

Quiescent photometric modulations of two low-inclination cataclysmic variables KZ Gem and TW Vir

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Abstract

Aims. The quiescent periodic photometric modulations of two low-inclination cataclysmic variables observed in Kepler K2 Campaigns 0 and 1, KZ Gem and TW Vir, are investigated. **Methods.** A phase-correcting method was successfully used to detect the orbital modulations of KZ Gem and TW Vir and improve their orbital periods. The light curve morphologies of both CVs were further analyzed by defining flux ratios and creating colormaps. **Results.** KZ Gem shows ellipsoidal modulations with an orbital period of 0.22242(1) day, twice the period listed in the updated RK catalogue (Edition 7.24). With this newly determined period, KZ Gem is no longer a CV in the period gap, but a long-period CV. A part of the quiescent light curve of TW Vir that had the highest stability was used to deduce its improved orbital period of 0.182682(3) day. The flat patterns shown in the colormaps of the flux ratios for KZ Gem demonstrate the stability of their orbital modulations, while TW Vir show variable orbital modulations during the K2 datasets. In TW Vir, the single versus double-peaked nature of the quiescent orbital variations before and after superoutburst may be related to the effect of the superoutburst on the accretion disk.

Full Text

Preamble

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Abstract

We investigate the quiescent periodic photometric modulations of two low-inclination cataclysmic variables observed in Kepler K2 Campaigns 0 and 1: KZ Gem and TW Vir. A phase-correcting method was successfully employed to detect the orbital modulations of both systems and refine their orbital periods. The light curve morphologies were further analyzed by defining flux ratios and creating colormaps. KZ Gem exhibits ellipsoidal modulations with an orbital period of 0.22242(1) day—twice the period listed in the updated RK catalogue (Edition 7.24). With this newly determined period, KZ Gem is no longer a CV in the period gap but rather a long-period CV. Using the most stable portion of the quiescent light curve of TW Vir, we derive an improved orbital period of 0.182682(3) day. The flat patterns shown in the colormaps of the flux ratios for KZ Gem demonstrate the stability of its orbital modulations, while TW Vir displays variable orbital modulations during the K2 observations. In TW Vir, the transition from single- to double-peaked quiescent orbital variations before and after superoutburst may be related to the effect of the superoutburst on the accretion disk.

Keywords: Stars: binaries: close -Stars: cataclysmic variables -Stars: individual (KZ Gem) -Stars: individual (TW Vir)

1. Introduction

Cataclysmic variables (hereafter CVs) are close binary systems in which a white dwarf (WD) primary accretes matter from a Roche-lobe filling late-type star via the inner Lagrangian point (CVs are reviewed in Warner 1995). Unless the magnetic field of the white dwarf is in the megagauss regime, the matter accumulates in an accretion disk surrounding the white dwarf, and a hot spot is created where the mass transfer stream intersects the accretion disk. Low-inclination CVs show no eclipses and lack easily detected photometric orbital modulations caused by the changing view of the hot spot during the orbit. De-

tecting small (< 1 mag) optical modulation features requires high signal-to-noise data and a long time baseline (e.g., Szkody et al. 1992; Taylor et al. 1999; Patterson et al. 2003). Consequently, suitable data for many low-inclination CVs at quiescence are difficult to obtain. Since flickering is one of the most striking photometric characteristics common to all CVs, with amplitudes ranging from a few hundredths to more than a full magnitude (Bruch 1991, 1992), low-amplitude orbital modulations in faint low-inclination CVs may be completely overwhelmed. For example, data on QZ Vir (Dai et al. 2016) do not show distinct orbital modulation due to possible large-amplitude flickering. The large scatter shown in the phased light curves of RZ Leo and FO Aqr derived by Dai et al. (2016) and Kennedy et al. (2016), respectively, indicates that effects from the white dwarf spin can also complicate the extraction of orbital modulation.

Comparison of light curve data obtained at different times shows that flickering and orbital modulations are variable, and their appearance in the measured light curve obviously depends on the exposure times and binning of the data (Szkody et al. 2016; Dai et al. 2016). The unprecedented light curves from the Kepler K2 mission (Howell et al. 2014), with nearly continuous photometric coverage for 1-3 months at different pointings (Campaigns) along the ecliptic, provide an excellent database for studying low-amplitude photometric variations in faint low-inclination CVs. K2 Campaign 0 (K2-C0) was an engineering test in the early stage of the K2 program, during which the telescope did not have pointing stability throughout the 35-day campaign. K2 Campaign 1 (K2-C1) was the first campaign with fine pointing and covered 80 days.

In this paper, we analyze two CV light curves in detail: KZ Gem was observed in long cadence (LC; 30 min sampling) during K2-C0, and TW Vir in short cadence (SC; 1 min sampling) during K2-C1. Both CVs listed in Table 1 are considered low-inclination systems due to the lack of detected eclipses. We apply a phase-correcting method to the quiescent light curves of KZ Gem and TW Vir to refine their orbital periods and study their orbital modulations.

2. K2 Light Curve Extractions

The K2 data are stored in the original Target Pixel Files (TPFs) provided by the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST). Dai et al. (2016) presented the light curve extractions for TW Vir, but for the faint CV KZ Gem, only a featureless light curve was extracted using the program PyKE developed by the Guest Observer Office (Still & Barclay 2012) and the pipeline presented by Dai et al. (2016). Since the “self-flat-fielding” (SFF) method proposed by Vanderburg & Johnson (2014) and Vanderburg (2014) was claimed to improve K2 light curves by removing systematic trends, the SFF-corrected light curves of KZ Gem were used for our further analysis. Note that the SFF-corrected data are described by normalized flux. Although the K2 light curve shown in Figure 1 does not show any visible periodic modulation, results from the Lomb-Scargle periodogram (LSP; Lomb 1976; Scargle 1982) and phase dispersion minimization (PDM; Stellingwerf 1978) did reveal a modulation period in its K2 data.

3. Methods

3.1 Phase-Correcting Method

The LSP and PDM methods are generally used to search for periods in time series data, but they are not ideal for finding variable or unstable modulations. Although a 2-D power spectrum analysis can help with this problem, it may only show a rough period with low precision. Thus, based on a preliminary period P_0 derived from the above period-finding methods or an existing radial velocity result, we attempted to apply a phase-correcting method to improve the precision of the observed period. Since P_0 is a key parameter for the success of our phase-correcting method, it is necessary to make a precise estimation as soon as possible using LSP and PDM, which are powerful for finding periods in data sets with highly non-regular timing.

The K2 continuous time series data were separated into several sections for phasing the light curve on the starting period P_0 , with each section maintaining the same data length, N_s , measured in units of cycles. A standard phase (e.g., light minimum at phase 0 or maximum at phase 0.5) was fixed as a reference phase. Based on this reference phase, the small and imperceptible discrepancy from the starting period P_0 (the average phase uncertainty is on the order of tens of seconds for both CVs discussed in this paper) can then be accumulated and amplified into a measurable parameter as the number of cycles increases. In principle, the shifting phases of all sections show a linear relationship with a constant shift rate S_{phase} derived from a robust linear fit. This discrepancy can be deduced as S_{phase} . The resulting modulation period P_b can be described by the following formula:

$$P_b = (1 - S_{\text{phase}})P_0.$$

The data length N_s is a key parameter for this phase-correcting method. An appropriate N_s should not only satisfy the minimal length for folding the light curve but also guarantee a sufficient number of sections for deducing the shift rate S_{phase} , which determines the precision of the final measured modulation period P_b . After several trials, we determined that the optimal N_s should be 10 and 5 for the LC and SC data, respectively. The orbital periods of the two CVs improved using this method are discussed in detail in Section 4.

This method is suitable for analyzing data where the periodic variation is close to a simple harmonic model. It is particularly effective at accurately finding modulations that undergo amplitude changes during a long data string. By separating a complete time series into many sections, it is easy to identify when the modulations begin to become unstable, as indicated by the first chaotic section. Thus, the portion of the light curve with the highest stability can be selected to derive the modulation period using this method, and the modulation can be visualized by phasing the stable portion of the light curve. TW Vir serves as a good example and is presented in detail in Section 4.2.1. Note that this

method depends on the implicit assumption that the phase of the variability is not intrinsically variable during the time span of the data.

3.2 Flux Ratios

For a double-hump light curve, the hump at the higher flux level is defined as the primary peak, and the lower flux hump is the secondary peak. Similarly, the light minimum at the lower flux level is the primary dip, and the other minimum is the secondary dip. Taking advantage of the continuous high-precision K2 data, these peaks and dips can be used to describe the light-curve morphologies. Although the K2 data are not absolutely calibrated, the relative flux changes with time can be determined. We use four flux ratios defined by the following formulas:

$$\begin{cases} R_{\text{peak}} = f_{sp}/f_{pp} \\ R_{\text{dip}} = f_{sd}/f_{pd} \\ A_{\text{pri}} = f_{pd}/f_{pp} \\ A_{\text{sec}} = f_{sd}/f_{sp} \end{cases}$$

where f_{sp} , f_{sd} , f_{pp} , and f_{pd} are the fluxes at the secondary peak, secondary dip, primary peak, and primary dip, respectively. An accurate modulation period and a parabolic least-square fitting method are used to extract the flux at the peaks and dips. The latter can largely eliminate the effects from discrepant data points and possible random drifts with time. R_{peak} and R_{dip} indicate the flux ratios of the two peaks and dips, respectively. A_{pri} and A_{sec} denote the primary and secondary amplitudes of the modulations, respectively. Since both a strengthening of a peak flux or a weakening of a dip flux can give rise to a variation in the hump amplitude, the two parameters A_{pri} and A_{sec} are insufficient to completely describe the variations in the light curve. By combining these two ratios with the other two flux ratios R_{peak} and R_{dip} , the variations in peaks and dips can be distinguished. This method primarily considers the effects on the flux from cycle-to-cycle variations, flickering, and observational errors.

For visualization, each flux ratio was plotted into a 25×25 pixel colormap (i.e., a diagram of flux ratio versus BJD). The K2 data were separated into 25 sections, and all flux ratios were calculated for each section. The maximum and minimum flux ratios for all 25 sections were then set as the upper and lower borders of the diagrams. Between these two borders, the flux ratio range was divided into 25 uniform sections. The number of calculated flux ratios falling into each grid was then counted. The resulting colormaps are shown in Figure 2. Note that large, detectable amplitudes in the primary or secondary hump lead to $A_{\text{pri}} < 1$ and $A_{\text{sec}} < 1$, respectively. Also, unchanged flux ratios over the course of the observations indicate a stable modulation. Table 2 lists the averages of the four flux ratios for all five targets and the corresponding coefficients of the fits.

4. Results

4.1 KZ Gem

4.1.1 Period Analysis KZ Gem is a poorly understood variable star first discovered by Hoffmeister (1966) and Kukarkin et al. (1968). Although it has been classified as a U Gem-type dwarf nova (DN) in all versions of the CV catalogues (e.g., Downes & Shara 1993; Downes et al. 1997, 2001; Ritter & Kolb 2003), there was no formal report or literature supporting its DN subtype identification until a recent DN outburst occurred in 2015 January (Lange 2016), which confirmed its DN classification. The K2 variable catalogue classified KZ Gem as ‘OTHPER’ (i.e., other periodic and quasi-periodic variables) via a quick and automated period search (Armstrong et al. 2015, 2016). Ritter & Kolb (2003) reported a period of 0.11122 day as the orbital period, which has not been confirmed spectroscopically.

To further test the period listed in the catalogs, the SFF-corrected data of KZ Gem (Figure 1) were analyzed using LSP, the same method employed in Armstrong et al. (2015), and the PDM method. The strongest peak at a period of 0.1112 day (2.67 hr) is consistent with the orbital period listed in the updated CV catalogue (RKcat Edition 7.24; Ritter & Kolb 2003). Note that there is also a peak with less power at a period of 0.2225 day (5.34 hr), which is exactly twice the 2.67 hr period. The phased light curves of KZ Gem shown in panels (a) and (b) of Figure 3 correspond to periods of 2.67 hr and 5.34 hr, respectively. The phased light curve using a period of 2.67 hr shows a single minimum per orbit. However, despite the large scatter of the raw data, the binned data using a period of 5.34 hr show two distinct minima in a single orbit. This indicates that the phased light curve with the 2.67 hr period actually overlaps the two different minima, and the data scatter blurs them into an apparent single minimum, which can be verified by the larger scatter in panel (a) compared to panel (b) of Figure 3. Thus, like 1RXS J0632+2536 (J0632+2536) and RZ Leo (Dai et al. 2016), the orbital period of KZ Gem is likely 5.34 hr, and the 2.67 hr peak is a harmonic. This newly determined period indicates that KZ Gem is a normal long-period DN rather than a CV in the period gap. This light curve resembles those caused by ellipsoidal modulation (e.g., Bochkarev et al. 1979).

A higher-precision orbital period can be obtained using our phase-correcting method. The K2 time series of KZ Gem spanning over 30 days was separated into 14 sections using the 5.34 hr period and setting $N_s = 10$ (as the data are in LC mode). Using Equation (1), the final orbital period of KZ Gem is calculated to be 0.22242(1) day based on the shift rate $S_{\text{phase}} = -0.002(5)$ derived from the 14 shifting phases shown in the upper panel of Figure 4. The precision of the orbital period is an order of magnitude higher than that of the starting period obtained from LSP and PDM methods. To find further evidence that this is the orbital period of KZ Gem, the SFF-corrected data of KZ Gem were first converted into K2 magnitude K_{p2} using the conversion in Dai et al. (2016), and then all 14 phased light curves folded on the improved

orbital period of 0.22242(1) day, with an average amplitude of 0.0025 mag, were stacked (Figure 5). These light curves indicate that the orbital modulation of KZ Gem is basically stable except for the two sections around BJD 2456784.35 and BJD 2456795.46. Clearly, all the stable light curves with smaller scatter show detailed features of the modulation, including two different minima and similar maxima in one orbit, which is typical of ellipsoidal modulation light curves found in other binary systems such as Nova A0620-00 (McClintock et al. 1983) and TT Crt (Szkody et al. 1992).

4.1.2 Light-Curve Morphology The stability of the orbital modulation of KZ Gem is also evident from the flux ratios (Figure 2). All four diagrams in Figure 2 are not only very close to the dashed line of 1 but also show considerably flat patterns with slopes around 10^{-5} , which means that this low-amplitude modulation is stable. Despite the scatter, the linear fit shown in the R_{peak} plot is closer to the line of 1 than that in the R_{dip} plot. This may provide support that the orbital period of KZ Gem is 0.22242(1) day and that the corresponding orbital modulation has two minima per orbital cycle rather than a single sinusoidal-like oscillation (as shown in panels (b) and (a) of Figure 3).

To determine whether the stability of the orbital modulations of KZ Gem is unusual, we also investigated the stability of three other low-inclination CV-type light curves: J0632+2536 observed in K2-C0, and RZ Leo and the pre-CV WD 1144+011 observed in K2-C1. Note that these CVs never showed any superoutburst during the K2 observations. Using the four flux ratios defined in Section 3.2, their flat patterns (like those of KZ Gem shown in Figure 2) illustrate that all three CV light curves with distinct orbital modulations derived by Dai et al. (2016) are basically stable throughout the K2 observations. Although J0632+2536 shows negative slopes in R_{peak} and A_{pri} and a quadratic-like pattern in R_{dip} , there is only a small distortion of the double-hump orbital modulation as the K2-C0 observation progresses. In addition, the sharp decrease in system light of J0632+2536 occurring around BJD 2456790, shown in the top panel of Figure 1 of Dai et al. (2016), is coincident with the change in R_{dip} , as indicated by the arrow in the R_{dip} plot. For RZ Leo, the fairly constant orbital modulation contrasts with a model of a shifting hot spot proposed by Mennickent & Tappert (2001). Furthermore, the “anti-humps” claimed by Mennickent et al. (1999) were undetected in the K2-C1 SC data. Since the average error of RZ Leo ranges from 0.04 to 0.07 mag and the maximal error bar is <0.1 mag (Figure 6), the uncertainties of the data points are insufficient to explain the large amplitude dispersion of ~ 0.43 mag shown in the phased light curve of RZ Leo. Therefore, the flat patterns of RZ Leo imply that this scatter amplitude results from a uniform drift of the system light on a short timescale rather than from any variations in the disk or hot spot.

4.2 TW Vir

4.2.1 Period Analysis Although Shafter (1983) published a spectroscopic orbital period of 4.38 hr for TW Vir and there were 7872 photometric observations from 1955 to 1997 (Ak et al. 2002), the existence of a photometric orbital modulation remains unknown. The recent period analysis during the plateau of a superoutburst in TW Vir (Dai et al. 2016) only showed the well-known 6 hr period due to K2 satellite pointing drift and some ambiguous peaks smaller than 4.38 hr, which could be harmonics of this pseudo 6-hr period. The online K2 variable catalogue classified TW Vir as ‘RRab’ (i.e., RRab Lyrae star) without any available phase-folded light curve.

A 2-D power spectrum analysis with a moving window of 1.6 day was applied to the entire K2 SC light curve of TW Vir. Inspection of Figure 7 illustrates two significant and coherent black bars around periods of 0.183(4) day (4.4 hr) and 0.092(4) day (2.2 hr), respectively. The latter period with less power is the second harmonic of the former. This 2-D power spectrum diagram supports the previous orbital period derived by Shafter (1983) and shows that the orbital modulation of TW Vir found in quiescence disappears during outburst (a result similar to that found for UV Gem; Dai et al. 2017). Thus, we focused on the quiescent light curve to improve the precision of the orbital period. Based on the times of appearance and disappearance of the orbital modulation, the light curve when K_{p2} was fainter than 15.3 mag was defined as the quiescent light curve. This light curve covers a total of 25 days, separated into three quiescent sections by one superoutburst and two normal outbursts (Figure 7). The latter two quiescent sections completely cover the intervals between the three outbursts. The orbital modulation in quiescence between the superoutburst and the following normal outburst is remarkably stronger than that between the two normal outbursts.

The maximal powers and corresponding periods tracked along the black bar of the 2-D power spectrum are plotted in the upper and lower panels of Figure 8, respectively. Considering the width of the black bar shown in Figure 7 and the dispersion of the orbital period around 0.008 day (~ 0.2 hr) indicated by the irregular variation shown in panel (c) of Figure 8, we required a detailed period analysis to improve the precision of the orbital period of TW Vir. We accomplished this using the previously described phase-correcting method. An initial period was intentionally set to 0.185 day (4.44 hr) with a small deviation of ~ 4 min from the average period of 4.38 hr shown in panel (c) of Figure 8. Based on this initial period and the preset $N_s = 5$, the SC light curve of TW Vir observed in K2-C1 was separated into 80 sections. After subtracting the sections during outbursts, the resulting 60 sections in quiescence were stacked in Figures 9 and 10, illustrating the quiescent light curves around the superoutburst and between the two normal outbursts, respectively. The quiescent orbital modulations of TW Vir around the superoutburst are more stable despite the apparent differences in modulation profiles before and after superoutburst (Figure 11).

We found that a stable orbital modulation was not established until BJD 2456829.26. There are 24 sections from BJD 2456825.56 to BJD 2456846.84 that were analyzed using our phase-correcting method. The orbital period of TW Vir was improved to 0.182682(3) day based on the linear shift phases shown in the lower panel of Figure 4. The precision of the derived orbital period is an order of magnitude higher than that obtained by Shafter (1983) and three orders of magnitude higher than that derived from the 2-D power spectrum analysis. The 20 sections from BJD 2456829.26 to BJD 2456846.84 were folded on this period, and the resulting phased light curves are shown in Figure 12. These phased light curves show clear orbital modulations. However, an accurate ephemeris for TW Vir cannot be derived from the K2 data since the cycle-to-cycle scatter makes a precise epoch difficult to determine.

4.2.2 Light-Curve Morphology The phased light curves before and after superoutburst show different shapes (Figure 12). During most quiescent times, a double-hump orbital modulation is apparent (panel b). However, the orbital modulation before the superoutburst appears to gradually mimic the shape of a typical superhump profile with a single maximum and minimum per cycle, similar to many other SU UMa-type DNe (e.g., Patterson et al. 2003; Kato & Osaki 2013a; Kato et al. 2013b). Panel (a) of Figure 11 illustrates this superhump-like modulation profile. Since TW Vir is classified as a U Gem-type DN (O’Connell 1932) and its orbital period is far longer than the typical period of SU UMa-type DNe, this single-peak modulation may represent the accretion pattern caused by an increased hot spot area before the upcoming superoutburst. The short time baseline of the K2 data before superoutburst cannot completely rule out the alternative possibility that the second hump may be overwhelmed by large scatter.

Post-superoutburst, an orbital modulation began to form after BJD 2456825.56, which is close to the midpoint of the decay section of the outburst light curve. This portion of the light curve from BJD 2456825.56 to BJD 2456846.84, lasting ~ 3.7 days at the end of the decay from superoutburst (Figure 7), was divided into four sections shown in the bottom left plots of Figure 9. These sections clearly indicate that the orbital modulation is becoming stronger, implying a reconstruction stage of the orbital modulation that was disrupted by the superoutburst. Panel (a) of Figure 8 shows that the amplitude of the orbital modulation after the superoutburst first experiences a rapid strengthening stage lasting about 10 days and then continuously weakens. This behavior is compared to that of UV Gem in Figure 8b.

Since the quiescence following the next normal outburst appears to produce a chaotic orbital modulation, it is pointless to phase the entire K2-C1 quiescent dataset using this orbital period. Instead, we restrict our analysis to data taken between the superoutburst and the following normal outburst (BJD 2456829–2456847). The relatively high stability and long time baseline of the light curve between the superoutburst and the following normal outburst allowed this sec-

tion to be used for further analysis.

Since the indistinct second humps shown in panel (b) of Figure 11 are highly variable, A_{pri} is the only reliable parameter that could be used. The plot of A_{pri} in Figure 2 for TW Vir indicates a quadratic-like variation in primary amplitude. The turning point of A_{pri} is basically in accord with the strongest orbital modulation shown in panel (a) of Figure 8. Combined with the variations in the amplitude of the spectrum power, the quadratic-like variation in A_{pri} implies a scenario where the orbital modulation of TW Vir is quickly strengthened after superoutburst, lasts about 10 days, and then transitions to a decay stage before the next normal outburst. Based on the quadratic fit to the curve shown in the A_{pri} plot of Figure 2, the spread of primary amplitude during this portion of quiescence from superoutburst to normal outburst is about 4%. Since the enhancement of the primary amplitude is accompanied by the appearance of the orbital modulation before BJD 2456839.9, the enlarged amplitude may imply an adjustment of the accretion disk structure after superoutburst. Nevertheless, this recovered orbital modulation generally becomes unstable after BJD 2456839.9 and then almost falls into chaos after the following normal outburst, which can be clearly seen in Figure 10. The transformation of the orbital modulation in a low-inclination CV from stable to unstable has not been reported previously. Since the turning point appears in the middle of the outburst interval, it is apparent that a stable orbital modulation, based on a typical CV accretion model (Warner 2003), is not maintained. Changes in accretion can definitely give rise to variations in orbital modulation, as recently reported in the eclipsing SU UMa-type DN V1239 Her (Golysheva et al. 2015). Thus, the observed decrease in the amplitude of the orbital modulation suggests changes in the accretion disk structure of TW Vir around BJD 2456839.9. The high instability of the orbital modulation after the normal outburst may naturally explain why the optical orbital modulation of TW Vir was not observed in the 7872 observations of Ak et al. (2002).

5. Conclusions

The long datasets from K2-C0 and K2-C1 have allowed refined orbital periods for KZ Gem and TW Vir as well as a study of the stability of their photometric orbital variations. A phase-correcting method was successfully used to improve the orbital period of KZ Gem to 0.22242(1) day. This period confirms that KZ Gem is not a CV in the period gap but a long-period DN. Our phased light curve folded on this period shows typical ellipsoidal modulations. Radial velocity measurements can provide further confirmation. By analyzing four defined flux ratios— R_{peak} , R_{dip} , A_{pri} , and A_{sec} —and creating colormaps, KZ Gem, J0632+2536, RZ Leo, and WD 1144+011 are shown to have flat or sloping patterns that indicate stable orbital modulations during quiescence. Despite the large scatter and variability of CV light curves, the orbital modulation is commonly stable for these low-inclination CVs.

However, TW Vir, with a superoutburst and two normal outbursts, shows un-

stable orbital modulation hidden in quiescence. Removing the outburst times from the K2-C1 SC data reveals its variable orbital modulation. By applying a phase-correcting method to 24 sections of data with the highest stability spanning 17 days, the orbital period of TW Vir is improved to 0.182682(3) day. Two types of orbital modulation with single-hump and double-hump profiles are derived before and after superoutburst, respectively. The amplitude of the orbital modulations is much stronger after a superoutburst than after the following normal outburst. These data may represent the first visible detection of the rebuilding process of the accretion disk structure following a superoutburst. The reconstruction period of the orbital modulation is estimated to be ~ 3.7 days. Based on a portion of the quiescent light curve of TW Vir with stable double-hump modulation, a nonlinear variation exists in the plot of A_{pri} for TW Vir, corresponding to the time when the orbital modulation amplitude changes from strong to weak rather than to any detectable transient event. The changing amplitudes are indicative of a changing accretion disk structure from superoutburst to quiescence.

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Figure Captions

Figure 1: The SFF-corrected light curve of KZ Gem observed in K2-C0.

Figure 2: The 25×25 pixel colormaps of four flux ratios defined by Equation 2 for the same object are aligned from top to bottom. The two plots of A_{pri} for TW Vir and WD 1144+011 lie alongside at the bottom, since A_{pri} is the only available parameter for both CVs. The grayscale denotes the number of flux ratios falling into each grid. The blue solid lines refer to the best-fitting curves, and the average and corresponding coefficients of the flux ratios are listed in Table 2. The arrow shown in the R_{dip} plot of J0632+2536 indicates the transient event of J0632+2536 around BJD 2456790. The time indicated by the arrow in the A_{pri} plot of TW Vir is the same as that in panel (a) of Figure 8.

Figure 3: Phased and binned light curves of KZ Gem are plotted as scattered dots and solid lines, respectively. The K2 light curves folded on periods of 0.1112 day (2.67 hr) and 0.2225 day (5.34 hr) are shown in panels (a) and (b), respectively.

Figure 4: The shifting phases calculated in each section of KZ Gem and TW Vir are plotted in the upper and lower panels, respectively. The solid lines denote the linear fit to the data.

Figure 5: Based on the 14 sections separated from the K2-C0 data of KZ Gem, all 14 phased light curves folded on the same period of 0.22242(1) day are stacked in chronological order from top to bottom. The Y-axis labels refer to the median times of the sections. The two blue sections indicate unstable modulations.

Figure 6: The histogram of error distribution of the K2-C1 SC data for RZ Leo.

Figure 7: Two-dimensional power spectrum of TW Vir calculated from a moving window of 1.6 day, overplotted with its K2 light curve in magnitudes. A horizontal dashed line at $K_{p2} = 15.3$ mag is arbitrarily used to distinguish the two luminosity states: outburst and quiescence. The light curve between the two vertical dashed lines lasting ~ 3.7 days may denote the rebuilding process of the orbital modulation that was interrupted by the superoutburst.

Figure 8: The maximal power extracted from the 2-D power spectrum of TW Vir shown in Figure 7 and the corresponding periods are plotted in the left-side panels (a) and (c), respectively. Similarly, the two diagrams on the right side are for UV Gem. The solid and open circles in the plots of UV Gem refer to the orbital and possibly remaining superhump periods after an unrecorded superoutburst (Dai et al. 2017), respectively. The arrow shown in panel (a) denotes the changing point of the orbital modulation from strong to weak around BJD 2456839.9.

Figure 9: The 29 phased light curves of TW Vir in quiescence around superoutburst, folded on the initial period of 0.185 day and stacked in time order. Like Figure 5, the median time of each section is labeled on the Y-axis. The blue and black light curves indicate the light curves before and after superoutburst, respectively. The red light curves are derived from the portion of the light curve between the two vertical dashed lines shown in Figure 7. According to our phase-correcting method, the 20 black light curves with distinct double-hump modulation and the 4 red light curves were used to improve the orbital period of TW Vir.

Figure 10: The 31 phased light curves of TW Vir folded on the initial period of 0.185 day between the two normal outbursts, stacked in time order.

Figure 11: Based on the light curves before and after superoutburst, the phased light curves of TW Vir with the corrected orbital period of 0.182682(3) day show the single-hump and double-hump modulations in panels (a) and (b), respectively. The blue solid lines are the binned light curves.

Figure 12: The 20 new phased light curves of TW Vir with the corrected period of 0.182682(3) day are stacked in time order. All light curves are the same as those listed in the right-side panel of Figure 9. The significant and stable primary hump is set to be zero phase.

Table 1: The two low-inclination CVs.

Name	Campaign (LC/SC)	Duration (day)	P_{orb} (hr)	Magnitude
KZ Gem	C0 (LC)	-	2.67	V 14.7-16
TW Vir	C1 (SC)	-	4.38	V 12.0-17.2

Note: (a) Abbreviated names are used for objects without standard variable star designations. (b) Listed in the CV catalogue (RKcat Edition 7.24). (c) LC and SC denote observations in long (30 min sampling) and short (1 min sampling) cadence, respectively.

Table 2: The four flux ratios.

Flux ratio	J0632+2536	KZ		WD	
		Gem	RZ Leo	1144+011	TW Vir
R_{peak}	0.95(4)	1.000(4)	0.84(4)	-	1.14(4)
coef	$-1.5(2) \times 10^{-3}$	$7(2) \times 10^{-5}$	$7(4) \times 10^{-5}$	-	$2.0(3) \times 10^{-4}$
R_{dip}	0.999(4)	1.06(5)	0.76(3)	0.996(4)	0.68(3)
coef	$-4(2) \times 10^{-5}$	$-7(5) \times 10^{-5}$	0.954(6)	0.80(3)	$-9(2) \times 10^{-4}$
A_{sec}	0.994(4)	0.86(5)	0.91(2)	0.994(4)	-
coef	$4(3) \times 10^{-5}$	$-1.0(3) \times 10^{-4}$	$4(1) \times 10^{-5}$	$3.2(7) \times 10^{-4}$	-
A_{pri}	0.994(4)	0.86(5)	0.91(2)	0.994(4)	0.86(5)
coef	$4(1) \times 10^{-4}$	$-9(2) \times 10^{-5}$	$-2.2(5) \times 10^{-4}$	-	-

Note: (a) The average and best-fitting coefficient of the flux ratio are denoted by the symbols “avg” and “coef,” respectively. (b) This is not the gradient but the quadratic coefficient.

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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