

X-SHOOTER STUDY OF THE M_{ACC} VS M_{STAR} RELATIONSHIP

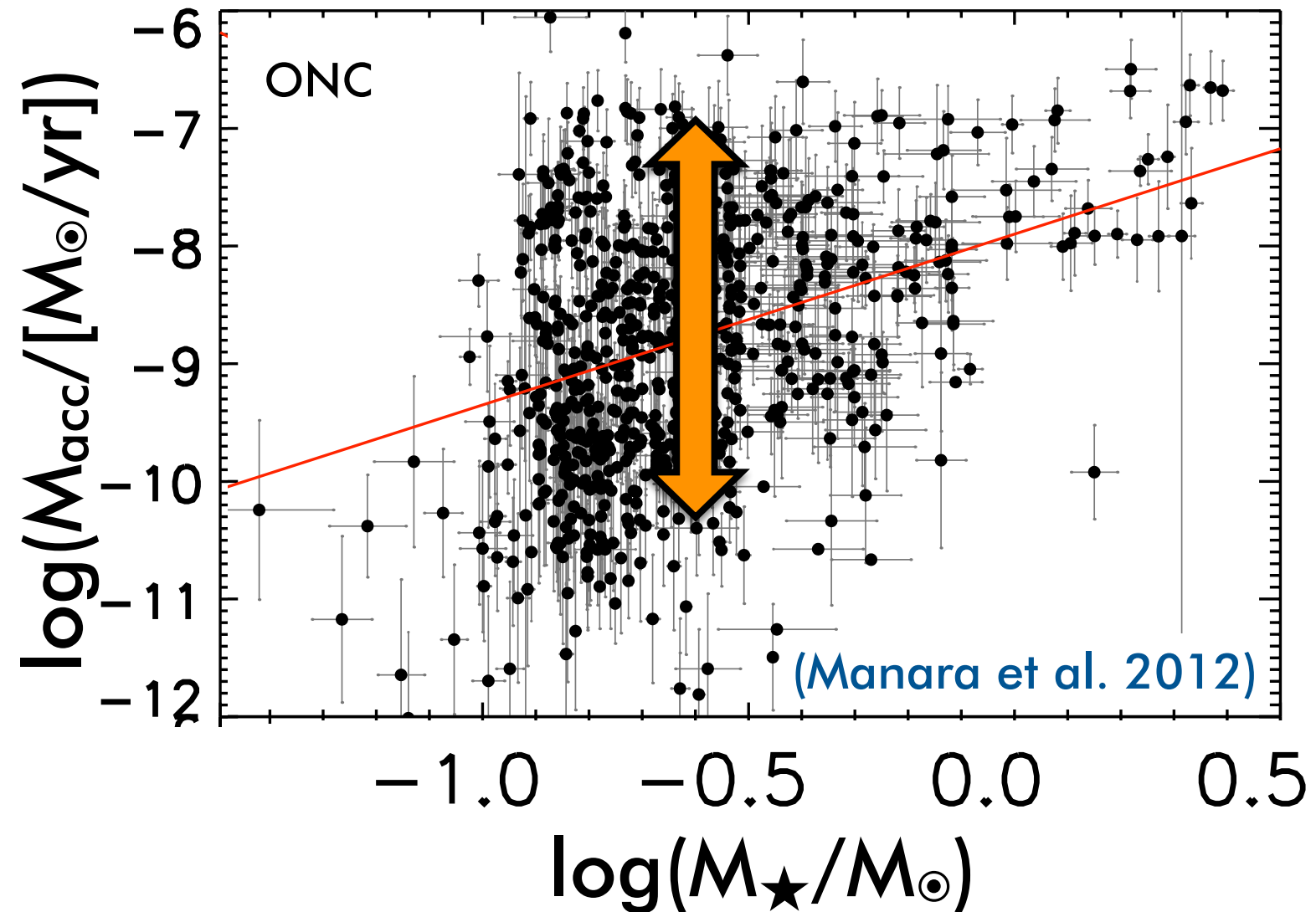
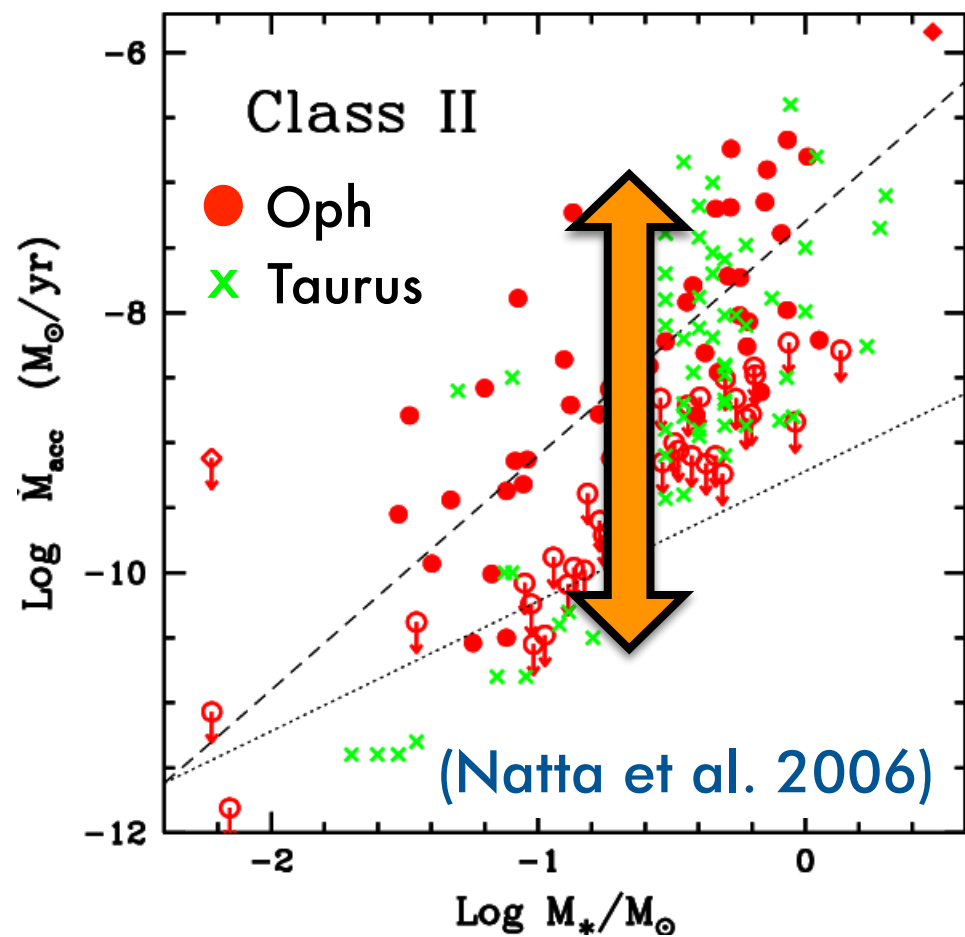
Carlo Felice Manara (RF @ ESA/ESTEC)
for Juan Alcalá (INAF) & Davide Fedele (INAF/MPE)

ESTEC - 29.10.2015

With: A. Natta (INAF/DIAS), L. Testi (ESO), E. Covino (INAF), E. Rigliaco (ETH),
B. Stelzer (INAF), A. Frasca (INAF), K. Biazzo (INAF), S. Antonucci (INAF),
B. Nisini (INAF), G. Herczeg (KIAA), P. Teixeira (Vienna)



Accretion is a tracer of disk evolution



SLOPE: ($M_{\text{acc}} \sim M_{\star}^{\alpha}$; $\alpha \sim 2$)

1. Initial conditions (Dullemond+06, Alexander+06)
2. Photoevaporation (Clarke&Pringle 06, Ercolano+14)
3. Environment (Padoan+05)
4. Disk self-gravity (Vorobyov & Basu 08,09)

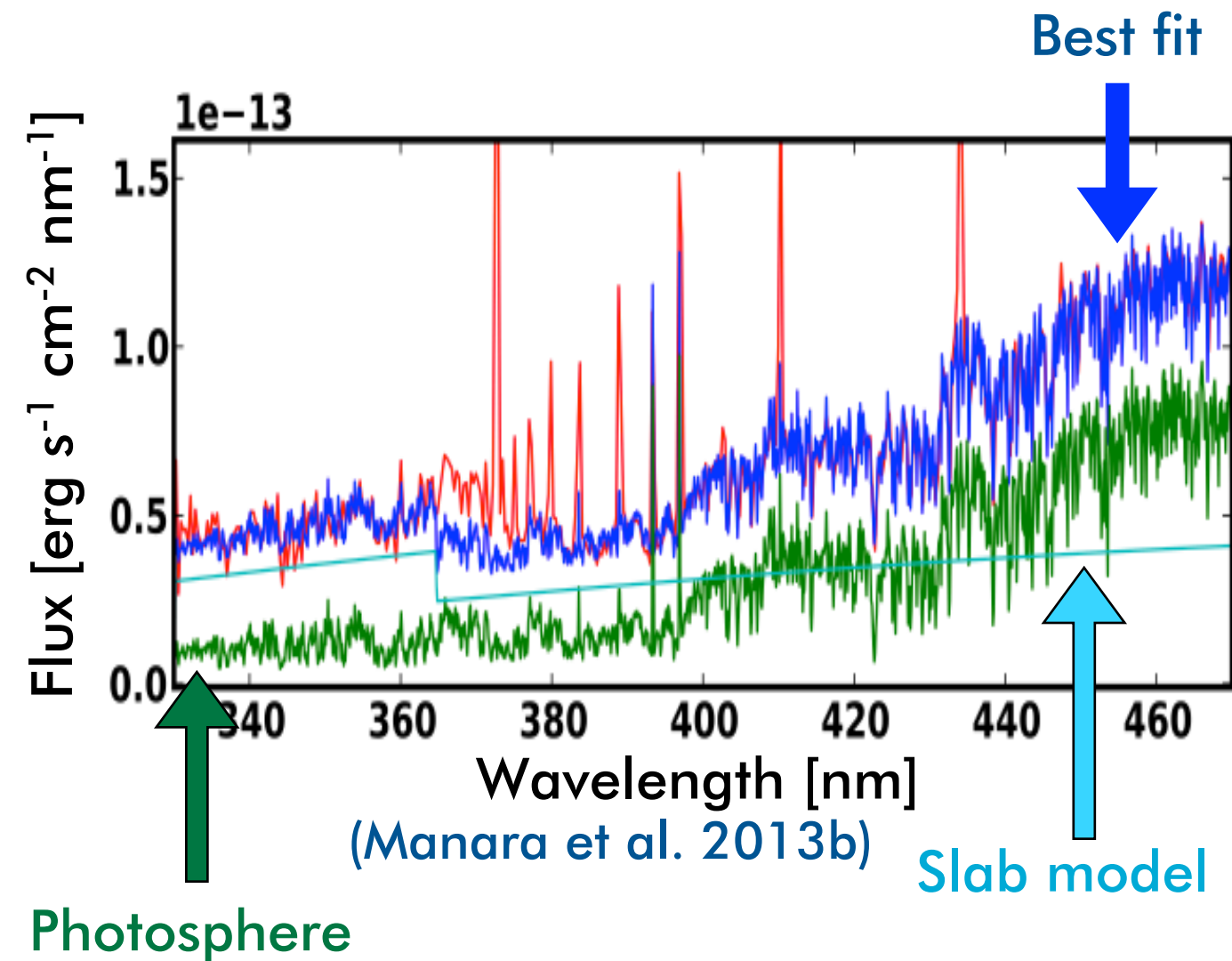
SPREAD:

1. Variable accretion (Costigan+14, Venuti+14), evolution
2. Methods to measure accretion

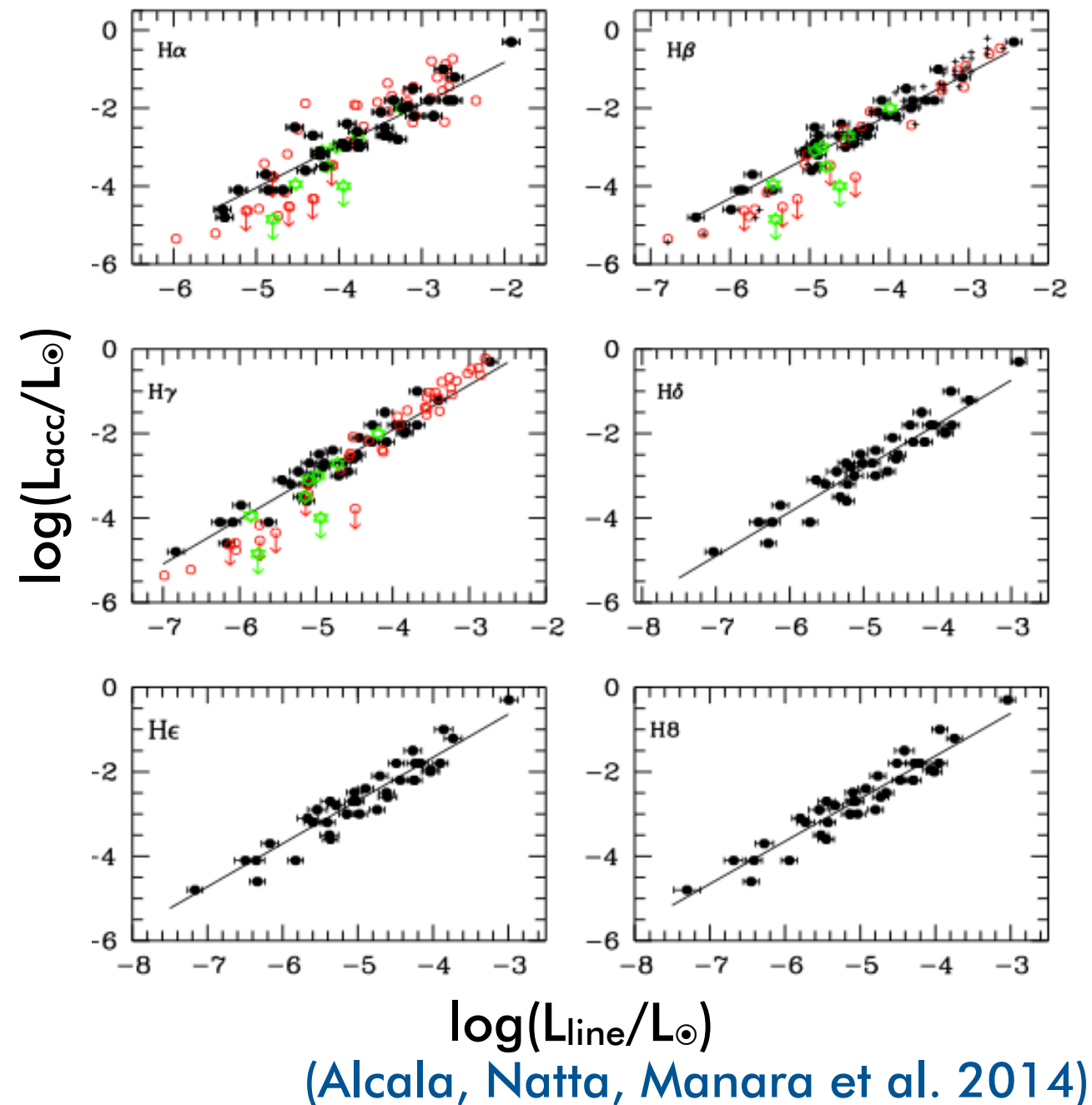
See also:
Muzerolle et al. 1998, 2003,
Calvet et al. 2004,
Mohanty et al. 2005,
Natta et al. 2004
Hartmann 2009,
Rigliaco et al. 2011,
Da Rio et al. 2014,
Ercolano et al. 2014,
Venuti et al. 2014 ...

How to measure accretion

UV - excess

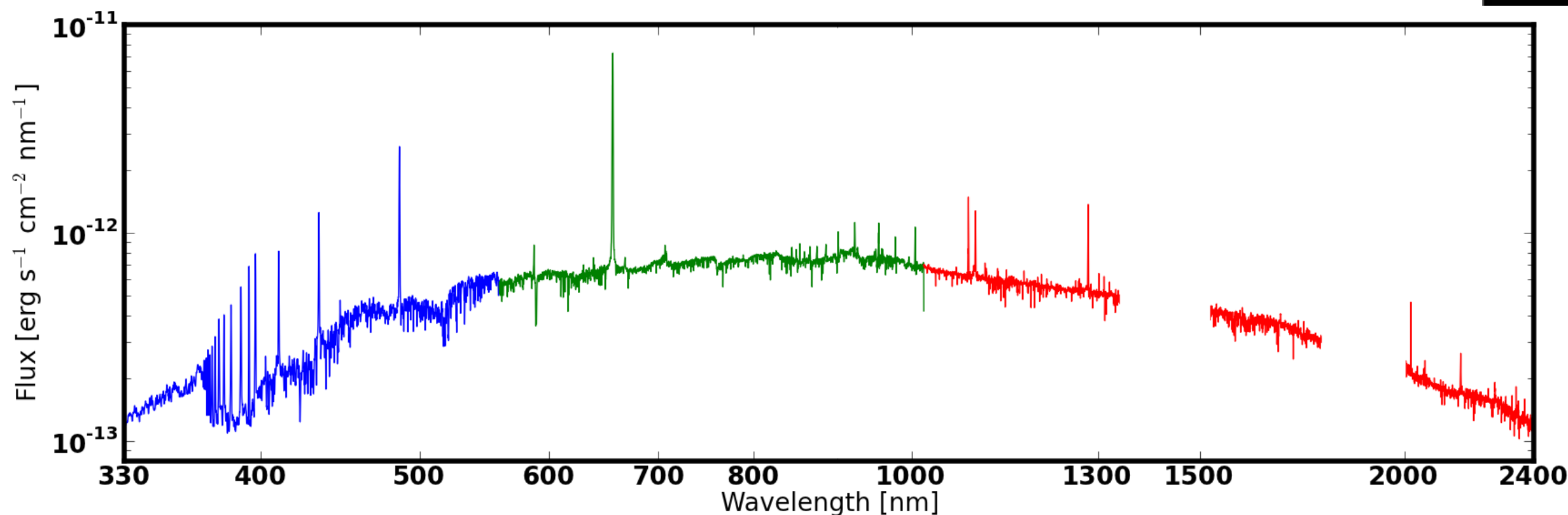


Line luminosity



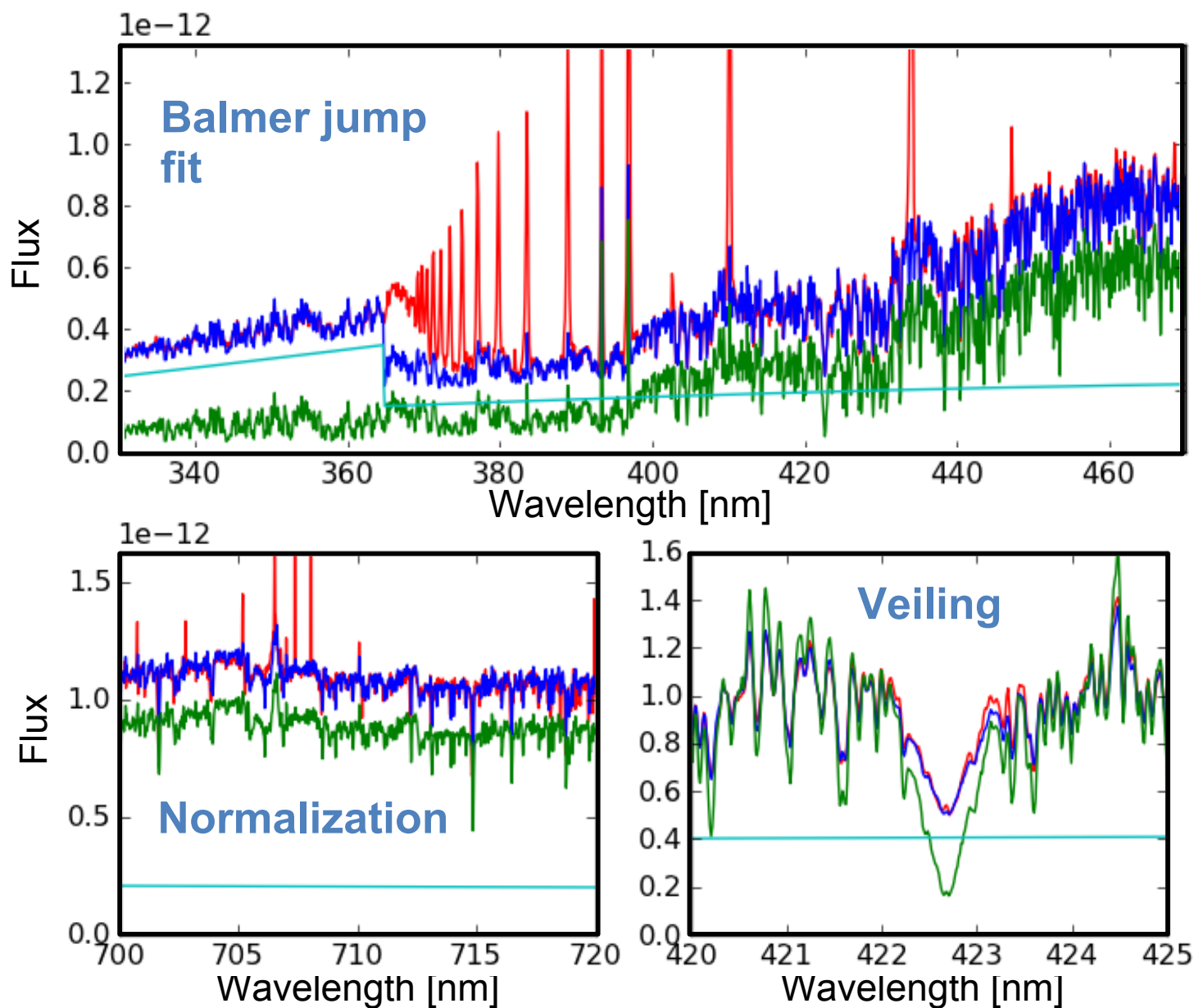
See also:

Valenti et al. 1993, Calvet&Gullbring 1998, Muzerolle et al. 2000, Calvet et al. 2004, Dahm et al. 2004, Natta et al. 2004, 2006, Herczeg & Hillenbrand 2008, Fang et al. 2009, Biazzo et al. 2012, Rigliaco et al. 2012, Ingleby et al. 2013



- Medium resolution and high-sensitivity
- Simultaneous observation from ~300 nm to ~2500 nm
 - UV-excess
 - Many accretion diagnostics
 - Photospheric features

Accretion and stellar properties determination



Manara et al. 2013b

- Photospheric templates: Class III YSOs (Manara et al. 2013a) → **SpT**, **$L_{\star}$**
- Isothermal hydrogen slab model for the accretion shock spectrum → **L_{acc}**
- Extinction values + reddening law → **A_V**

**ACCRETION &
STELLAR PROPERTIES
DETERMINATION**



σ -Orionis

Age $\sim$ 3-5 Myr

$0.08 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 0.3$

8 Class II YSOs

(Rigliaco et al. 2012)

Lupus

Age $\sim$ 2-3 Myr

$0.1 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 1.2$

36 Class II YSOs

(Alcala, Natta, Manara+2014)

TW Hydrae

Age $\sim$ 5-10 Myr

$M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 0.6$

<10 Class II YSOs

(Stelzer et al. in prep)

Italian GTO (PI Alcala)

+

ρ -Ophiucus (PI Testi)

Age $\sim$ 1 Myr

$M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 0.2$

17 Class II YSOs

(Manara, Testi, Natta & Alcalá 2015a)

Chamaeleon I (PI Herczeg)

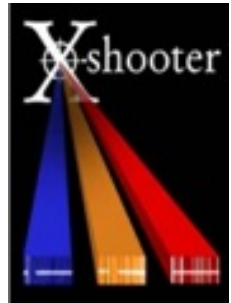
Age $\sim$ 2-3 Myr

$0.1 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 2$

31 Class II YSOs

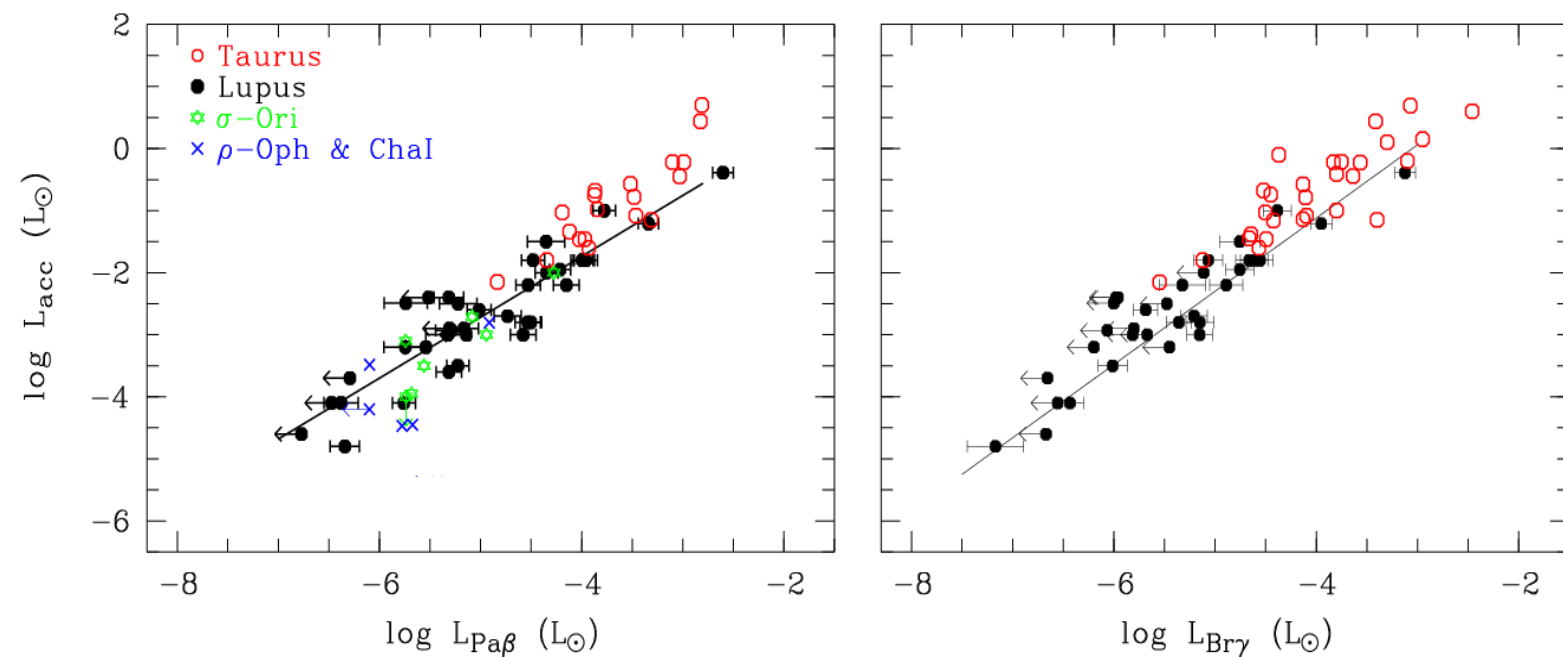
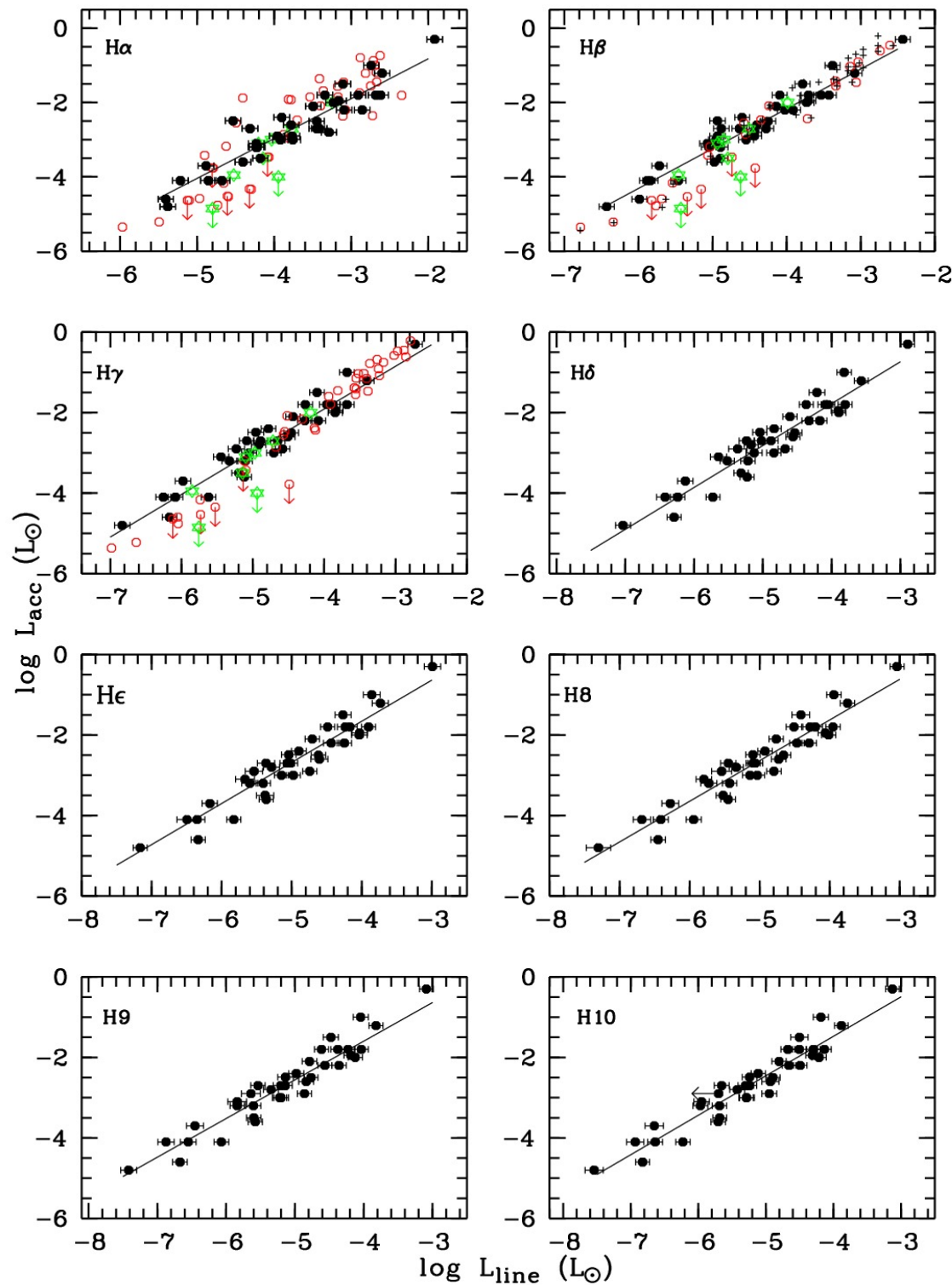
(Manara, Fedele, Herczeg & Teixeira 2015b)

GTO survey: L_{acc} vs L_{line} relationships

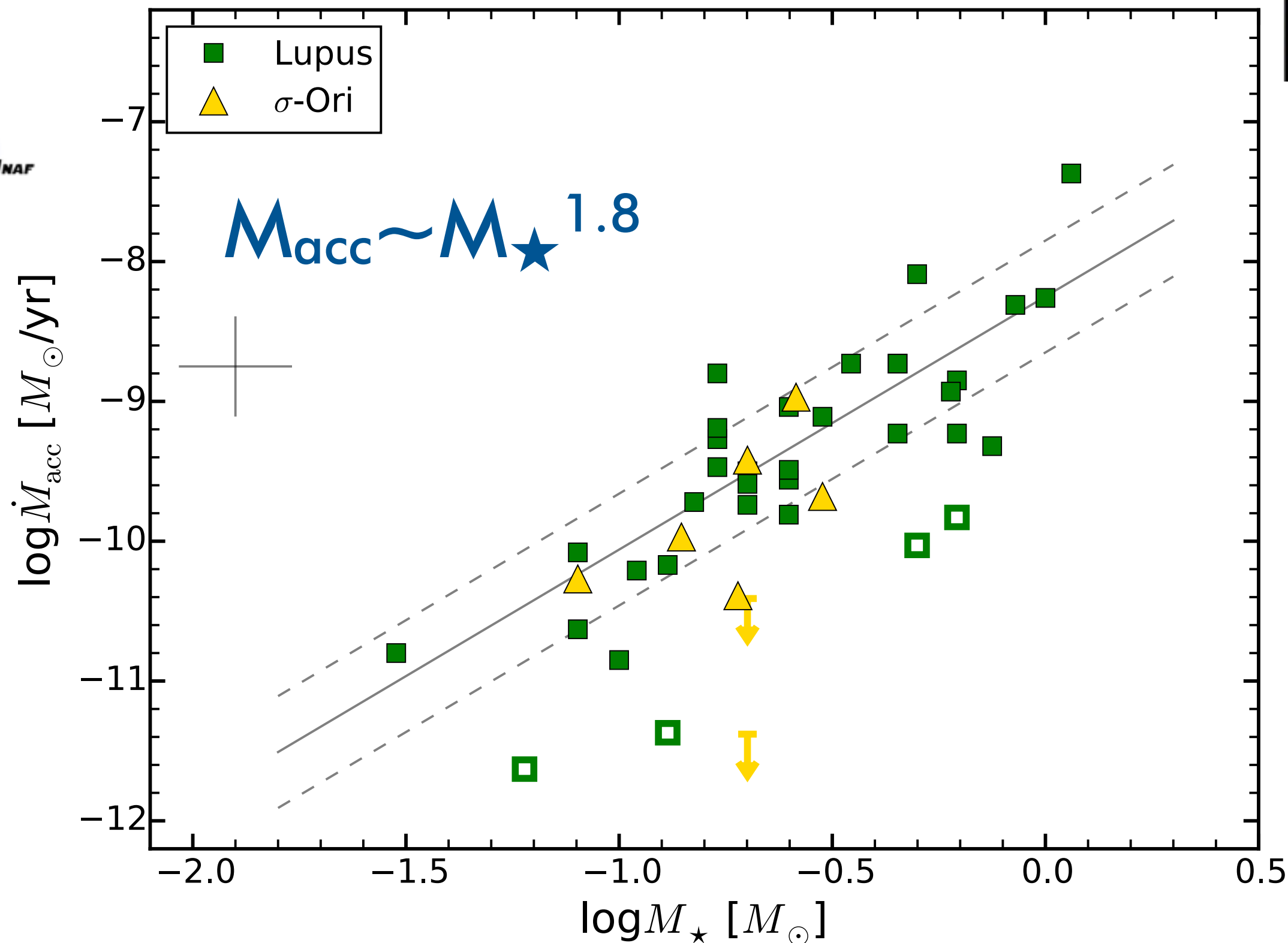


$L_{\text{acc}} \propto L_{\text{line}}^{\eta}$ ($0.9 < \eta < 1.18$)
to zero order linear over 5 orders
of magnitude in L_{acc}

- Balmer lines up to H15
- Pa5 - Pa10 & Br7
- He I & He II (10 lines)
- Ca II (H & K, IRT)
- Na I D lines

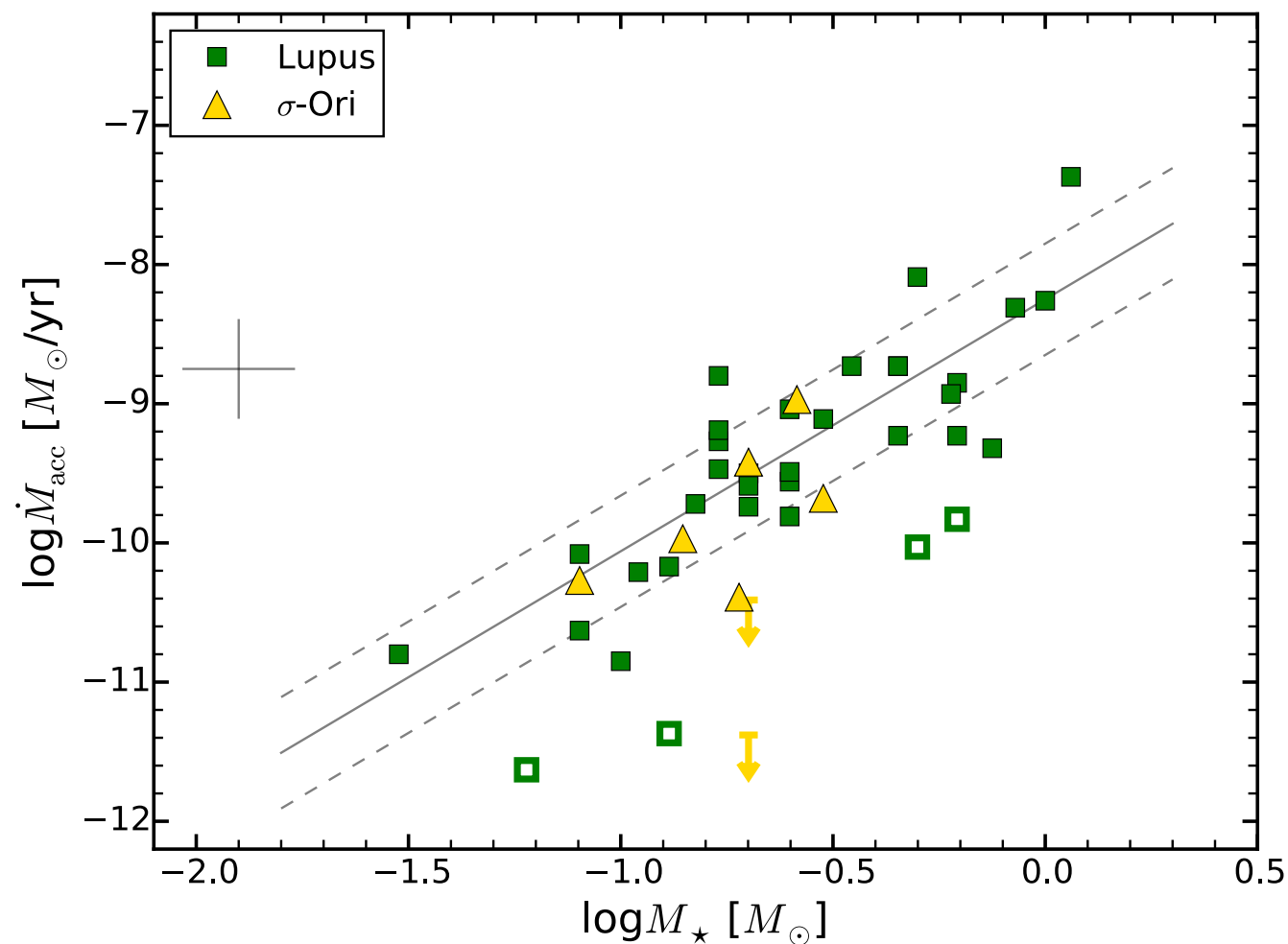


Alcalá, Natta, Manara et al. 2014



(adapted from) Alcalá, Natta, Manara et al. 2014
 and Rigliaco et al. 2012

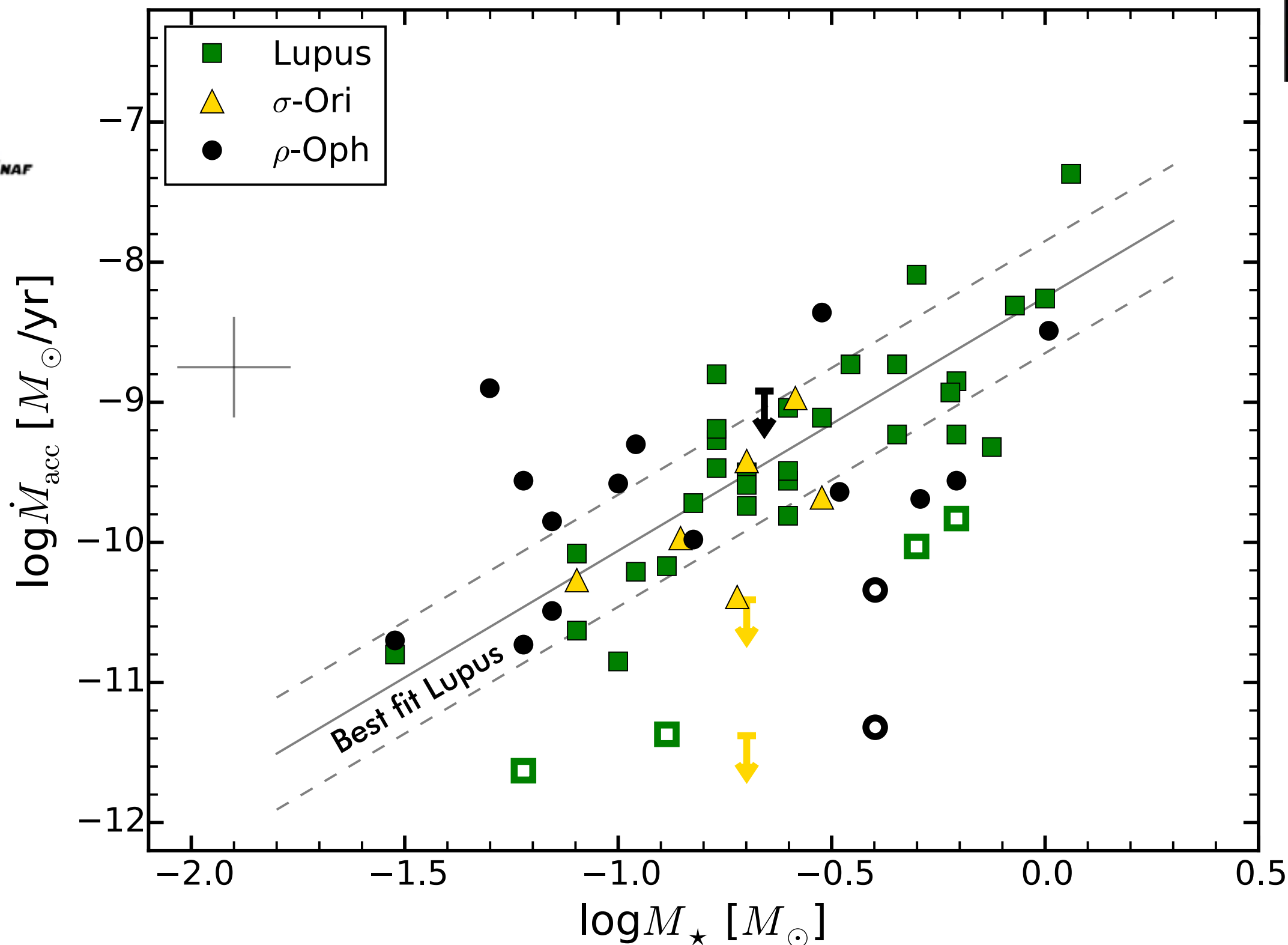
Low dispersion in comparison with other SFRs



Low dispersion in comparison with other SFRs

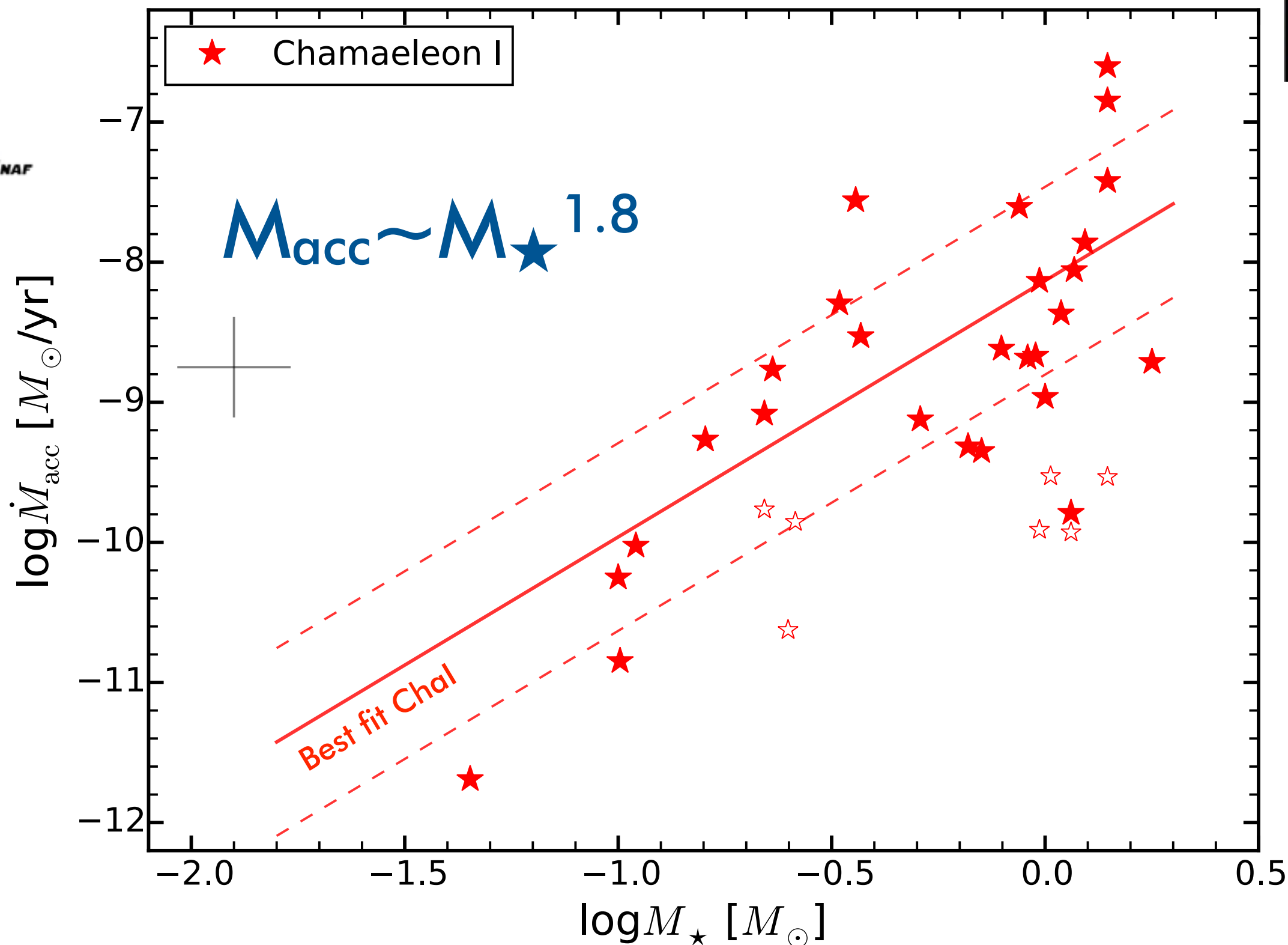
- much better quality of data (homogeneity)?
- Lupus different than other SFRs: particular initial conditions of SF ?

(adapted from) Alcalá, Natta, Manara et al. 2014
and Rigliaco et al. 2012



Manara, Testi, Natta, & Alcalá 2015a

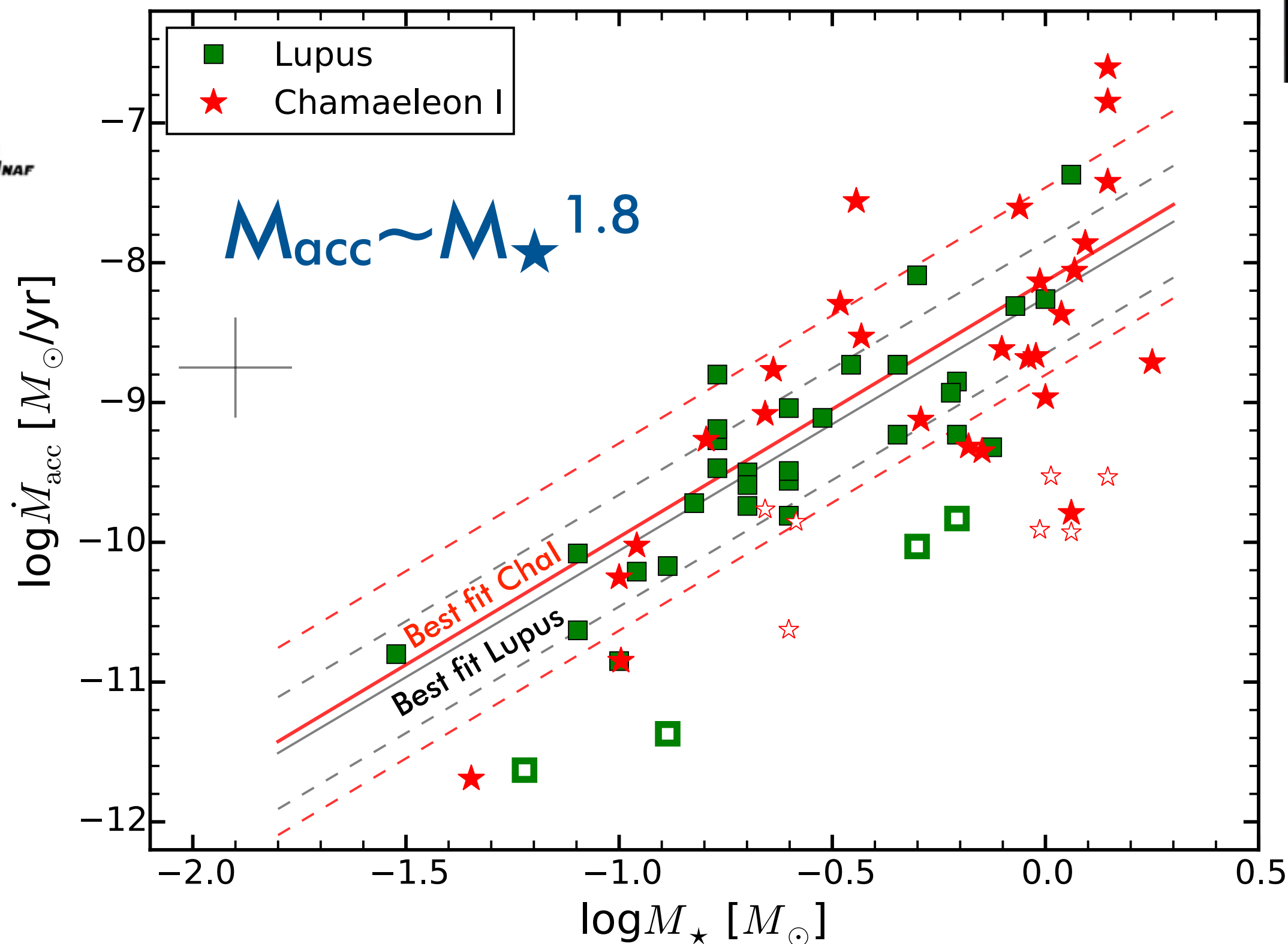
Relation still valid in the brown dwarf regime



Manara, Fedele, Herczeg & Teixeira 2015b

Low dispersion, correlation between M_{acc} and $M_{\star}$

X-Shooter surveys: Lupus vs Chamaeleon I



Manara, Fedele, Herczeg & Teixeira 2015b

Different initial/environmental conditions?

We need
COMPLETE
samples



LOADING



X-Shooter surveys: the show goes on



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31 Class II YSOs

(Manara, Fedele, Herczeg & Teixeira 2015b)

Lupus (PI Alcala)

Age $\sim$ 2-3 Myr
 $0.1 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 2$

46 Class II YSOs

(P95+P97 - analysis on-going)

Chal (PI Testi)

Age $\sim$ 2-3 Myr
 $0.1 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 1$

44 Class II YSOs

(P95+P96 - analysis on-going)

Upper Sco (PI Manara)

Age $>$ 5 Myr
 $0.1 < M_{\star}/M_{\odot} < 1.2$

$\sim$ 70 Class II YSOs

(P97 proposal submitted)

TAKE HOME

1

A detailed METHOD leads to ACCURATE ESTIMATE of stellar and accretion properties and SMALLER SPREAD of accretion rates at a given stellar mass

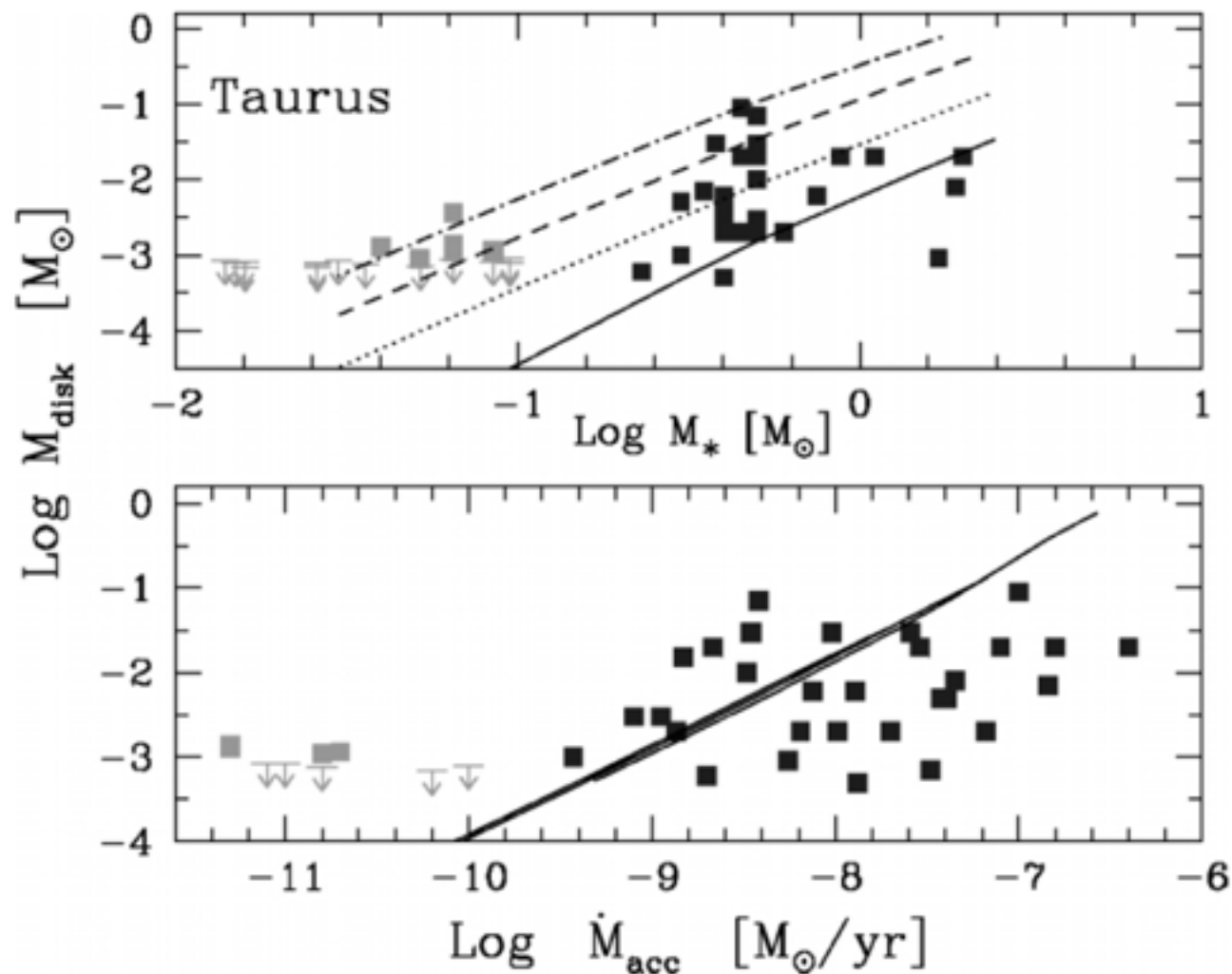
2

This novel method must be now applied to large (complete) samples!



What to do with XS+ALMA

Dullemond, Natta, and Testi 2006



A tight $M_{\text{acc}}-M_{\star}$ relation
can be due to initial
conditions at formation.
If true, this implies a tight
 $M_{\text{disk}}-M_{\text{acc}}$ relation.
ALMA+XS:
Lupus & Chamaeleon I

AND DISK INCLINATIONS
AND DYNAMICAL MASSES
FOR THE STARS...

Other X-Shooter works by Jedi



- **Mass accretion rate** in nearby young clusters (Rigliaco et al. 2012, A&A, 548, A56; Alcalá et al. 2014, A&A, 561, A2; Manara et al. 2014, A&A, 568, A18; 2015a, A&A, 579, A66; 2015b, A&A, in press; POSTER by B. Stelzer)
- **Photospheric templates** of young stellar objects (Manara et al. 2013, A&A, 551, A107) and studies of their **chromosphere** (Stelzer et al. 2013, A&A, 558, A141)
- Determination of **atmospheric parameters** of young stellar objects (T_{eff} , $\log g$, $v \sin i$, RV ; Frasca et al. in prep.)
- Studies of **jets** from young stellar objects (Bacciotti et al. 2011, ApJ, 737, L26; Whelan et al. 2014, A&A, 565, A80; Giannini et al. 2015, ApJ, in press)
- Studies of peculiar **brown dwarfs and ultracool dwarfs** (Rigliaco et al. 2011, AN, 332, 249; A&A, 526, L6; Stelzer et al. 2012, A&A, 537, A94; 2013, A&A, 551, A106)
- **Slow winds** in young stellar objects in Lupus and σ -Ori (Natta et al. 2014, A&A, 569, A5)
- Connection between **jets and winds** in YSOs in Lupus/Chamaeleon/ σ -Ori (POSTER by B. Nisini) and **accretion and winds** (POSTER by M. Vincenzi)
- **Accretion/ejection connection** in ISO-Chal 217 (Whelan et al. 2014, A&A, 570, A59)
- **Diagnostics of jets** with Fe lines (Giannini et al. 2013, ApJ, 778, 71)
- Determination of **Einstein A-coefficients** ratios of [FeII] (Giannini et al. 2015, ApJ, 798, 33)
- Studies of **Balmer and Paschen decrements** (Antoniucci et al. in prep)

JEDI booklet arXiv:1506.07073; Alcalá et al. 2011, AN, 332, 242
<http://www.oa-roma.inaf.it/irgroup/JEDI/JEDI/Home.html>



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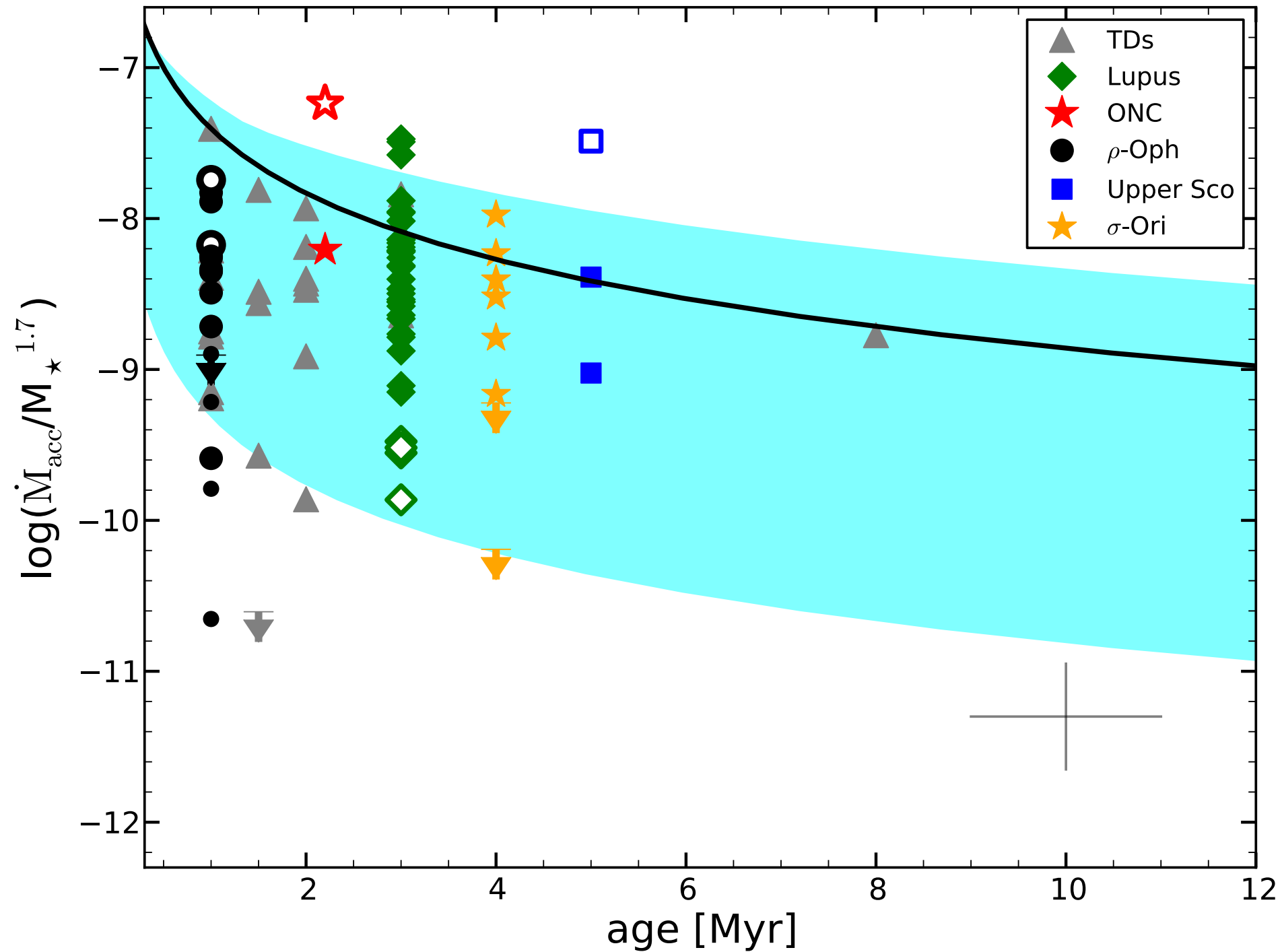
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ADDITIONAL SLIDES



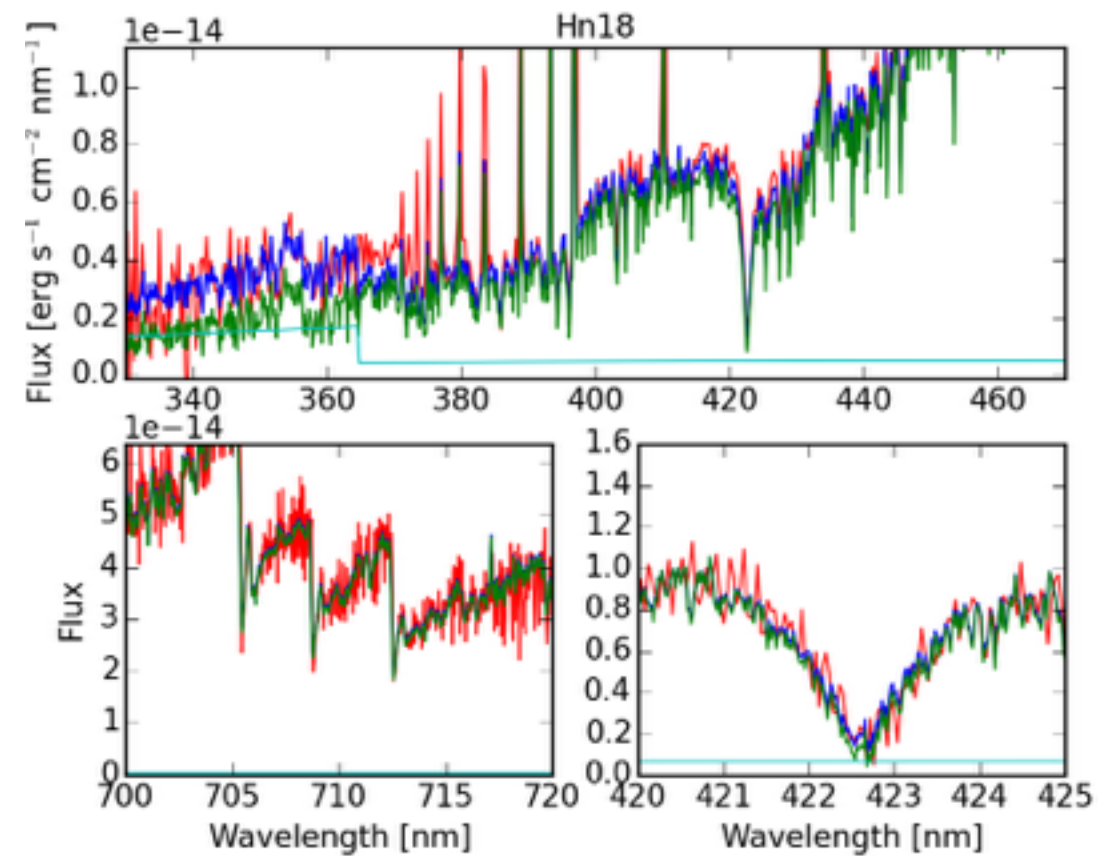
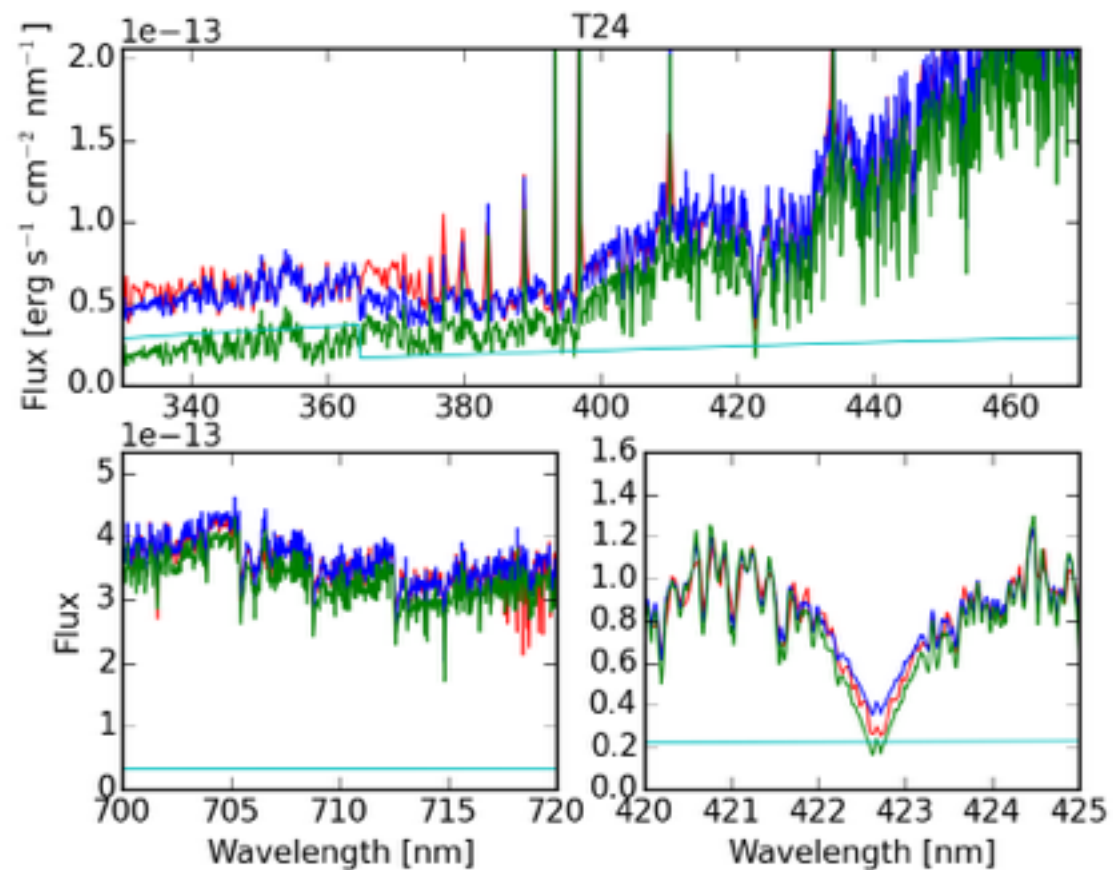
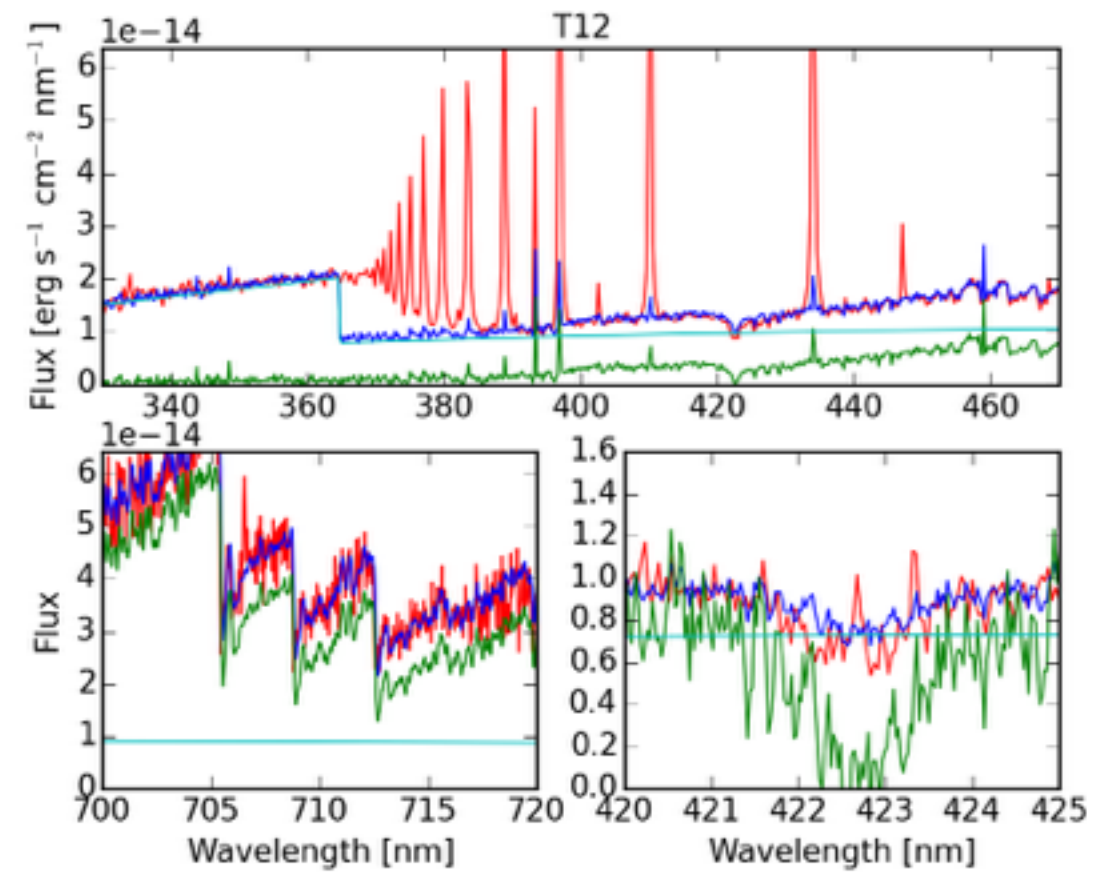
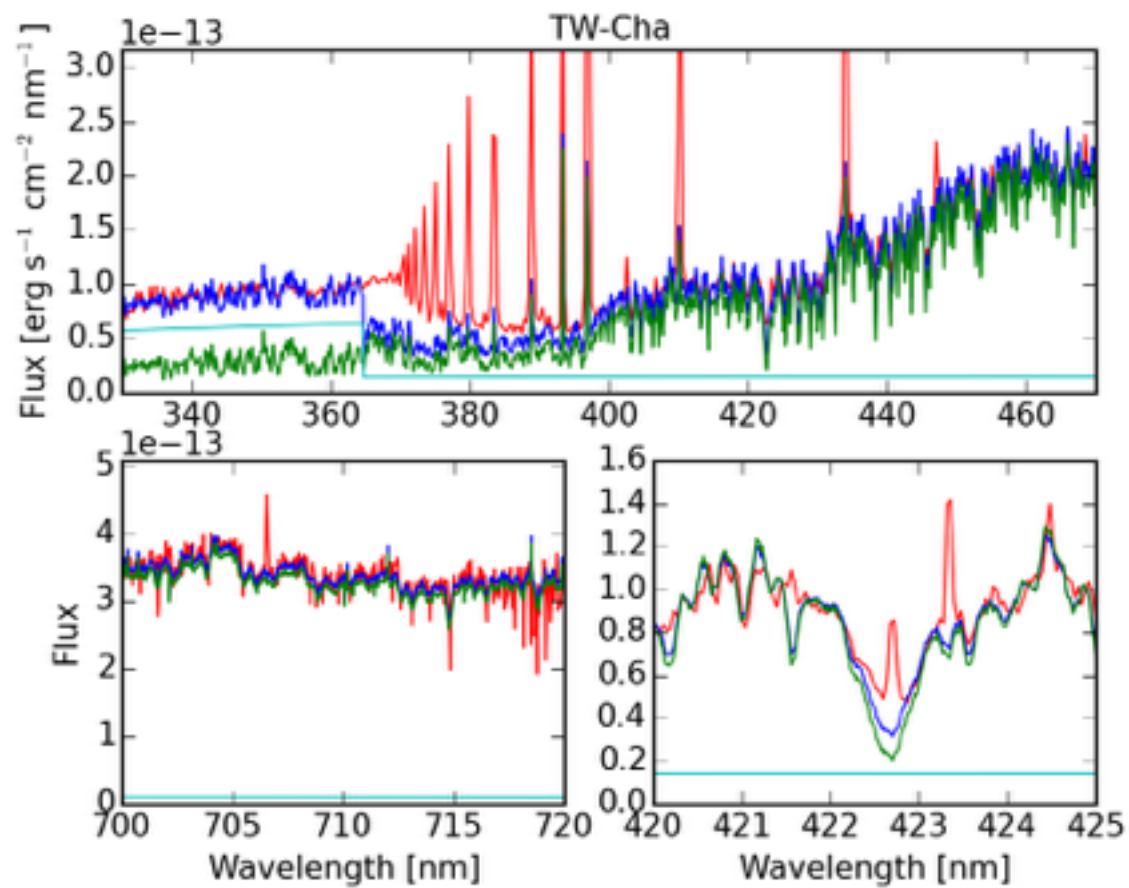
Accretion as a function of age



$$10^{-3} < \alpha < 10^{-1}$$
$$0.005 < M_d(0)/M_{\odot} < 0.1$$
$$5 < R_0 [\text{AU}] < 15$$

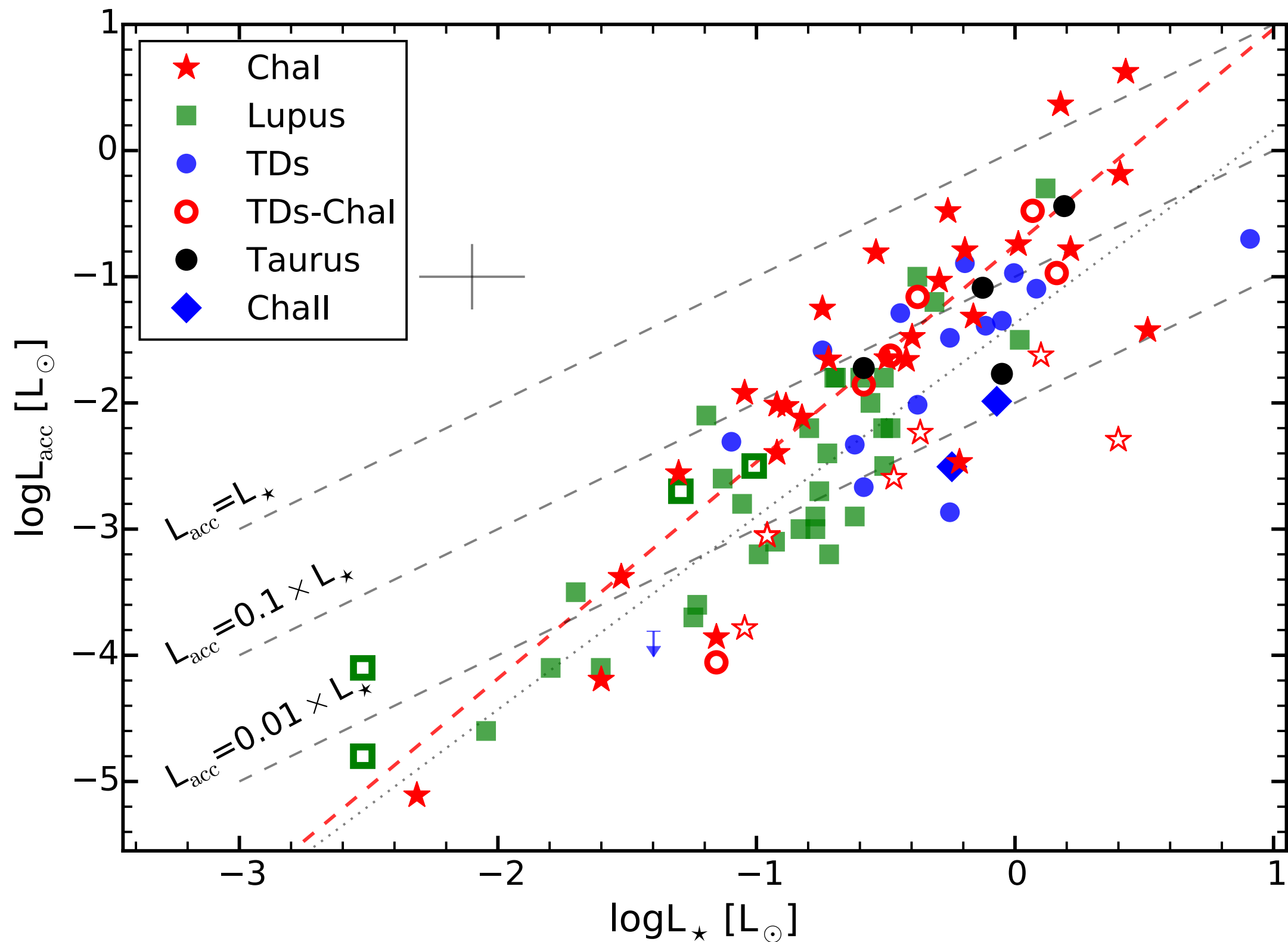
Manara, PhD Thesis, 2014

Accretion disk properties in nearby clusters - Chal



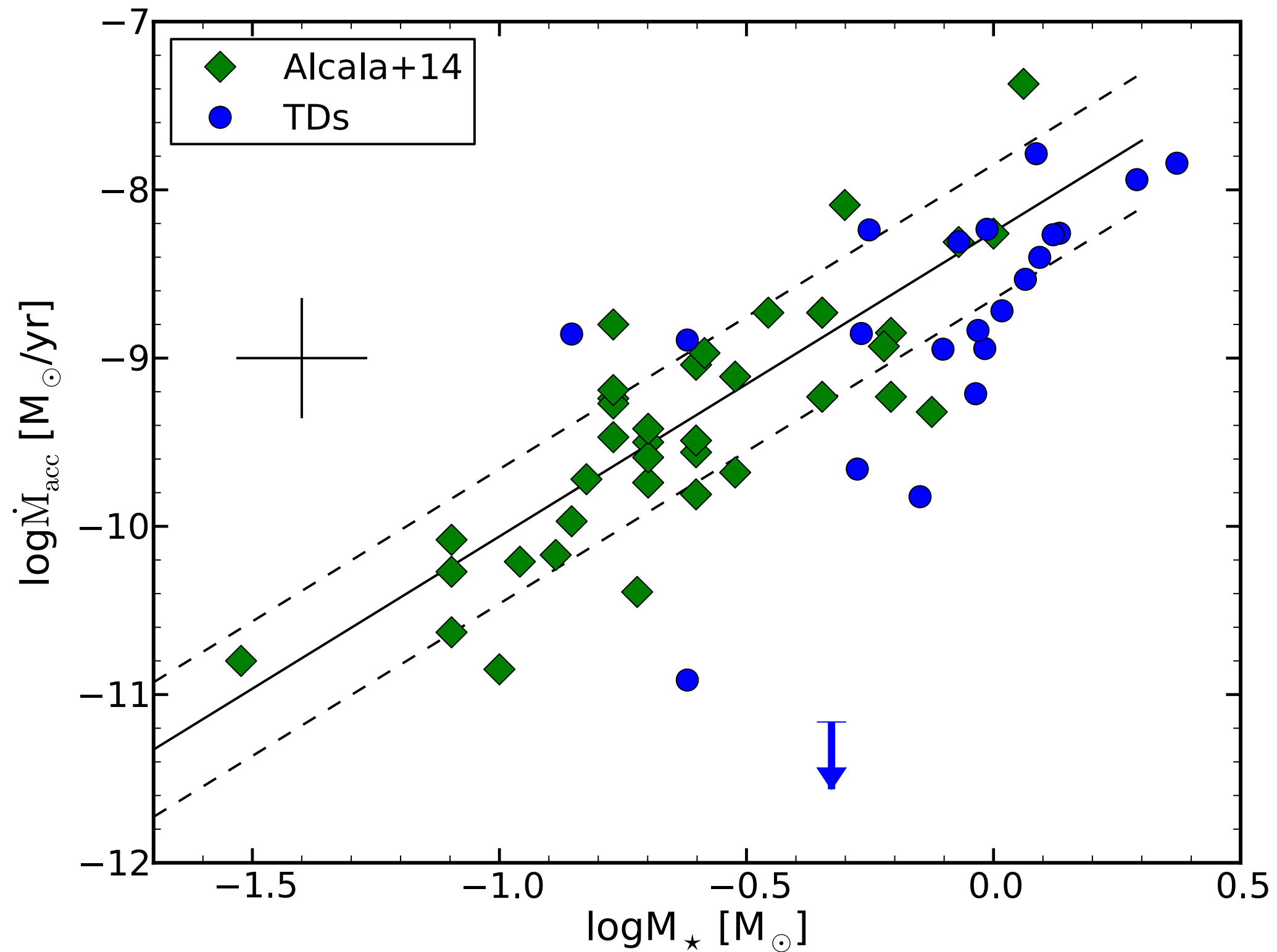
Manara, Fedele, Herczeg, and Teixeira 2015b, in press

Accretion disk properties in nearby clusters - Chal



Manara, Fedele, Herczeg, and Teixeira 2015b, in press

Accretion in transitional disks



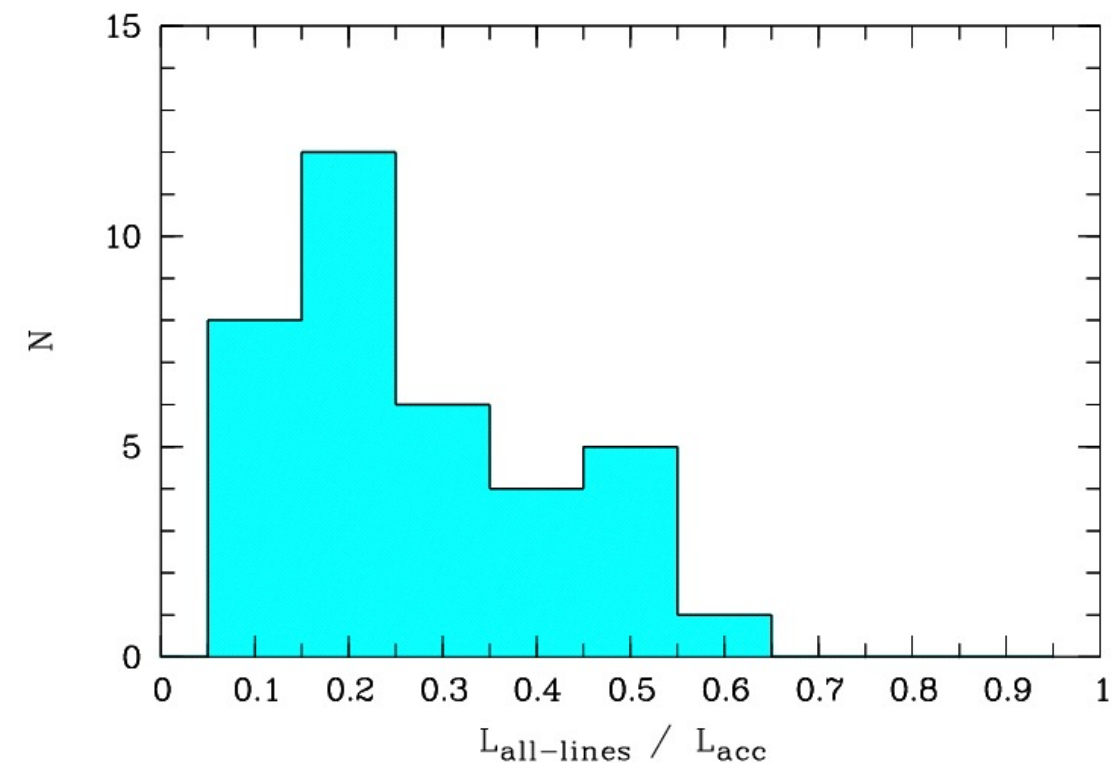
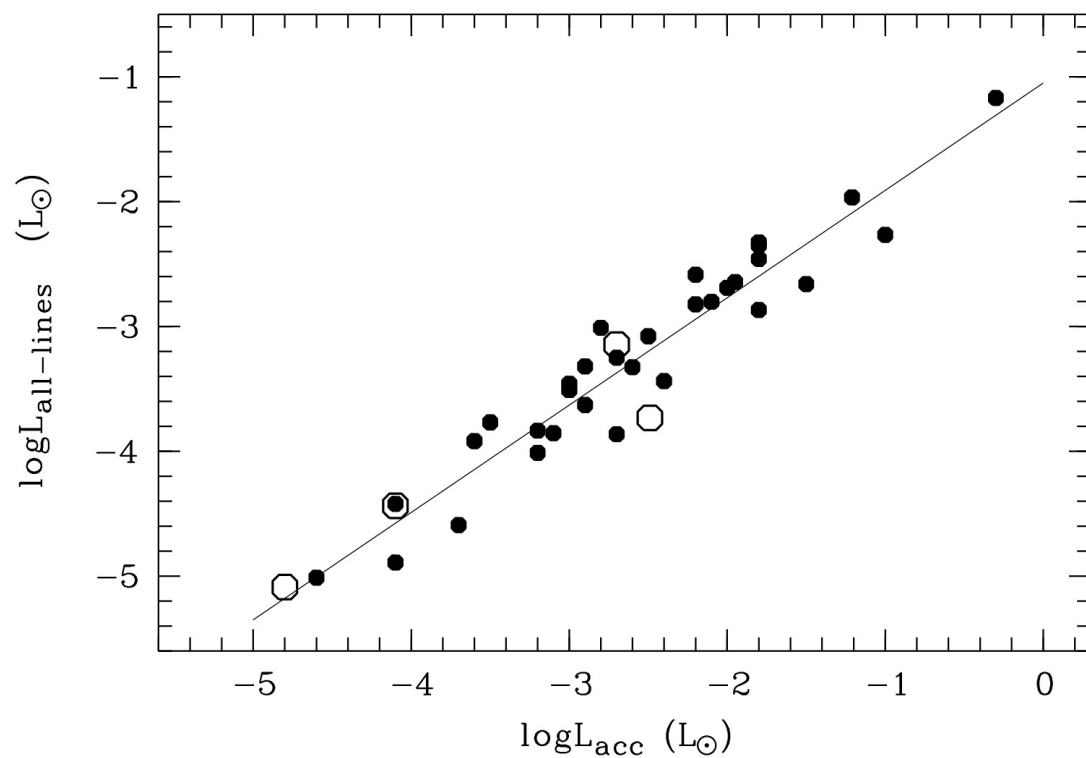
Similar accretion rates as classical disks
(at least some objects)

Manara, Testi, Natta et al. 2014

$L_{\text{all-lines}}$ VS L_{acc}

$L_{\text{all-lines}}$: sum of all permitted lines (H, Ca II, He) + $L_{\text{pseudo-continuum}}$

- $> 70\%$ of integrated line luminosity is in Balmer lines
- in most (90%) YSOs $L_{\text{Balmer}} > 60\%$ of $L_{\text{all-lines}}$
- in some YSOs (Sz73, Sz83, Sz88A & Sz113) emission in other lines is up to 50%



$L_{\text{all-lines}}$ is a fraction of L_{acc}