

Image: A Hubble sweep of the dust filaments of NGC 4217

28 January 2015



length of about 1,000 light-years and are about 400 light-years in width.

Some of the dust filaments are round or irregular clouds, others are vertical columns, loop-like structures or vertical cones. These structures can help astronomers to identify the mechanisms responsible for the ejection of gas and dust from the [galactic plane](#) of spiral galaxies and reveal information on the transport of the interstellar medium to large distances away from galactic disks.

The properties of the observed dust structures in NGC 4217 suggest that the gas and [dust](#) were driven out of the mid-plane of the galaxy by powerful stellar winds resulting from supernovae—explosions that mark the deaths of massive stars.

Credit: ESA/Hubble & NASA, Acknowledgement: R. Schoofs

Provided by NASA

In this image the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope takes a close look at the spiral galaxy NGC 4217, located 60 million light-years away from Earth. The galaxy is seen almost perfectly edge on and is a perfect candidate for studying the nature of extraplanar dust structures—the patterns of gas and dust above and below the plane on the galaxy, seen here as brown wisps coming off NGC 4217.

These tentacle-like filaments are visible in the Hubble image only because the contrast with their surroundings is so high. This implies that the structures are denser than their surroundings. The image shows dozens of dust structures some of which reach as far as 7,000 light-years away from the central plane. Typically the structures have a

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