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Title: Lessons Learned from Cataclysmic Variables in the Kepler Field
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The NASA Kepler mission has been monitoring the SU UMa cataclysmic variables V1504 Cyg and V344 Lyr continuously at short cadence since June 2009. These systems both display dwarf nova outbursts as well as superoutbursts. Signals indicating positive and negative superhumps are observed - sometimes simultaneously - indicating an oscillating disk precessing in the prograde direction and a tilted disk precessing in the retrograde direction, respectively. The most remarkable finding from the V1504 Cyg data is that the year-long display of negative superhumps reveals period changes between and during dwarf nova and superoutbursts, providing a probe of the radial mass distribution of the tilted, precessing accretion disk. The eclipsing system V447 Lyr shows evidence for a larger disk during outburst and outburst orbital humps. These and other highlights of the Kepler CV data will be discussed. This work is supported in part by NSF through grants AST-1192332 and AST-1305799, and by NASA through grants 10-KEPLER10-0013 and 11-KEPLER11-0038.