

The Missing Baryon Problem: Investigating missing matter using the Universe's first picture

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Fifty five years after its accidental discovery, the first image of a baby universe has still not given up all its secrets. The afterglow of the Big Bang, known as the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB), is the only faint remnant of the early universe currently still visible in the sky, and it has been central in ushering in a golden age of cosmology.

The CMB is made up of very low power microwaves, and its characteristic splotches provide key insights into conditions in the early universe, allow astronomers to determine characteristics, such as the relative proportions of matter, dark matter and dark energy, and other fundamental parameters. To date, they yield the most precise measures of the age, geometry and composition of the universe we have.

In more recent years, a number of experiments have been done specifically to examine the properties of the CMB, including the Atacama Cosmology Telescope in the mountains of Chile, the South Pole Telescope, and the European Space Agency's *Planck* Satellite. These experiments

have broadened the scope of the original detection, leading to the collection of an unprecedented amount of data, and applications across a number of areas of astronomy.

1 The Missing Baryon Problem

The CMB has allowed us to determine with a very high level of confidence the composition of the universe. The universe is broadly comprised of light, regular matter, and the infamous dark matter and dark energy, and the precise ratios of each are very tightly constrained.

However when astronomers look at the sky, and measure the amount of matter they see with telescopes, it becomes apparent that only about half of the universe's regular matter - known as 'baryons' - is present in the light emitted from stars and galaxies. This begged the question, where was all the missing matter?

It was clear that the matter must be there, since it is very clear to discern between dark matter and baryons in physical models. The universe could not have evolved to be what we see today if that fraction wasn't correct. But it was also apparent that only about 10 percent of baryons exist in galaxies themselves, with some 30 to 40 percent existing in gas clouds surrounding galaxies. This still leaves a large fraction unaccounted for.

A possible answer comes from simulations. When astronomers model the behaviour of the very early universe, they notice that when galaxies form, long string like filaments form between them, creating a picture not unlike those seen in the brain with neurons. They call these filaments

the Warm-Hot Intergalactic Medium, or "WHIM".

These filaments contain very small amounts of matter, superheated to temperatures between thousands and millions of degrees, and spread out over the vast reaches of space. The combination of its speed and the distances over which it is spread makes these filaments very sparse - only a few atoms per cubic meter.

Detecting these filaments has proven to be a difficult task, since the scarcity of the gas makes it very unlikely that there will be any observable signal. The only possible method of direct detection of this matter involves using a quasar, a galaxy with a very active super-massive black hole at its centre, as a backlight. Unfortunately this is an incredibly rare event, since it requires us to find just such an object, and for its beam to pass through both a filament and a telescope that is observing the sky and can see the object.

2 A new use for the oldest light in the universe

One possible solution is to use the CMB itself. At a fundamental level, the CMB is just light, sitting at the edge of the observable universe, and light does not move through the universe un-impeded. It is distorted by the matter in between it and our detectors in a number of different ways.

Scientists appeal first to a phenomenon known as Compton Scattering. The subject of the 1927 Nobel Prize, and named after its discoverer, Arthur Holly Compton, this effect describes how light can exchange some of its energy with electrons, and vice versa. Since there is hot gas in

between the CMB and us, there will be sections of the sky which will have absorbed some energy from the intervening gas, and look more energetic than its surroundings.

A second possible tool for analysis is to take advantage of the distortion that matter makes in space-time. This distortion leaves characteristic traces in the light that we see, making it appear rotated when we compare it to the background light.

On their own, the signals obtained by these techniques are too small for us to detect for a single filament. They are simply too low. But, this signal

Citation of Einstein's paper ¹.

1. Einstein, A. Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]. *Annalen der Physik* **322**, 891–921 (1905).

Figure 1 This is a figure.