

WHITE DWARF ROTATION PERIODS

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I analysed all the 120 s and 20 s cadence data for the many thousands white dwarfs observed by the TESS satellite, and determined the statistically significant variability period, excluding pulsations, for over 1000 stars. The 1/1000 false-alarm probability limit was calculated by random shuffling the data 1000 times. The dataset is large enough to separate binaries, low mass, high mass and magnetic ones, and study their period distribution.