The Hunt for Old Novae

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Mind-boggling questions

- which CV makes the "best" nova?
- magnetic WDs: helpful, a hindrance, or unimportant?
- consequence of the eruption: long-term mass loss, hibernation?

Answers: study post-novae as a group (needs large sample) and compare to the CV population

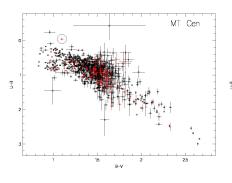
Mind-boggling numbers

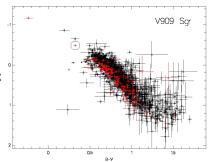
- 200 reported nova eruptions before 1980
- only 28 with good orbital periods
- 141 post-novae lack an identified candidate or spectroscopic confirmation
- ⇒ numbers are too low for good statistics

Binning and tinning I

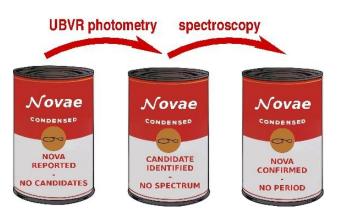


Colour-colour diagram

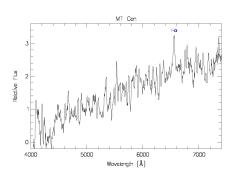


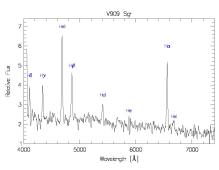


Binning and tinning II

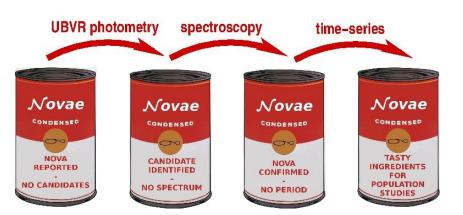


Low-resolution spectroscopy





Binning and tinning III



Then and now









Then and now







CANDIDATE

IDENTIFIED

NO SPECTRUM





Southern

Novae





Then and now













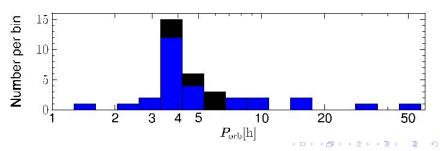




+ 2 Mira/Symbiotics

Orbital periods

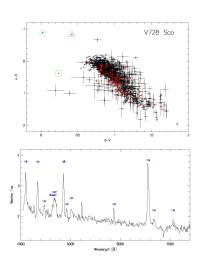
	V728 Sco	V909 Sgr	V373 Sct	V365 Car
	1862	1941	1975	1948
	3.32 h	3.4 h	3.7 h	\sim 5 h
•	AR Cir	CN Vel	HS Pup	V972 Oph
	1906	1905	1963	1957
	5.18 h	5.3 h	6.4 h	6.7 h

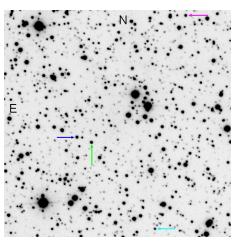


A 150 years ago...

- on October 5–9, 1862, a bright star of 5th mag appears close to the border between constellations Scorpius and Ara (Tebutt 1878)
- only 4 days later it was found to have declined below 11th mag
- Duerbeck (1987) identified two faint candidates ($j \sim 20-21 \text{ mag}$) for the post-nova based on Tebbutt's coordinates
- Schmidtobreick et al. (2002) note that these candidates present colours that are more consistent with a main-sequence star than a CV and suggest two new candidates that are within 1' of the original coordinates

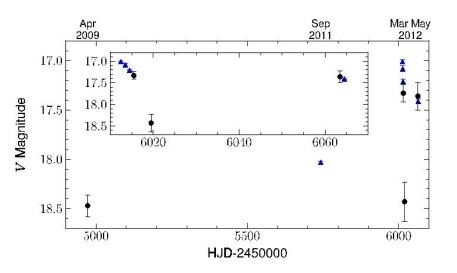
(Re)Discovery





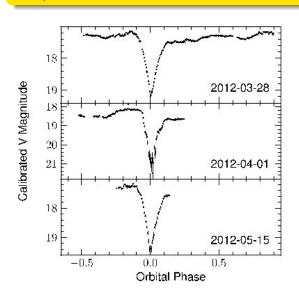
 \sim 2' NW of original coordinates

Long-term behaviour





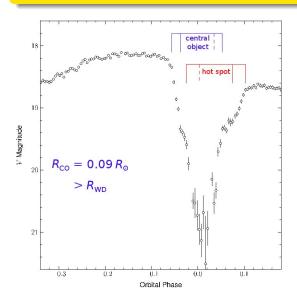
Eclipses



 $P_{\rm orb} = 3.32 \; {\rm h}$



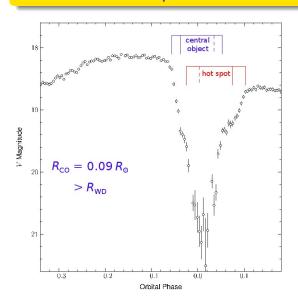
The low state eclipse





15 / 20

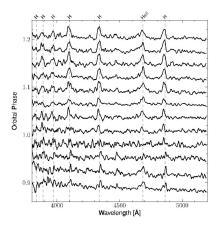
The low state eclipse



⇒ hot inner disc?

would also explain outburst behaviour (Schreiber et al. 2000)

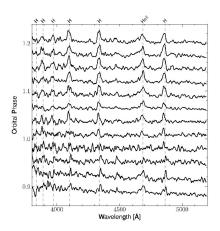
SED through eclipse



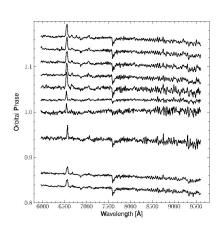
high-excitation lines vanish ⇒ eclipse of hot inner disc



SED through eclipse

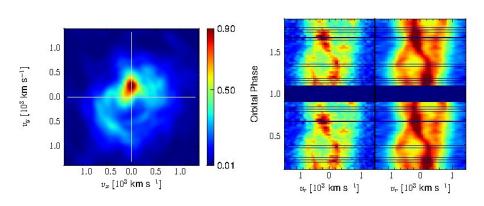


high-excitation lines vanish ⇒ eclipse of hot inner disc



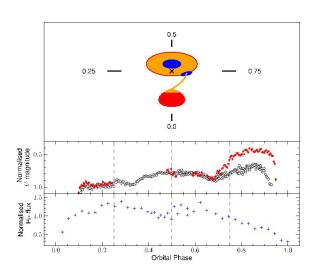
⇒ donor becomes visible in eclipse (needs high S/N spectra)

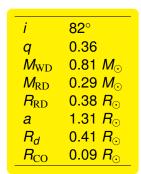
Doppler Tomography



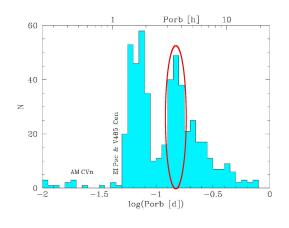


System Parameters





The CV Context



Gänsicke (2004)

SW Sex: very high mass-transfer systems, dominant population at $P_{\rm orb} = 3 - 4 \ {\rm h} \ (\sim 80\%)$

⇒ V728 Sco is one of the few exceptions

Summary

- project aims at providing spectroscopic confirmation of all pre-1980 novae in the southern hemisphere ($\delta < +20^{\circ}$)
- obtain orbital periods for the brightest systems
- steady, but slow, progress (~20% done)
- ⇒ still needs a lot of observing time
- most interesting object so far: V728 Sco



Summary

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- steady, but slow, progress (~20% done)
- ⇒ still needs a lot of observing time
- most interesting object so far: V728 Sco
 - recovered 2' from its supposed position, 150 years after eruption
 - eclipsing with P_{orb} = 3.32 h
 - (probably) first direct observational evidence for irradiated inner disc
 - has 2 good reasons to be a high mass-transfer system (old nova, in the SW Sex regime), but it is not