

Faculty of Science Institut für Astronomie und Astrophysik

# Accretion Ejection Connection with Second Generation VLT Instruments

### Emma Whelan

Collaborators: Juan Alcalá, Francesca Bacciotti, Nuria Huélamo, Fernando Comerón, Brunella Nisini, Catherine Dougados









# 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Instruments

X-Shooter: broad-band spectrograph, UVB, VIS, NIR arms from 300nm to 2.5 $\mu$ m, long-slit / IFU, R = 3300 to 17400 depending on arm and slit-width, seeing limited





# 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Instruments

X-Shooter: broad-band spectrograph, UVB, VIS, NIR arms from 300nm to 2.5 $\mu$ m, long-slit / IFU, R = 3300 to 17400 depending on arm and slit-width, seeing limited

MUSE: Integral-field spectrograph, spectra from 465nm to 930nm R = 3000 WFM: 1' x 1' FOV, no AO, pixel scale = 0".2 WFM + AO : 1' x 1' FOV

NFM + AO : 7".5 x 7".5 FOV, sampling= 25mas





Π





Object	Type	Instrument
ESO-HA 574	CTTS - very low luminosity	X-Shooter Bacciotti + 11 Giannini + 13
Par-Lup3-4	Very Low Mass - 0.13 $M_{\odot}$	X-Shooter J Whelan + 14a
SO-Cha I 217	Brown Dwarf - 80 MJUP	X-Shooter Whelan + 14b
LkCa 15	Transitional Disk	X-Shooter Whelan + 15 Whelan + 16 in prep
Sz 102	CTTS	X-Shooter MUSE in prep
HH 399	Irradiated Disk	MUSE in prep



# Morphology and Kinematics

#### Bacciotti +. 2011, Whelan +. 2014a



To be observed in Chandra Cycle 17



#### EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN

# Morphology and Kinematics

#### MUSE Observations of SZ 102 in H $\alpha$





#### MUSE Observations of HH399





### WFM + AO a big bonus for this work



### Diagnostics - X-Shooter





#### [SII]λ6716 / [SII]λ6731 (n.) [SII]λ6716 / [SII]λ6731 (n-1) $[SII]\lambda 4068 + [SII]\lambda 4076 / [SII]\lambda 6716 + [SII]\lambda 6731 (T_{o})$ [OI]λ6300 / [SII]λ6731 (T.) [NII]λ6583 / [OI]λ6300 (×.) [NII]λ6583 / [OI]λ6300 (×.) $[SII]1.03 / [SII]\lambda 6716 + [SII]\lambda 6731 (T_{e})$ $[SII]1.03 / [SII]\lambda 6716 + [SII]\lambda 6731 (T_{\bullet})$ Par-Lup 3-4 ESO-Hα 574 10.0E В R 1.0 Line Ratio 0.1 -5 0 5 -2 0 -4 2 Distance along Outflow Distance Along Outflow

#### The Diagnostic Potential of Fe Lines Applied to Protostellar Jets

Giannini et al. 2015ApJ...798...33G Giannini et al. 2013ApJ...778...71G





### Accretion and Outflow Rates

### Alcala + 2014, Stelzer + 2013 Manara + 2015, Rigliaco + 2011, 2012

Spectral Type and Extinction directly estimated from X-Shooter data





# Accretion and Outflow Rates

Whelan +. 2014a



Accretion Indicator



Accretion Indicator



#### Outflow Efficiency in Brown Dwarfs



Jet extinction can be estimated from NIR Fe lines



### Outflow and Accretion Rates Whelan +. 2014b

#### Outflow Efficiency in Brown Dwarfs

Table 2. Jet physical parameters and  $\dot{M}_{out}$  for the ISO-ChaI 217 blue and red jets.

A (mag)	0.0	1.0	2.5
$A_v$ (mag)	0.0	1.0	2.5
$n_{\rm e}$ Blue (cm <sup>-3</sup> )	4610	4700	4920
$n_{\rm e}  {\rm Red}  ({\rm cm}^{-3})$	5490	5630	5750
$T_{\rm e}$ Blue (10 <sup>4</sup> K)	2.15	2.24	2.34
$T_{\rm e}  {\rm Red}  (10^4  {\rm K})$	1.63	1.71	1.81
$x_{\rm e}$ Blue	0.078	0.063	0.048
$x_{\rm e}$ Red	0.045	0.040	0.034
$n_{\rm H}$ Blue (10 <sup>4</sup> cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$6.0 \pm 0.8$	$7.5 \pm 1.0$	$10.3 \pm 1.4$
$n_{\rm H}  {\rm Red}  (10^4  {\rm cm}^{-3})$	$12.2 \pm 4.4$	$14.0 \pm 5.0$	$17.0 \pm 6.2$
Method B			
$L_{\rm SII}$ Blue (10 <sup>-8</sup> $L_{\odot}$ )	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$2.3 \pm 0.4$	$5.6 \pm 1.0$
$L_{\rm SII}$ Red (10 <sup>-8</sup> $L_{\odot}$ )	$1.4 \pm 0.3$	$2.8 \pm 0.5$	$6.9 \pm 1.2$
$\dot{M}_{\rm out} \ (10^{-12} \ M_{\odot} {\rm yr}^{-1}) \ {\rm Blue}$	$0.7 \pm 0.2$	$1.4 \pm 0.3$	$3.3 \pm 0.7$
$\dot{M}_{\rm out} \ (10^{-12} \ M_{\odot} {\rm yr}^{-1}) \ {\rm Red}$	$1.2 \pm 0.5$	$2.3 \pm 0.9$	$5.3 \pm 2.1$
$(\dot{M}_{out} Blue + \dot{M}_{out} Red)/\dot{M}_{acc}$	0.05 (+0.07)(-0.02)	0.09 (+0.14)(-0.04)	0.20 (+0.30)(-0.09)

Notes.  $A_v$  here refers to the extinction of the jet and the calculations are made for three values of  $A_v$  to investigate the dependence on the jet extinction. The mean value of  $\dot{M}_{acc}$  ( $\dot{M}_{acc}$  mean = 4 × 10<sup>-11</sup>  $M_{\odot}$  yr<sup>-1</sup>) is used to calculate  $\dot{M}_{out}/\dot{M}_{acc}$  and  $\dot{M}_{acc}$  is derived from the fluxes of the accretion tracers listed in Fig. 8 corrected for an on-source extinction 2.5 ± 0.3 mag.

#### EBERHARD KARLS UNIVERSITÄT TÜBINGEN



### LkCa 15









Morphology and Kinematics: Compare kinematics and morphology in many lines eventual high. ang. res. of MUSE will be a big advantage, edge-on disks, precession, proper motions, asymmetries

**Diagnostics:** Important for jet launching models, X-Shooter ideal for this, access to high excitation lines like [Ne III] or He I 1µm, Fe lines are a new tool. Although MUSE has a shorter wavelength range it brings 2D perspective and high. ang. res.

Outflow and Accretion Rates: X-Shooter dominates here as can use the broadband to estimate  $A_v$  source,  $A_v$  jet and spectral type. Many lines can be used to estimate  $M_{acc}$ . Sensitive enough to easily detect BD jets.