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## EMISSION-LINE FLARE OF ES 560B

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ES 560 (ADS 2594) is a visual double star with the separation of 995 . We observed it spectroscopically starting from 1996 to calibrate an orientation of the frame of the Multi-Pupil Field (Fiber) Spectrograph of the 6 m telescope (MPFS, Afanasiev et al. 1996, http://www.sao.ru/~gafan/devices/mpfs/) during our investigation of stellar populations in the centers of nearby galaxies; later the brighter component of the double, ES 560A, which has a spectral classification of K2 (SIMBAD), was used by us as a line-of-sight velocity standard for cross-correlation with the galactic spectra. The spectra of ES 560B were not used but were still stored in the archive of our observational data. The detailed $\log$ of the observations of ES 560 with the MPFS is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Log of the spectral observations of ES 560 with the MPFS of the 6 m telescope

| Date | UT <br> (start) | Exposure <br> $(\mathrm{s})$ | Detector | Spectral range |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1996 Aug 17 | $00: 50$ | 180 | CCD K585 $520 \times 580$ | $4800-5600 \AA$ |
| 1996 Aug 18 | $01: 14$ | 180 | CCD K585 520 $\times 580$ | $4800-5600 \AA$ |
| 1996 Oct 10 | $03: 19$ | 180 | CCD ISD017A $1040 \times 1160$ | $4100-5500 \AA$ |
| 1997 Nov 1 | $02: 38$ | 270 | CCD K585 $520 \times 580$ | $4700-5500 \AA$ |
| 1998 Jan 19 | $16: 12$ | 180 | CCD K585 $520 \times 580$ | $4700-5500 \AA$ |
| 2001 Jan 28 | $19: 00$ | 60 | CCD TEK 1024 $\times 1024$ | $4250-5600 \AA$ |
| 2001 Sep 22 | $01: 58$ | 240 | CCD TEK 1024 $\times 1024$ | $4250-5600 \AA$ |
| 2002 Mar 9 | $17: 03$ | 240 | CCD TEK 1024 $\times 1024$ | $4250-5600 \AA$ |

During our last observational run with the MPFS, in March 2002, we have exposed ES 560 as usually and have immediately seen that the spectrum of ES 560B has noticeably changed: now it contains strong narrow Balmer emission lines, $\mathrm{H} \beta$ with $E W=13 \AA$ and $\mathrm{H} \gamma$ with $E W=11 \AA$ falling into our spectral range. Careful examination of the past spectra of ES 560B, starting from August 1996, has revealed an early presence of the very weak emission $\mathrm{H} \beta$ comparable to the noise; now its intensity has risen by more than an order. The full evolution of the spectrum of ES 560B in the spectral range of 4300$5450 \AA$ is shown in Figure 1; all the continua are normalized to the same level and after


Figure 1. The evolution of the spectrum ES 560B from 1996 to present (two spectra of August 1996 are co-added); the continua are normalized and subtracted
that subtracted, and the shift along the ordinate axis for every spectrum is selected to provide a clear presentation.

Table 2. The ratio of brightnesses of two components of the double star ES 560

| Date | Flux $_{B} /$ Flux $_{A}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1996 Aug 17 | 0.086 |
| 1996 Aug 18 | 0.076 |
| 1996 Oct 10 | 0.060 |
| 1997 Nov 1 | 0.048 |
| 1998 Jan 19 | 0.047 |
| 2001 Jan 28 | 0.115 |
| 2001 Sep 22 | 0.187 |
| 2002 Mar 9 | 0.037 |

By using SIMBAD, we have made cross-identification of ES 560B over some catalogues. The star is mentioned as V 577 Per by Kazarovets et al. (1999) in their $74^{\text {th }}$ list devoted to variable stars discovered by HIPPARCOS (the Hipparcos name of ES 560 is HIC 16563). A more close examination of their description shows that HIPPARCOS has presented a photometry of two the stars of the double system ES 560 together, and the summed magnitude varies by some 0.1 mag. What star is variable, ES 560A or ES 560B, has been still unknown. With our integral-field spectroscopy, we are able to calculate a ratio of the two star's fluxes; these ratios measured in the $100 \AA$-band centered at the wavelength of
$5000 \AA$, from 1996 to March 2002, are presented in Table 2, and their typical accuracy is $0.003-0.005$. One can see that the relative brightness of ES 560B varies by a factor of 5, the SIMBAD information about $V_{A}=8 \mathrm{~m}^{\mathrm{m}} 3$ and $V_{B} \approx 10^{\mathrm{m}} 5$ being related rather to the close-to-high state of ES 560B. Since the summed magnitude, according to HIPPARCOS, varies by $\sim 0.1 \mathrm{mag}$, and not by 1.5 mag as it would be if the brighter component changes its flux by a factor of 5 , we should conclude that it is ES 560 B that is the variable star. Interestingly, the bright flare of emission lines occurred some month later (March 9, 2002) than the maximum continuum brightness (September 22, 2001, according to Table 2 ). We can suggest that there is either a few month delay between the emission line and continuum brightening, or the two events are two independent short flares with fast evolution.

What may be the nature of the variable star ES 560B? Another result of the crossidentification of ES 560 over various catalogues is a finding that a bright extreme-ultraviolet source is related to this double system. Firstly, ROSAT WFC survey in the spectral range of $60-200 \AA$ (Pounds et al. 1993), and later EUVE all-sky survey at the wavelength of $100 \AA$ (Bowyer et al. 1994) have mapped a rather bright source near ES $560-2$ RE J033314+461549 and EUVE 0333+462. As the spatial resolution of both surveys is about one arcminute, it is impossible to identify the UV source with ES 560A or ES 560B unambiguously. Mason et al. (1995) made spectral observations of the optical counterparts of the ROSAT EUV sources, and have found weak emission activity in both stars: an emission line of CaII3933 with $E W=0.3 \AA$, but no Balmer emissions, in ES 560A and an emission line $\mathrm{H} \alpha$ with $E W=2 \AA$ in ES 560B; the latter star is classified by them as dMe. The possibility that ES 560B is a flaring late-type dwarf may explain the most phenomena described here; however it is somewhat strange that a rather bright ( $V \approx 10.5$ ) nearby flaring star has not been discovered yet.

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