

Intra-night flickering of RS Ophiuchi:

I. Sizes and cumulative energies of time structures

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Abstract. We analyzed 29 pairs of time series in B and V bands of the recurrent nova RS Oph. The observations were carried out in 2008-2017 with duration 0.63.6 hours, with time resolution 0.53.3 min. We scanned digitally each series by data windows with various sizes Θ and derived two of the simplest fractal parameters for every Θ – standard deviation D and structural deviation S . Using the local minima of the structural function $\log S = f_S(\log \Theta)$ we revealed 80 time structures, 42 in B band and 38 in V band, with time sizes 10-120 min. About 3/4 of the time sizes belong to the interval 10-40 min and about 1/4 lie in the interval 60-120 min. The respective cycles per day are 144-36 c/d and 2415 c/d. On logarithmic scale, the distribution of the time sizes shows maximums at about 10, 21, 36 and 74 min. The 10 min flickering is poorly detectable in our series and we found that the most widespread time structures (in about 1/5 of the cases) have time sizes about 21 min (about 69 c/d). Using the deviation function $\log D = f_D(\log \Theta)$ we estimated the relative cumulative energy (including the energy of the shorter structures in it), associated with the detected structure sizes, to be in the interval of the relative fluxes 2-11 %. The energies correlate weakly with the logarithms of the structure sizes, with correlation coefficients 0.60 and 0.57, under slope coefficients 0.04 and 0.03 in B and V band, respectively. The distributions of the energies occur bimodal, with maximums about 4 % and 6 % in B band, as well as about 3% and 5% in V band. The left and right modes of the distributions may be associated with the structure sizes 10 - 21 min and 37 - 74 min, respectively.

Key words: stars: binaries: symbiotic – novae, cataclysmic variables – accretion, accretion discs – stars: individual: RS Oph

Introduction

RS Oph is a symbiotic recurrent nova that contains an M2 III mass donor (Shenavrin, Taranova & Nadzhip 2011) and a massive carbon-oxygen white dwarf (Mikolajewska & Shara 2017). The orbit of the system is circular (Fekel et al. 2000) with period 453.6 ± 0.4 d (Brandi et al. 2009). RS Oph exhibits recurrent nova outbursts approximately every 20 years (Evans et al. 2008) with most recent nova outburst that occurred on 2006 February 12 (Narumi et al. 2006). Wynn (2008) proposed that both Roche lobe overflow and stellar wind capture are possible accretion scenarios in the case of RS Oph.

The flickering (short-term brightness variability in time scales from minutes to hours) of RS Oph has been detected by Walker (1977). The peak-to-peak amplitudes of these variations reach 0.3 – 0.5 mag. The flickering parameters vary from night to night. The study of the physics of the flickering requires revealing of the details of the variability and characterizing

them by their typical time sizes, amplitudes, standard deviations, morphologies, etc. Such information from the apparent chaos of the flickering may be extracted in different ways, as well as by conventional statistical methods, considered today as elements of the fractal analysis.

The fractal approach is preferable here because (i) it is conceptually simple, and (ii) it is weakly sensitive to non-equality of the data sampling. Similar approach has been applied by Bachev et al. (2011) and Georgiev et al. (2012) for studying of the flickering of the cataclysmic variable star KR Aur. The main result there is that the flickering contains at least two different sources of variability.

Recently, Kundra, Hric & Gális (2010) carried out wavelet analysis of two time series of RS Oph. They unveiled two different modes of flickering, with frequency 50-100 c/d and < 50 c/d (cycles of variations per day). The respective quasi-periods are 30-15 min or > 30 min. The amplitudes of the flickering modes are estimated to be about 0.1 mag or about 0.6 mag, respectively. Later, Kundra & Hric (2014) revealed two flickering modes with frequency 60 c/d and 140 c/d, i.e. with quasi-periods 24 min and 10 min. The amplitudes are 0.6 mag and 0.1 mag, respectively. The flickering phenomenon is explained (yet roughly) by variable mass transfer from the red giant through the accretion disk to the surface of the white dwarf. The reasons of the appearance of two modes of flickering are not clear.

In the present paper we concentrate on the revealing of time structures with sizes 10 – 120 min and on the estimation of their cumulative energies. Section 1 presents the observing material. Section 2 describes the method of data processing. Section 3 shows some examples. Section 4 presents the results. Section 5 contains the conclusions.

1. Observations

We analyzed 29 pairs of light curves of RS Oph in B and V bands. These are the observations analyzed in Zamanov et al. (2018) to which 20090614 is added. The observations were carried out with the 2.0m RCC, the 60cm Cassegrain and the 50/70cm Schmidt telescopes of the Rozhen NAO, the 60cm Cassegrain telescope of the Belogradchik Astronomical Observatory, as well as the 41cm telescope of the University of Jaén, Spain, in 2008-2017. The magnitude standard error is 0.005 - 0.01 mag. The data about the observing material are collected in Table 1 and Table 2.

The duration of a single monitoring is $T_M = 0.6 - 3.6$ h, the number of the data points (CCD frames) is $N_P = 40 - 470$ and the mean time resolution is $\delta T = 0.3 - 3.3$ min. The total average magnitudes of RS Oph are: B = 12.17 ± 0.37 mag (from 11.43 to 12.90 mag), V = 11.06 ± 0.38 mag (from 10.38 to 11.65) and (B-V) = 1.10 ± 0.09 mag (from 0.097 to 1.26 mag).

Our processing is based on standard and structural functions (Eq.4). It requires approximative flat time series, i.e. time series in which the local structures appear among almost constant general mean value. However, most of the flickering light curves look like parts of curves of magnitude variations with time scales of a few hours (Fig.3(b)) or they are significantly biased (Fig.6). About 1/3 of all series appeared not susceptible to direct

processing. By this reason we were forced to apply at least linear unbiasing (flattening) of all series.

We fitted the original magnitude series $m(t)$ by linear regressions $m(t) = G_0 + G.t$ and later we processed only the unbiased magnitudes $m(t)$:

$$m(t) = m(t) - G_0 - G.t + m_0, \quad (1)$$

where m_0 is the average magnitude of the original series which is added to keep the mean value of the original data.

After this flattening all series became good for our processing. In respect to the original series $m(t)$ the magnitude standard deviations of the unbiased series $m(t)$ decrease about 1.3 times (from 1.0 to 2.5 times). They became 0.062 ± 0.018 mag in B band and 0.050 ± 0.016 mag in V band. The respective amplitudes (full ranges of variations) become 0.15 - 0.45 mag, with average 0.28 ± 0.07 mag in B band, as well as 0.12 - 0.40 mag, with average 0.25 ± 0.07 mag, in V band (Table 1).

As a result of the flattening procedure some information about the long time magnitude variations is lost, but the structures in the flickering with time sizes 40 - 80 min can be better revealed. However, the bias gradients (slope coefficients) G (Eq. 1) contain some information about the magnitude variations on the scale of a few hours. (Preliminary we made ourselves sure that G does not depend on the time in the period 2008-2017.)

Figure 1(a) shows that the bias gradient G anti-correlates very weakly with the average value of the series. The coefficients of correlation are -0.23 and -0.30 in B and V bands, respectively. This faint correlation is due to the presence of relatively steeper general increasing of the brightness in some series. The respective points are placed in the bottom part of Fig. 1 and correspond to series with relatively low average values (low state of RS Oph).

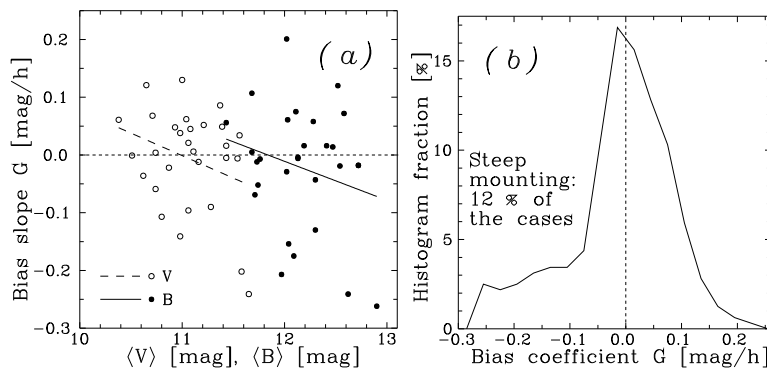


Fig. 1. (a) Anti-correlations between the average brightness $\langle B \rangle$ and $\langle V \rangle$ in the series, in magnitudes, and the bias gradient G (Eq. 1), in magnitudes per hour. The regression lines are shown. (b) Common distribution of the bias gradient G in B and V bands with binning size 0.03. (Hereafter the distributions (histograms) are slightly smoothed by convolution with the kernel 0.25, 0.50, 0.25.

Figure 1(b) shows the common distribution of the gradients G in B and V bands by their values. This distribution shows that the mean gradients G (Eq.1) of the monitoring series are typically slant, $-0.1 < G < 0.1$ mag/h. However, about 17/58 (12 %) of series form a well pronounced left tail of the distribution with $G < -0.15$ mag/h. The most steep brightness increase has $G = -0.26$ mag/h, in the flickering #12B (Table 2). Right tail of the distribution, analogous to the left tail, is not observed.

2. Method of analysis

The fractal conception, systemized conclusively by Mandelbrot (1982), is applicable for analysis of 1D, 2D and 3D non regular structures - from time series to space distribution of the galaxies. The fractal analysis aims to reveal and characterize self-similarity in the apparent chaotic structures. Following the recommendations of Russ (1994), Hastings & Sugihara (1995) and Falkoner (1997) we explore two of the simplest fractal indicators, parameters and functions (Eq.2, Eq.3, Eq.4).

The fractal analysis of a time series $m(t_n), n = 1, 2, \dots, N$, is based on a system of data windows with time sizes $\Theta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, J$. Each window scans the series and takes $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$ different positions among the series.

Figure 2(a) illustrates the deriving of the fractal indicators from the k -th position of the window with j -th size and bounds t_1 and t_2 . The standard deviation d_{jk} and the structural deviation s_{jk} are calculated from the data inside the window as follows:

$$d_{jk} = m_{sd}; \quad s_{jk} = |m_1 - m_2|/2, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, K. \quad (2)$$

The first indicator, d_{jk} , is the standard deviation of the data in the window. The second indicator, s_{jk} , is the structural indicator (see below). The division by 2 in s_{jk} ensures comparability of s_{jk} and d_{jk} . (In the general case both indicators are used in relative form, i.e. after dividing by the average value of the time series inside the window. However, by definition the stellar magnitudes are based on relative fluxes and here such division is not necessary.)

The average values of the indicators from all K positions of the j -th window, with size Θ_j are defined as fractal parameters - deviation parameter D_j and structural parameter S_j

$$D_j = \sum d_{jk}/K; \quad S_j = \sum s_{jk}/K; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J. \quad (3)$$

The dependence of the fractal parameters D_j and S_j (Eq.3) on the size of the scanning window Θ_j , in log-log coordinates, are the fractal functions:

$$\log D = f_D(\log \Theta); \quad \log S = f_S(\log \Theta). \quad (4)$$

The deviation function, f_D , describes the change of the deviation parameter D with the increasing of the window size Θ . While Θ is small and increases it incorporates larger structures with larger variations. The

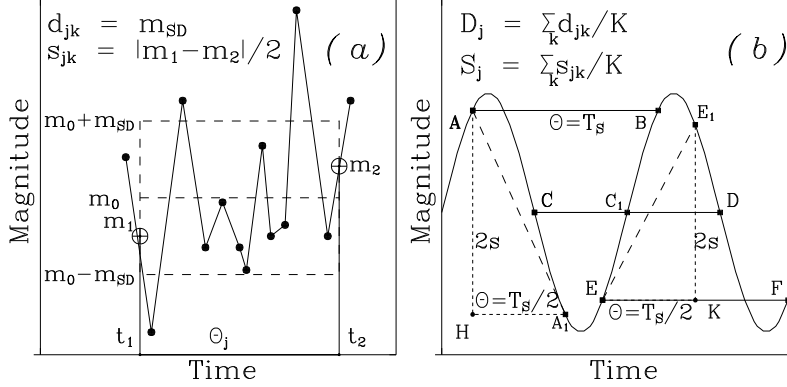


Fig. 2. (a) Time window with size Θ_j on its k -th position within the time bounds t_1 and t_2 , placed among the flickering data (dots, connected with segments). Formulas for the derivation of the indicators d_{jk} and s_{jk} (Eq. 2) are included; (b) Account of an ideal sinusoidal shape in the series with period T_S by the structural indicator s_{jk} (see the text). Formulas for deriving of the parameters D_j and S_j (Eq. 3) are included.

f_D grows up. But when the window begins to include dominant structures (periodic or quasi-periodic) the quantity of new larger deviations decreases and the f_D tends to plateau (Fig. 3-6, bottom panels, short-dashed curves). See also the deviation function of the solar spot number in Georgiev et al. 2012, Fig.4a).

The level of the plateau of the deviation function f_D characterizes the cumulative energy of the variations, associated with such structure, together with its substructures. If the time series is normal on uniform random process, larger structures do not exist and f_D has horizontal behavior (Georgiev et al. 2012, Fig. 2). Here the deviation function f_D is used only for uniform estimation of energies E_S of time structures with sizes T_S , derived preliminary by the structural function (see below).

The structural function, f_S (Eq. 4), describes the change of the structural parameter S with increasing of the window size Θ . While Θ is small and increases, f_S increases too, like f_D . However, if the window size corresponds to the size of periodic or quasi-periodic structure, the f_S shows minimum.

Figure 2 (b) shows a time series that contains an ideal sinusoidal structure with period (time size) T_S . If the window size is $\Theta \approx T_S$, numerous window positions, like AB, CD or EF, import almost zero contributions s to the structural parameter S (Eq. 3). The f_S reaches local minimum at $\Theta \approx T_S$ (and at $\Theta \approx 2T_S$, $\Theta \approx 3T_S$, etc., if the series are long enough). Otherwise, if the window sizes is $\Theta \approx T_S/2$ (or $3T_S/2$, $5T_S/2$, etc.), numerous window positions, like AA₁ and EE₁, import significant contributions s ($s=AH/2$ or $s=KE_1/2$) into the structural parameter S . In such cases the structural function f_S reaches local maximums (Fig. 3-6, down panels, solid curves). See also the structural function of the solar spot number in Georgiev et al. 2012, Fig.4a). Note that if the time series is normal on uni-

form random process, the structural function f_D has horizontal behaviour (Georgiev et al. 2012, Fig. 2).

The structural function f_S is sensitive to sizes T_S of time structures with roughly sinusoidal shapes. Here the positions of the minimums of f_S are used for uniform estimations of sizes of time structures. Analogous applications of the f_S are given for example by Di Clemente et al. (1996), Bachev et al. (2011) and Gantchev et al. (2017).

So, the window size Θ , which corresponds to a significant minimum of the structural function f_S , is estimation of a structure size T_S , assumed usually as basic or dominant. If this structure repeats, it should be associated with a quasi-periodic structure, even if the basic structure has complicated shape (Fig.6). The value of f_D , which corresponds to the time size T_S , is a measure of the cumulative energy of the flickering E_S , associated with the specified structure size T_S . For example, on Fig.3(a,b) the positions of the minimums of f_S , denoted by $\log T_S$, point out the values of the f_D , denoted by $\log E_S$.

Examples of our processing are shown in Fig.3-6. Results about the time structures and their flickering energies are presented in Table 3 and in Fig.8-10.

Table 3 contains the estimations of the structure sizes in minutes, in linear and logarithmic scales, as well as the respective cumulative energies in magnitudes. Results in B band and V band are juxtaposed in the lines of the Table 3. Every line cover data for one detected time size T_S . When the time size is detected in B band, but not in V band, the V-part of the string is empty, and vice versa.

3. Examples

Figures 3-7 show the examples. The top panels represent the variations of the original magnitudes m , but the analysis is applied on the linearly unbiased magnitudes m (Eq. 1). The bottom panels show the functions $f_D = \log D$ and $f_S = \log S$ (Eq. 4), each of them is drawn by 60-80 points (window sizes). Parameters of interest here are the basic structure size T_S and the cumulative relative energy E_S , associated with T_S .

So, the positions of the solid vertical segments in the bottom panels show the structure sizes T_S , corresponding to the time structures which are considered as basic or dominant. The solid horizontal segments show the levels of the respective energies E_S , in magnitudes, containing the contributions of all variations with time characteristic sizes $T < T_S$. The dashed vertical segments correspond to repeating structures with sizes $2T_S$, $3T_S$, etc.

Figure 3 represents our first observations in 2008. In respect to the beginning of the V band observations, the B band observations begin about 40 min later and the large scale biases of both series are different. The B band observations has about 3 times lower resolution and it does not show some small details. In spite of these circumstances both series are useful.

Figure 3 reveals a basic structure with sizes $T_S = 38$ min in B band and $T_S = 35.5$ min in V band. The respective energies E_S , expressed in magnitudes, are 0.062 mag and 0.42 mag. The positions of other F_S minimums,

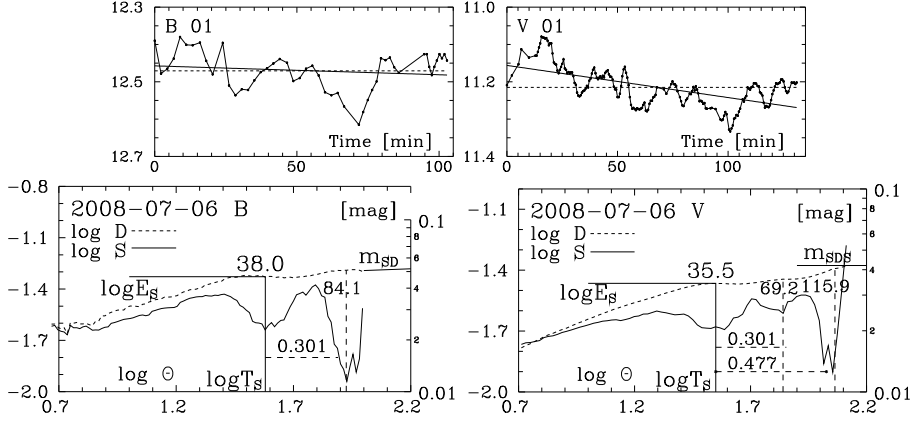


Fig. 3. (#01) Top panels: The flickering time series in B and V bands. The dashed lines are the levels of the average magnitudes and the solid lines show the regression lines of the biases. Bottom panels: The fractal functions f_D (dashed curves) and f_S (solid curves). T_S and E_S are the sizes and the energies of the structures, considered as basic. The right ordinates are marked in magnitudes, where the short horizontal segment shows the level of the standard deviation, m_{SD} of the whole flickering series.

marked by dashed vertical lines, are placed at $0.301 = \log 2$ or $0.477 = \log 3$ to the right from the basic minima. We neglect them as harmonics ($2.T_S$, $3.T_S$) and self-dependent.

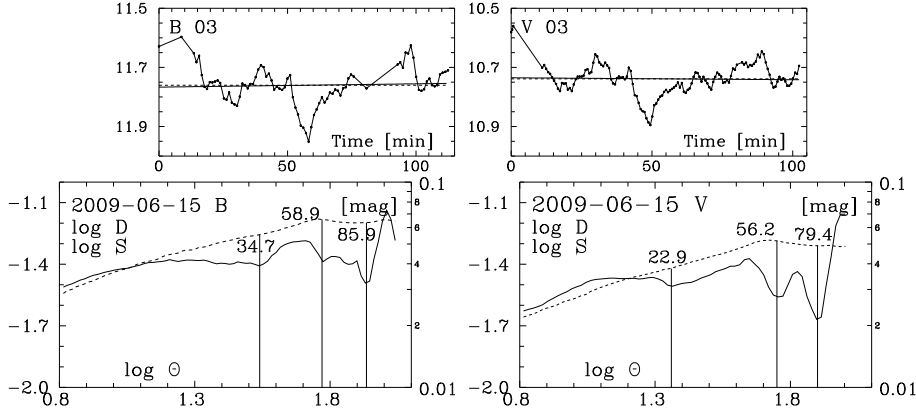


Fig. 4. (#03) The unique case where 3 time structures seem to be self-independent

Figure 4 represents the unique case with 3 possible independent structure sizes.

Figure 5 shows the longest observations ($T_M \approx 220$ min, $N_P = 220$)

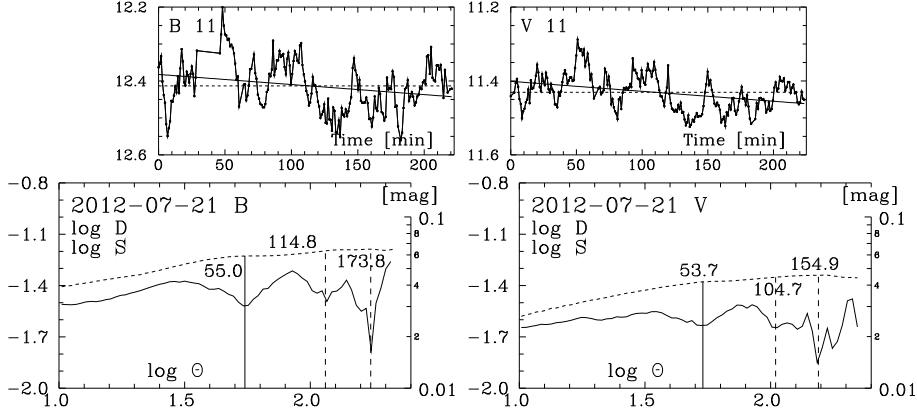


Fig. 5. (#11) The longest light curve where the basic (dominating) structure has size $T_S \approx 54$ min

points). It contains the longest detected structures with sizes $T_S = 155 - 174$ min. However, these sizes, as well as the sizes with $T_S = 105 - 115$ min, are divisible into the well pronounced shortest size with T_S about 54 min, multiplied by 2 or 3. The shortest structure size seems to be basic.

Figure 6 shows a case when the flickering in V band is observed immediately after the flickering in B band, by the same telescope. In both cases the minimums of f_S correspond to $T_S, 2T_S, 3T_S, 4T_S$ and even $5T_S$. These series show a remarkable case where the flickering with T_S about 21 min is periodic over time interval with common duration about 5 h. The periodicity of the f_S is similar to the periodicity of the f_S of the solar spot number (Georgiev et al. 2012, Fig.4). The series in the case #10 are analogous, again with $T_S \approx 21$ min.

Figure 7 shows as additional example the applications of our method for revealing of characteristic structure sizes in the behavior of the average magnitudes and color of RS Oph in the period 2008-2017. Because of the small number and bad sampling of the data, the structural functions f_S are almost horizontal and they fluctuate strongly. Though, the time sizes estimations in all 3 cases are similar: $T_S \approx 8$ yr. Note that similar time size is hinted (but not estimated) by cubic polynomials (dashed curves).

4. Results

4.1. Distributions of the time sizes T_S

Using the structure functions f_S (Eq.4) for 58 flickering series, 29 in B band and 29 in V band we revealed 80 structure sizes, 42 in B band and 38 in V band. We found one or two mutually independent structure sizes in 57 % or 41 % of the B band and in 66 % or 34 % in the V band observations, respectively. Only once we found 3 apparently independent structures (Fig. 4).

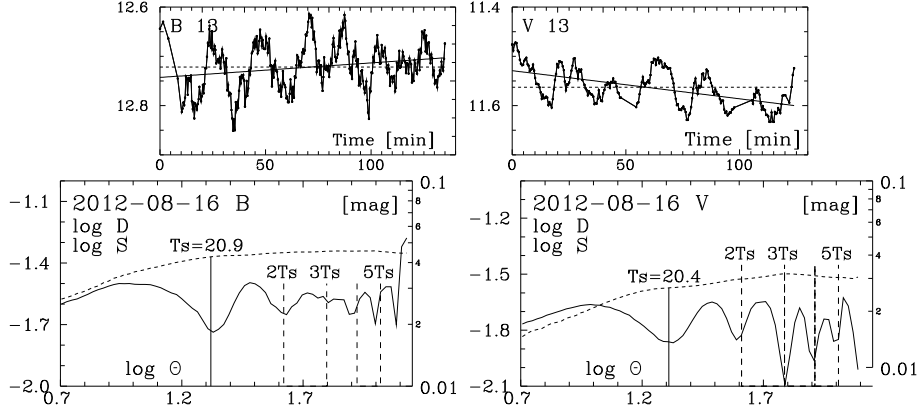


Fig. 6. (#13) One dominant time structure repeats many times in the series. We account only the basic quasi-periods with $T_S = 20.9$ min in B band and $T_S = 20.4$ min in V band

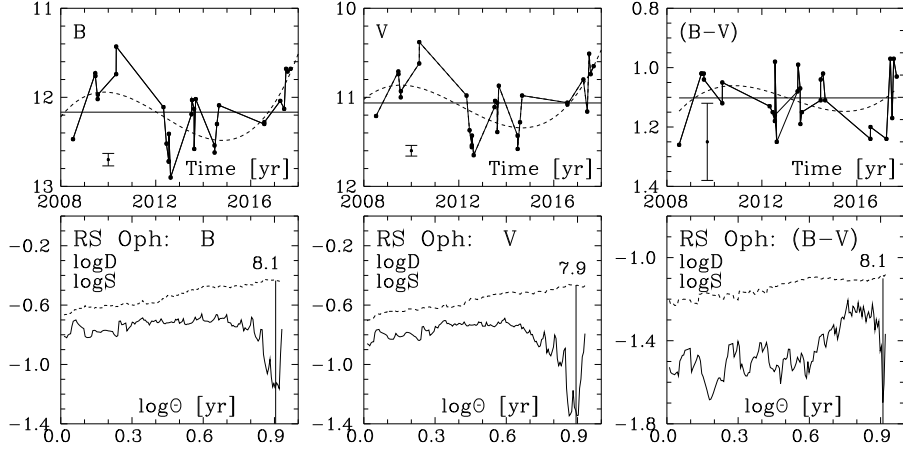


Fig. 7. Application of our method on the variability of RS Oph on the scale of 10 years. The top panels show the average magnitudes and color indexes from 29 series in 2008-2017. The solid horizontal lines show the common average values. The dashed curves show the optimal cubic polynomials. The bottom panels show the F_D and F_S (Eq. 4), build on the original magnitude and color data.

Figure 8 juxtaposes the sizes of the detected structures T_S with the duration of the run T_M (a) and the time resolutions (the mean interval between two data points) δT (b).

The quantity of the large structure sizes ($T_S > 60$ min) is small because they are detectable only in the long series. The shorter structure sizes ($T_S = 20$ -40 min) are numerous because they are detectable in almost all series

(Fig.8(a)). Doubtless, numerous structures with short sizes, ($T_S \approx 10$ min), are smeared and undetectable by f_S (Fig.3-6).

Nevertheless, the detectability of structures with sizes 10 - 120 min does not depend on the time interval between data points, which is $\delta T = 0.5 - 3$ min (Fig. 8b).

Figure 9 (a) shows the distribution of the detected structure sizes T_S over linear scale. The majority of the time sizes (about 3/4) belongs to the interval 10-40 min where the most widespread structures (about 1/5 of all) have time sizes about 20 min. Small part of all structure sizes (about 1/4) belong to the interval 60-100 min. If these structure sizes are regarded as quasi-periods, then the respective cycles per day are 144 - 36 c/d, 72 c/d and 24 - 15 c/d, respectively. By the inconsistency of long quasi-periods this distribution has approximately log-normal shape, but in principle it might be regarded also over logarithmic scale.

Figure 9 (b) shows the distribution of T_S in logarithmic scale. Now the histogram poses pronounced local maximums at about 10, 21, 36 and 74 min. They correspond to about 144, 69, 40 and 19 c/d, respectively. It seems the flickering with time size about 10 min is poorly detectable because it is not unique, it contains flickering with time sizes 8 - 12 min. Therefore we may consider that the quasi-period with size about 21 min, corresponding to about 69 c/d, seems to be fundamental time size in the flickering variability of RS Oph.

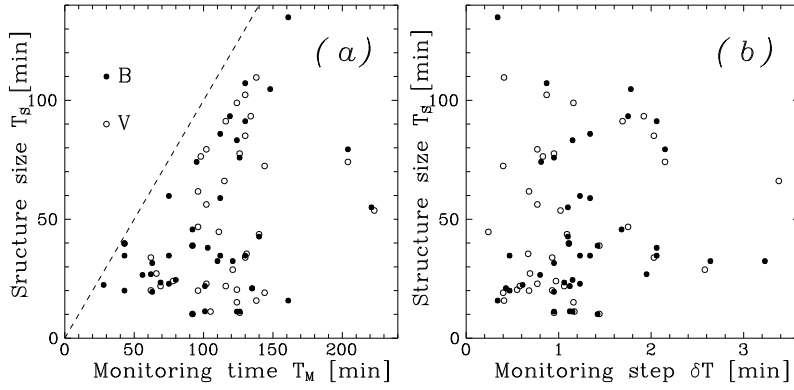


Fig. 8. (a) Juxtaposition of the monitoring times T_M of the series with the sizes of the detected structures T_S in B band (dots) and in V band (circles). The dashed line with slope of 45 bounds the right-bottom zone of the possible detection. (b) Juxtaposition of the mean time resolutions of the series δT with the detected structure sizes T_S .

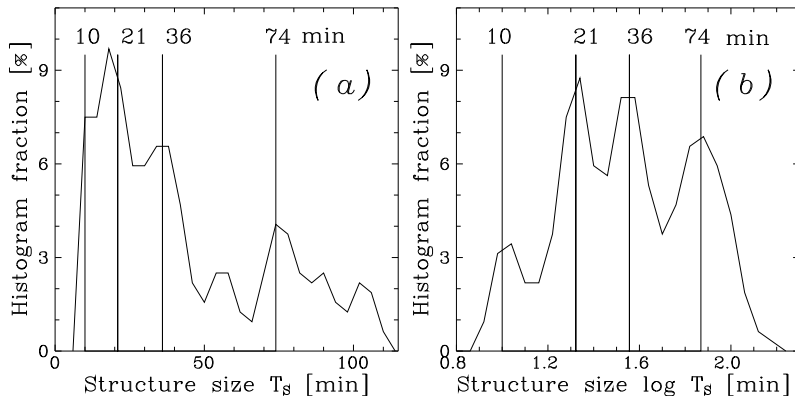


Fig. 9. (a) Distributions of the detected structure sizes T_S in linear scale with binning size 4 min and (b) in logarithmic scale with binning size 0.6 in B and V bands together.

4.2. Correlation between the time size T_S and the flickering energy E_S

Having 80 time sizes (Section 4.1) we used the deviation functions f_D (Eq.4) for estimations of the magnitude standard deviations which are placed just above the T_S (see Fig.3). We interpret these standard deviations as energetic characteristics of the time structures and denote them as E_S .

The "energies" E_S belong to the interval 0.02 - 0.11 mag (Table 3). Because of the definition of the stellar magnitude, the magnitude differences Δm in this digital range, in magnitudes, correspond well to the relative fluxes $\Delta F/F$ in the same digital range, but in percentages (2 % - 11 %). More accurately, the respective relative fluxes are 1.84 % - 10.65 % (see Georgiev, 2018).

Figure 10 (a) shows that the energies E_S correlate moderately with its structure sizes $\log T_S$. The coefficients of correlation are 0.68 and 0.57 in B and V bands. The regression slope coefficients are 0.04 and 0.03 in B and V bands, respectively.

Figure 10 (b) shows that the energies E_S pose bimodal distributions in B and V bands. The local maximums of the distributions are placed about 0.04 and 0.06 (4 % and 6 %) in B band, as well as about 0.03 and 0.05 (3 % and 5 %) in V band. The left and right maximums may be associated with the structure sizes about 10 - 21 min and 37 - 74 min, respectively.

5. Conclusions

We applied the fractal approach for revealing and energetic characterization of time structures in the apparent chaos of the flickering (Figs.3-7) of RS Oph for 58 flickering series. We found that:

(1) in 12 % of our flickering series, in cases of relatively low states of the system, increasing of the common brightness with mean gradient $G < 0.15$ mag/h is registered. Opposite cases are not observed (Fig. 1);

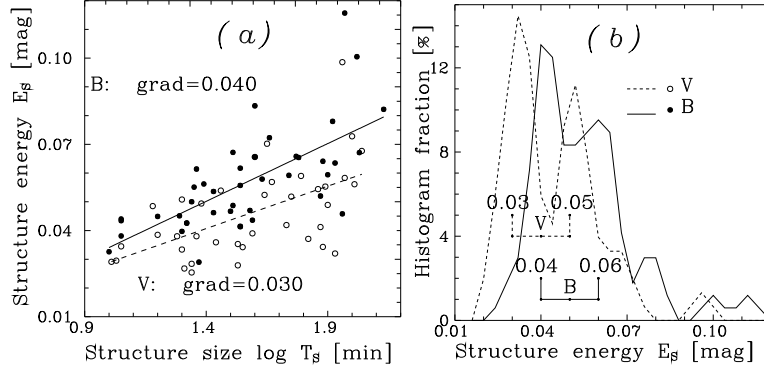


Fig. 10. (a). Correlations between the structure size $\log T_S$ and its cumulative flickering energy E_S ; (b) Distributions of the energies E_S in B and V band.

(2) quasi-periodic structures are found in all flickering time series. The quasi-period of about 21 min (69 c/d) is the most widespread time structure size;

(3) a system of local maximums in the distribution of the quasi-periods at about 10, 21, 36 and 74 min (Fig. 9 (b)) is revealed;

(4) correlations between the structure time size, $\log T_S$, and its cumulative flickering energy, E_S , with regression slope coefficients 0.04 and 0.03 in B and V bands, respectively, are found (Fig. 10).

In paper II, we will transform the stellar magnitudes into fluxes in order to apply other tools of the fractal analysis.

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Table 1. B band data. The columns are as follow: 1 - designation of the flickering series, 2 - date of observation - YYYYMMDD and 200x.xxx, 3 - total monitoring time (min), 4 - number of the monitoring points, 5 - mean time resolution of the monitoring (min), 6 - slope coefficient of the input flickering bias (min/h), 7 - decreasing factor of the SD after bias removing (Eq. 1), 8 - average magnitude, 9 - magnitude SD (after unbiasing), 10 - full amplitude of the flickering (after unbiasing), 11 - telescope.

#	Y	T_M	N_P	δT	G	C_{SD}	m_0	m_{SD}	m_A	Tel	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
01B	20080706	2008.516	102.8	50	2.06	0.014	1.01	12.47	0.051	0.220	70cm Sch
02B	20090614	2008.455	55.9	70	0.80	-0.012	1.00	11.73	0.060	0.253	60cm Roz
03B	20090615	2009.458	112.4	84	1.34	-0.007	1.00	11.76	0.066	0.360	60cm Roz
04B	20090721	2009.556	80.5	70	1.15	0.201	1.60	12.02	0.061	0.275	60cm Roz
05B	20090723	2009.561	28.2	46	0.61	-0.207	1.13	11.97	0.055	0.202	70cm Sch
06B	20100430	2010.333	92.5	65	1.42	-0.052	1.08	11.74	0.054	0.238	60cm Roz
07B	20100501	2010.336	119.0	68	1.75	0.056	1.03	11.43	0.124	0.445	60cm Roz
08B	20120427	2012.325	74.9	61	1.23	0.075	1.09	12.11	0.064	0.318	60cm Roz
09B	20120613	2012.453	109.7	34	3.23	0.120	1.49	12.52	0.058	0.318	60cm Roz
10B	20120718	2012.548	134.9	317	0.43	-0.018	1.03	12.72	0.045	0.239	70cm Sch
11B	20120721	2012.556	220.7	200	1.10	0.016	1.03	12.41	0.065	0.231	60cm Bel
12B	20120815	2012.624	148.0	83	1.78	-0.262	2.14	12.90	0.101	0.359	60cm Roz
13B	20120816	2012.548	134.9	317	0.43	-0.018	1.03	12.72	0.045	0.395	2.0m Roz
14B	20130702	2013.505	121.4	46	2.64	0.016	1.01	12.19	0.073	0.396	60cm Roz
15B	20130710	2013.527	139.7	127	1.10	0.061	1.27	12.03	0.054	0.289	70cm Sch
16B	20130812	2013.615	160.6	470	0.34	-0.006	1.00	12.13	0.083	0.360	70cm Sch
17B	20130813	2013.619	42.8	92	0.47	0.072	1.06	12.58	0.040	0.175	70cm Sch+60cm Roz
18B	20130906	2013.683	43.1	39	1.11	-0.029	1.00	12.02	0.090	0.315	60cm Bel
19B	20140621	2014.475	68.7	65	1.06	-0.019	1.02	12.54	0.032	0.148	60cm Bel
20B	20140622	2014.478	124.4	108	1.15	-0.241	2.17	12.62	0.075	0.315	60cm Bel
21B	20140729	2014.578	62.4	32	1.95	-0.043	1.04	12.30	0.047	0.185	70cm Sch
22B	20140831	2014.667	92.3	55	1.68	-0.175	1.53	12.09	0.065	0.266	70cm Sch
23B	20160726	2016.570	129.7	63	2.06	-0.130	2.05	12.30	0.046	0.222	70cm Sch
24B	20160728	2016.575	204.2	95	2.15	0.058	1.33	12.28	0.066	0.314	70cm Sch
25B	20170329	2017.245	95.0	118	0.81	-0.154	1.71	12.04	0.051	0.243	70cm Sch
26B	20170528	2017.411	101.0	90	1.12	-0.004	1.00	12.13	0.060	0.293	60cm Bel
27B	20170626	2017.489	130.0	150	0.87	0.005	1.00	11.68	0.067	0.258	60cm Bel
28B	20170719	2017.553	126.3	133	0.95	-0.069	1.19	11.71	0.062	0.300	41cm Jaén
29B	20170904	2017.678	63.0	66	0.95	0.107	1.25	11.68	0.044	0.189	41cm Jaén

Table 2. V band data. 1 - designation of the flickering series. 2 - date of observations - YYYYMMDD and 200x.xxx, 3 - total monitoring time (min), 4 - number of the monitoring points, 5 - mean time resolution of the monitoring (min), 6 - slope coefficient of the input flickering (min/h), 7 - decreasing factor of the SD after bias removing (Eq. 1), 8 - average magnitude, 9 - magnitude SD (after unbiasing), 10 - full amplitude of the flickering (after unbiasing), 11 - telescope.

#	Y	T_M	N_P	δT	G	C_{SD}	m_0	m_{SD}	m_A	Tel	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
01V	20080706	2008.516	131.0	196	0.67	0.052	1.25	11.21	0.042	0.180	2.0m Roz
02V	20090614	2009.455	65.7	95	0.69	0.068	1.12	10.71	0.043	0.205	60cm Bel
03V	20090615	2009.458	102.3	133	0.77	0.004	1.00	10.74	0.053	0.332	60cm Bel
04V	20090721	2009.556	78.5	81	0.97	0.130	1.22	11.00	0.076	0.337	60cm Bel
05V	20090723	2009.561	111.4	467	0.24	0.048	1.07	10.93	0.065	0.348	2.0m Roz
06V	20100430	2010.333	92.2	64	1.44	-0.036	1.06	10.62	0.046	0.199	70cm Sch
07V	20100501	2010.336	116.4	69	1.69	0.061	1.05	10.38	0.108	0.405	70cm Sch
08V	20120427	2012.325	96.3	141	0.68	0.038	1.05	10.98	0.055	0.269	60cm Bel
09V	20120613	2012.453	114.8	34	3.38	0.086	1.46	11.37	0.043	0.269	70cm Sch
10V	20120718	2012.548	115.9	200	0.58	-0.006	1.01	11.54	0.030	0.200	2.0m Roz
11V	20120721	2012.556	223.5	220	1.02	0.016	1.07	11.43	0.044	0.151	60cm Bel
12V	20120815	2012.624	134.3	70	1.92	-0.241	2.81	11.65	0.061	0.224	70cm Sch
13V	20120816	2012.548	124.0	224	0.55	0.034	1.20	11.56	0.031	0.272	70cm Sch
14V	20130702	2013.505	121.4	47	2.58	0.006	1.00	11.11	0.060	0.253	60cm Roz
15V	20130710	2013.527	139.7	128	1.09	0.062	1.33	11.04	0.049	0.219	70cm Sch
16V	20130812	2013.615	137.6	335	0.41	0.021	1.02	11.06	0.067	0.289	70cm Sch
17V	20130813	2013.619	144.1	362	0.40	0.049	1.20	11.39	0.050	0.252	2.0m Roz
18V	20130906	2013.683	43.1	39	1.11	-0.022	1.00	10.87	0.071	0.252	60cm Bel
19V	20140621	2014.475	68.7	65	1.06	-0.005	1.00	11.43	0.027	0.263	60cm Bel
20V	20140622	2014.478	124.4	107	1.16	-0.202	1.88	11.58	0.076	0.121	60cm Bel
21V	20140729	2014.578	93.2	43	2.17	-0.090	1.25	11.28	0.052	0.373	70cm Sch
22V	20140831	2014.667	96.3	55	1.75	-0.141	1.56	10.98	0.051	0.206	70cm Sch
23V	20160726	2016.570	129.7	64	2.03	-0.096	2.16	11.06	0.032	0.185	2.0m Roz
24V	20160728	2016.575	204.2	95	2.15	0.045	1.37	11.08	0.048	0.245	70cm Sch
25V	20170329	2017.245	97.9	118	0.83	-0.107	1.72	10.80	0.035	0.176	70cm Sch
26V	20170528	2017.411	105.0	90	1.17	-0.012	1.01	11.16	0.051	0.237	60cm Bel
27V	20170626	2017.489	129.8	150	0.87	-0.001	1.00	10.51	0.056	0.231	60cm Bel
28V	20170719	2017.553	126.2	133	0.95	-0.059	1.19	10.74	0.054	0.252	41cm Jaén
29V	20170904	2017.678	62.1	67	0.93	0.121	1.48	10.65	0.034	0.152	41cm Jaén

Table 3. Output results. 1 - designation of the B flickering series, 2 - date of the observations, 3 - time structure size in B band (min), 4 - logarithm of the time structure size, 5 - the respective energy, in magnitudes, 6 - designation of the V flickering series, 7 - date of the observations, 8 - time structure size in V band (min), 9 - logarithm of the time structure size, 10 - the respective energy, in magnitudes. See also the end of Section 2.

#B	Date	$T_S(B)$	$\log T_S$	E_S	#V	Date	$T_S(B)$	$\log T_S$	E_S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01B	20080706	38.0	1.58	0.0470	01V	20080706	35.5	1.55	0.0342
02B	20090614	26.6	1.43	0.0536	02V	20090614	27.2	1.44	0.0359
03B	20090615	34.7	1.54	0.0557	03V	20090615	22.9	1.36	0.0380
03B	20090615	58.9	1.77	0.0658	03V	20090615	56.2	1.75	0.0518
03B	20090615	85.9	1.93	0.0635	03V	20090615	79.4	1.90	0.0489
04B	20090721	24.5	1.39	0.0562	04V	20090721	24.0	1.38	0.0494
05B	20090723	22.4	1.35	0.0551	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	05V	20090723	44.7	1.65	0.0702
06B	20100430	10.1	1.00	0.0326	06V	20100430	10.2	1.01	0.0291
06B	20100430	38.9	1.59	0.0436	-	-	-	-	-
07B	20100501	93.3	1.97	0.1157	07V	20100501	91.2	1.96	0.0986
08B	20120427	22.9	1.36	0.0614	08V	20120427	20.0	1.30	0.0508
08B	20120427	34.7	1.54	0.0617	-	-	-	-	-
08B	20120427	59.8	1.78	0.0654	08V	20120427	61.7	1.79	0.0590
09B	20120613	32.4	1.51	0.0487	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	09V	20120613	66.1	1.82	0.0371
10B	20120718	21.0	1.32	0.0426	10V	20120718	21.9	1.34	0.0284
11B	20120721	55.0	1.74	0.0592	11V	20120721	53.7	1.73	0.0419
12B	20120815	104.7	2.02	0.1005	12V	20120815	93.3	1.97	0.0583
13B	20120816	20.9	1.32	0.0426	13V	20120816	20.4	1.31	0.0268
14B	20130702	32.4	1.51	0.0672	14V	20130702	28.8	1.46	0.0539
15B	20130710	42.7	1.63	0.0579	15V	20130710	43.7	1.64	0.0524
16B	20130812	15.8	1.20	0.0449	16V	20130812	15.8	1.20	0.0385
16B	20130812	134.9	2.13	0.0822	16V	20130812	109.6	2.04	0.0677
17B	20130813	20.0	1.30	0.0397	17V	20130813	19.1	1.28	0.0380
17B	20130813	34.7	1.54	0.0415	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	17V	20130813	72.4	1.86	0.0544
18B	20130906	39.8	1.60	0.0834	18V	20130906	39.8	1.60	0.0656
19B	20140621	23.4	1.37	0.0290	19V	20140621	21.9	1.34	0.0254
20B	20140622	11.2	1.05	0.0440	20V	20140622	15.1	1.18	0.0485
20B	20140622	83.2	1.92	0.0780	20V	20140622	98.9	2.00	0.0728
21B	20140729	26.9	1.43	0.0462	21V	20130729	27.5	1.44	0.0454
22B	20140831	45.7	1.66	0.0723	22V	20140831	46.8	1.67	0.0569
23B	20160726	34.7	1.54	0.0413	23V	20160726	33.9	1.53	0.0279
23B	20160726	91.2	1.96	0.0458	23V	20160726	85.1	1.93	0.0320
24B	20160728	79.4	1.90	0.0594	24V	20160728	74.1	1.87	0.0412
25B	20170329	74.1	1.87	0.0520	25V	20170329	76.4	1.88	0.0343
26B	20170528	11.3	1.05	0.0434	26V	20170528	11.2	1.05	0.0345
26B	20170528	21.9	1.34	0.0500	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	28V	20170719	10.7	1.03	0.0295
27B	20170626	107.2	2.03	0.0671	27V	20170626	102.3	2.01	0.0561
28B	20170719	11.2	1.05	0.0381	-	-	-	-	-
28B	20170719	75.9	1.88	0.0641	28V	20170719	77.6	1.89	0.0553
29B	20170904	19.5	1.29	0.0451	29V	20170904	20.1	1.30	0.0334
29B	20170904	31.6	1.50	0.0467	29V	20170904	33.9	1.53	0.0353