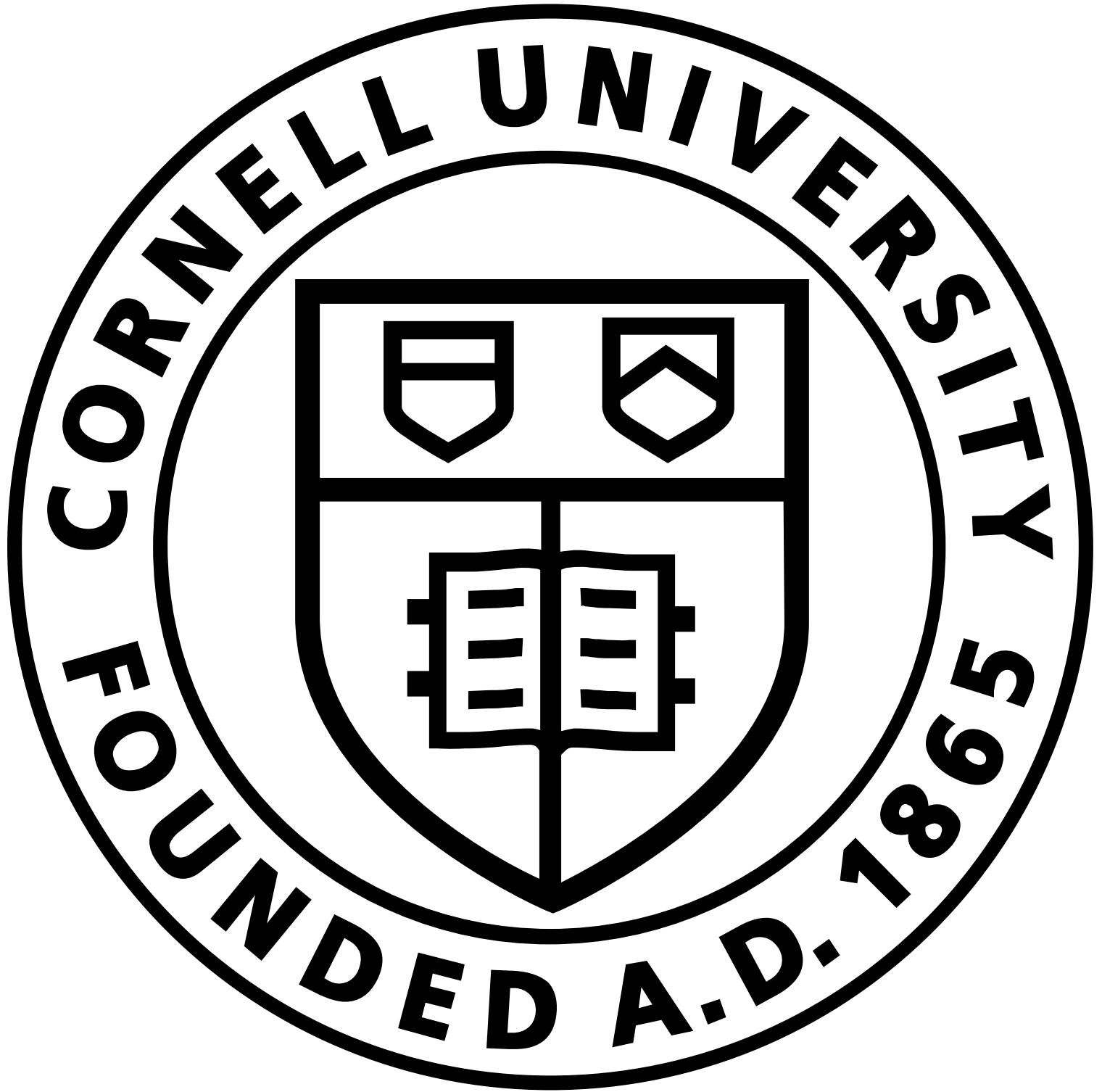


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ASASSN-16oh: A nova outburst with no mass ejection -- A new type of supersoft X-ray source in old populations

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ASASSN-16oh is a peculiar transient supersoft X-ray source without a mass-ejection signature in the field of the Small Magellanic Cloud. Maccarone et al. (2019) concluded that ASASSN-16oh is the first dwarf nova with supersoft X-ray that originated from an equatorial accretion belt on a white dwarf (WD). Hillman et al. (2019) proposed a thermonuclear runaway model that both the X-rays and V/I photons are emitted from the hot WD. We calculated the same parameter models as Hillman et al.'s and found that they manipulated on/off the mass-accretion, and their best fit V light curves are 6 mag fainter, and decay about 10 times slower, than that of ASASSN-16oh. We propose a nova model induced by a high rate of mass accretion during a dwarf nova outburst, i.e., the X-rays originate from the surface of the hydrogen-burning WD whereas the V/I photons are from the irradiated disk. Our model explains the main observational properties of ASASSN-16oh. We also obtained thermonuclear runaway models with no mass ejection for a wide range of parameters of the WD mass and mass accretion rates including both natural and forced novae in low-metal environments of $Z=0.001$ and $Z=0.0001$. They are a new type of periodic supersoft X-ray sources with no mass ejection, and also a bright transient in V/I bands if they have a large disk. We suggest that such objects are candidates of Type Ia supernova progenitors because its mass is increasing at a very high efficiency ($\sim 100\%$).

Comments: references updated, 21 pages, 10 figures, published in ApJ, 892, 15 (2020)
Subjects: **Solar and Stellar Astrophysics (astro-ph.SR)**; High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena (astro-ph.HE)
Journal reference: ApJ, 892, 15 (2020)
DOI: [10.3847/1538-4357/ab7996](https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/ab7996)
Cite as: [arXiv:2002.10717](https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.10717) [astro-ph.SR]
(or [arXiv:2002.10717v3](https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.10717v3) [astro-ph.SR] for this version)

Submission history

From: Izumi Hachisu [[view email](#)]
[v1] Tue, 25 Feb 2020 08:03:04 UTC (178 KB)
[v2] Tue, 24 Mar 2020 05:58:01 UTC (178 KB)
[v3] Fri, 3 Apr 2020 04:08:54 UTC (178 KB)
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