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# Dwarf Novae Outburst Model for ELASTICC

## Introduction

- Type Ia supernovae are best current probe of relationships between cosmological properties
- KNe can be confused for other faint fast transient phenomena from DESC.
- Aim: build data driven light-curve model for UG dwarf novae for ELASTICC data set, for better distinction and cosmological understanding.

## Methods

- Taking real instances from OGLE catalog of Galactic dwarf novae[1] in OGLE V band.
- Extracting and selecting 22 UG dwarf novae with good outburst candidates.
- Light curve modeling using Bazin function [2]
- Calculating accretion rate and luminosity in *ugrizy* band assuming standard disk spectrum model [5].
  - With distance from GAIA [6] (1 arcsecond scope): Subtracting extinction from Bayestar [3] or SFD [4] before modeling.
  - Without distance from GAIA: Normalizing data by assuming peak accretion rate of  $4 \times 10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$  and distance of 1 kpc before modeling.
- Generating 100k continuous model in LCLIB file format for SNANA, following galaxy dust distribution [7], and applying extinction from SFD and Bayestar.

Using one extracted outburst from OGLE BLG-DN-0826 for pipeline demonstration.

### 1 Extract Outburst

Setting specific parameters for increasing and falling stage to extract bright and long enough outburst.

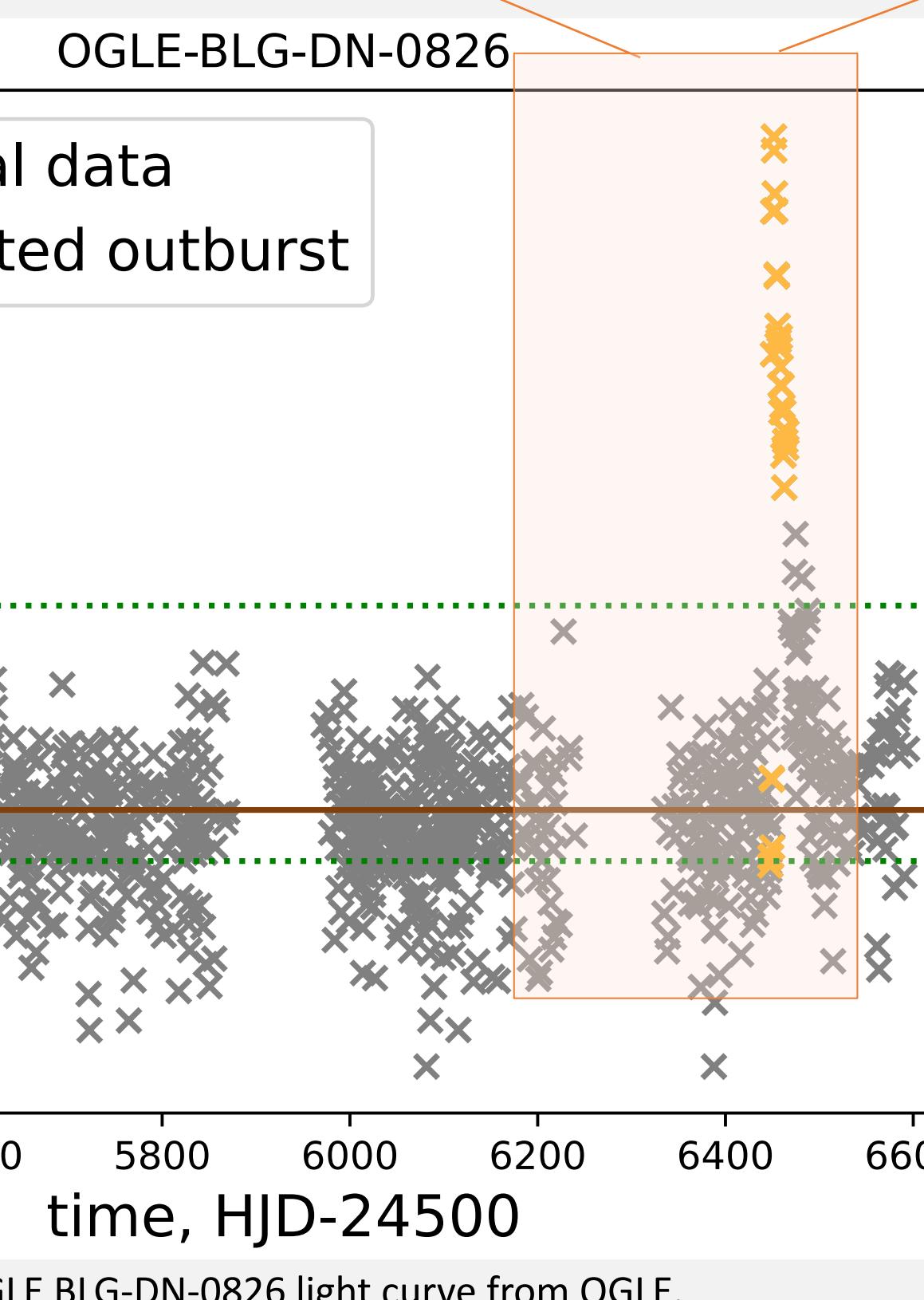
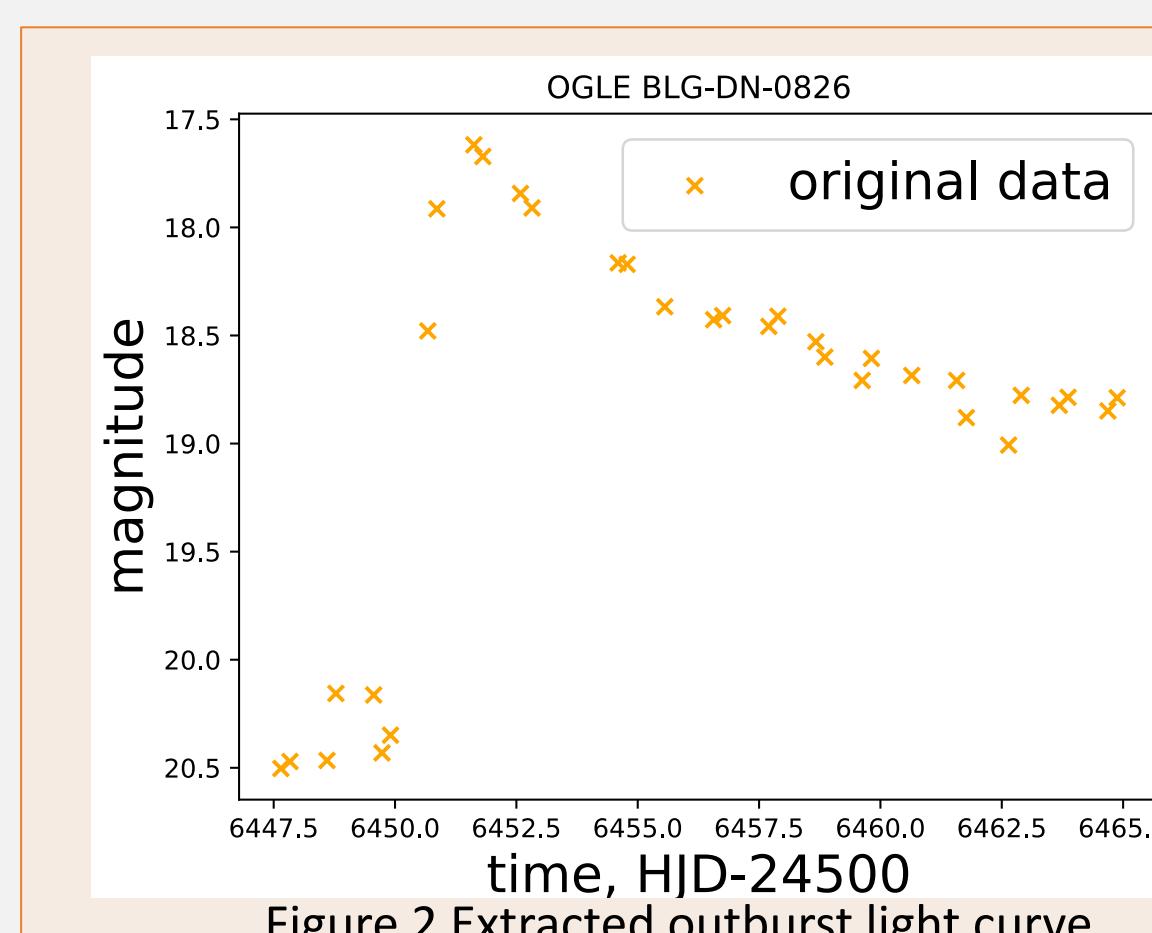


Figure 1. OGLE BLG-DN-0826 light curve from OGLE.

### 2 Model Outburst

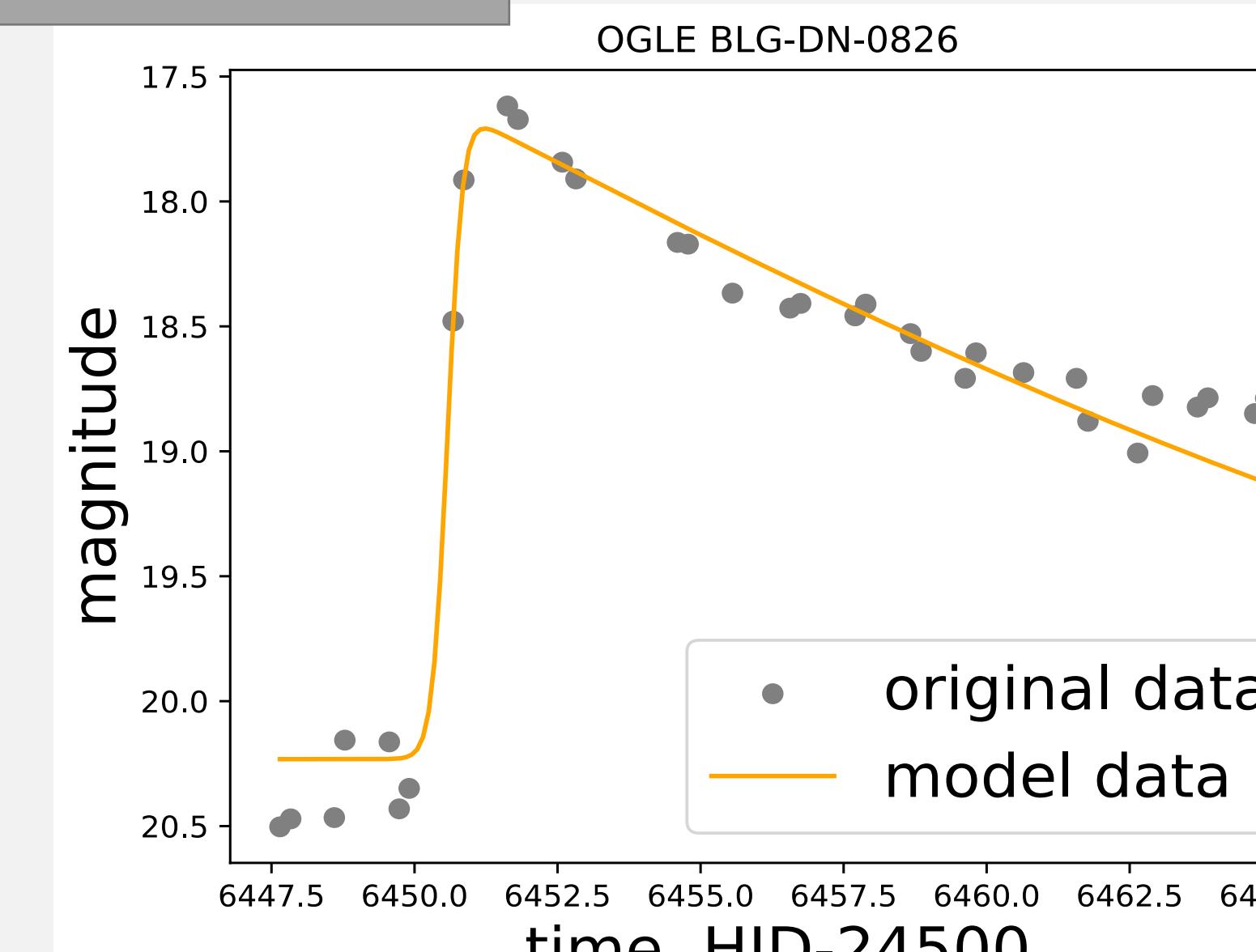


Figure 3. Bazin fitting for extracted outburst from OGLE BLG-DN-0826

## Results

### 3 Outburst in LSST passbands

- Input OGLE V band magnitude. Derive LSST *ugrizy* magnitude from standard disk model. Extinction not added.
- Slicing four representative time moments (accretion rate) for disk spectrum.
- One before flux rising phase
- one at peak flux
- two after peak flux.

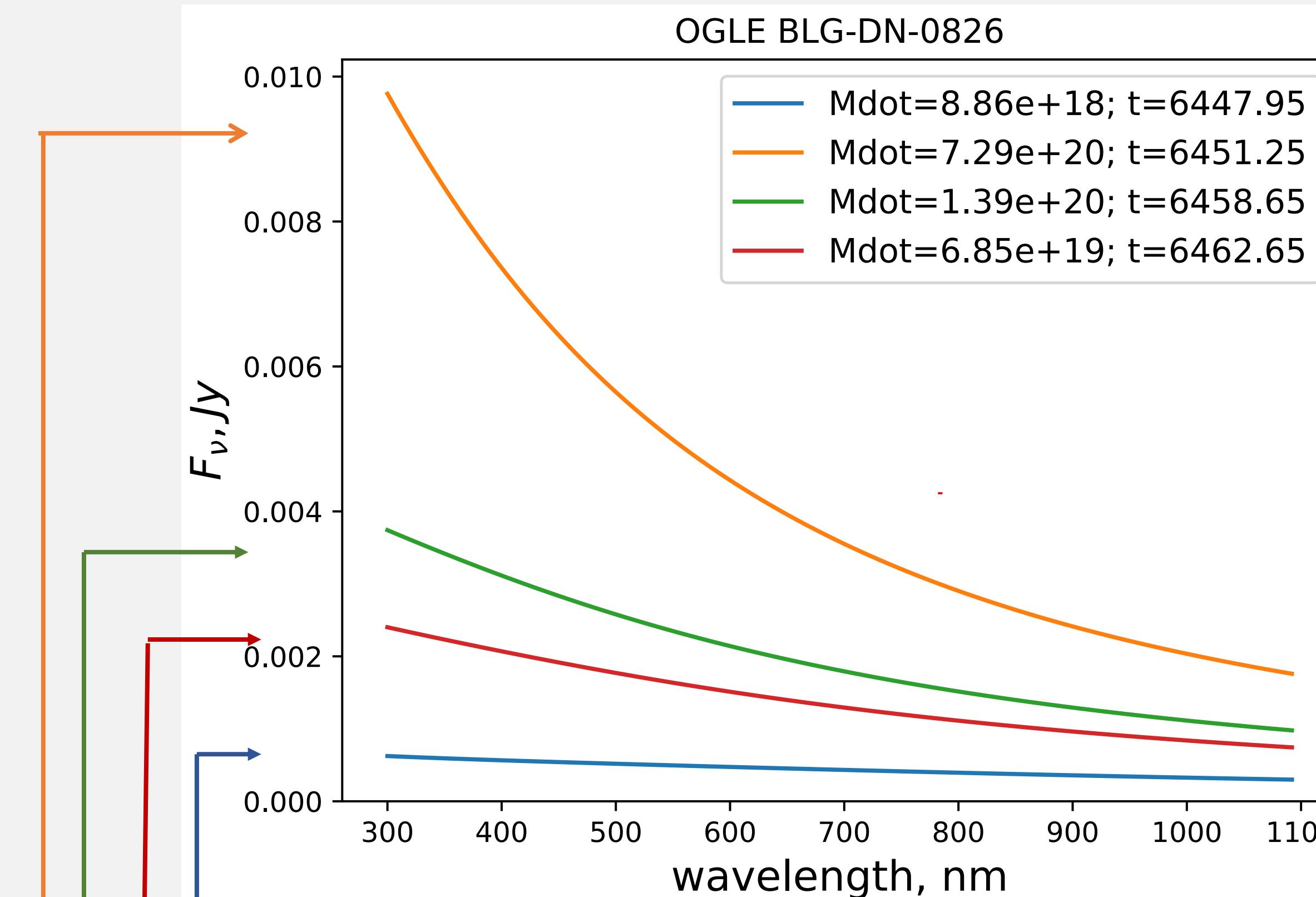


Figure 4 Accretion Disk Spectrum for different time moments

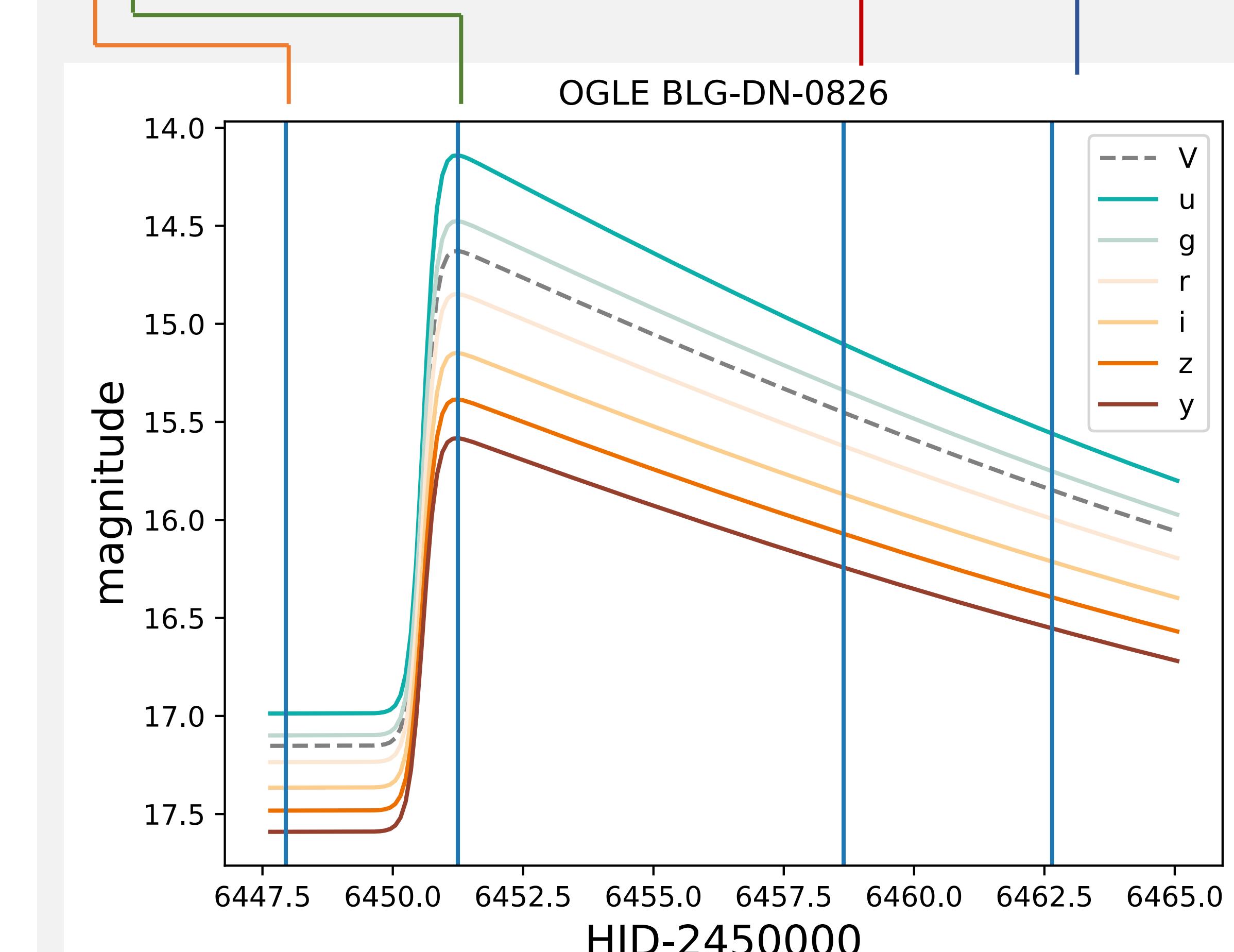


Figure 5 Light curve under LSST passband for the modeled outburst

## References

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