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PHOTOMETRY OF THE 1999 OUTBURST OF U SCORPII

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Name of the object:	
U Sco	
Equatorial coordinates:	Equinox:
R.A. = $16^{\text{h}}22^{\text{m}}31^{\text{s}}.2$ DEC. = $-17^{\circ}52'41''$	2000.0
Observatory and telescope:	
25-cm Schmidt Cassegrain (F/6.3)	
Detector:	Apogee AP-7 CCD camera (SITe SIA502AB, 512×512)
Filter(s):	Johnson-Cousins BVR_c
Comparison star(s):	GSC 6206-320 = BD $-17^{\circ}4559$ = PPM 23163, $V = 10.68$, $B - V = 0.496$ (based on Tycho catalog), $V - R = 0.25$ (calculated from $B - V$ value)
Transformed to a standard system:	No
Availability of the data:	
Through IBVS Web-site as 4736-t1.txt	
Type of variability:	NR
Remarks:	
Patrick Schmeer (1999) reported the 6th recurrent outburst of U Sco ($9.5 m_V$ on Feb. 25.1940, 1999) (Vsnet-alert 2688, IAUC 7113). L. Shaw reported that U Sco reached the maximum of $7.6 m_V$ at Feb. 25.562 (IAUC 7113). I began to observe this outburst immediately after maximum. The lightcurve consists of 3 parts; the 1st fast fading phase, plateau around Mar. 12-22, the 2nd fast fading. $B - V$ was steeply decreasing after maximum but almost constant in the plateau phase. The plateau around 15 days after the maximum was also reported at the outburst during 1987 (Sekiguchi et al., 1988).	

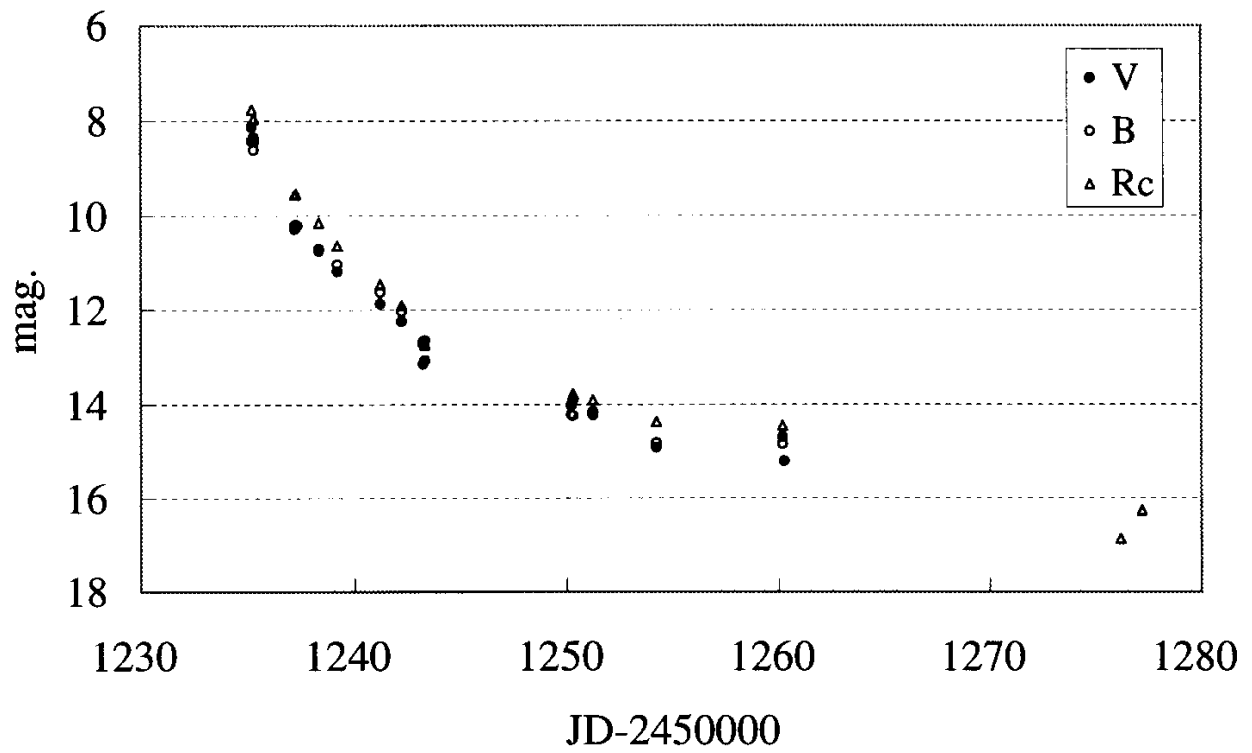


Figure 1.

Acknowledgements:

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References:

Schmeer et al., 1999, IAUC 7113

Sekiguchi, K., Feast, M.W., Whitelock, P.A., Overbeek, M.D., Wargau, W., Jones, J.S.,
1988, MNRAS, 234, 281