

# Weather Report on Ross 458c

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**September 4, 2025**



**STScI** | SPACE TELESCOPE  
SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Image Credit: ESO-I.  
Crossfield-N. Risinger

## L/T Transition



L Dwarfs  
> 1000 Known  
Surface Temp:  
1500K - 3000 K  
Pottery Kilns  
Highest Setting



T Dwarfs  
> 500 Known  
Surface Temp:  
500 K - 1500 K  
Lava Flows to  
Conventional Ovens

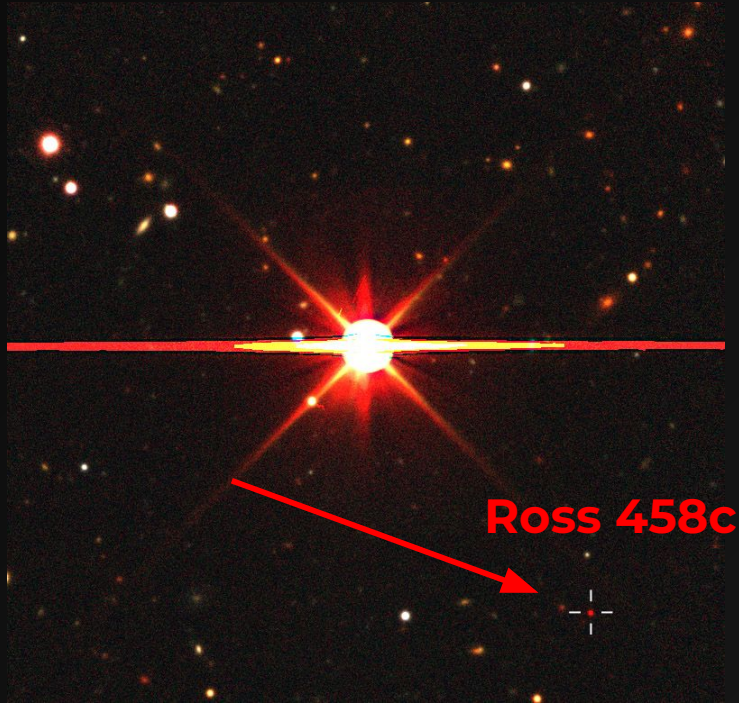
## T/Y Transition



Y Dwarfs  
~17 Known  
Surface Temp:  
250 K - 500 K  
Warm sunny day to a  
cold North Pole day

# Ross 458c

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T-dwarf companion to binary M-dwarf primary system:

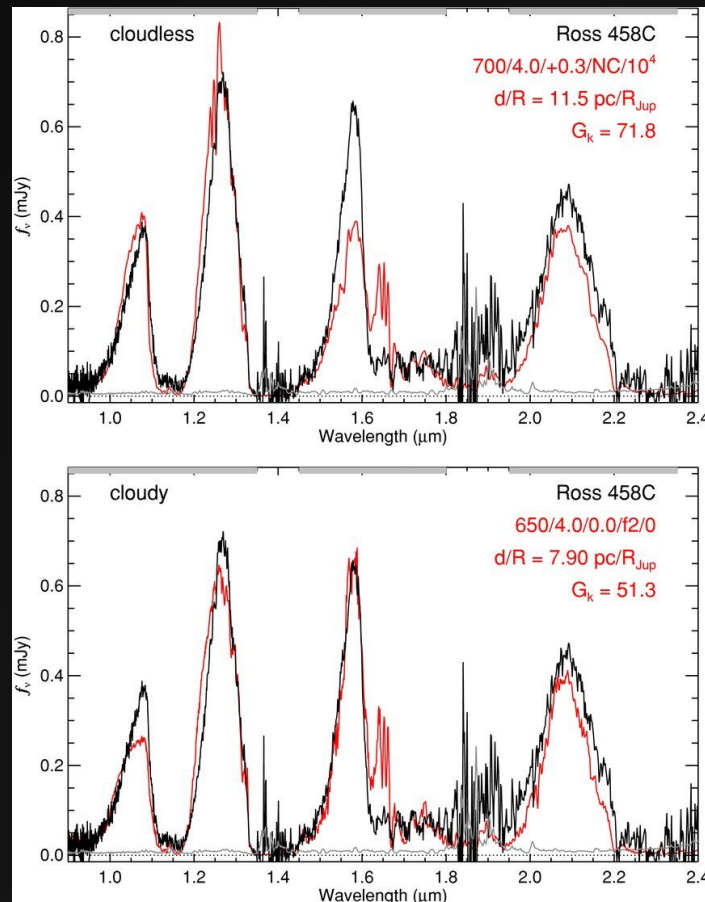
- Distance  $\sim 11$  pc, Separation  $\sim 1200$  AU, Age **200-800 Myr**
- **T8** spectral type ( **$\sim 700$  K**), Mass **9-16  $M_{\text{Jup}}$**

Image Credit: Legacy Surveys / D.Lang  
(Perimeter Institute)

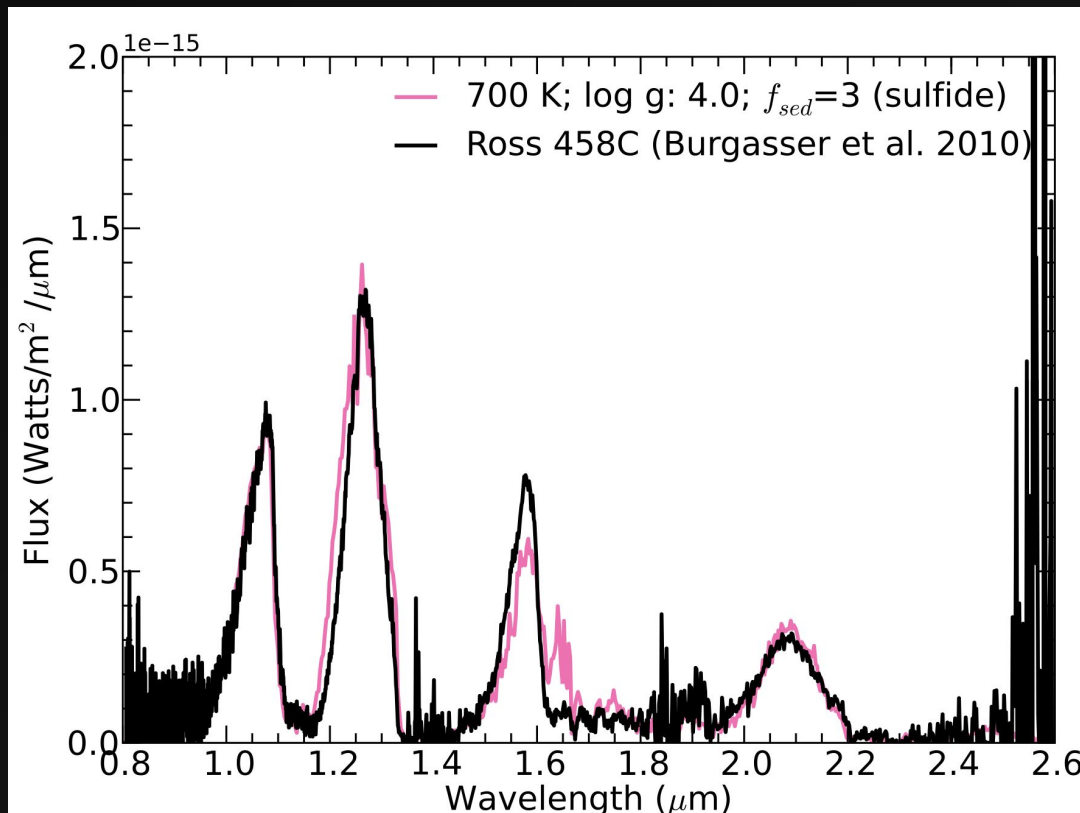
**We should *expect* this object to be cloudless...**

# Modeling Woes

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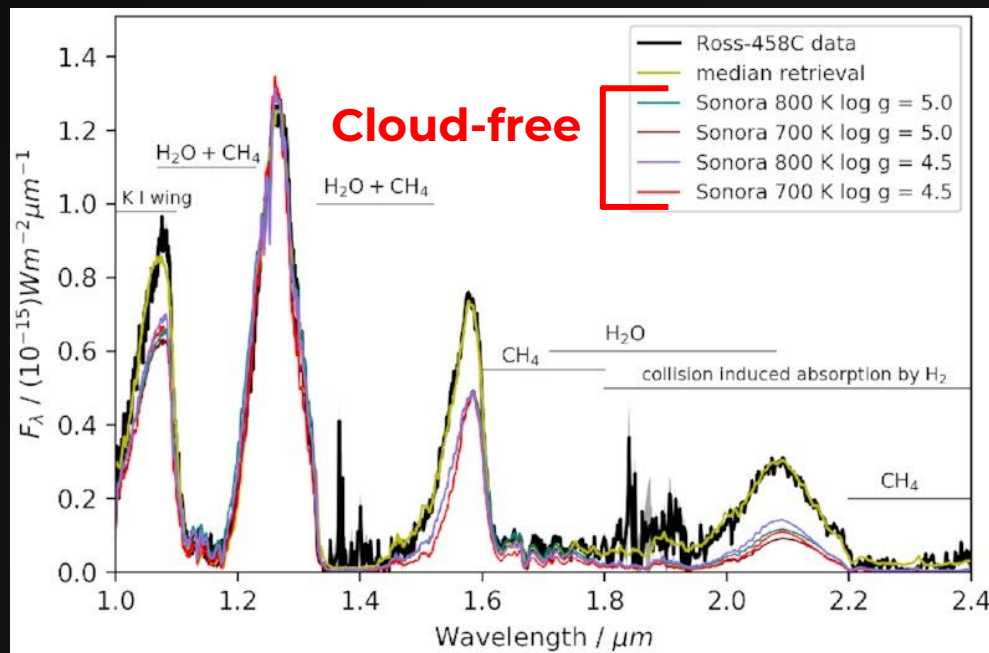


Burgasser et al. 2010



Morley et al. 2012

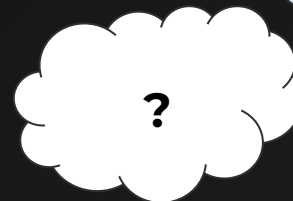
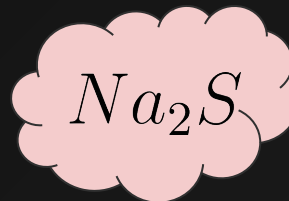




Gaarn et al. 2023

# Is Ross 458c cloudy?

Mostly ~~Clear~~ Skies →

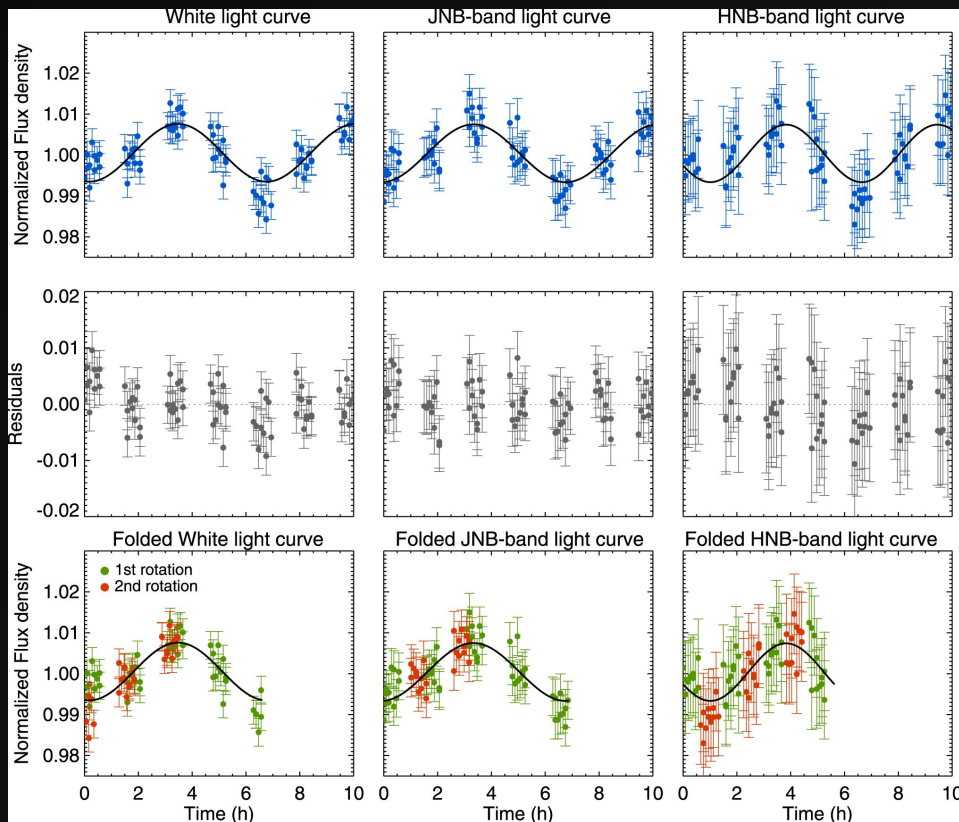




**More excitement...**

# Variability of Ross 458c (w/ HST)

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WFC3/G141 (1.05-1.7  $\mu\text{m}$ )

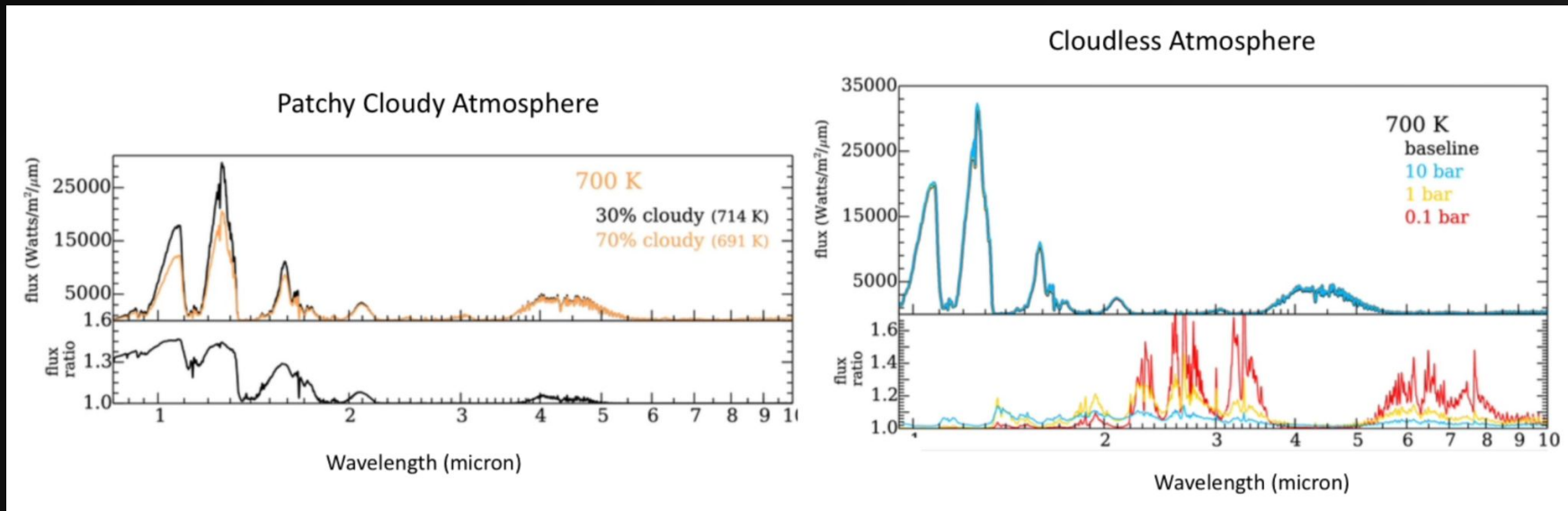
- Amplitude  **$\sim 2\%$**
- Period  **$6.75 \pm 1.58$  hr**

Manjavacas et al. 2019

# What is driving the variability on Ross 458c?\*

# Model Predictions

Analysis of wavelength-dependent amplitudes are key to uncovering present mechanisms



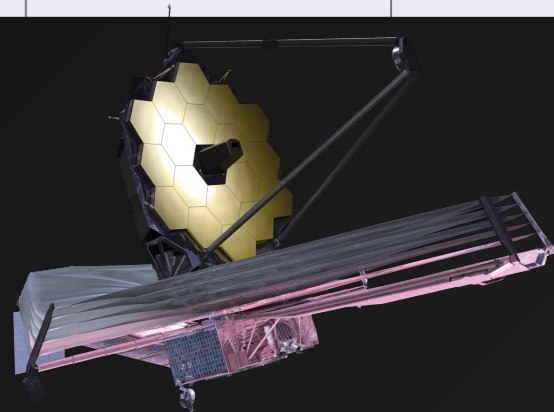
Morley et al. 2014

**JWST NIRSpec PRISM is necessary!**

# JWST Cycle 3 GO Program 5226

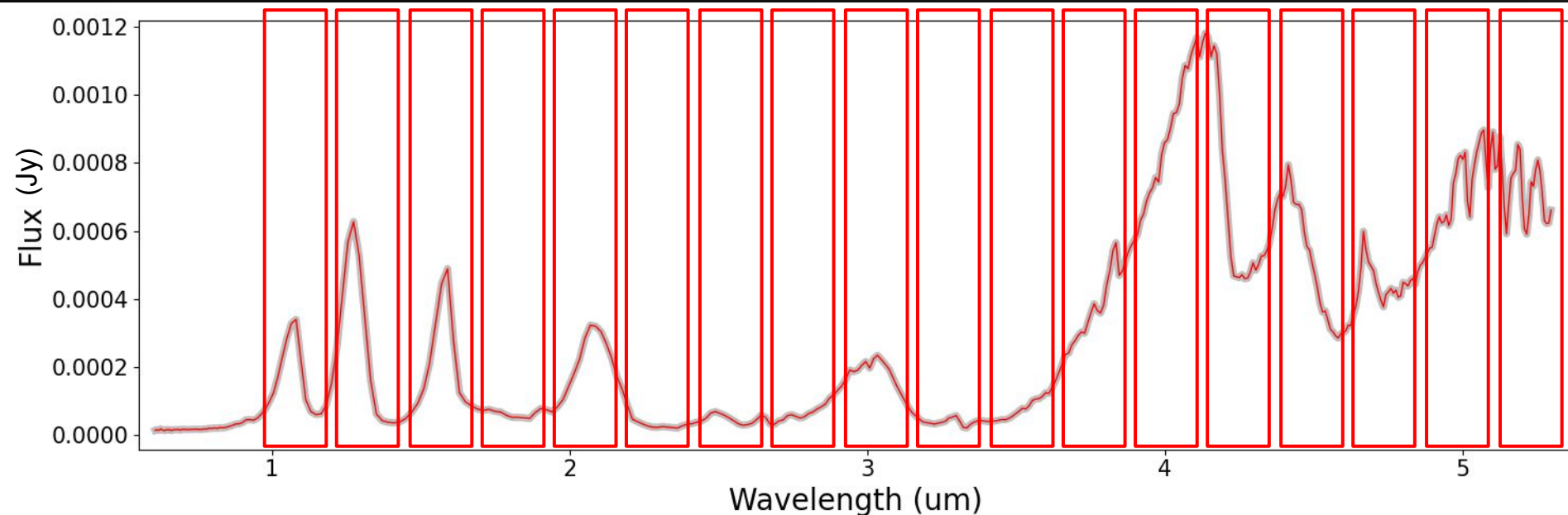
5226	The Weather Forecast in a Cloudy (or not) Cool Planetary-Mass Brown Dwarf	PI: Elena Manjavacas Co-PIs: Daniel Apai, Theodora Karalidi, Glenn Schneider, and Yifan Zhou	12	20.5/0.0	NIRSpec/BOTS	GO
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- **NIRSpec PRISM, BOTS observing mode**
- **880 total integrations, 69 s per integration**
- **Cover a minimum of 2 full rotations (16.66 hr)**



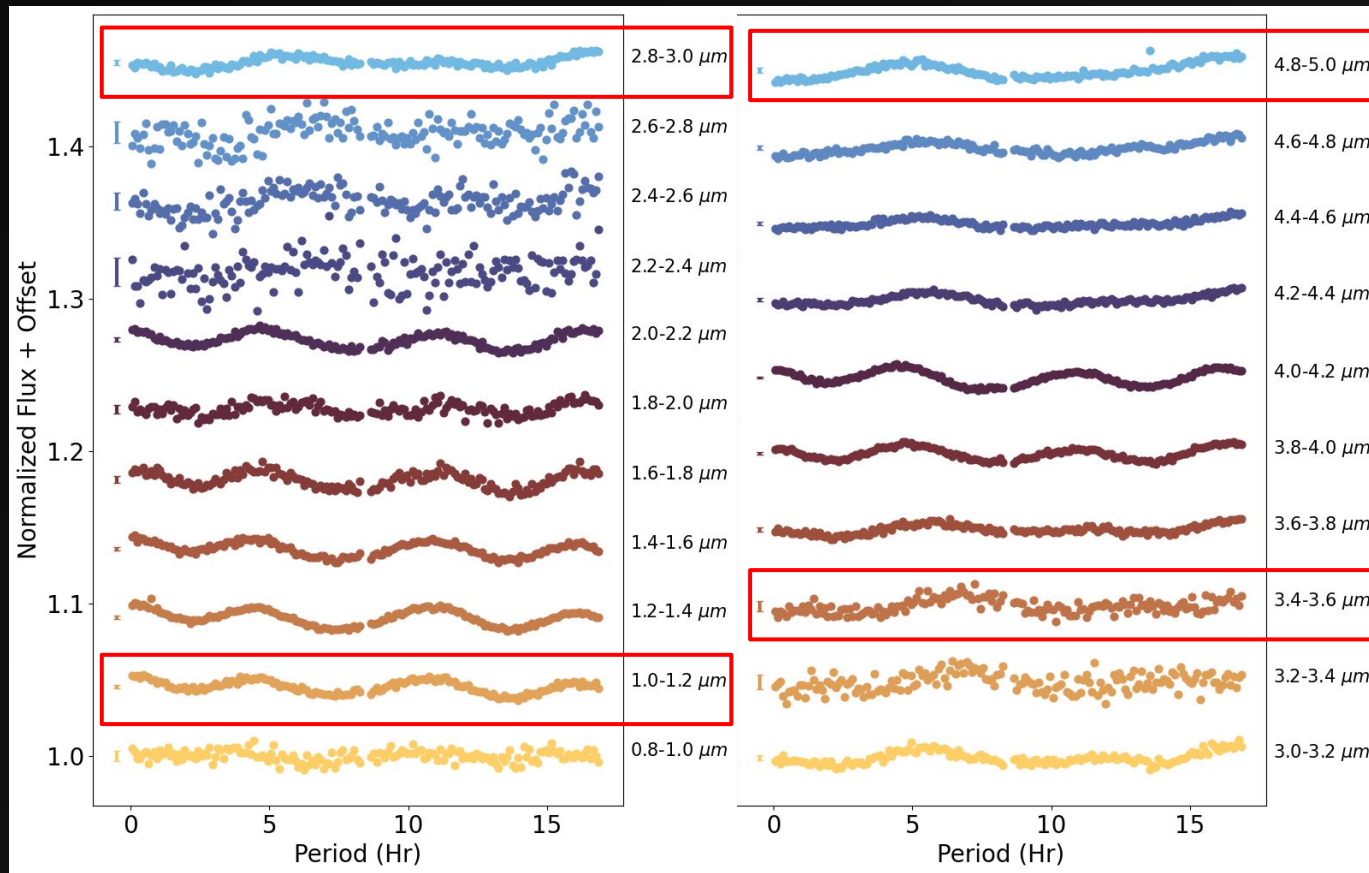
# Time-Resolved Spectra

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# Binned LCs

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**Distinct LC**  
shapes across  
wavelengths!

**Driven by:**

- Clouds?
- DEQ
- Chemistry?
- Spots?

**Can we constrain  
the period using  
one LC?**



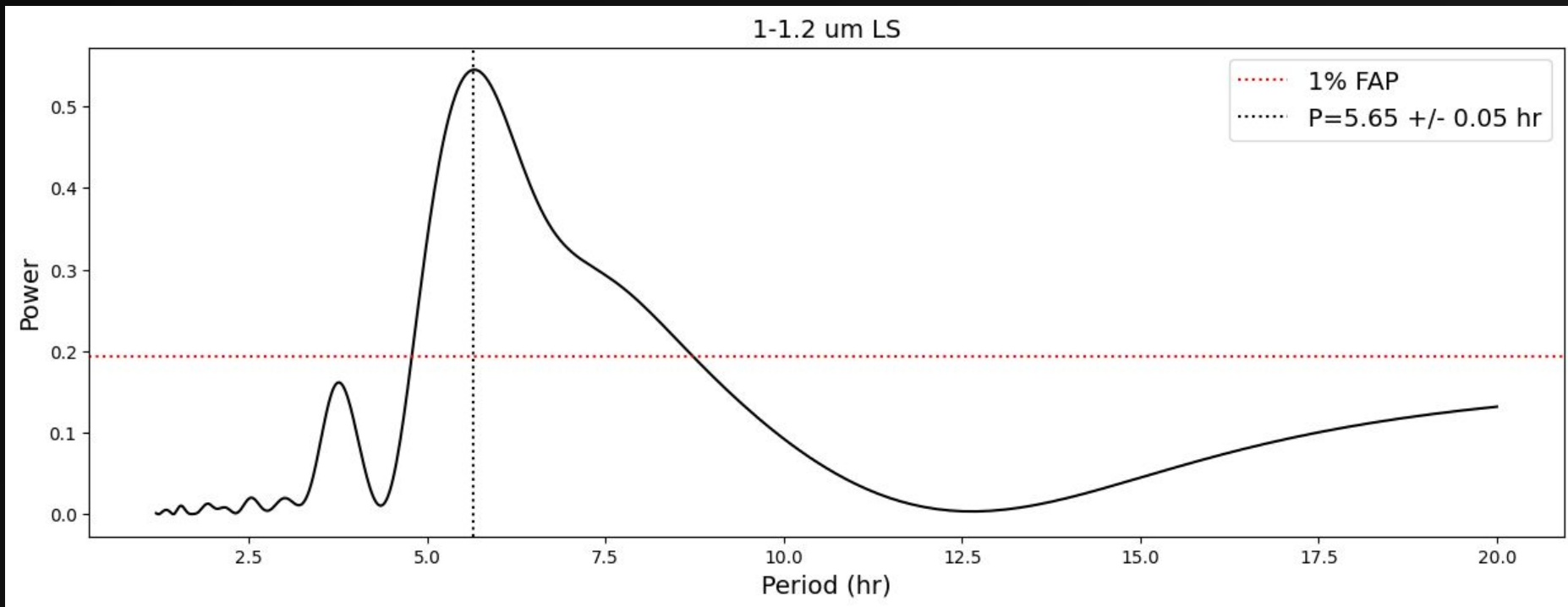
# Rotational Period Constraint

**Methods from Manjavacas et al. 2019:**

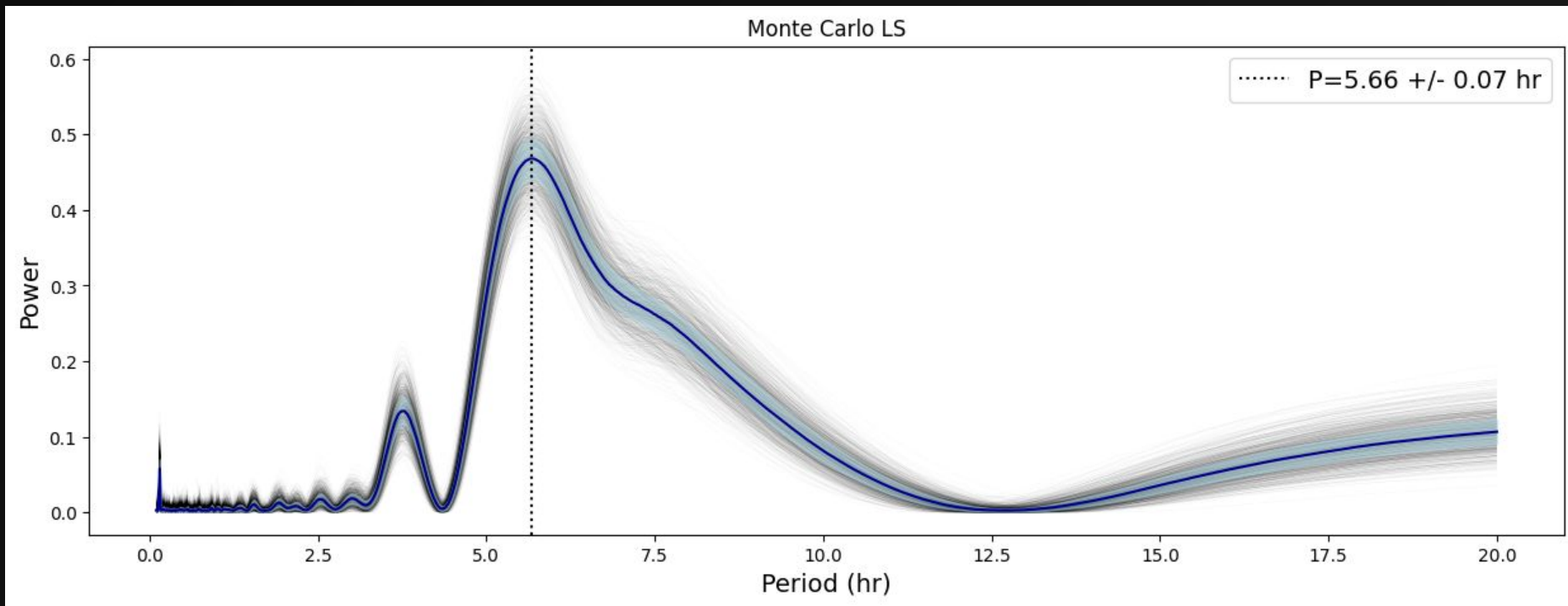
- 1) Lomb-Scargle Periodogram**
- 2) Bayesian-Generalized Lomb-Scargle**
- 3) Sine-model Fitting**
- 4) MC + Prayer Bead + Bootstrap Methods**

**How well do these periods overlap?**

# Periodogram Analysis



# MC + Prayer Bead + Bootstrap



# Rotational Period Constraint

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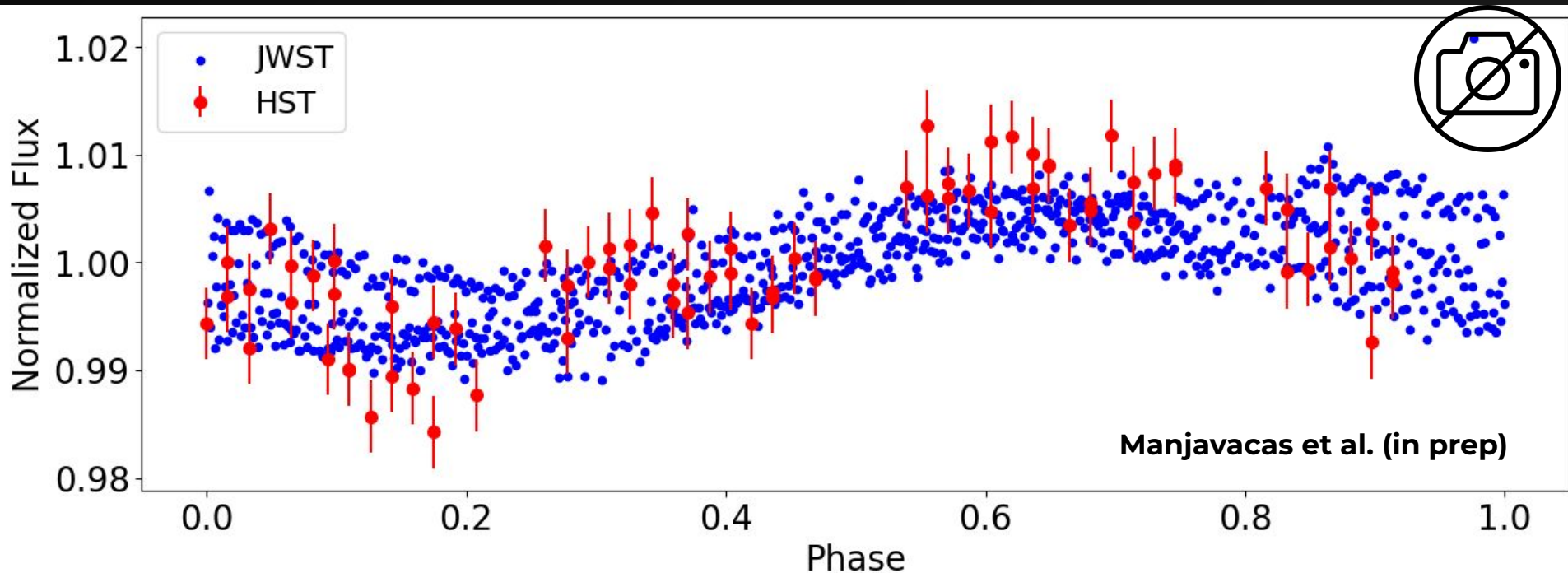
Method	Result
Manjavacas et al. 2019	6.75 +/- 1.58 hr
Lomb-Scargle	5.65 +/- 0.05 hr
BGLS	5.66 +/- 0.08 hr
Monte Carlo LS	5.66 +/- 0.07 hr
Prayer Bead LS	5.70 +/- 0.02 hr
Bootstrap LS	5.69 +/- 0.04 hr

**All periods consistent & align w/ prior constraint**

# What happens if we compare LCs from HST and JWST?

# Long-Term Stability of T-dwarf Variability

Stable across 6+ yr (472 rotations)!

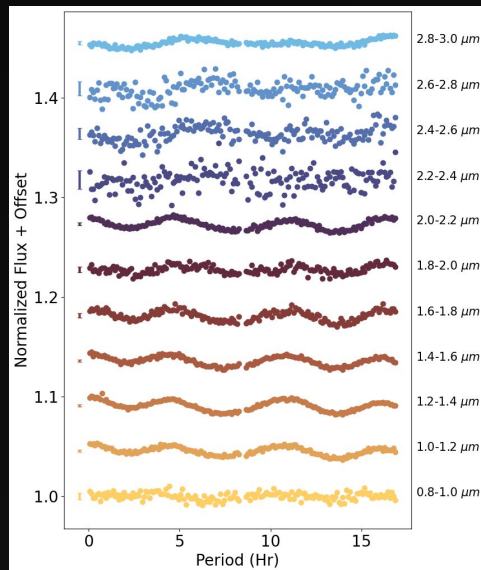






# Summary

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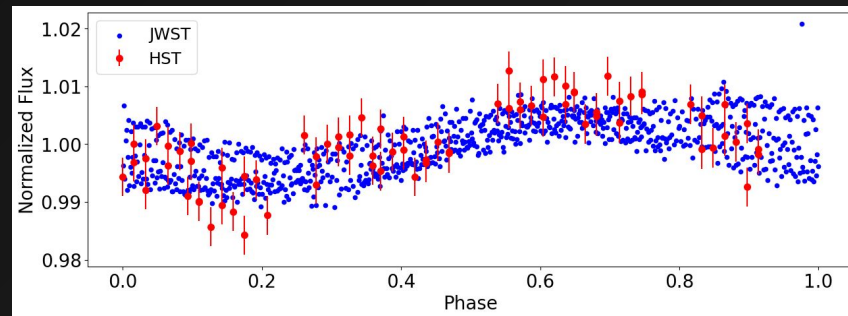


→ **Distinct** LC behavior across wavelengths

- ◆ Multiple mechanisms at play?

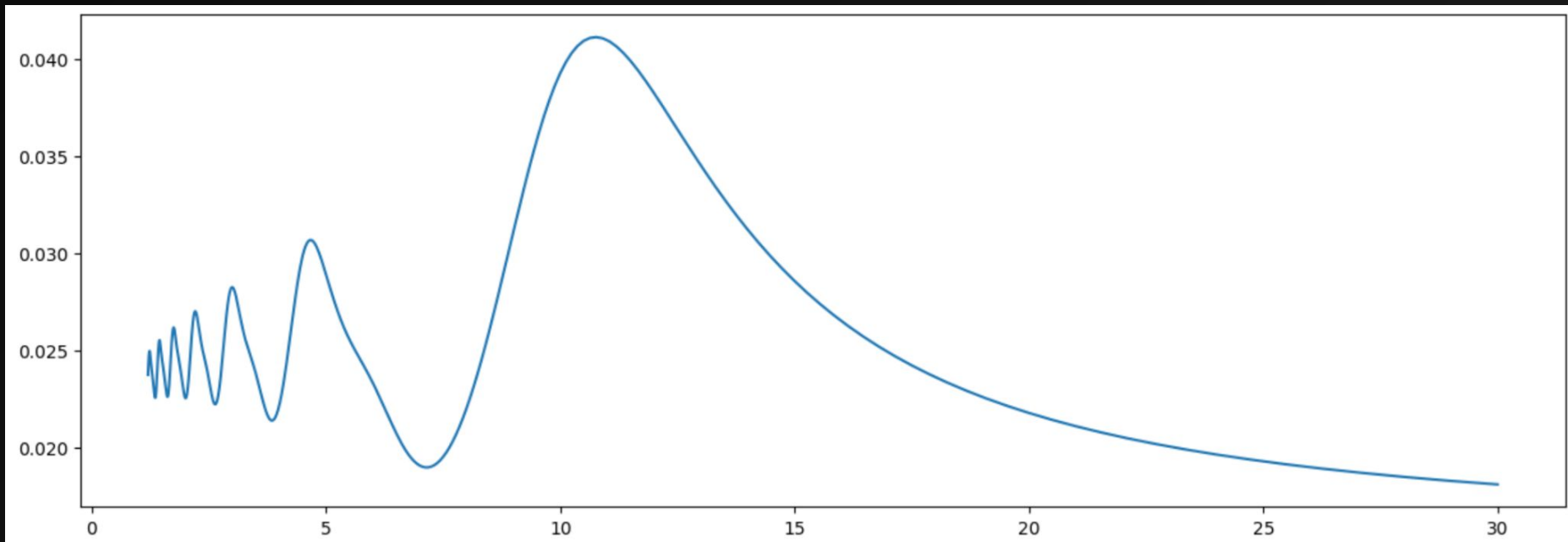
→ **Variability stable** across epochs (400+ rotations)

- ◆ Period constraint of **5.66 +/- 0.08 hr**

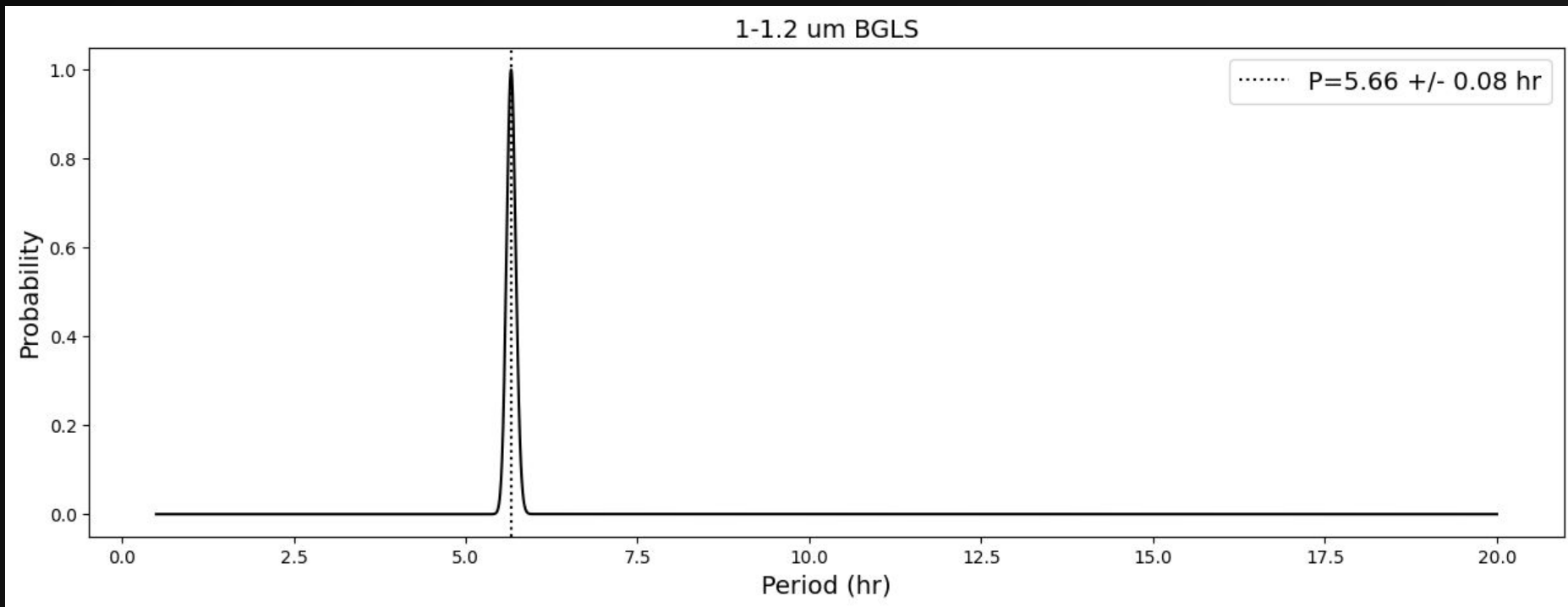




# Obs. Window Function LS



# BGLS Analysis

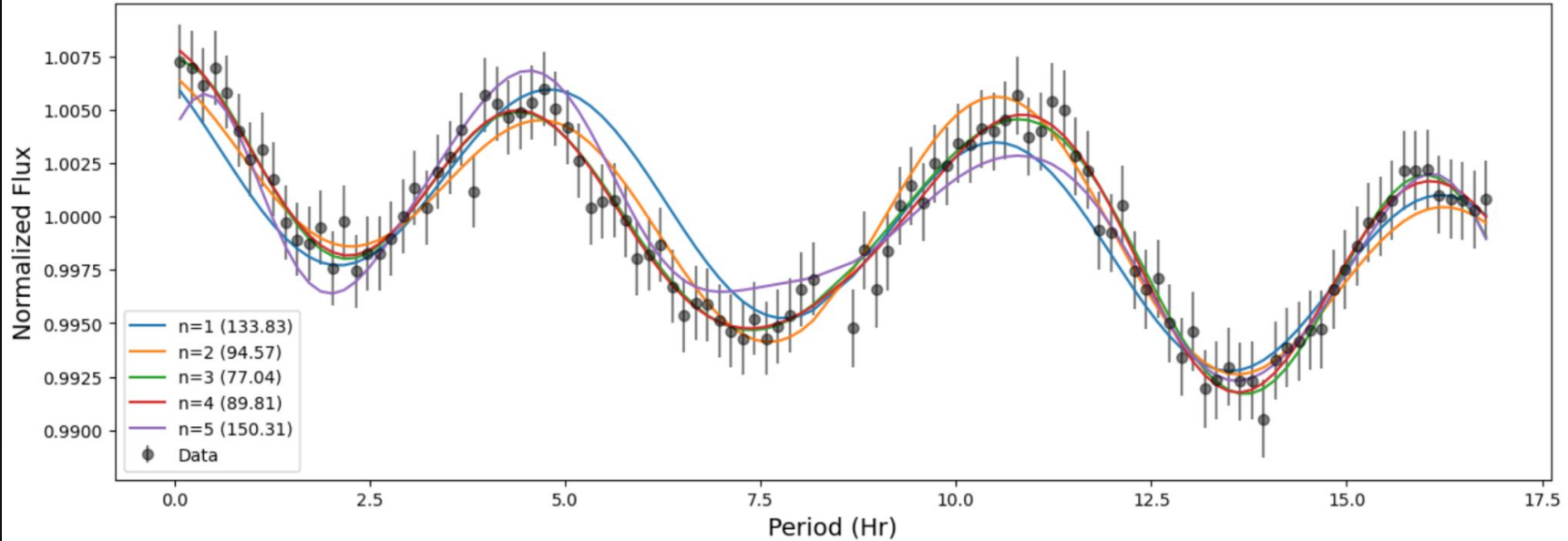


# Model Fitting

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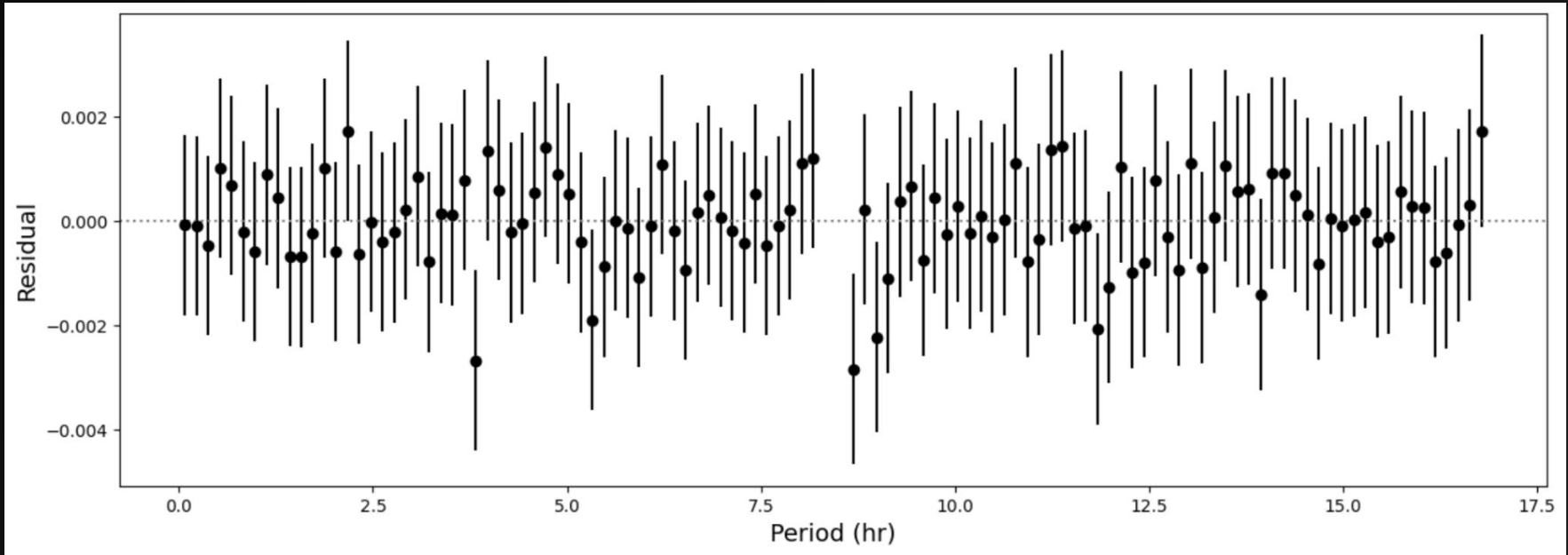
$$F(t) = C_0 + C_1 t + \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ A_i \sin \left( \frac{2\pi t}{P_i} + \phi_i \right) \right]$$

1-1.2 um nth-Order Sine Fit



# Model Fitting

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# Model Fitting Cont.

For  $n=3$ :

$P_1 = \sim 5 \text{ hr}$  (3% Amplitude)

$P_2 = 7.98 \pm .64 \text{ hr}$  (.3% Amplitude)

$P_3 = \sim 5 \text{ hr}$  (3% Amplitude)