



1
00:00:00,020 --> 00:00:11,040

Music

2
00:00:11,060 --> 00:00:15,090

Narrator: Nearly a thousand years ago, people saw an exploding star, right here

3
00:00:15,110 --> 00:00:19,150

This is the Crab Nebula, the wreckage of that event.

4
00:00:19,170 --> 00:00:23,200

For most X-ray astronomers, it's the brightest and steadiest beacon in the sky.

5
00:00:23,220 --> 00:00:27,240

But now they realize it's not as steady as they thought.

6
00:00:27,260 --> 00:00:31,250

Several orbiting X-ray observatories have seen unexpected variations.

7
00:00:31,270 --> 00:00:35,270

Most X-ray telescopes don't have sharp enough vision to make images.

8
00:00:35,290 --> 00:00:39,300

Instead, they detect the Crab as a broad source.

9
00:00:39,320 --> 00:00:43,340

From 1999 to 2008, it brightened and faded by as much as

10
00:00:43,360 --> 00:00:47,350

3.5 percent a year. And since 2008, it's

11
00:00:47,370 --> 00:00:51,380

faded by 7 percent. The Gamma-ray Burst Monitor on NASA's

12
00:00:51,400 --> 00:00:55,400

Fermi satellite detected the decline and Fermi also spotted two gamma-ray

13
00:00:55,420 --> 00:00:59,440

flares at even higher energies. What's going on?

14

00:00:59,460 --> 00:01:03,470

Scientists think the X-rays reveal processes deep within the nebula, in a

15

00:01:03,490 --> 00:01:07,490

region powered by a rapidly spinning neutron star, the core of the star

16

00:01:07,510 --> 00:01:11,530

that blew up. This image from NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory

17

00:01:11,550 --> 00:01:15,550

shows how complex this inner region is. But figuring out

18

00:01:15,570 --> 00:01:19,610

where the Crab's long-term X-ray changes are taking place will require a

19

00:01:19,630 --> 00:01:23,630

new generation of hard X-ray telescopes.

20

00:01:23,650 --> 00:01:27,660

Once regarded as an unchanging standard, the Crab Nebula flickers from energy

21

00:01:27,680 --> 00:01:31,690

ultimately provided by a long-dead star.