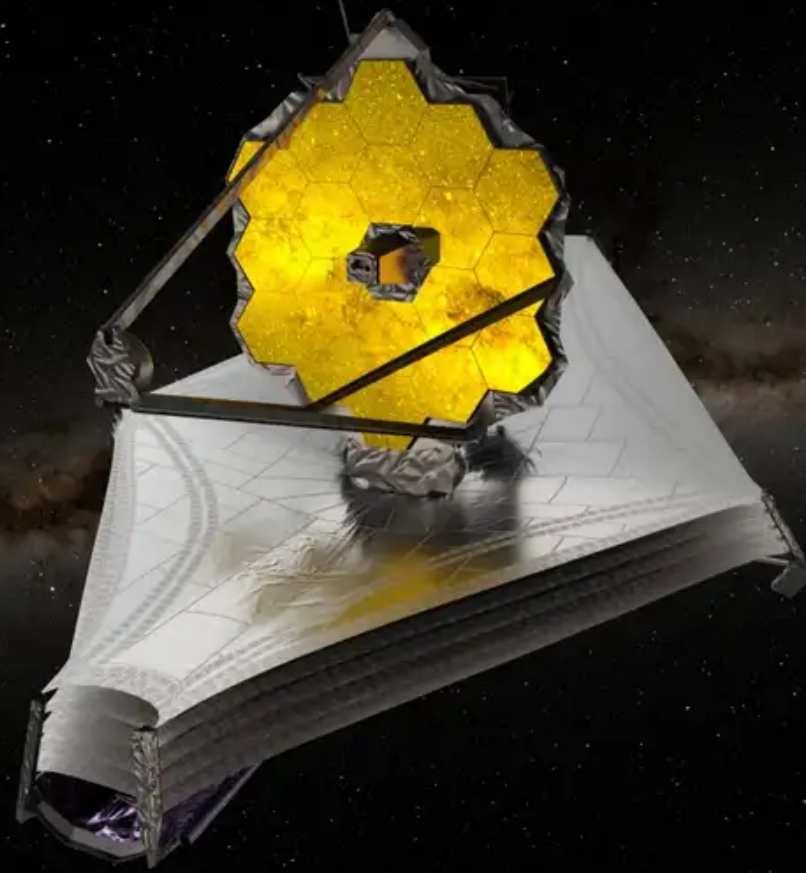


JWST NIRCam observations of Supernova 1987A – shocks, synchrotron and dust

Mikako Matsuura (Cardiff University)

M. Boyer, Richard G. Arendt, J. Larsson, C. Fransson, A. Rest, A. P. Ravi, S. Park, P. Cigan, T. Temim, E. Dwek, M.J. Barlow, P. Bouchet, G. Clayton, R. Chevalier, J. Danziger, J. De Buizer, I. De Looze, G. De Marchi, O. Fox, C. Gall, R. D. Gehrz, H. L. Gomez, R. Indebetouw, T. Kangas, F. Kirchschrager, R. Kirshner, P. Lundqvist, J.M. Marcaide, I. Marti-Vidal, M. Meixner, D. Milisavljevic, S. Orlando, M. Otsuka, F. Priestley, A.M.S. Richards, F. Schmidt, L. Staveley-Smith, Nathan Smith, J. Spyromilio, J. Vink, Lifan Wang, D. Watson, R. Wesson, J. C. Wheeler, C.E. Woodward, G. Zanardo, D. Alp, D. Burrows



Supernova 1987A



Equatorial Ring
Mass lost from the red-supergiant
~20,000 years before the SN
explosion

Type IIp

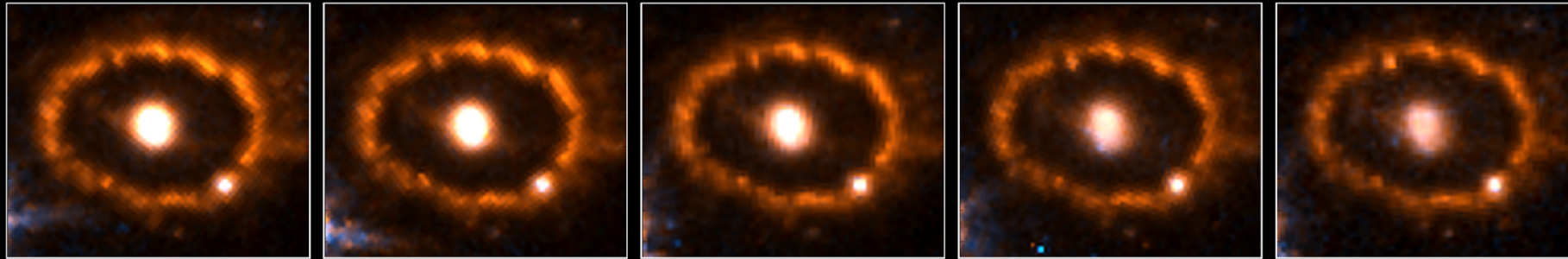
50 kpc (LMC)

Nearest SN explosion detected in 400 years

Ejecta expands at $\sim 2,000\text{--}10,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, i.e. to
 $0.008\text{--}0.04''$ per year

Ideal target to investigate

- Time development of (inner) ejecta
- How the interaction of (outer) ejecta with circumstellar material impact surrounding material



Sep, 1994

Mar, 1995

Feb, 1996

Jul, 1997

Feb, 1998

Supernova 1987A:
Real - time astronomy



Apr, 1999

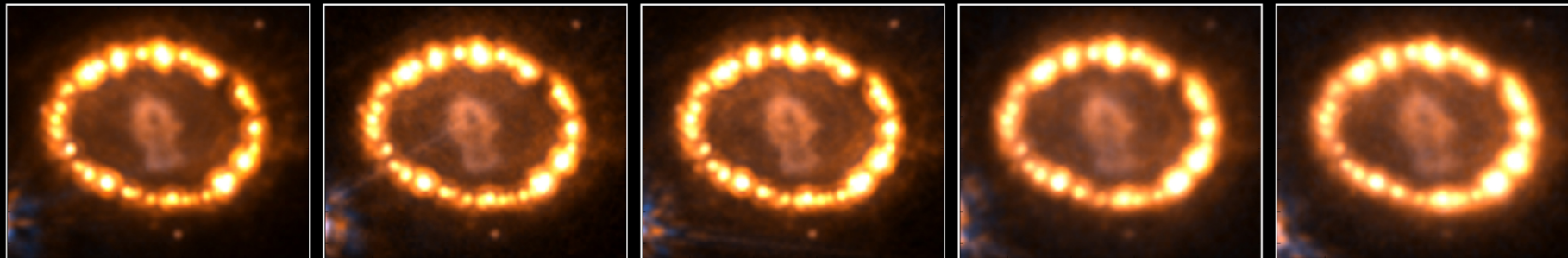
Nov, 2000

Dec, 2001

Jan, 2003

Nov, 2003

Hubble Space Telescope
H α monitoring



Sep, 2005

Apr, 2006

Dec, 2006

May, 2007

Feb, 2008



Apr, 2009

Dec, 2009

Jan, 2011

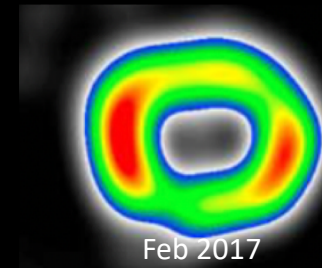
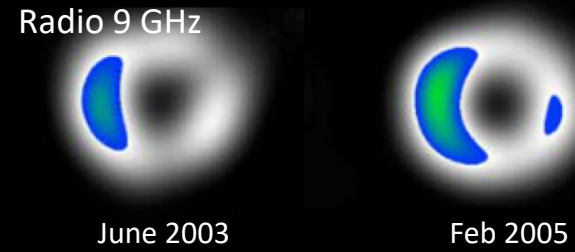
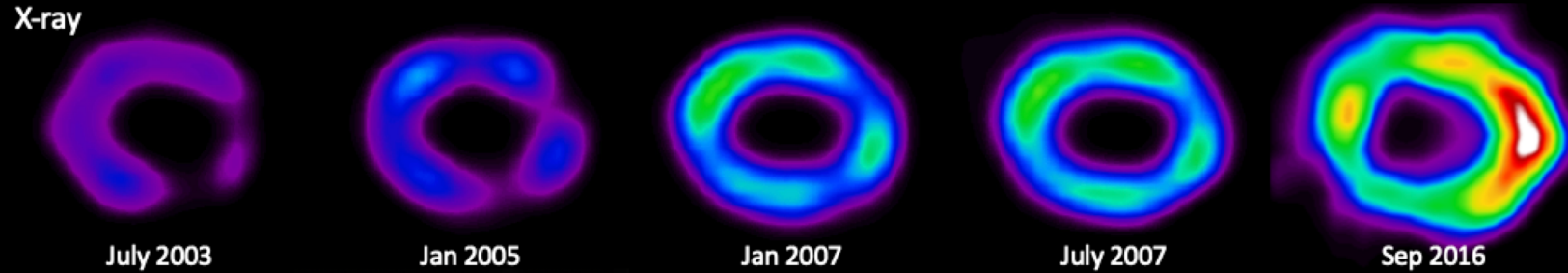
Feb, 2013

Jun, 2014

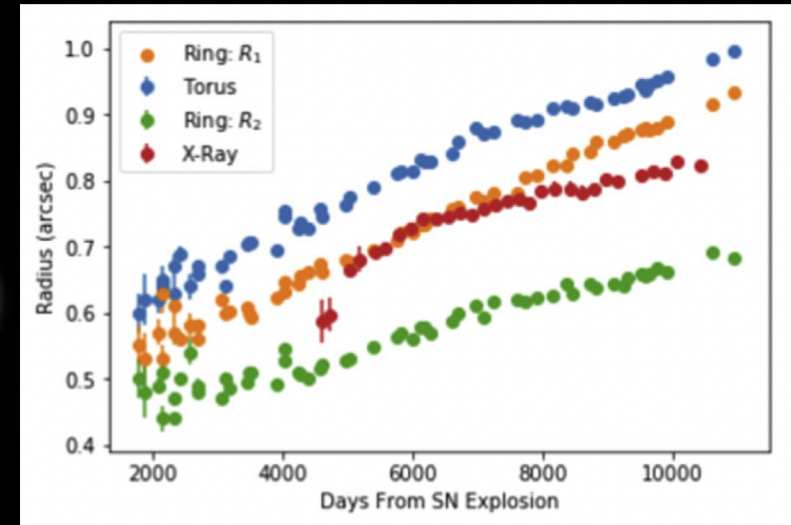
Fransson et al. (2015)

Before JWST

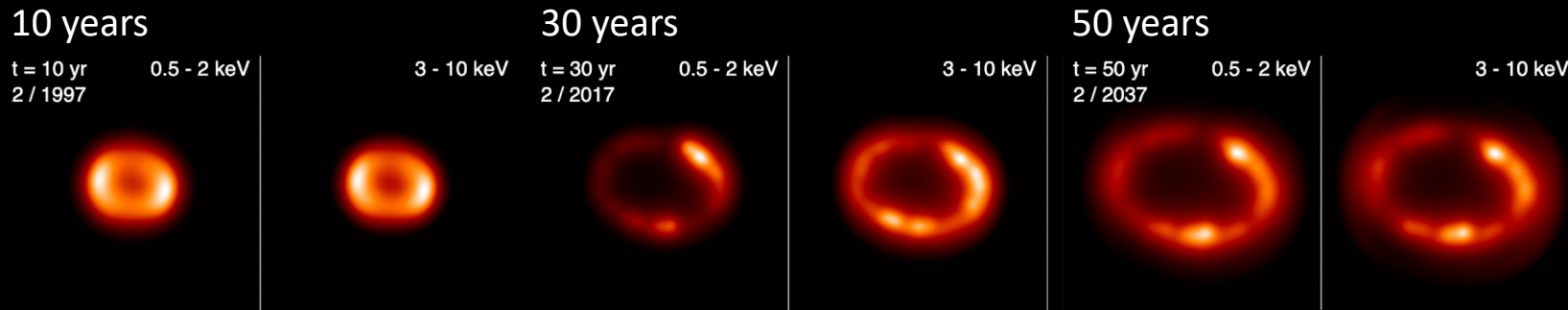
Kairi et al. (2016)
Cendes et al. (2018)



X-ray & millimeter
Diameter is getting larger
Individual clumps/hotspots are not well resolved



Hydrodynamic model for X-ray synchrotron (Orland et al. 2020)



“The equatorial ring is the brightest in X-ray”

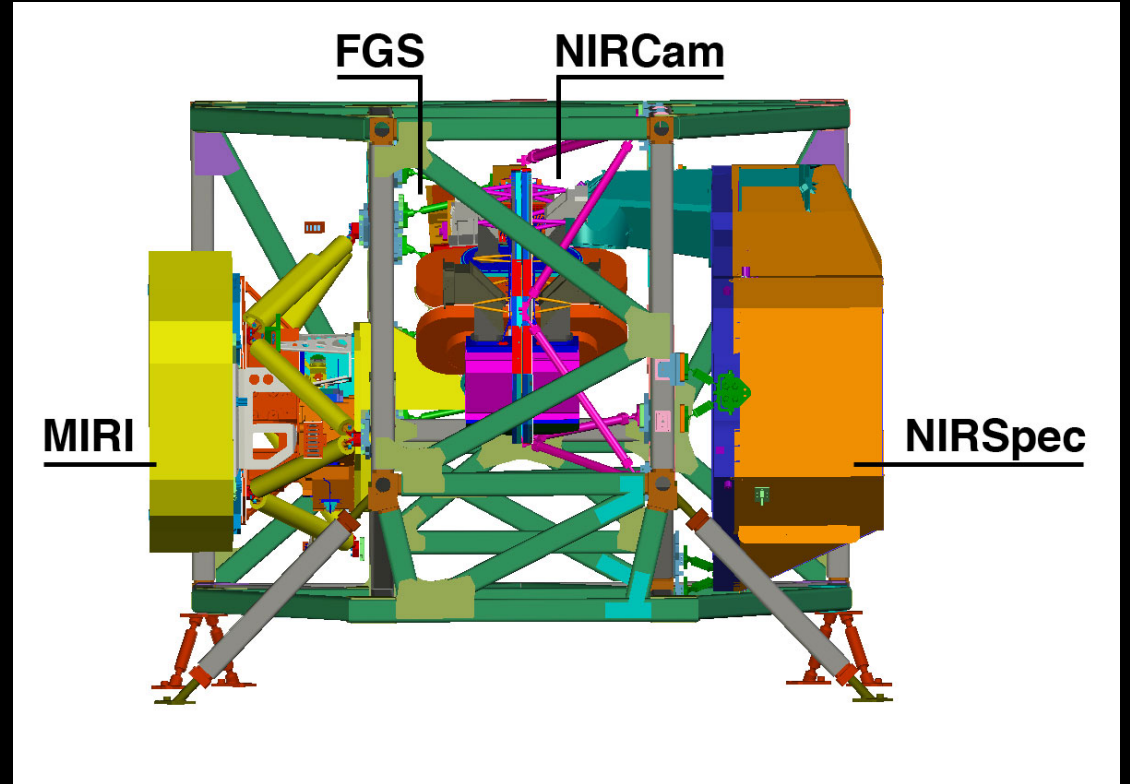
JWST

ISIM Components within the Observatory

Region 1: Instruments are mounted to ISIM structure and enclosed by observatory enclosure and radiators.

Region 2: ISIM Electronics Compartment (IEC), provides mounting surfaces and ambient thermally controlled environment for instrument electronics in close proximity to instruments

Region 3: Spacecraft houses ISIM Command and Data Handling (ICDH) and cryo-cooler compressor and cryo-cooler electronics



Three instruments were used for SN 1987A

- MIRI & NIRSpec – Guaranteed time Observations (Larsson)
- NIRCams – General Observers

When JWST was observing Supernova 1987A – X (Twitter) account



← Post



JWSTObservations
@JWSTObservation

I am now observing SN-1987A using NIRCam Imaging for 20 hours and 25 minutes. Keywords: Supernovae. Proposal: stsci.edu/jwst/phase2-pu... 1:1

5:46 PM · Sep 1, 2022



49



286



2



Post your reply

Reply



Julius @DocJCJewels · Sep 1, 2022

Couldn't believe it said 20h when I saw it in the schedule, should look wild.



4



Dee nishiki Werts 🇺🇸🇧🇪 @daniwestastro · Sep 1, 2022

I had to double take to make sure it actually said 20 hours



JWSTObservations @JWSTObservation · 15h

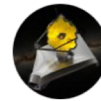
I am now observing NGC-6302-CENTER using MIRI Medium Resolution Spectroscopy for 14 hours and 32 minutes. Keywords: Planetary nebulae. Proposal: stsci.edu/jwst/phase2-pu... 2:1



3



24



JWSTObservations @JWSTObservation · 16h

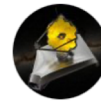
I am now observing NGC-6302-BACKGROUND2 using MIRI Medium Resolution Spectroscopy for 28 minutes. Keywords: Blank field. Proposal: stsci.edu/jwst/phase2-pu... 1:1



1



8



JWSTObservations @JWSTObservation · 17h

I am now observing SN-1987A using NIRCam Imaging for 20 hours and 25 minutes. Keywords: Supernovae. Proposal: stsci.edu/jwst/phase2-pu... 1:1



3

42



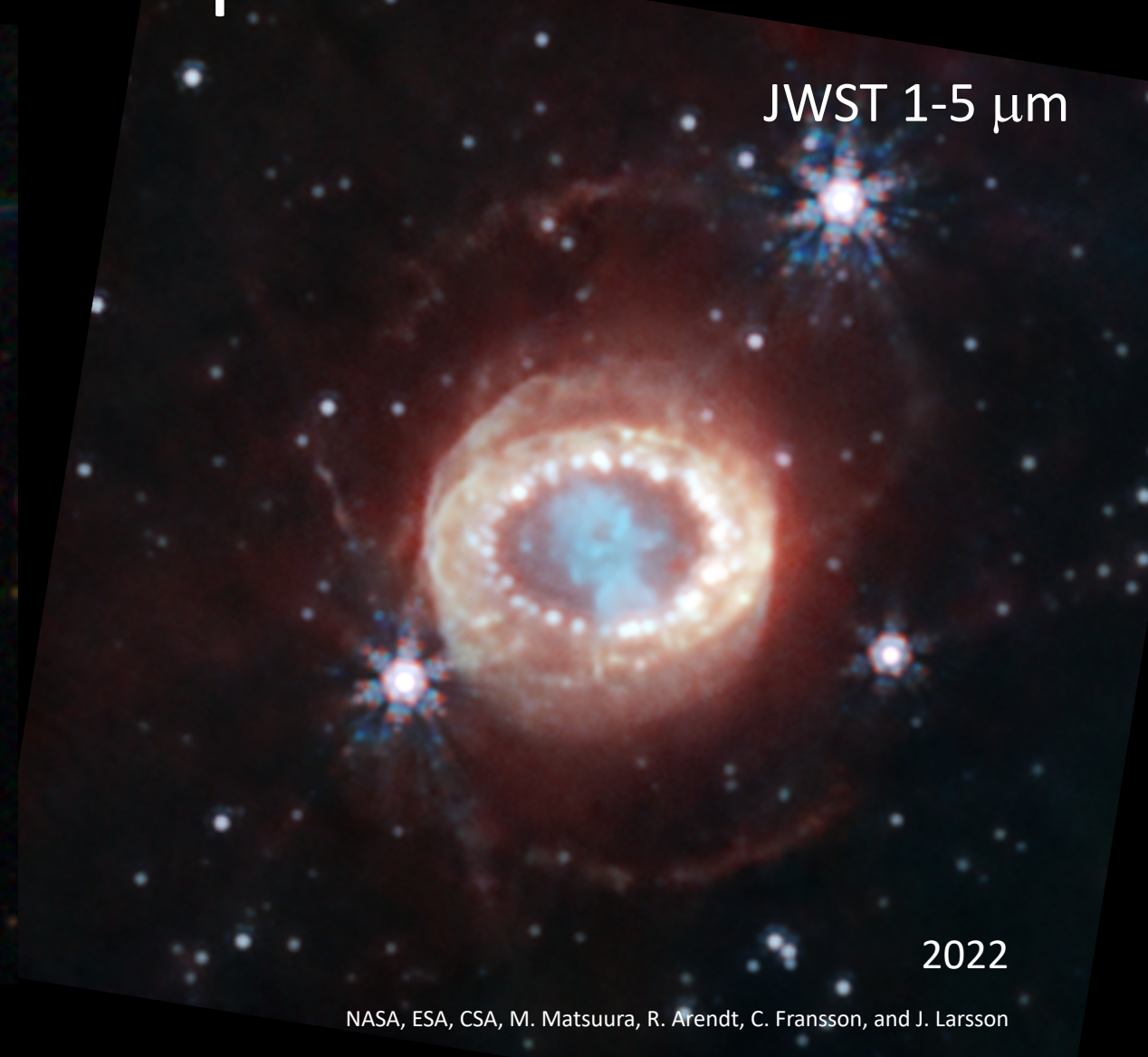
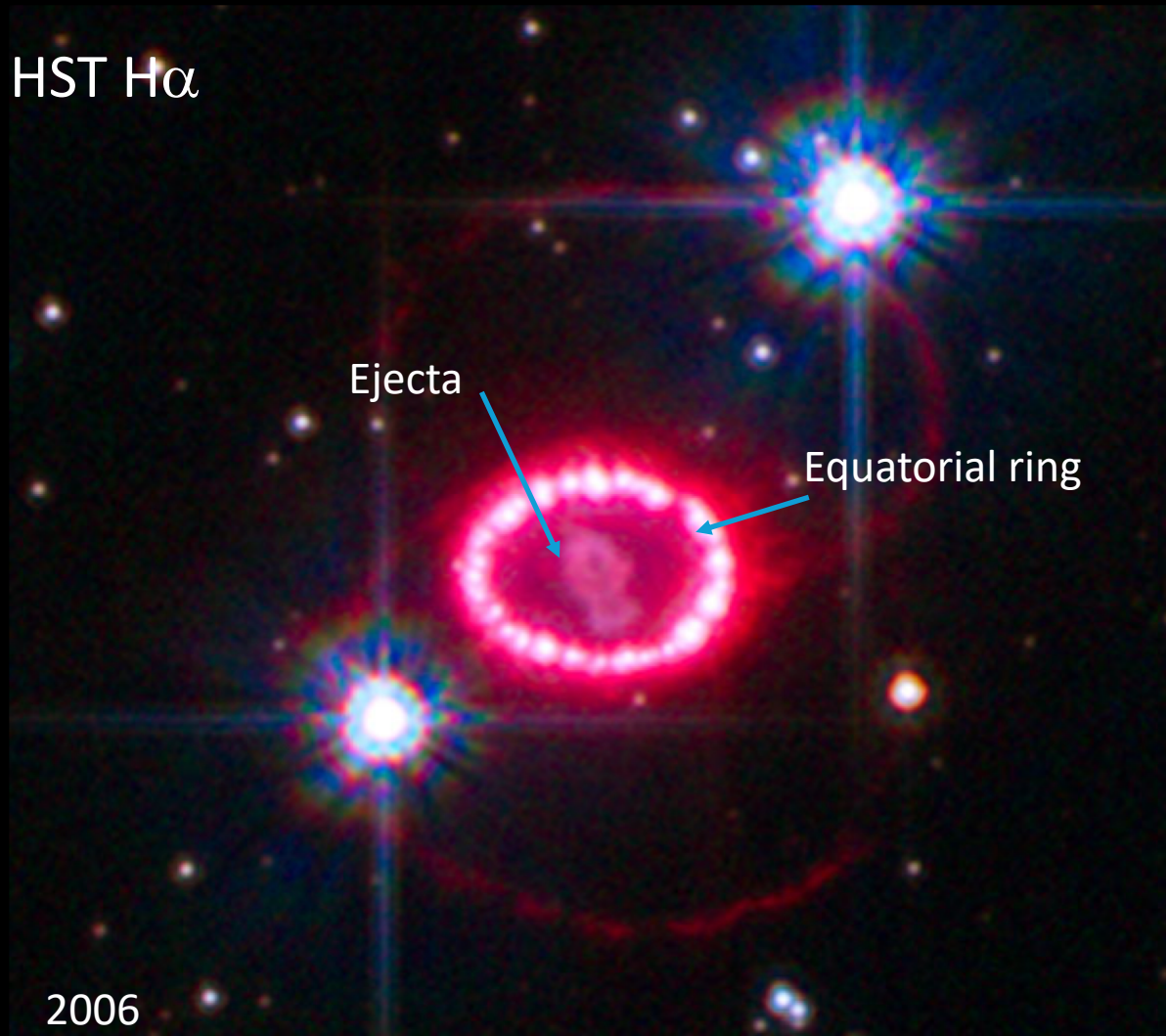
249





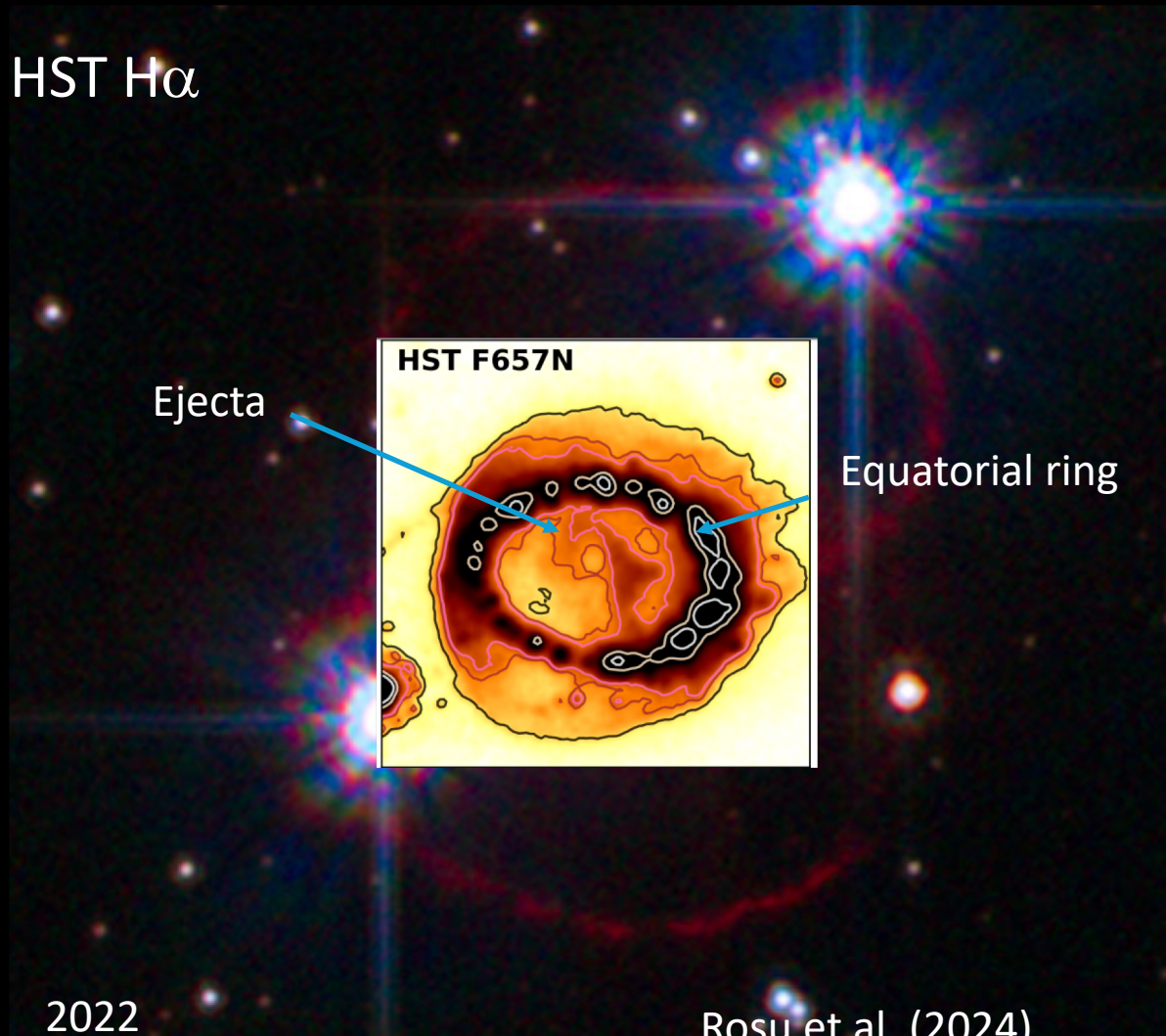
NASA, ESA, CSA, M. Matsuura, R. Arendt, C. Fransson, and J. Larsson

HST & NIRCam images of Supernova 1987A

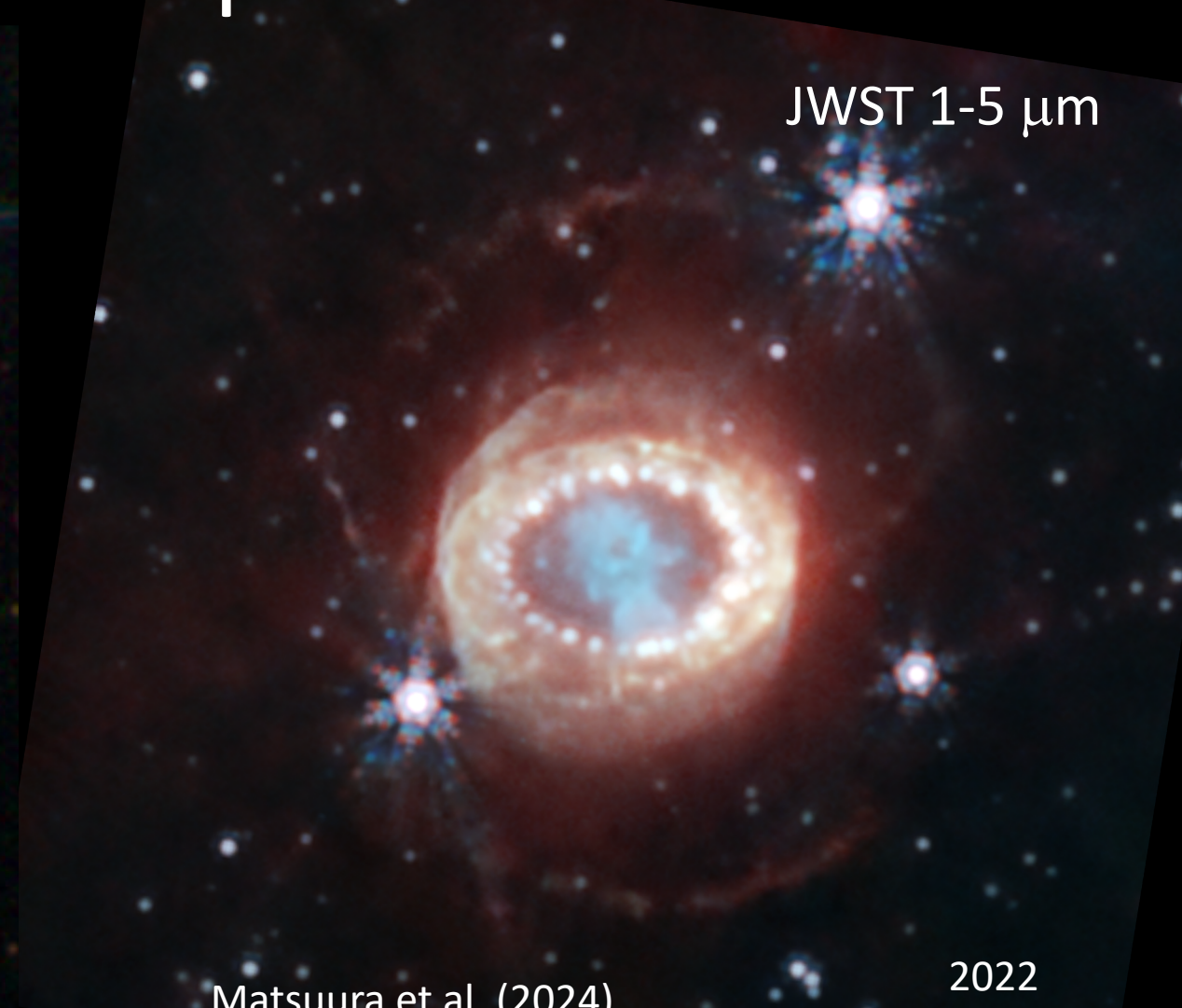


HST & NIRCam images of Supernova 1987A

HST H α

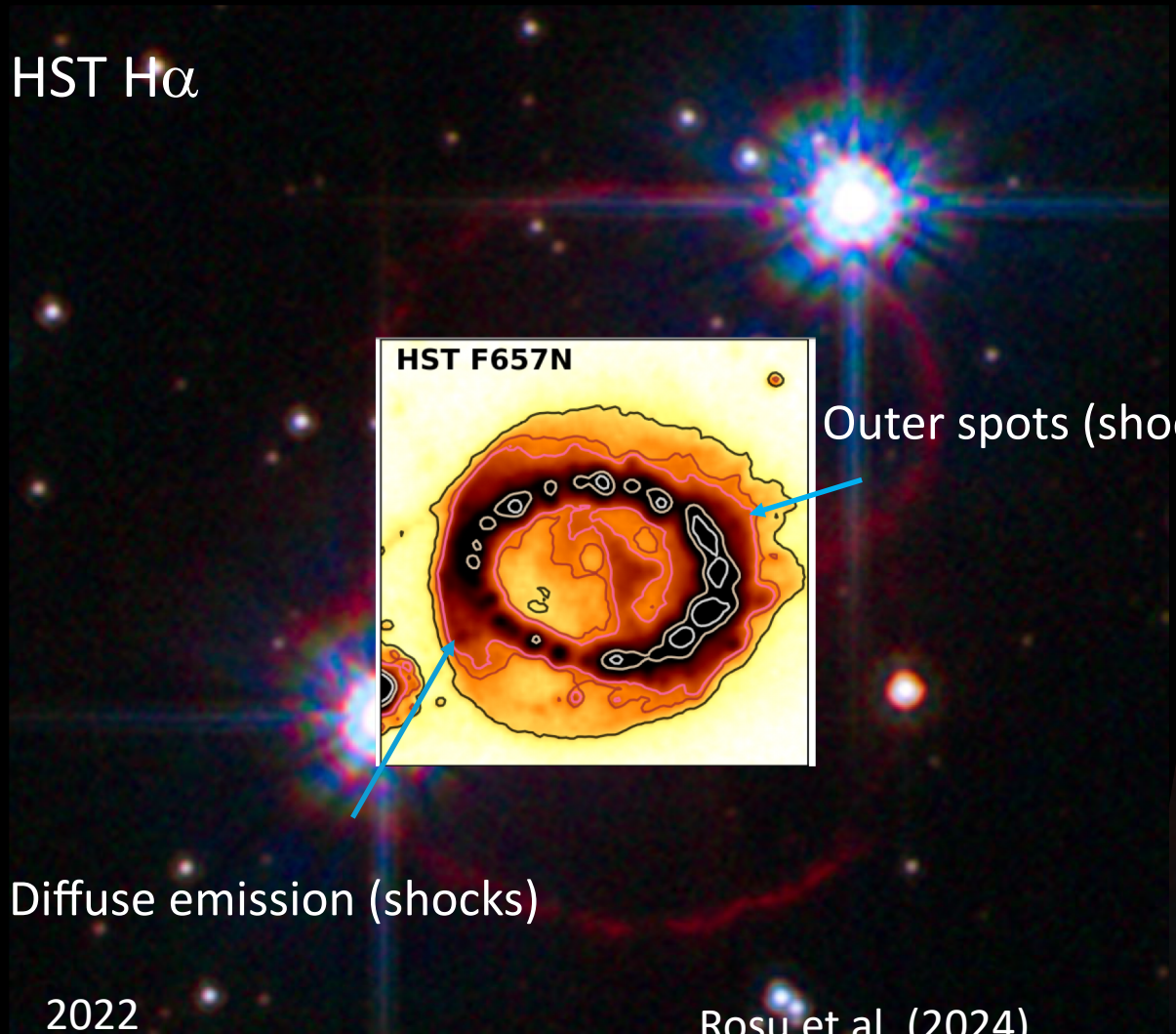


JWST 1-5 μm



HST & NIRCam images of Supernova 1987A

HST H α



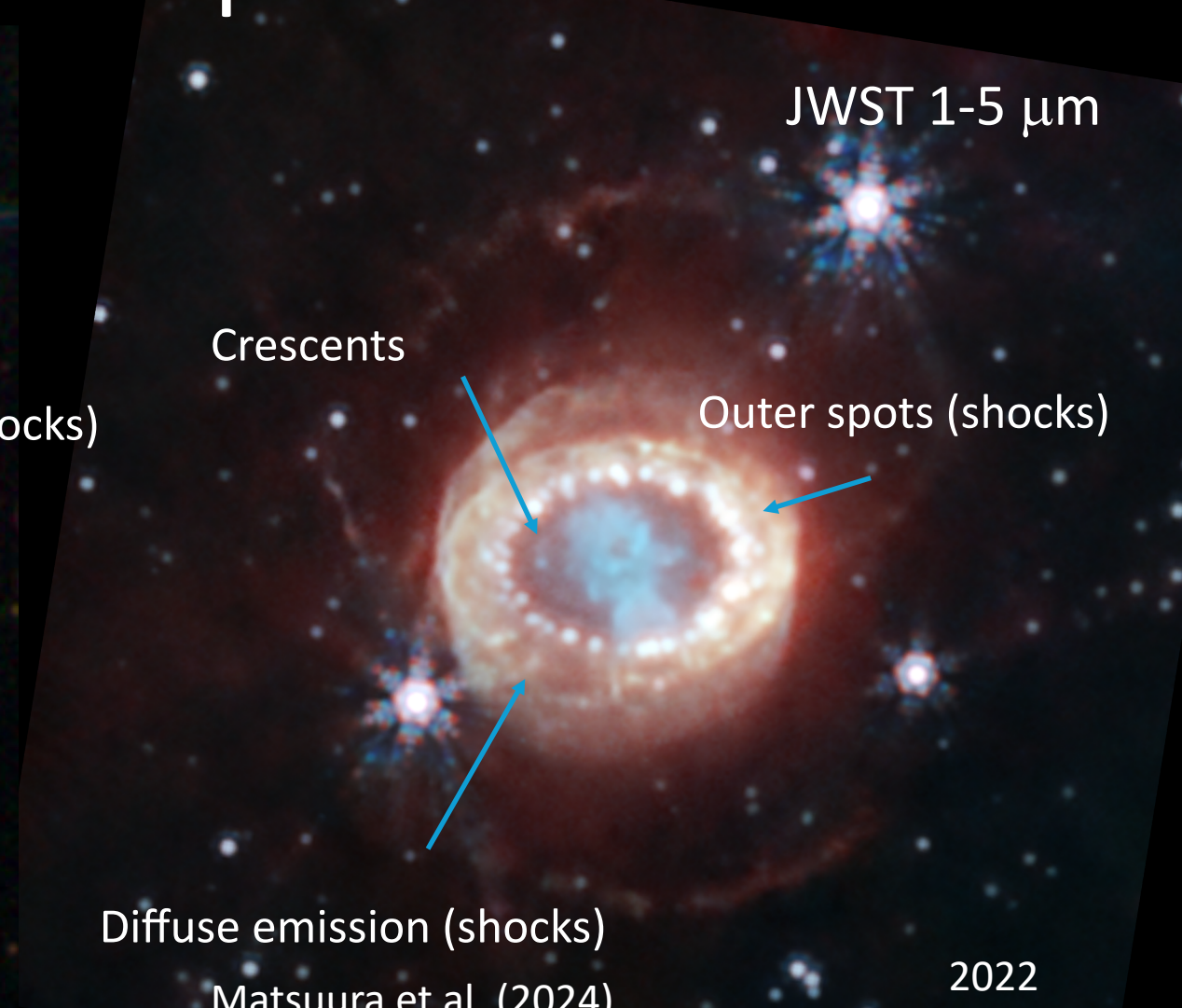
Outer spots (shocks)

Diffuse emission (shocks)

2022

Rosu et al. (2024)

JWST 1-5 μ m



Crescents

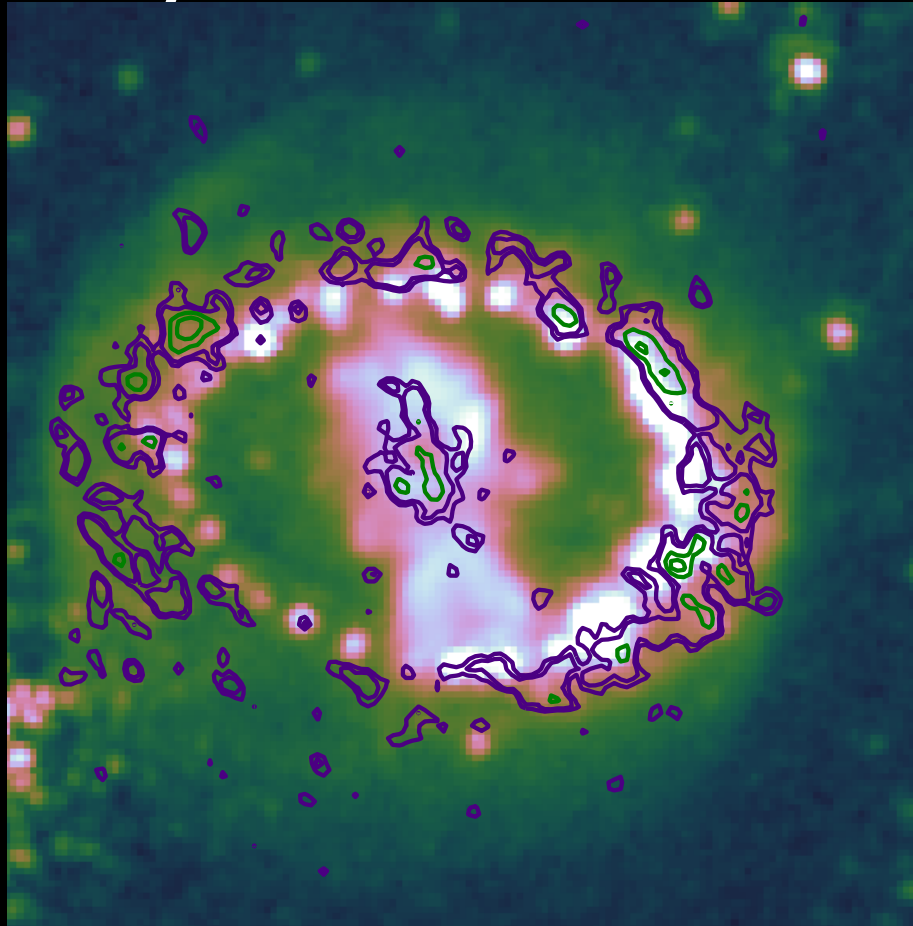
Outer spots (shocks)

Diffuse emission (shocks)

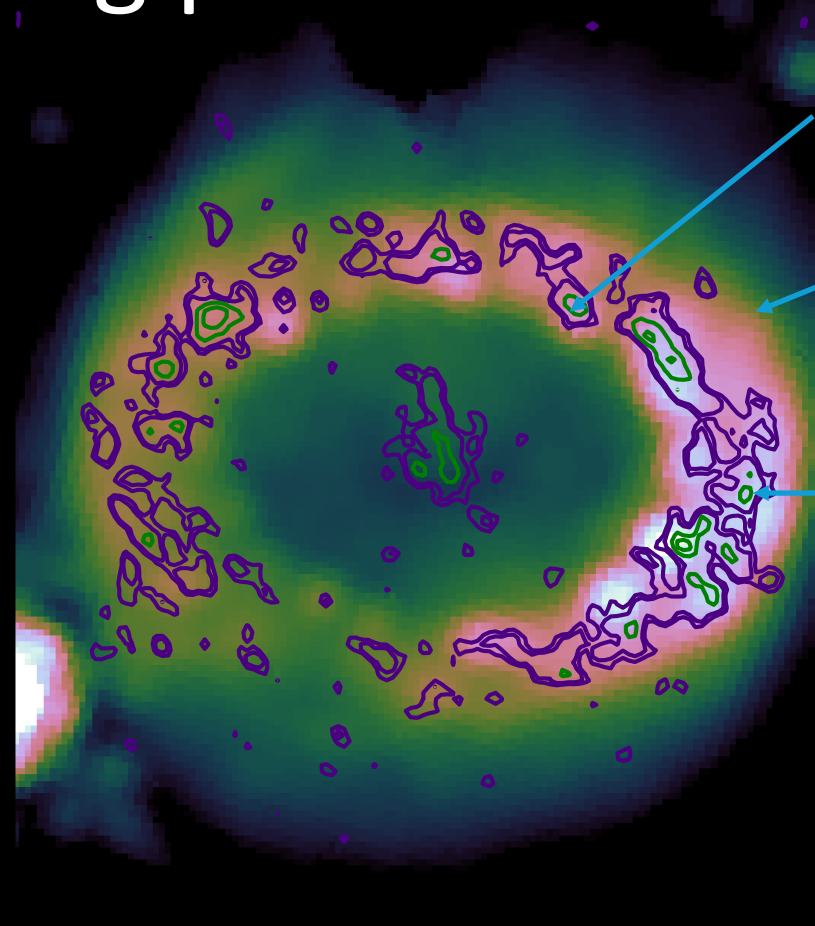
Matsuura et al. (2024)

2022

Synchrotron – viewing particle accelerations



F164N [Fe II]
Ionised gas tracer
Clumps in the Ring



Line contour ALMA 315GHz
Synchrotron in the ring + outer spots
Dust in the ejecta

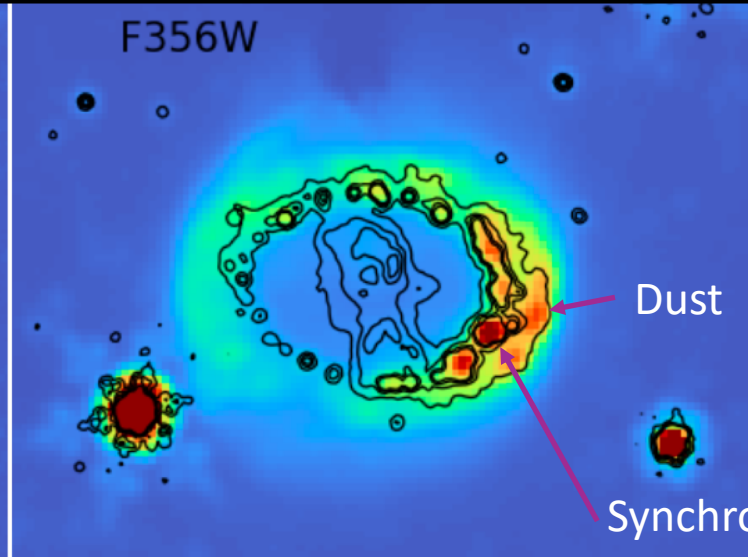
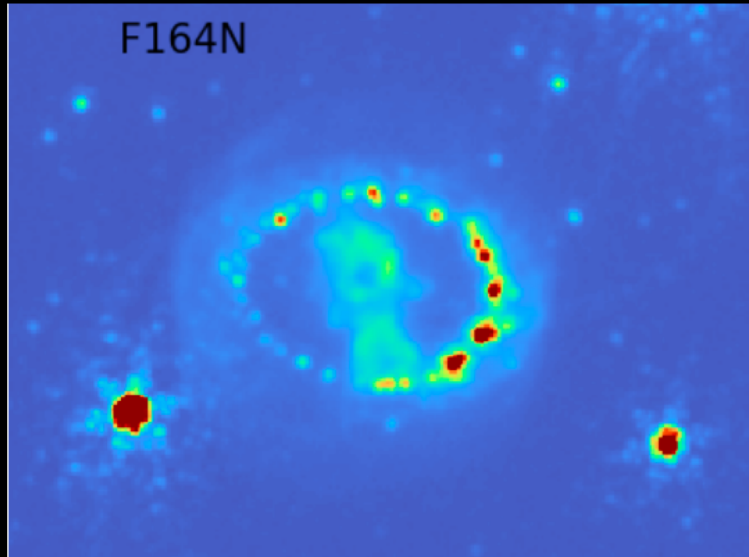
Synchrotron from clumps in the ring
Synchrotron from diffuse extended emission
Collisionally heated dust from diffuse extended emission

JWST 3.56 μm
Synchrotron + dust

Synchrotron & Dust

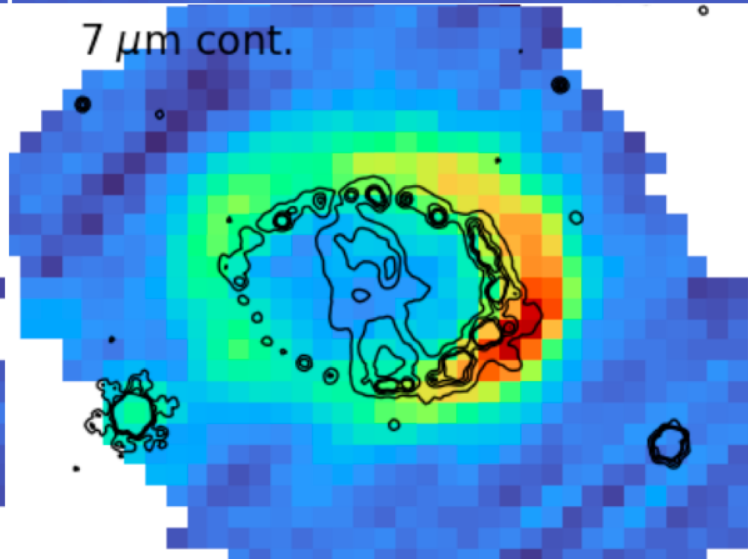
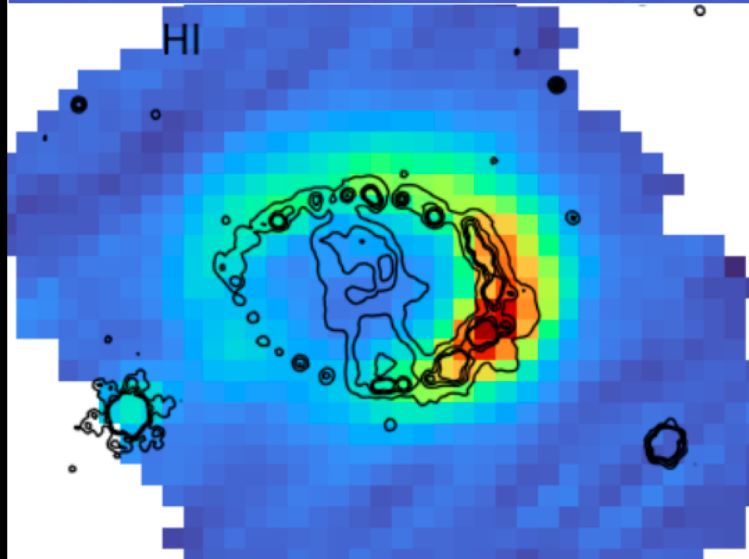
NIRCam

[Fe II] recombination
(not shocks)



MIRI

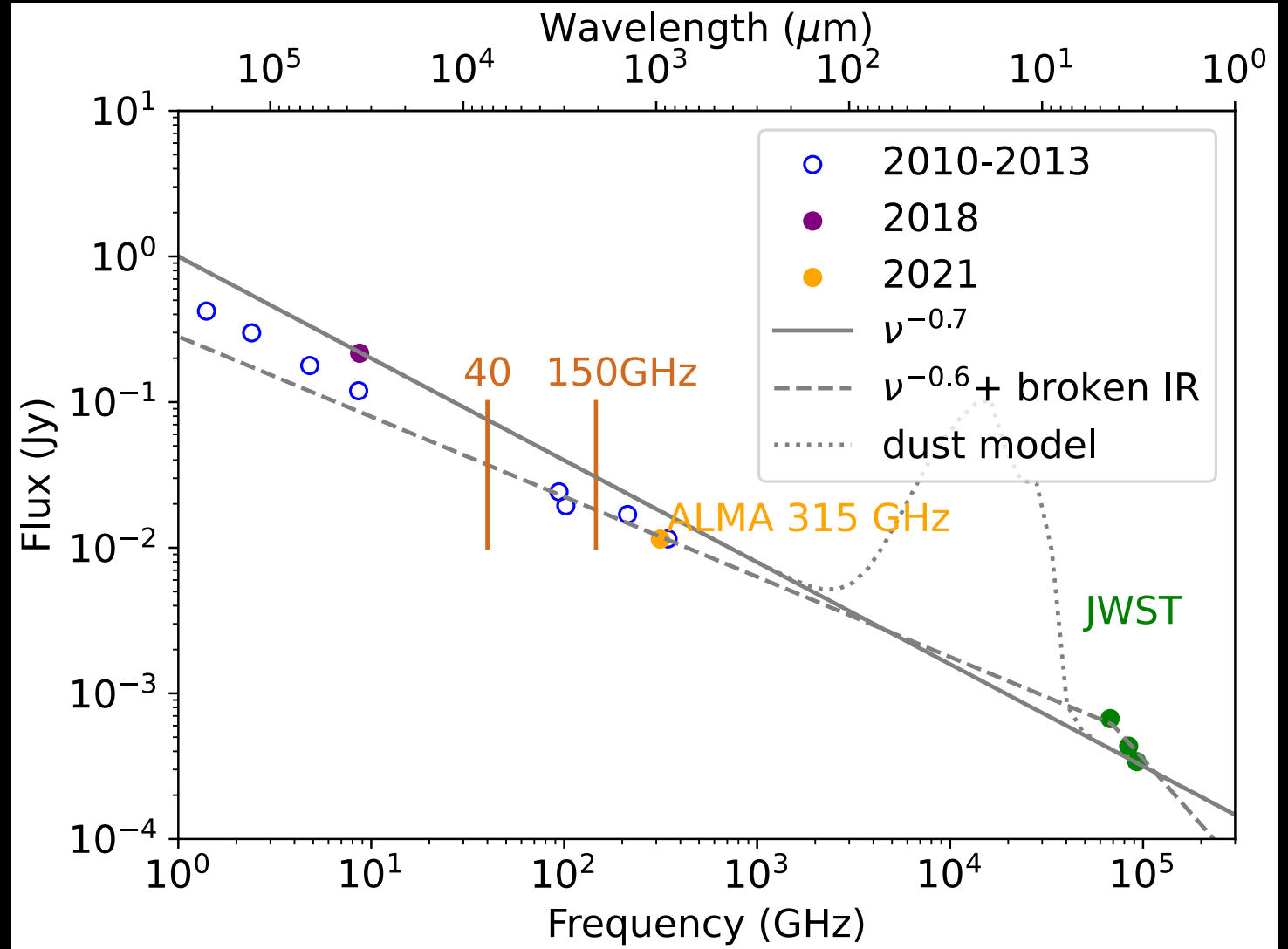
7 μm HI recombination



Synchrotron spectral index α : $F_\nu \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$

Total SED

Millimetre wavelength $\alpha \sim 0.6-0.7$



Synchrotron spectral index α : $F_\nu \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$ (So as dust)

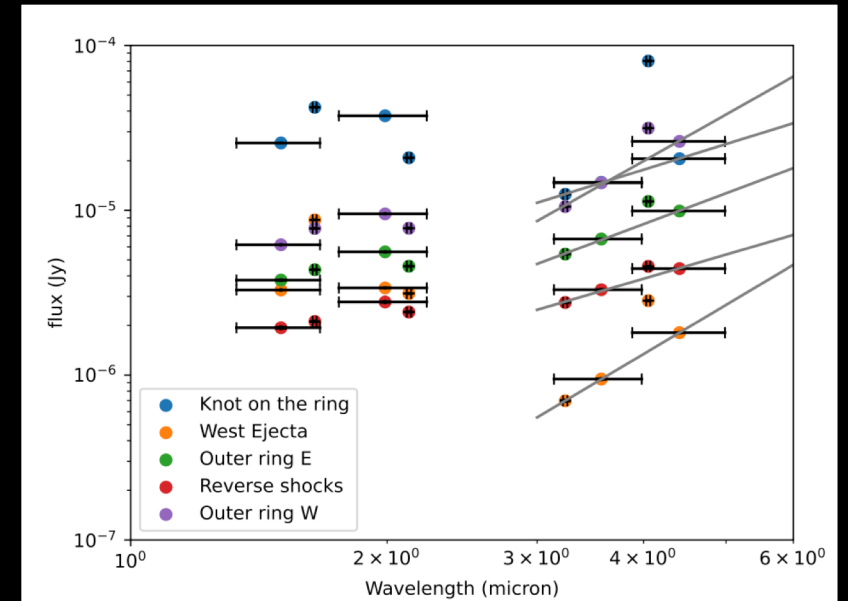
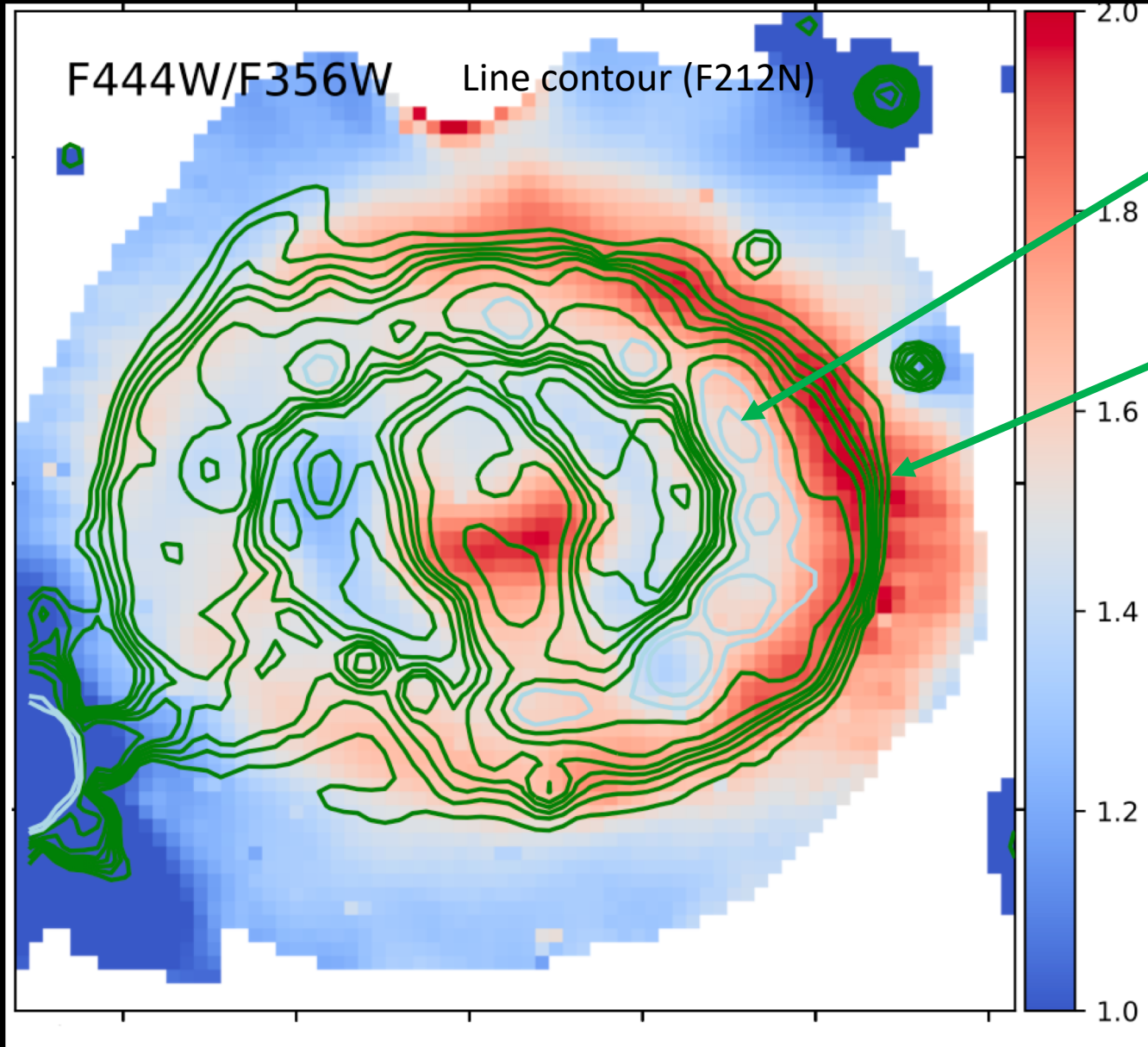
Millimetre wavelength $\alpha \sim 0.6-0.7$

Clumps in the Ring
Spectral index $\alpha \sim 1.0-1.5$

The magnetic field of ~ 2 mG
ALMA Polarisation (Zanardo 2018)

Outer spots
Spectral index $\alpha \sim 1.5-2.0$

Synchrotron + Dust



Synchrotron – viewing particle accelerations



Radial distributions

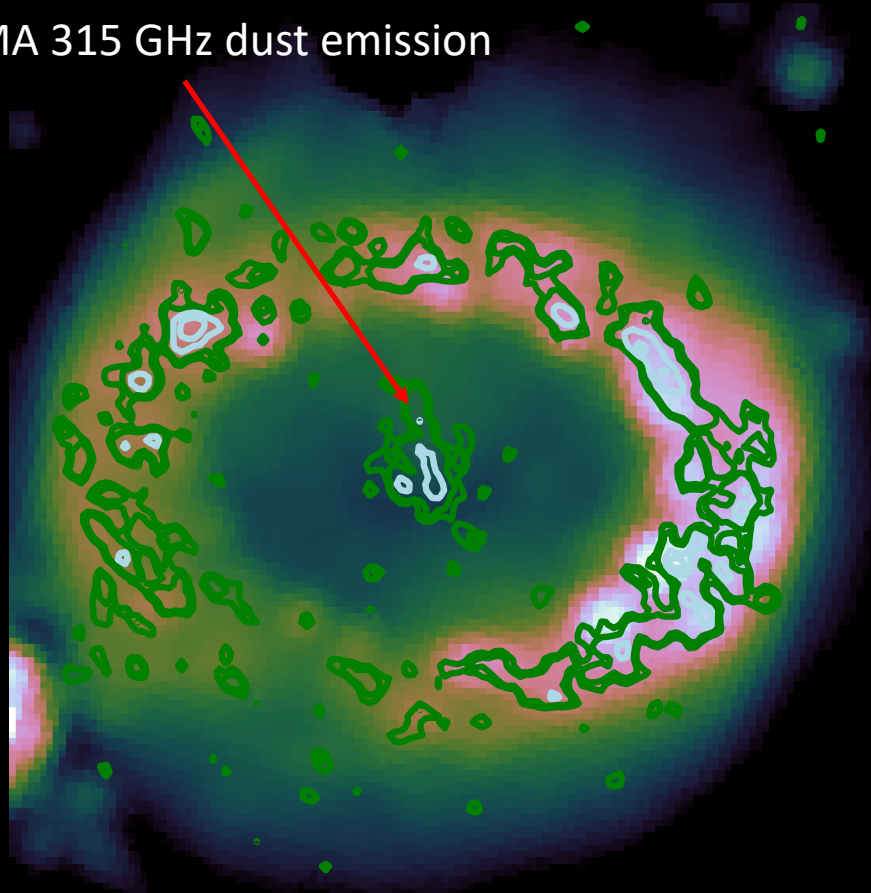
Cooling time scale

- Dust <10 years (a few years)
 - Small dust grains
- Synchrotron
 - ~10 years
 - The magnetic field of ~2 mG
- Hydrogen recombination lines
 - ~10–15 years
 - Shocked gas (10^7 K)
 - X-ray (not optical)

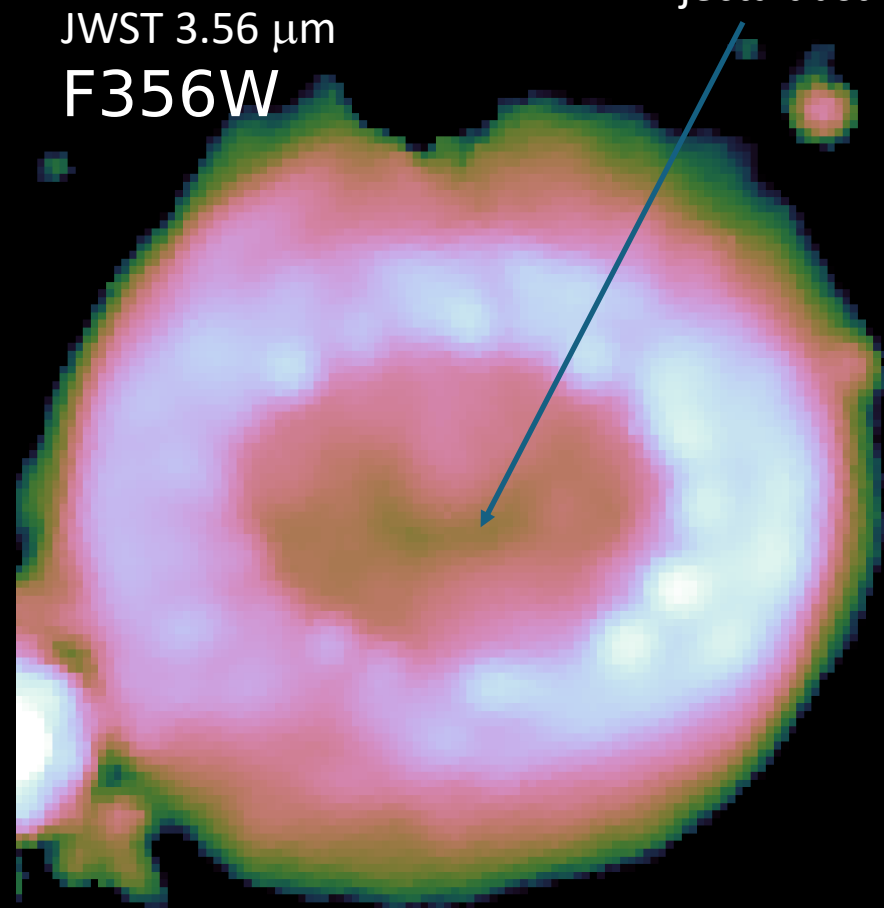
Matsuura et al. (2024)

Ejecta dust – self-absorption

ALMA 315 GHz dust emission



JWST 3.56 μm
F356W



Ejecta dust self-absorption

Colour: JWST 3.56 μm

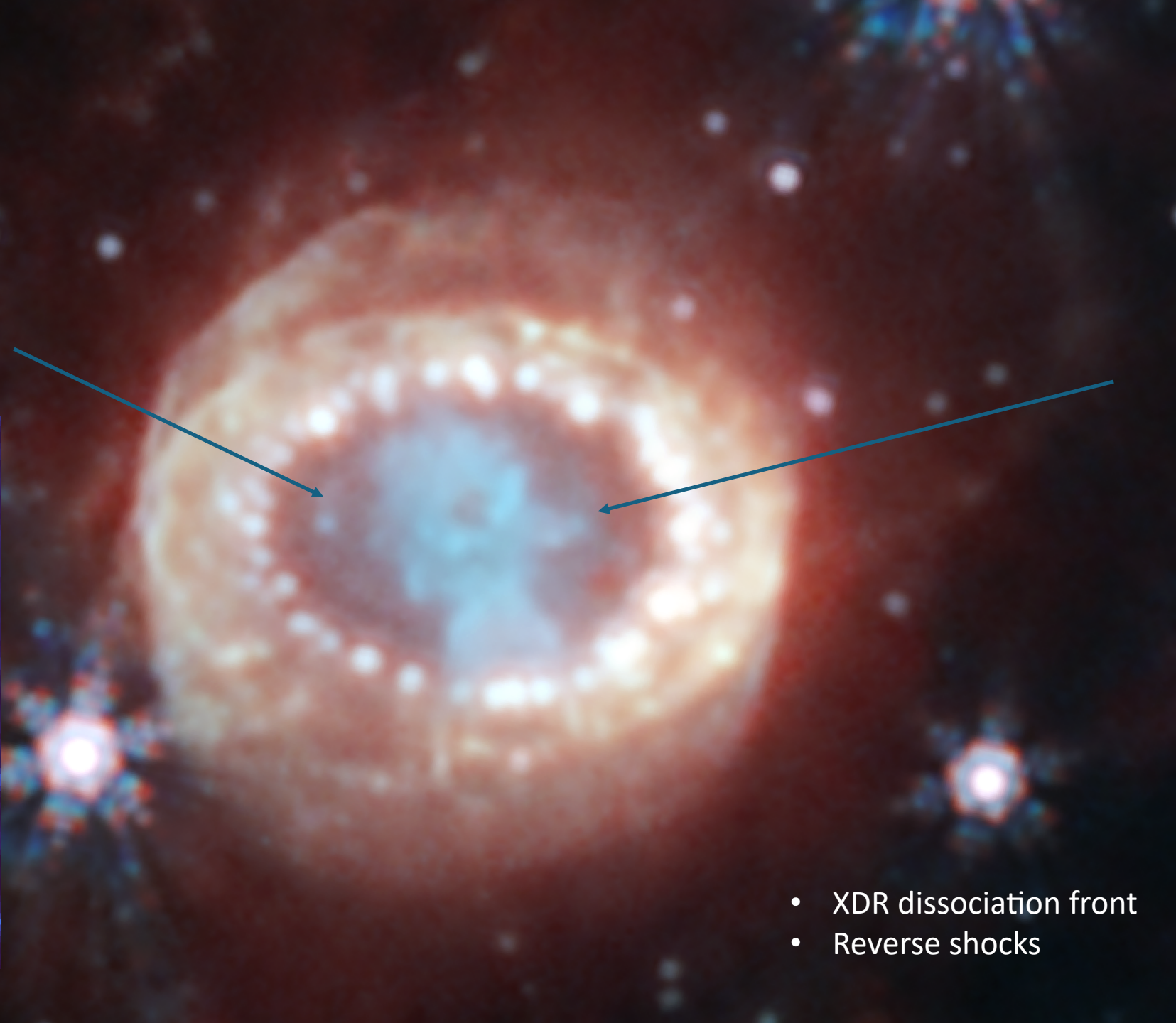
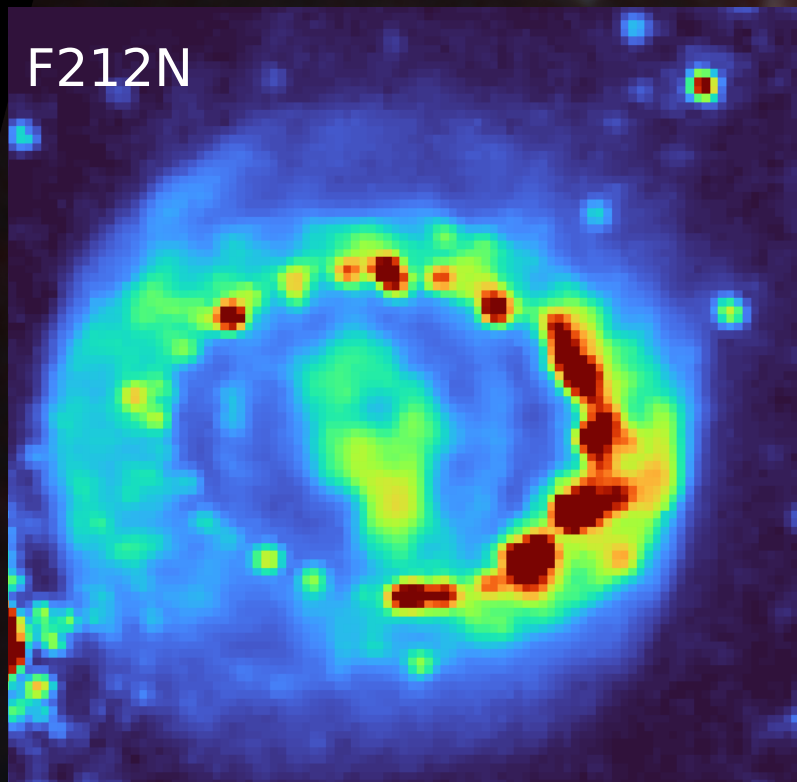
Line contour: ALMA 315GHz

Dust emission from the ejecta

Herschel FIR estimate of ~ 0.5 Msun dust
(Matsuura et al. 2015)

Crescents

2.12 μm H₂



- XDR dissociation front
- Reverse shocks

Synchrotron – viewing particle accelerations

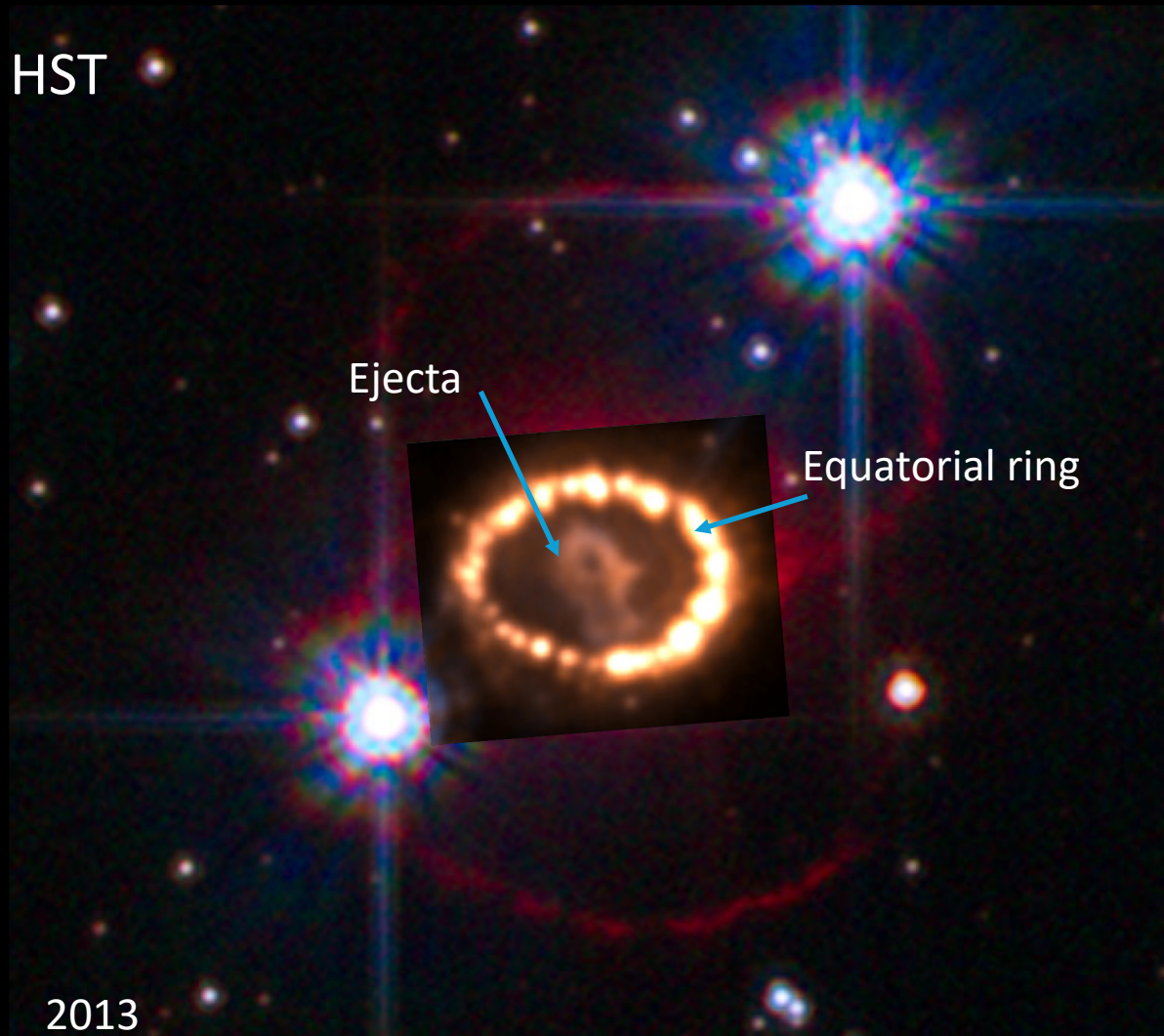
JWST/NIRCam – high spatial resolution images to detect the location of shocks

Radial distributions of different components

Cooling time scale

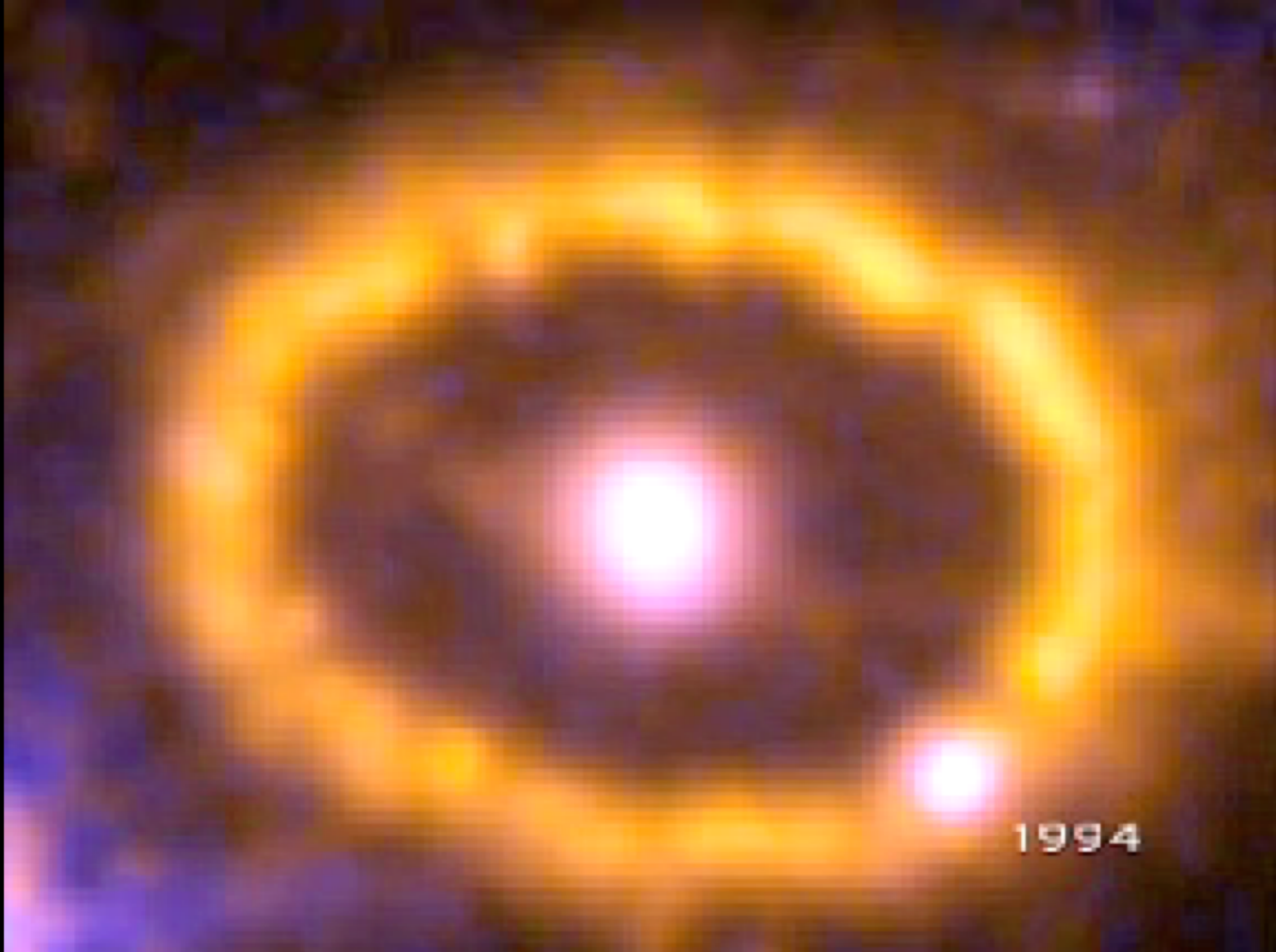
- Dust <10 years (a few years)
 - Small dust grains
- Synchrotron
 - ~10 years
 - The magnetic field of ~2 mG
- Hydrogen recombination lines
 - ~10–15 years
 - Shocked gas (10^7 K)
 - X-ray (not optical)

HST & NIRCam images of Supernova 1987A



Supernova 1987A

Real-time astronomy



HST