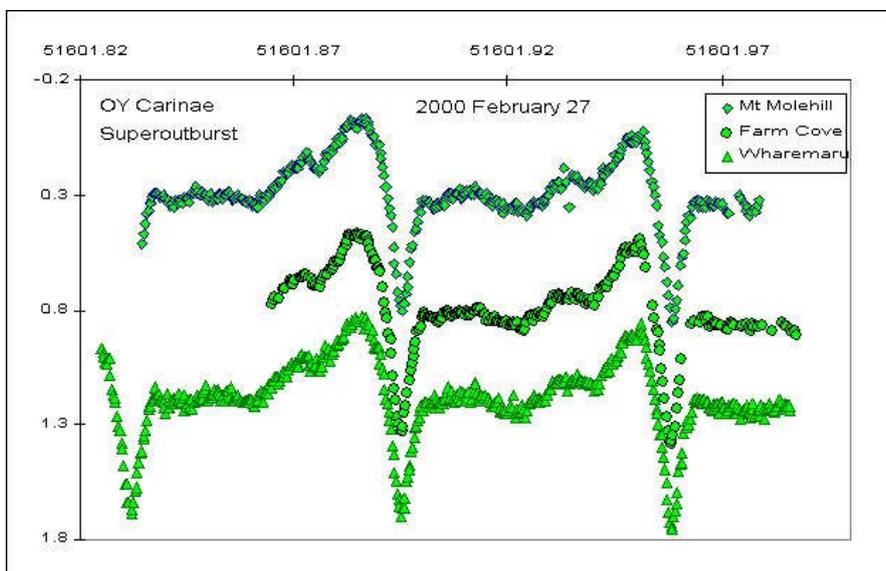
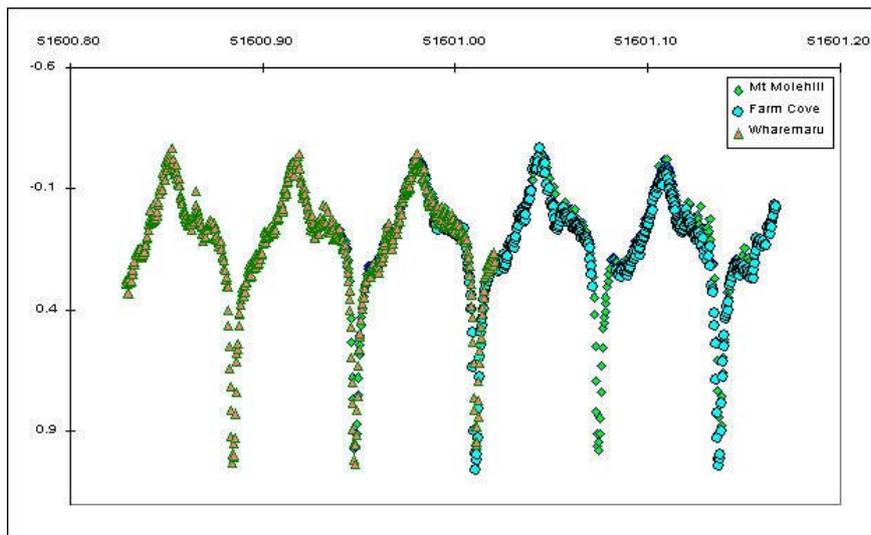
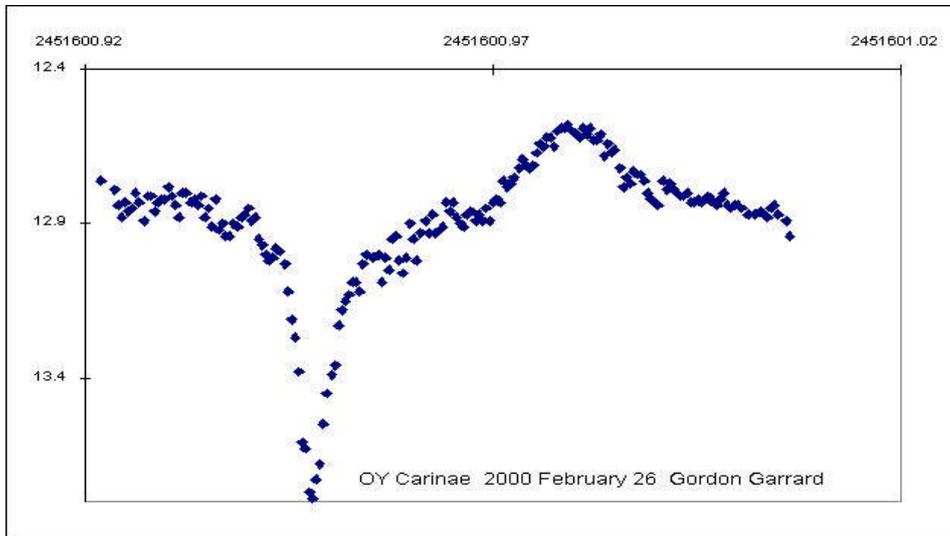
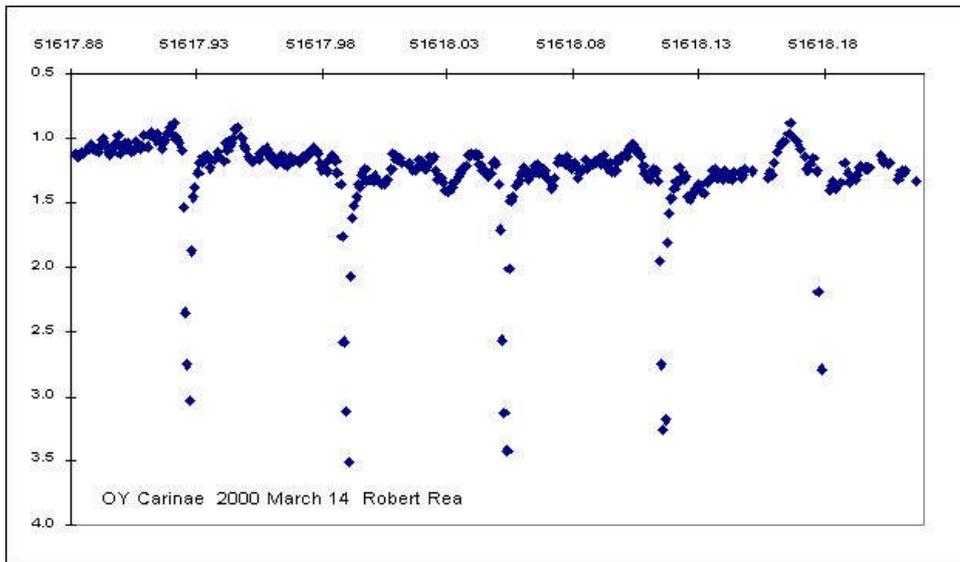


CBA PROJECTS—OY CARINAE & TAURUS 3

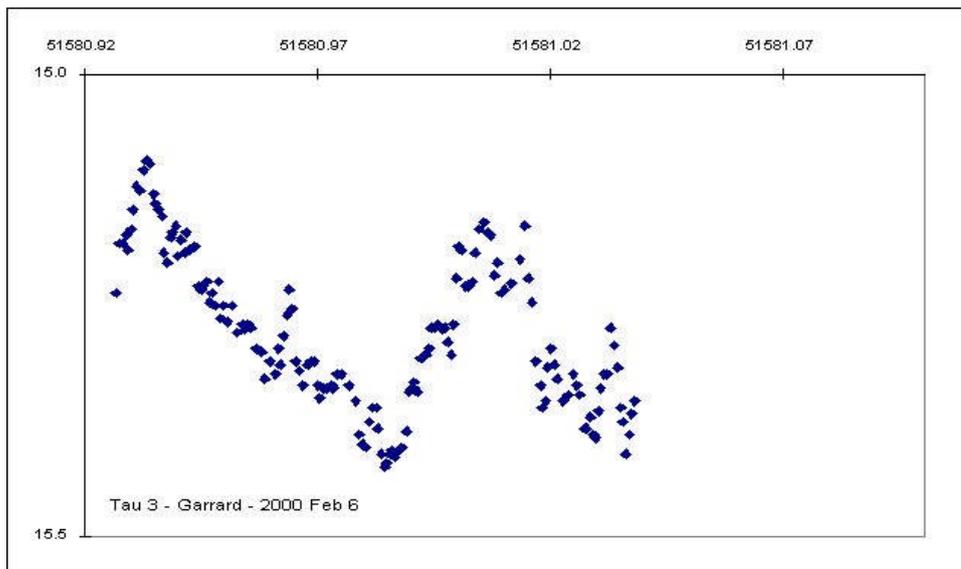
The eclipsing CV, OY Carinae, is featured during a superoutburst. Gordon Garrard in Australia measured it on 26 February, Mark Bos, Jennie McCormick in Auckland and Stan Walker in Kaitaia the following night—finally Robert Rea from Nelson late in the outburst.



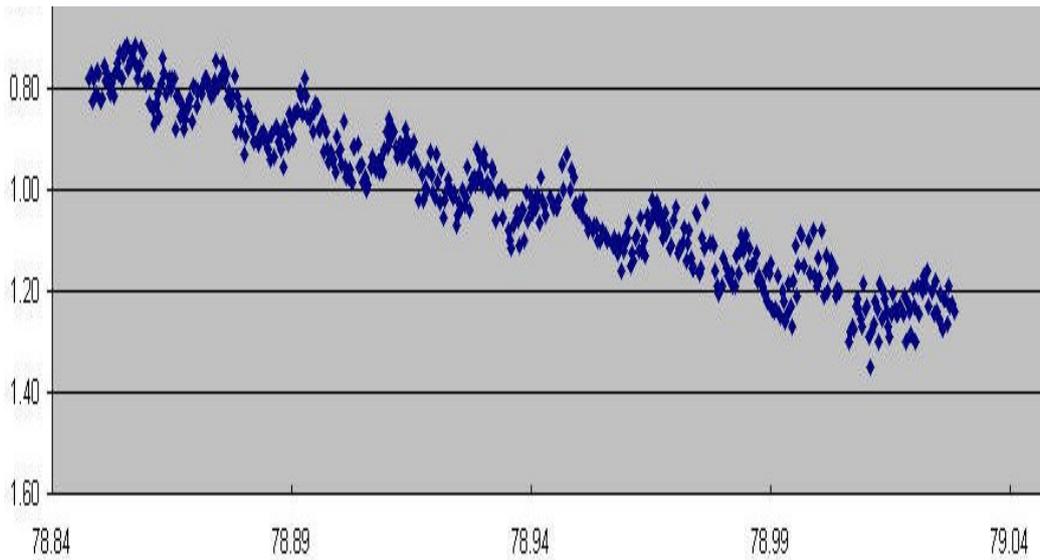
Cooperative light curves from Marc Bos, MM, Jennie McCormick, FCO, and Stan Walker, W. Data in the lower plot has been offset to make for an easier comparison. It's the night following the upper curve and shows how the superhump period differs from the orbital period.



More below from Gordon Garrard—by now the CBA Taurus 3 certainly has a VS name.

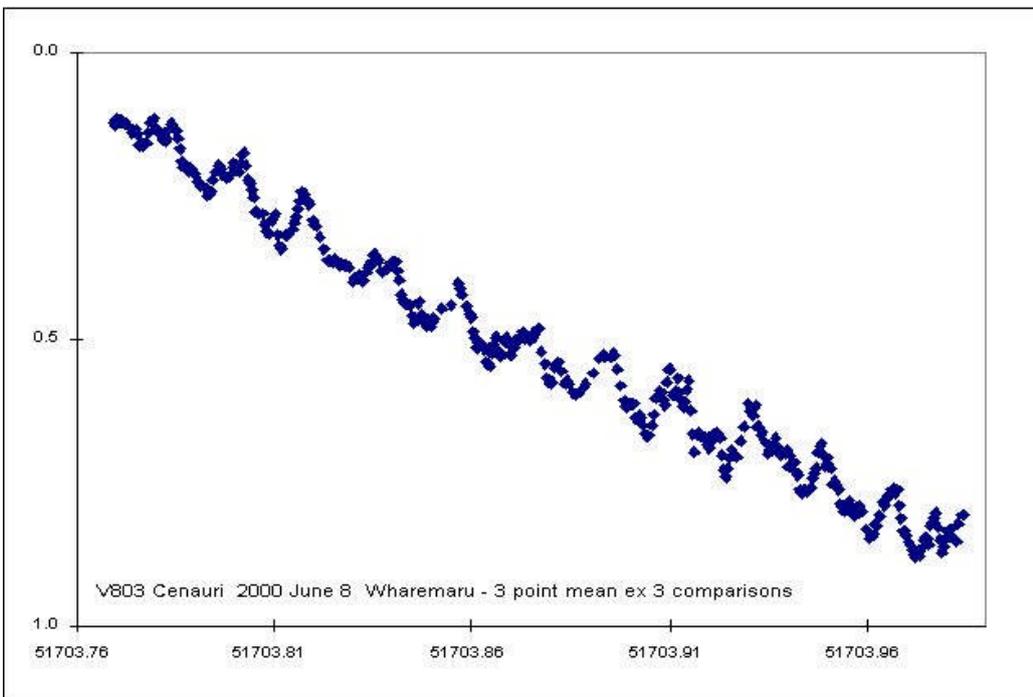


CBA PROJECTS—V803 CENTAURI, WZ SAGITTAE

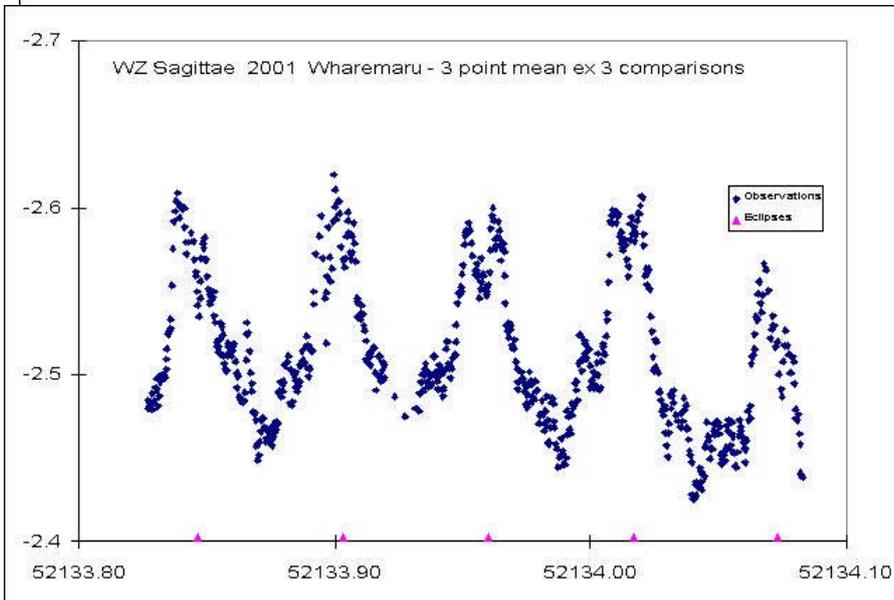


V 803 Cen 2000
June 8 from
Farm Cove
Observatory
No smoothing
applied

This and the above plot show superhumps on V803 Centauri during an outburst in 2000 June. Both were in unfiltered white light with CCD cameras showing slightly different responses. Period is ~26 minutes!



Smoothed data from Wharemaru Observatory



And sometimes we can see into the northern skies, but at 18N—from 35S—the data get a bit noisy—as is seen by this graph of WZ Sagittae during a recent outburst.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS ON NEW VARIABLES

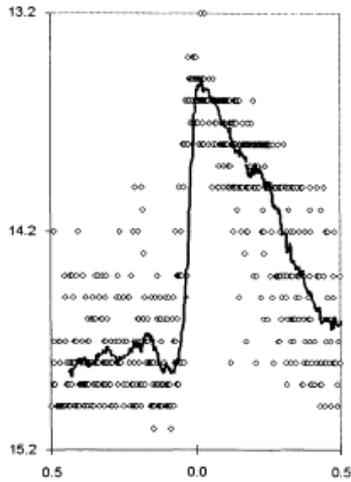


Figure 1. The visual measures from 1996–2000 folded with the light elements as noted in the text and plotted phase versus magnitude. A 30-point moving average has been superimposed on the data to make the mean light curve more visible.

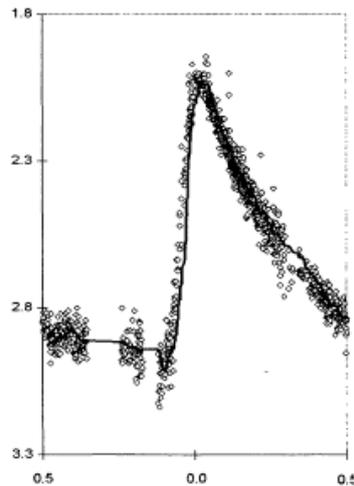
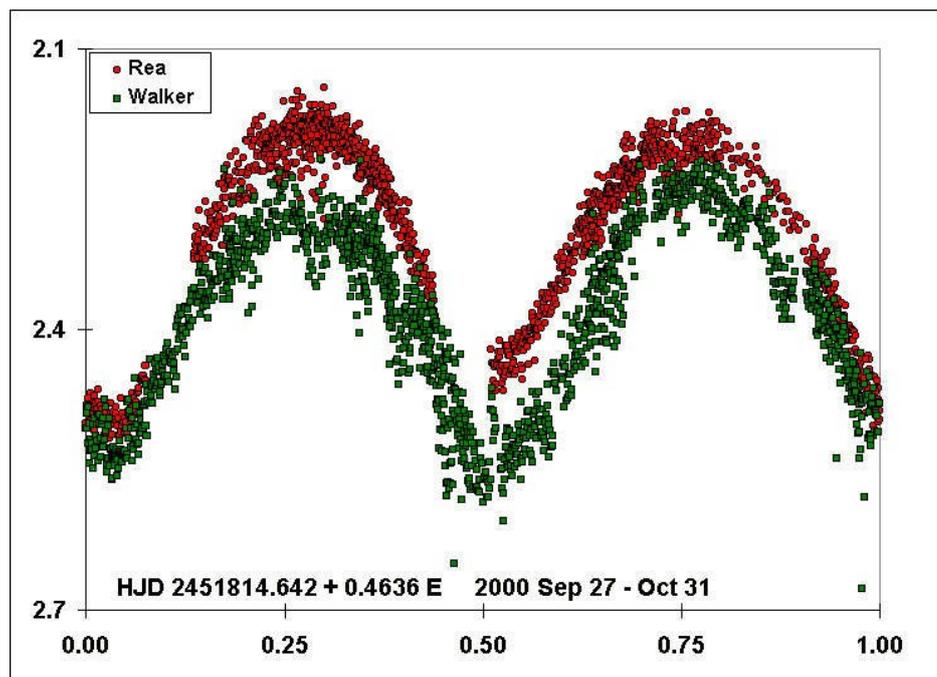


Figure 2. The CCD observations in 2000 folded to the same ephemeris as the visual data with a similar trend line and plotted phase versus amplitude.

Rod Stubbings, a prolific visual observer near Melbourne, had observed U Piscus Austrini after suspecting that it was a CV of some type—based upon seeing quick rises at times. A later analysis of his data suggested an RR Lyrae star so it was placed on the CCD schedule which confirmed this—see 2001 JAAVSO 29, 93.

Not too long after he began CCD photometry for CBA Robert Rea thought he'd found an unknown variable and wanted some check measures. So at Waiharara we managed a few hours over several nights. The composite light curves are above, offset slightly in magnitude to avoid confusion.



The photoelectric groups always collaborated well with individual observers. Many of the projects illustrated here originated in this manner. Dick Hull and Barry Menzies in Auckland would always phone us if a CV was in outburst. Others would point out interesting features like the standstill in L² Puppis or the ‘flare’ on eta Carinae. Albert’s call about SN 1987A was very useful.

But there were many other examples. This page illustrates two of these—Rod Stubbings and U PsA, then Robert Rea’s new, in 2000, W Ursae Majoris star—