

Contribution of emission lines to observed B, V, Rc magnitudes for the active symbiotic binary BF Cygni

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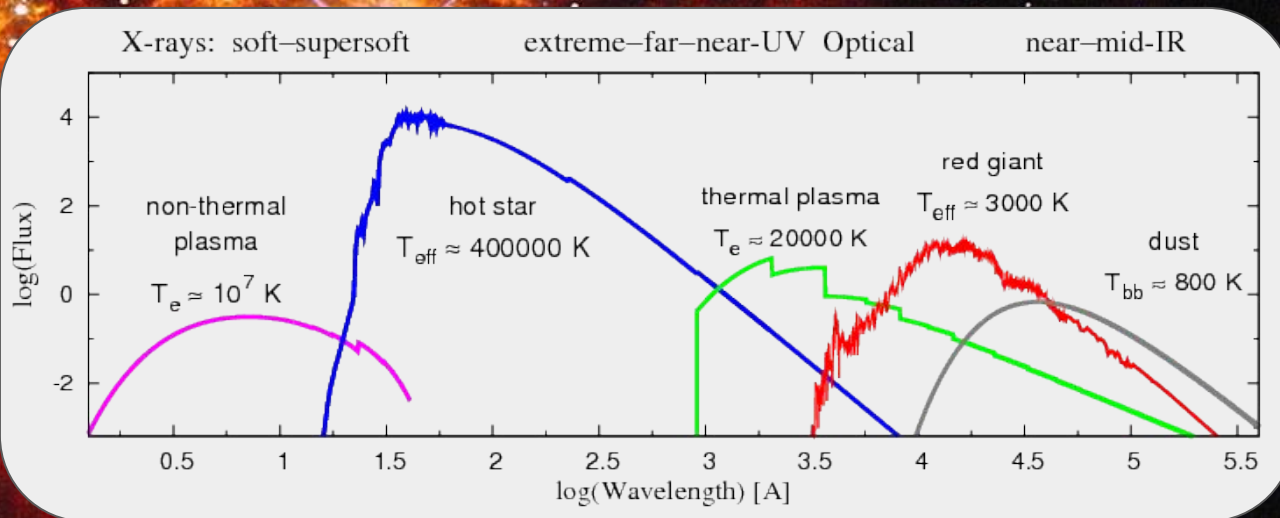
Symbiotic stars:

RG (normal/Mira) +SW

WD +SW: *active phase!*

Symbiotic nebula

- Interaction
- Large P_{orb}
- Emission lines



Quiescent and active phases

Quiescent phase:

- equilibrium (mass loss by RG, accretion, ionization)
- constant energy release, SED

Active phase: brightenings ← increase of mass loss rate

Classical symbiotic

1-3 mag, months
– years (Z And)

Symbiotic nova

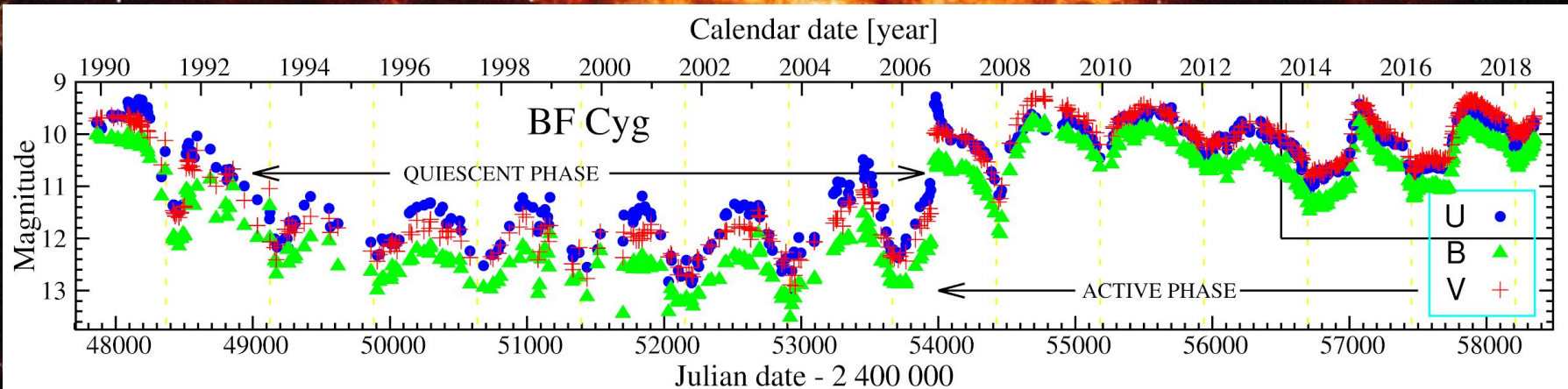
few mag, ~ decades
(V1016 Cyg)

significant spectral changes (wind from WD):

- broadening of EL (fast SW)
- P-Cyg type (optically thick expanding shell)
- rare: satellite components to H-Balmer EL (jets)

BF Cygni: Photometry

$P_{\text{orb}} = 757.2$ d, eclipsing ($i \sim 80^\circ$), $d = 3.8$ kpc, $E(B-V) = 0.35$



HLC \rightarrow 3 types of OBs:

- symbiotic nova OB: 1895
- classical symbiotic OBs: 1989
- flares: 2015, 2017

Data are from Sekeras, M. et al., 2019,
CoSka, 49, 19

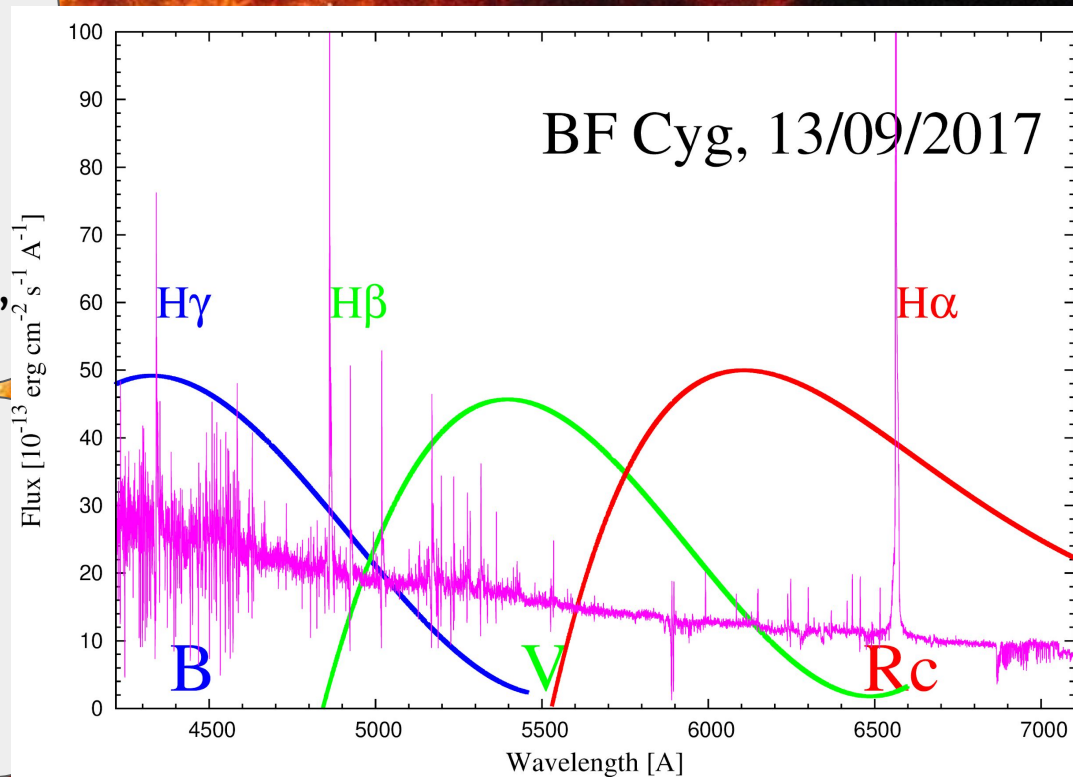
BF Cygni: Spectroscopy

quiescence:

- H I
- He I, weak He II
- [O I], Fe I, Mg I
- Fe II, Ti II, Cr II
- [O III], [Ne III], [Fe III], C III, Si IV, N V

activity:

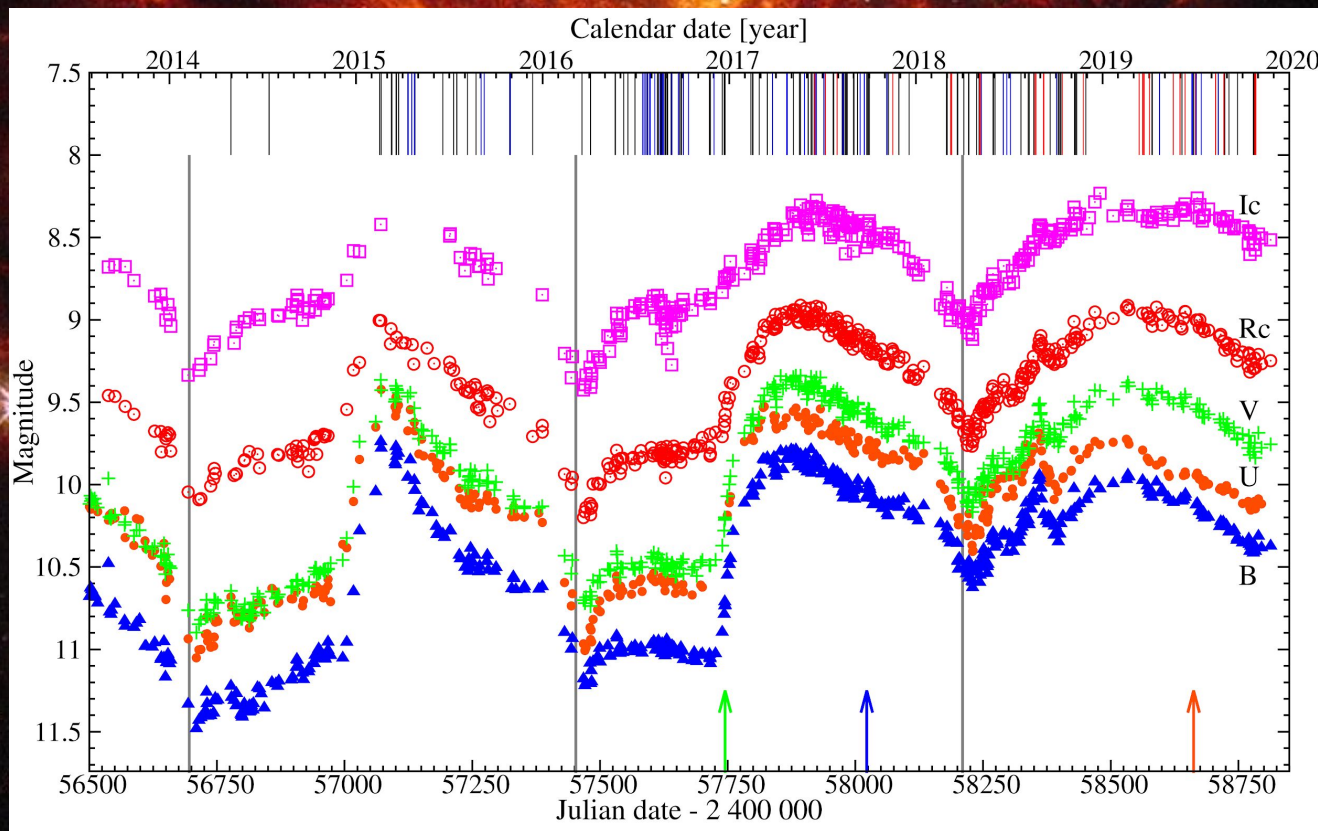
- H I
- He I
- weak He II
- no highly ionized elements



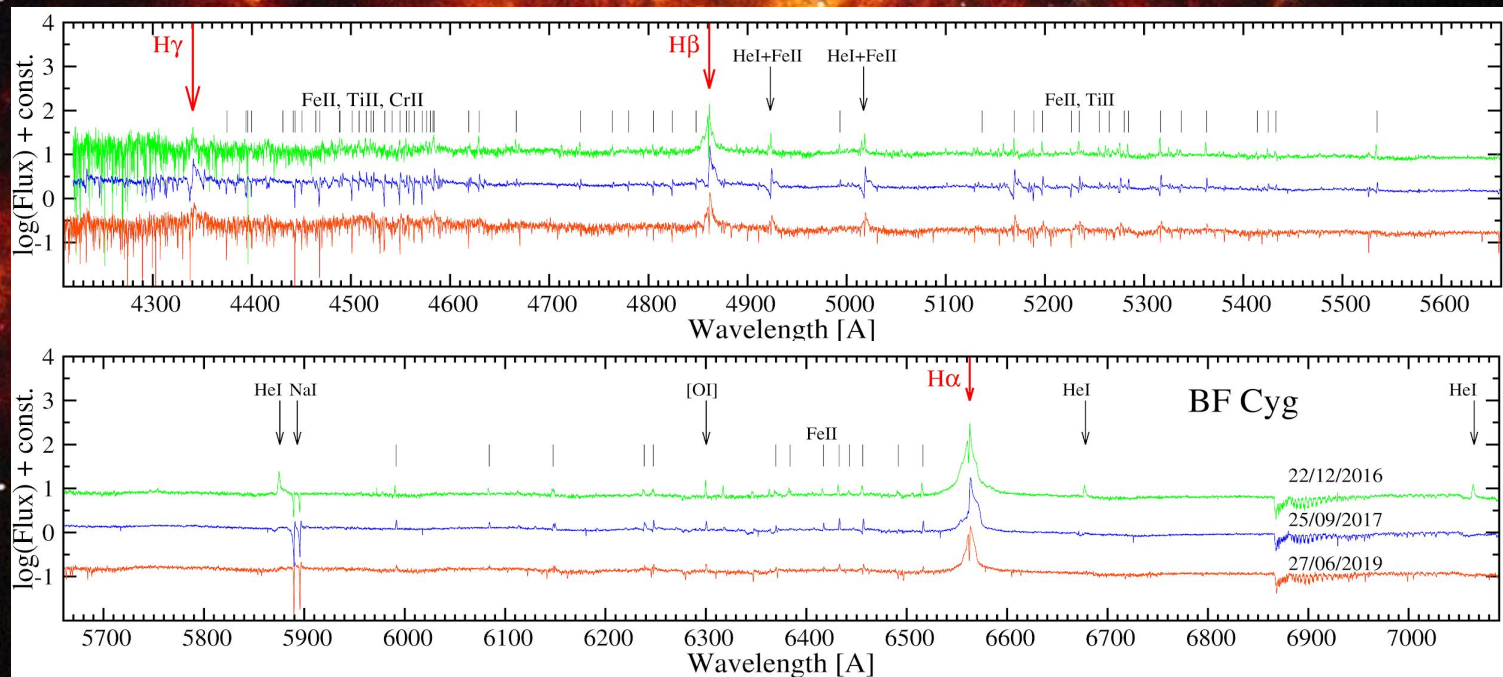
Treatment of observations:

1. Calibration of the Echelle spectra from arbitrary units to units of fluxes (spectroscopy) with the aid of simultaneous multicolor photometry
2. Correction for emission lines → photometric fluxes → magnitudes of true continuum (photometry, spectroscopy)
3. Fitting of the Balmer line profiles using Gaussian curves to extract satellite emission components (spectroscopy)

BF Cygni: Recent photometry

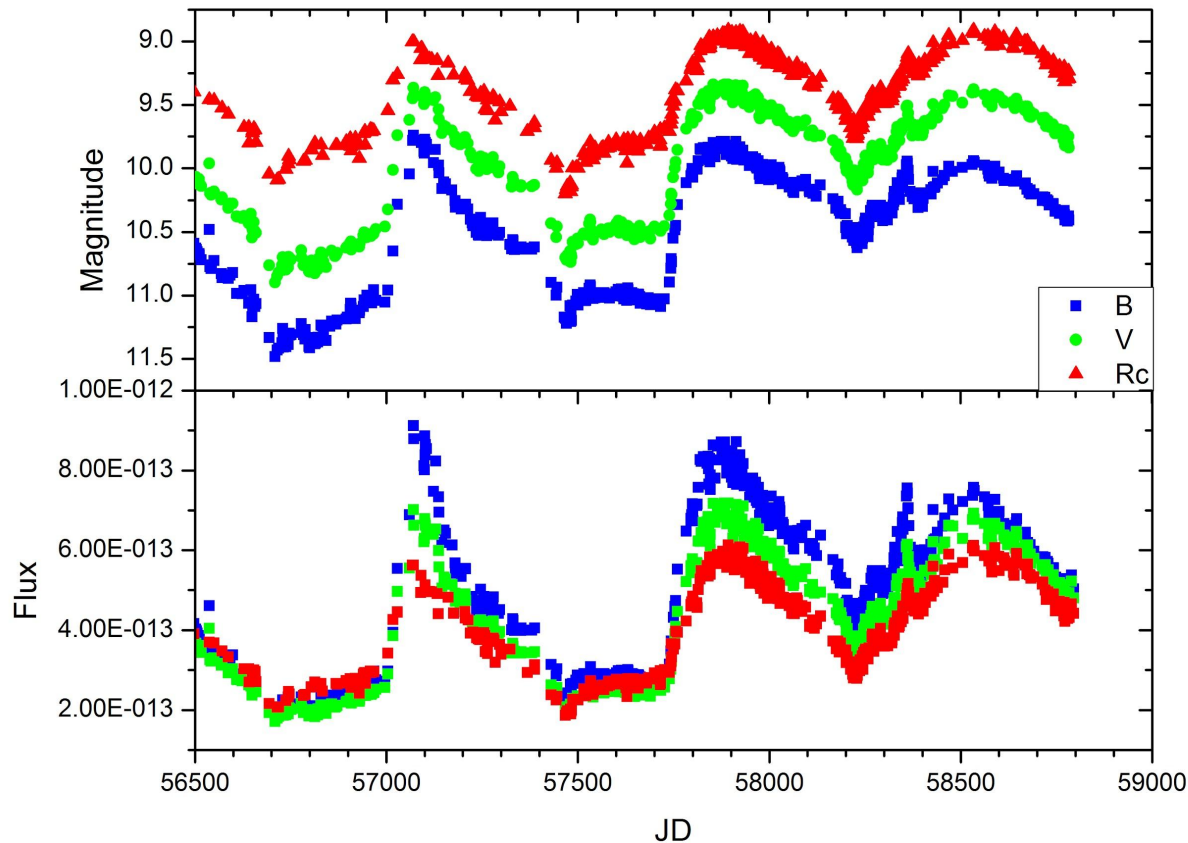


BF Cygni: Recent spectroscopy



Evolution of spectra: prior the 2016/17 burst: 12/2016,
after the maximum: 09/2017, recent data: 06/2019

Data processing: Fluxes



$$m_{\lambda} = -2.5 \log(F_{\lambda}) - q_{\lambda}$$
$$\Rightarrow F_{\lambda} [W cm^{-2} A^{-1}]$$
$$\Rightarrow F_{\lambda} [erg cm^{-2} s^{-1} A^{-1}]$$

$$q(U) = 38.40$$

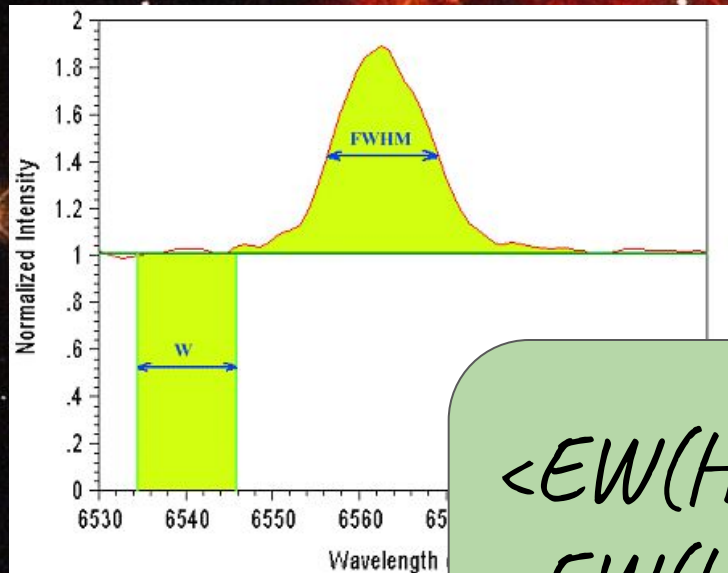
$$q(B) = 37.86$$

$$q(V) = 38.52$$

$$q(Rc) = 39.12$$

$$q(Ic) = 39.78$$

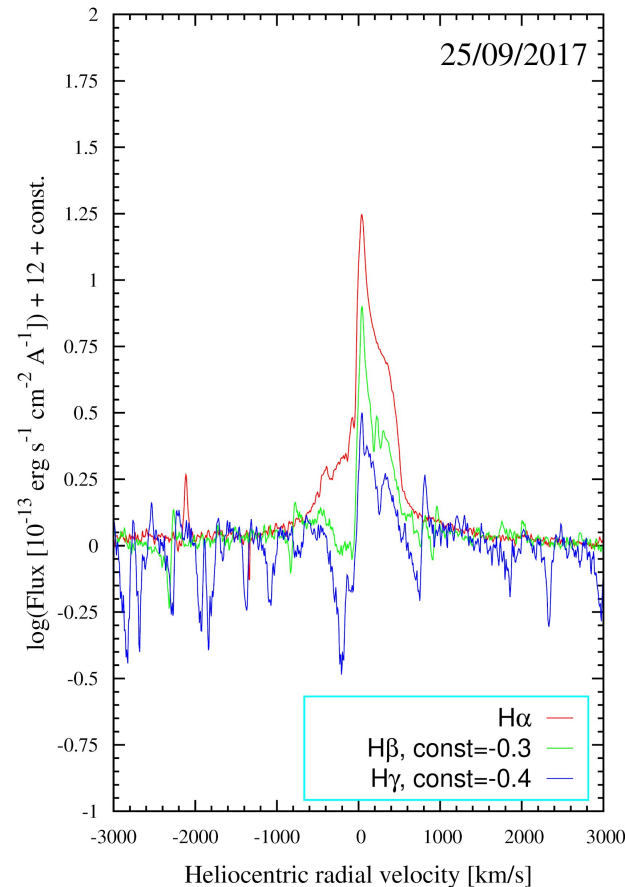
Data processing: Equivalent widths



$$\langle EW(H\alpha) \rangle = 140 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\langle EW(H\beta) \rangle = 30 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\langle EW(H\gamma) \rangle = 6 \text{ \AA}$$

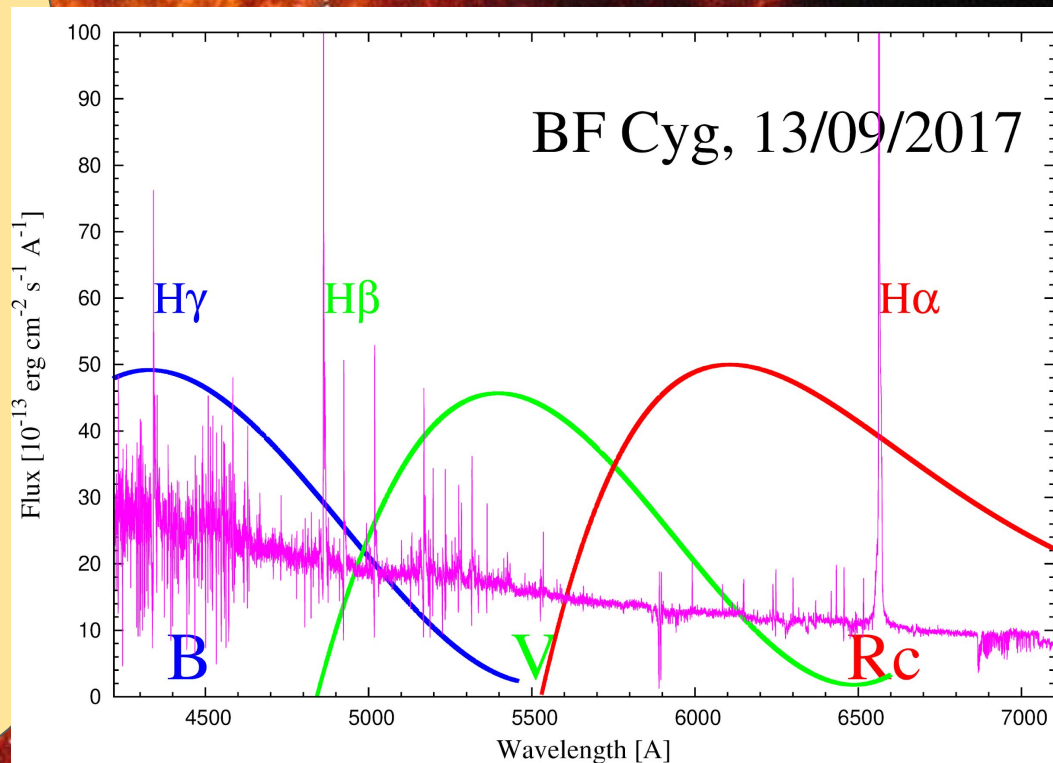


Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm

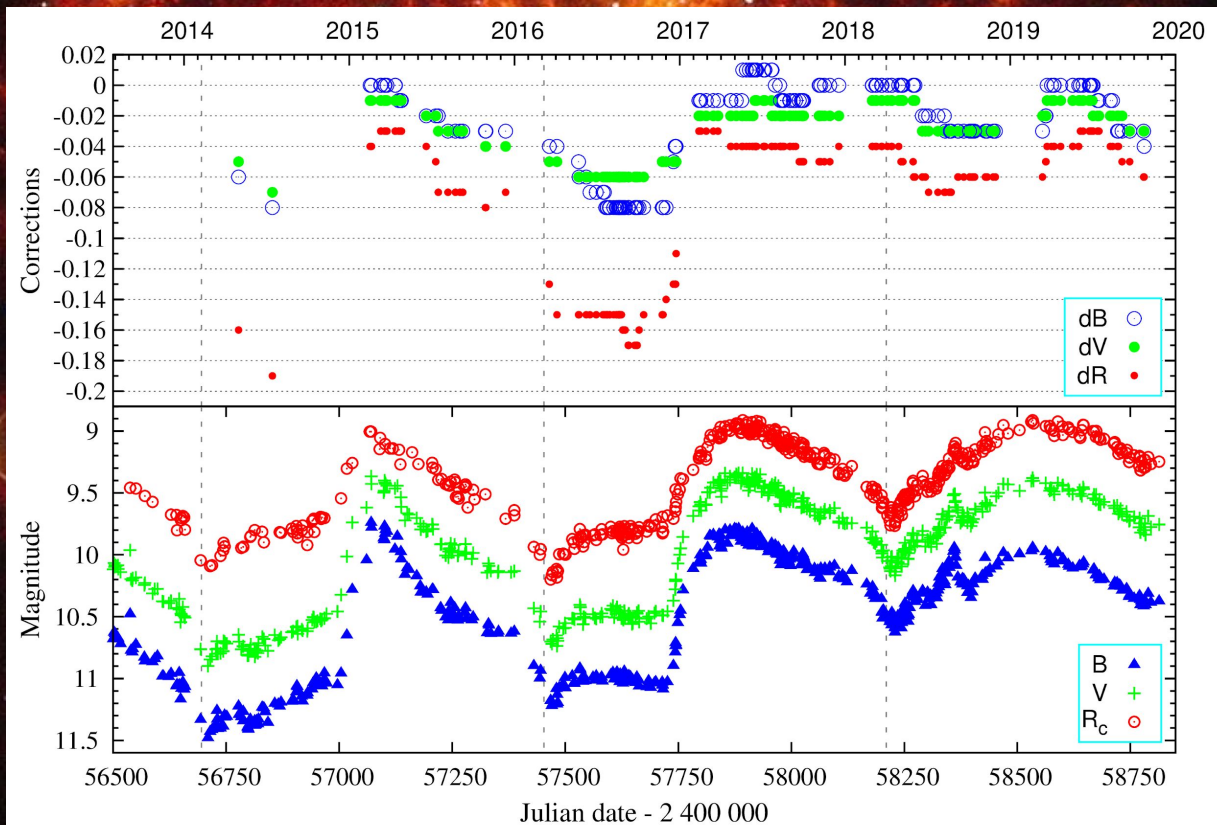
Δm depends on

- EW, continuum level
- position λ

Polynomial approximations of the transmission functions:
 $B3(\lambda)$, $V3(\lambda)$, $Rc5(\lambda)$
Skopal, A., 2007,
New Astron., 12, 597

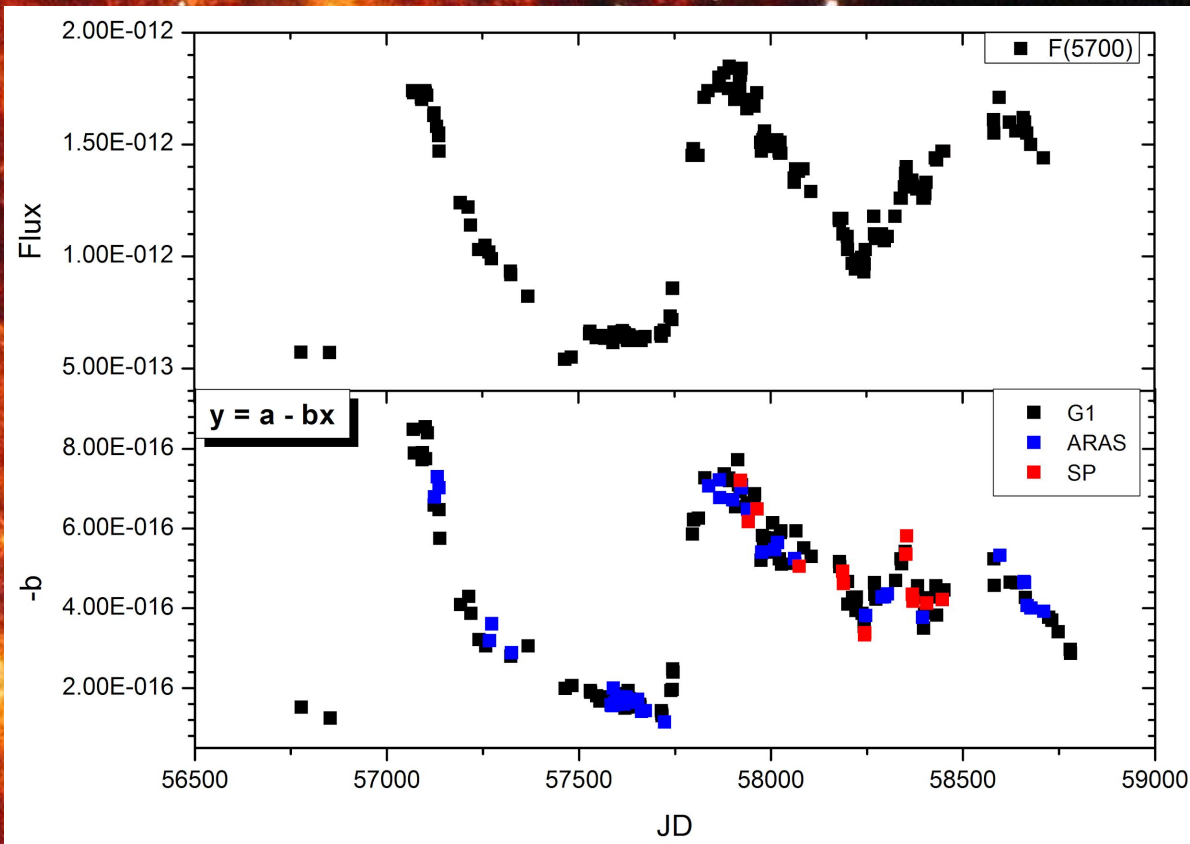


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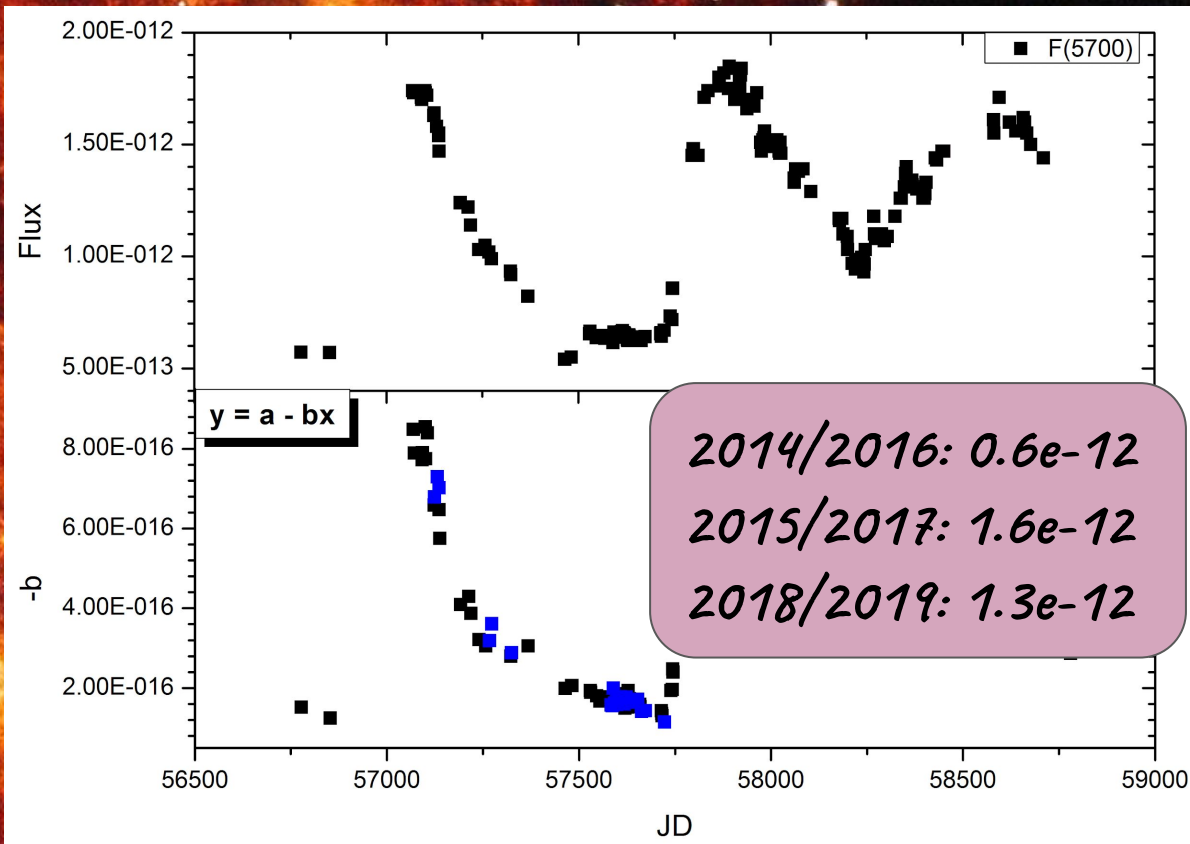
Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm

What is the reason for such changes of Δm ?

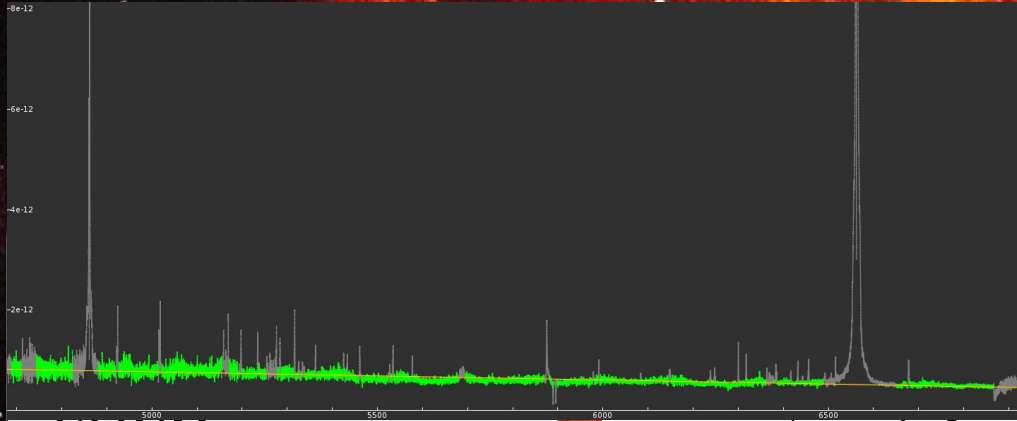


Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm

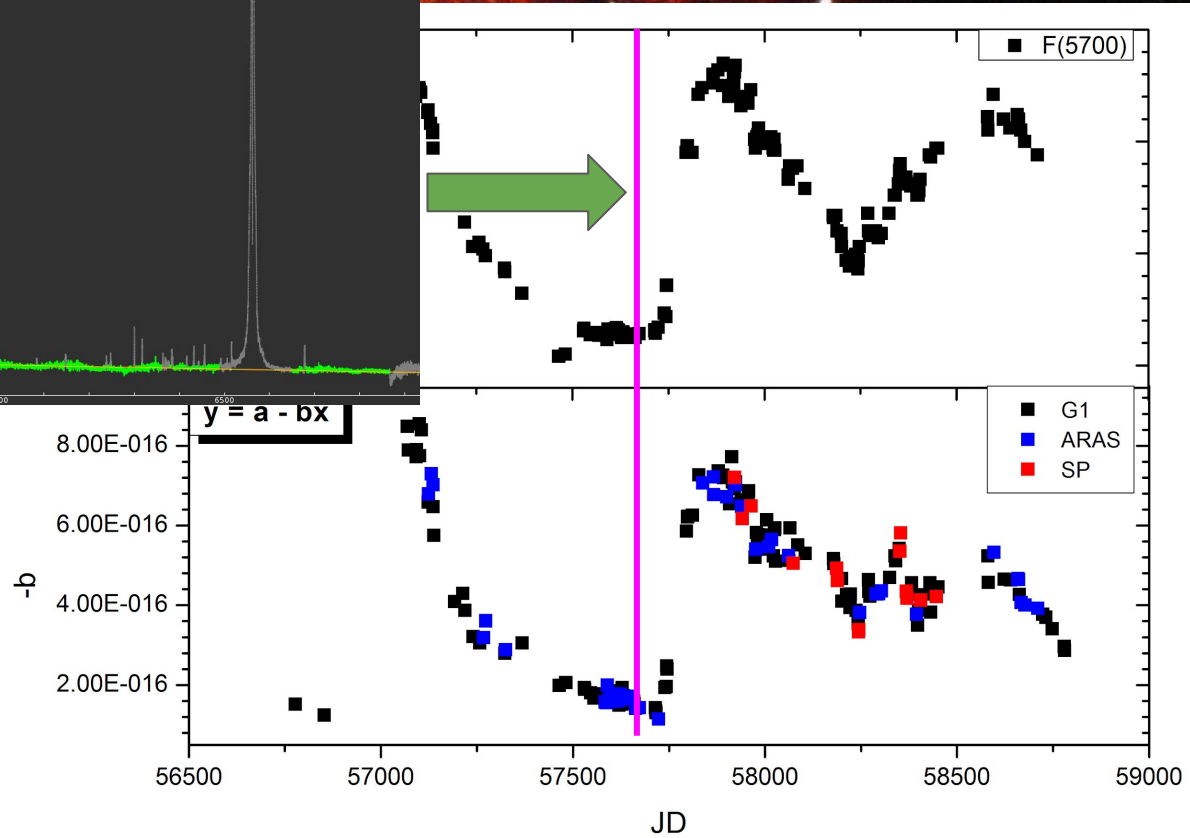
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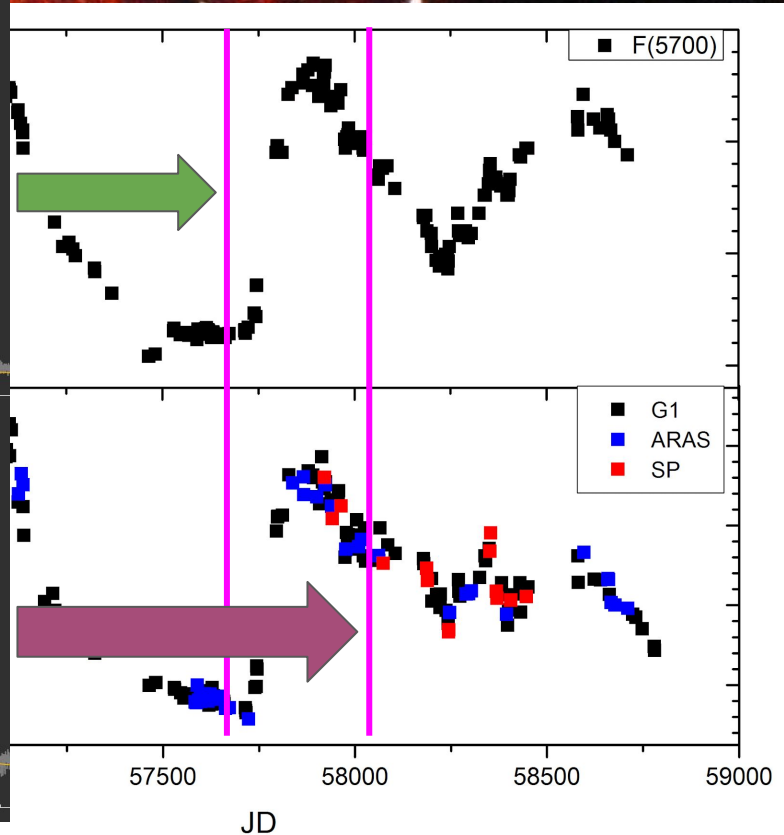
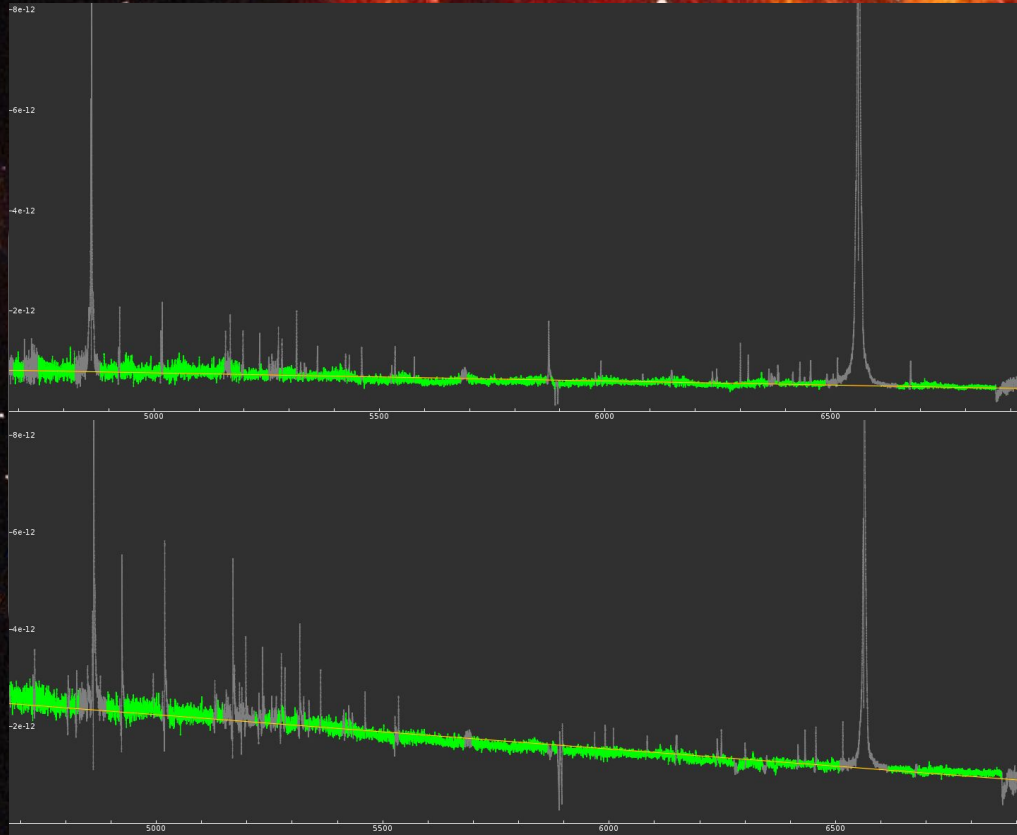
Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm



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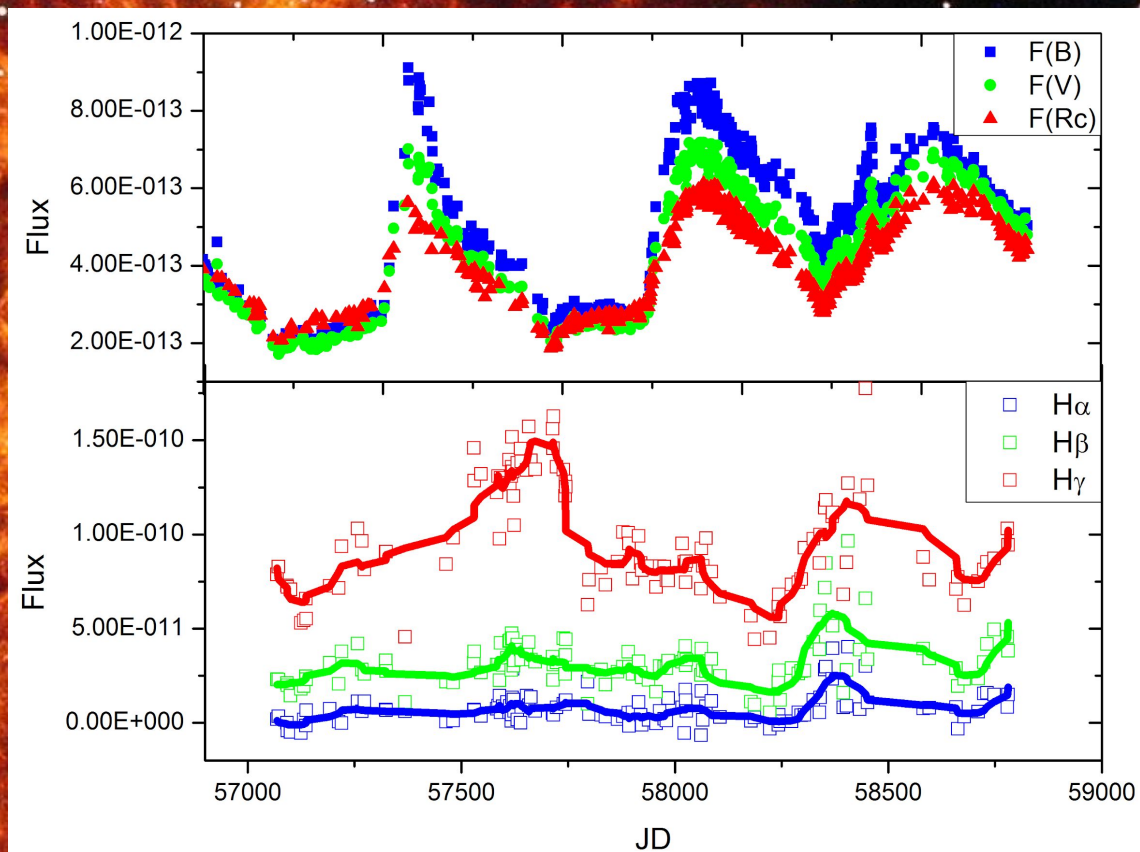


Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm

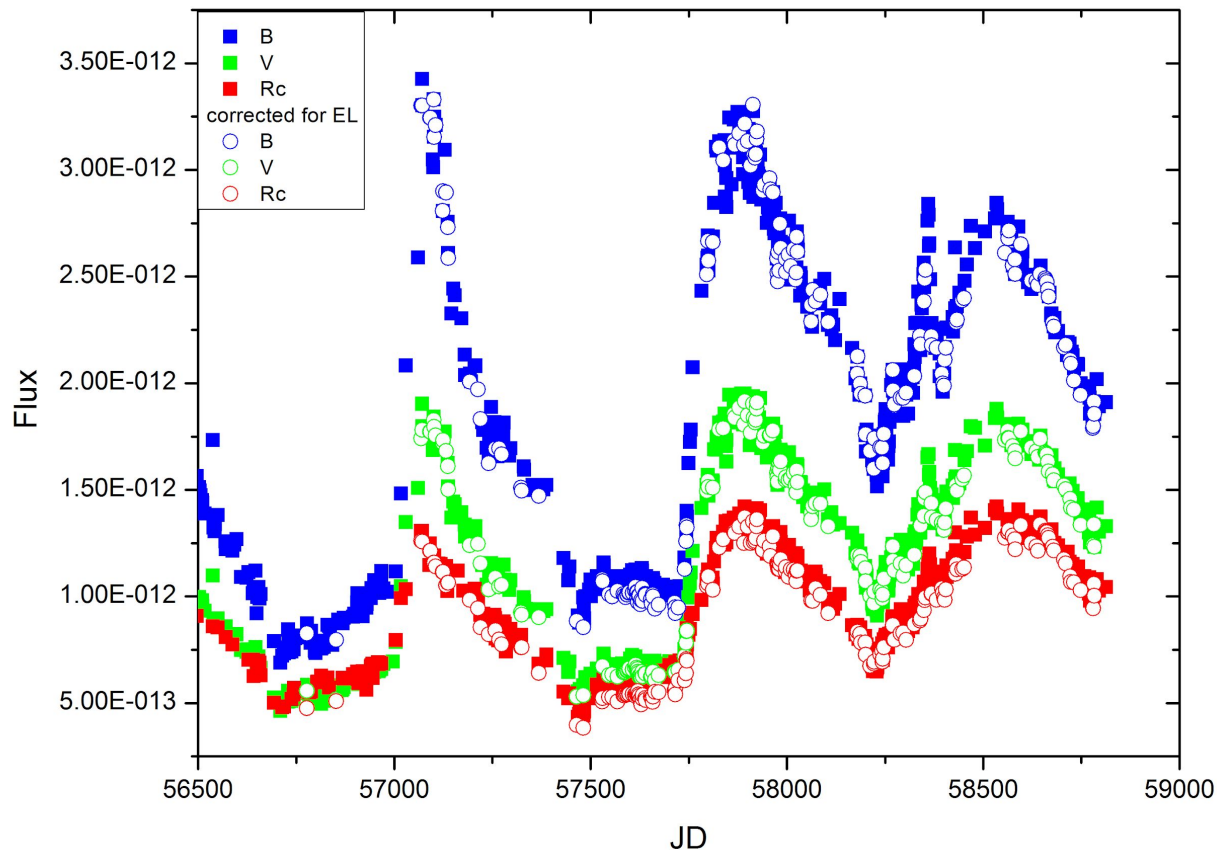


Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm

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Data processing: Corrections for lines Δm



$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Delta B \rangle &= -0.03 \\ &(0.01 \dots -0.08) \\ \langle \Delta V \rangle &= -0.03 \\ &(-0.01 \dots -0.07) \\ \langle \Delta Rc \rangle &= -0.07 \\ &(-0.03 \dots -0.19)\end{aligned}$$

Conclusions:

1. We calculated ratio of fluxes with and without lines, transmitted through the given photometric filter, to obtain corrections ΔB , ΔV , ΔR_c caused by emission lines.
2. The removal of emission lines makes the star's brightness fainter.
3. The significant effect in R_c passband is mainly due to a strong H α emission and the high transmissivity of a given filter at $\lambda 6563 \text{ \AA}$.
4. Corrections are important for accurate calibration of spectra to absolute fluxes using simultaneous photometric observations.

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Thank you for your attention!