

Discovery of a mid-infrared protostellar outburst of exceptional amplitude

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ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of a mid-infrared outburst in a young stellar object (YSO) with an amplitude close to 8 mag at $\lambda \approx 4.6 \mu\text{m}$. WISE J142238.82–611553.7 is one of 23 highly variable *Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer* (WISE) sources discovered in a search of infrared dark clouds (IRDCs). It lies within the small IRDC G313.671–0.309 ($d \approx 2.6$ kpc), seen by the *Herschel*/Hi-Gal survey as a compact massive cloud core that may have been measurably warmed by the event. Pre-outburst data from *Spitzer* in 2004 suggest it is a class I YSO, a view supported by observation of weak $2.12 \mu\text{m}$ H_2 emission in an otherwise featureless red continuum spectrum in 2019 (6 mag below the peak in K_s). *Spitzer*, WISE, and VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea (VVV) data show that the outburst began by 2006 and has a duration > 13 yr, with a fairly flat peak from 2010 to 2014. The low pre-outburst luminosity implies a low-mass progenitor. The outburst luminosity of a few $\times 10^2 L_\odot$ is consistent with an accretion rate $\dot{M} \approx 10^{-4} M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$, comparable to a classical FU Orionis event. The $4.6 \mu\text{m}$ peak in 2010 implies $T = 800\text{--}1000$ K and a disc radial location $R \approx 4.5$ au for the emitting region. The colour evolution suggests subsequent progression outwards. The apparent absence of the hotter matter expected in thermal instability or MRI models may be due to complete obscuration of the innermost disc, e.g. by an edge-on disc view. Alternatively, disc fragmentation/infalling fragment models might more naturally explain a mid-infrared peak, though this is not yet clear.

Key words: stars: pre-main sequence – stars: protostars – stars: variables: T Tauri, Herbig Ae/Be – infrared: stars.

1 INTRODUCTION

Eruptive variable young stellar objects (YSOs) are newborn star systems wherein a sudden dramatic increase in the accretion rate causes a large increase in flux, with a duration ranging from a few months up to a century (Herbig 1977, 1989; Hartmann & Kenyon 1996; Audard et al. 2014; Contreras Peña et al. 2017a). The prototypical outburst was that of FU Ori (Herbig 1977) with a rise of 6 mag in the visible, thought to be associated with a thousand-fold increase in accretion rate for reasons not yet established (Hartmann & Kenyon 1996). For a long time, this was the largest photometric

outburst known but optical variations of 7 mag were seen in the atypical ‘hot FUor’ PTF14jg (Hillenbrand et al. 2019), identified by the Palomar Transient Factory (Law et al. 2009). An initial 1 mag dip was followed by a 7 mag rise over 150 d. Detection of such very high amplitude events may make it possible to rule out some of the physical mechanisms that have been proposed to explain them. There may however be more than one such mechanism, leading to events with different amplitudes and durations.

Traditionally, most high amplitude outbursts were detected in visible light but there has been a recent trend towards detection of events in embedded YSOs in the near infrared (Contreras Peña et al. 2017a), in the submm/mm continuum (Safron et al. 2015; Hunter et al. 2017) and via methanol maser emission (Caratti o Garatti et al. 2017).

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In this paper we report the mid-infrared detection of a YSO outburst with a rise of ~ 8 mag, higher than any previously known. This was a somewhat serendipitous discovery, using data from the *Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer* (*WISE*) satellite (Wright et al. 2010), with pre-outburst data from the Galactic Legacy Infrared Mid-Plane Survey Extraordinaire (GLIMPSE; Benjamin et al. 2003), by the *Spitzer Space Telescope* (Werner et al. 2004; Gehrz et al. 2007). It followed from our investigation of the unrelated infrared transient VVV-WIT-01 (Lucas et al. 2020), first detected by the VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea (VVV) survey (Minniti et al. 2010). However, 22 additional high-amplitude mid-infrared variables were found in the same search (see Section 2.1).

While there have been past mid-infrared investigations of YSO variability (see e.g. Rebull et al. 2014; Contreras Peña et al. 2020) there have been only a few previous discoveries of outbursts in this waveband. Scholz, Froebrich & Wood (2013) found two likely eruptive YSOs (and a few less likely candidates) by comparing GLIMPSE and *WISE* data for known YSO candidates. Antonucci et al. (2014) found a few candidate short duration outbursts of the EX Lupi type (see Herbig 1977), often referred to as EXors, by a similar comparison. These previous mid-infrared discoveries all had amplitudes $\lesssim 2$ mag. By contrast, most of our discoveries have mid-infrared amplitudes $\gtrsim 2$ mag. These higher amplitude findings demonstrate the potential of the ongoing *WISE*/NEOWISE mission for eruptive YSO science and the mid-infrared variable sky more generally. Comparable high-amplitude mid-infrared YSO outbursts have previously been detected only after discovery in another waveband. E.g. in the optically detected case of Gaia 17bpi (Hillenbrand et al. 2018), an optical and mid-infrared outburst was found to have been preceded by an earlier mid-infrared event with no optical counterpart. Stecklum (2020) recently discovered an outbursting YSO in *WISE* data by following up a report of a new optical nebula (Borisov & Denisenko 2020).

The layout of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we describe our search for highly variable sources in the *WISE* data and briefly summarize the discoveries. In Section 3 we present details of the extreme outbursting YSO, including multi-wavelength public survey data and follow-up spectroscopy. We then discuss what we can learn from the event in Section 4, before giving our conclusions in Section 5.

2 VARIABLE STAR SEARCH

2.1 Method

We searched the *WISE* multi-epoch photometric catalogues for highly variable sources and transients projected within 2 arcmin of any of the 7139 infrared dark clouds (IRDCs) listed by Peretto et al. (2016) as bona fide dense molecular clouds. These IRDCs showed evidence for 250 μm emission in their automated analysis of images from the *Herschel*/Hi-Gal survey (Molinari et al. 2010). All the IRDCs are located in the *Spitzer*/GLIMPSE fields at Galactic latitudes $|b| < 1^\circ$ and longitudes $295^\circ < l < 350^\circ$ or $10^\circ < l < 65^\circ$.

The search was undertaken during an investigation of a very red transient, VVV-WIT-01, which was projected against an IRDC from the list of Peretto & Fuller (2009), see Lucas et al. (2020). The covering fraction of IRDCs in the GLIMPSE region is only 1–2 per cent (depending on whether unconfirmed IRDCs are included) so it was thought that VVV-WIT-01 might be a pre-main sequence event. A search for additional transients in IRDCs therefore seemed logical, also offering the chance to detect eruptive YSOs and other

high-amplitude variable stars. It would be preferable to search the available *WISE* data sets more fully (e.g. using the un*WISE* images, Lang 2014; Meisner, Lang & Schlegel 2018; Schlafly, Meisner & Green 2019) but this would be a computationally demanding task. The 2 arcmin search radius was chosen because it provides high completeness for any sources inside IRDCs (98 per cent of the 7139 confirmed IRDCs have a smaller equivalent radius). There are typically many *WISE* sources within a 2-arcmin radius in the Galactic plane, even at the depth of individual *WISE* scans. The total area searched is $\sim 2 \text{ deg}^2$ which is only 1 per cent of the GLIMPSE area. As part of its all-sky survey, the *WISE* satellite initially observed the GLIMPSE fields in 2010. The satellite was later reactivated as the NEOWISE mission and it observed the GLIMPSE fields from 2014 onward.

To construct a time domain catalogue in the *WISE* W1 (3.3 μm) and W2 (4.6 μm) passbands, we downloaded from IPAC/IRSA all catalogue entries in the *WISE* All-Sky Single Exposure (L1b) Source Table located within the 7139 areas. We performed similar downloads from the *WISE* 3-Band Cryo Single Exposure (L1b) Source Table, the *WISE* Post-Cryo Single Exposure (L1b) Source Table, and the NEOWISE-R Single Exposure (L1b) Source Table. Together these comprise data taken throughout 2010 and in the period from 2013 December to 2017 December. Since the *WISE* satellite scans the full sky every six months, each IRDC area typically has 10 epochs of observation (though more epochs have been added to the NEOWISE-R database since our download). Each epoch is subdivided into several individual scans made over a ~ 1 day interval, for which photometry is recorded separately in the L1b source tables listed above.

We used the STILTS software (Taylor 2006) to perform initial matching of the catalogue entries, grouping them into time sequences for individual sources with a matching radius of 2 arcsec (about a third of the *WISE* beamwidth). Duplicates of catalogue entries that were associated with multiple adjacent IRDCs were removed. Using a custom-written code, the per-scan magnitudes for detections in the W1 and W2 passbands and all the other associated catalogue parameters were then averaged to give values for each epoch. Then, starting with the epoch-averaged data for the 4-yr NEOWISE-R data set, the code cross-matched the sources associated with each IRDC against the epoch-averaged data for the same IRDC that were drawn from the three *WISE* data sets covering calendar year 2010. This provided a reasonably complete time domain catalogue for variable stars. To improve completeness for transients, we repeated the cross-matching process using each of the three 2010 *WISE* data sets in turn to provide the initial source list.

In total, the resulting time domain catalogue contains a little over half a million sources. We investigated only the most promising high-amplitude candidates. To search for variable stars, we selected sources that varied by at least two magnitudes (maximum minus minimum) in at least one of the two passbands (W1 and W2). (We later applied saturation corrections, see Section 2.2, that reduced the amplitudes below 2 mag for a few of the brighter discoveries.) We then set quality criteria, to be satisfied in at least one passband, using parameters in the *WISE* L1b source tables. The criteria were designed to select unblended sources that were relatively bright and detected with a signal to noise ratio, $snr > 5$ at one or more epochs. An additional criterion related to the extent to which each source was well fitted by a point source model, based on relations between the fit quality parameter, chi , and signal to noise ratio, snr , as described in Koenig & Leisawitz (2014). For this last criterion we averaged the chi parameter in each passband over all epochs with a detection and used the maximum value of the snr parameter (after averaging these

parameters over the scans within each separate epoch) in order to not miss any bona fide detections.

The quality criteria can be written as: $\overline{NB} < 1.1$ (i.e. the number of deblended sources contributing to the detection is < 1.1 , after averaging over all epochs) and the following conditions for the two passbands,

$$w1mpro < 9 \text{ AND } w1snr > 5 \quad \text{at one or more epochs}$$

$$\overline{w1chi} < 5 \text{ OR } \overline{w1chi} < \frac{(\max(w1snr) - 3)}{7}$$

$$w2mpro < 9 \text{ AND } w2snr > 5 \quad \text{at one or more epochs}$$

$$\overline{w2chi} < 5 \text{ OR } \overline{w2chi} < (0.1 \max(w2snr) - 0.3)$$

Here $w1mpro$ and $w2mpro$ are the $W1$ and $W2$ magnitudes, $w1snr$ and $w2snr$ are the signal-to-noise ratios and $w1chi$ and $w2chi$ are the χ parameters, in the indicated passband.

This selection yielded 177 candidates, all of which were visually inspected using the multiepoch images of the individual scans available at IPAC/IRSA. Of these, 14 were confirmed as bona fide high-amplitude variable stars. A further nine bona fide variables were found while testing different quality selections. These nine failed the quality cuts on \overline{NB} or the mean $(w1/w2)chi$ parameters due to poor data quality at one or two epochs. The 23 real high-amplitude variable stars are listed in Table 1. This search is not 100 per cent complete but merely a first exploration.

To search for transients we required similar quality criteria to be satisfied in at least one passband. We selected sources detected at only one epoch for which the number of deblended sources contributing to the detection, NB , satisfies $NB < 1.5$. We applied essentially the same conditions on magnitude, chi and snr as above. (There was no need to average or maximize NB , chi and snr over multiple epochs, for these single epoch detections, though these quantities are averaged over the individual scans.)

This selection yielded 104 transient candidates, of which only one, VVV-WIT-01, passed visual inspection. This transient search is likely to be more complete than our variable star search, being less affected by data quality issues that affect only one or two epochs.

2.2 Summary of variable star findings

In Table 1 we give the coordinates and mean $W1$ and $W2$ magnitudes of the 23 variable stars, together with the amplitude in each passband (maximum minus minimum, after applying saturation corrections if needed¹). We also give an initial classification of each star as either a YSO or a candidate pulsating Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) star, based mainly on the *WISE* light curves and the VVV/VVVX² light curves that are available for 20 of the 23. The candidate AGB stars are Long Period Variables, with periods of several hundred days. The very red colours (typically $1 < W1 - W2 < 4$) of the 23 variable stars imply that warm circumstellar matter is present

in all cases, consistent with either a YSO or an AGB star with a high mass loss rate. While extinction in the IRDCs also reddens the colours, this cannot be the dominant effect because the mid-infrared extinction law is quite shallow in the *WISE* passbands (Koenig & Leisawitz 2014) and the measured optical depth of the IRDCs has a mean of only 0.5 at $8 \mu\text{m}$ (Peretto & Fuller 2009). This optical depth corresponds to a colour excess of only $E(W1 - W2) = 0.17$, using the infrared extinction data from McClure (2009) and Koenig & Leisawitz (2014).

To search for periodic variability we included the additional time series data added recently to the NEOWISE-R database for calendar years 2018 and 2019, so that the full *WISE* time series covers 2010 and 2014–2019. A linear trend was then subtracted from the time series. (Slow trends are often present in mass losing AGB variables due to changing extinction by the circumstellar shell.) Then the IDL implementation of the Lomb-Scargle normalized periodogram (Scargle 1982) was used to determine the frequency of the peak frequency. Finally, a least-squares sine fit was used to refine it and provide amplitude and phase information (not shown). The peak to trough amplitudes of the sine fits to periodic sources range from 0.74 to 2.12 mag in $W1$ and similar values in $W2$. We find that 13/23 stars are YSO candidates and 10/23 are AGB star candidates, the latter group defined by the detection of a long period and supported by their red colours. It is evident that the *WISE* mission provides a trove of valuable data for detection of highly variable YSOs in the Galactic plane. All the YSO candidates lie in the ‘YSO region’ of the $W1 - W2$ versus $W3 - W4$ diagram that distinguishes YSOs from AGB stars, as defined separately by Koenig & Leisawitz (2014) and Lucas et al. (2017), with the exception of source 2 in Table 1, see Section 3.1. (We used the *WISE* All-Sky database to provide contemporaneous colours for this assessment).

YSOs dominate the Galactic population of high-amplitude near-infrared variable stars (Contreras Peña et al. 2014, 2017a; Lucas et al. 2017). Given that our search was focused on IRDCs we would therefore expect most of the 23 variable stars in Table 1 to be YSOs. However, this is a bright sample, which causes the proportion of AGB stars to be relatively high. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish them from YSOs with periodic variability (see Contreras Peña et al. 2017a, Guo et al., in preparation) but periodic YSOs are usually fainter.

Many of the sources were previously identified as YSO candidates in the infrared colour and SED-based searches of Robitaille et al. (2008, sources designated ‘RMB2008’), Marton et al. (2016) or by the time domain searches of Contreras Peña et al. (2017a) and Lucas et al. (2017) using VVV and the UKIDSS Galactic Plane Survey (Lawrence et al. 2007; Lucas et al. 2008). Sources 13 and 23 in Table 1 were listed as possible AGB stars by Robitaille et al. (2008) but classified as YSOs by Marton et al. (2016). With the benefit of time domain data, we prefer the YSO classification for these aperiodic sources.

Source 2 in Table 1 is the main subject of this paper due to the ~ 8 mag difference between the *Spitzer*/GLIMPSE and *WISE* magnitudes (see Section 3.1). However, one other star also showed a large change between the two surveys: source 21 brightened by 4.6 mag at $3.4 \mu\text{m}$ and 4.2 mag at $4.6 \mu\text{m}$ between 2004 and 2014, after transforming the *Spitzer* photometry to the *WISE* passbands with the photometric transformations derived for YSOs in Antonucci et al. (2014). Most of this change occurred between 2010 and 2014 and the star has remained in a bright state since then. This object (SIMBAD identification [RMB2008] G035.3429–00.4212) was listed as a YSO candidate in Robitaille et al. (2008). In *WISE*, GLIMPSE and 2MASS (Skrutskie et al. 2006) it is blended with an

¹For saturation correction in $W1$ and $W2$ we used the tables at http://wise2.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/release/neowise/expsup/sec2_1civa.html

²VVV (Minniti et al. 2010; Saito et al. 2012) is a near-infrared time domain survey of the Galactic bulge and the adjacent southern Galactic plane that ran from 2010–2015, using the 4-m Visible and Infrared Telescope for Astronomy (Sutherland et al. 2015). Time series data were taken in the K_s bandpass. Multi-colour data was taken for each field in the Z , Y , J , H , and K_s filters at two epochs, in 2010 and 2015. VVVX is the continuing extension of the VVV survey, in duration and area (Minniti 2016)

Table 1. Visually confirmed high-amplitude WISE variable stars in IRDCs.

No.	Name	RA ^a	Dec. ^a	$\overline{W1}$	$\overline{W2}$	$\Delta W1$	$\Delta W2$	Type	Period (d)	Notes and other identifications
1	WISEA J134444.02–623127.4	206.1835	–62.5244	9.39	6.51	2.32	2.22	AGB	634.1 ± 3.1	[RMB2008] G309.0355–00.2858 Main subject of this work
2	WISEA J142238.82–611553.7	215.6620	–61.2650	8.05	5.80	1.87	1.54	YSO		
3	WISE J142345.85–612540.7 ^b	215.9411	–61.4282	13.01	11.44	3.74	3.67	YSO		
4	WISEA J154914.33–543423.6	237.3096	–54.5733	11.41	9.53	2.86	2.18	YSO		
5	WISEA J163957.05–462614.2	249.9877	–46.4374	8.69	6.10	1.88	1.76	AGB	639.7 ± 5.0	
6	WISEA J165035.47–444959.5	252.6479	–44.8332	10.02	6.91	2.47	1.87	AGB	689.4 ± 3.6	[RMB2008] G340.7273–00.2234
7	WISEA J165250.41–443908.4	253.2103	–44.6524	10.59	7.02	1.83	1.85	AGB	760.9 ± 6.4	[RMB2008] G341.1209–00.4163
8	WISEA J165344.39–432819.2	253.4351	–43.4720	12.96	10.51	5.26	3.28	YSO		VVVv746, [RMB2008] G342.1371+00.2054
9	WISEA J170547.35–411307.5	256.4473	–41.2187	12.57	9.79	3.21	2.26	YSO		
10	WISEA J171910.90–390226.9	259.7952	–39.0409	12.05	9.83	3.28	2.16	YSO		VVVv422
11	WISEA J172258.05–370309.6	260.7421	–37.0526	7.95	6.64	1.99	1.50	AGB	514.8 ± 3.4	IRAS 17195–3700
12	WISEA J181041.21–191040.2	272.6718	–19.1778	11.09	9.34	2.97	2.31	AGB	371.6 ± 4.8	[RMB2008] G011.3064–00.0637
13	WISEA J181426.60–172921.9	273.6110	–17.4894	8.59	6.34	1.66	1.95	YSO		[RMB2008] G013.2154–00.0350, YSO candidate in Marton et al. (2016).
14	WISEA J181704.22–162554.0	274.2676	–16.4318	9.72	6.69	2.01	1.80	AGB	891.0 ± 7.5	
15	WISEA J181725.67–170211.7	274.3572	–17.0366	12.24	8.61	3.25	2.09	YSO		[RMB2008] G013.9529–00.4460
16	WISEA J181736.79–165006.2	274.4031	–16.8351	8.37	7.00	2.50	1.73	AGB	501.7 ± 7.3	
17	WISEA J181832.84–133239.3	274.6368	–13.5443	11.54	9.23	2.61	2.60	YSO		[RMB2008] G017.1562+00.9715
18	WISEA J181849.10–140818.3	274.7048	–14.1384	7.93	5.81	1.42	1.59	AGB	235.0 ± 0.6	[RMB2008] G016.6638+00.6324
19	WISEA J182025.44–163608.8	275.1059	–16.6024	10.61	9.43	2.60	2.28	YSO		[RMB2008] G014.6746–00.8724
20	WISEA J182712.94–124904.8	276.8040	–12.8180	7.57	5.89	1.33	1.62	AGB	788.8 ± 8.3	[RMB2008] G018.7877–00.5509
21	WISEA J185720.27+015711.8	284.3344	1.9534	7.88	6.96	3.47	3.23	YSO		[RMB2008] G035.3429–00.4212, 4.6 mag fainter in GLIMPSE.
22	WISEA J190424.69+054106.8	286.1031	5.6853	10.03	8.59	2.03	2.01	YSO		Source 245 in Lucas et al. (2017), YSO candidate in Marton et al. (2016)
23	WISEA J195146.18+272458.7	297.9423	27.4163	9.59	7.43	2.04	1.20	YSO		[RMB2008] G063.9380+00.2509, YSO candidate in Marton et al. (2016).

Notes. ^aThe coordinates of source 21 given in decimal degrees are taken from UKIDSS, in order to distinguish this star from an optically brighter neighbour (see the main text). All other sources have WISE-based coordinates from our time domain catalogue. All are equinox J2000 values.

^bSource 3 is not included in the AllWISE catalogue so the name is taken from the WISE All-Sky release.

Table 2. Time series photometry for WISE 1422–6115.

MJD	W1	σ_{W1}	W2	σ_{W2}	W1 – W2	σ_{col}
53075.5	<i>14.41</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>0.20</i>
55243.6	7.38	0.04	5.70	0.08	1.86	0.09
55422.2	7.30	0.04	5.52	0.13	1.78	0.14
56705.7	7.16	0.08	5.07	0.15	2.09	0.17
56886.9	7.58	0.07	5.37	0.14	2.21	0.16
57070.4	7.98	0.03	5.42	0.14	2.56	0.14
57245.7	8.23	0.03	5.75	0.11	2.48	0.11
57434.6	8.44	0.03	5.97	0.10	2.47	0.10
57604.7	8.62	0.03	6.24	0.08	2.38	0.09
57798.8	8.73	0.03	6.29	0.08	2.44	0.09
57967.3	8.97	0.03	6.55	0.07	2.42	0.08
58165.9	9.18	0.01	6.69	0.06	2.49	0.06
58328.5	9.44	0.01	6.93	0.05	2.51	0.05
58530.1	9.65	0.01	7.07	0.04	2.58	0.04
58692.7	9.94	0.01	7.31	0.04	2.63	0.04
MJD	W3	σ_{W3}	W4	σ_{W4}	W3 – W4	σ_{col}
55243.6	4.35	0.01	3.01	0.02	1.34	0.02
55422.2	4.24	0.03				

Notes. Data in italics are from GLIMPSE, in *I1* and *I2*. The final column gives the uncertainty on the colour.

unrelated blue foreground star (which was listed in the catalogue of Vioque et al. 2020 as a low-probability YSO candidate due to this source confusion). The two stars are clearly resolved in UKIDSS *K*-bandpass images from 2006, with a 0.9 arcsec separation and similar brightness. They are not resolved in the second epoch UKIDSS *K* images from 2011 because source 21 had become much brighter.

Separately, source 8, an eruptive YSO candidate listed previously by Contreras Peña et al. (2017a) as VVVv746, showed a ~ 5.3 mag variation in *W1* within the *WISE* data. This will be discussed in a forthcoming paper (Lucas et al., in preparation) as a member of the very high amplitude VVV YSO sample. The ~ 5 mag infrared variations of sources 8 and 21 are towards the high end of what has been reported in classical FU Orionis events (FUors) and EXors (usually at optical wavelengths). We do not discuss these sources further here.

3 WISEA J142238.82–611553.7

3.1 Discovery and light curve

Source 2 in Table 1 was picked out as an object of special interest after cross-matching the 23 variable stars with the *Spitzer*/GLIMPSE and GLIMPSE-II Point Source Archives (Churchwell et al. 2009). Most sources have similar brightness (within 1 mag) in the *I2* (4.5 μm) passband of the Infrared Array Camera (IRAC, Fazio et al. 2004) and the *W2* (4.6 μm) passband but source 2 (=WISEA J142238.82–611553.7, hereafter WISE 1422–6115) was brighter by 8.0 mag at the brightest *WISE* epoch (2014 February 17) than it was at the GLIMPSE epoch (2004 March 11), see Table 2. At $\lambda \approx 3.5 \mu\text{m}$ the rise in brightness from 2004 to 2014 was slightly smaller at 7.3 mag, based on a simple comparison of the *I1* (3.6 μm) and *W1* (3.4 μm) magnitudes. If we transform the *Spitzer* *I1* and *I2* magnitudes to the *WISE* photometric system using the photometric transformations derived for YSOs in Antonucci et al. (2014) then the *I2* value becomes 0.20 mag brighter ($I2=12.88$) and the *I1* value becomes 0.44 mag fainter ($I1=14.85$). The amplitudes at 3.4 μm and 4.6 μm are then more equal: approximately 7.7 and 7.8 mag respectively.

Table 2 lists the saturation-corrected³ time series of multifilter *WISE* photometry and the *Spitzer*/GLIMPSE *I1* and *I2* data, the latter given in italics using the original values from the GLIMPSE Point Source Archive because we do not know the uncertainty on the photometric transformation. For the *WISE* data in each passband we calculated the median magnitude of the several scans at each epoch, to minimize the effect of occasional outlying data points.

WISE 1422–6115 is projected within a small IRDC (SDC 313.671–0.309, equivalent radius 8.9 arcsec) from the list of Peretto & Fuller (2009), at a distance 5.7 arcsec from the centre. This IRDC has a compact far-infrared and submillimetre counterpart in the form of a cold molecular cloud core, HIGALBM 313.6699–0.3092. The core was detected by the *Herschel*/Hi-Gal far-infrared survey of the Galactic plane (Molinari et al. 2010) and listed in the catalogue of Elia et al. (2017) as having a temperature of 15.8 K and a mass of 53 M_{\odot} . The presence of a large mass of cold matter centred within 4 arcsec of the *WISE* source (based on the Hi-Gal 250 μm coordinates given by Molinari et al. 2016) helps to verify that this is a pre-main sequence event rather than an unlikely chance projection. There are 62,438 Hi-Gal sources in the ‘high reliability’ catalogue of Elia et al. (2017), widely spread across an area of 276 deg² at $-71^{\circ} < l < 67^{\circ}$, $|b| < 1^{\circ}$. The probability of a chance projection of an exceptional but unrelated event within 4 arcsec of the listed position any of these sources is only 9×10^{-4} . This conclusion is supported by other local star formation indicators (see Section 3.5) and the YSO-like morphology and spectrum (Sections 3.2 and 3.3). As noted in Section 2.2 some of the *WISE* colours of WISE 1422–6115 (specifically the relatively blue *W3* – *W4* value) resemble a mass-losing AGB star more than a YSO, according to the *WISE* two-colour diagram of Koenig & Leisawitz (2014, their figure 7). However, it lies in the YSO region of the *W1* versus *W1*–*W2* diagram in that work (their figure 9) and such colour-magnitude selections are known to be unreliable, as those authors acknowledge. More importantly, the time domain behaviour (see Fig. 1) does not resemble a pulsating AGB star. The longest period Mira variables have periods, $P < 6$ yr (Navarro Molina et al. 2016; Groenewegen et al. 2020), typically with smooth, sinusoidal light curves. Unbiased searches of the near-infrared variable sky with UKIDSS and VVV find that their peak to trough amplitudes very rarely exceed $\Delta K_s = 4$ mag (Contreras Peña et al. 2017a; Lucas et al. 2017, Lucas et al., in preparation), whilst the mid-infrared amplitudes of the candidate AGB variables in Table 1 do not exceed 3 mag.

In Fig. 1 we plot the time series photometry and upper limits from *Spitzer*, *WISE* and the 2.15 μm data from VVV/VVVX, 2MASS, and the Deep Near Infrared Southern Sky Survey (DENIS; Epchtein et al. 1999). These additional photometry are given in Table A1, along with mid-infrared photometry from the *Akari* all-sky survey (Ishihara et al. 2010) and in Table A2 the far infrared/submillimetre photometry from *Herschel*/Hi-Gal. The 2MASS image from 2000 March 12 provides an upper limit of $K_s = 15.0$ (determined by inspecting the image and noting the faintest sources detected in the field in the 2MASS Point Source Catalogue and the 2MASS Survey Point Source Reject Table).

VVV/VVVX covers the 2010–2019 time period, consisting of 157 K_s data points based on VVV pawprint image stacks.

³The saturation corrections (see Section 2.2) made the brightest *W1* and *W2* data points become fainter by 0.28 and 0.47 mag, respectively. We give the error as the larger of the uncertainty on the saturation correction and the standard error on the mean derived from the individual scans at each epoch, the latter being an approximation to the standard error on the median. One highly discrepant scan was removed from the second *W3* measurement.

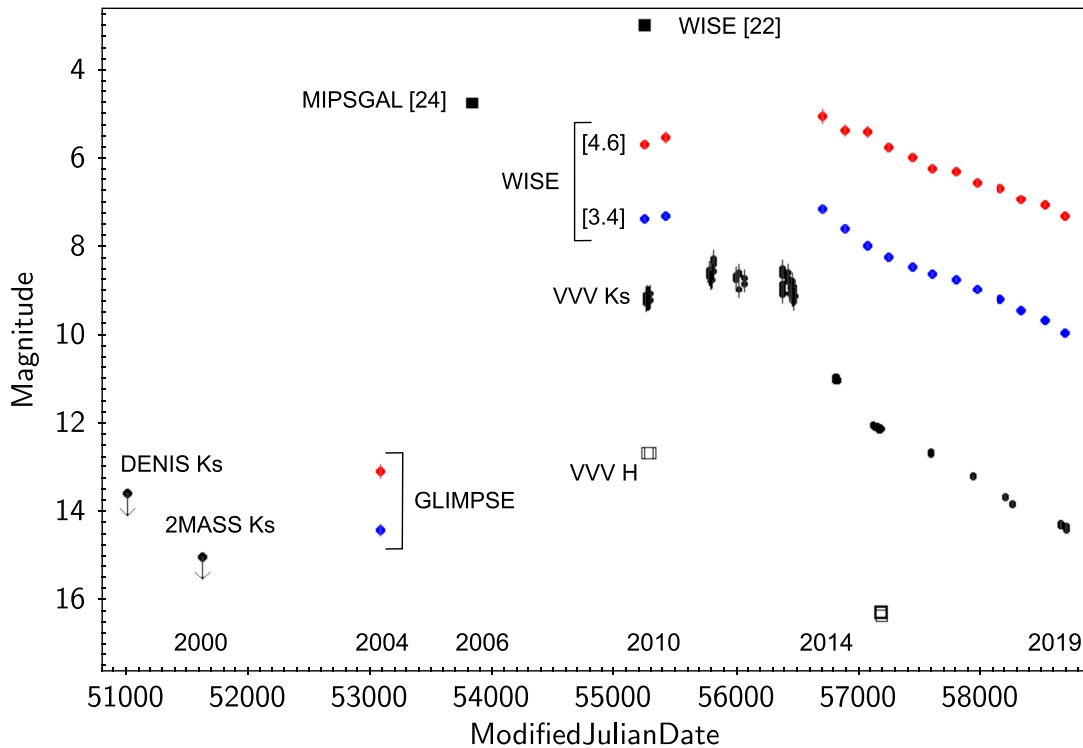


Figure 1. Multiwavelength light curves for WISE 1422–6115. The outburst appears to have begun between the GLIMPSE epoch in March 2004 and the MIPS GAL epoch in April 2006 (see the main text). In 2019 the $3.4\ \mu\text{m}$, $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$ and K_s magnitudes remain brighter than pre-outburst measurements and the 2MASS upper limit, implying that the outburst duration exceeds 13 yr. The 3.5 yr gap in the WISE data is due to the inactive period of the satellite between the initial WISE mission in 2010 and the subsequent NEOWISE mission.

WISE 1422–6115 is spatially resolved in VVV/VVVX images, showing a cometary morphology on a scale of several arc seconds, see Fig. 2. The source was also saturated near maximum brightness but fortunately the flux profile is strongly peaked so for comparison with 2MASS we were able to apply a simple saturation correction procedure to measure the brightness of the central flux peak, with ~ 0.2 mag uncertainty, see Appendix A. The brightest VVV measurements were $K_s \approx 8.3$ on 2011 September 5. We also calculated the magnitude in an 8 arcsec diameter aperture on this date (see Appendix A) to give a best estimate of the integrated flux: the integrated K_s magnitude is only 0.05 mag brighter than the value quoted above. However, the cometary nebula makes a larger contribution to the integrated J and H magnitudes (measured in 2010) which is relevant for SED modelling, see Section 3.5.

Inspection of Fig. 1 indicates that the outburst began between the GLIMPSE epoch in March 2004 and the epoch of the far-infrared *Spitzer*/MIPS GAL survey of the inner Galaxy in April 2006 (Rieke et al. 2004; Carey et al. 2009). The $[8.0] - [24]$ colour is $[8.0] - [24] = 6.83$ and the Robitaille et al. (2008) catalogue of intrinsically red *Spitzer* sources shows that this would be an extreme outlier for a non-variable YSO. Observation dates do not appear to be available for the *Akari* fluxes but the range of possible dates (2006 May to 2007 August) lies slightly after the MIPS GAL datum. The *Akari* data do not help us to determine the date of the outburst but the magnitude, $[9] = 5.90$, is 5.67 magnitudes brighter than the GLIMPSE $8\ \mu\text{m}$ measurement, verifying that the outburst had a very high amplitude at $\lambda = 8 - 9\ \mu\text{m}$. In 2019 the WISE and K_s magnitudes remain brighter than pre-outburst GLIMPSE measurements and the 2MASS upper limit, implying that the outburst duration exceeds 13 yr. The amplitude of the post-outburst decline is generally greater at shorter

wavelengths. The general trend towards higher amplitude at shorter wavelengths suggests that the amplitude in K_s may therefore have been greater than the ~ 8 mag change measured at $\lambda \approx 4.6\ \mu\text{m}$. The 2MASS upper limit tells us only that $\Delta K_s > 6.7$ mag.

The peak of the outburst was fairly flat from 2010–2013. However, fairly rapid ~ 0.4 mag changes in the K_s magnitude of the central peak (confirmed by multiple measurements) did occur: over a one day interval in 2013 (MJD=56374–56375) and over a 23 day interval in 2011 leading up to the maximum observed brightness at MJD=55809.0. Variations at this level are common in embedded YSOs due to changes in extinction or accretion rate (if accretion is magnetically controlled, see Romanova, Kulkarni & Lovelace 2008).

3.2 Spatially resolved structure

Fig. 2 shows that most of the extended nebulosity faded at approximately the same rate as the central flux peak, as expected for a reflection nebula. Near maximum brightness (in 2010–2013) the cometary nebula extended ~ 10 arcsec to the southeast in K_s and H . As the outburst faded in later years, the morphology changed. A faint arc of nebulosity curving to the south of the central source is seen in the 2015 H image and the 2019 K_s image stack,⁴ extending as far

⁴Most of the single-band images in Fig. 2 are cut-outs from VVV tile stack images, with 80 s time on source, taken during multicolour observing blocks in 2010 and 2015 (Saito et al. 2012). Other VVV/VVVX observing blocks have shallower K_s images so the ‘2019’ image was constructed from a stack of the 12 (8 s) K_s pawprint stack images taken on three separate nights in 2019, giving a combined exposure time of 96 s.

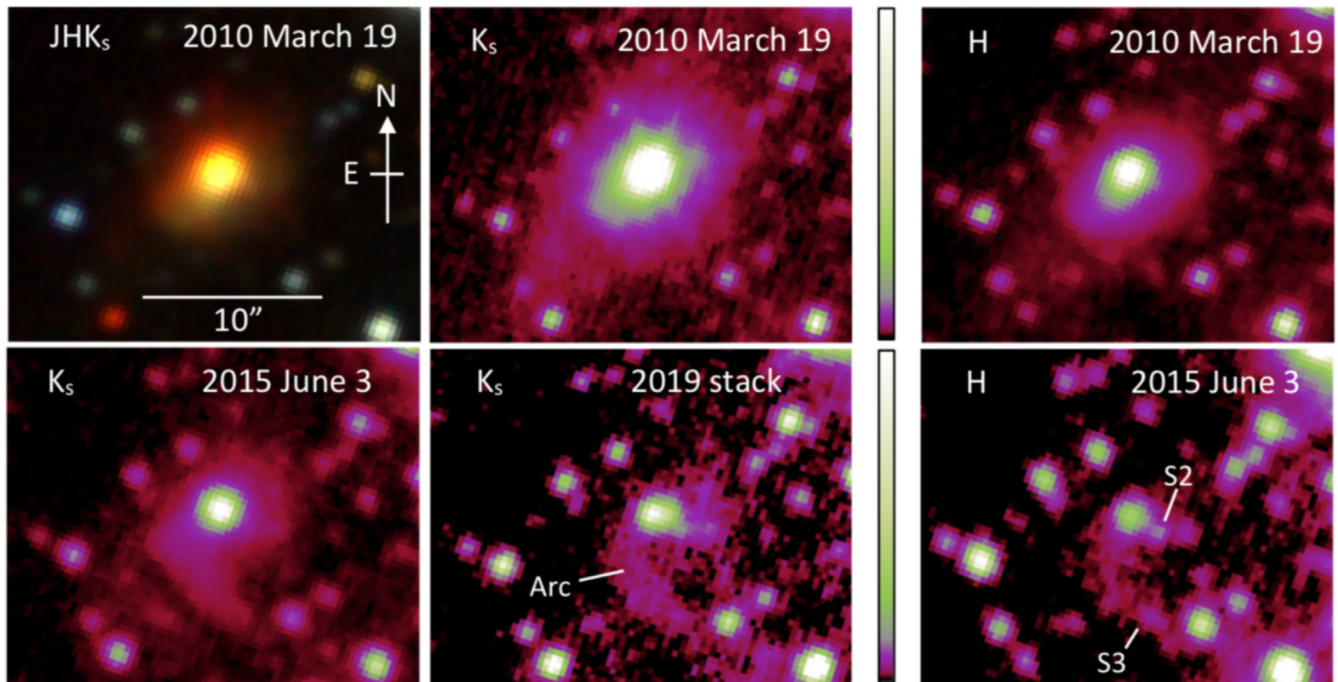


Figure 2. VVV near-infrared Images WISE 1422–6115. All panels have the same spatial scale and equatorial orientation. The upper left panel is a three-colour image (red is K_s , green is H and blue is J). This image taken in 2010, just below maximum brightness, shows the bright central flux peak and the faint cometary nebula extending to the southeast. The other five panels are false-colour images in the K_s and H passbands, scaled to show the changing morphology as the outburst faded (see main text). The K_s and H images use a colour map that emphasizes faint features (see the vertical colour bars between the centre and right panels). The images have a linear scaling from the sky background level to approximately the brightest count level in each panel.

as the faint star labelled ‘S3’ in the 2015 H image. This arc gradually becomes more visible in the K_s images from 2015 onwards, as the rest of the nebula fades. Other faint stars projected within the nebula become visible as the outburst fades, e.g. the star labelled ‘S2’ adjacent to the central flux peak. (This is a fairly crowded Galactic star field and most stars in the images are probably in the foreground since they have relatively blue colours, see Section 3.5). The arc of nebulosity appears to have faded only slightly between 2015 and 2019 and it may have been present in 2010, simply hidden by the bright reflection nebula. Classical FUors are often associated with rings or arcs of optical or infrared reflection nebulosity (Goodrich 1987; Liu et al. 2016; Takami et al. 2018). The latter two studies interpreted these features as evidence that YSO outbursts are triggered by gravitational instability, noting that long tail-like structures might be attributed to ejection of a massive clump of matter during a previous outburst. Vorobyov et al. (2020) modelled tail-like structures produced by ejected clumps or by dynamical encounters with passing stars (see also Cuello et al. 2020) though the spatial scale of the modelled features was an order of magnitude smaller than that seen here.

If the arc of nebulosity lies at the rear of the cloud core, e.g. 0.15 pc behind the central source, then a light travel delay of ~ 1 yr might explain why a dense filament of reflection nebulosity (for example) appears relatively bright when the rest of the nebula has faded. Alternatively, this arc might possibly arise in shocked gas, in a situation where shocks created by interaction of high velocity and low velocity gas in an outflow produce UV line emission that is then reprocessed to lower frequencies. Its greater prominence in H than in K_s in the 2015 image suggests that it suffers less reddening than the rest of the nebula, tending to argue against the time delay interpretation.

The overall size of the circumstellar structure is surprising. The 2010 and 2015 K_s images and the 2010 H image show a cometary

nebula of the kind commonly seen in nearby class I YSOs when light is scattered from the walls of a cavity in the circumstellar envelope, attributable to a molecular outflow (Whitney & Hartmann 1993). However, the distance of the system is $d \approx 2.6$ kpc (see Section 3.5) so the ~ 10 arcsec extent of the nebula to the southeast of the central source corresponds to 26 000 au (0.13 pc). This is unrealistically large for a circumstellar envelope but not unusual for either a molecular cloud core or a molecular outflow. The fainter extremities of the nebula might arise from scattering by dust in an outflow (Lucas & Roche 1997; Chrysostomou, Lucas & Hough 2007). Alternatively, the outer portions of the Hi-Gal submm cloud core may be dense enough to be observable in scattered light. The 2010 images and the 2015 K_s image have a sudden drop in surface brightness 4 to 4.5 arcsec southeast of the central peak. Elia et al. (2017) measured a beam-deconvolved radius of 4.5 arcsec at $250 \mu\text{m}$ for the cloud core so the drop in K_s surface brightness at a similar radius might correspond a drop in the density of the cloud core. The alternative is that the drop in flux occurs at the edge of a rather large YSO envelope (10 000–12 000 au radius). The Hi-Gal radius measurement would appear to be uncertain due to the known issue of variation in beam-deconvolved source sizes as a function of wavelength (Elia et al. 2017) and the fact that the size is much less than the *Herschel* beam size in this case. Nonetheless, the spatial scale resembles that of a cloud core better than a YSO envelope (see Pokhrel et al. 2018, for an illustration of the hierarchy of size scales in star formation).

3.3 Spectrum

An infrared spectrum of WISE 1422–6115 was obtained by co-author JE on the night of 2019 July 18/19 with the TripleSpec 4.1 infrared spectrograph on the 4-m Southern Astrophysical Research

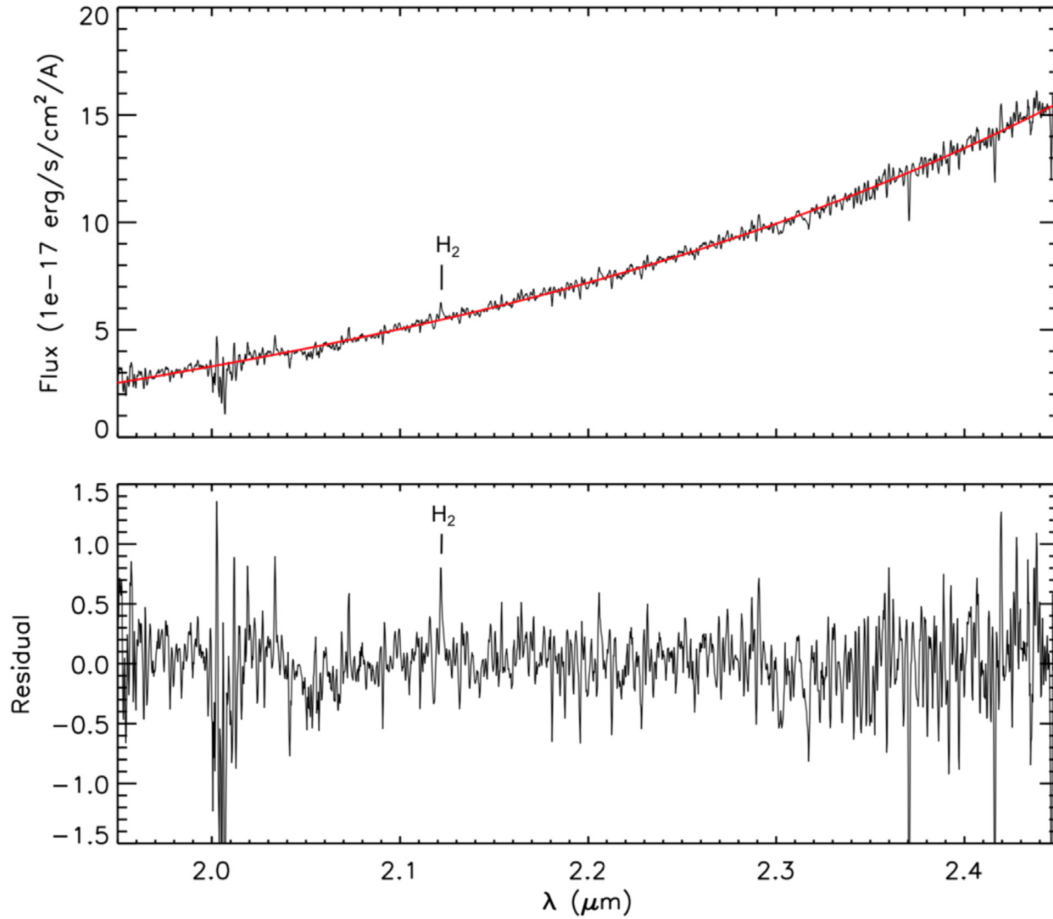


Figure 3. SOAR/ARCoIRIS spectrum of WISE 1422–6115. (*Upper panel*): spectrum with the continuum fit by a cubic polynomial. (*Lower panel*): residual after subtracting the continuum fit. The (1–0) S(1) emission line of H_2 is weakly detected at $2.12 \mu\text{m}$.

(SOAR) Telescope. TripleSpec 4.1 is a near-infrared cross-dispersed spectrograph (Schlawin et al. 2014) providing a spectral resolution $R=3500$ across the $0.97\text{--}2.5 \mu\text{m}$ wavelength region, with a fixed slit width of 1.1 arcsec . Target acquisition with the instrument uses a slit-viewing system operating in the J bandpass where WISE 1422–6115 is too faint to detect. Consequently, the target was positioned on the slit by offsetting from the nearby field star.

The integration time was 48 min on source, broken down into sixteen 3-min exposures. The spectra were reduced with the Spextool 4.1.0 pipeline, with independent reductions by co-authors SP and PWL providing essentially identical results. The A0V star HIP 76244 was used for telluric correction. The Spextool pipeline fits and removes the sky background in the dispersed images without the need for nodding the telescope between two positions and subtracting spectra. However, two separate nod positions were used in an ABBA pattern, enabling quick subtraction during the observations to confirm target acquisition and helping to guard against array defects.

The spectrum is shown in Fig. 3, where we see a continuum that rises rapidly with increasing wavelength. There is a weak detection of the (1–0) S(1) emission line of H_2 at wavelength $\lambda = 2.1215 \mu\text{m}$, slightly blue-shifted from the rest wavelength of $\lambda = 2.1218 \mu\text{m}$. While the line is weak (the equivalent width is $-1.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ \AA}$) it is detected in variously selected subsets of half of the data: position A observations, position B observations, the first eight exposures (i.e. the first two ABBA nod cycles) and the last eight exposures. Therefore it appears to be a genuine feature. There is no sign of the

usual spectroscopic features associated with FUor or EXor outbursts (CO and H_2O in absorption in the former type, CO emission and Br γ emission in the latter). This is not surprising because by 2019 the outburst had faded by 6 mag from its peak brightness in K_s .

The detection of weak $2.12 \mu\text{m}$ H_2 emission serves to support the interpretation of the system as a YSO because this line is typical of class I YSOs (e.g. Greene & Lada 1996; Doppmann et al. 2005) but rarely seen in other types of star. Other than YSOs, this emission line is seen in protoplanetary nebulae or other sites of shocked gas such as supernova remnants but the former are not associated with high amplitude variability and this was clearly not a fast transient event. Amongst YSOs, the $2.12 \mu\text{m}$ line is much more commonly seen in class I YSOs than class II systems (Greene & Lada 1996). The feature typically arises in an outflow on a fairly large spatial scale so it tends not to correlate with accretion-driven photometric variations on timescales of only 1 or 2 yr (Guo et al. 2020).

The radial velocity of the H_2 emission is estimated as $v_{\text{LSR}} = -66 \pm 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, after applying the heliocentric correction and correcting for the sun’s motion relative to the Local Standard of Rest (Schönrich, Binney & Dehnen 2010). The uncertainty includes the line profile measurement error and the wavelength calibration uncertainty, with an allowance for an estimated 0.25 arcsec uncertainty in the spatial location of the source within the 1.1 arcsec slit. This radial velocity is broadly consistent the system velocity of $v_{\text{LSR}} \approx -40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ that we expect, based on our preferred distance, $d \approx 2.6 \text{ kpc}$ see Section 3.5). However, we note that H_2 emission from a

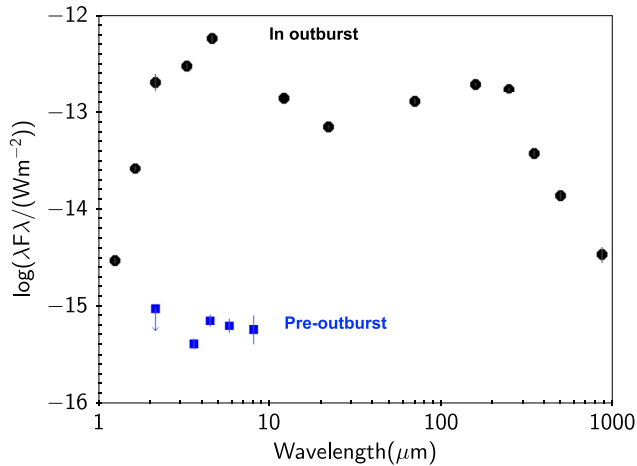


Figure 4. SED of WISE 1422–6115 and the surrounding cold cloud core (black points in outburst, blue points pre-outburst). The VVV, *WISE*, and Hi-Gal in-outburst data are roughly contemporaneous, all taken in 2010, when the outburst was slightly below the peak. We also include 870 μm ATLASGAL photometry from 2008. The form of this double peaked SED does not resemble the SED of a normal embedded YSO: the near to mid-infrared peak is most likely due to a dramatic episodic accretion event in the inner disc whilst the far-infrared/submm peak is due to emission from a massive cold cloud core on a larger spatial scale. The latter peak is probably enhanced a little by the warming effect of the outburst on the whole cloud core.

YSO outflow can have a velocity that is significantly offset from the system’s reference frame (e.g. Guo et al. 2020).

3.4 SED

In Fig. 4, we show the SED of WISE 1422–6115 and the surrounding cold cloud core from 1 μm to 1 mm. Blue points are the data from GLIMPSE and the 2MASS upper limit, all taken pre-outburst. Black points are based on data taken during the bright part of outburst: VVV, *WISE*, and *Herschel*/Hi-Gal data were all taken in 2010, when VVV K_s and *WISE* $W2$ fluxes were only a factor of ~ 2 lower than the highest values measured. The VVV and *WISE* data points were taken only a month apart (February to March 2010) but the Hi-Gal data from Elia et al. (2017), for the core designated HIGALBM 313.6699–0.3092, are an average of several observations at more separated dates in the year. The 870 μm datum was taken in 2008, also during the bright stage of the outburst (see Fig. 1) by the 12-m Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX) Telescope (Güsten et al. 2006) as part of the APEX Telescope Large Area Survey of the Galaxy (ATLASGAL, Schuller et al. 2009). The Hi-Gal and ATLASGAL fluxes at $\lambda > 250 \mu\text{m}$ were scaled to the measured size of the 250 μm detection, a procedure adopted by Elia et al. (2017) for SED fitting for all the molecular clumps and cores in their catalogue (see that work and references therein). The VVV J , H and K_s photometry shown here are integrated fluxes measured in an 8 arcsec diameter aperture, for better comparison with the lower resolution *WISE* photometry.⁵

⁵The integrated VVV magnitudes ($J=15.31$, $H=12.18$, $K_s=9.11$, based on data from 2010 March 19) are significantly brighter in J and H than the point source magnitudes given in Table A1 ($J=16.06$, $H=12.65$, $K_s=9.17$) because the cometary nebula makes a substantial contribution up to a 4 arcsec radius, though not beyond that.

3.4.1 Pre-outburst SED

The pre-outburst GLIMPSE colours suggest that WISE 1422–6115 is a class I YSO: $I1-I2=1.33$, $I3-I4=0.87$ and $I2-I4=1.51$ are typical of class I YSOs in Gutermuth et al. (2009). The $I2-I3=0.64 \pm 0.23$ measurement is blue for a class I system, but the uncertainty allows it to be consistent with the colour space adopted by those authors. These colours add to the evidence for class I status provided by the 2.12 μm H_2 emission line mentioned earlier. Moreover, the location within a dense cloud core provides circumstantial evidence that this is a protostar rather than a more evolved pre-main sequence star.

3.4.2 In-outburst 1–22 μm SED

In outburst, the 1–22 μm SED can be fitted by a range of stage II (envelope-free) YSO models with the Robitaille et al. (2007) model grid (Python SEDFITTER version) but the far infrared signature of any envelope that may be present is obscured by the cloud core. The decline in the (in-outburst) flux from 4.6 to 22 μm indicates that the outburst takes place in the inner disc and suggests that radiation is not very efficiently transferred to larger disc radii. Alternatively, there might be a gap in the disc. Using $\lambda T = 3.67 \text{ mm K}$ at the peak of a Planckian SED, the infrared peak at 4.6 μm implies $T \sim 800 \text{ K}$. The in-outburst infrared luminosity measured in 2010 from 1.25 to 22 μm was $L = 178(d/2.6 \text{ kpc})^2 L_\odot$. We calculated this very simply by the Trapezium Rule, i.e. treating the flux in the wavelength interval between each pair of points in the SED as the average of the two flux densities, multiplied by the wavelength difference. Using these values for L and T , the equation $L = 2\pi R^2 \sigma T^4$ yields a radius $R = 4.6 \text{ au}$ for the outburst.

We might expect there to be significant infrared extinction towards the inner disc of a class I YSO that is located inside an IRDC/dense cloud core. An experiment with extinguished single-temperature blackbody fits to the 1.25–22 μm SED (using χ^2 fitting) found that an 800 K source with zero extinction is the best fit (with 40–60 per cent residuals at some wavelengths) but models with extinction up to $A(K_s) = 1.5 \text{ mag}$ and temperatures up to 1000 K are only slightly worse, raising the χ^2 parameter by only 60 per cent. (We used the near-infrared extinction law of Cardelli, Clayton & Mathis 1989 for the VVV data and the mid-infrared extinction law given by Koenig & Leisawitz 2014 for *WISE* data in fields with high extinction.) Adopting $T=800\text{--}1000 \text{ K}$ and $0 < A(K_s) < 1.5$ implies $L=178\text{--}418 (d/2.6 \text{ kpc})^2 L_\odot$, from 1.25–22 μm , and the radius of the emitting region remains tightly constrained at $R=4.5\text{--}4.6 \text{ au}$. The fits to the Robitaille et al. (2007) model grid provide some guidance here, even though these models were not designed to accommodate YSO outbursts. In the best-fit models, the foreground extinction is $15 < A(V) < 26 \text{ mag}$ and the disc is observed edge-on (system inclination $i = 87^\circ$) such that the star is entirely hidden from view by the disc and only the disc contributes directly to the observed SED. (In these models, the stellar photosphere has a temperature $5700 < T < 7600 \text{ K}$, which happens to be similar of the emitting region of the disc measured in optical spectra of classical FUors.)

3.4.3 The Hi-Gal cloud core

The Hi-Gal cloud core appears very compact in all the Hi-Gal 70 to 500 μm images (see Fig. 5). Elia et al. (2017) fit a beam-deconvolved diameter of 9.09 arcsec at 250 μm . Their grey-body SED fit to the 170 to 870 μm Hi-Gal and ATLASGAL data gives a mass $M = 53 M_\odot$, temperature $T = 15.8 \pm 0.2 \text{ K}$ and optical depth unity at wavelength $\lambda_0 = 81.5 \mu\text{m}$. (Their adopted distance, 3.13 kpc, is comparable to our

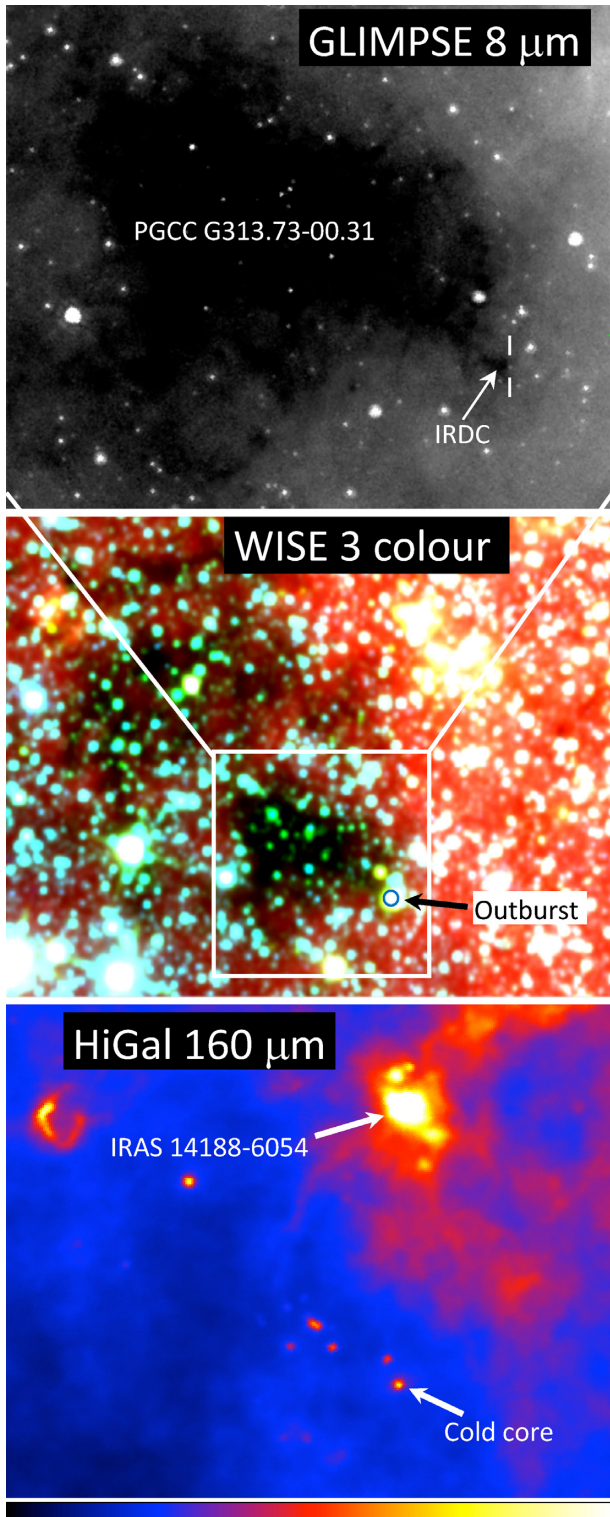


Figure 5. The wider environment. All images have equatorial orientation. Top: GLIMPSE $8\ \mu\text{m}$ 6×5 arcmin image taken pre-outburst, in 2004. WISE 1422–6115 is faintly seen, between the vertical white markers. The IRDC (G313.671–0.309) is the adjacent small dark patch and the Planck cloud PGCC G313.73–00.31 dominates the image as a dark region. Middle: WISE 16×12 arcmin three colour image (blue: $3.4\ \mu\text{m}$, green: $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$, red: $12\ \mu\text{m}$) taken in 2010. The erupting YSO (marked with an arrow and a blue circle) was prominent. Bottom: HiGal $160\ \mu\text{m}$ 16×12 arcmin false colour image, with a linear stretch (see colour bar below). The IRAS 14188–6054 H II region and the cold cloud core surrounding WISE 1422–6115 are marked.

preferred distance of 2.6 kpc). This high mass and cold temperature make it clear that at wavelengths $\lambda > 100\ \mu\text{m}$ the SED is dominated by a cloud core rather than a circumstellar envelope. The double-peaked SED, with the higher peak in the near to mid-infrared, does not resemble a normal class I or class 0 YSO: we confirmed this by trying unsuccessfully to fit it with the Robitaille et al. (2007) SED fitting tool. However, as discussed below (Section 3.4.4), heating by the outburst may well have increased the Hi-Gal and ATLASGAL cloud core fluxes somewhat.

We regard the beam-deconvolved diameter of the core as uncertain since it is much smaller than the *Herschel*/Hi-Gal beam at $250\ \mu\text{m}$ (see 3.2). (The published value is consistent with the size of the darkest portion of the IRDC as it appears in the GLIMPSE *I4* image but smaller by a factor of two than the IRDC equivalent radius given by Peretto et al. 2016). Therefore we performed our own grey-body fits of the $170\text{--}870\ \mu\text{m}$ SED to check the published parameters, in a similar manner to Ward-Thompson & Robson (1990). We initially added the core’s solid angle on the sky, Ω , and then also the opacity power law index β as free parameters ($\beta = 2$ was adopted by Elia et al. 2017). We found that β , Ω , and λ_0 were not well constrained by the data but the temperature is well constrained, with minimum χ^2 values corresponding to $T = 15\ \text{K}$ for a 4 parameter fit, or $T = 16\ \text{K}$ if we set $\beta = 1.8$. These temperatures are in close agreement with Elia et al. (2017). Temperature is the key parameter that determines the derived mass (when distance is known) so our mass estimates were of the same order as that of Elia et al. (2017).

The mid-infrared decline in the SED is unusual for Hi-Gal protostellar cores with AllWISE counterparts in the Elia et al. (2017) catalogue. Using their definition of cores as bodies with radii $r < 0.1\ \text{pc}$, we found that during outburst WISE 1422–6115 was a blue outlier with $W2 - W4 = 2.68$, compared to $4 < W2 - W4 < 9$ for most other cores. Unsurprisingly, it is one of the brightest sources in $W2$ ($4.6\ \mu\text{m}$).⁶

3.4.4 Reprocessing

The higher luminosity of the shorter wavelength peak is consistent with YSO outburst models (Johnstone et al. 2013; MacFarlane et al. 2019), wherein an outburst in the inner disc greatly raises the near and mid-infrared flux but has a gradually decreasing effect at longer wavelengths. In their model, radiation is reprocessed in the circumstellar envelope (assuming there is one) with a warming effect. However, the Rayleigh-Jeans tail of a Planckian SED has a flux that scales only linearly with temperature, leading to a smaller effect at submm wavelengths. In WISE 1422–6115, the pre-outburst infrared luminosity (blue points in Fig. 4) is negligible compared to the luminosity of the massive cold cloud core. The in-outburst infrared luminosity ($L = 178\text{--}418\ (d/2.6\ \text{kpc})^2 L_\odot$ from $1.25\text{--}22\ \mu\text{m}$ measured in 2010) exceeds the cold core’s luminosity from $70\text{--}870\ \mu\text{m}$ ($L = 59(d/2.6\ \text{kpc})^2 L_\odot$) by a factor of three to seven, perhaps even more at the K_s peak in 2011. The core is therefore likely to have been heated by a few kelvins but this would not be expected to cause significant chemical changes. The heating efficiency would depend somewhat on whether the radiation is first reprocessed by a smaller circumstellar envelope and re-emitted at submm wavelengths

⁶Our cross-match to AllWISE found eight Hi-Gal ‘protostellar cores’ with much brighter and somewhat bluer WISE counterparts than WISE 1422–6115 ($W2 < 0$, $W2 - W4 < 2.5$). However, seven of these are listed in the SIMBAD database as evolved stars, e.g. OH/IR stars. Only one, CRL 2136, is a protostellar object.

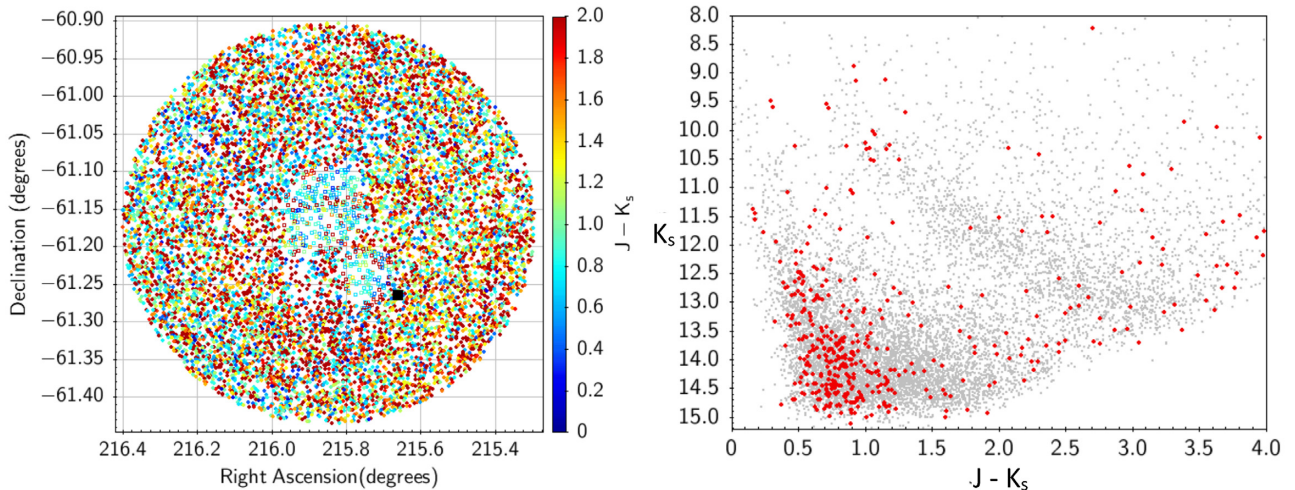


Figure 6. Red clump giant extinction-based distance to the Planck cloud PGCC G313.73–00.31. Left: 2MASS map of sources in a 16 arcmin radius area centred on the region of highest extinction. The colour coding according to $J - K_s$ colour shows that very few red stars are visible near the centre, where the cloud is opaque. Stars are plotted with open squares in the selected opaque (blueish) region, where foreground stars predominate. The location of WISE 1422–6115 is marked with a black square. Right: 2MASS K_s versus $J - K_s$ CMD for the area of the left panel. Stars in the selected opaque (blueish) region are plotted in red and the rest in grey, providing a large control area. The giant branch is well defined by the grey points but the distribution of red points in the giant branch cuts off abruptly near $K_s=10.5$. We infer a red clump giant distance $d \approx 2.6$ kpc to the dark cloud and apply this distance to WISE 1422–6115 also.

where the optical depth of the core is low; future measurements of the core’s SED would reveal the size of the effect.

The 2010 luminosity measured from the 1.25 to 870 μm SED is $L=263\text{--}503$ ($d/2.6\text{ kpc}$) $^2 L_\odot$, adopting $0 < A(K_s) < 1.5$. The ratio of pre-outburst to in-outburst luminosity in the 3–5 μm region is ~ 850 (comparing the WISE W1 and W2 data in March 2010 to the GLIMPSE magnitudes given in Section 3.1, after transforming to the WISE photometric system). If this flux ratio is applied to the whole SED, the implied quiescent luminosity is only 0.3–0.6 L_\odot . The ratio of far-infrared to mid-infrared luminosity during quiescence may have been an order of magnitude higher than in 2010, assuming a class I SED, giving a quiescent luminosity of a few L_\odot . Even so, it is clear that the progenitor is a low mass YSO.

3.5 Wider environment and distance

In Fig. 5 we illustrate the star forming environment around WISE 1422–6115. In the upper panel (a GLIMPSE 8 μm image taken pre-outburst), WISE 1422–6115 is seen as a very faint source at the edge of the IRDC G313.671–0.309, which in turn appears as an unremarkable small patch at the edge of a much larger dark cloud. We identify this large cloud as PGCC G313.73–00.31 from the list of ‘Planck Galactic Cold Clumps’ (Ade et al. 2016). Those authors calculate distances to the molecular clouds in their list using several methods, finding $d = 2.72 \pm 0.82$ kpc for PGCC G313.73–00.31. That was an extinction-based distance derived from a comparison of the colours and magnitudes of all stars in the region with the prediction of the Besançon Galactic stellar population models (Robin et al. 2003, see <https://model.obs-besancon.fr>). They noted that the result was consistent with a near kinematic distance of 3.15 kpc for the IRDCs in the vicinity (Jackson et al. 2008); in fact the latter authors find distances ranging from 2.76 to 3.15 kpc for different components of the G313.70–00.31 IRDC, with CS (2-1) velocities $-44.3 < v_{\text{LSR}} < -39.4$ km s $^{-1}$. Other authors have measured similar radial velocities for cold cloud cores within the Planck clump (Vasyunina et al. 2011; Purcell et al. 2012), and the former work specifies a distance $d \approx 3.3$ kpc.

The middle and lower panels of Fig. 5 give a wider field view (16 arcmin width). The dark cloud is seen to extend further to the northeast in WISE three colour image (the whole dark area corresponding to dark cloud no. 6082 of Dobashi 2011). WISE 1422–6115 appears bright in the WISE image and the Hi-Gal cold cloud core (HIGALB 313.6699–0.3092) is seen at the same location in the lower panel.

Other bright regions in the middle and lower panels of Fig. 5 correspond to star formation activity at a kinematic distance similar to those mentioned above. E.g. IRAS 14188–6054 is an H II region containing a 6.7 GHz methanol maser, MMB G313.705–00.190 (Green et al. 2012), and the associated ATLASGAL cloud core AGAL 313.706–00.191. The ATLASGAL team preferred a near kinematic distance of $3.0^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$ kpc (Wienen et al. 2015) whereas Whitaker et al. (2017) preferred the far kinematic distance of 8.5 kpc.

Fig. 6 illustrates our own extinction-based distance calculation, a red clump giant distance (López-Corredoira et al. 2002) based on the giant branch as measured in the K_s versus $J - K_s$ colour-magnitude diagram (CMD) constructed from the 2MASS Point Source Catalogue. (VVV data could not be used for this because the cloud is too nearby, causing foreground stars at the extinction discontinuity to saturate.) We plotted a map of three-filter detections (J, H, K_s), shown in the left panel of Fig. 6, and found that the dark cloud area seen in the middle panel of Fig. 5 corresponds to an opaque region where very few red stars are present. This region appears blue in the detection map due to the predominance of foreground stars with relatively blue colours. We traced this ‘blue region’ by hand due to its irregular shape (in fact it is split into two adjacent areas separated by a narrow, slightly less opaque region populated by red stars). Stars in the selected blue region are plotted with open squares in the detection map. In the right panel of Fig. 6, stars in the selected region are plotted as red circles. We see that the giant branch is very sparsely populated, due to a sudden cut-off near $K_s = 10.5$ mag. By contrast, in the larger control region enclosing the selected area (16 arcmin radius centred on [RA, Dec.] = [215.8471, –61.1694], data plotted as small grey circles) the giant branch is well defined and

continuous. We use this larger area as a control field to estimate the average population of red clump giants per unit magnitude in the giant branch because smaller areas have differing levels of extinction, leading to scatter in the results.

After scaling the area of the control field to the selected high extinction area of the dark cloud, we adopt the red clump giant colour, absolute magnitude and extinction law employed by Minniti et al. (2011) and we find that the cut-off occurs between 2.3 and 3.0 kpc (i.e. apparent magnitudes $K_s = 10.50$ and $K_s = 11.07$) with high confidence. At $d = 3.0$ kpc, the control field tells us that the number of ‘missing’ giant branch stars in the selected region is 5.8 ± 2.4 and the Poisson probability of a gap at $10.50 < K_s < 11.07$ is $P(0) = 0.3$ per cent. We adopt a likely distance range of 2.3 to 3.0 kpc to the dark cloud, with a preferred value of 2.6 kpc. This is consistent with kinematic distances slightly in excess of 3 kpc because peculiar velocities of only a few km s^{-1} relative to the Galactic rotation curve would modify the kinematic distance by several hundred pc. Inspection of the *Gaia*-based distances of Bailer-Jones et al. (2018) confirms that the distance to the dark cloud is at least 2.3 kpc. The most distant stars having parallax measurements above 5σ significance have a lower distance bound of c. 2.5 to 2.6 kpc in that work, at 90 per cent confidence. If we allow for the known negative offset of order $30 \mu\text{as}$ in the current *Gaia* parallaxes (Lindgren et al. 2018), this translates to a minimum distance of about 2.3 kpc.

4 DISCUSSION

The ~ 8 mag mid-infrared amplitude of the outburst is higher than that of any previously recorded episodic accretion event, in any waveband. This extreme value, together with the ~ 1 decade duration and the mid-infrared location of the peak in the SED provide some potentially useful constraints regarding which disc instability mechanism is operating here. In many previously known events, infrared amplitudes were slightly lower than optical amplitudes but an amplitude in K approaching 6 mag was seen in the embedded V346 Nor system in 2010–2011 (Kraus et al. 2016; Kóspál et al. 2020a), during a brief dip between outbursts. Most other events in embedded YSOs have amplitudes of 2 to 4 mag in K (see Reipurth & Aspin 2004; Persi et al. 2007; Caratti o Garatti et al. 2011; Connelley & Reipurth 2018), though the eruptions of the class I YSOs OO Ser (Hodapp et al. 1996) and UKIDSS J185318.36+012454.5 (hereafter UGPS 1853+0124, Nikoghosyan, Azatyan & Khachatryan 2017) had amplitudes $\Delta K = 4.6$ mag and $\Delta K \geq 4.8$ mag, respectively. With a total duration of over a decade (Kóspál et al. 2007), a very red 1–5 μm SED and a featureless, steeply rising 2 μm spectrum, the OO Ser event is the closest previous analogue to WISE 1422–6115, despite some differences (see below). Previously published YSO outbursts discovered by the VVV survey had K_s amplitudes below ~ 4 mag (e.g. Contreras Peña et al. 2017a,b; Medina et al. 2018; Teixeira et al. 2018) but events with K_s amplitudes up to 6.7 mag have been discovered more recently (Lucas et al., in preparation). WISE 1422–6115 appears to be an outlier but not by so much that we need to consider it an entirely different type of event.

4.1 Accretion rate

The accretion rate during outburst can be estimated from the luminosity using the equation $L = GMM/2R_*$ (Shakura & Sunyaev 1973). The 1.25–22 μm luminosity was $L = 178\text{--}418 (d/2.6 \text{ kpc})^2 L_\odot$ in 2010 (Section 3.4.2). The low pre-outburst luminosity indicates a low mass progenitor but the stellar radius and mass are not known. From inspection of a sample of 22 classical T Tauri stars with ages

< 3 Myr in Grankin (2016) we find a mean mass of $0.65 M_\odot$, a mean radius of $2.04 R_\odot$ and mean $R/M = 3.9 R_\odot/M_\odot$, with a standard deviation of $1.9 R_\odot/M_\odot$. Adopting the mean value of R/M , we find $\dot{M} = 4.4\text{--}10.3 \times 10^{-5} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. Making some allowance for flux emitted at $\lambda > 22 \mu\text{m}$ and the slightly brighter infrared 2.15–4.6 μm fluxes in 2011–2014 would bring the middle of this range to approximately $\dot{M} = 10^{-4} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$. A luminosity of order $10^2 L_\odot$ is typical of a classical FUor (Connelley & Reipurth 2018) and the implied accretion rate is therefore also typical of the rates inferred in the literature for such events ($1\text{--}30 \times 10^{-5} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$, Bell et al. 1995).

4.2 Models and veiling

Models employing the thermal-viscous instability mechanism (Hartmann & Kenyon 1985; Lin & Papaloizou 1985; Bell & Lin 1994; Bell et al. 1995) naturally produce a high-temperature (6000–10 000 K) outburst in the innermost part of the disc (sub-au scales), leading to a lower amplitude in the infrared than at optical wavelengths. The detailed models of Bell et al. (1995) were able to reproduce many observed features of optically bright classical FUors, including a lower infrared amplitude, but some thought is needed to reconcile them with the mid-infrared outburst discussed here. The event duration can be adjusted in these models from ~ 100 yr to ~ 10 yr by increasing the adopted viscosity parameter, as noted by Kóspál et al. (2007) for the case of OO Ser. Another class of model is the magneto-rotational instability (MRI) models, where MRI is triggered by spiral density waves created by gravitational instability in the outer disc, e.g. Bae et al. (2014), Kadam et al. (2020). Again, these models lead to a temperature of several thousand K in the disc.⁷

The magnetic gating model D’Angelo & Spruit (2010), D’Angelo & Spruit (2012) involves an instability near the co-rotation radius of the disc. For a typical YSO rotation period of 3 d this is 0.04 au for a $1 M_\odot$ star, far smaller than the radius of a few au derived in Section 3.4.2. However, the scenario of fragmentation in the outer disc, followed by inward migration to the inner disc and infall on to the star (Vorobyov & Basu 2006, 2010, 2015) can more naturally explain a release of energy at a radius of a few au and a high temperature is not necessarily required, though this is still under investigation. In Vorobyov, Zakhochay & Dunham (2013, see figure 7 of that work), we see an example of a mid-infrared peak in the SED arising from emission by a clump that has been scattered into the inner disc, though this is not in itself a burst event.

In the thermal instability and MRI models, the innermost part of the disc should become heated to several thousand K as the mass flux through that region increases by orders of magnitude above the quiescent rate. Emission by this hot matter should be observed, as is seen in classical FUors, unless it is entirely obscured from view. A possible explanation is that the disc plane lies close to the line of sight so that the observed mid-infrared emission arises from reprocessed radiation further out in the disc. In this case much of the outburst region (perhaps all of it) would be closer to the star than the 4.6 au radius implied by the observed luminosity and the ~ 800 K temperature. We might expect the SED to rise from 4.6–22 μm in such a case, as opposed to the fall that is observed, due to reprocessing further out in the disc (Johnstone et al. 2013) but this would depend on the details of the disc structure and any effects

⁷In MRI models with a magnetically layered disc the temperature might be lower (Kadam et al. 2020) but a low MRI ignition temperature was pre-defined in these models, constraining the temperature of the outburst.

such as disc shadowing or disc gaps. A scattered light peak at $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$ should also be considered but it seems unlikely, in view of the low albedo of submicron-sized dust grains at that wavelength.

Another possibility, perhaps less likely, is that the optical depth of the upper layers of the disc in the outburst region is sufficient to entirely obscure the hotter mid-plane layers from view (despite thermal inflation of the disc scale height) causing a shallow temperature gradient. A generally low disc surface temperature and a shallow temperature gradient may also occur in a new class of models where the burst is caused by an increase in turbulent viscosity due to vertical convection and convective transfer of energy (Pavlyuchenkov et al. 2020). A shallow temperature gradient helps to explain the almost featureless $2\ \mu\text{m}$ spectrum, though we note that it was taken 6 mag below peak $2\ \mu\text{m}$ brightness so gradients are expected to be shallower, weakening absorption features in the manner observed by Guo et al. (2020).

In comparison with most other outbursts in other embedded YSOs, WISE 1422–6115 event is redder and apparently cooler. The embedded YSO outburst events V2775 Ori, V1647 Ori, and GM Cha have near-infrared colours $J - K = 3.7$, 3.7 , and 5.2 , respectively, and their infrared spectra have temperatures similar to reddened M or L dwarf photospheres ($T = 3200\ \text{K}$ was fitted for V2775 Ori by Caratti o Garatti et al. 2011). The $800\text{--}1000\ \text{K}$ temperature of WISE 1422–6115 in 2010 (Section 3.4.2) is more T dwarf-like and it appears to have cooled towards the Y dwarf range since that time (see Fig. 7). With $J - K_s = 6.9$, $H - K_s = 3.5$ in outburst and a $2\ \mu\text{m}$ continuum spectrum that has a positive second derivative (see Fig. 3), WISE 1422–6115 is amongst the reddest events, alongside OO Ser, the massive YSO outburst of S255 IR NIRS3 (Caratti o Garatti et al. 2017), UGPS 1853+0124, and V723 Car (Tapia, Roth & Persi 2015). None of the VVV YSO spectra in Contreras Peña et al. (2017b) have such steeply rising $2\ \mu\text{m}$ continua as WISE 1422–6115 and OO Ser. Despite the similarities of the two, OO Ser differs from WISE 1422–6115 in that the outburst of the former faded in a wavelength-independent manner and the outburst luminosity was relatively low at $\sim 30\ L_\odot$ (Kóspál et al. 2007).

We note that UGPS 1853+0124 differed from WISE 1422–6115 in that it has stayed at peak mid-infrared brightness for at least 10 yr and showed (EXor-like) CO overtone emission bands. The class I V723 Car event (Tapia et al. 2015) had a more complex light curve and an EXor-like spectrum, with both Br γ and CO overtone emission features. Tapia et al. (2015) made a similar argument for an edge-on orientation to help explain the very red colour, $H - K = 4.0$ at the peak, though very high foreground extinction also contributed. The V723 Car and UGPS 1853+0124 events may have been in relatively massive YSOs, though this is not entirely clear.⁸

4.3 Evolution of the event

As noted earlier, the outburst declined more slowly with increasing wavelength, in the $1.6\text{--}4.6\ \mu\text{m}$ range. In Fig. 7 (upper panel) we plot the change in $W1 - W2$ colour versus time. The GLIMPSE $I1\text{--}I2$ pre-outburst colour in 2004 (also plotted for comparison) is similar to the WISE colour measured in 2010 if we allow for the difference

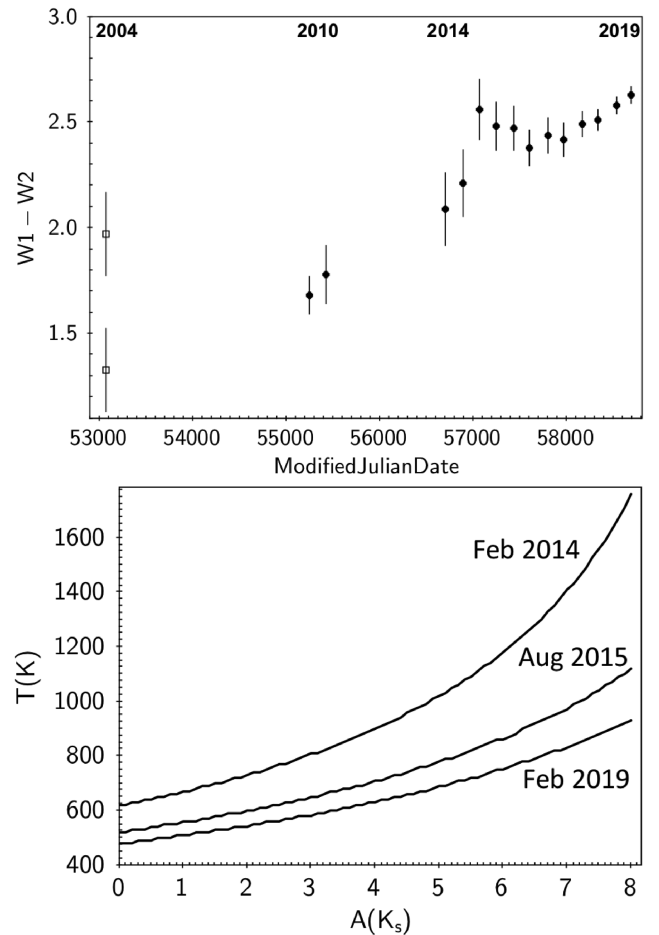


Figure 7. Colour and temperature evolution. Upper panel: the $W1 - W2$ colour versus time. The GLIMPSE $I1\text{--}I2$ colour, measured pre-outburst, is plotted as two open squares: the lower square showing the published colour and the upper square derived after transformation to the WISE photometric system. During outburst, the overall trend was an increasingly red colour as the outburst first brightened slightly from 2010–2014 and then faded thereafter. Lower panel: best-fitting temperature derived from the 2.15 , 3.4 , and $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$ fluxes as a function of assumed extinction, plotted at three separate epochs. A cooling trend is apparent as the outburst faded.

between the *Spitzer/IRAC* and WISE bandpasses (Antonucci et al. 2014). However, the outburst became redder between 2010 and the time of the brightest WISE measurements in 2014, then reddened further as the outburst began to fade, showing a blip in 2015 but a clear trend to the red from late 2016 to late 2019. The ‘redder when brighter’ change between 2010 and 2014 suggests that the outburst was propagating outward through the disc from 2010 to 2014, cooling slightly but increasing in luminosity as the area of the outbursting region increased. (We noted previously that the negative gradient of the SED from 4.6 to $22\ \mu\text{m}$ in 2010 was a sign that energy had not yet been efficiently redistributed outward in the disc by that date). This behaviour is seen in thermal instability models and in the MRI outburst models of Kadam et al. (2020), though not in infalling fragment models. The data are therefore perhaps most consistent with thermal instability or MRI models where the hot matter is veiled from view.

The behaviour as the outburst faded after 2014 can be understood as simple cooling of the outbursting region and perhaps further outward propagation. In the lower panel of Fig. 7 we plot the results

⁸The distance, luminosity, and mass of UGPS 1853+0124 are uncertain (Nikoghosyan, Azatyan & Khachatryan 2017). A high mass, $M \sim 10\ M_\odot$, was claimed for V723 Car (Tapia et al. 2015) but the mass and luminosity values given might be overestimated, having employed either mid-infrared data taken during the outburst or the far-IR/submm flux of a $1700\ M_\odot$ ‘massive envelope’ that may be due to a self-luminous cloud core rather than reprocessing.

of minimum χ^2 fits to extinguished Planckian spectra, using the fluxes at 2.15, 3.4 and 4.6 μm . (We interpolated the K_s light curve using cubic spline fitting to estimate the fluxes at the *WISE* epochs.) For any extinction value in the range $0 < A(K_s) < 8$ there is a temperature that gives a minimum value of χ^2 . The best-fitting temperature rises slowly as a function of the adopted extinction (shown as the curves for three separate epochs) but the χ^2 parameter varies by only ~ 25 per cent along each curve. Whilst the temperature at each epoch is only loosely constrained in these three point fits, a clear cooling trend is apparent. An isothermal fading due to increasing extinction alone appears unlikely since it would require very large changes in extinction.

4.4 The cometary nebula

Finally, the large size of the cometary reflection nebula requires some explanation. We have interpreted it as reflection from the massive cloud core (Section 3.2) which implies that the morphology must be due to the structure of the core. This may indicate that an outflow has cleared a low density cavity that extends through the core and out into the more diffuse interstellar medium. Alternatively, it may simply indicate a pre-existing density gradient in the cloud core that causes regions of lower optical depth to appear better illuminated. Narrow band imaging in the 2.12 μm H_2 line or radio mapping in CO could distinguish between these two options. We have suggested a nearly edge-on disc orientation as an explanation for the mid-infrared flux peak, so if the structure is caused by an outflow we might have expected a bipolar cavity. However, high resolution imaging has shown that the inner disc of a YSO can be highly inclined with respect to the outer disc (see e.g. Benisty et al. 2018) so the outflow cavity interpretation cannot be ruled out.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We have detected 23 new highly variable mid-infrared sources (>2 mag variation) in a catalogue of WISE/NEOWISE sources projected in the vicinity of IRDCs. The majority of these relatively bright and red stars are YSOs but almost half are periodic, hence more likely to be dusty Mira-like variables. Since we have searched only a very small portion of the Galactic plane, this demonstrates the potential of the ongoing NEOWISE mission for eruptive YSO science, complementing VVV/VVVX.

The most notable discovery is the ~ 8 mag outburst in WISE 1422–6115, a low-mass YSO at a distance $d = 2.3\text{--}3.0$ kpc that is presumed to have undergone an episodic accretion event. In evolutionary terms, we classify it as a probable stage I protostar. The in-outburst luminosity of a few $\times 10^2 L_\odot$ is higher than that of the surrounding massive cold cloud core so it is possible that the core was measurably warmed by the event, though probably not enough to cause major changes to the cloud's chemical make-up. By contrast, the accretion disc and any surrounding circumstellar envelope would have been heated far more strongly.

Details of the event and the conclusions we have drawn are as follows.

(i) GLIMPSE, MIPS GAL, *WISE*, and VVV data indicate that the outburst began between 2004 and 2006 and the duration now exceeds 13 yr. After making some allowance for extinction and reprocessing, the luminosity is consistent with an accretion rate approaching $10^{-4} M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$, comparable to a classical FUor event.

(ii) The 4.6 μm peak in the SED corresponds to a temperature $T \approx 800\text{--}1000$ K in 2010, appearing to cool further as the outburst

progressed and then faded. The 800–1000 K temperature and the measured mid-infrared luminosity imply a disc radial location $R \approx 4.5$ au for the emitting region. The apparent cooling as the outburst brightened slightly from 2010–2014 suggests an outward radial progression. This contrasts with the YSO outburst of Gaia 17bpi (Hillenbrand et al. 2018), where there appears to have been an inward progression. This disparate behaviour could be seen as evidence that different disc instability mechanisms operated in the two outbursting systems.

(iii) The apparent lack of emission from hotter matter in the innermost disc is unusual, given that the innermost parts of the disc are expected to be heated to several thousand K in either the thermal-viscous instability model (Bell & Lin 1994; Bell et al. 1995) or in MRI models (Bae et al. 2014; Kadam et al. 2020), with outward radial progression in both cases. An F-type disc photosphere with supergiant gravity is observed at optical wavelengths in classical FUor events. We suggest that the hot innermost regions of the disc may be obscured from view by a near edge-on disc orientation. The 4.6 μm peak might then arise in large part from reprocessing of radiation emitted close to the star, though there could also be a contribution from a radially extensive outburst region in the disc, with a spread of temperatures. Perhaps less likely, if the upper layers of the disc are denser and more opaque than in classical FUors, then the hot mid-plane layer where viscous energy is dissipated could be hidden.

(iv) In the disc fragmentation/infalling fragments model a mid-infrared peak can arise naturally due to emission from an infalling clump in the inner disc (Vorobyov et al. 2013). However, this is not in itself a burst event and radially outward progression of a burst would be unexpected. In the context of the disc fragmentation model, the low pre-outburst luminosity of the protostar and the location inside a cold dense cloud core should lead to a low temperature in the outer disc that would tend to facilitate fragmentation, as noted by Vorobyov & Basu (2010).

(v) The very high amplitude, more than 13 yr duration and mid-infrared location disfavour the magnetic gating mechanism, which was designed more to explain EXor-like events, (see D'Angelo & Spruit 2010, 2012).

Further observations of this system are certainly desirable to better understand the event. Very high resolution submm continuum imaging with ALMA might be able to detect signs of fragmentation in the outer disc. Mid-infrared spectroscopy (see Kóspál et al. 2020b) and interferometry should be practicable, in view of the slow rate of decline of the outburst in that waveband. Sub-arcsecond millimetre waveband data would be able to detect the expected circumstellar envelope within the cloud core, confirming stage I evolutionary status. Either ^{13}CO mapping or 2.12 μm H_2 imaging could be used to search for an outflow, investigate the arc of nebulosity and better understand the nature of the large cometary reflection nebula.

Finally, another of the new discoveries, WISEA J185720.27+015711.8 (source 21 in Table 1) underwent a mid-infrared outburst of 4.6 mag and it has remained in a bright state for several years. This unusually high amplitude event also warrants further investigation.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The *WISE*, *Spitzer*, and 2MASS data underlying this article are publicly available at <https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/Missions/wise.html>, <https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/Missions/spitzer.html> and <https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/Missions/2mass.html> respectively. The VVV and VVVX data are publicly available at the ESO archive <http://archive.eso.org/cms.html>. The relevant reduced products for the most recent VVVX epochs have not yet been publicly released but are available on request to the first author. *Akari* photometry is available at <https://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR-2>. *Herschel* data are available at the Herschel Science Archive, <http://archives.esac.esa.int/hsa/whsa/>. UKIDSS data are available at the WFCAM Science Archive wsa.roe.ac.uk (Hambly et al. 2008). The SOAR data are available at <http://star.herts.ac.uk/~pwl/Lucas/SOAR/>.

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APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL PHOTOMETRY

The VVV K_s light curve consists of 157 data points, after discarding images with seeing >1.2 arcsec and a few highly discrepant data points. There were four contemporaneous image stacks at each epoch (from adjoining VVV tiles d051 and d052) each showing numerous adjacent stars for visual comparison, which made it easy to reject the outlying data.

A difficulty with the VVV/VVVX data is that the source was not only saturated in K_s at maximum brightness (i.e. in 2010–2013 and in a minority of images from 2014) but also spatially extended on a scale of a few arcseconds, though the flux profile is strongly peaked, see Fig. 2. The saturation level varies between the 16 VISTA/VIRCAM arrays. Inspection of the radial intensity profile of the source in VISTA pawprint images from the four arrays with detections showed that the profile just outside the saturated core resembles that of a point source. From the photometric apertures provided by the Cambridge Astronomical Survey Unit (CASU) VISTA pipeline we used apertures 3 and 4 (diameters of 2 arcsec and $2\sqrt{2}$ arcsec, respectively) to compute a saturation-corrected magnitude in a similar manner to that described by Irwin (2009). This was done for the 2010–2013 data, with an estimated uncertainty of 0.2 mag, and visual comparison with saturated stars having 2MASS photometry was used to check that the results were sensible. Saturated data from 2014 were discarded because the image profile had changed. For unsaturated K_s data from 2014 onward, and for the other VVV passbands, we give point source photometry in aperture 3. This will slightly underestimate the total brightness of the source but it provides a reasonably consistent measurement of the brightness of central flux peak, for comparison with the earlier data.

The integrated VVV magnitudes of the saturated K_s March 2010 photometry used for SED fitting (see Section 3.4) were calculated by computing the difference between the fluxes measured by the CASU pipeline in apertures 7 (8 arcsec diameter) and aperture 3 and adding this quantity to the saturation-corrected aperture 3 flux computed earlier. After converting the resulting flux value to a magnitude, we added the aperture correction for aperture 3 and subtracted the aperture correction for aperture 7 to arrive at an aperture corrected magnitude in aperture 7. The aperture corrections were provided by the CASU pipeline for each image.

Table A1. Additional time series photometry for WISE 1422–6115.

Data set	MJD	Bandpass	Magnitude	Error
DENIS	51014.69	K_s	> 13.6	
2MASS	51615.29	K_s	> 15.0	
GLIMPSE	53075.39	[3.6]	14.41	0.13
GLIMPSE	53075.56	[4.5]	13.08	0.15
GLIMPSE	53075.39	[5.8]	12.44	0.17
GLIMPSE	53075.56	[8.0]	11.57	0.32
MIPSGAL	53834.33	[24]	4.74	0.03
Akari/IRC	-	[9]	5.90	0.35
Akari/IRC	-	[18]	3.83	0.03
VVV/VVVX	55274.245	Z	> 20.0	
VVV/VVVX	55281.254	Y	19.14	0.10
VVV/VVVX	55281.255	Y	19.42	0.15
VVV/VVVX	55282.162	Y	19.44	0.16
VVV/VVVX	55282.163	Y	19.55	0.21
VVV/VVVX	55274.253	J	16.07	0.02
VVV/VVVX	55274.255	J	16.06	0.02
VVV/VVVX	55288.293	J	16.11	0.02
VVV/VVVX	55288.295	J	16.11	0.02
VVV/VVVX	55274.245	H	12.65	0.02
VVV/VVVX	55288.285	H	12.68	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57176.178	H	16.30	0.03
VVV/VVVX	57176.179	H	16.27	0.04
VVV/VVVX	57181.250	H	16.34	0.05
VVV/VVVX	57181.252	H	16.26	0.05
VVV/VVVX	55260.34247	K_s	9.08	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55260.3431	K_s	9.19	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55260.34724	K_s	9.27	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55260.34796	K_s	9.16	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55262.39191	K_s	9.20	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55262.39336	K_s	9.25	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55262.39404	K_s	9.16	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55264.39126	K_s	9.21	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55264.392	K_s	9.26	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55264.39267	K_s	9.23	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55274.24962	K_s	9.18	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55274.36398	K_s	9.05	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55274.3646	K_s	9.16	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55274.36793	K_s	9.18	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55274.36857	K_s	9.17	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55283.24924	K_s	9.08	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55283.25274	K_s	9.23	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55283.25337	K_s	9.10	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55288.28806	K_s	9.22	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55288.28954	K_s	9.07	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55778.06854	K_s	8.52	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55778.07018	K_s	8.62	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55778.07102	K_s	8.54	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55780.07017	K_s	8.68	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55785.99496	K_s	8.72	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55785.99667	K_s	8.76	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55795.02149	K_s	8.56	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55795.02306	K_s	8.72	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55803.98976	K_s	8.34	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55803.99062	K_s	8.39	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55803.99142	K_s	8.53	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55808.99112	K_s	8.27	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55808.99192	K_s	8.27	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55808.99272	K_s	8.35	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55995.18952	K_s	8.64	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55995.19099	K_s	8.73	0.20
VVV/VVVX	55995.19174	K_s	8.69	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56014.27852	K_s	8.59	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56014.28026	K_s	8.96	0.20

Table A1 – continued

Data set	MJD	Bandpass	Magnitude	Error
VVV/VVVX	56014.28119	K_s	8.60	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56058.30581	K_s	8.72	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56058.30765	K_s	8.82	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56371.21412	K_s	9.02	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56371.21564	K_s	9.10	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56371.21643	K_s	8.85	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56372.20321	K_s	8.88	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56372.20405	K_s	9.01	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56372.20483	K_s	8.93	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56372.20566	K_s	8.91	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56373.19458	K_s	8.99	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56373.19615	K_s	9.04	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56373.19759	K_s	8.89	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56374.19197	K_s	9.06	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56375.25579	K_s	8.59	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56375.2566	K_s	8.61	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56375.25738	K_s	8.65	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56375.25819	K_s	8.47	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56419.25141	K_s	8.57	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56419.25216	K_s	8.70	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56419.25293	K_s	8.76	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56428.3069	K_s	9.06	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56448.22414	K_s	9.08	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56448.22497	K_s	9.14	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56448.22655	K_s	9.10	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56453.21702	K_s	9.02	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56453.21779	K_s	8.85	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56453.21861	K_s	8.92	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56453.2194	K_s	8.78	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56460.99369	K_s	8.91	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56460.99446	K_s	8.99	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56460.99521	K_s	9.12	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56460.99594	K_s	8.91	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56463.17171	K_s	9.21	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56463.17253	K_s	9.24	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56463.17329	K_s	9.15	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56463.17412	K_s	9.10	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56466.18514	K_s	9.16	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56466.18668	K_s	9.23	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56466.18747	K_s	9.14	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56467.16656	K_s	8.96	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56467.1674	K_s	9.05	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56467.16816	K_s	9.09	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56468.16904	K_s	9.07	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56468.16983	K_s	9.18	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56468.17057	K_s	9.17	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56468.17137	K_s	9.05	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56469.12137	K_s	9.10	0.20
VVV/VVVX	56813.04202	K_s	11.03	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.04381	K_s	10.94	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.05533	K_s	11.00	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.0571	K_s	10.92	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.96544	K_s	10.94	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.96625	K_s	10.96	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.96822	K_s	10.96	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.97878	K_s	10.94	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.97961	K_s	11.02	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.98135	K_s	10.95	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.9912	K_s	10.95	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.99204	K_s	11.01	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56813.99388	K_s	10.96	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.00341	K_s	10.94	0.02

Table A1 – *continued*

Data set	MJD	Bandpass	Magnitude	Error
VVV/VVVX	56814.00422	K_s	11.00	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.00643	K_s	10.98	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.04191	K_s	10.93	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.04274	K_s	10.95	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.04373	K_s	10.95	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56814.04456	K_s	10.96	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56825.01277	K_s	11.00	0.02
VVV/VVVX	56825.01364	K_s	11.03	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57118.15631	K_s	12.03	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57118.15709	K_s	12.05	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57134.0828	K_s	12.10	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57150.03191	K_s	12.08	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57150.03299	K_s	12.08	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57150.0339	K_s	12.11	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57150.03507	K_s	12.10	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57165.0114	K_s	12.09	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57165.01219	K_s	12.16	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57165.01362	K_s	12.14	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57165.01452	K_s	12.14	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57171.02674	K_s	12.10	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57171.02757	K_s	12.16	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57171.02829	K_s	12.14	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57171.02911	K_s	12.14	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57172.05397	K_s	12.10	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57172.05474	K_s	12.12	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57172.05543	K_s	12.18	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57172.05623	K_s	12.17	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57176.18236	K_s	12.14	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57176.18403	K_s	12.17	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57181.25722	K_s	12.12	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57585.07992	K_s	12.65	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57585.0807	K_s	12.68	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57585.08142	K_s	12.69	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57585.08222	K_s	12.70	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57928.18046	K_s	13.21	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57933.0333	K_s	13.19	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57933.03393	K_s	13.18	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57933.03461	K_s	13.22	0.02
VVV/VVVX	57933.03533	K_s	13.21	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58208.31044	K_s	13.66	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58208.31118	K_s	13.67	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58212.39832	K_s	13.70	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58262.99078	K_s	13.85	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58262.99156	K_s	13.81	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58654.20043	K_s	14.28	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58654.20121	K_s	14.27	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58654.20198	K_s	14.33	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58654.20271	K_s	14.31	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58701.08159	K_s	14.34	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58701.08231	K_s	14.34	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58701.08303	K_s	14.37	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58701.08378	K_s	14.37	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58702.06429	K_s	14.32	0.03
VVV/VVVX	58702.06503	K_s	14.36	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58702.06659	K_s	14.40	0.02
VVV/VVVX	58702.06742	K_s	14.37	0.03

Table A2. *Herschel*/Hi-Gal and ATLASGAL scaled photometry for HIGALBM 313.6699–0.3092.

Wavelength (μm)	Flux (Jy)	Error (Jy)
70	3.12	0.14
160	10.89	0.16
250	14.66	0.41
350	4.48	0.22
500	2.37	0.15
870	0.97	0.19

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