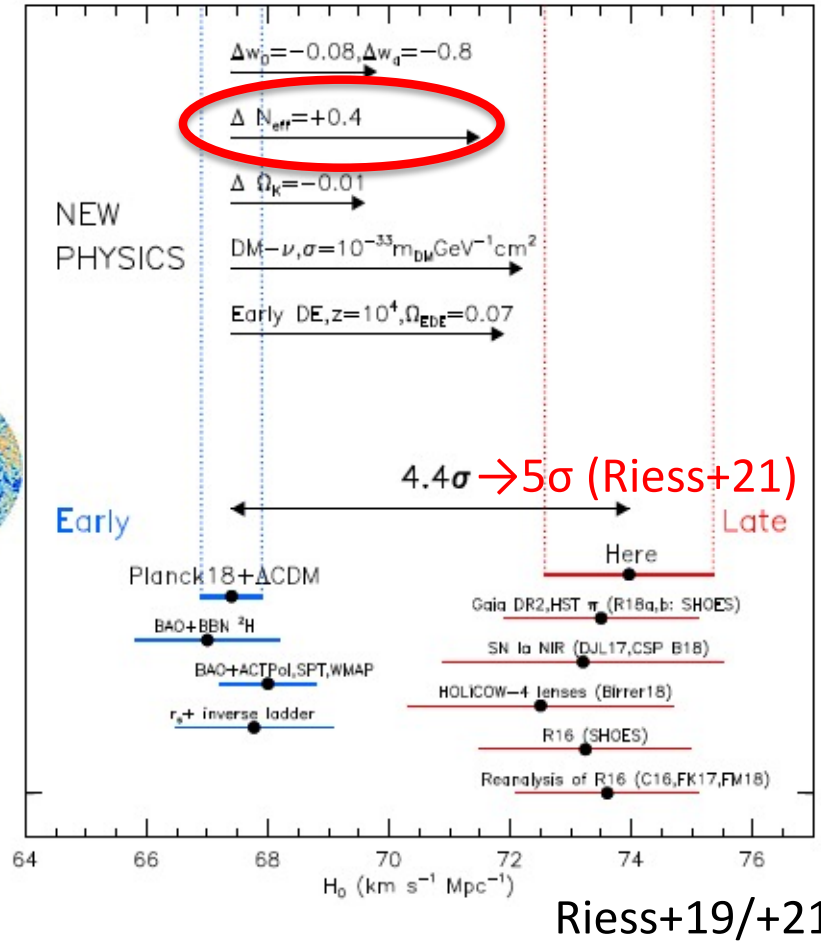
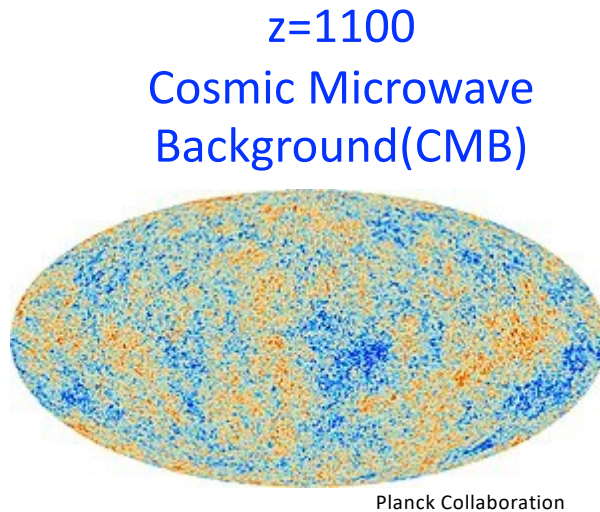


# New Explorations for Particles in the Early Universe via Galaxy Observations



Masami Ouchi  
(NAOJ / U.Tokyo ICRR)

# Hubble Tension Puzzle and Primordial He Abundance



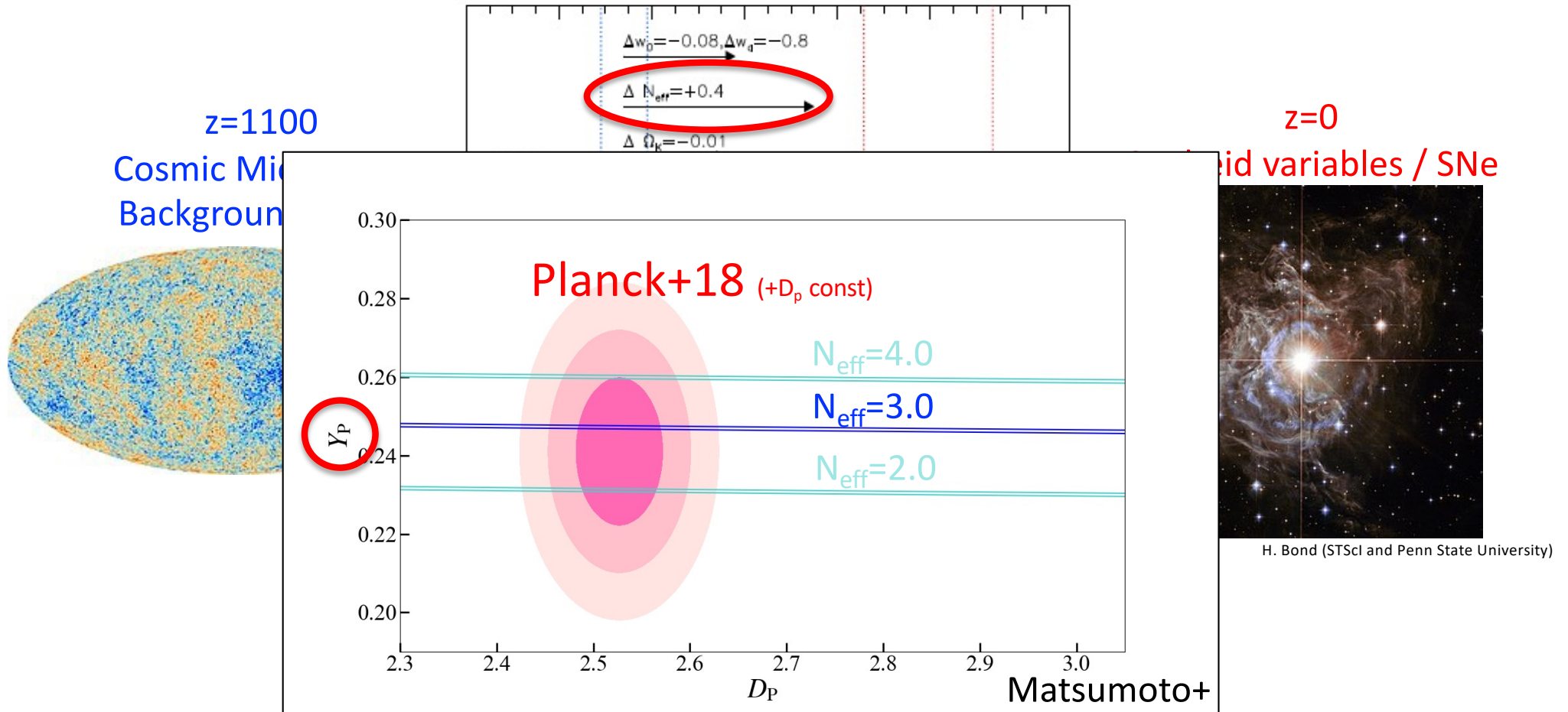
$z=0$   
Cepheid variables / SNe



H. Bond (STScI and Penn State University)

- Puzzling Hubble Tension
  - $H_0 = 67.4 \pm 0.5$  (CMB; Planck+18) vs.  $73.0 \pm 1.0$  (Cepheid/SNela) in km/s/Mpc
  - Scenario: effective number of neutrino,  $N_{\text{eff}}$ , higher than standard value  $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$  (by  $\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.4$ )?
  - $N_{\text{eff}}$  has not been determined in laboratory.  $N_{\text{eff}}$  is sensitive to primordial He (D) abundance,  $Y_p$  and  $D_p$ .
- Present constraint w primordial He  $Y_p$  (Planck+18) & deuterium  $D_p$  (QSO abs sys)  $\rightarrow \Delta N_{\text{eff}} \sim 1$

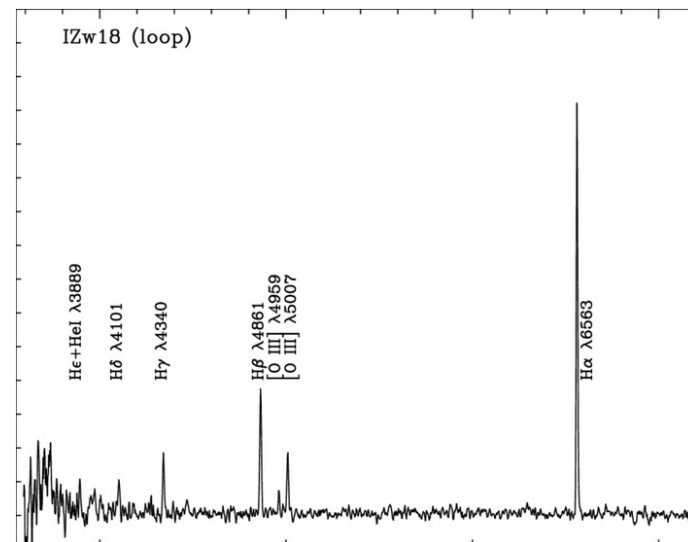
# Hubble Tension Puzzle and Primordial He Abundance



- **Puzzling Hubble Tension**
  - $H_0 = 67.4 \pm 0.5$  (CMB; Planck+18) vs.  $73.0 \pm 1.0$  (Cephid/SNeIa) in km/s/Mpc
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# Determining Primordial He Abundance $Y_p$

- Unlike primordial D or Li determinations,
  - Detectable He lines: neither in inter-galactic medium (IGM) nor stars
- $Y_p$  determination  $\rightarrow$  He emission lines from ionized gas in galaxies
  - especially extremely metal poor galaxies (EMPGs) whose gas is nearly primordial
- Observing EMPGs, i.e. [primordial galaxies](#).
  - $\rightarrow Y_p$  determination
  - Needing characterizing EMPGs (also useful for galaxy formation in their early phase)



# EMPG Obs Projects

Extremely Metal-poor Representatives Explored by the Subaru Survey  
(**EMPRESS**)

- **EMPRESS**

- Subaru HSC/SSP deep&wide imaging
- Subaru/FOCAS and Keck/LRIS, DEIMOS opt follow-up spec.
- **EMPG search and characterization**

- **EMPRESS HRS**

- Magellan MagE Spec (Rauch et al.)
- Deep mid-high resolution spec
- Velocity disp, outflows, and blue lines

- **EMPRESS 3D** (Subaru intensive; 2021-)

- Subaru FOCAS/IFU 3Dspec
- Subaru IRCS+SWIMS near-infrared spec
- **Primordial He**, dynamics, 3D struc.

Subaru Telescope



Keck Telescope



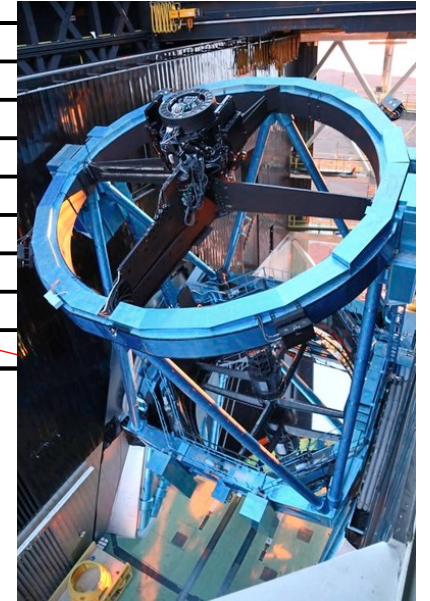
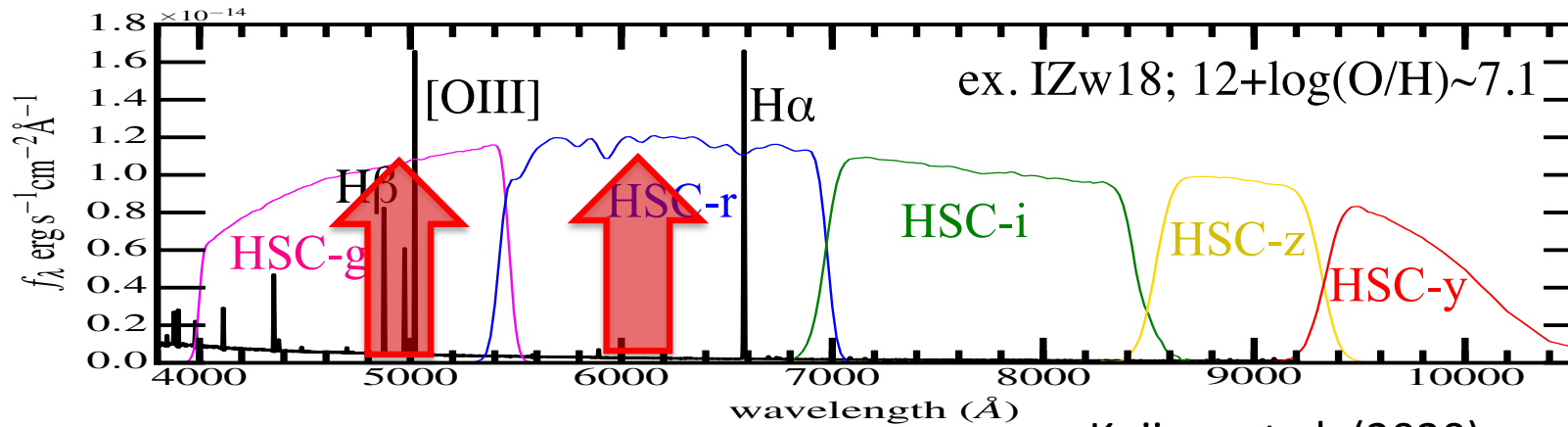
[https://www.photonics.com/Articles/New\\_Laser\\_on\\_Keck\\_II\\_Telescope\\_Inspires/a47411](https://www.photonics.com/Articles/New_Laser_on_Keck_II_Telescope_Inspires/a47411)

Magellan Tel.



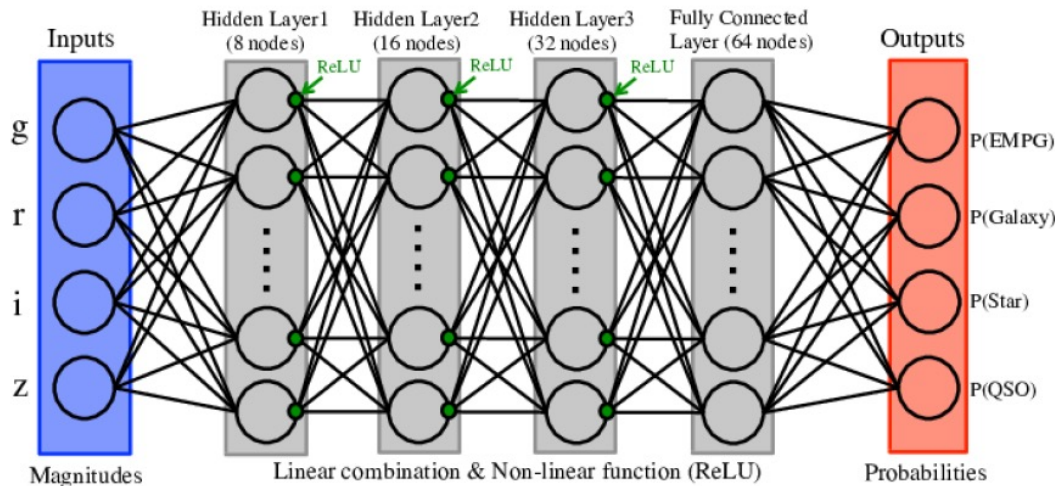
<https://obs.carnegiescience.edu/Magellan>

# EMPG Search (EMPRESS)



Kojima et al. (2020)

+ Machine learning (ML) technique

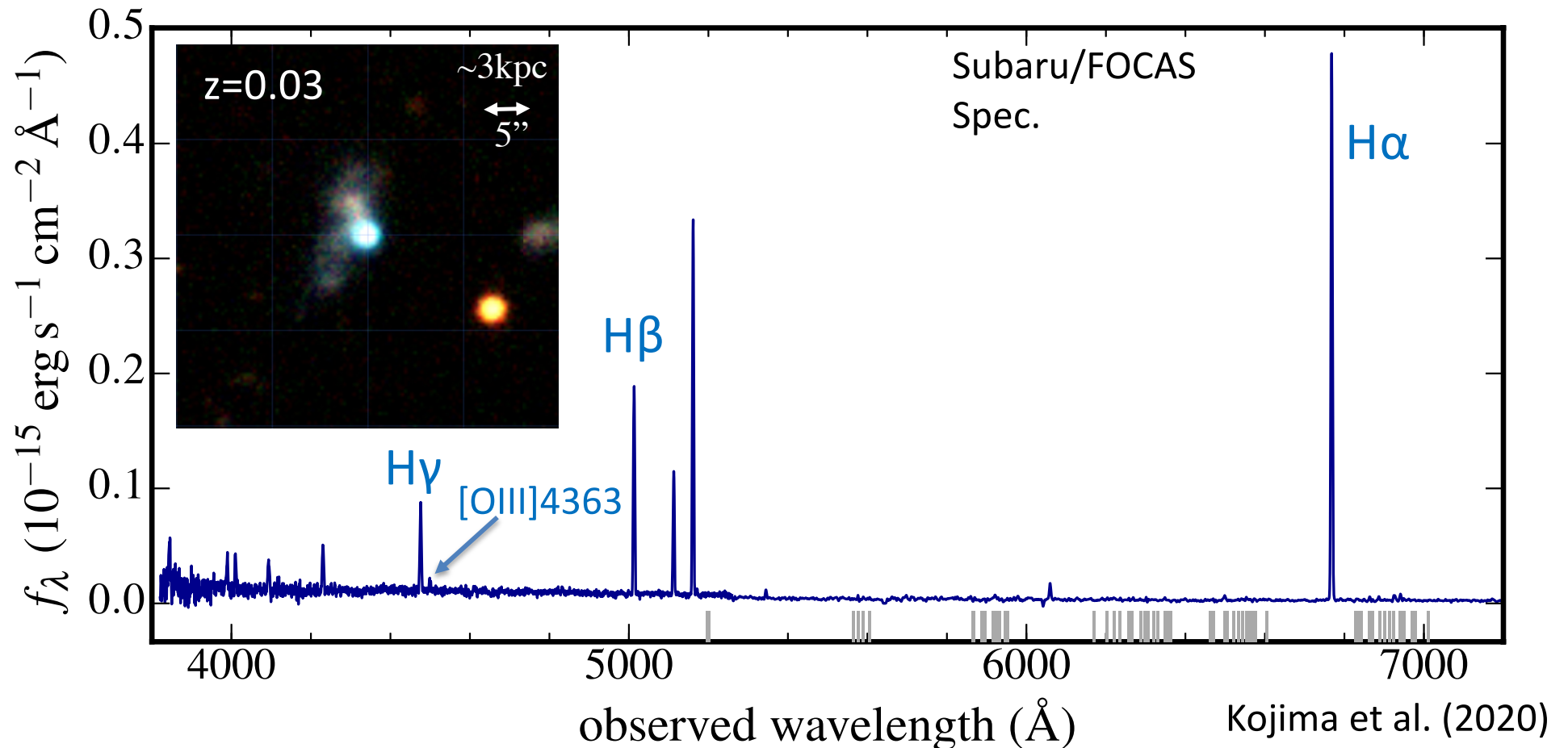


SED models (30,000 × 4)

<i>Beagle</i>	Chevallard & Charlot 2016
<i>Stellar model</i>	Castelli & Kurucz 2004
<i>QSO composite</i>	Selsing et al. 2016

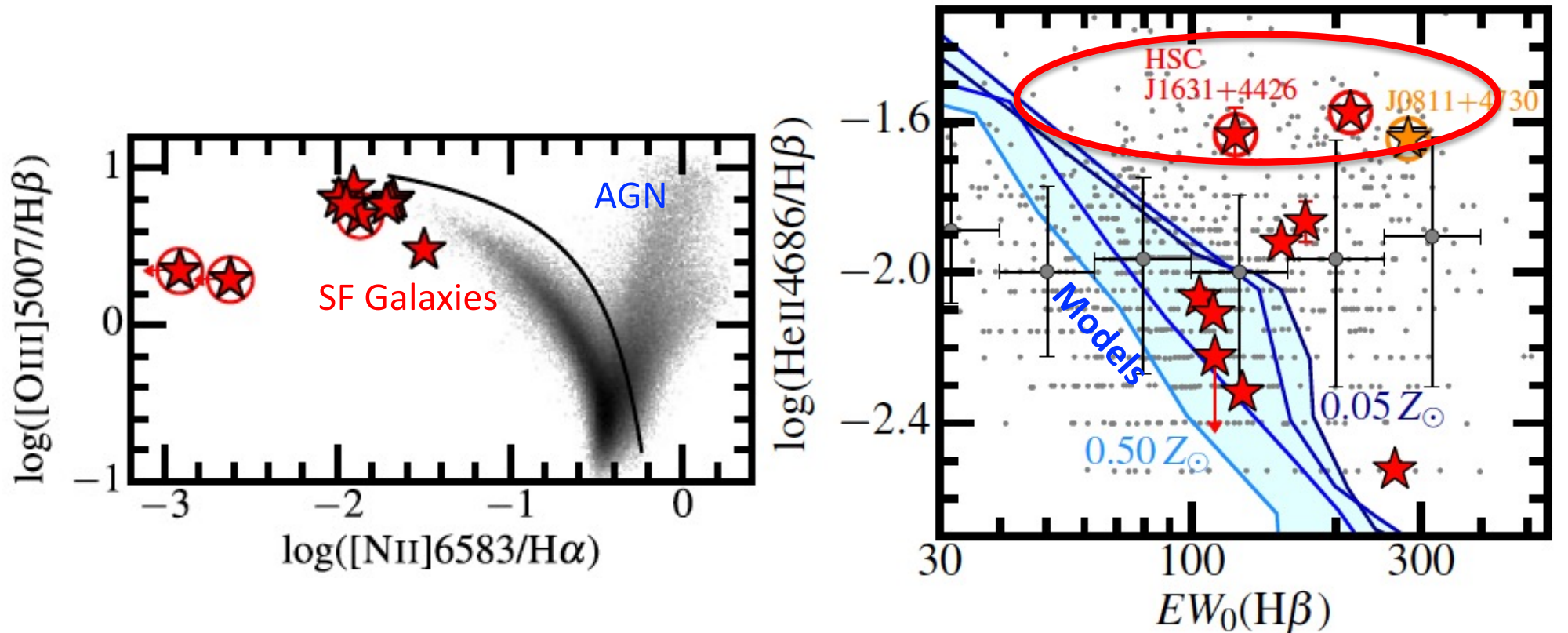
# Follow-up Spectroscopy

## EMPG (HSC J1631+4426)



- So far,  $\sim 20$  new EMPGs down to  $M^* = 5 \times 10^4 M_\odot$  are successfully identified
  - New ML methods (Light GBM; Nishigaki et al. in prep.)
  - See 4 papers (Kojima+20, 21, Isobe+21, 22)

# Strong High Ionization (HeII) Lines

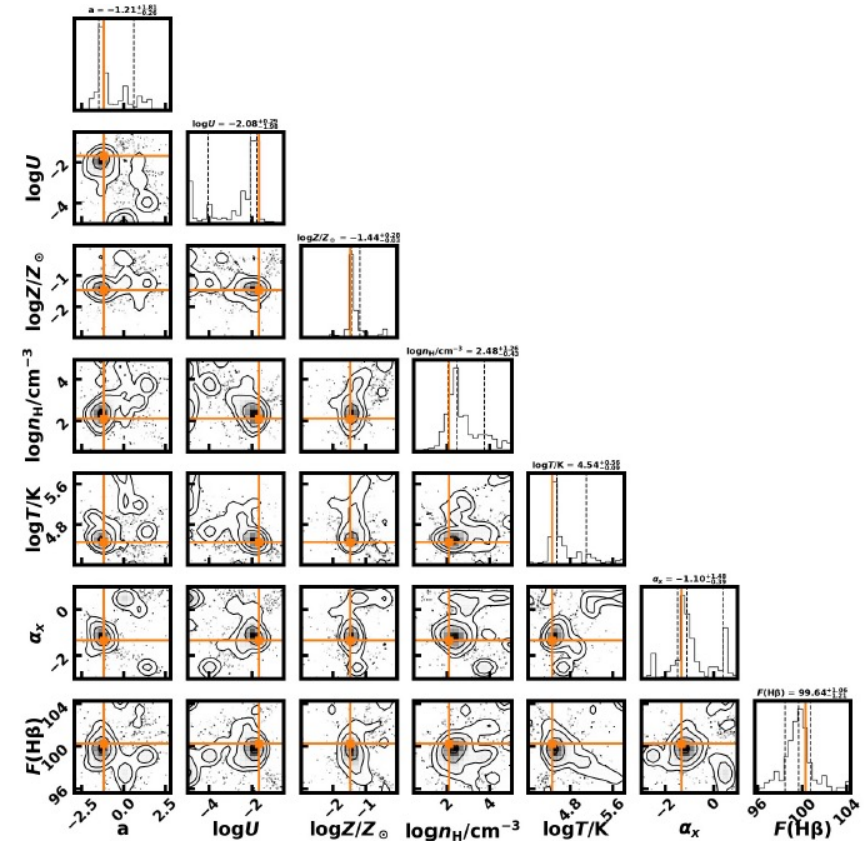
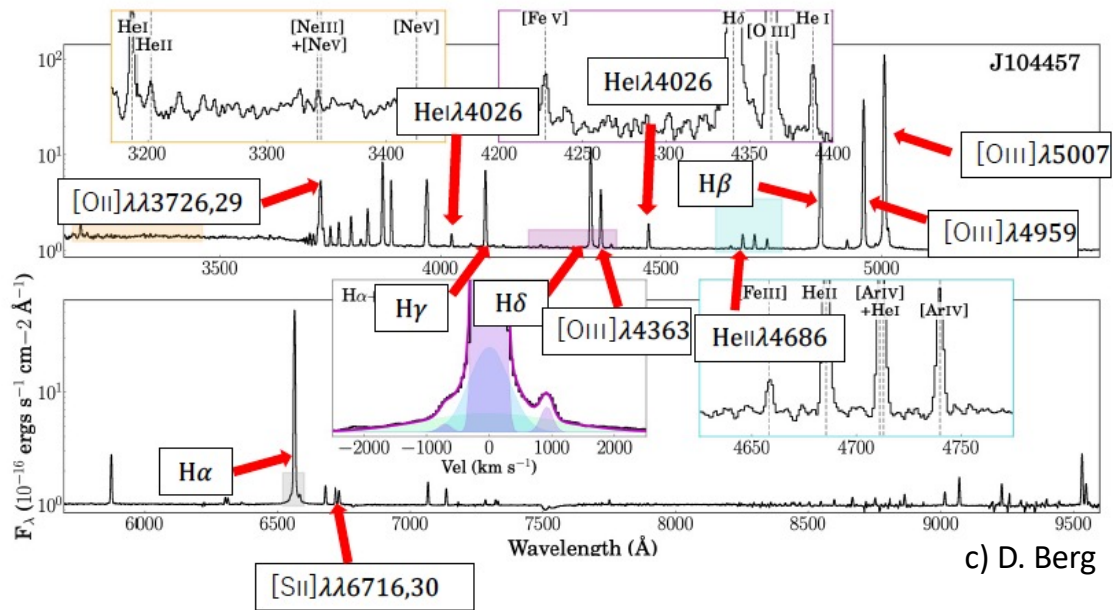


Kojima et al. (2020,21)

- No clear signatures of AGN, but too strong HeII4686 (54.4eV) against H (13.6eV)
- What is the ionizing source?
- Ionizing spectra are absorbed and cannot be directly observed.



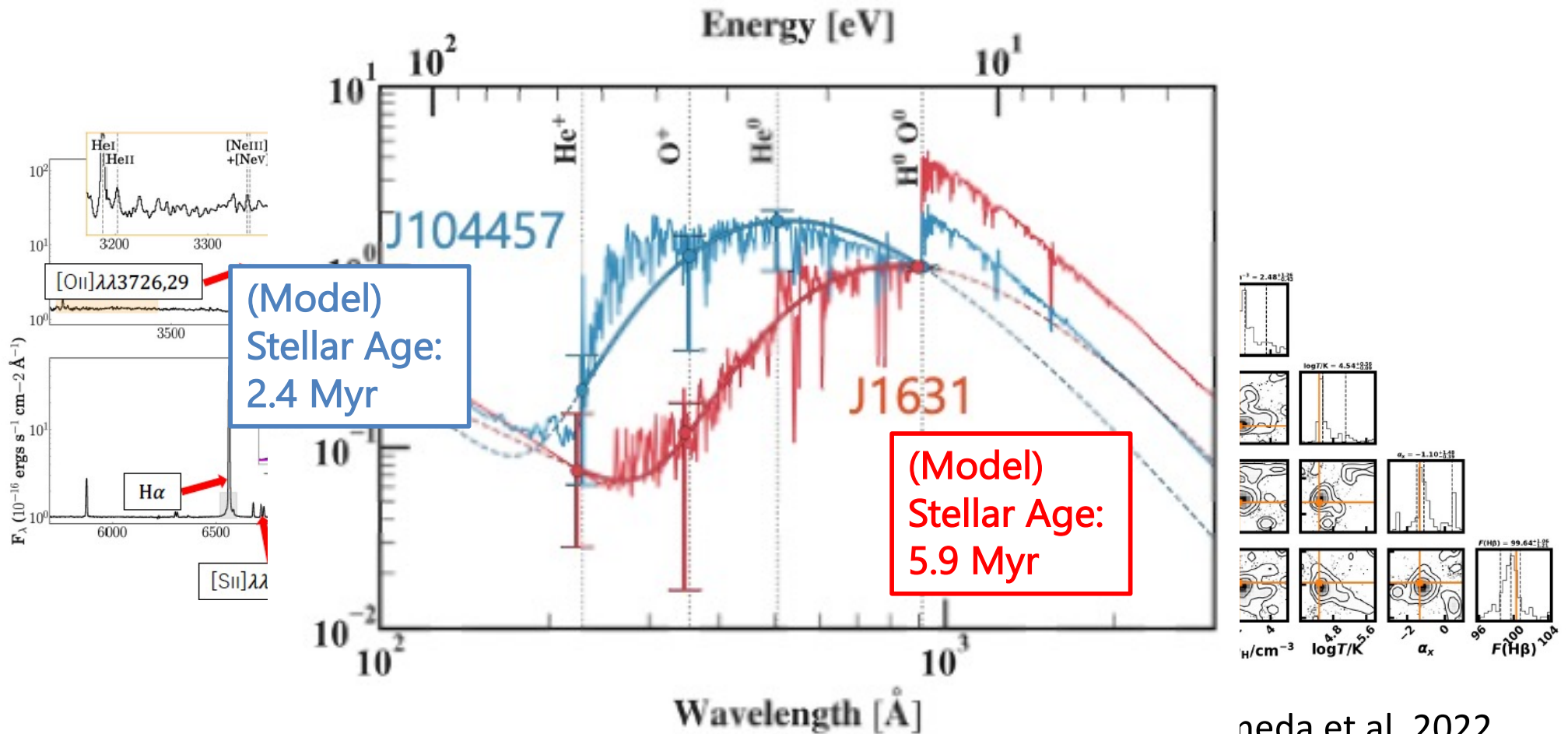
# Too Strong HeII (54eV) Line Origins of High Energy Photons?



Umeda et al. 2022

- Unobserved spec (200-900Å) → ~10 emission + MCMC (CLOUDY models): 7 parameters (spec shape +Z, U,  $n_H$ , Q)
- Power law needed -> Non stellar sources should exist.
- Diversity in shape: Very young stellar ages only ~2-6 Myr  
-> Small age differences can make the diversity

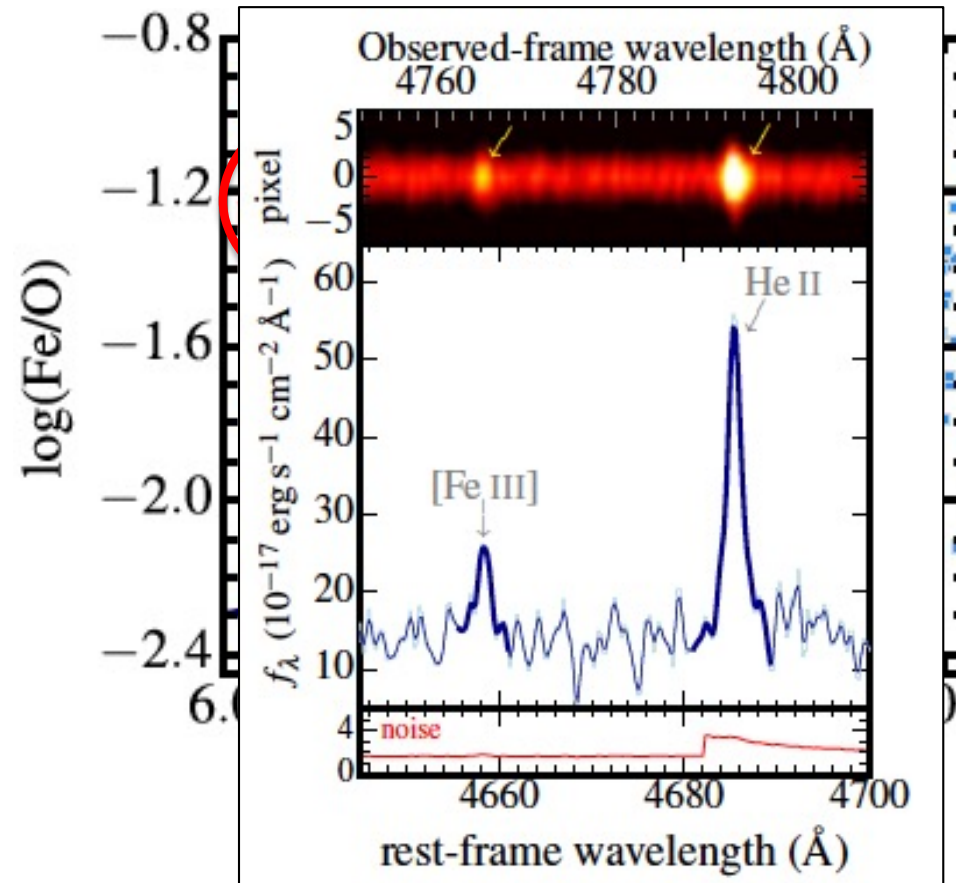
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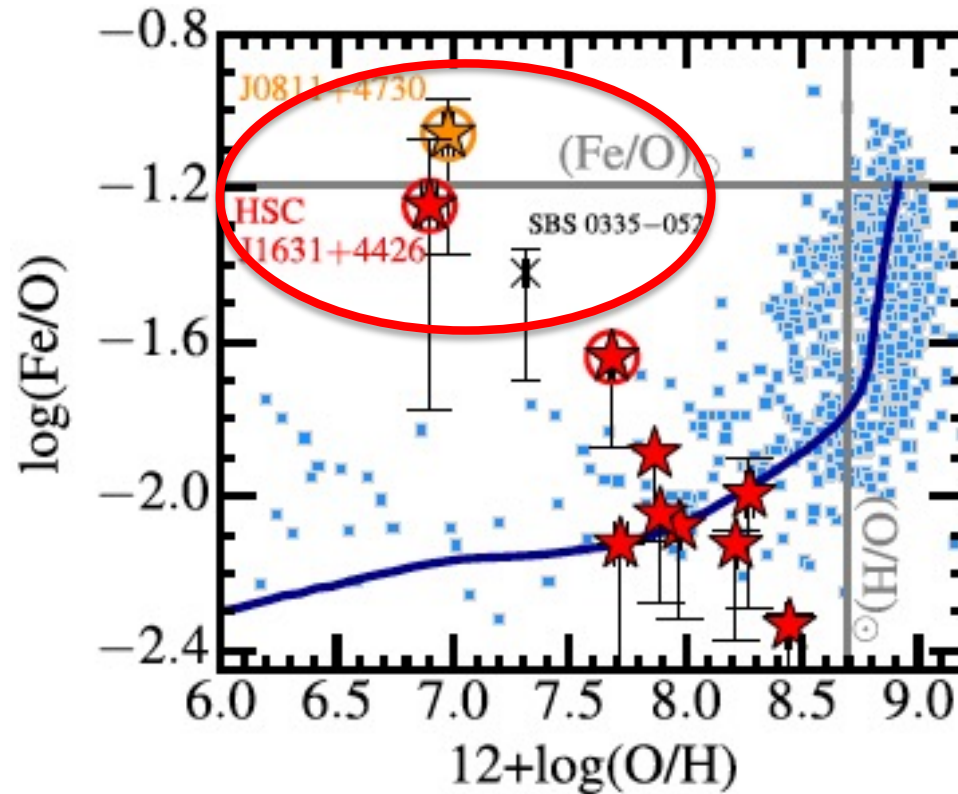
# Interesting Spectral Features



Kojima et al. (2021)

- Excessive Fe abundance  $(\text{Fe}/\text{O}) \sim 1.0 (\text{Fe}/\text{O})_{\text{sun}}$
- Type Ia supernovae (SNeIa)?  $\rightarrow$  Too young ( $\lesssim 10 \text{ Myr}$ )

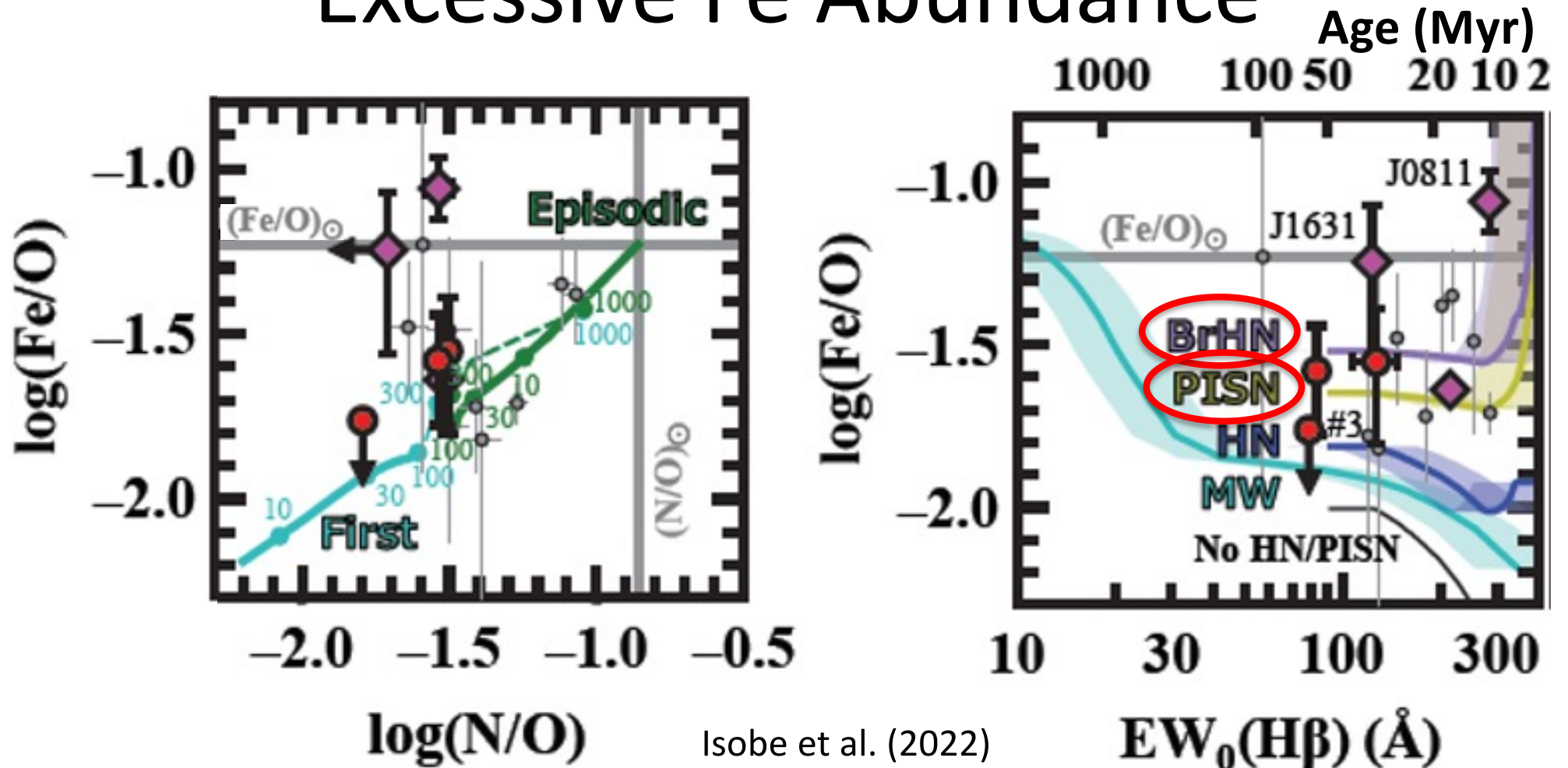
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# Excessive Fe Abundance



Isobe et al. (2022)

- High  $(\text{Fe}/\text{O}) \sim (\text{Fe}/\text{O})_{\text{sun}}$ 
  - Young, but episodic SF w past SNIa? -> Don't explain 2 EMPGs by low  $(\text{N}/\text{O})$
  - Dust depletion cannot explain it.
  - Why? Pair-instability SNe (PISNe) or bright hypernovae (HNe) enrichment dominated?

# Near Infrared Spectroscopy for $Y_p$ Determination

## EMPG Obs Projects

Extremely Metal-poor Representatives Explored by the Subaru Survey  
(**EMPRESS**)

- **EMPRESS**
  - Subaru HSC/SSP deep&wide imaging
  - Subaru/FOCAS and Keck/LRIS,DEIMOS opt follow-up spec.
  - **Low-mass EMPG search** and characterization
- **EMPRESS HRS**
  - Magellan MagE Spec (Rauch et al.)
  - Deep mid-high resolution spec
  - **Velocity disp, outflows,** and blue lines
- **EMPRESS 3D** (Subaru intensive)
  - Subaru FOCAS/**IFU 3Dspec**
  - Subaru IRCS+SWIMS **near-infrared spec**
  - **Dynamics, 3D struc., and primordial He**

Subaru Telescope



Keck Telescope



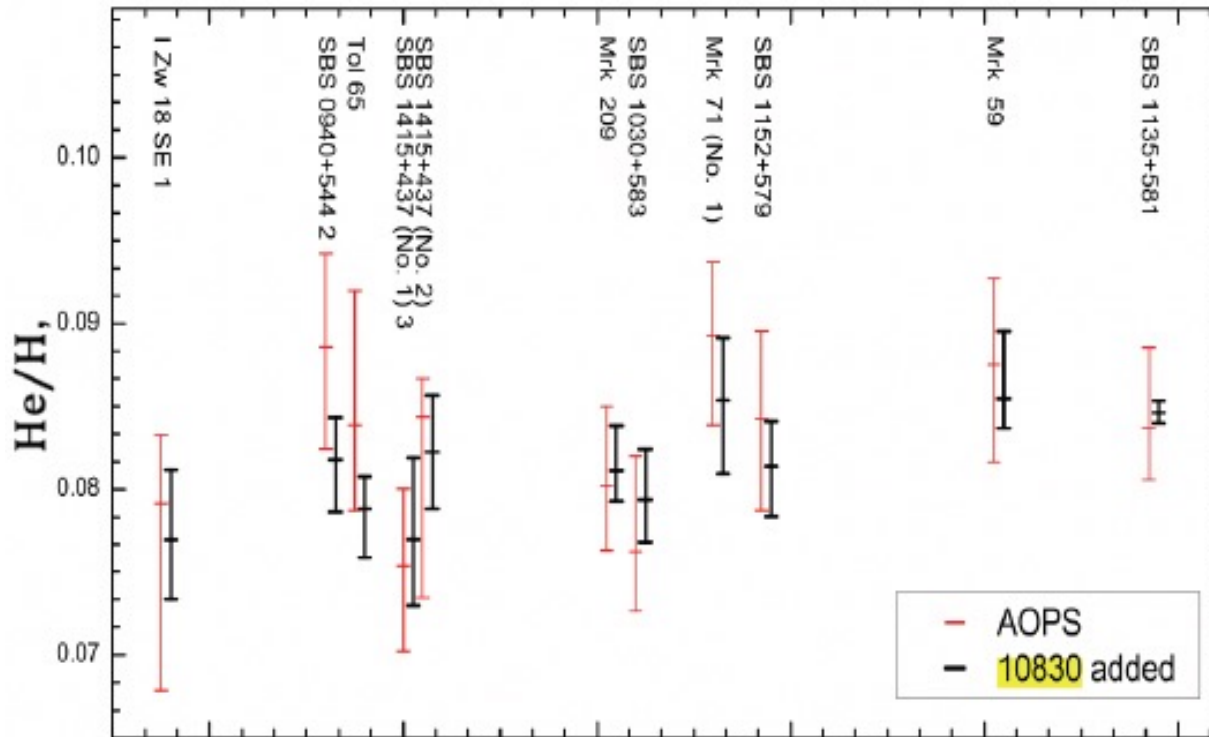
Magellan Tel.



[https://www.photonics.com/Articles/New\\_Laser\\_on\\_Keck\\_II\\_Telescope\\_Inspires/a47411](https://www.photonics.com/Articles/New_Laser_on_Keck_II_Telescope_Inspires/a47411)

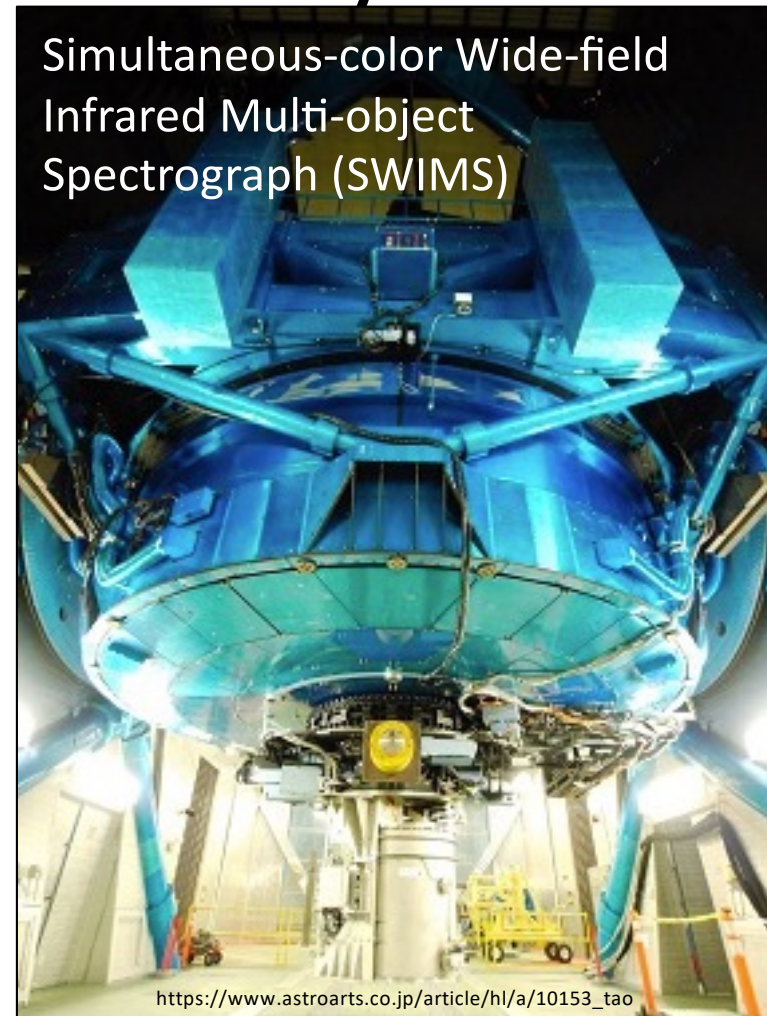
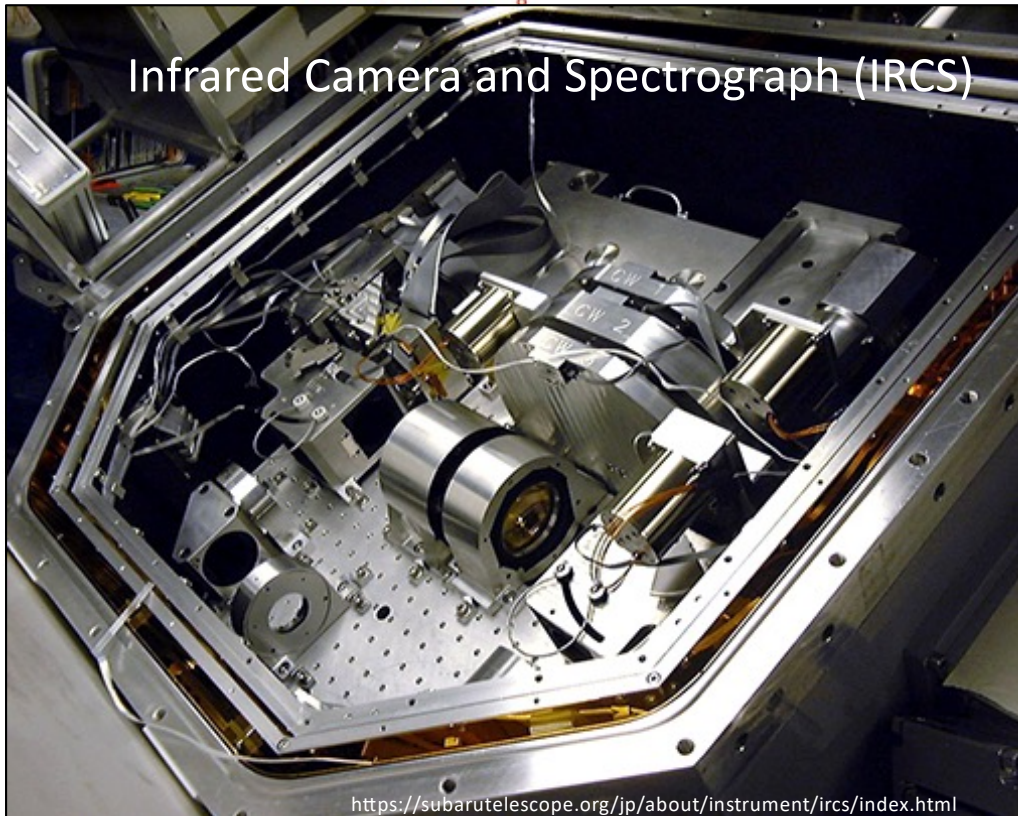
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# Primordial He Abundance $Y_p$



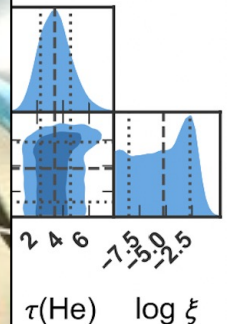
- Uncertainty of gas density is a major error sources for He/H
- Resolving problems of density uncertainties w near-infrared HeI10830 lines (evaluating amount of collisional de-excitation)

# He Abundance: Analyses



SWIMS\_27A  
Best  
1sigma

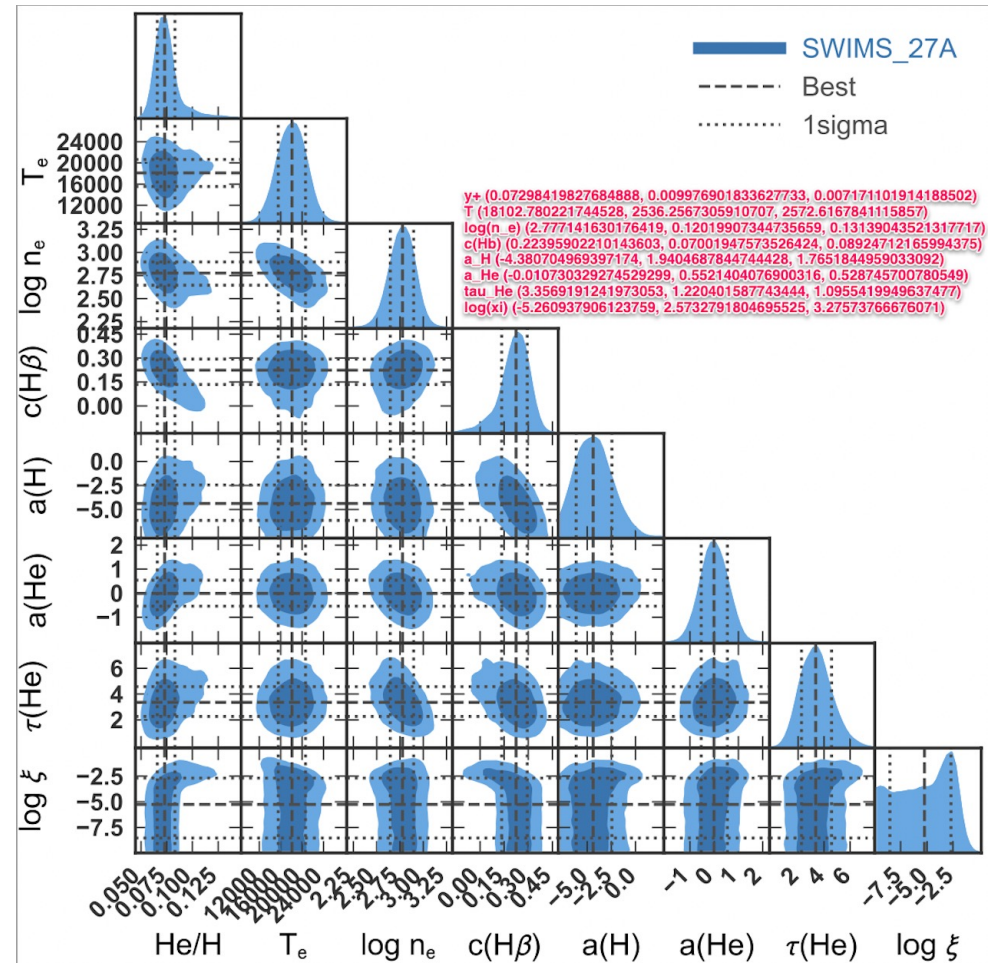
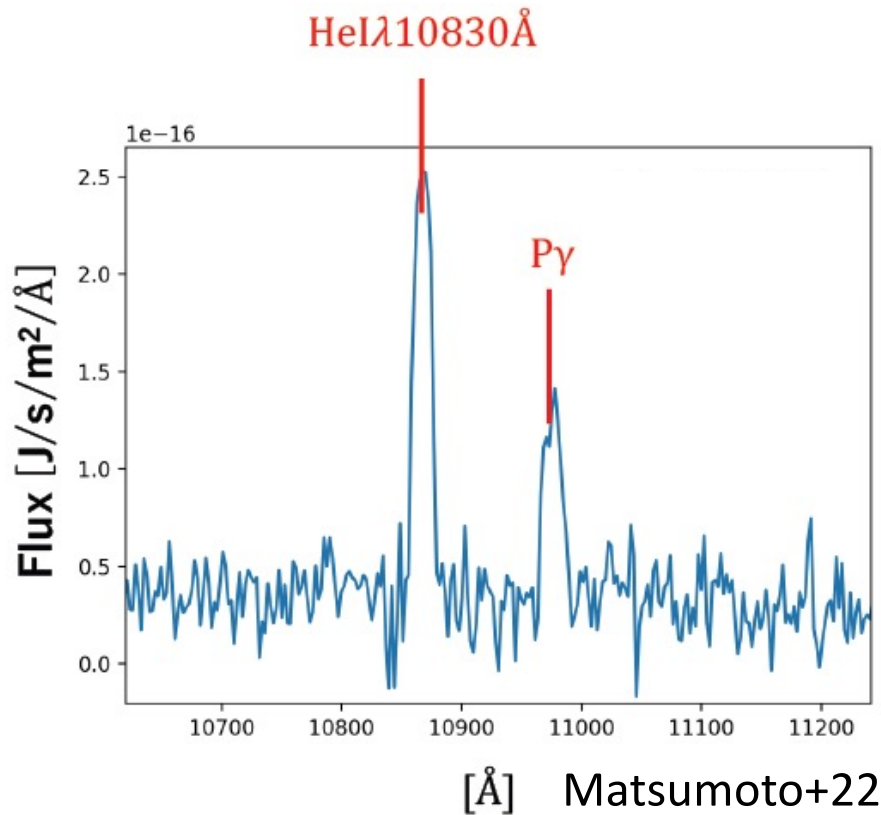
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900316, 0.528745700780549)  
3444, 1.0955419949637477)  
5525, 3.27573766676071)



- NIR spec. w IRCS+SWIMS
  - Quadrupling the number of EMPGs (3→13 EMPGs)
- MCMC fitting w 14 hydrogen and He lines
  - 8 nebular param incl. He abundance

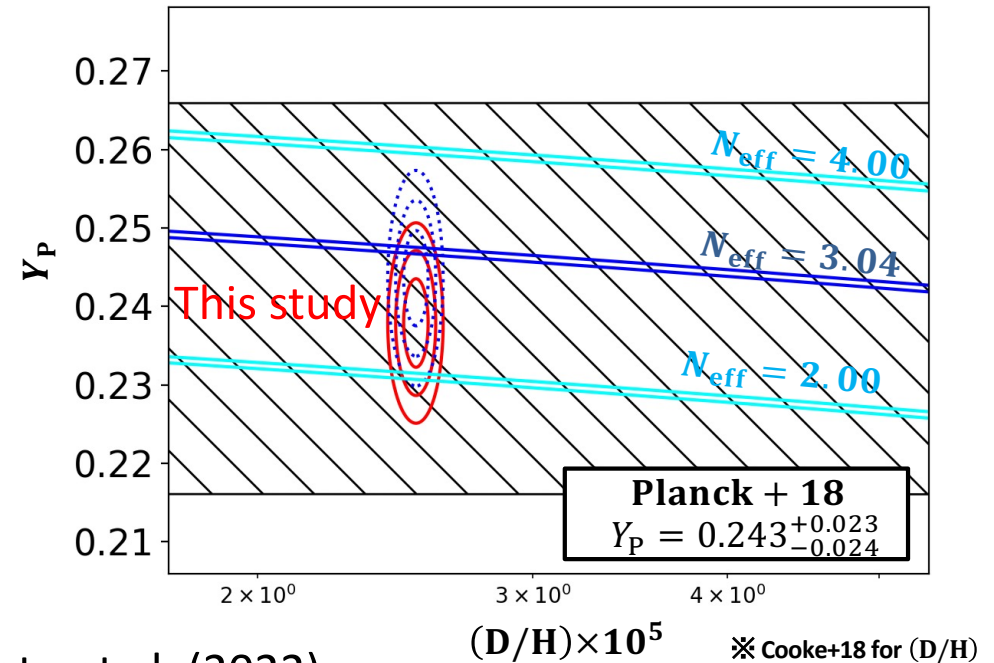
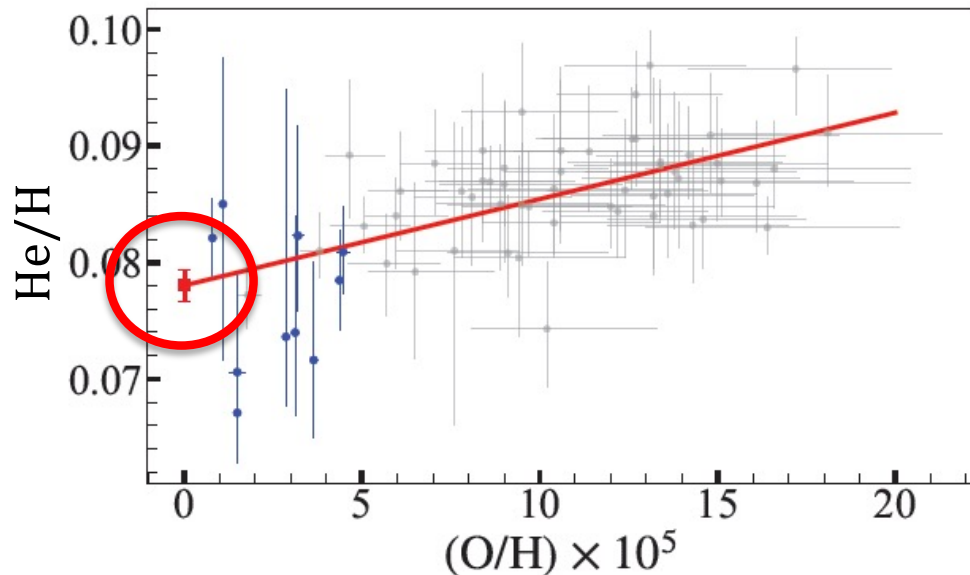


# He Abundance: Analyses



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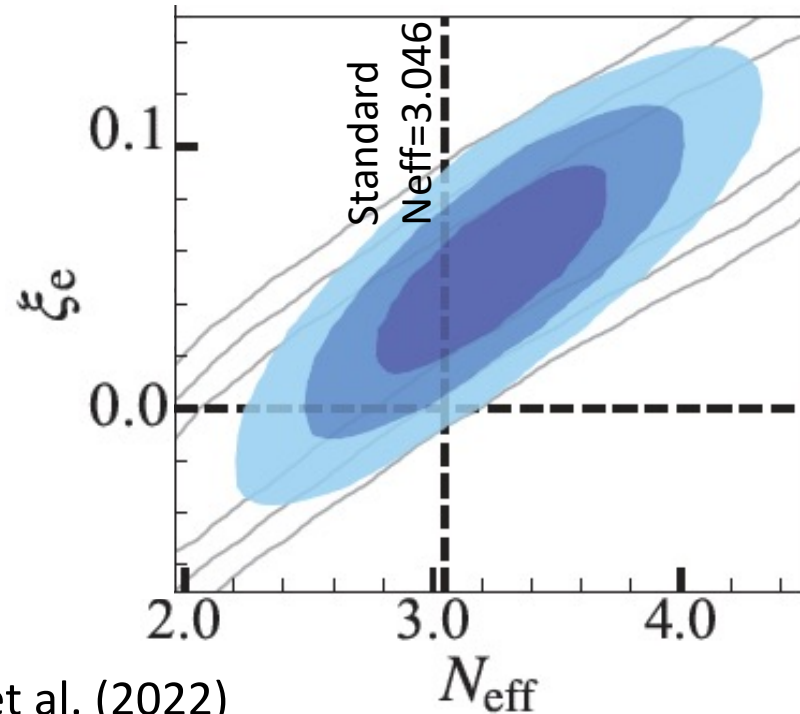
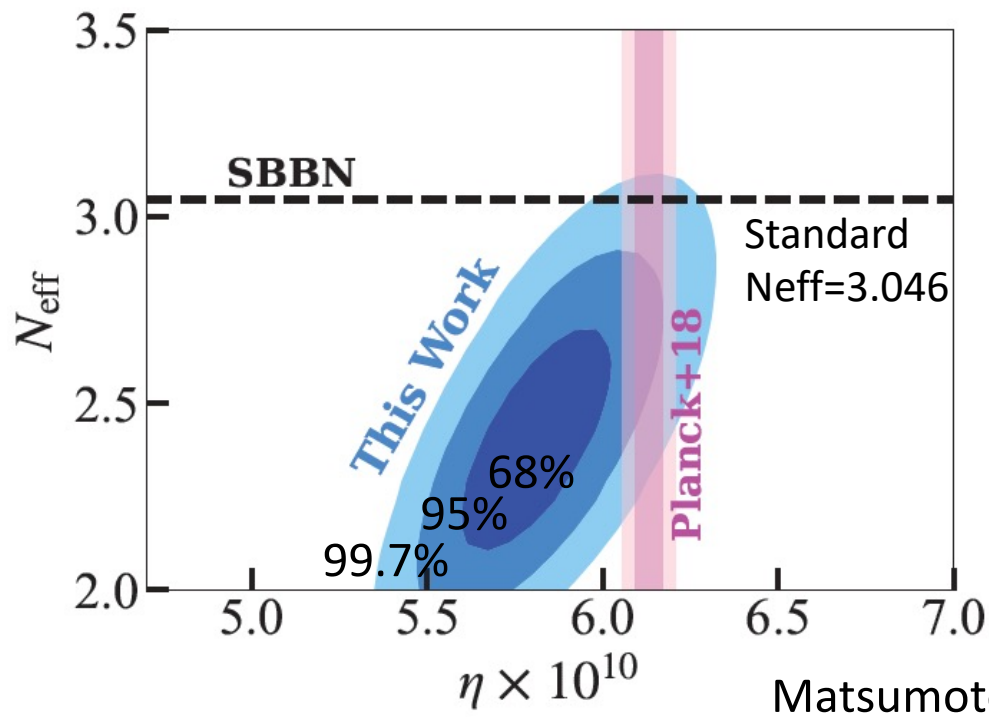
# $Y_p$ Determination



Matsumoto et al. (2022)

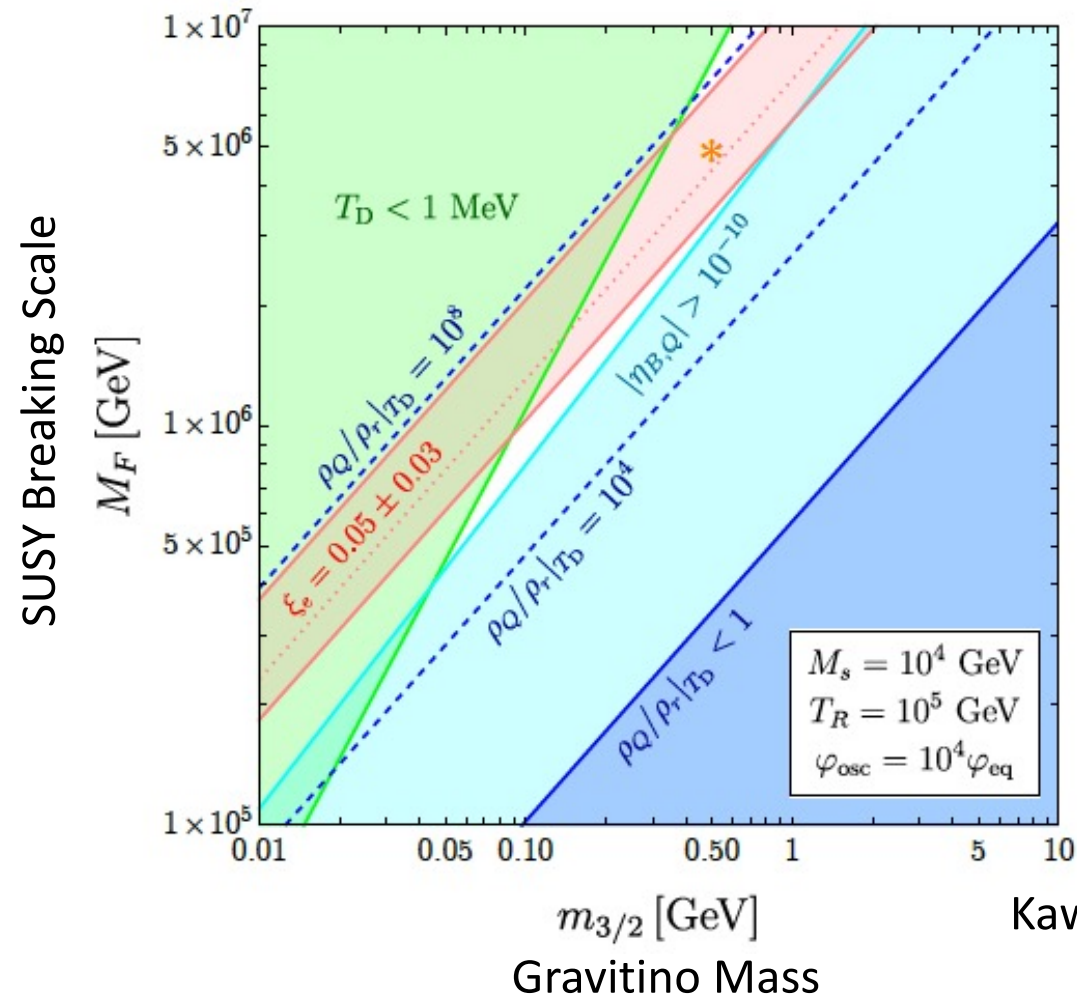
- $He/H = 0.078 \pm 0.0013 \rightarrow Y_p = 0.2379^{+0.0031}_{-0.0030}$
- Consistent with Planck+18 (+ prev.  $Y_p$ ), but significantly better than the one of Planck+18
- Relatively small  $Y_p$

# Tension with Standard Model? Or Non-Zero Lepton Asymmetry?



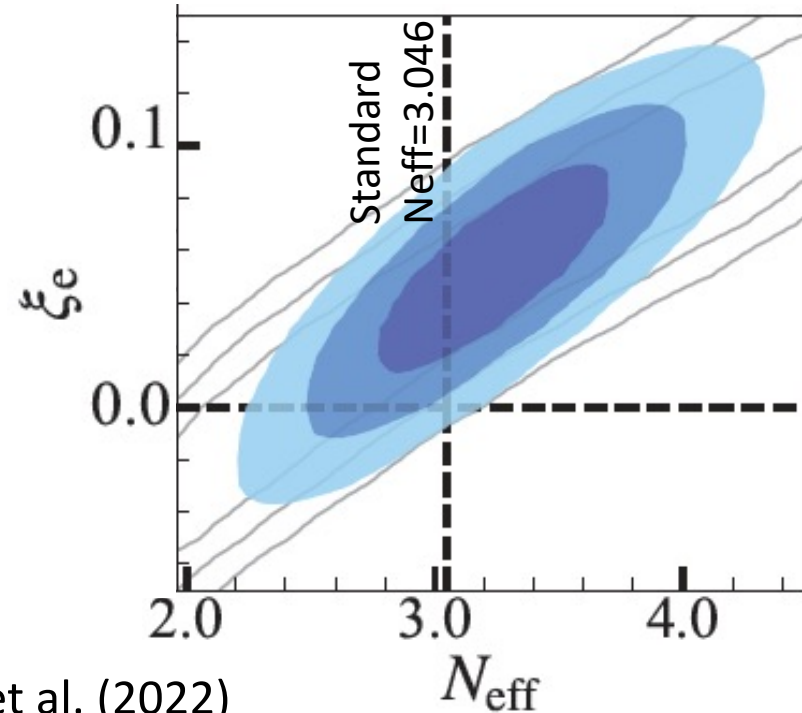
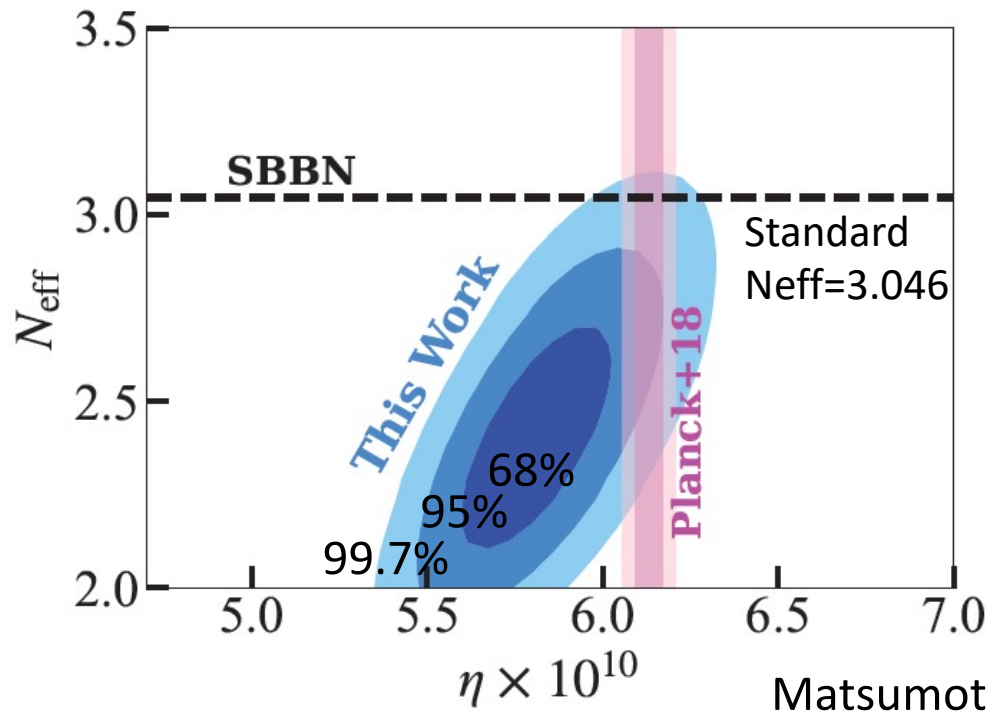
- Relatively small  $N_{\text{eff}}$ . Tension with standard model ( $N_{\text{eff}}=3.046$ )?
- Introducing Lepton asymmetry
  - Lepton asymmetry  $\xi_e > 0$  ( $2\sigma$ ), while  $N_{\text{eff}}$  is as large as  $N_{\text{eff}} \sim 3.5$
  - explaining the Hubble tension?

# How Can the Large $\xi_e \sim 0.05$ Be Explained?



- In the Affleck-Dine (AD) mechanism for lepton number generation
- Non-topological solitons (L-balls) are produced
  - Lepton number is confined in the L-balls  $\rightarrow$  Large lepton number
- Is the large lepton number allowed under the other constraints?
  - L-ball decay temperature and fine-tuning

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  - Lepton asymmetry  $\xi_e > 0$  ( $2\sigma$ ), while  $N_{\text{eff}}$  is as large as  $N_{\text{eff}} \sim 3.5$   
→ explaining the Hubble tension?

# Summary

- Recent progresses on primordial He abundance determination by galaxy observations
- EMPRESS: By Subaru imaging/spec and Keck+Magellan spec.
  - Searching for EMPGs with deep-wide Subaru images
    - ~20 new EMPGs incl. the most metal poor galaxy  $Z=0.016$   $Z_0$  (HSC J1631+4426)
  - Too strong HeII (high ionization) emission
    - Hidden non-thermal source. Diversity of ionization spectrum explained by stellar ages
  - Excessive Fe abundance in EMPGs by spectroscopy
    - Signatuers of PISNe (or bright HNe)?
  - Moderately small primordial He abundance:  $Y_p=0.2379+0.0031/-0.0030$ 
    - $\sim 2\sigma$  tension with the standard cosmology ( $N_{\text{eff}}=3.046$ )? Lepton asymmetry??

EMPRESS project continues. Stay Tuned!!