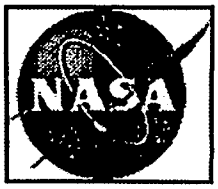
The Smithsonian/NASA Astrophysics Data System



V2672 Ophiuchi = Nova Ophiuchi 2009

Ayani, K.; Murakami, N.; Hata, K.; Tanaka, A.; Tachibana, M.; Kanda, A.; Munari, U.; Saguner, T.; Ochner, P.; Siviero, A.; Maitan, A.; Valisa, P.; Dallaporta, S.; Moretti, S.; Samus, N.; Kazarovets, E. V.

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Low-resolution spectroscopy (range 450-800 nm) by K. Ayani, N. Murakami, K. Hata, A. Tanaka, M. Tachibana, and A. Kanda with the Bisei Astronomical Observatory 1.01-m telescope on Aug. 17.6 UT (details on CBET 1911) reveals broad, prominent H_alpha emission (FWHM about 8000 km/s; equivalent width about 49 nm) upon a red continuum; broad H_beta emission line also was present. Medium- resolution spectroscopy (range 540-670 nm) obtained by U. Munari, T. Saguner, P. Ochner, A. Siviero, A. Maitan, P. Valisa, S. Dallaporta, and S. Moretti on Aug. 17.83 with the Asiago Astrophysical Observatory 1.22-m telescope (details on CBET 1912) is dominated by a very strong and highly structured H_alpha in emission (velocity width 11500 km/s at the base) on a featureless continuum with interstellar Na I and diffuse intertellar bands (at 577.9, 628.4 and 661.4 nm) in strong absorption. An low-resolution CCD spectrogram (range 400-870 nm) obtained by Munari et al. on Aug. 17.87 with a 0.6-m telescope at Varese show H_alpha, H_beta, O I 844.6-nm, and possibly He I 706.5-nm emission lines. Their photometry shows that the nova faded from V = 12.63 on Aug. 17.47 to V = 13.05 on Aug. 18.49; they add that this appears to be a highly reddened outburst occurring on a massive white dwarf, not dissimilar from the U-Sco type of recurrent novae, noting that a search of plate archives for missed previous outbursts could be useful. N. Samus and E. V. Kazarovets report that the GCVS team has assigned the designation V2672 Oph to this nova.