

Dust Survival in the M82 Wind with JWST MIRI and NIRCam

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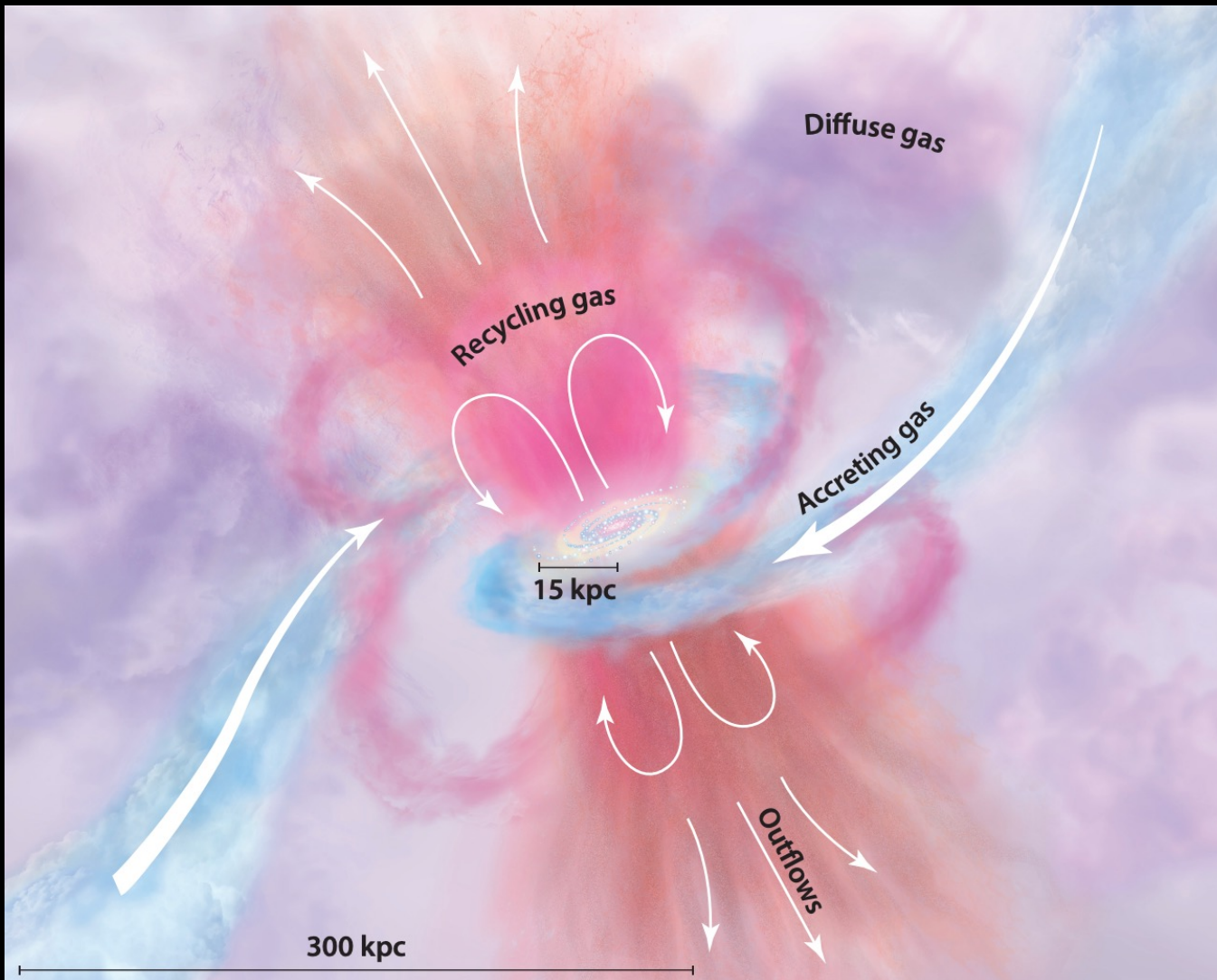
University Of Maryland, College Park

On behalf the JWST Starbursts Collaboration

Dusty Universe 2025: the 5th Pan-Dust Conference – Tucson, AZ



Galactic winds are a critical component of galaxy evolution.



- Regulate star formation activity
- Enrich the surrounding circumgalactic medium with gas and dust

How does cold material survive being launched to large distances?

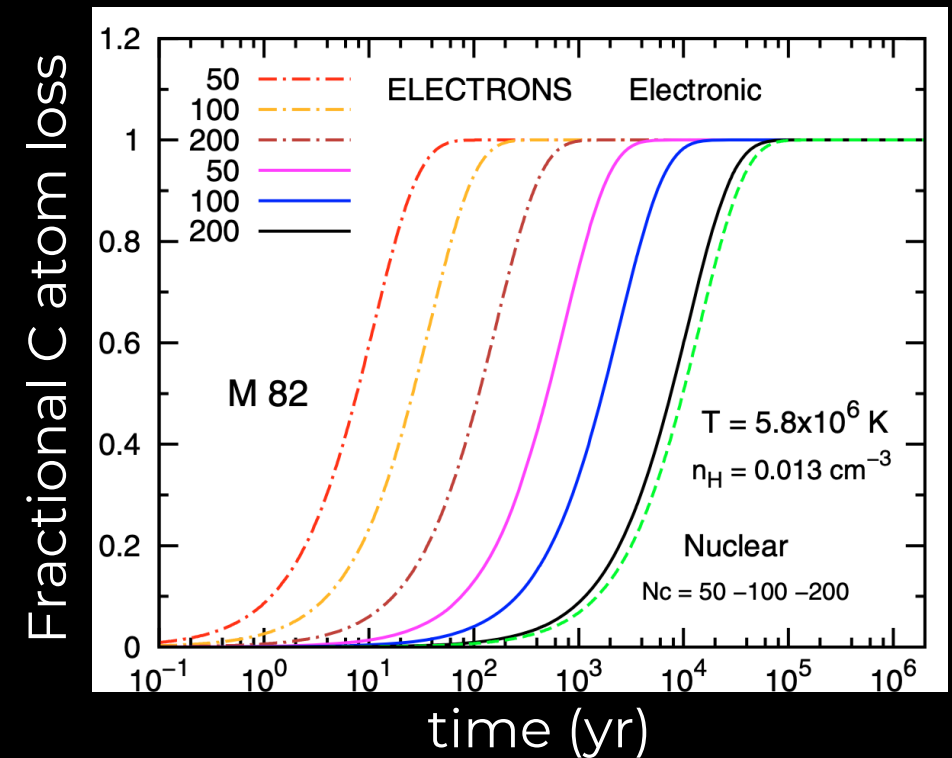
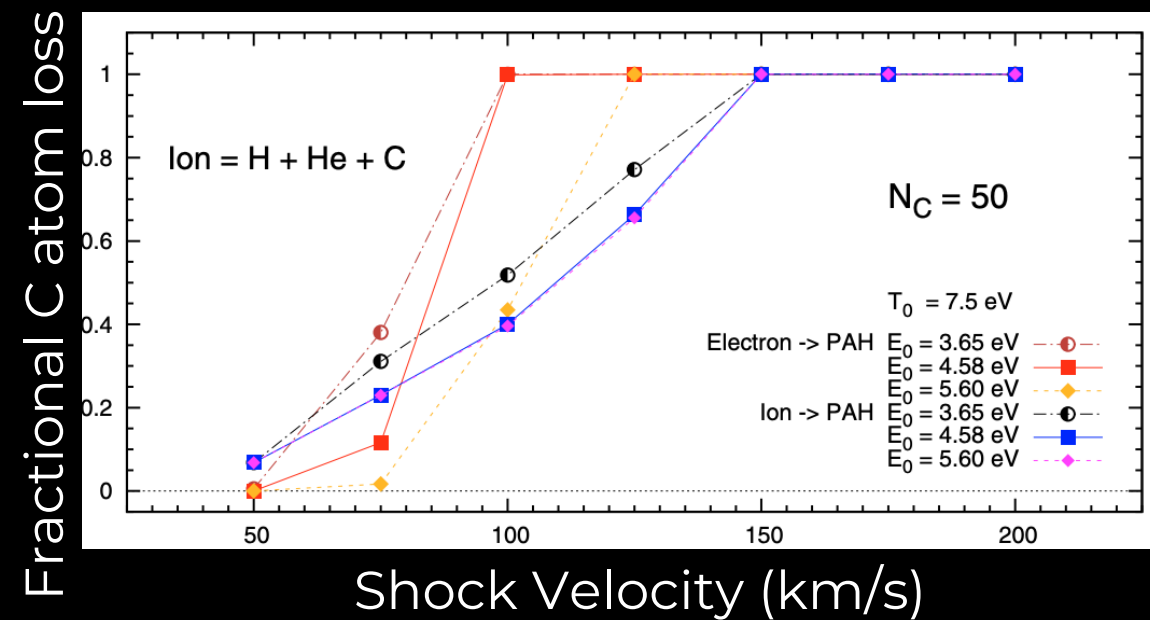
See reviews Heckman+1990, Veilleux+2020, Thompson & Heckman 2024

PAHs are tools to observe cooler ($T \lesssim 10^4$ K) phases of galactic winds.

PAHs are **destroyed** in wind shocks $\gtrsim 100$ km/s.

In post-shock hot and tenuous gas, PAHs are **destroyed** in $t \sim 1000$ years.

Simulations of multiphase outflows support these results. **See Helena Richie's talk on Friday!**



Micelotta+2010a,b

Main Science Questions

Where are PAHs in the wind?

How does the cool wind evolve with distance from the starburst?

M82: the Prototypical Starburst Galaxy Launching a Wind

M82 is the perfect laboratory because it is nearby ($d \sim 3.6$ Mpc) and nearly edge-on

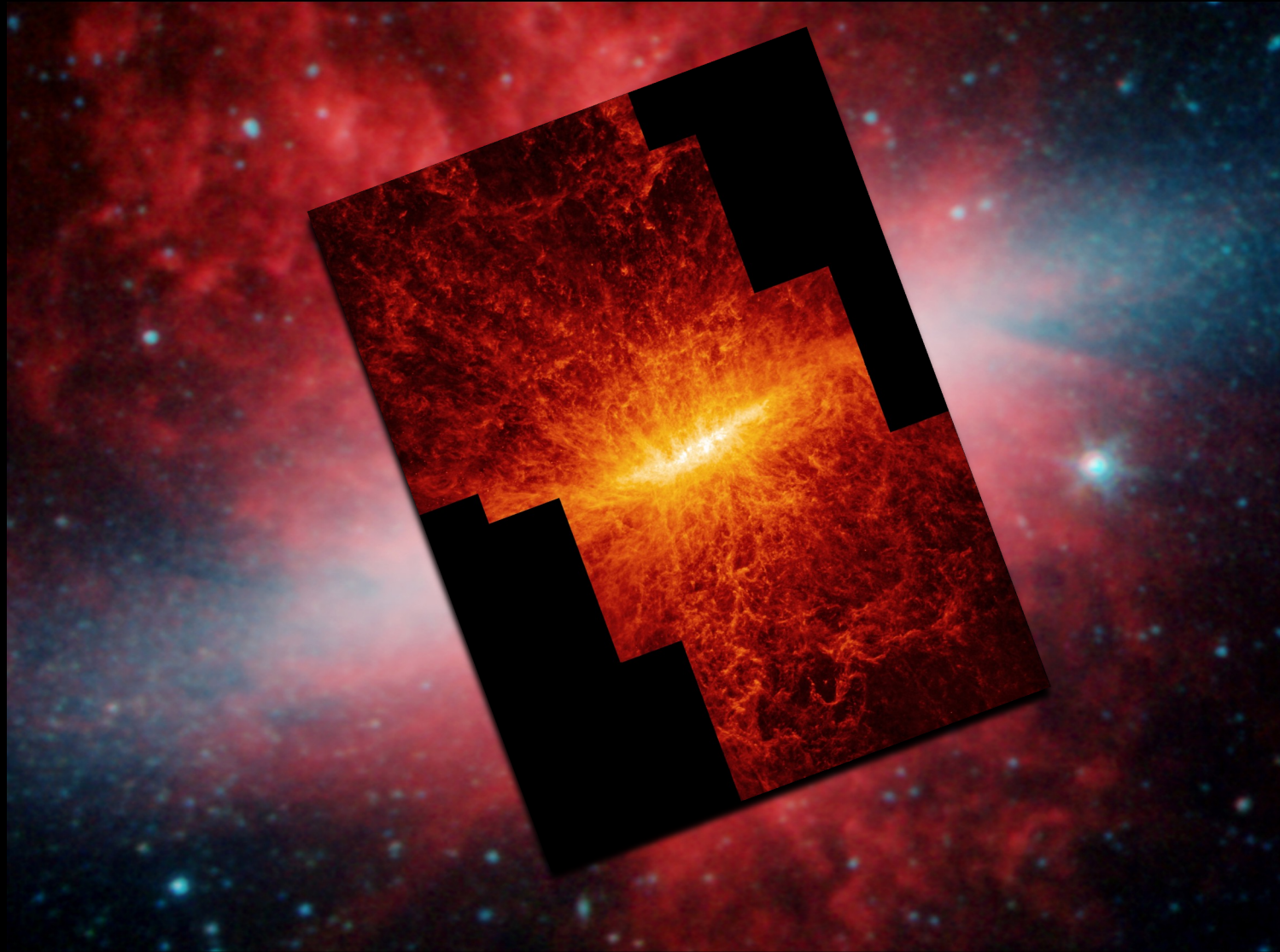


Spitzer
8um image
at $\sim 2.5''$
resolution

Spitzer Image Credit: NASA, JPL/Caltech, C. Engelbracht (U. Arizona)

M82: the Prototypical Starburst Galaxy Launching a Wind

JWST
reveals
stunning
filamentary
structure
at $\sim 0.4''$
($\sim 2.5\text{pc}$)
resolution



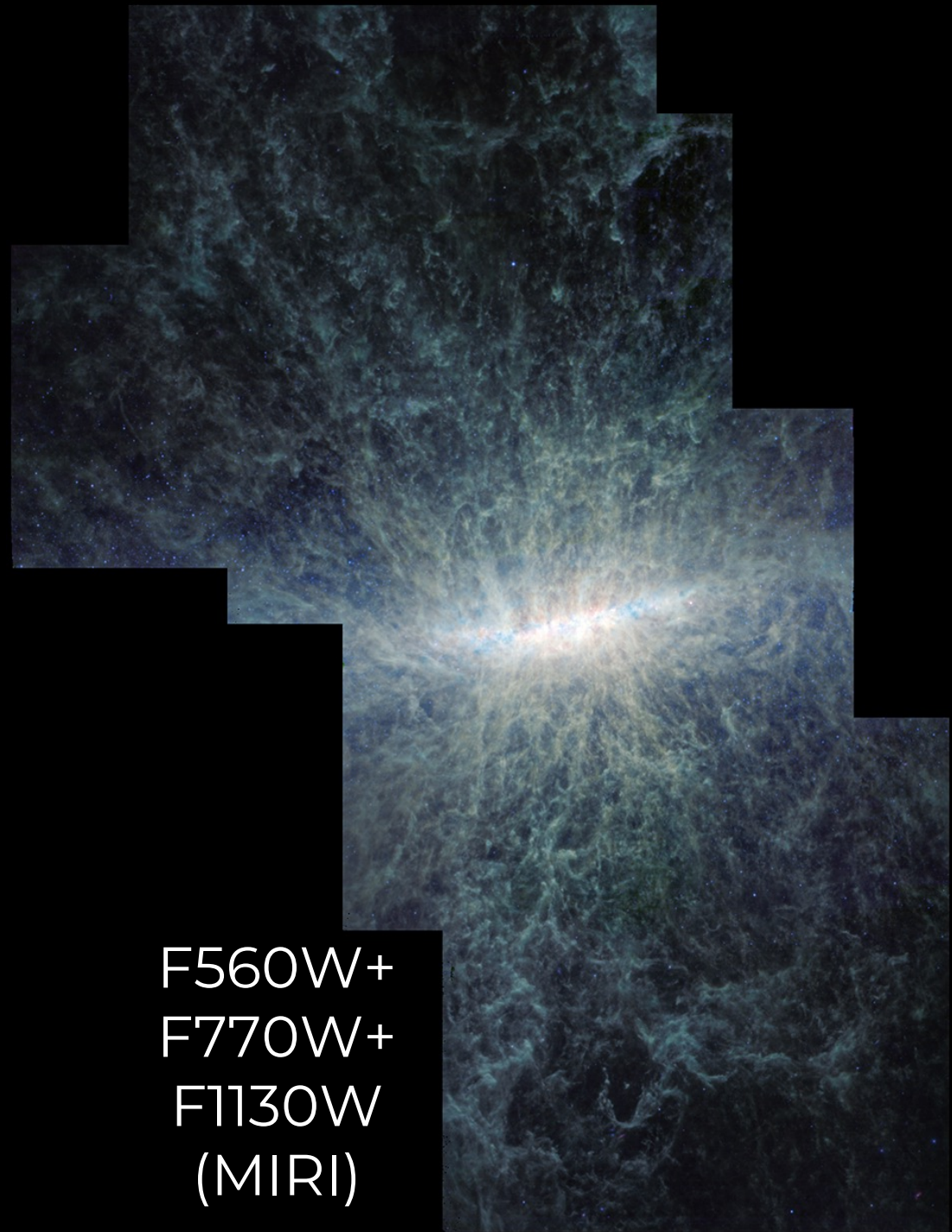
JWST
Image:
MIRI F770W
($7.7\mu\text{m}$ PAH
complex)

JWST GO
#1701
PI: A. Bolatto

S. Cronin+
2025, in prep

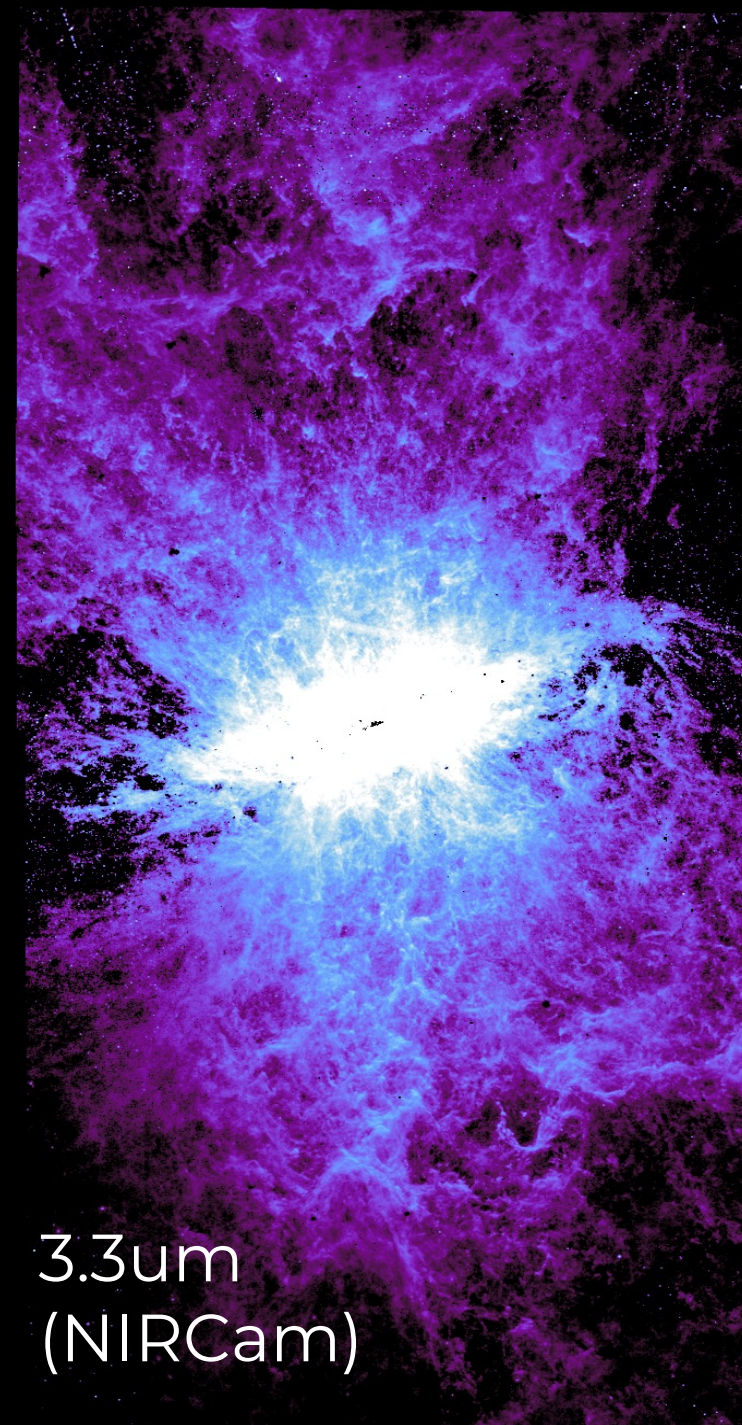
JWST Image Credit: Alyssa Pagan (STScI)

Spitzer Image Credit: NASA, JPL/Caltech, C. Engelbracht (U. Arizona)

A mosaic of astronomical images showing a galaxy core. The central region is bright and multi-colored, with a yellowish-white core surrounded by blue and green filaments. The surrounding area is dark with some greenish-blue structures. The image is composed of several rectangular tiles.

F560W+
F770W+
F1130W
(MIRI)

A. Pagan (STScI)

Astronomical image of a galaxy core in the 3.3um wavelength. The central region is extremely bright and white, surrounded by a dense, textured purple and blue nebula. The background is dark with some faint structures.

3.3um
(NIRCam)

Huge
thanks to
Elizabeth
Tarantino,
Karl Gordon,
& Martha
Boyer for
NIRCam &
MIRI image
reduction!!!

Main Science Questions

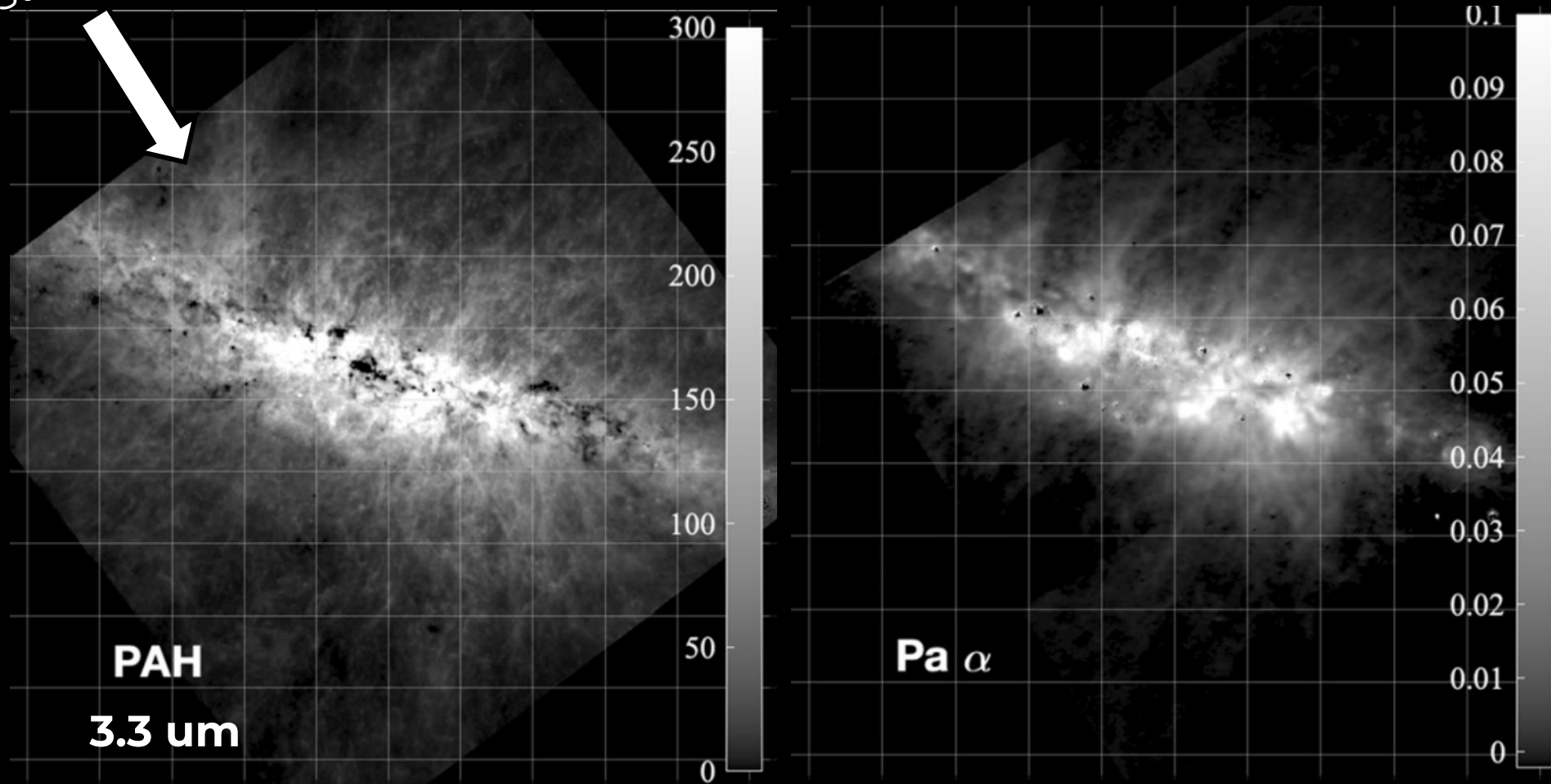
Where are PAHs in the wind?

How does the cool wind evolve with distance from the starburst?

PAH emission correlates with ionized gas

...at the base of the wind (out to ~ 300 pc)

“plume” structure

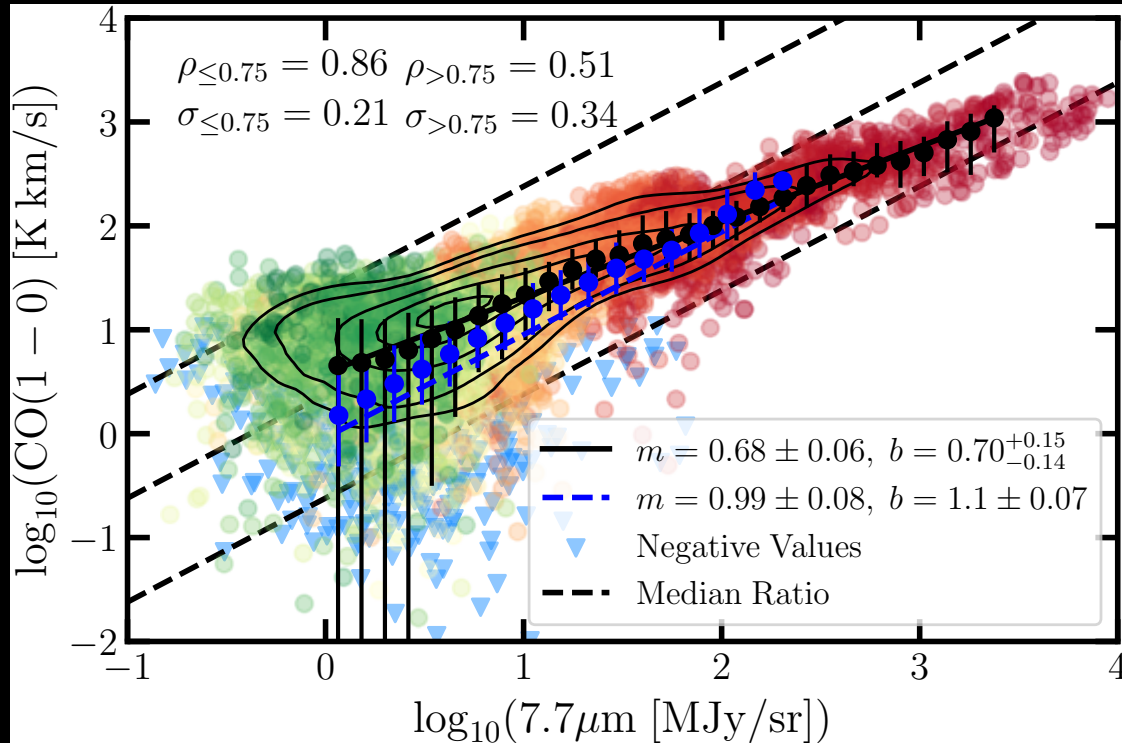


A. Bolatto+2024 (see also D. Fisher+2025)

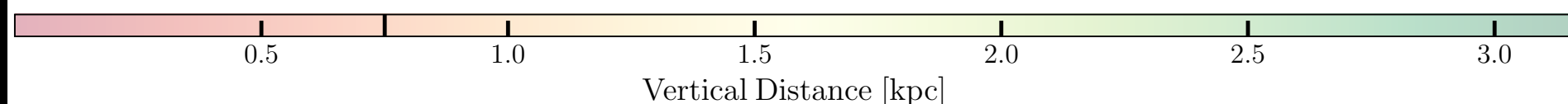
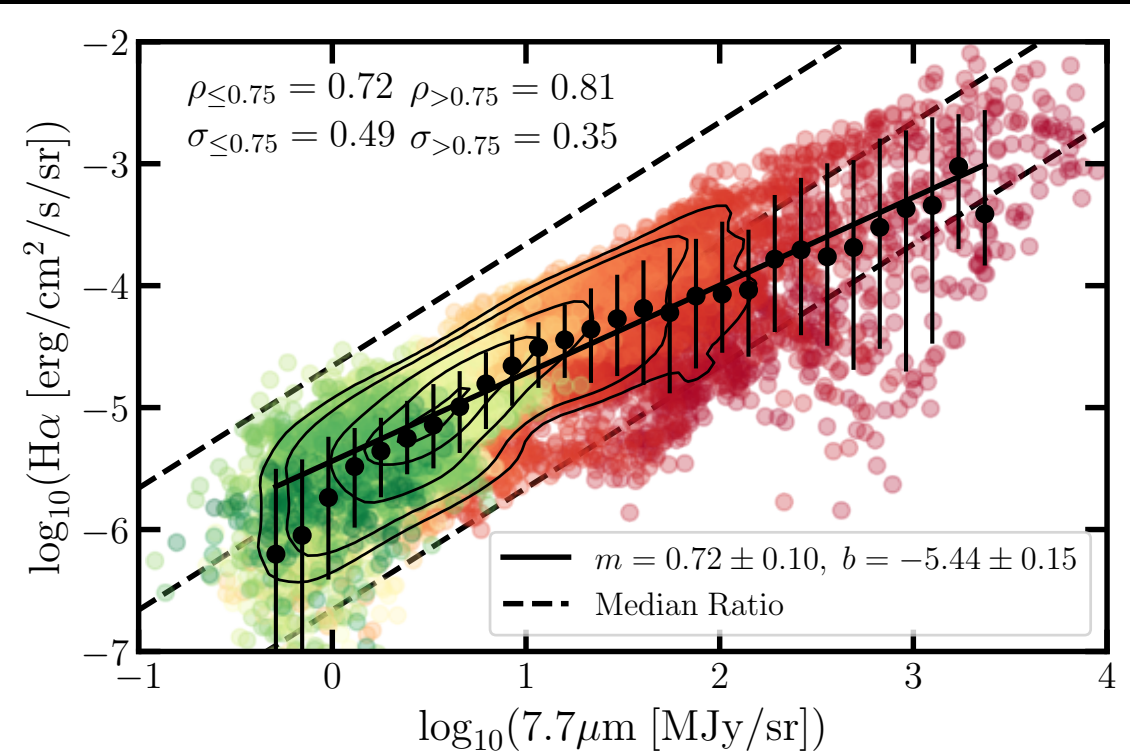
PAH emission correlates with molecular & ionized gas

...out to ~2.5 kpc above & below the midplane

CO vs. 7.7 μ m



H α vs. 7.7 μ m

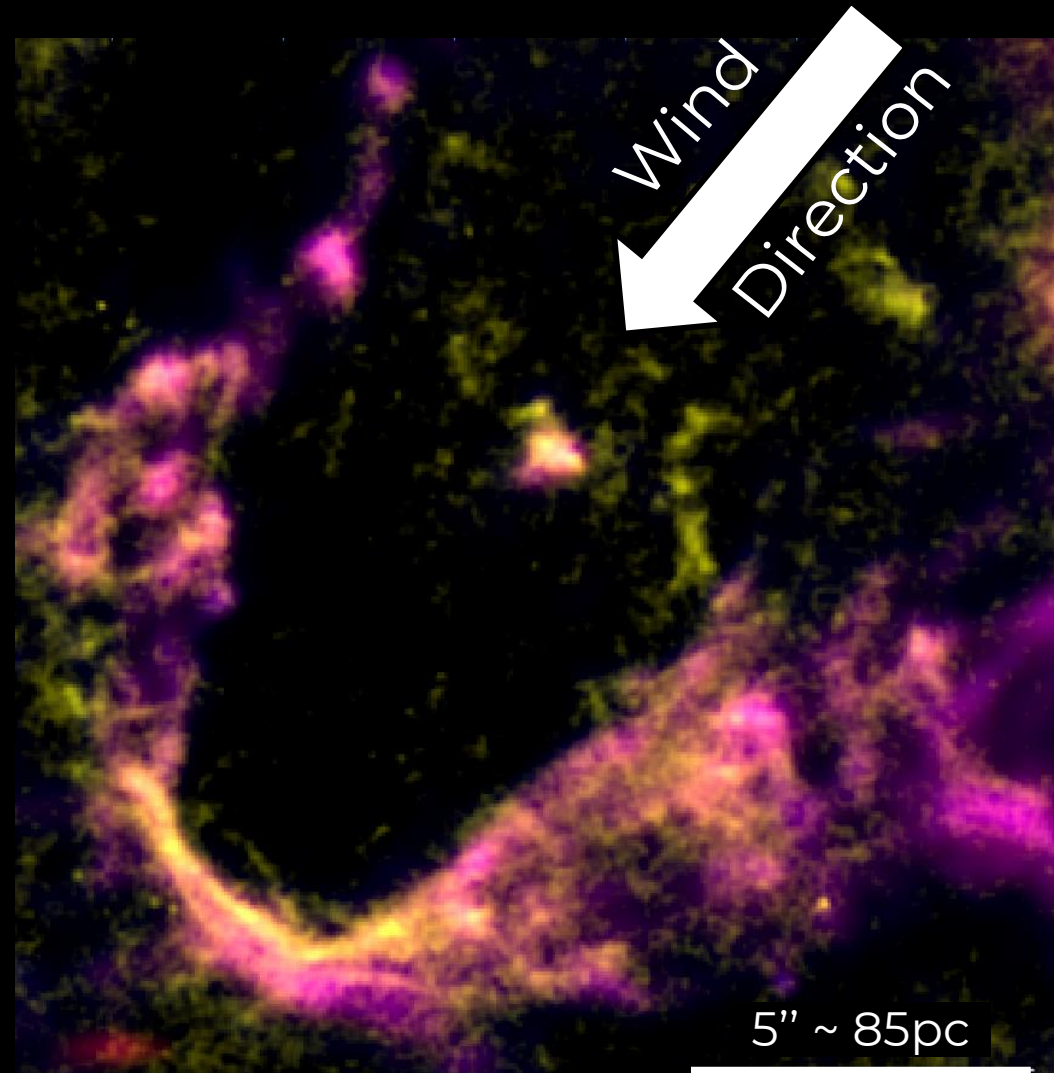


S. Lopez+2025, arXiv:2510.01314 (see also V. Villanueva+2025)

PAHs may trace the surfaces of cold clouds being ionized by UV radiation

Yellow: H-alpha
Purple: PAHs

S. Lopez+2025
arXiv:2510.01314



See also
A. Bolatto+2024,
D. Fisher+2025

Main Science Questions

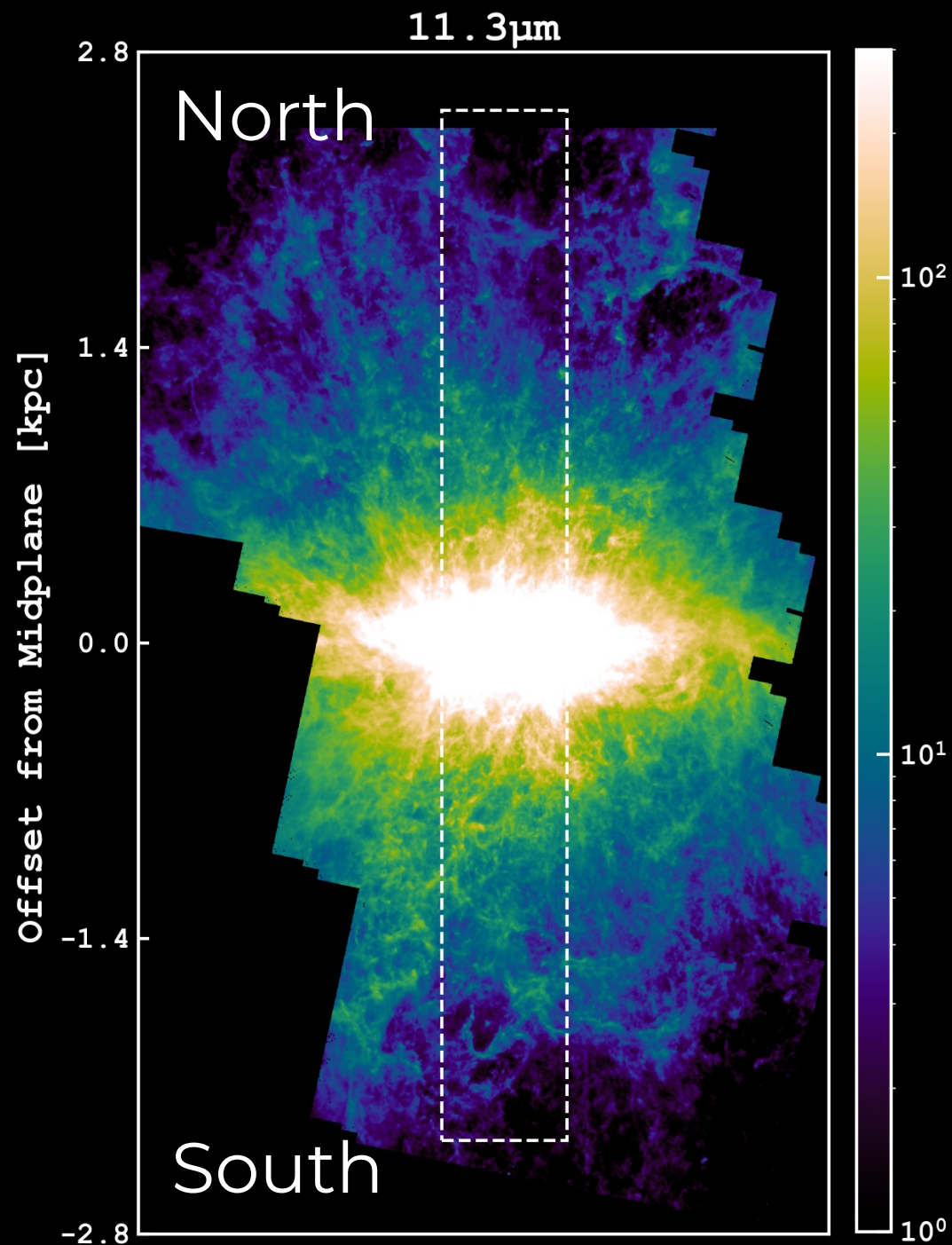
Where are PAHs in the wind?
*surfaces of cold clouds, at the interface
of the PDR*

How does the cool wind evolve with
distance from the starburst?

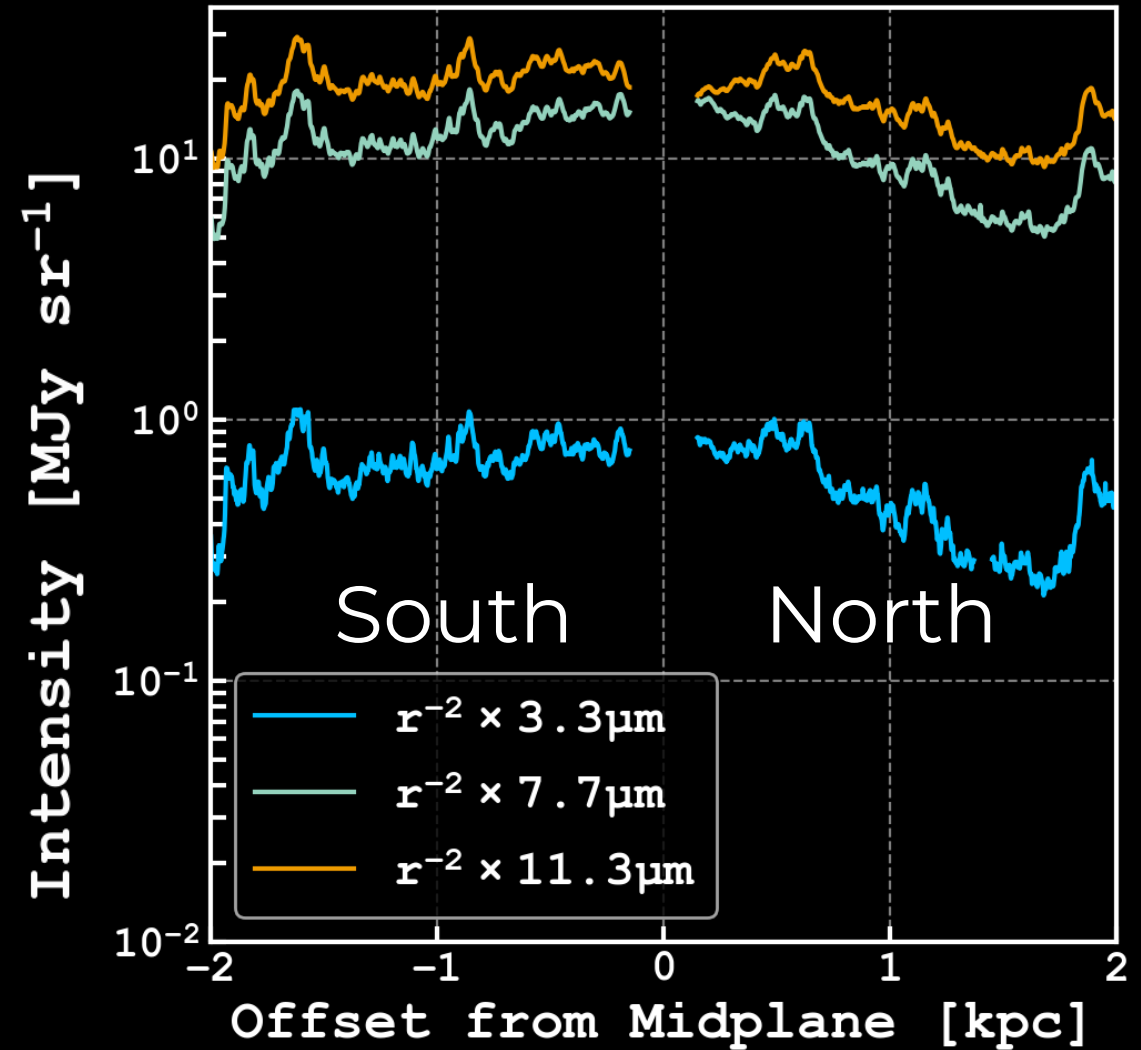
Main Science Questions

Where are PAHs in the wind?
*surfaces of cold clouds, at the interface
of the PDR*

How does the **cool wind evolve** with
distance from the starburst?

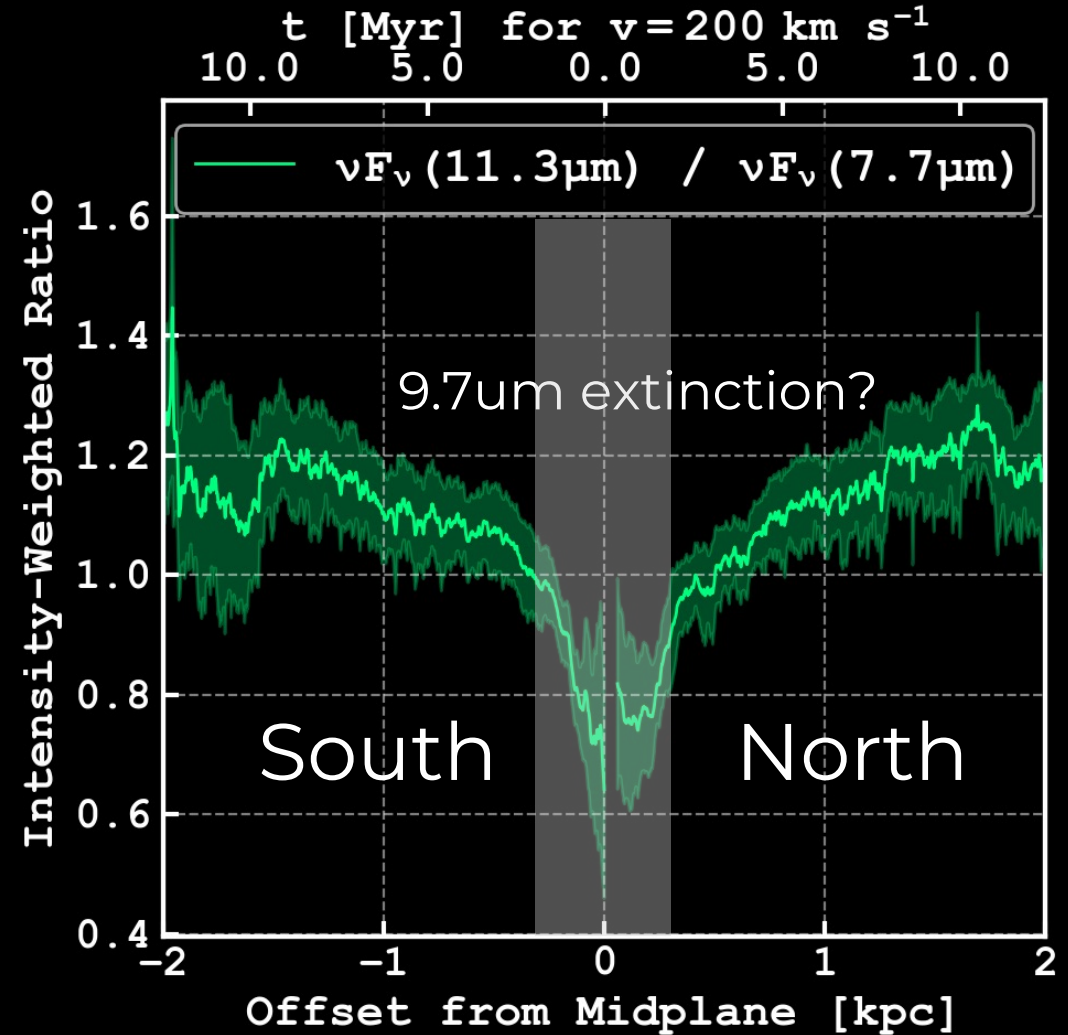
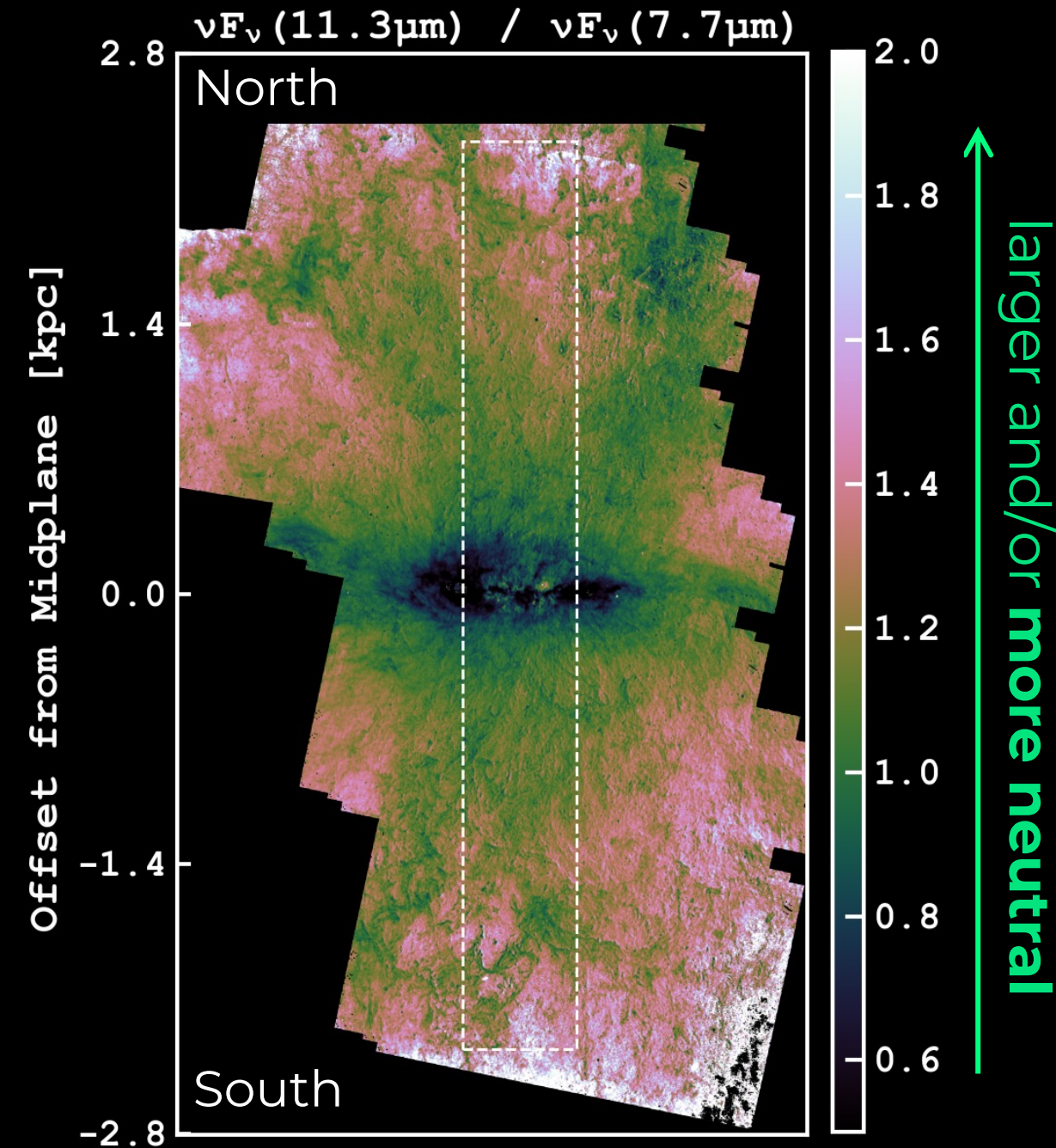


PAH intensity drops with distance from illuminating starburst

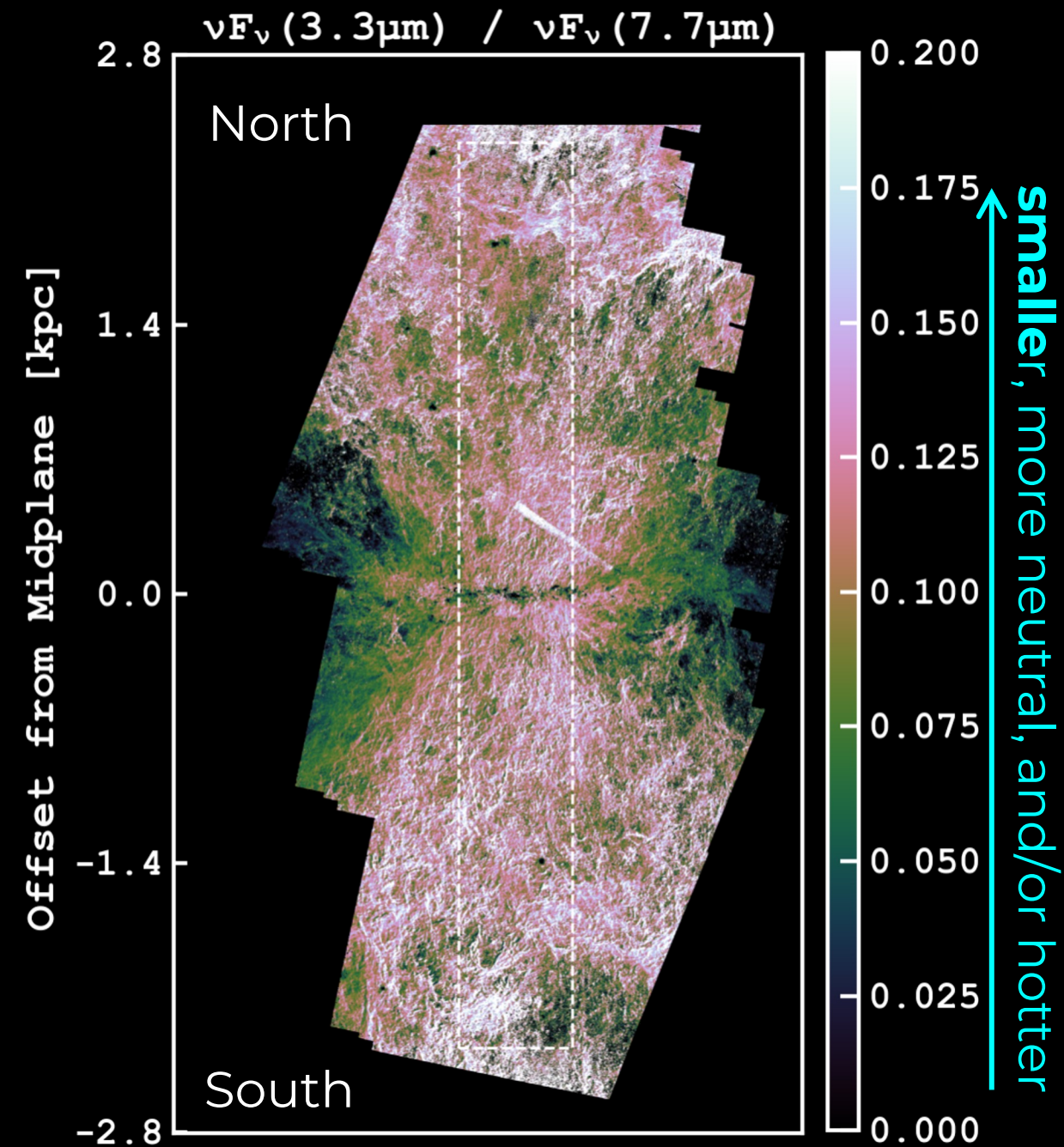


S. Cronin+2025, in prep

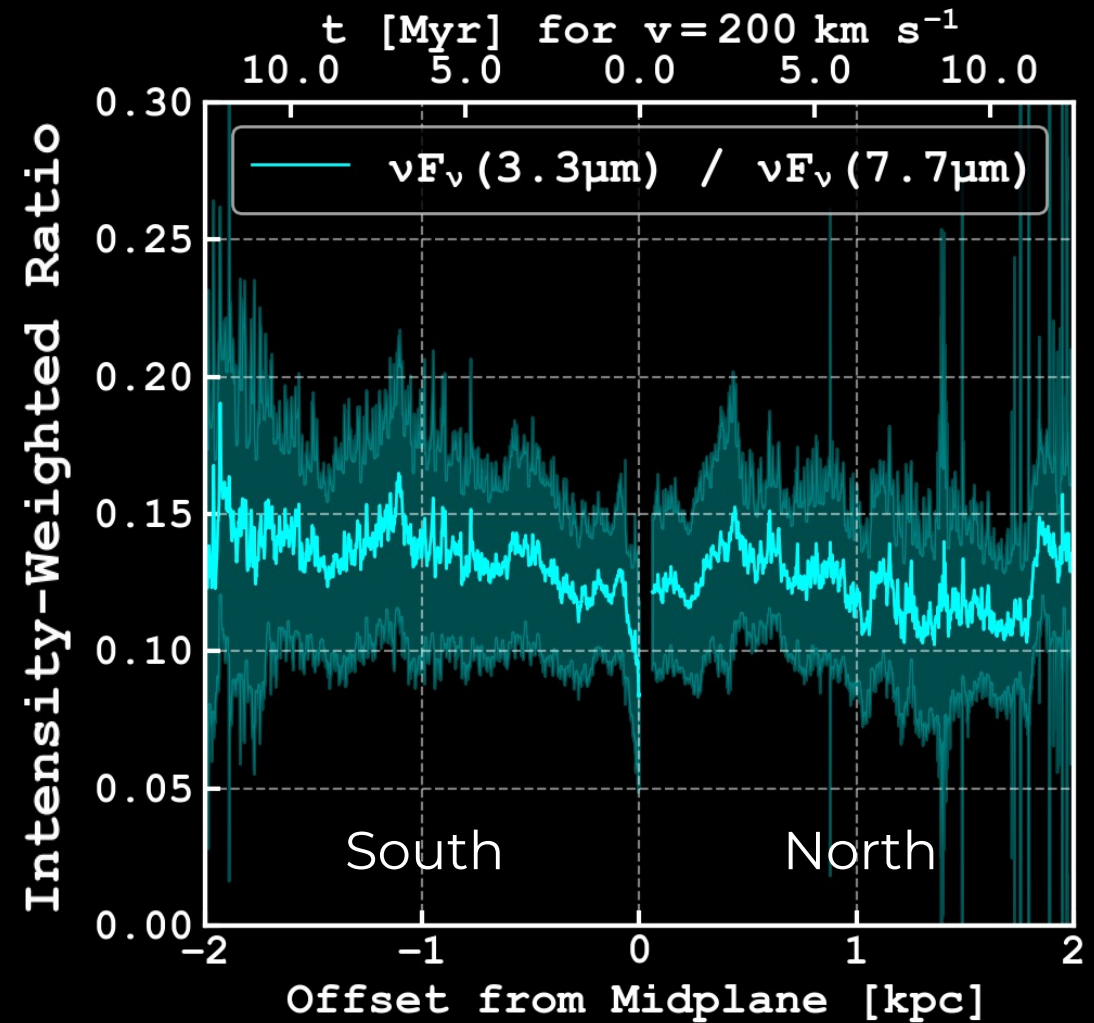
PAH ionization state does not change over 10 Myr.



S. Cronin+2025, in prep

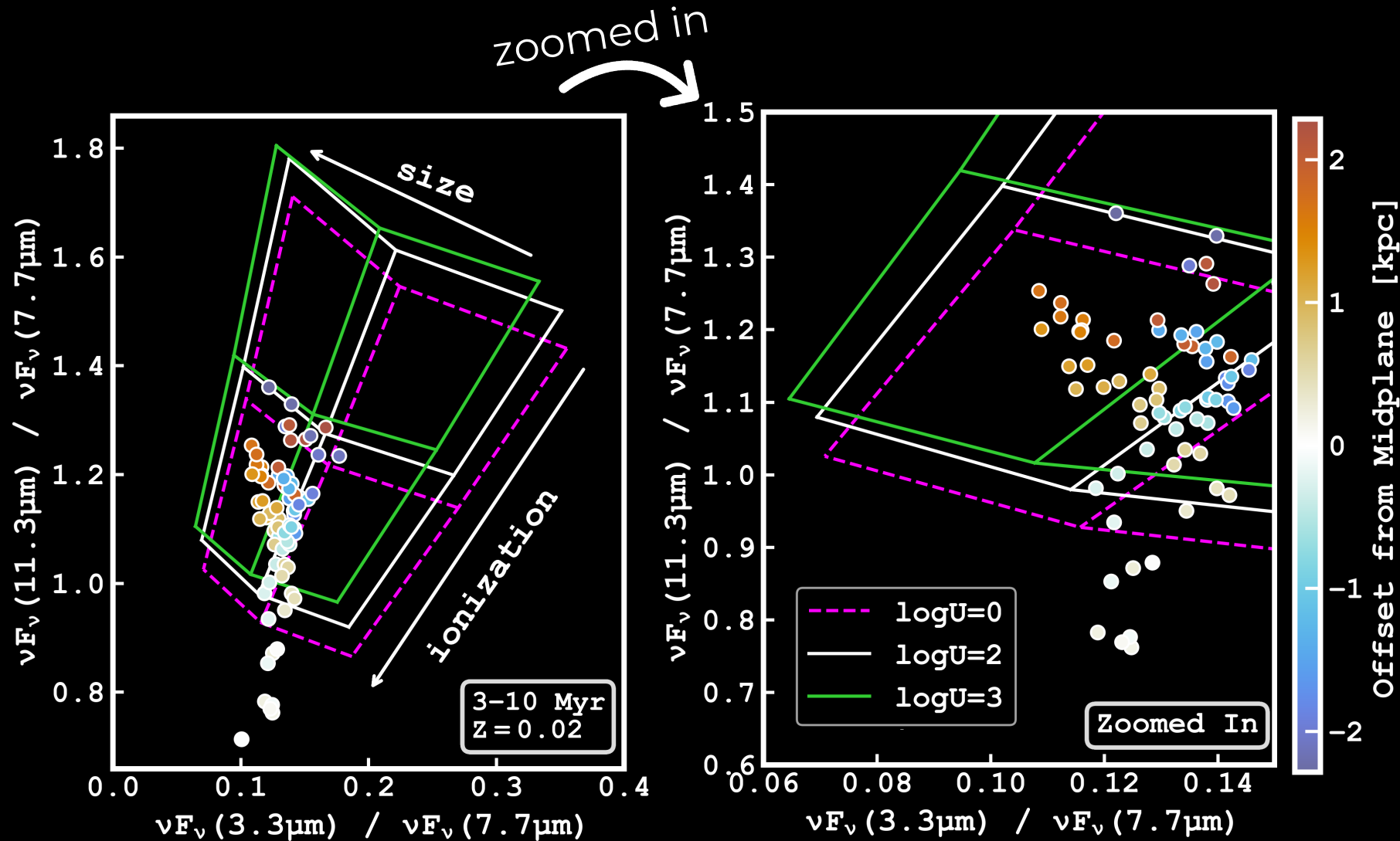


PAH size distribution does not change over 10 Myr.



S. Cronin+2025, in prep

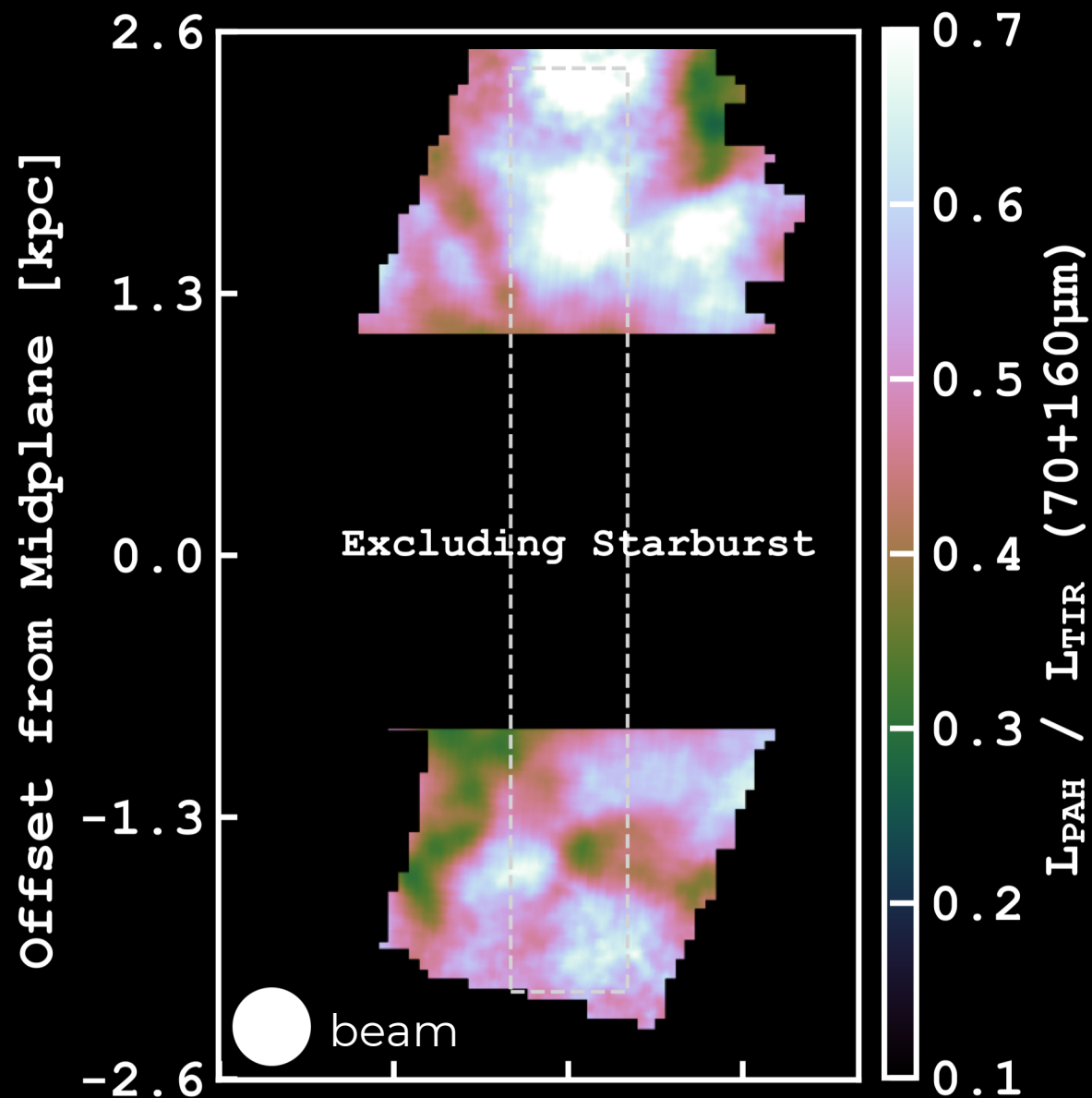
PAHs remain large and ionized throughout the wind



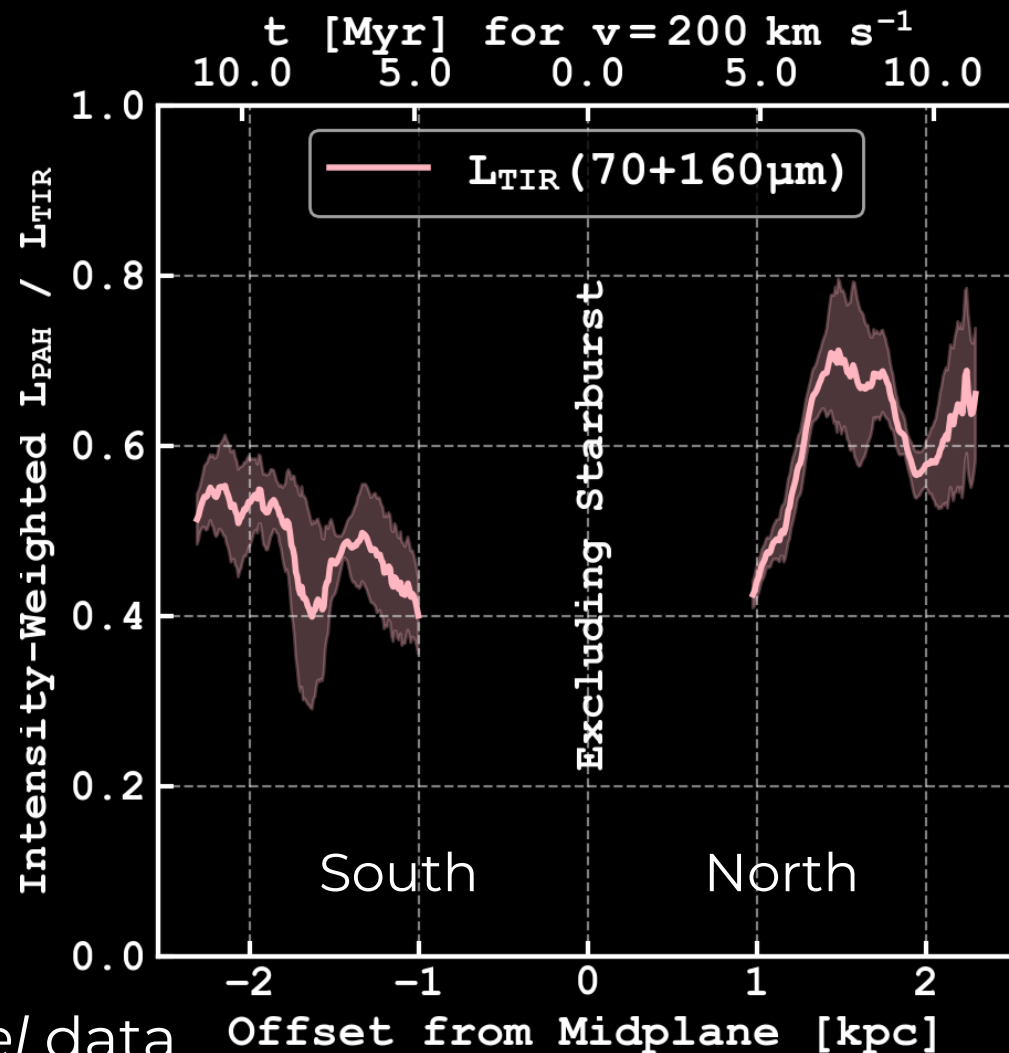
Grids calculated from Draine+2021.

Results robust to 3 or 10 Myr starburst model.

Results consistent with grids using 3.3/11.3um ratios.



No clear change in PAH fraction
(proxy for q_{PAH}) over 10 Myr.



TIR proxies from 70 μm and 160 μm *Herschel* data
(Roussel+2010) with Galametz+2013 calibrations.

S. Cronin+2025, in prep

Main Science Questions

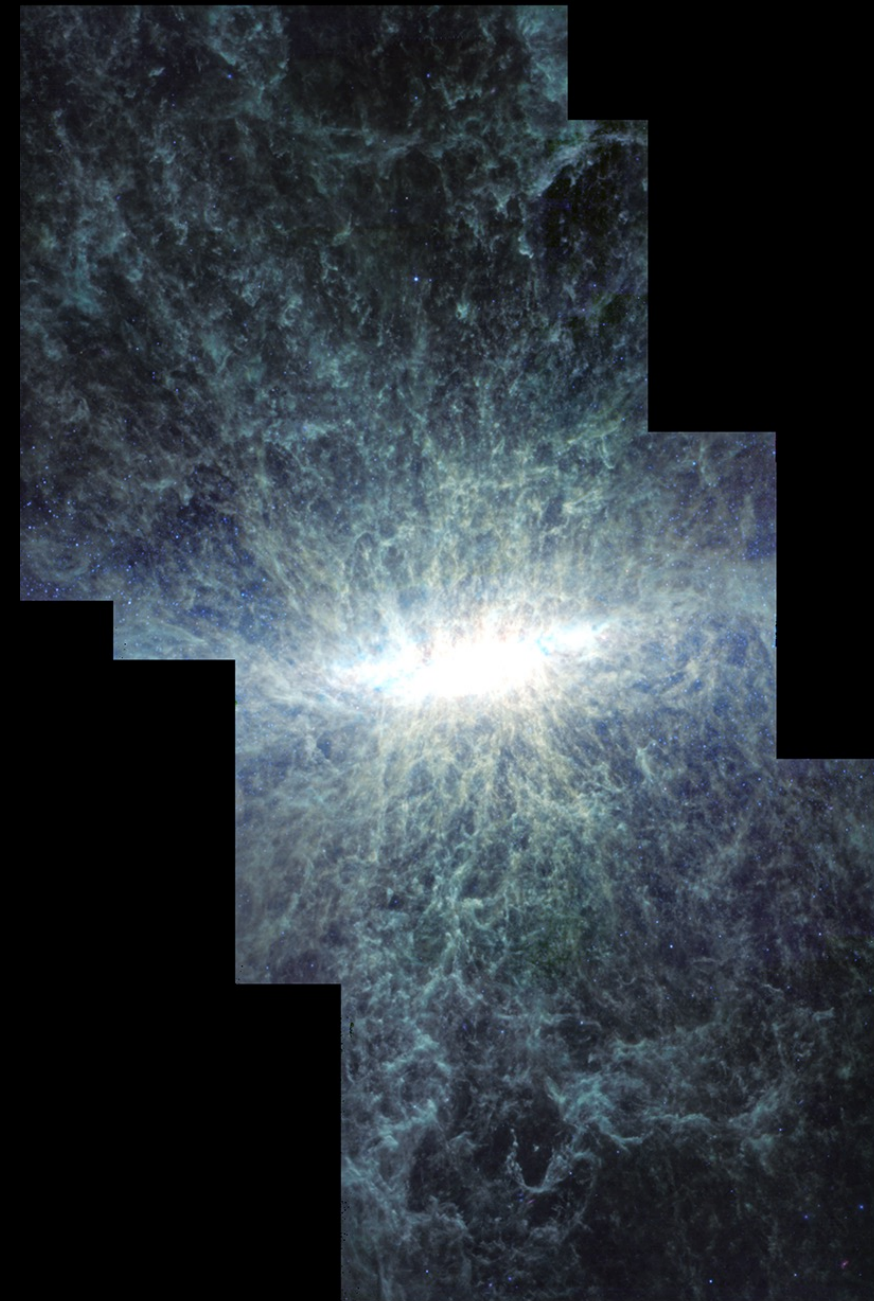
Where are PAHs in the wind?
*surfaces of cold clouds, at the interface
of the PDR*

How does the cool wind evolve with
distance from the starburst?
*No clear evolution over 10 Myr. PAHs
may be protected from hot wind.*

Key Takeaways

- PAH emission may arise from the **surfaces of cold clouds** exposed to UV radiation.
- PAHs state and fraction hint at **little evolution of the cool phase** over $\sim 2\text{kpc}$ or 10 Myr. *See Helena Richie's talk on Friday to see what simulations say!*
- Do PAHs survive out to the CGM? *If only we had a bigger JWST image!!!!*

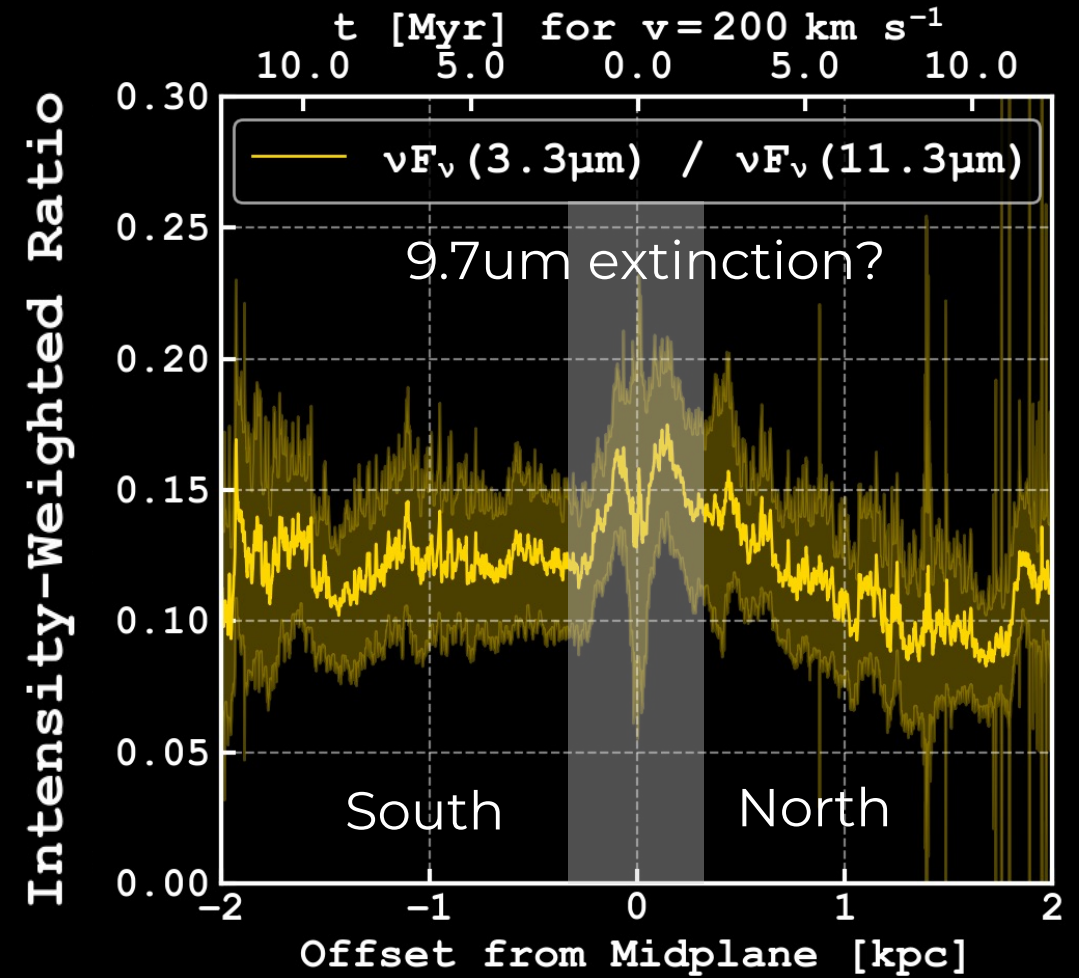
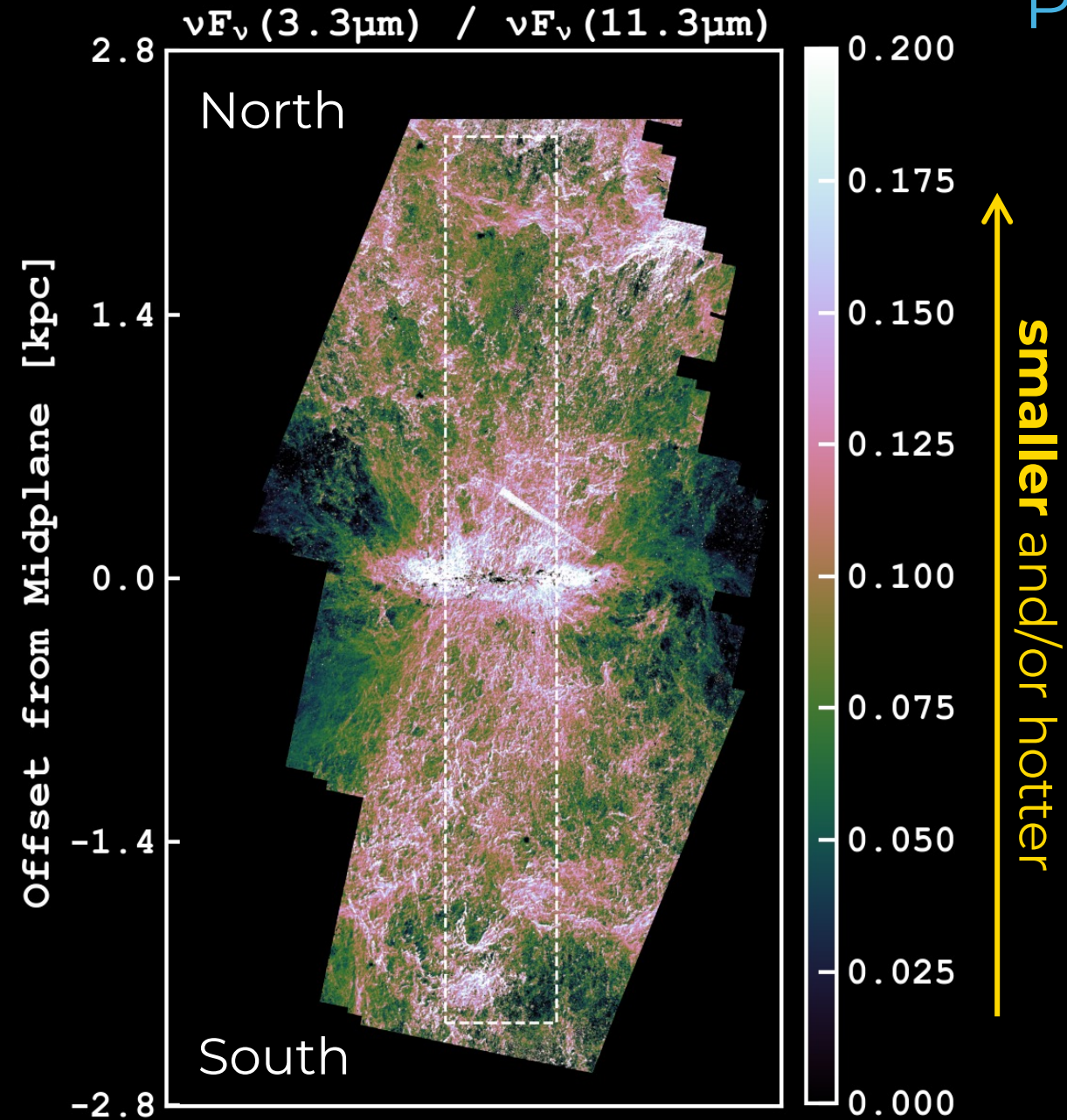
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MIRI Image Credit: Alyssa Pagan (STScI)

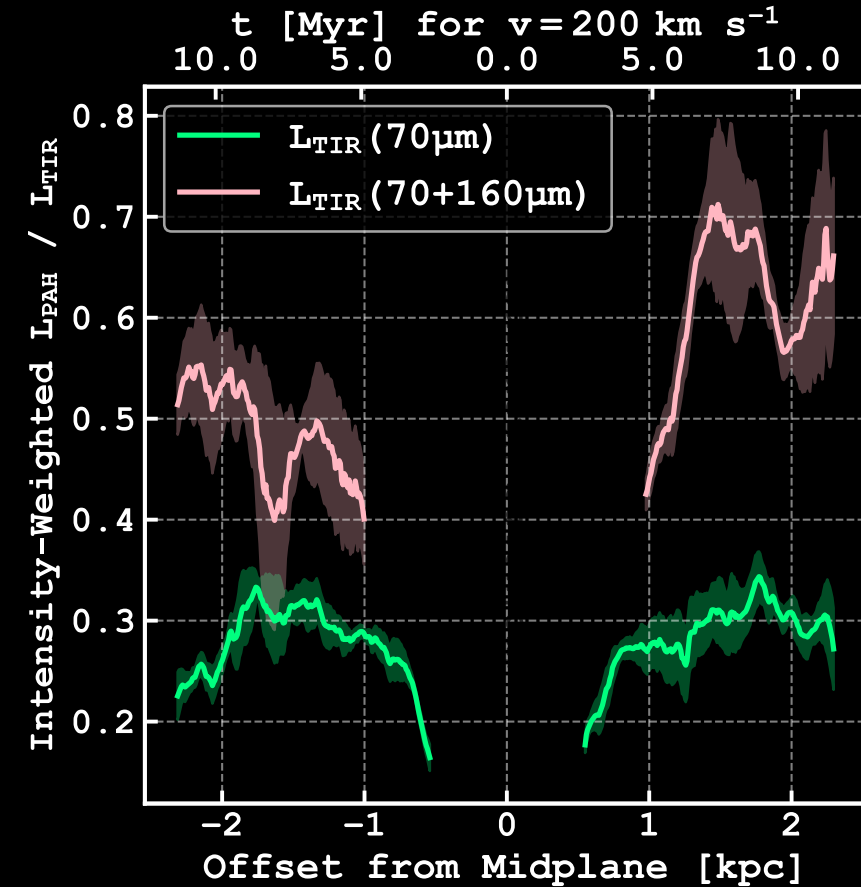
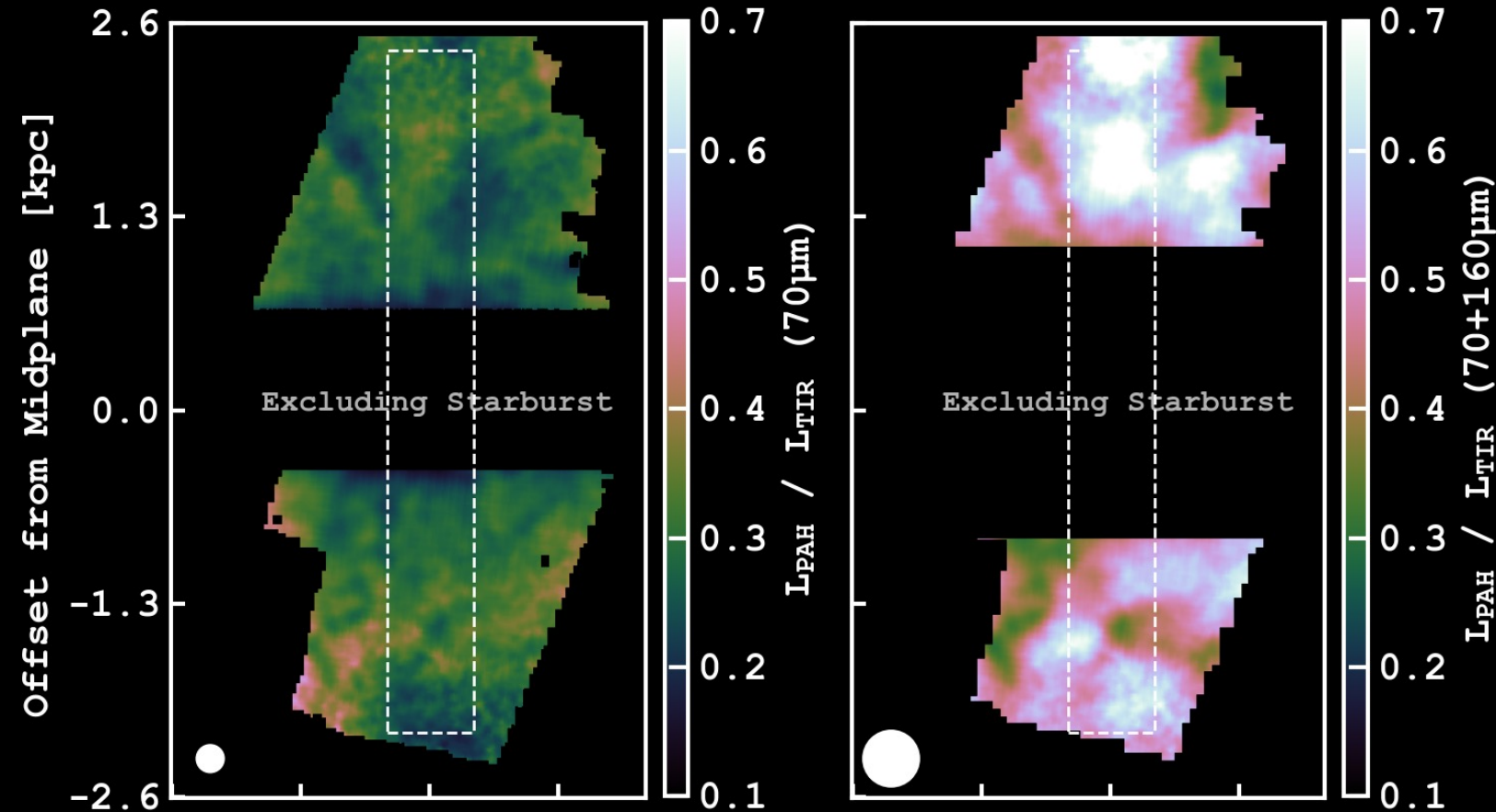
extra slides

PAH ratios show little evidence of cool-wind processing



S. Cronin+2025, in prep

Little change in fraction of dust mass found in PAHs ($L_{\text{PAH}}/L_{\text{TIR}}$)



LTIR proxies from 70 μm and 160 μm *Herschel* data (Roussel+2010) and adopting Galametz+2013 calibrations.

S. Cronin+2025, in prep