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THE TRIPLE SYSTEM LAMBDA TAURI

During 1966-1967 we have observed, at the Observatory of Merate, the eclipsing triple system Lambda Tauri, securing 16 grating spectra, dispersion 34 \AA/mm , well distributed along the period, for redetermining the orbital elements of the system. The usefulness of this study has been pointed out by Koch, Sobieski and Wood¹⁾ in 1963. We have obtained the following results:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= 15.23 \pm 0.53 & K &= 55.44 \pm 0.81 \\ e &= 0.12 \pm 0.11 & P &= 3.9540 \pm 0.0066 \\ \omega &= 141^\circ.95 \pm 0.25 & T_0 &= 2439137.623 \pm 0.190 \end{aligned}$$

$$a \sin i = 2.990.732 \text{ km.}$$

The residuals computed to study the third body are all very small i.e. slightly more than the probable error of each plate (about 2.5 Km/s). We are interested in going on further with the analysis of the behaviour of the third body, for which Ebbighausen, Struve have found a 33 days period in 1956²⁾.

Merate, February 19, 1968

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- 1) Koch, Sobieski, Wood; A Finding list for Observers of Eclipsing Binaries, University of Pennsylvania, Vol.IX, 1963
- 2) Ebbighausen, Struve; ApJ 124,507,1956