SIMULTANEOUS SPECTROSCOPIC AND PHOTOMETRIC COVERAGE OF 2007 OUTBURST OF V455 AND = HS2331+3905

G.TOVMASSIAN, A. RAMIREZ-TORRES, B. GANSICKE, P. RODRIGUEZ-GIL, A REBASSA-MANSERGAS, S. ZHARIKOV, J. ECHEVARRIA, R.MICHEL, <u>R.COSTERO, S. PYRZAS.</u> A. MUKADAM

### AN OBJECT THAT HAS IT ALL

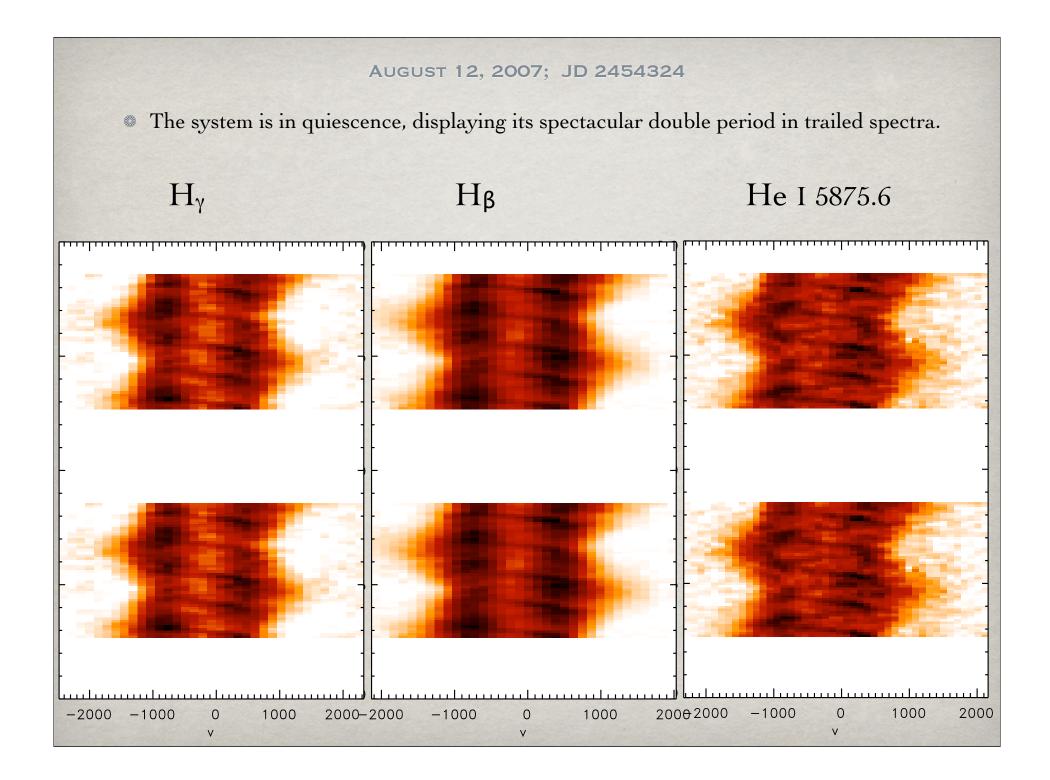
- \* Orbital Period: 81.08 min
- Permanent superhumps: 83.38 min (2.8% +Porb)
- Spin period of WD: 1.12 min
- \* Non-radial WD pulsations: ~ 5-6 min.
- A large-amplitude quasi-sinusoidal radial velocity modulation of the Balmer and Helium lines with a period ~3.5 h.
- Super-outburst.

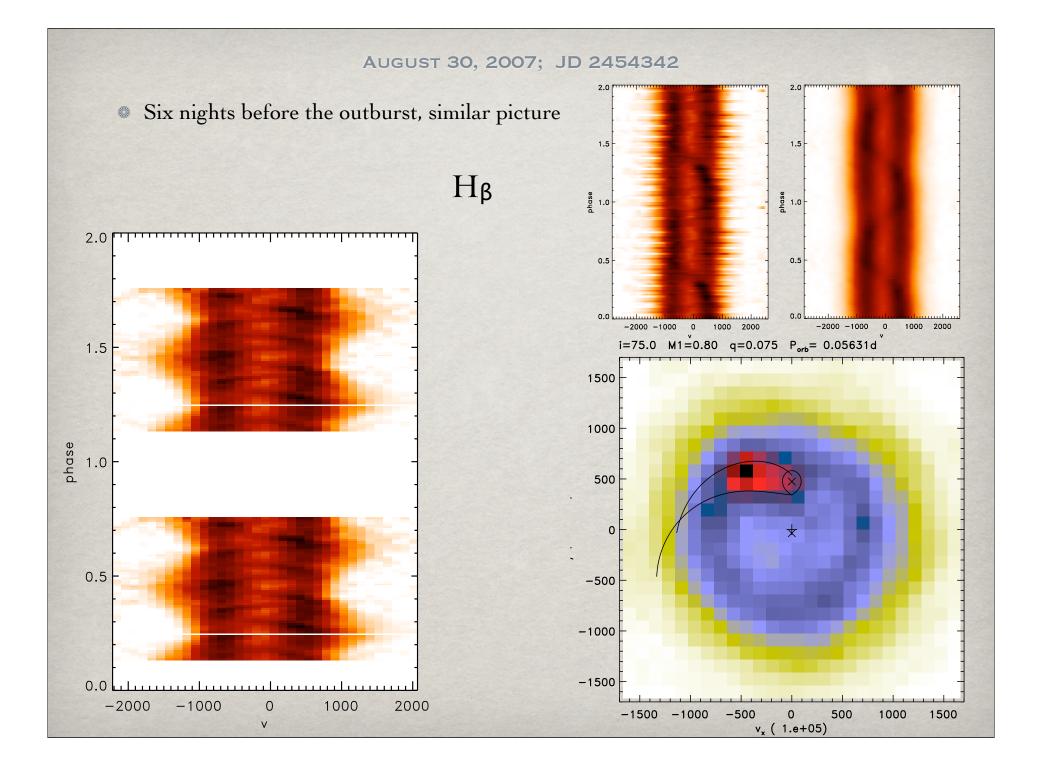
### **OBSERVATIONS.**



- 4.2m William Herschel Telescope. ISIS is a high-efficiency, doublearmed, medium-resolution spectrograph (1.4 A).
- 2.12m San Pedro Martir. B&Ch, medium-resolution spectrograph (FWHM 1.95 - 3.2 A resolution).
- 2.12m San Pedro Martir. Echelle, high-resolution spectrograph (0.4 A).

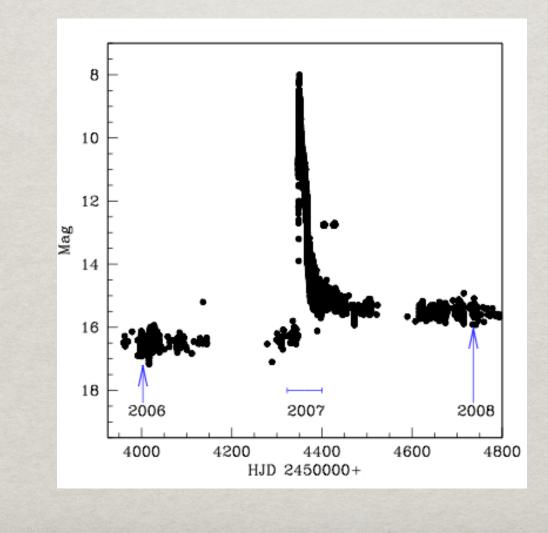






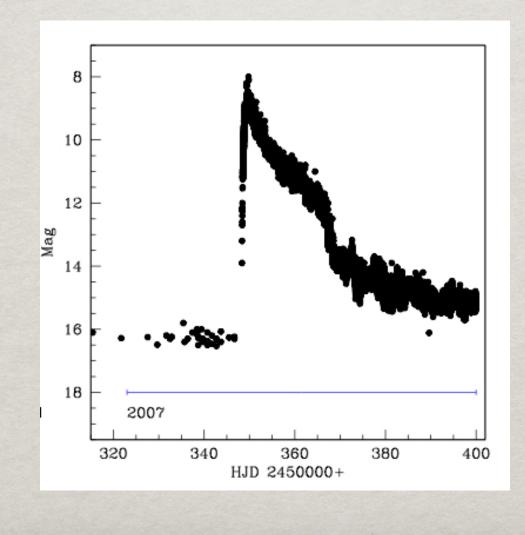
# V455 AND, THE OUTBURST

This is probably the best spectroscopic coverage of the WZ Sge type superoutburst, or even any DN outburst. Particularly, the onset of the outburst is the most difficult to catch.

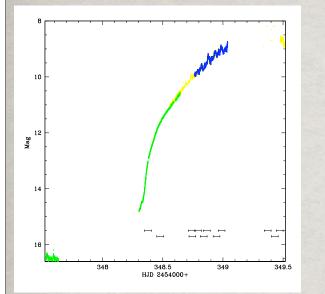


# V455 AND, THE OUTBURST

This is probably the best spectroscopic coverage of the WZ Sge type superoutburst, or even any DN outburst. Particularly, the onset of the outburst is the most difficult to catch.

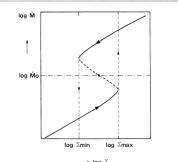


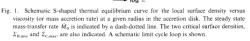
#### INTRO



spectral observations started when the system has brightened only 1.5 mag (out of 8 mag super outburst)

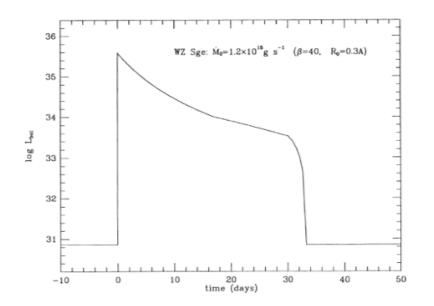
- it is widely believed that DNe outbursts are both due to a thermal/viscous instability of the accretion disc triggered when hydrogen becomes partially ionized (Osaki 1996; Lasota 2001). In this picture, the accretion disc performs a limit cycle between a cold, quiescent state of low accretion rate and a hot, viscous state of high accretion rate corresponding to the outburst.
- it is also believed that there are two types of outbursts (Smak 1984). The systems with high *∂m/∂t* undergo outside-in kind of outburst, while in low MTR accretion disks the thermal instability first sets in at the inner-most region and propagates to the out.
- In order to explain super outbursts, Osaki (1989) combined thermal instability and tidal instability models (Paczinski 1977, Whitehurst 1988) to allow the disk growth beyond critical radius throughout normal outbursts.
- However WZ Sge objects does not have series of normal outbursts in between super-outburst and the later recurrence time is extremely long.





#### INTRO

Such long occurrence times were obtained by lowering the viscosity of the accretion disk from usual  $\alpha_{cold} \sim 0.03$  to  $\alpha_{cold} \sim 0.001$  (Smak 1993, Osaki 1994, Howell et al 1995). The low viscosity also helped to simulate light curve of WZ Sge type super-outburst closely resembling to the one we observed in V455 And.



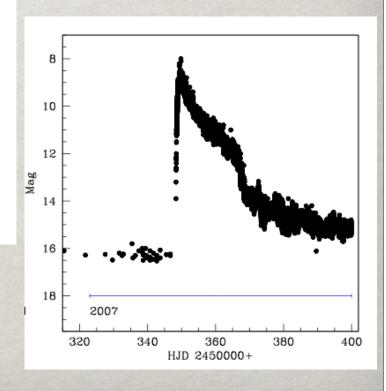
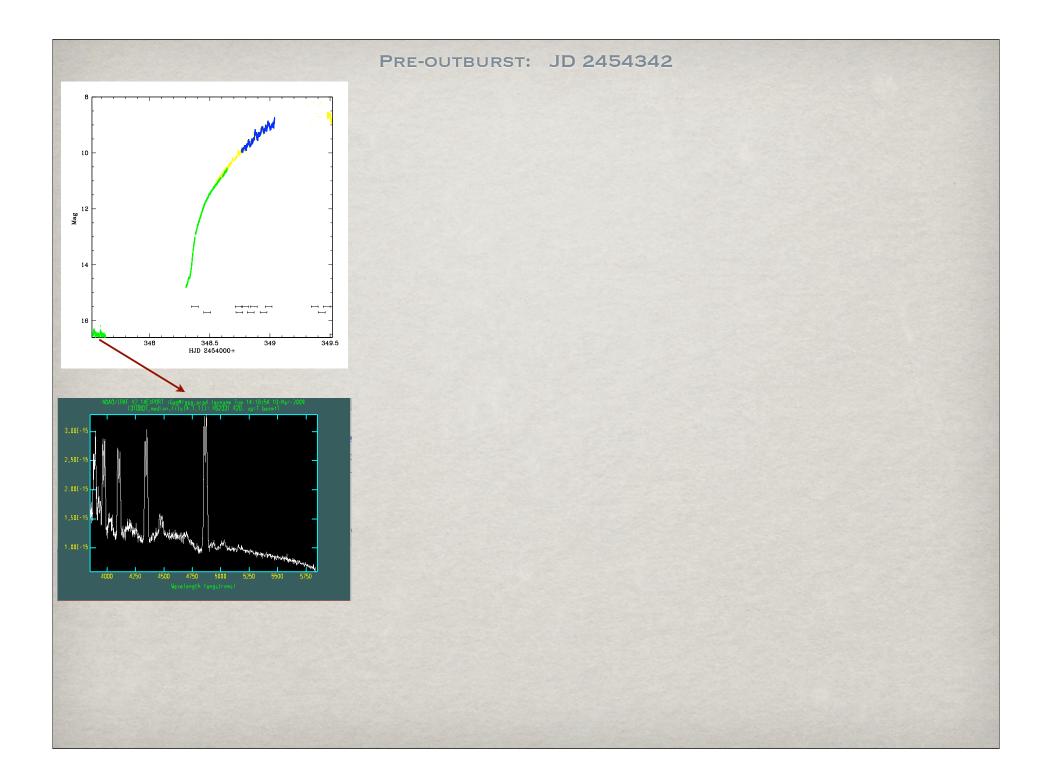
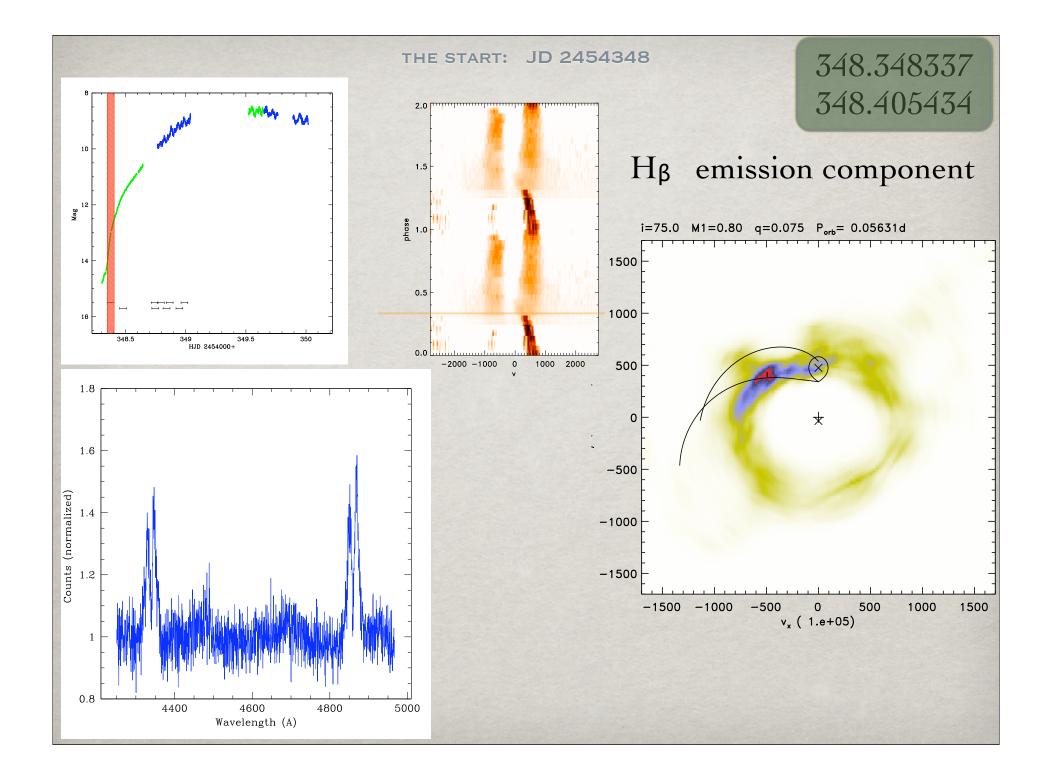
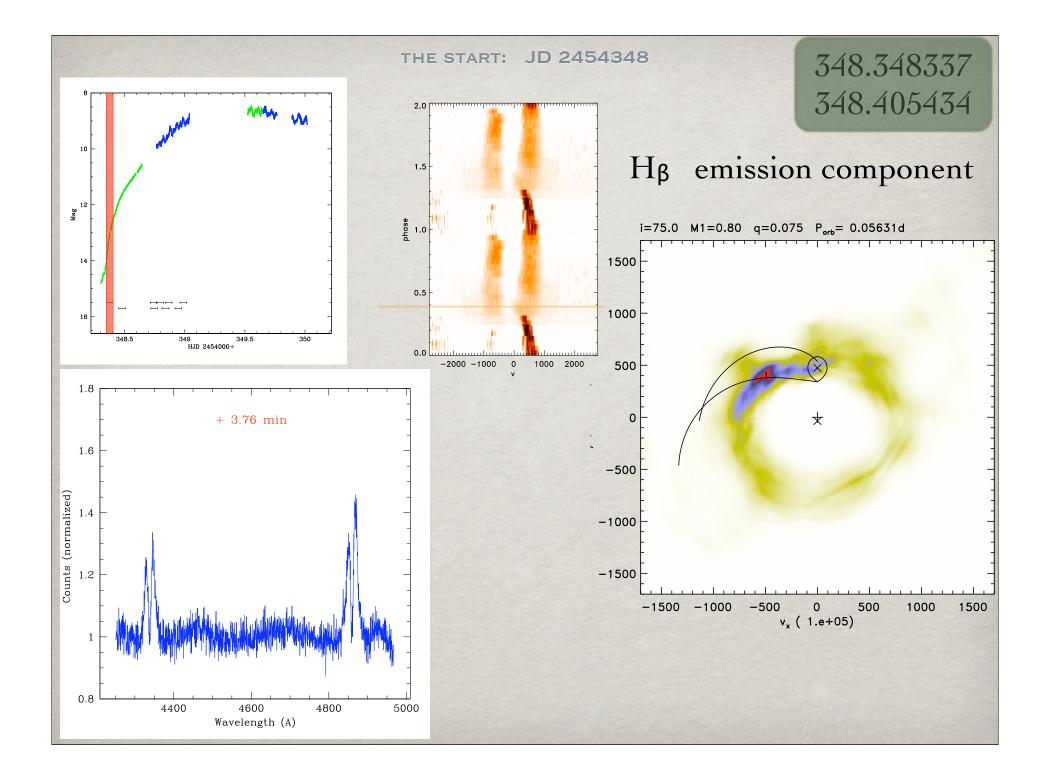
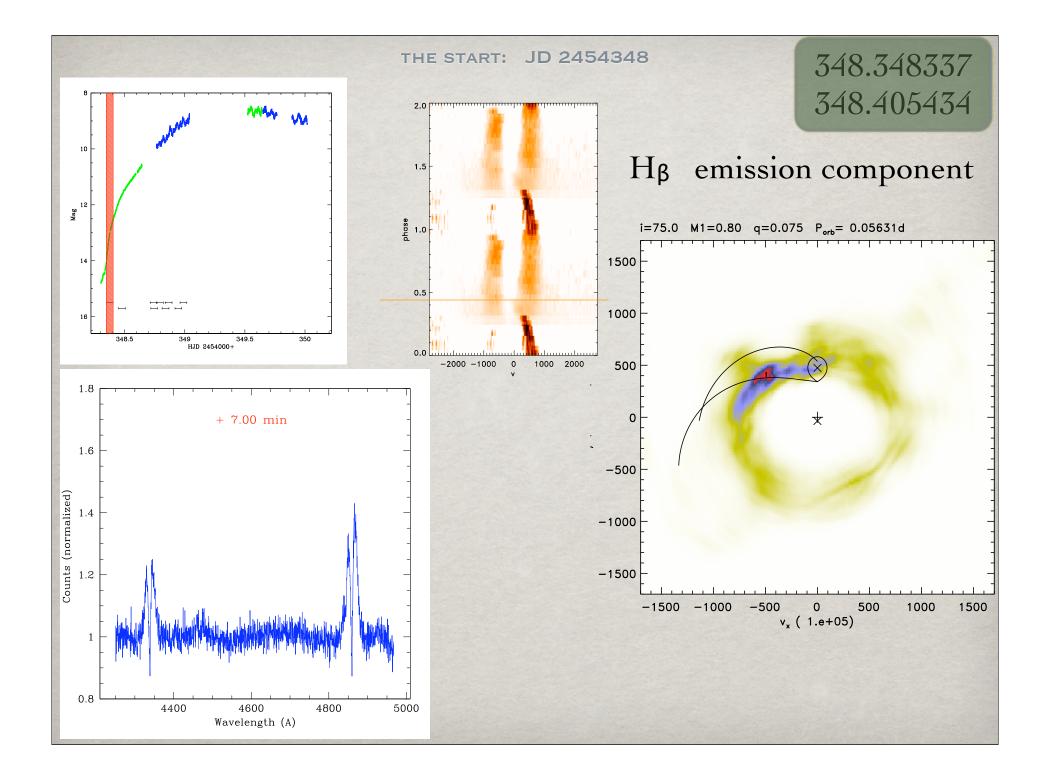


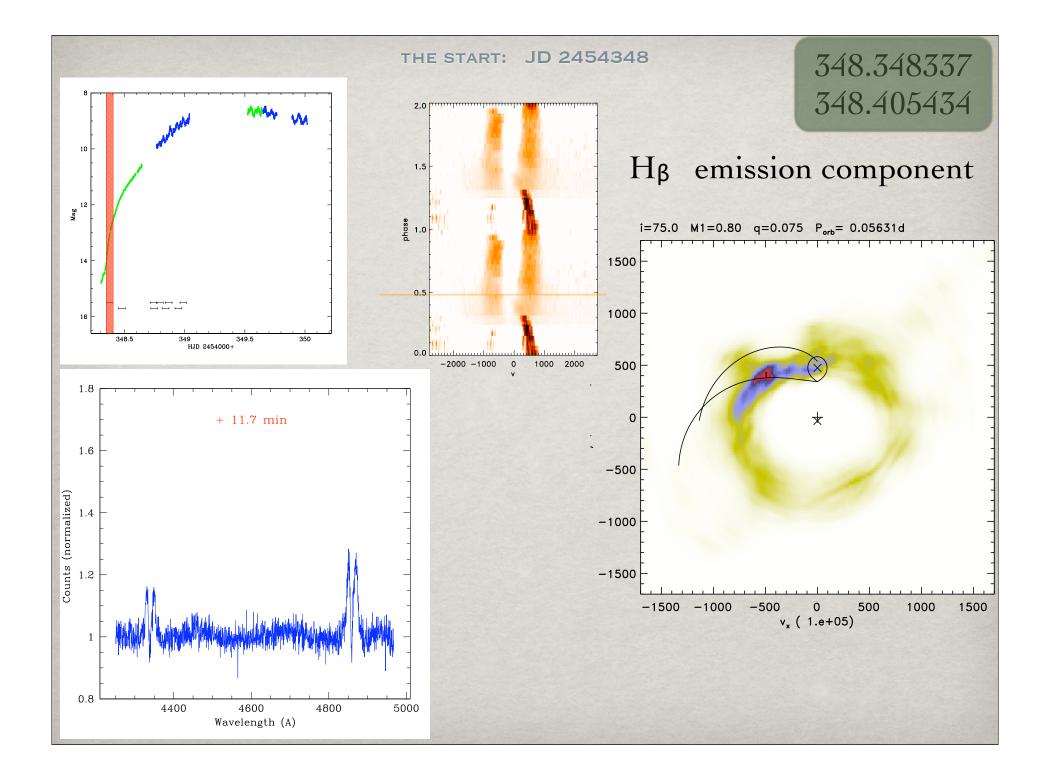
Fig. 11—Model light curve of WZ Sge in which the bolometric luminosity is only due to the accretion disk. The model parameters used are:  $M_{\pm}=1M_{\odot}$ , the binary separation,  $A = 4.6 \times 10^{10}$  m, mass-transfer rate,  $\dot{M}=1.2 \times 10^{10}$  g s<sup>-1</sup>, the viscosity parameter in hot state,  $a_{tox}=0.3$ , and a model parameter  $\beta=40$  (which roughly corresponds to the viscosity parameter in cold state,  $a_{cold}=0.001$ ) and another model parameter  $R_{eff}=0.3$ , the disk radius at the end of the superouthurst (which represents the strength of the tidal torques in the eccentric disk). From Osaki (1995a).

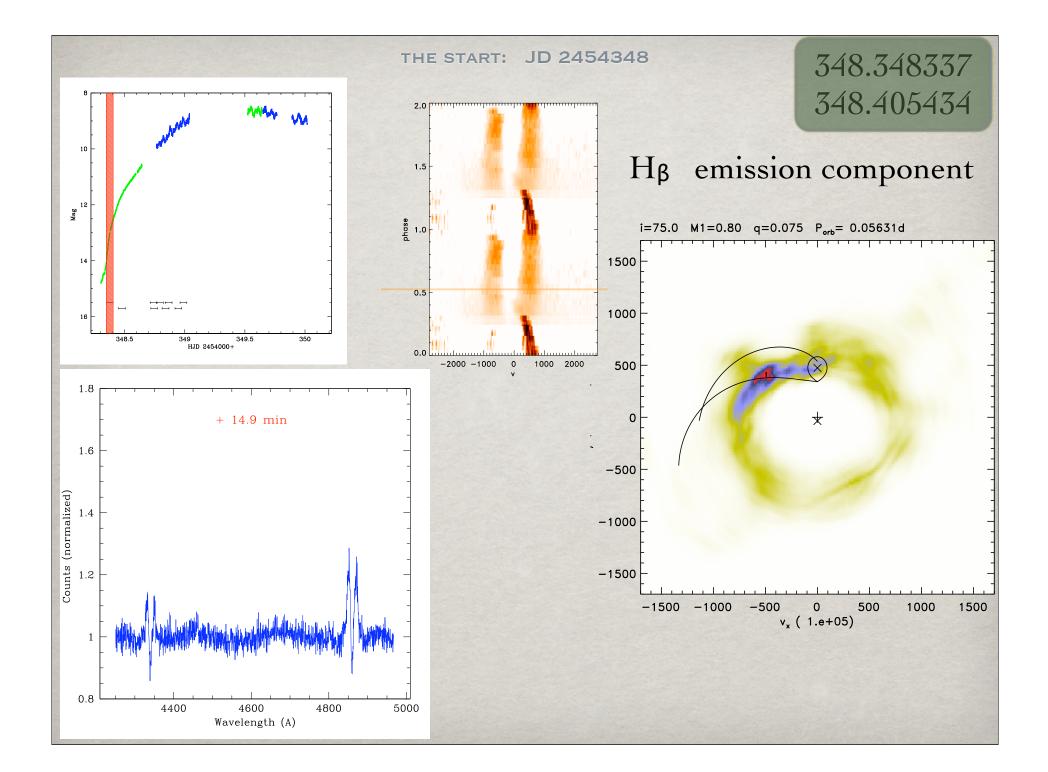


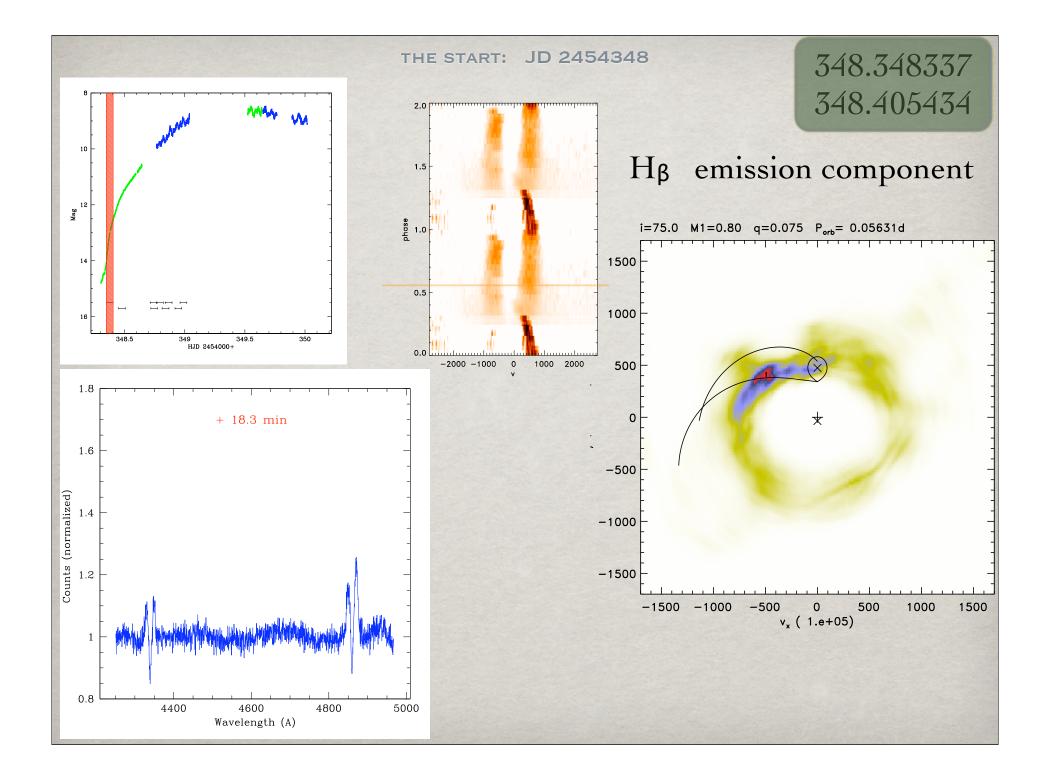


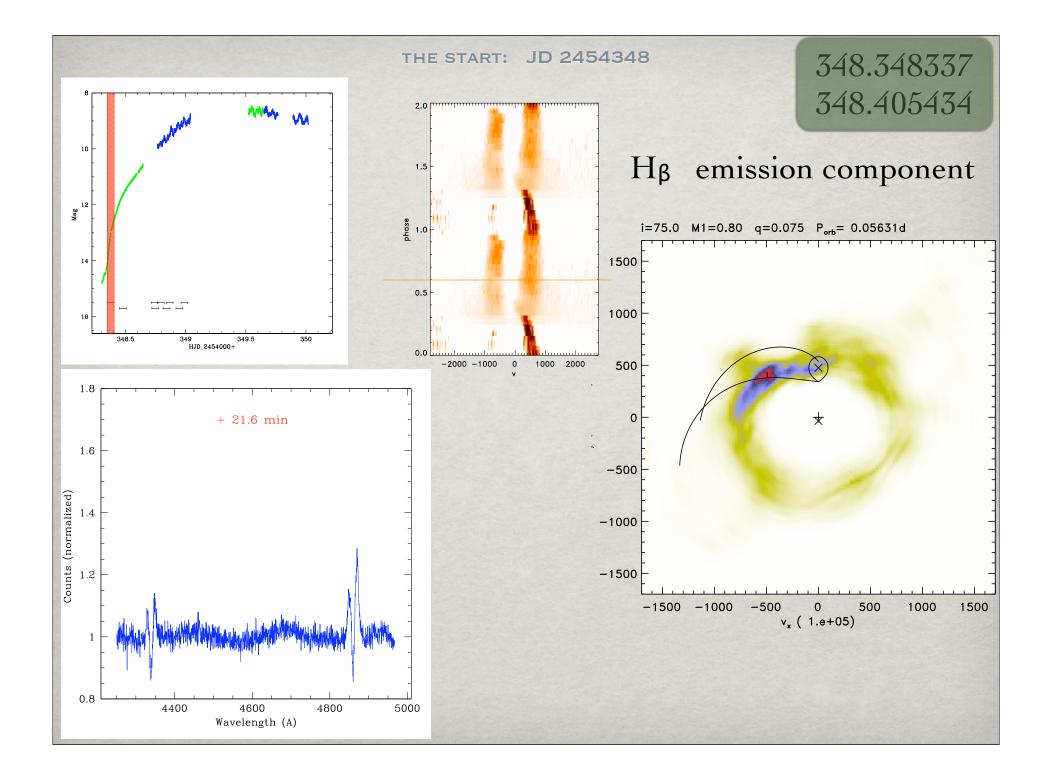


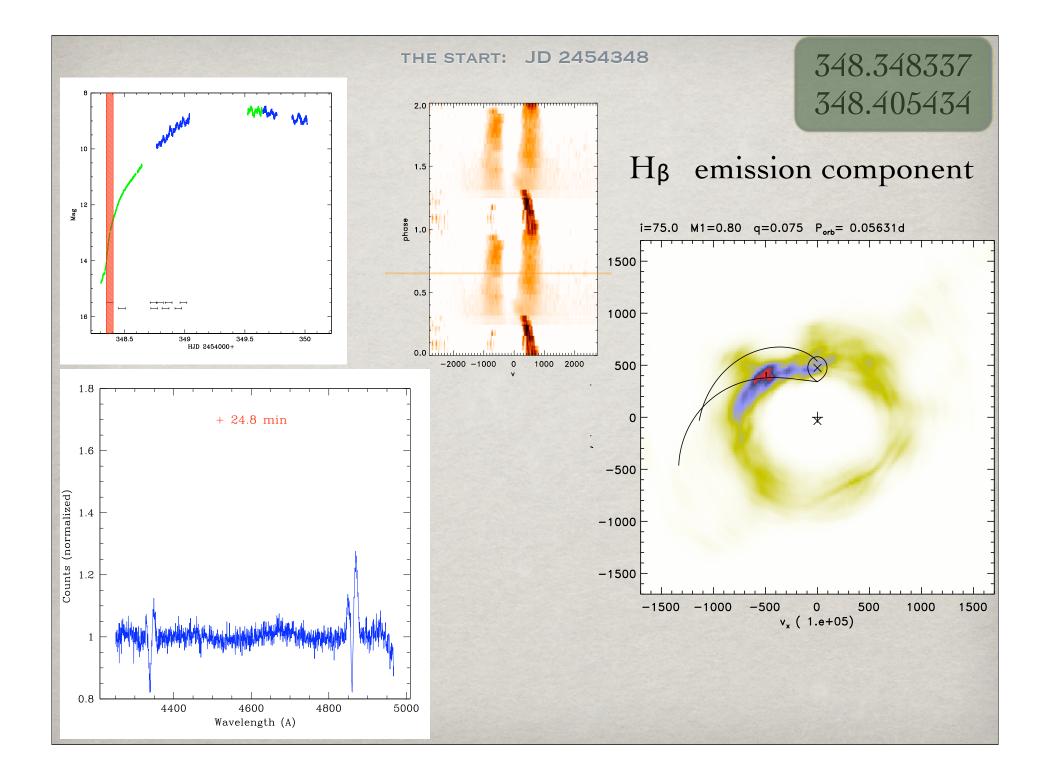


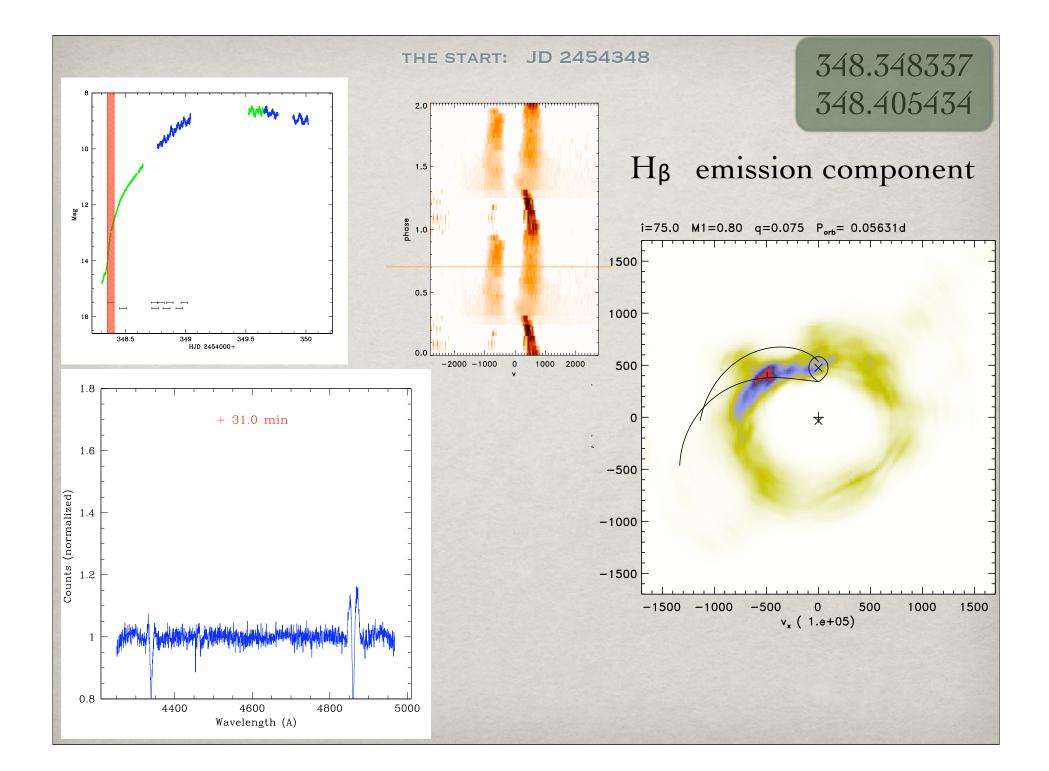


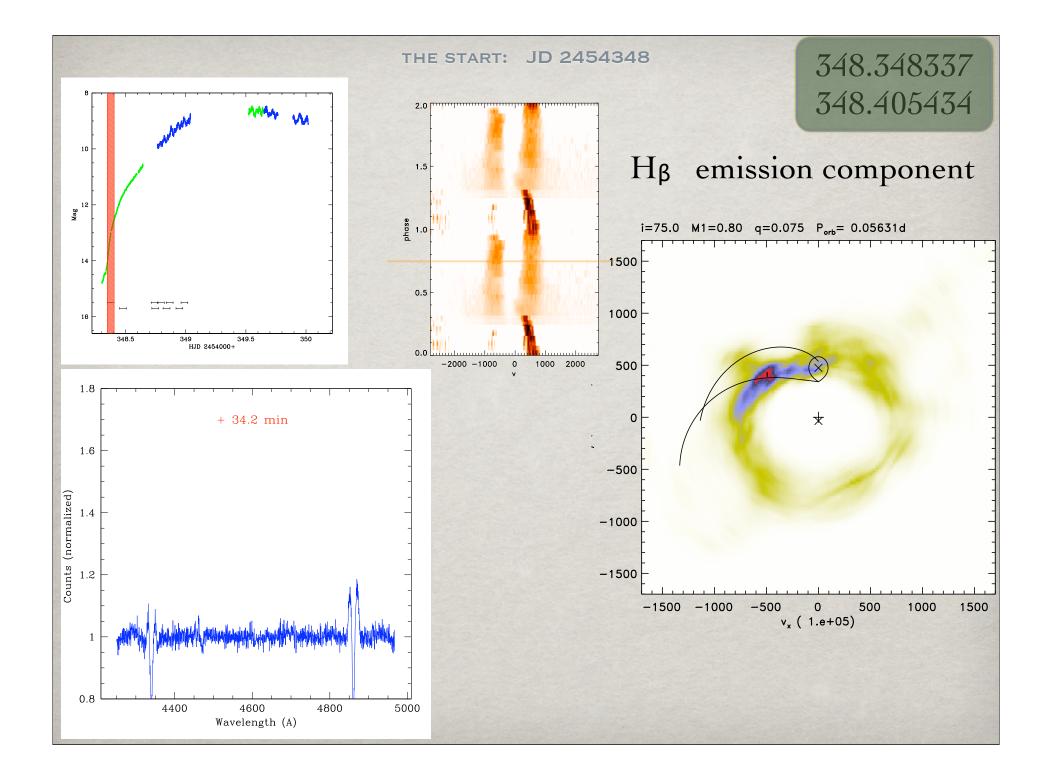


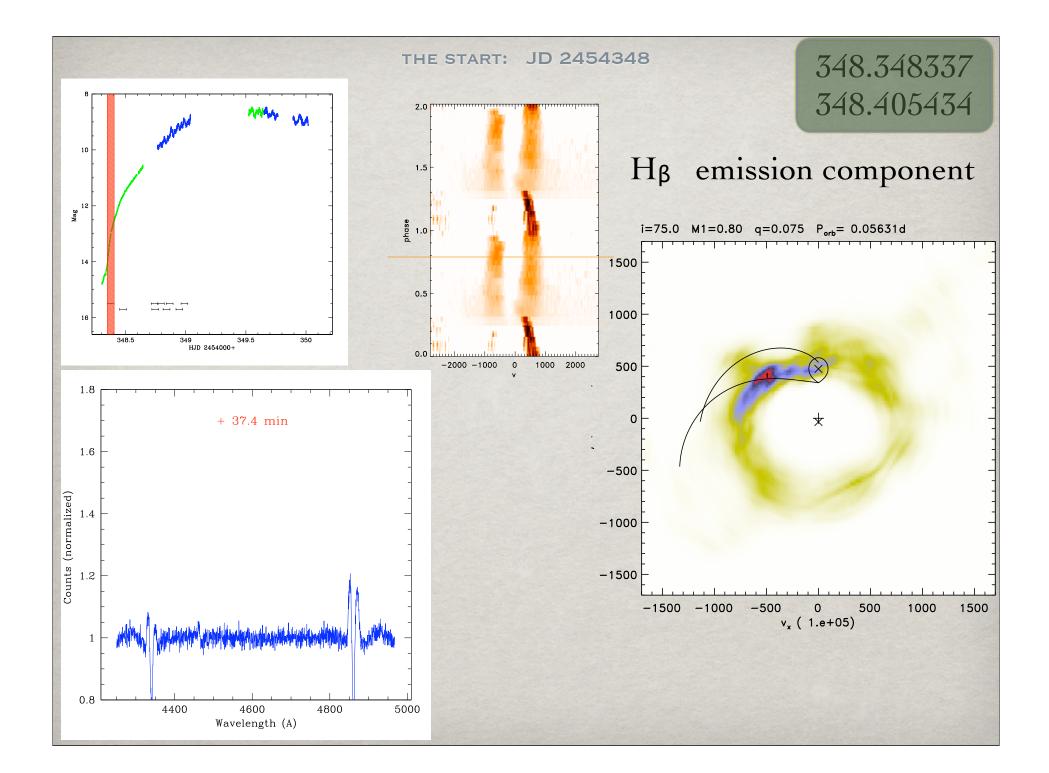


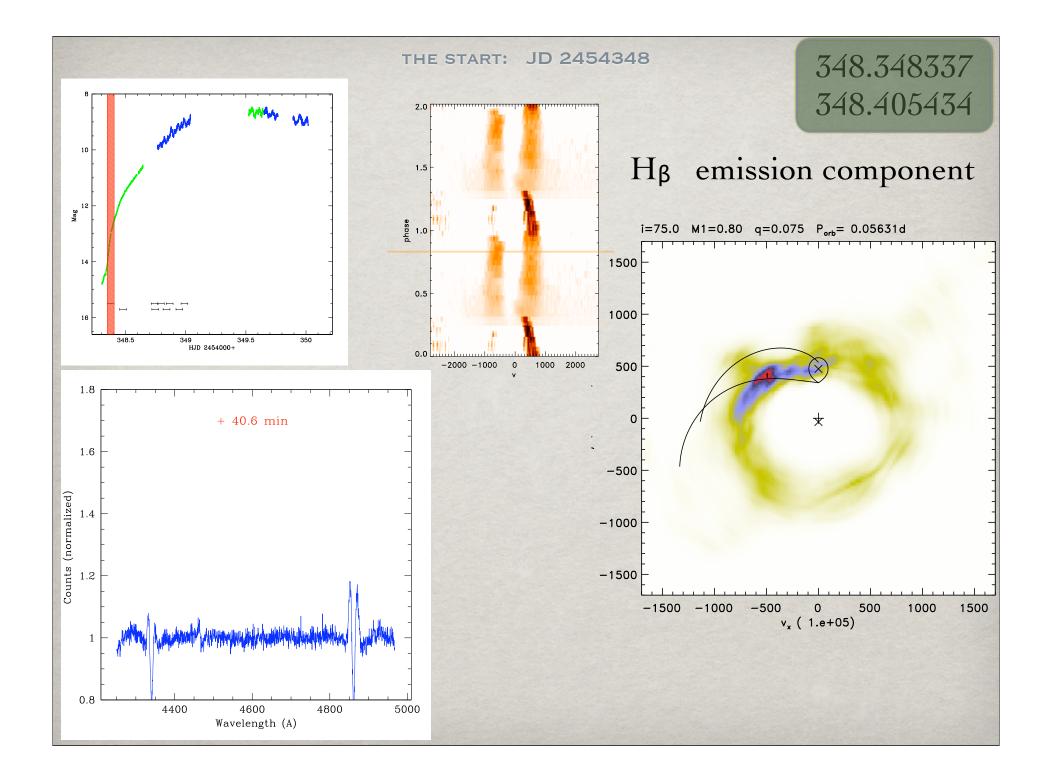


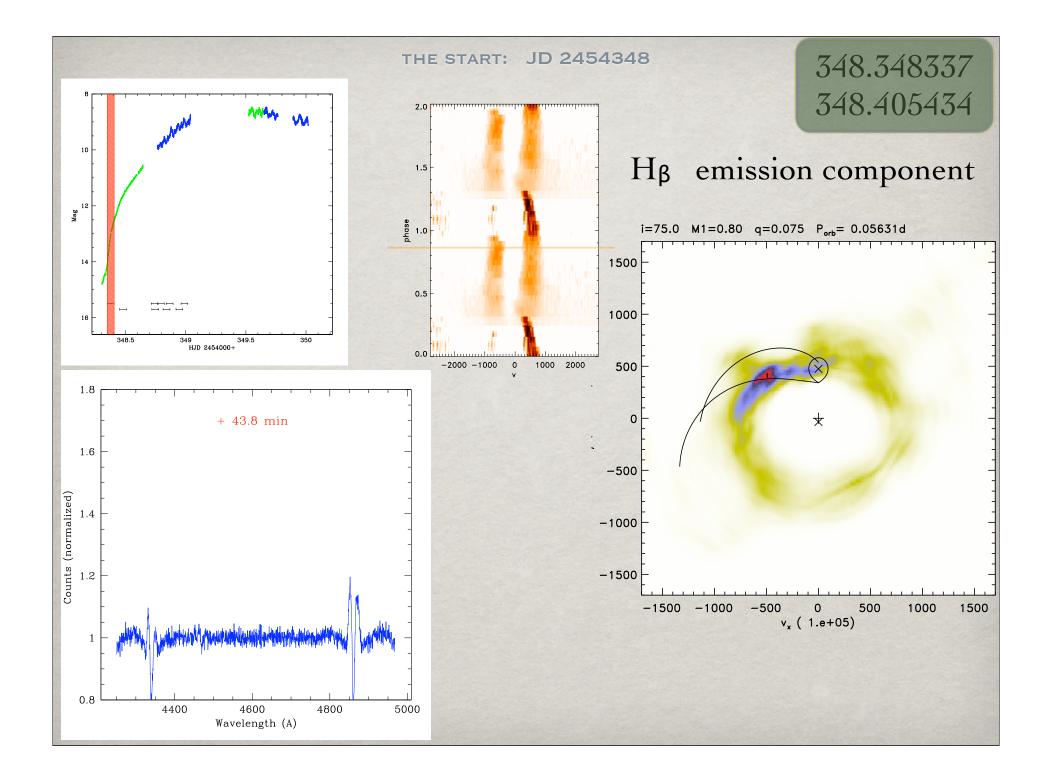


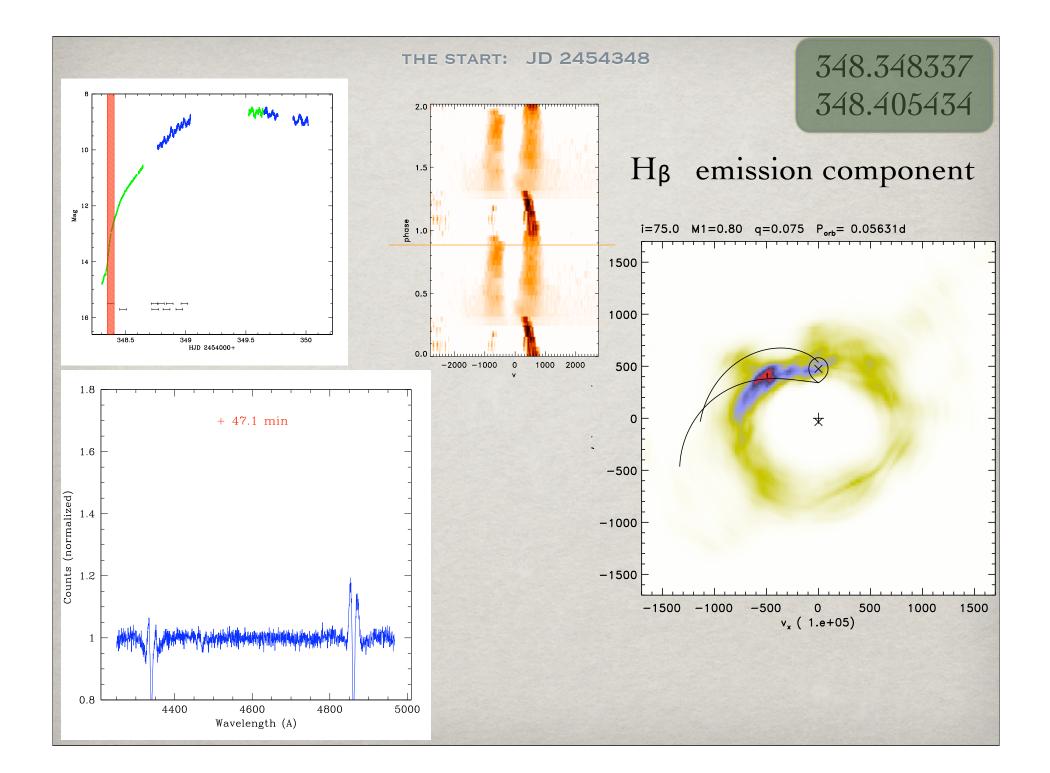


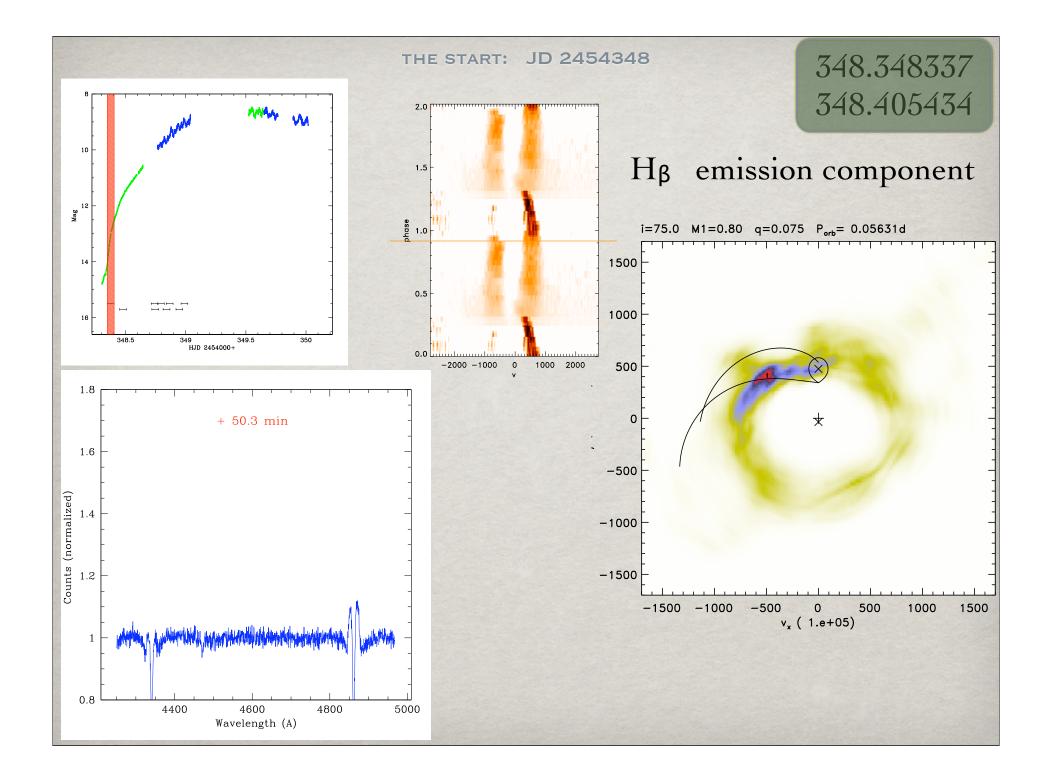


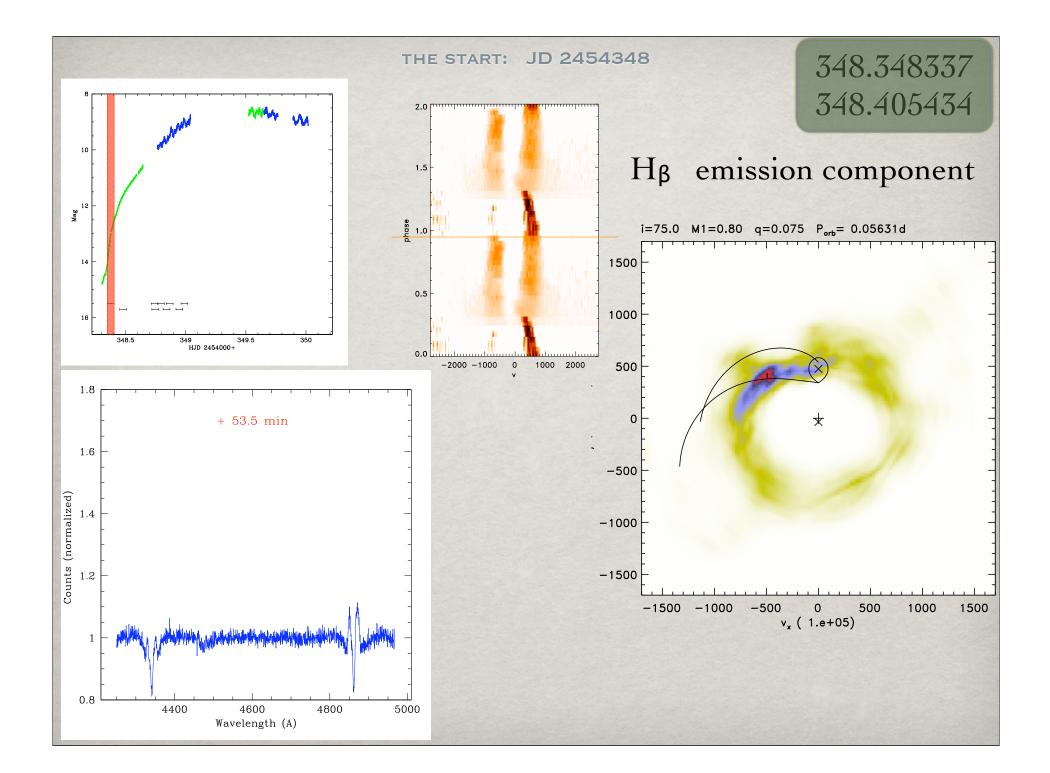


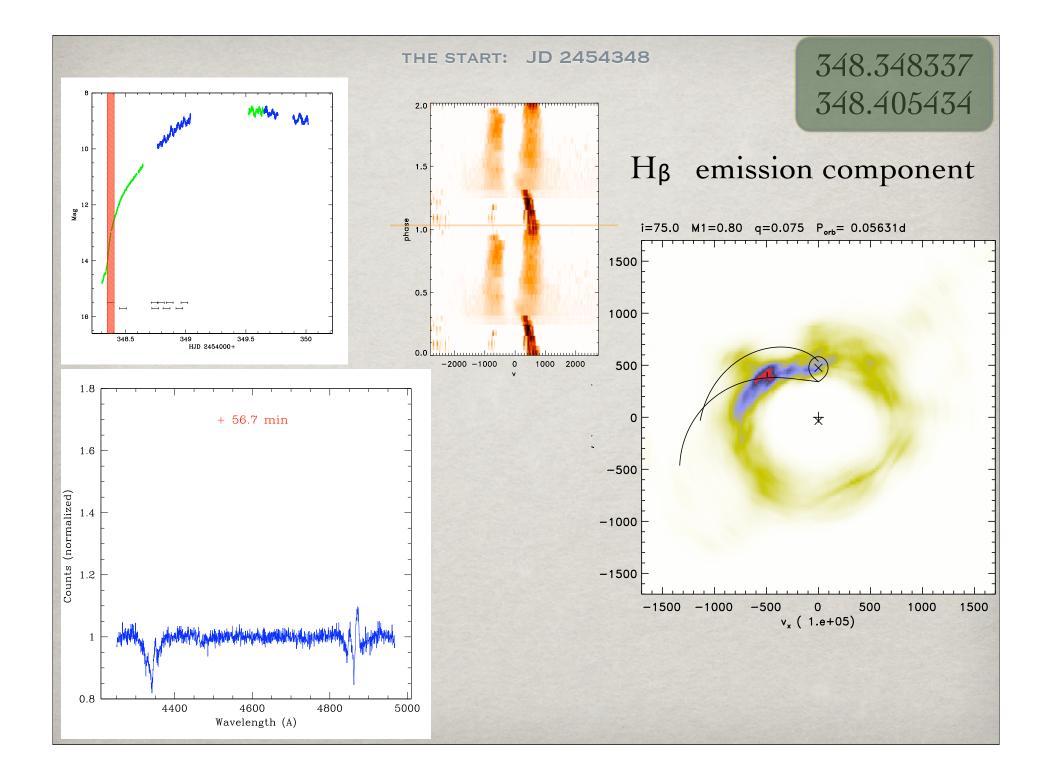


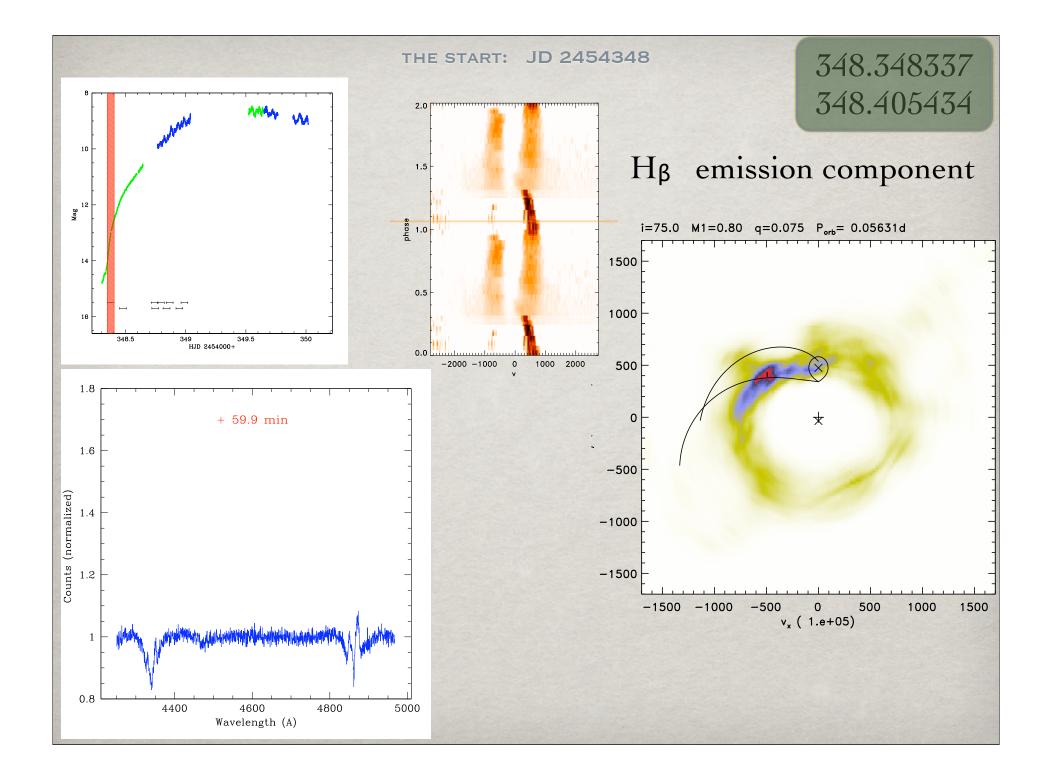


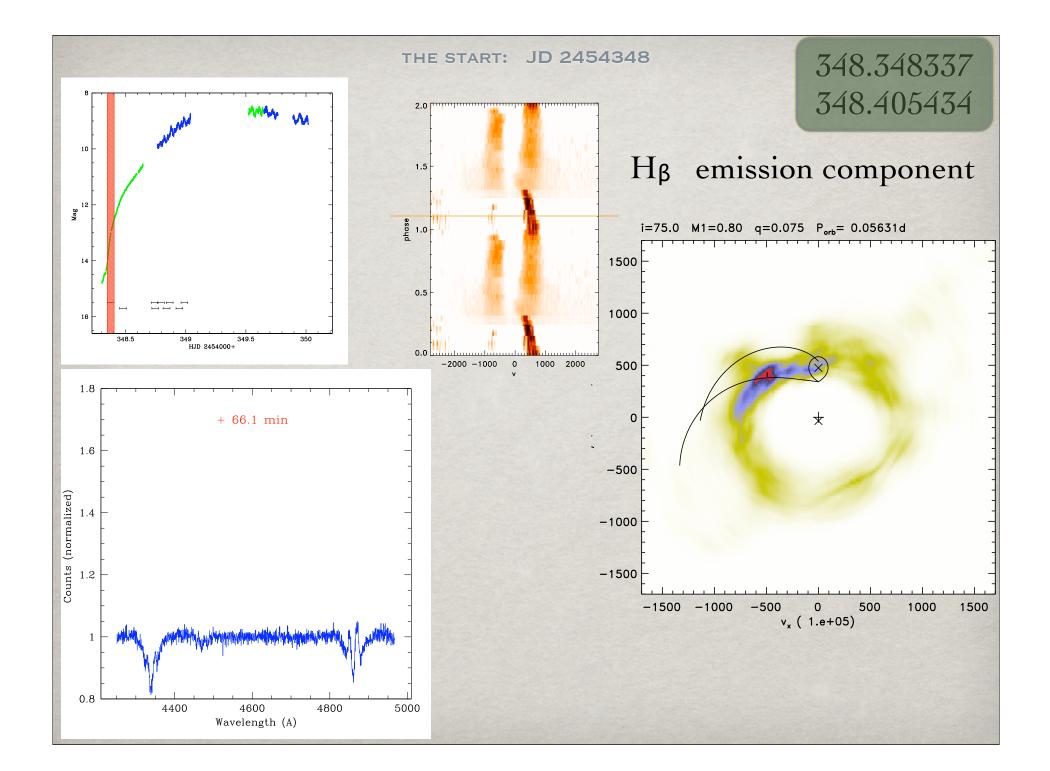


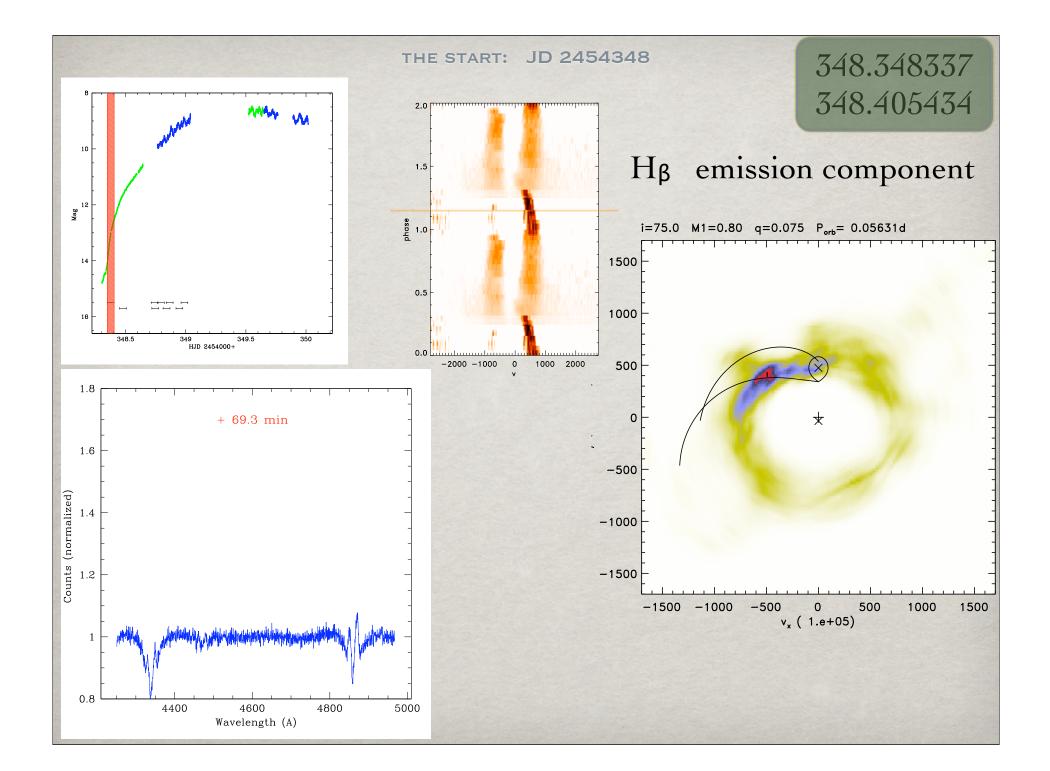


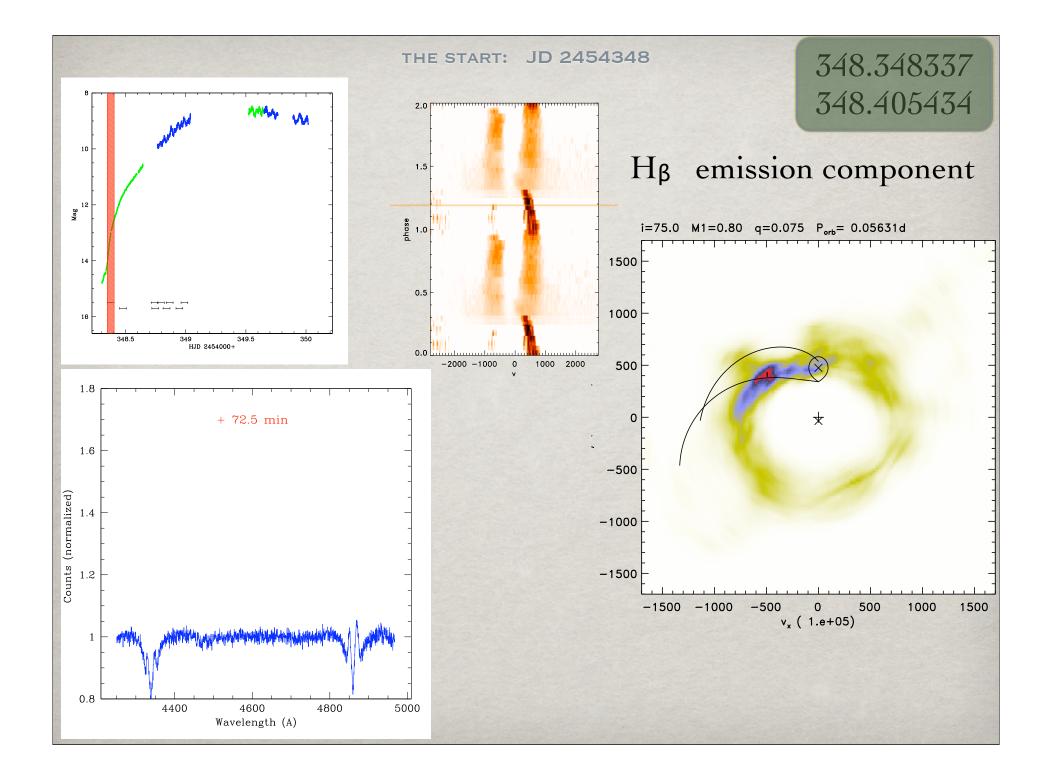


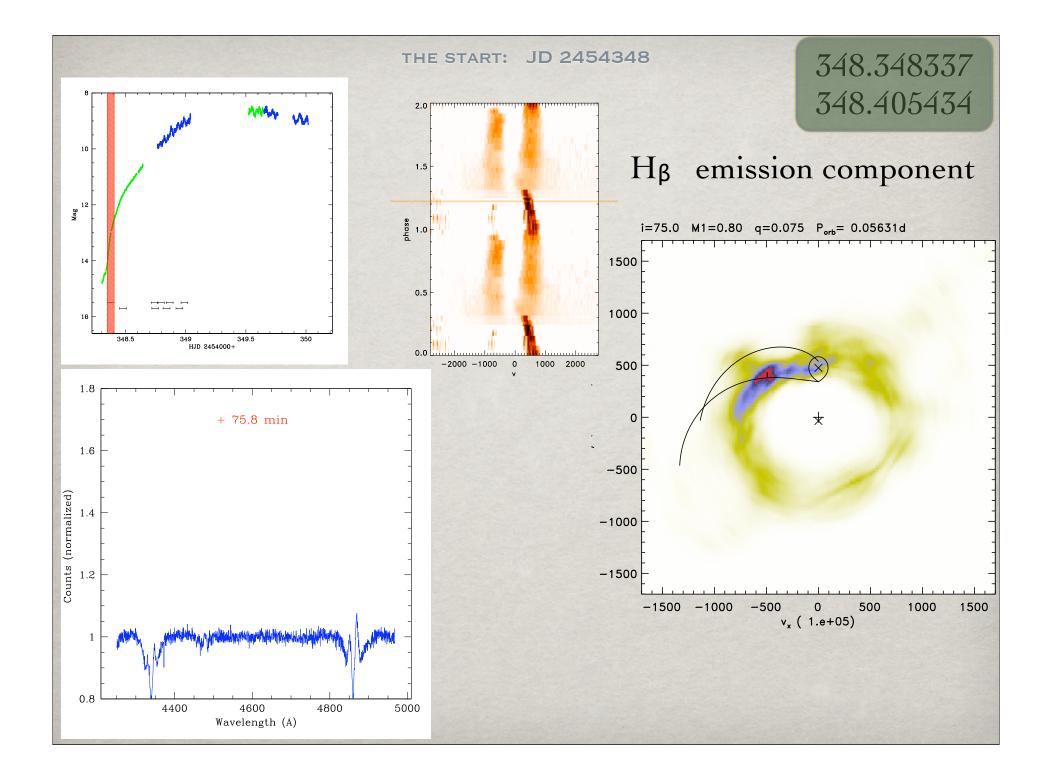


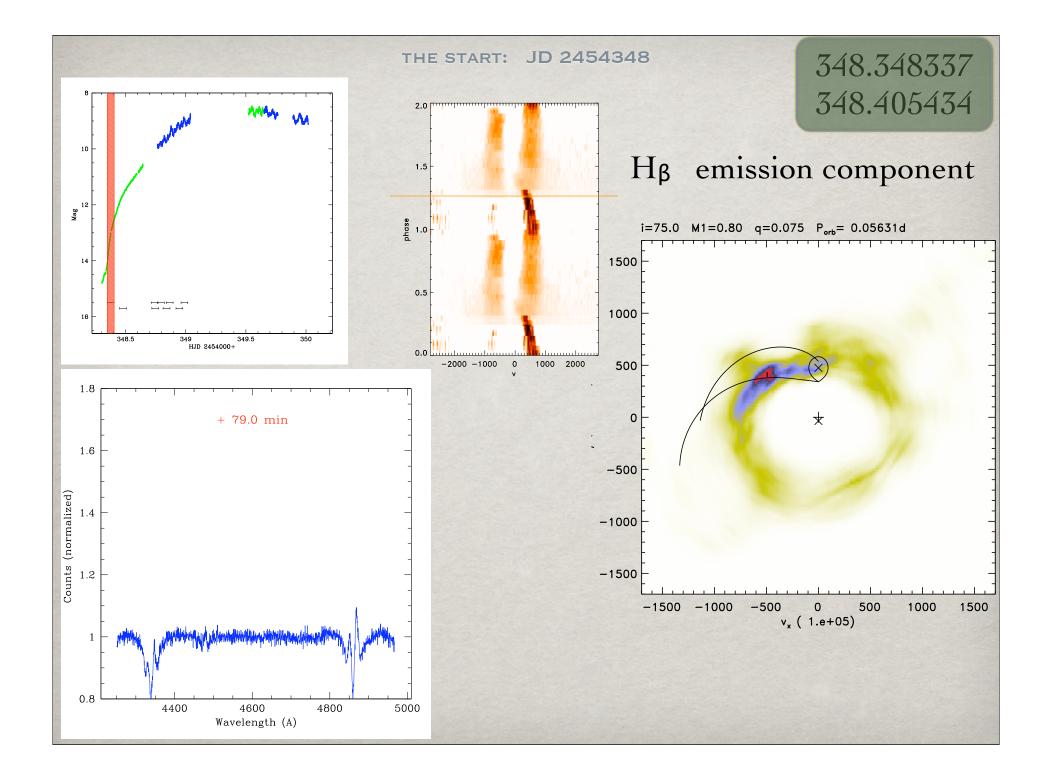


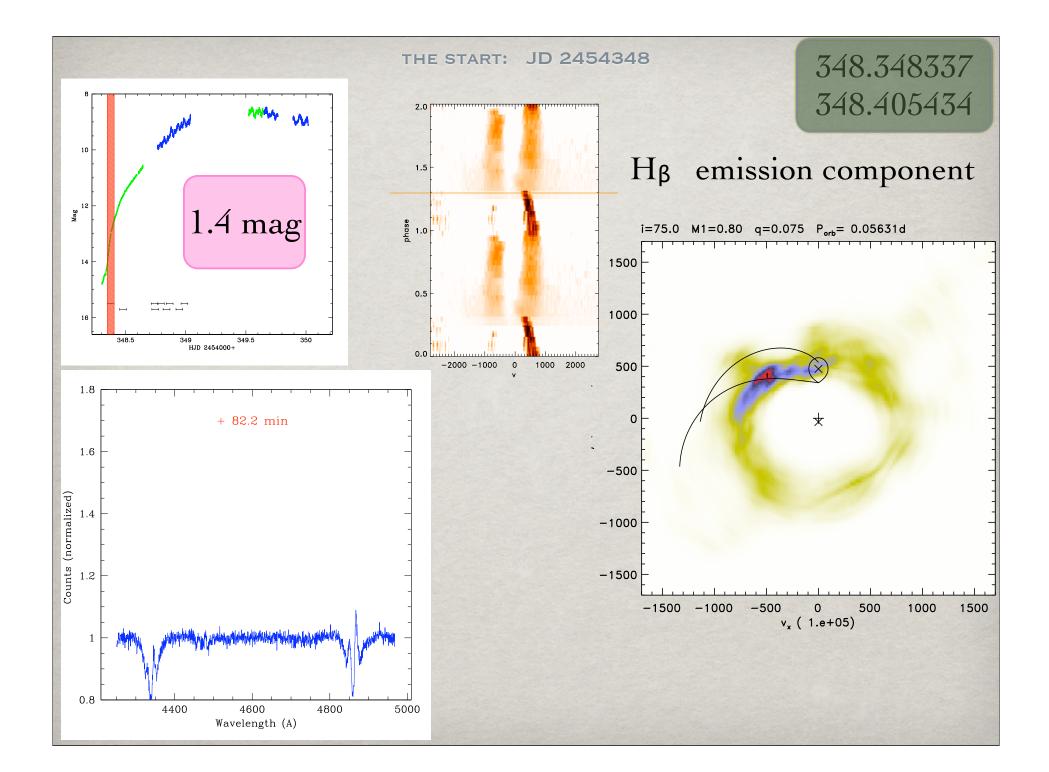


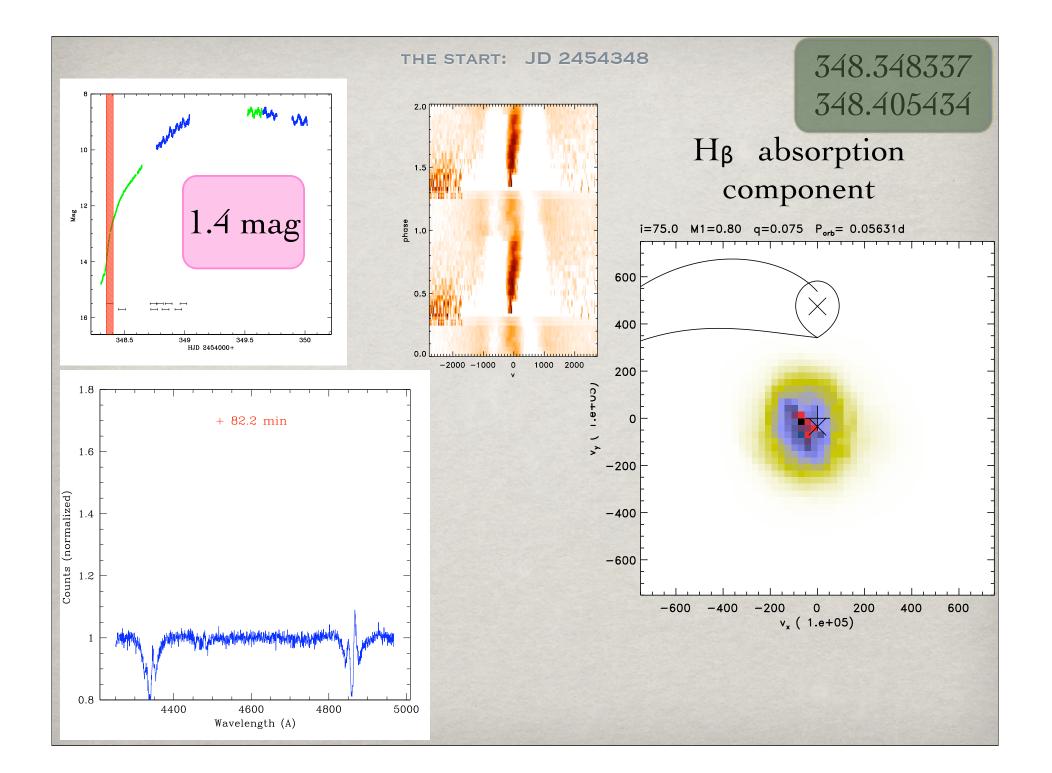


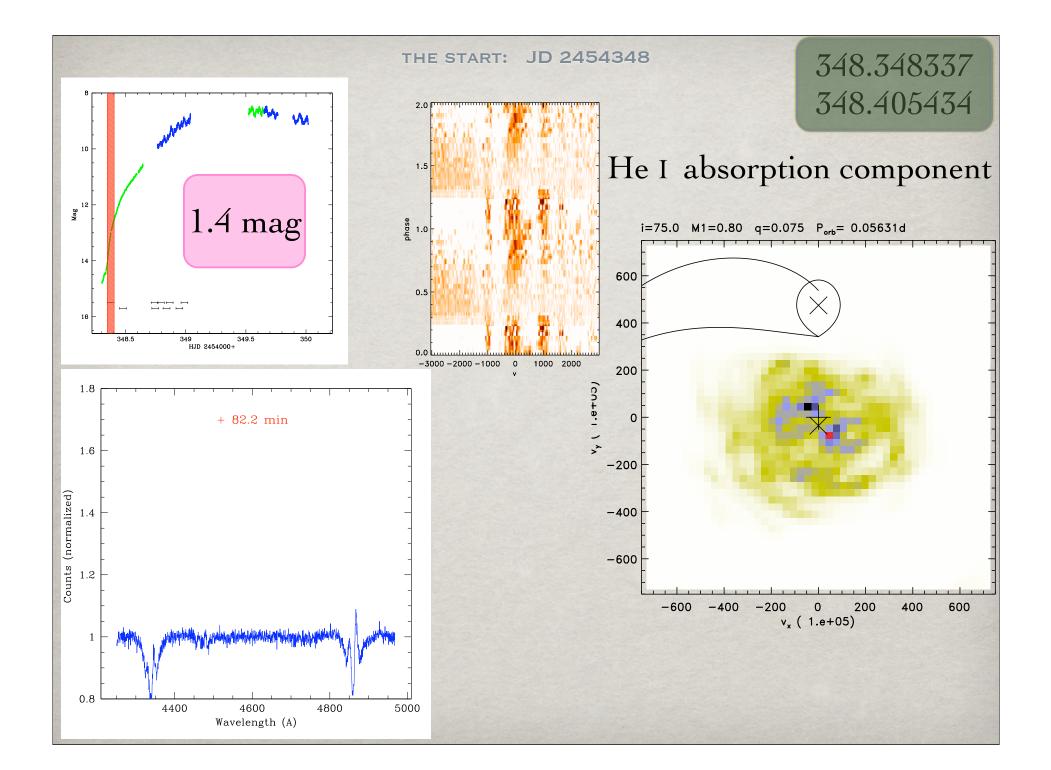


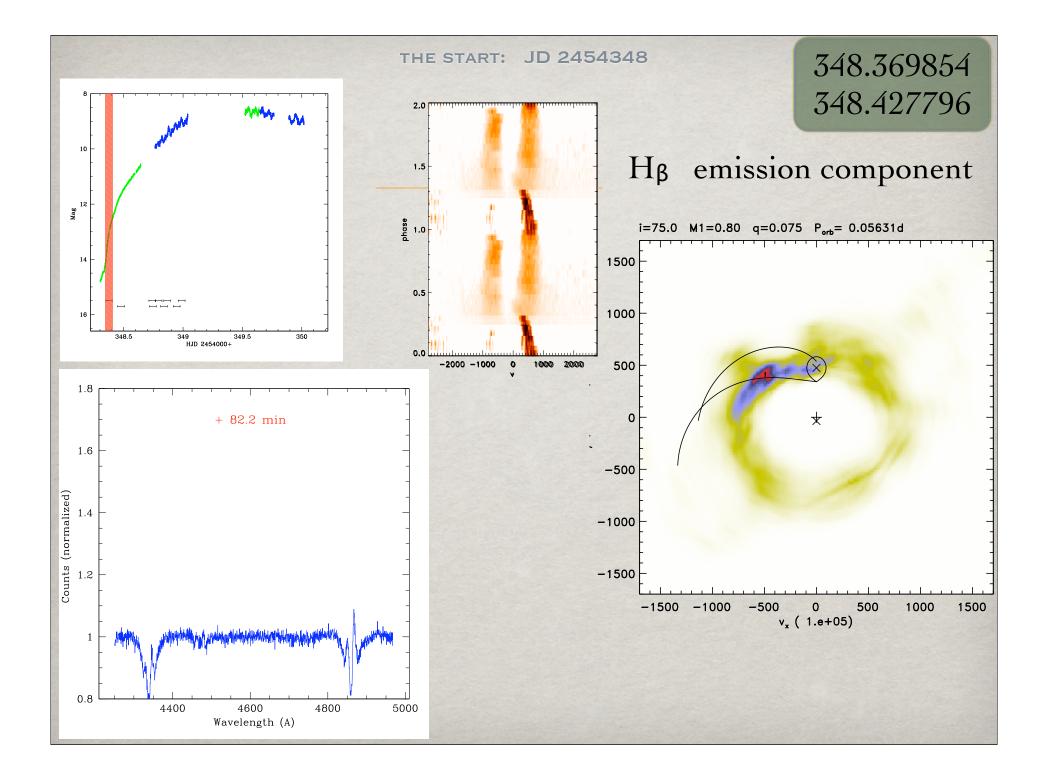


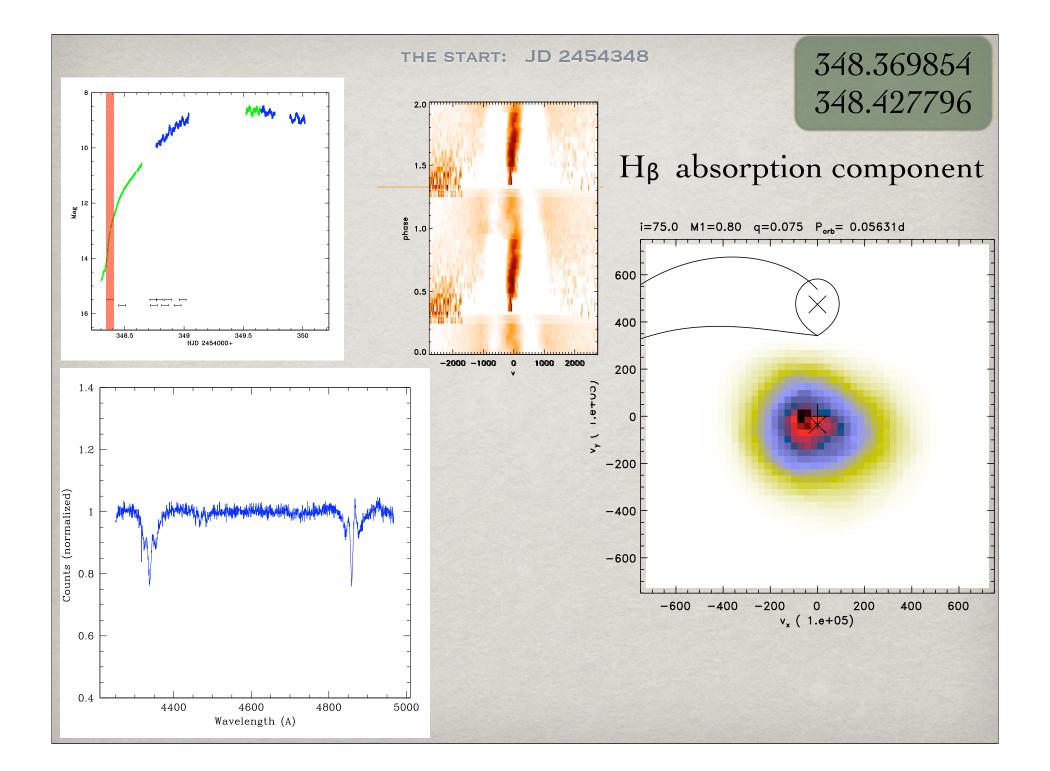


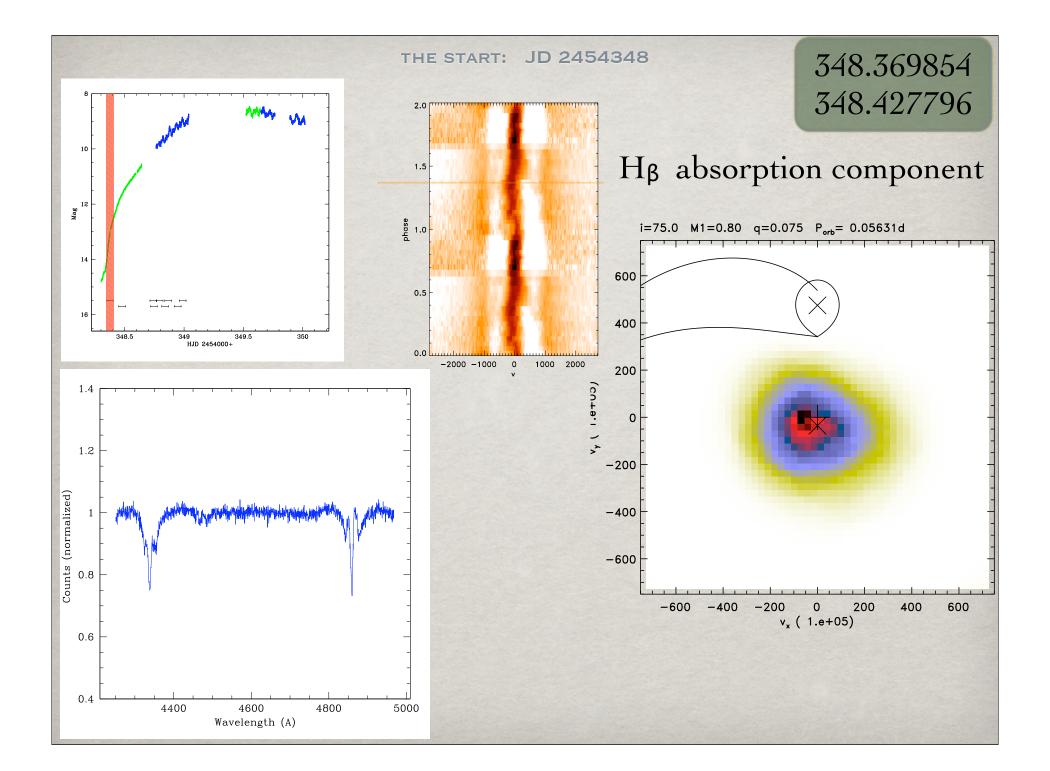


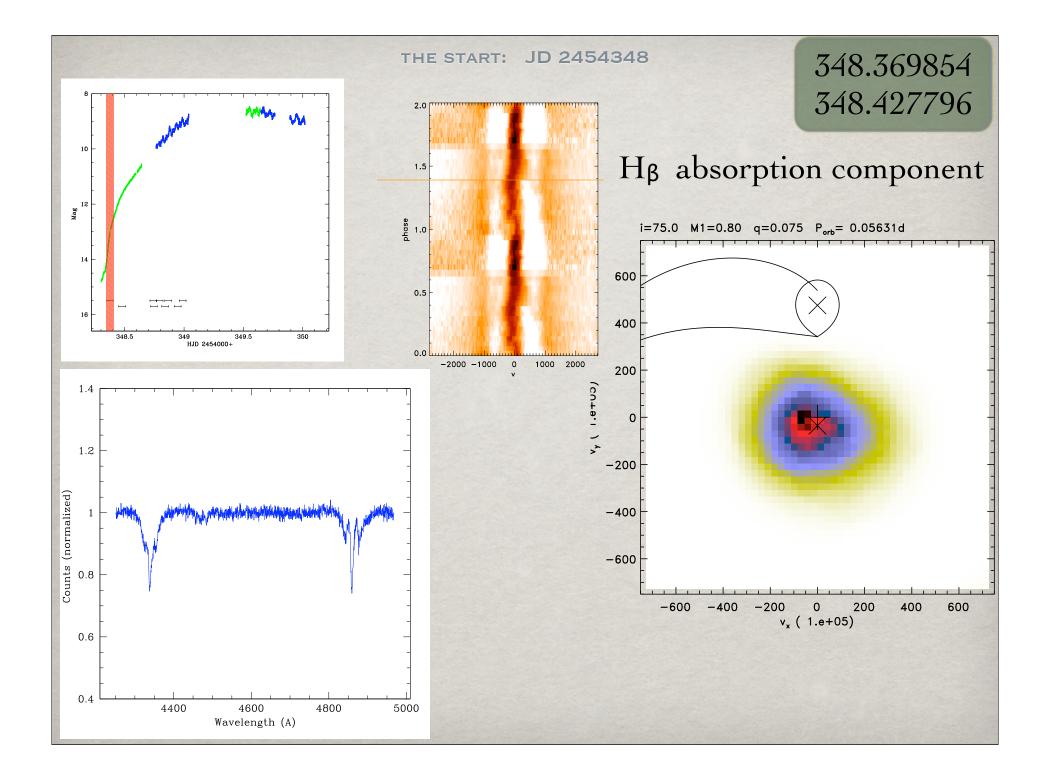


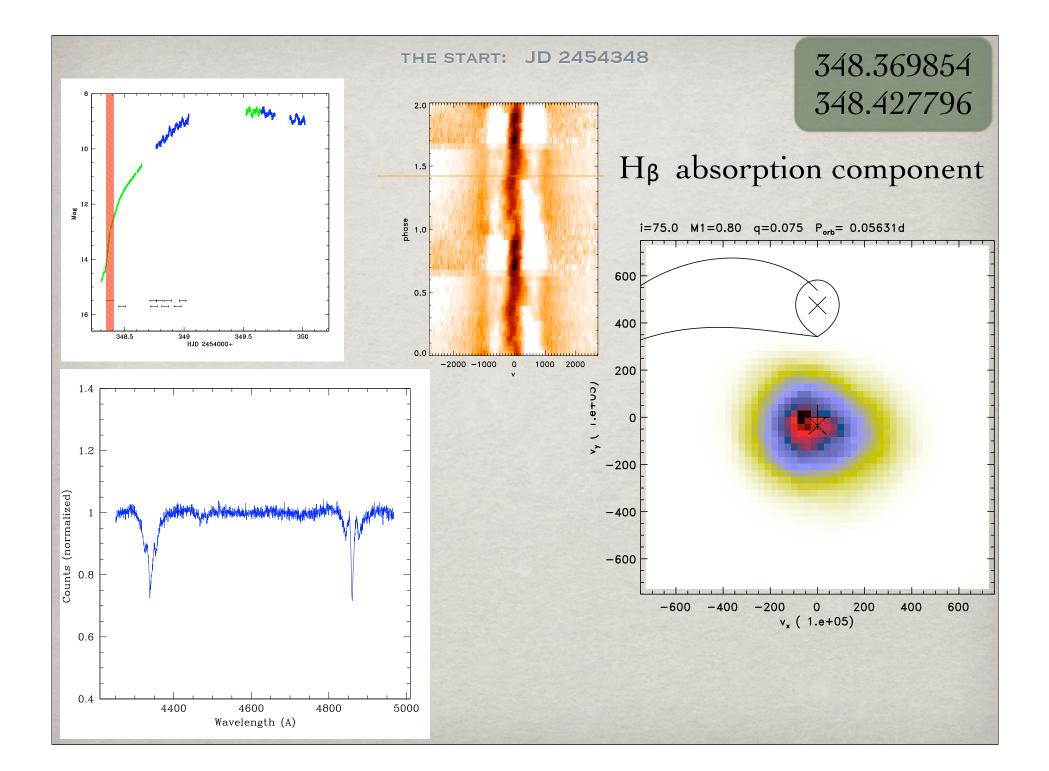


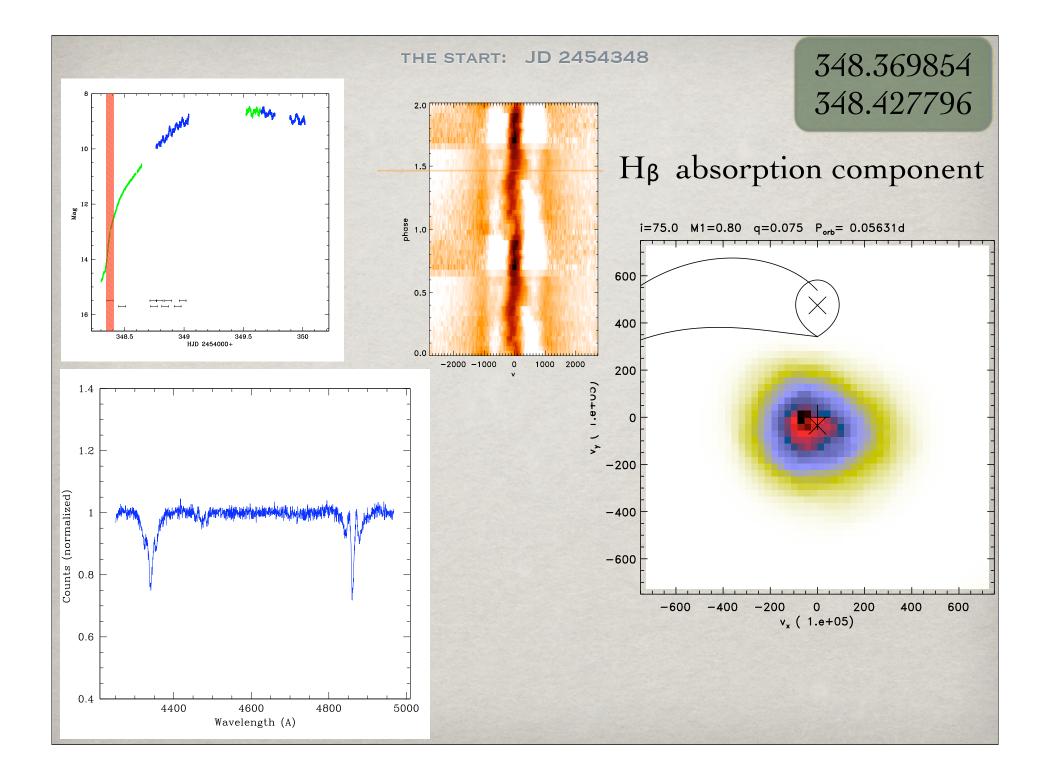


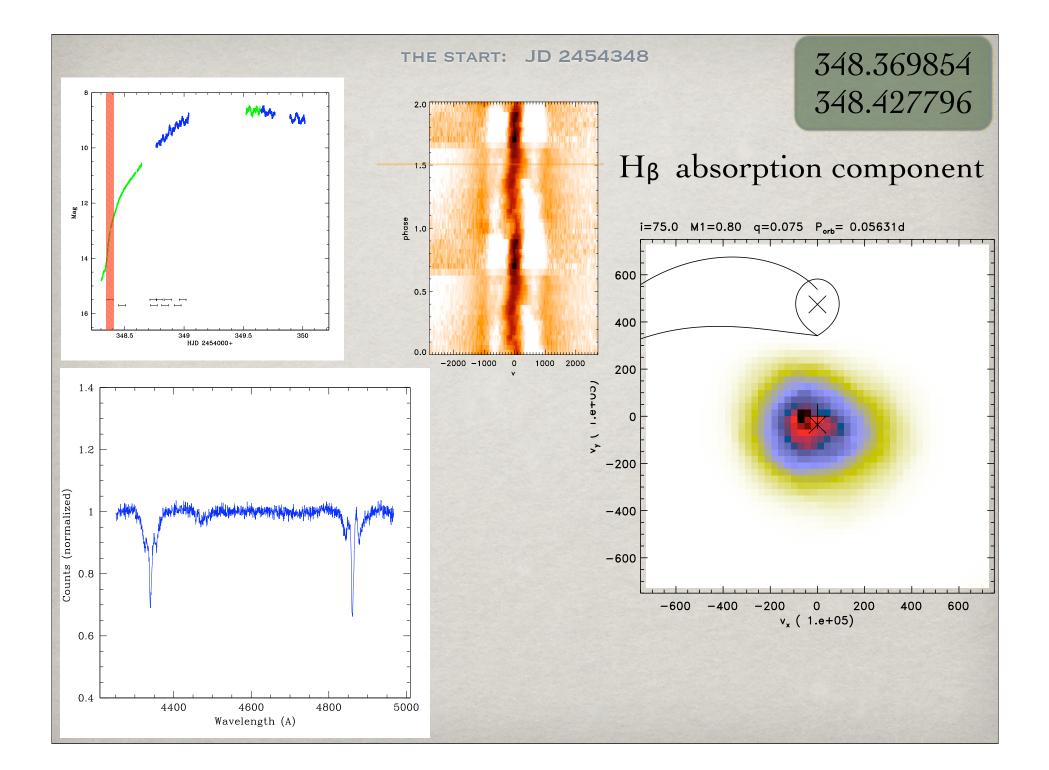


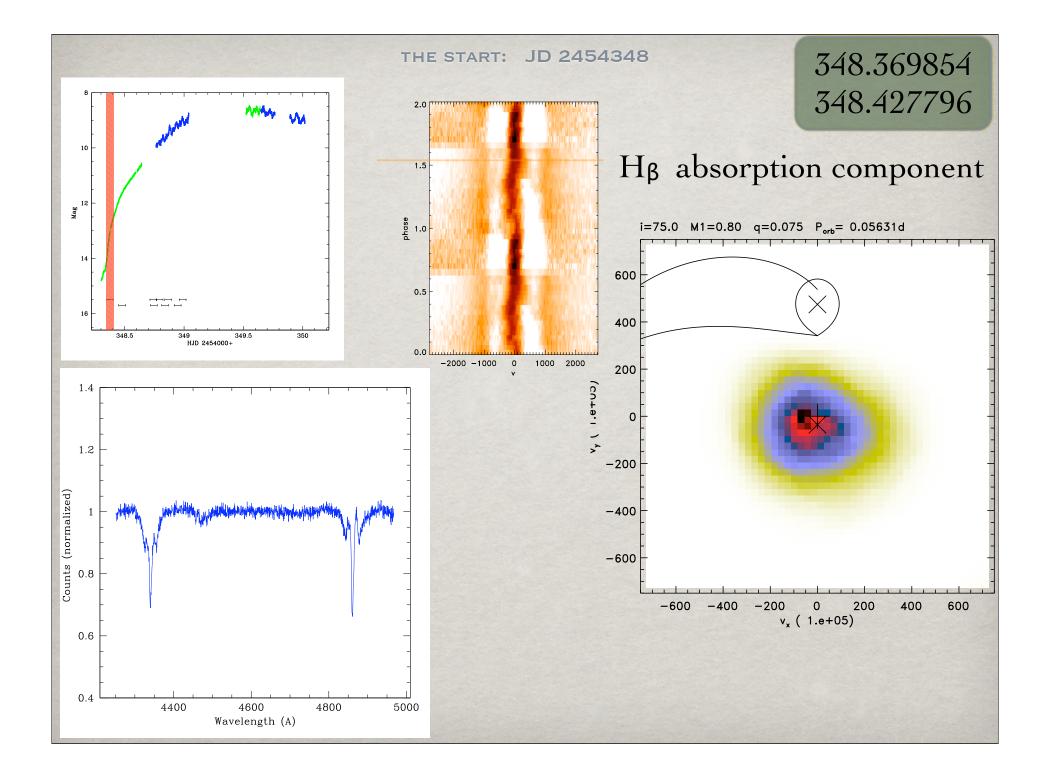


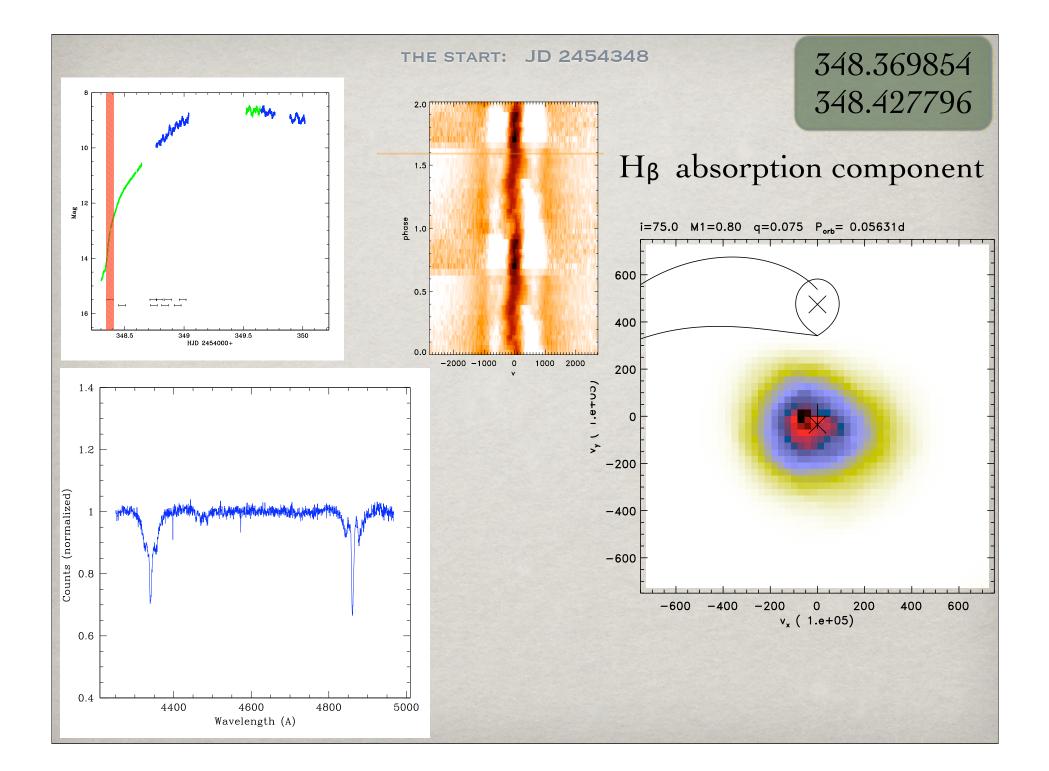


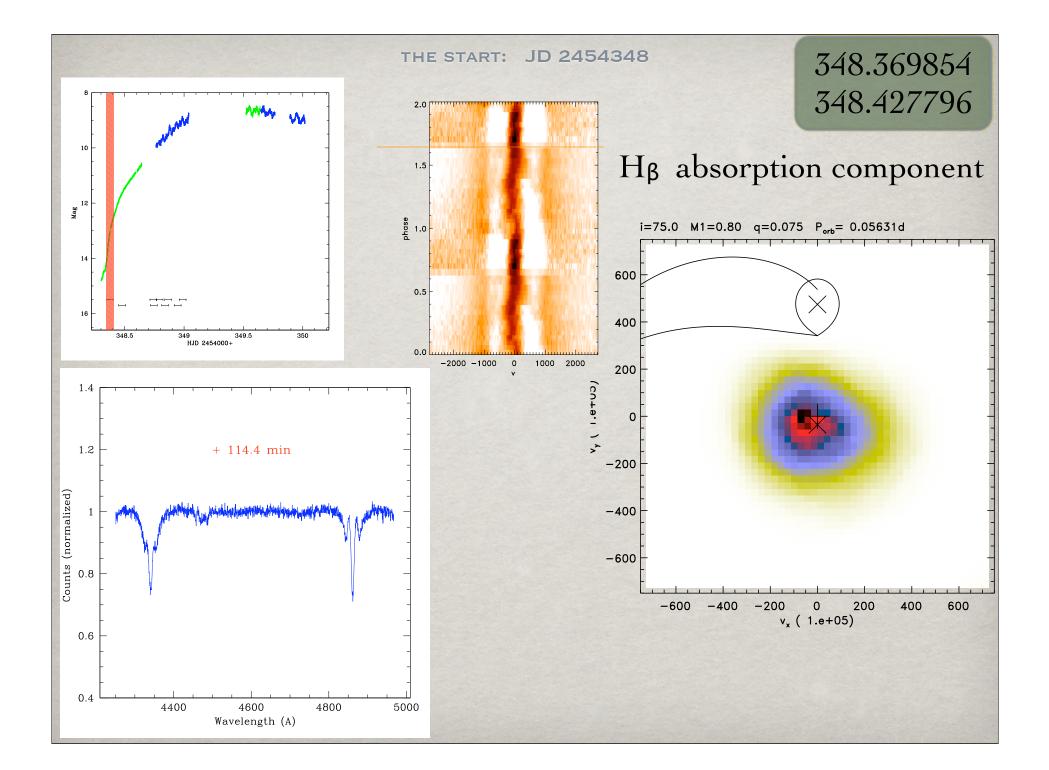


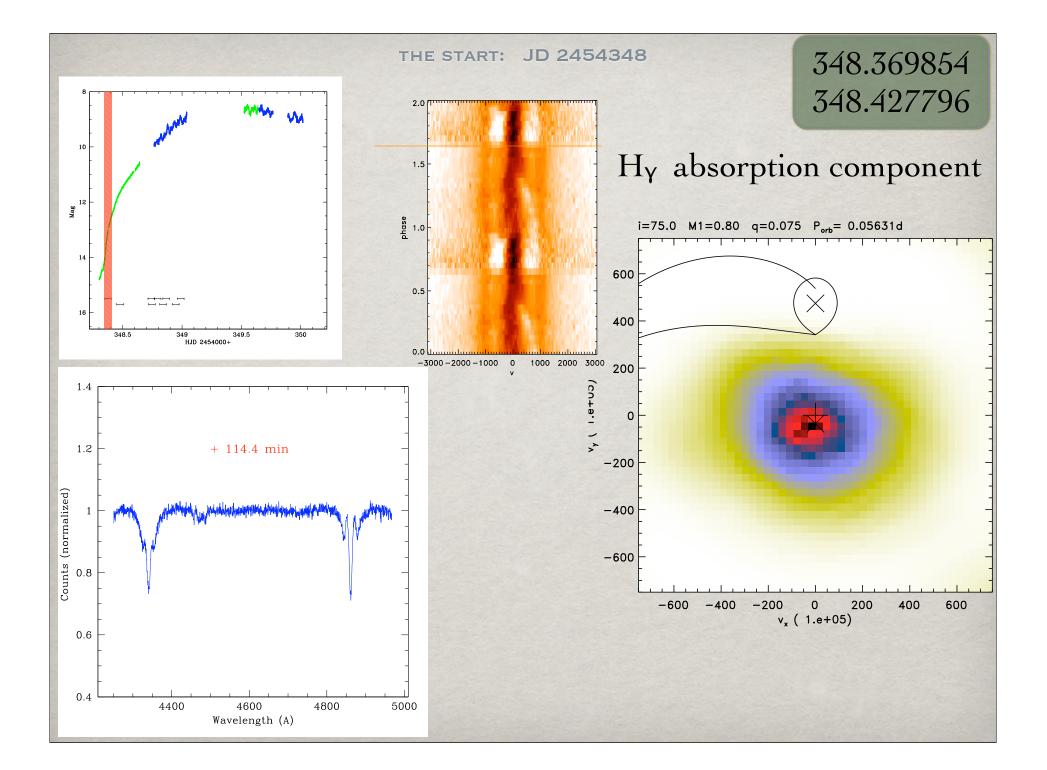






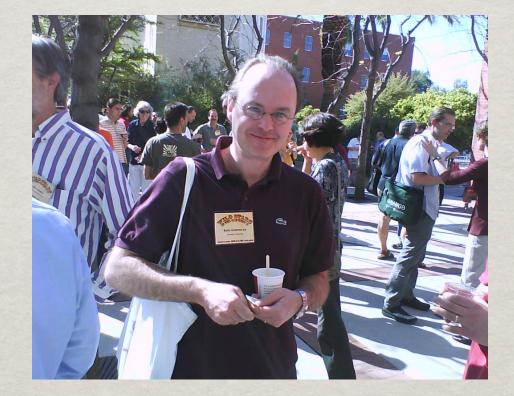




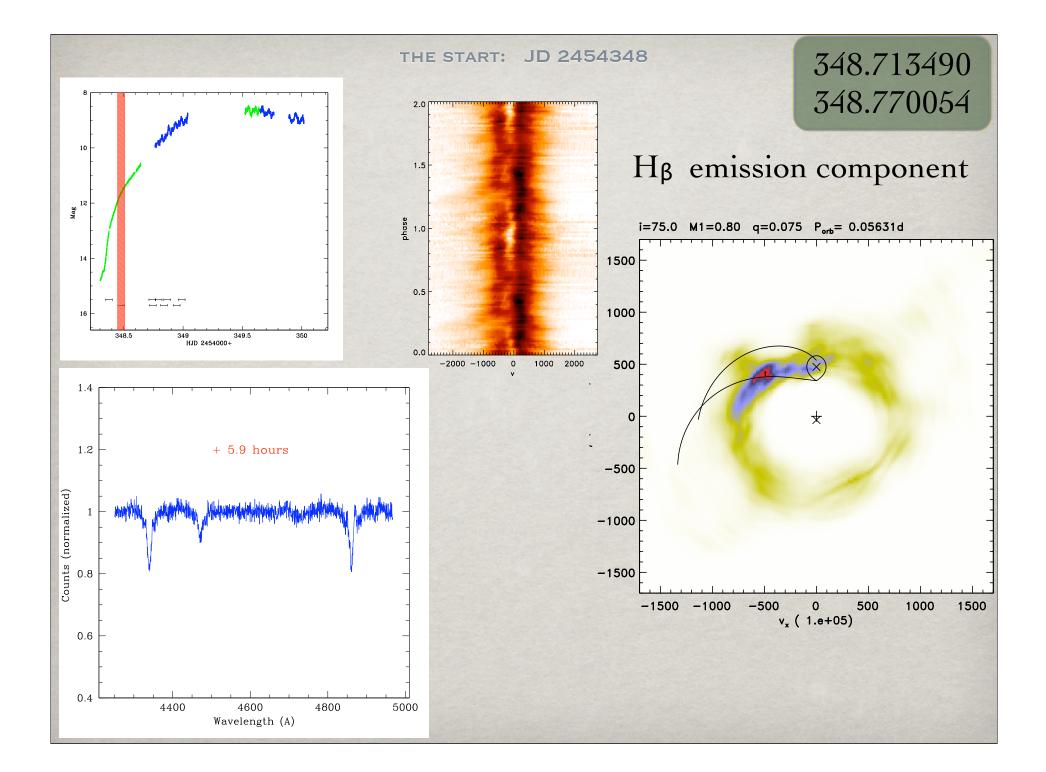


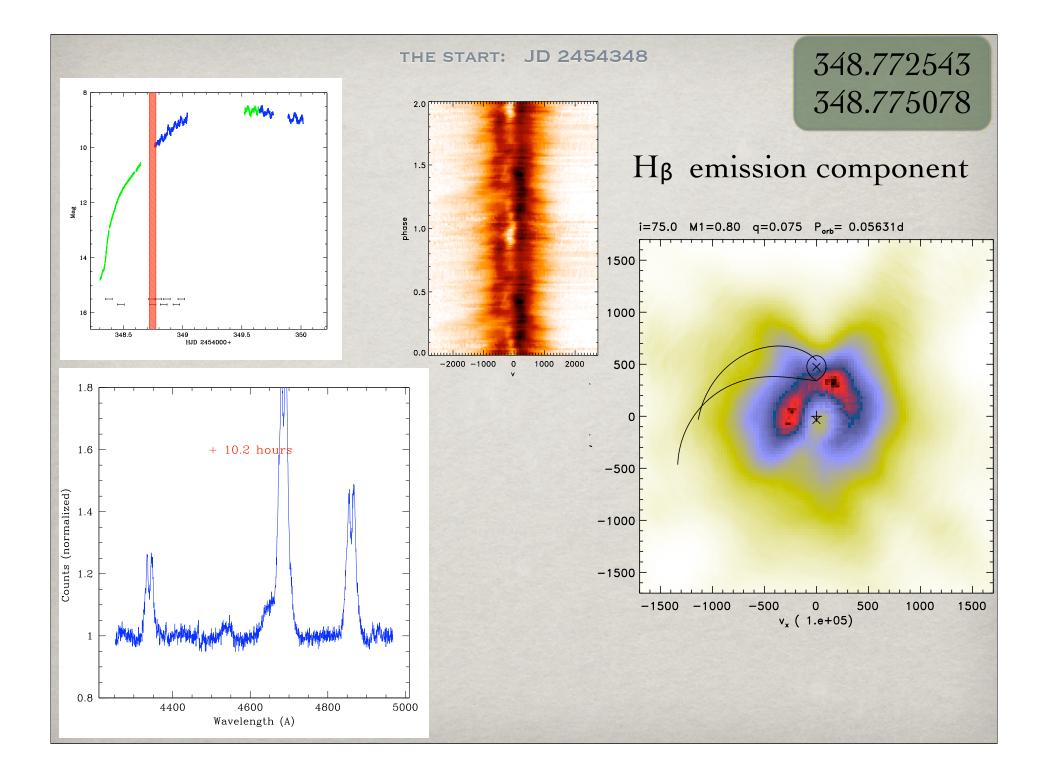
### **BORIS HAVING A BREAK**

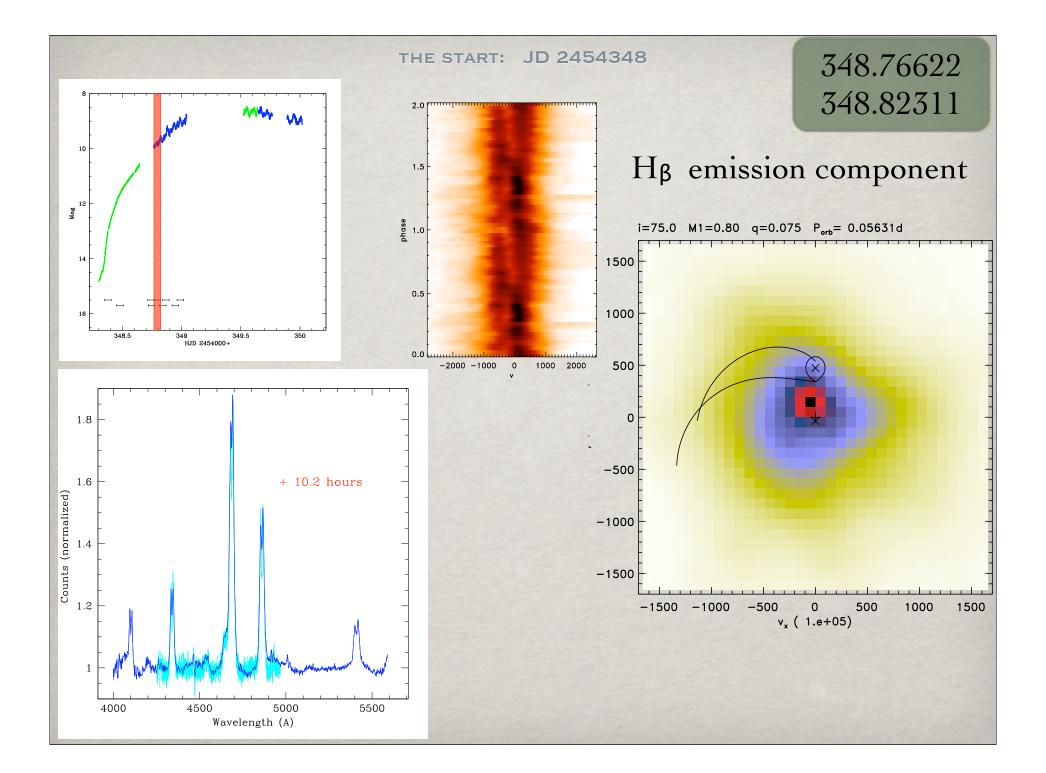
## 348.592906 348.713490

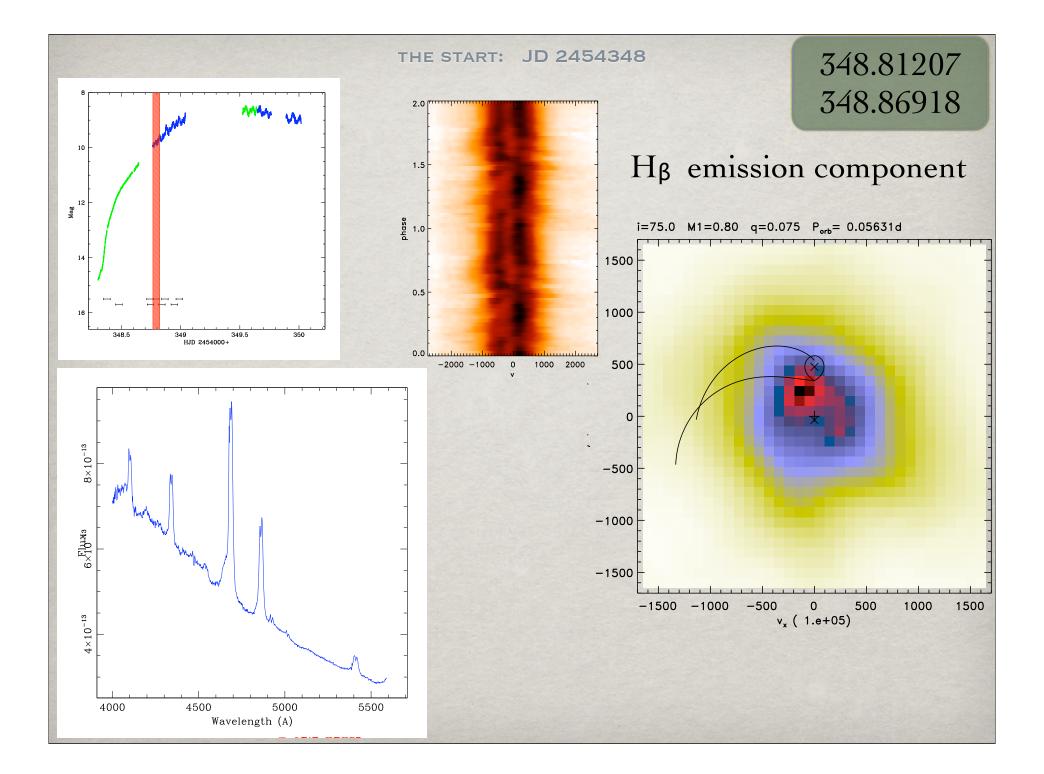


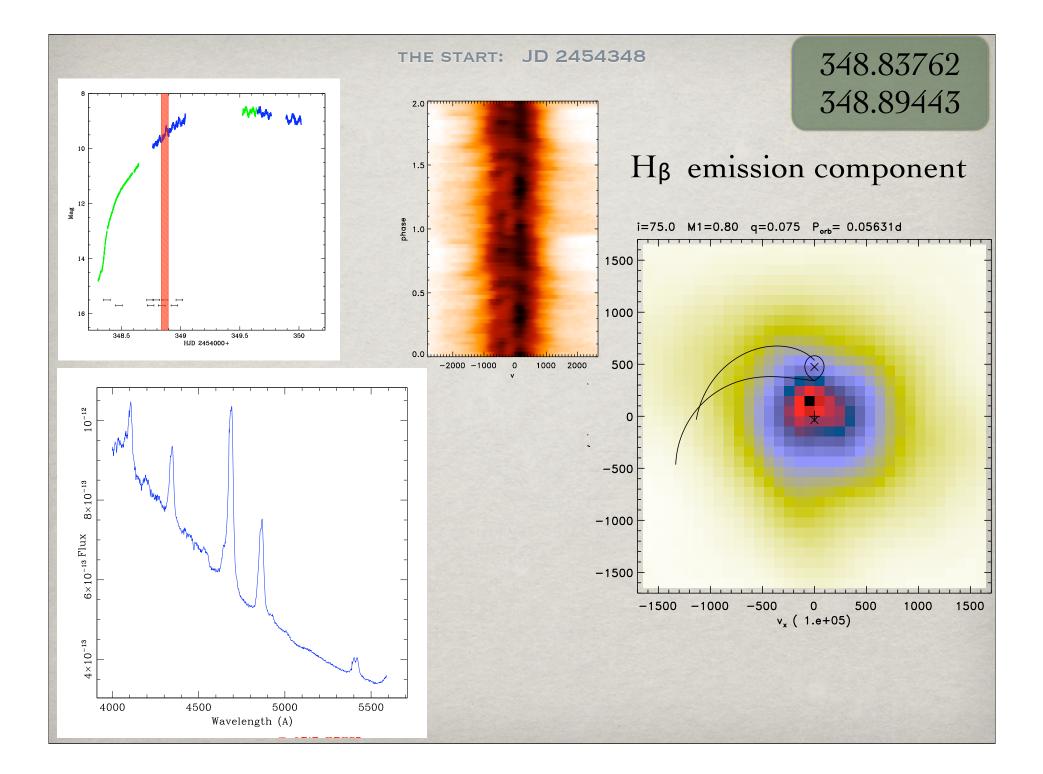
# #2.9 hours is a lot of time for a coffee.

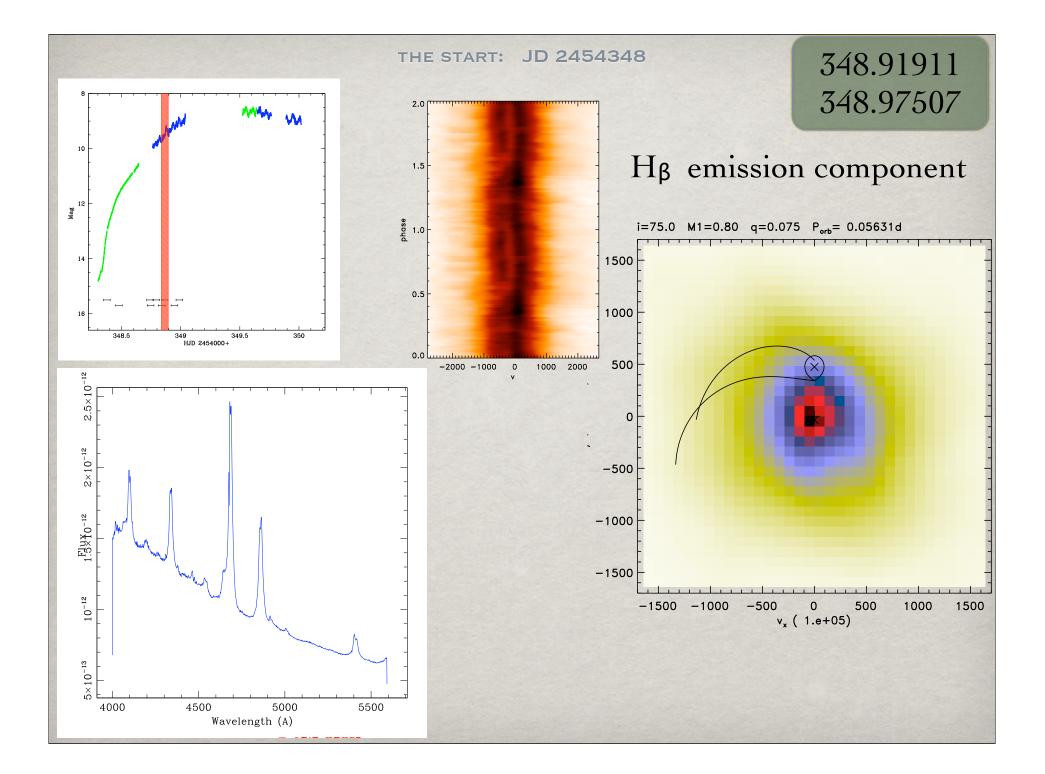


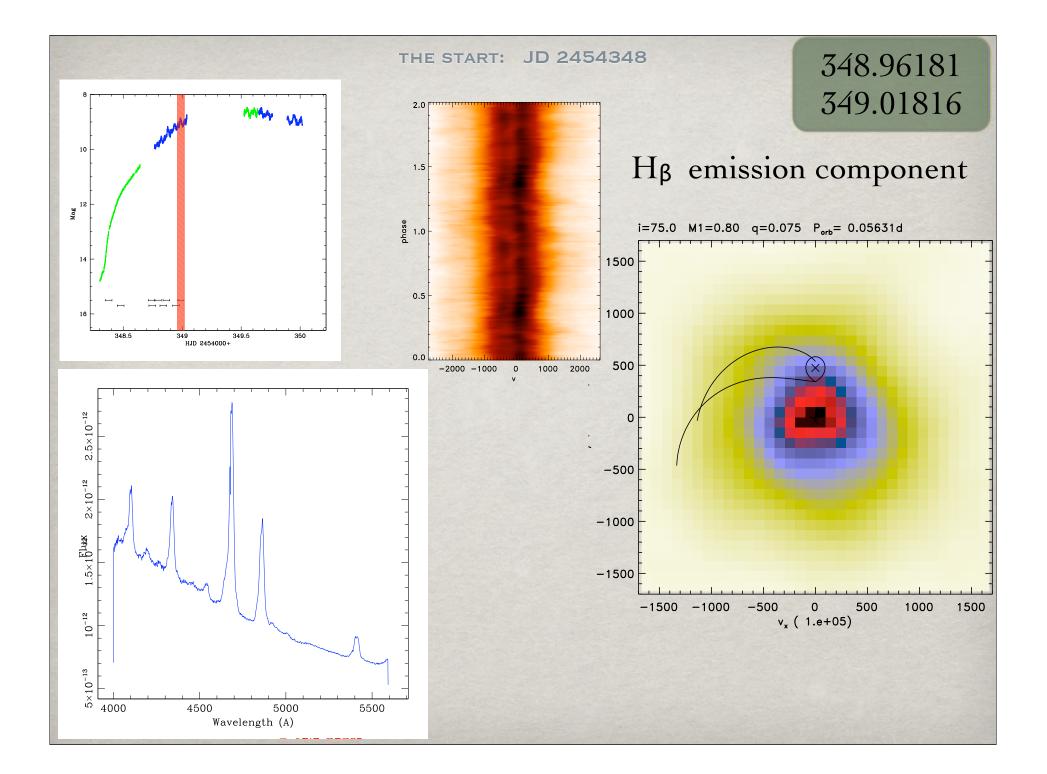


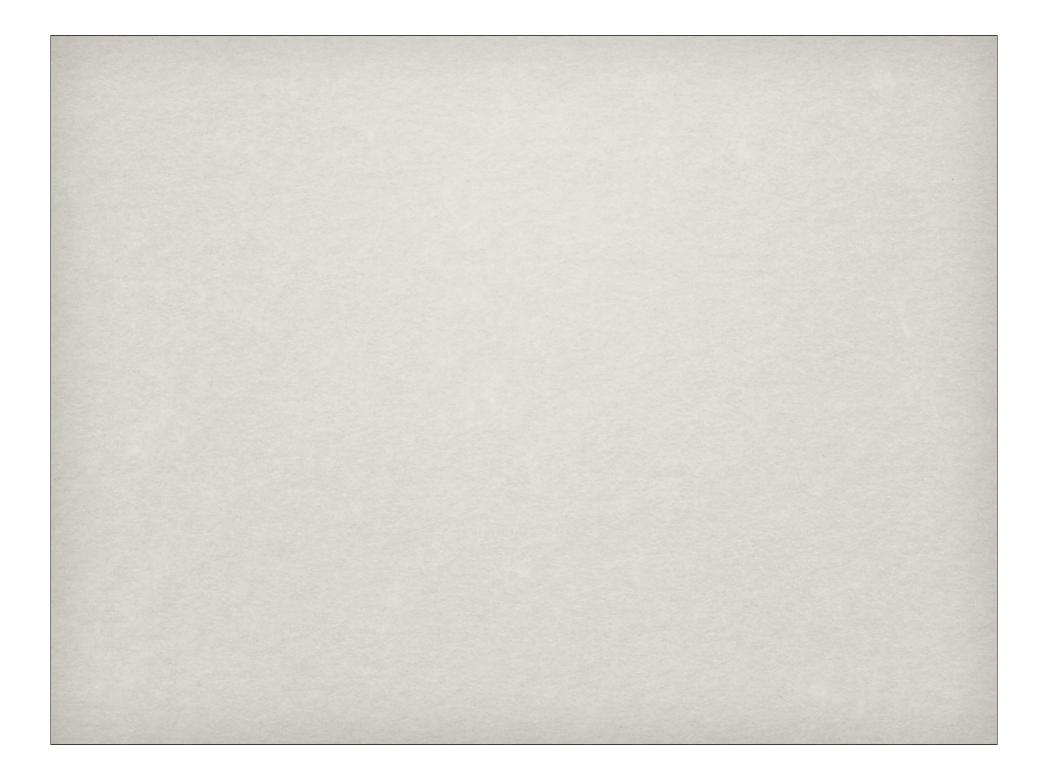


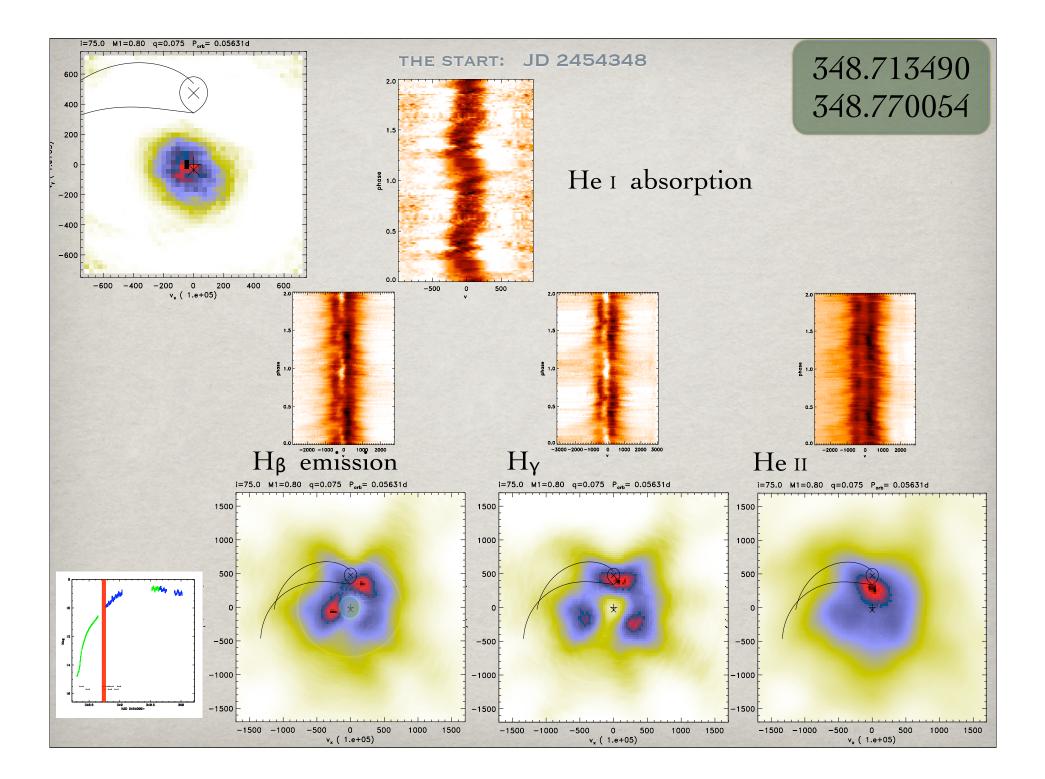


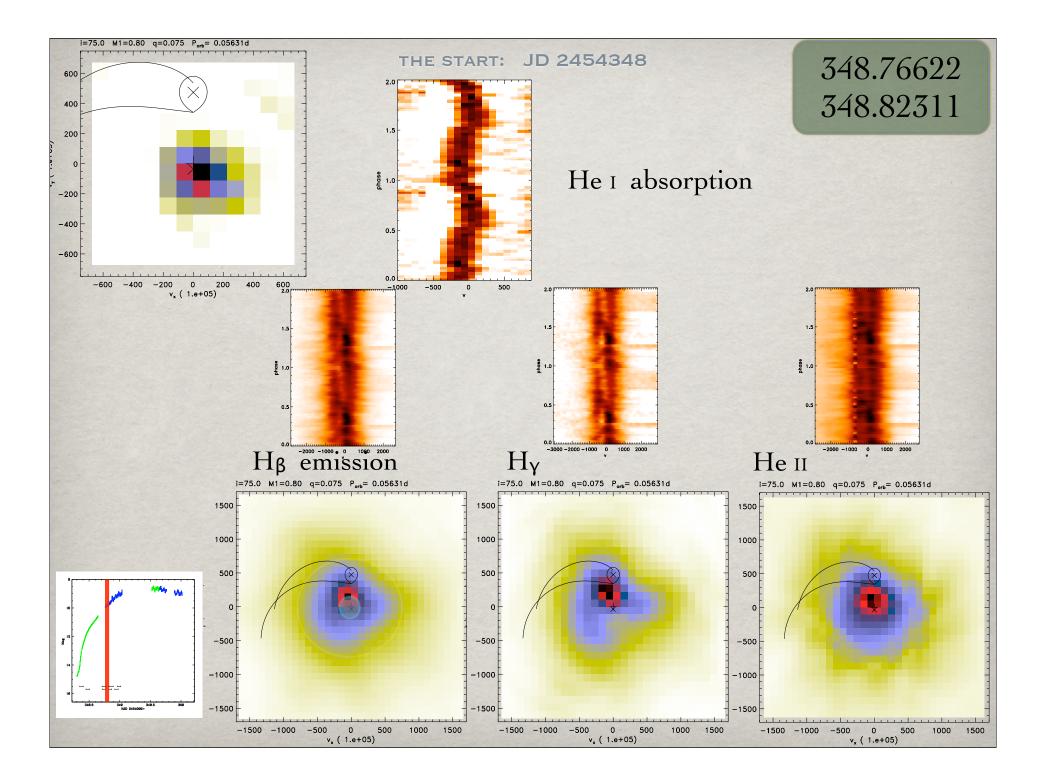


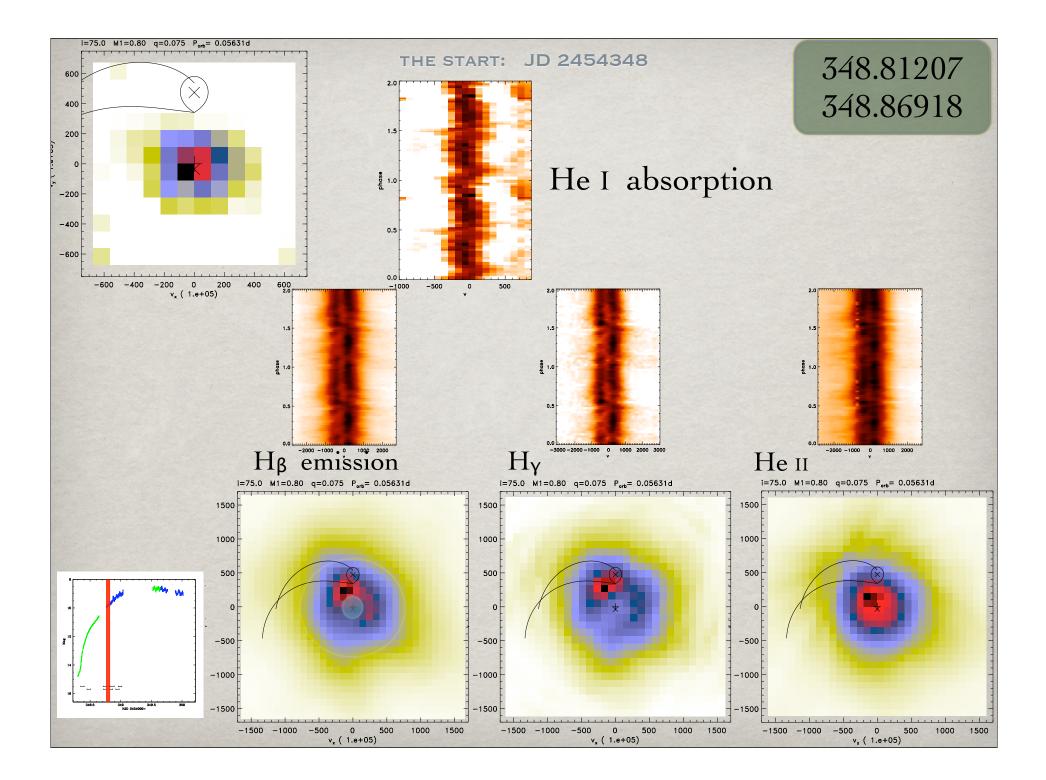


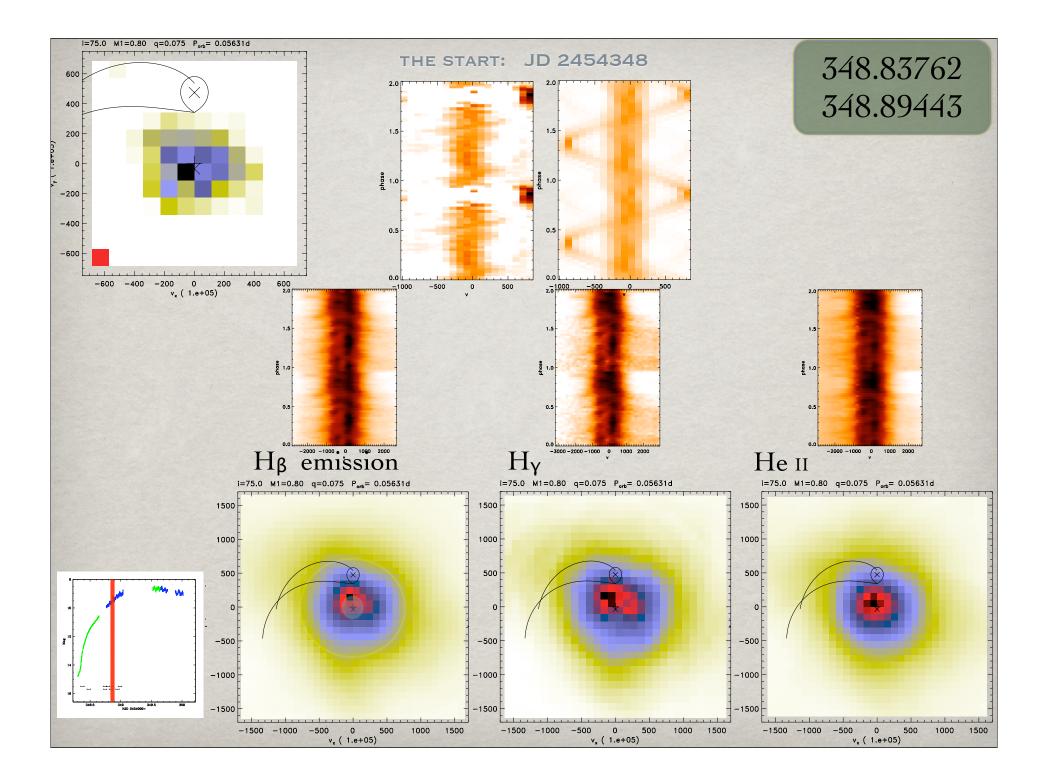


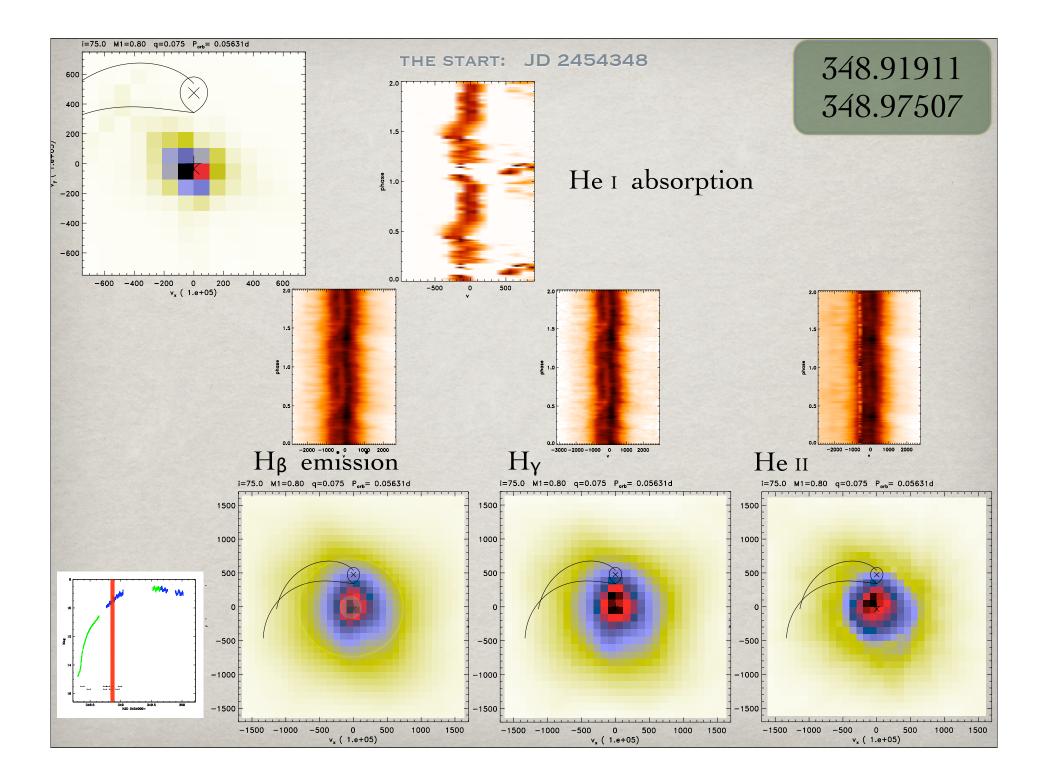


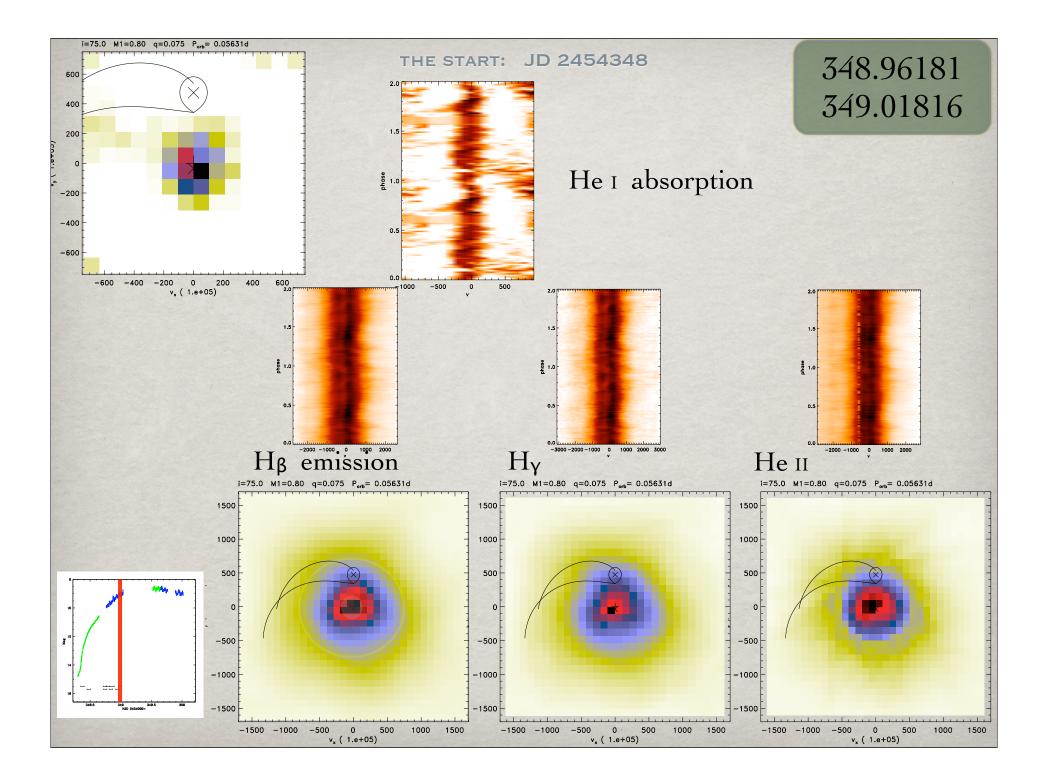


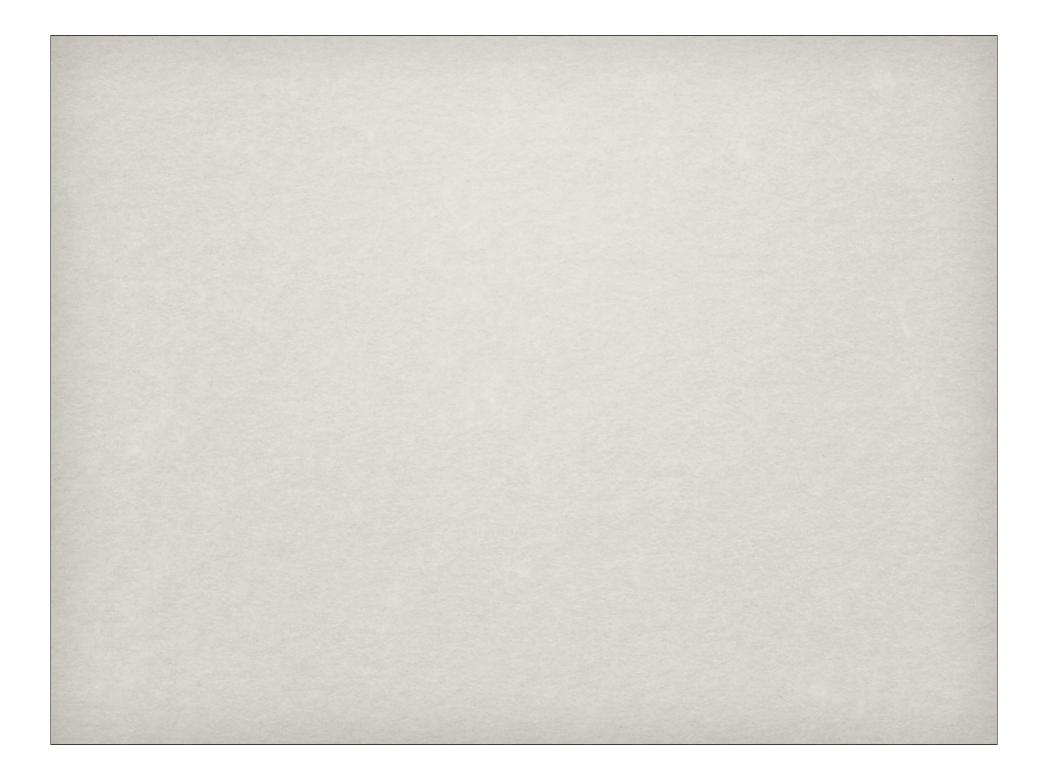


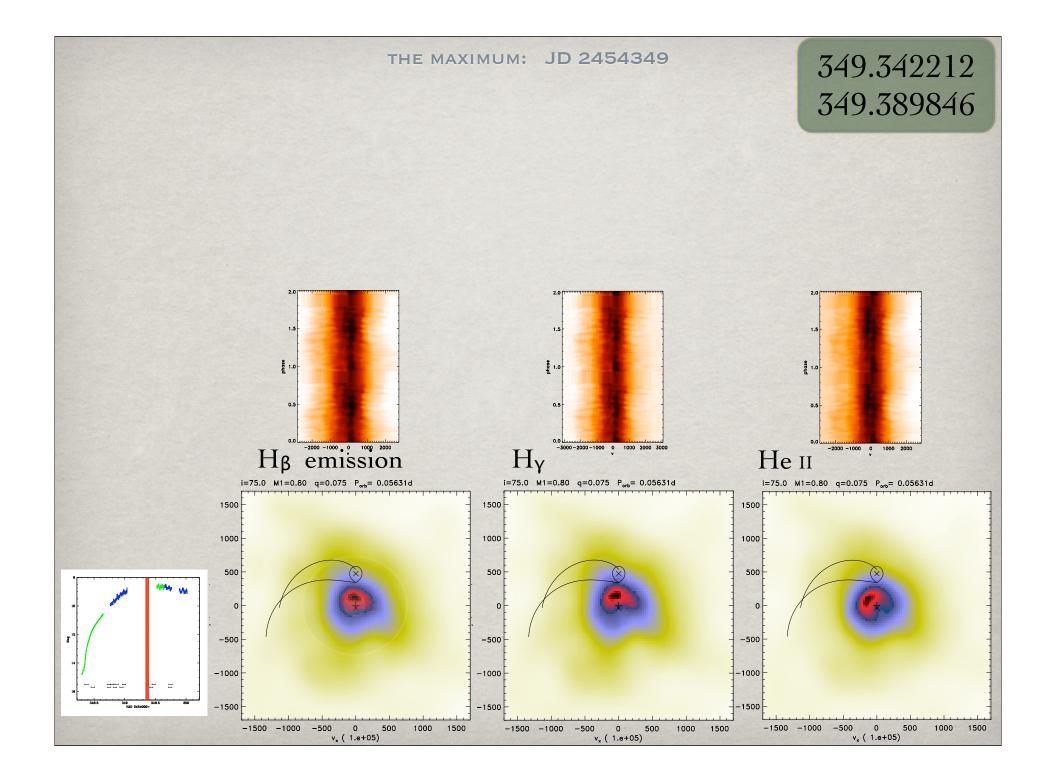


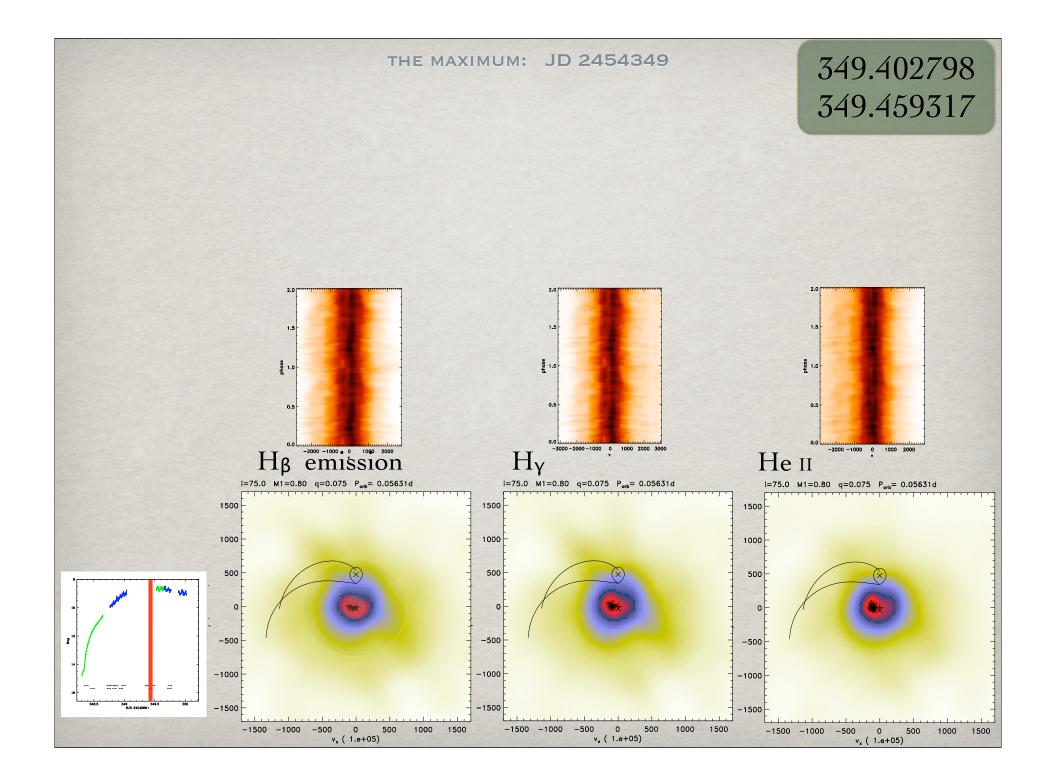


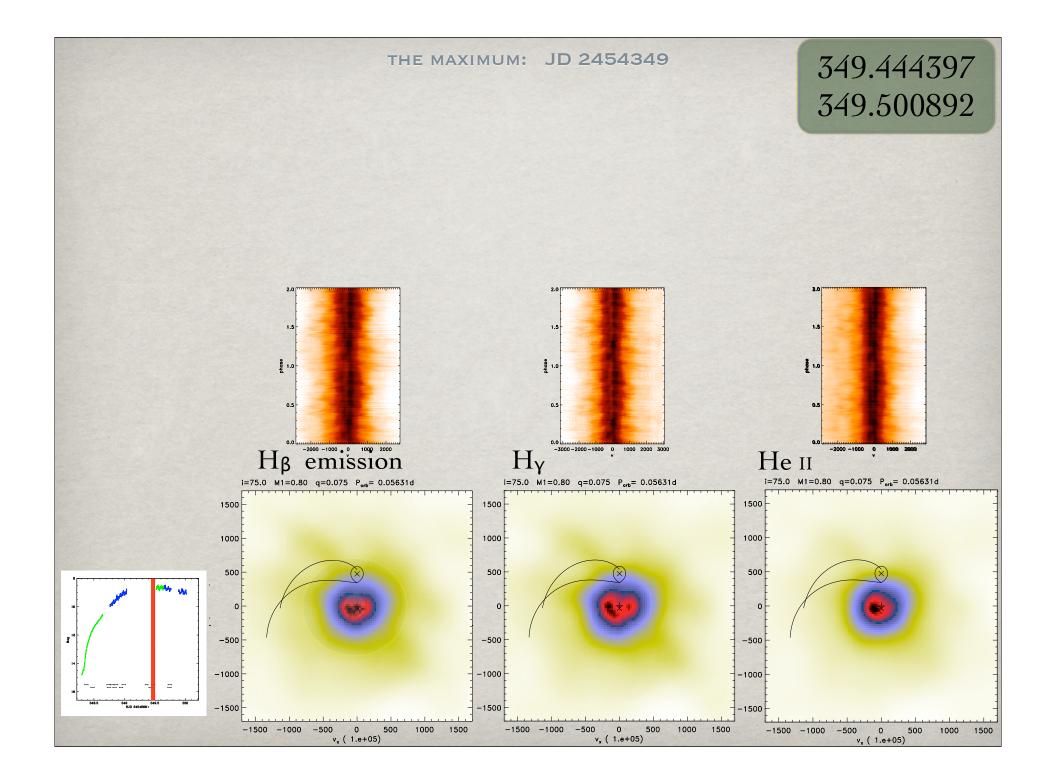


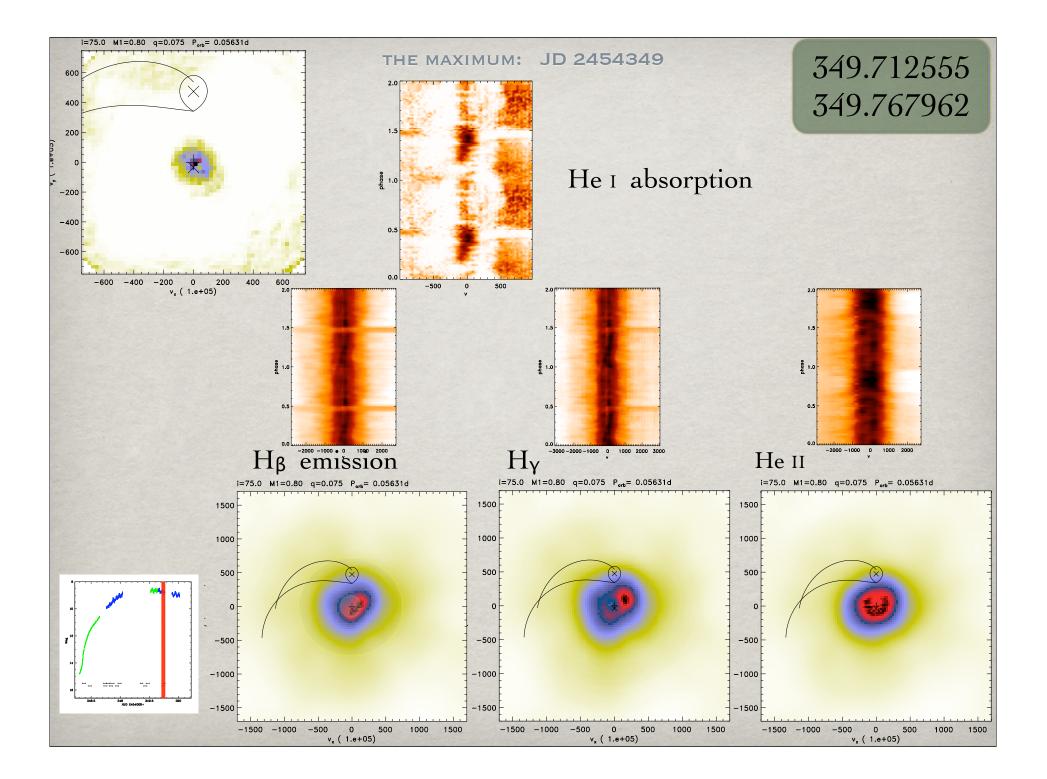


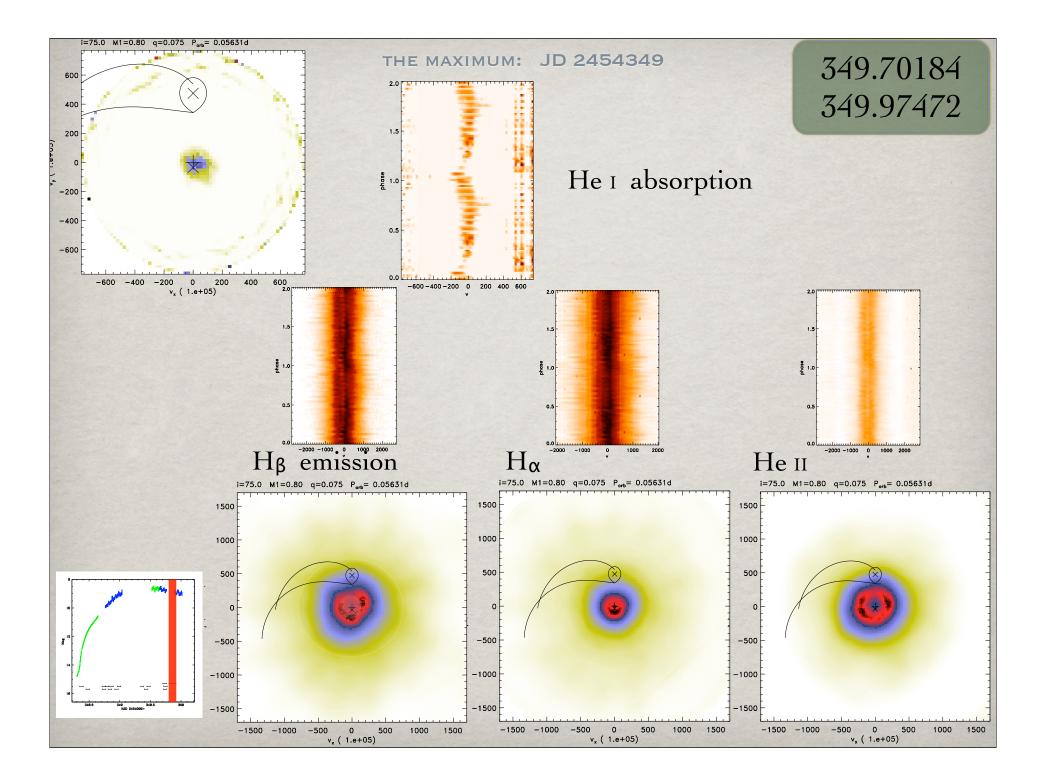




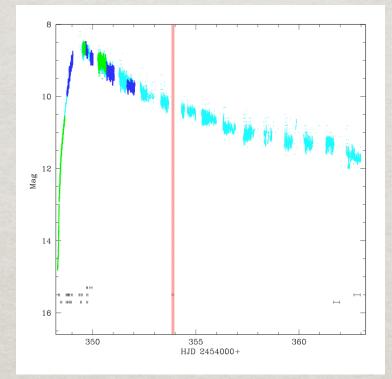


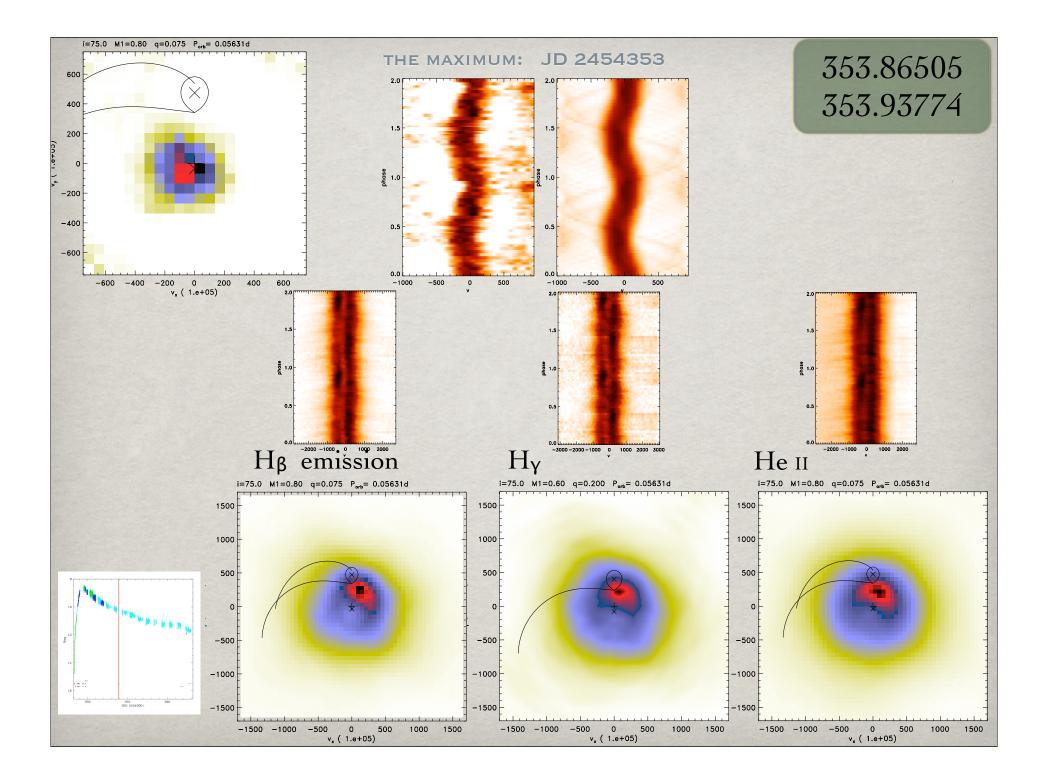




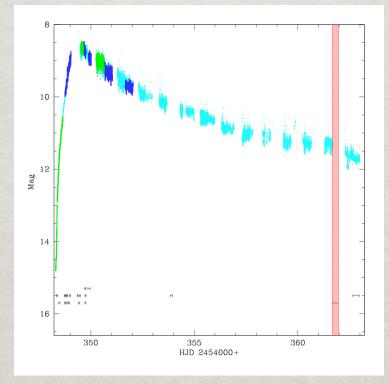


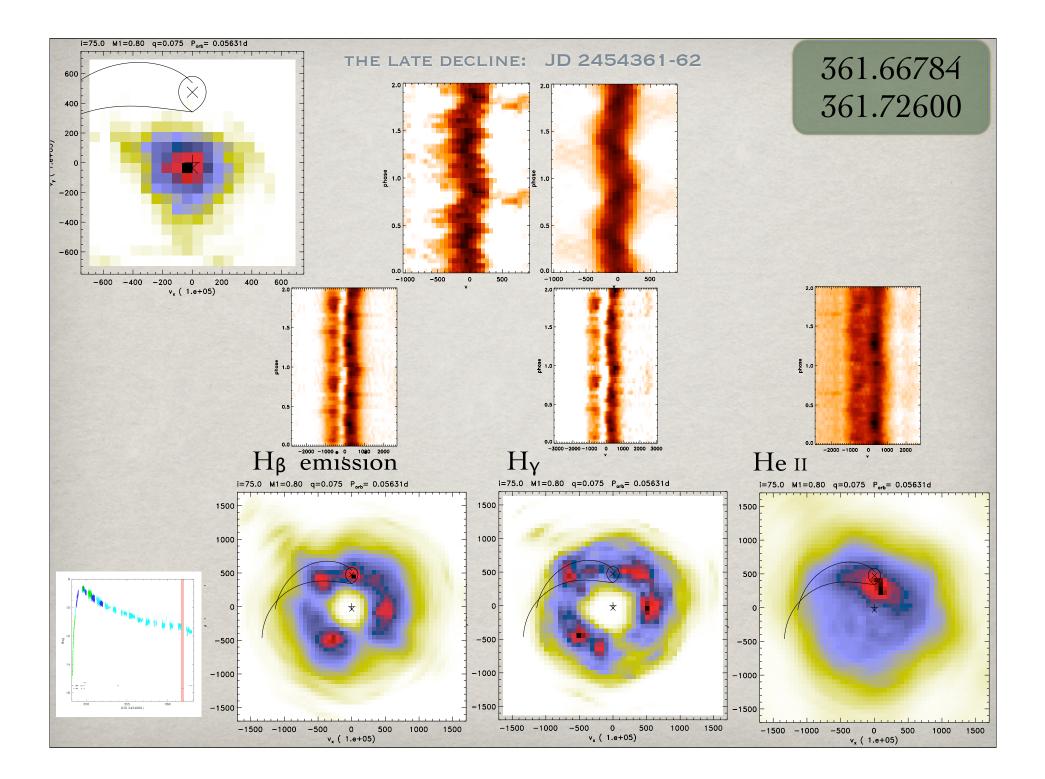
#### THE EARLY DECLINE: JD 2454353

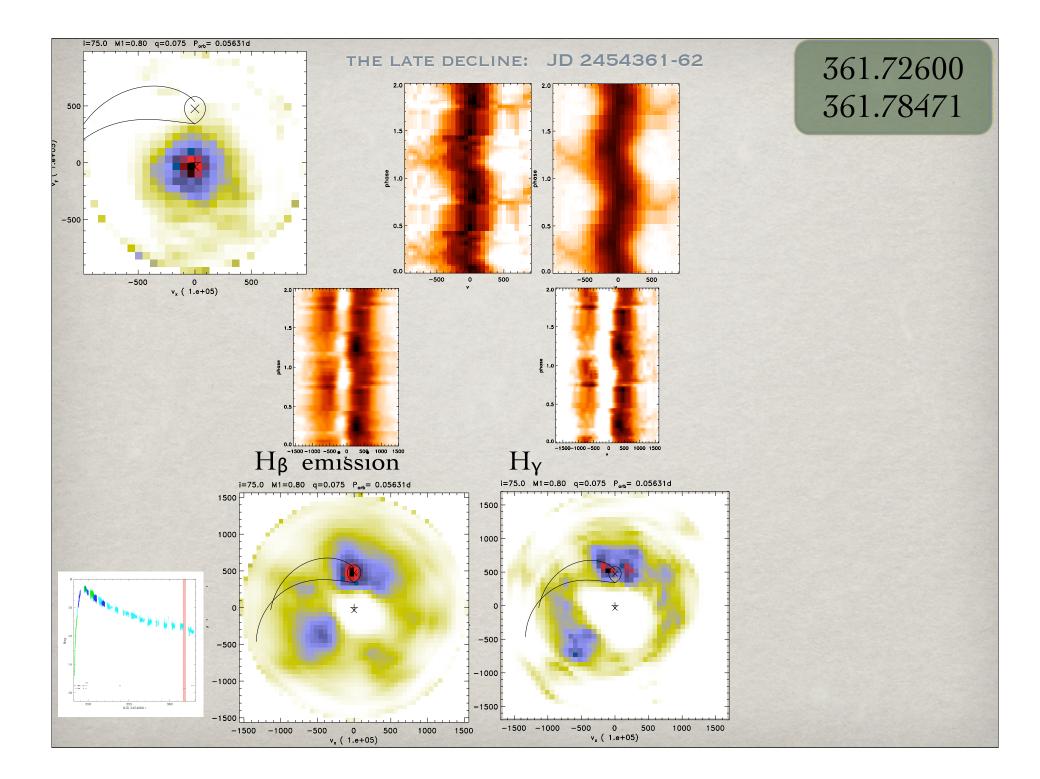


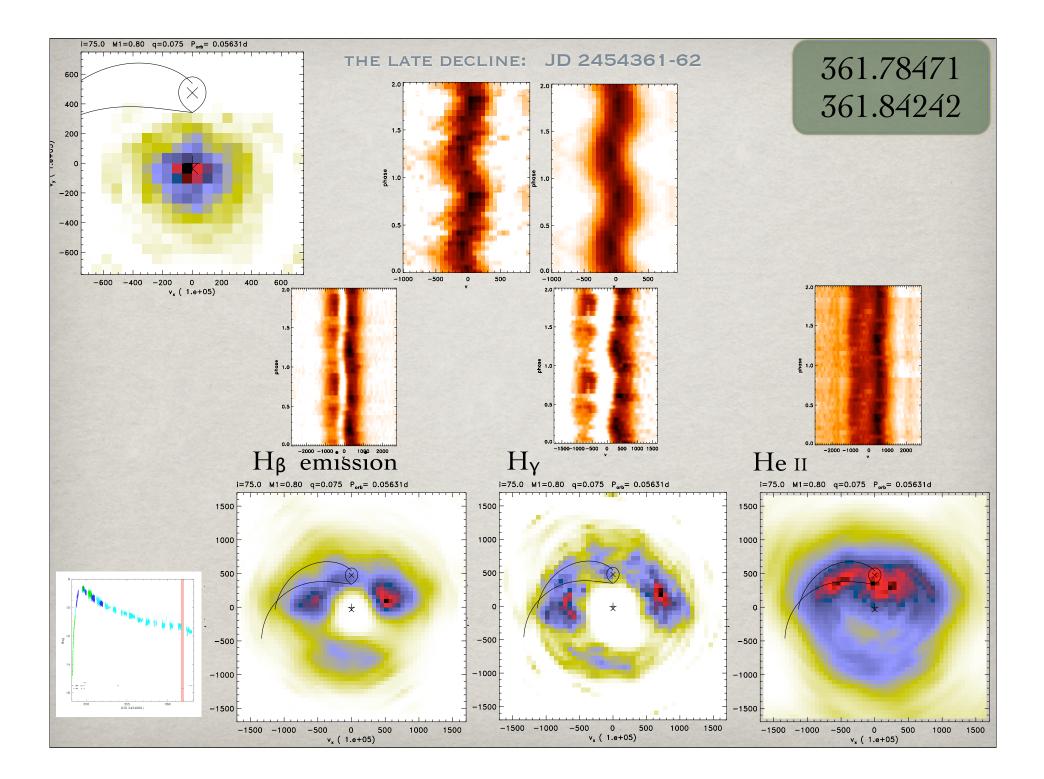


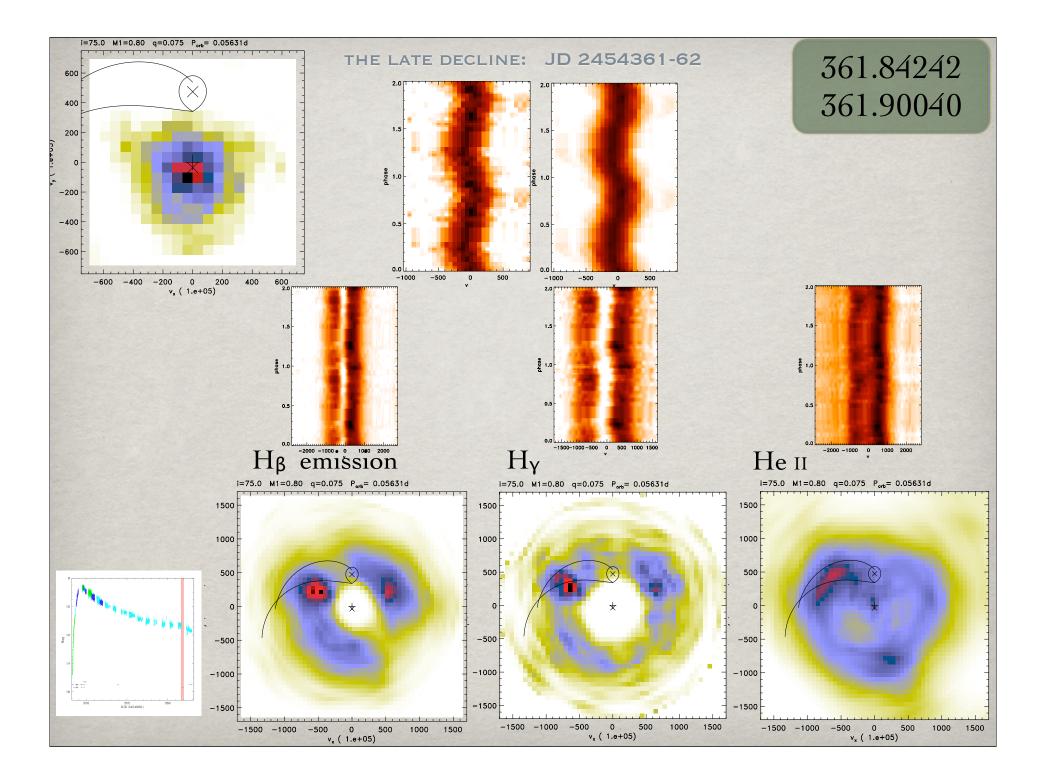
### THE LATE DECLINE: JD 2454361-62

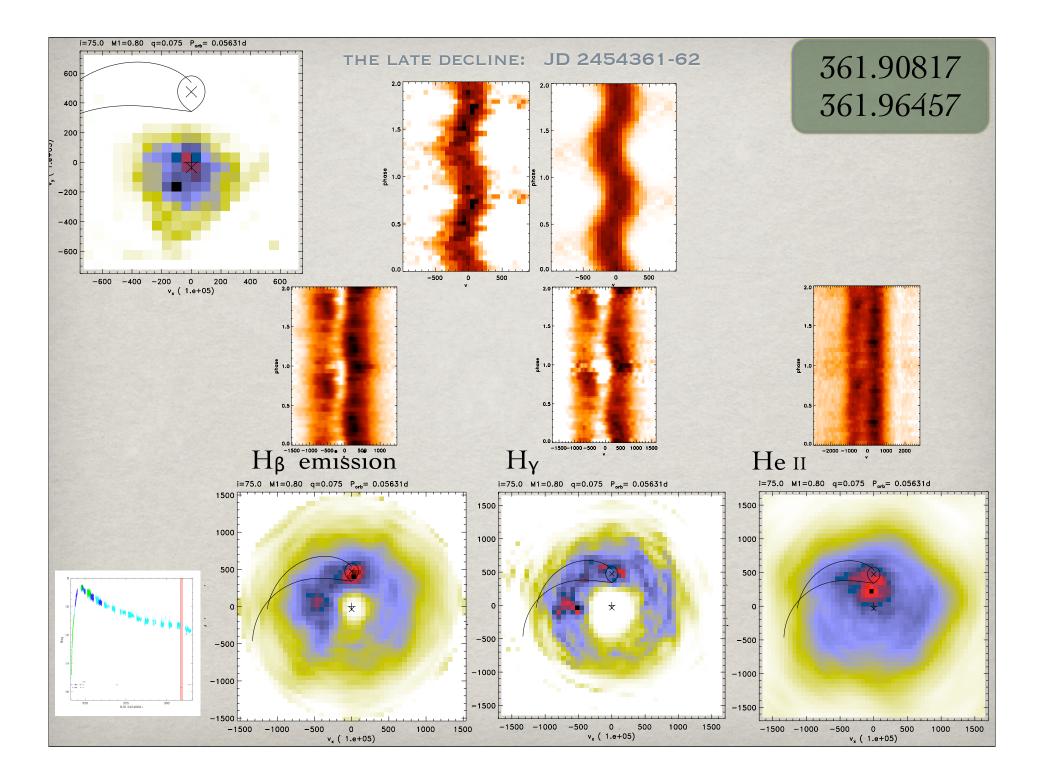


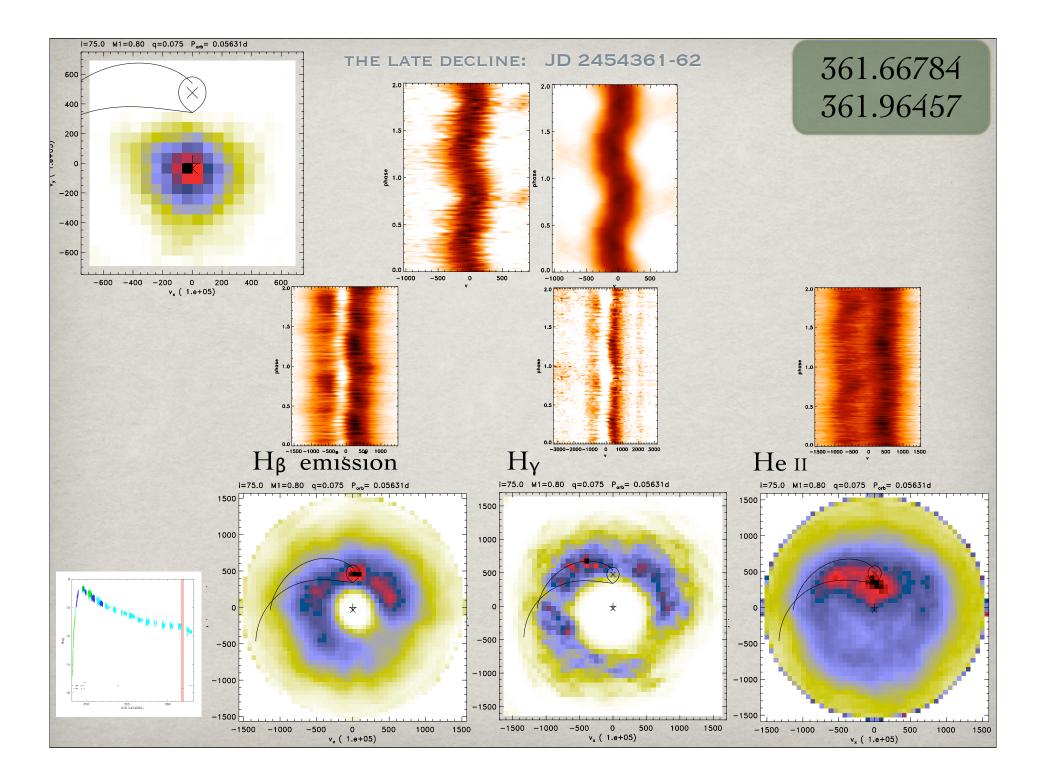


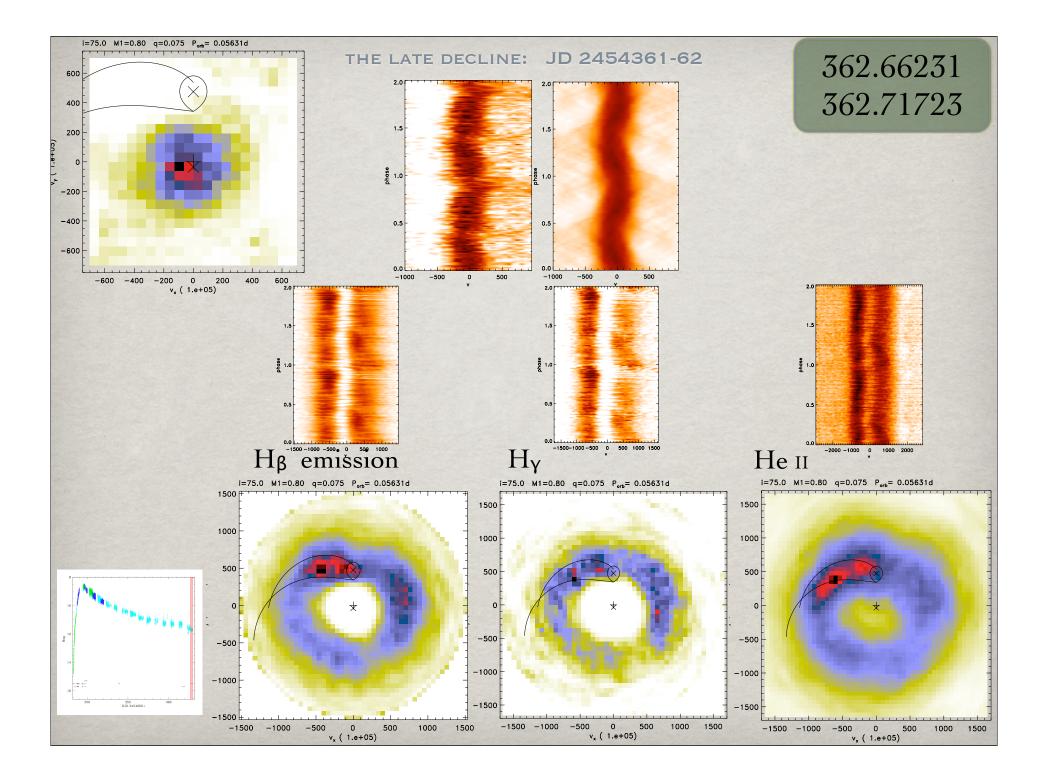


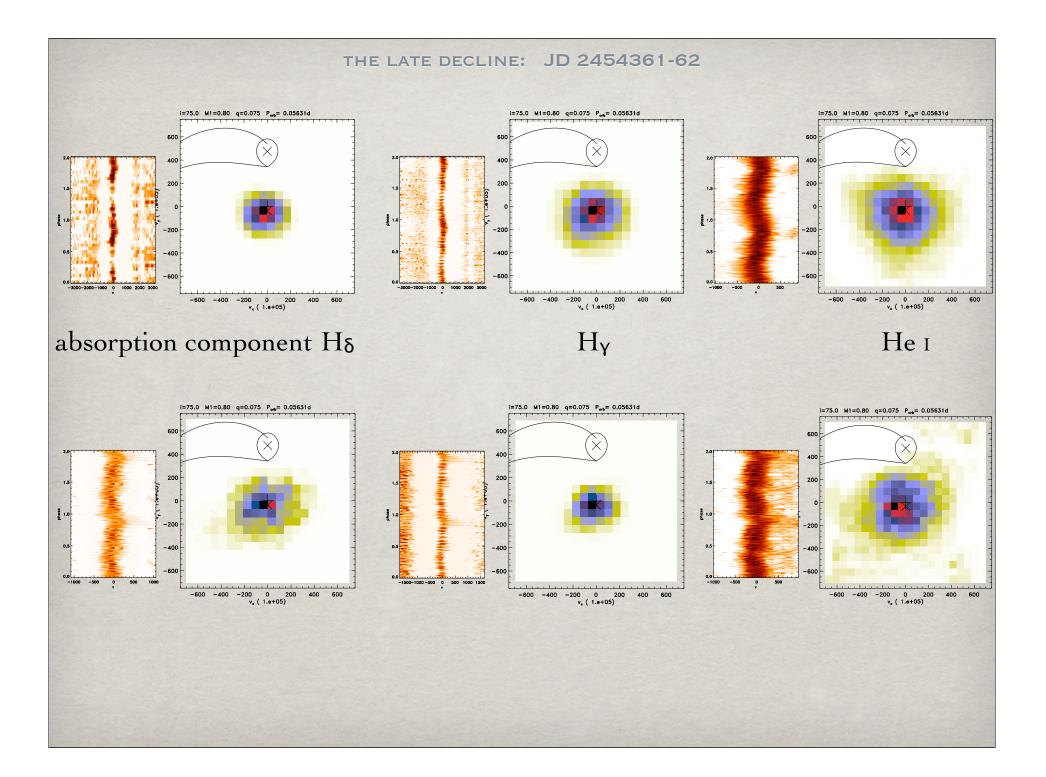


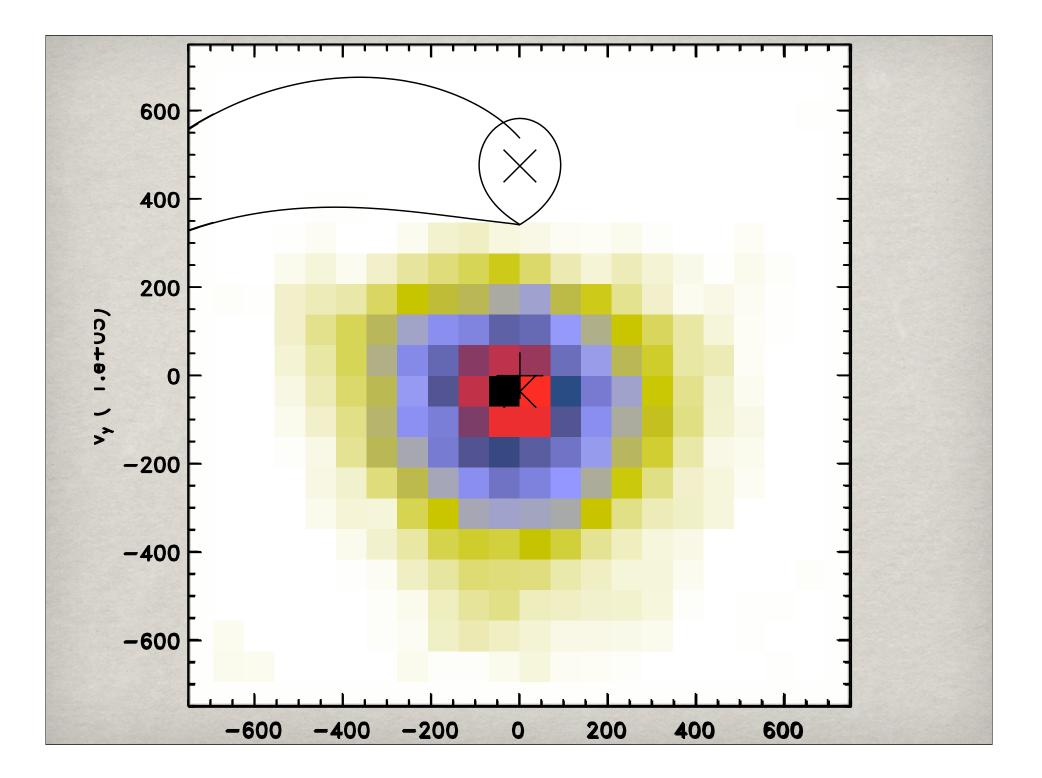


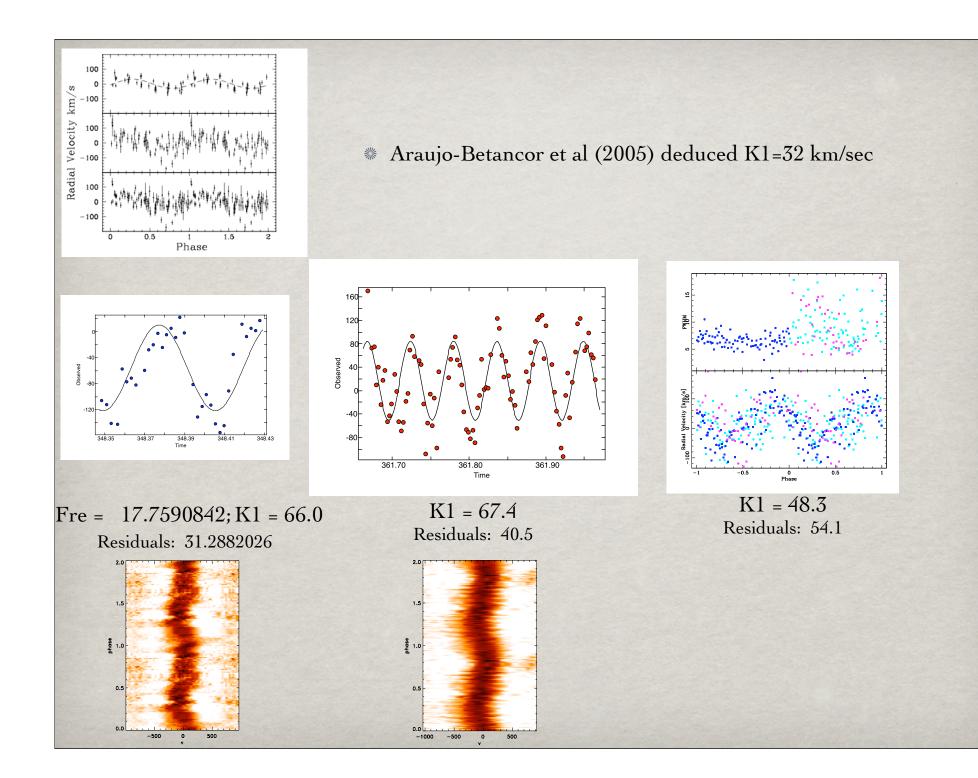


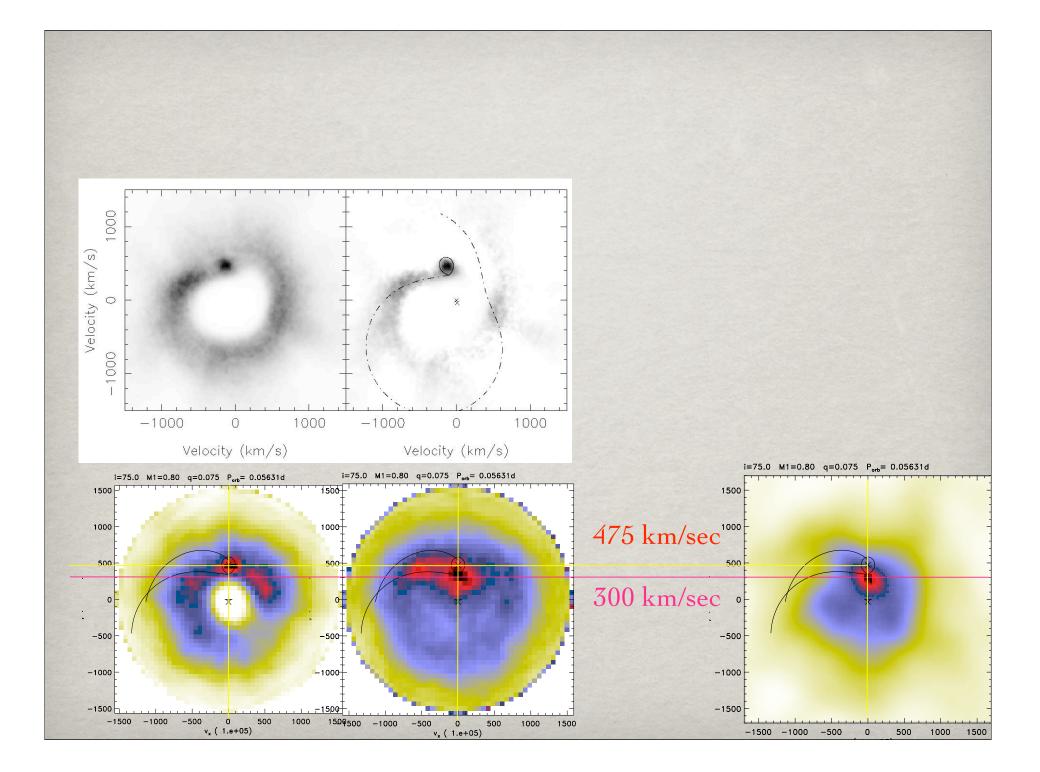


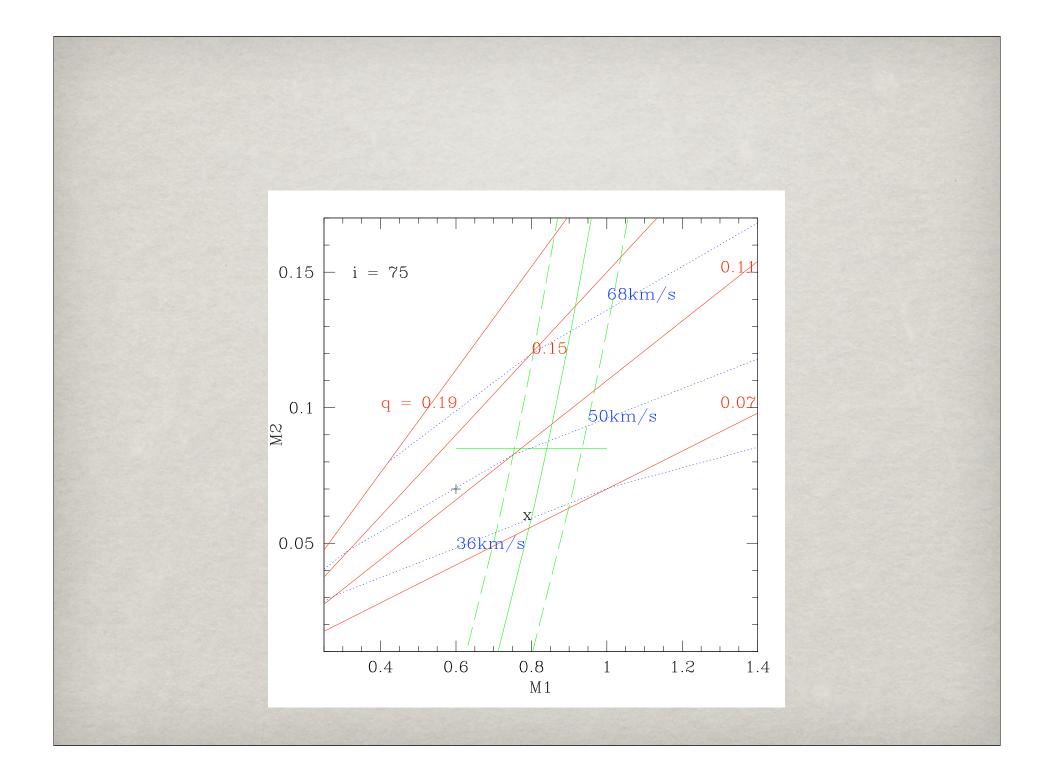


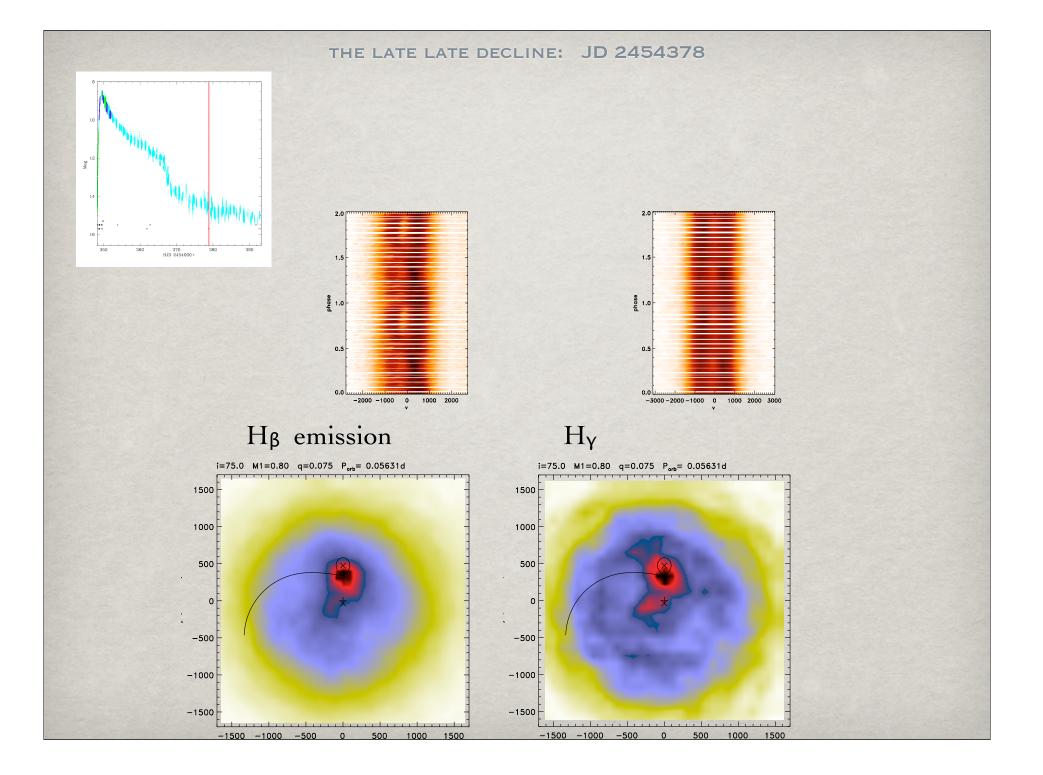


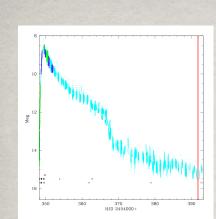






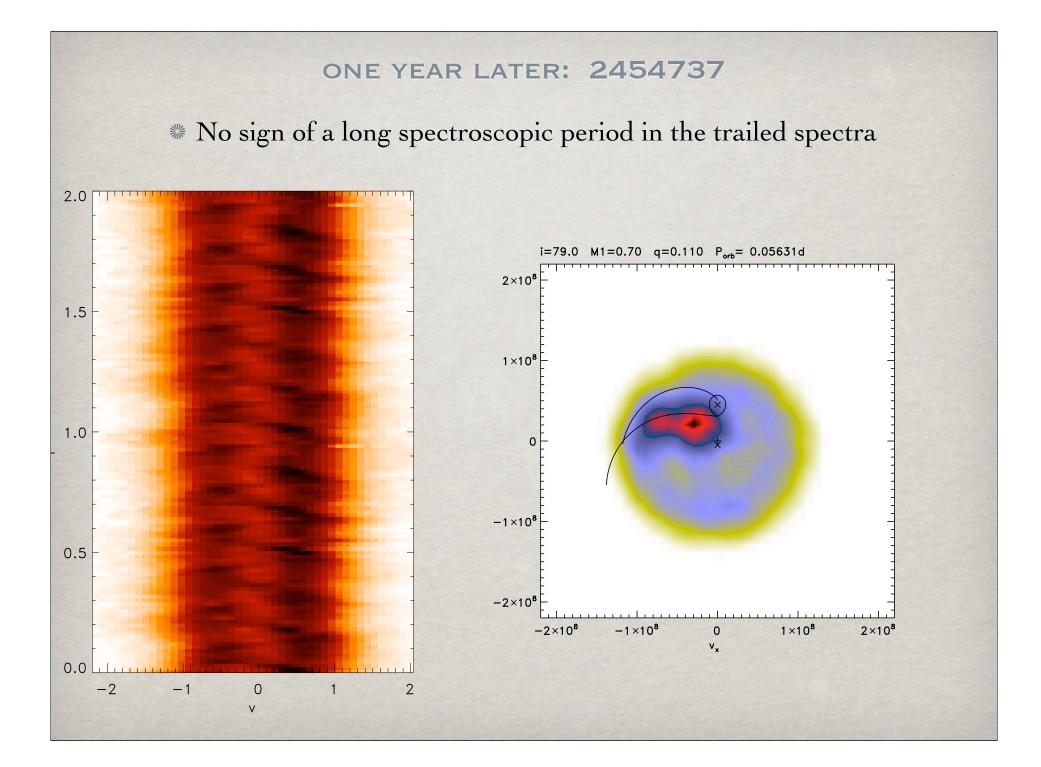






## THE END: JD 2454391-92





## CONCLUSIONS

- The amplitude and shape of the outburst enlist V455 And to WZ Sge family of short period CVs.
- \* The estimate of masses places V455 And rather below the min period turnaround, than above ( $M_1 \sim 0.8$ +/-0.08 M ,  $M_2 \sim 0.085$ +/- 0.02)
- Analysis of spectroscopy should be complemented with photometry to understand better the processes going on in the accretion disk.
- We tentatively see a "pulsation" of the accretion disk, i.e. contraction and expansion of emission zone of the disk during decline.
- The 2nd long spectroscopic period in the wings of emission lines of V455 And has disappeared and did not come back yet, one year after the outburst.

