

ARIES Astronomers Trace the Mystery Behind Dwarf Galaxy Aberrations of Massive Star Formation

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A team of Indian astronomers from **Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences** (ARIES) have claimed to trace the mystery behind dwarf galaxy aberrations of massive star formation. To understand the nature of star formation in dwarf galaxies ARIES, the astronomers observed several dwarf galaxies using **two Indian telescopes – 1.3-meter Devasthal Fast Optical Telescope (DFOT) and the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT)**.

Dwarf Galaxy Aberrations of Massive Star Formation

Amidst the billions of galaxies in the universe, a large number are tiny ones 100 times less massive than our own Milky-way galaxy. While most of these tiny tots called **dwarf galaxies form stars at a much slower rate than the massive ones, some dwarf galaxies are seen forming new stars at a mass-normalized rate 10-100 times more than that of the Milky-way galaxy**. These activities, however, do not last longer than a few tens of million-years, a period which is much shorter than the age of these galaxies – typically a few billion years.

Scientists observing dozens of such galaxies using two Indian telescopes have found that the clue to this **strange behaviour of these galaxies lies in the disturbed hydrogen distribution in these galaxies and also in recent collisions between two galaxies**. While the **DFOT operated at optical wavelengths** sensitive to detect optical line radiation emanating from the

ionized Hydrogen, in the GMRT 30 dishes of 45-meter diameter, each worked in tandem and produced **sharp interferometric images via spectral line radiation** at 1420.40 MHz coming from the neutral Hydrogen in galaxies.

Star formation at a high rate requires very high density of Hydrogen in the galaxies. According to the study conducted by the ARIES team, the images of several intense star-forming dwarf galaxies indicated that hydrogen in these galaxies is very disturbed. While one expects a nearly symmetric distribution of hydrogen in well-defined orbits in galaxies, hydrogen in these dwarf galaxies is found to be irregular and sometimes not moving in well-defined orbits.

Some hydrogen around these galaxies is also detected in forms of isolated clouds, plumes, and tails as if some other galaxy recently has collided or brushed away with these galaxies, and gas is scattered as debris around the galaxies. The **optical morphologies sometimes revealed multiple nuclei and high concentration of ionized hydrogen in the central region.**

Although galaxy-galaxy collision was not directly detected, various signatures of it were revealed through radio, and optical imaging, and these are helping to build up a story. The research, therefore, suggests that recent collisions between two galaxies trigger intense star formation in these galaxies.