

The two accretion states of the polar 1RXS J184542 in 2012

A. V. Shchurova^{1*}, *E. P. Pavlenko*², *V. P. Malanushenko*³

¹Taurida National V. I. Vernadsky University, Simferopol, Ukraine

²Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Nauchny, Ukraine

³Apache Point Observatory, New Mexico, USA

We present the photometric investigation of the newly discovered magnetic cataclysmic variable (polar) 1RXS J184542 during four months in 2012. We used the CCD observations in R-band obtained with the 0.5-m ARCSAT telescope at the Apache Point Observatory. It was found that during this time the object changed its relatively high accretion state to the low one. There was a two-pole accretion at the high state and one-pole accretion at the low state.

Key words: stars: close binaries, cataclysmic variables, polars, 1RXS J184542

INTRODUCTION

Magnetic cataclysmic variables (CVs) are close binary systems at the late stage of evolution. They consist of the late type component which loses its matter onto the magnetic white dwarf via inner Lagrangian point.

The majority of magnetic CVs has been discovered via their strong X-ray emission. The X-ray source 1RXS J184542.4+483134 (USNO-B1.0 1385-0291789 18:45:42.622 +48:31:30.84, J2000) was identified as magnetic eclipsing CV using optical observations at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory and X-ray Swift observations [1]. Before that Denisenko and Smirnov [2] believed that 1RXS J184542.4+483134 is non-magnetic CV with strong reflection effect.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

In our research the photometric investigation of the newly found magnetic cataclysmic variable (polar) 1RXS J184542 is presented. The CCD R observations were obtained with 0.5-m ARCSAT telescope of the Apache Point Observatory. The reference star USNO-B1.0 1385-0291764 ($R = 17^m.4$) was used.

The photometry was conducted from 10.02.2012 to 27.05.2012. The total exposure of observations was about 47.5 hrs (see Journal of observations in Table 1 and Table 2).

During this time the object was discovered to change its relatively high accretion state to the low one. Its brightness varied from $17^m.6$ to $20^m.4$ at high state and from $18^m.1$ to 21^m at low state. The

transition from high state to the low one occurred within eight days (see Fig. 1).

We calculated the phases of 1RXS J184542 using ephemeris [1] as:

$$\text{HJD} = 2455684.5149 + 0.054908 \cdot E,$$

where E is the number of epochs.

The mean phased curves for the high and low states are shown in Fig. 2. It is evident that the mean lightcurve for the high state has smooth long-term brightness increase during the 0.6 P and more rapid decline during 0.4 P. The mean light curve for the low state has sharply defined profile with duration ~ 0.6 P.

Comparing the lightcurves for these two states we could conclude that there was the two-pole accretion at high state: the radiation from the second pole superposed on the radiation from the first pole producing the profile asymmetry described above.

CONCLUSION

Here we present for the first time the evidences of the high and low state of 1RXS J184542 which were accompanied by the two-pole and one-pole accretion.

REFERENCES

- [1] Pavlenko E., Sokolovsky K., Baklanov A. et al. 2011, The Astronomer's Telegram, #3436
- [2] Denisenko D. & Smirnov E. 2011, Peremennye Zvezdy Prilozheni, 11, 10

*alisa-katya@mail.ru

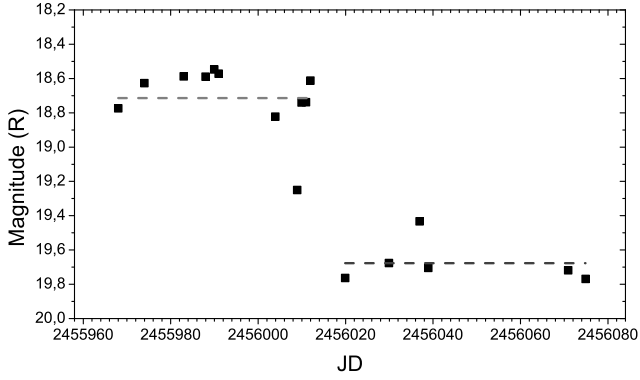


Fig. 1: The long-term light curve.

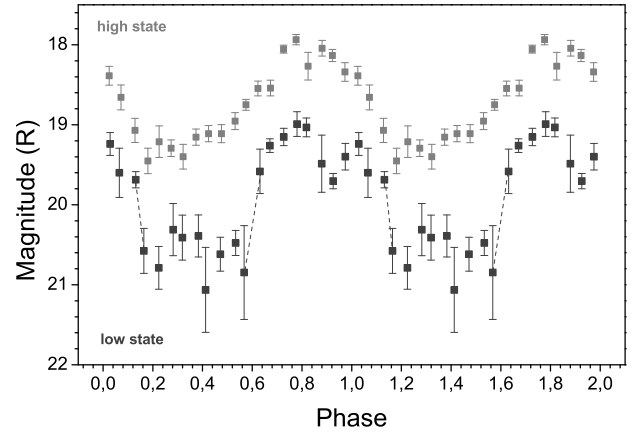


Fig. 2: The mean phased curves.

Table 1: Journal of observations. High state.

| date | number of image | HJD (start) | HJD (end) | mean magnitude | standard error | max magnitude | min magnitude |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 10.02.2012 | 15 | 2455967.96234 | 2455968.03946 | 18.773 | 0.17 | 17.654 | 19.851 |
| 16.02.2012 | 18 | 2455973.95273 | 2455974.02855 | 18.627 | 0.128 | 17.809 | 19.67 |
| 25.02.2012 | 18 | 2455982.92617 | 2455983.01302 | 18.588 | 0.156 | 17.72 | 19.661 |
| 01.03.2012 | 23 | 2455987.92178 | 2455988.01975 | 18.589 | 0.13 | 17.699 | 19.521 |
| 03.03.2012 | 22 | 2455989.91063 | 2455990.00554 | 18.547 | 0.113 | 17.715 | 19.743 |
| 04.03.2012 | 23 | 2455990.91082 | 2455991.01617 | 18.572 | 0.113 | 17.843 | 19.561 |
| 17.03.2012 | 29 | 2456003.87793 | 2456004.00258 | 18.823 | 0.109 | 17.794 | 19.945 |
| 22.03.2012 | 30 | 2456008.86370 | 2456008.99330 | 19.25 | 0.121 | 18.132 | 20.408 |
| 23.03.2012 | 28 | 2456009.87502 | 2456009.99550 | 18.74 | 0.102 | 17.864 | 19.656 |
| 24.03.2012 | 34 | 2456010.85040 | 2456010.99994 | 18.738 | 0.115 | 17.718 | 19.987 |
| 25.03.2012 | 30 | 2456011.86680 | 2456011.99584 | 18.612 | 0.112 | 17.606 | 19.821 |

Table 2: Journal of observations. Low state.

| date | number of image | HJD (start) | HJD (end) | mean magnitude | standard error | max magnitude | min magnitude |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 02.04.2012 | 30 | 2456019.83394 | 2456019.97717 | 19.763 | 0.107 | 18.869 | 20.893 |
| 12.04.2012 | 37 | 2456029.79331 | 2456029.99744 | 19.676 | 0.11 | 18.252 | 20.811 |
| 19.04.2012 | 29 | 2456036.84450 | 2456036.97496 | 19.433 | 0.116 | 18.408 | 20.55 |
| 21.04.2012 | 25 | 2456038.85134 | 2456038.96711 | 19.704 | 0.143 | 18.685 | 20.97 |
| 23.05.2012 | 19 | 2456070.84379 | 2456070.95032 | 19.718 | 0.161 | 18.122 | 20.659 |
| 27.05.2012 | 16 | 2456074.86609 | 2456074.95517 | 19.768 | 0.164 | 18.797 | 20.764 |