## Reduction of Hoffmeister's visual estimates of RZ Tauri, by P. Th. Oosterhoff.

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In B. A. N. 190 an investigation on this variable of the W Ursae Majoris type was published by the writer of this note. From a series of photographic observations a new period was determined, since it was apparent that neither the period given by HOFFMEISTER in A. N. 4985 nor the period derived by SCHILT in B. A. N. 83 gave a fair representation of these observations. The final elements as given in B. A. N. 190 were deduced from both SCHILT's and the author's observations, but the visual estimates of HOFFMEISTER were not used. These estimates have not yet been published in detail, though a number of epochs of maximum derived from these observations are given in A.N. 4985. As these maxima show a systematic deviation from my elements, it will be of interest to investigate whether the new period will need some correction. This has been made possible by the courtesy of Prof. HOFFMEISTER, who placed his individual observations at my disposal.

Though there will be now practically no doubt about the question which period is the correct one, I nevertheless examined which period gives the best representation of the observed minima among these estimates. For this purpose 35 observations have been selected which are believed to be made near minimum on account of the low estimate of the star's brightness, and phases have been calculated with the three periods mentioned above. The reciprocal period used in the computation and the mean dispersion in phase are given below for each case separately.

HOFFMEISTER SCHILT OOSTERHOFF 
$$5^{d^{-1}} \cdot 81169$$
  $5^{d^{-1}} \cdot 81389771$   $4^{d^{-1}} \cdot 811502$   $\pm {}^{P} \cdot 117$   $\pm {}^{P} \cdot 158$   $\pm {}^{P} \cdot 085$ 

Hence it is evident that the new period gives at least as good a representation of the observed minima as HOFFMEISTER's period.

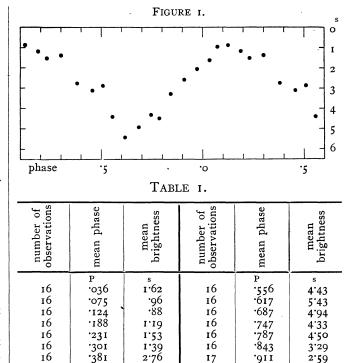
Then phases have been calculated for all observations by the formula:

phase = 
$$4.811502$$
 (J. D. Hel. M. T. Gr. – 2420000)

and the observations were arranged according to phase. The mean error of one estimate, which has been computed from the differences in brightness between observations following each other in phase, was found to be:  $\pm$  1<sup>s</sup>·35, the total range of the lightvariation 4<sup>s</sup>·2.

The observations have been divided in groups of 16 (17) and a mean lightcurve was formed, which is shown in figure 1. The number of observations, the mean phase and the mean brightness of each group are given in Table 1.

This mean lightcurve does not show any pronoun-



ced asymmetry, whereas the mean lightcurve derived by HOFFMEISTER in  $A.\,N.\,4985$ , seems to be asymmetrical, the ascending branch being steeper than the descending one. The mean phase of minimum, derived from the mean lightcurve, is  $^{\rm P}\cdot658$  and the corresponding mean epoch of minimum J.D. 2421110·3930, the residual (O-C), computed with the elements of  $B.\,A.\,N.\,$  190, being  $-^{\rm d}\cdot0010$ . This small residual proves that my elements are in full accordance with the observations of HOFFMEISTER. Improved elements have been computed by least squares from the mean epoch of minimum derived here and from the epochs given in  $B.\,A.\,N.\,$  190, 198. The elements of minimum are now:

3.15

2.88

Ι7

973

The epochs used, the number of periods elapsed and the residuals (O-C) are:

J. D.	E	(O-C)
đ		d
2421110:3930	. О	- '0002
4031.9351	14057	+ .0003
597 <b>2</b> ·4927	23394	0008
6011.3600	23581	+ .0013
6016:3454	23605	0013
6017:3864	23610	+ .0002