Collection of observational results by BAV-observers of eclipsing binaries, short- and longperiod pulsating stars, cataclysmic and eruptive variables

69.522 maxima and minima from the BAV Mitteilungen number 1 to 246, for the time from 1948 till 2017

1. Overview

The collection contains all maxima and minima, which have been observed since 1950. They had been published in the BAV Mitteilungen No. 1 (1950) till No. 246 (2017). Overall these are 69.522 maxima und minima which were observed since 1948.

Observed were eclipsing binaries, short- and longperiod pulsating variables, cataclysmic and eruptive variables.

Nearly all the maxima and minima are documented by lightcurve-sheets which also contain the complete evaluation. They can be obtained from the office of the BAV.

If there are questions to the datafiles, don't hesitate to ask. Advices and ideas for improvement are welcome. Please contact us under our postal address at the bottom of the page or using our mailaddress data@bav-astro.de.

Services for Scientists: http://www.bav-astro.de/sfs.

2. The Files

The following files are part of the collection:

BAVMM_DOC_R14	This documentation
BAVMM_DOK_R14	Documentation in german language
BAVMM_TOM_R14.txt	Times of Minima and Maxima
BAVMM_REM_R14.txt	Index of the remaks used in the file „TOM“
BAVMM_BOB_R14.txt	List of the BAV-Observers
BAVMM_MOD_R14.pdf	Modifications compared to the BAV Mitteilungen
BAVMM_Conv.xls	Makro to convert BAVMM_TOM to MS Excel.

3. Usufruct

If the data are used for further publications, please refer to the source of the date: „Data of the Bundesdeutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Veränderliche Sterne (BAV) e.V.“.

4. Notes to the data

There are many minima and maxima from stars, which have preliminary designations at the time of publication. On an regular base final designations are published in the „name lists of the IAU“. These final designations are used in the present collection.

The following types of variables are part of the collection:

- Eclipsing binaries E, EA, EB, EW
- Shortperiod pulsating stars RR, RRAB, RRC, DSCT, SXPHE, CEP, DCEP, CW
- Longperiod pulsating stars M, L, SR, RV
- Eruptives and Cataclysmics ZAND, RCB, UG, IN, N.

In the following text the abbreviation "BAVM" is used for the "BAV Mitteilungen No."..

In all data files each record consists of fixed length data fields.Thus it will be easy to look to the data with a simple editor. Each data field is terminated by a „|“ character.

You can import the data to Excel. For this purpose we attached a macro in BAVMM_Conv.xls. After opening BAVMM_Conv please press the keys <STRG> and <i> at the same time. A window to select the file to import will appear. After selecting the file BAVMM_TOM the data will be imported. “JD helioc” and “merror” will be displayed with the same decimal places as in the printed BAVM.

Joachim Hübscher, February 2017

5. Datafile BAVMM_TOM Times of Minima und Maxima

Data field		Content	Comment
Part 1: Observational result			
con	constellation		e.g. CYG, UMA
starname			e.g. V1077, V367, GSC 01234-12345
starname in BAVM			preliminary name, used in the BAVM
phs	phase	max	:= maximum
		min	:= minimum
tt	time-specification	U	:= Universal time coordinated
	in the field <JD helioc>	T	:= Terrestrial time
JD helioc	JD heliozentric		e.g. 46345.1234 (with decimal point)
te	type of error	me	:= mean error
	in the field <error>	sd	:= standard deviation (σ)
error	mean error		(only for photoelectric or ccdobservations) e.g. "0.0010" := ±0.0010
u	uncertainty-flag	:	JD heliocentric is uncertain
s	secondary minimum	s	eclipsing binaries only
mag	brightness		e.g. 11.0, 9.55, 11.35: a colon means, the brightness is uncertain
ph	photometry	C	CCD- photometry
		E	photoelectric result
		F	photographical series of exposures
		K	wedgephotometer
		P	weak image on photographic plate
		vis	visual observation
phot	photometer		number of remark, e.g. „101)“, for description see file “REM”
filt	filter		for description see file “REM”, blank if photometry = vis, F, P, K
numb	single brightness		number of measurements oder estimates
ob	observer		BAV-observer abbreviation, for description see file "BOB"
ob2	observer 2		abbreviation of second observer in teams
remarks			number of remark, e.g. “301)”, for description see file “REM”
Part 2: Extensions			
d	decimal places		number of digits after the decimal point in field “JD heliocentric”
BAVM	BAV Mitteilungen		number of the BAVM, where the result has been published
		MVS	:= the result has been published in MVS
		999	:= not published in BAVM or MVS, see publ-ext
ty	type-key	1	= E, EA, EB, EW
		2	= RR, RRAB,DSCT, SXPHE
		3	= CEP, DCEP, CW
		4	= M
		5	= L, SR, RV
		6	= ZAND, RCB, UG, IN, N
		7	= unknown
nc	number of constellation	nn	01 - 88, e.g. And = 01, Vul = 88
ns	number of star	nnnn	numbering scheme like at GCVS e.g.: R=0001 / RT=0012 / V0345=0345 / alpha=9001
		9444	means preliminary starname
observer			if there ist no BAV-observer abbreviation
publ-ext	publication-extension		further information, e.g. details for publications in MVS
BAV-name			Internal name of the star discovered by our observers

6. Datafile BAVMM_REM Index of remarks

rem	remark	abbreviated designation
description		detailed description
group	adddition	catagory of photometer

7. Datafile BAVMM_BOB BAV-Observers

ob	BAV-acronym	official BAV-acronym of the observer
familyname	family name	
firstname	first name	
ac-title		
town		
country	countrycode	

8. Datafile BAVMM_MOD Modifications compared to the BAV Mitteilungen

There are several deviations compared to the printed versions of the BAV Mitteilungen. In this file you will find detailed informations about it. In most cases the modifications concern error corrections published in subsequent BAV Mitteilungen.