galactic Center  
Stars Orbiting Sgr A\*  
by ESO, Gillessen & Genzel

near-Infrared observations



- Newtonian fitting, 16 years data. (**Test particles!**)

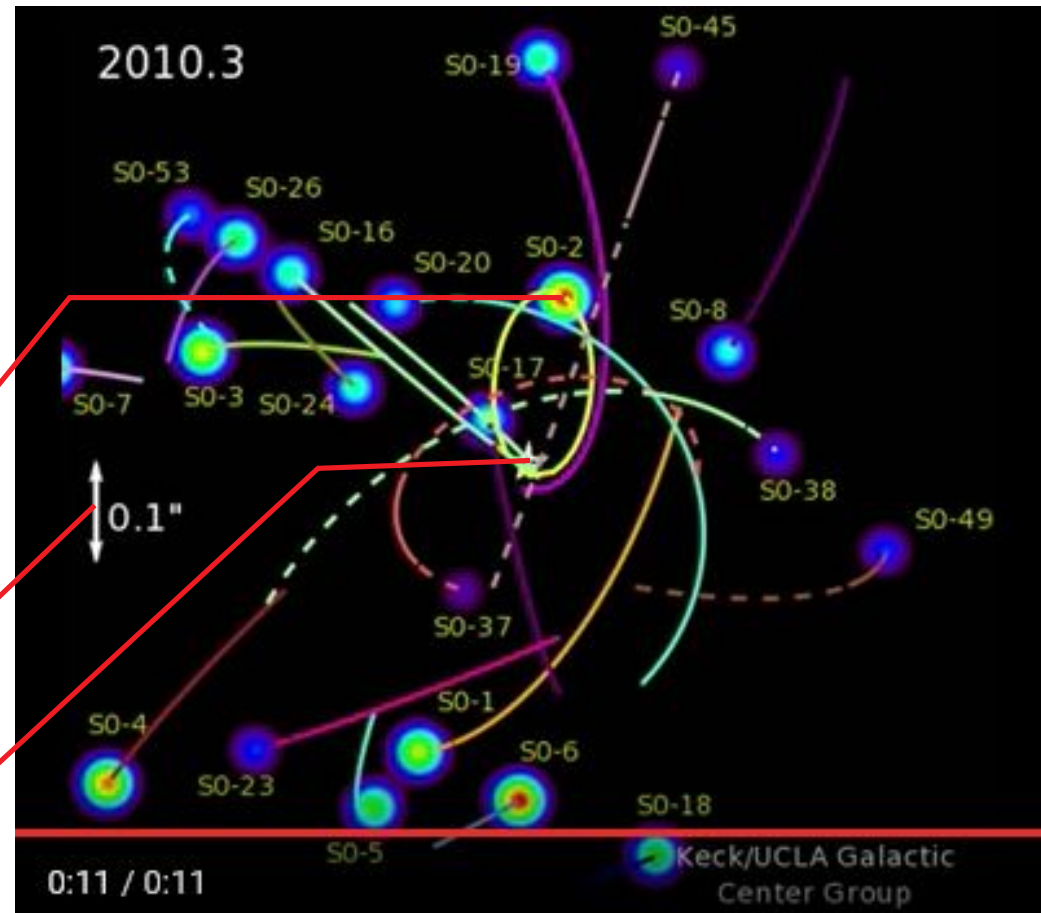
## **S-stars**

Newtonian fitting  
with IR obs. data  
by Keck/UCLA

**S0-2 (S2)**

length  $\sim 10^3$  AU

**Sgr A\***



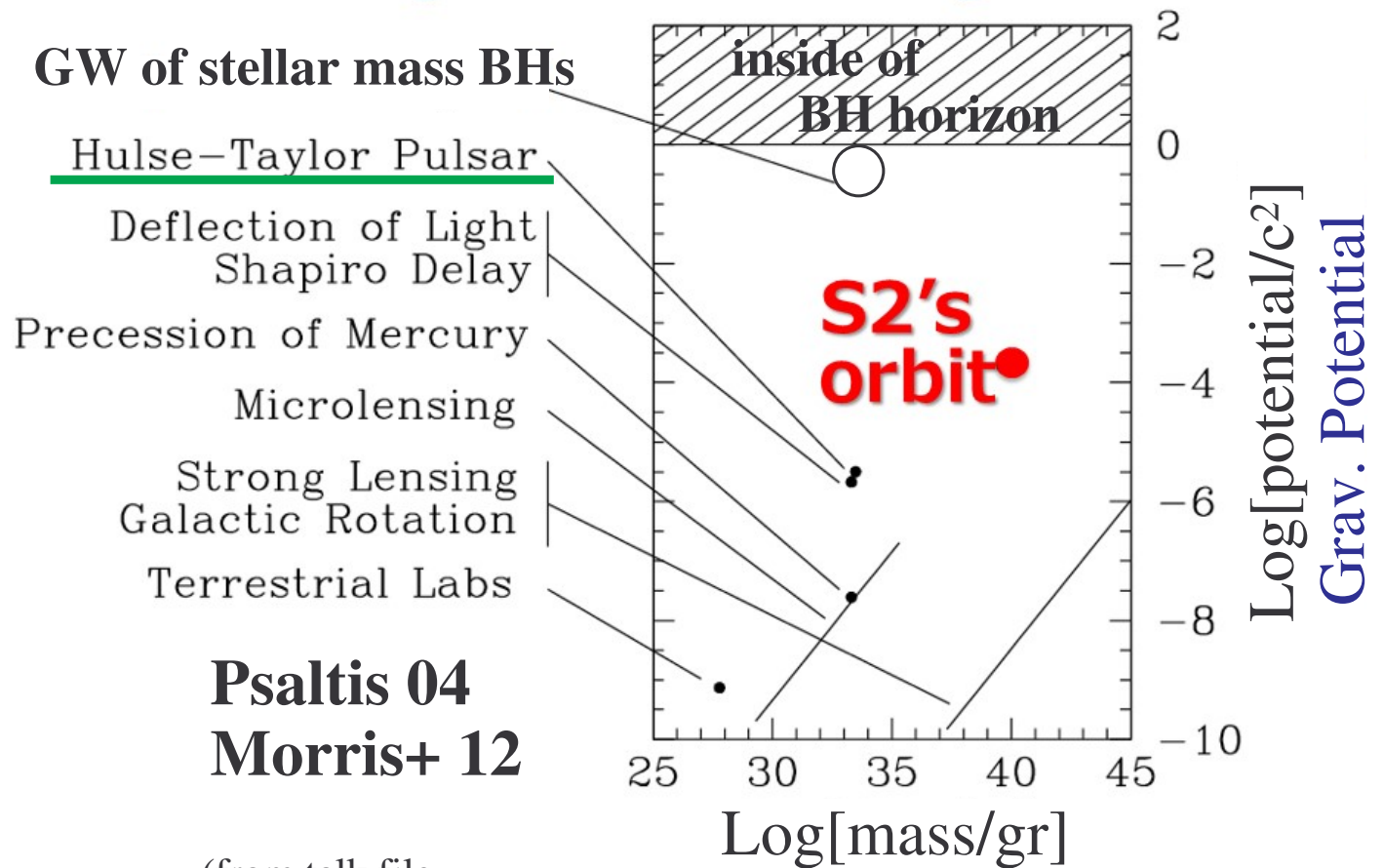
Some stars, called S-stars, orbiting Sgr A\* have been recognized by Newtonian fitting of obs. data.

- S0-2 (**S2**): Near Pericenter (近点が近い)

→ Pericenter distance  $\simeq 100 \text{ AU} \simeq 10^3 \frac{GM_{\text{SgrA}}}{c^2}$

**S2 at pericenter experiences the strongest grav. potential ever observed by photons.**

*SMBH Sgr A\* and Orbiting Star S2*



**Psaltis 04**  
**Morris+ 12**

(from talk file  
of Nishiyama)

mass of gravity source  
( $M_{\odot} \simeq 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ gr}$ )



- **S2's important evidences**
- ◇ Test particle analysis (S2 in Sgr A\*'s gravity) and Newtonian fitting goes well within the error-bars of current observational data.
- ◇ The strongest gravitational potential ever observed by photons is expected at **S2's pericenter, 2018.**

**↑ The Main Event!**



S2 as a good probe of strong grav.

**S2 will provide us with the strongest GR effects (in photon obs.) by simple GR calculations.**

## 2.2 Obs. quantity

Photo by  
Sean Goebel —

- Our obs. quantity:

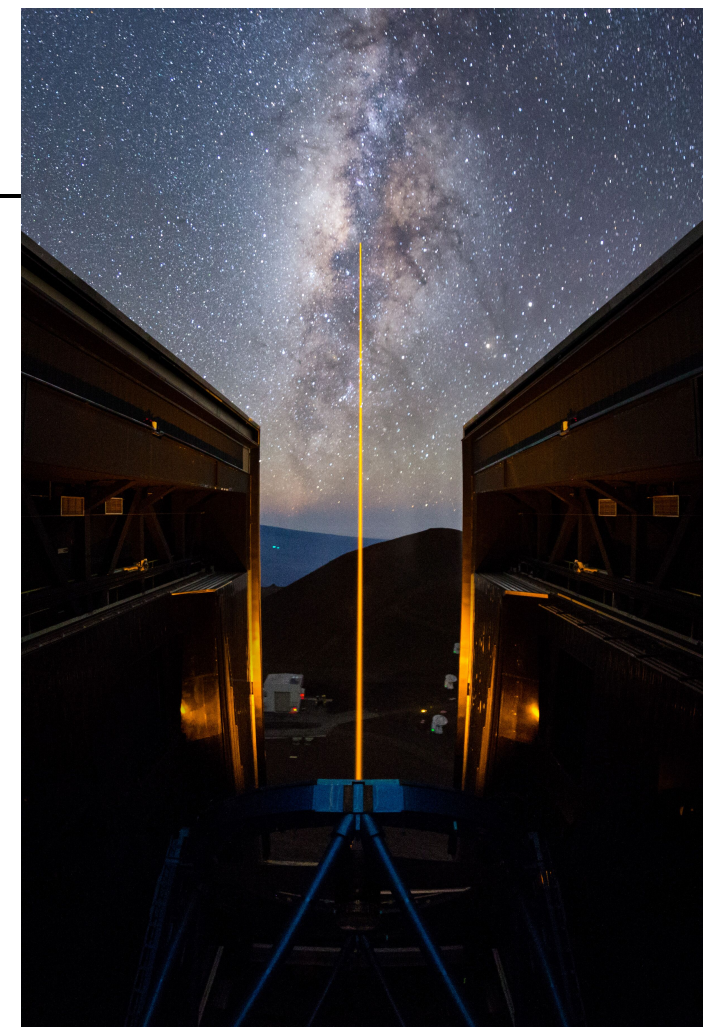
**Redshift  $z$  of Infra-Red photon  
from S2**

$$z := \frac{\lambda_{\text{obs}}}{\lambda_{\text{S2}}} - 1$$

- ◇ **Subaru telescope** is good  
for **high precision obs. of  $z$ .**

↔ US and Europe (Germany) groups  
seem to focus on high precision  
obs. of S2's position.

my photo —



- GR effect observed by Subaru telescope:

$$\Delta z := z_{\text{Einstein}} - z_{\text{Newton}}$$

where

$$\begin{cases} z_{\text{Einstein}} = z \text{ calculated in GR} \\ z_{\text{Newton}} = z \text{ cal. in Newtonian grav.} \end{cases}$$

- ◇ GR-redshift  $z_{\text{Einstein}}$  is composed of
  - Timelike geodesic of S2 orbiting Sgr A\*
  - Null geodesics of photons from S2 to us

in Kerr spacetime.
- ◇ Current status of my calculation ( $c, G = 1$ ):
  - PN +  $\alpha$  (to next page)

→ S2 motion by GR, but photon path by SR

∴ { BH spin effects on  $z <$  Subaru's resolution  
 ∴ { Light bending effects on  $z <$  Subaru's resolution  
 (Angélil and Saha, 2010)

$z_{\text{Newton}} = v_{\text{S2}\parallel} \leftarrow$  “Radial” (line of sight) velocity

$$z_{\text{Einstein}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{obs}}}{\lambda_{\text{S2}}} - 1 \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2M_{\text{SgrA}^*}}{r_{\text{S2}}}}} \frac{1 + v_{\text{S2}\parallel}}{\sqrt{1 - v_{\text{S2}}^2}} - 1$$

$$\simeq v_{\text{S2}\parallel} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2M_{\text{SgrA}^*}}{r_{\text{S2}}} + v_{\text{S2}}^2 \right] \leftarrow \text{PN form}$$

with some corrections to the PN ...

with some corrections to the PN:

- $r_{S2}$  and  $v_{S2(\text{ZAMO})}$  given by the timelike geodesic of S2, not by the PN orbit of S2.
- Change of photon's travel time (on the straight orbit) due to the motion of S2 (Römer effect)
- Count the leap years (for planning Subaru obs.)



Following numerical results:

- made under the above approximation.
- I.C. at the previous apocenter (in 2010)  
read from Gillessen et al 2017.

# 3. For Main Event in 2018

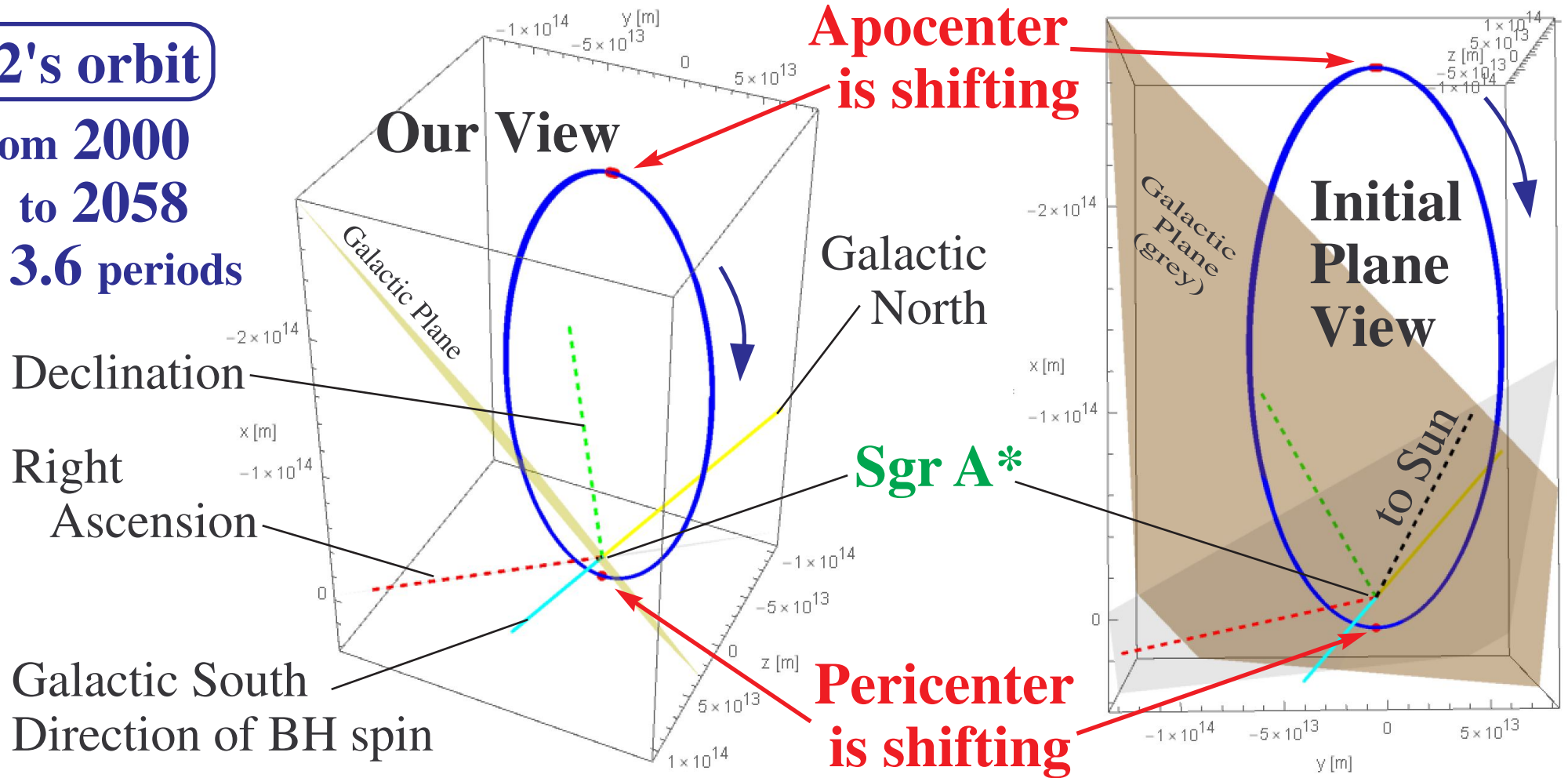
## 3.1 Theoretical estimations

- Predictions with our GR calculation:
  - made under the previous approximation.
  - I.C. at the previous apocenter (in 2010)  
read from Gillessen et al 2017.
  - set BH parameters as
$$\begin{cases} M_{\text{SgrA}} = 4.43 \times 10^6 M_{\odot} & : \text{Gillessen et al 2017} \\ a_{\text{SgrA}} = 0.98 M_{\text{SgrA}} & : \text{to Galactic South} \end{cases}$$

- Orbit of S2 : Periapse shift  $\ll$  Current resolution  
 → Astrometry for GR effects is difficult in 2018

**S2's orbit**

from 2000  
 to 2058  
 = 3.6 periods

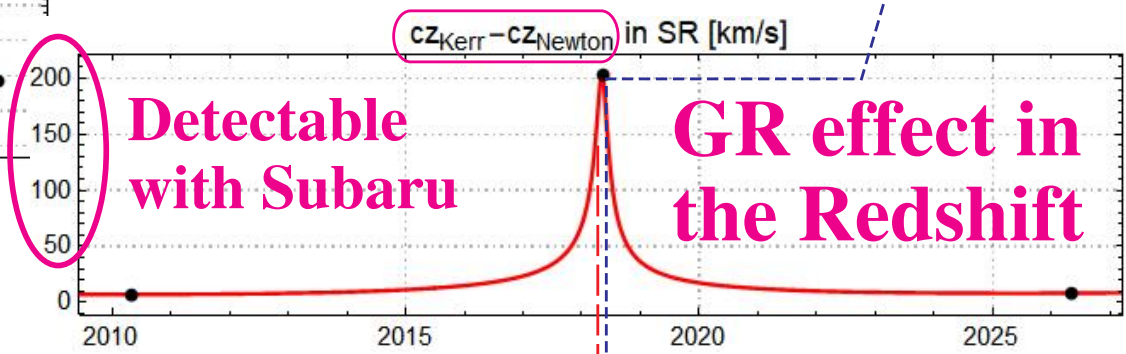
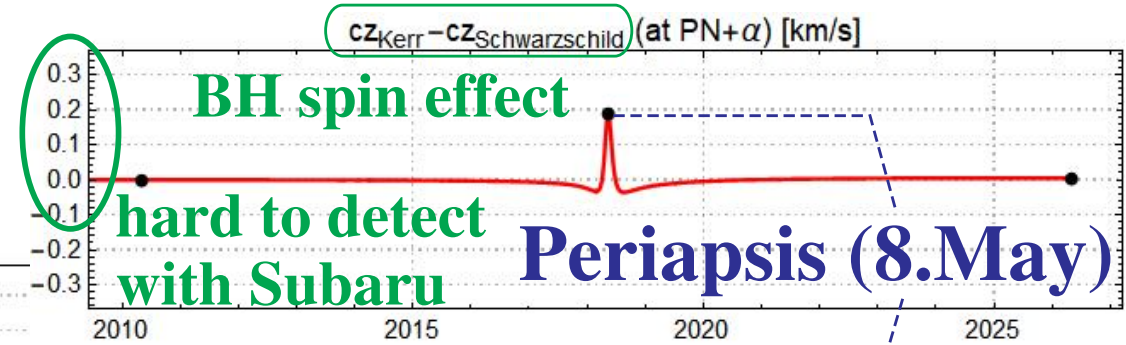
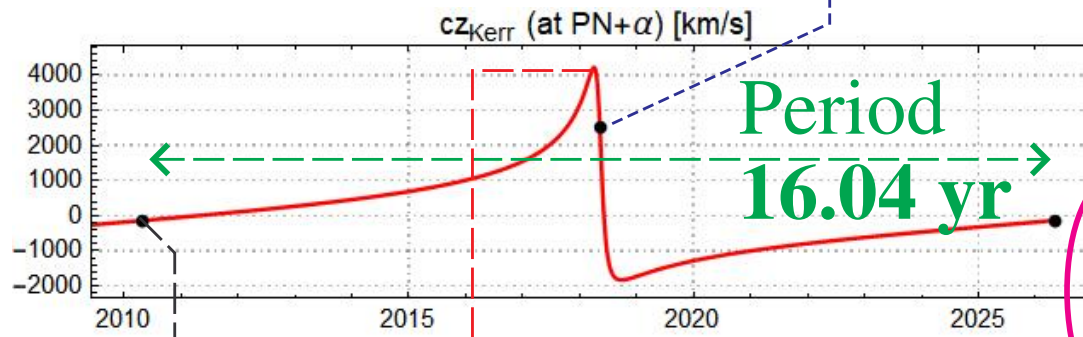




- Expected redshift and GR effect for 1 period

Plots :  $cz$  [km/s] vs.  $t$  [yr]

Periapsis: 2018.352 yr (8.May)



Apoapsis: 2010.330 yr (I.C. from Gillessen et al 2017)

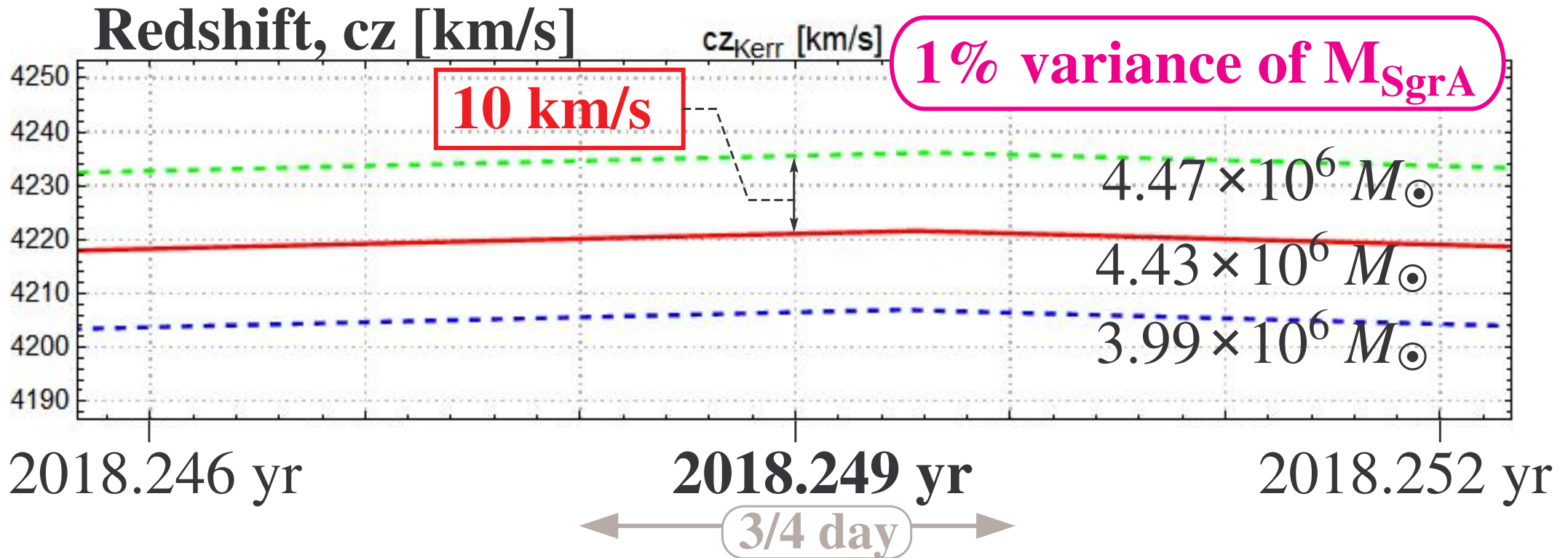
1 month diff.

→  $c \Delta z_{\text{max}} \simeq 200 \text{ km/s}$  at 2018.343 yr (5th May)

Detectable by Subaru ! (error  $\sim 10 \text{ km/s}$ )



- Variance of  $M_{\text{SgrA}}$  near the peak of  $c_z$ , 2018.25



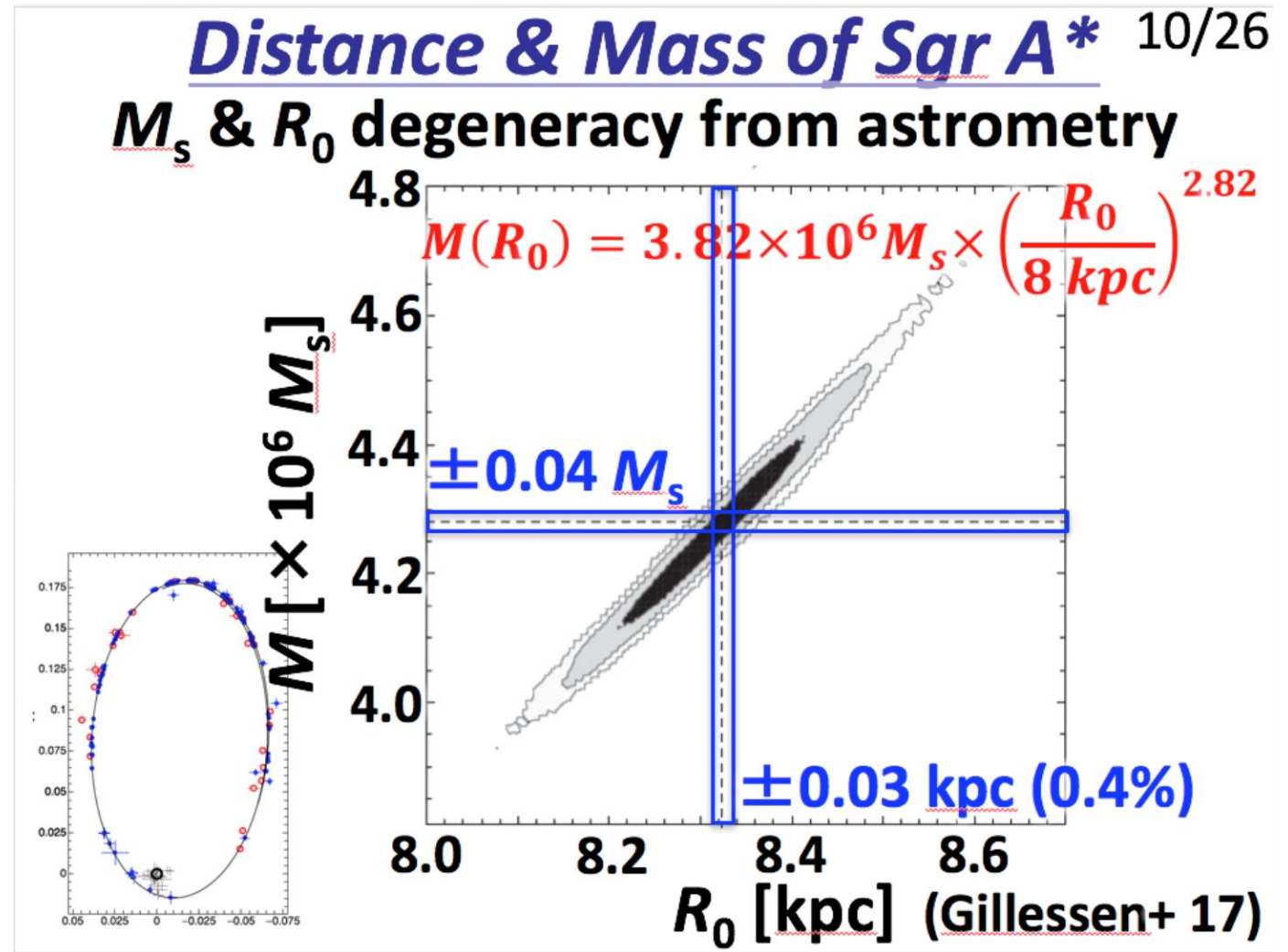
→ **1% var. of  $M_{\text{SgrA}} \Leftrightarrow 10 \text{ km/s var. of } c_z$**

**Measurable with Subaru !** (error  $\sim 10 \text{ km/s}$ )

Note: Variance of the time  $\sim 1 \text{ hour} \dots$  too small

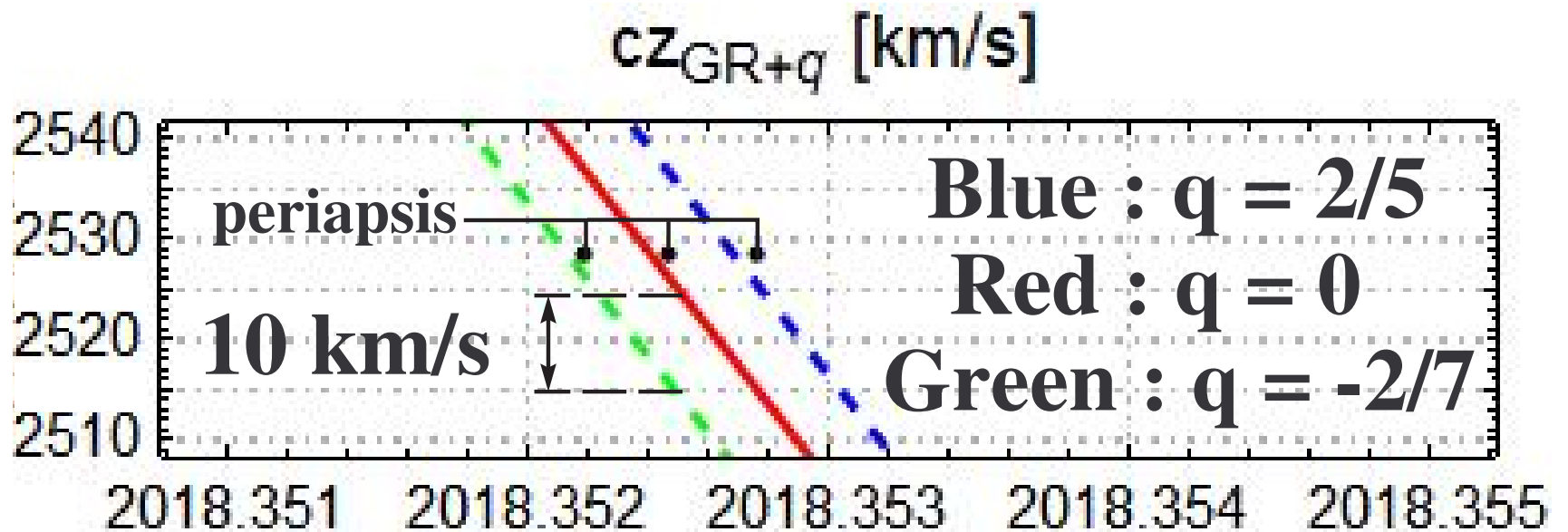


Precise determination of distance to GC is possible with astrometric data.



- Quadrupole deviation (**preliminary**)  
near the periaapse of  $cz$ , 2018.35

$$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{Kerr})} + q \delta g_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{quad})}, \quad \text{GR} \Leftrightarrow q = 0$$



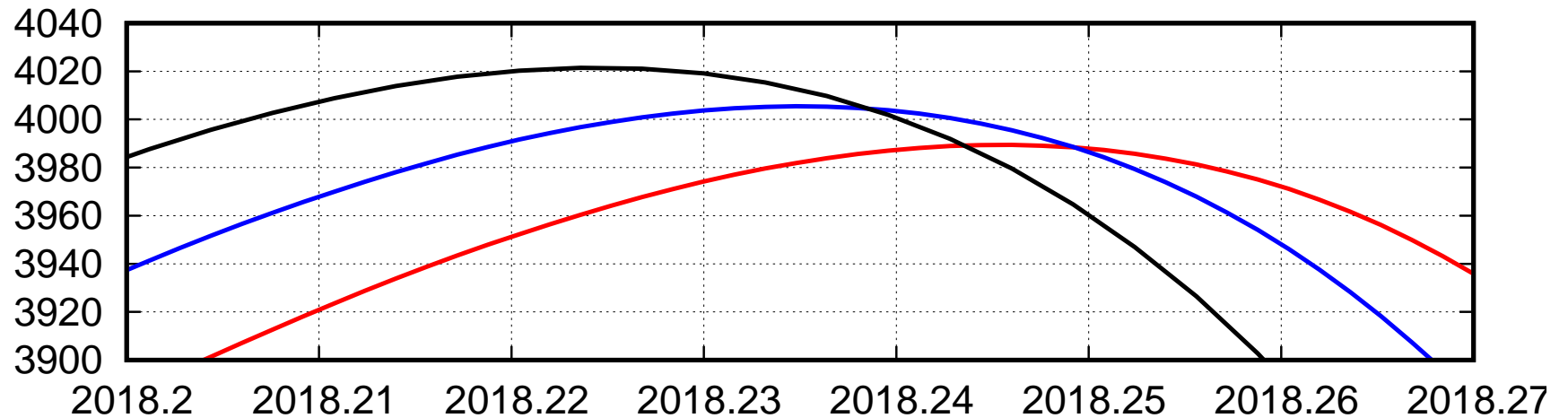
$$\rightarrow |q| < O(0.1) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{10 \text{ km/s var. of } cz}$$

Note: No restriction on  $q$ , so far ?

- Effect of Invisible masses around the SMBH  
near the peak of  $cz$ , 2018.25

→ Estimate by the Plummer distribution model

Black: 0% , Blue: 1% , Red: 0.5% of  $M_{SgrA}$



→ Restriction of  $< 0.5\%$   $\Leftrightarrow$  **10 km/s** var. of  $cz$

Note: current restriction  $< 1\%$



In summary ...

These effects can be distinguished by observing the time evolution of  $cz(t)$  near the peak and periapsis, with the accuracy  $c\delta z \sim 10$  km/s

Is  $c\delta z \sim 10$  km/s possible with Subrau ?

# 3.2 Observational estimations

- Our error (preliminary)

May.2014	Aug.2015	May.2016	Jul.2016	May.2017	Aug.2017
○	△	○	×	○	○
fair	mech. trouble	fine	bad seeing	fine	good

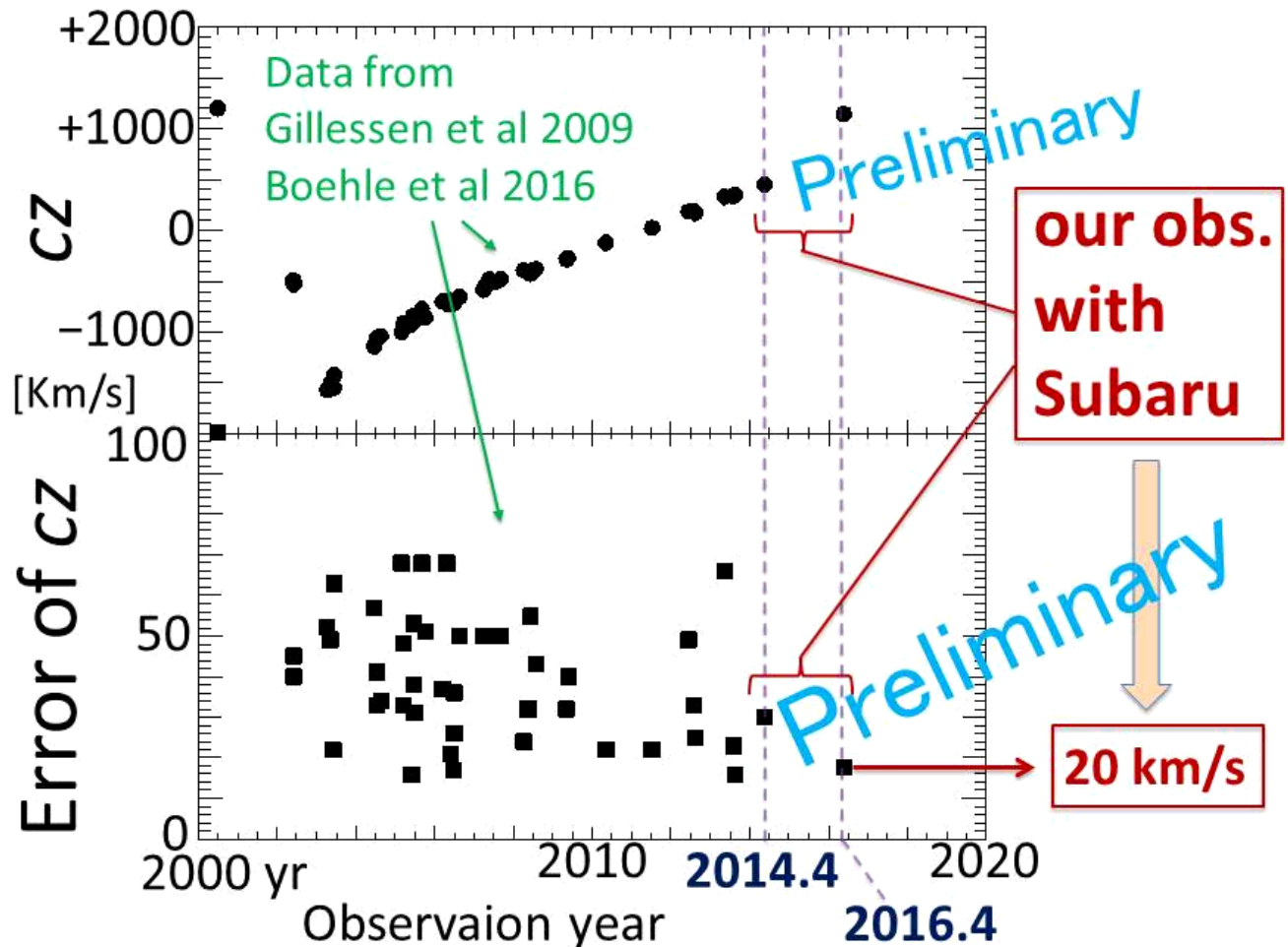
$$c\delta z \sim 15 \text{ km/s}$$

Subaru's high resolution observation of  $c\delta z$



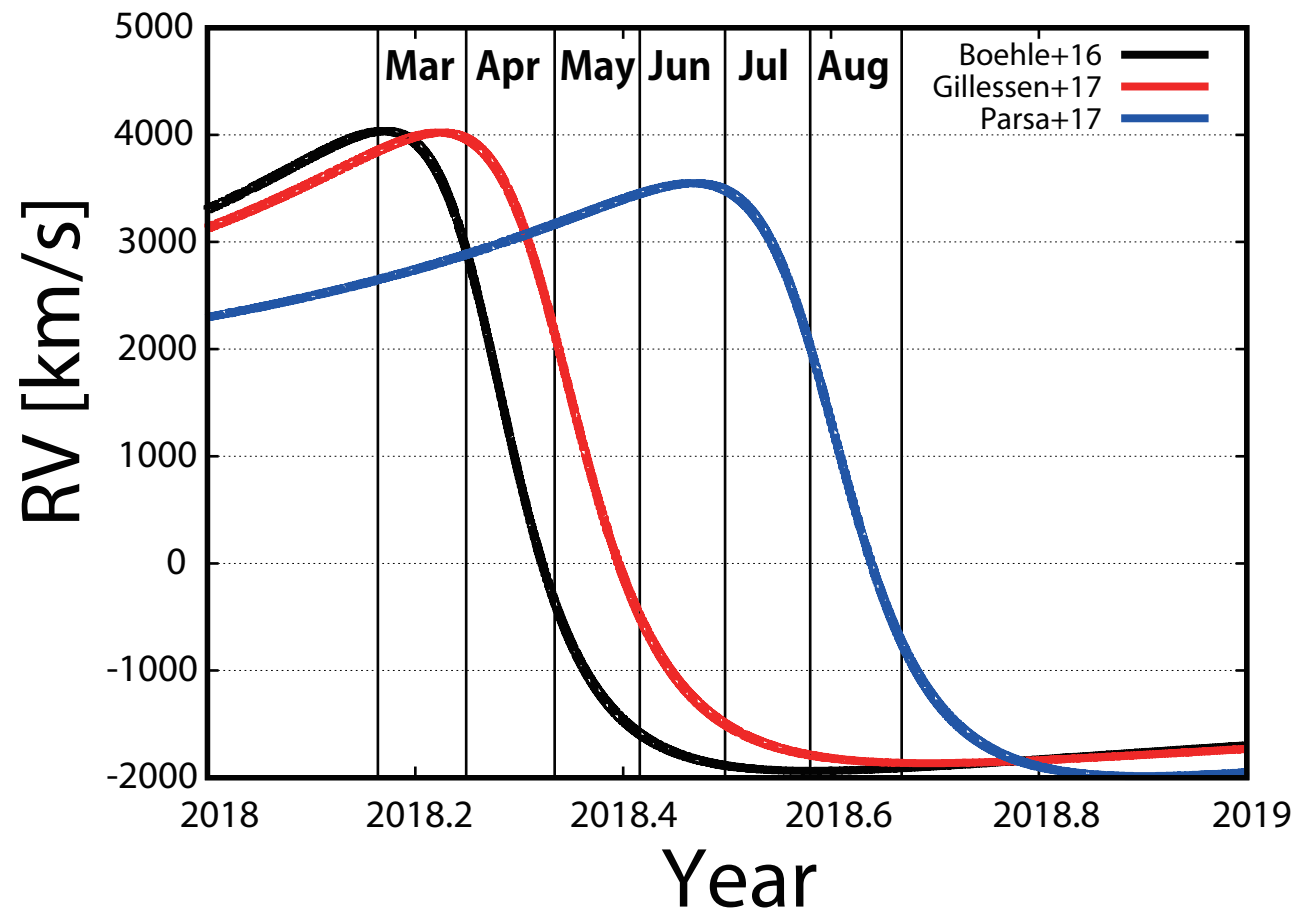
Taking more data until 2021, we aim to reduce

$$c\delta z \rightarrow 10 \text{ km/s}$$



- Obs. plan for 2018/periapsis
- ◇ Current errors of quantities of S2  $\sim O(1)\%$ 
  - Period uncertainty  $\delta T \simeq 0.16 \text{ yr} \simeq 3 \text{ months}$
  - Recent 3 data sets show...

We need 7 obs. terms to cover the peak and decline phase of  $cz(t)$  curve.

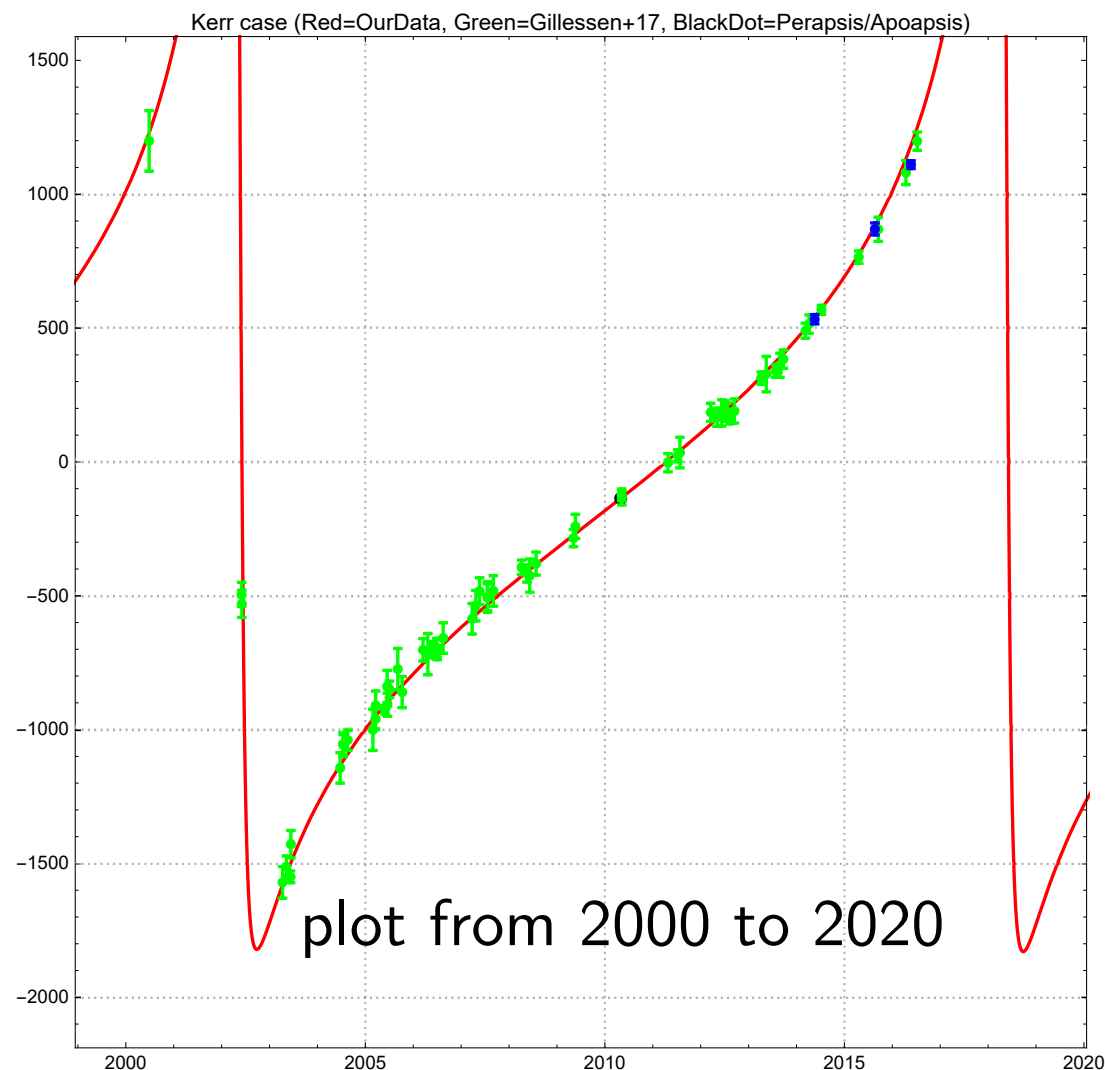
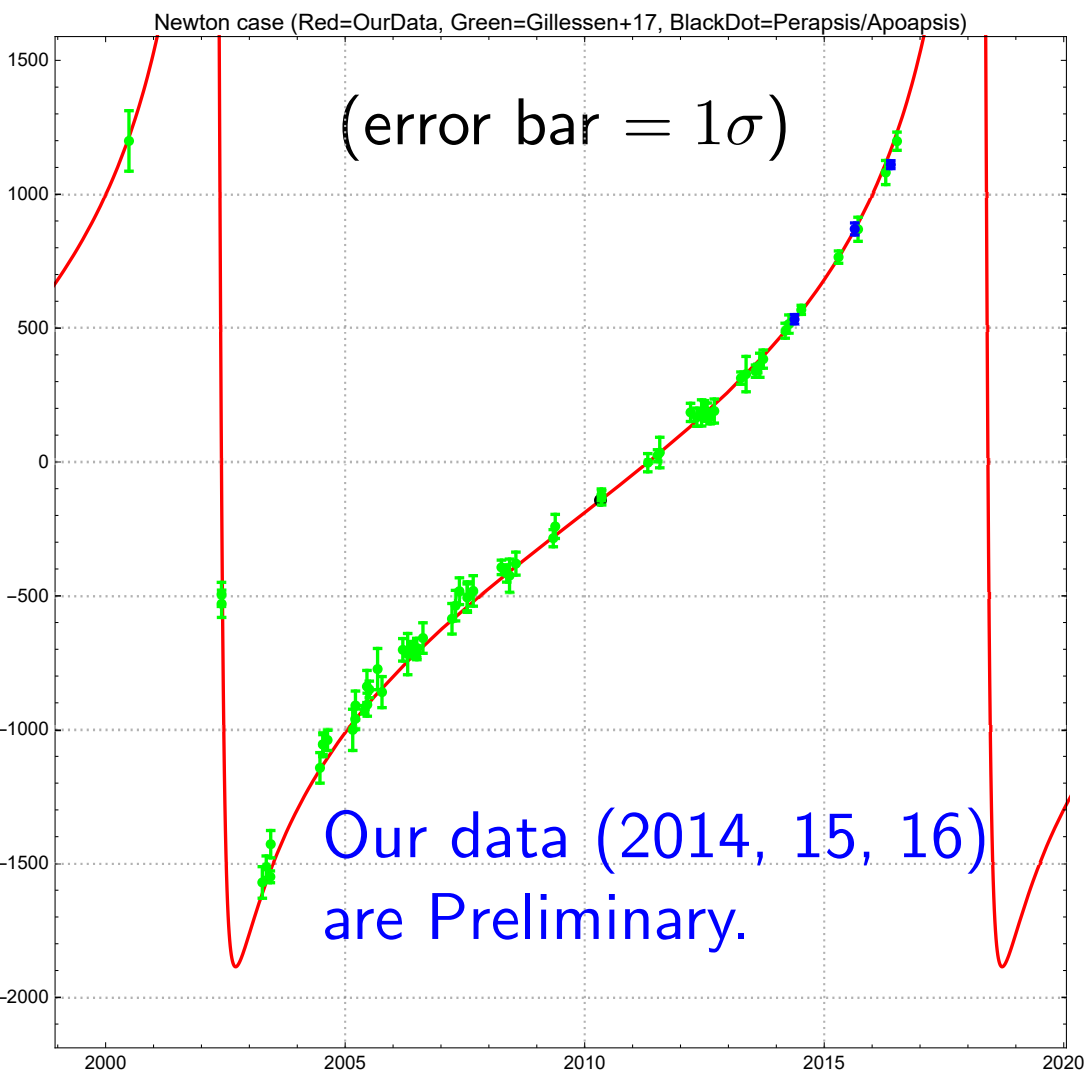


(RV =  $cz$ )

○ Supplement: test-fit using Gillessen et al 2017

left: Newton case

right: Kerr case



→ No GR effect has been detected by now.



# 4. Summary

- S2's periapsis is in the first half of 2018
- We will measure the redshift of photons of S2  
with a small uncertainty  $c\delta z \sim 10 \text{ km/s}$
- This accurate observation will give ...
  - 1st GR evidence of the Galactic SMBH  $\simeq 20 \sigma$
  - Sgr A\* mass  $\sim 1\%$  and distance  $\sim 0.4\%$  errors
  - Quadrupole deviation factor  $|q| < O(0.1)$
  - Invisible mass  $< 0.5\%$  of Sgr A\* mass

and our current tasks are...

- Tasks for theoretical prediction
- ◇ Current I.C. of S2 motion is taken from Newtonian fitting result at apocenter.
  - Under construction of numerical code for full GR fitting of observational data.
- ◇ Current ray calculation is done with Special Rel.
  - Improve our calculation to solve null geodesics for near future telescope. (ex. 30m telescope)

- Tasks for observation and data analysis
  - ◇ Intense observation around 2018
    - Proposal to Subaru telescope was submitted
  - ◇ Correction of observed spectrum
    - Making use of atmospheric absorption lines
  - ◇ Elimination of errors
    - systematic, seasonal, etc...

**I see Sgr A\* as the laboratory of BH and GR.**

— END —