

# Image: Hubble catches starbursts in a barred spiral galaxy

18 September 2017

temperatures and extreme stellar winds.



Provided by NASA

Credit: NASA/ESA

This Hubble Space Telescope picture shows NGC 5398, a barred spiral galaxy located about 55 million light-years away.

The galaxy is famous for containing an especially extensive HII region, a large cloud composed of ionized hydrogen (or HII, pronounced "H-two," with H being the chemical symbol for hydrogen and the "II" indicating that the atoms have lost an electron to become ionized). NGC 5398's cloud is named Tol 89 and sits at the lower left end of the galaxy's central "bar" of stars, a structure that cuts through the [galactic core](#) and funnels material inwards to maintain the star formation occurring there.

Tol 86 is conspicuous in being the only large massive star-forming complex in the entire galaxy, with an extension of roughly 5,000 times; it contains at least seven young and massive star clusters. The two brightest clumps within Tol 89, which astronomers have named simply "A" and "B" appear to have undergone two bursts of star-forming activity—"starbursts"—roughly 4 million and less than 3 million years ago respectively.

Tol 89-A is thought to contain a number of particularly bright and [massive stars](#) known as Wolf-Rayet stars, which are known for their high

APA citation: Image: Hubble catches starbursts in a barred spiral galaxy (2017, September 18) retrieved 5 December 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-09-image-hubble-starbursts-barred-spiral.html>

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