



## Corona Australis Galaxies cum Super Cluster cum Constellation: A Review

*Amit Rastogi<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Jordan<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Research Scientist cum Research Assistant Professor cum CEO cum Director Executive, Amit Biosciences & Bio Nanotechnology, An Autonomous Non-Employed Non-Profit Non Government Research & Development

<sup>2</sup>Non Payment Executive Advisor Council Member, Amit Biosciences & Bionanotechnology

### ABSTRACT

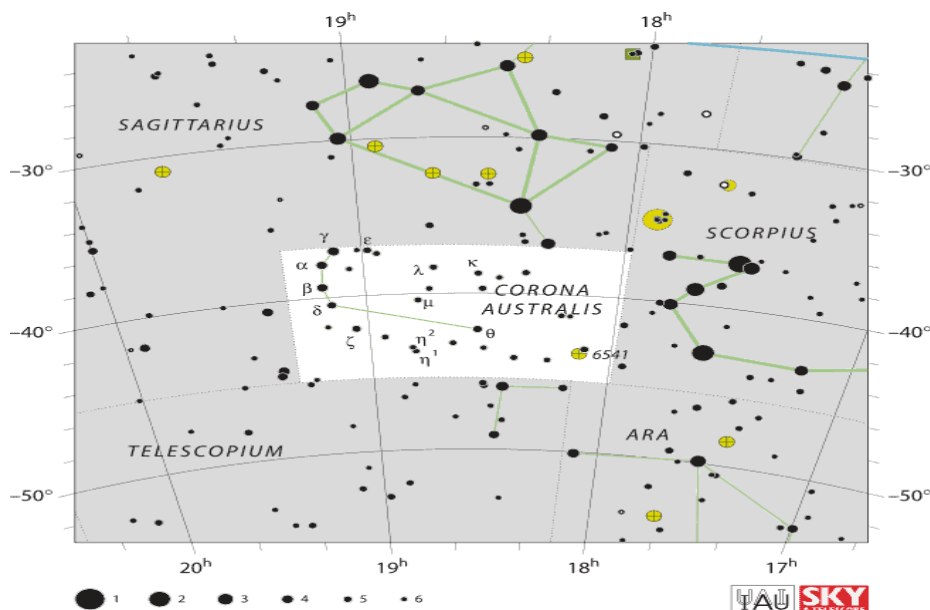
Corona-Australis is one of the nearest regions to the Sun with recent and ongoing star formation, but the current picture of its stellar (and sub stellar) content is not complete yet. Corona Australis lies in the third quadrant of the southern hemisphere (SQ3), and it can be seen at latitudes between +40° and -90°. The constellation of Corona Australis is among the smallest constellations in the sky. Its name comes from Latin, and it translates to “the southern crown”, being the southern counterpart of Corona Borealis, the Northern Crown, which is brighter, and larger. Corona Australis Involved [NGC 6541](#) - Globular Cluster [NGC 6496](#) - Globular Cluster [IC 1297](#) - Planetary Nebula [IC 4808](#) - Galaxy [NGC 6768](#) - Galaxy [IC 4812](#) - Nebula [NGC 6726](#) - Reflection Nebula [NGC 6727](#) - Reflection Nebula [NGC 6729](#) - Nebula

### Advanced Introduction cum Explanation of Corona Australis Galaxies & [Corona Borealis Super-cluster](#) cum Constellation

Corona-Australis is one of the nearest regions to the Sun with recent and ongoing star formation, but the current picture of its stellar (and sub stellar) content is not complete yet (P. A. B. Galli et. al, 2019).

Corona Australis lies in the third quadrant of the southern hemisphere (SQ3), and it can be seen at latitudes between +40° and -90°. The constellation of Corona Australis is among the smallest constellations in the sky. Its name comes from Latin, and it translates to “the southern crown”, being the southern counterpart of Corona Borealis, the Northern Crown, which is brighter, and larger.

<https://nineplanets.org/corona-australis/>



Source Figure: Corona Australis (<https://nineplanets.org/corona-australis/>)

## Classification of Corona Australis & Corona Borealis Super-Cluster

Classifications of Corona Australis & Corona Borealis Super-Cluster cum Galaxies are discussed below

### Corona Australis Galaxies Classification

[NGC 6541](#) - Globular Cluster

[NGC 6496](#) - Globular Cluster

[IC 1297](#) - Planetary Nebula

[IC 4808](#) - Galaxy

[NGC 6768](#) - Galaxy

[IC 4812](#) - Nebula

[NGC 6726](#) - Reflection Nebula

[NGC 6727](#) - Reflection Nebula

[NGC 6729](#) - Nebula

Visibility of IC & NGC discussed is **below the horizon** from Greenwich, United Kingdom

### Corona Australis Galaxies

**IC 4808** (<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ic4808-object>)

## IC 4808 is Spiral Galaxy in Corona Australis of which morphological description is given below

IC 4808 - Spiral Galaxy in Corona Australis is classified as **Spiral (SAc)** according to the Hubble and de Vaucouleurs [galaxy morphological classification](#). The diagram below shows a visual representation of the position of IC 4808 - Spiral Galaxy in Corona Australis in the Hubble de Vaucouleurs sequence. The following table lists the magnitude of IC 4808 in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum (when available), from the B band (445nm wavelength, corresponding to the Blue color), to the V band ( 551nm wavelength, corresponding to Green/Yellow color), to the J, H, K bands (corresponding to 1220nm, 1630nm, 2190nm wavelengths respectively, which are colors not visible to the human eye).

IC 4808 - Spiral Galaxy in Corona Australis is currently not visible from Greenwich, United Kingdom

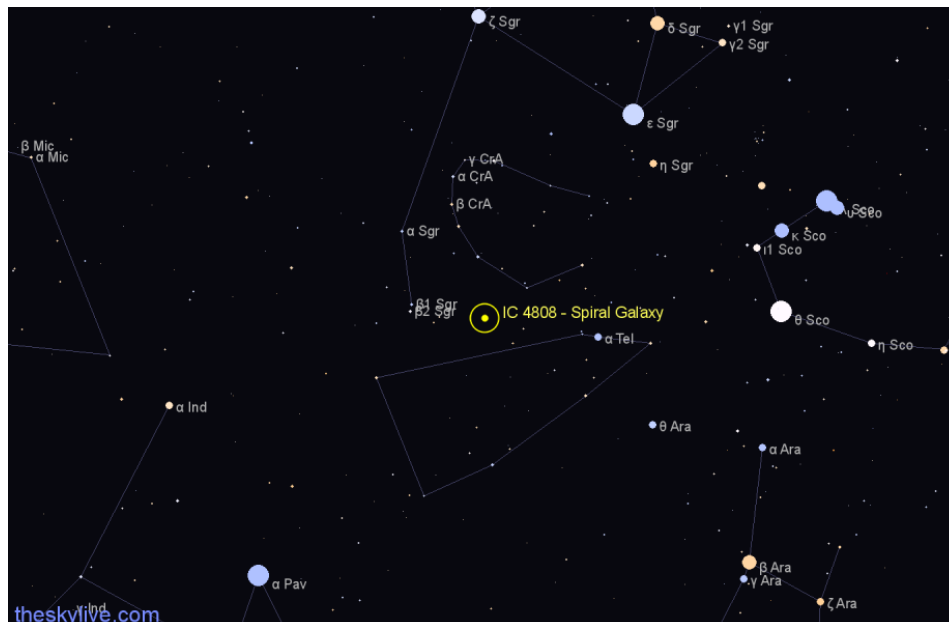


Figure 1 : The simplified sky chart showing the position of IC 4808 in the sky. The first chart has a field of view of 60°.



Figure 2 : The simplified sky chart showing the position of IC 4808 in the sky having field of view of 10°.

**NGC6541** (<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6541-object>)

The following table lists the magnitude of NGC 6541 in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum (when available), from the B band (445nm wavelength, corresponding to the Blue color), to the V band ( 551nm wavelength, corresponding to Green/Yellow color), to the J, H, K bands (corresponding to 1220nm, 1630nm, 2190nm wavelengths respectively, which are colors not visible to the human eye).



Figure 3: The simplified sky chart showing the position of NGC 6541 in the sky having field of view of 60° angle

NGC 6541 - Globular Cluster in Corona Australis is currently not visible from Greenwich, United Kingdom

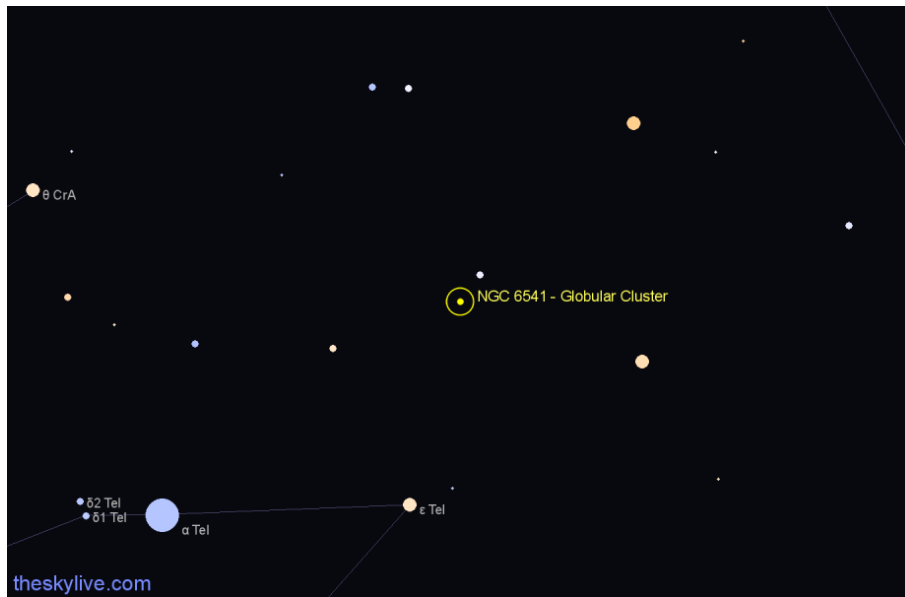


Figure 4: The simplified sky chart showing the position of NGC 6541 in the sky having field of view of 10° angle

**NGC 6496** (<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6496-object>)

NGC 6496 is a Globular Cluster in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). NGC 6496 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere

The following table lists the magnitude of NGC 6496 in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum (when available), from the B band (445nm wavelength, corresponding to the Blue color), to the V band ( 551nm wavelength, corresponding to Green/Yellow color), to the J, H, K bands (corresponding to 1220nm, 1630nm, 2190nm wavelengths respectively, which are colors not visible to the human eye).



Figure 5: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6496 in the sky with field of view of 60° angle



Figure 6: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6496 in the sky with field of view of 10°.

NGC 6496 - Globular Cluster in Corona Australis is currently not visible from Greenwich, United Kingdom

**IC 1297**(<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/IC1297-object>)

IC 1297 is a Planetary Nebula in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). IC 1297 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere.

The following table lists the magnitude of IC 1297 in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum (when available), from the B band (445nm wavelength, corresponding to the Blue color), to the V band ( 551nm wavelength, corresponding to Green/Yellow color), to the J, H, K bands (corresponding to 1220nm, 1630nm, 2190nm wavelengths respectively, which are colors not visible to the human eye).



Figure 7: The simplified sky charts below show the position of IC 1297 in the sky with field of view of 60° angle

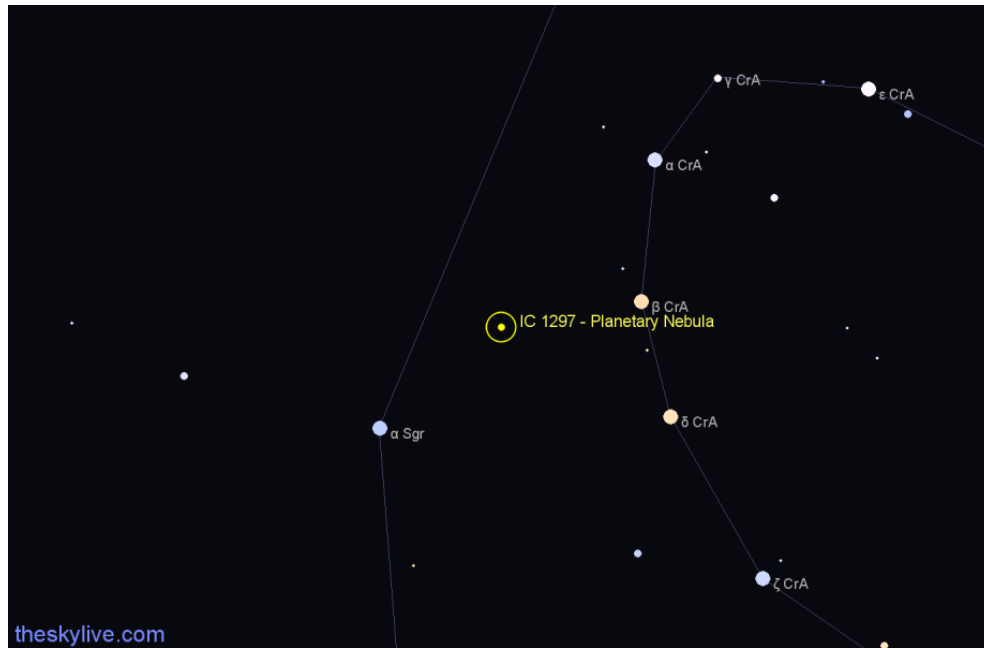


Figure 9: The simplified sky charts below show the position of IC 1297 in the sky with field of view of 10° angle

IC 1297 - Planetary Nebula in Corona Australis is currently not visible from Greenwich, United Kingdom

**NGC 6768** (<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6768-object>)

NGC 6768 is a Elliptical Galaxy in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). NGC 6768 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere.

The following table lists the magnitude of NGC 6768 in different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum (when available), from the B band (445nm wavelength, corresponding to the Blue color), to the V band ( 551nm wavelength, corresponding to Green/Yellow color), to the J, H, K bands (corresponding to 1220nm, 1630nm, 2190nm wavelengths respectively, which are colors not visible to the human eye).

NGC 6768 - Elliptical Galaxy in Corona Australis is classified as **Elliptical (E)** according to the Hubble and de Vaucouleurs [galaxy morphological classification](#).



Figure 10: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6768 in the sky with field of view of 60° angle



Figure 11: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6768 in the sky with field of view of 10° angle

NGC 6768 - Elliptical Galaxy in Corona Australis is currently not visible from Greenwich, United Kingdom

**Galaxy NGC 6753**(<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6753-object>)

Galaxy NGC 6753, imaged here by the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope, is a whirl of color — the bursts of blue throughout the spiral arms are regions filled with young stars glowing brightly in ultraviolet light, while redder areas are filled with older stars emitting in the cooler near-infrared.

But there is more in this galaxy than meets the Hubble eye. At 150 million light-years from Earth, astronomers highlighted NGC 6753 as one of only two known spiral galaxies that were both massive enough and close enough to permit detailed observations of their coronas. Galactic coronas are huge, invisible regions of hot gas that surround a galaxy's visible bulk, forming a spheroidal shape. Coronas are so hot that they can be detected by their X-ray emission, far beyond the optical radius of the galaxy. Because they are so wispy, these coronas are extremely difficult to detect.

Galactic coronas are an example of telltale signs astronomers seek to help them determine how galaxies form. Despite the advances made in past decades, the process of galaxy formation remains an open question in astronomy. Various theories have been suggested, but since galaxies come in all shapes and sizes — including elliptical, spiral, and irregular — no single theory has so far been able to satisfactorily explain the origins of all the galaxies we see throughout the Universe.



Figure 12: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6753 in the sky with field of view of 60° angle



Figure 13: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6753 in the sky with field of view of 10° angle

**IC 4812**(<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/IC4812-object>)

IC 4812 is a Nebula in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). IC 4812 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere.



Figure 14: The simplified sky charts below show the position of IC 4812 in the sky with field of view of 60° angle







Figure 17: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6726 in the sky with field of view of 10° angle

**NGC6727**(<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6727-object>)

NGC 6727 is a Reflection Nebula in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). NGC 6727 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere.



Figure 18: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6727 in the sky with field of view of 60°



Figure 19: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6727 in the sky with field of view of 10°

**NGC 6729 ( <https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6729-object> )**

NGC 6729 is a Nebula in the [Corona Australis constellation](#). NGC 6729 is situated south of the celestial equator and, as such, it is more easily visible from the southern hemisphere.



Figure 20: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6729 in the sky with field of view of 60°



Figure 21: The simplified sky charts below show the position of NGC 6729 in the sky with field of view of 10°

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### Advanced Conclusion

Space Scientist worldwide Globally are Advised not to send Radio Signal to Corona Australis. It destroyed Galaxy Energy. Space Problems occur by which such as Destructive Space Microbes can come to the Earth Stratosphere from their High Energy galaxies superclusters.

### References

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<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ngc6753-object>  
<https://theskylive.com/sky/deepsky/ic4812-object>  
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