

# Young stars cooking in the Prawn Nebula

18 September 2013



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Located around 6000 light-years from Earth in the constellation of Scorpius (The Scorpion), the nebula formally known as IC 4628 is a huge region filled with gas and clumps of dark dust. These [gas clouds](#) are star-forming regions, producing brilliant hot young stars. In visible light, these stars appear as a blue-white colour, but they also emit [intense radiation](#) in other parts of the spectrum—most notably in the ultraviolet [1].

It is this ultraviolet light from the stars that causes the gas clouds to glow. This radiation strips electrons from [hydrogen atoms](#), which then later recombine and release energy in the form of light. Each chemical element emits light at characteristic colours when this process occurs, and for hydrogen the predominant colour is red. IC 4628 is an example of an HII region [2].

The Prawn Nebula is around 250 light-years across, covering an area of sky equivalent to four times that of the full Moon. Despite this huge size it has been often overlooked by observers due to its faintness and because most of its light is emitted at wavelengths where the human eye is not sensitive. The nebula is also known as Gum 56, after the Australian astronomer Colin Gum, who published a catalogue of HII regions in 1955.

Over the last few million years this region of sky has formed many stars, both individually and in clusters. There is a large scattered star cluster named Collinder 316 which extends over most of this image. This cluster is a part of a much larger gathering of very hot and [luminous stars](#). Also visible are many dark structures or cavities, where interstellar matter has been blown away by the powerful winds generated by the nearby hot stars.

This image was taken by the VLT Survey Telescope (VST) at ESO's Paranal Observatory in Chile. The VST is the largest telescope in the world designed for surveying the sky in visible light. It is a state-of-the-art 2.6-metre telescope built around the OmegaCAM camera that contains 32 CCD detectors that together create 268-megapixel images. This new 24 000-pixel-broad image is a mosaic of two such images and is [one of the largest single images](#) released by ESO so far.

The picture forms part of a detailed public survey of a large part of the Milky Way called [VPHAS+](#) that is using the power of the VST to search for new objects such as [young stars](#) and planetary nebulae. The survey will also provide the best images yet taken of many huge glowing star formation regions,

such as the one pictured here.

The very sharp VST images were further enhanced to bring out the colour by including additional high quality imaging through other filters taken by Martin Pugh, a very skilled amateur astronomer observing from Australia using 32-centimetre and 13-centimetre telescopes [3].

### **More information: Notes**

[1] This is the same kind of radiation that causes unprotected human skin to burn when exposed to too much direct sunlight. But the Earth's atmosphere shields life on the surface from most ultraviolet radiation and only longer wavelengths (between about 300 and 400 nanometres) reach the ground and cause tanning and burning of human skin. Some of the ultraviolet radiation emitted by very hot stars in HII regions is at the much shorter wavelengths (shorter than 91.2 nanometres) that can ionise hydrogen.

[2] Astronomers use the term "HII" (pronounced "aitch-two") to refer to ionised hydrogen, and "HI" (aitch-one) for atomic hydrogen. A hydrogen atom consists of an electron bound to a proton; in an ionised gas, atoms are split into freely-moving electrons and positive ions—in this case the positive ions are just single protons.

[3] More details of his observations can be found at Martin Pugh's information [page](#) on this object.

Provided by ESO

APA citation: Young stars cooking in the Prawn Nebula (2013, September 18) retrieved 21 January 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-09-young-stars-cooking-prawn-nebula.html>

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