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## CCD LIGHT CURVE AND NEW ELEMENTS OF BE Eri

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Name of the object:				
BE Eri (= HV $10408$ = GSC $4739.0640$ = USNO A2.0 $0825.01095819$ )				
Equatorial coordinates:		Equinox:		
<b>R.A.</b> = $4^{h}38^{m}3.44$ <b>DEC.</b> = $-1^{\circ}59'44.3''$		2000		
Observatory and telescope:				
Private station in Busto Arsizio, Italy, 0.21-m Newton $(F/5.0)$				
Detector:	DTA Seti 245C CCD Camera			
Filter(s):	None			
Comparison star(s):	GSC 4739.0650 = USNO A2.0 08	$825.01095247 \ (11^{\text{m}}_{\cdot}6 \ R)$		

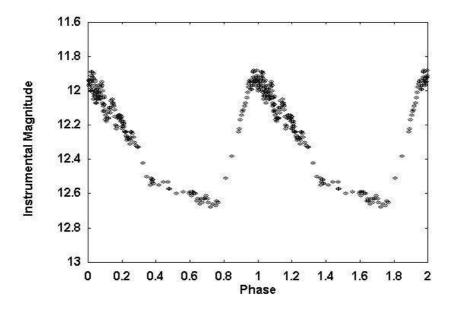


Figure 1. Unfiltered CCD light curve of BE Eri

		(		( = = = )	
	$E_{(1)}$	$(O - C)_{(1)}$	$E_{(2)}$	$(O - C)_{(2)}$	Observer/Reference
ptg	-2657	-0.079	-2657	-0.106	Pop & Todoran $(1973)$
ptg	-1363	0.004	-1363	-0.016	"
ptg	-597	0.011	-597	-0.004	"
ptg	-530	0.059	-530	0.044	"
ptg	-528	0.049	-528	0.034	"
ptg	0	0.046	0	0.034	"
ptg	38	0.047	38	0.036	"
ptg	50	0.014	50	0.002	"
ptg	640	0.030	640	0.022	"
ptg	1215	0.009	1215	0.003	"
ptg	1234	0.028	1234	0.022	"
ptg	1272	-0.042	1272	-0.047	"
ptg	1303	-0.009	1303	-0.014	"
ptg	1308	0.008	1308	0.003	"
CCD	16226	-0.080	16226	-0.004	Schmidt & Seth (1996)
CCD	18246	-0.099	18246	-0.012	Martignoni, this paper
CCD	19578	-0.093	19578	0.002	"
	ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg ptg	$\begin{array}{rrrr} \mathrm{ptg} & -2657 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -1363 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -597 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -530 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -528 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 0 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 38 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 50 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 640 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1215 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1234 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1272 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1303 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1308 \\ \mathrm{CCD} & 16226 \\ \mathrm{CCD} & 18246 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccc} \mathrm{ptg} & -2657 & -0.079 & -2657 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -1363 & 0.004 & -1363 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -597 & 0.011 & -597 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -530 & 0.059 & -530 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & -528 & 0.049 & -528 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 0 & 0.046 & 0 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 38 & 0.047 & 38 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 50 & 0.014 & 50 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1215 & 0.009 & 1215 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1234 & 0.028 & 1234 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1272 & -0.042 & 1272 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1303 & -0.009 & 1303 \\ \mathrm{ptg} & 1308 & 0.008 & 1308 \\ \mathrm{CCD} & 16226 & -0.080 & 16226 \\ \mathrm{CCD} & 18246 & -0.099 & 18246 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table 2: Times of maxima

Check star(s):	GSC 4739.0676 = USNO A2.0 0825.01096410 (11 <sup>m</sup> 9 $R$ );
	$GSC 4739.0638 = USNO A2.0 0825.01094601 (12^{m}1 R)$

Transformed to a standard system:

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Availability of the data: Through IBVS Web-site as file 5074-t1.txt

Type of variability: | RRAB

## **Remarks:**

BE Eri was discovered as variable stars by Hanley and Shapley (1940): they found the RR Lyrae nature and gave first period of variation. Afterwards the variable was investigated by Pop and Todoran (1973) who published times of maxima and the following linear elements of variation:

$$Max = HJD \ 2440595.254 + 0^{d} 57954 \times E.$$
(1)

No

They were able also to point out a Blazhko's effect with an approximate periodicity of 94P. Further time of maximum was published by Schmidt and Seth (1996). We observed BE Eri from JD 2450169 to JD 2451941 obtaining 230 measures: from the light curve produced (Fig. 1), two new time of maxima were determined and, by means of timings found in the literature, we were able to derived the following new linear elements of variation calculated by the least squares method:

$$Max = HJD \ 2440595.266 + 0.5795345 \times E. \\ \pm 0.009 \pm 0.0000013$$
(2)

Published and new times of maximum light are reported in Table 2.

References:

Hanley, C.M. and Shapley, H., 1940, Bulletin Harvard College Observatory, 913 Pop, V. and Todoran, I., 1973, Studii si Cercetari de Astronomie, **18**, 67 Schmidt, E.G. and Seth, A., 1996, Astronomical Journal, **112**, 2769