COMMISSIONS 27 AND 42 OF THE IAU INFORMATION BULLETIN ON VARIABLE STARS

Number 4871

Konkoly Observatory Budapest 3 April 2000 *HU ISSN 0374 - 0676*

REVISED ELEMENTS AND CCD LIGHT CURVE FOR AQ BOOTIS

BLÄTTLER, E.

BBSAG, Schlüsselacher 1, CH-8636 Wald, Switzerland; e-mail: blaettler-wald@bluewin.ch

Name of the object:	
AQ Boo = S 8091 = GSC 01460.578	

Equatorial coordinates:		Equinox:
$R.A. = 13^{h}47^{m}26.9^{s}$	$DEC. = +17^{\circ}18'24''$	2000.0

Observatory and telescope:

Private observatory, Schlüsselacher, Wald, 0.15-m refractor

Detector:	SBIG ST-7 CCD camera
Filter(s):	None



Figure 1. CCD light curve (without filter) of AQ Boo folded with the elements (2)

Comparison star(s): GSC 01460.003

Check star(s): GSC 01460.206

Transformed to a standard system:

Availability of the data:

Upon request from blaettler-wald@bluewin.ch

Type of variability: EW

Remarks:

AQ Bootis is one of the many variable stars detected at Sonneberg Observatory by Hoffmeister (1964). In later articles, the star was investigated by Meinunger & Wenzel (1968) as well as by Schmidt (1996), who assigned AQ Bootis to the EW class of the eclipsing binaries and gave the approximate elements of variation

$$JD(\min, hel) = 2448716.724 + 0.333412 \times E.$$
 (1)

No

Due to a typographical error in the text, some degree of ambiguity as to the correct value of the period remains, either $0^{d}333412$ or $0^{d}33412$. Our observational setup yields photometry at the $0^{m}03$ level. A total of 189 CCD measurements during 6 nights from JD 2451377 to JD 2451602 have been obtained. Due to the proximity of the comparison star to AQ Boo, no correction for differential extinction was applied to the data. From a long observing run covering 5.5 hours (JD 2451602) comprising both a primary as well as a secondary minimum it was evident, that the true value of the period is close to $0^{d}33314$. All our CCD observations are best represented by the new elements

$$JD(\min, hel) = 2451602.3922(6) + 0^{d}.33314114(8) \times E.$$
 (2)

As can be seen in the following table, these elements of variation also fit the initial minimum of the elements (1) to a satisfying degree.

m JD(hel)	Est. err.	E	O - C	$\operatorname{Reference}$
2448716.724		-8662.0	+0.003	Schmidt (1996)
2450518.517	0.003	-3253.5	-0.001	Diethelm (1997)
2450941.4413	0.0013	-1984.0	+0.0011	Diethelm (1998)
2451334.5469	0.0011	-804.0	+0.0001	Blättler (1999)
2451358.365	0.002	-732.5	-0.001	Blättler (1999)
2451602.3928	0.0009	0.0	+0.0006	Blättler (2000)
2451602.5585	0.0003	0.5	-0.0003	Blättler (2000)

AQ Bootis is a W UMa type eclipsing binary, whose primary minimum is a transit, while the secondary is an occultation. Some of the scatter in Figure 1 indicates, that its light curve is not absolutely stable.

References:

Blättler, E., 1999, BBSAG Bulletin, 120
Blättler, E., 2000, BBSAG Bulletin, 122
Diethelm, R., 1997, BBSAG Bulletin, 114
Diethelm, R., 1998, BBSAG Bulletin, 118
Hoffmeister, C., 1964, Astron. Nachrichten, 288, 49
Meinunger, L., Wenzel, W., 1968, Veröff. Sternw. Sonneberg, 7, 389
Schmidt, E. G., 1996, Publ. Astr. Soc. Pacific, 108, 1105