

# Searching for Technosignatures through Network Analysis

Ross Davis<sup>1,1</sup>, Greg Hellbourg<sup>2,2</sup>, and Caleb Jones<sup>3,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Indiana University

<sup>2</sup>CalTech

<sup>3</sup>Walt Disney

November 30, 2022

## Abstract

This is a network analysis approach to locate potential technosignatures in space. In the approach, nodes represent exoplanet host stars (host stars as a proxy for exoplanet locations when working with interstellar distances), while edges or connections represent hypothetical ET navigation/communication pathways between the nodes. The approach is flexible whereby it can apply to either non-radio or radio technosignatures. A customizable network fitting algorithm is used to determine the network topology. The data source is the NASA Exoplanet Archive, and the software program used to perform the analysis is a Python software package known as a Point Processing Toolkit or “pptk”, which is useful for visualizing 2D and 3D points. Prospective contributions to the field include narrowed down locations of potential technosignatures in space for mission or project design (e.g., involving the James Webb Space Telescope, TESS...), and operationalization of the Drake Equation in regard to the equation’s term pertaining to the fraction of planets that develop intelligent life.



# Searching for Technosignatures through Network Analysis

## Technosignatures Amenable to Network Analysis

Waste heat, artificial illumination, artificial atmospheric constituents, artificial surface constituents, stellar pollution, non-terrestrial artifacts, and megastructures, in addition to electromagnetic transmissions.

## Network Node

A node represents an exoplanet's host star (host star as effective proxy for an exoplanet in question when modeling a network on an interstellar scale; the analysis currently under development focuses on nodes on an interstellar scale, instead of intra-stellar or within a solar system).

## Network Edge

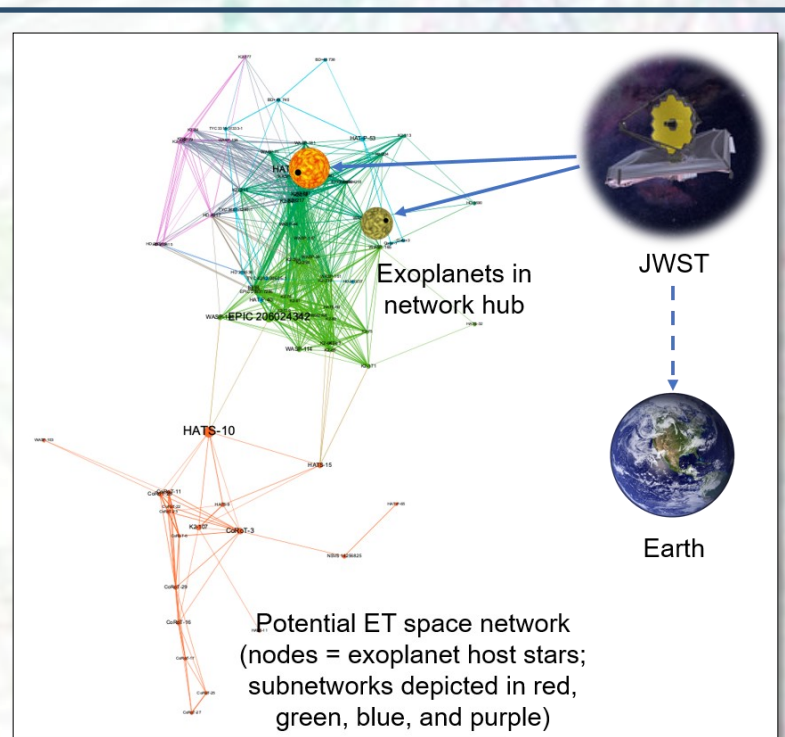
An edge represents a hypothetical navigation or communication pathway between exoplanets or exoplanet systems.

## Network Fitting: Single Fitted Component Network

A single fitted component network is a type of network fitting. It is manifested by applying a fitness function to nodes and edges such that the resulting graph/network has a single component (no partitions).

For this analysis, the fitness of edges between exoplanet host stars is based on a hypothetical "max distance" for navigation or communication. It serves as a filter to approximate natural network topologies between exoplanet host stars; topologies that model navigation or communication relay pathways similar to what emerges in Earth-based social, business, and computer networks.

"Max distance" should not be confused with being a radius of a network; it is not a radial distance from a network center point to its outer most edge. Also, edges are not necessarily drawn from every host star to every other host star in a sample of exoplanets (a sample typically using data from the NASA Exoplanet Archive). "Max distance" is simply the maximum edge length allowed in the network.



**Figure 1.** Example of possible network analysis using the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), using the following process:

1. Use network analysis to find hubs of potential ET space networks.
2. Then locate an exoplanet of interest (e.g., a habitable zone exoplanet or other) in or near a network hub.
3. Then search for a technosignature (e.g., waste heat, megastructure, or other) in or near the aforementioned exoplanet using observational data from the JWST.

*Note: Network analysis can be combined with other search methods to triangulate in on locations of potential technosignatures.*

## Software

A custom algorithm would be implemented in a Python software program (known as a point processing toolkit or "pptk" package for visualizing 2D and 3D points). The algorithm applies an iterative fitness function with a series of increasing "max distances" between a sample of exoplanet host stars, and uses the minimum of these max distances to get a network with a single component.

Algorithms such as HITS, Eigenvector Centrality, Betweenness Centrality, or PageRank are then used to identify exoplanets/host stars that are key "hubs" or "brokers" in the pathways of the network.

## Potential Contributions to the Field

- Improved accuracy in finding technosignatures for project or mission design, and for operationalizing models such as the Drake Equation.
- Greater accuracy in reaching a Schelling Point (mutual realization of how we and ET can find each other).
- Promoting interdisciplinary research, incorporating or advancing knowledge of various scientific fields.

## About the Researchers



**Ross Davis, PhD**  
Indiana University



**Greg Hellbourg PhD**  
CalTech



**Caleb Jones**  
Walt Disney

## For More Information

rossdavi@iuk.edu  
rossdaviseti.com