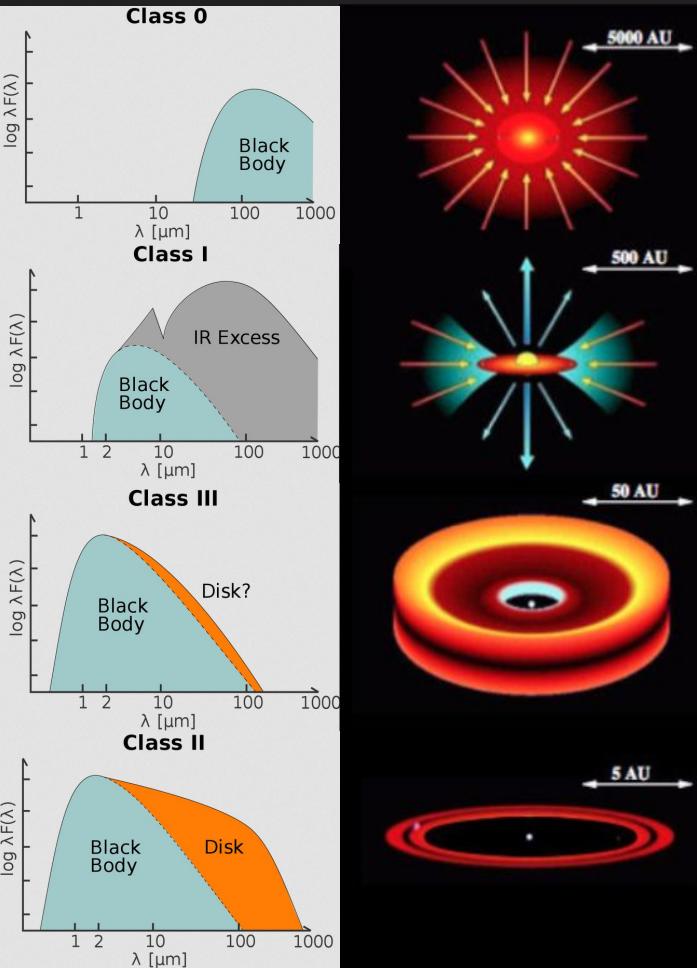


# YSO Census in the Central Molecular Zone with JWST

Gregory Mathews Ben  
P.hD. Scholar  
IISER Tirupati

# Star Formation

- Stars form in molecular clouds.
- Cloud collapse  $\longrightarrow$  protostellar core.
- Core continues to accrete matter.
- Infalling matter cannot fall directly into the star
  - angular momentum.
- Young stars are formed with Disk around them (YSO's).
- Detection - Excess in IR.



# Central Molecular Zone (CMZ)

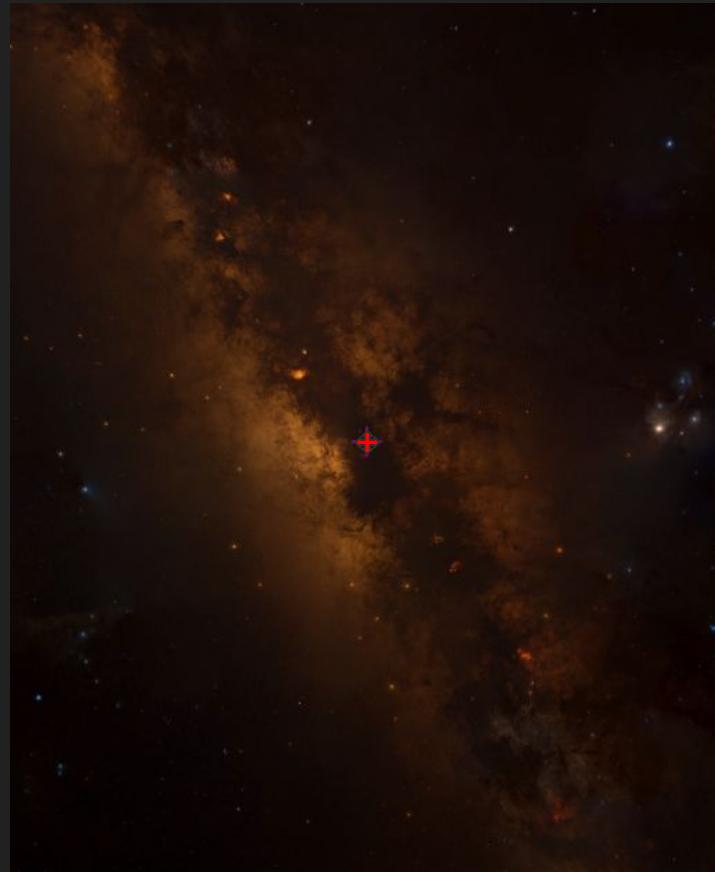
- Located in the CMZ (~8 kpc).
- Giant and dense molecular cloud.
- Conditions like the cosmic noon ( $z = 1 - 3$ ).
- P.id : 2092

**NIRCAM**

F150  
F210  
F360  
F480

**MIRI**

F770  
F2100



# Methodology

Stage 3 mosaics from MAST  
(F150,F210,F360,F480,F770)



Photometry with PSFex and  
Source Extractor

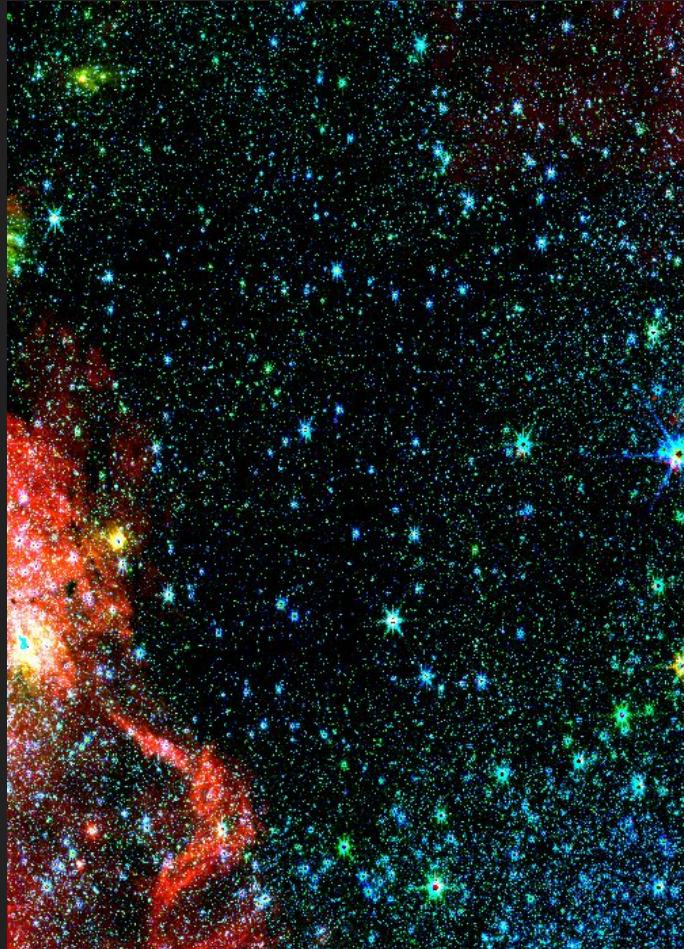


Two final Catalogues:

F150+F210+F360+F480  
(NIR)

NIR+F770

**F360**  
**F480**  
**F770**



# How do we find the Young Stars?

Removed contaminants (e.g., foreground stars, background galaxies)



Applied **Koenig et al. (2014)** classification (for 2MASS & WISE) to JWST filters



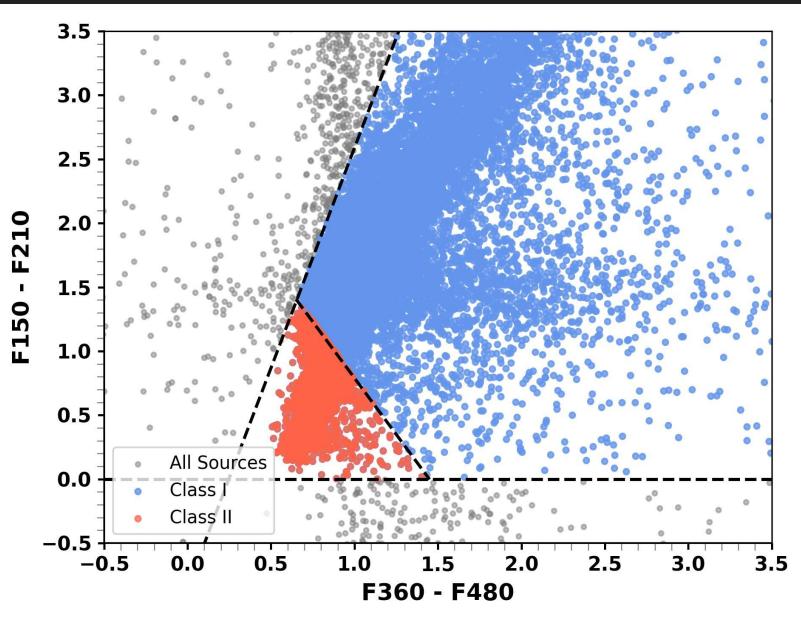
Employed two criteria  
(NIR and NIR+F770)

Using NIR bands

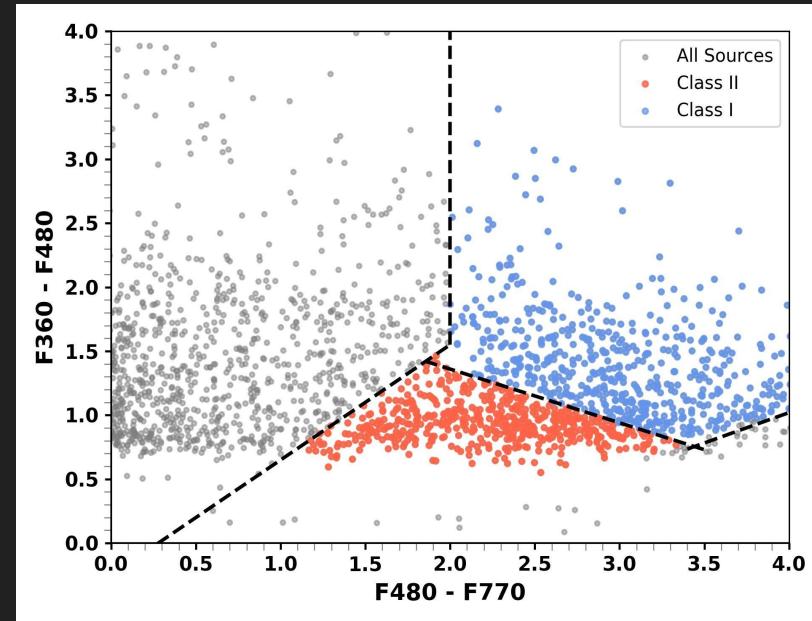
Total Sources: 27,702  
Class I YSOs: 2,761  
Class II YSOs: 16,429

Using NIR + F770

Total Sources: 4,137  
Class I YSOs: 586  
Class II YSOs: 508



Total Sources: 27,702  
 Class I YSOs: 2,761  
 Class II YSOs: 16,429



Total Sources: 4,137  
 Class I YSOs: 586  
 Class II YSOs: 508

**Total**  
 Class I YSOs: 2963  
 Class II YSOs: 16,813

# Thank You!

# BACKUP

