

Parallaxes of Southern Extremely Cool objects (PARSEC) II: Parallaxes and Spectroscopic Follow-up of 31 Targets.

F. Marocco¹, A. H. Andrei^{2,3,4}, R. L. Smart³, H. R. A. Jones¹, D. J. Pinfield¹, A. C. Day-Jones⁵, J. R. A. Clarke¹, A. Sozzetti³, and P. W. Lucas¹

ABSTRACT

We present parallaxes, proper motions and near-infrared spectroscopy for 31 ultracool dwarfs, including two newly discovered late-M, one new late-M subdwarf, three new L and three new T dwarfs. Only one of the targets presented here has previous astrometric measurement, while all the others are new values. This allow us to populate further the spectral sequence at early types (L0-L4). Combining the astrometric parameters with the new near-infrared spectroscopy presented here, we are able to investigate further the nature of some of the objects. In particular, we find that the peculiar blue L1 dwarf SDSS J133148.92–011651.4 is a metal-poor object, likely a member of the galactic thick disk. We discover a new halo M subdwarf, 2MASS J20115649–6201127. We confirm the low-gravity nature of EROS-MP J0032–4405, DENIS-P J035726.9–441730, and 2MASS J22134491–2136079. We present two new metal-poor dwarfs: the L4 pec 2MASS J19285196–4356256 and the M7 pec SIPS2346–5928. We also determine the effective temperature and bolometric luminosity of our targets, and we obtain a new polynomial relation between effective temperature and near-infrared spectral type. The new fit suggests a flattening of the sequence at the transition between M and L spectral types. This could be an effect of dust formation, that causes a more rapid evolution of the spectral features as a function of the effective temperature.

Subject headings: brown dwarfs - parallaxes - proper motions - stars:fundamental parameters

1. Introduction

Among the challenges that modern astrophysics has to face, one of the most intriguing is the comprehension and modelling of the atmospheres of brown dwarfs. Discovered in large numbers by the deep optical and infrared surveys (DENIS, Epchtein et al. 1999; SDSS, York et al. 2000; 2MASS, Skrutskie et al. 2006; UKIDSS, Lawrence

et al. 2007; WISE, Wright et al. 2010), these extremely cool objects led to the extension of the spectral sequence, to include three new spectral types, L and T (Kirkpatrick 2005), and Y (Cushing et al. 2011). L dwarfs occupy the 2400-1400 K temperature range, and are characterized by extremely red colours, due mainly to the presence of dust in their atmospheres. T dwarfs are even cooler and, because their atmospheres are essentially free of dust that settles beneath the photosphere, they are bluer than the L dwarfs and their spectra are characterized by strong methane and water vapour bands. Y dwarfs are the coolest brown dwarfs known, and their spectra show almost equal flux in the J and H band and hints of NH₃ absorption in the blue wing of the H band peak.

The depletion of photospheric condensate clouds at the transition between the spectral

¹Centre for Astrophysics Research, Science and Technology Research Institute, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield AL10 9AB

²Observatório Nacional/MCT, R. Gal. José Cristino 77, CEP20921-400, RJ, Brasil

³INAF/Osservatorio Astrofisico di Torino, Strada Osservatorio 20, 10025 Pino Torinese, Italy

⁴Observatório do Valongo/UFRJ, Ladeira Pedro Antônio 43, CEP20080-090, RJ, Brasil

⁵Departamento de Astronomia, Universidad de Chile, Camino del Observatorio 1515, Santiago, Chile

classes L and T is one of the outstanding problems in brown dwarfs physics. In particular, current models are unable to explain the extremely narrow range of effective temperatures and luminosities in which this transition takes place (e.g. Burrows et al. 2006; Marley et al. 2007). Also, our understanding of the effects of gravity and metallicity on the spectra of the cool dwarfs is still incomplete (e.g. Murray et al. 2011; Leggett et al. 2012; Pinfield et al. 2012).

In order to examine the role of binarity, metallicity and gravity in the L-T transition region of the H.-R. diagram, it is necessary to combine spectroscopy, photometry and astrometry of a large sample of objects. For instance, binary candidates can be identified using spectral indices, and the spectral type of their components can be determined by spectral fitting. In particular, for objects in the L-T transition region, we refer the reader to Burgasser et al. (2010), where the authors developed a set of selection criteria based on a combination of spectral indices and spectral types. Unresolved binaries deserve particular attention as they are extremely important “benchmark objects”, which can lead to dynamical masses measurements (if their components can be spatially resolved, e.g. Dupuy & Liu 2011, and references therein) or to radii measurements (if they form an eclipsing pair, e.g. Stassun et al. 2006). Both quantities are required to put observational constraints on structure models and evolutionary theory of low-mass objects (Baraffe et al. 1998; Burrows et al. 2011). Metallicity and gravity can be estimated similarly by using spectral indices or via spectral fitting with benchmark objects (Pinfield et al. 2006; Rojas-Ayala et al. 2010). Finally, a better sampling of the L and T spectral sequence is necessary to improve our understanding of the luminosity function and the substellar mass function, both still not well constrained (e.g. Burningham et al. 2010).

The PARallaxes of Southern Extremely Cool objects (PARSEC¹) program has been observing with the ESO2.2 Wide Field Imager (WFI) over 140 known L and T dwarfs to obtain their parallaxes and proper motions at a high S/N level. The observing campaign is complete and the project has already produced a proper motion catalogue

¹<http://parsec.oato.inaf.it>

of 220,000 objects and 10 parallaxes with 2 mas precision for the best cases (Andrei et al. 2011, hereafter AHA11).

In this contribution we present new parallaxes, proper motions and near-infrared (NIR) spectra of 31 PARSEC targets. The parameters of the sample can be found in Table 1, where we present objects’ names, coordinates and infrared magnitudes.

Nine of these targets were previously unidentified brown dwarfs (indicated as Ref. 5 in Table 1). They were selected as late-L and early-T candidates using 2MASS to provide near infrared colours, and combining this with Schmidt plate constraints from both USNO-B and the SuperCOSMOS Science Archive. We used the General Catalogue Query engine at the NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive to search the 2MASS database. Our 2MASS photometric constraints were designed to select ultracool objects over the range L8/9 to \sim T4. In general we selected 2MASS sources where $J \leq 16.0$, $0.3 < J-H < 1.0$, $0.0 < H-K < 0.9$, $0.0 < J-K < 1.6$, except for sources with the reddest $J-H > 0.8$, where we instead imposed a limit of $J < 15.5$. We required either non-detection in USNO-B or an R-band detection leading to a colour of $R-K > 8$, with these constraints being implemented as part of our initial database search. In addition we excluded declinations of < -86 deg (since optical cross-matching in the database is incomplete in this range), and avoided the galactic plane by examining outside galactic latitudes between -15 and $+15$ deg. We also required no other 2MASS source within 6 arcseconds, no database evidence of contamination and confusion (`cc_flag`=“000”), and no minor planet association (`mp_flg`=“0”). This resulted in a large selection of candidates, dominated by contamination because our near-infrared colours constraints overlap greatly with stellar colours. The contamination took a variety of forms, including in the main part sources affected by bright star diffraction spikes, blended sources, and sources with faint (un-matched in the database) optical counterparts. To identify this contamination we visually inspected our full initial sample using the SuperCOSMOS Science Archive facility, and selected only candidates that were genuine non-detections in all bands, or if detected in the I-band, had colours consistent with late L or T dwarfs

TABLE 1
LIST OF THE OBJECTS OBSERVED.

Object name	Object short name	α hh:mm:ss.ss	δ dd:mm:ss.s	2MASS J	2MASS H	2MASS K _s	WISE W1	WISE W2	WISE W3	WISE W4	Ref.
EROS-MP J0032-4405	0032-4405	00:32:55.84	-44:05:05.8	14.776	13.857	13.269	12.820	12.490	11.726	9.289	1
2MASSW J0058425-065123	0058-0651	00:58:42.53	-06:51:23.9	14.311	13.444	12.904	12.562	12.248	11.692	8.739	2
SSSPM J0109-5100	0109-5100	01:09:01.50	-51:00:49.4	12.228	11.538	11.092	10.833	10.573	10.373	9.309	3
2MASS J01282664-5545343	0128-5545	01:28:26.64	-55:45:34.3	13.775	12.916	12.336	11.944	11.690	11.300	9.482	4
2MASS J01473282-4954478	0147-4954	01:47:32.82	-49:54:47.8	13.058	12.366	11.916	11.699	11.487	11.220	8.615	5
SSSPM J0219-1939	0219-1939	02:19:28.07	-19:38:41.6	14.110	13.339	12.910	12.546	12.307	12.868	9.176	3
2MASS J02304498-0953050	0230-0953	02:30:44.98	-09:53:05.0	14.818	13.912	13.403	12.943	12.700	11.901	9.481	5
2MASS J0239424-173547	0239-1735	02:39:42.45	-17:35:47.1	14.291	13.525	13.039	12.710	12.425	11.833	9.353	6
2MASS J02572581-3105523	0257-3105	02:57:25.81	-31:05:52.3	14.672	13.518	12.876	12.018	11.591	10.596	8.952	7
DENIS-P J035726.9-441730	0357-4417	03:57:26.95	-44:17:30.5	14.367	13.531	12.907	12.475	12.086	11.600	9.318	8
SDSSp J053951.99-005902.0	0539-0059	05:39:52.00	-00:59:01.9	14.033	13.104	12.527	11.869	11.578	11.411	8.419	9
SIPS0614-2019	0614-2019	06:14:11.96	-20:19:18.1	14.783	13.901	13.375	13.044	12.789	12.563	9.344	10
2MASS J07193535-5050523	0719-5050	07:19:35.35	-50:50:52.4	10.327	9.735	9.482	9.270	9.122	9.012	8.609	11
2MASS J07193188-5051410	0719-5051	07:19:31.88	-50:51:41.0	14.094	13.282	12.773	12.443	12.220	11.540	8.988	12
2MASSW J0928397-160312	0928-1603	09:28:39.72	-16:03:12.8	15.322	14.292	13.615	13.047	12.747	12.367	8.722	2
2MASS J12462965-3139280	1246-3139	12:46:29.65	-31:39:28.0	15.024	14.186	13.974	13.325	12.383	11.407	8.831	5
SDSS J133148.92-011651.4	1331-0116	13:31:48.94	-01:16:50.0	15.459	14.475	14.073	13.412	13.123	12.262	9.481	13
2MASS J14044941-3159329	1404-3159	14:04:49.48	-31:59:33.0	15.577	14.955	14.538	13.806	12.869	11.743	8.953	14
SIPS1753-6559	1753-6559	17:53:45.18	-65:59:55.9	14.095	13.108	12.424	11.837	11.519	11.127	9.383	10
2MASS J19285196-4356256	1928-4356	19:28:51.96	-43:56:25.6	15.199	14.127	13.457	12.824	12.558	12.369	9.222	12
2MASS J19360187-5502322	1936-5502	19:36:01.87	-55:02:32.2	14.486	13.628	13.046	12.278	11.998	11.646	8.146	12
2MASS J20115649-6201127	2011-6201	20:11:56.49	-62:01:12.7	15.566	15.099	14.572	14.431	14.117	12.371	9.196	5
2MASS J20232858-5946519	2023-5946	20:23:28.58	-59:46:51.9	15.530	14.965	14.485	14.127	13.959	12.905	9.288	5
SIPS2045-6332	2045-6332	20:45:02.38	-63:32:06.6	12.619	11.807	11.207	10.738	10.358	9.860	8.682	10
2MASS J21015233-2944050	2101-2944	21:01:52.33	-29:44:05.0	15.604	14.845	14.554	14.064	13.786	12.784	9.105	5
2MASS J21324898-1452544	2132-1452	21:32:48.98	-14:52:54.4	15.714	15.382	15.268	14.955	13.635	12.014	8.733	5
2MASS J21481326-6323265	2148-6323	21:48:13.26	-63:23:26.5	15.330	14.338	13.768	13.484	13.312	12.283	8.952	5
2MASS J22092183-2711329	2209-2711	22:09:21.83	-27:11:32.9	15.786	15.138	15.097	14.623	13.513	12.351	9.077	5
2MASS J22134491-2136079	2213-2136	22:13:44.91	-21:36:07.9	15.376	14.404	13.756	13.229	12.832	11.552	9.070	15
SSSPM J2310-1759	2310-1759	23:10:18.46	-17:59:09.0	14.376	13.578	12.969	12.593	12.285	12.106	8.693	3
SIPS2346-5928	2346-5928	23:46:26.56	-59:28:42.6	14.515	13.905	13.500	13.252	12.925	12.279	9.182	10

NOTE.—JHK magnitudes are from the 2MASS Point Source Catalogue.

References. — (1) EROS Collaboration et al. (1999); (2) Kirkpatrick et al. (2000); (3) Lodieu et al. (2002); (4) Kendall et al. (2007); (5) This paper; (6) Cruz et al. (2003); (7) Kirkpatrick et al. (2008); (8) Bouy et al. (2003); (9) Fan et al. (2000); (10) Deacon & Hambly (2007); (11) Finch et al. (2007); (12) Reid et al. (2008); (13) Hawley et al. (2002); (14) Looper et al. (2007); (15) Cruz et al. (2007).

($I-J > 3.5$). Nine objects from this final selection form part of the sample investigated in this paper.

In Section 2 we present the astrometric results obtained for our sample. In Section 3 we describe the spectroscopic observing campaign, the strategy adopted and the reduction steps applied to the spectra, and we present the results obtained. In Section 4 we use the parallaxes and proper motion derived here to study the kinematics of our targets. In Section 5 we use spectra and parallaxes to determine the bolometric luminosity (L_{bol}) and effective temperature (T_{eff}) of the objects in the sample. In Section 6 we comment on the properties obtained for the individual objects. Finally in Section 7 we summarize the results obtained and we discuss the future analysis that we will perform on the sample.

2. Astrometry

The observing strategy adopted in PARSEC is described and discussed extensively in AHA11, and the reader is referred to that contribution for details.

The parallax solution also delivers the proper motion, based solely on the observations used for the parallax solution, thus reasonably independent from the previous result obtained by combining an early subset of these observations against the 2MASS position (AHA11).

The astrometry is based on five independent centroid determinations: the two dimensional gaussian fitting procedure used in the Torino Observatory Parallax Program (TOPP, Smart et al. 2003); the barycenter position from IRAF’s *PHOT* routine; the Cambridge Astronomy Survey Unit’s *imcore* maximum likelihood baricenter (CASU-TOOLS, v 1.0.21); SEXTRACTOR’s baricenter and the *PSFEX* psf fitting procedure (Bertin & Arnouts 1996, v. 2.8.6); and finally on the Gaia Ground Based Optical Tracking routines (GBOT, Bouquillon et al. 2012). A comparison of errors between these methods shows negligible differences for well imaged stars, with averages ranging from 4.9 mas to 7.5 mas. However, when all stars are included, larger differences appear. The average error ranging from 7.1 mas for the CASU’s centroid, to 27.6 mas for the TOPP’s method. The ensuing astrometry is done in relative mode, that is selecting a reference frame and referring

all others to this frame using the standard coordinates calculated from the measured centroids. In fact, we unbiased the outcome from a priori choices by selecting every frame in turn as the reference frame, thus producing as many parallax solutions as frames.

The parallax solution itself is calculated by two independent methods. One approach linearizes the parallactic motion on the focal plane projection’s of the equatorial ellipse by employing the parallax factors in right ascension and declination derived from the best values of Earth’s position and velocity. The other approach adjusts directly the parallactic ellipse on the focal plane projection’s of the ecliptic standard coordinates. In both approaches the proper motion is simultaneously determined, whereas the conversion towards absolute parallaxes is added as a later correction.

As discussed, the parallax and proper motion are obtained in several ways, that is using different centroidings and with different solution procedures, and these solutions cannot be derived one from the other by linear combinations. The final result is adopted by finding the value pointed out through Maximum Likelihood, and comparing such value to a straight average of all results, after removing those beyond two standard deviations. In all cases the values agree and the average value is accepted.

The two panels of Figure 1 compare respectively the right ascension and declination proper motions obtained here against the values obtained in the PARSEC proper motion catalogue, which uses the subsample of the first 1.5 yr of PARSEC observations and the 2MASS positions, to a total time span of about 10 yr. It is clear that the agreement is good, with a linear fit of angular coefficient larger than 0.8. This lends support to the methods and significance to the assigned errors. Notice also that for 6 targets there was no corresponding proper motion in the PARSEC catalogue, meaning that they were either not found or not uniquely found in the 2MASS comparison.

Proper motions and parallaxes of the targets are listed in Table 2. For each target we present short name, the absolute parallax (π_{abs}), the two components of the proper motion ($\mu_{\alpha} \cos \delta$ and μ_{δ}), the time span covered by the observations, and the number of observations available for each target (N_{obs}).

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF ASTROMETRIC RESULTS.

Object short name	π_{abs} (mas)	$\mu_{\alpha}\cos\delta$ (mas yr ⁻¹)	μ_{δ} (mas yr ⁻¹)	V_{tan} km s ⁻¹	Time span (yr)	N_{obs}
0032-4405	32 ± 2	125 ± 2	-89 ± 2	23 ± 1	3.88	27
0058-0651	33 ± 2	127 ± 4	-118 ± 11	25 ± 2	3.88	32
0109-5100	56 ± 2	212 ± 12	76 ± 2	19 ± 1	3.88	31
0128-5545	89 ± 3	-177 ± 16	125 ± 16	11 ± 1	3.20	9
0147-4954	37 ± 2	-50 ± 2	-246 ± 3	32 ± 2	3.20	25
0219-1939	27 ± 2	220 ± 2	-128 ± 2	45 ± 3	2.62	6
0230-0953	75 ± 5	170 ± 8	-57 ± 5	11 ± 1	3.30	26
0239-1735	35 ± 2	52 ± 2	-96 ± 2	15 ± 1	3.31	25
0257-3105	95 ± 2	524 ± 38	287 ± 22	30 ± 2	3.09	15
0357-4417	30 ± 2	71 ± 4	-6 ± 3	11 ± 1	3.30	25
0539-0059	98 ± 2	152 ± 2	315 ± 2	17 ± 1	3.46	38
0614-2019	34 ± 2	142 ± 2	-306 ± 2	47 ± 3	3.46	47
0719-5051	31 ± 2	174 ± 2	-54 ± 1	28 ± 2	3.95	63
0928-1603	32 ± 2	-150 ± 2	27 ± 2	23 ± 1	3.94	34
1246-3139	81 ± 2	-7 ± 2	-548 ± 2	32 ± 1	3.06	37
1331-0116	52 ± 2	-344 ± 26	-977 ± 25	94 ± 4	3.39	18
1404-3159	48 ± 2	338 ± 2	-17 ± 2	33 ± 1	3.39	41
1753-6559	67 ± 2	-44 ± 2	-287 ± 23	20 ± 2	4.28	80
1928-4356	33 ± 2	61 ± 2	-285 ± 2	42 ± 1	3.88	51
1936-5502	56 ± 3	199 ± 8	-281 ± 6	29 ± 2	3.88	40
2011-6201	11 ± 5	309 ± 2	-377 ± 2	210 ± 95	3.88	39
2023-5946	14 ± 5	69 ± 2	-11 ± 2	23 ± 8	3.88	42
2045-6332	41 ± 2	72 ± 2	-200 ± 2	25 ± 1	3.87	32
2101-2944	21 ± 7	63 ± 3	0 ± 2	14 ± 5	3.88	28
2132-1452	34 ± 2	-104 ± 2	-153 ± 2	26 ± 1	3.88	28
2148-6323	27 ± 2	21 ± 6	-57 ± 2	11 ± 1	3.87	36
2209-2711	75 ± 2	-14 ± 7	-91 ± 12	6 ± 1	2.96	14
2213-2136	47 ± 2	-7 ± 2	-52 ± 2	5 ± 1	1.89	7
2310-1759	18 ± 2	38 ± 11	-304 ± 2	81 ± 9	2.06	10
2346-5928	14 ± 2	227 ± 4	52 ± 2	78 ± 11	3.88	30

NOTE.—For each target we present short name, the absolute parallax (π_{abs}), the two components of the proper motion ($\mu_{\alpha}\cos\delta$ and μ_{δ}), the time span covered by the observations, and the number of observations available for each target (N_{obs}).

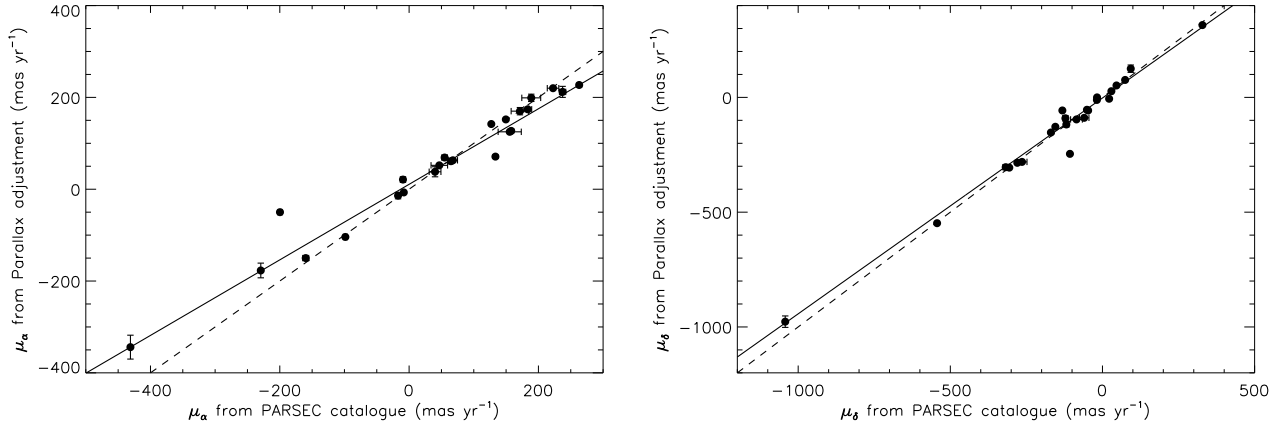


Fig. 1.— Comparison of the proper motions from the PARSEC published catalogue (AHA11) against the proper motions obtained in the parallax determination. Overplotted for reference are the bisector of the plot (dashed line) and a linear fit to the data (solid line). The angular coefficients of the linear fit are larger than 0.8 in both cases.

3. Spectroscopy

3.1. Observations and Reduction Procedures

Twenty-four of the spectra were obtained using the OSIRIS spectrograph on the SOAR telescope in low-resolution ($R = 1200$) cross-dispersed mode, covering the wavelength range $1.2\text{--}2.3 \mu\text{m}$. The data were reduced following standard procedures. The spectra were flat-fielded using dome flats, dark subtracted, and pair-wise subtracted to remove sky lines. The extraction was performed using IRAF standard routines and the wavelength calibration was done with He-Ar arc lamps. In order to correct the measured spectra for the telluric absorption, standard stars were observed immediately before or after each target, close on the sky and at a similar airmass. The spectra were corrected dividing each of them by the spectrum of the associated standard and then multiplying the result by the theoretical SED from Kurucz 1993 (for the appropriate temperature and surface gravity). The different orders of the telluric corrected spectra (roughly coincident with J, H and K band) were then merged, using the overlapping regions to adjust the relative flux levels, and finally turned into an absolute flux scale using the measured magnitudes (2MASS H and K_s). To do that, we convolved the spectra with 2MASS fil-

ters' profiles and integrated over the passbands to obtain synthetic magnitudes. Given that the difference between two magnitudes is, by definition, $m_1 - m_2 = 2.5 \times \log_{10}(f_1/f_2)$, where m_1 and m_2 are the apparent magnitudes and f_1 and f_2 the corresponding fluxes, the scaling factors (sf_i) are given by the equation:

$$sf_i = 10^{0.4 \times (m_{i,synt} - m_{i,obs})} \quad (1)$$

where $m_{i,obs}$ is the measured 2MASS magnitude in the i th band (H or K_s) and $m_{i,synt}$ is the corresponding synthetic one. We use H and K_s band only, as the spectral coverage of OSIRIS is insufficient to compute a synthetic J magnitude. Finally, after checking that the two values were consistent, we took their weighted average as our scaling factor.

Two other spectra were obtained with SOFI, on NTT, using a blue grism at low resolution ($R = 1000$) covering the wavelength range $0.95\text{--}1.64 \mu\text{m}$. The spectra reduction follows the same steps as for the OSIRIS ones, but the wavelength calibration was done using Xe arc lamps, and the flux calibration used the J magnitude only.

Finally 5 spectra were obtained with Xshooter, the echelle spectrograph mounted on the UT2 at VLT. This instrument covers a wide wavelength range ($0.3\text{--}2.48 \mu\text{m}$) with a resolution of 8100 in the VIS arm and 5500 in the NIR arm. To re-

duce these targets we used the Xshooter pipeline (version 1.3.7). The details of the Xshooter data reduction can be found in Day-Jones et al. (submitted), and here we briefly summarize the main steps. The pipeline performs all the standard reduction steps (flat fielding, dark subtraction, wavelength calibration and flux calibration) and produces a 2D image containing the reduced spectrum. We extracted the spectra using standard IRAF routines and we corrected them for telluric absorption using standard telluric stars observed during the night, following the procedure described above. The telluric stars were also processed using the Xshooter pipeline.

The spectra obtained are presented in Figures 2 - 5. All the spectra are normalized to 1 at $1.28 \mu\text{m}$ and shifted vertically by an arbitrary shift.

3.2. Spectral Classification

To determine the spectral types of the objects, all the spectra were fitted to standard template spectra taken from the SpeX-Prism spectral library² using a χ^2 fitting technique, excluding the telluric absorption bands when computing the statistic.

A summary of the observations and the results obtained is given in Table 3. For each object we list the short name, the instrument used to obtain its spectrum, the night when it was observed, the associated standard and its spectral type, the object’s previous optical and NIR classification (if available) and our new NIR spectroscopic classification.

In Figure 6 we plot the absolute 2MASS JHK_s magnitudes as a function of infrared spectral type. The targets presented here are plotted as red dots, while diamonds represent objects taken from the literature (see Dupuy & Liu 2012, Table 9, for a complete census of ultracool dwarfs with measured parallaxes). Our sample represents a significant increase in the number of objects with measured parallaxes and NIR spectral types at early types (L0-L4). Most of the previous parallax programs have indeed focused on the cooler, later-type targets.

There are four outliers to the sequence, and they are marked in Figure 6. Two are the com-

ponents of the brown dwarf + planet system 2MASSWJ 1207334–393254. This system is part of the TW Hydrae Association, with an age of 8_{-3}^{+4} Myr (Chauvin et al. 2004, and references therein). The primary is a M8.5 dwarf (Gizis 2002), while for the planetary companion Patience et al. (2010) derived a spectral type in the range M8.5–L4. The primary is ~ 1 mag overluminous compared to objects of similar spectral type, as expected for an object that has not contracted to its final radius (e.g. Burrows et al. 1997). On the other hand, the companion is more than 1 mag underluminous compared to objects of similar spectral type (i.e. in the M8.5–L4 range) and 2.5 mag underluminous when compared to standard models of giant planet evolution (Barman et al. 2011; Skemer et al. 2011). Faherty et al. (2012) have found similar results for other young, very red L dwarfs, and have speculated that the underluminosity can be due to a combination of two factors. One is the possibility that the low-gravity spectral classification have a different temperature relation compared to the standard classification scheme (Kirkpatrick et al. 1999; Burgasser et al. 2006). The other factor is the possibility that young L dwarfs have dustier photospheres, that make them appear fainter and redder in the NIR compared to other field L dwarfs. Another outlier is the peculiar red L9 dwarf WISEPA J164715.59+563208.2 (Kirkpatrick et al. 2011). This object pertains to the class of peculiar red, non-low-gravity L dwarfs, which nature is not yet fully understood (e.g. Kirkpatrick et al. 2010). Finally, the fourth outlier is one of our targets, 1331-0116. This is a peculiar blue L1 dwarf, and we discuss further its properties in Section 6.5.

3.3. Unresolved Binaries

We also performed a search for unresolved binaries within our sample, using the spectral indices and the criteria defined by Burgasser et al. (2010). Two of the objects in the sample are known unresolved binaries: 1404-3159 (Looper et al. 2008) is indeed identified as a strong candidate by the selection criteria; 0357-4417 (Bouy et al. 2003) is not selected as a candidate, a result which is not surprising, as this is an early-L pair, and the technique used is sensitive mostly to L-T transition systems. None of the other objects in our sample match the criteria defined.

²<http://pono.ucsd.edu/~adam/browndwarfs/spexprism>

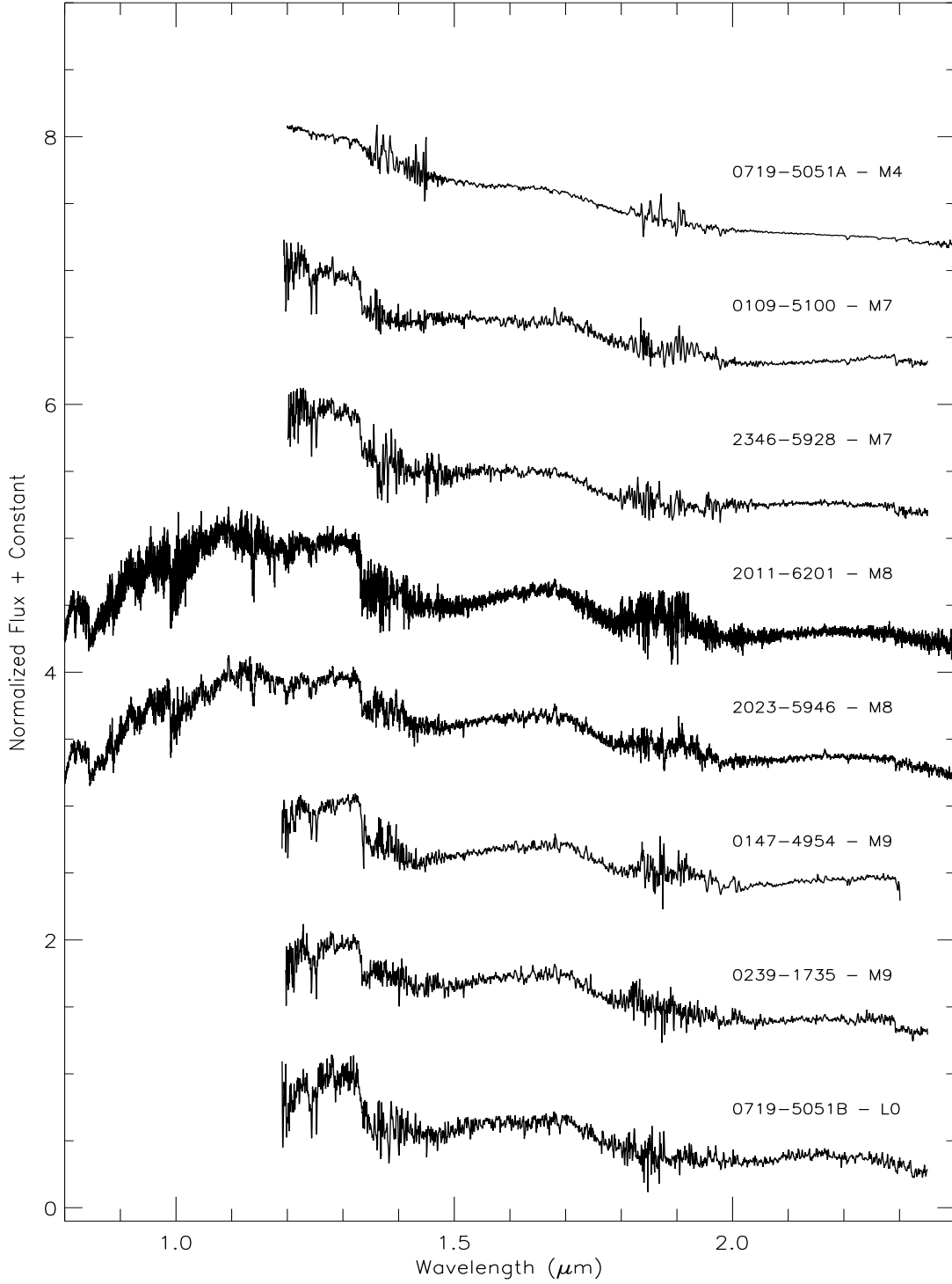


Fig. 2.— The spectra obtained for our targets, sorted from earlier to later spectral type. The spectra showed here are in the M4-L0 range. They have all been normalized to 1 at $1.28\mu\text{m}$, and displaced vertically by an arbitrary shift.

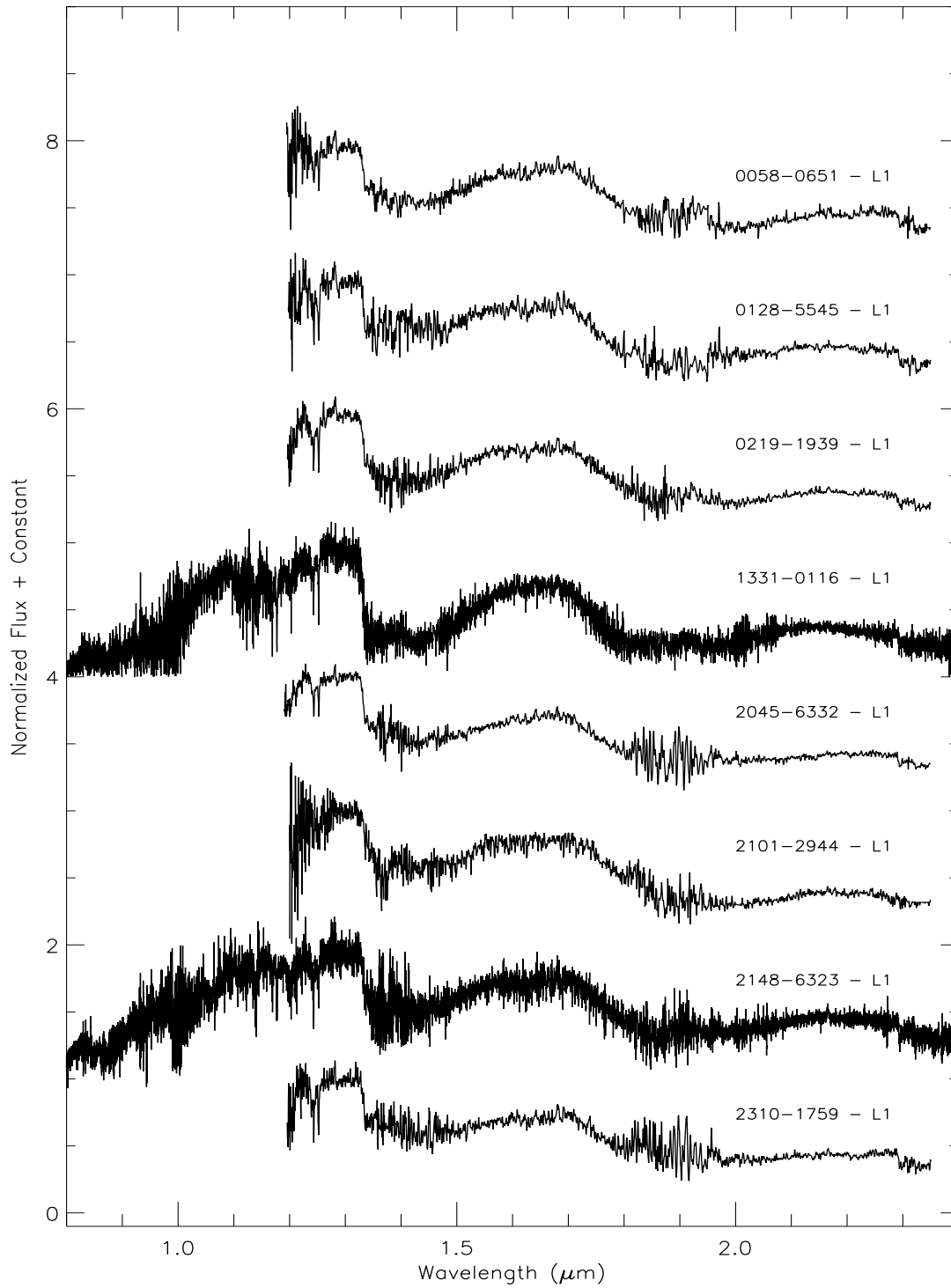


Fig. 3.— Same as Figure 2, but for objects classified as L1.

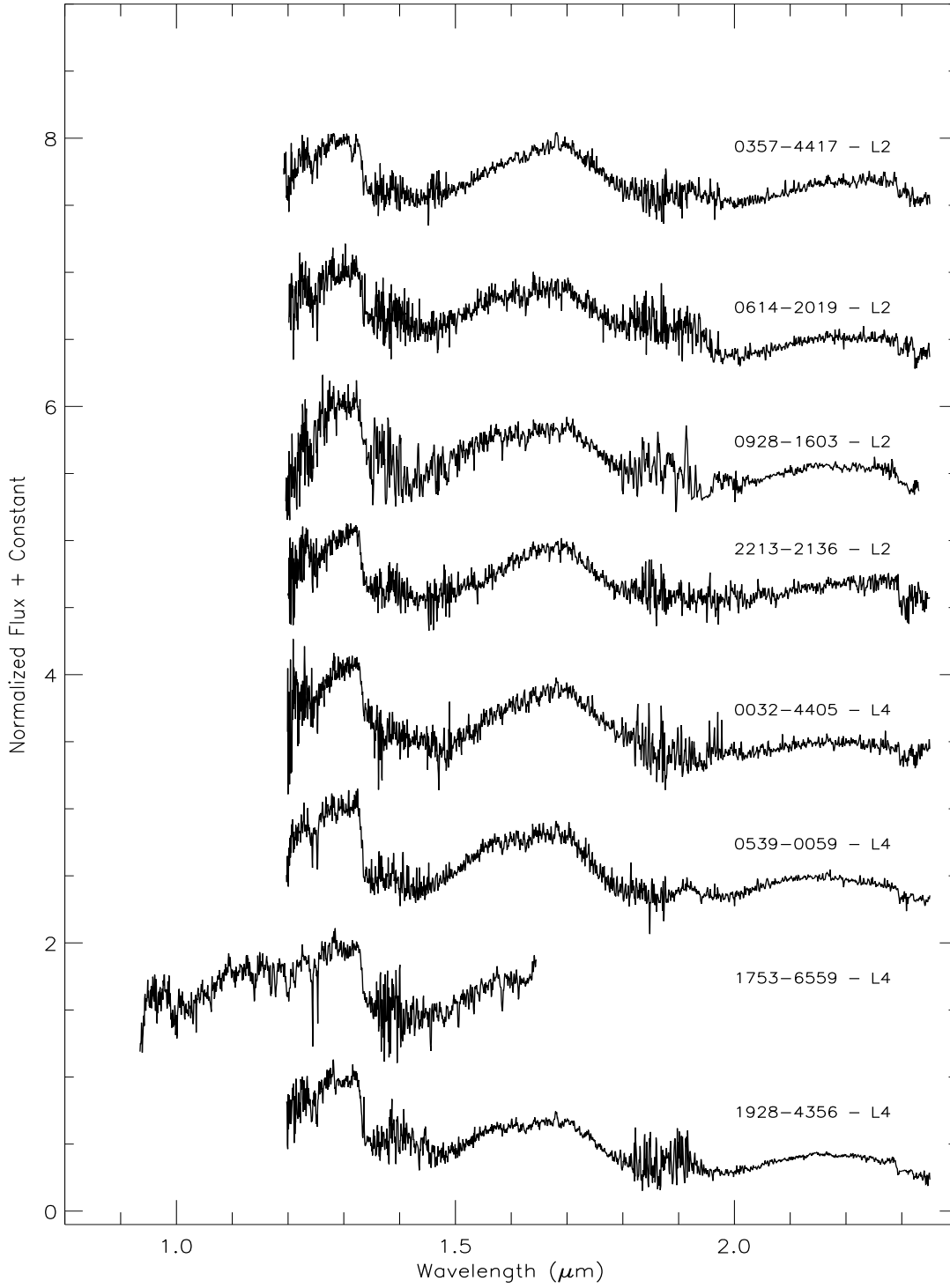


Fig. 4.— Same as Figure 2, but in the range L1-L4.

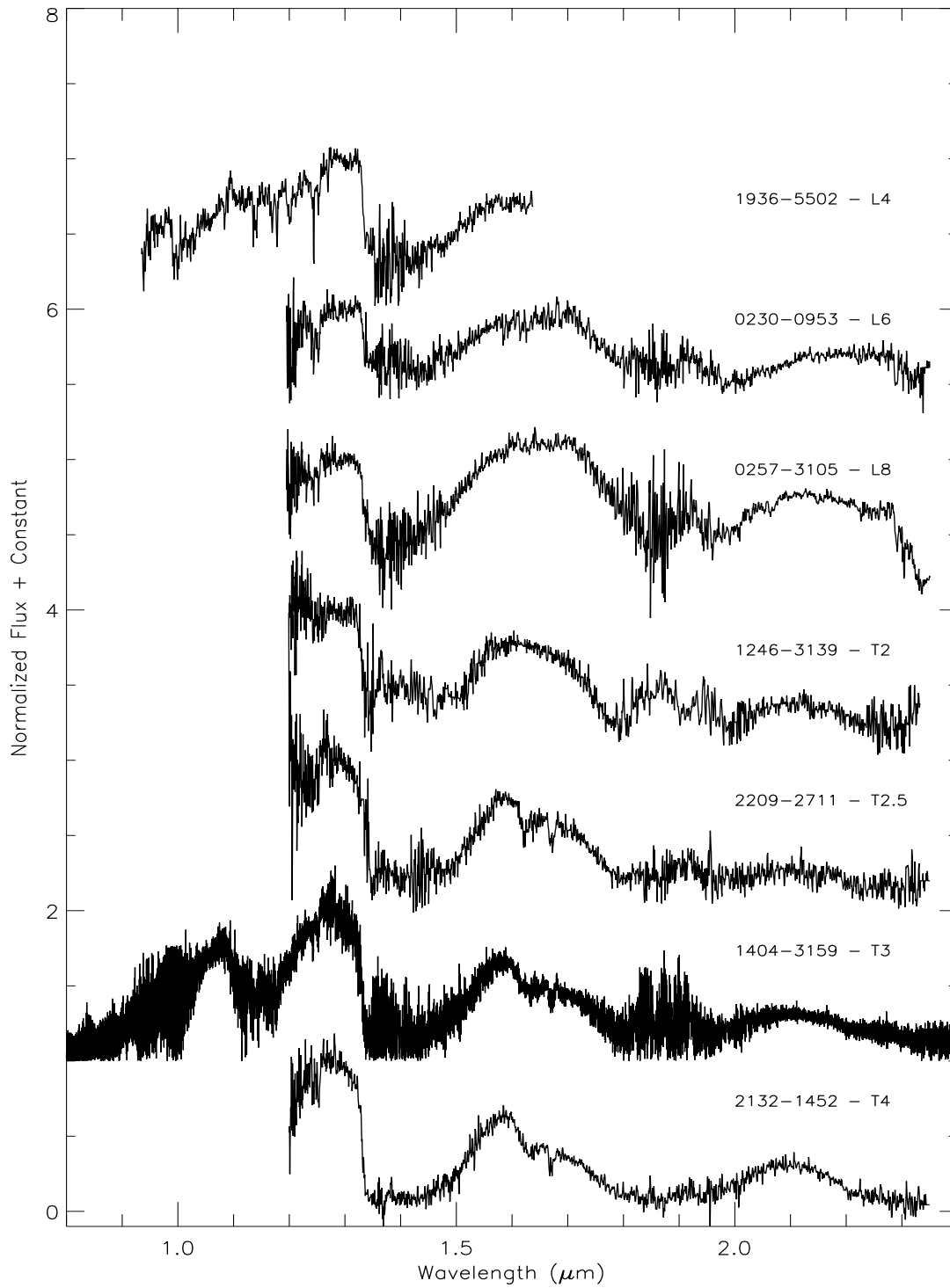


Fig. 5.— Same as Figure 2, but in the range L4-T4.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF THE OBSERVATIONS.

Object short name	Instrument	Date of observation (DD-MM-YYYY)	Standard name	Standard type	Previous optical type	Previous NIR type	New NIR type	Ref. O,I
0032-4405	OSIRIS	2011-08-30	HD2811	A3V	L0 γ	...	L4 pec	1,-
0058-0651	OSIRIS	2011-09-09	HIP5164	A1V	L0	...	L1	2,-
0109-5100	OSIRIS	2011-09-08	HIP8241	A1V	M8.5	L2	M7	3,3
0128-5545	OSIRIS	2011-09-08	HIP8241	A1V	L2	L1	L1	4,5
0147-4954	OSIRIS	2011-10-06	HIP8241	A1V	...	...	M9	
0219-1939	OSIRIS	2011-09-10	HD17224	A0V	L1	L2.5	L1	3,3
0230-0953	OSIRIS	2011-10-06	HIP10512	A0V	...	...	L6	
0239-1735	OSIRIS	2011-09-10	HD17224	A0V	L0	...	M9	6,-
0257-3105	OSIRIS	2011-10-06	HR903	A0V	L8	...	L8	7,-
0357-4417	OSIRIS	2011-09-10	HD28813	A0V	L0 β^a	...	L2 pec ^a	1,-
0539-0059	OSIRIS	2011-12-12	HIP28449	A0V	L5	...	L4	8,-
0614-2019	OSIRIS	2011-10-07	HIP31094	A0V	...	...	L2	
0719-5050	OSIRIS	2009-02-14	HD56980	A0V	...	...	M4	
0719-5051	OSIRIS	2011-12-10	HD60130	A0V	L0	...	L0	4,-
0928-1603	OSIRIS	2009-02-14	HIP45800	A0V	L2	...	L2	2,-
1246-3139	OSIRIS	2011-02-25	HIP60819	A0V	-	...	T2	
1331-0116	XSHOOTER	2011-06-07	HIP68713	A0V	L6	L8 \pm 2.5	L1 pec	9,10
1404-3159	XSHOOTER	2011-06-05	HIP065688	B8V	T0 ^a	T2.5 ^a	T3 ^a	11,12
1753-6559	SOFI	2011-04-21	HD168741	A0V	L4 \pm 2	...	L4	4,-
1928-4356	OSIRIS	2009-06-08	HIP95464	A0V	L4	...	L4 pec	4,-
1936-5502	SOFI	2011-04-21	HD168741	A0V	L5 \pm 1	...	L4	4,-
2011-6201	XSHOOTER	2011-06-05	HD192510	A0V	...	...	d/sdM8	
2023-5946	XSHOOTER	2011-06-05	HD192510	A0V	...	...	M8	
2045-6332	OSIRIS	2011-09-10	HD197165	A3V	...	...	L1	
2101-2944	OSIRIS	2011-04-29	HIP103315	A0V	...	...	L1	
2132-1452	OSIRIS	2011-08-30	HD206703	A3V	...	...	T4	
2148-6323	XSHOOTER	2011-06-06	HIP097611	B5V	...	...	L1	
2209-2711	OSIRIS	2011-06-11	HD211278	A0V	...	...	T2.5	
2213-2136	OSIRIS	2011-08-30	HR8542	A0V	L0 γ	...	L2 pec	1,-
2310-1759	OSIRIS	2011-09-08	HD219179	A3V	L0 \pm 1	L1	L1	13,3
2346-5928	OSIRIS	2011-09-08	HD224377	A0V	...	...	M7 pec	

NOTE.—For each object we present the instrument used to obtain its spectrum, the date of observation, the telluric standard used and its spectral type, the previous optical and NIR classification of the target, our new NIR spectral classification, and the references to the previous types (optical and NIR). (*a*) Known unresolved binary, the reported type is the unresolved classification. The spectral types of the components are determined and discussed further in Section 3.3.

References. — (1) Cruz et al. (2009); (2) Kirkpatrick et al. (2000); (3) Lodieu et al. (2005); (4) Reid et al. (2008); (5) Kendall et al. (2007); (6) Cruz et al. (2003); (7) Kirkpatrick et al. (2008); (8) Fan et al. (2000); (9) Hawley et al. (2002); (10) Knapp et al. (2004); (11) Looper et al. (2008); (12) Looper et al. (2007); (13) Cruz et al. (2007).

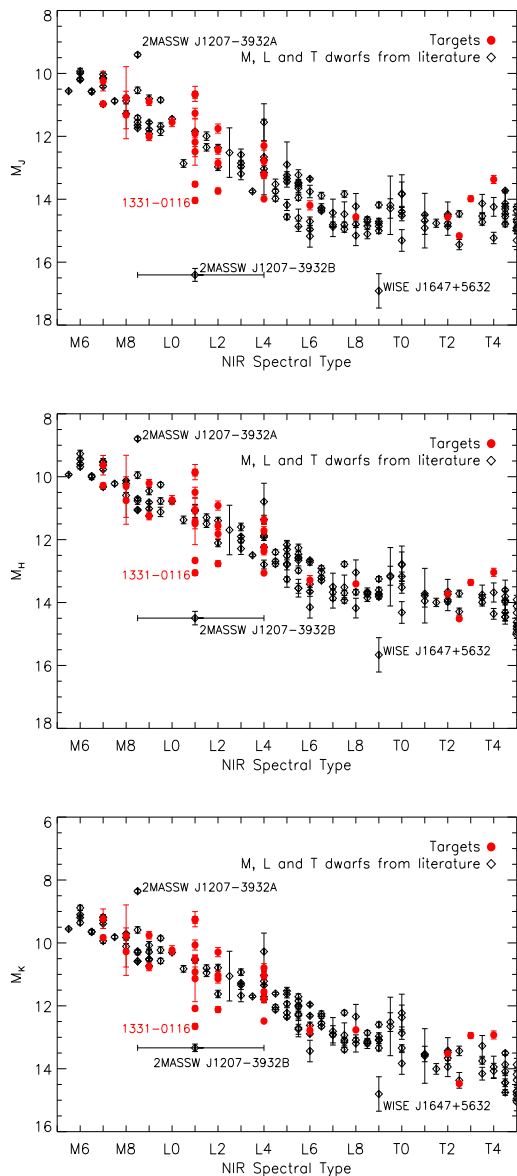


Fig. 6.— Absolute 2MASS JHK magnitudes as a function of NIR spectral type. The objects presented in this paper are plotted as red circles. Other objects are plotted as black diamonds. Magnitudes and parallaxes for the ultra-cool dwarfs are taken from Dupuy & Liu (2012). The outliers are marked, and more details about them can be found in the text (Section 3.2).

We estimated the spectral types of the components of these two systems by fitting their spectra with a set of synthetic unresolved templates. We created the synthetic binaries by combining the spectra taken from the already mentioned SpeX-Prism library. The spectra were normalized to one at $1.28\mu\text{m}$, and then scaled to the appropriate flux level using the M_J –Spectral type relation presented in Marocco et al. (2010). The results of this fitting are presented in Figure 7. For each target we plot the observed spectrum (in black), the best fit standard template (green), the best fit combined template (red) and its two components (blue and yellow). For 1404-3159 we obtain a best fit with a L9+T5 (± 1) template, which is in good agreement with the previous results obtained byLooper et al. 2008 (T1+T5), Burgasser et al. 2010 (T0+T5), and Dupuy & Liu 2012 (L9+T5). For 0357-4417, our deconvolution gives a best fit of L4.5+L5 (± 1). Resolved optical spectroscopy obtained by Martín et al. (2006) indicates that the system is likely to be composed of a M9 and an L1. We note however that this object was also identified as a probable young object (Reid et al. 2008). Its NIR spectrum indeed shows peculiarities associated with young ages, especially a triangular shaped H band and an enhancement of the flux in the K band. We therefore conclude that this is a young binary system, and we note that our best fit binary template does not reproduce very well the shape of the H band peak. This is because the spectra we used to create our synthetic binaries are mostly field-aged objects.

4. Kinematics

The analysis of the kinematics properties of stars can provide useful insights on their nature. It is well known that different populations of stars (i.e. thin disk, thick disk, and halo members) have different velocity distributions in the U,V,W parameter space. Determining the three components of the galactic velocity of our targets can therefore lead to the determination of their membership. To do this we follow the approach of Bensby et al. (2003). In this contribution the authors find that the distribution of the three different star populations in the solar neighborhood are defined by a three-dimensional gaussian:

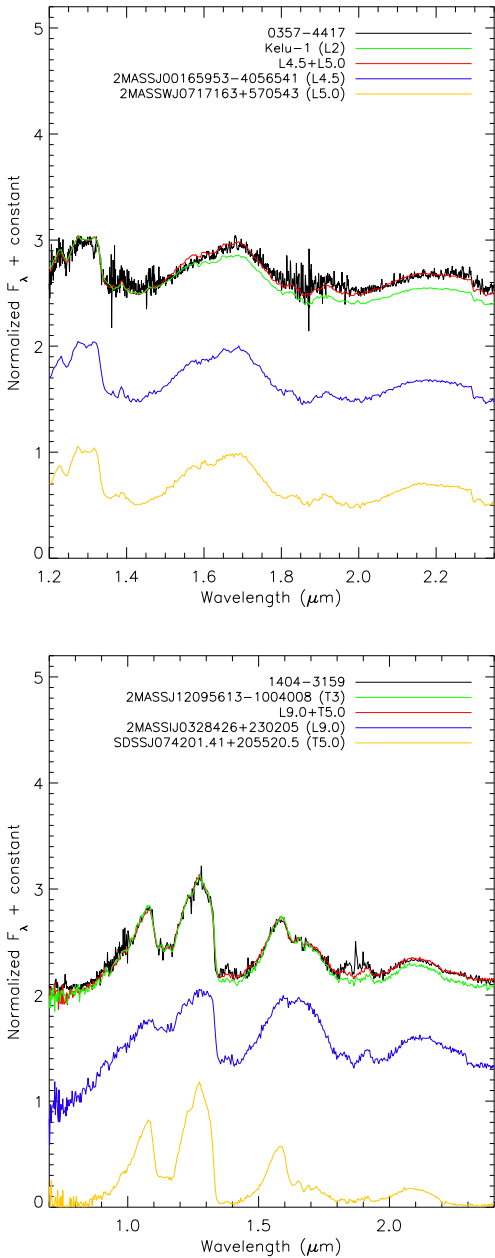


Fig. 7.— The spectral deconvolution of the unresolved binaries 0357-4417 (top panel) and 1404-3159 (bottom panel). On each panel we plot the observed spectrum (in black), the best fit standard template (green), the best fit combined template (red) and its two components (blue and yellow).

$$f(U, V, W) = k \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{U^2}{2\sigma_U^2} - \frac{(V - V_{\text{asym}})^2}{2\sigma_V^2} - \frac{W^2}{2\sigma_W^2}\right) \quad (2)$$

where

$$k = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_U \sigma_V \sigma_W} \quad (3)$$

and $(\sigma_U, \sigma_V, \sigma_W)$ are the characteristic velocity dispersions, V_{asym} is the velocity lag for each component behind the galactic rotation.

So if we determine U , V and W for each target, the probability to belong to one of the components (e.g. the thin disk) is given by:

$$P_{Tn} = \frac{X_{Tn} f_{Tn}}{X_{Tn} f_{Tn} + X_{Tk} f_{Tk} + X_H f_H} \quad (4)$$

where f_{Tn} , f_{Tk} , f_H are the velocity distribution $f(U, V, W)$ for thin disk, thick disk, and halo respectively, and X_{Tn} , X_{Tk} , X_H are the observed fraction of objects of each component. The values adopted for X , σ_U , σ_V , σ_W and V_{asym} for each component are those listed in Bensby et al. (2003).

However, to determine the components of the galactic velocity of our objects, we need the radial velocity of the dwarfs. Given that none of our targets has radial velocity measurements, to compute the membership probabilities we follow the approach described in Wang et al. (submitted to MNRAS), which we describe briefly here. First we assume that our objects follow the radial velocity distribution of brown dwarf in the solar neighborhood, which is a gaussian profile centered on 0 km s⁻¹ with a sigma of 34 km s⁻¹ (e.g. Schmidt et al. 2010). Then for each target we assume 10000 radial velocity values randomly taken from the gaussian distribution, and for each of these values we calculate a value for P_{Tn} , P_{Tk} , and P_H . Finally, we assume the average value as the membership probability of each target.

The probabilities obtained are listed in Table 4. As we can see, all except one of our targets are disk members ($P_{Tn} + P_{Tk} > 99\%$). The only exception is 2011-6201, which has a 96% probability of being a halo object. We will discuss the properties of this target further in Section 6.8.

We note that the sample of brown dwarfs studied in Schmidt et al. (2010) is formed mostly of

TABLE 4
THE MEMBERSHIP PROBABILITY FOR OUR TARGETS.

Object	P_{Tn}	P_{Tk}	P_{H}
0032-4405	93	7	0
0058-0651	93	7	0
0109-5100	93	7	0
0128-5545	91	9	0
0147-4954	89	11	0
0219-1939	91	9	0
0230-0953	93	7	0
0239-1735	93	7	0
0257-3105	92	8	0
0357-4417	92	8	0
0539-0059	90	10	0
0614-2019	89	11	0
0719-5050	93	7	0
0719-5051	93	7	0
0928-1603	87	13	0
1246-3139	91	9	0
1331-0116	51	49	0
1404-3159	91	9	0
1753-6559	90	10	0
1928-4356	87	13	0
1936-5502	89	11	0
2011-6201	0	4	96
2023-5946	93	7	0
2045-6332	89	11	0
2101-2944	91	9	0
2132-1452	92	8	0
2148-6323	92	8	0
2209-2711	91	9	0
2213-2136	91	9	0
2310-1759	67	33	0
2346-5928	86	14	0

NOTE.— P_{Tn} , P_{Tk} , and P_{H} are the probabilities of a brown dwarf being a thin disk, thick disk, or a halo object respectively.

thin disk objects (90%). The sigma of the distribution derived in that paper is therefore dictated by the thin disk dwarfs, and it can introduce a bias in the results presented in our Table 4. So we tested the membership assigned with our simulation using other two purely kinematic methods.

One is the classical Toomre diagram as used by Nissen (2004) to discriminate between thin disk, thick disk and halo stars. For each of our targets we used the parallaxes and proper motions presented here and we calculated a range for their UVW velocities, assuming that their radial velocities are in a conservative range of $-100/+100$ km s^{-1} . The results are shown in the top panel of Figure 8. The UVW ranges obtained result in an almost parabolic curve for each target. The dashed circles represent the boundaries between thin disk and thick disk stars (inner circle) and between thick disk and halo stars (outer circle). All except four of the targets fall mostly into the thin disk selection area, a result which is consistent with the high thin disk probability derived with the previous method. The four exceptions are: 2011-6201, which falls into the halo selection area, confirming the result of our simulation; 1331-0116 which falls into the thick disk selection area, consistently with its high probability of being a thick disk object ($P_{\text{Tk}} = 49\%$); 2310-1759 and 2346-5928 which velocity ranges fall mostly into the thick disk selection area, consistently with their slightly higher probability of being thick disk objects ($P_{\text{Tk}} = 33\%$ and 14% respectively). We note, however, that objects with similar P_{Tk} (i.e. 0928-1603 and 1928-4356) are instead among the rest of the sample, with their velocity ranges falling mostly into the thin disk selection area.

The second method we used is a direct comparison of the UVW velocity ranges obtained with the velocity ellipsoids defined in Bensby et al. (2003). The results are shown in the bottom panel of Figure 8. The memberships assigned based on this criteria are consistent with those obtained by the Toomre diagram, with 2011-6201 falling inside the halo ellipsoid, 2310-1759 and 2346-5928 falling inside the thick disk ellipsoid, and 1331-0116 falling just outside of the thick disk ellipsoid, but being consistent with a thick disk membership when we consider the uncertainties on the proper motion and parallax.

One more piece of evidence of the halo member-

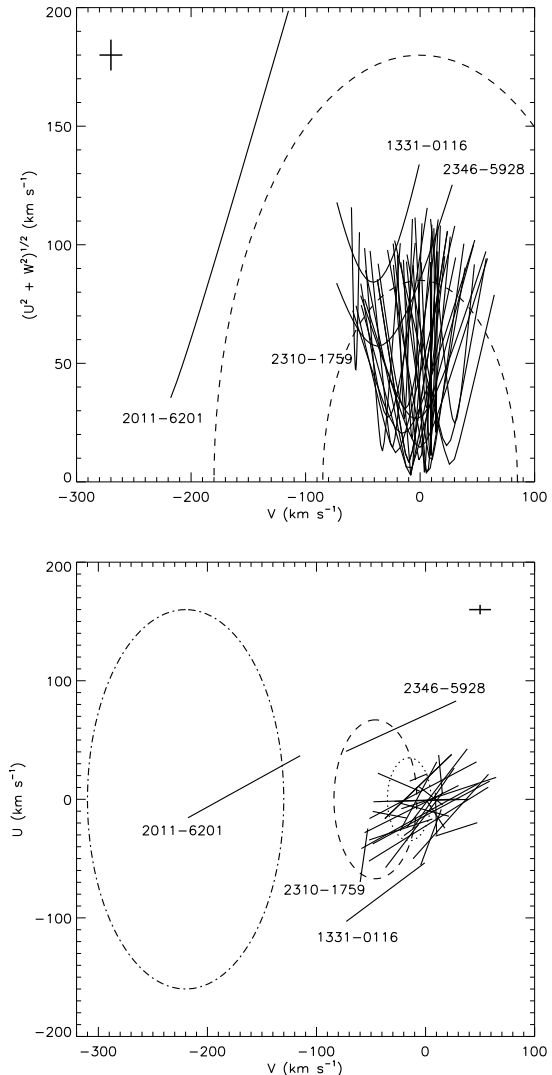


Fig. 8.— The kinematics of the sample. *Top panel*: Toomre diagram. The solid lines represent the velocity ranges of each brown dwarf, obtained assuming a radial velocity range of $-100/+100$ km s^{-1} . The dashed circles are the boundary between thin disk and thick disk stars (inner circle) and between thick disk and halo stars (outer circle), as used by Nissen (2004). *Bottom panel*: $U - V$ plot showing the velocity ranges obtained for our targets. Overplotted for reference are the velocity ellipsoids obtained by Bensby et al. (2003) for thin disk (dotted), thick disk (dashed), and halo stars (dot-dashed) respectively. In each plot the outliers are labelled. Typical uncertainties are shown in the top-left and top-right corner, respectively.

ship of 2011-6201 is shown in Figure 9, where we present the tangential velocities obtained for our targets as a function of their trigonometric parallax. Overplotted for comparison are M, L and T dwarfs and spectroscopically confirmed subdwarfs taken from the literature (see Dupuy & Liu 2012). We can note that the known subdwarfs are clearly separated from the rest of the sample, and that the tangential velocity of 2011-6201 is consistent with it being an halo object.

We also used the kinematics information to check for the possible membership of our targets to one of the known young moving groups (hereafter MG). In order to do this we followed the method described in Clarke et al. (2010), that we summarize here.

We considered five MGs: the Pleiades, Castor, Hyades, Sirius (also known as Ursa Major) and IC2391. For each of our targets, using the measured proper motions, we calculated the corresponding proper motion towards the convergent point of each moving group (μ_{tcp}) and the proper motion perpendicular to that direction (μ_{pcp}) using the equations derived by Reid (1992). For each MG, we allowed for a scatter in velocity of $\pm 5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ to take into account the intrinsic scatter of the MG and the additional scatter due to gravitational interaction of the MG members with disk stars (disk heating). We converted the velocity scatter into a proper motion scatter using our measured parallaxes. Finally, an object was considered as a MG candidate member if its μ_{pcp} was less than the estimated scatter or if its 1σ interval overlapped with the scatter. Given that we do not have any radial velocity measurement for our targets, we can only classify them as candidate members.

Eleven of the objects presented here are candidate members of at least one of the MGs considered. For each of them we used the *UVW* velocities determined above (i.e. assuming a V_{rad} in the $-100/+100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ range), and applied the selection criteria defined in Clarke et al. 2010 (see their Figures 5 and 6). This allowed us to further assess the membership of the candidates, and also to derive a V_{rad} range for which the objects would be a member of the MG. Three of our targets passed this second selection, and they are listed in Table 5, with the MG they could pertain, and the radial velocity range needed to be a member. We will discuss further their properties in Section 6.

5. Physical parameters

The knowledge of the distances to our objects allows us to further investigate their nature, determining their physical properties such as bolometric luminosity (L_{bol}) and effective temperature (T_{eff}).

We determined the effective temperature via model fitting of the observed spectra, using the new version of the atmospheric models presented in Allard et al. (2011, hereafter BT-Settl). We followed three different approaches. One approach (hereafter method 1) is to scale each model using the geometric scaling factor, given by the ratio of the distance over the radius of the object squared. We do not know the radii of our targets, but we can assume they all have $R = 1.0 \pm 0.2 R_{\text{Jup}}$. The evolutionary models in fact show that brown dwarfs tend to contract quite quickly ($\sim 500 \text{ Myr}$) and reach similar final radii, independent of their mass (e.g. Baraffe et al. 1998). We then determined the best fit model via χ^2 fitting. The second approach (hereafter method 2) is to scale each model using the measured infrared photometry (2MASS JHK_s and WISE W1-W2-W3-W4) and then determine the best fit model via χ^2 fitting. The last method we adopted (hereafter method 3) is to normalize both the models and the measured spectrum to 1 at $1.28 \mu\text{m}$ and then perform the χ^2 fitting. We assume as our final value the average of the three values and the spread of values as the sigma. We then calculate the bolometric luminosity of the targets following the Stefan-Boltzmann law:

$$L_{\text{bol}} = 4\pi\sigma R^2 T_{\text{eff}}^4 \quad (5)$$

The results are presented in Table 6. In the first column we indicate the target short name, in the second one its spectral type, in the third the expected temperature according to the temperature-spectral type relation given by Stephens et al. (2009), in the fourth the derived temperature and in the last column the bolometric luminosity. We note that hottest objects tend to have systematically higher uncertainties on T_{eff} compared to the colder ones. This is probably a consequence of the fact that at hotter temperatures the contribution of the optical part of the spectrum becomes significant, hence our fit based solely on the near-infrared portion of the spectrum becomes less and

TABLE 5
THE MG CANDIDATE MEMBERS.

Object Short name	MG	V_{rad} range (km s^{-1})
0032-4405	Pleiades	5–25
0357-4417	Pleiades	20–30
2209-2711	Pleiades	20–30

NOTE.—For each object we show the short name, the MG for which it was selected as candidate member, and the V_{rad} range needed to be a member.

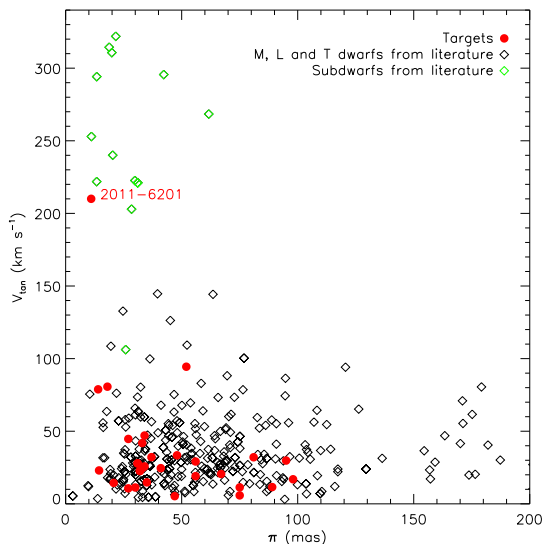


Fig. 9.— The tangential velocity of our targets as a function of their parallax. Overplotted for comparison are M, L and T dwarfs and subdwarfs taken from the literature (see Dupuy & Liu 2012). Our halo candidate, 2011-6201, is labelled.

less accurate. Therefore the scatter between the three methods increases.

The results are also plotted in Figure 10. In the left panel we show the T_{eff} we derived here for our targets (plotted as filled circles) as a function of the spectral type. Objects that were classified as “peculiar” are marked as asterisks. Overplotted as diamonds are objects taken from Golimowski et al. (2004) and Marocco et al. (2010). The red line is our seventh-order polynomial fit to the sequence for spectral types from M7 to T8, excluding the peculiar objects. The polynomial obtained is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{eff}} = & -5632.93 + 5927.20 \text{ SpT} - 1496.57 \text{ SpT}^2 \\
 & + 186.064 \text{ SpT}^3 - 12.8815 \text{ SpT}^4 \\
 & + 0.504224 \text{ SpT}^5 - 0.0104188 \text{ SpT}^6 \\
 & + 0.0000881726 \text{ SpT}^7 \quad (\pm 140) \text{ K} \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

Our new fit suggests a change in the slope of the sequence at the transition between the M and L dwarfs. This may be an effect of dust formation and its migration into the photosphere, that causes a more rapid evolution of the spectral features as a function of T_{eff} . The transition from M to L spectral types is indeed characterized by the formation of aluminum-, calcium- and titanium-bearing molecules such as perovskite (CaTiO_3), corundum (Al_2O_3), and grossite (CaAl_4O_7), which remove those elements from the atmosphere of the dwarfs. At slightly lower temperature other condensates, like forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4), enstatite

(MgSiO₃), and vanadium dioxide (VO₂), remove the VO and Si from the atmosphere, causing the alkali metals (Na and K primarily) and the metal hydrides (in particular FeH and CrH) to be the main absorbers in the atmospheres of L dwarfs (see Kirkpatrick 2005, and references therein for a more detailed description of the chemistry of ultracool atmospheres).

Also, in the L-T transition the sequence is almost flat. This is a known phenomenon, and it is the effect of the onset of the dust settling and of the Collision Induce Absorption (CIA) of the H₂ (e.g. Burrows et al. 2006; Saumon & Marley 2008; Allard et al. 2011).

In the right panel of Figure 10 we present a comparison between the T_{eff} derived in this paper and those predicted by the polynomial relation presented by Stephens et al. (2009). The values are generally consistent with each other, but we note that our estimated temperatures are systematically slightly higher than the predicted ones. The polynomial fit by Stephens et al. (2009) is based essentially on the T_{eff} derived in Golimowski et al. (2004). In that contribution the authors estimated the bolometric flux using the measured NIR spectra (covering the 0.8–2.5 μm range) and applying a bolometric correction based on the L' photometry only, interpolating between the K and L' band and assuming a Rayleigh-Jeans tail longward of L' . This approximation could have led to a systematic underestimation of the bolometric flux, hence of the T_{eff} which would explain the discrepancy in Figure 10.

6. Comments on Individual Objects

6.1. EROS-MP J0032–4405 (0032-4405)

This object was identified as a possible young object by Reid et al. (2008). The NIR spectrum shows indeed a slightly triangular-shaped H band, which is associated with low gravity (hence with young age, e.g. Lucas et al. 2001; Kirkpatrick et al. 2006). It is also the brightest L4 in our sample ($M_J = 12.30, M_H = 11.38, M_K = 10.79$), a fact that would be consistent with a young nature, as 0032-4405 would not have fully contracted to its final radius. With a larger radius, the object would then look slightly brighter than its spectral analogue of older age. We therefore classify this object as L4 pec. We have also identified this object as a

possible member of the Pleiades, a fact that would be in agreement with its young age.

6.2. SSSPM J0109–5100 (0109-5100)

Our derived NIR spectral type (M7) differs by five subtypes from the one published in Lodieu et al. 2005 (L2), while it is consistent within the uncertainties with the optical classification derived in the same paper (M8.5). No clear signs of peculiarity are present in the spectrum of 0109-5100 that could justify this discrepancy. However as noted by Lodieu et al. (2005) their NIR classification, based on the spectral indices defined in Tokunaga & Kobayashi (1999), Martìn (2000), and Reid et al. (2001), is systematically offset towards later types when compared to their optical classification, and with a large scatter. The authors therefore assigned to the object a type of M8.5 based on the optical spectrum only. Moreover, our new NIR classification is based on a different system, which is the direct comparison of our spectra to the new standard templates defined in Kirkpatrick et al. (2010).

6.3. DENIS-P J035726.9–441730 (0357-4417)

This target is a known unresolved binary, identified by Bouy et al. (2003). As we discussed in Section 3.3, the spectrum of this object shows signs of low-gravity, which is associated with young ages. One more piece of evidence in favour of its identification as a young object is given by its kinematics, which suggests that 0357-4417 could be a member of the Pleiades. We assign an unresolved spectral type of L2 pec, because the L2 standard template is the one that gives the best fit in the J band. The spectral deconvolution gives spectral types for the individual components of the system of L4.5 and L5, which are much later than those derived via resolved optical spectroscopy by Martìn et al. 2006 (M9+L1). The discrepancy is probably due to the fact that the templates we employed for the deconvolution are “normal” field M and L dwarfs, thus they do not reproduce well the H and K band peculiarities typical of young dwarfs.

TABLE 6
LUMINOSITY AND EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE OF THE TARGETS.

Object short name	Sp. Type	Exp. T_{eff} (K)	Calc. T_{eff} (K)	L_{bol} (L_{\odot})
0032-4405	L4 pec	1720	1970±75	1.43±0.61×10 ⁻⁴
0058-0651	L1	2110	2000±50	1.52±0.63×10 ⁻⁴
0109-5100	M7	2670	2800±50	5.8±2.4×10 ⁻⁴
0128-5545	L1	2110	1800±50	9.9±4.1×10 ⁻⁵
0147-4954	M9	2400	2500±200	3.7±1.9×10 ⁻⁴
0219-1939	L1	2110	2130±190	1.9±1.0×10 ⁻⁴
0230-0953	L6	1530	1630±100	6.7±3.1×10 ⁻⁵
0239-1735	M9	2400	2300±230	2.7±1.5×10 ⁻⁴
0257-3105	L8	1400	1430±110	3.9±2.0×10 ⁻⁵
0539-0059	L4	1720	1800±140	9.9±5.1×10 ⁻⁵
0614-2019	L2	1970	2000±50	1.52±0.63×10 ⁻⁴
0719-5051	L0	2260	2070±140	1.75±0.84×10 ⁻⁴
0928-1603	L2	1970	1970±75	1.43±0.61×10 ⁻⁴
1246-3139	T2	1250	1330±95	2.9±1.5×10 ⁻⁵
1331-0116	L1 pec	2110	1870±120	1.16±0.55×10 ⁻⁴
1753-6559	L4	1720	1820±75	1.04±0.45×10 ⁻⁴
1928-4356	L4 pec	1720	1880±100	1.19±0.54×10 ⁻⁴
1936-5502	L4	1720	1830±70	1.07±0.46×10 ⁻⁴
2011-6201	d/sdM8	2550	2700±160	5.1±2.3×10 ⁻⁴
2023-5946	M8	2550	2570±150	4.1±1.9×10 ⁻⁴
2045-6332	L1	2110	2400±300	3.1±2.0×10 ⁻⁴
2101-2944	L1	2110	1970±75	1.43±0.61×10 ⁻⁴
2132-1452	T4	1180	1300±50	2.7±1.2×10 ⁻⁵
2148-6323	L1	2110	1900±50	1.24±0.51×10 ⁻⁴
2209-2711	T2.5	1240	1270±110	2.5±1.3×10 ⁻⁵
2213-2136	L2 pec	1970	1830±70	1.07±0.46×10 ⁻⁴
2310-1759	L1	2110	2200±350	2.2±1.7×10 ⁻⁴
2346-5928	M7 pec	2670	2870±240	6.4±3.4×10 ⁻⁴

NOTE.—For each object we list the NIR spectral type derived in this paper, the expected temperature according to Stephens et al. (2009) polynomial relation, the calculated temperature using the technique described in the text and the bolometric luminosity. The uncertainty on the expected temperatures is ±100 K.

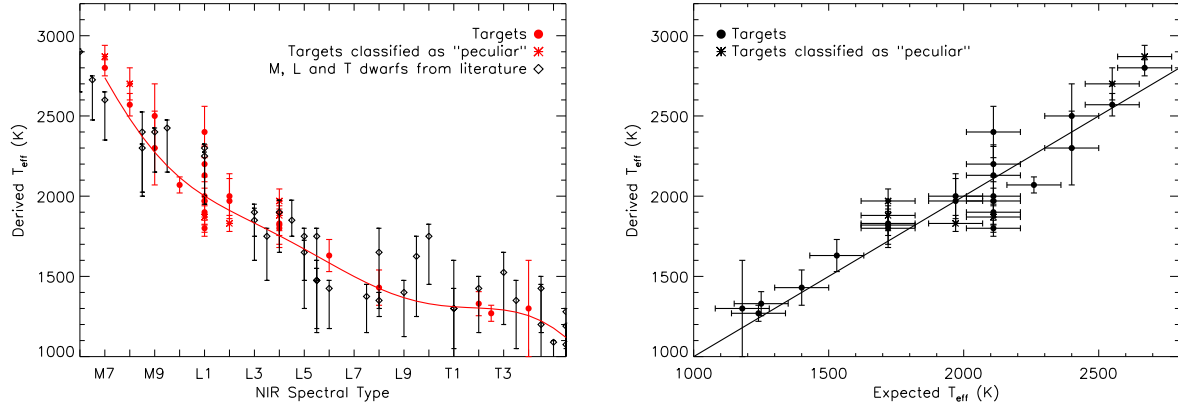


Fig. 10.— *Left panel:* The effective temperature of our targets (filled circles) as a function of their spectral types. Peculiar objects are plotted as asterisks. Overplotted as diamonds are objects taken from Golimowski et al. (2004) and Marocco et al. (2010). The red line is our 7th order polynomial fit to the M7 to T8 sequence, excluding the peculiar objects. *Right panel:* A comparison between the T_{eff} derived in this paper and those predicted using the polynomial relation from Stephens et al. (2009). The solid line is the bisector of the plot. Although generally consistent with each other, our derived temperatures are systematically higher than the expected ones.

6.4. 2MASS J07193188–5051410 (0719-5051)

This object forms a common proper motion pair with 0719-5050, as already noted in AHA11. We obtained an infrared spectrum for both objects. We confirm the spectral classification of L0 for 0719-5051, as obtained by Reid et al. (2008). For the companion, we derive a spectral type of M4, based on the spectral fitting with the templates obtained from the IRTF spectral library, which is consistent with the photometric estimate of AHA11.

Given the relatively limited time-span of our observations, it is impossible to detect hints of orbital motion for the system. The predicted average astrometric acceleration terms along the X and Y axis (e.g. Torres 1999), assuming masses of $0.1 M_{\odot}$ and $0.08 M_{\odot}$ for the two components of the system, given the projected separation and distance (and averaging over all other orbital parameters) are well below $1 \mu\text{as yr}^{-1}$.

6.5. SDSS J133148.92–011651.4 (1331-0116)

The spectrum of this object is presented in Figure 11 with the spectrum of the L1 stan-

dard 2MASSW J2130446–084520 and of the sdL1 2MASS J17561080+2815238 overplotted for comparison, in red and green respectively. The overall slope of the optical spectrum of 1331-0116 is well matched by the L1 standard, the target however shows the peculiar signs of subdwarfs, i.e. stronger absorption by alkali metals (note for examples the depth of the K I line at $0.78 \mu\text{m}$ and the doublets at $1.169\text{--}1.177$, and $1.244\text{--}1.252 \mu\text{m}$). In the near-infrared range, we can clearly see much stronger H_2 CIA and also much deeper H_2O bands. When compared the sdL1 template, 1331-0116 shows deeper H_2O bands at 1.1 and $1.35 \mu\text{m}$, but a much higher flux level in the H and K band. This object was already noted as peculiar in Knapp et al. (2004) and low-metallicity was pointed out as the possible explanation for its peculiarity. The parallax and proper motion obtained for it are $\pi_{\text{abs}} = 52 \pm 2 \text{ mas}$, $\mu_{\alpha} \cos \delta = -344 \pm 26 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}$ and $\mu_{\delta} = -977 \pm 25 \text{ mas yr}^{-1}$. The kinematics of 1331-0116 suggests that this object may pertain to a slightly older population, with a probability of 49% of being a thick disk object (see Table 4). We therefore conclude that this object is a slightly metal-poor L1 dwarf, and we classify it as L1 pec. We note that the previous infrared classification, based on spectral indices, was $\text{L}8 \pm 2.5$ (Knapp et

al. 2004). This discrepancy is not surprising, as the index-based classification for peculiar L dwarfs is not well established, and the criteria used to classify normal objects can therefore lead to uncertain spectral types.

6.6. 2MASS J14044941–3159329 (1404-3159)

This object is an unresolved L/T transition binary. Identified by Looper et al. (2008) via high resolution imaging with HST, the spectral types of the two components were initially estimated to be T1+T5, then corrected to T0+T5 by Burgasser et al. (2010). More recently, Dupuy & Liu (2012) estimated L9+T5. Our spectral deconvolution gives L9+T5, which is in agreement with the previous findings.

The parallax and proper motion derived here ($\pi_{\text{abs}} = 48 \pm 2$ mas, $\mu_{\alpha} \cos \delta = 338 \pm 2$ mas yr⁻¹ and $\mu_{\delta} = -17 \pm 2$ mas yr⁻¹) are not consistent with the values found by Dupuy & Liu (2012), who measured an absolute parallax of 42.1 ± 1.1 mas and proper motion components $\mu_{\alpha} \cos \delta = 344.8 \pm 1.0$ mas yr⁻¹ and $\mu_{\delta} = -10.8 \pm 1.4$ mas yr⁻¹, but this difference maybe due to our derivation of the parallax which assumes single objects.

6.7. 2MASS J19285196–4356256 (1928-4356)

We classified this object as L4 pec, as its spectrum appears significantly bluer than the L4 standard 2MASS J21580457–1550098. The standard reproduces well the shape and flux level of the J band spectrum, but at longer wavelengths 1928-4356 emits much less flux, which can be an indication of a stronger H₂ absorption due to low metallicity. The kinematics indicates that this target is probably a thin disk member. We therefore conclude that 1928-4356 could be a slightly metal poor object.

6.8. 2MASS J20115649–6201127 (2011-6201)

The kinematics of this object suggests it is a member of the Galactic halo (see Table 4). In Figure 12 we can see that the optical spectrum (left panel) matches quite well the spectrum of the M8 standard VB 10 (overplotted in red), while the NIR spectrum (right panel) shows signs of metal

depletion. In particular, we note the flux suppression in the H and K bands and the presence of deeper water absorption bands. These features are associated with low-metallicity and are well matched by the sdM8.5 LSR 1826+3014 (overplotted in green). We calculated the metallicity index $\zeta_{\text{TiO/CaH}}$ as defined by Lépine et al. (2007) and found a value of 1.01, which would yield to a classification as a normal dwarf. However, the nature of 2011-6201 is clearly intermediate between a normal dwarf and a subdwarf, and we therefore classify it as a d/sdM8.

6.9. SIPS2045–6332 (2045-6332)

This is the brightest L1 in our sample ($M_J = 10.68$, $M_H = 9.87$, $M_K = 9.27$). The T_{eff} determined via model fitting is also higher than the predicted one. These can be indications of binarity. To investigate further this possibility, we fitted the spectrum of 2045-6332 with our set of unresolved templates. The two components derived by our deconvolution would be L1.0 and T6.0. To assess the significance of this deconvolution we performed an F-test. If η , which is the ratio of the χ^2 of the two fits (the deconvolution and the one with standard templates) is greater than the critical value η_{crit} (which depends on the number of degrees of freedom), than the deconvolution is better than the standard fit with a 99% significance. In our case, $\eta = 1.09$, while $\eta_{\text{crit}} = 1.22$. We conclude that the deconvolution is not significant. It still remains the possibility that the object is an equal (or nearly-equal) spectral type binary. Our deconvolution is not sensitive to these objects, but such kind of binary would clearly appear overluminous and hotter compared to other dwarfs of similar spectral type.

We note also that the H band of the spectrum of 2045-6332 appears slightly triangular, which could be a hint of youth. This can be an alternative explanation to its overluminosity, as young objects have larger radii compared to older, field-aged dwarfs of the same spectral type.

Further investigation is necessary to determine the nature of this object. In particular, high-resolution imaging is required to address the possibility that this object is a binary system, while optical spectroscopy can help to investigate its young nature.

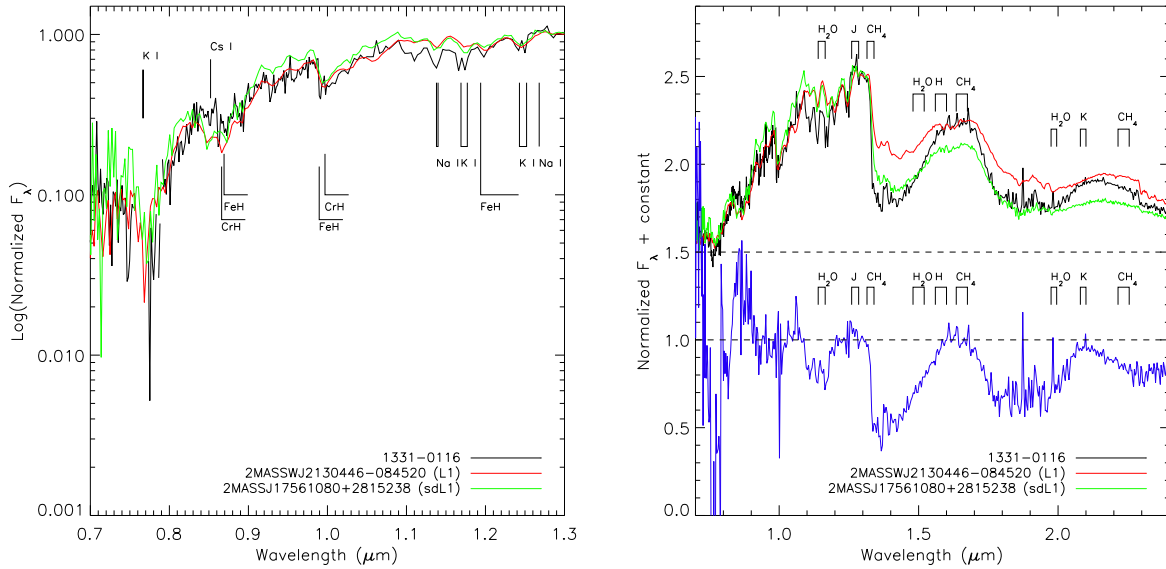


Fig. 11.— The spectrum of 1331-0116. *Left*: a zoom to the optical and J-band spectrum; *Right*: the entire spectrum. Overplotted in both panels are the L1 standard 2MASSW J2130446–084520 (red) and the sdL1 2MASS J17561080+2815238 (green). In blue we show the flux ratio between the target and the L1 spectroscopic standard. Marked with a dashed line are the zero flux level of the normalized spectra and the 1 level of the flux ratio.

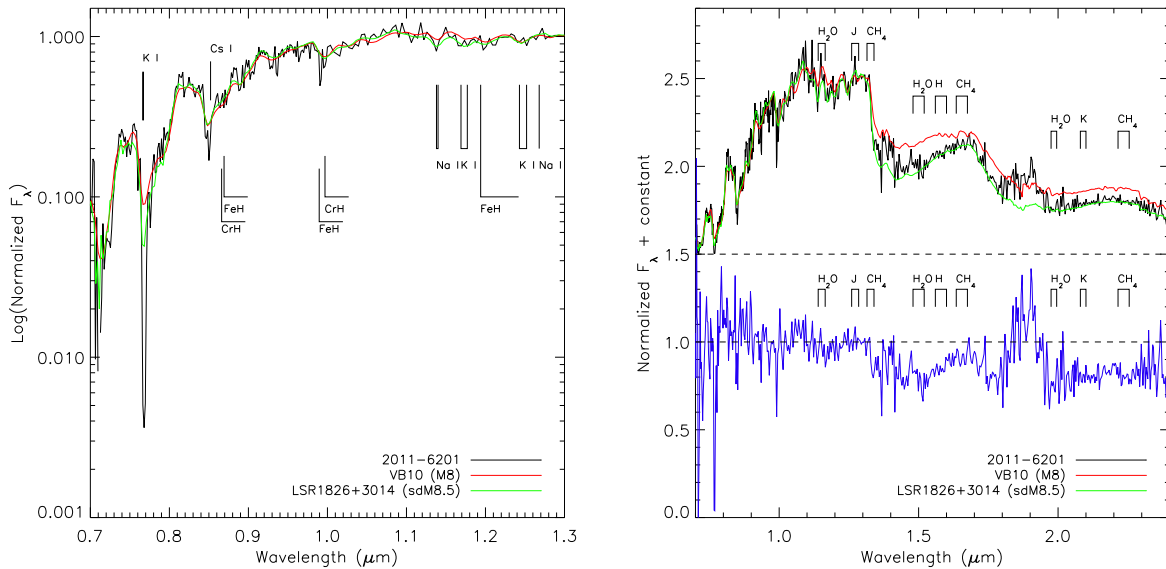


Fig. 12.— Same as Figure 11, but for 2011-6201. Overplotted in red is the spectrum of the M8 standard VB 10, and in green is the spectrum of the sdM8.5 LSR 1826+3014.

6.10. 2MASS J22092183–2711329 (2209-2711)

This is a newly discovered T dwarf. We assign a spectral type of T2.5 as its spectrum shows features which are intermediate between the T2 and the T3 spectral standards (SDSSp J125453.90–012247.4 and 2MASS J12095613–1004008 respectively). This target was also selected as a candidate member of the Pleiades. However, its spectrum does not show any sign of youth. The derived absolute magnitudes and effective temperature are in good agreement with the expected ones.

6.11. 2MASS J22134491–2136079 (2213-2136)

This object was identified as a low-gravity object by Cruz et al. (2009) and classified L0 γ using its optical spectrum. The NIR spectrum confirms the low-gravity nature of this object. It shows in fact a triangular shaped H band and an enhancement of the flux in the H and K band (compared to a standard template). We classify this object as a L2 pec, as the L2 standard is the one that reproduces better the shape of the J band and the depth of the water absorption band between the J and H band. Its kinematics is not consistent with any of the MGs considered here.

6.12. SIPS2346–5928 (2346-5928)

This newly discovered M7 dwarf appears significantly bluer than the M7 standard VB 8. In Figure 13 we can see that the sdM7 2MASS J15412408+5425598 reproduces better the depth of the water absorption bands and the flux level in the K band. The H band of 2346-5928 is slightly bluer even when compared to the sdM7. The kinematics suggests that this object could be a member of the galactic thick disk, and we therefore conclude that 2346-5928 is a metal-poor M dwarf. We do not have an optical spectrum for this target, so we cannot apply the criteria defined by Lépine et al. (2007) and therefore we cannot assign a metallicity class. So we decide to classify it as M7 pec. The derived T_{eff} is slightly higher than the prediction, but consistent with the findings for the other M7 of the sample, 0109-5100. The big uncertainty on the T_{eff} is given mainly by the very high temperature (3300 K) that we de-

rive using method 3 (i.e. normalizing the models). This could be due to the peculiarity of 2346-5928, whose blue spectrum is better fitted by a hotter model.

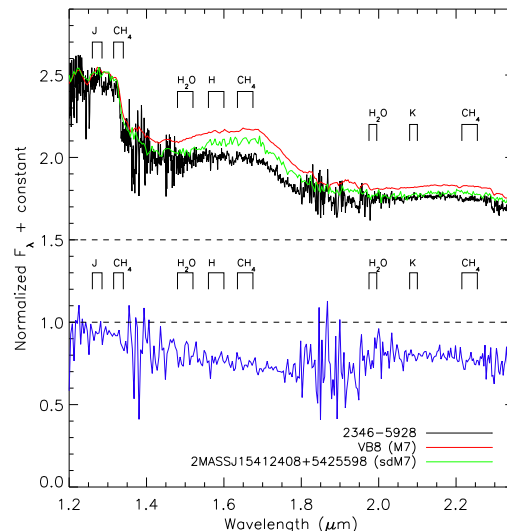


Fig. 13.— The spectrum of 2346-5928. Overplotted in red is the spectrum of the M7 standard VB 8, and in green is the spectrum of the sdM7 2MASS J15412408+5425598.

7. Summary and Conclusions

We have presented here the parallaxes and NIR spectra of 31 M, L and T dwarfs from the PARSEC program. Nine of these objects are new discoveries, including the interesting new halo M subdwarf 2011-6201. The new parallaxes contribute to further populate the low-mass end of the H-R diagram, especially in the L0-L4 spectral range. The combination of astrometry and spectroscopy has allowed us to investigate in detail the nature of some peculiar objects like the young, low-gravity dwarfs 0032-4405, 0357-4417, and 2213-2136; the unresolved binaries 0357-4417 and 1404-3159; the metal-poor dwarfs 1331-0116, 1928-4356, 2346-5928 and 2011-6201. Also, combining the spectra obtained with photometric data, parallaxes and atmospheric models, we derived effective temperature and bolometric luminosity for our 31 targets. These new results seem to suggest a change in the slope of the T_{eff} - Spectral type sequence at the

M/L spectral type transition. This feature could be due to the formation of dust clouds in the atmospheres of brown dwarfs, and the subsequent migration of the clouds into the photosphere. An increased sample of late-M and early-L with measured T_{eff} will help to constrain better the polynomial relation and understand the physics of the transition.

These 31 objects represent the first sub-sample of parallaxes obtained by PARSEC. The spectroscopic follow-up is in progress, to obtain NIR spectra of all the PARSEC targets that currently lack NIR spectroscopy (see AHA11 for the complete target list).

The new parallaxes, proper motions and spectra presented here and in AHA11 will contribute to the creation of a large database of brown dwarfs. The creation of this database is one of the goals of the Interpretation and Parameterization of Extremely Red COOL objects (IPERCOOL) International Research Staff Exchange Scheme, hosted on the IPERCOOL website (<http://ipercool.oato.inaf.it>).

This research is based on observations collected: at the European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere, Chile programs 079.A-9203, 081.A-9200, 082.C-0946, 083.C-0446, 085.C-0690, 086.C-0168 and 186.C-0756; at the Southern Astrophysical Research (SOAR) telescope, which is a joint project of the Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, e Inovação (MCTI) da República Federativa do Brasil, the U.S. National Optical Astronomy Observatory (NOAO), the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC), and Michigan State University (MSU). The SOAR/OSIRIS spectra were obtained as part of the proposals SO2009A-008, SO2011A-009 and SO2011B-006.

The authors would like to acknowledge the support of the Marie Curie 7th European Community Framework Programme grant n.236735 Parallaxes of Southern Extremely Cool objects (PARSEC) International Incoming Fellowship and grant n.247593 Interpretation and Parameterization of Extremely Red COOL dwarfs (IPERCOOL) International Research Staff Exchange Scheme. ADJ is supported by a FONDECYT postdoctorado fellowship under project number 3100098. ADJ is also partially supported by the Joint Committee

ESO-Government Chile.

This research has made use of: the SIMBAD database operated at CDS France; the Two Micron All Sky Survey which is a joint project of the University of Massachusetts and the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center/California Institute of Technology; the SpeX Prism Spectral Libraries, maintained by Adam Burgasser at <http://pono.ucsd.edu/~adam/browndwarfs/spexprism>; and, the M, L, and T dwarf compendium housed at dwarfArchives.org and maintained by Chris Gelino, Davy Kirkpatrick, and Adam Burgasser.

REFERENCES

- Allard, F., Homeier, D., & Freytag, B. 2011, 16th Cambridge Workshop on Cool Stars, Stellar Systems, and the Sun, 448, 91
- Andrei, A. H., Smart, R. L., Penna, J. L., et al. 2011, *AJ*, 141, 54
- Baraffe, I., Chabrier, G., Allard, F., & Hauschildt, P. H. 1998, *A&A*, 337, 403
- Barman, T. S., Macintosh, B., Konopacky, Q. M., & Marois, C. 2011, *ApJ*, 735, L39
- Bensby, T., Feltzing, S., & Lundström, I. 2003, *A&A*, 410, 527
- Bertin, E., & Arnouts, S. 1996, *A&AS*, 117, 393
- Bouquillon, S., Taris, F., Barache, C., et al. 2012, *LPI Contributions*, 1667, 6100
- Bouy, H., Brandner, W., Martín, E. L., et al. 2003, *AJ*, 126, 1526
- Burgasser, A. J., Geballe, T. R., Leggett, S. K., Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Golimowski, D. A. 2006, *ApJ*, 637, 1067
- Burgasser, A. J., Cruz, K. L., Cushing, M., et al. 2010, *ApJ*, 710, 1142
- Burningham, B., Pinfield, D. J., Lucas, P. W., et al. 2010, *MNRAS*, 406, 1885
- Burrows, A., Marley, M., Hubbard, W. B., et al. 1997, *ApJ*, 491, 856
- Burrows, A., Sudarsky, D., & Hubeny, I. 2006, *ApJ*, 640, 1063

- Burrows, A., Heng, K., & Nampaisarn, T. 2011, *ApJ*, 736, 47
- Chauvin, G., Lagrange, A.-M., Dumas, C., et al. 2004, *A&A*, 425, L29
- Clarke, J. R. A., Pinfield, D. J., Gálvez-Ortiz, M. C., et al. 2010, *MNRAS*, 402, 575
- Cruz, K. L., Reid, I. N., Liebert, J., Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Lowrance, P. J. 2003, *AJ*, 126, 2421
- Cruz, K. L., Reid, I. N., Kirkpatrick, J. D., et al. 2007, *AJ*, 133, 439
- Cruz, K. L., Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Burgasser, A. J. 2009, *AJ*, 137, 3345
- Cushing, M. C., Kirkpatrick, J. D., Gelino, C. R., et al. 2011, *ApJ*, 743, 50
- Deacon, N. R., & Hambly, N. C. 2007, *A&A*, 468, 163
- Dupuy, T. J., & Liu, M. C. 2011, *ApJ*, 733, 122
- Dupuy, T. J., & Liu, M. C. 2012, *ApJS*, 201, 19
- Epchtein, N., Deul, E., Derriere, S., et al. 1999, *A&A*, 349, 236
- EROS Collaboration, Goldman, B., Delfosse, X., et al. 1999, *A&A*, 351, L5
- Faherty, J. K., Burgasser, A. J., Walter, F. M., et al. 2012, *ApJ*, 752, 56
- Fan, X., Knapp, G. R., Strauss, M. A., et al. 2000, *AJ*, 119, 928
- Finch, C. T., Henry, T. J., Subasavage, J. P., Jao, W.-C., & Hambly, N. C. 2007, *AJ*, 133, 2898
- Gizis, J. E. 2002, *ApJ*, 575, 484
- Golimowski, D. A., Leggett, S. K., Marley, M. S., et al. 2004, *AJ*, 127, 3516
- Hawley, S. L., Covey, K. R., Knapp, G. R., et al. 2002, *AJ*, 123, 3409
- Kendall, T. R., Jones, H. R. A., Pinfield, D. J., et al. 2007, *MNRAS*, 374, 445
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Reid, I. N., Liebert, J., et al. 1999, *ApJ*, 519, 802
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Reid, I. N., Liebert, J., et al. 2000, *AJ*, 120, 447
- Kirkpatrick, J. D. 2005, *ARA&A*, 43, 195
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Barman, T. S., Burgasser, A. J., et al. 2006, *ApJ*, 639, 1120
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Cruz, K. L., Barman, T. S., et al. 2008, *ApJ*, 689, 1295
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Looper, D. L., Burgasser, A. J., et al. 2010, *ApJS*, 190, 100
- Kirkpatrick, J. D., Cushing, M. C., Gelino, C. R., et al. 2011, *ApJS*, 197, 19
- Knapp, G. R., Leggett, S. K., Fan, X., et al. 2004, *AJ*, 127, 3553
- Kurucz, R. L. 1993, *IAU Commission on Close Binary Stars*, 21, 93
- Lawrence, A., Warren, S. J., Almaini, O., et al. 2007, *MNRAS*, 379, 1599
- Leggett, S. K., Saumon, D., Marley, M. S., et al. 2012, *ApJ*, 748, 74
- Lépine, S., Rich, R. M., & Shara, M. M. 2007, *ApJ*, 669, 1235
- Lodieu, N., Scholz, R.-D., & McCaughrean, M. J. 2002, *A&A*, 389, L20
- Lodieu, N., Scholz, R.-D., McCaughrean, M. J., et al. 2005, *A&A*, 440, 1061
- Looper, D. L., Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Burgasser, A. J. 2007, *AJ*, 134, 1162
- Looper, D. L., Gelino, C. R., Burgasser, A. J., & Kirkpatrick, J. D. 2008, *ApJ*, 685, 1183
- Lucas, P. W., Roche, P. F., Allard, F., & Hauschildt, P. H. 2001, *MNRAS*, 326, 695
- Marley, M. S., Fortney, J. J., Hubickyj, O., Bodenheimer, P., & Lissauer, J. J. 2007, *ApJ*, 655, 541
- Marocco, F., Smart, R. L., Jones, H. R. A., et al. 2010, *A&A*, 524, A38
- Martin, E. L. 2000, *Very Low-Mass Stars and Brown Dwarfs*, 119

- Martín, E. L., Brandner, W., Bouy, H., et al. 2006, A&A, 456, 253
- Murray, D. N., Burningham, B., Jones, H. R. A., et al. 2011, MNRAS, 414, 575
- Nissen, P. E. 2004, Origin and Evolution of the Elements, 154
- Patience, J., King, R. R., de Rosa, R. J., & Marois, C. 2010, A&A, 517, A76
- Pinfield, D. J., Jones, H. R. A., Lucas, P. W., et al. 2006, MNRAS, 368, 1281
- Pinfield, D. J., Burningham, B., Lodieu, N., et al. 2012, MNRAS, 422, 1922
- Reid, N. 1992, MNRAS, 257, 257
- Reid, I. N., Burgasser, A. J., Cruz, K. L., Kirkpatrick, J. D., & Gizis, J. E. 2001, AJ, 121, 1710
- Reid, I. N., Cruz, K. L., Kirkpatrick, J. D., et al. 2008, AJ, 136, 1290
- Rojas-Ayala, B., Covey, K. R., Muirhead, P. S., & Lloyd, J. P. 2010, ApJ, 720, L113
- Saumon, D., & Marley, M. S. 2008, ApJ, 689, 1327
- Schmidt, S. J., West, A. A., Hawley, S. L., & Pineda, J. S. 2010, AJ, 139, 1808
- Skemer, A. J., Close, L. M., Szűcs, L., et al. 2011, ApJ, 732, 107
- Skrutskie, M. F., Cutri, R. M., Stiening, R., et al. 2006, AJ, 131, 1163
- Smart, R. L., Lattanzi, M. G., Bucciarelli, B., et al. 2003, A&A, 404, 317
- Stassun, K. G., Mathieu, R. D., & Valenti, J. A. 2006, Nature, 440, 311
- Stephens, D. C., Leggett, S. K., Cushing, M. C., et al. 2009, ApJ, 702, 154
- Tokunaga, A. T., & Kobayashi, N. 1999, AJ, 117, 1010
- Torres, G. 1999, PASP, 111, 169
- Wright, E. L., Eisenhardt, P. R. M., Mainzer, A. K., et al. 2010, AJ, 140, 1868
- York, D. G., Adelman, J., Anderson, J. E., Jr., et al. 2000, AJ, 120, 1579