

PHOTOMETRIC MONITORING OF ECLIPSING DWARF NOVAE USING TWO ROBOTIC TELESCOPE NETWORKS

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Eclipsing dwarf novae are considered to be the perfect laboratories to study accretion. As high inclination systems, they allow to reconstruct a brightness distribution across an accretion disc using indirect techniques like Doppler tomography or eclipse mapping. However, such observations are very challenging. High quality data from large telescopes is needed and it is difficult to predict variability of dwarf novae (semi-periodic outbursts, superoutbursts or standstills). In order to select the most interesting and suitable targets for such observations, I performed a photometric monitoring program of bright, eclipsing dwarf novae. To cover both the northern and southern hemispheres, as well as obtain sufficient time resolution, I used two networks of robotic telescopes with diameters around 0.5 m iTelescope and Skynet. In the poster I will present characteristics of both networks as well as preliminary results for the most interesting targets.