

論文内容要旨

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学位論文の 題 目	Dark Halo Structures in Milky Way and Andromeda Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies (銀河系及びアンドロメダ銀河の矮小楕円体銀河における ダークハローの構造)		

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論 文 要 旨

Dwarf spheroidal (dSph) galaxies in the Milky Way (MW) and Andromeda (M31) are excellent laboratories to understand the nature of dark matter, because such galaxies are the most dark-matter dominated systems with total dynamical mass to light ratios of 10 to 1000. These dSph galaxies also have the advantage that their individual member stars can be resolved, thus it is possible to measure very accurate line-of-sight velocities for the member stars. Therefore, using these accurate kinematic data of stars, we are able to constrain their internal structure of dark-matter halos in light of the currently standard Λ -dominated Cold Dark Matter (Λ CDM) models. In particular, the studies of the dSphs are important to understand several controversial issues that Λ CDM models hold on galactic and sub-galactic scales.

In this thesis, we present a new dynamical study of the dSph galaxies to gain useful insight into dark halo structures on small mass scales and their dynamical evolution. For this purpose, we construct and develop axisymmetric mass models to obtain plausible limits on the non-spherical structure of their dark halos. This is motivated by the fact that most of previous studies have treated the dSphs and their dark halos as spherical systems, even though the observed luminous parts of the dSphs are actually non-spherical and CDM models predict non-spherical virialized dark halos. The models we adopt here also take into account a velocity anisotropy, $b = 1 - \overline{v_z^2} / \overline{v_R^2}$, between velocity dispersions of stars toward the major and minor axes of the system, which can degenerate in part with the effect of a flattened dark halo. Applying these models to the currently available kinematic data of member stars in the seven MW and five M31 bright dSphs, we investigate the structural properties of their dark halos.

It is first found that the best-fit cases for most of the dSphs yield not spherical but elongated dark halos despite of considering the effect of the velocity anisotropy. This result is attributable to the fact that the above degeneracy can actually be broken by comparing line-of-sight velocity dispersion profiles between the major and minor axes. We thus obtain the useful limits on the shapes of dark halo in the dSphs, for which the sufficient number of velocity data sets are available along both the major and minor axes. We also find that the best-fit parameters, especially for the shapes of dark halos and velocity anisotropy, are susceptible to both the availability of velocity data in the outer regions and the effect of the lack of sample stars in each spatial bin. Thus, to obtain more robust limits on dark halo structures, we need photometric and kinematic data over much larger areas in the dSphs than previously explored.

The results obtained from our models and the currently available data sample suggest that the shapes of dark halos in the dSphs are systematically more elongated than those of Λ CDM subhalos. This discrepancy needs to be solved by theory considering the combination of baryon components and the associated feedback to dark halos with the stronger tidal effect from a host galaxy as well as by further observational limits in

larger areas of dSphs. Moreover, it is found that more diffuse dark halos may have undergone consecutive star-formation history, suggesting that we obtain a glimpse of the effect of baryonic feedback on dark matter distribution. Therefore, we conclude that the formation process of dSphs is intimately affected by the dynamical evolution of their dark halos and thus imprinted in their structure at the present time.

Finally, we estimate a dark matter surface density within a radius of maximum circular velocity, which is derivable for any dark matter density profiles. We find that this surface density is nearly constant across a wide range of galaxies, irrespective of dark matter distribution in each of the galaxies. Furthermore, this universality at the dwarf galaxy mass scales enables us to obtain the limits on particle masses of WDM scenarios. In order to be in agreement with this universality, WDM particles need to be heavier than 3 keV.

論文審査の結果の要旨

本論文は、銀河系とアンドロメダ銀河に付随する矮小楕円体銀河の動力学解析に基づいて、宇宙に遍く存在する暗黒物質の性質に関する研究を行ったものである。なぜなら、この矮小楕円体銀河は、その質量分布において暗黒物質が圧倒しており、つまり暗黒物質の研究に最も適した系であるからである。また、これら近傍にある矮小楕円体銀河は個々の星に分離できることから、それぞれの視線速度を正確に求めることができ、したがって恒星系力学の原理からその背景にある重力場としての暗黒物質ハロー（ダークハロー）の空間分布に制限をつけることが可能となる。特に、現在の標準理論である冷たい暗黒物質に関して、銀河や矮小銀河スケールでの存在形態を明らかにすることが、その本質を理解する上で大変重要になる。

本論文は、これまで採用されてきた単純な球対称光度・質量分布モデルから発展させて、より現実的な軸対称分布のモデルを新たに構築し、詳細な計算に基づいてより確からしい暗黒物質分布を決定したものである。その背景として、観測される矮小楕円体銀河の光度分布、ならびに冷たい暗黒物質のモデルから予言されるダークハローの両方が、大きく球対称からずれた分布を示すからである。本論文では、恒星系の速度分散の非等方性を考慮した詳細な動力学計算に基づいて、観測される矮小楕円体銀河の内部視線速度分布を最大限説明できるダークハローの質量分布を求め、それを暗黒物質の理論から予言されるものと比較した。主な結果は以下にまとめられる。（１）矮小楕円体銀河に付随するダークハローの多くは大きく扁平になっており、その軸比は理論予言よりも系統的に小さい。（２）空間的により広がったダークハローの中では、よりゆっくりとした星形成史を示す傾向がある。（３）質量分布を円運動回転曲線で表現した場合、最大の回転速度を示す半径以内の平均表面質量密度はどの矮小楕円体銀河でも一定の値を示し、さらにこの値はより大きな銀河に対してもほぼ一定である。この普遍的な平均表面質量密度の振る舞いから、暗黒物質の候補のひとつである暖かい暗黒物質の粒子質量に対して明確な制限を与えることができた。

以上の論文の内容は、著者が自立して研究活動を行うに必要な高度の研究能力と学識を有することを示している。したがって、林航平提出の博士論文は、博士（理学）の学位論文として合格と認める。