

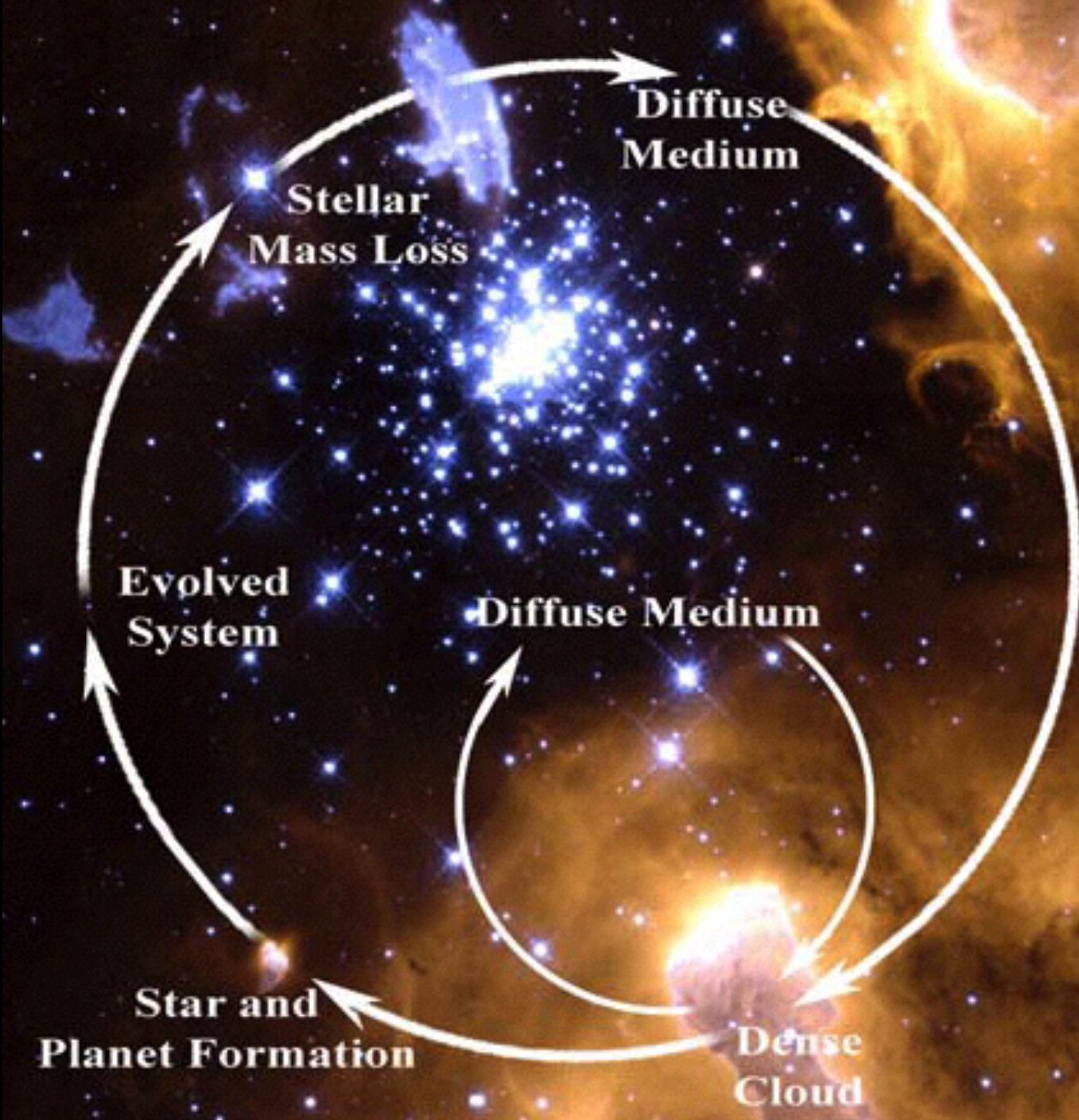


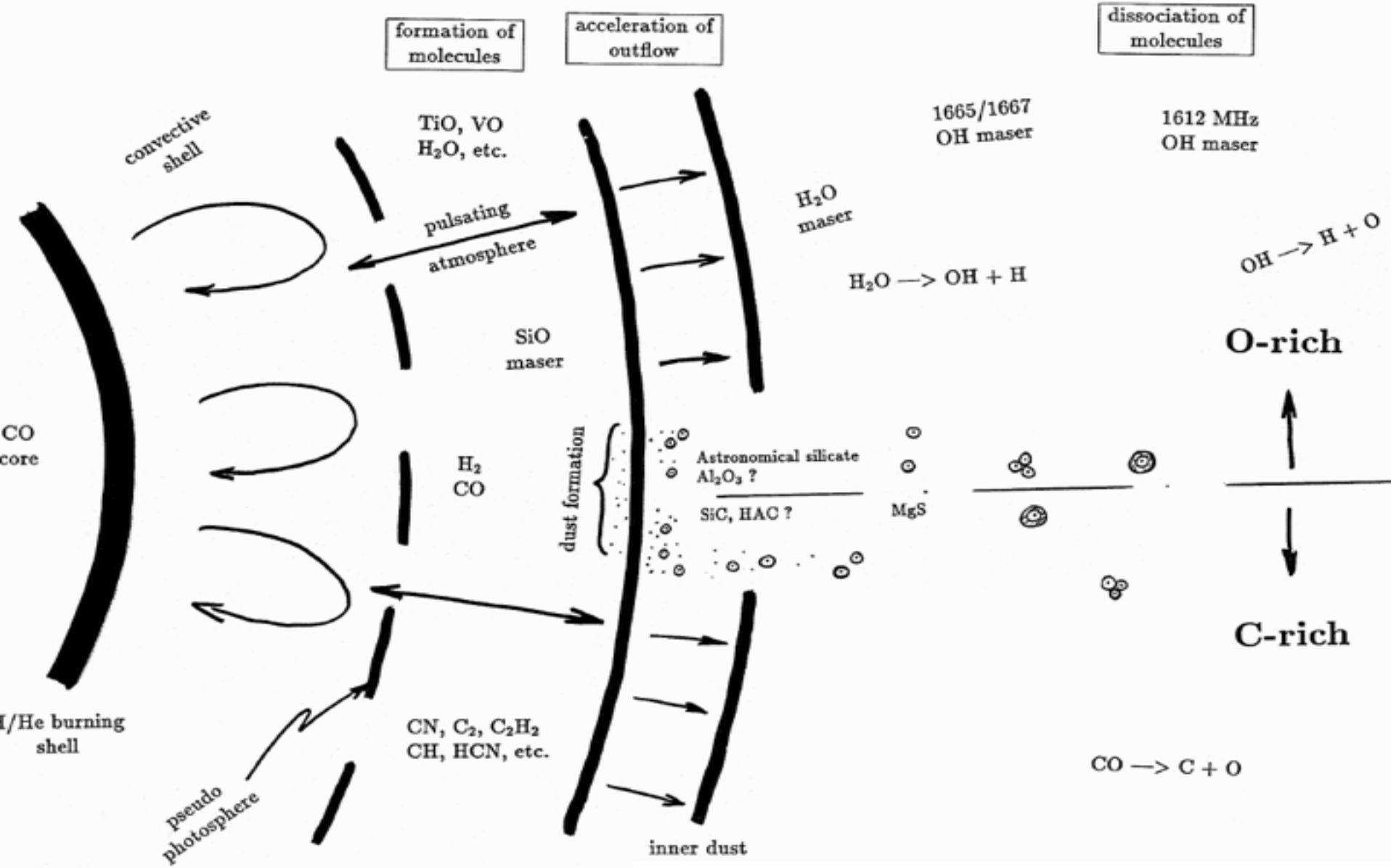
# The mixed-chemistry problem in planetary nebulae

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University, UK), Raghvendra Sahai (JPL, USA), Greg Sloan (STScI, USA)

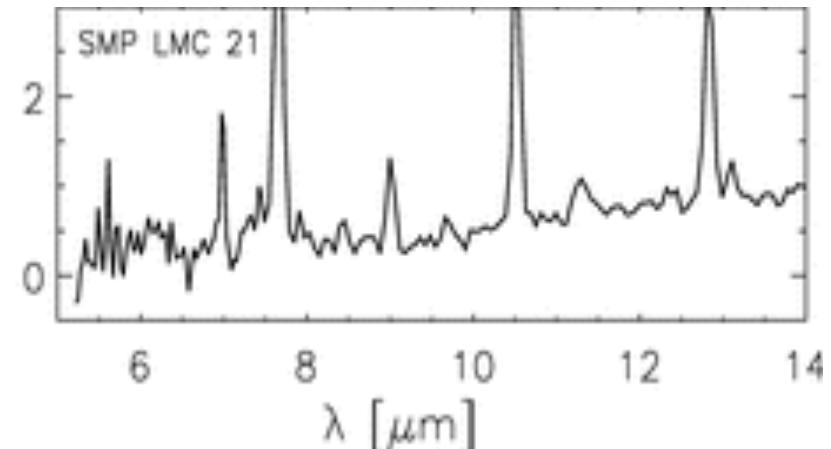
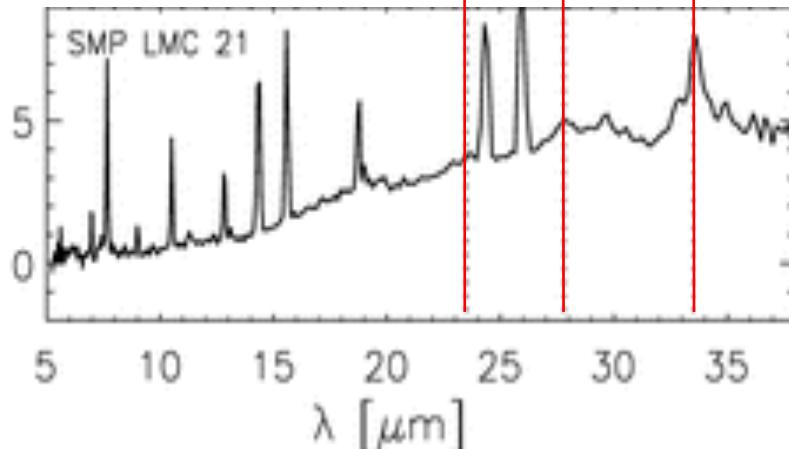
Dredge-up  
Mass-loss



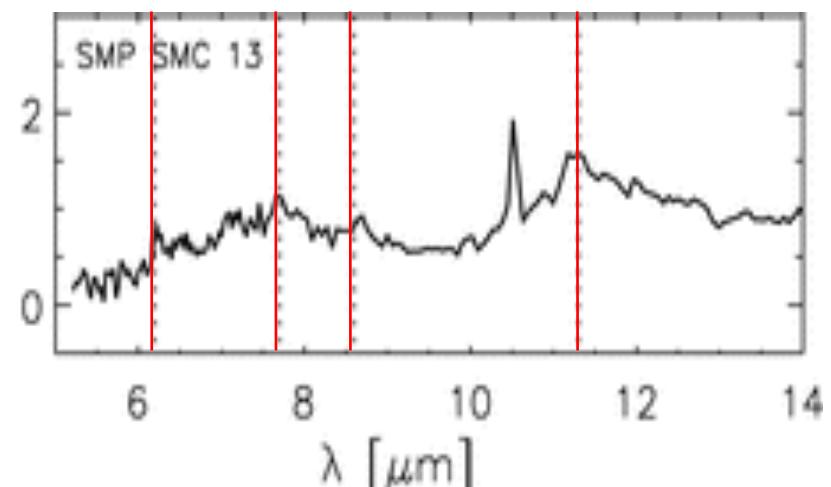
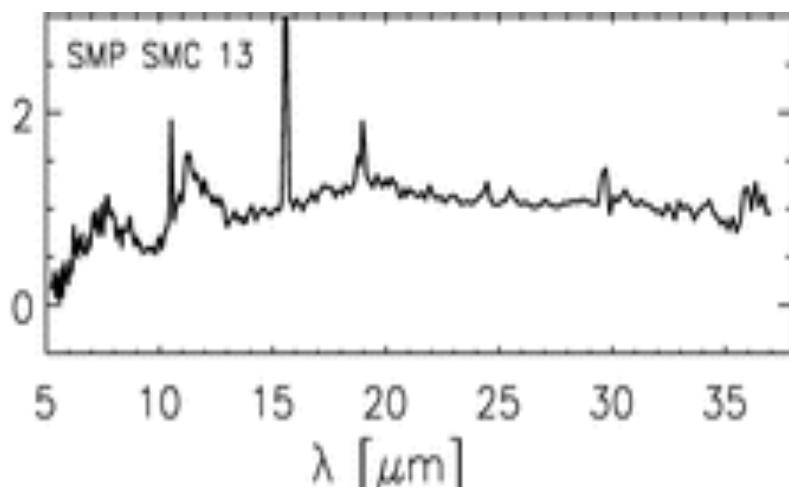


This chemistry difference is reflected in the nebula, the molecular zone and the dust formation zone.

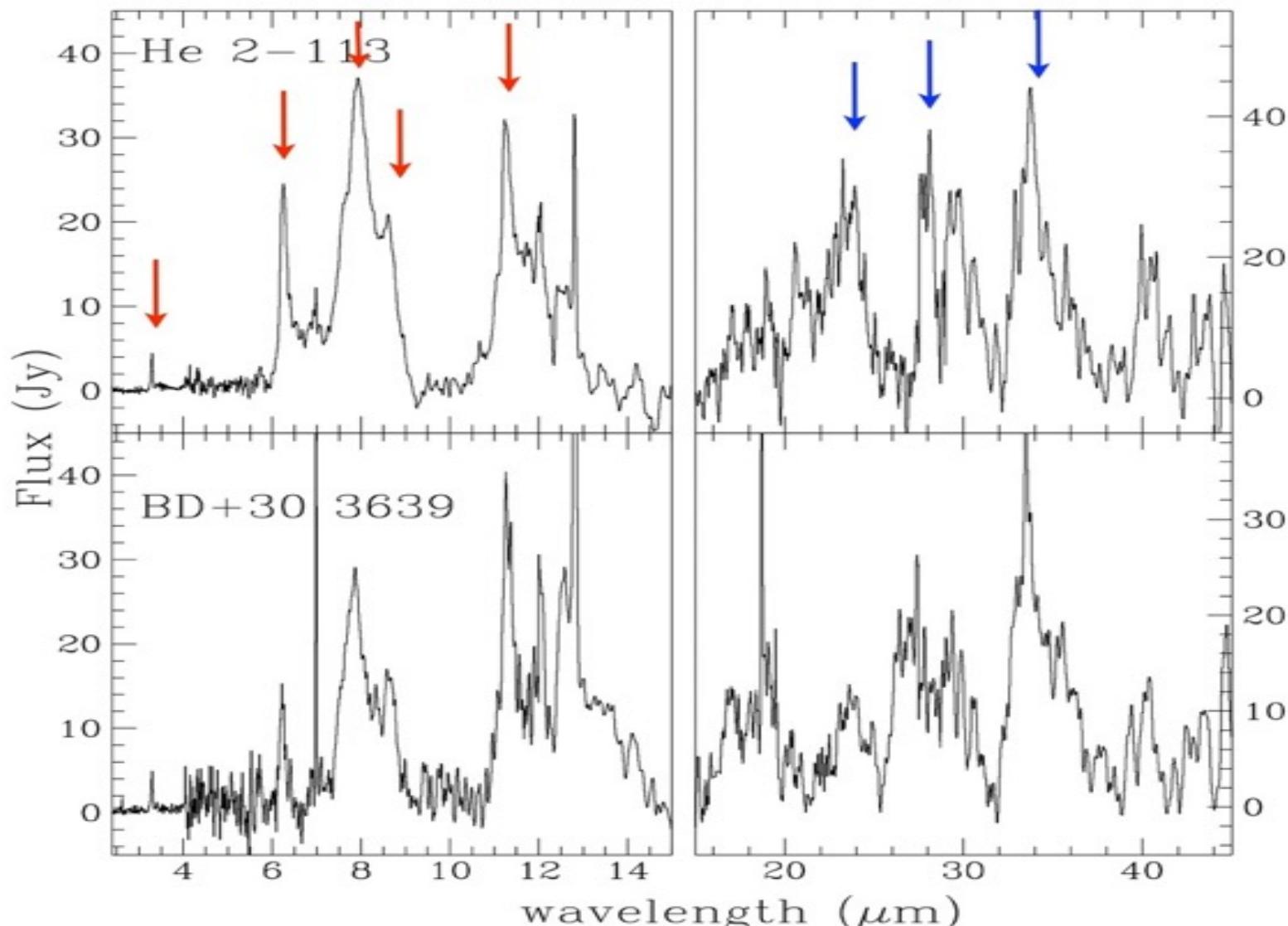
O-rich PNe – Crystalline silicate features - 23.5, 27.5 and 33.8 $\mu$ m



C-rich PNe - PAH bands - 6.2, 7.7, 8.6 and 11.3 $\mu$ m



# The mixed chemistry problem: O-rich and C-rich molecules and dust in the same PN

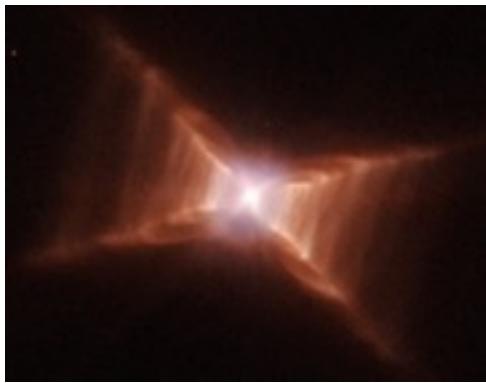


Zijlstra et al. 1991, Waters et al. 1998, Szczerba et al. 2001

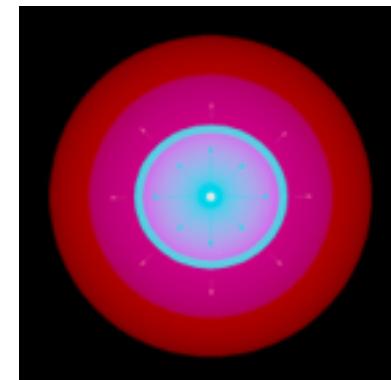
# Three scenarios to explain the mixed chemistry

Stars that experience a very late thermal pulse:

- 1.** O-rich old stable disc and C-rich recent outflows.

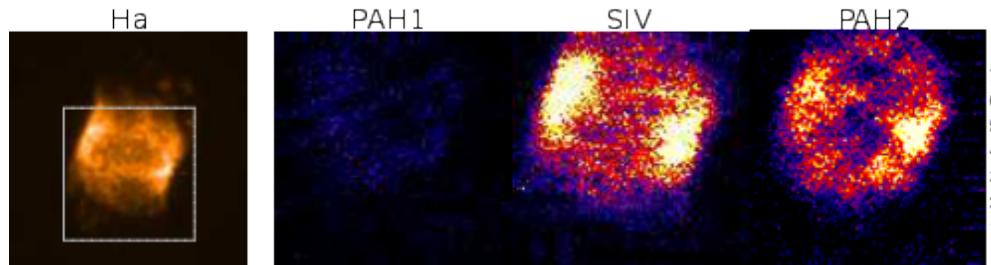


- 2.** O-rich old envelope and C-rich recent material in the inner.



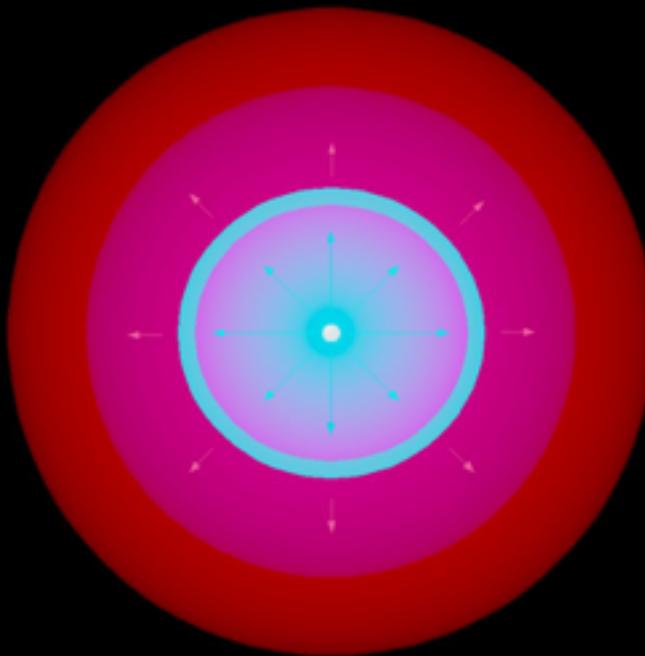
Stars that are O-rich:

- 3.** CO photodissociation and PAHs formation in a disk or a torus.



# Stars that experience a very late thermal pulse:

O-rich old stable disc and C-rich recent outflows vs  
O-rich old envelope and C-rich recent material in the inner



Testing the two scenarios that can produce mixed chemistry  
in PNe after a very late thermal pulse.



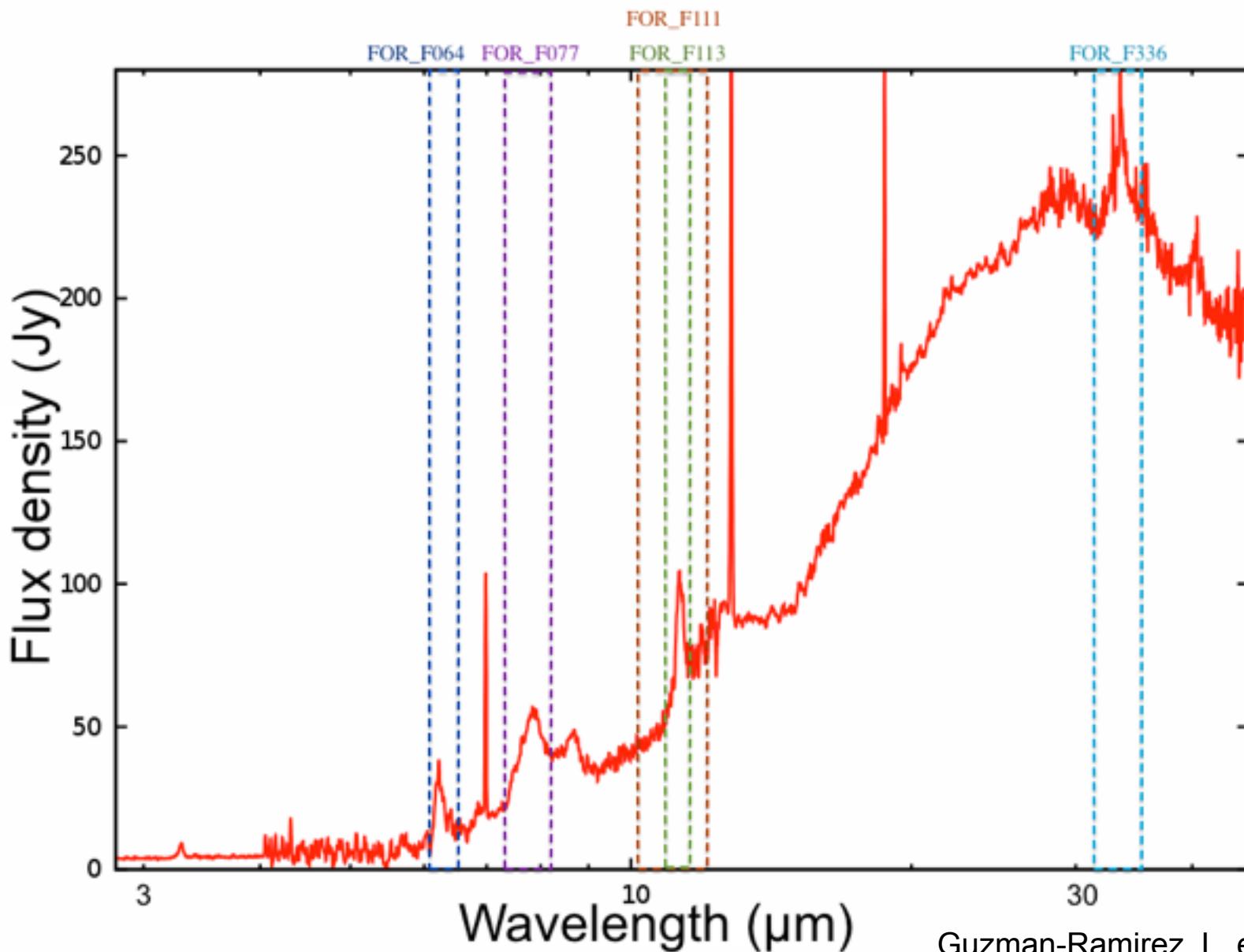
BD+30 3639

Waters et al., 1998 attributed it to a very late thermal pulse (VLTP)

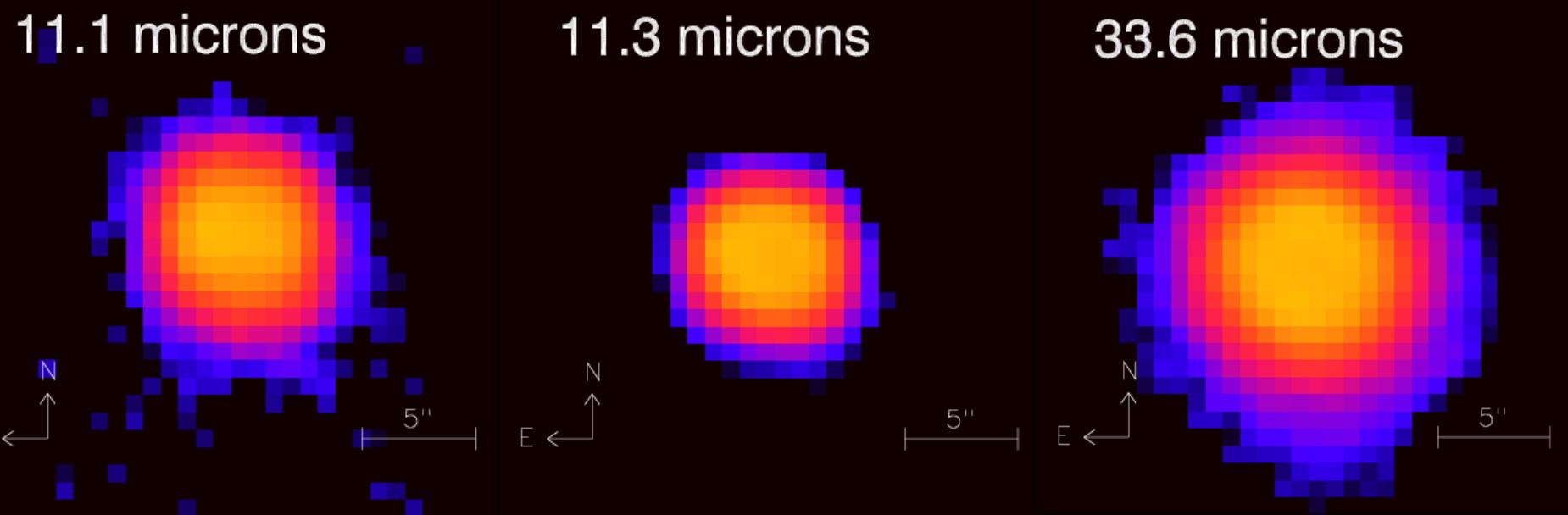
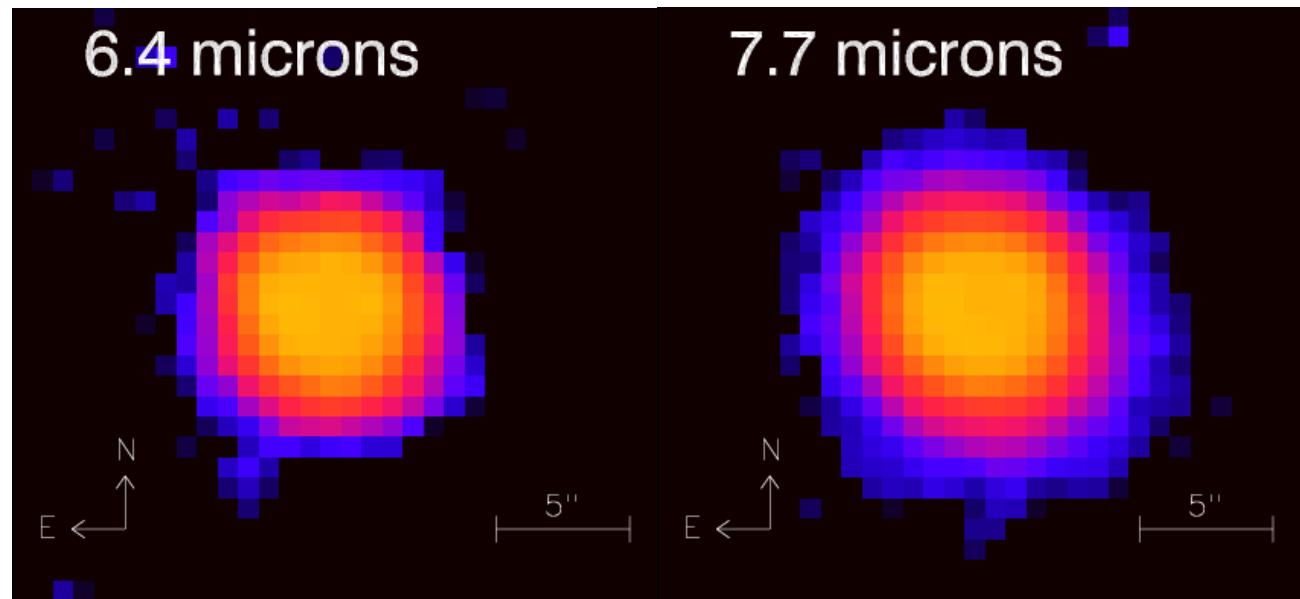
Testing the two scenarios that can produce mixed chemistry  
in PNe after a VLTP.



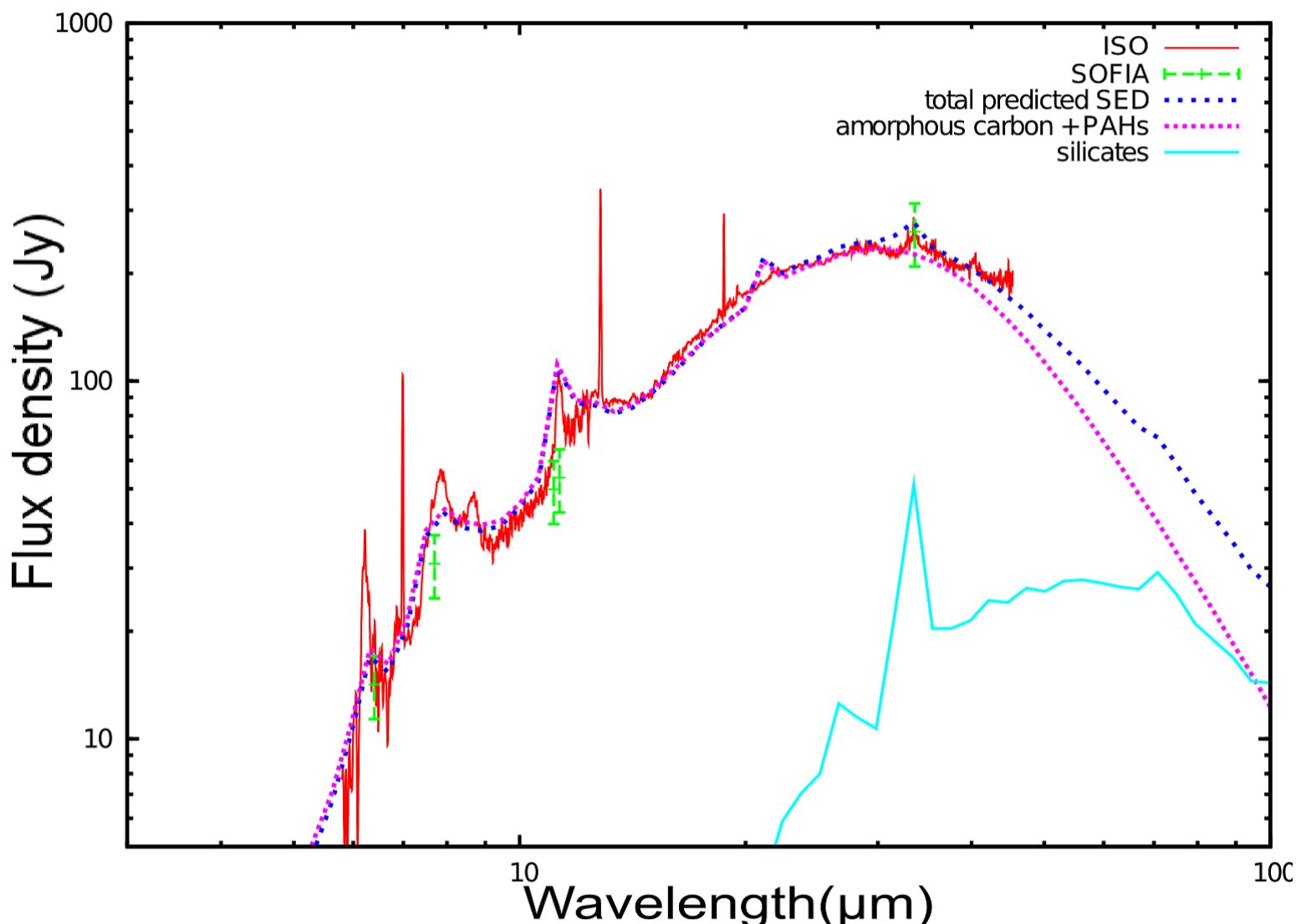
Testing the two scenarios that can produce mixed chemistry in PNe from the Galactic Disk after a very late thermal pulse.



# BD+30 3639 observations using FORCAST instrument on board of SOFIA



# BD+30 3639 MOCASIN dust model

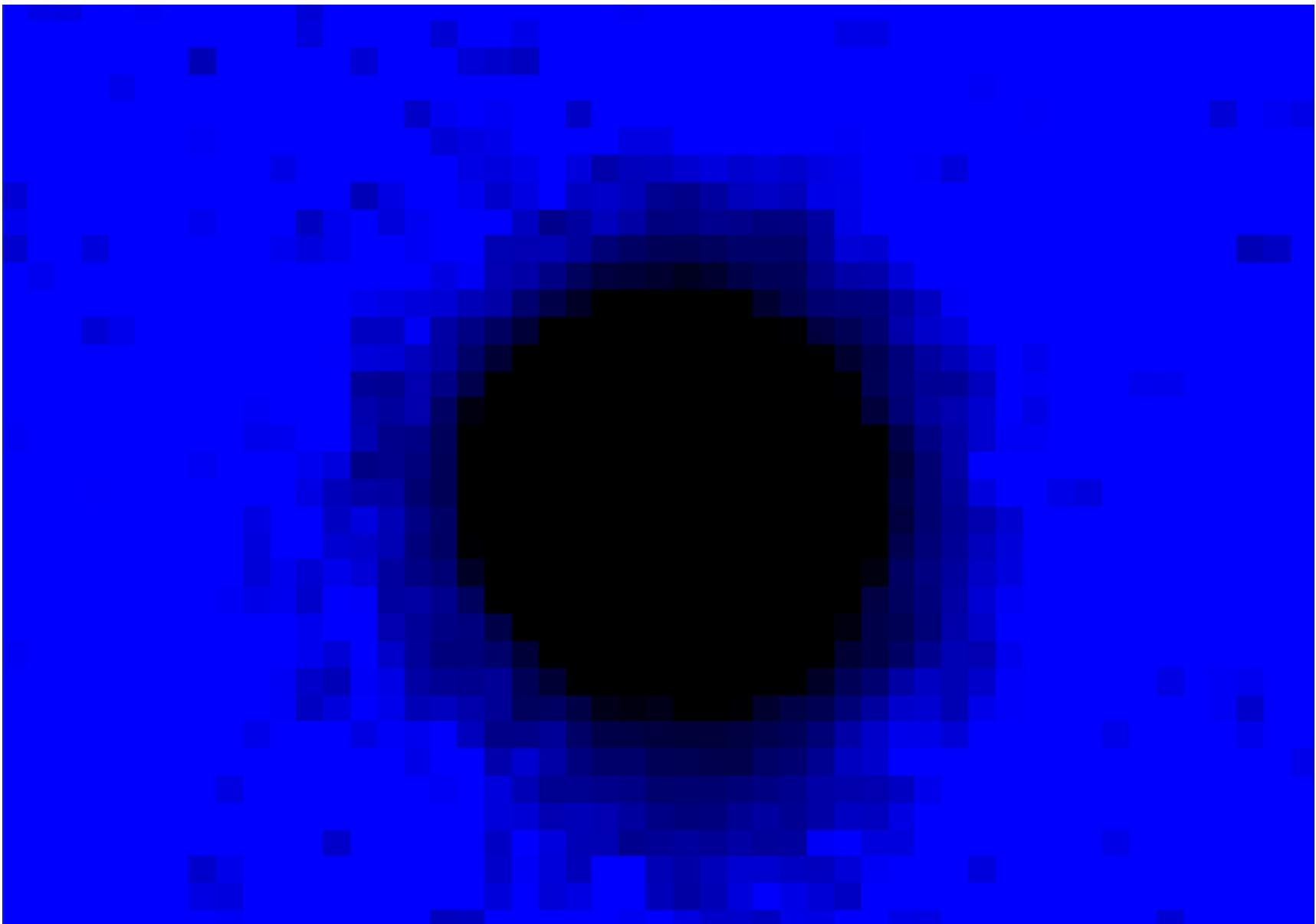


C shell  $6.6 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$  mass-loss rate  $2.4 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

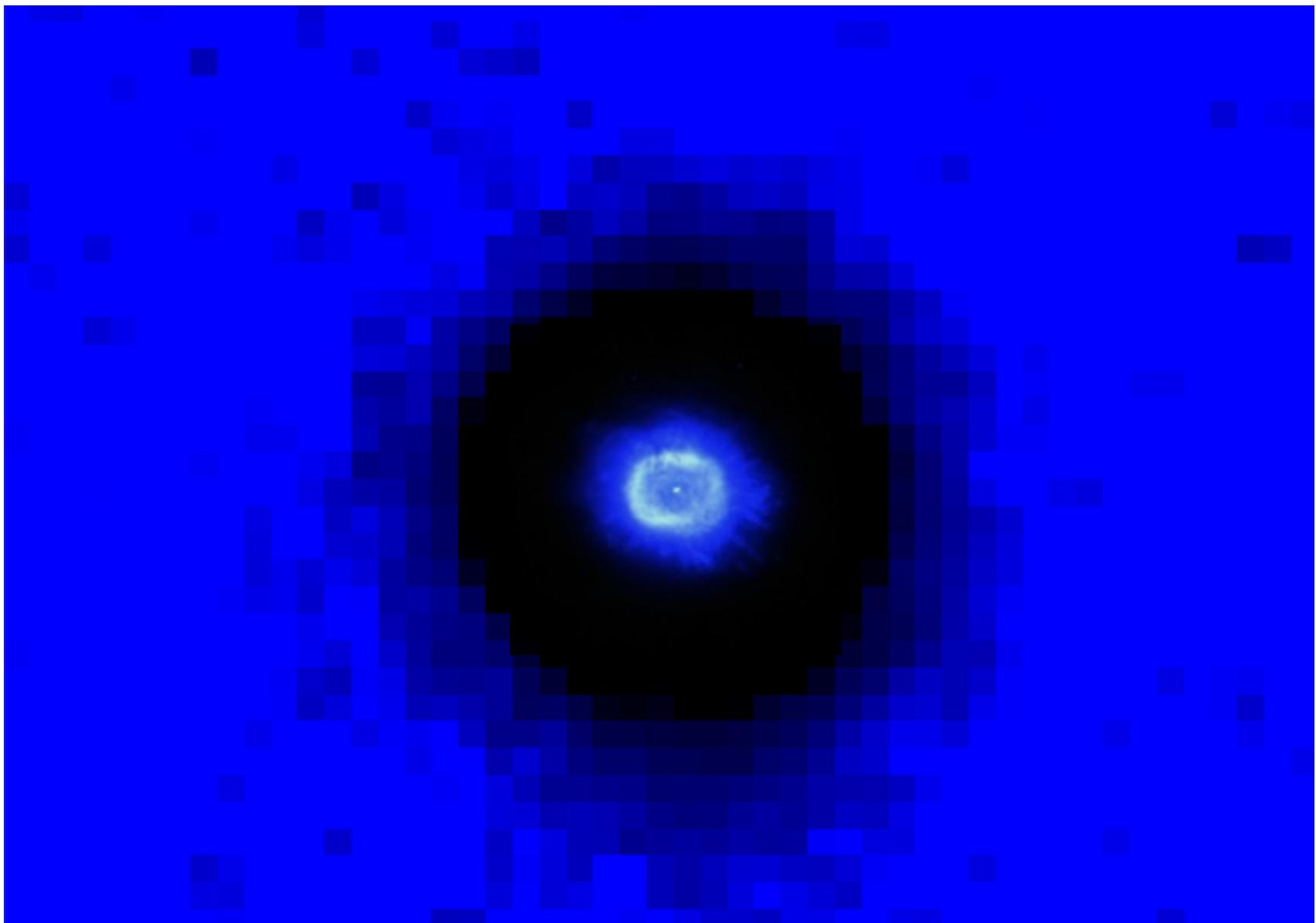
O shell  $8.1 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot}$  mass-loss rate  $5.4 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$

Guzman-Ramirez, L. et al., 2015

BD+30 3639 became a C-rich star only a few  
thousands of years ago

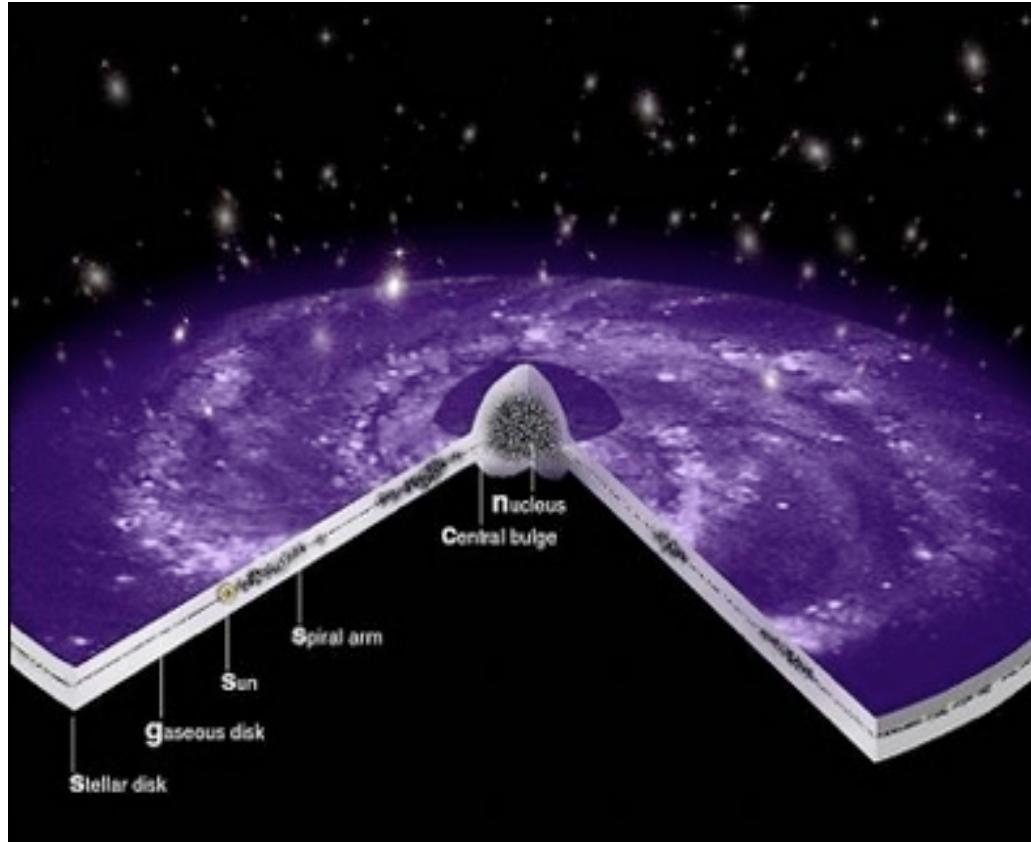


BD+30 3639 became a C-rich star only a few  
thousands of years ago

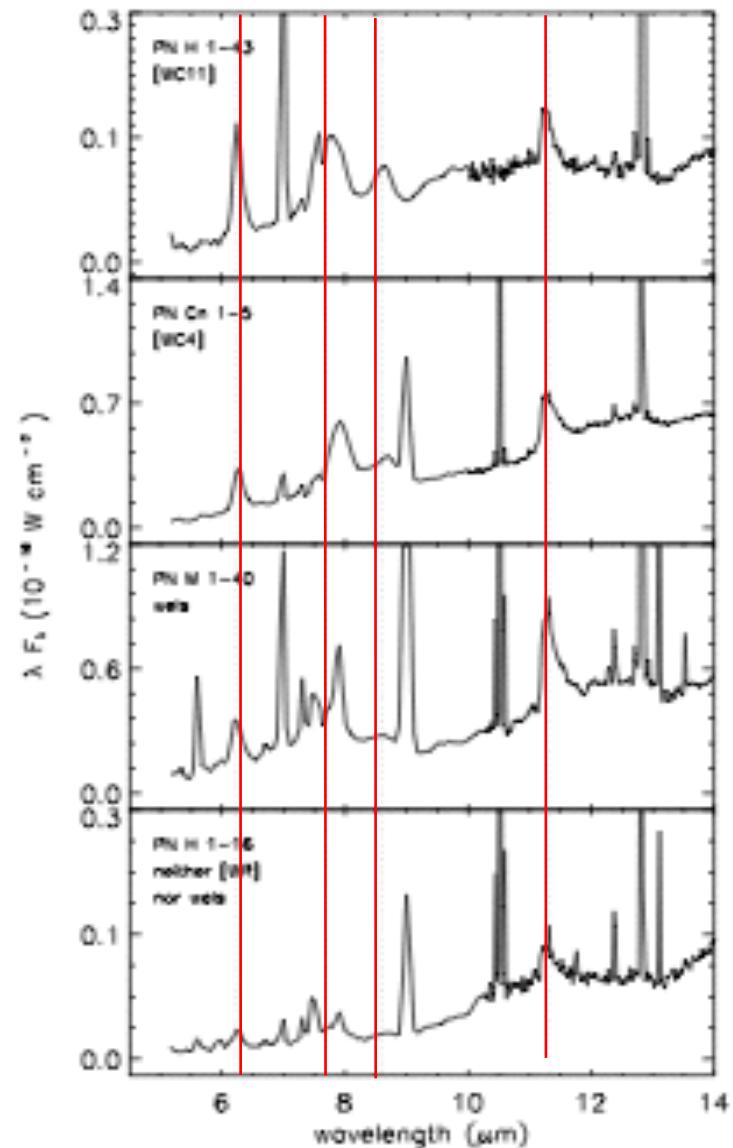
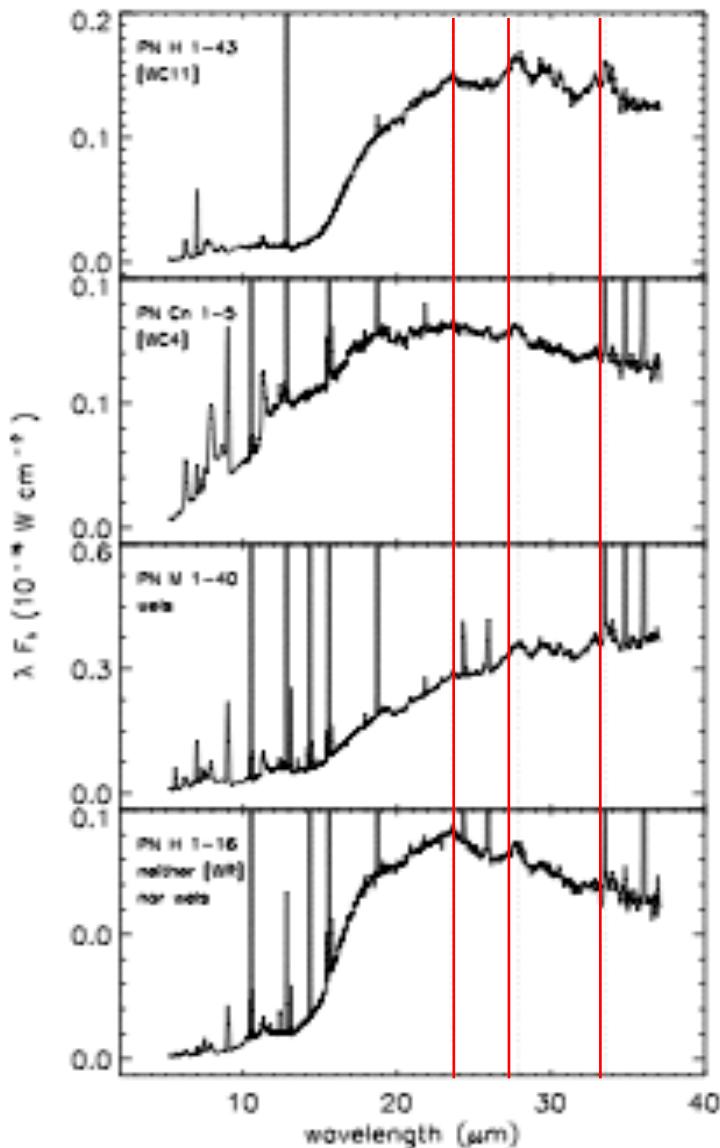


Low mass stars that never experienced a very late thermal pulse:  
CO photodissociation and PAHs formation in the dense  
environments os a disk or a torus.

## Bulge Planetary Nebulae

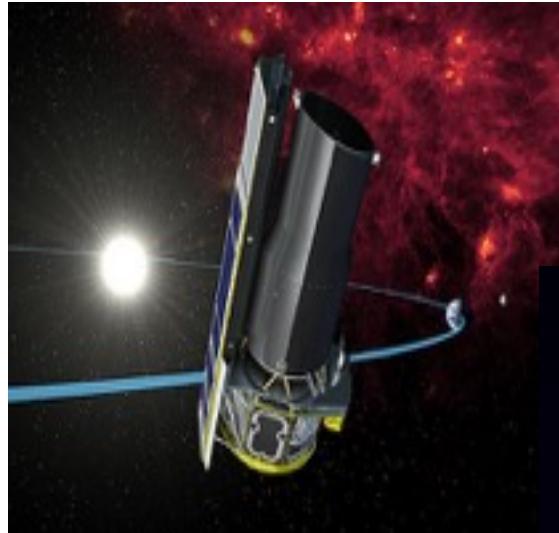


# The mixed chemistry problem: Observed in PNe from the Galactic Bulge.



Internal: PAHs from the nebula

*Spitzer* archive -  
40 PNe  
IR (5.2 -37.2  $\mu$ m)

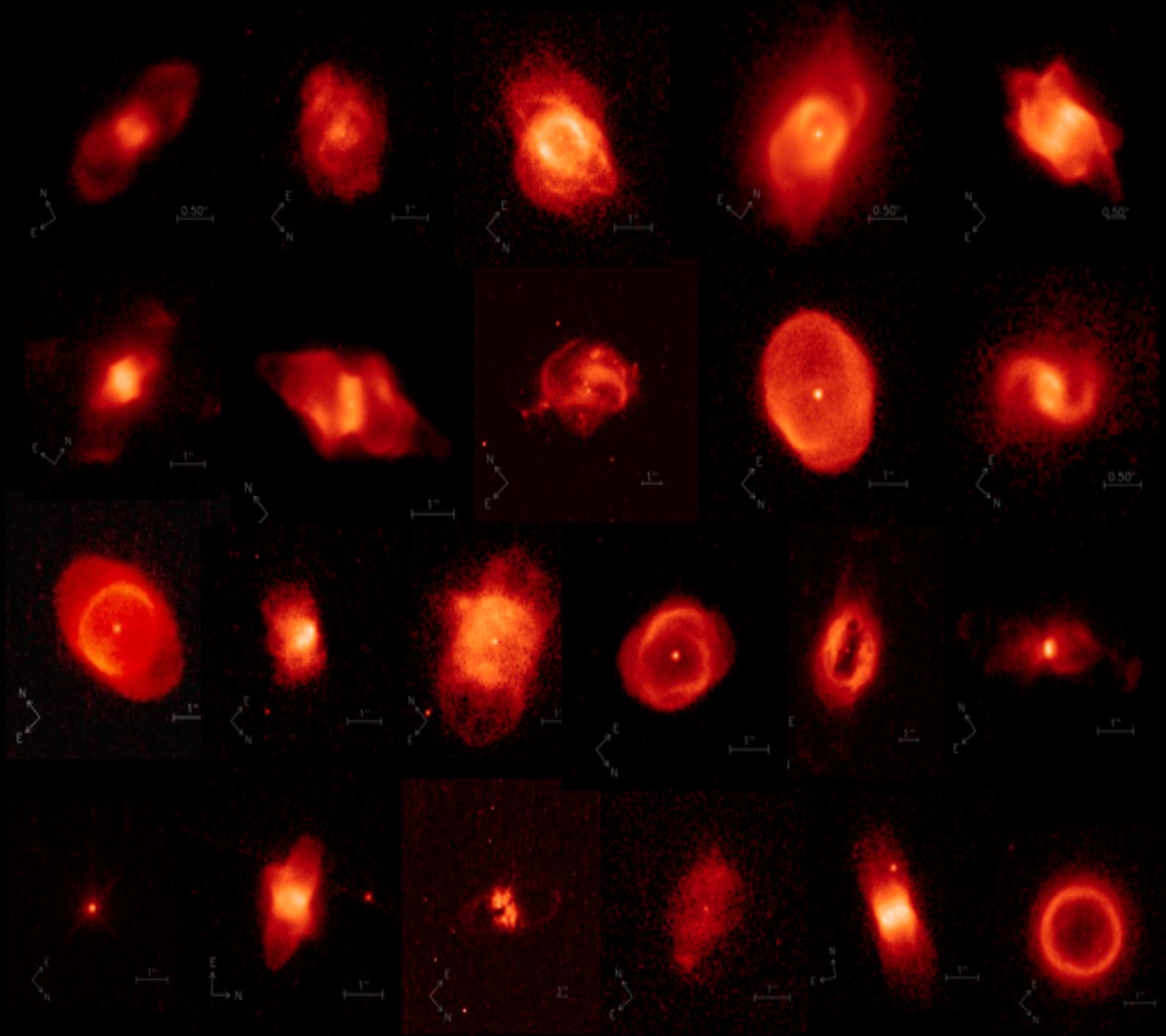


*HST* - 22 PNe  
Visible - H $\alpha$  image



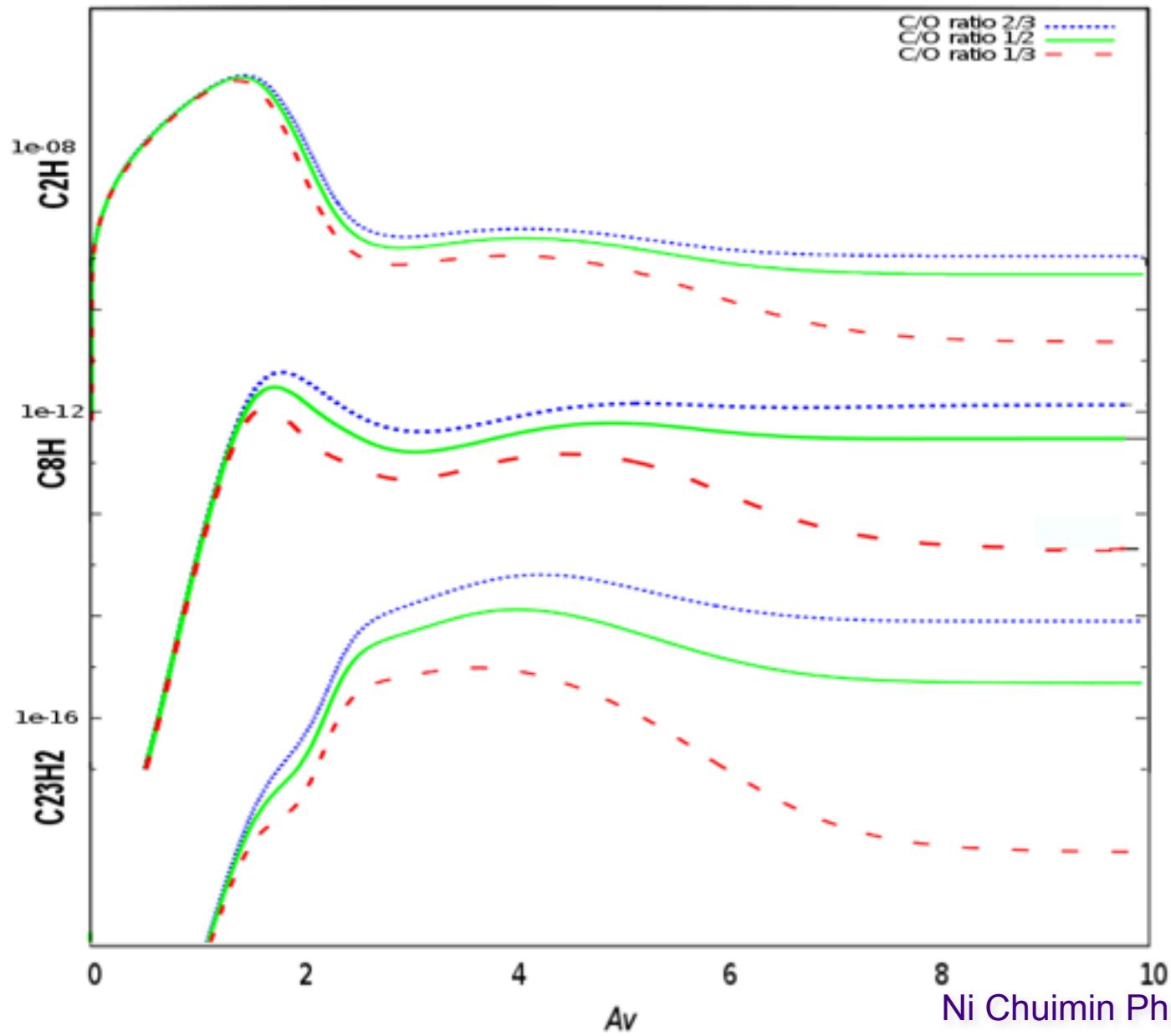
*VLT* - 22 PNe  
Central Star  
spectrum UV (3300  
- 6600 A)

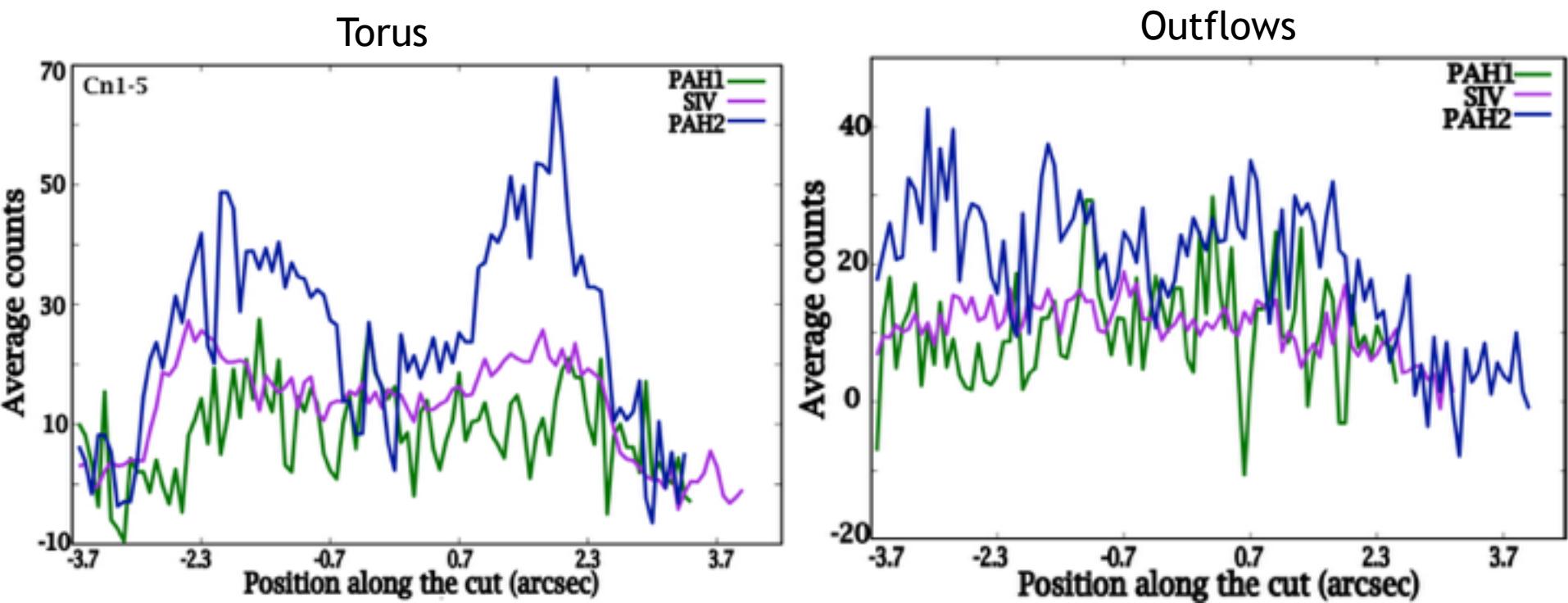
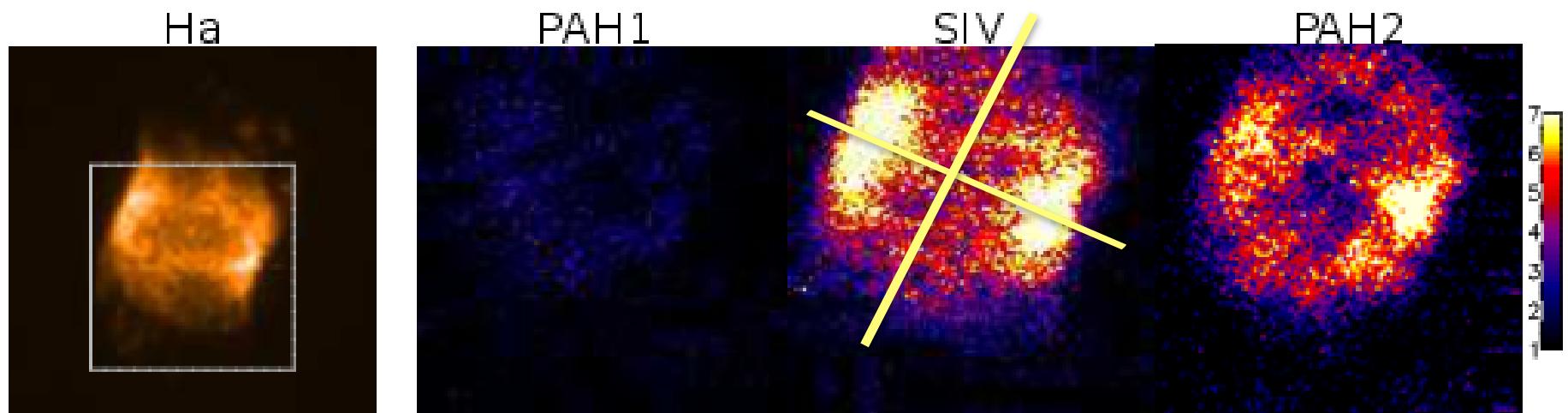




70% of the PNe  
are Bipolar

# After CO photodissociation, is possible to form long C-chain molecules in an O-rich environment



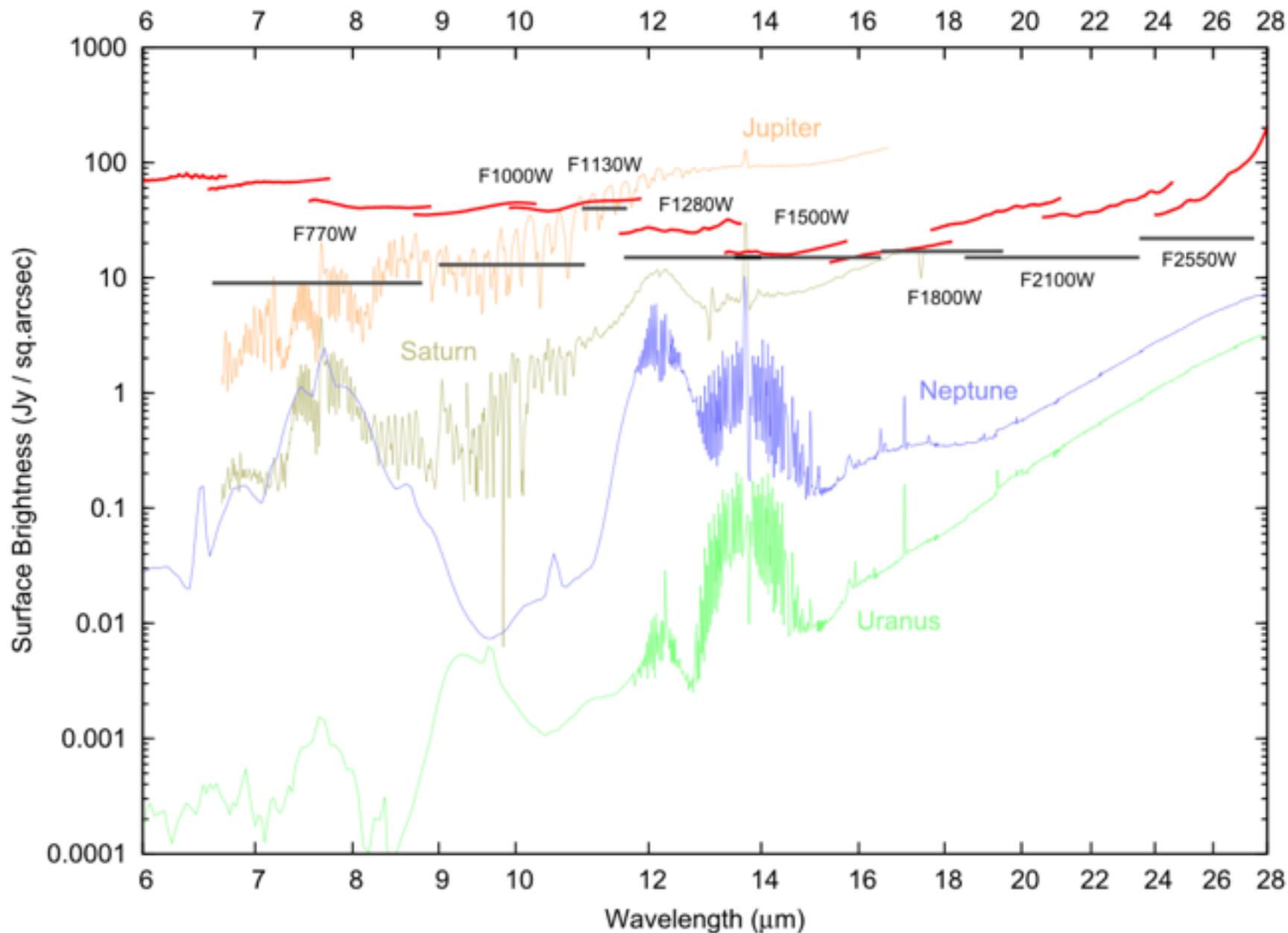


# JWST Proposal

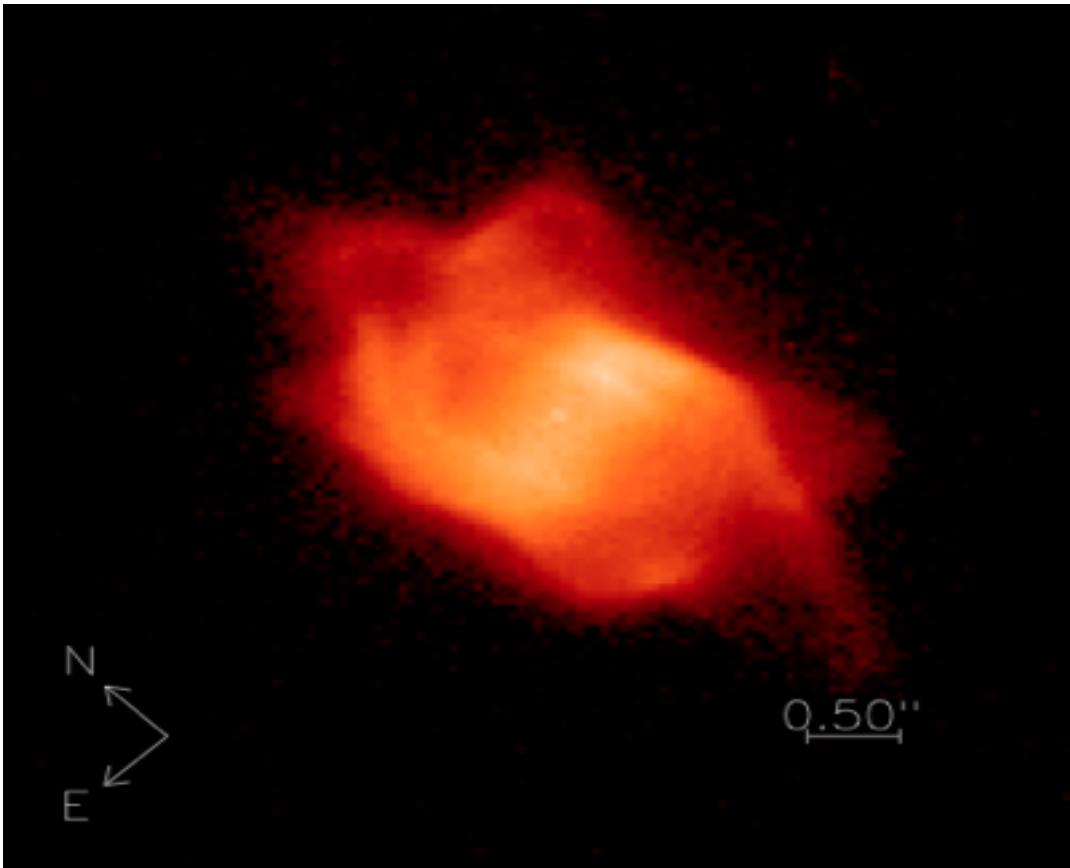
We will spatially resolve the PAHs in a selected sample of Galactic Disc (possibly very late thermal pulse objects) and Galactic Bulge objects (possibly low-mass) to solve the mixed-chemistry problem in planetary nebulae.

Observations using MIRI would give us 0.11" imaging resolution, to trace the PAHs in all the mixed-chemistry PNe.

# MIRI/JWST



# JWST



M1-31

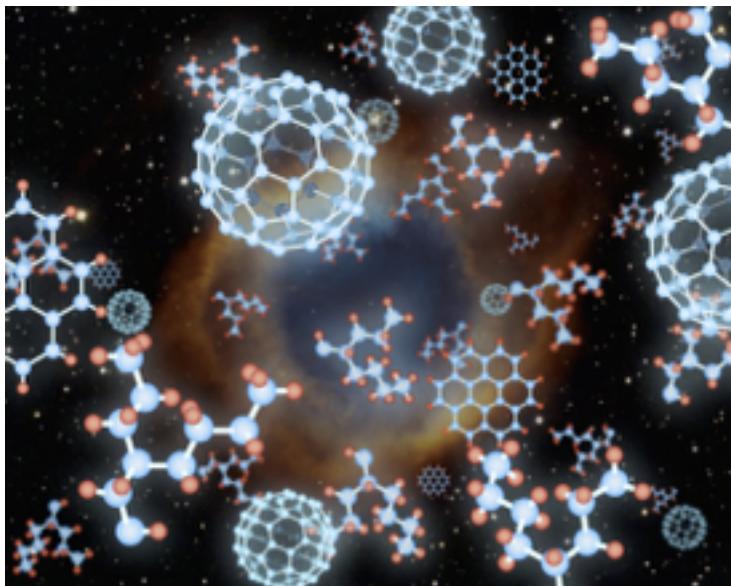
size = 4.3sq.arcsec

Flux at 10um = 140mJy at 10 $\mu$ m

Using the PASP figure saturation limit is ~17 Jy/sq.arcsec

# “Evolved Stars in the JWST Era” Working Group

What is the origin of the tremendous molecular diversity in circumstellar media?



How does AGB dust composition and production evolves over cosmic time?



# Evolved Stars in the JWST Era

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## Home

This is the Wiki page for the Evolved Stars in the JWST Era group. The aim of this site is to bring together a number of people with interest in AGBs, post-AGBs, and PMS, to discuss the scientific programmes that will be made possible by JWST in this area. The goals are to identify common interests and define strategies for proposals.

Please follow the links to the following pages:

[JWST](#): Shows JWST proposal timeline and includes links to the padlet guides of the individual modules.

[Proposals](#): As of now it includes list of sources to observe as discussed at the Royal Astronomical Society meeting in December 2015. Additional sources are welcome if they can be justified scientifically. Please could you upload relevant observing information for your sources on these pages.

[Meetings and Talks](#): Shows the main meetings and releases, as well as the minutes and talks of previous meetings.

[Preparation of Observations](#): Includes links to current versions of the observational proposal tools and gives information on visibility.

## IMMINENT DEADLINES

*Early Release Science (ERS):*

Call for Proposals: Mar 2017

Proposal Deadline: July 2017

*Guest Observations (GO) – Cycle 1:*

Call for Proposals: Nov 2017

Proposal Deadline: Feb 2018

*Guaranteed Time Observation (GTO) – Cycle 1:*

Call for Proposals: Jan 2017

Proposal Deadline: Apr 2017

37 members  
10 countries

