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## FURTHER OBSERVATIONS OF ET ANDROMEDAE

A solution for the spectroscopic orbit of the binary Ap variable ET And = HD 219749 has recently been published by Ouhrabka and Grygar (1979; hereafter OG). Here we report independent spectroscopic observations which support their solution. Also, we briefly describe the variations in spectral line strengths which occur in this star and which, we suggest, will be found ultimately to correlate with the photometric variations.

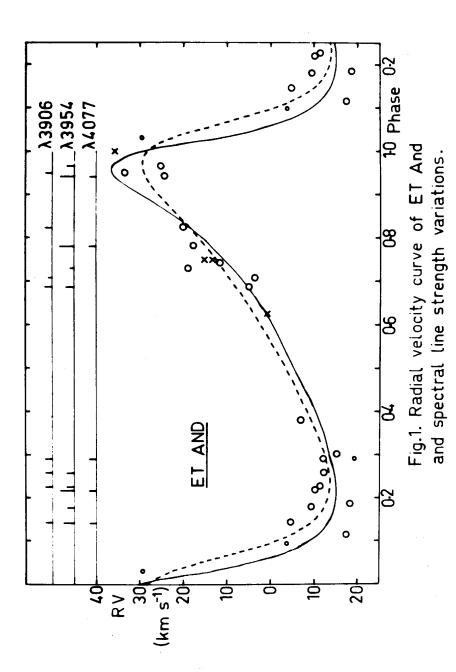
Twenty-six radial velocities measured by this writer and not previously published are available. Four of these are from 1.2 nm mm<sup>-1</sup> grating plates obtained at the David Dunlap Observatory (DDO); three are from Dominion Astrophysical Observatory (DAO) archival prism plates of dispersion 5.1 and 3.0 nm mm<sup>-1</sup>; the remainder are from 1.5 nm mm<sup>-1</sup> DAO grating plates. All plates were measured on oscilloscopic-setting comparators.

The data are presented in Table 1, where the phase is relative to the time of periastron passage, and the (O-C)s are relative to the velocity curve as determined by OG. These radial velocities are plotted in Figure 1, where the DDO velocities are represented by crosses, the higher dispersion DAO velocities by large open circles, and the other DAO velocities by small circles. The solid curve is the velocity curve from OG. The broken line results from a least-squares correction procedure applied to these new velocities and using the OG elements as preliminary values. The differences between these two curves are not considered to be significant. In particular, the orbital period of 48.304 days is confirmed.

Spectral line variations have long been known to occur in this system (cf. Renson 1977 and references therein). While visual examination of these plates does not permit a completely reliable estimation of the degree of variation of relatively strong lines such as the SiII  $\lambda 4128-30$  pair, it is strikingly apparent that relatively weaker lines are variable in strength. To the eye, the most obvious variations occur in the  $\lambda 3954$  line which can be attributed to SiII. In this respect HD 219749 is similar to HD 73340 (Hube and Walker 1976). This line varies from complete invisibility to approximately two-thirds the strength of the K-line. (Note that the K-line is of interstellar origin although there may be a weak, blending stellar component since the plate-to-plate velocity is not as constant as one would expect. The average heliocentric K-line velocity is -5.7 km s<sup>-1</sup>.) An unidentified line near  $\lambda$ 3906, the Sr-Si complex near  $\lambda 4077$ , and groups of lines in the regions  $\lambda 4150-4230$ and  $\lambda4500-4630$  are also clearly variable in strength. These lines do not seem to vary relative to one-another in a consistent manner. For example, when  $\lambda 3954$  is near maximum strength  $\lambda 3906$  is not visible; when  $\lambda 3954$  is near half-maximum  $\lambda 3906$  may, or may not, be visible.

The line strengths do <u>not</u> vary in phase with the orbital velocity. In Figure 1 we have indicated with strokes the approximate line strengths at various phases in the orbit.

In their present form the data on line strengths are not sufficient to permit an independent search for periodicities, nor to make a reliable comparison with the several photometric periods which have been proposed. However, it is interesting to note that the intervals between the three maxima of  $\lambda 3954$  do correspond to integral multiples of the 1.618 day period suggested by Renson (1977).



J.D.(0) 2400000+	Dispersion (Å mm <sup>-1</sup> )	RV (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	O-C (km s <sup>-1</sup> )	Phase
38613.976 38987.836 38990.886 39680.959 40449.955	51 30 30 15 15	-19.3 29.4 -3.8 -7.0 -15.4	-5.8 17.2 4.4 3.7 -2.1	0.292 0.031 0.095 0.381 0.301
40803.722 40809.805 40835.855 41147.850 41159.747	12 12 15 12	0.5 13.4 -12.3 15.2 35.9	-0.6 2.7 1.3 4.6 6.3	0.624 0.750 0.290 0.749 0.998
42644.977 42648.982 42955.890 42992.957 43054.819	15 15 15 15 15	11.7 19.8 -9.7 33.5 -11.4	1.7 0.8 4.9 -2.8 3.3	0.742 0.825 0.179 0.946 0.227
43081.726 43102.732 43104.638 43330.886 43331.924	15 15 15 15 15	17.6 -10.3 -12.3 24.1 24.8	3.4 4.5 2.0 -11.8 -11.6	0.784 0.219 0.258 0.942 0.964
43366.890 43367.804 43368.828 43823.687 43825.666	15 15 15 15	4.9 3.6 18.9 -4.8 -18.7	-0.6 -3.3 10.6 8.6 -3.7	0.688 0.706 0.728 0.144 0.185
44063.817	15	-17.5	-6.4	0.115

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## References:

Hube, D.P. and Walker, E.N., 1976. Astron. Astrophys. <u>50</u>, 55. Ouhrabka, M. and Grygar, J., 1979. I.B.V.S. No. 1600. Renson, P., 1977. Astron. Astrophys. <u>54</u>, 277.