



Protoplanetary disks seen through
the eyes of new-generation
high-resolution instruments

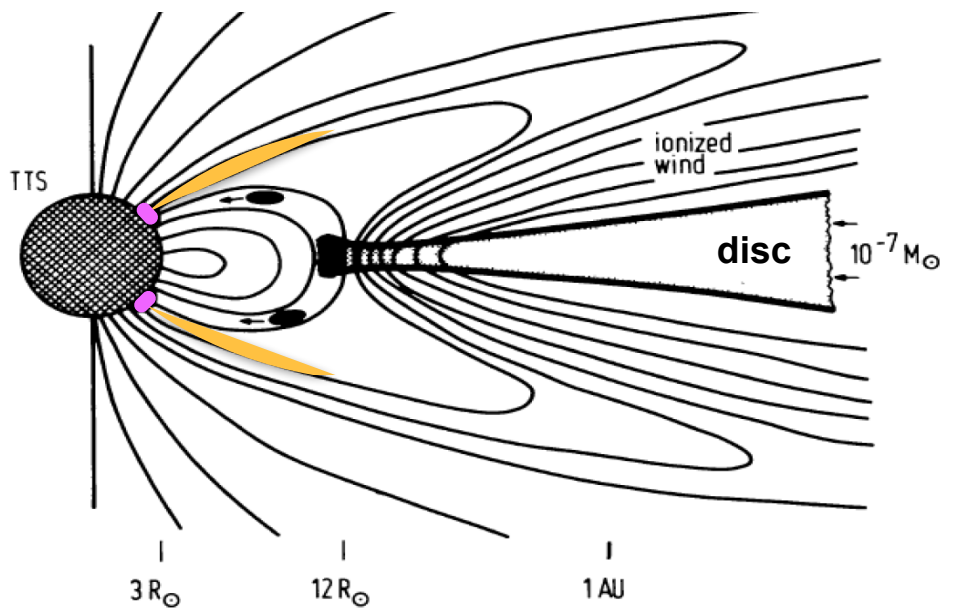
Discussion on M_{acc}

- 1. Accretion process (from inner disc onto the star)**
- 2. Large samples of YSOs with M_{acc} measurements**
- 3. Accretion in phases earlier than Class II**
- 4. Accretion at late stages (Transitional discs)**
- 5. M_{acc} measurements (methodologies)**

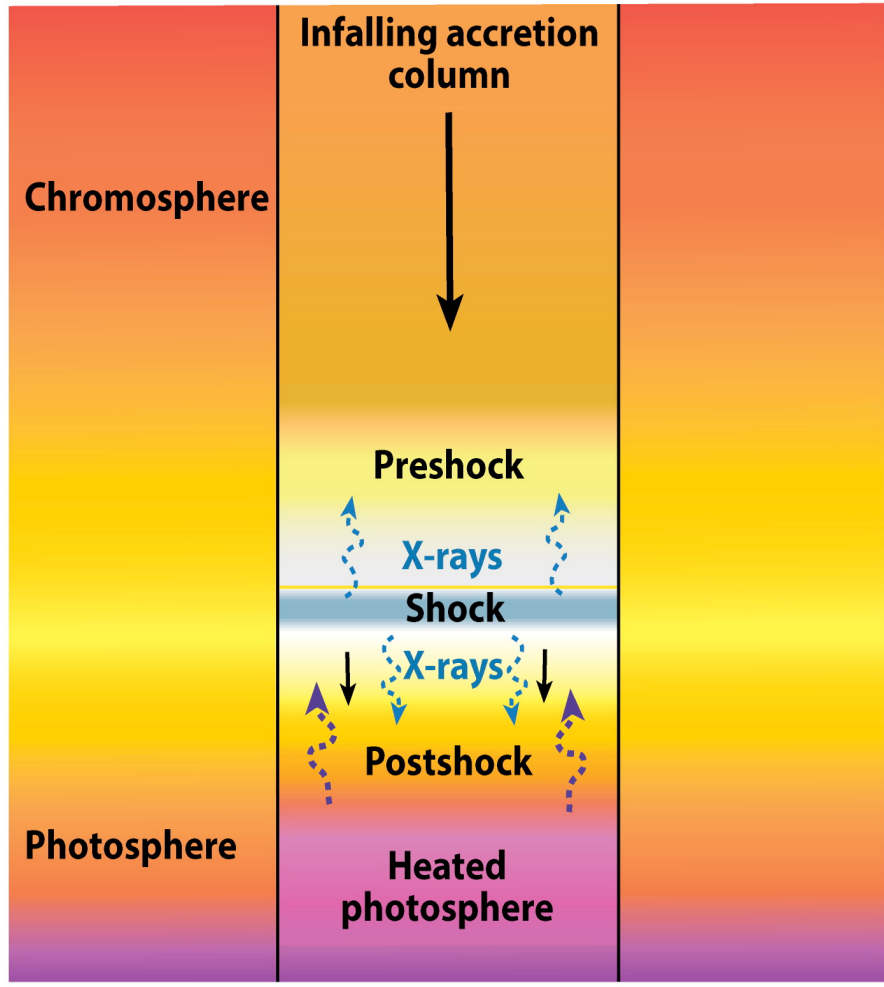
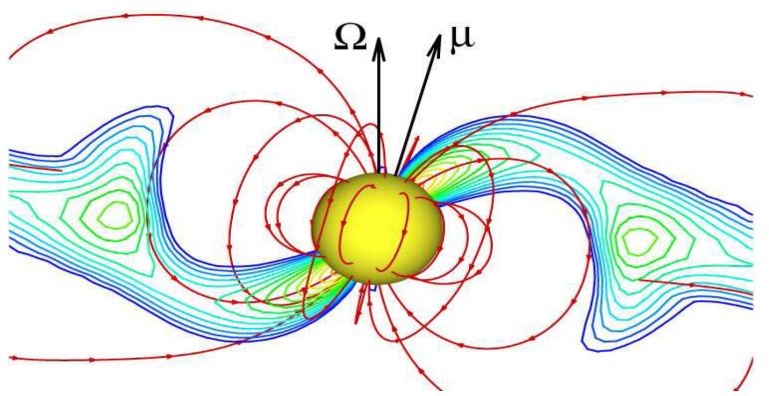
1. Accretion process (from inner disk onto star):

- *understand the star — disc interaction: Magnetospheric model Ok ?*
- *topology of the stellar magnetic field: generally bipolar ?*
- *variable Macc but also star rotation and obscuration (disc distortion)*
- *effects of accretion on the stellar photosphere ?*

Max Camenzind 1990



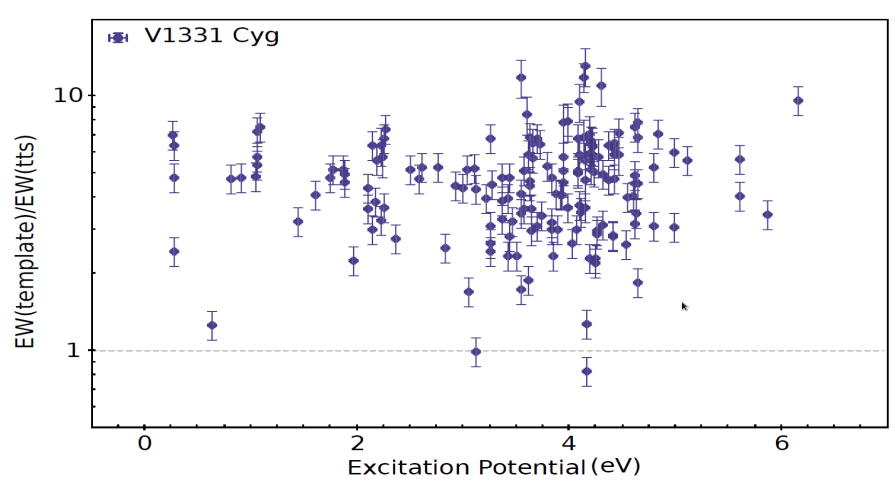
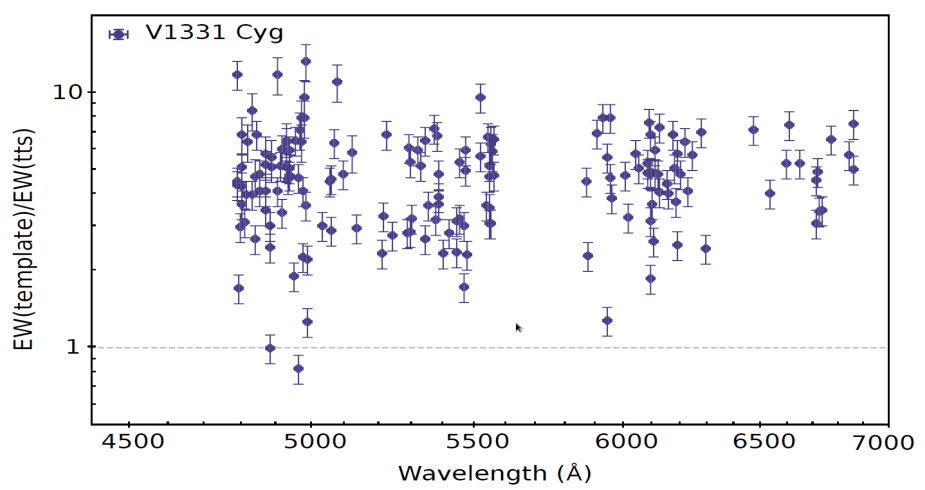
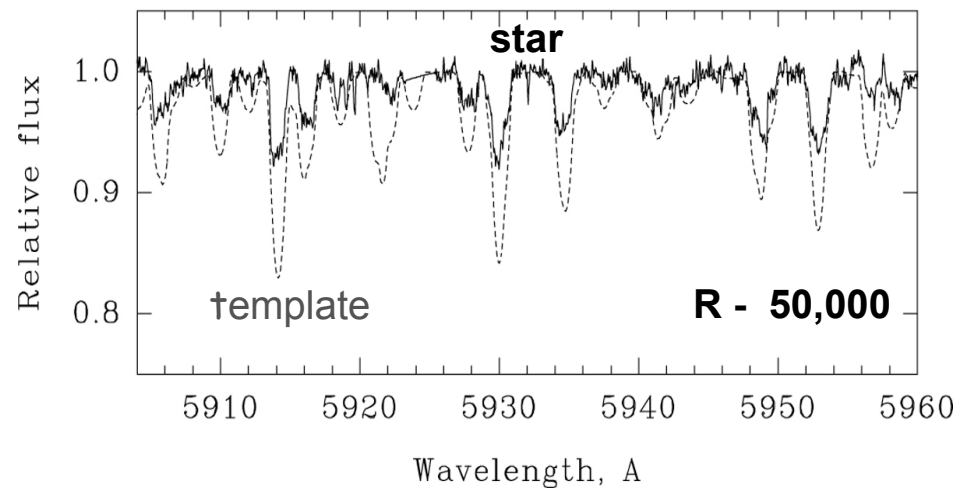
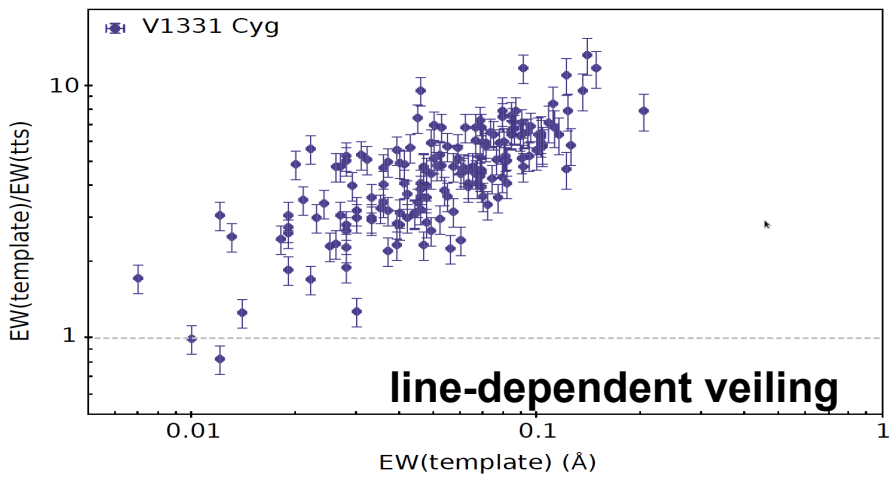
Romanova et al. 2004



Hartmann et al. 2016

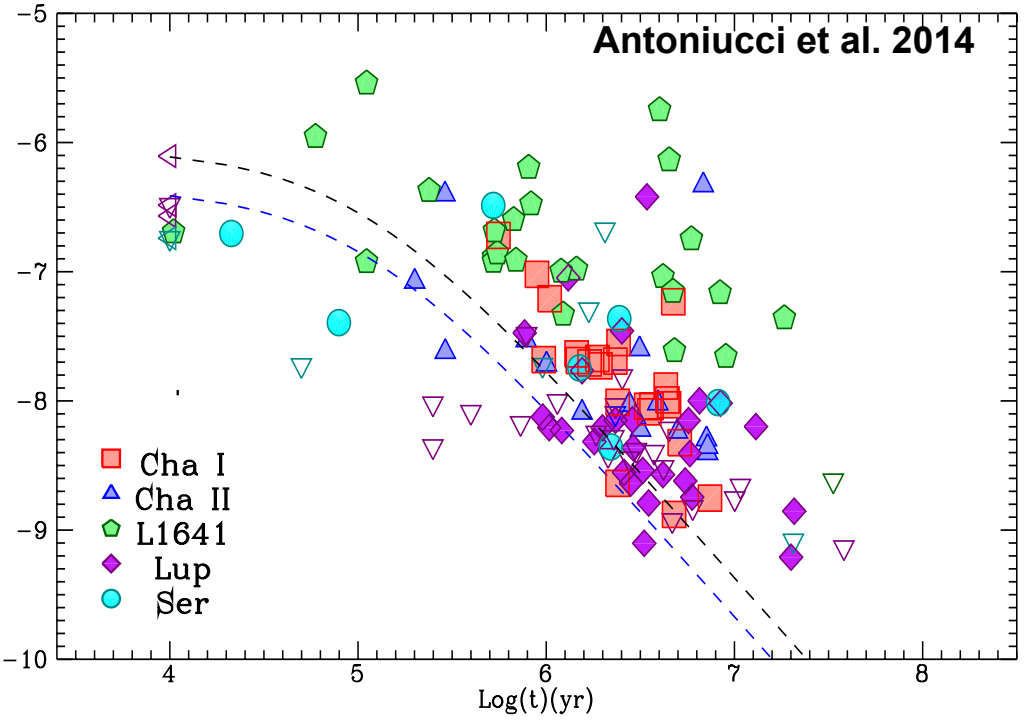
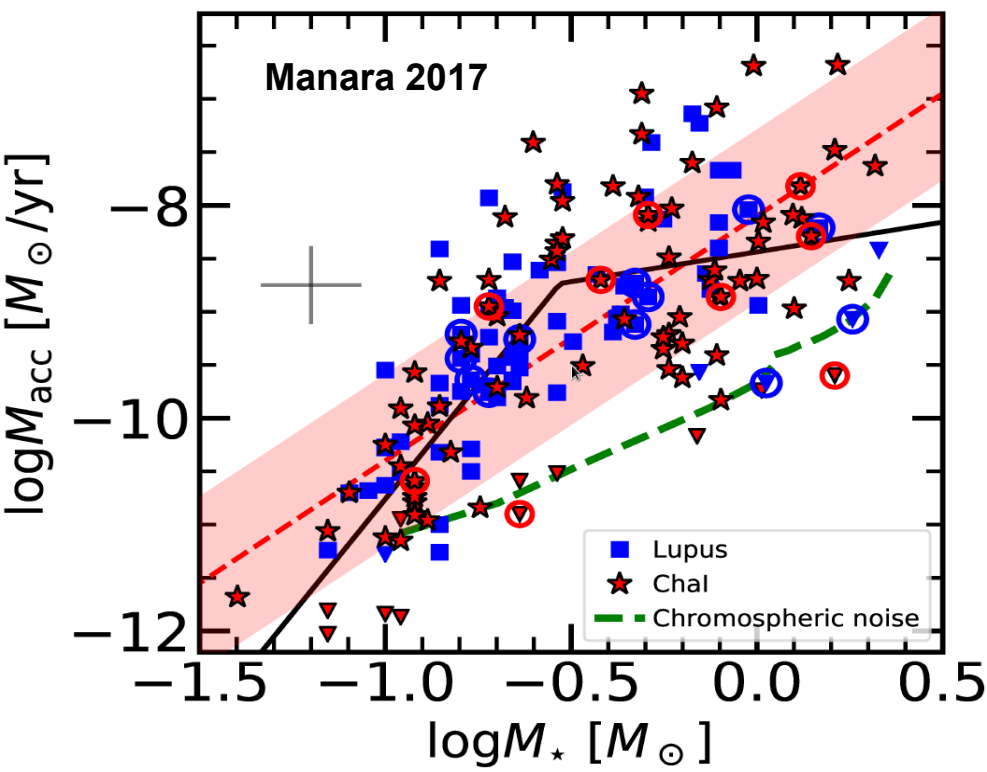
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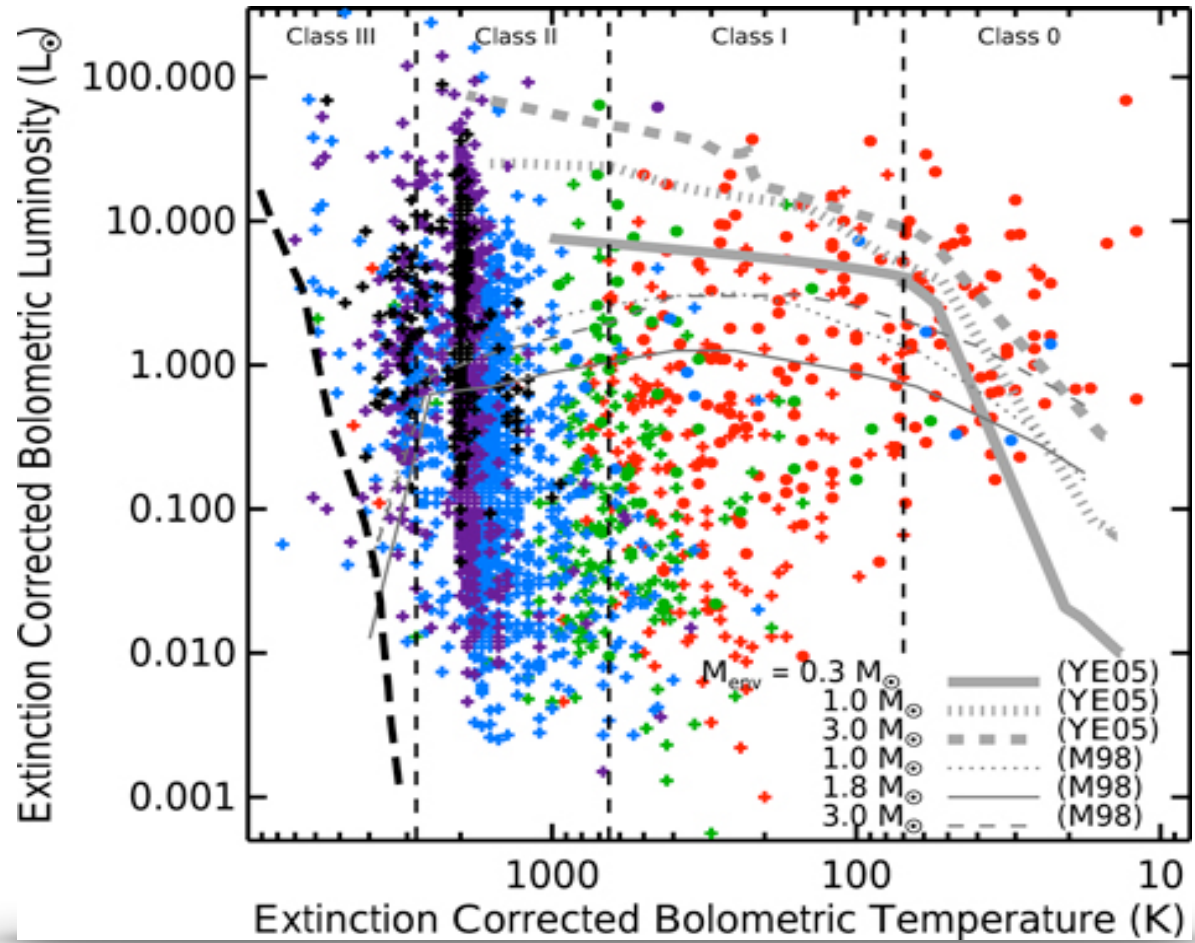
2. Large samples of objects with measured M_{acc}

- M_{acc} decreases with M_{star} , more steeply at low M_{star} (?): mechanisms ?
- M_{acc} decreases with time (smoothly): after some 5Myr no discs (at $[Fe/H]=0$)
- for each value of M_{star}/age , large spread of M_{acc}
- different accretion mechanisms may occur at early times
- effects of metallicity (much higher Macc ?): EELT studies in LMC & SMC



3. How does accretion work at earlier phases ?

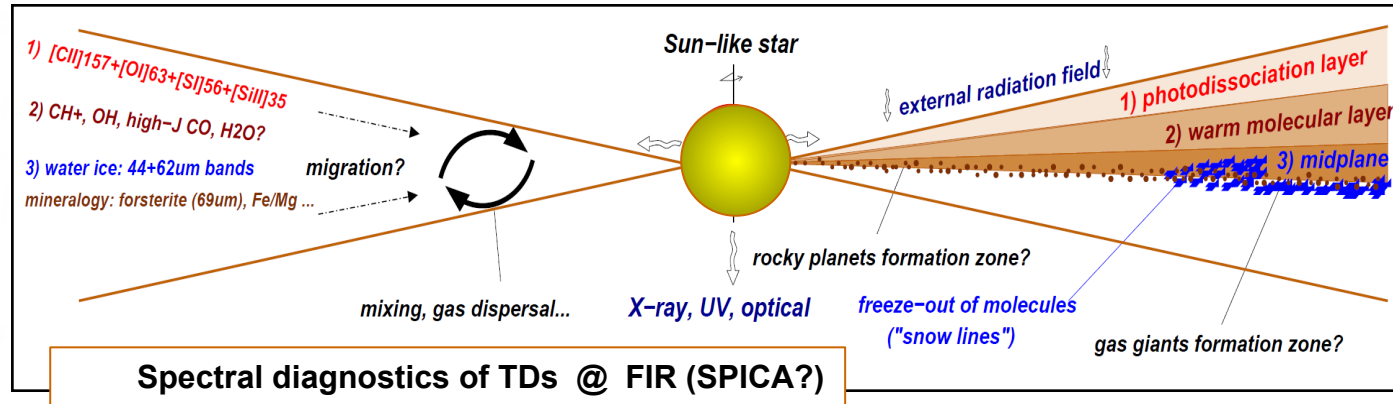
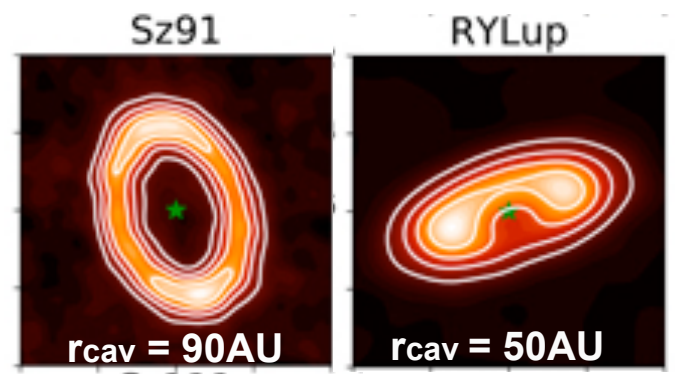
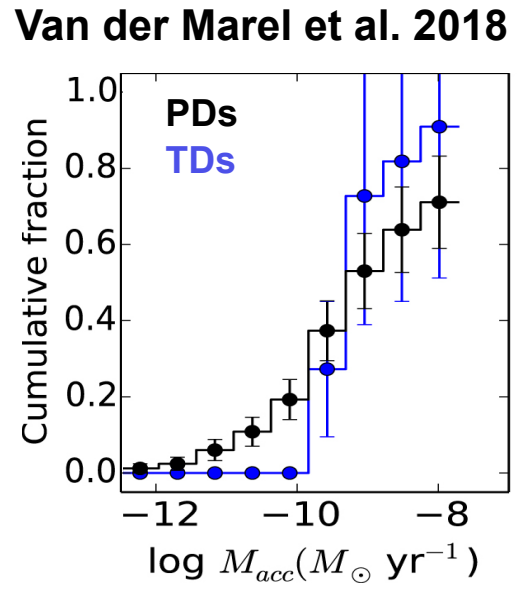
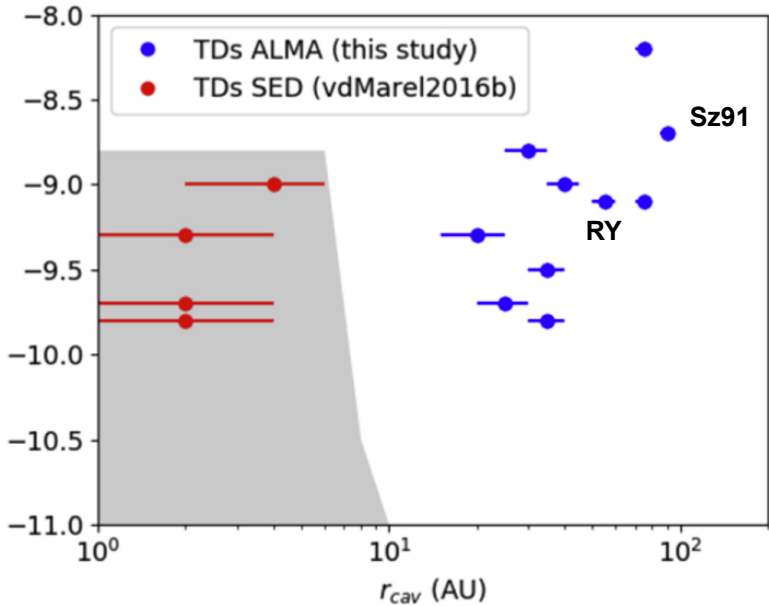
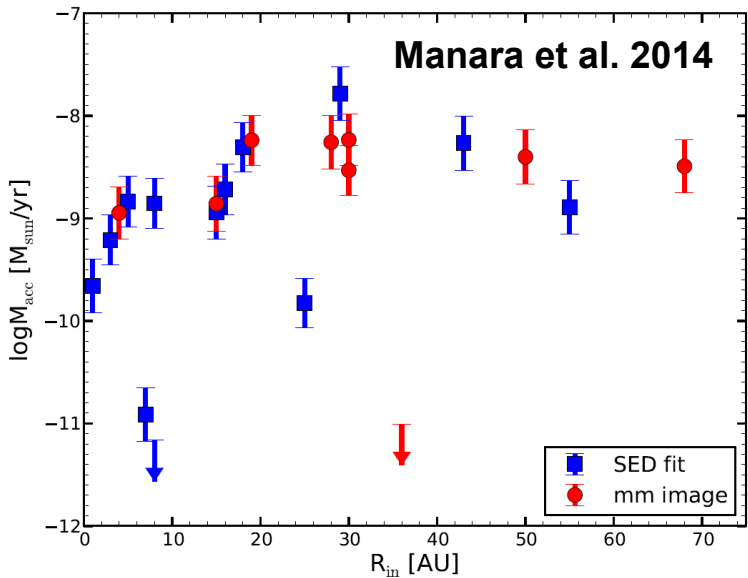
- *early stages (disk still fed by collapsing core, high M_{acc})*
- *spasmodic episodes of high M_{acc}*



Evans et al. 2009
 Dunham et al. 2015

4. Accretion at later stages (transitional discs) ?

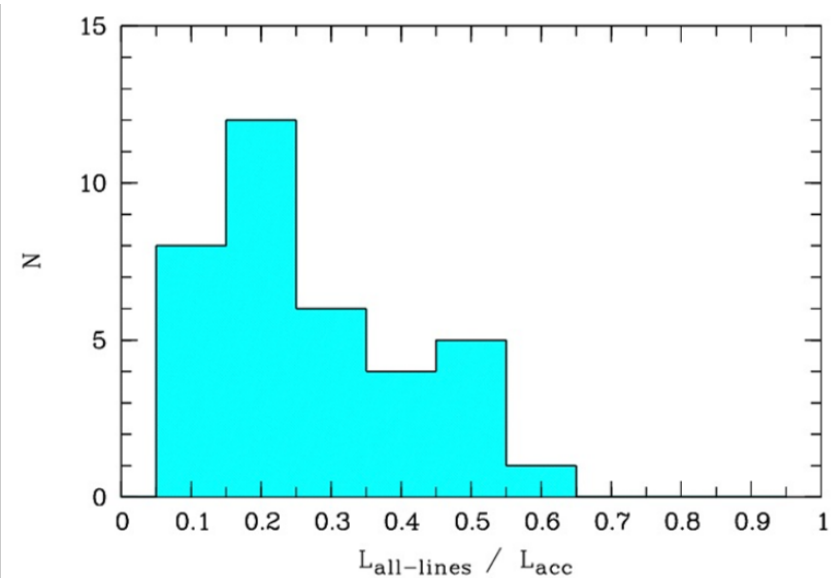
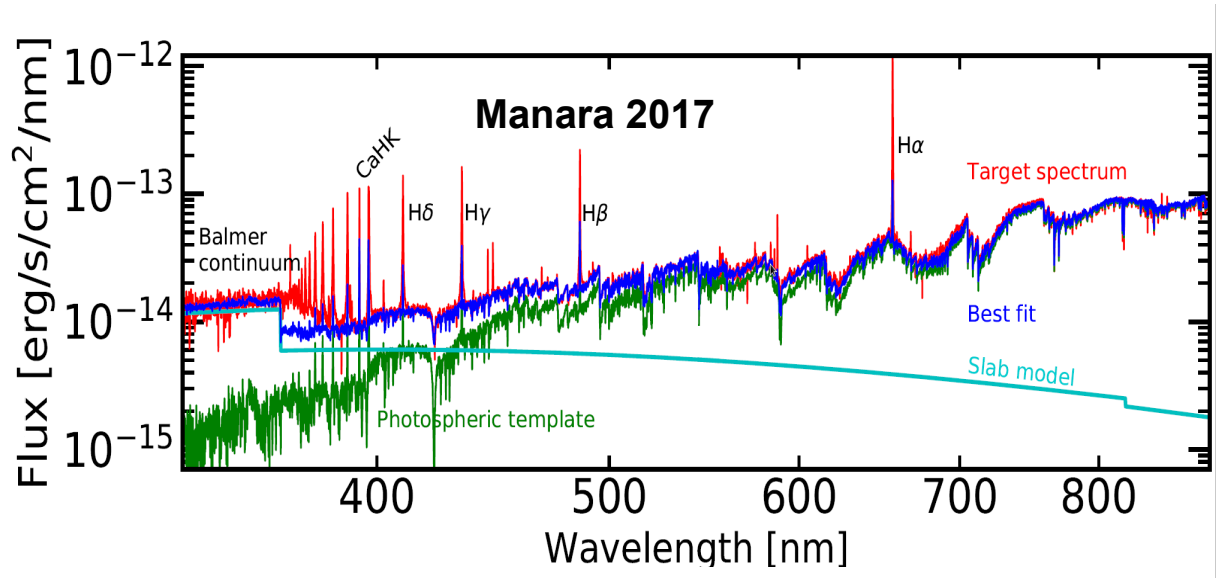
- accretion rate in TDs with large dust cavities
- accretion in transitional discs (TDs) vs. primordial discs (PDs)
- accretion in TDs with large dust cavities: accreting planets ?



ALMA band-7

5. Macc measurements: L_{acc} not too bad, but

- *homogeneous and self-consistent methods to measure M_{acc} and stel. pars.*
- *lines not included in estimates based on continuum excess fitting*

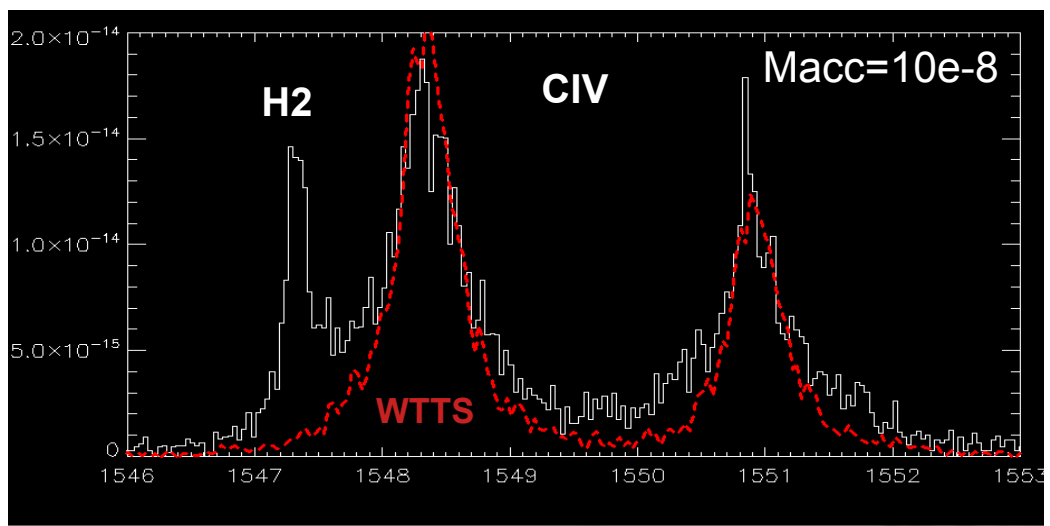
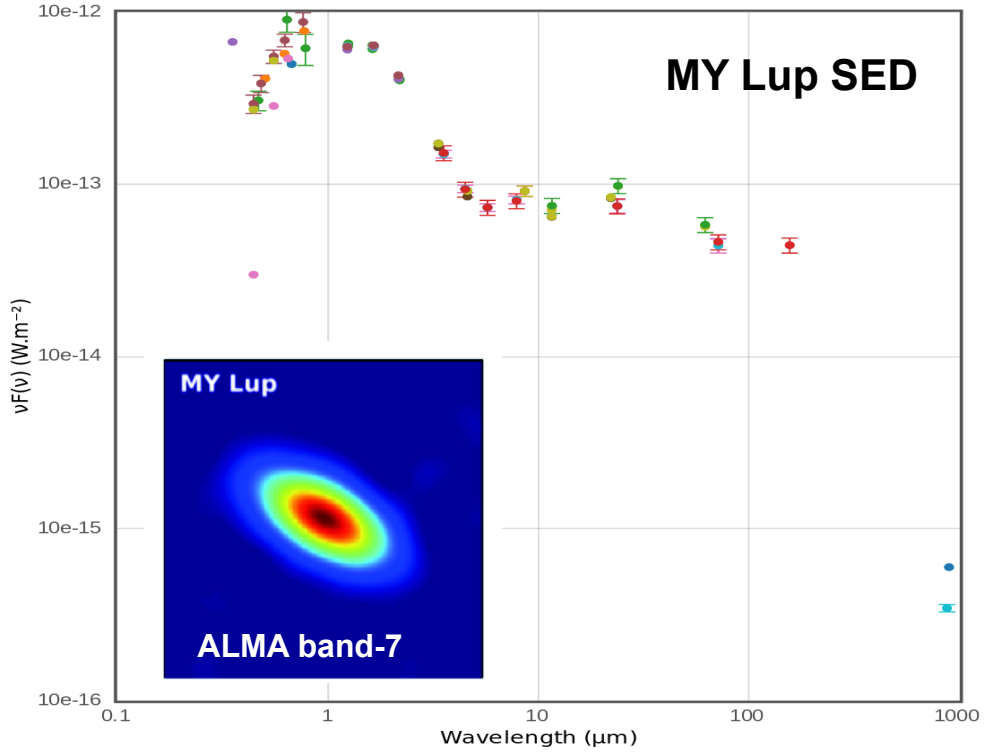
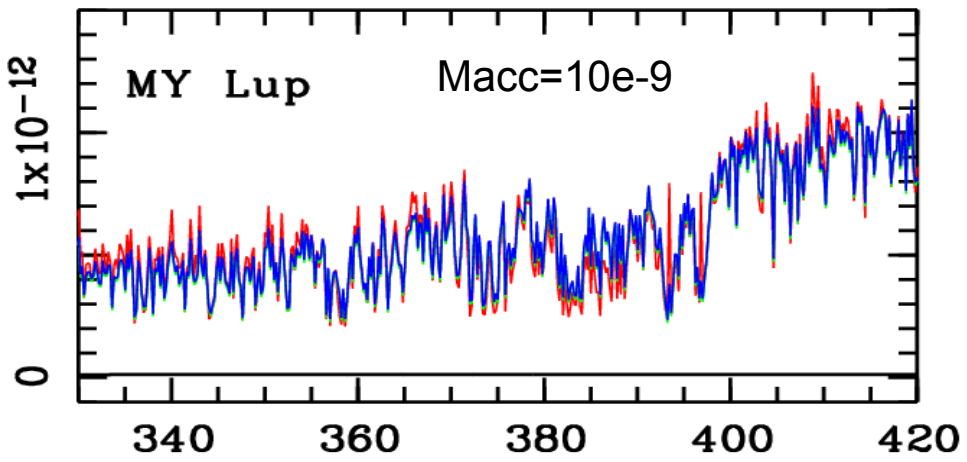


$L_{all-lines}$: sum of all permitted lines (H, Ca II, He) + $L_{pseudo-continuum}$

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

5. Macc measurements: L_{acc} not too bad, but

- at early SpT (<K3): low-contrast cont. excess — photospheric cont.
- alternative methods: FUV, NUV (HST) measurements of H2 (Ly-a), CIV, etc

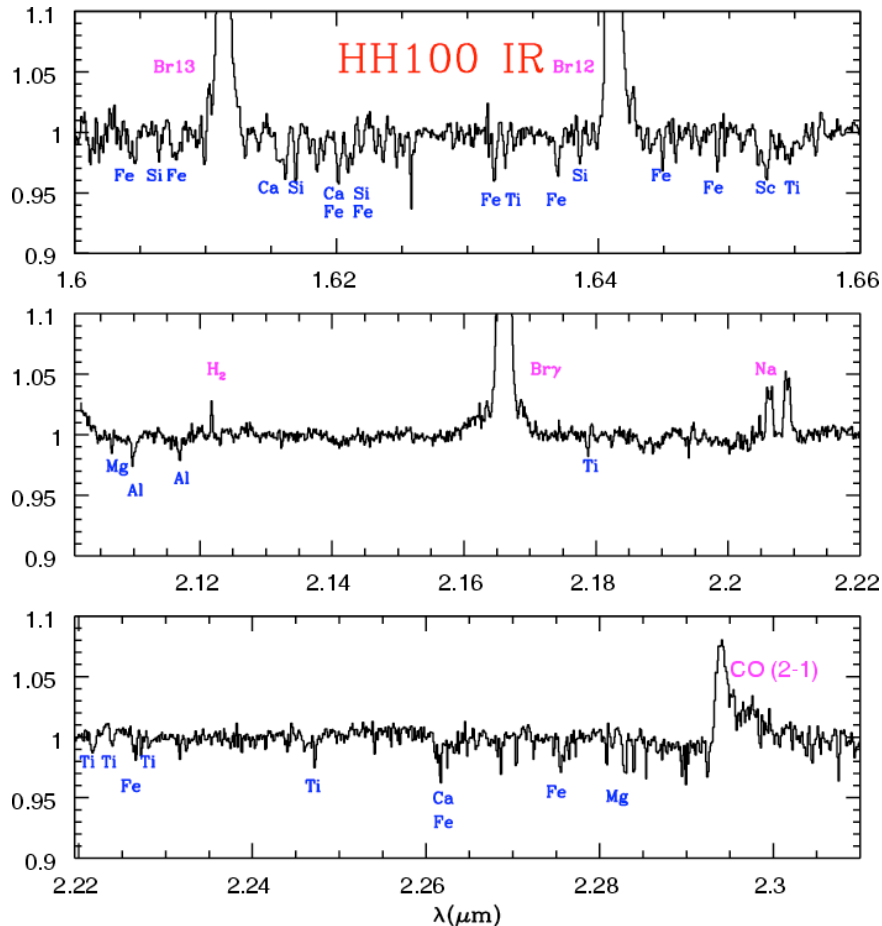


- LCIV — Macc relations yield Macc
- investigation of disc inner regions
- complementary to interferometric methods

5. Macc measurements:

- *Macc and stel. pars. for phases earlier than class II ?*

Nisini et al. 2005

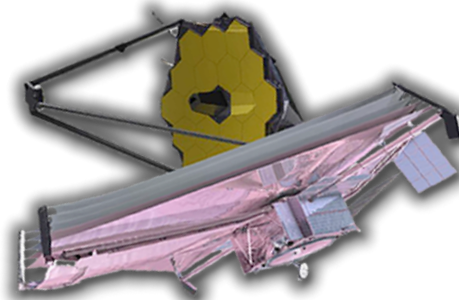


VLT-ISSAC spectroscopy

Teff : from photospheric line ratios
Lstar: from dereddened K-mags
Lacc : Lbol — Lstar

Most protostars heavily extinct and veiled:

- no photospheric lines, no Teff & Lstar
- Lacc: from Lacc—Lline relationships



- use JWST ?