

Technical University of Denmark



EU 1902+20 and EU 2017-01

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Published in:
International Astronomical Union Circulars (IAUC)

Publication date:
1992

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Brandt, S., Castro-Tirado, A. J., & Lund, N. (1992). EU 1902+20 and EU 2017-01. International Astronomical Union Circulars (IAUC), (5659).

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EU 1902+20 AND EU 2017-01

S. Brandt, A. J. Castro-Tirado, and N. Lund, Danish Space Research Institute, communicate: "Two new x-ray transients, located at R.A. = 19h02m, Decl. = +20.0 and R.A. = 20h17m, Decl. = -1.0 (equinox 1950.0; estimated error radius 1 deg), have been discovered with the WATCH wide-field monitor on the European Space Agency's EURECA satellite. The new transients were detected in data from Nov. 22, but both appear at a lower level of significance already on Nov. 21. EU 2017-01 has a hard spectrum, whereas EU 1902+20 has only been detected between 6 and 8 keV, the flux from both sources being of the order 100 mCrab. Follow-up at other wavelengths is encouraged."

PERIODIC COMET SWIFT-TUTTLE (1992t)

J. Davies, Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, reports: "A 3.2- to 3.6-micron spectrogram of P/Swift-Tuttle was taken at the U.K. Infrared Telescope on Nov. 13.15 UT by S. Lumsden on behalf of Davies, M. Mumma, S. Hoban, H. Weaver, and collaborators. Preliminary reduction of the spectrum shows a broad emission feature between 3.3 and 3.45 microns. There may be substructure within this feature, most notably appearing as a local peak near 3.427 microns. There is a broad emission feature centered at 3.52 microns, with no evidence of an emission feature at 3.28 microns. Detailed modeling of fluorescence from methanol produces a spectrum that explains all of the flux from 3.3 to 3.4 microns, and also that of the 3.52-micron feature. Excess flux is seen from 3.4 to 3.48 microns, probably due to another species. The 3.52-micron feature (which we attribute to methanol) has a flux of $8 \times 10E-16$ W mE-2 summed over an area $3".1 \times 6".2$, implying a methanol production rate of $1.5 \times 10E28$ molecules sE-1. The flux in the 3.3- to 3.45-micron region is about $6 \times 10E-15$ W mE-2 in excess of the underlying continuum. The underlying continuum has a flux of $1.15 \times 10E-13$ W mE-2 micronE-1 near 3.25 microns, rising to $1.4 \times 10E-13$ near 3.58 microns."

NOVA IN THE LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD 1992

Photometry by A. C. Gilmore with the 0.6-m f/14 Cassegrain reflector at Mt. John University Observatory: Nov. 21.58 UT, V = 12.32 +/- 0.06, U-B = -0.86 +/- 0.07, B-V = +0.09 +/- 0.06, V-R = +0.73 +/- 0.07; Nov. 22.48, 12.39 +/- 0.02, -0.74 +/- 0.02, +0.05 +/- 0.01, +0.74 +/- 0.01.