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YEAR OF THE FIFTIETH
1971 UAE

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"You don't have to burn books to destroy a culture. Just get people to stop reading them" Ray Bradbury



■ Nezar Sallam, head of the team at Emirates Astronomical Observatory, was able to discover three new variable stars.

Three new stars named after Zayed

Emirates Observatory announces discovery of variable stars

ABU DHABI
BY ABDULLA RASHEED
Abu Dhabi Editor

The Emirates Astronomical Observatory yesterday announced the discovery of three new variable stars in conjunction with World Space Week, which concluded yesterday.

Nezar Sallam, head of the team at Emirates Astronomical Observatory, was able to discover the three new variable stars and record them in The International Variable Star Index.

He said: "The Emirates Astronomical Observatory has recorded a new scientific achievement in addition to an earlier discovery announced late last year, which was its co-discovery of two new planets that were formed about 1 billion

years ago outside the boundaries of the solar system."

What are variable stars?

Sallam said variable stars, symbolised by the letter V, are a category of stars whose apparent brightness changes in a persistent or variable pattern with respect to an observer on the surface of the Earth.

Sallam revealed that Zayed Star V1 – and the new name adopted in the catalogue of variable stars index, as Zayed-V1 – is located in the constellation called Vulpecula.

The variable star Zayed-V2 is located in the stellar group called Perseus. They are stars that rotate and pass in front of each other, causing a change in their luminosity and a blocking of their light emanating from them, as seen by an observer from the surface of the Earth.

The variable star Zayed-V3 was discovered in the constellation called Camelopardalis.

Hope Probe releases new images of Mars atmosphere

FRESH DISCOVERIES AROUND AS SCIENCE RESULTS ROLL IN FROM MISSION

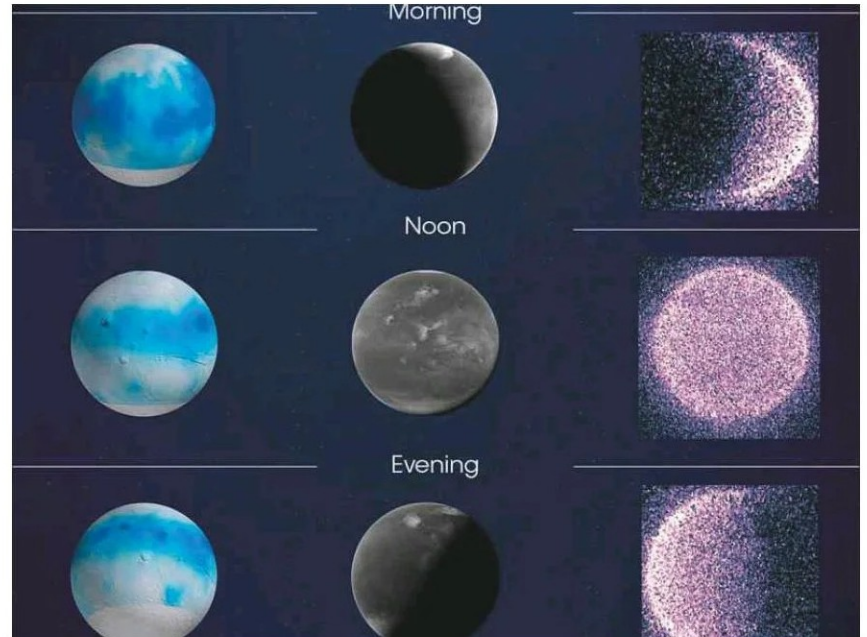
DUBAI
BY ANGEL TESORERO
Senior Reporter

Emirates Mars Mission (EMM), the first inter-planetary exploration undertaken by an Arab nation, today released new images of Mars taken by Hope Probe.

Hope Probe is building a new global picture of Mars' atmospheric dynamics with observations taken by its three instruments – EMIRS (Emirates Mars InfraRed Spectrometer), EXI (Emirates eXploration Imager) and EMUS (Emirates Mars InfraRed Spectrometer) – to fully characterise the diurnal (day-time) and seasonal behaviour of Mars' atmosphere, its composition and dynamics.

Assured success

"The success of Hope Probe is already assured from our early results and observations and we can already see a vast number of new potential avenues of exploration opening up as a result of our early data," said EMM Science Lead, Hessa Al Matroushi. "We are seeing Mars in remarkable detail and are able to characterise the diurnal behaviours of Mars' atmosphere for the first time ever. The potential we are now seeing



■ The first full images of Mars' global atmosphere, taken by Hope Probe.

from the mission undoubtedly exceeds our expectations," Al Matroushi noted.

EMM earlier shared new observations of Mars' discrete aurora and unprecedented views of dayside oxygen and carbon monoxide structures in the planet's atmosphere.

EMM noted that papers and posters being shared and presented at the AGU21 (Ameri-

can Geophysical Union) Fall Meeting in New Orleans reflect the unique picture of Mars' atmosphere being built by EMM's Hope Probe. Its advanced instrumentation and smart elliptical orbit provide new views of the Martian atmosphere at all times through the day, night and seasons of the Red Planet.

Christopher S. Edwards, EMIRS Instrument Lead, said:

"The EMIRS observations show that clouds are thickest and cover the most area early in the morning and late in evening with fewer clouds near midday. The comparison of clouds observed by EMIRS at thermal-infrared wavelengths to those observed by EXI at visible wavelengths can provide further information about the clouds."