

重力レンズ法による 太陽系外惑星系の発見

MOAによる暗天体の研究

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目次

1. 研究目的 (dark matter, extra-solar planets)
2. 研究方法 — マイクロ重力レンズ法
3. バリオニックダークマターは存在するのか？(LMC)
4. 2000-2004年のMOA I システムの成果 (GC)
5. 太陽系外地球型惑星の発見(Nature event)
6. 新MOA計画 —MOA IIスタートとその現状

MOA = Microlensing Observations in Astrophysics

共同研究者

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(名大STE研) 佐藤修二(名大理)、中村卓史
(京大理)、大西浩次(長野高専)

M1 + M2 ~6名

P. Yock (Auckland), J. Hearnshaw (Canterbury),
P. Kilmartin (Mt. John observatory), D. Sullivan
(Victoria), I. Bond (Massey univ. New Zealand)

1. 研究目的

(I) 我々の銀河のダークマターの研究

Paczynski's suggestion 1986

Discovery of Macho 1993

Famous debates in 1998

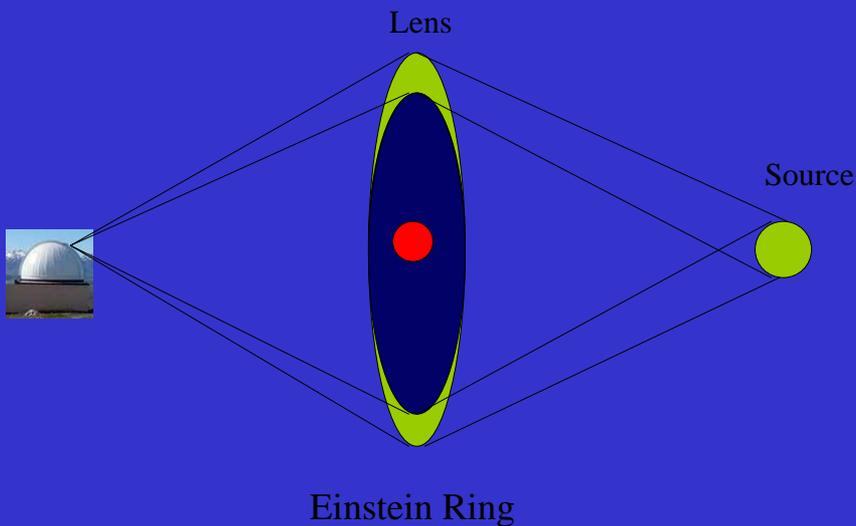
(II) 太陽系外地球型惑星の発見

Discovery of Planet

by OGLE and MOA 2003

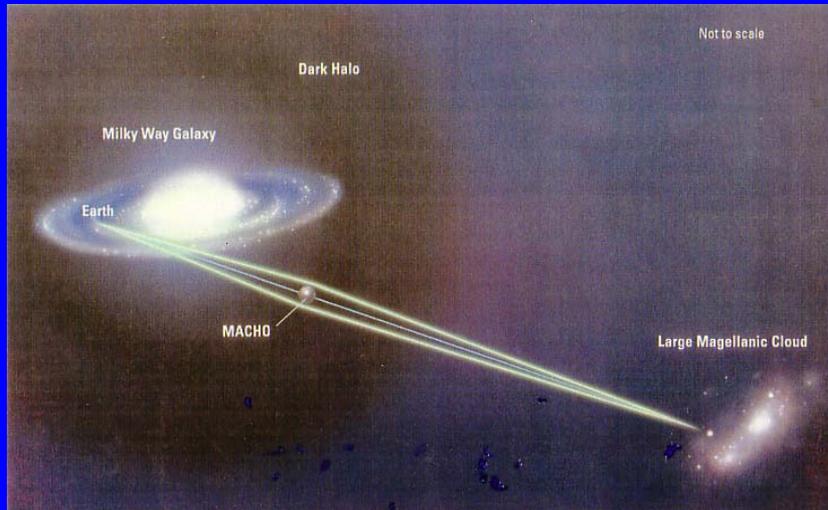
Macho = MAssive Compact Halo Objects

Gravitational microlensing



2. 研究方法

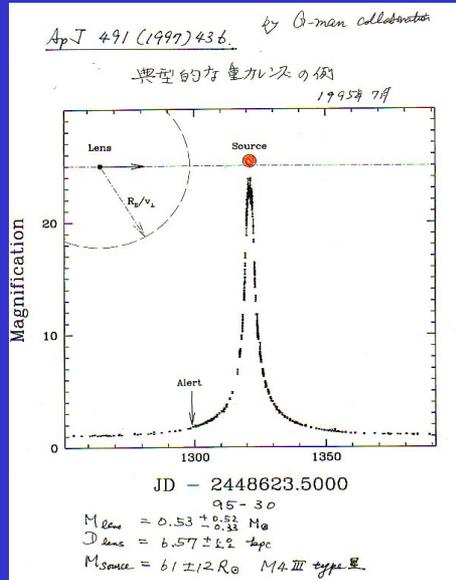
重力レンズで暗天体を見つけよう



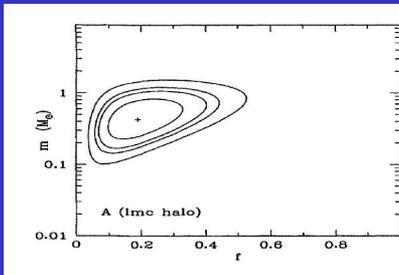
3. MACHOの探索の結果

- (1) 確かにマイクロ重力レンズ効果はある
- (2) 白色矮星か褐色矮星かは論争中

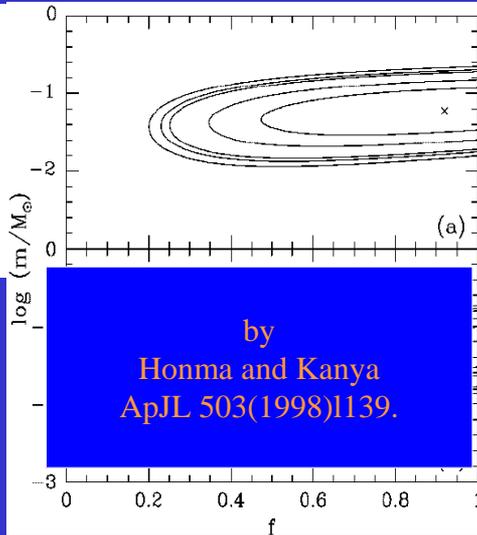
(1) 確かにマイクロ重力レンズ効果はある



(2) 白色矮星か褐色矮星かは未定



by MACHO
collaboration
ApJ 486(1997)697



by
Honma and Kanya
ApJL 503(1998)1139.

(2)の論争の内容

- ① HaloにMACHOは少なくとも20%はある。
MACHO collaborationの結論
- ② Haloには褐色矮星が一杯つまっている。
本間-官谷の解析 → VELAに期待

MACHOがあるという結論そのもの
に対してクレームがついた。

→ 1998年のScience に載った論争
Science 281 (1998) 332 by J Glanz

4. Planet groupからの 新しい問題提起

PLANET Earth

Click on the names to obtain descriptions and images of PLANET telescopes

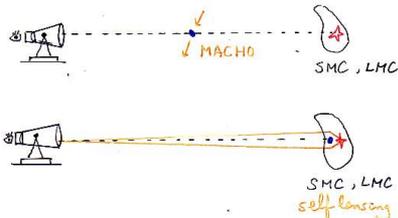


back to the PLANET Homepage

Machosは本当にあるのか？ Self lensing と違うのか？

A Summary of Debates around July 1998

Do Machos really exist ??



Two big characters of the Small Magellanic Cloud events :

- the motion of the lens object is slow
- by the finite size source effect, they measured the speed and slow
- Unresolved (comment by M. Horima)

Microlensing Basics (2)

縮退を解く

Microlensing by Galactic MACHOs

- image splitting $< 10^{-3}$ arc sec
 \Rightarrow undetectable!

- Amplification can be large:

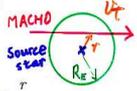
$$A = \frac{u^2 + 2}{u\sqrt{u^2 + 4}} \sim \frac{1}{u}; \quad u \equiv \frac{r}{R_E}$$

- Amplification varies in time:
 $\Delta t = R_E/v_t; \quad v_t \sim 200\text{km/s}$

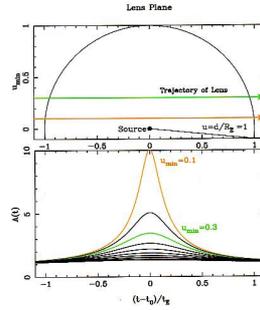
$$\Delta t \approx 0.2 \text{ yr} \cdot \sqrt{M/M_\odot}$$

$\approx 21 \text{ days}$ for $M = 0.08 M_\odot$ *discovered*
 $\approx 2 \text{ days}$ for $M = 10^{-3} M_\odot$ \circ
 $\approx 30 \text{ min}$ for $M = 10^{-7} M_\odot$ \circ
 $\approx 20 \text{ years}$ for $M = 10^4 M_\odot$ *not yet*
 $\sim 1 \text{ year}$ for $M = 25 M_\odot$ *not yet*

Jupiter $\sim 10^{-3} M_\odot$
Earth $\sim 3 \times 10^{-6} M_\odot$



マイクロ重力レンズ



Magnification : $A = \frac{u^2 + 2}{u\sqrt{u^2 + 4}} \approx \frac{1}{u} (u \ll 1)$

$u(t) = \sqrt{u_{min}^2 + \left(\frac{t-t_0}{t_E}\right)^2}$

Einstein Radius : $R_E(M, z) = \sqrt{\frac{4GM}{c^2} D_{Lz}(1-z)}$

Event Timescale : $t_E = \frac{R_E}{v_t} = \frac{1}{v_t} \sqrt{\frac{4GM}{c^2} D_{Lz}(1-z)}$

5. 結論

- Machoの存在は依然不明である。何故なら Machoの距離が測れないからである。
- そこで縮退を解く方法が提案された。

(1) EAGLE eventsをねらえ！

by Nakamura and Nishi

(2) finite source effectをねらえ！

binary lens events を集める

(3) Parallax eventを集めよ！

従って大型装置が必要となる。

(1.8m望遠鏡 + 80million pixel CCD camera)

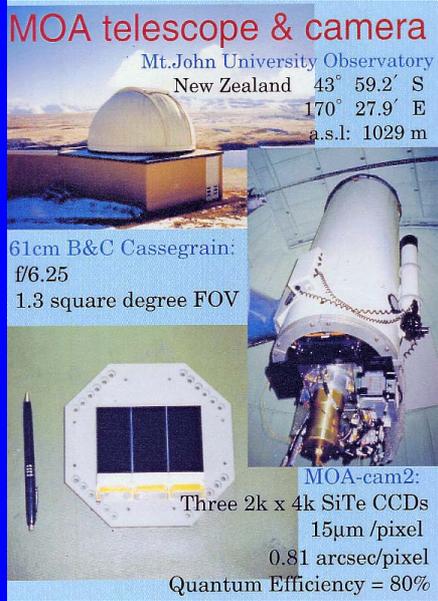
6. MOA 2000-2004 年度の紹介

MOA telescope & camera

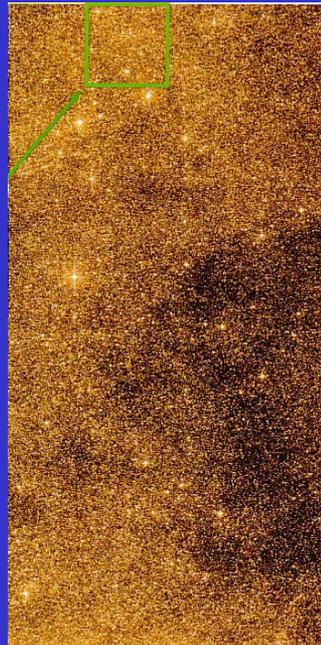
Mt. John University Observatory
New Zealand 43° 59.2' S
170° 27.9' E
a.s.l: 1029 m

61cm B&C Cassegrain:
f/6.25
1.3 square degree FOV

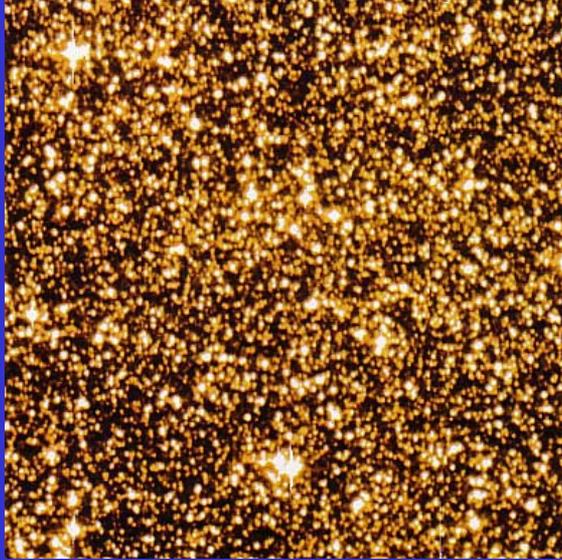
MOA-cam2:
Three 2k x 4k SiTe CCDs
15 μ m /pixel
0.81 arcsec/pixel
Quantum Efficiency = 80%



One tip of CCD
ngb1-1
Dophot 50 min
DIA 10 min
green zone 1/32



Ngb1-1 (1/32) 800万画素/32=25K



差分測光法

DIA (Difference Imaging Analysis)

before Subtract



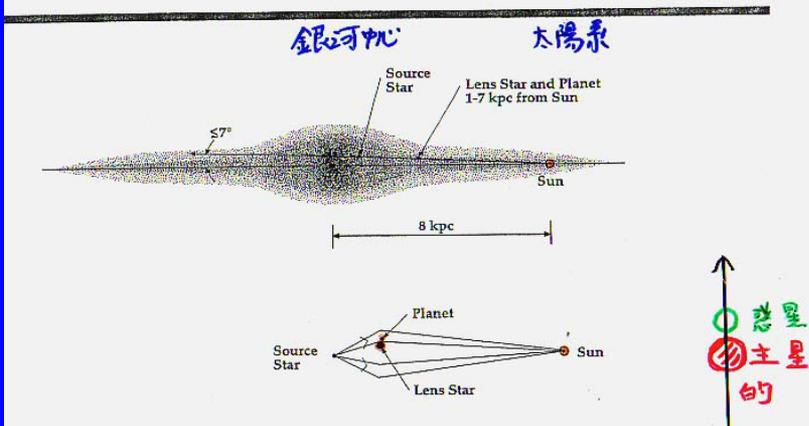
after Subtract



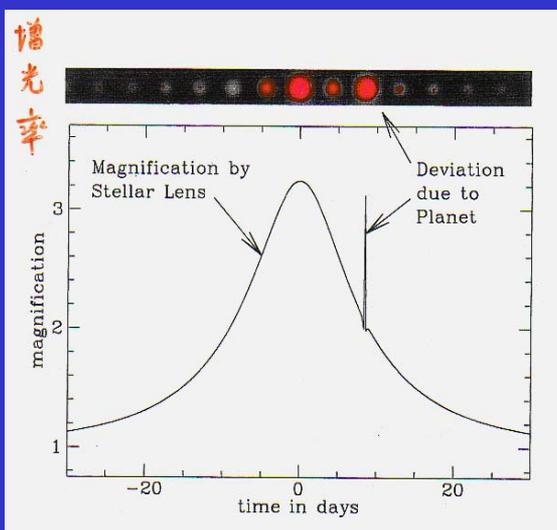
7. 太陽系外惑星探査

銀河中心方向を見る

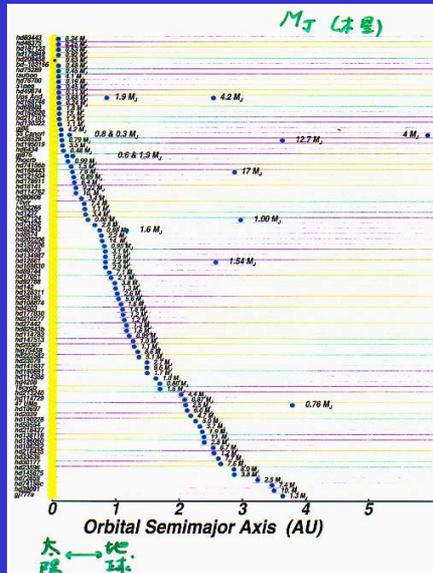
Micro lensing By Star With Planet



惑星特有の増光度曲線



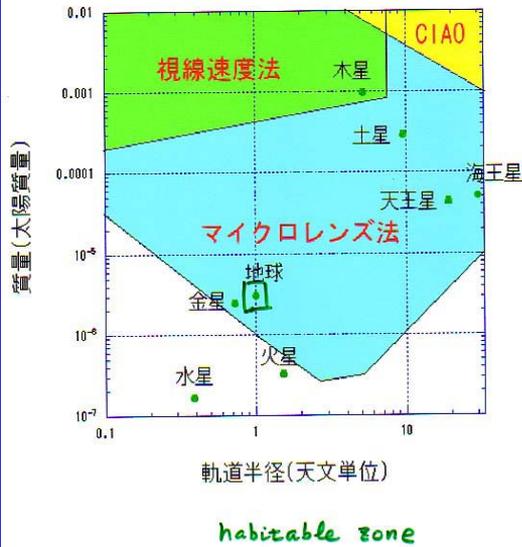
最近の太陽系外の惑星リスト



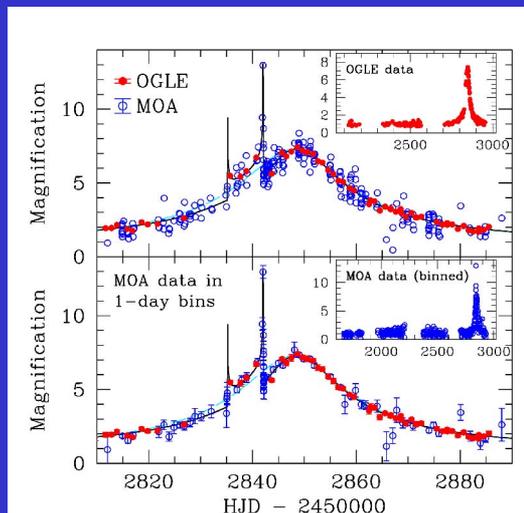
太陽系外惑星

- 太陽の回りを周回する重い惑星が多い
- これは単なる観測のバイアスではないのか？
- 理論的には最初の分子雲の重さによる
- 地球型惑星を見れるのは現在重力レンズのみ
- ここにMOA-OGLEへの期待がある

太陽系外惑星検出限界



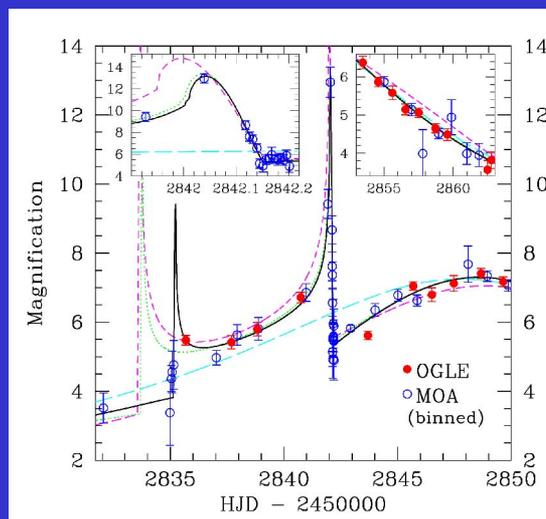
OGLE 2003-BLG-235 MOA 2003-BLG-53 event



Finite source effectを使うと何がわかるか

1. Source starの色から星の大きさが推定できる
今回はG-starで 等級が $I=19.7$ 等だから
銀河中心部の星であることがわかる。(8kpc)
2. すると星の視野角がわかる。
(今回は $0.50 \pm 0.05 \mu \text{ arc sec}$)
3. するとレンズ天体の相対速度が求まる
(今回は $R^*=5.8 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$, 1.4hours, $v=50 \text{ km/s}$)
4. するとレンズ天体のEinstein半径が求まる
(今回は $50 \text{ km} \times 61 \text{ days}/2 \approx 1.3 \times 10^8 \text{ km} \approx 1 \text{ AU}$)

MOA-2003-BLG-53 OGLE2003-BLG-235 event APJL 606 (2004) L155



• Fit parameter

$t_E = 61.6 \pm 1.8$ days

$u_{min} = 0.133 \pm 0.003$

$A_{projection} = 1.12 R_E$

$M_{planet}/M_{source} = 0.0039 \pm 0.007$

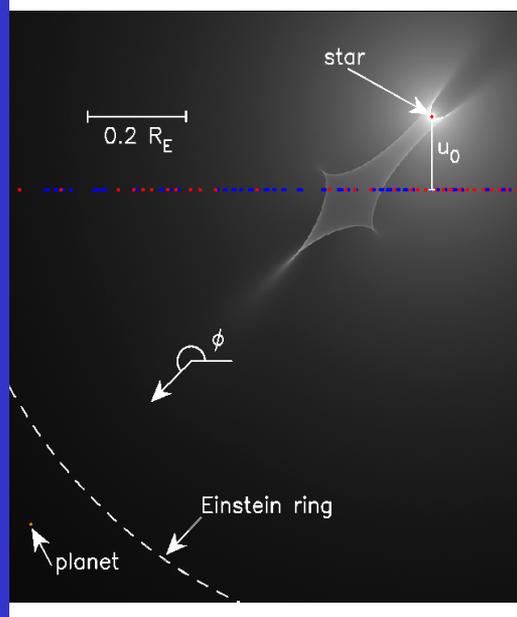
$t^* = 0.059 \pm 0.007$ days or

$\theta^*/\theta_E = 0.00096 \pm 0.00011$

$D_{lens} = 5.2 \text{ kpc}, M_{lens} = 0.36$

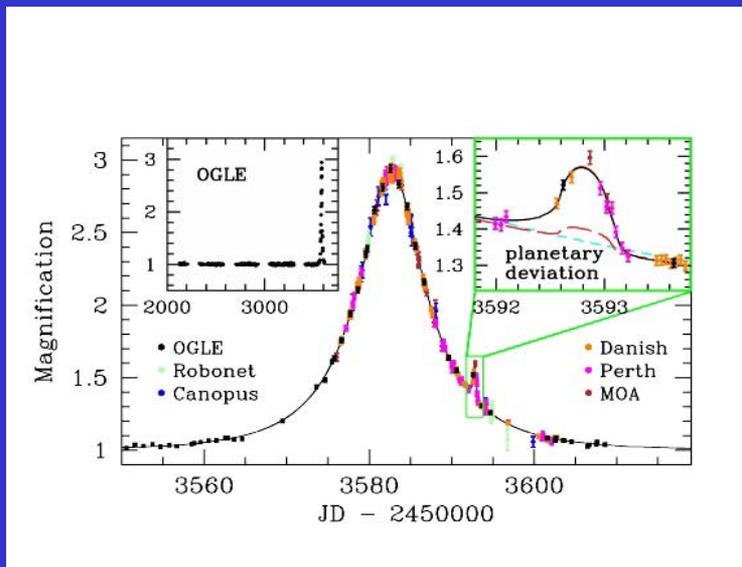
Planet mass = $1.5 J + 0.1 - 1.2$

$3 \text{ AU} + 0.1 + 1.7 \text{ AU}$

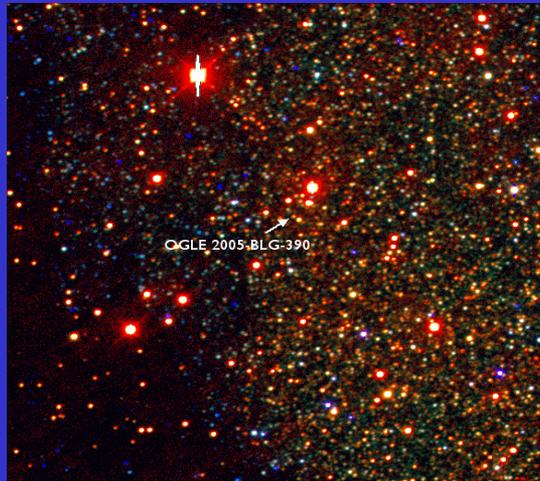


nature event

2005年8月9日に見つかった惑星

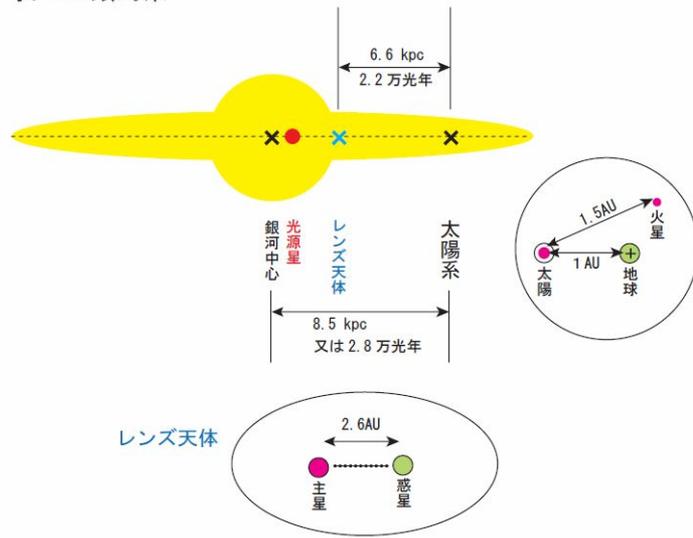


光源に利用した星



我々の太陽系との比較

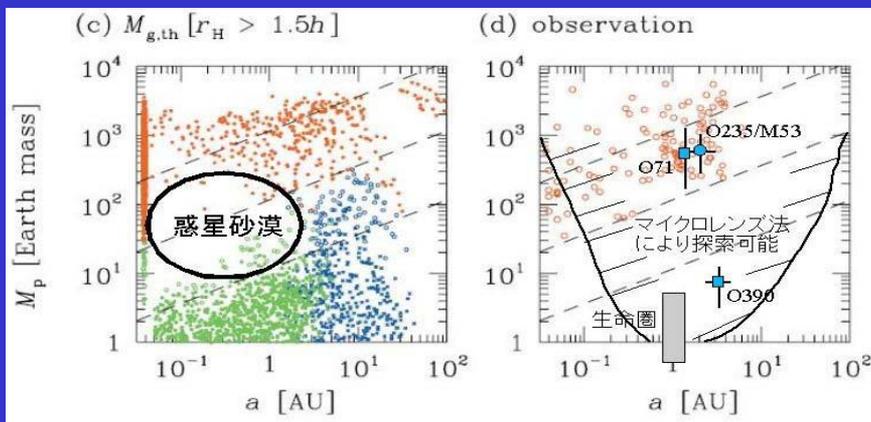
我々の銀河系



“太陽系の兄弟”のパラメーター

- 主な数値
- 光源として利用した星の性質
 - 距離： 2.8万光年かなた、銀河中心近傍の星
 - 半径： 太陽の9.6倍の赤色巨星
- 惑星系
 - 距離： 2.2万光年かなた、銀河中心付近
 - 質量(主星)： 太陽の1/5
 - (惑星)： 地球の5.5倍
 - 軌道： 惑星は太陽-地球間の2.6倍
 - 温度： 零下 - 220度と予想

今回の発見の科学的意義



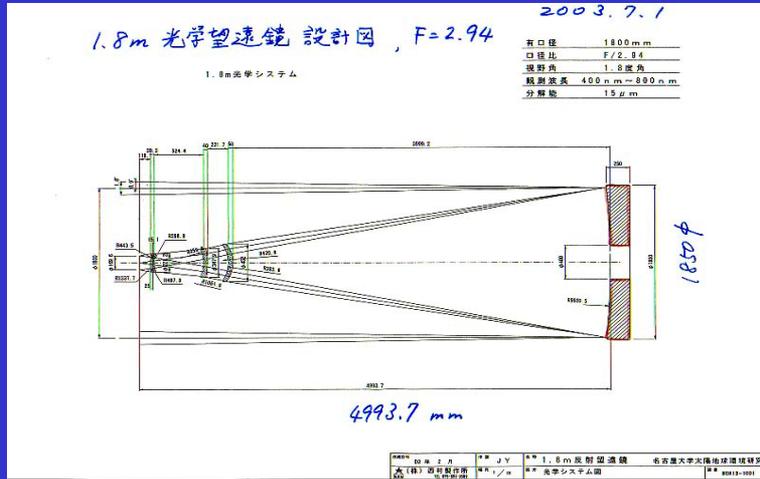
8. MOA 1.8m の建設報告



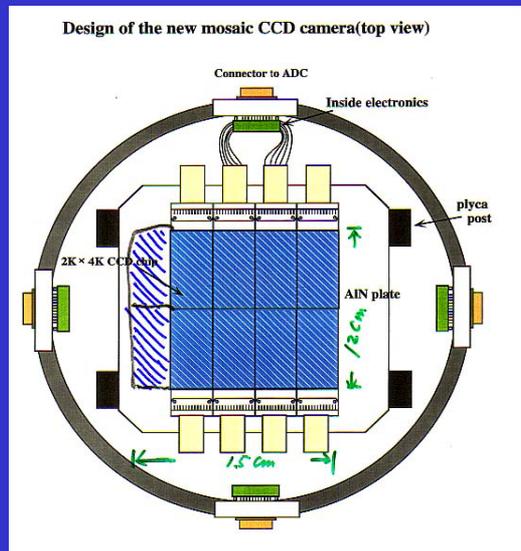
Mt. John observatory of Canterbury university
(1031m) Lake Tekapo (713m)



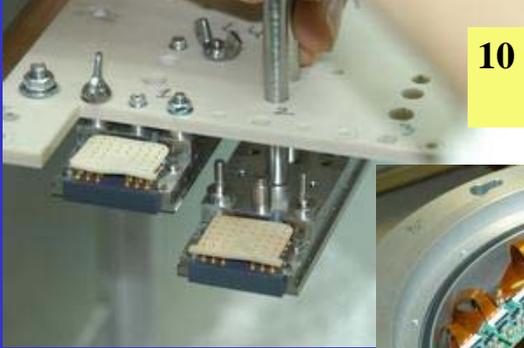
1.8m 望遠鏡設計図



Large CCD camera 8k x 10k で
2 平方度を一挙に見よう!



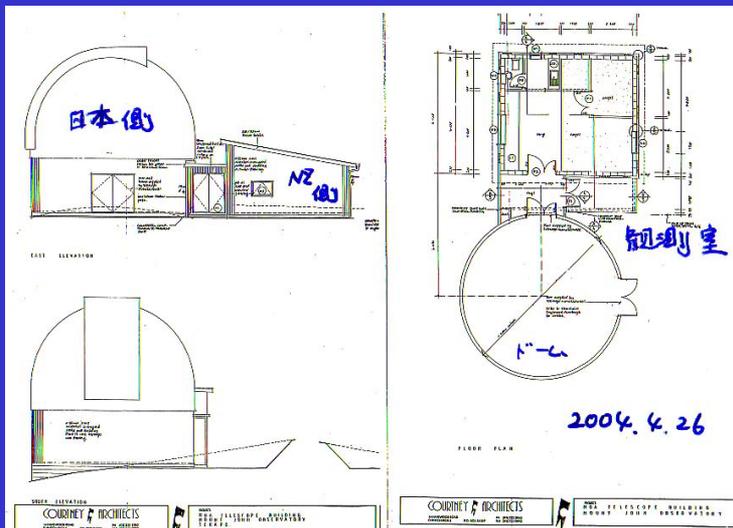
CCD Mount and Array



10 chips were mounted
in July 2004.



MOA1.8m 望遠鏡用ドームと計算機用建物



2004年9月 ドームの建設始まる



2004年9月12日 骨組み完成



2004年9月12日 骨組み完成

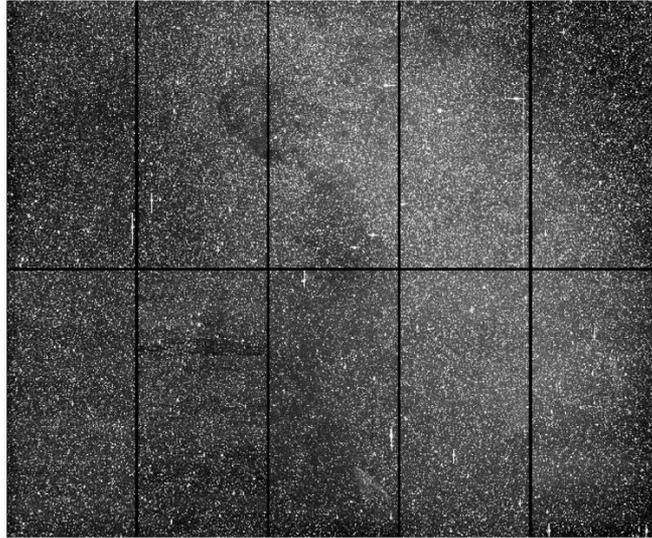
1.8m望遠鏡の完成
2004年10月末



December 1st 2004 opening ceremony

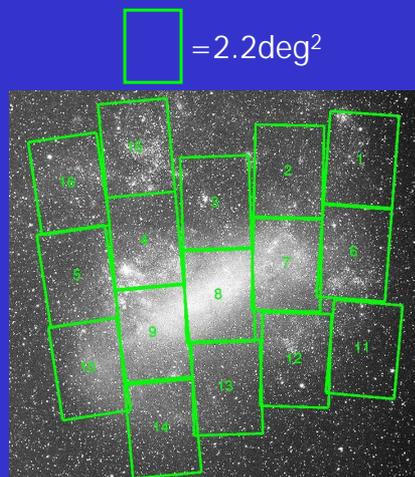


Image of the Galactic Bulge



Observation target(LMC)

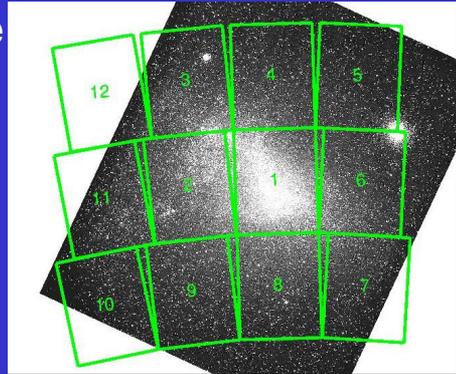
- 16 fields
- 300 seconds exposure (@new moon)
- 90 minutes for 1 cycle



Observation target(SMC)

- 12 fields
- 300 seconds exposure (@new moon)
- 70 minutes for 1 cycle

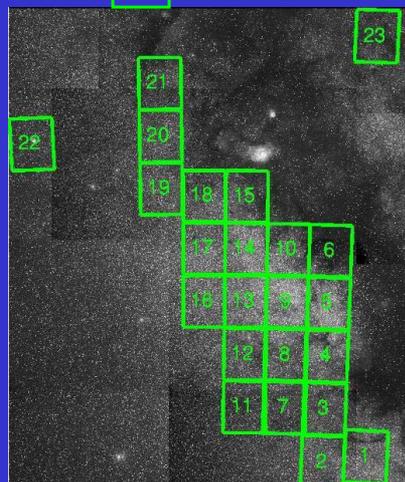
 = 2.2deg²



Observation target(GB)

- 23 fields
- 100 seconds exposure (@new moon)
- 60 minutes for 1 cycle

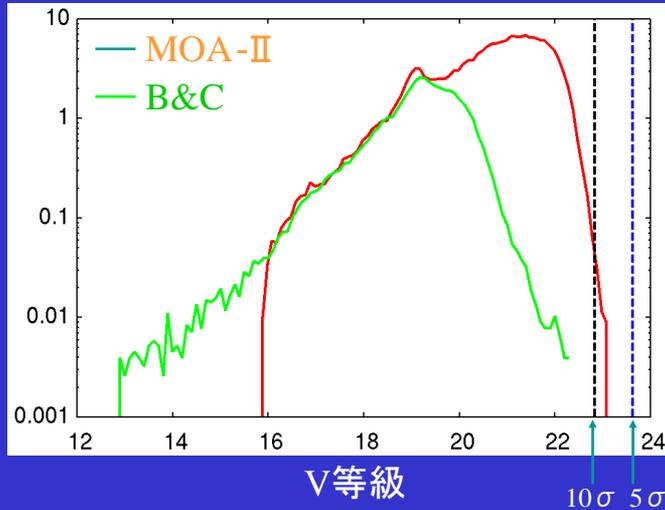
 = 2.2deg²



イベント数見積り(観測される星の数)

DoPHOTによる光度関数(LMC2)と限界等級

Stars/mag/arcmin²



Limiting magnitude

- Estimating V-band limit magnitudes for uncondensed field(lmc2) & dense field(lmc8)

Airmass: 1.1

Seeing: 1.5 arcsec

Readout noise: 3.7 ADU

Gain: 1.9 electrons/ADU

lmc2: sky background=21.63mag/arcsec²

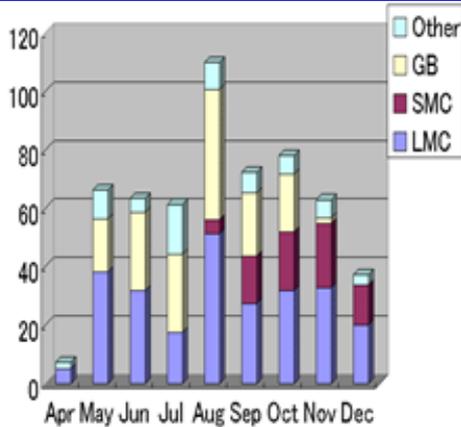
-> $V_{\text{limit}} = 22.8$ mag(S/N>10)

lmc8: sky background=20.85mag/arcsec²

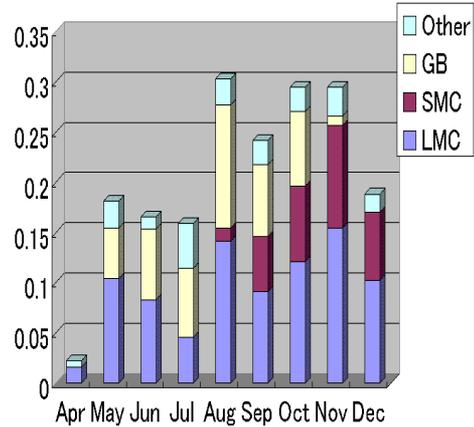
-> $V_{\text{limit}} = 22.5$ mag(S/N>10)

観測実績

(hour) observation time



observation rate



observation rate = observation time / night time

Number of stars

- Estimation of observing number of stars in whole our LMC fields
- assumption: core 3 fields, each region we observe 12M stars/field; outer 13 fields we see 5M stars/field

$$12.3\text{Mstars} * 3\text{fields} + 4.8\text{Mstars} * 13\text{fields} \\ \sim 100\text{Mstars}$$

Event rate

- Event rate can be estimated roughly with observing number of stars

$100\text{Mstars} * (365 / t) * \varepsilon * \tau$ events/year

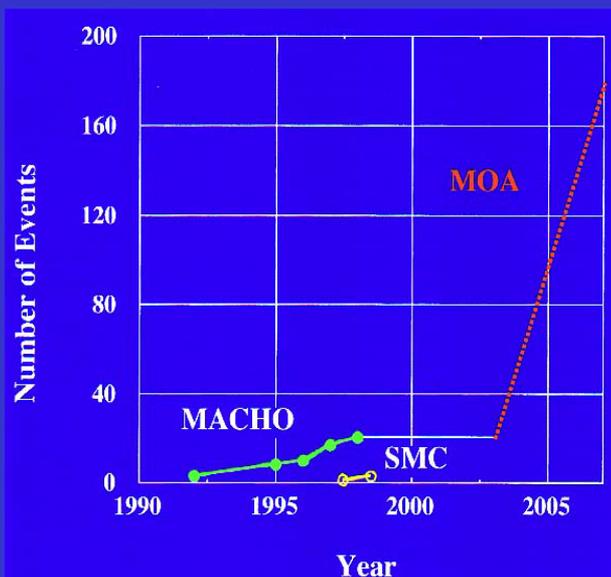
where $t \sim 80$ days: event time scale,

ε : detection efficiency,

$\tau \sim 10^{-7}$: optical depth

-> $46 * \varepsilon$ events/year

1.8m専用望遠鏡でイベントを10倍にする



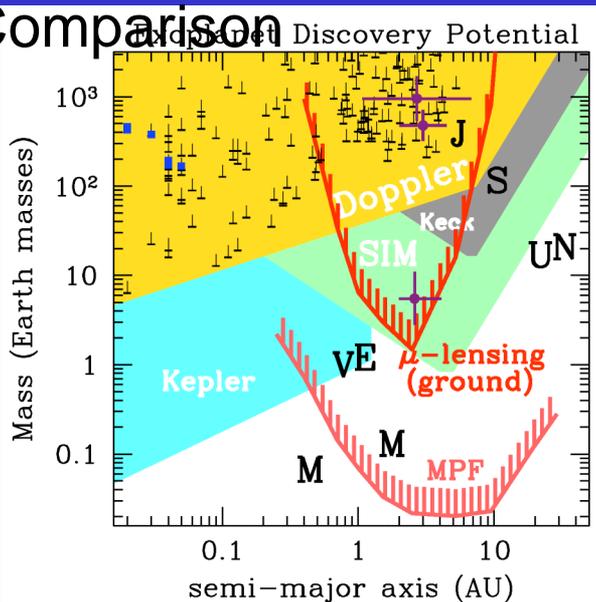
将来計画

- 衛星から
- 地上から

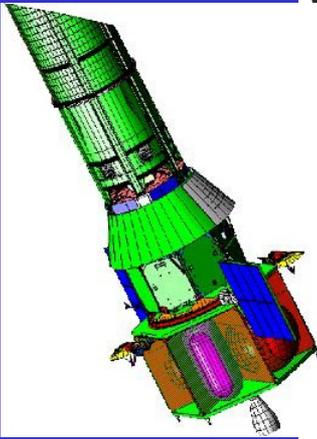
Planet Detection Sensitivity

Comparison

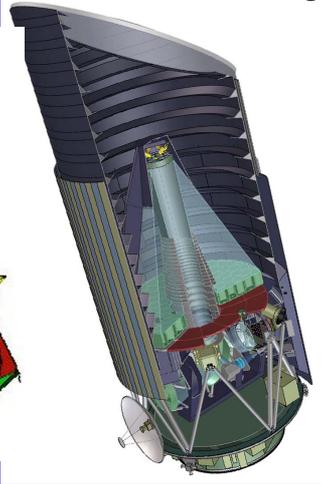
- Sensitivity to all Solar System-like planets
 - Except for Mercury & Pluto
- most sensitive technique for $a \geq 1$ AU
- Good sensitivity to “outer” habitable zone (Mars-like orbits) where detection by TPF is



Similar Designs for Planet Finding & Dark Energy



MPF



SNAP



DESTINY

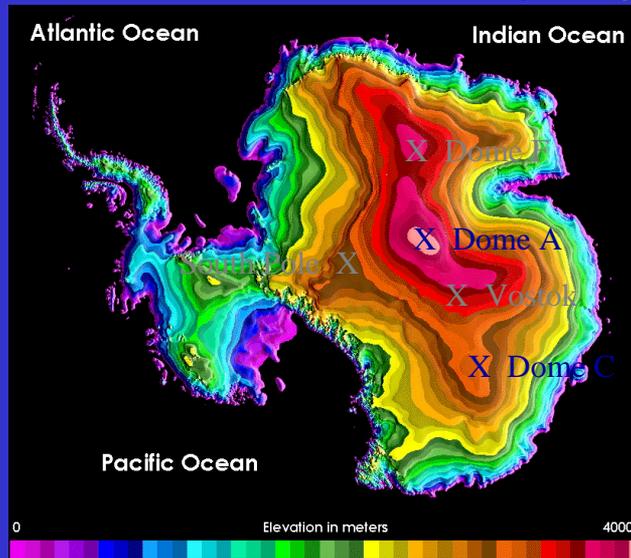
Wide-FOV near-IR optimized telescopes: Joint Mission?

- 3-mirror anastigmatic telescopes, ~ 1 sq. deg. FOV & $< 1.7\mu\text{m}$ HgCdTe detectors

将来計画 南極点での観測



Antarctica is also very high



USGS image

もっとイベントを！

- ・美しい自然と南十字星の輝く Tekapo に来てね。
 - ・今後ともMOAを宜しく！
 - ・ご静聴ありがとうございました。
- The End

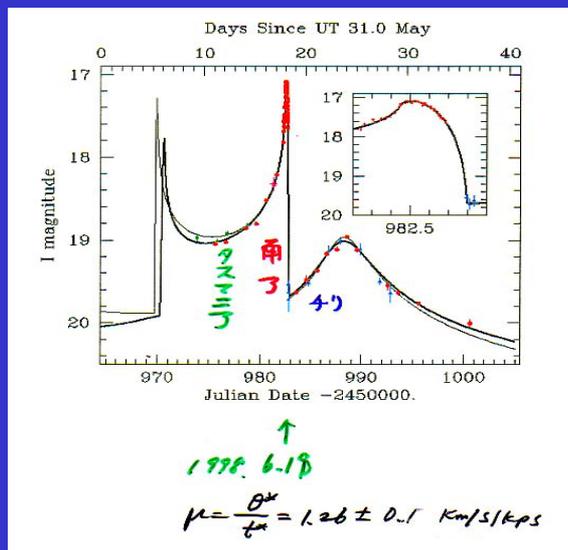


New MOA telescope f=3, d=1.8m

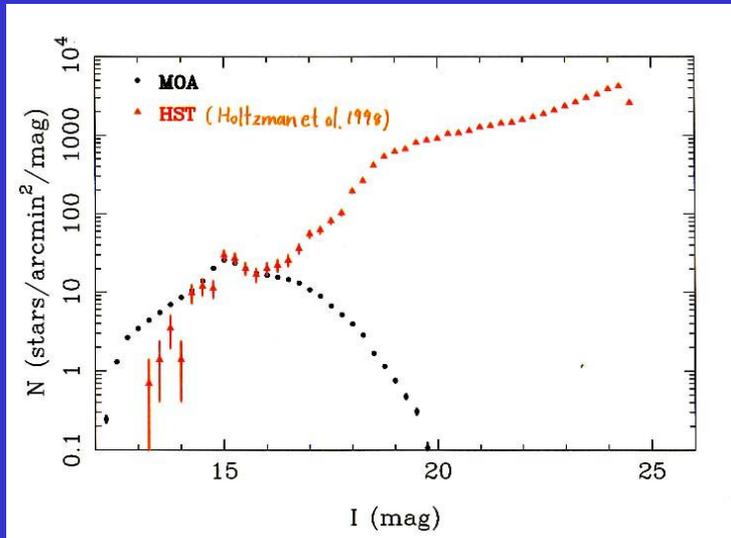


MOA

SMC event by the Planet collaboration



星の等級と個数



どのくらいの
確立で観測で
きるか？

1 - 10 M_J
for 3000万個

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 472:660-664, 1996 December 1
© 1996 The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved. Printed in USA.

ApJ 472 (1996) 660.
DETECTING EARTH-MASS PLANETS WITH GRAVITATIONAL MICROLENSING
DAVID P. BENNETT^{1,2} AND SUN HONG RHEE¹
Received 1995 April 9; accepted 1995 June 23

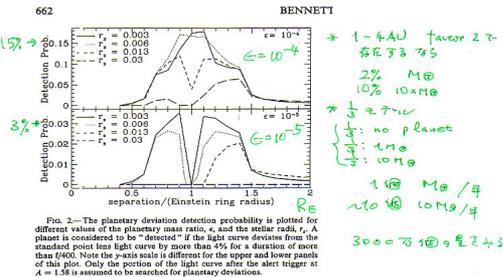


FIG. 2.— The planetary deviation detection probability is plotted for different values of the planetary mass ratio, μ_p , and the stellar radii, r_* . A planet is considered to be “detected” if the light curve deviates from its standard point lens light curve by more than 4% for a duration of more than 1/400. Note the y-axis scale is different for the upper and lower panels of this plot. Only the portion of the light curve after the alert trigger at $A = 1.58$ is assumed to be searched for planetary deviations.

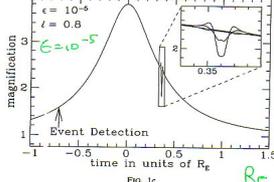
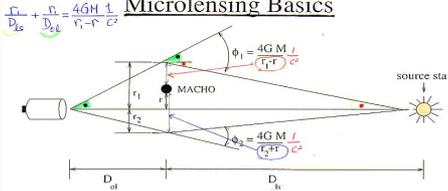


FIG. 1c.— Microensing light curves that show planetary deviations are plotted for mass ratios of $\epsilon = 10^{-4}$ and 10^{-5} and separation ratio plots are for a stellar radius of $r_* = 0.003$ while the insets show light curves for radii of 0.006, 0.013, and 0.03 as well. The single light curve deviation decreases with increasing r_* . The dashed curves are the unperturbed single lens light curves, A_0 . For each of source trajectory is at an angle of $\text{alt}^{-1} = 0.6 = 36.9^\circ$ with respect to the star-planet axis. The impact parameter $u_{\text{min}} = 0.27$ for the $l = 0$ for the $l = 1.3$ plots.

l : 単位 Einstein 半径 E : 質量比, l :

Microlensing Basics (1)

Microlensing Basics



2 Images are seen at r_1 and r_2 in the deflector plane

$$r_{1,2}^2 - r r_{1,2} = R_E^2 = \frac{4GM}{c^2} \frac{D_{ol} D_{ls}}{D_{ol} + D_{ls}} \quad \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{D_l} + \frac{1}{D_s}$$

① Einstein Ring Radius $R_E = R_s \left[\frac{M}{M_\odot} \frac{D}{10 \text{ kpc}} \right]^{1/2} \approx \sqrt{M}$

Schwarzschild Radius of MACHO $R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2} \approx 3 \text{ fm}$

light deflection: $\phi_1 = \frac{4GM}{c^2(r_1+r)} = \frac{R_s}{R_E} \left[\frac{R_s}{D} \right]^{1/2}$

$D = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ km} = 7 \text{ AU}$
 $\frac{1}{D} = 10^{-3} \text{ [M/M}_\odot] \text{ arc sec}$

増幅率 Amplification: $A = \frac{u^2 + 2}{u \sqrt{u^2 + 4}}$ where $u = r/R_E$

- ② 増幅率は波長による。 → 変光星と区別
- ③ ~百個の星を1回。 マチの mass による。

発見される確率 (or optical depth $\equiv \tau$)

$$p \approx \frac{M_{\text{halo}}/M_{\text{MACHO}}}{\frac{4\pi}{3} R_{\text{halo}}^3} \times \pi R_E^2 \times R_{\text{halo}}$$

$$\approx \frac{M_{\text{halo}}/M_{\text{MACHO}}}{\frac{4\pi}{3} R_{\text{halo}}^3} \times \pi \frac{4GM}{c^2} \frac{D_{ol} D_{ls}}{D_{ol} + D_{ls}} \times R_{\text{halo}}$$

$$\approx \frac{M_{\text{halo}}/M_{\text{MACHO}}}{R_{\text{halo}}^3} \times \frac{3GM}{c^2} \frac{D_{ol} D_{ls}}{D_{ol} + D_{ls}} \times R_{\text{halo}}$$

$$\approx \frac{GM_{\text{halo}}}{R_{\text{halo}}^3} \frac{v_{\text{rot}}^2}{c^2} \approx 10^{-6}$$

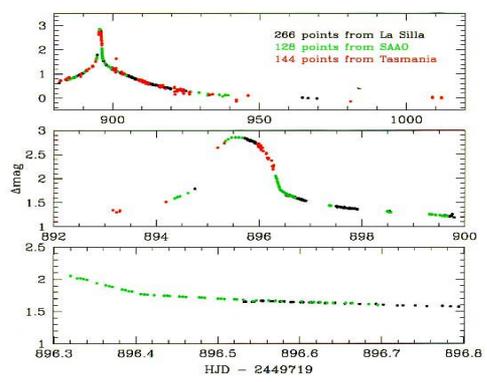
$p = 5 \times 10^{-7}$ for source stars in the LMC and a "standard" halo model.

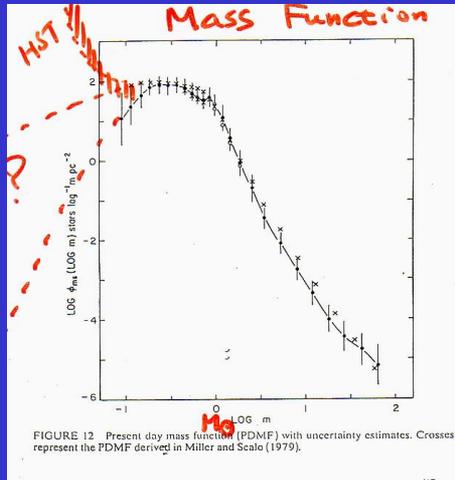
We must survey $> 10^6$ stars in:

- the Magellanic Clouds LMC, SMC
- the Galactic Bulge (?) → 惑星探索
- M31 and M33 (??) → Subaru!

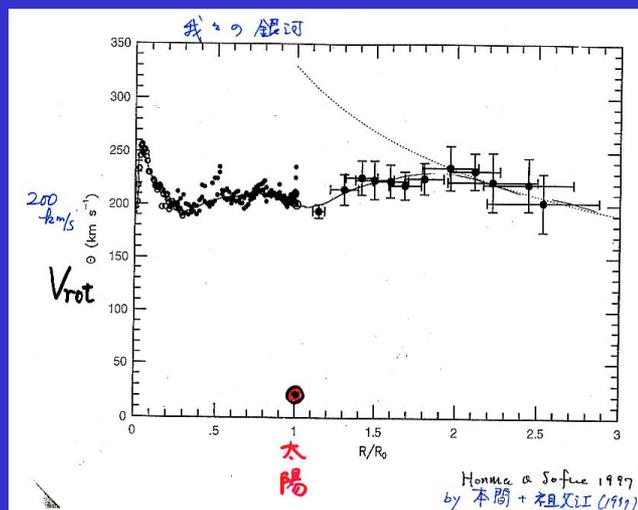
MACHO 97-BLG-28 event observed by the PLANET collaboration

PLANET I-band observations of MACHO 97-BLG-28

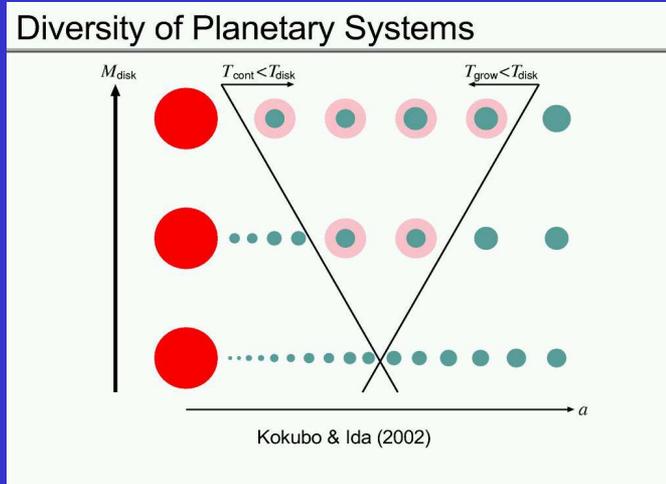




なぜこのような差がでるのか？



by Kokubo-Ida (2002)



もっとイベントを！

- ・美しい自然と南十字星の displayが愛地球博 NZパビリオンで待っています。MOA望遠鏡もです。
- ・今後ともMOAを宜しく！
- ・ご静聴ありがとうございました。

The End

