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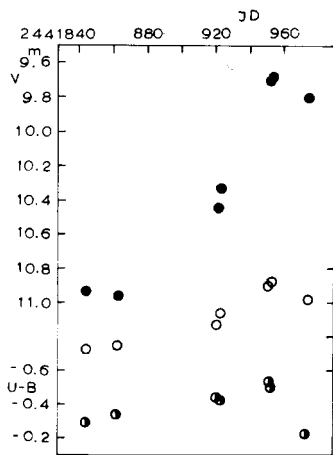
Konkoly Observatory
 Budapest
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ON THE LIGHT VARIATIONS OF CI Cyg IN 1973

Photographic observations of the symbiotic star CI Cyg through 1890-1967 showed light variations with a period equal to 855^d and an amplitude of about 1 magn. having considerable dispersion ($m_{pg} = 0^m.5$) (N.K.G.Greenstein HB 906,5,1937; L.H.Aller Publ.Astroph.Obs.9,343, 1954; D.Hoffleit Irish Astr.J.8 149, 1968.) The form of the light-curve was stable enough. However, two outburst were noted in 1911 and 1937 when the brightness of the star reached $m_{pg} = 10^m.7$ and $m_{pg} = 10^m.2$ respectively. The

duration of each outburst was about 200^d. In 1971-72 the brightness of CI Cyg increased once again up to $m_{pg} = 9^m.9$ (W.M.Lowder IAU Circ.2335,1971; D.Hoffleit IAU Circ.2336,1971; F.M.Stienon BAAS 5,17,1973; M.W.Mayall J.R.A.S. Canada 67,101,1973).

Through 1973 June-October 7 UBV observations of CI Cyg were made at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. These observations (s.Fig.) showed an outburst during this period. The maximal brightness was about $9^m.7$ in V, $10^m.5$ in B, which is



close to the photographic magnitude.

Thus a considerable increase of CI Cyg was observed twice during 1971-1973. That indicates a possible increase of the activity of this star as far as during 1890-1967 only two outbursts were noted. It should be noted that the outbursts of 1911 and 1937 occurred at the maximum of the composite light-curve and outbursts of 1971-72 and 1973 arised immediately after the minimum.