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NSV 15563 IS A NEW CLASSICAL CEPHEID

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Name of the object:			
$\overline{\text{NSV } 15563} = \text{Yarikov } \text{V6} = \text{SVS } 2683 = \text{TYC2 } 4055 \ 1349 \ 1 = \text{GSC } 4055.1349$			
Equatorial coordinates:		Equinox:	
R.A. = $2^{h}44^{m}19^{s}4$ DEC. = $+64^{\circ}45'57''$		J2000.0	
Observatory and telescope:			
40-cm astrograph in Crimea			
Detector:	Photoplate		
Eilton(a).	None		
Filter(s):	None		
Comparison star(s):	$GSC \ 4055.0127 \ B_{pg} =$	= 12 ^m 43,	
_	$ \operatorname{GSC} 4055.1385 B_{pg} $	= 12 ^m 93,	
	$ GSC 4055.1597 B_{pg} =$		
		10.00	
Transformed to a standard system:		$B_{ m pg}$	
Standard stars (field) used:		B-band standard sequence in	
, ,		NGC 1027 (Hoag et al. 1961)	
		[(8)	
Availability of the data:			

Type of variability:	DCEP

Remarks:

Upon request

The variability of NSV 15563 was discovered by Yarikov (1984), who reported the photographic range 12.5-13.9 but did not classify the star. We estimated by eye the brightness of the suspected variable on 158 plates from Moscow archive, JD 2433150-47836. Our data show that the star is a classical Cepheid with the following light elements:

$$JD_{max} = 2439766.42 + 4.23869 \times E.$$

The color index from Tycho-2 is $B-V=+1.309\pm0.207$ in agreement with the δ Cep type. The variability range from our estimates $(12^{\text{m}}6-13^{\text{m}}45)$ is notably smaller than that given by Yarikov. Max – min = $0^{\text{p}}40$. The phased light curve is given in Fig. 1.

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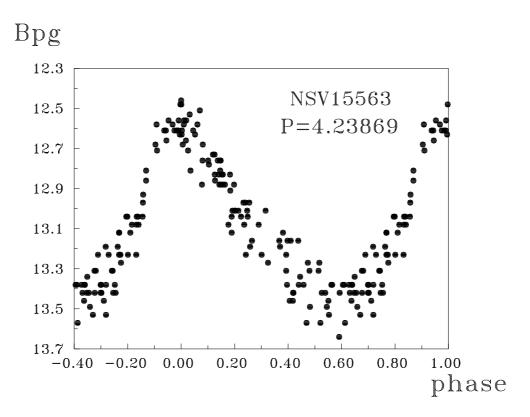


Figure 1. The phased light curve

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