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

Number 5461

Konkoly Observatory Budapest 13 October 2003

 $HU\ ISSN\ 0374-0676$ 

### DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW DWARF NOVAE IN CEPHEUS AND CYGNUS

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Name of the object:	
Var 75 Cep	
Equatorial coordinates:	Equinox:
<b>R.A.</b> = $20^{h}46^{m}38.66$ <b>DEC.</b> = $+60^{\circ}38'03.6$	2000

Observatory and telescope:

Crimean and Sonneberg 40-cm astrographs

**Detector:** 

Photoplate

None

Filter(	$\mathbf{s}$	):
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	$\alpha$ (J2000)	$\delta$ (J2000)	$B_{pg}$
	$20^{h}46^{m}37.4$	$+60^{\circ}37'34''$	$14^{\rm m}_{\cdot}59$
	$20^{h}46^{m}47.4$	$+60^{\circ}39'40''$	$15^{\mathrm{m}}_{\cdot}25$
	$20^{\rm h}46^{\rm m}14 lap{s}.7$	$+60^{\circ}39'23''$	$15^{m}_{\cdot}40$
	$20^{\rm h}46^{\rm m}31 lap{.}^{ m s}7$	$+60^{\circ}39'41''$	$15^{\mathrm{m}}_{\cdot}78$
Comparison star(s):	$20^{\rm h}46^{\rm m}14.5$	$+60^{\circ}39'00''$	$15.^{\mathrm{m}}99$
	$20^{h}46^{m}24.4^{s}$	$+60^{\circ}38'49''$	$16 \stackrel{\mathrm{m}}{\cdot} 20$
	$20^{\rm h}46^{\rm m}13.5$	$+60^{\circ}39'53''$	$16 \cdot 87$
	$20^{\rm h}46^{\rm m}36.6^{\rm s}$	$+60^{\circ}38'12''$	$16 \cdot 90$
	$20^{h}46^{m}43.5$	$+60^{\circ}37'46''$	$17^{\rm m}_{\cdot}2$
	$20^{h}46^{m}28.4$	$+60^{\circ}38'54''$	$17^{\rm m}_{\cdot}3$
	$20^{h}46^{m}29.8$	$+60^\circ 39' 00''$	$17.^{m}5$

Transformed to a standard system:	$B_{ m pg}$
Standard stars (field) used:	Calibrated using the blue magni-
	tudes of neighboring stars from the
	USNO-A2.0 catalogue (Monet <i>et</i>
	al., 1998)

Date(s) of the observation(s): 1939–1993

#### Availability of the data:

Upon request

#### Type of variability: UG

#### **Remarks**:

The variability of Var 75 Cep was discovered by one of the authors (S.V.A.) on plates of the Moscow archive. The star was in outburst on two plates only, which is not sufficient to classify the new variable definitively. One more brightening was found in our further study of Var 75 Cep on Sonneberg archive plates. Both the blue color in minimum brightness on Palomar prints (and in USNO-A2.0 catalogue) and the two outbursts that were found on archive plates permit us to consider Var 75 Cep as a new UG-type variable. The magnitudes of Var75 in minimum brightness in the USNO-A2.0 catalogue are  $b=17^{\text{m}}6$  and  $r=18^{\text{m}}1$ . The outbursts on Sonneberg (S) and Moscow (M) plates:

#1	2445942.457	15.28	$\mathbf{S}$	#2	47823.342	< 15.99	$\mathbf{S}$
	2445942.471	15.32	$\mathbf{S}$		47830.350	15.52	Μ
					47836.206	15.78	Μ

As a by-product of the study, we investigated FK Cep (S 7924) – a known eclipsing variable close in coordinates to Var 75 Cep – on the same plates (219 Sonneberg and Moscow plates taken on JD 2429376–49252) with the same comparison stars. The star was discovered by Hoffmeister (1963). But no light elements were published to the present. We found variations between the photographic magnitudes 15.8 and 16.9 with the following light elements:

$$JD_{min} = 2448484.454 + 2.39055 \times E.$$

The phased light curve is shown in Fig. 1.



Figure 1. FK Cep. The phased light curve. Open triangles: brighter limits.

Name of the object:	
Var 76 Cyg	

Equatorial coordinates:	Equinox:
$\mathbf{R.A.} = 22^{h}02^{m}41.84$ $\mathbf{DEC.} = +46^{\circ}39'06''.9$	2000

Observatory and telescope:
Crimean and Sonneberg 40-cm astrographs

Detector:	Photoplate

Filter(s):	None

	$\alpha$ (J2000)	$\delta$ (J2000)	$B_{pg}$
	$22^{h}02^{m}40^{s}.5$	$+46^\circ40'25''$	$15^{\mathrm{m}}_{\cdot}39$
	$22^{h}02^{m}42.2$	$+46^{\circ}39'32''$	$15.^{m}71$
Comparison star(s):	$22^{h}02^{m}47.2$	$+46^{\circ}39'47''$	$16 \cdot 24$
	$22^{h}02^{m}46.7$	$+46^{\circ}39'20''$	$16 \cdot 61$
	$22^{\rm h}02^{\rm m}40^{\rm s}.4$	$+46^{\circ}39'19''$	$17^{\rm m}_{\cdot}3$
	$22^{h}02^{m}38.7$	$+46^\circ 39' 06''$	17.8

Transformed to a standard system:	$B_{ m pg}$
Standard stars (field) used:	Calibrated using the photoelectric
	standard sequence in NGC 7209
	(Hoag <i>et al.</i> , 1961)

Date(s) of the observation(s):
1950–1994

# Availability of the data: Upon request

Type of variability:
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**Remarks:** The new variable star was discovered by one of the authors (S.V.A.) on the plates of Moscow collection. Subsequently we estimated Var 76 Cyg by eye on 587 plates taken with Sonneberg and Crimean 40-cm astrographs for the interval JD24433483–49634. A total of seven outbursts have been revealed. The range of variability is  $15^{m}7-<17^{m}8$ . Note that the new variable star is not present in minimum brightness on the POSS I and II plates. So, the photographic magnitude of Var 76 Cyg in minimum is fainter than  $21^{m}0$ . The accurate position of the dwarf nova was derived from one of the Moscow plates (in outburst) relative to 10 neighboring stars, their coordinates taken from the USNO-B1.0 catalogue (Monet et al., 2003). The long duration of one of the outbursts (#3, see below) – more than 11 days – permit us to consider Var 76 as a candidate to UGSU-subtype variables. The outbursts on Sonneberg (S) and Moscow (M) plates (JD24...):

#1	40145.387	< 16.6	Μ	#4	44167.292	< 16.6	$\mathbf{S}$
	40153.415	16.43	Μ		44173.320	15.82	$\mathbf{S}$
	40156.409	16.39	Μ		44173.333	15.68	$\mathbf{S}$
					44173.347	15.76	$\mathbf{S}$
#2	41177.479	16.70	Μ		44173.361	15.82	$\mathbf{S}$
	41182.461	< 16.6	$\mathbf{S}$		44173.375	15.87	$\mathbf{S}$
					44173.389	15.71	$\mathbf{S}$
#3	42286.409	< 17.3	Μ		44174.412	16.03:	$\mathbf{S}$
	42300.333	15.82	Μ				
	42301.368	15.82	Μ	#5	45583.479	16.50	$\mathbf{S}$
	42302.417	15.76	Μ		45583.504	16.19	$\mathbf{S}$
	42303.377	15.92	Μ		45585.466	16.28	$\mathbf{S}$
	42305.298	16.03	Μ				
	42308.447	16.21	Μ	#6	46706.426	16.31	$\mathbf{S}$
	42309.411	16.43	Μ		46708.408	< 17.3	$\mathbf{S}$
	42310.401	16.61	Μ				
	42311.466	16.61	$\mathbf{S}$	#7	47421.366	16.68	Μ
	42311.530	16.50	$\mathbf{S}$				
	42313.333	< 16.6	Μ				

#### Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank Dr. N. N. Samus for his help. S. Antipin is grateful to the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grants No. 02-02-16069 and 03-02-06092), Federal Program "Astronomy", and the Program for the Support of Leading Scientific Schools (grant NSh-389-2003-2) for partial support of this research.

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