



1  
00:00:00,020 --> 00:00:04,090

[Music]

2  
00:00:04,090 --> 00:00:08,200

Scientists have now traced all the starlight across

3  
00:00:08,200 --> 00:00:12,320

ninety percent of cosmic history, thanks to NASA's Fermi Gamma-ray

4  
00:00:12,320 --> 00:00:16,380

Space Telescope. Fermi studies the universe using gamma rays,

5  
00:00:16,380 --> 00:00:20,470

the highest-energy form of light. Over the last 10 years,

6  
00:00:20,470 --> 00:00:24,560

Fermi has measured gamma rays from nearly 2,000 blazars.

7  
00:00:24,560 --> 00:00:28,580

These galaxies host supermassive black holes and produce

8  
00:00:28,580 --> 00:00:32,710

jets of high-speed particles. Gamma rays from these blazars

9  
00:00:32,710 --> 00:00:36,750

interact with starlight produced throughout the cosmos. Even after

10  
00:00:36,750 --> 00:00:40,840

stars burn out, their light continues to travel across the universe,

11  
00:00:40,840 --> 00:00:44,990

forming the extragalactic background light, or EBL.

12  
00:00:44,990 --> 00:00:49,110

When a gamma ray collides with starlight, it transforms into two

13  
00:00:49,110 --> 00:00:53,200

particles, an electron and a positron, in accordance with Einstein's

14

00:00:53,200 --> 00:00:57,270

famous equation. These collisions weaken a blazar's gamma-ray

15

00:00:57,270 --> 00:01:01,330

signal like fog dulling a car's headlights. The further back scientists

16

00:01:01,330 --> 00:01:05,450

look, the greater the EBL's dimming effect. A new study

17

00:01:05,450 --> 00:01:09,560

of the EBL peered back through 12 billion years of starlight,

18

00:01:09,560 --> 00:01:13,610

confirming that star formation in our universe peaked about

19

00:01:13,610 --> 00:01:17,800

10 billion years ago. Stars create most of the light in the universe

20

00:01:17,800 --> 00:01:21,820

and many of its heavy elements, like silicon and iron.

21

00:01:21,820 --> 00:01:25,970

Understanding how our cosmos came to be depends in large part on

22

00:01:25,970 --> 00:01:30,160

understanding how stars evolved. Thanks to Fermi,

23

00:01:30,160 --> 00:01:34,240

we're one step closer. [Music]

24

00:01:42,490 --> 00:01:38,370

[Music]