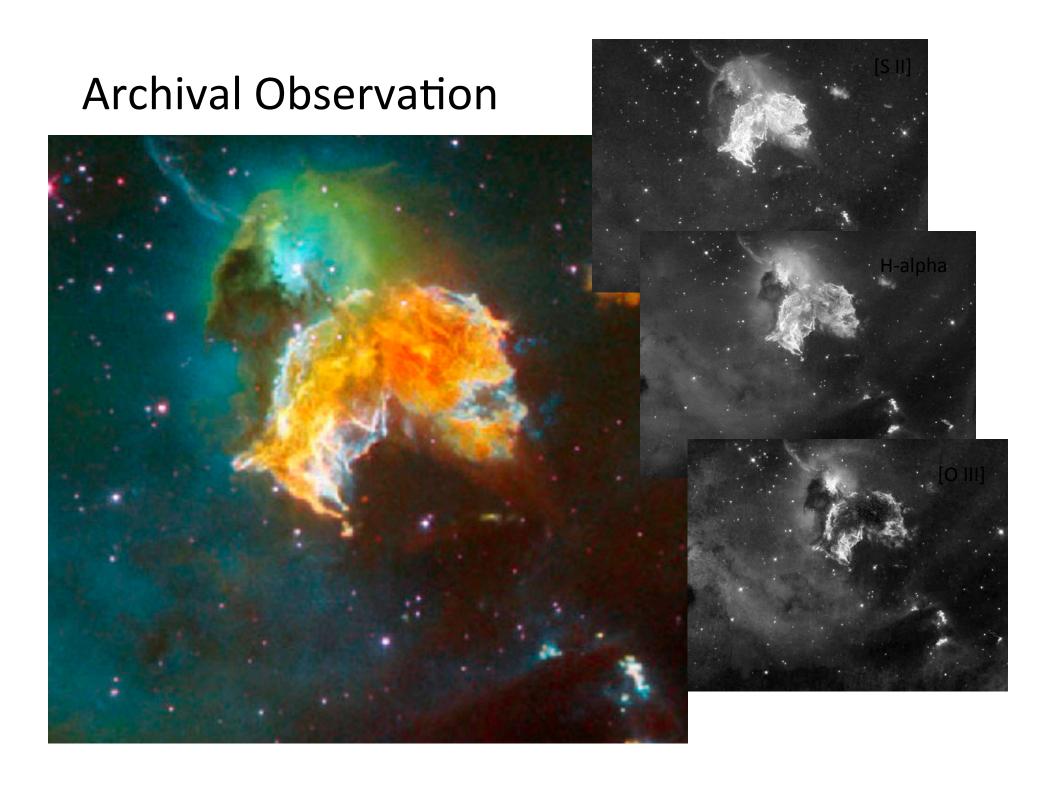
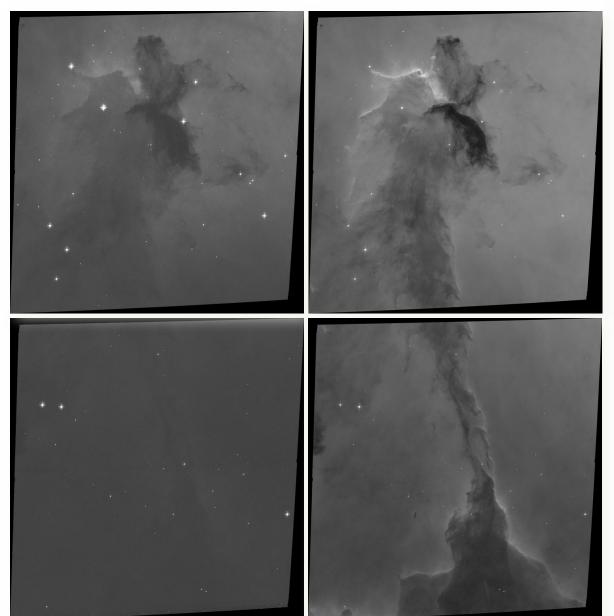
In Depth:

The Hubble Heritage Project and Website

Lisa Frattare



Heritage Observation



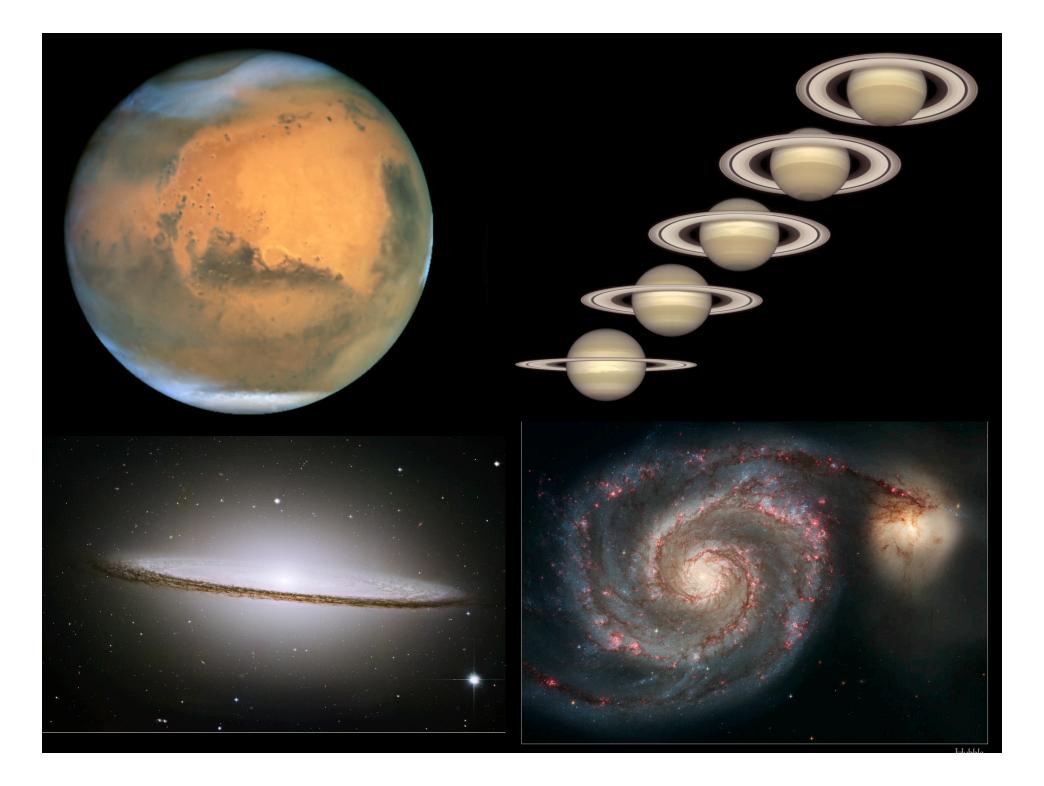


Heritage Composite

Single Filter (LRGB)

(L) HST/ACS: H-alpha+[N II] (RGB) CTIO: [S II], H-alpha, [O III]



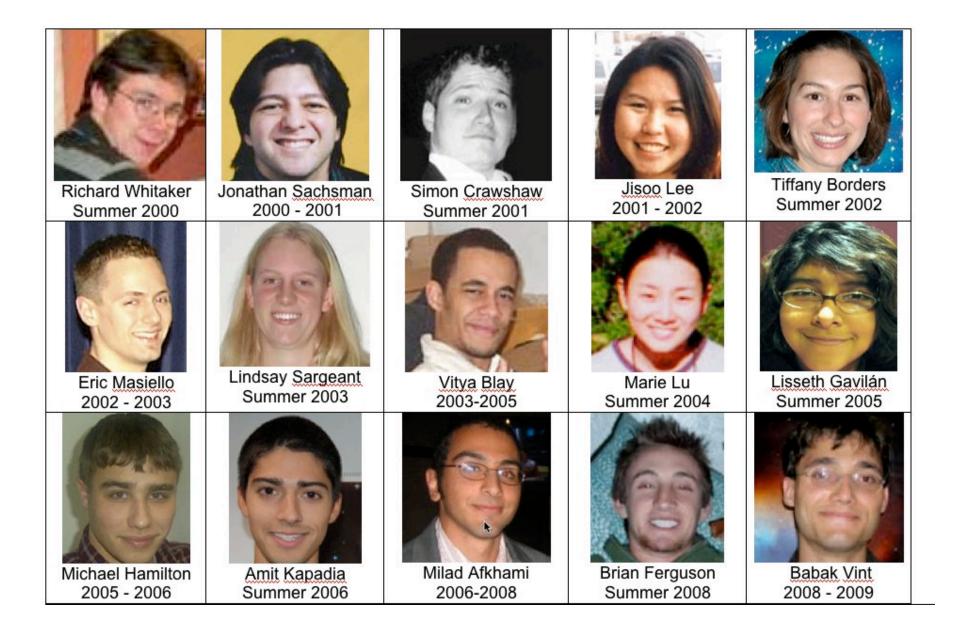


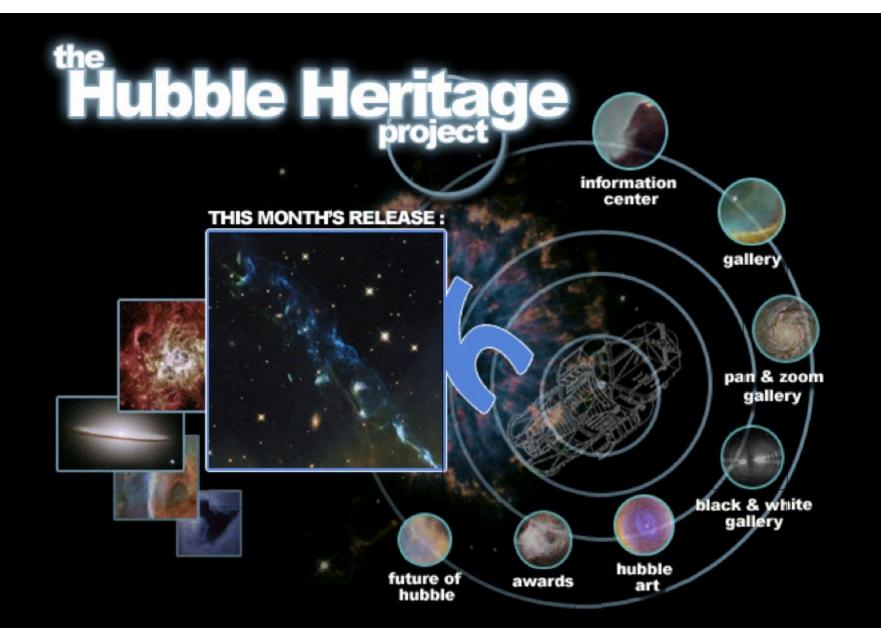
Hubble Heritage Project

http://heritage.stsci.edu

Releasing an image a month since 1998
Drive is aesthetics in addition to science
Small allotment of orbits yearly
Also add to science data already taken















The Hubble Heritage Project

Supernova Remnant LMC N 49



Hubble Heritage

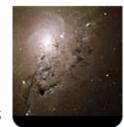


home caption fast facts biographies supplemental original images

The Hubble Heritage Project

FREEWHEELING GALAXIES COLLIDE IN A BLAZE OF STAR BIRTH

A dusty spiral galaxy appears to be rotating on edge, like a pinwheel, as it slides through the larger, bright galaxy NGC 1275 in this NASA Hubble Space Telescope image.



These images, taken with Hubble's Wide Field Planetary Camera 2 (WFPC2), show traces of spiral structure accompanied by dramatic dust lanes and bright blue regions that mark areas of active star formation. Detailed observations of NGC 1275 indicate that the dusty material belongs to a spiral system seen nearly edge-on in the foreground. The second galaxy, lying beyond the first, is actually a giant elliptical with peculiar faint spiral structure in its nucleus. These galaxies are believed to be colliding at over 6 million miles per hour.

NGC 1275 is about 235 million light-years away in the constellation Perseus. Embedded in the center of a large cluster of galaxies known as the Perseus Cluster, it is also known to emit a powerful signal at both X-ray and radio frequencies. The galaxy collision causes the gas and dust already existing in the central bright galaxy to swirl into the center of the object. The X-ray and radio emission indicates the probable existence of a black hole at the bright galaxy's center.

While the dark dusty material in the Hubble image falls inward, NGC 1275 displays intricate filamentary structures at a much larger scale outside the image. This is a typical feature of bright cluster galaxies. Additional observational evidence of strong interpolations between at least two galaxies, and possible a few smaller.

About this Object

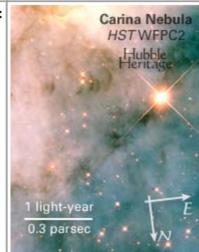
Object Name:	Carina Nebula, NGC 3372
Object Description:	Bright Neubla in the Milky Way Galaxy
Position (J2000):	R.A. 10h 44m 58.33s Dec59° 35′ 56.05″
Constellation:	Carina
Distance:	Approximately 8,000 light-years (2,500 parsecs).
Dimensions:	This image is roughly 1.2 arcminutes (2.9 light-years or 0.9 parsecs) wide.

About the Data

Data Description:	This image was created from HST data from the pure parallel program HST 9318: S. Casertano (STScI) and J. Frogel (OSU).
Instrument:	WFPC2
Exposure Date:	July 4/5, 2002
Exposure Time:	1.6 hours
Filters:	F450W (B), F606W (V), F814W (I)

About this Image

Image Credit:	NASA and The Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)	
Release Date:	November 6, 2003	
Orientation/Scale:	Carina Nebula	





caption fast facts biographies supplemental original images

The Hubble Heritage Project

Megan Donahue Biography

Jennifer Mack Biography

Mark Voit Biography John Trauger Biography

Jon Holtzman Biography

Megan Donahue

Megan Donahue is an astronomer at the Space Telescope Science Institute, working as a research astronomer and as an archive scientist for the Multiwavelength Archive at Space Telescope (MAST). Her research is mainly on clusters of galaxies: their contents dark matter, hot gas, galaxies, active galactic nuclei - and what they tell us about the contents of the universe and how galaxies form and evolve. She grew up on a farm in Nebraska and received a bachelor's degree in physics from MIT, where she began her research career as an X-ray astronomer.

She has a PhD in astrophysics from the University of Colorado, for a thesis on theory



Megan Donahue

Christopher Go

(Cebu, Philippines)

Christopher Go lives on the island of Cebu in the Philippines. He has been an amateur astronomer since 1986, the year of the return of Halley's Comet. He studied at the University of San Carlos where he received a BS in physics. While a student there, Chris and friends organized the University's first ever Astronomical Society.

Starting his amateur career with 10X40 binoculars, Chris Go would later own several different telescopes. He currently uses a Celestron C11 for planetary imaging.



Francesco Paresce

IASF, Bologna, Italy

Francesco Paresce is currently a senior astronomer with the Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica in Bologna, Italy. He is also a consultant for the European Space Agency (ESA) on the ESA/NASA joint project for the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and is a member of the Science



Oversight Committee for the Wide Field Camera 3 that has been recently installed into the HST by the shuttle Science Servicing Mission 4. His research interest at the moment concerns the physics of star formation in super star clusters in the Milky Way and the Magellanic Clouds. He worked in the past for ESA as the project scientist for the Faint Object Camera on HST and for the European Southern Observatory as

Elena Sabbi

(ESA/STScI)

Elena was born and raised in Bologna, Italy. She received her PhD in 2005 at the University of Bologna studying the effects of dynamics on stellar evolution in globular

Elena is interested in the questions of how star formation occurs, how it is affected by local and global conditions, how different dynamic conditions may influence the evolution of a stellar population, and how the evolution of stellar populations impacts the chemical evolution of galaxies. In pursuing these goals, she has investigated simple stellar populations, such as young star forming regions and old globular clusters, and more complex stellar populations, such as those commonly found in nearby dwarf galaxies.



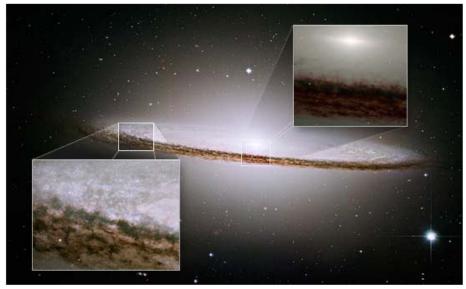
Selma de Mink

(STScI)

Selma de Mink was born in the Netherlands and studied physics and mathematics at the University of Utrecht, After an internship in Spain at the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, she decided to continue in Astronomy. Before starting the Ph.D. program at Utrecht she took some time off to to study Spanish and work as volunteer teaching English and astronomy at a primary school in a small, remote village in Guatemala. In 2010 she graduated cum laude from Utrecht and was awarded a NASA Hubble Fellowship. After spending some time at the Argelander Institute in Bonn, Germany, she moved to the United

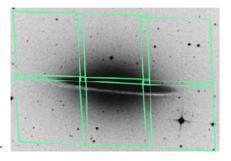


The Resolution of the Advanced Camera for Surveys

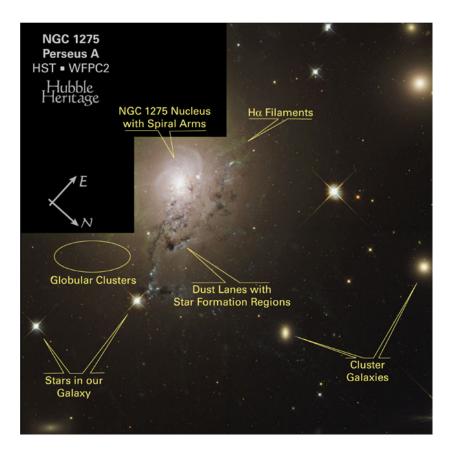


Click on boxes for a "true resolution" image of that detail.

The Hubble Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) detector is the largest that has been placed onboard Hubble. Each detector is roughly 4096 x 4096 pixels and each pixel represents a view that is 0.05 arcseconds in the sky. The Heritage image of the Sombrero galaxy is a mosaic of six ACS pointings, (consecutive positions of the telescope arranged in a 3 x 2 matrix. The final result is the highest-resolution image of the Sombrero that has ever been taken with any ground- or



Supplemental Content





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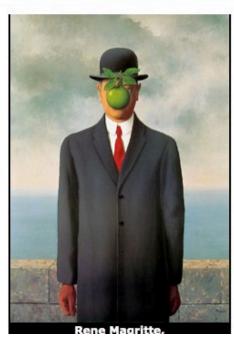
The Hubble Heritage Project



The startling juxtaposition of galaxies in NGC 3314 reminds me of a well-known painting, Rene Magritte's *The Son of Man*. In a radio interview, the Belgian surrealist was asked about his work's iconic imagery. "Well, so you have the apparent face, the apple, hiding the visible but hidden, the face of the person," Magritte replied. He elaborated:

"We always want to see what is hidden by what we see. There is an interest in that which is hidden and which the visible does not show us. This interest can take the form of a quite intense feeling, a sort of conflict, one might say, between the visible that is hidden and the visible that is present."

It may seem strange that Magritte would draw such a distinction between the visible-present and visible-hidden. Shouldn't saying something is "visible" imply that it isn't hidden? But I suspect many astronomers I know might find Magritte a kindred spirit; might notice that he expresses a familiar notion. If you follow Magritte's words, he might as well be describing the psychological and philosophical pressures driving the project of science — and especially astronomy.



Gallery and Gallery Index



- Biographies, Original Images and Supplemental Material
- STScI-PRC09-21 Release, Full-Resolution Images



Hubble 19th Anniversary Arp 194 (April 21, 2009)

- Big Display, Photo Caption and Object Fast Facts
- Original Images and Supplemental Material
- STScI-PRC09-18 Release, Full-Resolution Images, High Level Science Products



Hubble "You Decide" Winner Arp 274 (April 3, 2009)

- Big Display, Photo Caption and Object Fast Facts
- Biographies, Original Images and Supplemental Material
- STScI-PRC09-14 Release, Full-Resolution Images, High Level Science Products



Saturn Moon Transits (March 17, 2009)

- Big Display, Photo Caption and Object Fast Facts
- Ricaraphies Original Images and Supplemental Material

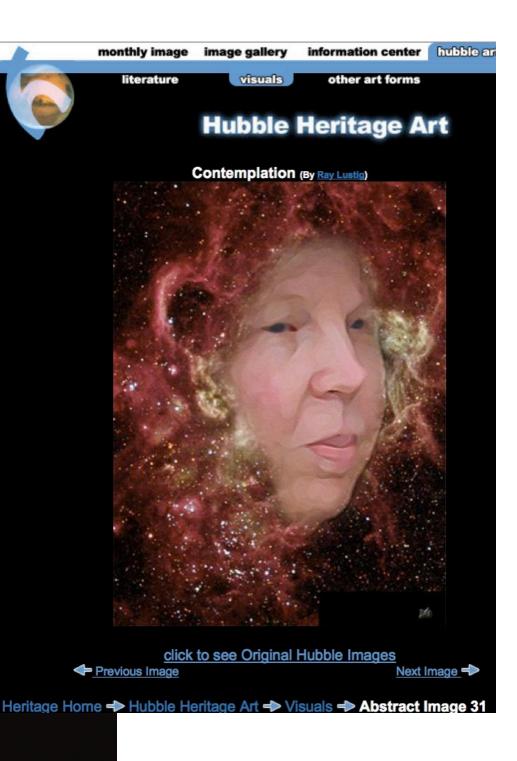
Hubble Heritage Image Gallery



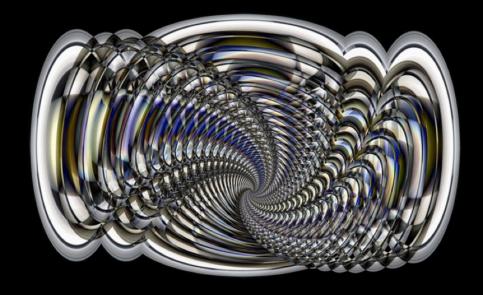
Art Inspired by Hubble



High above the oasis of Earth, your belly reflecting
The dappled azure glow of oceans rolling far below,
You are waiting patiently for your final pilgrims to arrive.
Soon they will climb to you on twin pillars of fire –
Hauling themselves up out of Terra's gravity well
By their bleeding fingernails – to find you sailing
So serenely through the yoid, your mighty wings



Hubble Heritage Art



Other Art **Visuals** Music Literature **Forms**

Musical Composition

Richard Arnest

Rick Arnest was a Ford Foundation Future Scientist of America (in Junior High School) before he began his musical career. He continues to cherish his love for Astronomy. Ever since the first pictures from HST became available he has been fascinated with their amazing quality and diversity.

"Children of Light" movements:











