

IS THE OUTBURST OF U SCORPII
AN ACCRETION EVENT?

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A summary of the peculiarities of the spectral evolution of the recurrent nova T Cr B are given, and interpreted in terms of an episodic accretion model. On the basis of the marked similarity of U Sco with this nova, it is suggested that the observed maximum will be followed by a secondary maximum, reaching $V = 14-15$. Such a secondary maximum should be very different for an accretion event (showing a strong continuum) and a thermonuclear outburst (showing a nebular spectrum). If observations of a star at 14th magnitude at the position of U Sco in February 1969 were indeed of a secondary maximum of this nova, the principal maximum probably precedes the secondary by less than 65 days.