

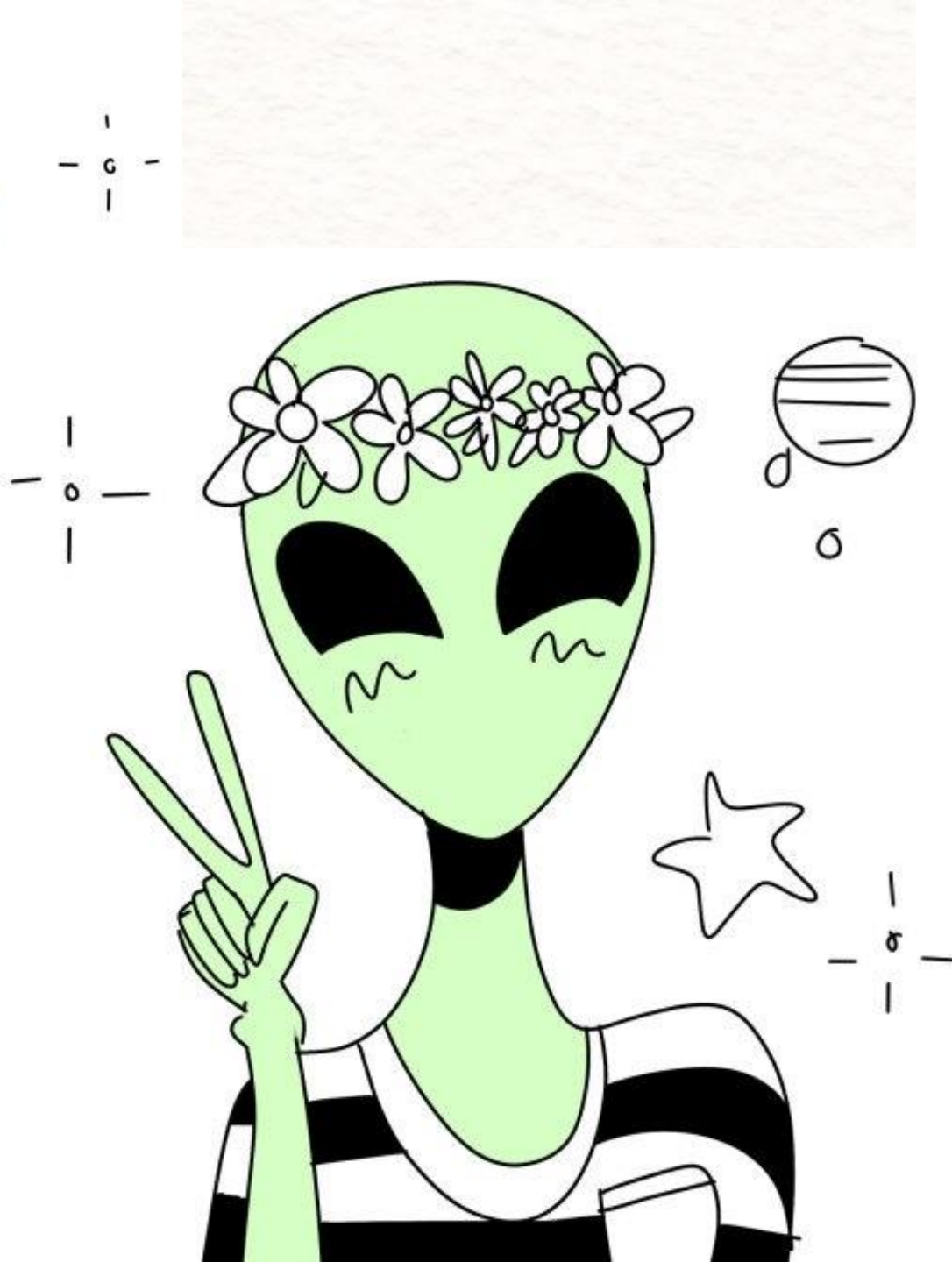
SPACE NEWS

Подзаголовок



Aliens Are Never the Answer

- In the late 1960s, astrophysicist Jocelyn Bell Burnell was working with her adviser, Antony Hewish, with his fancy new radio telescope near Cambridge, England. After scanning a particular spot in the sky, they recorded an unusual signal: A source in the sky was sending frequent, repeated bursts, separated by an eerily precise 1.33 seconds.
- The signal was so regular, so exact. Not knowing what to think of it, they cheekily named their source "LGM" — for "little green men."
- The LGM hypothesis started to weaken when they found another source, and another, and another. And many others. Finally, the theorists woke up, started paying attention and figured it out: The signals were not caused by little green men, but rather little white neutron stars, wrapped in incredibly strong magnetic fields, beaming jets of radiation into space like a lighthouse. Today, we call them pulsars.



Huge Underground Ice Deposit on Mars Is Bigger Than New Mexico

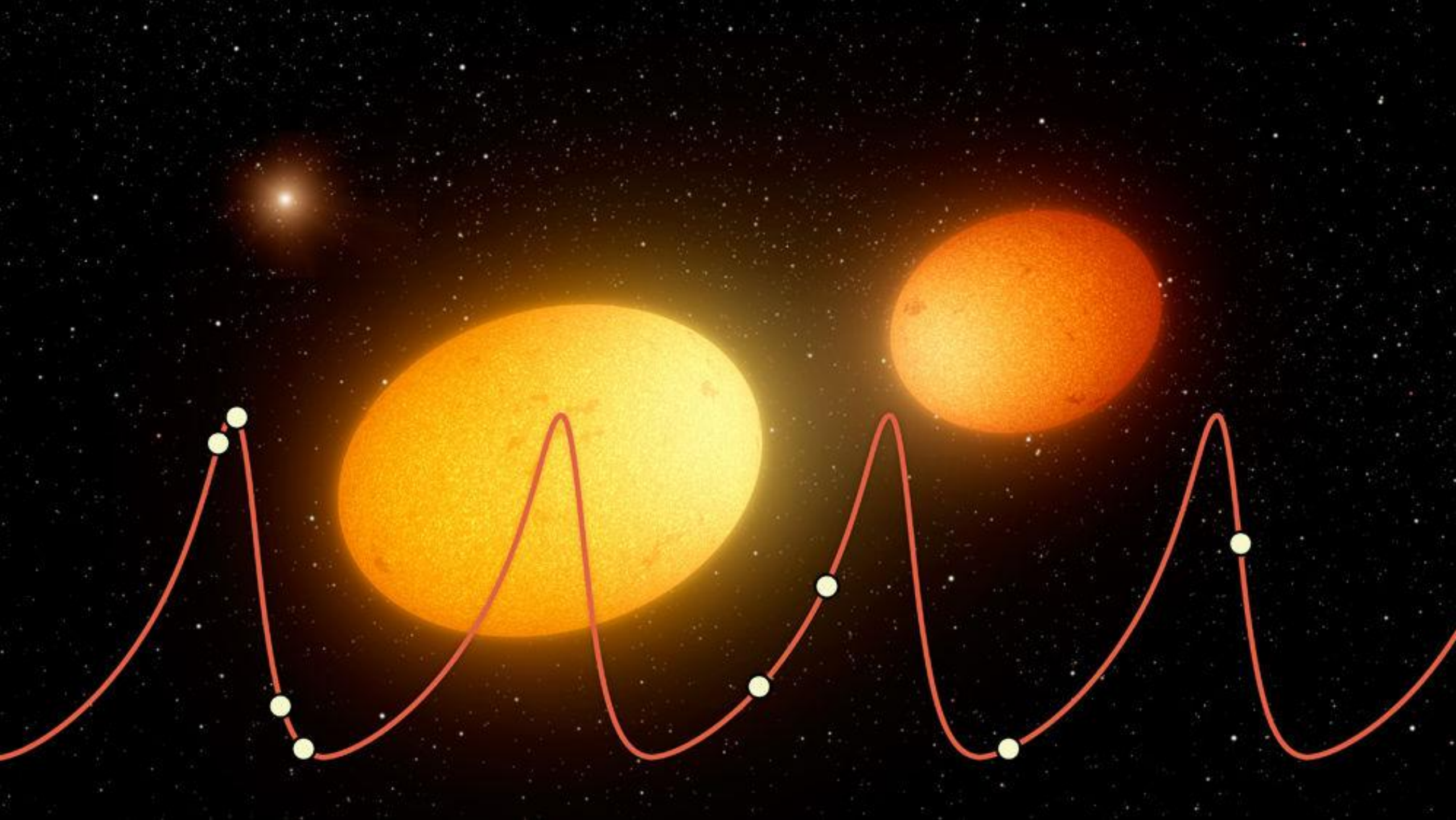
A giant deposit of buried ice on Mars contains about as much water as Lake Superior does here on Earth, a new study reports.



NASA To Build Houses On Mars

- The agency's budget has been increased by adding \$1.3 billion in 2016, which will allow NASA to build a space habitat for future astronauts on the red planet.





19 'Heartbeat' Stars Mapped — Most Ever in Single Study

- Scientists recently characterized 19 "heartbeat" star systems — pairs of [binary stars](#) that vary in brightness over time, creating a brightness curve that blips up and down like an electrocardiogram.
- This is the largest group of heartbeat stars mapped in a [single study](#), NASA officials said in a statement.
- Avi Shporer, a currently a researcher at California Institute of Technology and lead author of the study, used NASA's [Kepler space telescope](#) to discover the stars. The Kepler telescope has found several heartbeat star systems in the past few years: A 2011 study discovered a star called KOI-54 that shows an increase in brightness every 41.8 days, and in 2012, scientists characterized 17 other heartbeat stars using the telescope.

