Multi-band optical variability of the Blazar S5 0716+714 in outburst state during 2014-2015

Aditi Agarwal¹,²*, Alok C. Gupta¹,²†, R. Bachev³, A. Strigachev³, E. Semkov³, Paul J. Wiita⁴, J. H. Fan⁵, U. S. Pandey², S. Boeva³, B. Spassov³

¹Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Manora Peak, Nainital – 263002, India
²Department of Physics, DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur - 273009, India
³Institute of Astronomy and National Astronomical Observatory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 72 Tsarigradsko Shosse Blvd., 1784 Sofia, Bulgaria
⁴Department of Physics, The College of New Jersey, 2000 Pennington Rd., Ewing, NJ 08628-0718, USA
⁵Center for Astrophysics, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou 510006, China

ABSTRACT
We analyzed the multi-band optical behaviour of the BL Lacertae object, S5 0716+714, during its outburst state from 2014 November – 2015 March. We took data on 23 nights at three observatories, one in India and two in Bulgaria, making quasi-simultaneous observations in B, V, R, and I bands. We measured multi-band optical fluxes, colour and spectral variations for this blazar on intraday and short timescales. The source was in a flaring state during the period analyzed and displayed intense variability in all wavelengths. R band magnitude of 11.6 was attained by the target on 18 Jan 2015, which is the brightest value ever recorded for S5 0716+714. The discrete correlation function method yielded good correlation between the bands with no measurable time lags, implying that radiation in these bands originate from the same region and by the same mechanism. We also used the structure function technique to look for characteristic timescales in the light curves. During the times of rapid variability, no evidence for the source to display spectral changes with magnitude was found on either of the timescales. The amplitude of variations tends to increase with increasing frequency with a maximum of ∼22% seen during flaring states in B band. A mild trend of larger variability amplitude as the source brightens was also found. We found the duty cycle of our source during the analyzed period to be ∼90%. We also investigated the optical spectral energy distribution of S5 0716+714 using B, V, R, and I data points for 21 nights. We briefly discuss physical mechanisms most likely responsible for its flux and spectral variations.

Key words: galaxies: active — BL Lacertae objects: general — quasars: individual – BL Lacertae objects: individual: S5 0716+714

1 INTRODUCTION
Blazars constitute an important subset of radio-loud Active Galactic Nuclei (RLAGNs), consisting of both BL Lacertae objects (BL Lacs), with largely featureless optical spectra, and flat spectrum radio quasars (FSRQs), which have prominent emission lines. Blazars are marked by strong optical linear polarization (>3%), and variability at wavelengths spanning the entire electromagnetic (EM) spectrum, from radio to gamma-ray bands. They are associated with Doppler boosted relativistic jets making an angle of ≲10° with the line of sight (LOS) (e.g. Urry & Padovani 1995).

Variability timescales in blazars range from a few minutes through days and months to decades (e.g. Carini & Miller 1992). Blazar variability often is arbitrarily divided into three classes: flux variations up to a few tenths of a magnitude over a timescale of few minutes to less than a day are called intra-day variability (IDV; e.g. Wagner & Witzel 1995), or intra-night variability or microvariability; flux variations typically exceeding ∼1 mag on timescale of days to few months are known as short time variability (STV); while the changes from several months to many years with amplitude changes up to ∼5 mag are usually called long term variability (LTV; e.g. Gupta et al. 2004). Measurements of variability amplitudes and duty cycles, temporal lags between bands, along with spectral changes, can provide information about the location, size, structure and dynamics of the regions emitting non-thermal photons (e.g. Ciprini et al. 2003).

Blazars’ broadband spectral energy distributions (SEDs) con-
SED peaks are located at intermediate frequencies, it gives rise to blazars (LBLs) and high energy peaked blazars (HBLs). In case of SED has been used to sub-classify blazars into low energy peaked first peak lies in UV/X-ray band and the second one at TeV energiesponent usually peaks at GeV energies, while in case of HBLs the first hump peaks in the NIR/optical and the second com-

ponent is normally held to be responsible for the high energy spectrum (e.g. Sikora & Madejski 2001; Böttcher 2002). The location of the first peak of the be responsible for the high energy spectrum (e.g. Sikora & Madejski 2001; Böttcher 2002). The location of the first peak of the SED has been used to sub-classify blazars into low energy peaked blazars (LBLs) and high energy peaked blazars (HBLs). In case of LBLs the first hump peaks in the NIR/optical and the second component usually peaks at GeV energies, while in case of HBLs the first peak lies in UV/X-ray band and the second one at TeV energies (e.g., Padovani & Giommi 1995; Abdo et al. 2010). However, if the SED peaks are located at intermediate frequencies, it gives rise to the intermediate peaked blazar (IBL) classification (e.g. Sambruna, Maraschi, & Urry 1996).

The BL Lacertae object S5 0716+714 ($\gamma_{2000,0} = 07h 21m 53.4s, \delta_{2000,0} = +71^\circ 20' 36.4''$), at redshift of 0.31±0.08 (Nilsson et al. 2008) is one of the most active blazars in optical bands, displaying flux variability on timescales from hours to days (e.g. Heidt & Wagner 1996; Montagni et al. 2006; Gupta et al. 2008; and references therein). This BL Lacertae object has been classified as an IBL by Giommi et al. (1998) since the frequency of the first SED peak varies between $10^{14} - 10^{15}$ Hz and the frequency of the high energy peak is near 1 GeV (Ferrero et al. 2006; Massaro et al. 2008). The concave X-ray spectrum between 0.1 and 10 keV band provides a signature of the presence of both the tail from the synchrotron emission and a flatter part from the inverse Compton (IC) spectrum, thus supporting its IBL nature (Ferrero et al. 2006).

Wagner & Witzel (1995) found the duty cycle of the source to be $\sim 1$ implying that the source is always in active state. Along with its high declination and brightness, this means that S5 0716+714 has been a target of a large number of intranight monitoring observations (e.g., Wu et al. 2005; Ostvero et al. 2006; Stalin et al. 2009; Gupta et al. 2008). A high polarization of $\sim 20\%$ was found during the first optical polarization studies of this source by Takalo, Sillanpaae, & Nilsson (1994) along with intra-day polarization variability of $\sim 3.5\%$. Fan et al. (1997) reported an even higher optical polarization of 29%. Violent polarimetric variability in the source was reported by Ikejiri et al. (2011). Based on long term data and detection of optical outbursts, Gupta et al. (2008) reported a possible period of long term variability of $\sim 3.0 \pm 0.3$ years. S5 0716+714 has occasionally shown quasi-periodic oscillations (QPOs) in its time series data. Quirrenbach et al. (1991) reported a good evidence of a QPO of $\sim 1$ day simultaneously in optical and radio bands. Gupta, Srivastava, & Wiita (2009) used wavelet analysis to study the excellent intraday optical LCs of the target obtained by Montagni et al. (2006) and found evidences of QPOs ranging between $\sim 25 \& \sim 73$ minutes on five different nights. Rani et al. (2010) reported a QPO of $\sim 15$ min in optical LCs of the source. An upper limit of $\sim 10$ min time lag between the variations in B and I bands was derived by Villata et al. (2000). Wu et al. (2005) found no apparent time lag between V and R band flux variations. Recently, Wu et al. (2012) monitored the source simultaneously in three optical bands on seven nights and found that the variability at B and V bands lagged the R band variations by 30 min on one night. The colour or spectral behaviour of this blazar has been studied by number of authors (Ghisellini et al. 1997; Raiteri et al. 2003; Villata et al. 2004; Gu et al. 2006; Rani et al. 2010) on various timescales but is still a subject of debate. Some authors found a bluer-when-brighter (BWB) chromatism (e.g., Wu et al. 2005; Gaur et al. 2012); others claimed the opposite (e.g., Ghisellini et al. 1997), or no colour change with brightness even in flaring state (e.g., Stalin et al. 2006). Another intriguing result pointed out by Qian et al. (1996) and Wagner et al. (1996) is that the radio spectral index of this source was found to correlate with the intranight optical variations, thus giving further evidence for correlated variability in the radio and optical ranges as noted earlier by Quirrenbach et al. (1991).

In order to further investigate the characteristics of the source on IDV and STV timescales, along with any spectral changes, we carried out multi-band optical observations of S5 0716+714 using two telescopes in Bulgaria and one in India, during 2014 – 2015 when the source was reported to be in an exceptionally high state (Bachev & Strigachev 2015). We examined colour vs magnitude correlations that can be helpful to shed some light on the acceleration and cooling mechanisms contributing to the blazar variability. In Section 2 we describe the observations and data reduction procedures. Section 3 includes our approaches to microvariability analysis and timescale detection, while Section 4 presents our results. A discussion and our conclusions are presented in Section 5.
2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTIONS

Our optical photometric observations of S5 0716+714 were performed in the B, V, R, and I pass-bands, using three telescopes, two in India and one in Bulgaria, all equipped with CCD detectors. The details of the telescopes, instruments and other parameters used are given in Table 1. Details on the dates, number of observations made in each band, total time span of observation for each night and the time resolution in a particular filter for those nights with multiple data points are listed in Table 2. Light curves (LCs) displaying IDV that covered nights when the observation runs were at least ∼4 hrs in at least one band are displayed in Figure 1.

2.1 Optical data from Indian telescopes

The higher cadence observations of the blazar were carried out using the 1.3-m Devasthal fast optical telescope (DFOT) operated by ARIES, Nainital, India. This is a fast beam (f/4) telescope with a pointing accuracy better than 10 arcsec RMS (Sagar et al. 2011). Further details of the telescope are given in Table 1 (telescope A).

The preliminary processing of the raw photometric data was carried out through standard procedures in the IRAF software. For image pre-processing we generated a master bias frame for each observing night which was subtracted from all twilight flats and all source image frames taken on that night. Next we generated the master flat for each pass-band by median combining all the sky flat frames in that pass-band. After that, we flat-fielded each source image frame to remove pixel-to-pixel inhomogeneities. Finally, we removed cosmic rays from all source image frames.

We performed photometry of these data to find the instrumental magnitudes of the BL Lac and the comparison stars by using the concentric circular aperture photometric technique with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory Photometry (DAOPHOT II) software (Stetson 1987; Stetson 1992). We carried out aperture photometry with four different concentric aperture radii, i.e., ∼1 × FWHM, 2 × FWHM, 3 × FWHM and 4 × FWHM. After examining the results from these different aperture radii, we observed that the best S/N was obtained with aperture radii = 2 × FWHM, so we adopted that aperture for our final results. We also reduced photometry for more than three stars on the same field as the source.

We then selected those two non-varying stars from the marked 1-8 stars of the above finding chart, whose magnitudes were similar to that of the blazar to serve as comparison stars. From these two stars, the one with colour closer to that of the blazar was adopted as the primary standard.

2.2 Optical data from Bulgarian telescopes

Photometric observations of the blazar were carried out using two telescopes in Bulgaria (B and C in Table 1). The 50/70 cm Schmidt telescope at Rozhen National Astronomical observatory, made observations with BV Johnson and RI Cousins filters. The 60 cm Cassegrain telescope of Belogradchik AO was equipped with standard UBVRI filter sets. Instrumental details are summarized in Table 1.

Standard data reduction including bias subtraction, dark-current (where appropriate) and flat field corrections were done using the MIDAS package. The aperture radius was taken to be typically 2 – 3 times the seeing, adjusted to result in minimal errors. The calibrated LCs are displayed in Fig. 1.

3 ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

To search for and quantify the blazar’s variability, we have employed several statistical analysis techniques. All these tools were developed using MATLAB.

3.1 Variability detection criterion

To quantify microvariations of the BL Lacertae object we have used two statistics, namely the F-test and $\chi^2$ test.

3.1.1 F-Test

The F-test is considered to be a proper statistics to test any changes of variability; $F$ values compare two sample variances and are calculated as (e.g., Agarwal et al. 2015):

$$F_1 = \frac{\text{Var}(\text{BL} - \text{StarA})}{\text{Var}(\text{StarA} - \text{StarB})}, \quad F_2 = \frac{\text{Var}(\text{BL} - \text{StarB})}{\text{Var}(\text{StarA} - \text{StarB})}.$$  \(^{(1)}\)

For the master flat for each pass-band by median combining all the sky flat frames in that pass-band. After that, we flat-fielded each source image frame to remove pixel-to-pixel inhomogeneities. Finally, we removed cosmic rays from all source image frames.

We performed photometry of these data to find the instrumental magnitudes of the BL Lac and the comparison stars by using the concentric circular aperture photometric technique with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory Photometry (DAOPHOT II) software (Stetson 1987; Stetson 1992). We carried out aperture photometry with four different concentric aperture radii, i.e., ∼1 × FWHM, 2 × FWHM, 3 × FWHM and 4 × FWHM. After examining the results from these different aperture radii, we observed that the best S/N was obtained with aperture radii = 2 × FWHM, so we adopted that aperture for our final results. We also reduced photometry for more than three stars on the same field as the source.

We then selected those two non-varying stars from the marked 1-8 stars of the above finding chart, whose magnitudes were similar to that of the blazar to serve as comparison stars. From these two stars, the one with colour closer to that of the blazar was adopted as the primary standard.

Flux and spectral variations in S5 0716+714  3

Table 2. Observation log of photometric observations of S5 0716+714.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Telescope</th>
<th>Number of data points (B, V, R, I)</th>
<th>Time Span (~ hours)</th>
<th>Time Resolution (~ minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 11 15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,600,1</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>~—0.4—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 11 16</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 11 21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,350,1</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>~—0.8—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 11 22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 12 21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,229,1</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>~—0.8—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 12 22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,74,1</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>~—0.8—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 12 23</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1.1,372,1</td>
<td>5.80</td>
<td>~—0.8—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 12 24</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 01 15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 01 16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 01 17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>33,30,32,31</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>8.2,8.2,8.2,8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 01 18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 01 19</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23,1,23,24</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>8.2,8.2,8.2,8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>19,1,19,19</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>8.4,—8.4,8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.1,5,1</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>~—2.2,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 02 20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1.1,3,1</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>~—12,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 03 17</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 03 20</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1.1,1,1</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which are operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

2 http://www.jsow.uni-heidelberg.de/projects/extragalactic/charts/0716+714.html

3 ESO-MIDAS is the acronym for the European Southern Observatory Munich Image Data Analysis System which is developed and maintained by European Southern Observatory.

© 2014 RAS, MNRAS 000.
Table 3. Results of IDV observations of S5 0716+714.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Band</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>$F_1$, $F_2$, $F_3$, $F_4$ (0.99), $F_5$ (0.999)</th>
<th>$\chi^2$-test $\chi^2_1$, $\chi^2_2$, $\chi^2_3$, $\chi^2_4$, $\chi^2_5$</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>A%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.11.2014</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>28.01, 26.72, 27.36, 1.20, 1.27</td>
<td>19319, 22558, 20938.5, 746.39, 776.91</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>12.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.12.2014</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>5.30, 5.18, 5.24, 1.36, 1.51</td>
<td>427.3, 482.5, 454.9, 280.6, 299.7</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.12.2014</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2.69, 2.49, 2.59, 1.73, 2.08</td>
<td>109.92, 150.39, 130.15, 104.01, 116.09</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>6.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.12.2014</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>10.89, 8.39, 9.64, 1.27, 1.38</td>
<td>6225.6, 2077.3, 4151.45, 437.29, 460.90</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>14.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.01.2015</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10.60, 9.88, 10.24, 2.32, 3.09</td>
<td>128.23, 148.48, 138.36, 53.49, 62.49</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>22.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.16, 6.43, 7.29, 2.42, 3.29</td>
<td>1540.4, 220.8, 844.44, 49.59, 58.30</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>21.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.69, 10.12, 10.40, 2.35, 3.15</td>
<td>2298.8, 490.04, 1394.42, 52.19, 61.10</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.35, 9.12, 9.74, 2.39, 3.22</td>
<td>2336.3, 374.7, 1355.5, 50.89, 59.70</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>17.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V-R) 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.61, 1.76, 1.19, 2.46, 3.36</td>
<td>26.2, 40.5, 33.3, 48.28, 56.89</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B-I) 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55, 1.93, 1.24, 2.46, 3.36</td>
<td>19.4, 34.9, 27.1, 48.28, 56.89</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V-R) 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.99, 1.39, 1.19, 2.42, 3.29</td>
<td>169.8, 46.8, 108.3, 49.59, 58.30</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R-I) 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.18, 1.43, 0.81, 2.42, 3.29</td>
<td>32.91, 20.26, 26.58, 49.59, 58.30</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.01.2015</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30.60, 30.19, 30.39, 2.78, 3.98</td>
<td>216.3, 219.9, 218.1, 40.29, 48.27</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36.79, 33.72, 35.26, 2.78, 3.98</td>
<td>1114.3, 667.5, 890.9, 40.29, 48.27</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>14.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24.33, 19.52, 21.92, 2.72, 3.85</td>
<td>755.2, 340.9, 548.0, 41.64, 49.73</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>13.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B-I) 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.98, 2.85, 2.41, 2.86, 4.13</td>
<td>19.3, 24.3, 21.8, 38.9, 46.8</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R-I) 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.85, 6.43, 5.14, 2.86, 4.13</td>
<td>139.1, 144.2, 141.6, 38.9, 46.8</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.02.2015</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.24, 2.36, 2.30, 3.13, 4.68</td>
<td>28.7, 81.8, 55.2, 34.81, 42.31</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.36, 4.83, 3.59, 3.13, 4.68</td>
<td>44.1, 115.4, 79.8, 34.81, 42.31</td>
<td>PV</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.87, 8.84, 7.85, 3.13, 4.68</td>
<td>144.3, 246.4, 195.3, 34.81, 42.31</td>
<td>Var</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B-I) 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.12, 1.0, 1.04, 3.13, 4.68</td>
<td>14.9, 28.1, 21.5, 34.81, 42.31</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R-I) 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.33, 0.56, 0.44, 3.13, 4.68</td>
<td>6.3, 13.4, 9.8, 34.81, 42.31</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Light curves for S5 0716+714; blue denotes B filter LC; green, V filter; red, R filter; black, I filter. In each plot, X and Y axis are the JD and magnitude, respectively. Observation date and the telescope used is indicated in each plot.

Here (BL-Star A), (BL-Star B), and (Star A-Star B) are the differential instrumental magnitudes of blazar and star A, blazar and star B, and star A and star B, respectively, while Var(BL-Star A), Var(BL-Star B), and Var(Star A-Star B) are the variances of those differential instrumental magnitudes.

We take the average of $F_1$ and $F_2$ to find a mean observational $F$ value. The $F$ value is then compared with $F_{(\alpha)}$ (0.9), where $\alpha$ denotes the number of degrees of freedom for the blazar and star, while $\alpha$ is the significance level set as 0.1 and 1 percent (i.e. $3\sigma$ and $2.6\sigma$) for our analysis. If the mean $F$ value is larger than the critical value, the null hypothesis (i.e., that of no variability) is discarded.
3.1.2 $\chi^2$-test

To investigate the presence of IDV we also performed a $\chi^2$-test. The $\chi^2$ statistic is defined as (Agarwal & Gupta 2015):

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(V_i - \bar{V})^2}{\sigma_i^2},$$

where, $\bar{V}$ is the mean magnitude, and the $i$th observation yields a magnitude $V_i$ with a corresponding standard error $\sigma_i$ which is due to photon noise from the source and sky, CCD read-out and other non-systematic error sources. Exact quantification of such errors by the IRAF reduction package is impractical and it has been found that theoretical errors are smaller than the real errors by a factor of 1.3-1.75 (e.g., Gopal-Krishna et al. 2003) which for our data is $\sim 1.5$, on average. So the errors obtained after data reduction should be multiplied by this factor to get better estimates of the real photometric errors. This statistic is then compared with a critical value $\chi^2_{\alpha,\nu}$ where $\alpha$ is again the significance level as the in case of the F-test while $\nu = N - 1$ is the degree of freedom; $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha,\nu}$ implies the presence of variability.

3.1.3 Percentage amplitude variation

The percentage variation on a given night is calculated by using the variability amplitude parameter $A$, introduced by Heidt & Wagner (1996), and defined as

$$A = 100 \times \sqrt{(A_{\text{max}} - A_{\text{min}})^2 - 2\sigma^2(\%)}.$$  

Here $A_{\text{max}}$ and $A_{\text{min}}$ are the maximum and minimum values in the calibrated LCs of the blazar, and $\sigma$ is the average measurement error.

3.2 Structure Function analysis

The first order Structure Function (SF) is a very useful tool designed to search, among other things, for periodicity and timescales, thus providing some information on the nature of physical process causing the observed variability. It was introduced in the field of astronomy by Simonetti, Cordes, & Heeschen (1985) and can be applied to an unevenly sampled data series. For details about how we used the SF, see Gaur et al. (2010).

Emmanoulopoulos, McHardy, & Uttley (2010) pointed out that the SF can sometimes lead to incorrect claims of periodicities or timescales. Hence we also examined the data for timescales and possible periodicities by the Discrete Correlation Function (DCF) method.

3.3 Discrete correlation function (DCF)

To quantify correlation and search for possible time lags between different optical bands we computed the DCF, which was introduced by Edelson & Krolik (1988) and was later generalized by Hufnagel & Bregman (1992) for better error estimation.

The first step is to calculate the unbinned correlation (UDCF). For each pair of data $(x_i, y_j)$, with $0 \leq i, j \leq N$, with $N$ the number of data points, the DCF is

$$UDCF_{ij}(\tau) = \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})(y_j - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{(\sigma_x^2 - e_x^2)(\sigma_y^2 - e_y^2)}}$$  

where $\bar{x}, \bar{y}$ are the mean values of the two discrete data series $x_i, y_j$, with standard deviations $\sigma_x, \sigma_y$ and measurement errors $e_x, e_y$.

$D C F(\tau) = \sum_{k=1}^{M} U D C F_{kk},$  

where $\tau$ is the center of the bin of size $\Delta \tau$. The DCF technique was proposed to work for unevenly sampled data without interpolating in the temporal domain, thus giving meaningful errors given as:

$$\sigma_{DCF(\tau)} = \sqrt{\frac{M}{M-1}} \sum_{k=1}^{M} (UDCF_{kk} - DCF(\tau))^2.$$  

When the same data train is used, i.e., $(x = y)$, it is called the Auto Correlation Function (ACF) and has a peak at zero lag, indicating that there is no time lag between the two, but any other strong peak indicates the presence of periodicity. DCF value $> 0$ implies that two data signals are correlated, while the two anti-correlated ones have a DCF $< 0$, and a DCF value equal to 0 implies no correlation between the two data trains. For details on how we used the DCF see Hovatta et al. (2007); Rani, Wiita, & Gupta (2009); Wu et al. (2012); Agarwal & Gupta (2015) and references therein.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Flux and colour variability

We observed the BL Lac object S5 0716+714 quasi-simultaneously in the B, V, R and I passbands for a total of 23 nights during Nov 2014 – March 2015. The complete observation log is given in Table 2. The IDV LCs are plotted in Fig. 1 and
the STV plots are displayed in Fig. 2. To quantify microvariability we applied both F- and χ²-tests, the results of which are presented in Table 3. The blazar is marked as variable (Var) if the variability conditions for both tests are satisfied for the 0.999 level, while it is marked probably variable (PV) if conditions for either of the two tests are met at the 0.99 level; the LC or colour index is marked non-variable (NV) if none of these conditions are met.

The source remained active during the entire monitoring period. The source was found to be variable on 7 out of a total of 8 nights in the R filter. While it was found to display a good likelihood of variability on the other night, it did not satisfy the F-test at the 0.999 level, and so was designated PV. In the B passband the source was observed for a total of 3 nights and was found to display clear variability on 2 of these nights. In the V and I bands the source was observed on 1 and 3 nights, respectively, and was found to be variable during all of them. The above results are summarized in Table 3. The maximum amplitude of variability reached 22.28% in the B passband on 2015 Jan 01. A prominent flare was seen on 2014 Nov 15 with a magnitude change of about ∼ 0.13, as is evident from the IDV LC in Fig. 1. As clear from Fig. 2, the source was observed to decline in luminosity during the end of 2014, followed by a large increase in the source brightness during early 2015, reaching an R magnitude of 11.6 on 18 Jan, which is the brightest value ever recorded for S5 0716+714. The apparent magnitudes in other bands on the same night were: B = 12.47, V = 12.07, and I = 11.15. Real STV was clearly seen as the source displayed a magnitude change of 1.9 in the R passband, with the maximum brightness of 11.6 mag on JD 2457041.3428 and a minimum of 13.5 mag on JD 2457041.8639. A mild trend of larger variability amplitude as the source gets brighter was found for the intranight variations.

We also have studied (B-R), (R-I), and (B-I) colour indices on an intraday basis using the same analysis criterion as for IDV analysis and found that the source showed clear colour variations on only 1 night, i.e., 2015 Jan 19 in (R-I) colour. The behaviours of (V-R) and (B-I) on the longer STV basis are displayed in Fig. 2 top two panels. The maximum (V-R) colour variation in the source on short timescales was found to be ∼ 0.7 (between its colour index of ∼ 0.98 on JD 2456984.4618 and ∼ 0.30 on JD 2457066.2717) while for (B-I) maximum colour index variation is found to be ∼ 0.2 (between ∼ 1.50 on JD 2457015.5914 and ∼ 1.32 on JD 2457041.3457). Larger values of (B-I) as compared to (V-R) are expected, as the variances increase with frequency separation among two bands.

4.2 Duty cycle

The duty cycle (DC) for S5 0716+714 was calculated following the definition of Romero, Cellone, & Combi (1999) that was later used by several authors (e.g., Stalin et al. 2009). While calculating DCs we considered LCs with monitoring duration of at least two hours and by following the equation:

\[
DC = 100 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i (1/\Delta t_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (1/\Delta t_i)} \text{ percent,}
\]

where \(\Delta t_i = \Delta t_{i,\text{obs}} (1 + z)^{-1}\) is the duration of the monitoring session of the source on the \(i^{th}\) night, corrected for its cosmological redshift, \(z\). Since the observing run time for the source is not the same for different night’s observations, the computation of the DC has been weighted by the actual monitoring duration \(\Delta t_i\) on the \(i^{th}\) night. \(N_i\) was set equal to 1 if IDV was detected, otherwise \(N_i = 0\). We found the DC of our source to be ∼ 90% when considering the LCs displaying clear signature of variability (including the one PV case). Nesci, Massaro & Montagni (2002) found 80% detectable variations in 52 observation nights. All these observations indicate the source to have comparably high DCs.

4.3 Intra- and Inter-band correlations

We computed DCFs to determine correlations between the B and V bands on 1 and 3 nights, respectively, and was found to be variable with negligible time lags in all nights where genuine variability is present. Unsurprisingly, for the nights when no genuine variability was present we found weaker or no correlation among V and R bands. While calculating DCFs we considered LCs with monitoring duration of at least two hours and by following the equation:

\[
DC = 100 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i (1/\Delta t_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (1/\Delta t_i)} \text{ percent,}
\]

where \(\Delta t_i = \Delta t_{i,\text{obs}} (1 + z)^{-1}\) is the duration of the monitoring session of the source on the \(i^{th}\) night, corrected for its cosmological redshift, \(z\). Since the observing run time for the source is not the same for different night’s observations, the computation of the DC has been weighted by the actual monitoring duration \(\Delta t_i\) on the \(i^{th}\) night. \(N_i\) was set equal to 1 if IDV was detected, otherwise \(N_i = 0\). We found the DC of our source to be ∼ 90% when considering the LCs displaying clear signature of variability (including the one PV case). Nesci, Massaro & Montagni (2002) found 80% detectable variations in 52 observation nights. All these observations indicate the source to have comparably high DCs.

We computed DCFs to determine correlations between the B and V bands on 1 and 3 nights, respectively, and was found to be variable with negligible time lags in all nights where genuine variability is present. Unsurprisingly, for the nights when no genuine variability was present we found weaker or no correlation among V and R bands. While calculating DCFs we considered LCs with monitoring duration of at least two hours and by following the equation:

\[
DC = 100 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} N_i (1/\Delta t_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (1/\Delta t_i)} \text{ percent,}
\]

where \(\Delta t_i = \Delta t_{i,\text{obs}} (1 + z)^{-1}\) is the duration of the monitoring session of the source on the \(i^{th}\) night, corrected for its cosmological redshift, \(z\). Since the observing run time for the source is not the same for different night’s observations, the computation of the DC has been weighted by the actual monitoring duration \(\Delta t_i\) on the \(i^{th}\) night. \(N_i\) was set equal to 1 if IDV was detected, otherwise \(N_i = 0\). We found the DC of our source to be ∼ 90% when considering the LCs displaying clear signature of variability (including the one PV case). Nesci, Massaro & Montagni (2002) found 80% detectable variations in 52 observation nights. All these observations indicate the source to have comparably high DCs.
Flux and spectral variations in S5 0716+714

Since BL Lacertae objects have featureless optical continuum, their central BH mass estimation through optical spectroscopy is not possible and so other approaches are necessary. When no strong periodicity is detected we can use these nominal intra-day timescales for this purpose if we assume they correspond to fluctuations in the inner portions of the accretion disk (AD). Explicitly, if one takes them to arise at a distance of $R = 5R_s$, where $R_s = 2GM_{BH}/c^2$ is the Schwarzschild radius, then the mass of SMBH can be estimated by (e.g. Gupta et al. 2012):

$$M_{BH} = \frac{c^3 \Delta t}{10G(1 + z)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

If, as is far more likely for a blazar, the flux variations arise from the relativistic Doppler boosted jets, but we also assume that these fluctuations are engendered by the AD and then advected into the jets, we must multiply the $M_{BH}$ obtained above by an additional Doppler boosting factor $\delta$ for an alternative estimate: $M_{BH}(\delta) = \delta M_{BH}$ (e.g. Dai et al. 2007). Of course, these mass estimates are invalid if the variations arise in the jets and are not explicitly related to the inner region of the AD. In that case any variability timescales provide constraints on the sizes of the emitting regions within the jet.

Here we have used optical IDV timescales to derive sizes of the emitting regions. For our target, as mentioned above, we found possible variability timescales of 273.6 min and 187.2 min on 2014 Nov 15 and 21, respectively. For them, $M_{BH}$ is calculated to be $2.55 \times 10^8 M_\odot$ and $1.74 \times 10^8 M_\odot$; when the Doppler factor is taken into consideration, we get $M_{BH}(\delta) = 2.42 \times 10^9 M_\odot$ and $1.65 \times 10^9 M_\odot$, where we have used $\delta = 9.49$ (Zeng & Zhang, 2011).

4.4 Color-magnitude relationship

Optical flux variations are accompanied by spectral changes which can be further analyzed by finding colour indices. We now look for any relationship between the colour indices of the source and the brightness in the B band.

---

Figure 4. DCF plots for S5 0716+714. In each plot, X and Y axis are the Time lags and DCF values, respectively. Observation date is indicated in each plot.
instances only. Also, Wu et al. (2005) found no spectral changes with magnitude variations during their one night monitoring. Our results are consistent with Stalin et al. (2006). They also found no evidence of spectral changes with the source brightness on either internight or intranight timescales for the BL Lacertae object S5 0716+714 even when the target was in flaring state. No clear colour trends have been reported by many authors in several cases (e.g. Ghosh et al. 2000; Böttcher et al. 2007; Poon et al. 2009).

Resolving the colour trend in blazars on intranight timescales can help us investigate the origin of blazar emissions and also constrain various blazar variability models. Any AD radiation is expected to be overwhelmed by that from the strongly Doppler boosted jets, thus the observed colour variations cannot be explained by AD based models. Also, the underlying host galaxy of the target is more than 4 times fainter than the brightness of the target itself (Nilson et al. 2008), thus colour variations due to variable contributions from the host galaxy (due to changes in seeing) are negligible (Hawkins 2002). According to shock-in-jet models, shocks propagating down the Doppler boosted relativistic jets accelerate particles and compress magnetic fields thus causing the flux and spectral variations (e.g. Marscher & Gear 1985; Marscher et al. 2008). The shock thickness determines variability amplitude and timescales. During our observations, the amplitude of variations is systematically larger at higher frequencies. Color–magnitude variations can be explained by both shock-in-jet models and geometric effects. Sun et al. (2014) found that colour variability in quasars is timescale dependent. Their timescale dependent model also militates against the possibility of the BWB trend being due to mixture of a variable disk emission with a blue but constant colour, and a redder stable emission, as from the host galaxy.

The flux spectral index also can be used to analyze optical flux

![Figure 5. Color-index against magnitude on intraday timescales for S5 0716+714.](image)

![Figure 6. Color–magnitude plots on short timescales for S5 0716+714.](image)

**Table 4.** Fits to colour-magnitude dependencies and colour-magnitude correlation coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of observation</th>
<th>( m )</th>
<th>( c )</th>
<th>( r )</th>
<th>( p )</th>
<th>( m )</th>
<th>( c )</th>
<th>( r )</th>
<th>( p )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.01.2015</td>
<td>0.164 ± 0.005</td>
<td>−1.190 ± 0.067</td>
<td>0.045 ± 0.003</td>
<td>−0.111 ± 0.045</td>
<td>0.181 ± 0.006</td>
<td>−0.939 ± 0.081</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.01.2015</td>
<td>0.223 ± 0.017</td>
<td>−1.670 ± 0.221</td>
<td>0.002 ± 0.013</td>
<td>1.055 ± 0.173</td>
<td>0.224 ± 0.009</td>
<td>−1.490 ± 0.245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.02.2015</td>
<td>0.346 ± 0.029</td>
<td>−3.603 ± 0.395</td>
<td>−0.045 ± 0.017</td>
<td>1.723 ± 0.164</td>
<td>0.301 ± 0.034</td>
<td>−2.860 ± 0.183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( m \) = slope and \( c \) = intercept of CI against B; \( r \) = Pearson coefficient; \( p \) = null hypothesis probability

**Table 5.** Color-magnitude dependencies and colour-magnitude correlation coefficients on short timescales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Indices</th>
<th>( m_1 )</th>
<th>( c_1 )</th>
<th>( r_1 )</th>
<th>( p_1 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(B-R)</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.674</td>
<td>0.304</td>
<td>0.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(R-I)</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>0.238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B-I)</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>1.060</td>
<td>0.403</td>
<td>0.033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( m_1 \) = slope and \( c_1 \) = intercept of CI against V; \( r_1 \) = Pearson coefficient; \( p_1 \) = null hypothesis probability
variations in blazars as they are usually associated with the changes in the spectral shape. The average spectral indices are calculated simply as (e.g., Wierzbolska et al. 2015),
\[(\alpha_{BR}) = \frac{0.4(B - R)}{\log(\nu_B/\nu_R)},\]
where \(\nu_B\) and \(\nu_R\) are effective frequencies of the respective bands (Bessell, Castelli, & Plez 1998). The optical slope for three nights, when quasi-simultaneous observations in B and R filters were taken, was calculated as 2.21 ± 0.02 (Jan 17), 2.24 ± 0.03 (Jan 19), and 2.15 ± 0.03 (Feb 14). For the other 20 nights, the optical slope varied only slightly between \(\alpha_{BR} \sim 2.1\) to 2.4 as shown in Figure 7. These relatively steep spectral indices indicate strong synchrotron emission from the blazar jet and a very small AD contribution.

4.5 Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)

To learn more about the emitting region and the processes that energize the radiating electrons, one can generate SEDs at different stages of the outburst as they can be crucial in analyzing individual emission components. Modeling of SEDs at different times is an excellent diagnostic tool to distinguish between the nonthermal emission from the relativistic jets or the thermal emission from the AD, or broad line region (BLR), or hot dust at parsec scales. Broadband SEDs can further be used to derive information on the physical parameters of the emitting region such as magnetic field, electron energy density, and changes in the Doppler factor. While we are limited in constructing SEDs, as we only have fluxes in the optical band, it is nonetheless worthwhile to examine them.

In this analysis, we de-reddened the calibrated magnitudes of the BL Lac S5 0716+714 by subtracting Galactic absorption using the NED extinction calculator4 with the following values: \(A_B = 0.112\) mag, \(A_V = 0.085\) mag, \(A_R = 0.067\) mag, and \(A_I = 0.047\) mag (Cardelli et al. 1989; Bessell, Castelli, & Plez 1998). Quasi-simultaneous narrow band SEDs generated using B, V, R, and I data sets for our source corresponding to 23 epochs between 2014 - 2015 are displayed in Fig. 8. The faintest fluxes for S5 0716+714 were measured on 2014 Dec 22 while they reached a maximum on 2015 Jan 18; strong variations are seen in the SEDs during our observational span between 2014 Nov - 2015 March.

During the GASP-WEBT-AGILE campaign of 2007, Villata et al. (2008) studied the optical-IR SED of S5 0716+714. Modeling of the SED of this blazar was carried out by Giommi et al. (2008) using two SSC emission models, representing a slowly and a rapidly variable component, respectively. Understanding extreme variability of the blazars at all wavelengths can provide information about the processes operating in the inner regions of the source. However, quasi-simultaneous observations at X-ray, gamma-ray, cm and mm wavelengths along with the optical are most helpful in conducting more detailed studies of the spectral evolution of the target during this flaring period.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Since the synchrotron peak of this blazar’s SED is located close to the optical wavelengths, studies in these bands can yield information about the presence of components other than synchrotron continuum which could include thermal emission from the AD, radiation from the region surrounding the nucleus and host galaxy contamination. Blazar variability studies have been very useful in understanding their nature and extreme conditions within the emission region. Blazar emission from radio to optical is predominantly synchrotron radiation from the ultra-relativistic electrons gyrating in the magnetic field of the Doppler boosted relativistic jets (e.g. Marscher & Gear 1985). Doppler boosting of the non thermal emission from the relativistic jet shortens the observed variability timescales and increases the observed variability amplitude.

Intrinsic origins for AGN variability involves two major classes of models, i.e., shock-in-jet based models (e.g. Marscher & Gear 1985) and the AD based models (e.g. Chakrabarti & Wita 1993). Jet based models of RLAGNs certainly are favored for the production of blazar variability during their outburst states as then the blazar emission is mainly nonthermal Doppler boosted relativistic jet emissions (Blandford & Rees 1978; Hughes et al.

\[\frac{\nu \cdot B}{c} = 10^8 \left(\frac{\nu}{\text{Hz}}\right) \left(\frac{B}{\text{G}}\right) \left(\frac{c}{\text{cm s}^{-1}}\right)\]

\[\phi(\nu) = \frac{C}{\nu^{\alpha}}\]

\[\frac{d\nu}{d\phi} = \frac{C}{\nu^{\alpha+1}}\]

\[\nu_0 = \frac{c}{\lambda_0}\]

\[\alpha = \frac{\log(\nu_0) - \log(\nu)}{\log(\nu_1) - \log(\nu_2)}\]

\[\langle\alpha\rangle = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i}{n}\]

\[\log(\nu_0) = -2.5 \log(f) - 2.5 \log(\lambda_0)\]

Figure 7. Variation of average optical spectral index calculated using equation 6 Vs time covering the entire observation period for the target.

Figure 8. SED results for S5 0716+714 in optical frequency range.
that variability detection increases with the duration of observations (Rani et al. 2010).

Presence of BWB/RWB trends in blazars can be explained due to superposition of both blue and red emission components where the red contribution can be attributed to the synchrotron radiation from the jet while the blue one could come from the thermal emission from the AD around the central region. The presence (or absence) of correlation between colour indices and magnitude at different timescales can help us probe physical processes responsible for blazar variability. During quasi-simultaneous multi-wavelength observations, possibility arises that source brightness might change when switching observations from one band to another. Thus to explore the spectral changes in the target, very dense simultaneous multi-band monitoring with high precision will prove to be fruitful.

Variability studies on IDV timescales can give an upper limit to the size of the emitting region and thence perhaps give an estimate of the SMBH mass residing at the centre of the galaxy (e.g. Gupta et al. 2008) which could in turn shed some light on the evolution process in AGNs (Barth 2002; Fan 2003). The shortest timescale of variability is associated with the light crossing time of the variable region, which in AD based models is directly proportional to the BH masses (Bachev, Strigachev, & Semkov 2005). The probability of detecting variability in blazars increases with the duration of observations. For example, 64% of blazars were found to show IDV when the duration of observations was \( \leq 3 \) hr but this increased to 82% when the observations lasted for \( > 6 \) hr (Gupta & Joshi 2005). Duty cycle of variations in blazars is \( > 92\% \) on short term basis while it reaches \( \sim 100\% \) on long term basis confirming that variability detection increases with the duration of observations (Rani et al. 2010).

In this paper, we reported the results of quasi-simultaneous optical observations of the BL Lacertae object S5 0716+714 in the B, V, R and I filters during 2014 Nov – 2015 March using 2 telescopes in Bulgaria and 1 in India. We measured multiband optical flux, colour and spectral variations in the target on intraday and short term timescales. During the analyzed period, the source attained the brightest magnitude ever recorded. If we include the PV region. Then we can say that confirmed IDV was detected on all nights in most of the cases with no significant temporal lags that indicate a the distance between emitting regions (e.g. Raiteri et al. 2003). Since we are getting null time lags in optical bands, we can say that the optical emissions of different wavelengths arise from the same region.

A SF analysis gave nominal variability timescales of 273.6 min and 187.2 min on 15 and 21 Nov 2014, respectively, for which a \( M_{BH} \) would be estimated to be \( 2.55 \times 10^8 \) \( M_\odot \) and \( 1.74 \times 10^8 \) \( M_\odot \) in the simplest, albeit, unlikely interpretation that they arise from the AD. We have studied the corresponding variations in the (B-I), (B-R), and (R-I) colour indices of the source with respect to brightness variations in B band. Our observations did not reveal the presence of spectral variability in the target during its high state on intraday or short timescales. The source was highly variable with a duty cycle of \( \sim 90\% \) when all filters were considered. Variability amplitude was greater in higher frequency bands, which is consistent with previous studies (Papadakis et al. 2003; Hu et al. 2006). The optical spectral index of the source varied only slightly between \( \alpha \sim 2.1 \) and 2.4, thus revealing a steep optical spectrum. We constructed a quasi-simultaneous SEDs of our source at different times and saw the peak frequency shift. In case of BL Lacertae objects, the optical band is near the peak of the synchrotron component of the SED, so optical variability directly reflects acceleration/cooling processes acting on the highest energy electrons. We still do not have sufficient information about basic blazar parameters such as jet composition, shock formation, and beaming parameters that could further help in understanding the emission regions of the blazars. Therefore variability studies of a large sample of blazars on diverse timescales remain critically important.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the referee for detailed and thoughtful comments which helped us to improve the manuscript. JHF thanks the support on grant NSFC No U1531245. This research was partially supported by Scientific Research Fund of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Sciences under grant DO 02-137 (BIn-13/09).

REFERENCES

Bachev R., Strigachev A., 2015, A&Tel, 6957, 1
Barth A. J., 2002, ASPC, 258, 147
Böttcher M., 2002, BASI, 30, 115
Calafut, V., & Wiita, P. J. 2015, JAPA, 36, 255