

CAN WE IDENTIFY PRE-NOVAE?

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TABLE I  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED<sup>†</sup> PROPERTIES OF CATAclysmic BINARIES

SYSTEM TYPE	NUMBER KNOWN [EXAMPLES]	STARS	OUTBURST AMPLITUDE	OUTBURST DURATION	TIME BETWEEN OURBURSTS	GAS EXPELLED <sup>1</sup>	FEATURES SEEN IN SPECTRUM	CAUSE OF MASS TRANSFER <sup>2</sup>	ENERGY SOURCES <sup>3</sup> OUTBURST QUIESCENT
Classical Novae	c.200 [DQ Her]	MS+WD	9-14 <sup>m</sup>	months	(10 <sup>4</sup> -10 <sup>5</sup> yr)	Yes	disc, stream	RLO	N G
Recurrent Novae	5 [T Cor Bor]	giant+WD	7-9 <sup>m</sup>	months	10-100 yr	Yes	disc	RLO	N G
Dwarf Novae	c.300 [SS Cyg, U Gem]	MS+WD	2-6 <sup>m</sup>	days	10 <sup>d</sup> - 30yr	No	disc, stream, hot spot	RLO	G G
Nova-Like Variables	dozens [UX UMa]	MS+WD	irregular variability	---	---	No	disc and/or stream, hot spot	RLO	- G
Polars	4 [AM Her]	MS+WD	irregular variability	---	---	No	strong magnetic field, stream etc.	RLO	- G
V471 Tauri Stars	2-3 [V471 Tau]	MS+WD	---	--	---	No	---	SW	- -
Symbiotic Stars	dozens [Z And]	giant+WD	irregular variability	---	---	No	hot gas	SW	- G
not seen	--	MS+WD	(9-14 <sup>m</sup> )	--	(very long)	(Yes)	---	SW	N G
not seen	--	MS+WD	(tiny)	--	---	(No)	---	SW	G G
not seen	--	giant+WD	(7-9 <sup>m</sup> )	(months)	(very long)	(Yes)	---	SW	N G

<sup>1</sup>From system.

<sup>2</sup>RLO = Roche lobe overflow; SW = stellar wind

<sup>3</sup>In addition to ordinary light from star surfaces; N = nuclear; G = gravitational

<sup>†</sup>Calculated properties are those in the last three columns and those enclosed in parentheses.