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**NuSTAR Observation of the Intermediate Polar AE Aquarii**

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AE Aquarii (AE Aqr) is a cataclysmic variable with the fastest known rotating magnetized white dwarf ( $P_{\text{spin}} = 33.08$  s). Compared to many intermediate polars, AE Aqr shows a soft X-ray spectrum with a very low luminosity, and therefore the mechanism and location of the X-ray emission are uncertain. In addition, a *Suzaku* observation showed that AE Aqr may emit non-thermal hard X-rays with a narrow pulse profile at the spin period, suggesting that the source may accelerate charged particles in a fashion similar to rotation-powered pulsars. However, a more recent *Suzaku* observation did not reproduce the earlier result.

The *NuSTAR* satellite, which carries the first focusing hard X-ray (3–79 keV) telescope in orbit, can help measure the maximum temperature of the thermal plasma in AE Aqr and test the presence of any beamed non-thermal component. We have analyzed overlapping observations of this system with *NuSTAR* and *Swift* in September of 2012. We find the 0.5–30 keV spectra to be well fitted by either an optically thin thermal plasma model with three temperatures with the highest temperature of  $9.3^{+6.1}_{-2.2}$  keV, or an optically thin thermal plasma model with two temperatures plus a power-law component with index of  $2.5 \pm 0.2$ . The 3–20 keV pulse profile is broad and approximately sinusoidal with a pulsed fraction of  $16.6 \pm 2.3\%$ . We do not find any evidence for a sharp feature in the pulse profile. Possible interpretations of the observed X-ray emission are discussed.