Abstracts

Hungarian meteor observers' activity in 1986

p.14.

1986 is the most succesful year in the history of Hungarian Meteor and Fireball Observing Network. They received data on more than 8 thousand meteors, observed by 157 members. They spent 2023.8 hours monitoring the sky. The most covered month was August, with 1107.2 hours of duration (117 observers). In January only one observer was out providing a 2-hour-long monitoring. The most useful observations have been made by summer astronomical camps (for example Perseid'86 camp between August 6 and 17). István Tepliczky leads the list of observers with 99.8 hour observing time, the second one is András Sajtz, Satu Nou, Romania with 76.6-hours, the third one is Dóra Havassy, Budapest.

Photographic observers captured 55 meteors during their 309.2-hour long run. Ernő Berkó, Orosháza, photographed 50 meteors in August, his total duration was 105 hours. Foreign co-operation ran well. Ferenc Horváth represented Hungarian meteor observers at the Hingene meteor observers' meeting, Belgium.

TX Dra, AH Dra 1974-86

p.33.

The Hungarian variable star observers carried out more than 3 thousand estimates on red semiregular variables TX Dra and AH Dra. Light curves were published earlier, in Meteor 1986/5. Frequency spectra of TX Dra and AH Dra can be found on p.34, and p.36, respectively. We present a phase diagram for TX Dra on p.35. The dominant periods of TX Dra are 720 and 77.4 days. Considering these periods, this star should be cataloguized as an RVB-type variable rather than the SRB nomenclature of GCVS.

The dominant periods of AH Dra are 194.2, 185.1 and 104.2-days, respectively. The most important in its light variation is the first one. Note the similarity in frequency spectra of AH Dra and AF Cyg (for AF Cyg see Meteor 1986/9). We couldn't find any evidence for the 158-day period mentioned in GCVS. That value should be the result of simple averaging of the different periods.

On the base of their earlier period analyses of red giant and supergiant variables the authors conclude, that the separation of Mira and semiregular variables at the 2.5 magnitude amplitude limit is quite arbitrary. They suggest to use terms "single" and "Multiple" periodicities to distinct these subclasses.

Tartalom

Contents

Címlapunkon
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