The Astronomical Society of Edinburgh

Image of the Quarter Competition

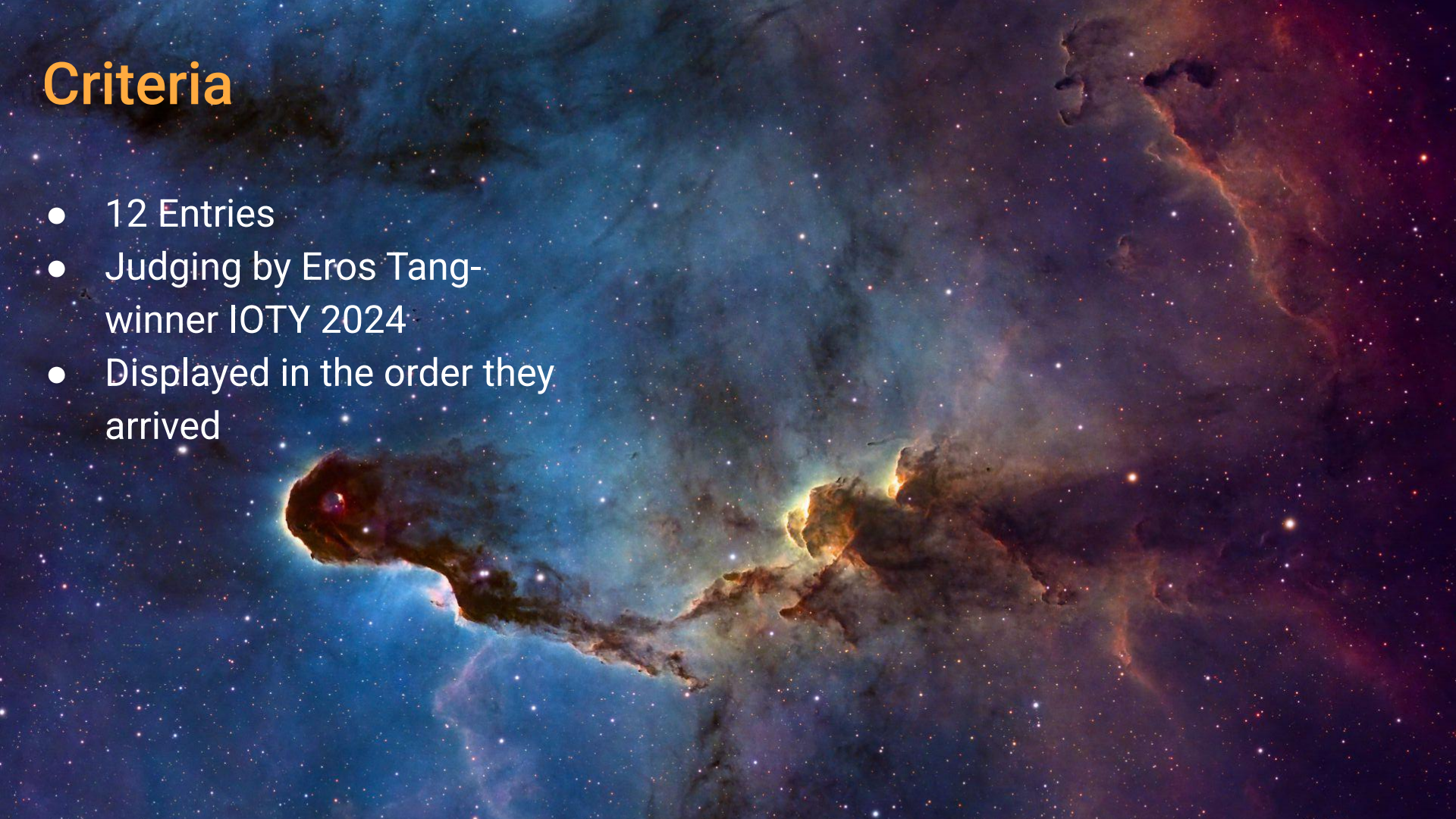
Jan - Mar 2025

www.astronomyedinburgh.org

Winner IOTY 2024
Eros Tang

Criteria

- 12 Entries
- Judging by Eros Tang- winner IOTY 2024
- Displayed in the order they arrived



Melotte 15

Bill Bonar

At the 'heart' of the Heart Nebula. This was imaged using a 127ED Triplet Refractor, 2600MM camera and 5nm Ha, Sii and Oiii filters by SVBony. 3 hours in total, about an hour on each filter and processed in Pixinsight.



NGC1333, Embryo Nebula - Perseus

Bryan Lawrence

I moved to the East Neuk of Fife early December 2024, and this is the first image taken from my back garden in Crail, Fife, taken in one session on the night of 29th January 2025.
NGC1333 is a dark reflection nebula surrounded by dust and consequently it is a broadband (RGB) target that was almost impossible to image from my previous urban location in England where I was limited to imaging in narrowband almost exclusively.
This nebula is in the western part of the Perseus molecular cloud and is a young region of very active star formation.



Flaming Star (IC405) and Tadpoles (IC410) Nebulae in Ha

Ron Morley

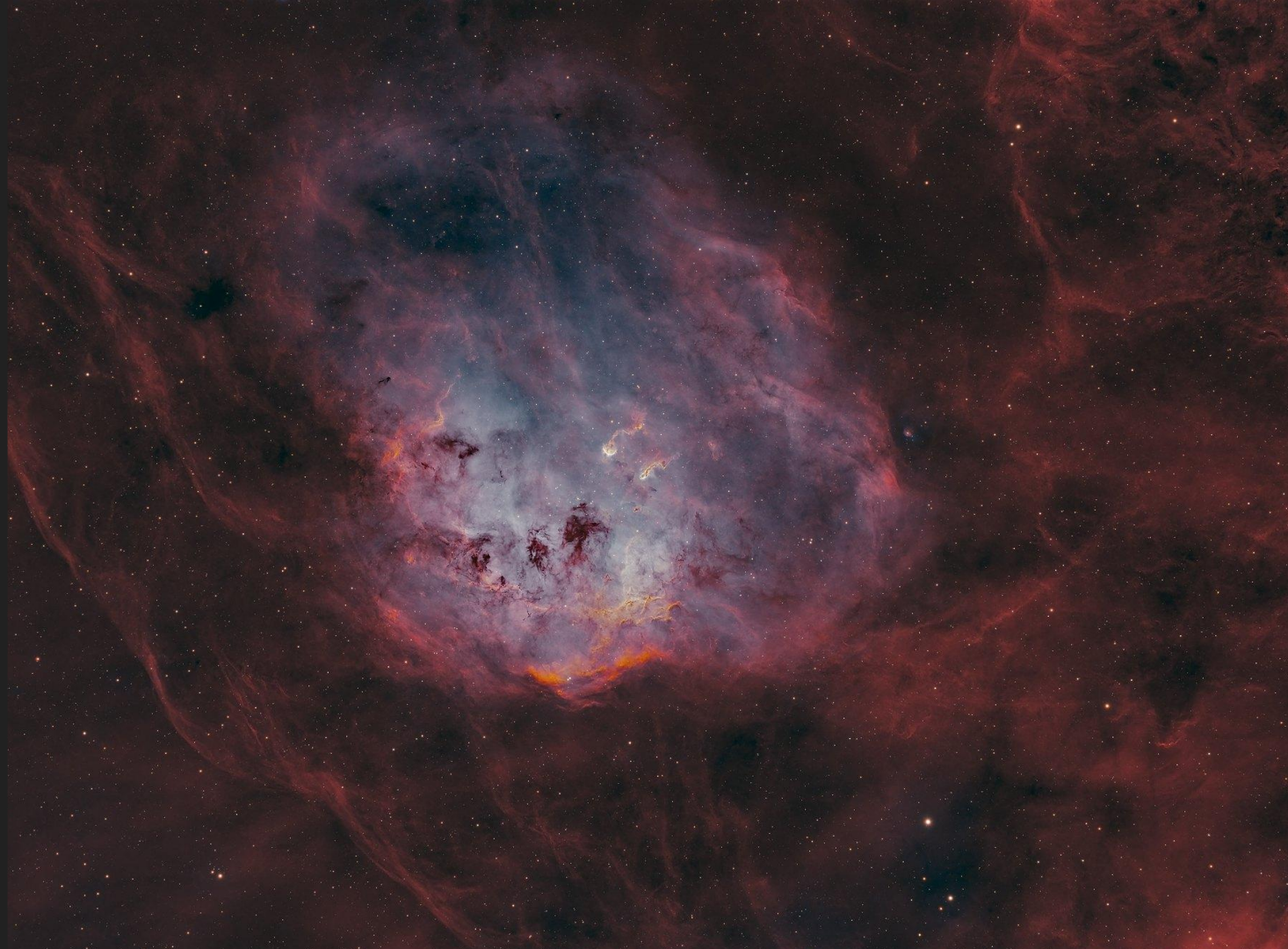
The star field through the plane of our Milky Way in Auriga contributed to the interesting view. The image was taken on 26th February 2025 and comprised 18x300sec sub-frames suitably calibrated. A Takahashi FS60C refractor with field flattener enabled capture of both nebulae in the frame without stitching. The camera was an Altair 26M with Baader filters. Capture was by SharpCap with processing using AstroArt 8.0.



IC410, Tadpole Nebula – Auriga

Bryan Lawrence

This image came about as I purchased a dedicated Field Flattener for my Stellamira 90EDT so I could image with its native focal length of 540mm, I had up until this point used a 0.8x FF/FR for all images taken with this telescope. I then looked for a target that would be a good fit for this new focal length and subsequent FOV, plus it had to be reasonably well positioned early evening (east and high !!) to maximise any clear nights as most nebula fade below 30deg by 2/3am through February, so the constellation of Auriga meets these criteria and I had not imaged IC410 as a dedicated target so the Tadpole nebula was selected.



Scottish Moonset

Fran Goodman

Captured with my phone whilst driving in town (I wasn't driving obviously). Off you search you'll see the moon :)

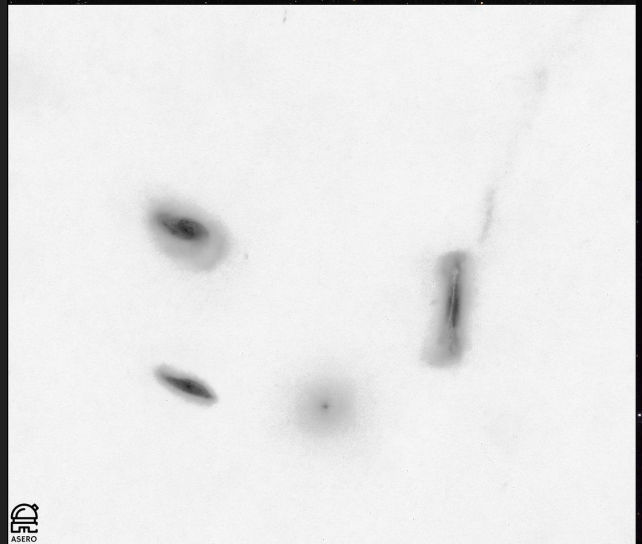


The Leo Triplet in 5 panes

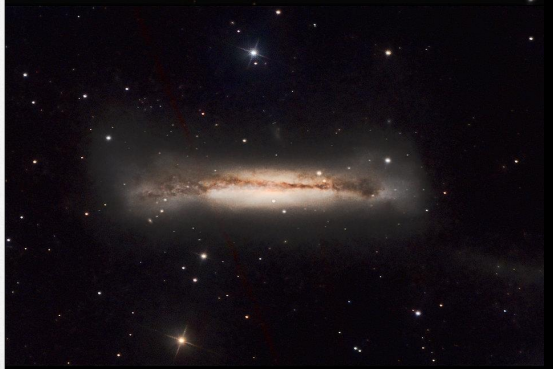
John Briggs

The Leo Triplet was imaged simultaneously with the ASERO Dalrada and Murrell scopes. I'd read about the Hamburger Galaxy's tidal tail and tried to bring it out in both sets of images. In the end I thought it would benefit from more data and achieved this by combining an old ASERO stack from 2024 (I hope that's allowed) with the 2025 Dalrada stack. I added a panel of a negative of the starless image which I think shows the tail better. Not wishing to waste the higher resolution Murrell data I added panels for each individual galaxy.









Jupiter

David Brett

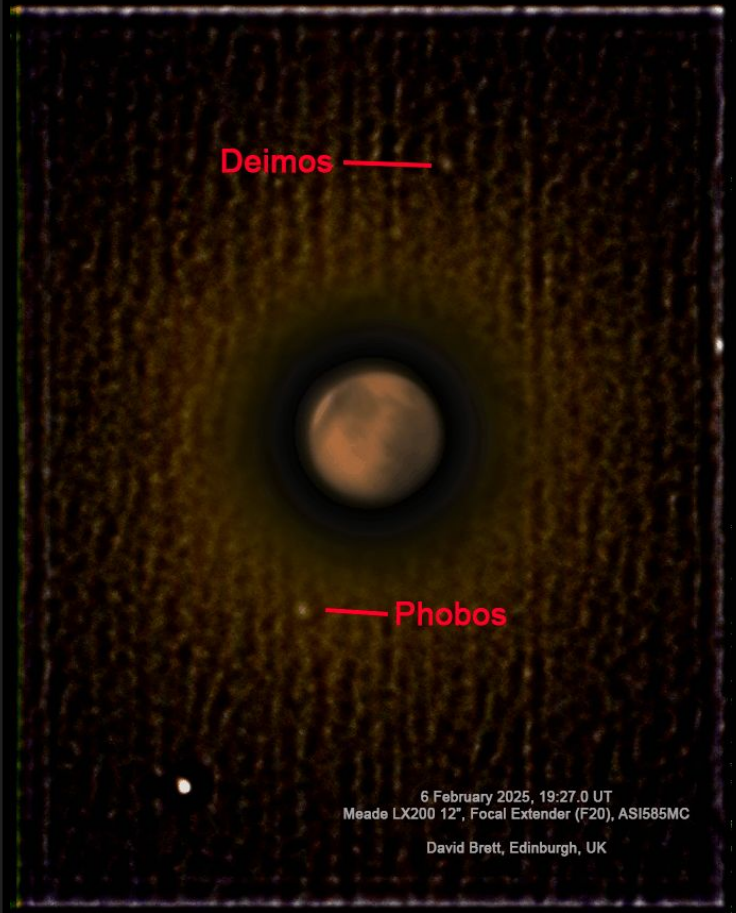
I think this is probably the best one I've taken.



Martian Moons

David Brett

Pleased to get these, although the processing took some effort to pull out the extremely faint signals from the Martian glare.

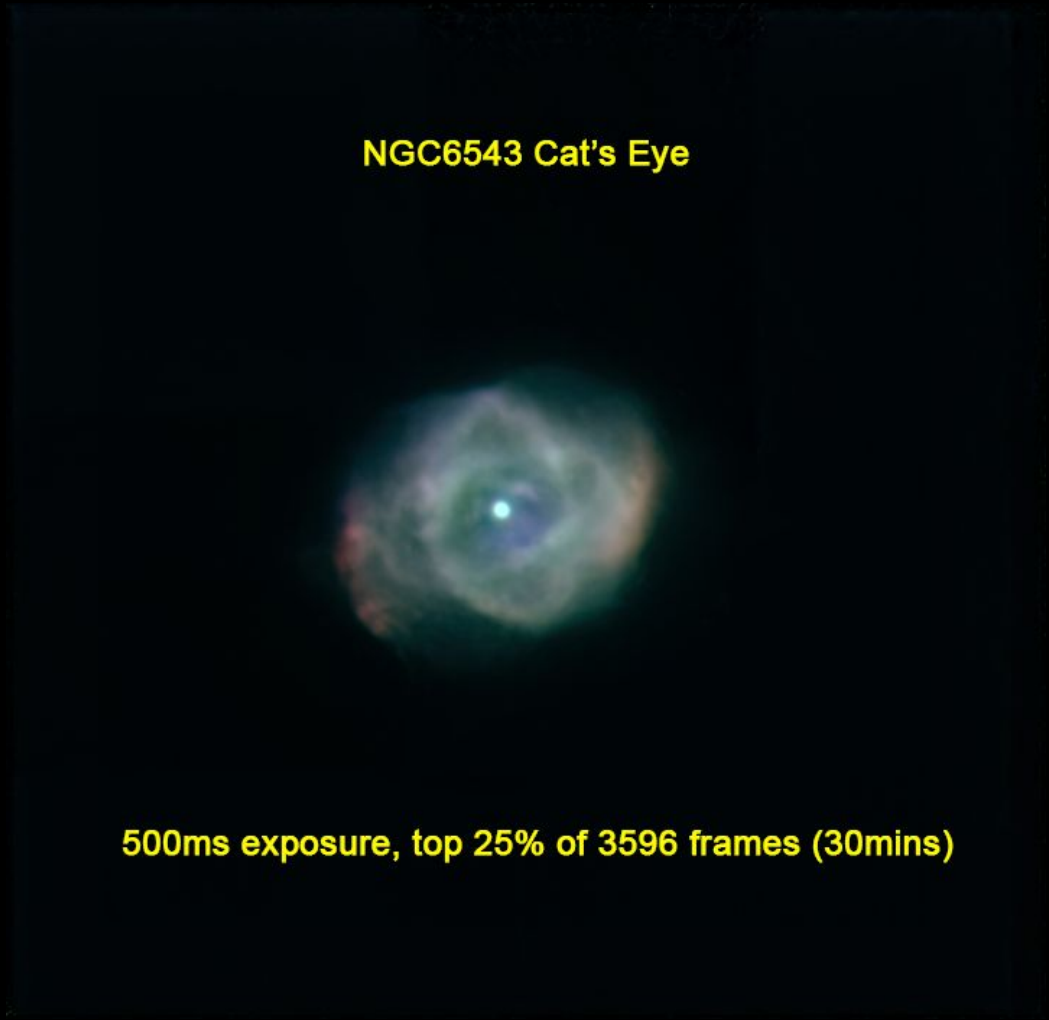




Core of the Cat's Eye

David Brett

I did try to take 5 hours of this (rather than just a few tens of minutes), but have struggled to process it. I think the process shows promise, but perhaps needs to be binned 2x2.



Integrated Flux Nebula MW3

Ian A Smith

At first sight, this appears to be an image of galaxies M81 and M82 but in fact the aim was to image an example of Integrated Flux nebulosity, in this case designated as MW3 in the Mandel-Wilson catalogue. The Integrated Flux is caused by clouds of gas and dust high up above and below the plane of the Milky Way galaxy and illuminated by the combined radiation flux of the galaxy.



Shark Nebula

Ian A Smith

This nebula consists mainly of molecular clouds which block the background light of stars. There are two reflection nebulae, above and below the head of the shark's head, VDB 150 and 149.



Wolf's Cave Nebula

Ian A Smith

This nebula consists mainly of molecular clouds which block the background light of stars. Barnard 175 is the pillar on the left of the image. Interestingly, there is also elements of Hydrogen Alpha emission (the red streaks) which are the remnants of a super nova. There are also several reflection nebulae captured in the image.



THE WINNER IS...

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ASE Image of the Quarter Winner
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Jupiter

28 February 2025, 19:21.6 UT (36Min DR)
Meade LX200 12", Focal Extender (F20), ASI585MC

David Brett, Edinburgh, UK

"Jupiter 28 feb 2025"
by David Brett