

BBC *THE BREAKTHROUGHS THAT COULD REVERSE BALDNESS*

Science Focus

How new tech could
END LONELINESS

The plan to prevent
EARTH'S ASTEROID DOOMSDAY

Inside the race to
SAVE OUR SHARKS

ARE WE SPECIAL?

**HOW SCIENTISTS ARE REWRITING THE
ORIGIN STORY OF EARTH AND LIFE ITSELF**

PLUS
PROF
BRIAN
COX
REVEALS THE
SECRETS OF HIS EPIC
NEW TV SERIES

IN THIS ISSUE

Climate

The hidden tipping points
that could trigger disaster

Health

How to maximise the benefits
of your morning caffeine hit

Anthropology

The surprising tactics of
Ice Age hunters

SF
SCIENCEFOCUS.COM



ISSUE #411 OCTOBER 2024
UK £5.99 US \$13.50 CAN \$14.99
AUS \$14.50 NZ \$19.99

EYE OPENER

A star is born

This isn't one image, but a mosaic of many, combined to form a massive view of NGC 1333, a star-forming cluster around 960 light-years from Earth. Sitting deep within the Perseus molecular cloud, the cluster had been hidden from view until it was captured by the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) in August.

Hubble captured an image of the Perseus cloud back in 2023, which, while impressive, didn't show anything like the detail visible in this one – much of the star-forming activity seen here was obscured by the cloud's dust.

"JWST behaves like the thermal-imaging cameras used by search-and-rescue teams to see through smoke or dust. Its sensitivity to longer wavelengths of light, together with its superb resolution, allows us to peer into the dusty, star-forming regions so that we can get a better look at individual stars in the process of forming," says Dr Claire Davies, a physics and astronomy lecturer at the University of Exeter.

The glowing patches of orange gas swirling around the centre are a telltale sign of intense star-forming activity. The swirls form when the material ejected from young stars collides with the surrounding cloud.

NASA/ESA/CSA

VISIT US FOR MORE AMAZING IMAGES:

 SCIENCEFOCUS

 BBCSCIENCEFOCUS



