

Revista Mexicana de Astronomía y Astrofísica
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
rmaa@astroscu.unam.mx
ISSN (Versión impresa): 0185-1101
MÉXICO

2004
K. Mukai / J. Patterson
XMM-NEWTON AND OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS OF WZ SAGITTAE IN
QUIESCENCE
Revista Mexicana de Astronomía y Astrofísica, número 020
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Distrito Federal, México

Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina y el Caribe, España y Portugal

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

<http://redalyc.uaemex.mx>



XMM-NEWTON AND OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS OF WZ SAGITTAE IN QUIESCENCE

K. Mukai^{1,2} and J. Patterson³

WZ Sge is the prototype of a subclass of dwarf novae with an extremely long recurrence period. In addition, it exhibits rapid oscillations at 27.87 s and 28.96 s. We present our preliminary analysis of XMM-Newton and optical observations taken in 2003 May, almost 2 years after the 2001 outburst.

We observed WZ Sge with XMM-Newton for ~ 10 ksec on 2003 May 16. WZ Sge was detected at a combined total of ~ 5 cts s^{-1} in the three EPIC cameras. Our spectral analysis reveals a multi-temperature plasma, with a flux of 7.0×10^{-12} ergs $cm^{-2} s^{-1}$ in the 2–10 keV band, much brighter than the 2.9×10^{-12} ergs $cm^{-2} s^{-1}$ measured from the 1996 May ASCA data. Inferred 0.2–10 keV luminosity of WZ Sge was 2.5×10^{30} ergs s^{-1} for the adopted distance of 43 pc (Thorstensen 2003).

We also obtained optical photometry of WZ Sge with the MDM 2.4 m telescope on 2003 May 15–20. In these data, we detect a coherent periodicity of 28.9593(1) s, with an amplitude of $\sim 1.2\%$. There is some power at this period in the 2–10 keV band X-ray light curve, although we cannot claim an independent detection (Figure 1). We do not detect the 27.87 s signal either in the optical or in the X-rays.

Patterson et al. (1998) favored the magnetic accretor model as the origin of the rapid oscillations in WZ Sge, based on a weak detection of the 27.87 s in the 1996 May ASCA observation. In this model, we expect the spin period pulse to be persistent; and, if it ceases, we would not expect other high frequency signals to be able to persist. Thus, our results present a serious challenge to this interpretation. If WZ Sge is magnetic, it does not resemble any other magnetic binaries we know about.

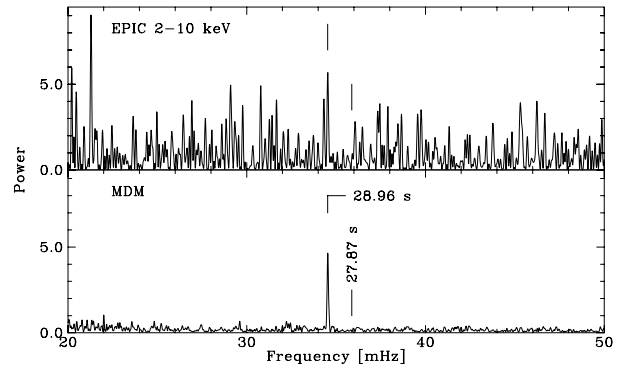


Fig. 1. Power spectra of WZ Sge from XMM-Newton and optical data both taken in 2003 May.

Alternatively, the rapid oscillations in WZ Sge may be due to non-radial g -mode pulsation of the primary. In addition to the difficulties enumerated by Welsh et al. (2003), this model needs a mechanism to generate X-ray modulation at the dominant period *du jour*, albeit weakly.

It appears that, after 25 years of observations, with some of the most powerful instruments on and above Earth, we are no closer to understanding WZ Sge!

REFERENCES

- Patterson, J., Richman, H., Kemp, J. & Mukai, K. 1998, PASP 110, 403
 Thorstensen, J.R. 2003, AJ 126, 3017
 Welsh, W.F., Sion, E.M., Godon, P., Gänsicke, B.T., Knigge, C., Long, K.S. & Szkody, P. 2003, ApJ 599, 509

¹Code 662, NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA (mukai@milkyway.gsfc.nasa.gov).

²Also Universities Space Research Association.

³Department of Astronomy, Columbia University, 550 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027, USA (jop@astro.columbia.edu).