

# 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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村木 綏

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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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松原 豊、埜 隆志、住 貴宏、神谷浩紀  
(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

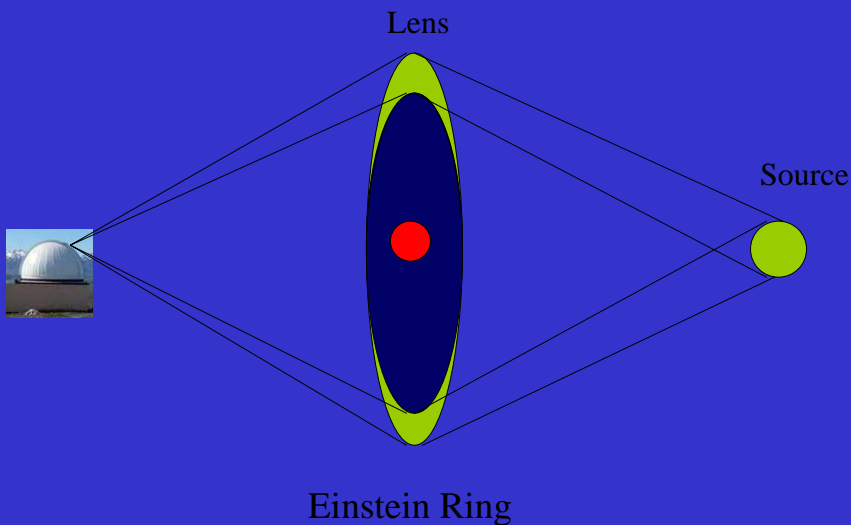
## (II) 太陽系外地球型惑星の発見

Discovery of Planet

by OGLE and MOA 2003

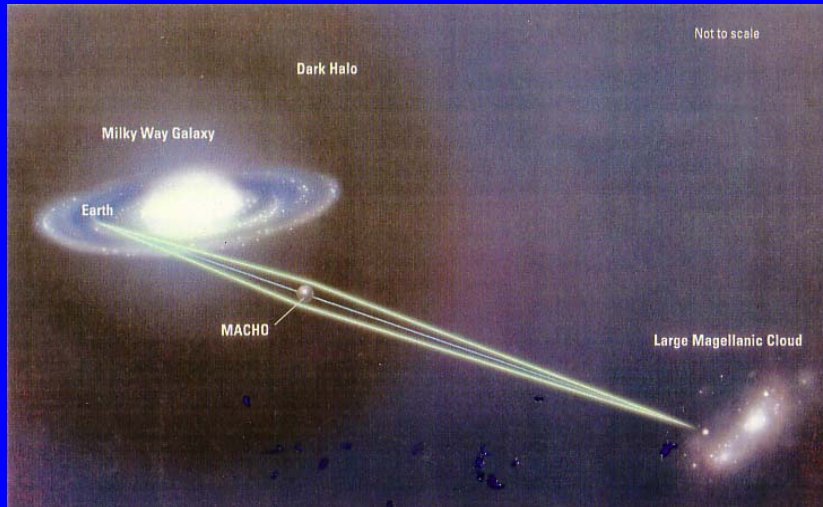
Macho = MAssive Compact Halo Objects

## Gravitational microlensing



## 2. 研究方法

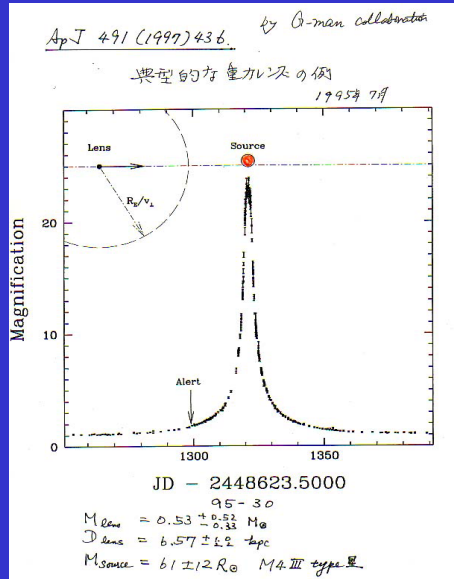
重力レンズで暗天体を見つけよう



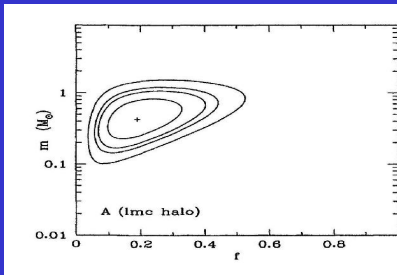
## 3. MACHOの探索の結果

- (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

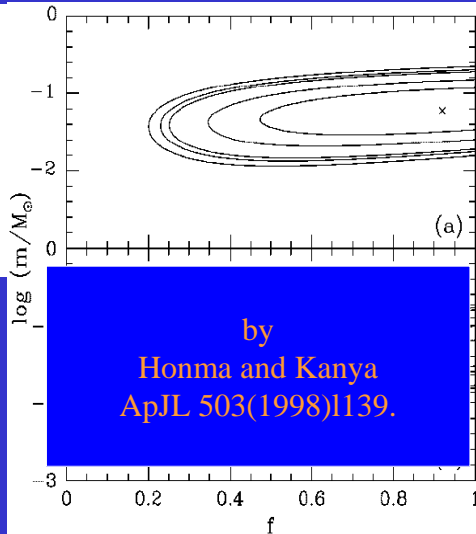
# (1) 確かにマイクロ重力レンズ効果はある



# (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

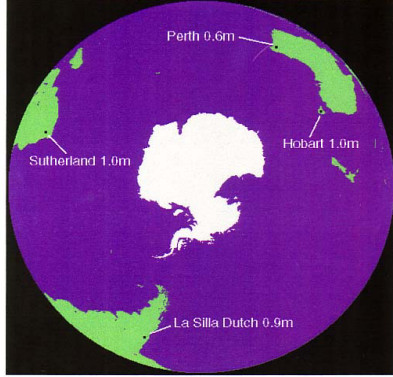
MACHOがあるという結論そのもの  
に対してクレームがついた。

→ 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

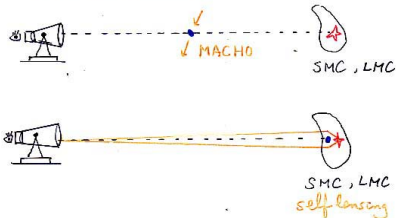


back to the PLANET Homepage

## 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:

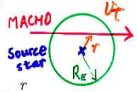
$$A = \frac{u^2 + 2}{u\sqrt{u^2 + 4}} \sim \frac{1}{u}; \quad u \equiv \frac{r}{R_E}$$

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

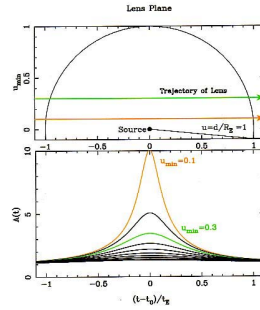
$$\Delta t \approx 0.2 \text{ yr} \cdot \sqrt{M/M_\odot}$$

$\approx 21 \text{ days}$  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)

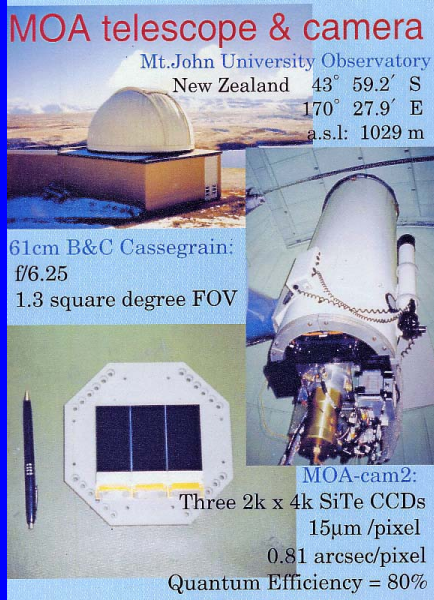
## 6. MOA 2000-2004 年度の紹介

**MOA telescope & camera**

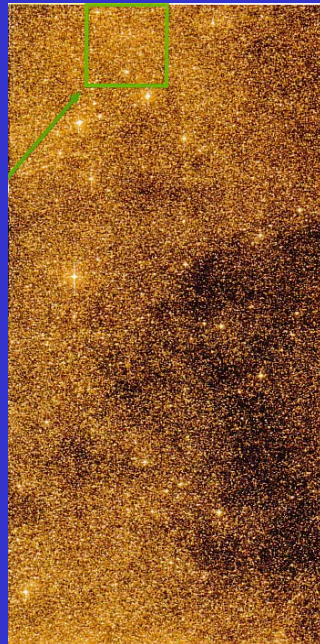
Mt. John University Observatory  
New Zealand 43° 59.2' S  
170° 27.9' E  
a.s.l: 1029 m

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

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

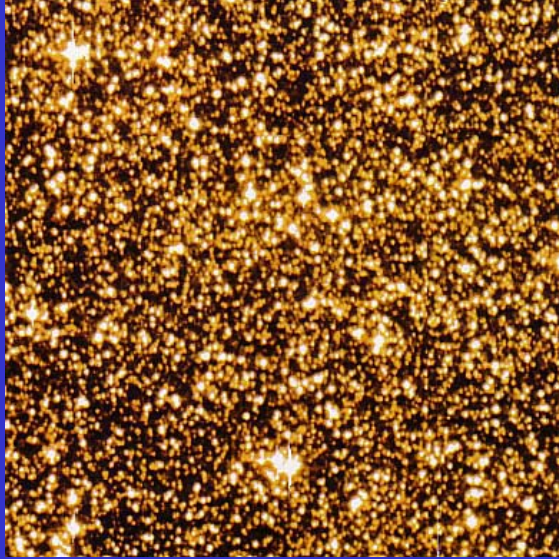


One tip of CCD  
ngb1-1  
Dophot 50 min  
DIA 10 min  
green zone 1/32





Ngb1-1 (1/32) 800万画素/32=25K



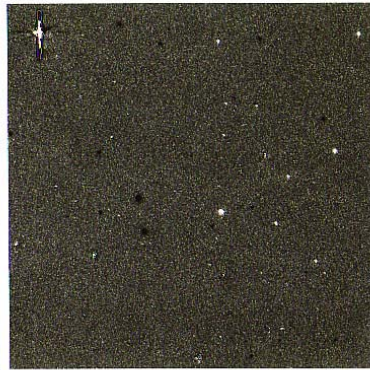
## 差分測光法

DIA (Difference Imaging Analysis)

before Subtract



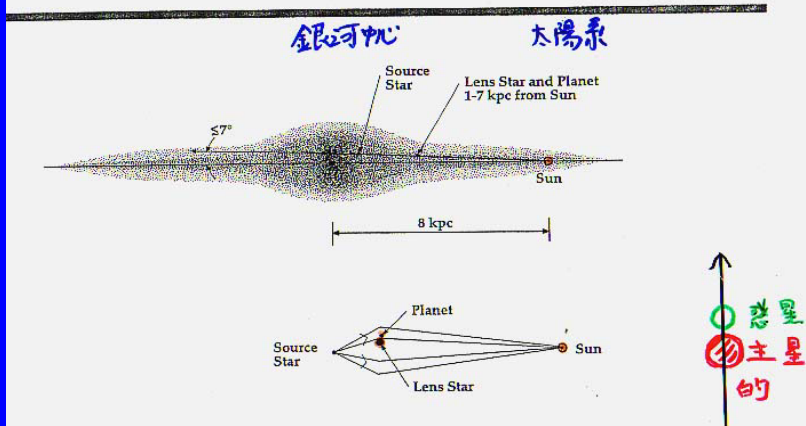
after Subtract



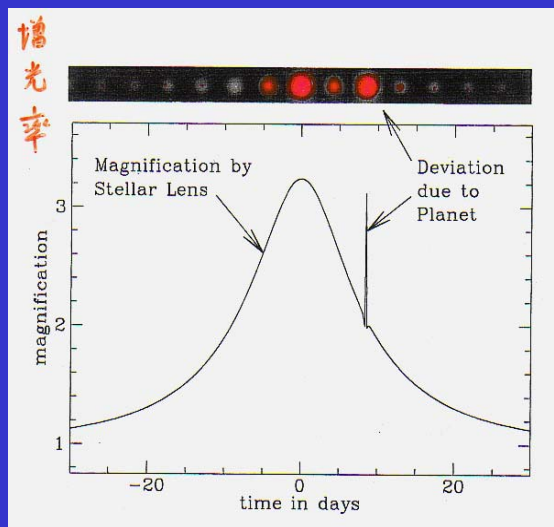
# 7. 太陽系外惑星探査

銀河中心方向を見る

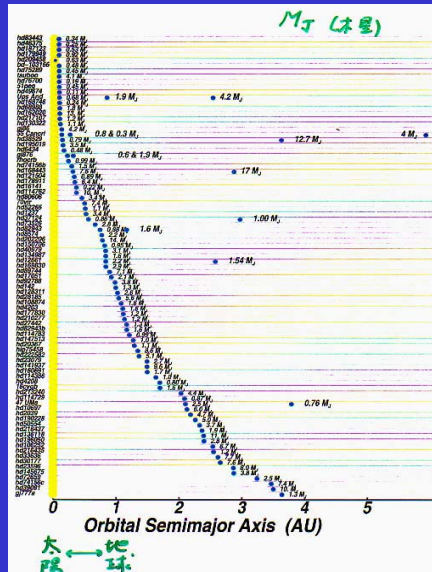
## Microensing By Star With Planet



## 惑星特有の増光度曲線



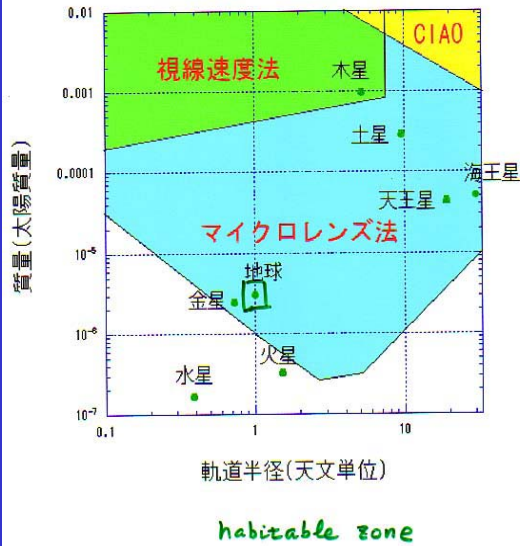
## 最近の太陽系外の惑星リスト



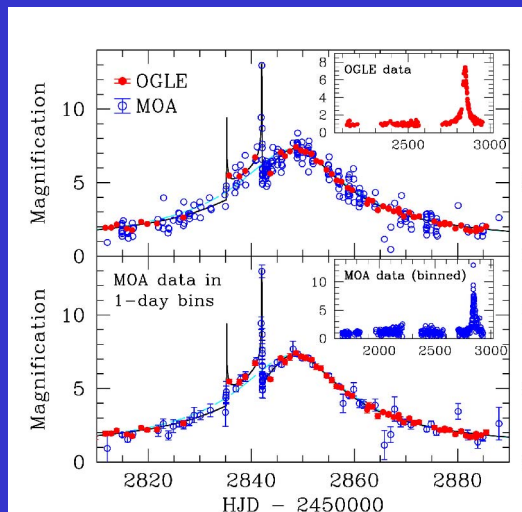
## 太陽系外惑星

- 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



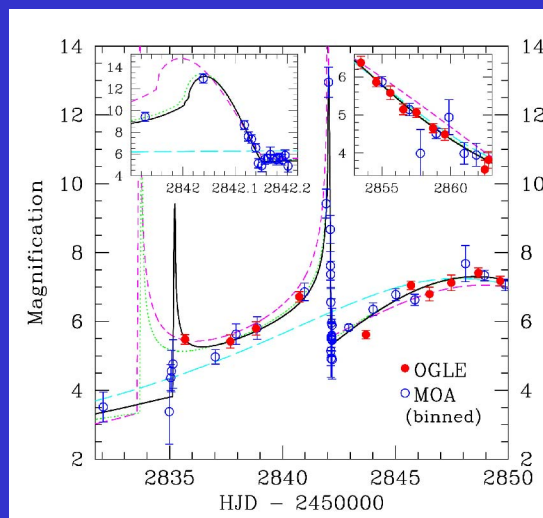
## OGLE 2003-BLG-235 MOA 2003-BLG-53 event



## 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

$u_{min} = 0.133 \pm 0.003$

$A_{projection} = 1.12R_E$

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

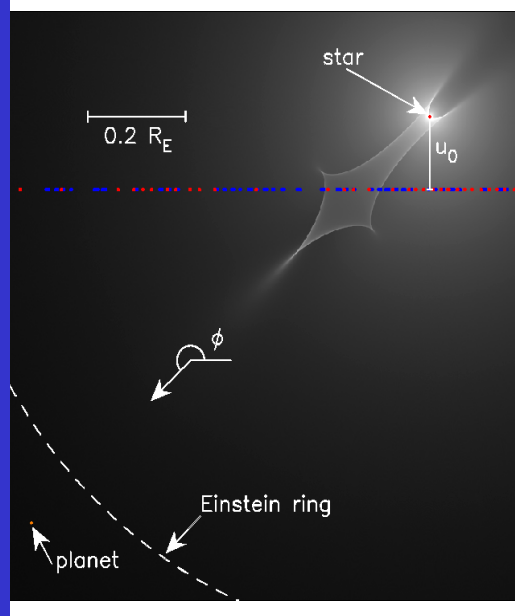
$t^* = 0.059 \pm 0.007$  days or

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

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

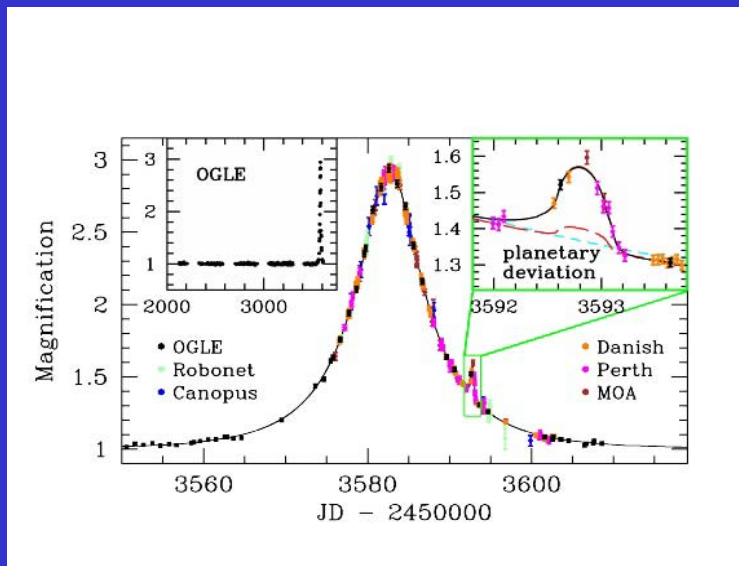
Planet mass =  $1.5 J + 0.1 - 1.2$

$3 AU + 0.1 + 1.7 AU$

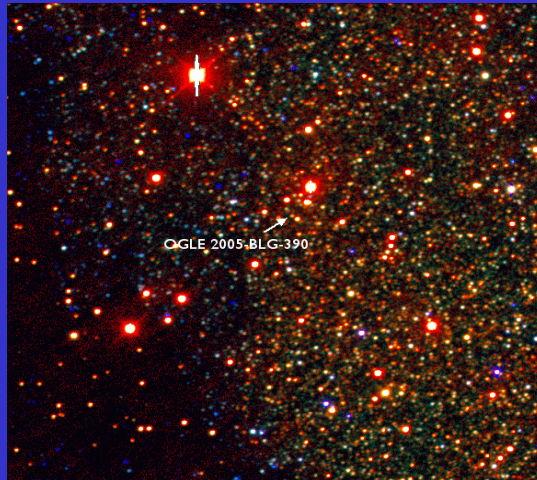


nature event

2005年8月9日に見つかった惑星

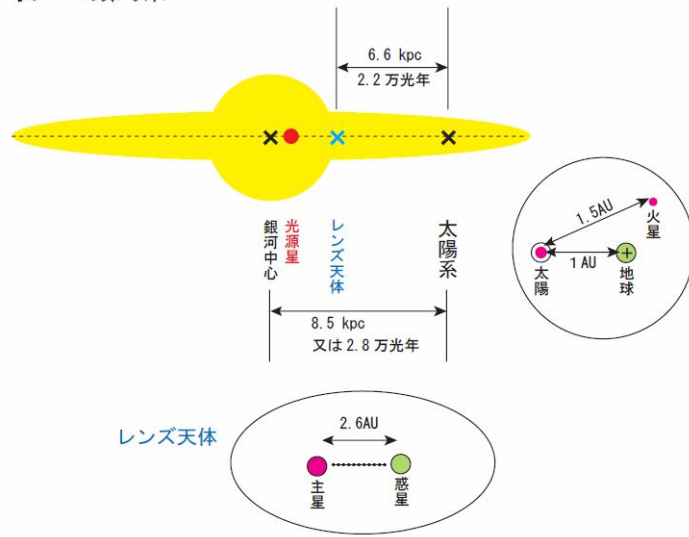


# 光源に利用した星



# 我々の太陽系との比較

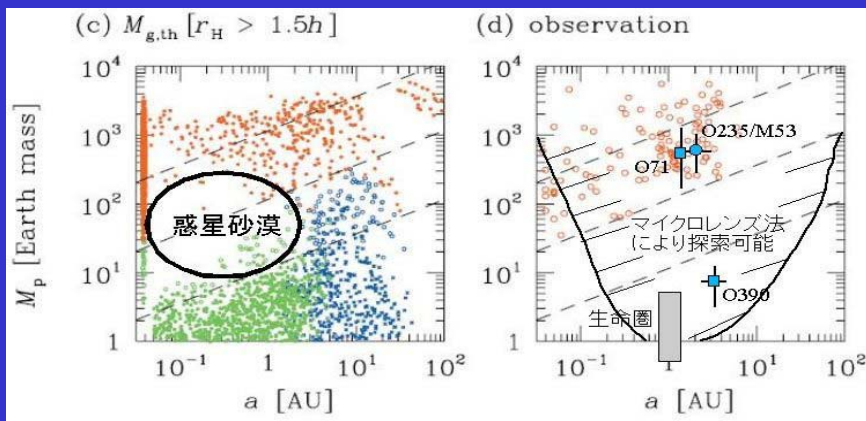
我々の銀河系



## “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





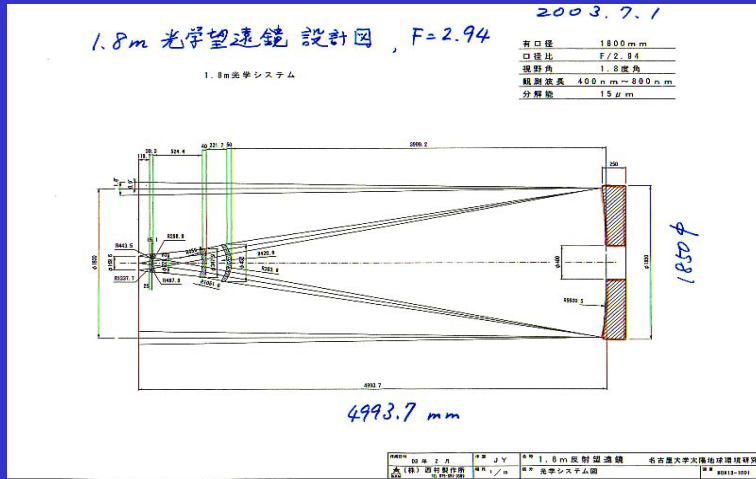
## 8. MOA 1.8m の建設報告



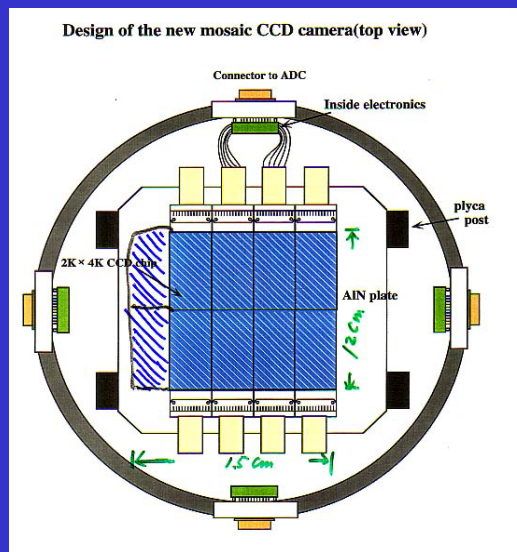
Mt. John observatory of Canterbury university  
(1031m) Lake Tekapo (713m)



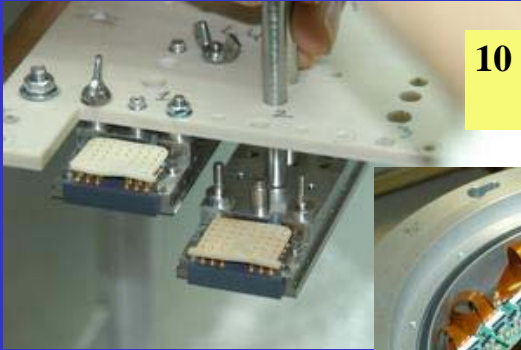
# 1.8m 望遠鏡設計図



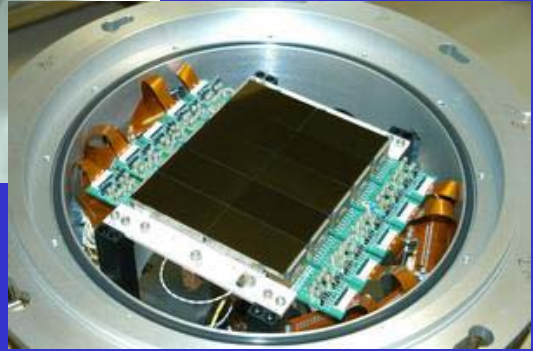
Large CCD camera 8k x 10k で  
2 平方度を一挙に見よう!



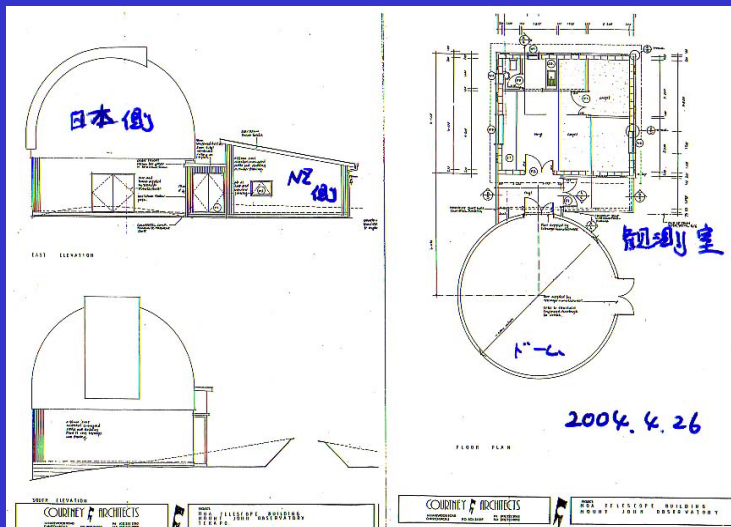
# CCD Mount and Array



10 chips were mounted  
in July 2004.



# MOA 1.8m 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

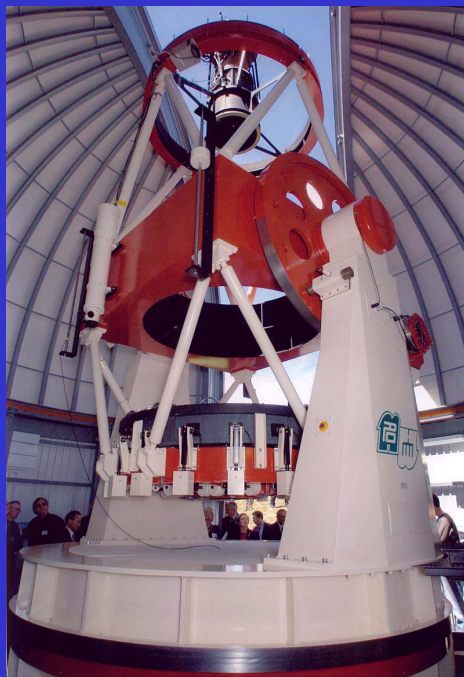


2004年9月12日 骨組み完成



2004年9月12日 骨組み完成

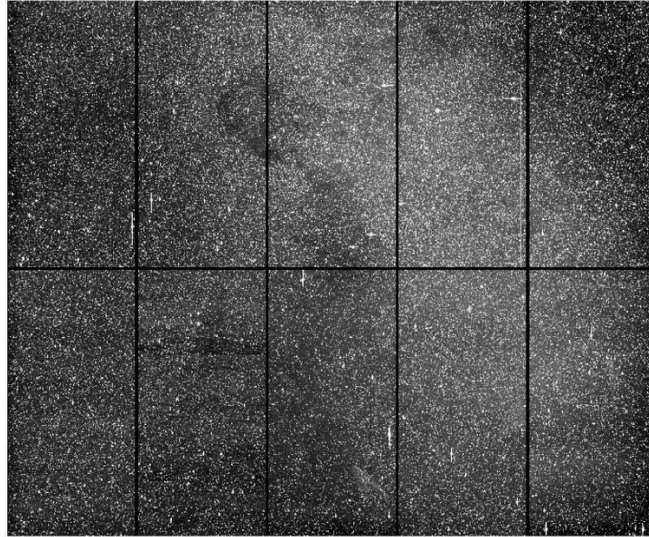
1.8m望遠鏡の完成  
2004年10月末



December 1<sup>st</sup> 2004 opening ceremony

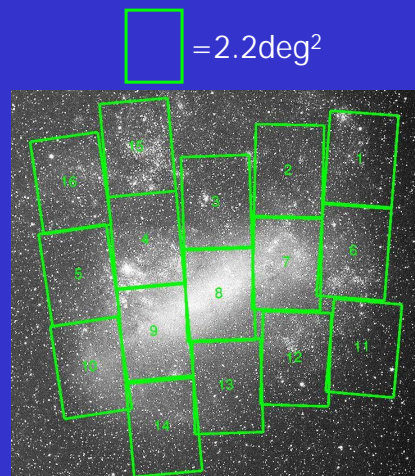


## Image of the Galactic Bulge




## Observation target(LMC)

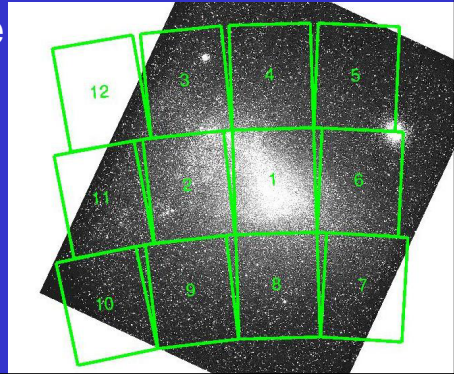
- 16 fields
- 300 seconds exposure (@new moon)
- 90 minutes for 1 cycle



## Observation target(SMC)


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

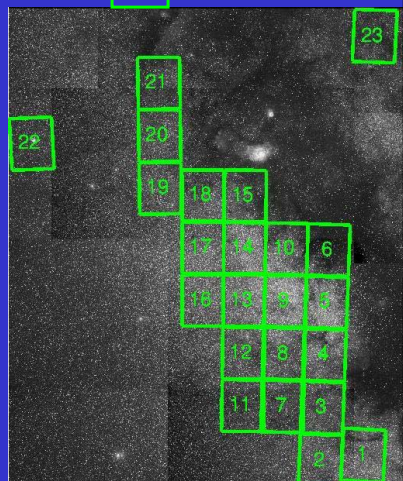
 = 2.2deg<sup>2</sup>



## Observation target(GB)

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

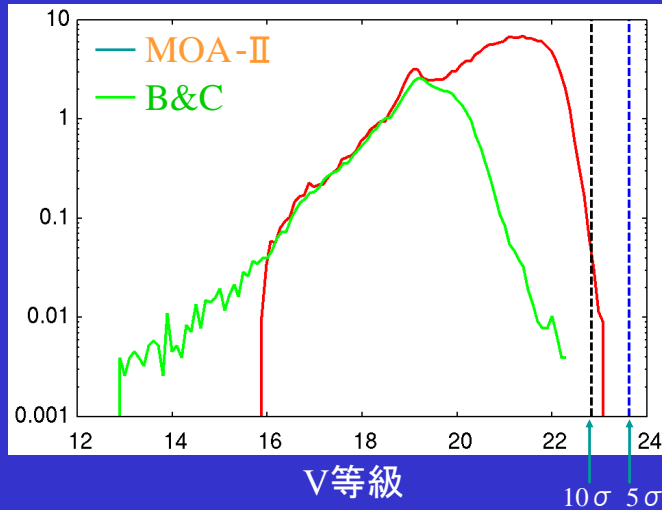
 = 2.2deg<sup>2</sup>



## 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/arcmin<sup>2</sup>



## 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/arcsec<sup>2</sup>

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

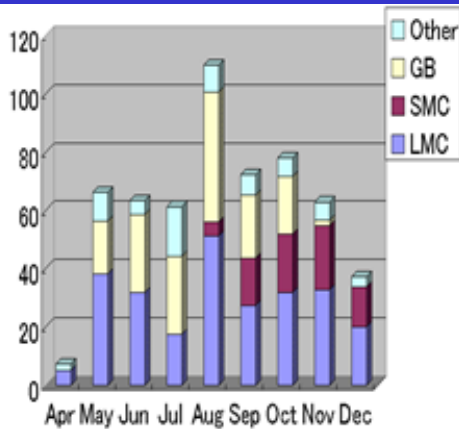
lmc8: sky background=20.85mag/arcsec<sup>2</sup>

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

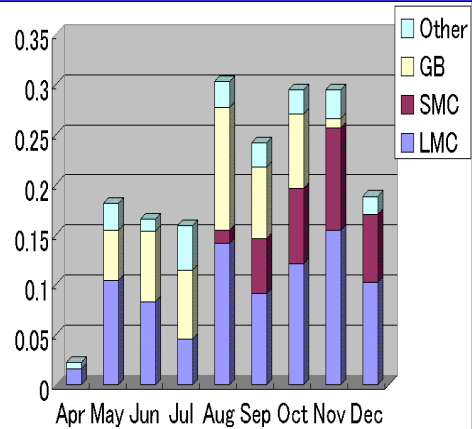


# 観測実績

(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

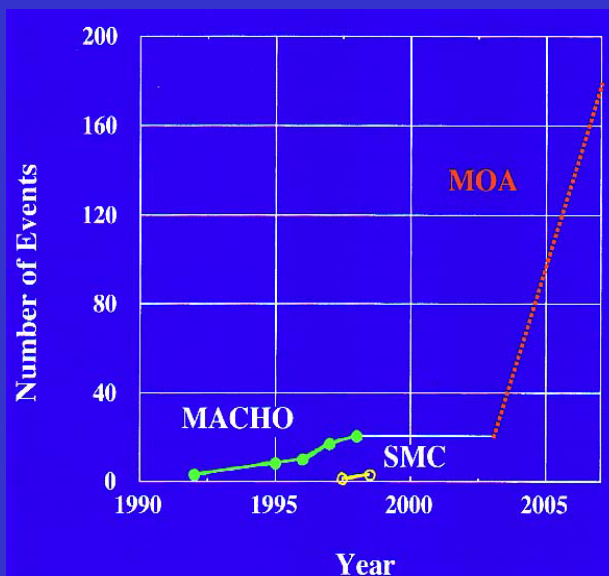
where  $t \sim 80$  days: event time scale,

$\varepsilon$  : 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



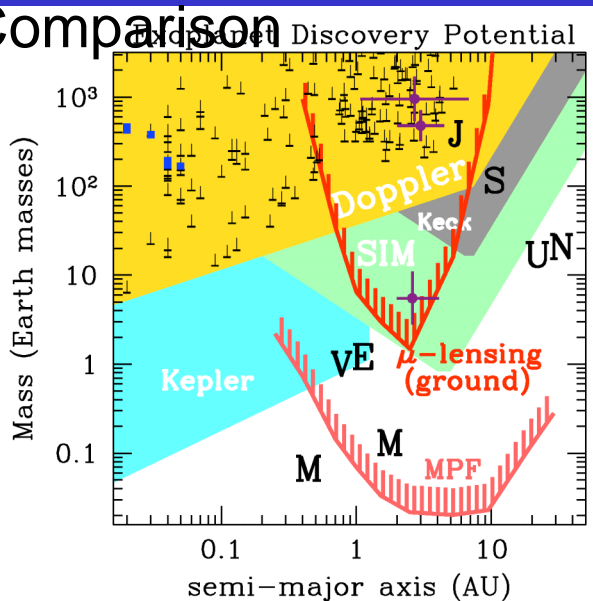
# 将来計画

- 衛星から
- 地上から

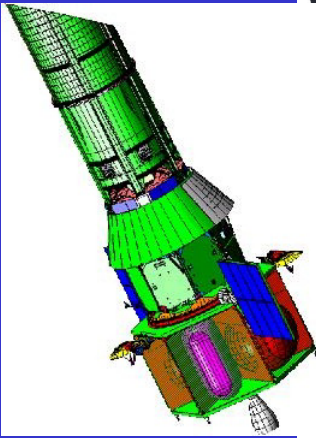
## Planet Detection Sensitivity

### Comparison

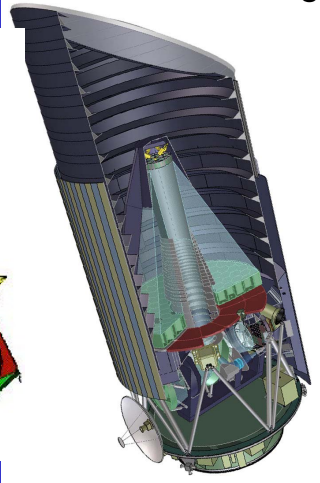
- Sensitivity to all Solar System-like planets
  - Except for Mercury & Pluto
- most sensitive technique for a  $\geq 1$  AU
- Good sensitivity to “outer” habitable zone (Mars-like orbits) where detection by TPF is



## Similar Designs for Planet Finding & Dark Energy



MPF



SNAP

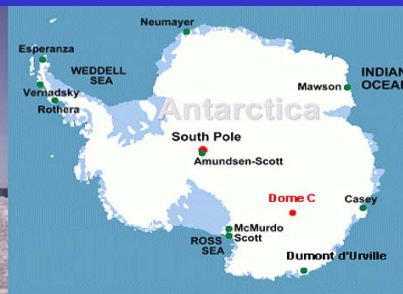


DESTINY

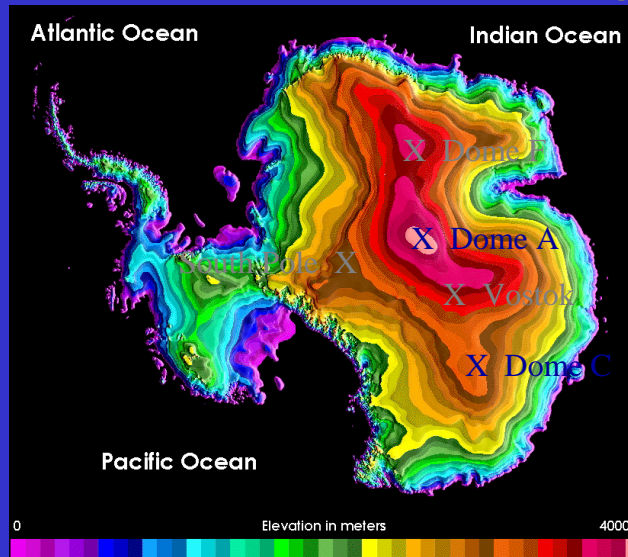
Wide-FOV near-IR optimized telescopes: Joint Mission?

- 3-mirror anastigmatic telescopes,  $\sim 1$  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

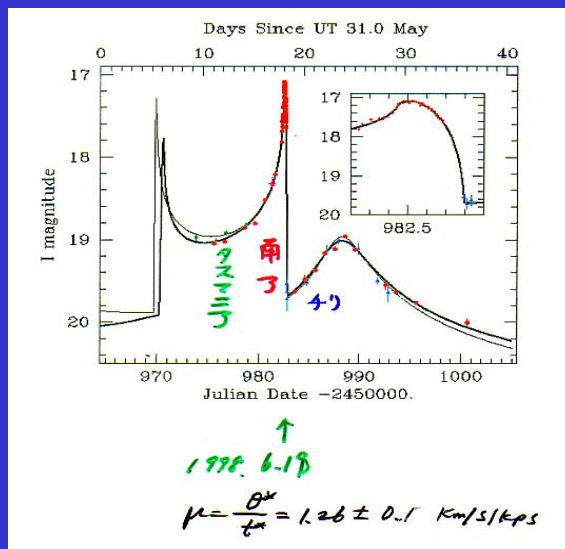


# New MOA telescope f=3, d=1.8m

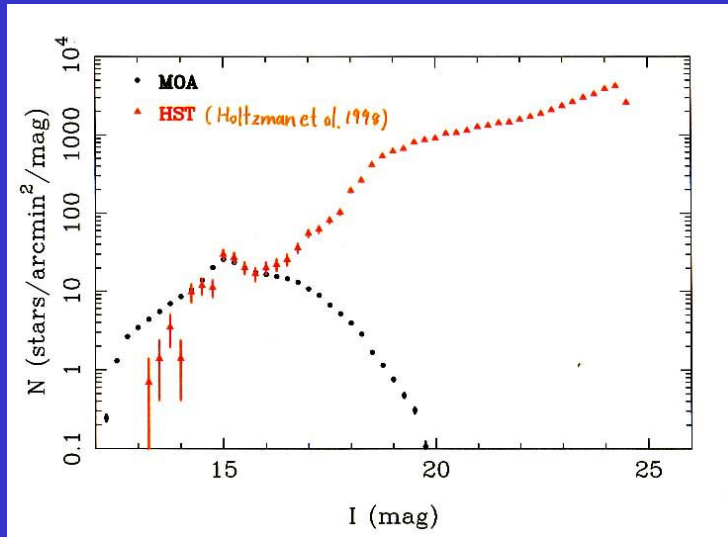


MOA

# 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？

1-10M<sub>J</sub>  
for 3000万個

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 472:660-664, 1996 December 1  
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*ApJ 472 (1996) 660.*  
DETECTING EARTH-MASS PLANETS WITH GRAVITATIONAL MICROLENSING  
DAVID P. BENNETT<sup>1,2</sup> AND SUN HONG RHEE<sup>1</sup>  
Received 1995 April 9; accepted 1995 June 23

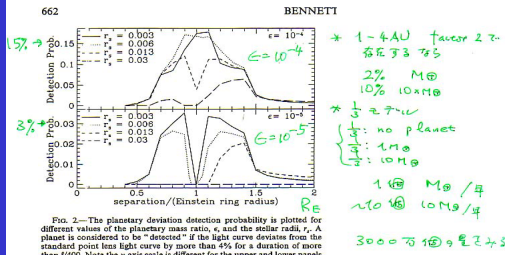


FIG. 2.— The planetary deviation detection probability is plotted for different values of the planetary mass ratio,  $\epsilon$ , and the stellar radii,  $r_*$ . A planet is considered to be “detected” if the light curve deviates from the standard point lens light curve by more than 4% for a duration 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.

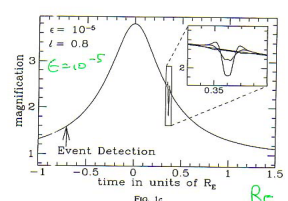
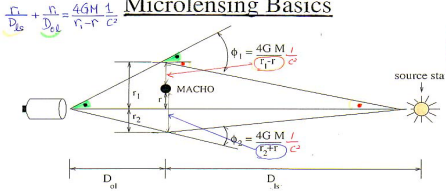


FIG. 1c.— Microensing light curves that show planetary deviations are plotted for mass ratios of  $\epsilon = 10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-5}$  and separation ratio plots are for a stellar radius of  $r_* = 0.003$  while the insets show light curves for radii of 0.006, 0.013, and 0.03 as well. The single light 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  $\epsilon$ : 質量比,  $l$ :

# Microlensing Basics (1)

## Microlensing Basics



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

$$r_{1,2}^2 = r^2 \pm 2r \frac{D_{ol} D_{ls}}{D_{ol} + D_{ls}} \approx R_E^2 \left( 1 \pm \frac{D_{ol} D_{ls}}{D_{ol} + D_{ls}} \right)$$

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

Schwarzschild Radius of MACHO  $R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$

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

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

- ② 増幅率は波長によらない。 ← 変光星と区別
- ③ ~百個の星を見て一回。 マチの mass によらない。

## Microlensing Detection Probability (or optical depth $\equiv \tau$ )

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

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

$$\approx \frac{M_{\text{halo}}/M_{\text{MACHO}}}{R_{\text{halo}}^3} \times \frac{3}{c^2} GM_{\text{MACHO}} R_{\text{halo}} \times R_{\text{halo}}$$

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

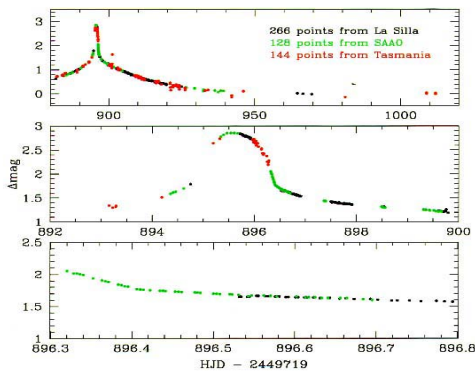
$p = 5 \times 10^{-7}$  for source stars in the LMC and a "standard" halo model.

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

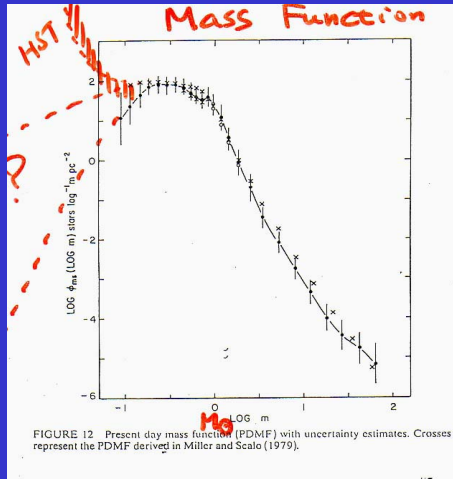
- the Magellanic Clouds LMC, SMC
- the Galactic Bulge (?) → 惑星探索
- M31 and M33 (??) → Subaru!

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

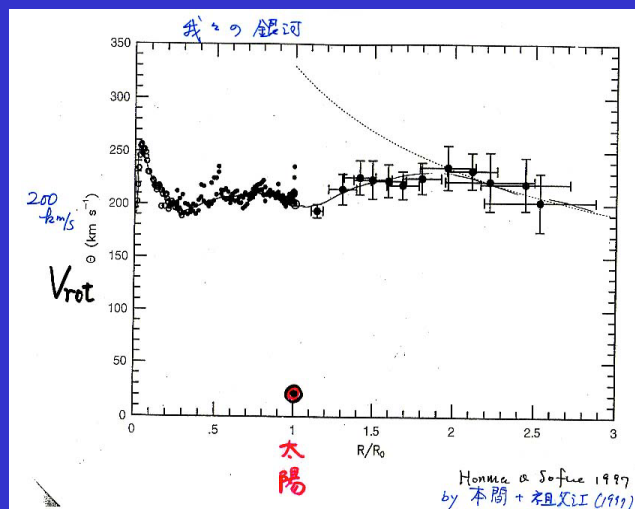
PLANET I-band observations of MACHO 97-BLG-28



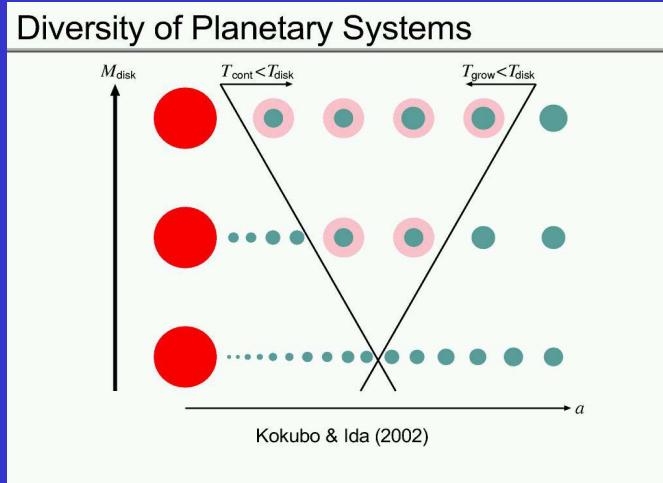




なぜこのような差がでるのか？



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

