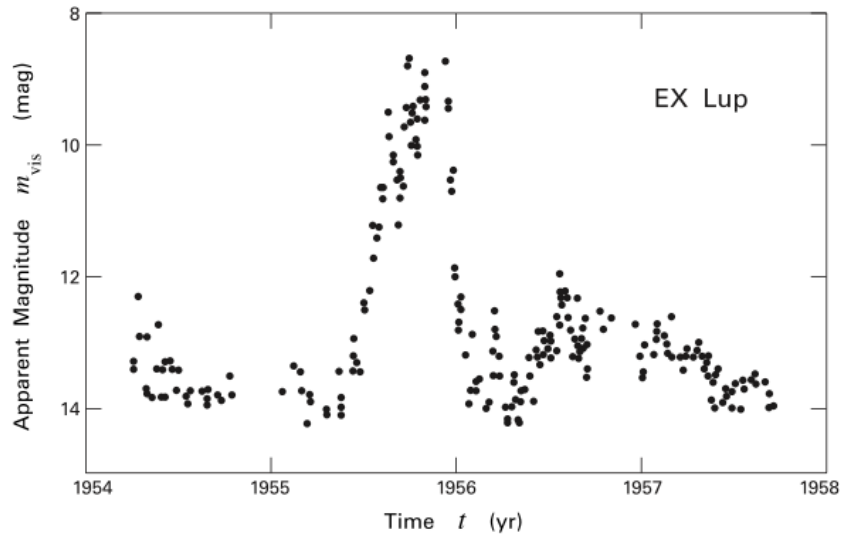
A deep space photograph showing a vast field of stars. A bright, vibrant blue star is the central focus, surrounded by a cluster of smaller stars. To the left, a dark, reddish-brown nebula or dust cloud is visible. The background is a dense field of distant stars of various colors and magnitudes.

EXors and the Stellar Birthline

**Steven Stahler
Mackenzie Moody**

EXors: Periodically Flaring Stars



rise and decay

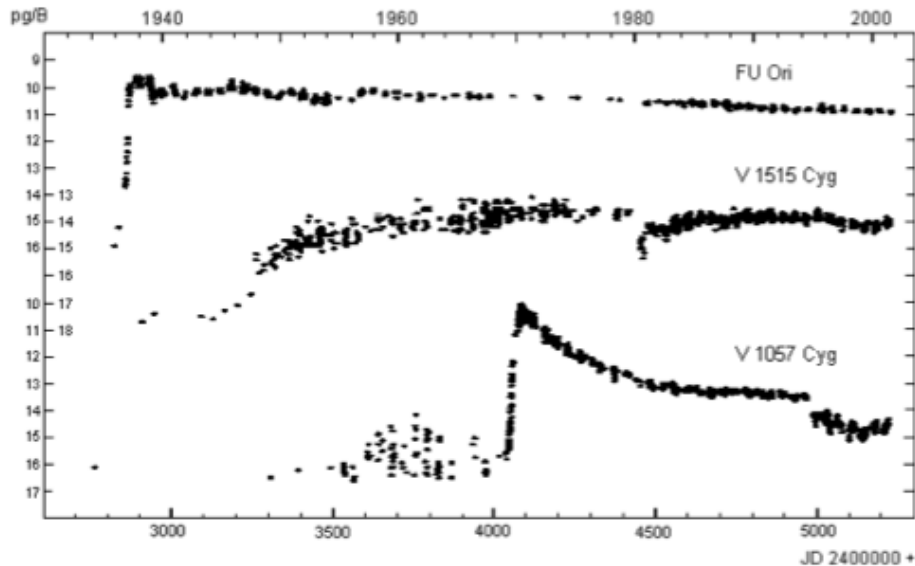
times ~ 1 yr

distinct from...

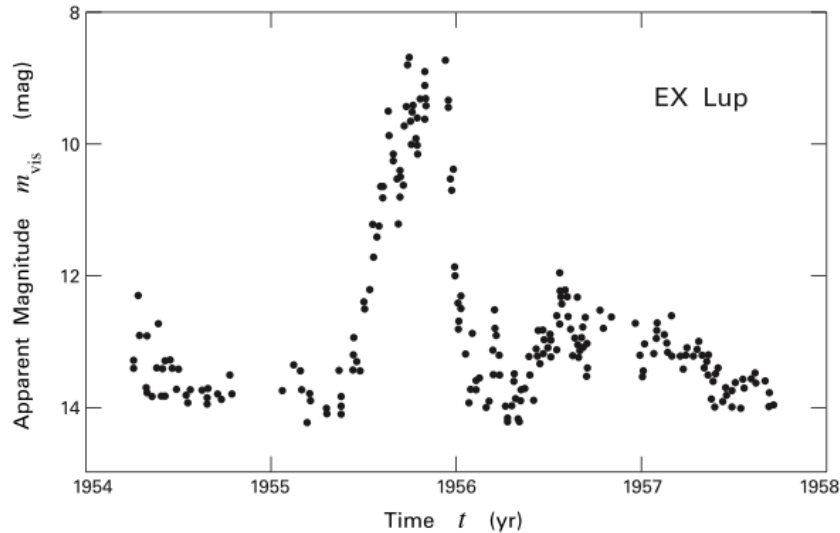
FUors

rise time ~ 1 yr

decay time ~ 10 yr



EXors: Periodically Flaring Stars



rise and decay

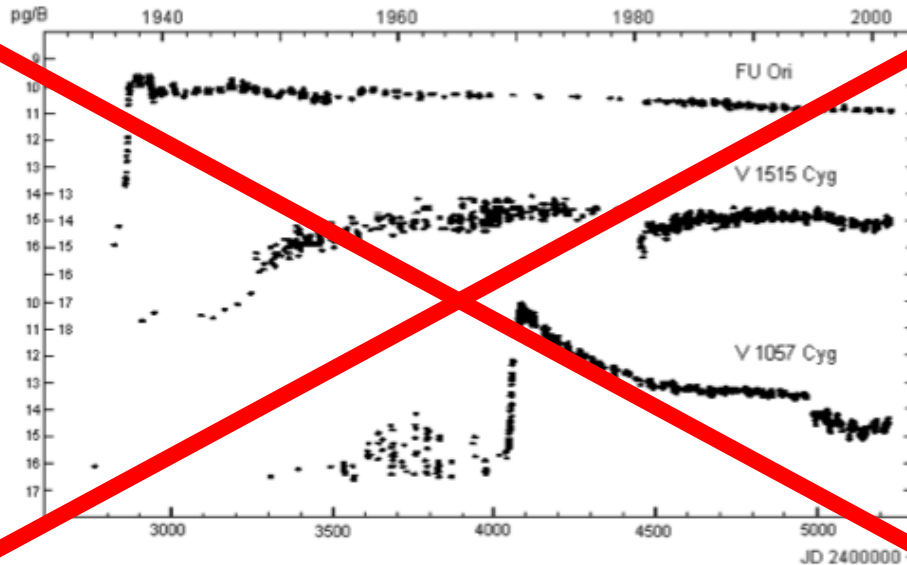
times ~ 1 yr

distinct from...

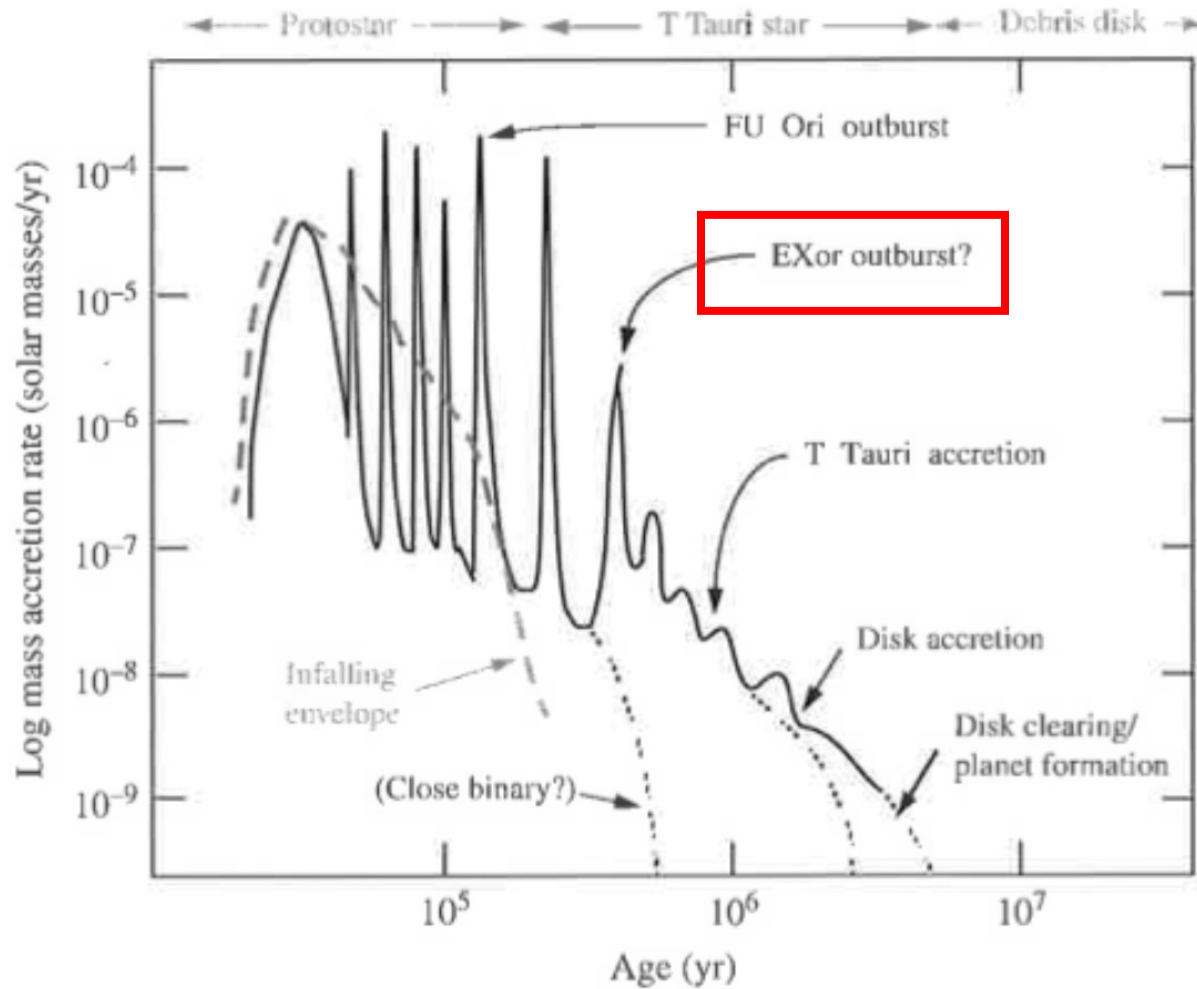
FUors

rise time ~ 1 yr

decay time ~ 10 yr



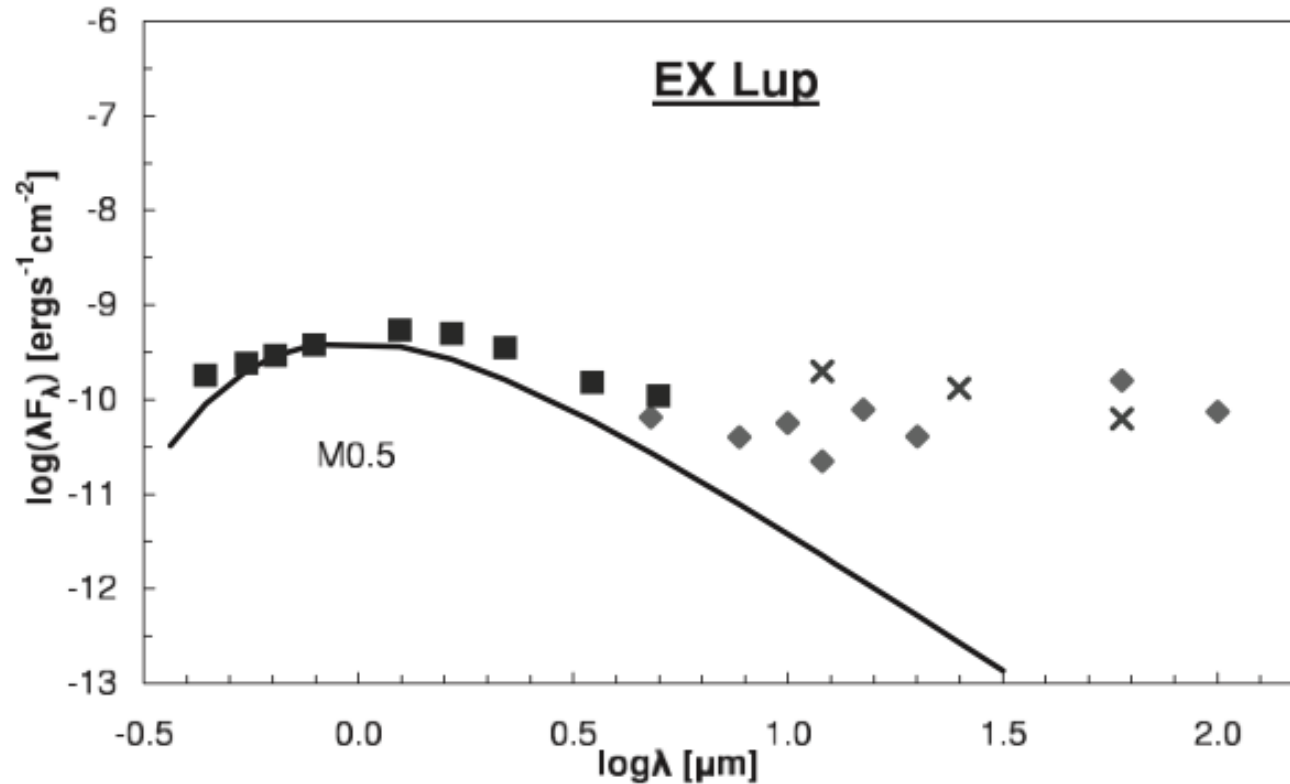
Q: Are All EXors Very Young?



Hartmann 2009

A: No! Nor is this a universal phase.

Classical EXors: Visible T Tauri Stars

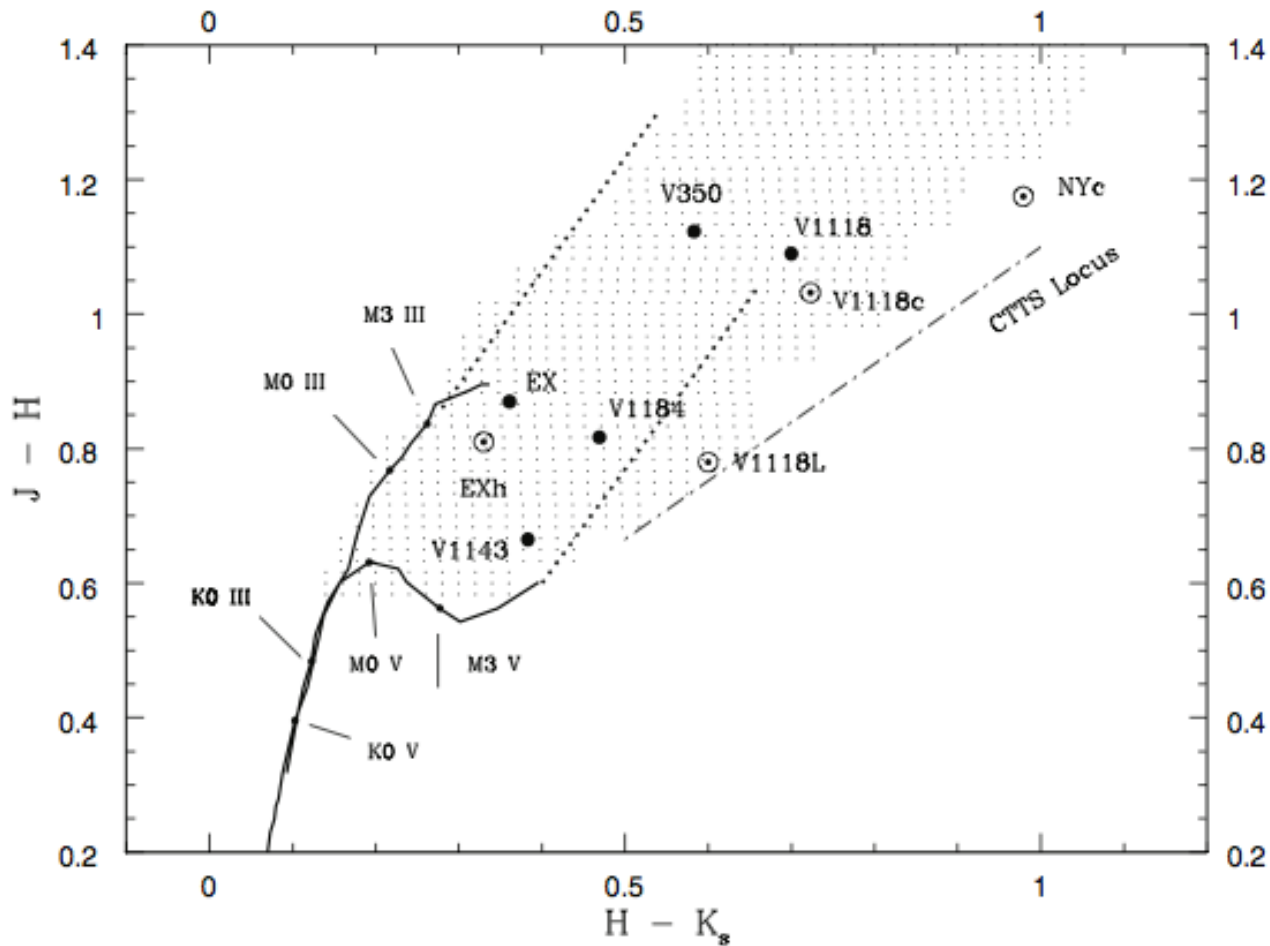


Gras-Velazquez
& Ray 2005

Disk accretion
may
cause outburst.

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

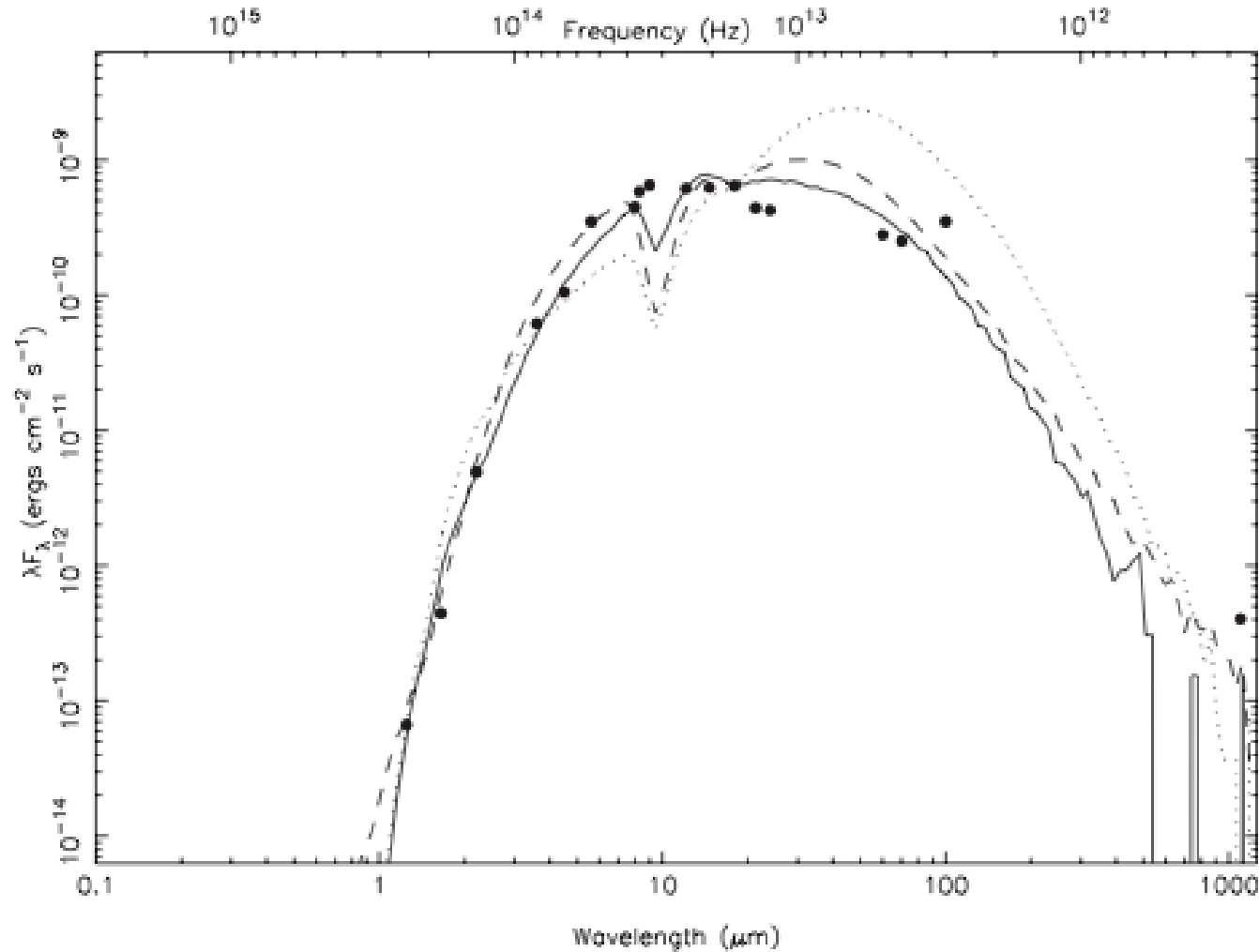
Similar to Other Classical T Tauri Stars



stippled area: ONC variables

Herbig 2008

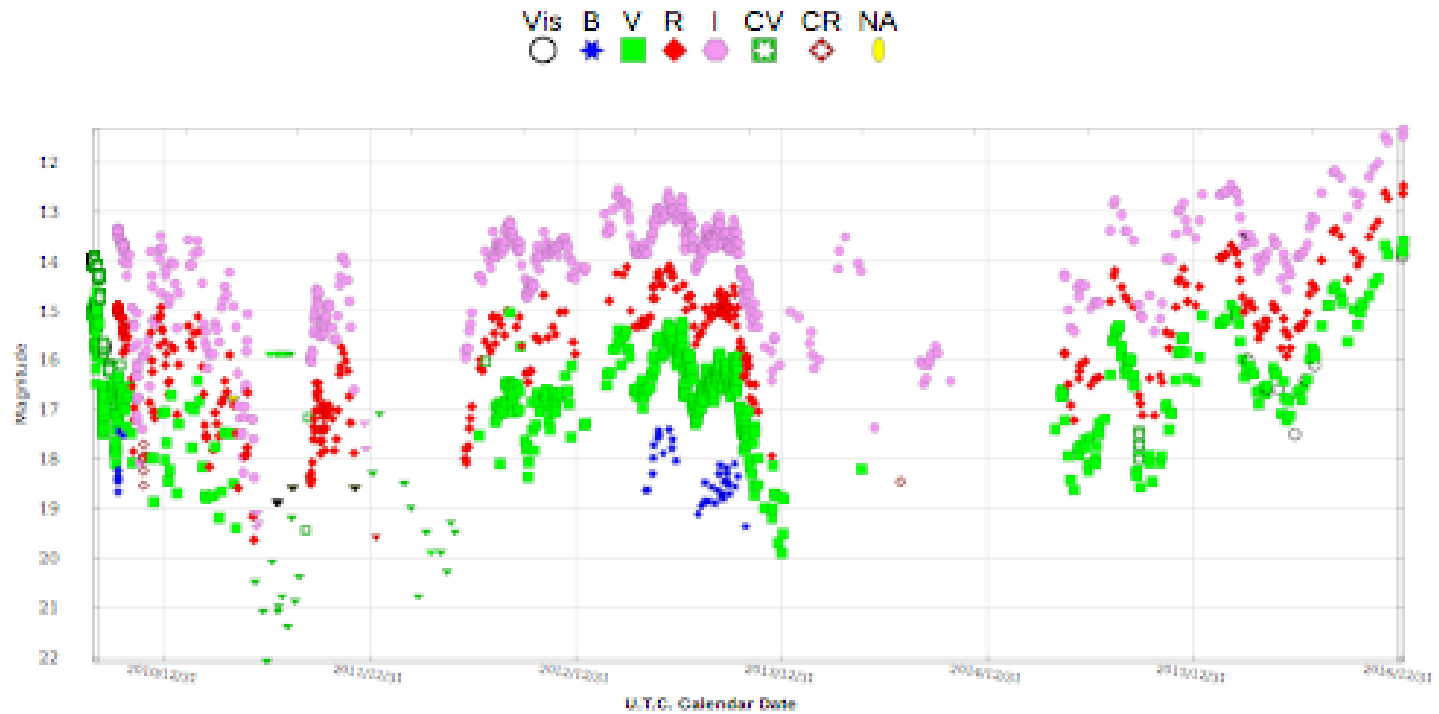
Embedded EXors: Optically Dim



Aspin 2011

V2492 Cyg: A Class I Source

Embedded Exors: Periodic Flaring



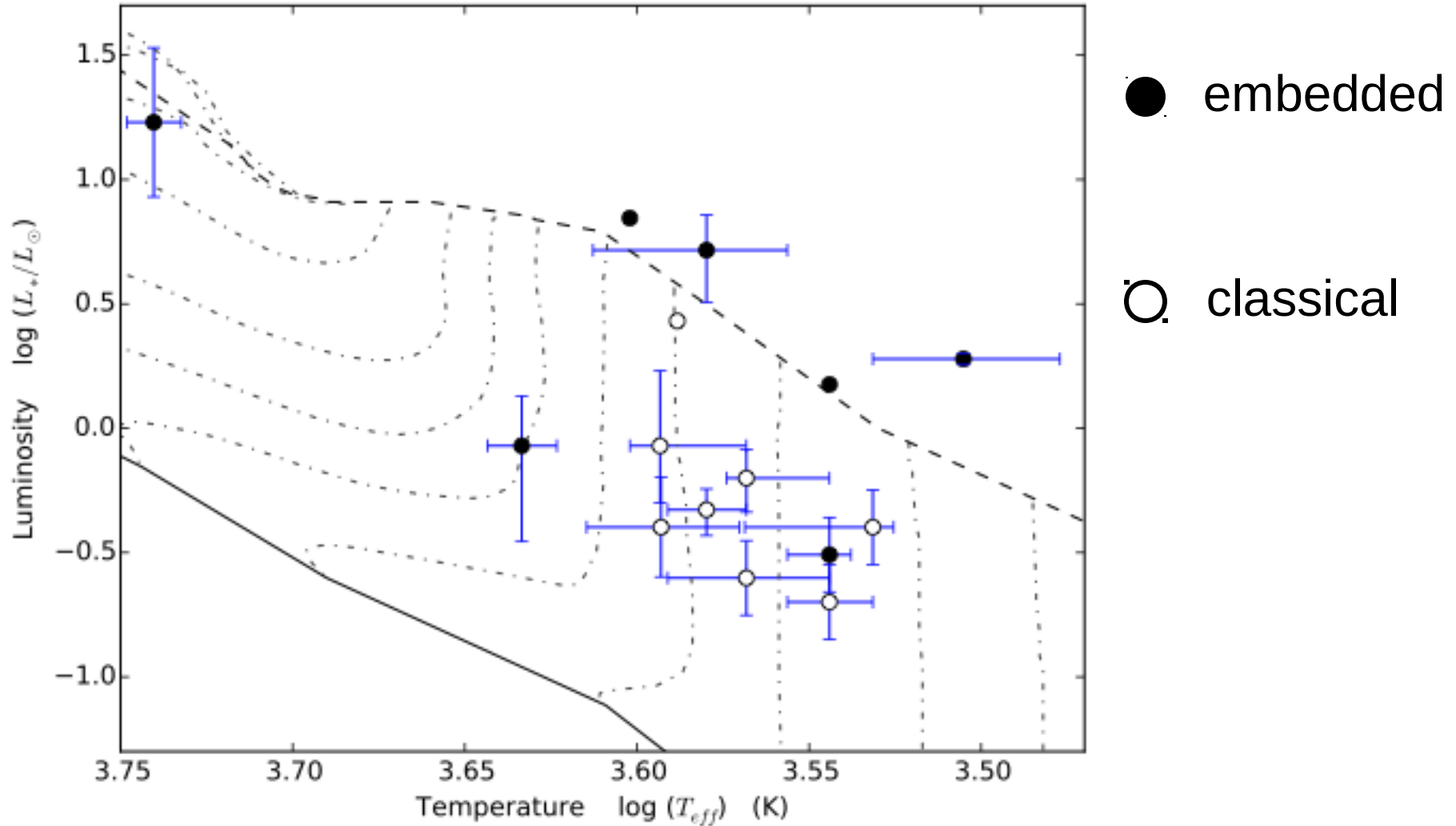
V2492 Cyg: 2005 - 2017

Properties of EXors

Source	SED Class	Binary?	L_* (L_{\odot})	L_{bol} (L_{\odot})	L_{bol} (out) (L_{\odot})	T_{eff} (K)	R
EX Lupi	II	yes (s)	0.47	0.73	2.53	3800	0.15
V1118 Ori	II	yes (v)	0.25	1.40	7.40	3700	0.8
DR Tau	II	no	0.85	–	14.0	3920	7.9
VY Tau	II	yes (v)	0.40	0.72	–	3917	0.2
V1143 Ori	II	–	0.20	–	–	3500	0.67
UZ Tau E	–	yes (s)	0.63	1.70	–	3700	1.6
EC 53	I	yes (v)	0.40	–	–	3400	>0.02
V2493 Cyg	II	–	2.70	–	–	3875	0.66
XZ Tau	–	yes (v)	0.31	0.31	–	3500	18.6
PV Cep	I	no	17.0	59.3	100	5500	28.5
V1180 Cas	flat	–	0.85	–	–	4300	>66
GM Cha	I	–	–	1.50	–	3500	>100
V2775 Ori	I/flat	–	1.90	2.00	22.0	3200	>11
V2492 Cyg	I	–	–	7.00	–	4000	>194
V1647 Ori	I/flat	–	5.20	9.50	50.0	3800	1145

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

EXors in the HR Diagram



Conclusions

- ▶ Only a small fraction of young stars undergo EXor eruptions.
- ▶ Embedded EXors are pre-main-sequence objects surrounded by dusty gas.
- ▶ Classical EXors have the same ages as classical T Tauri stars.
- ▶ At least some Class I sources are not true protostars.