## ZTF simulations of Goldstein et al 2018: template 1 and rescaled crossing coefficients. **System no.=14485178**

## 1 The model: Template 1 +Crossing Statistics

We consider the intrinsic light curve as a template multiplied by crossing statistics (now the coefficients are readjusted):

$$f(t) = g(t) \times C_0 \left[ 1.0 + C_1 t_s + C_2 (2t_s^2 - 1) + C_3 (4t_s^3 - 3t_s) + C_4 (8t_s^4 - 8t_s^2 + 1) + \dots \right] , \quad (1)$$

where the coefficients  $C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3...$ , describe the crossing statistics. In this report we test different setups with the above scaling. In this exercise we define

•  $t_s \equiv t/t_{max} - 1 \in (-1,0)$ ,

so that at higher t (at tails of the light curves), crossing terms have lesser contributions.  $t_{max}$  is the largest time of observation after the explosion.

In this report we use the template

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2\sigma\sqrt{\pi t}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln t - m)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \qquad (\log - \text{normal}),$$
 (2)

which we call 'Template 1'.

Here we are studying system no = 14485178 in compilation of ZTF simulations in Goldstein et al 2018. We used the following priors on various parameters.

- $0.25 \le \mu \le 4.0$  (I may tighten this prior a little bit)
- $0 \le dt \le 75$ .
- For all the bands:  $0.1 \le \sigma \le 3.5$  and  $1 \le m \le 16$  in the log-normal expression.

Other details can be found in 'Danny\_ztf\_template1\_newCs.pdf'.

- 1. npC3=No priors on C's.  $t_s \in (-1,0)$
- 2. **pC4**=Priors on C's:  $C_1, C_2, C_3, ... \in \{-10, 10\}$ , no prior on  $C_0, t_s \in (-1, 0)$

In the confidence level plots of the crossing coefficients ( $C_i$ 's) we consider the coefficients of the r and g bands only leaving out the parameters of the i-band which already does not have sufficient good quality data points<sup>1</sup>. This is to avoid clumsy figures. Also I included the template parameters m and  $\sigma$  of the r and g bands, the red dots in all the confidence level plots show the best-fit point whereas the blue dot in the  $\mu - dt$  plot represent the true solution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>We fit the i-band data too, but do not plot the confidence levels of its coefficients. Also I think that the i-band data points do not contribute much to a good accurate fit.

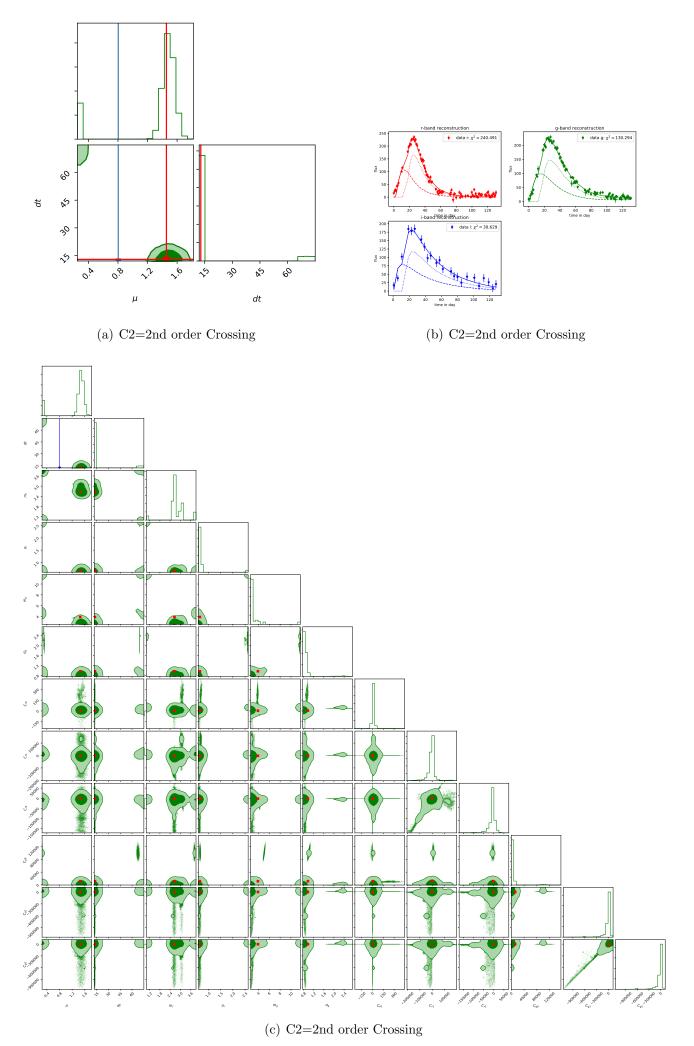


Figure 1: C2: System number=14485178. Method=npC3: No priors on C's.  $t_s \in (-1,0)$ .

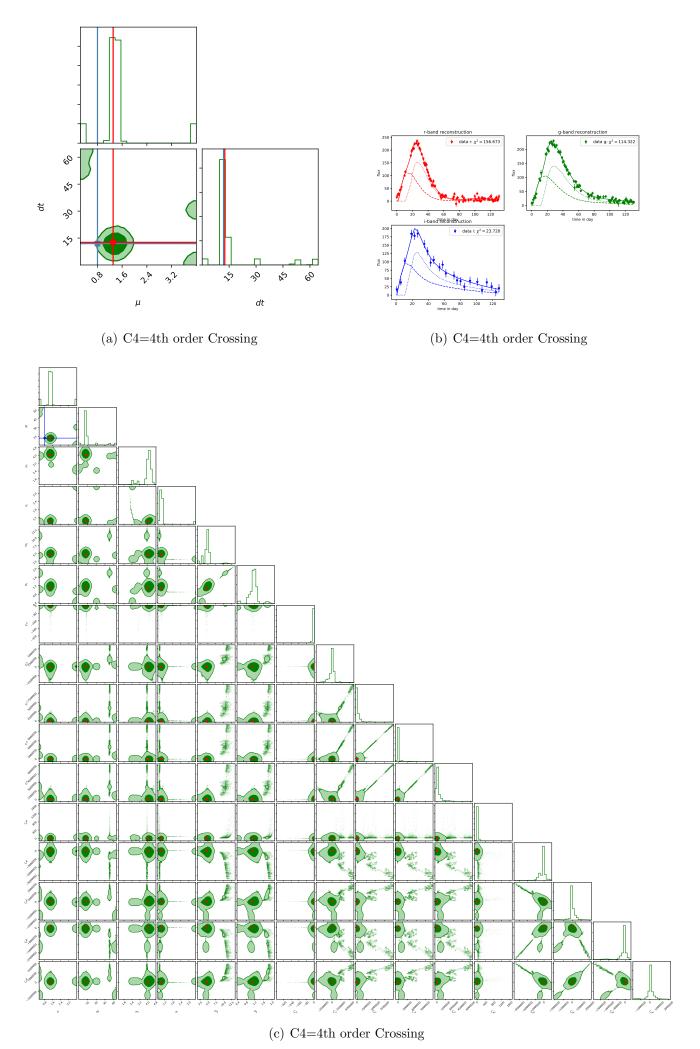


Figure 2: C4: System number=14485178. Method=npC3: No priors on C's.  $t_s \in (-1,0)$ .

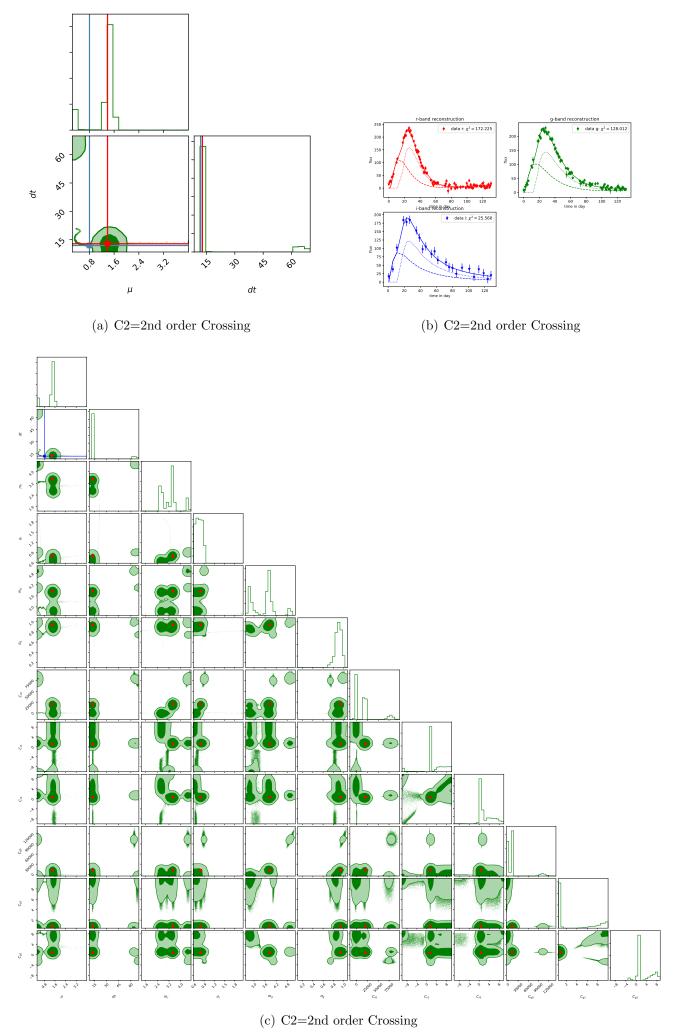
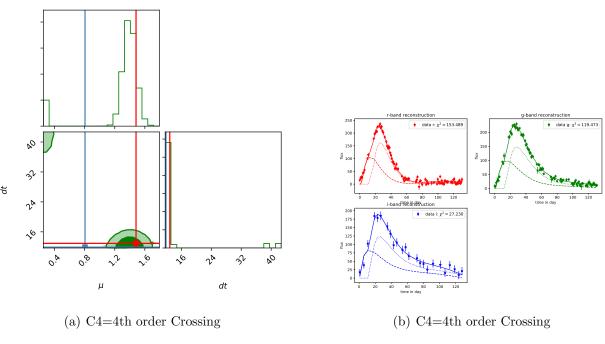


Figure 3: C2: System number=14485178. Method=pC4: No priors on C's.  $t_s \in (-1,0)$ .



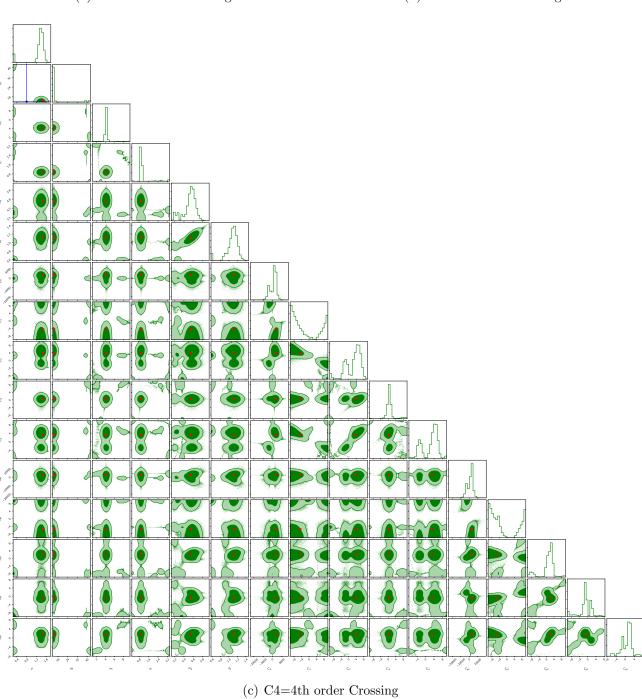


Figure 4: C4: System number=14485178. Method=pC4: No priors on C's.  $t_s \in (-1,0)$ .