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NSV 11766 IS A NEW SHORT PERIOD PULSATING VARIABLE

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Name of the object:

Type of variability: SX Phe:

Traine of the object.		
NSV 11766 = GSC 4433	$1.546 = BV \ 0062 = CSV \ 008$	8121
Equatorial coordinates:		Equinox:
R.A. = $19^{h}06^{m}26^{s}3$ DEC. = $+68^{\circ}29'2''$		2000.0
Observatory and tele	scope:	
Esteve Duran Observato	ory, 0.6-m Cassegrain telesco	pe
l'Estelot Observatory, 0	.3-m Newtonian telescope	
L 07	•	
Detector:	CCD in all cases	
Filter(s):	B, V, R	
Comparison star(s):	GSC 4431_386	
Check star(s):	None	
Transformed to a standard system: No		
	<u>.</u>	
Availability of the data:		
Upon request		

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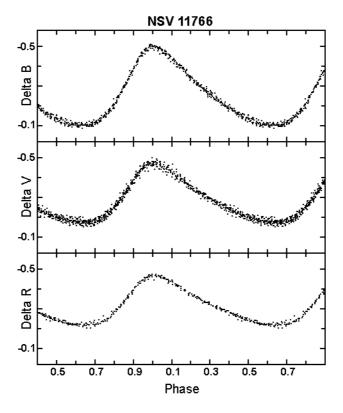


Figure 1.

Remarks:

The variability of NSV 11766 was first announced by Geyer et al. (1955), and finally listed in the NSV catalogue (Kholopov, 1982) as an unstudied variable with rapid light changes between the photographic magnitudes 11.6 and 12.0. In a program for searching new variables, the star was observed in the B, V, and R bands between May 1997 and June 2000, and also some observations where obtained in I. Photometric data show that NSV 11766 is actually a periodic rapid variable with a period close to 0.12 days and an amplitude of $0^{\text{m}}30$ in the V band (Figure 1), $0^{\text{m}}39$ in B, $0^{\text{m}}25$ in R, and $0^{\text{m}}25$ in I. Its short period and relatively large amplitude suggest that this object might be an SX Phe variable, although additional data should definitively determine its type. Photometry also indicates that the period of this object has remained stable within the given uncertainty. The following ephemeris was computed for light maxima:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max.} &= \text{HJD } 2451697.6040 + 0.0181533 \times E. \\ &\pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0000002 \end{aligned}$$

References:

Geyer, E., Kippenhahn, R., Strohmeier, W., 1955, Kleine Veröffentlichungen der Universitäts-Sternwarte zu Berlin-Babelsberg, No. 9

Kholopov, P.N., editor, 1982, New Catalogue of Suspected Variable Stars, Moscow