



Navigation:

Tuesday, March 21, 2006

[01/10/06: Monster Black Holes Grow After Galactic Mergers...](#)

List

Help Animal Victims



03/02/06: Large Shock Wave in Stephan's Quintet Galaxy Cluster.

This false-color composite image of the Stephan's Quintet galaxy cluster clearly shows one of the largest shock waves ever seen (green arc), produced by one galaxy falling toward another at over a million miles per hour. It is made up of data from NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope and a ground-based telescope in Spain.

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2005 ISS Mission Control Status



Four of the five galaxies in this image are involved in a violent collision, which has already stripped most of the hydrogen gas from the interiors of the galaxies. The centers of the galaxies appear as bright yellow-pink knots inside a blue haze of stars, and the galaxy producing all the turmoil, NGC7318b, is the left of two small bright regions in the middle right of the image. One galaxy, the large spiral at the bottom left of the image, is a foreground object and is not associated with the cluster.

The titanic shock wave, larger than our own Milky Way galaxy, was detected by the ground-based telescope using visible-light wavelengths. It consists of hot hydrogen gas. As NGC7318b collides with gas spread throughout the cluster, atoms of hydrogen are heated in the shock wave, producing the green glow.

Spitzer pointed its infrared spectrograph at the peak of this shock wave (middle of green glow) to learn more about its inner workings. This instrument breaks light apart into its basic components. Data from the instrument are referred to as spectra and are displayed as curving lines that indicate the amount of light coming at each specific wavelength.

The Spitzer spectrum showed a strong infrared signature for incredibly turbulent gas

Reports**2004 ISS Mission
Control Status
Reports**

made up of hydrogen molecules. This gas is caused when atoms of hydrogen rapidly pair-up to form molecules in the wake of the shock wave. Molecular hydrogen, unlike atomic hydrogen, gives off most of its energy through vibrations that emit in the infrared.

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Control Status
Reports**

This highly disturbed gas is the most turbulent molecular hydrogen ever seen. Astronomers were surprised not only by the turbulence of the gas, but by the incredible strength of the emission. The reason the molecular hydrogen emission is so powerful is not yet completely understood.



Expedition 13

Stephan's Quintet is located 300 million light-years away in the Pegasus constellation.

This image is composed of three data sets: near-infrared light (blue) and visible light called H-alpha (green) from the Calar Alto Observatory in Spain, operated by the Max Planck Institute in Germany; and 8-micron infrared light (red) from Spitzer's infrared array camera.



Expedition 12

About the Object:

Object Name: Stephan's Quintet
Object Type: Group of Galaxies
Position (J2000): RA: 22h35m57s Dec: +33d57m36s
Distance: 300 million light-years
Constellation: Pegasus



Expedition 11

About the Data:

Image Credit: Composite- NASA/JPL-Caltech/Max-Planck Institute/ P. Appleton (SSC/Caltech); 8-Micron (IRAC): NASA/JPL-Caltech/J. Houck (Cornell)

Instrument: Visible Light (Calar Alto Observatory), IRAC and IRS onboard the Spitzer Space Telescope.

Wavelength: Near-IR (2 microns), H-alpha (0.7 microns) and 8 microns (IRAC) and Infrared Spectrograph (5-38 microns)

Exposure Date: Spitzer IRAC observations July 24, 2004; Spitzer IRS observations November 17 and December 08, 2004

Exposure Time: Spitzer IRAC observations (432 seconds total); Spitzer IRS observations (4000 seconds total)

Field of View: 4.4 x 4.4 arcminutes

Orientation: North is up

Release Date: March 2, 2006

Expedition 10**Expedition 9****Expedition 8****Expedition 7****Expedition 6****Astronautics****Headlines****Julian Date****Convertor****Apollo 13****Observers:**

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- courtesy of: NASA / California Institute of Technology

[Index >>](#)



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Weather**

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Search

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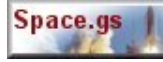
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