

Brown dwarf disks with ALMA: evidence for truncated dust disks in Ophiuchus (Corrigendum)

L. Testi^{1,2,3,4} , A. Natta^{5,3}, A. Scholz⁶, M. Tazzari^{1,2}, L. Ricci⁷, and I. de Gregorio Monsalvo^{1,8}

¹ ESO/European Southern Observatory, Karl-Schwarzschild-Strasse 2, 85748 Garching bei München, Germany
e-mail: ltesti@eso.org

² Excellence Cluster “Universe”, Boltzmann str. 2, 85748 Garching bei Muenchen, Germany

³ INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri, Largo E. Fermi, 5, 50125 Firenze, Italy

⁴ Gothenburg Center for Advance Studies in Science and Technology, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Chalmers University of Technology and University of Gothenburg, 412 96 Gothenburg, Sweden

⁵ School of Cosmic Physics, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 31 Fitzwilliams Place, Dublin 2, Ireland

⁶ SUPA, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of St. Andrews, North Haugh, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9SS, UK

⁷ Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

⁸ Joint ALMA Observatory (JAO), Alonso de Cordova 3107 Vitacura -Santiago de Chile, Chile

A&A, 593, A111 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201628623>

Key words. protoplanetary disks – brown dwarfs – stars: formation – submillimeter: planetary systems – errata, addenda

An error occurred in the paper: the object ISO-Oph 164 was not observed by ALMA as part of project 2012.1.00037.S. The object observed (see the ALMA image in Fig. 1) was instead GY92 317 (Greene & Young 1992). This object is probably a field star, as discussed in Barsony et al. (1997). The upper limit for the millimetre flux of ISO-Oph 164 reported in Table 2 is thus incorrect.

None of the conclusions of the paper is affected by this error.

References

- Barsony, M., Kenyon, S. J., Lada, E. A., & Teuben, P. J. 1997, *ApJS*, 112, 109
Greene, T. P., & Young, E. T. 1992, *ApJ*, 395, 516