

THE WD ENVIROMENT AND PECULIAR BRIGHTNESS VARIATIONS IN THE KELVIN- HELMHOLZ
TIMESCALE DURING THE CLASSICAL NOVAE OUTBURST

E. Swierczynski, M. Mikolajewski, T. Tomov, E. Ragan, C. Galan, M. Wiecek, P. Wychudzki

Torun Centre for Astronomy of the Nicolaus Copernicus University 11 Gagarin st., PL87-100 Torun, Poland

Hachisu and Kato steady wind model explain general photometric features connected with WD surface observed during the decline phase of classical novae. In last years we observed several novae which exhibit peculiar changes in brightness with amplitude of order 1-0.1 mag and time scale from several days to weeks which cannot be interpreted only due steady wind mass loss. Another processes, neglected by Hachisu and Kato, have clear influence on the observed flux. Part of them may be connected with the white dwarf structure. It may be the magnetic field of primary, the re-acretion of ejected matter and even another one TNR on its surface. I will present some observational evidence which may confirm presence of listed processes in selected novae.