

銀河からの電離光子の直接検出

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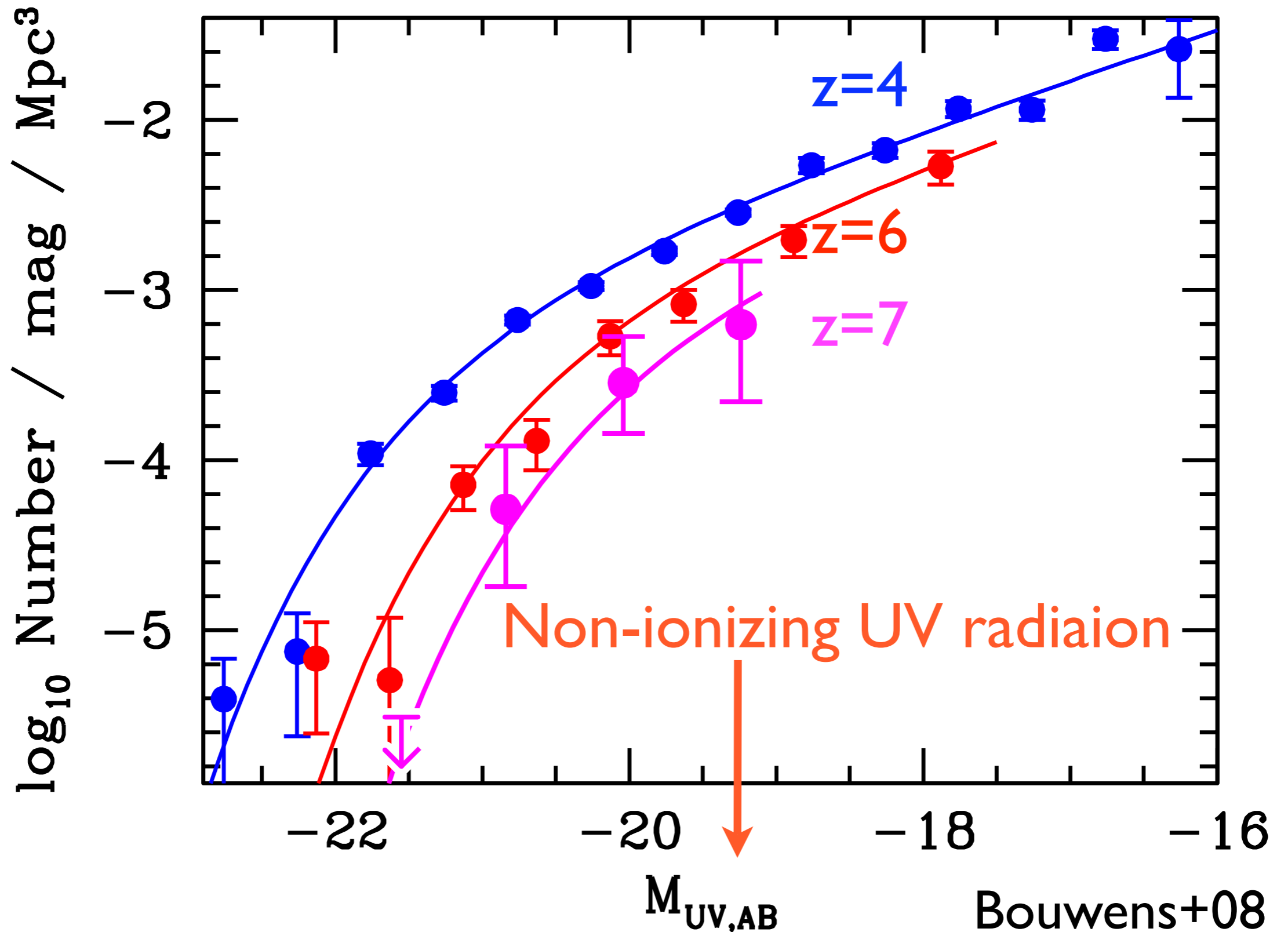
1: 国立天文台 2: 大阪産業大 3: 東北大 4: LAM, France

arXiv:0805.4012 (ApJ submitted)

銀河からの電離光子

- 星形成に伴う電離光子 ($\lambda < 912\text{\AA}$) の放射
- 宇宙再電離において主要な役割を果たしたと考えられる

観測されたUV光度関数



電離光子の観測

- 電離光子脱出率:

$$f_{\text{esc}} \equiv (\text{銀河から脱出する光子数}) / (\text{生産される電離光子数})$$

- 観測の困難さから、電離光子脱出率はほとんど分かっていない

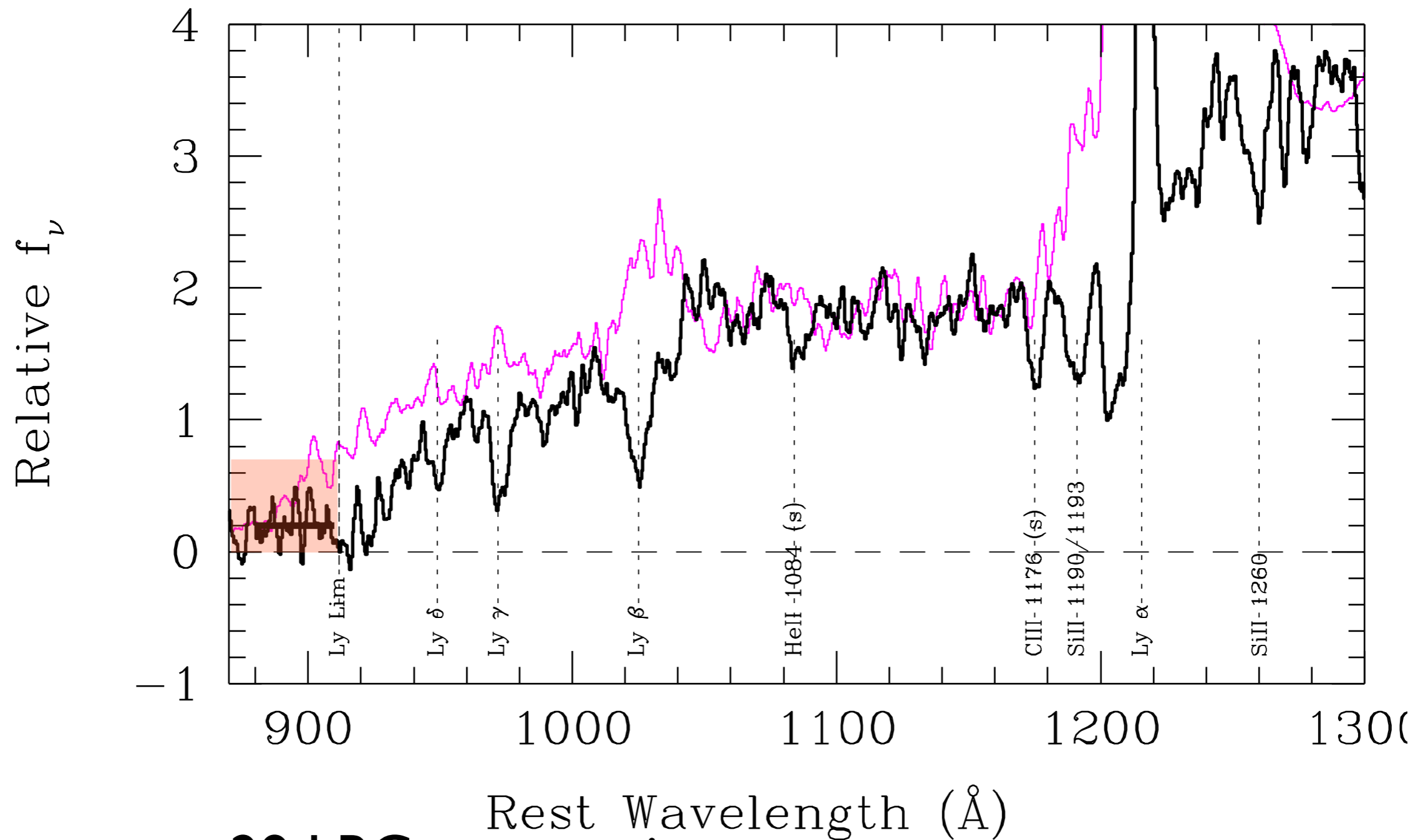
電離光子の観測

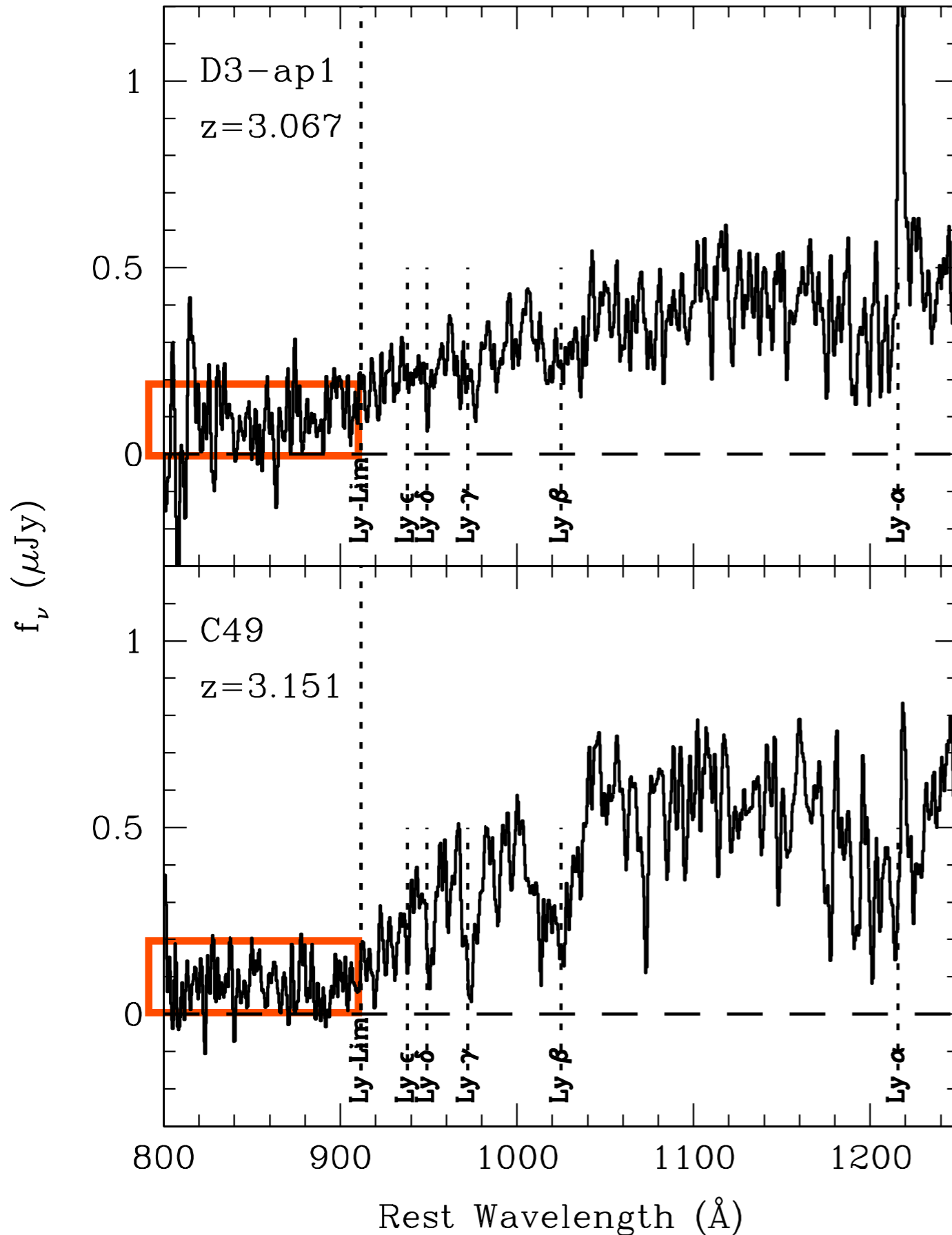
- 電離光子は銀河内および銀河間空間の中性水素 (Ly- α Clouds) により容易に吸収される

$$F_{obs} = F_{int} \times f_{esc} \times e^{-\tau(IGM)}$$

- Local Universe:
 - Leitherer+1995, Deharveng+2001, Bergvall+2006
- High- z ($z \geq 1$):
 - Steidel+2001, Malkan+2001, Giallongo+2002, Inoue+2005, Shapley+2006, Siana+2007

Steidel+200 I: A First Report





Shapley+ 2006

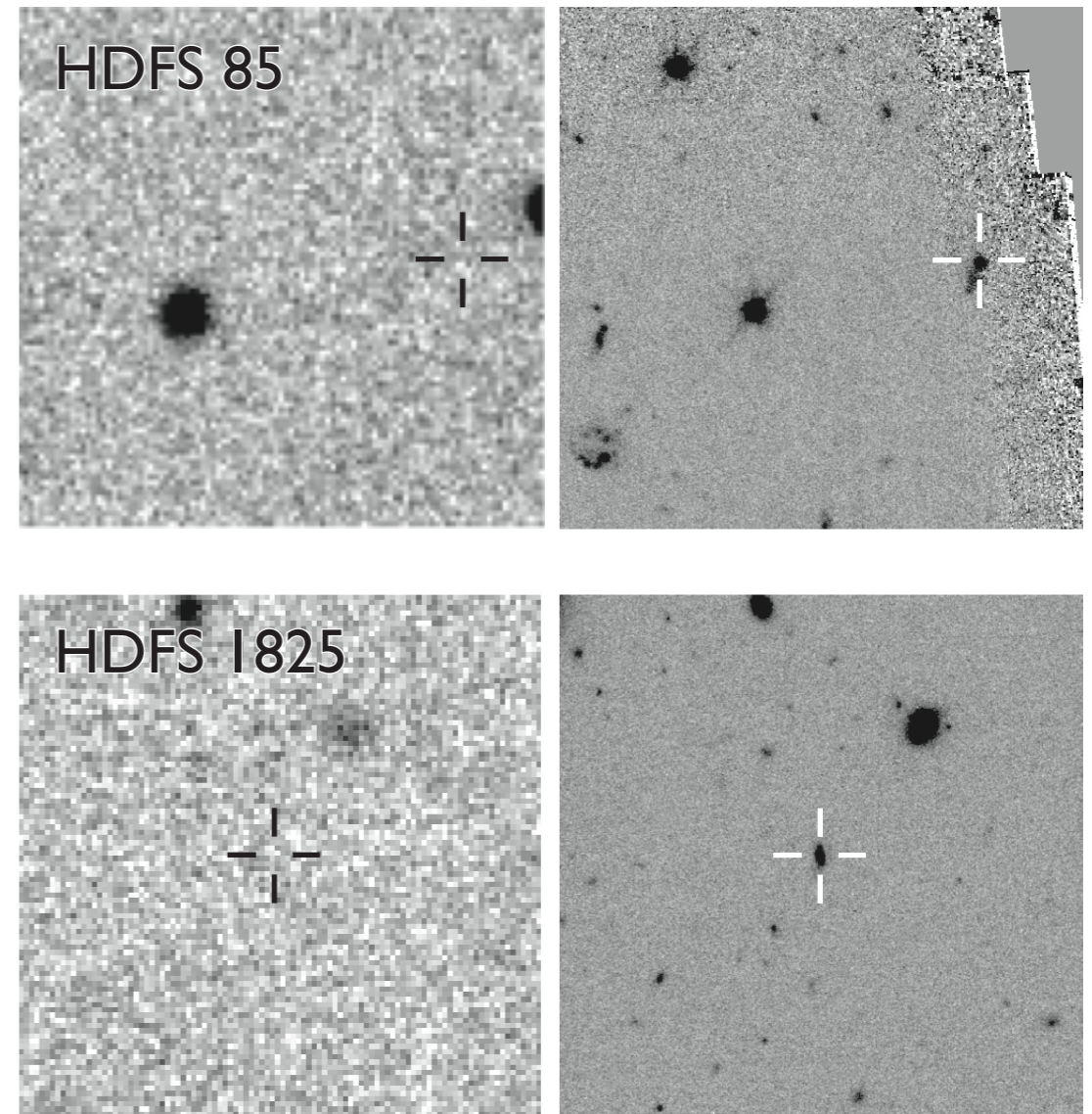
- Detected ionizing radiation from two $z\sim 3$ LBGs ($L > L^*$), among 14 spectroscopically observed.
- Average escape fraction was suggested to be less than 10%

電離光子脱出率への観測からの制限

- High-zで直接検出が報告されているのはわずか二例
- 知りたいこと:
 - 平均的な電離光子脱出率 (宇宙再電離への寄与を推定するのに必須)
 - どのような銀河が高い電離光子脱出率を持つのか?
- いかにして電離光子は脱出するのか?
 - 銀河内でのISMと大質量星の分布、 Viewing Angle

Our Past Trials

- VLT/FORS:
 - $z \sim 3$ @ HDF-S (Inoue, Iwata et al. 2005)
 - $z \sim 3$ for Ly- α Emitters (On-going)
 - Narrow FoV (46 arcmin²)
- Trial using LAEs (on-going)



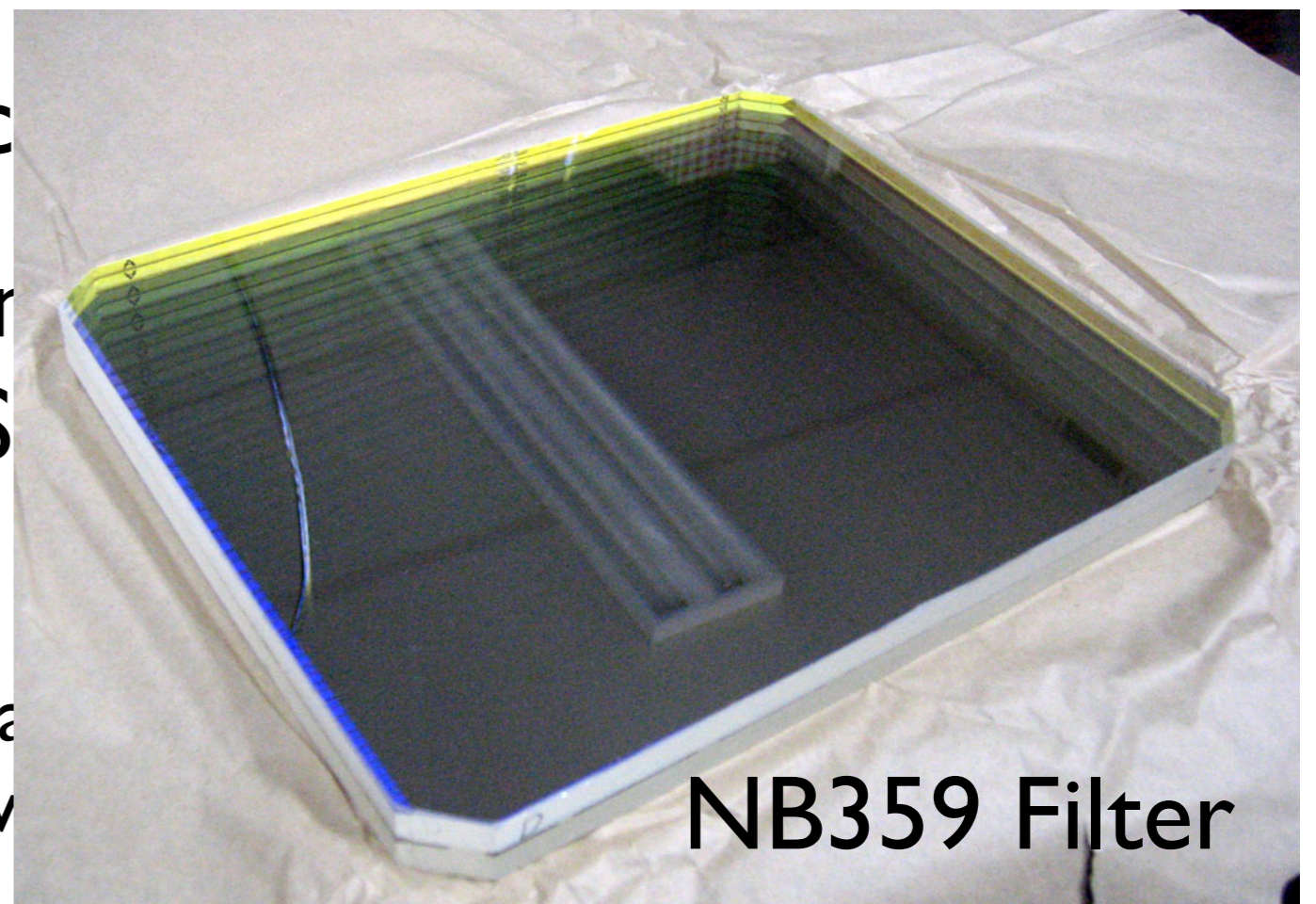
Inoue+ 2005

Narrow-Band Imagingによる電離光子探査

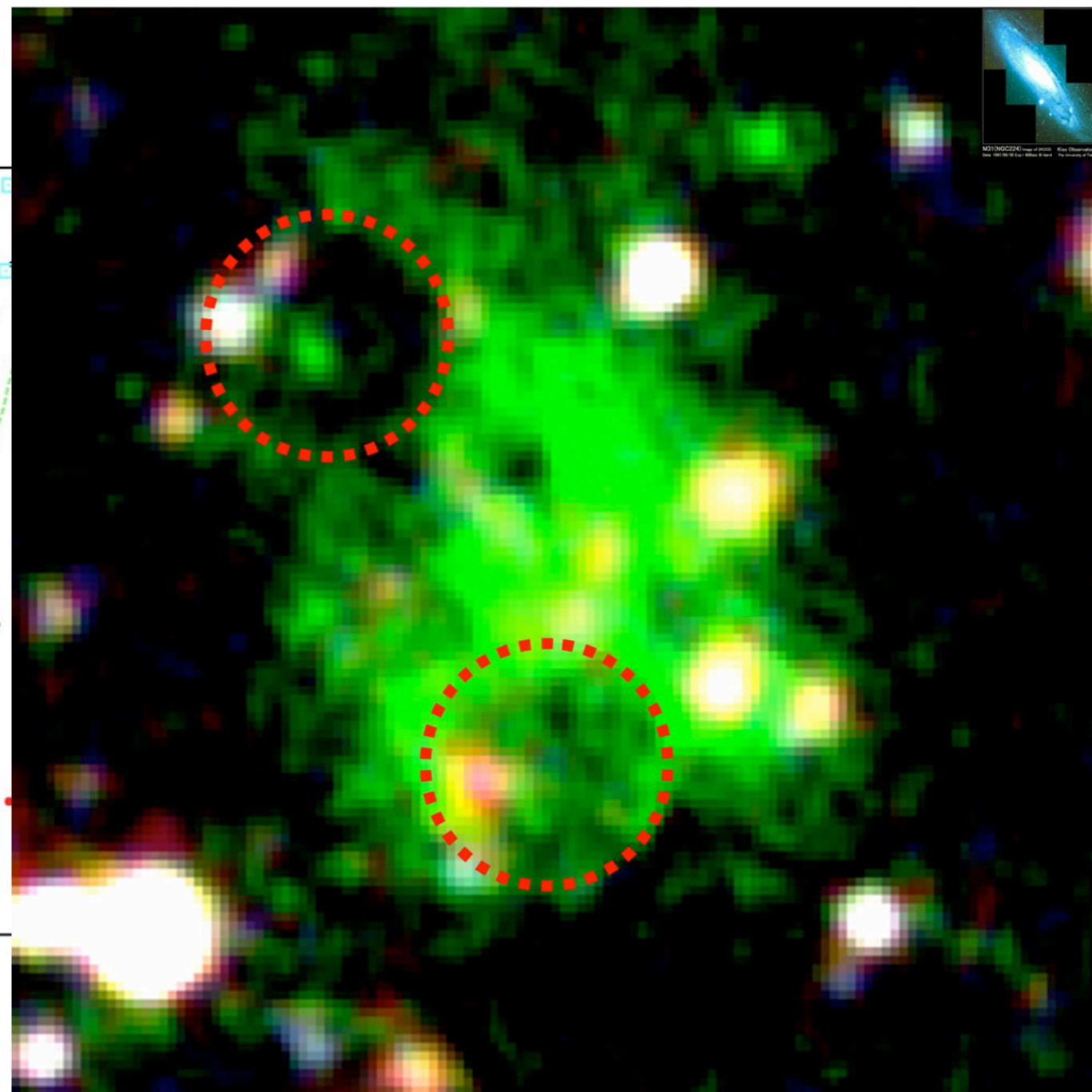
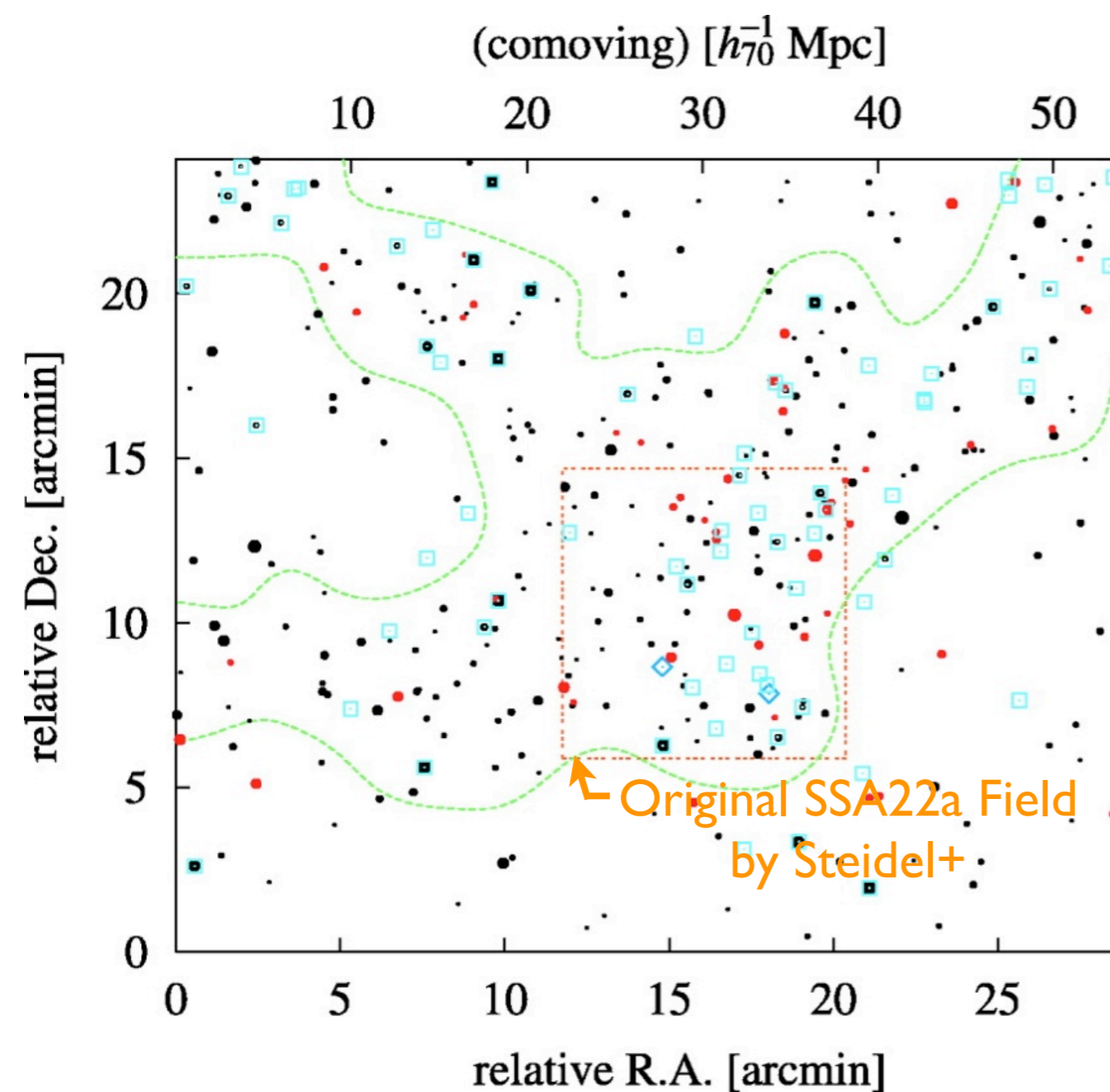
- 利点:
 - スリットによるロスがない: 高いS/Nを期待できる
 - UV光から空間的にオフセットした電離光子を捉えることができる
- 欠点:
 - 特定の赤方偏移の銀河しか測定できない

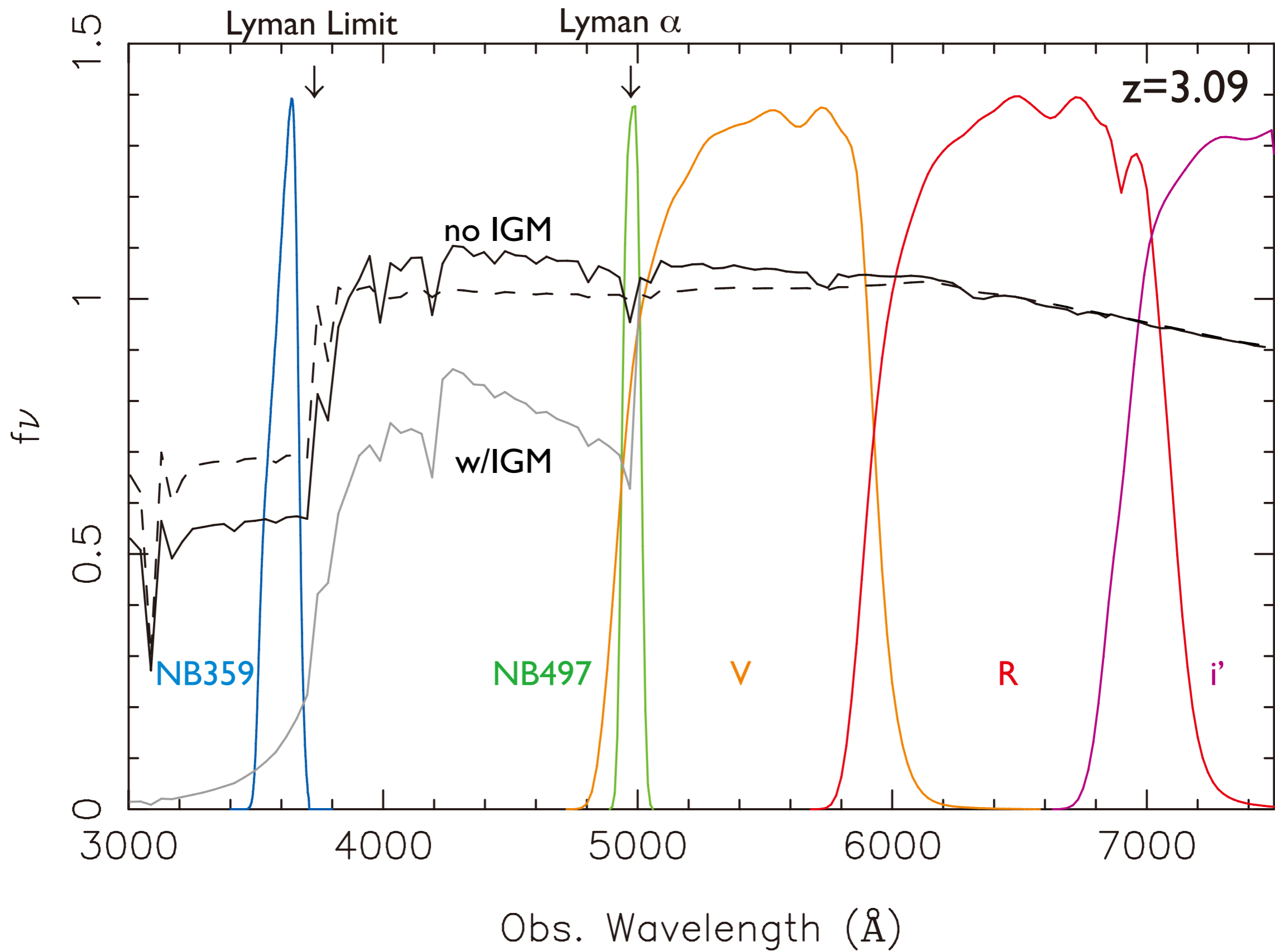
A New Trial with Subaru

- Special NB Filter for Suprime-Cam
 - $z=3.09$ Proto-Cluster @ SSA22
 - 800 LAEs, 100 LBGs
 - To find typical esc
 - Relations between properties (size, S mass etc.)
- Inoue, Iwata, Hayashino, Ma Yamada, Akiyama, Furusawa



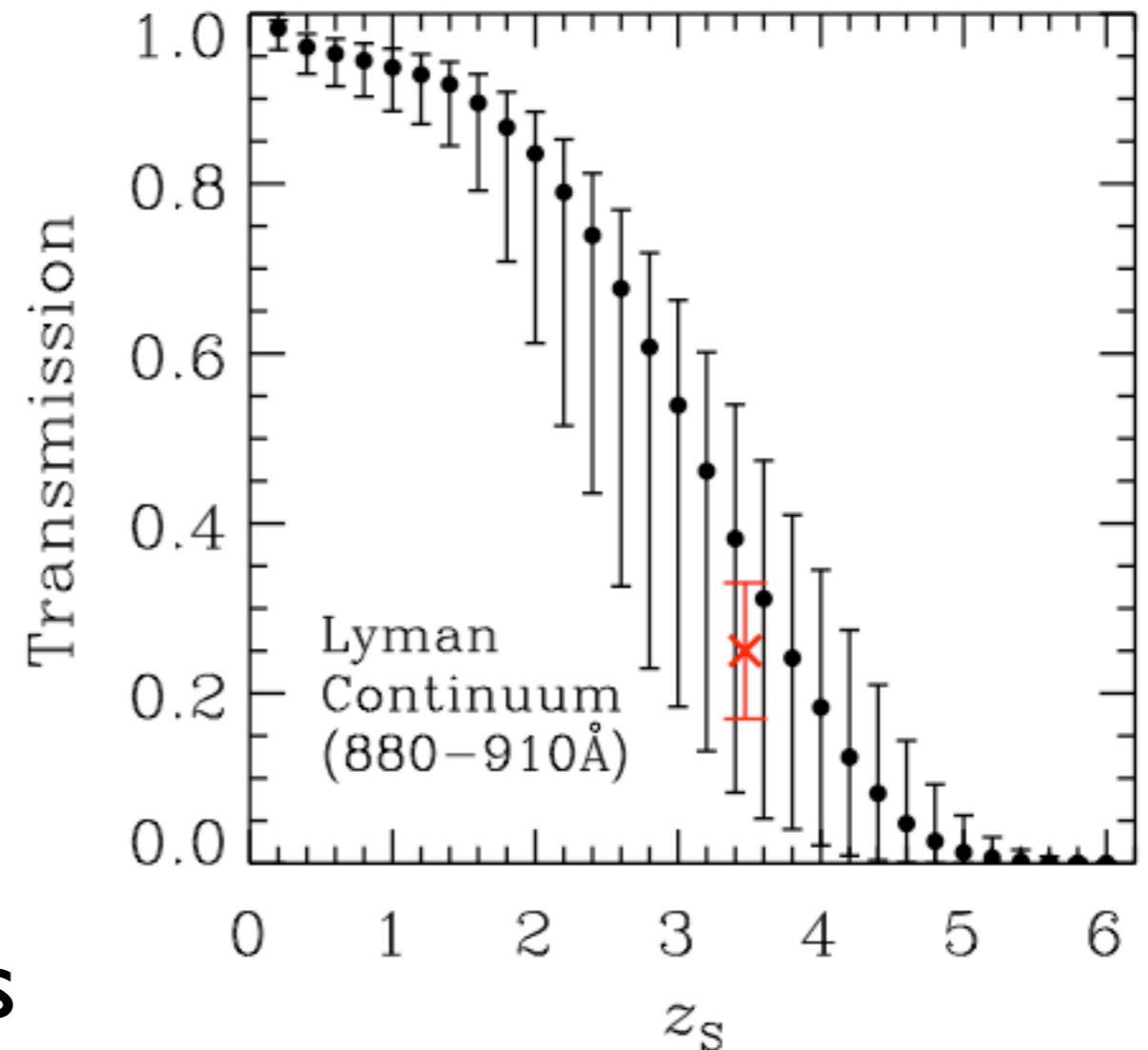
SSA22: Proto-Cluster at $z=3.09$





Why $z \sim 3$?

- IGM Opacity Rapidly Increase at $z > 4$
- Ionizing Radiation are Almost Invisible from Us
- Large Variation for Different Sightlines:
- Ionizing Photons would be Detectable for Some Cases at $z \sim 4$



Redshift Dependence of Ly-Cont Transmission, from Monte-Carlo Simulations (Inoue & Iwata 2008)

LyCont Observation for SSA22

- Subaru Telescope / Suprime-Cam with NB359 filter
- On-source exposure time: ~23 hours
- Excellent seeing (0.6-0.8" at 359nm)
- 分光同定された198個の銀河のうち、
 - 7 LBGs, 10 LAEsから電離光子を検出

NB359:LyCont

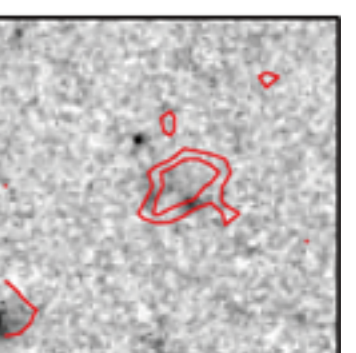
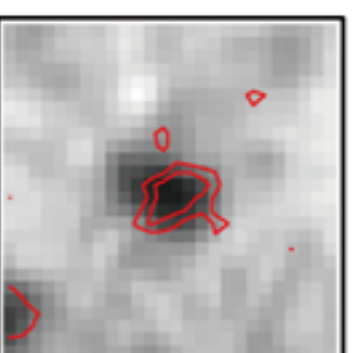
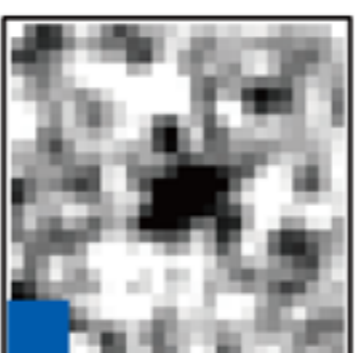
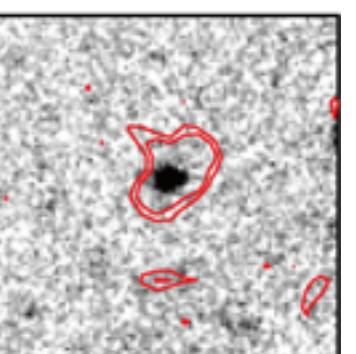
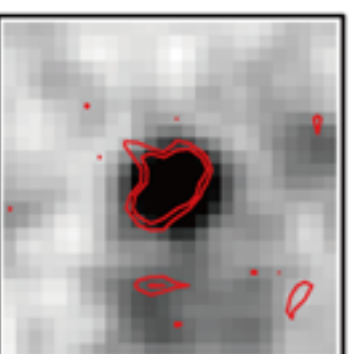
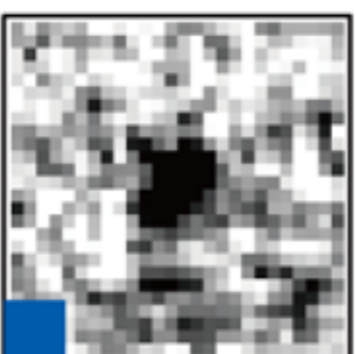
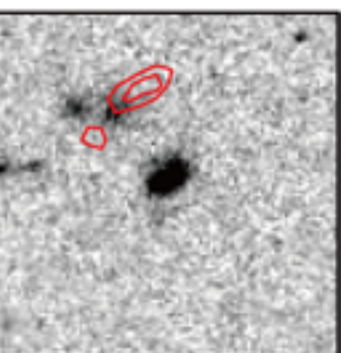
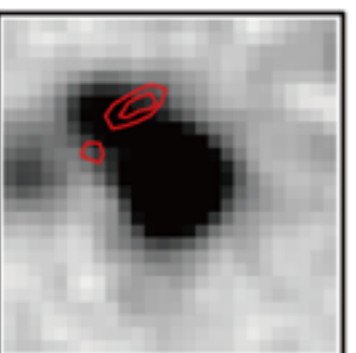
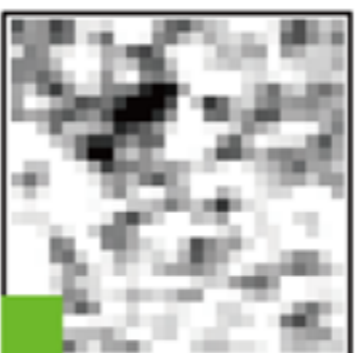
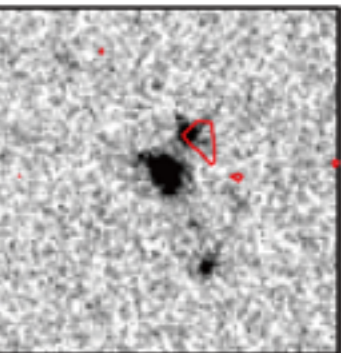
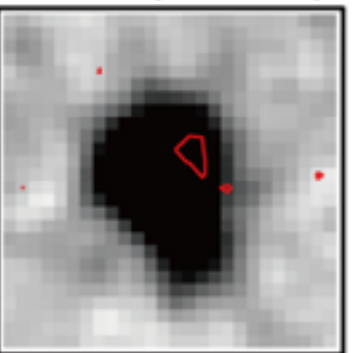
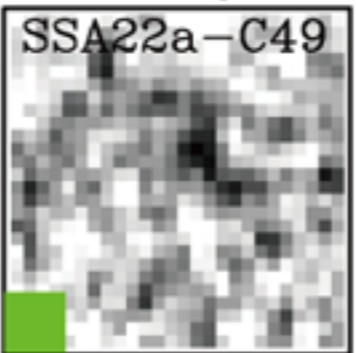
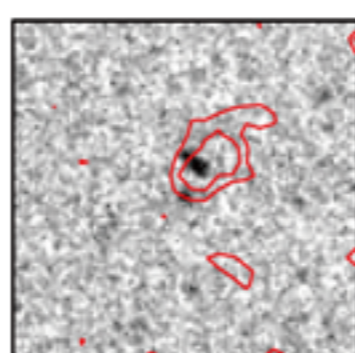
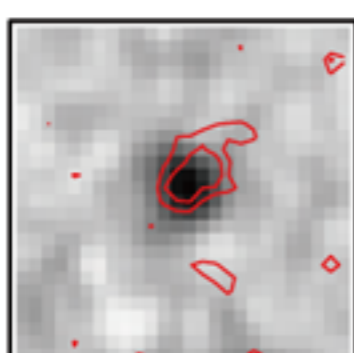
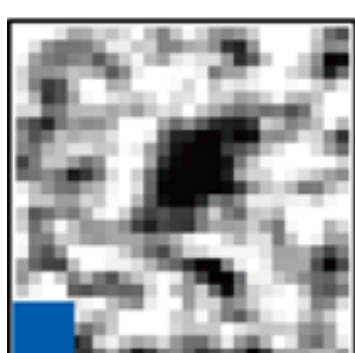
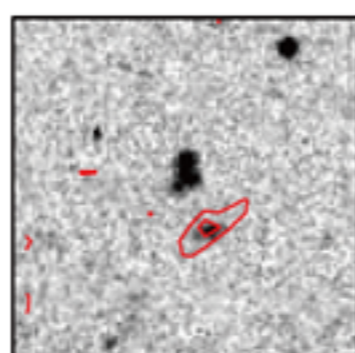
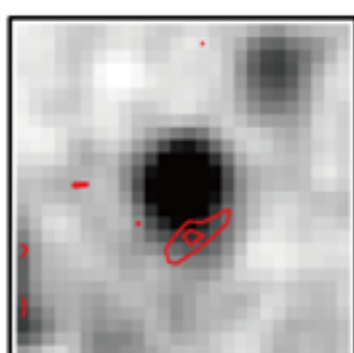
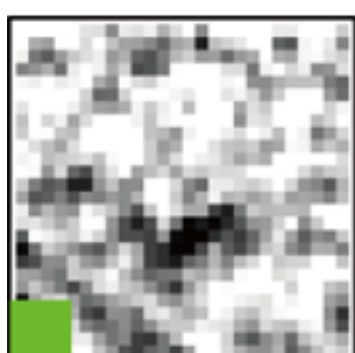
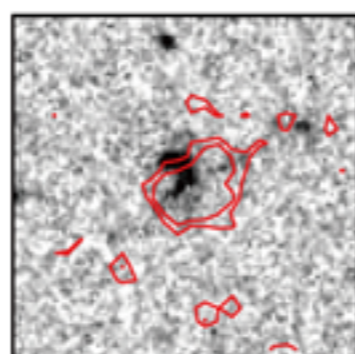
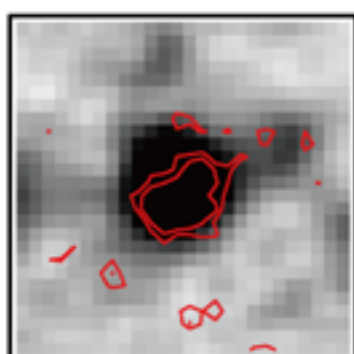
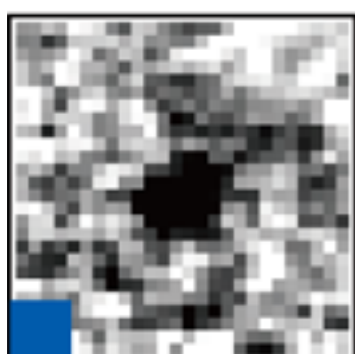
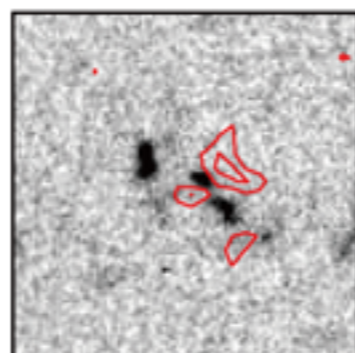
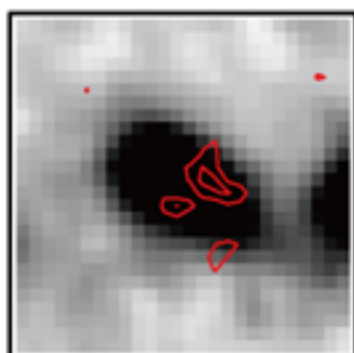
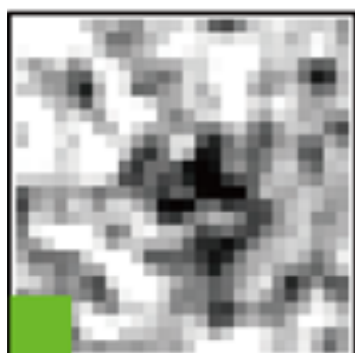
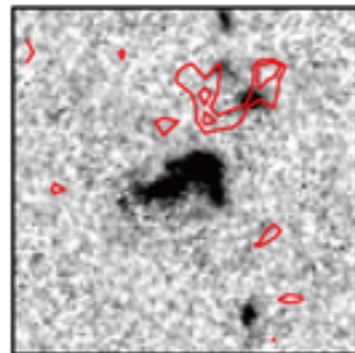
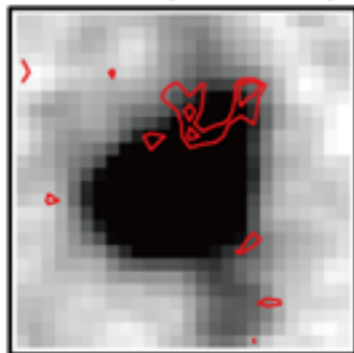
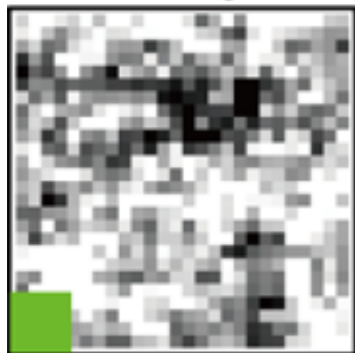
R:UV(1600Å)

ACS-F814W

NB359:LyCont

R:UV(1600Å)

ACS-F814W



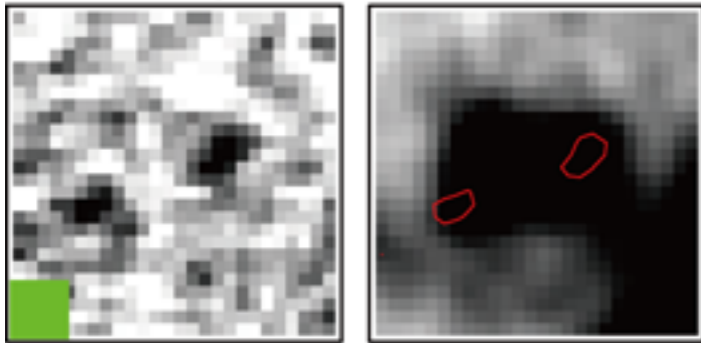
FoV: 5"x5"

LBGs

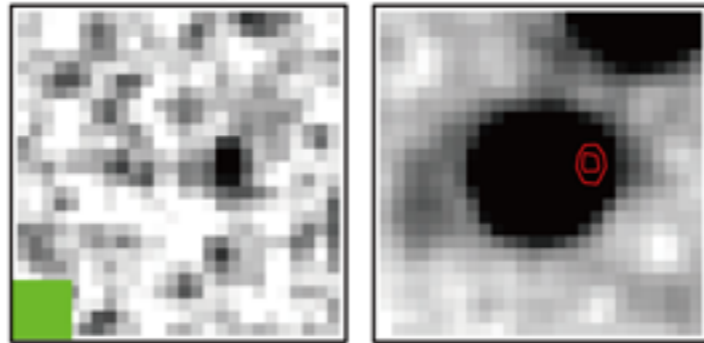
'blue' LAEs

'red' LAEs

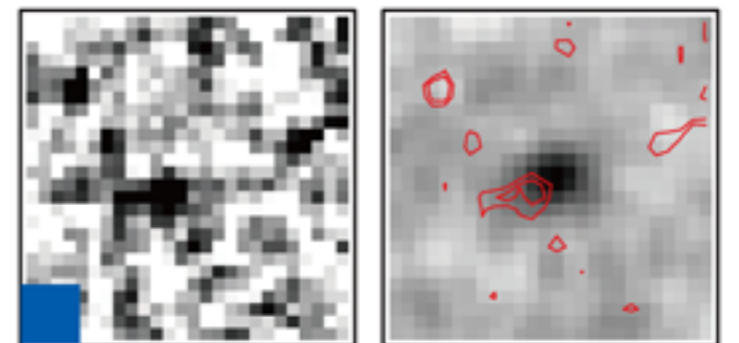
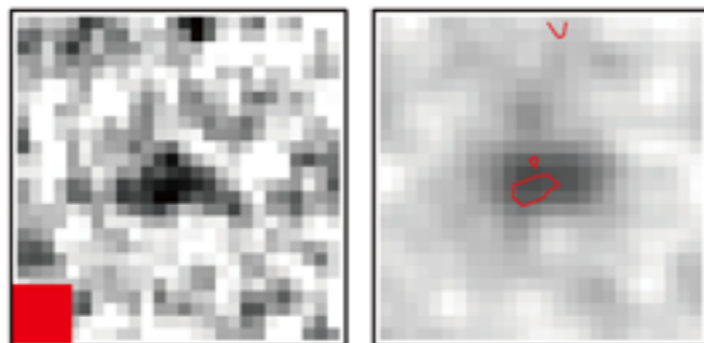
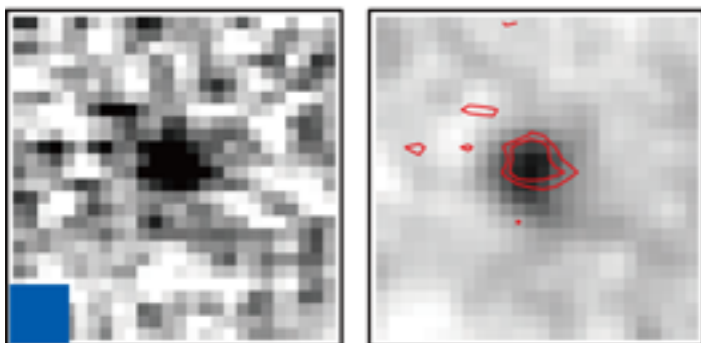
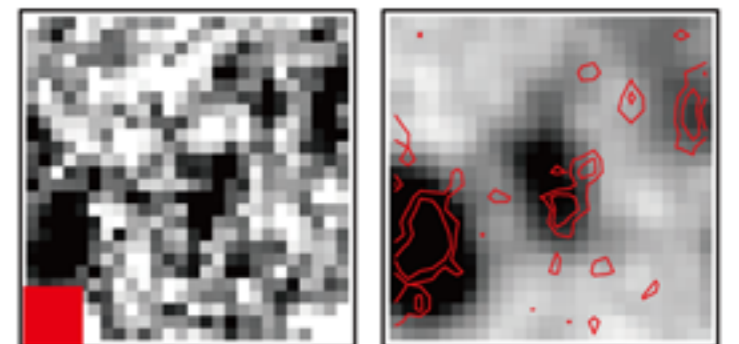
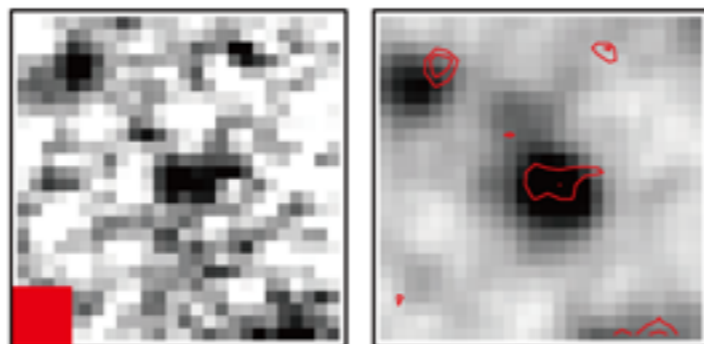
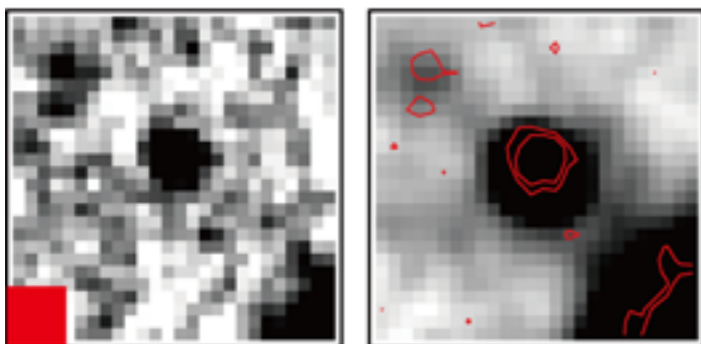
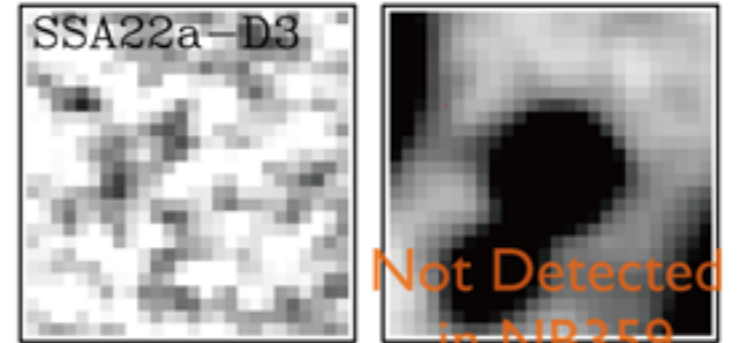
NB359:LyCont R:UV(1600Å)



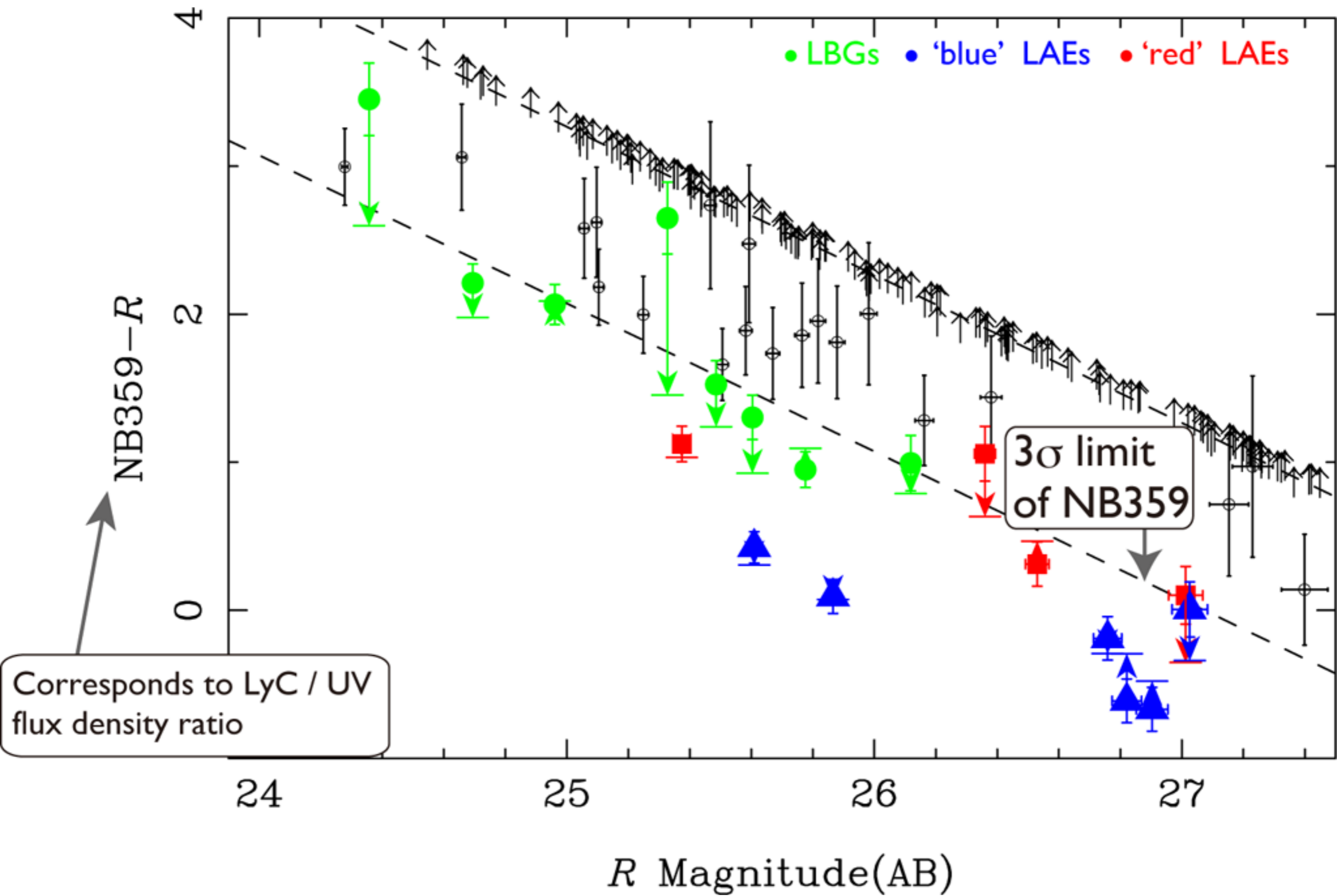
NB359:LyCont R:UV(1600Å)



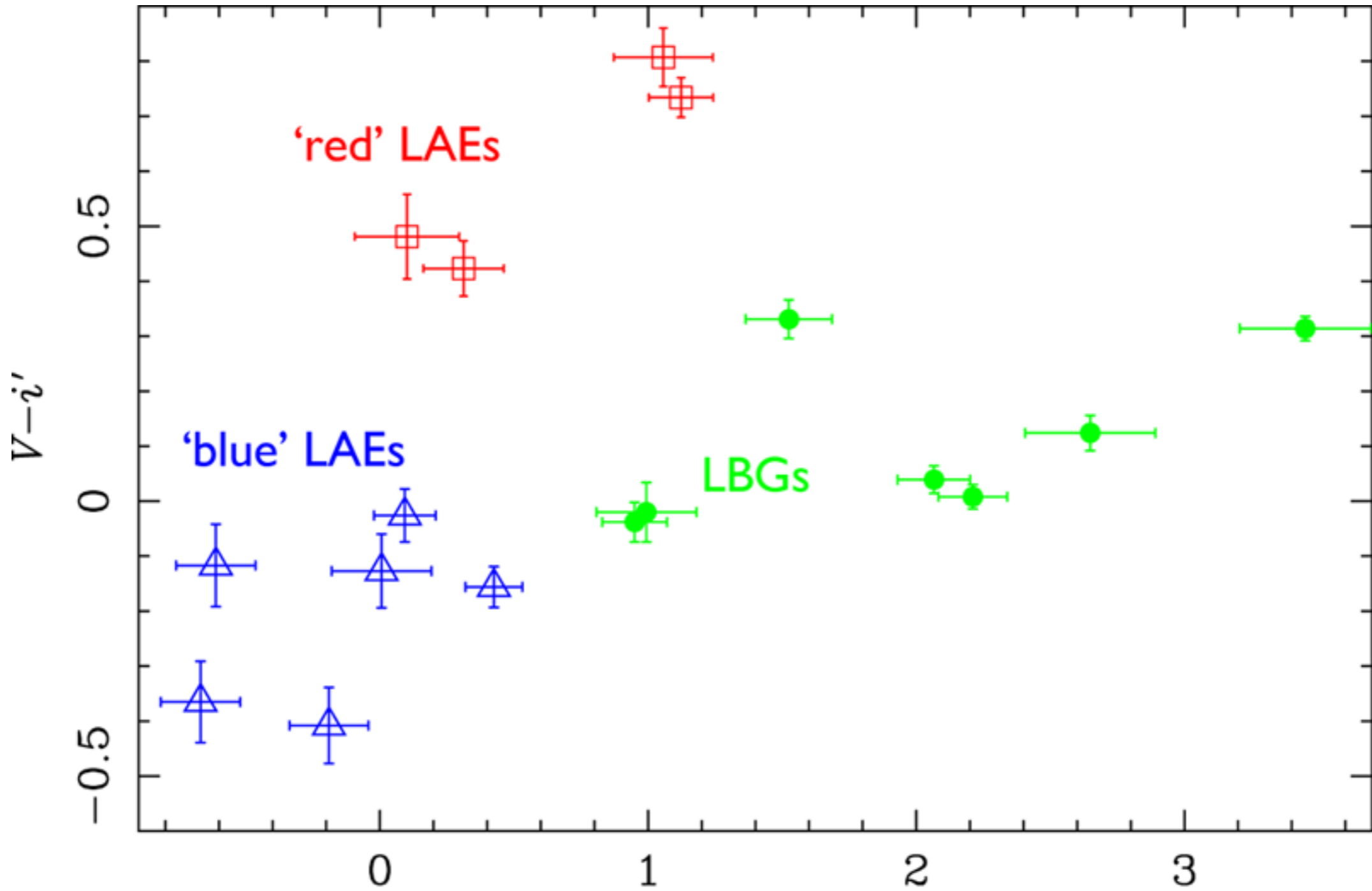
NB359:LyCont R:UV(1600Å)



■ LBGs ■ 'blue' LAEs ■ 'red' LAEs



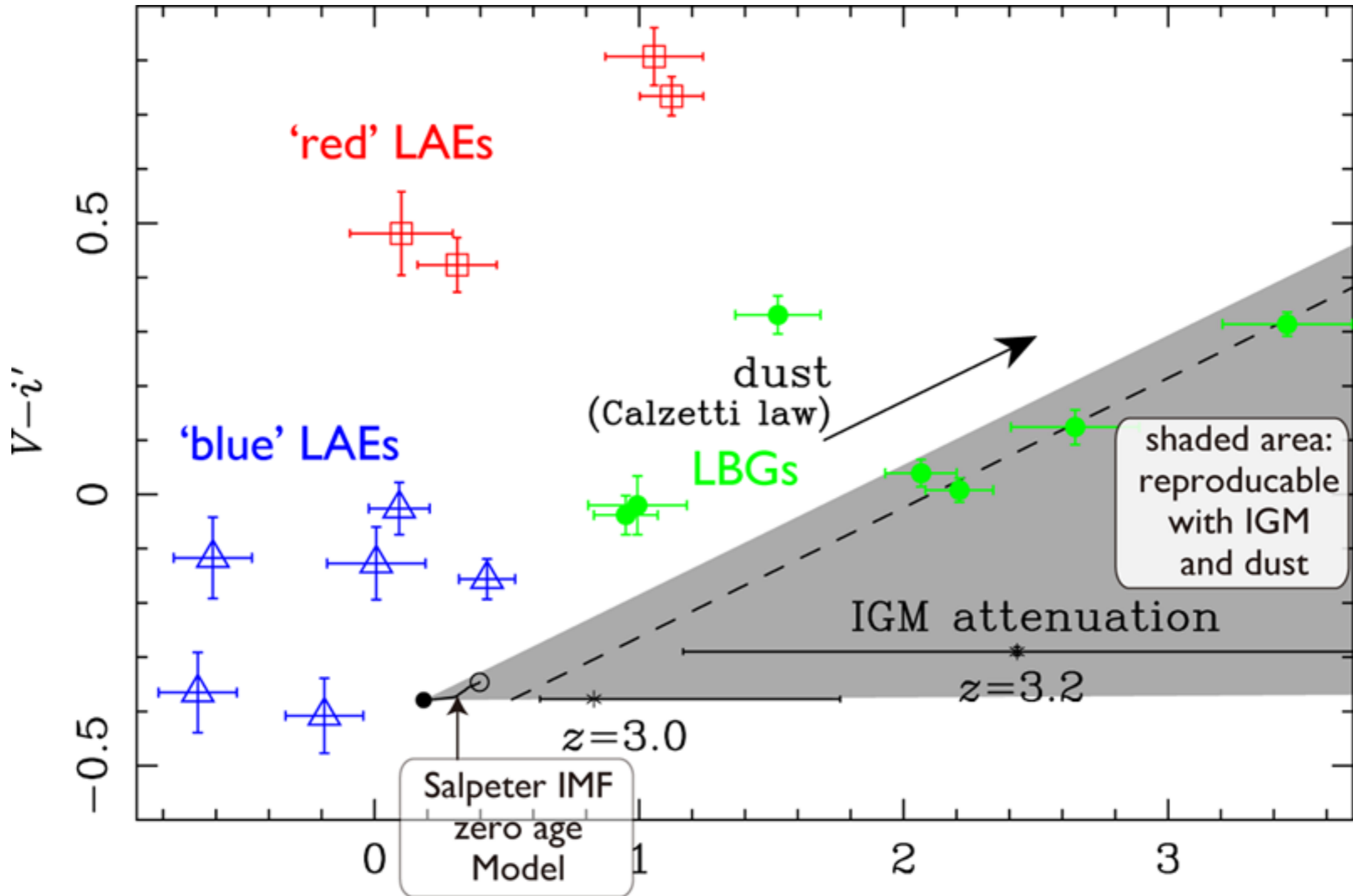
(UV slope)



$NB359-R$

(f_{LC}/f_{UV})

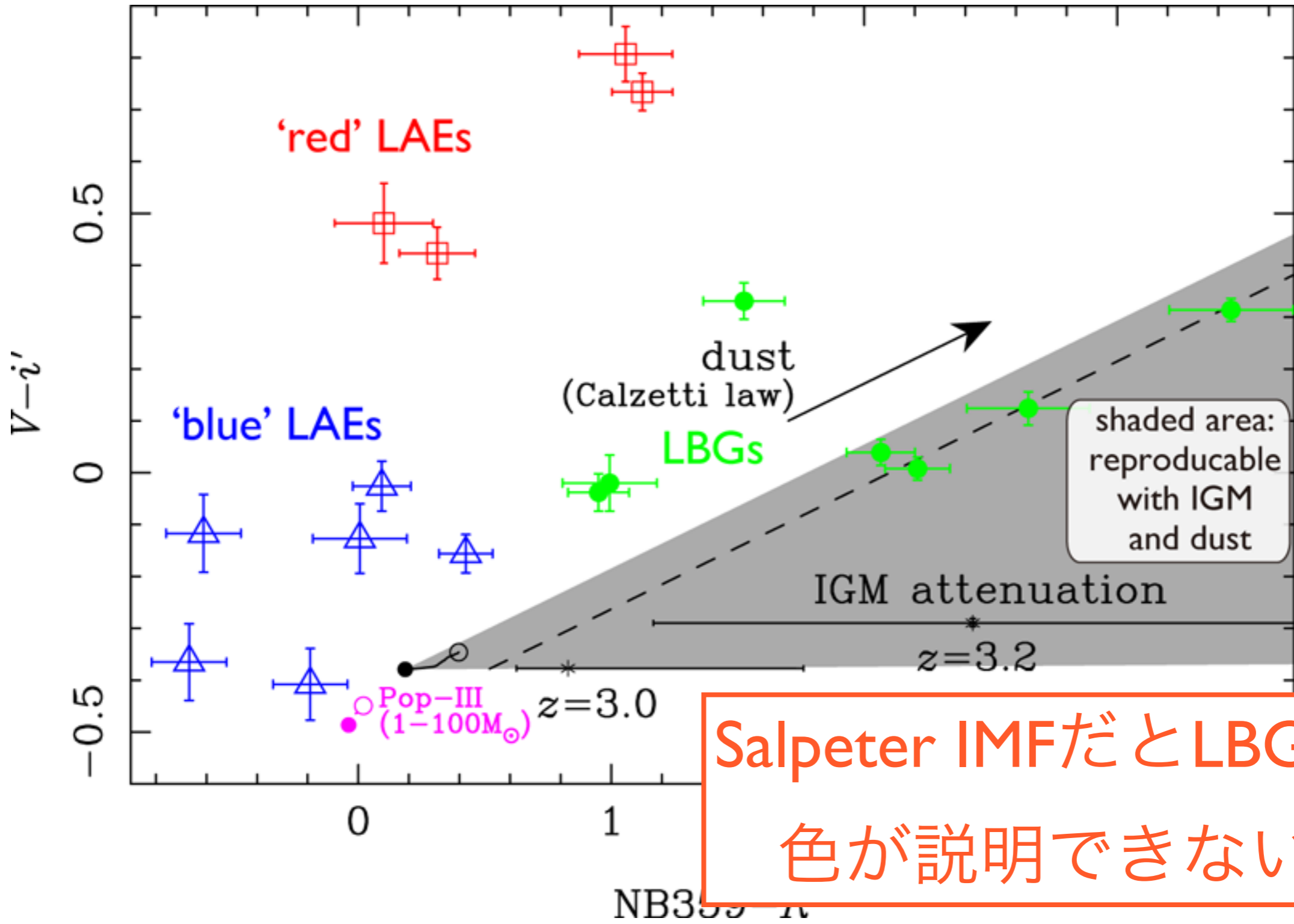
(UV slope)



$NB359-R$

(f_{LC}/f_{UV})

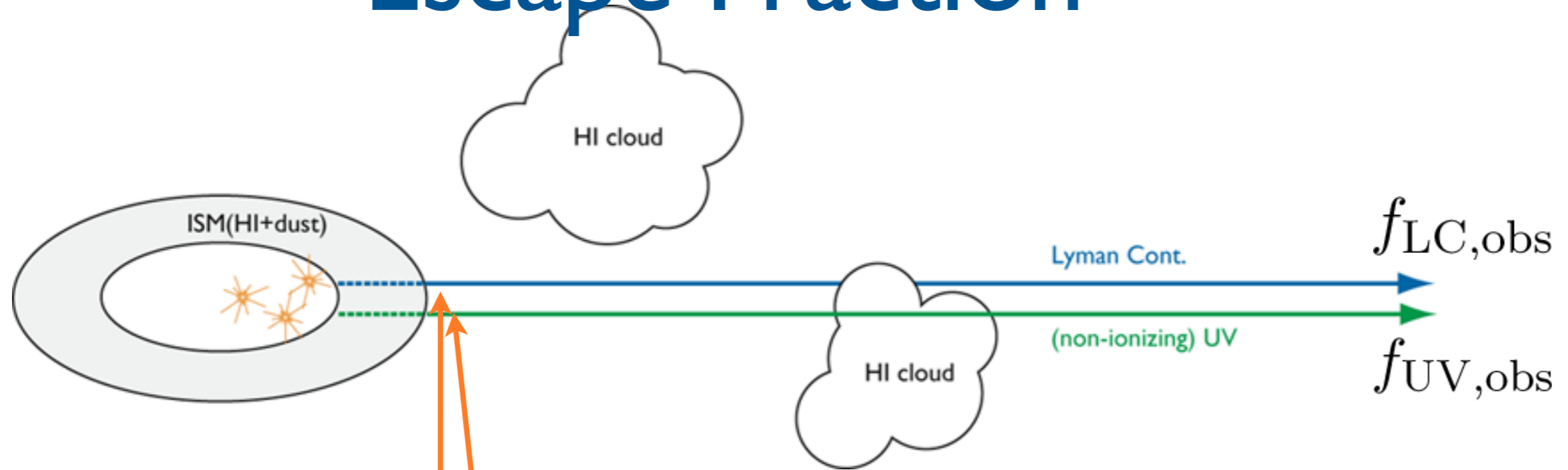
(UV slope)



Salpeter IMFだとLBGの色が説明できない

(f_{LC}/f_{UV})

Escape Fraction



$$f_{esc} = L_{LC,out} / L_{LC,int}$$

$$f_{esc} = 10^{-0.4A_{UV}} f_{esc,rel}$$

$$f_{esc,rel} = \frac{(L_{LC,out} / L_{LC,int})}{(L_{UV,out} / L_{UV,int})}$$

$$= \frac{(L_{UV} / L_{LC})_{int}}{(f_{UV} / f_{LC})_{obs}} \exp(\tau_{IGM,LC})$$

Escape Fraction

- For 7 LBGs, average $(f_{\text{UV}}/f_{\text{LC}})_{\text{obs}}=4.6$
- If we assume $(f_{\text{UV}}/f_{\text{LC}})_{\text{int}}=3.0$ and **no IGM attenuation**, $f_{\text{esc,rel}} = 0.65$: lower limit of $f_{\text{esc,rel}}$
- $E(B-V)=0.15 \rightarrow f_{\text{esc}} = 0.16$

Uncertainties:

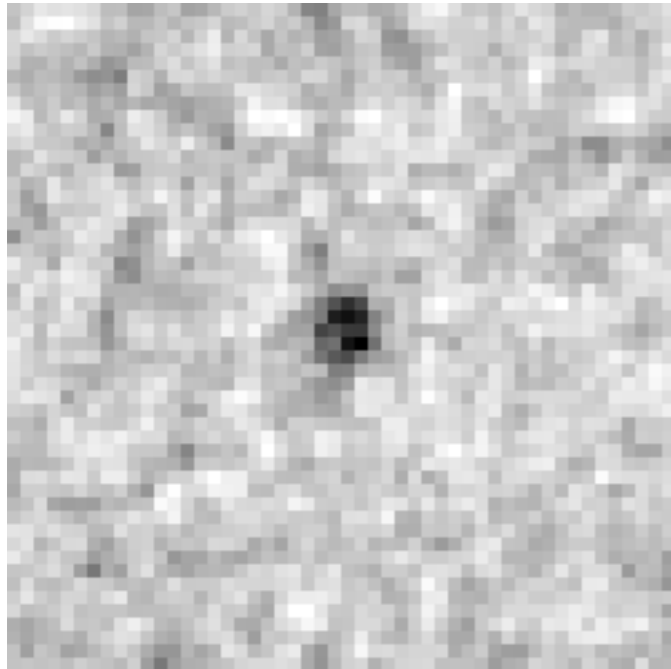
- IGM opacity: if we take median, $f_{\text{esc}}=0.28$
- $(f_{\text{UV}}/f_{\text{LC}})_{\text{int}}$: if 1.07, $f_{\text{esc,rel}}=0.23$ and $f_{\text{esc}}=0.06$

UV-to-LC flux ratios of LBGs at $z \sim 3$

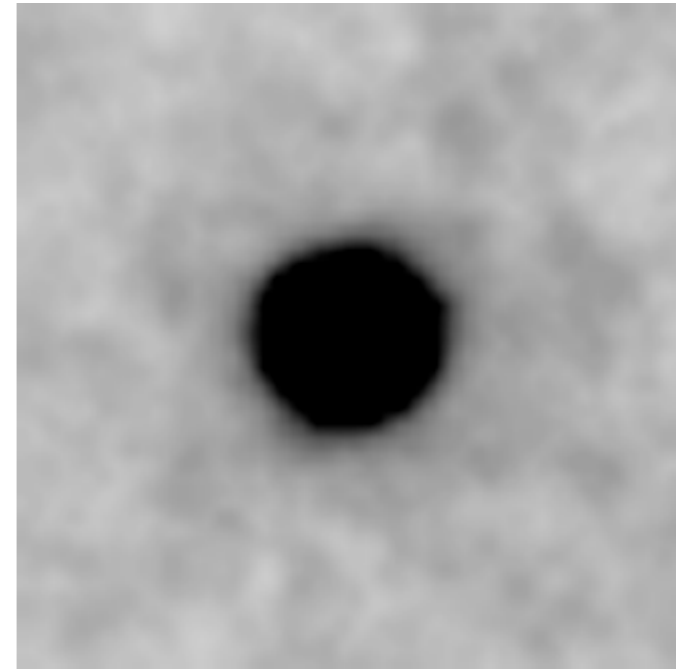
	Steidel+01	Shapley+06	Shapley+06	Iwata+08
	29 average	2 direct	14 average	7 direct
f_{UV}/f_{LC}	17.7	12.7, 7.5	58	4.6

Composite Image

Preliminary



NB359,
all 471 galaxies
at $3.06 < z < 3.2$

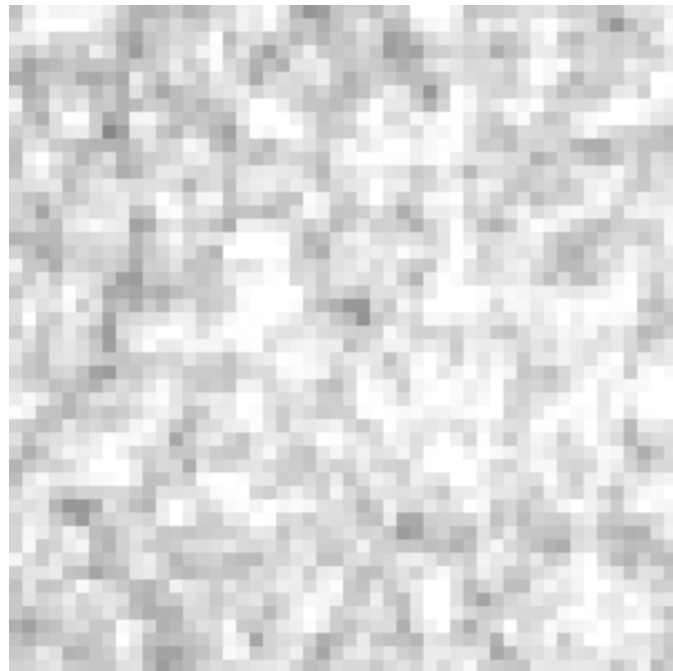


R-band

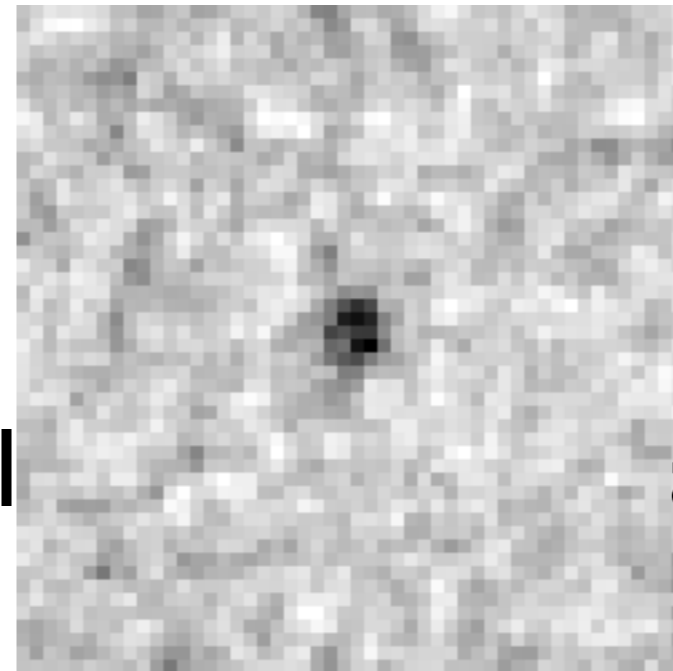
- $(f_{UV}/f_{LC})_{obs} = 8.8$
- If $(f_{UV}/f_{LC})_{int} = 3.0$ and average IGM attenuation at $z=3$ (Inoue and Iwata, 2008) are assumed, $f_{esc,rel} = 0.60$

Composite Image

Preliminary



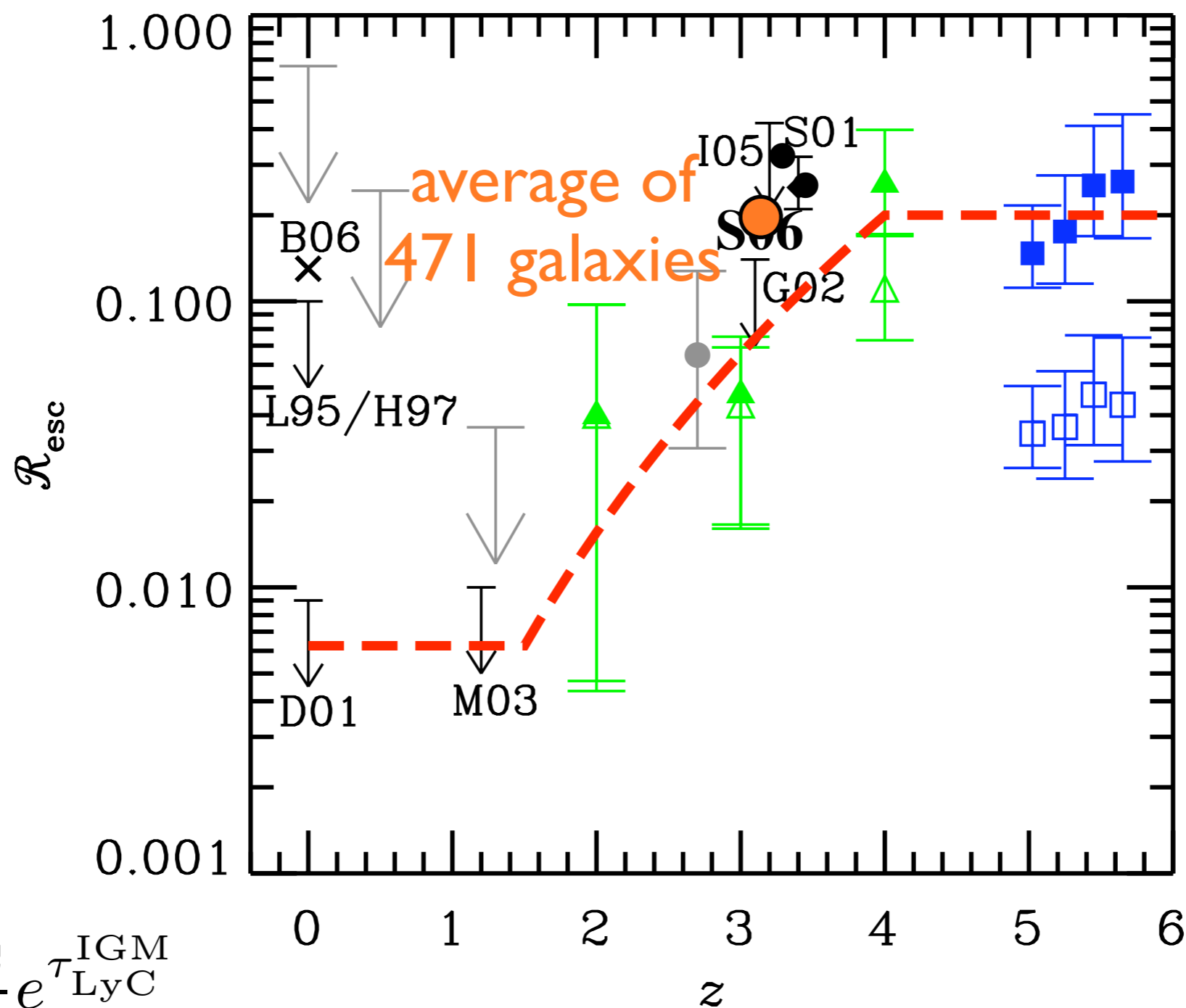
NB359,
413 galaxies
(w/o individual
detections)



NB359,
all 471 galaxies
at $3.06 < z < 3.2$

- If we exclude $>3\sigma$ detections, composite of 413 galaxies is only $\sim 1\sigma$ level
- 3σ upperlimit of $f_{\text{esc,rel}}=0.28$

Evolution of Escape Fraction?



$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{esc}} = \frac{F_{\text{LyC}}^{\text{obs}}}{F_{\text{UV}}^{\text{obs}}} e^{\tau_{\text{LyC}}^{\text{IGM}}}$$

Summary

- Suprime-Cam + NB Filterにより7 LBGs, 10 LAE candidatesからの電離光子の直接検出に成功
- 特にLBGでは電離光子はUV peakから離れたところから放射されている
- 7 LBGsの平均として $f_{\text{esc,rel}}=0.65$, $f_{\text{esc}}=16\%$
 - $(L_{\text{UV}}/L_{\text{LC}})_{\text{int}}=3.0$, IGM吸収なしの場合
- 471 Composite: $f_{\text{esc,rel}}=0.60$
 - 平均的IGM吸収を仮定した場合

One More Thing ...

WISH: 超広視野 遠方宇宙探査計画

Wide-field Imaging Surveyor for High-z

岩田 生¹, 山田 亨², 常田 佐久¹ ほか
超広視野近赤外スペースミッション検討グループ
(1: 国立天文台 2: 東北大)

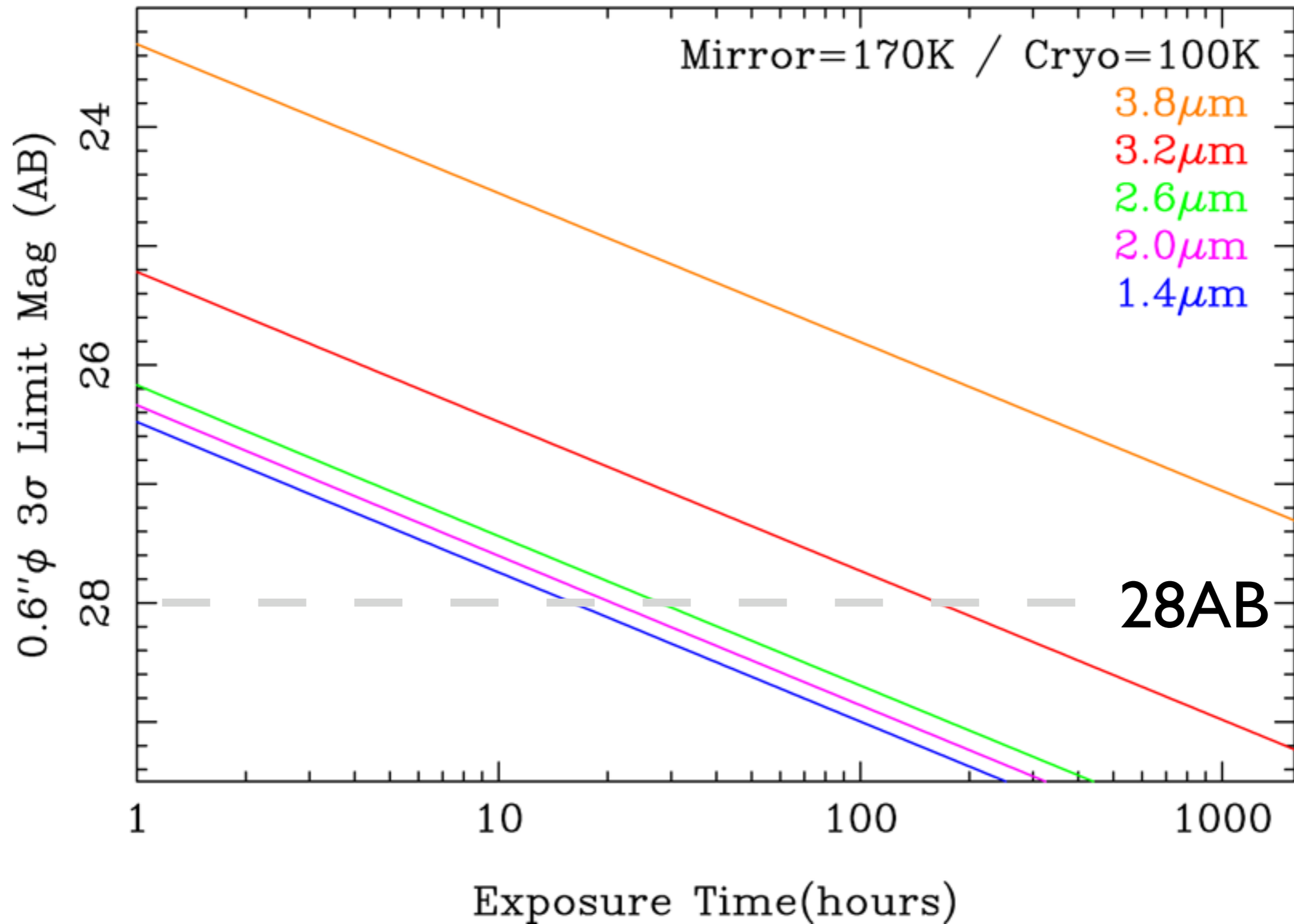
WISH: Wide-field Imaging Surveyor for High-z

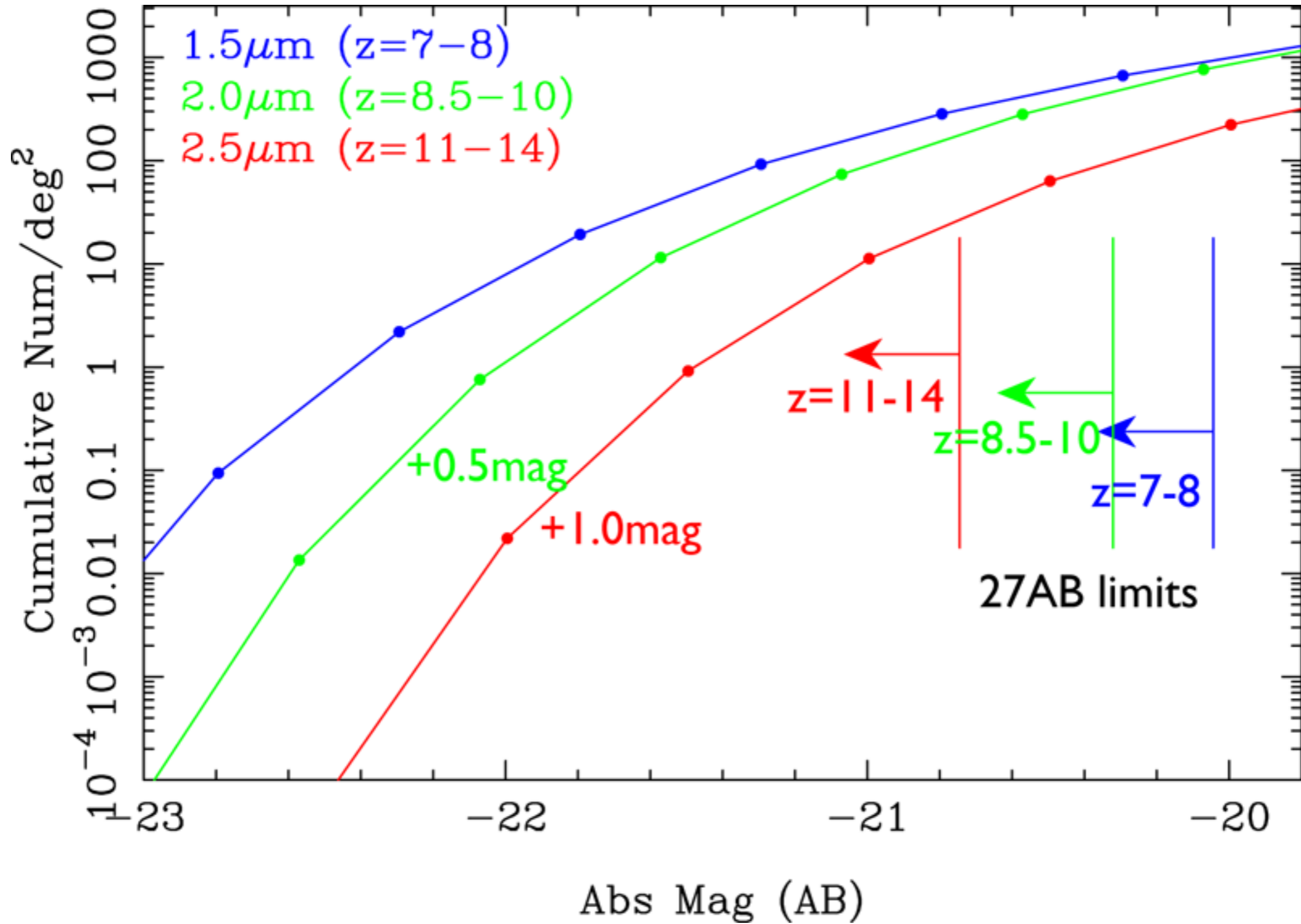
- 口径1.5m級望遠鏡
- 1-5 μ mで地上から到達不能な深さ
- SPICAと相補的な波長域
- 100平方度のサーベイ
- 現在 宇宙理学委員会へのWG設置提案
準備中

WISH: Wide-field Imaging Surveyor for High-z

- 最遠方銀河の発見 ($z=7-14$)
- 宇宙再電離過程の理解
- 銀河の星質量集積過程の理解
- SN Iaによる宇宙論パラメータ探査

Limiting Mags for 1.5m Space Telescope





Sample Feeder for TMT

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- 松原 英雄, 和田 武彦, 大藪 進喜 (宇宙研)
- 河合 誠之 (東工大)
- 太田 耕司, 矢部 清人 (京大)
- 土居 守, 安田 直樹, 内一・勝野 由夏 (東大)
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contact: yamada@astr.tohoku.ac.jp or iwata@oao.nao.ac.jp