IVOA Interop - Strasbourg - June 2026

About the Naming of Astronomical Objects

Marianne Brouty
CDS documentalist
marianne.brouty@astro.unistra.fr

CDS
Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg

Object Names

Object Names

- Complexity:
  - One name for several objects
  - Several names for one object

Object Names

Basic data :

M 1 -- SuperNova Remnant

Other object types: **Rad** (2C,3C,...), **X** (2022MNRAS,3A,...), **gam** (2017ApJ,2AGL,...), **SNR** (2014BASI,AJG,...), **HII** (LBN,SH), **Psr** (2022ApJS), **IR** (IRAS)

ICRS coord. *(ep=J2000)* : **05 34 31.8 +22 01 03 (X-ray) [5000 5000 90] D 2022A&A...661A..38P**

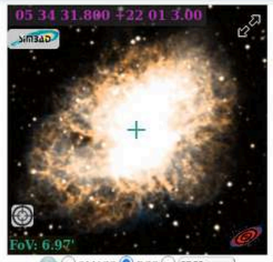
FK5 coord. *(ep=J2000 eq=2000)* : 083.6324 +22.0174 [5000 5000 90]

FK4 coord. *(ep=B1950 eq=1950)* : 05 31 31.2 +21 59 05 [5000 5000 90]

Gal coord. *(ep=J2000)* : 184.5547 -05.7833 [5000 5000 90]

Angular size *(arcmin)*: **7.0 5.0 ~ (Rad) D 2014BASI...42...47G**

SIMBAD Query around within 2 arcmin



2MASS DSS SDSS

All (CDSPortal)

Send to aladin

Photometry within 5 arcsec

notes:

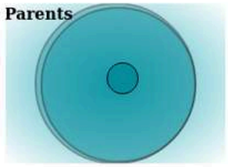
- See also Specfind radio flux densities. [*28-May-2024*].

Hierarchy : number of linked objects
whatever the membership probability is (see description here) :

parents : 1

Display criteria : All

Parents



Identifiers (64) :

An access of full data is available using the icon Vizier near the identifier of the catalogue

M 1
3A 0531+219
2AGL J0534+2205
AJG 1
ARGO J0535+2203
2C 481
3C 144
3C 144.0
4C 21.19
3CR 144
CTA 36
CTB 18
Cul 0531+21
Cul 0531+219
DA 179
DB 38

2E 1309
2E 0531.5+2159
eHWC J0534+220
1ES 0532+21.5
3FGL J0534.5+2201i
4FGL J0534.5+2201i
3FHL J0534.5+2201
GRS G184.60 -05.80
1H 0531+219
H 0534+21
H 0531+219
2HWC J0534+220
3HWC J0534+220
IRAS 05314+2200
LBN 833
LBN 184.62-05.65

1M 0531+219
Mills 05+2A
NAME CRAB NEB
NAME Crab
NAME Crab Nebula
NAME Tau A
NAME Taurus A
NGC 1952
NRAO 214
NRL 2
NVSS J053428+220202
PBC J0534.5+2201
PCCS2 030 G184.54-05.78
PKS 0531+219
1RXS J053431.2+220218
SH 2-244

SIM 0531+21.0
SNR G184.6-05.8
SRGA J053431.8+220103
SWIFT J0534.6+2204
SWIFT J0534.5+2200
TeV J0534+220
2U 0531+22
3U 0531+21
4U 0531+21
VRO 21.05.01
W 9
X Tau X-1
X Tau XR-1
[BM83] X0531+219
[DGW65] 25
[PT56] 5

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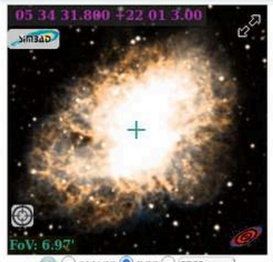
SIMBAD Query around within 2 arcmin



2MASS DSS SDSS

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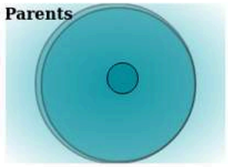
parents : 1

Display criteria : All

Parents



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2U 0531+22
3U 0531+21
4U 0531+21
VRO 21.05.01
W 9
X Tau X-1
X Tau XR-1
[BM83] X0531+219
[DGW65] 25
[PT56] 5

2017MNRAS.472.4618T

Photometric magnitudes taken from GMOS narro images of all currently confirmed WR stars residin
ssociated with, outlined in Hodge & Lee (1990). Old spectral types are taken from Massey & Armandroff (1995), Roye
classes have been determined from GMOS spectroscopic data (discussed in Section 4.1). Interstellar extinction magnitude
shown here and spectral classifications. M_v absolute v-band magnitudes are derived from spectroscopically measured magni

ID	HL	RA [J2000]	Dec	Old spectral type	ref	New spectral type	He II [mag]	He IIC [mag]	
M1	2/3	00:19:56.96	59:17:07.6	WC4-5	c	WC4-5	21.624 ± 0.024		
M2	6	00:19:59.62	59:16:54.7	WC4	c	WC4	21.235 ± 0.020		
R6	10	00:20:02.99	59:18:26.9	WC4	c	WC4	22.453 ± 0.014	23.248 ± 0.020	2
R5		00:20:04.27	59:18:06.2	WC4-5	c	WC4-5	22.120 ± 0.027	22.479 ± 0.026	2
M4		00:20:11.55	59:18:57.6	WC4-5	c	WC4-5	20.060 ± 0.007	20.111 ± 0.005	1
M5	29	00:20:12.83	59:20:08.0	WNE/C4	c	WNE/C4	21.323 ± 0.008	23.035 ± 0.008	1
T4		00:20:14.47	59:18:49.9			WNE	23.249 ± 0.016	24.612 ± 0.034	2
R13		00:20:15.62	59:17:21.4	WN5	c	WN5	23.092 ± 0.018	24.351 ± 0.025	2
T5	45	00:20:17.43	59:18:39.2			WNE	21.054 ± 0.044	20.918 ± 0.054	
R9	60	00:20:20.31	59:18:39.5	WNE	c	WNE	21.854 ± 0.020	22.176 ± 0.011	2
T6	60	00:20:20.34	59:18:37.3			WNE	19.939 ± 0.019	19.801 ± 0.027	1
R8	60	00:20:20.55	59:18:37.1	WN10	c	WN10	20.903 ± 0.010	20.839 ± 0.015	1
M7	66	00:20:21.95	59:17:41.0	WC4-5	c	WC4-5	20.033 ± 0.017		
M9		00:20:22.67	59:18:46.6	WN3	c	WN3	22.284 ± 0.007	23.758 ± 0.013	2
R11	(71)	00:20:22.74	59:17:53.2	WC4	c	WC4	22.615 ± 0.012	24.318 ± 0.030	
M10		00:20:23.31	59:17:42.0	WC7	c	WC7	19.548 ± 0.010	21.602 ± 0.011	1
R12	97	00:20:25.65	59:16:48.1	WNE	c	WNE	22.677 ± 0.016	23.552 ± 0.017	2
M12	100	00:20:26.19	59:17:26.2	WC4	c	WC4	21.466 ± 0.014	22.310 ± 0.010	1
R10	106	00:20:26.51	59:17:04.9	WC4	c	WC4	22.486 ± 0.014	24.462 ± 0.027	1
M13	111	00:20:26.66	59:17:32.6	WC5-6	c	WC5-6	20.898 ± 0.012	21.259 ± 0.009	1
M14	(111)	00:20:26.90	59:17:19.7	WC5	c	WC5	20.165 ± 0.007	21.287 ± 0.006	2
M15		00:20:27.06	59:18:17.4	WC6-7	a	WC4	21.726 ± 0.006	23.529 ± 0.031	2
M24	111c	00:20:27.70	59:17:37.1	WN/OB	c	O2.5 If/WN6	19.077 ± 0.019	19.052 ± 0.020	1
R2	(106/115)	00:20:28.03	59:17:14.1	WN7-8	c	WN7-8	21.770 ± 0.013	22.083 ± 0.012	1
M17		00:20:29.09	59:16:51.7	WNE +BH	c	WNE +BH	0.012	23.194 ± 0.011	2
M19		00:20:31.04	59:19:04.5	WN4	c		007	23.220 ± 0.011	2
M23	139	00:20:32.76	59:17:16.2	WN7-8				521 ± 0.014	1
			59:17:14.4						

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FK5 coord. *(ep=J2000 eq=2000) :* 083.6324 +22.0174 [5000 5000 90]

FK4 coord. *(ep=B1950 eq=1950) :* 05 31 31.2 +21 59 05 [5000 5000 90]

SIMBAD Query around within 2 arcmin

Basic data :

LGGS J001956.99+591707.5 -- Wolf-Rayet

Other object types: WR* ([MAC92]), * (LGGS)

ICRS coord. *(ep=J2000) :* 00 19 56.99 +59 17 07.5 [ ] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

FK5 coord. *(ep=J2000 eq=2000) :* 004.98747 +59.28542 [ ]

FK4 coord. *(ep=B1950 eq=1950) :* 00 17 14.16 +59 00 28.8 [ ]

Gal coord. *(ep=J2000) :* 118.91372 -03.34045 [ ]

Spectral type: WC4.5 D 2003A&A...404..483C

Fluxes (5) :

U 21.74 [~] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

B 22.11 [~] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

V 21.47 [~] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

R 21.05 [~] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

I 20.71 [~] D 2007AJ....133.2393M

SIMBAD Query around within 2 arcmin

2MASS DSS SDSS

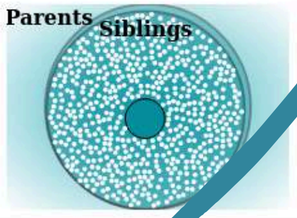
All (CDSPortal)

Send to Aladin

Photometry within 5 arcsec

Hierarchy : number of linked objects
whatever the membership probability is (see description here) :

parents : 1 siblings : 1214 Display criteria : All



Identifiers (2) :

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LGGS J001956.99+591707.5 [MAC92] 1

2017MNRAS.472.4618T

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M19		00:20:31.04	59:19:04.5	WN4	c		07	23.220 ± 0.011	2
M23	139	00:20:32.76	59:17:16.2	WN7-8				521 ± 0.014	1
			59:17:14.4						

Object Names

- A name or identifier can be structured or not (2MASS J08421149+1916373 or Andromeda galaxy)
- Structured name: Acronym ^ Format

Object Names

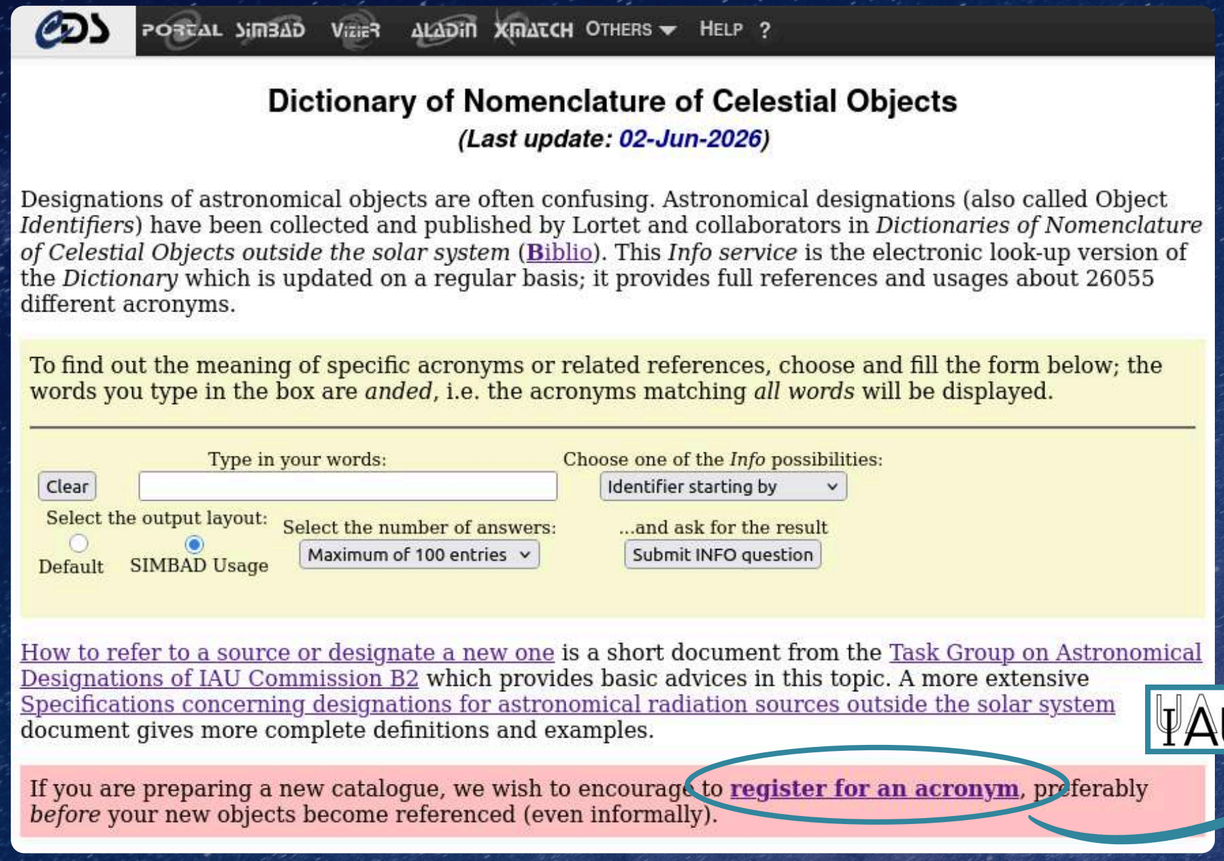
- Citation
  - known objects mostly cited correctly
  - original name modified or not given
    - shortened names: ambiguous (SDSS JHHMM+DDMM)

- New discovery
  - incomplete name
    - sequential number or position-based string (HHMMSS.s+DDMMSS)
  - descriptive name (‘Dragonfly’ or ‘Gjoll Stream’)
  - no name or just an object type (“nebula near …” or “cluster at z=…”)

- Challenge for databases:
  - heterogeneity vs the need for unambiguous identifiers

The Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects

Dictionary of Nomenclature - Origin



CDS PORTAL SIMBAD VIZIER ALADIN XMATCH OTHERS HELP ?

Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects

(Last update: 02-Jun-2026)

Designations of astronomical objects are often confusing. Astronomical designations (also called Object *Identifiers*) have been collected and published by Lortet and collaborators in *Dictionaries of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects outside the solar system* (Biblio). This *Info service* is the electronic look-up version of the *Dictionary* which is updated on a regular basis; it provides full references and usages about 26055 different acronyms.

To find out the meaning of specific acronyms or related references, choose and fill the form below; the words you type in the box are *anded*, i.e. the acronyms matching *all words* will be displayed.

Type in your words: | Choose one of the *Info* possibilities: Identifier starting by

Clear

Select the output layout: Default / SIMBAD Usage

Select the number of answers: Maximum of 100 entries

...and ask for the result: Submit INFO question

How to refer to a source or designate a new one is a short document from the Task Group on Astronomical Designations of IAU Commission B2 which provides basic advices in this topic. A more extensive Specifications concerning designations for astronomical radiation sources outside the solar system document gives more complete definitions and examples.

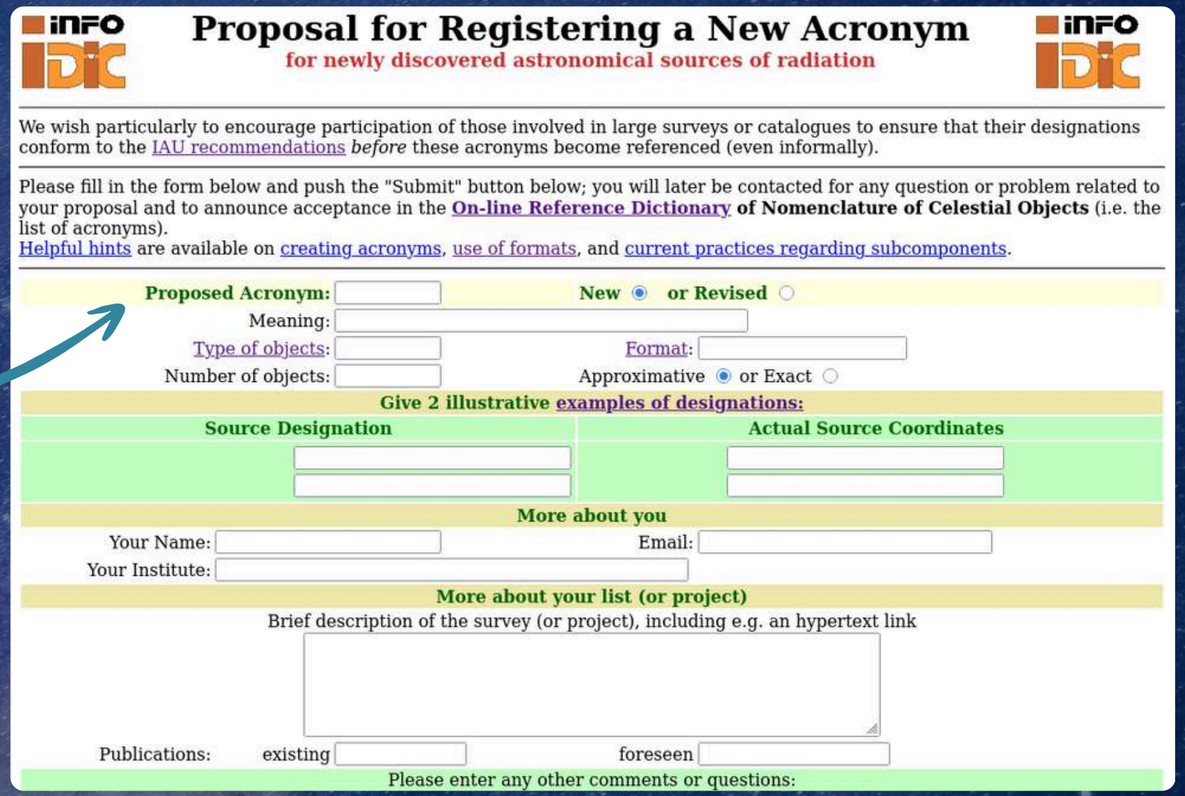
If you are preparing a new catalogue, we wish to encourage to **register for an acronym**, preferably *before* your new objects become referenced (even informally).

Discussions at the IAU level

1983: the First Dictionary of Nomenclature
(Fernandez et al. 1983A&AS...52....1F)

1994: the Second Dictionary
(Lortet et al. 1994A&AS..107..193L)

https://cds.unistra.fr/cgi-bin/Dic-Simbad



Proposal for Registering a New Acronym

for newly discovered astronomical sources of radiation

We wish particularly to encourage participation of those involved in large surveys or catalogues to ensure that their designations conform to the IAU recommendations *before* these acronyms become referenced (even informally).

Please fill in the form below and push the "Submit" button below; you will later be contacted for any question or problem related to your proposal and to announce acceptance in the **On-line Reference Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects** (i.e. the list of acronyms).

Helpful hints are available on creating acronyms, use of formats, and current practices regarding subcomponents.

Proposed Acronym: | **New** / **or Revised**

Meaning:

Type of objects: | Format:

Number of objects: | Approximative / or Exact

Give 2 illustrative examples of designations:

Source Designation	Actual Source Coordinates

More about you

Your Name: | Email:

Your Institute:

More about your list (or project)

Brief description of the survey (or project), including e.g. an hypertext link

Publications: existing | foreseen

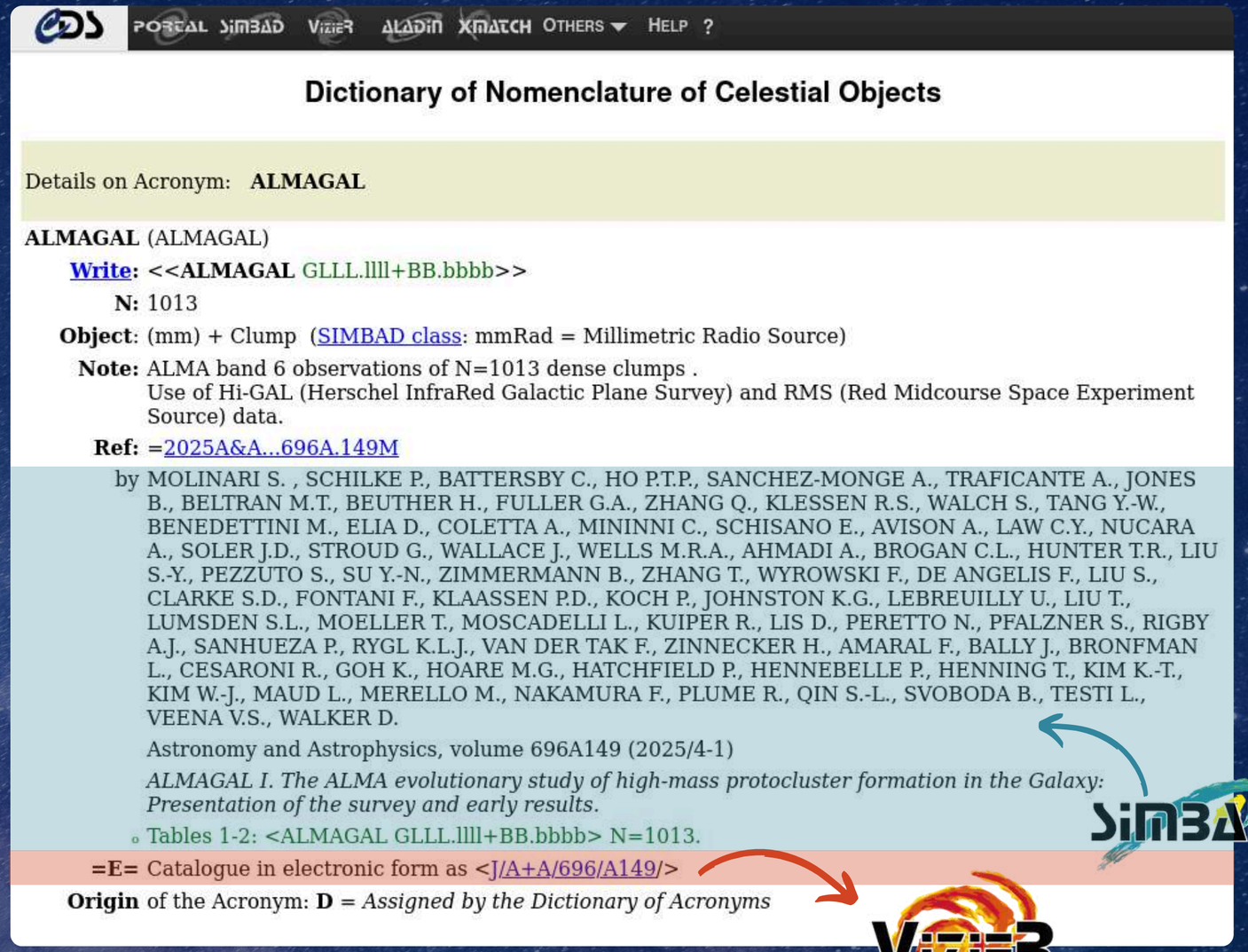
Please enter any other comments or questions:

IAU WG on Designations & Nomenclature

- IAU recommendations:
  - give 2 identifications
  - do not alter an existing designation
- register new acronyms before publication

Dictionary of Nomenclature - Structure

- A single ASCII file
  - 23 MB
  - ~30 fields / acronym
  - ~26000 acronyms
- Technical evolution
  - migration to a database
  - a new web interface



CDS PORTAL SIMBAD VIZIER ALADIN XMATCH OTHERS HELP ?

Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects

Details on Acronym: **ALMAGAL**

ALMAGAL (ALMAGAL)

Write: <<**ALMAGAL** GLLL.llll+BB.bbbb>>

N: 1013

Object: (mm) + Clump (SIMBAD class: mmRad = Millimetric Radio Source)

Note: ALMA band 6 observations of N=1013 dense clumps .
Use of Hi-GAL (Herschel InfraRed Galactic Plane Survey) and RMS (Red Midcourse Space Experiment Source) data.

Ref: =2025A&A...696A.149M

by MOLINARI S. , SCHILKE P., BATTERSBY C., HO P.T.P., SANCHEZ-MONGE A., TRAFICANTE A., JONES B., BELTRAN M.T., BEUTHER H., FULLER G.A., ZHANG Q., KLESSEN R.S., WALCH S., TANG Y.-W., BENEDETTINI M., ELIA D., COLETTA A., MININNI C., SCHISANO E., AVISON A., LAW C.Y., NUCARA A., SOLER J.D., STROUD G., WALLACE J., WELLS M.R.A., AHMADI A., BROGAN C.L., HUNTER T.R., LIU S.-Y., PEZZUTO S., SU Y.-N., ZIMMERMANN B., ZHANG T., WYROWSKI F., DE ANGELIS F., LIU S., CLARKE S.D., FONTANI F., KLAASSEN P.D., KOCH P., JOHNSTON K.G., LEBREUILLY U., LIU T., LUMSDEN S.L., MOELLER T., MOSCADELLI L., KUIPER R., LIS D., PERETTO N., PFALZNER S., RIGBY A.J., SANHUEZA P., RYGL K.L.J., VAN DER TAK F., ZINNECKER H., AMARAL F., BALLY J., BRONFMAN L., CESARONI R., GOH K., HOARE M.G., HATCHFIELD P., HENNEBELLE P., HENNING T., KIM K.-T., KIM W.-J., MAUD L., MERELLO M., NAKAMURA F., PLUME R., QIN S.-L., SVOBODA B., TESTI L., VEENA V.S., WALKER D.

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ALMAGAL I. The ALMA evolutionary study of high-mass protocluster formation in the Galaxy: Presentation of the survey and early results.

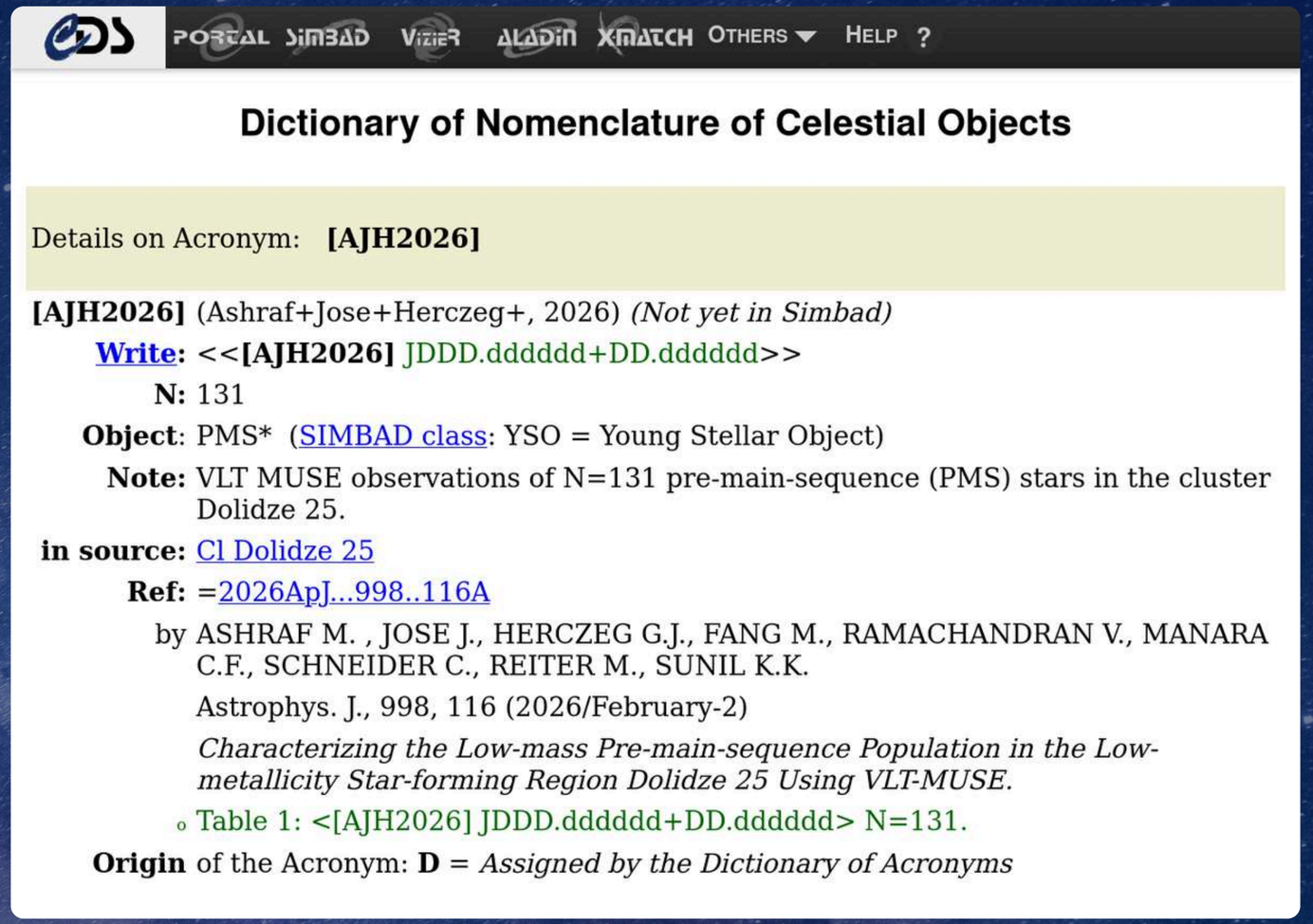
- Tables 1-2: <ALMAGAL GLLL.llll+BB.bbbb> N=1013.

=E= Catalogue in electronic form as <J/A+A/696/A149/>

Origin of the Acronym: **D** = *Assigned by the Dictionary of Acronyms*

Dictionary of Nomenclature - Content

- New entries:
  - based on the discovery paper
    - observations, object type, ...
  - provided by the authors
  - assigned by the Dictionary
    - initials of the first three authors + year of publication



Examples

K. Inayoshi (2025); [illegible]
contamination since sources [illegible]

Expanding LRD searches not [illegible] also to higher redshift is crucial for constraining the evolution of the LRD population itself, as well as for probing the first SMBHs in the Universe. Currently, three spectroscopically confirmed AGNs (not LRDs) have been reported at $z_{\rm spec} > 10$: GHZ-9 ($z_{\rm spec} = 10.145 \pm 0.010$; O. E. Kovács et al. 2024; L. Napolitano et al. 2025), UHZ-1 ($z_{\rm spec} = 10.073 \pm 0.002$; A. D. Goulding et al. 2023; Á. Bogdán et al. 2024), and GN-z11 ($z_{\rm spec} = 10.6034 \pm 0.0013$; P. A. Oesch et al. 2016; L. Jiang et al. 2021; A. J. Bunker et al. 2023; R. Maiolino et al. 2024b; J. Scholtz et al. 2024). On the other hand, the current highest spectroscopic redshift for an LRD is CAPERS-LRD-z9 at $z_{\rm spec} = 9.288$ (A. J. Taylor et al. 2025b), which was selected through photometry (H. B. Akins et al. 2024; G. Barro et al. 2024b; D. D. Kocevski et al. 2025).

[illegible] previous study (D. D. Kocevski et al. 2025) selected 13 [illegible] at $z_{\rm photo} \gtrsim 10$ solely from NIRCam photometry. [illegible] been spectroscopically observed;

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Discovery of a Little Red Dot Candidate at $z \gtrsim 10$ in COSMOS-web Based on MIRI-NIRCam Selection

Takumi S. Tanaka[1,2,3], Hollis B. Akins[4], Yuichi Harikane[5], John D. Silverman[1,2,3], Caitlin M. Casey[4,6,7], Kohei Inayoshi[8], Jan-Torge Schindler[9], Kazuhiro Shimasaku[2,10], Dale D. Kocevski[11], Masafusa Onoue[1,12,13], Andreas L. Faisst[14], Brant E. Robertson[15], Vasily Kokorev[16], Marko Shuntov[7,17,18], Anton M. Koekemoer[19], Maximilien Franco[20], Eiichi Egami[21], Daizhong Liu[22], Anthony J. Taylor[23], Jeyhan S. Kartaltepe[24], Sarah E. I. Bosman[25,26], Jaclyn B. Champagne[27], Koki Kakiichi[7,17], Santosh Harish[24], Zijian Zhang[8,28], Sophie L. Newman[29], Darshan Kakkad[30], Qinyue Fei[31], Seiji Fujimoto[23,31,32], Mingyu Li[33], Steven L. Finkelstein[23], Zi-Jian Li[34,35], Erini Lambrides[36], Laura Sommovigo[37], Jorge A. Zavala[38], Kei Ito[7,39], Zhaoxuan Liu[1,2,3], Ezequiel Treister[40], Manuel Aravena[41,42], Ghassem Gozaliasl[43,44], Haowen Zhang[27], Hossein Hatamnia[45], Hiroya Umeda[5,46], Akio K. Inoue[47,48], Jinyi Yang[49], Makoto Ando[50], Junya Arita[2], Xuheng Ding[51], Suin Matsui[2], Yuki Shibanuma[2], Georgios Magdis[7,17,39], Mingyang Zhuang[52], Xiaohui Fan[27], Zihao Li[7,53], Weizhe Liu[27], Jianwei Lyu[27], Jason Rhodes[54], Sune Toft[7,17], Feige Wang[49], Siwei Zou[55,56], Rafael C. Arango-Toro[57], Andrew J. Battisti[58,59], Steven Gillman[7,39], Ali Ahmad Khostovan[24,60], Arianna S. Long[61], Bahram Mobasher[45], and David B. Sanders[62]

Identify object names from the text and table

Use of the context and/or ADS

GHZ9 = [CFT2022] GHZ9

UHZ-1 = [CFT2023] UHZ1

GN-z11 = [OBV2016] GN-z11

CAPERS-LRD-z9 from Taylor et al. 2025b

2025ApJ...989L...7T, acronym to be determined

Dictionary of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects

(Last update: 02-Jun-2026)

Result of query: info catf **ghz**

	Obj. Type	Acronym	(Explanation)	Format
+	Galaxy_Candidate	[CFT2022]	(Castellano+Fontana+Treu+ 2022)	[CFT2022] GHZN

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Has JWST Already Falsified Dark-matter-driven Galaxy Formation?

Moritz Haslbauer[1,2], Pavel Kroupa[1,3], Akram Hasani Zonoozi[4], and Hosein Haghi[4]
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Abstract

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) discovered several luminous high-redshift galaxy candidates with stellar masses of $M_* \gtrsim 10^9\,M_\odot$ at photometric redshifts $z_{\rm phot} \gtrsim 10$, which allows to constrain galaxy and structure formation models. For example, Adams et al. identified the candidate ID 1514 with $\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) = 9.8^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$ located at $z_{\rm phot} = 9.85^{+0.18}_{-0.12}$ and Naidu et al. found even more distant candidates labeled as GL-z11 and GL-z13 with $\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) = 9.4^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$ at $z_{\rm phot} = 10.9^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ and $\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) = 9.0^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$ at $z_{\rm phot} = 13.1^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$, respectively. Assessing the computations of the IllustrisTNG (TNG50-1 and TNG100-1) and EAGLE projects, we investigate if the stellar mass buildup as predicted by the ΛCDM paradigm is consistent with these observations assuming that the early JWST calibration is correct and that the candidates are indeed located at $z \gtrsim 10$. Galaxies formed in the ΛCDM paradigm are by more than an order of magnitude less massive in stars than the observed galaxy candidates implying that the stellar mass buildup is more efficient in the early universe than predicted by the ΛCDM models.

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Two Remarkably Luminous Galaxy Candidates at $z \approx 10$–12 Revealed by JWST

Rohan P. Naidu[1,2,26], Pascal A. Oesch[3,4], Pieter van Dokkum[5], Erica J. Nelson[6], Katherine A. Suess[7,8], Gabriel Brammer[4], Katherine E. Whitaker[9,10], Garth Illingworth[11], Rychard Bouwens[12], Sandro Tacchella[13,14], Jorryt Matthee[15], Natalie Allen[4], Rachel Bezanson[16], Charlie Conroy[1], Ivo Labbe[17], Joel Leja[18,19,20], Ecaterina Leonova[21], Dan Magee[22], Sedona H. Price[23], David J. Setton[16], Victoria Strait[4], Mauro Stefanon[24,25], Sune Toft[4], John R. Weaver[9], and Andrea Weibel[3]
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Table 3
Summary of Properties

	GL-z10	GL-z12
R.A.	+0:14:02.86	+0:13:59.76
Decl.	−30:22:18.7	−30:19:29.1
Redshift $z_{\rm Prospector}$	$10.4^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$	$12.4^{+0.1}_{-0.3}$
Redshift $z_{\rm EAZY}$	$10.4^{+0.2}_{-0.7}$	$12.2^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$
Stellar Mass $\log(M_*/M_\odot)$	$9.6^{+0.2}_{-0.4}$	$9.1^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$
UV Luminosity ($M_{\rm UV}$)	$-20.7^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$	$-21.0^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$
UV Slope (β; $f_\lambda \propto \lambda^\beta$)	$-1.9^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	$-2.3^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$
Dust Attenuation ($A_{5500\,Å}$)	$0.3^{+0.4}_{-0.2}$	$0.1^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$
Dust Attenuation ($A_{1500\,Å}$)	$0.8^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$	$0.3^{+0.4}_{-0.2}$
Age (t_{50}/Myr)	163^{+20}_{-133}	111^{+26}_{-83}
$\rm SFR_{50\ Myr}$ ($M_\odot\ \rm yr^{-1}$)	10^{+17}_{-5}	6^{+5}_{-2}
$r_{\rm eff}$ (kpc)	0.7	0.5
Sérsic Index n	0.8	1.0

Note. SED fitting assumes a continuity prior on the star formation history and a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function (IMF).

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arXiv > astro-ph > arXiv:2207.09434v1

Table 3. Summary of properties.

	GL-z11	GL-z13
R.A.	+0:14:02.86	+0:13:59.76
Dec.	−30:22:18.7	−30:19:29.1
Redshift $z_{\rm Prospector}$	$10.9^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$	$13.1^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$
Redshift $z_{\rm EAZY}$	$10.6^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$12.4^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$
Stellar Mass $\log(M_*/M_\odot)$	$9.4^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$	$9.0^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$
UV Luminosity ($M_{\rm UV}$)	$-21.0^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	$-20.7^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$
UV Slope (β; $f_\lambda \propto \lambda^\beta$)	$-2.1^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$	$-2.3^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$
Age (t_{50}/Myr)	111^{+43}_{-54}	71^{+32}_{-33}
$\rm SFR_{50\ Myr}$ ($M_\odot$/yr)	12^{+9}_{-4}	7^{+4}_{-3}
$r_{\rm eff}$ [kpc]	0.7	0.5
Sersic Index n	0.8	1.0

NOTE—SED fitting assumes a continuity prior on the star-formation history and a Chabrier (2003) IMF.

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Note. SED fitting assumes a continuity prior on the star formation history and a Chabrier (2003) initial mass function (IMF).

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Astronomy & Astrophysics

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TeX files: http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/Object

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Best Practices for Data Publication in the Astronomical Literature

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IVOA Interop - June 2026

During the last decade or so, the naming of astronomical objects has become a nightmare, due in part to the opening up of the electromagnetic spectrum for exploration by satellites and to the improved resolution of ground-based observations in the infrared and radio part of the spectrum.

Lortet & Dickel, 1984A&AS...56....1L
"Tricks and traps in astronomical nomenclature"

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