

A photometric study of the Bright Cloud B in Sagittarius

VIII. 1061 new variable stars^{*,**,***}

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Abstract. We present a catalogue of positions and photographic R magnitudes at observed maximum and minimum brightness for 1061 variable stars newly detected in the direction of the Bright Cloud B in Sagittarius. The limiting R magnitude of the survey is about 18. Most of these stars are long period variables. Taking into account the previously published lists (Terzan et al. 1982, 1988, 1991), the total number of new variable objects discovered in the surveyed 100 square degree field amounts to 4430.

Key words: the Galaxy: structure; center — stars: variables; AGN, post-AGN

1. Introduction

A systematic photographic survey initiated in 1959 by A. Terzan (A. T.) in the direction of the Bright Cloud B in Sagittarius has been going on since 1976 at the ESO 1 m Schmidt telescope (Chile). A large number of peculiar objects have already been recognized, e.g. variable stars, galactic open clusters, galactic globular clusters, diffuse objects, planetary nebulae and proper motion stars (Terzan 1990 and references therein; Terzan & Gosset 1991; Acker et al. 1992; Cuisinier et al. 1993, 1994).

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* Plate scanning done with MAMA. MAMA is developed and operated by INSU (Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers).

** Based on observations made at the Palomar and European Southern Observatories.

*** The whole of Table 3, as well as the full catalogue of 4430 variables are only available in electronic form at CDS via anonymous ftp cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr (130.79.128.5) or via <http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/Abstract.html>

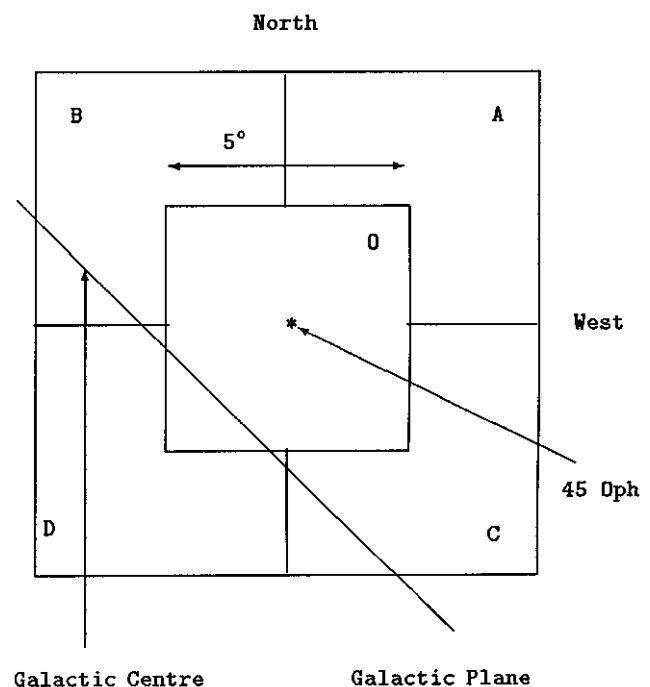


Fig. 1. Location of the $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$ area covered by fields A, B, C and D. Coordinates of star 45 Oph can be found in the text

The $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$ programme field is centred on the star 45 Oph ($\alpha = 17^{\text{h}} 27^{\text{m}} 21.2^{\text{s}}$; $\delta = -29^\circ 52' 01''$, equinox 2000.0).

We present now the results of the search for long period variable stars in the last part of the programme field. The investigated region is a $5.5^\circ \times 5.5^\circ$ area, situated southwest the star 45 Oph, and defined by: $17^{\text{h}} 04^{\text{m}} \lesssim \alpha \lesssim 17^{\text{h}} 27^{\text{m}}$ and $-35^\circ 05' \lesssim \delta \lesssim -29^\circ 52'$. It corresponds to part C of the programme field (see Fig. 1, Table 1, and Fig. 2). A catalogue of positions and photographic R magnitudes at observed maximum and minimum brightness is given for 1061 newly detected variables. The limiting

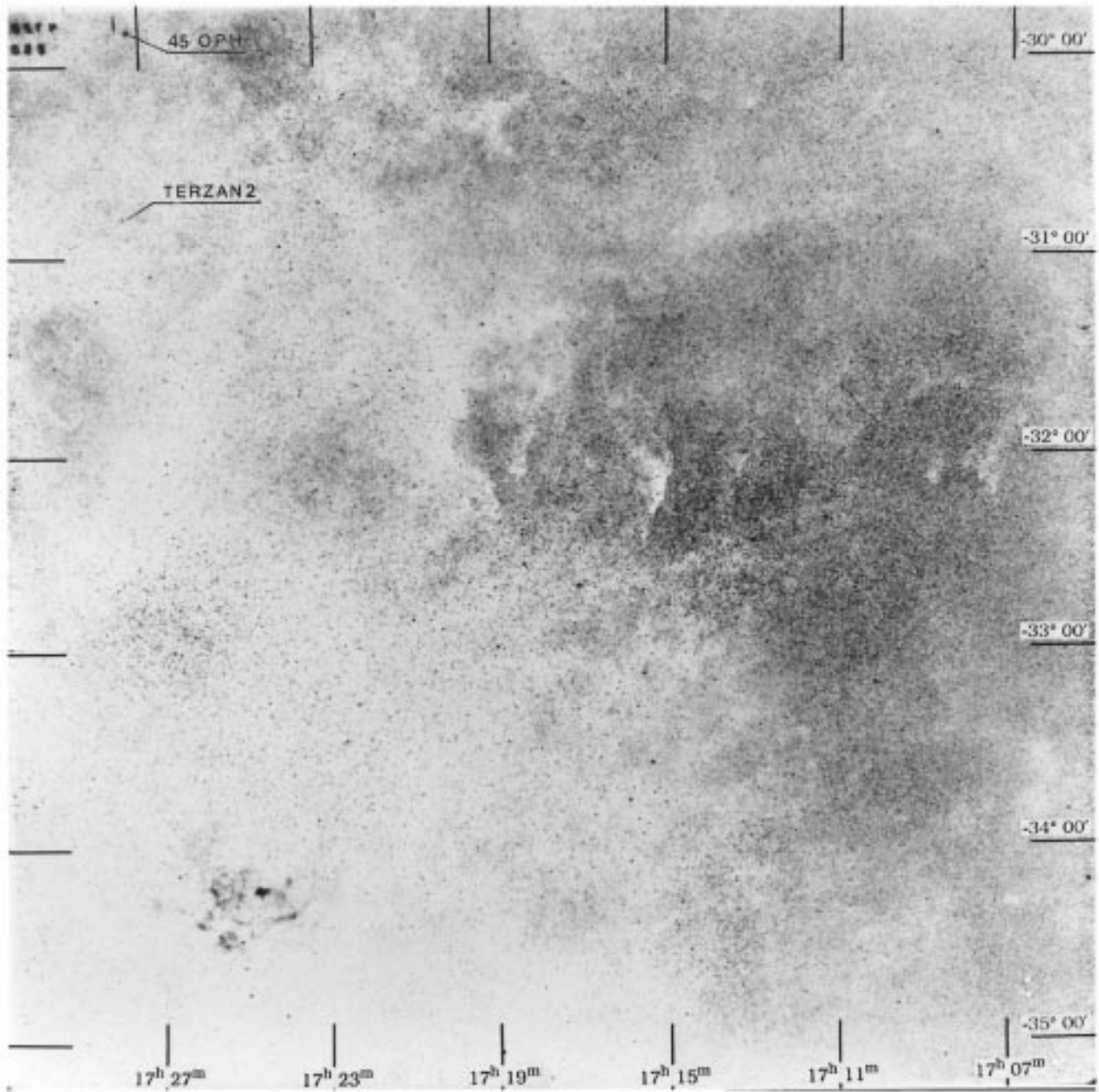


Fig. 2. Chart of Field C, south-west the star 45 Oph

magnitude of the detection is about 18. If we take into account the 3369 similar objects previously discovered by Terzan et al. (1982, 1988, 1991), the total number of new variable stars discovered in our 100 square degree field amounts to 4430. The global catalogue will be available in electronic form at CDS via anonymous ftp [cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr](ftp://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr) or 130.79.128.5

2. Observations and data reduction

Our programme is based on photographic observations made in 1968 (june and july) at the 48" Schmidt telescope of Mount Palomar Observatory ($f/2.44$, $67.1 \text{ arcsec mm}^{-1}$; B, V, R , $10'' \times 10''$ plates) by A.T. continued, after 1976, at the 1 m Schmidt telescope ($f/3$, $67.5 \text{ arcsec mm}^{-1}$; U, B, V, R , $12'' \times 12''$ plates) of ESO (Chile) by local staff observers.

For the present survey thirteen R photographic plates have been retained for their photometric quality, at

Table 1. Location of the investigated areas and number of detected variable stars

Field	Limits (Eq. 2000)	known variables (a)	detected variables (b)	new variables (c)
A	17h 04m \lesssim alpha \lesssim 17h 27m -29° 52' \lesssim delta \lesssim -24° 42'	97	1235	1178 (d, e)
B	17h 27m \lesssim alpha \lesssim 17h 52m -29° 52' \lesssim delta \lesssim -24° 42'	56	1383	1383 (d, f)
C	17h 04m \lesssim alpha \lesssim 17h 27m -35° 05' \lesssim delta \lesssim -29° 52'	46	1204	1061 (g) + 130 (d)
D	17h 27m \lesssim alpha \lesssim 17h 52m -35° 05' \lesssim delta \lesssim -29° 52'	53	686	678 (d, e)
Total		252	4508	4430

(a) GCVS (Kholopov et al. 1985, 1987);

(b) in the course of our programme;

(c) some low amplitude and/or blue objects of the Kukarkin's catalogue escaped the blink detection;

(d) Terzan et al. (1982);

(e) Terzan & Ounnas (1988);

(f) Terzan & Gosset (1991);

(g) this paper.

Table 2. Characteristics of the plates

	Plate number	Date	Emulsion	Filter	Exposure	Seeing	Observatory
1	3809	1968-06-29	103a-E	RG1	20 mn	2''	Palomar
2	3818	1968-06-30	103a-E	RG1	20 mn	1''	Palomar
3	3879	1968-07-26	103a-E	RG1	20 mn	2''	Palomar
4	3899	1968-07-29	103a-E	RG1	20 mn	2''	Palomar
5	4810	1982-05-20	098-04	RG630	30 mn	2''	ESO
6	7608	1988-10-02	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1''	ESO
7	8005	1989-04-12	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.2''	ESO
8	8030	1989-05-09	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.5''	ESO
9	8081	1989-06-06	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.5''	ESO
10	9227	1991-04-19	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.5''	ESO
11	9234	1991-04-21	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1''	ESO
12	9354	1991-07-10	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.5''	ESO
13	10636	1993-06-20	098-04	RG630	30 mn	1.5''	ESO

observational time intervals suitable for the detection of long-period variable stars. The characteristics of the plates (plate number, date of the observation, emulsion, filter, exposure, and seeing conditions) are given in Table 2. The comparison of photographic plates was done by one of us (A. T.) using the blink microscope of the Observatoire de Lyon, an instrument allowing stellar variations as small as 0.2 magnitude to be estimated on plates obtained in good seeing conditions ($\lesssim 1$ arcsec) (Terzan et al. 1978). We found 1061 new variable stars in field C, in addition to the 130 variables already detected in the area common to fields O and C (Terzan et al. 1982). Magnitudes have been estimated by scaling the photographic densities of variables to a sequence of densities corresponding to standard stars with R magnitudes between 9 and

17.5 (Terzan & Bernard 1981). Under these conditions, the uncertainty on R is about 0.3 magnitude in the range $9 \lesssim R \lesssim 14$, and then increases up to 0.5 as R approaches 18, the magnitude limit of the estimations. The determination of the rectangular coordinates X and Y of the stars was made partly at ESO Garching with the microdensitometer S 3000- Optronics, partly with MAMA (Machine Automatique à Mesurer pour l'Astronomie). The astrometric reductions were performed using the PPM catalogue (Röser et al. 1991, 1993), with an internal accuracy of ≈ 0.2 arcsec (see e.g. Robichon et al. 1996).

Table 3. The first 16 new variable stars discovered in Field C

star number	α (2000)	δ (2000)	l^{II}	b^{II}	$R[\text{Max}]$	E	$R[\text{Min}]$	E	$R[\text{Min}] - R[\text{Max}]$	Remarks
3380	17 04 39.21	-34 05 02.6	350.8	+04.3	11.9	13	18.0	7	6.1	
3381	17 04 44.01	-33 47 47.1	351.1	+04.5	15.8	7	$\gtrsim 18$	13		
3382	17 04 48.71	-33 34 32.5	351.3	+04.6	11.0	8	15.3	13	4.3	
3383	17 04 49.05	-34 14 23.1	350.7	+04.2	11.0	8	15.8	13	4.8	
3384	17 04 55.37	-33 06 06.3	351.7	+04.9	14.2	13	18.0	6	3.8	
3385	17 05 01.04	-32 59 14.7	351.8	+04.9	14.2	8	17.6	6	3.4	
3386	17 05 04.96	-33 12 39.6	351.6	+04.8	13.0	6	18.0	7	5.0	
3387	17 05 07.97	-31 28 41.4	353.0	+05.8	10.2	8	15.8	12	5.6	
3388	17 05 17.04	-33 05 26.6	351.7	+04.8	13.0	7	17.6	8	4.6	
3389	17 05 17.16	-34 12 23.7	350.8	+04.2	14.2	12	16.6	11	2.4	
3390	17 05 19.92	-32 11 07.2	352.4	+05.4	13.0	8	16.6	6	3.6	
3391	17 05 21.00	-33 26 36.0	351.4	+04.6	14.2	6	18.0	7	3.8	
3392	17 05 21.43	-33 24 55.3	351.5	+04.6	11.0	10	15.8	7	4.8	
3393	17 05 23.40	-34 03 04.4	351.0	+04.2	15.0	8	18.0	11	3.0	
3394	17 05 23.87	-30 28 00.2	353.8	+06.4	10.2	7	14.2	5	4.0	
3395	17 05 25.83	-32 15 53.4	352.4	+05.3	15.8	6	$\gtrsim 18$	7		

The whole of Table 3, as well as the full catalogue of the 4430 variables discovered in the $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$ programme field are available in electronic form at CDS via anonymous ftp [cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr](ftp://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr) or 130.79.128.5

3. The catalogue

Astrometric and photometric results for the 1061 variables are catalogued in a table which is available in electronic form at CDS, and part of which is displayed for illustration as Table 3 in the printed version of this paper. This table also includes 13 variables belonging to the GCVS, but for which we provide identification charts as well as more accurate positions and Red magnitudes at observed maximum and minimum. The content of the successive columns is as follows:

Column 1: Star number. The numbering starts at 3380 for continuation of a previous list of already published variable stars (Terzan et al. 1982, 1988, 1991). The stars are classified according to increasing right ascension.

Columns 2 and 3: Equatorial coordinates referred to the equinox 2000.0.

Columns 4 and 5: Galactic coordinates l^{II} and b^{II} .

Columns 6 and 8: $R[\text{Max}]$ and $R[\text{Min}]$, the R magnitudes of the star at the observed maximum and minimum brightness.

Columns 7 and 9: E : Identification number of the plate corresponding to the epoch of observation of $R[\text{Max}]$ and $R[\text{Min}]$ (Table 2).

Column 10: A : Observed amplitude, $R[\text{Min}] - R[\text{Max}]$.

Column 11: Identification of the star in the GCVS catalogue (Kholopov et al. 1985, 1987). For IRxxx stars, see Terzan (1965) and references therein.

Finding charts for all the stars (from R plates) are grouped on plates 1 to 17. North is up and east is to the left, and scales are identical for all charts.

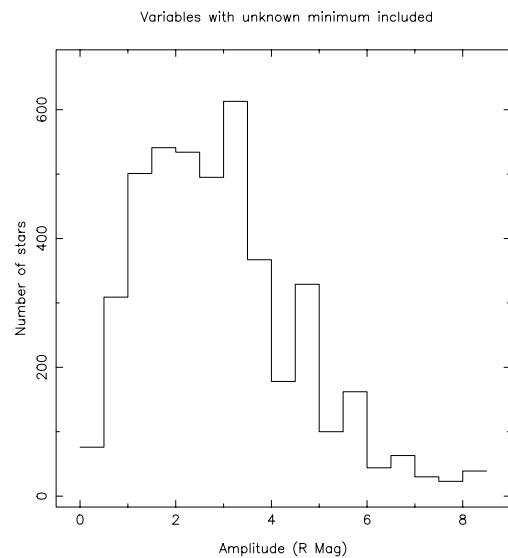


Fig. 3. Histogram of the observed amplitudes A , binned in steps of 0.5 magnitude, for the 2432 variables with definite R amplitude

4. Discussion

An histogram of the number N of variable stars as a function of the binned observed amplitude A , in steps of 0.5 magnitude, and for all stars with definite amplitude is represented in Fig. 3. For 50% of the stars, the amplitudes range between 1.0 and 3.0, with a maximum for $1.5 \lesssim A \lesssim 2.0$. Ascribing magnitude 19 at brightness minimum to the stars with $R[\text{Min}] \gtrsim 18$, one can build the corresponding histogram for almost all the catalogued

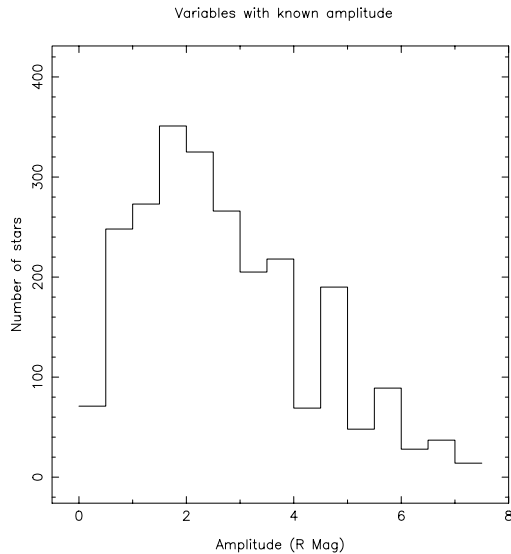


Fig. 4. Histogram of the amplitudes A , binned in steps of 0.5 magnitude, for the 4430 variables. Here, stars without known amplitude at minimum light are included in the statistics, with R_{\min} taken equal to 19 (see text)

stars (Fig. 4). This approximation is believed to be realistic for long period variables (most of the present stars) since:

(i) the magnitude limit achieved on a 30 mn exposure R plate is about 19.5;

(ii) the thirteen R magnitudes determined for each star are well distributed over a complete cycle when phased together for typical periods of the detected variables (between 70 and 500 days).

The distributions displayed by Figs. 3 and 4 (in the latter, 50% of the stars have amplitudes between 1.5 and 3.5), are quite similar (the 0.5 magnitude shift observed between the two histograms is not significant). The (ii) statement is supported by a recent study of field O (Alard et al. 1996) showing that 122 of the 150 variables selected for their large amplitude variations ($A \gtrsim 2$ mag) are Mira

type stars, most of them with periods between 150 and 500 days. The analogy shown by the distributions N/A (Fig. 4) and N/Period (Alard et al. 1996) corresponds to the period-amplitude relation existing for this class of stars. We plan to characterize Mira type stars in other parts of the $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$ field of our programme. These high luminosity objects show a definite period-luminosity relation and thus are good distance indicators. Infrared J and K photometry of these stars would then be worthwhile in order to evaluate the variation of the interstellar extinction with the distance modulus in the direction of the galactic centre.

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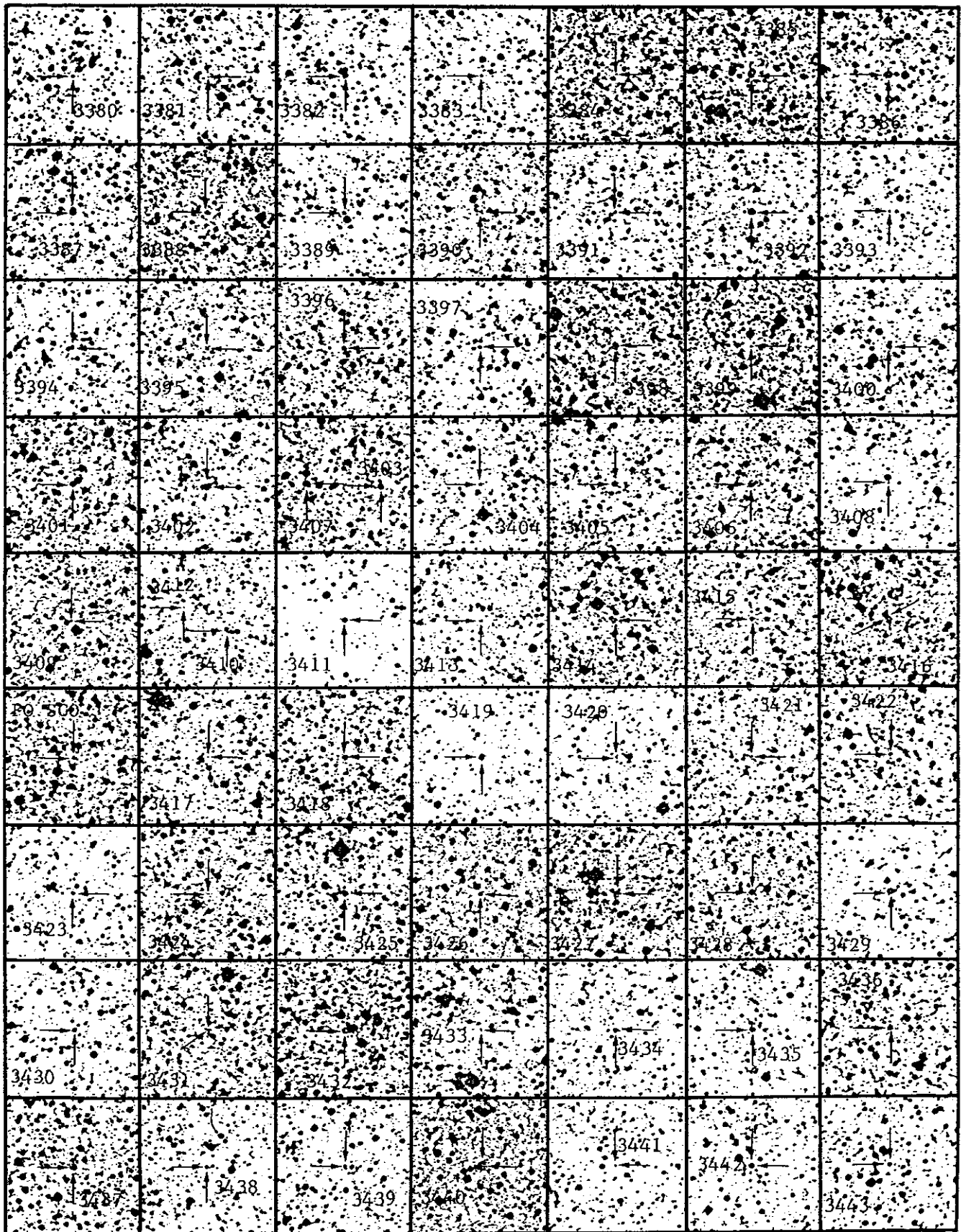


Plate 1

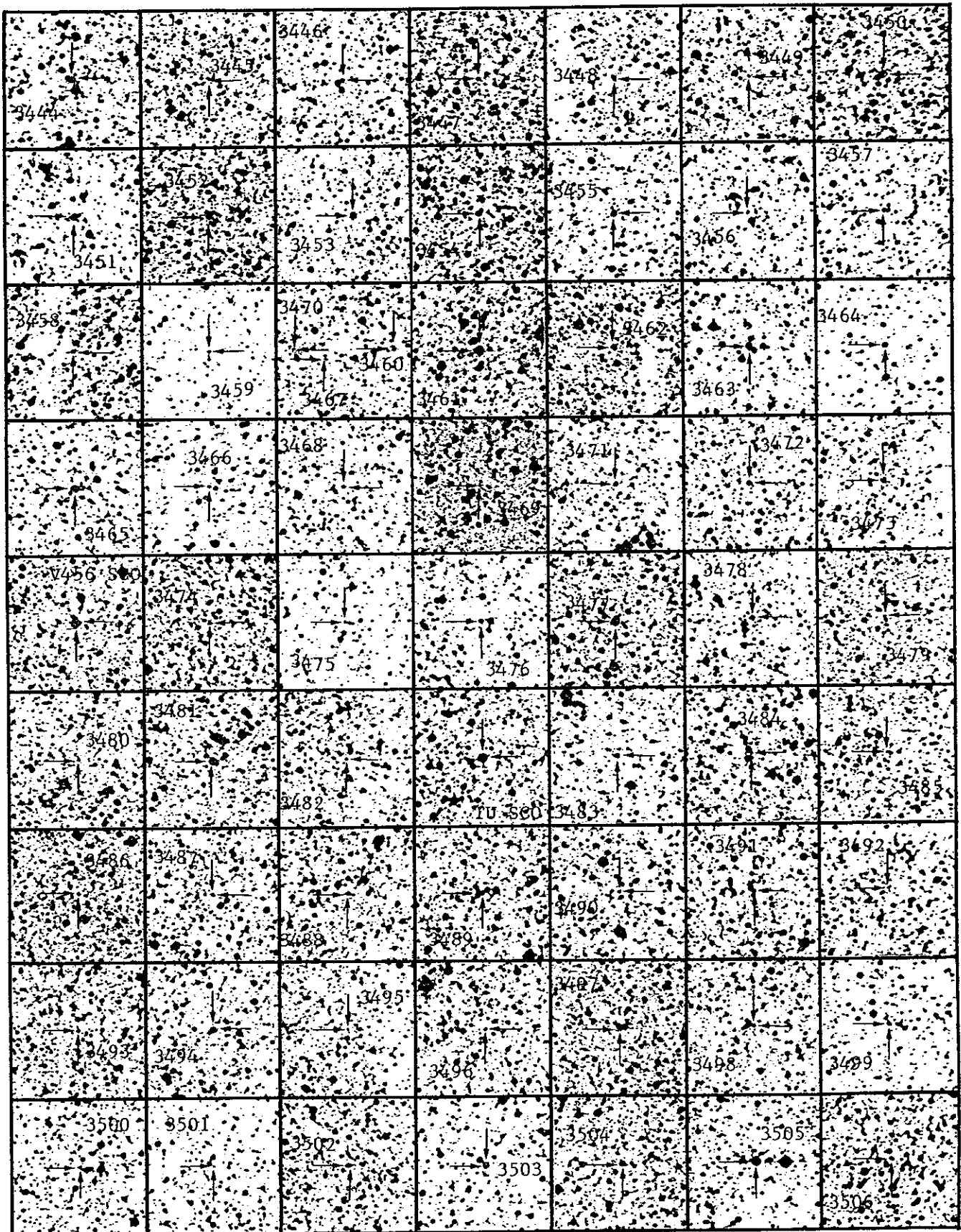


Plate 2

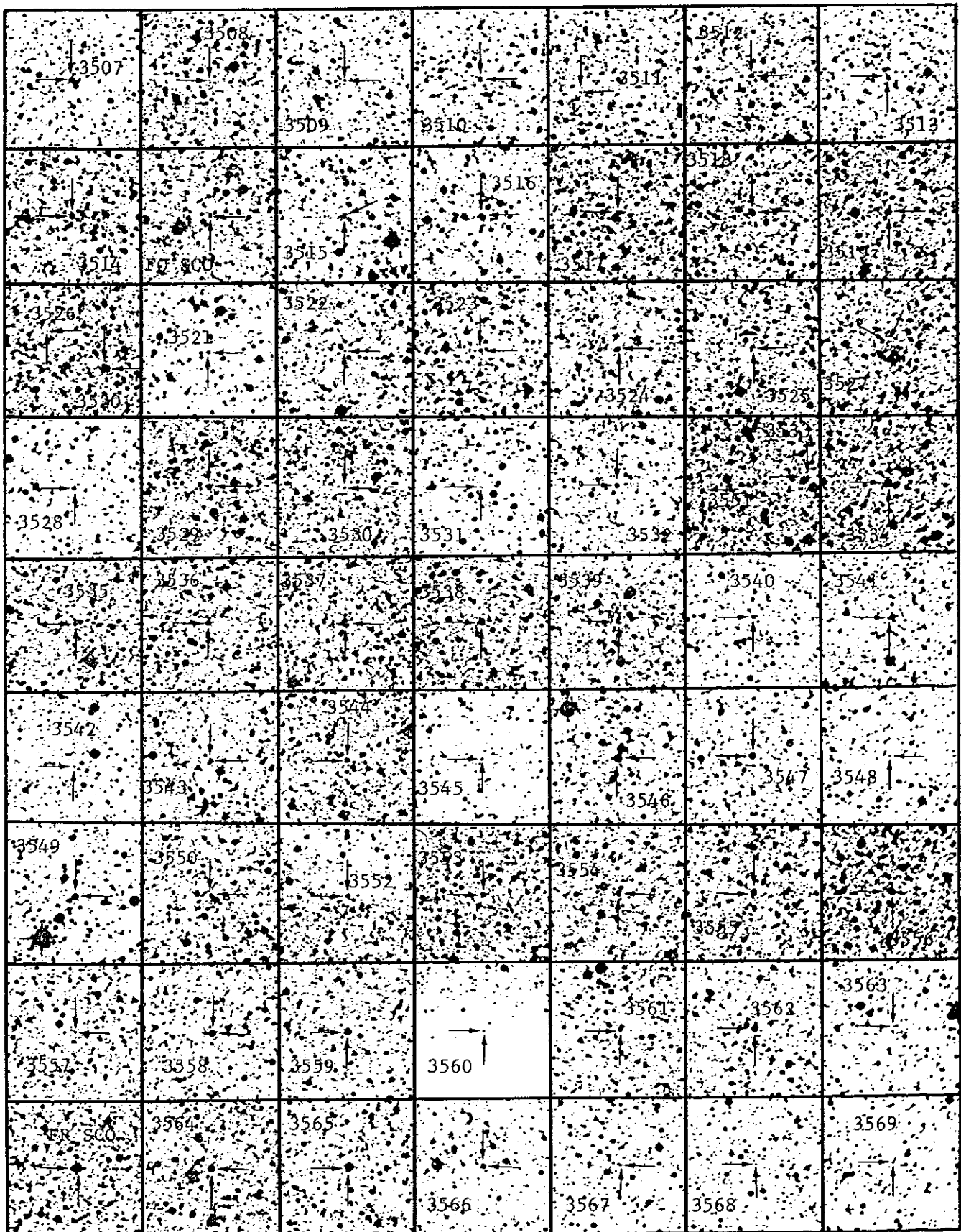


Plate 3

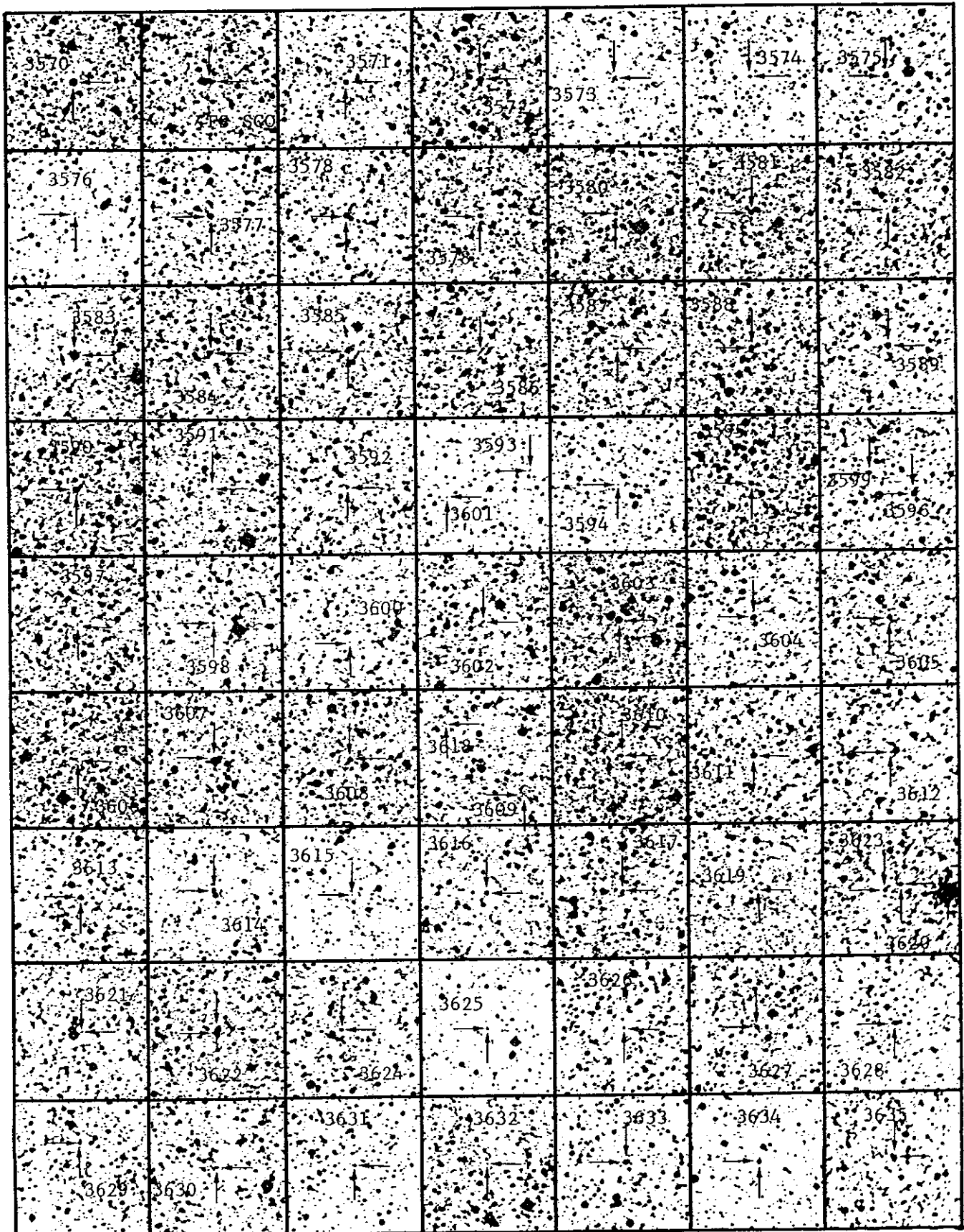


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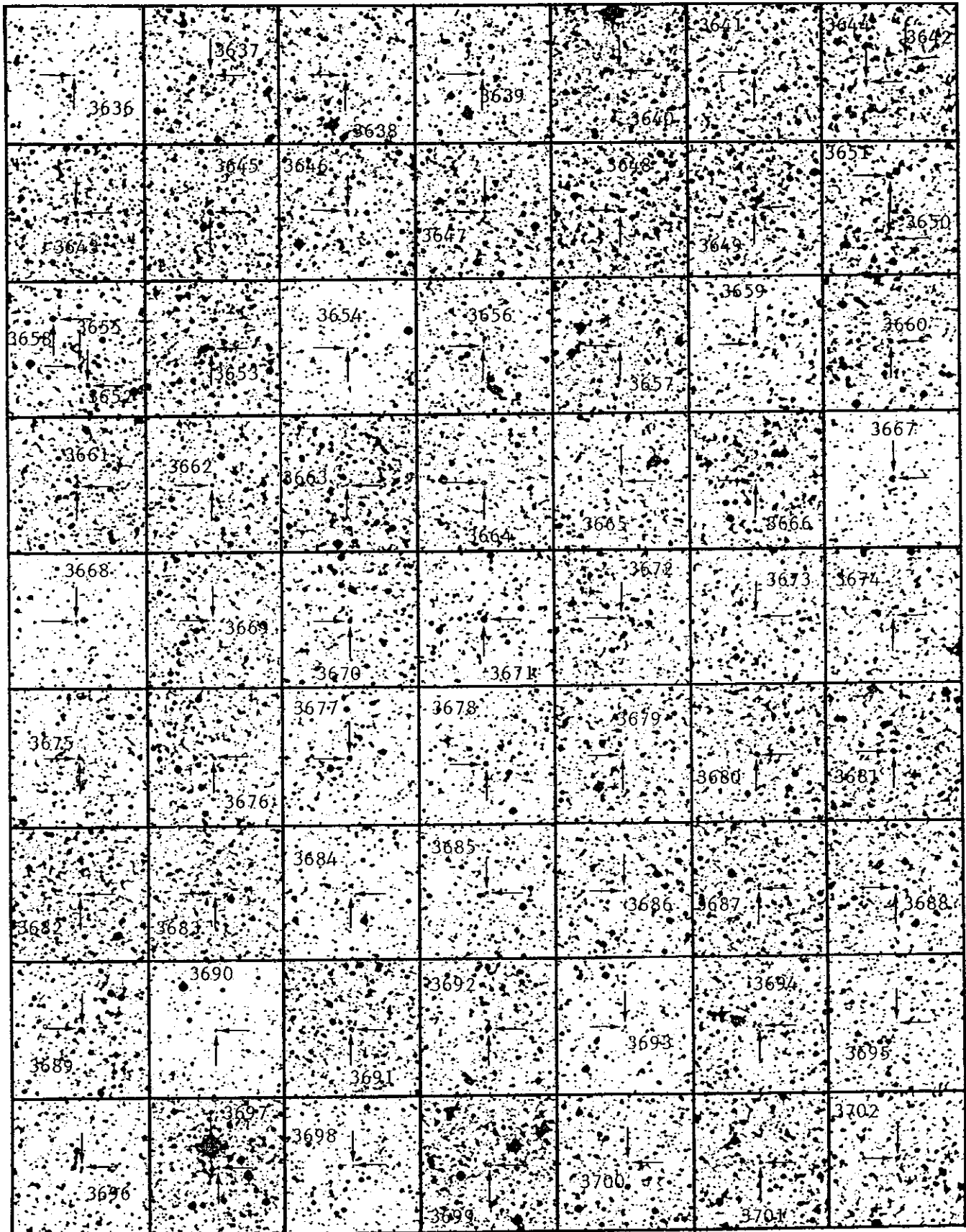


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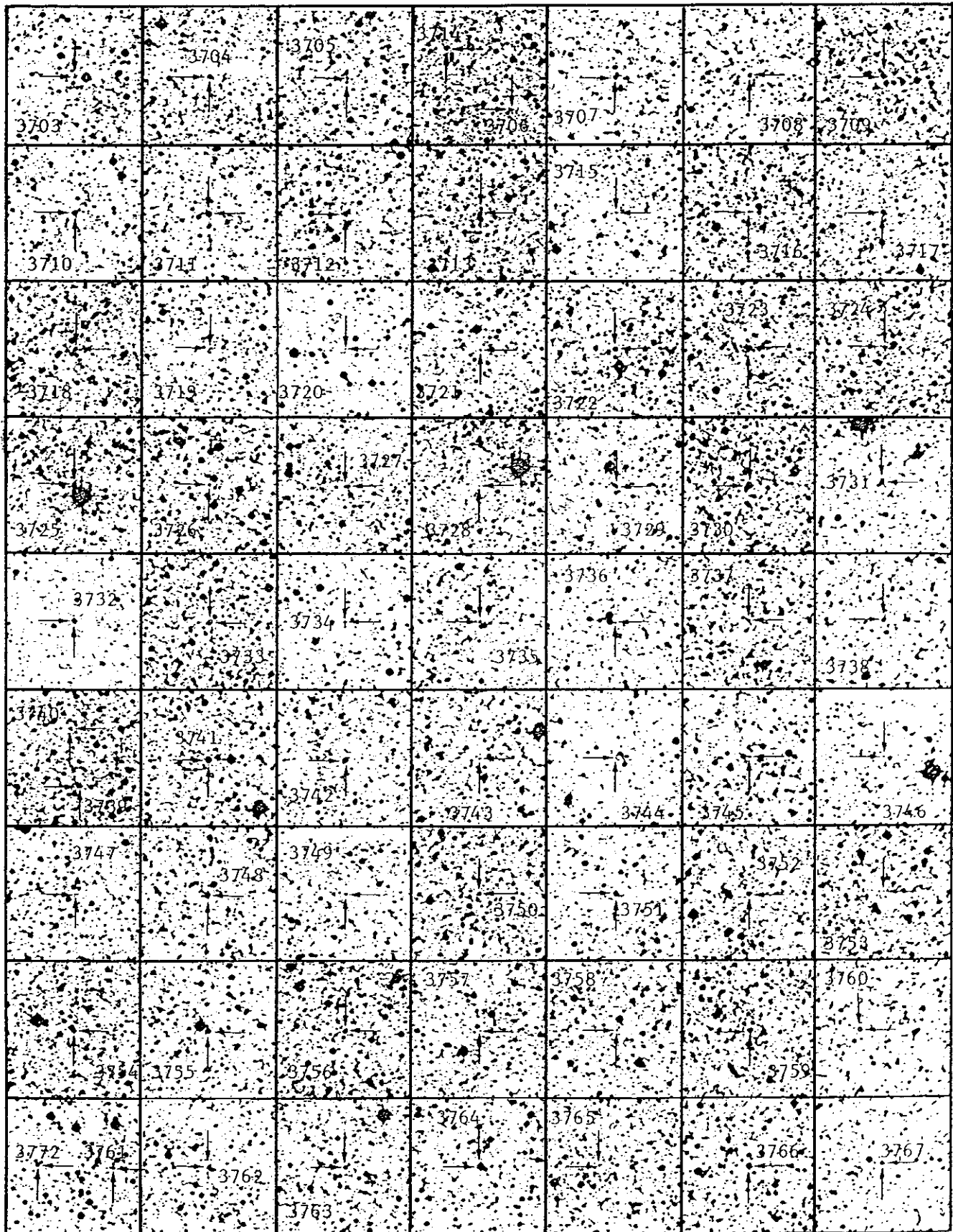


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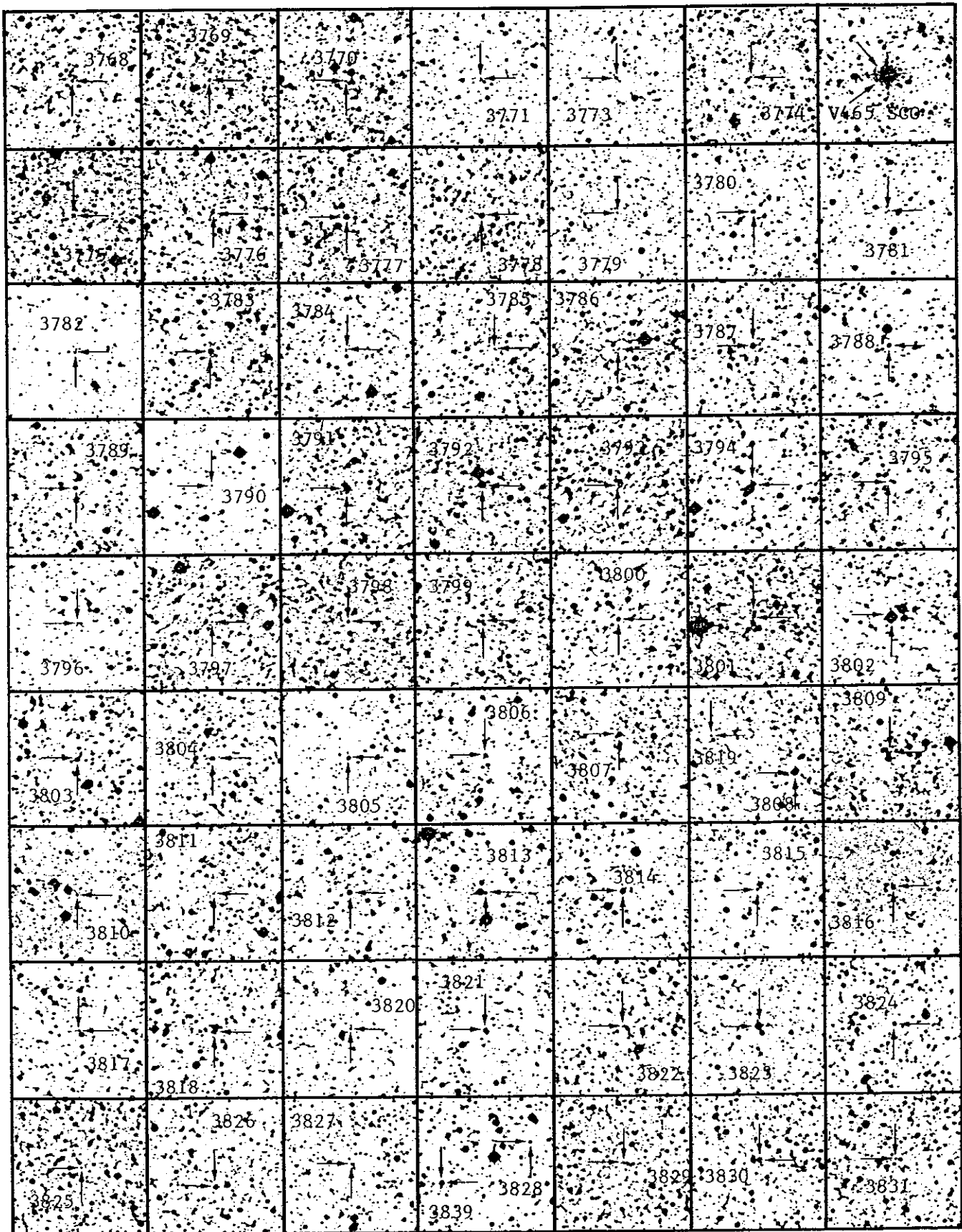


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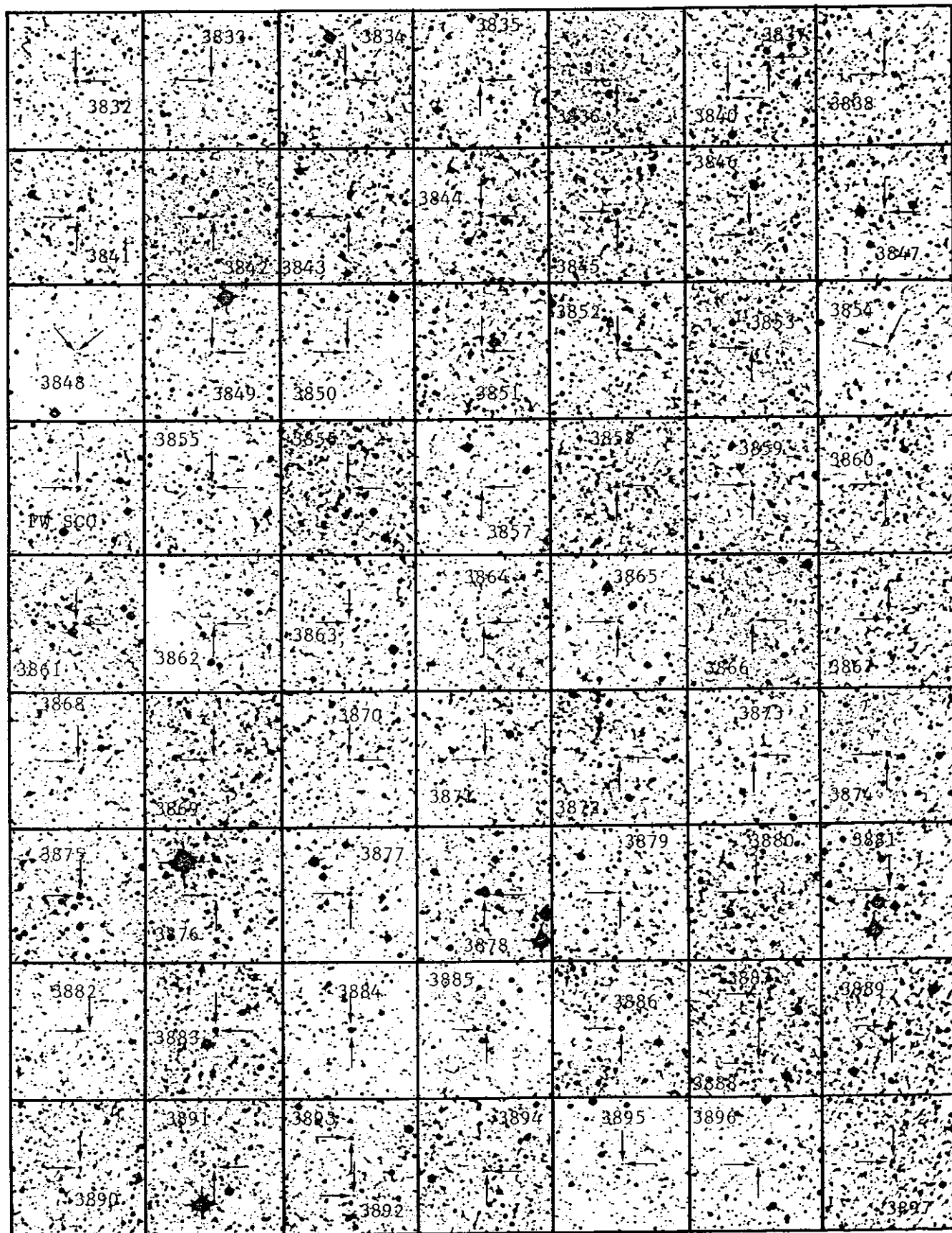


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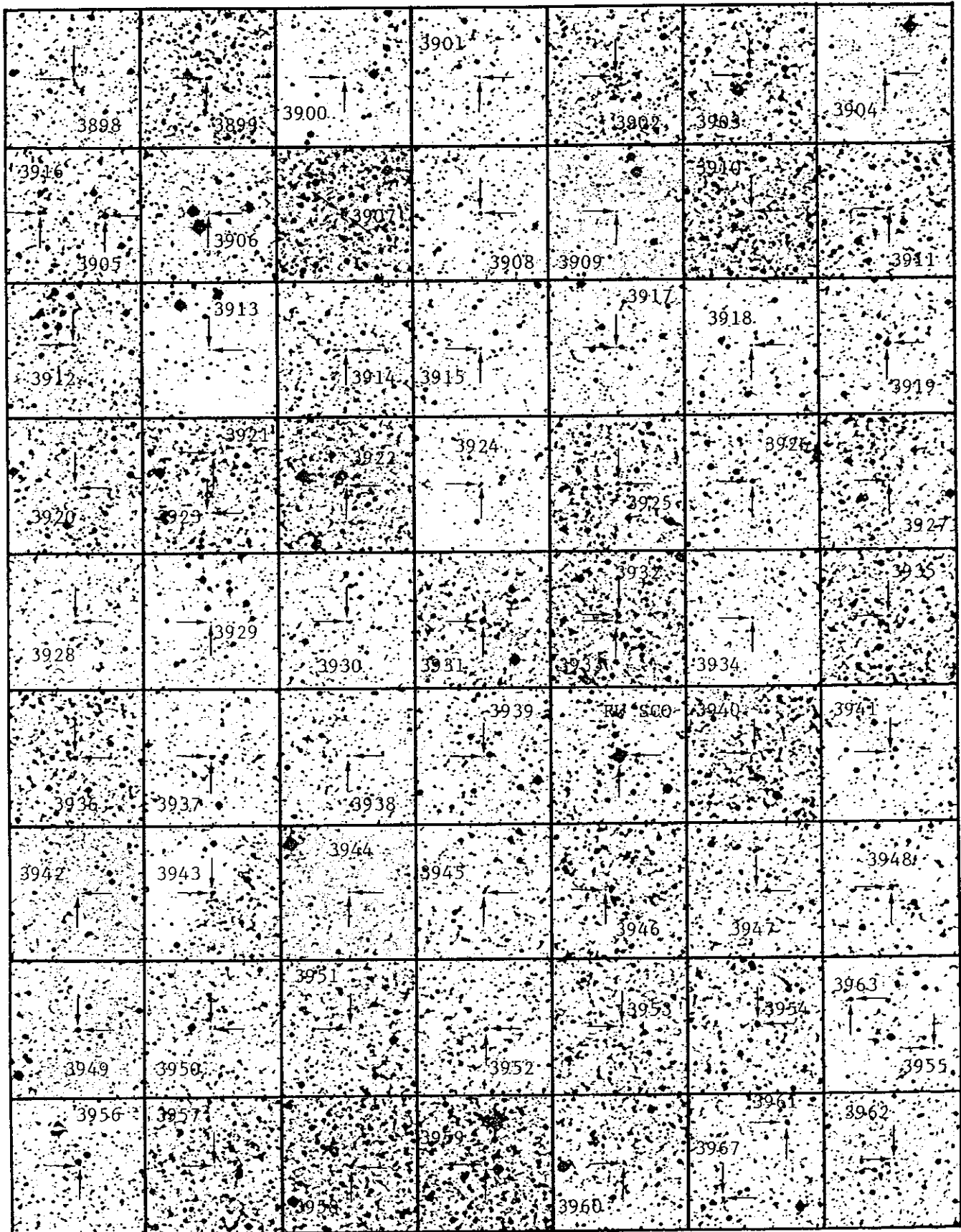


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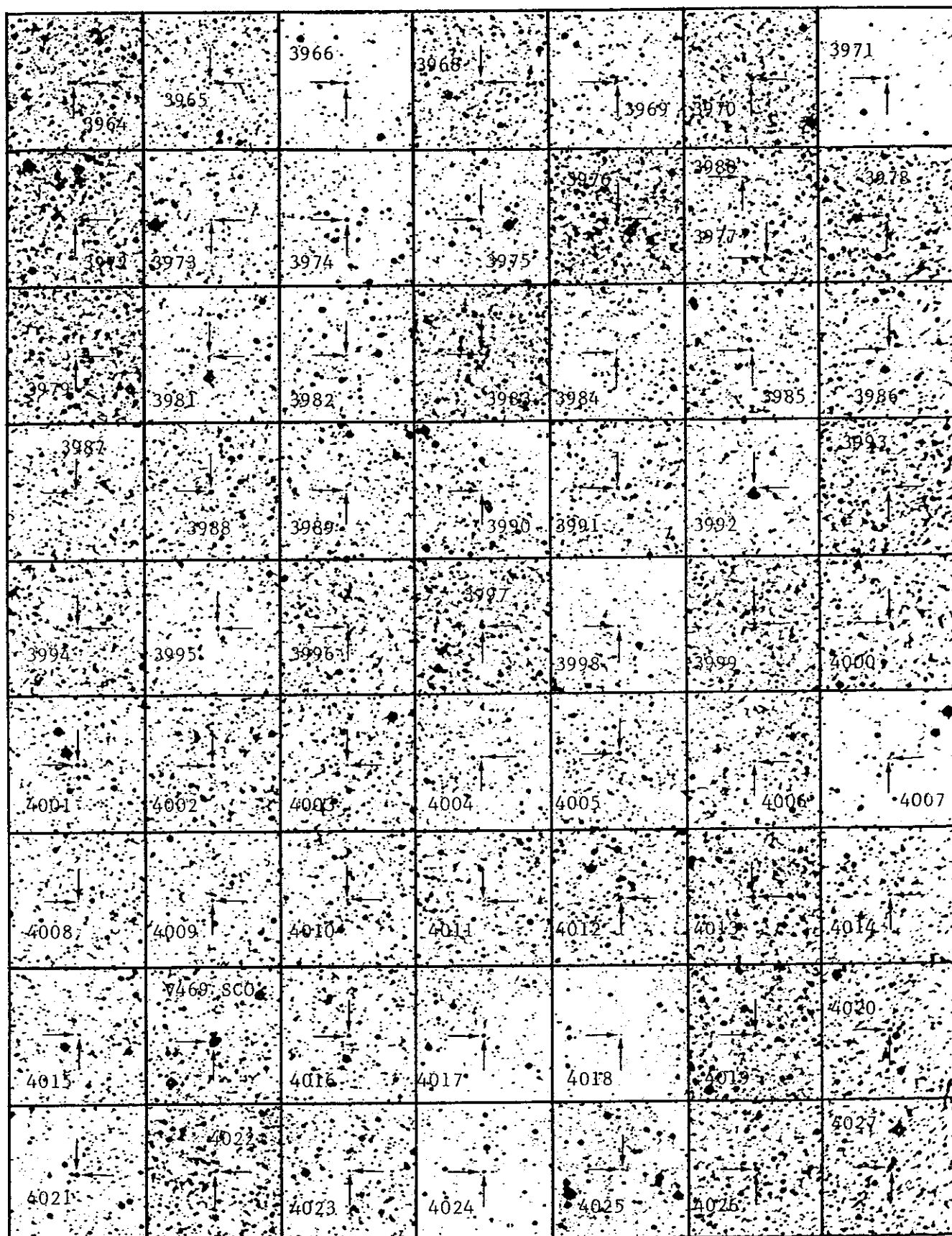


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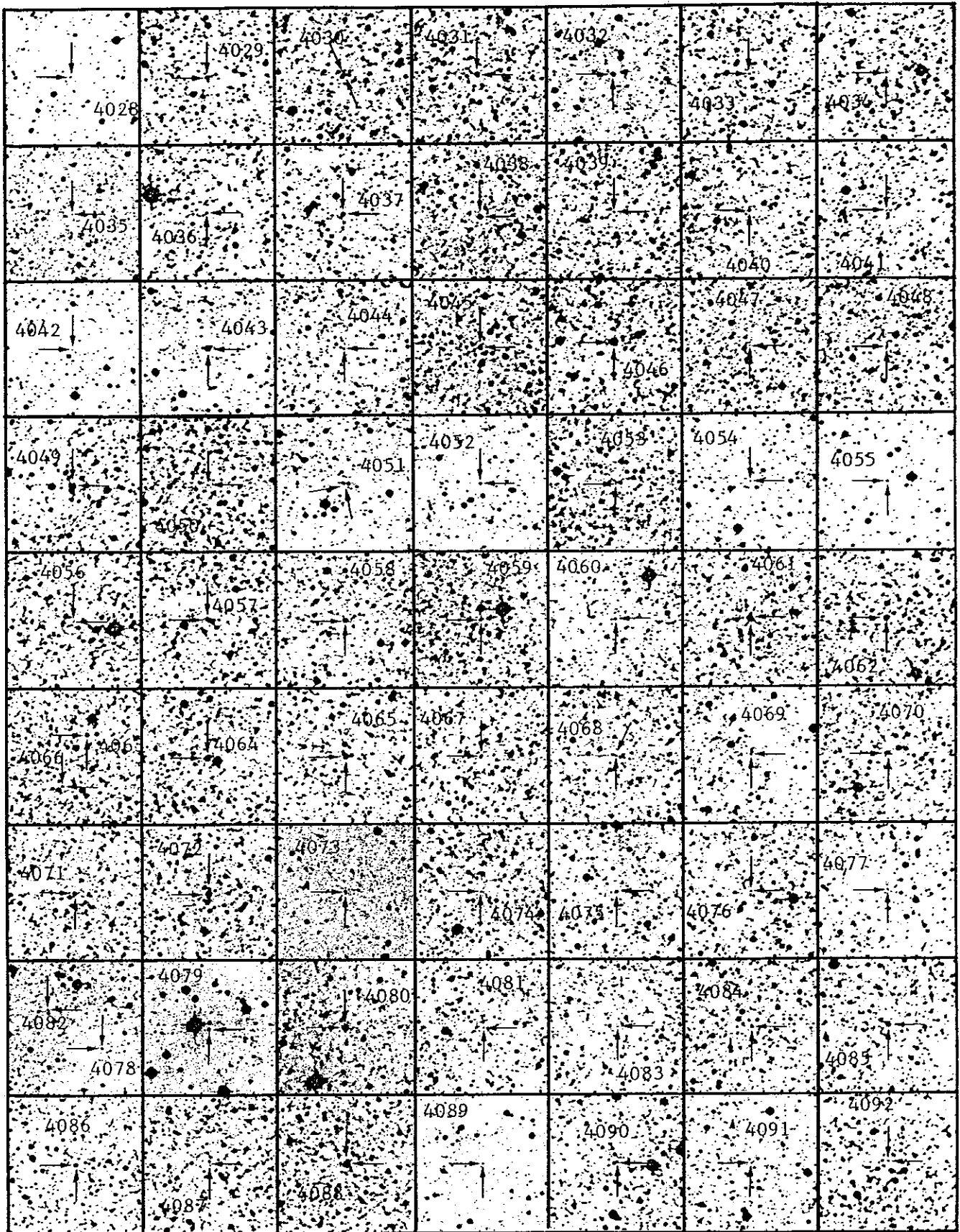


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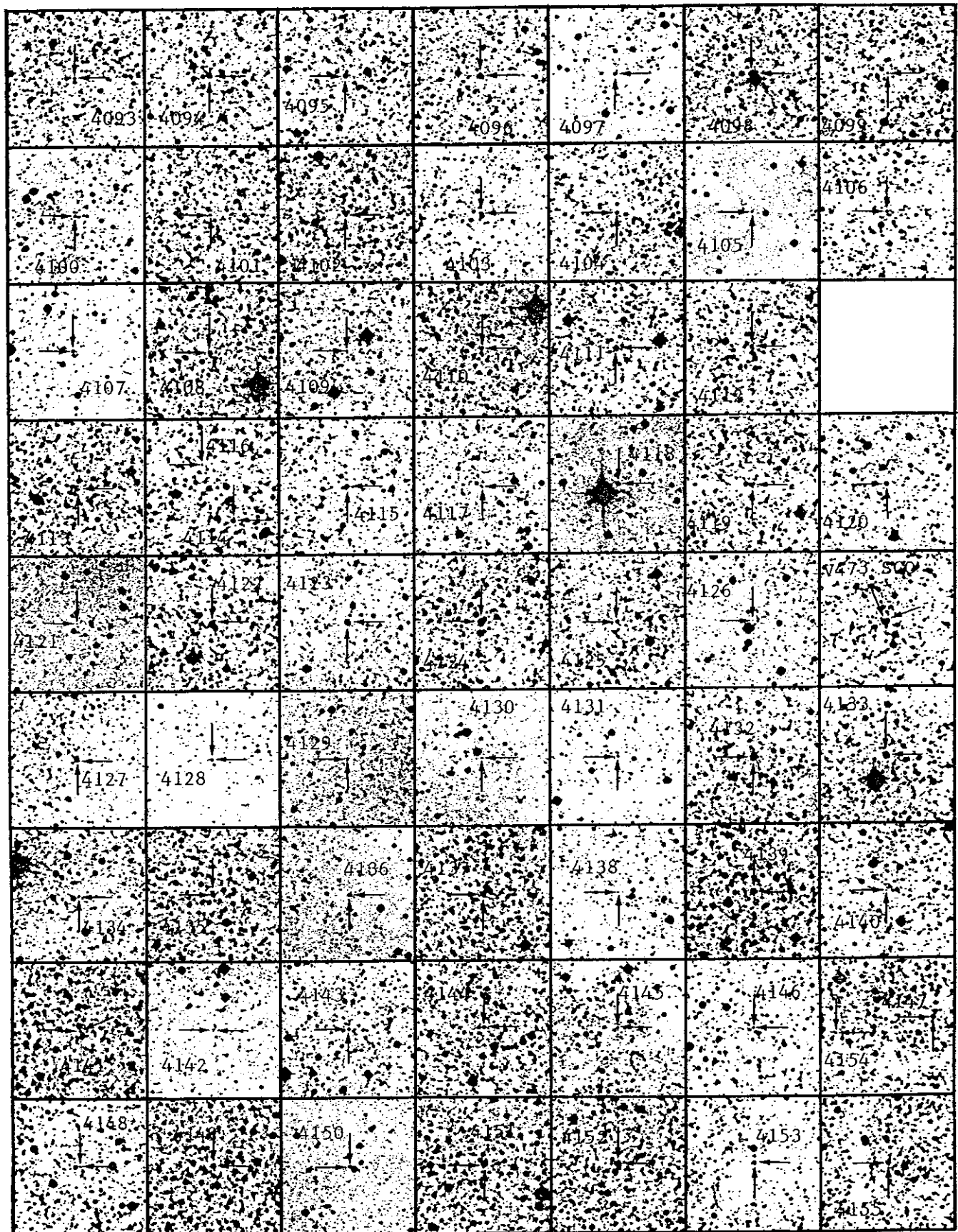


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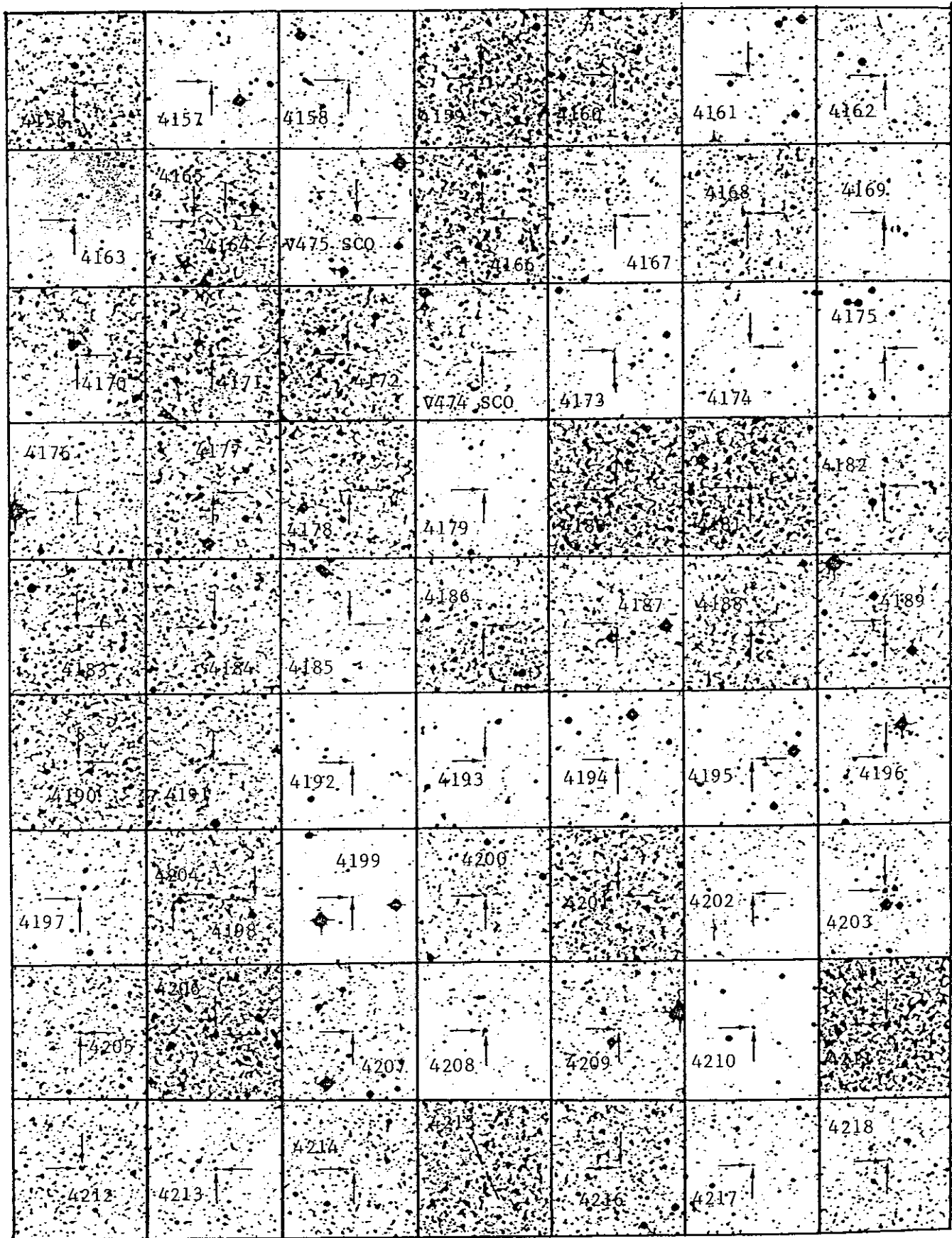


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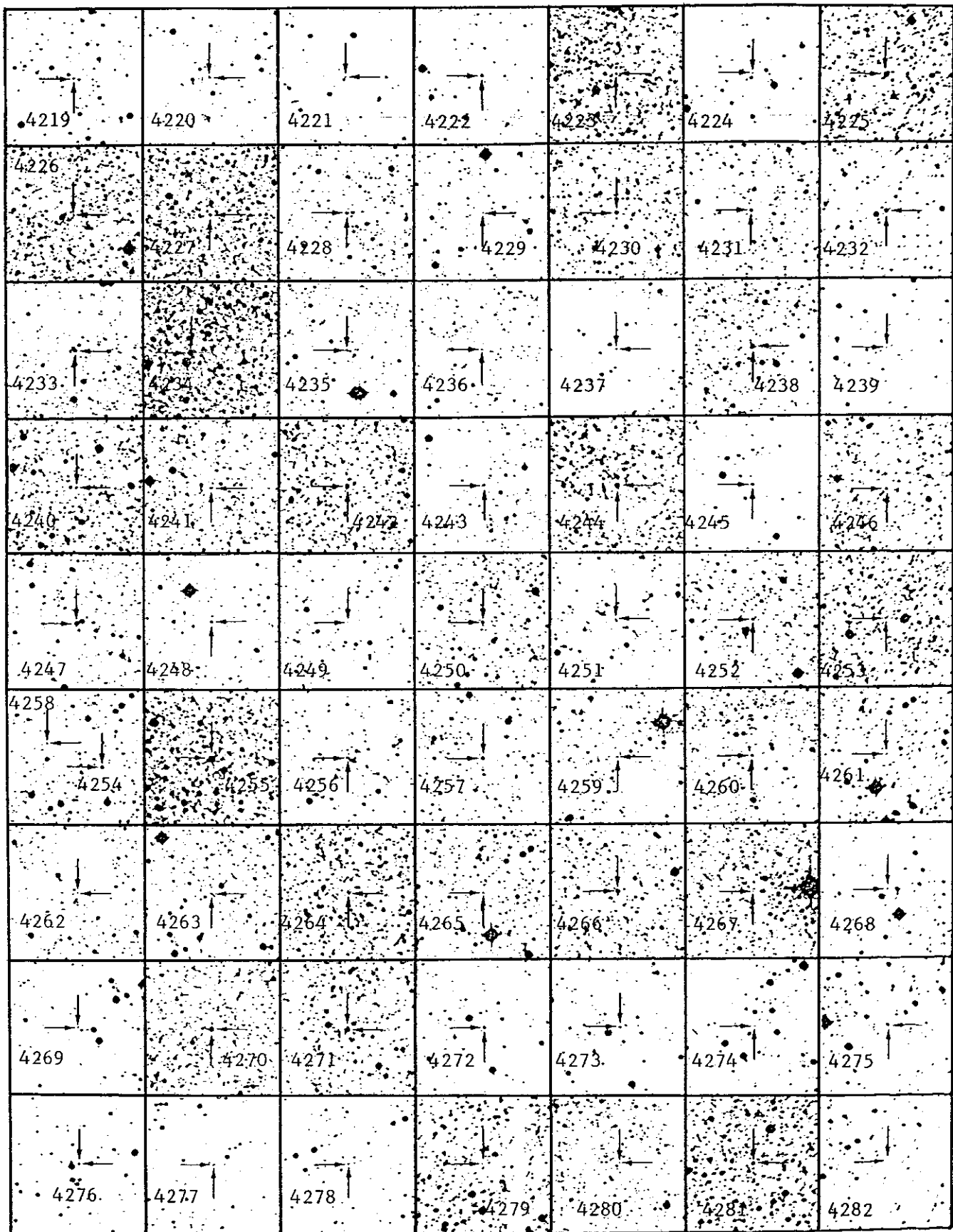


Plate 14

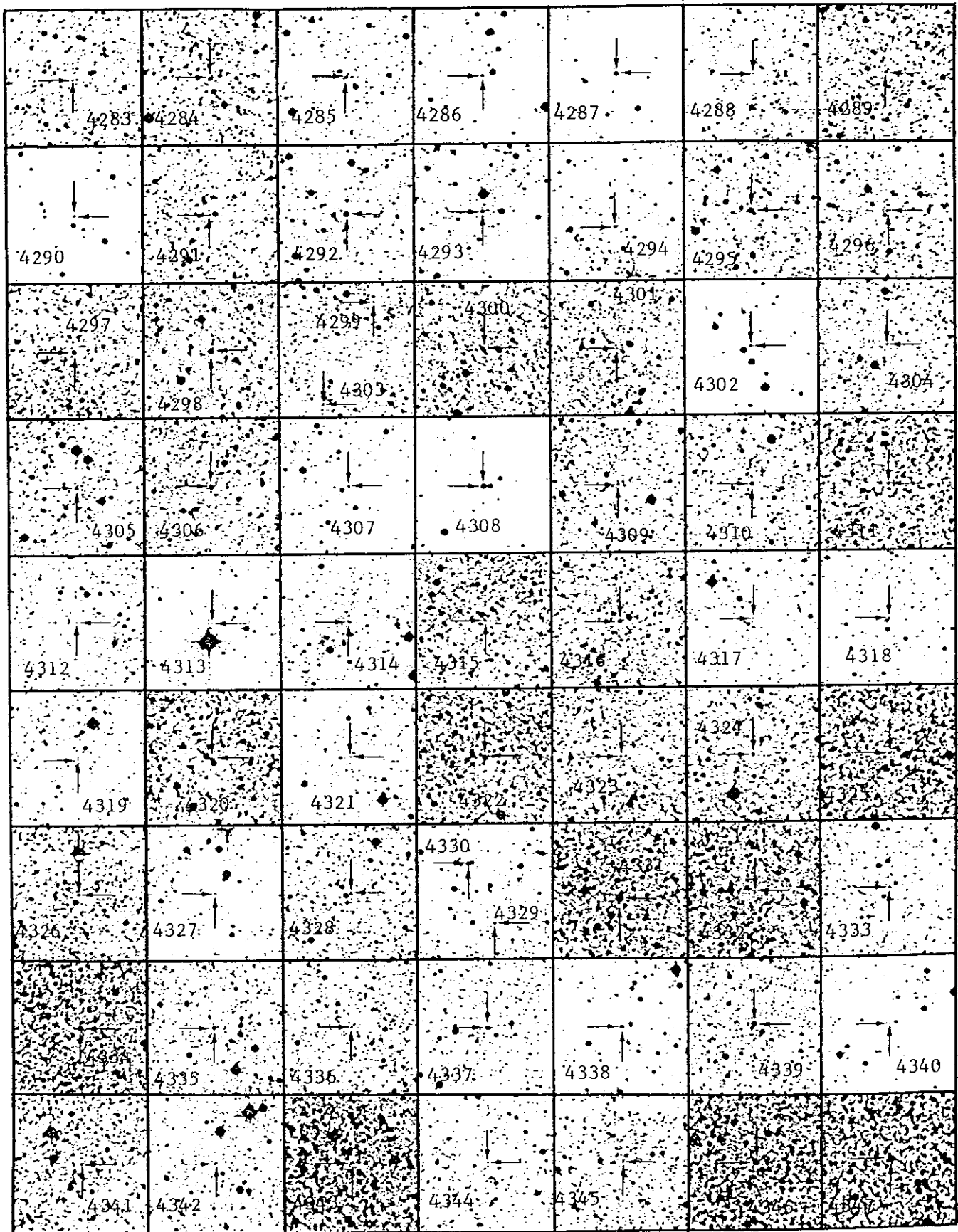


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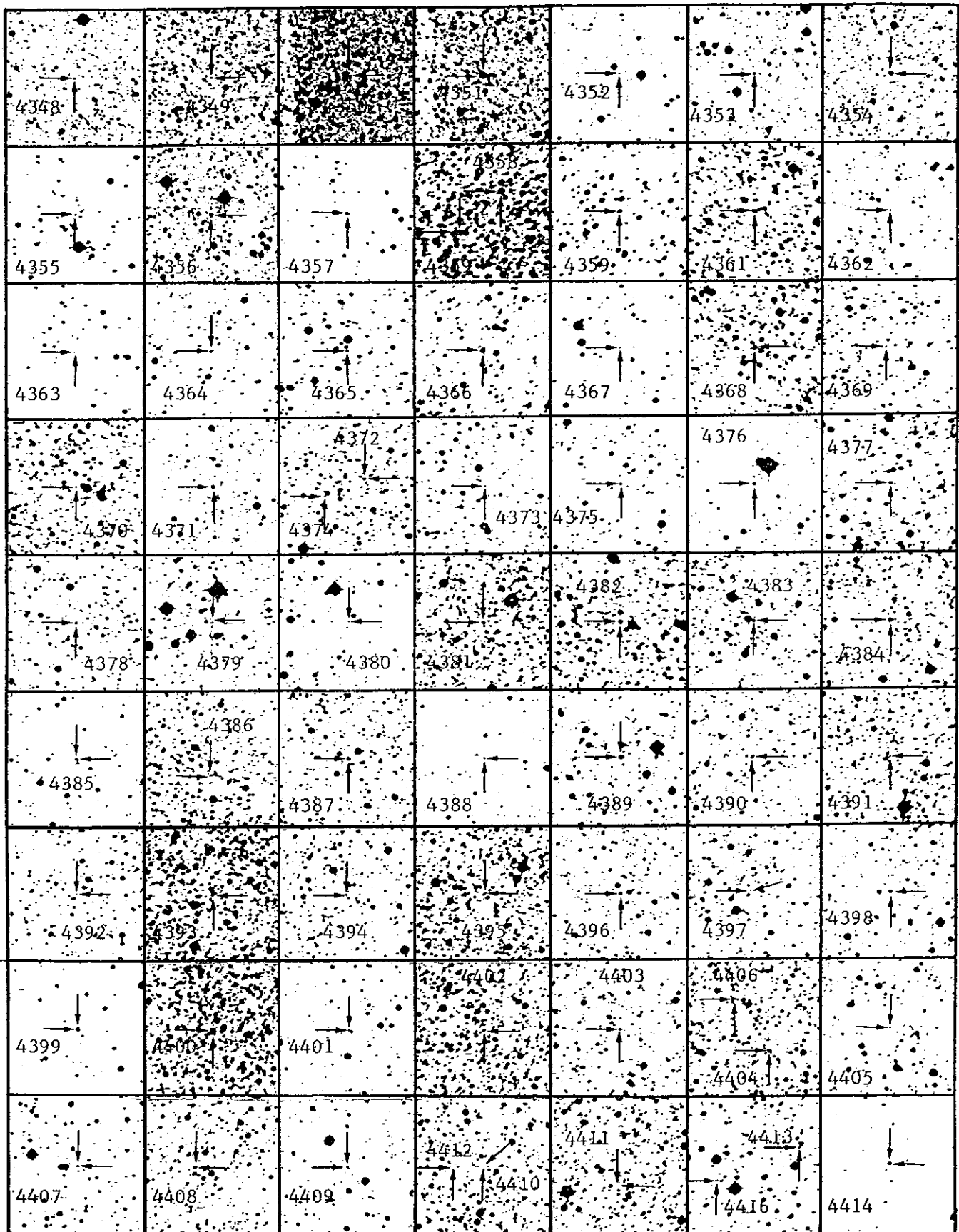


Plate 16

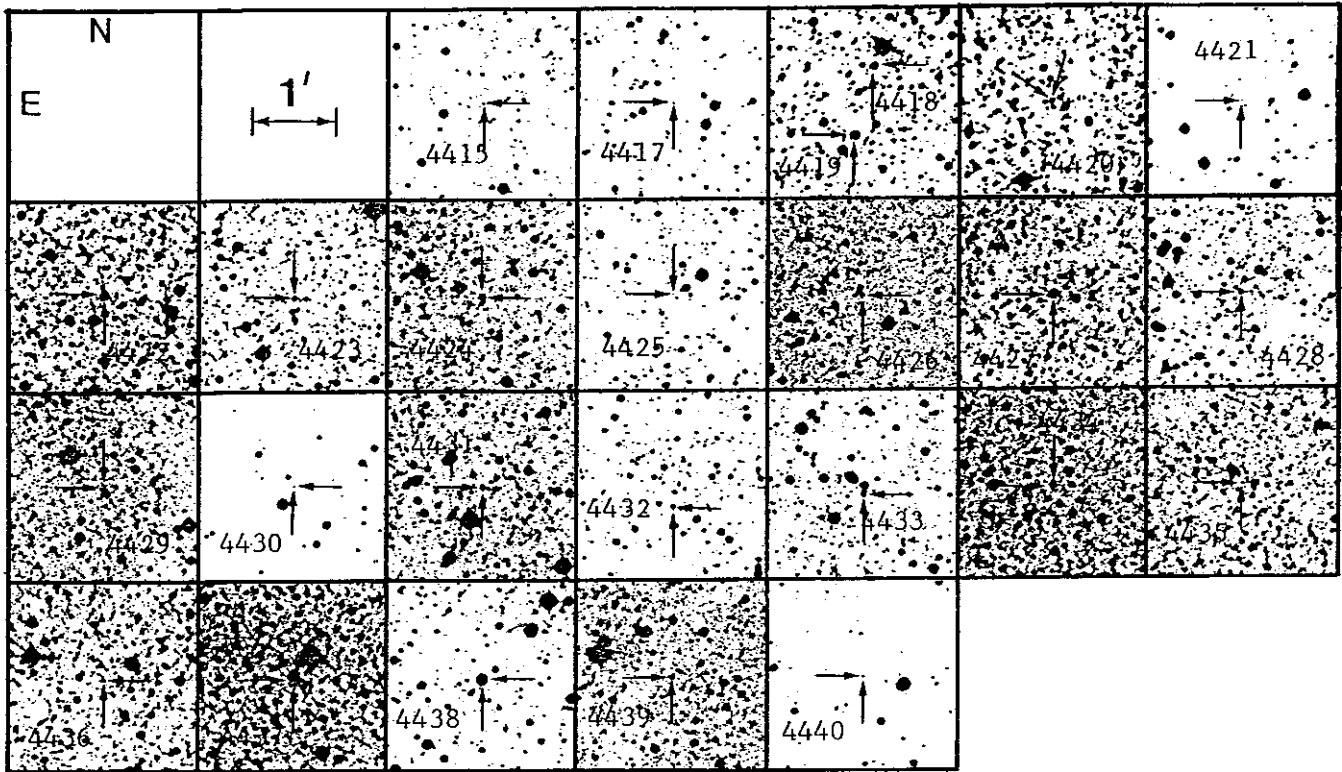


Plate 17