

Mysterious, Variable, and Extremely Hot The Sample of White Dwarfs Showing Ultra-high Excitation Lines

I. Photometric Variability

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ABSTRACT

Context. About 10% of all stars exhibit absorption lines of ultra-high excited (UHE) metals (e.g. O VIII) in their optical spectra when entering the white dwarf cooling sequence. This is something that has never been observed in any other astrophysical object, and challenges our understanding of the late stages of stellar evolution since decades. The recent discovery of a both spectroscopic and photometric variable UHE white dwarf led to the speculation that the UHE lines might be created in a shock-heated circumstellar magnetosphere.

Aims. We aim to gain a better understanding of these mysterious objects by studying the photometric variability of the whole population of UHE white dwarfs, and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem, as both phenomena are believed to be connected.

Methods. We investigate (multi-band) light curves from several ground- and space-based surveys of all 16 currently known UHE white dwarfs (including one newly discovered) and eight white dwarfs that show only the He II line problem.

Results. We find that 75^{+8}_{-13} % of the UHE white dwarfs, and 75^{+9}_{-19} % of the He II line problem white dwarfs are significantly photometrically variable, with periods ranging from a 0.22 d to 2.93 d and amplitudes from a few tenth to a few hundredth mag. The high variability rate is in stark contrast to the variability rate amongst normal hot white dwarfs (we find 9^{+4}_{-2} %), marking UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs as a new class of variable stars. The period distribution of our sample agrees with both the orbital period distribution of post-common envelope binaries and the rotational period distribution of magnetic white dwarfs if we assume that the objects in our sample will spin-up as a consequence of further contraction.

Conclusions. We found further evidence that UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs are indeed related, as concluded from their overlap in the Gaia HRD, similar photometric variability rates, light curves shapes and amplitudes, as well as period distributions. The lack of increasing photometric amplitudes towards longer wavelengths, as well as the non-detection of optical emission lines arising from the highly irradiated face of a hypothetical secondary in the optical spectra of our stars, makes it seem unlikely that an irradiated late type companion is the origin of the photometric variability. Instead, we believe that spots on the surfaces of these stars and/or geometrical effects of circumstellar material might be responsible.

Key words. (Stars:) white dwarfs, Stars: variables: general, (Stars:) starspots, binaries: close

1. Introduction

White dwarfs are the end products of the vast majority of all stars, with about 20% of them being H-deficient. They are observed over a huge temperature interval, ranging from 250 000 K (Werner & Rauch 2015) down to 2 710 K (Gianninas et al. 2015). The early stages of white dwarf cooling occur very rapidly. When a star enters the white dwarf cooling sequence, it cools down to 65,000 K within less than a million years, while the cooling phase down to 3 000 K takes several billions of years (Althaus et al. 2009; Renedo et al. 2010). Thus, although about 37 000 white dwarfs have been spectroscopically confirmed to this day (Kepler et al. 2019), only a tiny fraction (less than 1%) have effective temperatures (T_{eff}) above 65,000 K.

These extremely hot white dwarfs cover a large but sparsely populated region in the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (HRD) and represent an important link in stellar evolution between the (post-)asymptotic giant branch (AGB) stars, and the bulk of the white dwarfs on the cooling sequence. Several intriguing physi-

cal processes take place during the early stages of white dwarf cooling that mark those stars as important astronomical tools even beyond stellar evolution studies. The intense extreme ultra violet (UV) flood radiated from a very hot white dwarf can evaporate giant planets. A fraction of the evaporated volatiles may then be accreted, which could lead to the pollution of the white dwarf atmosphere (Gänsicke et al. 2019; Schreiber et al. 2019). Thus, detailed abundance analyses of hot white dwarfs bear the potential of reconstructing the composition of exosolar gaseous planets. Some white dwarfs in the T_{eff} interval 58 000 – 85 000 K were found to display high abundances of trans-iron group elements (atomic number $Z > 29$), which is thought to be caused by efficient radiative levitation of those elements (Chayer et al. 2005; Hoyer et al. 2017, 2018; Löbbling et al. 2020). These stars serve as important stellar laboratories to derive atomic data for highly ionized species of trans-iron elements (Rauch et al. 2012, 2014b,a, 2015b,a, 2016, 2017a,b). Hot white dwarfs have also proven to be powerful tools for Galactic archeology

and cosmology. They are employed to check a dependency of fundamental constants, i.e., the fine structure constant α , with gravity, (Berengut et al. 2013; Bainbridge et al. 2017; Hu et al. 2020), to derive the age of the Galactic halo (Kalirai 2012; Kilic et al. 2019) or to derive the properties of weakly interacting particles via the hot white dwarf luminosity function (Isern et al. 2008; Miller Bertolami 2014; Miller Bertolami et al. 2014).

A particularly baffling phenomenon that takes place at the beginning of the white dwarf cooling sequence is the presence of (partly very strong) absorption lines of ultra-high excited (UHE) metals (e.g. N VII, O VIII) in the optical spectra of the hottest white dwarfs. The occurrence of these obscure features requires a dense environment with temperatures of the order 10^6 K, by far exceeding the stellar effective temperature. A photospheric origin can therefore be ruled out. Since some of the UHE lines often exhibit an asymmetric profile shape, it was first suggested that those lines might form in a hot, optically thick stellar wind (Werner et al. 1995). Another peculiarity of these objects is, that all of these objects show the Balmer or He II line problem, meaning that their Balmer/He II lines are unusually deep and broad and cannot be fitted with current any model. There are also white dwarfs showing only the Balmer/He II line problem, but no UHE lines. In case of the H-rich (DA-type) white dwarfs it was found that the Balmer line problem is to some extent due to the neglect of metal opacities in the models (Werner 1996). But there are also cases in which the Balmer line problem persist, even when sophisticated models are used (Gianninas et al. 2011; Werner et al. 2018b, 2019). For the He-dominated (DO-type) white dwarfs showing the He II line problem, however, even by the addition of metal opacities to the models does not help to overcome this problem. Since the He II line problem is – without exception – observed in every UHE white dwarf, a link between these two phenomena seems very likely Werner et al. (2004). It is thought, that the He II line problem objects are related to the UHE white dwarfs and that the same process is operating in these stars, but failing to generate the UHE features (Werner et al. 2014).

The Balmer/He II line problem makes it also difficult – if not impossible – to derive accurate temperature, gravities, and spectroscopic masses. Some objects show weak He I lines, that allow to constrain their T_{eff} to some degree. High-resolution UV spectroscopy is available only for three UHE white dwarfs, which were analysed by Werner et al. (2018a). They found that the T_{eff} derived by exploiting several ionization balances of UV metal lines, agree with what can be estimated from the He I/He II ionization equilibrium in the optical. In addition the study revealed that in these object light metals (C, N, O, Si, P, and S) are found at generally subsolar abundances and heavy elements from the iron group (Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni) with solar or over solar abundances. This is not different from other hot white dwarfs and can be understood as a result of gravitational settling and radiative levitation of elements. Werner et al. (2018a) discussed the possibility that the UHE lines might form in a multicomponent radiatively driven wind that is frictionally heated. Such winds are expected to occur in a narrow strip in the $T_{\text{eff}}\text{-log } g$ -diagram (fig. 4 in Krtićka & Kubát 2005), which indeed overlaps with the region in which the UHE white dwarfs are observed (see fig. 3 in Reindl et al. 2014).

While this strip could explain why the occurrence of UHE features is restricted to white dwarfs hotter than $\approx 65\,000$ K, the model does not explain why not all hot white dwarfs located in this region show this phenomenon. In addition, the frictionally heated wind model, that assumes a spherically-symmetric

wind, fails to explain the photometric and spectroscopic variability of the UHE white dwarf J01463+3236 discovered by Reindl et al. (2019). They reported for the first time rapid changes of the equivalent widths (EWs) of the UHE features in the spectra of J01463+3236, which were found to be correlated to the photometric period of the star (≈ 0.24 d). Interpreting this period as the rotational period of the star, they argue that the UHE features are rotationally modulated and stem from a co-rotating, shock-heated, circumstellar magnetosphere. Furthermore, they suggested that the cooler parts of the magnetosphere likely constitute an additional line forming region of the too-broad and too deep He II lines (or Balmer lines in case of DAs). White dwarfs which lack the UHE lines and only show the Balmer/He II line problem could then be explained by having cooler magnetospheres with temperatures not high enough to produce UHE lines. Since this model requires the white dwarfs to be at least weakly magnetic (meaning that they should have magnetic field strengths above a few hundred to thousand Gauss), it could also explain why only a fraction of the hottest white dwarfs shows UHE lines.

The UHE phenomenon affects about 10% of all stars in the universe when entering the white dwarf cooling sequence, thus a better understanding of these objects is highly desirable. Here, we aim to study the properties of the UHE white dwarfs, as well as their relatives – white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem – as a whole. In particular, we desire to find out if the photometric and spectroscopic variability observed in J0146+3236 is something that affects all UHE white dwarfs, and possibly also the He II line problem white dwarfs. This article is the first part of a series of papers and introduces the sample of UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs and investigates their photometric variability. In Sect. 2 we first present the sample and discuss the location of these stars in the Gaia HRD. Then we search for photometric variability using light curves from various ground- and space-based surveys (Sect. 3). The overall results of this study are presented in Sect. 4. Finally we will discuss our findings (Sect. 5) and give an outlook on how more progress can be made (Sect. 6).

2. The sample of UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs

The first two UHE white dwarfs, the DO-type white dwarfs HS 0713+3958 and HE 0504-2408, were discovered by Werner et al. 1995. Soon afterwards Dreizler et al. (1995) announced three more DO-type UHE white dwarfs (HS 0158+2335, HS 0727+6003, and HS 2027+0651) as well as the first H-rich UHE white dwarf (HS 2115+1148), which they found in the Hamburg-Schmidt (HS) survey (Hagen et al. 1995). The number of UHE white dwarfs increased even more with the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Hügelmeier et al. (2006) reported two DO-type UHE white dwarfs and one DOZ (PG 1159) UHE white dwarf from the SDSS DR4. Within the SDSS DR10 two more DO-type UHE white dwarfs were found (Werner et al. 2014; Reindl et al. 2014), and Kepler et al. (2019) announced the discovery of two more DA-type UHE white dwarfs as well as one (possibly two) more DO-type UHE white dwarfs within the SDSS DR14. One more DO-type UHE white dwarf was discovered by Reindl et al. (2019) based on spectroscopic follow-up of UV-bright sources. Finally, we announce the discovery of a 16th member of the UHE white dwarfs, the DOZ-type WD0101–182. In archival UVES spectra of this star, we detect for the first time UHE lines around 3872, 4330, 4655, 4785, 5243, 5280, 6060, 6477 ÅÅ (Fig. B.1). Using non-LTE models for DO-type

Table 1. Names, spectral types, J2000 coordinates, observed Gaia eDR3 G band magnitudes, distances, Gaia extinction coefficients, deredend Gaia color indexes, and the absolute deredend G band magnitudes of all known UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem.

Name	Spectral type	RA J2000	DEC J2000	G [mag]	d [pc]	A_G [mag]	$(BP - RP)_0$ [mag]	M_{G_0} [mag]
UHE white dwarfs								
SDSSJ003213.14+160434.8 ^(a)	DOZ*V UHE	8.05472	16.07633	15.75	413 ⁺⁹ ₋₉	0.13	-0.63	7.55
WD0101-182 ^(b)	DOZ*V UHE	16.06273	-18.02916	15.74	398 ⁺¹⁰ ₋₉	0.04	-0.61	7.71
SDSSJ014636.73+323614.3 ^(c)	DO*V UHE	26.65308	32.60403	15.54	331 ⁺⁷ ₋₆	0.13	-0.67	7.82
HS 0158+2335 ^(d,e)	DO*V UHE	30.36338	23.83134	16.97	476 ⁺¹⁷ ₋₁₆	0.22	-0.54	8.39
SDSSJ025403.75+005854.5 ^(f)	DO*V UHE	43.51563	0.98173	17.41	764 ⁺⁷⁶ ₋₆₃	0.18	-0.59	7.87
HE 0504-2408 ^(g,h)	DO UHE	76.57540	-24.06685	15.69	468 ⁺¹¹ ₋₁₁	0.03	-0.61	7.31
HS 0713+3958 ^(e,g,h)	DO*V UHE	109.26134	39.88989	16.56	654 ⁺³⁵ ₋₃₂	0.12	-0.56	7.40
HS 0727+6003 ^(d,h)	DO*V UHE	112.83912	59.96028	16.09	426 ⁺¹¹ ₋₁₁	0.13	-0.62	7.83
HS 0742+6520 ^(e)	DO UHE	116.85481	65.21699	15.73	332 ⁺⁵ ₋₅	0.07	-0.63	8.07
SDSSJ090023.89+234353.2 ^(a)	DA UHE	135.09954	23.73146	18.74	2133 ⁺²⁶⁷⁵ ₋₇₆₃	0.06	-0.62	7.29
SDSSJ105956.00+404332.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	DOZ*V UHE	164.98336	40.72568	18.31	2499 ⁺²³⁹¹ ₋₈₂₁	0.03	-0.67	6.63
SDSSJ121523.08+120300.7 ^(f)	DOZ*V UHE	183.84619	12.05022	18.14	1402 ⁺³⁴⁹ ₋₂₃₃	0.06	-0.71	7.51
SDSSJ125724.04+422054.2 ^(a)	DA*V UHE	194.35026	42.34845	17.44	889 ⁺⁹⁶ ₋₇₉	0.04	-0.42	7.75
SDSSJ151026.48+610656.9 ^(f)	DO*V UHE	227.61031	61.11581	17.26	786 ⁺⁴⁰ ₋₃₆	0.02	-0.59	7.84
HS 2027+0651 ^(d)	DO*V UHE	307.38544	7.01881	16.62	524 ⁺¹⁹ ₋₁₈	0.18	-0.52	7.87
HS 2115+1148 ^(d,i,h)	DAO*V UHE	319.57804	12.02558	16.44	523 ⁺¹⁹ ₋₁₈	0.13	-0.60	7.74
White dwarfs showing only the He II line problem								
SDSSJ082134.59+173919.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	DOZ*V UHE:	125.39562	17.65539	19.01	1173 ⁺⁵¹⁷ ₋₂₇₅	0.08	-0.47	8.72
SDSSJ082724.44+585851.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾	DO UHE:	126.85192	58.98104	17.47	579 ⁺²⁹ ₋₂₇	0.32	-0.37	8.36
SDSSJ094722.49+101523.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	DOZ UHE:	146.84374	10.25657	18.00	898 ⁺¹⁴³ ₋₁₀₈	0.05	-0.59	8.29
SDSSJ102907.31+254008.3 ^(a)	DO*V UHE:	157.28044	25.66901	17.05	583 ⁺³⁰ ₋₂₇	0.04	-0.59	8.24
HE1314+0018 ^(j)	DOZ*V	199.35303	0.04380	16.01	321 ⁺⁸ ₋₈	0.06	-0.60	8.42
SDSSJ151215.72+065156.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	DOZ*V	228.06540	6.86566	17.22	1019 ⁺¹²² ₋₉₈	0.07	-0.55	7.21
HS 1517+7403 ^(k)	DOZ*V	229.19388	73.86848	16.63	774 ⁺³⁹ ₋₃₅	0.06	-0.61	7.19
SDSSJ155356.81+483228.6 ^(f)	DO*V	238.48667	48.54126	18.61	1138 ⁺¹⁸³ ₋₁₃₈	0.04	-0.55	8.43

Notes.

^(a) Kepler et al. (2019) ^(b) This work ^(c) Reindl et al. (2019) ^(d) Dreizler et al. (1995) ^(e) Reindl et al. (2014) ^(f) Hügelmeier et al. (2006) ^(g) Werner et al. (1995) ^(h) Werner et al. (2018a) ⁽ⁱ⁾ Werner et al. (2014) ^(j) Werner et al. (2004) ^(k) Dreizler & Heber (1998)

white dwarfs (Reindl et al. 2014, 2018), we find that the weak He I λ 5876 Å line and the C IV λ 5803, 5814 Å doublet are best reproduced with $T_{\text{eff}} = 90\,000$ K and $C = 0.003$ (mass fraction). Besides these 16 UHE white dwarfs, our sample includes eight more objects which show only the He II line problem but no clear sign of UHE lines. The prototype of this class of stars is HE 1314+0018 that was discovered by Werner et al. (2004). The high-resolution and high signal to noise spectrum of HE 1314+0018 lacks any UHE absorption lines. The other seven objects are from the samples of Dreizler & Heber (1998), Werner et al. (2014), and Kepler et al. (2019) Four of them possibly show the UHE feature around 5430-5480 Å, which is also one of the strongest UHE features observed in the UHE white dwarfs.

In Fig. B.1 and Fig. B.2 we show the optical spectra of all UHE white dwarfs and spectra of all white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem, respectively. Table 1 lists all UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs along with their spectral types, J2000 coordinates, observed Gaia early DR3 G band magnitudes, distances, d , Gaia extinction coefficients, A_G , the deredend Gaia color indexes, $(BP - RP)_0$, and the absolute deredend G band magnitudes. A spectral type DOZ UHE indicates a He-rich white dwarf that shows photospheric metal lines in the optical as well as UHE lines. A spectral subtype UHE: indicates an object with an uncertain identification of UHE lines. The distances have been calculated from the parallaxes, which we corrected for the zero bias using the Python code provided by Lindgren

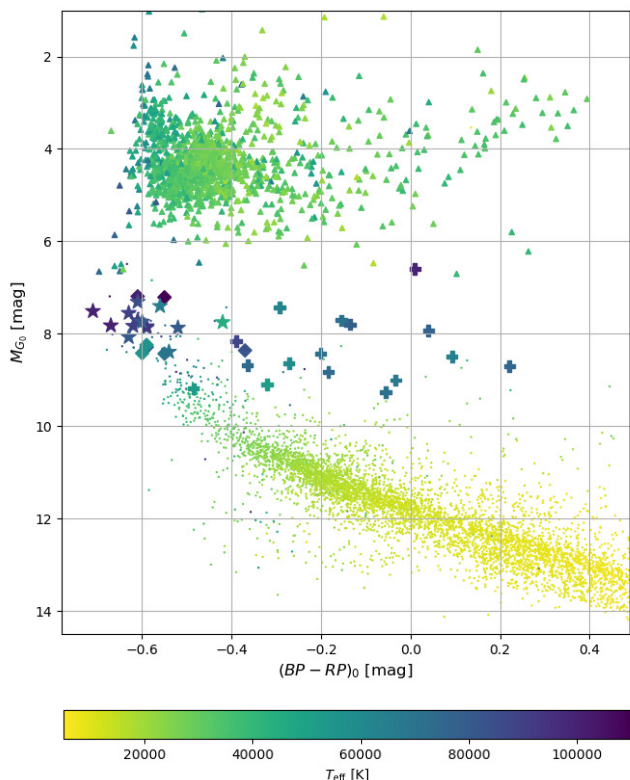


Fig. 1. Locations UHE white dwarfs (star symbols) and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem (diamonds) the Gaia HRD. Hot subdwarfs (triangles), SDSS white dwarfs (dots), as well as white dwarf-main sequence binaries (plus symbols) containing a very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 50\,000\text{ K}$) white dwarf are also shown. The color coding indicates the effective temperatures of the stars.

et al. (2020)¹. Following Gentile Fusillo et al. (2019), we assume that the extinction coefficient A_G in the Gaia G passband scales as $0.835 \times A_V$ based on the nominal wavelengths of the respective filters and the reddening versus wavelength dependence employed by Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011). Values for A_V were obtained from the 3D dust map of Lallement et al. (2018) using the distance calculated from the Gaia parallax of each object. Nine of our stars are located outside of the Lallement et al. (2018) 3D dust map (that is stars with a distance from the Galactic plane of $|z| \geq 500\text{ pc}$). For those we obtained A_V from the 2D dust map of Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011) and assumed that A_G scales with a factor of $1 - \exp(-|z|/200\text{ pc})$, as most of the absorbing material along the line of sight is concentrated along the plane of the Galactic disk. We note, that the difference in reddening obtained from the two methods varies by a factor of 0.65 to 2.24 for stars located within the 3D dust map ($-500\text{ pc} < z < 500\text{ pc}$). This demonstrating that an accurate determination is not easy. The color indexes, $(BP - RP)_0$ were calculated using equations (18) and (19) in Gentile Fusillo et al. (2019). The absolute Gaia magnitude in the G band was calculated via $M_{G_0} = G - A_G + 5 + 5 \times \log(1/\pi)$, where π is the zero point corrected parallax in milliarcsec from the Gaia early DR3. In Fig. 1 we show the locations of the UHE white dwarfs (star symbols) and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem (diamonds) that have parallaxes better than 20% in the Gaia Hertzsprung Russell diagram (HRD). Also shown are the locations of white dwarfs from the SDSS (dots) with Gaia parallaxes better than 5% and a reddening smaller than $E_{B-V} < 0.015$ (Gaia

Collaboration et al. 2018), as well as hot subdwarfs (triangles) from Geier (2020) with Gaia parallaxes better than 20%. The latter were dereddened following the approach of Gentile Fusillo et al. (2019). Finally, we also show the locations of white dwarf-main sequence binaries (bold plus signs) from the sample of Rebassa-Mansergas et al. (2010) that contain a very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 50\,000\text{ K}$) white dwarf primary and have parallaxes better than 30%.

It can be seen that the UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem overlap in a narrow region ($-0.71\text{ mag} \leq (BP - RP)_0 \leq -0.37\text{ mag}$, and $7.19\text{ mag} \leq M_G \leq 8.43\text{ mag}$). Both are located well below the hot subdwarf cloud and are just on top of the white dwarf banana². It also becomes obvious, that the stars in our sample are amongst the bluest objects. Most of the hot white dwarfs with an M-type companions are found at similar absolute magnitudes, but redder colors. This is a consequence of the flux of the low mass companion that significantly contributes to the flux in the optical wavelengths range. The only object from the sample of Rebassa-Mansergas et al. (2010) that directly lies on the white dwarf banana is SDSS J033622.01-000146.7. For this object the late type companion is not noticeable in the continuum flux (no increased flux at longer wavelengths) and also shows no absorption lines from the secondary. Only the emission lines in the core of the Balmer series are seen and which originate from the close and highly irradiated side of the cool companion. Two of our stars, the DA-type UHE white dwarf J1257+4220 and J0827+5858, which shows only the He II line problem, are found at noticeably redder colors (-0.42 mag and -0.37 mag , respectively) than the rest of our sample. While J0827+5858 is located at a region with a particularly high reddening $A_G = 0.32\text{ mag}$, which might be underestimated by the 3D dust map, this is unlikely the case for J1257+4220 ($A_G = 0.04\text{ mag}$). Looking at the Gaia eDR3 RUWE (Renormalised Unit Weight Error) values of our stars, we find they all have a value close to one (indicating that the single-star model provides a good fit to the astrometric observations), except for J1257+4220. Here we find a RUWE value much larger than one, namely 1.3387. This might suggest that J1257+4220 is a (wide) binary or it was otherwise problematic for the astrometric solution.

The mean dereddened color index of our sample is $\overline{BP - RP_0} = -0.58\text{ mag}$ (standard deviation $\sigma = -0.08\text{ mag}$), with the UHE white dwarfs being slightly bluer ($\overline{BP - RP_0} = -0.60\text{ mag}$, $\sigma = -0.07\text{ mag}$) than white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem ($\overline{BP - RP_0} = -0.54\text{ mag}$, $\sigma = -0.08\text{ mag}$). We also find that the mean dereddened absolute G band magnitude of the UHE white dwarfs with parallaxes better than 20% ($\overline{M_G} = 7.76\text{ mag}$, $\sigma = -0.27\text{ mag}$) is slightly brighter than that of white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem ($\overline{M_G} = 8.02\text{ mag}$, $\sigma = -0.56\text{ mag}$).

We note that 18 out of the 24 stars in our sample have a probability of being a white dwarf (PWD) greater than 90% as defined by Gentile Fusillo et al. (2019). For the remaining objects PWDs between 72% and 89% are found. The only object that is not included in the catalog of Gentile Fusillo et al. (2019) is J0900+2343, which is also the only object in our sample that had a negative parallax in the Gaia DR2. For comparison, the catalog of hot subdwarf candidates from the Gaia DR2 by Geier et al. (2019) contains only three of our stars. This is because for objects with parallaxes better than 20% Geier et al. (2019) included only objects with absolute magnitudes between $1.0\text{ mag} \leq M_G \leq 7.0\text{ mag}$.

¹ https://gitlab.com/icc-ub/public/gaiadr3_zeropoint

² The term “white dwarf banana” was coined by Girven et al. (2011).

3. Light curve analysis

The discovery of a photometric variability in the UHE white dwarf J01463+3236 raises the question if photometric variability is a common feature of UHE white dwarfs, and possibly also of the He II line problem white dwarfs. Here we want to investigate this possibility by searching for periodic signals in the light curves of these objects.

For the analyses of the light curves we used the VARTOOLS program (Hartman & Bakos 2016) to perform a generalized Lomb-Scargle (LS) search (Zechmeister & Kürster 2009; Press et al. 1992) for periodic sinusoidal signals. We classify objects that show a periodic signal with a false alarm probability (FAP) of $\log(FAP) \leq -4$ as significantly variable, objects with $-3 \leq \log(FAP) < -4$ as possibly variable, and objects that only show a periodic signal with $\log(FAP) > -3$ as not variable. In case we found more than one significant period, we whitened the light curve by removing strongest periodic signal (including its harmonics and subharmonics) from the light curve. Then the periodogram was recomputed to check if the FAP of the next strongest signal still remains above our variability threshold ($\log(FAP) \leq -4$). This whitening procedure was repeated until no more significant periodic signals could be found.

Using the -killharm command we fitted a harmonic series of the form

$$m(t) = A \times \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(t - t_0)}{P}\right) - B \times \cos\left(\frac{2\pi(t - t_0)}{P}\right) + m_0 \quad (1)$$

to each light curve. By that we determine the peak-to-peak amplitude of the light curve, which we define as the difference between the maximum and minimum of the fit. The same function was also used to estimate the uncertainties on the derived periods by running a Differential Evolution Markov Chain Monte Carlo (DEMCMC) routine (Ter Braak 2006) employing the -nonlfit command. The number of accepted links was set to 10 000 and as initial guesses we used the period obtained from the LS search, and for the remaining parameters the values from the killharm fit.

In Table A.1 and Table A.2 we summarize the light curves used in our analysis, data points of each light curve, mean magnitude in each band, the median value of each period and its uncertainty as calculated in the DEMCMC simulation, and amplitudes for the UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem, respectively. In the following we give now an overview of the data sets used in our work (Sect. 3.1) and then provide notes on individual objects (Sect. 3.2).

3.1. Data sets

Light curves were obtained from various surveys as well as our own observing campaign.

TESS The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) scans the sky with 26 segments and with a 27.4 day observing period per segment. TESS uses a red-optical bandpass covering the wavelength range from about 6000 to 10 000 Å and which is centered on 7865 Å, like the traditional Cousins I-band. We downloaded the target pixel files (TPF) of each object from the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST) which is hosted by the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) as FITS format. The FITS files are already processed based on the Pre-Search Data Conditioning Pipeline (Jenkins et al. 2016) from where we have extracted barycentric corrected dynamical Julian days ("BJD -

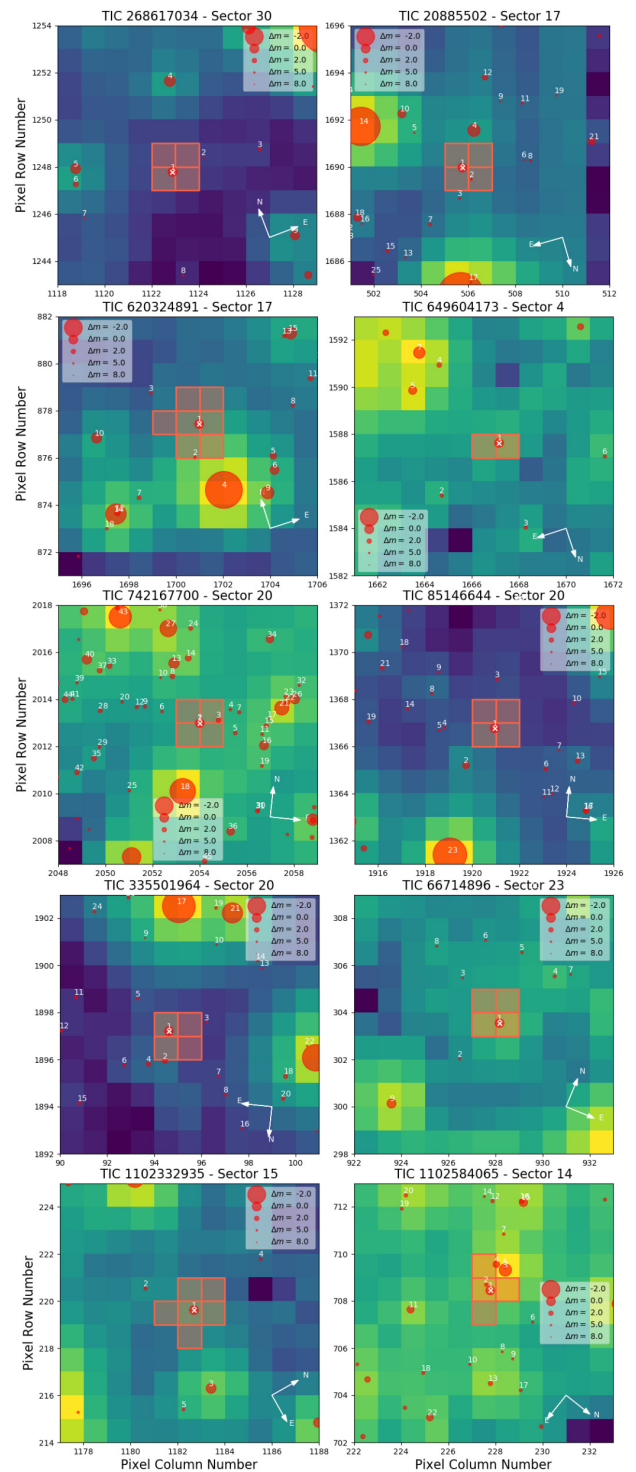


Fig. 2. From left to right and top to bottom: target pixel files (TPFs) of WD0101–182, J0146+3236, HS0158+2335, J0254+0058, HS0713+3958, HS0727+6003, HS0742+6520, HE1314+0018, J1510+6106, and HS1517+7403. The red circles are the sources of the Gaia catalogue in the field with scaled magnitudes (see legend). Number 1 indicate the location of the targets. The aperture mask used by the pipeline to extract the photometry is also marked.

2457000", a time system that is corrected by leap seconds, see Eastman et al. 2010) and the pre-search Data Conditioning Simple Aperture Photometry flux ("PDCSAP FLUX") for which long-term trends have been removed using the co-trending basis vectors. In this work, we used the PDC light curves and

converted the fluxes to fractional variations from the mean (i.e. differential intensity). Since TESS has a poor spatial resolution (one detector pixel corresponds to 21 arcsec on the sky) and our targets are faint, we carefully checked for blends with close by stars using the `tpfplotter` code (Aller et al. 2020)³. In Fig. 2 we show the TPF plots for the UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs. The red circles represent Gaia sources, which are scaled by magnitude contrast against the target source. Also shown is the aperture mask used by the pipeline to extract the photometry. In total, ten UHE, and two He II line problem white dwarfs were observed by TESS in the two-minute cadence mode.

K2 In a series of sequential observing campaigns 20 fields, which were distributed around the ecliptic plane, were observed by the K2 mission (campaign duration ≈ 80 d, Howell et al. 2014). Throughout the mission, K2 observed in two cadence modes, long cadence (≈ 30 min data-point cadence) and short cadence (≈ 1 min data-point cadence). The latter was only provided for selected targets, and the long cadence was used as the default observing mode. Two of the stars in our sample, J0821+1739 and J0900+2343, were observed in the long cadence mode. K2 data contain larger systematics than the original Kepler mission. This is because of the reduction in pointing precision as a result of the spacecraft drift during the mission. Thus, several pipelines have been developed to process K2 light curves. Here, we are using the light curves produced by the K2 Self Flat Fielding (K2SFF, Vanderburg & Johnson 2014) and the EPIC Variability Extraction and Removal for Exoplanet Science Targets (EVEREST, Luger et al. 2016, 2018) pipelines. The data were obtained from the MAST archive.

ATLAS Since 2015 the Asteroid Terrestrial-impact Last Alert System (ATLAS, Tonry et al. 2018), surveys about $13,000 \text{ deg}^2$ at least four times per night using two independent and fully robotic 0.5 m telescopes located at Haleakala and Mauna Loa in Hawaii. It provides c- and o-band light curves (effective wavelengths $0.53 \mu\text{m}$ and $0.68 \mu\text{m}$, respectively) which are taken with an exposure time of 30 s. Eight stars in our sample have ATLAS light curves.

Catalina Sky Survey The Catalina Sky Survey uses three 1 m class telescopes to cover the sky between declination $-75^\circ < \delta < +65^\circ$, but avoids the crowded Galactic plane region by 10 to 15 degrees due to reduced source recovery. It consists of the Catalina Schmidt Survey (CSS) and the Mount Lemmon Survey (MLS) in Tucson, Arizona, and the Siding Spring Survey (SSS) in Siding Spring, Australia. The second data release contains V-band photometry for about 500 million objects with V magnitudes between 11.5 and 21.5 from an area of 33,000 square degrees (Drake et al. 2009, 2014). Most of the stars in our sample are covered by this survey, though we find that at least 200-300 data points are needed for finding a periodic signal. This is likely because of the larger uncertainties on the photometric measurements compared to other surveys employed in this work.

SDSS stripe 82 The SDSS Stripe 82 covers an area of 300 deg^2 on the Celestial Equator, and has been repeatedly scanned in the u-, g-, r-, i-, and z-bands by the SDSS imaging survey (Abazajian et al. 2009). For J0254+0058, the only object in our sample that

is included in the SDSS stripe 82 we acquired the u-, g-, r-, i-, and z-band light curves (about 70 data points each) from Ivezić et al. (2007).

ZTF The Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF, Bellm et al. 2019; Masci et al. 2019) survey uses a 48-inch Schmidt telescope with a 47 deg^2 field of view, which ensures that the ZTF can scan the entire northern sky every night. We obtained data from the DR4 which were acquired between March 2018 and September 2020, covering a time span of around 470 days. The photometry is provided in the g, r, and r -less frequent – in the i-band, with a uniform exposure time of 30 s per observation. Most objects in our sample are covered by this survey, with 21 having at least 50 data points in at least one band.

BUSCA For HS 0727+6003 we obtain photometry using the Bonn University Simultaneous Camera (BUSCA, Reif et al. 1999) at the 2.2 m telescope at the Calar Alto Observatory. The stars were observed during two consecutive nights on 21 and 22 December 2018. The beamsplitters of BUSCA allow to collect visible light simultaneously in four different bands namely U_B , B_B , R_B , and I_B . However, due to technical problems with BUSCA, we could not obtain data in the I_B band. Instead of filters, we used the intrinsic transmission curve given by the beam splitters to avoid light loss. For the data reduction, IRAF's aperture photometry package was utilized.

3.2. Notes on individual objects

3.2.1. UHE white dwarfs

J0032+1604 is a DO-type UHE white dwarf with the strongest UHE features. It was observed within CSS and ATLAS. The periodograms of all light curves show the strongest signal around 0.91 d. Heinze et al. (2018) reports twice the period ($P = 1.81619$ d). The amplitudes of the light curve variations ranges from 0.05 mag to 0.07 mag, but are not found to differ significantly. In the first two rows on the left side of Fig. 3, we show the periodgram and phase-folded light curve from the ATLAS c-band, which predicts lowest FAP. The original periodgram is shown in gray and the whitened periodogram is shown in light-blue. No other significant signal is left after whitening the light curve for the 0.91 d periodicity. The black line on top of the phase-folded light curve (red) is a fit of a harmonic series used to predict the peak-to-peak amplitude.

WD0101-182 This bright ($G = 15.74$ mag) DOZ-type UHE white dwarf was observed with TESS, CSS and ATLAS. The periodogram of the TESS light curves shows the strongest peak around 2.32 d ($\log(FAP) = -1177.4$). This period is also confirmed by the CSS V band and ATLAS c band light curves (at $\log(FAP) = -8.6$ and $\log(FAP) = -50.8$, respectively). The periodogram of the ATLAS o-band light curve predicts the strongest peak at 1.747674 d ($\log(FAP) = -24.5$), but another significant peak occurs at 2.31 d ($\log(FAP) = -8.0$), close to what is found in the ATLAS c, CSS V, and TESS band. We also note, that the 2.32 d periodicity is already clearly visible in the unfolded TESS light curve and is also reported by Heinze et al. (2018). The amplitudes of the ATLAS and CSS phase-folded light curves are consistent.

³ The code is publicly available at <https://github.com/jl1110/tpfplotter>.

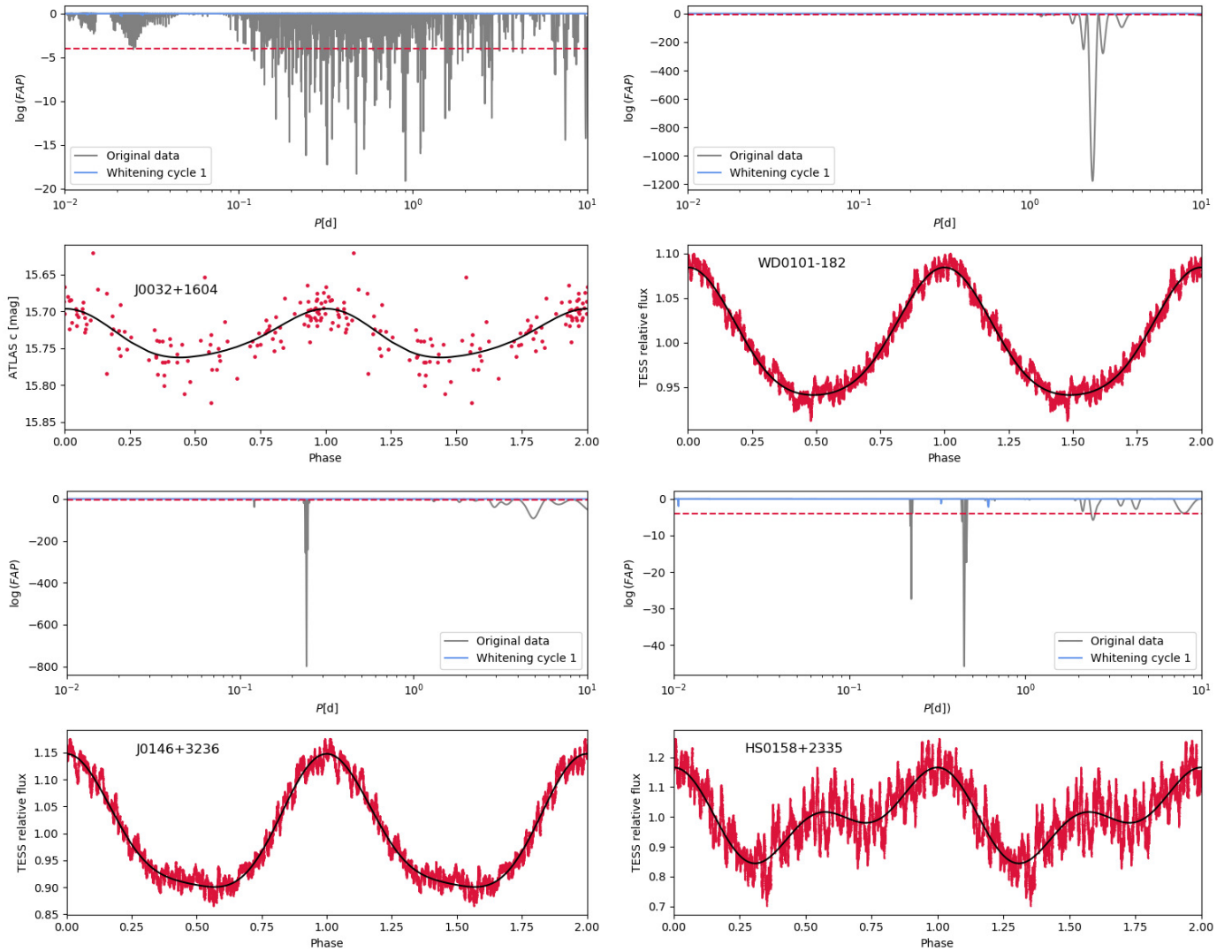


Fig. 3. Periodograms and phase-folded light curves of the UHE white dwarfs J0032+1604, WD0101-182, J0146+3236, and HS 0158+2335. The red solid lines are phase averaged light curves, while the dotted light curve represents the actual data. The black line is a fit of a harmonic series used to predict the peak-to-peak amplitude.

J0146+3236 is the only object for which rapid changes in the EWs of the UHE features were observed thus far. Drake et al. (2014) and Heinze et al. (2018) already reported a photometric variability of $P = 0.484074$ d (based on CSS data) and $P = 0.48408$ d (based on ATLAS data), respectively, while Reindl et al. (2019) reported half of that value. We can confirm the period found by Reindl et al. (2019) based on ATLAS, ZTF, and TESS data. The periodogram of the TESS light curve shows the strongest signal at $P = 0.242037$ d ($\log(FAP) = -799.5$). All other significant peaks turned out to be (sub-)harmonics of this period (Fig. 3). The shapes of the phase-folded light curves is roughly sinusoidal, with an extended flat minima.

HS0158+2335 was observed with CSS, ATLAS, ZTF, and TESS. In the TESS light curve, we detect the strongest signal around 0.45 d ($\log(FAP) = -45.7$). No other significant period is left after the first whitening cycle. In the periodograms calculated for the ATLAS o-band (96 data points) and ZTF g-band (43 data points) no significant periodic signal can be detected. In all other light curves we also find a significant period at $P \approx 0.45$ d. The period found by us is confirmed by Drake

et al. (2014) who reported $P = 0.449772$ d based on CSS DR 1 data. Heinze et al. (2018), on the other hand, reports twice the period ($P = 0.899571$ d) found by us. The shape of the phase-folded light curves clearly shows two maxima, with the first one being at phase 0.0, the second one being at approximately phase 0.6, and the minimum is located around phase 0.3.

J0254+0058 was observed within CSS, ATLAS, ZTF, TESS, and is the only object in our sample included in the SDSS stripe 82 survey. Becker et al. (2011), Drake et al. (2014), and Heinze et al. (2018) report a period of about 2.17 d for this object, based on SDSS stripe 82 (u, g, and r band), CSS V band, and ATLAS o- and c band light curves, respectively. The periodograms of the light curves of all surveys mentioned above predict the strongest periodic signal at around 1.09 d. The amplitudes of the phase-folded light curves are always around 0.3 mag and do not differ significantly amongst the different bands. The shapes of the phase-folded light curves are – just as for J0146+3236 – roughly sinusoidal, with a broad and flat minima (top row left in Fig. 4). After whitening the TESS light curve for the 1.09 d ($\log(FAP) = -188.8$) periodic signal and its (sub-)harmonics, we find one

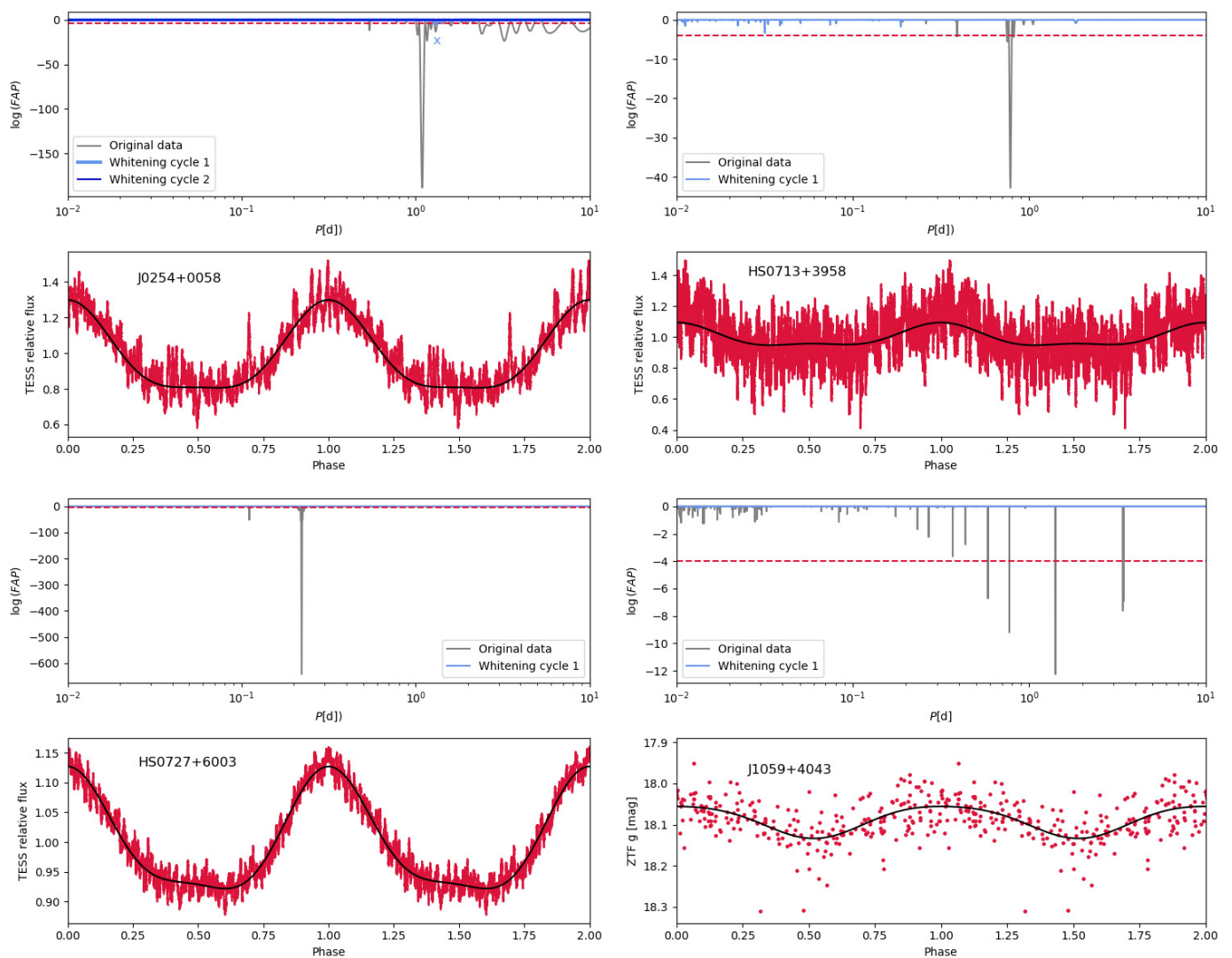


Fig. 4. Like Fig. 3 for the UHE white dwarfs J0254+0058, HS0713+3958, HS0727+6003, and J1059+4043.

more significant peak around 1.3 d (marked with a “x” in Fig. 4) just above our variability threshold ($\log(FAP) = -4.4 < -4$). After the second whitening cycle no other significant peak is left in the periodogram.

HE 0504–2408 is one of the objects showing the strongest UHE features, and one of the brightest ($G = 15.77$ mag) stars in our sample. It was observed in course of the CSS (69 data points) and the SSS (182 data points). The SSS light curves indicates that the star underwent a brightening of 0.4 mag from $MJD = 53599$ to $MJD = 53755$ and remained at $V \approx 15.65$ mag. Using only data obtained after $MJD = 53755$ we find a period of 0.684304 d with an associated $\log(FAP) = -3.4$. The amplitude of the phase-folded light curve is 0.08 mag, and its shape sinusoidal. We classify this star as possibly variable.

HS0713+3958 is yet another example whose phase-folded light curves show extended, flat minima (second row right in Fig. 4). The periodogram of the TESS light curve shows the strongest periodic signal around $P = 0.78$ d ($\log(FAP) = -43.8$, first row right in Fig. 4). No other significant signal is left in the periodogram after whitening the light curve for this period-

icity. The strongest periodic signals in the CSS, and ZTF g- and r-band, and light curves are also detected around 0.78 d. In the ATLAS c- and o-band light curve the strongest periodic signals are found at 1.379916 ($\log(FAP) = -16.3$) and 0.304796 d ($\log(FAP) = -5.4$), respectively. However, we also find in both periodograms periodic signals around 0.78 d above our FAP threshold ($\log(FAP) = -16.1$ and $\log(FAP) = -4.2$). Heinze et al. (2018) reports a period of $P = 0.609618$ d, twice of what we found as strongest signal in the Atlas o-band. We adopt the 0.781646 d period from the TESS light curve.

Ground-based infrared photometry by Napiwotzki (1997) revealed a nearby stars to HS 0713+3958. Werner et al. (2018b), who recorded an optical spectrum with the Hubble Space telescope (HST) of this late type star, determined a spectral type of M5V and found that the spectroscopic distances of both stars agree within the error limits. Comparing the fluxes of the HST spectrum of the M5V star with the SDSS spectrum, we find that the flux of the cool star only dominates beyond 10000 Å, i.e. beyond the TESS filter pass band. This implies that the periodicity found in our light curve analysis most likely originates from the hot white dwarf and not from the cool star. Another interesting fact is, that companions of spectral type M5 or later may easily be hidden in the optical due to the still high luminos-

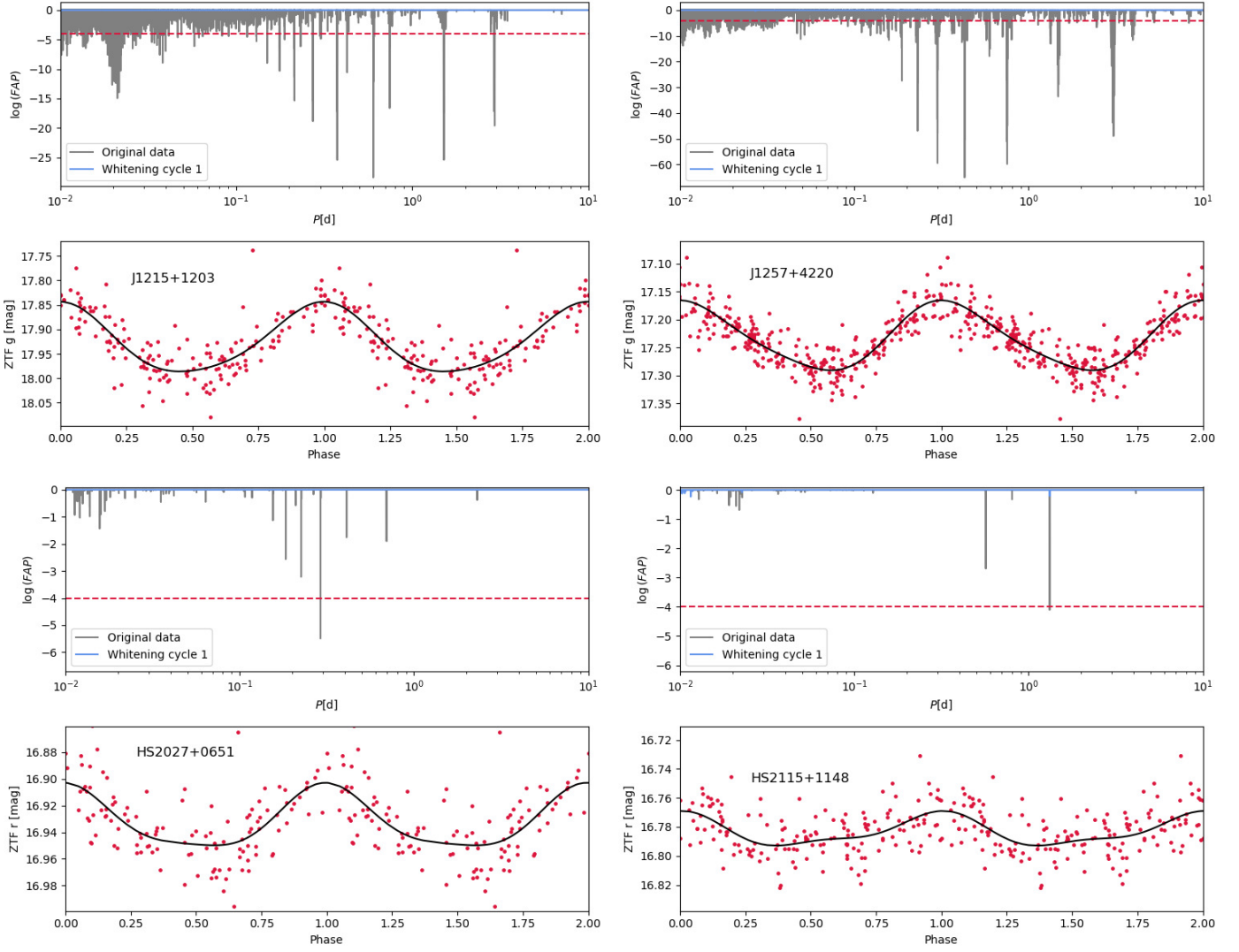


Fig. 5. Like Fig. 3 for the UHE white dwarfs J1215+1203, J1257+4220, HS 2027+0651, and HS 2115–1148.

ity of the white dwarf. We also note that Gaia clearly resolved the white dwarf and the M5 star (we calculate a separation of 1.0396 ± 0.0005 arcsec), hence it is not possible that the two stars form a close binary.

HS0727+6003 The periodogram of the TESS light curve shows the strongest periodic signal around $P = 0.22$ d ($\log(FAP) = -643.8$, penultimate row right in Fig. 4). No other significant period is found after the first whitening cycle. The ≈ 0.22 d period is also found in the CSS, ATLAS c- and o-band, and ZTF g- and r-band light curves. Again, the minima of the phase-folded light curves are broad and flat. The amplitudes are all around 0.13 mag and do not differ significantly amongst the different bands. Drake et al. (2014) gives a period of $P = 0.28437$ d, higher than what we find. Heinze et al. (2018) reports twice our period ($P = 0.442823$ d). With BUSCA we could record almost two phases, and we found that the amplitudes of U_B , B_B , and R_B band light curves (0.128 ± 0.014 , 0.131 ± 0.008 , and 0.128 ± 0.011 , respectively) agree with each other as well as with the amplitudes from the light curves from the other surveys.

HS0742+6520 is - like HE 0504–2408 - one of the objects with the strongest UHE features and found to be not significantly variable. It was observed only 121 times in course of the CSS. The TESS light curve predicts the strongest peak at 0.281989 d with an associated $\log(FAP) = -1.7$. The phase-folded light curve has an amplitude of 0.01 mag only. Thus, this star is likely not variable.

J0900+2343 is a faint ($G = 18.79$ mag) DA-type UHE white dwarf. Visual inspection of the K2 light curves processed by the EVEREST and K2SSF pipeline indicates that the data still suffer from systematic errors. Thus, we discard the K2 data of this object from our analysis. The star was also observed within the CSS (469 data points) and ZTF (only 44 data points in both the g- and r-band), however, no significant periodic signal can be detected in those light curves. The non-detection of a variability in this object may be a consequence of the faintness of the star.

J1059+4043 is half a magnitude brighter ($G = 18.34$ mag) than J0900+2343. The periodogram of the ZTF-r band light curve (101 data points) we detect the strongest period around $P = 3.40$ d ($\log(FAP) = -4.9$). The phase-folded r-band light curve has an

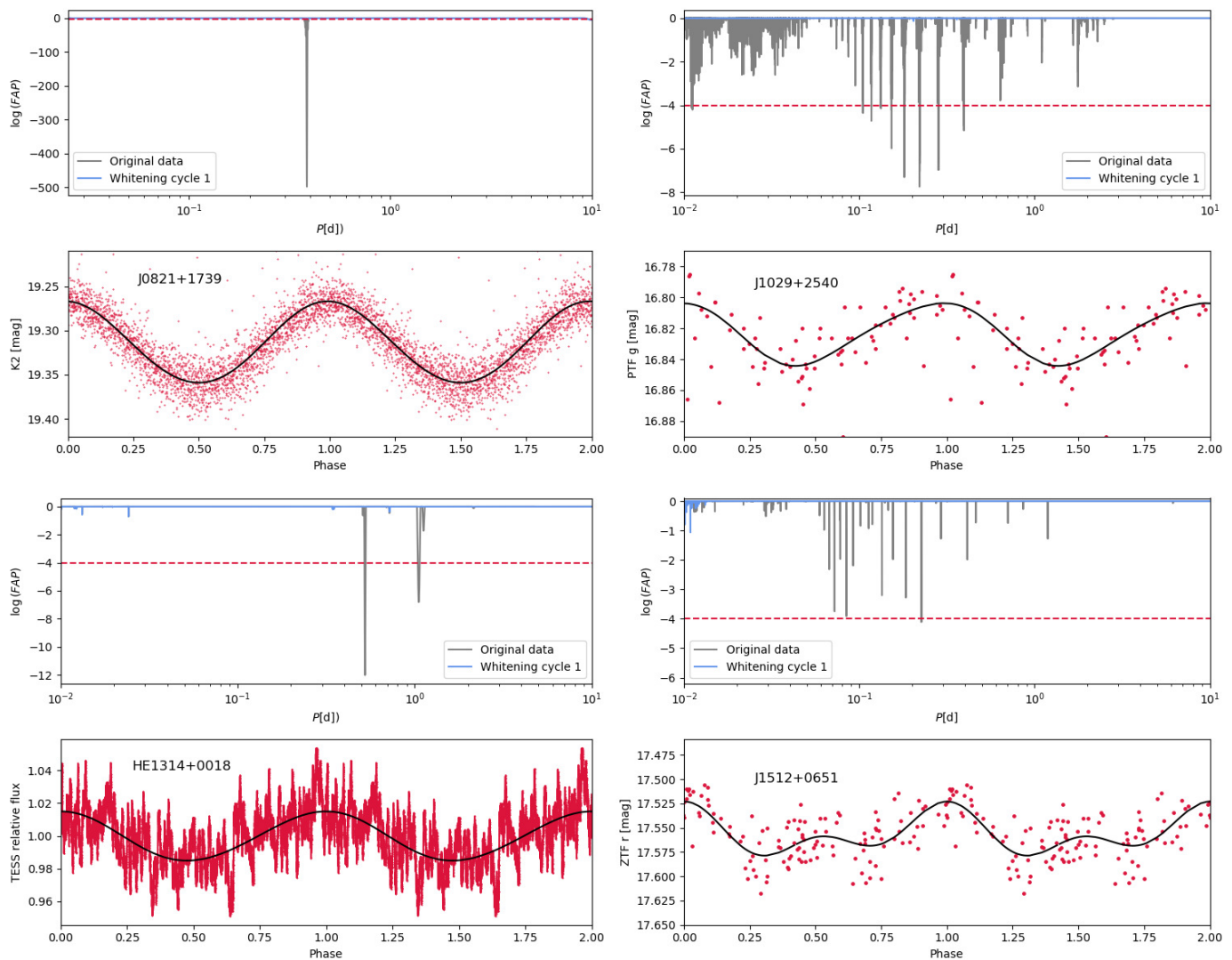


Fig. 6. Like Fig. 3 for the He II line problem white dwarfs J0821+1739 and J1029+2540, HE 1314+0018, and J1512+0651.

amplitude of 0.10 mag and its shape is roughly sinusoidal (bottom row right in Fig. 4). In the periodograms of the ZTF-g band light curve (106 data points) and CSS V-band light curve (315 data points) no significant period can be found.

J1215+1203 : This faint ($G = 18.17$ mag) DO-type UHE white dwarf was observed in course of the CSS, and ZTF. The periodograms of all these light curves show the strongest periodic signal at $P \approx 0.60$ d. The shape of the phase-folded light curve is roughly sinusoidal (top row, left in Fig. 5).

J1257+4220 is a DA-type UHE white dwarf and was observed in course of the CSS, ZTF, and ATLAS. While in the CSS V-band and ATLAS o-band no significant period signal can be detected, the ZTF light curves and ATLAS c-band light curves indicate the strongest periodic signal at $P \approx 0.43$ d. Heinze et al. (2018) classified J1257+4220 as sinusoidal variable with much residual noise and, again, reports twice the period ($P = 0.857925$ d) found by us.

J1510+6106 is a DO UHE white dwarf and 2 minute cadence light curves are available from four TESS sectors. There are no blends with other stars in the TESS aperture or a contamination by nearby bright stars (Fig. 2). In the periodogram of the combined data TESS light curve we find one significant peak at 5.187747 d ($\log(FAP) = -5.1$), however, this signal is not found in any individual sector light curve. This white dwarf was also observed more than 500 times in within in both the ZTF g- and r-band. In those light curves no significant periodic signal can be found. Thus, we remain sceptical about the five day period from the combined TESS light curve, and classify this star only as possibly variable.

HS2027+0651 is a DO UHE white dwarf that was observed within the ZTF. The periodogram of the ZTF g-band light curve indicates $P \approx 0.29$ d ($\log(FAP) = -12.5$). The amplitude of the phase-folded light curve is 0.06 mag, and its minimum is again broad and flat (bottom rleft panel in Fig. 5).

HS2115-1148 is a DAO-type UHE white dwarf with very weak UHE lines. The periodogram of the ZTF r-band (Fig. 6) pre-

dicts the strongest signal around 1.32 d. The amplitude of the phase-folded light curve is 0.04 mag.

3.2.2. White dwarfs showing only the He II line problem

J0821+1739 is the faintest object in our sample ($G = 19.07$ mag). In the periodogram (top row left in Fig. 6) of the K2 light curve processed by the EVEREST pipeline only one strong signal can be found at $P = 0.384875$ d ($\log(FAP) = -499.0$). This variability is already obvious from the (unfolded) light curve. We note, that both the amplitude and shape of the phase-folded K2 light curve must not be regarded as reliable due to the long exposure time (5% of the period). The ≈ 0.38 d period is also confirmed by the K2 light curve processed by the K2SFF pipeline, though, we obtain a higher FAP of $\log(FAP) = -28.5$ for the variability. Even though the target is quite faint, we also find the ≈ 0.38 d period in the CSS and ZTF g-band light curves, however, in the latter it is not significant ($\log(FAP) = -13.2$ and $\log(FAP) = -3.0$, respectively). The amplitude of the phase-folded CSS light curve is 0.13 mag.

J0827+5858 was observed 332 times in course of the CSS ($V = 17.46$ mag), about 200 times in both the ZTF g- and r-band. We do not find a significant periodic variability in any of those light curves.

J0947+1015 was observed 447 times in course of the CSS ($V \approx 18.07$ mag), and 64/81 times the ZTF g/r band, respectively. The periodogram of the CSS light curve indicates a period of 0.257938 d with an associated $\log(FAP) = -3.6$. The amplitude of the phase folded light curve is 0.10 mag. We classify this star as possibly variable.

J1029+2540 In the periodogram of the ZTF g-band light curve we find the strongest periodic signal in the ZTF g-band around $P = 0.28$ d ($\log(FAP) = -9.0$, first row right in Fig. 6). This period is confirmed by the CSS V-band and ZTF r-band.

HE 1314+0018 In the TESS data of this fairly bright ($G = 16.05$ mag) star we find a significant period around 0.52 d ($\log(FAP) = -12.0$). The amplitude of the phase folded light curve is only 0.03%. After the first whitening cycle no other significant peak remains in the periodogram (penultimate row left of Fig. 6). The star was also observed 368 times within the CSS, however, in this data set no significant periodic signal can be found.

J1512+0651 Was observed 103/119 times in the ZTF g/r band, and 365 times in the CSS V-band. In the periodogram of the ZTF r band we find the strongest signal at 0.226 d. In the In the ZTF g and CSS V band we also find the 0.226 period, however, at a FAPs below our threshold. The amplitude of the phase-folded ZTF r band light curve is 0.06 mag.

HS 1517+7403 In the periodograms of the ZTF g- and r-band light curves we find the strongest signals around 1.09 d ($\log(FAP) = -20.2$ and $\log(FAP) = -22.2$), respectively. After the first whitening cycle, no other significant signal remains. The star was also observed with TESS. The periodogram of the TESS light curve predicts the strongest peak around 8.78 d

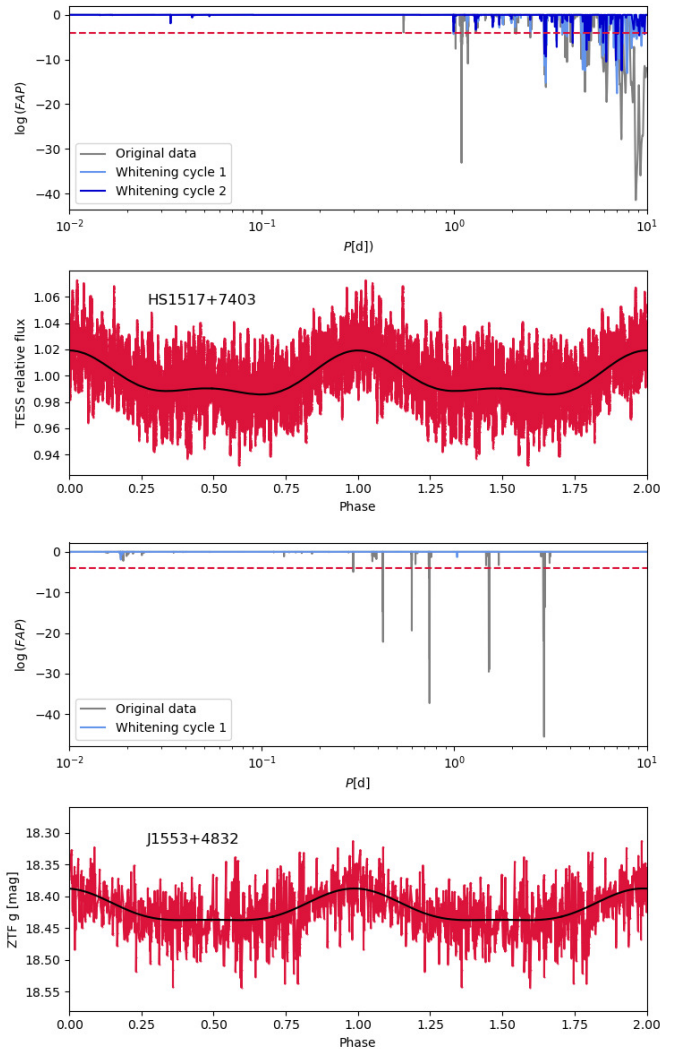


Fig. 7. Like Fig.3 for the He II line problem white dwarfs HS 1517+7403 and J1553+4832.

($\log(FAP) = -41.5$), however, another strong signal is detected at 1.09 d ($\log(FAP) = -33.1$) confirming what is found from in the ZTF light curves. Since in the ZTF periodograms we do not see a significant peak at around 8.78 d, we adopt 1.09 d as the photometric period of the star. After whitening the TESS light curve for the 1.09 d period (including it harmonics and sub-harmonics), the signal at 8.78 d disappears, however, other significant signals around 7 d, and 2 d remain. Since those signals are not detected in the ZTF periodograms, we conclude that they most likely originate from the other star(s) inside the aperture mask, or the two orders of magnitude brighter star right next to it (bottom row right in Fig. 2).

J1553+4832 This faint ($G=18.65$ mag) object was observed about 1200 times in course of the ZTF. In both, the periodograms of the ZTF g and r band, we find the strongest signals around 2.93 d ($\log(FAP) = -33.7$ and $\log(FAP) = -7.7$, respectively). The amplitudes of the phase-folded light curves in both bands is about 0.05 mag. We note, that there are also aliases at lower periods (e.g. at 1.52 d and 0.74 d), which have a similar FAP (all of them are removed after the first whitening cycle). Thus, it may be possible that the real photometric period is shorter. The star was also observed 171 times within the CSS, however, in this

light curve no significant periodic signal can be found in these data.

4. Overall results

4.1. Variability rates

We find that 12 out of the 16 UHE white dwarfs are significantly photometrically variable, meaning their light curves exhibit periodic signals with a $\log(FAP) \leq -4$. This leads to a variability rate of $75^{+8}_{-13}\%$. Given the low-number statistics, the uncertainties were calculated assuming a binomial distribution and indicate the 68% confidence level interval (see e.g. Burgasser et al. 2003). For two objects, HE 0504–2408 and HS 07424+6520, we find periodic signals with associated $\log(FAPs) \approx -3$. For J1510+6106 we do not trust the signal around 5.19 d discovered in the combined TESS light curve, since it can neither be found in the ZTF g or r band light curve (about 500 data points each), nor in the four individual TESS light curves. Those objects we consider as possibly variable. For the DA-type UHE white dwarf J0900+2343 no hint for a variability could be found, which however, might be a consequence of the faintness of the star ($G = 18.79$ mag). For the white dwarfs that show only the He II line problem, we find a similar variability rate of $75^{+9}_{-19}\%$, meaning that six out of the eight He II line problem white dwarfs are significantly photometrically variable. For J0827+5858 we cannot find a significant periodic signal, and J0947+1015 we classify as possibly variable. The high photometric variability rate amongst these stars suggests that the UHE and He II line problem phenomena are linked to the variability.

However, one may now wonder if the photometric variability is indeed an intrinsic characteristic of these stars alone, or not rather something that is observed amongst *all* very hot white dwarfs. In order to test this, we obtained ZTF DR4 light curves of a comparison sample and search for photometric variability in those light curves as well. Our comparison sample consists of several very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 65\,000$ K) DO-type (55 in total, including 28 PG1159-type stars) white dwarfs from Dreizler & Werner (1996); Dreizler & Heber (1998); Hügelmeier et al. (2005, 2006); Werner & Herwig (2006); Reindl et al. (2014); Werner et al. (2014) and Reindl et al. (2018), as well as very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 65\,000$ K) DA-type (90 in total) white dwarfs from the samples of Gianninas et al. (2011) and Tremblay et al. (2019). We considered only ZTF light curves which have at least 50 data points (this value was found from our previous analysis to be approximately needed to detect periodic signals in the ZTF data). We find that amongst the H-deficient white dwarfs, only one of the 41 objects with sufficient data points in the ZTF is significantly variable (variability rate: $2^{+5}_{-1}\%$)⁴. For the H-rich white dwarfs higher we find a higher variability rate of $14^{+6}_{-3}\%$ (59 stars had at least 50 data points and eight turned out to be significantly variable). Table A.3, we list all of the normal white dwarfs which we found to be variable based on the ZTF data, including the mean magnitudes, derived periods, and amplitudes. The variability rate of all normal white dwarfs together is then $9^{+4}_{-2}\%$ and in stark contrast to the combined variability rate of $67^{+8}_{-11}\%$ based on ZTF data for the UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs⁵. Thus, we conclude that pe-

⁴ We note that the ZTF data are not suitable to detect pulsations. Otherwise a higher variability rate could be expected for very hot H-deficient white dwarfs, as many of them are GW Vir pulsators.

⁵ Amongst the UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs 21 objects have at least 50 data points in at least one ZTF band, and 14 of them turned out to be variable based on the ZTF data.

riodic photometric variability is indeed a characteristic of UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs.

4.2. Light curve shapes

The shapes of the light curves are quite diverse. Some objects show near perfect sinusoidal variations (e.g. HE 1314+0018, J1029+2540), while the light curves of seven objects in our sample (about one third amongst the variable ones) show extended, flat minima (J0254+0058, J0146+3236, HS 0713+39+58, HS 0727+6003, HS 2027+0651, J1553+4832, and HS 1517+7403). Particularly interesting are the light curves of HS 0158+2335, that show two uneven maxima. This might also be the case for J1512+0651 (shows only the He II line problem), though, higher S/N light curves would be needed to confirm this.

4.3. Amplitudes

The amplitudes of the light curve variations range from a few tenths to hundredths mag. For a given object, the amplitudes in the different bands do not vary significantly. That means, we find that the difference in the amplitudes as measured in the different bands, is smaller or equal than the standard deviation of the difference between the observations and our mathematical fit (black lines in Fig. 3-Fig. 7). In particular, the SDSS stripe 82 light curves of J0254+0058 (the only object in our sample with u till z band data), do not indicate an increase of the amplitudes towards shorter or longer wavelengths. Also in the BUSCA light curves of HS 0727+6003 (only other object with U-band light curve) we could not observe any hint for a difference in the amplitudes.

We note, that we do not trust the amplitudes of the TESS light curves. This is because the TESS mission was designed for stars brighter than 15 mag, and all our targets are fainter than this. Second, the large pixel size implies that an accurate background subtraction is very complicated, in particular in crowded fields. The majority of the TESS light curves predicts amplitudes that are larger than what is observed in the other bands. For example, the amplitude of the phase folded TESS light curve of J0254+0058 is 0.54 mag – almost twice of what is observed in the other bands (≈ 0.3 mag). If the large TESS amplitude would be actually real, then we would expect to see similarly large amplitudes in the SDSS i- and z-band as well, but which is not the case.

4.4. Periods

The photometrical periods of the UHE white dwarfs range from 0.22 to 2.32 d, with a median of 0.69 d and a standard deviation of 0.59 d. For the six photometrically variable white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem, we find a very similar period range from 0.22 to 2.93 d, with a median of 0.45 d and a standard deviation of 0.95 d. Considering both classes together we find a median of 0.56 d with a standard deviation of 0.73 d.

The observed periods are consistent with typical white dwarf rotational rates (Kawaler 2004; Hermes et al. 2017a), but could also indicate post-common envelope (PCE) binaries (Nebot Gómez-Morán et al. 2011). It is therefore worth comparing the period distribution of those objects to the period distribution of our sample in detail.

In Fig. 8 we show in blue the combined period distribution of the UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem. In purple the period distribution of only the UHE

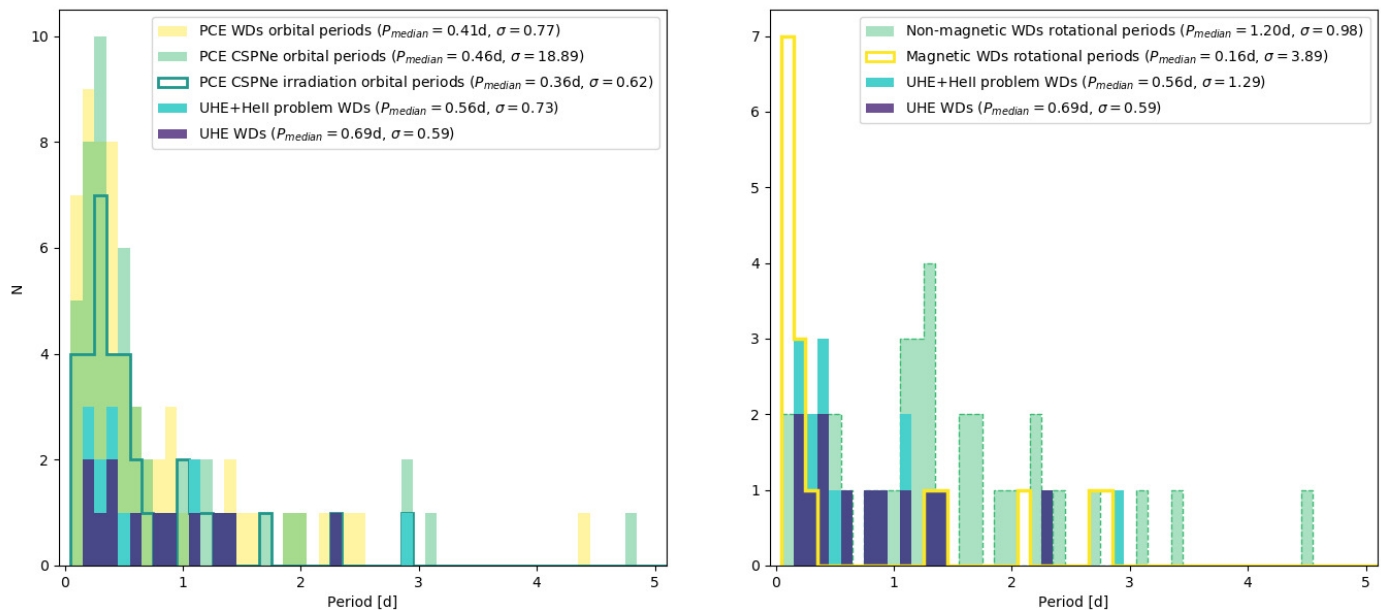


Fig. 8. Distribution of the photometrical periods of the variable UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs (blue, in purple the period distribution of only the UHE white dwarfs is shown). In the left their period distribution is compared to the orbital period distribution of PCE CSPNe (light green, the bold teal line indicates the period distribution of binary CSPNe that show an reflection effect) and white dwarfs plus main sequence binaries (light yellow). In left panel a comparison with the rotational periods of normal white dwarfs (light green with dashed contours) and magnetic white dwarfs is shown (bold yellow lines). The median period and standard deviation of each sample is indicated.

white dwarfs is shown. In the left panel we compare their period distribution to the orbital period distribution of confirmed post-common envelope (PCE) binary central stars of planetary nebulae (CSPNe, light green)⁶ and PCE white dwarf and main sequence binaries (light yellow) from the sample of Nebot Gómez-Morán et al. (2011). The bold teal line indicates the period distribution of binary CSPNe that show an reflection effect. In the right panel we show a comparison with the rotational periods of pulsating white dwarfs (light green with dashed contours, values taken from Kawaler 2004; Hermes et al. 2017a) and apparently single magnetic white dwarfs (bold yellow lines, values taken from Ferrario et al. 2015). We note that there are also a few longer period magnetic white dwarfs (Putney & Jordan 1995; Bergeron et al. 1997; Schmidt et al. 1999; Kawka & Vennes 2012) and PCE binary central stars (Miszalski et al. 2018a,b; Brown et al. 2019), which we omit from Fig. 8 for better visibility. From this figure it already seems that the period distribution of our sample resembles more the period distribution of PCE binaries than the rotational period distribution of white dwarfs. The median rotational period of non-magnetic white dwarfs is 1.20 d, while the median period of our sample is half of that. The observed rotational periods of magnetic white dwarfs as determined from polarimetry and photometry range from a few minutes, to hours, to days, over decades to centuries. The short spin period ones show their peak near 0.1 d, a period much shorter than what we observe for the UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs showing the He II line problem.

In order to test the statistical significance of this impression we performed two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. This test allows to compare two samples and to check the equality of their one-dimensional probability distributions without making specific distributional assumptions. The statistical analysis is based on a D-value that represents the maximum distance between the empirical cumulative distribution function of the sam-

ple and the cumulative distribution function of the reference distribution. Based on the D-value, we then calculate the p-value, which is used to evaluate if the outcomes differ significantly. It is a measure for the probability of obtaining test results at least as extreme as the results actually observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is correct. In our case the null hypothesis is the that the two samples which are compared follow the same distribution. A p-value of one indicates a perfect agreement with the null hypothesis, while a p-value approaching zero rejects the null hypothesis. We performed these tests for the various samples mentioned above. First, we find that the period distributions of both UHE white dwarfs, and white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem agree with each other ($p = 1.00$). We also find that the period distribution of our sample agrees with that of PCE white dwarf plus MS binaries ($p = 0.42$) and PCE CSPNe ($p = 0.60$ for all binary CSPNe and $p = 0.25$ for only the binary CSPNe showing a reflection effect). No agreement is found with the rotational period distribution of magnetic ($p = 0.007$), and non-magnetic white dwarfs ($p = 0.04$).

We should, however, keep in mind that the stars in our sample are in earlier evolutionary stage compared to the white dwarfs with measured rotational periods. According to Althaus et al. (2009) the radius DO white dwarf with typical mass of $0.6 M_{\odot}$ decreases from $0.017 R_{\odot}$ to $0.013 R_{\odot}$ while the star cools down from 80 000 K (typical T_{eff} for a UHE white dwarf) to 20 000 K (majority of magnetic white dwarfs from Ferrario et al. 2015 are reported to have temperatures below this value, as well as all of the non-magnetic white dwarfs from Kawaler 2004; Hermes et al. 2017a). If we assume conservation of angular momentum, then the rotational period should decreased approximately by a factor of 0.5. Therefore, we repeated the statistical tests under the simplified assumption that all of the objects in our sample will halve their periods as they cool down. By that we find that there is no agreement with the rotational period distribution of non-magnetic white dwarfs ($p = 0.0001$), but a statistically meaning-

⁶ <http://www.drdjones.net/bcspn/>

ful agreement with the rotational period distribution of magnetic white dwarfs ($p = 0.11$).

5. Discussion

We found that both UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs overlap in a narrow region in the Gaia HRD. As expected, they lie on top of the white dwarf banana and are well separated from the hot subdwarf stars, and are much bluer than similarly hot white dwarfs with M dwarf companions. On average, UHE white dwarfs are found to be slightly bluer and have slightly brighter absolute G-band magnitudes than the white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem. This might suggest that white dwarfs with UHE lines could evolve into objects that show only the He II line problem. However, better constraints on the temperatures of these stars as well as a larger sample would be needed to investigate this possibility further.

Our light curves studies revealed that the majority of both the UHE white dwarfs ($75^{+8}_{-13}\%$) and He II line problem white dwarfs ($75^{+9}_{-19}\%$) are photometrically variable. The fact that their photometric period distributions agree with each other, and that their light curves exhibit similar amplitudes and shapes, reinforced that both classes are indeed related. What remains to be discussed is the cause of the photometric variability and how it is linked to the occurrence of the UHE features and He II line problem.

The photometric periods of all stars in our sample are well above the theoretical upper limit of 10^4 s predicted for non-radial g-mode pulsations that are frequently observed amongst PG 1159 stars (most of them having periods below 3000 s, Quirion et al. 2007). Thus, we see two possible scenarios that could instead account for the photometric variability in our stars – one is linked to close binaries, and the other one related to magnetic fields.

5.1. Binaries

Because of the very good agreement of the period distribution of our stars with that of PCE systems, an obvious assumption is that our stars are close binaries. Then a variety of physical processes could lead to the observed periodic variability. We rule out that the objects in our sample are (over-)contact binaries, since the light curves of such systems have extended maxima and narrow (sometimes V-shaped) photometric minima and also often to uneven minima (e.g., Miszalski et al. 2009; Drake et al. 2014). Also ellipsoidal deformation that occurs in a detached system and in which one star is distorted due to the gravity of its companion, can be ruled out as main source for the photometric variability. This is because the amplitudes of the light curve variations caused by ellipsoidal deformation in systems that contain a hot and compact white dwarf and an extended binary is always much smaller than that from the so called irradiation effect.

An irradiation effect, caused by the heated face (day-side) of a cooler companion whose rotational period is synchronized to the orbital period, appears as an attractive scenario. Irradiation binaries display sinusoidal light curve variations, however, when the system is seen under a high inclination angle, the light curves have extended and flat photometric minima, just what we find for seven objects in our sample (Sect. 4.2). Well studied examples which exhibit that latter kind of light curves are the hot subdwarf plus M dwarf binary HS 2333+3927 (Heber et al. 2004), and the hot white dwarf plus M dwarf binaries HS 1857+5144 (Aungwerojwit et al. 2007) and NN Ser (which also shows eclipses,

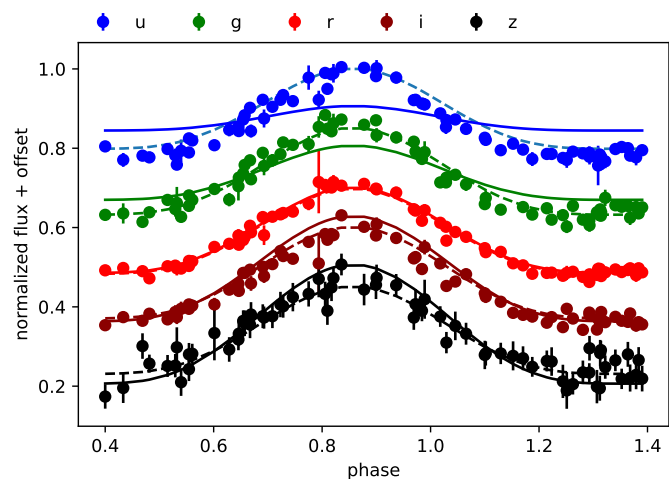


Fig. 9. SDSS-ugriz light curves of J0254+0058. The solid line shows the light curve models using the parameters derived by fitting the SDSS-r light curve and a fixed Albedo of $A = 1$ in all bands. The dashed lines give the light curve model fit that allows for unphysical variations in the Albedo of the companion.

Brinkworth et al. 2006). The observed amplitudes can be as low as 0.01 mag and reach up to about 1 mag (Shimansky et al. 2006; Brinkworth et al. 2006), covering the observed amplitude range of our objects. However, we see serious problems with the irradiation effect system scenario. First, we would expect to find – at least for some objects – noticeable differences in the amplitudes observed in the different bands. For example in the very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 49\,500$ K) white dwarf plus low mass main sequence star irradiation systems SDSSJ212531.92-010745.9, and the central stars of Abell 63, V477 Lyr, ESO330-9, PN HaTr 7, the ratio of the R-band to V-band amplitude ranges from 1.13 to 1.38, (Shimansky et al. 2015; Afşar & İbanoğlu 2008; Hillwig et al. 2017). WD1136+667 and NN Ser even display r-band to g-band amplitude ratios of 1.44 and 1.67, respectively (this work, Brinkworth et al. 2006). An even larger differences in the amplitudes by a factor of almost 2 are expected when also u-band photometry is available (De Marco et al. 2008). This should be easily noticeable in the light curves of J0254+0058 and HS0727+6003.

In order to test this we calculated reflection effect models for the SDSS-ugriz light curves of J0254+0058. We used the code `LCURVE` (for details, see Appendix A in Copperwheat et al. 2010), which was developed for white dwarfs plus M-dwarf systems and has been used to fit detached or accreting white dwarfs plus M-dwarf and hot subdwarf plus M-dwarf systems showing a significant reflection effect (see Parsons et al. 2010; Schafferoth et al. 2020, for more details). For that we assumed $T_{\text{eff}} = 80\,000$ K for the white dwarf (Hügelmeier et al. 2006) and typical values for the masses and radii of white dwarfs plus M-dwarf systems ($q = 0.21$, $R_1 = 0.02 R_{\odot}$, $R_2 = 0.15 R_{\odot}$, Parsons et al. 2010). To find a first good model we fitted the SDSS-r light curve by letting the inclination i , the temperature of the companion T_2 and the Albedo of the companion vary. We found a perfectly fitting model for an inclination of $i = 86.8^{\circ}$ and a temperature of the companion of $T_2 = 4500$ K.

To see if this is also consistent in the other bands, we fixed the stellar parameters of both stars and derived light curve models for the other bands. We were only able to fit the light curve, if the Albedo of the companion was varied significantly ($A = 0.6$ in SDSS-z to $A = 3.5$ in SDSS-u, dashed line in Fig.9). Such a large change in the Albedo is unphysical, as the Albedo gives the

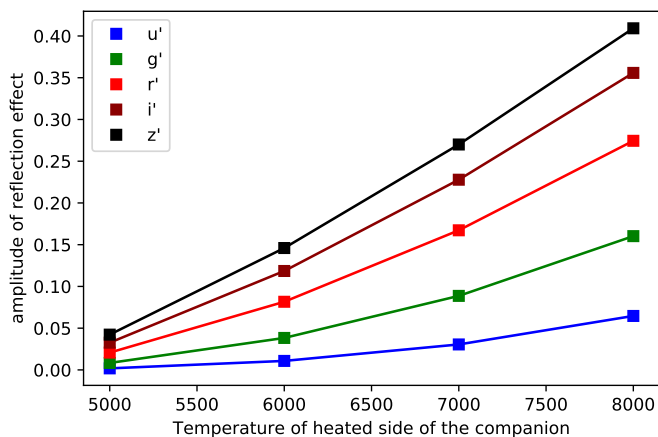


Fig. 10. Amplitude of the reflection effect in dependence of the temperature of the heated side of the companion. The amplitude was calculated by the difference in flux of a white dwarf and a M dwarf companion with the parameters derived in the light curve fit in phase 0 and phase 0.5 using a black body approximation.

percentage of the flux from the white dwarf that is used to heat up the irradiated side of the companion. If we assume a Albedo $A = 1$ the amplitude of the light curves varies significantly from smaller in the blue to larger in the red, as shown in Fig.9.

As explained before, this increase of the amplitude of the reflection effect from blue to red is expected. The amplitude of the reflection effect is given by the difference in the flux between phase 0, where only the white dwarf and the cool side of the companion is visible, and phase 0.5, where the white dwarf and only the heated side of the companion is visible. Depending on the temperature of the white dwarf and the orbital separation of the system the companion is heated up to around 10 000 – 20 000 K. As the white dwarf has the maximum of the flux in the UV, the contribution of the companion increases from blue to red.

To simulate this we used the parameters that we derived in the light curve fit and used a black body approximation to calculate the amplitude of the reflection effect in dependence from the temperature of the heated side of the companion. As the period of the system is relatively long, we calculated amplitudes up to 8000 K for the heated side of the companion. This is shown in Fig. 10. A significant increase of the amplitude from SDSS-u (5%) to SDSS-z (40%) is predicted, which is not observed. From Fig. 10 it also becomes clear, that the amplitude in the the r band should be about twice of that in the g band. However, also none of the ten other objects which show significant periodic variations in both ZTF bands show an increased amplitude in the r band compared to the g band.

The second drawback of the reflection effect scenario is that none of our stars exhibits spectral features of a cool secondary (Fig.B.1 and Fig.B.2). As mentioned before, a late-type M dwarf or a brown dwarf may easily be outshined by the still luminous white dwarf, thus the non-detection of an increased continuum flux in the optical or lack of (molecular) absorption features from the companion cannot serve as killer argument. However, to our very best knowledge, without exception all PCE systems containing a very hot ($T_{\text{eff}} \geq 60\,000$ K) white dwarf primary (and even those who outshine their cool companions in the optical), exhibit emission lines (e.g. the Balmer series or the CNO complex around 4650 Å) arising from the highly irradiated face of secondary. These emission lines are typically quite strong and can therefore also be detected in low resolution (e.g. SDSS)

spectra (Nagel et al. 2006; Nebot Gómez-Morán et al. 2011). It is also well known that the emission lines appear and disappear over the orbital cycle, reaching maximum strength at photometric maximum. Thus, it may be possible, that when the systems is observed close to the photometric minimum, that the emission lines are not detectable. But it is more than unlikely that all spectra of the stars in our sample were taken at just that phase.

For a reflection effect the amplitudes of the light curve variations are expected to be correlated to temperature of the day-side of the irradiated companion. If we assume that all hypothetical close binaries to our stars have the same radius, then the amplitudes should correlate to $L/P^{2/3}$, where L is lumiosity of the white dwarf and P the orbital (photometric) period. This means that more lumious primaries at shorter orbital periods are expected to cause a larger reflection effect than less luminous primaries at longer periods. However, using M_{G_0} as a proxy for L , no correlation between $M_{G_0}/P^{2/3}$ and the mean amplitudes is found (Pearson correlation coefficient: $r = -0.01$)⁷. This serves as a third argument against our stars being reflection effect binaries.

Finally we would like to note, that if the variability in all our objects would be indeed caused by close companions, it would imply an exceptionally high compact binary fraction amongst H-deficient stars of 30%⁸. Amongst the immediate precursors of DO-type white dwarfs, only one O(He) star and one luminous PG 1159 star⁹ are known to be radial velocity variable (Reindl et al. 2016). Another O(He)-type star, the central star of Pa5 shows a photometric variability of 1.12 d, which however, might also be attributed to spots on its surface (De Marco et al. 2015). Although no systematic search for close binaries amongst these stars has been conducted yet, this would lead us to an estimated close binary fraction of 11.5% amongst H-deficient pre-white dwarfs, i.e. a factor of 2.6 below what would be needed to explain the variability in our stars via close binaries.

5.2. Magnetic fields

The fraction of hottest white dwarfs that show UHE lines or the He II line problem (about 10%) matches the fraction of magnetic white dwarfs (2-20% are reported, Liebert et al. 2003; Giannichele et al. 2012; Sion et al. 2014; Kepler et al. 2013, 2015). In addition, we found that the period distribution of our stars agrees with that of magnetic white dwarfs if we assume they will spin-up as a consequence of further contraction. Proposing UHE white dwarfs are magnetic, Reindl et al. (2019) suggested that optically bright spots on the magnetic poles and/or geometrical effects of a circumstellar magnetosphere could be responsible for the photometric variability in J0146+3236.

Spots on hot white dwarfs are expected to be caused by the accumulation of metals around the magnetic poles (Hermes et al. 2017b). This is also the case for chemically peculiar stars, where the magnetic field produces large-scale chemical abundance inhomogeneities causing periodic modulation of spectral line profiles and light curves (Oksala et al. 2015; Prvák et al. 2015, 2020; Krtička et al. 2018, 2020a). This is understood as a result

⁷ We only used objects with parallaxes better than 20% to check for this correlation.

⁸ 30% of all DO-type white dwarfs hotter than 65 000 K show UHE lines or only the He II line problem. If we exclude those that classify as PG 1159 stars ($C/He > 0.02$, number fraction) from the group of normal DO-type white dwarfs a percentage of 47% is obtained.

⁹ Only ten O(He) stars and 16 PG 1159 pre-white dwarfs are known (log $g < 7.0$ are known).

from the interaction of the magnetic field with photospheric atoms diffusing under the competitive effects of gravity and radiative levitation (Alecian & Stift 2017). If the radiative and gravitational forces are of similar orders of magnitude, these structures are able to form and subsist (Wade & Neiner 2018). In fact, it was found by Reindl et al. (2014), that the DO-type UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs are located at this very region in the $T_{\text{eff}} - \log g$ diagram, where also the wind limit as predicted by Unglaub & Bues (2000) occurs. This further supports that gravitational settling and radiation-driven mass loss hold balance in our stars, and that, thus, long-lived spots can be expected.

Reindl et al. (2019) showed the light curve of J0146+3236 can be modeled assuming two uneven spots whose brightness is slightly over 125% relative to the rest of the stellar surface. In order to get an idea how high the metal enhancement would need to be to be, we calculated test models with the Tübingen non-LTE Model-Atmosphere Package (TMAP, Werner et al. 2003, 2012). In the model atmosphere calculations we assumed $T_{\text{eff}} = 80\,000$ K, $\log g = 8.0$, and included opacities of He and the iron-group elements (Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, and Ni), of which Fe was found to be the most abundant trace element in UHE white dwarfs (Werner et al. 2018a). Iron-group elements were combined in a generic model atom, using a statistical approach, employing seven superlevels per ion linked by superlines, together with an opacity sampling method (Anderson 1989; Rauch & Deetjen 2003). Ionisation stages IV-VII augmented by a single ground-level stage VIII were considered and we assumed solar abundance ratios. The models were calculated for a metallicity of 1.0E-3, 1.0E-2, and 1.0E-1 (mass fractions). In addition we calculated a model including besides He also opacities of C, and O at typical abundance values of low-luminosity PG 1159 stars (mass fractions of 5.0E-2, and 1.0E-2, respectively). For the calculations we considered ionisation stages III-V and III-VII for C and O, respectively, and a total of 404 non-LTE levels. Finally, also a pure He model was computed. After that, the model fluxes were convolved with filter response functions of the Galex FUV, and NUV, as well as the SDSS u, g, r, i, and z bands to calculate synthetic magnitudes. The differences in the resulting magnitudes relatively to our pure He model are listed in Table 2.

We find that with an increasing abundance of the iron-group elements, the continuum flux becomes steeper towards the UV. Most of the bound-bound transitions are located at FUV wavelengths at this effective temperature, which in turn causes a flattening of total flux in the FUV band. Comparing our pure He model to our model that contains also C and O, we find that the continuum flux also increases from the near IR until FUV (hence also producing optically bright spots). However, since many strong bound-bound transitions of C and O are located in the optical (especially in the SDSS g band), the behaviour of the amplitude differences varies quite a bit from our models with iron-group elements. This has been shown for a Cen by Krτίčka et al. (2020b), where for example an enhancement in He, Si, or Fe not only predicts a different amplitude, respectively, but also the maxima of the light curve variations are found to occur at different phases.

We also note, that since spots cover only a part of the stellar surface, the amplitudes listed in Table 2 can be seen merely as an upper limit of what could be expected observationally from the metal enhancement in the spot. Yet, it demonstrates that chemical spots could indeed explain the relatively large amplitude variations we see in our stars. The only drawback is, that for all metals considered here, the predicted amplitude in

Table 2. Predicted magnitude difference for various metal enhancements in different photometric bands relative to our model containing only He.

Model	IG 1.0E-3	IG 1.0E-2	IG 1.0E-1	C, O 5.0E-2, 1.0E-2
Band	Δm [mag]	Δm [mag]	Δm [mag]	Δm [mag]
FUV	0.096	0.234	0.462	0.148
NUV	0.239	0.381	0.624	0.182
u	0.223	0.339	0.535	0.176
g	0.037	0.133	0.296	0.089
r	0.062	0.146	0.289	0.160
i	0.040	0.117	0.247	0.103
z	0.061	0.133	0.249	0.168

the u band is always significantly larger than in the redder bands. This is not observed for the two stars in our sample for which we have u band light curves. However, only time-resolved UV spectroscopy combined with detailed light curve modeling will be able to shed light on which enhancement of elements could be responsible for the observed light curve variability and if chemical spots are indeed the source of the variability.

Besides a chemically inhomogeneous photosphere, stellar magnetism can create another source of photometric variability. Munoz et al. (2020) recently hypothesize, that the photometric variability observed in magnetic O-type stars is a consequence of electron scattering in the obliquely rotating magnetosphere, which periodically occults the stellar disk. They presented theoretical light curves for various inclinations, i , and magnetic obliquity angles, β , mass-feeding rates, magnetic field strengths, terminal wind velocities, and smoothing lengths. Increasing the latter four parameters, they find that the amplitude of the light curve variations should increase. For low inclination and obliquity angles, they find roughly sinusoidal light curve variations. When $i + \beta > 90^\circ$, the magnetic equator crosses the observer's line-of-sight twice per rotation cycle and a second maximum in the light curve shows up. Interestingly, for intermediate inclination and obliquity angles (e.g. $i = \beta = 50^\circ$) their models predict a relatively long, and almost flat photometric minimum, just what we observe for seven of our stars. One of these stars is J0146+3236 for which Reindl et al. (2019) already suggested $i \approx \beta \approx 45^\circ$. Also, the models of Munoz et al. (2020) predict that the photometric minimum should occur, when the circumstellar magnetosphere is seen edge-on, i.e. when the column density of the magnetospheric material occulting the stellar disc is highest. The magnetospheric occultation model, might even be able to explain the extraordinary light curve of HS0158+2335, which exhibits two uneven maxima. Its light curve resembles the one of LMCe136-1 and which could be reproduced by Munoz et al. (2020) assuming a dipolar offset model.

6. Conclusions

Our work revealed an exceptionally high photometric variability rates amongst both UHE white dwarfs and white dwarfs that show only the He II line problem, marking them as a new class of variable stars. We found further evidence that both classes are indeed related, as concluded from their overlap in the Gaia HRD, similar photometric variability rates, light curves shapes

and amplitudes, as well as period distributions. While an irradiation effect could explain their observed period distribution, and the shapes of their light curves, we believe that this scenario is unlikely. This is because we do not detect increasing amplitudes towards longer wavelengths in any object, nor do we see emission lines arising from the strongly irradiated side of an hypothetical close binary. Instead, we hold on to the suggestion of Reindl et al. (2019) that the variability is caused by magnetic spots and/or the co-rotating, circumstellar material as.

Further investigations are needed for a profound understanding of these special objects. A systematic search for radial velocity variations, as well as an IR excess in combination with detailed light curve modeling will help to decide if the close binary scenario can really be ruled out. On the other hand, the spots/magnetosphere scenario can be checked with spectropolarimetric observations and time-resolved UV (that is where photospheric metals can be detected) spectroscopy, which in turn could reveal the magnetic field strengths and chemical spots, respectively. Last but not least, the discovery that the majority of the UHE and He II line problem white dwarfs are photometrically variable, provides an important observational constraint to detect more of these systems.

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Appendix A: Tables

Appendix B: Figures

Table A.1. Periods, mean magnitudes and amplitudes as derived from various light curves for all periodically variable UHE white dwarfs.

Name	Band	Datapoints	Magnitude [mag]	P [d]	Amplitude [mag]	Comment
J0032+1604	CSS	335	15.71	0.907846 ± 0.000090	0.05	DOZ UHE
	ATLAS-c	119	15.73	0.907871 ± 0.000080	0.07	
WD0101–182	CSS	154	15.83	2.323148 ± 0.000107	0.18	DOZ UHE
	ATLAS-c	166	15.72	2.323235 ± 0.000140	0.19	
	ATLAS-o	170	16.17	2.323285 ± 0.000219	0.19	
	TESS	15985		2.322138 ± 0.001939		
J0146+3236	CSS	333	15.59	0.242037 ± 0.000002	0.18	DO UHE
	ATLAS-c	123	15.54	0.242035 ± 0.000003	0.17	
	ATLAS-o	124	16.01	0.242036 ± 0.000003	0.16	
	ZTF-g	222	15.37	0.242038 ± 0.000001	0.18	
	ZTF-r	279	15.91	0.242037 ± 0.000001	0.16	
	ZTF-i	22	16.37	0.242057 ± 0.000029	0.17	
	TESS	12936		0.242037 ± 0.000010		
HS 0158+2335	CSS	332	16.83	0.449773 ± 0.000005	0.17	DO UHE
	ATLAS-c	105	16.91	0.449817 ± 0.000035	0.22	
	ZTF-g	206	16.79	0.449776 ± 0.000004	0.24	
	ZTF-r	236	17.23	0.449783 ± 0.000005	0.21	
	TESS	12891		0.449767 ± 0.000471		
J0254+0058	CSS	336	17.39	1.087163 ± 0.000021	0.26	DO UHE
	ATLAS-c	114	17.39	1.087221 ± 0.000074	0.28	
	ZTF-g	250	17.25	1.087160 ± 0.000015	0.30	
	ZTF-r	263	17.73	1.087168 ± 0.000027	0.30	
	SDSS-u	72	16.73	1.087148 ± 0.000006	0.26	
	SDSS-g	72	17.15	1.087145 ± 0.000002	0.27	
	SDSS-r	73	17.67	1.087153 ± 0.000007	0.26	
	SDSS-i	72	18.03	1.087147 ± 0.000005	0.29	
	SDSS-z	70	18.35	1.087169 ± 0.000021	0.28	
	TESS	15746		1.089108 ± 0.001332		
HS 0713+3958	CSS	434	16.61	0.782390 ± 0.000017	0.09	DO UHE
	ATLAS-c	188	16.52	0.782404 ± 0.000070	0.08	
	ATLAS-o	199	16.93	0.782537 ± 0.000447	0.08	
	ZTF-g	173	16.34	0.782351 ± 0.000023	0.11	
	ZTF-r	193	16.89	0.782370 ± 0.000023	0.09	
	TESS	33045		0.782594 ± 0.001509		
HS 0727+6003	CSS	184	16.15	0.221410 ± 0.000002	0.13	DO UHE
	ATLAS-c	121	16.08	0.221410 ± 0.000003	0.13	
	ATLAS-o	135	16.51	0.221411 ± 0.000060	0.14	
	ZTF-g	202	15.90	0.221412 ± 0.000002	0.13	
	ZTF-r	231	16.42	0.221409 ± 0.000001	0.13	
	BUSCA-U	399		0.221399 ± 0.000003	0.128	
	BUSCA-B	495		0.221396 ± 0.000010	0.131	
	BUSCA-R	493		0.221438 ± 0.000015	0.128	
TESS	17632		0.221453 ± 0.000039			
J1059+4043	ZTF-g	238	18.09	1.410591 ± 0.000151	0.08	DOZ UHE
	ZTF-r	229	18.68	1.410589 ± 0.000154	0.07	
J1215+1203	CSS	441	18.20	0.601307 ± 0.000011	0.14	DOZ UHE
	ZTF-g	158	17.93	0.601319 ± 0.000014	0.14	
	ZTF-r	173	18.51	0.601296 ± 0.000035	0.10	
J1257+4220	ATLAS-c	123	17.40	0.428993 ± 0.000016	0.18	DA UHE
	ZTF-g	287	17.24	0.428996 ± 0.000006	0.13	
	ZTF-r	307	17.78	0.428993 ± 0.000009	0.11	
HS2027+0651	ZTF-g	84	16.48	0.290784 ± 0.000005	0.06	DO UHE
	ZTF-r	119	16.93	0.290782 ± 0.000007	0.05	
HS2115+1148	ZTF-r	157	16.78	1.319665 ± 0.000263	0.02	DAO UHE

Table A.2. Periods, mean magnitudes and amplitudes as derived from various light cures for all periodically variable white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem.

Name	Band	Datapoints	Magnitude [mag]	P [d]	Amplitude [mag]	Comment
J0821+1739	CSS	275	19.14	0.384835 ± 0.000084	0.13	DOZ UHE:
	K2	2478	19.32	0.384878 ± 0.000006		
J1029+2540	CSS	470	17.11	0.282933 ± 0.000016	0.04	DO UHE:
	ZTF-g	130	16.85	0.282932 ± 0.000007	0.05	
	ZTF-r	144	17.39	0.282926 ± 0.000011	0.04	
HE1314+0018	TESS	13449		0.524170 ± 0.001505		DOZ
J1512+0651	ZTF-r	119	17.56	0.226022 ± 0.000010	0.06	
HS1517+7403	ZTF-g	259	16.42	1.091158 ± 0.000057	0.05	DOZ
	ZTF-r	237	16.97	1.091142 ± 0.000011	0.04	DO
	TESS	94063		1.091338 ± 0.000278		DOZ
J1553+4832	ZTF-g	1203	18.42	2.928482 ± 0.000462	0.05	DO
	ZTF-r	1261	18.97	2.928408 ± 0.000990	0.04	

Table A.3. Periods, mean magnitudes and amplitudes as derived from ZTF DR4 light cures for all periodically variable normal hot white dwarfs.

Name	Band	Datapoints	Magnitude [mag]	P [d]	Amplitude [mag]	Comment
KUV07523+4017	ZTF-g	294	17.62	0.866092 ± 0.000087	0.05	DOZ (PG 1159)
KUV07523+4017	ZTF-r	443	18.12	0.866169 ± 0.000098	0.06	
WDJ012828.99+385436.63	ZTF-g	154	15.75	5.008217 ± 0.001885	0.06	DA
WDJ012828.99+385436.63	ZTF-r	192	16.24	5.006654 ± 0.002163	0.05	
WDJ031858.29+002325.66	ZTF-g	106	18.44	3.527273 ± 0.001443	0.10	DA
WDJ055924.87+104140.41	ZTF-r	244	17.49	0.570768 ± 0.000058	0.06	DA (PN WeDe 1)
WDJ095125.94+530930.72	ZTF-g	222	15.03	3.452674 ± 0.000244	0.20	DA
WDJ095125.94+530930.72	ZTF-r	450	15.58	3.452675 ± 0.000155	0.20	
WDJ112954.78+510000.26	ZTF-g	242	17.52	2.895375 ± 0.000366	0.10	DA
WDJ112954.78+510000.26	ZTF-r	240	18.04	2.895613 ± 0.000691	0.09	
WDJ113905.98+663018.30	ZTF-g	330	13.64	0.835974 ± 0.000008	0.18	DAO+K7V
WDJ113905.98+663018.30	ZTF-r	290	13.59	0.835952 ± 0.000005	0.26	
WDJ161613.10+252012.68	ZTF-g	138	17.87	0.389031 ± 0.000009	0.09	DA
WDJ161613.10+252012.68	ZTF-r	154	18.32	0.279841 ± 0.000009	0.07	
WDJ162449.00+321702.00	ZTF-r	559	16.26	1.095514 ± 0.000069	0.03	DA+dM

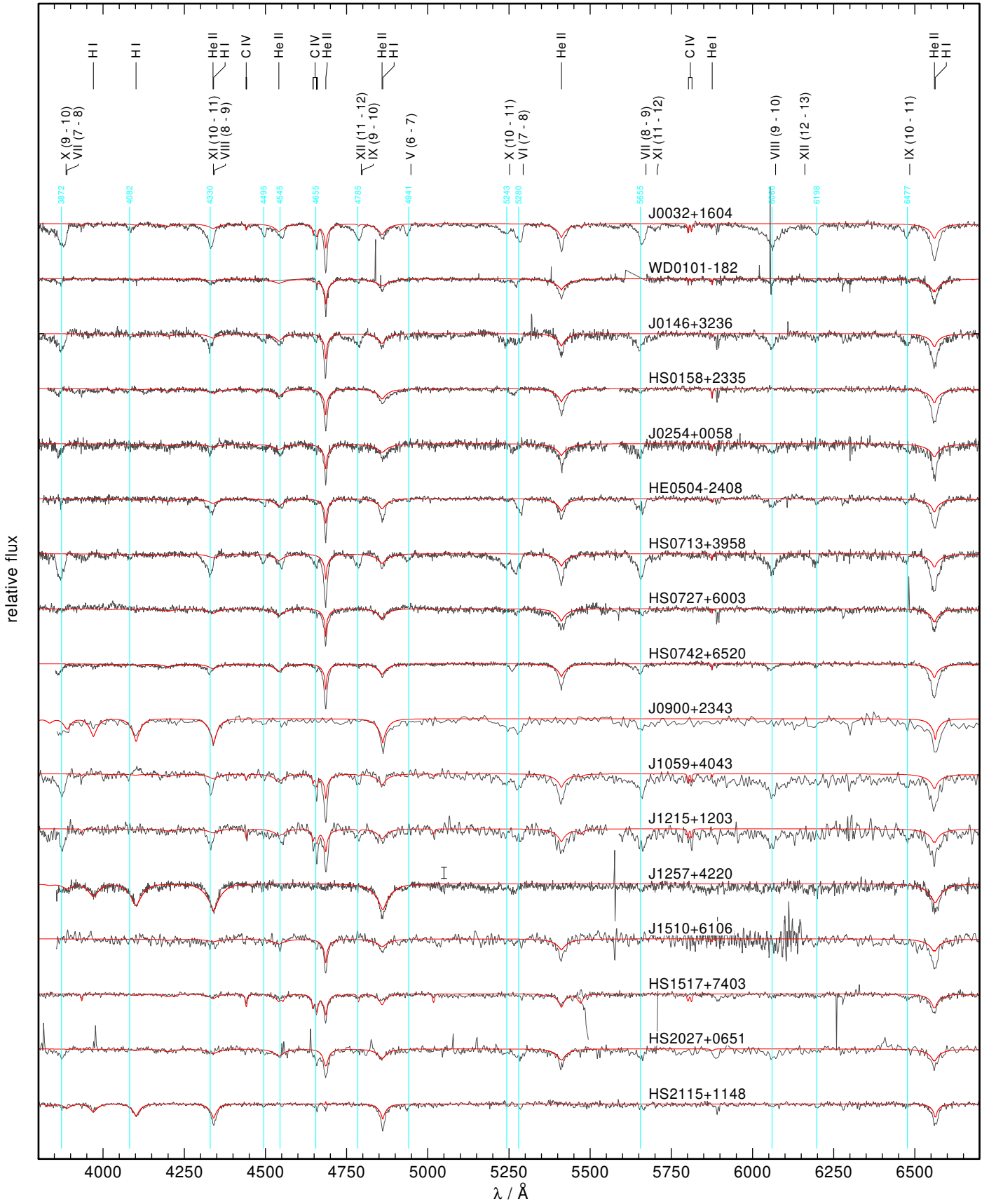


Fig. B.1. Spectra of all known UHE white dwarfs. The positions of photospheric lines (H I, He I, He II and C IV), α and β transitions between Rydberg states ($n - n'$) of the ionisation stages $v-x$, and approximate line positions of the UHE features (cyan) are marked.

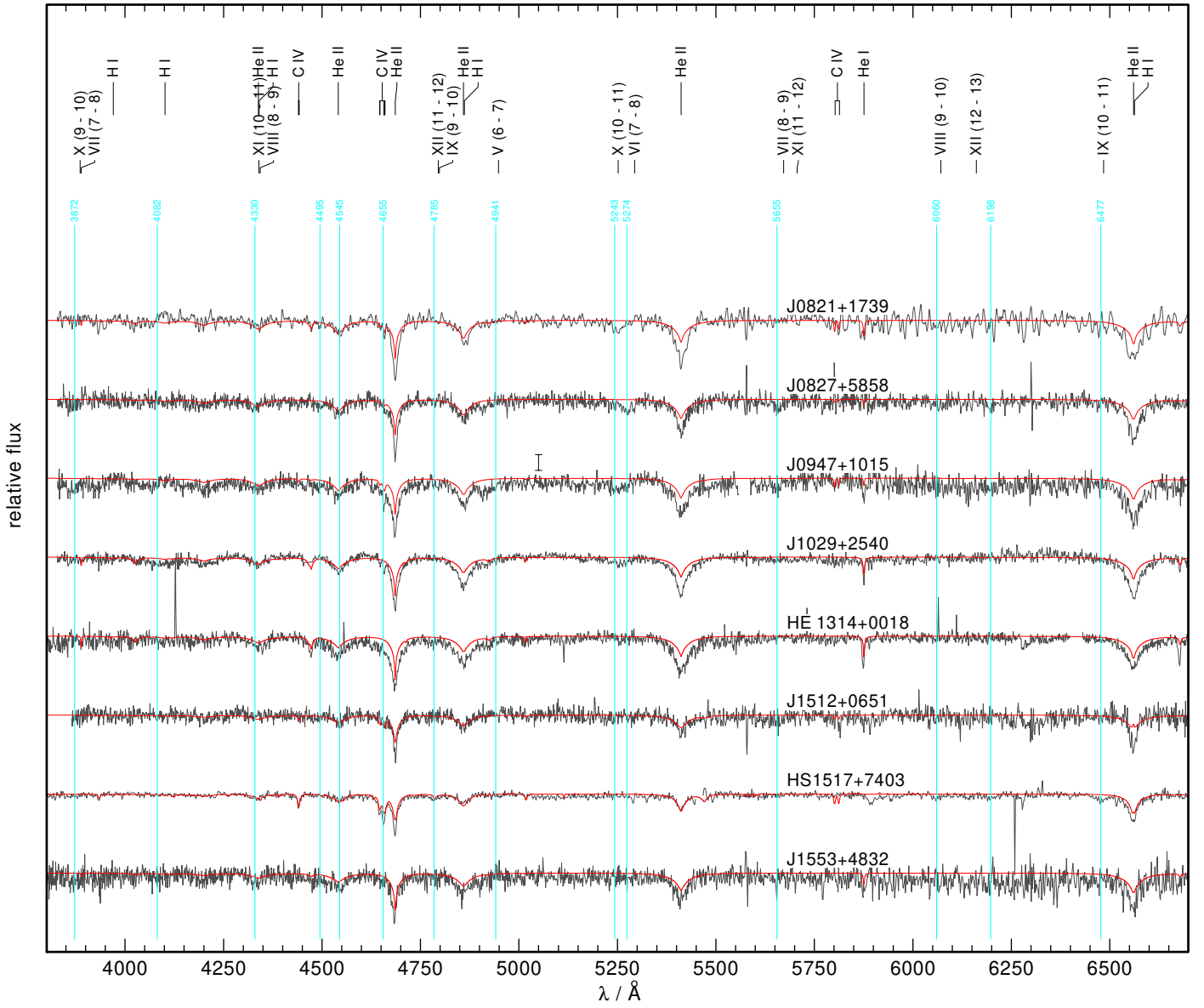


Fig. B.2. Like Fig. B.1 for all known white dwarfs showing only the He II line problem but no UHE lines.