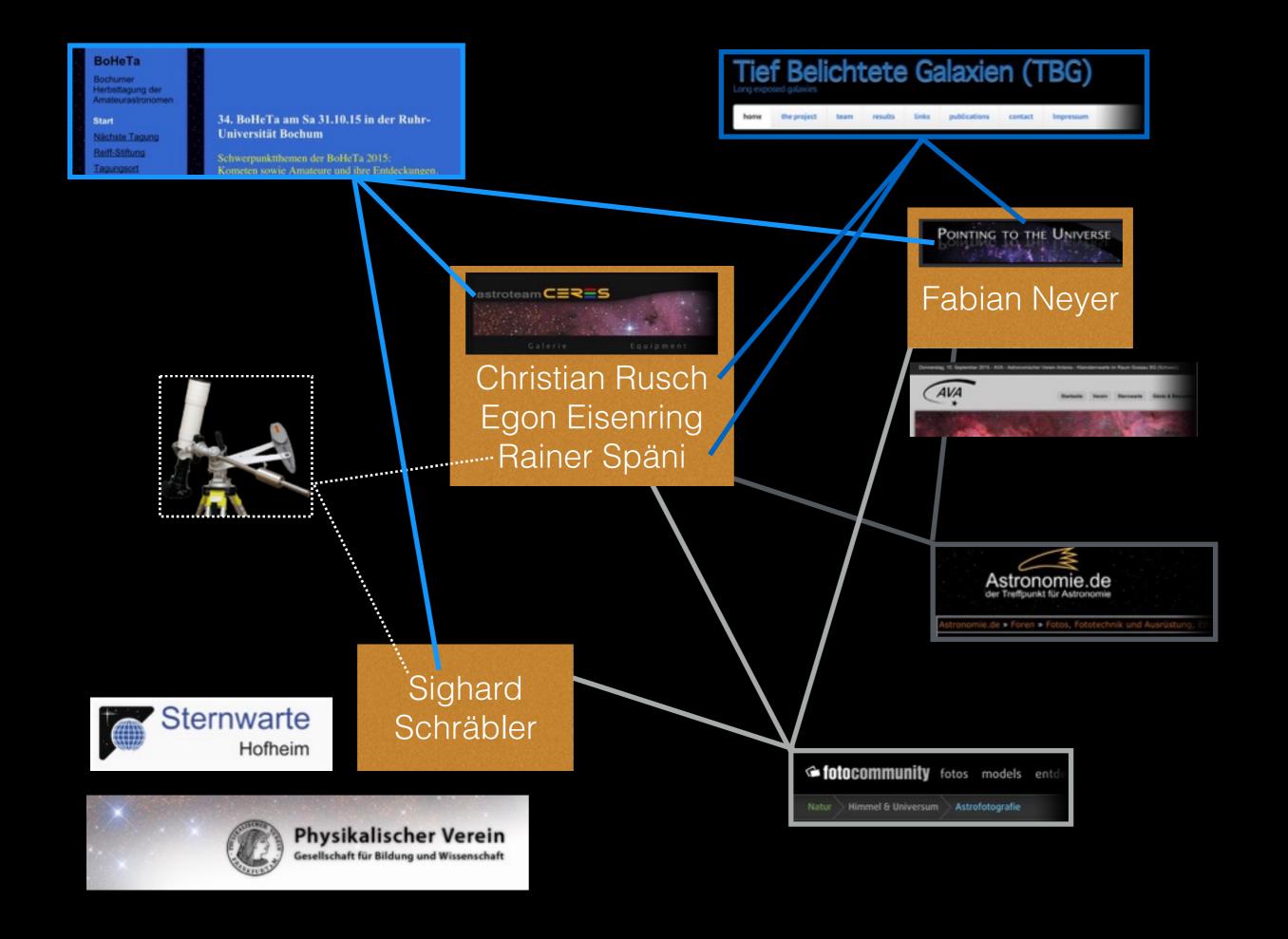
# Neuer, variabler Nebel in NGC1333

Amateure und ihre Entdeckungen BoHeTa 2015

# astroteam C=3=5

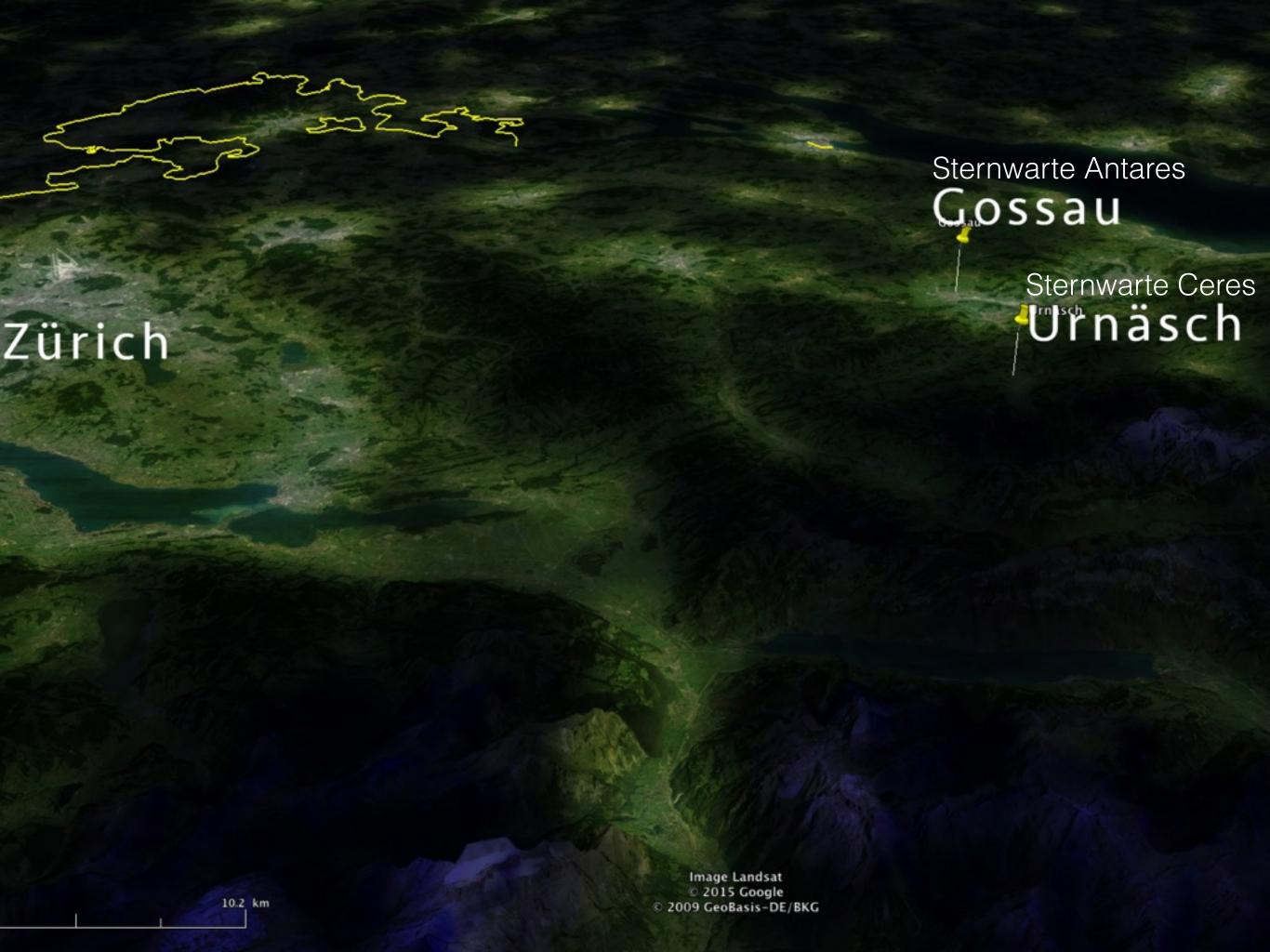






# Sternwarte CERES

Lage/Lichtverschmutzung Ausrüstung



## unser Ziel: "pretty pictures"



# Ausrüstung

### · 2010 bis 2013

Fornax51 8Zoll Newton f5 EOS 450D(a) MGen am Sucher ca. 1 Bogensekunde/Pixel



### seit 2013

Fornax51 (in RA 52) 12.5Zoll Newton f4.5 EOS 5DMk2(a) OAG MGen ca. 1 Bogensekunde/Pixel





8Zoll, 20Da

16x8min bei ISO800

12.5Zoll, 5DMk2 mod

17x15min bei ISO320



8Zoll, 20Da

12.5ZoII, 5DMk2



8Zoll, 20Da

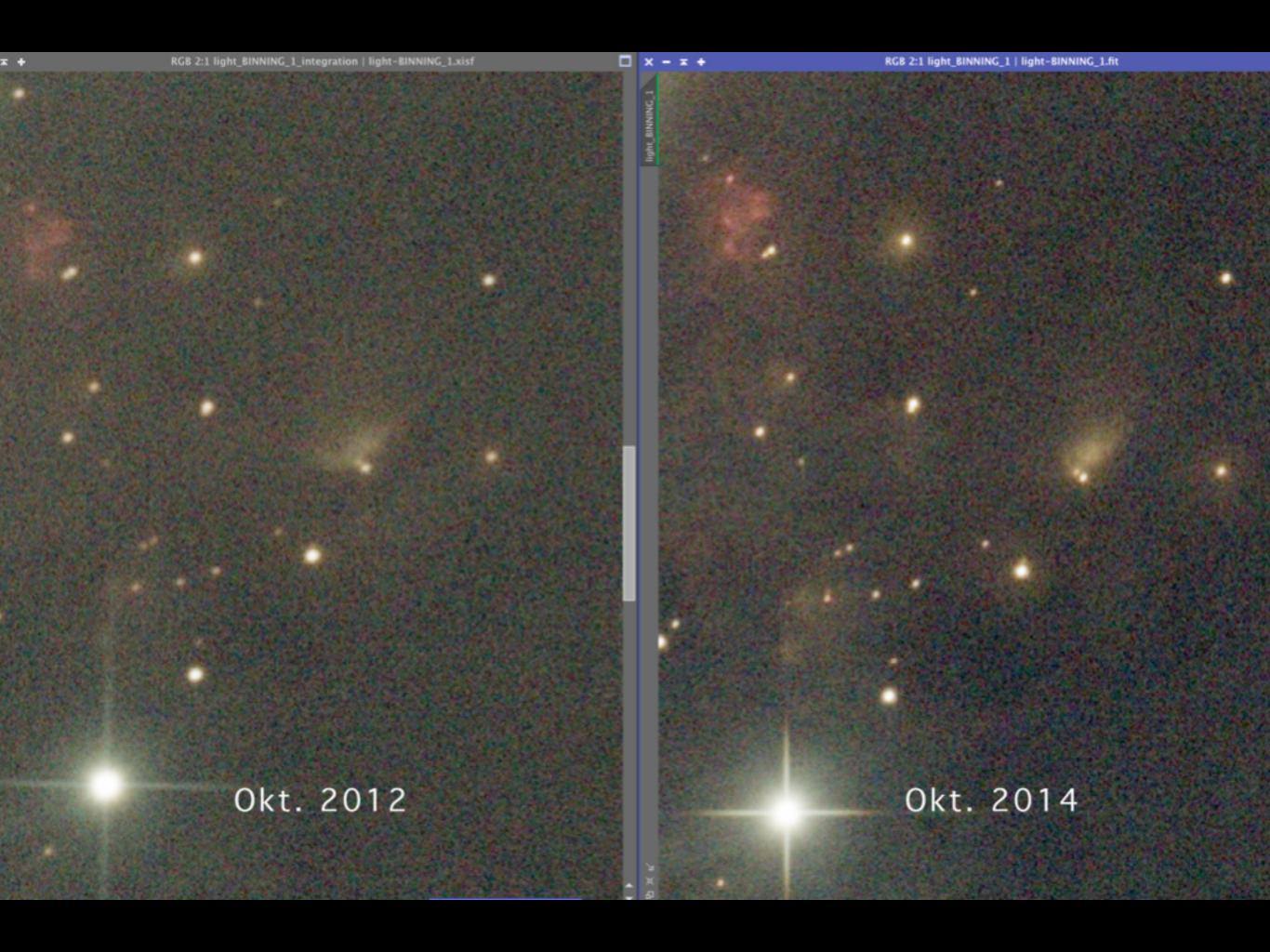
12.5ZoII, 5DMk2



8Zoll, 20Da

12.5Zoll, 5DMk2





NGC 1333 EM\* LkHA 353 variable Star HH 12 GN 03.25.6 **HBC 341** HBC 340

# erstes Bestätigungsbild

Dr. Sighard Schräbler



20141018 NGC1333-R fb log ddp

printed: 06. February 2015

#### Observation report of a variable nebula near NGC1333

Rainer Spāni<sup>1</sup>, Christian Rusch<sup>1</sup>, Egon Eisenring<sup>2</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of a temporal development in a nebula near NGC1333. Observations from October 2014 show that the reflection nebula GN 63.25.6 significantly dropped in brightness compared to images taken two years before. During follow-up observations in November and December 2014, the increme in brightness of GN 03.25.6 back to its original level could be observed.

1 (CAstroteamCeres (ATC)

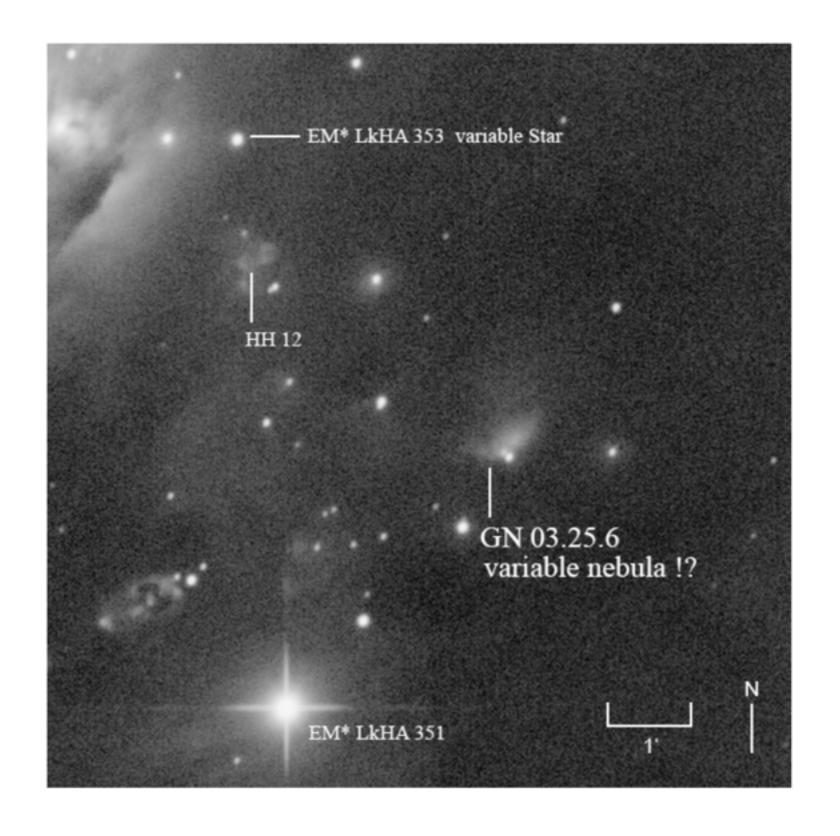
Erstellen eines Beobachtungsberichts mit allen Details in Englisch.

Wir suchen auch Profi-Astronomen die unsere Entdeckung bestätigen können.

AstronoumCeres (ATC), observation with Newton 12.5" and Newton 8"

<sup>2</sup> Astroteam Ceres (ATC), observation with Newton 8"

#### **OVERVIEW**



GN 03.25.6 = RA(J2000) 03h 28m 44s DE(J2000) +31° 17.6°

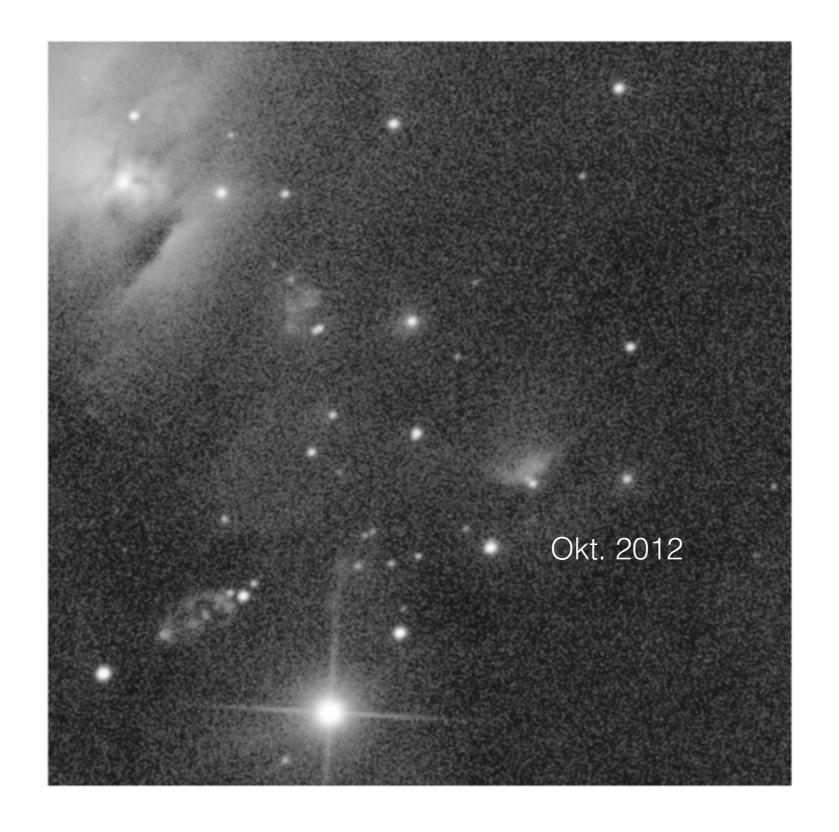


Figure 1. First observation taken on 2012-10-20 by Rainer Späni $^1$  and Christian Rusch $^1$ . Teleskope: Newton 8" on the Fornax 51 , camera: Canon 450D mod. Total exposure : 2h 36min , FWHM about 4.1" , field of view: 8.9' x 8.9'

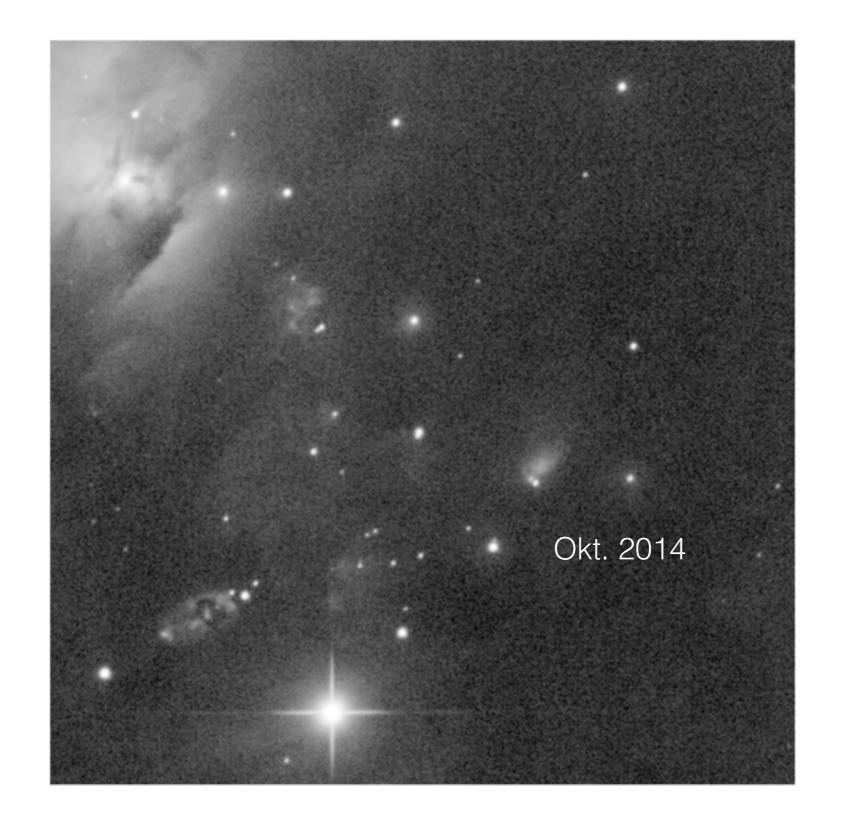


Figure 2. Second observation taken on 2014-10-26 / 27 by Rainer Späni $^1$  and Christian Rusch $^1$ . Teleskope: Newton 12.5" on the Fornax 51 , camera: Canon 5DMKII mod. Total exposure : 3h 45min , FWHM about 2.4" , field of view: 8.9' x 8.9'

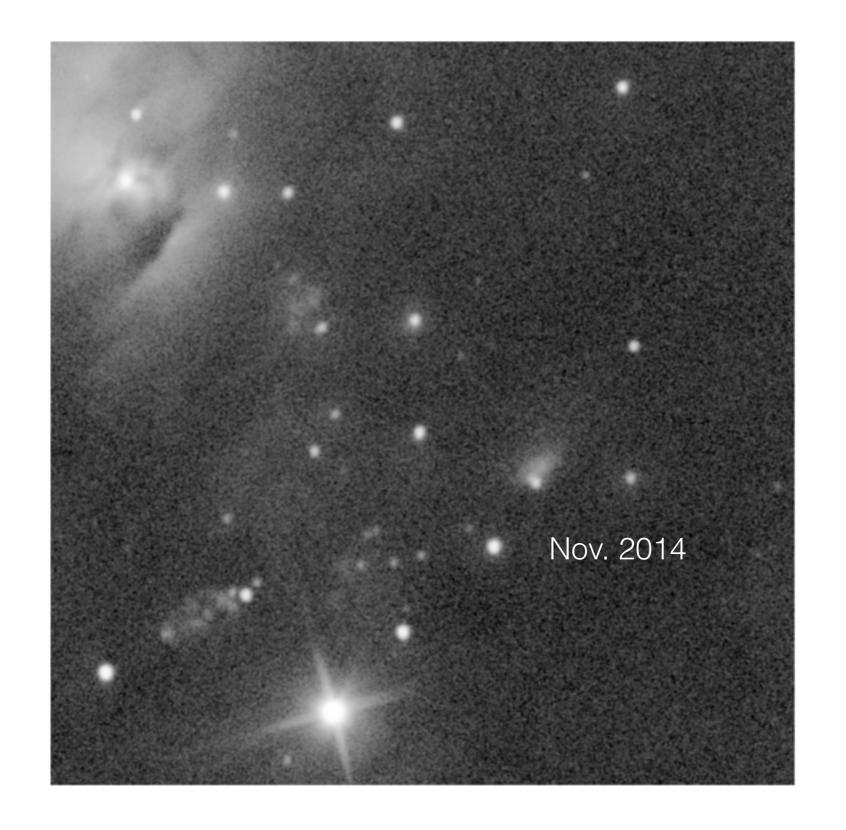


Figure 3.
Third observation taken on 2014-11-22 / 23 by Egon Eisenring<sup>2</sup>.
Teleskope: Newton 8" on Losmandy G11, camera: Canon 650D mod.
Total exposure: 2h 42min, FWHM about 4.8, field of view: 8.9' x 8.9'

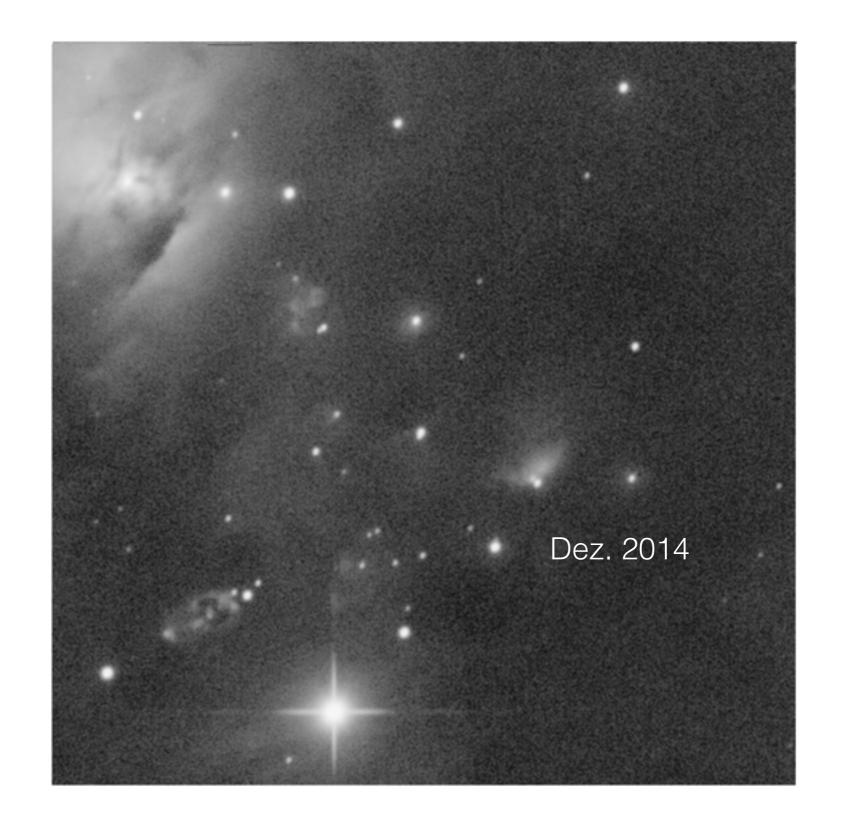
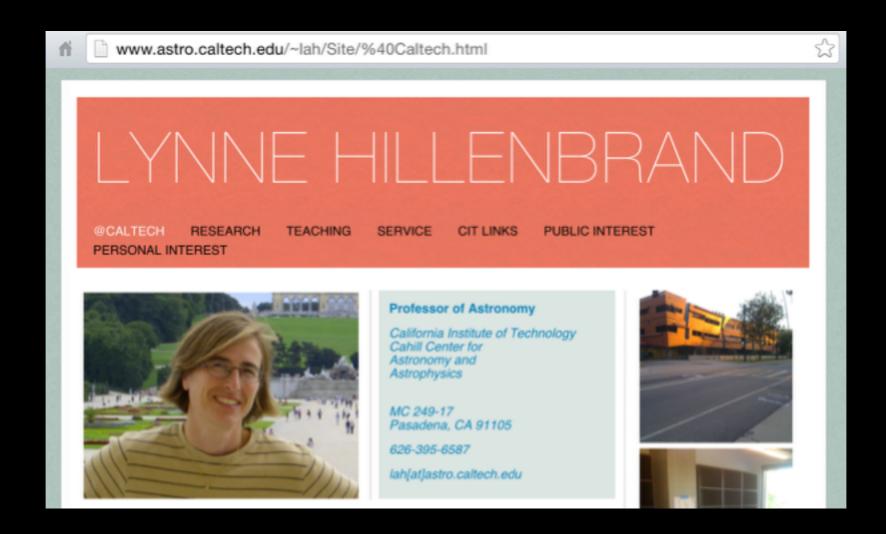


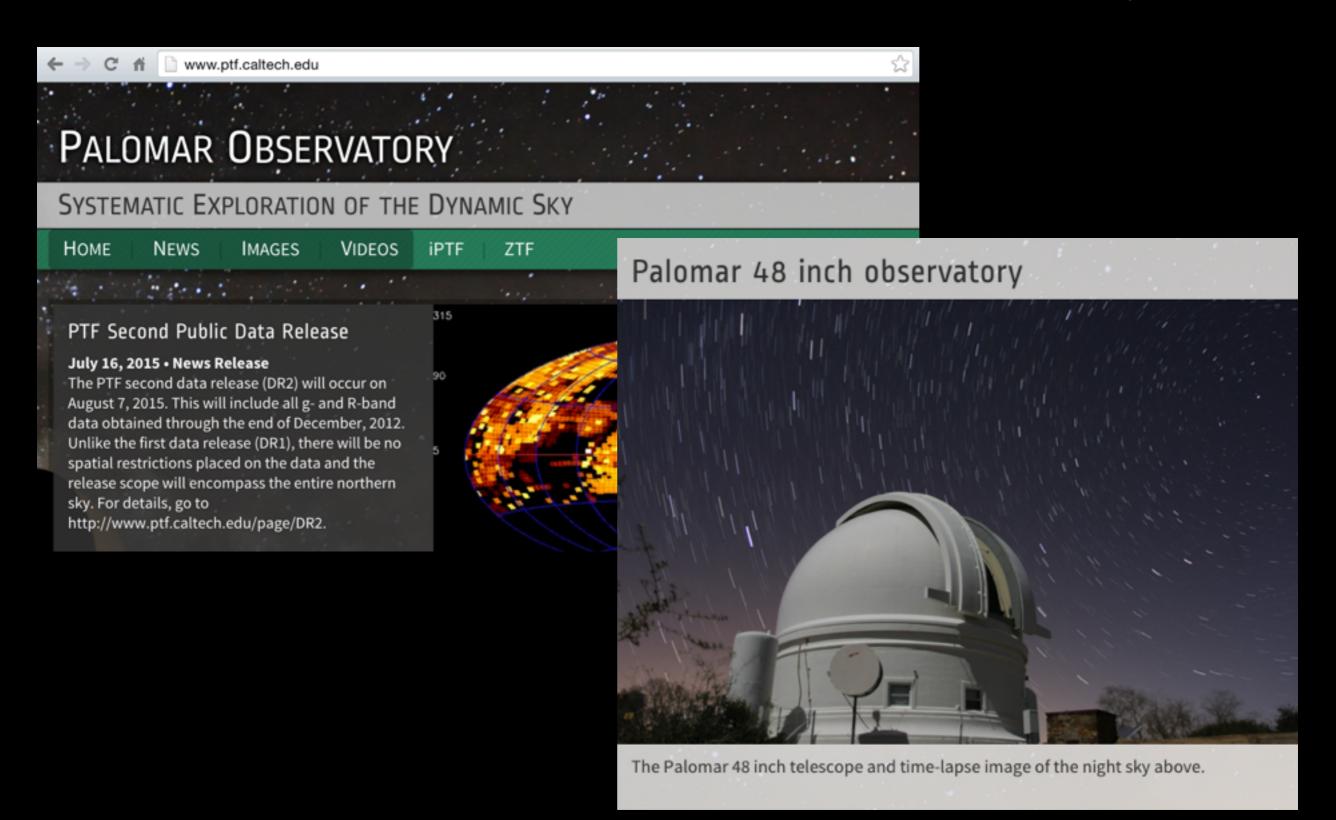
Figure 4. Fourth observation taken on 2014-12-23 / 24 by Rainer Späni¹ and Christian Rusch¹. Teleskope: Newton 12.5" on the Fornax 51 , camera: Canon 5DMKII mod. Total exposure : 5h 19min , FWHM about 2.9 , field of view: 8.9' x 8.9'

### Rückmeldung von Lynne Hillenbrand Professor of Astronomy am CALTECH

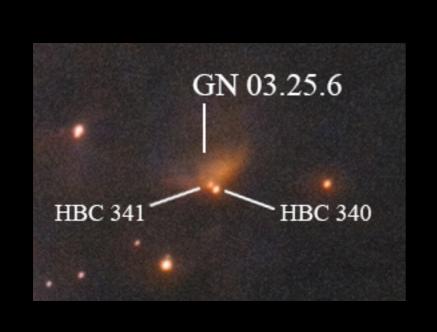


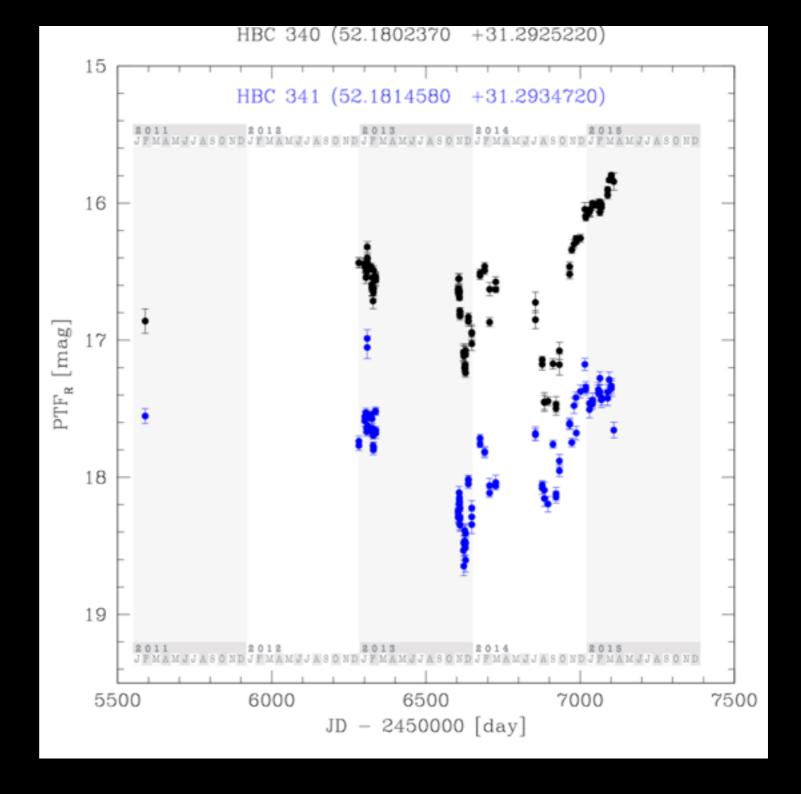
"...It turns out that I do have some light curve monitoring of this field and caught the rise of the object by about 2 mag..."

### Rückmeldung von Lynne Hillenbrand Daten aus der PTF (Palomar Transient Factory)



### PTF Lichtkurven von HBC341 und HBC340





#### Im Mai 2015 gefundene Aufnahmen



CERES Okt12 2.5h, 8" Newton



Alexander Grasel Feb14 5h, C11 Hyperstar



Andreas Röhrig Sept/Okt14 12h, 12" Newton



Sighard Schräbler Okt 2014 0.5h, 12"Newton



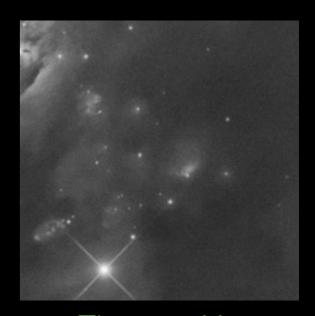
CERES ende Okt14 3.8h, 12.5" Newton



CERES ende Nov14 2.75h, 10" Newton



CERES ende Dez14 5.3h, 12.5"Newton



Thomas Henne Dez14/Jan15 17h, 10" Newton

# Entdeckungsmeldung

ein beschwerlicher Weg bis zur offiziellen Bestätigung

27. Okt. 2014	Entdeckung der Veränderung	
30. Okt. 2014	Meldung per e-mail an IAU	co <sub>z</sub> zZ
11. Jan. 2015	Anfrage bei Sighard (Astrotrac-Freund)  1. Bestätigungsbild und viele weitere Hinweise und Unterstützung	
16. Jan. 2015	Anfrage bei Peter Riepe	
9. Feb. 2015	Observation Report in Englisch an Profiastronom Bo Reipurt Kontakt von Fabian	ZZZ ···
14. März 2015	5 weitere Kontakte von Profiastronomen von Fabian	
30. März 2015	Observation Report an die 5 Profis	zzZ ···
17. April 2015	erste Rückmeldung Lynne Hillenbrand, Caltech, PTF	
2. Sept. 2015	Astronomers Telegram No.7982 by Lynne Hillenbrand	

Outside

GCN IAUCs

Other

ATel on Twitter and Facebook ATELstream ATel Community Site MacOS: Dashboard Widget The Astronomer's Telegram

Post | Search | Policies Credential | Feeds | Email

[ Previous | Next | ADS ]

# A Variable Nebula Associated with HBC 340 and HBC 341

ATel #7982; Lynne A. Hillenbrand (Caltech), Celia Zhang (Caltech), Rainer Spaeni (astroteamCERES), Christian Rusch (astroteamCERES), Egon Eisenring (astroteamCERES), Adam A. Miller (Caltech) on behalf of the intermediate Palomar Transient Factory Collaboration on 2 Sep 2015; 21:08 UT

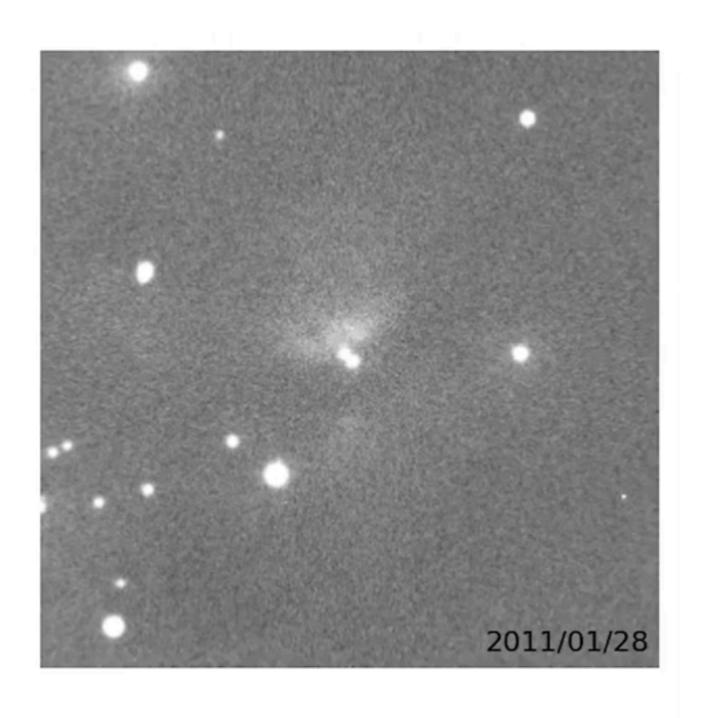
Credential Certification: Lynne Hillenbrand (lah@astro.caltech.edu)

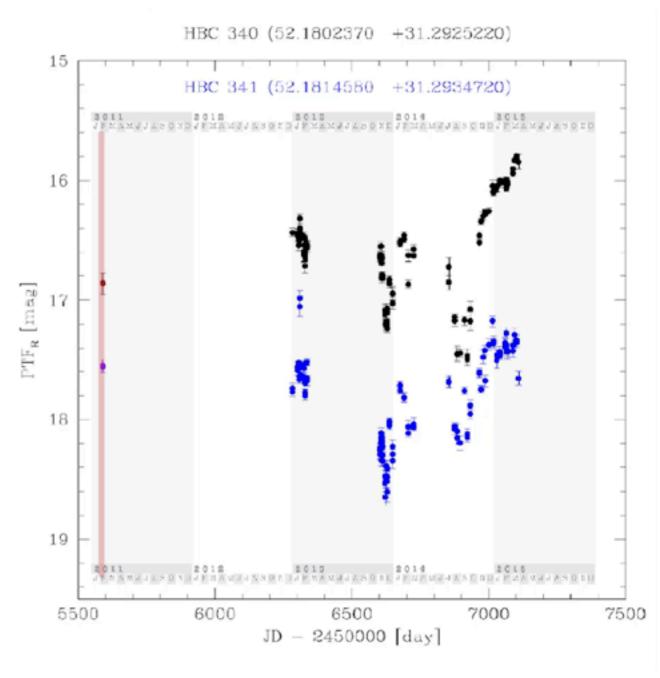
Subjects: Variables, Young Stellar Object, Pre-Main-Sequence Star

#### Tweet

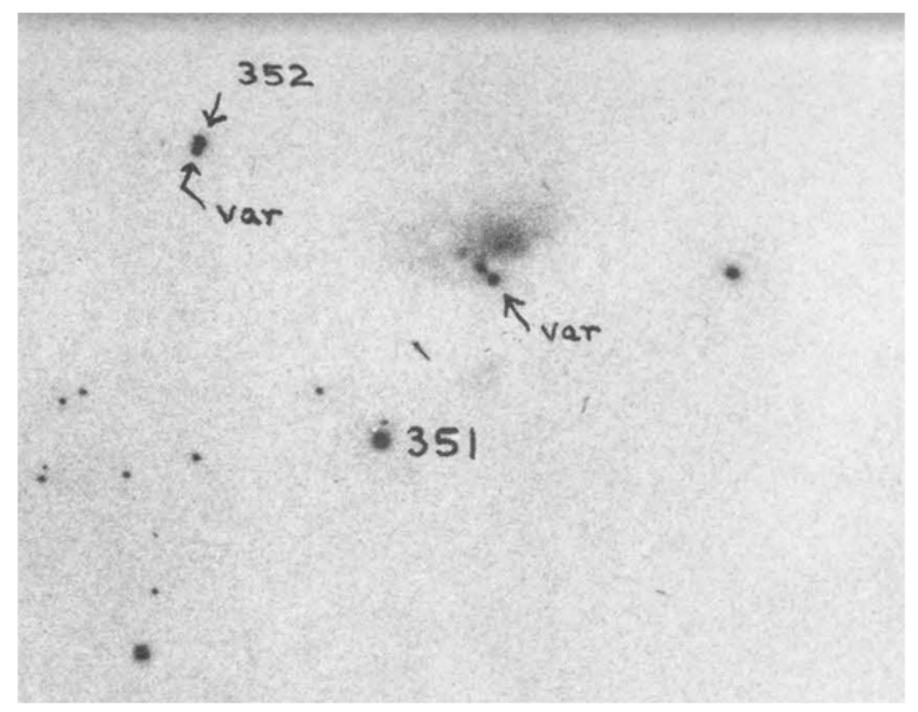
Amateur astronomers Rainer Spaeni, Christian Rusch, and Egon Eisenring in Switzerland identified in October of 2014 that a nebular structure in NGC 1333 associated with the known young stars HBC 340 and HBC 341 had changed appearance. They reported in a personal communication to LAH that the nebula had faded relative to previous images, but that by November and December of 2014 it had returned to its previous brightness. The Palomar Transient Factory (PTF) has been observing the NGC 1333 field over several seasons in R-band and has also detected variations in the nebular morphology and brightness, as documented at <a href="http://www.astro.caltech.edu/~lah/hbc340/">http://www.astro.caltech.edu/~lah/hbc340/</a>

The two nebular fading episodes in the movie correspond to the two minima in the light curve around JD 2456630 and JD 2456885. An alternate version of the movie shown above, now correlated (via the moving red line) with the point source light curves:





• The nebular fading behavior appears to be an ongoing phenomenon over at least several decades. Lick Observatory plates shown by Herbig (1974; Lick Obs. Bull. 658; Figures 1/2) illustrate a state in which the eastern side of the nebula is faint, while the western side is bright, similar to some epochs of the PTF data stream when the source is entering or recovering from the deep minima when the nebula disappears entirely. Herbig's plate data taken in 1959 at the 120" is shown below. The faint nebulous knot that is aligned with HBC 340 and HBC 341 just to the northeast, is not readily apparent in our Palomar 48" data except perhaps in the best seeing frame.



Herbig's
Fotoplatte
von 1959
am 120"
Teleskop

 It is suggested that the newly appreciated nature of the nebula could warrant it being known in the future as the NGC 1333 Rusch-Eisenring-Spaeni variable nebula (or RESVN), after the discoverers of its morphological changes on few month time scales.

#### NGC 1555

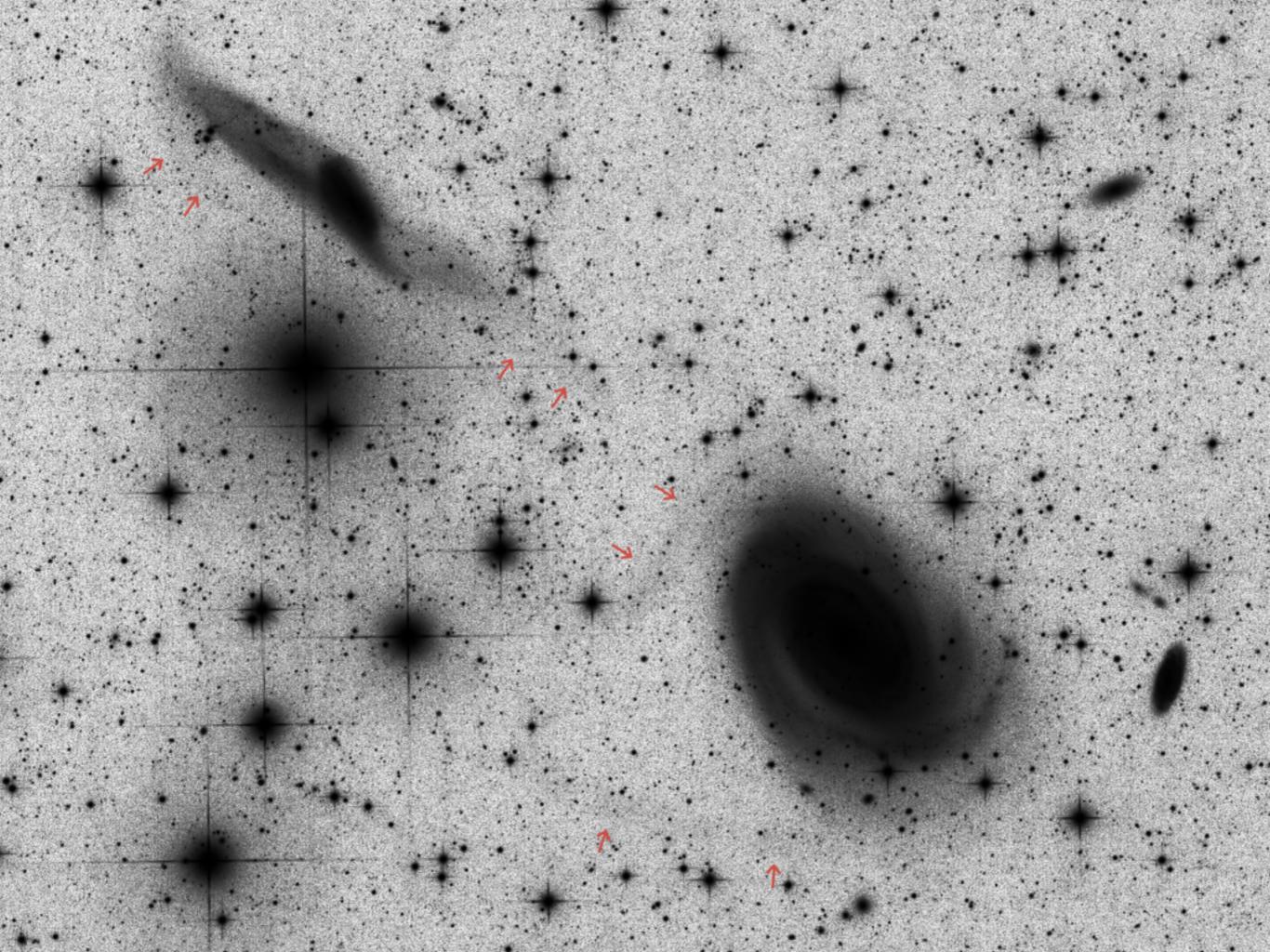


Credit: Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona



NGC 2261: Hubble's Variable Nebula
Credit: William Sparks (<u>STScI</u>), Sylvia Baggett (<u>STScI</u>) et al.,
& the <u>Hubble Heritage Team</u> (<u>AURA</u>/ <u>STScI</u>/ <u>NASA</u>)





Vielen Dank für Eure Aufmerksamkeit.