V0332+53 in the outburst of 2004–2005: luminosity
dependence of the cyclotron line and pulse profile

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ABSTRACT
We present results of observations of the transient X-ray pulsar V0332+53 performed during a very powerful outburst in Dec., 2004 – Feb., 2005 with the INTEGRAL and RXTE observatories in a wide (3 – 100 keV) energy band. A cyclotron resonance scattering line at an energy of \(\sim 26\) keV has been detected in the source spectrum together with its two higher harmonics at \(\sim 50\) and \(\sim 73\) keV, respectively. We show that the energy of the line is not constant but linearly changes with the source luminosity. Strong pulse profile variations, especially near the cyclotron line, are revealed for different levels of the source intensity. We discuss the obtained results in terms of the theoretical models of X-ray pulsars.

Key words: X-ray:binaries – (stars:)pulsars:individual – V0332+53

1 INTRODUCTION
The transient X-ray pulsar V0332+53 was discovered by the Vela 5B observatory in 1973 (Terrel & Predhorsky 1973) during an outburst when its intensity reached \(\sim 1.4\) Crab in the 3 – 12 keV energy band. The outburst lasted about three months before the source became undetectable again. During observations in Nov 1983 – Jan 1984 with the EXOSAT observatory the pulsar’s parameters and orbital ones were determined: the pulse period \(\sim 4.375\) s, the orbital period \(\sim 34.25\) days, the eccentricity \(\sim 0.31\), and the projected semimajor axis of the neutron star \(\sim a_s\sin i = 48\) lt-s (Stella et al. 1985). These authors also mentioned that as the source intensity decreased the pulse profile changed from double to single peaked, which was accompanied by significant hardening of the source spectrum. Later when the source was observed by the GINGA observatory the cyclotron resonance scattering feature with an energy of \(E_{cyc} = 28.5 \pm 0.5\) keV was detected in its spectrum. This energy corresponds to a magnetic field on the neutron star surface of \(\sim 3 \times 10^{12}\) G (Makishima et al. 1990). Later Mihara et al. (1998) reported measurements of two different values of the resonance energy for different levels of the source intensity.

The next powerful outburst of the source began at the end of 2004 (Swank et al. 2004). This outburst had been predicted based on the increasing of the optical brightness of the normal companion which reached its maximum on 31 Jan 2004 (Goranskij & Barsukova 2004). A preliminary

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2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The X-ray pulsar V0332+53 was observed with the INTEGRAL and RXTE observatories several times at the end of 2004 – beginning of 2005. About 130 pointed observations were carried out by the INTEGRAL observatory (Winkler et al. 2003) during TOO observations of the source with a total exposure ∼ 400 ks (these data are public available). Data of the IBIS telescope (the ISGRI detector, Lebrun et al. 2003) and X-ray monitor JEM-X (Lund et al. 2003) were used in the analysis. The effective energy bands of these instruments are 20 – 200 and 3 – 30 keV, respectively, which makes it possible to study bright astrophysical objects in a wide energy band.

The image reconstruction was done with the method and software described in Revnivtsev et al. (2004). The source spectra in a hard energy band (> 20 keV) obtained by the IBIS telescope were calculated through reconstruction of a large number of images of the source in narrow energy channels and flux extraction of the studied source. The response matrix for our research have been done based on the standard INTEGRAL matrix (taken from the OSA package), but the new arf-file was calculated using the calibration observations of the Crab Nebulae. Standard calibration tables and procedures (similar to those implemented in OSA 5.0) were used to correct the energy of ISGRI events having different rise-time. The analysis of a large number of calibration observations for the Crab nebula revealed that this method has a systematic error in measuring source fluxes about ∼ 3%. We included this systematic uncertainty when analyzing spectra with the XSPEC package.

For the timing analysis on time scales of the order of the source pulse period and for the analysis of the JEM-X data we used the standard OSA 5.0 software package provided by the INTEGRAL Science Data Center (http://isdc.unige.ch). For the pulse profiles reconstruction at high energies the first three steps of OSA (COR, GTI, DEAD) were executed. After this we collected photons with specified energies from the detector pixels opened for the source using the tool evts_extract. At the next stage, the arrival times of collected photons were corrected for the neutron star orbital motion using the known binary parameters (Stella et al. 1989). Such a relatively simple approach for collecting photons is justifiable in our case as the source V0332+53 was a single object in the telescope field of view. Thus the detector collects only photons from the source and background photons. The background can be calculated from those pixels which are fully closed for the source by the opaque mask elements. To reconstruct the pulse profile at low energies (JEM-X data) photons from the whole detector were collected (the tool evts_pick). The subsequent timing analysis was done with the FTOOLS package.

Due to a nicety of the considering effects (in particular a displacement of the cyclotron line center is about ∼ 3 keV in the INTEGRAL data) and the using of different types of the software on different stages of the analysis we carried out an additional investigation of an accuracy and stability of the energy determination for both type of the software. The tungsten $K_\alpha$ line 59.32 keV was choose as a calibration line due to its brightness (strictly speaking, in this spectral region there is a blend of tungsten lines at energies 57.98, 59.32 etc. keV, but line at 59.32 keV is the most strong). The detector spectrum was built for both softwares (for OSA 5.0 it was done after the DEAD level), then the energy of the line center was determined and compared with ones from other observations and its theoretical value. It was shown that the line center position is stable and in a good agreement with the theoretical one in the spectral analysis (Fig. 1b). The conservative estimation of the systematic uncertainty of the energy determination gives ∼ 0.1 keV.

For the standard software OSA 5.0 the line center position is changed from one observation to another and displace from the theoretical value (Fig. 1b). Therefore in the following analysis we took it into account and made a correction for this effect.

Apart from INTEGRAL data we also used data of the RXTE observatory (Bradt et al. 1993): simultaneous data of the all-sky monitor ASM (http://xte.mit.edu/ASM_/asm.html), and the spectrometers PCA and HEXTE (Obs.ID 90427), operating in the energy bands 1.3 – 12.2, 3 – 20 and 15 – 250 keV, respectively. For the RXTE data reduction we used standard programs of FTOOLS/LHEASOFT 5.3 package. As for the ISGRI detector, we investigated the accuracy of the energy determination using the HEXTE spectrometer. In this analysis we used the $^{241}$Am calibration line at 59.6 keV. To estimate the systematic error of energy measuring we determined a typical scatter of measurements of the line center, ∼ 0.1 keV. This value was added as a systematic error to the uncertainties obtained from the spectral analysis.

A journal of observations of the X-ray pulsar V0332+53 is presented in Table 1. The date of observations, corresponding exposure, observed source flux and luminosity are given. The luminosity was calculated assuming a source distance of 7 kpc. The obtained luminosity values may be regarded as close to the bolometric ones on the assumption that the bulk of the energy is released in X-rays.
3 LIGHT CURVES

The daily-averaged light curve of the X-ray pulsar V0332+53 obtained by ASM/RXTE is presented in Fig.2. The source intensity was increasing practically linearly for ∼ 30 days, then the source stayed for about 10 days near the maximum of its intensity, and after that the measured flux decreased to the pre-outburst value in ∼ 50 days. The last segment of the light curve can be described by an exponential decay with a characteristic time τ ∼ 17 days. A comparison of the 2004–2005 outburst with previous type II outbursts [Stella et al., 1986] shows that it is a typical outburst of this class for V0332+53 in terms of duration and maximum of X-ray flux.

INTEGRAL observations started only several days after the outburst maximum due to limitations in the satellite orientation relative to the Sun. In Fig.2b the pulsar light curve obtained by the ISGRI detector in the hard (18 – 60 keV) energy band is shown. Each point corresponds to a separate observation with exposure about 2 ks. The figure demonstrates that the source flux in hard X-rays decreased from ∼ 900 to ∼ 100 mCrab during a month and a half. Note that the shape of the light curve in hard X-rays is slightly different from the one in the soft 1.3 – 12.2 keV energy band.

From the analysis of the V0332+53 light curve in the soft energy band it was found that the source intensity demonstrates variability with an amplitude of about 20% (near the outburst maximum). The variability amplitude decreased when the source flux decreased and practically disappeared by the end of the outburst. The variability with the same amplitude was observed with the ISGRI detector in the hard energy band too. The 18-60 keV source light curve with time resolution of 300 s is shown in Fig.2c for the bright state of the source, when the variability is visible most. In the right part of the Figure a local outburst with maximum at MJD 53380.3 and total duration about 4.5 hours is seen. The solid line represents the best-fit approximation by a gaussian.
it is not possible to put tight constraints on the photon index. An iron emission line was added to the model when fitting the RXTE data. This feature is not detected by the JEM-X monitor partly due to its lower sensitivity compared to PCA, and also due to the current uncertainty in the JEM-X response matrix at these energies (see comments in Filipnova et al. 2005 for details).

A typical source spectrum obtained with the INTEGRAL observatory for the bright (272 rev) state is shown in Fig 3. The best-fit parameters are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photon index</td>
<td>−0.120 ± 0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{\text{cut}}$, keV</td>
<td>9.21 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tau_{\text{cycl},1}$, keV</td>
<td>1.91 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{\text{cycl},1}$, keV</td>
<td>25.92$^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_{\text{cycl},1}$, keV</td>
<td>5.44$^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tau_{\text{cycl},2}$, keV</td>
<td>2.12 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{\text{cycl},2}$, keV</td>
<td>49.44$^{+0.07}_{-0.14}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_{\text{cycl},2}$, keV</td>
<td>9.85$^{+0.20}_{-0.23}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\tau_{\text{cycl},3}$, keV</td>
<td>1.26 ± 0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_{\text{cycl},3}$, keV</td>
<td>72.1$^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\sigma_{\text{cycl},3}$, keV</td>
<td>10.4$^{+0.9}_{-0.9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\chi^2$ (d.o.f.)</td>
<td>1.25(136)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For comparison, the spectrum obtained in the low state (284 rev) is shown in the same Figure.

The cyclotron resonance scattering feature and its second harmonics are clearly visible in both spectra. Despite the rapid decrease of the source intensity and its weakness at high energies (> 65 keV), inclusion into the model of the third harmonics with an energy of $\sim 75 - 80$ keV leads to a significant improvement of the fit ($\Delta \chi^2 = 18$ for 3 d.o.f.). This harmonics is also detected in several next observations, but its parameters (width and depth) are reasonably bounded only in the bright state (till 284 rev). Fixing them at the values obtained for the bright state, does not allow one to improve the quality of the fit for the low-state spectra. Moreover, the determined line widths for these observations are too large and strongly affect the determi-
nation of the parameters of the second harmonics, making this task model dependent. It is necessary to note that the fundamental line energy depends on the including to the model the third harmonics. It is nessecary to note that Pottschmidt et al. (2005) used a Gaussian profile for the describing of the cyclotron line, therefore obtained by them values of the cyclotron energy are slightly differ from our ones. The same situation was discussed by Nakajima et al. (2004) for 4U0115+634.

Our analysis showed that the model described approximates the source spectrum well during the whole outburst both for INTEGRAL and RXTE data. The behaviour of the cyclotron line is of greatest interest because it is confidently detected during the entire outburst and its parameters are model independent. The line energy dependence on the source luminosity obtained from INTEGRAL and RXTE data is shown in Fig.4 by dark triangles and squares, respectively. The uncertainties of the HEXT data results are slightly higher than those for ISGRI as the HEXTE exposures are shorter (see Table II). The measurements of both observatories are in good mutual agreement and fall on a straight line, i.e. the cyclotron line energy increases linearly with decreasing source luminosity. The formal fitting of this dependence with a linear relation gives $E_{\text{cycl},1} \propto -0.10L_{\text{37}} + 28.97$ keV, where $L_{\text{37}}$ – luminosity in units of $10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$. Believing that for low luminosities the emission come practically from the neutron star surface (see section 6.1) we can estimate the magnetic field on the surface

$$B_{\text{NS}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM_{\text{NS}}}{c^2R_{\text{NS}}}}} \approx 3.0 \times 10^{12} \text{G}$$

where $R_{\text{NS}}$ and $M_{\text{NS}}$ – are the neutron star radius and mass, respectively.

As was mentioned above, the energy of the second harmonics is not reasonably determined for all observations and depends on the inclusion of the third harmonics in the model. To avoid possible contamination by this component in determining the parameters of the second harmonics, we restricted the considered energy band by 65 keV and fitted the spectra by the same model with two absorption lines. The variation of the second harmonics with source luminosity is shown in Fig.5 by dark triangles and squares similarly to Fig.4. It can be seen that although the scatter is slightly larger than for the first harmonics, the overall tendency of the line energy increasing with decreasing luminosity holds in this case too. Formal fitting of this dependence with a linear relation gives $E_{\text{cycl},2} \propto -0.08L_{\text{37}}$. The energy of the second harmonics was also determined by analyzing the INTEGRAL data in the broad energy band (up to 110 keV) when the third harmonics was added to the model (open triangles in Fig.5). The energies obtained in both analyses differ from each other, especially for the observations with low luminosities. Moreover, the ISGRI measurements lie below the near simultaneous HEXTE ones. This fact is most likely connected with the larger exposures of the ISGRI detector – its data at high energies provide better statistics and in determining the parameters of the second harmonics even in the case of the energy band truncated at 65 keV. If we exclude from the consideration the INTEGRAL results, then formal fitting of the HEXTE measurements results in $E_{\text{cycl},2} \propto -0.1L_{\text{37}}$, which is the same as was obtained earlier for the main harmonics.

5 PULSE PROFILE

Because of the high intensity of the pulsar emission we succeeded in studying its pulse profile dependence on the energy band and luminosity. As the background doesn’t affect on the pulse profile shape, which is studied in the paper, it was not subtracted in the following analysis. The most characteristic source pulse profiles obtained with the INTEGRAL observatory in different energy bands are shown in Fig.6 for two observations (272 and 284 revolutions). The observed peculiarities in the pulse profile behavior can be divided in

![Figure 4](image1.png)

**Figure 4.** The cyclotron line energy dependence on the source luminosity (3-100 keV). Triangles are INTEGRAL results, squares are RXTE ones.

![Figure 5](image2.png)

**Figure 5.** The same as in Fig.4 but for the second harmonics. Open triangles represents INTEGRAL measurements for the broad energy band (till 110 keV) with inclusion of the third harmonics (see text).
two main groups: an asymmetrical evolution of the double-peaked profile in wide energy bands and its drastic changes near the main harmonics of the cyclotron line. Below we describe these effects in detail.

In the brightest state (272 rev) the pulse profile has a sinusoidally-like double-peaked shape with little prevalence of the second peak at low energies (3–6 keV). As the photons energy grows the relative contribution of the first peak increases and exceeds the second peak intensity in the 10–15 keV energy band. The intensity of the first peak continues to grow when increasing the energy and becomes significantly larger than the second one in the 30–50 keV channel. No significant movements of the peaks depending on the energy band occur.

As the pulsar intensity diminishes, significant changes of the pulse profile occur in soft energy bands (JEM-X data): in the 3–6 keV band it becomes nearly single-peaked in the 274 revolutions; the relative intensity of the first peak is very small in 3–6 and 6–10 keV bands in 278 and 284 revolutions. In high-energy channels (ISGRI data) the pulse profile evolves similarly as was described above for the 272 revolution. In the following observations (beginning from the 284 revolution when the source luminosity dropped to $\sim 7.3 \times 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$ (284 revolution) the profile became asymmetrical single-peaked at energies below the cyclotron line with a drastic transition to the double-peaked shape above the line energy. Unlike in the 278 revolution the displacement of the profile by half a period is retained in the last channel while the line center does not affect the pulse profile and all the described tendencies described above for wide channels remain. In the subsequent observations (273-278 revolutions) some changes occur in the relative intensity of the peaks and their positions, but the pulse profile remains double-peaked. With a further decrease of the luminosity to $\sim 4.9 \times 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$ (286 rev) in the next revolution (the luminosity is $\sim 3.4 \times 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$) the pulse profile at energies below the line returned to the double-peaked shape, although the single-peaked one holds in the lower wing. The displacement of the profile by half a period is retained in the last channel too. It is necessary to note that due to the source intensity decreasing the statistics in the last observations is not sufficient for detailed analysis of the pulse profile structure and we can only consider their common characteristics.

The results of a similar analysis performed on the RXTE/HEXTE data (bottom panels on Fig.6) fully confirm the conclusions about the behavior of the pulse profile drawn above based on the INTEGRAL/ISGRI data.

6 DISCUSSION

The transient X-ray pulsar V0332+53 demonstrates powerful outbursts in which its intensity exceeds 1 Crab. The source is a member of a high mass X-ray binary system with a companion star (BQ Cam) that belongs to the class of Be stars. According to current ideas (e.g. Okazaki & Negueruela 2001) such objects represent quick rotating stars with a dense, but radially slow, stellar wind. This wind forms the so-called equatorial disc around the star, the size and the presence of the disc are not permanent. Most X-ray sources in binary systems with Be stars...
are transients demonstrating outbursting activity. This is presumably connected with the evolution of the normal star. Matter from the equatorial disc is captured and an accretion disc around the relativistic object is formed.

The system V0332+53/BQ Cam is an obvious example of the picture described above. As was shown by Goranskij (2001), a significant brightening of the normal star in the optical waveband preceded previous X-ray outbursts. It is believed that this brightening is associated with the formation and subsequent ejection of the ambient matter (equatorial disc) (Goranskij 2001). The outburst that started in Dec, 2004 was no exception and had been predicted based on an increase in the brightness of the optical star at the beginning of 2004 (Goranskij & Barsukova 2004). Such a large (several hundred days) delay between the optical and X-ray light is typical for this source (Goranskij & Barsukova 2004). Such a large (several hundred days) delay between the optical and X-ray light is typical for this source (Goranskij & Barsukova 2004).

6.1 Cyclotron Line

It was found by Basko & Sunyaev (1976a) that there is a critical value of the luminosity ($L^* \sim 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$) dividing two accretion regimes: the regime when the influence of the radiation on the falling matter is negligible and the regime when this influence is significant. When $L < L^*$, the matter free-fall zone is extended almost down to the surface of the neutron star. In the opposite case ($L > L^*$), observed for V0332+53, the radiation-dominated shock rises high above the neutron star surface. Almost all of the kinetic energy of the infalling gas is lost in this shock, and is then emitted laterally by the sides of the accretion column.

Basko & Sunyaev (1976a) and Lyubarskii & Sunyaev (1988) showed that the height of the shock $H$ depends on the source luminosity

$$H \simeq \dot{m} R_{NS} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \dot{m}}{\dot{m}^{3/4}} \right)$$

where $\dot{m}$ is the dimensionless accretion rate in units
of $10^{39}$ erg s$^{-1}$, $\eta$ — a function depending on the magnetic field on the neutron star surface $B_{\text{NS}}$ and the thickness of the accretion column. As can be seen from the equation, the height $H$ changes practically linearly with $\eta$ in a wide range of values, i.e. the shock height grows linearly when the source luminosity is increased.

It was shown above that the energy of the cyclotron line detected in the V0332+53 spectrum grows approximately linearly with decreasing source luminosity. The maximum relative change of the energy and, consequently, the corresponding magnetic field are about $\sim 25\%$. In an approaching of the dipole field of the neutron star, it corresponds to a 7.5% relative change of the height $h$ where the feature is formed. At the end of the outburst, the source luminosity falls to $\sim 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$, the shock descends, the column height decreases and we receive emission coming virtually from the neutron star surface. Because of the smallness of the relative change $h/R_{\text{NS}}$, we can consider $B(h) \propto B_{\text{NS}} - \alpha h$ to a first approximation, where $\alpha$ is a coefficient. Comparing with the relation between $E_{\text{cycl,1}}$ and $L$ determined earlier we obtain $h \propto L$. Thus the height $h$, where the cyclotron feature is formed, has the same luminosity behaviour as the shock height $H$.

According to Basko & Sunyaev (1976a), only a small fraction of the energy accumulated in the accreting matter is emitted at the shock. Its main part goes into the extended sinking zone below the shock, being gradually emitted by the side walls of the accreting column. Moreover, the column cross-section has a near-triangular shape where the shock proper occupies only a small part in the column central plane. In other parts the deceleration of the infalling matter is cased by a friction force Lyubarskii & Sunyaev (1988). Thus, the registered emission is a superposition of emissions from different heights above the neutron star surface. Therefore, we can consider the height $h$ as some averaged or “effective” height of the formation of the cyclotron feature not coinciding with the position of the shock itself.

As seen from Fig. 8 the behavior of the energy of the second harmonics is qualitatively similar to the main one. But due to lower statistics of the data at high energies the exact determination of its parameters is model-dependent (see above). Thus at the moment we cannot make a final conclusion about the rate of change of the second harmonics energy with the source luminosity. Nevertheless it is interesting to note that the ratio of the energies of the second and main harmonics slightly decreases with decreasing luminosity and is approximately equal to the harmonic one $(2 : 1)$ near the luminosity $\sim 2 \times 10^{38}$ erg s$^{-1}$ (Fig. 8).

### 6.2 Pulse Profile

As experimental information about pulse profiles and their evolution has been accumulated, it has become clear that a simple model explaining pulsations by the presence of two bright spots on the neutron star surface cannot clarify the variety of observations. Our results on V0332+53 confirm this statement.

As was shown above, the matter flowing from the accretion disc forms near the magnetic poles accretion columns elongated along the magnetic lines of force. Since the falling matter is opaque, the radiation is entrained in the column and moves with the matter downward, diffusing to the edges of the accretion channel and escaping laterally (Lyubarskii & Sunyaev 1988). Thus a fan beam configuration of the X-ray emission is expected to prevail in the bright state (Basko & Sunyaev 1976a), which explains the observed double-peaked structure of the source pulse profile. But it is worth noting that although the radiation has time to escape from the column, it will beam toward the neutron star surface due to relativistic effects (Lyubarskii & Sunyaev 1988) and simple considerations about the beaming can be inapplicable. Most likely the observed pulse profile variability can be explained by a combination of geometrical and physical effects. We point out some of them below.

One of the possibilities to describe the observed changes of relative intensities of peaks in the pulse profile can be the mechanism of pulse formation for large source luminosities proposed by Basko & Sunyaev (1976a). Its essence is that the magnetic field of the neutron star makes the gas to flow off to the magnetic funnels along the Alfvén surface. This flow will cover only a part of the surface. The layer of matter on the surface will spin with the same angular velocity as the neutron star and will periodically shield from the observer different parts of emission regions. For a certain orientation of the system to the observer it is possible to expect different relative intensities of peaks in a dependence on the energy band. Also the reflection from the inner surface of the gas layer flowing to the lower magnetic field can make a contribution to the formation of the pulse profile (Basko & Sunyaev 1976b). When the source intensity is decreased, the scattering optical depth of the masking layer is also decreased, which can result in a larger amplitude of the asymmetry in the pulse profile and to an appearance of some new features in them. The calculations show that in bright states the flows on the magnetosphere are optically thick. This results in additional changes of the pulse profile, especially strong in the soft and hard energy bands (Basko & Sunyaev 1976b).

The most interesting and difficult for explanation changes occur near the main harmonics of the cyclotron...
line at luminosities lower $\sim 7.3 \times 10^{37}$ erg s$^{-1}$. The observed behavior is difficult to describe in detail within the framework of current models. In partial, it can be connected with peculiarities of the radiation beaming near the cyclotron frequency (Gnedin & Sunyaev 1973; Pavlov et al. 1985). As e.g. Meszaros & Nagel (1985) showed, the cyclotron line shape demonstrates a strong angular dependence. The plasma is more transparent at large angles than at small ones for energies below and above the line energy. Therefore photons will escape predominantly in the directions of large angles, i.e. the radiation beaming in different energy channels near the cyclotron line will be strongly different. In addition, a bulk motion towards the neutron star surface also produces a doppler shift, which should result in an angular dependence of the cyclotron line energy on the viewing angle, that in its turn can give a contamination to the observed line energy and pulse profile dependencies (Brainerd & Mezaros 1991).

For the better visual perception and understanding of the changes described above we built three-dimensional pulse profiles with the distribution of their relative intensities along the pulse phase and energy. To obtain a more or less smooth picture we choose the energy window (the energy band for each profile) of 4 keV and reconstructed a number of pulse profiles with a step of 1 keV from 6 up to 45 keV. Such an approach allowed us also to sew together JEM-X and ISGRI results around 20 keV relatively well. Two such 3D pulse profiles for 272 and 284 revolutions are shown in Fig.9 (upper panel). Clearly seen all described in section 5 features for both of them. The red and blue stripes represents regions of lower and upper wings of the cyclotron line. In bottom panels of Fig.9 two-dimensional distributions of pulse profile intensities are demonstrated by different colors and levels of equal intensities. It is interesting to trace changes of the maximum intensities for both observations: in the first case positions of both peaks are...
practically unchanged with the energy; in the second one the position of the maximum is changed drastically with the energy especially near the cyclotron line. The single-peaked and double-peaked distribution of intensities in the lower and upper wings of the cyclotron line are obviously seen.

The case of small luminosities is of especial interest for following investigations. In this case the radiating plasma have an appreciable optical depth only near the cyclotron line and the source pulse profile reflects physical properties of the plasma flow in the magnetic field, i.e. is determined by the anisotropy of the emission and scattering in the plasma.

7 SUMMARY
We presented results of the analysis of the INTEGRAL and RXTE data obtained during the outburst from the X-ray pulsar V0332+53. The most important are:

– for the first time we studied in detail the evolution of the cyclotron energy with the source luminosity and showed that it is linearly increasing with the source luminosity decreasing in the same way as the change of the height of the accretion column;

– the behavior of the second harmonics energy is qualitatively similar to the main one, but more accurate observations are needed for exact measurements of its rate and understanding of the behavior of the ratio of energies of second and first harmonics;

– the strong pulse profile variations with luminosity, especially near the cyclotron line, are revealed.

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