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EPOCHS OF MINIMUM LIGHT, AK HERCULIS

R and I light curves of AK Herculis, a W Ursae Majoris system which undergoes complete eclipses, with secondary minimum being total, were observed photoelectrically in 1969. The Johnson UBVR dual channel photometer, housing an RCA 7102 photomultiplier for use with the R and I filters, was attached to the 28-inch telescope of the Catalina Observatory of the University of Arizona. Two primary and three secondary eclipse curves are defined by the observations. The Hertzsprung (B.A.N. 4, 179, 1928) method was used to determine the epochs of minimum light listed in Table I; and the O-C's (I) and (II) were computed from the ephemerides given by Woodward (Harvard Obs. Circ. No. 446, 11, 1942) and Bookmyer (P.A.S.P. 84, 566, 1972), respectively.

TABLE I

JD Hel. 2440300+	Min.	O-C(I)	O-C(II)
87.8211	I	+0.0195	-0.0012
94.7765	II	+0.0198	-0.0010
95.8297	I	+0.0192	-0.0016
97.7275	II	+0.0202	-0.0007
99.8341	II	+0.0191	-0.0017

The light curves and an analysis of the observations will be published separately.

Michael Prost assisted with the observations.

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