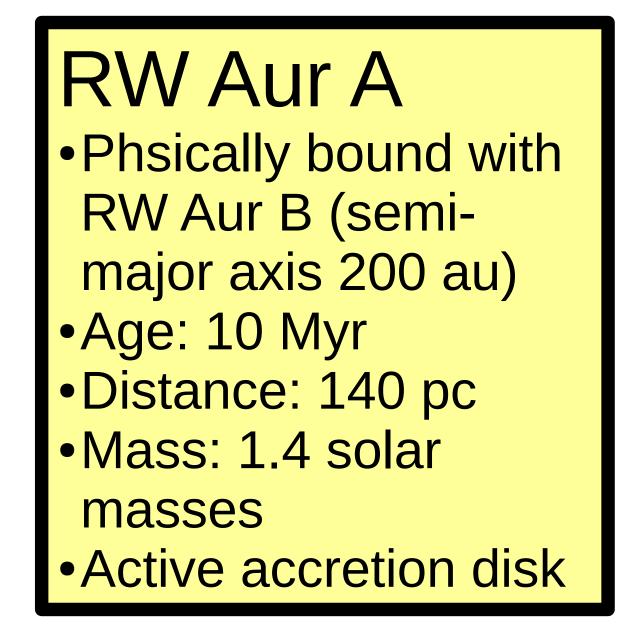
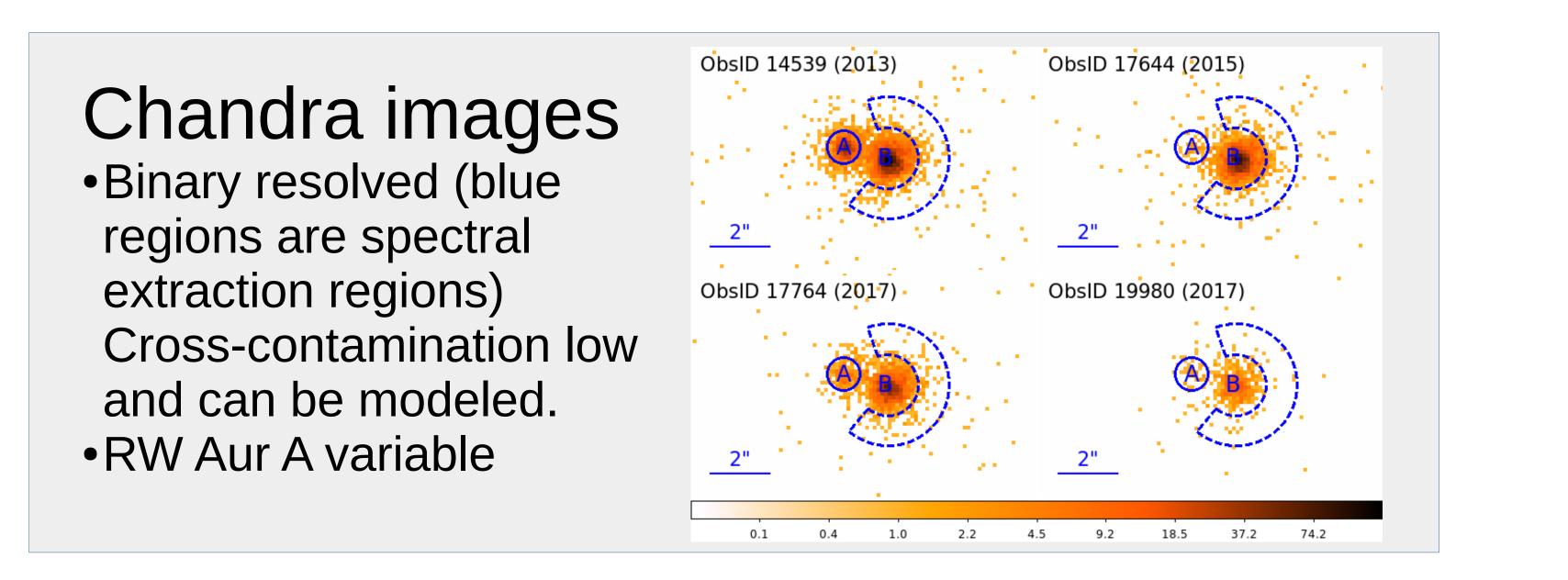
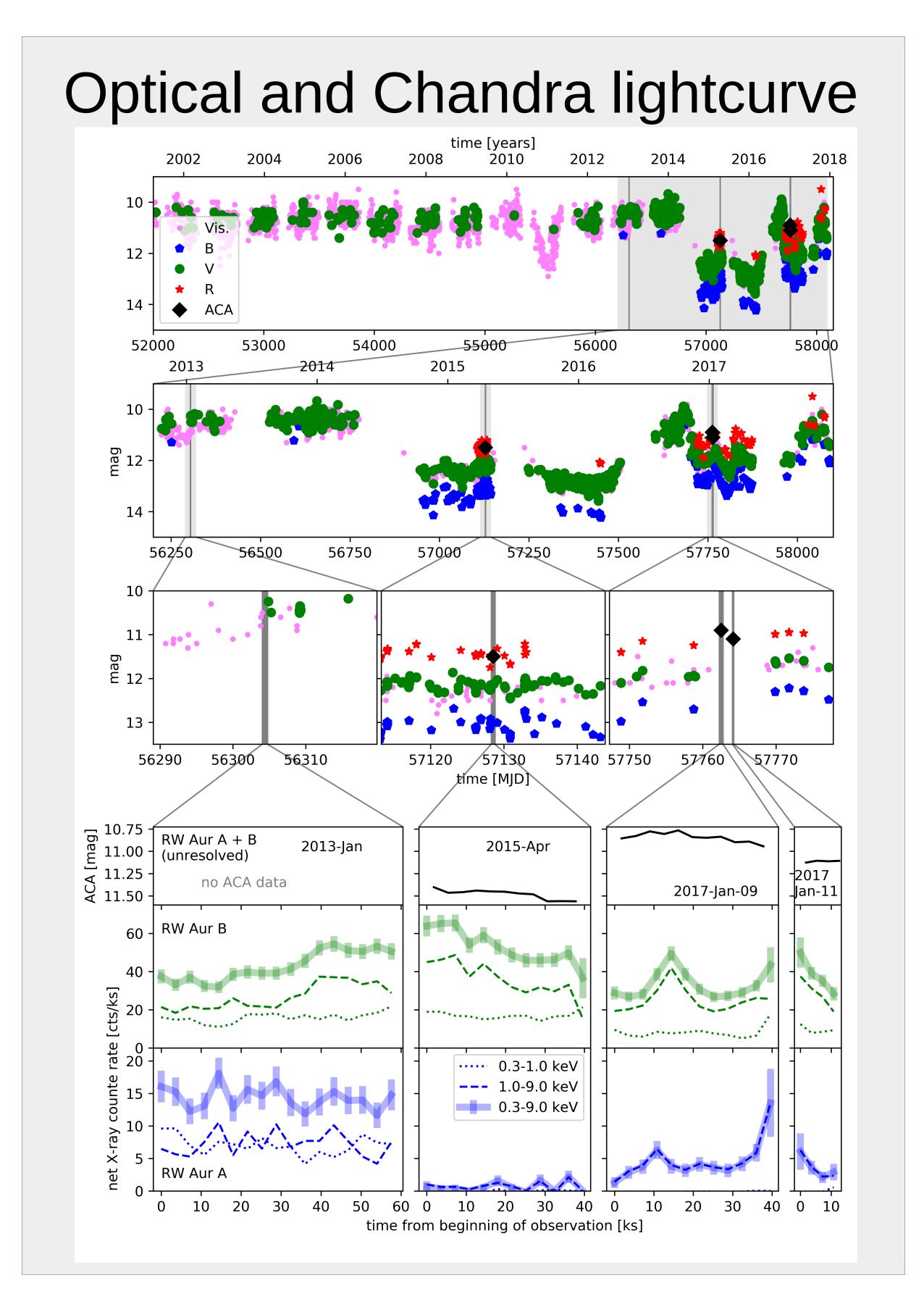
X-ray news from RW Auriga: Optical dimming associated with iron rich corona and exceptionally high absorbing column density

Hans Moritz Günther (1); T. Birnstiel (2); D. P. Huenemoerder (1); D. A. Principe (1); P. C. Schneider (3); S. J. Wolk (4); Franky Dubois (5, 6); Ludwig Logie (5, 6); Steve Rau (5,6); Sigfried Vanaverbeke (5,6,7)

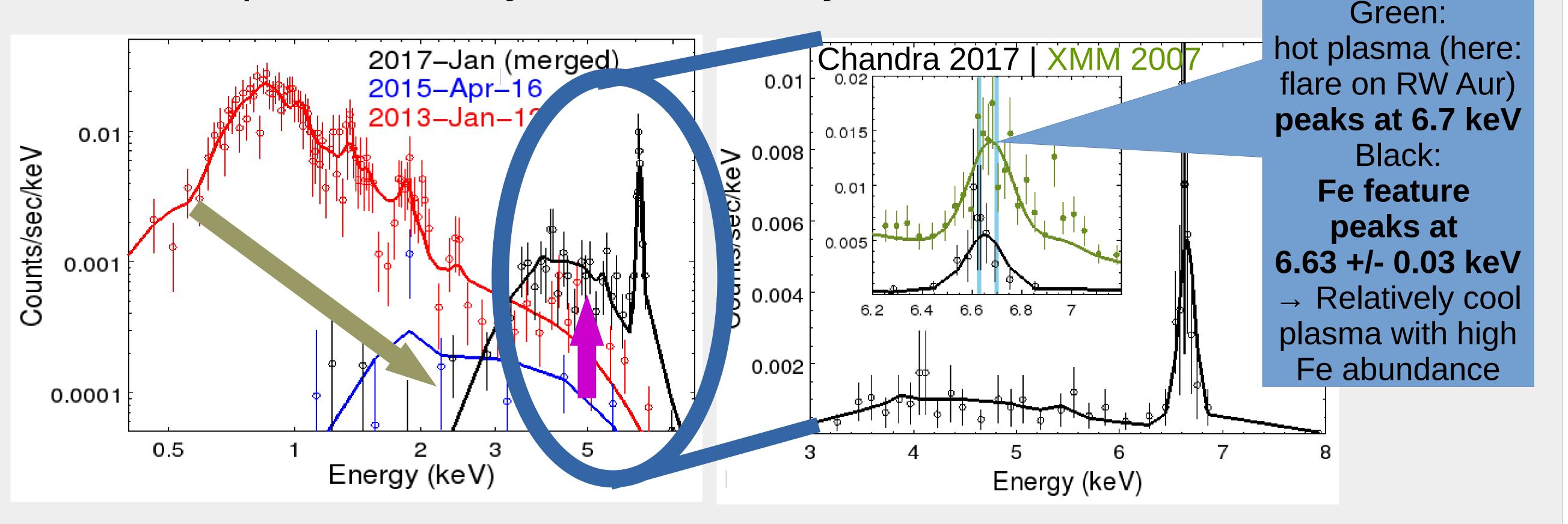
(1) MIT, Kavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA; (2) University Observatory, Faculty of Physics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Scheinerstr. 1, 81679 Munich, Germany; (3) Hamburger Sternwarte, Universität Hamburg, Gojenbergsweg 112, 21029, Hamburg, Germany; (4)Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA; (6)Astrolab IRIS, leper, Belgium; (6)Vereniging voor Sterrenkunde, Werkgroep Veranderlijke Sterren, Belgium; (7)Center for Plasma Astrophysics, University of Leuven, Belgium





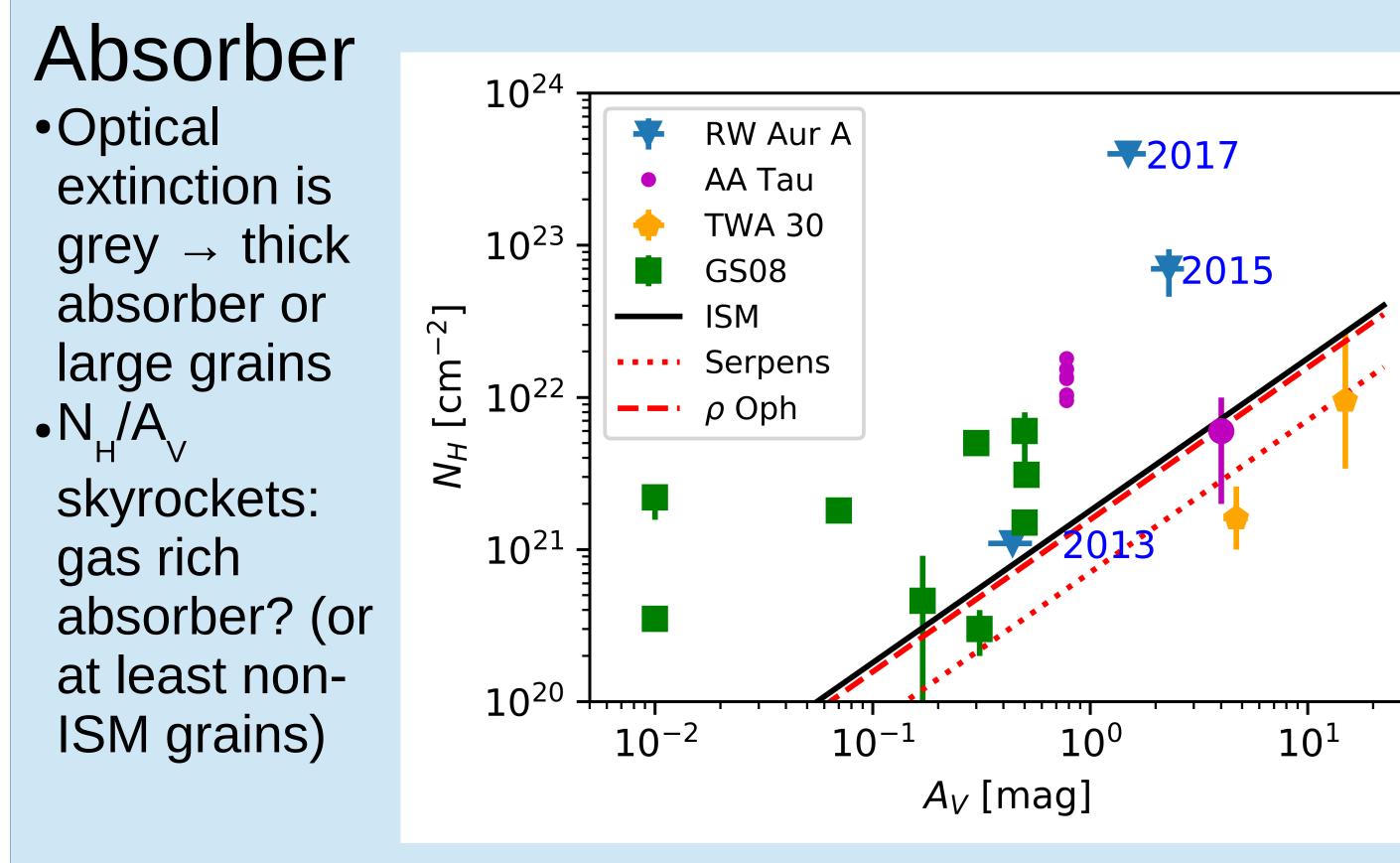


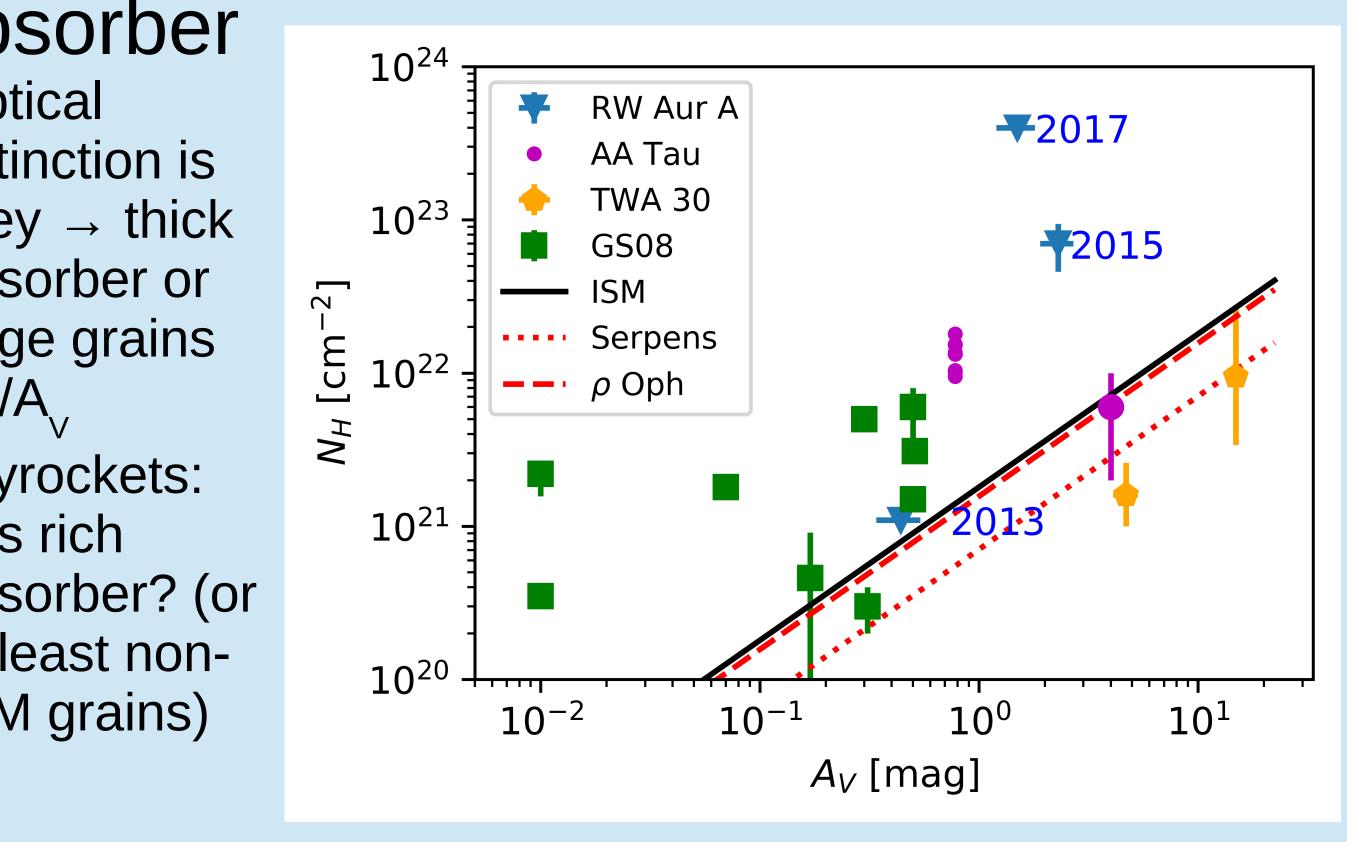
Chandra spectra: Vastly different every time we look

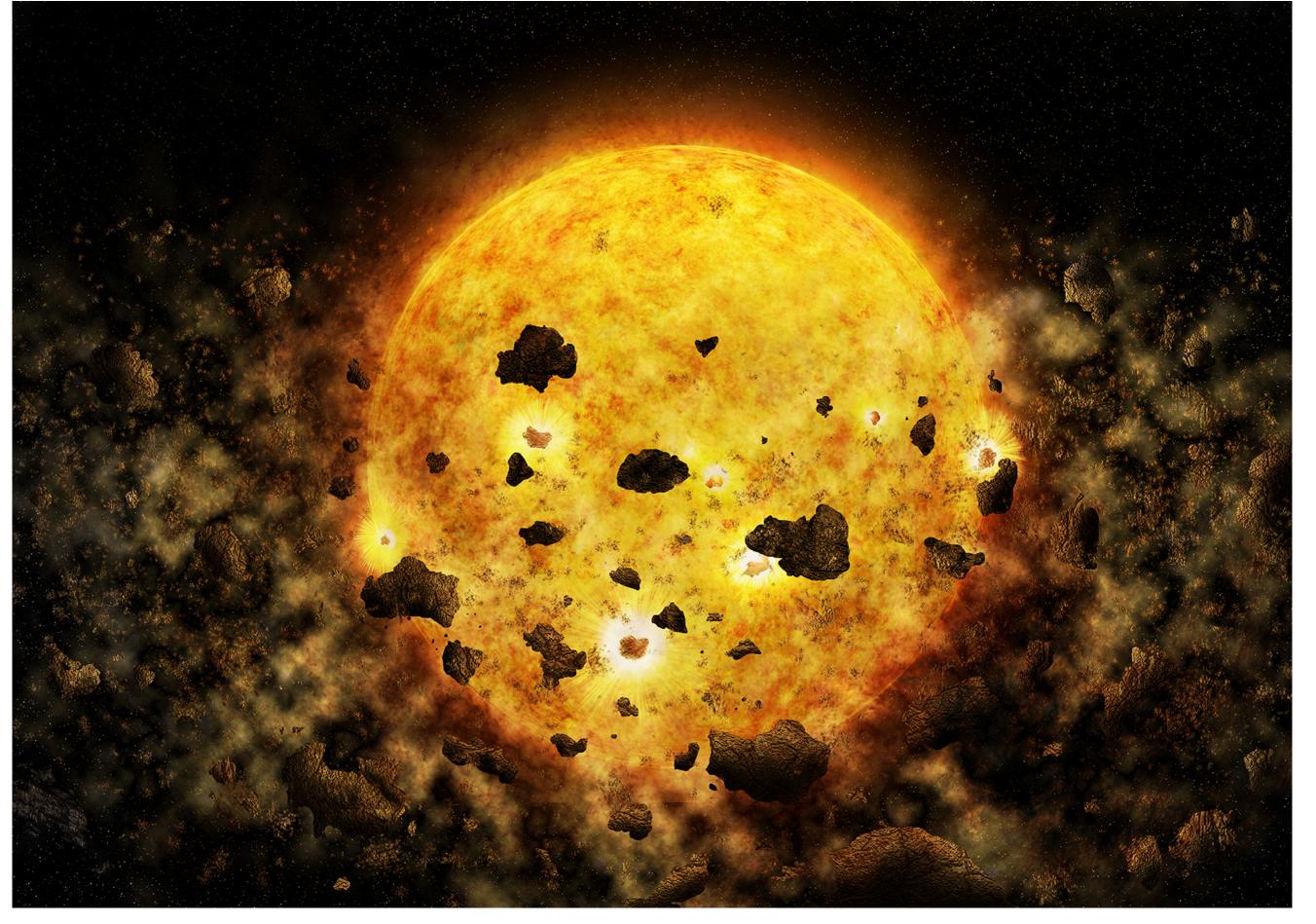


We observe: between 2013 and 2017 •emission at high energies multiplies •absorbing column density N_{μ} increases by 400 to 4 * 10²³ cm⁻² •Fe abundance in corona increases from 0.5 to 15 times solar

We infer a large supply of Fe rich, large grains in the inner disk.







Where does it come from? Ideas:

1)Break up planet(esimal) with Earth-like Fe core (e.g. due to collision).

2)Collect dust in dust trap, then release due to some massive disturbance in the inner disk.

Image credit: NASA/CXC/M. Weiss;