JWST's Unexpected New View of the Beta Pictoris Debris Disk

Chris Stark NASA Goddard

Isabel Rebollido (Lead author, Centro de Astrobiología), Jens Kammerer (STScI/ESO), Marshall Perrin (STScI), Kellen Lawson (NASA GSFC), et al. Paper will appear on arXiv on 1/10/24

Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

Beta Pic is a nearby star that hosts a rich planetary system



Beta Pic hosts an edge-on debris disk



Warped main disk or distinct secondary disk?

Beta Pic's secondary disk has a CO "clump"



Carbon Monoxide (CO) has a photodissociation time of just ~150 years. Dent (2014) argued CO is due to either:

- a recent massive collision (deemed unlikely), or
- continuous
 asymmetric production

GTO 1411 (PI Stark): NIRCam & MIRI coronagraphic observations of Beta Pic

Sample of Reduced & Deconvolved NIRCam Data



GTO 1411 (PI Stark): NIRCam & MIRI coronagraphic observations of Beta Pic

Reduced & Deconvolved MIRI Data



MIRI reveals puzzling new disk features



The secondary disk and new features are distinct and hotter than the main disk



Composition may be porous/"fluffy" refractory organics.

Rebollido et al. (accepted)

What is the cat's tail?



Cat's tail may be a curved tail of debris from a recent collision, ~150 years old



Rebollido et al. (accepted)



What This Means

Beta Pic may be more active than previously thought

- Signs of a very recent collision of a body at least the size of a large solar system asteroid
- May explain prior detections of abundant C and CO gas

JWST is providing an unexpected new window into debris disk dynamics & composition

- JWST MIRI is very sensitive to porous organic refractory material and can search other disks for similar features
- This material may be similar to what the OSIRIS-REx Mission returned