

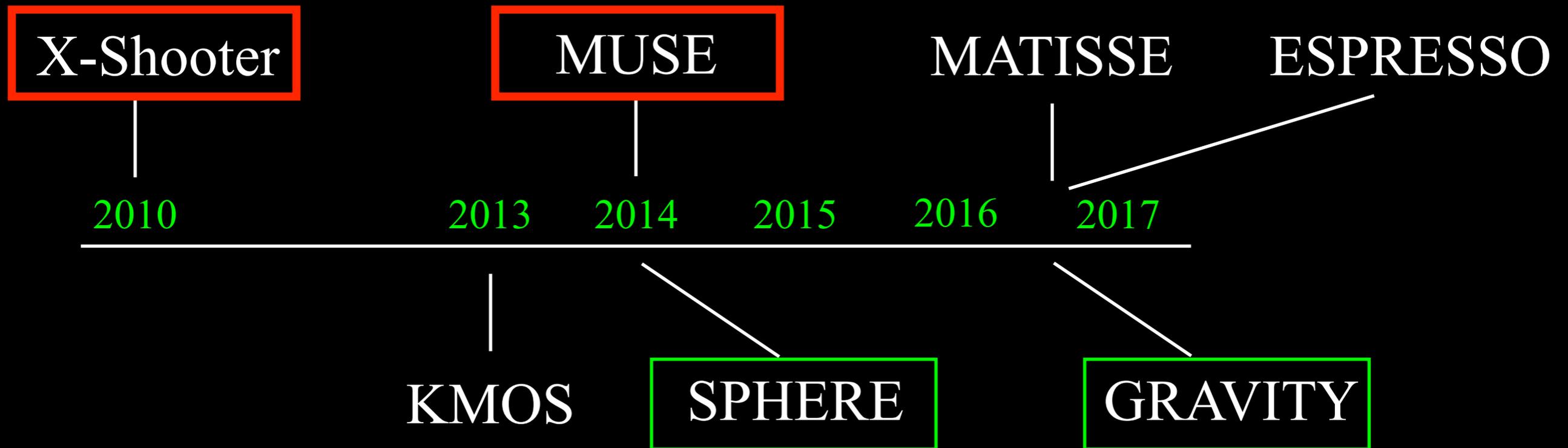


Accretion Ejection Connection with Second Generation VLT Instruments

Emma Whelan

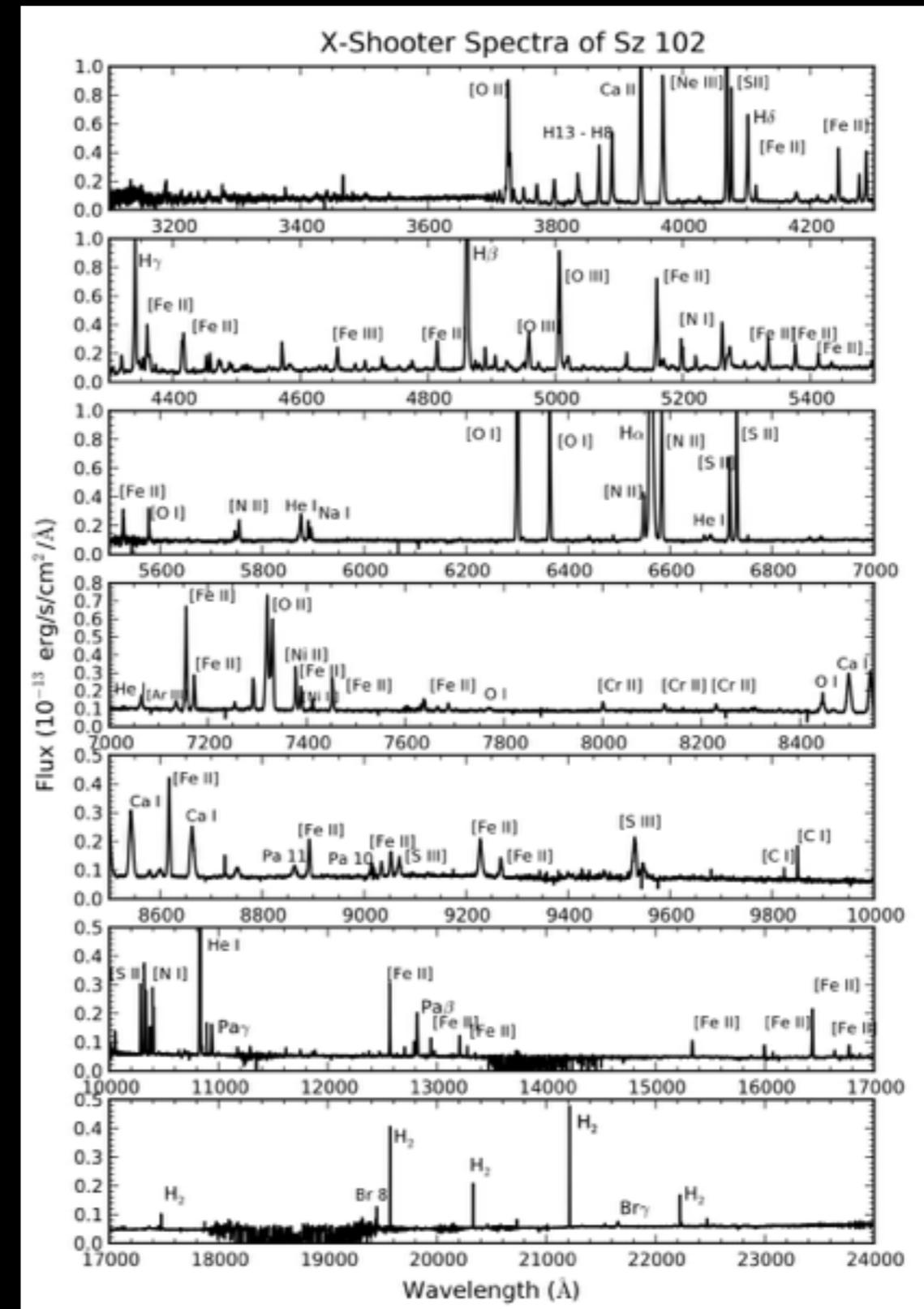
Collaborators: Juan Alcalá, Francesca Bacciotti, Nuria Huélamo,
Fernando Comerón, Brunella Nisini, Catherine Dougados







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





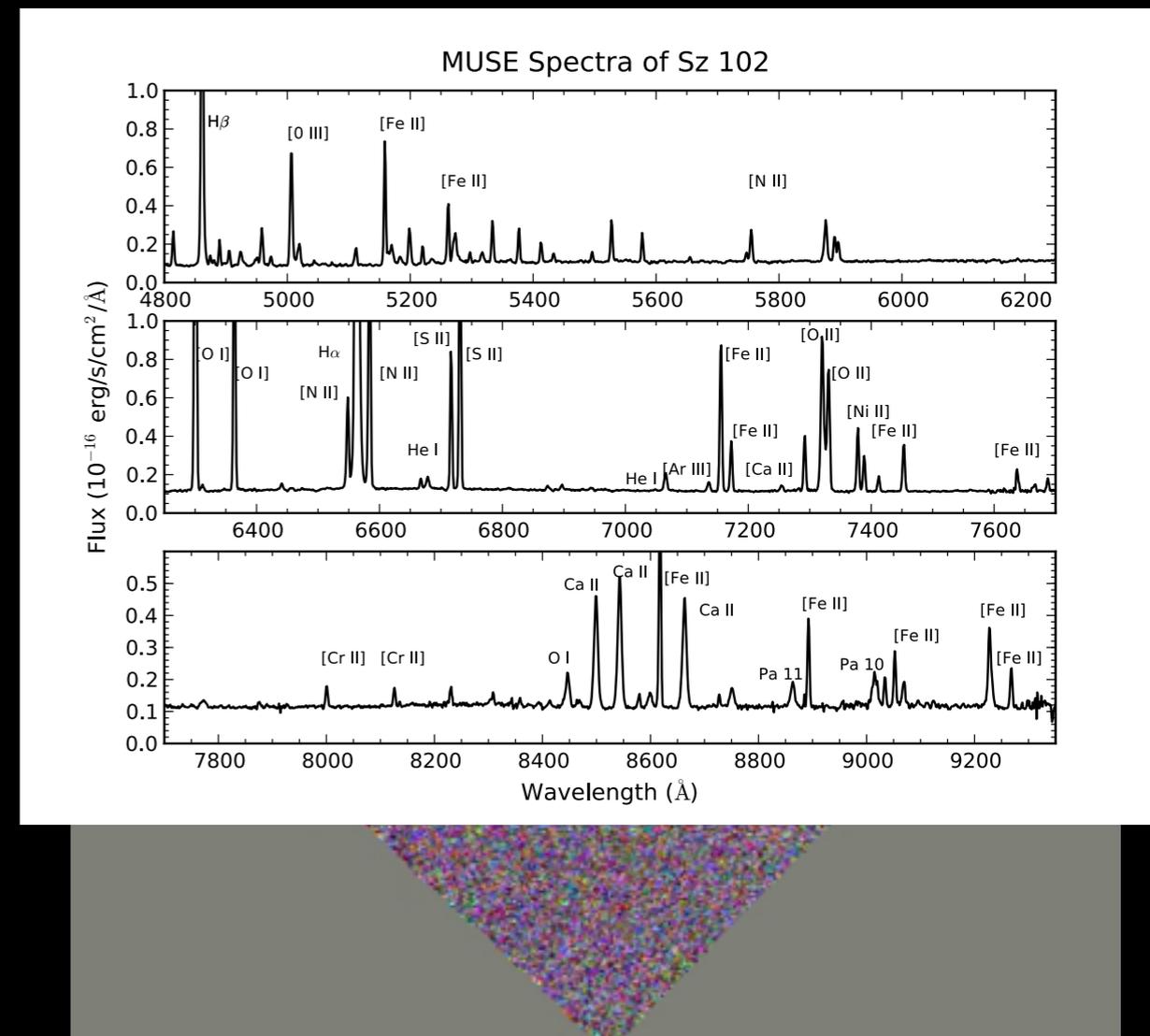
X-Shooter: broad-band spectrograph,
UVB, VIS, NIR arms from 300nm to 2.5 μ m,
long-slit / IFU, R = 3300 to 17400 depending
on arm and slit-width, seeing limited

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





Object

Type

Instrument

ESO-HA 574

CTTS - very low luminosity

X-Shooter

Bacciotti + 11

Par-Lup3-4

Very Low Mass - $0.13 M_{\odot}$

X-Shooter

Giannini + 13

Whelan + 14a

ISO-Cha I 217

Brown Dwarf - $80 M_{JUP}$

X-Shooter

Whelan + 14b

LkCa 15

Transitional Disk

X-Shooter

Whelan + 15

Whelan + 16 in prep

Sz 102

CTTS

X-Shooter

in prep

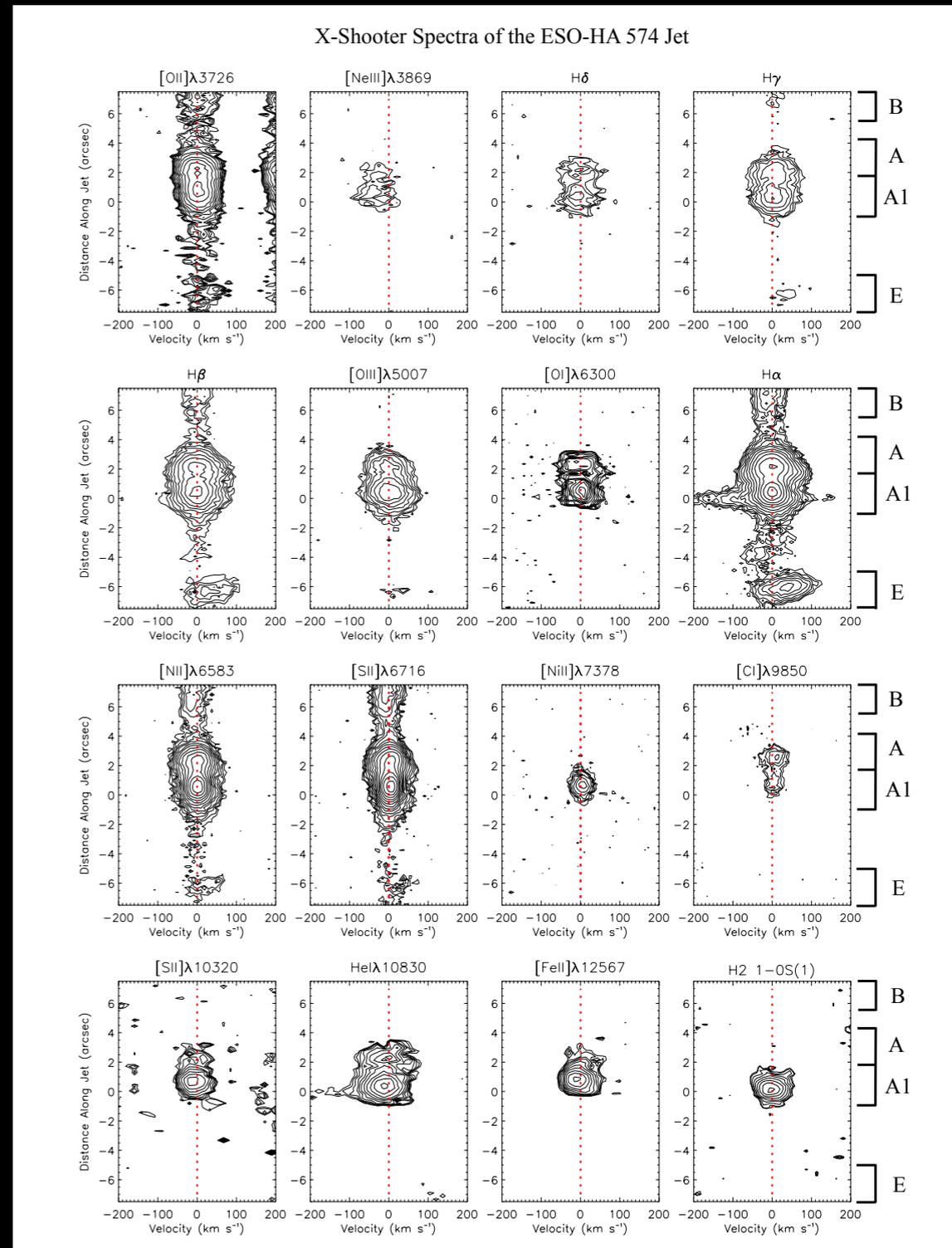
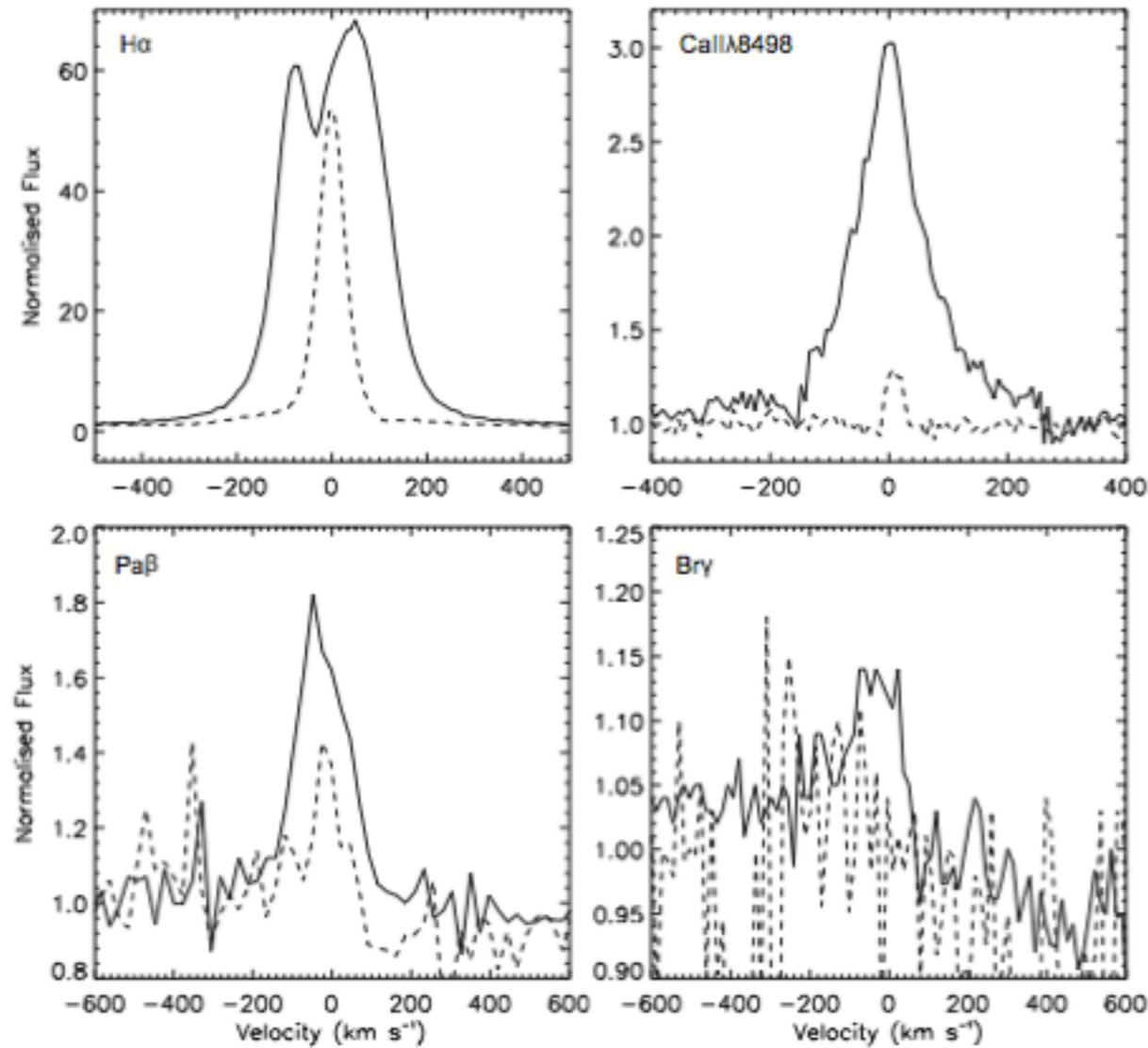
MUSE

HH 399

Irradiated Disk

MUSE

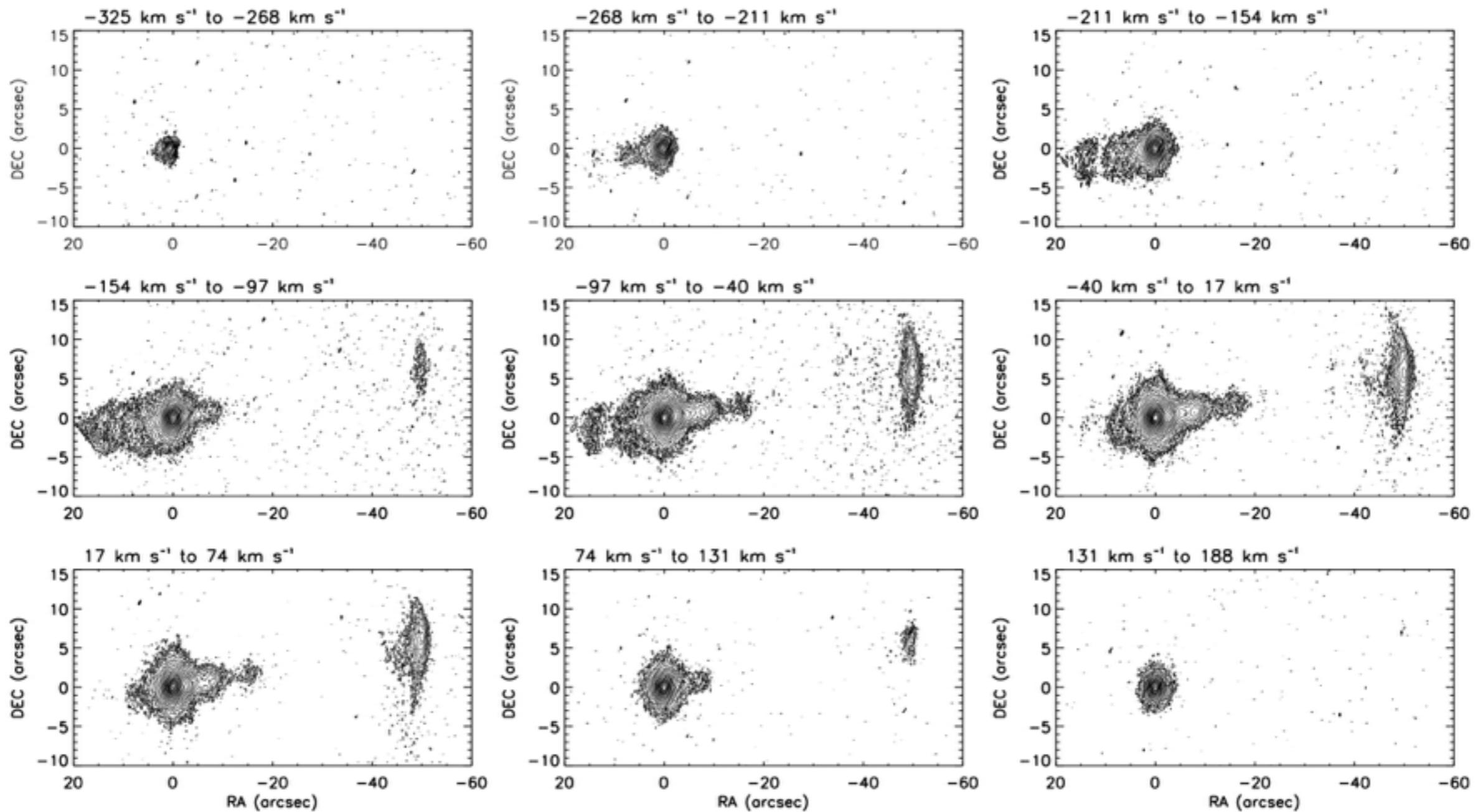
in prep



To be observed in Chandra Cycle 17

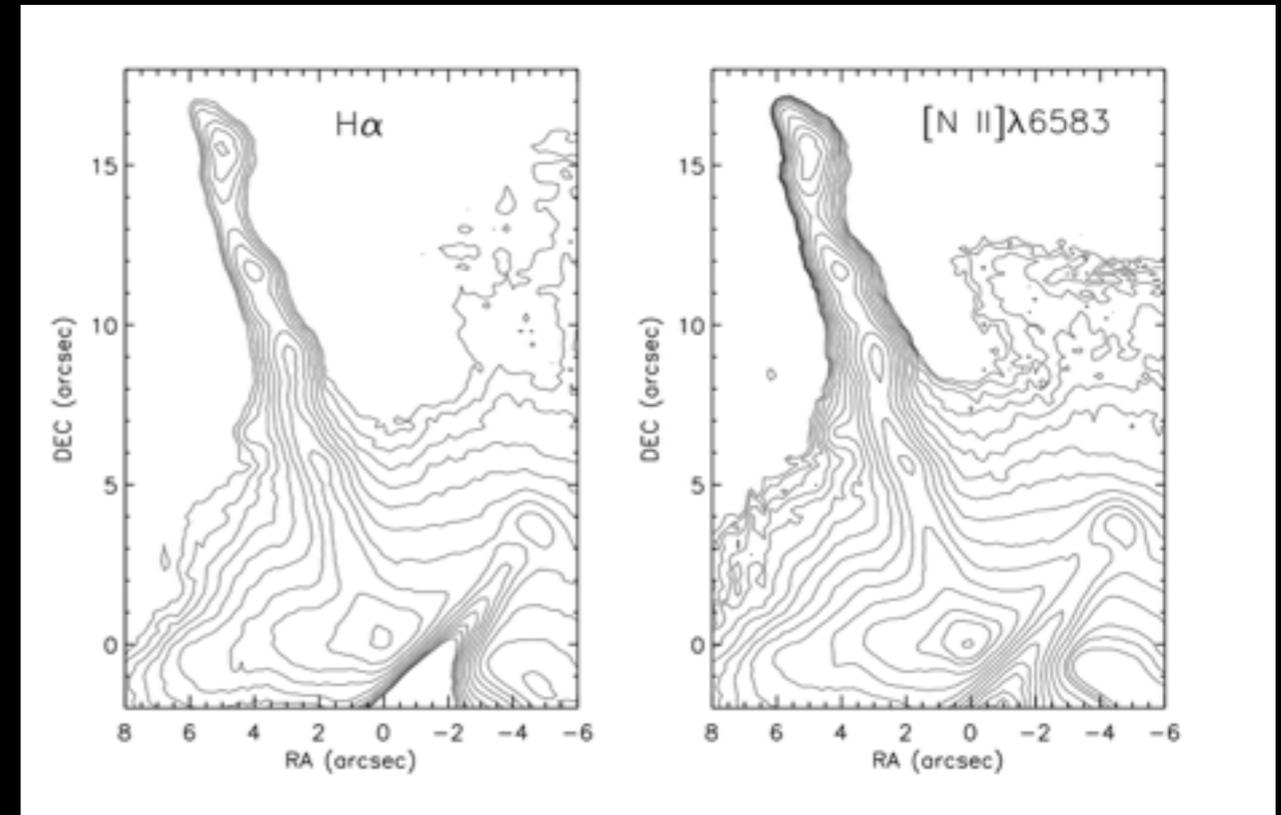
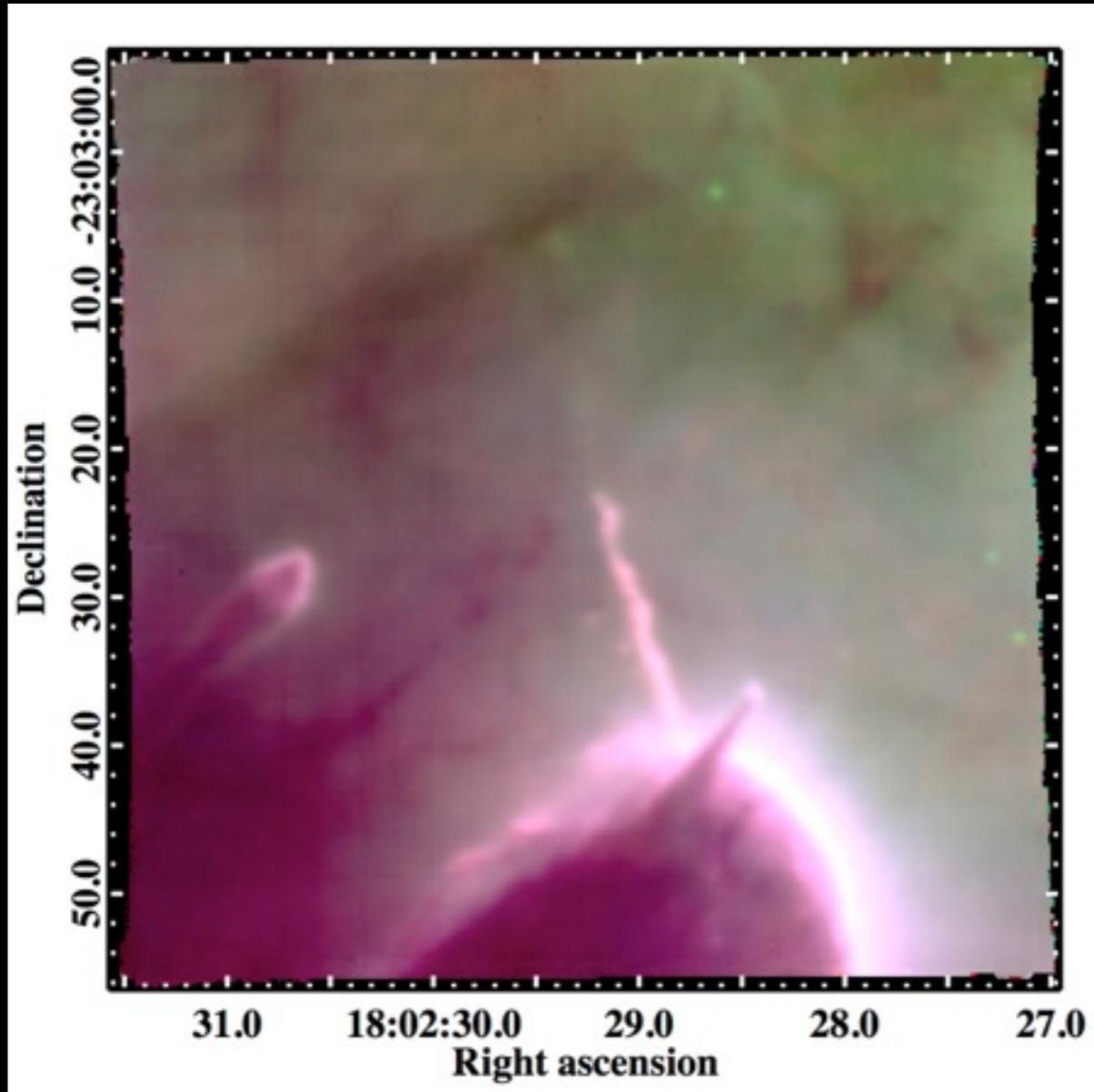


MUSE Observations of SZ 102 in H α





MUSE Observations of HH399



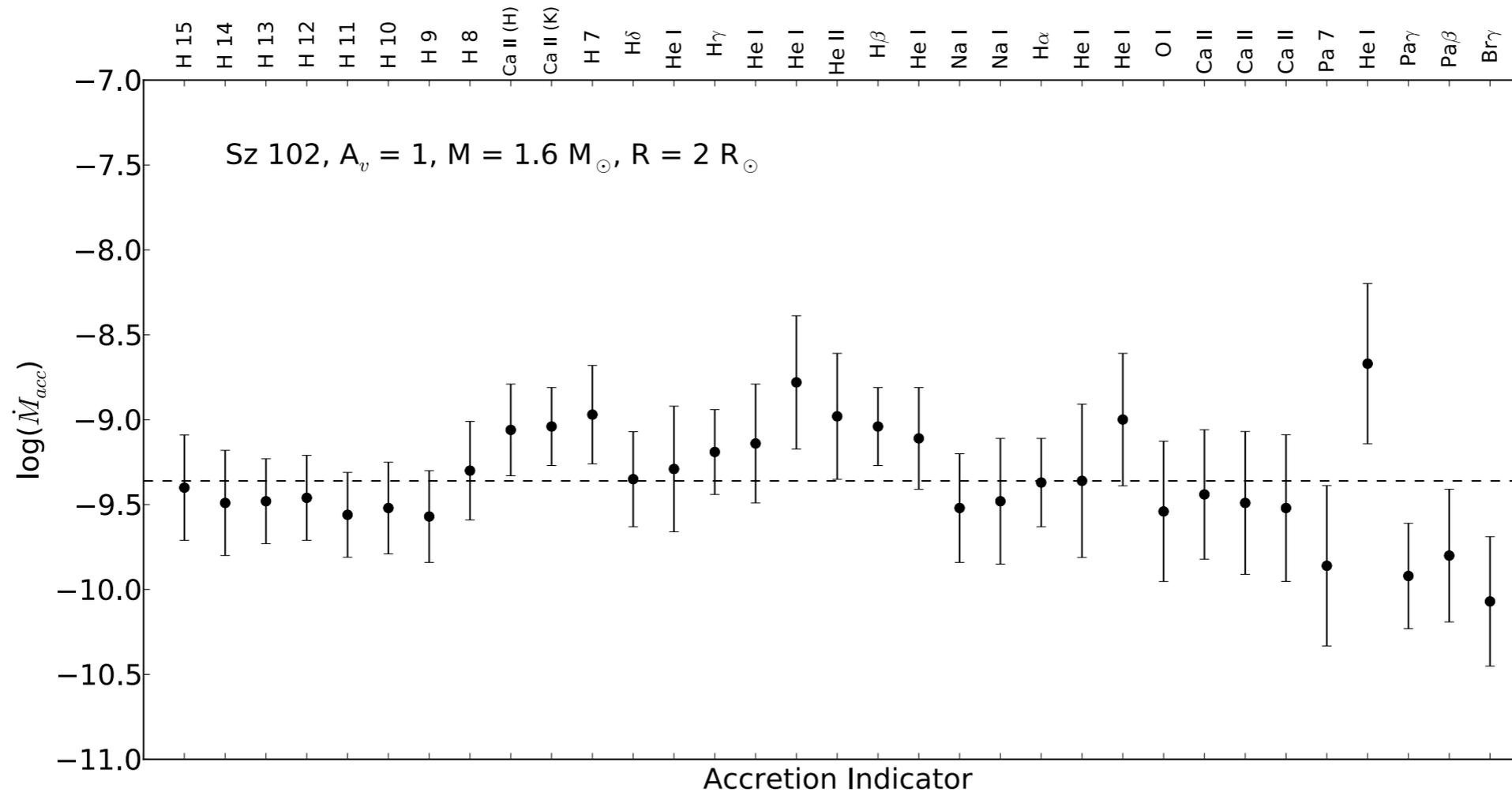
WFM + AO a big bonus
for this work

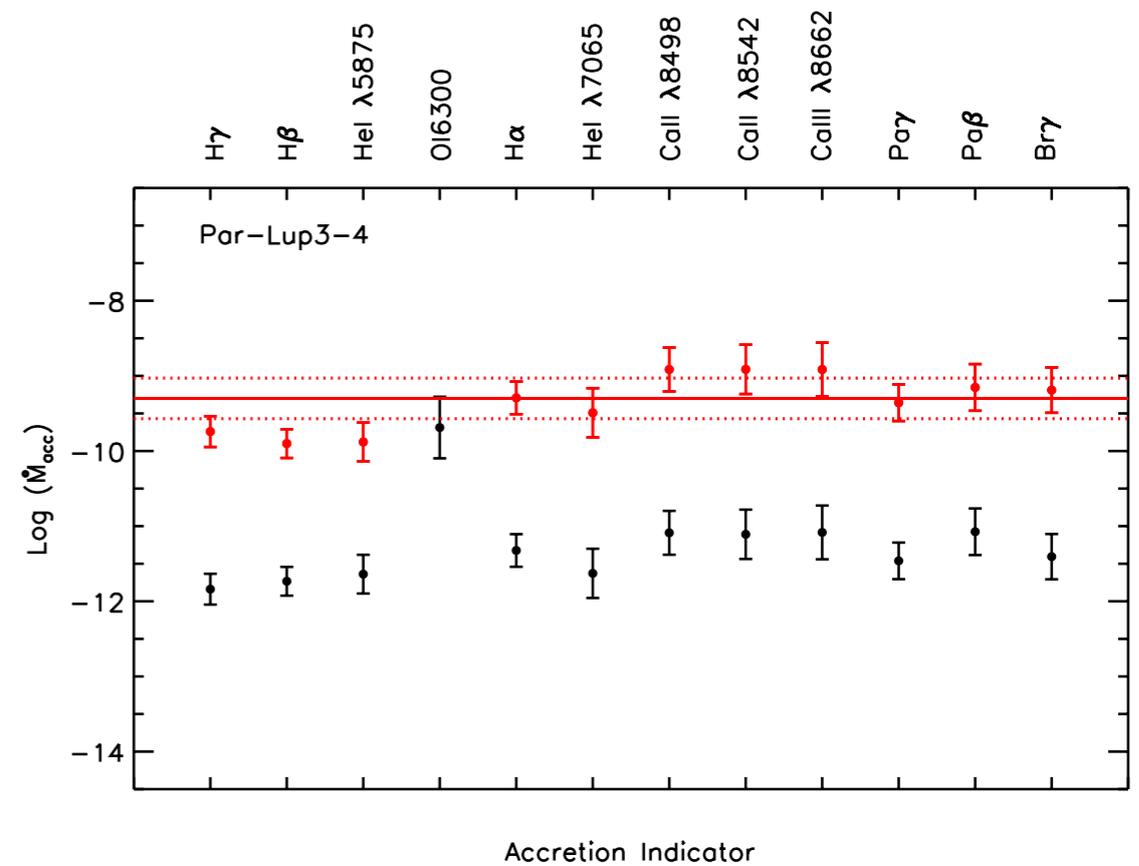
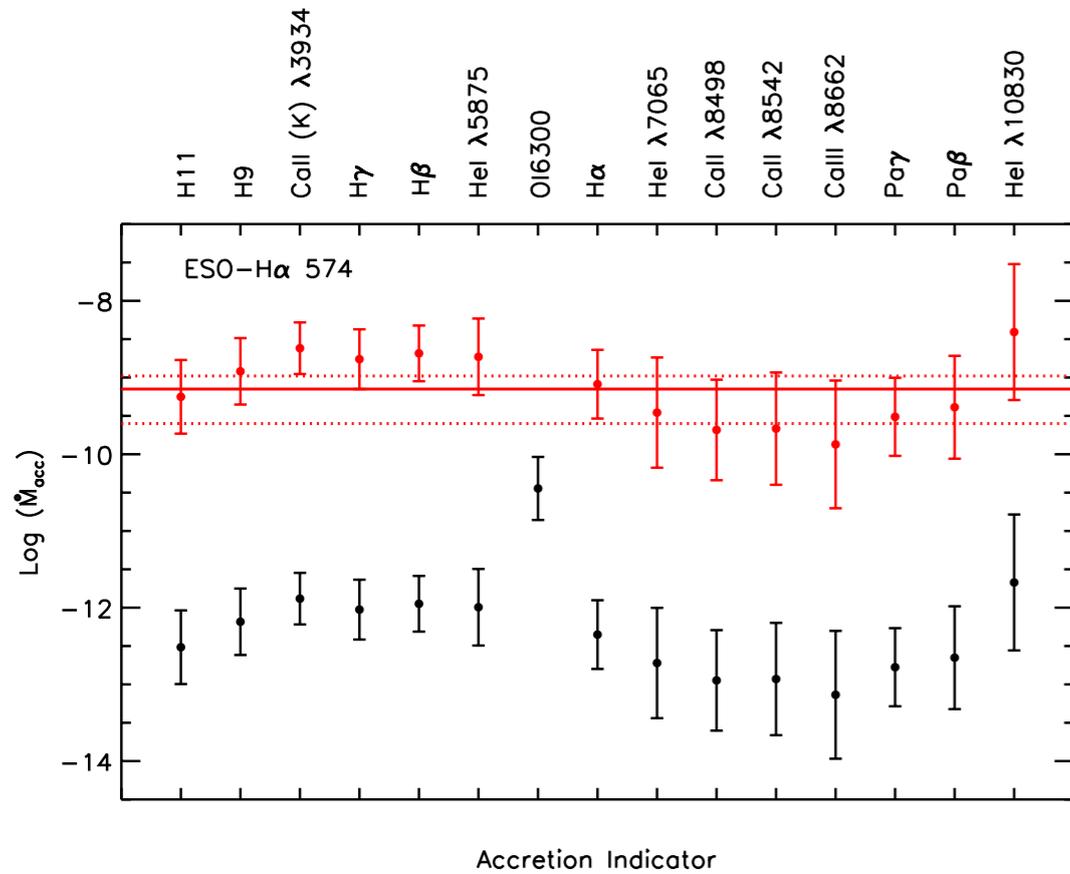


Alcala + 2014, Stelzer + 2013

Manara + 2015, Rigliaco + 2011, 2012

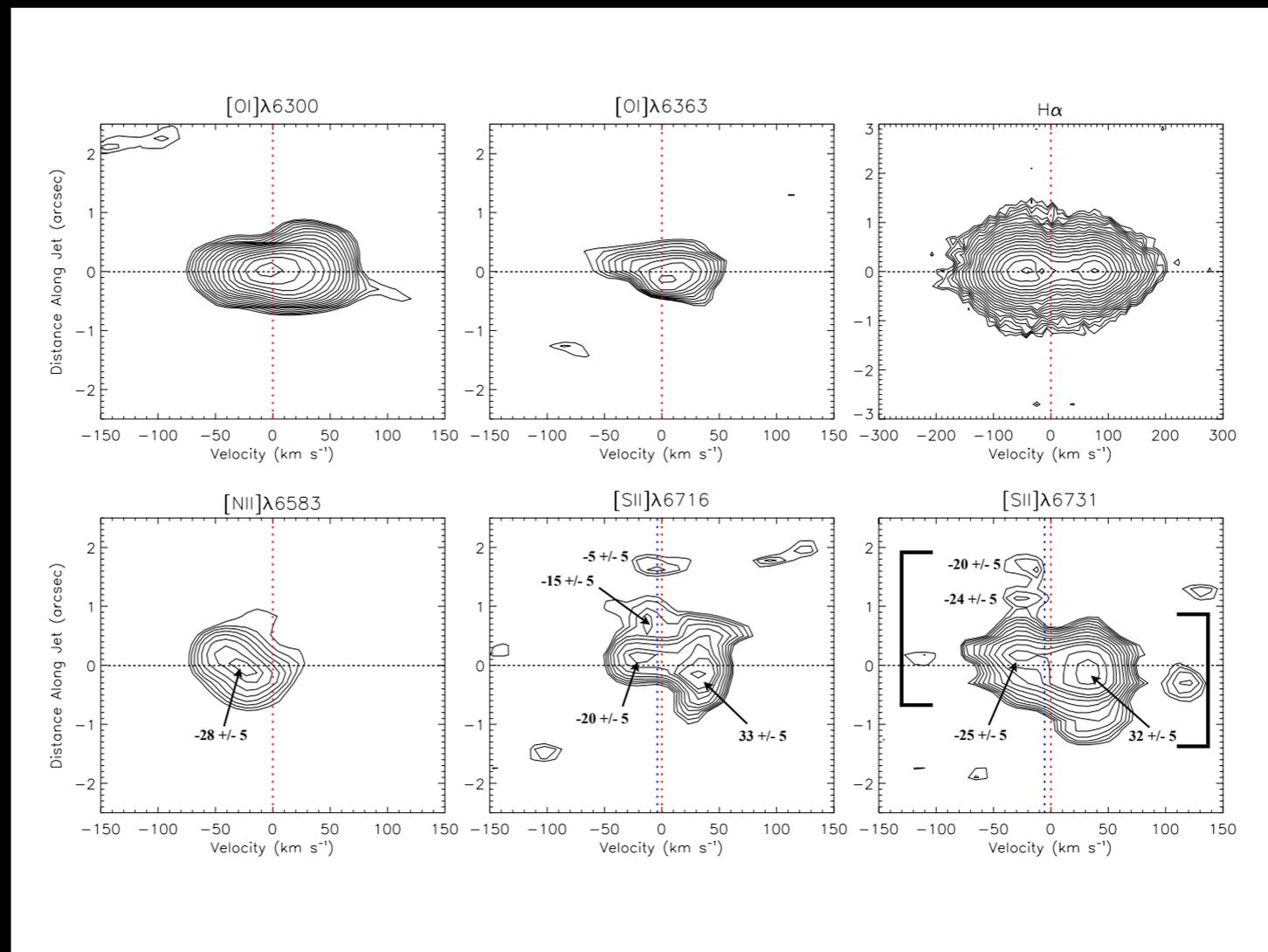
Spectral Type and Extinction
directly estimated from X-Shooter data







Outflow Efficiency in Brown Dwarfs



Jet extinction can be estimated from
NIR Fe lines

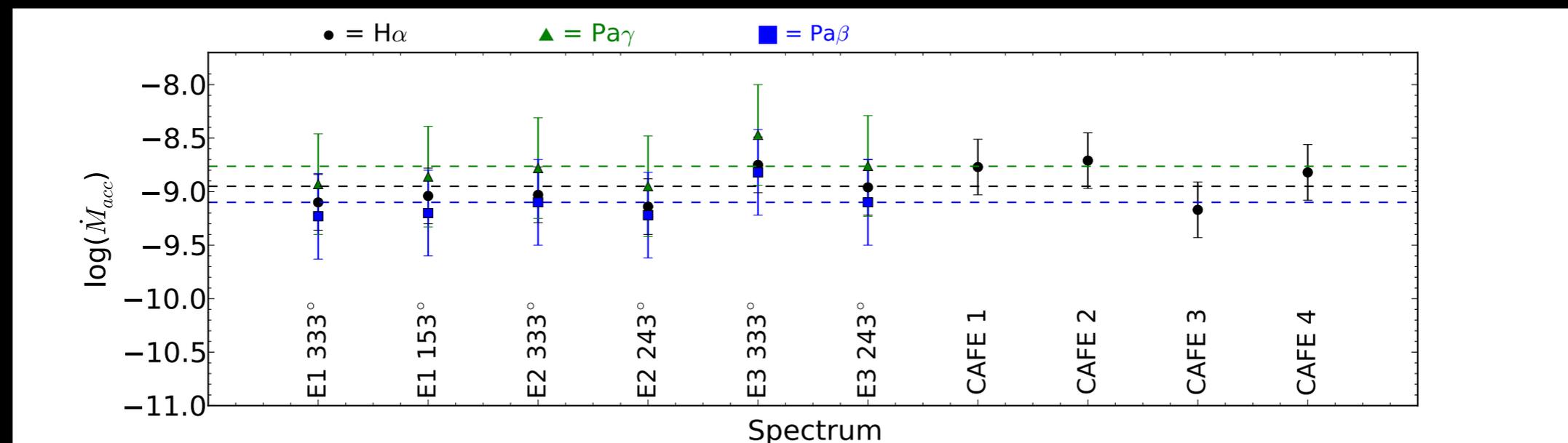
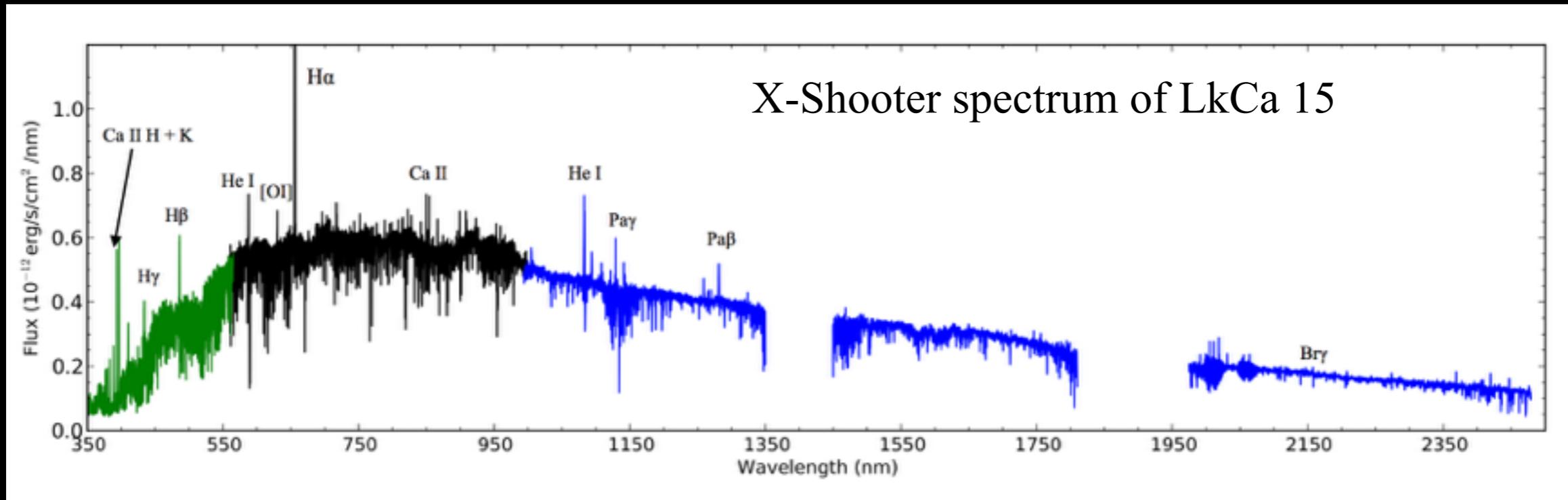


Outflow Efficiency in Brown Dwarfs

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

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

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 = $4 \times 10^{-11} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$) is used to calculate $\dot{M}_{\text{out}}/\dot{M}_{\text{acc}}$ 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.





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 $1\mu\text{m}$, 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.
