A Survey of Southern Be Stars. II. Photometric data*

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Seventy two bright southern Be stars from the list of Paper I were observed photoelectrically in the UBV system over a three years time interval. Some of them were also observed in the RI system. It was found that 33 stars display variations in V larger than 0\cdot 06 and that 21 change in U—B by more than 0\cdot 06. The variations are either progressive or irregular, and changes up to 0\cdot 3 have been observed. The variations in V, B—V and U—B show a certain degree of correlation (Fig. 1 and 2). Combining two color diagrams it is concluded that Be stars display both an ultraviolet and an infrared excess. Comparison with other observers shows that despite the relative short time interval covered by our observations, the values found in the present paper can be regarded as a representative sample.

Introduction

This paper follows another on the spectroscopic data of Be stars (JASCHEK, JASCHEK and KUCEWICZ, 1964, hereafter called Paper I). It is well known that the Be stars display irregular variations of brightness (UNDERHILL, 1960), but except for a few stars not very much is known about these variations, despite the fact that around one hundred Be stars distributed all over the sky are brighter than sixth magnitude, and thus easily accesible to small photometric telescopes.

We have examined photometrically most of the Be stars from Table 2 of Paper I. All these stars have some spectroscopic information regarding their emissions.

Observations

Photoelectric observations were made from January 1963 till November 1965 with the techniques already described (Feinstein, 1963). The NSF photoelectric photometer of the La Plata Observatory attached to the 32-inch reflector was used, but during three 20-days intervals (March 1964, March 1965 and November 1965) they were also observed with the 16-inch reflector of the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory. The observations in the UBV system were made with the RCA 1P21 photomultiplier and standard filters, and in the RI system

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Table 1. Photoelectric observations of Be stars

HD	$_{ m HR}$	Sp. M	IK.	Date		V	B—V	U—B	n	\mathbf{R}	R—I	n
28497	1423	В1	Vne	Jan	1963	5.49	0.11	0.95	3	-		
20101	1120	DI	V IIO	Dec	1964	5.42	-0.15	-1.02	4			
				Nov	1965	5.41	-0.15	-0.96	4	5.40	0.12	2
				1101	1000	0.11	0.10	0.00	-	0.10	0.12	2
30076	1508	$\mathbf{B2}$	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{e}$	\mathbf{Jan}	1963	5.91	0.09	0.77	4			
				Dec	1964	5.81	0.10	-0.80	4			
				Nov	1965	5.79	0.07	0.77	4	5.69	0.06	2
35165	1772	B5 ne	Э	Jan	1963	6.07	0.18	0.65	3			
			-	Feb	1964	6.09	0.22	0.64	1			
				Dec	1964	6.05	0.20	-0.68	4			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					6.12	-0.09	2
95555	1050	DΩ	T7 -	т	1000	0.00	0.10	0.44	0			
37775	1956	B8	Ve	Jan	1963	2.66	-0.12	-0.44	2			
				Feb	1964	2.66	-0.12	-0.37	8			
				$egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} egin{array}$	1964	2.66	0.11	-0.35	3	0.60	0.00	
				ren	1965					2.62	0.09	2
41335	2142	B2	IV—V	e Jan	1963	5.20	0.07	0.96	1			
				Mar/Apr	1963	5.22	-0.06	0.86	2			
				Feb	1964	5.22	0.10	-0.86	2			
				\mathbf{Dec}	1964	5.22	0.08	0.84	4			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					5.10	+0.03	3
42054	2170	B3	Ve	Jan	1963	5.83	0.14	0.62	1			
12001	21.0	Do	• •	Mar	1963	5.79	-0.09	-0.60	ì			
				Feb	1964	5.82	0.16	-0.58	4			
				$\overline{\mathrm{Dec}}$	1964	5.81	-0.13	-0.58	3			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					5.81	0.08	3
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	5.82	0.12	-0.62	3			
43544	2249	B5 n	0	Mar/Apr	1062	5.94	0.14	0.81	3			
TOOTI	22 T 0	Бон	O .	Feb	1964	5.94	-0.14 -0.18	-0.31 -0.78	${f 2}$			
				Dec	1964	5.87	-0.15	-0.73	3			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965	5.89	-0.17	-0.83	1	5.95	0.10	3
				Mar	1965	5.91	-0.15	-0.81	3	0.00		
44480	222.	ъ.	**	-	3000	w 00	. 0 0	0 =0				
444 58	2284	B1	Vpe	Jan	1963	5.63	+0.01	-0.79	1			
				Mar/Apr		5.54	-0.01	-0.88	3			
				Dec	1964	5.58	-0.02	0.87	1	r 90	1.0.04	o
				Feb Mar	1965	5.49	-0.02 0.00	-0.85	1	5.38	+0.04	2
				Mar Nov	1965 1965	$5.64 \\ 5.57$	+0.01	-0.81 -0.82	$egin{array}{c} 3 \ 4 \end{array}$	5.33	+0.16	2
				1101	1000	0.01	70.01	0.02	-1	0.00	1 0.10	_
48917	2492	$\mathbf{B2}$	Ve	Jan	1963	5.25	0.11	0.90	1			
				Mar/Apr	1963	5.28	0.13	0.97	2			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1964	5.31	0.14	-0.89	1			
				\mathbf{Dec}	1964	5.33	-0.16	-0.88	1			_
				Feb	1965	5.34	-0.19	-0.90	1	5.43	-0.14	1
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	5.39	-0.18	0.87	3			

Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	$_{ m HR}$	Sp. I	ИK	Date		V	BV	UB	n	\mathbf{R}	R—I	n
			·									
50013	2538	$\mathbf{B2}$	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{p}$	Jan	1963	3.97	0.22	-0.88	2			
				\mathbf{Mar}	1963	3.96	0.22	0.90	1			
				Feb	1964	3.92	0.24	-1.00	2			
				${f Feb}$	1965	3.86	0.24	-1.01	1	3.96	0.16	1
				Mar	1965	3.91	-0.22	0.96	6			
50820	2577	В3	Ve	Jan	1963	6.28	+0.25	0.26	1			
			+K2	II Mar/Apr	1063	6.28	+0.45	0.33	3			
				Feb	1965	0.20	1 0.10	0.00	U	4.90	+0.64	1
				ren	1909					4.00	70.04	_
52437	2628	B4	Ven	\mathbf{Mar}	1963	6.48	0.15	-0.88	2			
				${f Feb}$	1964	6.52	0.19	-0.86	2			
J				\mathbf{Dec}	1964	6.60	0.21	0.83	1			
				${f Feb}$	1965	6.53	0.20	0.88	1	6.63	0.16	1
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	6.52	0.18	0.84	3			
543 09	2690	В1	Ve	Mar/Apr	1963	5.90	0.14	0.93	4			
				Mar	1964	5.88	-0.16	0.86	2			
				\mathbf{Dec}	1964	5.91	-0.17	0.83	1			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					5.84	-0.12	1
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	5.81	0.13	-0.90	4			
				Nov	1965	5.89	0.18	-0.84	2			
56014	2745	B 5	V	Mar	1963	4.82	0.22	0.54	4			
				\mathbf{Apr}	1963	4.74	-0.18	-0.50	3			
				$\hat{\mathbf{Feb}}$	1964	4.61	0.17	-0.66	5			
				\mathbf{Mar}	1964	4.57	-0.15	-0.82	7			
				${f Feb}$	1965	4.53	-0.18	-0.82	1	4.62	0.11	2
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	4.55	-0.17	-0.82	5			
				Nov	1965	4.53	0.18	0.80	2	4.56	0.16	1
56139	2749	В3	IVe	Mar	1963	3.79	-0.18	0.70	3			
				${f Feb}$	1964	3.79	-0.16	-0.78	1			
				\mathbf{Mar}	1964	3.90	-0.15	0.80	2			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					4.06	0.14	2
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	3.96	-0.17	-0.69	4			
				Nov	1965	4.00	0.17	0.67	2			
57150	2787	Ве	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{p}$	Mar	1963	4.67	0.11	0.88	2			
			•	${f Feb}$	1964	4.58	0.11	-0.81	2			
				\mathbf{Mar}	1964	4.58	-0.10	-0.79	1			
				\mathbf{Feb}	1965					4.55	0.06	1
				\mathbf{Mar}	1965	4.65	0.09	0.78	4			
58155	2819	В3	IV	Mar	1963	5.46	0.20	0.72	2			
	_0.0	~ 0	- •	Feb	1964	5.40	-0.18	-0.66	3			
				${f Feb}$	1965	J.10	J.10	J.00	•	5.52	0.12	2
					±000					0.04	V 2	-

A. Feinstein:

Table 1 (Cont.)

				1 (Con						
HD	HR	Sp. MK	Date	V	BV	<u>U—B</u>	n	R	R—I	n
58343	2825	B3 V	Apr 1963	5.38	0.12	0.54	2			
00010		20 ,	Feb 1964	5.42	-0.12	0.56	2			
			Mar 1965	5.38	0.06	-0.56	4			
			Nov 1965					5.33	0.02	1
50070	9055	B0 IVpe	Apr 1963	5.69	0.11	-1.06	3			
58978	2855	B0 IVpe	Apr 1963 Feb 1964	5.60	-0.11 -0.14	-1.04	1			
			Mar 1965	5.55	-0.10	-1.02	4			
			Nov 1965	0.00	0.10	1.02	-	5.50	0.04	1
		TO 17	35 /4 3069	× 00	0.10	0.00	0			
60606	2911	B3 Ve	Mar/Apr 1963	5.39	-0.12	-0.80	2			
			Feb 1964	5.39	-0.14	-0.72	2			
			Mar 1964	5.41	0.10	0.76	3	- 05	0.00	,
			Feb 1965		0.00	0 74		5.37	-0.06	1
			Mar 1965	5.44	-0.09	-0.74	4			
			Nov 1965	5.54	-0.10	0.69	2			
61925	2968	B3 IV	Apr 1963	6.02	0.08	0.41	2			
			Feb 1964	6.01	0.06	0.37	2			
			Mar 1965	6.02	-0.04	0.42	4			
			Nov 1965					5.92	+0.05	1
63462	3034	B0 Vpe	Mar/Apr 1963	4.49	0.12	1.06	3			
00102	OOOI	Do vpc	Feb 1964	4.49	-0.21	-1.05	2			
			Mar 1964	4.47	0.08	-1.02	4			
			Nov 1965	1.1.	0.00	2.02	_	4.37	0.02	1
0	9195		Mam/Amm 1069	6.48	0.09	0.79	3			
65875	3135		Mar/Apr 1963 Feb 1964	6.48	-0.03 -0.12	-0.73 -0.72	2			
					0.12 0.09	-0.72 -0.79	4			
			Mar 1965	6.50	0.09	0.19	*			
66194	3147	B3 V	Apr 1963	5.72	-0.09	-0.83	1			
			Mar 1964	5.82	0.08	-0.77	2			
			Mar 1965	5.84	0.08	0.77	3			
67888	3195	B5 III	Mar/Apr 1963	6.42	0.12	0.50	4			
			Feb 1965					6.25	0.00	1
			Mar 1965	6.35	0.04	-0.55	4			
68980	3237	${ m B3ne}$	Mar 1963	4.60	0.15	0.99	4			
			Feb 1965					4.59	0.07	1
			Mar 1965	4.70	0.10	0.97	3			
72067	33 56	B3 V	Mar/Apr 1963	5.82	0.18	0.76	4			
12001	0000	D0 1	Feb 1965	J.02	3.13	JJ	_	5.89	-0.15	1
			Mar 1965	5.83	0.17	0.74	4			
	0.400	70	75 /4 7000	4 40	0.15	0.00	,			
75311	34 98	$\mathbf{B2} \mathbf{V}$	Mar/Apr 1963	4.43	-0.15	-0.86	4			
			Mar 1965	4.4 9	0.17	0.73	4			

Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	$_{ m HR}$	Sp. MK	Date	V	B—V	U—B	n	${f R}$	R—I	n
77320	3593	B2.5 V	Mar/Apr 196	3 6.08	0.22	0.80	5			
11020	0000	D2.0 V	Mar 196		-0.15	-0.79	6			
		~~ ~~	75 // 500			0.07				
78764	3642	B2 Ve	Mar/Apr 196		-0.19	0.81	4			
			Mar 196 Mar 196		-0.13 -0.15	-0.84 -0.81	$rac{1}{4}$			
			Mar 190	0 4.09	0.15	-0.61	4			
$\boldsymbol{83953}$	3858	B5 V	Mar 196	3 4.75	0.11	0.56	4			
			Mar 196		0.11	-0.58	1			
			Feb 196		-0.08	-0.56	1	4.73	0.06	2
			Mar 196	5 4.76	0.10	-0.58	5			
86612	3946		Mar/Apr 196	3 6.22	0.13	0.67	4			
			Mar 196		-0.10	-0.68	1			
			Feb 196		-0.10	0.65	1			
			Mar 196	5 6.24	0.10	-0.66	3			
86661	4009	В2 е	Mar 196	3 5.63	0.08	0.93	4			
00001	4000	D2 0	Feb 196		-0.08	-0.94	3			
			Mar 196		-0.07	0.89	4			
			Mar 196		0.06	0.90	4			
88825	4018	B5 Vnne	Mar 196	3 6.09	0.09	0.50	4			
00020	4010	Do vinic	Mar 196		-0.03	-0.50	1			
			Mar 196		-0.07	-0.50	4			
91465	4140	B5 Vp	Mar 196	3 3.34	-0.14	0.70	2			
91400	4140	Do vp	Feb 196		-0.14 -0.10	-0.76 -0.74	1			
			Feb 196		-0.07	-0.69	î			
			Mar 196		0.11	-0.72	4			
92964	4198	B3 Ia	Mar 196	3 5.39	+0.22	0.68	3			
02 00±	1100	D0 10	Feb 196		+0.24	-0.65	1			
			Mar 196		+0.26	-0.67	ì			
			Mar 196		+0.25	-0.66	4			
			May 196	5	•			5.08	+0.24	2
102776	4537		Mar/Apr 196	3 4.39	-0.19	0.57	3			
102110	1001		Feb 196		-0.14	-0.69	1			
			Mar 196		-0.16	-0.63	$ar{2}$			
			Jun 196		0.11	0.58	1			
			Mar 196	5 4.34	-0.15	-0.62	5			
			May 196	5				4.38	0.14	2
105435	4621	B2 Ve	Mar/Apr 196	3 2.55	0.13	0.97	2			
			May/Jun 196		-0.12	-0.90	2			
			Mar 196		0.13	-0.92	2			
			Mar 196	5 2.58	0.13	0.91	4			
3	Z. Astr	ophysik. Bd. 68	May					2.52	0.14	2
9	2. A501	opiiyaik. Du. 08								

Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	$_{ m HR}$	Sp. MK	Date		V	B—V	U—B	n	\mathbf{R}	R—I	n
105521	4625		Mar/Apr	1963	5.52	0.11	0.74	3			
100021	1020		May/Jun		5.54	-0.12	-0.70	2			
			Mar	1964	5.55	0.08	-0.63	3			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	5.56	0.10	0.62	5			
			May	1965					5.56	0.08	2
106911	4674	B5 IV	Mar	1964	4.25	0.13	0.54	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	4.24	0.13	0.54	3			
			May	1965					4.24	0.08	1
110432	483 0	Bl p	\mathbf{Apr}	1963	5.39	+0.16	0.88	3			
			Mar	1964	5.35	+0.23	-0.83	3			
			Mar	1965	5.33	+0.23	0.84	4			-
			May	1965					4.94	+0.21	1
112078	4897	B5 Vn	\mathbf{Apr}	1963	4.61	0.19	-0.59	1			
			\mathbf{Jun}	1963	4.63	0.18	-0.64	2			
			Mar	1964	4.63	-0.14	0.63	4			
			Mar	1965	4.63	0.15	0.62	5			^
			May	1965					4.67	0.15	2
112091	4899	B5 Ve	Jun	1963	4.99	0.08	0.62	2			
			${f Mar}$	1964	5.00	0.05	0.61	3			
			Mar	1965	5.04	0.06	0.62	3			
113120	4930	B1 Vne	\mathbf{Apr}	1963	5.98	0.02	0.96	1			
			Jun	1963	6.04	0.01	0.96	2			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	6.02	+0.01	0.92	3			
			Mar	1965	5.93	+0.04	0.87	4			
115842	5027	B _{0.5} Iab	May/Jun	1963	6.06	+0.28	0.77	3			
			Mar	1964	6.04	+0.27	0.70	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	6.02	+0.28	0.71	4			
			May	1965					5.72	+0.22	2
120307	5190		May/Jun	1963	3.43	0.20	0.91	3			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	3.42	0.23	-0.90	5			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	3.41	-0.22	-0.89	4			
			\mathbf{May}	1965					3.52	0.25	2
120324	5193	B3 Ve	Jun	1963	3.08	0.13	0.96	3			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	3.32	0.14	0.97	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	3.37	0.17	0.93	4			
			May	1965					3.37	0.16	.2
120991	5223		\mathbf{Jun}	1963	6.14	0.13	0.94	3			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	5.92	-0.02	0.96	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	6.09	0.07	0.92	5			
			May	1965					6.24	0.10	2

Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	$_{ m HR}$	Sp. MK	Date		V	B—V	U—B	n	R	R—I	n
124367	5316	B3 Ve	Jun	1963	5.08	0.08		2			
, 00.	0010	20 10	Mar	1964	5.05	0.07	-0.62	4			
			Mar	1965	5.01	0.04	-0.62	$\overline{4}$			
			\mathbf{Apr}	1965	5.02	0.03	-0.64	1			
			May	1965					4.90	+0.04	2
			Jul	1965	4.97	0.05	0.62	1			
127 972/3	5440	B1.5 Vne	Jun	1963	2.38	0.24	-0.86	2			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	2.36	0.22	-0.87	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	2.36	0.21	0.85	2			
			${f Apr}$	1965	2.41	0.19	0.89	1			
			\mathbf{May}	1965					2.45	0.23	1
			Jul	1965	2.37	0.20	0.87	1			
131492	5551	B3 Ve	\mathbf{Jun}	1963	5.23	0.05	0.84	3			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	5.21	0.02	-0.76	4			
			Mar	1965	5.02	0.01	-0.77	3			
			Apr	1965	5.04	0.00	0.79	1			_
			May	1965				_	4.87	+0.08	2
			Jul	1965	5.04	0.02	0.80	2			
137387	5730	B3 IV	\mathbf{Jun}	1963	5.58	0.16	0.74	2			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1964	5.5 0	0.12	0.73	4			
			Mar	1965	5.50	-0.12	-0.80	2			
			Apr	1965	5.44	0.08	0.86	1			_
			May	1965	~ 10	0.70		_	5.45	0.02	1
			Jul	1965	5.43	0.13	0.87	2			
142983	5941	${f B}$ pe	Jun	1963	4.94	0.09	-0.09	3			
			Mar	1964	4.90	0.09	0.09	5			
			Mar	1965	4.94	0.08	0.09	3			
			Apr	1965	4.88	0.08	0.02	1	4.00	0.00	~
			May	1965	4.01	0.70	0.00	,	4.89	0.00	2
			Jul	1965	4.91	0.10	0.02	1			
148184	6118	B2 IV	Jun	1963	4.44	+0.23	-0.88	3			
			Mar	1964	4.53	+0.25	0.80	3			
			Mar	1965	4.59	+0.22	0.79	3			
			Apr	1965	4.51	+0.22	0.84	1	4.10	. 0.00	_
			May	1965	4 50		0.00		4.18	+0.20	2
			Jul	1965	4.53	+0.20	0.82	1			
148379	6131	B2 Ia	\mathbf{Jun}	1963	5.38	+0.48	-0.52	2			
			Mar	1964	5.34	+0.54	0.45	4			
			\mathbf{Mar}	1965	5.32	+0.55	0.45	2			
			\mathbf{Apr}	1965	5.29	+0.52	-0.50	1			
			May	1965				_	4.7 8	+0.47	2
			\mathbf{Jul}	1965	5.39	+0.52	0.49	1			

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Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	HR	Sp. MK	Date	v	B—V	U—B	n	R	R—I	n
148688	6142	B1 Ia	Jun 1963	3 5.31	+0.29	0.72	2			
			Mar 1964		+0.35	-0.65	4			
			Mar 196	5.32	+0.34	0.65	2			
			Apr 1968		+0.32	0.70	1			
			May 1968	5				4.92	+0.30	2
149404	6164	09 I	Jun 1963		+0.36	0.72	2			
			Mar 1964		+0.38	-0.64	4			
			Mar 196		+0.39	-0.63	2			
			Apr 196		+0.38	-0.72	1	5 A1	1095	0
			May 196	0				5.01	+0.35	2
152235	6261	B1 I	Mar 196		+0.51	0.48	3			
			Jun 196		+0.46	0.52	2			
			Aug 196	5 6.36	+0.47	-0.52	1			
152236	6262	Bl Ia	Jun 196	3 4.72	+0.47	0.62	2			
			Mar 196		+0.48	-0.56	3			
					•					
152667	6283	В0 Ір	Mar 196	4 6.69	+0.08	-0.85	1			
154090	6334	B1 II—II	I Jun 196	3 4.84	+0.22	0.76	2			
			Mar 196		+0.25	-0.70	2			
			May 196					4.59	+0.17	1
155806	6397	О8е	Jun 196	3 5.47	0.01	1.00	1			
			Mar 196	4 5.53	0.01	0.97	2			
			Jul 196	5 5.52	0.01	-1.04	1			
157042	6451	B3 ne	Jun 196	3 5.25	0.16	0.87	1			
			Mar 196	4 5.21	0.10	-0.86	3			
			Aug 196	ŏ				5.12	0.08	1
158427	6510	B2.5 Ve	Mar 196	4 2.93	0.16	-0.72	2			
			Jun 196	3. 00	0.18	-0.69	2			
			Aug 196	5 2.86	-0.14	0.73	1			
167 128	6819	B3 V	Mar 196	4 5.31	0.03	0.72	1			
			Jun 196	4 5.32	-0.08	-0.70	2			
			Jul 196		0.05	0.72	2			
			Aug 196	5 5.36	0.06	0.68	3	5.29	0.05	1
173948	7074	B1 Ve	Mar 196	4 4.18	0.15	0.88	1			
			Jun 196		-0.18	-0.88	2			
			Jul 196		0.13	0.84	1			
			Jul 196		-0.15	-0.92	2		_	
			Aug 196	5 4.16	-0.16	0.89	3	4.15	0.17	1

Table 1 (Cont.)

HD	HR	Sp.	MK	Date		V	B—V	U—B	n	R	R—I	n
178175	7249	B2	Ve?	Jun	1964	5.38	0.04	-0.73	1			
110110	1210	DZ	• • • •	Jul	1964	5.36	-0.04	-0.66	î			
				Jul	1965	5.59	-0.04	0.68	$\overline{2}$			
				Aug	1965	5.60	-0.07	0.66	3	5.57	0.07	1
205637	8260	В3	Vep	Aug	1965	4.65	0.18	0.60	2			
				Sep	1965	4.67	-0.20	-0.59	1	4.66	-0.10	2
				$\overline{\text{Oct}}$	1965	4.68	0.19	0.59	1			
209014	8386			\mathbf{Dec}	1964	5.33	0.12	0.30	2			
				\mathbf{Aug}	1965	5.42	-0.08	0.29	2	5.42	-0.03	1
				Sep	1965	5.44	0.11	0.29	1	5.40	0.10	1
				Oct	1965	5.43	0.09	0.31	1			
209409	8402	B 5	v	Aug	1965	4.72	0.10	0.37	1	4.66	0.03	1
				Sep	1965	4.73	0.13	0.39	2	4.71	-0.03	1
				$\overline{\mathbf{Oct}}$	1965	4.68	0.10	0.38	1			
209522	8408	B 5	Vn	\mathbf{Dec}	1964	5.89	0.19	-0.65	1			
				\mathbf{Aug}	1965	5.99	-0.18	-0.63	1	5.96	-0.12	1
				\mathbf{Sep}	1965	5.96	-0.18	0.66	2	6.03	0.16	1
				Oct	1965	5.92	0.16	0.66	1			
214748	8628			\mathbf{Dec}	1964	4.12	0.10	0.28	4			
				\mathbf{Aug}	1965	4.16	0.08	0.29	2	4.13	0.07	1
				\mathbf{Sep}	1965	4.24	0.10	0.31	1	4.18	0.13	1
				\mathbf{Oct}	1965	4.17	0.09	-0.30	1			

with an RCA 7102 photomultiplier and the filters Schott OG 5 plus Corning 3965 for R, and Schott RG 8 plus Corning 2540 for I. The standard stars which define the UBV system (Johnson and Morgan, 1953; Johnson and Harris, 1954) were always used. The standard stars for R and I were also taken from Johnson's lists (Johnson, 1964; Iriarte et al., 1965).

In Table 1 are listed 72 stars with the mean values obtained by averaging the measures made during the month they were observed. We prefer to discuss the monthy averages instead of the individual values, because in this way the observed measures are smoothed, and we thus expect that the fluctuations due to errors in the observations will be smaller.

The accuracy of each measure is about $\pm 0^{m}.025$ (m.e.) for each observation obtained during 1963, but decreases to about $\pm 0^{m}.015$ in 1965, because of the improvement of the observational techniques. We may estimate therefore that the monthly averages given in Table 1

have a mean error not larger than ± 0 . We expect thus that differences between two averages larger than 0. Of are due principally to real variations in the star.

The reduction of the photoelectric observations obtained in 1964 and 1965 were carried our with the IBM 1620 computer of the La Plata University, with a program prepared by Dr. J. Gordon. The residuals of the standard stars in V, B-V and U-B were given for each night by the computer, and it was found that they are always much smaller than 0\mathrm{9}06, in agreement with the above mentioned conclusion.

Discussion

Our first aim is to single out the different types of variation.

A. Types of variation

As may be seen in Table 1 an appreciable number of Be stars displays variations in the V magnitude, or in the color U-B, or in both, magnitude and color. On the other hand a very few stars have also a slight variation in B-V. An examination of Table 1 reveals that some Be stars like 27 CMa (HD 56014) show a different trend as HD 44458. In some cases the variations in V or in U-B are monotonous, i.e. either decreasing or increasing continuously without reaching a point where this variation reverses its sense. We will call this "progressive variation" (V_p) . Thus, a star with a difference between the first and the last average which is larger than $0^{\text{m}}.06$, and larger also than any other difference between two intermediate values, belongs to this kind of variation.

There is another group of stars which shows irregular variations with sudden changes in the brightness V, or in the color U-B. It is not possible in these particular cases to obtain an idea of the period involved, and a star in which two values differ by more than $0^{m}.06$ (except the first and the last), is assumed to have an "irregular variation" (V_{i}).

Table 2. Kind of variation according to magnitude and color

	V	BV	U—В
$V_{p} V_{i}$	14	4	9
	19	7	12

In Table 2 are tabulated the numbers of stars according to their type of variation (progressive or irregular) and to the measured quantity in which the variation occurs (V, B-V or U-B). It should be remembered that in all cases listed, the variation is larger than 0\(^{\mu}06\). A given star may appear in more than one column of Table 2 for the same kind of variation.

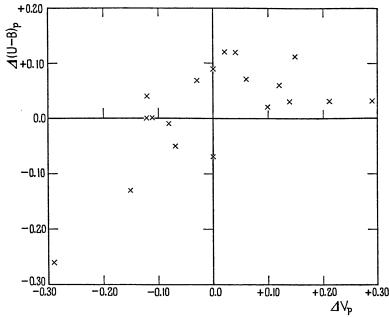


Fig. 1. Variation in V and in U—B for stars with differences larger than 0.06 between the first and the last measure (progessive variations)

Evidently the photometric variation on the Be stars is mainly in V and U-B, except a very few cases in which the B-V color also varies. This indicates that the variation in the B magnitude has the same amount as in V, and that on the other hand there is a large and different variation in U, since U-B is changing some times in a different way than V.

The amounts of variation in V versus the change in U-B for the stars which vary progressively are plotted in Fig. 1. It may be seen that the points are scattered all over the diagram, with the exception of the fourth quadrant. The behaviour in the first and third quadrant (increase/decrease of U-B with increase/decrease in V) seems quite natural. Due to the presence of the envelope, when the star becomes fainter, the U becomes also fainter.

The case when the visual magnitude becomes brighter and the ultraviolet magnitude fainter, may be explained by an increase of the stellar radiation with the simultaneous ejection of matter. In this case it may happen that this ejection increases the optical depth of the envelope, and thus decreases the U radiation emitted by it. On this basis it could be expected that there should be no events in which U increases and V decreases, and this is borne out by the observations.

The same conclusion obtained from V_p was also found for the V_i stars, as we see in Fig. 2. There is only one case (HD 214478) with V decreasing and U-B increasing, but even this exception can probably be blamed upon the mean error of one measure, which is around $\pm 0^{m}$.

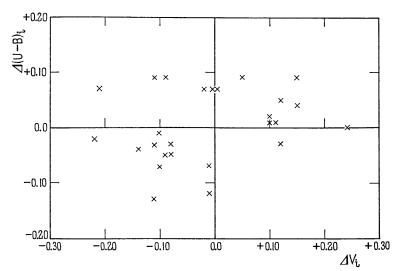
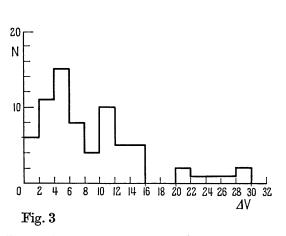


Fig. 2. Variation in V and in U—B for stars with differences larger than 0\cdot^m06 between two extreme values (irregular variations)

Since the behaviour of both groups in the (V, U-B) diagram is the same, one is tempted to think that both types of variation belong to the same phenomenon. The only difference being the length of the period or cycle involved in each case with respect to the time interval during which the observations were made.

B. Variation according to magnitude and colors

The frequency of the largest observed magnitude differences in V, B-V, and U-B, for all the stars listed in Table 1 are shown in Fig. 3, 4 and 5.



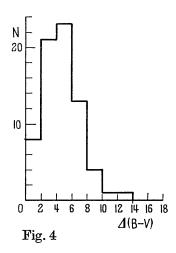


Fig. 3. Frequency diagram of the range in V of individual stars. Abscissa: ΔV in $0^{m}.01$; ordinate: number of stars

Fig. 4. Frequency diagram of the range in B—V of individual stars. Abscissa: $\Delta(B-V)$ in 0.01; ordinate: number of stars

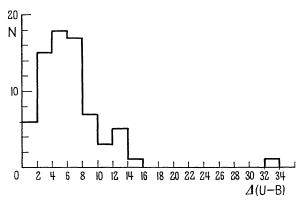


Fig. 5. Frequency diagram of the range in U—B of the individual stars. Abscissa: $\Delta(U-B)$ in $0^{m}.01$; ordinate: number of stars

Fig. 3, which gives the distribution according to the magnitude V, shows a peak around 0\mathbb{m}04, and perhaps another peak at 0\mathbb{m}12. In the B-V and U-B colors (Fig. 4 and 5), both have the maximum at the same value: 0\mathbb{m}04.

From these three figures it is easy to conclude that the range in variation is larger in V than in U-B, which is also larger than one in B-V.

Fig. 4, which gives the frequency of the largest difference in B–V, shows the distribution of what we expect for constant stars, since only 13 stars out of the 71 stars listed in Table 1 have differences larger than 0\cdot 06 (11 stars have 0\cdot 08 and 2 larger values), which is the value we adopt as a limit of the errors. Obviously, at least some of the stars with differences larger than 0\cdot 06 are variable stars.

Color-color diagrams

Fig. 6 to 9 give the color-color diagrams for all the observed Be stars. The supergiant and main sequence as defined by Johnson, 1965, are also indicated. As most of the stars have just one observation in R and I, we made the differences V-R and V-I with the V, B-V and U-B values of the nearest date to the corresponding measures in R and R-I.

In Fig. 6 the (B-V, U-B) shows that most of the Be stars are distributed between the main sequence and the supergiant sequence, with the exception of some few stars which are farther to the right of the supergiant branch. On the other hand the position of the supergiant stars in the diagram indicates that they are subject to considerable reddening. Fig. 7 gives the (U-V, V-I) array, in which the Be stars are also above the main sequence. If we remove the ultraviolet band as we do in the (B-V, V-I) diagram (Fig. 8), the stars come closer to the main sequence

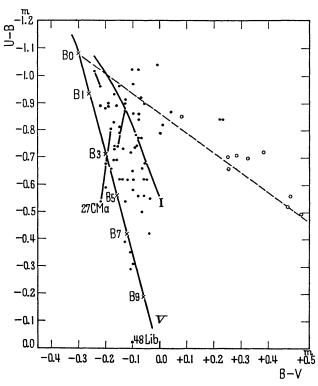


Fig. 6. (B—V, U—B) array for all the Be stars. Main sequence and supergiant sequence are indicated. The reddening line (broken line) is also shown. Dots stand for stars classified as dwarfs, and circles for giant or supergiant stars. The variation of 27 CMa (HD 56014) and other two stars are indicated

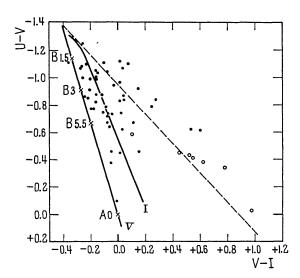


Fig. 7. (U-V, V-I) array for all the Be stars

(with the exception of only 5 stars which are below it). If we then eliminate the infrared band (Fig. 9) which gives the (B-V, V-R) diagram, the distribution of the points has less dispersion in the V-R. All these

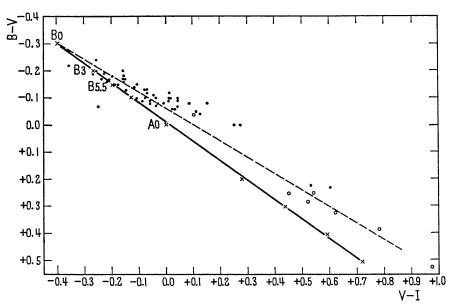


Fig. 8. (V-I, B-V) array for all the Be stars

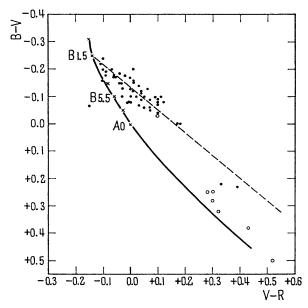


Fig. 9. (V—R, B—V) array for all the Be stars. The main sequence is indicated.

The broken line gives the direction of reddening lines

results imply that a large percentage of the Be stars have both an ultraviolet and an infrared excess. In the ultraviolet, the Balmer jump is lower than in the normal stars due to the fact that the continuum is in emission. It is very possible that in the region of the shorter wavelengths of the infrared pass band (around 8200 Å) the continuum could also be in emission; therefore the Paschen jump could be smaller than in normal

stars. This peculiar energy distribution may be a result of the envelope which also produces the H_{α} emission.

The occurence of a shell around the Be stars originates a radiation which modifies the radiation of a normal star, and one is inclined to think that it is very probably of similar characteristics as to what happens in the Wolf-Rayet stars but, obviously, on a much smaller scale.

Shell stars

Some of the Be stars that we have measured are known as shell stars, and it would be of interest to obtain the light curves of some of them. Combining our observations with the ones given by the observers of the Johnson group at the Catalina and Tonantzintla Observatories (Johnson et al., 1966) we obtained some information on those four stars of this type which have the largest number of observations.

In the four diagrams of Fig. 10, we plotted our V values of HD 50013 (\varkappa CMa), 56014 (27 CMa), 56139 (ω CMa) and 120324 (μ Cen), and those obtained by Johnson, 1966. The agreement of all the values seems to be quite acceptable.

The star HD 50013 according to our classification of the kind of variation, is indicated as having an irregular variation, but the uniform light curve does not support this conclusion. The other three were

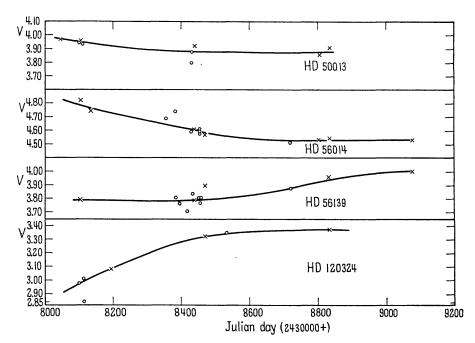


Fig. 10. Observations of the V magnitude of four shell stars. Crosses indicate our observations and circles Johnson's, 1966, measures

classified as stars with progressive variations which agree with their curves.

The light curves of all four objects indicate that besides the long period variations, there are also short periodic ones.

Comparison with measures made by other observers

A large number of Be stars was observed photoelectrically and spectroscopically by Mendoza, 1958. An examination of the southern stars of his list shows that we have in common twelve objects, which are listed in Table 3. It gives respectively the mean of our measurements

Table 3. Comparison of photoelectric measurements taken from Feinstein (present paper) and Mendoza, 1958

HD	FEIN V	STEIN B—V	U—B	MENI V	OOZA B—V	U—B		nce: ein-Meni 1(B–V) 2	
							٠		
28497	5.44	0.14	0.98	5.90	0.20	0.89	0.46	+0.06	0.09
30076	5.84	0.09	0.78	5.92	0.11	0.83	0.08	+0.02	+0.05
41335	5.22	-0.08	0.88	5.24	0.09	0.83	0.02	+0.01	0.05
44458	5.58	0.00	-0.84	5.64	0.02	0.85	0.06	+0.02	+0.01
58343	5.39	-0.10	-0.55	5.33	0.05	0.60	+0.06	0.05	+0.05
65875	6.49	0.10	-0.77	6.63	-0.08	0.86	0.14	-0.02	+0.09
83953	4.75	0.10	0.57	4.68	0.14	0.56	+0.07	+0.04	0.01
120324	3.26	0.15	0.95	3.47	0.22	0.81	0.21	+0.07	0.14
127972/3	2.38	0.22	-0.87	2.35	-0.22	0.80	+0.03	0.00	0.07
148184	4.52	-0.22	0.83	4.57	0.22	-0.74	0.05	0.00	0.09
178175	5.48	-0.05	-0.68	5.54	0.11	-0.78	0.06	+0.06	+0.10
205637	4.67	0.19	0.59	4.60	0.18	0.69	+0.07	0.01	+0.10

from Table 1 and the values obtained by Mendoza. The last columns display the differences Feinstein-Mendoza for each star. From the 12 stars in both lists, 6 have magnitude differences in V larger than 0.0° , 7 have U-B differences larger than 0.0° , and only one star has a B-V difference larger than 0.0° , according to Table 3. On the other hand only the stars HD 58343, 127972/3 and 205637 seem to be non-variable according to Table 1, but the difference Feinstein-Mendoza shows that the last star is variable, since its color difference is $\Delta(U-B) = 0.0^{\circ}$.

Cousins, 1965, published a list of bright southern stars which according to his photoelectric measures obtained over a decade, are variable in magnitude. In Table 4 are tabulated 15 stars which we have in common.

8402

$_{ m HR}$	HD	Range (P_g)	Range (V)
2745	$\boldsymbol{56014}$	$0^{\mathbf{m}}_{\cdot}24$	$0^{\mathbf{m}}29$
2749	56139	0.16	0.21
2787	57150	0.1	0.09
3237	68980	0.11	0.10
3498	75311	0.10	0.06
3642	78764	0.06	0.11
4140	$\boldsymbol{91465}$	0.17	0.08
4621	105 435	0.04	0.00
5193	120324	0.2	0.29
544 0	127972/3	0.14	
5941	$142983^{'}$	0.19	0.06
6262	152236	0.10	
7074	173948	0.14	0.10
8260	205637	0.26	

Table 4. Comparison with Cape measures

The two columns of Table 4 give: the range of variation in the blue listed by Cousins, and the range in the visual according to us. If no value is given in the last column (4 stars), it means that we did not find the star to be variable, but in these 4 cases the stars have perhaps an insufficient number of measures to detect their variations. The values appearing in both columns of Table 4 are rather similar.

0.3

209409

As a conclusion, if we compare our observations with those of Mendoza, 1958, we find large difference between these two lists for half of the 12 stars in common. This result is compatible with the variation we had obtained from Table 1 for the same stars. On the other hand, the ranges of variation we got are similar to those given by Cousins, 1965, for the same stars. All these agreements suggest that the time interval of three years is long enough to derive significant conclusions.

Conclusion

The variation we found in V and/or U-B for half of the Be stars imply that the envelope whose existence is demonstrated by the H_{α} emission, is not in steady state. In most of the Be stars the changes occur on a slow time scale, but superimposed on these there are irregular variations over a very short time scale.

In order to obtain a more detailed picture, the author hopes to undertake in the future a similar study including more red and infrared observations. It is hoped that this information will be useful for a better understanding of the behaviour of this kind of stars.

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