

Exploring the Extremes: a New Population of Old and Cold Brown Dwarfs

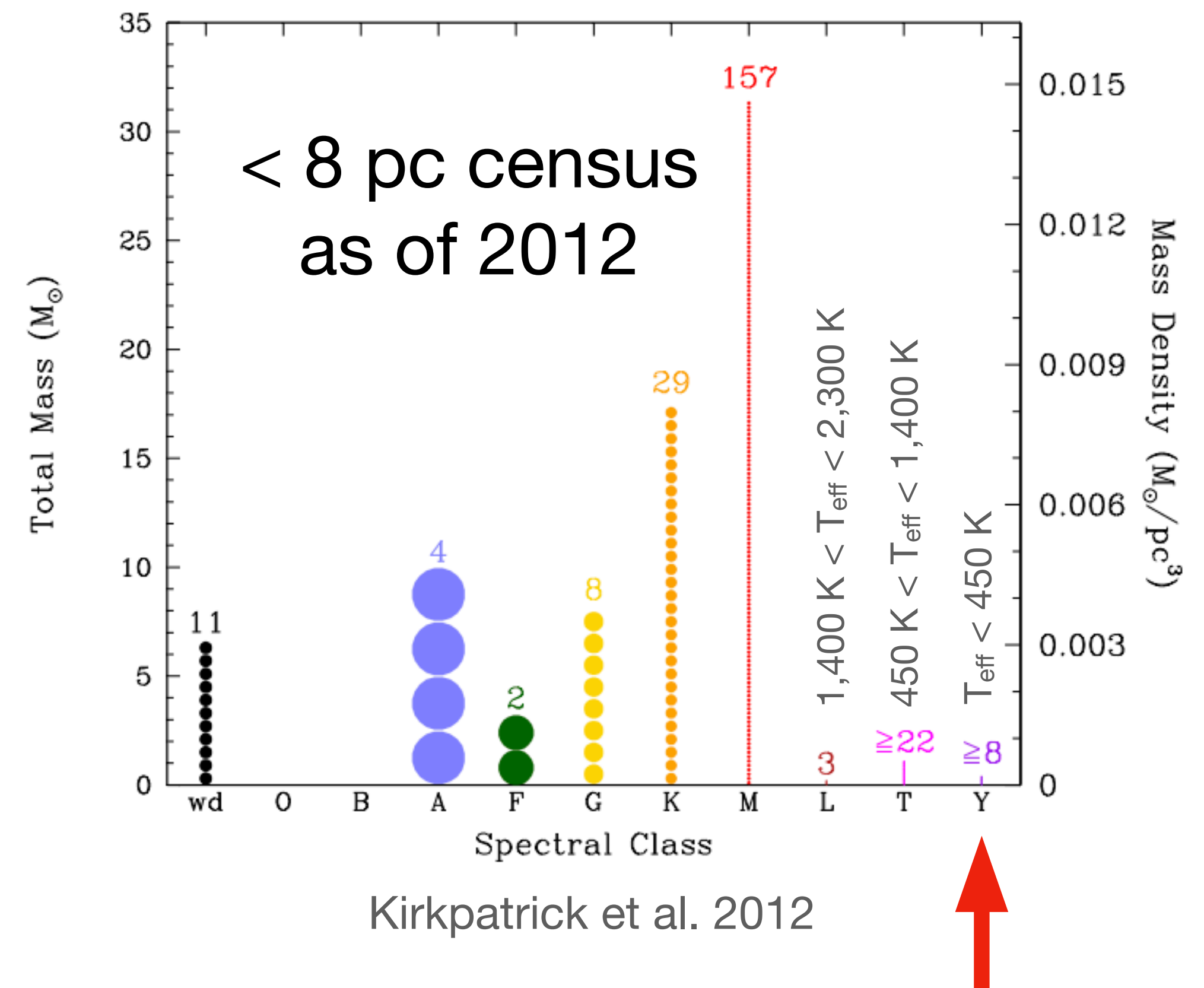


Aaron Meisner (NOIRLab/CSDC), 3/14/2023

collaborators: Sandy Leggett, Dan Caselden, Sarah Logsdon, Adam Schneider, Pascal Tremblin, Mark Phillips


why study cold brown dwarfs?

- there are lots of brown dwarfs! ~1 brown dwarf per 6 main sequence stars
- exoplanet atmosphere analogs, but without the glare of a primary star
 - brown dwarfs and giant exoplanets overlap in temperature
 - some brown dwarfs can also be of planetary mass
- (initial) mass function, bridging between red dwarf stars and giant planets
- process of star formation at low mass (e.g., multiplicity as a function of masses and separation)



Y dwarfs ($T_{\text{eff}} < 450 \text{ K}$) are the coldest known class of brown dwarfs

superlative needles (potentially) in the archival survey data haystack

- ✓ • Y dwarfs: doubling the known sample
 - ✗ • discover brown dwarf(s) colder than any currently known
 - ✗ • find new widest known planetary mass companion
 - ✗ • find object with higher proper motion than Barnard's Star
 - ✗ • discover substellar neighbor closer than Proxima Cen
 - ✗ • Jupiter/Saturn mass companion to the Sun ("Planet X")
- probable
- unlikely
- 

^my list from 2018 Steward Symposium — still haven't found much/most of what we were hoping to, 4.5 years later...

why haven't we discovered any Jupiter-temperature brown dwarfs yet? ...and what have we discovered in the meantime?

- maybe we need to understand the oldest brown dwarfs in order to know how to properly search for the coldest brown dwarfs
- perhaps the coldest brown dwarfs are diverse, like giant exoplanets and the giant planets in our own solar system
- WISE (and perhaps JWST) are currently the primary ways forward for *discovery* with available data/facilities

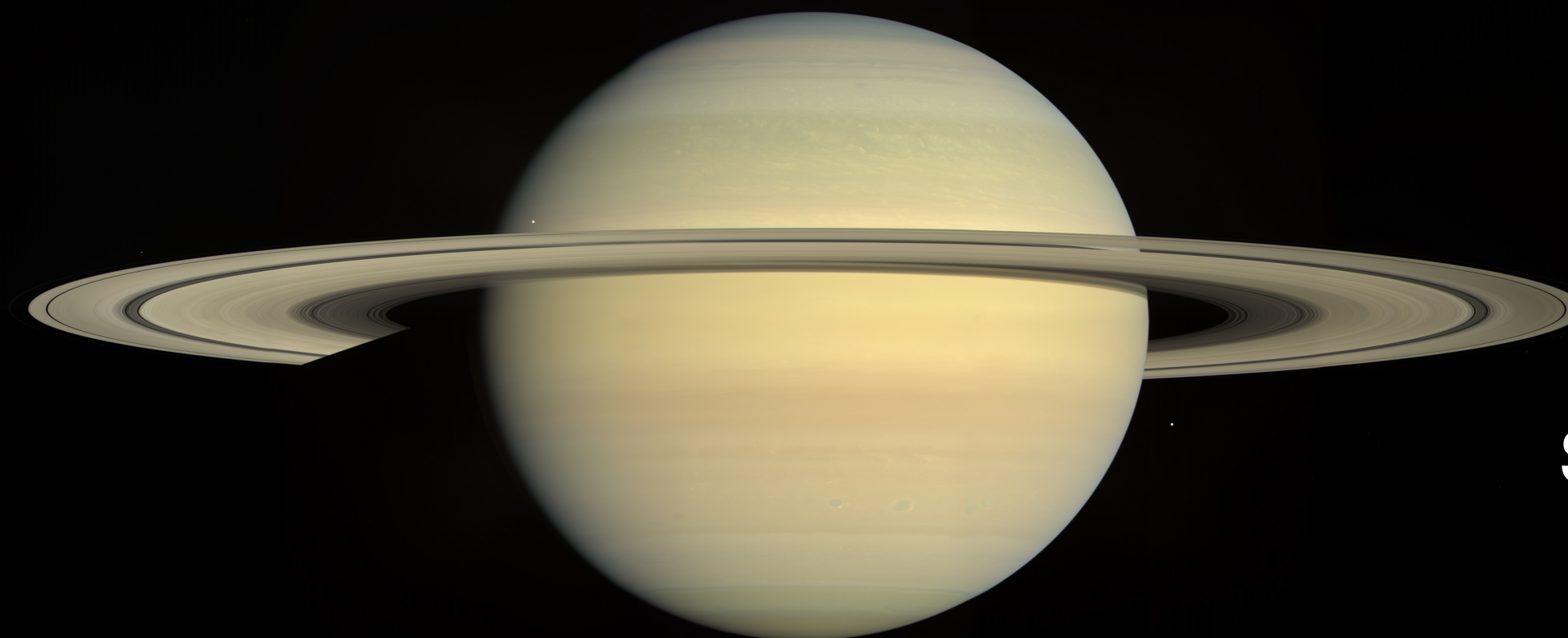
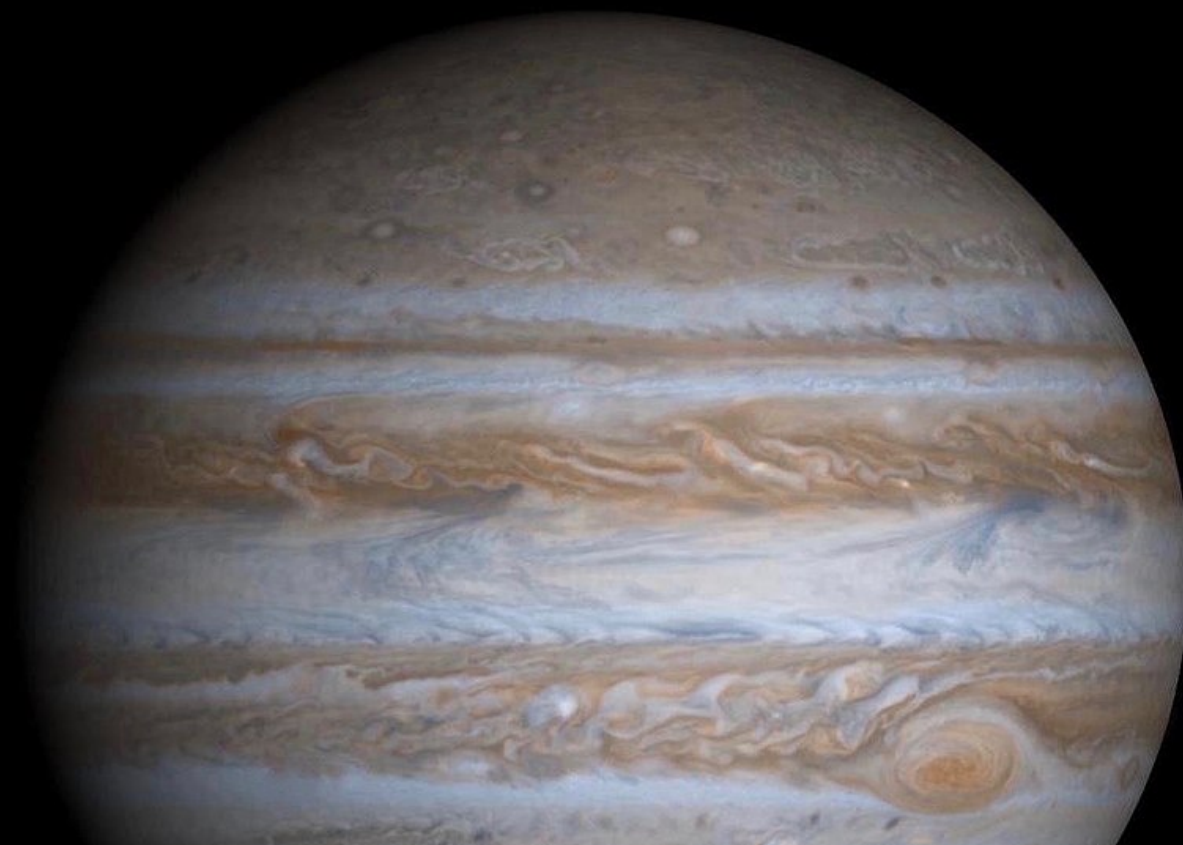
Discovery of Cold Brown Dwarfs or Free-Floating Giant Planets Close to the Sun

[Sandy K. Leggett](#), [Daniel Apai](#), [Adam Burgasser](#), [Michael Cushing](#), [Trent Dupuy](#), [Jackie Faherty](#), [John Gizis](#), [J. Davy Kirkpatrick](#), [Mark Marley](#), [Caroline Morley](#), [Adam Schneider](#), [Clara Sousa-Silva](#)

This White Paper describes the opportunities for discovery of Jupiter-mass objects with 300K atmospheres. The discovery and characterization of such cold objects is vital for understanding the low-mass terminus of the initial mass function and for optimizing the study of exoplanets by the next generation of large telescopes, space probes and space missions.

Comments: White Paper submitted for Astro2020 Science

Jupiter (true color)

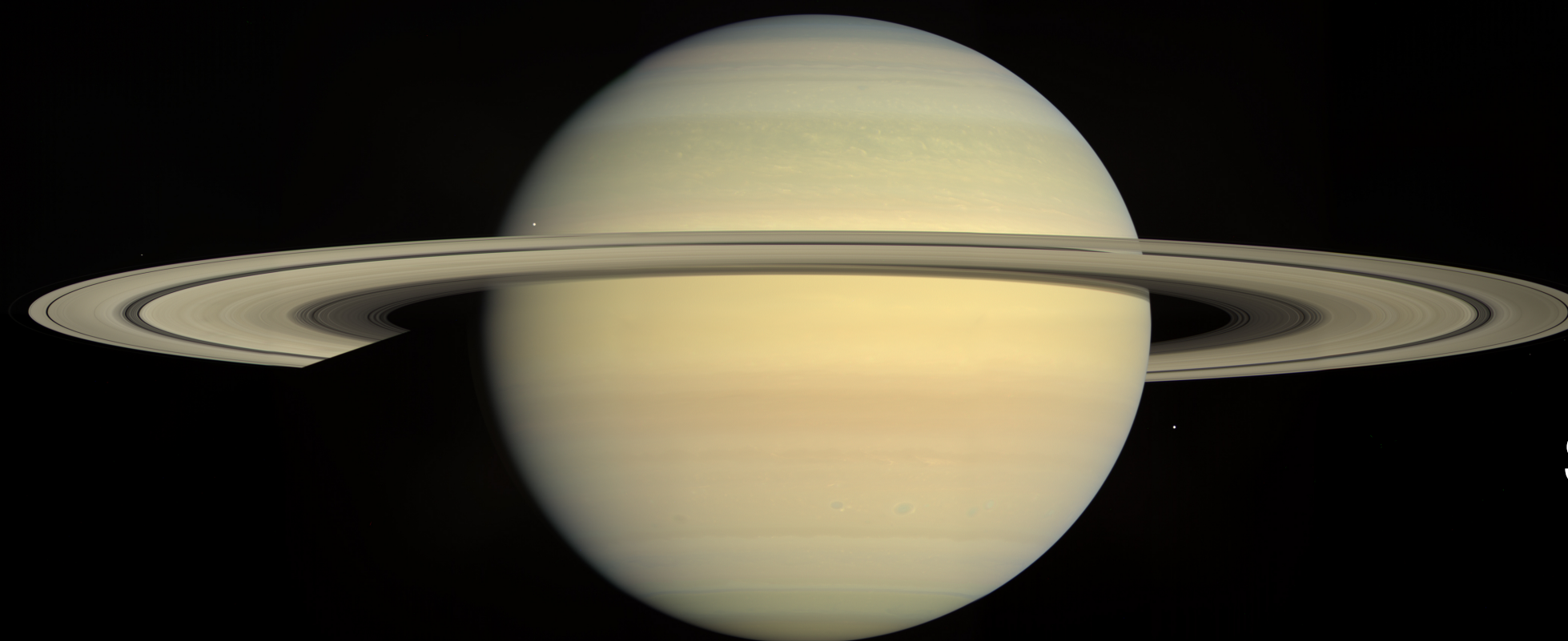


Saturn (true color)

**why haven't we discovered any Jupiter-temperature brown dwarfs yet?
...and what have we discovered in the meantime?**

**this talk: using WISE as a discovery engine for the oldest/coldest brown dwarfs
+ Gemini Observatory for crucial follow-up of candidates**

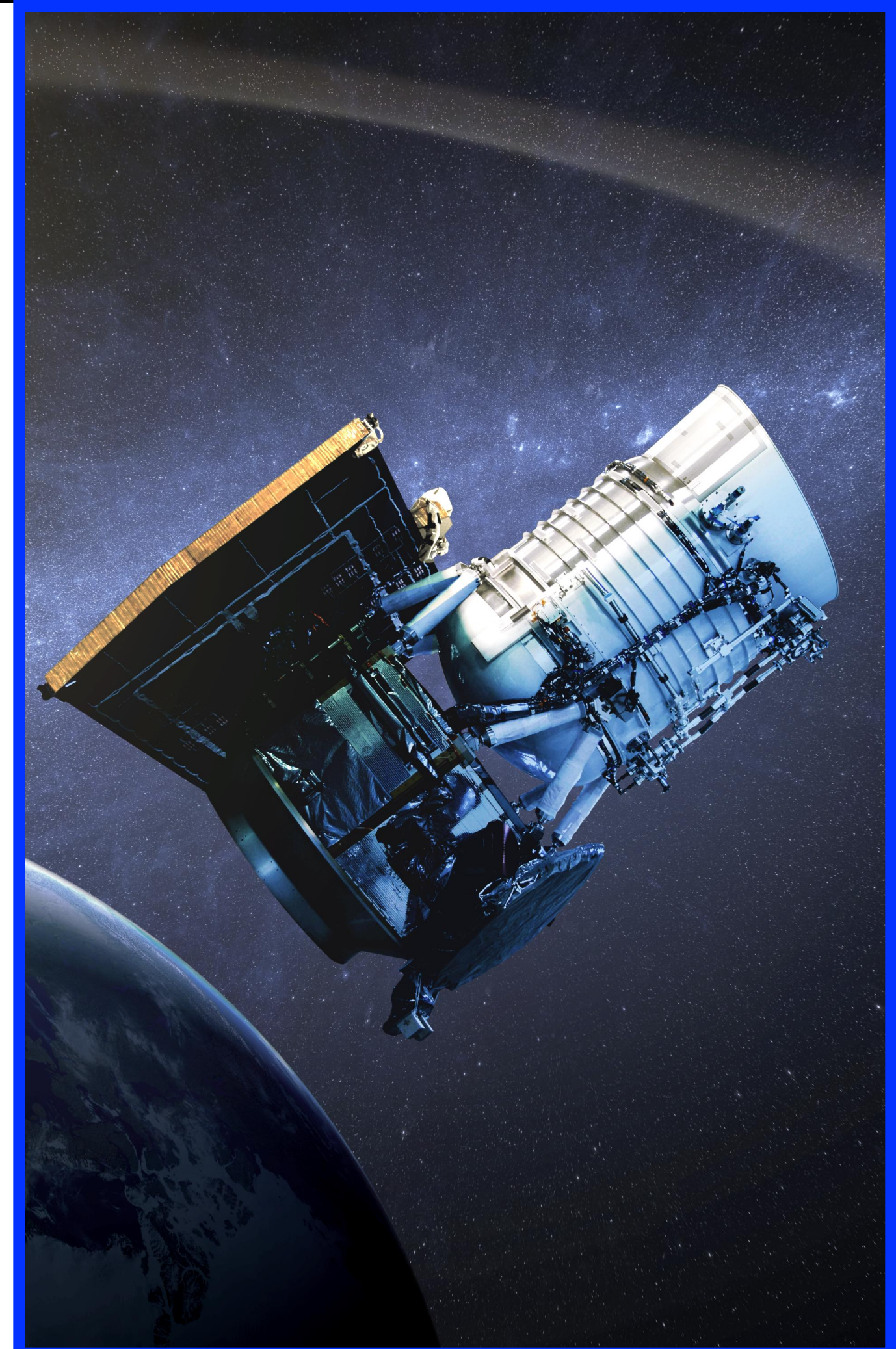
Jupiter (true color)



Saturn (true color)

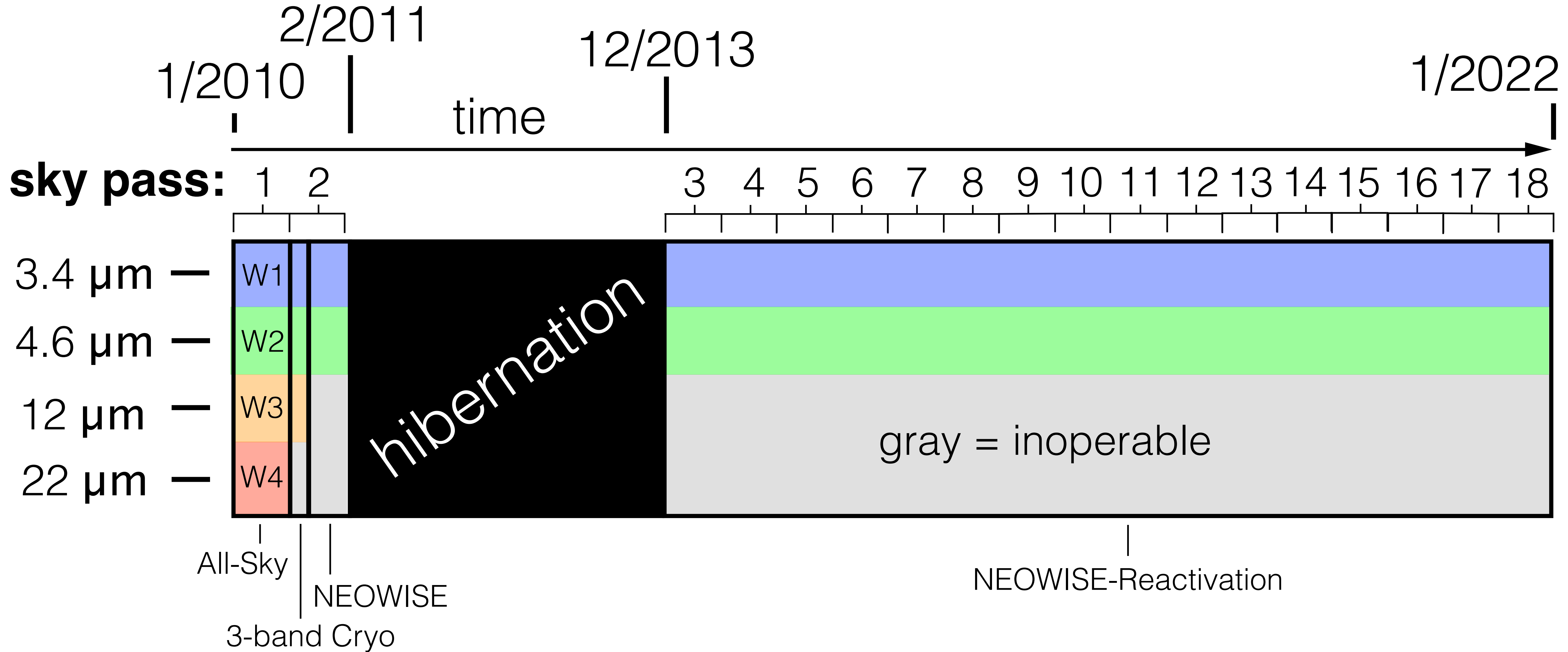
WISE overview

- **W**ide-field **I**nfrared **S**urvey **E**xplorer
- 40 cm telescope
- $0.8^\circ \times 0.8^\circ$ FOV
- one full-sky mapping every 6 months
- FWHM: $\sim 6''$ (W1-W3) , $12''$ (W4)

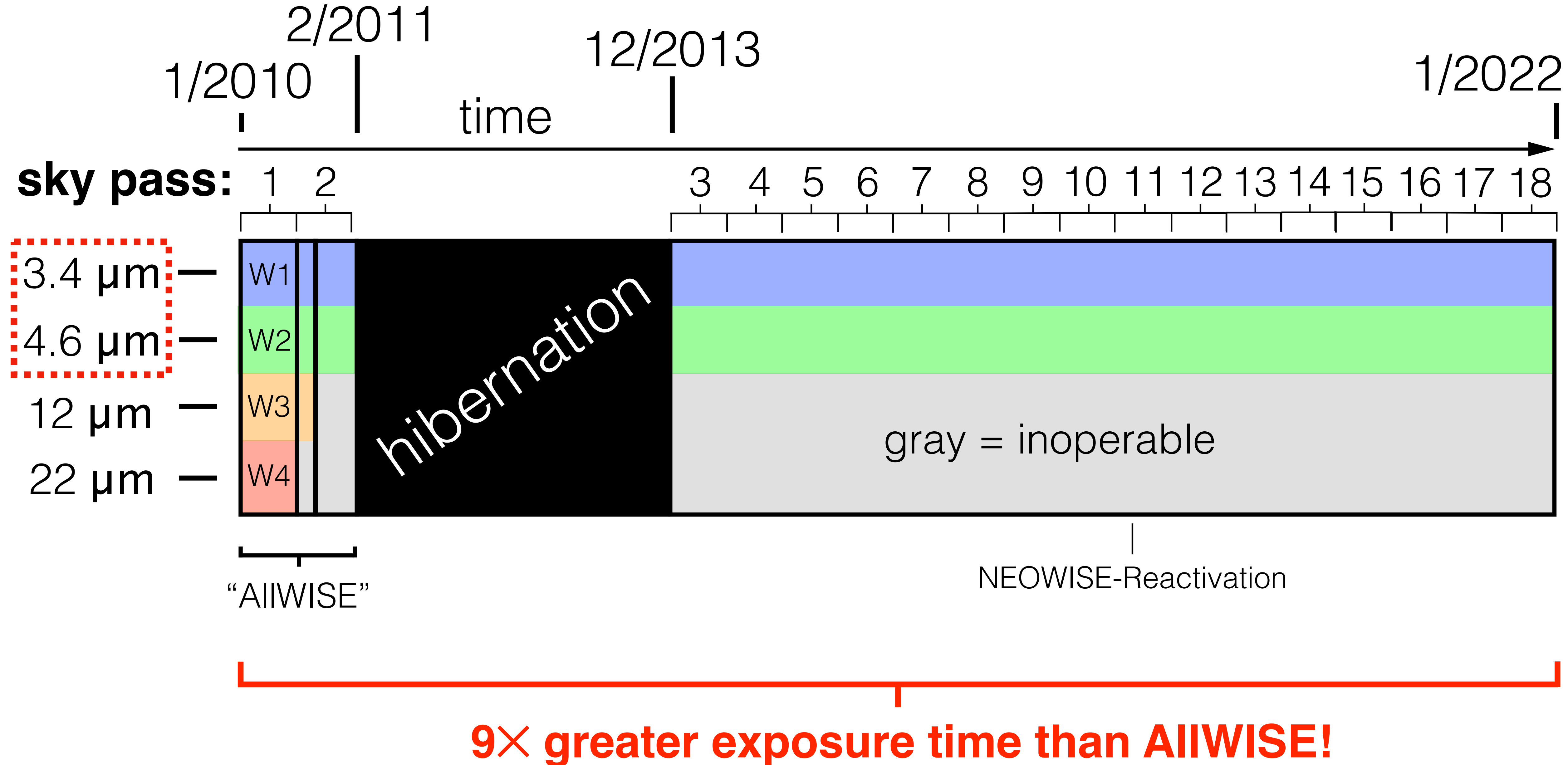


W1: 3.4 μm , W2: 4.6 μm , W3: 12 μm , W4: 22 μm

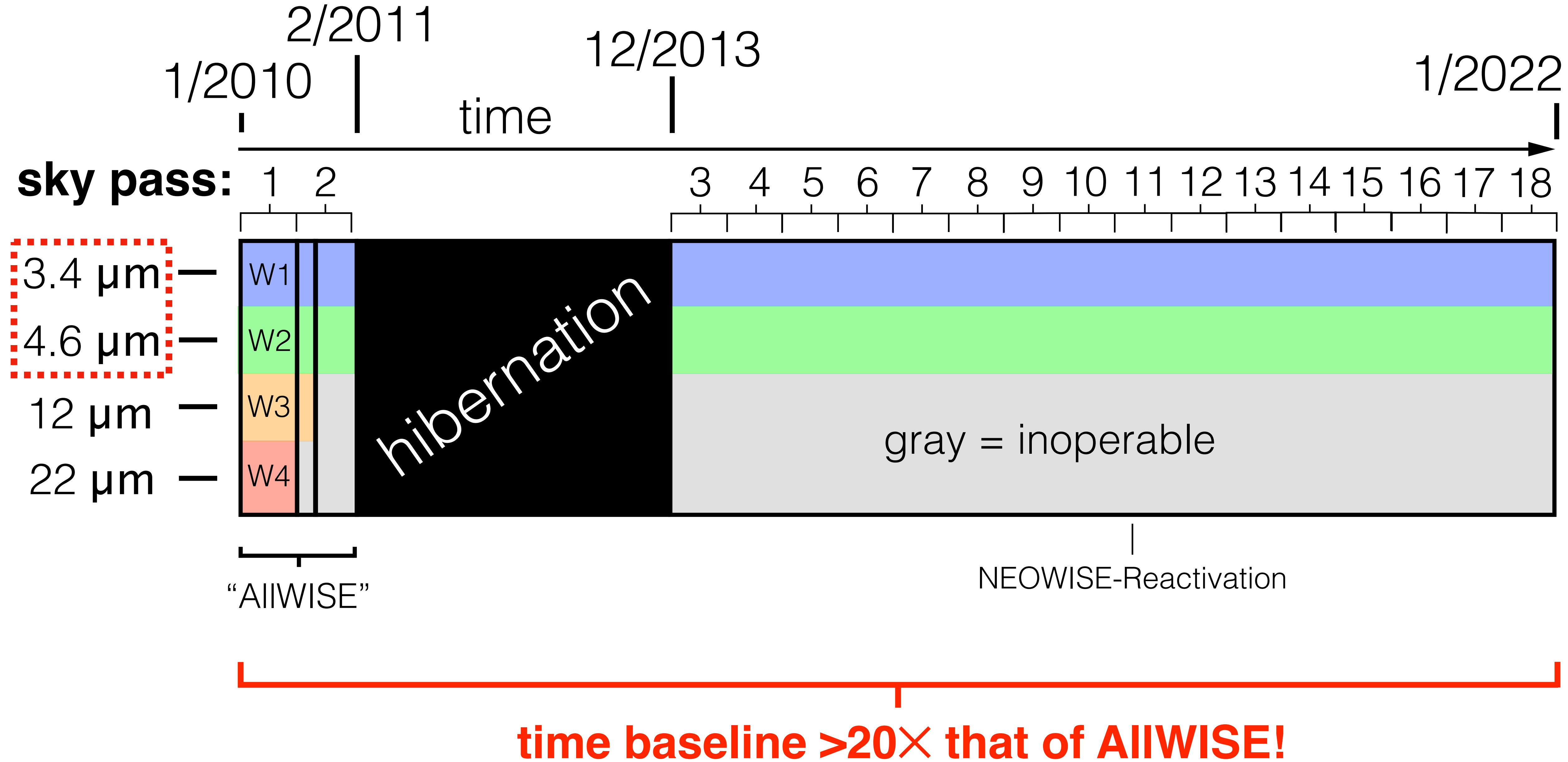
NEOWISE is good for much more than asteroids



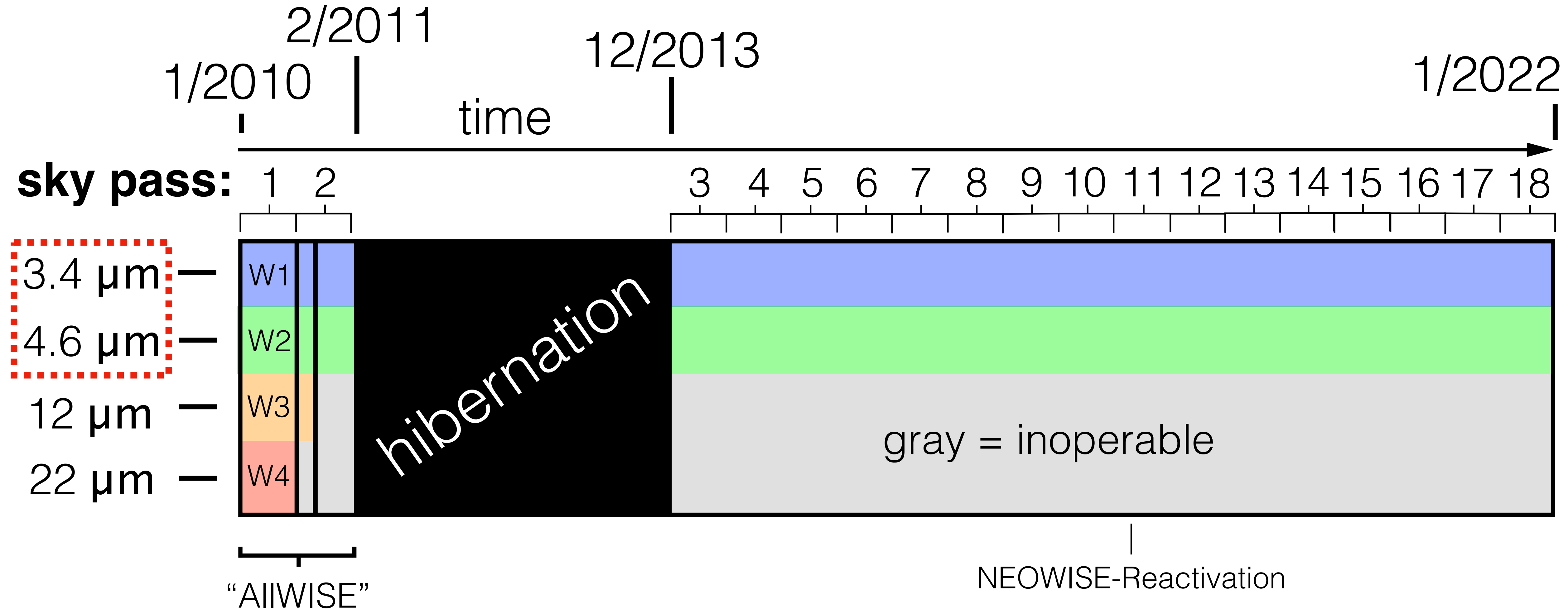
NEOWISE is good for much more than asteroids



NEOWISE is good for much more than asteroids



...what's the catch?



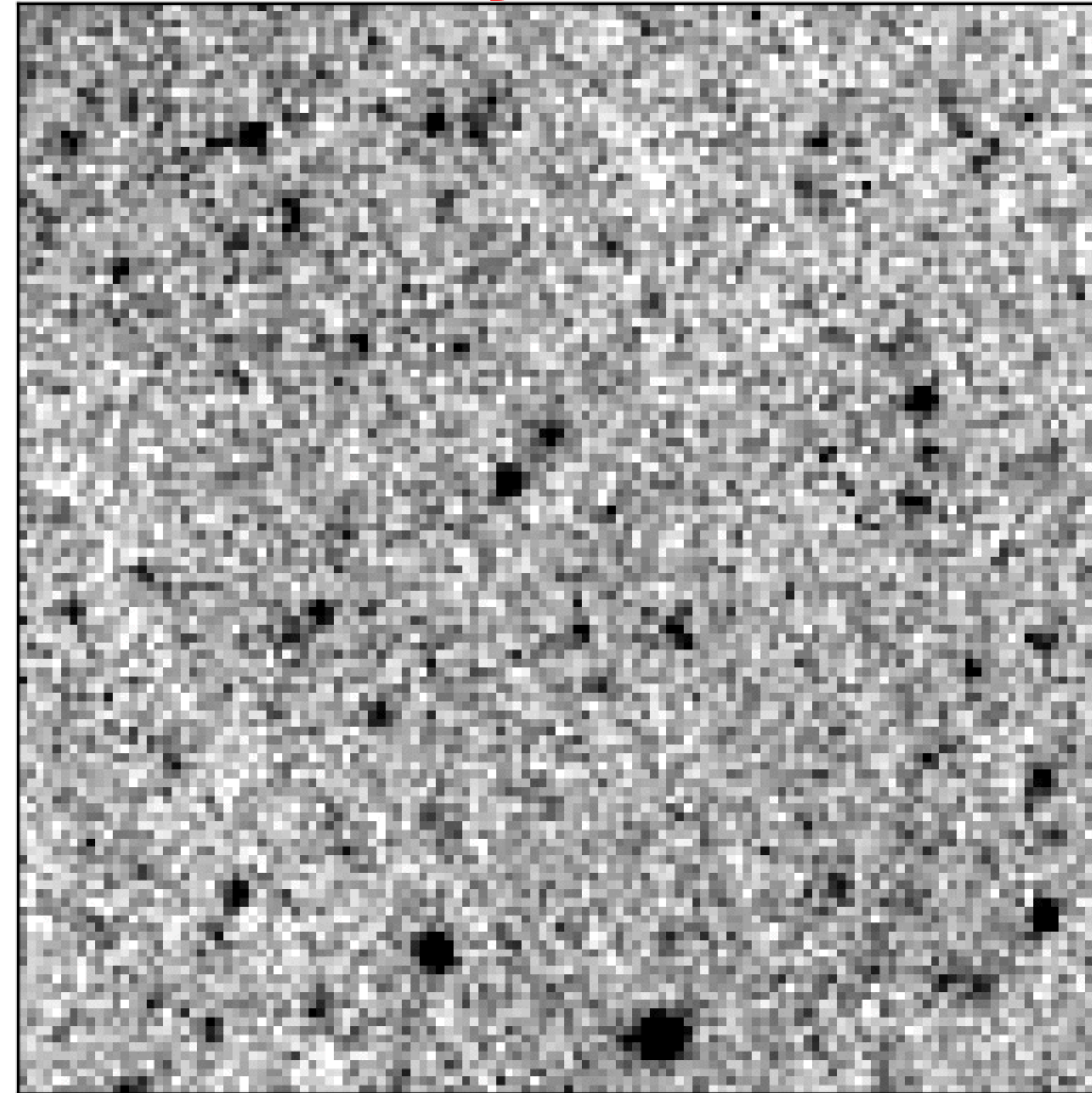
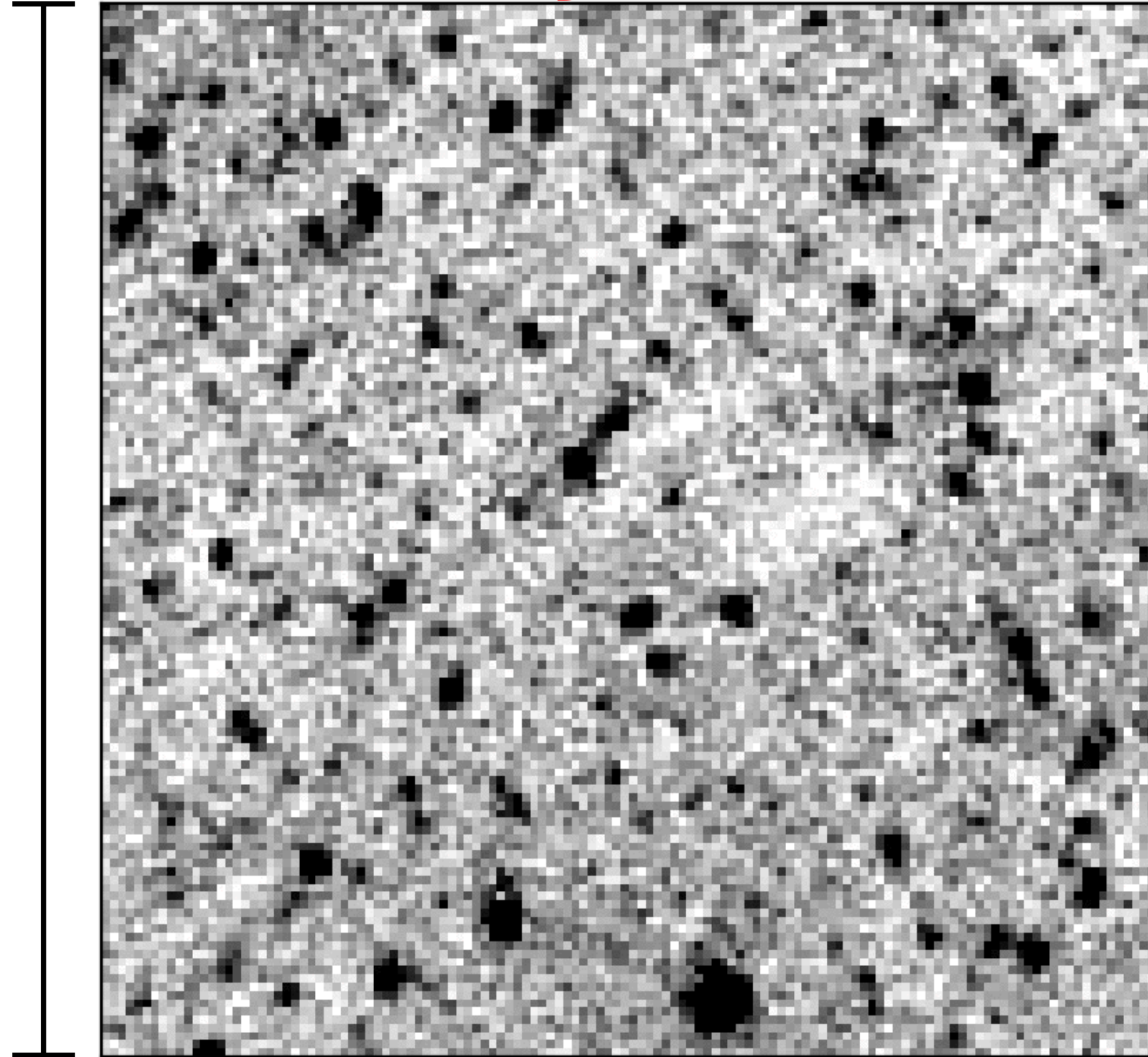
~45 million single exposures, ~315 TB total

deepest ever 3-5 micron full-sky maps

W1 : 1 year stack

W2 : 1 year stack

5.9 arcmin



unWISE is the
“branding” for our
WISE/NEOWISE data products

“full-depth unWISE coadds”

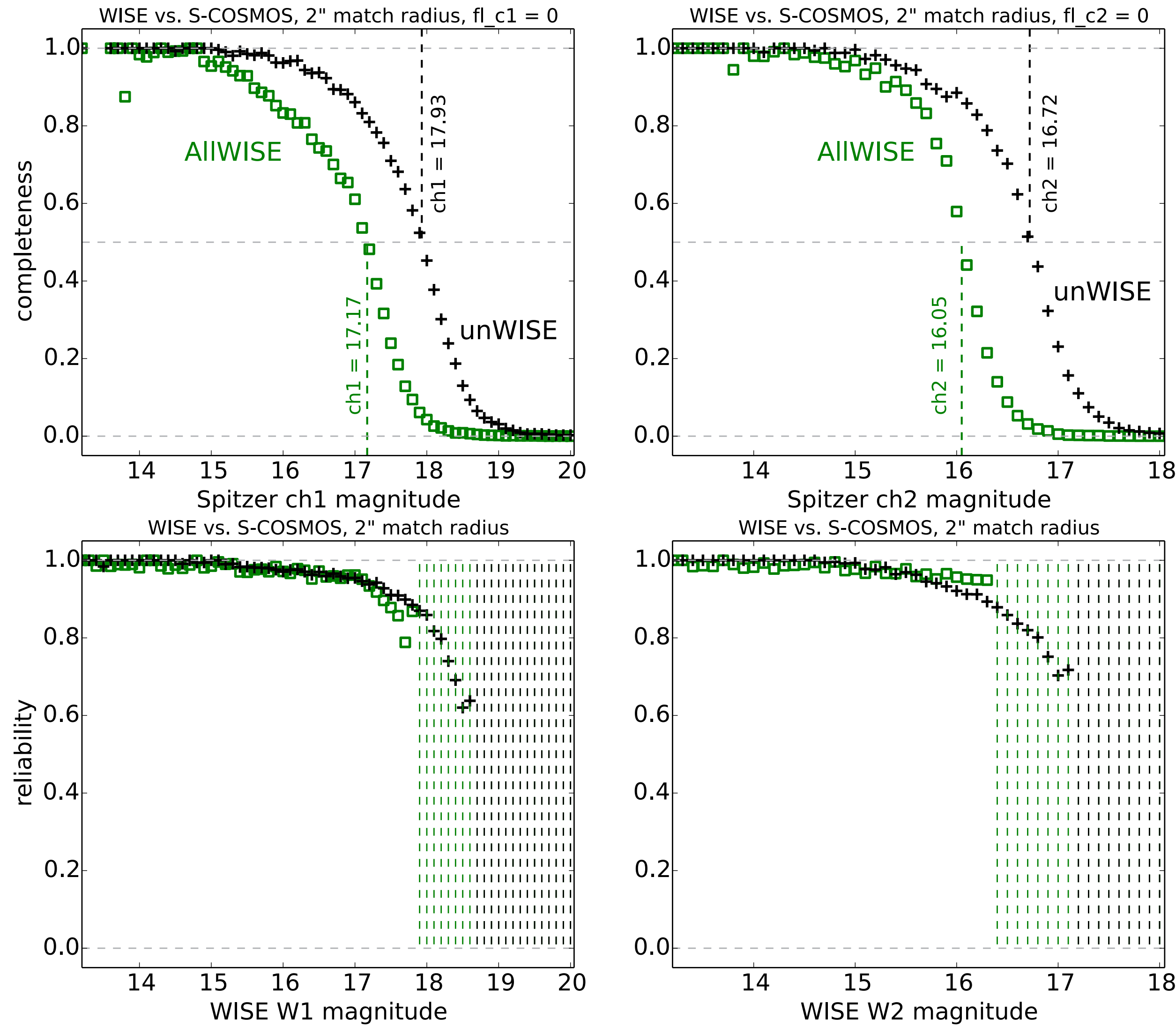
>2× deeper static sky photometry enabled!

unWISE Catalog



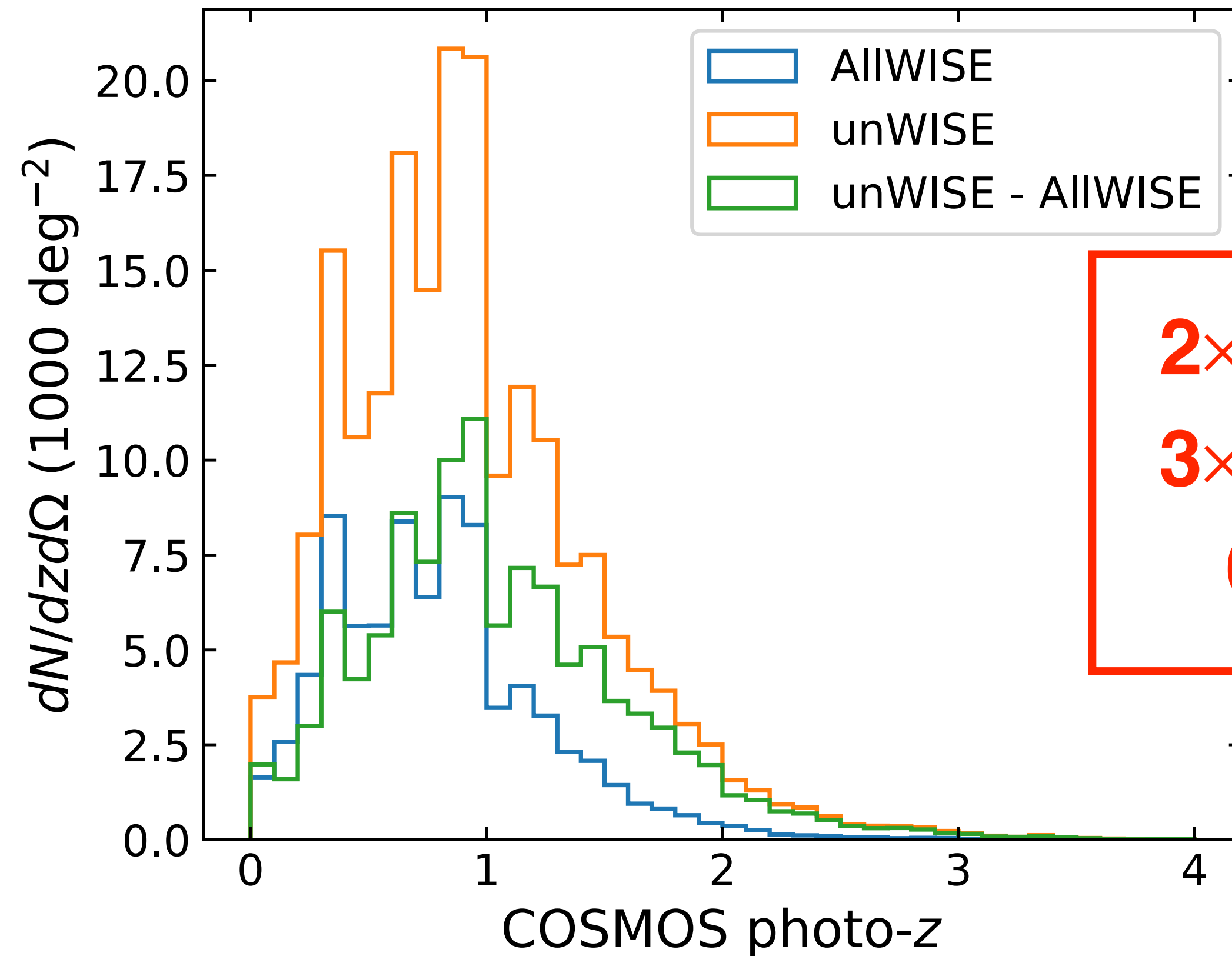
- W1, W2 only
- covers entire sky
- “crowdsourced” code models thousands of sources simultaneously
→ excellent deblending

unWISE Catalog is $\sim 2\times$ deeper than AllWISE



0.76 (0.67) mag deeper than AllWISE in W1 (W2)
unWISE Catalog AB depths: 20.72 (19.97) in W1 (W2)

COSMOS redshift distributions



2× more galaxies at $0 < z < 1$
3× more galaxies at $1 < z < 2$
6× more galaxies at $z > 2$

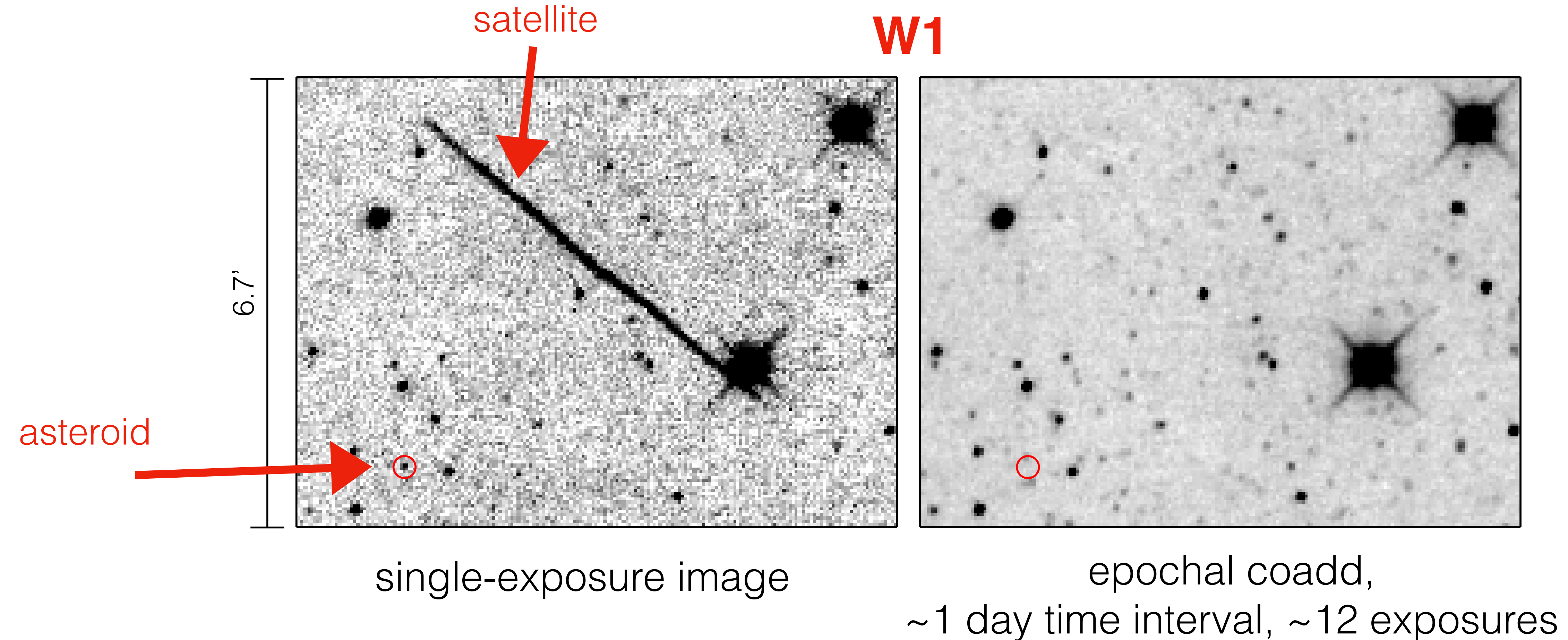
Schlafly, Meisner & Green (2019)

full-sky unWISE Catalog data release:

- > **500 million** galaxies
- > **2 billion** unique sources

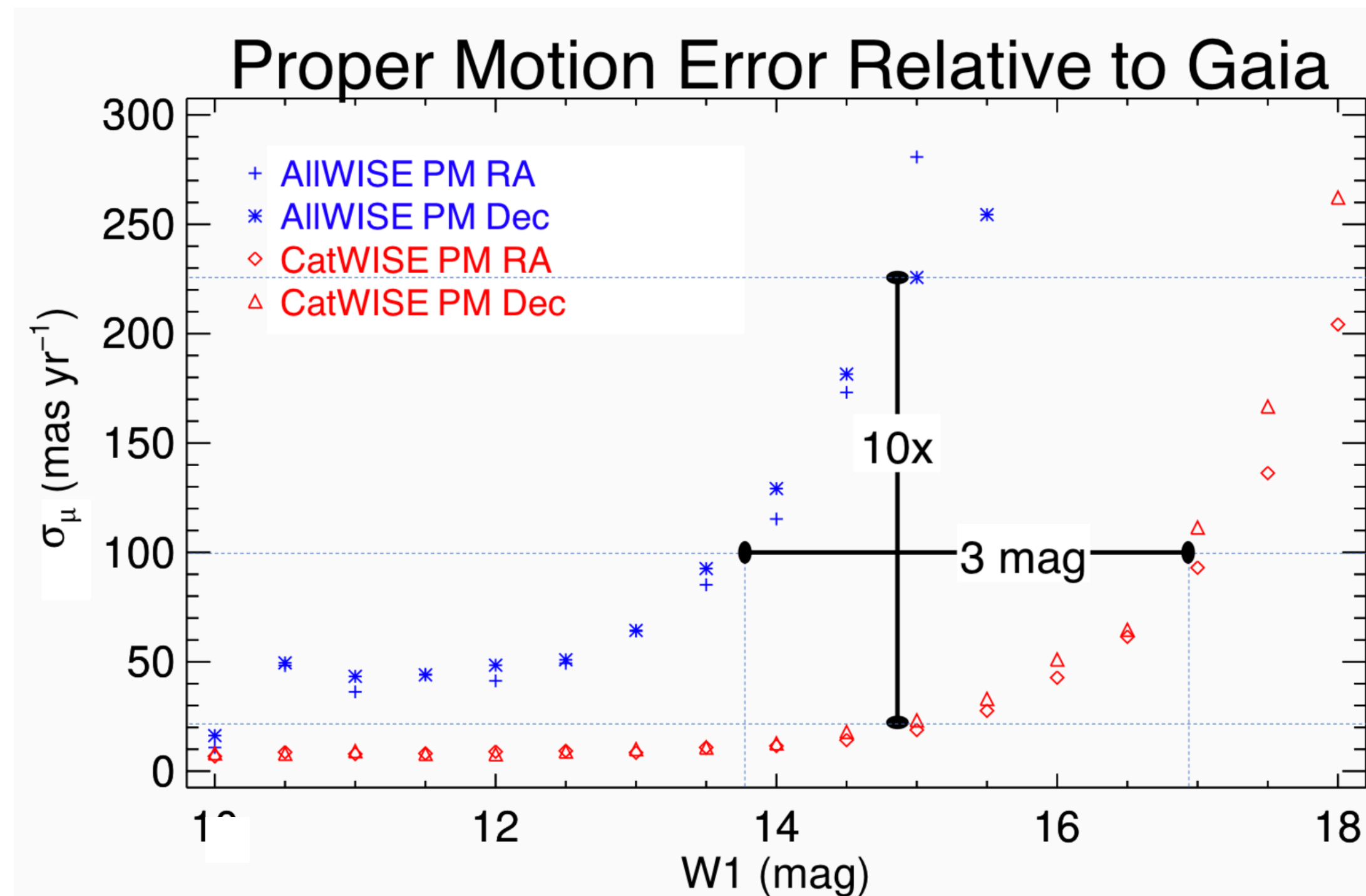
catalog.unwise.me

time-resolved unWISE coadds: deeper and cleaner than single exposures



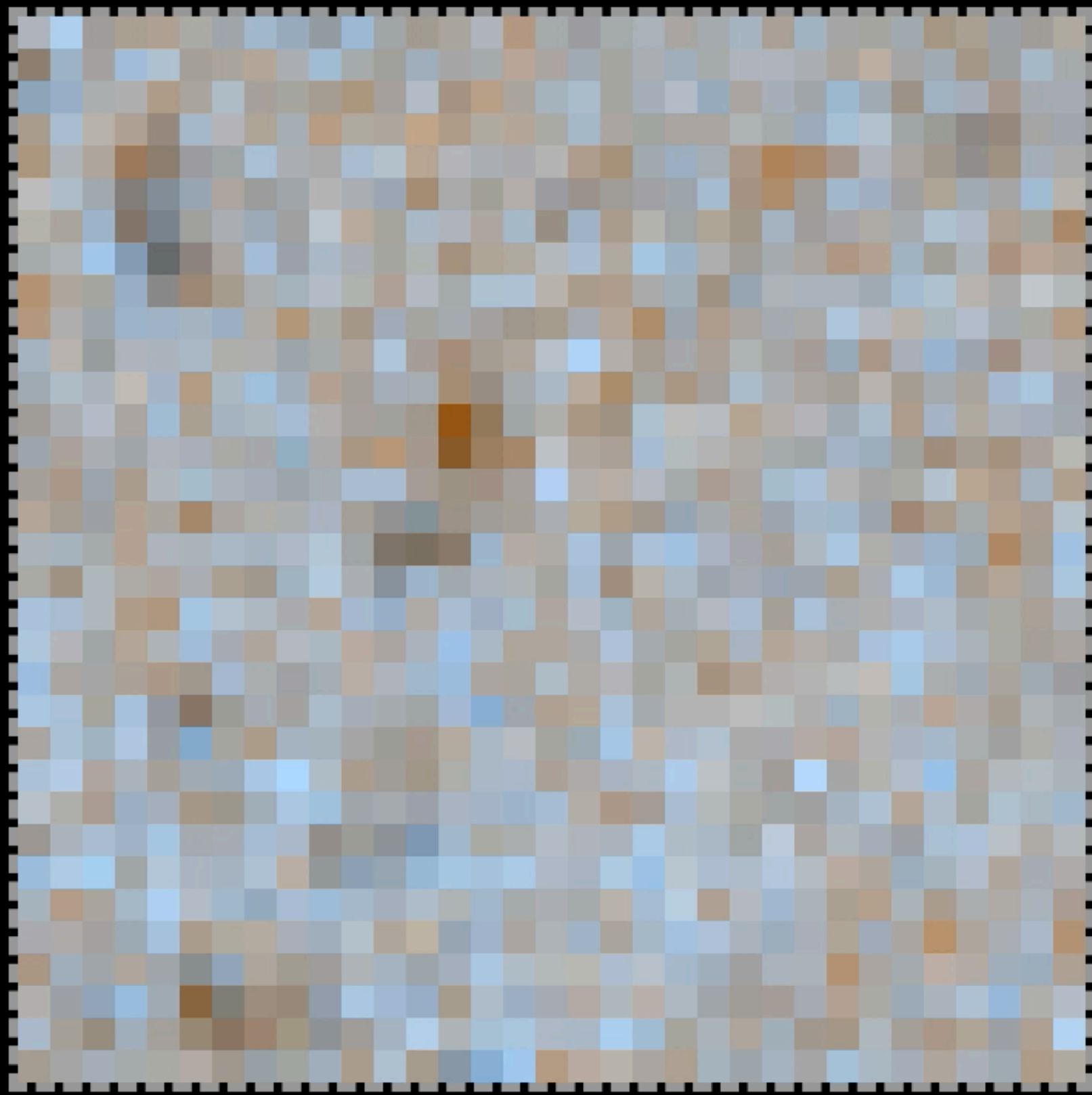
deepest ever mid-infrared proper motions: CatWISE2020

- unWISE Catalog provides the detection step, more than doubling the number of sources in CatWISE2020 relative AllWISE
- Applies AllWISE photometry + motion fitting software to 6 years of time-resolved unWISE coadds (spanning an 8.5 year baseline)



unTimely: an unWISE Catalog for every WISE sky pass

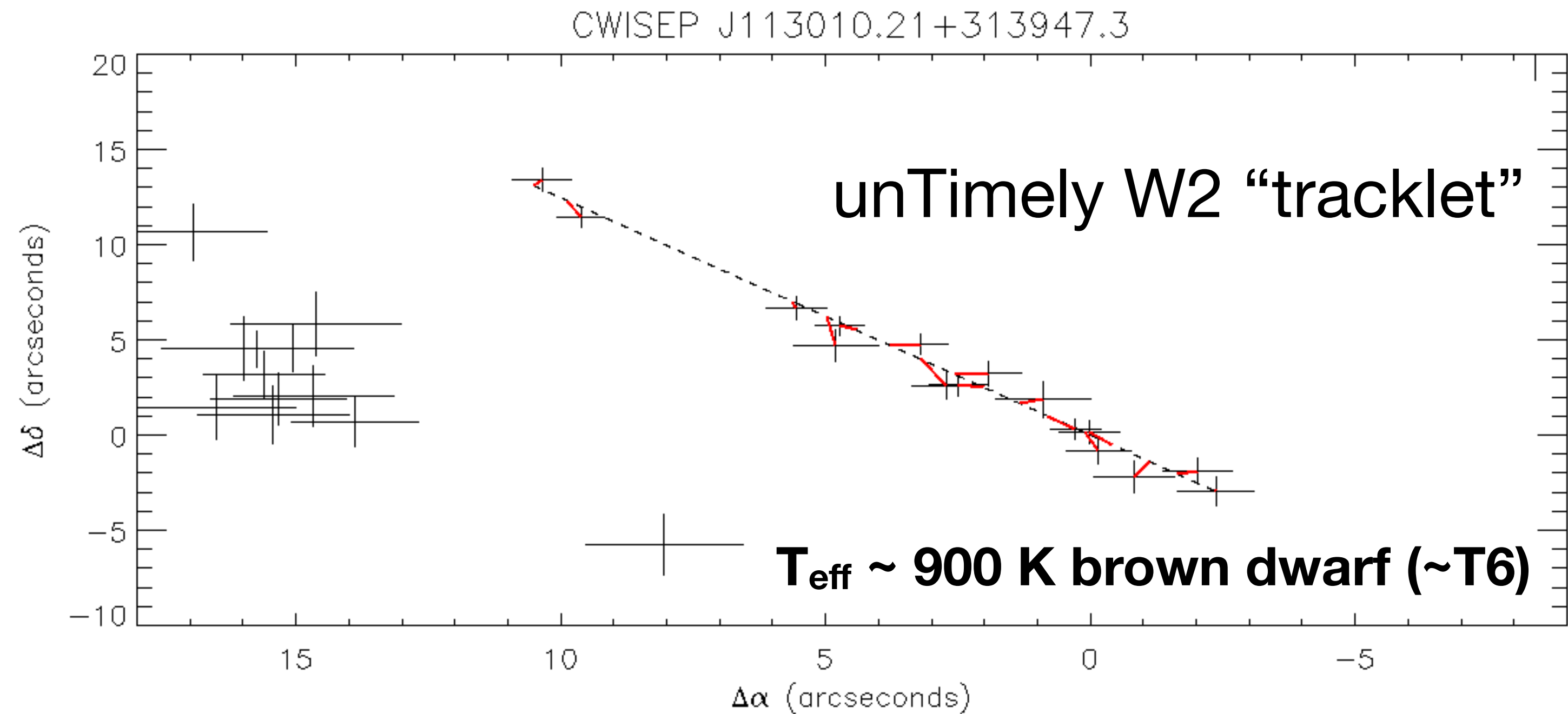
+ 2010.3 - 2010.3



WiseView image blinker

built by citizen scientist Dan Caselden

<http://byw.tools/wiseview>



- Source detection run independently on each unWISE epochal coadd
- Low detection thresholds: S/N = 4.0 (2.5) in W1 (W2)
- Effectively ~ 32 all-sky catalogs: (W1, W2) x 16 sky passes
- Total of 23.5 billion (19.9 billion) detections in W1 (W2)
- Roughly 225k CPU hours total (NERSC/Cori)

summary of unWISE coadded data products

- ✓ **deepest 3-5 micron full-sky maps**
- 'full-depth' unWISE coadds

[Meisner+ 2017a](#), [Meisner+ 2017b](#), [Meisner+ 2018a](#), [Meisner+ 2019](#)

- ✓ **new class of all-sky time-domain maps at 3-5 microns**
- 'time-resolved' unWISE coadds

[Meisner+ 2018b](#), [Meisner+ 2018c](#), [Meisner+ 2019](#)

- ✓ **deepest full-sky catalog at 3-5 microns**
- the unWISE Catalog

[Schlafly, Meisner & Green \(2019\)](#)

- ✓ **deepest full-sky mid-infrared proper motion catalog**
- CatWISE2020

[Eisenhardt, Marocco, Fowler, Meisner, Kirkpatrick et al. \(2020\)](#)

- ✓ **deepest all-sky mid-infrared tracklets & light curves**
- the unTimely Catalog

[Meisner+ 2023](#)

all of these have been publicly released

Backyard Worlds: crowdsourcing the visual search for cold brown dwarfs

- launched in 2017 February via Zooniverse, NASA & NSF funded
- volunteers look at unWISE time-series blinks
- over 8 million “classifications”
 - equivalent to staring at the entire sky ~6x
- more than 77,000 registered users
- participants from all 50 US states plus DC, Puerto Rico and 167 countries
- ~200,000 unique volunteer contributors
- ~3,900 motion-confirmed LTY dwarf candidates discovered so far
 - Roughly 1.75 LTY discoveries (on average) per day!



who are the Backyard Worlds citizen scientists?

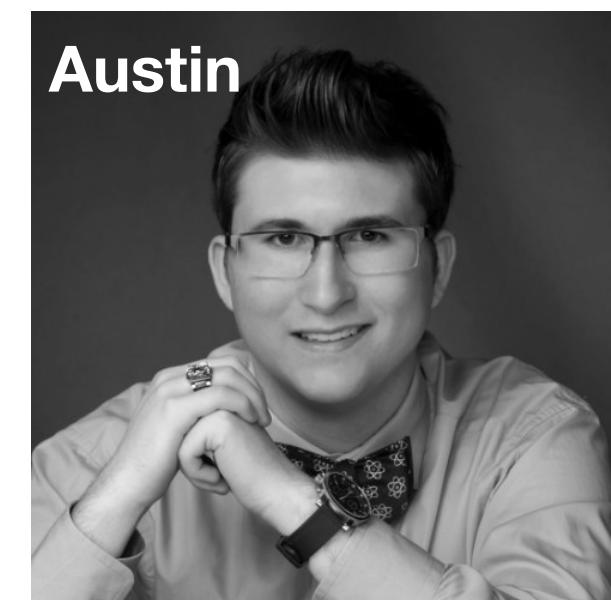


who are the Backyard Worlds citizen scientists?

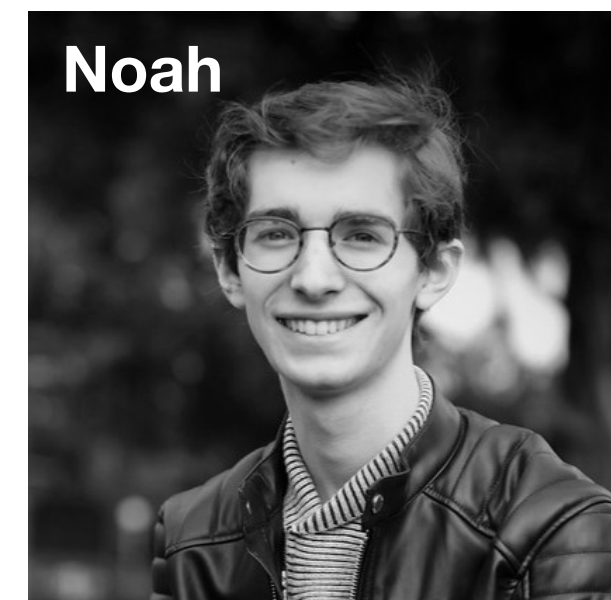


Backyard Worlds: crowdsourcing the visual search for cold brown dwarfs

- Backyard Worlds: Cool Neighbors (PI: Meisner) is a NOIRLab-led, NASA-funded spinoff of the original Backyard Worlds: Planet 9 project
- Launching soon on Zooniverse!
- Project built by NOIRLab summer '22 undergrad interns Noah Schapera (Emory U.) and Austin Humphreys (UMD)
- Cool Neighbors uses machine learning to preselect extreme (cold, old) brown dwarf candidates, whereas Backyard Worlds: Planet 9 shows random sky patches



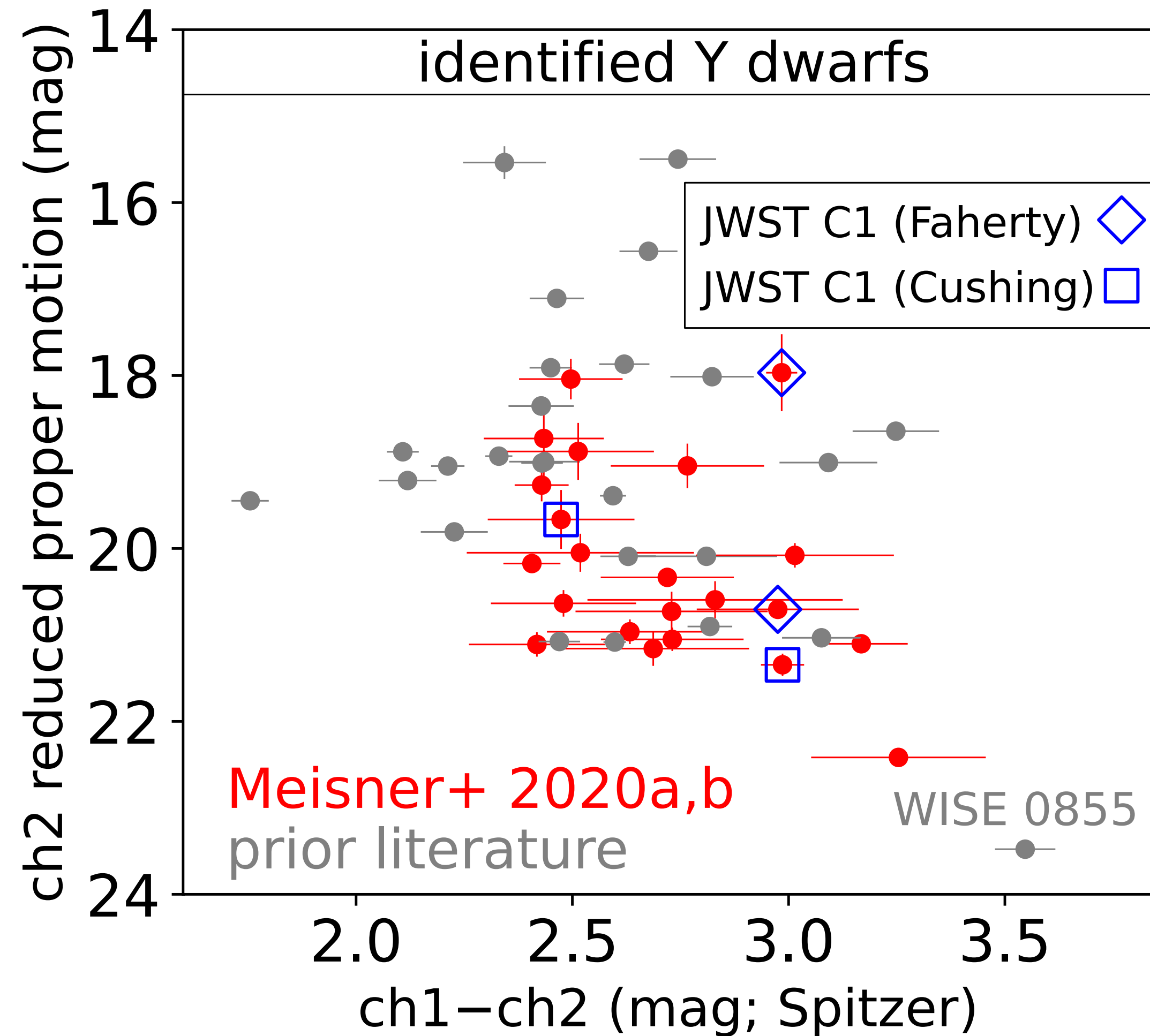
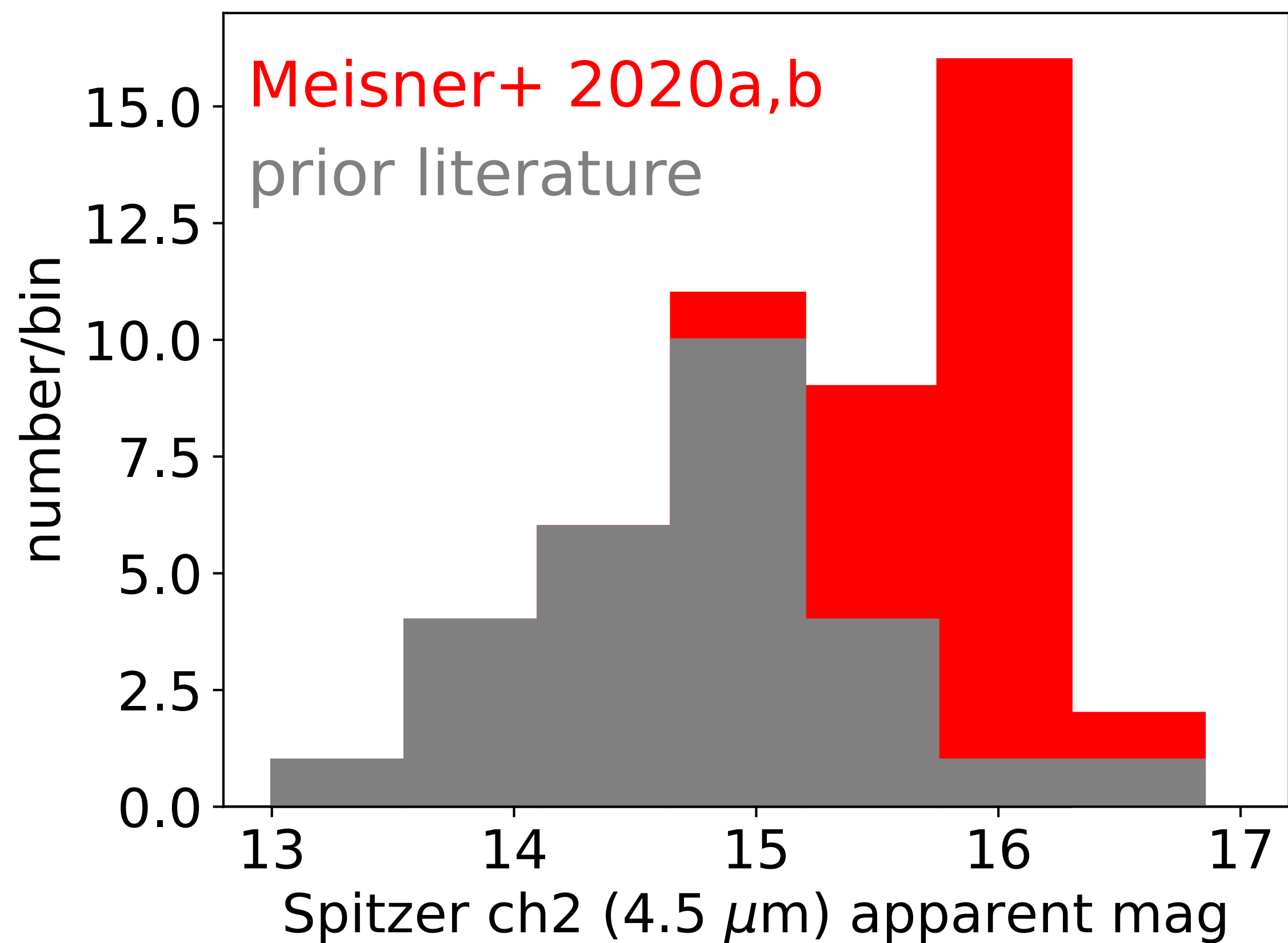
Austin



Noah

filling in the Y dwarf census

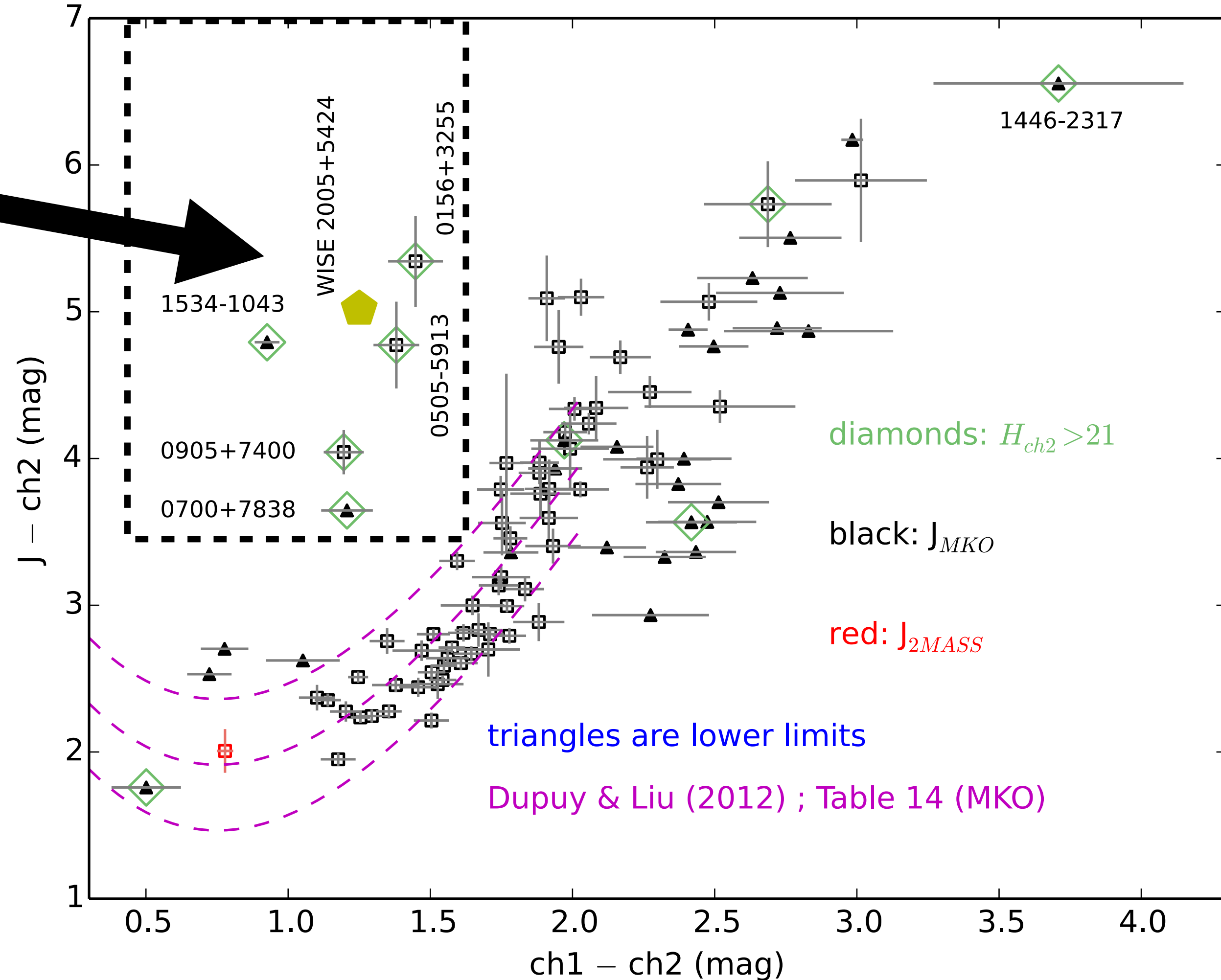
identified Y dwarfs



CatWISE & Backyard worlds have begun bridging the gap to WISE 0855, which still stands apart

Spitzer follow-up of CatWISE-selected Y dwarf candidates (PI: Meisner)

old & cold



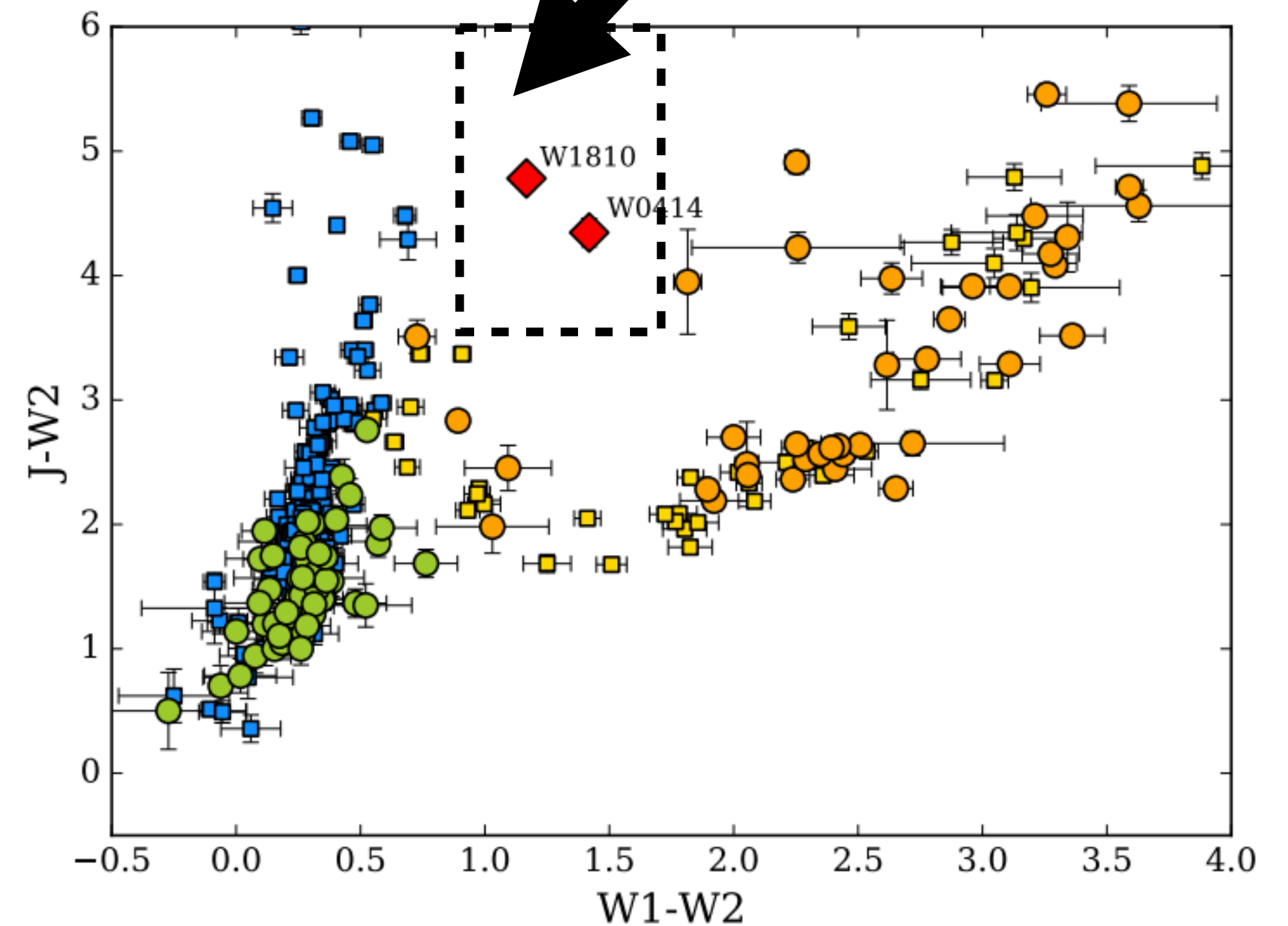
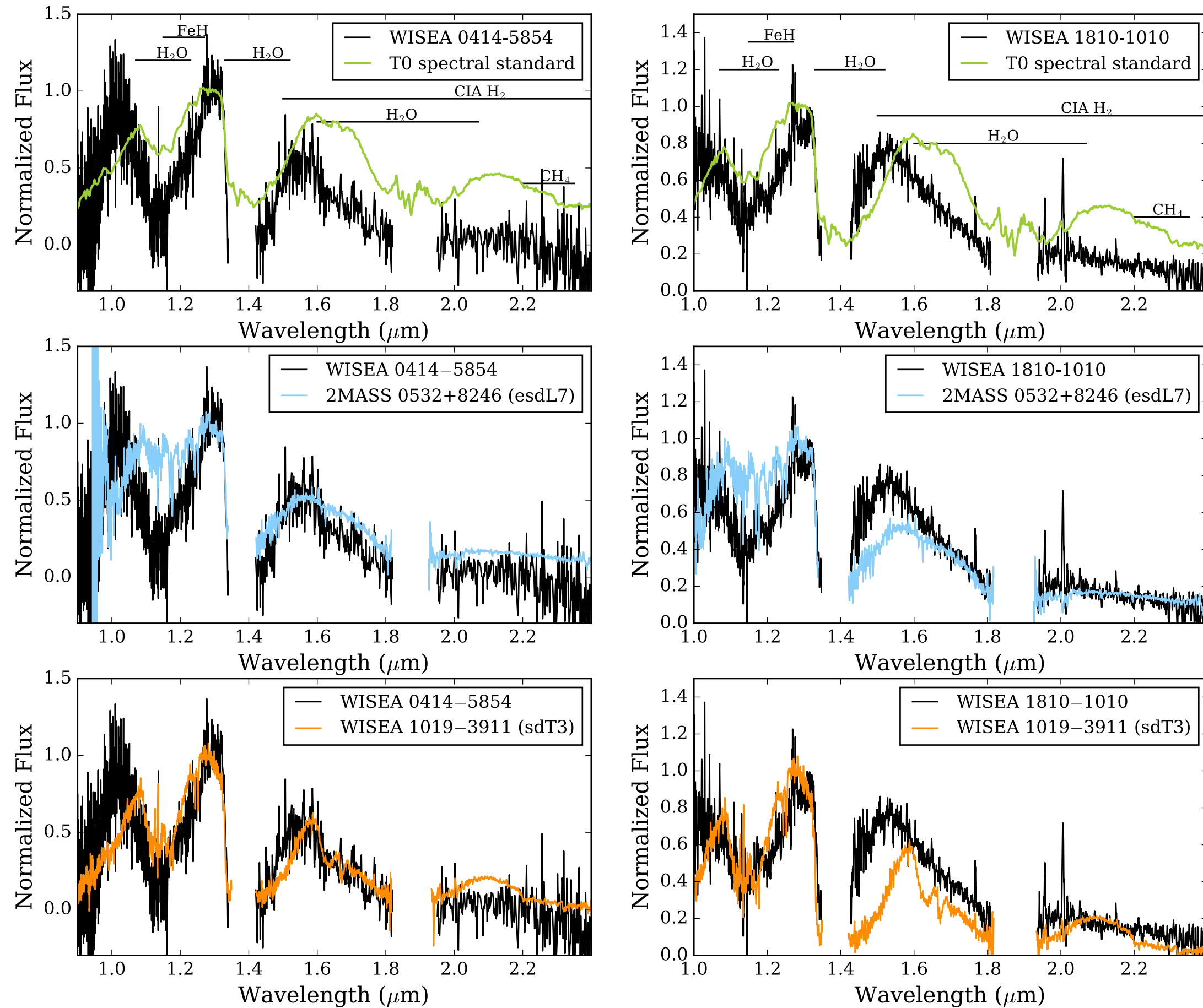
Meisner+ 2020a

**we initially thought that we were targeting the upper right portion of this plot,
but it turns out the upper left has been more interesting**

the first extreme T-type subdwarfs?

“esdT”s: $T_{\text{eff}} < 1400 \text{ K}$, $[m/H] \leq -1$

old & cold



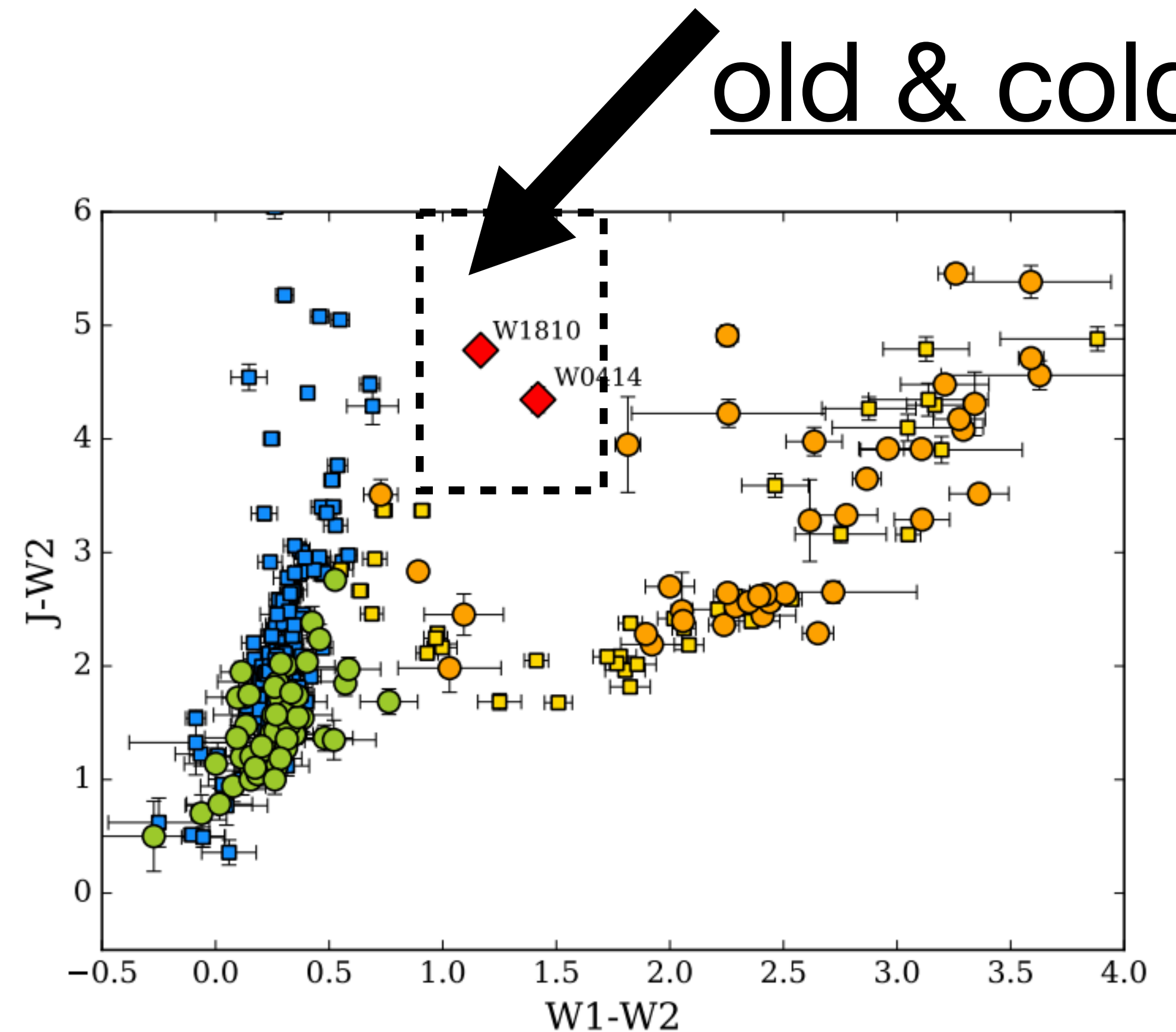
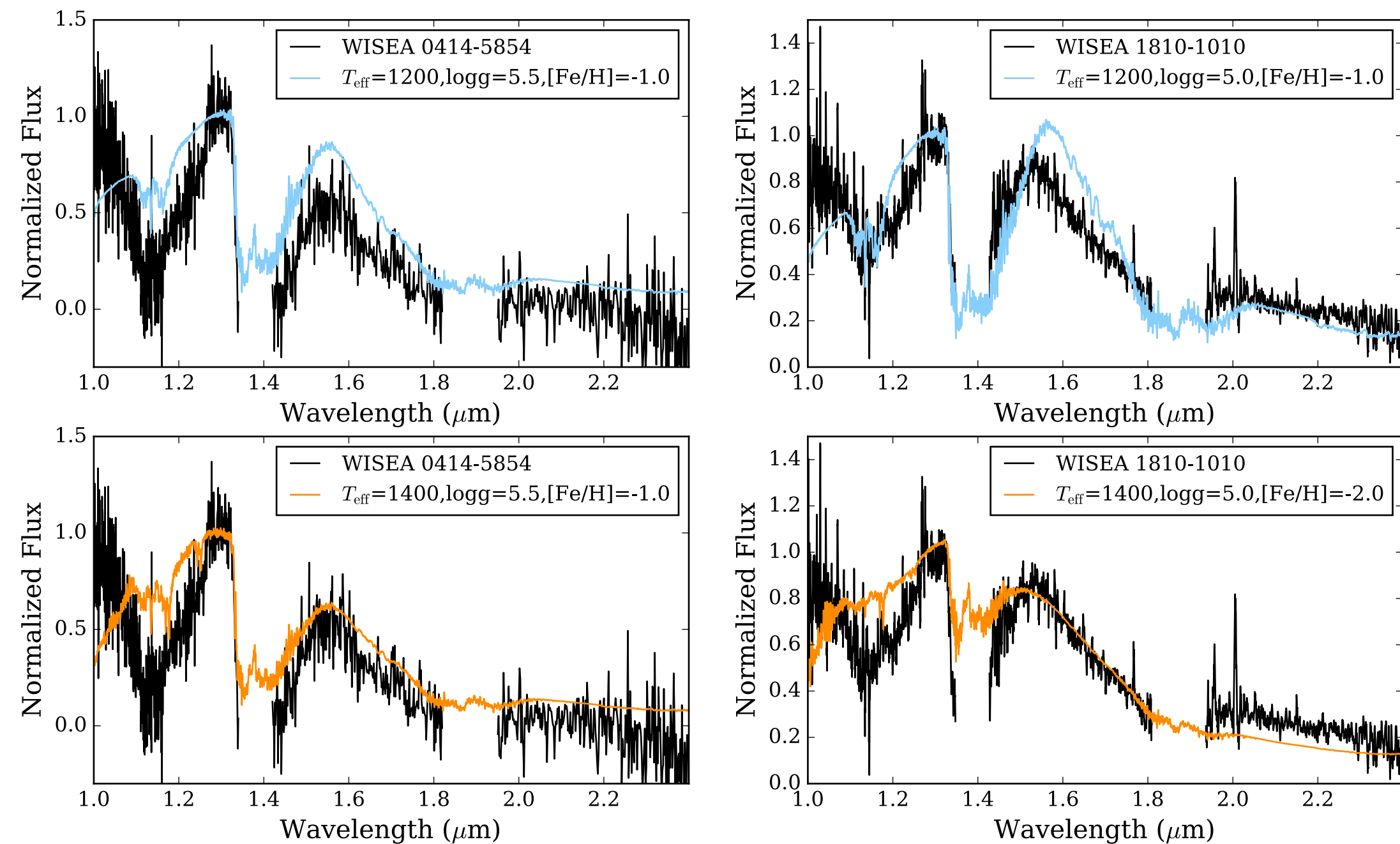
(candidate) esdT's don't match any standards

sd : $[m/H] \sim -0.5 \text{ dex}$, esd: $[m/H] \sim -1 \text{ dex}$, usd: $[m/H] \sim -1.5 \text{ dex}$

the first extreme T-type subdwarfs?

“esdT”s: $T_{\text{eff}} < 1400 \text{ K}$, $[m/H] \leq -1$

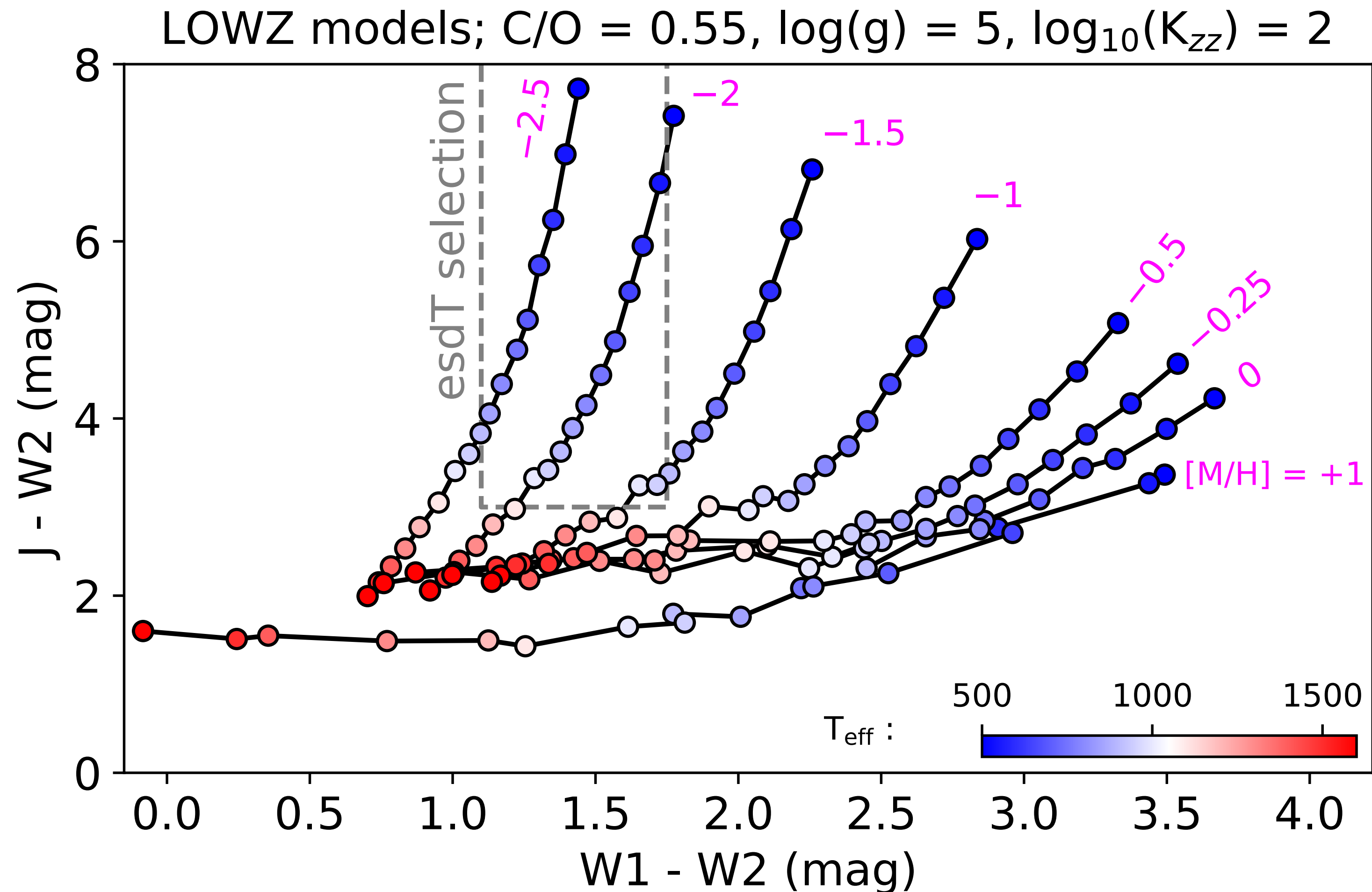
old & cold



(candidate) esdT s also don't match any models

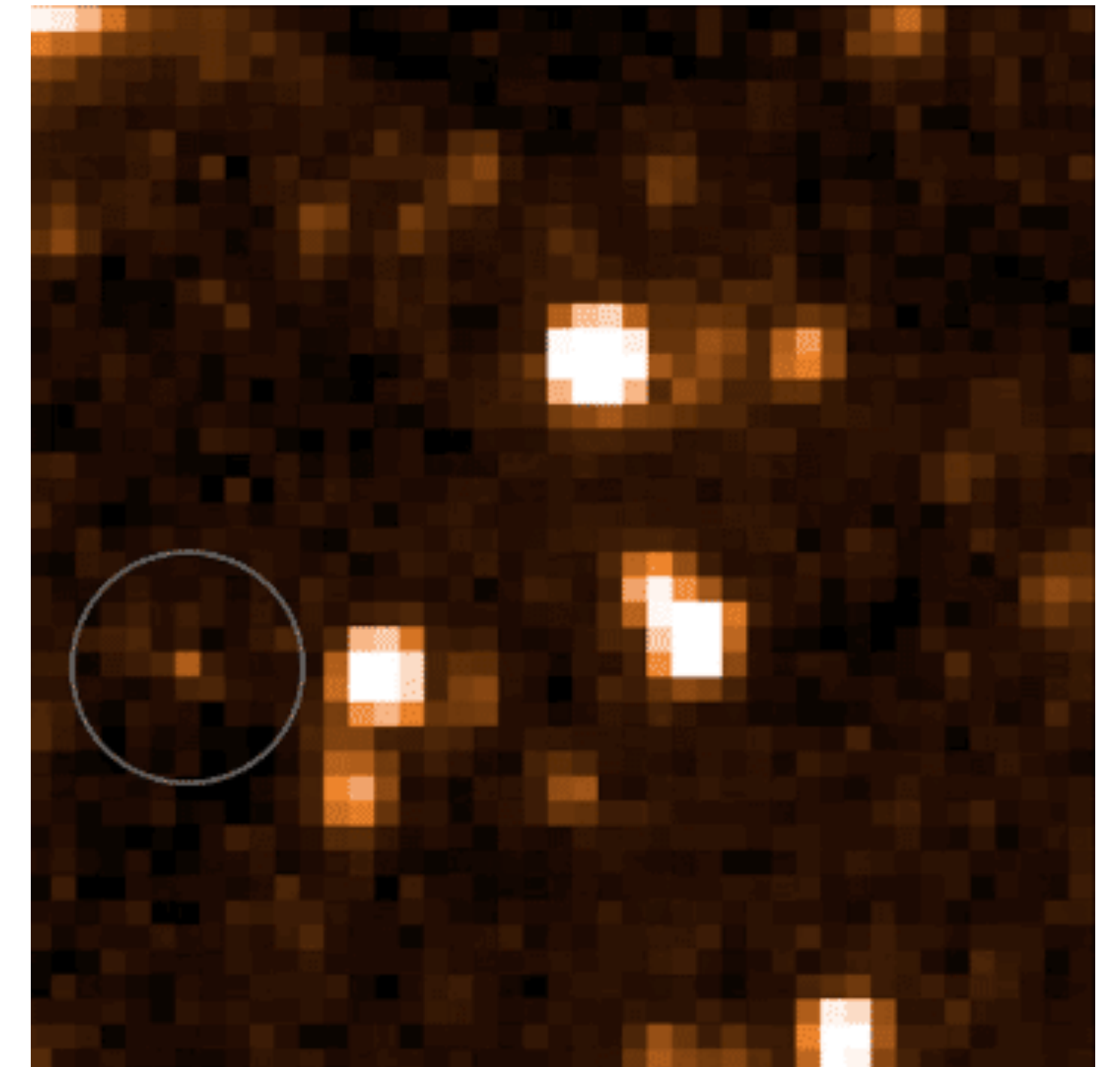
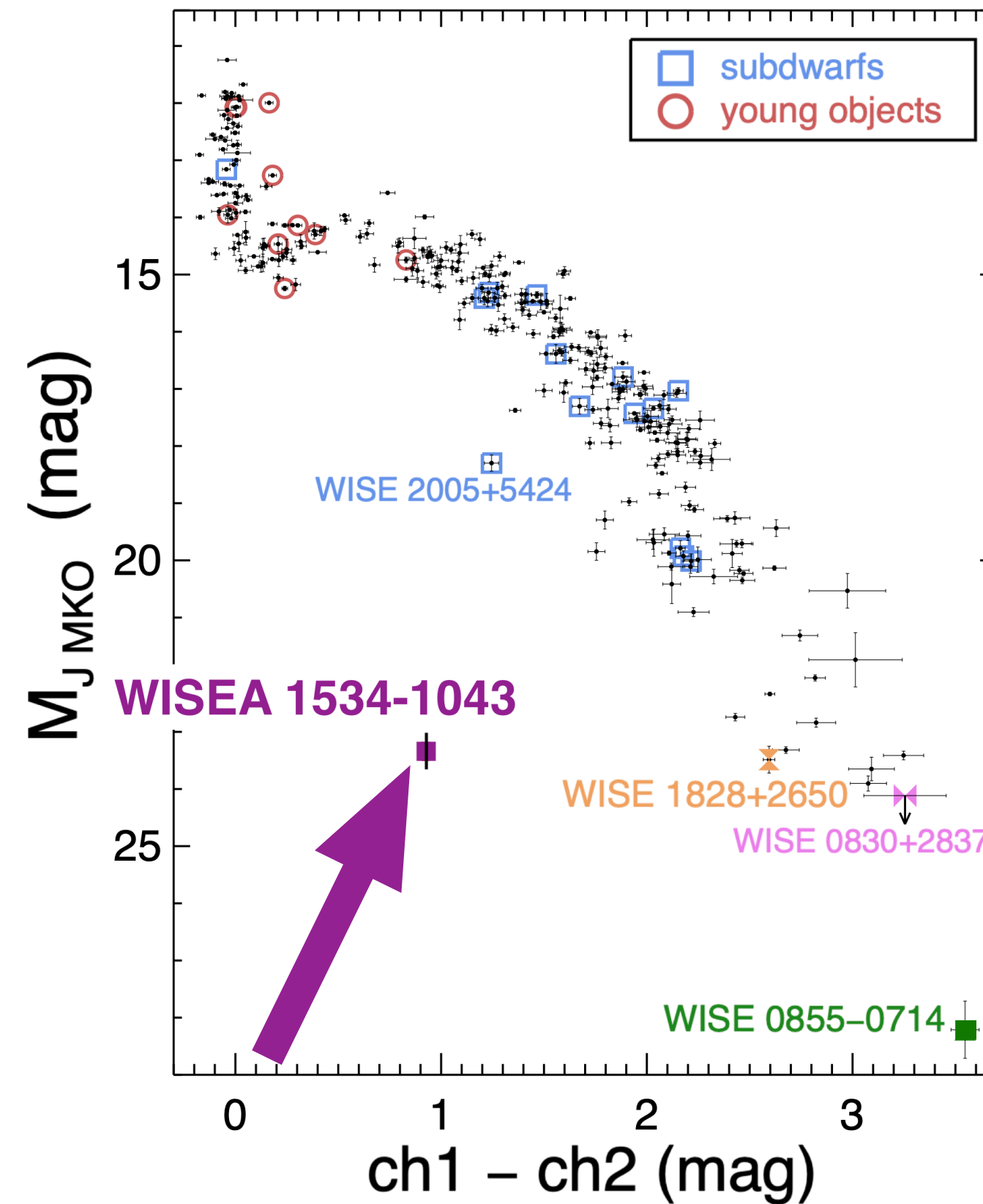
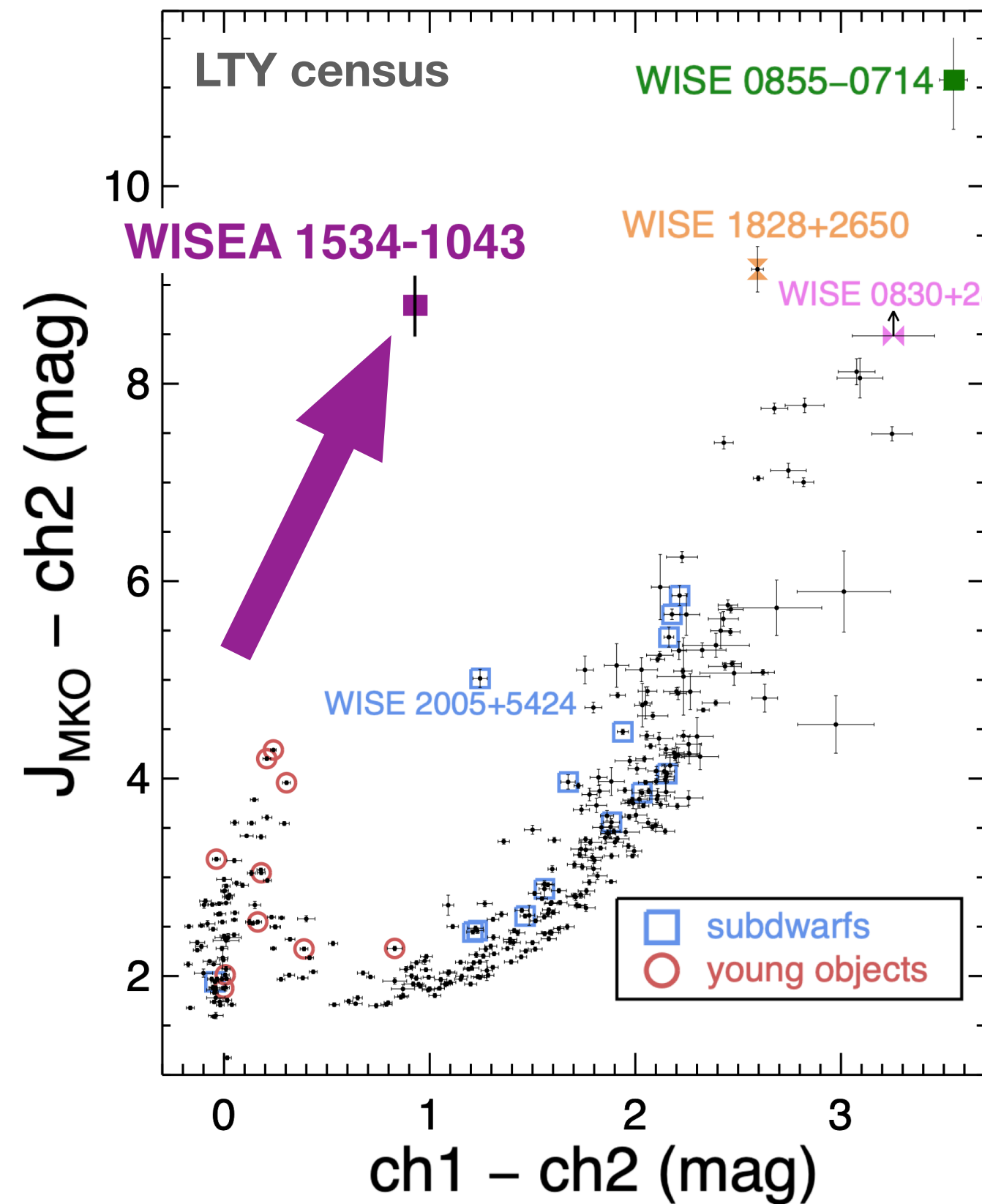
sd : $[m/H] \sim -0.5$ dex, esd: $[m/H] \sim -1$ dex, usd: $[m/H] \sim -1.5$ dex

models agree that such color outliers could be cold, low-metallicity objects



WISE 1534-1043 a.k.a. “The Accident”

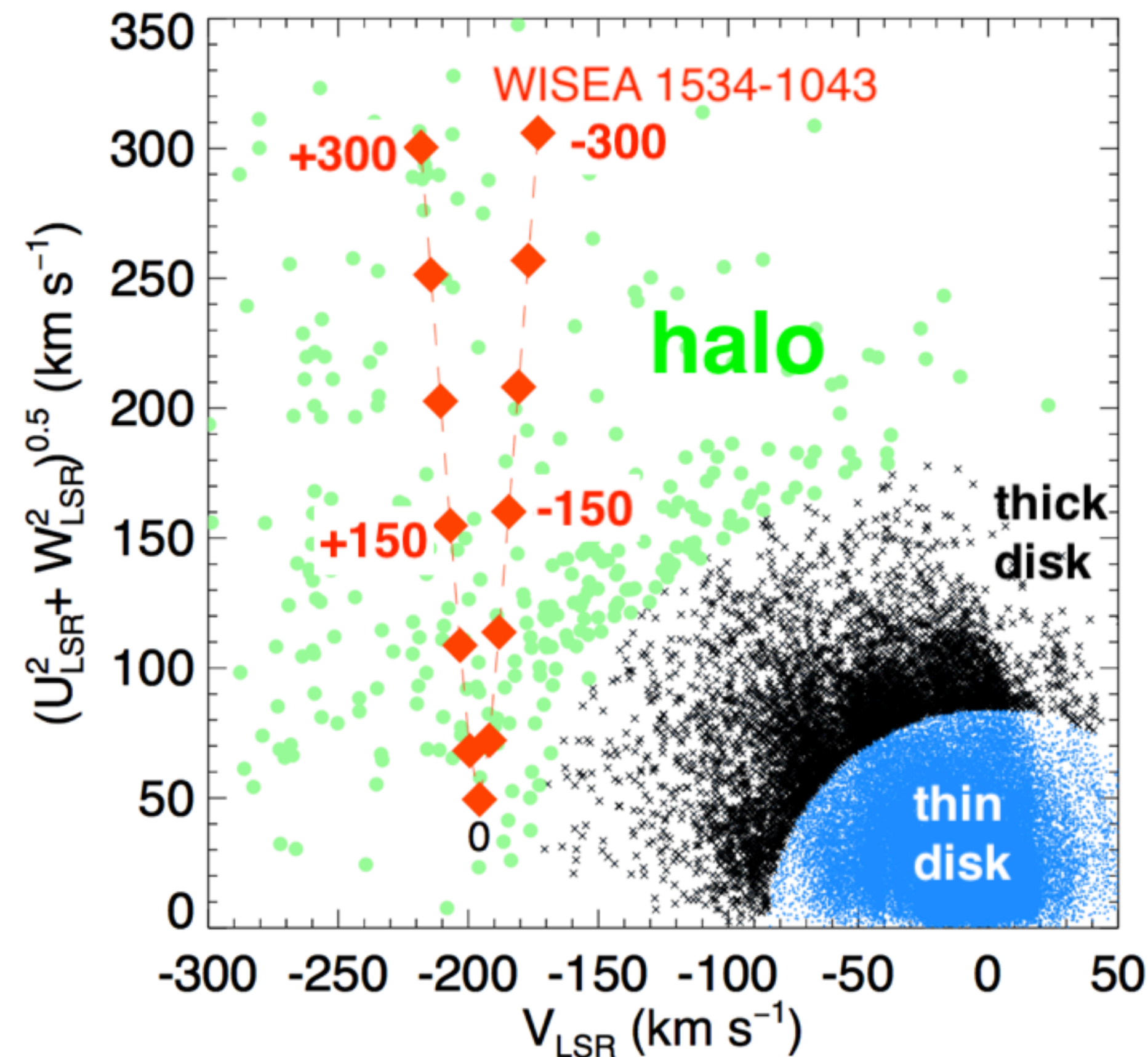
- Discovered accidentally by Backyard Worlds citizen scientist Dan Caselden — in a quadrant all its own!



the first Y-type subdwarf? (sdY)

Dan Caselden was up late on November 3, 2018, playing the video game Counter-Strike, when he made astronomy history. Every time he died, he would jump on his laptop to check in on an automated search he was running of NASA space telescope images... -*Quanta Magazine*

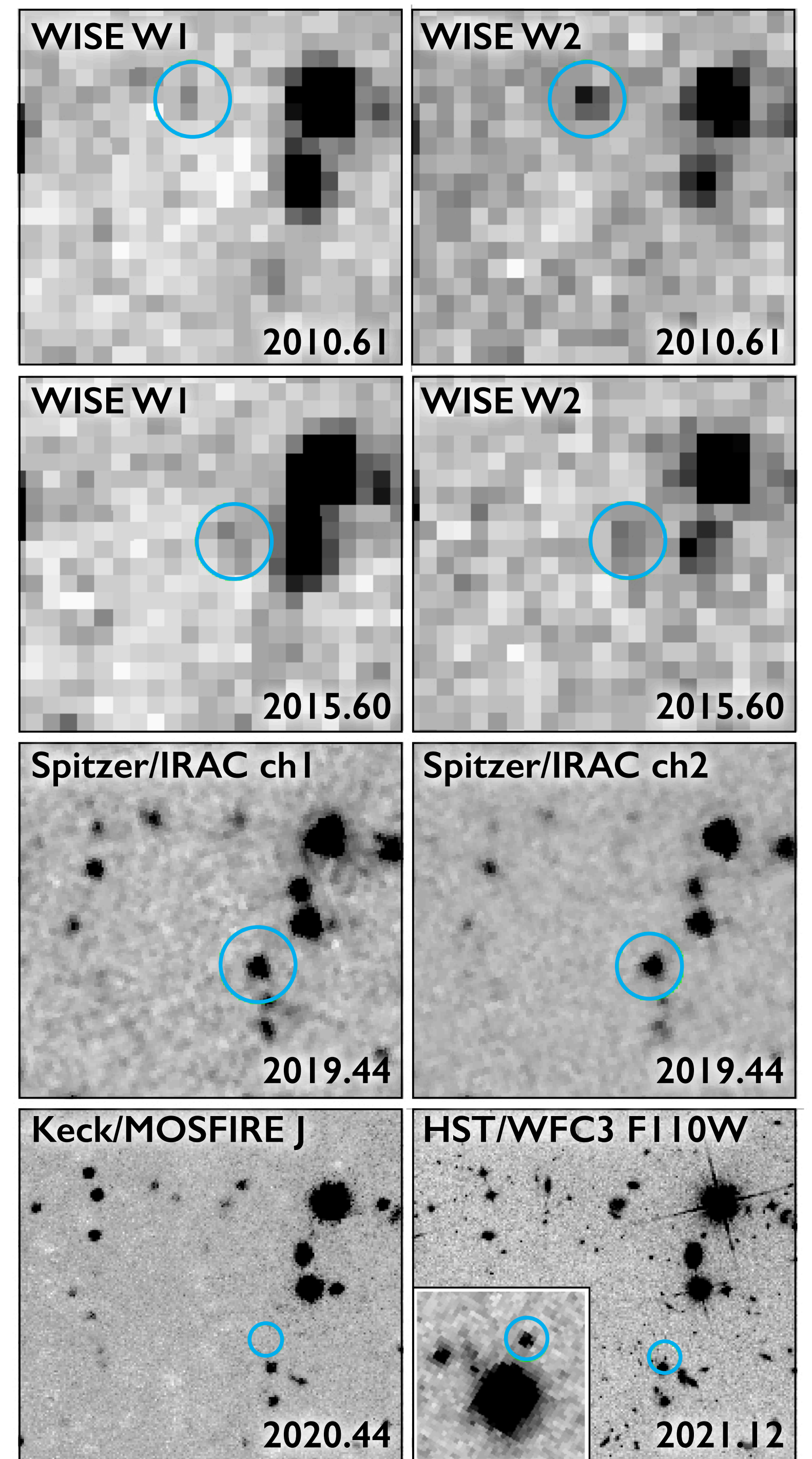
The Accident: definitely a halo brown dwarf



Toomre diagram

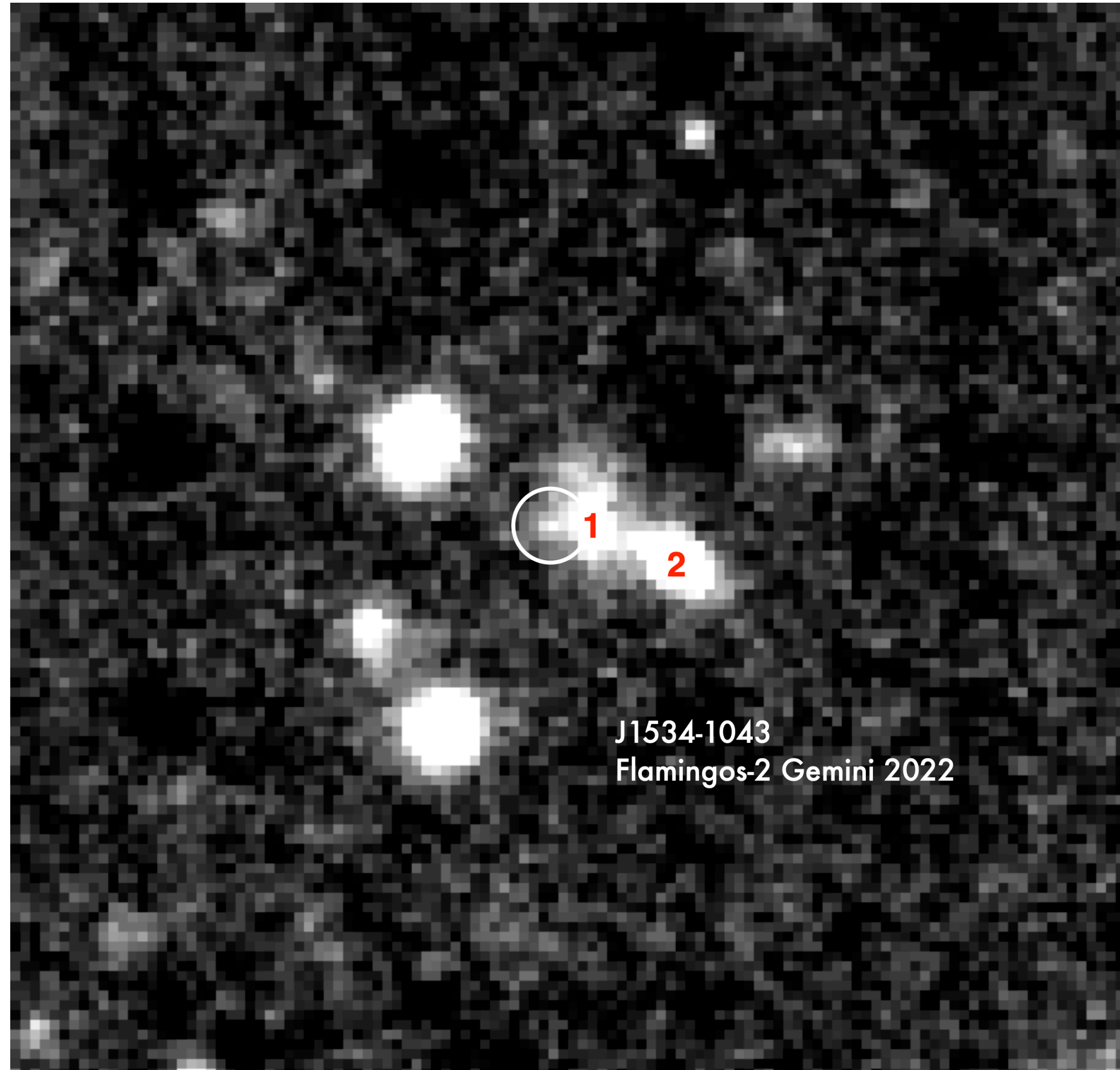
red numbers are possible tangential velocities in km/s

- WISE+Spitzer+HST parallax gives distance of 16 pc
- tangential velocity > 200 km/s !
- only two of the esdT candidates have parallaxes — other is WISE 1810-10 at ~9 pc

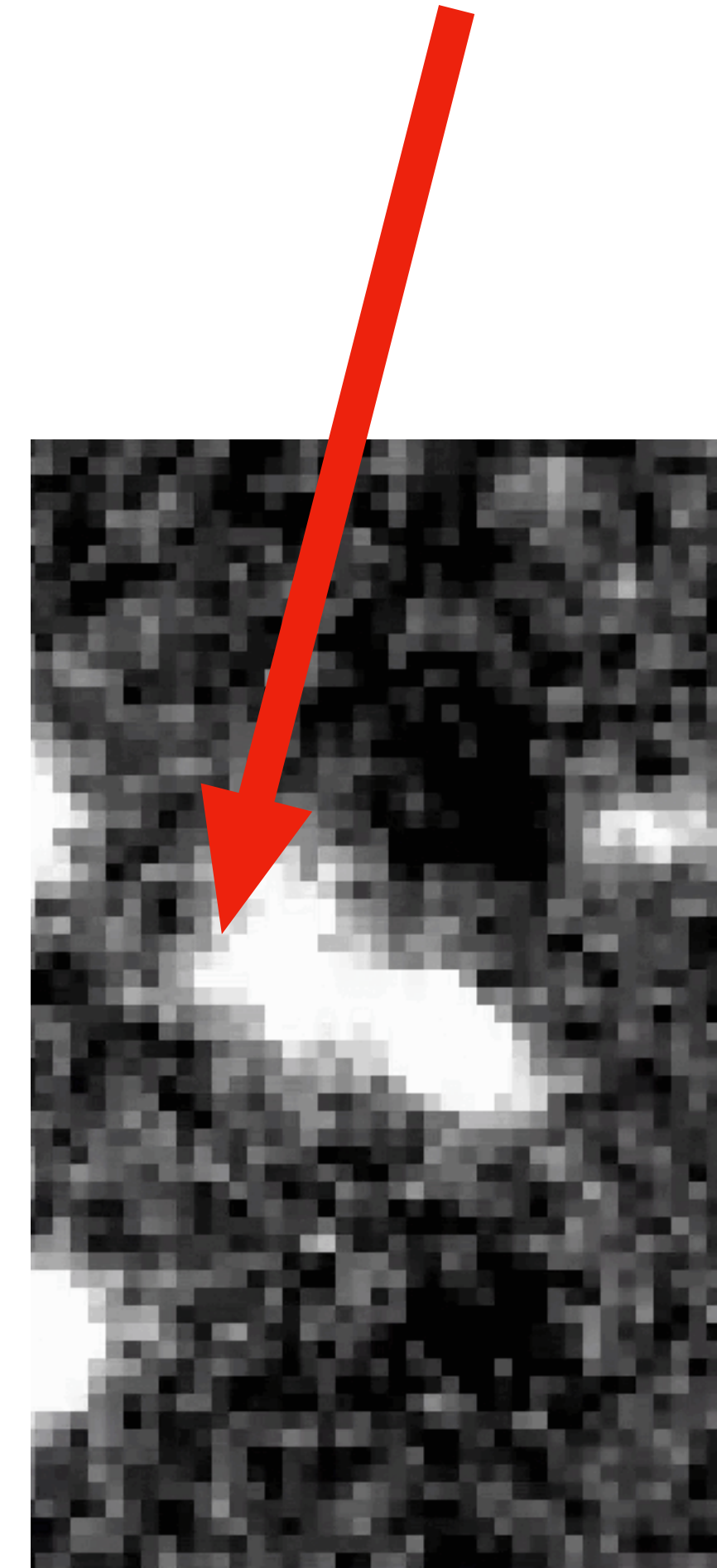


The Accident: Gemini/Flamingos-2

PI: Leggett, 6.43 hours on-source



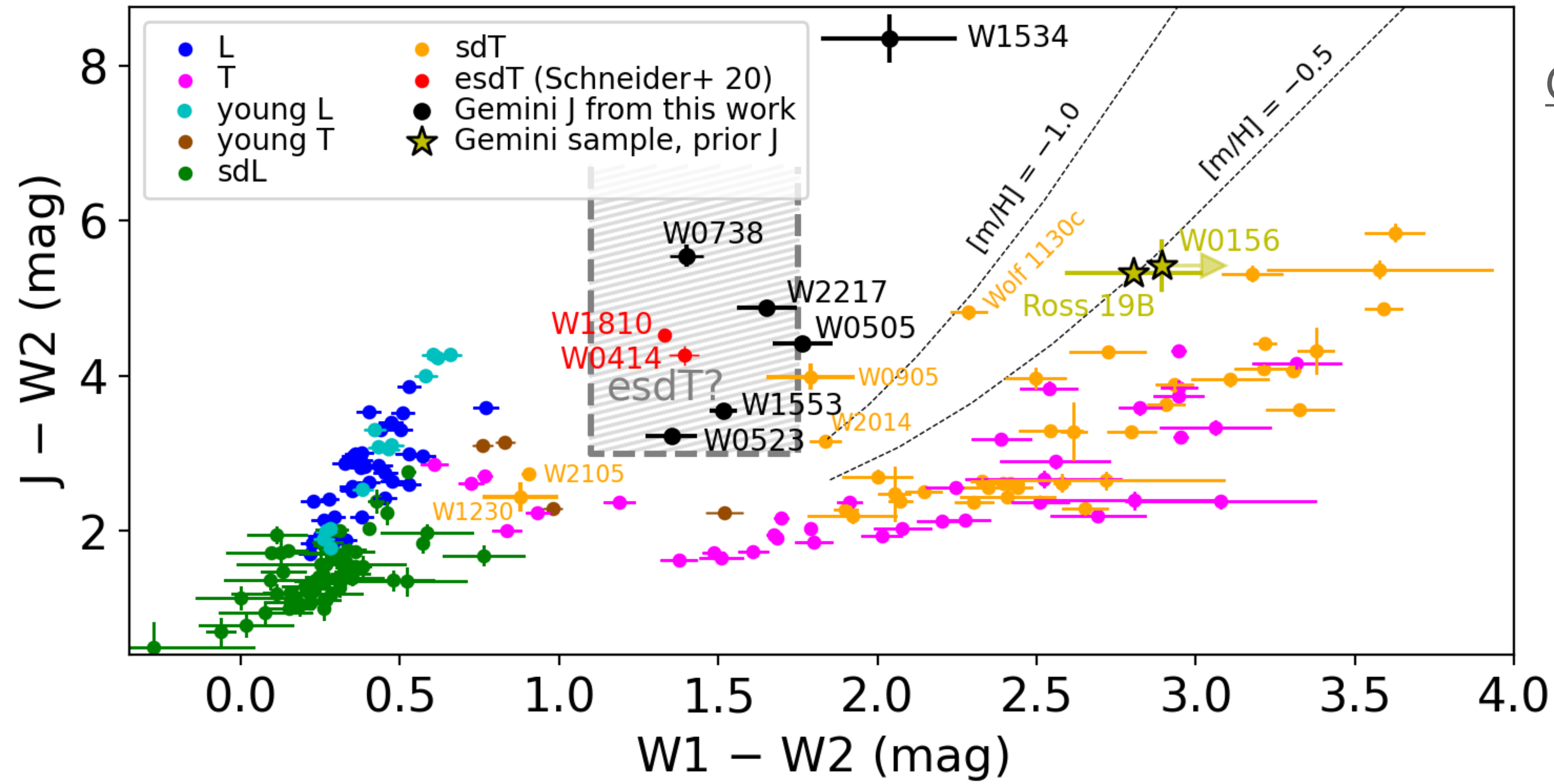
J = 24.5 Vega !!



galaxy subtraction with 2-D Gaussian models

“1” and “2” are resolved background galaxies

latest/greatest color-color plot
 all black points thanks to Gemini! (PI: Leggett)

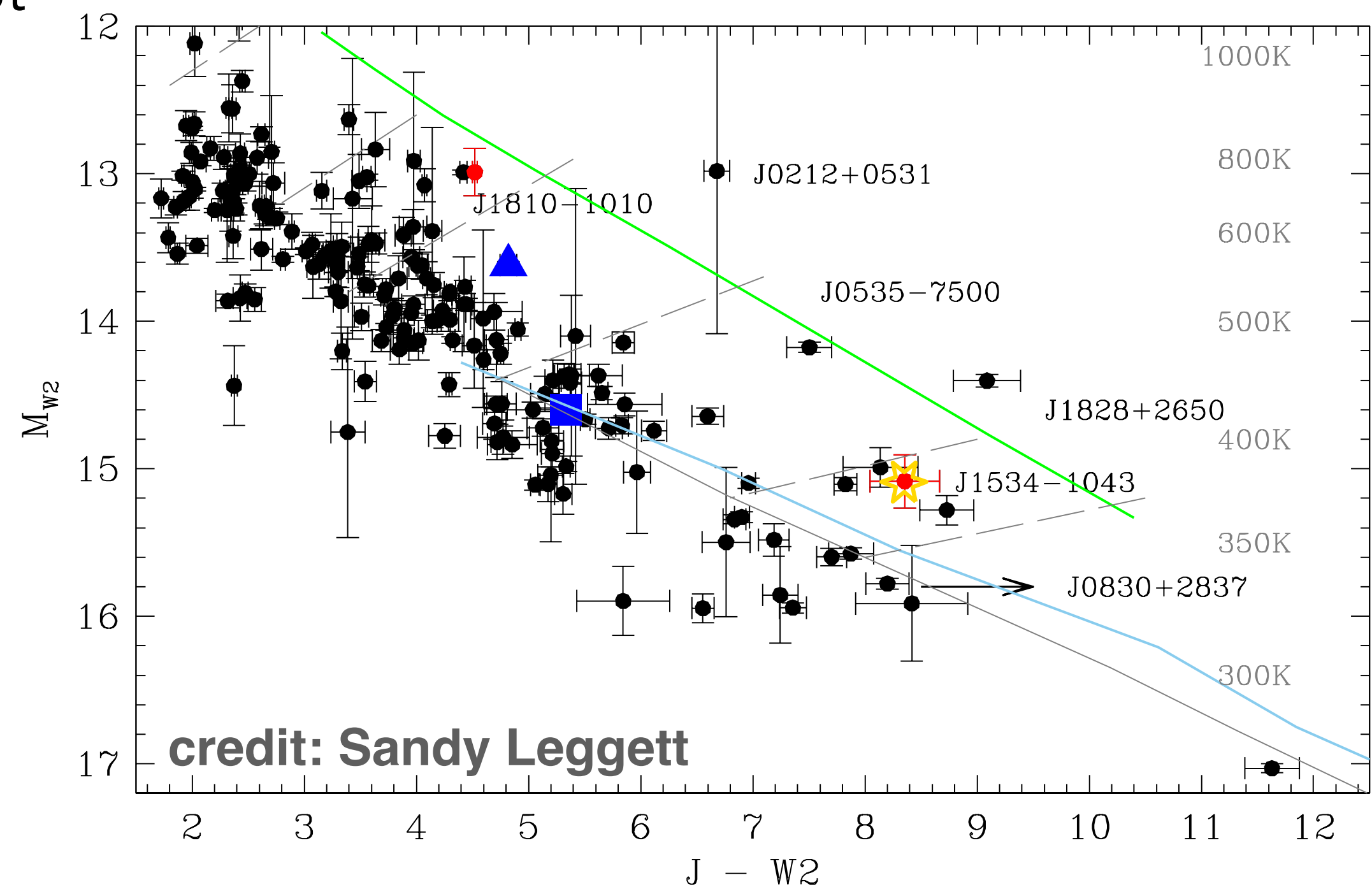
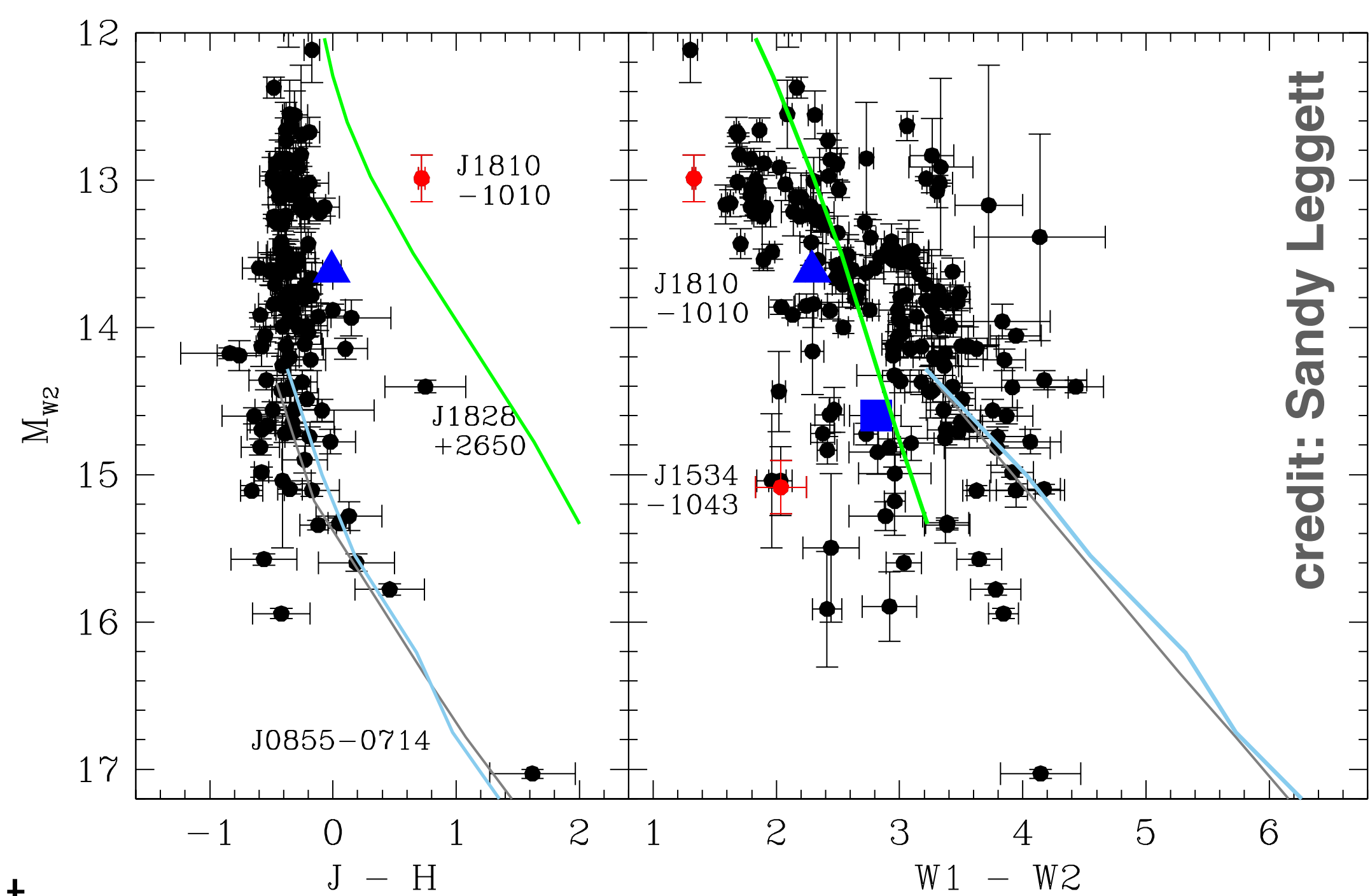


Gemini Observations

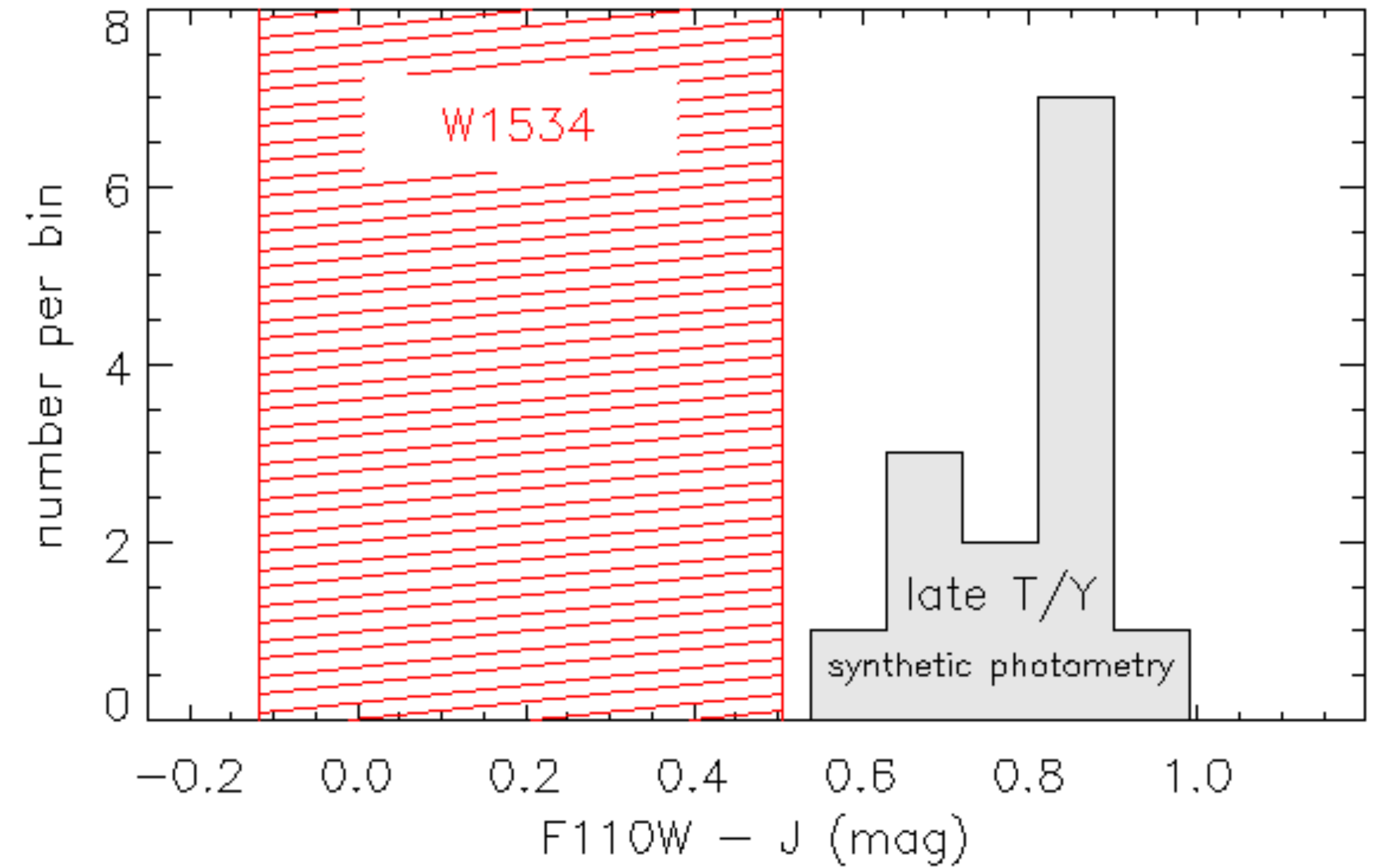
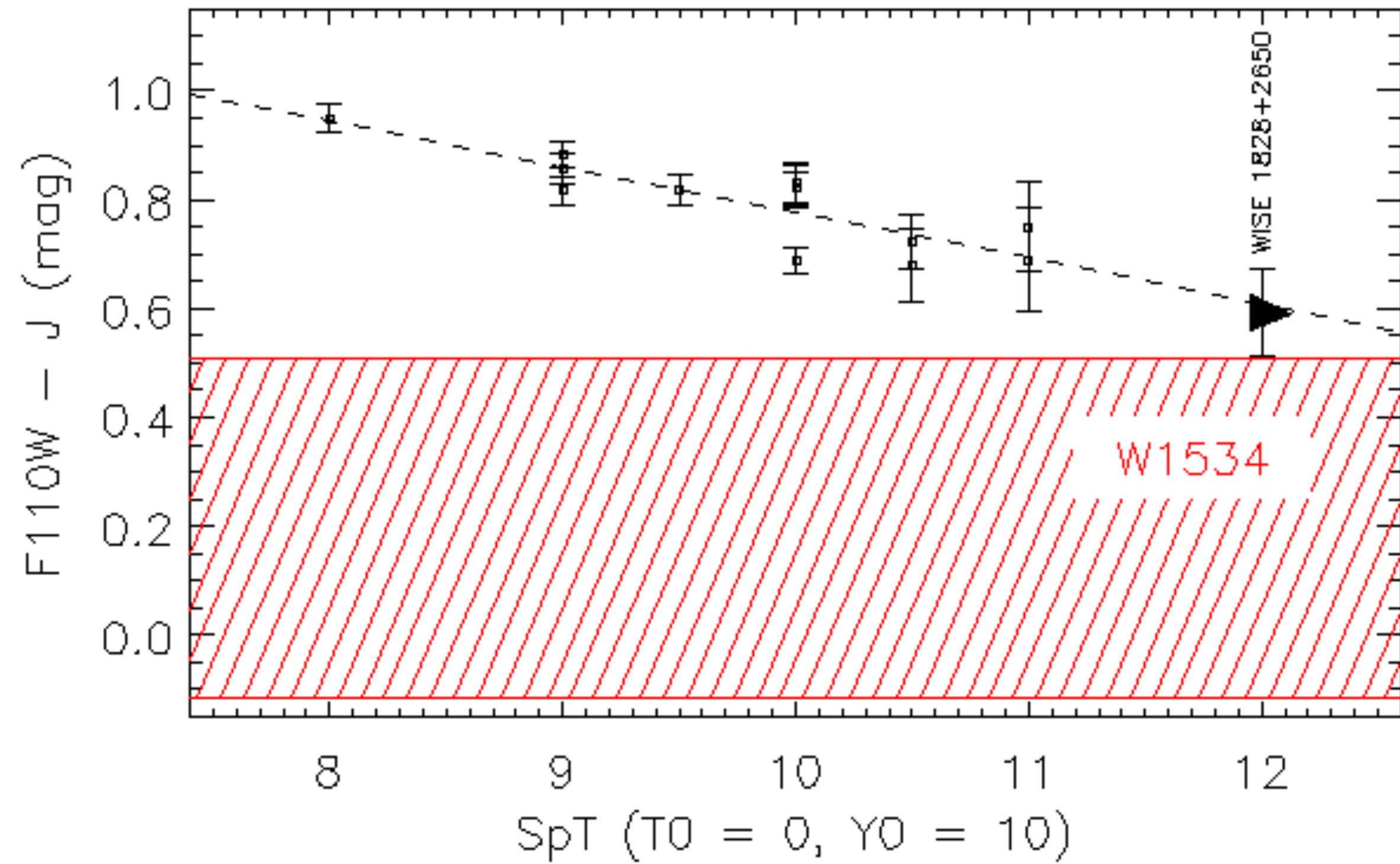
- Gemini-N/GNIRS
 - YJHK
 - 1.9 hr on-source
 - GN-2022A-Q-326
 - PI: Leggett
- Gemini-S/Flamingos-2
 - JHKs
 - 7.2 hr on-source
 - GS-2022A-Q-246
 - PI: Leggett

The Accident: temperature & metallicity

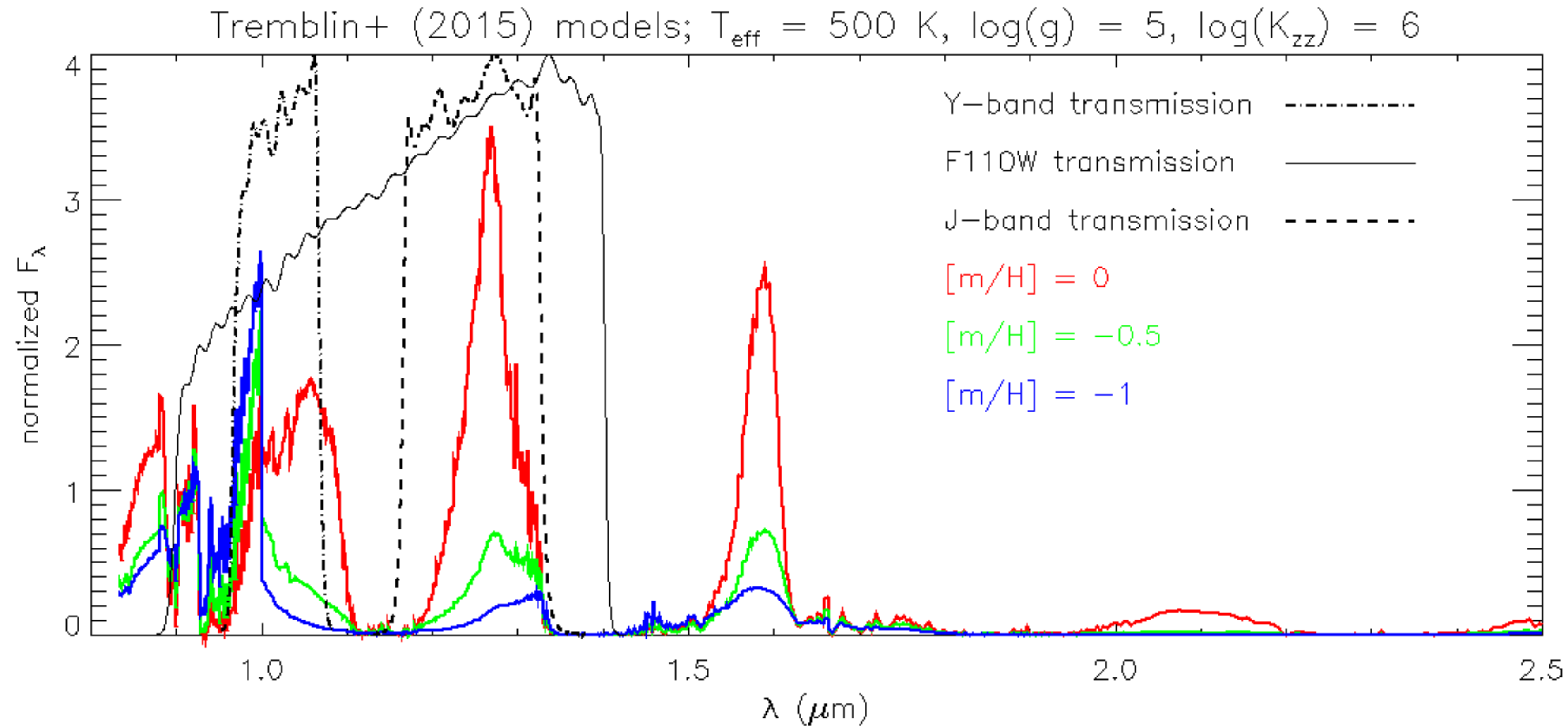
- color versus absolute mag (bottom panel) suggests $T_{\text{eff}} \sim 400$ K
- our Gemini-based color-color plots suggest T_{eff} could be as high as ~ 550 K
- color versus absolute mag and color-color diagnostics incorporating our Gemini J-band detection all suggest a subsolar metallicity ≤ -0.5 dex.



The Accident has a highly anomalous F110W-J color



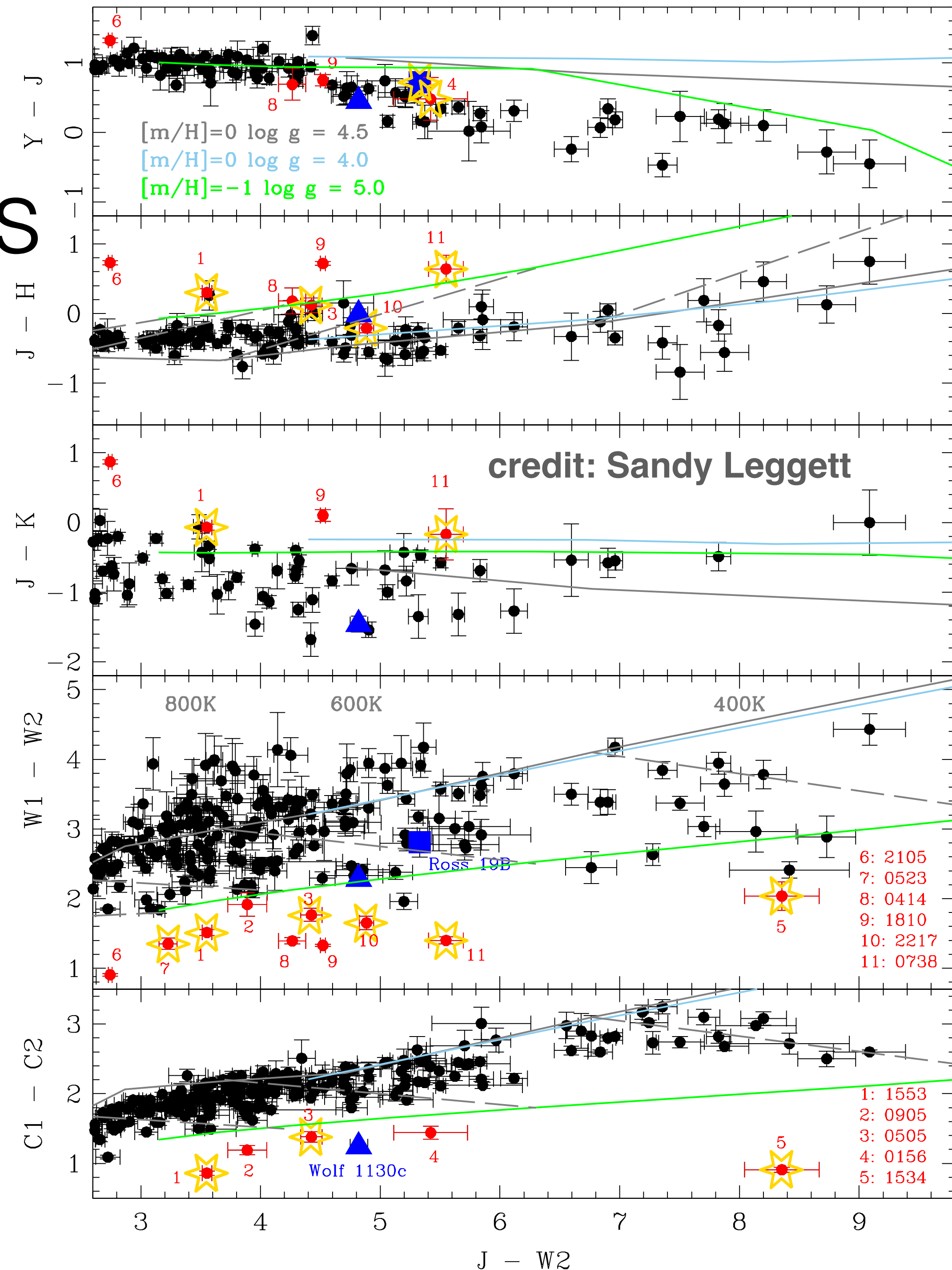
atmospheric models agree that low metallicity
can produce blue F110W-J color



Tremblin+ 2015 low-temperature, low-metallicity atmospheric models

color-color diagrams illustrating our Gemini results

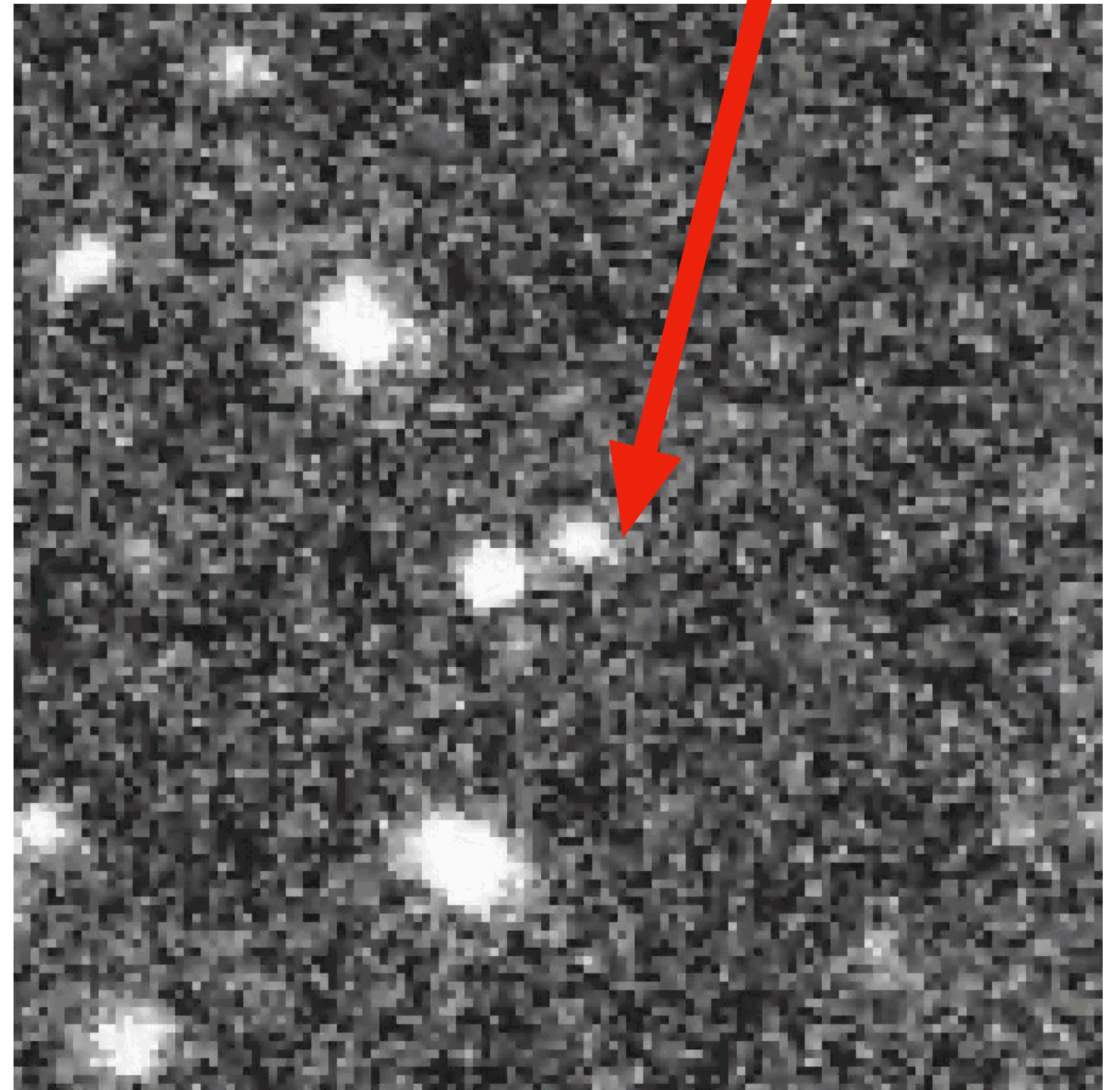
- Y-J does not appear to separate old/cold objects (red and blue points) from the bulk of the brown dwarf population (black), except perhaps at the very coolest temperatures where we currently lack data.
- J-H excess appears to be a relatively consistent and robust indicator of low metallicity.
- J-K is perhaps a mixed bag — not clear whether there is consistently a J-K excess for cold, metal-poor objects



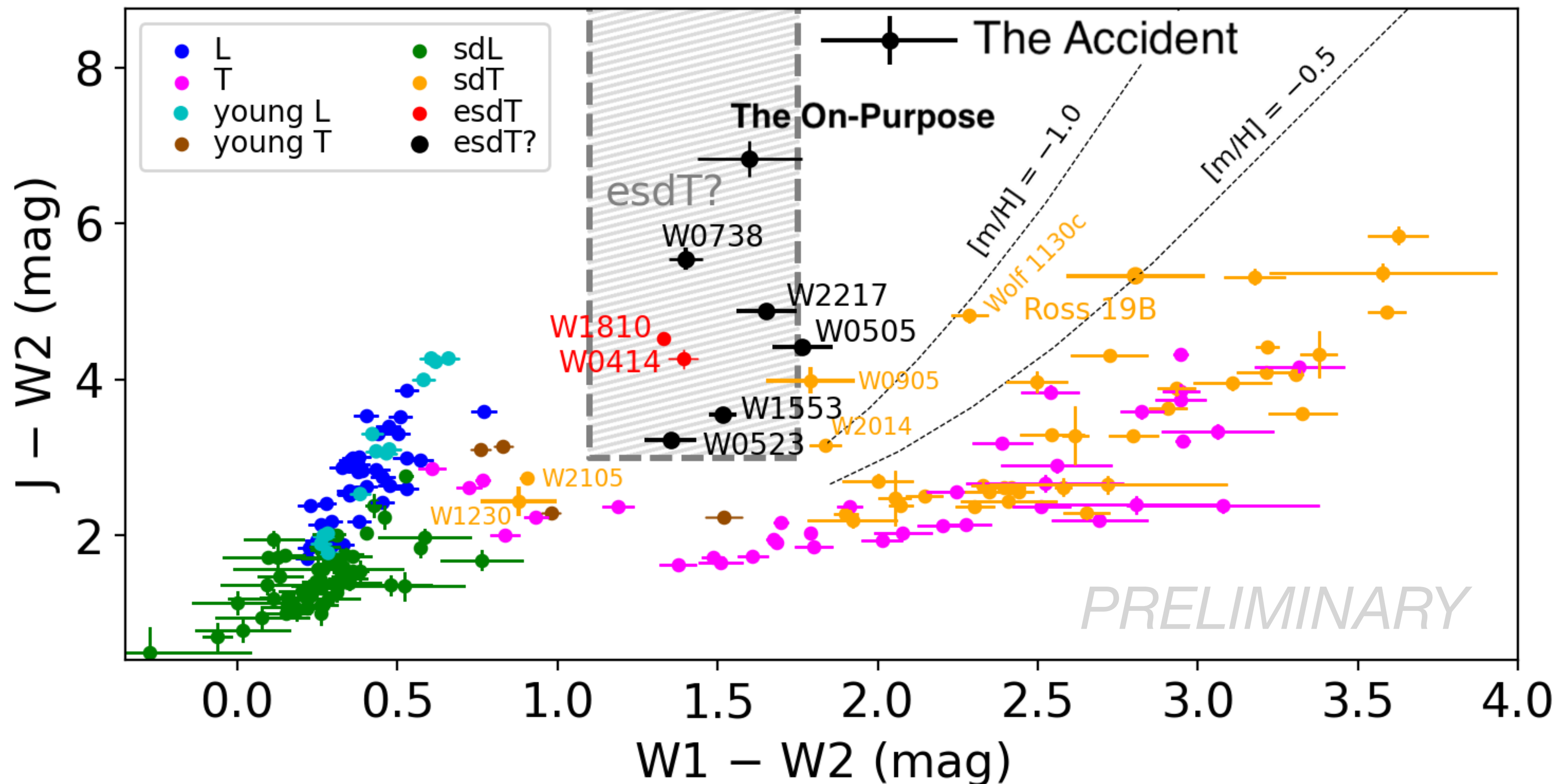
“The On-Purpose”

- Discovered (and named) by citizen scientist Dan Caselden circa 2022 November, using pixel-level deep learning as applied to the time-resolved unWISE coadds.
- Single best analog to The Accident discovered via Dan’s dedicated full-sky search.
- Initial deep J-band imaging follow-up performed with Gemini/Flamingos-2 Fast Turnaround observations — awesome experience as an FT PI!
- Likely need another Gemini/Flamingos-2 J-band epoch to confirm (via motion) that we’ve identified the correct counterpart.

faint Gemini/Flamingos-2 counterpart?



“The On-Purpose”



deep Gemini/Flamingos-2 follow-up imaging made it possible to place both The Accident and The On-Purpose on this plot!

perhaps we're making progress toward a robust sequence of halo brown dwarfs?

next steps

- Of course we'd very much like to get JWST spectroscopy for some old/cold brown dwarfs.
- NEO Surveyor — WISE-like successor that will be deeper in the mid-infrared but same resolution.
- Continued Gemini imaging follow-up of old/cold sample e.g., filling in H and K band.
- Gemini spectroscopy of old/cold brown dwarfs prioritized based on our Gemini photometry.
- Calendar 2022 NEOWISE data release expected next week — another year, another 35 TB !
- Interested in forming more collaborations with Gemini/NOIRLab staff.
- More/different unWISE all-sky data products — let me know if any feedback.

aaron.meisner@noirlab.edu