

Observations of cataclysmic variable stars in TUG observatory

Artur Rutkowski

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Structure of non-magnetic systems

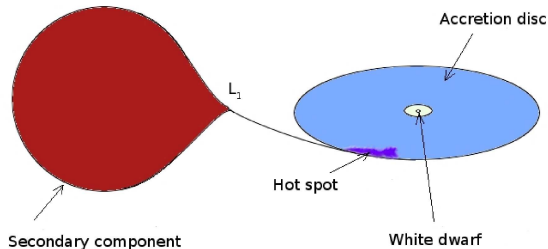
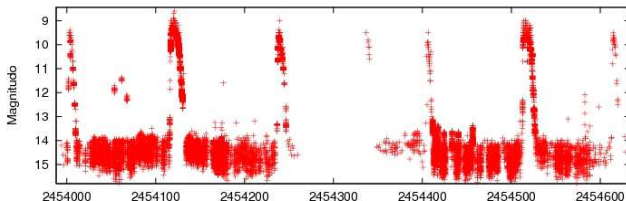


Figure: dwarf nova scheme

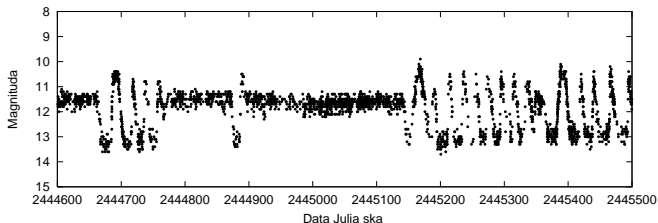
U Gem stars

- About 40% of the known stars
- variability amplitude $\sim 2^m - 6^m$
- semi-regular outbursts occurred 10–1000 days



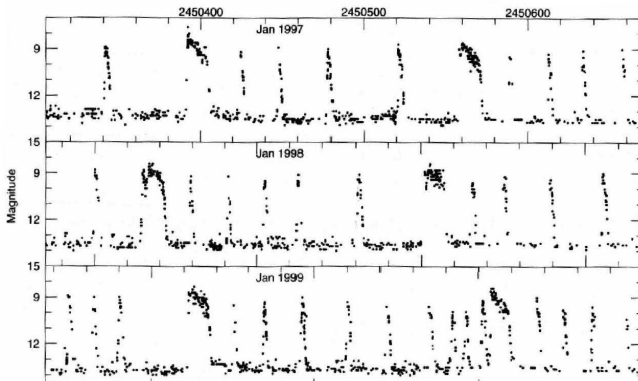
Z Cam stars

- occurrence of random standstill

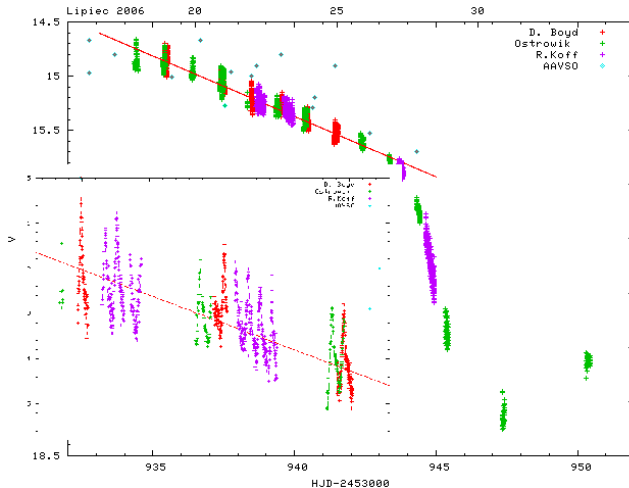


SU UMa stars

- two types of outburst
- additional modulation present in light curve - superhumps.
- orbital periods shorter than 2.5 h

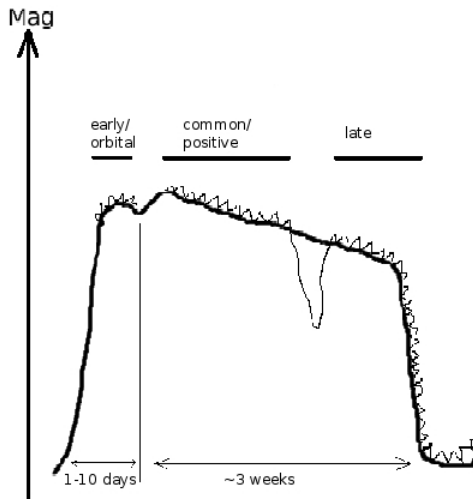


Superoutburst



Superhumps

- common/positive
- orbital
- negative
- early
- late
- permanent



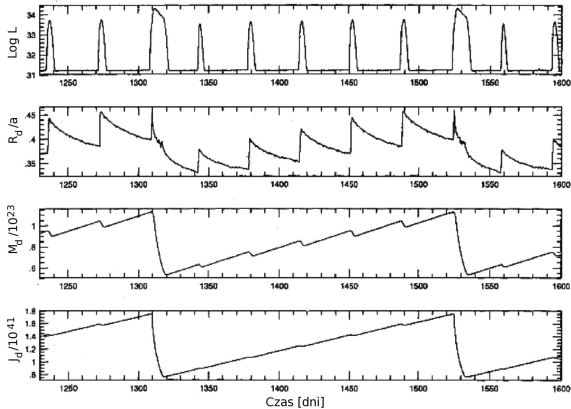
Observational properties of superhumps

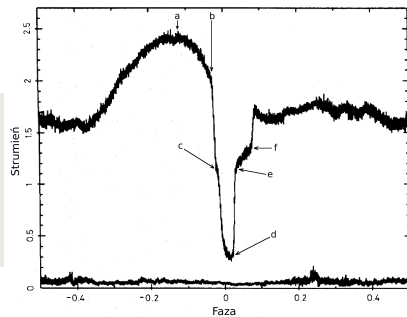
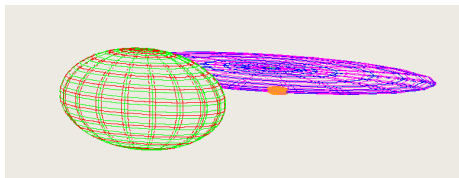
second presentation

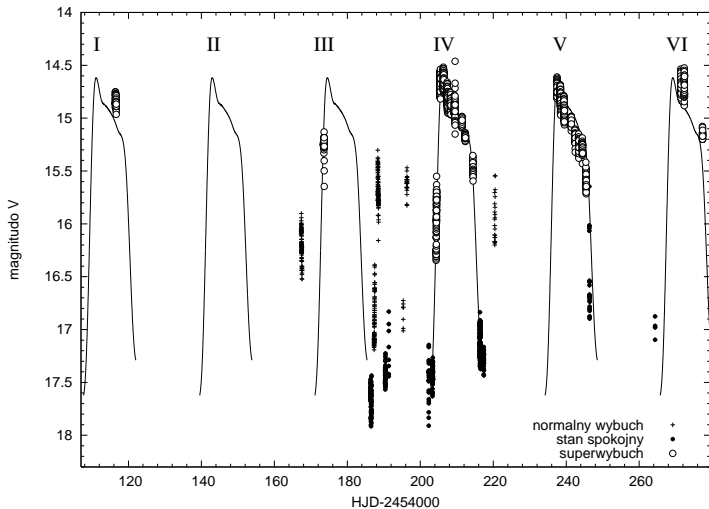
Theoretical models

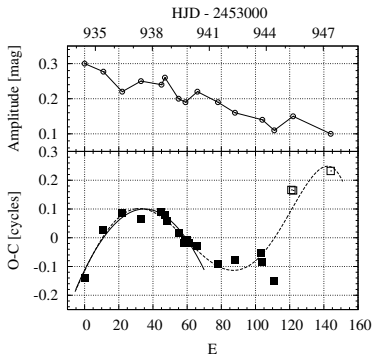
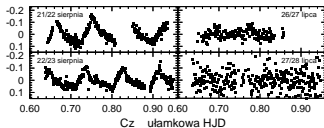
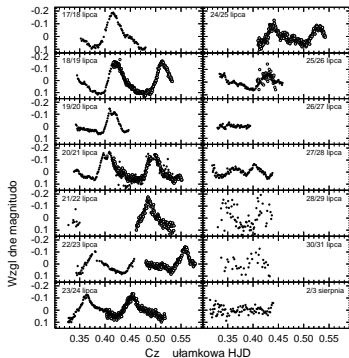
- Thermal - tidal instability model TTI Osaki(1989)
(outburst are produced by thermal instability in accretion disc composed of partially ionized hydrogen. Superhumps are produced by tidal interaction of secondary and disc)
- Enhanced mass transfer model (superhumps are produced by enhanced dissipation of the kinetic energy of the stream - Smak (2009))

TTI model or Smak's model?









the third component?

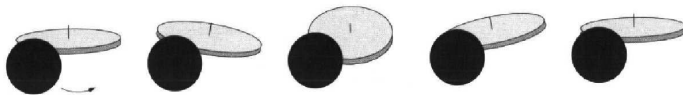


Figure: Presence of the negative superhumps in quiescence state? Olech, Rutkowski, Schwarzenberg-Czerny (2008,2009)

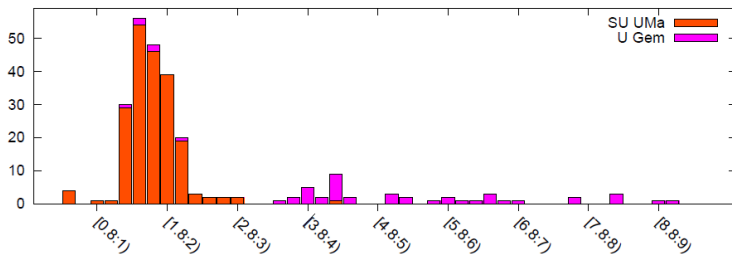
35-40 cm telescope

- ❶ ES Dra
- ❷ YZ Cnc
- ❸ V592 Cas
- ❹ 1RXS J053234+624755

35-40 cm telescope

1 ES Dra

Bright SU UMa about we know very little, $13.9^m - 16.3^m$,
 $P_{sh} = 0.179d$!



2 YZ Cnc

3 V592 Cas

4 1RXS J053234+624755

35-40 cm telescope

1 ES Dra

2 YZ Cnc

Bright and active 10-15.5, worth to know her cycle and supercycle

3 V592 Cas

4 1RXS J053234+624755

35-40 cm telescope

- 1 ES Dra
- 2 YZ Cnc
- 3 V592 Cas

Eclipsing dwarf nova (nova-like) with negative superhumps.
O-C diagram for orbital period should reveal presence of third
component $12^m - 14^m$

- 4 1RXS J053234+624755

35-40 cm telescope

- ❶ ES Dra
- ❷ YZ Cnc
- ❸ V592 Cas
- ❹ 1RXS J053234+624755

bright SU UMa with unknow cycle /supercycle period
($11.5^m - 15.5^m$)

60 cm telescope

- 1 SDSS J165359+20101
little know dwarf nova ($14.8^m - 17.5^m$)
- 2 DW UMa
- 3 PX And
- 4 V1159 Or

60 cm telescope

① SDSS J165359+20101

② DW UMa

Eclipsing dwarf nova with negative superhumps. O-C diagram for orbital period should reveal presence of third component
 $15^m - 18^m$

③ PX And

④ V1159 Ori

60 cm telescope

- ① SDSS J165359+20101
- ② DW UMa
- ③ PX And Eclipsing dwarf nova with negative superhumps. O-C diagram for orbital period should reveal presence of third component ($15^m - 17^m$)
- ④ V1159 Ori

60 cm telescope

① SDSS J165359+20101

② DW UMa

③ PX And

④ V1159 Ori

very active ER UMa (subclass of SU UMa) joining program
with Warsaw University Observatory.

100 cm telescope

Eclipsing SU UMa stars: goals: a) radius evolution of the disc, b) looking for third component, c) analysis of superhumps source eclipse

- 1 IY UMa
- 2 HT Cas
- 3 SDSS J150240.98+333423.9

150 cm telescope

- ❶ VS 0329+1250
 - shortest known superhump period 0.0533 (76.89)
- ❷ SDSS J080434.20+510349.2
- ❸ VSX J074727.6+065050
- ❹ SDSS J102146.44+234926.3

150 cm telescope

- ❶ VS 0329+1250
- ❷ SDSS J080434.20+510349.2 WZ Sge (subclass of SU UMa),
showedeclipses during superoutburst
- ❸ VSX J074727.6+065050
- ❹ SDSS J102146.44+234926.3

150 cm telescope

- ❶ VS 0329+1250
- ❷ SDSS J080434.20+510349.2
- ❸ VSX J074727.6+065050
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