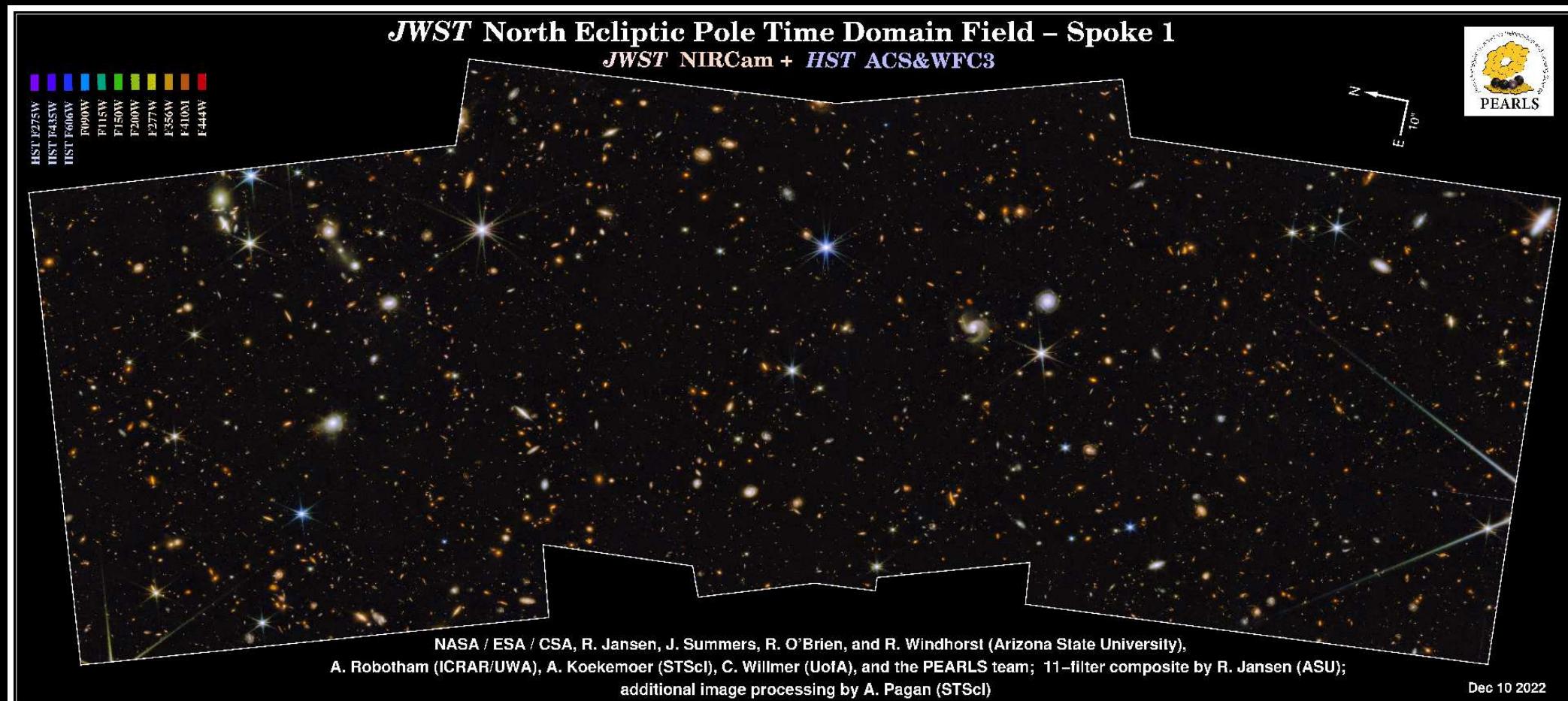


# The World of Webb 2024, the Cosmic Circle of Life, and seeing through the Eyes of Einstein

Rogier Windhorst (ASU) — JWST Interdisciplinary Scientist

+JWST PEARLS team: T. Carleton, S. Cohen, R. Jansen, P. Kamieneski, T. Acharya, H. Archer, J. Berkheimer, D. Carter, N. Foo, R. Honor, D. Kramer, T. McCabe, I. McIntyre, R. O'Brien, R. Ortiz, J. Summers, S. Tompkins, C. Conselice, J. Diego, S. Driver, J. D'Silva, B. Frye, H. Yan, D. Coe, N. Grogin, W. Keel, A. Koekemoer, M. Marshall, N. Pirzkal, A. Robotham, R. Ryan Jr., C. Willmer + 100 more scientists over 18 time-zones



*Talk at the Reasons to Believe Scholar Community Workshop, — via Zoom, Monday Aug. 26, 2024*

# Outline

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- (1) History of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) — 2024.
- (2) Webb's first images: the “Cosmic Circle of Life”
- (3) Viewing the Universe through the Eyes of Einstein”
- (4) Summary and Conclusions

## SPARE CHARTS:

- (5) Spare JWST science charts
- (6) What Hubble has done: Galaxy Assembly & SMBH Growth
- (7) JWST Observations of Solar System planets
- (8) How can JWST measure Earth-like exoplanets?



Sponsored by NASA/HST & JWST



In Sept 1987, Pope John Paul II visited ASU ...

and gave Arizona funds to build the Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope!

- Unbeknownst to me, this would lead to my life-long mission with Hubble and Webb:

2 Sam 7:11: “ ... the LORD himself will establish a house for you ...”



SEGRETERIA DI STATO

PRIMA SEZIONE - AFFARI GENERALI

Dal Vaticano, 11 dicembre 1996

N.404.099

Reverendo Padre,

è stata mia cura presentare al Sommo Pontefice la bella fotografia di una galassia, scattata dal Prof. Rogier A. Windhorst con il Vatican Advanced Technology Telescope, collocato sul Monte Graham in Arizona.

Il Santo Padre desidera esprimere il Suo vivo ringraziamento per il devoto omaggio e per i sentimenti che l'hanno suggerito e, auspicando copiosi favori celesti per Lei e per gli astronomi che, con riconosciuta competenza, indagano i misteri dell'universo, volentieri invia la propiziatrice Benedizione Apostolica.

Profitto della circostanza per confermarmi con sensi di distinto ossequio

della Paternità Vostra Rev.da  
dev.mo nel Signore

+ B. Ke  
S.p.d.

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Reverendo Padre  
P. GEORGE V. COYNE, S.I.  
Direttore della Specola Vaticana

CITTA' DEL VATICANO

PULCHRITUDO NATURAE IN LUCE IANTHINA  
GALAXY UGC 12343, VATICAN TELESCOPE, OCTOBER 1996, ARIZONA  
BOYLE, BURG, DE JONG, PONDER, & WINDHORST

In Oct. 1996, we were lucky enough to take the first VATT image,  
gave a copy to the Holy Father in November 1996 at the Vatican ...  
and received a very kind Papal blessing in December 1996 !



WARNING: asking NASA for Hubble images is like drinking from a fire-hydrant;



WARNING: asking NASA for Hubble images is like drinking from a fire-hydrant;

asking NASA for Webb images is like taking a sip from Niagara Falls!

Children: Please don't do this at home!! :)

- (1) History of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) — 2024.



Edwin P. Hubble (1889–1953) — Carnegie astronomer

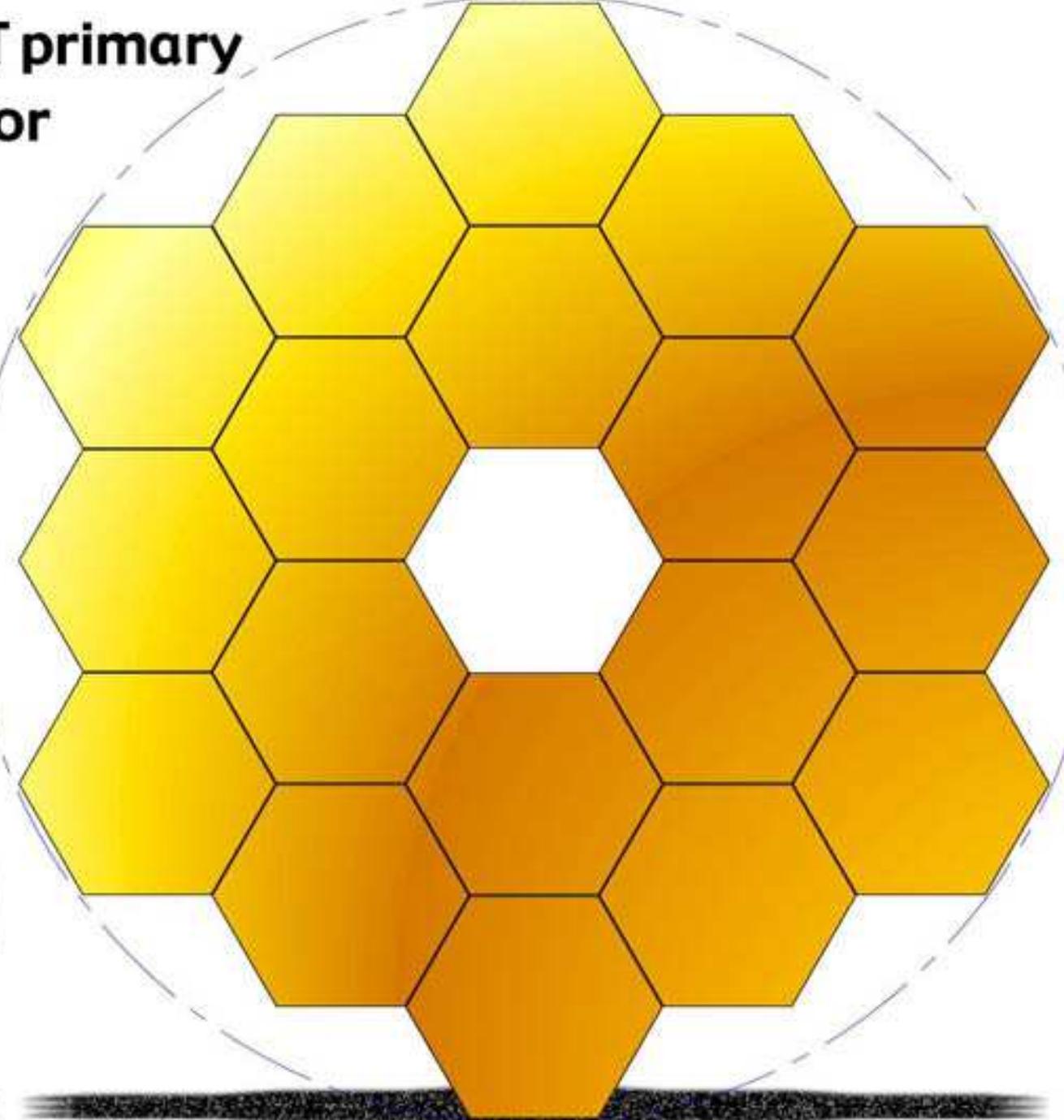


James E. Webb (1906–1992) — Second NASA Administrator

Hubble: Concept in 1970's; Made in 1980's; Operational 1990– $\gtrsim$ 2025?

JWST: The infrared sequel to Hubble from 2021–2026 ( $-\gtrsim$ 2031?).

**JWST primary  
mirror**



**Hubble primary  
mirror**



JWST  $\simeq 2.5 \times$  larger than Hubble, so at  $\sim 2.5 \times$  larger wavelengths:  
JWST has the same resolution in the near-IR as Hubble in the optical.

What the Scientists See:

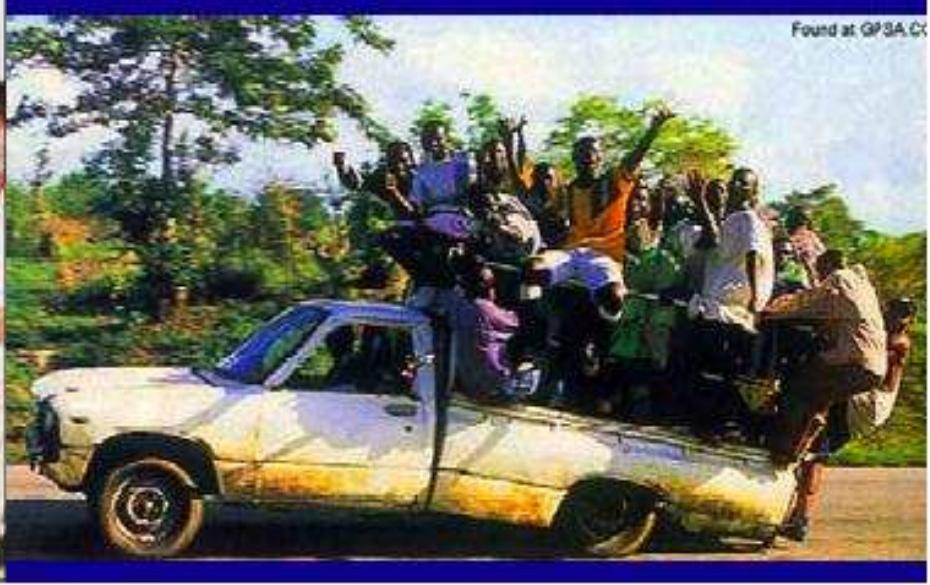


What the Project Manager Sees:



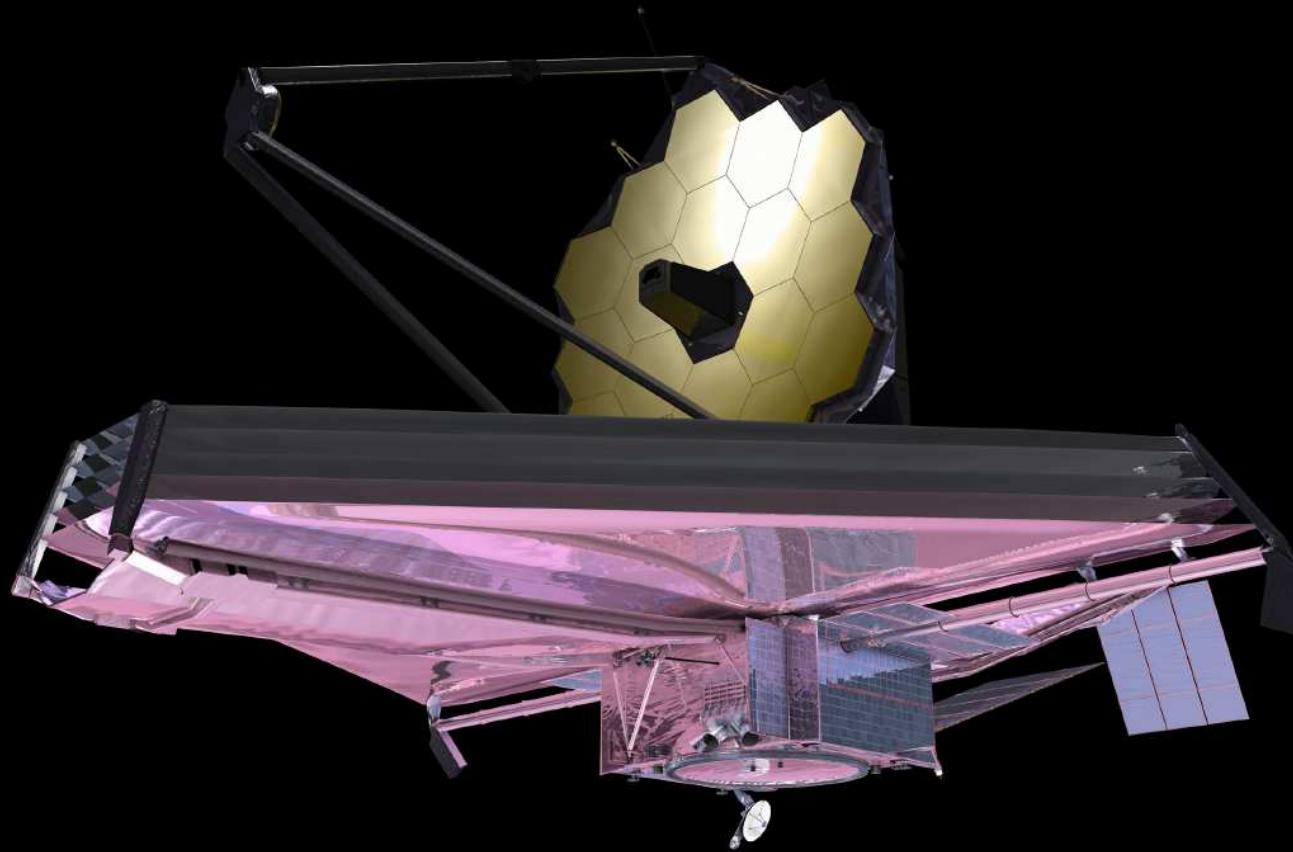
The Happy Balance

Found at GP3A.CX



Any (space) mission is a balance between what science demands, what technology can do, and what budget & schedule allows ... (courtesy Prof. R. Ellis).

# (1) Update of the James Webb Space Telescope as of 2024



- A fully deployable 6.5 meter ( $25 \text{ m}^2$ ) segmented IR telescope for imaging and spectroscopy at  $0.6\text{--}28 \mu\text{m}$  wavelength, launched Dec. 25, 2021.
- Nested array of sun-shields to keep ambient temperature at 40 K, allowing faint imaging (31.5 mag  $\simeq$  1 firefly from Moon), & spectroscopy.

# THE JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE

## JWST LAUNCH

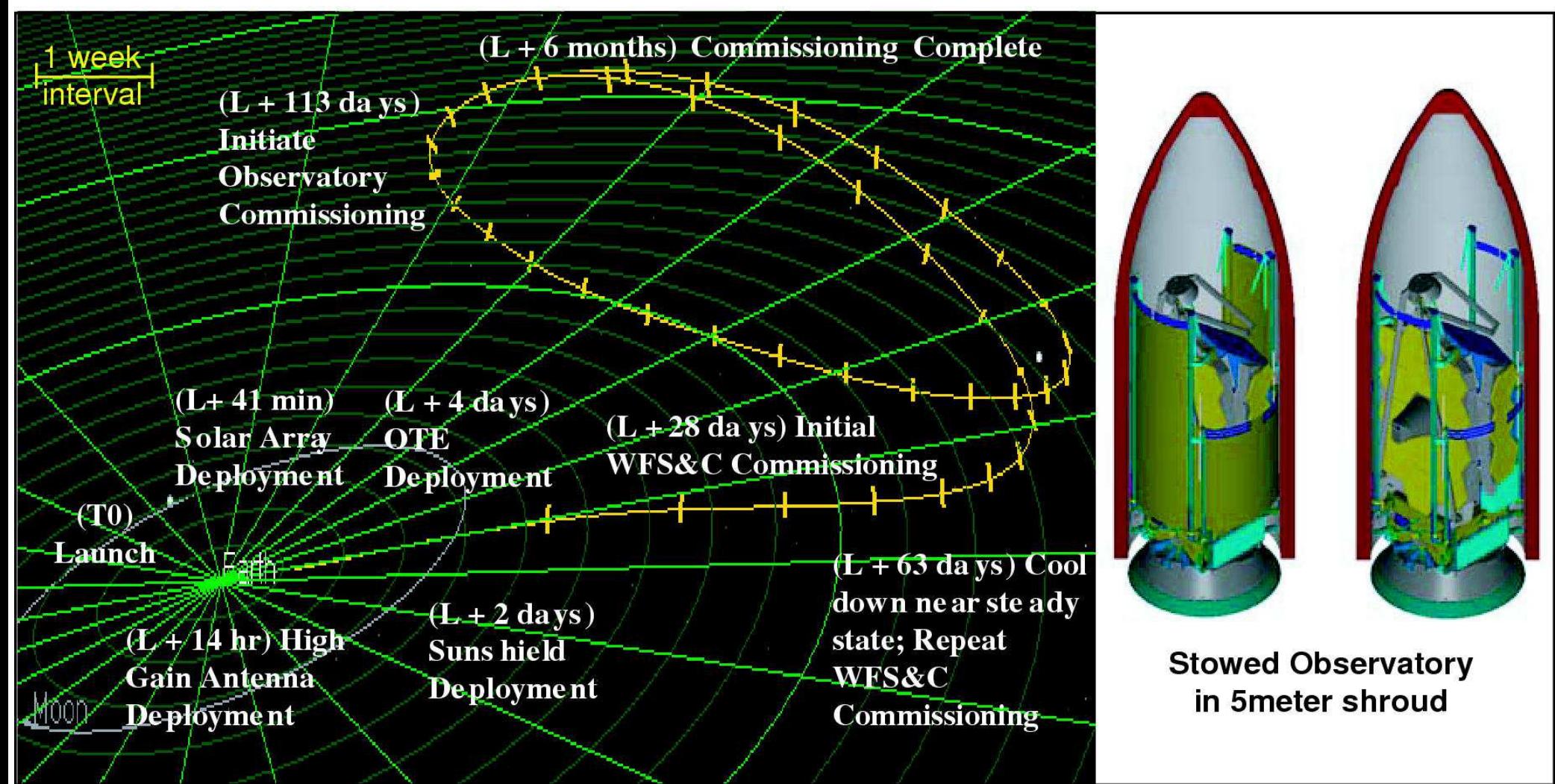
- LAUNCH VEHICLE IS AN ARIANE 5 ROCKET, SUPPLIED BY ESA
- SITE WILL BE THE ARIANESPACE'S ELA-3 LAUNCH COMPLEX NEAR KOUROU, FRENCH GUIANA



ARIANESPACE - ESA - NASA

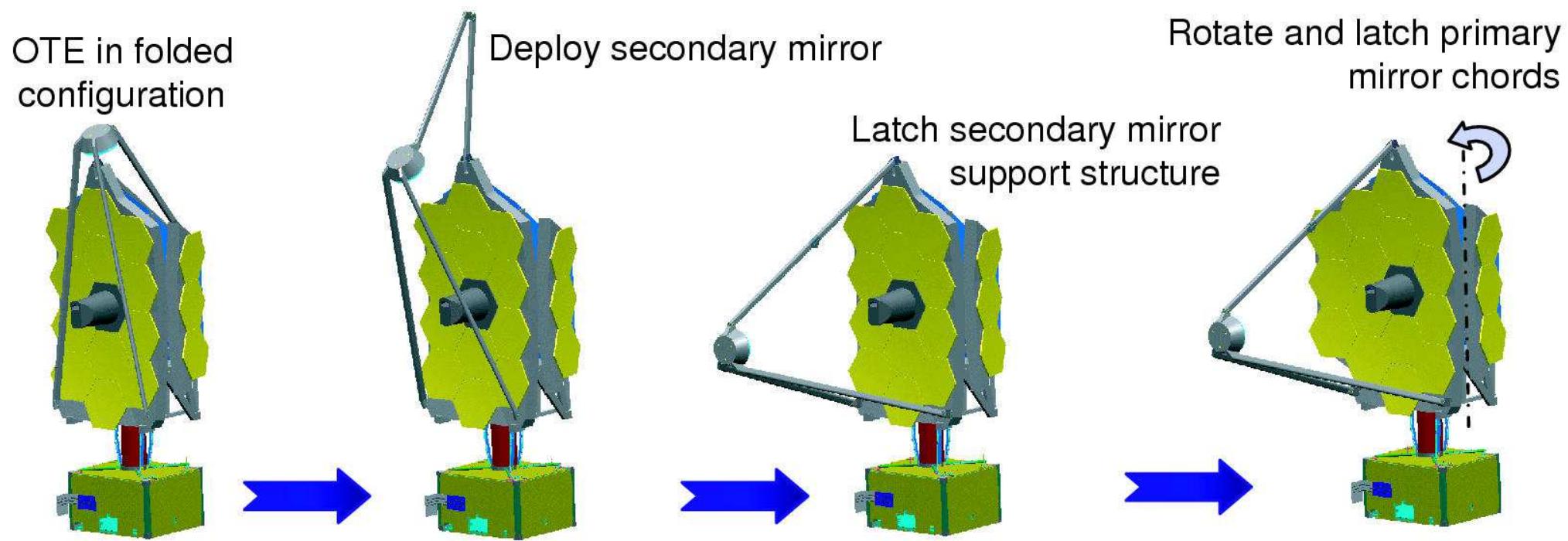
- The JWST launch weight is  $\lesssim 6500$  kg, and it was launched to L2 with an ESA Ariane-V launch vehicle from Kourou in French Guiana.

## (8a) How did JWST travel to its L2 orbit?



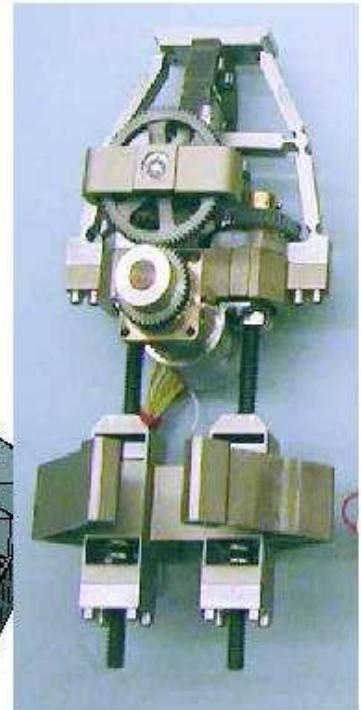
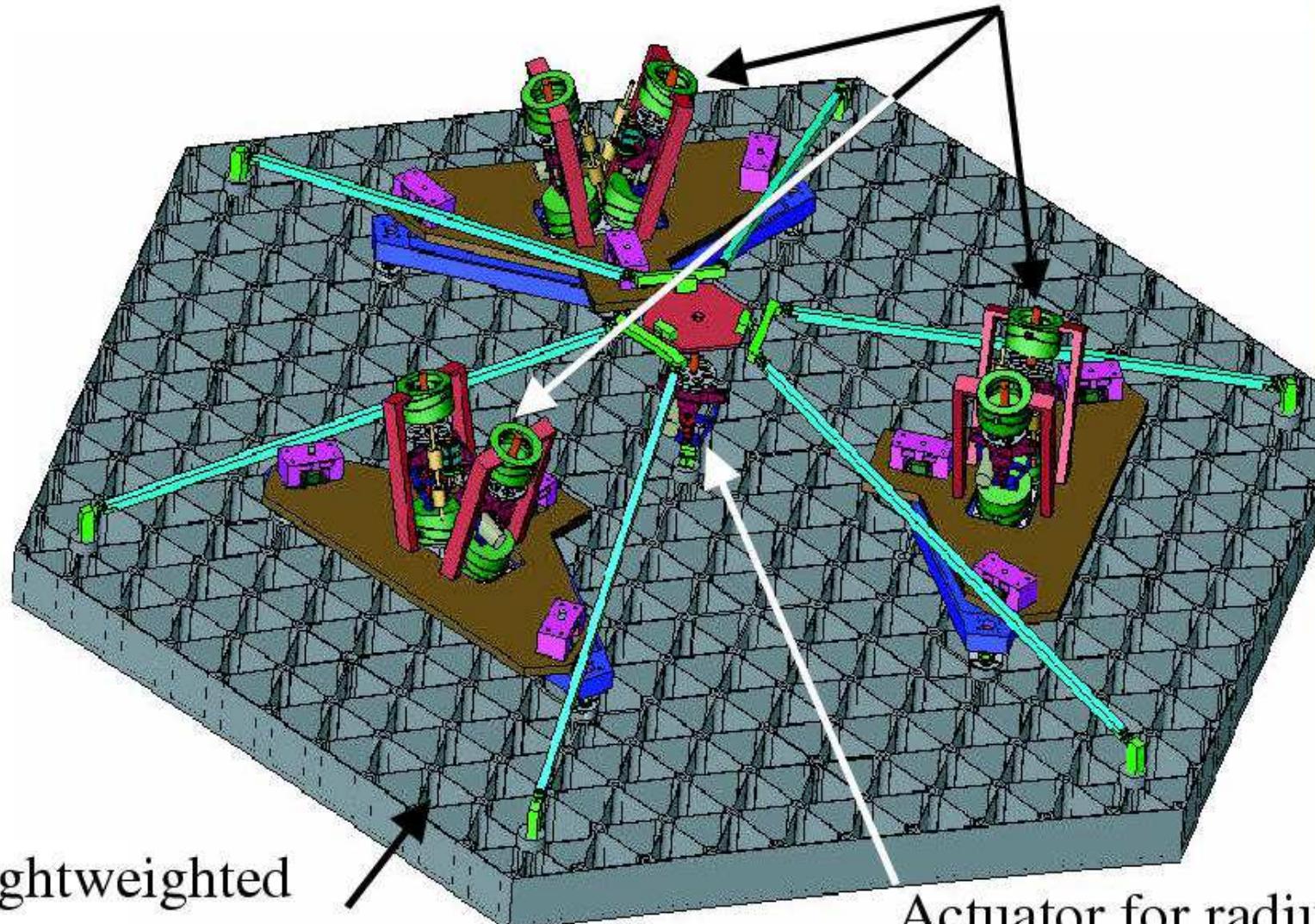
- After launch on Dec. 25, 2021 with an ESA Ariane-V, JWST orbits around the Earth–Sun Lagrange point L2, 1.5 million km from Earth.
- JWST can cover the whole sky in segments that move along with the Earth, observe  $\gtrsim 70\%$  of the time, and send data back to Earth every day.

- (8b) How was JWST automatically deployed?



- During its two month journey to L2, JWST was automatically deployed, its instruments were cooled, and be inserted into an L2 orbit.
- The entire JWST deployment sequence was tested several times on the ground — but only in 1-G: component and system tests in 2014–2019 at GSFC (MD), Northrop (CA), and JSC (Houston).
- Component fabrication, testing, & system integration: 18 out of 18 flight mirrors completed in 2015, and meet the 40K specifications (2017).

# Actuators for 6 degrees of freedom rigid body motion



Actuator  
development  
unit

Lightweighted  
Beryllium Mirror

Actuator for radius  
of curvature adjustment

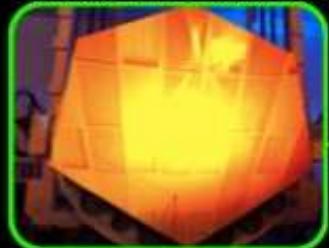
Active mirror segment support through “hexapods”, similar to Keck.

Redundant & doubly-redundant mechanisms, quite forgiving against failures.

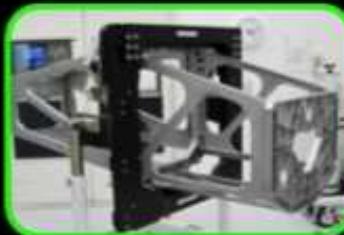


# JWST Hardware Status

Primary Mirror Segment



Aft Optics System



PM Flight Backplane



Tertiary Mirror

Secondary Mirror Pathfinder Strut



Fine Steering Mirror

ISIM Flight Bench



Secondary Mirror Hexapod



Secondary Mirror



Membrane Mgmt



Pathfinder Membrane



Spacecraft computer Test Unit

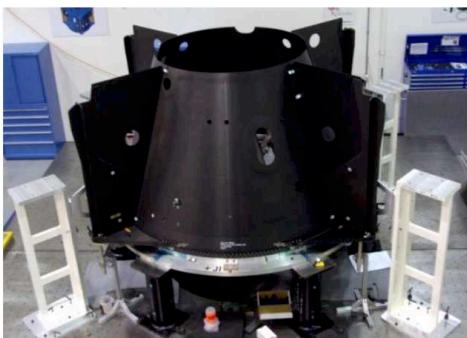


Mid-boom Test

2021: 100% of launch mass designed and built (100% weighed).<sup>3</sup>



# JWST Hardware Progress

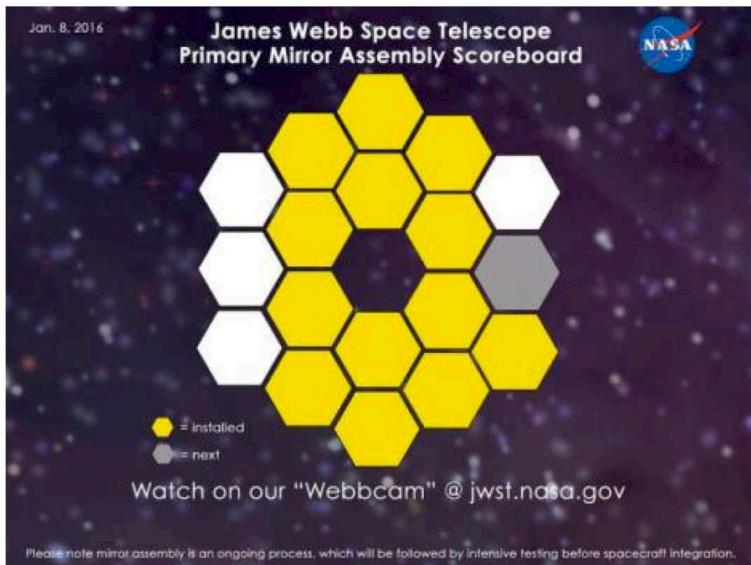


JWST remains on track for an October 2018 launch within its replan budget guidelines

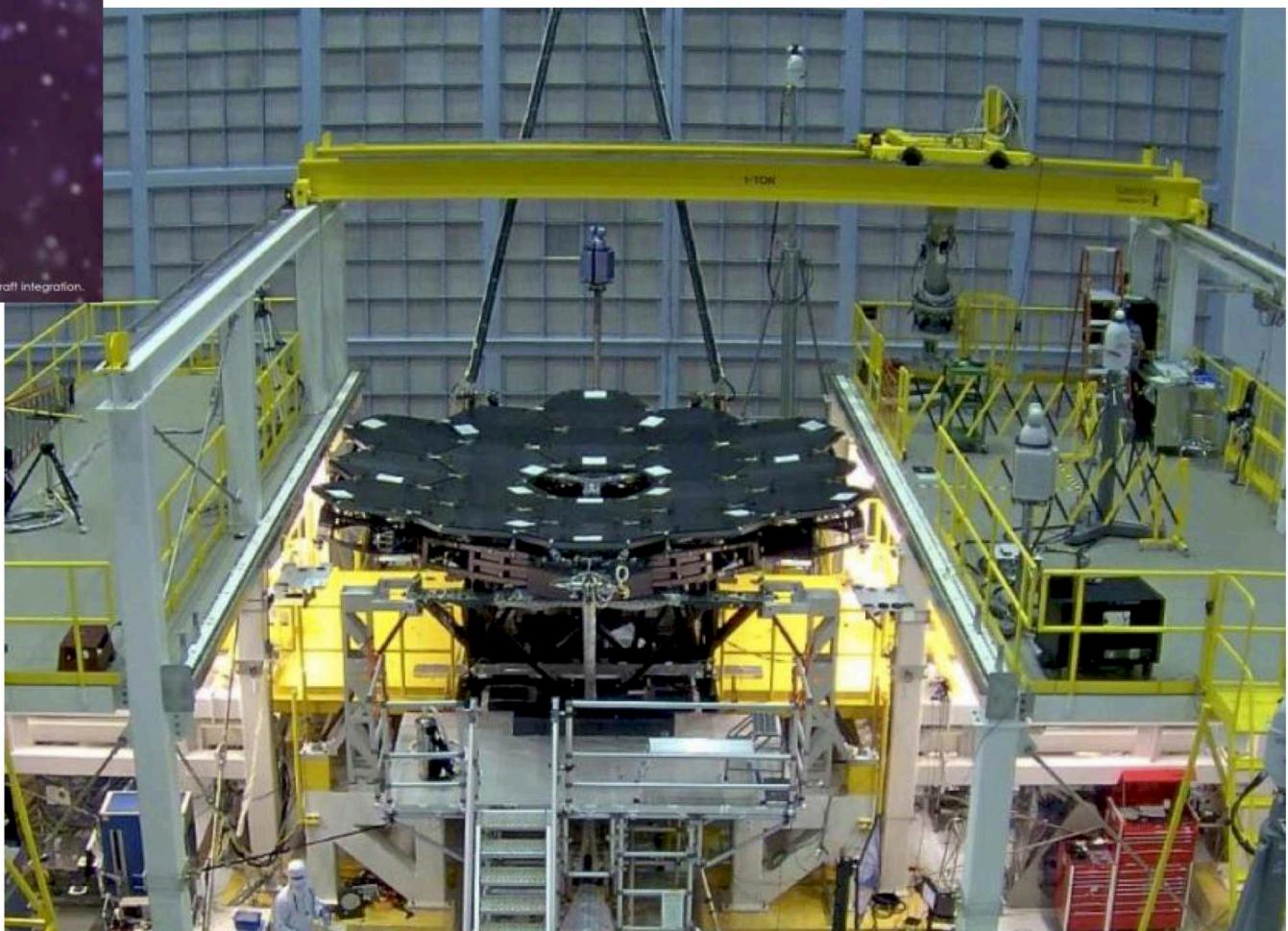
29

July 2014: ● Secondary Mirror Support deployment successfully tested.  
2015: ● Engineering sunshield successfully deployed at Northrop (CA).

# Much progress has been made in OTE integration



Where we were at last month's call



Current: all 18 PMSAs installed, liquid-shim-cured, & metrologized. Alignments meet specifications, and actuator motions verified

*Big milestone!*



8 February 2016 JWST Monthly Telecon 8

JWST lifetime: Requirement: 5 yrs; Goal: 10 yrs; Propellant: 20<sup>+</sup> yrs!



NASA team-work to take JWST mirror covers off!



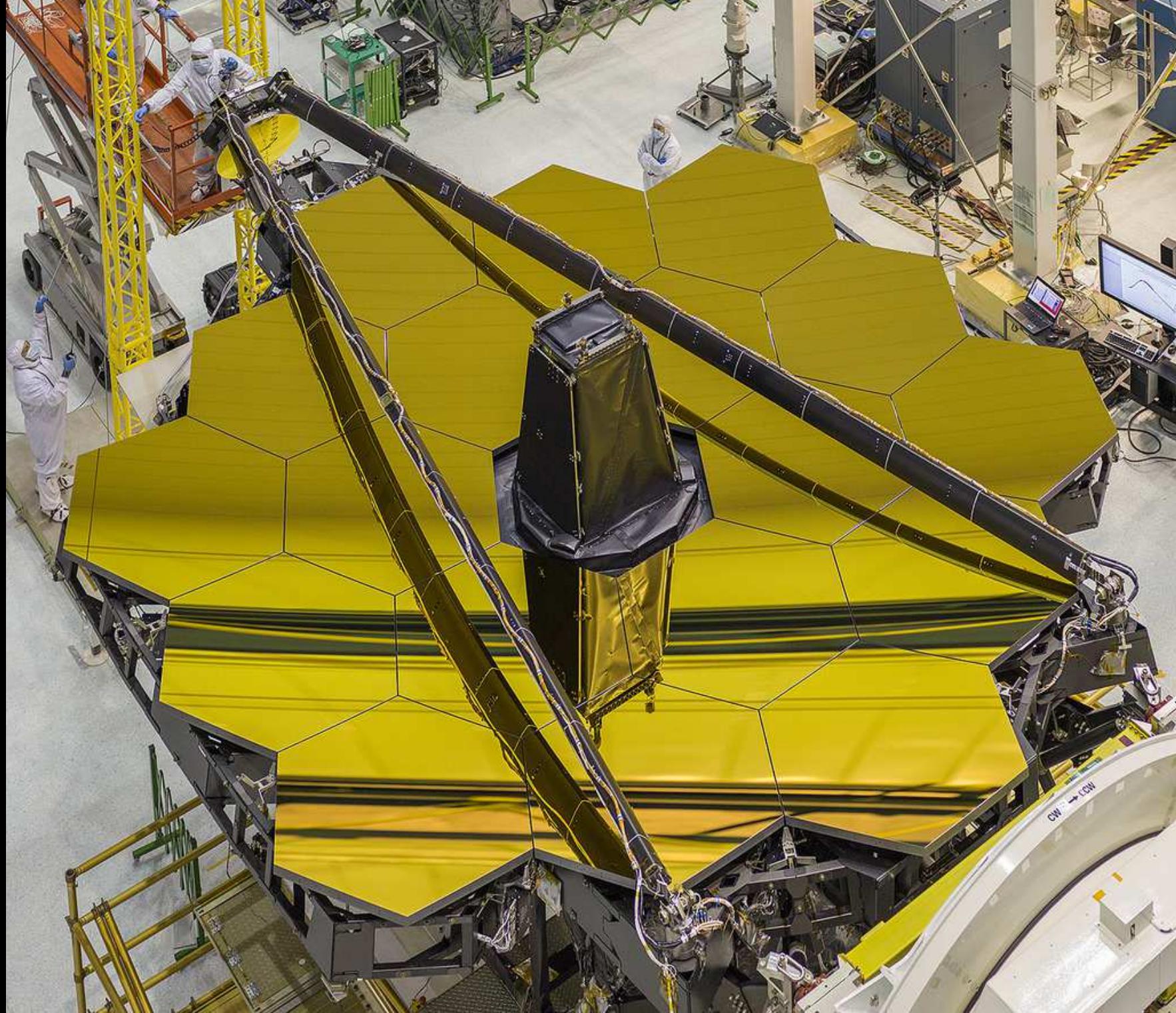
Goddard  
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER



JWST being tilted into the right position



Webb mirrors finally mounted and ready!



JWST stowed for further instrument mounting



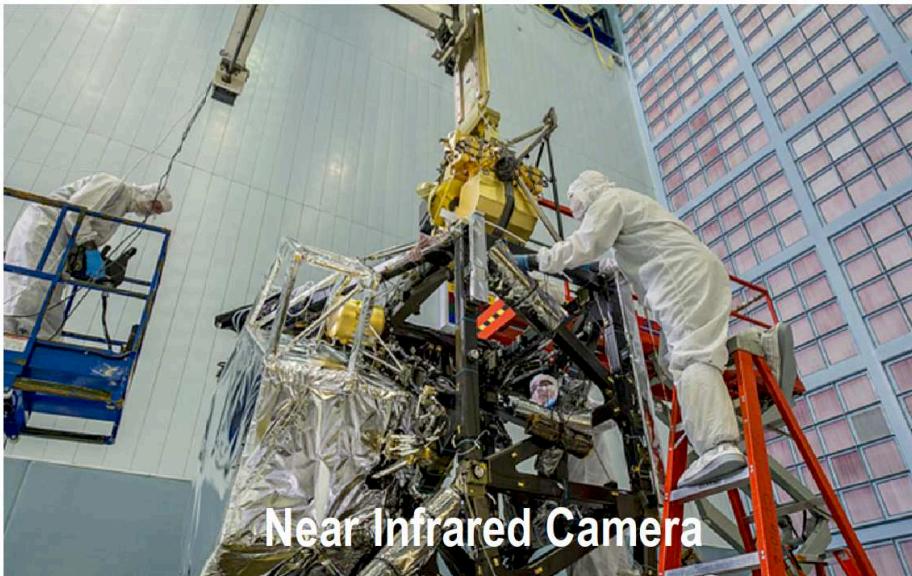
# All Instruments Integrated



Fine Guidance Sensor



Mid-Infrared Instrument

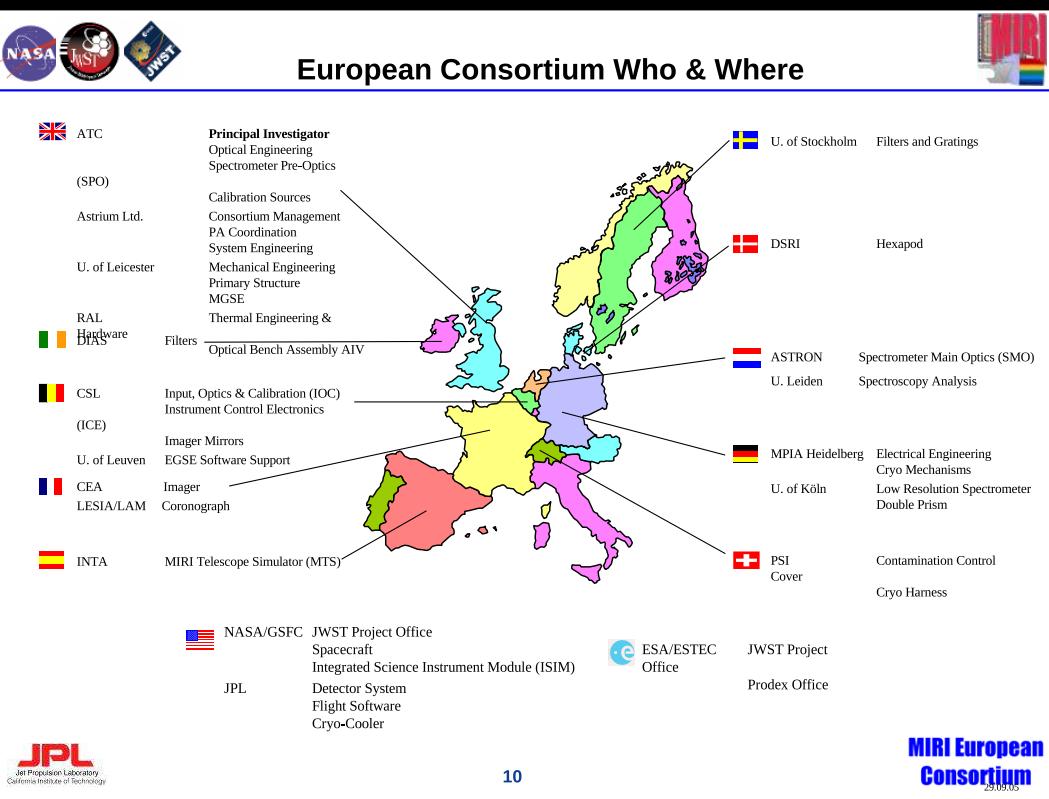
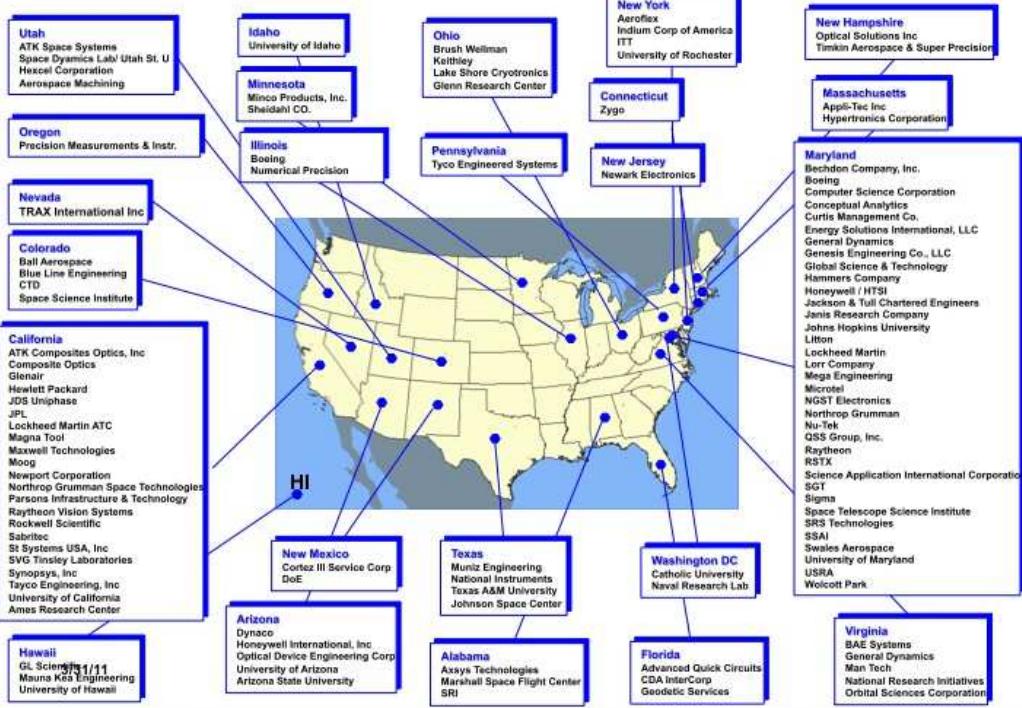


Near Infrared Camera



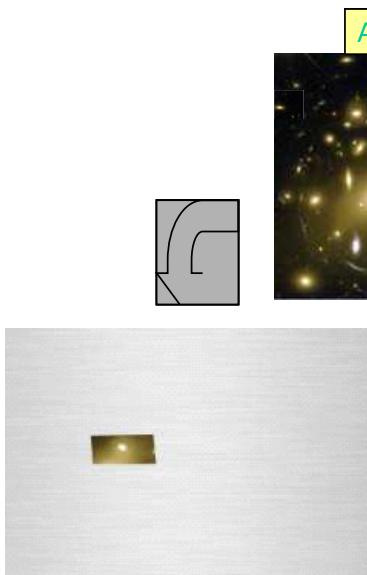
Near Infrared Spectrometer

# JWST: A Product of the Nation

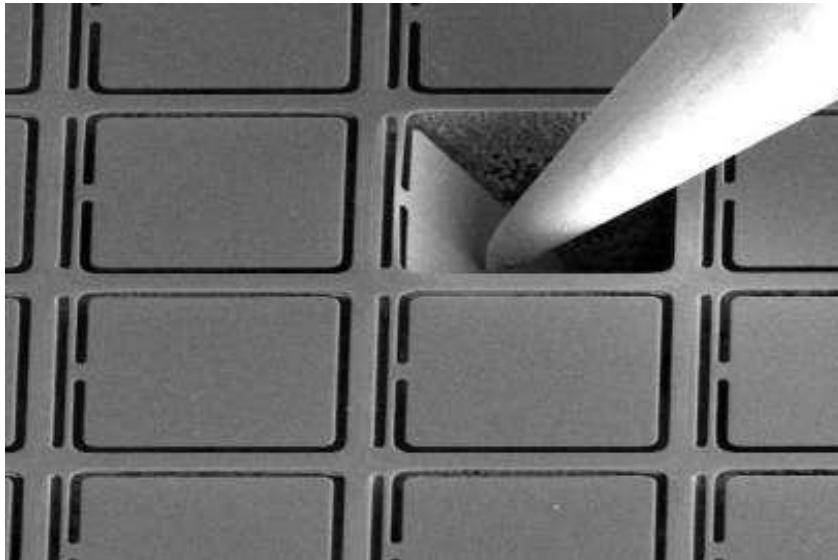
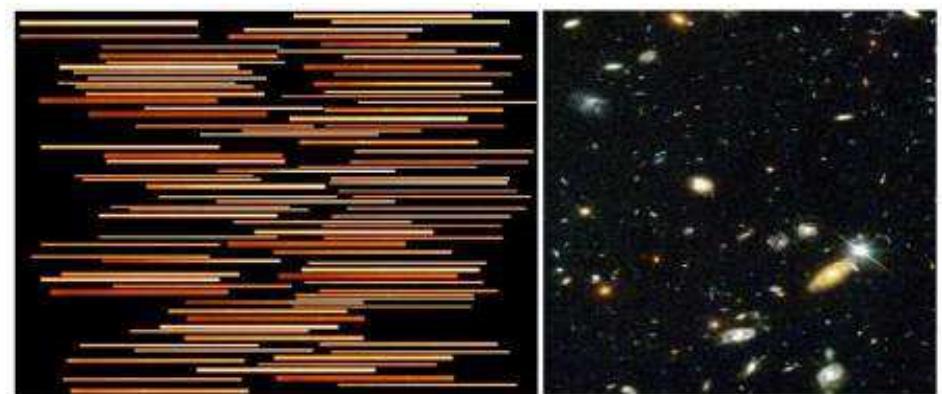
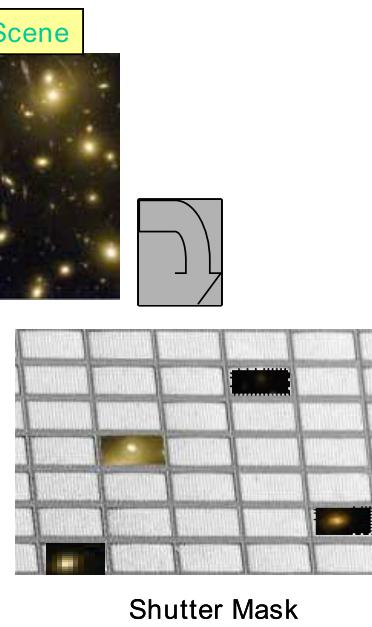


- JWST hardware made in 27 US States: 100% of launch-mass finished.
- Ariane V Launch & NIRSpec provided by ESA; & MIRI by ESA & JPL.
- JWST Fine Guider Sensor + NIRISS provided by Canadian Space Agency.
- JWST NIRCam made by UofA and Lockheed.

# Micro Shutters



Metal Mask/Fixed Slit

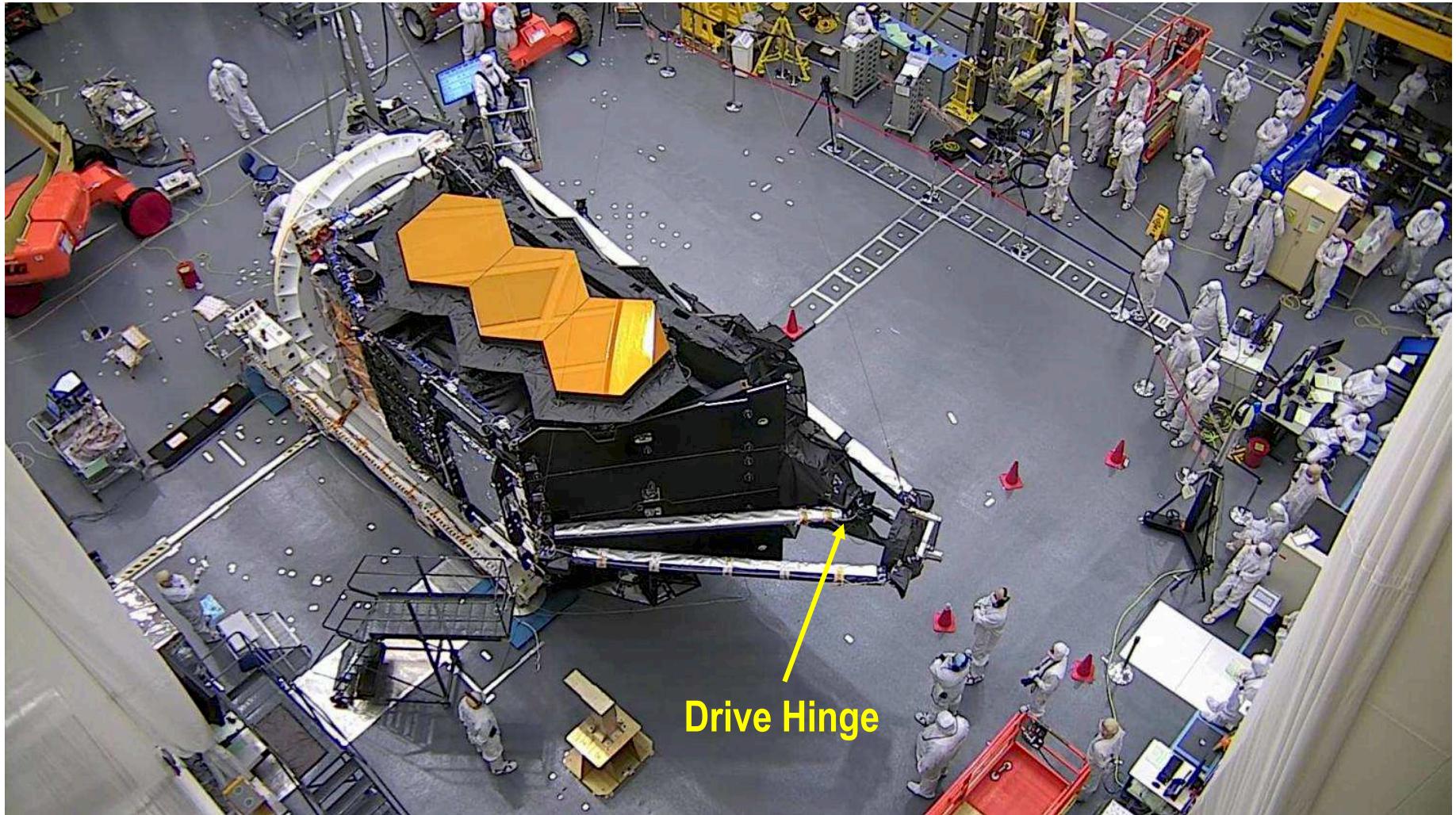




April 2017: Last portrait of JWST at Goddard Space Flight Center (MD).



# SMSS Deployment Sequence (1)

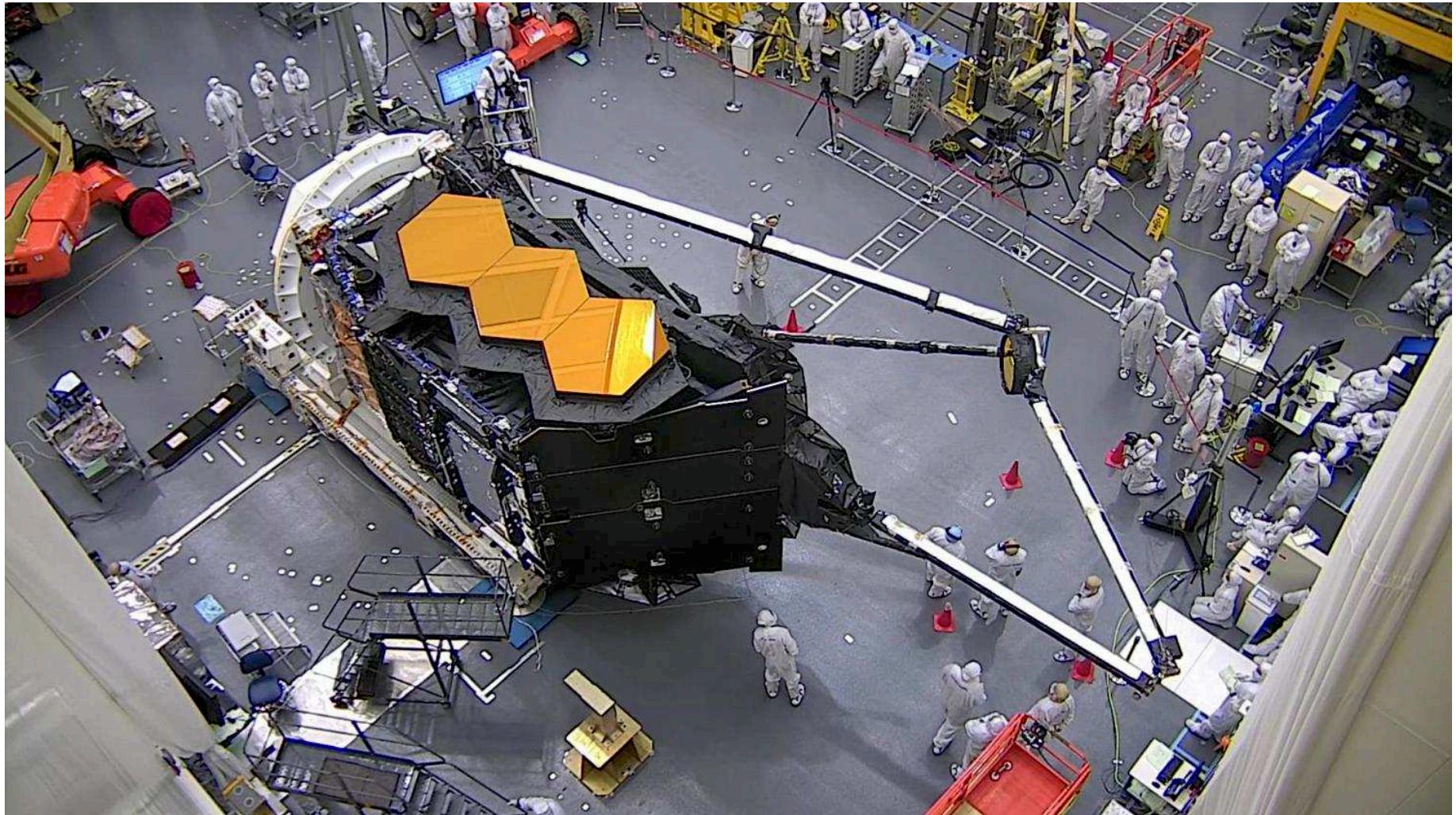


190812 JWST Monthly Telecon 8

July 2019: Full 1-G deployment of JWST secondary mirror (SM) .



## SMSS Deployment Sequence (2)

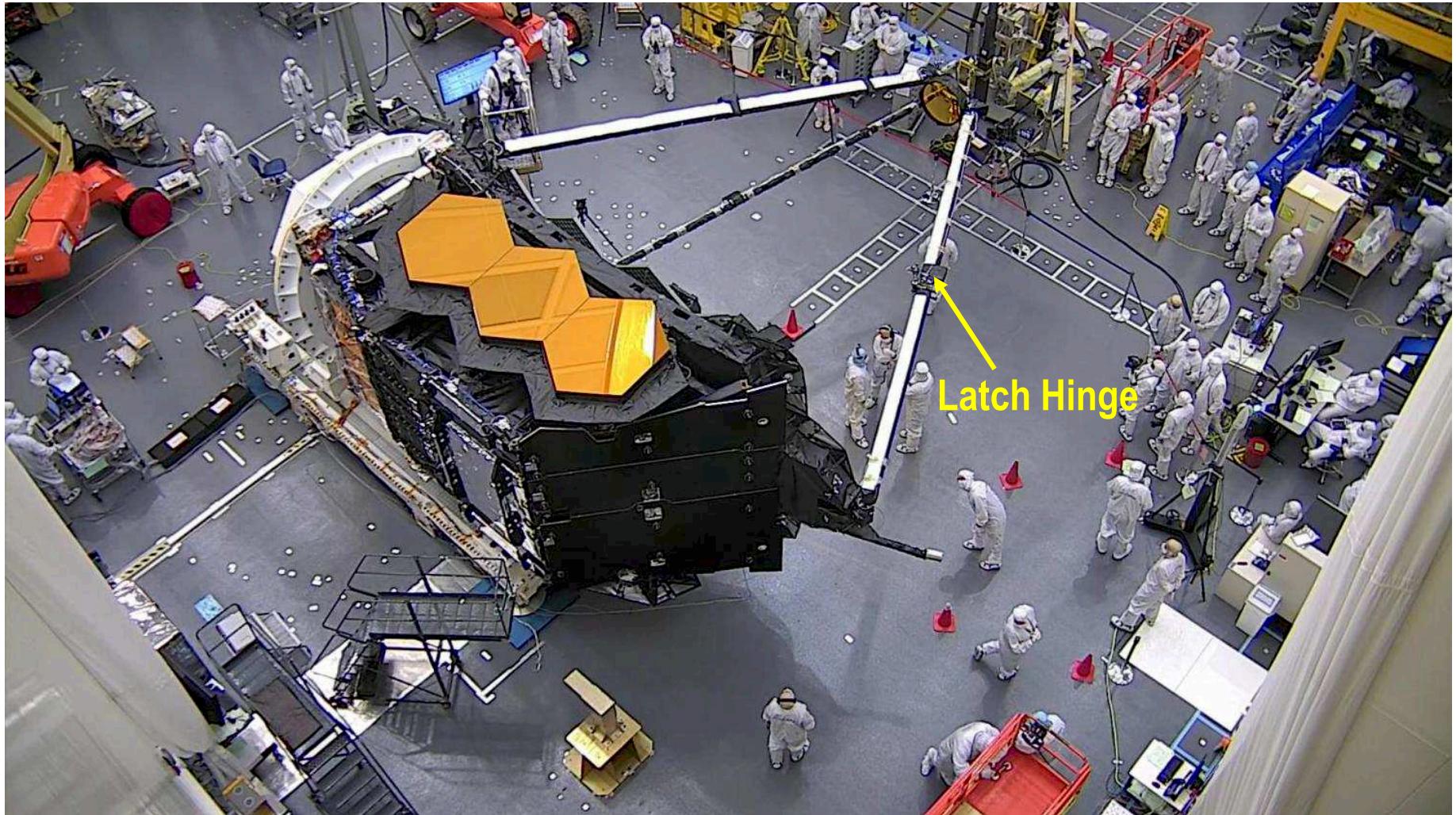


190812 JWST Monthly Telecon 9

July 2019: Full 1-G deployment of JWST secondary mirror (SM) ..



# SMSS Deployment Sequence (3)



190812 JWST Monthly Telecon 10

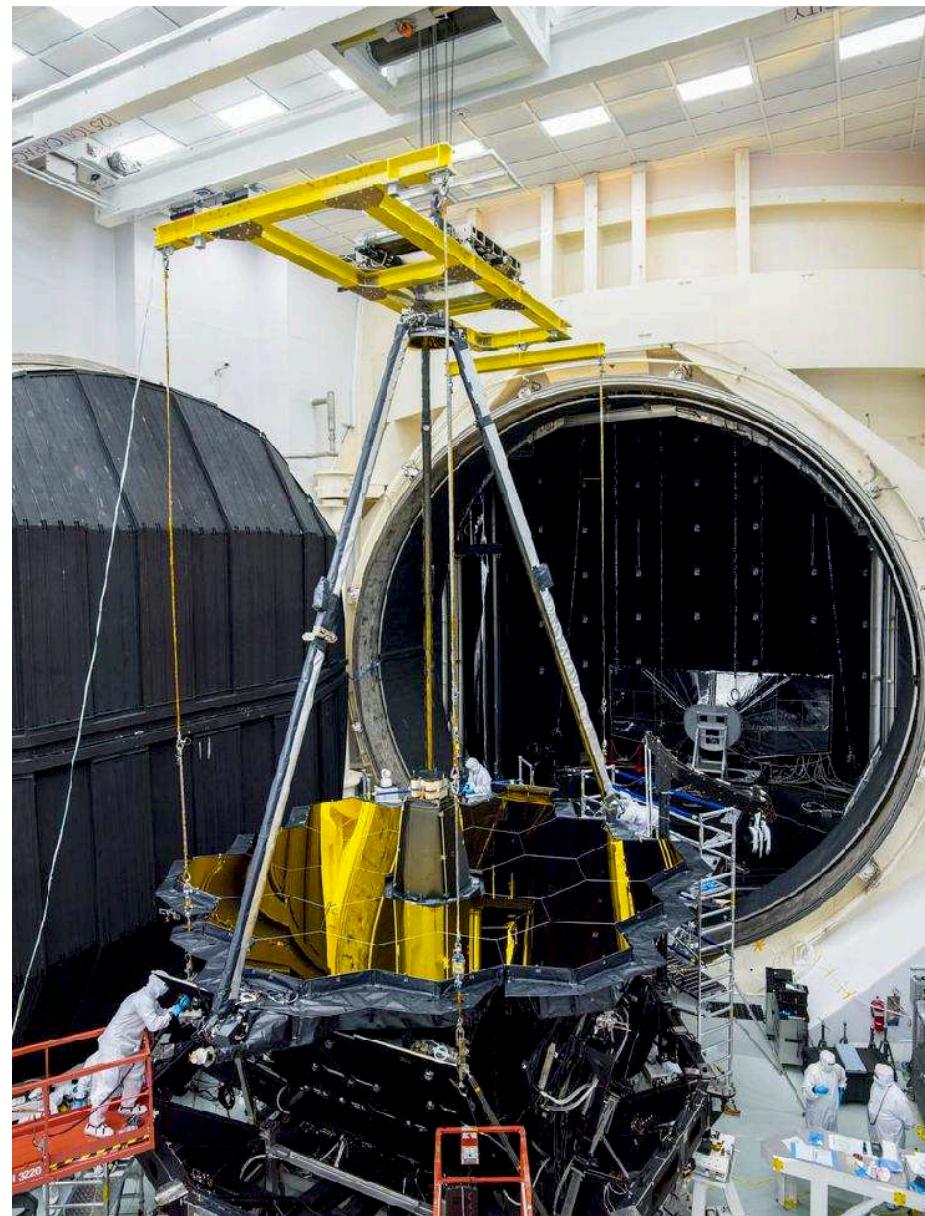
July 2019: Full 1-G deployment of JWST secondary mirror (SM) ...



May 2017: JWST in enclosure at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

# Program Update: OTIS

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

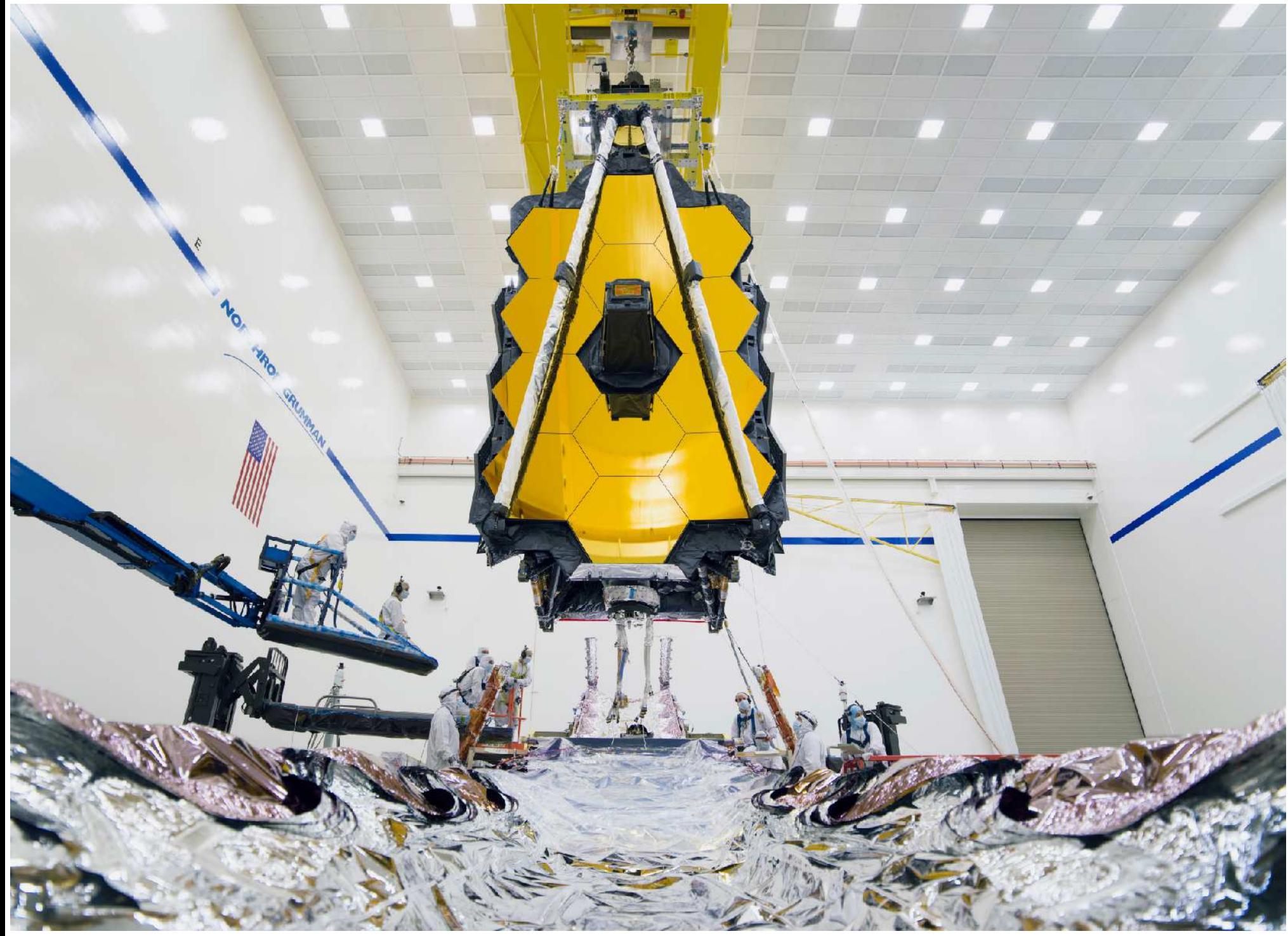


# Program Updates: Spacecraft and Sunshield

NORTHROP GRUMMAN



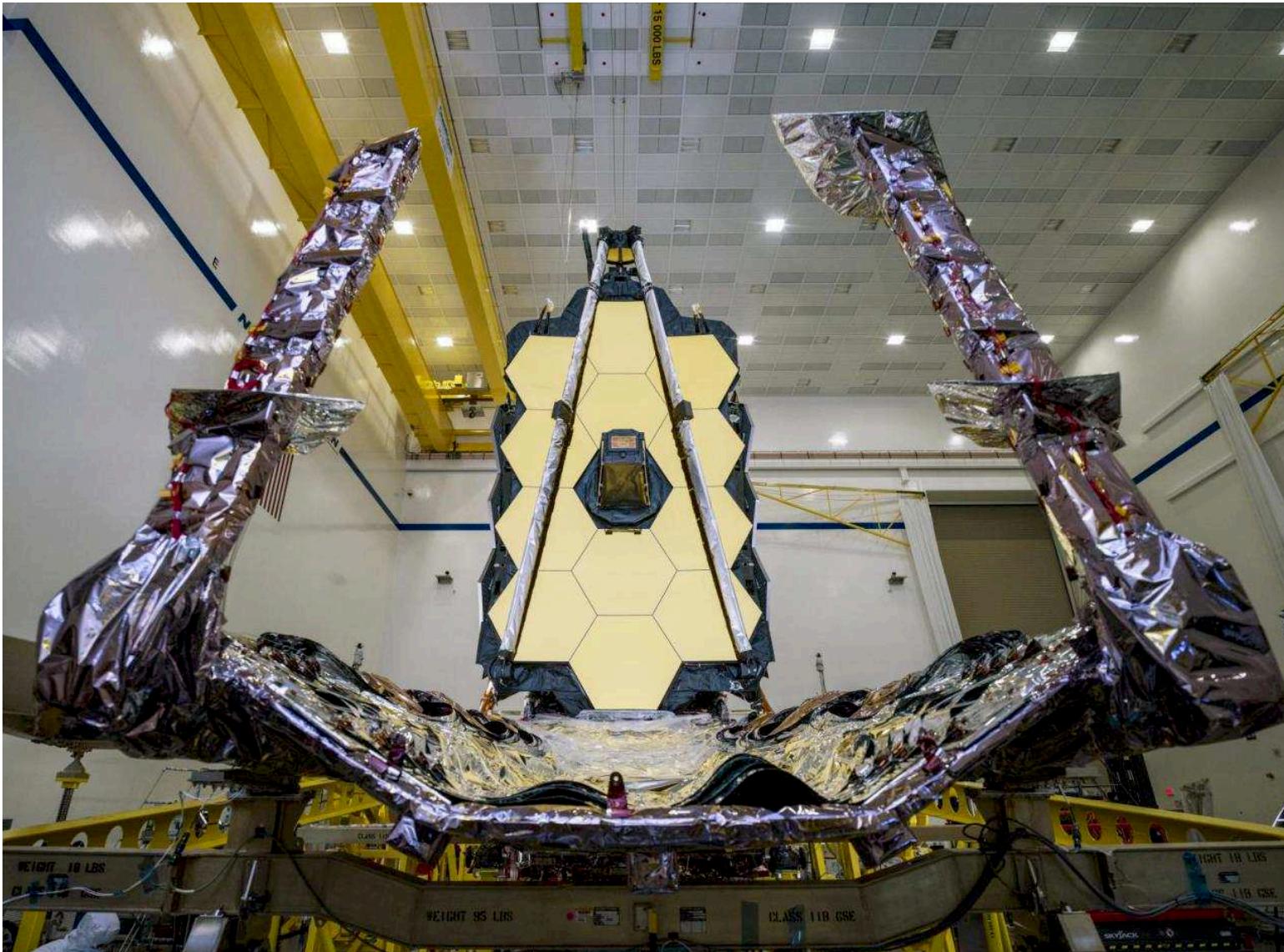
2017–2018: JWST Flight Sunshield assembled and tested at Northrop.



Aug. 2019: JWST OTE+ISIM lowered into Sunshield+Spacecraft



# Meet the JWST Observatory 1



See NASA Press Release here:

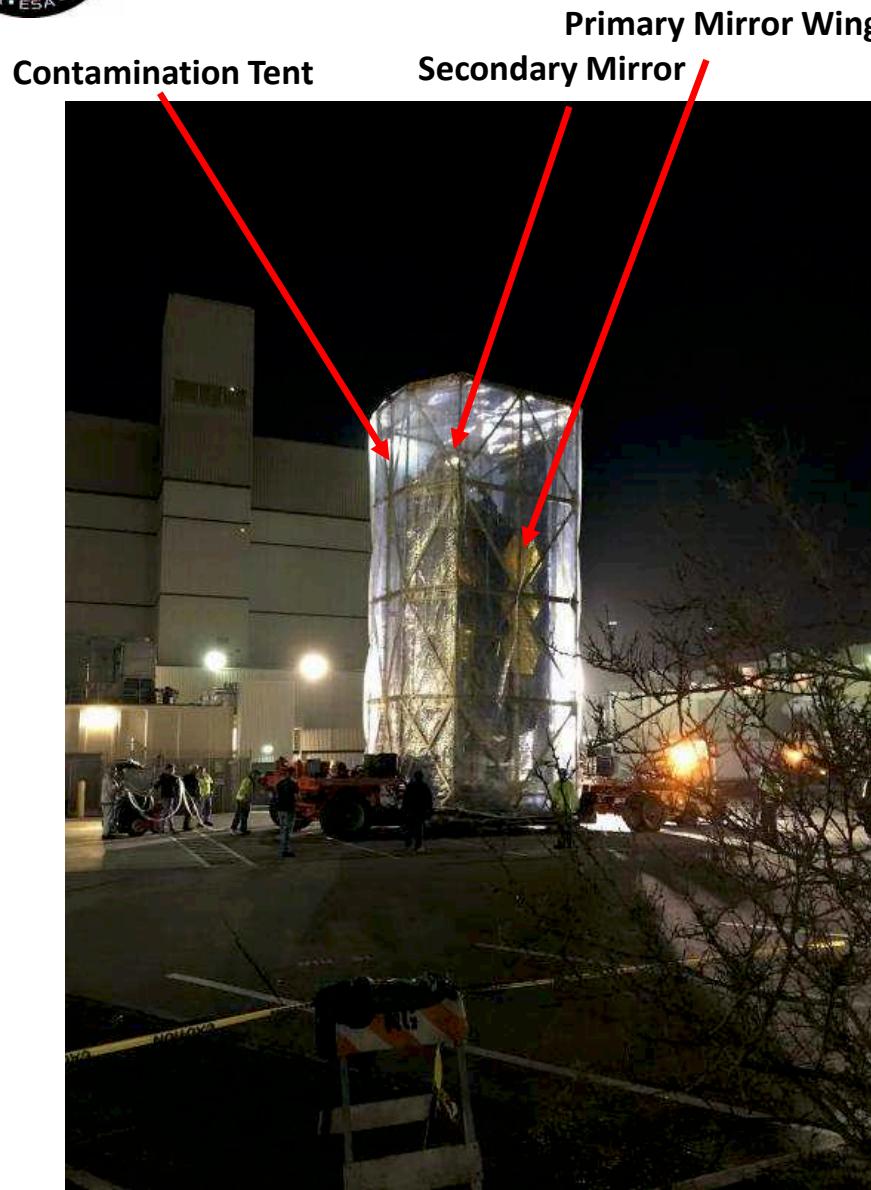
<https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2019/nasa-s-james-webb-space-telescope-has-been-assembled-for-the-first-time>

190909-JWST Monday Telecon 11

August 2019: JWST OTE+ISIM integrated with Sunshield and Spacecraft!



# Transport to the Large Acoustic Test Facility



En route through the Space Park, Credit: NGSS



Arriving at the LATF Airlock, Credit: NGSS  
200914 JWST Monthly Telecon 12

Aug 2020: Transport of JWST into Northrop acoustic chamber



(beautiful)  
**The James Webb  
Space Telescope**

**Stowed for Launch**



210913 JWST Monthly Telecon 18

Sept. 2021: JWST ready and stowed for shipping to Kourou



Dec. 9, 2021: JWST transport in Kourou to Ariane Rocket Assembly Building



Webb is finally launched from Kourou on December 25, 2021!

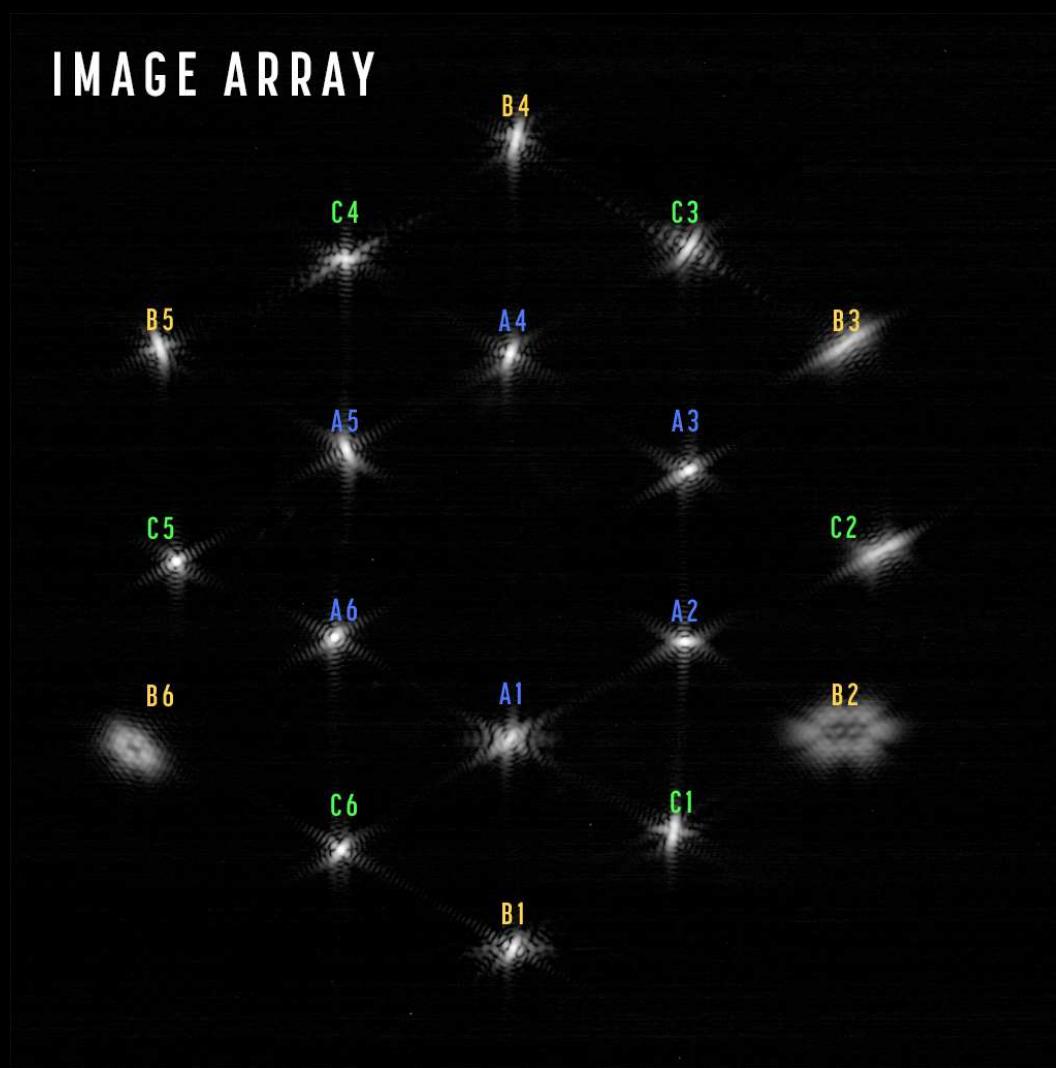


Dec. 25, 2021: Webb seen shortly after launch over Africa using the Ariane V on-board camera.

PRIMARY MIRROR SELFIE



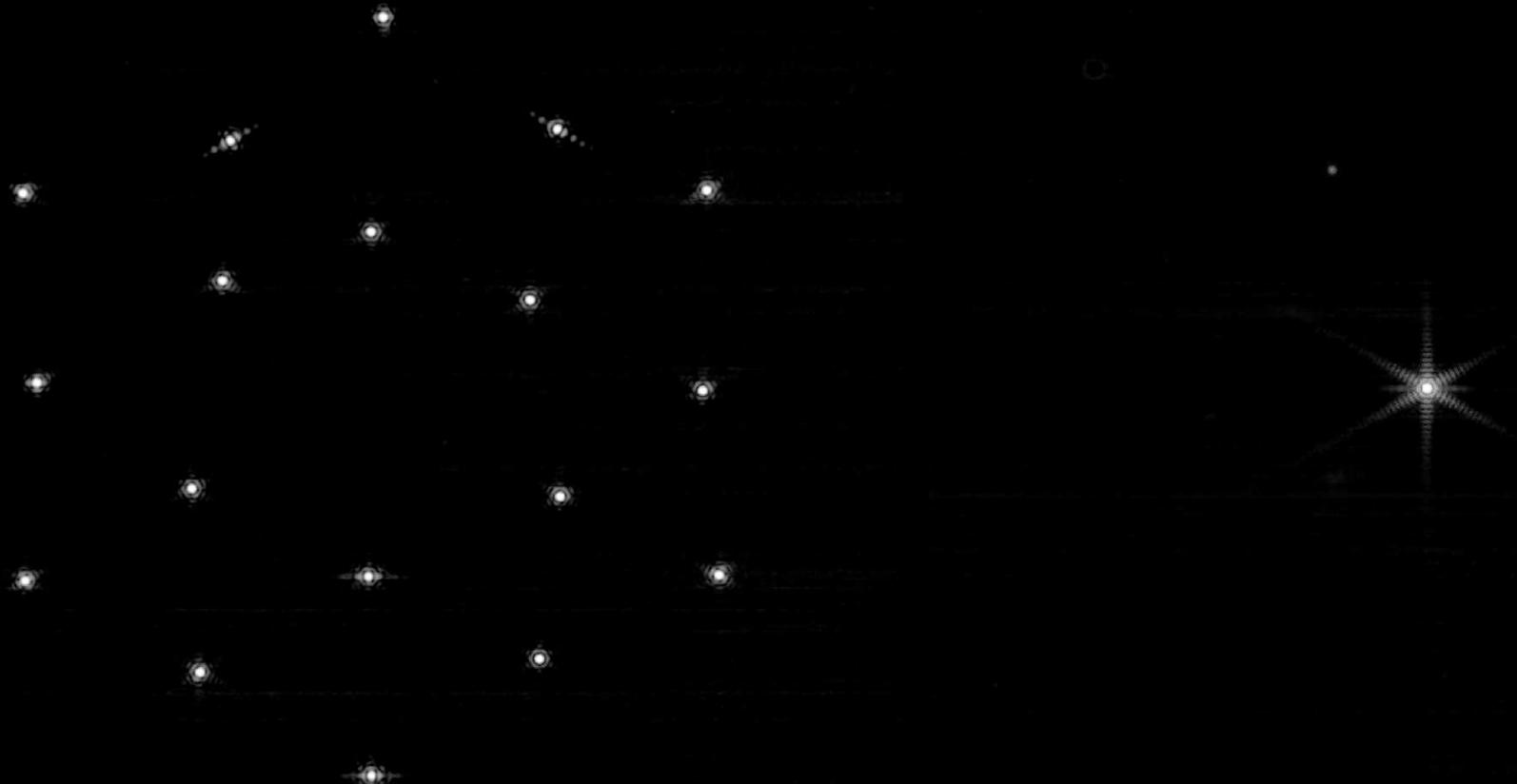
IMAGE ARRAY



Feb. 2022: Webb's first selfie (left) and First Light raw image (right).

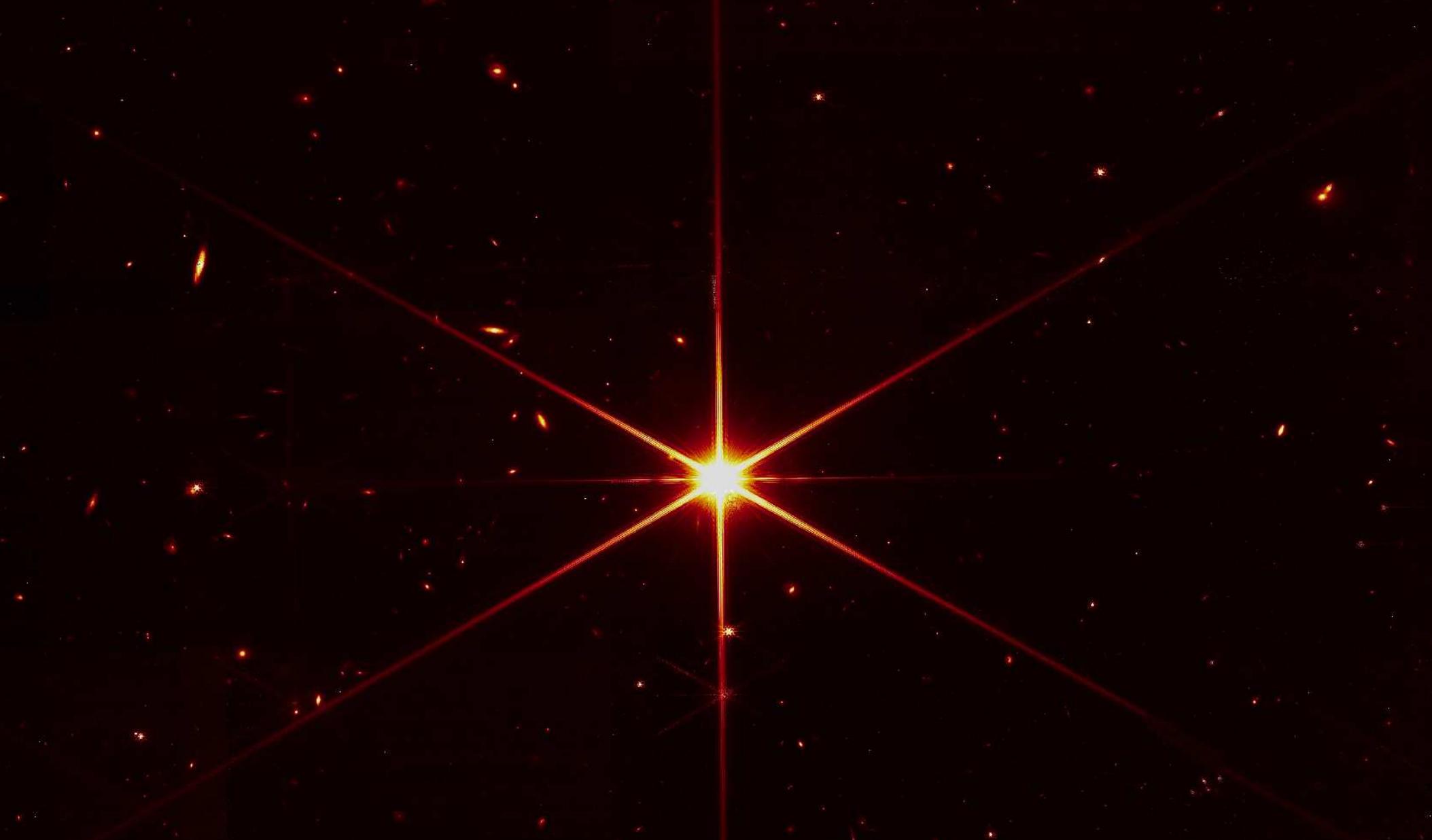
COMPLETED SEGMENT ALIGNMENT

COMPLETED IMAGE STACKING



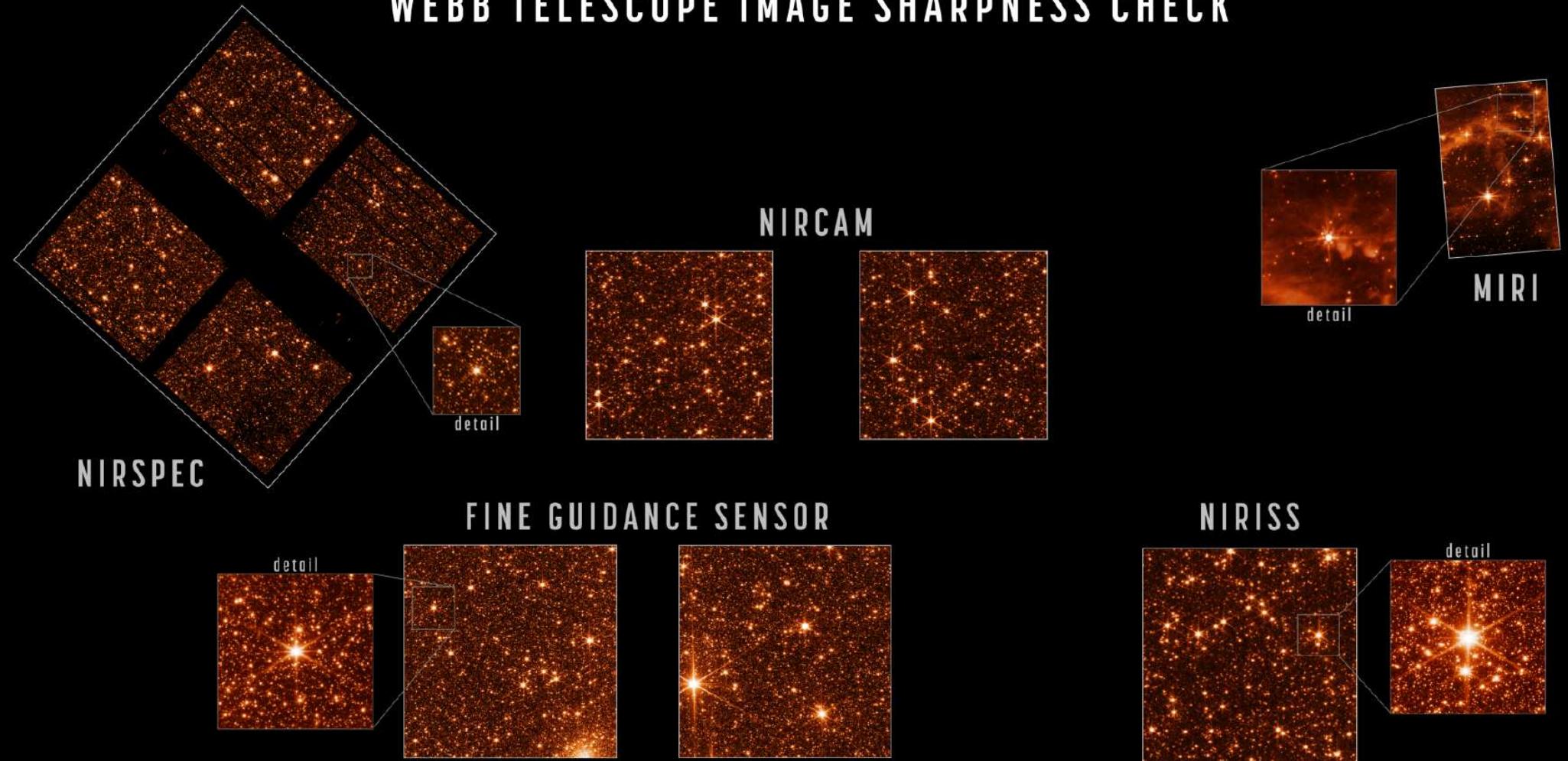
Webb's first segment alignment (left) and first image stack (right).

# TELESCOPE ALIGNMENT EVALUATION IMAGE

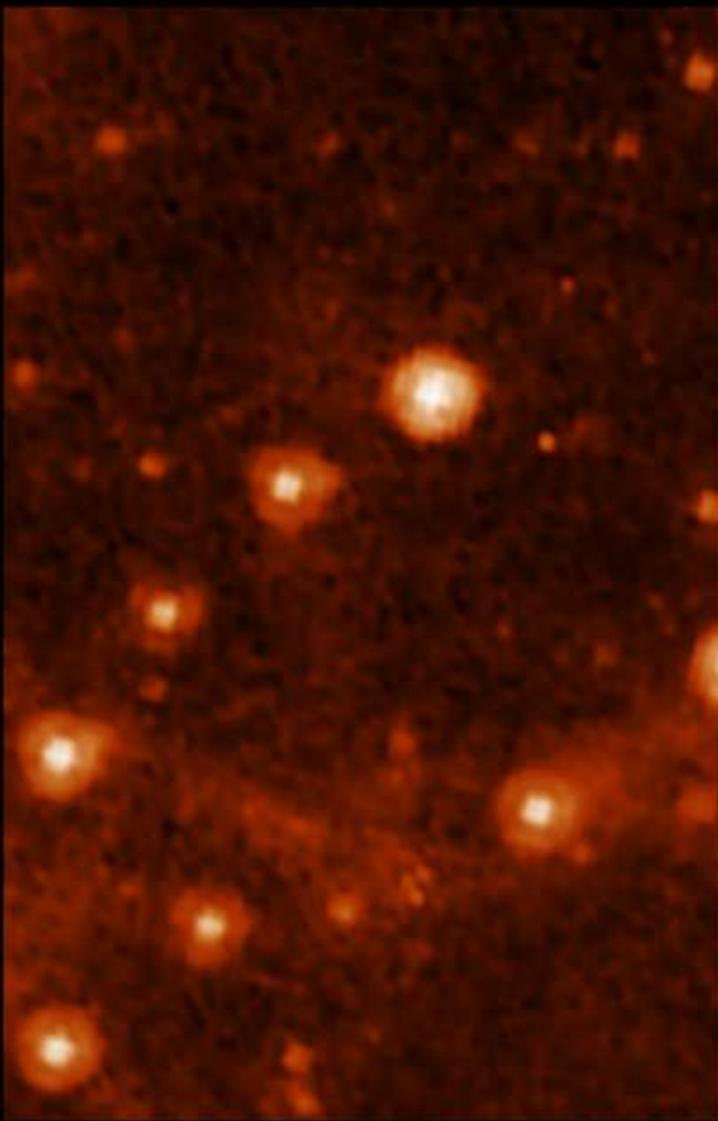


March 16, 2022: Webb's first fully focused image publicly released !!  
Note the plethora of faint galaxies — Webb's looking back in time!

# WEBB TELESCOPE IMAGE SHARPNESS CHECK



April 28, 2022: Webb's first fully focused images in all four instruments:  
a dense star field in the Large Magellanic Cloud in the South Ecliptic Pole!  
(NIRSpec:  $1.1 \mu\text{m}$ ; NIRISS:  $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ ; NIRCam:  $2.0 \mu\text{m}$ ; MIRI  $7.7 \mu\text{m}$ ).



SPITZER IRAC  $8.0 \mu$

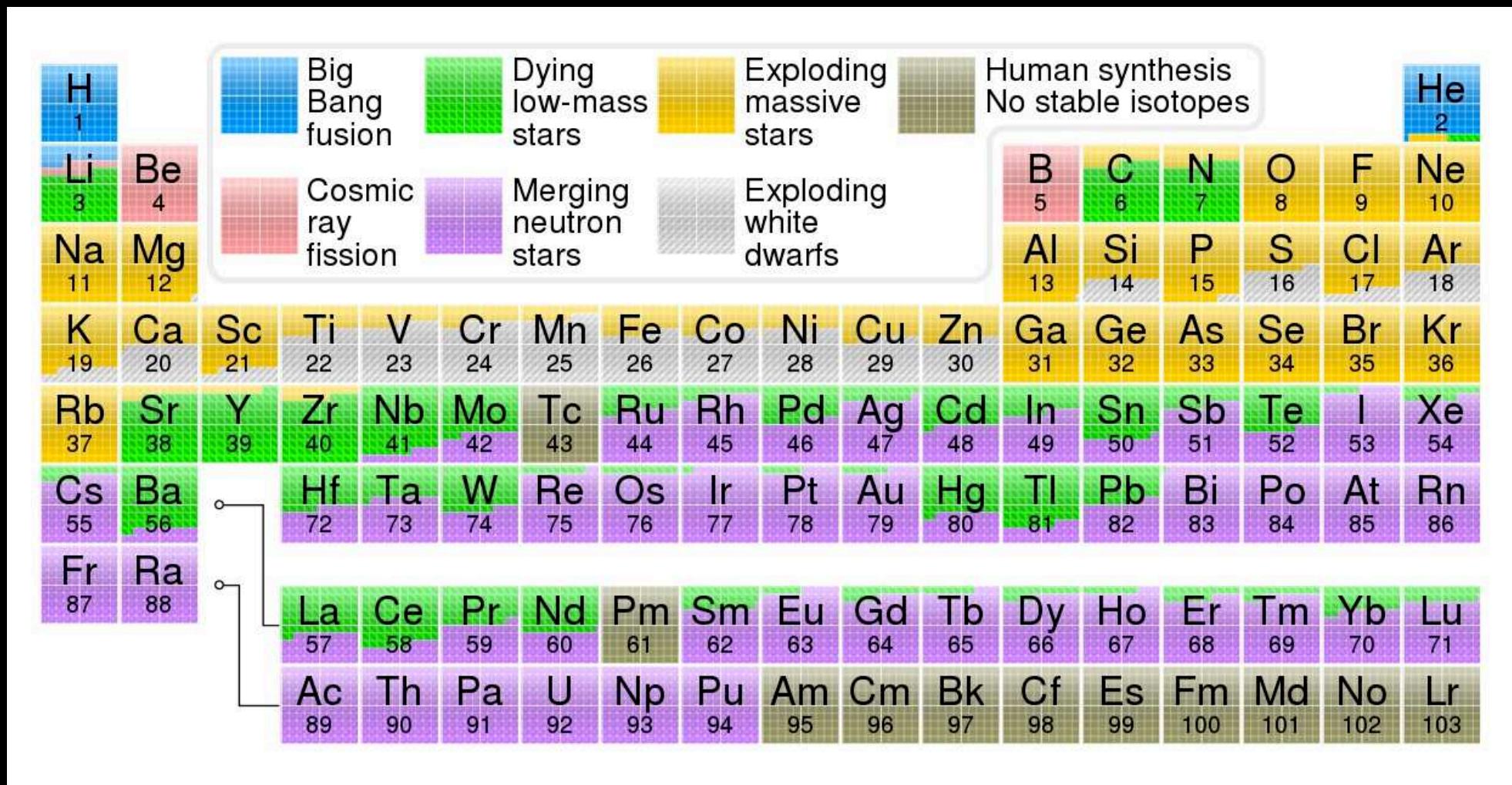


WEBB MIRI  $7.7 \mu$

May 9, 2022: Webb's  $7.7 \mu$ m MIRI image compared to Spitzer  $8.0 \mu$ m:  
Same dense star field in the Large Magellanic Cloud in the South Ecliptic Pole

Before getting to the cosmic circle of life, let's get this straight:

- This Periodic Table you learned in highschool is **NOT** the real one!:



(1) Hydrogen & Helium: the *only* chemical elements made in the Big Bang!

(2) All heavier elements made by (dying) stars:

- Low mass stars ejecting their outer shells;
- Supernova explosions;
- & neutron star mergers.

# Here is the real Astronomical Periodic Table:

(1) Hydrogen (76%) & Helium (24%) are the only chemical elements made in the Big Bang.

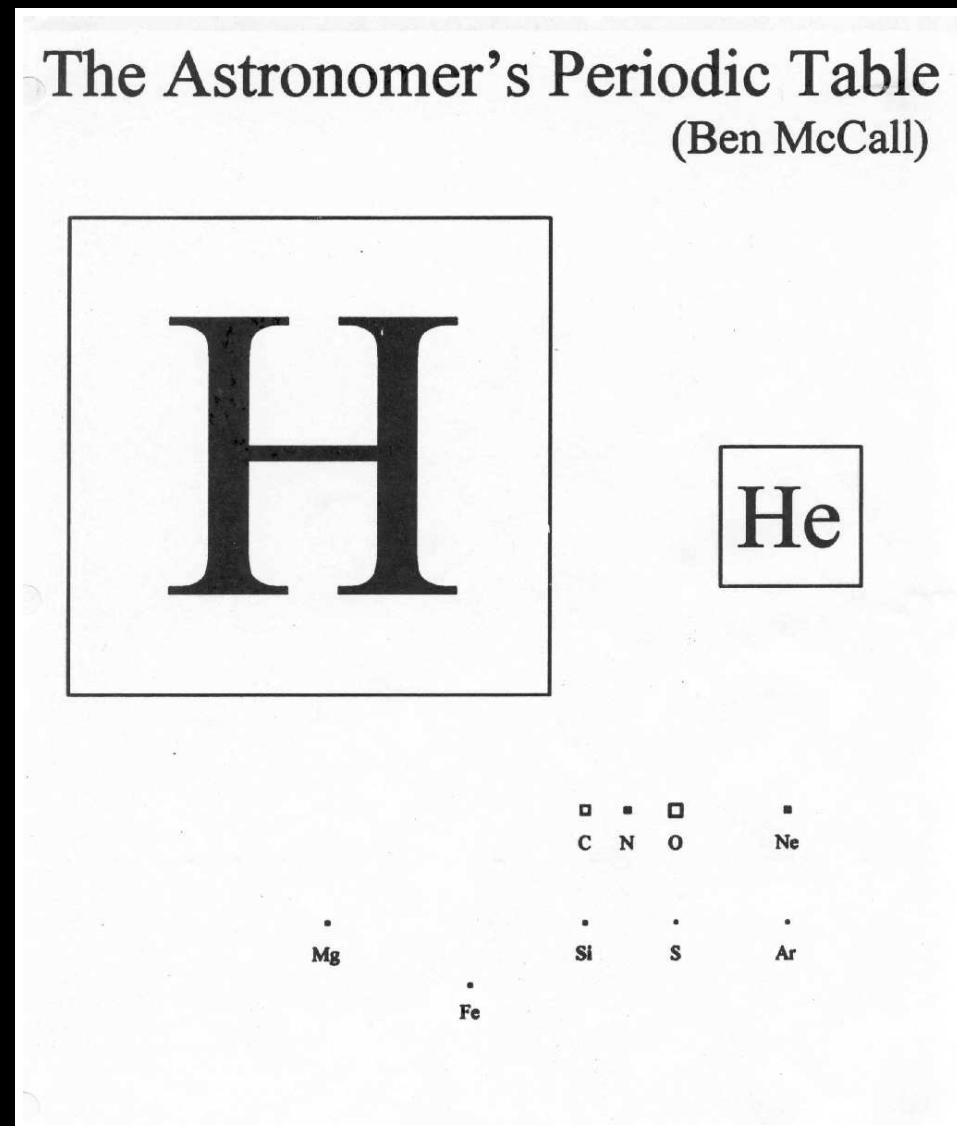
(2) All heavier chemical elements ( $\lesssim 1\%$ ) made by (dying) stars:

- Late stages of stellar evolution, Supernova explosions & white dwarfs, and neutron star mergers distribute these throughout the universe.

⇒ Planets and people are literally made from stardust!

- This is the real Periodic Table with cosmic abundance included!

Jer. 33:25: "... established my covenant with day and night and the fixed laws of heaven and earth, ... "



- (2) Webb's first images: the “Cosmic Circle of Life”



Hubble WFPC2 Eagle Nebula (1995) compared to JWST NIRCam (2022):

- The cradle of cosmic star-formation: NIRCam peers through the dust!
- The 1995 Hubble WFPC2 image (left) was made by Prof. Jeff Hester and Paul Scowen at ASU. It made it onto a US postage stamp!



Webb's MIRI shows the hauntingly beautiful cosmic dust pillars (8–15  $\mu\text{m}$ )

JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE

# TARANTULA NEBULA | NGC 2070



NIRCam Filters

F090W F200W F335M F444W

50 LIGHT-YEARS

Tarantula Nebula “30 Doradus” in Large Magellanic Cloud (163,000 lyrs away)  
Cradle of cosmic star-formation: massive stars trigger formation of sun-like stars



“Cosmic Cliffs” of star-formation in the Carina Nebula (NIR; 7600 light-years).

You will be witnessing the “Cosmic Circle of Life” ...

Psalm 147:4 & Isaiah 40:26: God has given a name to every star !

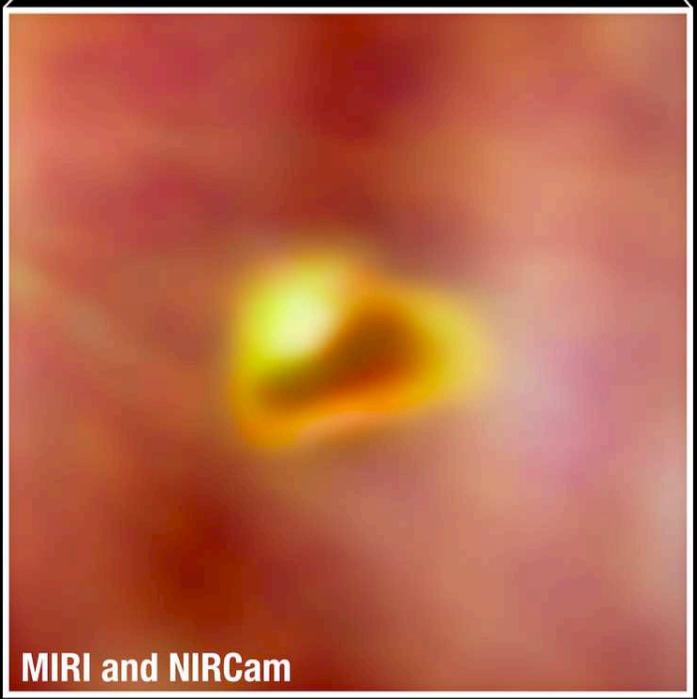
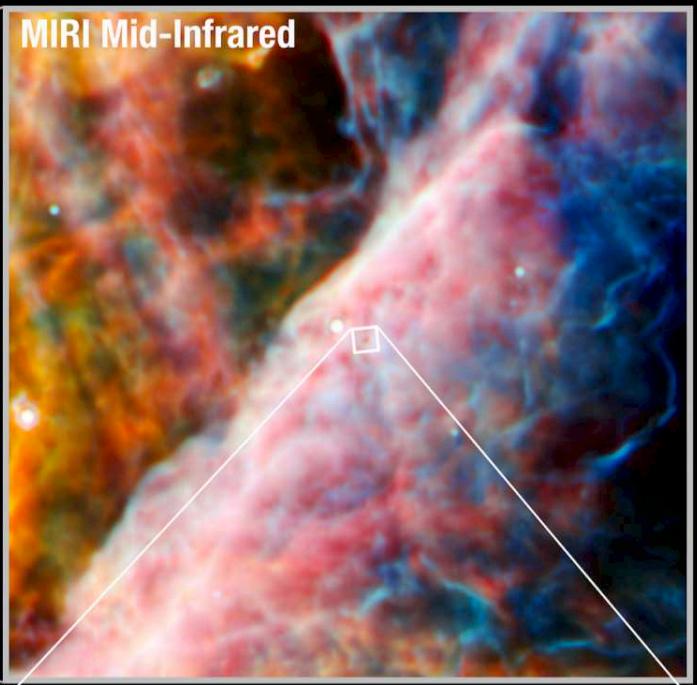
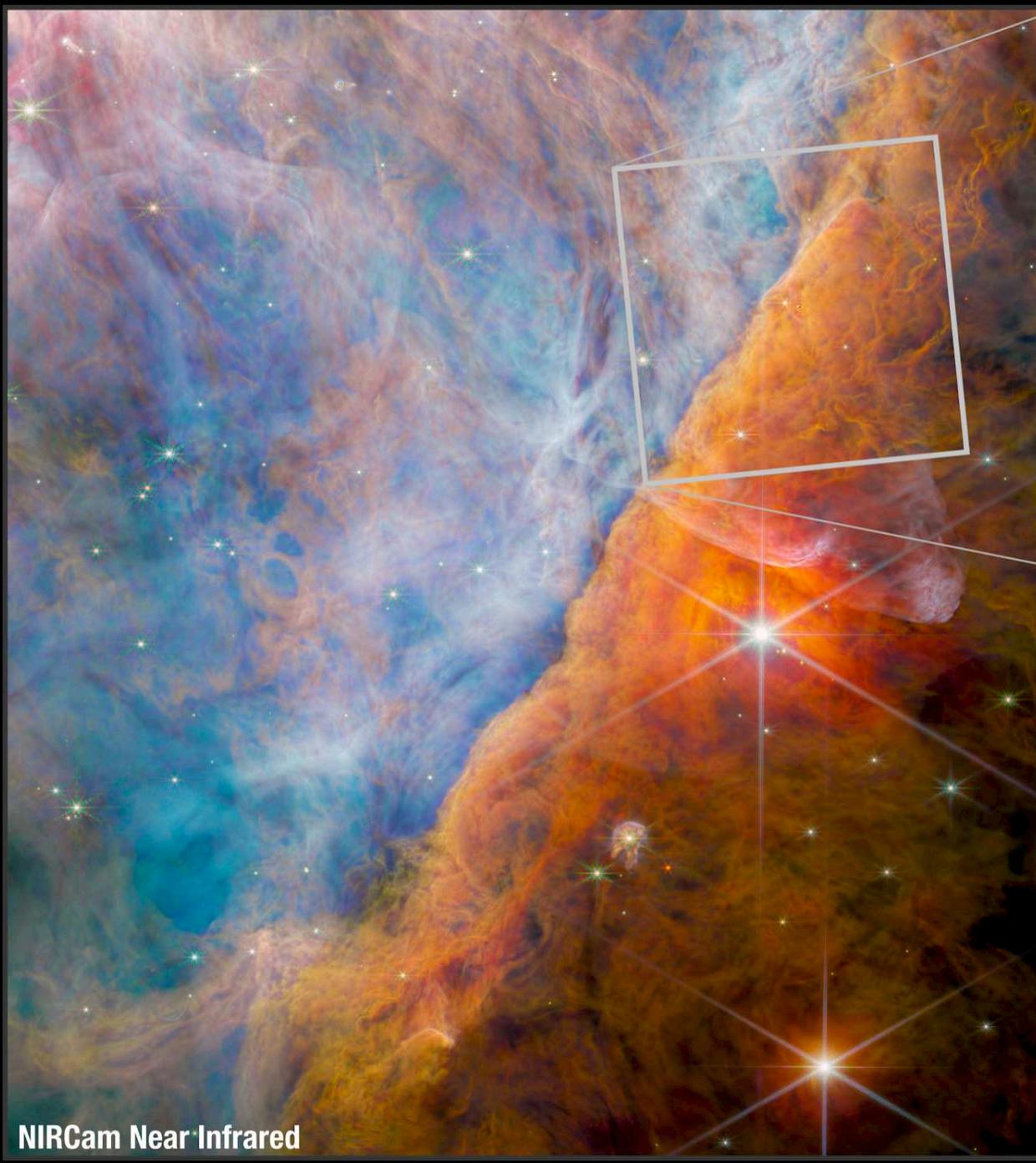
- That's  $\sim 10^{23}$  stars in the universe ... or  $\gtrsim 10^{12}$  stars for every human!



Cosmic Cliffs of Star-formation in Carina Nebula (NIR+MIR).

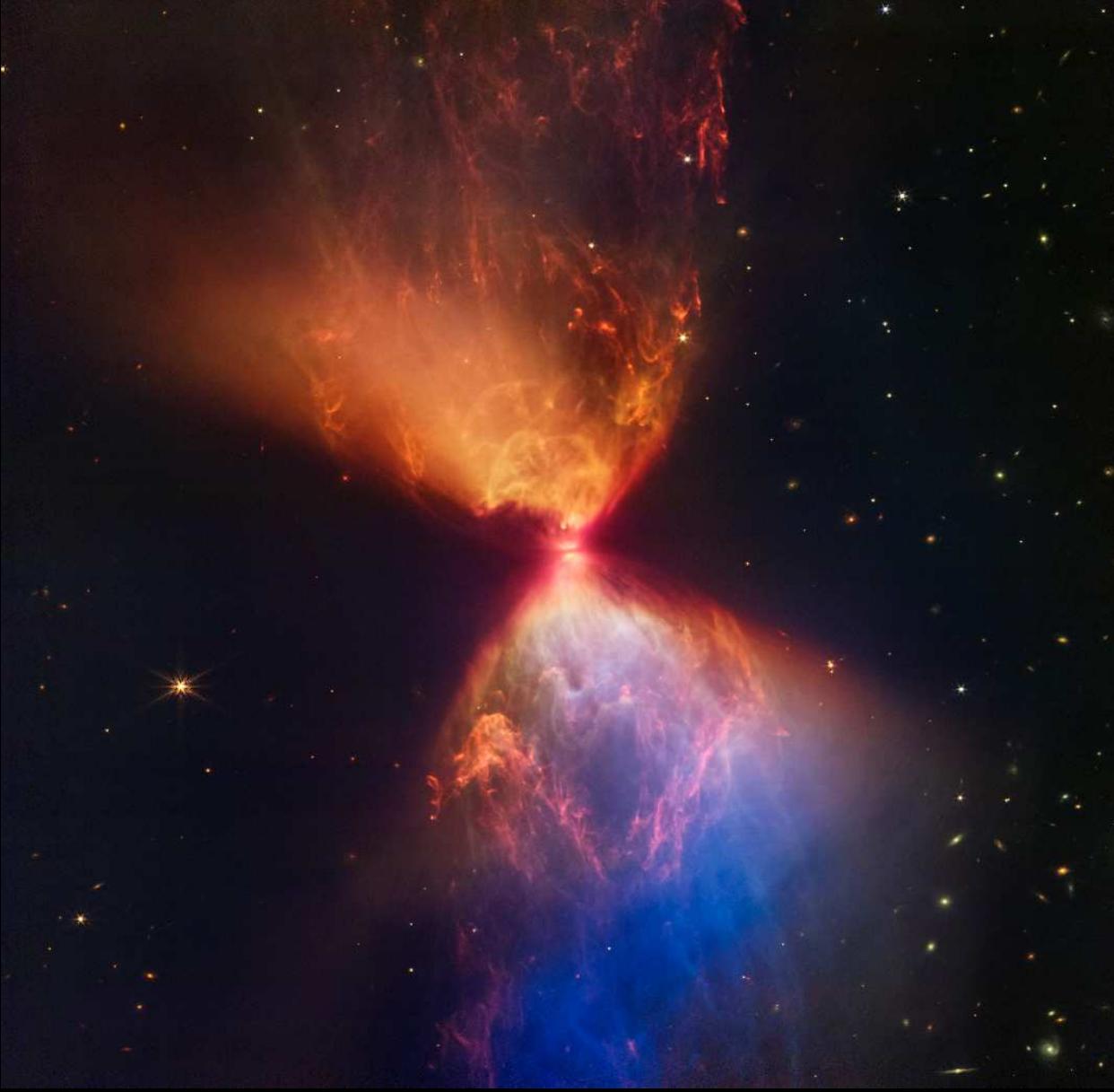
Compared to optical+near-IR, mid-IR sees “Cradle of Cosmic Star-formation”

Deep inside the gas and dust, mid-IR reveals birth of young Sun-like stars.



JWST NIRCam+MIRI: Cosmic Cliff-like in Orion's Trapezium (1344 lyrs):

- New stars are forming containing the carbon chain “Methyl Cation”



Our birth, *e.g.*, : Protoplanetary “Hourglass Nebula” L1527 at 460 lyrs.

- A forming protostar with  $\sim 30\%$  of Sun's mass only 100,000 year old!
- The protostar has surrounding accreting gas, and a circumstellar disk.
- Eventually, L1527 will start shining as a star, and have its own planets.



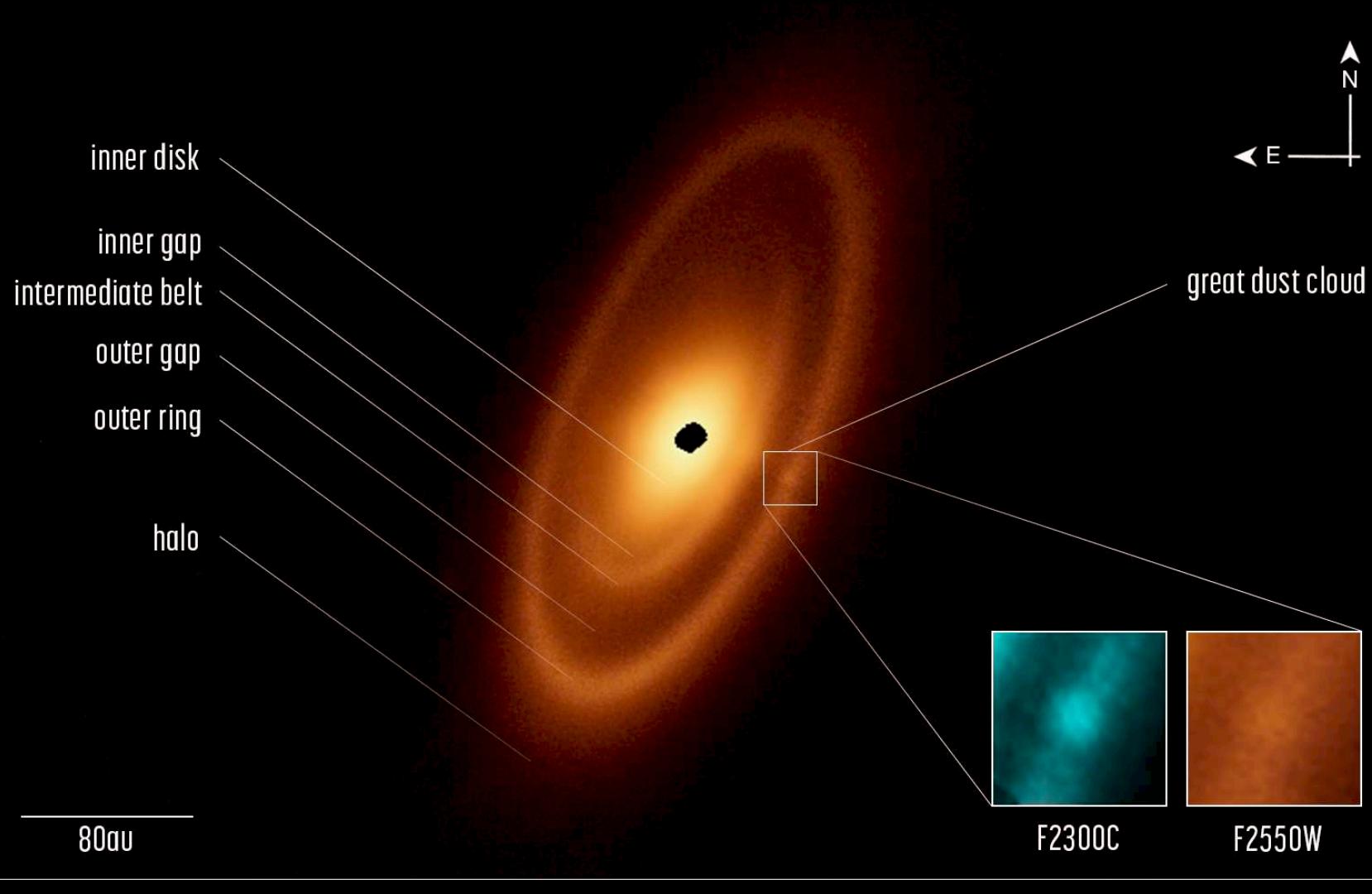
NIRCam+MIRI:  $\rho$  Ophiuchi dark cloud (closest stellar nursery at 456 lyrs):

- Cradle of star-formation contains Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons!



Newly forming stars Herbig-Haro 46/47 with jet-expelled material (1470 lyrs):  
Formation of Sun-like stars is messy: inflow and outflow of gas & dust!

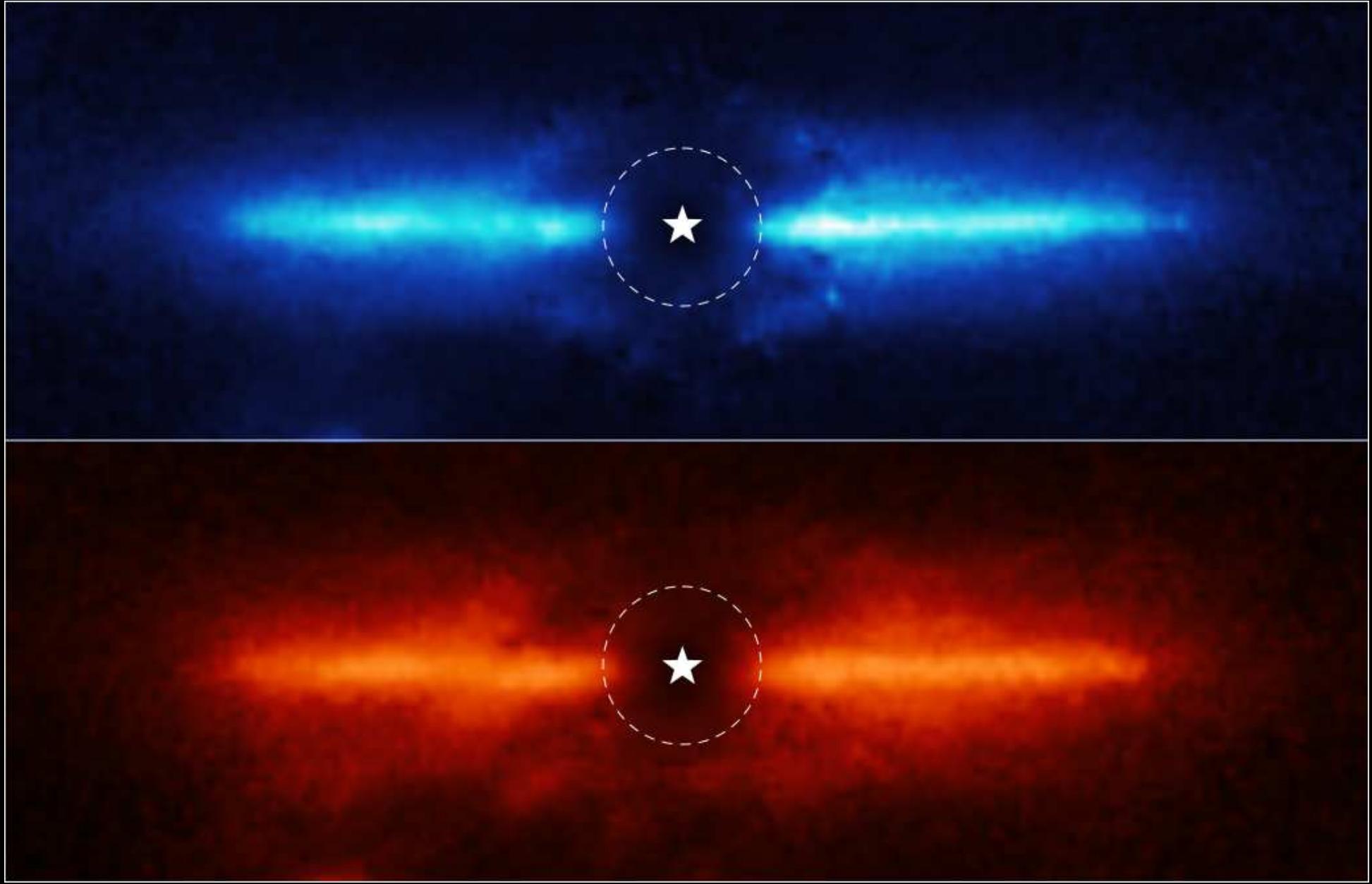
# FOMALHAUT



MIRI Filters | F2550W

JWST MIRI Coronagraph: Debris disk around nearby star Fomalhaut:

- This is how the giant planets and terrestrial planets formed around our Sun



Dusty debris disk around red dwarf star AU Mic at 32 light-years:

- NIRCam's Coronagraph blocks the central star-light.
- Debris disk visible at 5–60 AU, *i.e.*, slightly larger than Solar System.

Star  
HIP 65426

Exoplanet  
HIP 65426 b

JWST

NIRCam

F300M

NIRCam

F444W

MIRI

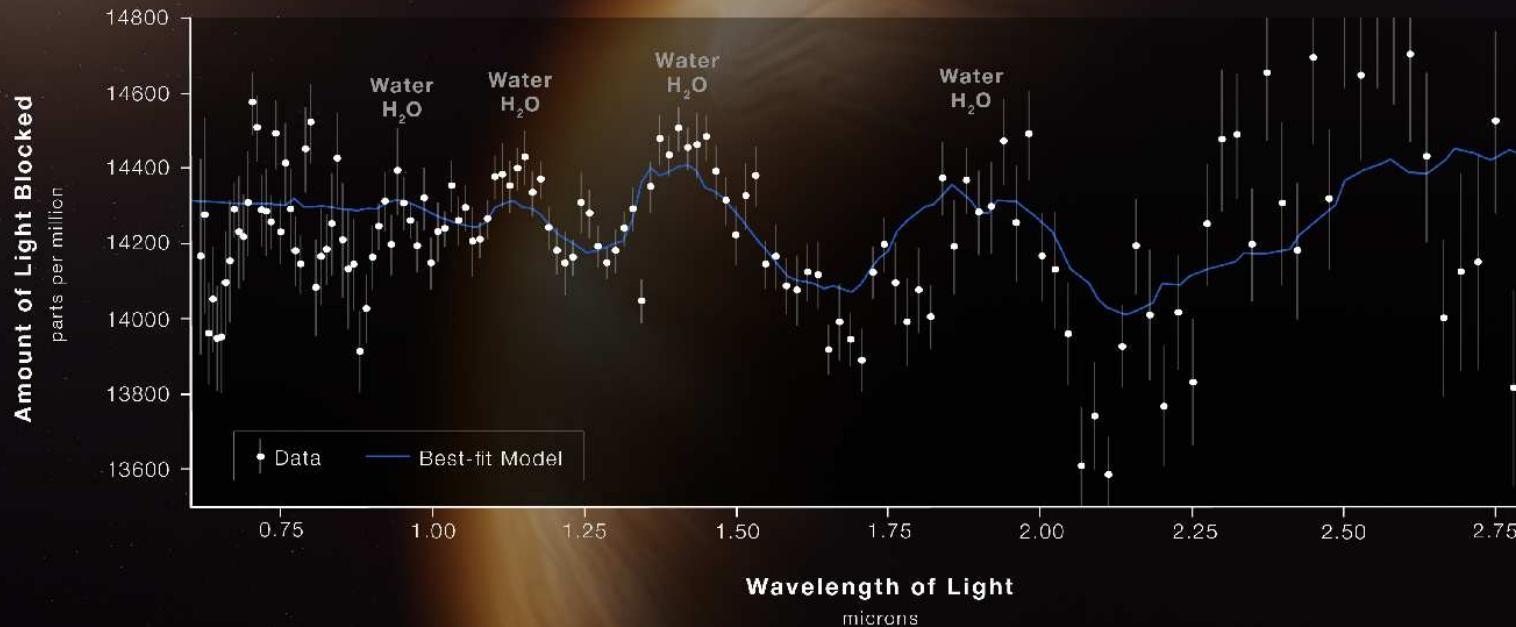
F1140C

MIRI

F1550C

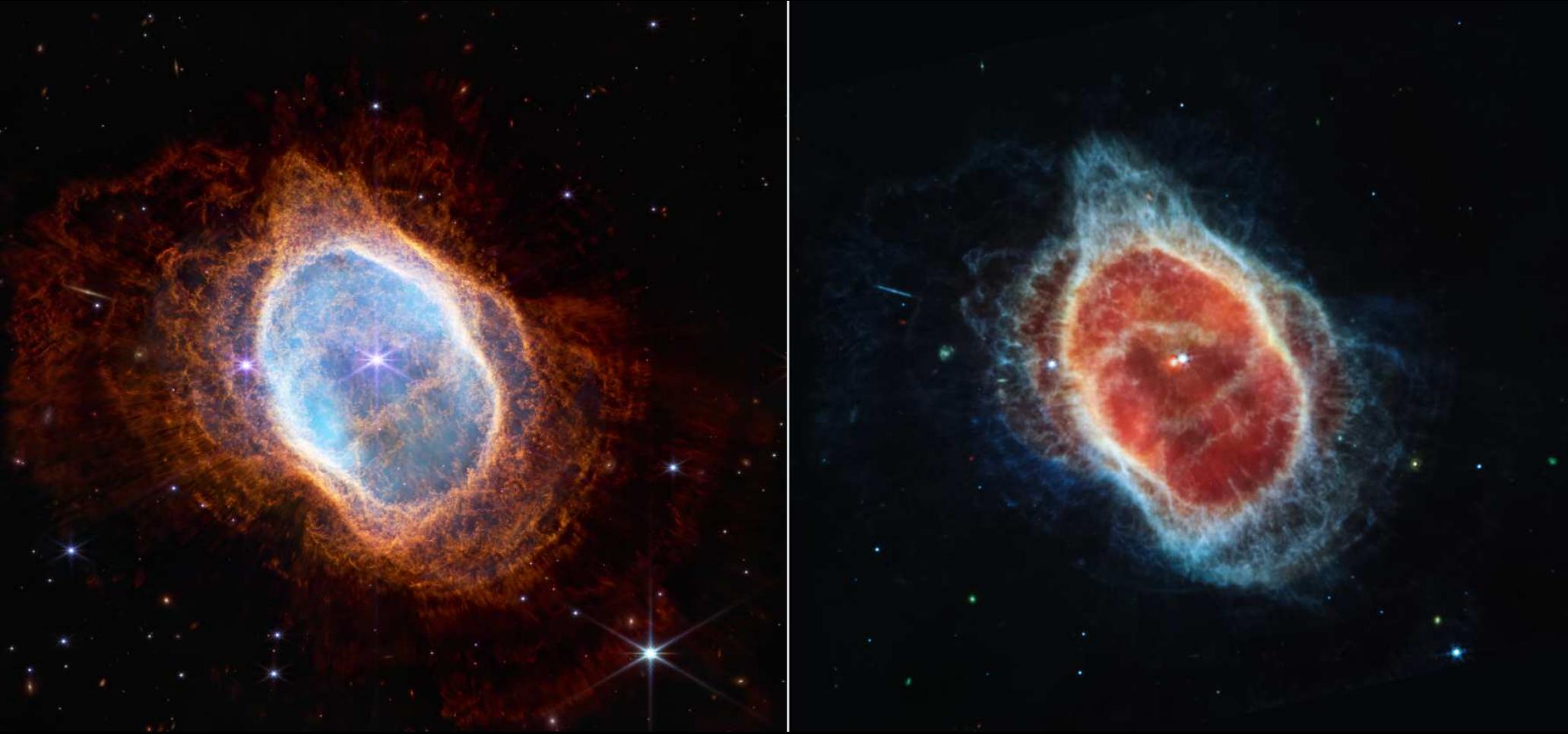
Webb 3–15 micron exoplanet images (10 Jupiter masses; 15 Myr young!)

# ATMOSPHERE COMPOSITION



**WEBB**  
SPACE TELESCOPE

- Hot exoplanet WASP-96b orbiting a Sun-like star (1150 light-years):
- Near-IR spectrum shows characteristic features of water (steam !).
  - It has a temperature of 1000 F and is half Jupiter in mass.
  - Webb will scan Earth-like exoplanets for building blocks of life.



### Southern Ring Nebula (Near-IR+Mid-IR; 2500 light-years):

- You *\*are\** witnessing the “Cosmic Circle of Life” here ...
- This is a Sun-like star expelling its outer layers in retirement ...
- It has exhausted its hydrogen and helium as nuclear fuel ...  
and expanded to  $>>100\times$  its current size, engulfing the Earth.



This is how our Sun *will* come to an end in 5 Billion years (near-IR).

Genesis 3:19: "... for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return".



From gas expelled by previous sun-like stars, new stars are born (mid-IR).  
And thanks to the dust they expelled, new stars will form with planets ...



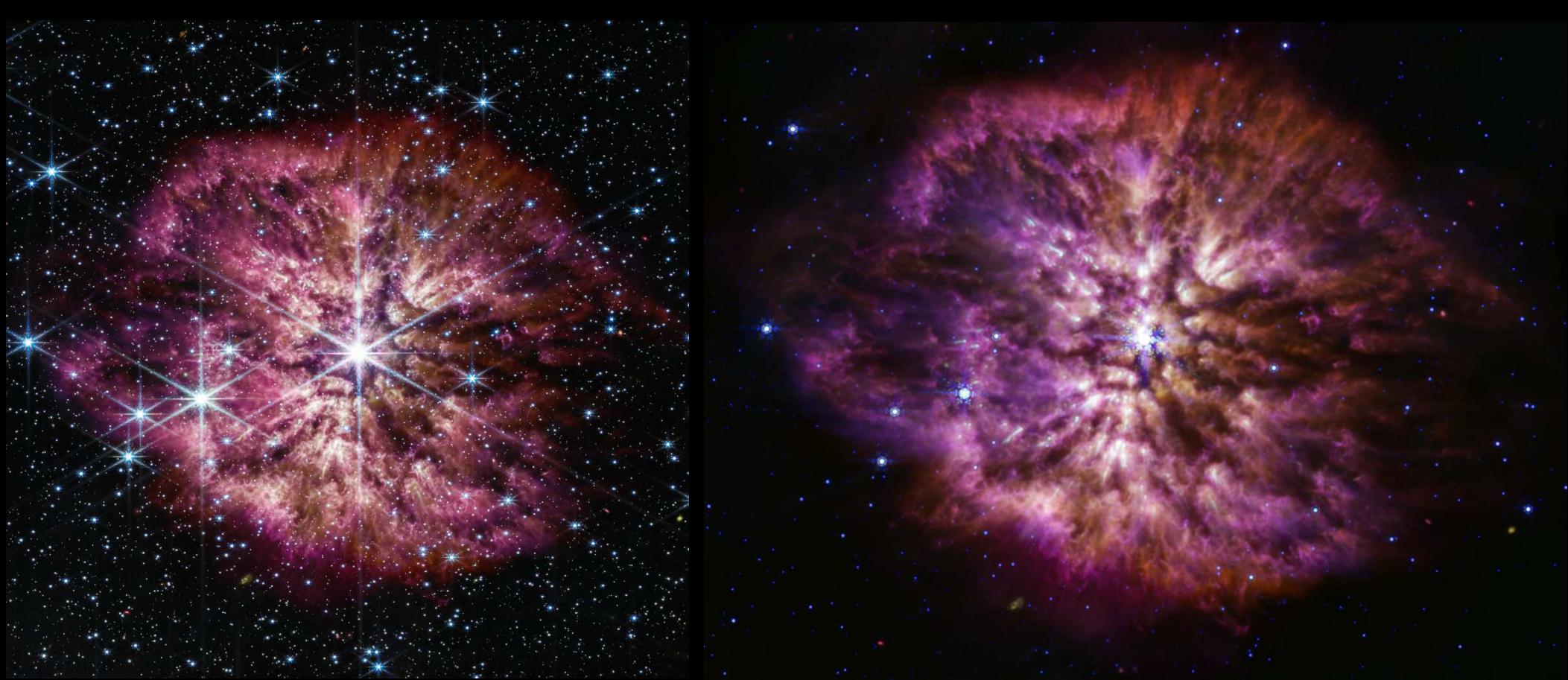
Webb images of THE Northern Ring Nebula in Lyra:

[Left] NIRCam & [Right] MIRI: mass loss in Asymptotic Giant Branch stage.

- This is how our Sun *will* come to an end in 5 Billion years ...

and leave an ultra hot dim white dwarf star behind in the center.

Genesis 3:19: "... for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return".

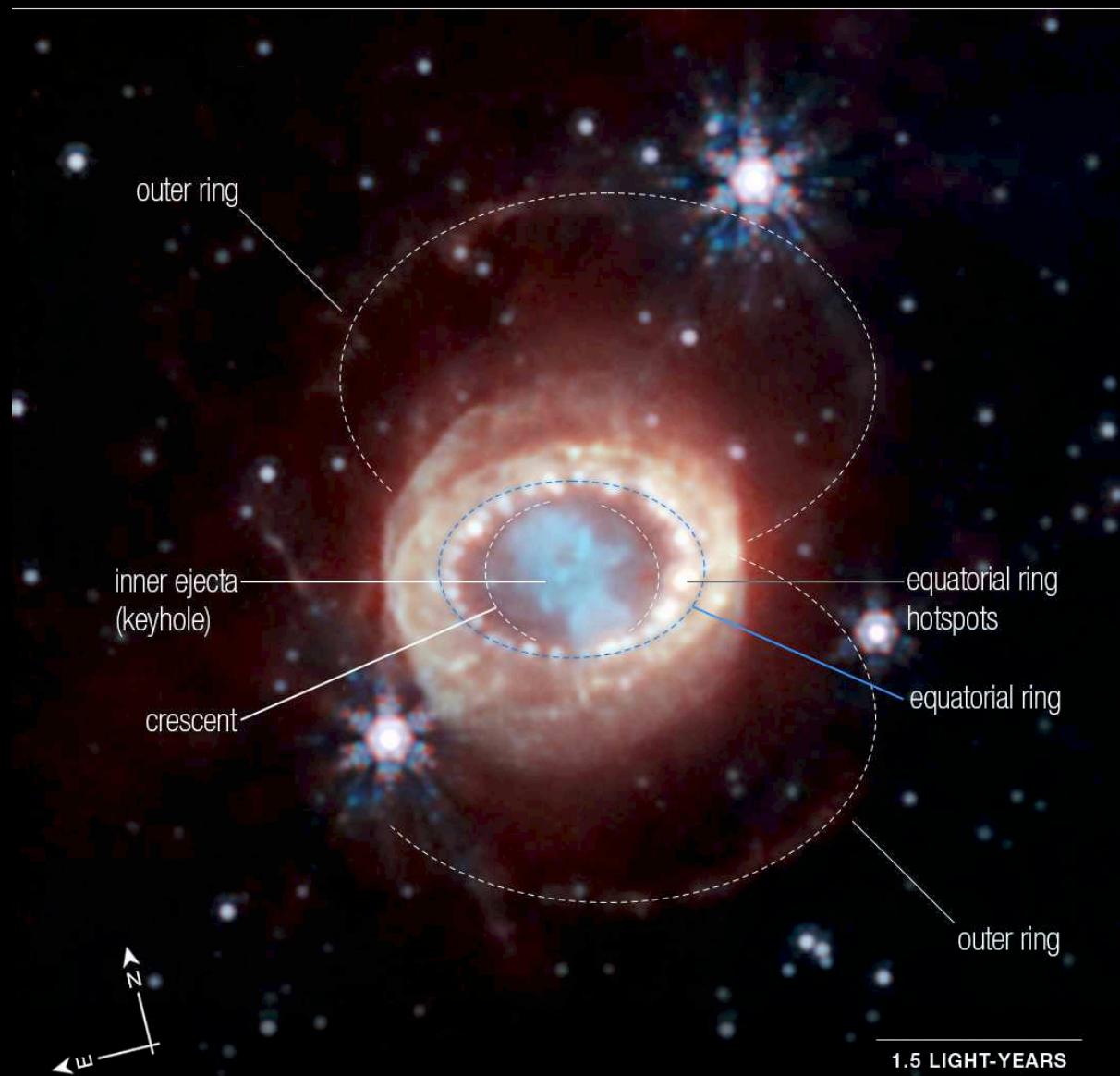


30 solar mass Wolf Rayet star WR124 shortly before it turns Supernova ...

- [Left] NIRCam and [Right] MIRI — both showing recent mass loss.
- Prelude stage to Supernova also releases a lot of (dusty) mass!

Genesis 3:19: "... for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return".

JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE  
**SUPERNOVA 1987A**



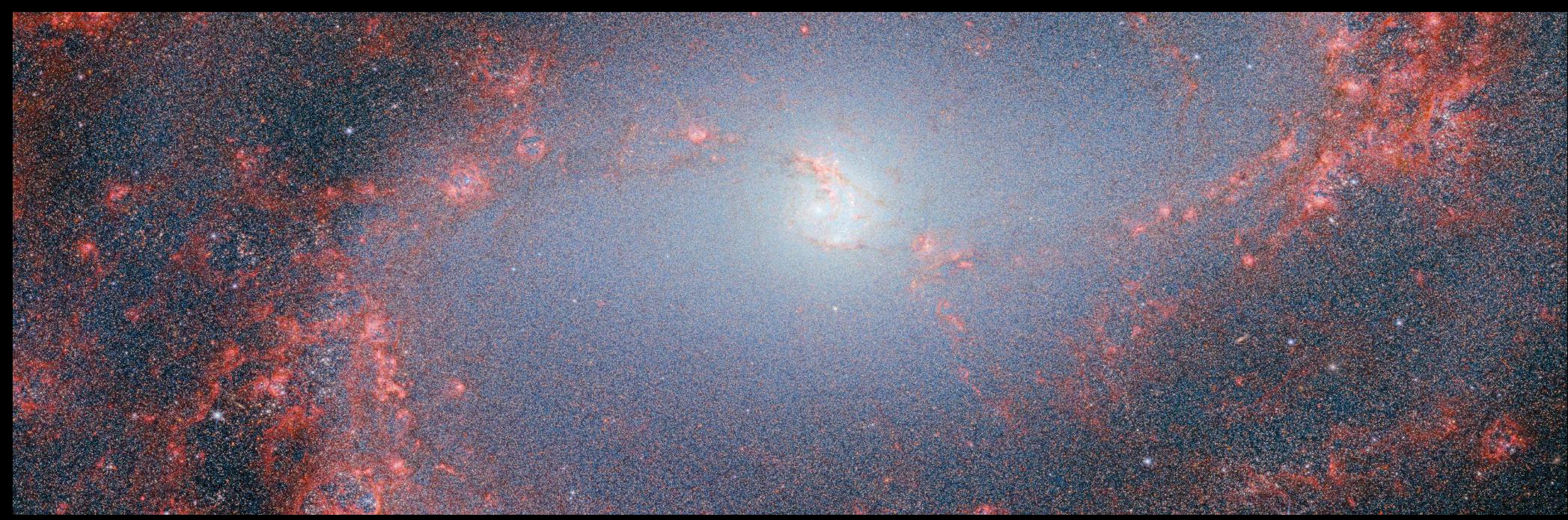
NIRCam Filters | F150W F164N F200W F322N F405N F444W

NIRCam: Remnants of Supernova 1987A seen in Large Magellanic Cloud

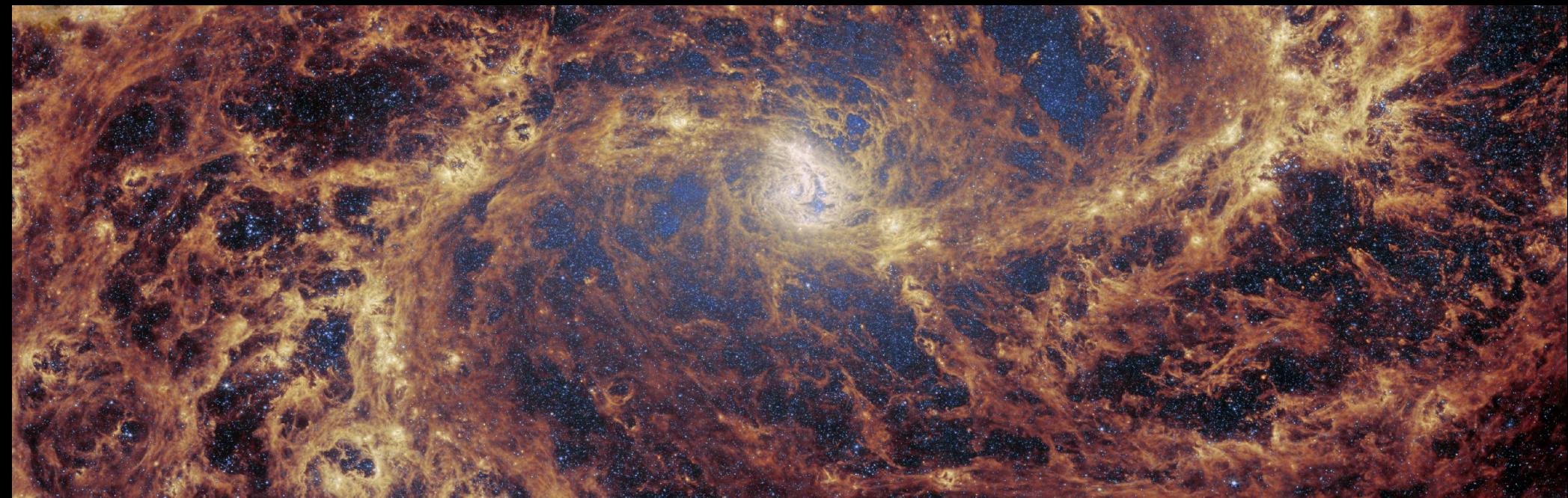
- Shells outflowing over the decades caused hour-glass shaped bubbles



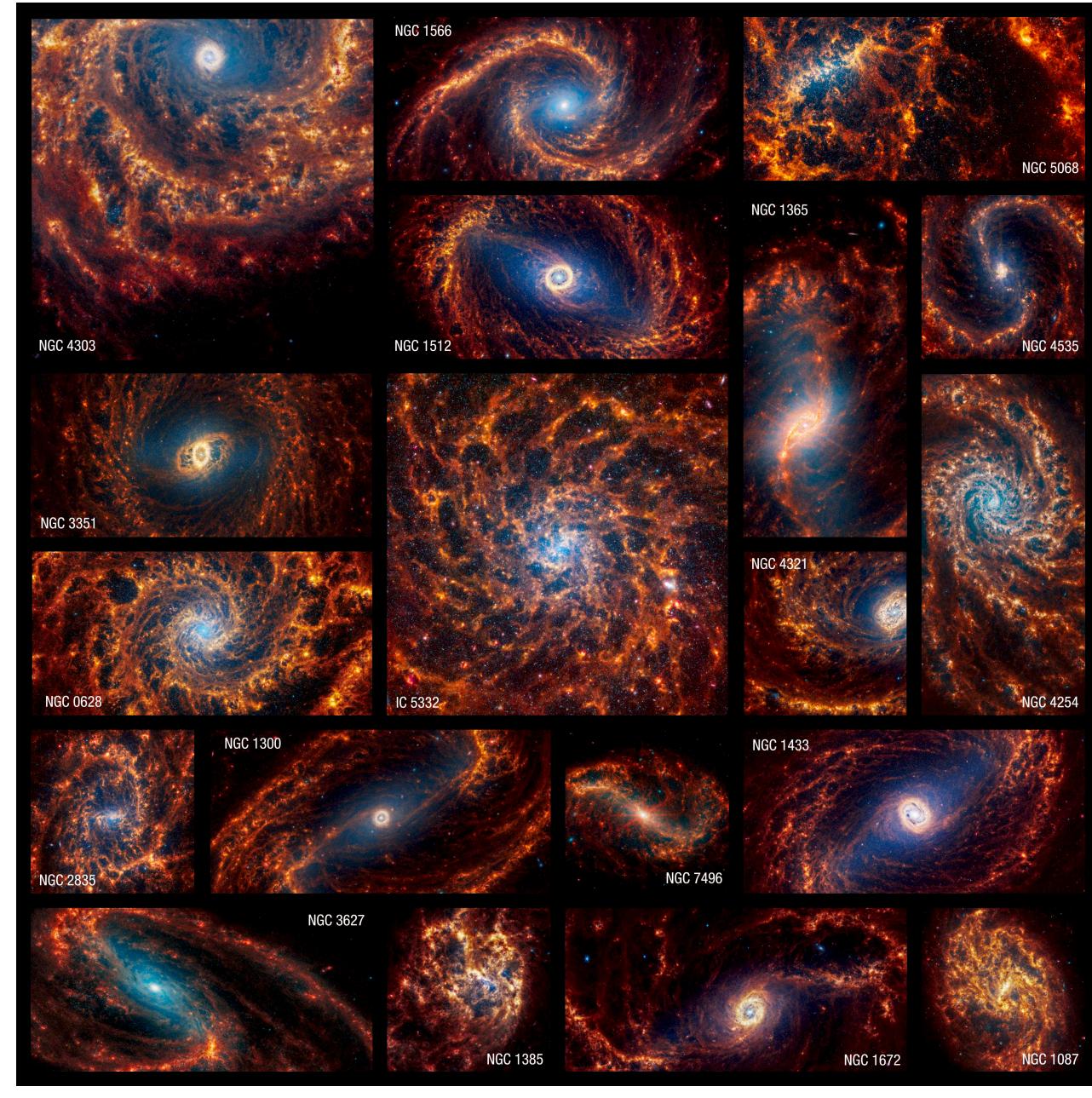
JWST MIRI: Supernova Remnant Cassiopeia-A expelling dust



M83 spiral galaxy NIRCam (near-IR): Through dust thou art made, stars!

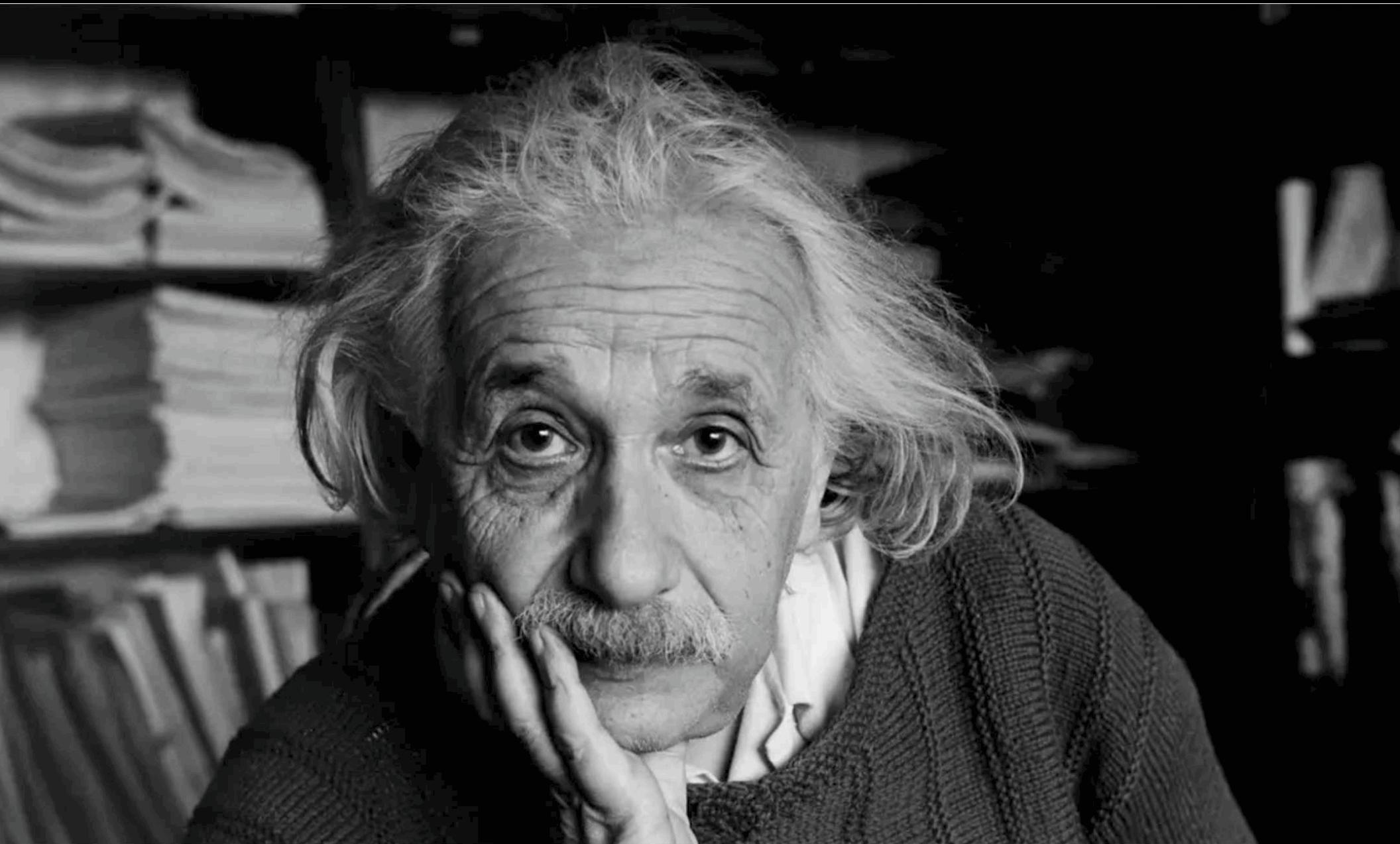


M83 spiral galaxy MIRI (mid-IR): ... and dust thou shalt return, stars!



Webb NIRCam and MIRI images of nearby galaxies:  
Cosmic star-formation and dust production ubiquitous throughout the universe!  
The “Cosmic Circle of Life” rules throughout the universe!

- (3) Viewing the Universe through the “Eyes of Einstein”



Webb is observing many things Einstein correctly predicted, yet doubted:  
Gravitational lensing, Black Holes, the Hubble Expansion, ...



Stephan's Quintet: 4 colliding galaxies (40 M-lyr; left spiral is foreground).

- These major “Cosmic Trainwrecks” are much more common in the past.
- Sun-like stars formed in aftermath of minor “Cosmic Fender-benders” .



Stephan's Quintet: 4 colliding galaxies at 40 million light-years (Mid-IR):

- Mid-IR shows molecular gas being pulled out during collision.
- Gravity from collision in top galaxy feeds the Beast: central black hole!

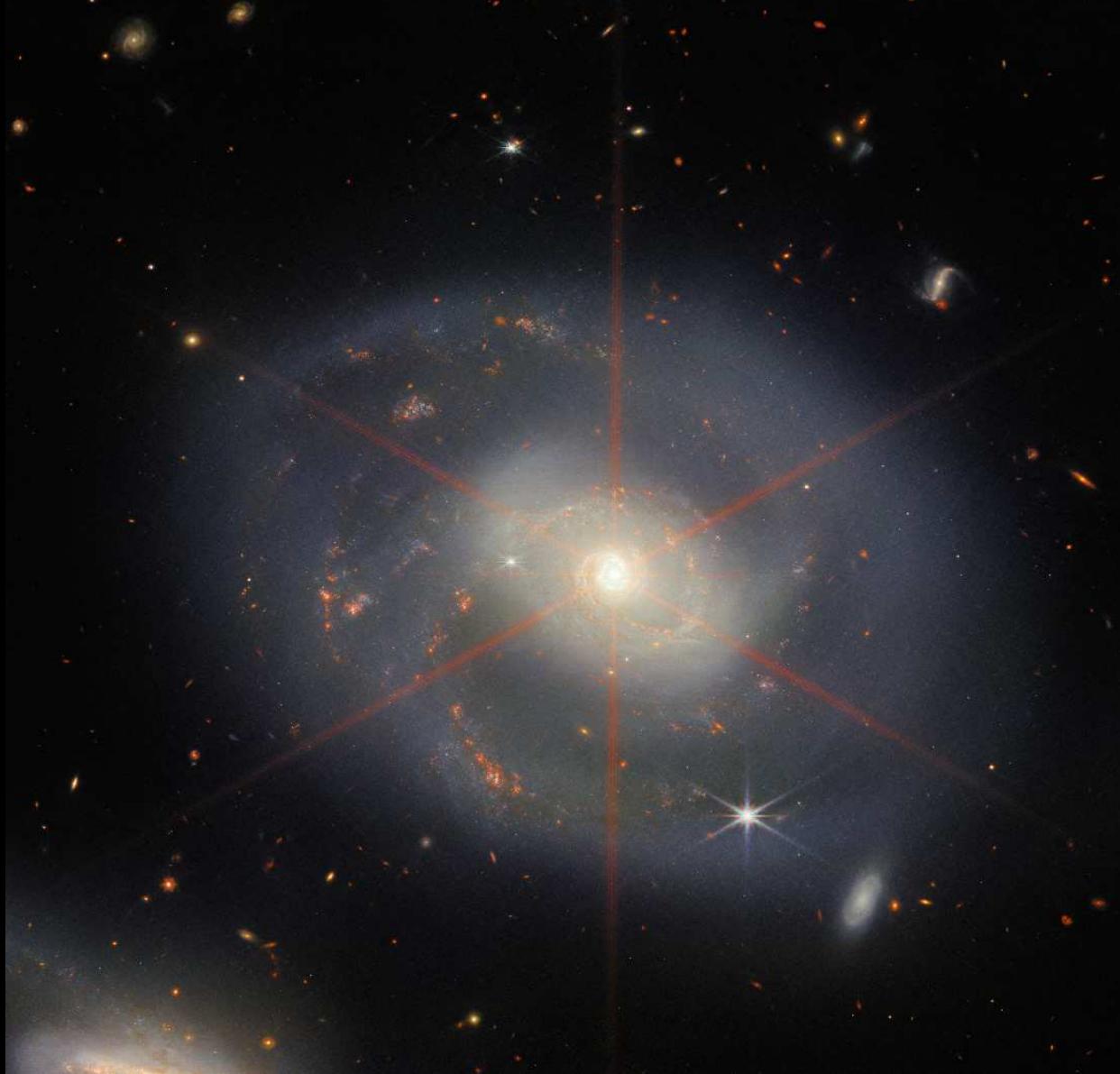


NGC1433 a galaxy with dusty spiral arms at 48 million light-years



NGC7496 a galaxy with dusty spiral arms at 24 million light-years:

- Inner spiral arms feed the central monster (black hole!)

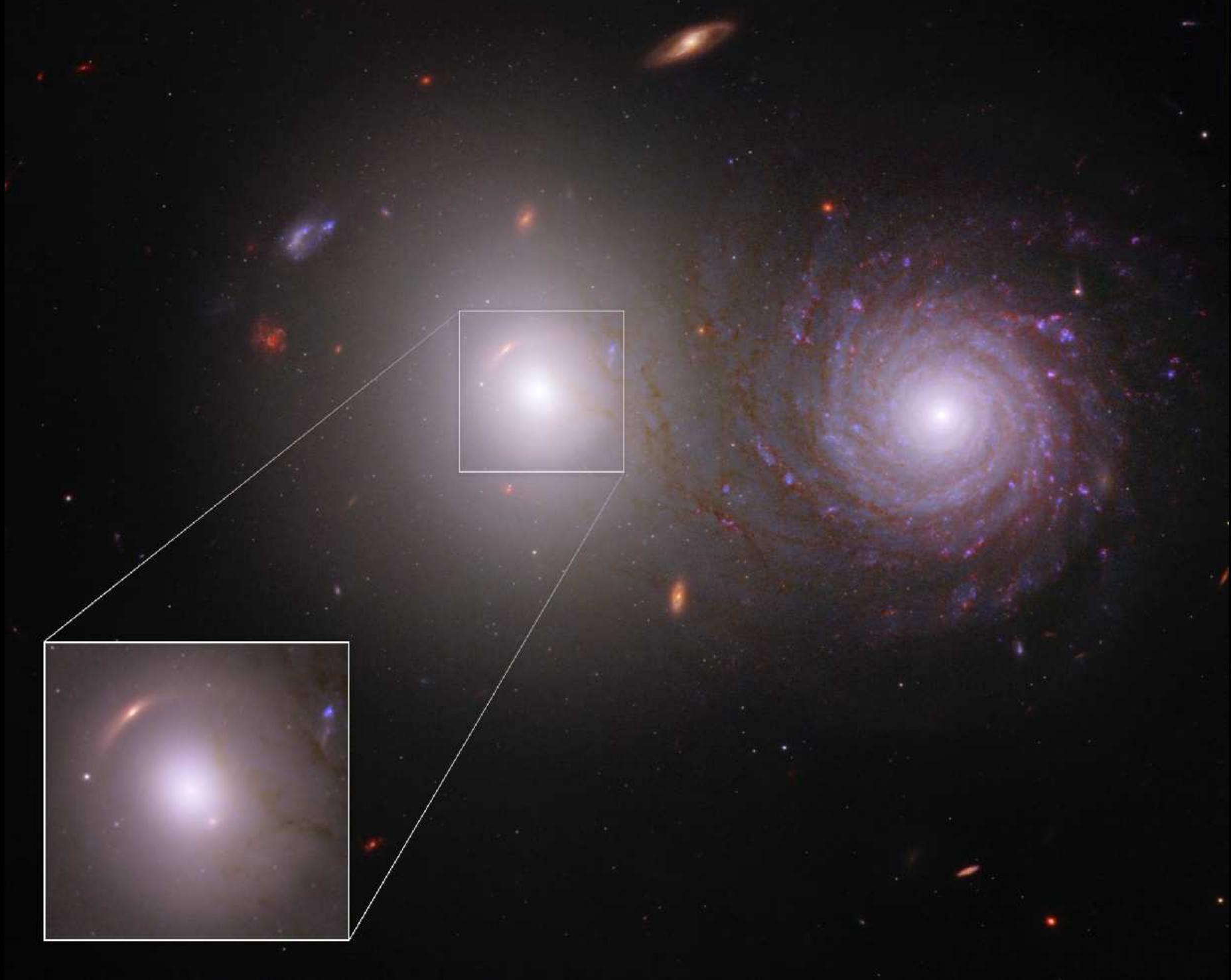


Don't feed the animals: NGC7469, a spiral galaxy at 220 million light-years:

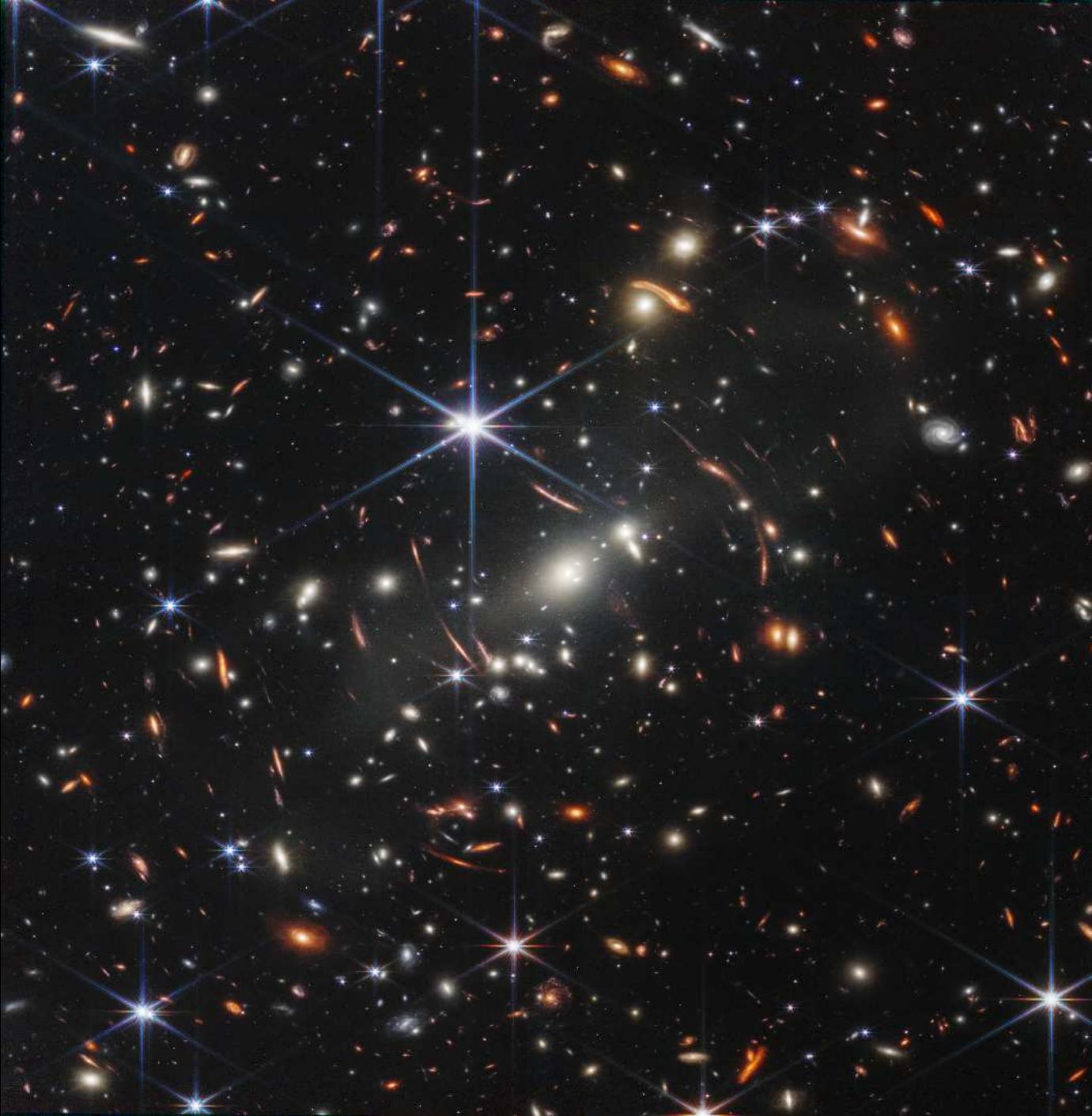
- It has a supermassive black hole (SMBH) feasting on the in-falling gas!
- In area surrounding the SMBH, gas is expelled at very high speeds, and stars are forming in ambient cooler gas → very bright nucleus (quasar).



- Spiral overlapping Elliptical VV191: Tracing dust: small grains! (Keel<sup>+</sup> 23).
- 150 Globular Clusters in  $z=0.0513$  Elliptical (Berkheimer<sup>+</sup> 2024, ApJ, 964, L29).

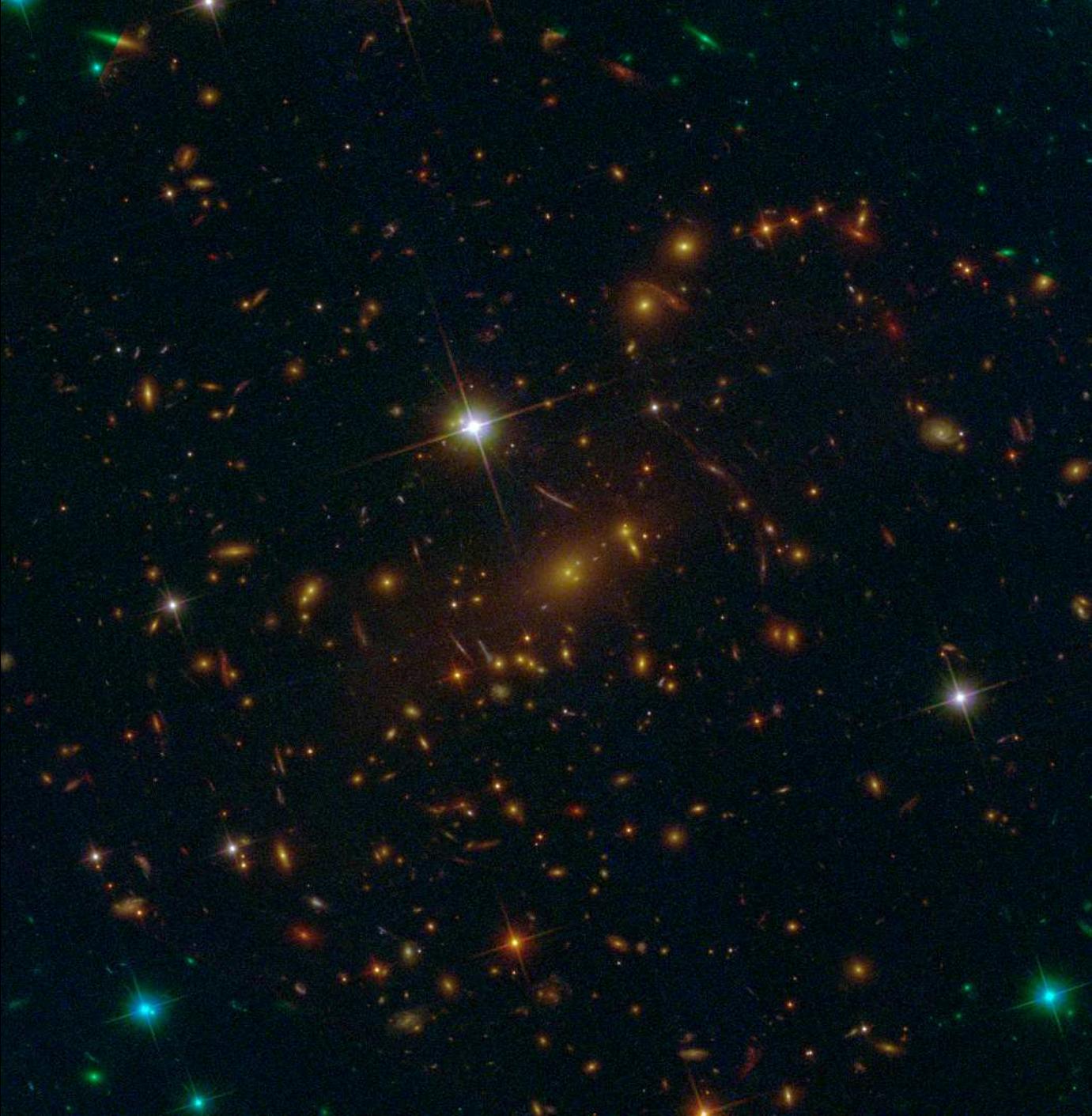


... and the  $z=0.0513$  Elliptical also lenses a background galaxy at  $z \sim 1$  (Keel<sup>+</sup> 2023, AJ, 165, 16)!



July 11, 2022: 12-hr Webb Deep Field on galaxy cluster SMACS 0723

- Cluster galaxies already are  $\sim 9$  Byrs old, seen at 4.5 Blyr distance!



Hubble image of SMACS 0723: not the same depth and breadth as Webb!

- Cluster 3× older than the Earth today: we are cosmic late bloomers!



JD 1

JD 2

JD 3

Cluster MACS0647 triply lensed a galaxy 0.4 Byrs after BB! (Hsiao, Coe<sup>+</sup> 22)



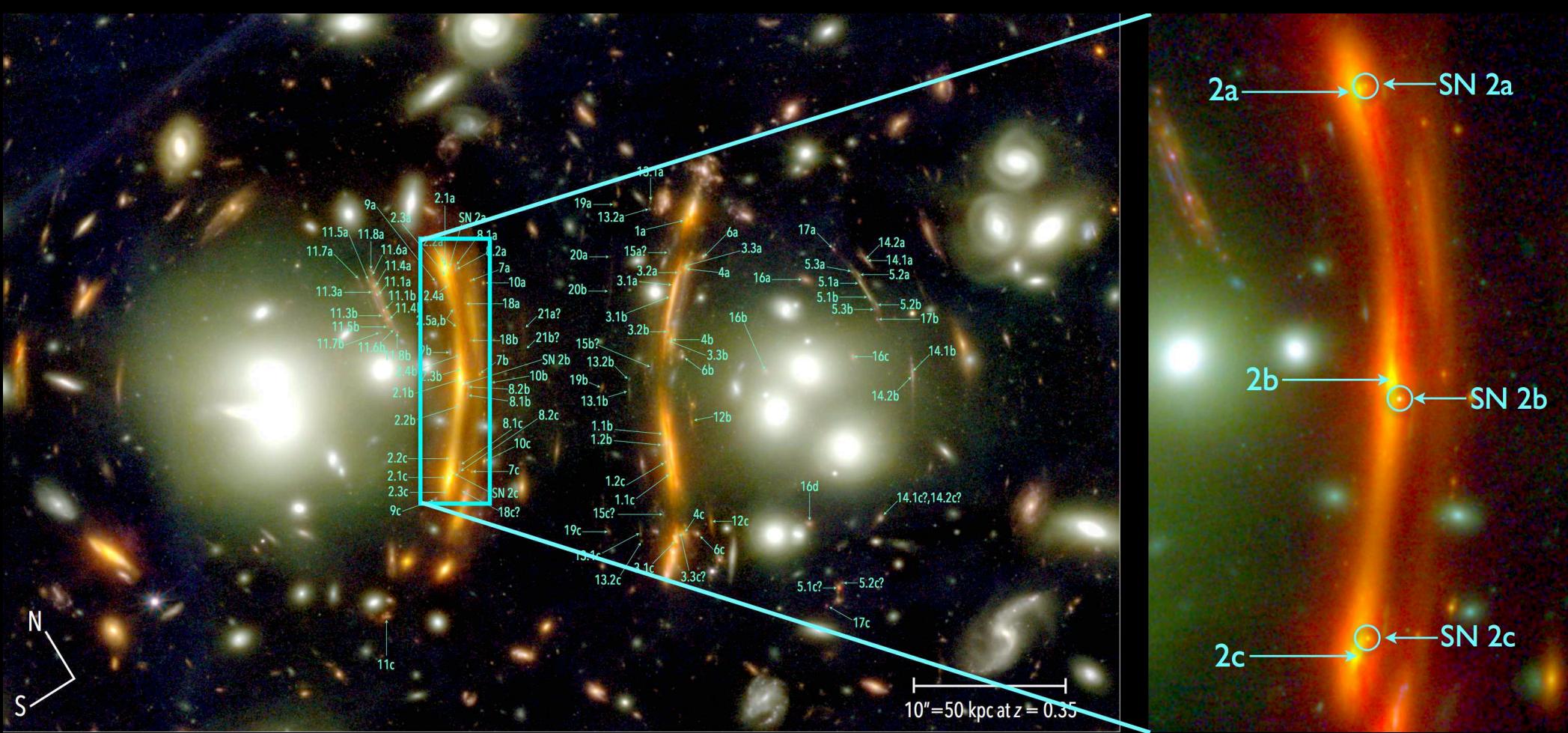
NIRCam: Cluster WHL0137-08 with highly lensed arc at  $z=6.2$  (0.9 Byr).

- Earendel: a highly magnified (double-)star seen in the first billion years after the Big Bang — the most distant star ever observed directly!

Prov. 3:6: "... in all your ways acknowledge him, and he will make your paths straight." [light-paths straight in 4D-curved space-time :) ].



JWST image of most luminous far-IR Planck cluster G165 at  $z=0.35$  found:  
Distant Supernova Ia at  $z=1.78 \rightarrow$  measure  $H_0$  10 Byrs ago (Frye<sup>+</sup>23)!



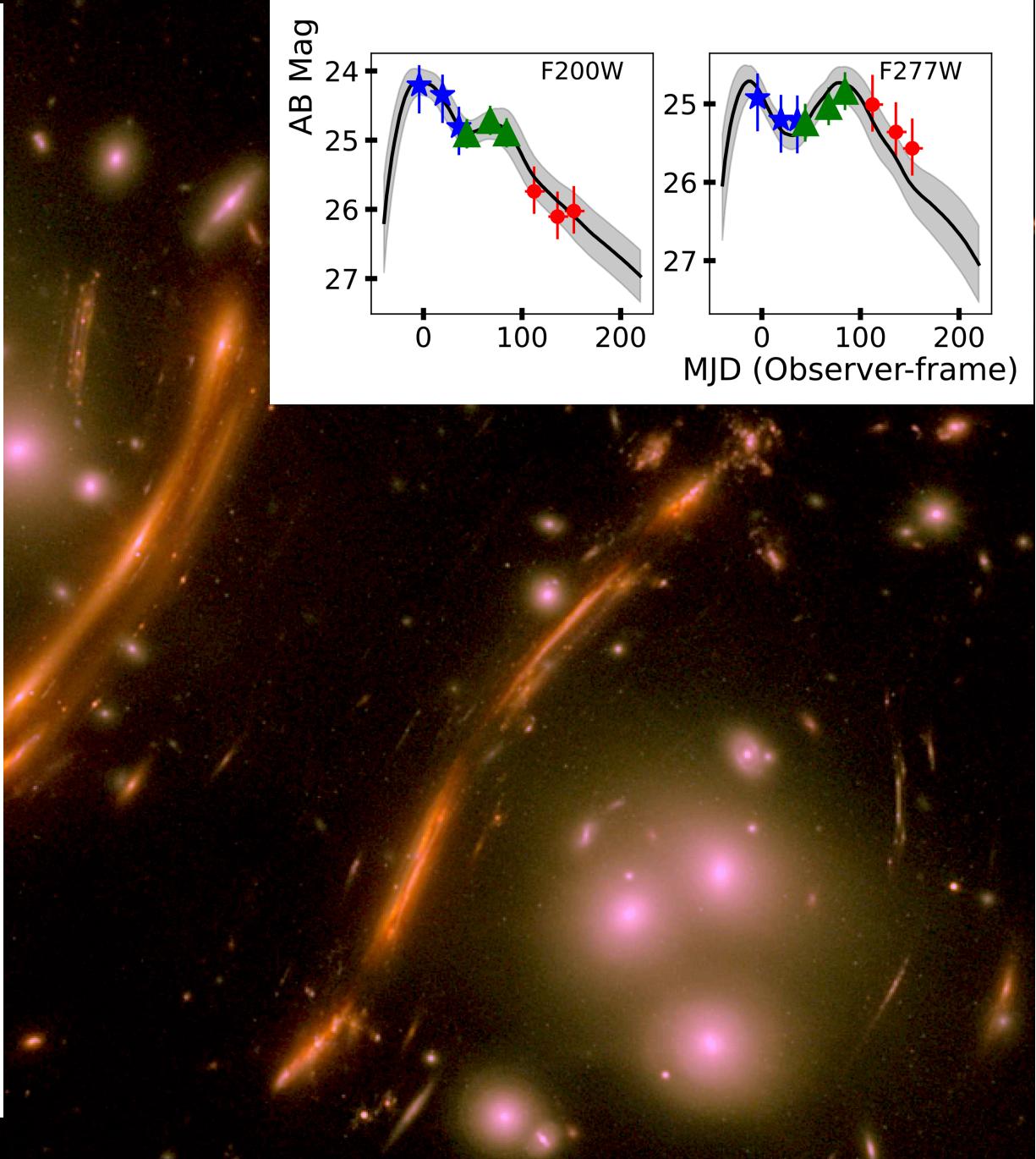
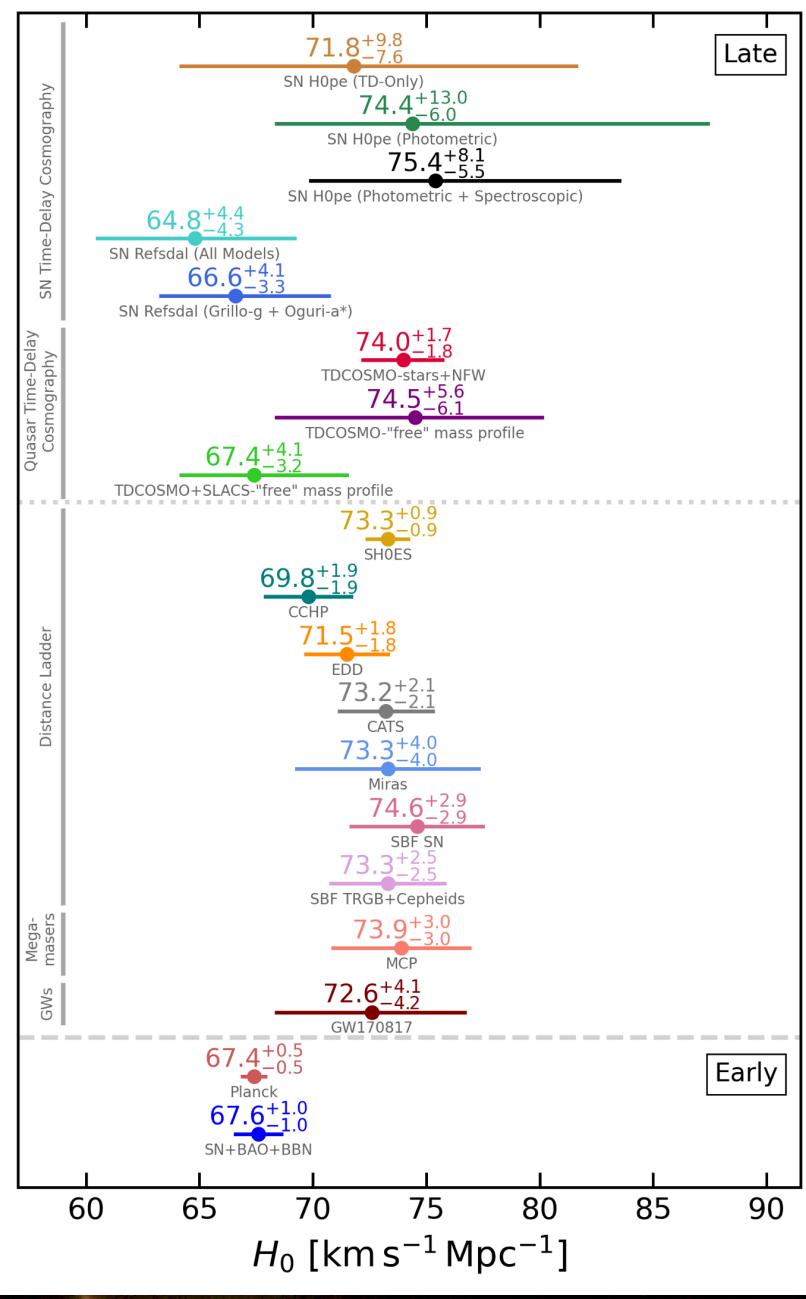
NIRCam in G165 shows: 3 bright point sources parity-flipped w.r.t. Arc-2:

- Clear SN-Ia at  $z = 1.783$ , seen only 3.6 Byrs after BB!
- 3-epoch G165: 9-point light curve!  $\longrightarrow$  measure  $H_0$  directly

(Polletta<sup>+23</sup>, Frye<sup>+24</sup>, Chen<sup>+24</sup>, Kamieneski<sup>+24</sup>, Pierel<sup>+24</sup>, Pascale<sup>+24</sup>).

$\rightarrow$  Regular monitoring of clusters with extreme SF can yield more lensed SNe!

- Total SFR  $\simeq 200\text{--}350 M_\odot/\text{yr}$  predicts  $\gtrsim 1$  lensed SN/yr (Kamieneski<sup>+</sup> arXiv/2404.088058)

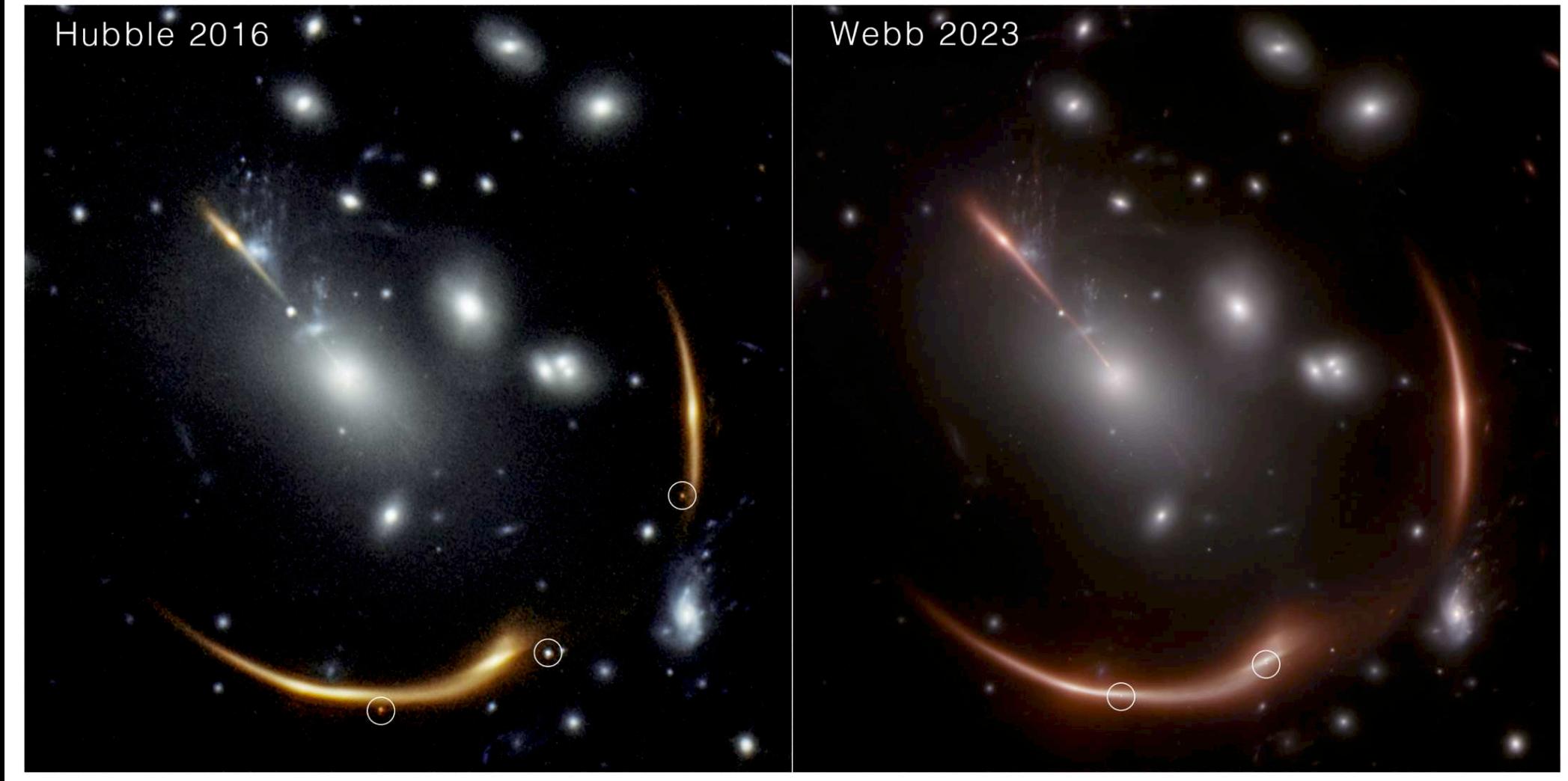


Pascale<sup>+</sup> (arXiv/2402.18902): Photo & spectro time delay:  $H_0 = 75.4^{+8.1}_{-5.5}$  (at  $z=0.35$ ).

- Monitoring G165 predicts  $\gtrsim 1$  lensed SN-Ia/yr (Kamieneski<sup>+</sup> arXiv/2404.088058)!

Hubble 2016

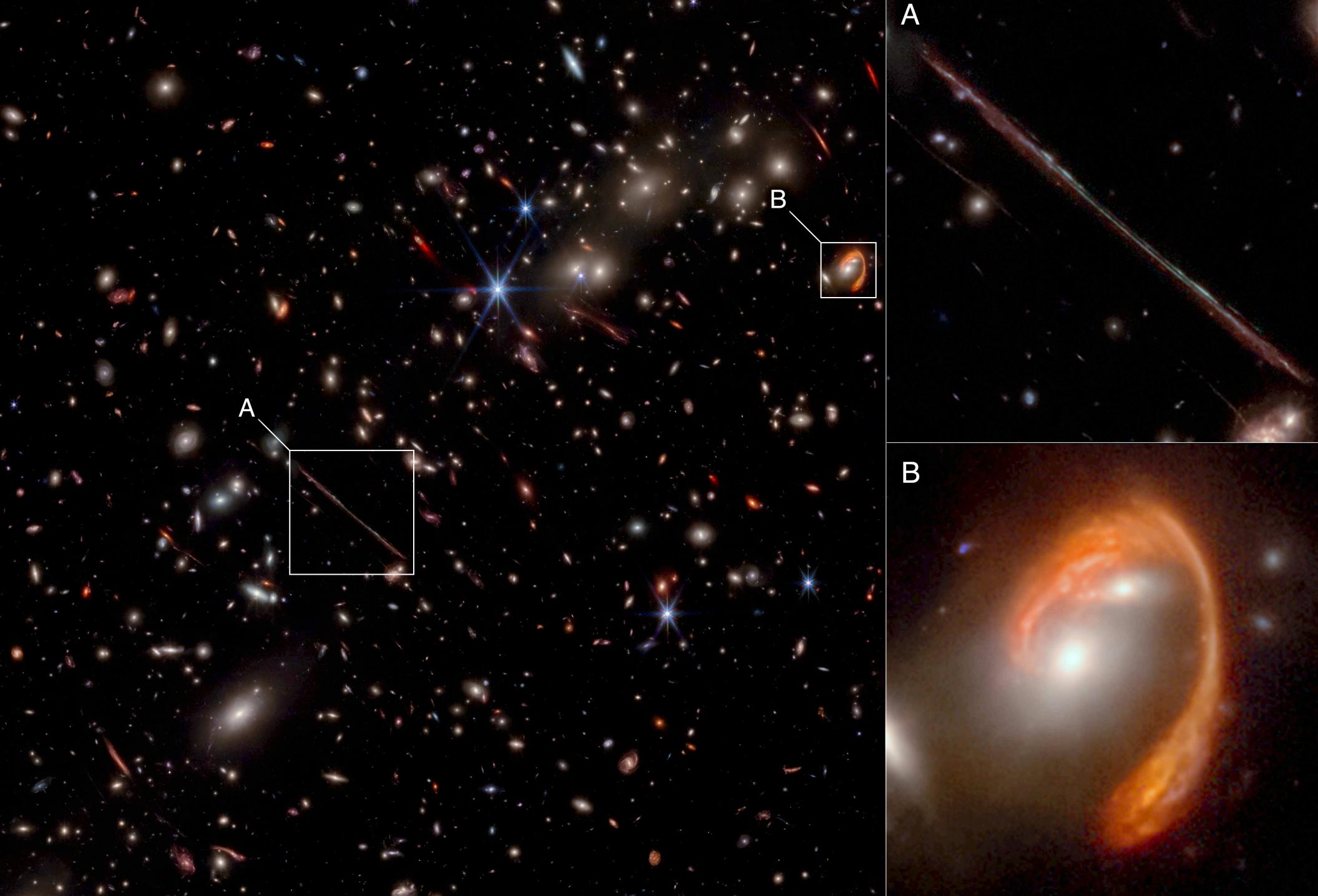
Webb 2023



Hubble saw a lensed Supernova Ia behind this galaxy cluster in 2016:

Webb saw more distant lensed Supernova at  $z=1.9$  (age 3.5 Byrs) in 2023!

⇒ “SN Encore”: Lensing is the gift that keeps on giving!



Monster cluster El Gordo distorts distant galaxies into “pencils” (Diego<sup>+22</sup>)

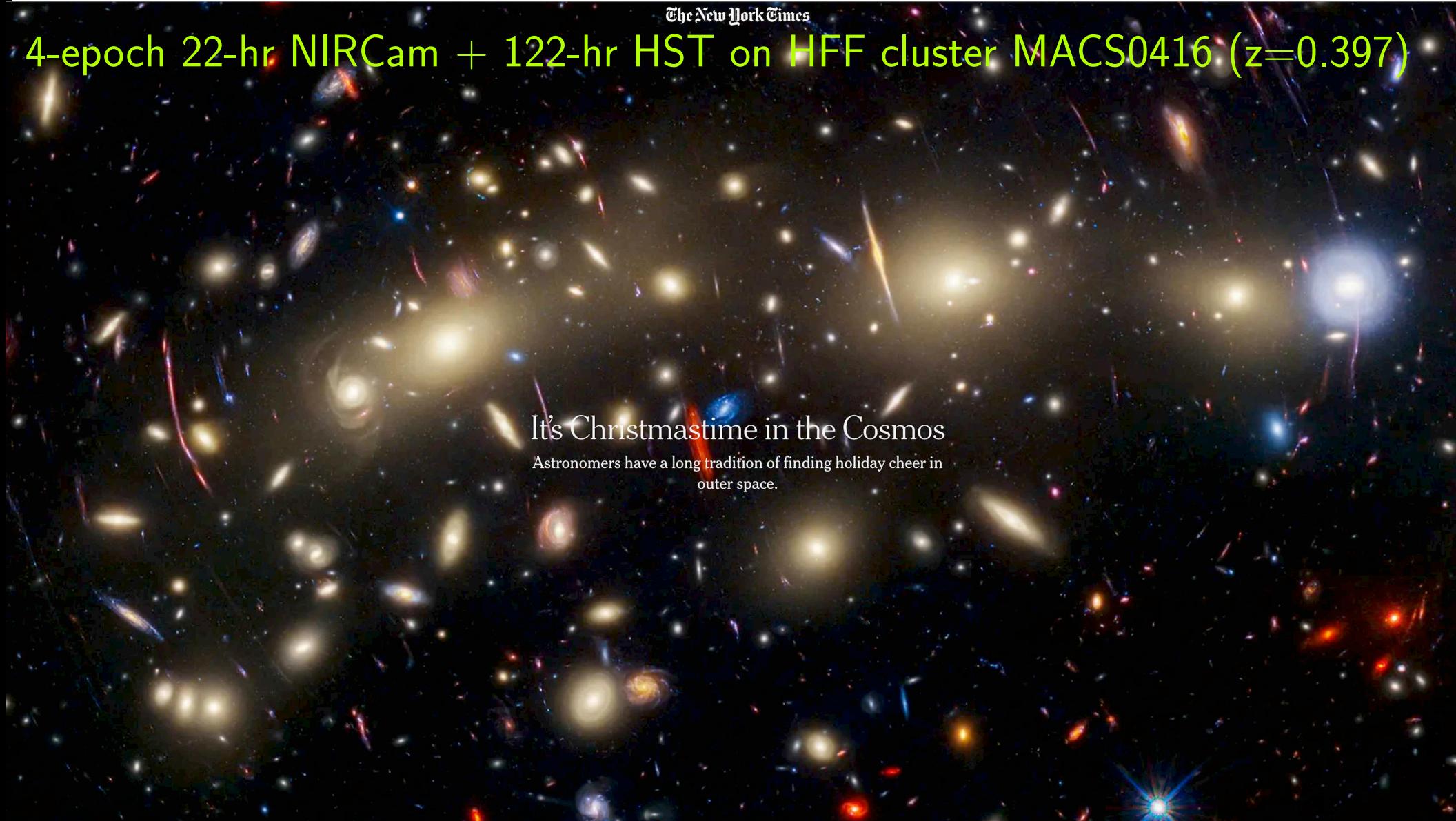


and El Gordo makes a super-lens “El Anzuelo” — Einstein’s fishhook!

<https://webbtelescope.org/contents/news-releases/2023/news-2023-119>

<https://news.asu.edu/20230802-global-engagement-asu-webb-telescope-einstein-werner-salinger-holocaust>

4-epoch 22-hr NIRCam + 122-hr HST on HFF cluster MACS0416 ( $z=0.397$ )



It's Christmastime in the Cosmos

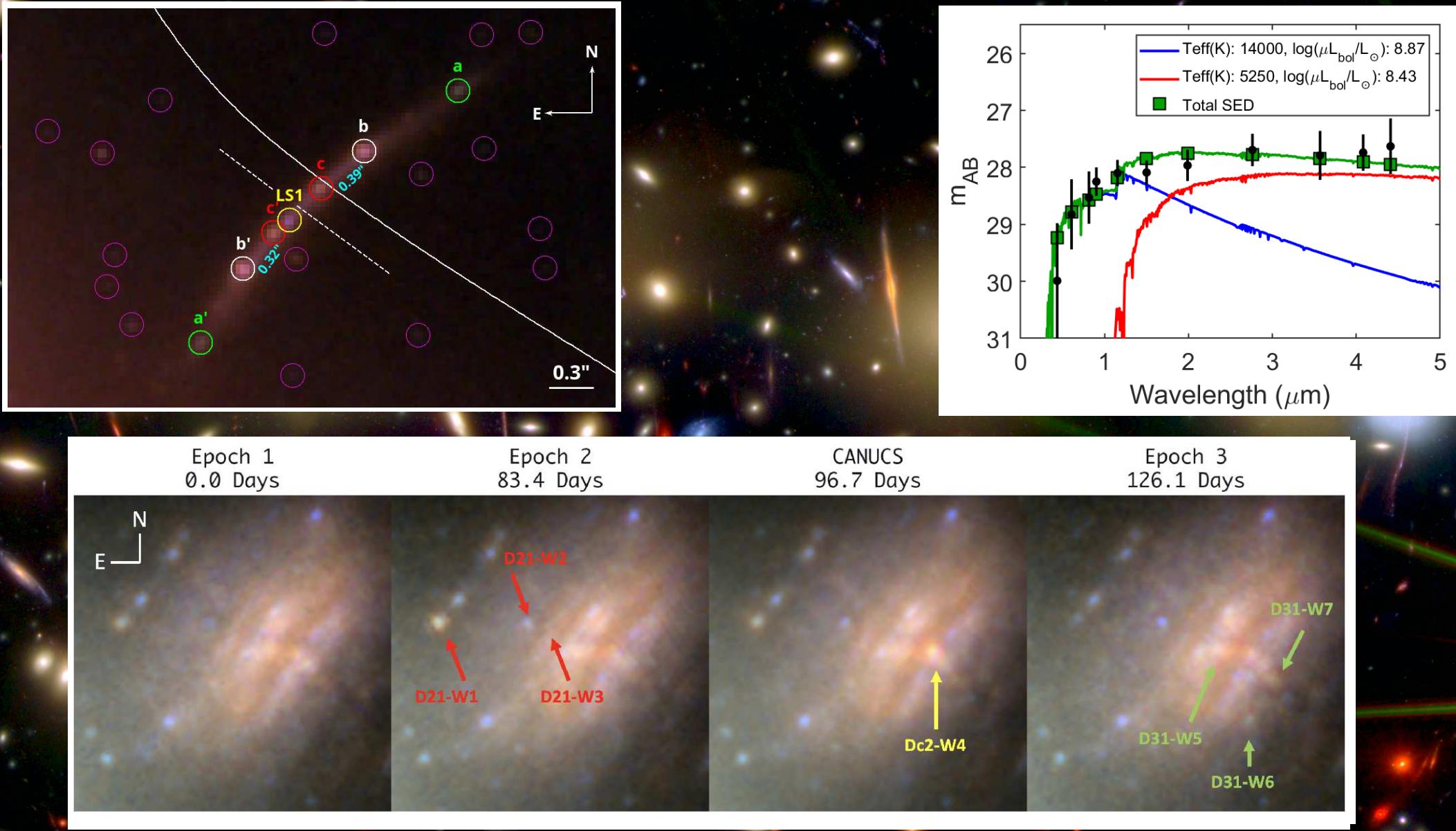
Astronomers have a long tradition of finding holiday cheer in outer space.

Yan, H.+ (2023, ApJS, 269, 42): 12 new caustic transits at  $z \approx 1-2$  from 4 epochs!

Diego, J.+ (2023, A&A 679, A31): extremely magnified binary star at  $z=2.091$ !

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/09/world/webb-hubble-colorful-galaxy-cluster-scn/index.html>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/19/science/christmas-stars-galaxies-webb-nasa.html?>



Yan, H.+ (2023, ApJS, 269, 42): 12 new caustic transits at  $z \approx 1-2$  from 4 epochs!

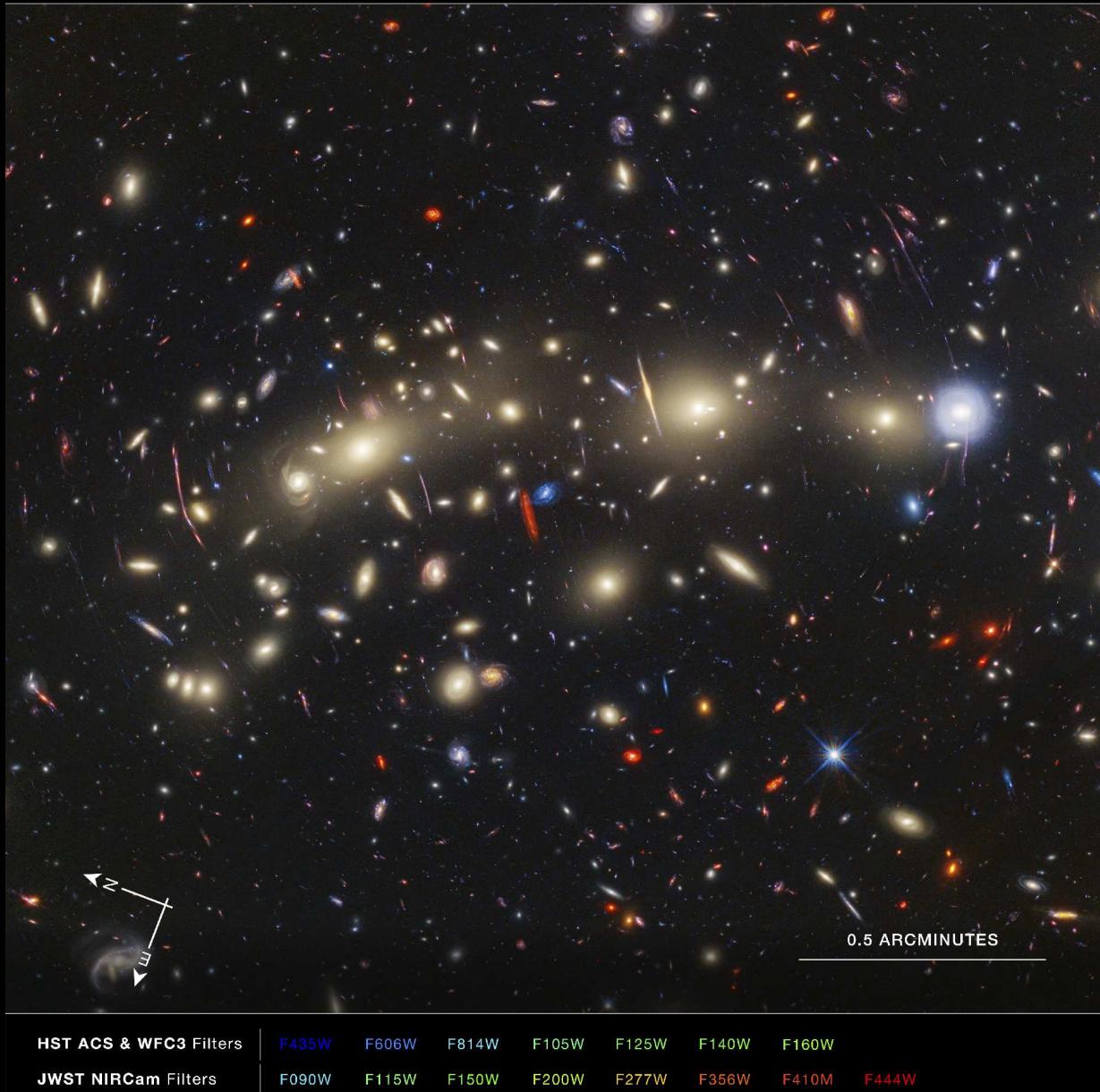
Diego, J.+ (2023, A&A 679, A31): extremely magnified  $z=2.091$  binary star!

$\Rightarrow$  Regular monitoring of several clusters can see stars at  $z \gtrsim 1$  directly!

- With magn  $\approx 1000-4000$ , many have spectra of binary stars at  $z \approx 1-2$ !

HUBBLE AND WEBB SPACE TELESCOPES

## GALAXY CLUSTER | MACS J0416.1-2403

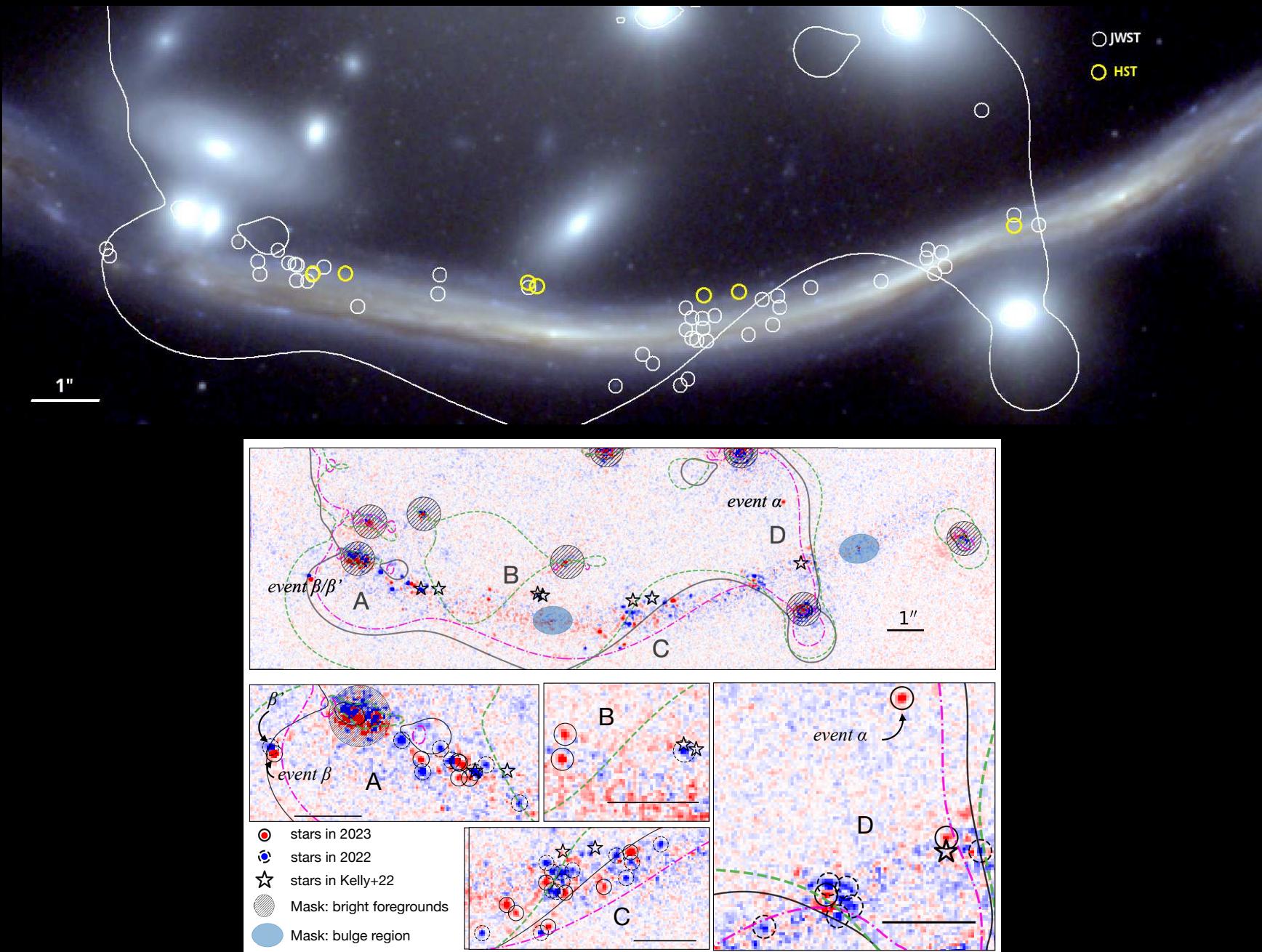


HST ACS & WFC3 Filters | F435W F606W F814W F105W F125W F140W F160W

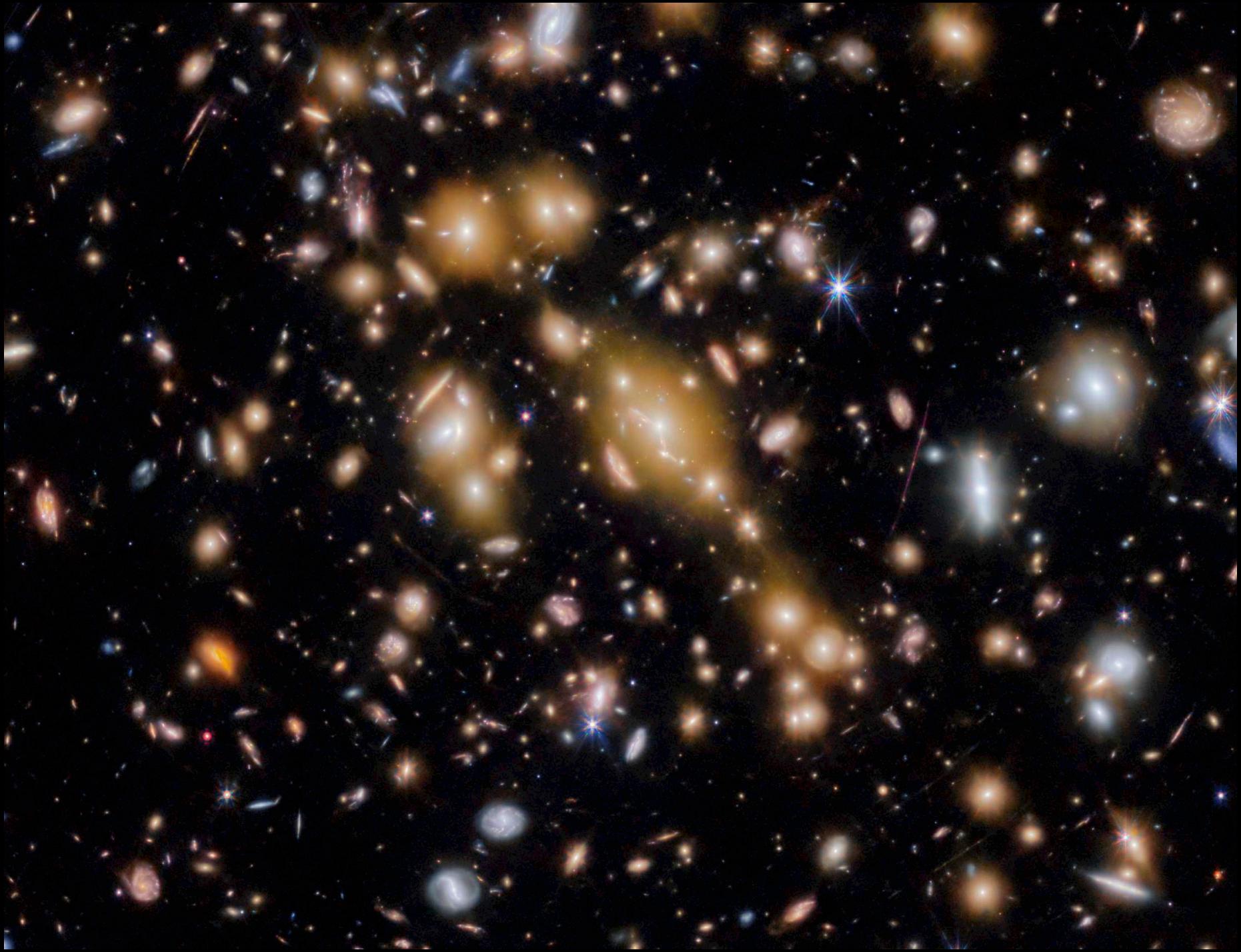
JWST NIRCam Filters | F090W F115W F150W F200W F277W F356W F410M F444W

122 hr HST + 22 hr JWST on Frontier Field cluster MACS0416 (4.3 Blyr)

- The power of Two Telescopes: Webb collects 6× more light than Hubble!



Abell 370 Dragon's arc: 46 individual caustic-transiting stars at  $z=0.73!$   
 (Y. Fudamoto<sup>+</sup>, astro-ph/2404.08045; J. Diego<sup>+</sup> astro-ph/2404.08033).  
 $\implies$  JWST Time-Domain permits counting stars at  $z \gtrsim 0.7$  directly!



$z=0.97$  cluster SPT0615: lenses young globular clusters at  $z=10.2$  !

Adamo<sup>+</sup> (Nature; astro-ph/1401.03224):  $\sim 50$  Myr old, formed at  $z \sim 11$ ! <https://esawebb.org/news/weic2418/>



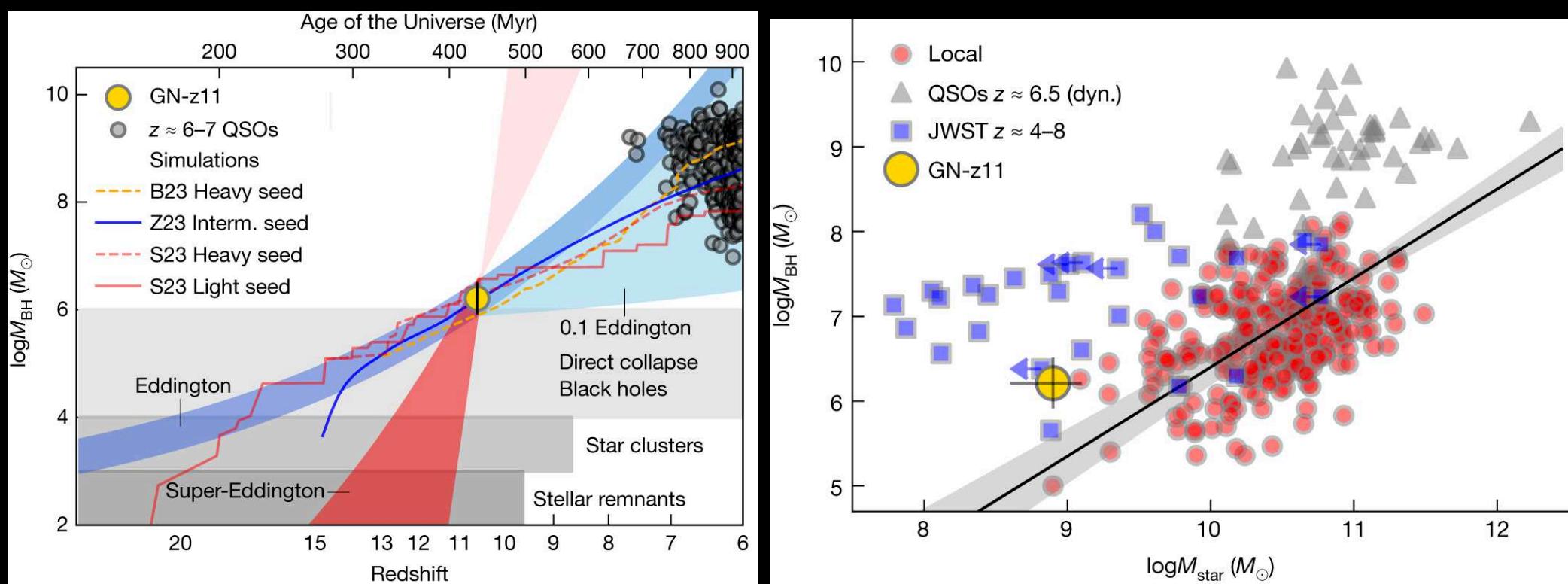
- $z \gtrsim 1$  universe is littered with galaxy mergers and supermassive black holes!

2 Sam 7:11: “ ... the LORD himself will establish a house for you ...”

Jer. 32:37: “I will bring them back to this place and let them live in safety”

Jer. 29:11: “... and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.”

Thank God: we live in a *boring* galaxy away from major mergers & SMBHs!



[Left] (Super Massive) Black Hole growth may start before  $z \approx 20$  (175 Myr).

[Right] This results in overweight SMBHs compared to their host galaxies at  $z \approx 4–8$  (or in the first 0.6–1.5 Byr)!

(e.g., Maiolino et al. 2024, Nature, 627, 59)

Who came first: chicken (Galaxy) or egg (SMBH)? Most certainly the egg!

Psalm 74:20: “Have regard for your covenant, because haunts of violence fill the dark places of the land.”

## (4) Summary and Conclusions

(1) Webb was successfully built, tested and finally launched in Dec. 2021.

(2) Webb's first images trace the "Cosmic Circle of Life":

- Formation and evolution of stars and dust over cosmic time.
- How dust helped form exoplanets and building blocks for life.

(3) Webb is observing the epochs of First Light, Galaxy Assembly & Super Massive Black Hole-growth in detail (much through lensing):

- Formation of the first stars, star-clusters, SMBH's after 0.2 Byr.
- How galaxies formed and evolved over 13.5 Billion years.

(4) Webb has shown us our proper place in the universe:

- From cosmic dust we were made, and to cosmic dust we shall return!
- We are cosmic later bloomers, and live in a cosmic quiet place !

# SPARE CHARTS

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With many thanks to Brad DeSandro, Jessica Berkheimer, and Rafael Ortiz for suggestions

# PEARLS papers, press releases and other URLs

Talk: [http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/rtb\\_jul24\\_jwst.pdf](http://www.asu.edu/clas/hst/www/jwst/rtb_jul24_jwst.pdf) Data: <https://sites.google.com/view/jwstpearls>

<https://hubblesite.org/contents/news-releases/2022/news-2022-050>

<https://blogs.nasa.gov/webb/2022/10/05/webb-hubble-team-up-to-trace-interstellar-dust-within-a-galactic-pair/>

<https://blogs.nasa.gov/webb/2022/12/14/webb-glimpses-field-of-extragalactic-pearls-studded-with-galactic-diamonds/>

<https://esawebb.org/images/pearls1/zoomable/>

<https://webbtelescope.org/contents/news-releases/2023/news-2023-119>

<https://news.asu.edu/20230801-jwsts-gravitational-lens-reveals-distant-objects-behind-el-gordo-galaxy-cluster>

<https://hubblesite.org/contents/news-releases/2023/news-2023-146>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/19/science/christmas-stars-galaxies-webb-nasa.html?>

<https://bigthink.com/starts-with-a-bang/triple-lens-supernova-jwst/>

Adams, N. J., Conselice, C. J., Austin, D., et al. 2024, ApJ, 965, 169 ([astro-ph/2304.13721v1](#))

Austin, Duncan, Conselice, C. J., Adams, et al. 2024, ApJ, submitted ([astro-ph/2404.10751](#))

Berkheimer, J. M., Carleton, T., Windhorst, R. A., et al. 2024, ApJ, 964, L29 ([astro-ph/2310.16923v2](#))

Carleton, T., Windhorst, R. A., O'Brien, R., et al. 2022, AJ, 164, 170 ([astro-ph/2205.06347](#))

Carleton, T., Cohen, S. H., Frye, B., et al. 2023, ApJ, 953, 83 ([astro-ph/2303.04726](#))

Carleton, T., Ellsworth-Bowers, T., Windhorst, R. A., et al. 2024, ApJL, 961, L37 ([astro-ph/2309.16028](#))

Chen, W., Kelly, P. L., Frye, B. L., et al. 2024, ApJ, in press ([astro-ph/2403.19029](#))

Diego, J. M., Meena, A. K., Adams, N. J., et al. 2023, A&A, 672, A3 ([astro-ph/2210.06514](#))

Diego, J. M., Sun, B., Yan, H., et al. 2023, A&A, 679, A31 ([astro-ph/2307.10363](#))

Diego, J. M., Adams, N. J., Willner, S., et al. 2024, A&A, submitted ([astro-ph/2312.11603](#))

Diego, J. M., Li, S. K., Amruth, A., et al. 2024, A&A, in press ([astro-ph/2404.08033](#))

D'Silva, J. C. J., Driver, S. P., Lagos, C. D. P., et al. 2024, ApJL, 959, L18 ([astro-ph/2310.03081v1](#))

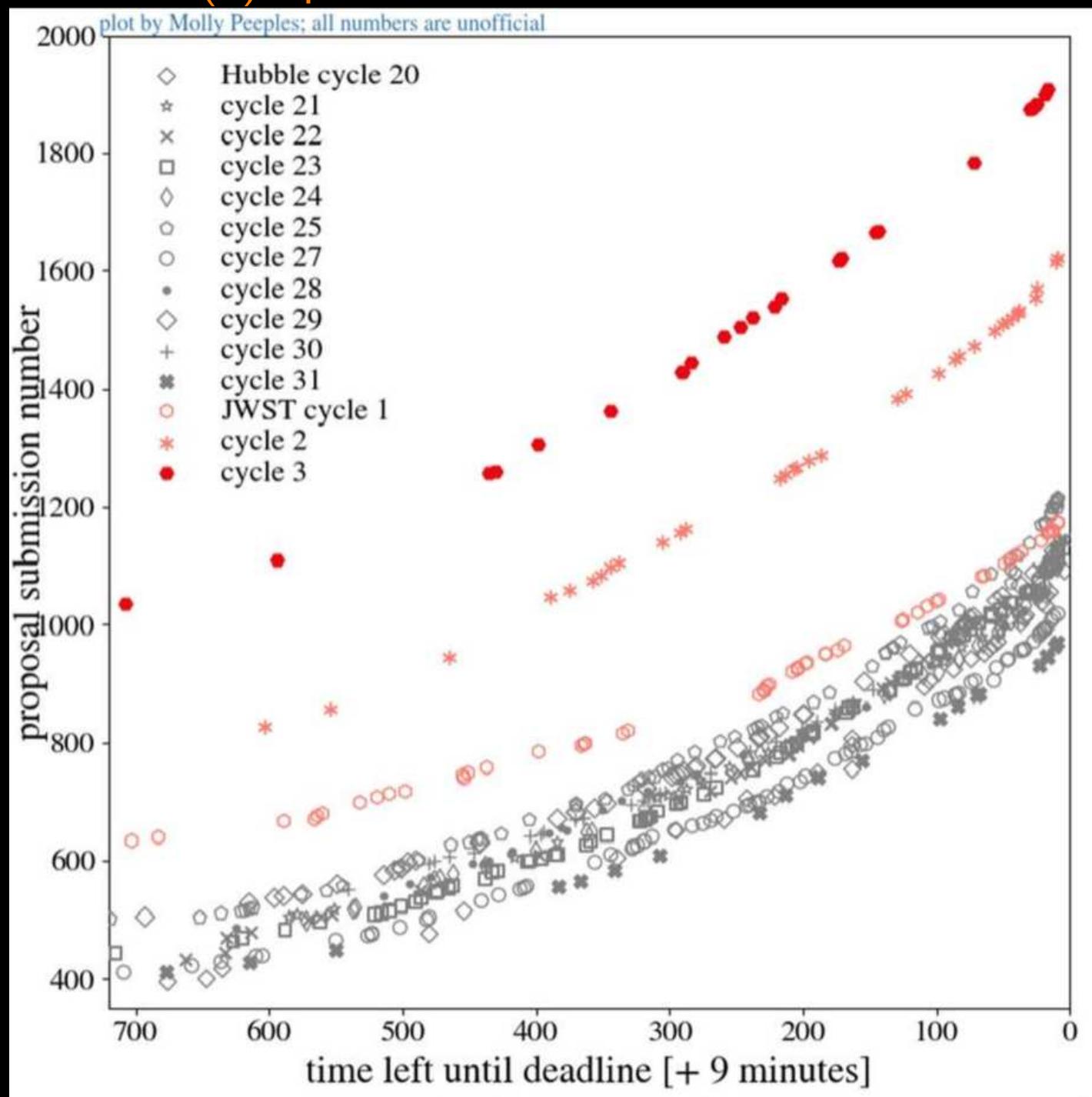
Duncan, K. J., Windhorst, R. A., et al. 2023, MNRAS, 522, 4548–4564 ([astro-ph/2212.09769](#))

Frye, B. L., Pascale, M., Foo, N., et al. 2023, ApJ, 952, 81 ([astro-ph/2303.03556](#))

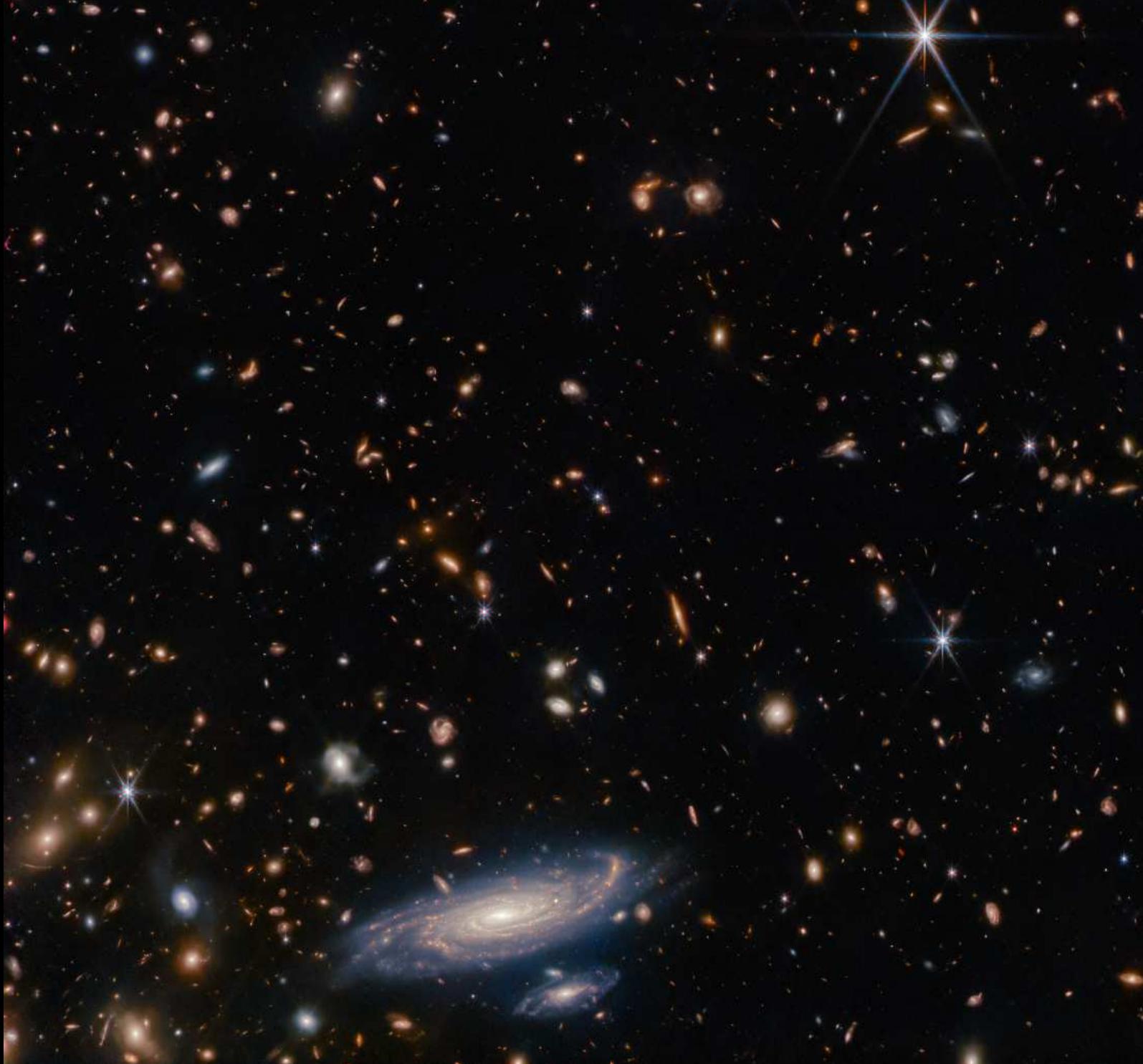
Frye, B. L., Pascale, M., Pierel, J., Chen, W., Foo, N., et al. 2024, ApJ, 961, 171 ([astro-ph/2309.07326v1](#))

- Fudamoto, Y., Sun, F., Diego, J. M., et al. 2024, Nat. Astron., submitted (astro-ph/2404.08045)
- Juodzbalis, I., Conselice, C. J., Singh, M., et al. 2023, MNRAS, 525, 1353 (astro-ph/2307.07535)
- Kamieneski, P. S., Frye, B. L., Pascale, M., et al. 2023, ApJ, 955, 91 (astro-ph/2303.05054)
- Kamieneski, P. S., Frye, B. L., Windhorst, R. A., et al. 2024, ApJ, in press (astro-ph/2404.08058)
- Keel, W. C., Windhorst, R. A., Jansen, R. A., et al. 2023, AJ, 165, 166 (astro-ph/2208.14475)
- Nabizadeh, A., Zackrisson, E., Pacucci, F., et al. 2024, A&A, 683-58 (astro-ph/2308.07260)
- O'Brien, R., Carleton, T., Windhorst, R. et al. 2023, AJ, 165, 237 (astro-ph/2210.08010)
- O'Brien, R., Jansen, R. A., Grogin, N. A., et al. ApJS, in press (astro-ph/2401.04944)
- Ortiz, III, R., Windhorst, R. A., Cohen, S. H., et al. 2024, ApJ, resubmitted (astro-ph/2404.10709)
- Pascale, M., Frye, B. L., Pierel, J. D. R., et al. ApJ, resubmitted (astro-ph/2403.18902)
- Pierel, J. D. R., Frye, B. L., Pascale, M., et al. 2024, ApJ, in press (astro-ph/2404.02139)
- Polletta, M. del Carmen, Nonino, M., Frye, B., et al. 2023, A&AL, 675, L4 (astro-ph/2306.12385)
- Robertson, C., Holwerda, B. W., Young, J., et al. 2024, AJ, in press (astro-ph/2403.15619)
- Smail, I., Dudzeviciute, U., Gurwell, M., et al. 2023, ApJ, 958, 36 (astro-ph/2306.16039)
- Summers, J., Windhorst, R. A., Cohen, S. H., et al. 2023, ApJ, 958, 108 (astro-ph/2306.13037)
- Trussler, J. A. A., Conselice, C. J., Adams, N., et al. 2024, MNRAS, 527, 11627–11650 (astro-ph/2308.09665)
- Willner, S. P., Gim, H. B., Polletta, M. et al. 2023, ApJ, 958, 176 (astro-ph/2309.13008)
- Windhorst, R., Timmes, F. X., Wyithe, J. S. B., et al. 2018, ApJS, 234, 41 (astro-ph/1801.03584)
- Windhorst, R. A., Carleton, T., O'Brien, R., et al. 2022, AJ, 164, 141 (astro-ph/2205.06214)
- Windhorst, R. A., Cohen, S. H., Jansen, R. A., et al. 2023, AJ, 165, 13 (astro-ph/2209.04119)
- Yan, H., Cohen, S. H., Windhorst, R. A., et al. 2023, ApJL, 942, L8 (astro-ph/2209.04092)
- Yan, H., Ma, Z., Sun, B., et al. 2023, ApJ, 2023, ApJS, 269, 43 (astro-ph/2307.07579)
- Zhao, X., Civano, F., Willmer, C. N. A., et al. 2024, ApJ, 965, 188 (astro-ph/2402.13508)

## (5) Spare JWST science charts



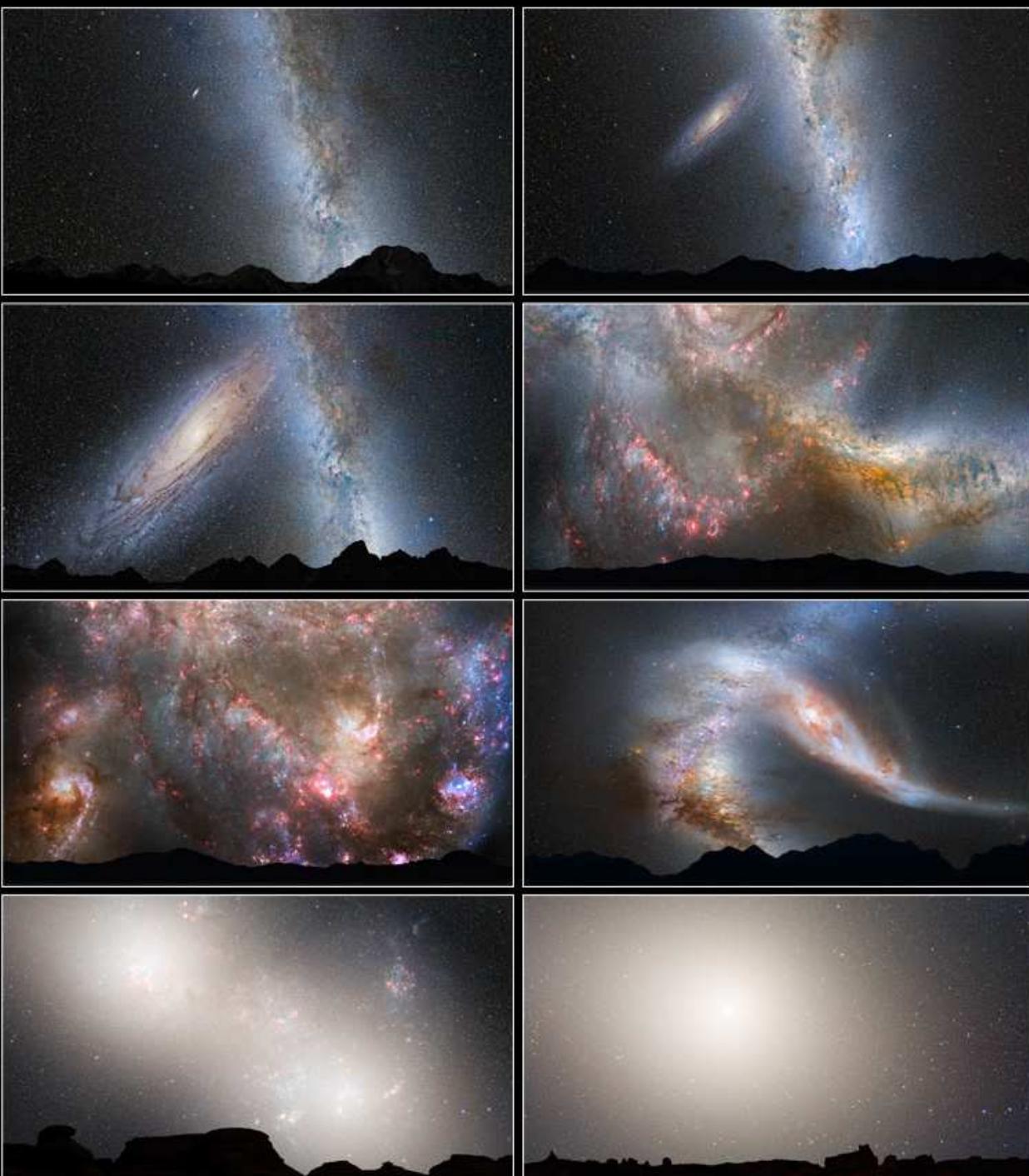
Oct 2023: Webb is now THE highest-in-demand NASA Flagship mission ever!



LEDA-2046648: a beautiful galaxy pair observed with NIRISS 1 Blyr away.



LEDA-2046648: Andromeda will collide with Milky Way like this in 4-5 Byrs.



Will this ever happen to our own Galaxy?

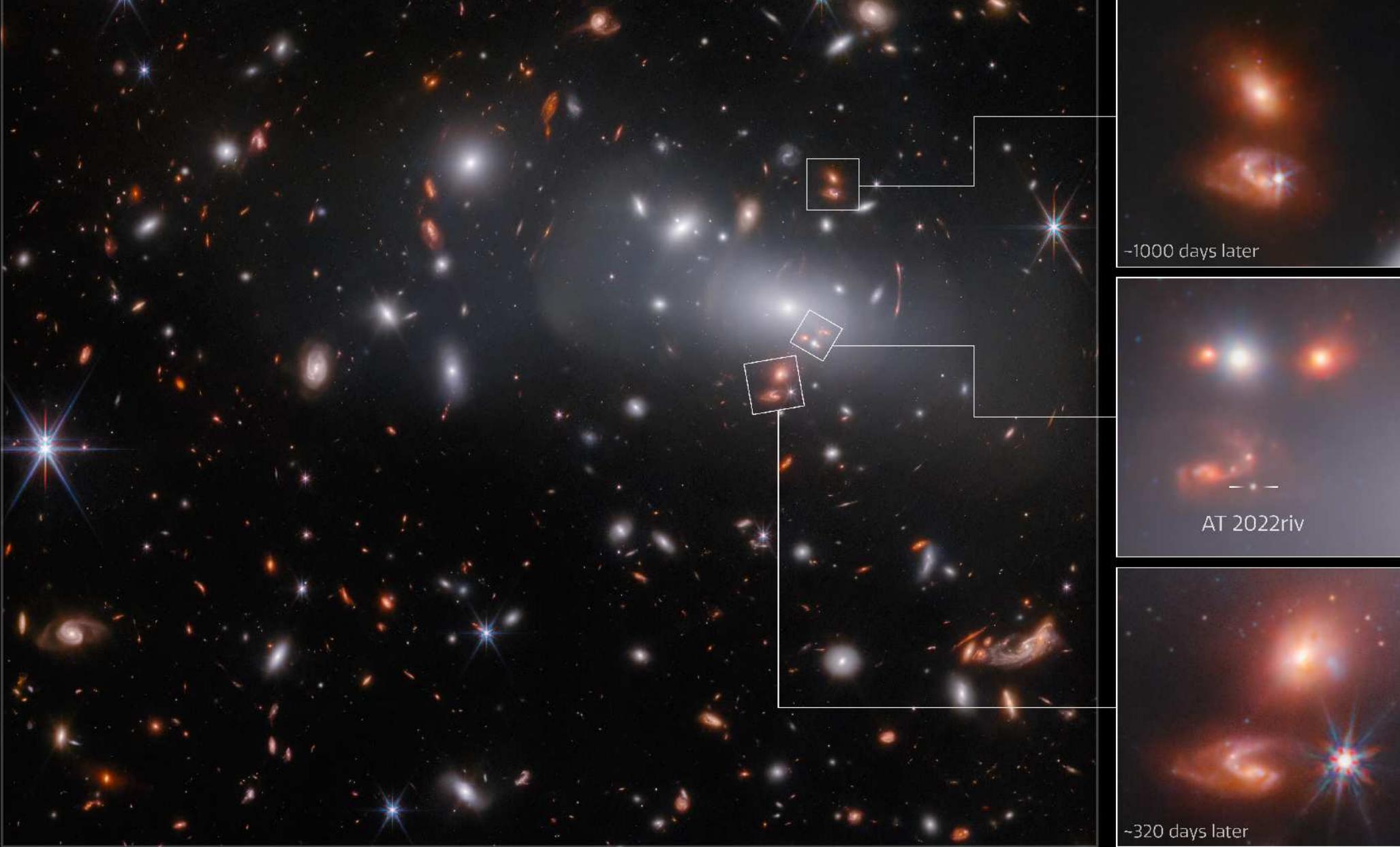
YES! Hubble showed no lateral motion of Andromeda:  
Approaches at  $-110$  km/s.

Hence, Andromeda will merge with Milky Way!

The two blackholes ( $10^6$ – $10^7$  suns) will also merge!

Not to worry: only 4–5 Byr from today!

Illustration Sequence of the Milky Way and Andromeda Galaxy Colliding



Cluster RXJ2129 with triply lensed Supernova at 2.9 billion lyrs distance

- SN only seen in middle panel sampling the earliest observation

<https://esawebb.org/images/potm2302a/>



Massive lensing cluster Abell 2744:

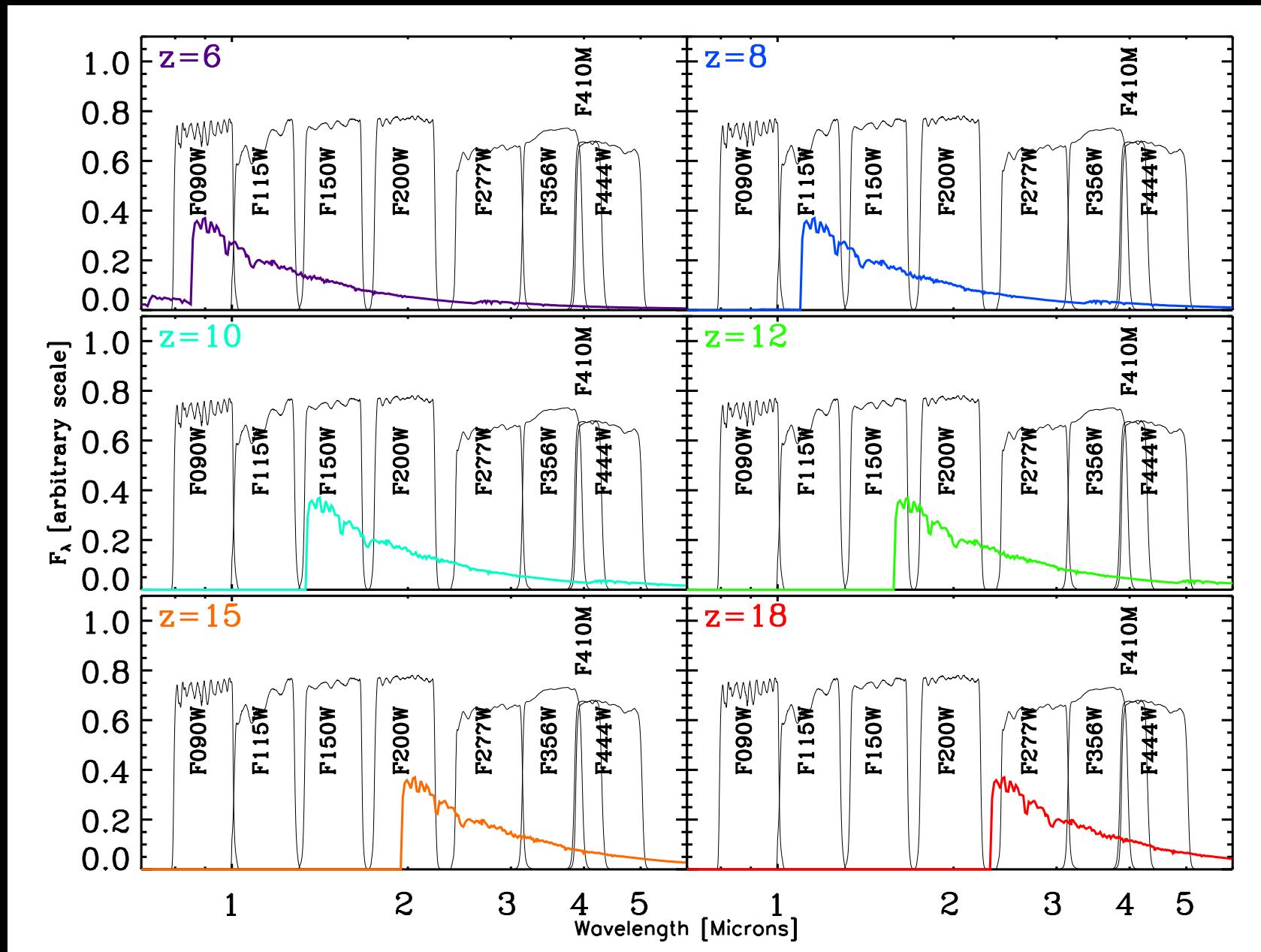
Over  $10^{15}$  solar masses seen 4 billion years ago:

Its gravity lenses 5 young galaxies at redshift  $z \approx 7.88$ ,

i.e., / magnifying objects seen 13 billion years ago.

Webb is looking back to 650 million years after Big Bang!

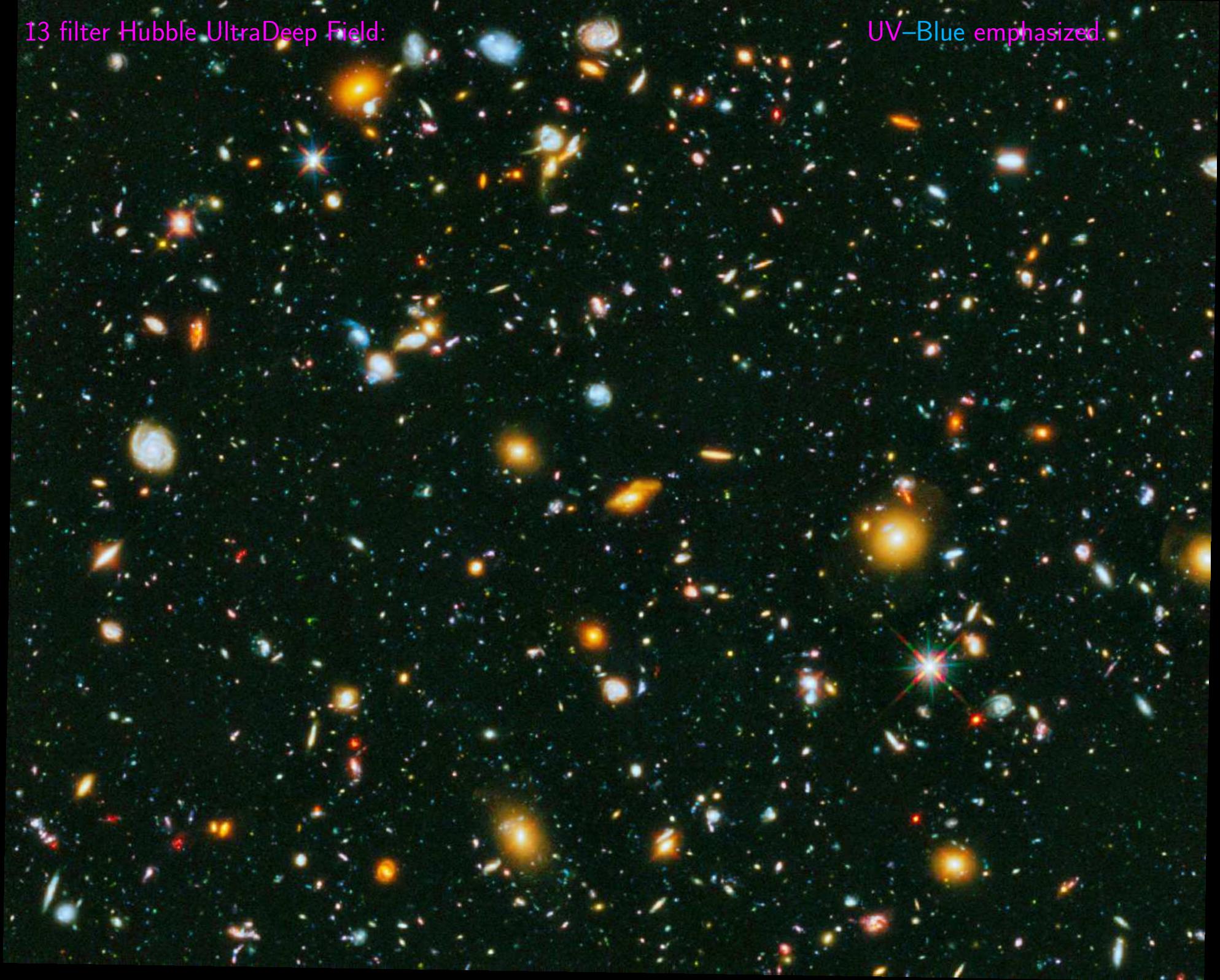
## 5) How can Webb measure First Light: What to expect in (Ultra)Deep Fields?



- Can't beat redshift: to see First Light, must observe near-mid IR.  
⇒ This is why JWST needs NIRCam at 0.8–5  $\mu\text{m}$  and MIRI at 5–28  $\mu\text{m}$ .

13 filter Hubble UltraDeep Field:

UV-Blue emphasized.



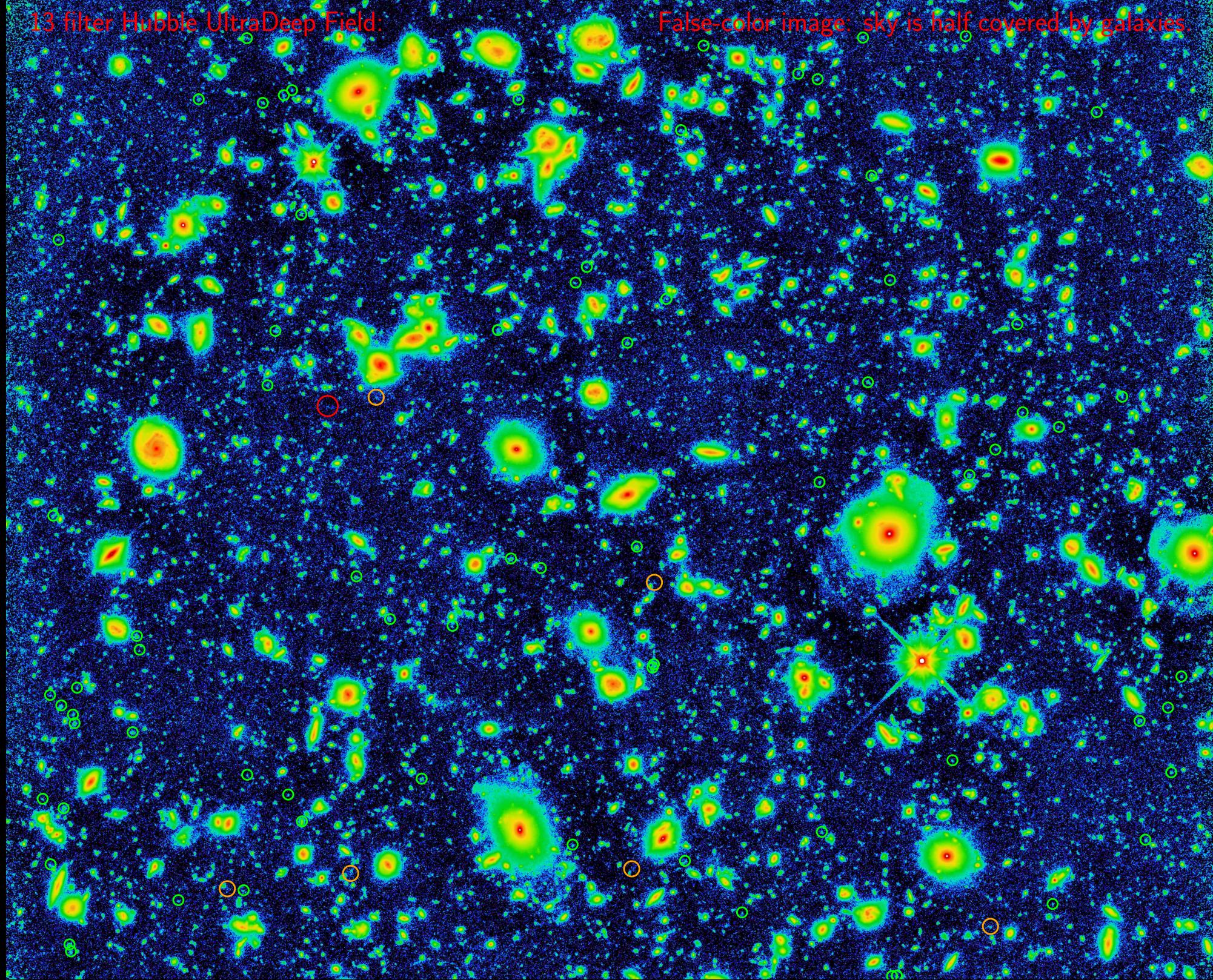
○ z=7-8, ○ z=9, ○ z=10-12.

Hubble UltraDeep Field: Red-IR emphasized.



13 filter Hubble UltraDeep Field:

False-color image: sky is half covered by galaxies.

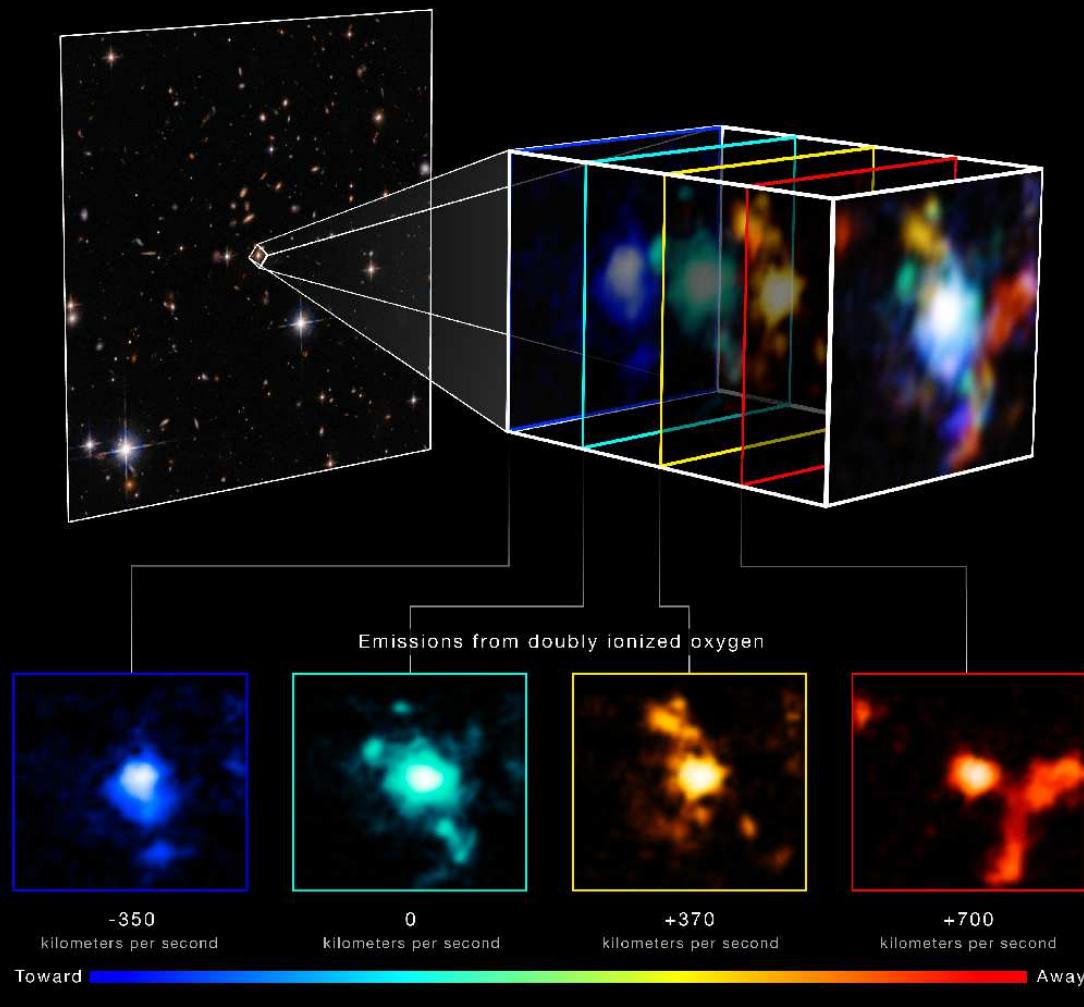




# MOTIONS OF GAS AROUND AN EXTREMELY RED QUASAR

Hubble ACS + WFC3 Imaging

Webb NIRSpec IFU Spectroscopy



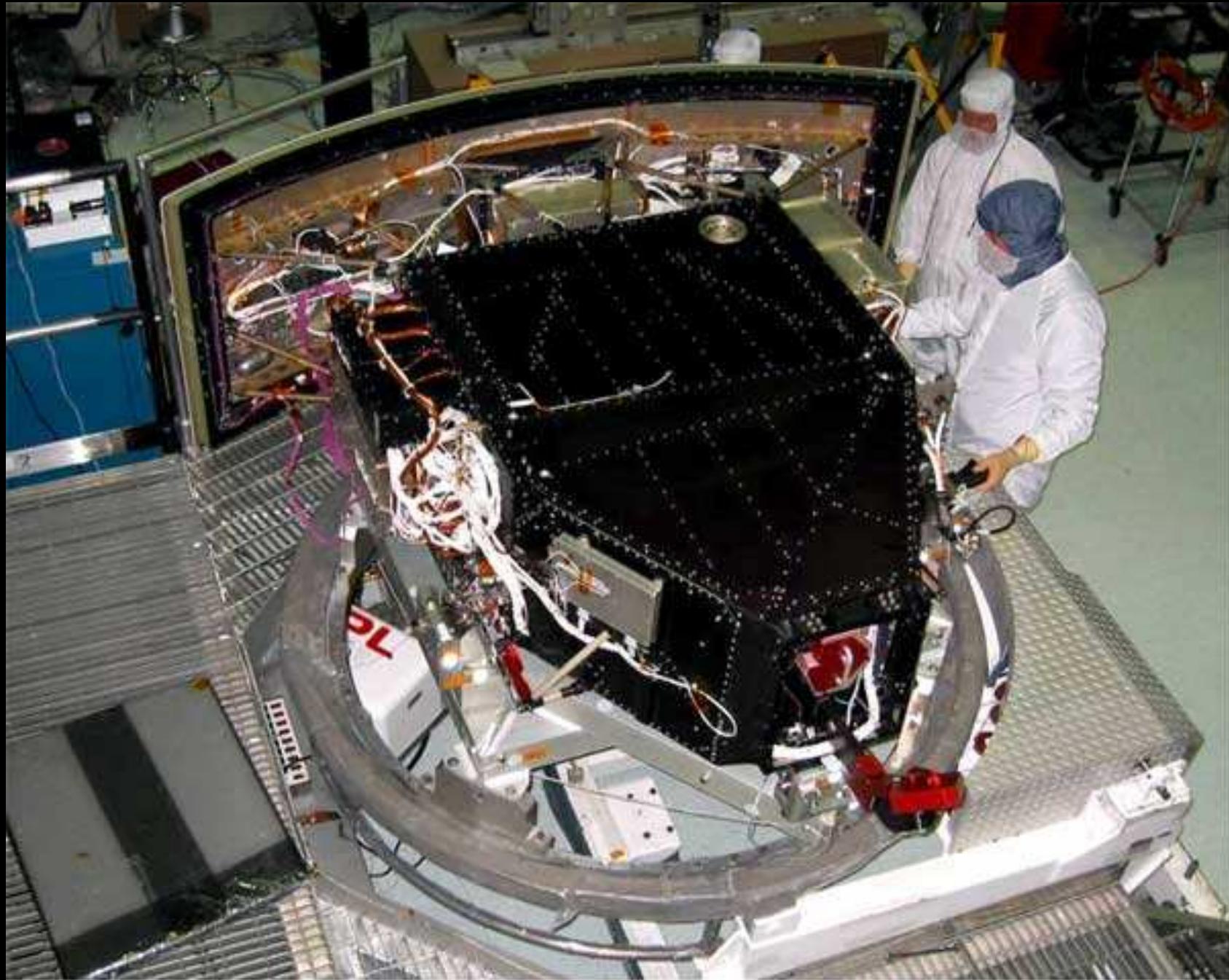
NIRSpec spectral cube of a luminous quasar seen 2.2 Byrs after Big Bang.

Colors indicate 3 companion galaxies falling into the quasar host galaxy.

- In the first 2 billion years big galaxies were swallowing little ones!

**WEBB**  
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## (6) What Hubble has done: Panchromatic High-Throughput Camera



HST WFC3 and its IR channel: a critical pathfinder for JWST science.

## (6) Hubble WFC3: Measuring Galaxy Assembly and SMBH Growth?



10 filters with Hubble WFC3 & ACS reaching AB=26.5–27.0 mag over 40 arcmin<sup>2</sup> with 0.07–0.15" images from 0.2–1.7μm (UVUBVizYJH). JWST adds 0.05–0.2" FWHM imaging to AB≈31.5 mag (1 FF) at 1–5μm, with 0.2–1.2" images at 5–29μm, tracing young+old stars & dust.

# Black Hole growth — Waves that happen in Nature: 1) Sounds Waves:



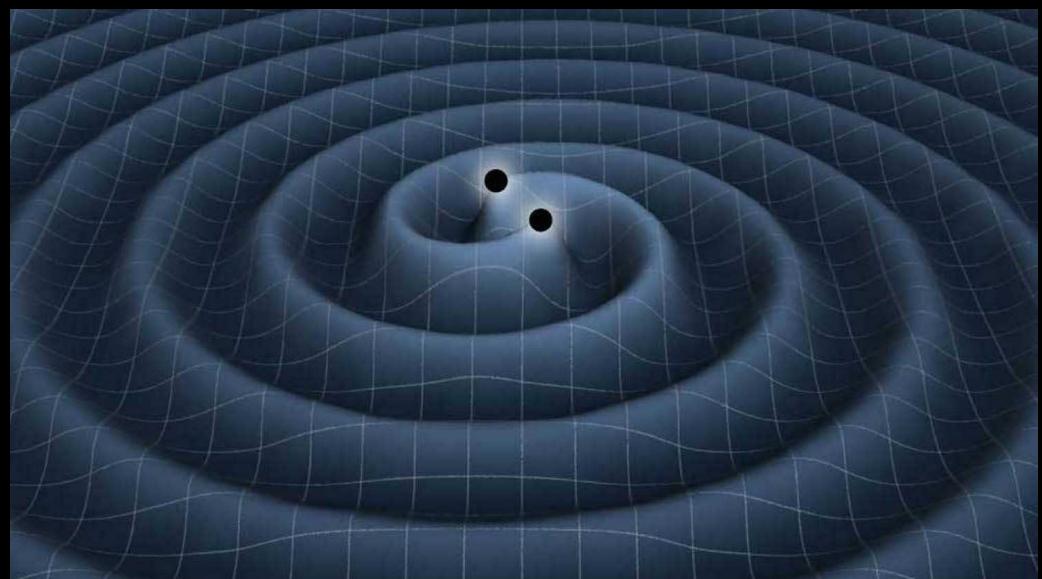
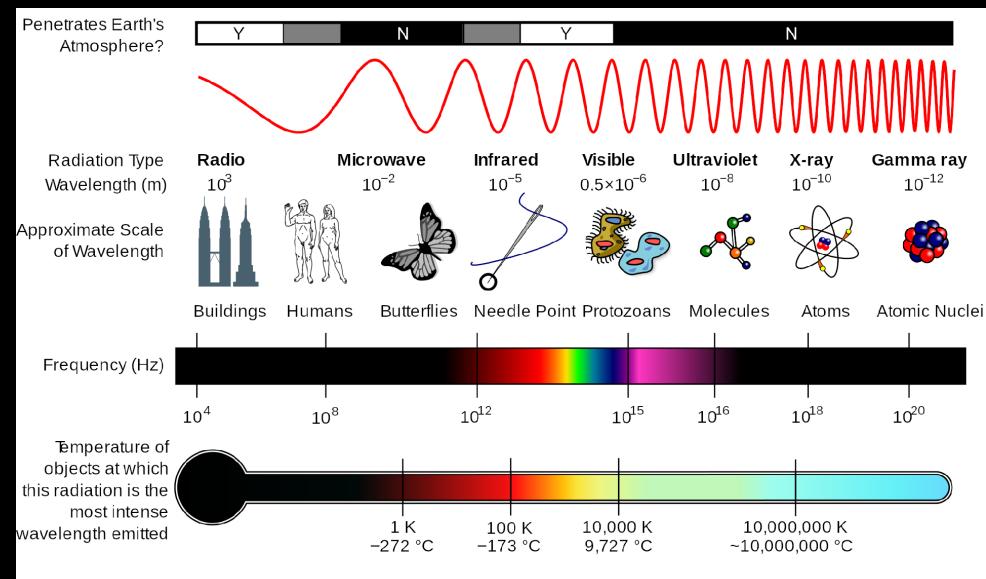
In solids: Earthquakes



In liquids: Surf!



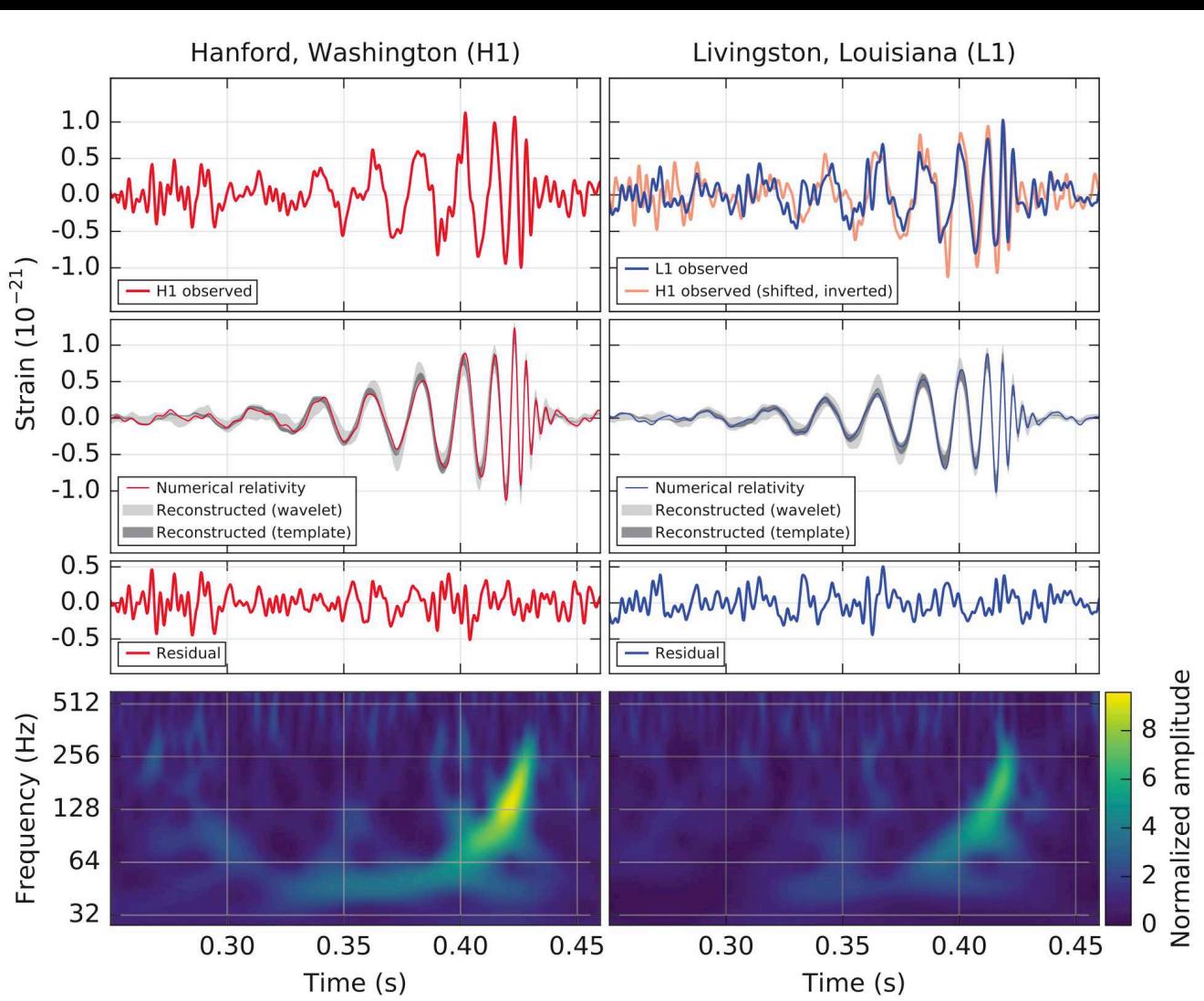
In gasses: Sound



2) Electromagnetic Waves

3) In space-time: Gravity Waves

Sept. 2015: LIGO added Gravity Waves as a new way to observe Nature!



(1) LIGO first observed Gravitational Waves on Sept. 14, 2015.

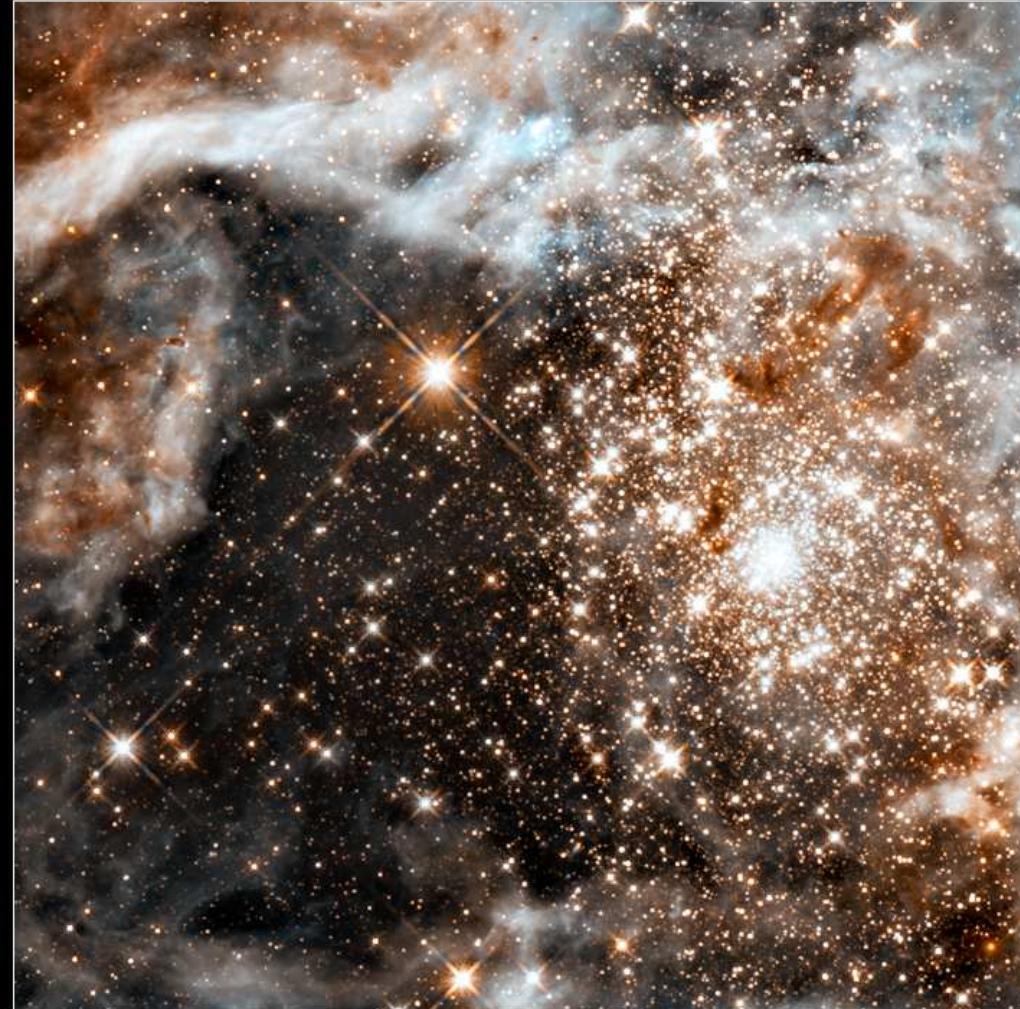
(2) These were caused by two merging ( $29+36 M_{\odot}$ ) black holes about 1 Byr ago!

- $E=Mc^2$ :  $3 M_{\odot}$  was converted to energy in a fraction of a second!

Visible



Infrared

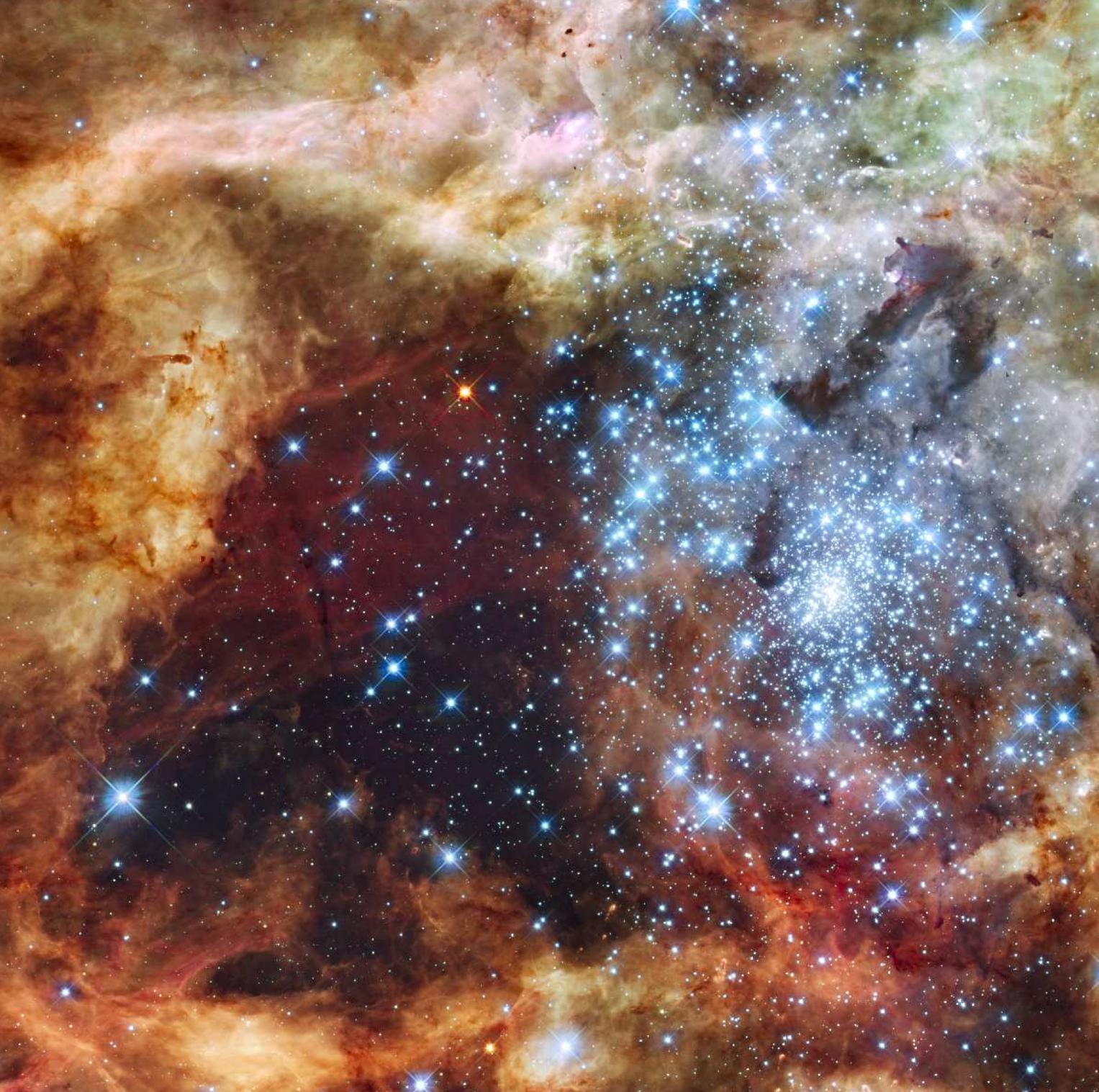


**30 Doradus Nebula and Star Cluster**  
*Hubble Space Telescope • WFC3/UVIS/IR*

NASA, ESA, F. Paresce (INAF-IASF, Italy), and the WFC3 Science Oversight Committee

STScI-PRC09-32b

30 Doradus: Giant young star-cluster in Large Magellanic Cloud (150,000 ly), triggering birth of Sun-like stars (and surrounding debris disks).



Ordinary massive stars ( $10\text{--}30 M_{\odot}$ ) leave modest black holes ( $\sim 3\text{--}10 M_{\odot}$ ).



Ordinary massive stars ( $10\text{--}30 M_{\odot}$ ) leave modest black holes ( $\sim 3\text{--}10 M_{\odot}$ ).

Conclusion 1: Most low-mass black holes today are small, slow eaters:



- 29–36  $M_{\odot}$  blackholes may be leftover from First Stars (first 200 Myr).
- Likely too massive to be leftover from ordinary Supernova explosions, ...
- How come only now seen merging by LIGO (12.5 Byr after BB)?
- They were likely not fast & efficient eaters, but slow and messy ...

# Elliptical galaxy M87 with Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) and relativistic jet:

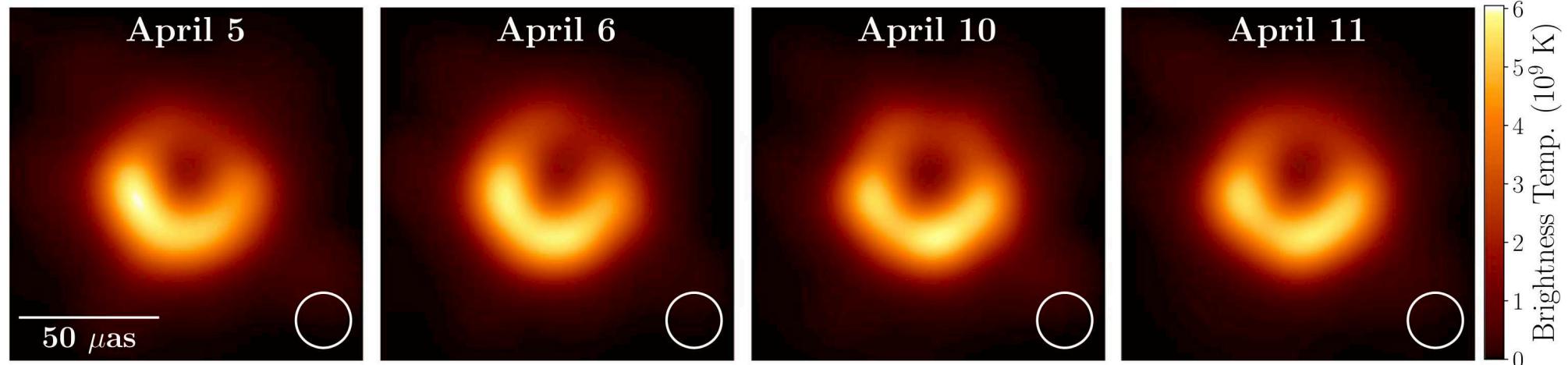
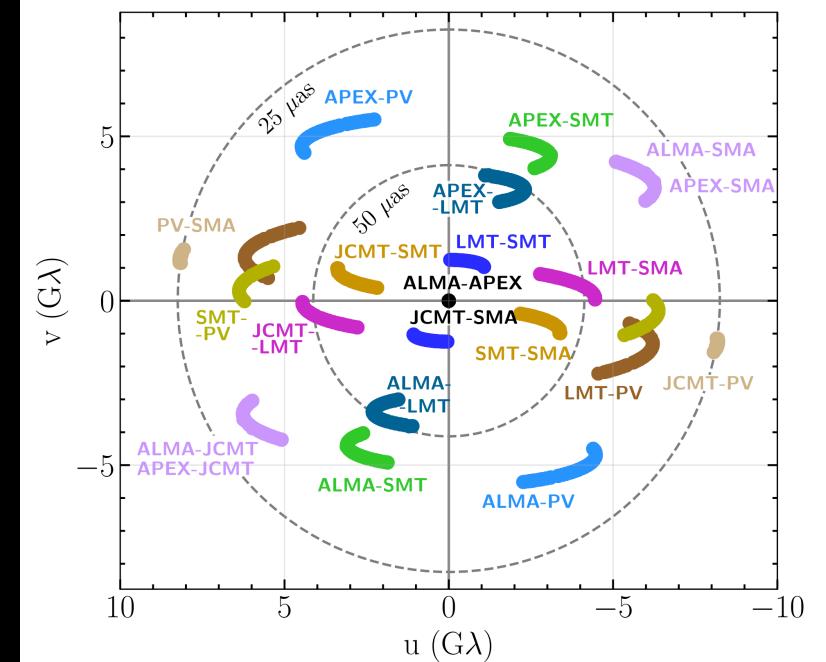
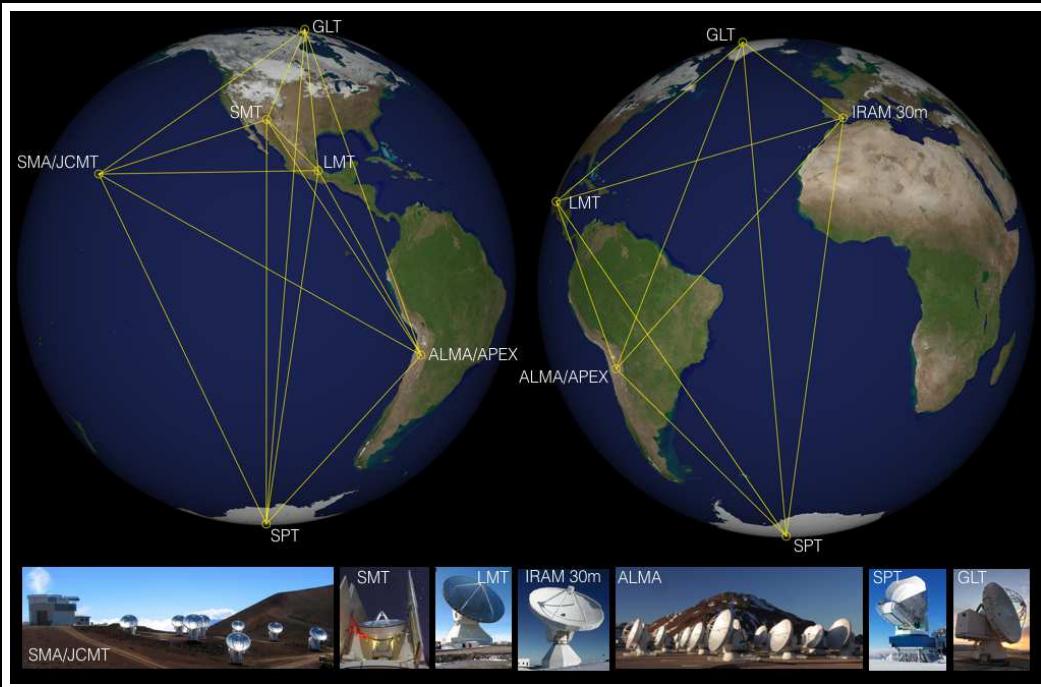


*"For God's sake, Edwards. Put the laser pointer away."*

The danger of having Quasar-like devices too close to home ...

They are EXTREMELY bright sources if viewed “down-the-pipe”.

~0.5% of the baryonic mass, but produce most of the photons!



**Figure 15.** Averages of the three fiducial images of M87 for each of the four observed days after restoring each to an equivalent resolution, as in Figure 14. The indicated beam is  $20 \mu\text{as}$  (i.e., that of DIFMAP, which is always the largest of the three individual beams).

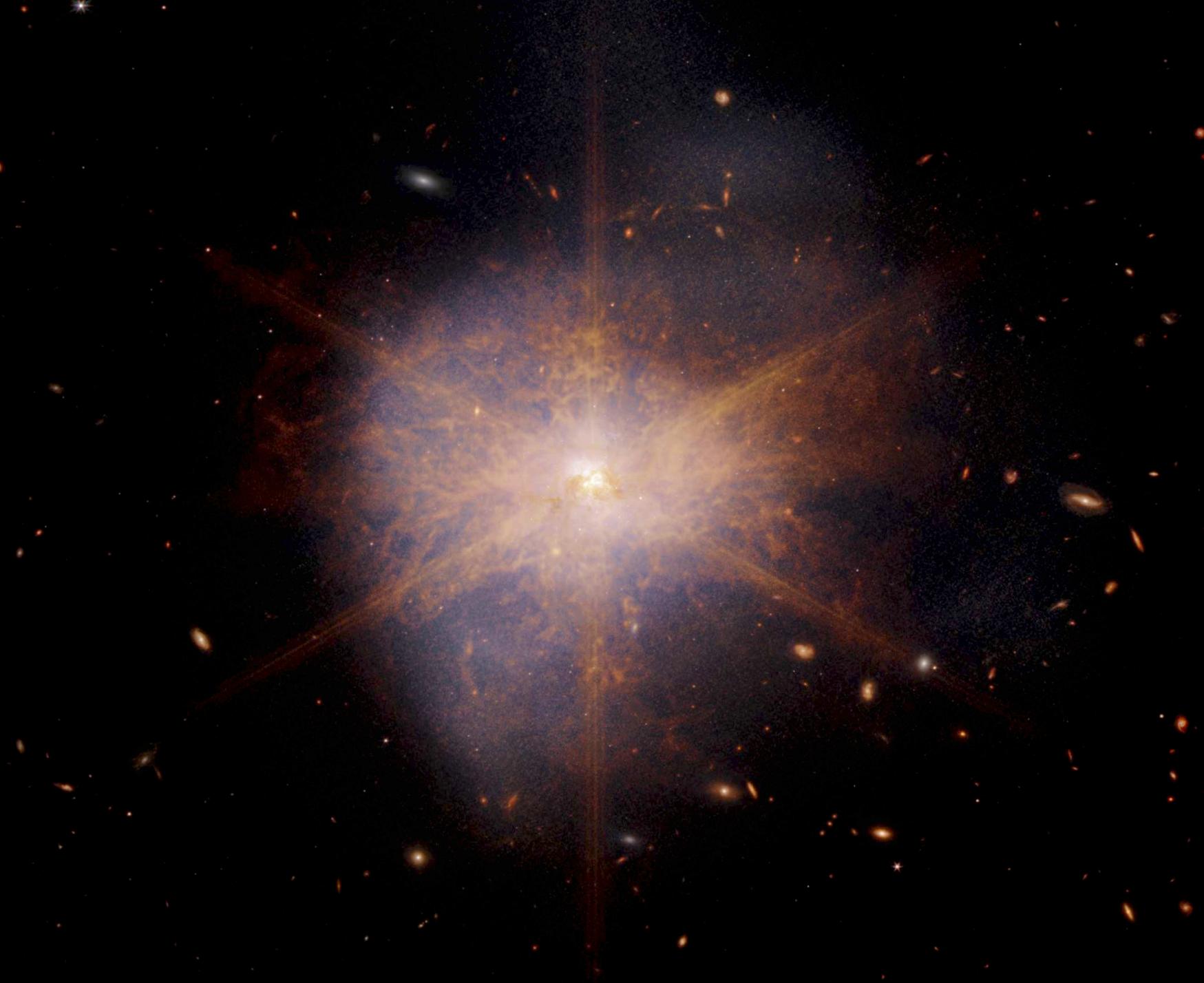
2019 discovery of Black Hole Shadow in M87 by Event Horizon Telescope:  
M87 at 55 Mlyr distance has a black hole mass of  $\sim 6.5 \times 10^9 M_\odot$ !

Centaurus A  
NGC 5128  
HST WFC3/UVIS



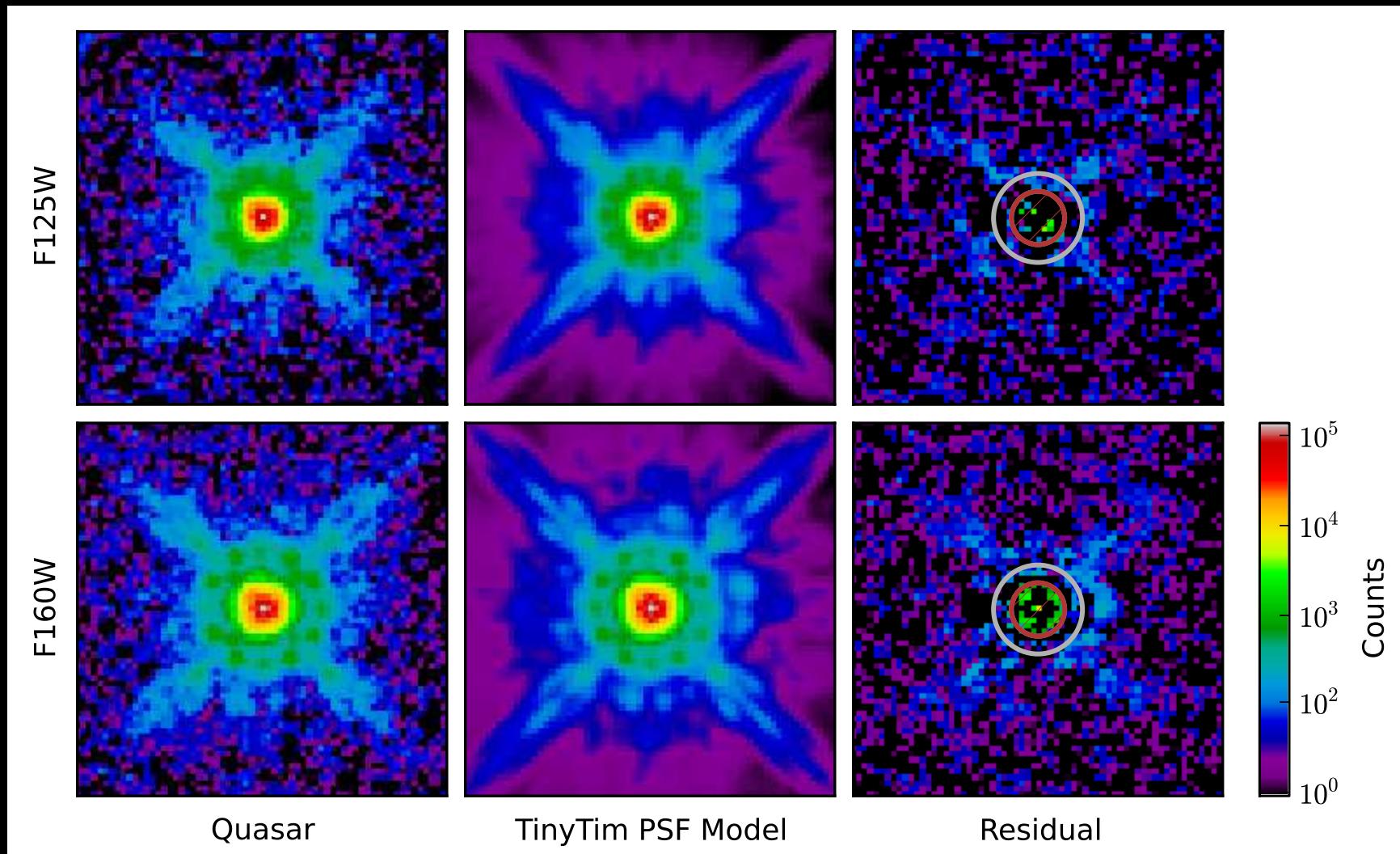


Blue=X-rays; White=Optical; Orange=Radio



- JWST NIRcam+MIRI: nearby actively star-forming galaxy Arp 220:
- Copious amounts of inflowing gas and dust feed the central monster!

- Quasars: Centers of galaxies with feeding supermassive blackholes:

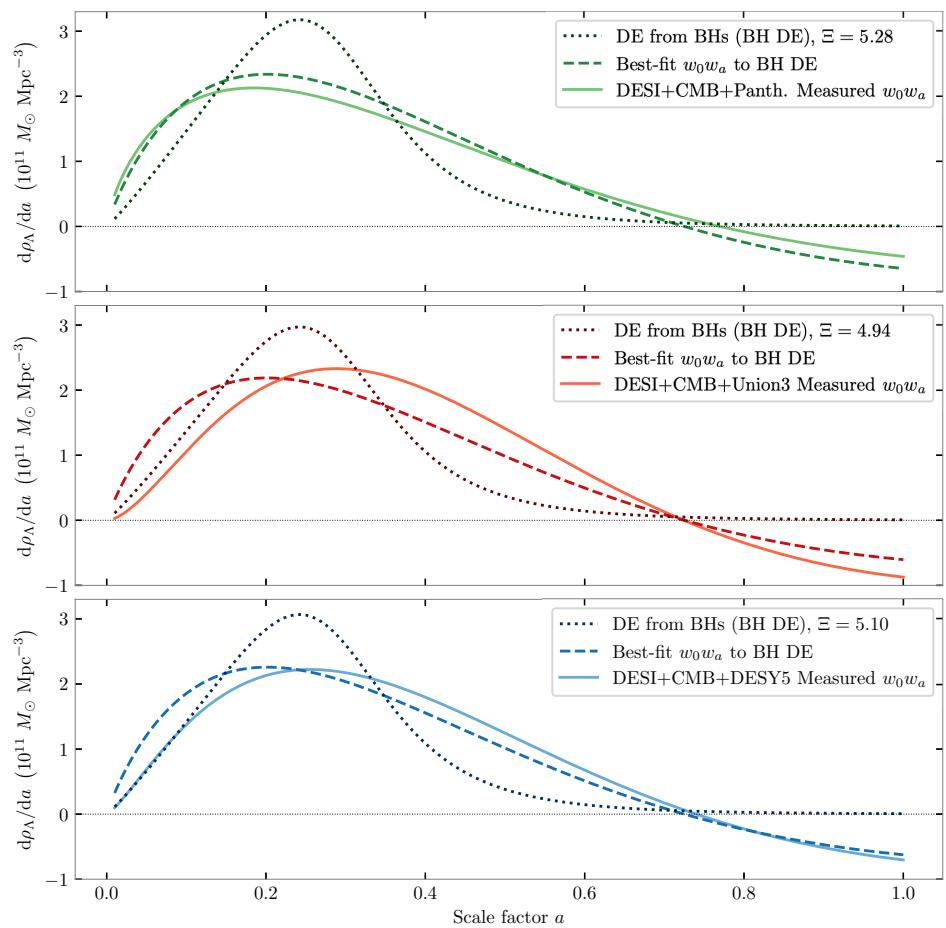
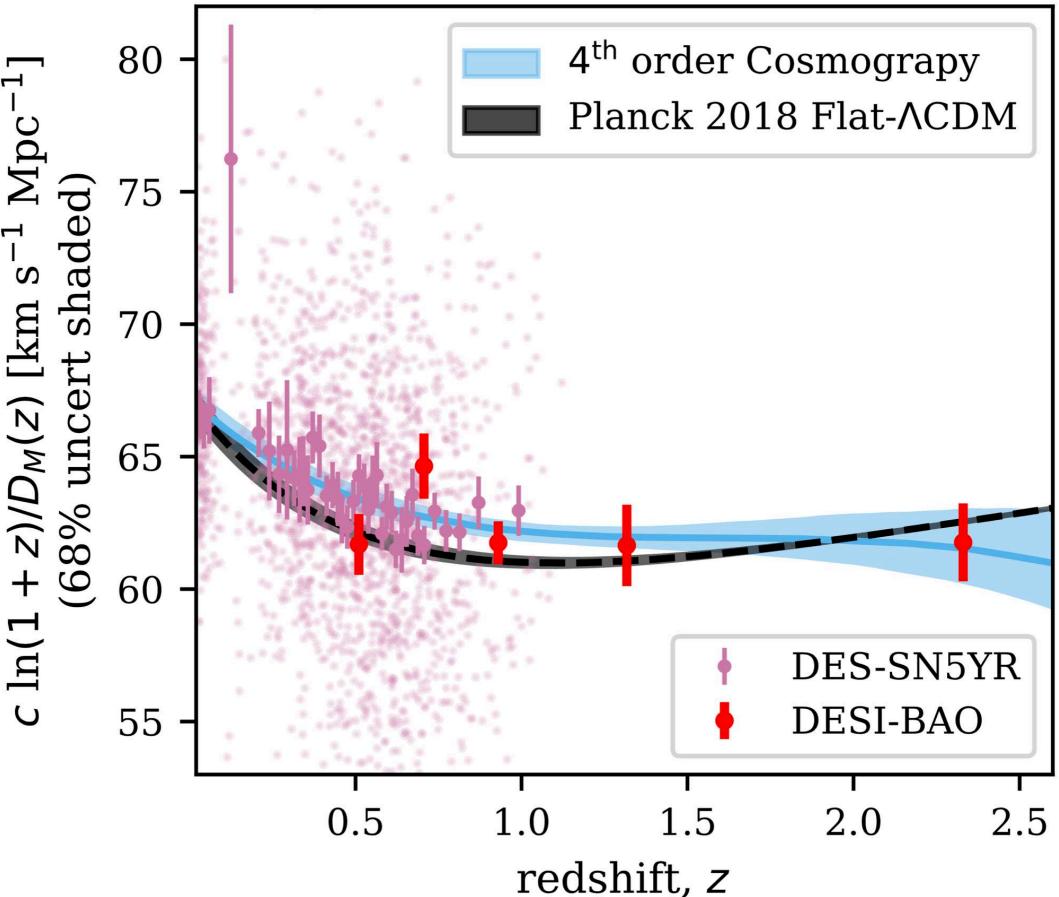


- Hubble IR-images of the most luminous Quasar known in the universe.
- Seen at redshift 6.42 (universe  $7.42 \times$  smaller than today), 900 Myr old!
- Contains  $10^{14}$  solar luminosities within a region as small as Pluto's orbit!
- A feeding monster blackhole ( $> 3 \times 10^9$  solar mass) 900 Myr after BB!

Conclusion 2: Supermassive black holes started early & were very rapid eaters:



- Massive galaxies today contain a super-massive blackhole, no exceptions!
- Masses  $\sim 3 \times 10^9$  solar, leftover from the First Stars (first 200 Myr)?
- Must have fed enormously rapidly in the first 1 Byr after the Big Bang.
- Were eating *cat*-astrophically (and secretly) until they ran out of food ...
- JWST is now imaging the First Quasars at  $z \gtrsim 10$  (age  $\lesssim 0.46$  Byr).



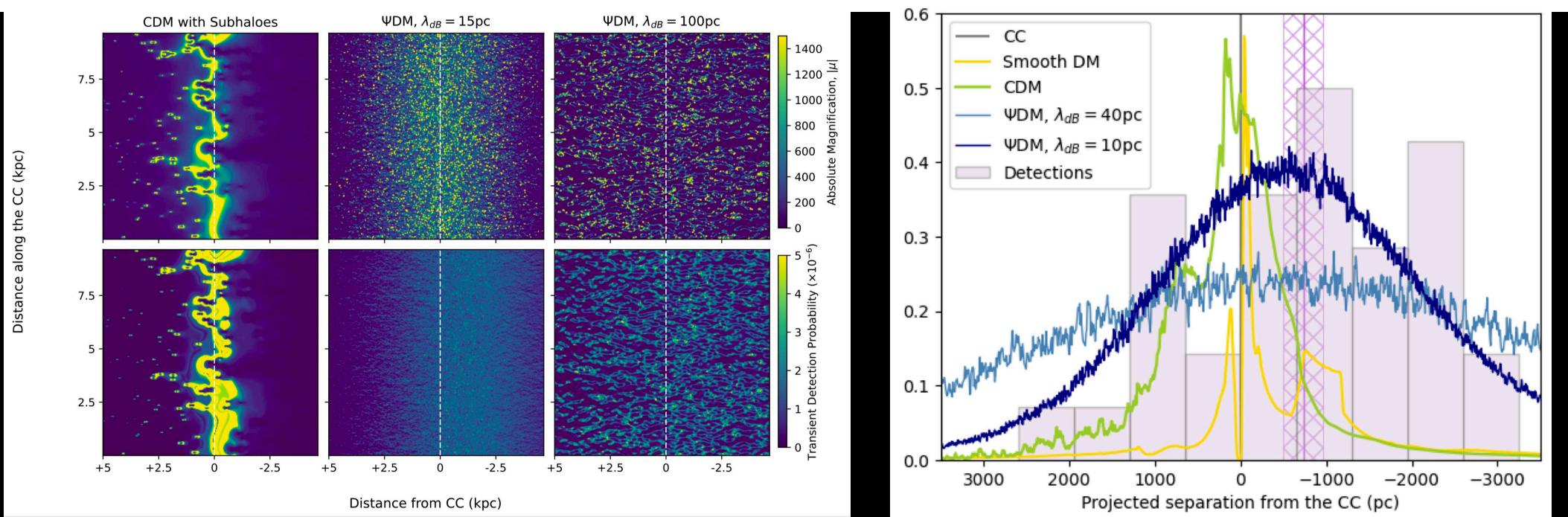
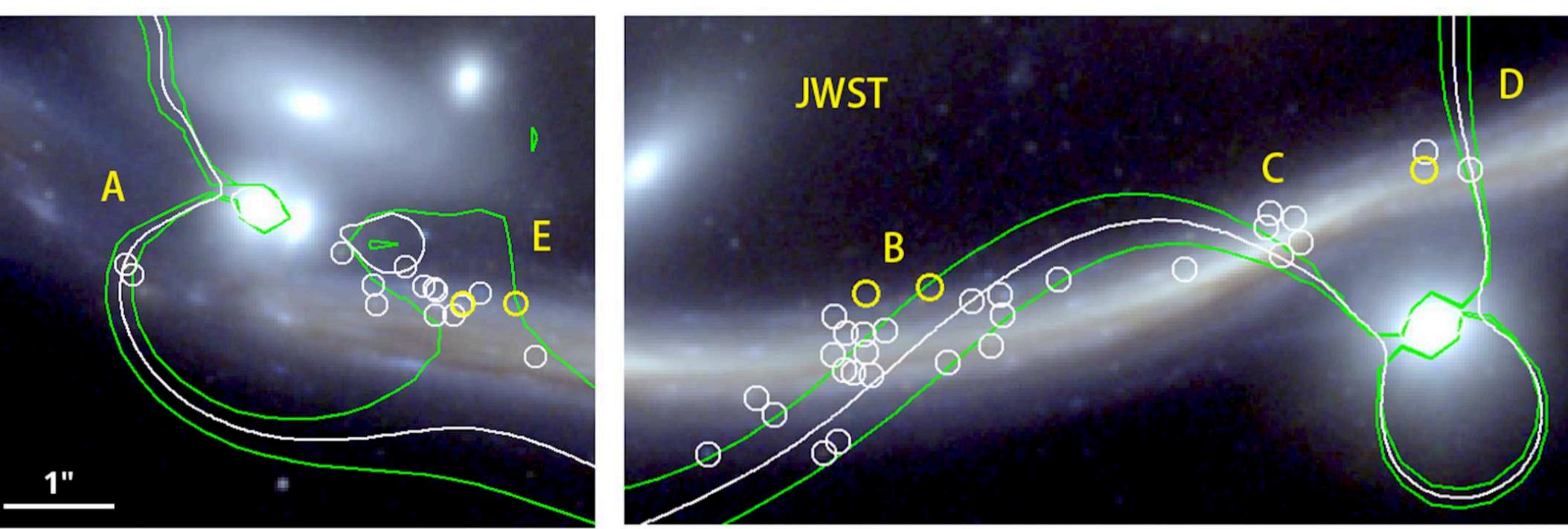
[Left] DESI SNe & BAO implied  $H_0$  ( $z=0$ ) =  $67.2 \pm 0.7$  (Camilleri+ astro-ph/2406.05049)

- 1800 SNe calibrated onto BAO, so by def  $H_0 = 67.2 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$  !

[Right] Cosmologically-Coupled BH growth  $\propto$  SFH (Croker+ astro-ph/2405.12282).

- DE is NOT constant ( $\neq \Lambda$ !), but grows with SMBH-growth & CSFH!
- This may explain Hubble tension, assuming baryons are lost into SMBH's.

Psalm 74:20: “Have regard for your covenant, because haunts of violence fill the dark places of the land.”

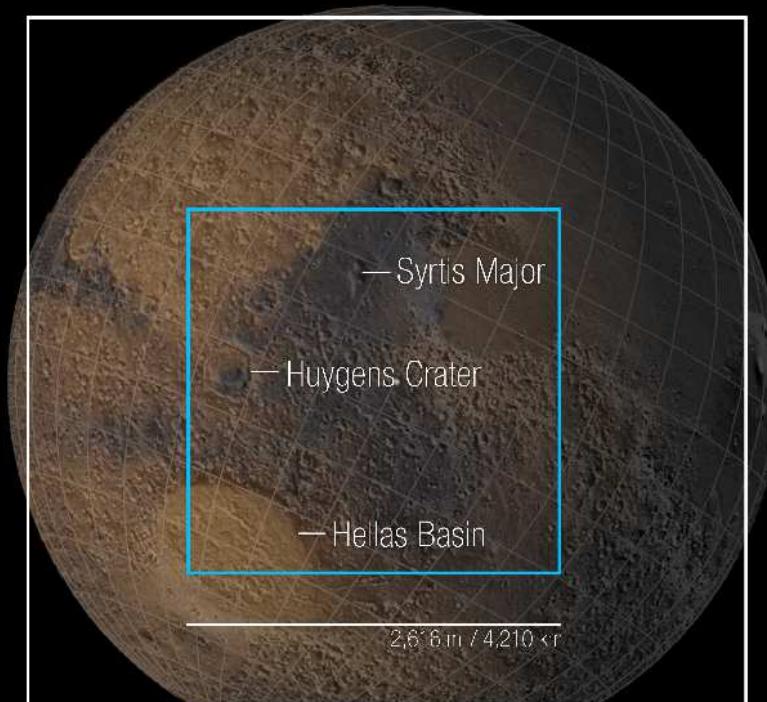


A370  $z=0.73$  caustic transits asymmetric around critical curve (2405.19422)  
Explained better by  $\Psi$ DM than CDM:  $\sim 10^{-22}$  eV particle with  $\lambda_{dB} \sim 10$  pc

## ● (7) JWST Observations of Solar System planets.

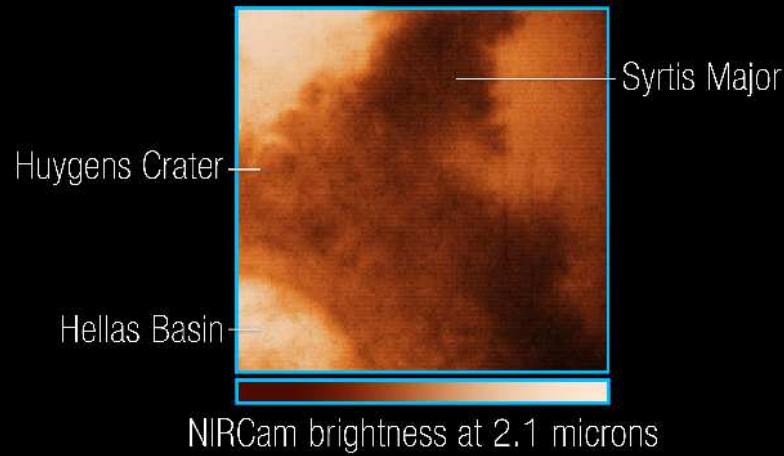
Mars

James Webb Space Telescope  
NIRCam - September 5, 2022

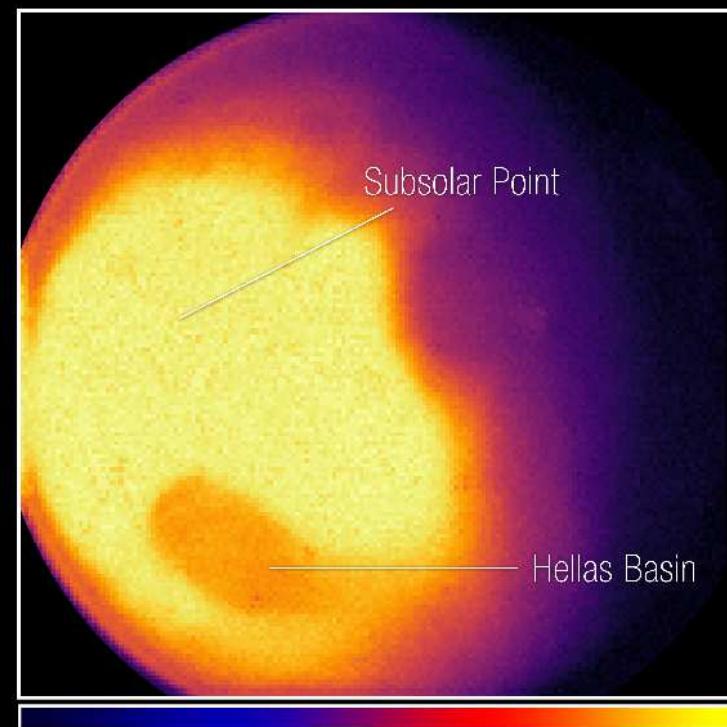


Simulated Mars image with base maps  
from NASA and MOLA data

NASA, ESA, CSA, STScI, MARS JWST/CTO team



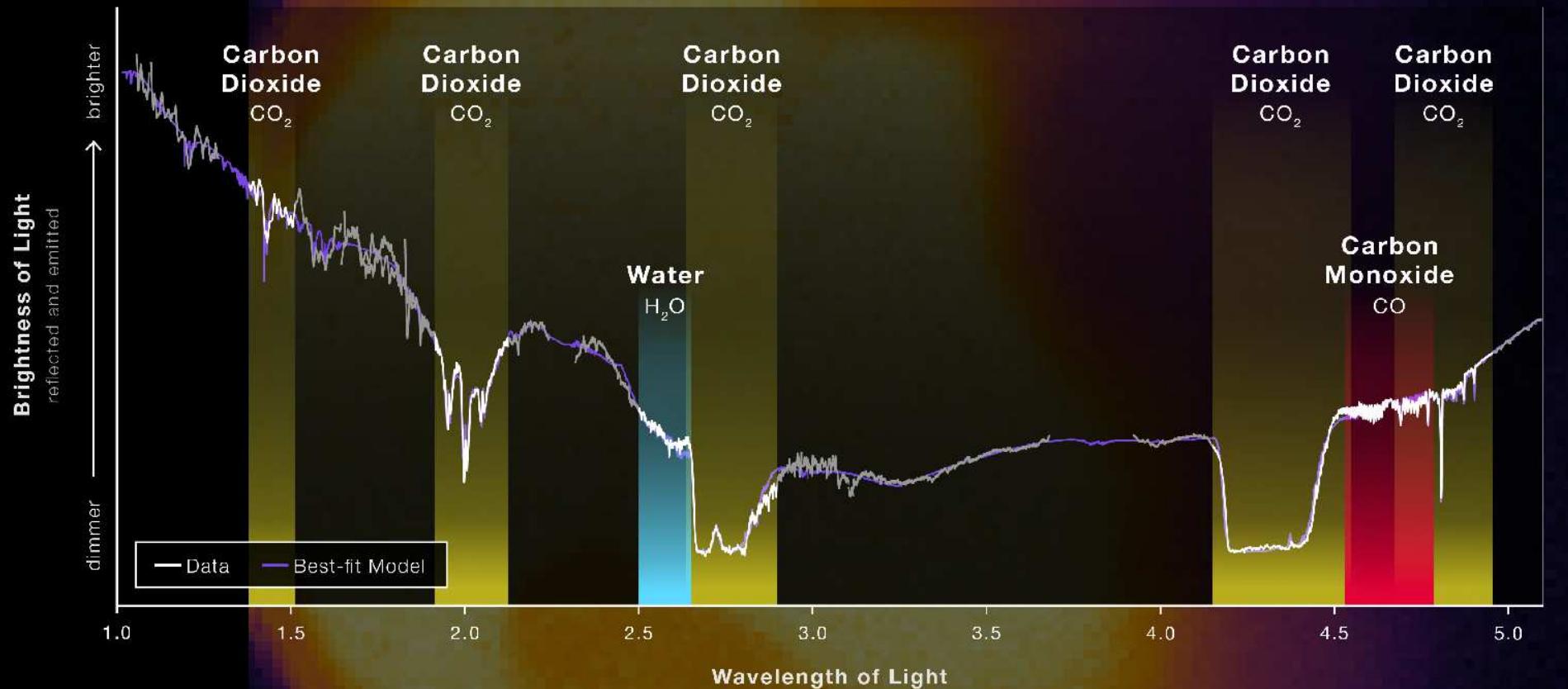
NIRCam brightness at 2.1 microns



NIRCam brightness at 4.3 microns

Mars' surface with NIRCam: From “hot” to “cold” in the infrared!

# ATMOSPHERE COMPOSITION



**WEBB**  
SPACE TELESCOPE

Mars atmosphere NIRSpec spectrum: Plenty of Carbon Dioxide ...

but the search is much harder for Water vapor and Carbon Monoxide



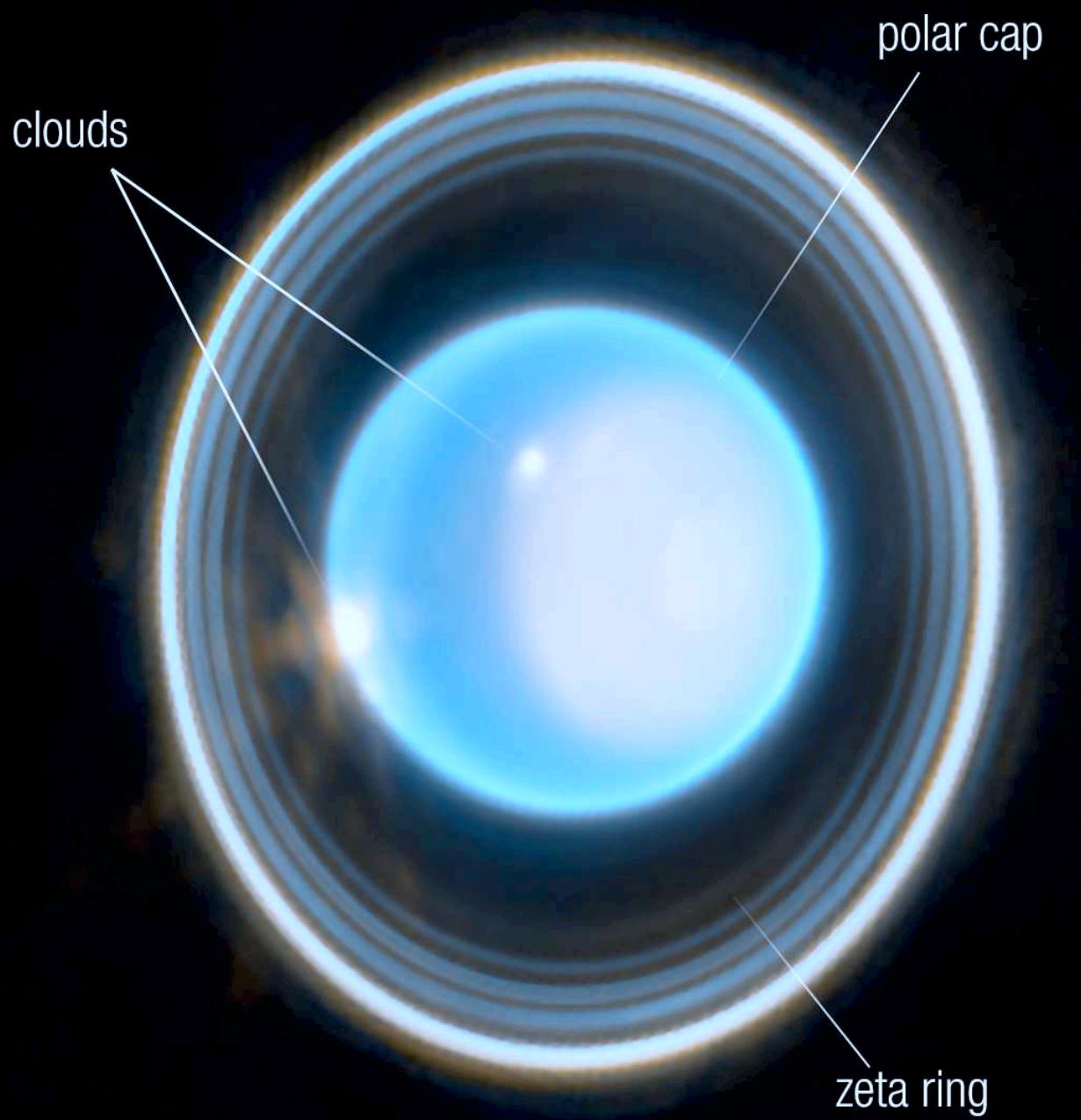
Aug. 2022: JWST NIRcam image of the planet Jupiter:  
Beautiful aurorae at its North and South pole: very strong magnetic field!  
● The Great “Red” Spot: A giant 4-century storm  $2 \times$  Earth’s diameter!

Saturn  
JWST NIRCam F323N  
June 25, 2023

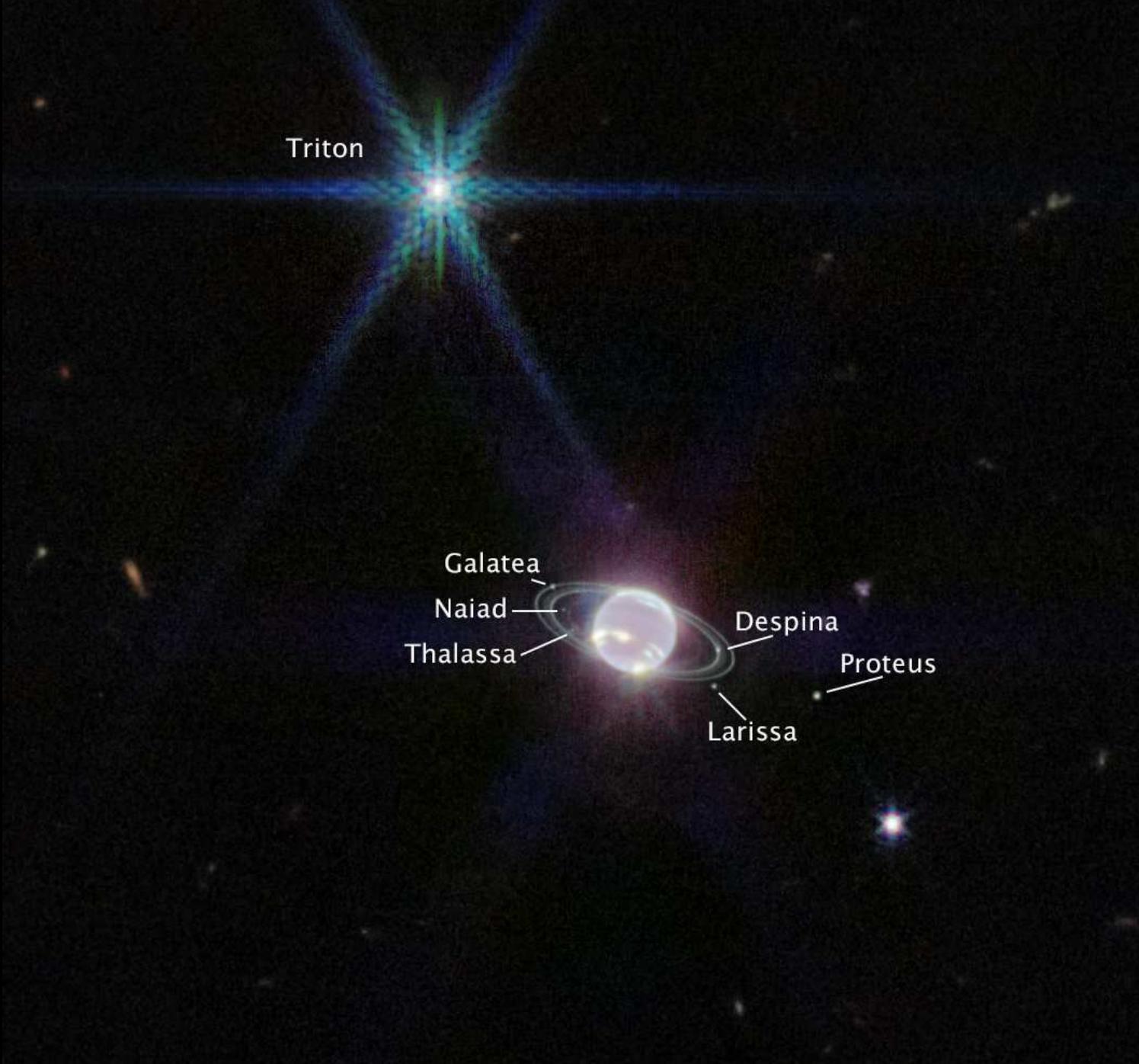


JWST NIRCam: Our own planet Saturn with its moons and rings:

- Planetary rings are “failed moons” due to planet’s strong tidal forces.



- NIRCam: Our own planet Uranus with new Zeta ring (*i.e.*, a failed moon)
- Polar cap: warmest point on Uranus for half its 84-year orbit!



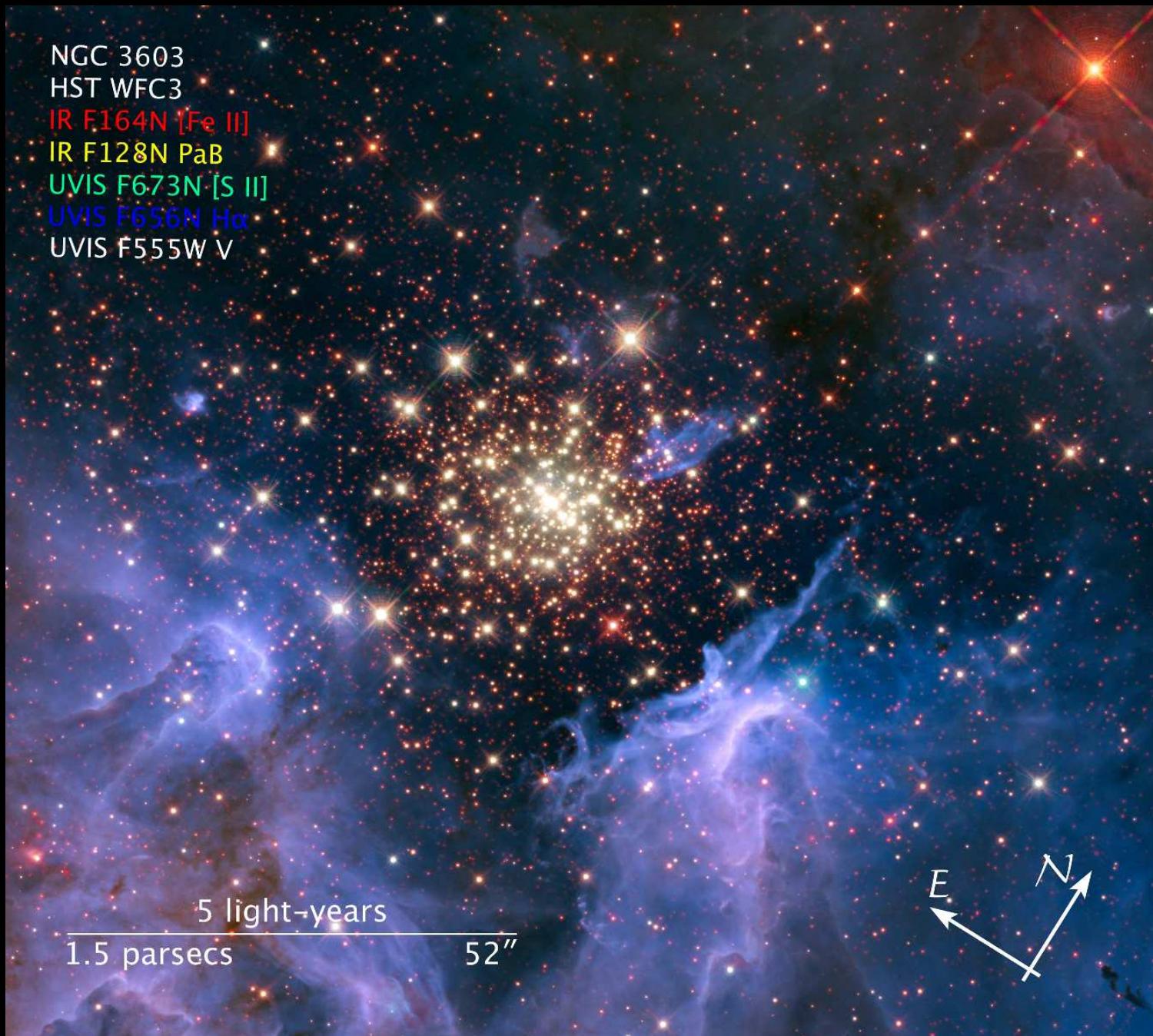
NIRCam family portrait of Neptune with 7 of its Moons:  
Moon Triton is brighter, since methane darkens Neptune's atmosphere



Closeup of planet Neptune with Webb's NIRCam:

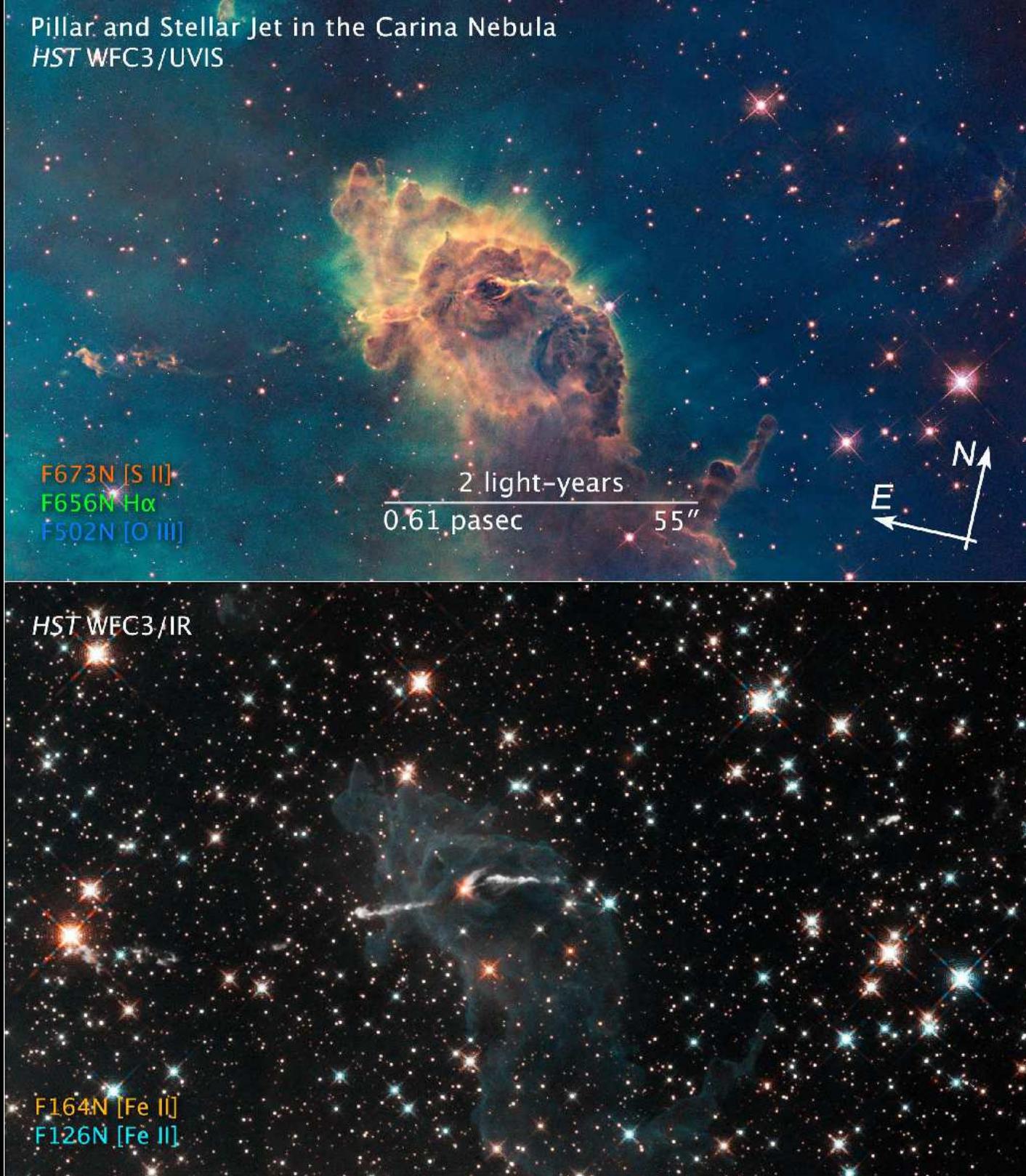
- Giant planets with (dim) rings more common than without rings!

## (8) How can JWST measure Earth-like exoplanets?

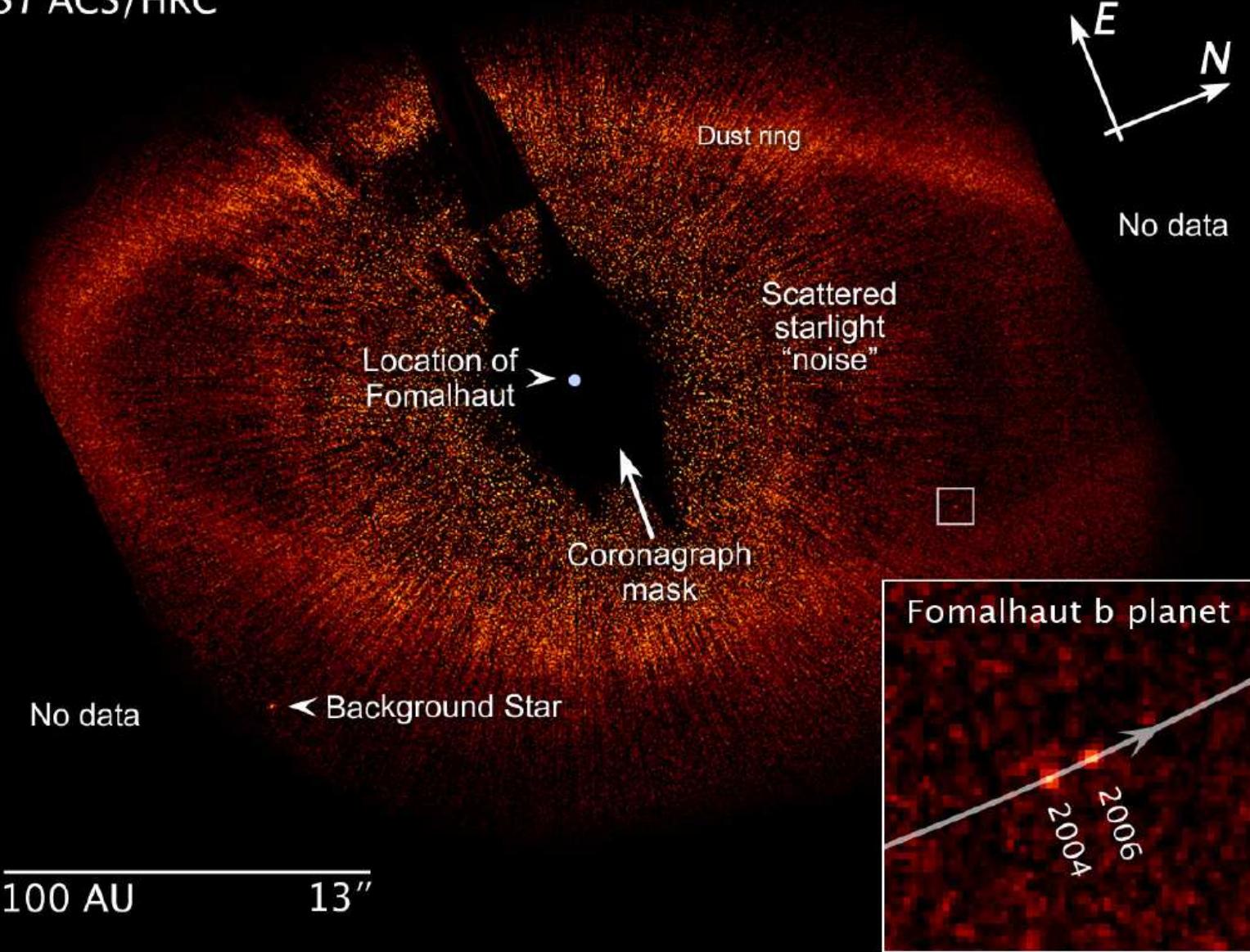


NGC 3603: Young star-cluster triggering star-birth in “Pillars of Creation”

Pillar and Stellar Jet in the Carina Nebula  
*HST WFC3/UVIS*

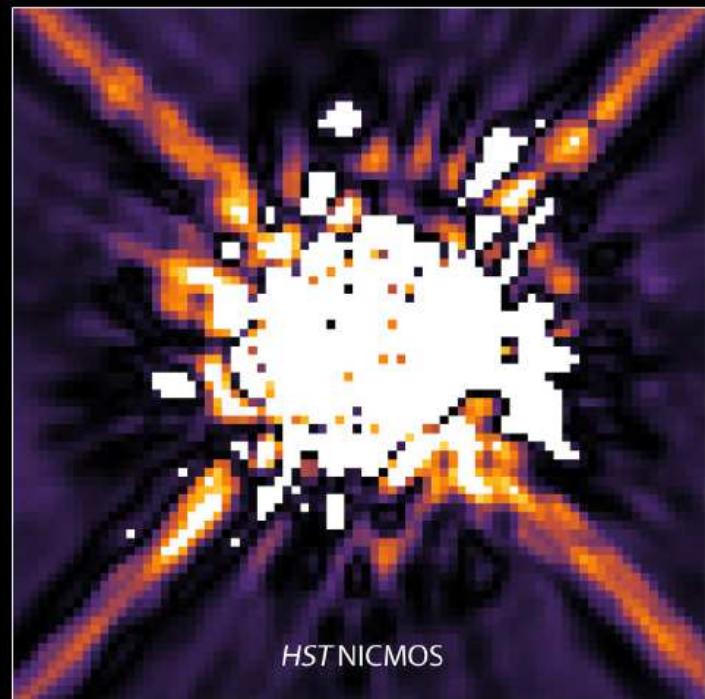


Fomalhaut  
HST ACS/HRC

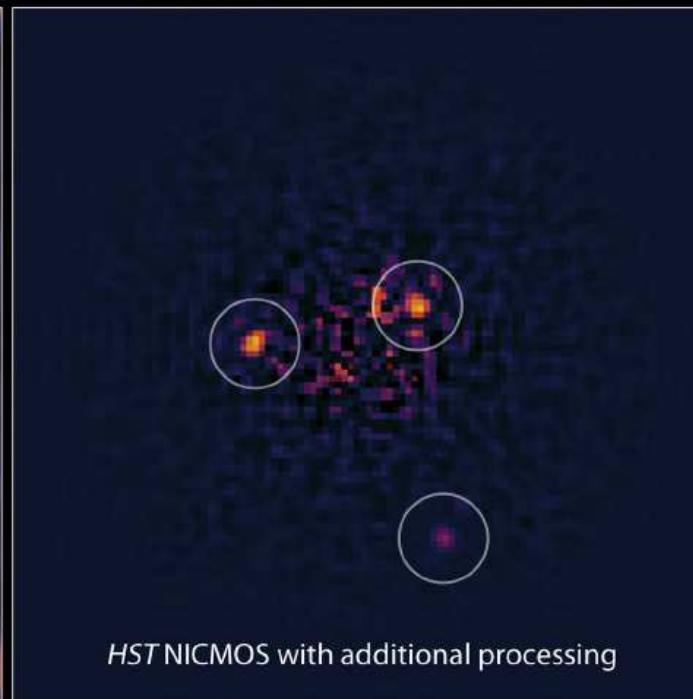


HST/ACS Coronagraph imaging of planetary debris disk around Fomalhaut:  
First direct imaging of a moving planet forming around a nearby star!  
JWST can find such planets much closer in for much farther stars.

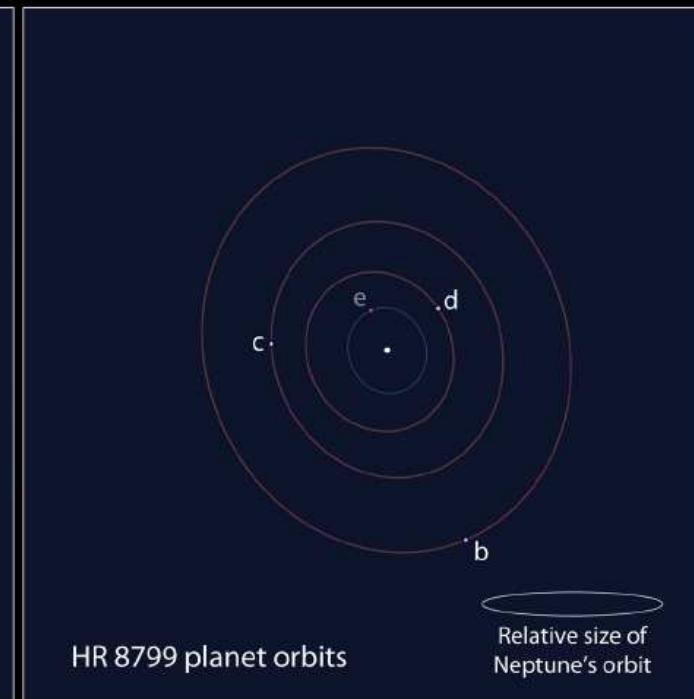
## Exoplanet HR 8799 System



NASA, ESA, and R. Soummer (STScI)



HST NICMOS with additional processing



HR 8799 planet orbits

Relative size of  
Neptune's orbit

STScI-PRC11-29

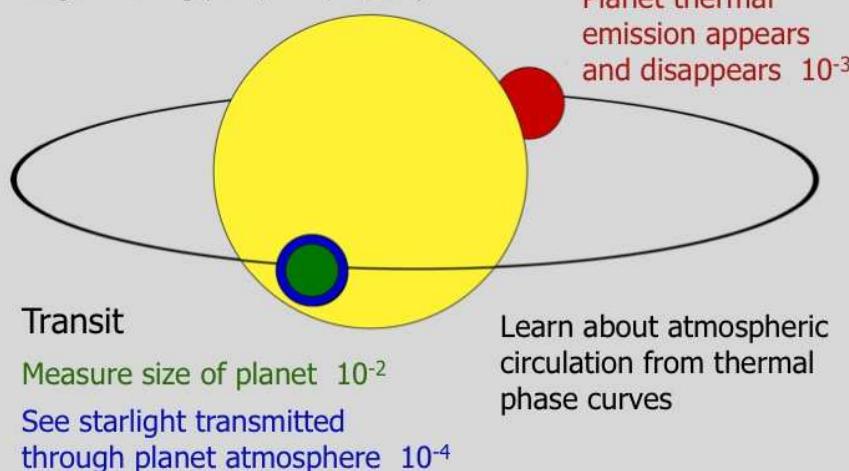
HST/NICMOS imaging of planetary system around the (carefully subtracted) star HR 8799: Direct imaging of planets around a nearby star.

Press release: <http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2011/29/>

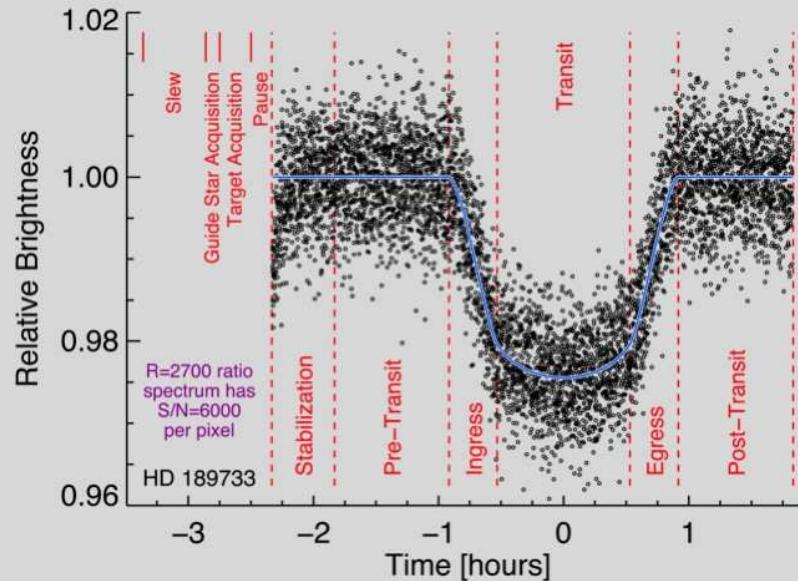
JWST can find such planets much closer in for much farther-away stars.

## Schematic of Transit and Eclipse Science

Seager & Deming (2010, ARAA, 48, 631)



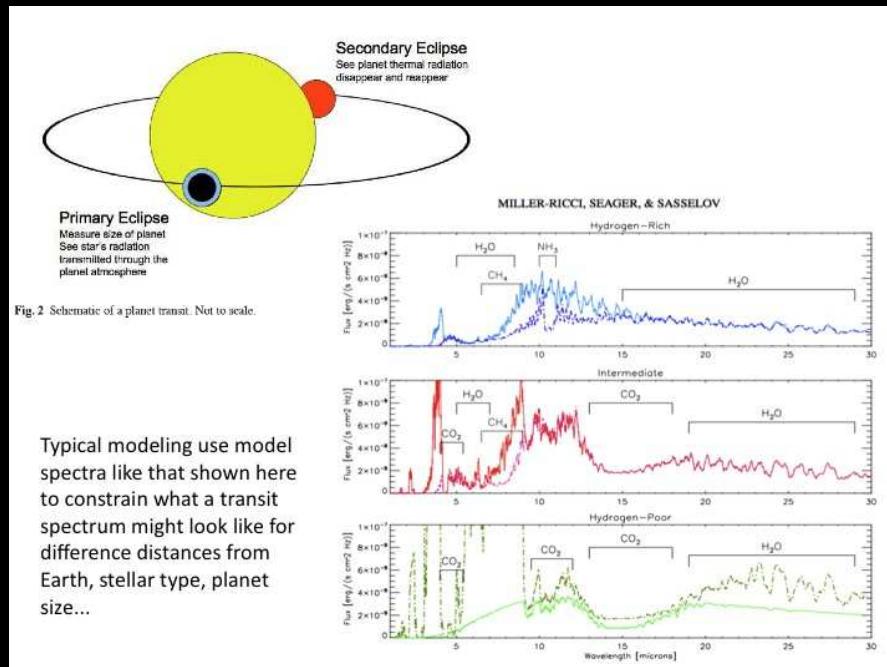
## Timeline of a Transit Observation



6

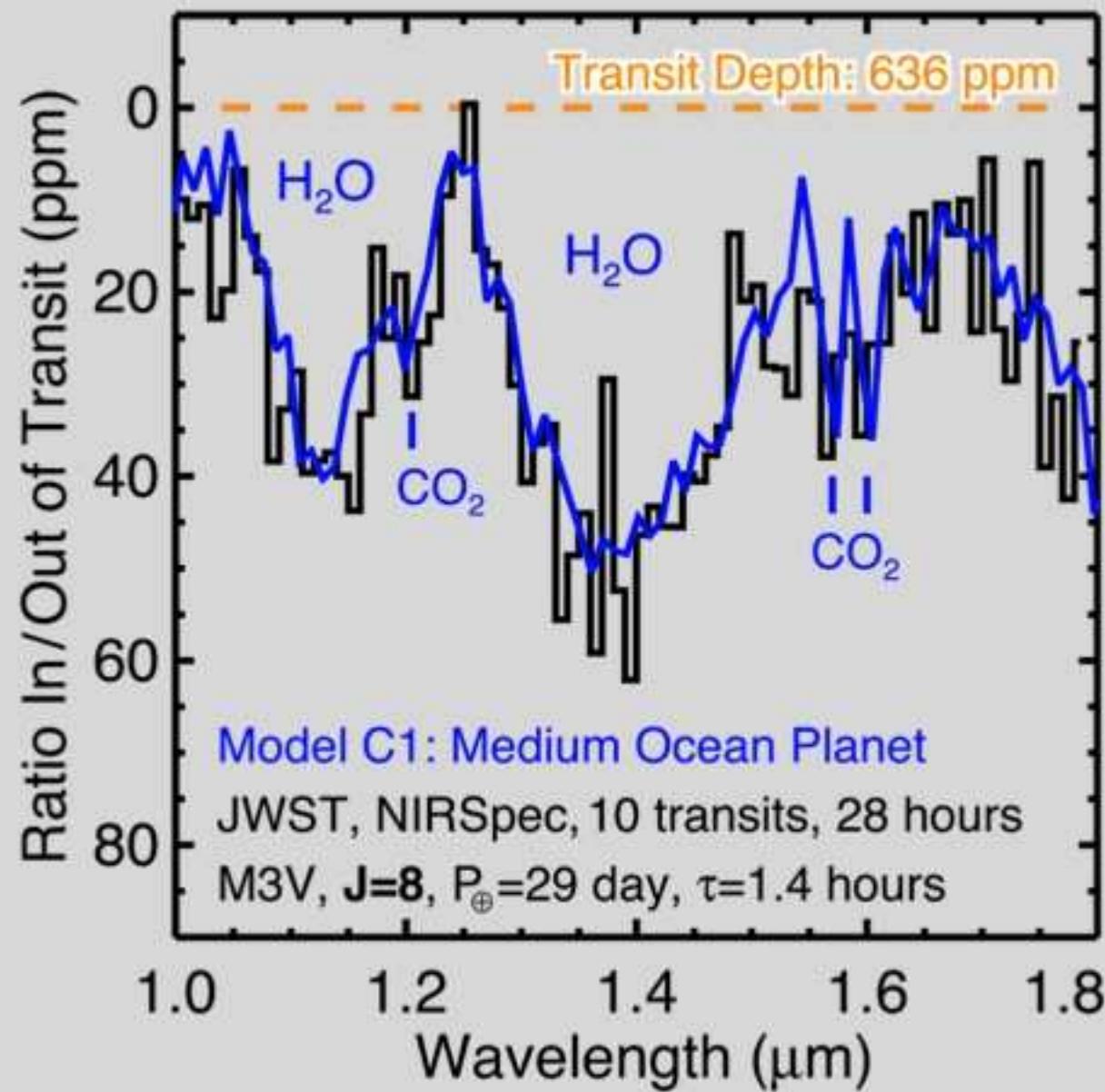
13

JWST can do very precise photometry of transiting Earth-like exoplanets.



JWST IR spectra can find water and  $\text{CO}_2$  in (super-)Earth-like exoplanets.

# Transit Spectrum of Habitable “Ocean Planet”



17

JWST IR spectra can find water and  $\text{CO}_2$  in transiting Earth-like exoplanets.