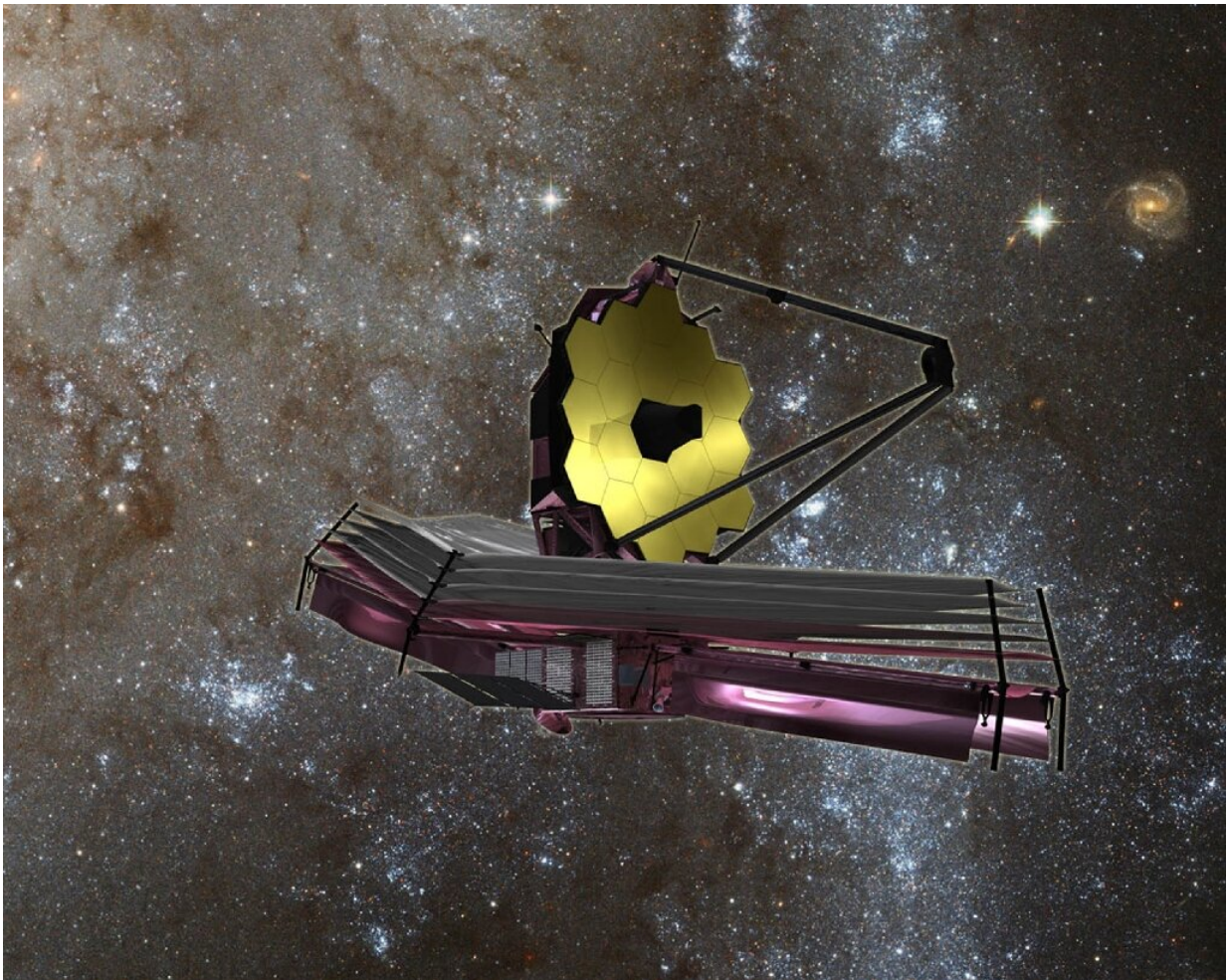


Webb spots surprisingly massive galaxies in early universe

February 26 2023, by Juliette Collen



The James Webb telescope is peering farther than ever before into the universe's distant reaches.

The James Webb Space Telescope has spotted six massive galaxies that emerged not long after the Big Bang, a study said Wednesday, surprising scientists by forming at a speed that contradicts our current understanding of the universe.

Since becoming operational last July, the Webb telescope has been peering farther than ever before into the universe's distant reaches—which also means it is looking back in time.

For its latest discovery, the telescope spied galaxies from between 500 to 700 million years after the Big Bang 13.8 billion years ago, meaning the universe was under five percent of its current age.

Webb's NIRCam instrument, which operates in the near infrared wavelength invisible to the [naked eye](#), observed the six galaxies in a little-known region of the sky, according to a study published in the journal *Nature*.

Two of the galaxies had previously been spotted by the Hubble Space Telescope but were so faint in those images that they went unnoticed.

These six new "candidate galaxies", so-called because their discovery still needs to be confirmed by other measurements, contain many more stars than scientists expected.

One galaxy is even believed to have around 100 billion stars.

That would make it around the size of the Milky Way, which is "crazy," the study's first author Ivo Labbe told AFP.

'Off a cliff'

It took our home galaxy the entire life of the universe for all its stars to

assemble.

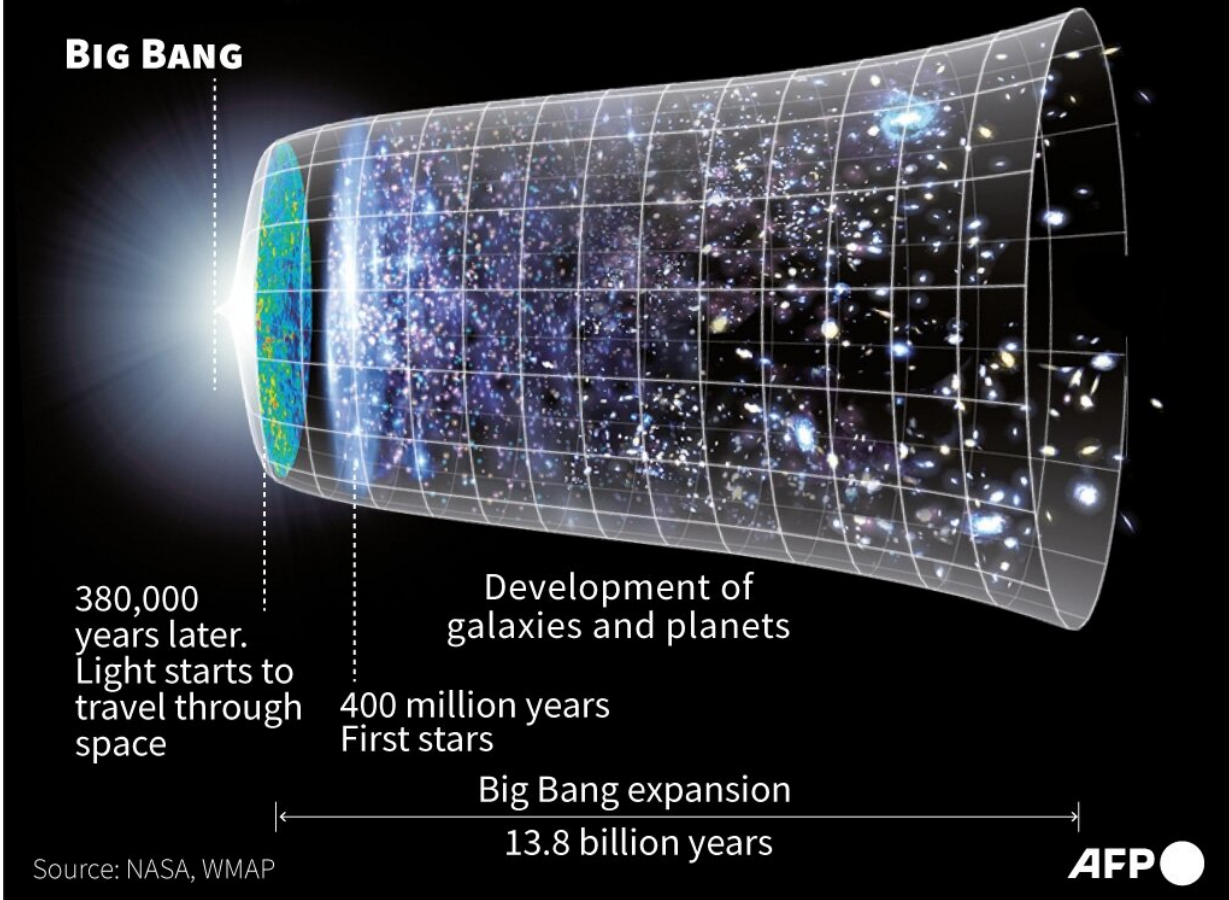
For this young galaxy to achieve the same growth in just 700 million years, it would have had to grow around 20 times faster than the Milky Way, said Labbe, a researcher at Australia's Swinburne University of Technology.

For there to be such [massive galaxies](#) so soon after the Big Bang goes against the current cosmological model which represents science's best understanding of how the universe works.

"According to theory, galaxies grow slowly from very small beginnings at early times," Labbe said, adding that such galaxies were expected to be between 10 to 100 times smaller.

The Big Bang: start of the universe

James Webb telescope looking deeper into space than ever before towards the origins of the universe



Inching towards the Big Bang: The James Webb telescope peers deep into space and time.

But the size of these galaxies "really go off a cliff," he said.

What could be going on? One suspect is mysterious dark matter, which makes up a sizeable amount of the Universe.

While much about dark matter remains unknown, scientists believe it plays a key role in the formation of galaxies.

When dark matter "clumps" together into a halo, it attracts gas from the surrounding universe which in turn forms a galaxy and its stars, Labbe said.

But this process is supposed to take a long time, and "in the early universe, there's just not that many clumps of dark matter," he said.

'Model is cracking'

The newly discovered galaxies could indicate that things sped up far faster in the early universe than previously thought, allowing stars to form "much more efficiently," said David Elbaz, an astrophysicist at the French Atomic Energy Commission not involved in the research.

This could be linked to recent signs that the [universe](#) itself is expanding faster than we once believed, he added.

This subject sparks fierce debate among cosmologists, making this latest discovery "all the more exciting, because it is one more indication that the model is cracking," Elbaz said.

Elbaz is one of many scientists working on the European Space Agency's Euclid space telescope, which is scheduled to launch in July to join Webb in space.

Euclid's mission is to uncover the secrets of [dark matter](#) and [dark energy](#)—and it could also help solve this latest mystery, Elbaz said.

Labbe referred to the "black swan theory", under which just one unexpected event can overturn our previous understanding—such as

when Europeans saw the first black swans in Australia.

He called the [galaxies](#) "six black swans—if even one of them turns out to be true, then it means we have to change our theories."

More information: Ivo Labbe, A population of red candidate massive galaxies ~600 Myr after the Big Bang, *Nature* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-023-05786-2](#).
www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-05786-2

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