

A Spectroscopic Study of the Odd Planetary Nebula Abell 57

Akshat Chaturvedi,¹ Howard Bond,^{1,2} Robin Ciardullo,^{1,3} Klaus Werner,⁴ Greg Zeimann,⁵ Mike Siegel¹



PennState

¹Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA

²Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Dr., Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

³Institute for Gravitation and the Cosmos, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA

⁴*Institut für Astronomie und Astrophysik, Kepler Center for Astro and Particle Physics, Eberhard Karls Universität, Sand 1, 72076 Tübingen, Germany*

⁵*Hobby-Eberly Telescope, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA*



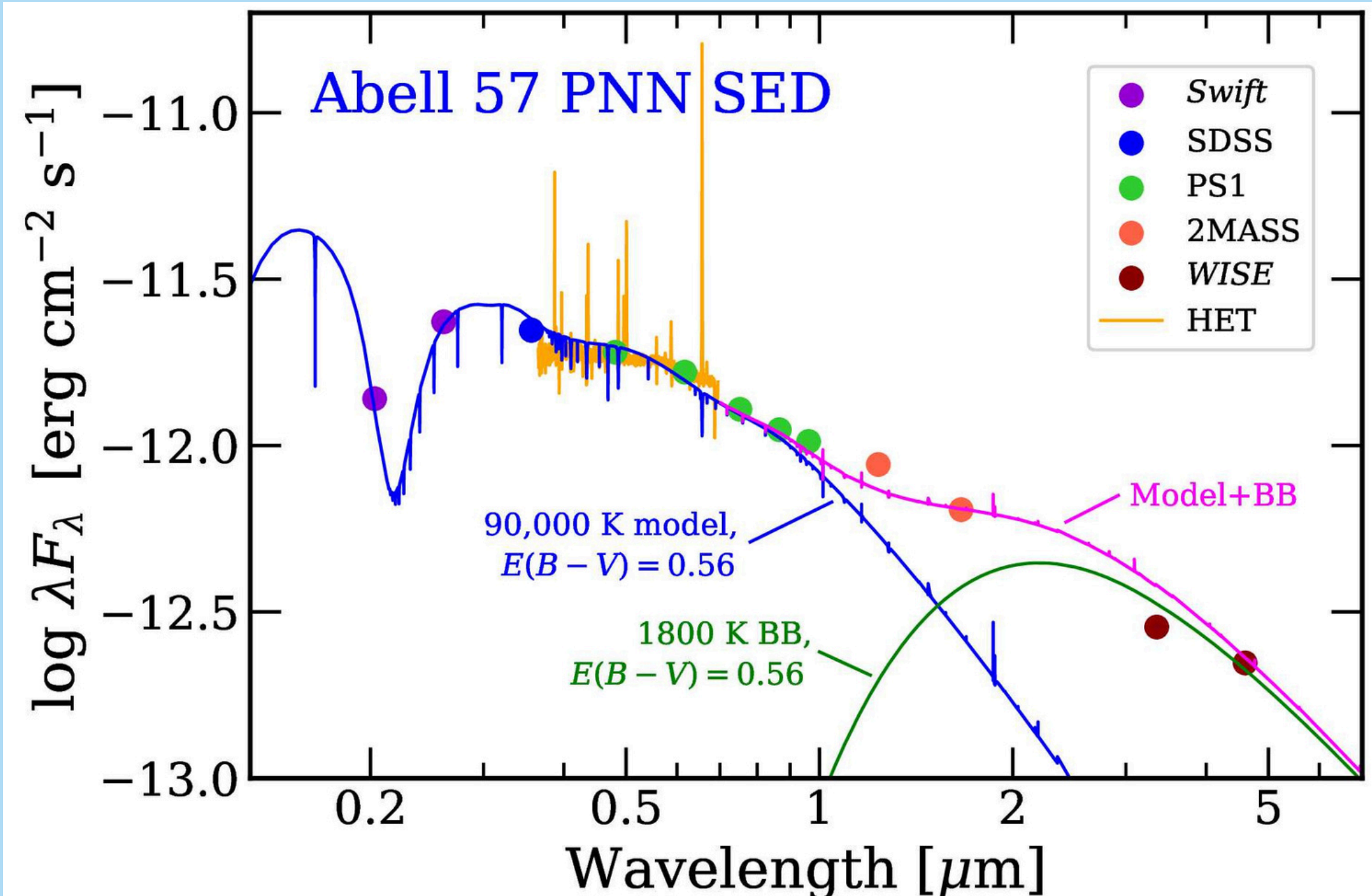
akshat@psu.edu

MOTIVATION

- Planetary nebulae (PNe) are the last stage of evolution for low-to-intermediate-mass stars
- Characterized by extremely hot stars ionizing their ejected envelopes
- The **EGB-6** class is a unique and poorly understood group of planetary nebulae^a
- Have dense compact emission knots (CEKs) unresolved* from the central star
- Theorized to be formed when the PN progenitor has a binary companion onto which the stellar outflow from the PN was accreted
- We aim to test whether **Abell 57** is a member of this fascinating group of PNe^b

METHODS

- We used the Low-Resolution Spectrograph on the *Hobby-Eberly Telescope* to obtain spectra of **Abell 57**
- These spectra were analyzed to obtain measures for the fluxes of the emission lines of various diagnostic species
- These diagnostic species were used to infer PN and CEK characteristics such as electron density, electron temperature and reddening
- We used the photo-ionization simulation software **CLOUDY** to create a model of the PN, matching the observed and predicted emission line fluxes to then determine other characteristics of the nebula^{c, d, e}



The spectral energy distribution of **Abell 57's** central star shows the presence of a cool object

RESULTS & FUTURE

- We found the central star to be a 90,000 K white dwarf
- We used **CLOUDY** to model the densities, metallicities and sizes of the PN and CEK
- We found the **CEK** to be extremely dense ($\log(n_e) = 7.2$) and approximated it to be a **sphere** with radius **~4.5 AU** and an ionized mass of $\log(M) = -7.8 M_\odot$
- We aim to use the *Hubble Space Telescope* and the *James Webb Space Telescope* to obtain higher resolution spectra and direct imaging of the nebula

REFERENCES

^a Frew, D. J., & Parker, Q. A. 2010, PASA, 27, 129

* Using ground-based observations

^b Bond, H. E., Chaturvedi, A. S., Ciardullo, R., et al. 2024

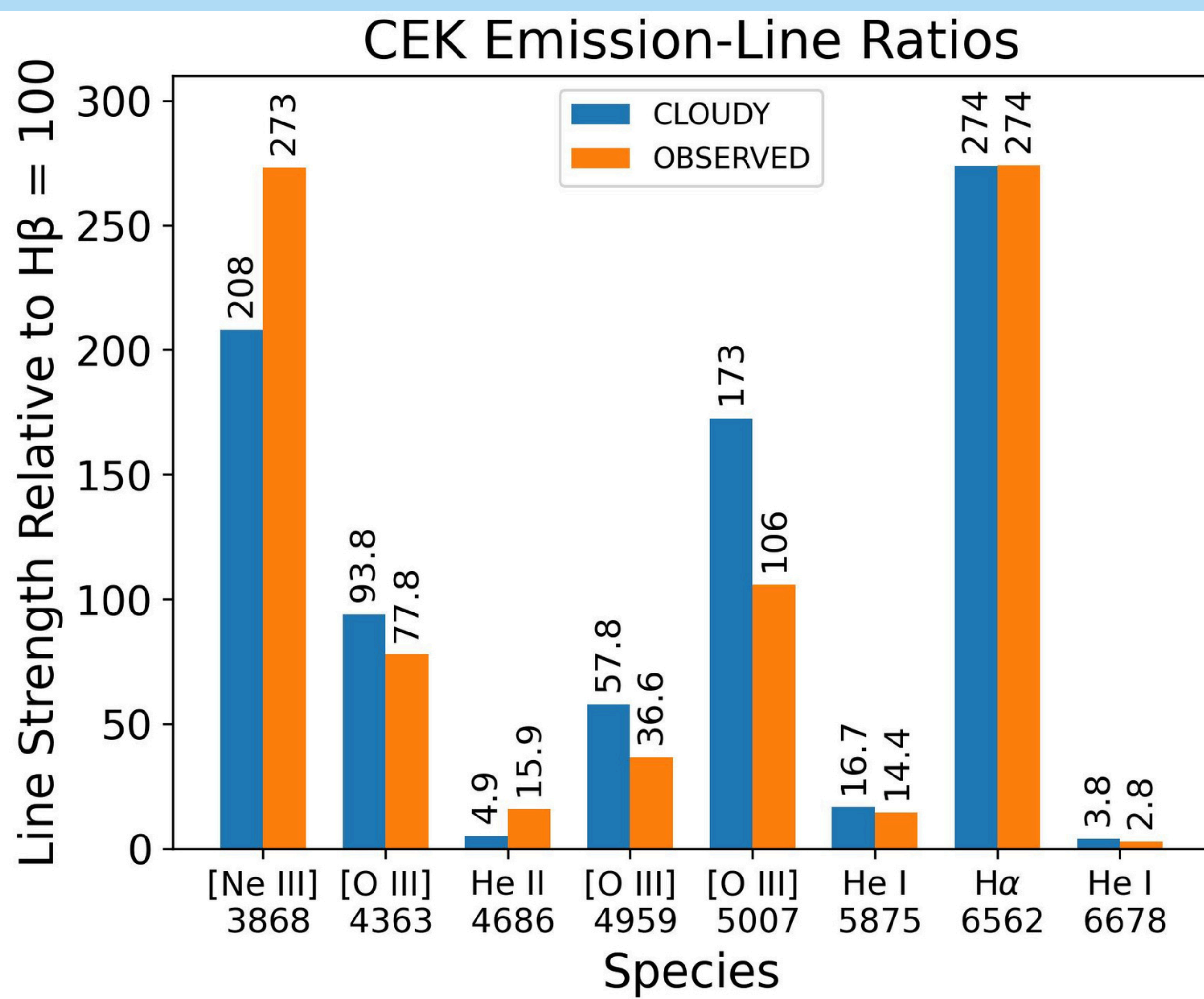
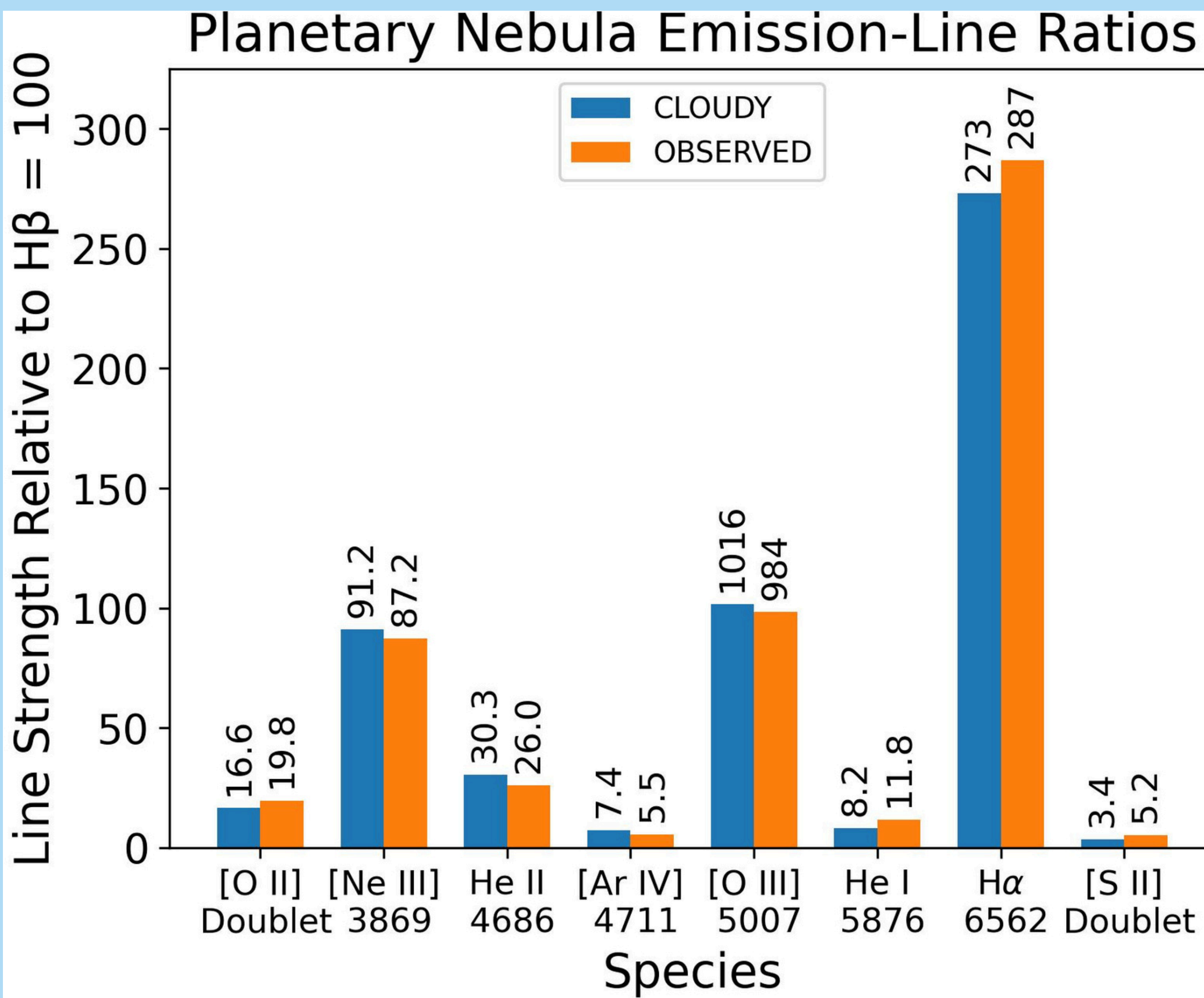
^c Ferland, G. J., Korista, K. T., Verner, D. A., et al. 1998, PASP, 110, 761

^d Ferland, G. J., Chatzikos, M., Guzmán, F., et al. 2017, RMxAA, 53, 385

^e Chatzikos, M., Bianchi, S., Camilloni, F., et al. 2023, RMxAA, 59, 327



An amateur astronomer's image of **Abell 57**. We find the central star is accompanied by a dense knot of nebulosity, possibly associated with a binary companion star. *Credit: Jerry Macon*



A comparison of our observed and modeled flux ratios for the **Abell 57** planetary nebula and compact emission knot