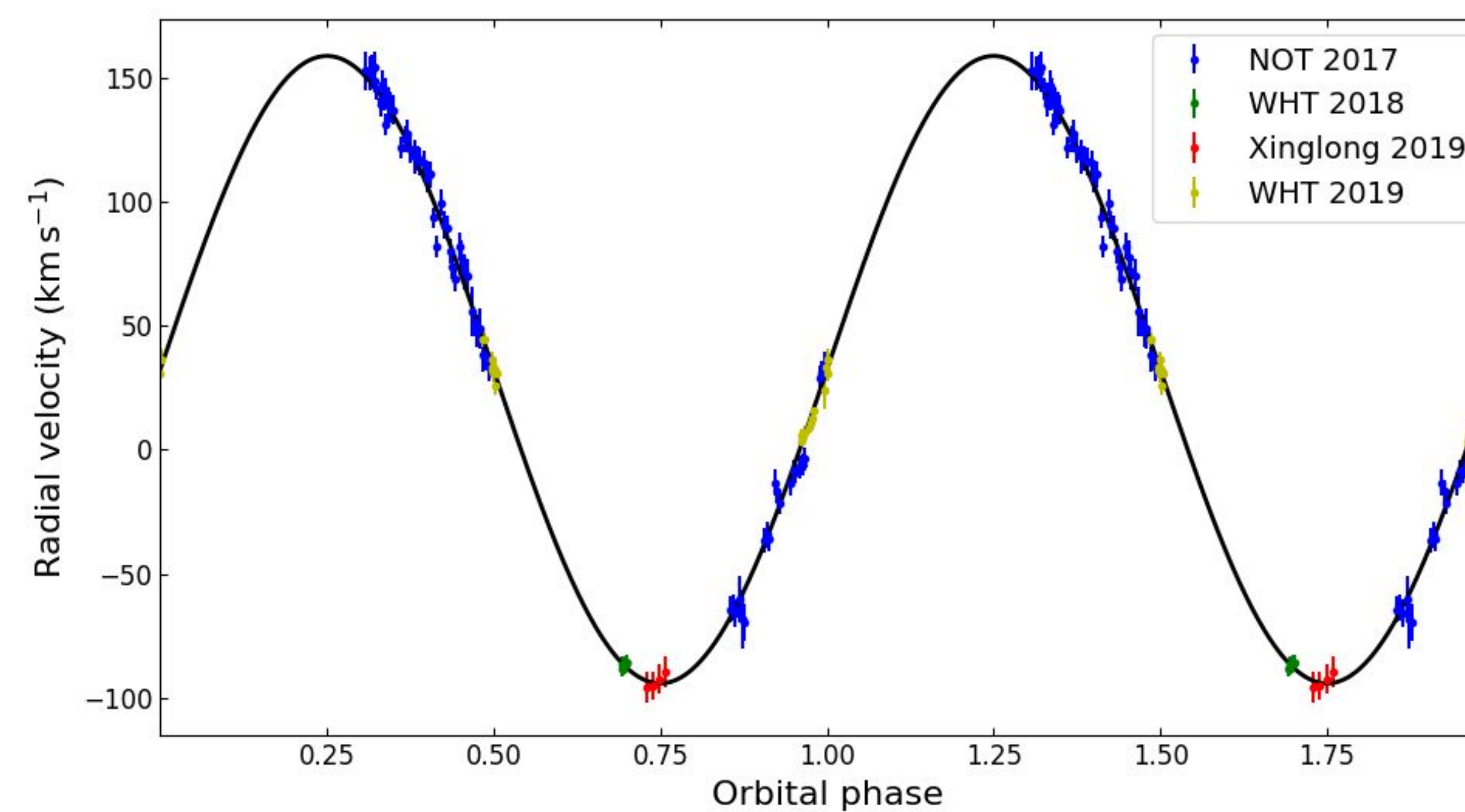


Our dynamical mass of the white dwarf in the cataclysmic variable GK Per reveals the inaccuracy of most previous mass estimates using X-ray spectral modelling.

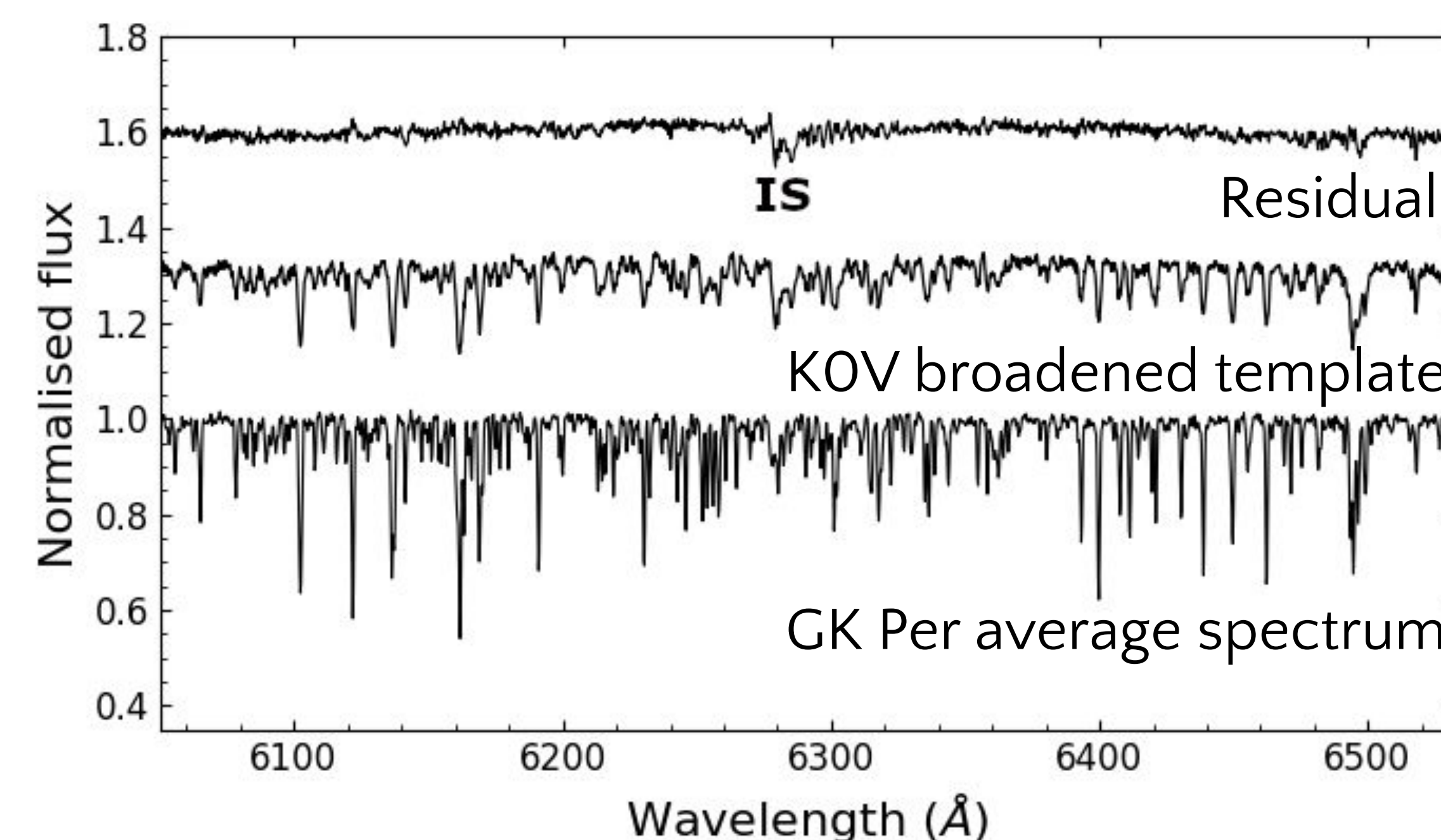
Dynamical masses

Radial velocity curve of the donor star



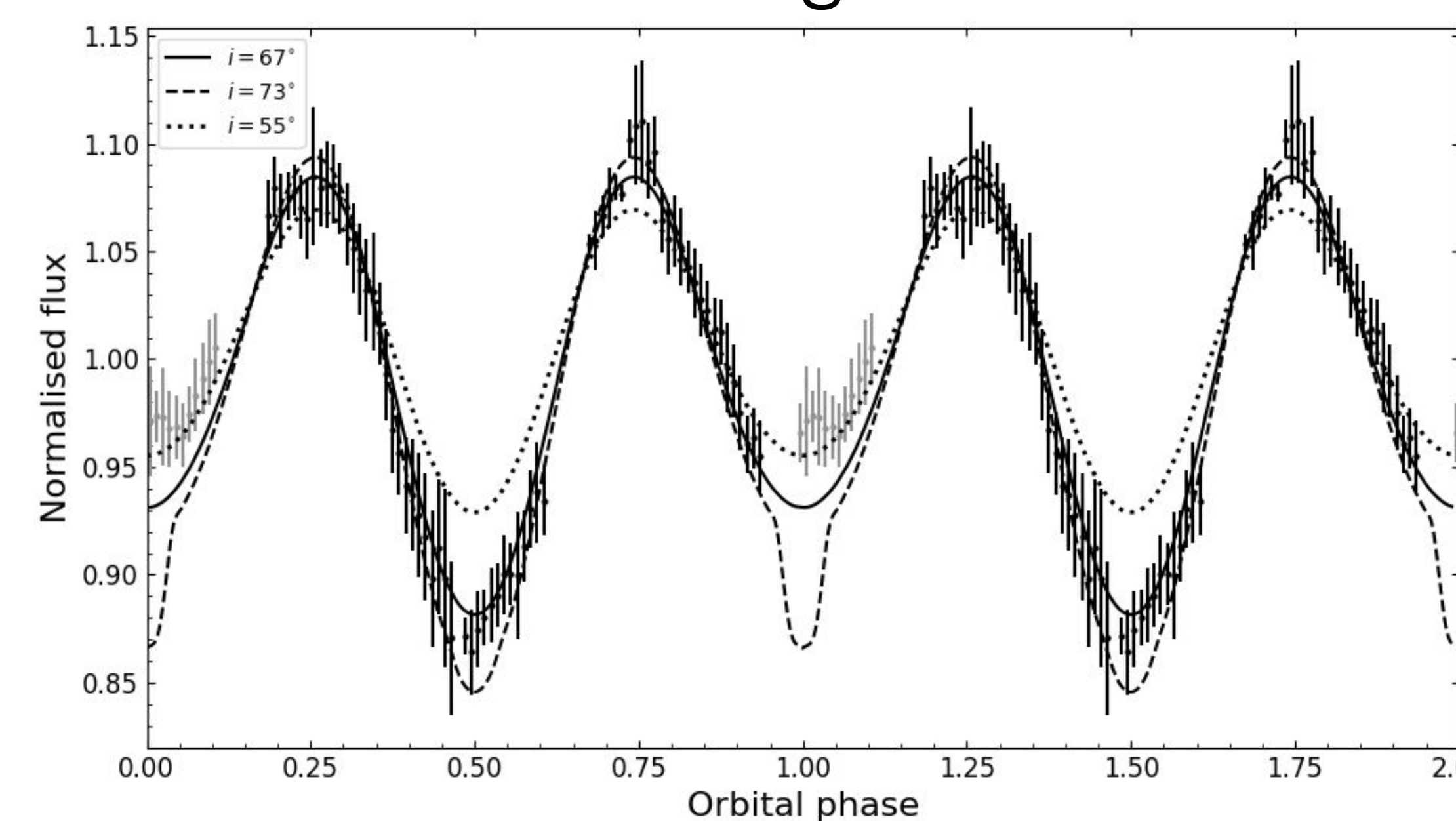
Semi-amplitude:
 $126.4 \pm 0.9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

Optimal subtraction technique with high resolution spectroscopy



The rotational broadening of the donor's absorption lines is $52 \pm 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

R-band light curve



Modelling the ellipsoidal light curve yields an orbital inclination of $67 \pm 5^\circ$.

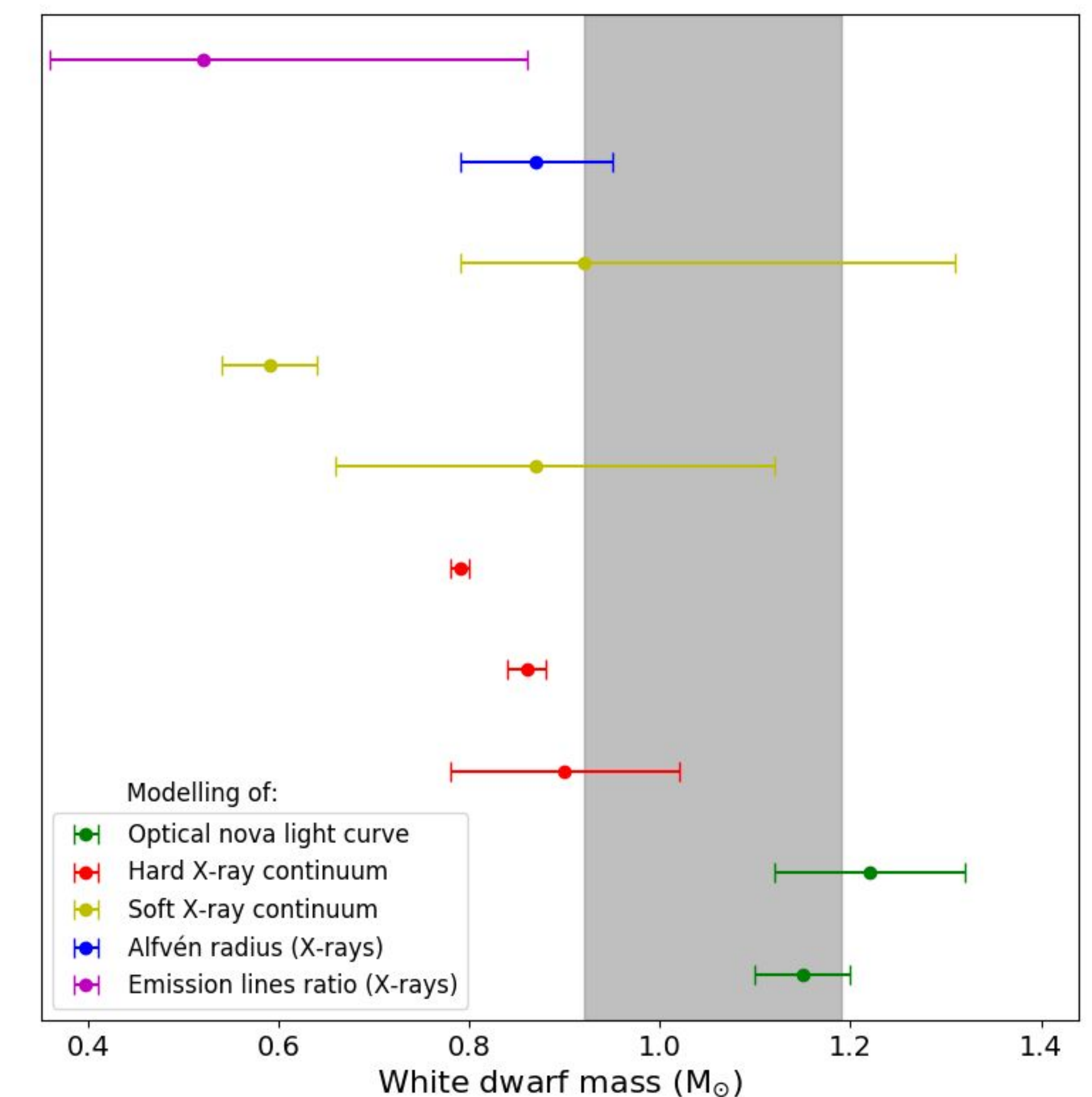
Using these parameters:

$$M_1 = 1.03^{+0.16}_{-0.11} M_\odot \quad M_2 = 0.39^{+0.07}_{-0.06} M_\odot$$

Comparison with previous estimates

We compared our white dwarf dynamical mass with several estimates obtained from indirect methods. Most values obtained from X-ray data have very large uncertainties and/or disagree significantly with our result. The shaded region in the figure below shows the range for the white dwarf mass based on our dynamical study. Different colors are used for each method.

White dwarf mass comparison



Modelling of:

- Optical nova light curve
- Hard X-ray continuum
- Soft X-ray continuum
- Alfvén radius (X-rays)
- Emission lines ratio (X-rays)

We present here a dynamical study using data from 9 telescopes.



Spectroscopy: WHT, NOT, HCT, Xinglong telescope.



Photometry: 1.3-m JCBT, 0.4-m UOAO telescope, 0.3-m Sutter Creek, 0.43-m Sierra Remote, TESS.



For more details check out our paper or contact me at ayozeav@iac.es