

Hubble Photographs a Planetary Nebula to Commemorate Decommissioning of Super Camera

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The Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2's final "pretty picture" is the planetary nebula known as Kohoutek 4-55 (or K 4-55). Image credit: NASA/ESA/JPL

(PhysOrg.com) -- The Hubble community bids farewell to the soon-tobe decommissioned Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 onboard NASA's Hubble Space Telescope. In tribute to Hubble's longest-running optical camera, which was developed and built by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., a planetary nebula has been imaged as the camera's final "pretty picture."

This planetary nebula is known as Kohoutek 4-55 (or K 4-55). It is one of a series of planetary nebulae that were named after their discoverer, Czech astronomer Lubos Kohoutek. A planetary nebula contains the outer layers of a red giant star that were expelled into interstellar space when the star was in the late stages of its life. <u>Ultraviolet radiation</u>



emitted from the remaining hot core of the star ionizes the ejected gas shells, causing them to glow.

In the specific case of K 4-55, a bright inner ring is surrounded by a bipolar structure. The entire system is then surrounded by a faint red halo, seen in the emission by nitrogen gas. This multi-shell structure is fairly uncommon in planetary nebulae.

This Hubble image was taken by the Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 on May 4, 2009. The colors represent the makeup of the various emission clouds in the nebula: red represents nitrogen, green represents hydrogen, and blue represents oxygen. K 4-55 is nearly 4,600 light-years away in the constellation Cygnus.

The Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 instrument, which was installed in 1993 to replace the original Wide Field/Planetary Camera, will be removed to make room for Wide Field Camera 3 during the upcoming Hubble Servicing Mission.

During the camera's amazing, nearly 16-year run, the Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2 provided outstanding science and spectacular images of the cosmos. Some of its best-remembered images are of the Eagle Nebula pillars, Comet P/Shoemaker-Levy 9's impacts on Jupiter's atmosphere, and the 1995 Hubble Deep Field - the longest and deepest Hubble optical image of its time.

The scientific and inspirational legacy of the camera will be felt by astronomers and the public alike, for as long as the story of the <u>Hubble</u> <u>Space Telescope</u> is told.

For images and more information about planetary nebula K 4-55, visit: <u>hubblesite.org/news/2009/21</u>. For more information about the Wide Field and Planetary Camera 2, visit: <u>www.jpl.nasa.gov/wfpc2/</u>



Provided by JPL/NASA (<u>news</u> : <u>web</u>)

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