

"Nested Dust Shells Around the Wolf-Rayet Binary WR 140 Observed with JWST"

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Massive colliding-wind binaries that host a Wolf-Rayet (WR) star present a potentially important source of dust and chemical enrichment in the interstellar medium. However, the chemical composition and survival of dust formed from such systems is not well understood. The carbon-rich Wolf-Rayet binary WR 140 presents an ideal astrophysical laboratory for investigating these questions, given its well-defined orbital period and predictable dust-formation episodes every 7.93 years around periastron passage. In this talk I present exciting observations from an Early Release Science program (ERS 1349) with the new James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) Medium-Resolution Spectrometer (MRS) and Imager that reveal the spectral and spatial signatures of nested circumstellar dust shells around WR 140. MIRI mediumresolution spectroscopy of the second dust shell and Imager detections of over 17 shells formed throughout the past 130 years confirm the survival of carbonaceous dust grains from WR 140 that are probably carriers of 'unidentified infrared'-band features at 6.4 and 7.7 µm. These observations, representing some of the first observations from JWST, indicate that dust-forming carbon-rich Wolf-Rayet binaries can enrich the interstellar medium with organic compounds and carbonaceous dust. 3D prints of tactile versions of the JWST MIRI image will also be presented, designed for individuals with visual impairments.

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