



The Enigmatic Brown Dwarf WISEA J153429.75-104303.3 (a.k.a. “The Accident”)

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Abstract

Continued follow-up of WISEA J153429.75–104303.3, announced in Meisner et al., has proven it to have an unusual set of properties. New imaging data from Keck/MOSFIRE and HST/WFC3 shows that this object is one of the few faint proper motion sources known with $J - \text{ch2} > 8$ mag, indicating a very cold temperature consistent with the latest known Y dwarfs. Despite this, it has $W1 - W2$ and $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ colors ~ 1.6 mag bluer than a typical Y dwarf. A new trigonometric parallax measurement from a combination of WISE, Spitzer, and HST astrometry confirms a nearby distance of $16.3_{-1.2}^{+1.4}$ pc and a large transverse velocity of 207.4 ± 15.9 km s⁻¹. The absolute J , $W2$, and ch2 magnitudes are in line with the coldest known Y dwarfs, despite the highly discrepant $W1 - W2$ and $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ colors. We explore possible reasons for the unique traits of this object and conclude that it is most likely an old, metal-poor brown dwarf and possibly the first Y subdwarf. Given that the object has an HST F110W magnitude of 24.7 mag, broadband spectroscopy and photometry from JWST are the best options for testing this hypothesis.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: [Stellar types \(1634\)](#); [T dwarfs \(1679\)](#); [Y dwarfs \(1827\)](#); [Proper motions \(1295\)](#); [Metallicity \(1031\)](#)

1. Introduction

The coldest brown dwarfs are a difficult population to characterize. What little flux they emit is concentrated near 5 μm , and, because this region is largely unobservable from the ground, space-based missions offer the best chance of discovery and follow-up. Studies at other wavelengths are hampered by intrinsically faint magnitudes. For known Y dwarfs—the coldest brown dwarfs with effective temperatures below $\sim 450\text{K}$ (Cushing et al. 2011)—absolute J -band magnitudes range from 19.4 to 28.2 mag (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021).

Despite these difficulties, the number of known, very cold brown dwarfs is slowly growing, with 50 confirmed or suspected Y dwarfs now cataloged (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Nonetheless, uncovering clear trends in colors and absolute magnitudes is proving elusive. WISE J085510.83–071442.5 (hereafter, WISE 0855–0714) is the fourth closest (sub)stellar system to the Sun and the coldest brown dwarf known ($\sim 250\text{K}$; Luhman 2014). Despite estimates that 15_{-11}^{+20} such frigid objects (Wright et al. 2014) have been imaged in data sets by the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE; Wright et al. 2010; Mainzer et al. 2014), it is the only brown dwarf recognized to have $T_{\text{eff}} < 350\text{K}$ (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), although two others may also fall in this temperature zone—WISEA J083011.95+283716.0 (hereafter, WISE 0830+2837; Bardalez Gagliuffi et al. 2020) and WISEPA J182831.08+265037.8 (hereafter, WISE 1828+2650; Cushing et al. 2011). WISE 1828+2650, in fact, stands out on color–magnitude plots as 1.5–2.0 magnitudes more luminous at J and

ch2 than Y dwarfs of similar $J - \text{ch2}$ color (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), and it has a unique near-infrared spectrum (Cushing et al. 2011, 2021).

WISE 1828+2650 may be hinting at the variety present among the coldest brown dwarfs, and this diversity is becoming more evident as we obtain detailed characterization of the larger Y dwarf sample. The lack of other discoveries as cold as WISE 0855–0714 may imply that it is not a typical member of the ultracold brown dwarf population. As discussed in Section 9.4 of Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), objects at these coldest temperatures are expected to span a wider range of ages than warmer brown dwarfs, suggesting a wider range of metallicities and photometric properties.

In this Letter, we present additional follow-up of WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 (hereafter, WISE 1534–1043), nicknamed “The Accident” by its discoverer D. Caselden, who serendipitously spotted it as a high-motion object in a field containing an unrelated motion candidate. New data provide a robust parallax and extremely red $J - \text{ch2}$ color. The parallax places it securely within 20 pc, and the colors and absolute magnitudes are unlike those of any brown dwarf known. Thus, WISE 1534–1043 appears to be the most enigmatic cold brown dwarf yet identified and bolsters the idea that such objects span a wide range of observational properties.

2. New Data

Meisner et al. (2020) showed that the $J - \text{ch2}$ color limit and presumed high velocity of WISE 1534–1043 placed it among a

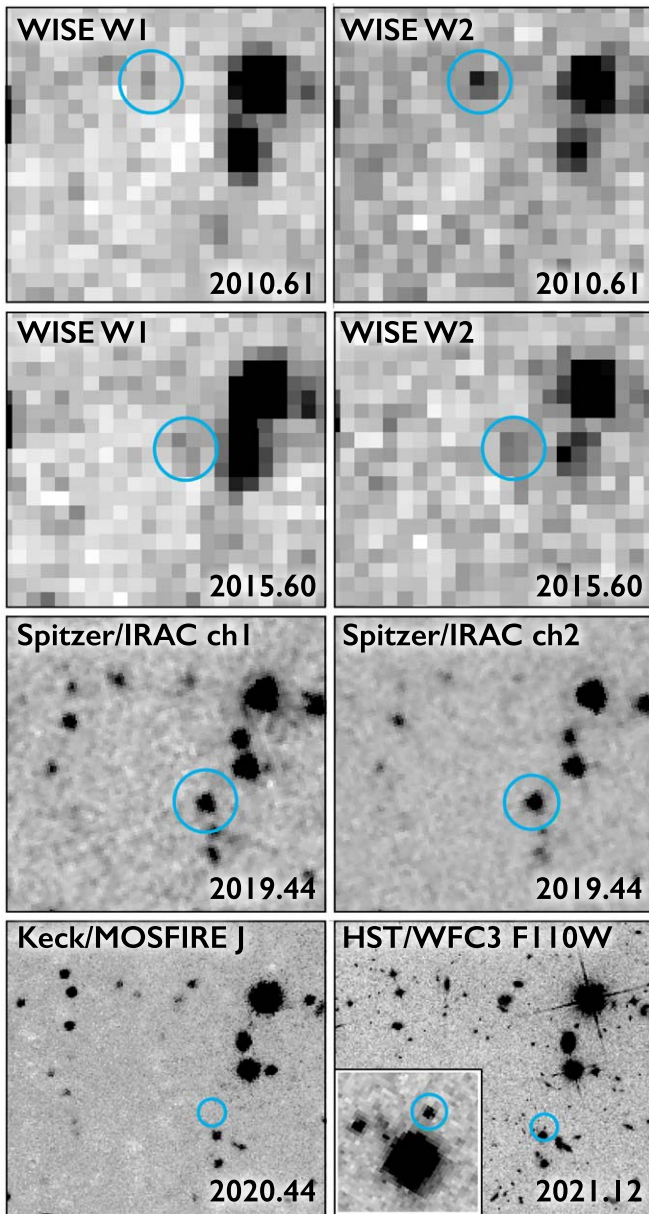


Figure 1. Images, each $\sim 1'$ on a side, showing the proper motion of WISE 1534–1043 (circled in blue). The top two rows show WISE W1 and W2 images covering a 5 year time baseline. The bottom two rows show more recent images from Spitzer, Keck/MOSFIRE, and HST/WFC3. The source was not detected in the Keck image, so the position marked is inferred from the astrometric solution. The HST image includes a $5'' \times 5''$ inset highlighting the detection. North is up and east is to the left.

small set of mid- to late-T subdwarfs. Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) used available WISE and Spitzer data to measure a parallax, albeit with a large (30%) uncertainty. Here we present two new data sets that produce a robust color and parallax reinforcing the uniqueness of this object.

First, we have obtained a deep J_{MKO} -band observation from MOSFIRE (McLean et al. 2010, 2012) at the W. M. Keck Observatory. These data, obtained in $\sim 1''$ seeing on 2020 June 08 (UT) using 60×60 s frames in a repeated five-point dither pattern, were combined with IDL procedures that use bright stars for re-registration and alignment. The result is shown in Figure 1 and compared to earlier unWISE (Lang 2014; Meisner et al. 2018a, 2018b) and Spitzer images. Using the preliminary proper

motion value from Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) to propagate the predicted position to that epoch, we find no detection down to a 3σ limit of $J_{\text{MKO}} = 23.8$ mag by calibrating to bright, unsaturated stars whose 2MASS J magnitudes were converted to the MKO system.¹² This limit and other pertinent data on WISE 1534–1043 are listed in Table 1.

Second, we have obtained still deeper imaging at a similar wavelength (F110W) using the Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) as part of program 16243 (PI: Marocco). WISE 1534–1043 was observed on 2021 Feb 11 (UT) in MULTIACCUM mode with STEP100 sampling for a total exposure time of 2396.92 s. The total exposure was broken into four exposures of 599.23 s each and dithered using the WFC3-IR-DITHER-BOX-MIN pattern, with point spacing of $0''.572$ and line spacing of $0''.365$.

WISE 1534–1043 is detected at $S/N \approx 5$ per exposure with an F110W magnitude of 24.695 ± 0.083 mag (Table 1). As shown in Figure 1, it falls in an uncontaminated region just north of a much brighter object. For astrometry we used the HST pipeline’s calibrated exposures (*flt* files). In each exposure, we measured the (x, y) positions for all stars via PSF-fitting using the *img2xym* program,¹³ applied the geometric distortion correction provided by STScI, and used the native WCS to compute initial guesses for R.A. and decl. To place the observations onto an absolute reference frame, we used these initial positions to find Gaia Early Data Release 3 (eDR3) sources—19 total—within the $\sim 2' \times 2'$ field of view. We used the eDR3 proper motions and parallaxes to update the reference star coordinates from the 2016.0 Gaia epoch to the 2021.1 HST epoch. Finally, we determined the standard (x, y) to (R.A., decl.) transformation (see, e.g., Equations (1)–(4) in Bedin & Fontanive 2018) via least-square fitting. The typical rms of the fit is 2.5–3.5 mas. The R.A. and decl. of the 19 reference stars across the four exposures have a standard deviation of ~ 1.7 mas.

The (x, y) position of WISE 1534–1043 in each exposure was measured as described above. Due to the relatively low S/N of the detection, its positional measurements have a standard deviation of 22.0 mas in R.A. and 16.4 mas in decl. We take these as the empirical uncertainties of our PSF fit, add the rms of the astrometric calibration in quadrature to compute the R.A. and decl. uncertainties in each exposure, and take the weighted mean of the four measurements and its uncertainty as the final positional measurement of WISE 1534–1043.

This position was combined with our published unWISE and Spitzer astrometry and fed into the code of Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) to produce a new astrometric solution (Figure 2), resulting in an absolute parallax of 61.4 ± 4.7 mas and a proper motion of 2687.1 ± 11.3 mas yr^{-1} (Table 1), the high value of the latter having been originally noted by Meisner et al. (2020).

3. Analysis

In Meisner et al. (2020), WISE 1534–1043 was labeled as a color outlier on the $J - \text{ch2}$ versus $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ plot using a J -band magnitude limit of 20.56 mag from follow-up observations using Palomar/WIRC. The new HST detection allows us to revisit this.

¹² https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/2MASS/docs/releases/allsky/doc/sec6_4b.html

¹³ https://www.stsci.edu/~jayander/WFC3/WFC3IR_PSFs/

Table 1
Compiled Data for WISE 1534–1043

| Parameter (1) | Value ^a (2) | Ref. (3) |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|
| AllWISE Designation | WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 | 2 |
| CatWISE Designation | CWISE J153429.19–104318.9 | 3 |
| Astrometric Fit | | |
| R.A. (ICRS) | 233.621873 deg \pm 30.2 mas | 1 |
| Decl. (ICRS) | –10.721775 deg \pm 24.3 mas | 1 |
| MJD | 57645.36 d | 1 |
| Epoch | 2016.70 yr | 1 |
| ϖ_{abs} | 61.4 \pm 4.7 mas | 1 |
| $\mu_{\text{R.A.}}$ | –1253.1 \pm 8.9 mas yr ^{–1} | 1 |
| $\mu_{\text{decl.}}$ | –2377.0 \pm 7.0 mas yr ^{–1} | 1 |
| μ_{total} | 2687.1 \pm 11.3 mas yr ^{–1} | 1 |
| Photometry | | |
| J_{MKO} | >23.8 mag | 1 |
| H_{MKO} | >18.58 mag | 4, 6 |
| K_{S} | >17.85 mag | 4, 6 |
| F110W | 24.695 \pm 0.083 mag | 1 |
| W1 | 18.182 \pm 0.189 mag ^b | 3 |
| W2 | 16.145 \pm 0.084 mag ^b | 3 |
| W3 | >12.014 mag | 2 |
| W4 | >8.881 mag | 2 |
| ch1 | 16.691 \pm 0.032 mag | 4, 5 |
| ch2 | 15.766 \pm 0.023 mag | 4, 5 |
| $J - W2$ | >7.66 mag | 1 |
| $J - \text{ch2}$ | >8.03 mag | 1 |
| $F110W - W2$ | 8.550 \pm 0.118 mag | 1 |
| $F110W - \text{ch2}$ | 8.929 \pm 0.086 mag | 1 |
| $W1 - W2$ | 2.037 \pm 0.207 mag | 3 |
| $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ | 0.925 \pm 0.039 mag | 4, 5 |
| Derived Quantities | | |
| distance | 16.3 ^{+1.4} _{–1.2} pc | 1 |
| v_{tan} | 207.4 \pm 15.9 km s ^{–1} | 1 |
| M_J | >22.7 mag | 1 |
| M_{F110W} | 23.636 \pm 0.19 mag | 1 |
| M_{W1} | 17.123 \pm 0.25 mag | 1 |
| M_{W2} | 15.086 \pm 0.19 mag | 1 |
| M_{ch1} | 15.632 \pm 0.17 mag | 1 |
| M_{ch2} | 14.707 \pm 0.17 mag | 1 |

Notes. Reference codes: (1) this Letter, (2) AllWISE Source Catalog—Cutri et al. (2013); Kirkpatrick et al. (2014), (3) CatWISE2020 Catalog—Marocco et al. (2021), (4) Meisner et al. (2020), (5) Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), (6) VISTA Hemisphere Survey, DR6.

^a Magnitudes are given in the Vega system. Conversions between Vega and AB magnitudes for HST/WFC3 filters can be found at <https://www.stsci.edu/hst/instrumentation/wfc3/data-analysis/photometric-calibration/ir-photometric-calibration>.

^b Magnitudes measured using the proper motion solution ($w1mpro_{pm}$ and $w2mpro_{pm}$), as these should be more accurate than those from the stationary solution.

If we assume that WISE 1534–1043 is a typical cold brown dwarf, we can convert between F110W and J magnitudes. Using synthetic photometry on 13 high-S/N G102+G141 HST spectra of late-T and -Y dwarfs from Schneider et al. (2015), we find that F110W magnitudes are fainter than J magnitudes by 0.79 mag. This would imply that our F110W detection corresponds to $J \approx 23.9$ mag. However, this is only 0.1 mag fainter than the measured Keck J -band limit, meaning that the Y/J -band spectrum of WISE 1534–1043 likely differs from a

typical late-T or -Y dwarf. Because of this, we choose to plot two points for WISE 1534–1043 in Figure 3. The first is the J -band limit from Keck, and the second is the detection from HST, for which we simply use the F110W magnitude as a proxy for J band. As shown in Figure 3 (left), WISE 1534–1043 is the sole occupant in its quadrant of the color–color diagram: it is bluer by ~ 1.5 mag in $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color than any other object of similar $J - \text{ch2}$ color, and it is redder by at least 6 mag in $J - \text{ch2}$ than the majority of objects with similar $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color.

The unWISE- and Spitzer-based parallax in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) had a large (30%) relative uncertainty. The addition of the HST data point now enables a parallax with a much smaller (7.7%) relative uncertainty, placing the object securely within 20 pc. Comparing its absolute J magnitude to those of other L, T, and Y dwarfs within 20 pc (Figure 3, right), we find that the object is the sole occupant in its quadrant of the color–magnitude diagram. It is at least 8 mag fainter in J than the bulk of objects of similar $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color, and the M_J value is comparable to that of Y1 dwarfs (see Figure 16(a) of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021).

4. Possible Interpretations

The unique position of WISE 1534–1043 on these diagrams makes deduction of the object’s nature challenging. Given that the object is too faint at all wavelengths for spectroscopy at any current facility, possible interpretations must rely on diagrams like Figure 3, on which we try to recognize trends seen among other known objects and to extend these into a terra incognita guided by theoretical predictions. We consider four scenarios below.

4.1. Extremely Low Metallicity (Old) Brown Dwarf

As discussed in Meisner et al. (2020), the color abnormalities in this object, even before a redder $J - \text{ch2}$ measurement was available, were reminiscent of those of WISE J200520.38+542433.9 (hereafter, WISE 2005+5424; Mace et al. 2013). Shown as an outlying blue square on Figure 3, WISE 2005+5424 is an sdT8 companion to Wolf 1130, which has a metallicity of $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.64 \pm 0.17$ as measured from the M subdwarf primary (Rojas-Ayala et al. 2012) and a much bluer $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color (by ~ 1 mag) than objects of comparable $J - \text{ch2}$ or M_J values.

Other WISE discoveries of unknown distance but occupying a similar locus of color space as WISE 2005+5424 also show spectroscopic indications of low metallicity (Schneider et al. 2020; Meisner et al. 2021). New atmospheric models, called LOWZ, are presented in Meisner et al. (2021) and show that cold brown dwarfs tend to drift bluer in $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ and redder in $J - \text{ch2}$ at a fixed temperature as metallicity decreases, which fits the trend expected if WISE 1534–1043 is a more metal-poor subdwarf than WISE 2005+5424. The bluer $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color may indicate a low relative abundance of methane, as expected in a low- Z atmosphere. Lower metallicity would also result in lower atmospheric opacity, meaning that the visible photosphere would extend deeper into the atmosphere where the pressure is higher. Because collision-induced absorption by H_2 is predicted to be strongest in the near-infrared JHK bands (Borysow et al. 1997), this would suppress the J flux and drive the $J - \text{ch2}$ color redward.

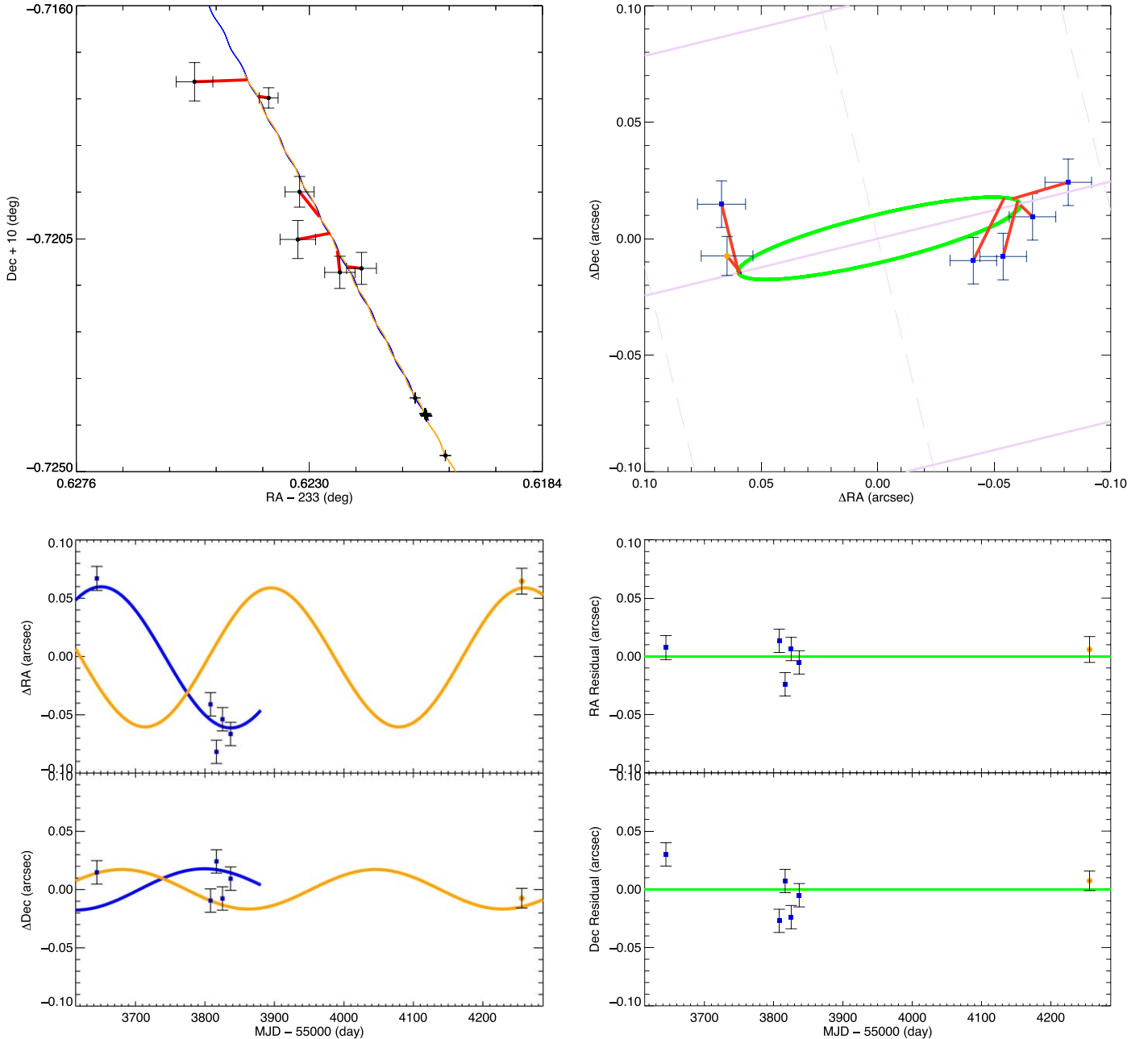
WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 ($\beta = 8.278^\circ$)

Figure 2. Astrometric fit for WISE 1534–1043. (Upper left) A square patch of sky showing the measured positions and uncertainties at each epoch (black points with error bars). The blue curve shows the best fit from the vantage point of Spitzer, and the orange curve shows the best fit from the vantage point of the Earth. Red lines connect each observation to its time on the corresponding best-fit curve. (Upper right) A square patch of sky centered at the mean equatorial position of the target. The green curve is the parallactic fit, and the only observational data points plotted are those with the smallest uncertainties from the previous panel, i.e., those from Spitzer (filled blue squares) and HST (filled orange circle). Again, red lines connect the time of observation with its prediction. Pale purple solid and dashed lines mark lines of constant β and λ , respectively, at $0''.1$ spacing. (Lower left) R.A. and decl. as a function of time for the Spitzer and HST points. The best-fit parallax curve as seen from the vantage points of Spitzer and HST is shown in blue and orange, respectively. The blue curve ends in 2020 January, the end of the Spitzer mission. (Lower right) The R.A. and decl. residuals from the parallax fit as a function of time. Color coding is the same as in previous panels.

The LOWZ models that best match the position of WISE 1534–1043 in the $J - W2$ versus $W1 - W2$ diagram suggest $[M/H] \approx -2.0$ and $T_{\text{eff}} < 500$ K, pushing it possibly into the Y dwarf sequence. If correct, this would make WISE 1534–1043 the first Y subdwarf. However, finding an object with a metallicity of -2.0 is extremely unusual at this distance. Based on a collection of the nearest, brightest K and M subdwarfs in the northern two-thirds of the sky (Kesseli et al. 2019), we find

that some objects in the 20 pc census (e.g., sdM3 LHS 272 and the aforementioned Wolf 1130) have metallicities near -1 , but more metal-poor objects are unlikely to be found with 20 pc. At larger distances, for example, Kesseli et al. (2019) measure a value of $[Fe/H] = -1.54 \pm 0.30$ for the usdM1 LHS 364, at 28 pc. It seems implausible, then, that WISE 1534–1043 would have a value as low as $[M/H] = -2$. Also, we note that the LOWZ models (Figure 7 of Meisner et al. 2021) predict a

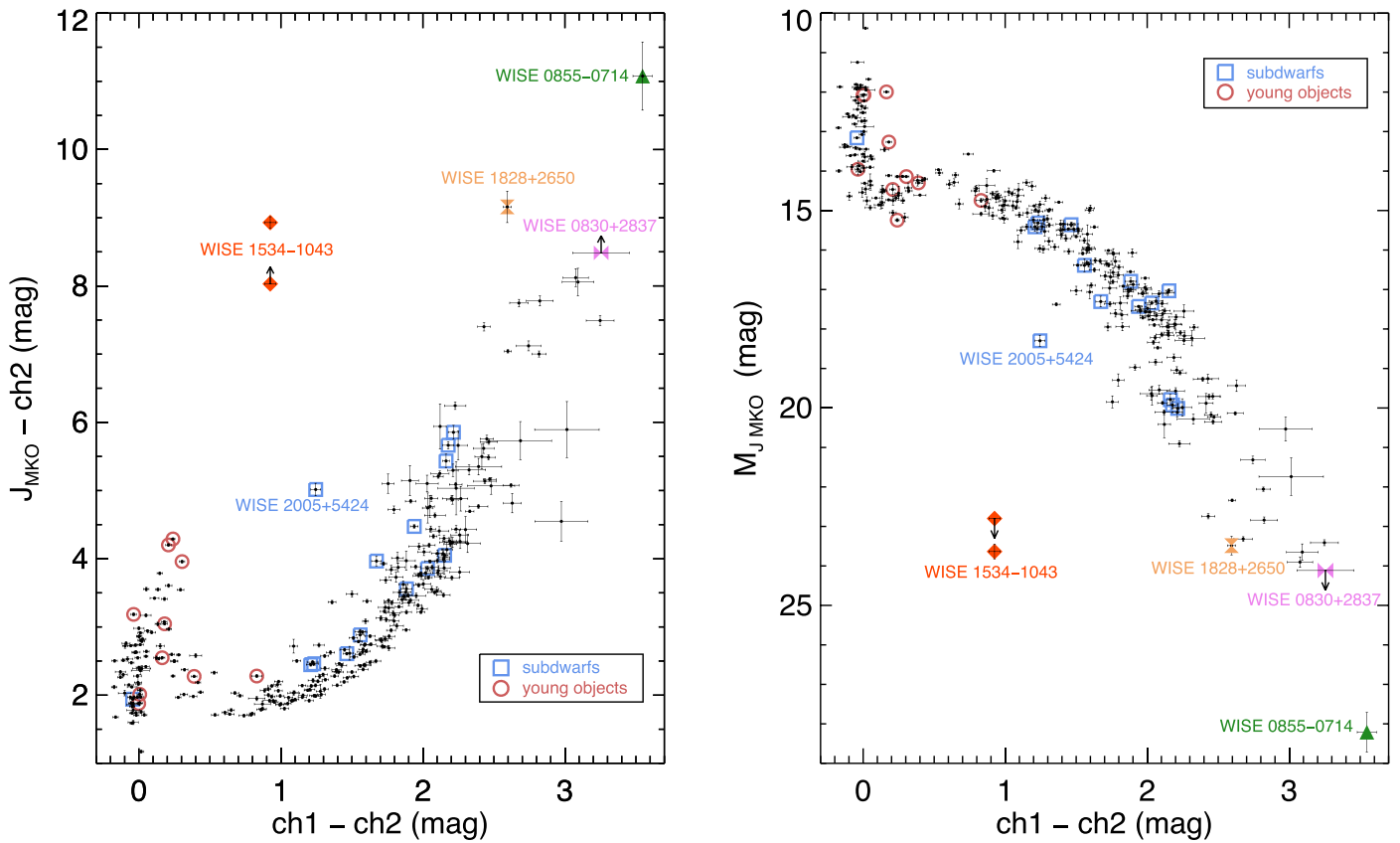


Figure 3. Color–color and color–magnitude plots adapted from Figure 18 of Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) and showing the 20 pc census of L, T, and Y dwarfs. (Left) $J_{\text{MKO}} - \text{ch2}$ color vs. $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color. (Right) Absolute J_{MKO} magnitude vs. $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color. The locations of WISE 1534–1043 (orange diamond), WISE 0855–0714 (green triangle), WISE 0830+2837 (recumbent pink barbell), WISE 1828+2650 (standing yellow barbell), subdwarfs (blue squares), and young objects (ruddy circles) are marked along with other L, T, and Y dwarfs (black) within 20 pc of the Sun. There are two positions shown for WISE 1534–1043, as explained in the text. As a J -band limit for WISE 0830+2837, we have used four Y1 dwarfs with G141 spectra from Schneider et al. (2015) to measure an offset of $F125W - J \approx 0.87$ mag, and we apply this offset to the $F125W$ limit from Bardalez Gagliuffi et al. (2020). The young objects and subdwarfs marked are those identified in Table 11 of Kirkpatrick et al. (2021).

value of $-1.5 < [M/H] < -1.0$ for WISE 2005+5424, which is much lower than the measured -0.64 ± 0.17 value. Hence, the metallicity of WISE 1534–1043 is likely to be less extreme than the LOWZ models predict.

The low-metallicity hypothesis, which suggests old age, is also supported by the tangential velocity, $207.4 \pm 15.9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Table 1), which exceeds by $\sim 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ the highest velocity known among the remainder of the 20 pc L, T, and Y dwarf census (Figure 33 of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Figure 4 is a Toomre diagram (Sandage & Fouts 1987) showing the space motions of Gaia DR2 stars within the 100 pc volume and having well measured parallaxes. Using the kinematic criteria of Nissen (2004), objects are coded as thin disk ($V_{\text{tot}} \leq 85 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), thick disk ($85 < V_{\text{tot}} \leq 180 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), or halo ($V_{\text{tot}} > 180 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). For all values of its (unknown) radial velocity, WISE 1534–1043 is suggested to be a halo member despite the fact that only 0.15% of objects in the solar neighborhood are halo members (Table A1 of Bensby et al. 2014).

4.2. Extremely Low Mass, Low Gravity (Young) Brown Dwarf

Young objects within the 20 pc sample are highlighted by red circles on Figure 3. These show signs of low gravity in their spectra and/or are associated with young moving groups (see Section 7.1 of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), indicating that they have not yet contracted to their final, equilibrium radii (Faherty et al. 2016). A small population with $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2} < 0.5$ mag have much

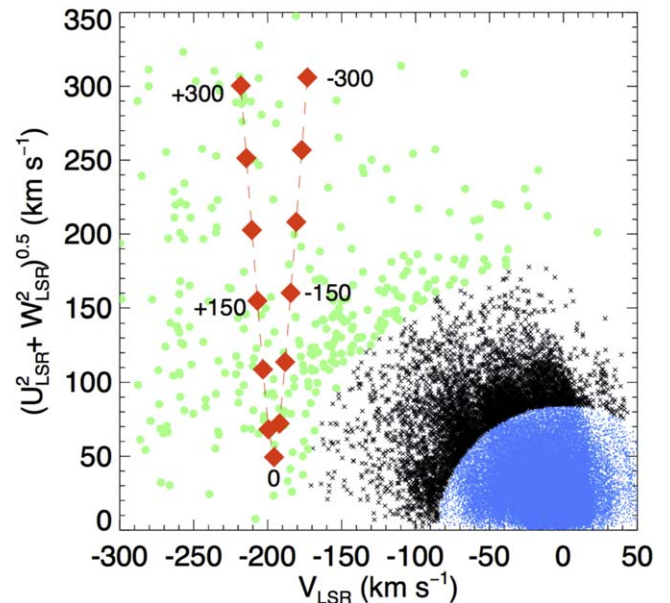


Figure 4. Toomre diagram of UVW space motions corrected to the local standard of rest for 74,066 Gaia DR2 stars within 100 pc of the Sun and having parallax errors $< 10\%$. Thin disk (blue dots), thick disk (black crosses), and halo (green circles) objects are marked, per the text. WISE 1534–1043 (orange diamonds) is shown at 13 radial velocities ranging from -300 to 300 km s^{-1} , in steps of 50 km s^{-1} . All values suggest a rare member of the halo.

redder $J - \text{ch2}$ colors than the others. It is believed that in such objects, grains continue to amass in the photosphere as they cool because settling is unable to clear the upper atmosphere of condensates (Marley et al. 2012) at the same temperatures where this occurs in the older, field dwarf population (~ 1250 K; Figure 22 of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). As sufficiently cold T_{eff} values are reached, the rainout will eventually commence, pushing the L/T transition to a colder temperature.

Under this scenario, WISE 1534–1043 would be a young brown dwarf that still has not crossed into the early-T dwarfs, although it would be ~ 4.5 mag redder in $J - \text{ch2}$ color than any other young L dwarf yet known. The $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2}$ color of ~ 1 mag indicates that a considerable amount of methane opacity is already present in the photosphere, which may be difficult to reconcile with a young, low-gravity hypothesis since the conversion of CO to CH_4 will also be pushed to lower values of T_{eff} (Zahnle & Marley 2014). Moreover, such a young object would not yet be kinematically heated and thus would be very unlikely to have a value of v_{tan} as large as that measured for WISE 1534–1043 (e.g., Figure 17 of Gonzales et al. 2019).

4.3. Ejected Exoplanet

The two scenarios above assume WISE 1534–1043 is a brown dwarf formed via the star formation process. Instead, what if it is an exoplanet formed out of a protoplanetary disk and stripped later from its host system? Beichman et al. (2013) posited this scenario as one possible explanation of the unusual features of WISE 1828+2650. The giant planets of our solar system are composed of material more metal-rich than the Sun itself, showing that their formation process involves elemental segregation. Carbon, as one example, is enhanced in Jupiter by $3\times$ the solar value (Owen et al. 1999), in Saturn by $7 \pm 2\times$ (Flasar et al. 2005), and in Uranus and Neptune by $32\times$ and $41\times$, respectively (Lodders & Fegley 1994). Under this hypothesis, WISE 1534–1043 is photometrically unusual because such elemental differences would profoundly affect its atmospheric composition and emergent spectrum. Unfortunately, forward modeling that incorporates a wide array of elemental abundance differences does not yet exist, so our best method to test this hypothesis is atmospheric retrieval, once a suitable spectrum for WISE 1534–1043 is obtained.

The high v_{tan} measured for this object is not at odds with the ejected exoplanet hypothesis, but studies have found that the population of short timescale, single events observed in microlensing searches can be attributed to planets in wide orbits (Mróz et al. 2017, 2019) rather than to a significant population of solivagant exoplanets. In addition, the “excess” short-timescale microlensing events—those that cannot be attributed to the distribution of stars and brown dwarfs—correspond to masses on the scale of $1 M_{\text{Earth}}$. Even if we assume that WISE 1534–1043 is an extremely young planet (~ 10 Myr) that has recently escaped and is still relatively bright, model predictions (Burrows et al. 1997) suggest a mass of $\sim 0.3 M_{\text{Jup}}$ ($\sim 100 M_{\text{Earth}}$), far more massive than the bodies causing the short-timescale microlensing events. Assuming an older age only drives this mass upward. Having a rare, “high” mass, escaped planet falling within 20 pc of the Sun appears to be unlikely.

4.4. Ultracold Stellar Remnant

Is it possible for WISE 1534–1043 to be a stellar remnant? Assuming a blackbody with a typical white dwarf radius of

~ 7000 km would require $T_{\text{eff}} \approx 1950$ K to match the W2 flux and distance measured for WISE 1534–1043. However, a 1950 K blackbody would have its peak flux near $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, which does not match the photometry of WISE 1534–1043. Although white dwarfs below ~ 4000 K have strong collision-induced absorption, reshaping their spectral energy distributions markedly away from a blackbody (Lenzuni et al. 1991), this cannot explain the colors seen in WISE 1534–1043 (e.g., Blouin et al. 2017.) Besides, theoretical models predict that it is not possible for a white dwarf to have cooled to this T_{eff} considering the age of the Milky Way (e.g., Calcaferro et al. 2018).

WISE 1534–1043 could be a more exotic, cold stellar remnant—a bare core stripped through ablation (Ray & Loeb 2017) and/or mass transfer (Hernández Santisteban et al. 2016). For it to exist as an isolated object now, it would have had to have been ripped from its ablating source through a gravitational encounter with a third object. Finding such a rare, ejected object within 20 pc of the Sun is highly improbable.

5. Conclusions

We have better constrained the $J - \text{ch2}$ color, measured a robust parallax, and derived absolute magnitudes for WISE 1534–1043. These results were obtained through new J -band imaging from Keck that fails to detect the object and even deeper F110W imaging from HST that reveals the source at $S/N \approx 5$. On the resultant color-color and color-magnitude diagrams, it falls in a region that contains no other known objects.












We conclude that the unique object WISE 1534–1043 is most likely a cold, very metal-poor brown dwarf—perhaps even the first Y-type subdwarf—given its red $J - \text{ch2}$ color, its high tangential velocity, comparison to the photometric signatures seen in other low-metallicity objects, and trends suggested by theoretical predictions at low Z and low T_{eff} . Verification, refutation, or further befuddlement should be possible via additional photometry and broad-wavelength spectroscopy from the James Webb Space Telescope.

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Facilities: HST (WFC3), Keck:I (MOSFIRE), WISE, NEOWISE

Software: WiseView (Caselden et al. 2018).

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