

“Scientists find evidence of a rare double supernova in the Jellyfish Nebula”



- Astronomers found evidence that the Jellyfish Nebula, or IC 443, and the fainter remnant G189.6+3.3 may have formed from two massive stars that once belonged to the same binary system.
- Data from NASA’s Fermi telescope, eROSITA and other observatories show that both remnants lie about 6,000 light-years away, overlap in the sky and appear to interact with the same interstellar cloud system.

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“The Euclid Space Telescope Has Found 31 New Ancient Quasars, Including the Most Ancient One Ever Found”



Quasars are actively feeding supermassive black holes, blasting so much radiation into space that they're visible billions of light years away. These are just some of the objects that ESA's Euclid mission is seeing as it completes

its survey of the large scale structure of the Universe, measuring the influence of dark matter and dark energy over time. Recently, the mission turned up dozens of previously unseen quasars at high redshifts, including the farthest ever seen at $z=7.7$, seen at a time when the Universe was only 680 million years old.

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“Euclid finds the most ancient quasars yet”



Quasars are some of the most powerful objects in the universe. They're the immensely bright cores of certain galaxies,

powered by actively feeding supermassive black holes.

We typically spot quasars many billions of light-years away. And because their light has taken many billions of years to reach us, that means we usually see quasars in the universe's early years, when there was abundant material for the black holes to feast on.

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“JWST reveals why some distant galaxies suddenly stop forming stars”

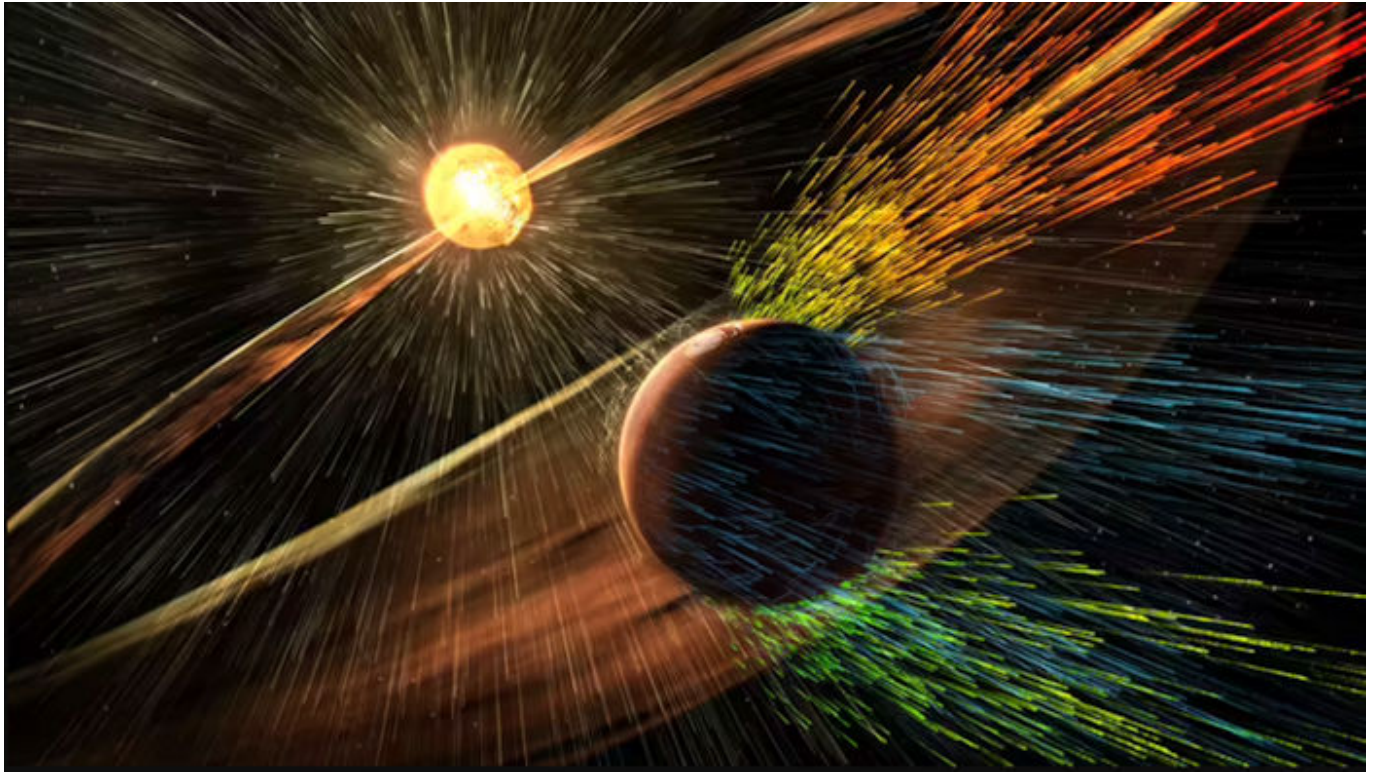


About 9 billion years ago, during one of the busiest periods in cosmic history, many massive galaxies were still building stars at a furious pace. Yet a smaller group had already slammed on the brakes. New observations from the James Webb Space Telescope suggest that, in many cases, those sudden shutdowns were not gentle. Instead, they may have followed violent collisions. These collisions left behind compact, disturbed remnants.

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“Astronomers discover why

solar winds gradually slow down on their way out of the solar system”



Far beyond Pluto, where sunlight is faint and the planets are long behind, NASA’s New Horizons spacecraft is moving through a region where the Sun’s outflow begins to lose its grip. There, a stream of charged particles called the solar wind is gradually slowing down. The new measurements help show why. The answer lies in a quiet, persistent encounter with material drifting in from interstellar space.

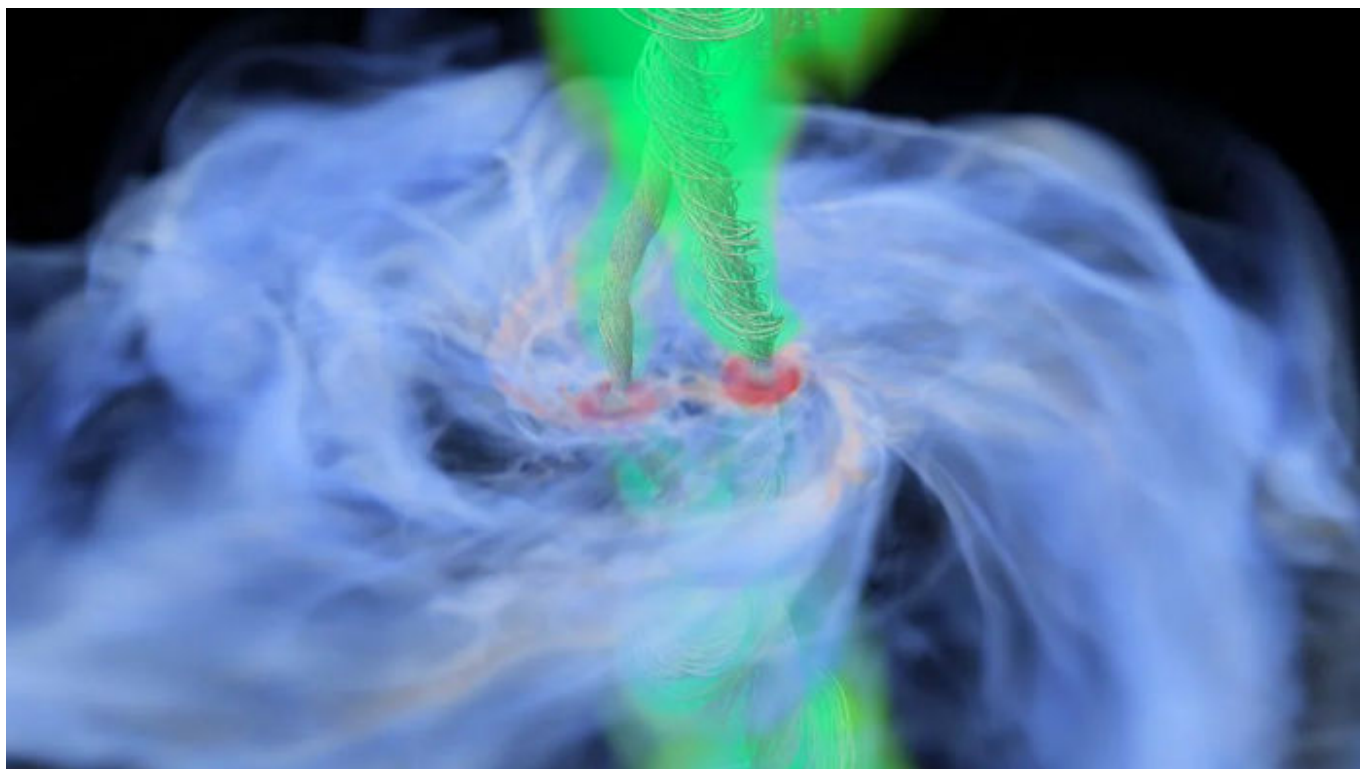
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**“Astronomers Catch the
Glowing Shockwave of a Galaxy
on the Move”**

The vast space between galaxies is mostly empty, just a few atoms in every cubic meter, but it's not totally empty. Now, astronomers have discovered a galaxy plowing through the intergalactic medium so quickly that it's leaving a wake behind, stretching 1.8 million light-years long. Astronomers think the galaxy is falling into a huge cluster, traveling faster than sound can move through the hot gas, so it piles up in front like a bow wave.

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“Magnetic Fields Help Binary Stars Form and Black Holes Merge”



Most large stars are found in binary and multiple star systems. Some of these stars are so close together; they're orbiting one another in just a few hours. They couldn't have formed this close together; instead, they must have formed farther apart and then migrated closer to one another. What mechanism caused this migration? A new study shows how magnetic fields can be the force that drives the inward migration in binary stars.

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“On The Hunt For Cosmic Dawn And The Universe’s Very First

Stars”



There's a time early on in the Universe known as Cosmic Dawn. This is within the first few billion years after the Big Bang, when the first stars and galaxies were blazing, clearing out the cosmic fog. A new survey with Webb has looked at thousands of objects in a region that's about three times bigger than the Moon, revealing a collection of galaxies forming within the first billion years of the Universe's history.

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“Crisis averted? Universe’s expansion is accelerating after all, study says”



In November last year, the scientific community was rocked by an extraordinary study. Opposing the widely held view that the expansion of the universe is accelerating, this paper claimed it was actually *slowing down*.

If true, astronomers need to rethink much of what they know about the structure of the universe, particularly the

mysterious force we call dark energy.

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“MIT astronomers detect oldest known flickering quasar from the cosmic dawn”



A quasar from the universe's first 850 million years has started to look less like a distant pinprick and more like a real physical system. By catching it flickering over time, astronomers have traced the structure of matter swirling

around one of the earliest known supermassive black holes.
What they found deepens one of cosmology's biggest puzzles.

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