

Captions & Credits

for JWST/CEERS First Images Release

CEERS-NIRCAM-Details-220804.png

[NIRCam mosaic with six inset boxes showing various objects of interest]

This image—a mosaic of 690 individual frames taken with the Near Infrared Camera (NIRCam) on the James Webb Space Telescope—covers an area of sky about eight times as large as Webb’s First Deep Field Image released on July 12. It’s from a patch of sky near the handle of the Big Dipper. This is one of the first images obtained by the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey (CEERS) collaboration. Six inset boxes show zoomed-in objects of interest:

- 1) A spiral galaxy at a redshift of $z=0.16$. The resolution of the JWST imaging reveals a large number of blue star-forming clumps and star clusters.
- 2) A chance alignment of a bright galaxy at a redshift $z=2$ with several smaller galaxies forming an arc in the sky when viewed from Webb.
- 3) An interacting system of galaxies at $z=1.4$, dubbed the “Space Kraken” by the CEERS team.
- 4) Two interacting spiral galaxies at $z=0.7$. The arrow points to a supernovae discovered with these JWST images.
- 5) Another spiral galaxy, also at $z=0.7$, again highlighting JWST’s ability to resolve small-scale features even for modestly distant galaxies.
- 6) A chance alignment of a $z=0.63$ galaxy with a tidal tail, and a grouping of red galaxies at $z=1.85$.

Credit: NASA/STScI/CEERS/TACC/S. Finkelstein/M. Bagley/Z. Levay.

CEERS-NIRCAM-Maisie-220804.png

[NIRCam mosaic with zoomed-in inset box showing Maisie’s galaxy]

Scientists with the CEERS Collaboration have identified an object—dubbed Maisie’s galaxy in honor of project head Steven Finkelstein’s daughter—that may be one of the earliest galaxies ever observed. If its estimated redshift of 14 is confirmed with future observations, that would mean we’re seeing it as it was just 290 million years after the Big Bang. Credit:

NASA/STScI/CEERS/TACC/S. Finkelstein/M. Bagley/Z. Levay.

CEERS-NIRCAM-rgb-crop1-220725.png

[zoomed in portion of NIRCam mosaic]

This image, from a patch of sky near the handle of the Big Dipper, is part of a larger mosaic taken with the Near Infrared Camera (NIRCam) on the James Webb Space Telescope. This is one of the first images obtained by the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey (CEERS) collaboration. Credit: NASA/STScI/CEERS/TACC/S. Finkelstein/M. Bagley/Z. Levay.

CEERS-NIRCAM-credit-220804.png

[medium resolution version of NIRCam mosaic]

This image—a mosaic of 690 individual frames taken with the Near Infrared Camera (NIRCam) on the James Webb Space Telescope—covers an area of sky about eight times as large as Webb’s First Deep Field Image released on July 12. It’s from a patch of sky near the handle of the Big Dipper. This is one of the first images obtained by the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey (CEERS) collaboration. Credit: NASA/STScI/CEERS/TACC/S. Finkelstein/M. Bagley/Z. Levay.

MIRI Image

CEERS-MIRI-rgb-220804-flat.tif

[image from MIRI instrument]

An image taken with the Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) on the James Webb Space Telescope from a patch of sky near the handle of the Big Dipper. This is one of the first images obtained by the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey (CEERS) collaboration. Credit:

NASA/STScI/CEERS/TACC/S. Finkelstein/G. Yang./C. Papovich/Z. Levay.

High Resolution

[high resolution versions of the following files]

CEERS-NIRCAM-credit-220804.tif

CEERS-NIRCAM-Maisie-flat-220804.tif

CEERS-NIRCAM-Details-flat-220804.tif

Captions & credits are the same as corresponding files as above

Scientists at Work

finkelstein.jpg

Steven Finkelstein, associate professor of astronomy at The University of Texas at Austin and the principal investigator for the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey. Credit: Nolan Zunk/University of Texas at Austin.

finkelstein&team.jpg

Steven Finkelstein, associate professor of astronomy at The University of Texas at Austin and the principal investigator for the Cosmic Evolution Early Release Science Survey, studies data from the James Webb Space Telescope with other CEERS team members. Credit: Nolan Zunk/University of Texas at Austin.

visualization-lab1.jpg

Members of the CEERS collaboration explore the first wide, deep field image from the James Webb Space Telescope at the Texas Advanced Computing Center's Visualization Lab on the UT Austin campus on July 21, 2022. Credit: Nolan Zunk/University of Texas at Austin.

visualization-lab2.jpg

Members of the CEERS collaboration explore the first wide, deep field image from the James Webb Space Telescope at the Texas Advanced Computing Center's Visualization Lab on the UT Austin campus on July 21, 2022. Credit: Nolan Zunk/University of Texas at Austin.

visualization-lab3.jpg

Members of the CEERS collaboration explore the first wide, deep field image from the James Webb Space Telescope at the Texas Advanced Computing Center's Visualization Lab on the UT Austin campus on July 21, 2022. Credit: Nolan Zunk/University of Texas at Austin.