

# CWISE J105512.11+544328.3: A Nearby Y Dwarf Spectroscopically Confirmed with Keck/NIRES

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## Abstract

Y dwarfs, the coolest known spectral class of brown dwarfs, overlap in mass and temperature with giant exoplanets, providing unique laboratories for studying low-temperature atmospheres. However, only a fraction of Y dwarf candidates have been spectroscopically confirmed. We present Keck/NIRES near-infrared spectroscopy of the nearby ( $d \approx 6\text{--}8$  pc) brown dwarf CWISE J105512.11+544328.3. Although its near-infrared spectrum aligns best with the Y0 standard in the  $J$  band, no standard matches well across the full  $YJHK$  wavelength range. The CWISE J105512.11+544328.3  $\text{NH}_3\text{-}H = 0.427 \pm 0.0012$  and  $\text{CH}_4\text{-}J = 0.0385 \pm 0.0007$  absorption indices and absolute Spitzer [4.5] magnitude of  $15.18 \pm 0.22$  are also indicative of an early-Y dwarf rather than a late-T dwarf. CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 additionally exhibits the bluest Spitzer [3.6]–[4.5] color among all spectroscopically confirmed Y dwarfs. Despite this anomalously blue Spitzer color given its low luminosity, CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 does not show other clear kinematic or spectral indications of low metallicity. Atmospheric model comparisons yield a  $\log(g) \leq 4.5$  and  $T_{\text{eff}} \approx 500 \pm 150$  K for this source. We classify CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 as a Y0 (pec) dwarf, adding to the remarkable diversity of the Y-type population. JWST spectroscopy would be crucial to understanding the origin of this Y dwarf's unusual preference for low-gravity models and blue 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$  color.

*Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts:* Y dwarfs (1827); T dwarfs (1679); Brown dwarfs (185); Near infrared astronomy (1093)

*Supporting material:* data behind figure

## 1. Introduction

Over the past three decades, the development of increasingly sensitive infrared telescopes and detectors (e.g., Rieke 2009) has correspondingly led to the discovery of cooler, lower-luminosity classes of substellar objects. Most recently, NASA's Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE; Wright et al. 2010) has revealed the Y-type spectral class ( $T_{\text{eff}} \lesssim 500$  K; Cushing et al. 2011; Kirkpatrick et al. 2011), which extends to temperatures at least as low as  $\approx 250$  K (Luhman 2014).

Y dwarfs are particularly important in that their masses and temperatures overlap with those of giant exoplanets, providing ideal laboratories for studying atmospheric chemistry without the glare of a primary star (e.g., Leggett et al. 2019). However, there appears to be significant diversity among the Y dwarfs (e.g., Beichman et al. 2013; Leggett et al. 2017, 2021; Miles et al. 2020; Faherty et al. 2021; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). One manifestation of this diversity is the relatively large spread in absolute magnitudes near the spectral energy distribution's peak ( $\lambda \sim 4.5$   $\mu\text{m}$ ) at fixed 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$  color (see, e.g., Figure 18(c) of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Whether this diversity arises from fundamental differences in formation scenario (e.g., gravitational collapse of a molecular cloud versus exoplanet ejection), large sensitivity to atmospheric abundances (i.e., metallicity), cloud properties, viewing geometry (e.g., Vos



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et al. 2017), or multiplicity remains unknown. The diversity of Y dwarfs is perhaps not entirely surprising in light of the varied properties seen among our own solar system’s giant planets (e.g., Guillot 1999). JWST mid-infrared spectroscopy may rewrite our understanding of Y dwarfs and the T/Y boundary, but more examples and spectra of Y dwarfs are needed.

Here, we present new near-infrared spectroscopy of the brown dwarf CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 (hereafter W1055+5443). Though originally thought to be a T8 dwarf based on its Spitzer color, a recent parallax measurement (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021) has placed this object much closer to the Sun than previously anticipated, at a distance of only  $\sim 7$  pc. This nearby distance implies a very low luminosity, consistent with that of a Y-type brown dwarf (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). In this work, we compare our Keck/NIRES spectrum against spectral standards, confirming a Y-dwarf spectral classification for W1055+5443 in the near-infrared. The W1055+5443 near-infrared spectrum is anomalous, with a *J*-band peak characteristic of a Y0 dwarf but a *K*-band morphology reminiscent of low-gravity models and/or higher temperature. W1055+5443 thus adds to our evolving picture of Y-dwarf diversity.

In Section 2, we describe our Keck/NIRES spectroscopic observations and W1055+5443 *J*-band photometric detection newly extracted from archival imaging. In Section 3, we present our analysis of the W1055+5443 near-infrared spectrum, including the determination of its spectral type and atmospheric properties through brown dwarf standard comparisons, model fitting, and measurements of spectral indices. Finally, in Section 4, we synthesize our findings and discuss future avenues for exploring the unusual properties of W1055+5443, emphasizing the value of potential JWST observations.

## 2. Archival Data and New Observations

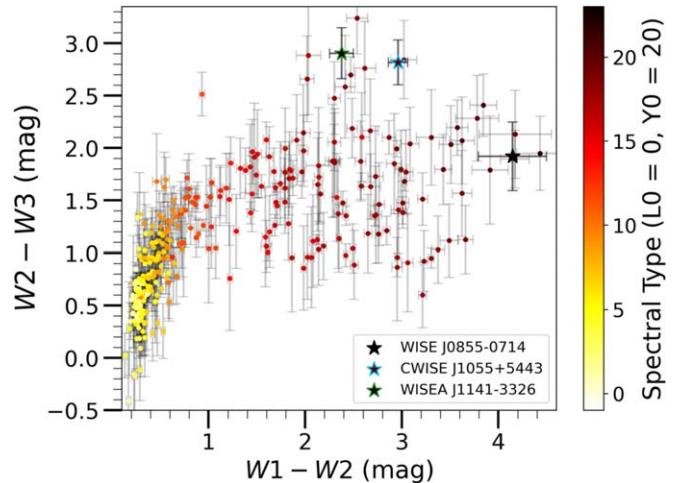
W1055+5443 was initially identified as a WISE galaxy or dwarf candidate by Griffith et al. (2012) and was later confirmed via its proper motion to be a nearby brown dwarf (Kuchner et al. 2017; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Griffith et al. (2012) measured a Spitzer ch1–ch2 color<sup>15</sup> of  $1.84 \pm 0.04$  mag, and Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) obtained a Spitzer-based parallax placing W1055+5443 surprisingly close to the Sun ( $\varpi_{\text{abs}} = 145.0 \pm 14.7$  mas;  $d = 6.9^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$  pc). Table 1 summarizes the relevant properties and photometry of W1055+5443 discussed throughout this paper. All magnitudes quoted throughout this work are in the Vega system unless specifically noted otherwise. All of the CatWISE2020 (Marocco et al. 2021) W1 and W2 magnitudes quoted in this work use the “*mpro\_pm*” columns.

To contextualize W1055+5443 within the population of known brown dwarfs, we generated multiple color–color, color–type, and color–magnitude diagrams (Figures 1–4). Figure 1 is a scatter plot of W2 – W3 color against W1 – W2 color, where the photometry is from CatWISE2020 (W1, W2), and AllWISE W3. Figure 1 shows that W1055+5443 has one of the reddest W2 – W3 colors among known brown dwarfs detected in all of W1, W2, and W3.

### 2.1. Spitzer Photometry

W1055+5443 was observed with Spitzer Space Telescope’s Infrared Array Camera (IRAC) instrument (Fazio et al. 2004;

<sup>15</sup> The Spitzer ch1 bandpass has a central wavelength of  $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ , and the Spitzer ch2 bandpass has a central wavelength of  $4.5 \mu\text{m}$ .



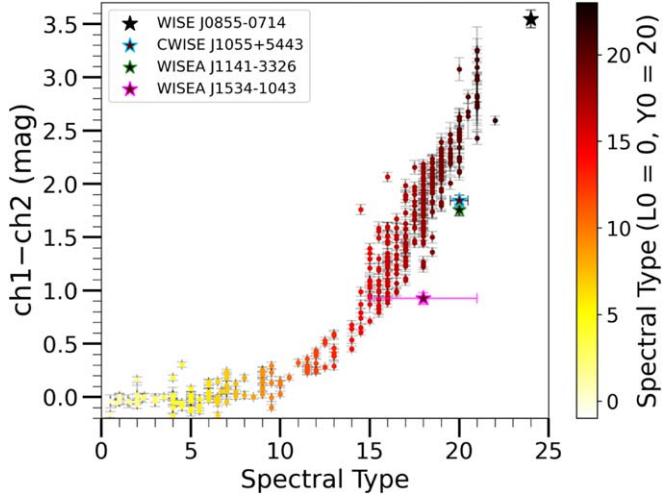
**Figure 1.** CatWISE2020 and AllWISE W2 – W3 color vs. CatWISE2020 W1 – W2 color for the LTY dwarfs in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) with CatWISE detections in W1 and W2 and AllWISE detections in W3. The blue star is W1055+5443, the green star is Y0 dwarf WISEA J114156.67–332635.5, and the black star is Y dwarf WISE 0855–0714 (Luhman 2014). The WISE 0855–0714 data point makes use of this object’s W3 detection reported in Leggett et al. (2017). We note that the W1 photometry of WISEA J114156.67–332635.5 is likely contaminated (resulting in an artificially blue W1 – W2 color), given that the AllWISE epoch and the Spitzer ch1 epoch for this source are similar (see Section 2.1 for discussion of the Spitzer ch1 contamination of this source).

**Table 1**  
CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 Properties and Photometry

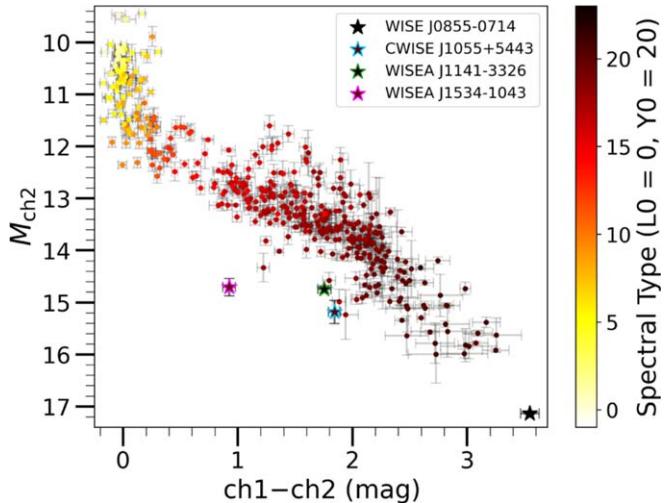
Properties		
Parameter	Value	References
$\mu_\alpha$ (mas $\text{yr}^{-1}$ )	$-1518.7 \pm 2.1$	2
$\mu_\delta$ (mas $\text{yr}^{-1}$ )	$-222.7 \pm 2.0$	2
$\mu_{\text{tot}}$ (mas $\text{yr}^{-1}$ )	$1534.9 \pm 2.9$	2
$\varpi_{\text{abs}}$ (mas)	$145.0 \pm 14.7$	2
$v_{\tan}$ ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ )	$50.2 \pm 5.2$	1
Sp. Type	$\text{Y0 (pec)} \pm 0.5$	1
$T_{\text{eff}}$ (K)	$500 \pm 150$	1
$\log(g)$ (cgs)	$\leq 4.5$	1
Photometry		
Parameter	Value	References
$J_{\text{MKO}}$ (mag)	$18.868 \pm 0.066$	1
$J_{\text{2MASS}}$ (mag)	$>18.84$	2
$H$ (mag)	$>18.02$	2
$Ks$ (mag)	$>16.81$	2
CatWISE2020 W1 (mag)	$17.332 \pm 0.082$	4
CatWISE2020 W2 (mag)	$14.371 \pm 0.018$	4
AllWISE W1 (mag)	$17.306 \pm 0.127$	3
AllWISE W2 (mag)	$14.366 \pm 0.044$	3
AllWISE W3 (mag)	$11.553 \pm 0.196$	3
Spitzer ch1 (mag)	$16.219 \pm 0.033$	2
Spitzer ch2 (mag)	$14.376 \pm 0.019$	2

**References.** (1) This work; (2) Kirkpatrick et al. 2021; (3) Cutri et al. 2013; (4) Marocco et al. (2021).

Werner et al. 2004) on multiple occasions, ranging from 2011 January to 2019 September (PI Kirkpatrick; PID 70062, 14224). There are many archival epochs of Spitzer/IRAC  $4.5 \mu\text{m}$  (ch2 a.k.a. [4.5]) imaging available, but only one epoch

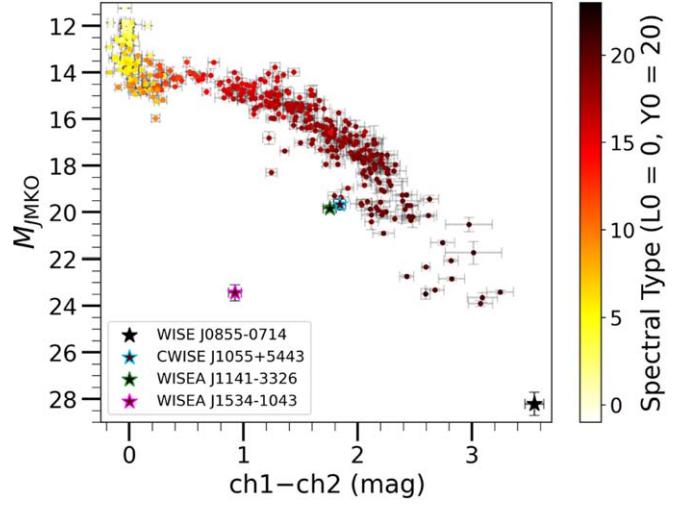


**Figure 2.** Spitzer ch1–ch2 color plotted against spectral type for the LTY dwarfs in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), where the blue star is W1055+5443, the purple star is WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 (a.k.a. The Accident; Meisner et al. 2020; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), the green star is WISEA J114156.67–332635.5, and the black star is Y dwarf WISE 0855–0714. Cases of objects with Spitzer limits rather than detections in ch1 and/or ch2 are excluded. See Section 3 for our spectral typing of W1055+5443.



**Figure 3.** Spitzer ch2 absolute magnitude ( $M_{\text{ch2}}$ ) plotted against Spitzer ch1–ch2 color for the LTY dwarfs in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), where the blue star is W1055+5443, the purple star is WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 (a.k.a. The Accident), the green star is WISEA J114156.67–332635.5, and the black star is Y dwarf WISE 0855–0714. Cases of objects with Spitzer limits rather than detections in ch1 and/or ch2 are excluded, as are dwarfs without parallax measurements available.

of Spitzer/IRAC 3.6  $\mu\text{m}$  (ch1 a.k.a. [3.6]) imaging available. The absolute ch2 magnitude of W1055+5443 ( $M_{\text{ch2}} = 15.18 \pm 0.22$ ) corresponds to a spectral type of Y0 to Y1, according to the polynomial relations of Kirkpatrick et al. (2021). However, the W1055+5443 Spitzer color of  $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2} = 1.84 \pm 0.04$  mag is exceptionally blue compared to any other Y dwarf. Among the Y0 or later dwarfs tabulated in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), only WISEA J114156.67–332635.5 has a slightly bluer color, with  $\text{ch1} - \text{ch2} = 1.755 \pm 0.041$  mag (see Figure 2). However, WISEA J114156.67–332635.5's peculiar ch1–ch2 color is attributed to contamination from a background source at its Spitzer ch1 observation epoch (Kirkpatrick et al. 2019, 2021). Thus, W1055+5443 has the



**Figure 4.**  $J$ -band absolute magnitude ( $M_{\text{JMKO}}$ ) plotted against Spitzer ch1–ch2 color for the LTY dwarfs in Kirkpatrick et al. (2021), where the blue star is W1055+5443, the purple star is WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 (a.k.a. The Accident), the green star is WISEA J114156.67–332635.5, and the black star is Y dwarf WISE 0855–0714. Cases of objects with Spitzer and/or  $J$ -band limits rather than detections are excluded, as are dwarfs without parallax measurements available. The WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 data point makes use of its Gemini  $J$ -band detection from Meisner et al. (2023).

bluest Spitzer ch1–ch2 color among spectroscopically confirmed Y dwarfs.<sup>16</sup>

To verify that the Spitzer [3.6] and [4.5] magnitudes for W1055+5443 are accurate, we scrutinized the Spitzer images of W1055+5443 and its surrounding sky region. There were seven ch2 imaging epochs during 2019, allowing us to view the sky location where W1055+5443 was previously located during the 2011 ch1 imaging epoch; no contaminating source is visible at that location in the 2019 ch2 data. There is only a single imaging epoch available in ch1, comprised of five individual exposures. In the third of five ch1 exposures, there is a cosmic ray nearby the W1055+5443 location, but this was removed via outlier rejection during construction of the mosaic used for ch1 photometry (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Any contaminant at the 2011 position of W1055+5443 would need to be an object that is not visible in any of the 2019 ch2 epochs or the relevant PanSTARRS1 images (Chambers et al. 2016), yet has significant ch1 flux. This scenario is implausible, so we conclude that the blue Spitzer ch1–ch2 color for W1055+5443 is accurate. As a further crosscheck on the W1055+5443 Spitzer ch1 magnitude, we used the Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) polynomials to predict a  $M_{\text{ch1}}$  value from our CatWISE2020  $M_{\text{W1}}$  measurement, which results in a prediction of  $M_{\text{ch1}} = 17.058 \pm 0.387$ . This is well within the uncertainty of our actual  $M_{\text{ch1}} = 17.026 \pm 0.221$  measurement, and we therefore conclude that the Spitzer ch1 magnitude is consistent with the CatWISE2020 W1 and AllWISE W1 magnitudes.

Using the ch1 and ch2 photometry, we can make several additional Spitzer-based comparisons of W1055+5443 against the population of brown dwarfs that also have ch1 and ch2 photometric detections available. Figure 3 shows ch2 absolute magnitude versus ch1–ch2 color. The combination of a

<sup>16</sup> We note that WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 (a.k.a. The Accident; Meisner et al. 2020; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), currently thought to be a metal-poor halo dwarf near the T/Y boundary, has a bluer Spitzer ch1–ch2 color than W1055+5443. However, no spectrum of WISEA J153429.75–104303.3 is available, and its temperature remains uncertain.

relatively blue ch1–ch2 color coupled with a faint  $M_{\text{ch2}}$  renders W1055+5443 an outlier compared to the overall brown dwarf locus, with its characteristics most closely corresponding to those of late-T and early-Y dwarfs. The broadband spectral energy distribution of W1055+5443 is unusual, casting doubt on any color-based photometric type estimates and underscoring the importance of spectroscopic classification (Section 3).

## 2.2. J-band Photometry

The area of sky containing W1055+5443 was imaged twice as part of the UKIRT Hemisphere Survey (UHS; Dye et al. 2017), once in 2016 and again in 2020. However, both of these frames were deprecated, and therefore *J*-band photometry of W1055+5443 was not included in either the UHS DR1 or DR2 catalog releases. Calibrated photometry for these observations was found through the WFCAM Science Archive in the supplementary UHSDetectionAll table, which contains extracted photometry for all UHS pawprints including deprecated detections. We found *J*-band Vega magnitudes of  $18.776 \pm 0.105$  mag and  $18.929 \pm 0.085$  mag for the 2016 and 2020 epochs, respectively. To obtain a final *J* magnitude for W1055+5443, we combined the 2016 and 2020 detection magnitudes using inverse-variance weighting, resulting in  $J = 18.868 \pm 0.066$  mag, which we report in Table 1.

With our UHS-based *J*-band magnitude for W1055+5443 in hand, we can plot a color–magnitude diagram of absolute *J*-band magnitude ( $M_{\text{JMKO}}$ ) versus ch1–ch2 color (Figure 4). Due to its combination of faint  $M_{\text{JMKO}}$  and relatively blue ch1–ch2 color, W1055+5443 deviates significantly from the brown dwarf locus. The  $M_{\text{JMKO}} = 19.67 \pm 0.25$  mag value for W1055+5443 would typically correspond to a spectral type of T9.5–Y0 (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Our *J*-band apparent magnitude implies a *J*–ch2 color of  $4.49 \pm 0.07$  mag for W1055+5443, which would typically correspond to a spectral type of  $\approx$ T9–T9.5 (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021).

## 2.3. Near-infrared Spectroscopy

We used the Near-Infrared Echelle Spectrometer (NIRES; Wilson et al. 2004) on the Keck II telescope on 2021 February 24 (UT) to obtain 0.94–2.45  $\mu\text{m}$  near-infrared spectra of W1055+5443. Keck/NIRES has a fixed instrument configuration with a 0''.55 slit producing spectral resolution  $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 2700$ . Conditions were clear with a seeing of 0''.5. The target was visible in the *K*-band slit-viewing camera and placed into the spectroscopic slit that was aligned with the parallactic angle. We obtained a set of  $5 \times 300$  s exposures in an ABABB nodding pattern along the slit over an airmass range of 1.2–1.3. The A0 V star HD 56385 ( $V = 8.1$  mag) was observed immediately afterward for flux calibration and telluric correction, and flat-field lamp exposures were obtained for pixel response calibration.

Data were reduced using a modified version of Spextool (Vacca et al. 2003; Cushing et al. 2004) following the standard procedure, which includes: pixel response calibration, wavelength calibration using sky OH emission lines, and spatial and spectral rectification using flat-field and telluric line exposures; optimal extraction of individual spectra from A-B pairwise subtracted frames; combination of these spectra with outlier masking; and telluric correction using the A0 V spectrum following Vacca et al. (2003). The reduced Keck/NIRES

spectrum smoothed to  $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 500$  is shown in Figure 5, with further comparisons to standards and atmospheric models in Figures 6 and 8.

## 3. Spectroscopic Analysis

Near-infrared spectral analysis is so far the most effective method for classifying late-T and early-Y dwarfs, as they are very faint in the optical. Transitioning from mid-T to late-T and early-Y spectral types, various features of the near-infrared spectrum change. Notably, the *J*-band peak between 1.2 and 1.4  $\mu\text{m}$  becomes narrower due to enhanced CH<sub>4</sub> absorption, the blue side of the *H*-band peak between 1.4 and 1.6  $\mu\text{m}$  becomes steeper to due a combination of greater NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>O absorption, and the *K* band beyond 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  becomes less pronounced due to increased H<sub>2</sub>O absorption.

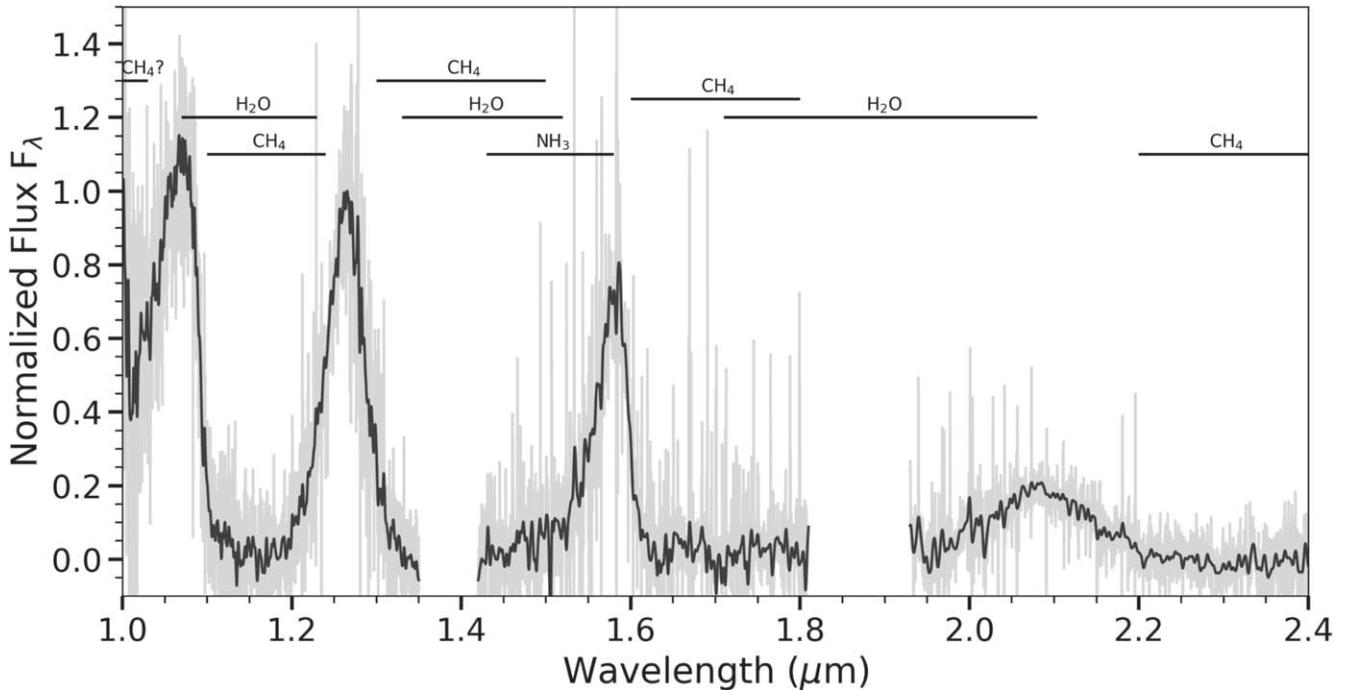
The near-infrared spectrum of W1055+5443 (Figure 5) exhibits deep CH<sub>4</sub> absorption in the *Y*, *J*, *H*, and *K* bands, noticeable NH<sub>3</sub> absorption in the *H* band, and strong H<sub>2</sub>O absorption between the *J/H* and *H/K* bands (see Burgasser et al. 2000 for a table of relevant near-infrared absorption features). The W1055+5443 spectrum shows *Y*, *J*, *H*, and *K* flux peaks that continuously decrease in peak amplitude. Additionally, W1055+5443 shows unusually high fluxes in the *Y*, *H*, and *K* bands, which do not align with the Y0 standard that fits quite well at *J* band (see Figure 6). The high W1055+5443 *K*-band amplitude and concavity resemble characteristics seen in mid-T dwarf standards, while the NH<sub>3</sub> absorption and steeper slope in the *H* band are typical of dwarfs with spectral types of T9 or later, as is the narrow *J* band.

The *Y*-band flux peak is anomalously high relative to the *J*-band peak, a characteristic not seen in T dwarfs and rarely observed in Y dwarfs. Typically, the *K*-band flux in Y dwarfs is almost entirely suppressed due to enhanced H<sub>2</sub> collision-induced absorption at higher gravity, but this is not the case for W1055+5443. The W1055+5443 spectrum displays a prominent potential absorption feature centered at 1.015  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is also observed in the near-infrared spectrum of WISEP 182831.08+265037.8, where it was tentatively attributed to CH<sub>4</sub> (Cushing et al. 2021). Due to these peculiarities, we conducted both individual dwarf and binary modeling analyses for W1055+5443 (see Section 3.3).

The unusual nature of W1055+5443’s spectrum calls for measurements of multiple spectral indices, comparison against standards, and comparison with models. W1055+5443 would benefit from additional *Y*, *H*, and *K* broadband photometric detections as crosschecks on the accuracy of the NIRES reduction’s relative flux calibration across spectral orders.

### 3.1. Spectral Classification

We compare the spectrum of W1055+5443 against late-T and early-Y brown dwarf spectral standards. The comparison is depicted in Figure 6, where W1055+5443 is overplotted along with spectral standards of type T7 and later. We utilized near-infrared spectra for the T7, T8, and T9 standards from the SPLAT SpeX prism library (Burgasser & the SPLAT Development Team 2017) as recommended by Kirkpatrick et al. (2010), providing data in the *Y*, *J*, *H*, and *K* bands. The spectrum of W1055+5443 was smoothed to a lower resolution, comparable to that of the standards. The Y0 and Y1 standards are drawn from Cushing et al. (2011) and Kirkpatrick



**Figure 5.** Keck/NIRES near-infrared spectrum for CWISE J105512.11+544328.3: original spectrum (gray) and 5 pixel smoothed spectrum (black). The spectrum is normalized to the  $J$ -band peak between 1.27 and 1.29  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(The data used to create this figure are available.)

et al. (2012) respectively, in which the Y0 and Y1 standards have data for the  $J$  and  $H$  bands.

By focusing on the  $J$  band as the most crucial factor for classification, we observed that the  $J$ -band peaks of T7 and T8 dwarf standards were significantly wider than that of W1055+5443. Whereas the T9 spectral standard's  $J$ -band peak has a base width slightly broader than our object's, the Y0 dwarf standard closely matches our object's entire  $J$ -band peak (with only a very slight difference in width). In contrast, the Y1 dwarf standard appears too narrow and slightly offset toward the red in the  $J$  band.

As previously mentioned, the  $Y$  band of W1055+5443 is unusual, with a higher peak flux than in the  $J$  band and a strong feature at 1.015  $\mu\text{m}$  that is possibly attributable to  $\text{CH}_4$ . Unfortunately, the Y0 and Y1 standards lack  $Y$ -band data for comparison. A  $Y$ -band spectral morphology like that of W1055+5443 is sometimes seen in the spectra of other Y0 dwarfs, whereas Y1 dwarfs have steeper slopes at  $Y$  band at  $\sim 1.05 \mu\text{m}$  (see Figures 9 and 11 of Schneider et al. 2015). This again argues for classification of W1055+5443 as a Y0 dwarf.

The  $H$ -band of W1055+5443 exhibits peculiar characteristics in terms of its high peak amplitude and its blue-side slope. A signature of the T/Y boundary is the enhanced imprint of  $\text{NH}_3$  absorption on the blue side of the  $H$ -band peak toward lower temperatures (e.g., Cushing et al. 2011). W1055+5443 displays a relatively high blue-side  $H$ -band slope similar to that expected for a Y0 dwarf. However, the higher  $H$ -band peak flux of W1055+5443 compared to all of the Figure 6 standards prevents us from drawing definitive spectral-typing conclusions from the  $H$ -band.

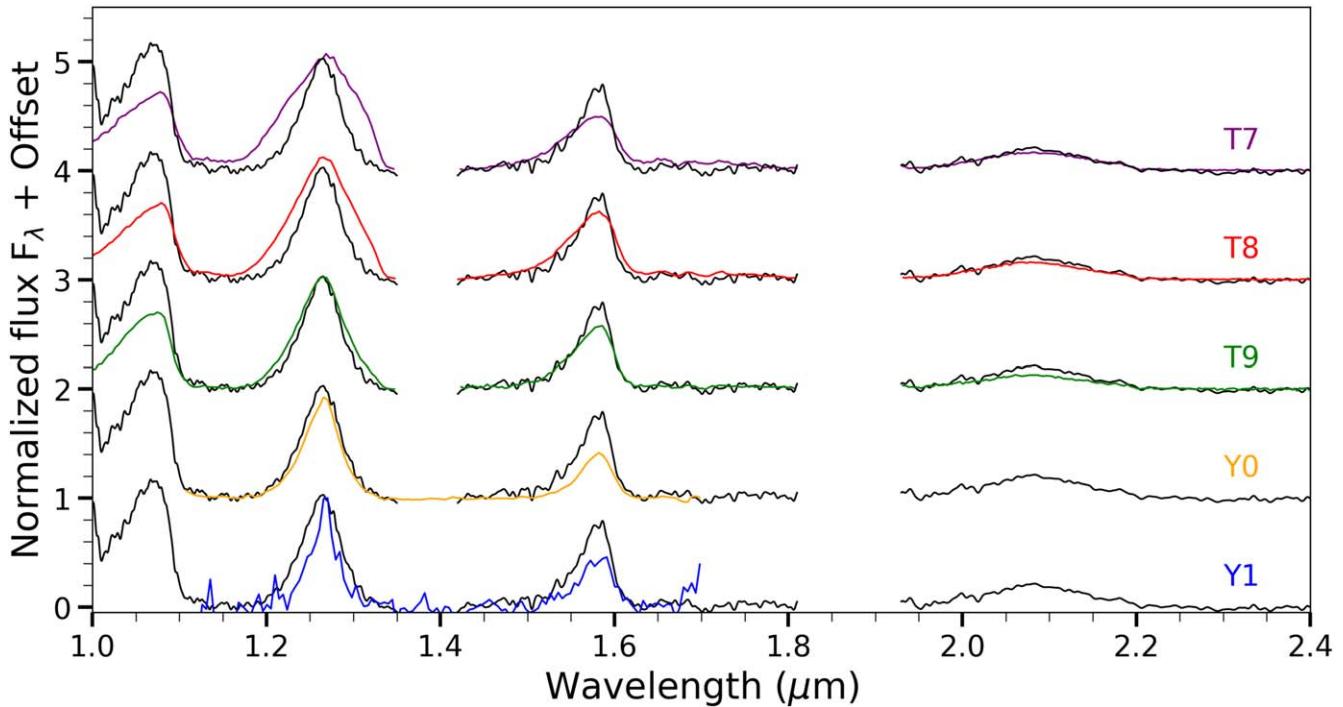
The  $K$ -band flux of W1055+5443 is surprisingly high. As temperature decreases in typical brown dwarfs, the  $K$ -band flux is expected to decrease relative to that of the  $J$  band and flatten

due to increased absorption by  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CH}_4$ , as seen from the T7 and later standards (Figure 6). However, the  $K$ -band spectrum of W1055+5443 appears better matched to that of a mid–late-T dwarf rather than a Y dwarf, yet it is still not a perfect match. While a very low gravity could help explain the elevated  $K$  band of W1055+5443 (Section 3.3), objects near the T/Y boundary are generally expected to be old in age, which seemingly would not align with the narrative of a low-gravity, and hence young, object. An alternative hypothesis could be that W1055+5443 is a binary, but this notion is deemed implausible upon further investigation in Section 3.3. Based on our comparisons against brown dwarf standards, we assign W1055+5443 a spectral type of Y0 (pec)  $\pm 0.5$ .

### 3.2. Spectral Index Measurements

Spectral index measurements play a crucial role in cases where spectra are challenging to interpret. Although visual classification methods are generally preferred over index-based classifications (as emphasized in Kirkpatrick et al. 2012), we find that spectral indices provide additional support for a Y0 classification in the case of W1055+5443. Table 2 presents all of our measured spectral indices for W1055+5443. Our spectrum covers the entire 1–2.4  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength range, enabling us to measure more indices than typically available for a Y dwarf (see Figure 7 of Cushing et al. 2011 for a visualization of the wavelength ranges contributing to these indices).

We measured several indices involving the  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K$  bands, including  $\text{NH}_3\text{-}H$ ,  $K/J$  (Delorme et al. 2008),  $W_J$  (Warren et al. 2007),  $\text{H}_2\text{O}\text{-}J$ ,  $\text{CH}_4\text{-}J$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}\text{-}H$ ,  $\text{CH}_4\text{-}H$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}\text{-}K$ ,  $\text{CH}_4\text{-}K$  (Burgasser et al. 2006), and the  $J$  narrow index (Mace et al. 2013). All of the indices support a classification later than T7, with a few specifically suggesting a classification of Y0.



**Figure 6.** Keck/NIRES near-infrared spectrum of CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 (black) plotted against spectral standards: T7 (Burgasser et al. 2006), T8 (Burgasser et al. 2004), T9 (Cushing et al. 2011), Y0 (Cushing et al. 2011), and Y1 (Kirkpatrick et al. 2012).

**Table 2**  
Spectral Indices of CWISE J105512.11+544328.3

Index	Value <sup>a</sup>	Corresponding Spectral Type <sup>b</sup>
NH <sub>3</sub> -H <sup>c</sup>	0.427 ± 0.0012	Y0
NH <sub>3</sub> -H <sup>d</sup>	0.741 ± 0.0012	Y0
CH <sub>4</sub> -J	0.0385 ± 0.0007	Y0
H <sub>2</sub> O-J	0.0168 ± 0.0029	>T8.5
CH <sub>4</sub> -H	0.0509 ± 0.0007	>T8.5
H <sub>2</sub> O-H	0.0944 ± 0.0019	>T8
J narrow	0.820 ± 0.0389	>T8
W <sub>J</sub>	0.298 ± 0.0030	>T7
K/J	0.234 ± 0.0003	...
H <sub>2</sub> O-K	0.289 ± 0.0010	...
CH <sub>4</sub> -K	0.0312 ± 0.0004	...

#### Notes.

<sup>a</sup> Values calculated using a Gaussian smoothing of  $\sigma = 5$  pixels.

<sup>b</sup> Corresponding spectral types from Cushing et al. (2011) and Kirkpatrick et al. (2012).

<sup>c</sup> Original NH<sub>3</sub>-H index from Delorme et al. (2008).

<sup>d</sup> New NH<sub>3</sub>-H index proposed in Martín et al. (2021).

Notably, the CH<sub>4</sub>-J index, which measures the decline of the red side of the J-band, strongly favors a Y0 dwarf classification, aligning with our visual inspection and matching the spectral index figures presented in Cushing et al. (2011).

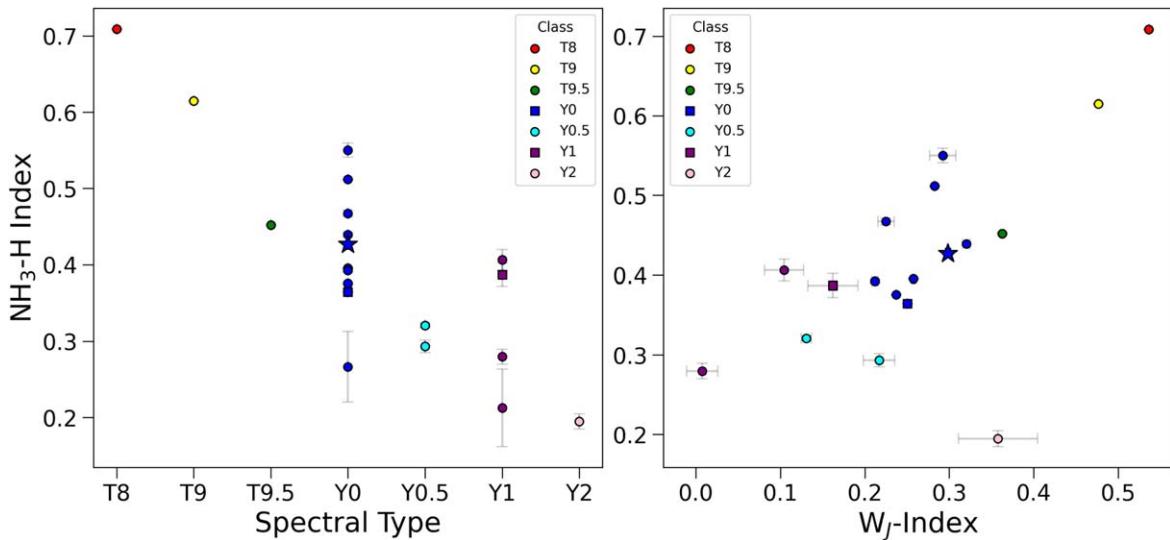
The NH<sub>3</sub>-H index is arguably the most critical index for classifying late-T and early-Y dwarfs. As temperature decreases below 600 K in brown dwarfs, ammonia absorption becomes more dominant and detectable in the blue side of the H-band peak. At temperatures below 350 K, atmospheric ammonia is predicted to begin condensing. Our NH<sub>3</sub>-H index measurement of  $0.427 \pm 0.0012$  for W1055+5443 aligns with expectations for an early-Y dwarf. To visualize the NH<sub>3</sub>-H

index as a function of spectral class near the T/Y boundary, we plotted the NH<sub>3</sub>-H index of eighteen T8-Y2 dwarfs from Schneider et al. (2015) in the left panel of Figure 7, along with our NH<sub>3</sub>-H index calculated for W1055+5443 (see Figure 2 of Cushing et al. 2021 for an expanded spectral type range). Although there is a fair amount of scatter for the Y0 and Y1 dwarfs, a clear slope is seen from T8 to Y2, and the position of W1055+5443 most closely corresponds to a type of Y0.

The best method of measuring NH<sub>3</sub> in near-infrared brown dwarf spectra remains a subject of ongoing work, with some measurements of NH<sub>3</sub> being performed at  $\approx 1.5$ – $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ . A new approach focusing on the 1.5– $1.61 \mu\text{m}$  wavelength range, derived in Martín et al. (2021) based on simulated spectra, offers a potentially improved mapping from spectral index to spectral type (see Figure 2 of Martín et al. 2021). Using this method, we obtain NH<sub>3</sub>-H =  $0.741 \pm 0.0012$  (Martín et al. 2021 convention), closely aligning with spectral type Y0.

Another valuable index for T/Y classification is the W<sub>J</sub> index, which probes the ammonia and methane absorption between 1.18 and  $1.285 \mu\text{m}$ . By itself, the W<sub>J</sub> index does not offer major insights into the spectral type of W1055+5443, suggesting only a spectral type later than T7. However, when compared with the NH<sub>3</sub>-H index as discussed in Delorme et al. (2008), we observe a strong correlation between W<sub>J</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>-H. To illustrate this correlation, we plotted NH<sub>3</sub>-H against W<sub>J</sub> for W1055+5443 and the eighteen aforementioned T8-Y2 dwarfs (right panel of Figure 7). While there is significant scatter in the location of Y0 dwarfs, our object's position is reasonably centered within the data points belonging to other Y0 dwarfs, further supporting its classification as Y0.

As for other spectral indices such as H<sub>2</sub>O-J, CH<sub>4</sub>-H, H<sub>2</sub>O-H, J narrow, K/J, H<sub>2</sub>O-K, and CH<sub>4</sub>-K, they either lack sufficient prior literature measurements for objects near the T/Y boundary or their trends do not provide a clear indication of



**Figure 7.** Eighteen T8 to Y2 dwarfs from Schneider et al. (2015) plotted with W1055+5443 (blue star). Left panel: Delorme et al. (2008)  $\text{NH}_3\text{-H}$  index vs. spectral type. Right panel: Delorme et al. (2008)  $\text{NH}_3\text{-H}$  index plotted against  $W_j$  index. In both panels, spectral type defines each data point's color and square symbols are spectral standards.

spectral type beyond the mid–late-T regime. As measurements and spectra of brown dwarfs improve in the future, these indices may become more valuable in the evaluation of spectral types and properties of extremely cold brown dwarfs.

### 3.3. Model Comparisons

To understand the physical properties of W1055+5443, such as effective temperature, gravity, and metallicity, we compared its near-infrared spectrum to various LOWZ models (Meisner et al. 2021) and Sonora Bobcat models (Marley et al. 2021), both of which incorporate low temperatures and low metallicities. The original LOWZ models cover a grid with parameters sampled as follows:  $-2.5 \leq [\text{m}/\text{H}] \leq +1.0$  in steps of 0.25 and 0.5,  $500 \text{ K} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 1600 \text{ K}$  in steps of 50 K and 100 K,  $3.5 \leq \log(g) \leq 5.25$  (with  $g$  in cgs) in steps of 0.25 and 0.5, three C/O values with  $0.1 \leq \text{C/O} \leq 0.85$ , and three  $K_{zz}$  values with  $-1 \leq \log(K_{zz}) \leq 10$ . We also incorporated an extension of the LOWZ models (M. Line 2023, private communication), which continues the original grid to lower temperatures of 400, 375, 350, 325, and 300 K. To identify the best-fit model of W1055+5443, we compared its near-infrared spectrum to all 8582 LOWZ models using the standard  $\chi^2$  metric. During fitting, each model spectrum was initially normalized to unity at its  $J$ -band peak, and subsequently the overall normalization of each model at its  $J$ -band peak was treated as a free parameter between 0.3 and 3.0, following Meisner et al. (2021).

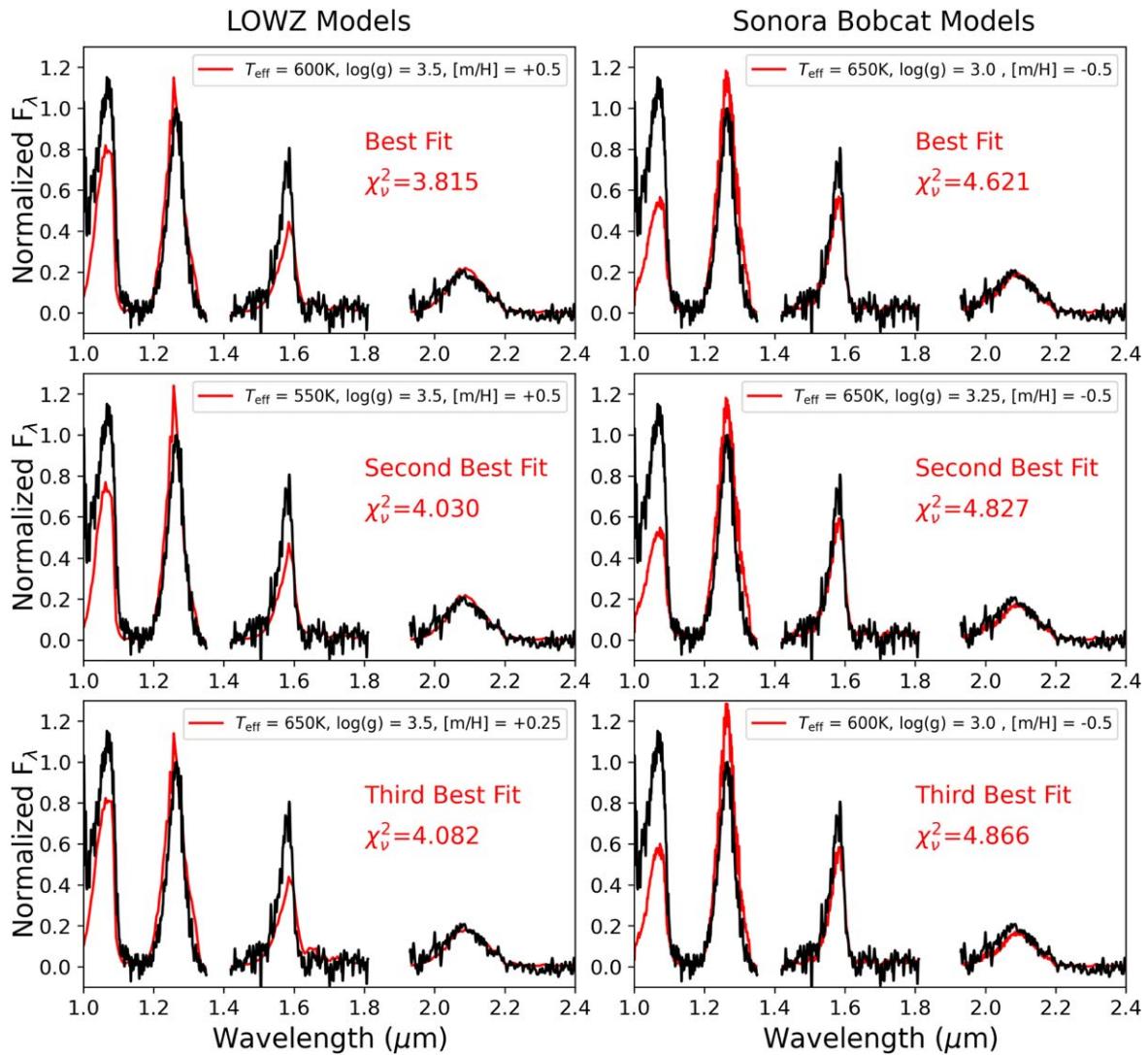
The left column of Figure 8 shows our three best-fitting LOWZ models for W1055+5443. All three best-fitting LOWZ models have an eddy diffusion  $\log(K_{zz}) = 2.0$  and subsolar C/O = 0.1. All three best-fit LOWZ models have the lowest available  $\log(g) = 3.5$ , which does not match expectations for an anticipated old-age Y dwarf. Two of the best-fit models prefer a supersolar metallicity ( $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = +0.5$ ), while the third one indicates a slightly supersolar metallicity ( $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = +0.25$ ), in contrast to the subsolar C/O ratio.

The  $T_{\text{eff}}$  values of 600, 550, and 650 K for the three best-fitting LOWZ models are higher than expected for a Y dwarf. While the LOWZ models fit relatively well in the  $J$  and  $K$  bands, they consistently fail to match the  $Y$  and  $H$  bands. To investigate these

discrepancies, we performed model comparisons with varying temperatures restricted to individual bands, revealing that the  $Y$  and  $J$  bands are better matched with lower-temperature models ( $400 \text{ K} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 550 \text{ K}$ ), while the  $H$  and  $K$  bands align better with higher-temperature models ( $700 \text{ K} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 850 \text{ K}$ ). When fitting for LOWZ models that best match at the  $J$  band, the most important band in our visual classification process (Section 3.1), we find that temperatures between 500 and 600 K fit best. No single LOWZ model offers a satisfactory fit to all bands.

To potentially find a better-fitting model, we also pursued comparisons against the Sonora Bobcat grid (Marley et al. 2021). These models have the following parameters:  $3.0 \leq \log(g) \leq 5.5$  (with  $g$  in cgs) and  $200 \text{ K} \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 2400 \text{ K}$ . Steps in  $T_{\text{eff}}$  vary from 25 to 100 K and steps in  $\log(g)$  are 0.25 or 0.5. Models are provided for  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5, 0.0$ , and  $+0.5$ . We chose Sonora Bobcat models because they offer a broader range of gravities and more  $T_{\text{eff}}$  gradations between 300 and 600 K, the temperature range we expect for W1055+5443 given its near-infrared spectral classification. Like the LOWZ models, we compared the Sonora Bobcat spectra to W1055+5443 using a standard  $\chi^2$  metric and a free overall multiplicative normalization parameter for each model. The Sonora Bobcat fitting results are presented in the right-hand column of Figure 8. We note that the Sonora Bobcat and LOWZ models may differ in methane line lists, possibly resulting in different metallicity and model results. Both model grids are cloudless and under chemical equilibrium.

The best three Sonora Bobcat fits indicate  $T_{\text{eff}} = 650 \text{ K}$  and  $600 \text{ K}$ ,  $\log(g) = 3.0$  and  $3.25$ , and  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5$ . The temperatures are higher than we anticipate for a Y dwarf, but this can be attributed to the  $H$  and  $K$  bands, which drag the preferred  $T_{\text{eff}}$  higher relative to the  $Y$  and  $J$  bands. As with the LOWZ models, none of the Sonora Bobcat models fit all the spectral features of W1055+5443 well. The best-fitting Sonora Bobcat models show better fits in the  $J$  and  $H$  bands, while the best-fitting LOWZ models provide superior fits for the  $Y$  and  $K$  bands. Some of these differences may arise from the fact that the LOWZ models do not offer gravities below 3.5, while the Sonora Bobcat models extend to  $\log(g)$  values of 3.0.



**Figure 8.** Comparison of the W1055+5443 near-infrared spectrum normalized between 1.27 and 1.29  $\mu\text{m}$  (black) vs. various fitted models (red). The left models are the top three best-fitting LOWZ models from Meisner et al. (2021). The right models are the top three best-fitting Sonora Bobcat models from Marley et al. (2021). Both of these model grids explore multiple values of  $T_{\text{eff}}$ ,  $\log(g)$ , and  $[\text{m}/\text{H}]$ . The LOWZ models shown have  $\log(K_{zz}) = 2.0$ , while the Sonora Bobcat models are not parameterized in terms of  $K_{zz}$ .

Interestingly, for both model grids employed, the lowest-gravity models consistently fit W1055+5443 the best. This is quite unexpected for an extremely cold brown dwarf, which we would typically assume to be older in age. If even lower-gravity models were available, they could perhaps result in yet better fits to the W1055+5443 spectrum. Additionally, we checked the Lacy & Burrows (2023) cloudy and cloudless equilibrium and disequilibrium chemistry models intended for Y dwarfs using our same  $\chi^2$  procedure and found no significantly improved fit. Based on our model analysis, we tentatively assign W1055+5443 a  $\log(g) \leq 4.5$ . However, our results indicate that no single model (among those we utilized) can perfectly fit all the spectral features of W1055+5443; further investigation is needed to better elucidate this anomalous object's physical properties.

### 3.3.1. Binary Modeling

In instances where the relatively short wavelength portion of a brown dwarf system's spectrum seems to favor a different type/temperature than its relatively long-wavelength portion, it

is natural to suspect binarity (e.g., Bardalez Gagliuffi et al. 2014). We therefore investigated whether it is possible to better explain the W1055+5443 spectrum as a superposition of two model spectra rather than as a single brown dwarf. We limited our binarity analysis to component models below 700 K, as individual dwarf models above this temperature are too wide in the  $J$  band to result in any high-quality binary model of W1055+5443.

We performed a comparison against 5460 Sonora Bobcat model combinations with  $T_{\text{eff}} < 700$  K and varying  $\log(g)$ . Because  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5$  provided the best fit for individual Sonora Bobcat models (and due to computational constraints), we kept the metallicity fixed at  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5$ . None of the model combinations matched the spectrum of W1055+5443 very well. As a result, we conclude that W1055+5443 is not part of a brown dwarf binary system with component properties in the parameter space that we tested ( $300 \leq T_{\text{eff}} < 700$  K,  $3.0 \leq \log(g) \leq 5.25$ ,  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5$ ). An L dwarf companion is implausible because it would require the system to have, for instance, a W2 apparent mag at least  $\sim 3+$  magnitudes brighter

than we observe given the W1055+5443 distance of  $\sim 7$  pc (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). Even a typical T8 dwarf ( $T_{\text{eff}} \approx 700$  K) at the trigonometric distance of W1055+5443 would be expected to yield an apparent W2 magnitude  $> 1$  mag brighter than observed (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021).

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. $T_{\text{eff}}$ and Spectral Type Polynomials

Given our imperfect model fitting results for W1055+5443, we considered additional options for estimating quantities such as its effective temperature and spectral type, as a matter of due diligence. We employ the polynomial relations from Kirkpatrick et al. (2019, 2021), which allow us to obtain spectral type and temperature estimates from absolute magnitudes and colors.

We performed polynomial spectral type estimates for W1055+5443 using the following inputs:  $M_{\text{ch}2}$ ,  $M_{\text{ch}1}$ ,  $M_J$ ,  $J-\text{ch}2$ , and  $\text{ch}1-\text{ch}2$ . We find the following results:  $M_{\text{ch}2}$ :  $Y0.4 \pm 1.3$ ,  $M_{\text{ch}1}$ :  $T9.8 \pm 0.9$ ,  $M_J$ :  $T9.6 \pm 0.5$ ,  $J-\text{ch}2$ :  $T9.1 \pm 0.5$ , and  $\text{ch}1-\text{ch}2$ :  $T8.0 \pm 1.3$ . These results are reasonably consistent with our  $Y0$  (pec)  $\pm 0.5$  spectral classification (Section 3.1). The photometric type estimate based on  $\text{ch}1-\text{ch}2$  color is notably discrepant with our spectroscopic classification, which is not surprising, given W1055+5443's outlier status in Figure 2.

Similarly, polynomial relations allow us to estimate  $T_{\text{eff}}$  from spectral type,  $M_{\text{W}2}$ ,  $M_{\text{ch}2}$ , and  $\text{ch}1-\text{ch}2$ . Using  $Y0 \pm 0.5$  as the spectral type input, we would expect  $T_{\text{eff}} = 420.2 \pm 142.7$  K. The central  $T_{\text{eff}}$  estimates from  $M_{\text{W}2}$  and  $M_{\text{ch}2}$  are slightly lower, yielding  $T_{\text{eff}} = 395.9 \pm 73.4$  K and  $T_{\text{eff}} = 393.0 \pm 76.6$  K, respectively. Finally, we find that the object's anomalously blue  $\text{ch}1-\text{ch}2$  color yields an estimate of  $T_{\text{eff}} = 660.2 \pm 83.2$  K, which aligns better with the upper end of our best-fit temperatures derived via model fits. Combining the modeling results and polynomial calculations, we assign a rather uncertain  $T_{\text{eff}} = 500 \pm 150$  K for W1055+5443.

### 4.2. Kinematics and Age

We used an updated version of the BANYAN  $\Sigma$  tool (Gagné et al. 2018) to determine whether W1055+5443 may be a member of a known nearby young association. The BANYAN  $\Sigma$  tool includes spatial-kinematic models for several nearby young associations (originally 27 such groups), and allows users to determine whether a star is a likely member of these groups based on the observed kinematic measurements, with a Bayesian model selection method. The tool allows to determine membership probabilities with missing parallax or radial velocity, and in such cases the marginalization integrals are solved analytically. In our use case, W1055+5443 benefits from a parallax (see Table 1), therefore only the marginalization integral on the radial velocity was involved. We used an updated set of models in BANYAN  $\Sigma$  (J. Gagné et al. 2023, in preparation), which includes more recently discovered associations such as the  $\mu$  Tau association (Gagné et al. 2020) and the Crius associations of Moranta et al. (2022), as well as open clusters at distances up to 500 pc from the Sun.

We find that W1055+5443 obtains a 98.2% membership probability in Crius 197, with an optimal distance of  $6.60 \pm 0.07$  pc, and an optimal radial velocity of  $7.2 \pm 0.7$  km s $^{-1}$ . These quantities represent the values that would optimize the membership probability (not including the parallax measurement for the former), but measured values slightly outside

of these range do not guarantee nonmembership, because the Crius 197 model spans  $0.8$  km s $^{-1}$  in  $UVW$  space and 19 pc in  $XYZ$  space. We find that W1055+5443 falls at a distance of 23.2 pc from the center of the  $XYZ$  projection of the BANYAN  $\Sigma$  model, and at 1.9 km s $^{-1}$  from the center of its  $UVW$  projection. These numbers are indicative of a very good kinematic match to the model, but do not indicate that 98.2% of such candidates would be real members, because the BANYAN  $\Sigma$  Bayesian probabilities are normalized to obtain a recovery rate (true positives) of 90% with a selection cut of  $>90\%$  membership probabilities for convenience with all-sky searches. Obtaining a radial velocity measurement for W1055+5443 would be useful to corroborate its possible membership (this would require using JWST, given its faintness), but even if the radial velocity matches that of Crius 197, the contamination rate of the group itself and its physical nature still need to be established with care.

Crius 197 is a nearby candidate moving group discovered by Moranta et al. (2022) with the HDBSCAN clustering method (Campello et al. 2013) applied on a nearby sample of Gaia DR2 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2018) stars with full kinematics. The initial group contained 10 stars, but it was not part of the sample that was studied in more detail by Moranta et al. (2022), because the median absolute deviation of its membership distribution across the Galactic coordinate  $Z$  was measured at 19.9 pc, which is above the 15 pc threshold based on typical nearby associations.

A preliminary analysis based on the TESS (Ricker et al. 2014) rotation periods of the Crius 197 members yields an estimated age of  $180 \pm 9$  Myr, mostly constrained by the five members LP 276–29 A, PM J11214–2645, PM J11591–7616, LP 845–14, and PM J08355–2200 (L. Moranta et al. 2023, in preparation), but the group also contains two members that appear to be outliers in the rotation period–color sequence (HIP 42333,  $P_{\text{rot}} \approx 8$  days, i.e.,  $\approx 670$  Myr; and HD 80622,  $P_{\text{rot}} \approx 12$  days, i.e.,  $\gtrsim 1$  Gyr). It is still unclear whether those stars are simply chance interlopers to the association or if they indicate that Crius 197 is a heterogeneous population.

If we assume that W1055+5443 has an age of  $\approx 180$  Myr with an estimated  $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/L_{\text{Sun}}) = -6.0 \pm 0.1$  (based on the method of Filippazzo et al. 2015 applied to the data in Table 1), we estimate that it would have a mass of about  $4\text{--}6 M_{\text{Jup}}$ , well within the planetary-mass regime. However, we consider this a tentative assessment that requires future confirmation.

### 4.3. Conclusion

We have presented photometric and spectroscopic analyses of CWISE J105512.11+544328.3 incorporating archival survey photometry, literature photometry, literature astrometry, and new follow-up near-infrared spectroscopy from Keck/NIRES. We find that W1055+5443 best matches the  $Y0$  spectral standard, in particular in the  $J$  band, but it does not match well with any brown dwarf standard across the full 1–2.4  $\mu\text{m}$  wavelength range available from NIRES. Oddly, the  $K$  band of W1055+5443 aligns well with that of mid–late-T dwarfs; binarity is unlikely as a potential explanation for the later spectral types favored at  $YJ$ , compared to the earlier spectral types favored at  $HK$ . Our W1055+5443 spectrum shows strong ammonia absorption plus methane and water absorption in the  $H$  band consistent with a Y-type classification, though the W1055+5443  $H$ -band peak amplitude is anomalously high.  $\text{NH}_3-H$  and  $\text{CH}_4-J$  spectral indices point to a  $Y0$  classification, while other indices are all consistent with a

type later than T7. We assign W1055+5443 a spectral type of Y0 (pec)  $\pm 0.5$ .

Our investigation of W1055+5443's physical properties using LOWZ and Sonora Bobcat atmospheric models finds that no such model fits the entirety of W1055+5443's near-infrared spectrum well. The best-fitting Sonora Bobcat models all have subsolar metallicities of  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = -0.5$  and very low gravities of  $3.0 \leq \log(g) \leq 3.25$ . These Sonora Bobcat models fit the  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K$  bands reasonably well, but not the  $Y$  band. The best-fitting LOWZ models favor supersolar metallicities of  $[\text{m}/\text{H}] = +0.25$  or  $+0.5$  and low gravities of  $\log(g) = 3.5$ , matching the  $Y$ -band data better than the Sonora Bobcat models, though still far from perfectly. We are unable to effectively assign W1055+5443 a metallicity, but we tentatively assign a  $\log(g) \leq 4.5$ . Considering a combination of spectroscopic model fits and photometric estimates, we assign W1055+5443 an uncertain temperature of  $T_{\text{eff}} = 500 \pm 150$  K.

W1055+5443 has the bluest Spitzer ch1–ch2 color of any spectroscopically confirmed Y dwarf, and it is also a modest photometric outlier along a number of axes (see Figures 1–4). Recent studies have suggested that the combination of relatively blue Spitzer ch1–ch2 color and extremely cold temperature may be characteristic of low metallicity (in particular, see Figure 7 of Meisner et al. 2021 and Figure 2 of Kirkpatrick et al. 2021). However, spectroscopic and kinematic considerations do not particularly favor low metallicity as the explanation for W1055+5443's anomalous properties. Although the Sonora Bobcat models suggest low metallicity for W1055+5443, LOWZ models prefer the opposite. The pronounced  $K$ -band concavity of our W1055+5443 spectrum stands in contrast to the flattened  $K$  band that would be expected for an extremely cold and low-metallicity dwarf (e.g., Zhang et al. 2019), and the very low gravities indicated by both sets of models employed are opposite of high-gravity expectations for an old, low-metallicity dwarf. The W1055+5443 tangential velocity of  $\approx 50$  km s $^{-1}$  is high relative to the solar neighborhood median value for brown dwarfs (Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), but not large enough to strongly indicate thick disk or halo membership (Faherty et al. 2009).

#### 4.4. Potential Future Observations of W1055+5443

JWST spectroscopic and photometric observations of W1055+5443 would add to JWST's growing legacy of uncovering the remarkable diversity of Y dwarfs (e.g., Faherty et al. 2021; Beiler et al. 2023). JWST NIRSpec (Jakobsen et al. 2022) G395H spectroscopy would determine the radial velocity of W1055+5443 to within a few km s $^{-1}$  or better, completing W1055+5443's kinematic profile and definitively revealing whether it is a member of the Milky Way's thin versus thick disk population, the Cris 197 (candidate) moving group, or Galactic halo. G395H spectroscopy would also provide a wealth of molecular absorption features from which metallicity could be gauged in detail. NIRSpec low-resolution spectroscopy filling in the complete  $\sim 0.6\text{--}5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  wavelength range would help to verify the anomalous near-infrared spectral morphology of W1055+5443 given the difficulties inherent in stitching together different orders of ground-based spectra, and it could also enable retrievals by providing signal-to-noise ratios higher than those available from NIRES. The addition of MIRI (Rieke et al. 2015) low-resolution spectroscopy from 5 to  $14\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  plus a few MIRI photometric data points out to  $21\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

would enable an accurate bolometric luminosity and hence temperature determination for W1055+5443 (Cushing et al. 2021), which is particularly crucial for this unique Y dwarf given its color outlier status that leads to discrepant photometric temperature estimates.

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*Facilities:* WISE, Keck:II.

*Software:* SPLAT (Burgasser & the SPLAT Development Team 2017), WiseView (Caselden et al. 2018), WSA (Hambly et al. 2008).

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