

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

Number 5186

Konkoly Observatory

Budapest

19 October 2001

HU ISSN 0374 – 0676

**GSC 1172.1452 (BRH V30) IS A NEW ECLIPSING BINARY
OF W UMa TYPE**

(BAV MITTEILUNGEN NO. 139)

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Name of the object:	
GSC 1172.1452	
Equatorial coordinates:	Equinox:
R.A.= 23 ^h 32 ^m 32 ^s .6 DEC.= 10°33'20"	2000
Observatory and telescope:	
W. Moschner: Private observatory, 32-cm Ritchey–Chrétien telescope; K. Bernhard: Private observatory, 20-cm Schmidt–Cassegrain telescope	

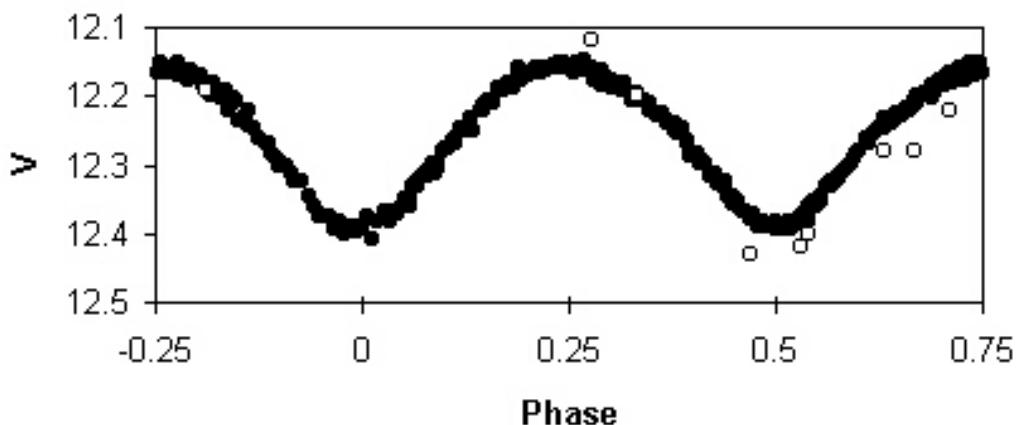


Figure 1. The phase diagram of GSC 1172.1452 assuming that the comparison star GSC 1172.1385 has $V = 11.7$. The CCD observations of Bernhard (open circles) and W. Moschner (filled circles) are folded with the ephemeris given in the text

Detector:	W. Moschner: SBIG ST-9 camera; K. Bernhard: Starlight Xpress SX camera																											
Filter(s):	W. Moschner, K. Bernhard: None																											
Comparison star(s):	GSC 1172.1385, $V \approx 11^m7$																											
Check star(s):	GSC 1172.1483																											
Transformed to a standard system:	No																											
Availability of the data:	Upon request																											
Type of variability:	W UMa																											
Remarks:	<p>In 1999 the variability of GSC 1172.1452 has been found as part of a programme to discover and classify new variables using CCD observations of selected fields on the edge of the northern Milky Way (eg. Bernhard & Lloyd 2000). Additional observations were performed on 9 nights between November 1999 and September 2001 (W. Moschner). This star has previously been referred to as Brh V30 (Bernhard 1999, Moschner 2001).</p> <p>The times of minima were calculated using Kwee and Van Woerden method:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>JD Hel.</th> <th>Error</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Min I</td> <td>2451487.3384</td> <td>0.0010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min II</td> <td>2452123.4786</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min I</td> <td>2452133.5752</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min II</td> <td>2452135.4594</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min II</td> <td>2452136.4862</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min II</td> <td>2452137.5136</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min I</td> <td>2452144.5286</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min I</td> <td>2452176.3612</td> <td>0.0005</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The ephemeris was calculated using the “Least Square Method” on the observed times of MinI:</p> $\text{MinI} = \text{HJD } 2452144.5285 + 0^d3422865 \times E. \quad (1)$	Type	JD Hel.	Error	Min I	2451487.3384	0.0010	Min II	2452123.4786	0.0005	Min I	2452133.5752	0.0005	Min II	2452135.4594	0.0005	Min II	2452136.4862	0.0005	Min II	2452137.5136	0.0005	Min I	2452144.5286	0.0005	Min I	2452176.3612	0.0005
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Acknowledgements:

This research made use of the SIMBAD data base, operated by the CDS at Strasbourg, France.

References:

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<http://www.kusastro.kyoto-u.ac.jp/vsnet/Mail/obs24000/msg00340.html>
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- Moschner, W., 2001, <http://www.var-mo.de/bev.sterne.htm>