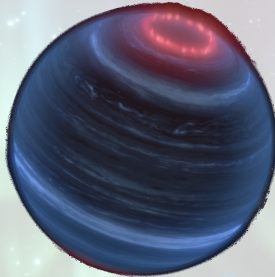


Explaining the Diversity of Cold Exoworlds with JWST

Genaro Suárez

Department of Astrophysics,
American Museum of Natural History



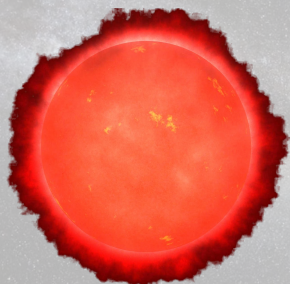
Collaborators:

J. K. Faherty (PI of GO 2124; AMNH), B. Burningham (U. of Hertfordshire), S. Alejandro Merchan (Hunter College, CUNY), D. Bardalez Gagliuffi (Amherst College), M. J. Rowland (UT at Austin), B. Lacy (UC Santa Cruz), R. Kiman (Caltech), J. Copeland (U. of Hertfordshire), J. Vos (Trinity College Dublin), N. Whiteford (AMNH), A. Rothermich (CUNY, AMNH), J. Gagné (Université de Montréal), E. Gonzales (SFSU), C. Morley (UT at Austin), D. Kirkpatrick (Caltech), A. Meisner (NOIRLab), A. Schneider (NOFS), D. Caselden (AMNH), F. Marocco (Caltech), C. A. Beichman (JPL), and the rest of the GO 2124 team

Cool Stars 22

San Diego, CA, USA. June 28, 2024

Brown Dwarfs: Link Between Giant Planets and Low-Mass Stars



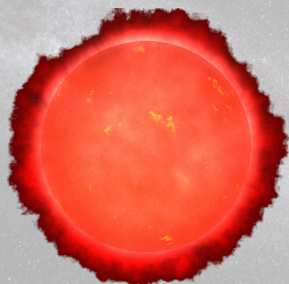
Low-mass Star



Brown Dwarfs

Giant Planet

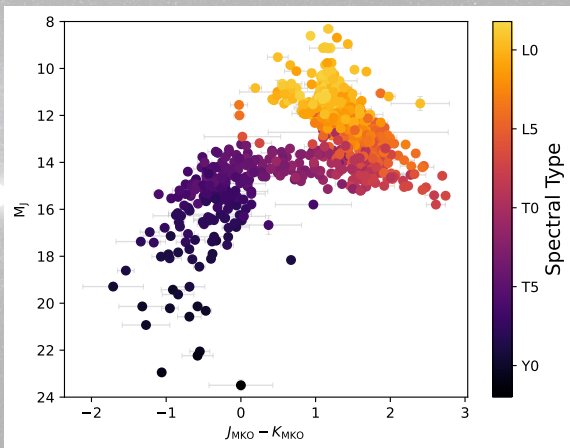
Brown Dwarfs: Link Between Giant Planets and Low-Mass Stars



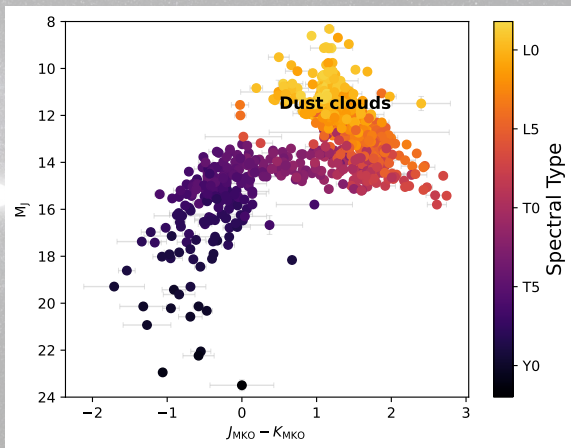
Low-mass Star



Challenges Predicting Properties of the Coldest Brown Dwarfs

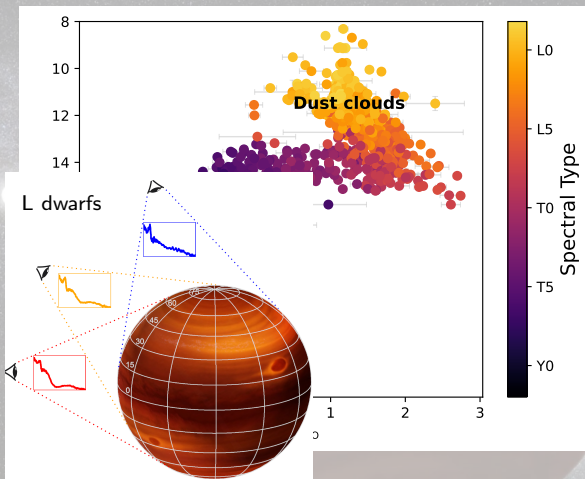


Challenges Predicting Properties of the Coldest Brown Dwarfs



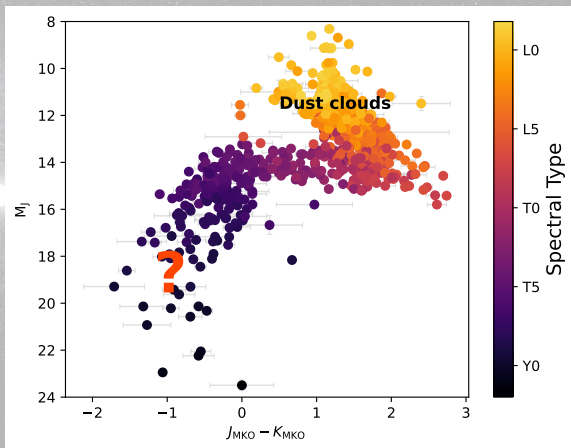
Appearance of the hottest ($\gtrsim 1000$ K) brown dwarfs highly influenced by their viewing inclination and dust cloud distribution (Vos et al. 2017, Suárez et al. 2023).

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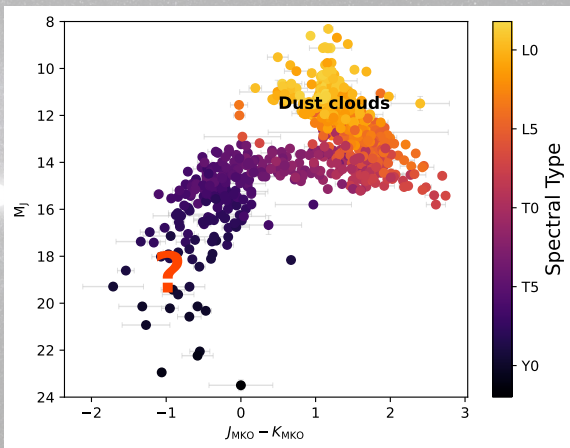
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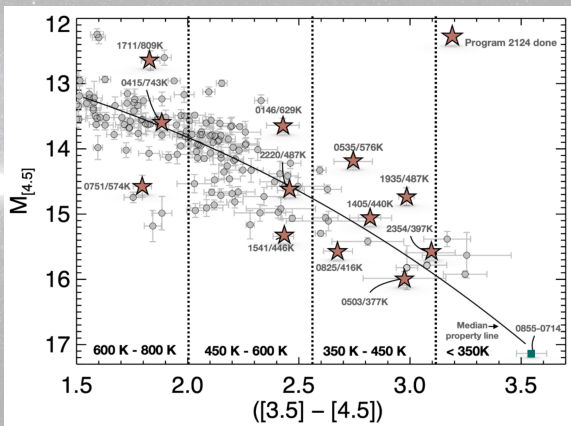
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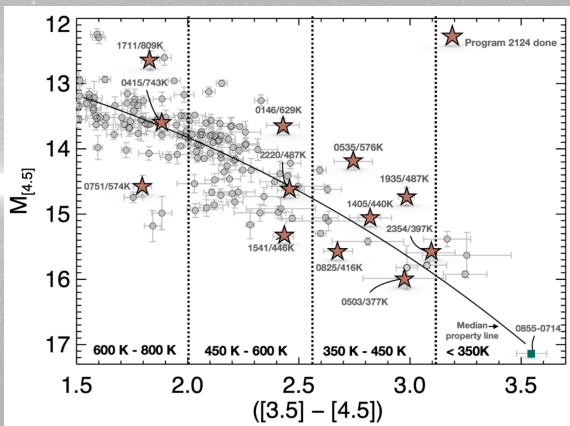
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What property domains the diversity of the coldest ($\lesssim 1000$ K) brown dwarfs?
Salt and/or water clouds, gravity, metallicity, non-equilibrium chemistry?

JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124 Program



JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124 Program

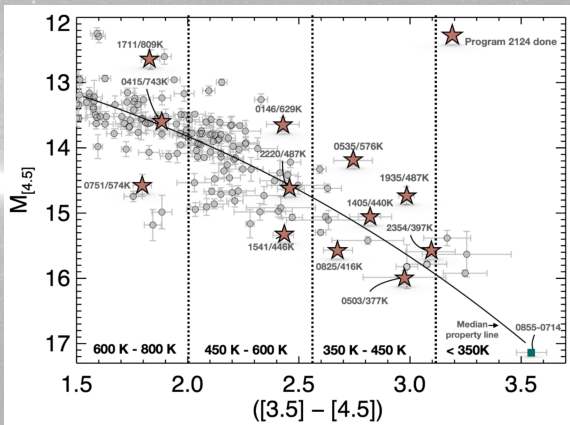


JWST observations of 12 late-T and Y dwarfs (PI: J. Faherty):

NIRSpec G235H ≈ 2700 2.9–5.1 μm spectra.

MIRI F1000W, F1280W, and F1800W mid-infrared photometry.

JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124 Program



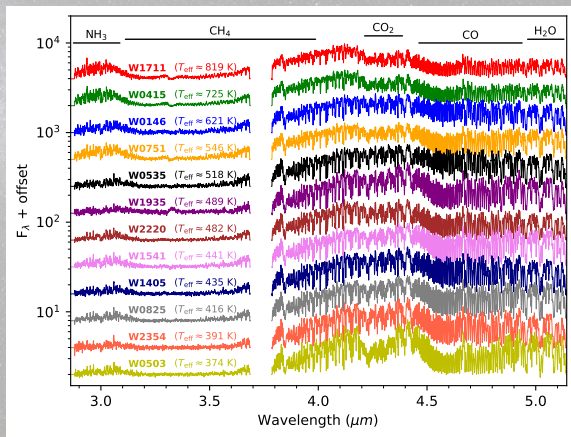
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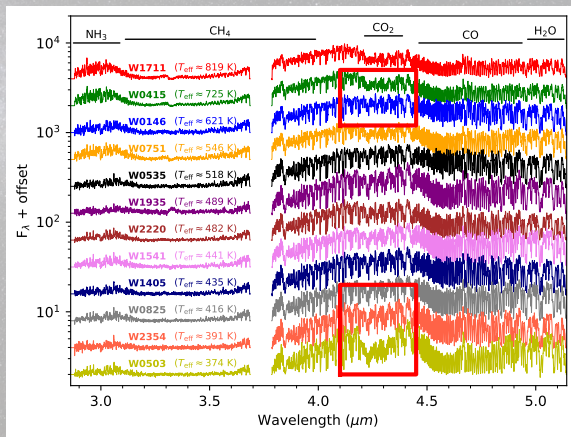
MIRI F1000W, F1280W, and F1800W mid-infrared photometry.

All spectra were reprocessed.

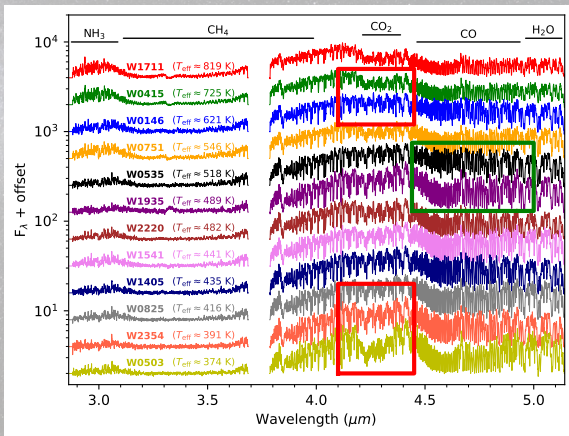
Spectra in JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124



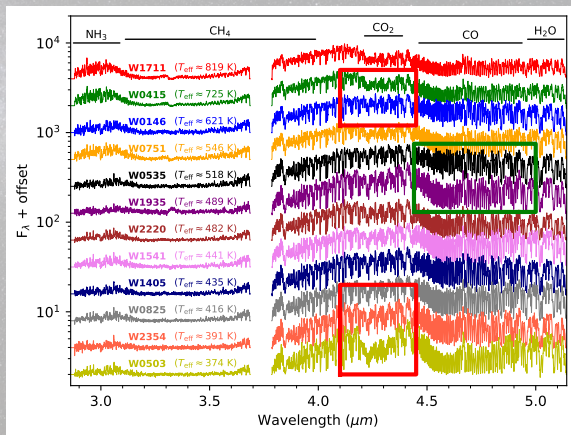
Spectra in JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124



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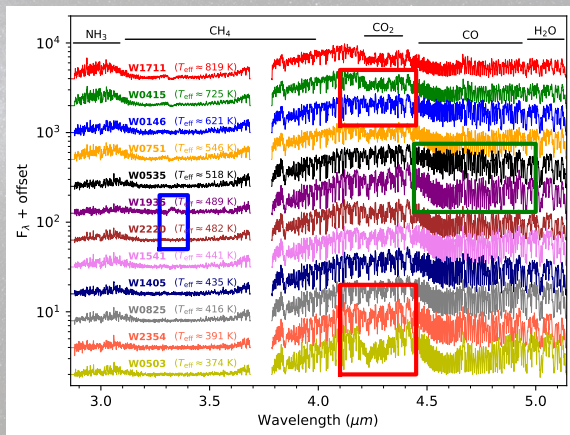


Spectra in JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124



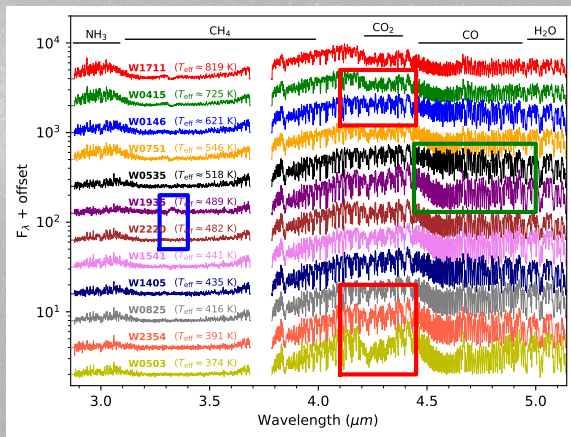
Diversity of spectral features for objects with similar temperature e.g. CO and CO₂.

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Diversity of spectral features for objects with similar temperature e.g. CO and CO_2 .

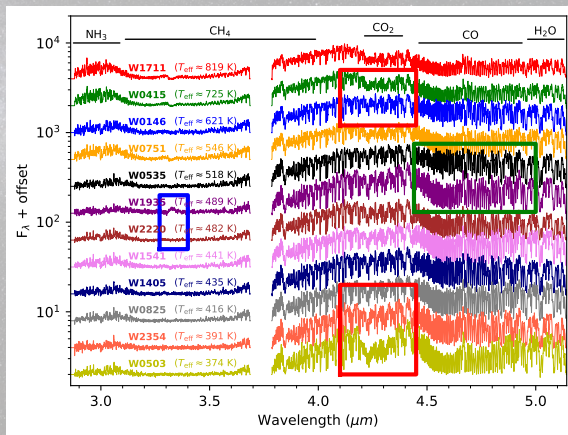
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Spectra in JWST Cycle 1 GO 2124



Burningham+2024 (in prep.)

Lacy+2024 (in prep.)

Faherty+2024b (in prep.)

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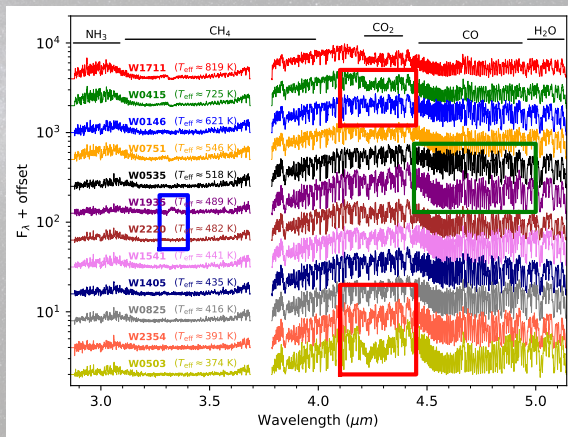
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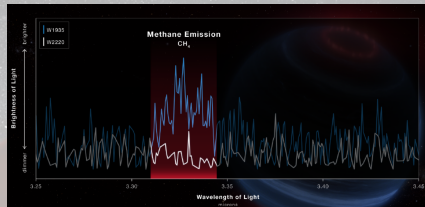
Diversity of spectral features for objects with similar temperature e.g. CO and CO₂.

Methane in emission in the spectrum for W1935 (Faherty et al. 2024, Nature).

Complementary JWST Cycle 1 GO 2302 (PI: M. Cushing) that obtained NIR and MIR spectra for 24 cold brown dwarfs (Beiler et al. 2023, Kothari et al. 2024).

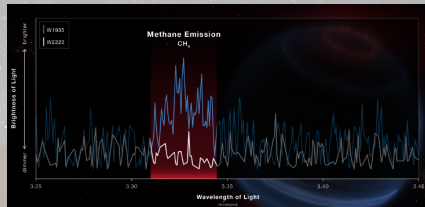
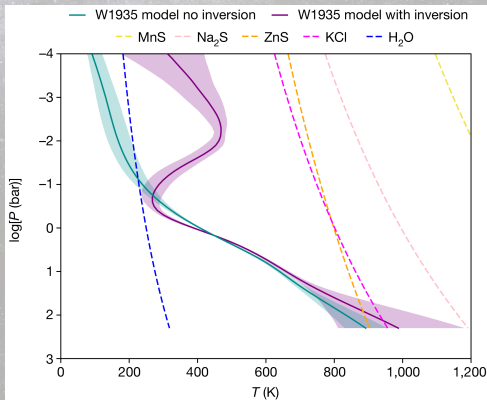
Methane in Emission

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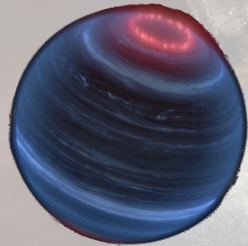
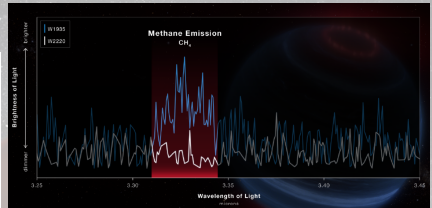
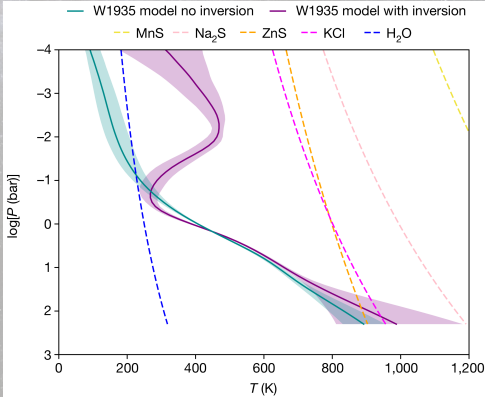
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A temperature inversion of ≈ 200 K in the top (0.1–0.01 bar) atmosphere replicates the absorption feature.

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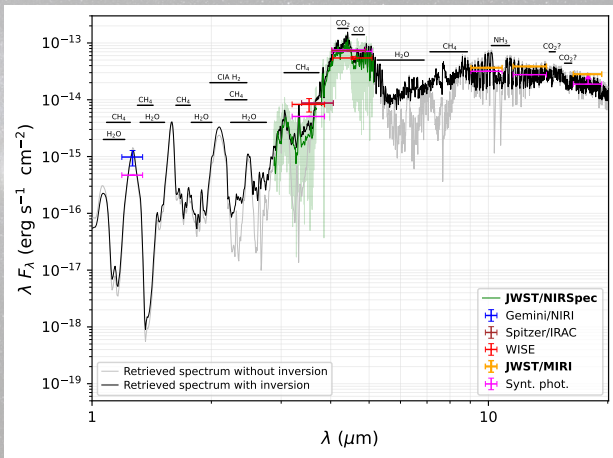


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Auroral activity could explain the temperature inversion.

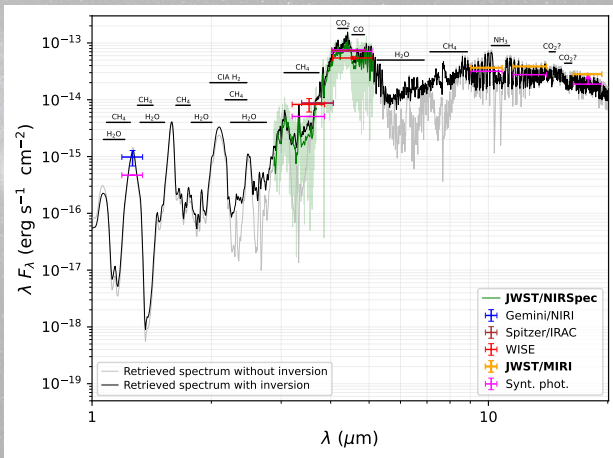
Mid-infrared Prediction from Temperature Inversion

Suárez et al. (2024a, in prep.)



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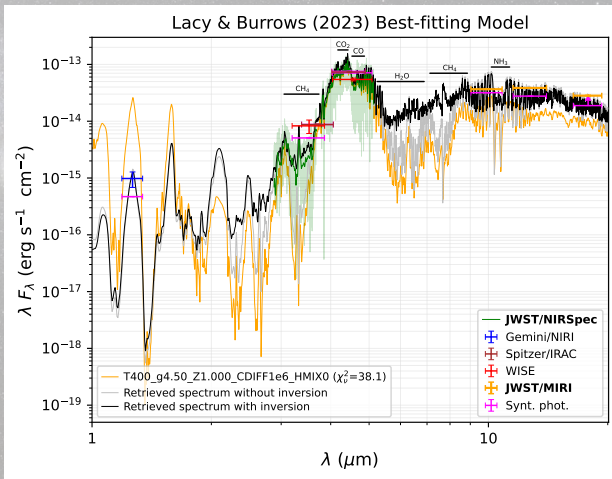
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The retrieved spectrum with inversion predicts weaker mid-infrared water, methane, and ammonia features.

Mid-infrared Prediction from Temperature Inversion

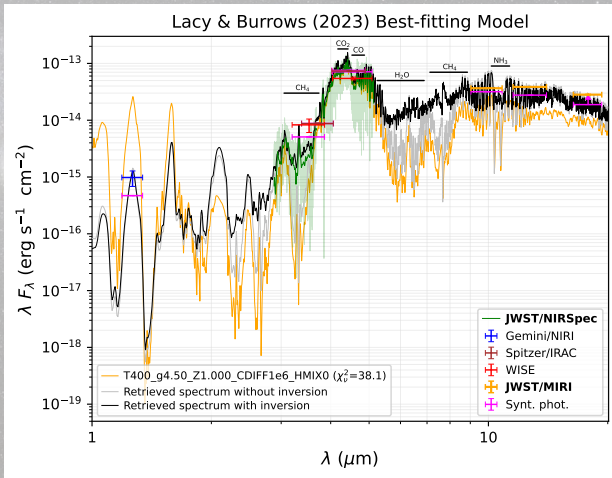
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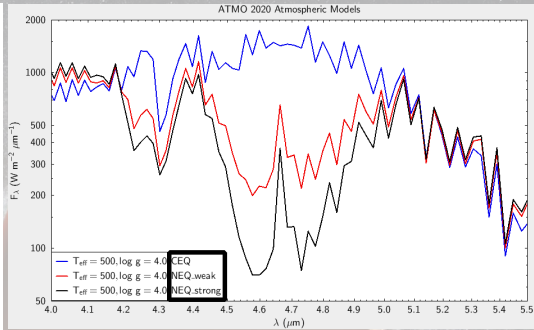
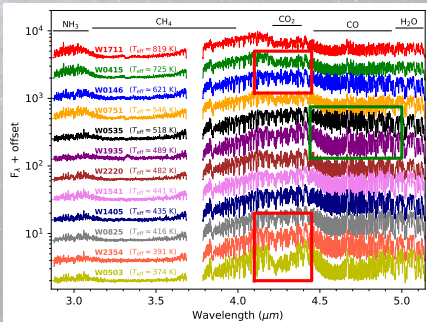
Suárez et al. (2024a, in prep.)



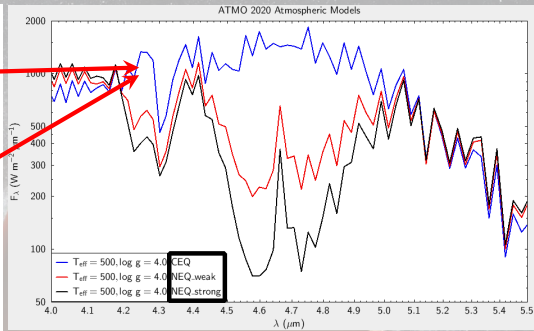
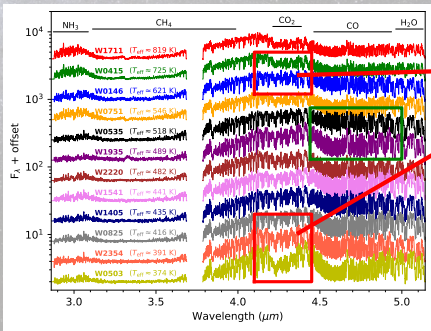
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Modern atmospheric models face significant challenges to explain the SED.

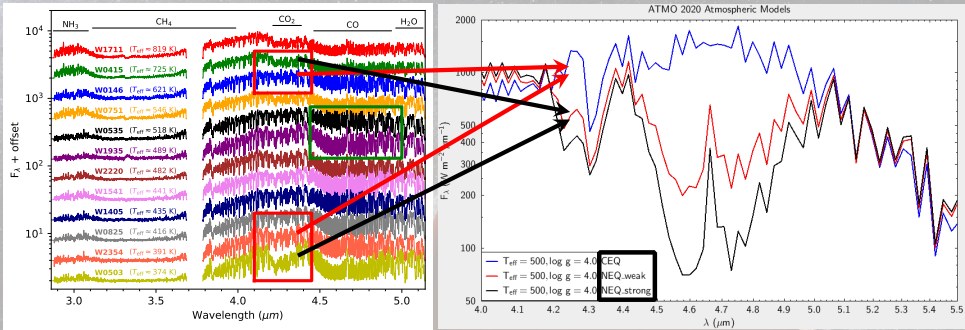
Disequilibrium Chemistry or Youth?



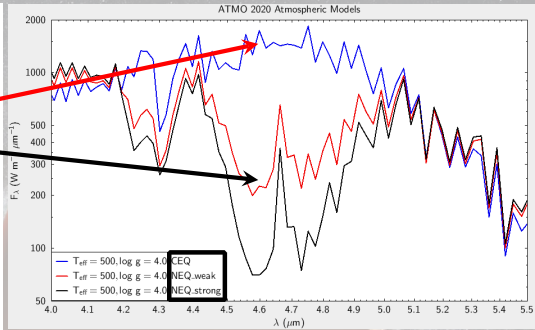
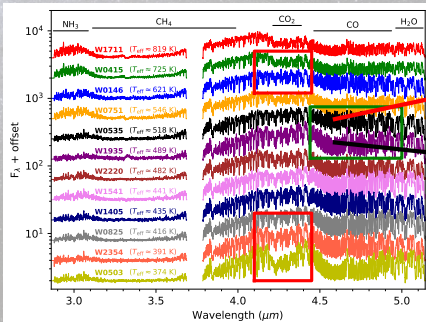
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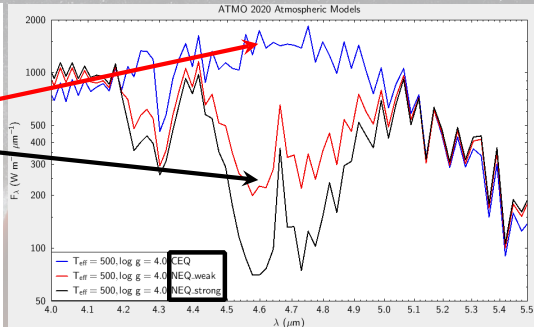
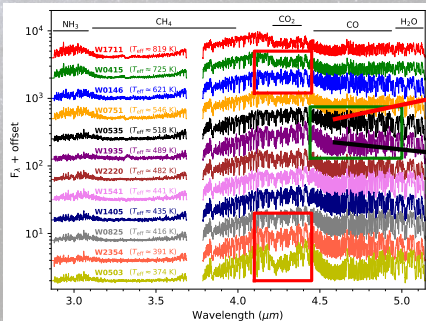
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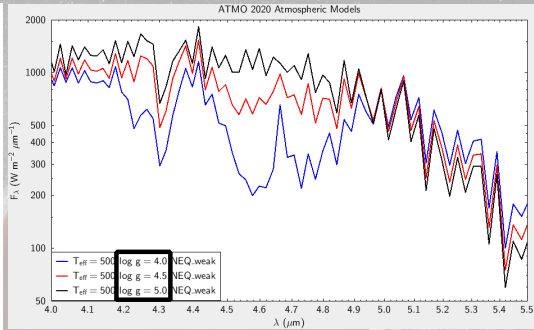
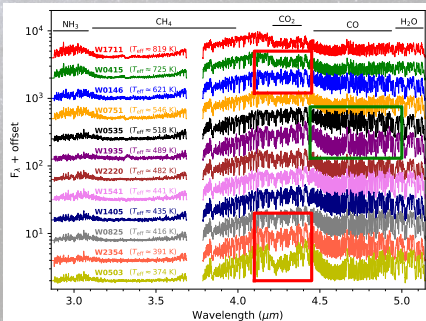


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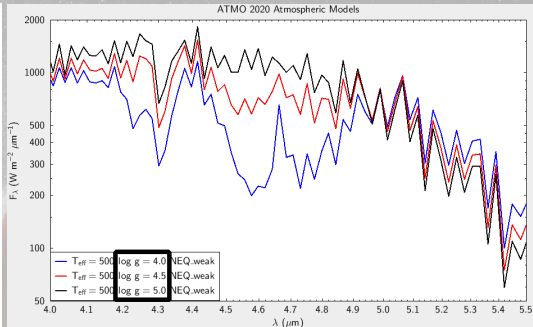
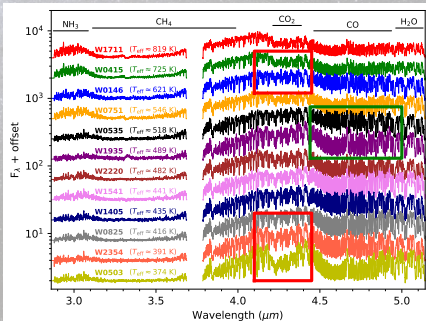
Disequilibrium chemistry significantly influences the $\approx 4.1\text{--}5.0 \mu\text{m}$ range.

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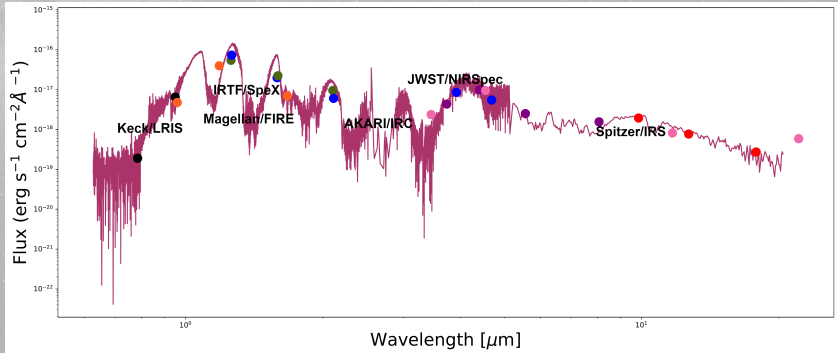


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Surface gravity may also affect the IRAC CH2 range but not as much as disequilibrium chemistry.

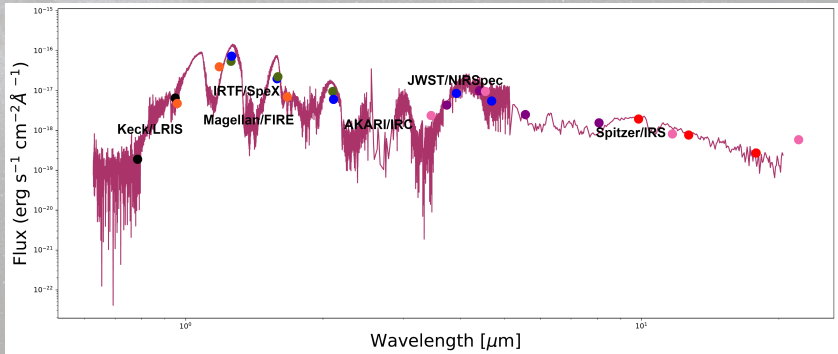
The Most Comprehensive SED of An Extrasolar Atmosphere

Alejandro Merchan, Faherty, Suárez et al. (2024, in prep.)



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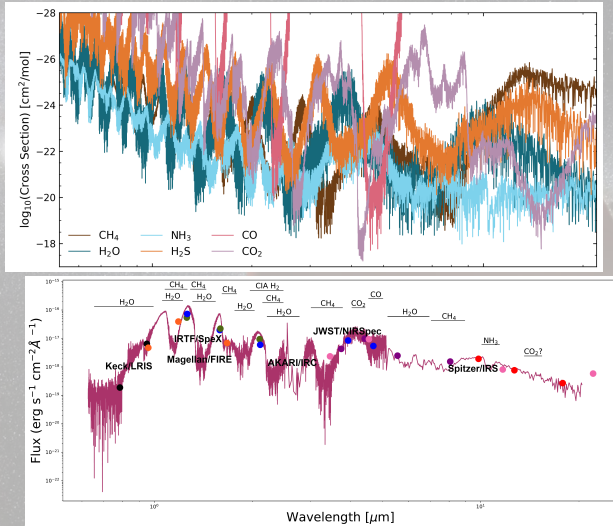


Other comprehensive SEDs of substellar atmospheres:

VHS 1256 b (Miles et al. 2023) and HN Peg B (Suárez et al. 2021).

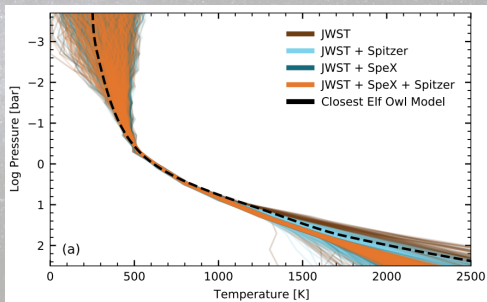
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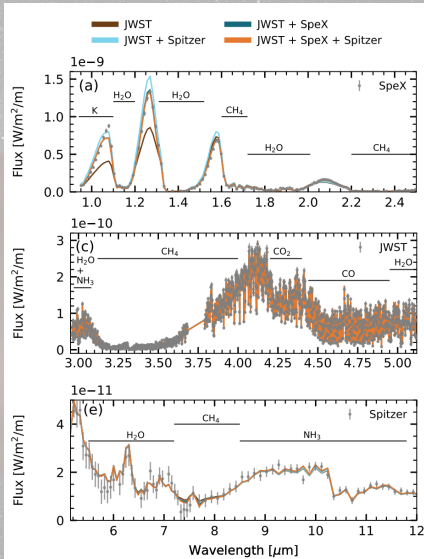
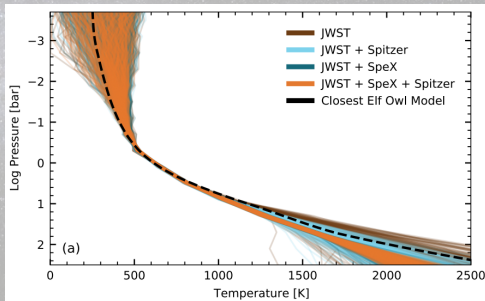
Retrieval Analysis of the Comprehensive SED

Hood et al. (2024, submitted)



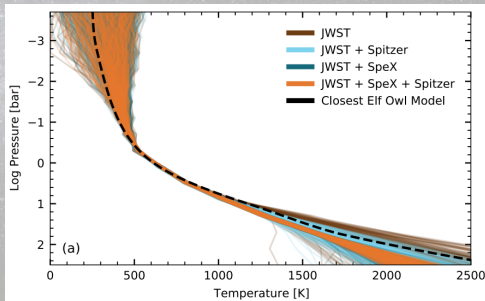
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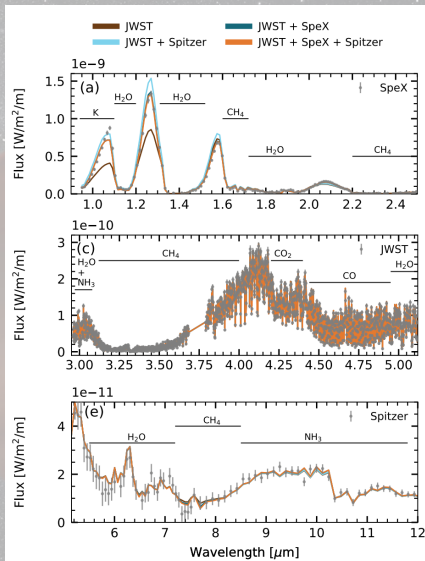


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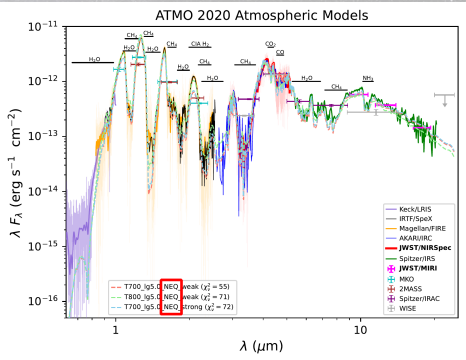


Precise constraints on major chemical abundances, isotopologues, and physical parameters.



Forward Modeling of the Comprehensive SED

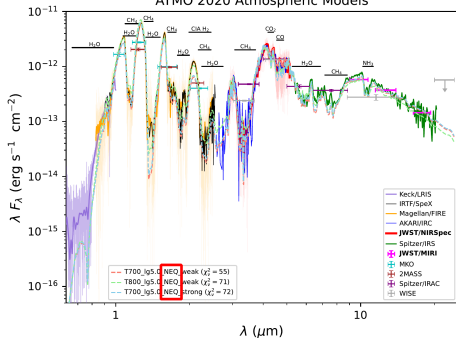
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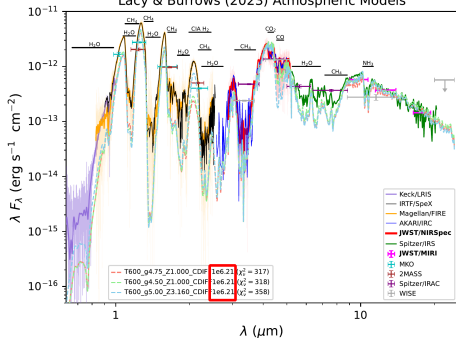
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ATMO 2020 Atmospheric Models

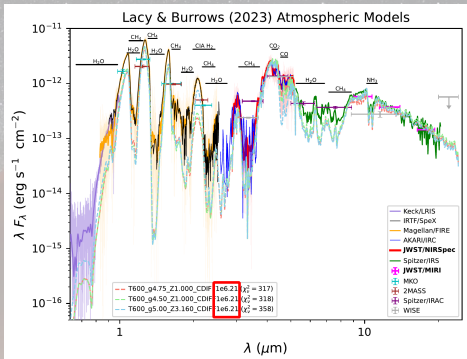
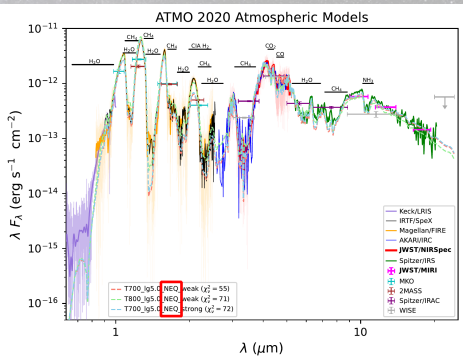


Lacy & Burrows (2023) Atmospheric Models



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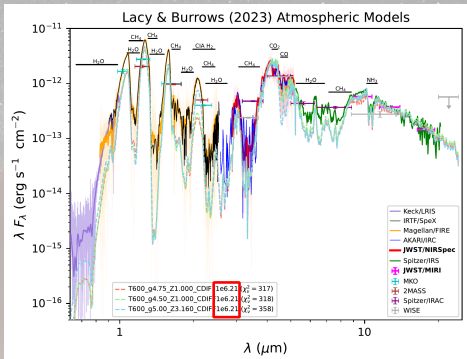
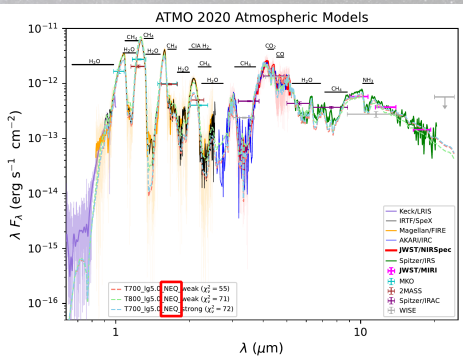
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Non-equilibrium chemistry is favored.

Forward Modeling of the Comprehensive SED

Suárez et al. (2024b, in prep.)

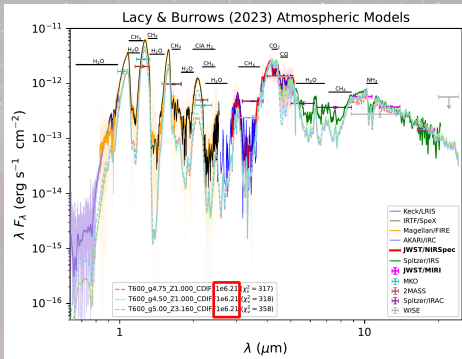
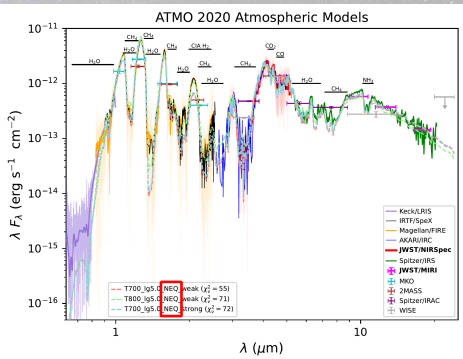


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Forward Modeling of the Comprehensive SED

Suárez et al. (2024b, in prep.)



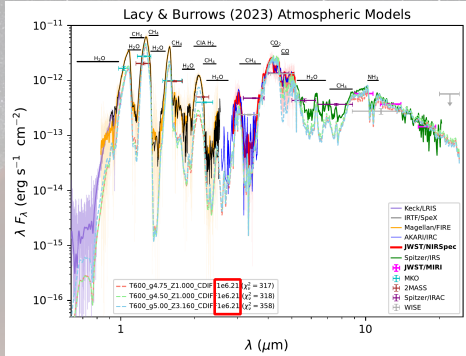
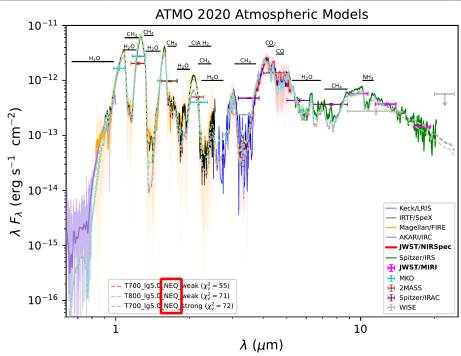
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Conclusions

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State-of-the-art atmospheric models are able to predict the overall SED of the coldest known substellar atmospheres but not for the dwarf with methane in emission.

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Thanks for listening!