COol Companions ON Ultrawide orbiTS (COCONUTS).

III. A Very Red L6 Benchmark Brown Dwarf around a Young M5 Dwarf

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ABSTRACT

We present the third discovery from the COol Companions ON Ultrawide orbiTS (COCONUTS) program, the COCONUTS-3 system, composed of a young M5 primary star UCAC4 374−046899 and a very red L6 dwarf WISEA J081322.19−152203.2. These two objects have a projected separation of 61" (1891 au) and are physically associated given their common proper motions and estimated distances. The primary star, COCONUTS-3A, has a mass of 0.123 ± 0.006 M⊙ and we estimate its age as 100 Myr to 1 Gyr based on its stellar activity (via Hα and X-ray emission), kinematics, and spectrophotometric properties. We derive its bulk metallicity as 0.21 ± 0.07 dex using empirical calibrations established by older and higher-gravity M dwarfs, and find this [Fe/H] could be slightly underestimated according to PHOENIX models given COCONUTS-3A’s younger age. The companion, COCONUTS-3B, has a near-infrared spectral type of L6±1 INT-G, and we infer physical properties of $T_{\text{eff}}=1362^{+48}_{-73}$ K, $\log(g)=4.96^{+0.15}_{-0.34}$ dex, $R=1.03^{+0.12}_{-0.06}$ $R_{\text{Jup}}$, and $M=39^{+11}_{-18}$ $M_{\text{Jup}}$, using its bolometric luminosity, its host star’s age, and hot-start evolution models. We construct cloudy atmospheric model spectra at the evolution-based physical parameters and compare them to COCONUTS-3B’s spectrophotometry. We find this companion possesses ample condensate clouds in its photosphere ($f_{\text{red}}=1$) with the data-model discrepancies likely due to the models using an older version of the opacity database. Compared to field-age L6 dwarfs, COCONUTS-3B has fainter absolute magnitudes and a 120 K cooler $T_{\text{eff}}$. Also, the $J−K$ color of this companion is among the reddest for ultracool benchmarks with ages older than a few 100 Myr. COCONUTS-3 likely formed in the same fashion as stellar binaries given the companion-to-host mass ratio of 0.3 and represents a valuable benchmark to quantify the systematics of substellar model atmospheres.

1. INTRODUCTION

Wide-field sky surveys have been a powerful means to construct a large census of planetary-mass and substellar objects in the solar neighborhood, allowing us to investigate star formation at the very low-mass end. These surveys also have helped to establish a photometric sequence of ultracool dwarfs spanning M, L, T, and Y dwarfs (e.g., Vrba et al. 2004; Best et al. 2021; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021), as well as to find peculiar objects, including L dwarfs with much redder infrared colors and fainter absolute magnitudes than field objects with similar spectral types (e.g., Gizis et al. 2012; Kellogg et al. 2015; Schneider et al. 2014, 2017; Faherty et al. 2016; Liu et al. 2013, 2016).

The anomalous photometry of these unusually red L dwarfs suggest they have more dusty atmospheres (e.g., Saumon & Marley 2008) or a stronger thermo-chemical instability in their atmospheres (e.g., Tremblin et al. 2016) than normal field dwarfs. Many unusually red L dwarfs have low surface gravities and their anomalous spectrophotometry thus suggests a gravity dependence of ultracool dwarfs’ atmospheric properties during the L/T tradition (e.g., Metchev & Hillenbrand 2006; Faherty et al. 2016; Liu et al. 2016; Tremblin et al. 2017). However, a number of red L dwarfs likely have old ages ($\gtrsim$ 1 Gyr) as they are not associated with any young stars or moving groups and have no low-gravity spectral features (e.g.,Looper et al. 2008; Kirkpatrick et al. 2010; Allers & Liu 2013).
Spectroscopic characterization of unusually red L dwarfs rely on cloudy and dis-equilibrium model atmospheres. However, these models are challenged by the uncertainties in opacity line lists, the assumption of radiative-convective equilibrium, and the presence of complex, patchy, time-evolving clouds (e.g., Marley & Robinson 2015; Showman et al. 2020; Zhang 2020). Also, modeling efforts are still needed to reconcile the discrepancies between model predictions and the observed photometric sequence of ultracool dwarfs, particularly near the L/T transition (e.g., Figures 22-24 of Liu et al. 2016). To improve the performance of these models, ultracool dwarfs that are either wide-orbit companions to stars or members of nearby associations are essential benchmarks. The ages and metallicities of these objects can be independently inferred from their associated stars and can therefore identify specific shortcomings of model assumptions and directly quantify the systematic errors of model predictions (e.g., Zhang et al. 2020, 2021c).

To establish a large census of wide-orbit ($\gtrsim 500$ au) benchmark companions, we are conducting the COol Companions ON Ultrawide orbiTS (COCONUTS) program, by targeting 300,000 stars within 100 pc selected from Gaia. Mining astrometry and photometry from wide-field sky surveys (e.g., Pan-STARRS1 [PS1; Chambers et al. 2016], AllWISE (Wright et al. 2010; Cutri 2014), and CatWISE2020 [CatWISE hereafter; Marocco et al. 2021]), we have searched for candidate companions which have consistent proper motions as their host stars (with projected separations $< 10^4$ au) and have optical and infrared colors and magnitudes expected for planetary-mass objects and brown dwarfs (e.g., Best et al. 2018). We have then conducted ground-based follow-up observations to confirm the companionship and substellar nature of new wide-orbit companions. Our first discovery COCONUTS-1AB (Zhang et al. 2020) is composed of a very old ($7.3^{+2.8}_{-1.6}$ Gyr) white dwarf primary and a T4 brown dwarf companion ($69^{+2}_{-3} M_{\text{Jup}}$), which we use to test the high-gravity regime of cloudless model atmospheres (Marley et al. 2020).
Our second discovery COCONUTS-2Ab (Zhang et al. 2021b) is composed of a young (100 − 800 Myr) M3 primary star with a T9 super-Jupiter companion (6 ± 2 M\(_{\text{Jup}}\)), which is the nearest imaged planetary-mass object to our Solar System and also the second imaged exoplanet whose physical properties overlap both hot-start and cold-start formation models.

Here, we report the third COCONUTS discovery, a system with a young M-dwarf primary star (UCAC4 374−046899; hereafter COCONUTS-3A) with a very red L-dwarf companion (WISEA J081322.19−152203.2; hereafter COCONUTS-3B), which was previously identified as a free-floating object by Schneider et al. (2017). We describe the system in Section 2 and our spectroscopic follow-up observations in 3. We then study the physical properties of the primary star and the companion in Sections 4 and 5, respectively, followed by a brief summary in Section 6.

2. THE COCONUTS-3 SYSTEM

Figure 1 shows the COCONUTS-3 system and its neighborhood. Based on Gaia EDR3 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016, 2020), COCONUTS-3A has a parallax of 32.33 ± 0.02 mas (distance = 30.88 ± 0.02 pc; Bailer-Jones et al. 2021) and a proper motion of (\(\mu_\alpha \cos \delta, \mu_\delta\)) = (−131.02 ± 0.02, +93.39 ± 0.02) mas yr\(^{-1}\), consistent with the value of (−120.9 ± 4.4, +92.1 ± 5.3) mas yr\(^{-1}\) from CatWISE (Marocco et al. 2021)\(^1\) and (−126.4 ± 4.4, +84.3 ± 3.3) mas yr\(^{-1}\) from PS1 (Chambers et al. 2016; Magnier et al. 2020). The Gaia astrometry of this star is reliable and consistent with the five-parameter single-star model, since it is determined from 20 visibility periods with a mild Renormalised Unit Weight Error (RUWE) of 1.14 (Lindegren 2018), suggesting COCONUTS-3A is single. Based on BANYAN \(\Sigma\) (Gagné et al. 2018) and Gaia astrometry, this star is not associated with any known young moving groups. Also, COCONUTS-3A is a mid-M dwarf, given its optical and near-infrared spectroscopy (Section 4.2).

COCONUTS-3B is a previously known, very red L dwarf, WISEA J081322.19−152203.2 (WISE J0813−1522), identified by Schneider et al. (2017) using 2MASS and AllWISE photometry. Schneider et al. (2017) assigned an L7 spectral type using \(R \approx 3500\) CTIO/ARCoIRIS near-infrared (0.8 − 2.4 \(\mu\)m) spectra with a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of only 8 per pixel near the \(J\)-band peak. Based on proper motions computed from 2MASS and AllWISE astrometry, they suggested this L dwarf is a possible member of the Argus (with a 87\% membership probability from BANYAN II; Malo et al. 2013; Gagné et al. 2014) or Carina-Near (with a 97\% membership probability from the Rodriguez et al. 2013 convergent point tool) moving group. However, Schneider et al. (2017) cautioned the distances predicted by BANYAN II (15 ± 2 pc) and the Rodriguez et al. (2013) convergent point tool (17 pc), assuming young moving group membership, are both significantly closer than the object’s photometric distance of 31 ± 6 pc (derived using \(K_2\)\(_{\text{2MASS}}\), spectral type, and empirical relations between absolute magnitudes and spectral types by Dupuy & Liu 2012). We update this object’s photometric distance to be 32 ± 7 pc based on our analysis in Section 5.2, which is independent from the physical association between this object and COCONUTS-3A (see below). Using BANYAN \(\Sigma\) (Gagné et al. 2018) and this L dwarf’s photometric distance, we find its CatWISE proper motion, (\(\mu_\alpha \cos \delta, \mu_\delta\)) = (−120.8 ± 6.9, +92.5 ± 7.6) mas yr\(^{-1}\), corresponds a 30\% Carina-Near and a 28\% Argus membership. In addition, this object’s PS1 proper motion, (−112.6 ± 21.0, +101.1 ± 21.0) mas yr\(^{-1}\), corresponds a 19\% Carina-Near and 57\% Argus membership. Thus, young moving group membership for WISE J0813−1522 seems unlikely, but this object’s photometric distance and proper motions agree very well with those of COCONUTS-3A.

We conclude WISE J0813−1522 is a co-moving companion to the field dwarf COCONUTS-3A (Figure 2). Based on their CatWISE coordinates, the A and B components are separated by 61.46'' ± 0.04'', meaning a projected physical separation of 1891 ± 2 au at the primary star’s distance. Properties of COCONUTS-3AB are summarized in Table 1.

3. OBSERVATIONS

3.1. Spectroscopy of the M-Dwarf Primary: COCONUTS-3A

3.1.1. UH 2.2m/SNIFS

We obtained optical (3500 − 9100 \(\text{Å}\)) spectra of COCONUTS-3A on UT 2019 October 7 using the SuperNova Integral Field Spectrograph (SNIFS; Aldering et al. 2002; Lantz et al. 2004) mounted on the University of Hawai`i’s 2.2m telescope. SNIFS is a 6'' × 6'' integral field spectrograph and provides a spectral resolution of \(R \approx 1200\). We took one 1800-second exposure for our target and then followed the pipeline described in Bacon et al. (2001) to extract the one-dimensional spectrum, comprising dark, bias, and flat-field corrections, wavelength calibration, and sky subtraction. The dispersion in wavelength calibration is 0.55 \(\text{Å}\) for the blue channel (3500 − 4700 \(\text{Å}\)) and 0.08 \(\text{Å}\) for the red channel (5300 − 9100 \(\text{Å}\)). We flux-calibrated the 1D spectrum using spectrophotometric standard stars observed during the same night, LTT 2415, Feige 110, HR 3454, and GD 71. Although the night was non-photometric, only relative fluxes of SNIFS spectra (and GMOS spectra in Section 3.1.2) are used in our subsequent analysis and are thus reliable. Our resulting SNIFS spectrum has air wavelengths,
Figure 2. Proper motions of COCONUTS-3A (blue) and 3B (red) from Gaia EDR3 (top left), CatWISE (top right), and PS1 (bottom left). Since the companion has no Gaia detection, we plot its CatWISE proper motion (red open symbol) in the top left panel. The two objects have very consistent CatWISE proper motions so their symbols overlap in the top right panel. Proper motions (if S/N > 5) of nearby stars (grey) within 15’ are overlaid in each panel. The common proper motions between A and B components is demonstrated by these diagrams and validates their physical association.

with S/N = 28 at 6700 Å and 74 at 8200 Å, and also exhibits Hα emission.

3.1.2. Gemini/GMOS

The optical (6400 – 8900 Å) spectra of COCONUTS-3A was also acquired with the GMOS spectrograph (Hook et al. 2004) at the Gemini-North Telescope (queue program GN-2019B-Q-139; PI: Z. Zhang) on UT 2019 December 12, in order to search for lithium λλ6708 absorption. The R831 grating was used in conjunction with the GG-455 filter and the 0.5” long slit (R ≈ 4400). One 330-second exposure was taken with a central wavelength of 7600 Å, 7650 Å, and 7700 Å (i.e., 3 exposures in total). Such wavelength dithering compensates for the detectors’ inter-chip gaps (≈ 38 Å in our data), enabling continuous wavelength coverage. Using the Gemini IRAF data reduction package, we performed dark, bias, and flat-fielding corrections, cosmic-ray rejec-
3.1.2. Gemini/GNIRS

We acquired near-infrared (0.7 – 2.5 μm) spectra of COCONUTS-3B using Gemini/GNIRS in prism mode and the large 0.8” slit (R ≈ 750) on UT 2019 November 12. We used the Gemini North GNIRS spectrograph (Elias et al. 2006) on UT 2019 November 12 (queue program GN-2019B-Q-139; PI: Z. Zhang) with a higher spectral resolution (R ≈ 750) than the SpeX prism data. The cross-dispersed (XD) mode was used with the 32 lm/mm grating, short camera (0.15” per pixel), 0.675” slit. Eight exposures were taken with 222 seconds in an ABBA pattern. Also, an A0V telluric standard star, HIP 37787, was contemporaneously observed within 0.05 airmass of COCONUTS-3B. We reduced the data using a modified version of Spextool (K. Allers, private communication; also see Vacca et al. 2003; Cushing et al. 2004; Section 4.4 of Kirkpatrick et al. 2011) and obtained a dispersion of 0.8 Å in wavelength calibration. Our resulting GNIRS XD spectrum has vacuum wavelengths and a median S/N= 45 per pixel in J band.

4. COCONUTS-3A: THE M-DWARF PRIMARY STAR

4.1. Radial Velocity

We convert spectra of COCONUTS-3A to the stellar rest frame by comparing with spectral templates. For the optical spectrum, we use templates from PyHammer (Kesseli et al. 2017), a modified version of the Hammer spectral classification tool (Covey et al. 2007). These templates are constructed using the Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (Dawson et al. 2013), spanning 3650 – 10200 Å wavelengths in vacuum (R ≈ 2000), O5–L3 spectral types, and [Fe/H]= −2 to +1 dex (with intervals of 0.5 dex). We first put our SNIFS and GMOS spectra in vacuum following Ciddor (1996). Given that COCONUTS-3A has an optical spectral type of M5.5±0.5 (Section 4.2), we cross-correlate with all M5 and M6 PyHammer templates (with [Fe/H]= −0.5, 0, +0.5 dex at each spectral type) over a wavelength range of 6500 – 8800 Å for both SNIFS and GMOS spectra. We then shift these spectra using the averaged radial velocity of 120.4 km s−1 (SNIFS) and 15.0 km s−1 (GMOS), after confirming no > 5σ outliers exist.

For the near-infrared spectrum, we use Gl 213 (M4), Gl 268AB (M4.5), and Gl 51 (M5) from the IRTF Spectral Library (Cushing et al. 2005; Rayner et al. 2009) as templates, given that COCONUTS-3A has a near-infrared spectral type of M4.5±0.5 (Section 4.2). We cross-correlate the SpeX SDX spectrum of COCONUTS-3A with each template over individual orders 3 – 7 and then shift the spectrum by using the averaged value of 58.8 km s−1 among all computed radial velocities (no > 5σ outliers are detected).

Based on the size of one resolution pixel, we assign an uncertainty of 250 km s−1, 68 km s−1, and 150 km s−1 to the estimated radial velocity by SNIFS, GMOS, and SpeX SDX spectra, respectively. We further apply the barycentric correction to each measured radial velocity using Astropy (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018) and compute their weighted mean and weighted error, leading to a radial velocity of 41 ± 60 km s−1 for COCONUTS-3A.
**Figure 3.** The SNIFS and GMOS spectra of COCONUTS-3A (black) normalized by the flux at 8000 Å. PyHammer M3–M7 spectral templates (Kesseli et al. 2017) are overlaid and scaled by the averaged flux at 6500 – 9000 Å. We only show templates with the solar metallicity (orange) since the overall morphology of these templates at a given spectral type do not vary significantly with metallicities from −0.5 to +0.5 dex. The spike shown at the short wavelength of our observed GMOS spectrum is the Hα emission line discussed in Section 4.5.1. We derive a visual optical spectral type of M5.5±0.5 for COCONUTS-3A.

### 4.2. Spectral Type

We determine the optical spectral type of COCONUTS-3A using PyHammer (Kesseli et al. 2017), which measures a suite of indices and then compares to those of spectral templates via a weighted least-squares approach. PyHammer contains templates with a range of metallicities, thereby enabling a metallicity estimate along with the spectral type. Kesseli et al. (2017) suggested the spectral types and metallicities estimated by PyHammer are accurate to ±1.5 sub-types and ±0.4 dex, respectively. We find COCONUTS-3A has an index-based spectral type of M6 using both SNIFS and GMOS spectra, with a metallicity of −0.5 dex and 0 dex, respectively. Visually comparing our observed spectra with PyHammer spectral templates, we assign a visual type of M5.5±0.5 (Figure 3) and adopt this as the final optical spectral type of the primary star. Given the large metallicity
uncertainties from PyHammer, we subsequently determine the bulk metallicity of COCONUTS-3A using narrow-band spectroscopic features (Section 4.3).

We determine the near-infrared spectral type of COCONUTS-3A following Allers & Liu (2013), who derived empirical polynomials between optical spectral types and four H2O-band indices using IRTF/SpecX spectra of young and field-age M4–L8 ultracool dwarfs. Allers & Liu (2013) also includes a gravity classification system, based on strengths of gravity-sensitive spectral features. We compute an index-based spectral type of M4.2±0.5 and an intermediate gravity class INT-G (see Section 4.5.8 for further discussion) and caution such a spectral type is near the margin of the applicable range (M4–L8) for the Allers & Liu (2013) classification. We also measure the H2O-K2 index, a spectral type indicator for M0–M9 dwarfs calibrated by Rojas-Ayala et al. (2012) and derive M4.5±1.3. We further compare our SpeX SXD spectrum to M3–M7 spectral standards from the IRTF Spectral Library (Cushing et al. 2005; Rayner et al. 2009) in J, H, and K bands and assign a visual type of M4.5±0.5 (Figure 4), which we adopt as the final near-infrared spectral type of COCONUTS-3A.

4.3. Metallicity

We compute the bulk metallicity of COCONUTS-3A by using empirical calibrations established using binaries composed of FGK primary stars (with independently measured [Fe/H]) and M dwarf secondaries. Such M-dwarf metallicity calibrations were originally developed for photometry (e.g., Bonfils et al. 2005; Schlaufman & Laughlin 2010; Johnson et al. 2012; Neves et al. 2012) and then extended to moderate-resolution spectroscopy (R ~ 2000; e.g., Rojas-Ayala et al. 2010, 2012; Terrien et al. 2012; Mann et al. 2013, 2014; Newton et al. 2014). Using a sample of 112 binaries, Mann et al. (2013) derived metallicity calibrations for objects with optical spectral types of K5–M5 using either optical, J-, H-, or K-band spectra as observed by UH 2.2m/SNIFS or IRTF/SpecX SXD. They also used their sample to update calibrations in previous work (Lépine et al. 2007; Dhital et al. 2012; Johnson et al. 2012; Terrien et al. 2012). Mann et al. (2014) further extended the calibration to near-infrared spectral types of M4.5–M9.5 using sodium and calcium features in K-band SXD spectra. A metallicity calibration for near-infrared spectral types of M1–M5 was also established by Newton et al. (2014) using the sodium doublet in K-band SXD spectra.

Given that COCONUTS-3A has an optical spectral type of M5.5 and a near-infrared spectral type of M4.5 (Section 4.2), we apply both the Mann et al. (2014) and Newton et al. (2014) calibrations and obtain metallicities of 0.23 ± 0.08 dex and 0.16 ± 0.12 dex, respectively, with spectral flux uncertainties and calibration errors propagated in a Monte Carlo fashion. We adopt the weighted mean and weighted standard deviation of [Fe/H] = 0.21 ± 0.07 dex as the final metallicity of the COCONUTS-3 system (also see Table 2). Our adopted empirical calibrations were established using field M dwarfs with slightly higher surface gravities and older ages than COCONUTS-3A (see Sections 4.5), so we explore the potential surface-gravity dependence of our derived [Fe/H] in Appendix A. Based on the PHOENIX stellar models, our bulk metallicity could be under-estimated by 0.2 – 0.3 dex. A more accurate estimate of [Fe/H] would benefit from an empirical calibration customized for young low-mass stars, which is unfortunately not available to date, given that the existing sample of nearby young stars lacks sufficiently large variations in [Fe/H] and mostly has solar metallicity.

While the spectral type of our primary star is just outside the applicable range (K5–M5) of the Mann et al. (2013) calibrations, we applied them to our SNIFS and SpeX SXD spectra and obtained [Fe/H] = −0.22 ± 0.16 dex in the optical, 0.09 ± 0.13 dex in J band, −0.17 ± 0.11 dex in H band, and 0.12 ± 0.09 dex in K band. Using the Terrien et al. (2012) H- and K-band calibrations as updated by Mann et al. (2013), we obtain [Fe/H] = 0.11 ± 0.15 dex and 0.15 ± 0.14 dex, respectively. Most of these values are < 1σ consistent with our adopted metallicity. We find the spectral features traced by the Mann et al. (2013) optical- and H-band calibrations are not prominent in COCONUTS-3A’s spectra, likely leading to less accurate metallicity estimates.

4.4. Physical Properties

We derive physical properties of COCONUTS-3A using its broadband photometry and empirical relations. We first synthesize its 2MASS and MKO JHK photometry using our SpeX SXD spectra and measured J and Ks from the VISTA Hemisphere Survey (VHS; McMahon et al. 2013), given that this star lacks MKO photometry and its 2MASS photometry is contaminated by a diffraction spike from a nearby source. We use the Vega spectrum and obtain 2MASS, MKO, and VHS filters from Cohen et al. (2003), Hewett et al. (2006), and the ESO VISTA instrument webpage2, respectively. We propagate the uncertainties in VHS magnitudes and spectral fluxes in a Monte Carlo fashion, and when the VHS photometry and the synthesized ones are in different bandpasses, we add a 0.05 mag error in quadrature (e.g., Dupuy & Liu 2012). We find using VHS J and Ks lead to very similar magnitudes in each band and we adopt their average and standard deviation as the final synthetic photometry (see Table 1).

Following empirical calibrations of Mann et al. (2015) and Mann et al. (2019), we convert the COCONUTS-3A’s Ks,2MASS absolute magnitude and metallicity into a radii

2 http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/instruments/vircam/inst/.
Figure 4. The SpeX SXD spectrum of COCONUTS-3A (black), as compared to the M3–M7 spectral standards (orange) from the IRTF Spectral Library (Cushing et al. 2005; Rayner et al. 2009) in J (left), H (middle), and K (right) bands: Gl 388 (M3), Gl 213 (M4), Gl 51 (M5), Gl 406 (M6), and Gl 644C (M7). All these spectra are normalized by their average fluxes in each band. We derive a visual near-infrared spectral type of M4.5±0.5 for COCONUTS-3A.

4.5. Age

4.5.1. Hα Emission

The chromospheric Hα emission probes stellar activity which is correlated with stellar ages (e.g., Soderblom 2010). Based on Hα measurements of a large M-dwarf sample from SDSS, West et al. (2008) noted the activity fraction of these objects decreases with vertical distance from the Galactic midplane, and the slope of such a decrease depends on spectral type. Using one-dimensional dynamical simulations encoded with a correlation between stellar ages and Galactic positions, West et al. (2008) derived a model-based activity lifetime for a given M subtype. More recently, an empirical calibration between stellar age and Hα-based activity has been established by Kiman et al. (2021) using M dwarfs that are either members of young moving groups or companions to white dwarfs. Kiman et al. (2021) fitted a broken power-law to the fractional Hα luminosity ($L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}}$) as a function of age and found that $L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}}$ stays in a saturation regime with a little evolution at $<1$ Gyr but decreases more rapidly at older ages.

To assess the Hα emission of COCONUTS-3A, we measure the equivalent width (EW) using SNIFS and GMOS spectra (with rest-frame vacuum wavelengths), following definitions of the Hα line and continuum by Schmidt et al.
We evaluate the age of those at M5 and M6 types. We derive log \( \text{EW}(\text{H}\alpha) \) with both the value and error computed as the average of \( \chi^2 \) use the Douglas et al. (2014) relation between \( \chi^2 \) and \( \text{H}\alpha \) activity-age relation. (e.g., Barrado y Navascués & Martín 2003). We attribute the EW(\text{H}\alpha) difference of 4.3 Å between the SNIFS and GMOS spectra to variability and note such a strong variability tends to occur for relatively young stars (\( \lesssim 100 \) Myr; see Figure 7 of Kiman et al. 2021).

We compute \( L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}} = -\text{EW}(\text{H}\alpha) \times \chi^2 \), with \( \chi^2 \) being a factor calibrated against broadband colors and spectral types (e.g., Walkowicz et al. 2004; West & Hawley 2008). We use the Douglas et al. (2014) relation between \( \chi^2 \) and optical spectral types and obtain \( \chi^2 = (2.1065 \pm 0.4167) \times 10^{-5} \), with both the value and error computed as the average of those at M5 and M6 types. We derive log \( L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}} = -4.22 \pm 0.09 \) dex (SNIFS) and \(-3.79 \pm 0.09 \) dex (GMOS), and then estimate the stellar age using the Kiman et al. (2021) \( \text{H}\alpha \) activity-age relation in a Bayesian framework (also see Zhang et al. 2021b). We evaluate the age \( t \) based on the following log-likelihood function:

\[
\ln \mathcal{L}(t) = -\frac{(\log (L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}})_{\text{model}} - \log (L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}})_{\text{obs}})^2}{2 \times (\sigma^2_{\text{obs}} + \sigma^2_{\text{t}})}
\]

where \( \log (L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}})_{\text{obs}} = -4.22 \) (SNIFS) or \(-3.79 \) (GMOS), and \( \sigma_{\text{obs}} = 0.09 \). We use the best-fit model parameters of Kiman et al. (2021) to compute log \( L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}} \) model as a function of stellar age \( t \), with \( \sigma_{\text{t}} = 0.22 \) dex. We use the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm emcee (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013) and assume a uniform prior of [1.5 Myr, 10 Gyr] in age. Running MCMC with 20 walkers and 5000 iterations (with the first 100 iterations excluded as burn-in), we obtain an age estimate of 2.9^{+2.4}_{-1.4} \text{ Gyr} and 870^{+940}_{-570} \text{ Myr} using the SNIFS and GMOS spectra, respectively. Both these estimates are consistent with M5 and M6 dwarfs’ model-based activity lifetime of \( < 7 \pm 0.5 \) Gyr computed by West et al. (2008).

We caution that the older derived age from the SNIFS spectrum is primarily constrained by a power-law component of Kiman et al. (2021) models at ages >1 Gyr, which is not well constrained by their very small sample size of 6 old M dwarfs. Also, the measured log \( L_{\text{H}\alpha}/L_{\text{bol}} \) obs = \(-4.22 \pm 0.09 \) dex from the SNIFS spectrum is in fact consistent with young M dwarfs spanning ages of 10 Myr to 1 Gyr, considering the large scatter in the \( \text{H}\alpha \) activity-age relation.

Therefore, we adopt an \( \text{H}\alpha \)-based age of 870^{+940}_{-570} \text{ Myr} as determined from the GMOS spectrum.

4.5.2. \textit{X-ray Emission}

As another indicator of stellar magnetic activity, coronal X-ray emission has a qualitatively similar behavior with stellar age as \( \text{H}\alpha \) emission. At young ages (\( \lesssim 100 \) Myr–1 Gyr), the X-ray-to-bolometric luminosity ratio \( \log (R_X) = \log (L_X/L_{\text{bol}}) \) exhibits a plateau and the specific saturation level tends to increase with lower stellar masses (e.g., Jackson et al. 2012). This plateau is then followed by a power-law decline toward older ages, with a slope weakly dependent on spectral type (e.g., Booth et al. 2017).

To estimate the X-ray emission of COCONUTS-3A, we query the Second ROSAT All-Sky Survey (Boller et al. 2016) using a 30″ matching radius and follow Fleming et al. (1995) to convert the measured count rate and hardness ratio (HR1) into a flux \( F_X = (1.70 \pm 0.96) \times 10^{-13} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \). Multiple background sources are near the ROSAT X-ray detection, which we find make a negligible contribution to our measured X-ray emission (see Appendix B). We derive an X-ray luminosity of \( \log (L_X) = 28.3 \pm 0.2 \) dex, similar to M dwarfs in the Pleiades (112 ± 5 Myr; Dahm 2015) and the Hyades (750 ± 100 Myr; Brandt & Huang 2015) according to Preibisch & Feigelson (2005). Based on Malo et al. (2014), the log \( L_X \) of COCONUTS-3A is fainter than members of the AB Doradus moving group (149^{+51}_{-32} Myr; Bell et al. 2015) and younger associations but brighter than the inactive field population. We compute log \( (R_X) = -2.7 \pm 0.3 \) dex, suggesting COCONUTS-3A is in the saturation regime of the X-ray activity-age relation. We also derive flux ratios between X-ray and 2MASS J and K bands as log \( (F_X/F_J) = \log F_X + 0.4J + 6.3 = -1.6 \pm 0.2 \) dex and log \( (F_X/F_K) = \log F_X - 0.4K + 7.0 = -1.2 \pm 0.2 \) dex, which are comparable with members of the \( \beta \) Pictoris moving group (24 ± 3 Myr; Bell et al. 2015) and the Pleiades (e.g., Shkolnik et al. 2009; Schlieder et al. 2012b). The coronal X-ray activity of COCONUTS-3A thus suggests an age of \( \lesssim 850 \) Myr.

4.5.3. \textit{UV Emission}

We also study the stellar activity of COCONUTS-3A through UV emission as measured by the Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX; Martin et al. 2005). Using the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST), we find COCONUTS-3A was observed in the near-UV (NUV) band by the GALEX All-Sky Imaging Survey (AIS) but not detected. We also note the sources within 1' are all fainter than the GALEX 5σ detection limit of 20.5 mag in NUV. To estimate an upper limit of NUV emission from COCONUTS-3A, we extract all GALEX sources within 10' and exclude problematic photometry with a bright star window reflection, dichroic reflection, detector run proximity, or bright star ghost. We then fit a linear function between these objects’
We compute the flux ratio between $NUV$ and 2MASS $J$ band as $\log (F_{NUV}/F_J) = -0.4 \times (NUV - J) + 0.358 < -3.7$ dex, as well as colors of $NUV - G > 8.3$ mag and $NUV - J > 10.1$ mag. These upper limits for the $NUV$ emission are broadly consistent with association members spanning ages of $10 - 750$ Myr and older field dwarfs (e.g., Findelisen et al. 2011; Schneider & Shkolnik 2018; Gagné & Faherty 2018).

4.5.4. Kinematics

Combining Gaia EDR3 astrometry and our estimated radial velocity (Section 4.1), we compute the space position and motion of COCONUTS-3A as $XYZ = (-16.899 \pm 0.011, -25.311 \pm 0.016, 5.542 \pm 0.004)$ pc and $UVW = (-41 \pm 33, -22 \pm 49, -2 \pm 11)$ km s$^{-1}$. Such a space motion is outside but consistent within uncertainties with the “good box” of young stars as assigned by Zucker & Song (2004), with $-15 < U < 0$ km s$^{-1}$, $-34 < V < -10$ km s$^{-1}$, and $-20 < W < +3$ km s$^{-1}$. To revisit the ages of objects within the good box, we study the mean space motions of 28 nearby young moving groups from Gagné et al. (2018) and Gagné et al. (2020). We find all associations with ages $\gtrsim 150$ Myr have mean space motions outside the good box, while all younger associations fall inside the box, except for IC 2391 (50 $\pm$ 5 Myr; Barrado y Navascués et al. 2004), Octans (35 $\pm$ 5 Myr; Murphy & Lawson 2015), and Taurus (1 $-$ 2 Myr by Kenyon & Hartmann 1995, or 1 $-$ 30 Myr as suggested by, e.g., Kraus et al. 2017; Zhang et al. 2018). We note the Taurus mean space motion is only 0.7 km s$^{-1}$ outside the border. The fact that the mean $UVW$ of COCONUTS-3A is outside the good box suggests it has an age of $\gtrsim 150$ Myr, although a more precise radial velocity measurement is needed for verification. We also run BANYAN $\Sigma$ (Gagné et al. 2018) and LACEwING (Riedel et al. 2017), finding COCONUTS-3A is not associated with any nearby young moving groups.

4.5.5. HR Diagram Position

According to the MESA isochrones (Paxton et al. 2011; Dotter 2016; Choi et al. 2016), M dwarfs with comparable masses and metallicities as COCONUTS-3A remain in the pre-main sequence evolutionary stage for $\sim 1.5$ Gyr. As shown in Figure 5, COCONUTS-3A is located near the upper envelope of the main sequence, indicating it is younger than a few Gyrs. Comparing the Gaia $G$-band absolute magnitude (11.5826 $\pm$ 0.0015 mag) and BP$-\text{RP}$ color (3.088 $\pm$ 0.004 mag) to empirical isochrones of nearby young moving group members compiled by Kiman et al. (2021), we find COCONUTS-3A has similar photometry as members of the Pleiades (112 $\pm$ 5 Myr), the AB Doradus moving group (149$^{+51}_{-19}$ Myr), Coma Berenices (562$^{+98}_{-84}$ Myr; Silard & Landstreet 2014), Praesepe (650 $\pm$ 50 Myr; Douglas et al. 2019), and the Hyades (750 $\pm$ 100 Myr), and has a fainter absolute magnitude than younger association members. This suggests an age estimate of 100 Myr $-$ 1.5 Gyr.

4.5.6. Lithium Absorption

Approaching the main sequence, young M dwarfs contract and increase their core temperatures, which then burn their initial lithium via convective mixing (e.g., Soderblom 2010). Based on the Chabrier & Baraffe (1997) models, the lithium-burning would occur after $\sim 10 - 15$ Myr for M2$-$M3 dwarfs and $\sim 100$ Myr for M5$-$M6 dwarfs (also see Mentuch et al. 2008; Binks & Jeffries 2014, 2016). We measure the equivalent width of lithium $EW_{Li}$ for COCONUTS-3A using the GMOS spectrum. To approximate the pseudo continuum at the Lithium absorption feature, we fit a PyHammer template (M6 and [Fe/H] = 0) to the GMOS spectrum, with the scaling factor determined by Equation 2 of Cushing et al. (2008). Both GMOS and template spectra have vacuum wavelengths in the rest frame, and we compute $EW(Li)$ over 6708.8 $-$ 6710.8 Å, leading to an upper limit of 4 mÅ. The absence of lithium absorption in COCONUTS-3A suggests an age of $\gtrsim 100$ Myr.

4.5.7. Optical Sodium Doublet

The sodium doublet ($\lambda\lambda 8183, 8195$; all wavelengths discussed in this subsection are in the air) is gravity-sensitive and thereby an indicator of stellar age. To quantify the strength of this doublet, Lyo et al. (2004) proposed a Na I index $= \langle F_{8148$-$8172} / F_{8176$-$8200} \rangle$, computed as the ratio between the averaged fluxes over 8148 $-$ 8172 Å and 8176 $-$ 8200 Å. They found such indices for giant stars are significantly lower than those of higher-gravity main-sequence dwarfs for early-to-mid-M types, with young pre-main sequence stars falling between these two classes of objects. Riedel et al. (2014) revisited the Na I index with the addition of nearly 50 main-sequence stars and 25 association members, and they cautioned the interpretation of this index at $V - K_S \lesssim 5$ mag ($\lesssim M_{3.5}$). Also, Slesnick et al. (2006a) proposed a Na-8189 index $= F_{8174$-$8204} / F_{8135$-$8165}$, defined as the ratio between integrated fluxes over 8174 $-$ 8204 Å and 8135 $-$ 8165 Å. This index is quantitatively equivalent to the inverse of the Lyo et al. (2004) Na I index and is gravity-sensitive, particularly for M2$-$M7 spectral types (e.g., Slesnick et al. 2006b; Kraus et al. 2017). In addition, Schlieder et al. (2012a) defined an equivalent width of the Na doublet $EW_{Na8200}$, with the absorption line computed from the integrated flux over 8179 $-$ 8201 Å and the pseudo-continuum approximated by the mean flux over 8149 $-$ 8169 Å and 8236 $-$ 8258 Å. Based on stellar model at-
Figure 5. *Left:* Gaia EDR3 coordinates (at epoch J2000) of COCONUTS-3A (blue) and nearby sources (grey and brown). The seven background stars within 30″ (purple dashed circle) of the ROSAT detection 2RXS J081318.4−152252 (purple) are highlighted in brown. *Right:* Gaia photometry of COCONUTS-3A (blue) and background stars (brown). We also present the number density of Gaia DR2 stars within 100 pc (grey), after applying the photometric and astrometric filters suggested by the Appendix B of Gaia Collaboration et al. (2018a).

mospheres, they suggested EW$_{Na8200}$ can robustly distinguish \( \lesssim 100 \) Myr stars from the field population at \( V−K_S \gtrsim 5 \) mag.

Here we perform the largest examination of all these Na spectral indices and equivalent widths by combining spectra of giant and dwarf stars from the Ultracool RIZzo Spectral Library (Cruz & Gagné 2014) and the Montreal Spectral Library.\(^3\) We make use of all optical and near-infrared spectra which cover the sodium feature and have S/N\(>10\) at 8190 Å, including 131 giants (K4–M9), 581 main-sequence field dwarfs (K0–T2), and 56 young dwarfs (M3–L5), which either have \( \beta, \gamma, \) or \( \delta \) gravity classes or are kinematic members of \( \lesssim 200 \) Myr young moving groups (based on a cross-match with the young moving group census from Gagné et al. 2018 and Gagné & Faherty 2018). We homogeneously determine the Na I index, Na-8189 index, and EW$^{\text{Na8200}}$ values of these objects, with spectral flux uncertainties propagated in a Monte Carlo fashion and with the vacuum wavelengths of near-infrared spectra put in the air following Ciddor (1996). These spectra were obtained by various instruments that span spectral resolutions of \( R \sim 100−2000 \), with the most common instruments being the Ritchey-Chrétien (RC) spectrograph (504 objects), the GoldCam spectrograph (148 objects), and the SpeX spectrograph (47 objects). Within each dataset of giants, main-sequence dwarfs, and young dwarfs, we find our measured Na indices and equivalent widths exhibit no systematic offsets between the different spectrographs.

Figure 6 presents the Lyo et al. (2004) Na I index, the Slesnick et al. (2006a) Na-8189 index, and the Schlieder et al. (2012a) EW$^{\text{Na8200}}$ as a function of spectral types. We note the Na doublet strengths of giants and main-sequence dwarfs are distinct, while those of pre-main sequence dwarfs bridge these two populations with a very large scatter. We also measure these Na features for COCONUTS-3A using its SNIFS, GMOS, and SpeX SXD spectra and find a \(<3\%\) discrepancy in a given feature among different spectra. Compared to the library M dwarfs, the strength of COCONUTS-3B’s Na doublet \( \lambda\lambda8183,8195 \) is located near the low-gravity envelope of main-sequence stars and similar to several young pre-main sequence M dwarfs with \( \beta \) and \( \gamma \) gravity classes. These suggest an age of a few 100 Myr (e.g., Cruz et al. 2009) but cannot rule out the much older ages given the large scatter of Na indices and equivalent widths of main-sequence stars.

4.5.8. Near-Infrared Gravity-Sensitive Features

For mid-M to L dwarfs, there are several gravity-sensitive features in the near-infrared (see Allers & Liu 2013 and reference therein), including FeH (0.99 \( \mu \)m, 1.20 \( \mu \)m, 1.55 \( \mu \)m), VO (1.06 \( \mu \)m), Na I (1.138 \( \mu \)m), K I (1.169 \( \mu \)m, 1.177 \( \mu \)m, 1.244 \( \mu \)m, 1.253 \( \mu \)m), and the shape of the H-band continuum (1.46 − 1.68 \( \mu \)m). At a given near-infrared spectral type within M5−L7, Allers & Liu (2013) provided critical values in the equivalent widths or spectral indices of these features, leading to three gravity classes: vl-G (very low

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\(^3\) https://jgagneastro.com/the-montreal-spectral-library/.
Figure 6. The computed Lyo et al. (2004) Na I index, Slesnick et al. (2006a) Na-8189 index, and Schlieder et al. (2012a) EW$_{Na8200}$ of COCONUTS-3A (blue), as well as the main-sequence dwarfs (grey), young dwarfs (orange), and giant stars (green) from the Ultracool RIZzo Spectral Library (Cruz & Gagné 2014) and the Montreal Spectral Library (Section 4.5.7). These young dwarfs either have β, γ, or δ gravity classes or are kinematic members of ≲ 200 Myr young moving groups. Uncertainties are shown if they exceed the symbol size. We note the strength of the Na doublet of COCONUTS-3A falls in the low-gravity envelope of the main-sequence stars and is similar to several young M dwarfs.

COCONUTS-3A is classified as INT-G based on the Allers & Liu (2013) scheme (see Table 3). Such gravity class is determined primarily by its low Na I equivalent width at 1.138 µm. All the other gravity-sensitive features cannot be applied to the M4.5 near-infrared spectral type (Section 4.2), but we find those measured values mostly fall in the low-gravity envelope of the field sequence (also see Artigau et al. 2015) and line up with an INT-G classification. These suggest COCONUTS-3A likely has an age of ≈ 30 – 200 Myr but could be younger or older, given its too early spectral type and the uncertainties in the age-gravity class relation.

4.5.9. Rotation

This object (TIC 125245420) was observed by the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) in sectors 7 and 34 with a 30-minute cadence. However, according to Stassun et al. (2019), 83% of the measured flux from the TESS pixels...
covering COCONUTS-3A is in fact from nearby contaminating sources, especially the close (10″) background giant star, which is ≈ 3 mag brighter in Gaia G band (see Appendix B). The All-Sky Automated Survey for SuperNovae (ASAS-SN; Shappee et al. 2014) provided visible light curves with a cadence of 2-3 days, but its 7.8″ pixel scale and ∼ 15″ FWHM point spread function are too large to avoid the contaminating flux from the background giant star.

We also query the Infrared Science Archive (IRSA) to obtain time-series photometry from DR11 of the Zwicky Transient Facility survey (ZTF; Bellm et al. 2019; Masci et al. 2019) in g and r bands (Figure 7). The ZTF images have 1.0″ pixels and a FWHM typically less than 3.0″, allowing for COCONUTS-3A and the nearby bright star to be resolved on most nights. Following recommendations in the ZTF Science Data System explanatory supplement4, we removed poor-quality detections from the ZTF light curve by requiring catflags = 1. The resulting light curve has 478 data points (g = 98, r = 380) spanning 1430 days, although 274 of the r-band data come from the 3-hour continuous, deep-drilling observations on 2019 Jan 11 as part of the high-cadence galactic plane survey (Kupfer et al. 2021). All ZTF images have exposure times of 30 seconds, and we applied barycentric corrections to the UTC timestamps of each image using the Astropy python package (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018).

We do not detect a significant stellar rotation period based on the Lomb-Scargle periodograms derived from the light curves of combined g and r photometry or from the ones of individual bands, likely because the observed time-series photometry is sparsely sampled. Excluding the high-cadence data, the ZTF light curve for COCONUTS-3A has an average observing cadence of 4.7 days. However, the r-band deep-drilling light curve itself exhibits variations that are consistent with a period of 2.7 ± 0.2 hours. This period is very tentative, given that the entire baseline of the high-cadence light curve is only 3 hours. We therefore place a lower limit of \( P_{\text{rot,min}} \gtrsim 2.7 \) hours for COCONUTS-3A, meaning its stellar rotation can be broadly consistent with M dwarfs spanning ages of a few Myr to Gyr (e.g., Rebull et al. 2018).

4.5.10. Age Summary

Table 2 summarizes the age estimates from stellar activity (H\(_\alpha\), X-ray, and UV emission), kinematics, photometry, and spectroscopic features. We adopt a final age of 100 Myr–1 Gyr for the COCONUTS-3 system.

5. COCONUTS-3B: THE UNUSUALLY RED L-DWARF COMPANION

5.1. Spectral Type and Surface Gravity Classification
We first determine the quantitative near-infrared spectral type of COCONUTS-3B using two index-based methods from Burgasser et al. (2006) and Allers & Liu (2013). Burgasser et al. (2006) established a near-infrared classification system for T dwarfs based on five H$_2$O-band and CH$_4$-band features, and Burgasser (2007) later extended this system to spectral types of L0−T8 using polynomial fits to these indices. Following this system, we determine a spectral type of L6.1±1.8 and L6.0±1.3 for COCONUTS-3B based on its SpeX prism and GNIRS XD spectra, respectively, with the uncertainties in spectral fluxes and polynomial calibrations propagated in an analytic fashion (Table 4).

The Allers & Liu (2013) classification system is based on four H$_2$O-band indices and is applicable to spectral types of M4−L8. Only one index (H$_2$OD) provides a reliable classification for >L2 dwarfs as the other three indices saturate at L2−L8 types (see Figure 6 of Allers & Liu 2013). We determine an H$_2$OD-based spectral type of L5.0±0.8 and L5.2±0.7 for COCONUTS-3B using its SpeX and GNIRS spectra, respectively, which are consistent with those derived from the Burgasser et al. (2006) system.

We then derive the Allers & Liu (2013) gravity classification (see Section 4.5.8) of INT−G for both SpeX prism and GNIRS XD spectra. The derived gravity class lines up with the moderately young age of the primary star COCONUTS-3A (Section 4.5). While field-age, dusty L dwarfs can have similar spectral slopes as their young, low-gravity counterparts (e.g., Looper et al. 2008; Kirkpatrick et al. 2010; also see Figure 8), the Allers & Liu (2013) gravity classification system can effectively distinguish these two classes of objects. Indeed, we find the FeH index and the K$_1$ equivalent widths of COCONUTS-3B are distinct from those of high-gravity, dusty L dwarfs with similar spectral types (see Figures 20 and 23 of Allers & Liu 2013).

In Figures 8 and 9, we determine the visual spectral type and gravity class of COCONUTS-3B by comparing its SpeX prism and GNIRS XD data to the following spectral standards:

1. L5−L8 FLD-G dwarfs (Kirkpatrick et al. 1999; Cruz et al. 2003; Cushing et al. 2005; Chiu et al. 2006; Rayner et al. 2009; Burgasser et al. 2010),
2. an L6 INT-G dwarf, 2MASS J0103320+193536 (2MASS J0103+1935; McLean et al. 2003; Cruz et al. 2004),
3. an L7 INT-G dwarf, WISE J004701.06+680352.1 (WISE J0047+6803; Gizis et al. 2012, 2015),
4. an L6 VL-G dwarf, 2MASS J2244316+204343 (2MASS J2244+2043; Looper et al. 2008),
5. and an L6 FLD-G dwarf with dusty atmosphere and unusually red colors, 2MASS J21481628+4003593 (2MASS J2148+4003; Looper et al. 2008).

The spectra of COCONUTS-3B are best matched by those of 2MASS 0103 + 1935, suggesting a visual classification of L6 INT-G.

Schneider et al. (2017) determined a near-infrared spectral type of L7 for COCONUTS-3B by comparing this object’s CTIO/ARCoIRIS spectra to the Kirkpatrick et al. (2010) spectral standards based on $\chi^2$ values. Their derived spectral type was based on the best match, 2MASS 0103 + 1935, which had an L7 spectral type initially assigned by Kirkpatrick et al. (2010) but then became the L6 INT-G standard later suggested by Allers & Liu (2013). The Schneider et al. (2017) spectral type is therefore the same as our visual classification result.

Cruz et al. (2018) have suggested that 2MASS 0103 + 1935 has no low-gravity spectral features in the optical wavelengths and thus might not be an appropriate L6 INT-G standard. This will only impact our visual gravity classification of COCONUTS-3B, but the low surface gravity of our companion is also supported by the quantitative spectral indices and equivalent widths of its gravity-sensitive features based on Allers & Liu (2013), its very red near-infrared colors, and the moderately young age of COCONUTS-3A.

Combining our index-based and visual spectral classification, we adopt an L6±1 INT-G as the final near-infrared spectral type for COCONUTS-3B.

### 5.2. Bolometric Luminosity and Synthesized Photometry

We determine the bolometric luminosity of COCONUTS-3B by integrating its spectral energy distribution (SED). We first flux-calibrate both SpeX prism and GNIRS XD spectra of the companion using its observed VHS $K_S$ magnitude. Then we construct an SED by combining the object’s $0.9 − 2.4 \mu$m SpeX prism spectrum with broadband fluxes from $\chi^{2}$ and CatWISE W 1 and W 2 photometry. We linearly interpolate fluxes to fill in the wavelength gaps between spectra and broadband fluxes. At shorter wavelengths than $\chi^{2}$, we linearly extrapolate the SED to zero flux at zero wavelength, and at longer wavelengths beyond $W 2$ (with a cut at 1000 $\mu$m), we append a Rayleigh-Jeans tail. We compute the bolometric luminosity of $\log(L_{bol}/L_\odot) = -4.451 \pm 0.002$ dex, with the uncertainties of SED fluxes and the host star’s parallax propagated in a Monte Carlo fashion. We also construct the SED using the companion’s GNIRS XD data with wavelengths of 0.95 − 1.35 $\mu$m, 1.45 − 1.8 $\mu$m, and 1.95 − 2.4 $\mu$m to avoid spectra with low S/N and significant telluric features. Integrating this GNIRS-based SED leads to a consistent $L_{bol}$ with the SpeX-based value within 1$\sigma$.

To examine the systematic error of our computed $L_{bol}$, we apply the same SED analysis to a set of Saumon & Marley (2008) atmospheric model spectra whose fluxes are scaled to the substellar surface, spanning $T_{eff} = 1000 − 1600$ K (100 K intervals), $\log(g) = 4$ and 5 dex, and $f_{sed} = 1$ and 2. These
Figure 8. Left: The SpeX prism spectrum of COCONUTS-3B (black) as compared to L5–L8 spectral standards (brown) from the SpeX Prism Library (Burgasser 2014): 2MASS J08350622+1953050 (L5; brown; Chiu et al. 2006), 2MASS J10101480−0406499 (L6; brown; Cruz et al. 2003), 2MASS J0028208+224905 (L7; brown; Burgasser et al. 2010), 2MASS J16322911+1904407 (L8; brown; Kirkpatrick et al. 1999). All these standards have FLD-G gravity class. Right: We also compare COCONUTS-3B’s spectrum to the SpeX prism spectra of an L6 INT-G dwarf, 2MASSI J0103320+193536 (2MASS J0103+1935; red; Cruz et al. 2004), an L7 INT-G dwarf, WISEP J004701.06+680352.1 (WISE J0047+6803; red; Gizis et al. 2012, 2015), an L6 VL-G dwarf, 2MASSW J2244316+204343 (2MASS J2244+2043; green; Looper et al. 2008), and a dusty, unusually red L6 FLD-G dwarf, 2MASS J21481628+4003593 (2MASS J2148+4003; purple; Looper et al. 2008). All spectra shown in this figure are normalized by their J-band peak fluxes. The spectrum of COCONUTS-3B is best matched by that of 2MASS J0103+1935, leading to a visual spectral type of L6 INT-G.

physical parameters are close to properties of COCONUTS-3B (see Sections 5.3 and 5.4). We synthesize zP1, W1, and W2 broadband fluxes for each model spectrum, and then we tailor the spectral resolution and wavelength range of the models to match those of our SpeX and GNIRS data used for the aforementioned SED construction. We also conduct the same linear interpolation and extrapolation to generate model-based SED fluxes spanning 0–1000 μm. By integrating our emulated SED at each model grid point, we compute the bolometric flux $F_{\text{bol}}$ and then compare with the original model value of $F_{\text{bol,true}} = \sigma T_{\text{eff}}^4$, where $\sigma$ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant. Among all grid points, we find the mean and standard deviation of $\log(F_{\text{bol,true}}) - \log(F_{\text{bol}})$ is $-0.003 \pm 0.033$ dex for SpeX-based SEDs, and is $-0.010 \pm 0.033$ dex for GNIRS-based SEDs. These differences in logarithmic bolometric fluxes between the computed values from emulated SEDs and the original values equal to the differences in logarithmic bolometric luminosities. We therefore adopt a systematic error of 0.03 dex for our SED-based $L_{\text{bol}}$ and derive a bolometric luminosity of $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/L_\odot) = -4.45 \pm 0.03$ dex for COCONUTS-3B.
Figure 9. The GNIRS XD spectrum of COCONUTS-3B (black) as compared to the SpeX SXD spectra \((R \sim 2000)\) of L5–L8 standards from the IRTF Spectral Library \((\text{Cushing et al. 2005; Rayner et al. 2009})\) in \(J, H,\) and \(K\) bands: 2MASS J15074769−1627386 (L5 FLD-G; brown), 2MASS J15150083+4847416 (L6 FLD-G; brown), 2MASS J08251968+2115521 (L7.5 FLD-G; brown), and DENIS-P 025503.3−470049.0 (L8 FLD-G; brown). We also include the moderate-resolution spectra \((R \sim 2000)\) of 2MASS J0103+1935 (L6 INT-G; red; Keck/NIRSPEC data by McLean et al. 2003), WISE J0047+6803 (L7 INT-G; red; SpeX SXD data by Gizis et al. 2015), 2MASS J2244+2043 (L6 VL-G; green; NIRSPEC data by McLean et al. 2003), and 2MASS J2148+4003 (purple; SpeX SXD data by Looper et al. 2008), whose low-resolution spectra are in Figure 8. We have downgraded the spectral resolution of all standards to match that of the GNIRS XD data \((R \sim 750)\) and we have normalized all spectra by their average fluxes in each band. The L6 INT-G standard 2MASS J0103+1935 provides the best match to COCONUTS-3B.

We also synthesize 2MASS and MKO magnitudes for COCONUTS-3B using its spectra and VHS photometry following Section 4.4. For each broadband \(X\) in \(\{J\text{MASS}, H\text{MASS}, K_{S,\text{MASS}}, Y_{\text{MKO}}, J_{\text{MKO}}, H_{\text{MKO}}, K_{S,\text{MKO}}\}\), we use each of the companion’s SpeX prism and GNIRS XD spectra to compute two colors, \(X − J\) and \(X − K_{S}\), with \(J\) and \(K_{S}\) bands from VHS. Spectral flux uncertainties are propagated into these computed colors in a Monte Carlo fashion. For this calculation, we use the Vega spectrum and obtain 2MASS, MKO, and VHS filters from Cohen et al. (2003), Hewett et al. (2006), and the ESO VISTA instrument webpage (see Section 4.4), respectively. We thus obtain four estimates of the \(X\)-band magnitude by computing \(J + (X − J)\) and \(K_{S} + (X − K_{S})\) using the SpeX and GNIRS spectra. We confirm all these four estimates in a given band \(X\) are consistent within 1\(\sigma\) and compute their average and the standard deviation. For \(X\) that is not \(J\) or \(K\) band, we follow Dupuy & Liu (2012) and incorporate an additional 0.05 mag systematic error to the final synthetic photometry (see Table 1).

We find our synthesized \(H_{\text{MASS}} = 15.89 \pm 0.06\) mag is brighter than the observed \(H_{\text{MASS}} = 16.25 \pm 0.18\) mag by 0.36 mag \((2.0\sigma)\) and our synthesized \(K_{S,\text{MASS}} = 15.02 \pm 0.03\) mag is fainter than the observed \(K_{S,\text{MASS}} = 14.86 \pm 0.13\) mag by 0.16 mag \((1.2\sigma)\). These indicate that the observed \(H_{\text{MASS}} − K_{S,\text{MASS}}\) is \(\sim 0.5\) mag redder than the color from our SpeX prism and GNIRS XD data, although these two spectra have consistent morphology and do not exhibit noticeable spectral variability. In addition, if we compute...
the VHS $J-K_s$ color using our SpeX and GNIRS spectra, then these values are both consistent with the observed $J-K_s$ color within 0.05 mag. The observed $H_{2\text{MASS}}$ and $K_{s,2\text{MASS}}$ magnitudes of COCONUTS-3B are not blended or affected by artifact, but have modest S/N ($\approx 5 - 8$). We therefore recommend using our synthetic photometry in 2MASS bands. Photometric variability monitoring of this object will be valuable to investigate this discrepancy.

We compute the photometric distance of COCONUTS-3B as $32 \pm 7$ pc, by using its synthetic $J_{\text{MKO}}$ magnitude and the typical $J_{\text{MKO}}$-band absolute magnitude of L6 INT-G dwarfs provided by Table 10 of Liu et al. (2016). As discussed in Section 2, this distance for COCONUTS-3B is consistent with that of COCONUTS-3A ($d = 30.88 \pm 0.02$ pc) and validates their physical association.

5.3. Physical Properties based on Evolution Models

We infer COCONUTS-3B’s effective temperature ($T_{\text{eff}}$), surface gravity ($\log(g)$), radius ($R$), and mass ($M$) by using the hot-start Saumon & Marley (2008) cloudy evolutionary models. These models parameterize the sedimentation efficiency of condensate particles via $f_{\text{sed}}$ using the Ackerman & Marley (2001) framework and include a grid of $f_{\text{sed}} = 1, 2, 3, 4$, with higher $f_{\text{sed}}$ meaning a larger average cloud particle size, higher sedimentation efficiency, and thereby less cloud effect on the photosphere. To reproduce the photometric sequence of MLT-type ultracool dwarfs, Saumon & Marley (2008) also produced a suite of “hybrid” models with $f_{\text{sed}} = 1$ for $T_{\text{eff}} \geq 1400$ K and $f_{\text{sed}} = 4$ for $T_{\text{eff}} \leq 1200$ K. For $1200 < T_{\text{eff}} < 1400$ K, they interpolated the surface boundary condition in $T_{\text{eff}}$ using the $f_{\text{sed}} = 2$ models at $T_{\text{eff}} = 1400$ K and the cloudless models at $T_{\text{eff}} = 1200$ K.

We assume COCONUTS-3B’s age follows a uniform distribution spanning $[0.1, 1.0]$ Gyr (Section 4.5) and its $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/L_\odot)$ follows a normal distribution of $N(\mu = -4.45, \sigma^2 = 0.03^2)$. We draw random age and $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/L_\odot)$ values from these distributions to linearly interpolate the grid of physical parameters predicted by the Saumon & Marley (2008) hybrid evolution models at these ages and $\log(L_{\text{bol}}/L_\odot)$. Such interpolation is conducted logarithmically for the $T_{\text{eff}}$ values. Computing the median and 16- to 84-percentile intervals of the interpolated model parameters, we derive $T_{\text{eff}} = 1362^{+48}_{-73}$ K, $\log(g) = 4.96^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$ dex, $R = 1.03^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ $R_{\text{Jup}}$, and $M = 39^{+11}_{-18} M_{\text{Jup}}$ as the evolution-based physical properties of COCONUTS-3B.

Our derived physical properties will inevitably carry any systematic errors in the evolution model predictions. Dupuy et al. (2009, 2014) measured dynamical masses of two binaries composed of mid-L brown dwarfs, HD 130948BC (L4+L4) and Gl 417BC (L4.5+L6), based on orbit monitoring. These two binaries are both companions to solar-mass host stars and thus have independently known ages. Similar to our analysis of COCONUTS-3B, Dupuy et al. used these L dwarfs’ ages and observed bolometric luminosities to infer their masses from several evolution models. However, they found the evolution-based masses are higher than their directly measured values by $\approx 25\%$ for the Saumon & Marley (2008) hybrid evolution models. Recently, Brandt et al. (2019) and Brandt et al. (2021) further expanded the dynamical mass sample by combining radial velocities, relative astrometry, and the Hipparcos-Gaia accelerations of several systems hosting brown dwarf companions, including three L dwarfs, HR 7672B (L4.5; Liu et al. 2002), HD 33632Ab (L9.5$^{+1.0}_{-0.6}$; Currie et al. 2020), and HD 72946B (L5.0$\pm$1.5; Maire et al. 2020). These objects’ masses predicted by Saumon & Marley (2008) hybrid evolution models given their ages and $L_{\text{bol}}$ are all consistent with their dynamical masses, although these L dwarfs have older ages ($\approx 2$ Gyr) than HD 130948BC and Gl 417BC ($\approx 800$ Myr). If the evolution-based properties of COCONUTS-3B suffer from the same systematic errors as HD 130948BC and Gl 417BC, then its true mass might be as low as $\sim 30 M_{\text{Jup}}$.

In addition, we note our derived physical properties of COCONUTS-3B are based on solar-metallicity evolution models while its host star has slightly super-solar bulk metallicity (Section 4.3). To estimate this metallicity effect, we re-compute the physical properties of COCONUTS-3B using two classes of the cloudless Saumon & Marley (2008) evolution models with [Fe/H] = 0 dex and +0.3 dex. Switching models from solar to a super-solar metallicity, COCONUTS-3B will have a 21 K cooler $T_{\text{eff}}$, a 0.04 dex lower $\log(g)$, a 0.03 $R_{\text{Jup}}$ larger $R$, and a 2 $M_{\text{Jup}}$ smaller $M$. These systematic differences are all much smaller than the uncertainties of our derived properties.

5.4. Discussion

5.4.1. Comparison with Saumon & Marley (2008) Atmospheric Model Spectra

To examine whether the Saumon & Marley (2008) models can sufficiently interpret the atmospheres of mid-to-late-L dwarfs like COCONUTS-3B, we construct the Saumon & Marley (2008) atmospheric model spectra at this companion’s evolution-based physical properties. Specifically, we linearly interpolate the model spectra using the distributions of $T_{\text{eff}}$ and $\log(g)$ computed in Section 5.3 and then scale these models by the companion’s evolution-based $R$ and COCONUTS-3A’s parallax. As demonstrated in Zhang et al. (2020) and Zhang et al. (2021c), the difference between these evolution-based model spectra and the objects’ observed spectra can reveal the shortcomings of the assumptions adopted by model atmospheres.

Figure 10 compares the SpeX prism spectrum and broadband fluxes of COCONUTS-3B to the evolution-based Saumon & Marley (2008) model spectra with $f_{\text{sed}} = 1, 2, 3$. 


**Figure 10.** The SpeX prism spectrum of COCONUTS-3B (black) as compared to the evolution-based Saumon & Marley (2008) model spectra described in Section 5.4.1, with $f_{\text{sed}} = 1, 2, 3$ models displayed in red, brown, and blue, respectively. We use colored solid lines and shadows to present the median and 68% confidence intervals of the model spectra constructed at the evolution-based $T_{\text{eff}}, \log g, R$ of COCONUTS-3B. We also synthesize $z_{P1}, W1, W2$ fluxes using these models (colored circles) and compare them with the observed photometry (black circles). The SED of COCONUTS-3B can be best matched by atmospheric models with $f_{\text{sed}} = 1$, suggesting the companion retains ample condensate clouds in its photosphere.

**5.4.2. Comparison with Previously Known Ultracool Benchmarks**

To place our discovery in the context, we compare the photometry of COCONUTS-3B to that of L6–Y1 benchmarks compiled by Zhang et al. (2020) and Zhang et al. (2021a) in Figure 12. These benchmarks include wide-orbit co-moving companions to stars, kinematic members of nearby young moving groups, and components of substellar binaries with dynamical masses. All of these objects have independently known ages or masses which are usually impossible to determine for free-floating single brown dwarfs in the field. We also compare the $J$-band absolute magnitude and $J − K$ color of COCONUTS-3B to the photometric sequences of FLD-G, INT-G, and VL-G ultracool dwarfs from Liu et al. (2016). COCONUTS-3B has slightly brighter and bluer near-infrared photometry than L6 VL-G objects, but is much fainter and redder than their FLD-G counterparts. Also, the $J_{\text{MKO}} − K_{\text{MKO}} = 2.11 \pm 0.02$ mag of COCONUTS-3B is among the reddest of all ultracool benchmarks with ages older than a few 100 Myr. COCONUTS-3B is in fact simi-
lar to the brown dwarf companion HD 206893B, which has a moderately young age (50−700 Myr based on its host star) and an extremely red near-infrared color (Milli et al. 2017; Delorme et al. 2017). Field-age, high-gravity L6 dwarfs have a typical log($L_{bol}/L_\odot$) of $-4.37\pm0.14$ dex and a $T_{eff}$ of $1483\pm113$ K based on polynomial fits in Zhang et al. (2020) and Filipazzo et al. (2015), respectively. COCONUTS-3B has a 0.08 dex (0.5σ) fainter bolometric luminosity and a 121 K (1.0σ) cooler effective temperature compared to its high-gravity counterparts with similar spectral types. The companion’s lower $T_{eff}$, faint absolute magnitude, and red colors are in accord with its moderately young age, intermediate surface gravity, and dusty atmospheres, given that properties of L/T transition objects are known to be surface gravity dependent (e.g., Metchev & Hillenbrand 2006; Marley et al. 2012; Faherty et al. 2016; Liu et al. 2016).

5.4.3. Formation Scenario
Formation of planetary-mass and substellar companions that reside on very wide orbits (a few 100−1000 au) is intriguing. These companions might form in situ like components of stellar binaries via fragmentation of the collapsing proto-stellar clouds (e.g., Kroupa 2001; Chabrier 2003). Alternatively, they might form like closer-in exoplanets via core/pebble accretion or disk gravitational instability and then scatter outward to large orbital separations due to dynamical interactions with other system components (e.g., Boss 2006; Veras et al. 2009). For the COCONUTS-3 system, it is very likely that the companion formed in a star-

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Figure 11. The GNIRS XD spectrum of COCONUTS-3B (black) as compared to the evolution-based Saumon & Marley (2008) model spectra (colored; same as those shown in Figure 10) in individual $JHK$ bands. All spectra are normalized by their mean values within each band. The data are best matched by $f_{sed}=1$ models, although these models predict too shallow depths in Na I and K I resonance lines in $J$ band and slightly bluer spectral slope in $K$ band than the observation. The absorption feature at $\sim 1.66$ $\mu$m predicted by models is likely due to the incomplete CH$_4$ line list used by Saumon & Marley (2008) models.

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$^5$ Delorme et al. (2017) synthesized HD 206893B’s $J_\lambda$-band magnitude from their VLT/SPIRE IFS spectroscopy ($R \sim 30$) with S/N$\approx$ 10 and measured $K1$ and $K2$-band magnitudes using IRDIS data, leading to very red colors of $J_\lambda - K1 = 3.13 \pm 0.20$ mag and $J_\lambda - K2 = 3.45 \pm 0.19$ mag. We synthesize the $J_\lambda - K1 = 1.969 \pm 0.004$ mag and $J_\lambda - K2 = 2.220 \pm 0.004$ mag for COCONUTS-3B using its SpeX prism spectrum, the dual-band $K12$ filters of SPHERE IRDIS, and a virtual $J_\lambda$ filter with 100% transmission spanning $1.2−1.3\mu$m adopted by Delorme et al. (2017). COCONUTS-3B is thus bluer than HD 206893B, but still redder than field-age late-L dwarfs (see Figure 7 of Delorme et al. 2017).
Figure 12. $J$-band absolute magnitude and $J - K$ color of COCONUTS-3B (red star) compared to those of L6–Y1 benchmarks compiled by Zhang et al. (2020) and Zhang et al. (2021a) with ages of > 300 Myr (orange) and ≤ 300 Myr (blue), as well as the photometric sequences of L1–L6 dwarfs with FLD-G (orange), INT-G (black), and VL-G (blue) gravity classes. We overlay the photometry of field dwarfs (grey) with M, L, T, Y spectral types obtained from the UltracoolSheet (Best et al. 2020b), which have S/N > 5 in $M_J$ and $J - K$ and are not young, binaries, or subdwarfs. We label all benchmarks with the same spectral type (L6) as COCONUTS-3B, including HIP 9269B (Deacon et al. 2014), SDSSp J042348.57–041403.5A (SDSS J0423−0414A; Burgasser et al. 2005), 2MASS J01303563−4445411B (2MASS J0130−4445B; Reid et al. 2008; Dhital et al. 2011), SDSS J105213.51+442255.7A (SDSS J1052+4422A; Chiu et al. 2006; Dupuy et al. 2015), LP 261−75B (Kirkpatrick et al. 2000; Reid & Walkowicz 2006), 2MASS J2244+2043 (Dahn et al. 2002), and Calar 21 and Calar 22 (Zapatero Osorio et al. 2014). The $J - K$ color of COCONUTS-3B is among the reddest compared to all benchmarks with ages of a few 100 Myr or older.

6. CONCLUSION

We have reported the third discovery from our COol Companions ON Ultrawide orbiTS (COCONUTS) program. The COCONUTS-3 system is composed of a young M-dwarf primary star with strong Hα and X-ray emis-
sion, as well as an unusually red L-dwarf companion which was previously identified as the free-floating object WISEA J081322.19−152203.2 by Schneider et al. (2017). Given the consistency in proper motions and distances, we confirm the physical association between A and B components and compute a projected separation of 61″ (1891 au). Based on the primary star’s optical and near-infrared spectrophotometry, we derive its physical properties (e.g., $T_{\text{eff,}} = 3291 \pm 49$ K and $M_\star = 0.123 \pm 0.006 \, M_\odot$) and a slightly super-solar metallicity of $[\text{Fe/H}]_\star = 0.21 \pm 0.07$ dex. We note this [Fe/H], is derived using empirical calibrations established by older and higher-gravity M dwarfs, and could be under-estimated by $0.2 − 0.3$ dex according to PHOENIX stellar models given COCONUTS-3A’s younger age and lower surface gravity. Combining the host star’s stellar activity, kinematics, HR diagram position, lithium absorption, and surface gravity-sensitive spectroscopic features, we estimate an age of 100 Myr to 1 Gyr for the COCONUTS-3 system.

We also study the near-infrared spectra of COCONUTS-3B and derive a spectral type of L6 with an intermediate surface gravity classification (INT-G). Based on the companion’s observed bolometric luminosity and its host star’s age, we use the hot-start Saumon & Marley (2008) hybrid evolution models to infer the physical properties of COCONUTS-3B to be $T_{\text{eff}} = 1362^{+48}_{-73}$ K, $\log(g) = 4.96^{+0.15}_{-0.34}$ dex, $R = 1.03^{+0.12}_{-0.06} \, R_{\text{Jup}}$, and $M = 39^{+11}_{-18} \, M_{\text{Jup}}$. It has been recently suggested that the ultracool evolution models tend to over-predict the mass at a given $L_{\text{bol}}$ and age by $\sim 25\%$ for moderately young brown dwarfs ($< 1$ Gyr) based on two substellar binary systems with directly measured dynamical masses, meaning that the true mass of COCONUTS-3B might be as low as $\sim 30 \, M_{\text{Jup}}$.

We construct the Saumon & Marley (2008) atmospheric model spectra at our derived evolution-based physical properties of COCONUTS-3B and compare them with the observed spectra. We find models with $f_{\text{sed}} = 1$ match the companion’s spectrophotometry, although these models predict slightly brighter fluxes in the red optical, shallower depths for alkali resonance lines, bluer $K$-band spectral slope, and fainter fluxes near 3.3 μm. These data-model differences are very likely due to the older version of the opacity database used by Saumon & Marley (2008) and new sets of cloudy models that incorporate the theoretical advances over the past decade will likely improve the consistency between data and model predictions.

Compared to field-age, high-gravity L6 dwarfs, COCONUTS-3B has much fainter absolute magnitudes, similar bolometric luminosity, and a 120 K cooler effective temperature. This companion’s $J−K$ color is among the reddest of ultracool benchmarks with ages older than a few 100 Myr. These anomalous spectrophotometric and physical properties are in accord with its intermediate surface gravity, dusty atmosphere, and moderately young age, given the surface gravity dependence of the L/T transition.

Similar to stellar binaries, the COCONUTS-3 system likely formed via fragmentation processes of the collapsing proto-stellar clouds, given the companion’s mass and the large companion-to-host mass ratio ($0.29 \pm 0.10$). Under this formation scenario, COCONUTS-3B is expected to share the bulk metallicity and elemental abundances (e.g., C/O) as its host star. Modeling spectroscopy of COCONUTS-3B and comparing the resulting chemical properties to those of COCONUTS-3A can directly quantify the systematic errors of substellar and exoplanet model atmospheres. Expanding such calibration to a large ensemble of wide-orbit companions will enable thorough examination of model atmospheres over a wide parameter space, and these empirically calibrated models will lead to robust characterization of the atmospheric properties and formation of directly imaged exoplanets.
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APPENDIX

A. A MODEL-BASED EXPLORATION OF THE SURFACE-GRAVITY DEPENDENCE OF THE EMPIRICAL METALLICITY CALIBRATIONS FOR LOW-MASS STARS

We estimated the bulk metallicity of COCONUTS-3A (Section 4.3) using empirical calibrations established by field-age M dwarfs orbiting FGK primary stars, but these M-type calibrators have slightly higher surface gravities than the moderately young
Figure 13. Computed empirical [Fe/H] (grey circles) of PHOENIX model spectra with different $T_{\text{eff}}$, $\log (g)$, and [Fe/H] using the calibrations of Mann et al. (2014; left panel) and Newton et al. (2014; right panel). Typical scatter of the Mann et al. (2014) and Newton et al. (2014) empirical calibrations is 0.07 dex and 0.12 dex, respectively. Surface gravity decreases from left to right in each panel, with $\log (g) = 5.5$ dex corresponding to field ages ($> 1$ Gyr), 5.0 dex for moderately young ages (100 Myr to 1 Gyr), and 4.5 dex and 4.0 dex for very young ages ($5 - 100$ Myr). Following the applicable range of each method, we apply the Mann et al. (2014) calibration to models with $3100 \, K \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 2300 \, K$ (M4.5–M9.5) and $-0.58 \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex; (2) the M14 calibration to models with $3100 \, K \geq T_{\text{eff}} \geq 2300 \, K$ (i.e., M4.5–M9.5) and $-1.04 \, \text{dex} \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex; and (3) the N14 calibration to models with $3700 \, K \geq T_{\text{eff}} \geq 3000 \, K$ (i.e., M1–M5) and $-1.00 \, \text{dex} \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex.

COCONUTS-3A. The metal-sensitive lines (e.g., Na $\lambda$ doublet at 2.2 $\mu$m) adopted by these calibrations are also sensitive to the surface gravity, meaning that our derived [Fe/H] may be unreliable. Here we use stellar model atmospheres to explore the surface-gravity dependence of the empirical calibrations of low-mass stellar metallicity as developed by Mann et al. (2013; M13), Mann et al. (2014; M14), and Newton et al. (2014; N14).

We base our analysis on the PHOENIX synthetic model spectra (Husser et al. 2013) over a parameter space of $[2300, 4500] \, K$ in $T_{\text{eff}}$, $[3.5, 5.5]$ dex in $\log (g)$, and $[-1.0, +0.5]$ dex in [Fe/H] with intervals of 100 K, 0.5 dex, and 0.5 dex, respectively. We choose the range of $T_{\text{eff}}$ to cover the applicable spectral types (K5–M9.5) of all empirical calibrations considered here. The $\log (g)$ is also a proxy of stellar age, with $\log (g) = 5.5$ dex corresponding to field ages ($> 1$ Gyr), 5.0 dex for moderately young ages of 100 Myr to 1 Gyr, and 4.5 dex and 4.0 dex for very young ages of $5 - 100$ Myr over the aforementioned parameter space (based on the evolution models of Baraffe et al. 2015). We downgrade the spectral resolution of these models to match that of SpeX SXD and put the model wavelengths in vacuum following Ciddor (1996). We then apply each calibration method to compute the empirical [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ for all model spectra that satisfy the method's applicable range in spectral type and metallicity. Specifically, we apply (1) the $J/H/K$-band calibration of M13 to PHOENIX models with $4500 \, K \geq T_{\text{eff}} \geq 3000 \, K$ (i.e., K5–M5) and $-1.04 \, \text{dex} \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex; (2) the M14 calibration to models with $3100 \, K \geq T_{\text{eff}} \geq 2300 \, K$ (i.e., M4.5–M9.5) and $-0.58 \, \text{dex} \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex; and (3) the N14 calibration to models with $3700 \, K \geq T_{\text{eff}} \geq 3000 \, K$ (i.e., M1–M5) and $-1.00 \, \text{dex} \leq [\text{Fe/H}] \leq +0.56$ dex.
Mann et al. (2013) J-band Calibration

Mann et al. (2013) H-band Calibration

Mann et al. (2013) K-band Calibration

Figure 14. Computed empirical [Fe/H] (grey circles) of PHOENIX model spectra with different $T_{\text{eff}}$, $\log(g)$, and [Fe/H] using the calibrations of Mann et al. (2013) in J band (left panel), H band (middle panel), and K band (right panel), with a similar format as Figure 13. Typical scatter of these J/H/K-band empirical calibrations is 0.12 dex, 0.09 dex, and 0.08 dex, respectively. Here we apply the Mann et al. (2013) calibration to models with $4500 \, K \leq T_{\text{eff}} \leq 3000 \, K$ (K5–M5) and [Fe/H] = $-1$ dex (top row), $-0.5$ dex (second top row), 0 dex (second bottom row), and $+0.5$ dex (bottom row). The colored lines in each panel are equal-$T_{\text{eff}}$ tracks corresponding to 4400 K (blue), 4000 K (orange), 3600 K (purple), and 3200 K (green).

$\leq$[Fe/H]$\leq +0.35$ dex. The conversion between stellar effective temperatures and spectral types is based on the mean stellar properties compiled by E. Mamajek \(^6\) (also see Pecaut & Mamajek 2013).

In Figures 13 and 14, we present the computed [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ by various calibrations as a function of surface gravity. While one might expect that the [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ at $\log(g) = 5.5$ dex (i.e., field age of $> 1$ Gyr) should all line up with the [Fe/H] of models, our analysis shows that [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ exhibit systematic, $T_{\text{eff}}$-dependent offsets from the model [Fe/H] (e.g., also see Veyette et al. 2017). These mismatches are likely due to the systematic uncertainties of stellar model atmospheres and the adopted opacity line lists (e.g., Figure 11 of Czekala et al. 2015) and that the calibrations considered here are all tied to the SpeX SXD instrument rather than PHOENIX models. In other words, our analysis re-affirms the value of empirical metallicity calibrations as opposed to a purely model-based characterization.

Here we only focus on the trend (instead of the absolute values) of [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ with respect to $\log(g)$. We first discuss the surface-gravity effect on the N14 and M14 calibrations (Figure 13), which we use to derive [Fe/H]$_{\text{⋆}}$ of COCONUTS-3A. For models with [Fe/H] = 0 dex and $+0.5$ dex, the M14 calibration (applied to 3100–2300 K) tends to derive a smaller [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ toward lower surface gravities or younger ages. Specifically, compared to the case with $\log(g) = 5.5$ dex (i.e., field age), the M14-based [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ is smaller by 0.2–0.3 dex for the lower $\log(g)$ of 5.0 dex and by 0.5–0.6 dex for $\log(g)$ of 4.0 dex or 4.5 dex. The N14 calibration (applied to 3700–3000 K) exhibits a similar trend with surface gravities for models with [Fe/H] = $-1.0$ dex (except for ones with $T_{\text{eff}} = 3000 \, K$), $-0.5$ dex, and 0 dex. COCONUTS-3A has $T_{\text{eff}} \approx 3000 \, K$ and $\log(g) \approx 5.0$ dex (Section 4.4), so our derived [Fe/H]$_{\text{emp}}$ might be under-estimated by 0.2 – 0.3 dex according to these PHOENIX models. Qualitatively, this underestimate is expected since a lower surface gravity can cause weaker strengths of the Na I doublet for early-to-mid M stars (e.g., Luhman et al. 1998; Newton et al. 2014) and the [Fe/H] values by both M14 and N14 calibrations monotonically decrease with decreasing equivalent widths of Na I (as long as this equivalent width is below 7.5 Å when applying the N14 calibration).

\(^6\) https://www.pas.rochester.edu/~emamajek/EEM_dwarf_UBVIJHK_colors_Teff.txt
Interestingly, surface gravity imposes an opposite effect on the M14 calibration for models with $[\text{Fe/H}] = -0.5$ dex as compared to ones at higher metallicity (i.e., 0 dex and +0.5 dex), where the M14-based $[\text{Fe/H}]_{\text{emp}}$ tends to be larger with decreasing surface gravities. This means that the gravity dependence of the Na I doublet strengths at $[\text{Fe/H}] = -0.5$ dex and $T_{\text{eff}} < 3000$ K is different from the case with higher $[\text{Fe/H}]$ and/or hotter $T_{\text{eff}}$, according to the PHOENIX models.

The M13 calibrations (Figure 14) also tend to derive smaller $[\text{Fe/H}]_{\text{emp}}$ toward lower surface gravities for models with cool $T_{\text{eff}}$ ($\lesssim 3600$ K) and solar or super-solar $[\text{Fe/H}]$. For hot, sub-solar models with $T_{\text{eff}}$ of $\gtrsim 4000$ K and $[\text{Fe/H}]$ of $-0.5$ dex and $-1$ dex, the M13-based $[\text{Fe/H}]_{\text{emp}}$ can be comparable or even larger toward lower log $(g)$ compared to the case with log $(g) = 5.5$ dex.

Our analysis aims to provide a qualitative perspective about the surface-gravity dependence of the empirical metallicity calibrations. We caution that the quantitative log $(g)$ dependence revealed by our work should not be directly used as correction factors to the computed $[\text{Fe/H}]_{\text{emp}}$, given that the systematics of the stellar model atmospheres likely change with surface gravities and effective temperatures as well. Also, compared to field-age low-mass stars, younger lower-gravity stars tend to be more active and possess stronger magnetic fields, which can alter the metal-sensitive line profiles and enhance the equivalent widths (and thus the resulting $[\text{Fe/H}]$) via Zeeman broadening and intensification (e.g., Basri et al. 1992; Basri & Marcy 1994; Kochukhov 2021; López-Valdivia et al. 2021). Estimation of the bulk metallicity for low-gravity low-mass stars would benefit from an empirical calibration customized for young stars, which is unfortunately not available to date. We note this calibration is difficult to construct with the existing sample of nearby young stars, which lacks sufficiently large variations in $[\text{Fe/H}]$ and mostly has solar metallicity.

B. ESTIMATED X-RAY EMISSION FROM BACKGROUND STARS NEAR COCONUTS-3A

Searching around COCONUTS-3A, we find a source 2RXS J081318.4−152252 (2RXS J0813−1522) in the Second ROSAT All-Sky Survey and its counterpart 1RXS J0813−152250 (1RXS J0813−1522) in the ROSAT All-Sky Survey Faint Source Catalog (Voges et al. 2000), with the latter catalog reporting a position error of 15′′. COCONUTS-3A is the closest match to both X-ray detections, with an angular separation of 13.8′′ and 12.2′′, respectively. Seven background sources are also within 30′′ of 2RXS J0813−1522 but six are outside the 15′′ position error. Here we quantify the potential X-ray fluxes of all these background stars to assess whether the ROSAT detection comes from COCONUTS-3A.

Figure 5 and Table 5 present coordinates and photometry of the background sources (with distances of 2−12 kpc from Gaia EDR3), including six FGK dwarfs and one K-type giant star based on their HR diagram positions. For the dwarf stars, we convert BP−RP into spectral types and then obtain typical B−V and bolometric luminosities, by using the mean stellar colors and properties compiled by E. Mamajek (see footnote 6 and Pecaut & Mamajek 2013). We estimate the maximum possible X-ray fluxes of these objects by assuming their X-ray emission are in the saturated regime. We obtain the saturated log $(L_X/L_{\text{bol}})$ for each star based on Jackson et al. (2012) using the objects’ B−V colors. We then compute the X-ray flux from each background dwarf star, with uncertainties in log $(L_{\text{bol}}/L_\odot)$, log $(L_X/L_{\text{bol}})$, and distances propagated accordingly. The remaining giant star (BG2, TYC 5996−1259−1) falls in the asymptotic giant branch, evolving across the X-ray dividing line, and thereby has faint intrinsic X-ray emission. According to Maggio et al. (1990), K giants have an X-ray-to-V-band flux ratio of log $(F_X/F_V) < -6.2$, where log $(F_X/F_V) = \log (f_X) + 0.4V + 5.47$. We use this object’s observed $V = 11.57 \pm 0.14$ mag to compute its maximum possible X-ray flux.

Summing up our estimated X-ray fluxes of all background stars, we obtain $(3.7 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-15}$ erg s$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$. This value is only 2.2% ± 1.6% of the observed X-ray flux $(1.7 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-13}$ erg s$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ of 2RXS J0813−1522 (Section 4.5.2), suggesting the background sources in the neighborhood of COCONUTS-3A make a negligible contribution to our measured X-ray emission.
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Table 1. Properties of COCONUTS-3

| Properties                        | COCONUTS-3A                      | COCONUTS-3B                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                                   | Value                            | Ref.                            | Value                            | Ref.                            |
| Spectral Type                     | M5.5 ± 0.5 (opt.), M4.5 ± 0.5 (NIR) | This Work                       | L6 ± 1 INT-G                      | This Work                       |
| Age (Myr)                         | 100 – 1000                       | This Work                       | –                                 | This Work                       |
| [Fe/H] (dex)                      | 0.21 ± 0.07                      | This Work                       | –                                 | This Work                       |
|                                   |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| Astrometry and Kinematics         |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| R.A., Decl. (epoch J2000; hms, dms)| 08:13:18.84, –15:22:39.6          | Gaia16,20                       | 08:13:22.30, –15:22:04.4           | Cham16, Magn20                   |
| Gaia EDR3 µα cos δ, µδ (mas/yr)   | –110.02 ± 0.02, 93.39 ± 0.02       | Gaia16,20                       |                                    |                                 |
| CatWISE2020 µα cos δ, µδ (mas/yr) | –120.9 ± 4.4, 92.1 ± 5.3           | Maro21                           |                                    |                                 |
| PS1 µα cos δ, µδ (mas/yr)         | –126.4 ± 4.4, 84.3 ± 3.3           | Cham16,Magn20                    | –112.6 ± 21.0, 101.1 ± 21.0       | Cham16,Magn20                    |
| Gaia EDR3 Parallax (mas)          | 32.33 ± 0.02                      | Gaia16,20                       | –                                 | This Work                       |
| Distance (pc)                     | 30.88 ± 0.02                      | Bailer-Jones et al. (2021)       | 32 ± 7                            | This Work                       |
| Tangential Velocity (km/s)        | 23.57 ± 0.02                      | This Work                       | 22.3 ± 1.1                        | This Work                       |
| Radial Velocity (km/s)            | 41 ± 60                           | This Work                       | –                                 | This Work                       |
| Position Angle (East of North; deg)| –                              | This Work                       | –                                 | This Work                       |
| Projected Separation              | –                                 |                                  | 54.75 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
|                                   |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| Spectrophotometric Properties     |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| Gaia DR2 G (mag)                  | 14.0348 ± 0.0005                  | Gaia16,18                       | –                                 | …                               |
| Gaia DR2 RP (mag)                 | 15.835 ± 0.004                    | Gaia16,18                       | –                                 | …                               |
| Gaia DR2 RP (mag)                 | 12.748 ± 0.002                    | Gaia16,18                       | –                                 | …                               |
| Pan-STARRS1 g (mag)               | 16.194 ± 0.003                    | Cham16                           | –                                 | …                               |
| Pan-STARRS1 r (mag)               | 14.953 ± 0.003                    | Cham16                           | –                                 | …                               |
| Pan-STARRS1 i (mag)               | 13.311 ± 0.003                    | Cham16                           | 22.02 ± 0.25                      | Cham16                           |
| Pan-STARRS1 z (mag)               | 12.594 ± 0.035                    | Cham16                           | 20.60 ± 0.07                      | Cham16                           |
| Pan-STARRS1 y (mag)               | 12.196 ± 0.005                    | Cham16                           | 19.53 ± 0.05                      | Cham16                           |
| VHS J (mag)                       | 12.1354 ± 0.0007                  | McMa13                           | 17.124 ± 0.013                    | McMa13                           |
| VHS K (mag)                       | 11.3509 ± 0.0009                   | McMa13                           | 15.050 ± 0.012                    | McMa13                           |
| 2MASS J (mag)                     | 12.18 ± 0.014                     | This Work                       | 17.19 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
| 2MASS H (mag)                     | 11.59 ± 0.05                      | This Work                       | 15.89 ± 0.06                      | This Work                       |
| 2MASS K (mag)                     | 11.32 ± 0.01                      | This Work                       | 15.02 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
| MKO J (mag)                       | 12.71 ± 0.05                      | This Work                       | 18.39 ± 0.07                      | This Work                       |
| MKO J (mag)                       | 12.14 ± 0.01                      | This Work                       | 17.09 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
| MKO H (mag)                       | 11.61 ± 0.05                      | This Work                       | 15.95 ± 0.06                      | This Work                       |
| MKO K (mag)                       | 11.30 ± 0.01                      | This Work                       | 14.99 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
| W1 (mag)                          | 9.825 ± 0.013                     | Maro21                           | 14.037 ± 0.014                    | Maro21                           |
| W2 (mag)                          | 9.645 ± 0.009                     | Maro21                           | 13.534 ± 0.012                    | Maro21                           |
| EWHα (Å)                          | –2.9 ± 0.2, –7.18 ± 0.02          | This Work                       | –                                 | …                               |
|                                   |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| Physical Properties               |                                  |                                  |                                    |                                  |
| log (Lα) (dex)                    | 28.3 ± 0.2                        | This Work                       | –                                 | …                               |
| log (Lα/να) (dex)                 | –2.80 ± 0.04                      | This Work                       | –4.45 ± 0.03                      | This Work                       |
| Psin (hours)                     | > 2.7                             | This Work                       | –                                 | …                               |
| Teff (K)                         | 2966 ± 85                         | This Work                       | 1362^{+48}_{-51}                  | This Work                       |
| log (g) (dex)                     | 5.17 ± 0.03                       | This Work                       | 4.96^{+0.15}_{-0.18}              | This Work                       |
| R (A: R_{⊙}; B: R_{app})         | 0.151 ± 0.004                     | This Work                       | 1.03^{+0.06}_{-0.06}              | This Work                       |
| M (A: M_{⊙}; B: M_{app})         | 0.123 ± 0.006                     | This Work                       | 39^{+11}_{-14}                    | This Work                       |

^a Photometric distance derived using the object’s L6 INT-G magnitude, the L6 INT-G spectral classification, and the Liu et al. (2016) empirical relations.

^b The sin i /v sin i; photometry of the primary star is saturated.

^c These photometry are synthesized using the objects’ near-infrared spectra and VHS broadband photometry (Sections 4.4 and 5.2).

References—Bailer-Jones et al. (2021), Cutri03; Cutri et al. (2003), Cham16; Chambers et al. (2016), Gaia16; Gaia Collaboration et al. (2016), Gaia18; Gaia Collaboration et al. (2018b), Gaia20; Gaia Collaboration et al. (2020), McMa13; McMahon et al. (2013), Magn20; Magnier et al. (2020), Maro21; Marocco et al. (2021), Schn17; Schneider et al. (2017).
| Value               | Notes                                                                 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Metallicity         | Newton et al. (2014) calibration (SXD; \( R \sim 2000 \))           |
|                     | 0.16 ± 0.12 dex                                                       |
|                     | Mann et al. (2014) \( K \)-band calibration (SXD)                   |
|                     | 0.23 ± 0.08 dex                                                       |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) optical-band calibration (SNIFS; \( R \sim 1200 \))|
|                     | (−0.15 ± 0.17 dex)                                                   |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) \( J \)-band calibration (SXD)                   |
|                     | (0.09 ± 0.13 dex)                                                    |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) \( H \)-band calibration (SXD)                   |
|                     | (−0.17 ± 0.11 dex)                                                   |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) \( K \)-band calibration (SXD)                   |
|                     | (0.12 ± 0.09 dex)                                                    |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) \( J \)-band calibration as updated by Mann et al.|
|                     | (0.11 ± 0.15 dex)                                                    |
|                     | Mann et al. (2013) \( H \)-band calibration (SXD)                   |
|                     | (0.15 ± 0.14 dex)                                                    |
| Adopted Metallicity | 0.21 ± 0.07 dex                                                       |

| Value               | Notes                                                                 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stellar-Activity Age| 870^{+240}_{−470} Myr                                               |
|                     | 2.9^{+1.4}_{−1.1} Gyr                                               |
|                     | EW_{H\alpha} = −7.18 ± 0.02 Å (GMOS; \( R \sim 4400 \))             |
|                     | \( \lesssim 850 \) Myr                                              |
|                     | log \( (L_x) \) = 28.3 ± 0.2 dex, log \( (R_x) \) = −2.7 ± 0.3 dex   |
|                     | 10−750 Myr or older                                                 |
|                     | log \( (F_{NUV}/F_T) \) < −3.7 dex, \( NUV − G > 8.3 \) mag, \( NUV − J > 10.1 \) mag |
| Kinematics Age       | 150 Myr                                                             |
|                     | \( U/V/W = (−34.3 ± 32.6, −12.1 ± 48.8, −3.9 ± 10.7) \) km s^{-1}   |
| HR Diagram Age       | 100 Myr−1.5 Gyr                                                     |
|                     | \( M_G = 11.5826 ± 0.0015 \) mag, BP−RP = 3.088 ± 0.004 mag          |
| Lithium Age          | 100 Myr                                                             |
|                     | EW_{Li} < 4 mA (GMOS)                                                |
| Spectral-Index Age   | a few 100 Myr                                                       |
|                     | Na I index = 1.23, Na-8189 index = 0.84, EW_{Na1820} = 4.50 Å (GMOS) |
| Rotation-based Age   | a few 10−100 Myr                                                    |
|                     | EW_{Na138} = 5.6 ± 0.2 Å (SXD)                                       |
| Adopted Age          | 100 Myr−1 Gyr                                                       |

* Metallicities inside the parenthesis are derived from empirical calibrations that are not applicable to COCONUTS-3A’s spectral type, and have been therefore excluded when computing the final metallicity. Ages inside the parenthesis is not well-constrained and thereby excluded for determining the final age.
Table 3. Gravity Classification of COCONUTS-3A and 3B based on the Allers & Liu (2013) System

| Spectral Indices or Equivalent Widths (Å) | COCONUTS-3A SpeX SXD | COCONUTS-3B SpeX prism | GNIRS XD XD |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| FeH<sub>z</sub>                           | 1.053 ± 0.002         | 1.126<sup>±0.004</sup> | 1.170<sup>±0.005</sup> |
| V<sub>z</sub>                              | 0.9902<sup>±0.0013</sup> | 0.98<sup>±0.011</sup> | 1.004 ± 0.007 |
| K I<sub>z</sub>                            | 1.0231<sup>±0.0011</sup> | 1.039<sup>±0.009</sup> | 1.061 ± 0.004 |
| H-cont                                   | 0.9909<sup>±0.0010</sup> | 0.895 ± 0.008 | 0.906 ± 0.004 |
| Na I 1.138 µm                            | 5.611<sup>±0.174</sup> | ... | 7.464 ± 0.746 |
| K I 1.197 µm                             | ... | ... | 6.616 ± 0.693 |
| K I 1.255 µm                             | 1.435<sup>±0.124</sup> | ... | 4.814 ± 0.397 |
| Gravity Class                            | INT-G                 | INT-G                  | INT-G       |

Table 4. Spectral Types of COCONUTS-3B based on the Burgasser et al. (2006) System

| Spectroscopy | H<sub>2</sub>O-J | CH<sub>4</sub>-J | H<sub>2</sub>O-H | CH<sub>3</sub>-H | CH<sub>3</sub>-K | Averaged Spectral Type |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| SpeX prism (R ≈ 75) | 0.682 (L7.8) | 0.902 (<T0) | 0.709 (L6.2) | 1.125 (<T1) | 1.006 (L4.2) | L6.1 ± 1.8 |
| GNIRS XD (R ≈ 750) | 0.710 (L7.0) | 0.908 (<T0) | 0.703 (L6.4) | 1.118 (<T1) | 0.994 (L4.6) | L6.0 ± 1.3 |
| Object | R.A. (hh:mm:ss) | Decl. (dd:mm:ss) | Gaia EDR3\textsuperscript{a} | Gaia DR2 | Separation\textsuperscript{c} | SpT | $B - V$ | log ($L_{bol}/L_{\odot}$) | log ($L_X/L_{bol}$) | $F_X$ ($10^{-15}$ erg s$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$) |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| BG1    | 08:13:20.87    | -15:25:40.2     | 0.34 ± 0.04               | 2596 ± 276| 16.045 ± 0.001        | 0.775 ± 0.004 | 3.97 ± 0.23 | 25.3 | G0V | 0.595 | 0.13 ± 0.05 | −3.67 ± 0.34 | ≲1.37 ± 1.12 |
| BG2    | 08:13:14.56    | -15:25:48.8     | 0.46 ± 0.02               | 2052 ± 68 | 11.170 ± 0.001        | 1.462 ± 0.001 | −0.39 ± 0.07 | 24.3 | K giant | ... | ... | ... | ≲0.05 |
| BG3    | 08:13:14.66    | -15:25:44.3     | 0.08 ± 0.14               | 11602 ± 1867 | 18.261 ± 0.002 | 0.445 ± 0.022 | 2.94 ± 0.35 | 25.9 | F1V | 0.330 | 0.79 ± 0.08 | −4.28 ± 0.50 | ≲0.08 ± 0.09 |
| BG4    | 08:13:14.23    | -15:25:38.9     | 0.37 ± 0.07               | 2773 ± 420 | 17.037 ± 0.001        | 0.852 ± 0.008 | 4.82 ± 0.53 | 30.0 | G5V | 0.680 | −0.05 ± 0.05 | −3.71 ± 0.47 | ≲0.72 ± 0.82 |
| BG5    | 08:13:16.45    | -15:25:48.4     | 0.27 ± 0.50               | 2964 ± 317 | 19.882 ± 0.005        | 1.455 ± 0.084 | 7.52 ± 0.23 | 14.2 | K5V | 1.150 | −0.76 ± 0.10 | −3.35 ± 0.37 | ≲0.28 ± 0.26 |
| BG6    | 08:13:17.25    | -15:25:47.2     | 0.03 ± 0.50               | 4872 ± 612 | 19.771 ± 0.005        | 1.214 ± 0.105 | 6.33 ± 0.27 | 24.0 | K3V | 0.990 | −0.55 ± 0.14 | −3.35 ± 0.37 | ≲0.17 ± 0.16 |
| BG7    | 08:13:17.30    | -15:25:40.8     | 0.39 ± 0.07               | 2851 ± 473 | 16.977 ± 0.001        | 0.785 ± 0.009 | 4.70 ± 0.36 | 28.7 | G1V | 0.622 | 0.08 ± 0.07 | −3.67 ± 0.34 | ≲1.01 ± 0.87 |

\textsuperscript{a} We provide Gaia EDR3 coordinates at epoch J2000 with equinox J2000 and the Bailer-Jones et al. (2021) distances.

\textsuperscript{b} We compute G-band absolute magnitudes by combining the Gaia DR2 photometry and Gaia EDR3 distances.

\textsuperscript{c} Angular separations between J2000 coordinates of background sources and the X-ray detection 2RXS J081318.4 − 152252.