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Title: The Remarkable Spin-down and Ultrafast Outflows of the Highly Pulsed Supersoft Source of

Nova Herculis 2021

Authors: Singh, K. P (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Singh%2C+K.+P)

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White dwarf stars Cataclysmic variable stars

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Abstract:

Nova Her 2021 (V1674 Her), which erupted on 2021 June 12, reached naked-eye brightness and has been detected from radio to γ-rays. An extremely fast optical decline of 2 magnitudes in 1.2 days and strong Ne lines imply a high-mass white dwarf. The optical pre-outburst detection of a 501.42 s oscillation suggests a magnetic white dwarf. This is the first time that an oscillation of this magnitude has been detected in a classical nova prior to outburst. We report X-ray outburst observations from Swift and Chandra that uniquely show (1) a very strong modulation of supersoft X-rays at a different period from reported optical periods, (2) strong pulse profile variations and the possible presence of period variations of the order of 0.1-0.3 s, and (3) rich grating spectra that vary with modulation phase and show P Cygni-type emission lines with two dominant blueshifted absorption components at $\sim\!3000$ and 9000 km s-1 indicating expansion velocities up to 11,000 km s-1. X-ray oscillations most likely arise from inhomogeneous photospheric emission related to the magnetic field. Period differences between reported pre- and post-outburst optical observations, if not due to other period drift mechanisms, suggest a large ejected mass for such a fast nova, in the range 2 × 10−5–2 × 10−4 M☉. A difference between the period found in the Chandra data and a reported contemporaneous post-outburst optical period, as well as the presence of period drifts, could be due to weakly nonrigid photospheric rotation.

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