

Spectroscopic Observations of flare star EV Lac at NHAO

Satoshi Honda

(University of Hyogo, Nishi-Harima Astronomical Observatory)

Yuta Notsu (Kyoto Univ.)

Shota Notsu, (Kyoto Univ.)

Hiroyuki Maehara (NAOJ, OAO)

Kousuke Namekata (Kyoto Univ.)

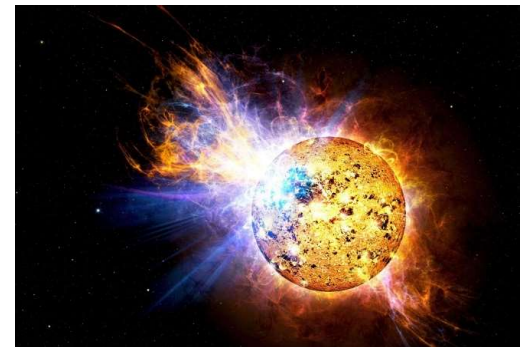
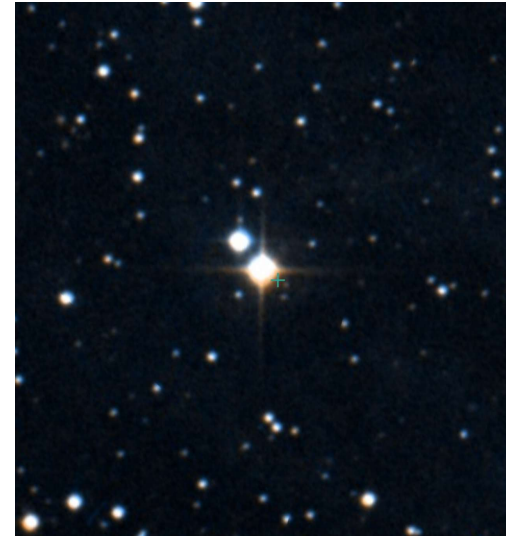
Daisaku Nogami (Kyoto Univ.)

Kazunari Shibata (Kyoto Univ. , Kwasan Observatory)

EV Lac (GJ 873)

- M4.5e V, Single flare star
- $R_{\odot}=0.41$, $M_{\odot}= 0.34$ (Sciortino et al. 1999)
- $B=\sim 11.45$, $V=\sim 8.28$, Distance = 5pc, $P=4.4$ days
- 3-4 kG (Shulyak et al. 1997)

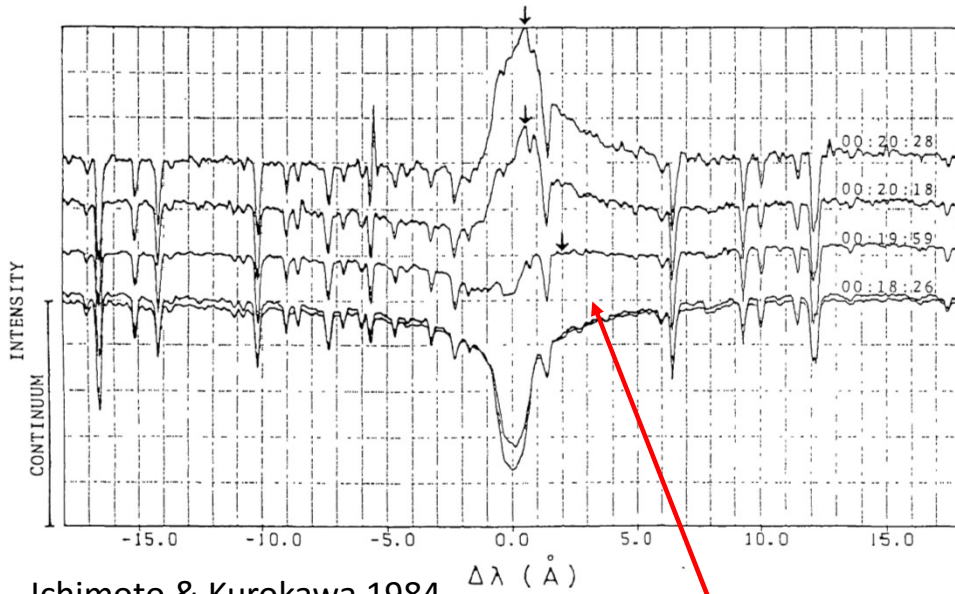
- An extreme X-ray flare observed by ASCA in 1998
 - Favata et al. 2000 A&A
- Detection of a Superflare by Swift in 2008
 - Osten et al. 2008 ATel#1499
- Frequency of the flare : 0.094[events/hours]
 - Schmidt et al. (2012) ApJ



Continuous observations of H α line in flare

H α asymmetry of the solar flares

20 June 1982

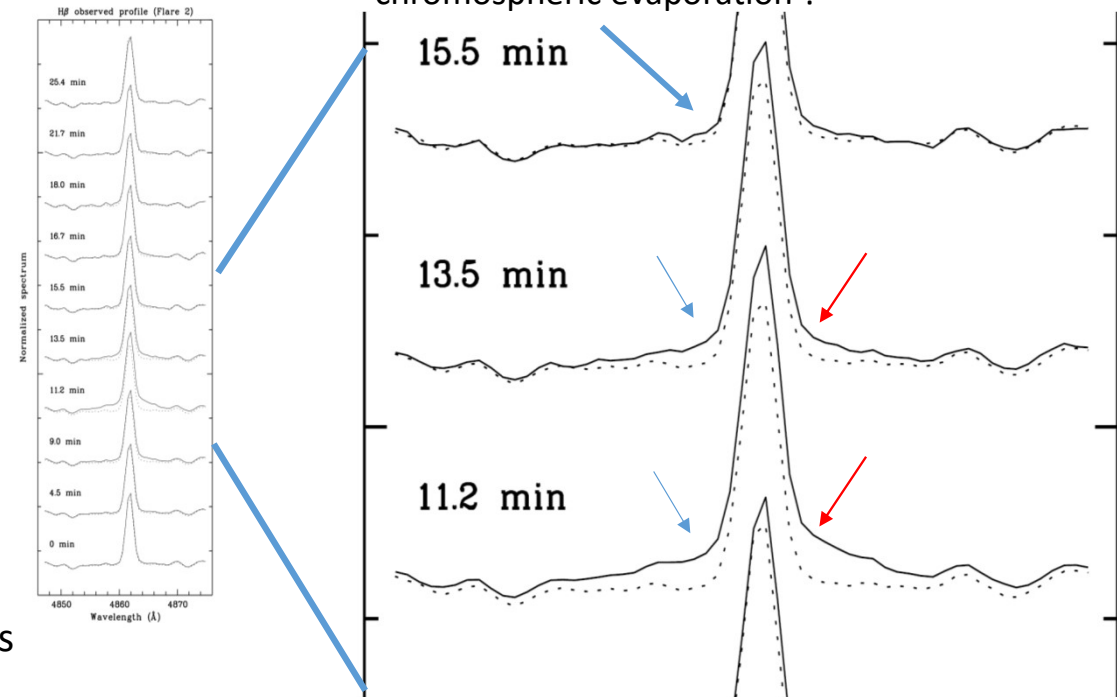


Ichimoto & Kurokawa 1984

chromospheric downward condensations

H β asymmetry of stellar (AD Leo) flares

mass ejection ?
chromospheric evaporation ?

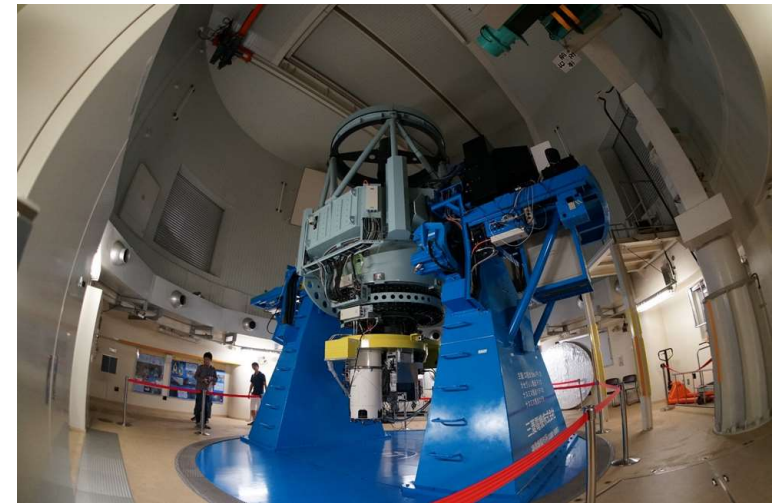


There is not enough spectra of stellar flare.

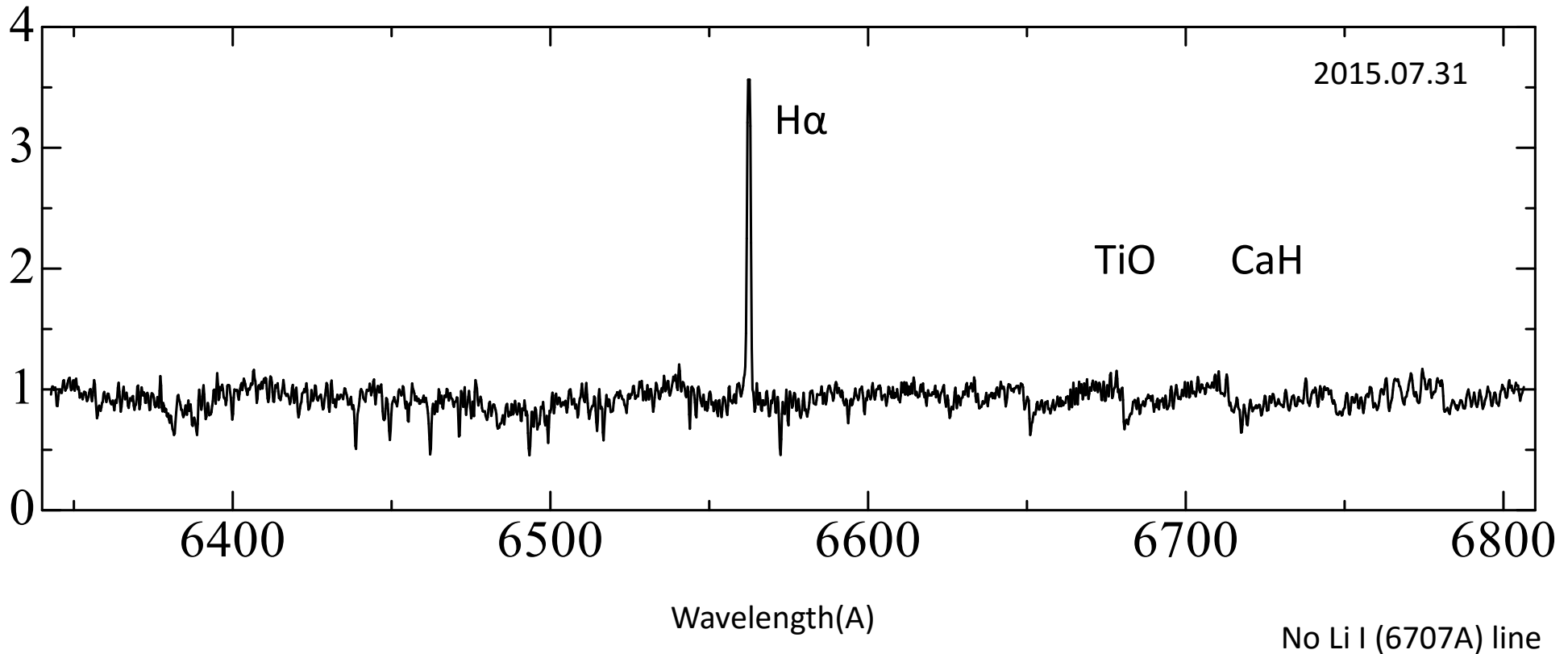
I. Crespo-Chacón et al. 2006

Observations of EV Lac with Nayuta/MALLS

- Nayuta : 2m telescope in NHAO (Univ. of Hyogo)
- MALLS : Medium And Low-dispersion Long-slit Spectrograph
- Resolving power (R) $\sim 10,000$ @6500A
- Observation period : 2015.7.31 – 12.25 (22nights)
- Exposure time : 3-5 min (x 5-10)
- Spectral coverage : 6350 – 6800A
- S/N = 50~100
- Continuous observations of 4 – 8 hours
 - 8/15, 8/26, 10/2, 10/3, 10/15, 10/16, 10/23
- Total ~ 850 flames

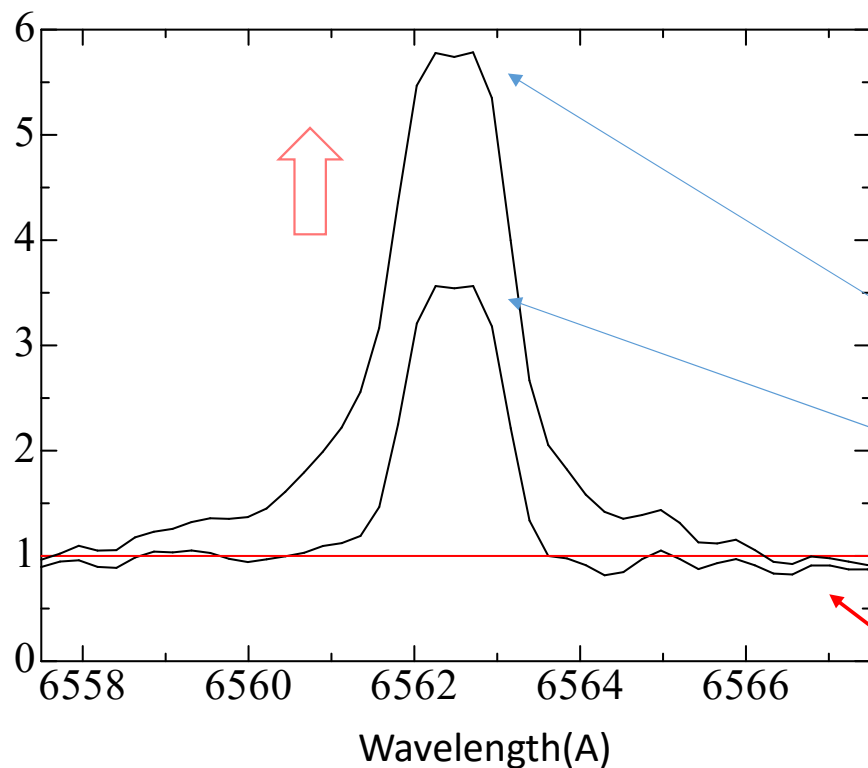


Spectrum of EV Lac (H α 6563A region)



Strength change of H α emission line two different nights.

A large change of line intensity was seen between 2 weeks. (July31-Aug.15)



H α equivalent width (EW) of EV Lac.

- Quiescent state : 3.5 – 5.3 Å

- Active state : 4.7 – 10.6 Å

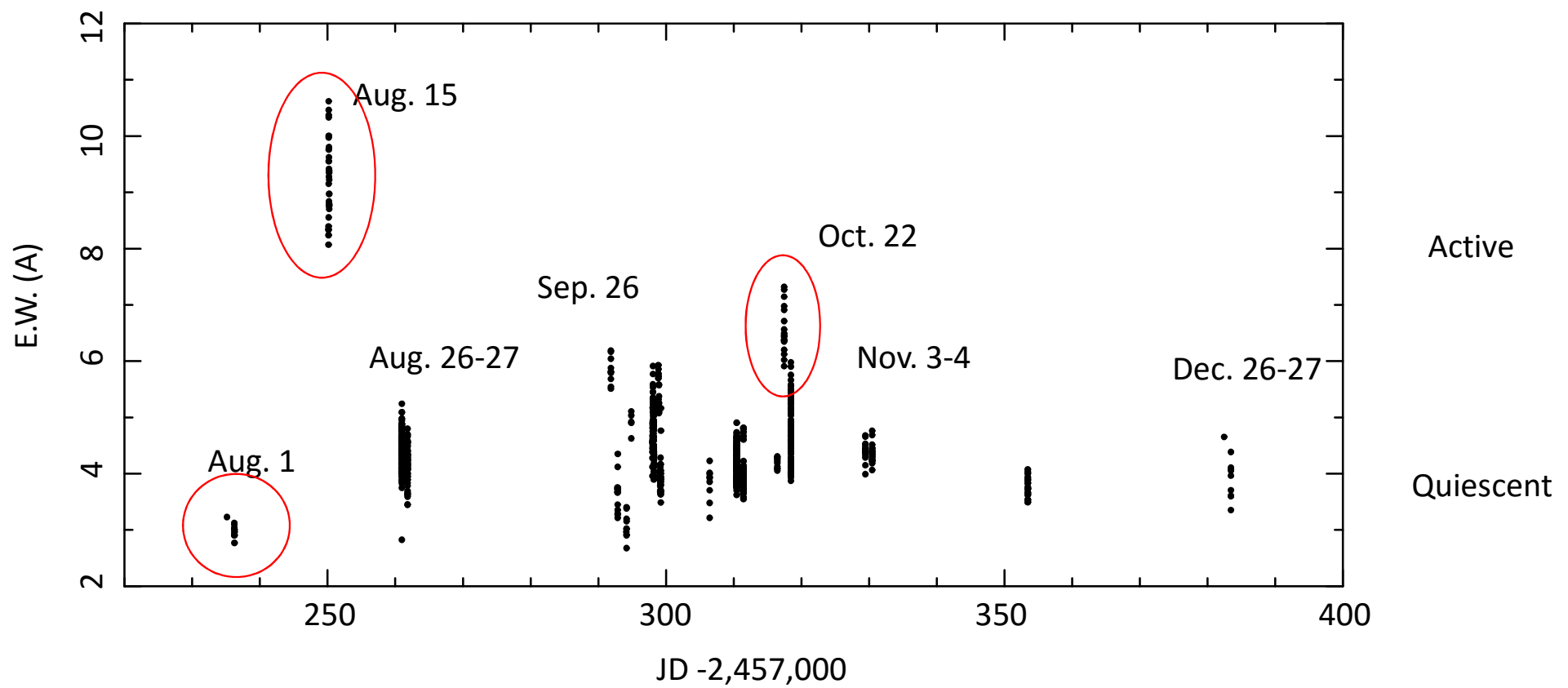
(Baranovski et al. 2001)

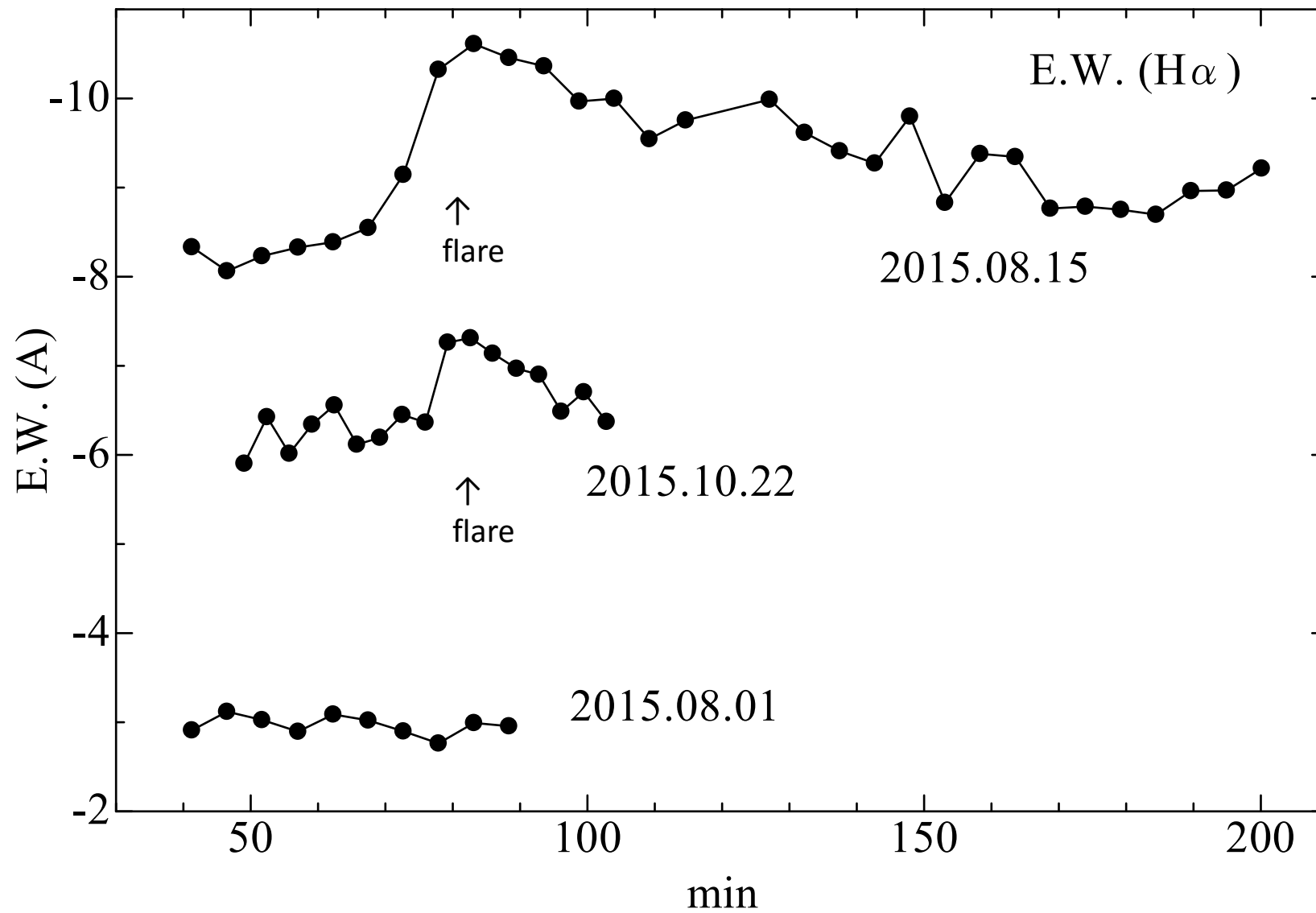
2015.08.15. EW ~ 10 Å

2015.07.31. EW ~ 3 Å

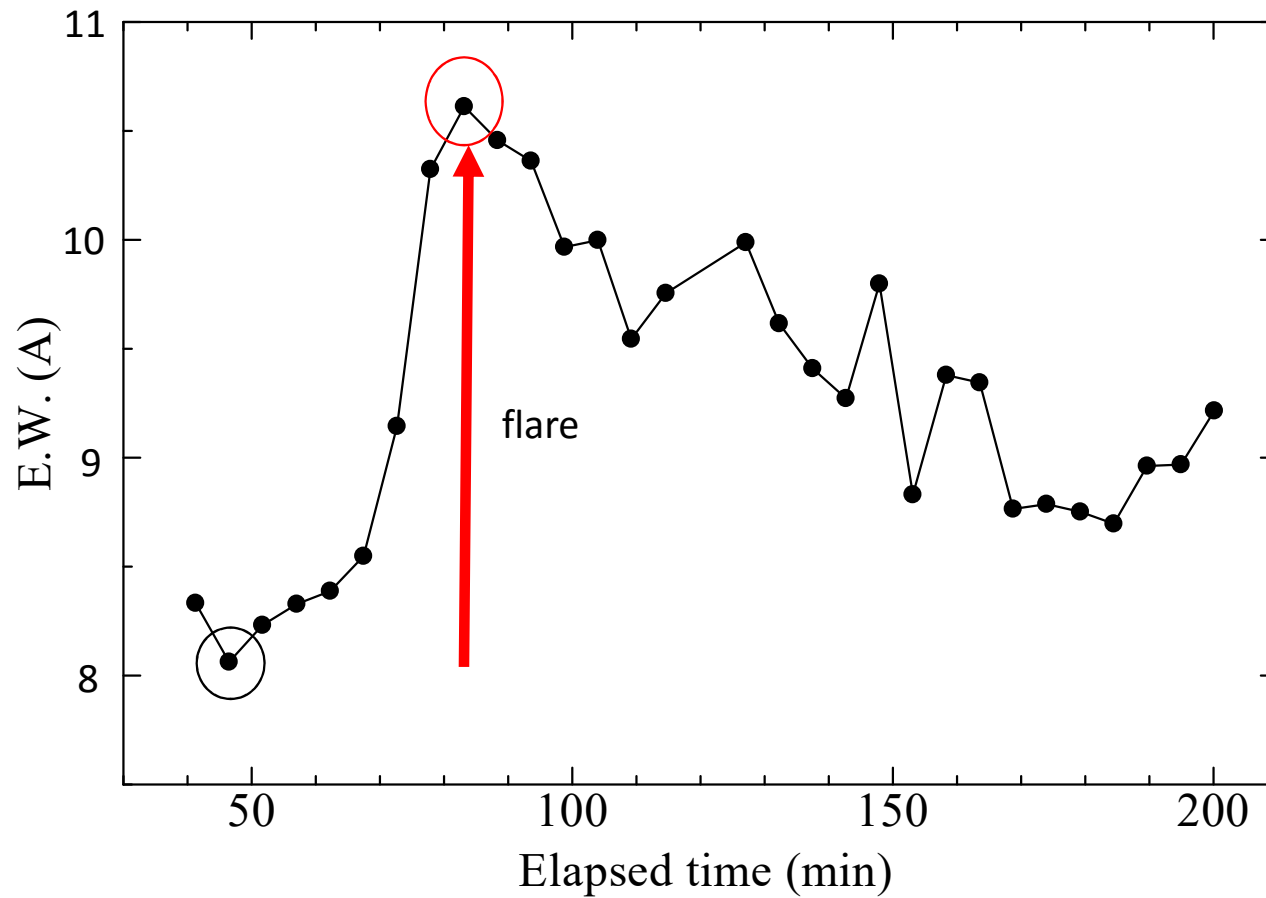
We measured this range as H α EW.

Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



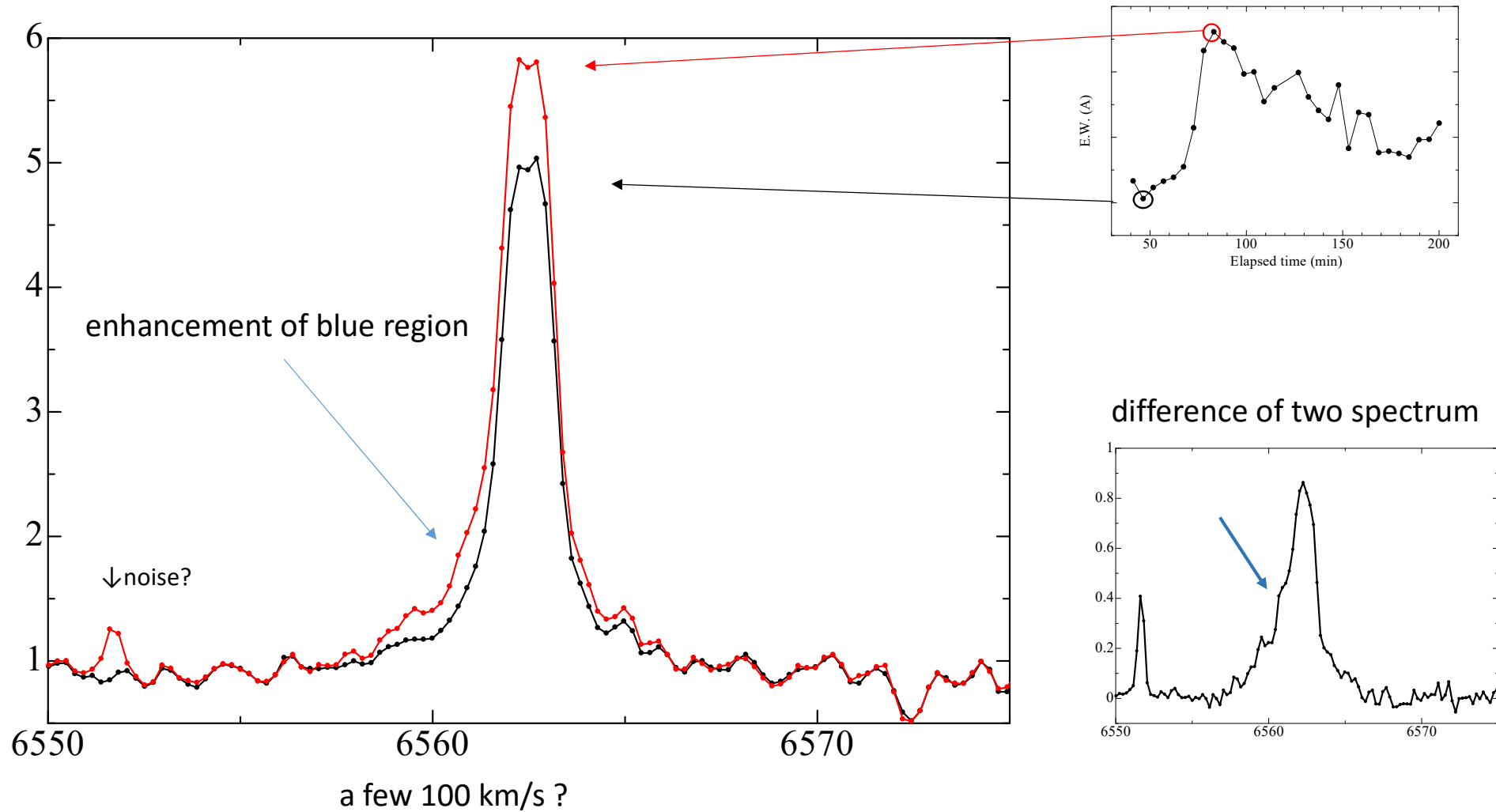


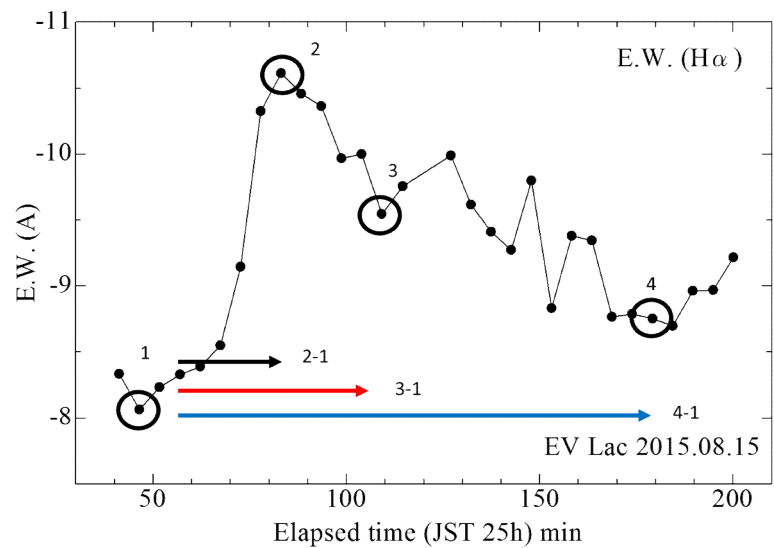
2015.08.15



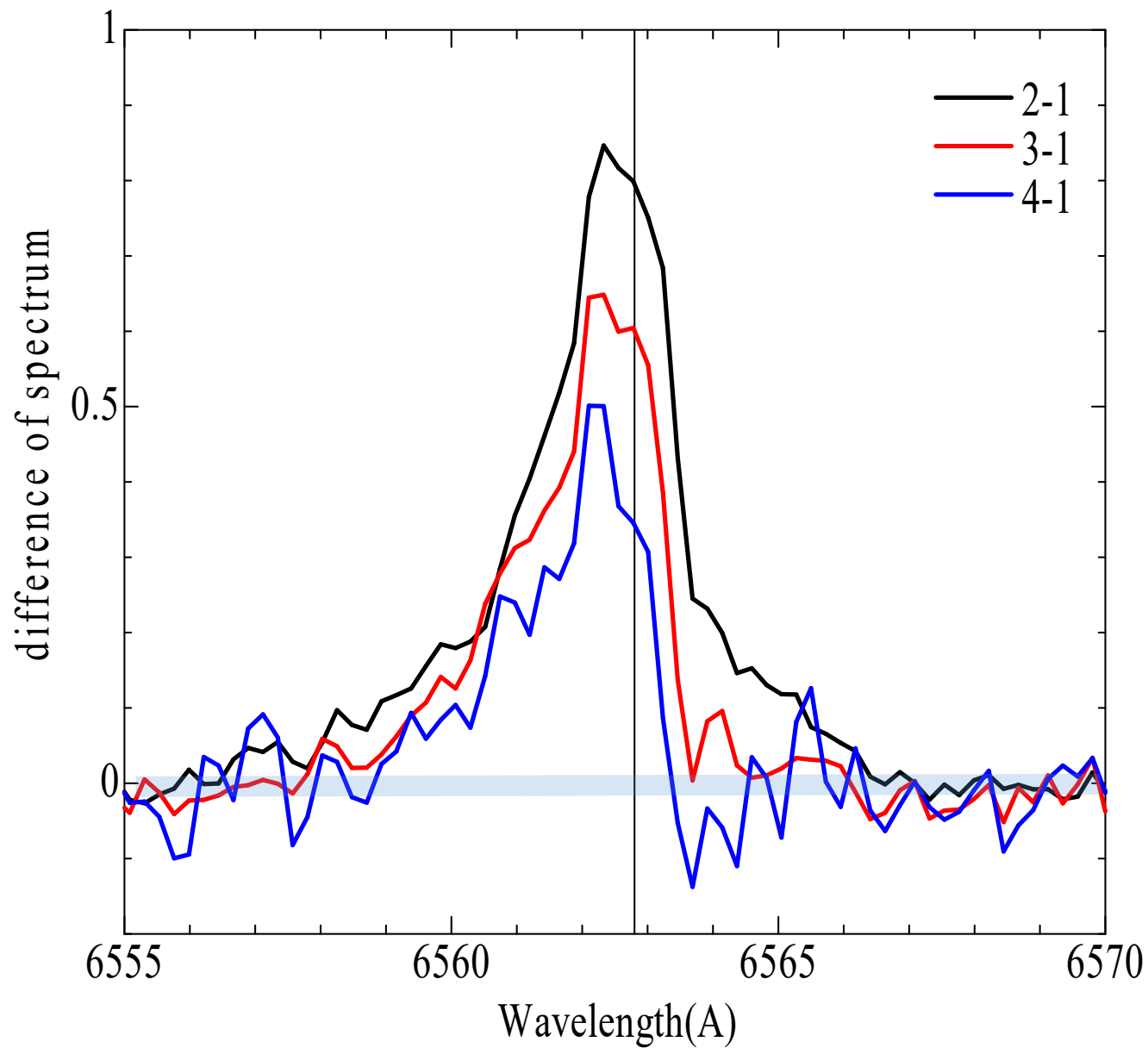
large flare ?
> 2 Å ~ 20 min

H α emission line profiles in 2015.08.15



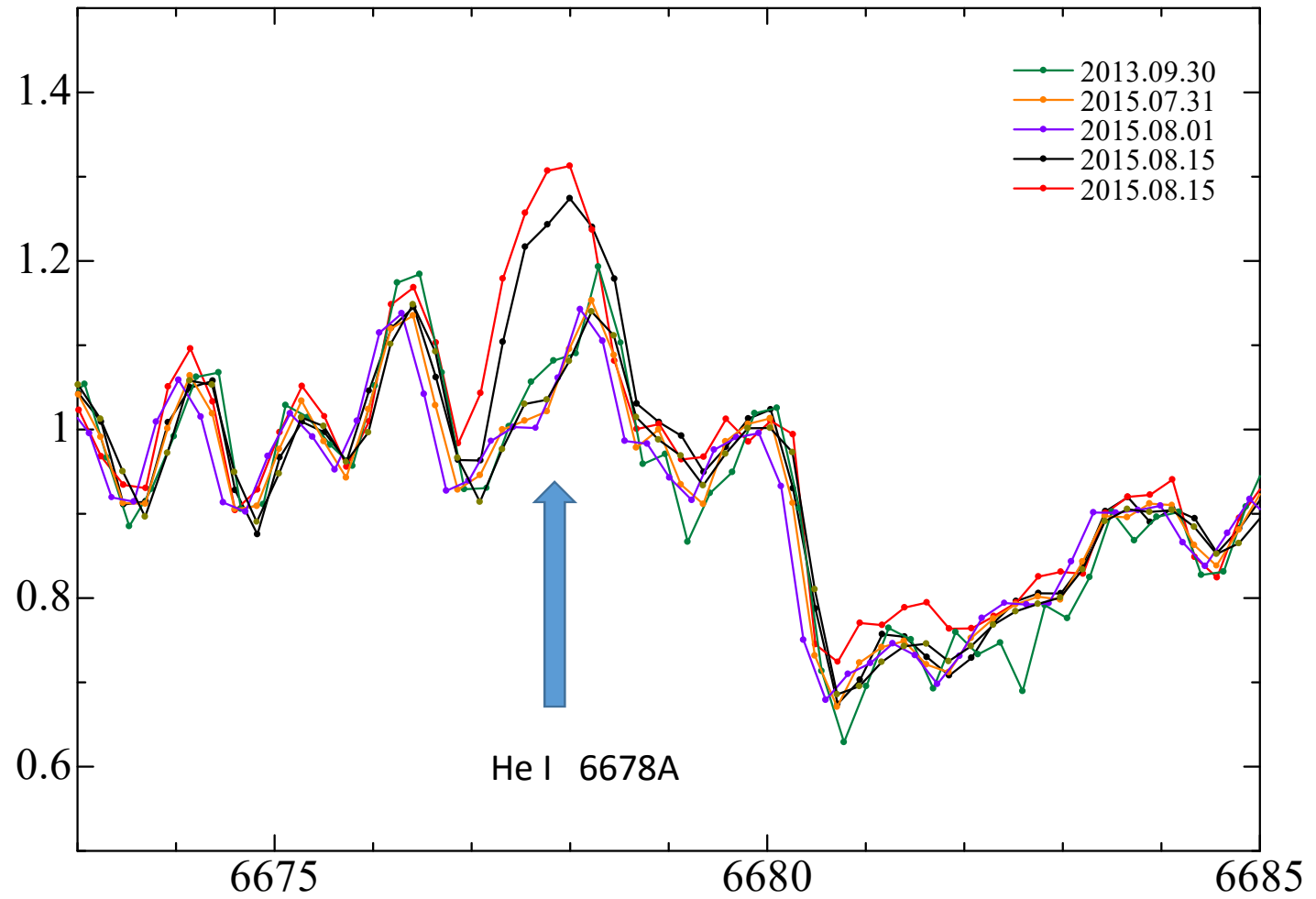


Enhancement of blue component continued 2h~

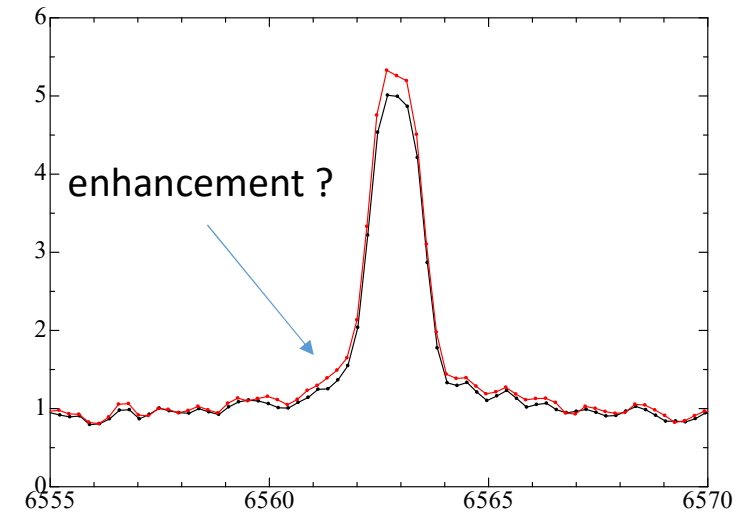
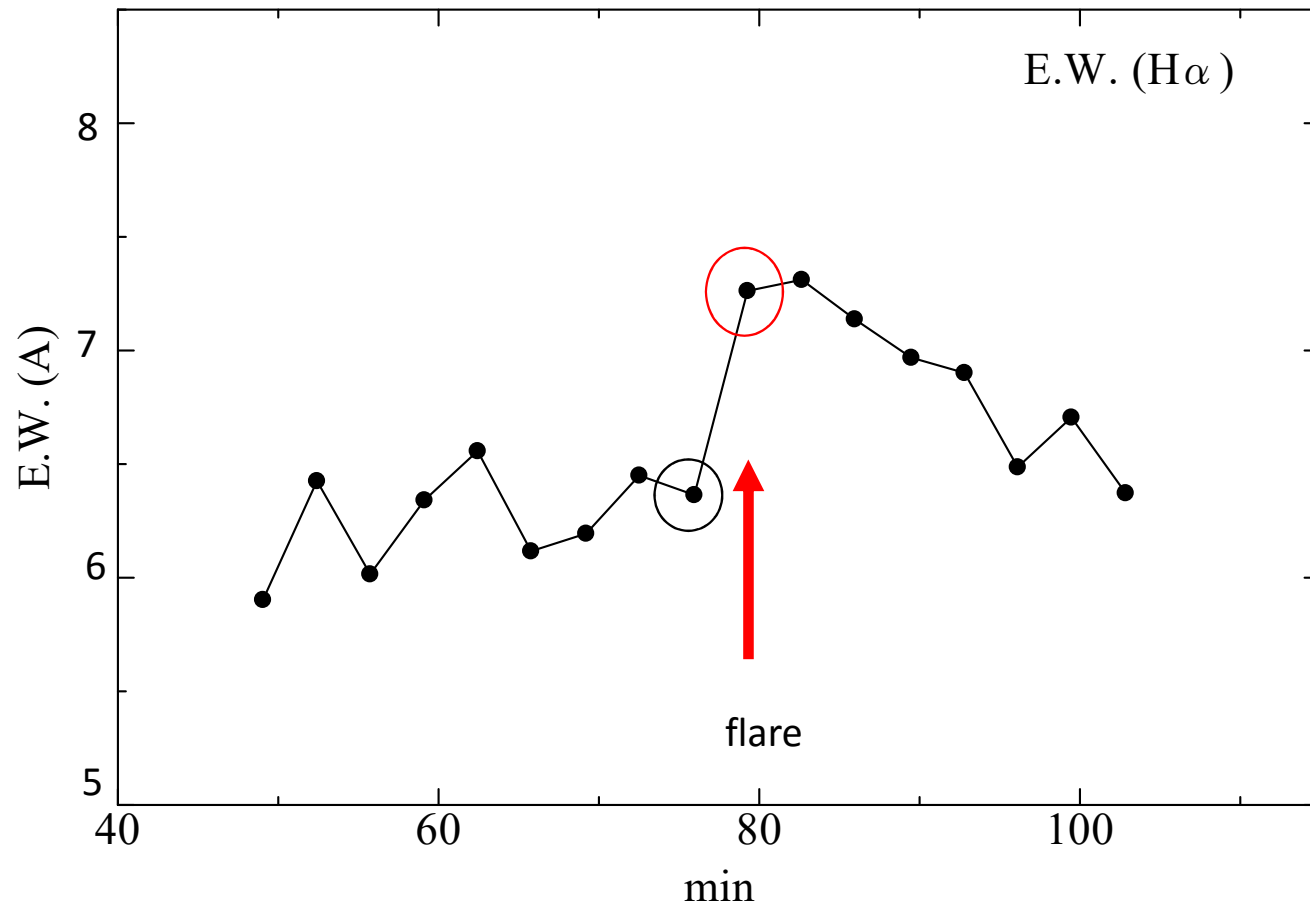


He I

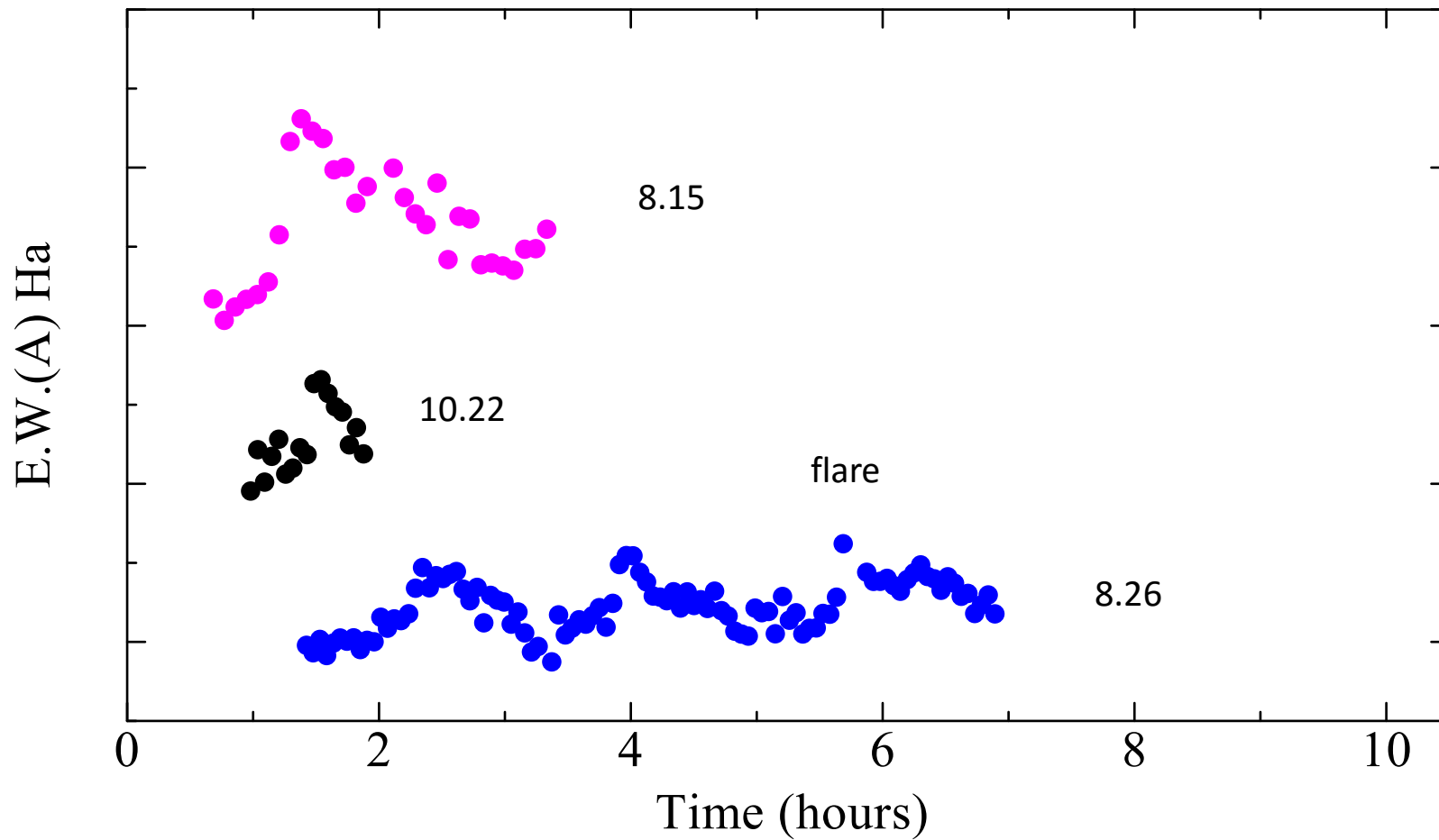
Aug.15 spectrum



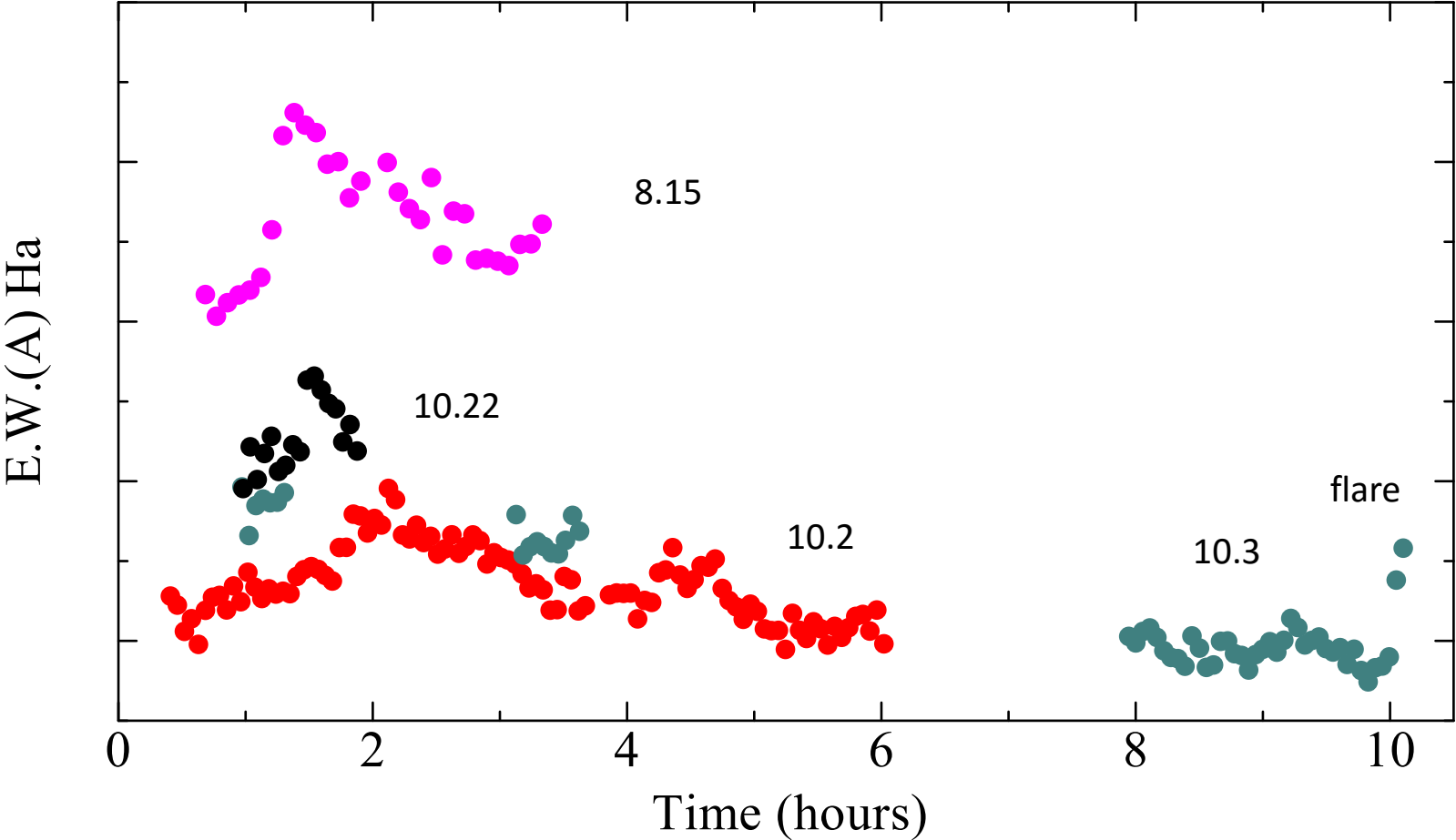
2015.10.22



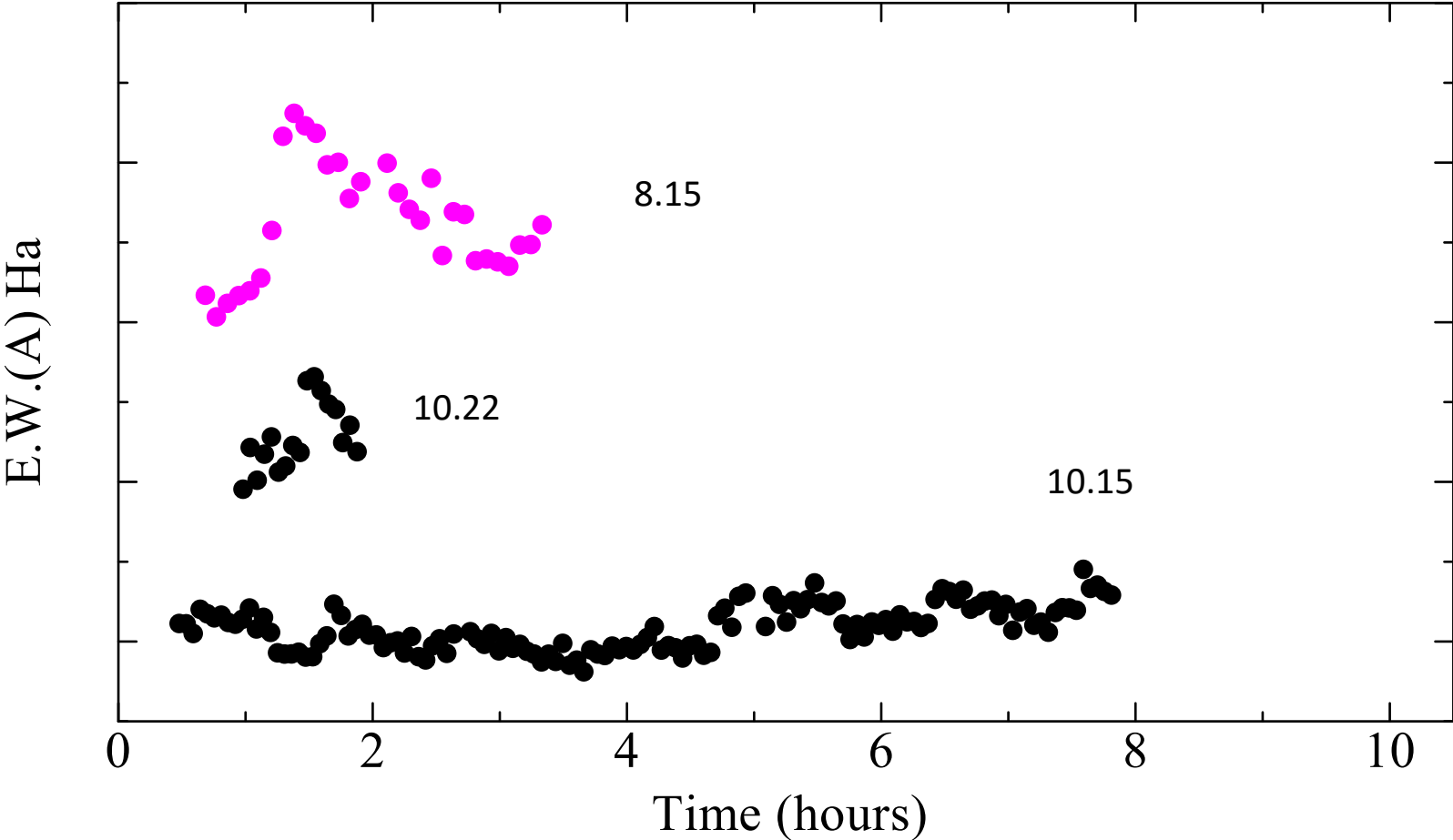
Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



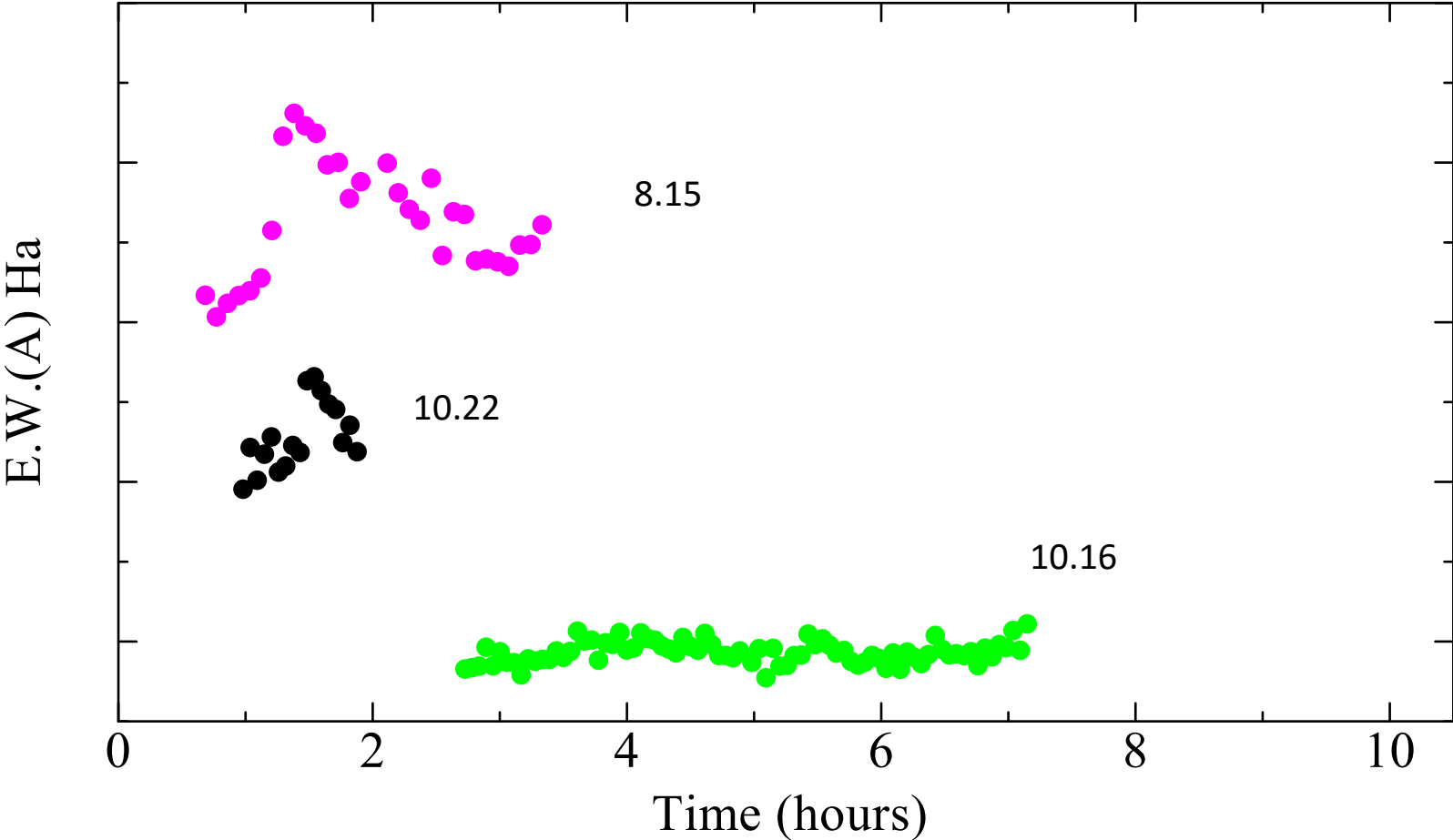
Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



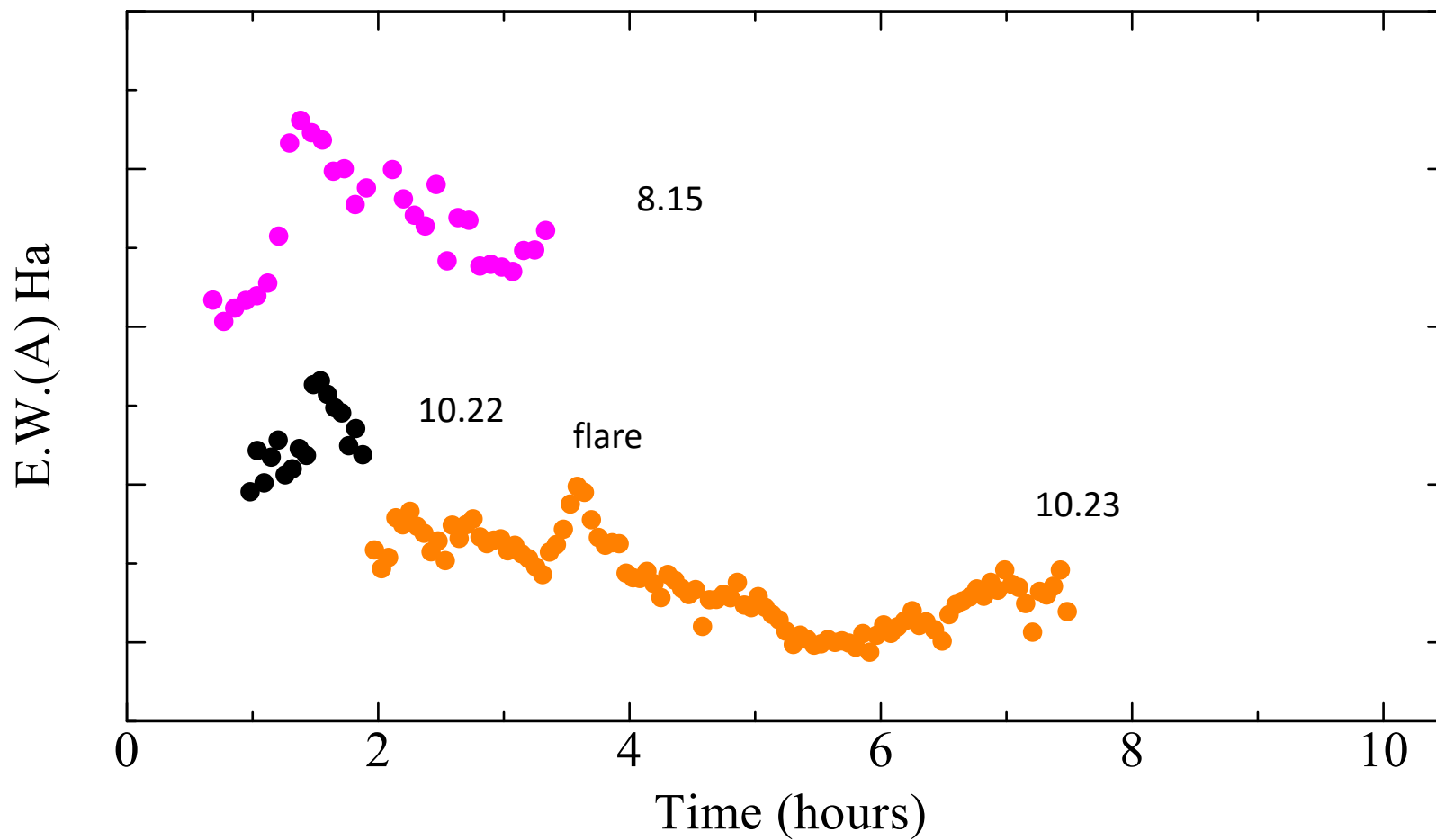
Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



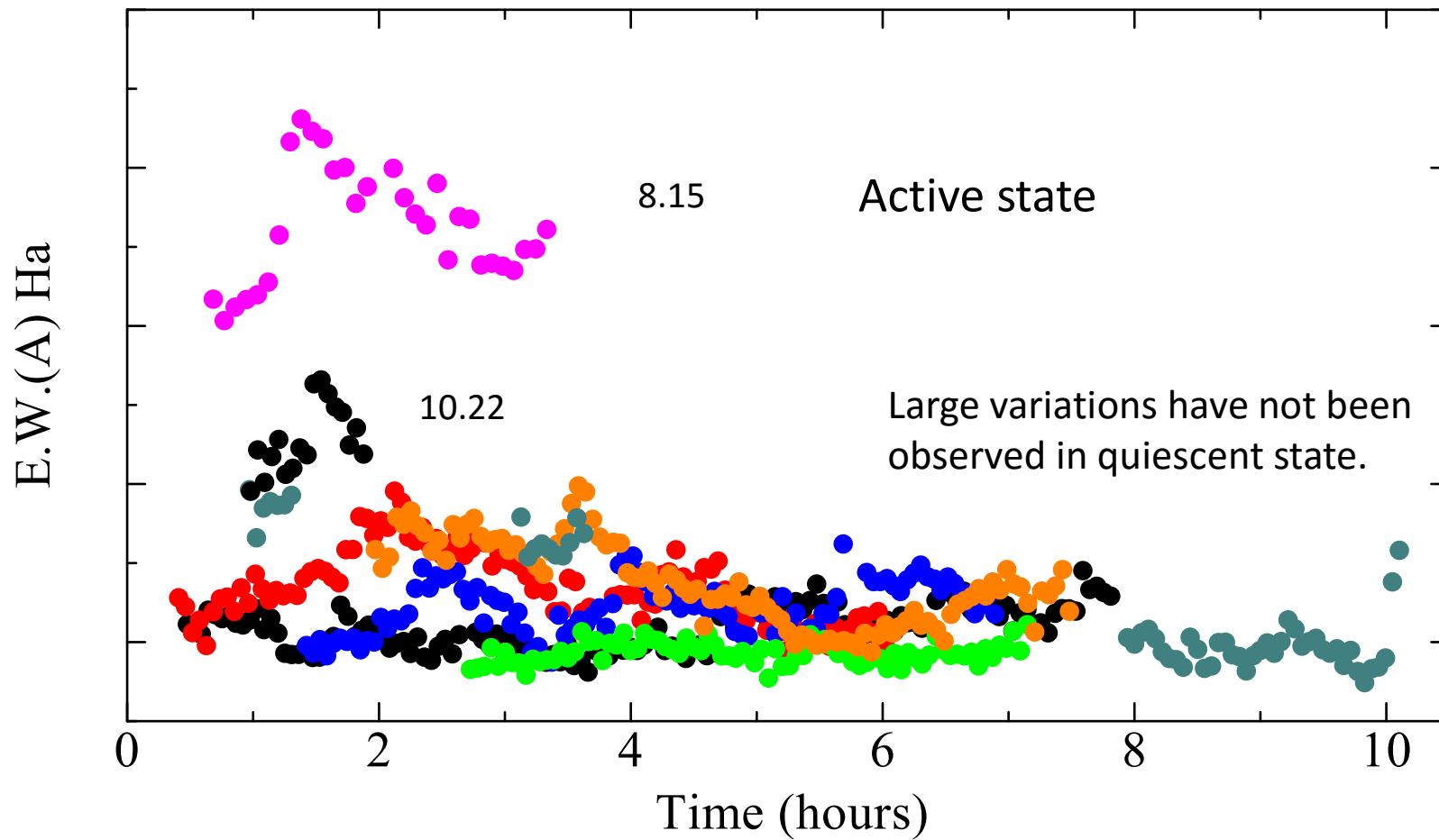
Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



Temporal evolution of the EW of the H α line.



Summary

- We have observed the dMe flare star (EV Lac) by Nayuta telescope.
- Equivalent widths of H α line showed the very strong in Aug. 15.
- In Aug. 15, rapid brightening of H α EW and He I emission line by flare were seen.
- The flare spectrum shows asymmetry (blue).
- EW of Ha in EV Lac show active state and quiescence state.
- In active state, large flare tends to occur, but large variations have not been observed in quiescent state.

