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## THE CHALLENGES OF MODELLING THE ACTIVITIES OCCURRING ON ECLIPSING BINARIES V1130 CYG AND V461 LYR

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### ABSTRACT

We present the findings for the magnetic activities seen on V1130 Cyg and V461 Lyr. In the case of V1130 Cyg, the secondary component's temperature was found to be  $3891 \pm 50$  K, while the mass ratio was computed as  $0.689 \pm 0.001$ , and the orbital inclination as  $90^\circ.00 \pm 0^\circ.01$ . The temperature of V461 Lyr's secondary component was found to be  $4206 \pm 50$  K, and the mass ratio was calculated as  $0.999 \pm 0.001$  with  $89^\circ.58 \pm 0^\circ.01$  of orbital inclination. The analyses exhibit the effects of the stellar spots on the light curves. The models indicate that there are two types of flares in the case of V1130 Cyg, and three types of flares for V461 Lyr. The Plateau parameters have been found as 2.1997 s for Group 1 and 1.0068 s for Group 2 in the case of V1130 Lyr. They have been computed as 1.9015 s for Group 1, 2.7943 s for Group 2, and 3.4324 s for Group 3 of V461 Lyr.

### RESUMEN

Presentamos algunos hallazgos sobre la actividad magnética en V1130 Cyg y V461 Lyr. Para V1130 Cyg encontramos que la temperatura de la componente secundaria es  $3891 \pm 50$  K, el cociente de masas es  $0.689 \pm 0.001$  y la inclinación orbital es  $90^\circ.00 \pm 0^\circ.01$ . Determinamos que la temperatura de la secundaria de V461 Lyr es  $4206 \pm 50$  K, el cociente de masas es  $0.999 \pm 0.001$  y la inclinación orbital es  $89^\circ.58 \pm 0^\circ.01$ . Los análisis muestran los efectos de las manchas estelares en las curvas de luz. Los modelos indican que hay dos tipos de ráfagas en V1130 Cyg, y tres tipos de ráfagas en V461 Lyr. Los parámetros del “plateau” que encontramos son 2.1997 s para el Grupo 1 y 1.0068 s para el Grupo 2 en el caso de V1130 Lyr, así como 1.9015 s para el Grupo 1, 2.7943 s para el Grupo 2, y 3.4324 s para el Grupo 3 de V461 Lyr.

*Key Words:* methods: data analysis — stars: binaries: eclipsing — stars: flare — stars: individual: V1130 Cyg, V461 Lyr — techniques: photometric

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The number of cool spots observed on the solar photosphere fluctuates for the decades of a cycle period. Schwabe (1844) stated the average cycle length as about 11 years. The patterns based on the magnetic field are observed in the case of the late-type stars as well as the solar case (Kron 1950). In the case of the solar analogues, some long-term variations have been discovered from the long-term observations of the Ca II H ( $\lambda 3968$  Å) and K ( $\lambda 3933$  Å) emission lines, as it is in the solar case (Wilson 1978). Considering the solar-stellar relations found by comprehensive studies, the examination of long-term activ-

ity cycles leads us to understand how their dynamos work (Baliunas et al. 1995; Rempel 2008).

Flare activity was detected in the sun by Carrington (1859) and Hodgson (1859) for the first time. Flare activity on WX UMa was reported in 1940 (van Maanen 1940), which may be the earliest known stellar flare. The stars exhibiting flare activity are now called UV Ceti type stars (or flare stars). UV Ceti type stars are young stars that have just come to the main sequence. Numerous red dwarf stars in both open clusters and association exhibit flare activity (Mirzoian 1990; Pigatto 1990). A decrease in the number of the flare stars is observed with the increase in the age of the cluster, as an expected result

of the Skumanich Law (Skumanich 1972; Marcy & Chen 1992; Pettersen 1991; Stauffer 1991).

Activity level rises with increasing rotational speed, which causes mass loss to increase. The studies indicate that the solar mass loss is about  $2 \times 10^{-14} M_{\odot}$  per year (Gershberg 2005). In the case of UV Ceti stars, the mass loss reaches about  $10^{-10} M_{\odot}$  per year due to the flare activity. High-level mass losses of these stars explain how they lose most of their angular momentum at the beginning of the main sequence stage (Marcy & Chen 1992). Apart from the mass loss, there are also remarkable energy differences between the solar and stellar flares. The energy level can easily reach from  $10^{30}$  erg to  $10^{32}$  erg during the solar two-ribbon flares (Gershberg 2005; Benz 2008; Emslie et al. 2012). In the case of RS CVn binaries, it can be about  $10^{31}$  erg (Haisch et al. 1991). However, Mathioudakis et al. (1992) found that the flare energies vary in the range of  $1\text{--}180 \times 10^{33}$  erg for II Peg, which is an RS CVn star. On the other hand, long-term observations demonstrated that the energy level can easily reach from  $10^{28}$  erg to  $10^{34}$  erg for dMe stars (Gershberg 2005), and also  $10^{36}$  erg in the case of the magnetically active members of a young open cluster like Pleiades (Gershberg & Shakhovskaia 1983). The flare energy values are different from those measured in the solar case. Despite all available situations, the flare events observed in these stars are generally explained by the same physical mechanism as with the solar flares.

To understand the whole flare process in detail, one should compare the flares detected from different types of stars. In this respect, there are several studies in the literature. Some of them have been concentrated on the flare frequencies. For example, Ishida et al. (1991) have described two different flare frequencies as the flare frequencies  $N_1$ , which is the flare number per hour, and  $N_2$ , which is flare energy emitted to space per second. Leto et al. (1997) have demonstrated that the flare frequency of EV Lac varies from one observing season to the next. However, some other studies have concentrated on the flare energy level or limits. In the early 1970s, Gershberg (1972) described the flare energy spectrum, which depends on the distribution of flare cumulative frequency. The distribution of flare cumulative frequency is almost the most studied examination technique in the literature, even today. Indeed, one can see it in several studies such as Ramsay & Doyle (2015); Davenport (2016); Maehara (2017); Davenport et al. (2019); Tu et al. (2020). Another study has recently been conducted by Dal & Evren (2010, 2011), developing a model based on fitting the

distributions of flare equivalent duration versus flare total times in the logarithmic scale, which is called the One Phase Exponential Association (hereafter OPEA) model.

In this study, the results found for the flare and spot activities of V1130 Cyg (KIC 4660977) and V461 Lyr (KIC 6205460) will be presented, which depend on the findings of their OPEA Models with model parameters and stellar spot migrations. V1130 Cyg was classified as a variable star by Miller (1966) for the first time. The *V*-band brightness has been given as  $12^m.560$ , while infrared *JHK* have been given as  $11^m.124$ ,  $10^m.764$ ,  $10^m.657$ , respectively (Zacharias et al. 2005). In the literature, the spectral types of its components have been given as F7 + K0 IV with orbital period ( $P$ ) of 0.5625613 day (Svechnikov & Kuznetsova 1990). The temperatures of the components have been computed as  $T_1 = 5587$  K and  $T_2 = 6621$  K (Armstrong et al. 2014). According to Mathur et al. (2017), the temperature of target is  $T_{eff} = 5674$  K with  $\log g = 3.942$  cm/s<sup>2</sup>. They estimated the radius and mass of the target as  $1.754 R_{\odot}$  and  $0.984 M_{\odot}$  at a distance of 512.130 pc. V461 Lyr was discovered by Bonnie Buratti in 1973 and the system was classified as a variable star by Dexter (1974). The *V*-band and infrared *JHK* brightnesses have been given as  $13^m.190$ ,  $10^m.952$ ,  $10^m.392$ ,  $10^m.267$  in the NOMAD catalogue, respectively (Zacharias et al. 2005). The orbital period ( $P$ ) of the system, which has a spectral type G9 (Qian et al. 2018), is 3.722831 days (Watson et al. 2006). Mathur et al. (2017) give physical parameters of the target as  $T_{eff} = 5425$  K,  $\log g = 3.678$  cm/s<sup>2</sup>,  $R = 2.592 R_{\odot}$ ,  $M = 1.166 M_{\odot}$  at a distance of 656.895 pc.

## 2. DATA AND ANALYSES

The Kepler Mission was devoted to find exo-planets. Indeed, more than 150000 targets were observed (Borucki et al. 2010; Koch et al. 2010; Caldwell et al. 2010). These observations are the most sensitive observations ever made (Jenkins et al. 2010a,b). In the mission, many variables such as eclipsing binaries, chromospheric active or pulsating stars, have been discovered apart from numerous exo-planets (Slawson et al. 2011; Matijević et al. 2012). There are several spotted and flaring targets among newly discovered eclipsing binaries (Balona 2015). The targets' data analysed in this study have been taken from the Kepler Database (Slawson et al. 2011; Matijević et al. 2012). From the database, all available de-trended short cadence (hereafter SC) and de-trended

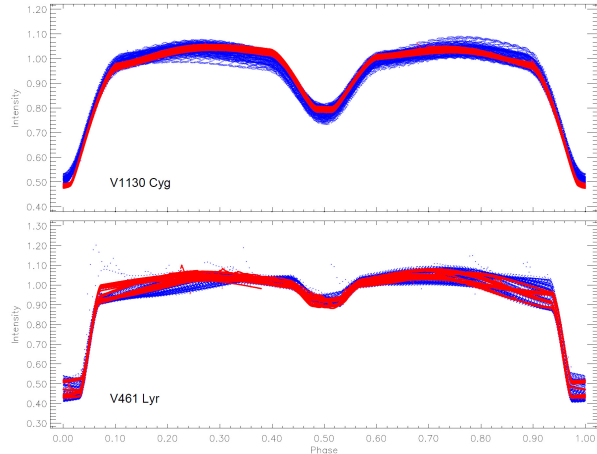


Fig. 1. The light curves of the system are presented. The light curve of V1130 Cyg is shown in the upper panel, that of V461 Lyr in the bottom panel. In both panels, the LC data light curve is plotted as filled blue circles, the SC data light curve as filled red circles. The color figure can be viewed online.

long cadence (hereafter LC) data have been taken. The light curves of the targets are shown in Figure 1 for both SC and LC data in different colors.

Several spectra have been taken for both targets at the same time, and their data have been provided in the Sloan Digital Sky Surveys (SDSS) archive (Majewski et al. 2017). Both targets have been observed in Apache Point Observatory (APO), using the Sloan 2.5 m Telescope (Gunn et al. 2006). Six spectra have been taken for V1130 Cyg, and four spectra for V461 Lyr. Their data have been released in the database of SDSS IV APOGEE 2 Data Release 16 (DR16) (Ahumada et al. 2019). Although available spectral data do not cover all phases of the targets sufficiently to calculate the radial velocity curve amplitude, considering their orbital periods, the available data suffice to indicate that both targets should be binary stars as it is seen from Figure 2. Using a Python script, depending on the method in the Spectroscopic Binary Solver software (Johnson 2004), we have tried to estimate possible radial velocity curves for the targets over the available data to just make an impression, depending on the fixed orbital periods. In the figure, the observations have been shown by filled circles with their error bars, while the estimated radial velocities are presented by red-dotted lines. According to these estimates, the semi-amplitude ( $K_1$ ) of radial velocity has been found to be about  $39.19 \text{ km/s}^{-1}$  for V1130 Cyg, and about  $117.79 \text{ km/s}^{-1}$  for V461 Lyr. According to

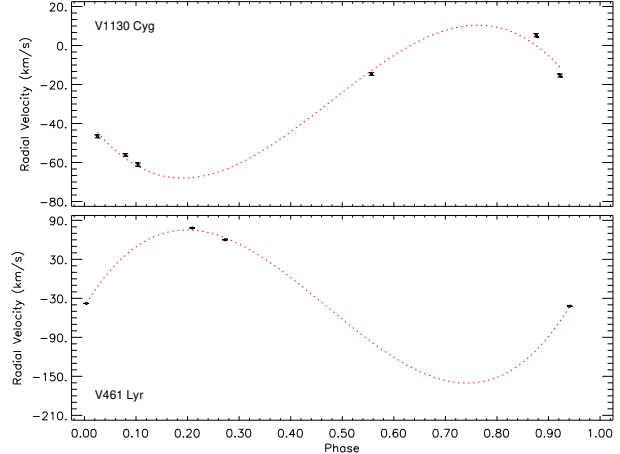


Fig. 2. The radial velocity curves obtained by the Sloan 2.5 m Telescope (Gunn et al. 2006; Ahumada et al. 2019) for both targets. In panels, observations are represented by filled circles with their error bars, while the estimated curves are shown with red-dotted lines. The color figure can be viewed online.

these results, the radial velocity curves of both targets should have been obtained over just one component.

In the study, we have used the Pre-search Data Conditioning Simple Aperture Photometry (PDC-SAP) data (Smith et al. 2012; Stumpe et al. 2012) in both SC and LC format for the period ( $O - C$ ) analyses. For the light curve analyses, we have used LC data for both systems. In the analyses of stellar spot activity, we have used both SC and LC data in a suitable format for V1130 Cyg, while we have used LC data for V461 Lyr. The estimations over the available spectra of the targets have been considered for the light curve analyses, and also for the discussion of the nature of the systems in the last section.

### 2.1. Orbital Period Variation

The minima times have been computed from the public SC and LC data taken from the Kepler Database (Slawson et al. 2011; Matijević et al. 2012) without applying any correction to the observations. In the case of V1130 Cyg, 3249 minima times have been computed from the LC data, while 220 minima times have been obtained from the SC data. In the case of V461 Lyr, 716 minima times have been computed from LC data, and 75 minima from the SC data. We have computed the  $(O - C)_I$  differences, between the observed minima times and the computed ones. We have obtained the  $(O - C)_I$  differences for all minima times for both systems. From

TABLE 1  
ALL THE MINIMA TIMES AND THEIR  
RESIDUALS FOR V1130 CYG AND V461 LYR

V1130 Cyg				
HJD (+24 00000)	$E$	Type	$(O - CI)$ (day)	$(O - CII)$ (day)
54953.77285	-0.50	II	0.0025	0.00263
54954.05240	0.00	I	0.0007	0.00089
54954.33091	0.50	II	-0.0020	-0.00187
54954.61010	1.00	I	-0.0041	-0.00397
54954.89837	1.50	II	0.0029	0.00303
54955.17831	2.00	I	0.0015	0.00169
54955.45665	2.50	II	-0.0014	-0.00126
54955.73540	3.00	I	-0.0039	-0.00378
54956.02374	3.50	II	0.0031	0.00328
54956.30492	4.00	I	0.0030	0.00317
V461 Lyr				
54956.46324	0.00	I	0.0080	-0.01903
54958.31067	0.50	II	-0.0060	-0.03299
54962.03404	1.50	II	-0.0054	-0.03241
54965.75160	2.50	II	-0.0107	-0.03764
54969.47630	3.50	II	-0.0088	-0.03573
54973.19484	4.50	II	-0.0131	-0.03998
54976.91960	5.50	II	-0.0112	-0.03802
54980.64768	6.50	II	-0.0060	-0.03272
54984.36835	7.50	II	-0.0081	-0.03484
54988.08618	8.50	II	-0.0131	-0.03981

the data sets of  $(O - C)_I$  differences, we have extracted all the minima with large error, due to the flare frequencies. We recognized that the purified  $(O - C)_I$  differences exhibited a linear trend. To remove these trends, we applied a linear corrections to all minima time residuals using equation (1) for V1130 Cyg and equation (2) for V461 Lyr:

$$JD(HeI.) = 24\,54954.051501(1) + 0^d.562560(1) \times E, \quad (1)$$

$$JD(HeI.) = 24\,54956.482260(6) + 3^d.722791(3) \times E. \quad (2)$$

After these linear corrections, we have obtained  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals, taking the differences between linear fits and the  $(O - C)_I$  values. All obtained minima times, their  $(O - C)_I$  differences and  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals are tabulated in Table 1. When the  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals are plotted versus time, it is seen that the residuals exhibit some systematic variation with time, as shown in Figure 3. In the case of V1130 Cyg, the stellar spot activity occurring on the active component leads the  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals of both the primary and secondary minima to vary

synchronously, but in opposite directions, due to the effects presented by Tran et al. (2013) and Balaji et al. (2015). However, it can be seen from the bottom panel of Figure 3 that the secondary minima times are much more affected by spot activity due to their shallower amplitude.

## 2.2. Light Curve Analyses

To detect the absolute light variation of each flare, all the variations such as geometrical effects and sinusoidal variation at out-of-eclipses need to be modelled. To this end, we firstly conducted light curve analyses for both systems. As a first step, we removed the flares from the total light variations, as well as the scattering observations caused by technical problems. Then, for both systems, we chose several consecutive cycles, that were least affected by the spot activity. Lastly, we computed averaged light curves to obtain the data set for the analyses, using the data of these cycles.

We have used the PHOEBE V.0.32 software (Prša & Zwitter 2005), which depends on the Wilson-Devinney Code (Wilson & Devinney 1971; Wilson 1990), to analyse the light curve. We have tried to model the light curve separately by using three modes, such as Mode 2 (detached system), Mode 4 (semi-detached system with the primary component filling its Roche-Lobe), and Mode 5 (semi-detached system with the secondary component filling its Roche-Lobe). Astrophysically acceptable solutions have been found in the analyses with Mode 2 for both systems.

In the light curve analyses, the sinusoidal variations seen at out-of-eclipses have been modelled by two cool spots for the chosen data set. In the analyses, although the third body parameter has been taken as a free parameter, it has been seen that there is no excess of total light due to any third body. The parameters resulting from the light curve analyses are listed in Table 2, while the solutions are shown with the averaged observing data in Figure 4.

## 2.3. Rotational Modulation and Stellar Spot Activity

In the systems' light curves, careful examination of the light variations at out-of-eclipses indicates some wave-like sinusoidal variations. Considering both the surface temperature of the components and available flare activities, these wave-like sinusoidal variations must be a stellar rotational modulation caused by the stellar cool spots. It is seen that the minima times of the sinusoidal variations vary when these

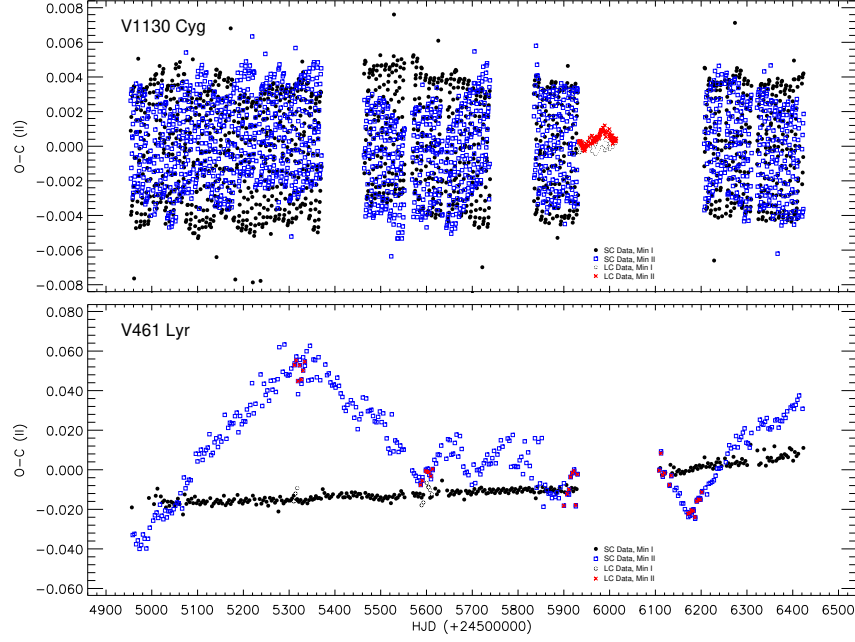


Fig. 3. The variations of  $(O - CII)$  residuals obtained by the linear corrections are shown for V1130 Cyg and V461 Lyr, analysing their LC and SC data. The meaning of the symbols is shown in each panel. The color figure can be viewed online.

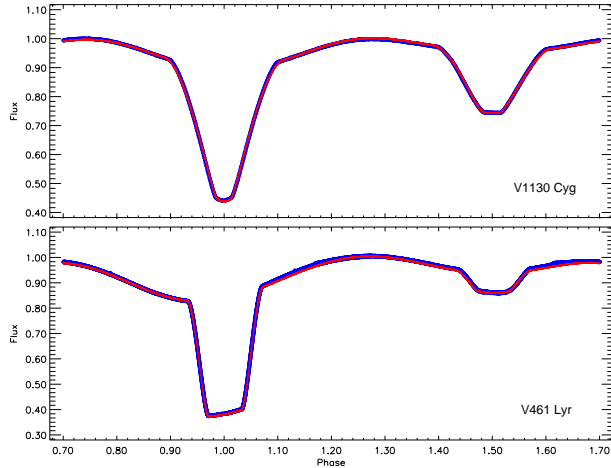


Fig. 4. The observed light curves and the synthetic light curve solutions are plotted versus orbital period phases for both V1130 Cyg (upper panel) and V461 Lyr (bottom panel). In the panels, the filled blue circles represent the observations for both systems, while the red lines represent the synthetic curves. The color figure can be viewed online.

variations are examined cycle by cycle. This indicates that the active regions exhibit rapid migration on the components' surfaces. Since it is not possible to model the whole light curves in one step, the data were separated into subsets, considering the shape

TABLE 2  
SOLUTION PARAMETERS FOR V1130 CYG  
AND V461 LYR\*

Parameter	V1130 Cyg	V461 Lyr
$q$	$0.685 \pm 0.001$	$0.999 \pm 0.001$
$i(^{\circ})$	$90.00 \pm 0.01$	$89.58 \pm 0.01$
$T_1(K)$	6530 (fixed)	5774 (fixed)
$T_2(K)$	$3891 \pm 50$	$4206 \pm 50$
$\Omega_1$	$0.357 \pm 0.003$	$0.970 \pm 0.003$
$\Omega_2$	$0.376 \pm 0.003$	$0.428 \pm 0.003$
$L_1/L_T$	$0.811 \pm 0.002$	$0.455 \pm 0.002$
$L_2/L_T$	$0.188 \pm 0.002$	$0.546 \pm 0.002$
$g_1, g_2$	0.32, 0.32 (fixed)	0.32, 0.32 (fixed)
$A_1, A_2$	0.50, 0.50 (fixed)	0.50, 0.50 (fixed)
$x_{1,bol}, x_{2,bol}$	0.64, 0.70 (fixed)	0.64, 0.664 (fixed)
$x_1, x_2$	0.616, 0.616 (fixed)	0.758, 0.751 (fixed)
$\langle r_1 \rangle$	$0.3628 \pm 0.0012$	$0.1551 \pm 0.0002$
$\langle r_2 \rangle$	$0.2708 \pm 0.0021$	$0.3171 \pm 0.0014$
$Co - Lat_{SpotI}^{(rad)}$	$1.135 \pm 0.003$	$1.135 \pm 0.003$
$Long_{SpotI}^{(rad)}$	$2.880 \pm 0.003$	$3.526 \pm 0.003$
$R_{SpotI}^{(rad)}$	$0.611 \pm 0.001$	$0.698 \pm 0.001$
$T_{fSpotI}$	$0.900 \pm 0.001$	$0.900 \pm 0.001$
$Co - Lat_{SpotII}^{(rad)}$	$1.135 \pm 0.003$	$1.135 \pm 0.003$
$Long_{SpotII}^{(rad)}$	$0.524 \pm 0.003$	$6.248 \pm 0.003$
$R_{SpotII}^{(rad)}$	$0.436 \pm 0.001$	$0.436 \pm 0.001$
$T_{fSpotII}$	$1.100 \pm 0.001$	$0.970 \pm 0.001$

\* Found from the light curve analyses.

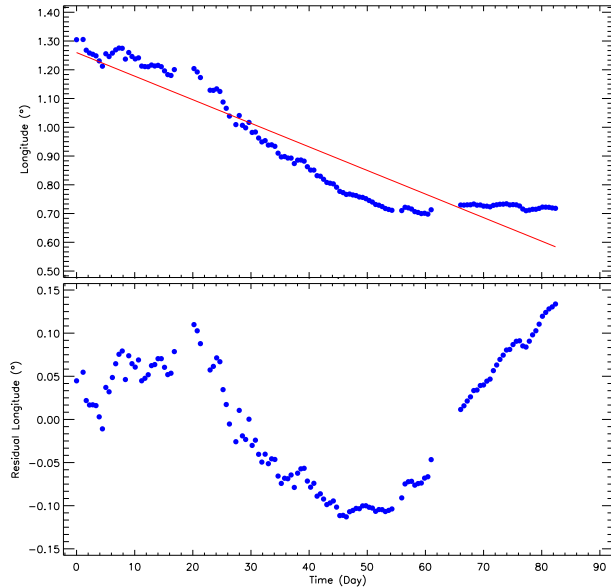


Fig. 5. In the upper panel, the longitudinal variation (filled blue circles) of the stellar cool spot and its linear model for the stellar spots of V1130 Cyg are demonstrated. In the bottom panel, the residuals taken from the linear model are shown. The color figure can be viewed online.

structures as minima phases, minima, and maxima levels of the consecutive light curves.

In the case of V1130 Cyg, the residuals of the long cadence data have been separated into 30 subsets as described above, which are modelled one by one. In the case of V461 Lyr, the residuals of long cadence data have been modelled in two groups; the deep and shallow minima. In these analyses, the sinusoidal variations have been modelled by using the least squares method to determine their minima times. Then, using these minima times, we have found the migrations of wave-like variation toward the earlier phases in the light curves for both systems.

In the case of V1130 Cyg, examination of the migrations indicates that the active component has one spotted area migrating longitudinally on the stellar surface with a period of 0.33388 years (121.951 d). In the case of V641 Lyr, the analyses have demonstrated that both components have two spotted areas on their surfaces. Two spotted areas on one component migrate with periods of 11.577 and 10.585 years. On the other component, two other spotted areas migrate with periods of 11.807 and 12.836 years. The migrations of all these spots are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

#### 2.4. Stellar Flare Activity

To understand the nature of the flare activity and its behaviour on the components, all the variations except the flares in the light curves have been removed. Furthermore, the scattering points due to technical reasons have also been removed from the data.

To determine parameters such as the flare start-end points and the flare equivalent durations, it is necessary to determine the quiescent level of the systems. The sinusoidal light-variations at out-of-eclipses have been modelled by Fourier series. Using these synthetic models, the quiescent level for each flare has been defined. Using the available data in the Kepler Database, 94 flares from V1130 Cyg and 254 flares from V461 Lyr have been detected. The parameters have been calculated for each flare. Two flare examples and their quiescent levels identified by Fourier analysis are shown in Figure 7.

After determining the flare start and end times, the flare parameters such as flare maximum time, equivalent duration ( $P$ ), flare rise ( $T_r$ ) and decay ( $T_d$ ) times, flare total time ( $T_t$ ) and flare amplitude were calculated for each flare. All these parameters are tabulated in Table 3. The time error has been about  $\pm 10^{-8}$  day for the observation times given in the Kepler Database (Jenkins et al. 2010a,b). Therefore, the error values of the flare time scales have been about  $\pm 0.0001$  day ( $\pm 8.64$  s). The error values of the computed flare equivalent durations are given in the table for each listed flare. In general, the minimum error value has been found to be  $\pm 0.001$  s for both targets. The maximum error values have been found to be  $\pm 1.006$  s for V461 Lyr and  $\pm 1.030$  s for V1130 Cyg. At this point, it should be noted that equivalent durations of all flares have been calculated by equation (3) defined by Gershberg (1972):

$$P = \int [(I_{flare} - I_0)/I_0] dt, \quad (3)$$

where  $P$  is the flare equivalent duration in seconds, the  $I_{flare}$  is the flux at the flare moment, and  $I_0$  is the quiescent level flux of the system calculated by the Fourier series at out-of-eclipses. Considering the reasons explained by Dal & Evren (2010, 2011), the flare energies have not been calculated. The equivalent duration parameter has been used instead of the flare energy parameter in the subsequent models.

The distributions of flare equivalent durations on a logarithmic scale versus flare total durations have been modelled by the One Phase Exponential Association (hereafter OPEA) defined by equation (4) (Motulsky 2007; Spanier & Oldham 1987). The SPSS V17.0 (Green et al. 1996) and GraphPad Prism

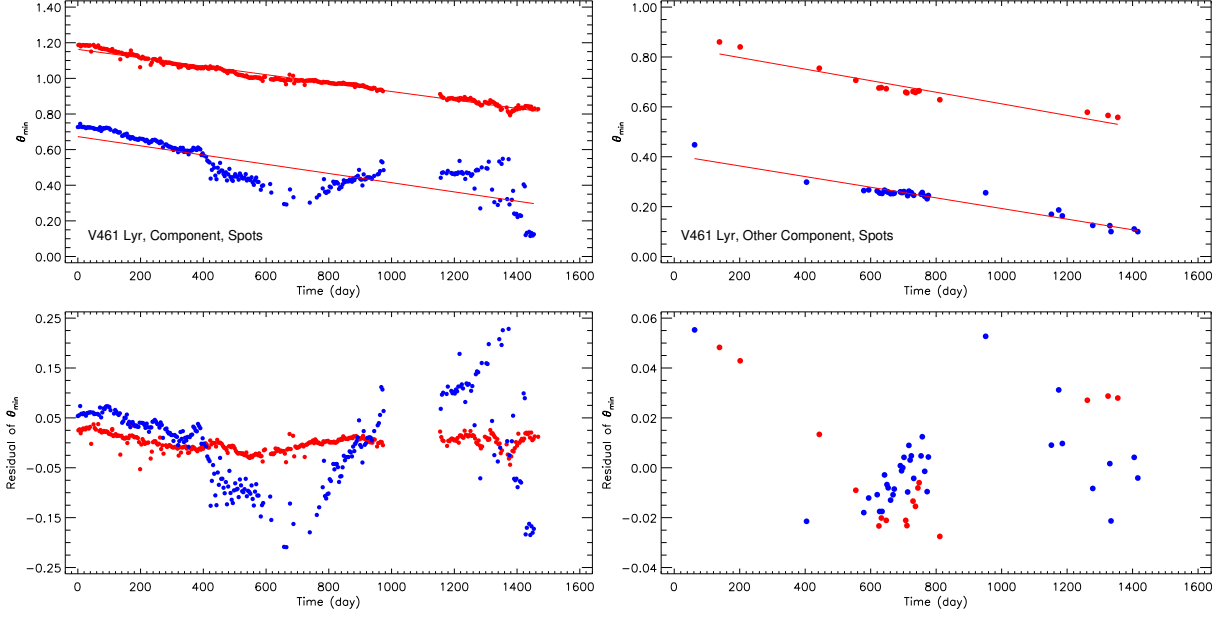


Fig. 6. In the upper left panel, the longitudinal variation of spotted areas on the chromospheric active component of V461 Lyr is shown, while the variation of residuals obtained from the models is exhibited in the lower left panel. In the figure, filled red circles represent the first spot, and filled blue circles the second one. In the upper right panel, the longitudinal variation of the spotted areas on the other component is shown versus time. In the lower right panel, the residuals obtained from the models are shown. The filled blue circles represent the first and the red circles the second spot. The color figure can be viewed online.

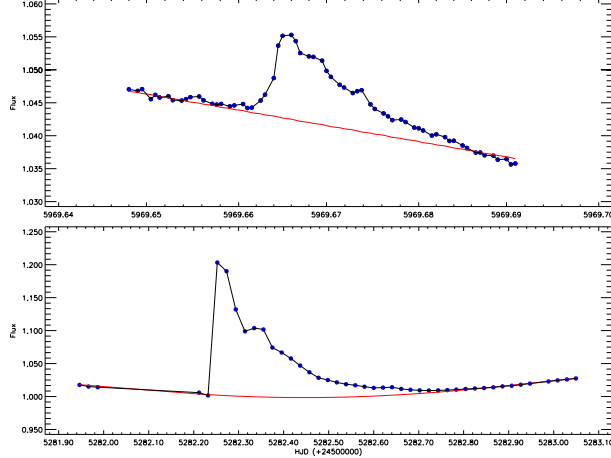


Fig. 7. The flare examples detected from V1130 Cyg (top panel) and V461 Lyr (bottom panel) are shown. In the panels, the filled circles show the observations, while the red lines show the quiescent level defined by Fourier analysis for each light curve part of the targets. The color figure can be viewed online.

V5.02 (Dawson & Trapp 2004) softwares have been used to derive the models, following the method of Dal & Evren (2010, 2011):

$$y = y_0 + (Plateau - y_0) \times (1 - e^{-k \times x}), \quad (4)$$

where the parameter  $y$  is the flare equivalent duration on the logarithmic scale, while the parameter  $x$  is the flare total duration, according to the definition of Dal & Evren (2010). The parameter  $y_0$  is the flare-equivalent duration on the logarithmic scale for the least total duration. In other words, the parameter  $y_0$  is the least equivalent duration occurring in a flare. It is an important point that the parameter  $y_0$  does not depend only on the flare mechanism occurring in the star, but also on the sensitivity of the optical system used for the observations. The parameter *Plateau* is the upper limit for the flare equivalent duration on the logarithmic scale. Dal & Evren (2011) defined the *Plateau* value as the saturation level for a star in the observing band. Using the least-squares method, the OPEA models have been derived for the distributions of flare equivalent durations on the logarithmic scale versus the flare total durations.

However, when we compared the distributions of the flare equivalent durations versus the flare total time on a logarithmic scale, we noticed that one fit cannot model the distributions. Since some flares are remarkably scattered out of the 95% confidence intervals of the model fits derived from overall flares for each target, we have tried to model separately



TABLE 3  
PARAMETERS CALCULATED FOR EACH FLARE FOR V1130 CYG AND V461 LYR\*

Flare Time (+2400000)	$P$ (s)	$T_r$ (s)	$T_d$ (s)	$T_t$ (s)	Amplitude (Intensity)
V1130 Cyg					
55933.033204	2.871±0.027	647.313120	706.166208	1353.479328	0.004747
55933.093141	0.772±0.006	647.304480	58.853952	706.158432	0.001733
55933.305644	0.928±0.006	353.096928	1000.391904	1353.488832	0.001241
55933.402359	0.375±0.004	294.224832	294.242976	588.467808	0.001498
55933.843711	5.487±0.090	470.769408	2177.338751	2648.108160	0.002957
55933.877766	0.878±0.006	588.476448	706.159296	1294.635744	0.002133
55934.114788	0.621±0.005	882.702144	176.535072	1059.237216	0.001674
55934.154291	0.381±0.004	294.242976	470.769408	765.012384	0.001469
55935.054703	2.688±0.024	176.543712	1824.259968	2000.803680	0.005598
55935.314883	0.051±0.001	58.853952	58.836672	117.690624	0.000856
V461 Lyr					
54962.714192	26.897±0.003	5296.624128	15889.872384	21186.496512	0.002636
54962.918537	2.003±0.001	1765.540800	3531.083328	5296.624128	0.000497
54973.871418	29.043±0.004	3531.065184	14124.295296	17655.360479	0.004381
54974.096197	21.781±0.003	5296.610304	10593.221472	15889.831776	0.002037
54979.552190	7.268±0.001	1765.525248	7062.134688	8827.659936	0.001591
54981.820410	732.250±0.536	3531.055680	52965.879264	56496.934945	0.005567
54983.250817	12.554±0.002	3531.053952	7062.126048	10593.180000	0.002931
55018.928916	203.042±0.052	5296.501440	30013.447104	35309.948544	0.018895
55022.872672	24.872±0.003	1765.493280	14123.942784	15889.436064	0.003486
55026.060364	424.376±0.207	38840.757120	22951.355616	61792.112736	0.012320

\*Obtained from the analysis of data from the Kepler satellite. In the table the error of each equivalent duration ( $P$ ) is listed, while the error of the flare time scales is given in the text. The rest of the list can be found in the online archive of the journal.

these scattered flares. In the analyses, we have tried first to derive just one OPEA model for all the flares, but both the correlation coefficient squared ( $R^2$ ) and the probability value  $p$ -value, which is an indicator of the sensitivity of the model, indicate that a single model cannot be derived for the flares in the case of each target. The tests done by using the least-squares method in the SPSS V17.0 and GraphPad Prism V5.02 programs have shown that the flares should be classified in two groups in the case of V1130 Cyg and in three groups in the case of V461 Lyr. The models obtained in this way are shown in Figure 8, while the parameters of each OPEA model are listed in Table 4. The *span* value listed in the table is the difference between *Plateau* and  $y_0$  values. The *half-life* value is half of the first  $x$  value, in which the model reaches the *Plateau* value. In other words, it is half of the minimum flare total time, which is enough for the maximum flare energy to occur in the flare mechanism.

For each group, the distribution model of the flare equivalent durations versus the flare total time has been tested using three different methods such as the D'Agostino-Pearson normality test, the Shapiro-Wilk normality test, and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (D'Agostino & Stephens 1986). The  $p$ -value values have been computed, following these methods. According to the results, the distribution of flare equivalent durations versus the flare total time cannot be modelled by any other function apart from the OPEA function. The  $p$ -values have been found to be  $< 0.001$  in the methods as listed in Table 4.

To check whether the separations seen in the OPEA models are the real situation, or not, we have computed the flare cumulative frequency distributions depending on each different energy limit (Gershberg 1972) for each group. To reveal the flare energy character of a star, Gershberg (1972) defined the flare cumulative frequency distribution, separately calculated for each different energy limit.

TABLE 4  
THE OPEA PARAMETERS OBTAINED BY USING THE LEAST SQUARES METHOD

V461 Lyr	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Best-fit values			
$Y_0$	$-0.8112 \pm 0.2493$	$0.0082 \pm 0.1226$	$-0.0972 \pm 0.3168$
<i>Plateau</i>	$1.9015 \pm 0.2565$	$2.7943 \pm 0.1676$	$3.4324 \pm 0.1755$
<i>Half – life</i>	15004.2	16767.6	10118.60
<i>Span</i>	$2.7127 \pm 0.2157$	$2.7860 \pm 0.1270$	$3.5296 \pm 0.2743$
95% Confidence			
$Y_0$	-1.3257 to -0.2968	-0.2321 to 0.2486	-0.7581 to 0.5637
<i>Plateau</i>	1.3720 to 2.4310	2.4658 to 3.1228	3.0664 to 3.7985
<i>Half – life</i>	9640.85 to 33817.20	13042.70 to 23470.50	7329.38 to 16334.90
<i>Span</i>	2.2675 to 3.1579	2.5370 to 3.0350	2.9574 to 4.1018
$R^2$	0.87	0.74	0.91
$p - value_1$	0.0091	> 0.0001	0.0036
$p - value_2$	0.013	0.005	0.0061
$p - value_3$	> 0.10	0.0158	0.0038
V1130 Cyg	Group 1	Group 2	-
Best-fit values			
$Y_0$	$-0.9133 \pm 0.0664$	$-1.0765 \pm 0.0828$	-
<i>Plateau</i>	$2.1997 \pm 0.3495$	$1.00676 \pm 0.1023$	-
<i>Half – life</i>	1456.51	1226.07	-
<i>Span</i>	$3.1130 \pm 0.3173$	$2.0833 \pm 0.0891$	-
95% Confidence			
$Y_0$	-1.0497 to -0.7770	-1.2421 to -0.9109	-
<i>Plateau</i>	1.4825 to 2.9168	0.8022 to 1.2113	-
<i>Half – life</i>	1031.79 to 2475.54	978.88 to 1640.26	-
<i>Span</i>	2.4619 to 3.7641	1.9051 to 2.2614	-
$R^2$	0.96	0.91	-
$p - value_1$	0.0001	0.2982	-
$p - value_2$	0.0040	0.2183	-
$p - value_3$	> 0.1000	> 0.1000	-

However, the flare equivalent durations have been used instead of the flare energy to compute the flare cumulative frequencies in this study, because of the reasons stated above. The obtained flare cumulative frequency distributions are shown for V1130 Cyg in Figure 9 and V461 Lyr in Figure 10. As seen from Figures 9 and 10, the flare cumulative frequencies exhibit the distributions in the form of an exponential function. Indeed, the least-squares method in the GraphPad Prism V5.02 program has indicated that an exponential function seems to be the most suitable function to fit these distributions, and therefore we have modelled all the distributions by exponen-

tial functions. The obtained exponential functions are shown by red lines in Figures 9 and 10.

V1130 Cyg has been observed over 23810.584 h in total. The sum of equivalent duration for its 94 flares has been calculated as 267.576 seconds. V461 Lyr has been observed along 3580.667 h in total. The sum of equivalent durations has been calculated as 25831.721 seconds over its 255 flares. Ishida et al. (1991) has defined two different flare frequencies for the flare activity. These frequencies are expressed by equations 5, 6:

$$N_1 = \Sigma n_f / \Sigma T_t, \quad (5)$$

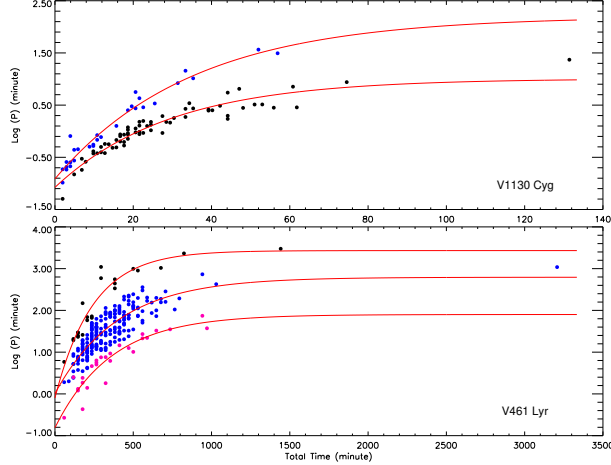


Fig. 8. The OPEA models obtained for 94 flares for V1130 Cyg and 255 flares for V461 Lyr, determined by analysing the observation data available in the Kepler Database. The filled circles in the figure show each flare, while the lines show the OPEA models. In the upper panel, the filled blue circles represent the Group 1 flares, the filled black circles the Group 2 flares. In the bottom panel, the filled black circles represent the Group 3 flares; the filled blue circles the Group 2 flares, and the filled pink circles show the Group 1 flares. The color figure can be viewed online.

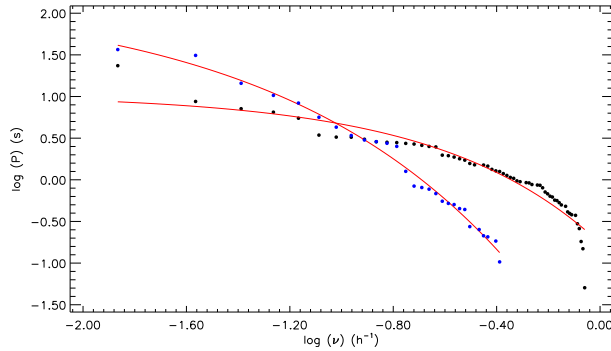


Fig. 9. Cumulative flare frequencies and their models derived for Group 1 (30 flares) and Group 2 (64 flares) obtained from V1130 Cyg observations. The black circles in the figure represent Group 1 and the blue circles represent Group 2. In the figure, the red lines represent the exponential distribution models. The color figure can be viewed online.

$$N_2 = \Sigma P / \Sigma T_t. \quad (6)$$

Here,  $\Sigma n_f$  is the total number of flares,  $\Sigma T_t$  is the total observation time for each star.  $\Sigma P$  is the sum of the equivalent duration calculated over all the flares. The flare frequencies obtained under these definitions are given in Table 5.

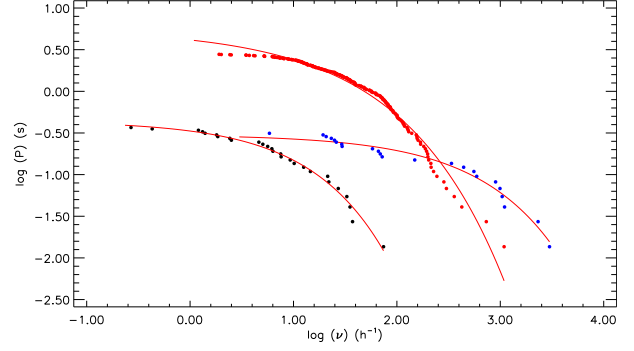


Fig. 10. Cumulative flare frequencies and their models derived for Group 1 (over 27 flares), Group 2 (over 205 flares) and Group 3 (over 23 flares) obtained from V461 Lyr observations. The black circles in the figure represent Group 1, the red ones represent Group 2, the blue circles represent Group 3. In the figure, the red lines represent the exponential distribution models. The color figure can be viewed online.

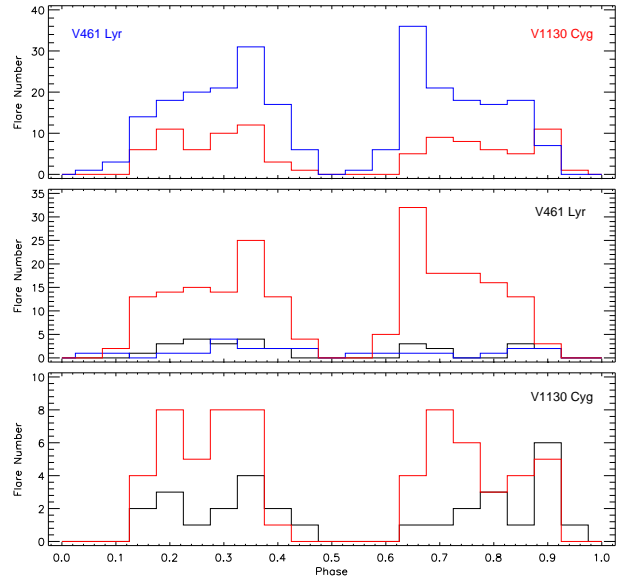


Fig. 11. The distributions of flare total number in each phase interval of 0.05, plotted versus phase for 255 flares detected for V461 Lyr and for 94 flares for V1130 Cyg. In the upper panel the flare phase distributions are shown by a blue line for V461 Lyr and a red line for V1130 Cyg. In the middle and bottom panels, the black lines represent Group 1 flares for both targets, while the red lines show Group 2 flares. In the middle panel, the blue line represents Group 3 flares of V461 Lyr. The color figure can be viewed online.

It is well-known that the flare events are generally random phenomena in the case of UV Ceti type flare stars. To test this situation for both targets, we calculated the phase distribution of the flares,

TABLE 5  
FLARE FREQUENCIES COMPUTED FOR BOTH SYSTEMS

Flare Parameters	All	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
V461 Lyr				
Total Observation Time ( $h$ )	3580.667	3580.667	3580.667	3580.667
Flare Number	255	27	205	23
Total Equ. Dur. ( $s$ )	25831.721	352.662	13572.733	11865.771
$N_1$ ( $h^{-1}$ )	0.07122	0.00754	0.05725	0.00642
$N_2$	0.00024	0.00003	0.00105	0.00092
V1130 Cyg				
Total Observation Time ( $h$ )	23810.584	23810.584	23810.584	-
Flare Number	94	30	64	-
Total Equ. Dur. ( $s$ )	267.576	133.788	128.561	-
$N_1$ ( $h^{-1}$ )	0.00395	0.00126	0.00269	-
$N_2$	0.00001	0.00001	0.00001	-

depending on the orbital periods of the targets. The total flare numbers were computed in phase intervals of 0.05 for the flares of both targets. Then, we plotted these numbers versus the phase, as seen in Figure 11. We show separately the phase distributions of the flares for each group in the middle and bottom panels of the same figure.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of V1130 Cyg and V461 Lyr data taken from the Kepler Database (Slawson et al. 2011; Matijević et al. 2012) shows that both systems have high-level chromospheric activity. It is necessary to investigate which components exhibit chromospheric activity in the systems and to determine their activity levels in comparison with similar stars. For this aim, first of all, the physical parameters of the components have to be determined. For both systems, it is seen that various calibrations and approaches to reveal the physical structure of components have been made in the literature, but no complete light curve analysis has been found. Considering the available radial velocity variations of the targets as shown in Figure 2, both targets should be binary stars. As described in § 2, the semi-amplitudes ( $K_1$ ) of the radial velocities have been estimated as at least  $39.19 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for V1130 Cyg and  $117.79 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  for V461 Lyr. These values seem to be enough to support the fact that both targets are the combinations of two stars at least, and not single stars with a planetary system. Therefore, for the first time in the literature, the light curve analyses of the systems have

been performed with PHOEBE V.0.32 software, and the parameters obtained in these analyses are listed in Table 2.

The spectral type of V1130 Cyg is given in the literature as F7 + K0 IV (Svechnikov & Kuznetsova 1990). The temperatures of the components are given as  $T_1 = 5587 \text{ K}$  and  $T_2 = 6621 \text{ K}$  (Armstrong et al. 2014). In the light curve analysis with PHOEBE V.0.32 software, the temperature of the primary component has been taken as  $6530 \text{ K}$  and that of the secondary as  $3891 \pm 50 \text{ K}$ . The mass ratio ( $q$ ) of the components has been found to be  $0.689 \pm 0.001$ , while the orbital inclination angle ( $i$ ) of the system has been obtained as  $90^\circ.00 \pm 0^\circ.01$ . The mass of the primary component has been found as  $1.337 M_\odot$  and  $0.526 M_\odot$  for the secondary. In addition, the calculated radii have been computed as  $1.264 R_\odot$  for the primary component and  $0.611 R_\odot$  for the secondary. Considering Kepler's 3<sup>rd</sup> Law, the semi-major axis has been found to be  $3.53 R_\odot$ .

The spectral type of V461 Lyr's primary component has been given as G9 (Qian et al. 2018). In the light curve analysis with PHOEBE V.0.32 software, the temperature of the primary component has been taken as  $5774 \text{ K}$ , and that of the secondary as  $4206 \pm 50 \text{ K}$ . The mass ratio ( $q$ ) has been found to be  $0.999 \pm 0.001$ , while the orbital inclination angle ( $i$ ) of the system has been obtained as  $89^\circ.58 \pm 0^\circ.01$ . The mass of the primary component has been found to be  $0.993 M_\odot$  and  $0.612 M_\odot$  for the secondary component. In addition, the radii have been computed as  $1.021 R_\odot$  for the primary component and  $0.677 R_\odot$

for the other one. Similarly, the semi-major axis has been found to be  $11.83 R_{\odot}$ . In the MAST database (Gao et al. 2016), the  $\log g$  values have been given as  $3.678 \text{ cm/s}^2$  for V1130 Cyg and  $4.320 \text{ cm/s}^2$  for V461 Lyr. Considering the radii and luminosities obtained in this study together with these  $\log g$  values, it is seen that the secondary components are more evolved compared to the primary components in both systems.

3249 minima times have been computed from V1130 Cyg's long cadence data and 220 ones from the short cadence data. 716 minima times have been calculated from V461 Lyr's long cadence data and 75 ones from the short cadence data. The  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals shown in Figure 3 have been obtained by applying a linear correction given by equations 1, 2. It is seen that the expected results have been found, according to both Tran et al. (2013) and Balaji et al. (2015), whose studies were concentrated on the magnetic activity effects on the minima times. The primary and secondary minima times are differentiated by the effect of the chromospheric activity of the systems. If one examines the minima times of V461 Lyr, it will be seen that the chromospheric activity mostly affects the variations of the secondary minima. Therefore, the  $(O - C)$  analysis is quite difficult for this target. As seen from the  $(O - C)_{II}$  residuals shown in the bottom panel of Figure 3, the correction rates have been found to be remarkably different, analysing the primary minima and the secondary minima together. This makes it difficult to understand the nature of the system. At this point, it cannot be said for sure whether the linear trend seen in the primary minima times is caused by an inadequate analysis, or not. It is possible that it can be a small part of a sinusoidal variation due to the effect of cool spots.

V1130 Cyg has been observed over 23810.584 h in total, according to the available data in the Kepler Database, where 94 flares have been obtained in total. When the distribution of flare equivalent durations versus the flare total times on the logarithmic scales was analysed, an interesting fact was noticed. The obtained OPEA model exhibits two different distributions. The flares were divided into two groups: 30 flares in the first group and 64 flares in the second group. Therefore, two separate OPEA models were derived for both groups. When the parameters of the obtained models have been compared with each other, the statistical tests have shown that these two groups are separate and cannot be modelled under a single model. The Plateau values obtained separately from these two groups have been found

to be 2.1997 s for Group 1 and 1.0068 s for Group 2. It is seen that there is approximately a two-times difference between these two Plateau values. The situation was encountered for the first time by Kamil & Dal (2017). Considering that the OPEA models derived by the flares come from different components, the temperatures of the components of V1130 Cyg are suitable to exhibit different group flares, according to Dal & Evren (2011).

V461 Lyr was observed over 3580.667 h in total. As a result of the analysis, 255 flares were obtained in total. Then, the OPEA model was derived for these flares. The same interesting situation was also seen in the case of V461 Lyr. The data cannot be represented by one model. The data seem to be best represented by three different models, shown in Figure 8. Therefore, the flares obtained from V461 Lyr were divided into three groups: 27 flares in the first group, 205 flares in the second group, and 23 ones in the third group. Three OPEA models were created for the flares of these groups. The Plateau values were obtained as 1.9015 s for Group 1, 2.7943 s for Group 2, and 3.4324 s for Group 3. The components' temperatures could explain the division into two flare groups. In this case, the systems must have an unseen third component to provide a third group. But there has been no observational information about the third body. Besides, there were no background and foreground stars near the system that could exhibit flare activity to create a third group.

Taking into account the frequency definitions of Gershberg (1972), in the case of V1130 Cyg, the flare frequencies of Group 1 were found to be  $N_1 = 0.00126 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00001$ , while  $N_1 = 0.00269 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00001$  for Group 2 flares. From V461 Lyr's flares, the flare frequencies were found as  $N_1 = 0.00754 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00003$  for Group 1 flares,  $N_1 = 0.05725 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00105$  for Group 2 flares, and also  $N_1 = 0.00642 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00092$  for Group 3. In the case of UV Ceti type single stars, the  $N_1$  flare frequency was found to be  $N_1 = 1.331 \text{ h}^{-1}$  for AD Leo,  $N_1 = 1.056 \text{ h}^{-1}$  for EV Lac. The  $N_2$  flare frequency was found to be  $N_2 = 0.088$  for EQ Peg,  $N_2 = 0.086$  for AD Leo (Dal & Evren 2011). In the case of eclipsing binaries, with just one component being a chromospherically active star, the flare frequencies have been found to be  $N_1 = 0.01735 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00001$  for KIC 9641031,  $N_1 = 0.01351 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.00006$  for KIC 9761199,  $N_1 = 0.05087 \text{ h}^{-1}$  and  $N_2 = 0.0005$  for KIC 11548140 (Yoldaş & Dal 2016, 2017b,a). As an indicator of flare activity level, one of the most reliable parameters should be the flare frequency if

it was determined over long observing durations. In this study, the flare frequencies were computed over 29630.74161 hours, while they were also computed over long observing durations in the cited studies. Consequently, in this study, the flare frequencies are quite suitable to discuss stellar activity levels.

Solving the OPEA models, the Half-life parameter for V1130 Cyg was found to be 1456.515 s for Group 1 flares, 1226.070 s for Group 2 flares. In the case of V461 Lyr, it was found to be 15004.2 s for Group 1, 16767.6 s for Group 2, and 10118.6 s for Group 3 s. These values are remarkably higher than the values obtained from classical UV Ceti type stars. For example, they are 433.10 s for DO Cep, 334.30 s for EQ Peg, and 226.30 s for V1005 Ori (Dal & Evren 2011). Similarly, they are 2291.7 s for KIC 9641031, 1014 s for KIC 9761199, 2233.6 s for KIC 11548140 (Yoldaş & Dal 2016, 2017b,a).

The longest rise time ( $T_r$ ) was found to be 1706.558976 s for Group 1 and 2765.821248 s for Group 2 in the case of V1130 Cyg. The longest rise time was found to be 1765.447488 s for Group 1, 38840.757120 s for Group 2, and 10592.6832 s for Group 3 in the case V461 Lyr. According to some examples from the classical single UV Ceti type stars, the maximum rise times were 2062 s for V1005 Ori, 1967 s for CR Dra (Dal & Evren 2011). It was found to be 1118.099 s for KIC 9761199 (Yoldaş & Dal 2017b), while it was 3942.749 s for KIC 11548140 (Yoldaş & Dal 2017a). In the case of the flares observed in the UV Ceti type single stars, the maximum flare total time was found to be 5236 s for V1005 Ori, and it was 4955 s for CR Dra (Dal & Evren 2011). However, the longest flares obtained in the case of V1130 Cyg were 3413.250144 s for Group 1 and 7885.51805 s for Group 2. The longest flares obtained in the case of V461 Lyr were 58258.0624 s for Group 1, 192431.8967 s for Group 2, and 86506.9597 s for Group 3. The longest flares lasted 5178.87 s for KIC 9641031, 1118.099 s for KIC 9761199 and 22185.361 s for KIC 11548140 (Yoldaş & Dal 2016, 2017b,a). The comparisons show that V1130 Cyg and V461 Lyr have relatively higher chromospheric activity compared to similar systems, although the values are not as high as those obtained in the case of UV Ceti type single stars.

It has been understood from the variations at out-of-eclipses that the systems exhibit cool spot activity as well as flare activity. The reason for these variations is the rapid evolution of stellar cool spots on the stellar surface. The stellar spot activities seen on the chromospherically active components have been analysed by examining the minima phase vari-

ations of the sinusoidal variations versus time. As a result of the analysis, it is seen that the active component of V1130 Cyg has a spot migration with a period of 0.33388 years. However, V461 Lyr has four spots on its two active components. The migration periods were found to be 11.58 years and 10.59 years for two spots on the same component. The migration periods of the other two spots on the other component were found to be 11.81 years and 12.84 years.

The observations of the spot groups on the solar surface show that two permanent active longitudes occur between 180 degrees. These effective longitudes are known as Carrington Coordinates and are fixed structures for some authors, while others indicate that the effective longitude rotation speeds are not constant and may be different (Lopez Arroyo 1961; Stanek 1972). Similarly, stellar cool spots detected on the active components of the systems showed migration, but the migration periods were different for each spot. As shown in the lower panels of Figures 5 and 6, some wave-like variations remain after correcting for migration movements with some linear model fits. From the spots seen for the first time to the end of the observation season in the data, it is seen that the migration periods have a great variation, which reveals that differential rotation on the surfaces of the stars is very strong.

Apart from this situation, as shown in Figure 6, there are two pairs of active longitudes on V461 Lyr, and the active longitudes in each pair are located with a longitude interval of 180 degrees. This means that there are four active longitudes positioned with a longitude interval of 90 degrees. According to this scene, an observer can detect some flares from the longitudes at 90 degrees on the stellar surface. In this case, we expect to see an almost homogeneous phase distribution for the flares from V461 Lyr. On the other hand, as shown in Figure 11, the total number of flares detected in each phase interval of 0.05 is increasing toward the phases of 0.35 and 0.65. It seems that the flare numbers start to increase from phase 0.35 and decrease until phase 0.65. However, the flare number drops to nearly zero at phase of 0.50. The active component should be blacked out by the other component in the direction of the observer. Consequently, according to this scenario, the flare frequency varies from one phase interval to the next one; and it reaches a maximum around phase 0.50, where the stellar surface part is positioned toward the other component. Because of the tidal effect, the possibility of flare occurrence on the surface part facing the other components becomes higher than

anywhere on the surface, though the flares can occur anywhere on the stellar surface due to the spotted regions in the active longitude.

In the case of V1130 Cyg, the target has just one active longitude where the cool spots occur. As shown in Figure 11, the flare numbers increase at phases 0.20, 0.35, 0.70, and 0.90. Similarly, the flare number decrease to near zero at phase 0.50. This could be caused by the eclipses of the components. V1130 Cyg exhibits a different behaviour from V461 Lyr. The target shows a nearly homogeneous phase distribution for the flares despite the single active longitude.

In the literature there are several studies such as Hawley et al. (2014); Dal & Özdarcın (2018), in which flare frequency variation versus rotational phase is mentioned. Dal & Özdarcın (2018) demonstrated that the flare frequency of KIC 12418816 increases toward phase 0.85. However, Hawley et al. (2014) indicated that the flare frequency of GJ 1243 does not exhibit any clear variation with phase. At this point, it must be noted that GJ 1243 is remarkably one of the most active stars. Indeed, V1130 Cyg exhibits 94 flares over 29630.742 hours of observing patrol, while V461 Lyr exhibits 255 flares in total. However, Davenport et al. (2014) detected over 6100 individual flare events from GJ 1243 in 7665.6 hours (about 11 months). GJ 1243 is a single M dwarf, most probably a fully convective star; and its whole surface must be fully covered with magnetic lines. As a result, as in the case of UV Ceti type flare stars, the flare time distribution does not exhibit any correlation with the rotation period in the case of GJ 1243, unlike both V461 Lyr and V1130 Cyg.

Apart from the phase distributions of total flare numbers in each phase interval of 0.05, we also examined the phase distributions of each flare group for both systems. One expects that the flares in each group come from different sources due to the different mechanisms working on the stellar surfaces. In this case, it is expected that the flare phase distributions should be maximum around the different phases. However, the distributions shown in Figure 11 indicate that all groups have a maximum around the same phases. This reveals that even if the sources or the mechanisms of each flare group are different from each other, the locations of each flare group on the stellar surface are roughly the same.

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