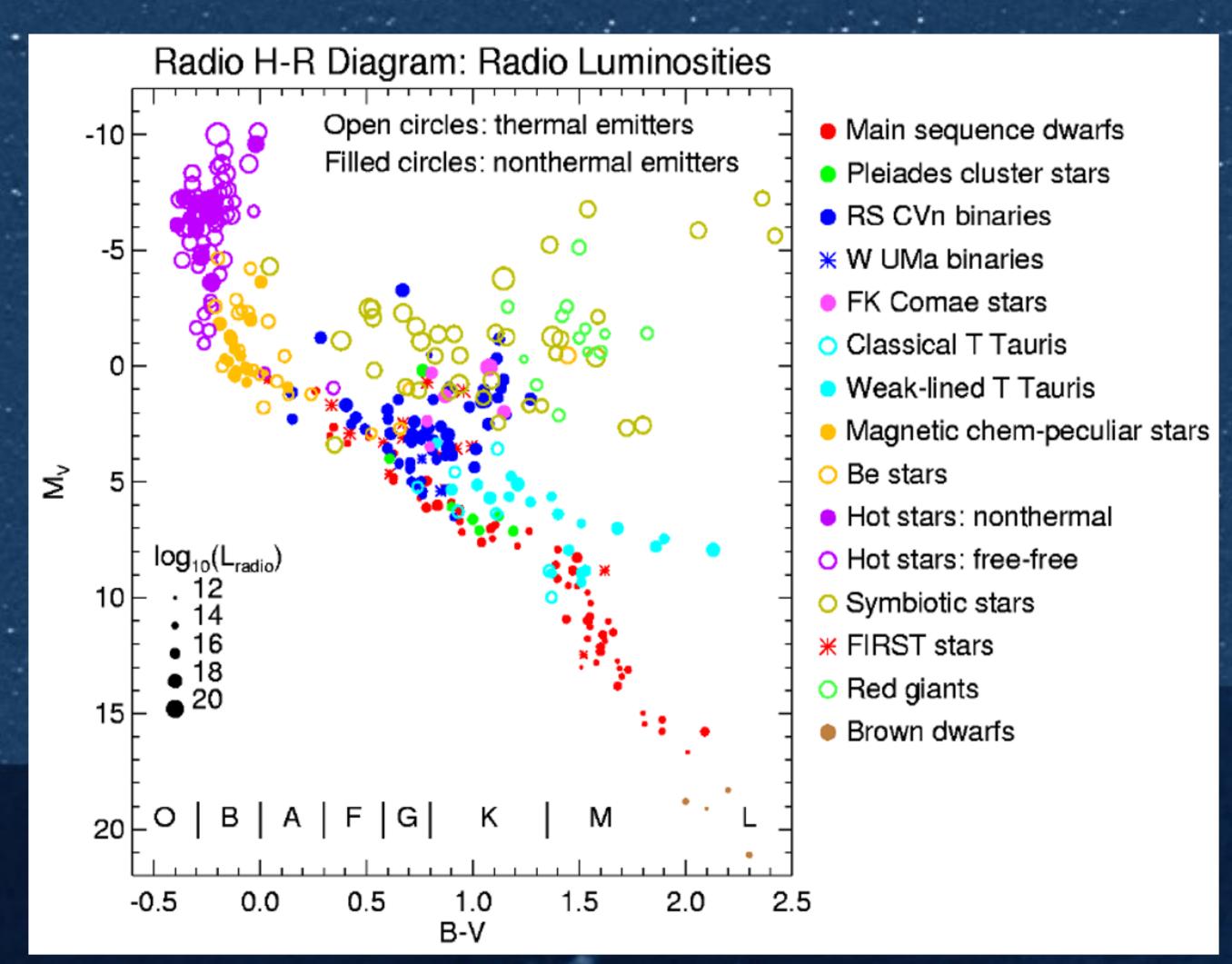


Personal story (apologies): my beginnings in BDs...

- VLBI astrometric "fit" of a possible brown dwarf around ABDor
- Quite an excitement at JPL!!
- Not a BD after all (90 Mjup), but...

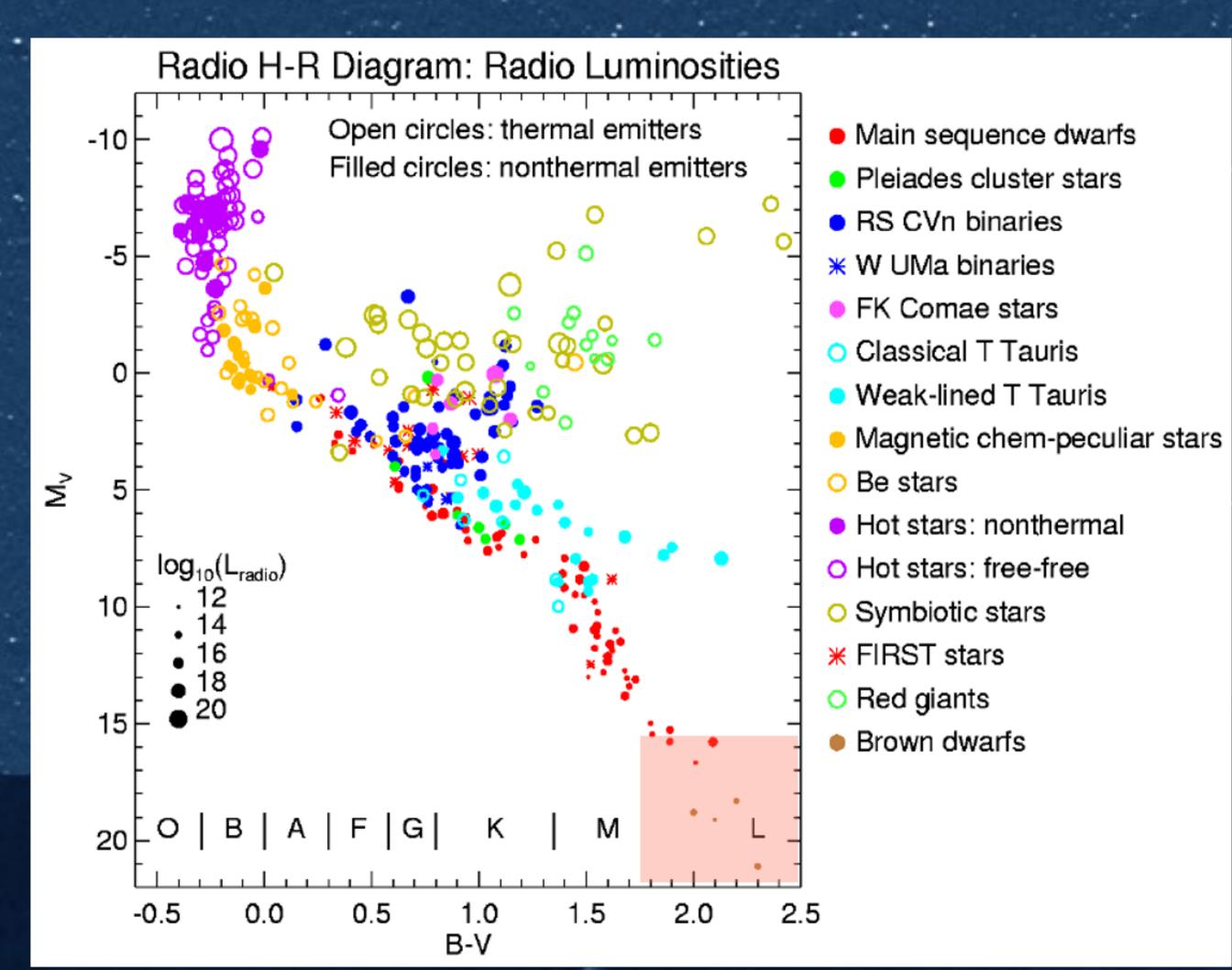
Radio Stars

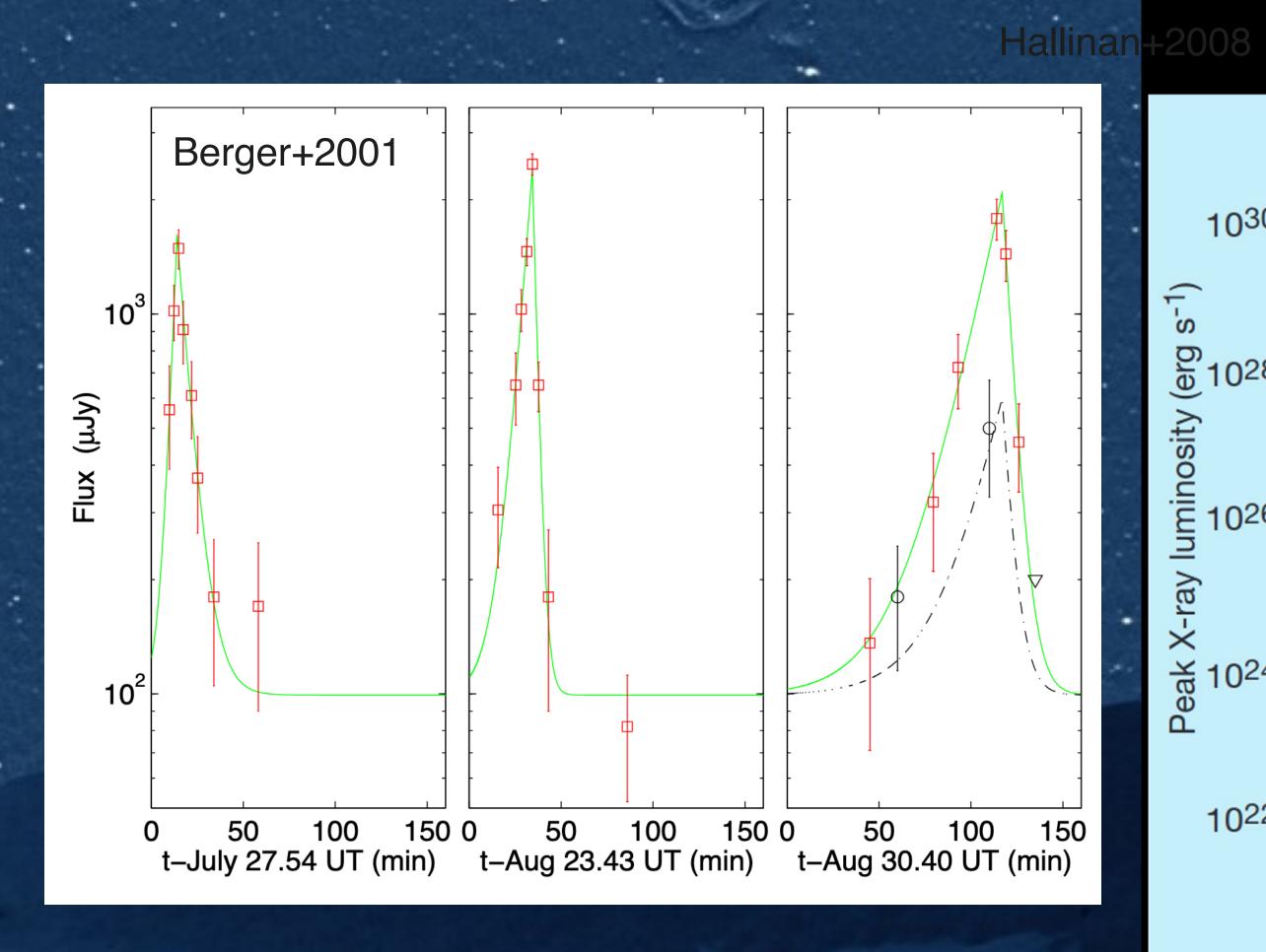
- Detected throughout the complete H-R diagram
- Few detections but large outcome: stellar flares, magnetic coronae structures, colliding-wind binaries, proper motions, parallaxes, orbital motions...
- Radio emission comes basically from the presence of high energy electrons and magnetic fields, but there are MANY mechanisms...

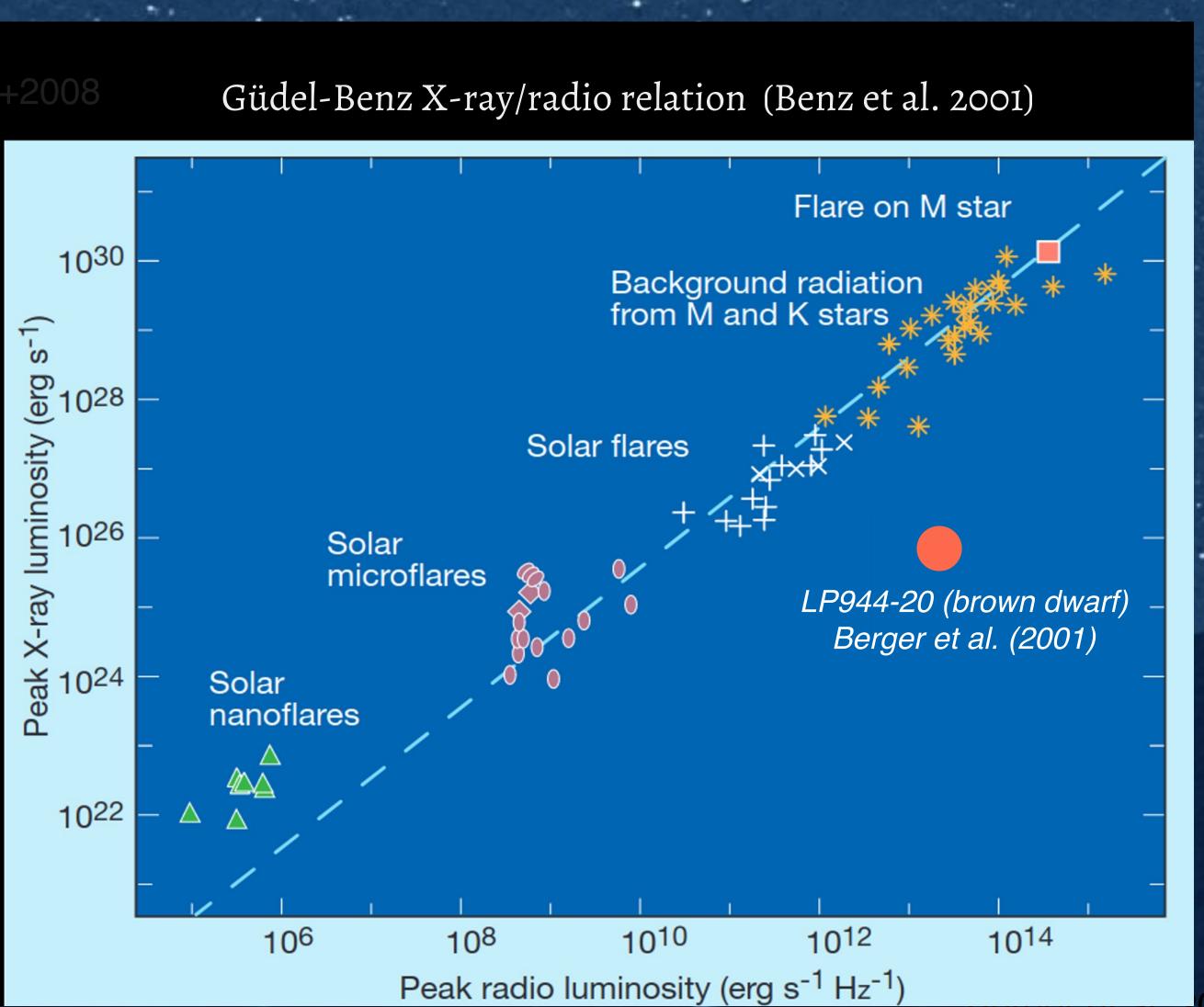


Brown dwarfs

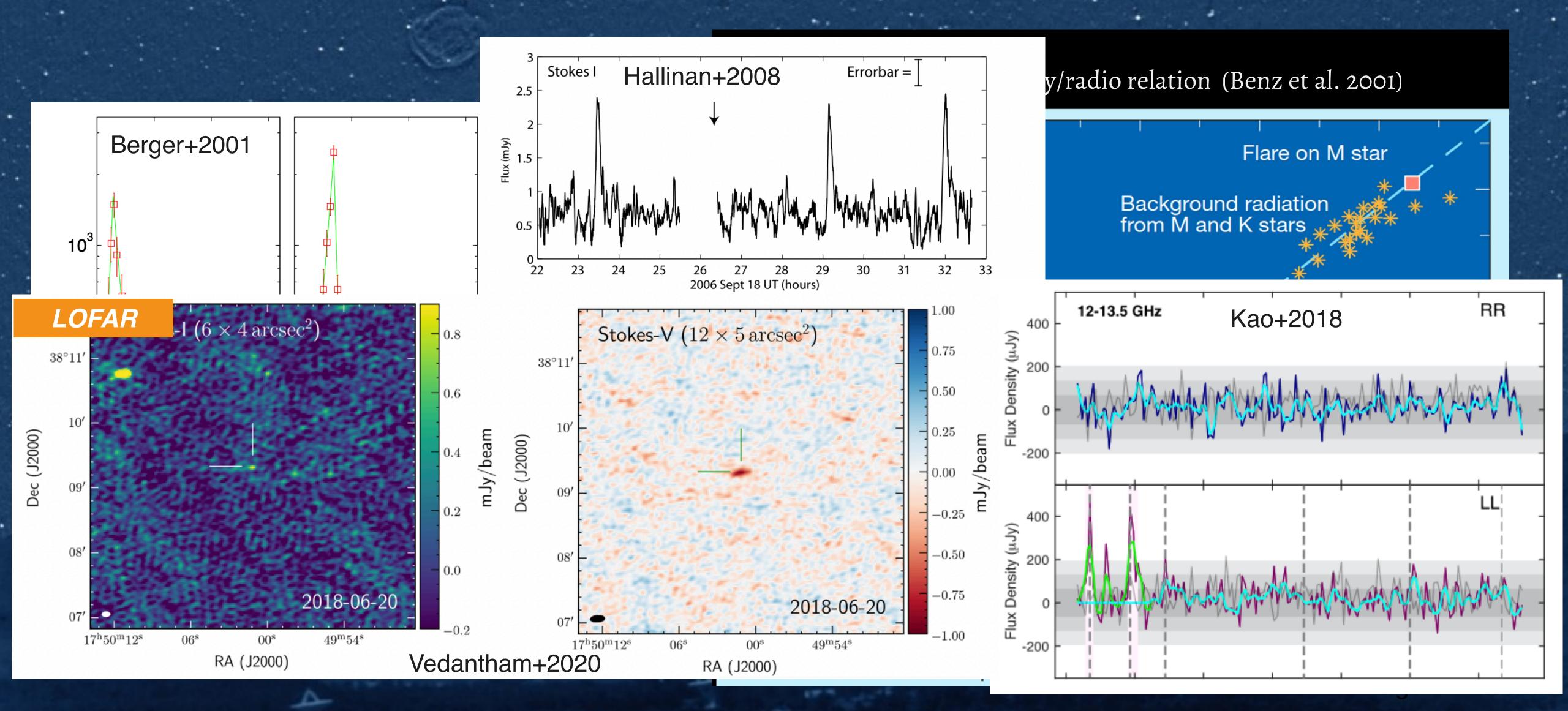
- Detected throughout the complete H-R diagram
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- Radio er distriction of the recommendation o

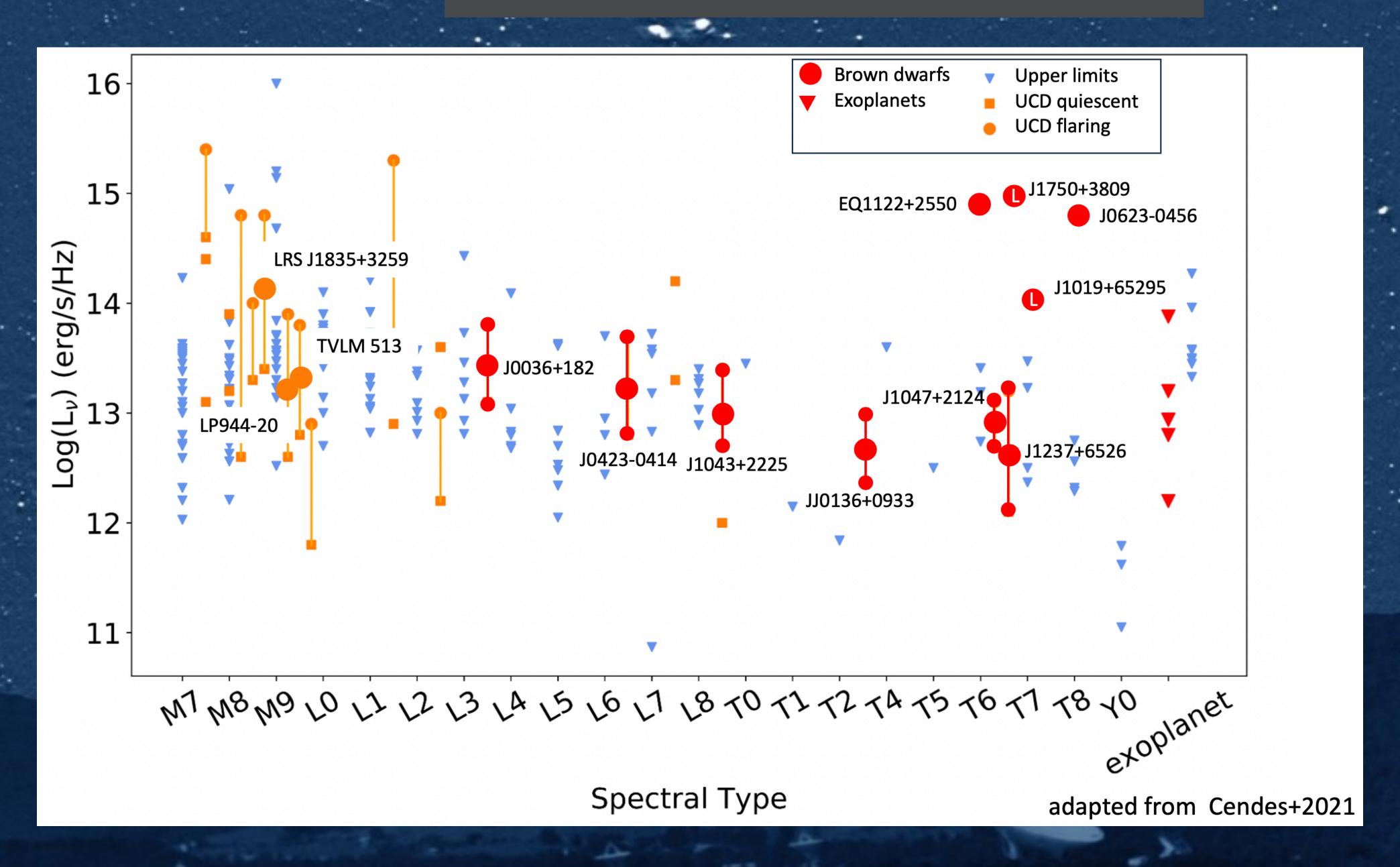


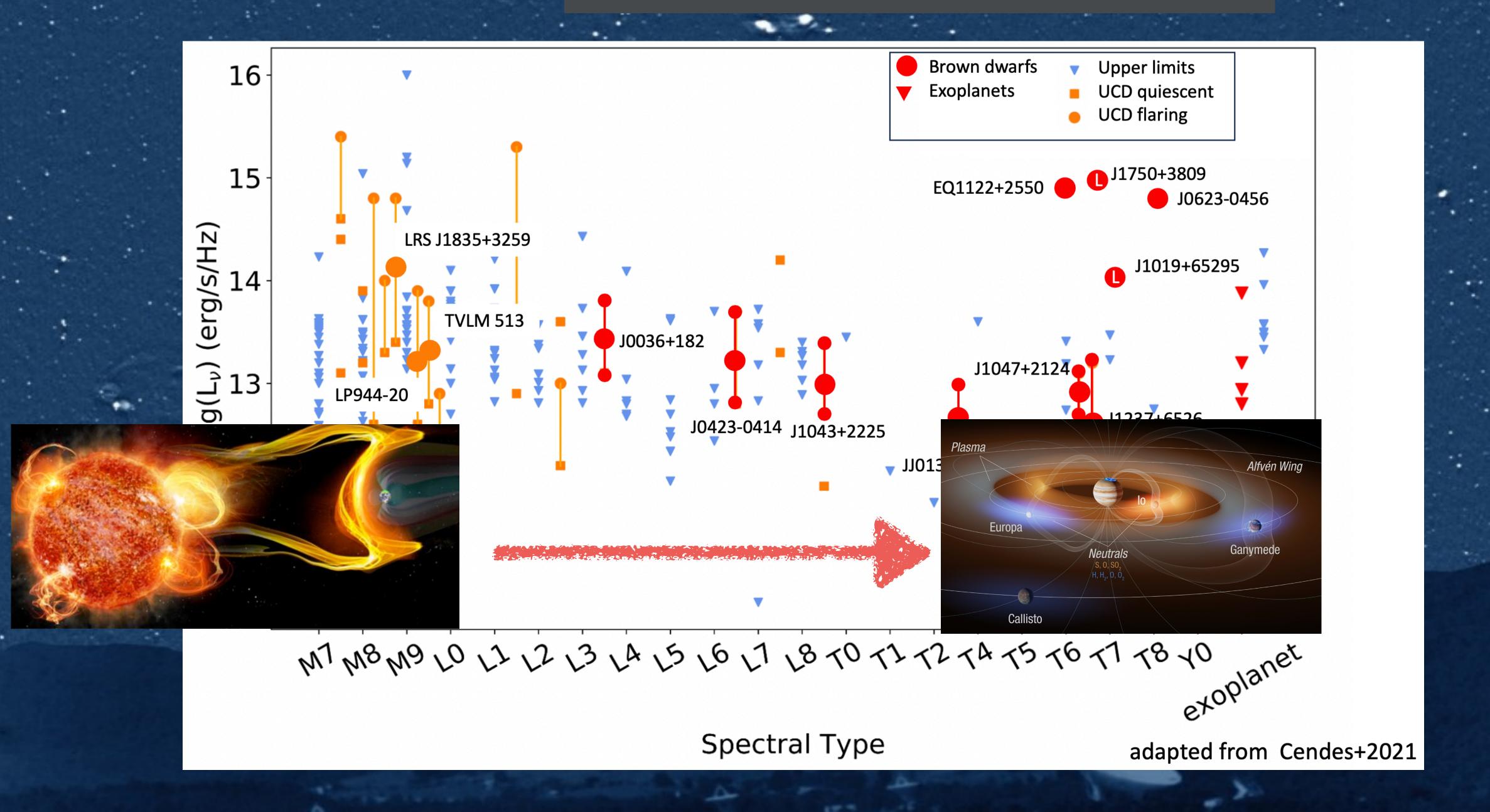


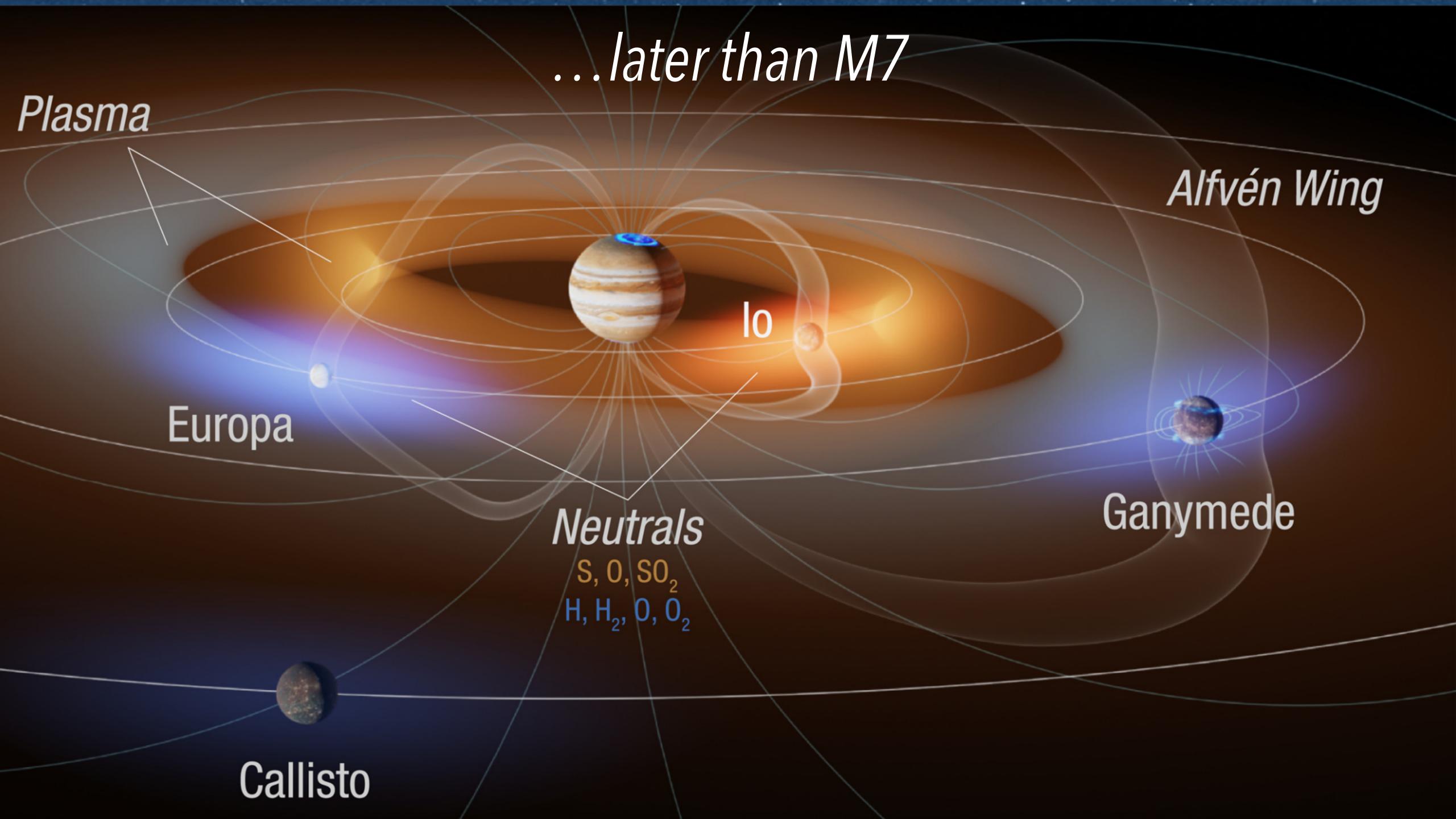


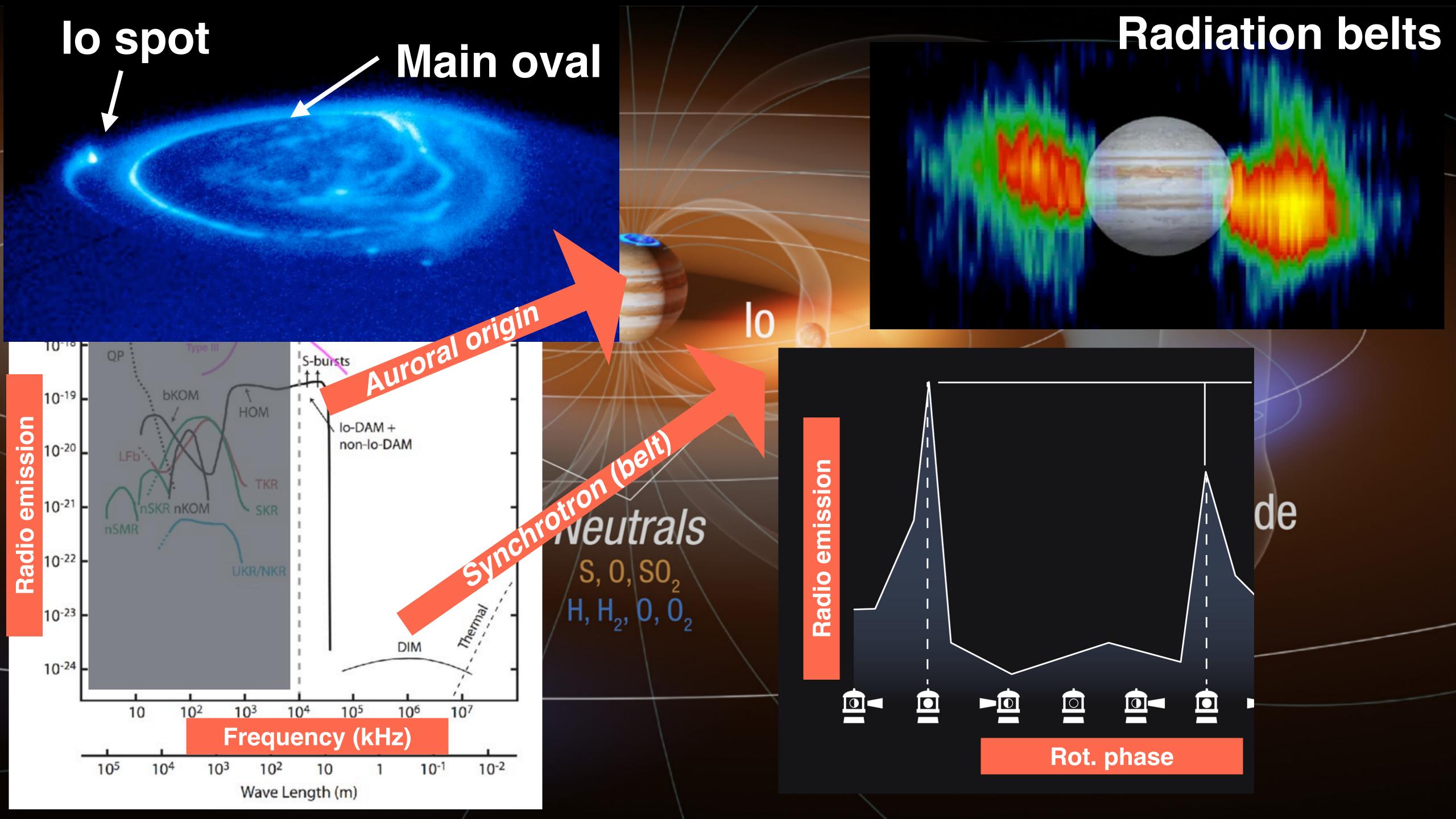
~10% of ultra cool dwarfs are active in radio



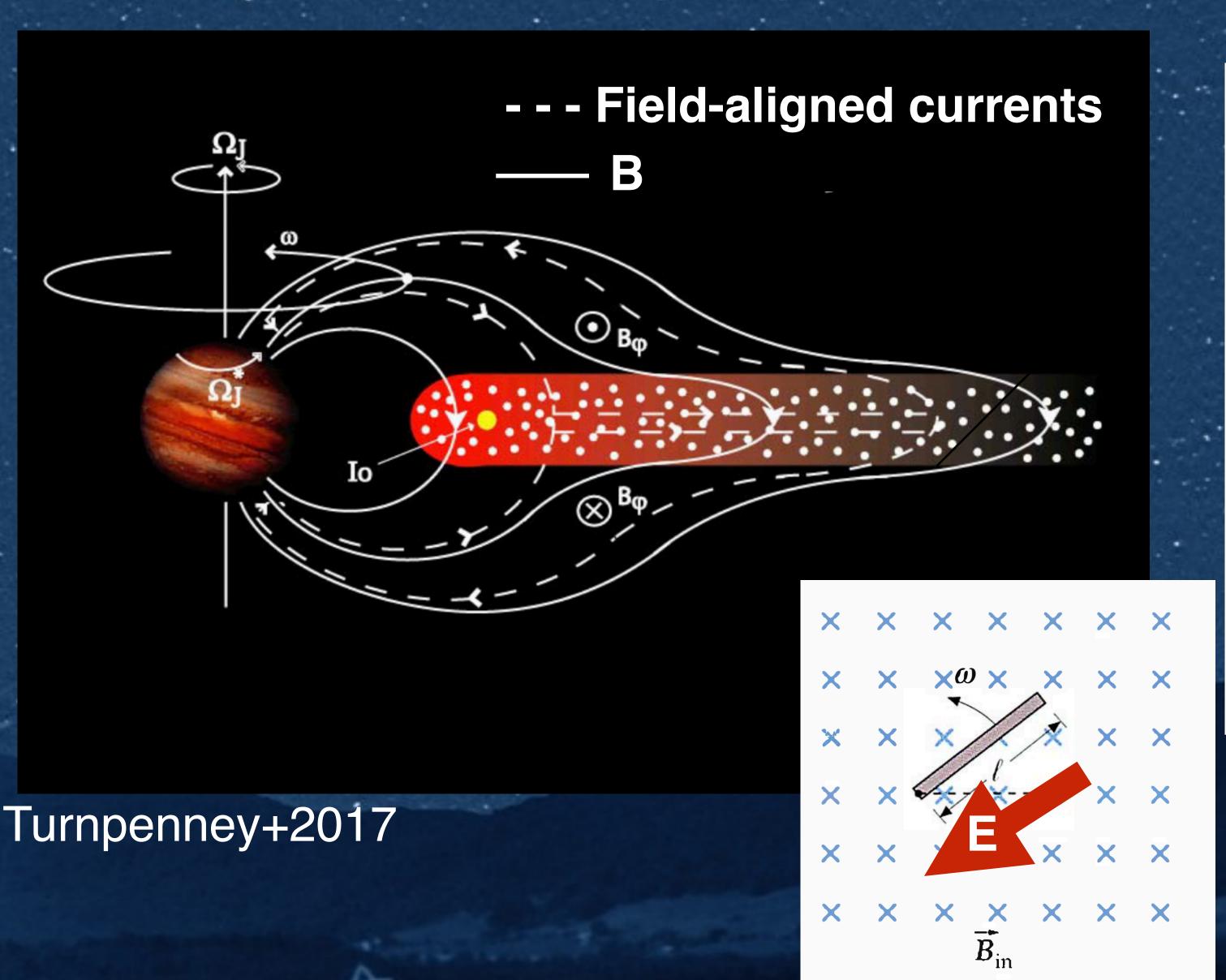


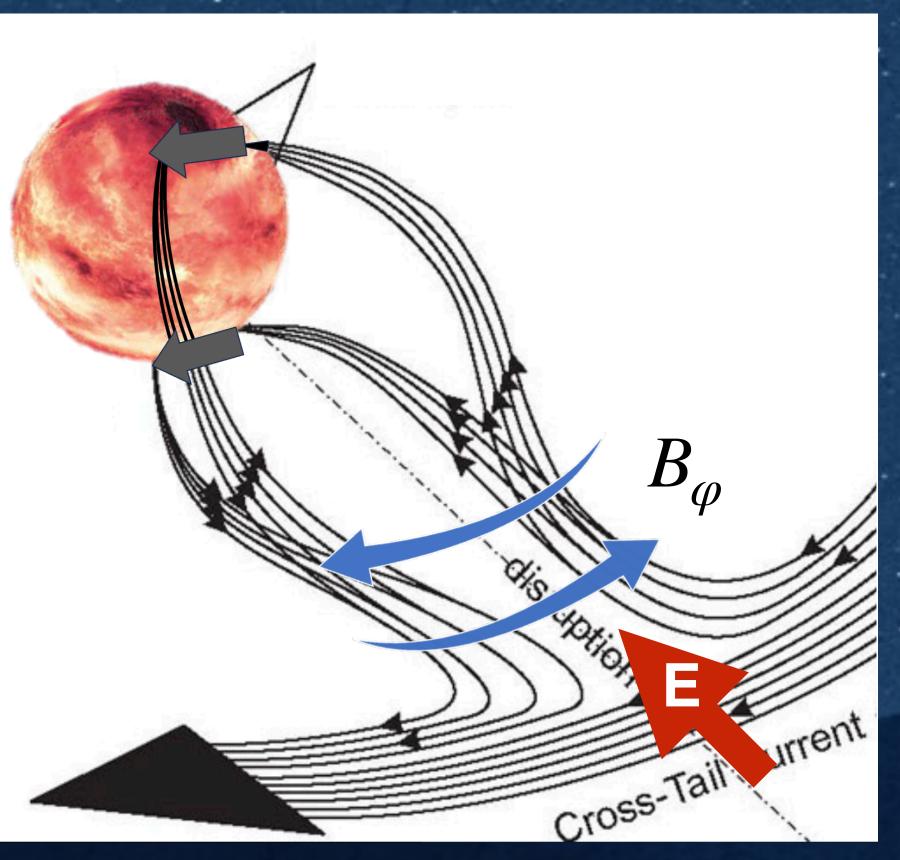






Auroral emission (radio)

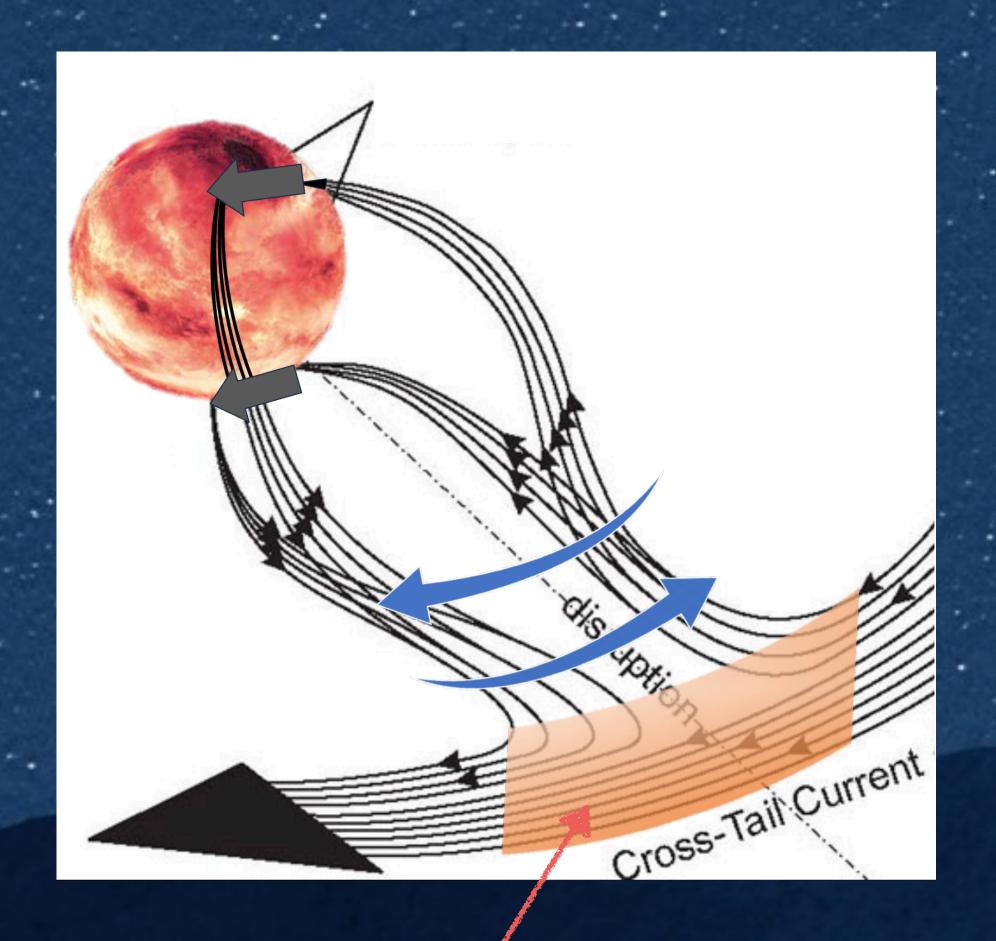




Auroral emission

"Generator region" (co-rotation breakdown, reconnection, presence of exoplanets/ exomoons...).

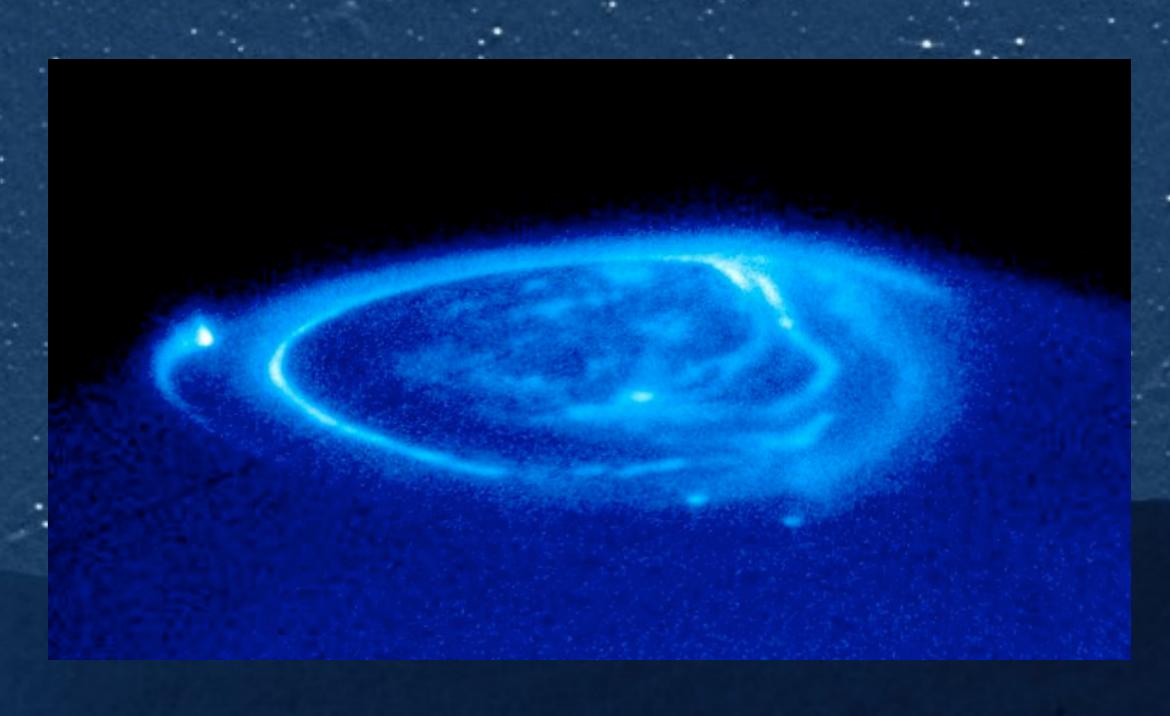
This generator region could extend from preferred magnetic longitudes to the complete disk



"Generator region"

Auroral emission

"Generator region" (co-rotation breakdown, reconnection, presence of exoplanets/ exomoons...).

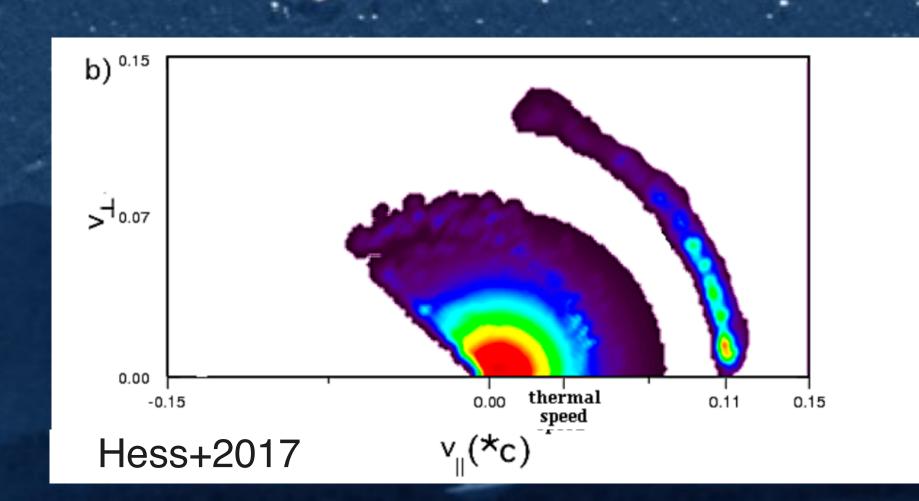


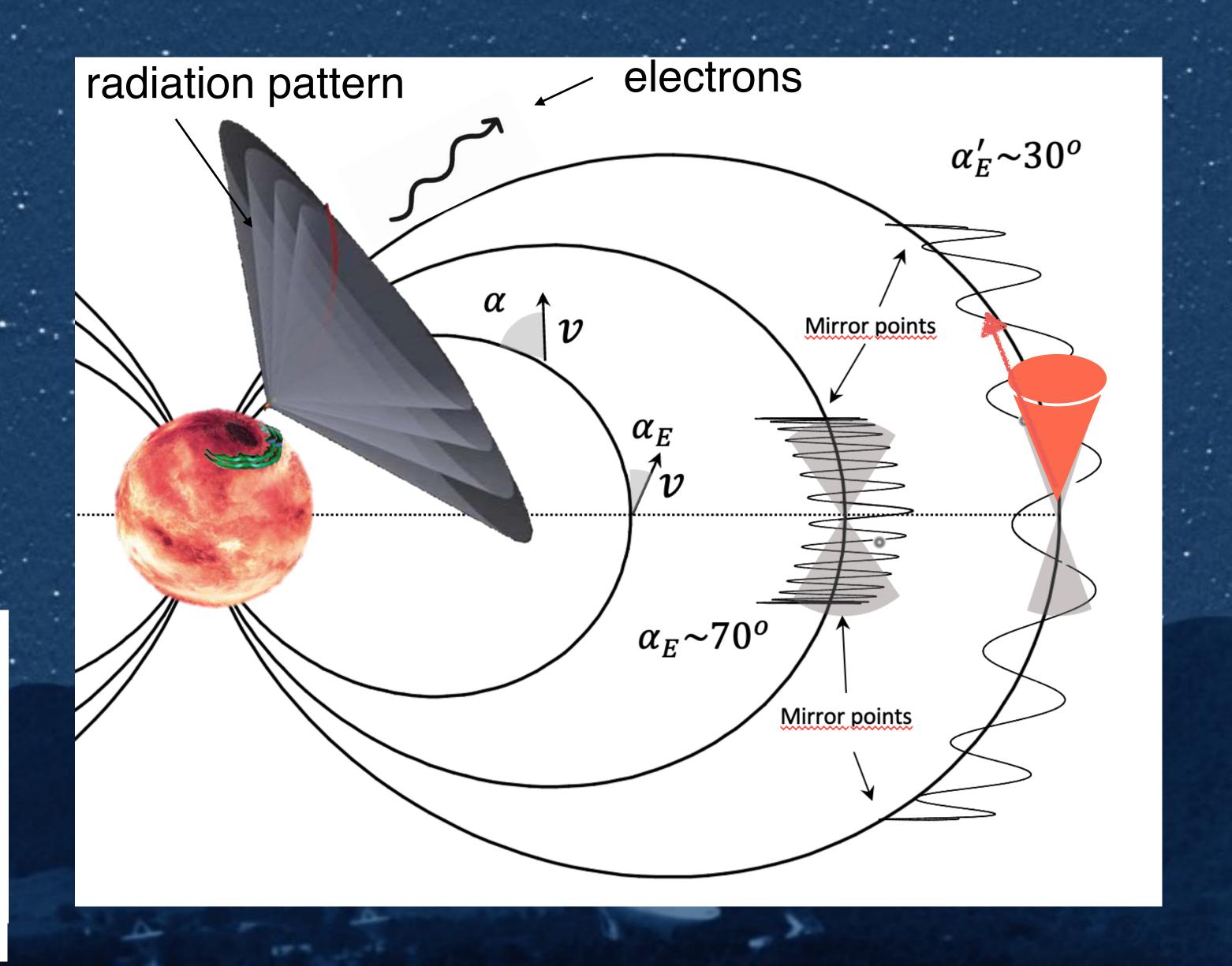


Auroral radio emission

Radio emission: ECMI (electron ciclotron maser instabilty):

- Strong magnetic field
- Low plasma density
- Loss-cone (non-thérmal) electron distribution
- Acceleration mechanism



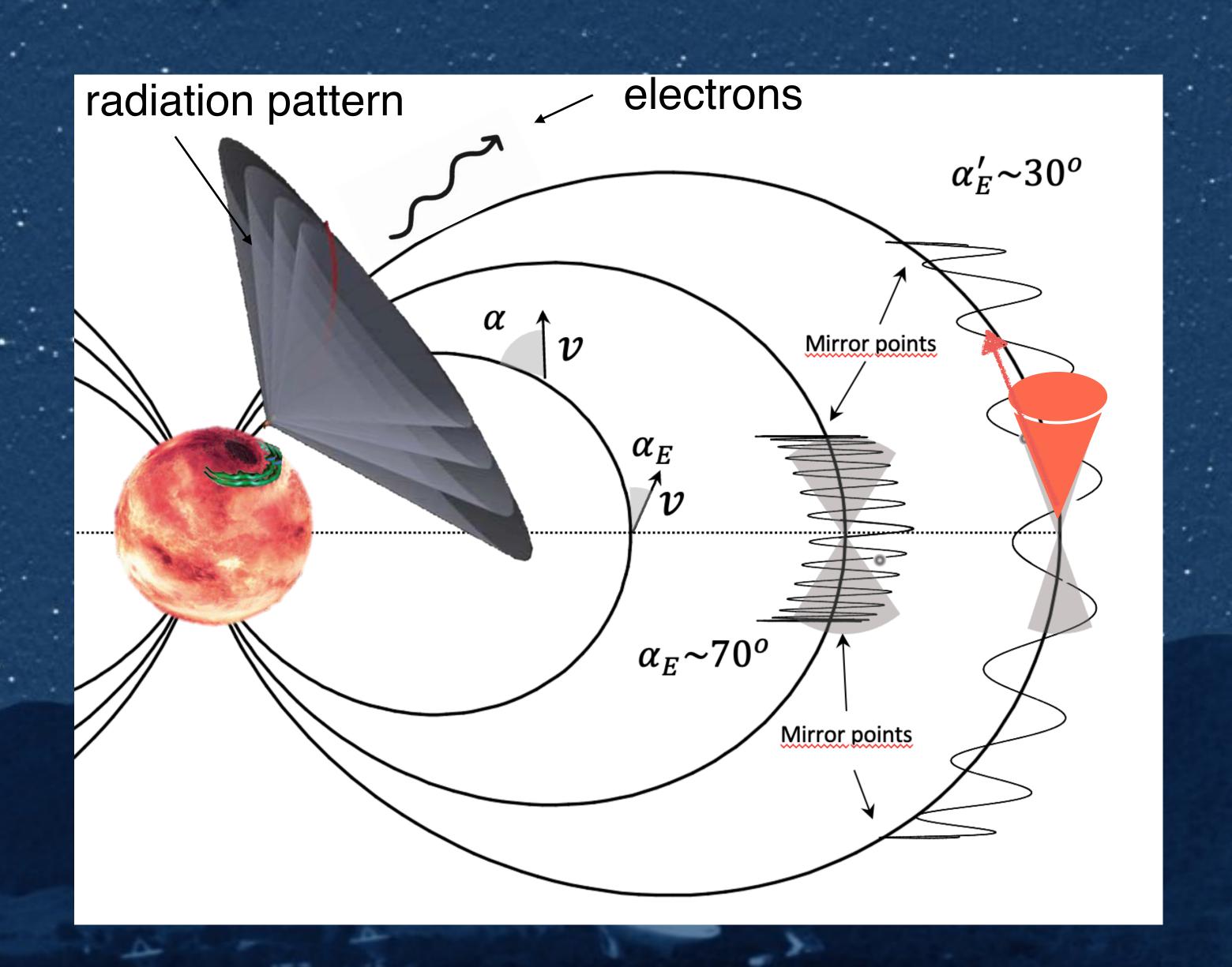


Auroral radio emission

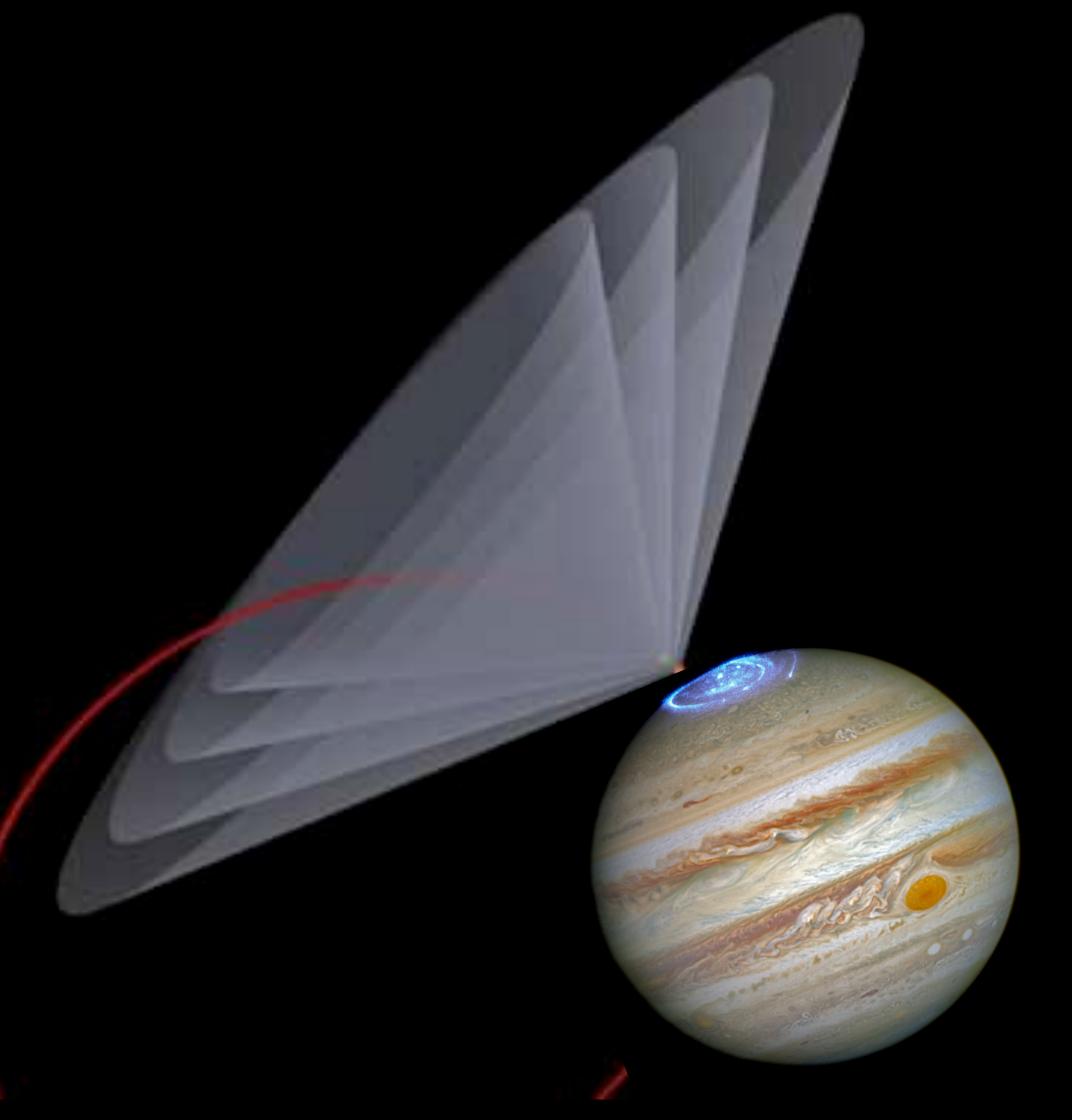
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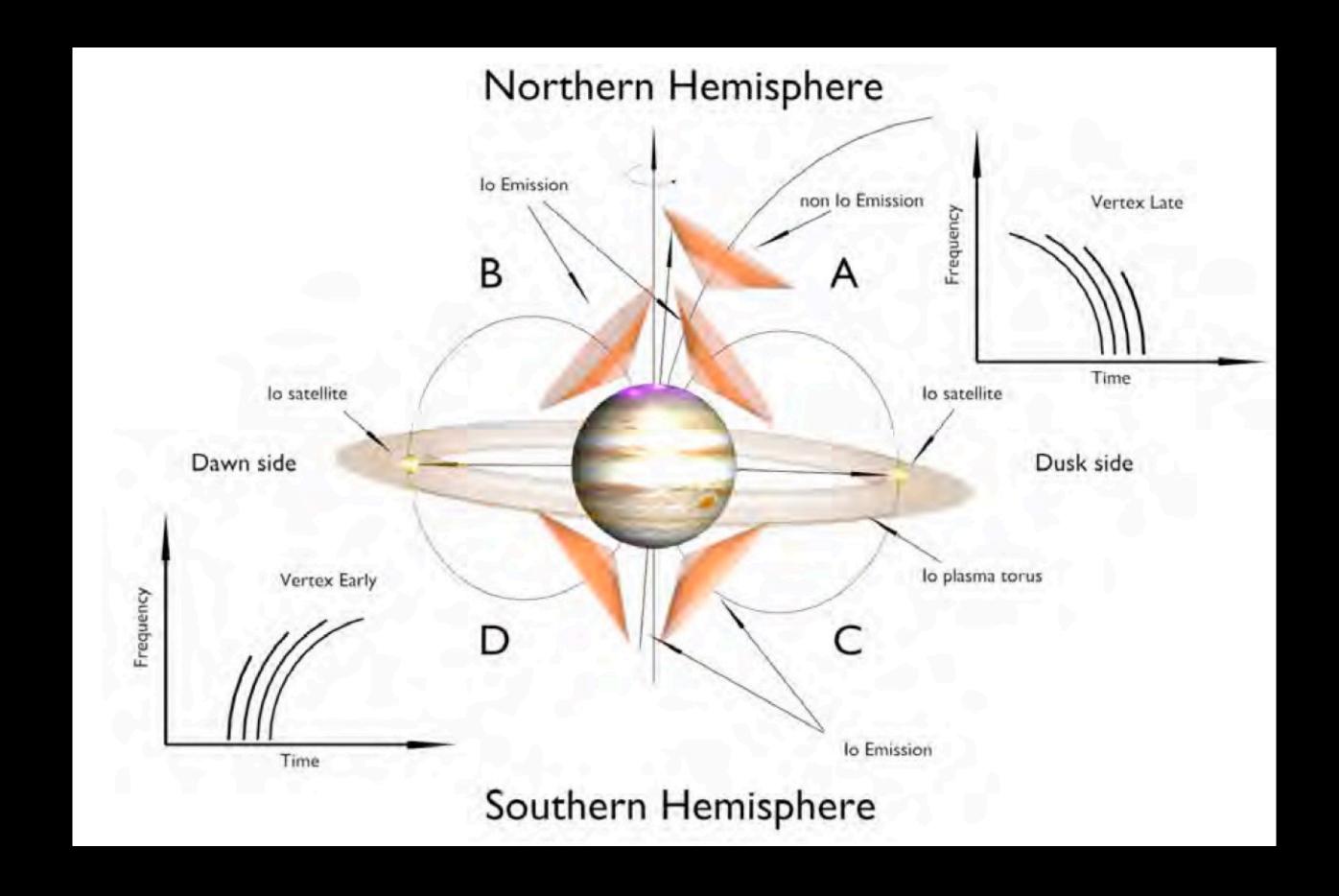
$$\left(\frac{\nu_c}{MHz}\right) = 2.8 \times 10^6 \left(\frac{B}{\text{Gauss}}\right)$$



Auroral radio emission —Jupiter



The case of Jupiter is well known but different geometries for UCD / brown dwarfs !!



WISE J112254.72+255022.2



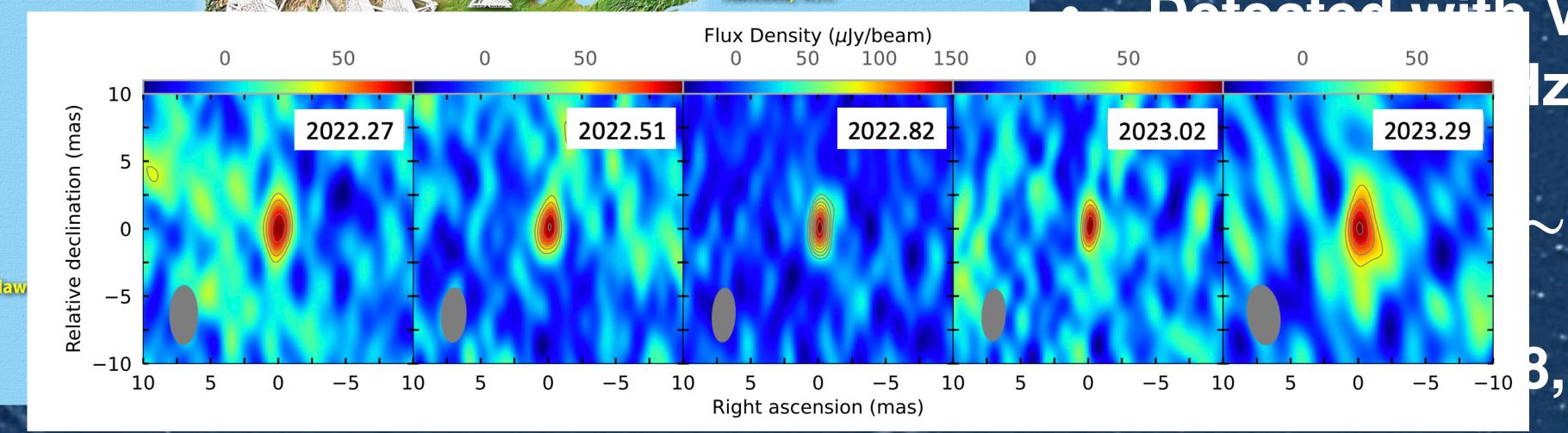
- T6 BD object at only 15.9 pc
- Rotation period \sim 2 hr
- Detected with VLA and
- Arecibo @ GHz-freqs
- Bon surface ~kG

(Williams+2018, Route+2016)

WISE J112254.72+255022.2



- T6 BD object at only 15.9 pc
- Rotation period ~2 hr



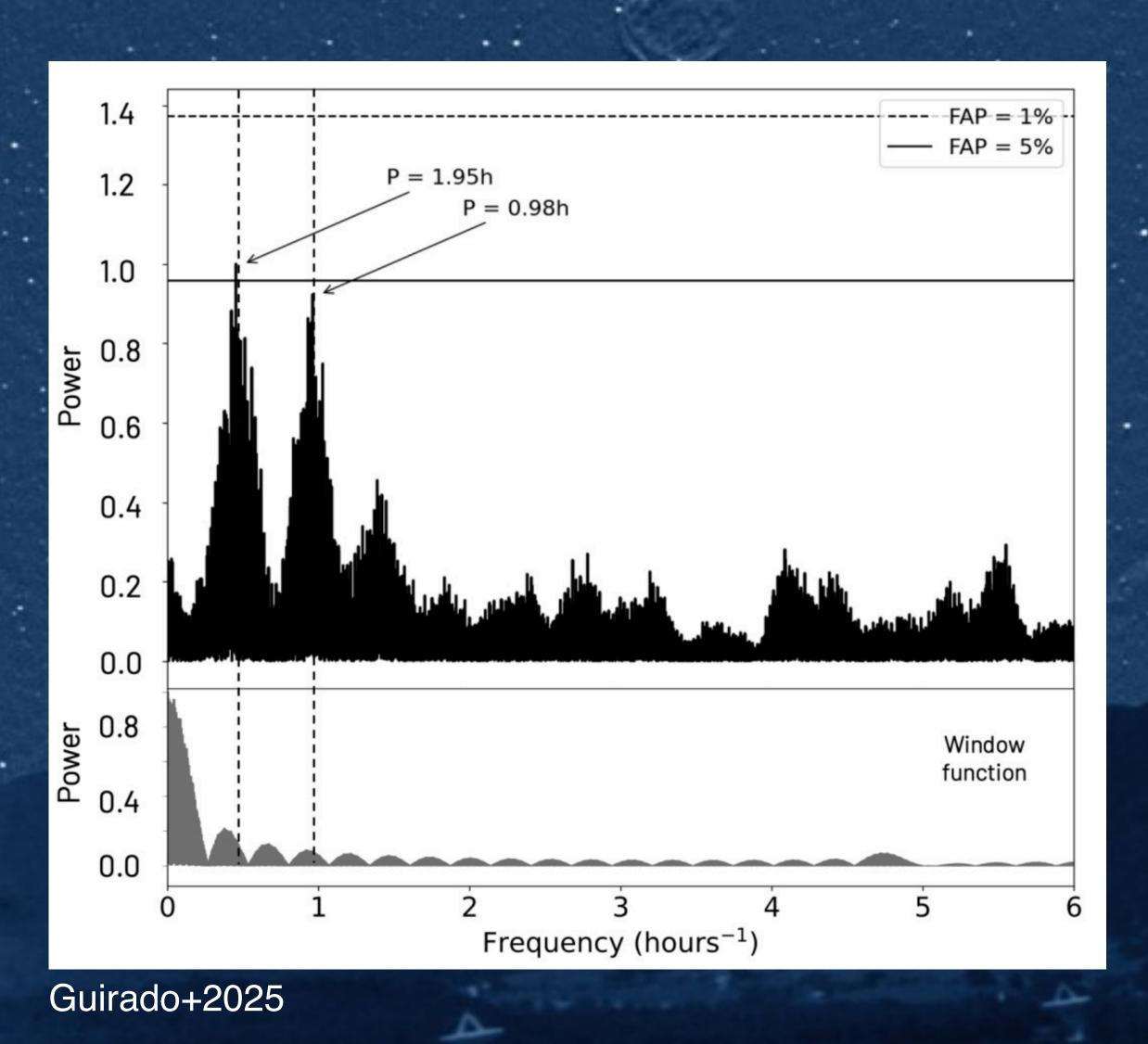
VLA and Iz-freqs

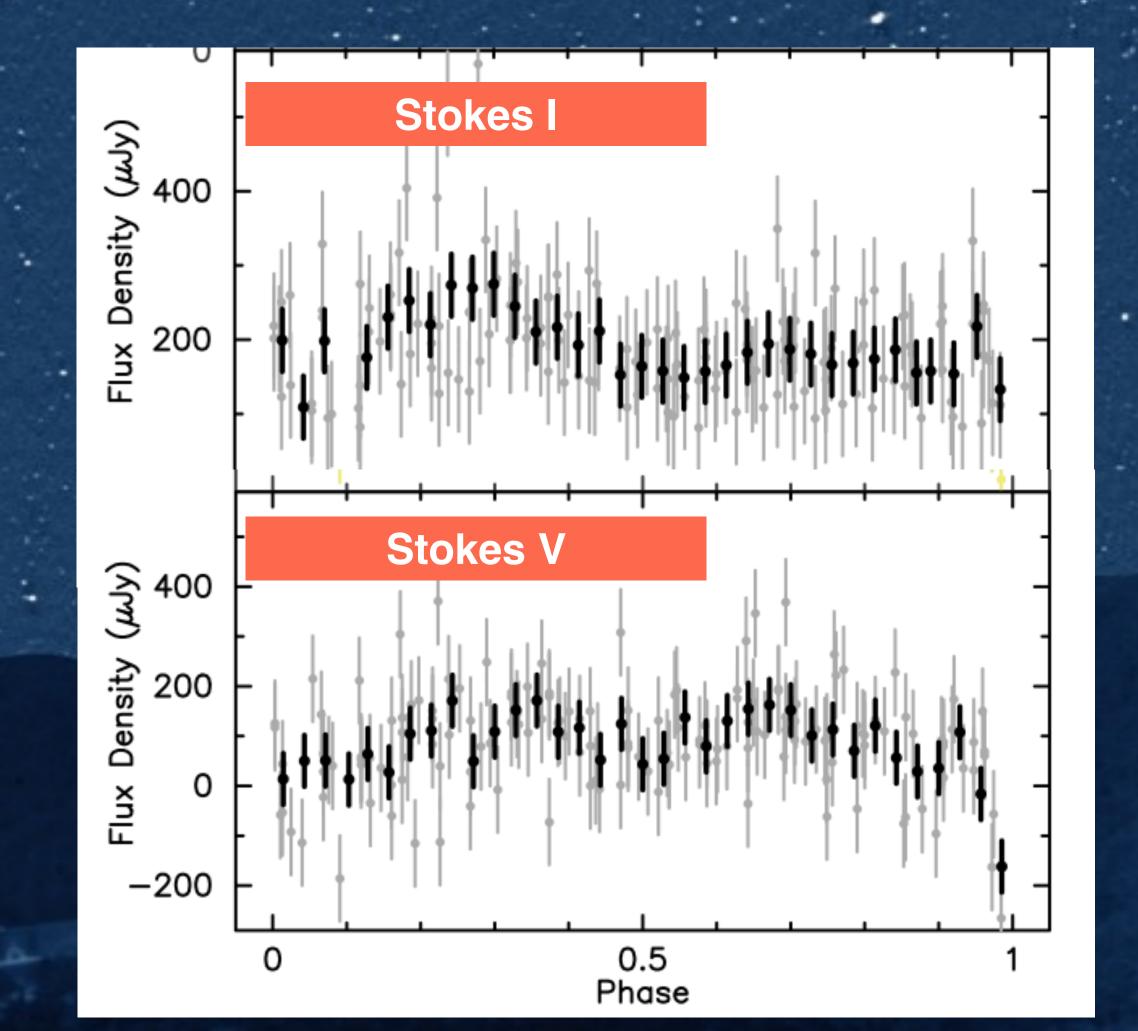
~kG

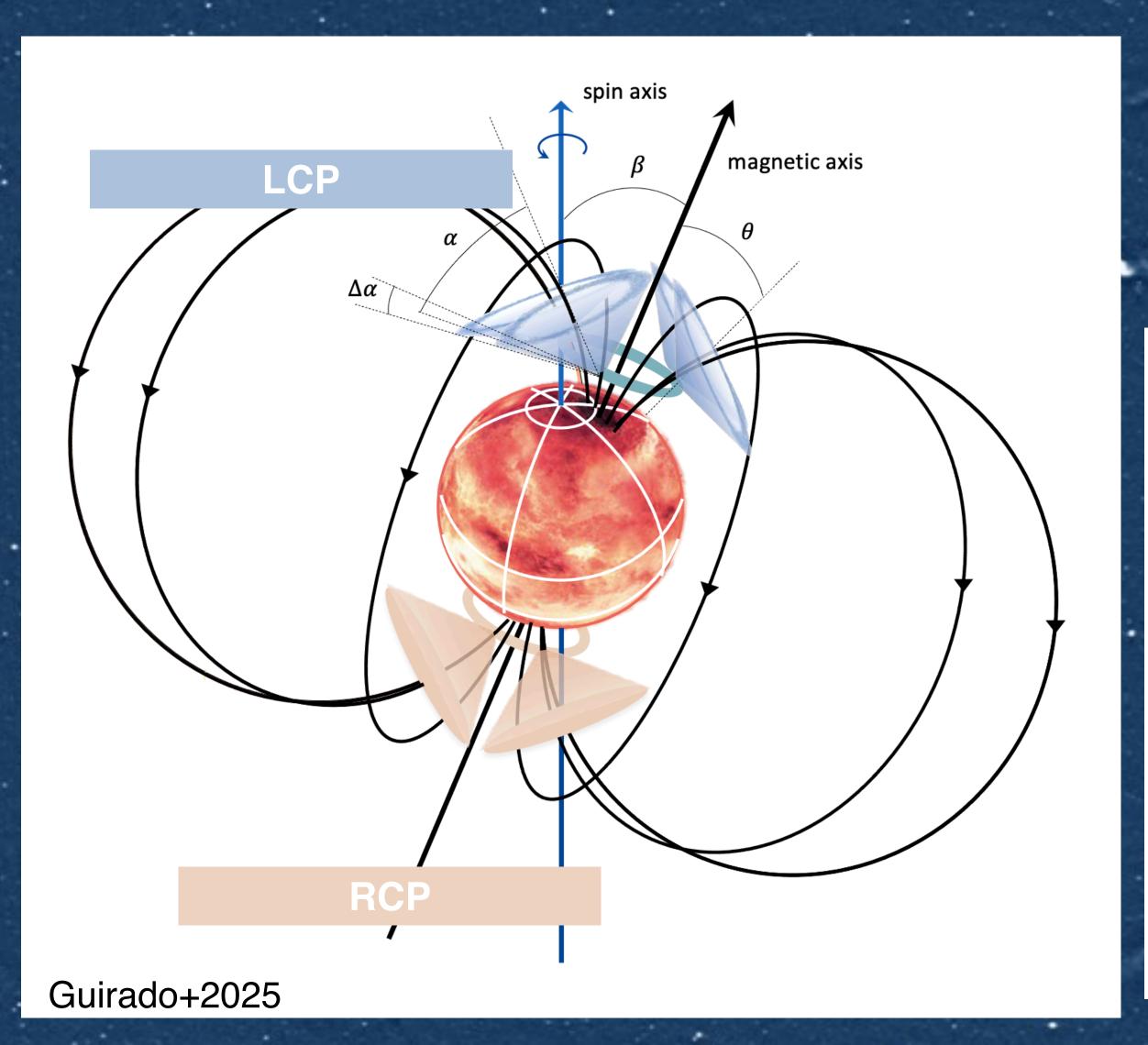
8, Route+2016)

 $L_R \sim 10^{14.5} \, {\rm erg \ s^{-1} \, Hz^{-1}}$

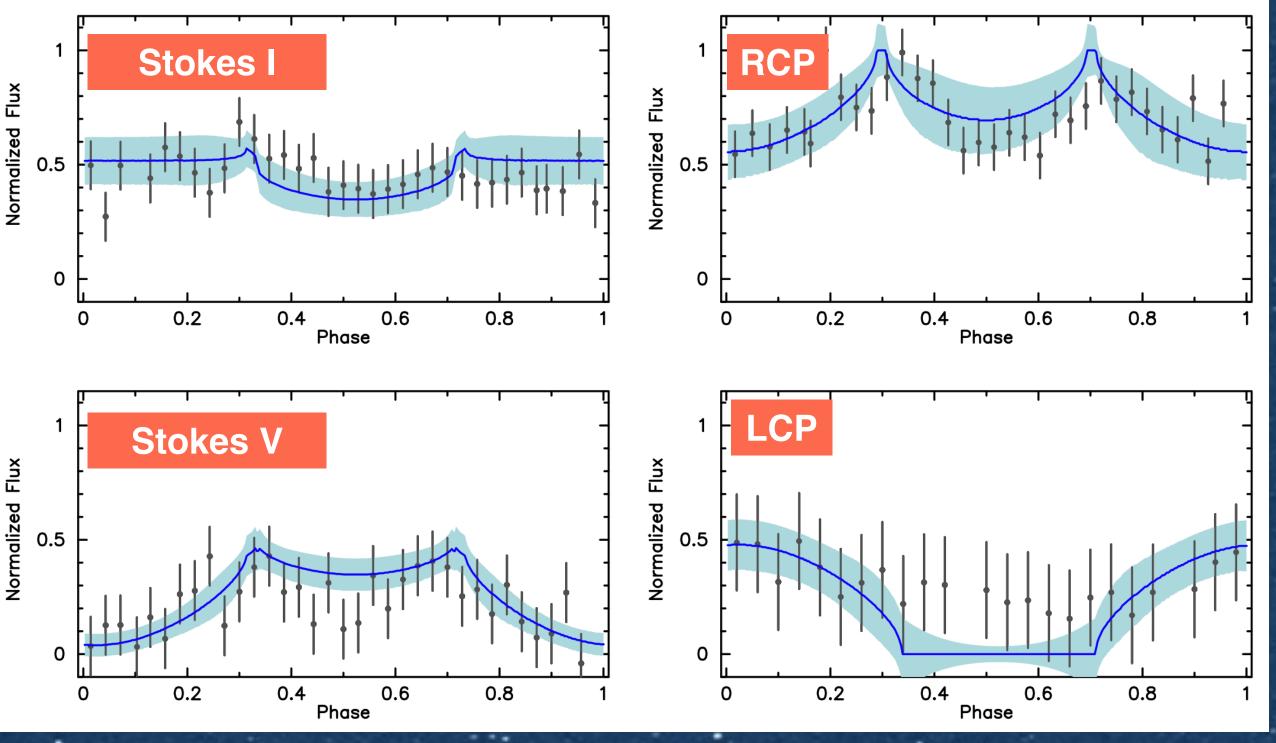
1,000 miles







The auroral emission originates in circumpolar rings around the magnetic poles —which may remind the main oval in Jupiter



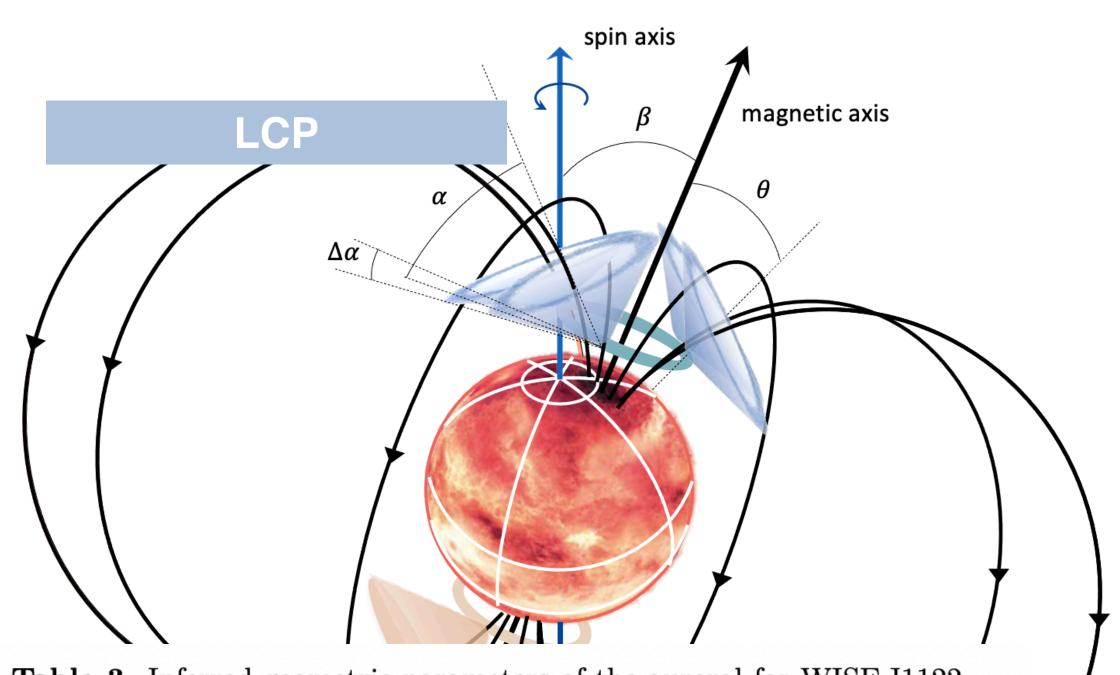
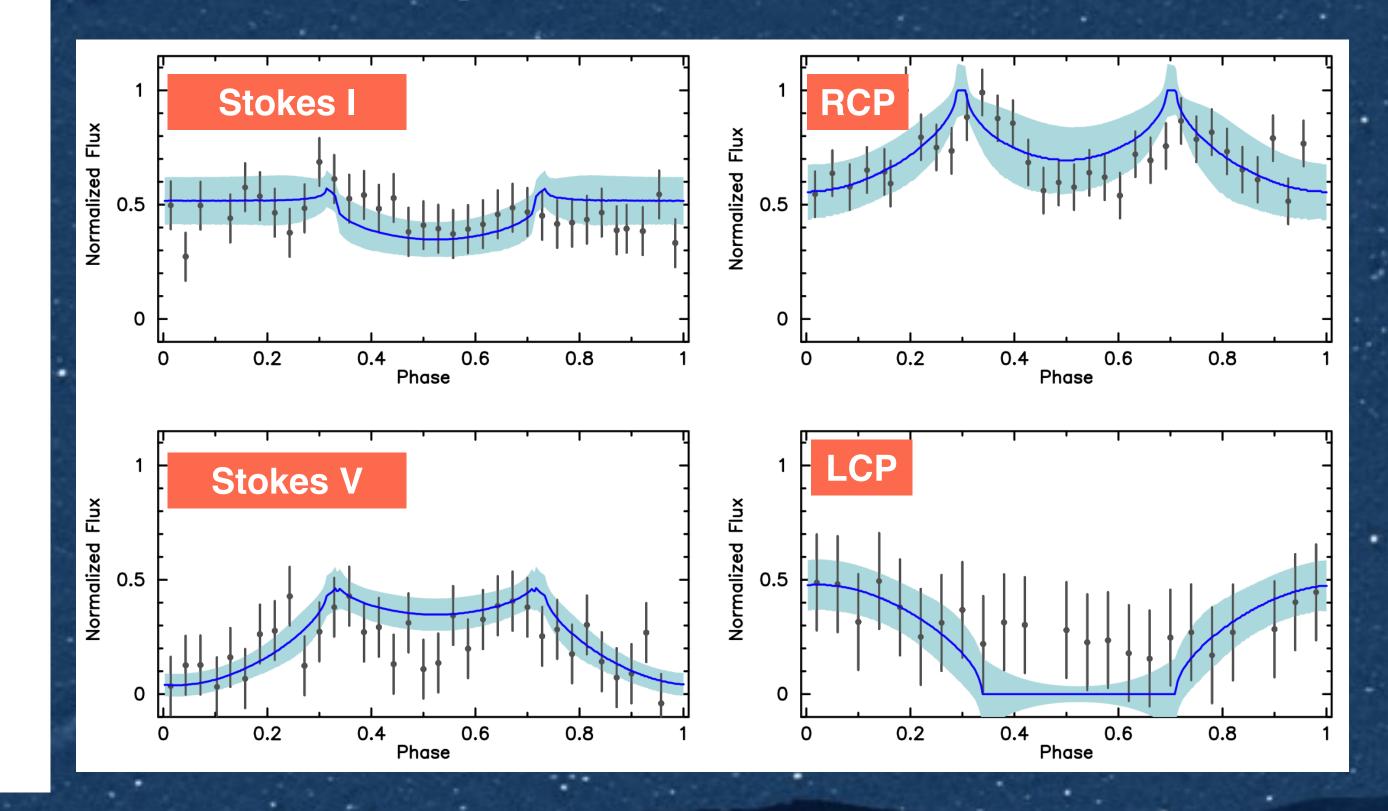


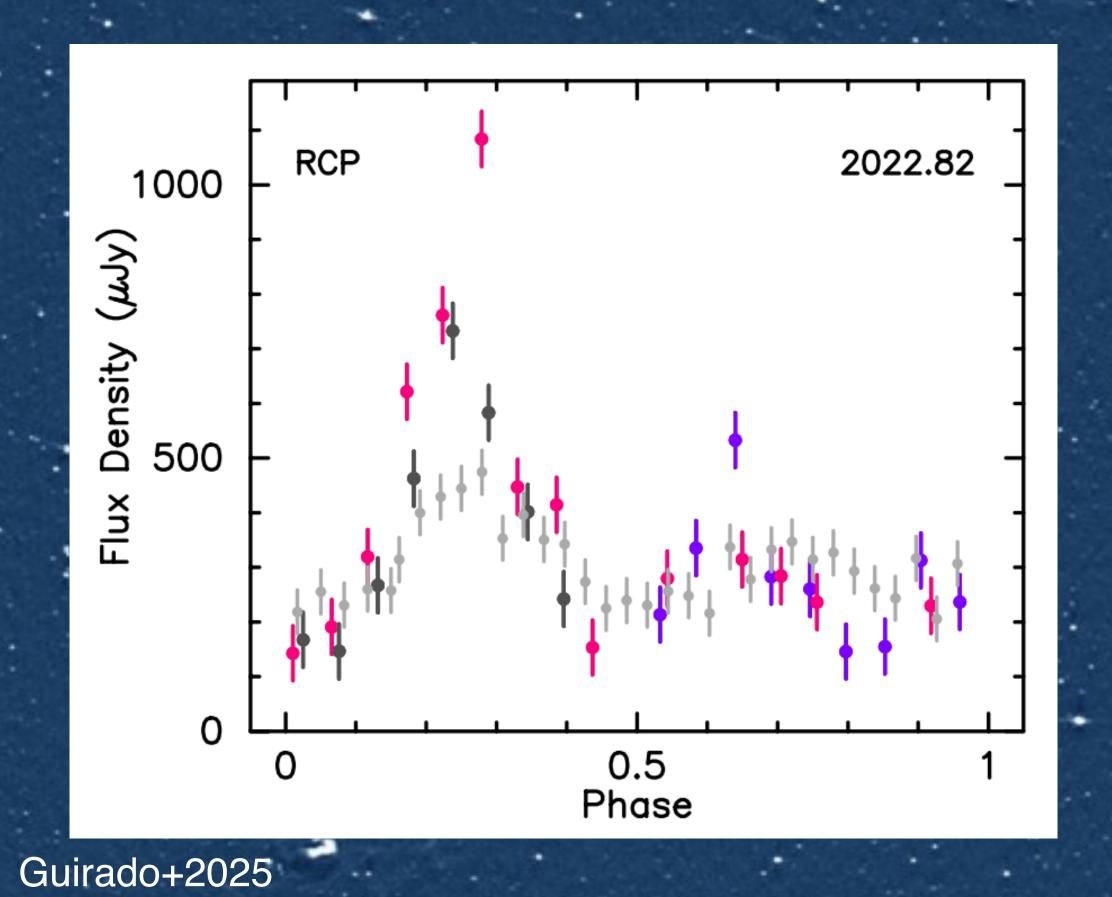
Table 3. Inferred geometric parameters of the auroral for WISE J1122

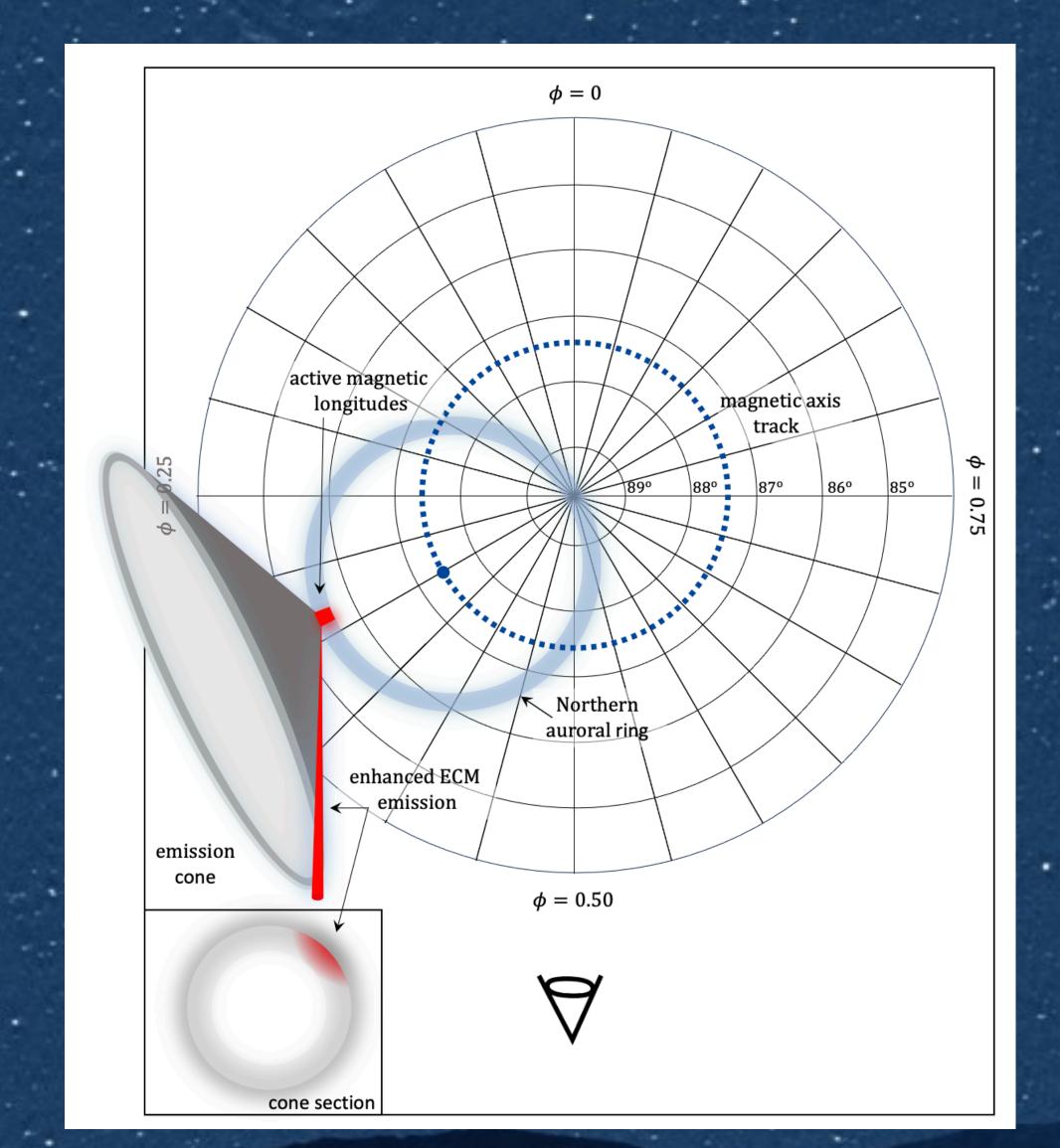
Parameter	Posterior
Spin axis inclination (i) :	$86.8^{\rm o}\pm0.6^{\rm o}$
Magnetic axis obliquity (β) :	$2.6^{\circ}\pm0.5^{\circ}$
Magnetic colatitude of the auroral ring (θ_B) :	$2.7^{\circ} \pm 0.6^{\circ}$
Hollow cone half-opening angle (α) :	$86.0^{\rm o}\pm0.7^{\rm o}$
Hollow cone thickness $(\Delta \alpha)$:	$8.4^{\circ} \pm 1.4^{\circ}$

The auroral emission originates in circumpolar rings around the magnetic poles — which may remind the main oval in Jupiter



Flares may be simulated with inhomogeneities in the emission pattern (just like in Jupiter's non-lo DAM).





WISE J112254.72+255022.2 sub-milliarcsecond astrometry

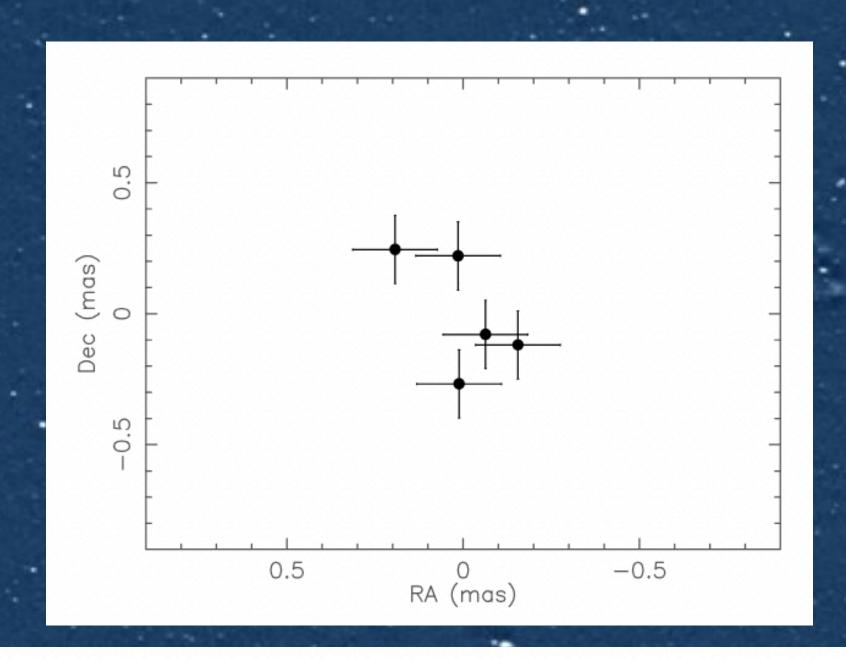
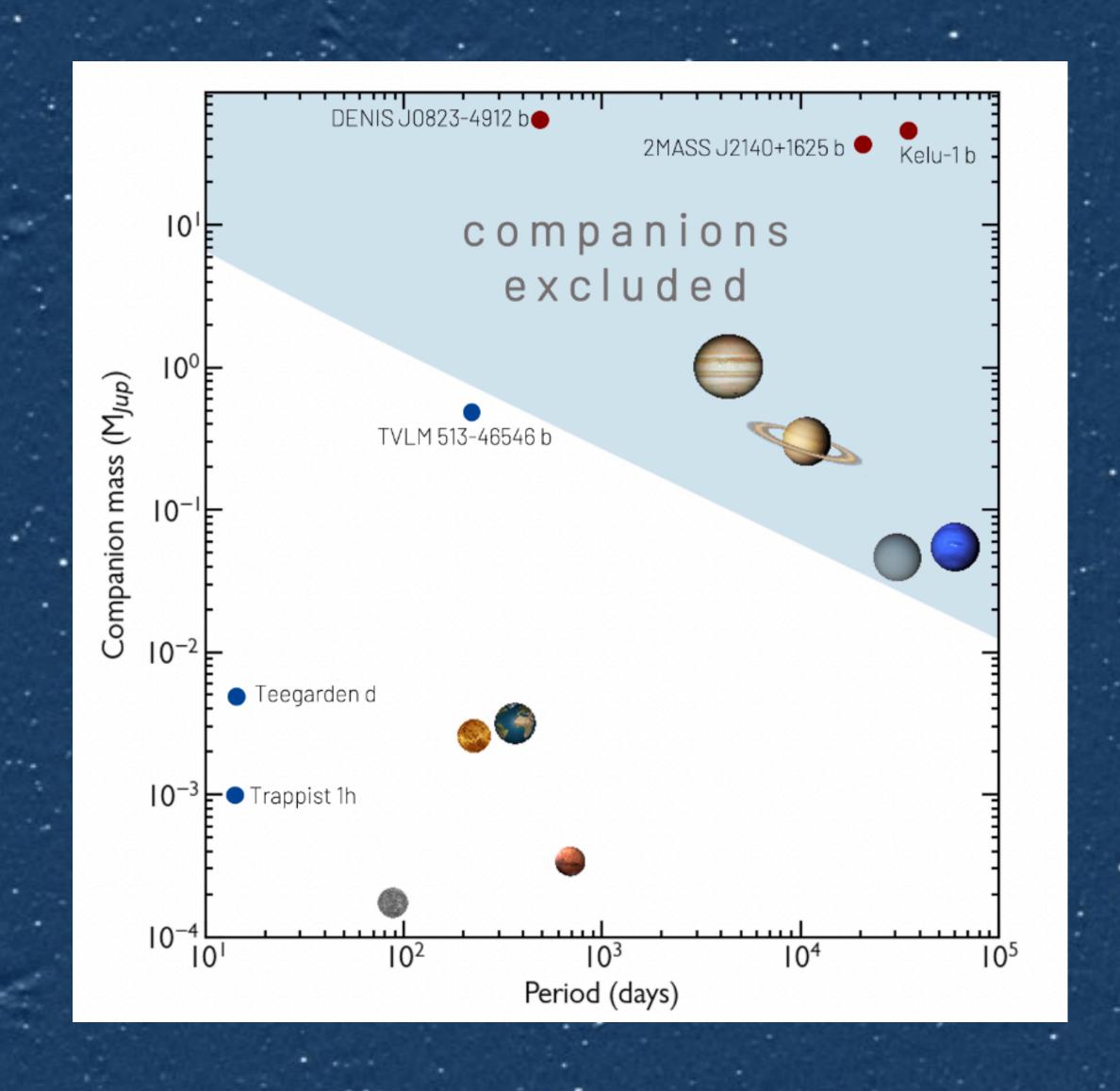
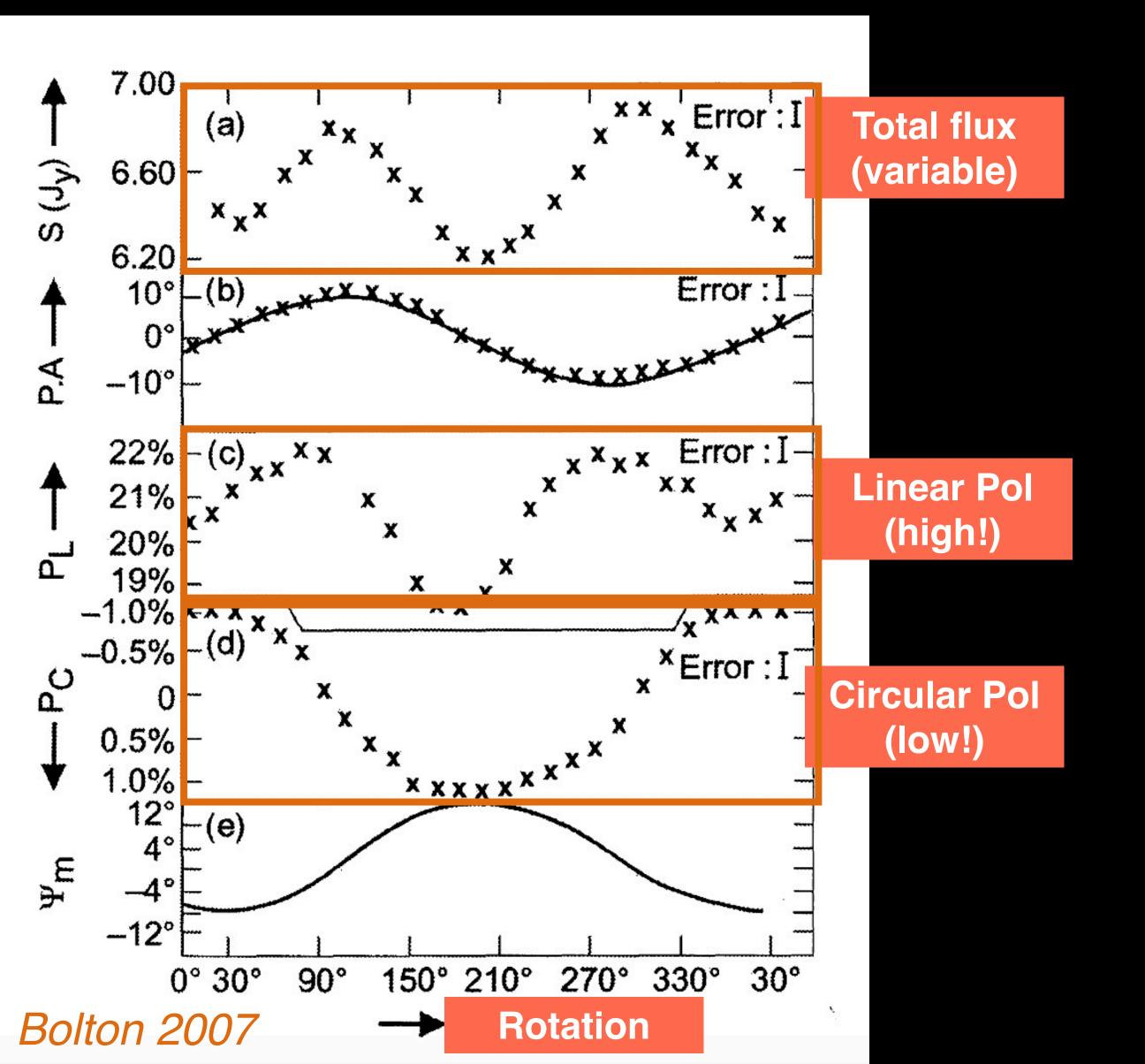


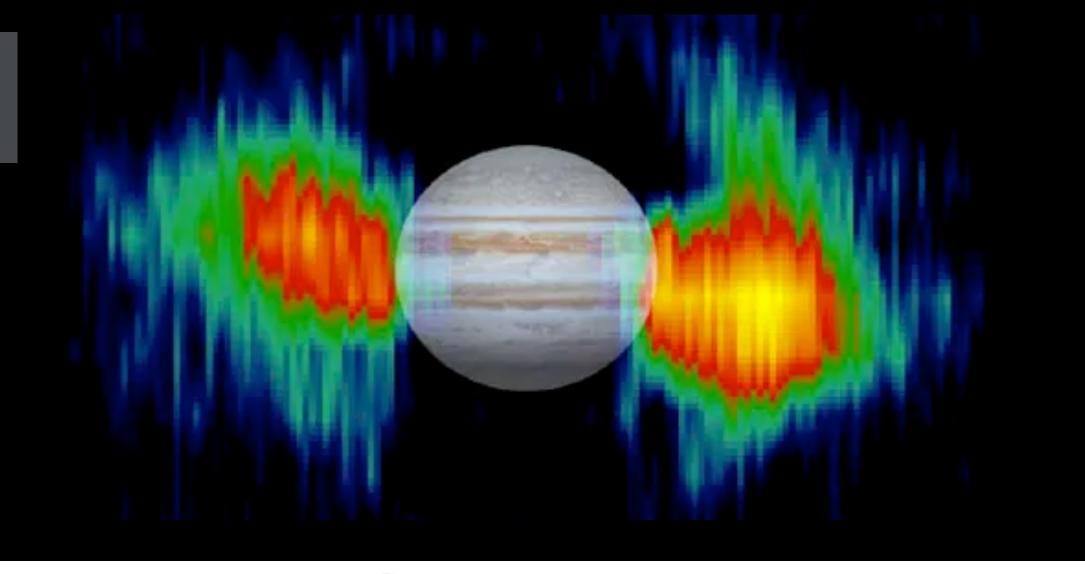
Table 5. Astrometric parameters of WISE J1122 and its wide companion LHS 302

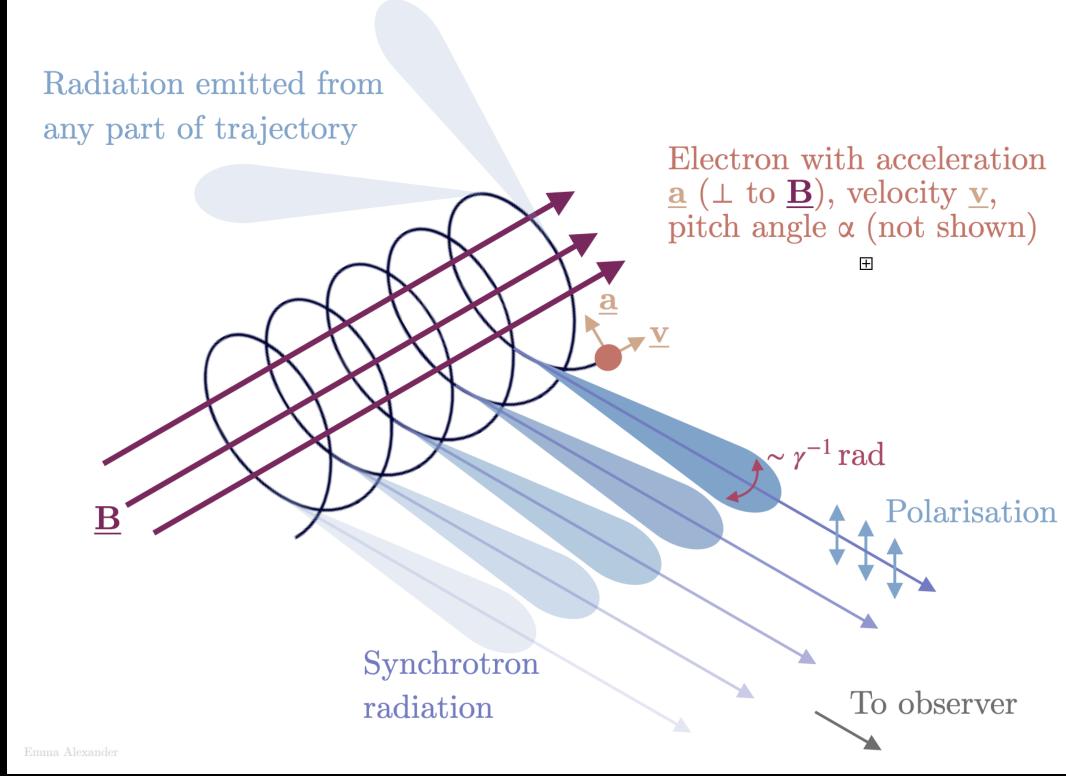
	VLBI	Gaia
	WISE J1122 $^{(a)}$	${ m LHS}302^{(b)}$
$\mu_{\alpha} \; (\mathrm{mas}\mathrm{yr}^{-1})$	-1015.62 ± 0.14	-1010.9189 ± 0.0734
$\mu_\delta \; ({ m mas}{ m yr}^{-1})$	-322.08 ± 0.20	-323.1270 ± 0.0684
Parallax (mas)	61.68 ± 0.10	61.6520 ± 0.0644



Radiation belts (synchrotron)

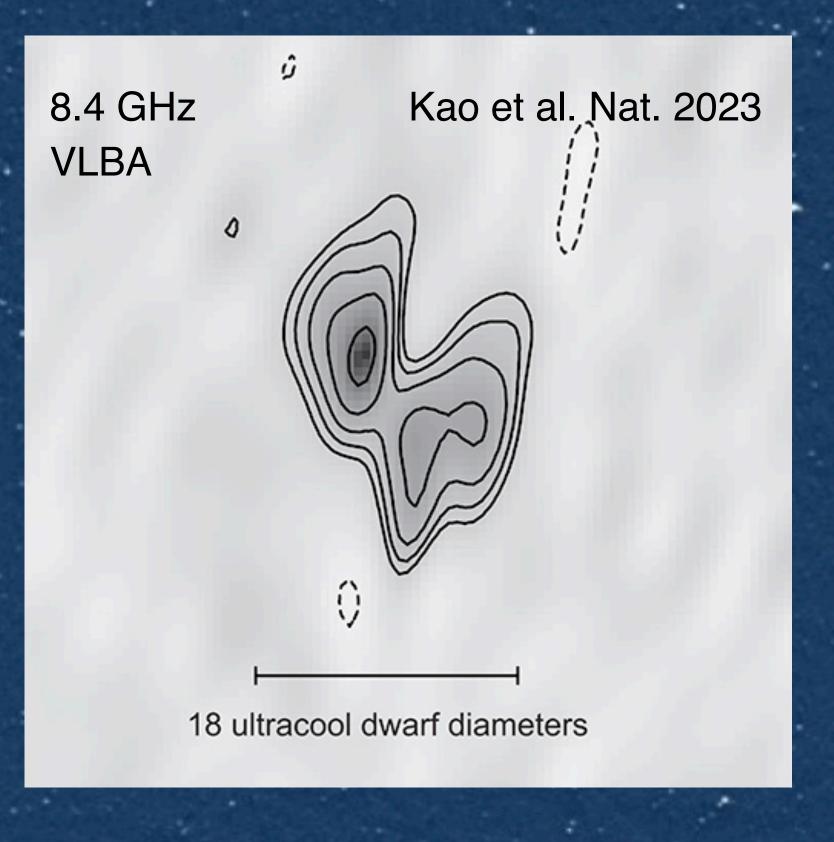


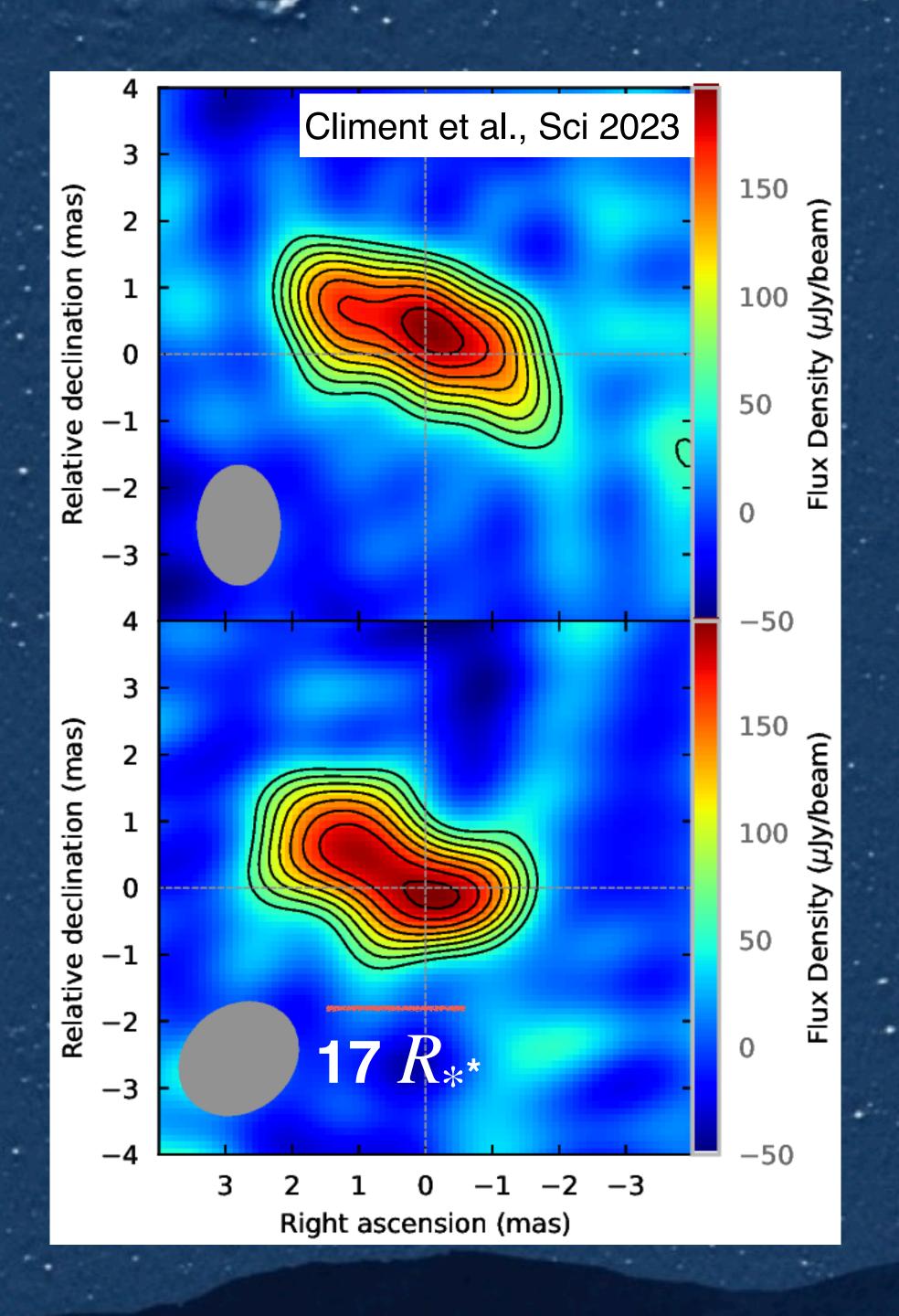




LSR J1835+3259 (EVN, 5 GHz)

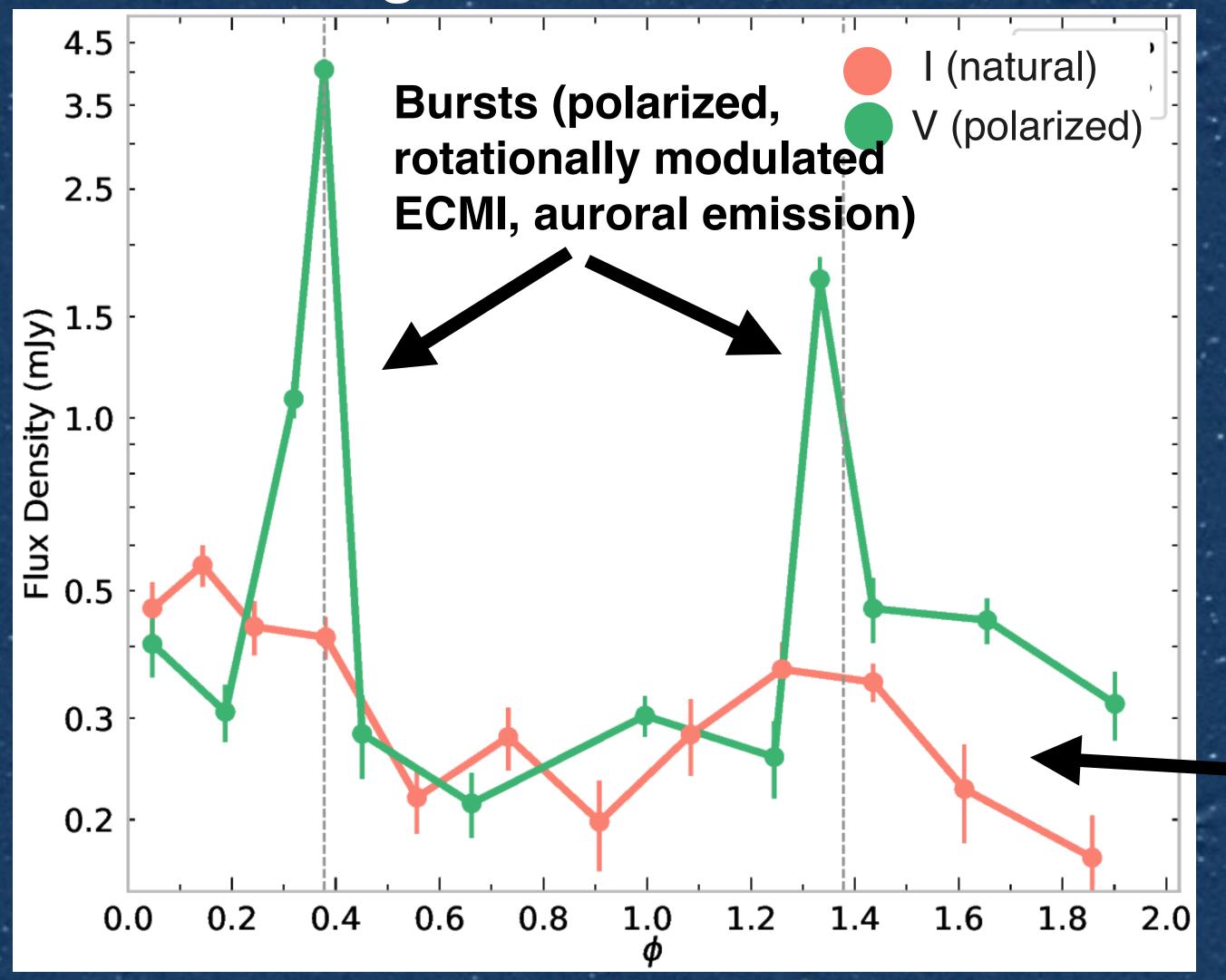
- Observed during 6 hr = 2 full rotations
- The maps show an average of the magnetosphere after 1 (or 2) rotations





LSR J1835+3259 (EVN, 5GHz)

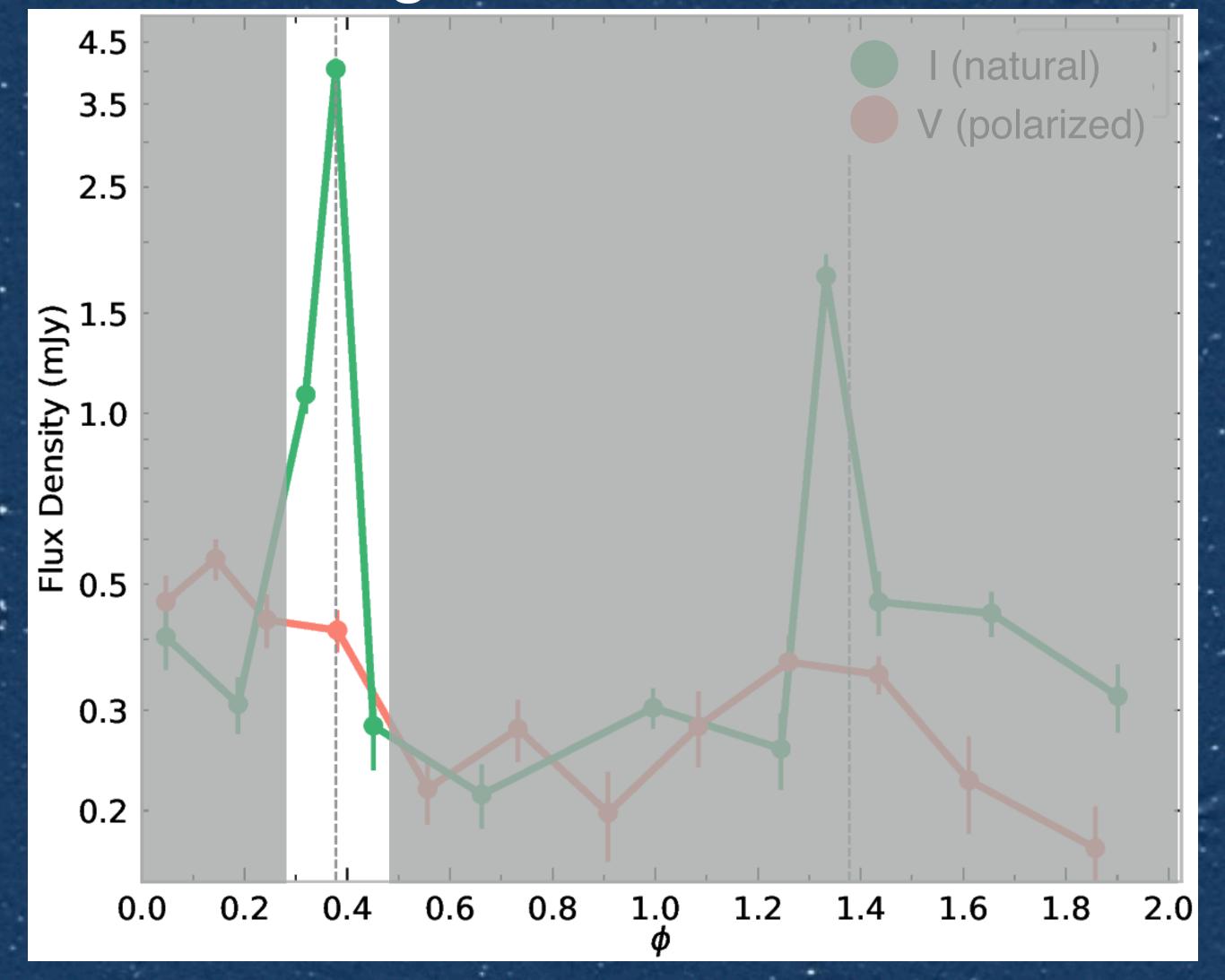
VLBI light curve



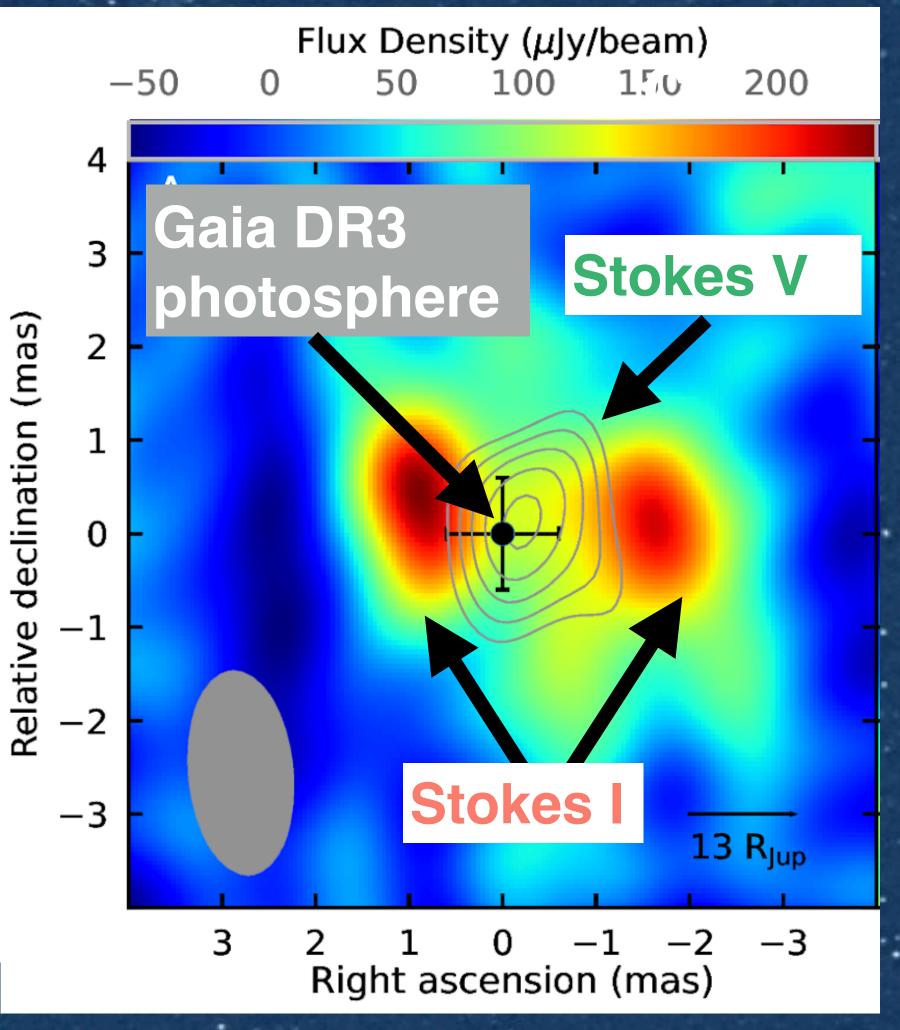
Quiescent (slowly varying, low polarization, (gyro)synchrotron?)

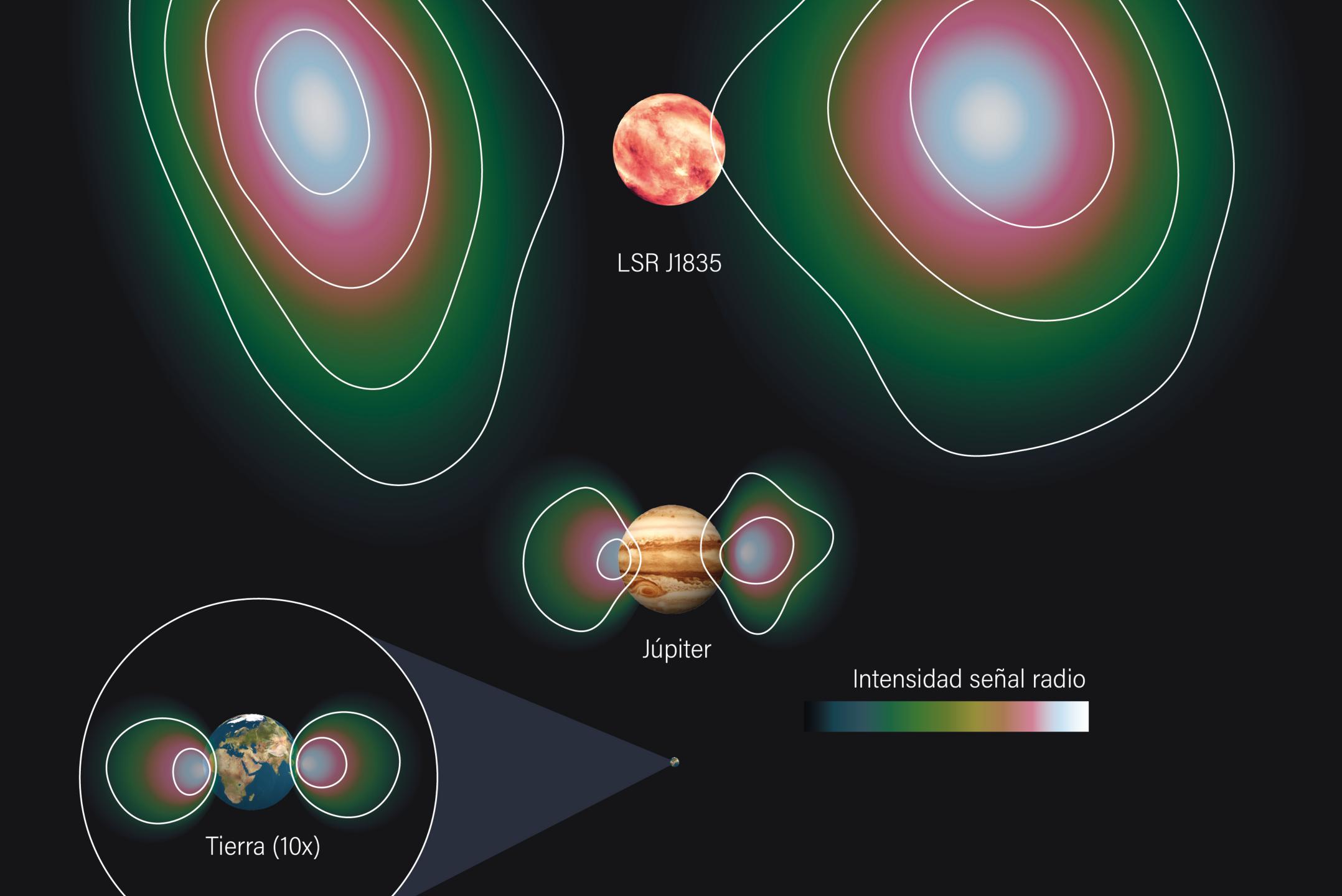
LSR J1835+3259 (EVN, 5GHz)

• VLBI light curve



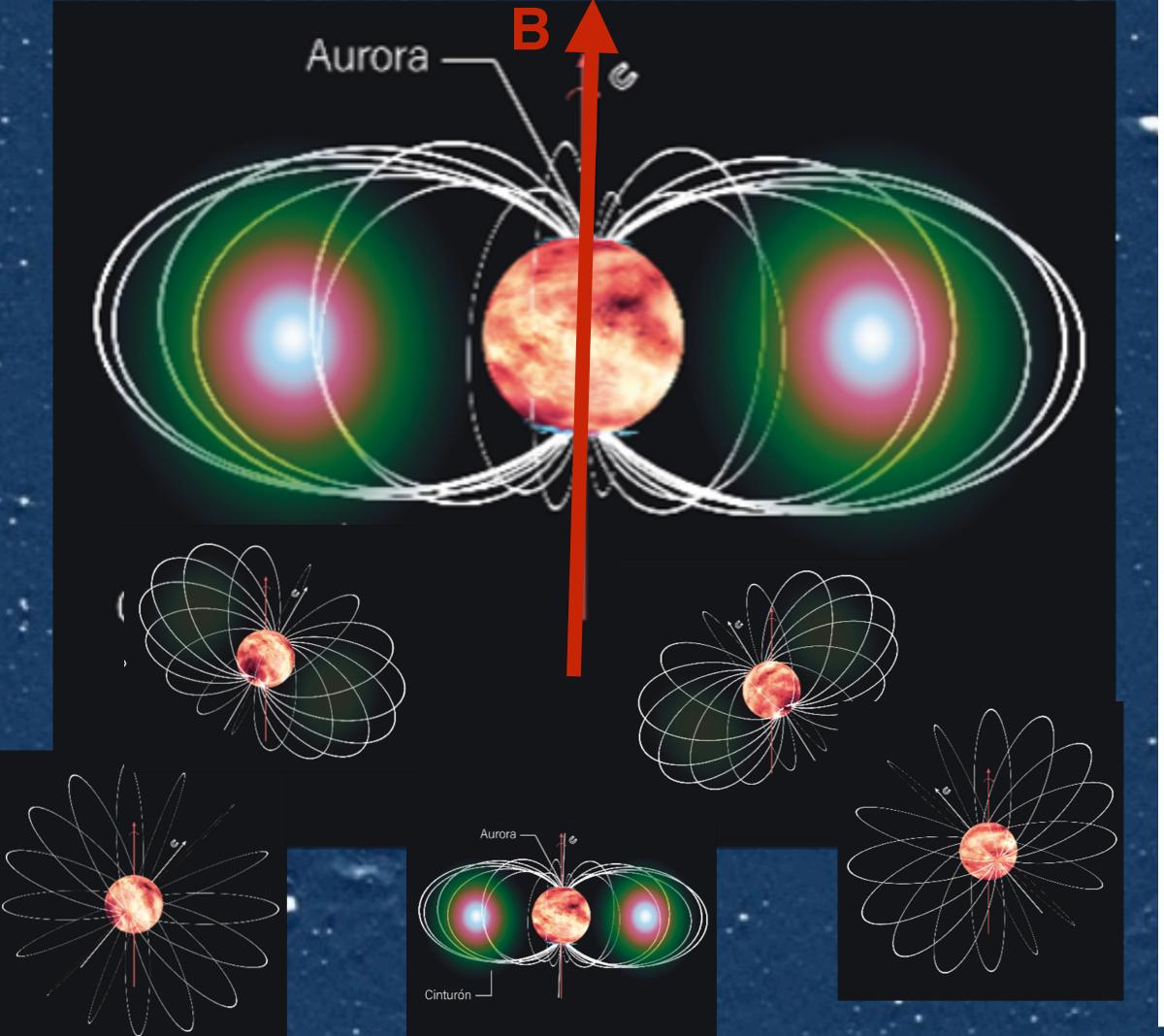
30min maps (during aurora)

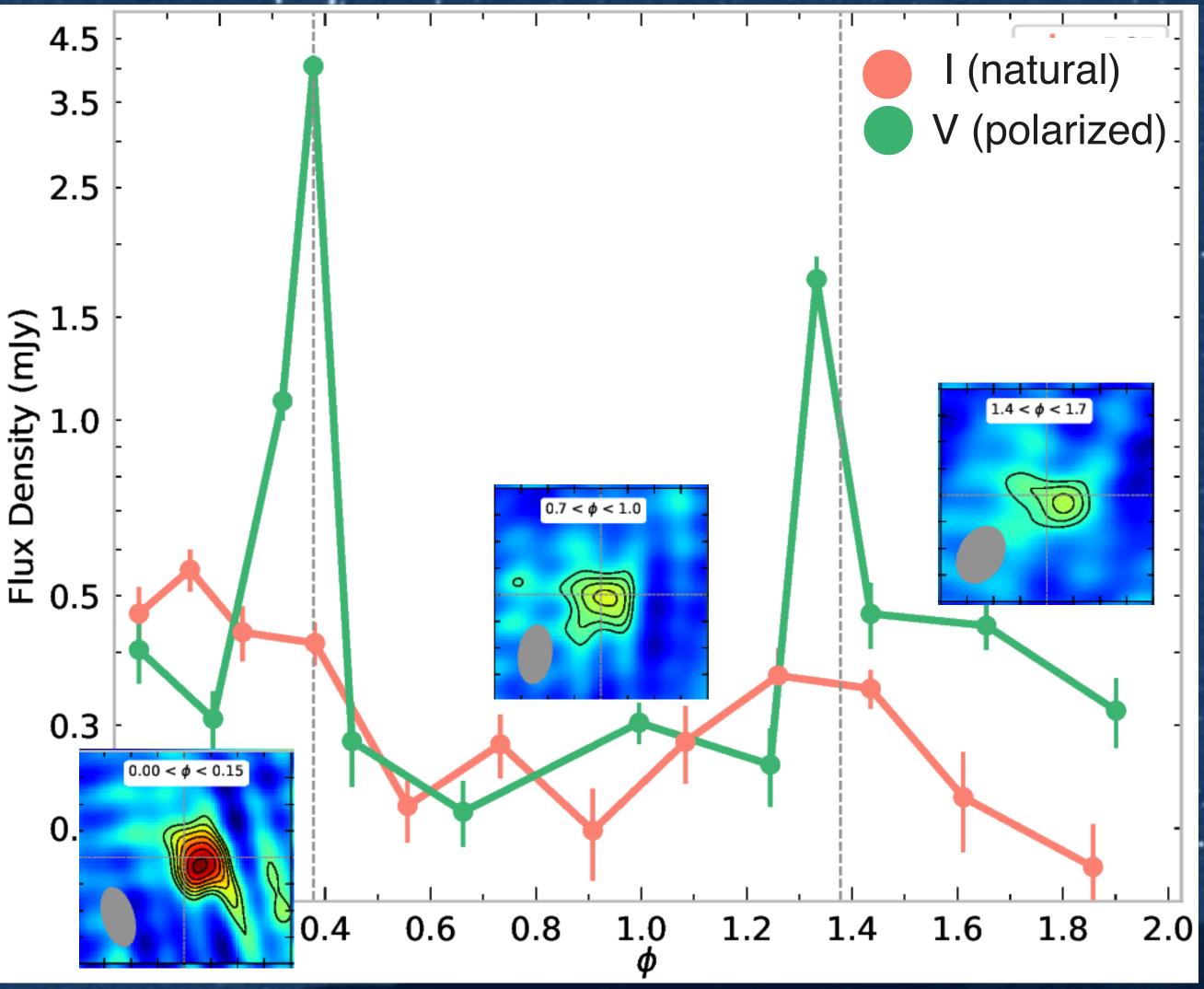




LSR J1835+3259 (EVN, 5GHz)

Snapshot maps show that double structure (belt) is only seen at the times of the auroral peaks.







A word about SPI

BD's check list

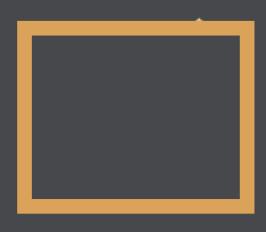
Main oval?

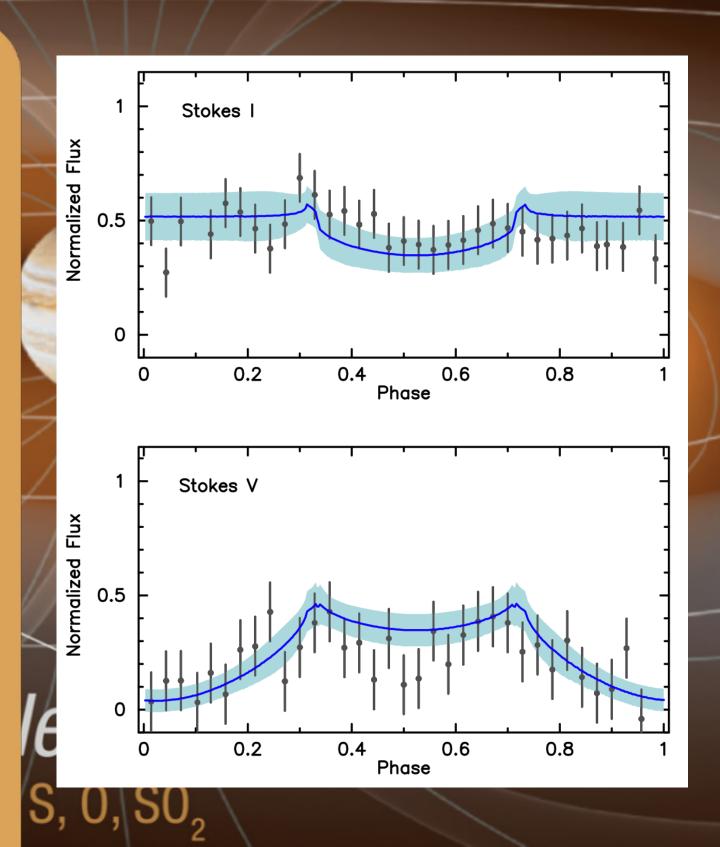


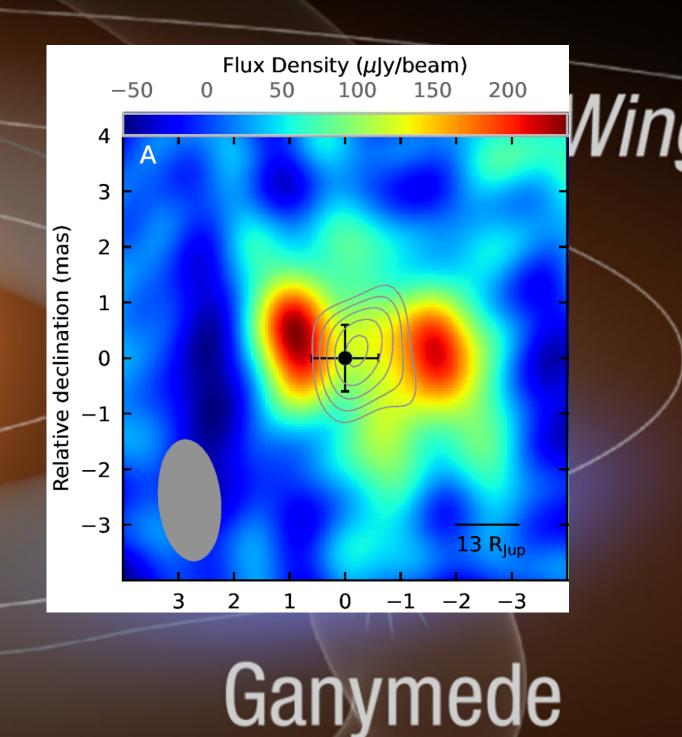
Radiation belts?



lo-like storms?







Plasm

BD's check list

Main oval?

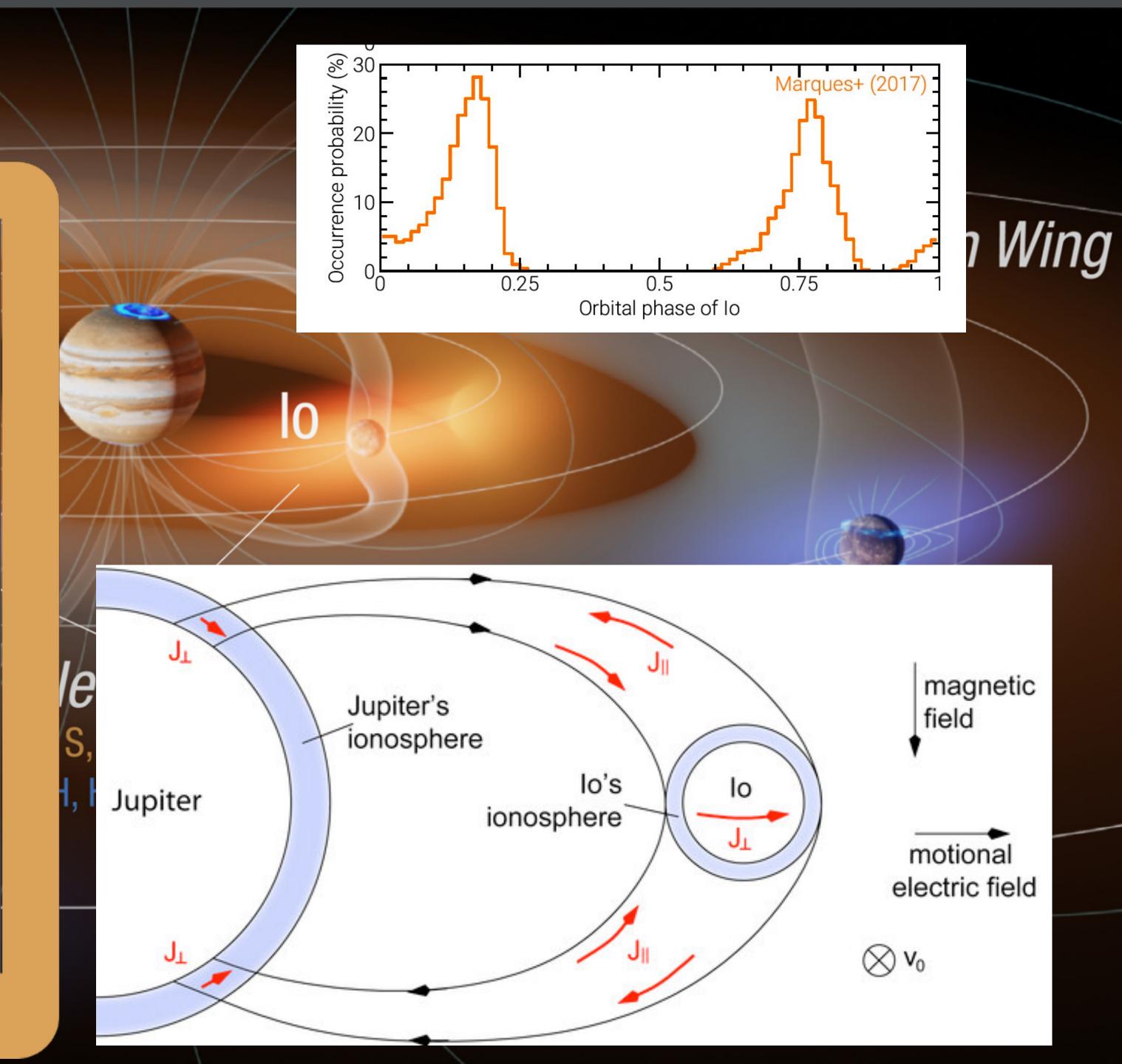


Radiation belts?



lo-like storms?





Plasm

BD's check list

Main oval?

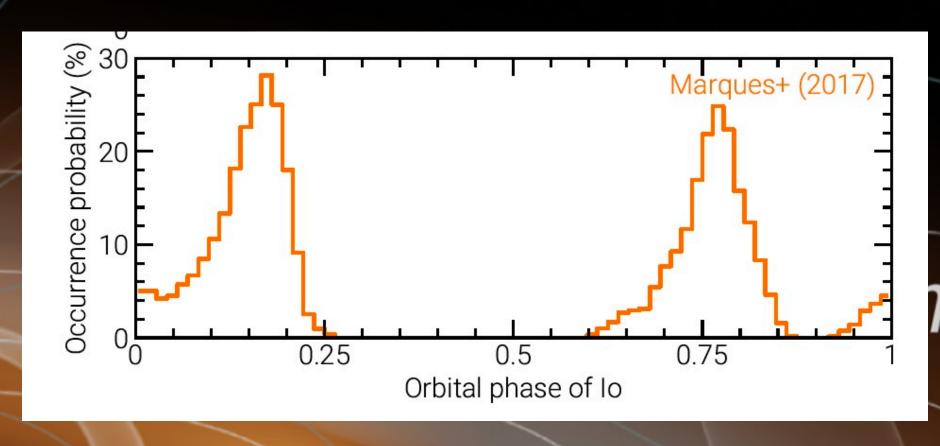


Radiation belts?



lo-like storms?

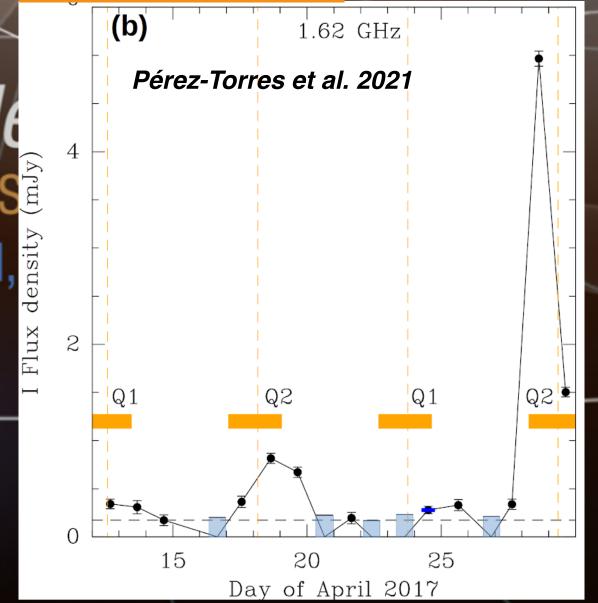




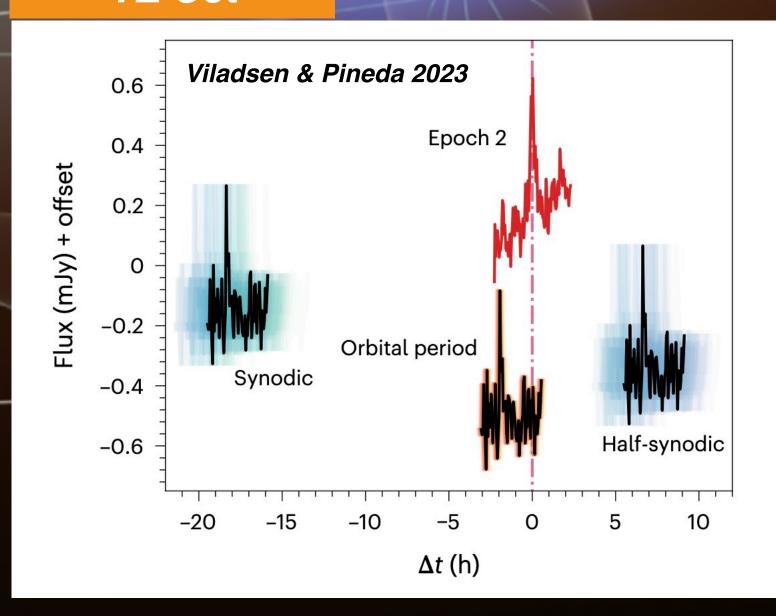
Wing







YZ Cet



Final messages...

- 10% ultracool dwarf / brown dwarfs are radio emitters. Radio emission consists on "bursty" ECMI and (gyro)synchrotron.
- Both fast rotation and dipolar magnetic field morphology are essential
- A system of (Jupiter-like) auroral currents predict the observed radio auroras. "Main oval" emission seems to be present in some brown dwarfs
- Radiation belt in a low-mass object proofs the presence of magnetic confinement.
- Possible satellites/exoplanets are essential as plasma source

