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TWO NEW CONTACT BINARY STARS

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When performing the unfiltered photometric CCD observations of the minor planet (5690) we discovered two new field variable stars in October, 2000. We made follow-up multicolour observations through BVR_C filters of these stars on four nights in December, 2000. In this paper we report the results of these observations. The new variable stars have been named continuing the designation system of Csák et al. (2000b).

The observations were carried out with the 60/90/180 cm Schmidt-telescope of the Piszkéstető Mountain Station of the Konkoly Observatory. The detector was a Photometrics AT200 CCD camera (1536×1024 pixels) giving a $29' \times 18'$ field of view. The reduction of the discovery frames was the same as has been described in Csák et al. (2000a), while in December we made differential photometry relative to selected local comparison stars GSC 3762-0061 and GSC 3762-0231 (Guide CD-ROM Star Chart, 1997). Individual data are available at the IBVS website as files 5049-t3.txt (V31) and 5049-t4.txt (V32).

Due to instrumental difficulties we could not transform the measurements to the standard system, but the light curve shape of the new variables and the lack of colour variations (constant amplitude in every band) suggested that these ones are W UMa type stars. We have got a relatively good phase coverage for both stars so we could do an accurate period search for each stars using the Period98 software (Sperl, 1998). We present the obtained phased light curves in Figs. 1-2. It is notable that both of primary and secondary minima of V32 are total eclipses. It means that the inclination of the eclipsing system should be near to 90 degrees, so – for example – the inclination ambiguity is almost completely excluded from the light curve modelling and stellar mass determination. The basic data of the new variables (celestial coordinates, epochs, periods etc.) are summarized in Table 2. We have collected 13 times of minimum of the stars using low order polynomial fitting for V31 and bisecting chords method for V32. The obtained times of minimum are collected in Table 1.

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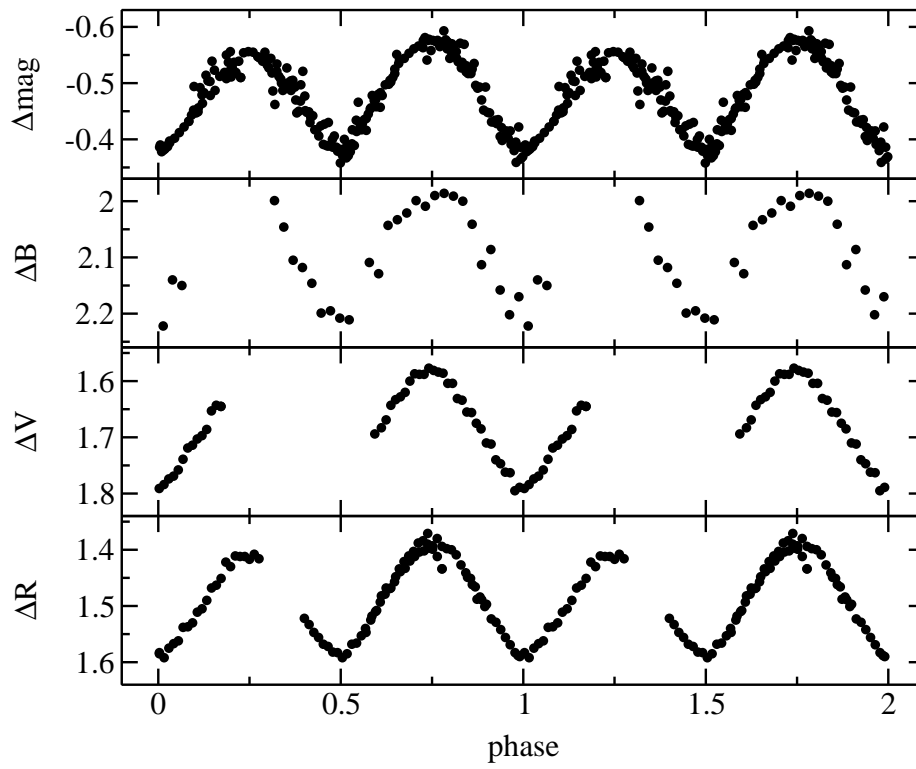


Figure 1. Unfiltered, B , V and R light curves of V31

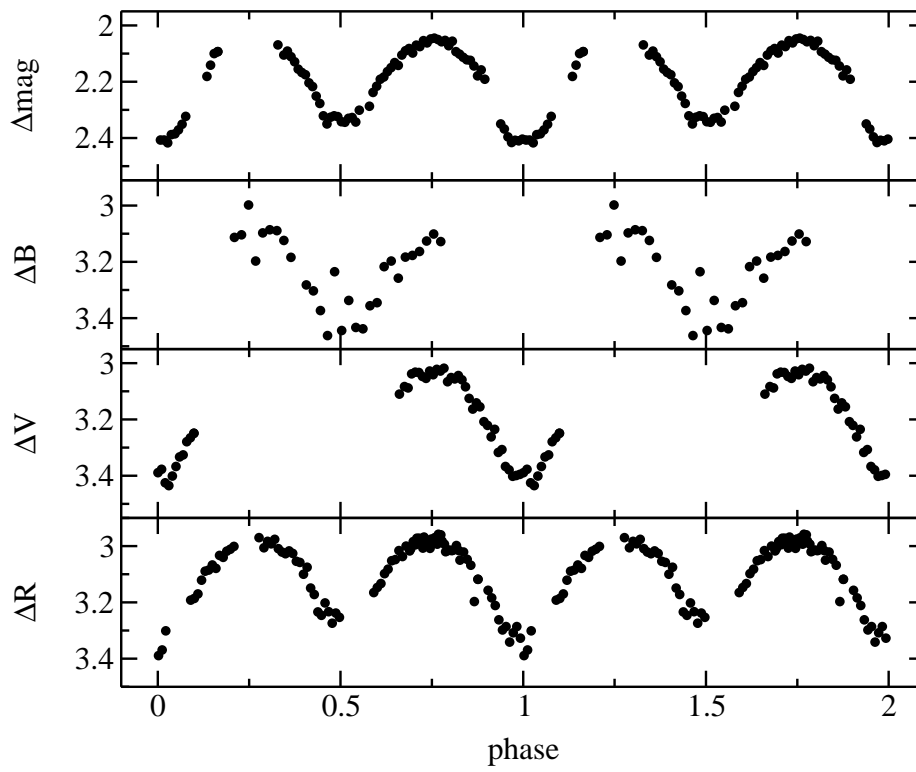


Figure 2. Unfiltered, B , V and R light curves of V32

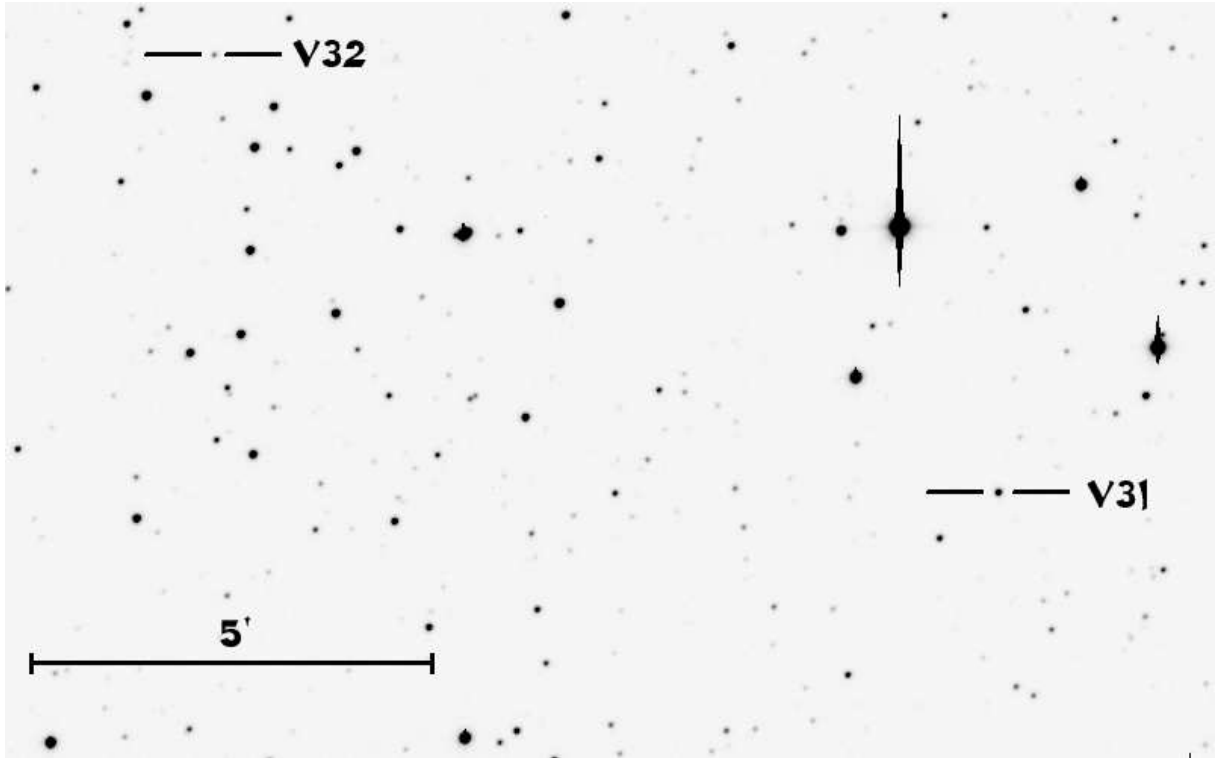


Figure 3. Finder chart for V31 and V32. The center of the frame is $\alpha(2000) = 05^{\text{h}}58^{\text{m}}50^{\text{s}}.0$, $\delta(2000) = +59^{\circ}48'00''.0$, North is up, East is to the left

Table 1: Times of minimum for V31 and V32

| Star | HJD | Type | Star | HJD | Type |
|------|--------------|------|------|--------------|------|
| V31 | 2451830.4310 | – | V31 | 2451883.5383 | – |
| V31 | 2451830.5730 | – | V32 | 2451880.3732 | |
| V31 | 2451880.3583 | – | V32 | 2451880.5571 | |
| V31 | 2451880.4936 | – | V32 | 2451881.2853 | II |
| V31 | 2451881.3242 | – | V32 | 2451881.4668 | I |
| V31 | 2451881.4662 | – | V32 | 2451883.4788 | |
| V31 | 2451883.3975 | – | | | |

Table 2: Basic data of the new variables. The coordinates were taken from USNO-A1.0

| | V31 | V32 |
|---------------|---|---|
| R.A. (2000) | 05 ^h 58 ^m 15 ^s .56 | 05 ^h 59 ^m 25 ^s .69 |
| Dec. (2000) | +59°46'22".46 | +59°51'23".95 |
| Epoch | 2451830.4310 | 2451881.4668 |
| Period (days) | 0.276593 | 0.365721 |
| V magnitude | 14.5 | 16.0 |
| V amplitude | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Type | EW | EW |

References:

- Csák, B., Kiss, L.L., Szabó, Gy., Sárnechky, K., Sziládi, K., 2000a, *IBVS*, No. 4875
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Guide CD-ROM Star Chart, 1997, Project Pluto, <http://www.projectpluto.com>
Sperl, M., 1998, *Comm. Astr. Seis.*, No. 111