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Monitoring 192 of the Brightest Northern Blazars for Variability
LAUREN HINDMAN, JOSEPH MOODY, Brigham Young University — Blazars, a subclass of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), are characterized by a jet of particles which originate from the torus of a supermassive black hole and point along our line of sight. On occasion these objects are known to flare, or greatly increase in intensity. Little is understood about the exact flaring mechanism. Using our Remote Observatory for Variable Object Research (ROVOR), we monitored 192 of these objects using both V and R Johnson broadband spectral filters from July 2015 to August 2016. We present the results of this program. By comparing the data we gathered to previously found data on each object, we can estimate how often these flares happen.

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