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SHORT-PERIOD OSCILLATIONS IN THE ALGOL-TYPE SYSTEMS V: SX DRACONIS

DIMITROV, D.; KRAICHEVA, Z.; POPOV, V.; GENKOV, V.

Institute of Astronomy, BAS, Tsarigradsko Shossee 72, 1784 Sofia, Bulgaria, e-mail: dinko@astro.bas.bg; zk@astro.bas.bg; vpopov@astro.bas.bg; vgenkov@astro.bas.bg

In the course of a programme for search of short-period oscillations in newly discovered Algols based on NSVS data (Wozniak et al., 2004) we selected as candidates four already known Algols: SX Dra, RT UMi, V548 Cyg, and V728 Cyg. Only RT UMi was included in the catalogue of Soydugan et al. (2006) as candidate for a system with pulsations. The NSVS light curves of the stars are shown on Fig. 2. For SX Draconis, known to have very rapid period increase of 94.2 sec/century (Shengbang, 2002), an ephemeris, based on NSVS data is computed:

$HJD(MinI) = 2451275.9851(\pm 0.0013) + 5.169196(\pm 0.000062)E$ (1)

Time-series CCD observations of the selected stars were obtained at NAO Rozhen and AO Belogradchik. The astrometric and photometric data[†] for the variables and comparison stars (Table 1) are taken from NOMAD catalogue (Zacharias et al., 2005). The CCD photometry (in V and B bands) was carried out with the 60cm Cassegrain telescopes, equipped with the CCD cameras FLI PL09000 (3056×3056 , 12μ pixel), and Bessell (1990) standard UBVRI filters. Standard IDL procedures were used for the reduction of the photometric data. Several stars from the fields around the variables with $\sigma < 0.01$ mag were selected to create ensemble standard stars (Everett & Howell, 2001).

During the campaign short-period oscillations with a peak-to-peak amplitude up to 0.040 mag in V were detected in the time-series of SX Dra only (Table 2). Six of the V patrols of SX Dra are shown on Fig. 3. The frequency-analysis of the residual light curves of the variables, performed with the PERIOD-04 software (Lenz & Breger, 2005), revealed significant peaks in the power spectrum of SX Dra (Fig. 4). The frequency interval is $22 \div 24$ c/d or about 63 min.

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 $^{^{\}dagger}$ Photometric data for SX Dra are available through the IBVS website as 5925-t3.txt

ID	Name	RA (J2000)	DEC (J2000)	V	B - V	V - R	Sp. type
Var	SX Dra	$18^{ m h}04^{ m m}33 lap{s}87$	$+58^{\circ}23'54''_{\cdot}2$	10.411	0.313	0.201	A9V
$\operatorname{Std1}$	TYC $3915-588-1$	$18^{ m h}05^{ m m}01 lap{.}^{ m s}78$	$+58^{\circ}27'01''_{\cdot}6$	11.007	1.343	0.827	
$\operatorname{Std2}$	TYC $3915-696-1$	$18^{ m h}04^{ m m}34 lap{.}^{ m s}20$	$+58^{\circ}27'19''_{}7$	11.707	0.669	0.447	
Std3	TYC $3915-966-1$	$18^{ m h}03^{ m m}59 lap{ m s}08$	$+58^{\circ}23'05''_{\cdot}4$	11.976	0.135	0.076	
$\operatorname{Std4}$	TYC 3915-1572-1	$18^{ m h}04^{ m m}42 lap{.}^{ m s}51$	$+58^{\circ}23'26''_{\cdot}2$	12.606	0.526	0.346	
$\operatorname{Std5}$	GSC 3915-1086	$18^{ m h}04^{ m m}44^{ m s}_{\cdot}42$	$+58^{\circ}23'14''_{\cdot}9$	13.110	0.200	0.350	
Var	RT UMi	$17^{ m h}04^{ m m}05 lap{s}.51$	$+80^{\circ}19'45''_{\cdot}2$	10.893	0.238	0.153	F0
$\operatorname{Std1}$	GSC 4576-0151	$17^{ m h}05^{ m m}14 lap{.}^{ m s}62$	$+80^{\circ}17'12''_{\cdot}9$	13.040	0.520	0.130	
$\operatorname{Std2}$	GSC 4576-0121	$17^{ m h}07^{ m m}03 lap{.}^{ m s}47$	$+80^{\circ}21'26''_{.}5$	12.770	0.570	0.330	
$\operatorname{Std3}$	TYC 4576-137-1	$17^{ m h}08^{ m m}06 lap{.}^{ m s}75$	$+80^{\circ}20'16''_{\cdot}3$	12.922	0.821	0.532	
$\operatorname{Std4}$	TYC 4576-118-1	$17^{ m h}09^{ m m}17^{ m s}_{.}25$	$+80^{\circ}13'00''_{\cdot}1$	11.310	0.414	0.270	
Var	V548 Cyg	$19^{ m h}56^{ m m}58^{ m s}.31$	$+54^{\circ}47'58''_{\cdot}3$	8.617	0.092	0.047	A1V
$\operatorname{Std1}$	TYC 3939-442-1	$19^{ m h}57^{ m m}15^{ m s}.31$	$+54^{\circ}48'55''_{.}7$	10.315	0.632	0.415	
$\operatorname{Std2}$	TYC 3939-1332-1	$19^{ m h}56^{ m m}44 lap{.}^{ m s}87$	$+54^{\circ}52'35''_{\cdot}4$	10.749	1.003	0.619	
$\operatorname{std3}$	GSC 3939-1357	$19^{ m h}56^{ m m}54 lap{ m s}.08$	$+54^{\circ}52'05''_{.}5$	12.680	0.190	0.680	
Var	V728 Cyg	$20^{ m h}26^{ m m}40^{ m s}.13$	$+58^{\circ}46'47''_{}9$	10.514	0.207	0.134	A0
$\operatorname{Std1}$	GSC 3949-0782	$20^{ m h}26^{ m m}22^{ m s}.72$	$+58^{\circ}48'25''_{\cdot}4$	12.330	0.540	-0.580	
$\operatorname{Std2}$	GSC 3962-1280	$20^{ m h}27^{ m m}01^{ m s}_{ m .}49$	$+58^{\circ}47'58''_{}6$	11.790	0.610	0.480	
Table 2. Observational runs of SX Dra, RT UMi, V548 Cyg, and V728 Cyg							

Table 1. Data for the variables and comparison stars used in the CCD photometry

Telescope Variable Date HJD(start) Length Filter Exp.[s Ν $A_{osc}(\max)$ $03^{h}24^{m}$ SX Dra 25.08.20092455069.28986 V 452400.040 $60 \mathrm{cm}$ Bel $01^{\rm h}38^{\rm m}$ SX Dra 22.09.20092455097.42745V501080.02560cm Bel $03^{\rm h}03^{\rm m}$ VSX Dra 23.09.20092455098.24907501980.04060cm Bel $01^{\rm h}21^{\rm m}$ VSX Dra 24.10.20092455129.30177607360cm NAO - $03^{\rm h}16^{\rm m}$ VSX Dra 22.11.2009 2455158.15639 1209360cm NAO $03^{\rm h}52^{\rm m}$ VSX Dra 23.11.20092455159.16581 304000.03060cm NAO $02^{h}59^{m}$ VSX Dra 25.11.20092455161.1552260 1700.020 60cm NAO $02^{h}36^{m}$ VSX Dra 26.11.2009 2455162.17403601470.03560cm NAO $03^{\rm h}01^{\rm m}$ VRT UMi 23.06.2009 2455006.3112560150-60cm NAO $03^{h}05^{m}$ RT UMi 22.08.2009 2455066.32643 V60 14660cm Bel - $03^{\rm h}12^{\rm m}$ RT UMi 27.08.2009 2455071.28892 V60 17560cm Bel _ $08^{\rm h}53^{\rm m}$ RT UMi 29.08.2009 2455073.24592 В 12023960cm NAO - $02^{\rm h}59^{\rm m}$ RT UMi 22.09.2009 2455097.29443V60 15960cm Bel _ $01^{\rm h}45^{\rm m}$ RT UMi 26.09.2009 2455101.48473 V60 10060cm Bel V548 Cyg 22.08.2009 2455066.47921 $02^{h}57^{m}$ V30 23060cm Bel _ V548 Cyg27.08.2009 2455071.43507 $03^{\rm h}10^{\rm m}$ V60cm Bel 30325V548 Cyg 24.09.2009 2455099.25112 $03^{\rm h}01^{\rm m}$ V3030960cm Bel _ V548 Cyg26.09.2009 2455101.34676 $02^{h}21^{m}$ V3060cm Bel 251V728 Cyg 25.08.2009 2455069.43906 $03^{h}34^{m}$ V60 23360cm Bel - $03^{h}54^{m}$ VV728 Cyg 24.09.2009 2455099.39883 60 21560cm Bel 25.09.2009 $03^{\rm h}34^{\rm m}$ VV728 Cyg2455100.4148860 16560cm Bel

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Figure 1. Field around the eclipsing binary SX Dra.



Figure 2. Light curves of SX Dra, RT UMi, V548 Cyg and V728 Cyg in the NSVS instrumental system R'.



Figure 3. Sample V light curves of SX Dra (diamonds), and properly shifted Std4 for the Belogradchik data and Std2 for Rozhen data (crosses).



Figure 4. Power spectra of SX Dra, RT UMi, V548 Cyg, and V728 Cyg Rozhen data after subtracting the corresponding trends.