

学位論文要旨 (Summary of the Doctoral Dissertation)	
学位論文題目 (Dissertation Title)	Angular Correlations of the Inflationary Stochastic Gravitational Wave Background (インフレーションによる確率的な背景重力波の角度相関)
氏名(Name)	WU ZHENYUAN
<p>Cosmological inflation, or just inflation, is a theory of exponential expansion of space in the early universe. Under the inflation scenario, the universe experienced an exponential expansion epoch last from 10^{-36} seconds after the conjectured Big Bang singularity to some time around 10^{-33} seconds after the singularity. This scenario has achieved great theoretical success by overcoming some severe shortcomings of the Hot Big Bang (HBB) model and explaining the origin of the large-scale structure of the universe. However, because of the lack of direct observational evidence, the detailed mechanism responsible for inflation is still unknown, and the whole story remains speculated.</p> <p>Directly detecting gravitational waves (GWs) by LIGO scientific collaboration in 2015 has opened a new window to investigate various astrophysical and cosmological phenomena that conventional electromagnetic-wave observations cannot probe. Although current terrestrial GW detectors are only sensitive to single, strong, and low-redshift GW events, such as the merging of black holes and/or neutron stars, future GW detectors are expected to be able to detect much weaker and high-redshift GW events or even the primordial GWs generated during inflation. The direct detection of primordial GWs can offer solid evidence for the inflation theory and bring us lots of information about the state of the early universe. Primordial GWs are expected to be in the form of stochastic gravitational-wave background (SGWB) in the present universe. One big challenge in observing them is to isolate the inflationary component from other types of SGWB. Given this perspective, it is essential to ask whether there are any unique signatures of the inflationary SGWB that can be used to identify it from other SGWB components. In this thesis, we study a unique and universal angular correlation of the inflationary SGWB and analyze its detectability.</p> <p>This thesis can be split into two parts. The first part is from Chapter 2 to Chapter 4, where we set up the background and lay out the theoretical foundations for the afterword discussions. Specifically, in Chapter 2, we briefly review the HBB model and describe two main shortcomings of this model: the horizon problem and the initial perturbation problem. In Chapter 3, after briefly reviewing its history, we introduce the inflation theory as a solution to the shortcomings of the HBB model; we also present</p>	

a simple model of inflation: the single field slow-roll inflation. After that, we review the basic theory of GWs in Chapter 4, focusing on the geometric description based on general relativity. We also derive the basic equations governing the evolution of GWs in cosmology and review the production of primordial GWs in inflation.

The second part contains Chapter 5, where we study one unique signature of the inflationary SGWB: the antipodal angular correlation (AAC), and examine its detectability in observations. AAC means an angular correlation between GWs from opposite directions. After a review of the general characterization of the SGWB, we derive the AAC property in inflationary SGWB by analyzing the evolution of primordial GWs in the expanding universe. Because the AAC results from the super- to sub-horizon transform of primordial GWs, it is not a property expected to exist in the astrophysical SGWB. Therefore, a measure of the AAC can provide direct evidence for the primordial GWs. Previous work (Allen et al., 1999) argued that the standard strain correlation method could not observe the AAC due to the practically finite frequency resolution ability. We first review this fact. Recent work (Margalit et al., 2020) showed that phase-incoherent methods are the only helpful way to reconstruct the angular dependence in primordial GWs. We then investigate whether we can construct a phase-incoherent estimator of intensity to detect the AAC. We find that the conclusion depends on whether the primordial GWs have statistical isotropy or not. In the standard inflation models with statistical homogeneity and isotropy, there is no estimator of intensity sensitive to the AAC but does not suffer from a fast oscillating phase factor that erases the antipodal contribution. On the other hand, in inflation models with statistical anisotropy, it is possible to find a non-vanishing estimator of intensity for the AAC in inflation models. SGWB from the anisotropic inflation is thus distinguishable from other components by observing the AAC in GW intensity. We also analyze the detectability of AAC by the cross-correlation of GW strains in the time domain and confirm that the undetectability of AAC by the strain correlations is not a limitation of Fourier analysis.

(様式9号)

学位論文審査の結果及び最終試験の結果報告書

山口大学大学院創成科学研究科

氏名	WU ZHENYUAN
審査委員	主査：坂井伸之
	副査：白石清
	副査：新沼浩太郎
	副査：元木業人
	副査：齊藤遼
論文題目	Angular Correlations of the Inflationary Stochastic Gravitational Wave Background (インフレーションによる確率的な背景重力波の角度相関)
【論文審査の結果及び最終試験の結果】 2015年の重力波初検出以来、電磁波では観測することのできない天体現象を重力波で観測する重力波天文学が本格化した。これまで観測された重力波はブラックホールや中性子の合体という天体起源のものであるが、インフレーション理論では宇宙初期の加速膨張期に重力波が生成されたことが予言されており、その検証のために「インフレーション起源の(あらゆる方向から届く)背景重力波」を検出することが期待されている。しかし、その振幅は非常に小さいと共に、天体起源の背景重力波と識別することが困難と考えられている。 そこで本研究では、インフレーション起源の背景重力波が定常波になるという特徴に注目し、「対蹠的(正反対の方向の)角度相関」について理論的解析を行った。具体的に、重力波振幅の角度相関と、重力波強度(振幅に含まれる位相を取り除いたもの)の角度相関を計算し、次の結論を導いた。 1. 時空を一様・等方化する標準的なインフレーションモデルでは、いずれの角度相関も背景重力波全体の 10^{-10} 程度以下であり、インフレーション起源の重力波を識別することはできない。 2. 時空の非等方性が残るインフレーションモデルでは、重力波強度の角度相関が観測できる可能性があり、その場合は非等方インフレーションの直接的証拠になる。 本研究は、インフレーション起源の背景重力波の検出を目指すために、対蹠的角度相関を用いた新しい解析方法を提案し、その限界と可能性を示したという点で、学術的意味があると考えられる。 公聴会における主な質問内容は、相関関数の定義に現れる平均の意味に関するものであった。定義は重力波を確率的事象とみたアンサンブル平均であるのに対し、観測的にそれをどう読み替えるかは非自明かつ難しい問題であることなど、的確な説明がなされた。 以上により本研究は、十分な独創性と学術的意義があり、博士(理学)の論文に値するものと判断した。 論文内容及び審査会、公聴会での質問に対する応答などから、最終試験は合格とした。	

(様式第9号)

なお、関連論文の発表状況は以下の通りである。(関連論文 1編)

Zhen-Yuan Wu, Nobuyuki Sakai, Ryo Saito, Antipodal angular correlations of inflationary stochastic gravitational wave, Physical Review D 107, 023503 (2023)