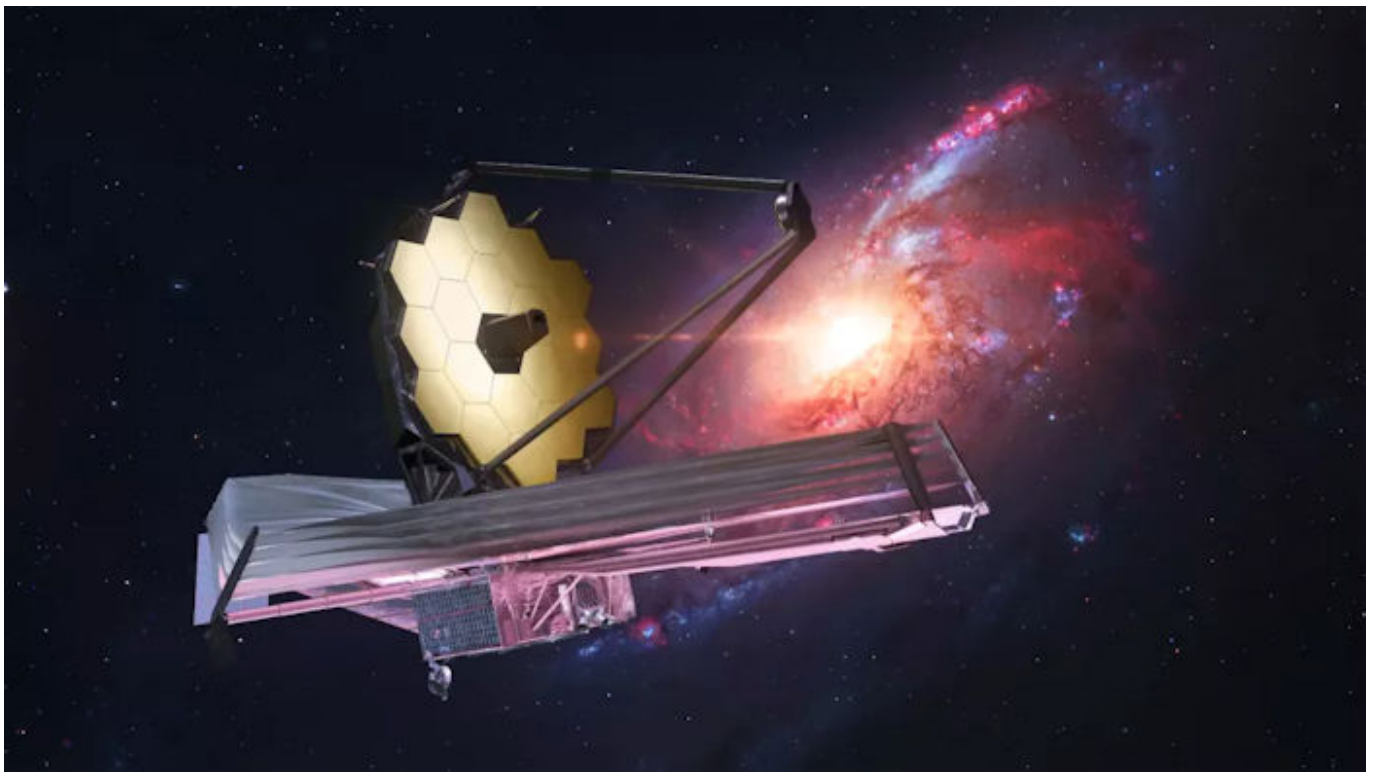


“The James Webb Space Telescope wraps 1st year peering across the universe. What has it discovered so far?”



It's been one year since we saw the first official images taken by the groundbreaking James Webb Space Telescope.

Since then, the telescope has been hard at work collecting data on our universe. In just one year, researchers have published over 750 pieces of peer-reviewed scientific literature using or citing data from the [James Webb Space Telescope](#) (JWST or Webb), according to the [Space Telescope](#)

[Science Institute](#). From data on some of the [universe's first galaxies](#) to a greater understanding [of our own solar system](#), JWST has begun to deliver on its promise of observing our universe in more detail than ever before.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“New research puts age of universe at 26.7 billion years, nearly twice as old as previously believed”



“Our newly-devised model stretches the galaxy formation time by a several billion years, making the [universe](#) 26.7 billion

years old, and not 13.7 as previously estimated,” says author Rajendra Gupta, adjunct professor of physics in the Faculty of Science at the University of Ottawa.

For years, astronomers and physicists have calculated the age of our universe by measuring the time elapsed since the Big Bang and by studying the [oldest stars](#) based on the redshift of light coming from distant galaxies. In 2021, thanks to new techniques and advances in technology, the age of our universe was thus estimated at 13.797 billion years using the Lambda-CDM concordance model.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

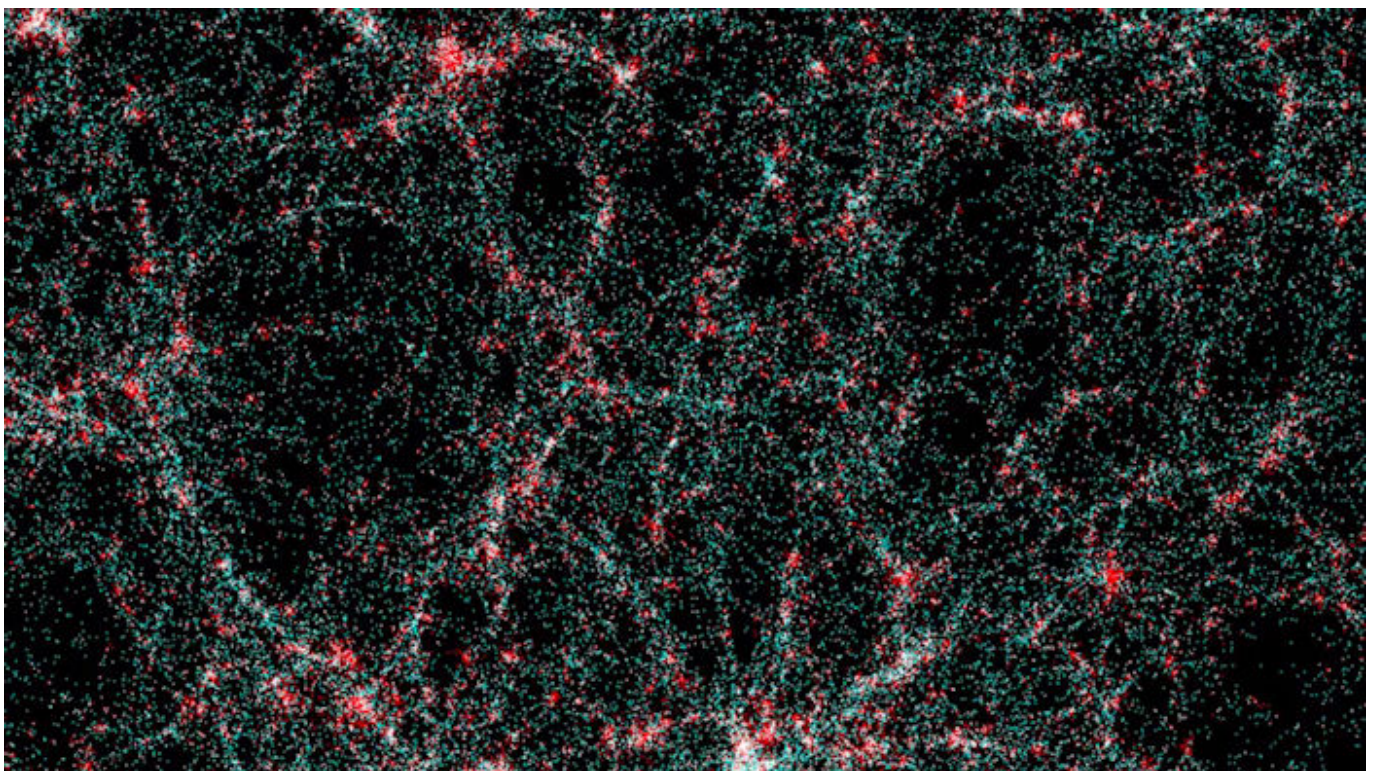
“Time is “elastic”: Why time passes faster atop a mountain than at sea level”



- Since Einstein posited his theory of general relativity, we've understood that gravity has the power to warp space and time.
- This "time dilation" effect occurs even at small levels.
- Outside of physics, we experience distortions in how we perceive time – sometimes to a startling extent.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“We have never seen dark matter and dark energy. Why do we think they exist?”



Scientists think that only about 5% of the stuff that makes up the universe is known to us.

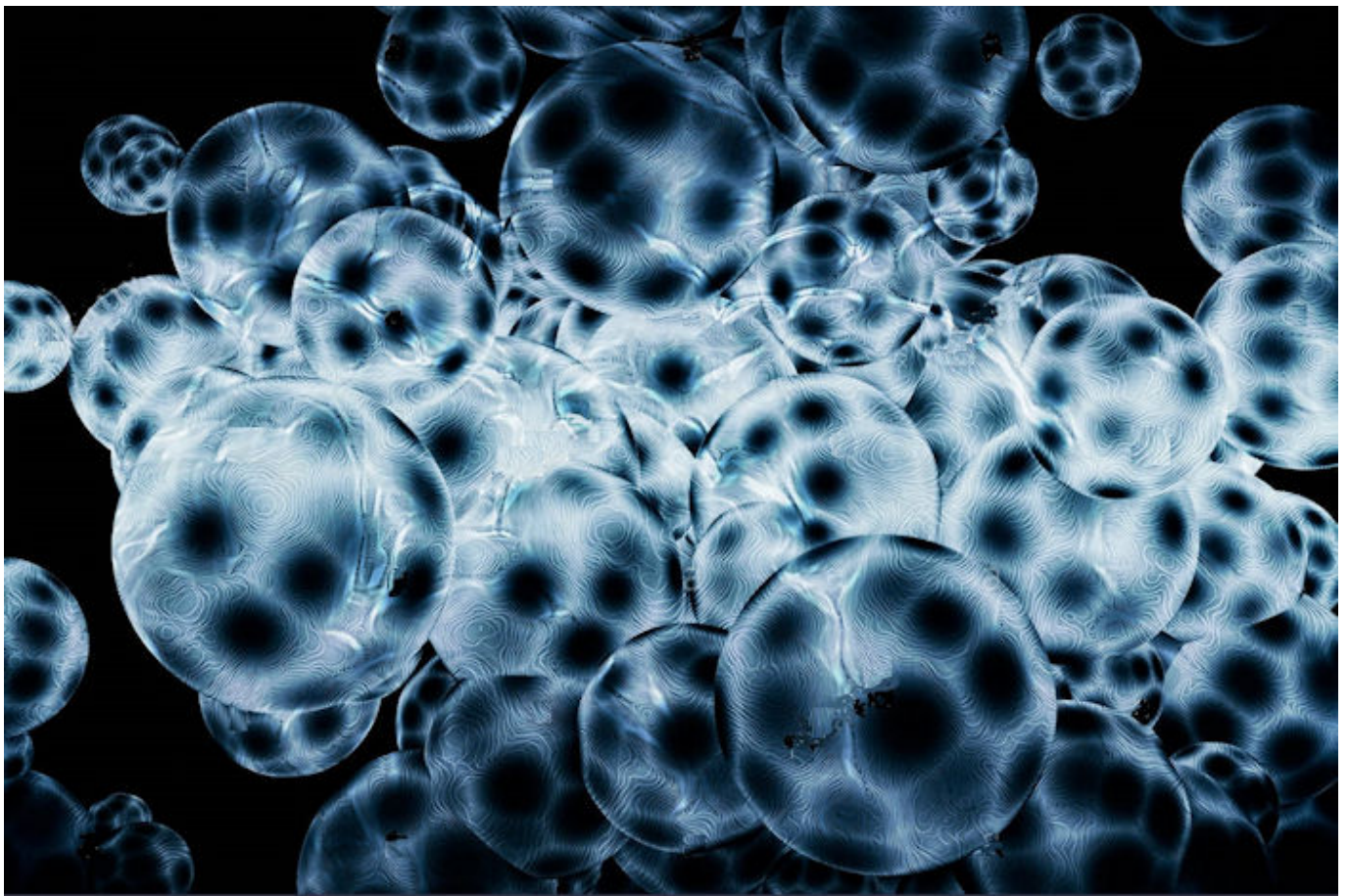
Yes, you are reading that right. Cosmological models show that invisible energy and matter must make up a combined 95% of the universe for it to work according to existing theories.

The invisible part of the [universe](#) consists of two components, [dark energy](#) and [dark matter](#). The latter is

somewhat less mysterious and scientists are fairly certain of its existence: The rules of [gravity](#) simply wouldn't work without it.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“Science Answers the Big Questions”



Why are we here? Where did it all come from—the laws of nature, the stars, the universe? Humans have been asking these

questions forever, but science hasn't succeeded in providing many answers—until now.

In [Observer](#), scientist Robert Lanza, one of Time Magazine's "100 Most Influential People," is joined by Nancy Kress, 8-time Hugo and Nebula award-winning science fiction writer, to shed light on the big picture that has long eluded philosophers and scientists alike. What if life isn't just a part of the universe... what if it determines the very structure of the universe itself?

[Read the entire article here.](#)

“Webb Space Telescope reveals moment of stellar birth, dramatic close-up of 50 baby stars”



CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The Webb Space Telescope is marking one year of cosmic photographs with one of its best yet: the dramatic close-up of dozens of stars at the moment of birth.

NASA unveiled the latest snapshot Wednesday, revealing 50 baby stars in a cloud complex 390 light-years away. A light-year is nearly 6 trillion miles (9.7 trillion kilometers).

The region is relatively small and quiet yet full of illuminated gases, jets of hydrogen and even dense cocoons of dust with the delicate beginnings of even more stars.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“'Like a mirror': Astronomers identify most reflective exoplanet”



A scorching hot world where metal clouds rain drops of titanium is the most reflective planet ever observed outside of our Solar System, astronomers said on Monday.

This strange world, which is more than 260 [light years](#) from Earth, reflects 80 percent of the light from its [host star](#), according to new observations from Europe's exoplanet-probing Cheops space telescope

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“Is the universe controlled by gigantic structures?”



- New findings in astronomy are making some astronomers doubt our basic model of the universe.
- Alignments of celestial objects suggest that they may be embedded in large-scale structures.
- Galaxies too far apart to be influencing each other are moving through space together.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

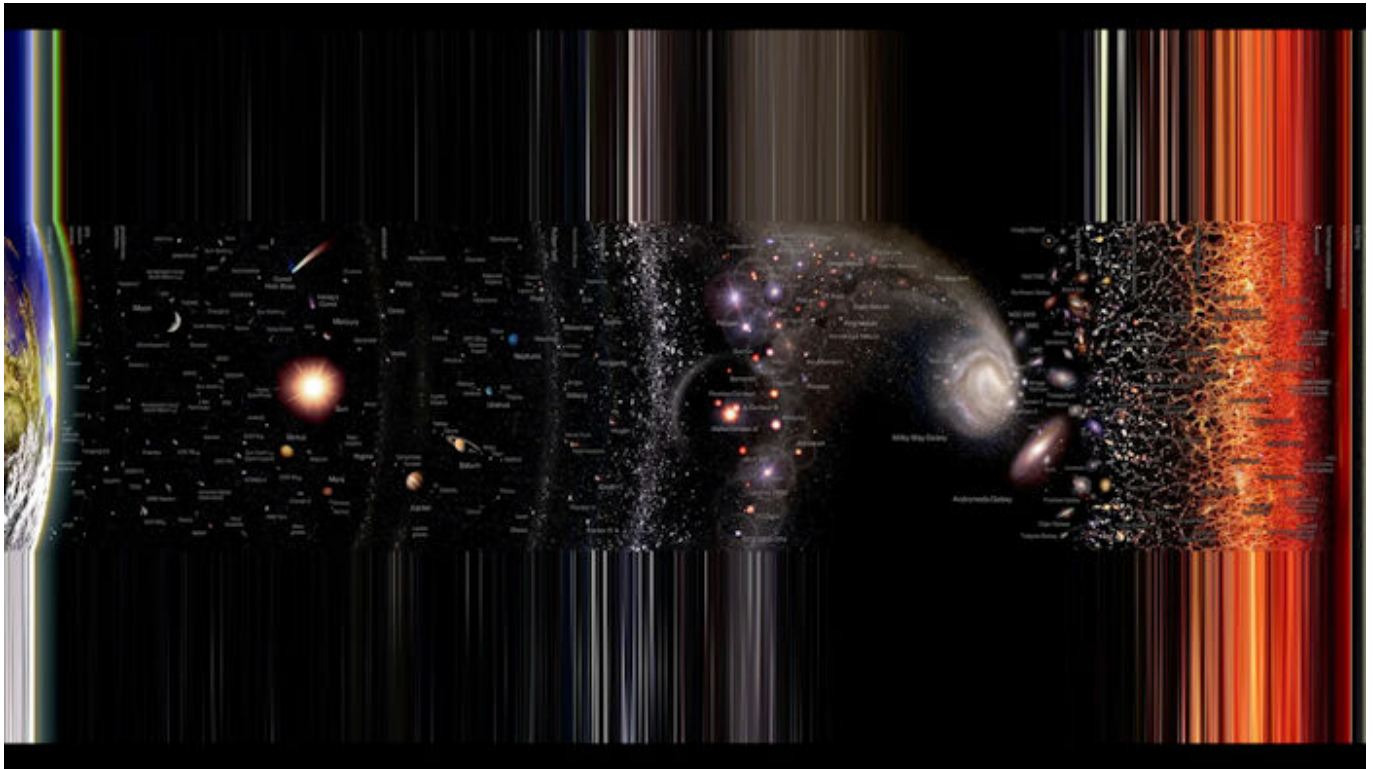
**“Scientists Find “Evidence”
of Another Universe Before
Our Own”**

According to research, there was a previous cosmos that existed before ours. This is regarded as a form of everlasting cosmic cycle.

It's possible that a scientist has discovered substantial evidence that there was another universe before this one. In addition, he asserts that our universe is only the latest in an endless string of universes. Professor Sir Roger Penrose thinks that the universe we presently understand is the most recent in a lengthy chain of past universes in order to explain what was "**there**" before the Big Bang.

[Click here to read the full article.](#)

“This logarithmic view of the Universe will blow your mind”



- From the scale of planet Earth, at a few thousands of kilometers, to the scale of the observable Universe, at nearly 100 billion light-years, there's a long way from here to the cosmic horizon.
- But rather than a linear scale, which would take several quintillions of Earths lined end-to-end to reach the limits of the observable Universe, a logarithmic scale holds far more cosmic insights to an onlooker.
- From here to the limits of what we can see, here's a breathtaking logarithmic view of the Universe, brought together in one fantastic, artistic finale by artist Pablo Carlos Budassi.

[Read the entire article here.](#)