COMMISSION 27 OF THE I. A. U. INFORMATION BULLETIN ON VARIABLE STARS

NUMBER 657

Konkoly Observatory Budapest 1972 April 10

THE ECLIPSING BINARY BD+16°516

We have observed the eclipsing binary, BD+16°516, of which one component is a white dwarf, during the 1970-71 and 1971-72 seasons, and present here our solution for the heliocentric light elements:

Min. = JD 2440896.715678 +
$$0.52118372 \cdot E$$

+26 +5 (s.e.)

These elements are based upon 16 primary minima for which both the beginning and the end of each eclipse were observed. The observations were made with the 40 cm reflector at the Morgan-Monroe station of the Goethe Link Coservatory, near Bloomington, Indiana, and with the similar telescope at the Joseph R. Grundy Observatory in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The star was always observed through a filter similar to the " filter of Johnson's MBY system; the eclipse phases were measured on stripchart recordings with time marks obtained from radio time signals. We define the time of minimum as $\frac{1}{2}(t_1+t_2)$, where t_1 is that time between first and second contact when the brightness is midway between the brightnesses before and after the partial phase; similarly t, is the time of mid-brightness popularing between third and fourth contact. We estimate that the times of minutum determined in this way are accurate to $5^{\rm S}$ for most minima. The time interval t_2 - t_1 appears to be practically constant at $48^{60}08^{8}\pm 2^{8}$. On the other hand, the duration and slope of the partial phases definitely our to be variable; we expect to study this variation formulae.

As can be seen in the following table, the residuals are mostly consistent with the accuracy estimate quoted above, and we conclude that no period changes are indicated by the present material. We note, however, that these elements disagree somewhat with those of Nelson and Young (PASP 82, 699, 1970); the discrepancy amounts to 51s at their zero epoch.

| Е | O-C sec | Remarks | E | O-C sec | Remarks |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 | 2 | B | 689 | -4 | B |
| 4 | 0 | B | 752 | 0 | L |
| 21 | 2 | B | 769 | -14 | L |
| 29 | -4 | B | 773 | 6 | L |
| 228 | -3 | B | 783 | 8 | B 1 |
| 253 | 6 | B | 817 | 2 | L |
| 276 | -10 | B 1 | 823 | 2 | L |
| 278 | -1 | B 1 | 842 | -10 | L 1 |
| 599 | 9 | B | 888 | 3 | L |
| 614 618 645 | 13 2 1 | B 1 B B | 894 917 | 2 -3 | B 1 B 1 |

Remarks:

- B observed at Bloomington
- L observed at Lancaster
- l only one partial phase observed, minimum time calculated assuming $t_2 t_1 = 48^m08^s$. Not included in the solution for the elements.

We thank Dr. Martin S. Burkhead and Mr. Anthony J. Distasio for assistance in obtaining several of the minima.

LEIF E. ANDERSON Goethe Link Observatory Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana 47401 U. S. A. MICHAEL A. SEEDS Joseph R. Grundy Observatory Franklin and Marshall College Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604 U. S. A.