Electronic Telegram No. 4850
Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams
Mailing address: Hoffman Lab 209; Harvard University;
20 Oxford St.; Cambridge, MA 02138; U.S.A.
e-mail: cbatiau at eps.harvard.edu (alternate cbat at iau.org)
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Prepared using the Tamkin Foundation Computer Network

(4092) TYR

F. Garcia, El Observatorio, Valdes, Asturias, Spain; R. G. Farfan, Uraniborg Observatory, Ecija, Sevilla, Spain; P. Pravec, Ondrejov Observatory; J. Ruiz, Observatorio de Cantabria, Spain; J. Delgado, Observatorio Nuevos Horizontes, Aldea Moret, Spain; F. Limon, Observatorio Mazariegos, Palencia, Spain; R. Naves, Observatorio Montcabrer, Cabrils, Spain; J. M. Bosch, Observatorio de Santa Maria de Montmagastrell, Bellpuig, Spain; E. Reina, Observatorio Masquefa, Can Parellada, Spain; P. J. Gutierrez, Observatorio de Sierra Nevada, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Parque Natural de Sierra Nevada, Granada, Spain; D. Romeuf, Chapdes-Beaufort, Lyon 1 University, France; D. Augustin, Anglet, France; and R. Behrend, Geneva Observatory, Switzerland, report that photometric observations taken with a 0.25-m telescope El Observatorio, Valdes, a 0.28-m telescope at the Uraniborg Observatory, a 0.40-m telescope at the Observatorio de Cantabria, a 0.23-m telescope at the Observatorio Nuevos Horizontes, a 0.20-m telescope at the Observatorio Mazariegos, a 0.20-m telescope at the Observatorio Montcabrer, a 0.40-m telescope at the Observatorio de Santa Maria de Montmagastrell, a 0.30-m telescope at the Observatorio Masquefa, a 0.36-m telescope at Pommier Observatory in France, and a 0.14-m refractor at tje "Deep Sky Chile" observatory in Chile during Aug. 21-Sept. 13 reveal that minor planet (4092) is a binary system with an orbital period of 16.091 +/- 0.003 hr. Mutual eclipse/occultation events were 0.17- to 0.23-magnitude deep and they indicate a lower limit on the secondary-to-primary mean-diameter ratio of 0.45. Rotations of the components appear to be synchronous with the orbital motion, and an amplitude of the combined primary-plus-secondary rotational lightcurve is 0.30 mag at solar phases 4-12 deg.