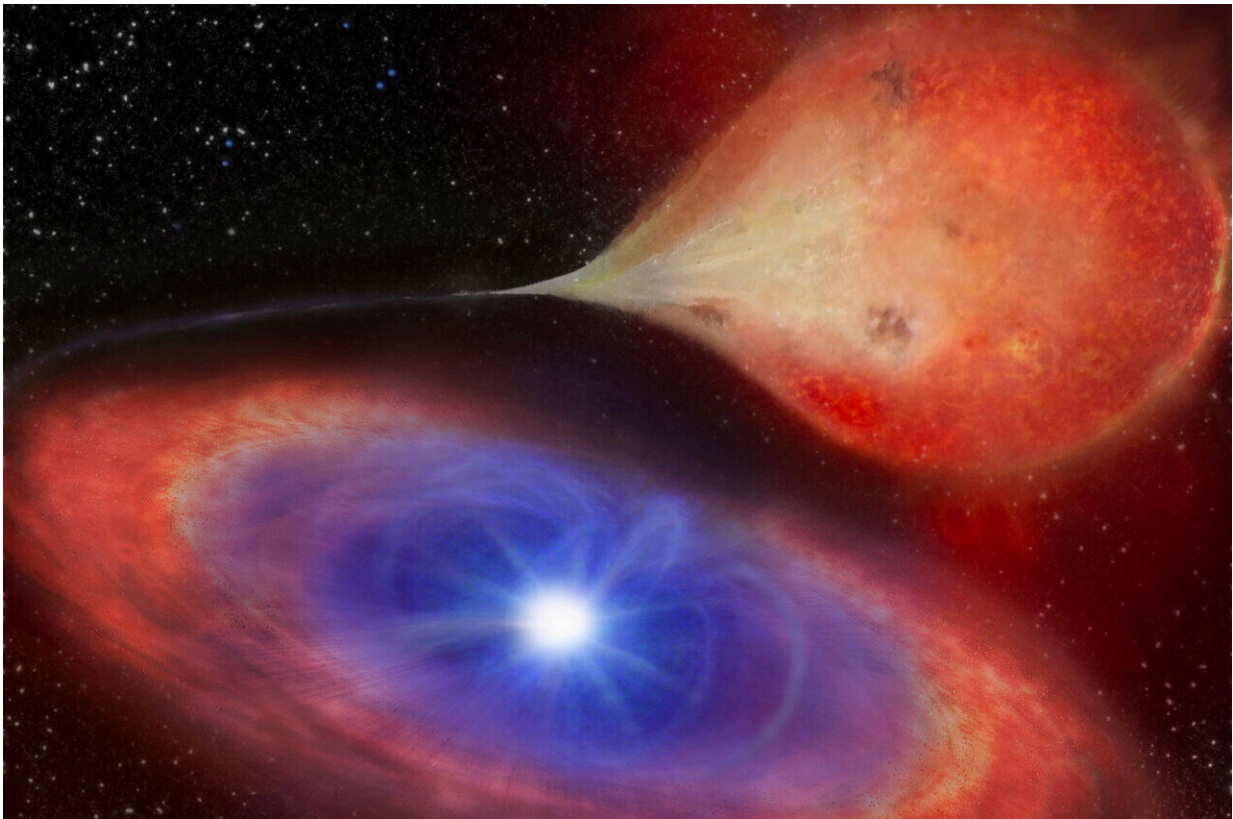


Astronomers see white dwarf 'switch on and off' for first time

October 18 2021



An artist's impression example of a white dwarf – in this image the white dwarf MV Lyrae – accreting as it draws in material from a companion star. Credit: Helena Uthas

Astronomers have used a planet-hunting satellite to see a white dwarf abruptly switching on and off for the first time.

The researchers led by Durham University, UK, used NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) to observe the unique phenomenon.

White dwarfs are what most stars become after they have burned off the hydrogen that fuels them. They are approximately the size of the Earth, but have a mass closer to that of the Sun.

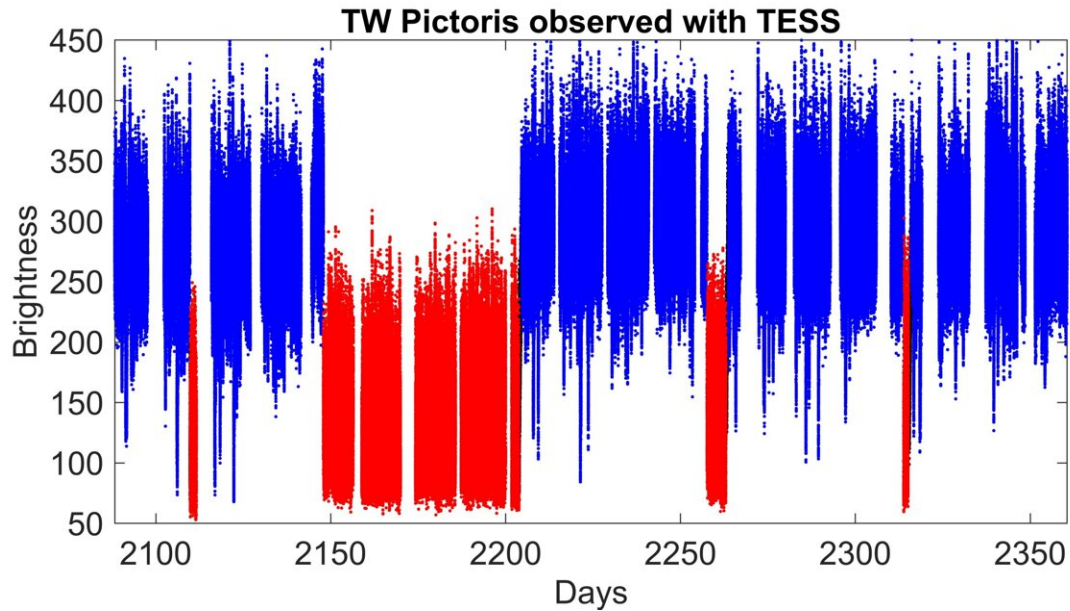
The white dwarf observed by the team is known to be accreting, or feeding, from an orbiting companion star.

With the new observations astronomers saw it lose brightness in 30 minutes, a process only previously seen to occur in accreting [white dwarfs](#) over a period of several days to months.

The brightness of an accreting white dwarf is affected by the amount of surrounding material it feeds on so the researchers say something is interfering with its food supply.

They hope the discovery will help them learn more about the physics behind [accretion](#)—where objects like black holes, white dwarfs and neutron stars feed on surrounding material from neighboring stars.

The findings are published in the journal *Nature Astronomy*.



TW Pictoris is a relatively bright binary system where a white dwarf accretes material from a companion star. Observations with the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) have revealed how TW Pictoris suddenly and abruptly fades in less than 30 minutes. The figure shows how the TESS observations reveal this transition from a bright mode marked in blue, to a faint mode marked in red. Credit: Simone Scaringi

The team observed the phenomenon in the white dwarf binary system, TW Pictoris, which is found about 1,400 light years from Earth.

TW Pictoris consists of a white dwarf that feeds from a surrounding accretion disk fuelled by hydrogen and helium from its smaller companion star. As the white dwarf eats—or accretes—it becomes brighter.

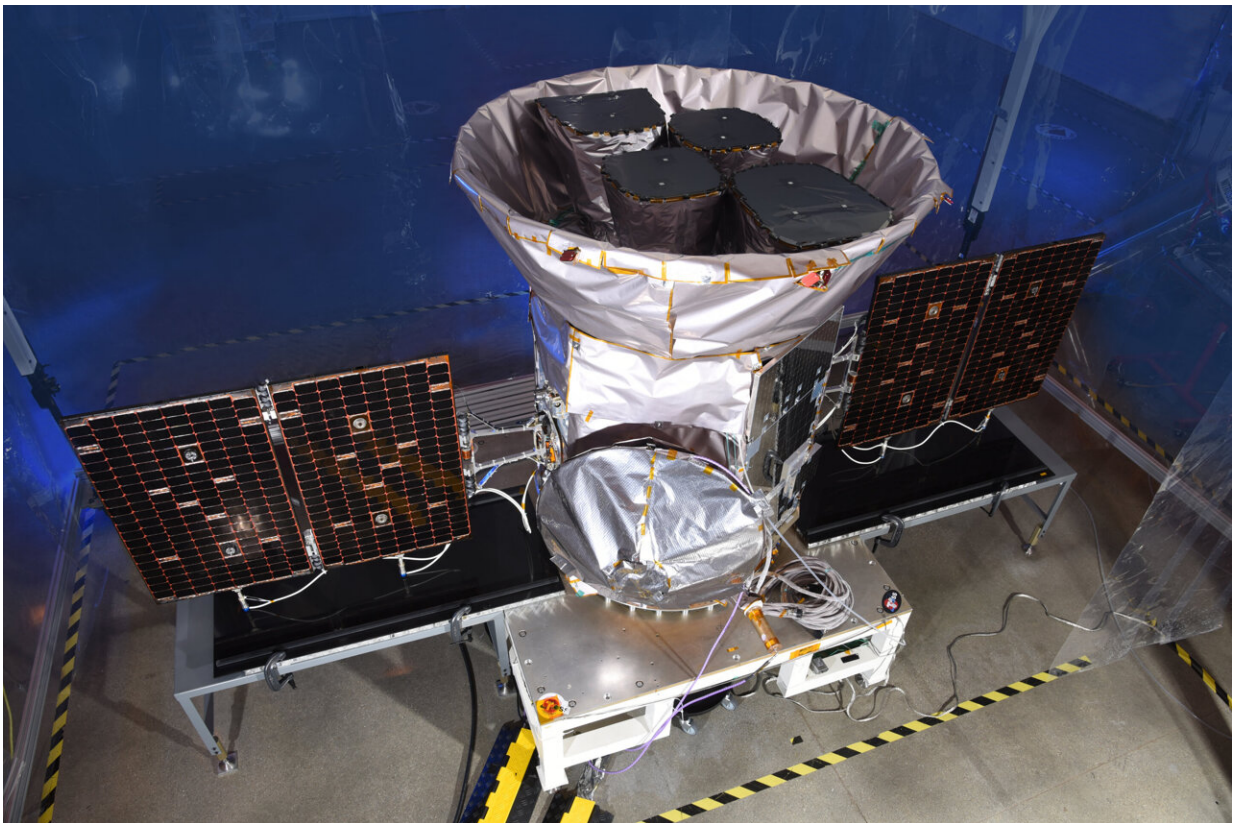
Using the precise observational detail offered by TESS—normally used to look for planets outside our solar system—the Durham-led team saw abrupt falls and rises in brightness never before seen in an accreting

white dwarf on such short timescales.

Because the flow of material on to the white dwarf's accretion disk from its companion star is relatively constant it should not drastically affect its luminosity on such short timescales.

Instead, the researchers believe what they are witnessing could be reconfigurations of the white dwarf's surface [magnetic field](#).

During the "on" mode, when the brightness is high, the white dwarf feeds off the accretion disk as it normally would. Suddenly and abruptly the system turns "off" and its brightness plummets.



The fully integrated Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), which launched in 2018 to find thousands of new planets orbiting other stars. Researchers led by Durham University, UK, used TESS to observe the white

dwarf binary system TW Pictoris. Credit: Orbital ATK / NASA

The researchers say that when this happens the magnetic field is spinning so rapidly that a centrifugal barrier stops the fuel from the accretion disk constantly falling on to the white dwarf.

During this phase the amount of fuel the white dwarf is able to feed on is being regulated through a process called magnetic gating.

In this case, the spinning magnetic field of the white dwarf regulates the fuel passing through a "gate" on to the accretion disk, leading to semi-regular small increases in brightness seen by the astronomers.

After some time, the system sporadically turns "on" again, and the brightness increases back to its original level.

Lead author Dr. Simone Scaringi, in the Center for Extragalactic Astronomy, at Durham University, UK, said: "The brightness variations seen in accreting white dwarfs are generally relatively slow, occurring on timescales of days to months.

"To see the [brightness](#) of TW Pictoris plummet in 30 minutes is in itself extraordinary as it has never been seen in other accreting white dwarfs and is totally unexpected from our understanding of how these systems are supposed to feed through the [accretion disk](#). It appears to be switching on and off.



NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) is moved inside the Payload Hazardous Servicing Facility at the agency's Kennedy Space Center in Florida. Credit: NASA/Frankie Martin

"This really is a previously unrecognized phenomenon and because we can draw comparisons with similar behavior in the much smaller neutron [stars](#) it could be an important step in helping us to better understand the process of how other accreting objects feed on the material that surrounds them and the important role of magnetic fields in this process."

As white dwarfs are more common in the Universe than [neutron stars](#), the astronomers hope to look for other examples of this behavior in future research projects to learn more about accretion.

The research team also included the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics, the South African Astronomical Observatory, the University of Cape Town and the University of the Free State, both also South Africa, Radboud University, The Netherlands, the University of Southampton, UK, and the University of Notre Dame, U.S.

More information: Simone Scaringi, An accreting white dwarf displaying fast transitional mode switching, *Nature Astronomy* (2021).

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