

# Stable and Unstable Regimes of Mass Accretion onto RW Aur A

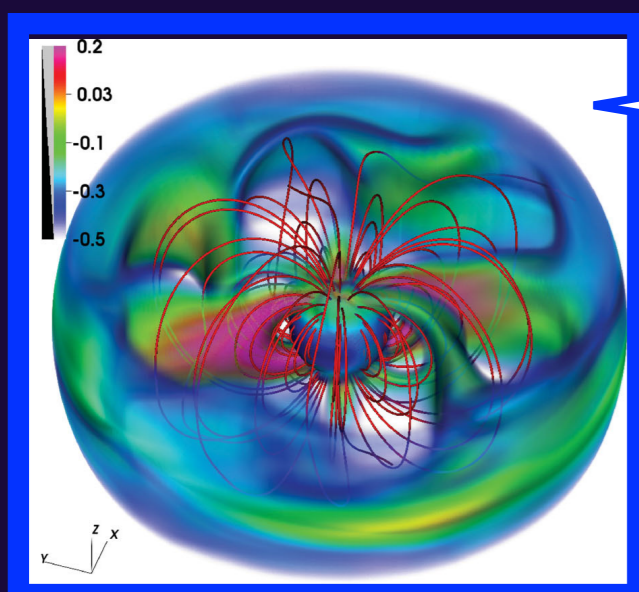
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We present monitoring observations of the active T Tauri star RW Aur using optical high-resolution ( $R \geq 10^4$ ) spectroscopy with CFHT-ESPADOnS. The observations were made in five autumn-winter semesters (2010B/2011B/2012B/2013B/2014B), with 2-4 observing runs for each semester, and 1-7 visits during each run, with intervals of 1-10 nights. The changes in the observed line profiles and published V-magnitudes qualitatively agree with the theory of magnetospheric mass accretion with enhanced and suppressed magnetic Rayleigh-Taylor (RT) instabilities. However, the large decreases in photometric flux and the weakness or absence of photospheric absorption during the faint periods challenge the existing theories.

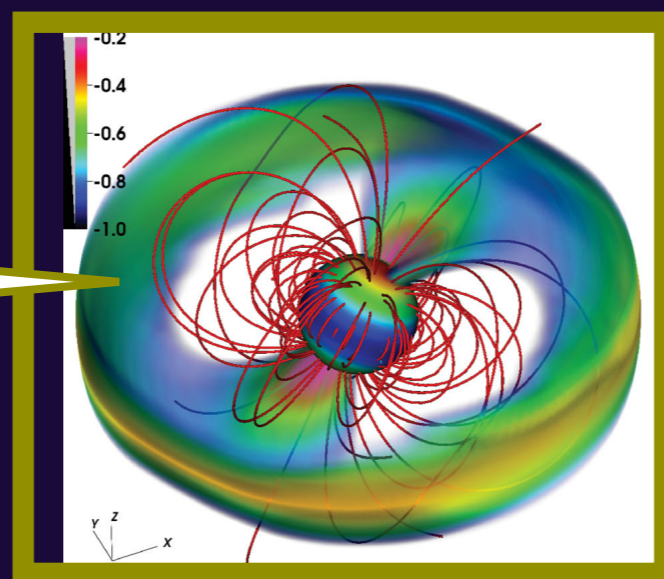
## Theoretical Predictions

(Romanova+ 2008, ApJ, 673, L71;  
Kurosawa+ 2013, MNRAS, 431, 2673)



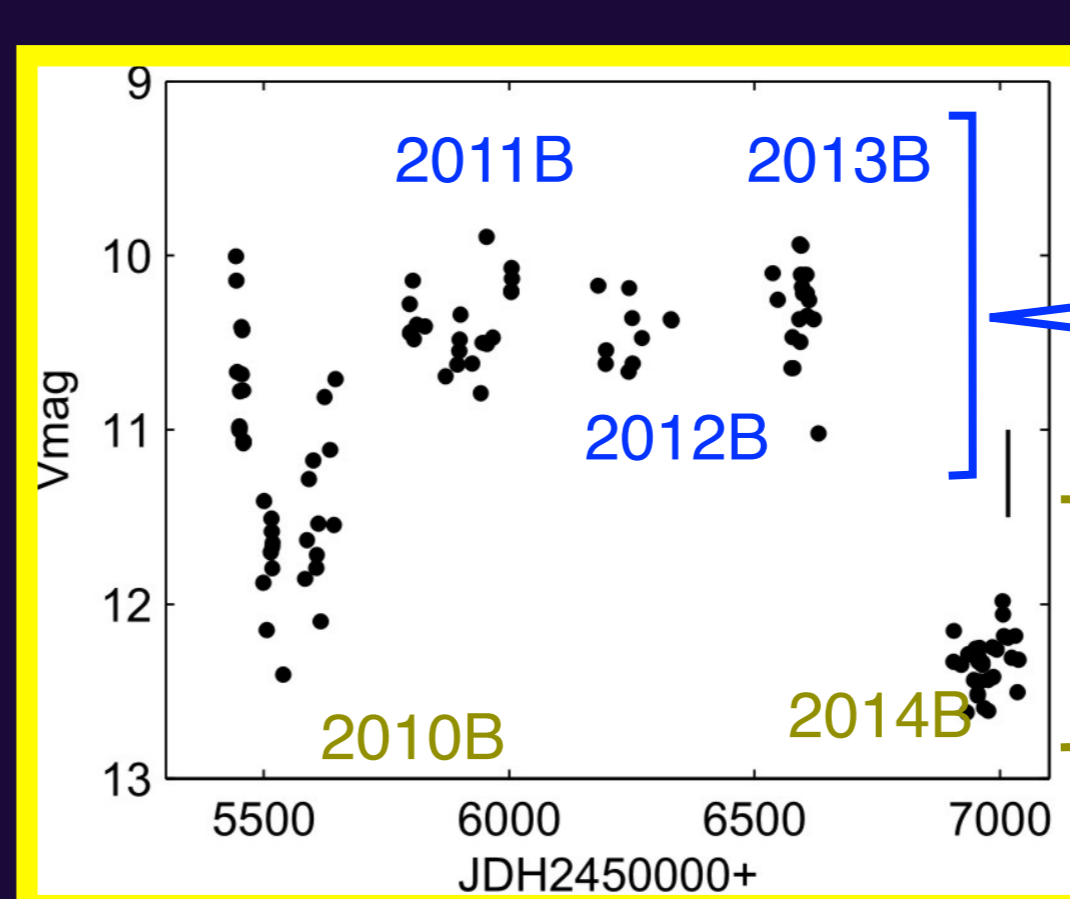
### Unstable Regime

- High mass accretion rate  
→ RT instability is enhanced
- Complicated time variation in line profiles



### Stable Regime

- Low mass accretion rate  
→ RT instability is suppressed
- Relatively stable line profiles



## V-band magnitude

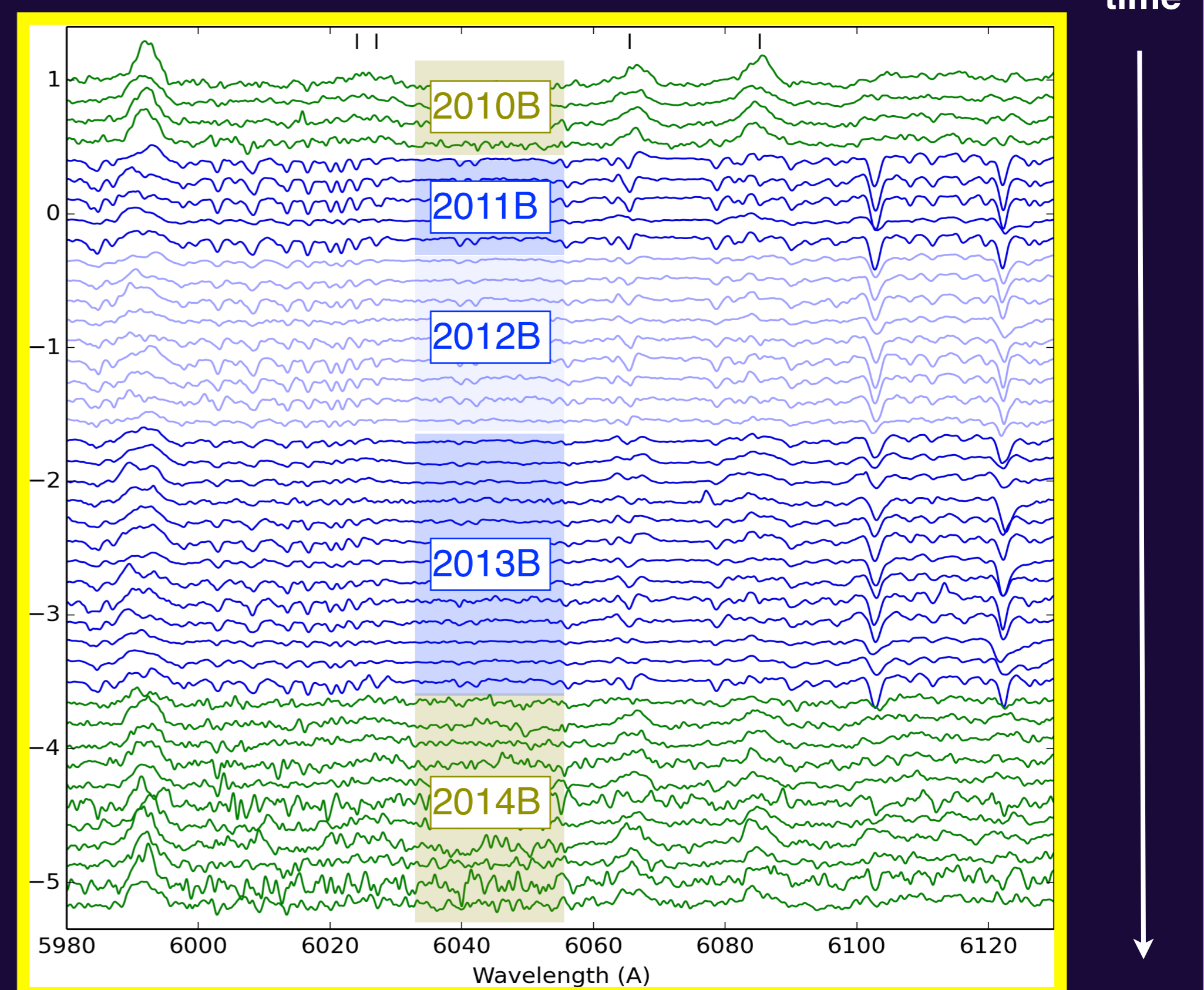
(Petrov+ 2015, A&A, 577, A73)

Bright, consistent with high mass accretion rate

Faint, consistent with low mass accretion rate

Our spectroscopy supports this explanation as shown below.

## Continuum (5980-6130 Å)

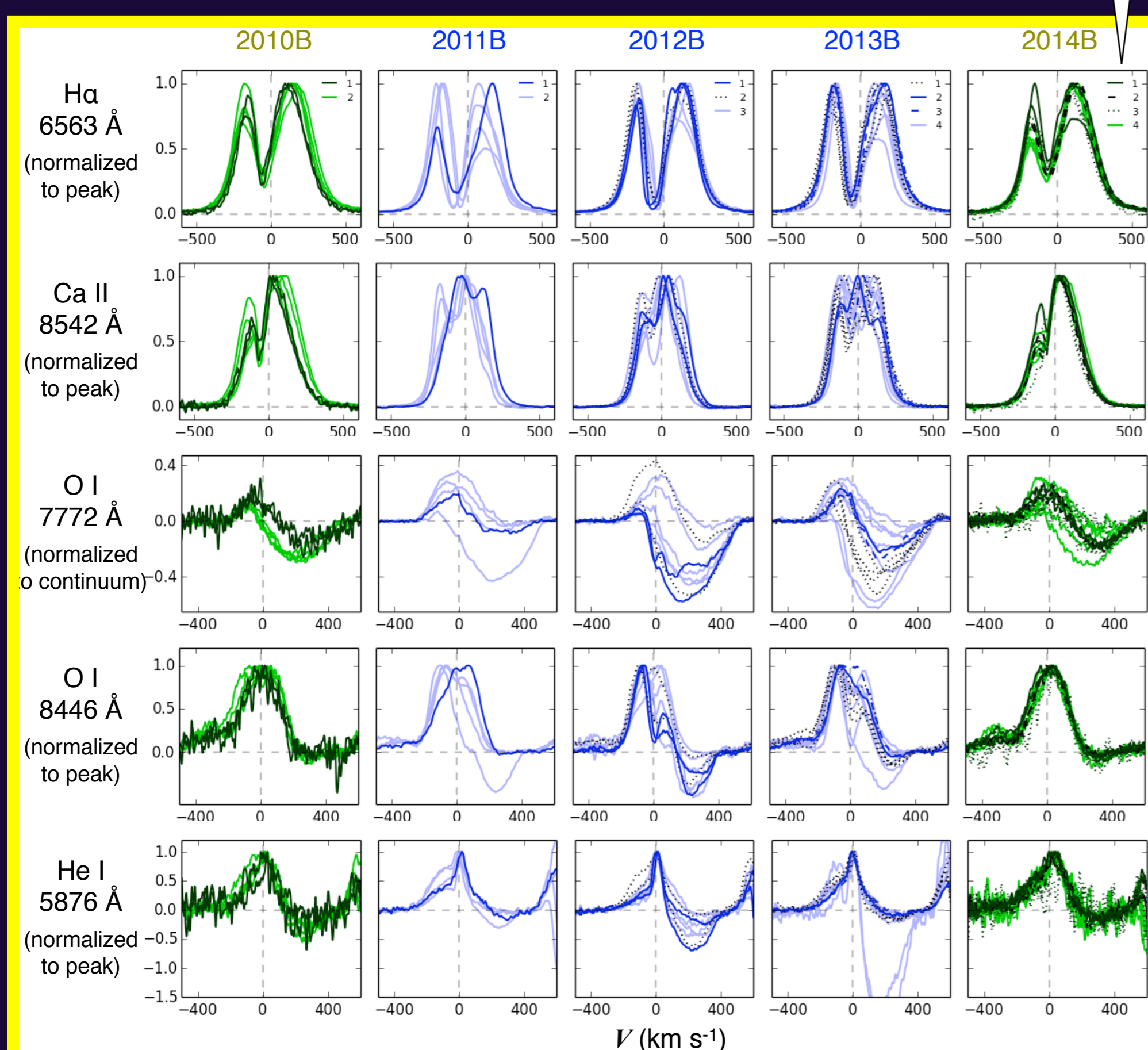


• Photospheric absorption consistent with the standard veiling theory ( $F_{\text{veiling}}/F=0.7-5$ ) **2011B-2013B**

• Photospheric absorption is absent or marginal (covered with Fe I/ Fe II/Ne I lines?) **2010B, 2014B**

## Line Profiles

Observing run



- Complicated changes in the Ca II profiles **2011B-2013B**
- Large changes in redshifted absorption of the O I and He I lines

- Stable Ca II profiles **2010B, 2014B**
- Small changes in redshifted absorption of the O I and He I lines

## Unsolved Issues for the Faint Stable States

The standard veiling theory cannot explain:

- the absent/weak photospheric absorption
- the large photometric variation ( $\Delta V=2-3$  mag.)  
→ The absorption may not be due to the stellar photosphere but to another layer? (Petrov+15)