

# Searching for the hidden signal from the universe's beginning

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Credit: NASA/ESA/HUBBLE

Astronomers are on the search for a mysterious signal that could map the early universe.

Astronomers are on the search for a mysterious signal. This signal could chart the universe's [first stars](#) and tell us how existence took shape.

Light travels nearly 300,000 kilometers per second. It's the fastest thing in the universe.

Even at this speed, it takes roughly [25,000 years](#) for light to travel from the edge of our galaxy to Earth.

This means that, when we point telescopes at the edge of the galaxy, we're actually seeing it as it was 25,000 years ago. The further out you look, the further back in time you see.

## **Birthing a star**

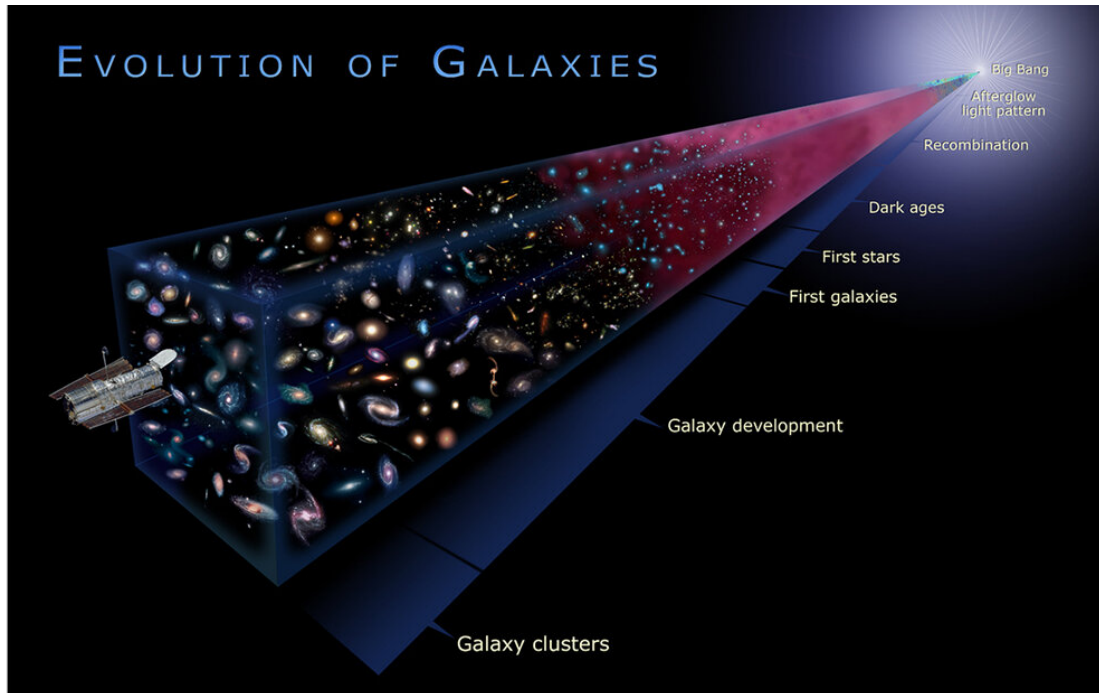
Professor Cathryn Trott is an astronomer at the Curtin Institute of Radio Astronomy.

Cathryn is trying to [sneak a peek](#) at how the early universe looked by observing the space between galaxies.

Faint traces of radiation left from the formation of stars and galaxies still linger. As this radiation hits Earth, we can learn about our universe's history.

"The early universe was filled with a fog of neutral [hydrogen](#) gas," says Cathryn.

"When the first stars and galaxies formed, they produced ionizing light. This light was energetic enough to strip away protons and electrons. That's exactly what it did to this neutral hydrogen fog."



Our universe expanded after the Big Bang – over time, stars and galaxies formed. Credit: NASA HUBBLESITE

Neutral hydrogen emits radiation at a very specific wavelength. Looking for this wavelength can show where the neutral hydrogen was in the universe.

Stars and galaxies remove this neutral hydrogen. This means we see how stars and [galaxies](#) formed in the early universe by looking for blank spots.

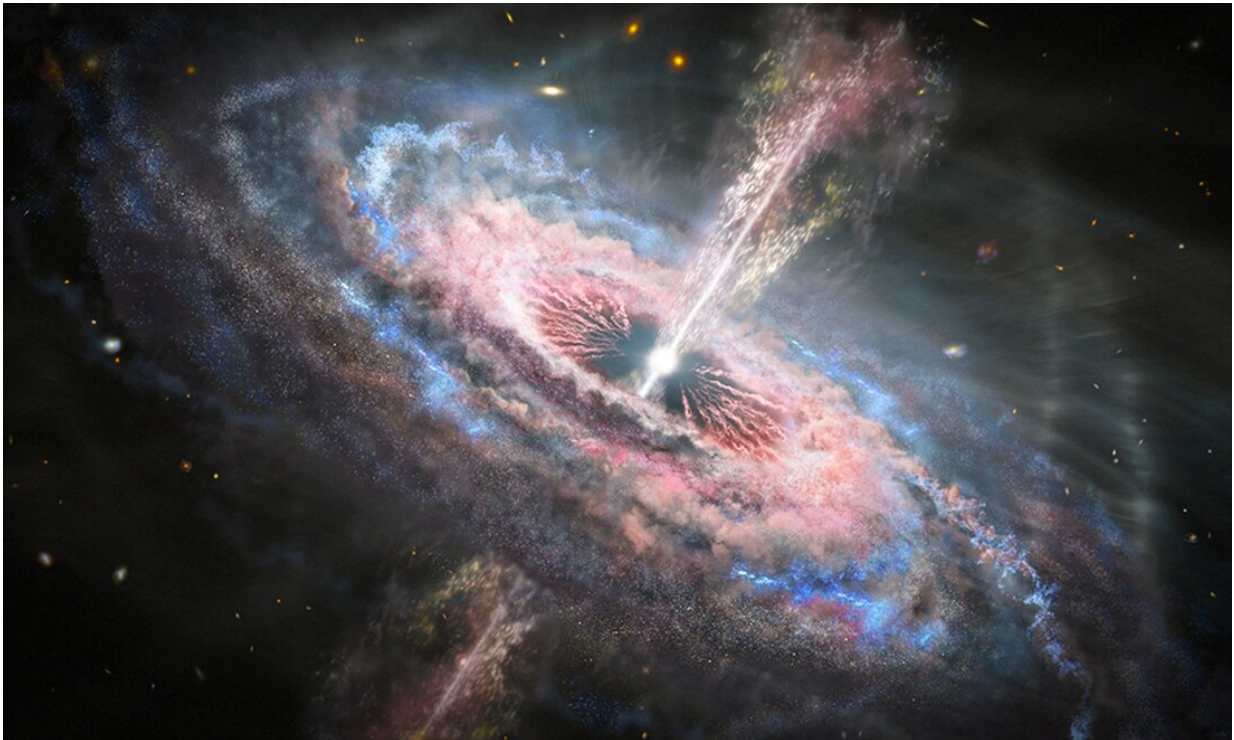
"If we can map radiation as a function of distance, we can walk back in time and see the conditions of the early universe," says Cathryn.

The [neutral hydrogen](#) radiation that hits Earth from the [early universe](#) is 10,000 times fainter than the [radiation](#) of nearby [stars](#).

This means Cathryn has to look for faint signals in an incredible amount of noise.

## The hidden signal

"We eke out this signal by staring at the same patch of sky for a long time. We used the Murchison Widefield Array (MWA) over 4 years during specific seasons and integrated the data," says Cathryn.



The universe is a busy place, full of explosions of light that hide these signals.  
Credit: NASA HUBBLESITE

Cathryn has combined years of observations looking for this signal. To this day, nobody's found it, but astronomers are getting closer.

"To detect the signal, part of the problem is we don't know exactly what the signal is. We don't know exactly how bright it's going to be, or exactly know where it will come from," Cathryn says.

"We have a rough idea about this signal, but our models show it will take 1000 hours of clean data to find it. We've done the largest experiment on this and had 110 hours."

Clean data is the leftovers after Cathryn [removes telescope readings of nearby satellites, stars and galaxies](#).

"Western Australia is perfectly poised to do this experiment, because we have the MWA and the Square Kilometer Array. We also have dark skies and the astronomy expertise here."

Astronomers expect to find the signal before 2029. It will be the first step in confirming how all the bodies in our known [universe](#) formed from a fog of hydrogen gas.

This article first appeared on [Particle](#), a science news website based at Scitech, Perth, Australia. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by Particle

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