

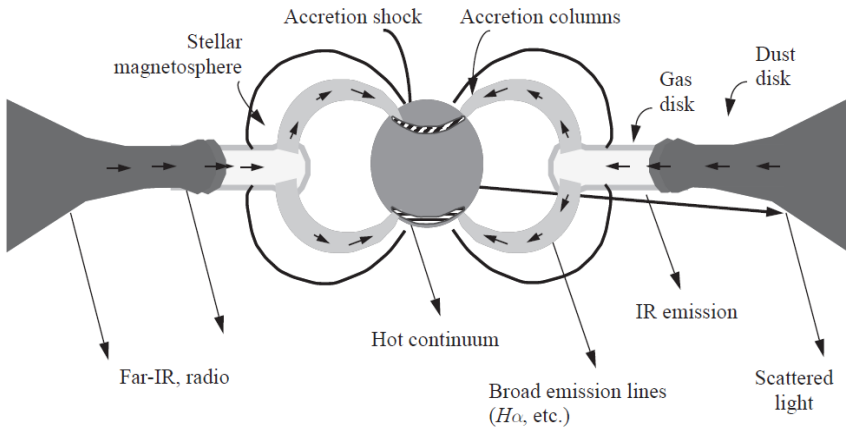
Characterizing accretion of Herbig Ae/Be stars from Xshooter/VLT

Ignacio Mendigutía

(and S.D. Brittain, R.D. Oudmaijer, J. Fairlamb, B. Montesinos, C. Eiroa, J. Muzerolle, J.R. Najita,
A. Mora, G. Meeus, E. Rigliaco, M.E. van den Ancker)

Context

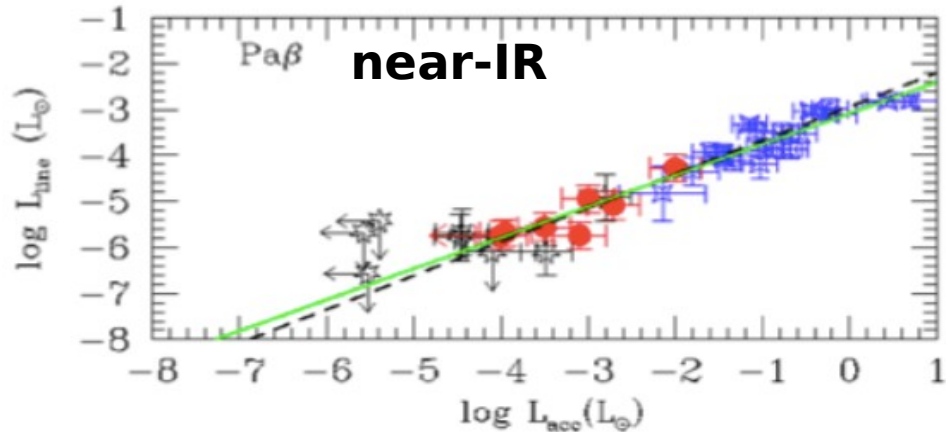
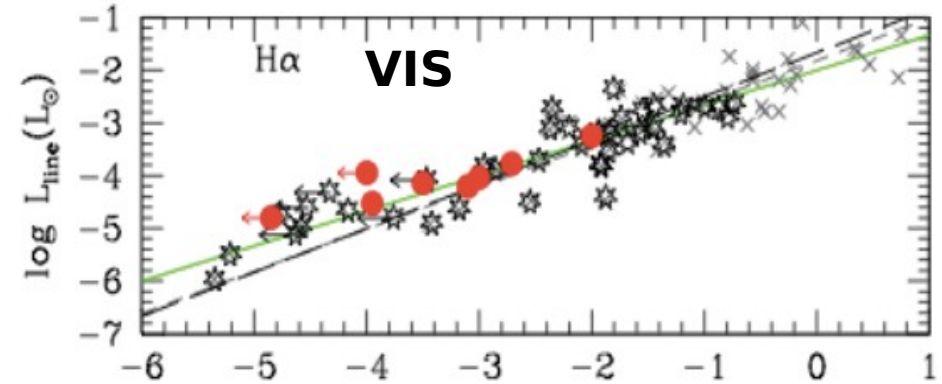
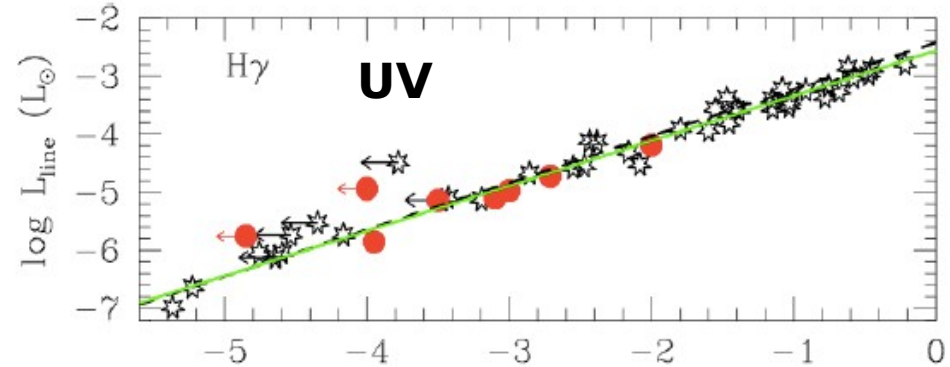
Hartmann, L.



Low mass T Tauri stars:

- Magnetospheric accretion (MA)
- Spectral lines are an easy way to estimate accretion rates.
- Accretion surveys over wide samples are common (*hundreds of stars*: e.g. Najita et al. 2004)

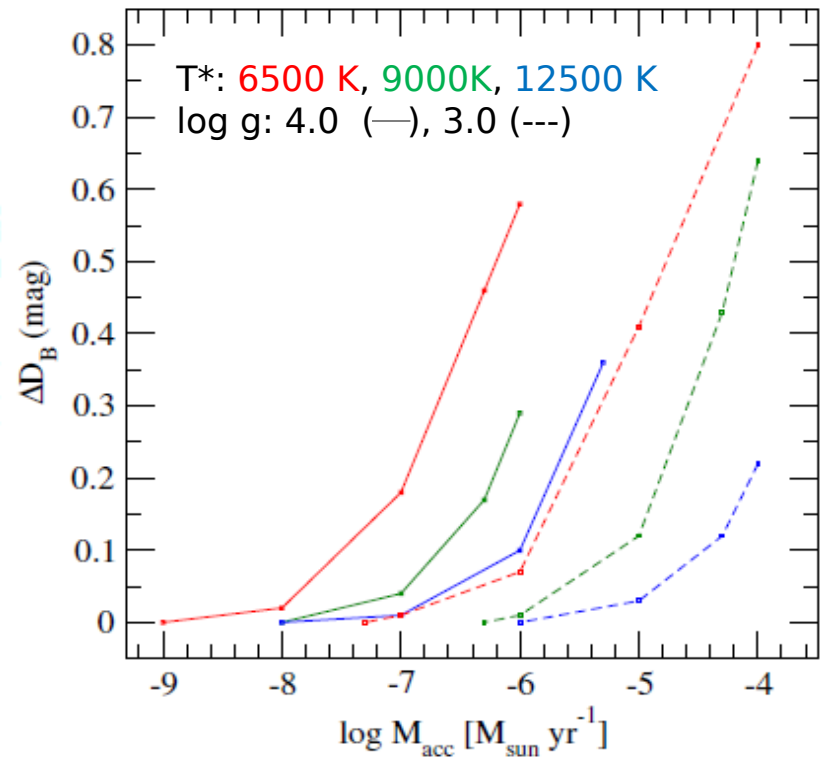
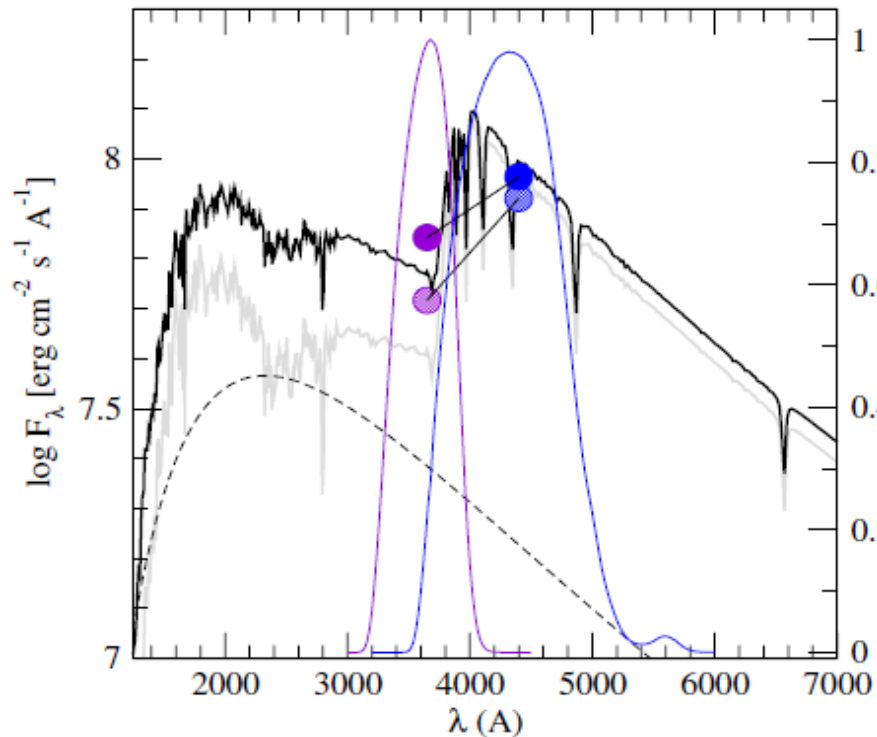
Rigliaco et al. (2012)



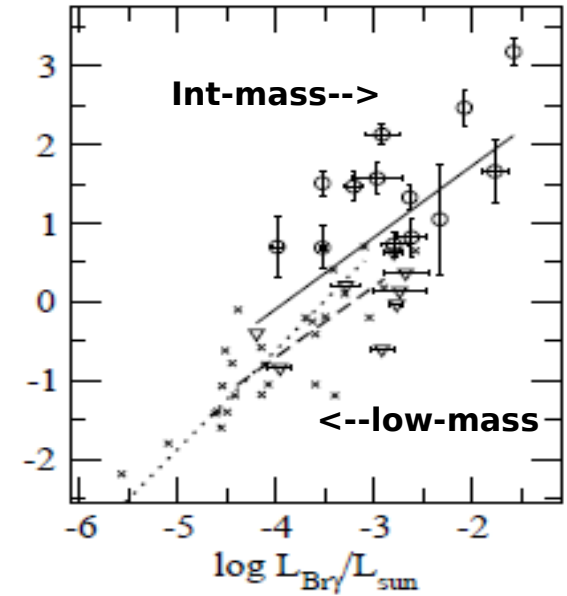
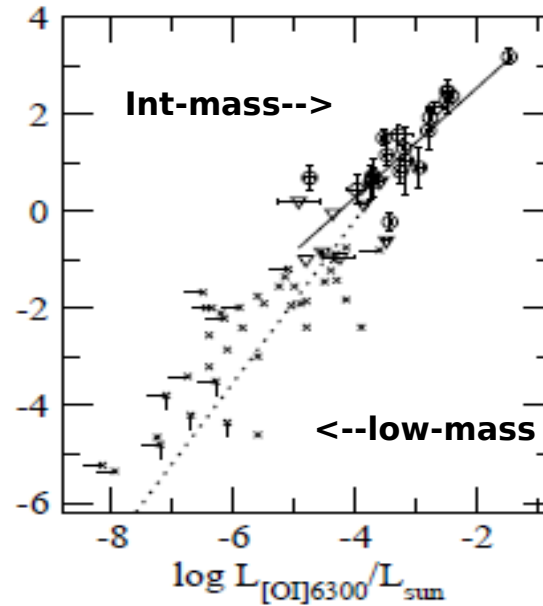
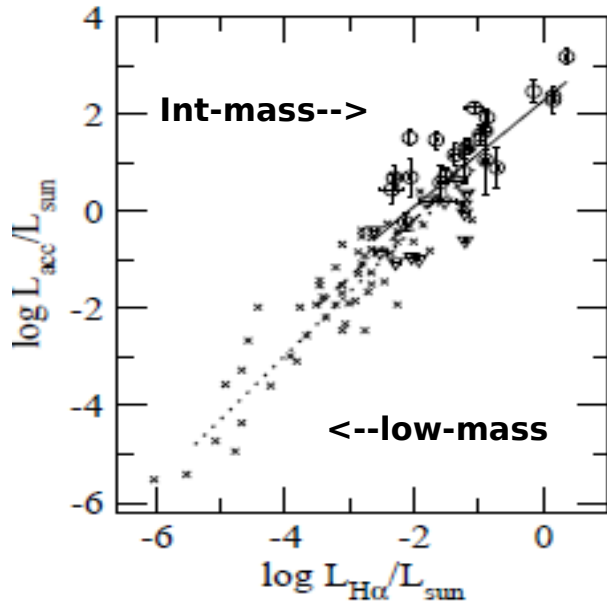
Context

Herbig Ae/Be stars:

- B fields and MA in -some- HAeBes (e.g. Vink, Mottram et al. 2002-2007; Hubrig et al. 2009-2011; Grady et al. 2010...)
- Muzerolle et al. (2004): **UV-excess** as a signature of MA in HAeBes
- Scarcity of accretion rate estimates (~ 40 stars, Donehew & Brittain 2011, Mendigutía et al. 2011, Pogodin et al. 2012)

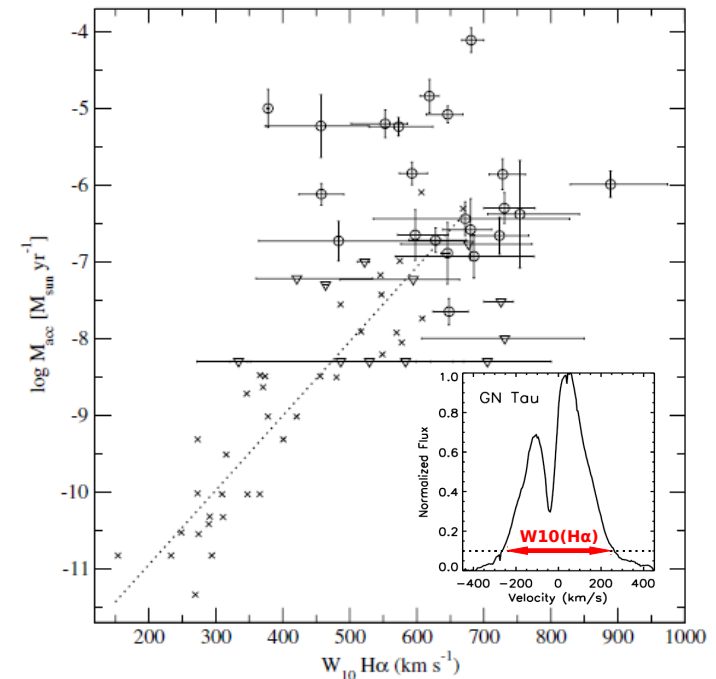


Context



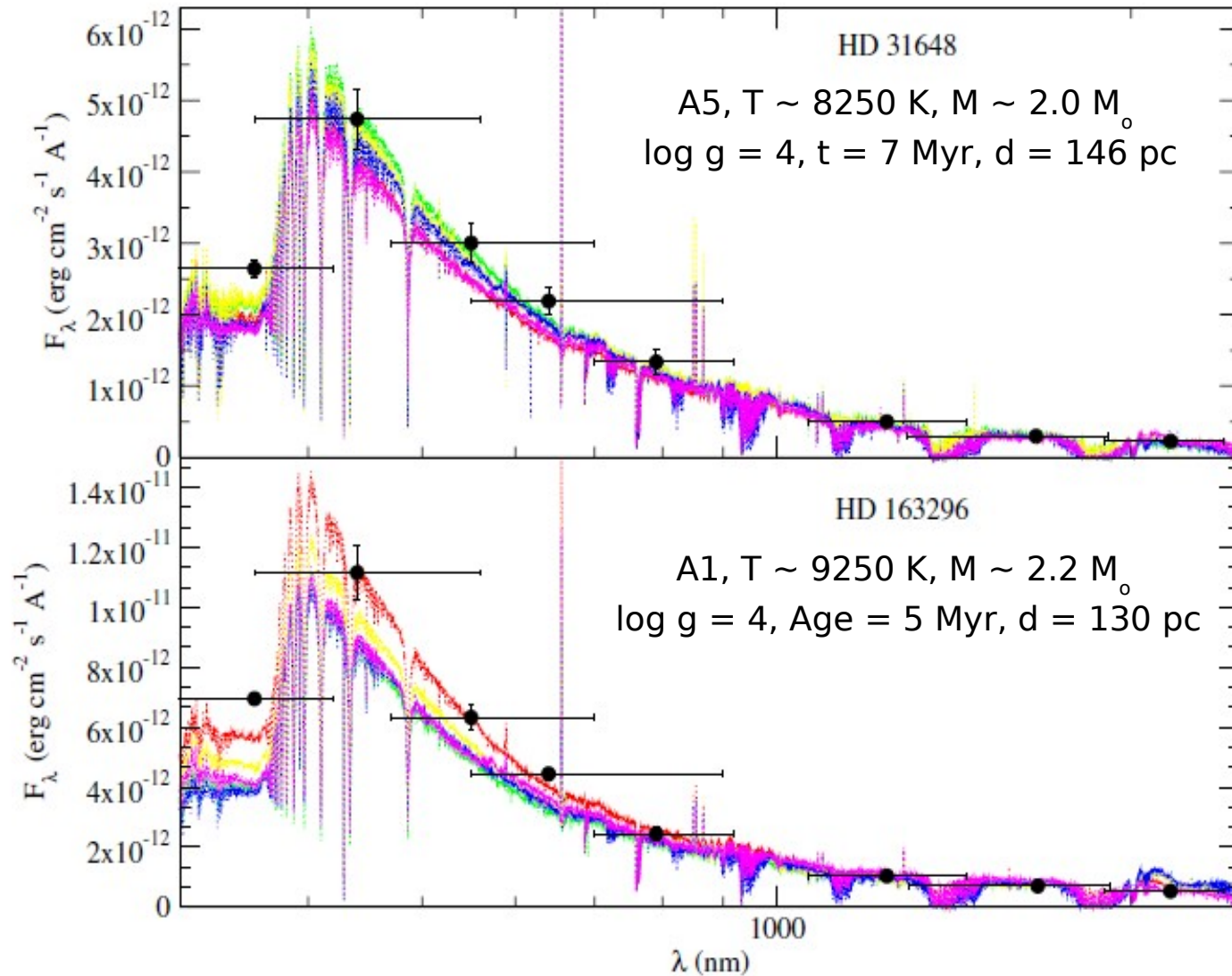
Several spectroscopic accretion tracers (not all) are valid for both TTs and HAeBes

Mendigutía et al. (2011)
see also Donehew & Brittain (2011),
Pogodin et al. (2012)

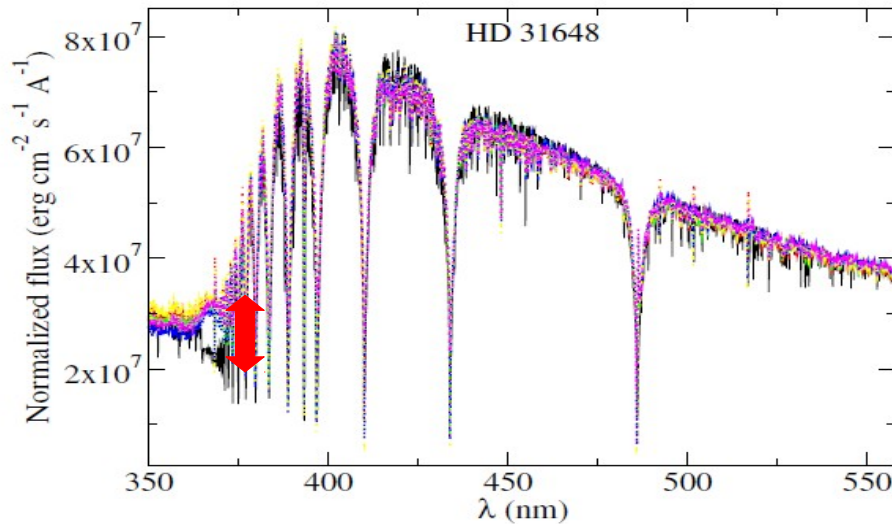


HD 31648 & HD 163296

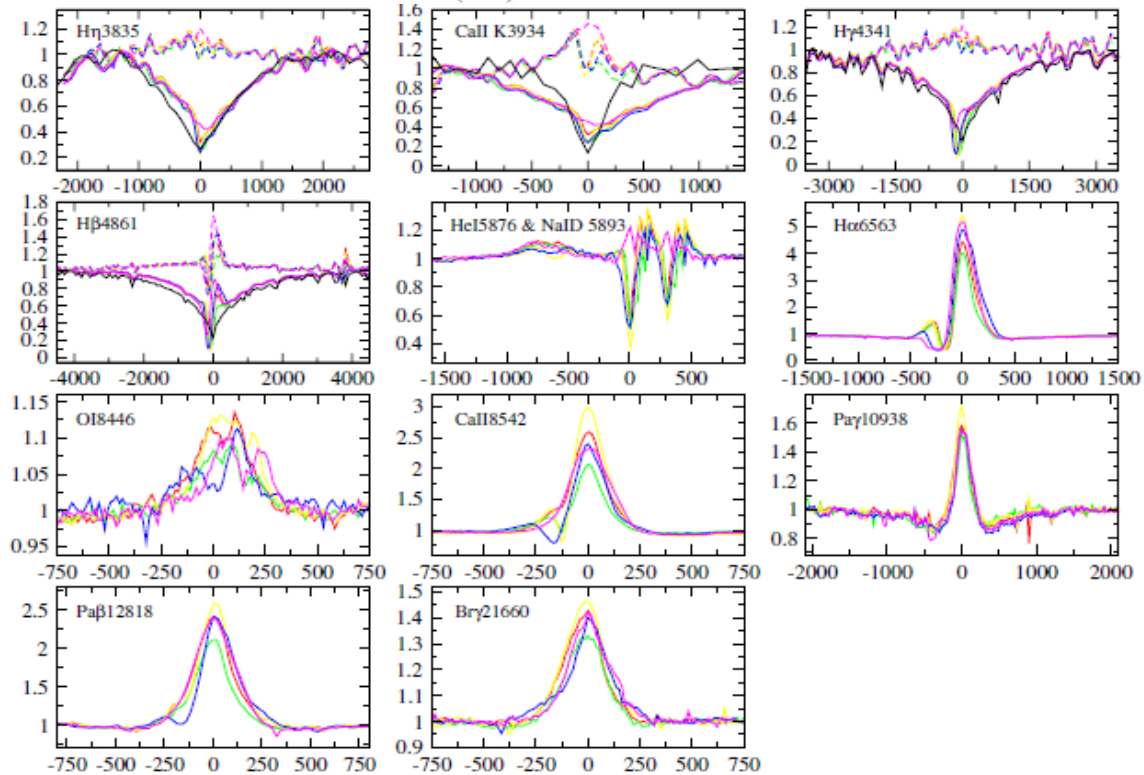
XShooter/VLT (300-2500 nm, $R \sim 5000$), 5 multi-epoch (days/months)



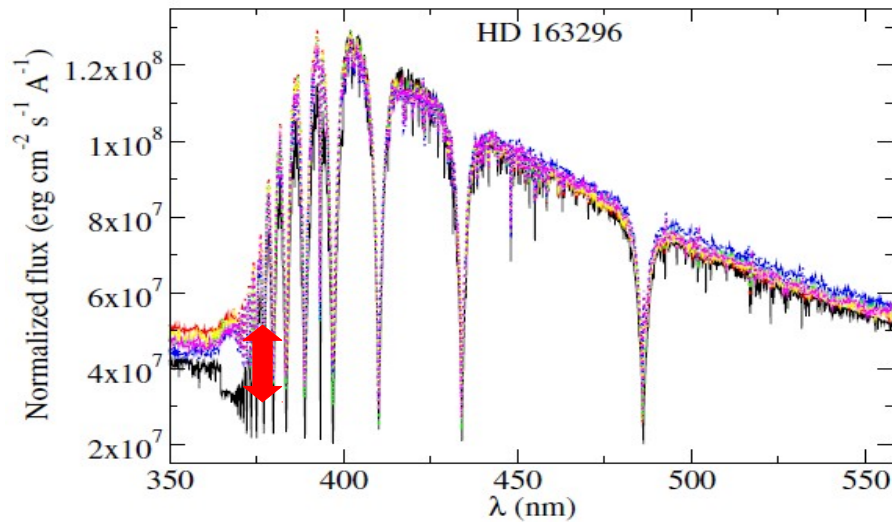
HD 31648 & HD 163296



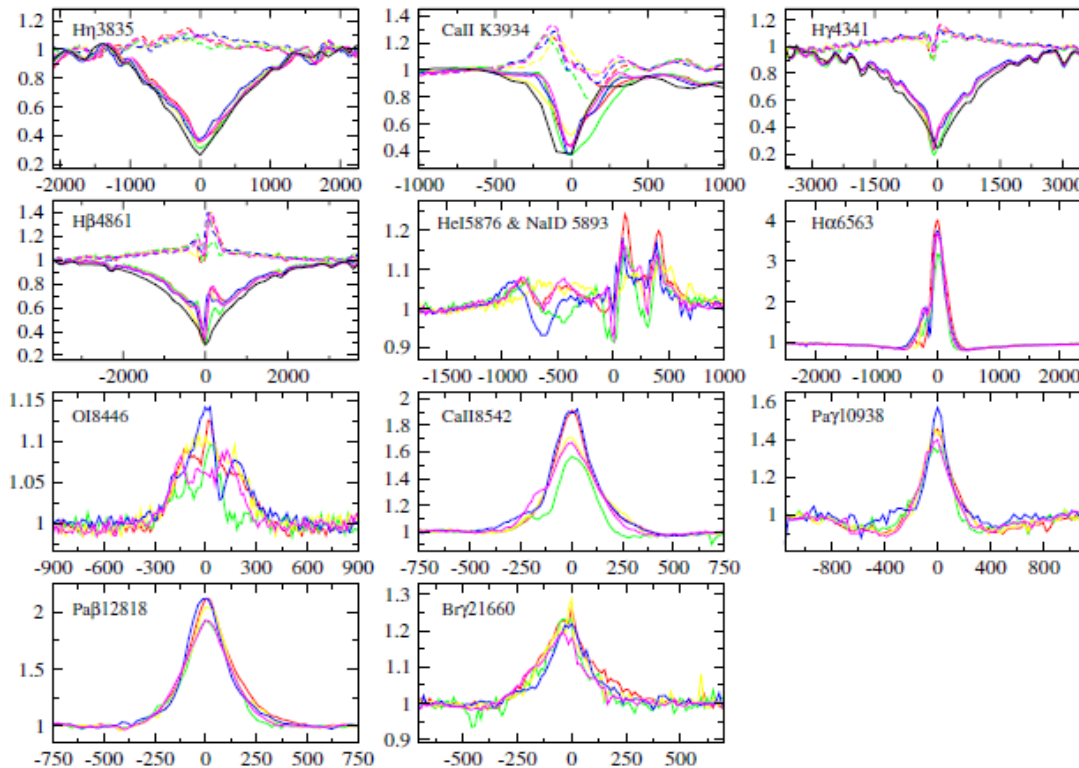
$1 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$, var ≤ 0.5 dex



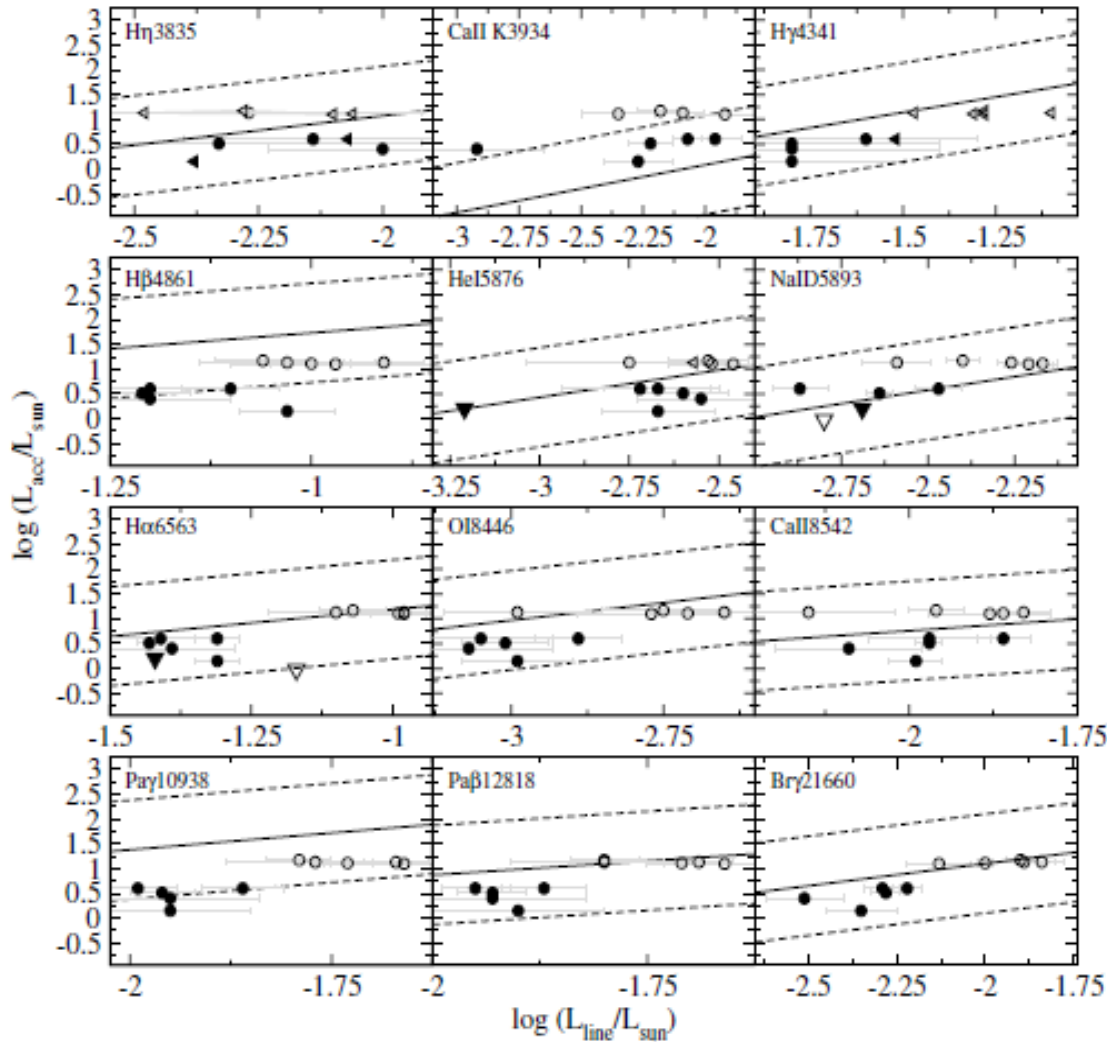
HD 31648 & HD 163296



$4 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} / \text{yr}$, var 1 dex (years)



HD 31648 & HD 163296



— : $\log L_{\text{acc}}/L_{\odot} = a + b \log L_{\text{line}}/L_{\odot}$
- - - : ± 1 dex max uncertainty

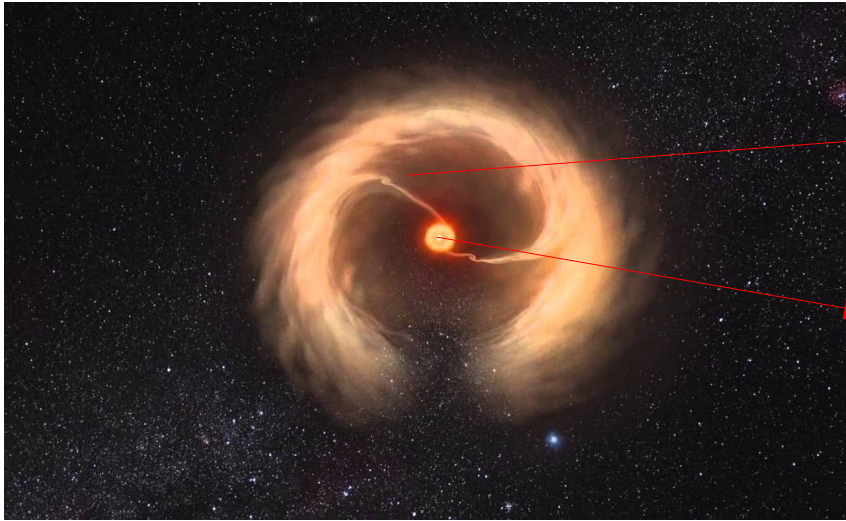
• : HD 31648

○ : HD 163296

All line luminosities used for TTs are also valid to estimate “typical” accretion rates of HAEBes, **but** not to trace accretion variability (Mendigutía et al. 2013, ApJ)

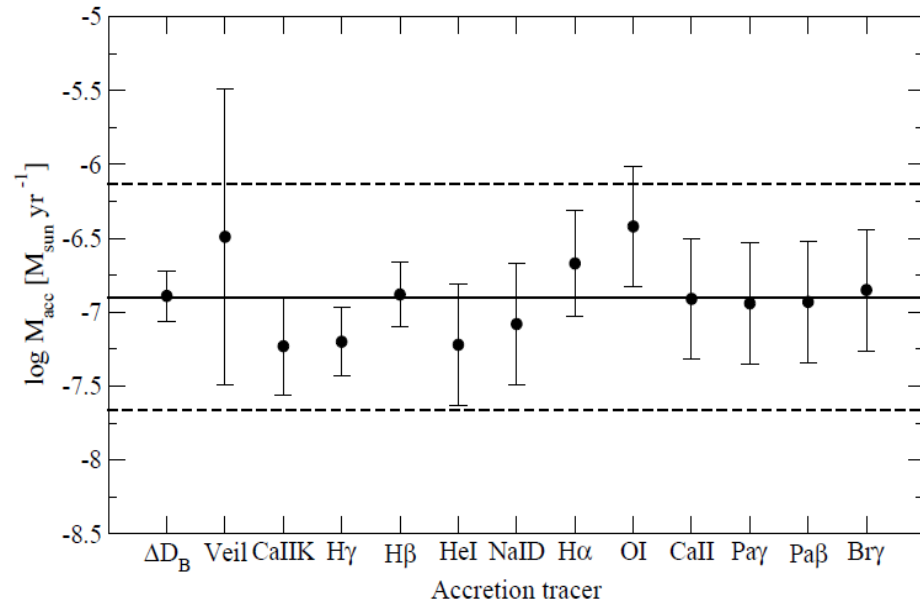
HD 142527 (F6, 6500 K, 2M_⊙, 5 Myr, 140 pc)

a planet-forming/stellar-companion candidate



$7 \times 10^{-9} < \dot{M}_{\text{acc}}$ (disk-to-disk, M_⊙/yr) $< 2 \times 10^{-7}$
(Casassus et al. 2013, Nature)

\dot{M}_{acc} (disk-to-star) = $2(\pm 1) \times 10^{-7}$ M_⊙/yr
7x increase in years
(Mendigutía et al. submitted to ApJ)



Accurate estimates of \dot{M}_{acc} could provide clues about possible stellar/planetary companions (?)

Conclusions

- * MA also reproduces observations for (most) HAeBes
- * Spectroscopic tracers valid for TTs (not $W_{10}(\text{H}\alpha)$) can also be used to estimate *mean* accretion rates for (several) HAeBes
- * Accretion variability lower than 0.5 dex on days/months (could be larger on years)

?? MA does not fit strong UV excesses of *early-type HBes* (VV Ser, R Mon, VY Mon, LkHa 234, HD 85567...)

