



**Hubble Tracks Origins  
Of Energy Blasts**

1  
00:00:05,670 --> 00:00:03,429  
fast radio bursts or frbs are

2  
00:00:08,150 --> 00:00:05,680  
extraordinary events that generate as

3  
00:00:11,830 --> 00:00:08,160  
much energy in a thousandth of a second

4  
00:00:14,070 --> 00:00:11,840  
as the sun does in an entire year

5  
00:00:16,390 --> 00:00:14,080  
astronomers using nasa's hubble space

6  
00:00:19,109 --> 00:00:16,400  
telescope have traced the locations of

7  
00:00:22,790 --> 00:00:19,119  
five brief powerful radio blasts to the

8  
00:00:25,189 --> 00:00:22,800  
spiral arms of five distant galaxies

9  
00:00:27,349 --> 00:00:25,199  
because these radio pulses disappear in

10  
00:00:29,109 --> 00:00:27,359  
much less than the blink of an eye

11  
00:00:30,870 --> 00:00:29,119  
researchers have had a hard time

12  
00:00:32,310 --> 00:00:30,880  
tracking down where they come from and

13  
00:00:34,389 --> 00:00:32,320

what causes them

14

00:00:36,549 --> 00:00:34,399

locating the galaxies where these blasts

15

00:00:38,869 --> 00:00:36,559

originate is important in determining

16

00:00:41,430 --> 00:00:38,879

what astronomical events trigger such

17

00:00:43,350 --> 00:00:41,440

intense flashes of energy

18

00:00:45,590 --> 00:00:43,360

the hubble space telescope helped

19

00:00:47,670 --> 00:00:45,600

researchers narrow the list of possible

20

00:00:49,670 --> 00:00:47,680

frb sources

21

00:00:53,189 --> 00:00:49,680

since their discovery astronomers have

22

00:00:55,430 --> 00:00:53,199

uncovered up to 1000 frbs but only about

23

00:00:57,270 --> 00:00:55,440

15 are associated with particular

24

00:00:59,590 --> 00:00:57,280

galaxies

25

00:01:01,510 --> 00:00:59,600

in this new hubble study of frbs

26  
00:01:03,349 --> 00:01:01,520  
astronomers pinpointed where those

27  
00:01:05,670 --> 00:01:03,359  
bursts occurred within their specific

28  
00:01:08,149 --> 00:01:05,680  
galaxies

29  
00:01:10,630 --> 00:01:08,159  
these images display a range of spiral

30  
00:01:13,109 --> 00:01:10,640  
arm structures from tightly wound to

31  
00:01:14,789 --> 00:01:13,119  
more open revealing how stars are

32  
00:01:16,550 --> 00:01:14,799  
distributed along these prominent

33  
00:01:18,710 --> 00:01:16,560  
features

34  
00:01:20,710 --> 00:01:18,720  
these clues helped researchers rule out

35  
00:01:22,390 --> 00:01:20,720  
some of the possible stellar objects

36  
00:01:25,030 --> 00:01:22,400  
originally thought to cause these

37  
00:01:26,950 --> 00:01:25,040  
brilliant flares including the explosive

38  
00:01:29,590 --> 00:01:26,960

deaths of the youngest most massive

39

00:01:32,069 --> 00:01:29,600

stars which create gamma-ray bursts and

40

00:01:34,550 --> 00:01:32,079

some type of supernova

41

00:01:37,429 --> 00:01:34,560

another unlikely source is the merger of

42

00:01:39,270 --> 00:01:37,439

neutron stars the crushed cores of stars

43

00:01:40,710 --> 00:01:39,280

that end their lives in supernova

44

00:01:42,870 --> 00:01:40,720

explosions

45

00:01:44,950 --> 00:01:42,880

these mergers take billions of years to

46

00:01:47,670 --> 00:01:44,960

occur and are usually far from the

47

00:01:49,429 --> 00:01:47,680

spiral arms of older galaxies that no

48

00:01:51,830 --> 00:01:49,439

longer form stars

49

00:01:54,069 --> 00:01:51,840

this study suggests that frbs do not

50

00:01:57,109 --> 00:01:54,079

originate from the youngest most massive

51  
00:02:00,149 --> 00:01:57,119  
stars or from older stars in a galaxy's

52  
00:02:02,389 --> 00:02:00,159  
central bulge however it is consistent

53  
00:02:06,230 --> 00:02:02,399  
with the leading model that frbs

54  
00:02:08,469 --> 00:02:06,240  
originate from young magnetar outbursts

55  
00:02:11,510 --> 00:02:08,479  
magnetars are a type of neutron star

56  
00:02:13,510 --> 00:02:11,520  
with powerful magnetic fields called the

57  
00:02:16,150 --> 00:02:13,520  
strongest magnets in the universe

58  
00:02:18,550 --> 00:02:16,160  
magnetars possess a magnetic field 10

59  
00:02:20,949 --> 00:02:18,560  
trillion times more powerful than the

60  
00:02:23,510 --> 00:02:20,959  
magnets on your refrigerator door

61  
00:02:25,750 --> 00:02:23,520  
these magnetic fields lead to flares and

62  
00:02:27,350 --> 00:02:25,760  
magnetic processes that can emit radio

63  
00:02:29,510 --> 00:02:27,360

light

64

00:02:31,509 --> 00:02:29,520

although the hubble results are exciting

65

00:02:33,990 --> 00:02:31,519

researchers need more observations to

66

00:02:35,350 --> 00:02:34,000

better pinpoint the source of frbs so

67

00:02:39,190 --> 00:02:35,360

they can develop a stronger

68

00:02:41,350 --> 00:02:39,200

understanding of these enigmatic flashes

69

00:02:43,910 --> 00:02:41,360

this field of study may need a lot more

70

00:02:45,830 --> 00:02:43,920

research but thanks to observations made

71

00:02:47,830 --> 00:02:45,840

with the hubble space telescope we're