Chandra X-ray Observatory Center

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Henize 2-10: A dwarf starburst galaxy about 30 million light years from Earth.
(Credit: X-ray (NASA/CXC/Virginia/A.Reines et al); Radio (NRAO/AUI/NSF); Optical (NASA/STScI))

Caption: Combined observations from Chandra (purple), the Very Large Array (yellow) along with Hubble (red, green, and blue) have provided astronomers with a detailed new look at how galaxy and black hole formation may have occurred in the early Universe. The lack of a significant bulge of stars in the center of Henize 2-10, a galaxy with similar properties to those when the Universe was very young, indicates that black hole growth may be preceding the growth of the bulge. This differs from the relatively nearby Universe where the growth of galaxy bulges and supermassive black holes appear to happen in parallel.

Scale: Image is 25 arcsec across

Chandra X-ray Observatory ACIS Image

CXC operated for NASA by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory