



Preliminary results for the microlensing event Gaia19dke

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11th Gaia Science Alerts Workshop, online 18-22 January 2021

Gaia19dke

Details

Follow-up



TNS ID

AT2019ndl

RA - DEC

291.49451 28.40686
 19:25:58.68 28:24:24.70

Galactic coords.

62.01113 5.70414

Alerting date

2019-08-08 02:58:44

Julian date

2458703.62

Alerting magnitude

15.23

Historic magnitude

15.51

Historic StdDev

0.05

Class

unknown

Publication date

Aug. 10, 2019, 1:55 p.m.

Other surveys detections

None

Comments

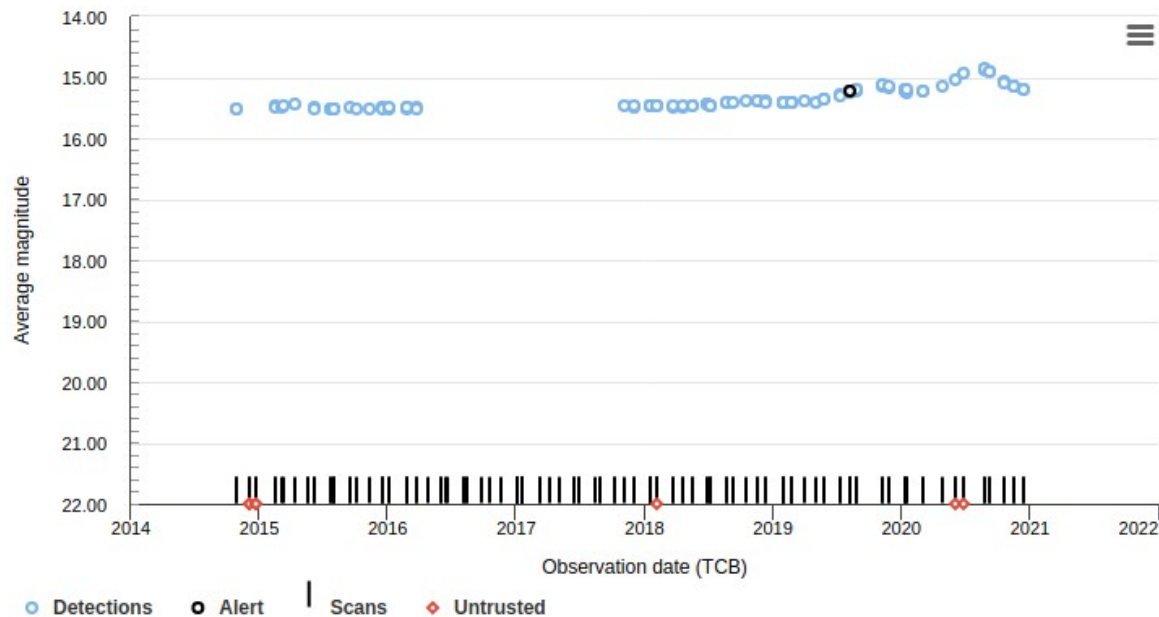
~0.3 mag increase in Gaia source

ATels

None

AstroNotes

None

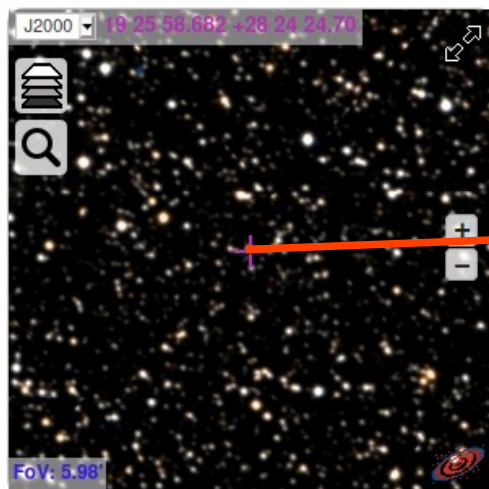
See [here](#) for an explanation of lightcurves.

Get lightcurve data

Gaia19dke

Details

Follow-up

TNS ID
AT2019dke

RA - DE

291.494

19:25:58.682

Galactic

62.0111

Alerting

2019-08

Julian c

2458703

Alerting

15.23

Historic

15.51

Historic Stdev

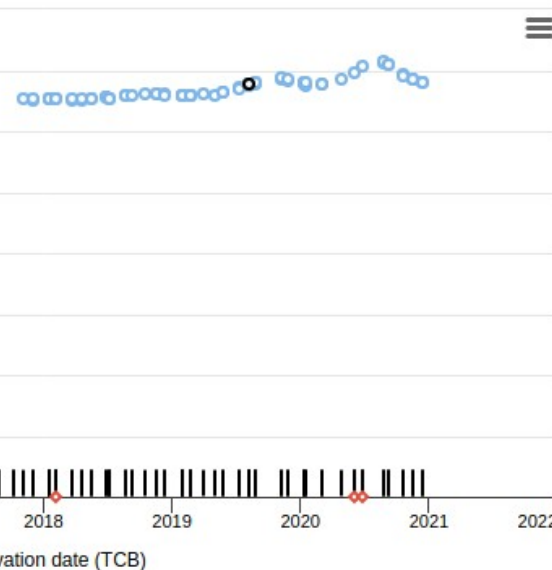
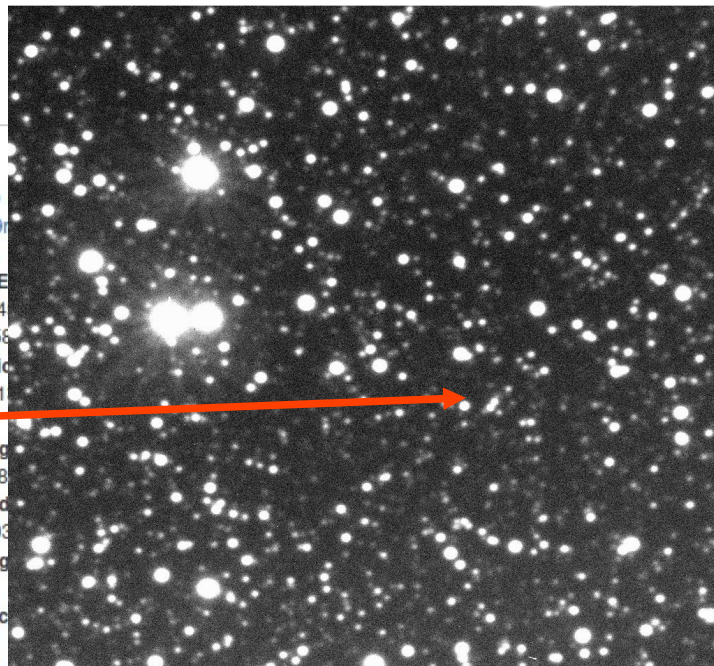
0.05

Class

unknown

Publication date

Aug. 10, 2019, 1:55 p.m.



○ Detections ● Alert | Scans ◆ Untrusted

See [here](#) for an explanation of lightcurves.[Get lightcurve data](#)

Other surveys detections

None

Comments

~0.3 mag increase in Gaia source

ATels

None

AstroNotes

None

Gaia19dke

Details

Follow-up

The figure shows the Gaia lightcurve combined with photometric follow-up photometry generously provided by the astronomical community using the [Cambridge Photometry Calibration Server \(CPCS\)](#). Multiple filters are shown in one figure and can be toggled on/off using the legend on the side. Click and drag in the chart to zoom in. Clicking on datapoints provides additional information of the observation.

Access to these photometric data may be requested from the individuals who took the data. Please contact us if you would like to ask for access and we will pass on your request.

Warning: The follow-up data is obtained using rough calibrations and we can not guarantee its complete correctness at this stage.



Gaia19dke

Details

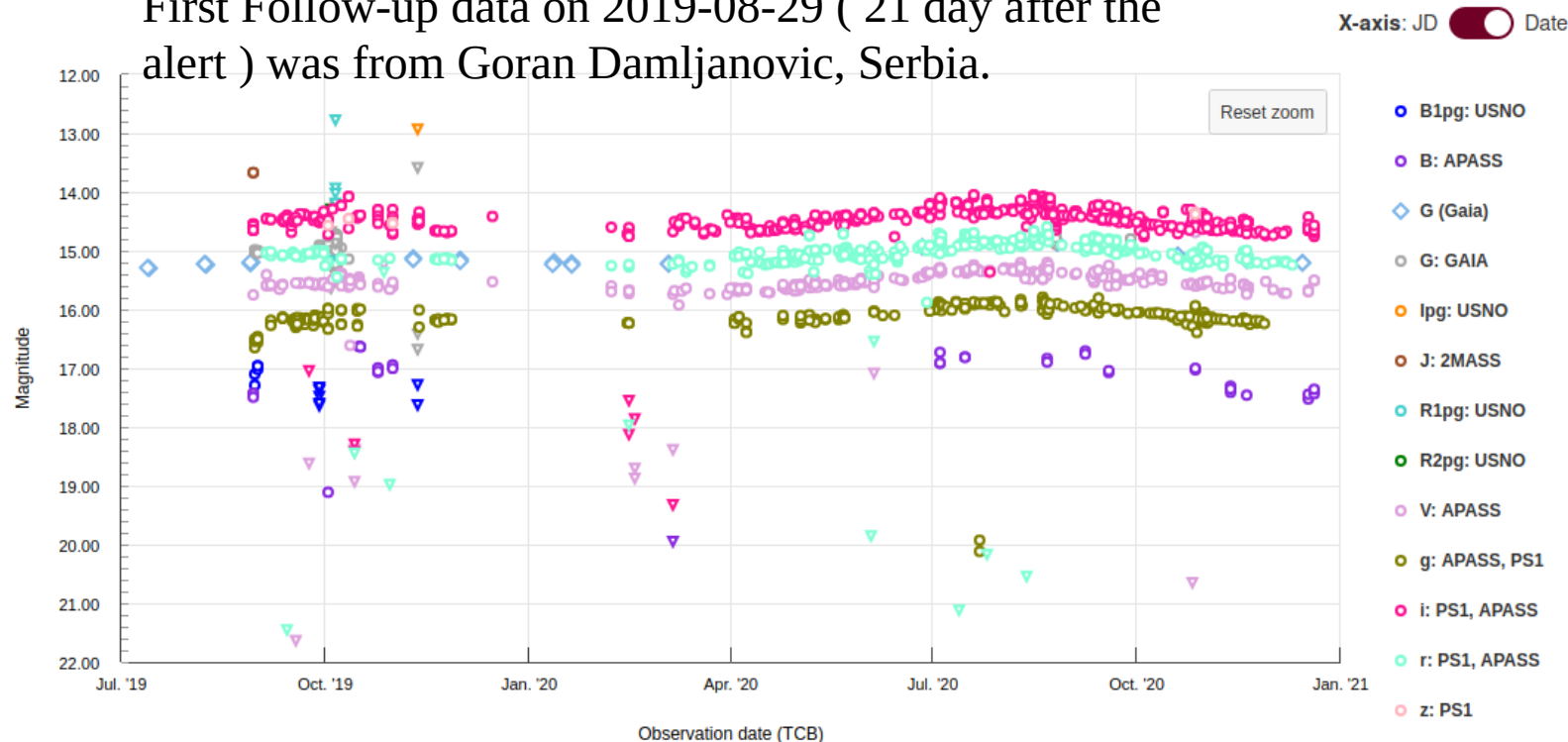
Follow-up

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First Follow-up data on 2019-08-29 (21 day after the alert) was from Goran Damjanovic, Serbia.



Gaia19dke

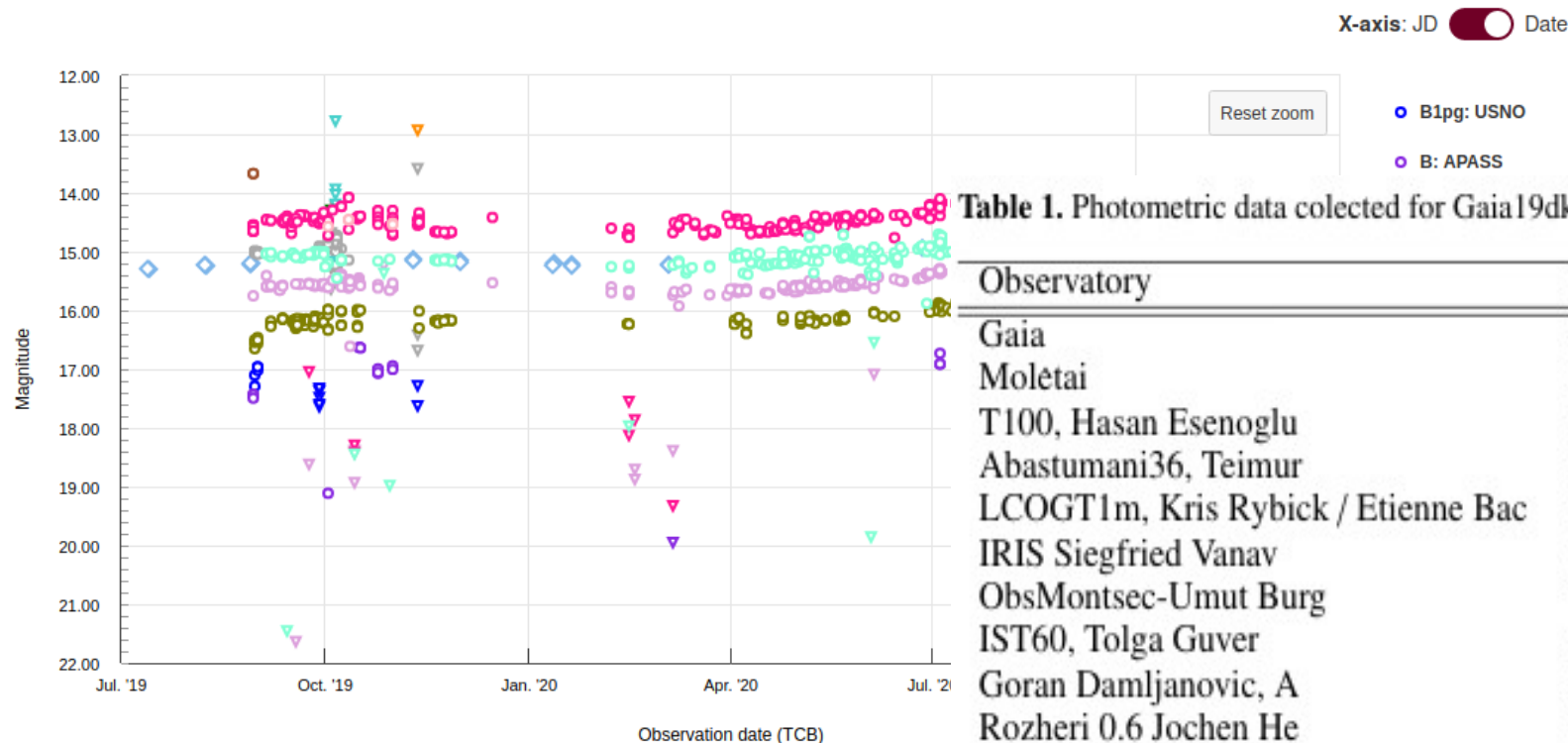
Details

Follow-up

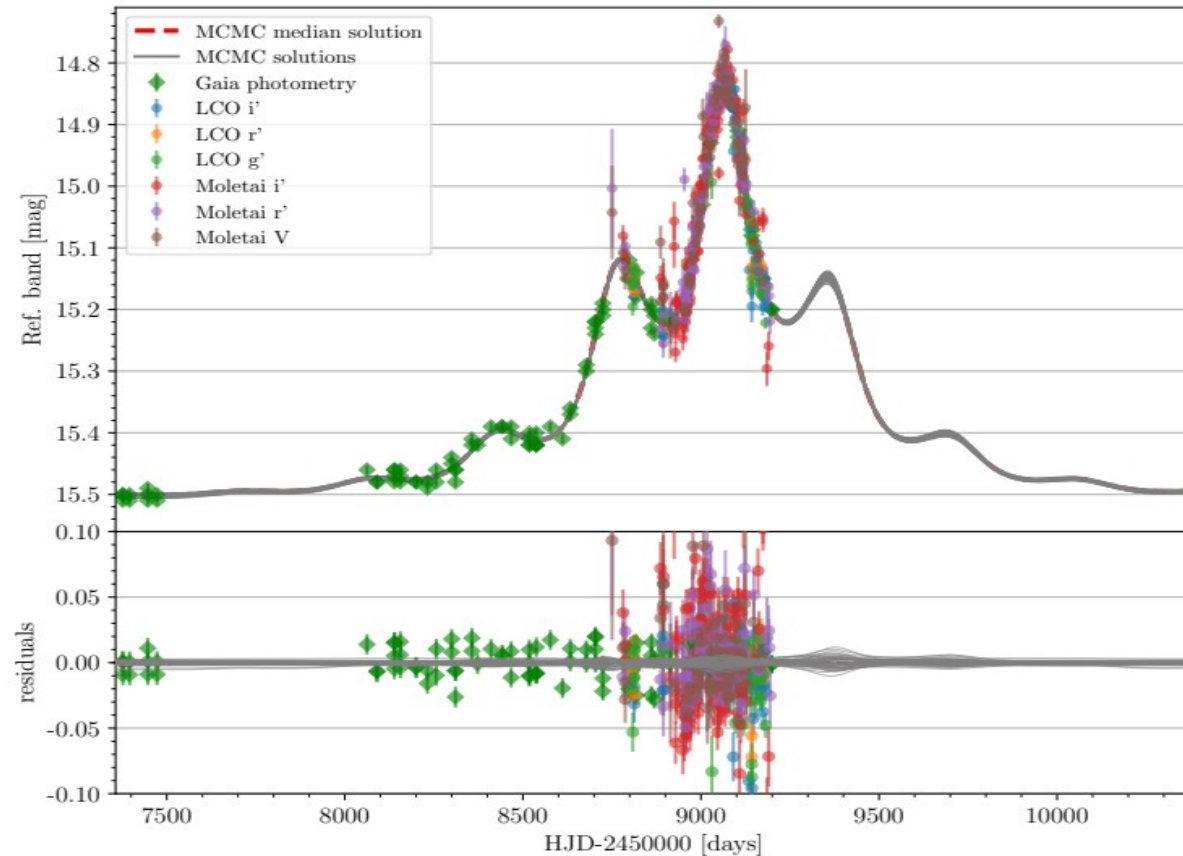
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Data sets used for the modelling Gaia19dke



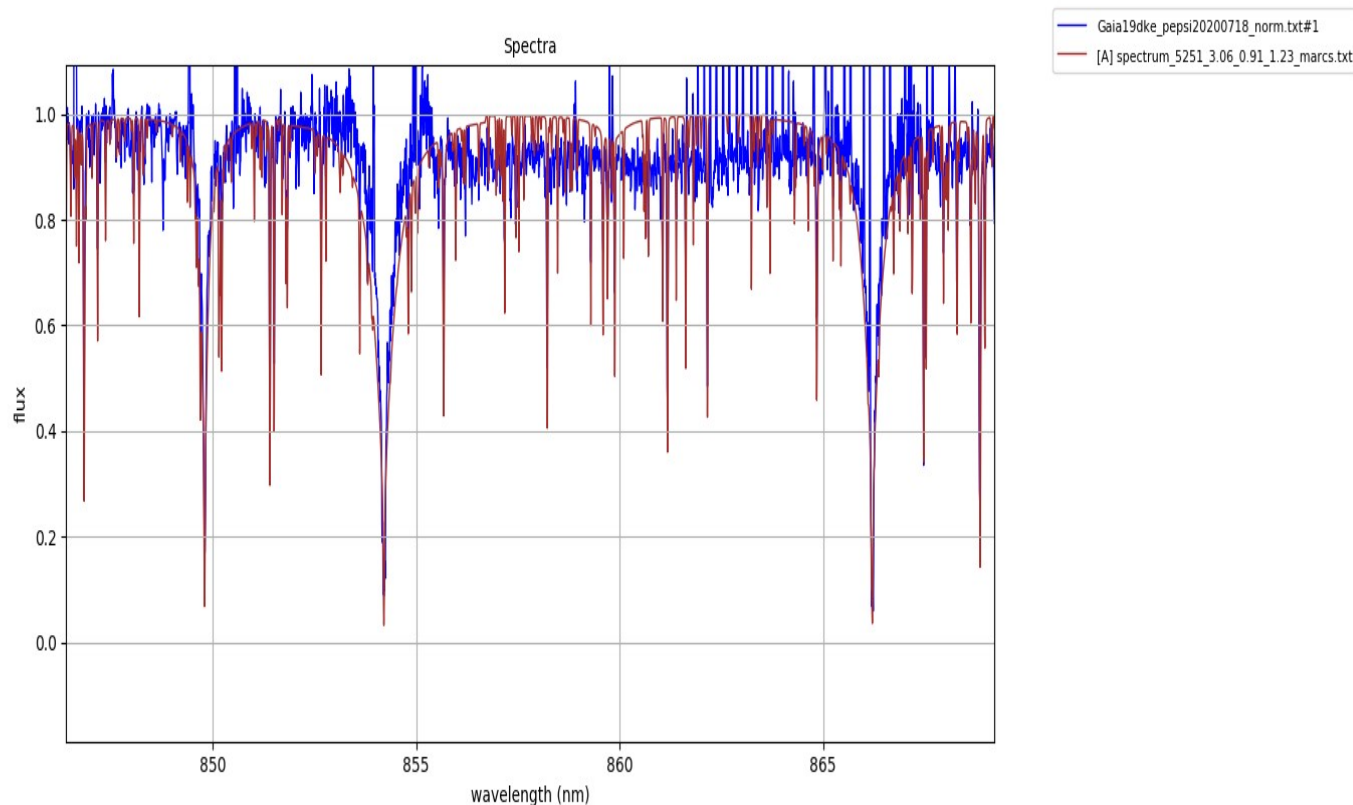
Spectroscopic follow-up

The Large Binocular Telescope Observatory (LBTO) is located in southeastern Arizona at an altitude of 3200m. The binocular design of the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT) has two identical 8.4m telescopes mounted side-by-side on a common altitude-azimuth mounting for a combined collecting area of a single 11.8m telescope.

PEPSI is the bench-mounted, two-arm, fibre-fed and stabilized Potsdam Echelle Polarimetric and Spectroscopic Instrument for the (LBT). Spectral resolutions ($R \sim 65000$) cover the entire optical/red wavelength range from 383 to 907 nm



Results of spectroscopic analysis of LBT/PEPSI data

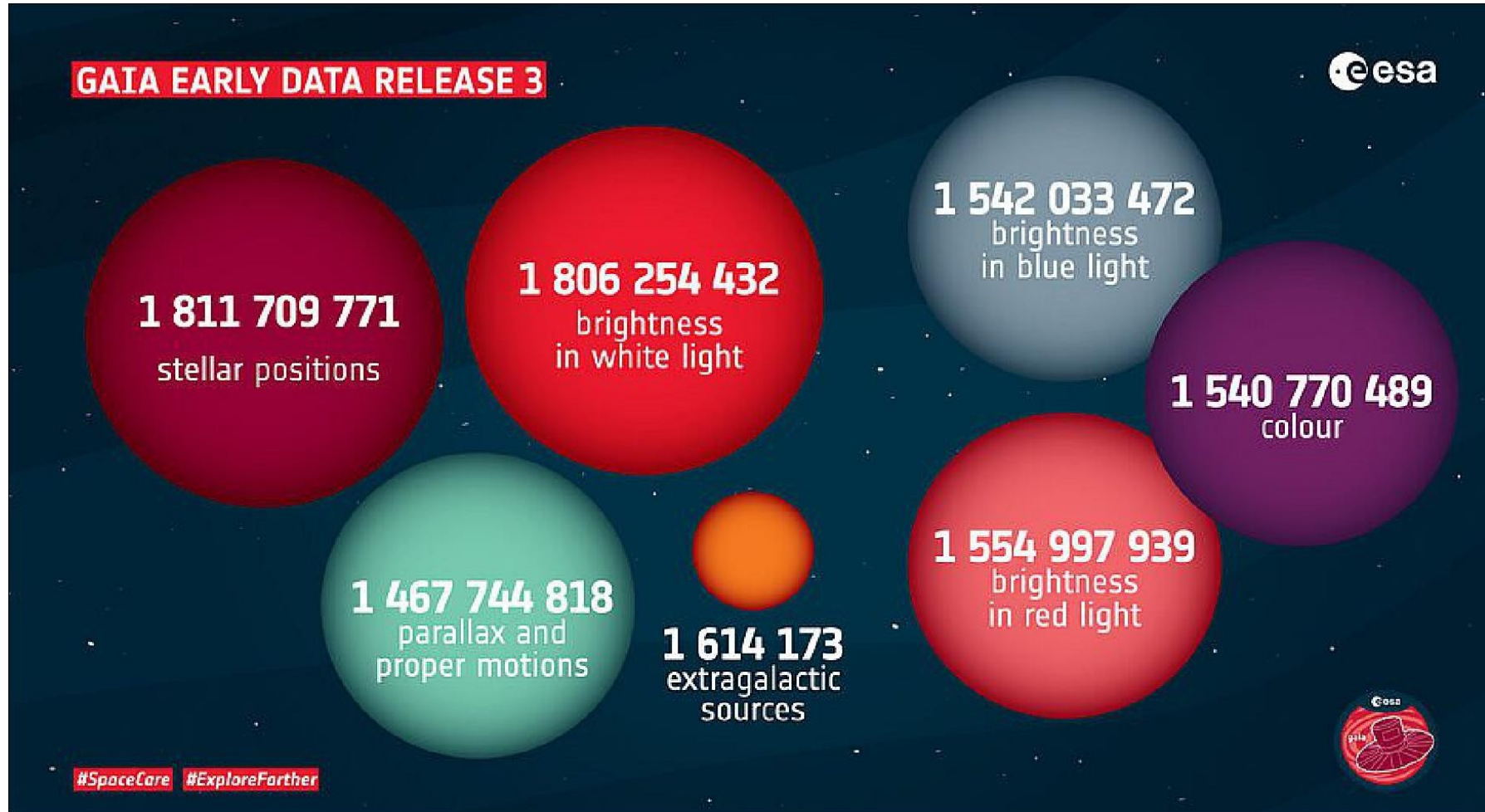


$T_{\text{eff}} = 5251$
 $\pm 25 \text{ K}$

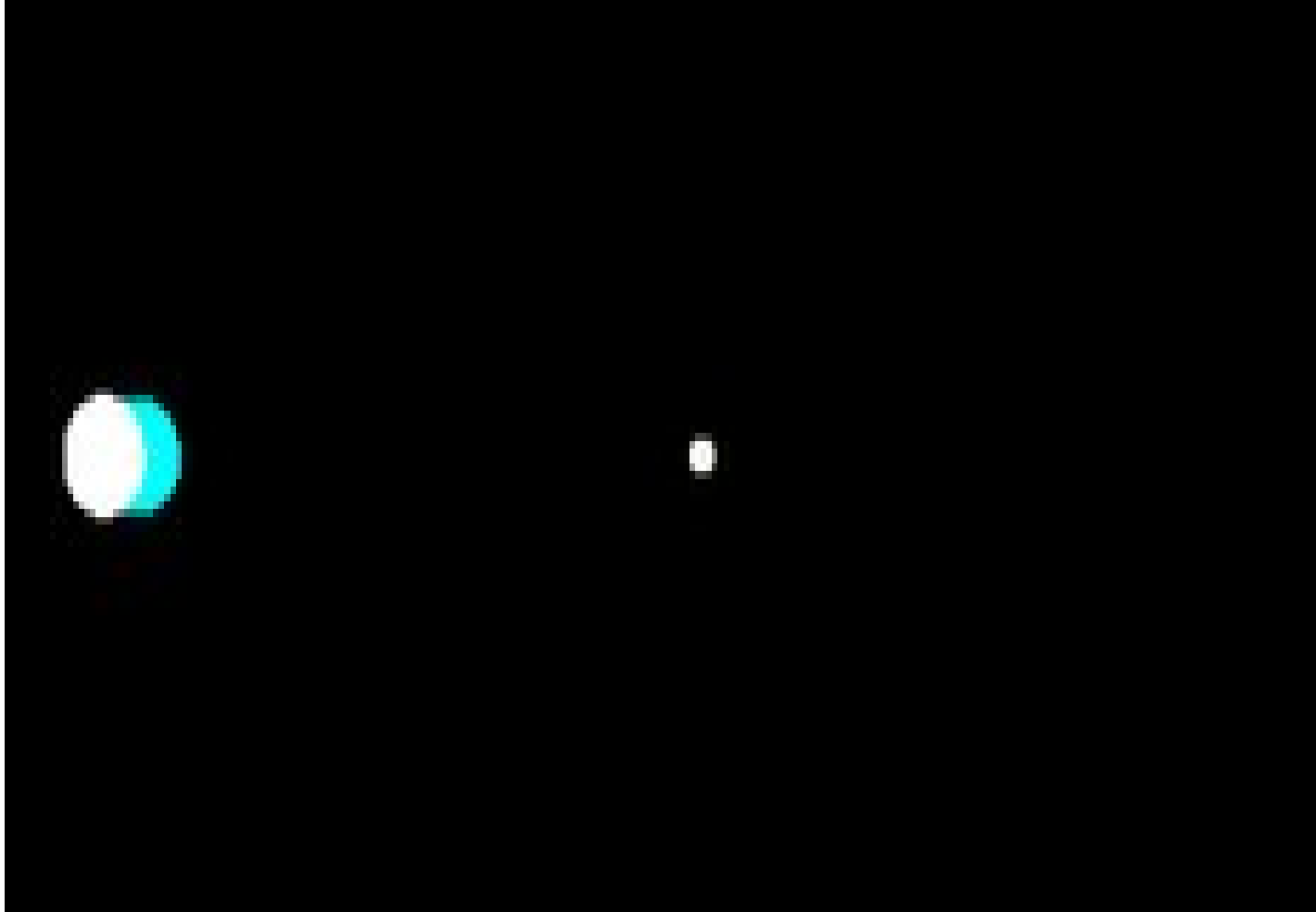
$\log g = 3.06$
 ± 0.02

G5 III, metal-
rich star.

Can we trust precision of parallax measurements then were microlensing event ???



Microlensing Animation



Value of the source star distance

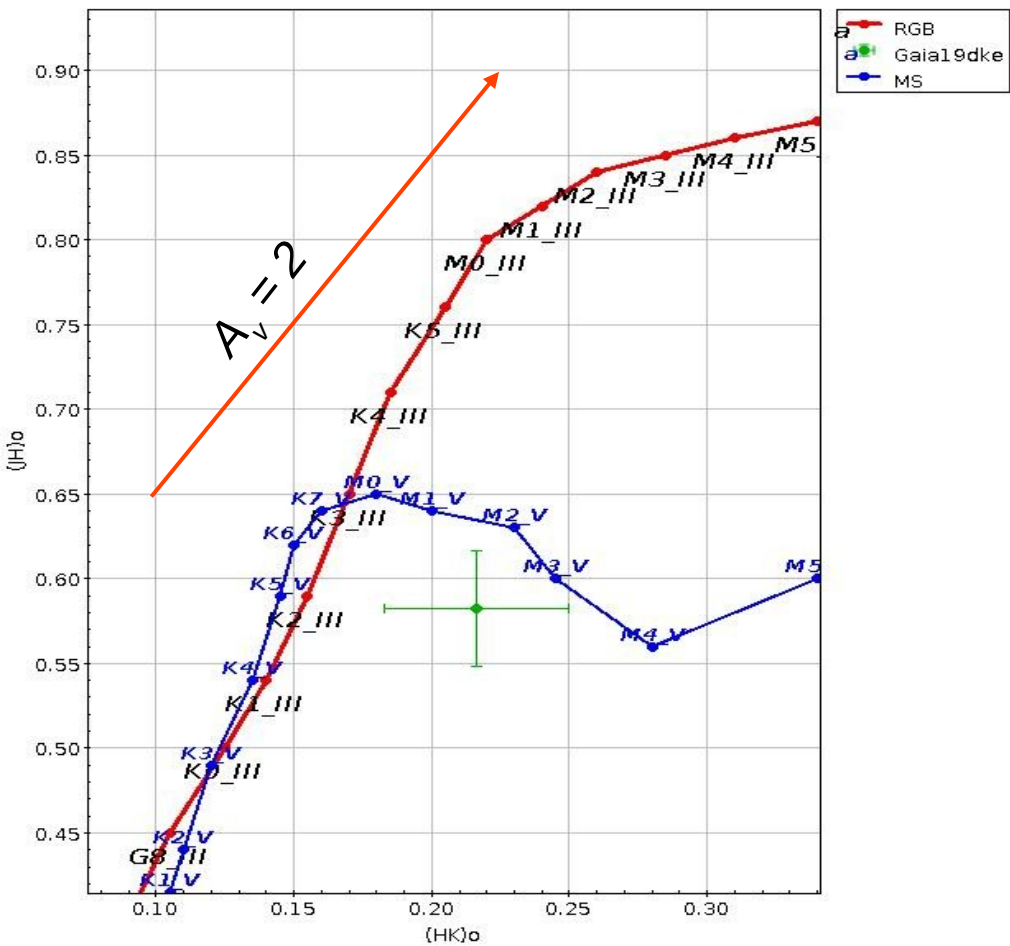
Distance calculated from Gaia parallax measurements DR2 (7.6 kpc) and DR3 (9.5 kpc)

Spectrophotometric method is one of the most widely used to determine distance. The method is based on equation:

$$m_v - M_v - A_v = 5 \log d - 5 \quad (1)$$

G5 III, metal-rich star. Using parameters $M_v = 1.0$ mag, and assuming $V = 16$ mag (at baseline) and extinction value $A_v = 1.1$ mag (Schlegel+98) calculated distance to the source $d \sim 6.0$ kpc.

The extinction and distance based on 2MASS photometry



$$A_{Ks} = 0.67 E_{J-Ks} \quad (2)$$

Where $(J-K_s)_0 = 0.49 \text{ mag.}$

$$A_{Ks} = 0.21 \text{ mag.}$$

$$A_V = 8.3 A_{Ks} \quad (3)$$

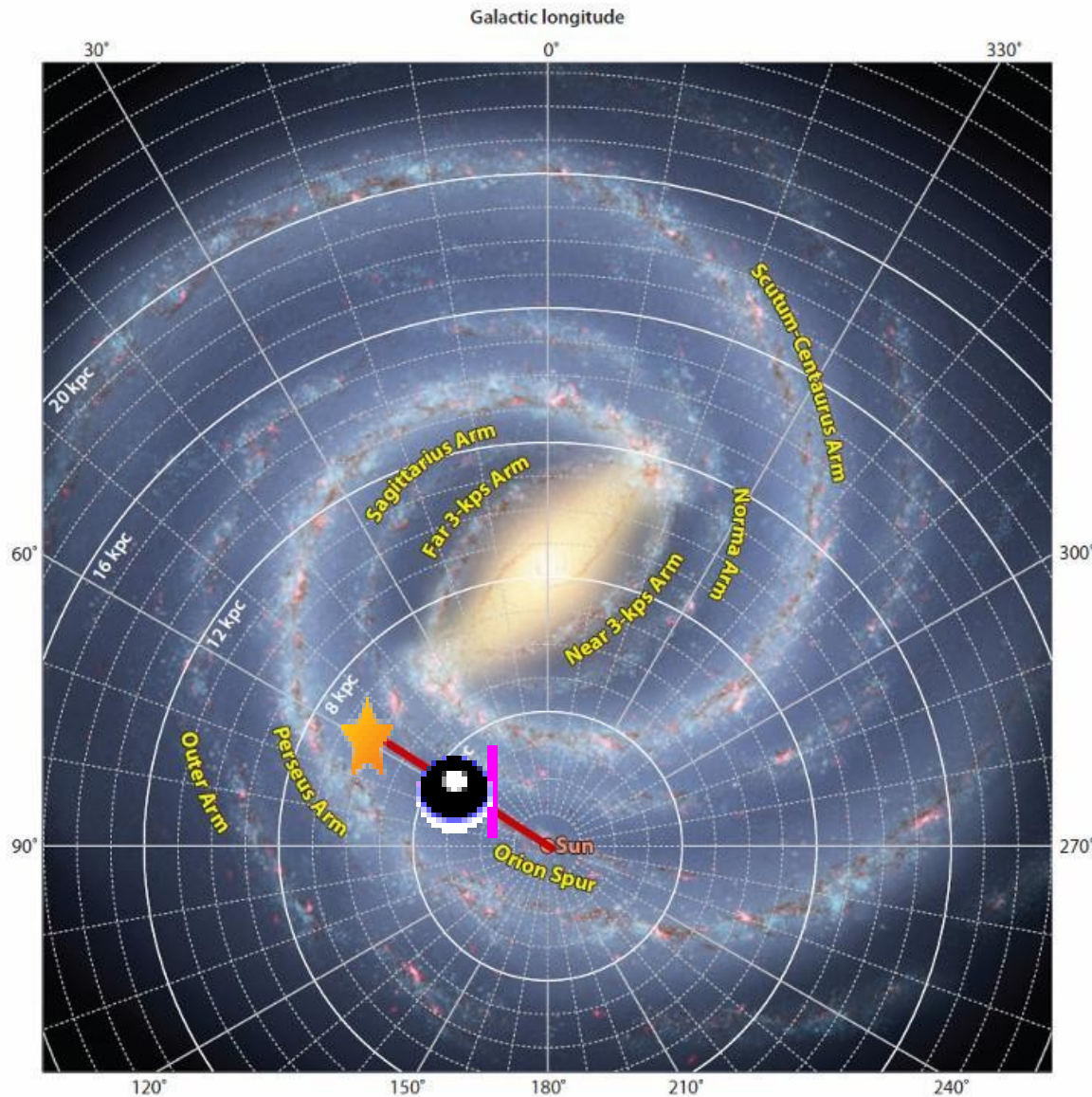
$$A_V = 1.7 \text{ mag.}$$

$$\log d = 0.2 (K_s - M_{Ks} + 5 - A_{Ks}) \quad (4)$$

Where $M_{Ks} = -1.6 \text{ mag.}$

$$\log d = 3.788$$

$$d = 6.1 \text{ kpc}$$



Preliminary results

Source star G5 III, metal-rich.

$A_V = 1.1 \text{ mag}$

$A_{K_s} = 0.21 \text{ mag.}$

Distance to the source $d \sim 6.0 \text{ kpc.}$

The mass of the lens less than $1M_{\odot}$



Acknowledgements

This work is part of the Research Project **Polish-Lithuanian Black Hole hunt** and supported by the following grants from the Polish National Science Centre (NCN): DAINA NCN grant 2017/27/L/ST9/03221, and by the Research Council of Lithuania, grant No. S-LL-19-2.

In particular I acknowledge:

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Erika Pakštienė, Justas Zdanavičius, Vytautas Čepas, Kotryna Šiškauskaitė, Rimas Janulis, Rūta Urbonavičiūtė.

All observers of the event **Gaia19dke**,

European space mission **Gaia**

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*Thank you for your
attention*



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