Abstract Submitted
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Cataclysmic Variables in the Kepler Field[1] MATT WOOD, Texas A&M University-Commerce, MARTIN STILL, STEVE HOWELL, NASA-Ames, JOHN CANNIZZO, ALAN SMALE, NASA-Goddard, THOMAS BARCLAY, NASA-Ames, GAVIN RAMSAY, Armagh Observatory — 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 and other highlights of the Kepler CV data will be discussed.

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