Orbital motion of the young brown dwarf companion TWA 5 B*

R. Neuhaüser1, T. O. B. Schmidt1, V. V. Hamburyan1, and N. Vogt2,3

1 Astrophysikalisches Institut, Universität Jena, Schillergässchen 2-3, 07745 Jena, Germany
e-mail: rne@astro.uni-jena.de
2 Departamento de Física y Astronomía, Universidad de Valparaíso, Avenida Gran Bretaña 1111, Valparaíso, Chile
3 Instituto de Astronomía, Universidad Catolica del Norte, Avda. Angamos 0610, Antofagasta, Chile

Received 19 December 2009 / Accepted 1 March 2010

ABSTRACT

Context. It is difficult to determine masses and test formation models for brown dwarfs, because they are always above the main sequence, so that there is a degeneracy between mass and age. However, for brown dwarf companions to normal stars, such determinations may be possible, because one can know the distance and age of the primary star. As a result, brown dwarf companions are well-sorted to testing formation theories and atmosphere models.

Aims. With more adaptive optics images available, we aim at detecting orbital motion for the first time in the system TWA 5 A+B.

Methods. We measured separation and position angle between TWA 5 A and B in each high-resolution image available and followed their change in time, because B should orbit around A. The astrometric measurement precision is about one milli-arcsec.

Results. With ten year difference in epoch, we can clearly detect orbital motion of B around A, a decrease in separation by \(-0.0035^\prime\) per year and a decrease in position angle by \(-0.26^\prime\) per year.

Conclusions. TWA 5 B is a brown dwarf with \(-25\) Jupiter masses (Neuhaüser et al. 2000), but having large error bars (4 to 145 Jupiter masses, Neuhaüser et al. 2009). Given its large projected separation from the primary star, \(-86\) AU, and its young age (\(-10\) Myr), it has probably formed star-like, and would then be a brown dwarf companion. Given the relatively large changes in separation and position angle between TWA 5 A and B, we can conclude that they orbit around each other on an eccentric orbit. Some evidence is found for a curvature in the orbital motion of B around A – most consistent with an elliptic (\(e = 0.45\)) orbit. Residuals around the best-fit ellipse are detected and show a small-amplitude \((-18\) mas) periodic sinusoid with \((-5.7\) yr period, i.e., fully consistent with the orbit of the inner close pair TWA 5 Aa+b. Measuring these residuals caused by the photocenter wobble – even in unresolved images – can yield the total mass of the inner pair, so can test theoretical pre-main sequence models.

Key words. astrometry – binaries: visual – brown dwarfs – stars: formation – stars: individual: TWA 5 – stars: pre-main sequence

1. Introduction: the brown dwarf TWA 5 B

The star TWA 5 is one of the five original members of the TW Hya association (TWA), a group of 5 to 12 Myr young stars (Kastner et al. 1997), where no gas clouds are left from the star formation process (Tachihara et al. 2009); see Torres et al. (2008) for a recent review on TWA. TWA 5 is an M 1.5 weak-line T Tauri star (Webb et al. 1999) with variable H\alpha emission, hence still ongoing accretion (Mohanty et al. 2003). The central star itself is either a very close (\(\leq 66\) milli-arcsec or mas) binary (Konopacky et al. 2007, henceforth K07) or even triple (Torres et al. 2003). The close inner pair TWA 5 Aa+b has a total dynamical mass of \(0.71 \pm 0.14\) M\(_\odot\) (assuming 44 pc as distance) and an orbital period of \(5.94 \pm 0.09\) years (K07). The wide companion TWA 5 B was originally discovered by Webb et al. (1999) and Lowrance et al. (1999) and confirmed as co-moving with TWA 5 A by Neuhaüser et al. (2000).

The spectral type of TWA 5 B is M8-9 (Webb et al. 1999; Lowrance et al. 1999; Neuhaüser et al. 2000; Mohanty et al. 2003). The mass of the companion is between 15 and 40 Jupiter masses just from temperature, luminosity, and theoretical hot-start model tracks (Neuhaüser et al. 2000). The mass lies anywhere between 4 and 145 Jupiter masses, if calculated from temperature (2800 \(\pm\) 100 K), luminosity (\(log(L_{bol}/L_\odot) = -2.62 \pm 0.30\) at 44 \(\pm\) 4 pc), and gravity (\(log\ g = 4.0 \pm 0.5\), as obtained by comparison of a Sinfoni K-band spectrum with Drift-Phoenix model atmospheres (Neuhaüser et al. 2009).

The system TWA 5 A+B was observed by several teams with ground-based adaptive optics (AO) and/or the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). We obtained two more recent images, so that we can now investigate possible orbital motion of B around A with a 10 year difference in epoch (first preliminary results in Schmidt et al. 2008). We can then also try to detect the orbital motion of Ab and Aa around each other as residuals of the much longer orbit of B around A due to a periodic wobble of the photocenter of the close Aa+Ab pair.

2. Astrometry with VLT/NACO

We observed TWA 5 with the adaptive optics imager NACO (for NAOS CONICA for the Nasmyth Adaptive Optics System, NAOS, with the COude NearInfrared Camera and Array, CONICA, Roussel et al. 2003) at the ESO VLT in 2007 and 2008 with the S13 camera, i.e., a 14'' \(\times\) 14'' field of view. In July 2007, we obtained AO images in the following jitter set-up. Each individual image had a detector integration time (DIT) of 30 s; the number of DITs (NDIT) co-added together immediately

* Based on observations collected at the European Southern Observatory, Chile, in runs 79.C-0103(A) and 81.C-0393(A) as well as on data obtained from the public ESO science archive.
Table 1. Astrometry of TWA 5 A and B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epoch year</th>
<th>JD - 2 450 000</th>
<th>Telescope and instrument</th>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Separation [arcsec] (a) in RA and Dec</th>
<th>PA (b) [°]</th>
<th>Ref. (c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998.1</td>
<td>863.5</td>
<td>IRTF Speckle K</td>
<td>−0.1 ± 0.1</td>
<td>1.9 ± 0.1</td>
<td>1.9 ± 0.1</td>
<td>357 ± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998.3</td>
<td>928.8</td>
<td>HST/Nicmos H</td>
<td>−0.04 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.95 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.96 ± 0.01</td>
<td>358.8 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998.5</td>
<td>1007.6</td>
<td>HST/Nicmos HK(d)</td>
<td>−0.038 ± 0.001</td>
<td>1.960 ± 0.006</td>
<td>1.960 ± 0.006</td>
<td>358.89 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000.1</td>
<td>1589.6</td>
<td>Keck/KCam H corrected</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>1.956 ± 0.012</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000.1</td>
<td>1596.6</td>
<td>VLT/FORS2 I</td>
<td>−0.091 ± 0.037</td>
<td>1.950 ± 0.034</td>
<td>1.952 ± 0.05</td>
<td>357.3 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000.1</td>
<td>1597.6</td>
<td>Keck/KCam HK corrected</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>1.925 ± 0.034</td>
<td>1.928 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000.3</td>
<td>1651.6</td>
<td>VLT/ISAAC HK corrected</td>
<td>−0.103 ± 0.097</td>
<td>1.947 ± 0.096</td>
<td>1.947 ± 0.091</td>
<td>356.8 ± 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001.2</td>
<td>1965.0</td>
<td>Gem/Hokupaa H corrected</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
<td>1.9357 ± 0.0107</td>
<td>n/a (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003.1</td>
<td>2687.8</td>
<td>VLT/NACO K corrected</td>
<td>−0.076 ± 0.013</td>
<td>1.921 ± 0.020</td>
<td>1.923 ± 0.020</td>
<td>357.74 ± 0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007.5</td>
<td>4291.0</td>
<td>VLT/NACO K corrected</td>
<td>−0.123 ± 0.013</td>
<td>1.897 ± 0.011</td>
<td>1.901 ± 0.011</td>
<td>356.28 ± 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008.4</td>
<td>4630.5</td>
<td>VLT/NACO K corrected</td>
<td>−0.130 ± 0.013</td>
<td>1.887 ± 0.012</td>
<td>1.892 ± 0.012</td>
<td>356.07 ± 0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. a) Corrected values are separations and PA between A and B after correction for photocenter shift of Aa+b due to orbit of Ab around Aa (K07). Separation in a is negative for B west of A, and separation in δ is positive for B north of A. b) PA is position angle measured from north over east to south. c) References are Lowrance et al. (1999, Low99), Macintosh et al. (2001, Mac01), Weintraub et al. (2000, Wei00), Neuhaüser et al. (2000, Neu00), Webb et al. (1999, Webb99), Neuhaüser et al. (2001, Neu01), Brandeker et al. (2003, Bra03), and Macciocchi et al. (2005, Mas05), d) Narrow band filter(s). e) With Wollaston polarimeter. f) Values listed in the first row for Low99 are those given by Wei00 according to priv. comm. with P. Lowrance, corrected compared to those published in Low99. g) Values not available (not published). h) Mas05 list neither separation nor PA, data reduced by us.

after exposure, i.e. without shifting, but added up and saved in one single file, was 3, resulting in 90 s total exposure per file; and the number of such integrations (NINT) was 14, so that we had 30 × 3 × 14 s = 21 min total integration time. We always used the neutral density filter, because of the brightness of TWA 5 and the good seeing (0.6′). On 12 June 2008, we obtained four (NINT) times 174 (NDIT) times 0.3454 s (DIT) images under less good conditions, repeated in the next night under better conditions (with NINT 5), i.e., 9 min total integration time.

All science and flat-field frames taken were subtracted by a dark frame, then the science frames were divided by a normalized flat field. A shift+add procedure was applied to subtract the background and to add up all frames for each run. We used ESO eclipse and MINDAS. The same procedure was performed for the astrometric standard star binary HIP 73357. Astrometric data on separations and position angles (PA) include Gaussian centering errors in the science targets and the astrometric standards, as well as possible motion in the standards (see e.g. Neuhaüser et al. 2008, for details on typical astrometric calibration procedure and maximum orbital motion in HIP 73357). The NACO S13 pixel scale for 2007 July 8 was determined to be 13.264 ± 0.079 mas/pixel with the detector orientation shifted by 0.30 ± 0.40; the pixel scale for 2008 June 13 was determined to be 13.243 ± 0.086 mas/pixel with the detector orientation shifted by 0.73 ± 0.40. These orientation values have to be added to a value measured on a raw frame. For the 2003 NACO data by Macciocchi et al. (2005), which we reduced again, no astrometric calibration targets were observed, so that we obtained the (rough) calibration from the fits file headers (from the position keywords compared to the star position in the image), namely 13.22 ± 0.13 mas/pixel (close to the nominal value) and a detector orientation 0.30 ± 0.37°. In Table 1, we list all imaging observations used here with separations and angles measured.

TWA 5 A is itself a close visual pair, where Aa is slightly brighter than Ab (Macintosh et al. 2001; Brandeker et al. 2003; K07). The close pair Aa+b (separation ≤66 mas, see K07) is not resolved in most of the observations listed in Table 1 (except the two obtained with Keck in 2000.1). We thus have to correct the separation of B wrt A for the photocenter motion of Aa+b. K07 have solved the orbit of Ab around Aa, which we can use for the correction. That Aa+b was not resolved in the HST/Nicmos images in 1998.3 (acquisition without coronograph) and 1998.5 is consistent with Aa+b being close to their closest approach, as suggested by Macintosh et al. (2001) and consistent with the orbit of K07. The closest approach was in 1998.4 with a few mas separation.

We used the orbit in K07 to correct the separations measured between A and B for the photocenter shift in Aa+b, assuming that Aa and Ab are equally bright. The K-band magnitude difference is only 0.23 ± 0.09 mag (K07). TWA 5 Ab orbits Aa with 5.94 ± 0.09 yr period and a semi-major axis of 0.066 ± 0.005”

There are two types in Table 1 in K07: the position angle of the Aa+b pair should be 25.9 ± 1.0° for the 2000 Feb 20 data from Macintosh et al. (2001), who gave 25.9 ± 0.5°; and it should be 24.2 ± 3.0° for the 22 Feb 2000 data from Brandeker et al. (2003), who gave 24.15 ± 2.8°; the Feb. 2000 positions of Ab relative to Aa are correctly plotted in Fig. 3 in K07; however, the signs of the RA values given in Fig. 3 in K07 are wrong. Since the slightly fainter Ab is located towards the NE in Feb. 2000 (Macintosh et al. 2001; Brandeker et al. 2003) and Dec. 2005 (K07), the RA axis in Fig. 3 in K07 should go from west (left, negative RA change) to east (right, positive RA changes).
(K07). The correction for the epochs listed in Table 1 amounts to \( \sim 28 \) mas, so is significant. The corrected values are also listed in Table 1.

Figures 1 to 3 show how separation and PA change with time. We always plot the corrected values for separations and PA. The data are inconsistent with B being a non-moving background object by many \( \sigma \), but fully consistent with TW A 5 A+B being a common-proper motion pair, as known before (Neuhäuser et al. 2000, Brandeker et al. 2003). We show in Figs. 1 and 2 the maximum possible orbital motion for a circular orbit of TW A 5 B around A. We use \( 0.71 \pm 0.14 \, M_\odot \), as total mass towards TW A 5 A (K07). The observed change in PA (Fig. 1) is close to the maximum expected for a circular orbit, which would indicate that either the orbital plane is seen nearly pole-on and/or that the orbit is eccentric. In the former case, there should be almost no change in separation; however, the separation also changes significantly, so that we can conclude that the orbit of B around A is eccentric (and maybe also inclined).

The distance towards TW A 5 is not measured as parallax, but Hipparcos has measured the parallax of three to five members of the TW Hya association (TWA), where TWA 5 is a certain member, namely for TWA 1, 4, 9, 11, and 19. The use of the values for TWA 9 and 19 is dubious due to binarity and uncertain membership, respectively (Mamajek 2005). The weighted mean of the distances towards TWA 1, 4, and 11 is \( 61.6 \pm 2.8 \) pc. There were also a few measurements of the distance towards TWA 27 (2M1207), namely \( 58 \pm 7.0 \) pc (Billier & Close 2007), \( 54.0 \pm 3.0 \) pc (Gizis et al. 2007), and \( 52.4 \pm 1.1 \) pc (Ducourant et al. 2008), along with an indirect determination through its proper motion to be \( 59 \pm 7 \) pc (Song et al. 2006). The weighted mean of the three ground-based distances of TWA 27 (2M1207) is then \( 52.7 \pm 1.0 \) pc. The weighted mean of the distances towards TWA 1, 4, 11, and 27 is then \( 53.73 \pm 0.94 \) pc. The ground-based trigonometric distance towards TWA 22 is only \( 17.5 \pm 0.2 \) pc (Teixeira et al. 2009), so that it might be dubious as to whether TWA 22 is a member. The mean distance when including one to three of the stars TWA 9, 19, and 22 (in addition to TWA 1, 4, 11, and 27) lies then between 48 and 65 pc. The weighted mean would be much smaller, when including TWA 22 owing to its very smaller error (\( \pm 0.2 \) pc). Mamajek (2005) reports a kinematical distance of \( 44 \pm 4 \) pc for TWA 5, but when using the uncertain TWA 9 parallax estimate in his 2D convergent point method. Torres et al. (2008) report a distance of 45 pc using a 3D kinematical convergent point method. Given the distance range of TWA members with trigonometric distance determination between 17 and 104 pc, given the mean distance of the best values of around \( \sim 50 \) pc, and also given the wide spread of TWA members on the sky, the individual distance towards TWA 5 of \( 44 \pm 4 \) pc (and \( \sim 45 \) pc) seems plausible, so it is used here (as in K07).

The most precise measurement of the separation between A and B is \( 1.960 \pm 0.006^\circ \) (epoch 1998.5). With a distance of \( 44 \pm 4 \) pc, the projected physical separation between TWA 5 B and Aa-rb is \( 86.2 \pm 4.0 \) AU, which would be the semi-major axis for a circular orbit. For a total system mass of \( 0.71 \pm 0.14 \, M_\odot \) (K07), the orbital period would then be \( \sim 950 \) yrs (for a circular orbit). For our best fit (geometric) orbit as an ellipse (with \( e = 0.45 \)), and given the current location of B on its orbit around A, the semi-major axis is \( \sim 100 \) AU (at 44 pc) and the orbital period then \( \sim 1200 \) yrs.

### 3. Interpretation

The separation between TWA 5 A and B in both \( \alpha \) and \( \delta \) change slightly with time. This is typical of a common-proper motion.
pair, where orbital motion is seen. Because of orbital motion, $\alpha$ and/or $\delta$ do not stay exactly constant, but can change slightly. However, a constant change in the separation in both $\alpha$ and $\delta$ would also be consistent with B being a moving background object: if B moves slightly, but with a proper motion different than A, then we would see a slight change in separation. If both objects are orbiting each other, we should see curvature in the orbital motion after some time. Such a curvature could in principle also be consistent with hyperbolic motion. All these alternatives are also possible in all the other substellar companions detected directly so far. Curvature in orbital motion has been shown for none of them, yet. Even if youth indicators are detected in the spectrum of an apparently co-moving substellar companion (like low gravity or accretion), the object could still be an independent member of the same young association as the primary object. In such a case, the expected difference in proper motion could reach a few mas/yr, the typical velocity dispersion in young clusters (see e.g. Herbig & Jones 1979; Mugrauer & Neuhauser 2005). A final proof of companionship could be curvature in orbital motion, consistent with a circular or elliptic orbit.

Given the few data points with large error bars, we cannot yet fit a full physical orbit for the motion of B around A. However, we can try to fit a geometric orbit by testing different hypotheses by estimating the probabilities for different models of motion of B relative to A with Bayesian statistics: a constant change in separation in $\alpha$ and $\delta$ as if B were a background object with proper motion different from A, a circular orbit of B around A, an elliptic orbit of B around A, a hyperbolic orbit of B wrt A (i.e. B being ejected), and A and B as an exactly co-moving pair; i.e., both objects having the same motion in $\alpha$ and $\delta$, so that the separation in both $\alpha$ and $\delta$ remain constant. Assuming that a priori those five models are equally probable and provide a complete set of hypotheses, we calculated global likelihoods (Bayesian model comparison, see Gregory 2005).

According to these calculations, an elliptic orbit is most likely, with a probability for this hypothesis being 0.63, which is not yet very significant, but 2 to 3 times larger than the probabilities for the two other likely hypotheses (constant change and hyperbola), and even many times larger than for circular orbit and exactly co-moving. The best fit ellipse has a position angle of 106° and an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.45$.

Hence, we have weak evidence that an elliptic orbit is more probable than any other model, hence evidence for curvature in the orbital motion of B around A. If this can be confirmed, TWA 5 A+B would be the first substellar companion outside the solar system, where such evidence is reported from direct imaging observations.

Then, we can also try to investigate whether we can detect a small periodic wobble in the separation of B from A. While this is not yet very significant, we can try to fit a geometric orbit by testing different hypotheses by estimating the probabilities for different models of motion of B relative to A with Bayesian statistics: a constant change in separation in $\alpha$ and $\delta$ and exactly co-moving. The best fit ellipse has a position angle of 106° and an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.45$.

Hence, we have weak evidence that an elliptic orbit is more likely, with a probability for this hypothesis being 0.63, which is not yet very significant, but 2 to 3 times larger than the probabilities for the two other likely hypotheses (constant change and hyperbola), and even many times larger than for circular orbit and exactly co-moving. The best fit ellipse has a position angle of 106° and an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.45$.

Hence, we have weak evidence that an elliptic orbit is more probable than any other model, hence evidence for curvature in the orbital motion of B around A. This orbital motion also be consistent with hyperbolic motion. All these alternatives are also possible in all the other substellar companions detected directly so far. Curvature in orbital motion has been shown for none of them, yet. Even if youth indicators are detected in the spectrum of an apparently co-moving substellar companion (like low gravity or accretion), the object could still be an independent member of the same young association as the primary object. In such a case, the expected difference in proper motion could reach a few mas/yr, the typical velocity dispersion in young clusters (see e.g. Herbig & Jones 1979; Mugrauer & Neuhauser 2005). A final proof of companionship could be curvature in orbital motion, consistent with a circular or elliptic orbit.

Given the few data points with large error bars, we cannot yet fit a full physical orbit for the motion of B around A. However, we can try to fit a geometric orbit by testing different hypotheses by estimating the probabilities for different models of motion of B relative to A with Bayesian statistics: a constant change in separation in $\alpha$ and $\delta$ and exactly co-moving. The best fit ellipse has a position angle of 106° and an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.45$.

Hence, we have weak evidence that an elliptic orbit is more probable than any other model, hence evidence for curvature in the orbital motion of B around A. If this can be confirmed, TWA 5 A+B would be the first substellar companion outside the solar system, where such evidence is reported from direct imaging observations.

Then, we can also try to investigate whether we can detect a small periodic wobble in the separation of B from A, which would stem from the expected photocenter shift of the close pair Aa+b. This wobble should be seen in periodic residuals to the best fit (ellipse of B around A) in the uncorrected data from Table 1. The period would then give the orbital period of Aa+b. The (half-)amplitude of the sinusoidal wobble is $18 \pm 9$ mas. Both values are close to the values from the orbital
fit of Aa+b in K07, where they give 5.94 ± 0.09 yr period. Given
the semi-major axis, eccentricity, and inclination, the maximum
photocenter shift on the sky (for equal brightness of Aa and Ab)
is ∼28 mas (their Fig. 3 and Table 2). Our residuals are close to
zero (minimum of residuals) at epoch ∼1998, roughly six years
before the epoch of closest approach given in K07. Periastron
and closest separation on sky are very close together (K07). As
a result, our data are consistent with the orbit found in K07.

Even though our data have lower angular resolution (8 m
VLT) compared to K07 using the 10 m Keck, so that the inner
TWA 5 Aa+b pair is unresolved in our NACO data, we can de-
tect and measure the photocenter wobble of TWA 5 Aa+b in
the separation changes between A and B. In principle, we could
also measure the total mass of the TWA 5 Aa+b pair; however,
we refrain from doing so, because our images do no resolve for
the close pair and, thus, have much lower precision compared to
K07. This method should now also be applicable to other cases,
at least for detecting close pairs, possibly also for testing and
calibrating pre-main sequence models.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank the ESO Paranal Team and
ESO Users Support group. We are grateful to Markus Mugrauer for use-
ful discussion. T.O.B.S. would like to thank Evangelisches Studienwerk e.V.
Villigst for financial support. N.V. acknowledges support by FONDECYT
grant 1061199. R.N. wishes to acknowledge general support from the German
National Science Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) grants
NE 515/13-1 and 13-2 (until 2006), as well as NE 515/23-1, 30-1, and 32-1
(since 2007). V.V.H. would like to acknowledge support from the DFG in the
Sonderforschungsbereich SFB TR 7 on Gravitational Wave Astronomy.

References

Gregory, P. C. 2005, Bayesian Logical Data Analysis for the Physical Sciences
(Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press)
277, 67
Konopacky, Q. M., Ghez, A. M., Duchene G., McCabe C., & Macintosh, B. A.
Macintosh, B., Max, C., Zuckerman, B., et al. 2001, Keck Adaptive Optics ob-
servations of TW Hydrae Association Members, in Young stars near Earth:
Progress and Prospects, ed. R. Jayawardhana, & T. Greene, ASP Conf. Ser.,
244, 192 (Mac01)
Masciadi, E., Mundt, R., Henning, T., Alvarez, C., & Barrado y Navascues, D.
L109
Mugrauer, M., & Neuhäuser, R. 2005 AN, 326, 701
Neuhäuser, R., Potter, D., & Brandner, W. 2001, in Astrophysical ages and time-
scales, ed. T. von Hippel, N. Manset, & C. Simpson, ASP Conf. Ser., 245,
144 (Neu01)
484, 281
integral field spectroscopy of the brown dwarf TWA 5 B, in On-line Poster
Conf. Proc. of 15th Workshop in Cool Stars, Stellar Systems and the Sun,
AIPC, 1094, 884
Rousset, G., Lacombe, F., Puget, P., et al. 2003, SPIE, 4839, 140
Schmidt, T., Neuhäuser, R., & Mugrauer, M. 2008, Finding orbital motion of
sub-stellar companions – the case of TWA 5B, in A giant step – from milli-
to micro-arcsecond astrometry, ed. W. J. Jin, I. Platais, & M. A. C. Perryman,
IAU Symp., 248, 126
Tachihara, K., Neuhäuser, R., & Fukui, Y. 2009, PASJ, 61, 585
Torres, C. A. O., Quast, G. R., Melo, C. H. F., & Sterzik, M. F. 2008,
Young Nearby Loose Associations, in Handbook of Low Mass Star Forming
Regions, ed. B. Reipurth (ASP), 757
867 (Wei00)