Extending Radio Astronomy Detection Ranges Using Fourier Transforms for High Redshift Hydrogen Line Observations

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July 7, 2024

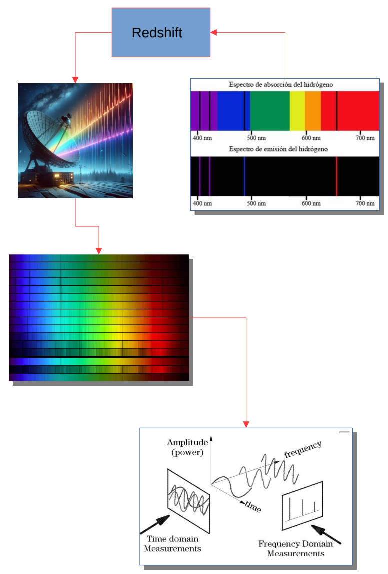
Abstract

This paper proposes a novel approach to extend the detection range in radio astronomy by utilizing Fourier transforms to analyze redshifted hydrogen lines. By expanding the frequency range and employing advanced signal processing techniques, we aim to detect high redshift signals, providing new insights into the early universe.

1 Introduction

The study of high redshift hydrogen lines is crucial for understanding the early universe and the formation of the first galaxies. Traditional radio astronomy focuses on specific frequencies, but this paper proposes extending the detection range and using Fourier transforms to analyze these signals. This approach could revolutionize our ability to observe distant astronomical phenomena.

2 Methodology



2.1 Extending Detection Range

To detect hydrogen lines at high redshifts, we propose extending the frequency range of radio telescopes. This involves upgrading hardware to cover a broader spectrum and implementing advanced signal processing algorithms.

2.2 Table of Radio Frequency Band Ranges

Spectrum Band (in nm)	Minimum	Maximum
Long Wave (LW)	1.00×10^9	1.00×10^{10}
Medium Wave (MW)	1.00×10^8	1.00×10^9
Short Wave (SW)	1.00×10^7	1.00×10^8
Very High Frequency (VHF)	1.00×10^6	1.00×10^7
Ultra High Frequency (UHF)	1.00×10^5	1.00×10^6
Super High Frequency (SHF)	1.00×10^4	1.00×10^5
Extremely High Frequency (EHF)	1.00×10^3	1.00×10^4
Microwaves	1.00×10^3	1.00×10^6
Far Infrared (FIR)	1.00×10^4	1.00×10^6
Medium Infrared (MIR)	2.50×10^3	1.00×10^4
Near Infrared (NIR)	750	2.50×10^3
Visible	380	750

2.3 Fourier Transform Analysis

The Fourier transform is a mathematical tool that decomposes a signal into its constituent frequencies. By applying Fourier transforms to the detected signals, we can identify redshifted hydrogen lines across a wide range of frequencies.

2.4 Hydrogen Absorption Lines in the Visible Spectrum

The Balmer Series represents transitions to the energy level $n = 2$. These lines are found in the visible spectrum. Some wavelengths are:

$$\begin{aligned} H\alpha \text{ (red)}: &\ 656.272\,\text{nm} \\ H\beta \text{ (blue-green)}: &\ 486.133\,\text{nm} \\ H\gamma \text{ (violet)}: &\ 434.047\,\text{nm} \\ H\delta \text{ (violet)}: &\ 410.174\,\text{nm} \end{aligned}$$

The redshift (z) is calculated using the formula:

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{\text{observed}} - \lambda_{\text{emitted}}}{\lambda_{\text{emitted}}} \tag{1}$$

where $\lambda_{\text{observed}}$ is the observed wavelength and λ_{emitted} is the emitted wavelength (21 cm for neutral hydrogen).

The redshift (z) is calculated using the formula:

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{\text{observed}} - \lambda_{\text{emitted}}}{\lambda_{\text{emitted}}} \tag{2}$$

where $\lambda_{\text{observed}}$ is the observed wavelength and λ_{emitted} is the emitted wavelength (21 cm for neutral hydrogen).

2.5 Lines for z = 400

Z	Spectral Line	Original (nm)	Observed (nm)	Frequency (Hz)	Band
400	$H\alpha$ (red)	656.27	263165.07	1.14×10^{12}	Ultra High Freq. (UHF)
	$H\beta$ (blue-green)	486.13	194939.33	1.54×10^{12}	Ultra High Freq. (UHF)
	$H\gamma$(violet)	434.05	174052.85	1.72×10^{12}	Ultra High Freq. (UHF)
	$H\delta$(violet)	410.17	164479.77	1.82×10^{12}	Ultra High Freq. (UHF)

Table 1: Redshifted Spectral Lines

3 Expected Results

By extending the detection range and using Fourier transforms, we expect to detect hydrogen lines at redshifts greater than 15. This would allow us to observe the early universe and gain insights into the formation of the first galaxies.

For example, to detect a hydrogen line at 500 cm, the required redshift is:

$$z = \frac{500\,\text{cm} - 21\,\text{cm}}{21\,\text{cm}} \approx 22.81 \tag{3}$$

If we wanted to use the VHF band, a hydrogen spectral line of 21 cm could be observed in the center of the VHF range at 100 m if the redshift were $z = 22$.

4 Conclusion

This paper presents a novel approach to extending the detection range in radio astronomy and using Fourier transforms to analyze high redshift hydrogen lines. By implementing these techniques, we can enhance our understanding of the early universe and the formation of the first galaxies.

5 Future Work

Future work will involve developing and testing the proposed hardware and algorithms, as well as collaborating with international observatories to implement these advancements in existing and upcoming radio telescopes.