Tauri-like Outflow Activity in the Brown Dwarf Mass Regime

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Why Study Brown Dwarf Outflows

The main motivation is very simply to investigate if outflows change when we move to substellar masses and whether or not BD outflows can tell us anything about the mass outflow mechanism in general.

Other Important Studies

L1014-IRS, Bourke et al 2006





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Fernandez & Comeron 2001, 2005 Comeron et al 2003. BarradoyNavascues et al 2003 Muzerolle et al 2001, 2003 Natta et al 2001, 2002, 2005 Masciadri & Raga 2004

Brown Dwarf Outflows: A New Way to Study the Outflow Phenomenon

Making a Comparison with T Tauri Stars





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6800



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Brown Dwarf Outflows: A New Way to Study the Outflow Phenomenon Spectro-astrometry



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Whelan & Garica 2008 Whelan et al 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 Podio et al 2008 Takami et al 2001, 2003

$$\sigma_{centroid} = \frac{seeing(mas)}{2.3548\sqrt{N_p}}$$

Seeing = 1 arcsec Accuracy = 1mas

5 sources with confirmed outflows, 1 possible

target	spectral type	estimated mass M_jup	lines analysed with spectro-astrometry	publication
ISO-Cha I 217	M6.25	70	[SII]λλ6717, 6731	Whelan et al 2008, in prep
ρ-Oph 102	M6.5	60	[OI]λλ6300,6363, [SII]λ6731	Whelan et al 2005
LS-RCr A1	M6.5	40	Hα, [NII]λ6583	Whelan et al 2006,2008,
2MASS1207-3932	M8	24	[OI]λ6300	Whelan et al 2007
ρ -Oph 32	M8	40	[OI]λ6300	Whelan et al 2008, in prep
2MASS1101-7625	M8		Ηα	Whelan et al 2008, in prep

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Moving into a phase where we can begin to do some statistics

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ISO-Oph-32



Whelan et al 2008, in preparation, data obtained in period 79 Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

LS-RCrA 1

[SII]λ6731, 3-June-2003

PA=63°

100

[SII]\lambda 6731, 13-June-2003

 $PA = 82^{\circ}$

100

200

200



Whelan et al 2008, in preparation, data taken from ESO archive Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

LS-RCrA 1



Whelan et al 2008, in preparation, data taken from ESO archive Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

Similar Results for YSOs



LS-RCrA 1



Whelan et al 2008, in preparation, data taken from ESO archive Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

LS-RCrA 1

M. Fernández and F. Comerón: Strong accretion and mass loss of a very low mass YSO



Fig. 6. K-band spectrum of LS-RCrA 1 obtained with ISAAC at the VLT. The intensity has arbitrary units and a base line of 0. The most prominent features are marked, as well as the positions of other features commonly appearing in low- to mid-resolution spectra of late-type objects and that are absent from the present one. Below: the spectrum of an M 6 standard star (Wolf 359; Kleinmann & Hall 1986) is plotted with a dashed line; it has been shifted from its position at continuum equal to 1.

Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

270

2MASS1101-7625



Whelan et al 2008, in preparation, data taken from ESO archive Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

2MASS1207 - 3932





Whelan et al 2007, data obtained in period 77 Protostellar Jets in Context, Rhodes, July 2008

Imaging Outflows from Brown Dwarfs

FORS-1 time granted in period 80



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Measuring Ratio of Outflow to Infall



ls $\dot{M}_{out}/\dot{M}_{acc} = 0.1$ in BDs

Source	2MASS1207	ρ -Oph 102	LS-RCrA 1
Mass (M_{jup})	24	60	35
$\dot{M}_{acc}~({ m M}_{\odot}yr^{-1})$	10^{-11}	1.25×10^{-9}	10 ⁻⁹
$[OI]\lambda 6300 (km s^{-1}, ")$	+4/-8,+0.08/-0.08	-40, 0.085	-9, -
$[\mathrm{SII}]\lambda6731(\mathrm{kms}^{-1},'')$	-,-	-45, 0.085	-15,-
$[NII]\lambda 6583$	-,-	-45,-	-19,-

Table 1: Table comparing the mass (in Jupiter masses), mass accretion rates and typical FEL velocities of 2MASS1207, ρ -Oph 102 and LS RCrA 1. The accretion rate for ρ -Oph 102 was derived using the H α emission line and is taken from Natta et al. (2004). For 2MASS1207 and LS RCrA 1 Mohanty et al. (2005) used the CaII λ 8662 line fluxes to infer the mass accretion rates. The mass estimate for LS-RCr A1 is taken from Barrado y Navascués et al. (2004).

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• Increase the sample, extend into the NIR and look for molecular outflows. Most importantly constrain the ratio between outflow and infall