

初代星・初代銀河研究会2025 @AOSSA福井, 2025/12/1

潮汐破壊現象

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Outline

- 1. Basics of Tidal Disruption Events**
- 2. Recent Discovery & Progress**
- 3. Radio Flares from TDEs**

Tidal Disruption Events (TDEs)

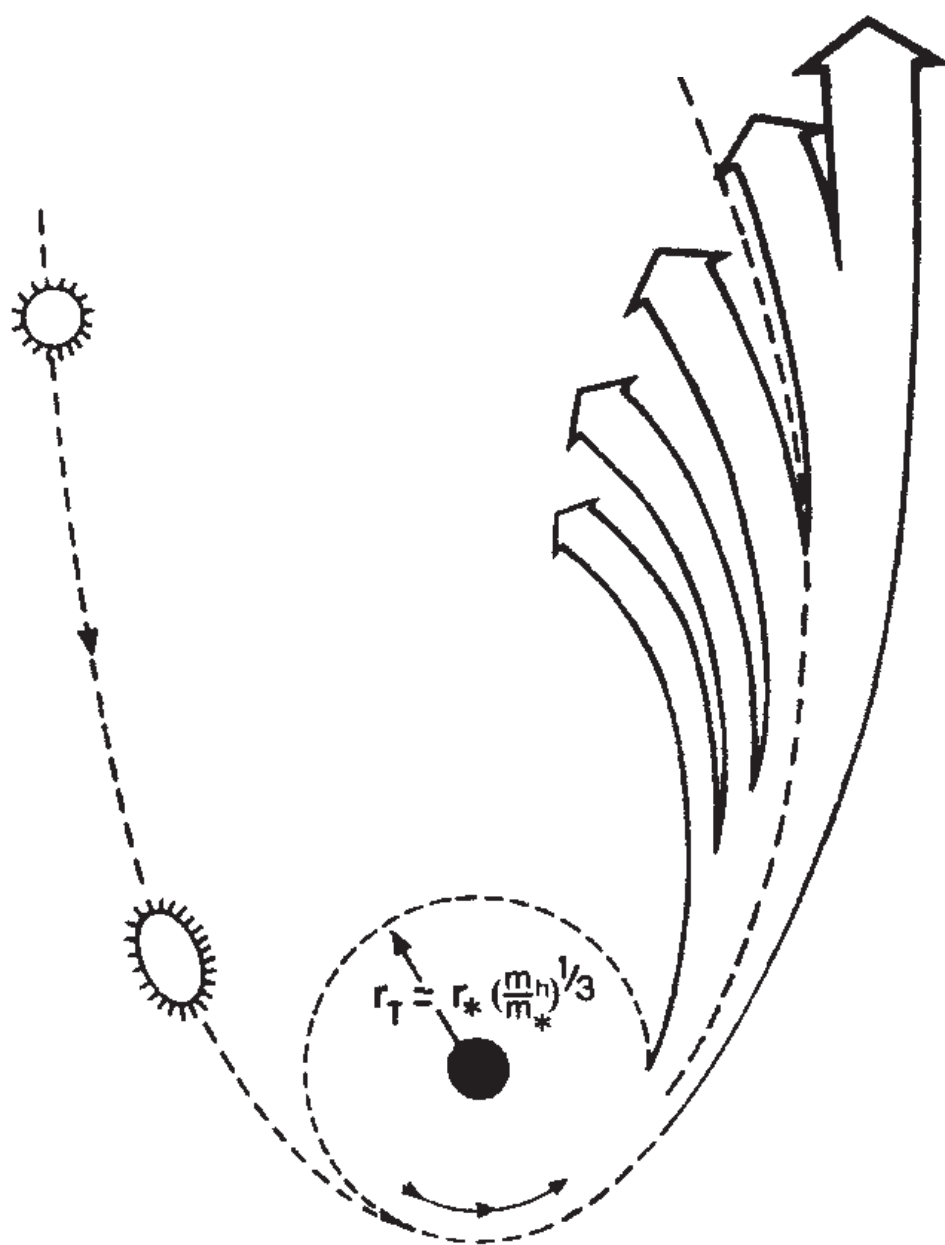


- Census of Supermassive Black Hole (SMBH) population
- Probe of environment around SMBHs (ISM&star cluster)
- Physics of Super Eddington accretion
- Relativistic jets

$$R_g = \frac{GM_\bullet}{c^2}$$

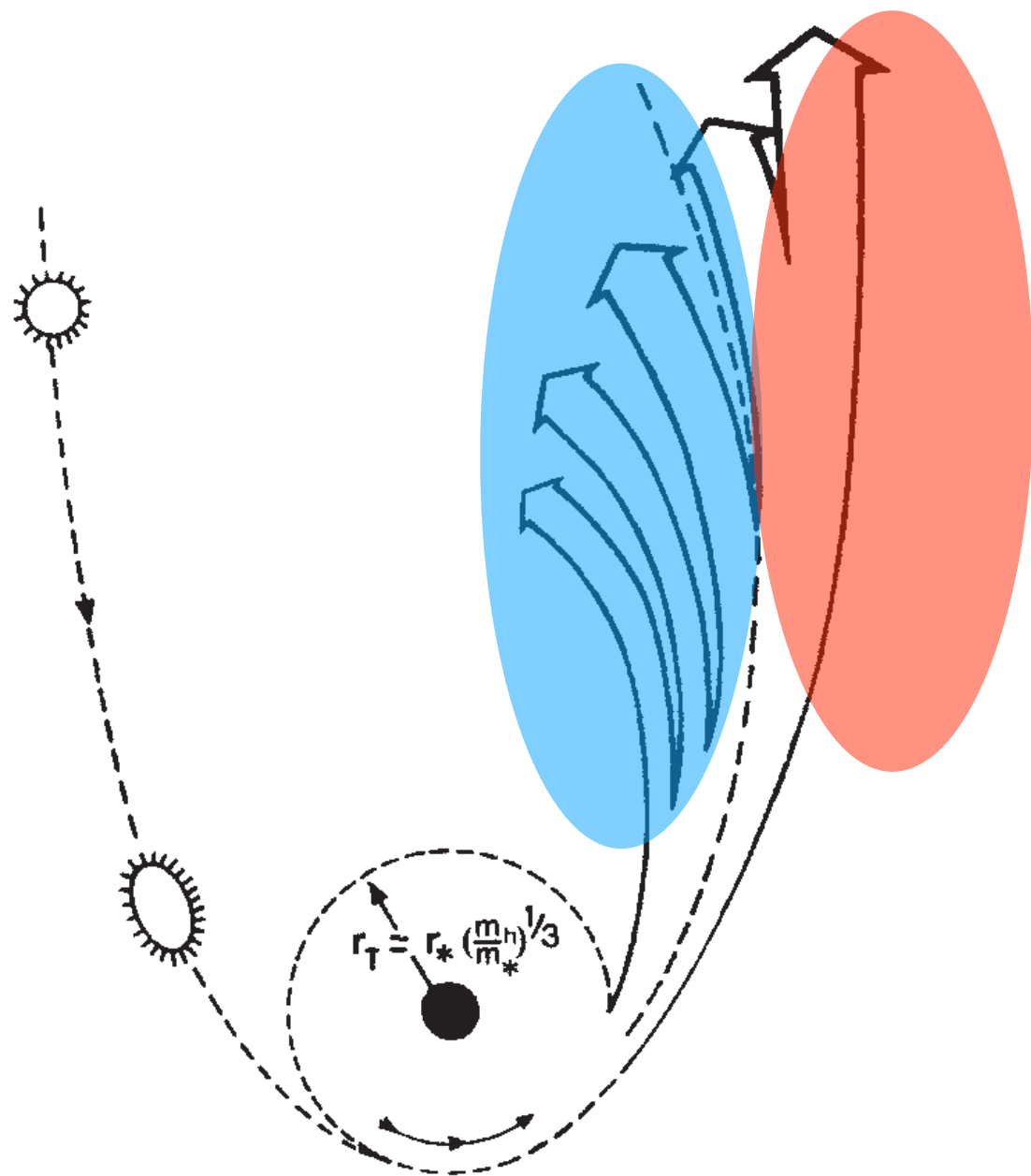
Basics of TDEs

$$R_T \equiv R_\star \left(\frac{M_\bullet}{M_\star} \right)^{1/3} \simeq 50 R_g R_{\star,0} M_{\star,0}^{-1/3} M_{\bullet,6}^{-2/3}$$



Rees88, Phinney89

Basics of TDEs

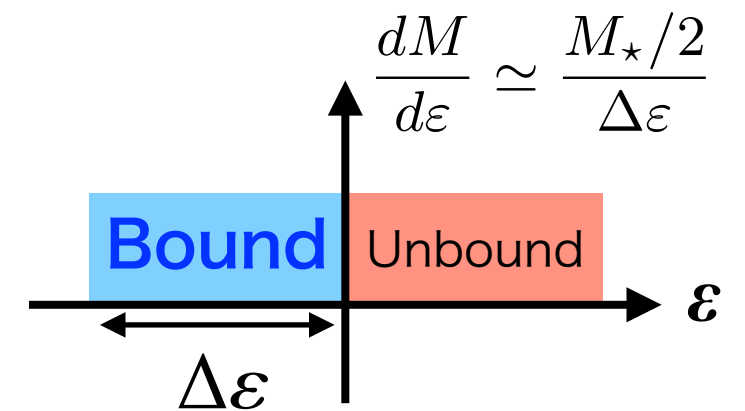


Rees88, Phinney89

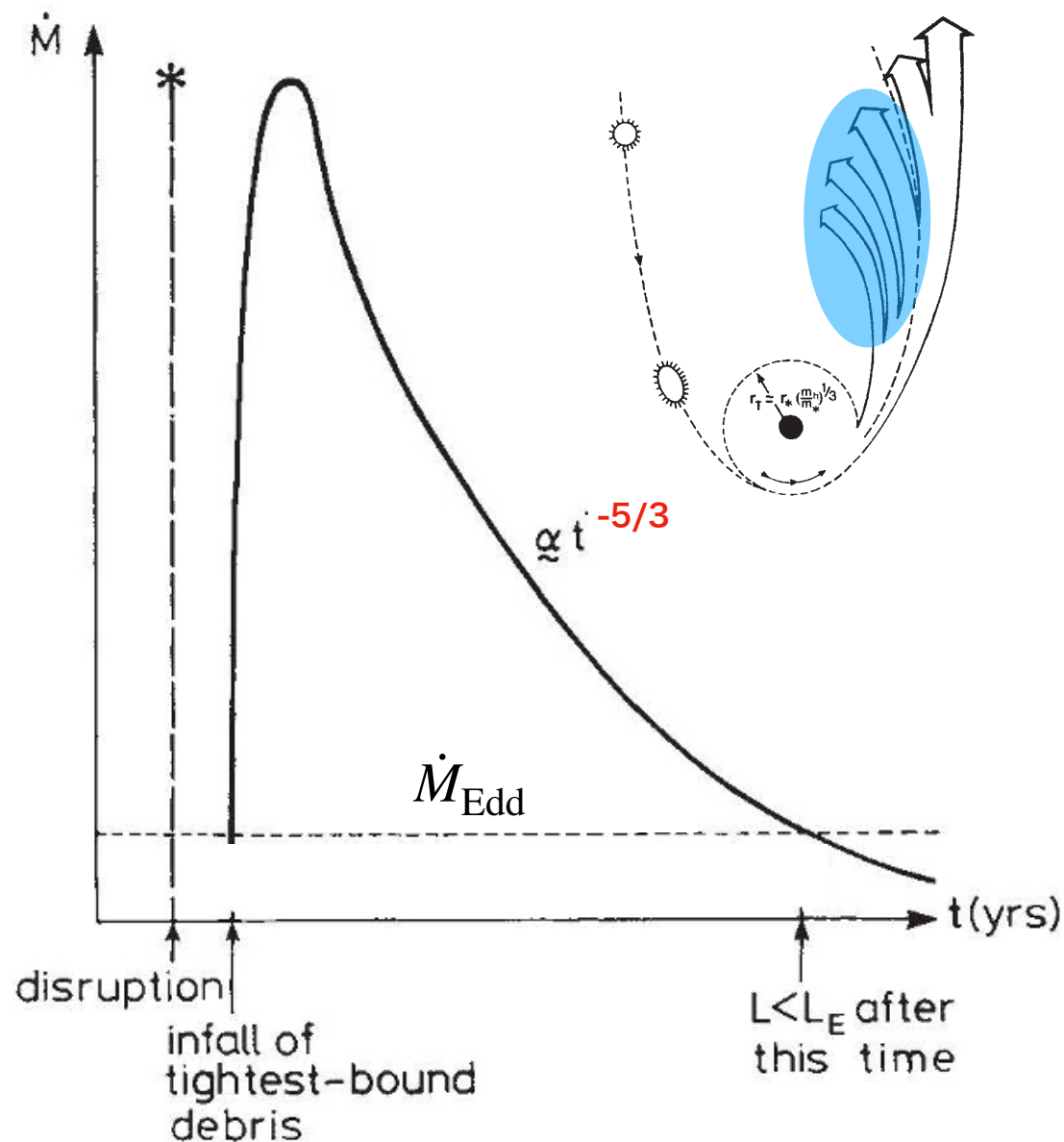
$$R_T \equiv R_* \left(\frac{M_\bullet}{M_*} \right)^{1/3} \simeq \mathbf{50R_g} R_{*,0} M_{*,0}^{-1/3} M_{\bullet,6}^{-2/3}$$

$$\Delta\epsilon = \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T} \right) - \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T \pm R_*} \right)$$

$$\simeq \pm \frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T^2} R_*$$



Basics of TDEs



Rees88, Phinney89

$$R_T \equiv R_* \left(\frac{M_\bullet}{M_*} \right)^{1/3} \simeq 50 R_g R_{*,0} M_{*,0}^{-1/3} M_{\bullet,6}^{-2/3}$$

$$\Delta\epsilon = \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T} \right) - \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T \pm R_*} \right) \simeq \pm \frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T^2} R_*$$

$$\frac{dM}{d\epsilon} \simeq \frac{M_*/2}{\Delta\epsilon}$$

Bound Unbound

$\Delta\epsilon$

ϵ

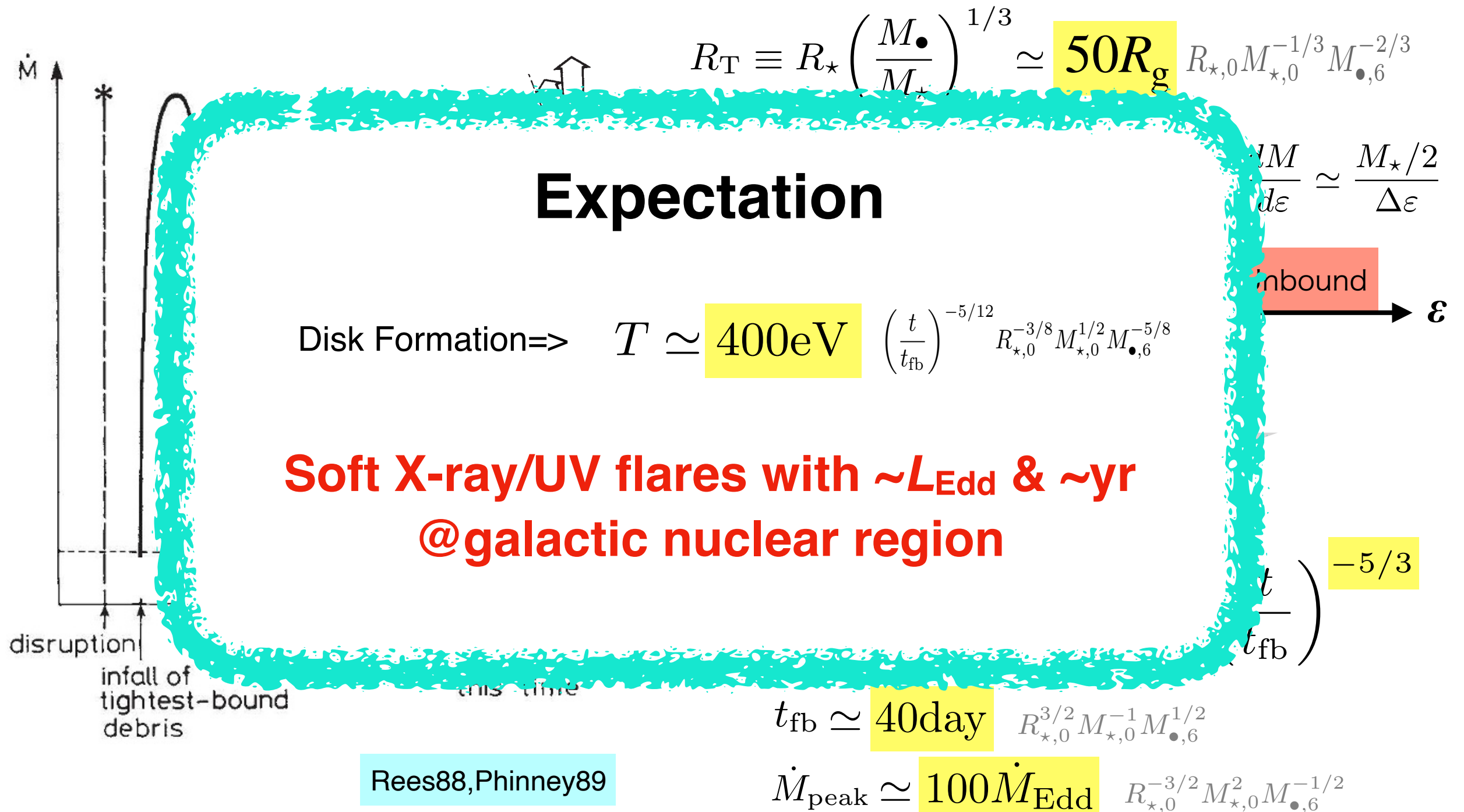
$$t = \frac{2\pi GM_\bullet}{(2|\epsilon|)^{3/2}}$$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{fb}} = \frac{dM}{d\epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = \dot{M}_{\text{peak}} \left(\frac{t}{t_{\text{fb}}} \right)^{-5/3}$$

$$t_{\text{fb}} \simeq 40 \text{ day } R_{*,0}^{3/2} M_{*,0}^{-1} M_{\bullet,6}^{1/2}$$

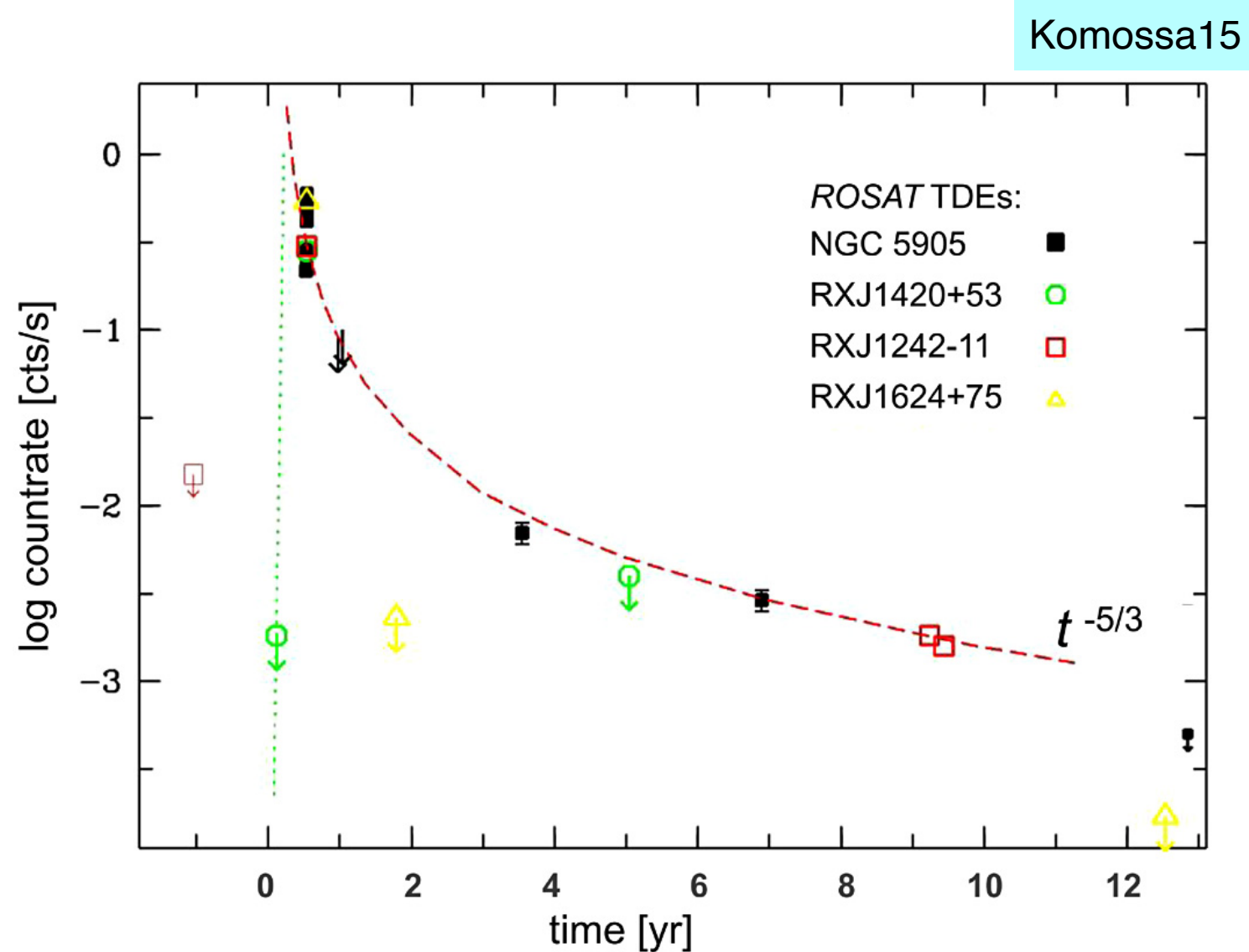
$$\dot{M}_{\text{peak}} \simeq 100 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}} R_{*,0}^{-3/2} M_{*,0}^2 M_{\bullet,6}^{-1/2}$$

Basics of TDEs

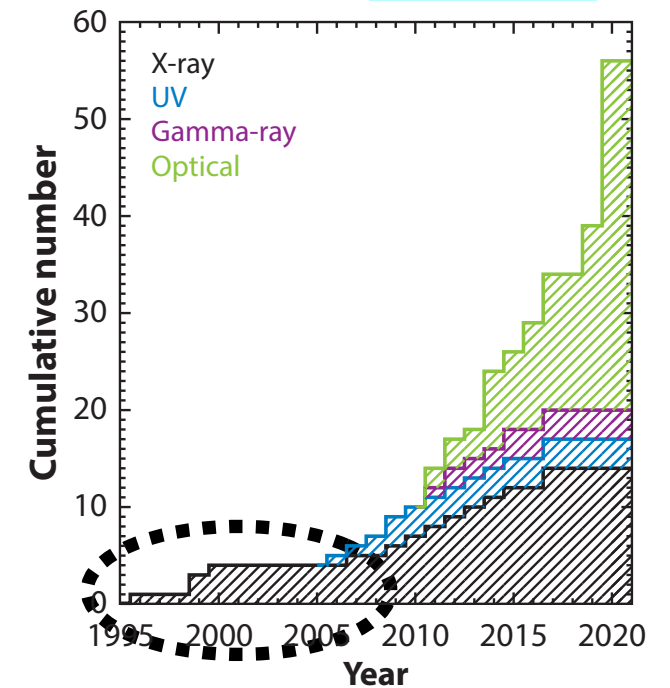


Observation: X-ray

X-ray TDEs (1990s~)



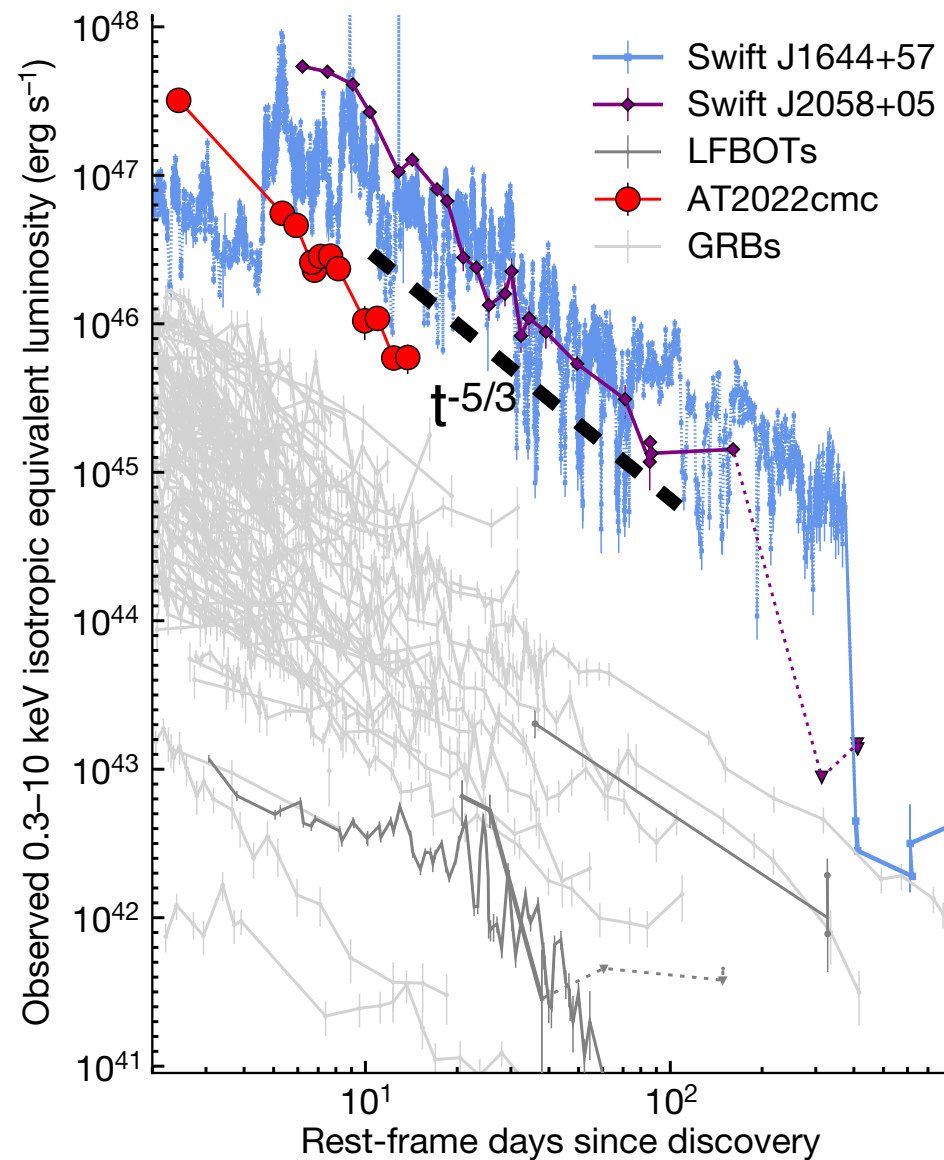
Gezari21



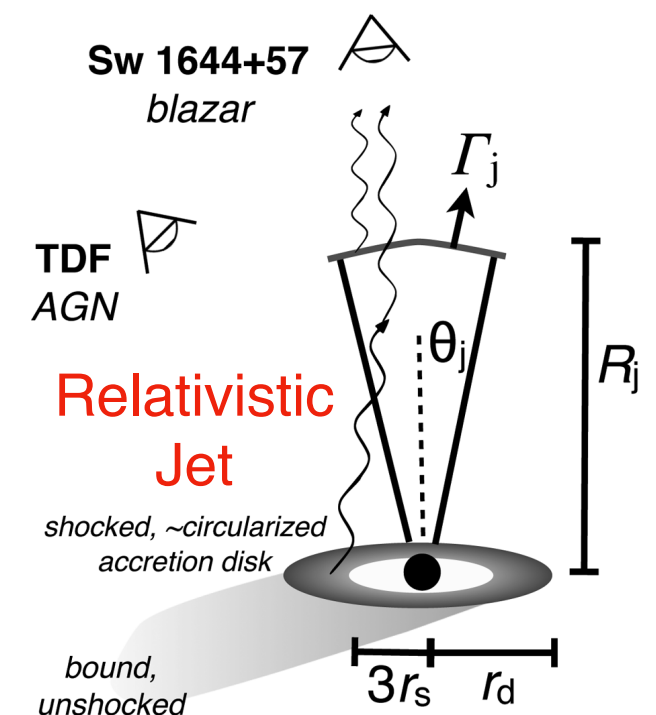
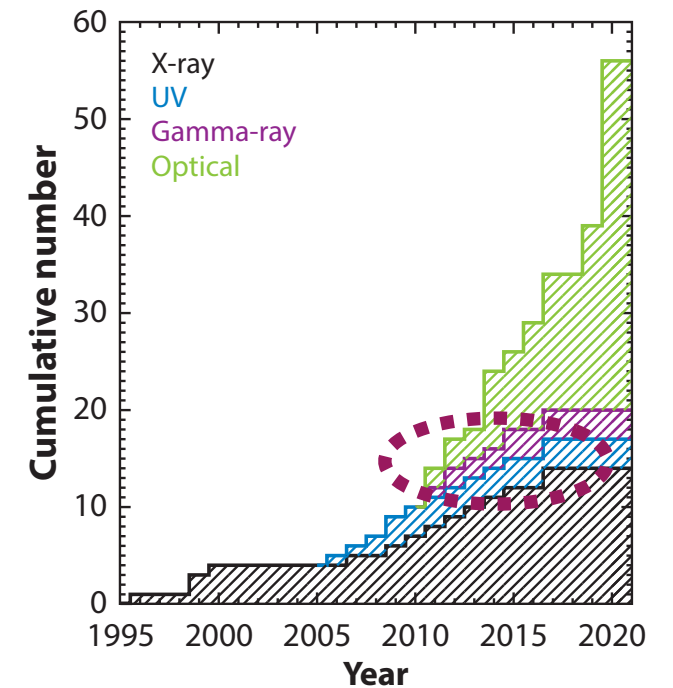
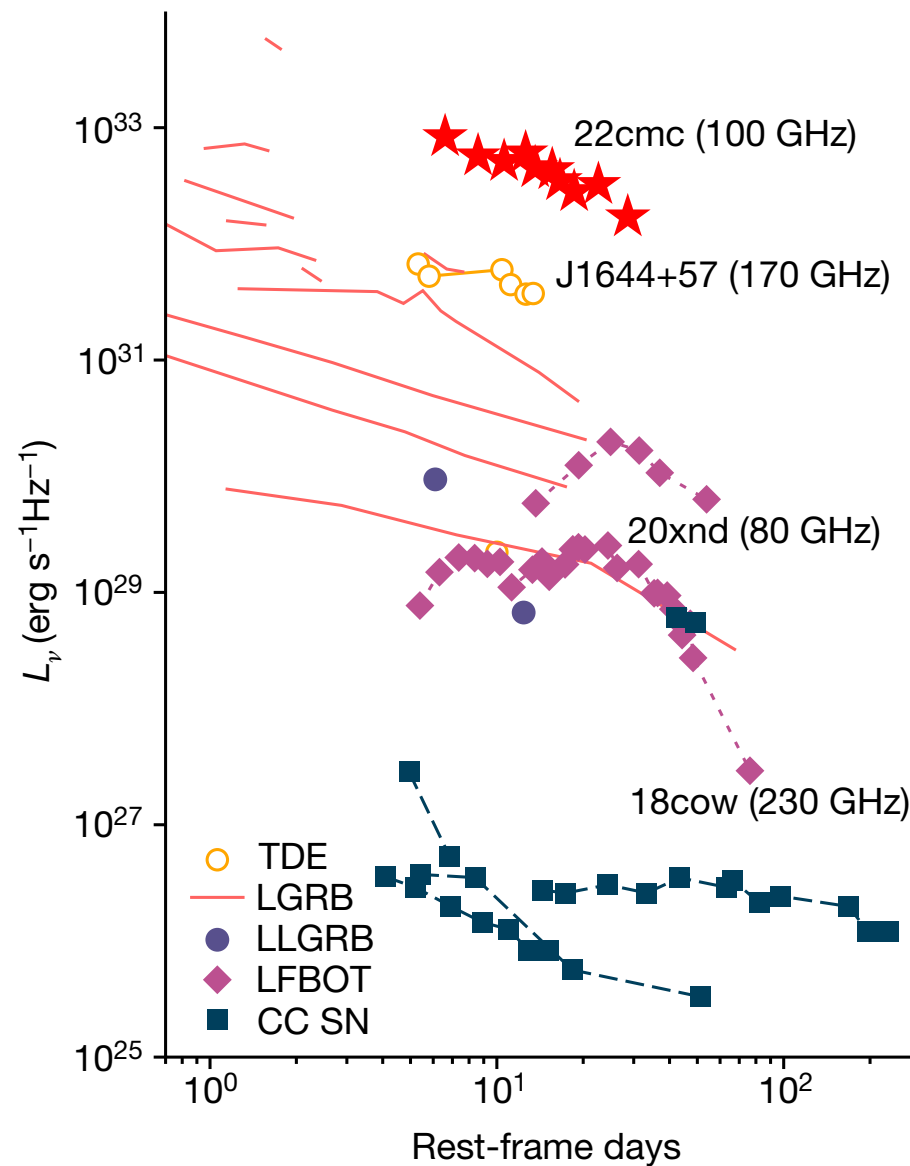
ROSAT all sky survey: 1990-91
20% of sky @0.1-2.4 keV

- ✓ In galactic nuclear regions (not AGN)
- ✓ $L_x \sim 10^{44}$ erg/s ($\sim L_{\text{Edd}}$)
- ✓ $kT \sim 0.1$ keV
- ✓ $L \sim t^{-5/3}$

Observation: Gamma-ray

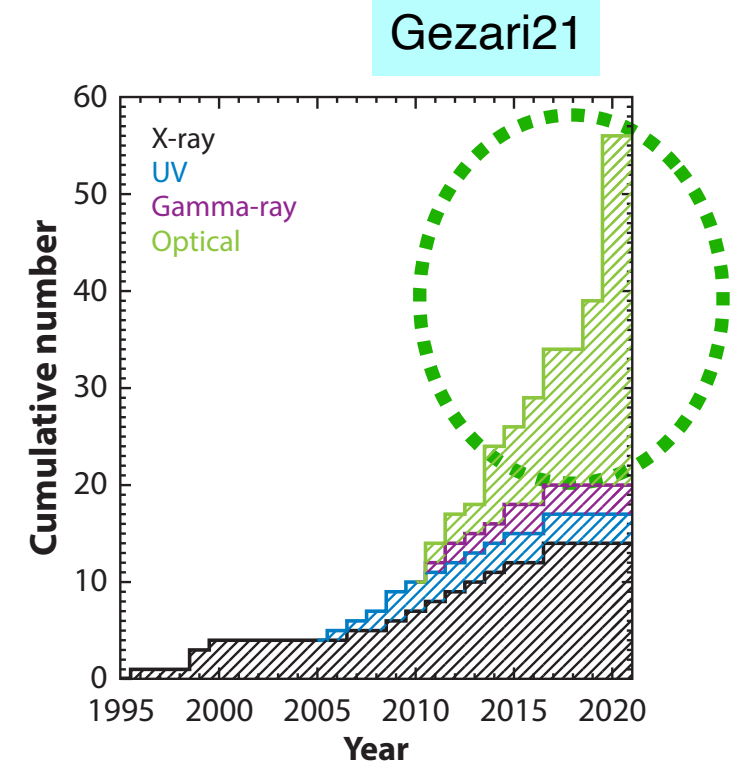
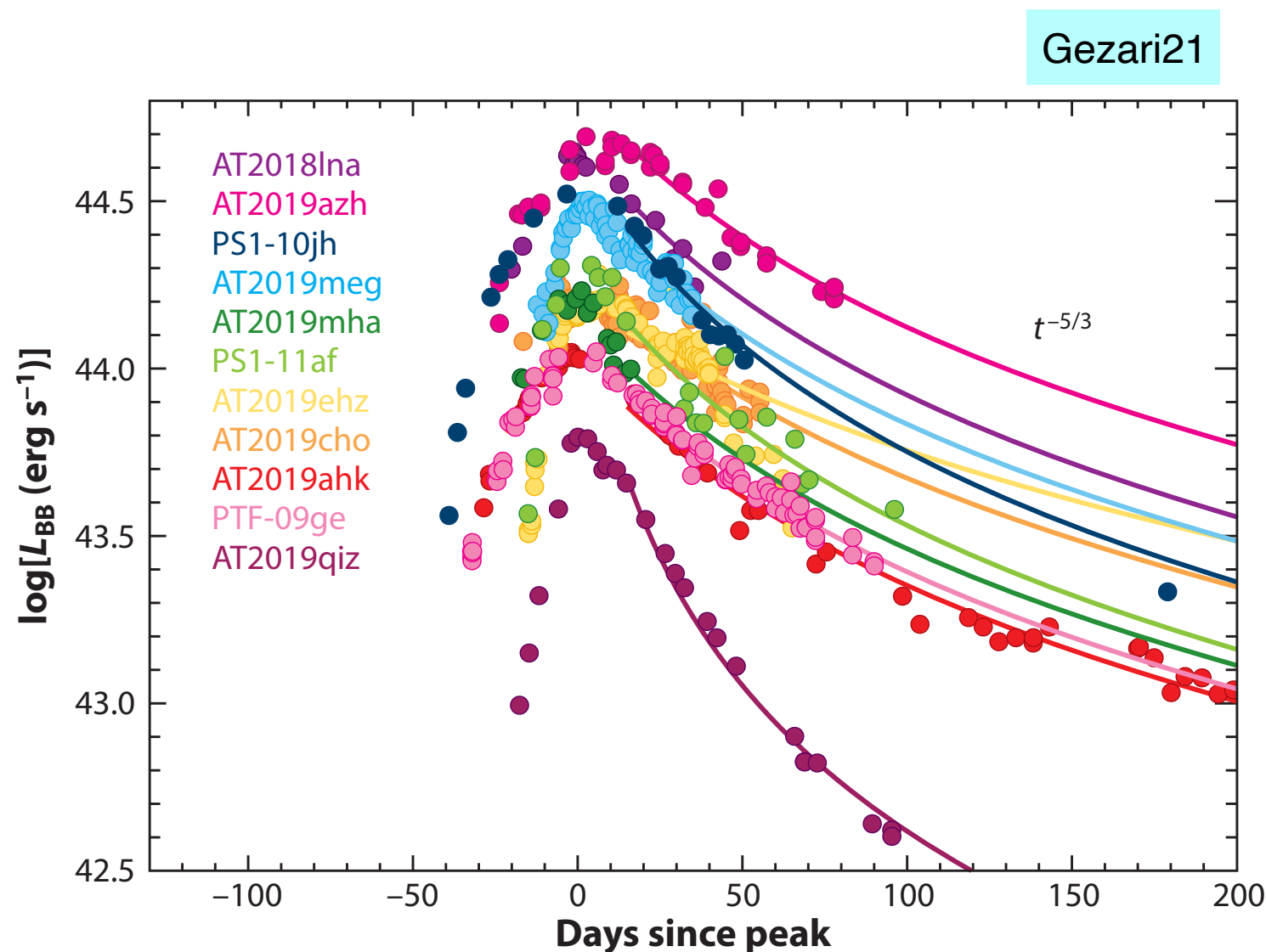


Bloom+11, Burrows+11, Andreoni+22



Observation: Optical

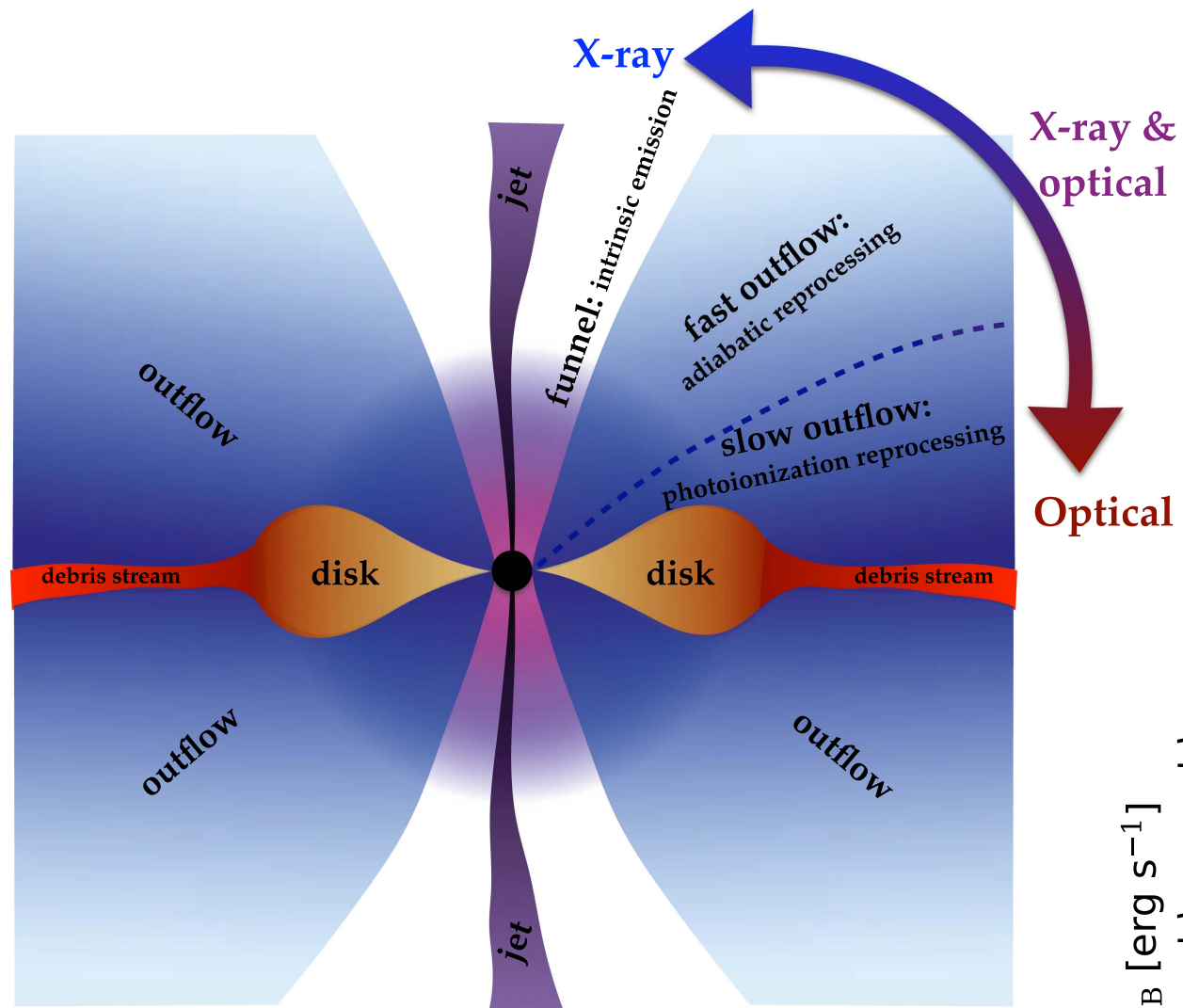
Optical TDEs (2010s~)



- ✓ In galactic nuclear regions (not AGN)
- ✓ $L_x \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg/s}$ ($\sim L_{\text{Edd}}$)
- ✓ $T \sim 30000 \text{ K}$, $R_{\text{bb}} \sim 10^{15} \text{ cm}$
- ✓ $L \sim t^{-5/3}$

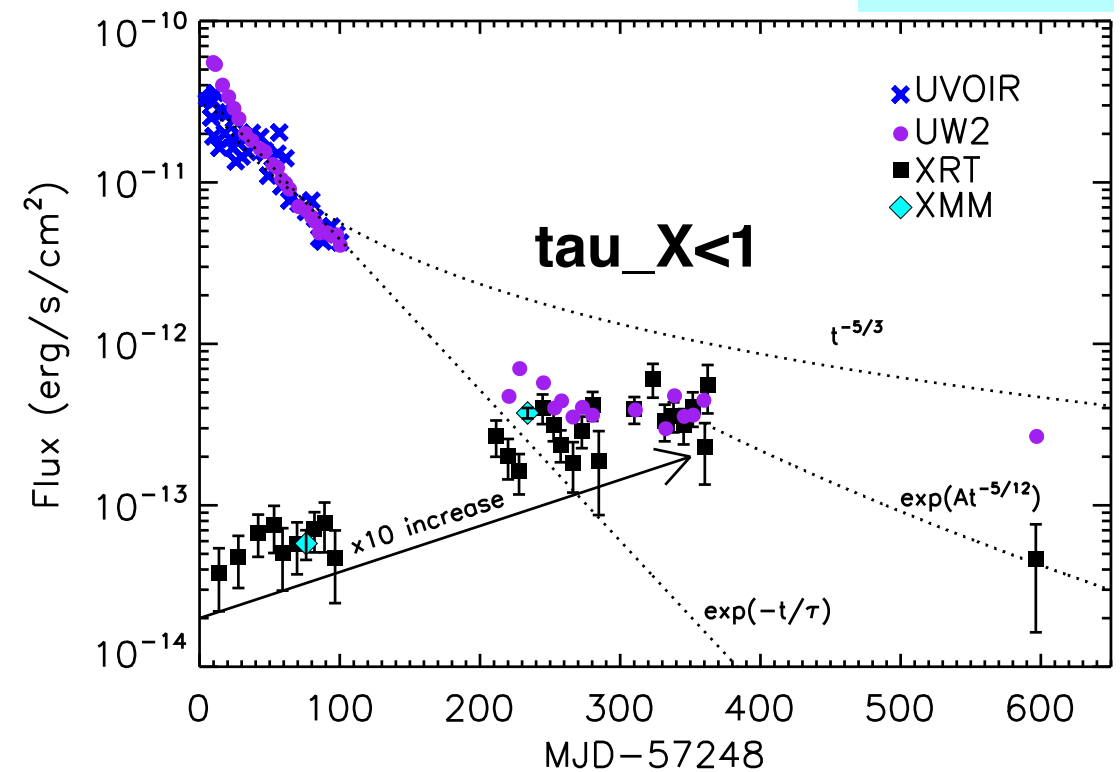
How to Produce Optical Emission?

Reprocessing X-ray from Disk?

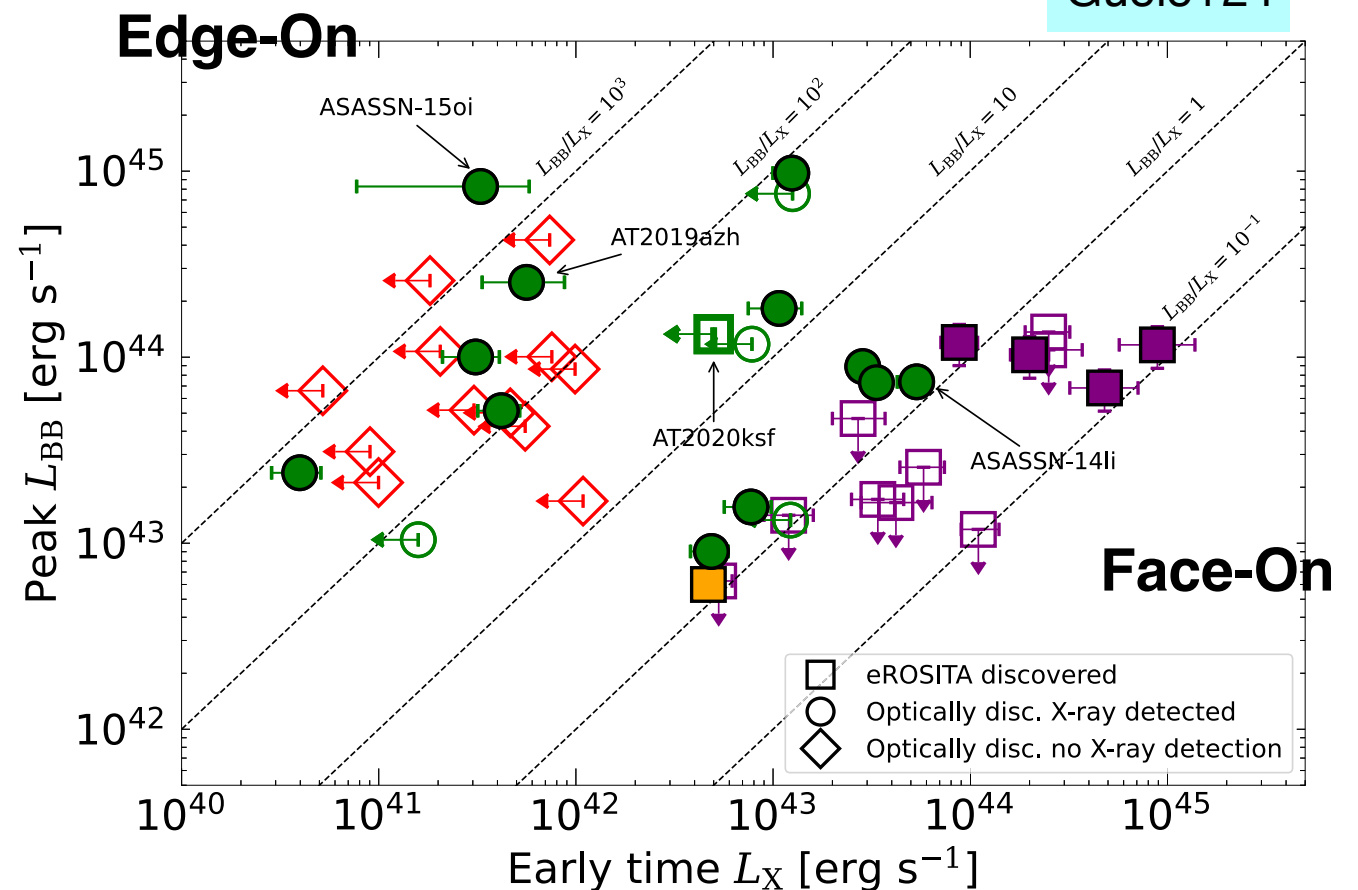


X-ray from Disk
 $\Rightarrow$ Absorption by Outflow
 $\Rightarrow$ Reprocessing to Optical

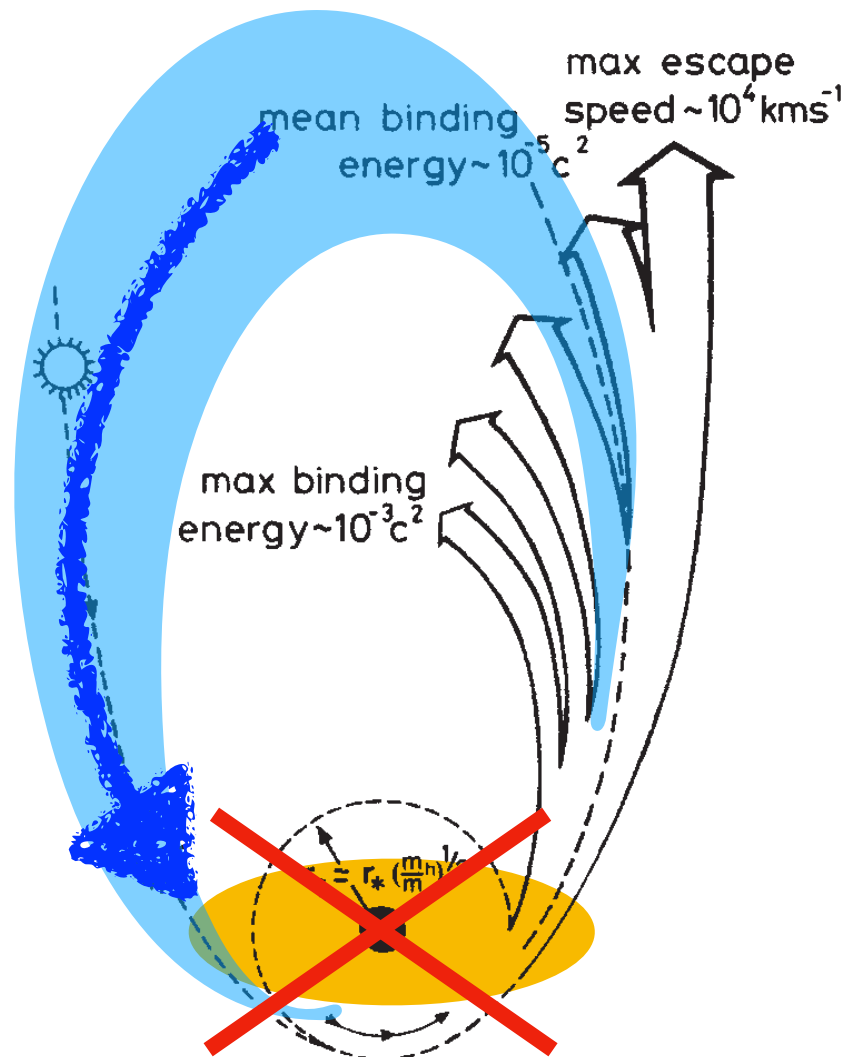
Gezari+17



Guolo+24



Slow Circularization?



No Prompt Disk Formation!

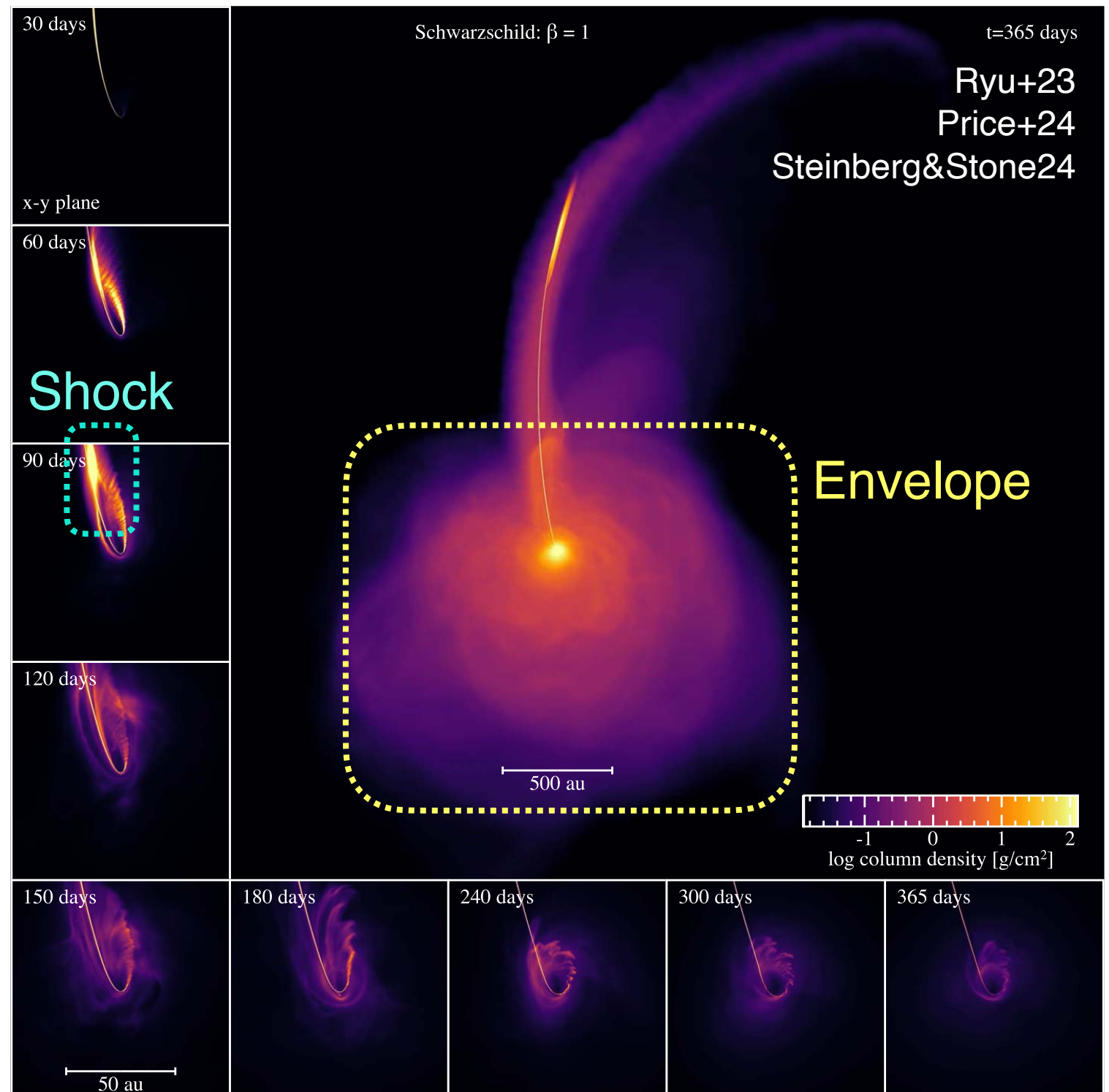
✓ Shock Interaction

Piran+15, Ryu+18...

✓ BH envelope?

Metzger22, Krolik+24

=> 今後の課題

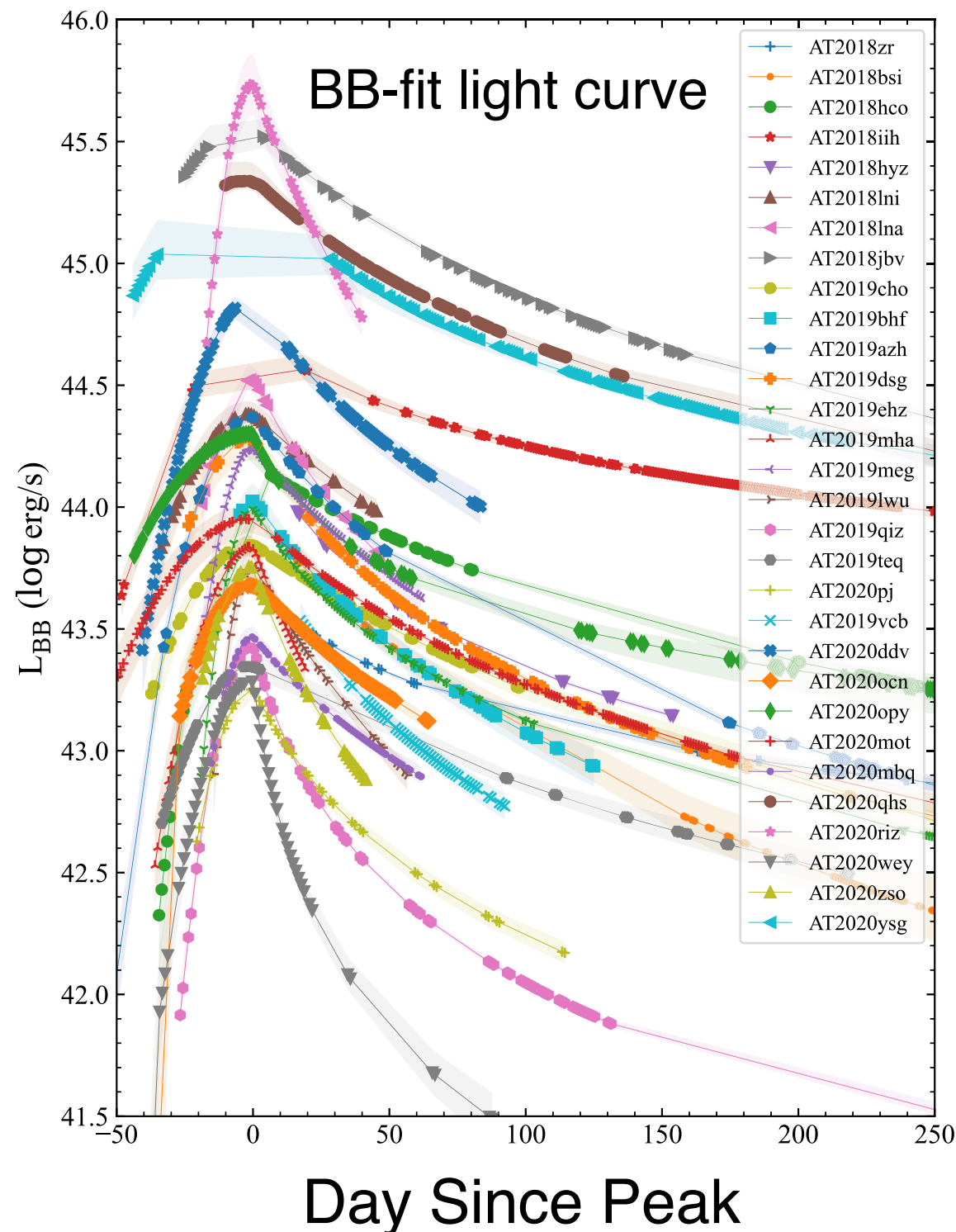


Outline

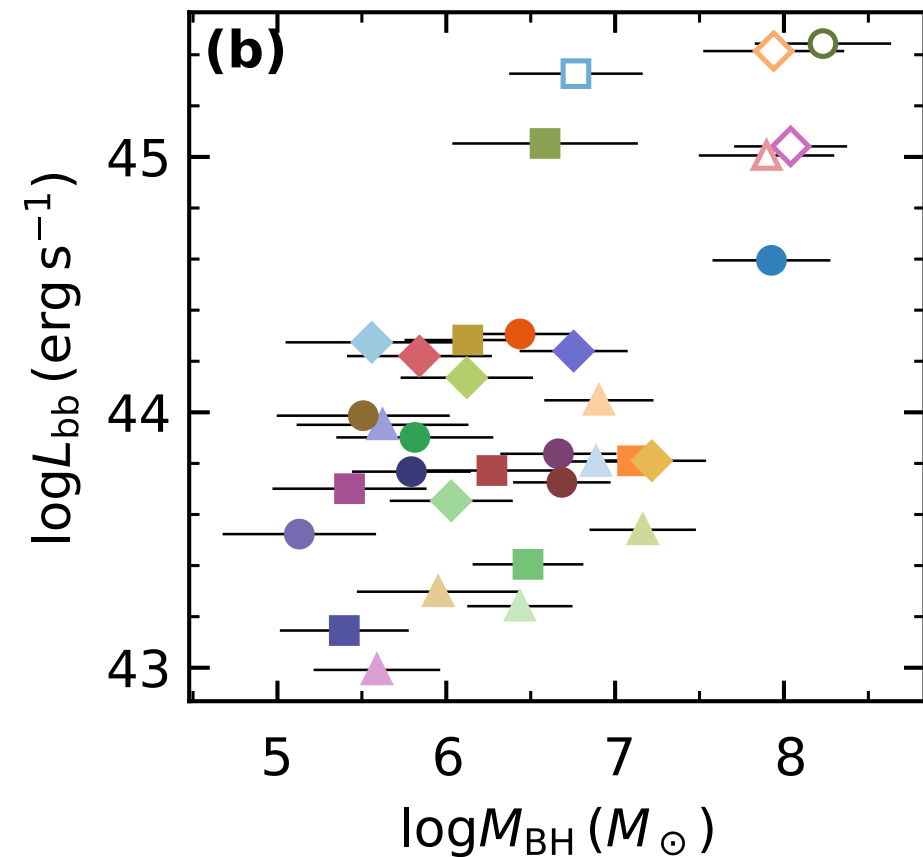
- 1. Basics of Tidal Disruption Events**
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More Optical TDEs: Population Study

Hammerstein+23

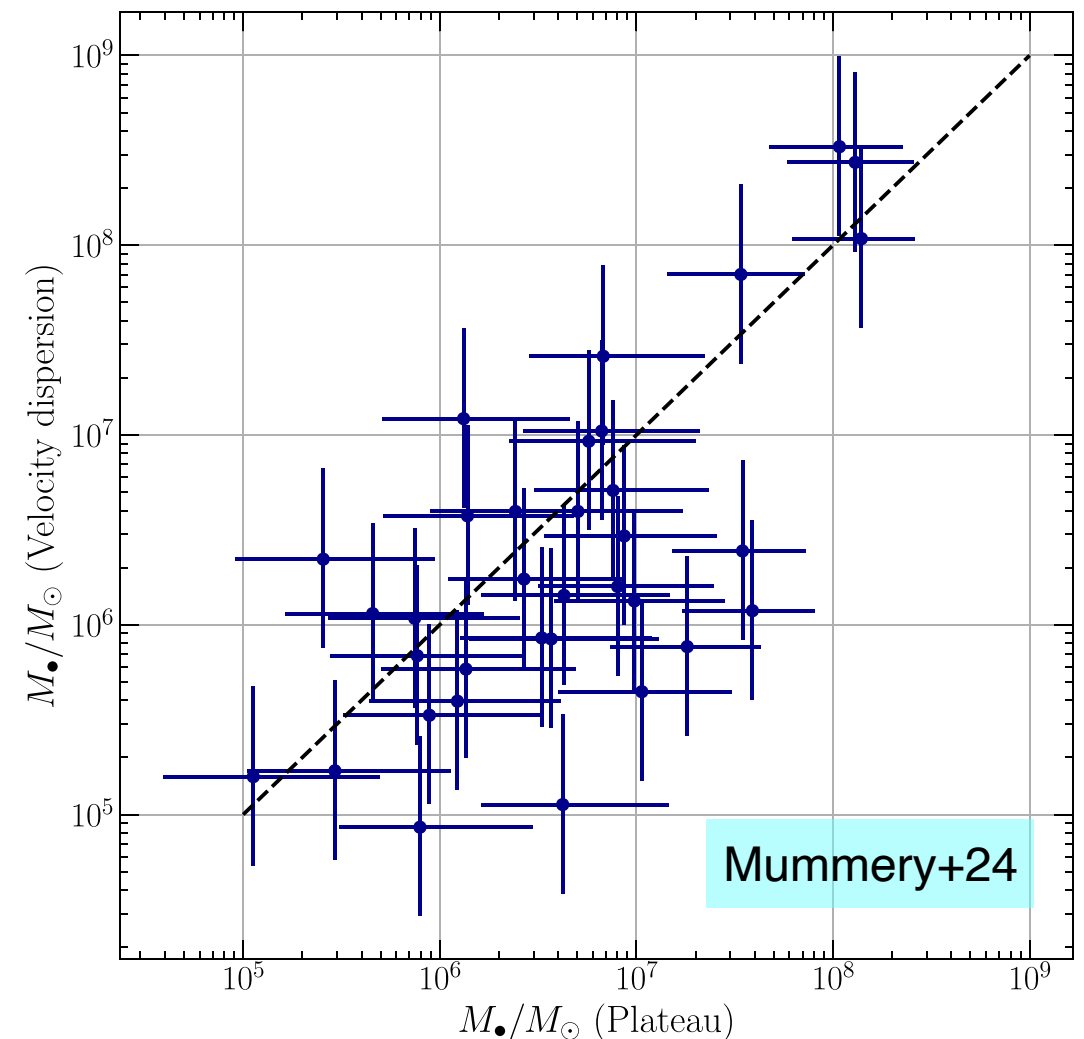
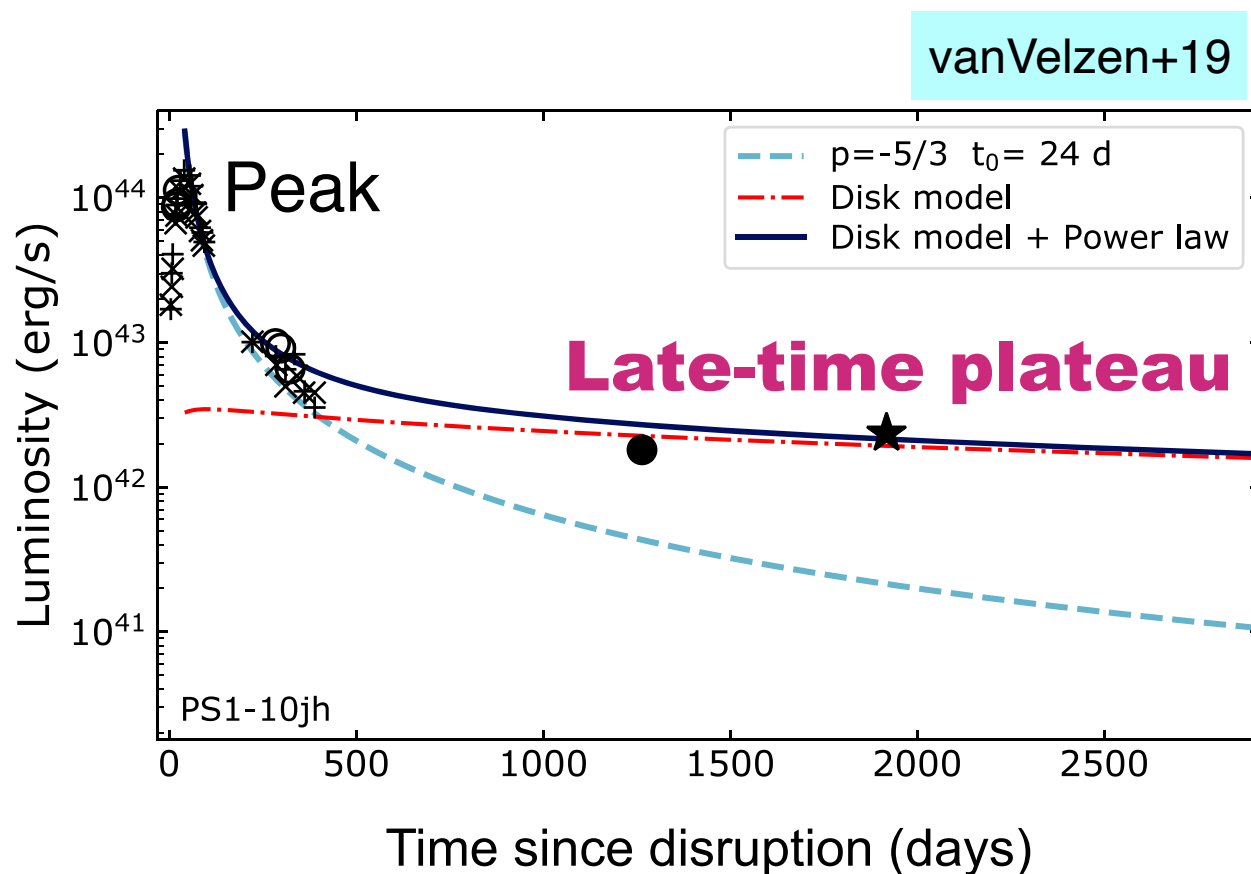


Yao+23



- ✓ Measuring σ of host
=> BH mass from M_{BH} - σ relation
- ✓ Possible correlations(?)
=> SMBH Census by TDEs(?)

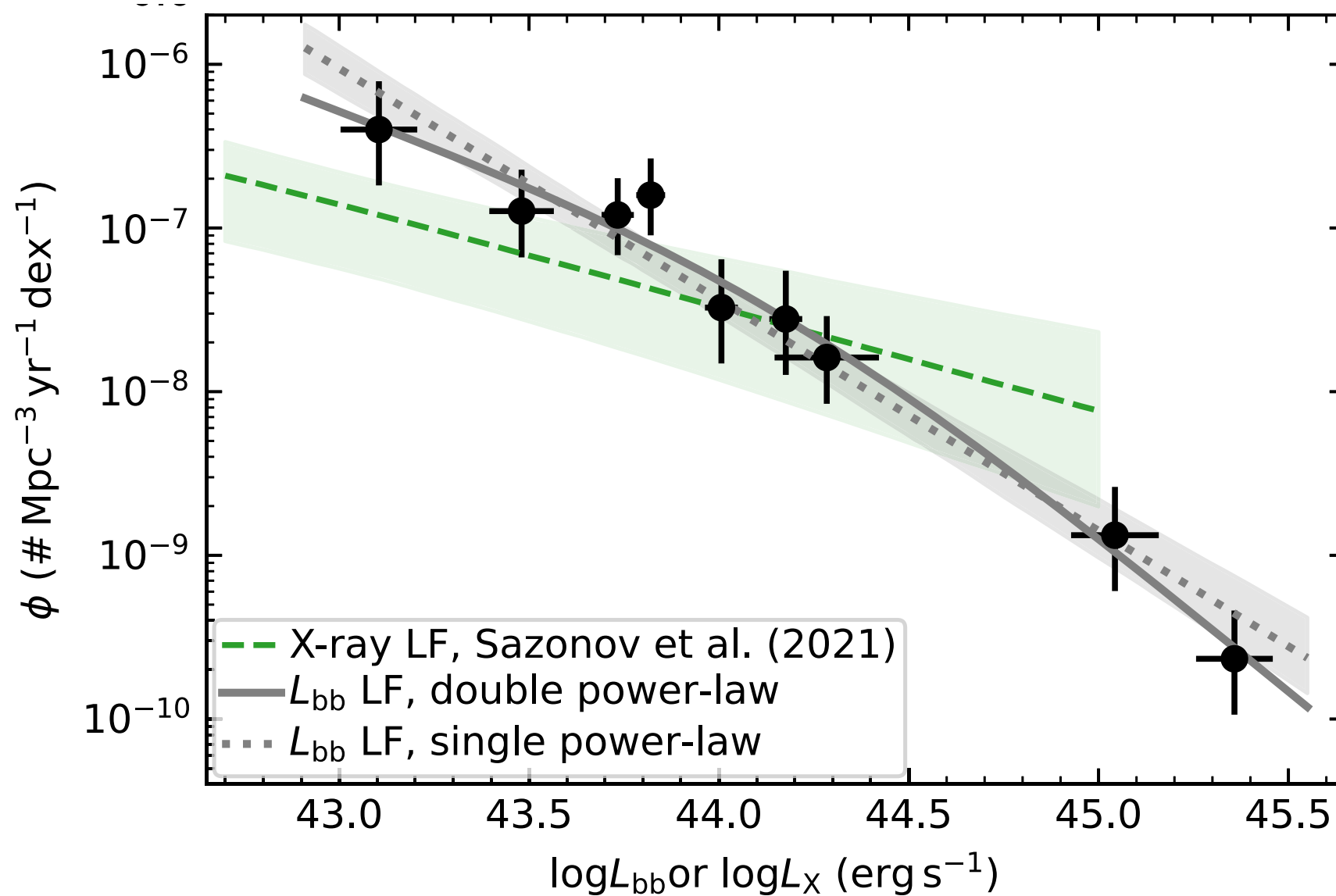
Late-time Plateau: New Indicator?



- ✓ Opt/UV light curves flatten at late time: “Plateau”
- ✓ Plateau is ubiquitous ($\sim 40/60$ TDEs)
- ✓ Disk model predicts $L_{\text{pl}} \sim M_{\text{BH}}^{2/3} \Rightarrow$ More reliable estimate of M_{BH} ?

Event rate

Yao+23



✓ Optical, X-ray, IR surveys give comparable event rate

✓ Rate $\sim 1 \text{e-}7 / \text{Mpc}^3 / \text{yr} \sim 0.001 \times (\text{SN rate}) \sim \mathbf{1 \text{e-}5} / \text{galaxy} / \text{yr}$

$$f_{\text{lim}} \sim \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$$

Prospects?

Yao+23

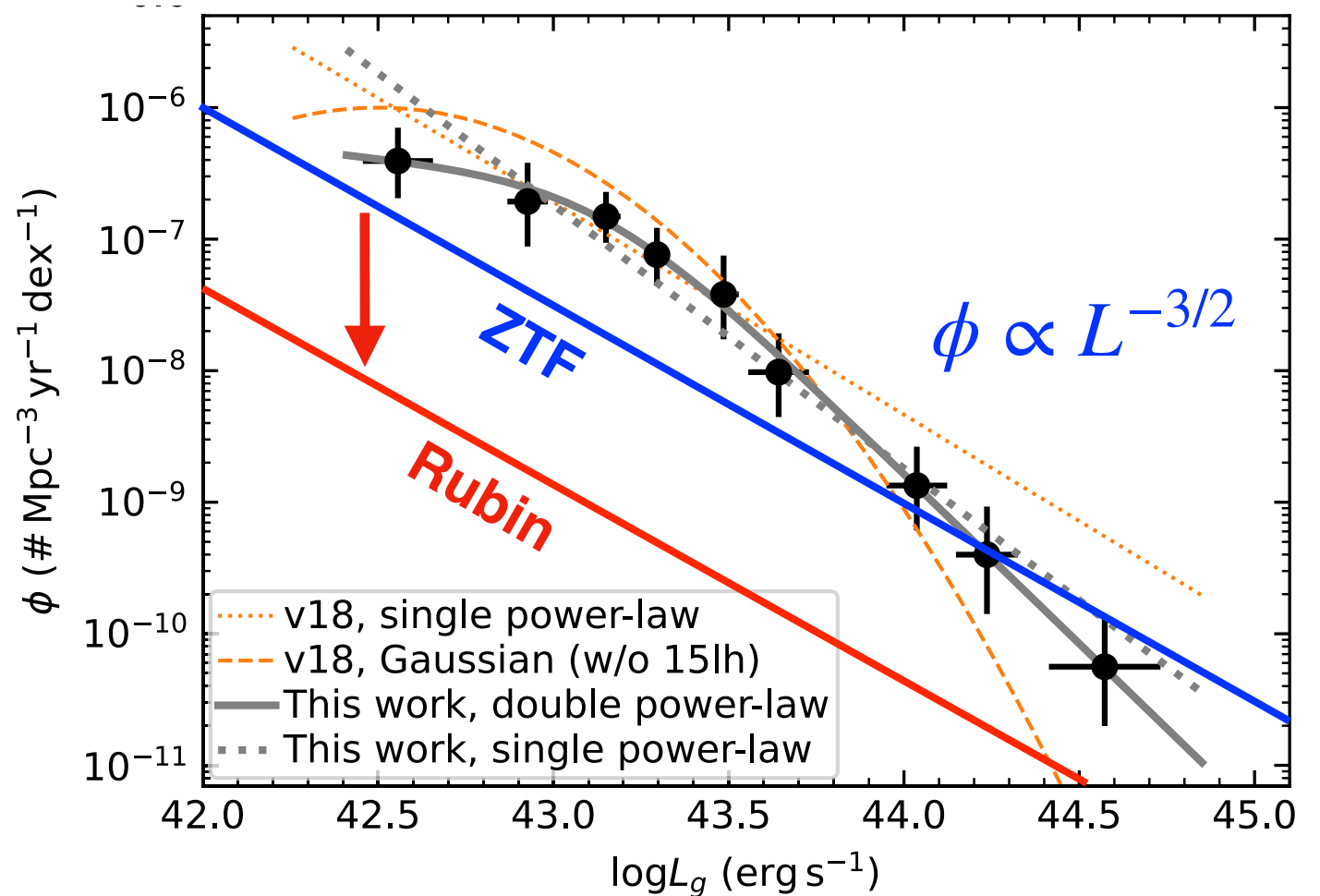
$$\dot{N} \sim \phi \times d^3 \sim \phi \left(\frac{L}{f_{\text{limi}}} \right)^{3/2}$$

ZTF $f_{\text{limit}} = 21\text{mag}$

$\Rightarrow \sim 10 \text{ TDE/yr}$

Rubin $f_{\text{limit}} = 24.5\text{mag}$

$\Rightarrow f_{\text{limit}} \times 0.1, d \times 3, N \times 30$



$$f_{\text{lim}} \sim \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$$

Prospects?

Yao+23

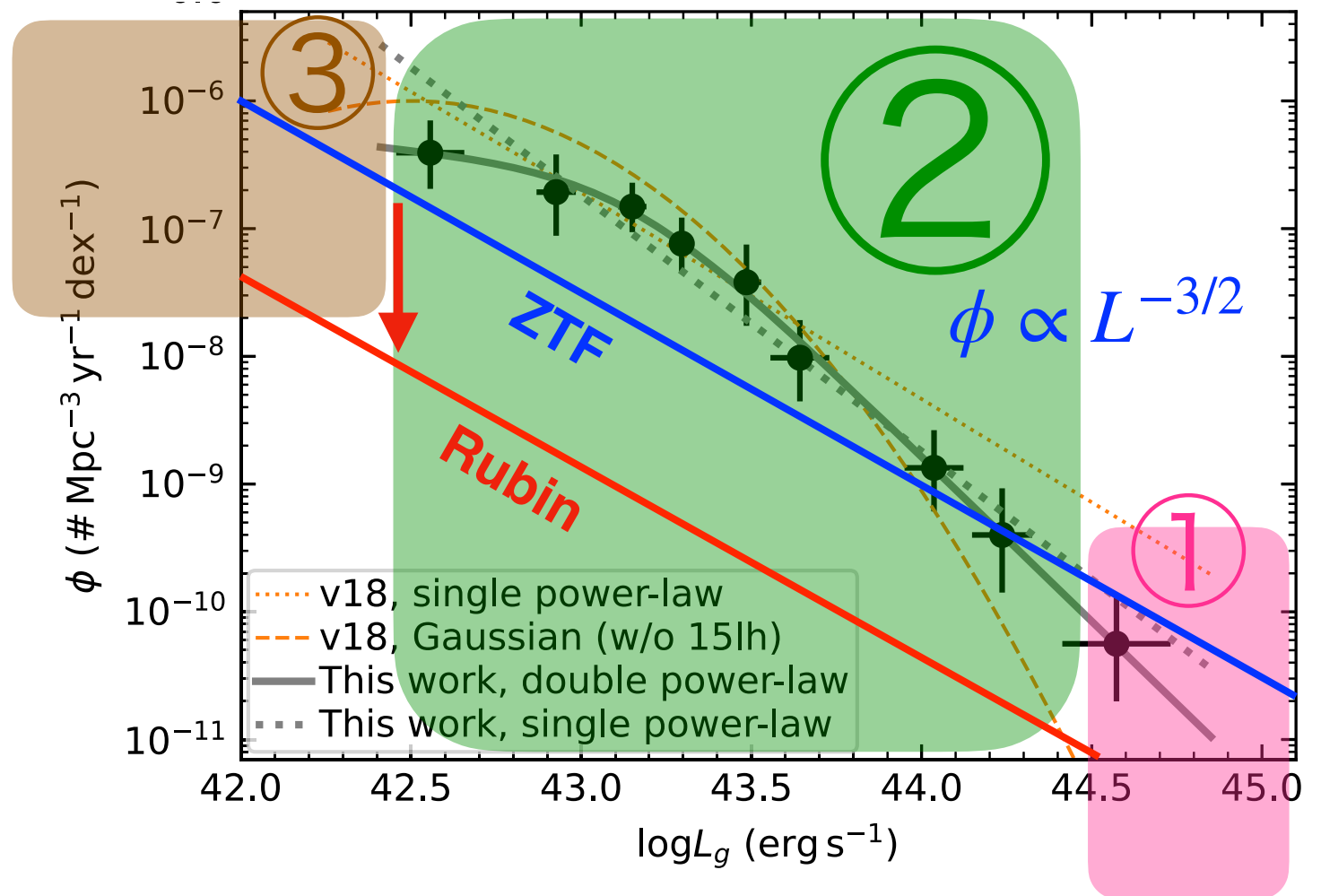
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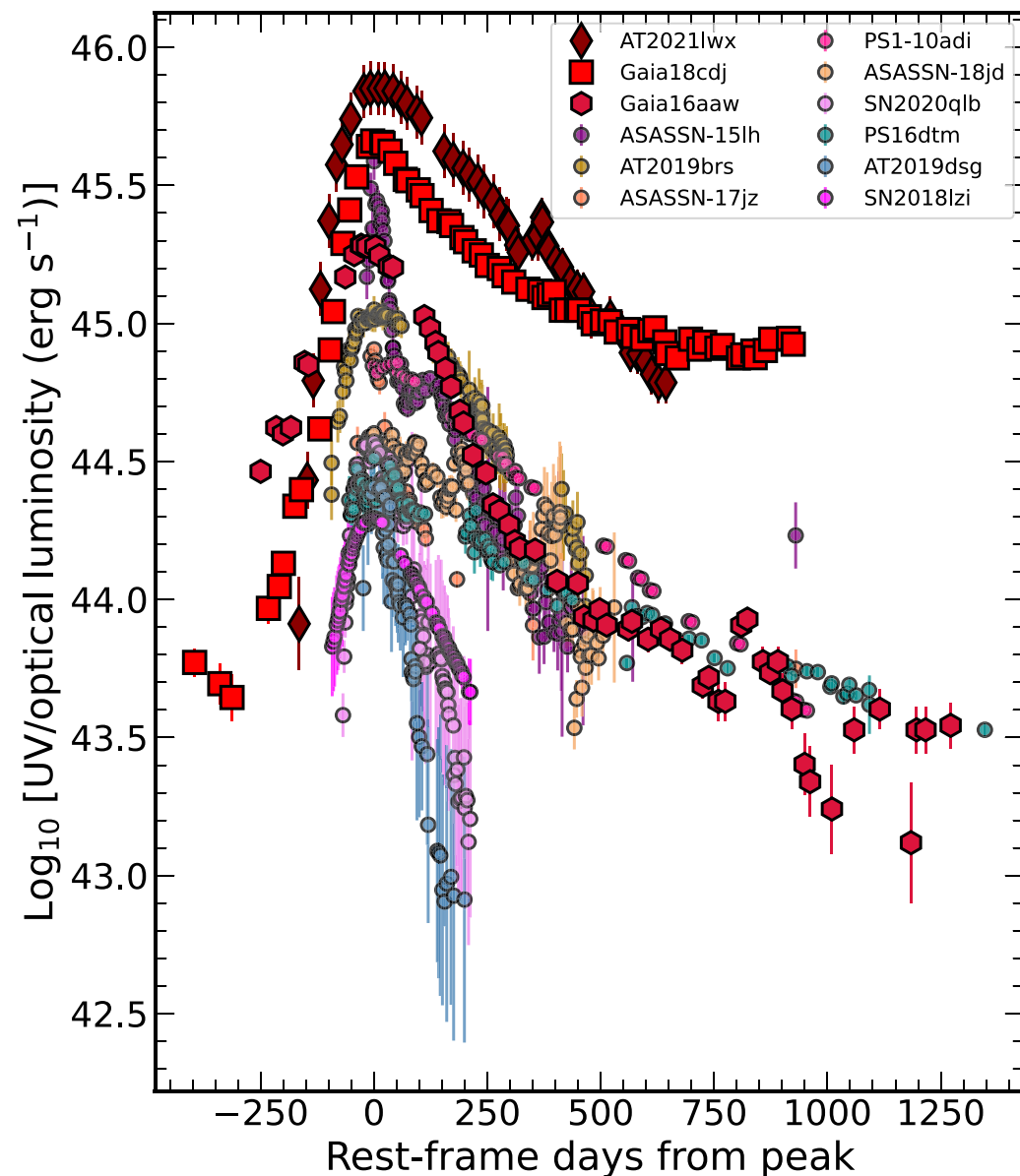


① **Bright-End** Objects $\Rightarrow$ Extreme Nuclear Transients, Massive Star (Pop III) TDE?

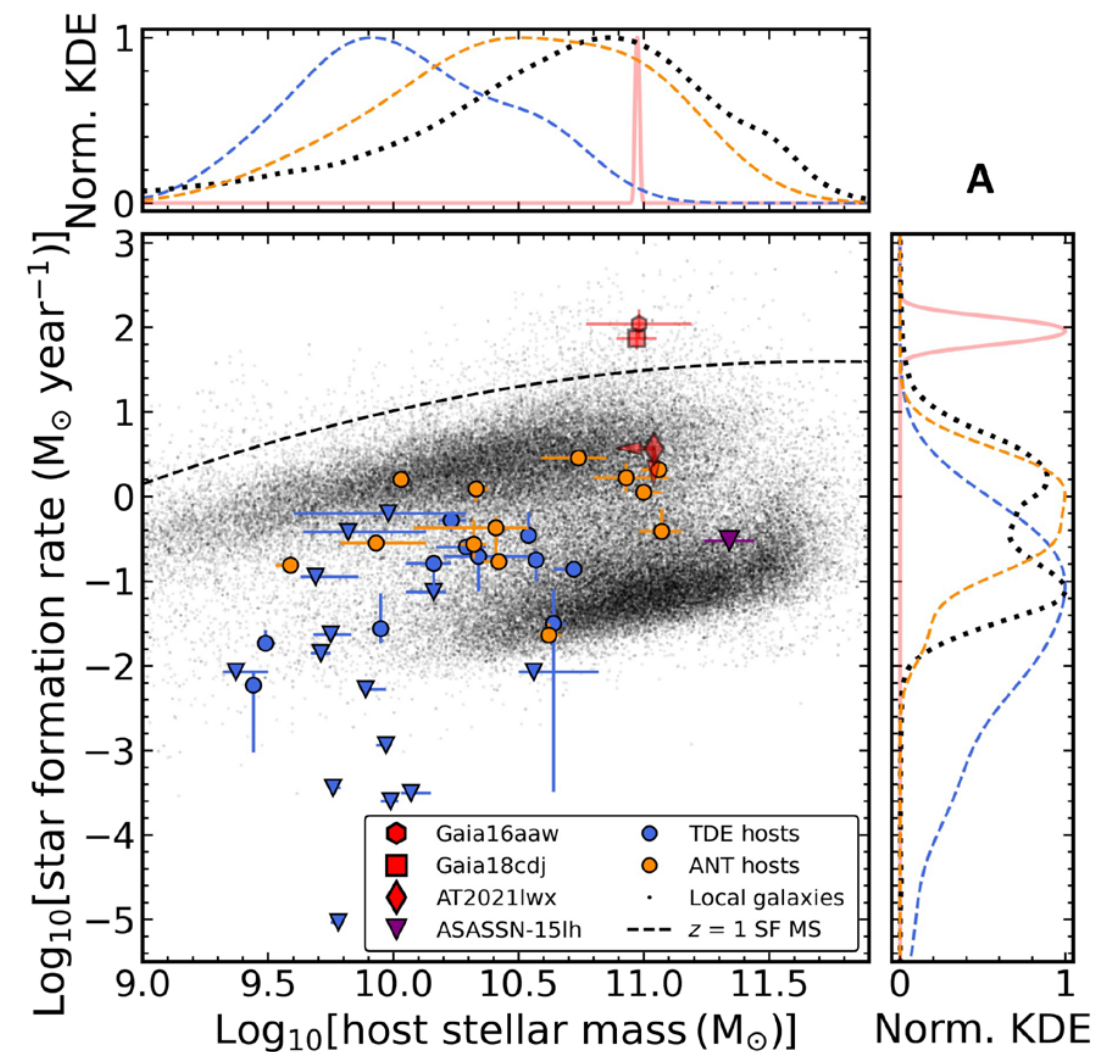
② **Many** Normal Objects $\Rightarrow$ Peculiar events, e.g., Multi-peak events

③ **Faint-End** Objects $\Rightarrow$ Buried in host? Dwarf galaxy/Off-nuclear TDE (IMBH)

Extreme Nuclear Transient (ENT)



Subrayan+23, Wiseman+23, Hinkle+25, Graham+25



- ✓ Brightest Optical Transient, Very rare ($>1\text{e-3/yr/Gpc}^3$)
- ✓ Happen in very peculiar galaxies ($\text{SFR} > 100 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
- => Massive Star TDEs?

Pop III TDEs?

Karmen+25

$$\dot{M}_{\text{fb}} = \dot{M}_{\text{peak}} \left(\frac{t}{t_{\text{fb}}} \right)^{-5/3}$$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{peak}} \sim 100 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}}$$

$$t_{\text{fb}} \sim 40 \text{ day}$$

Massive Pop III (100Msun)

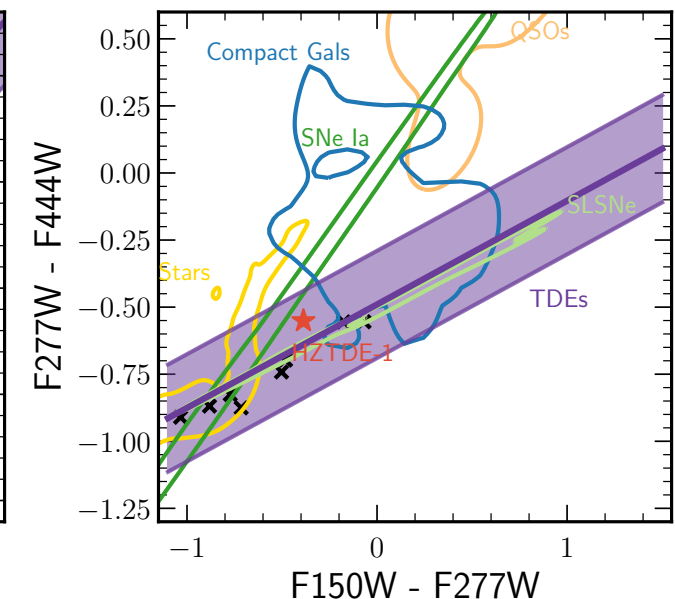
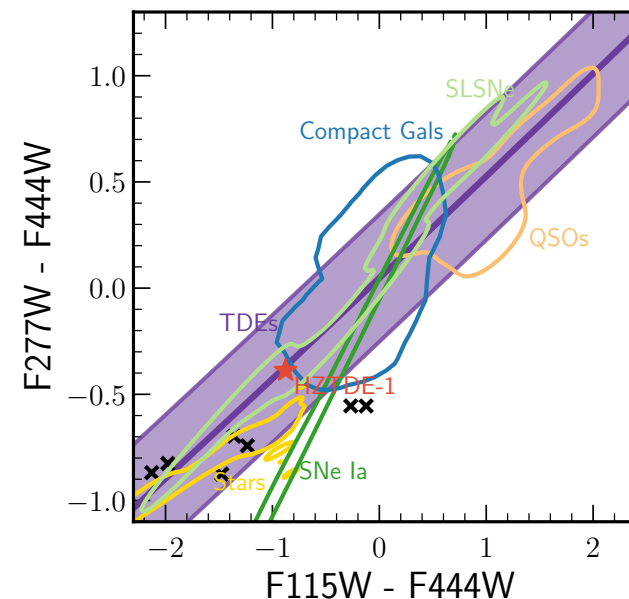
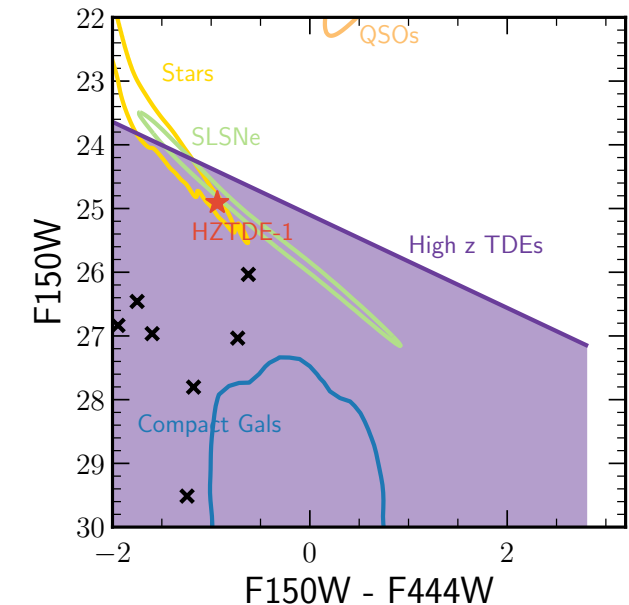
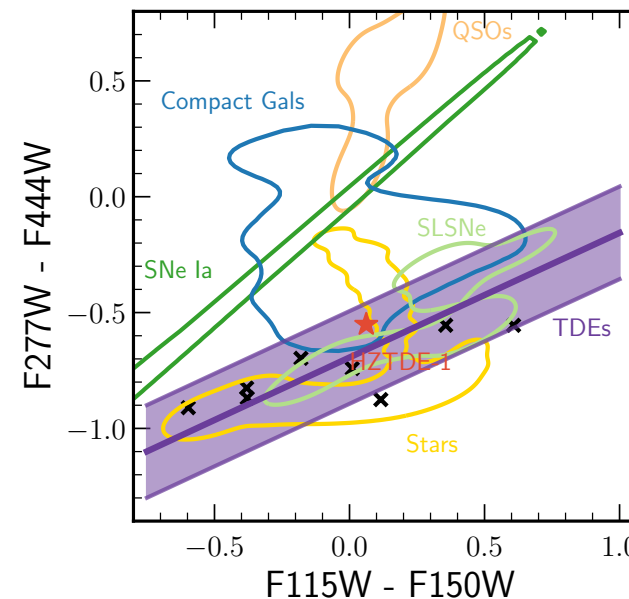
$$\sim 10^6 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}} \sim 0.4 \text{ day}$$

✓ Maybe Bright TDE

✓ Event rate?

$$\sim 1/\text{Gpc}^3/\text{yr}$$

Karmen+25 but Inayoshi+24



✓ Selecting in Color diagrams

✓ One candidate at $z \sim 5$, $M_g \sim -21 \text{ mag}$

$$f_{\text{lim}} \sim \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$$

Prospects?

Yao+23

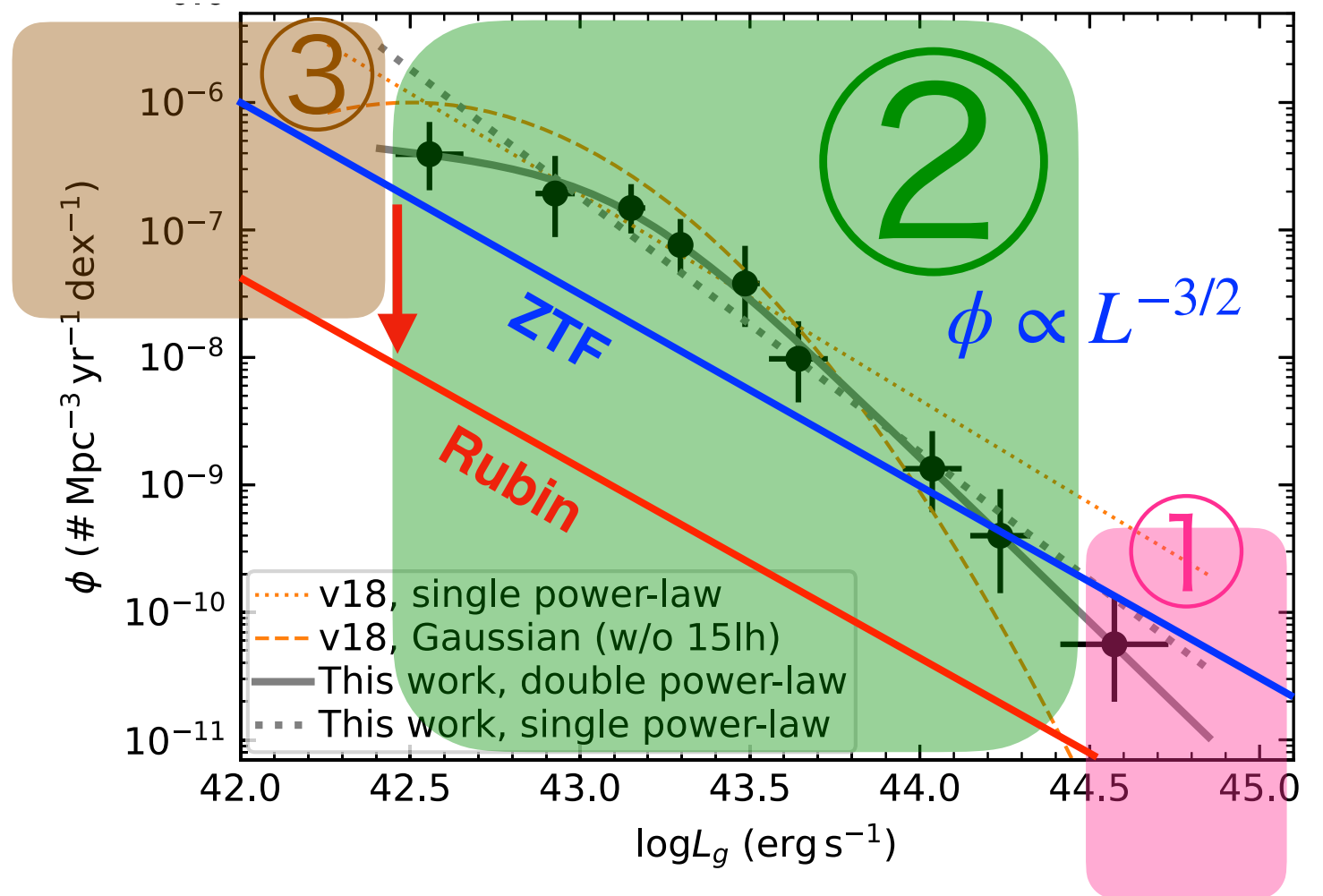
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$\Rightarrow f_{\text{limit}} \times 10, d \times 3, N \times 30$

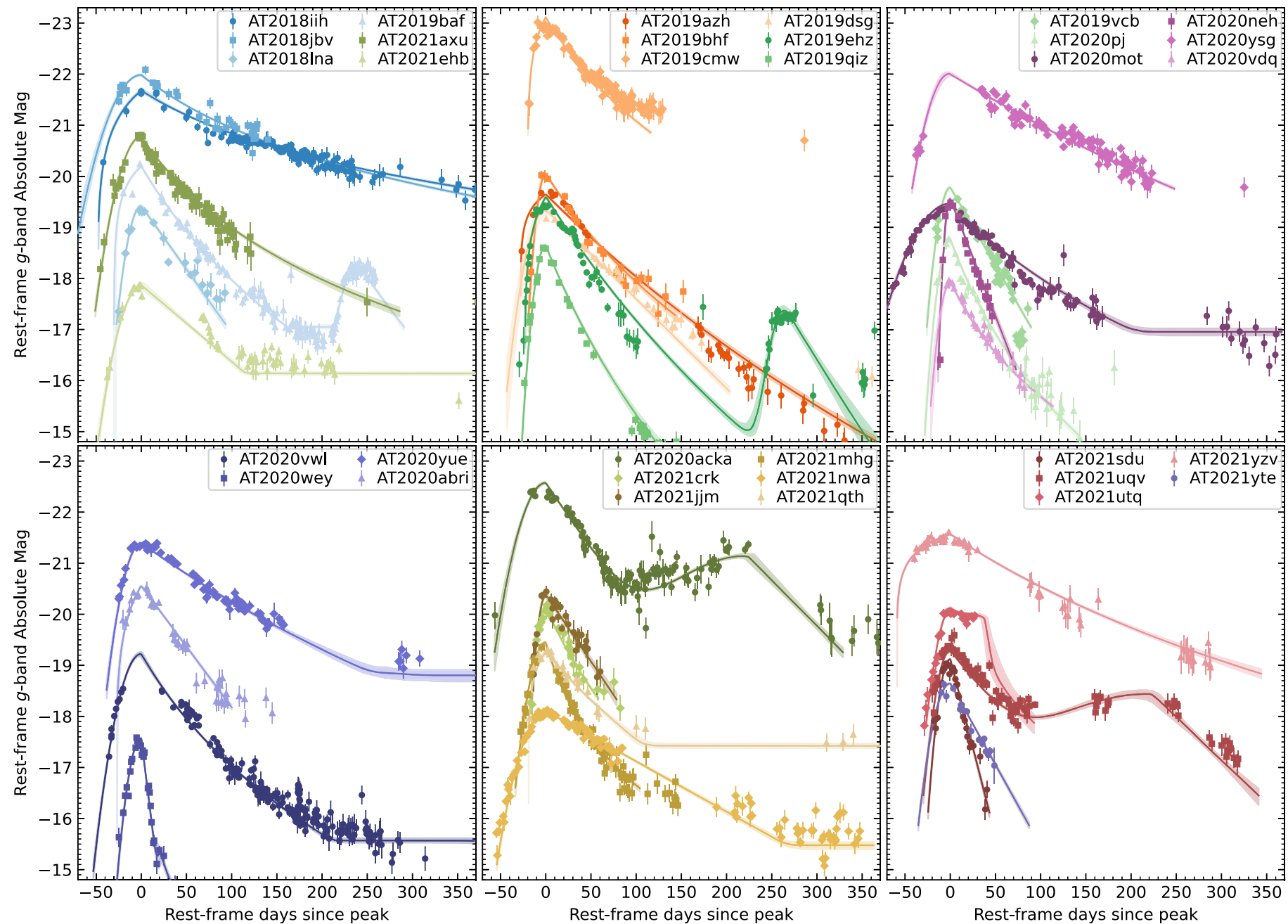


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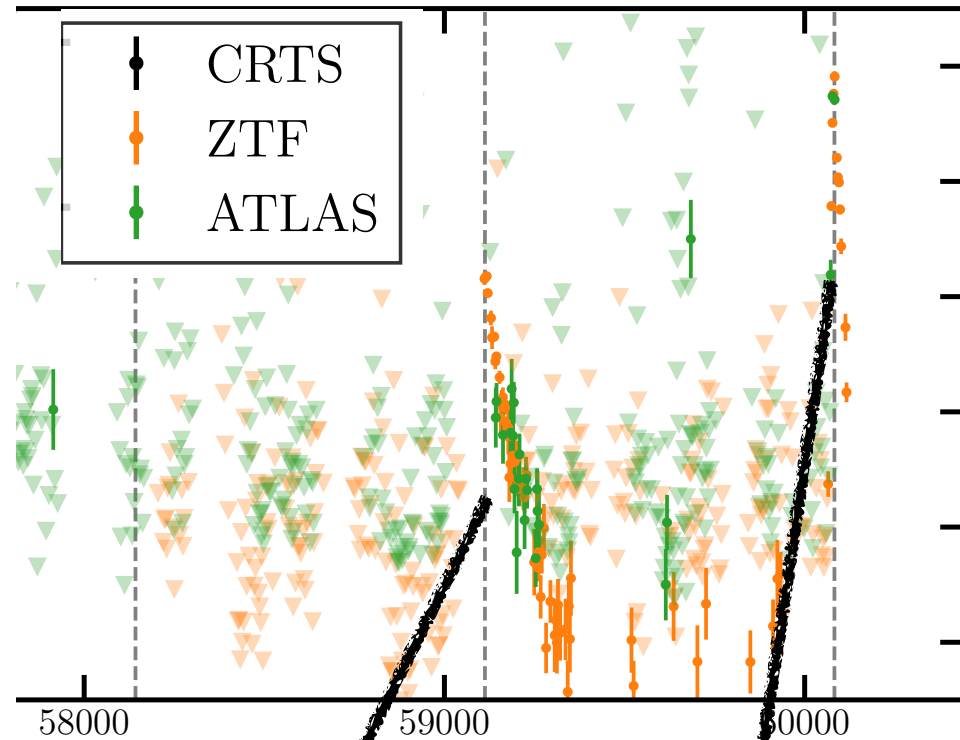
Diversity in optical light curve



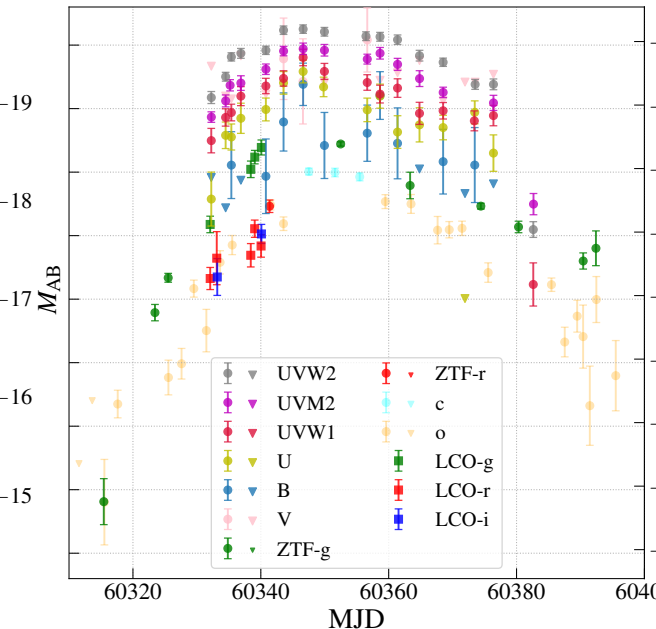
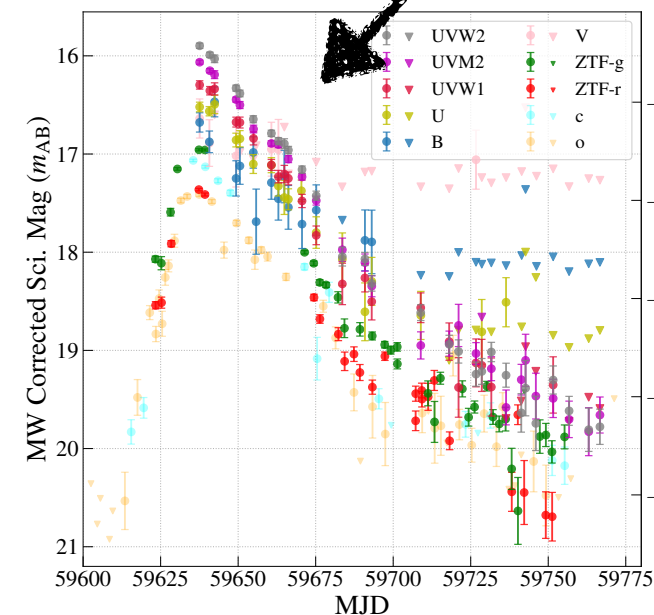
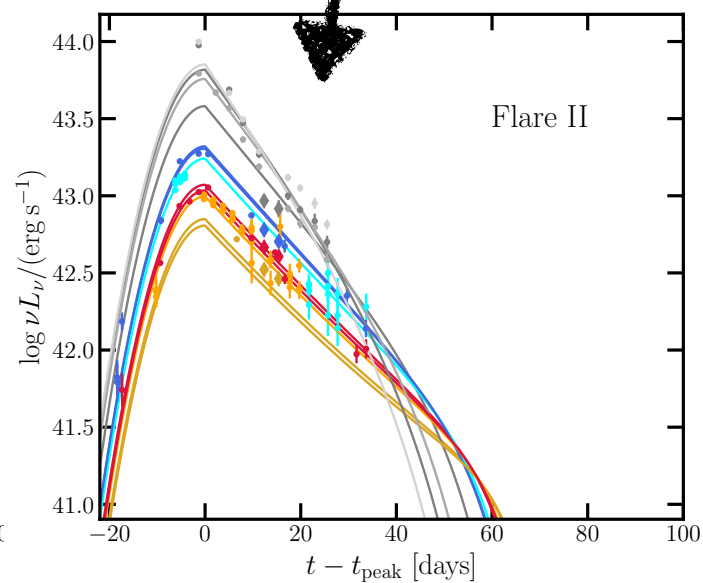
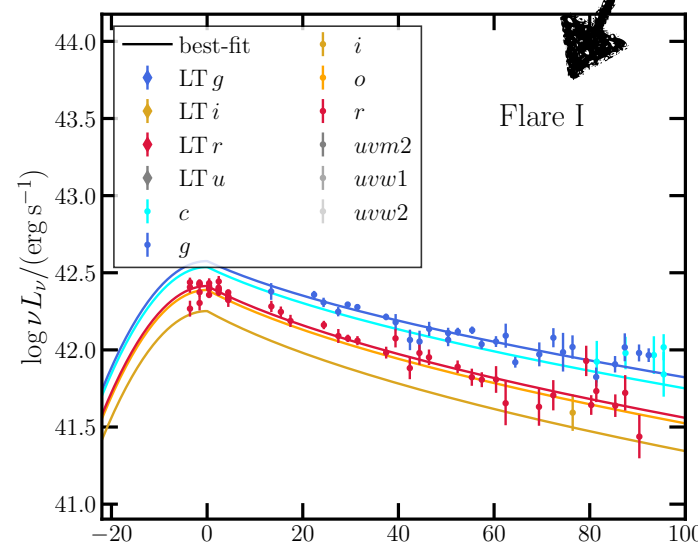
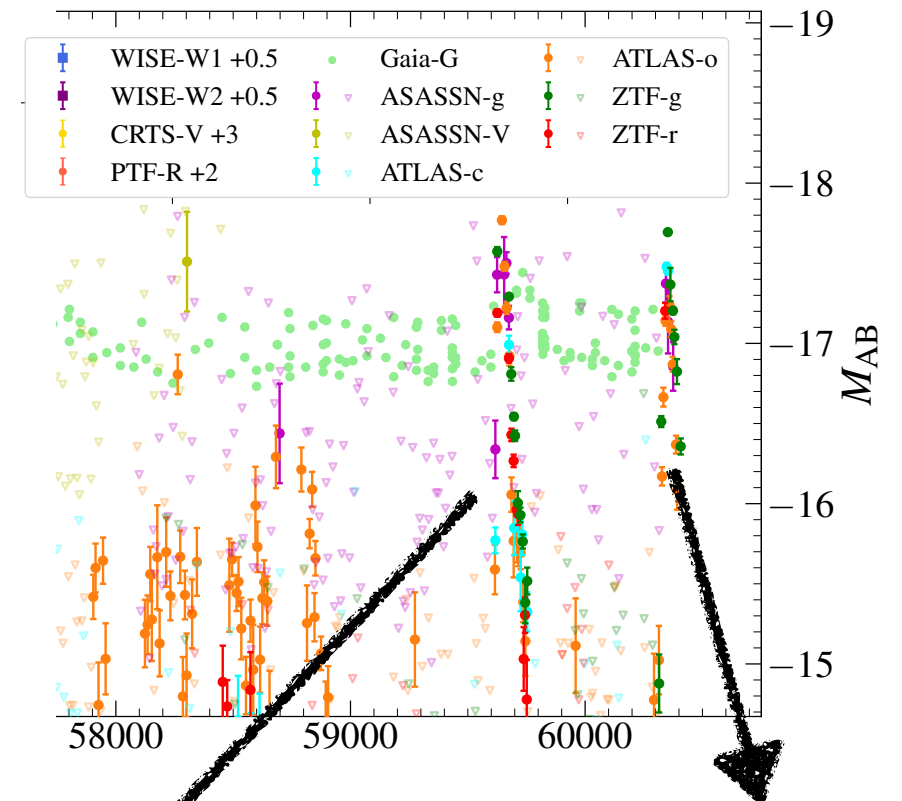
✓ 6/33 events show non-monotonic decline or double peak

Multiple optical flares in galactic center

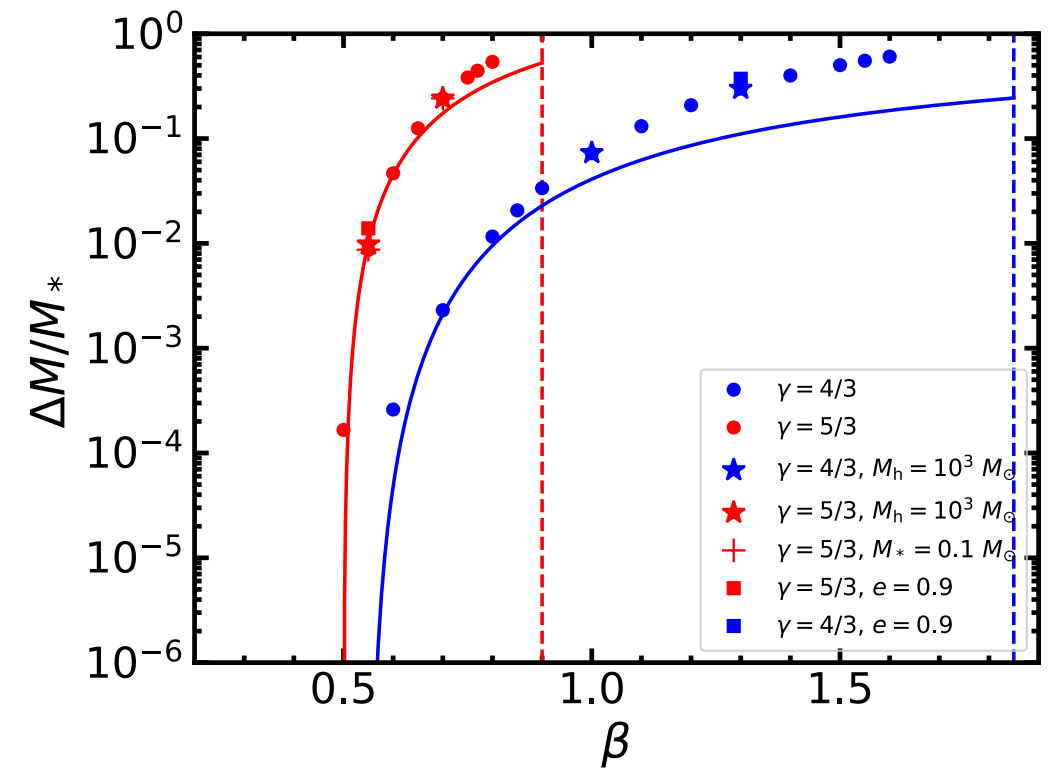
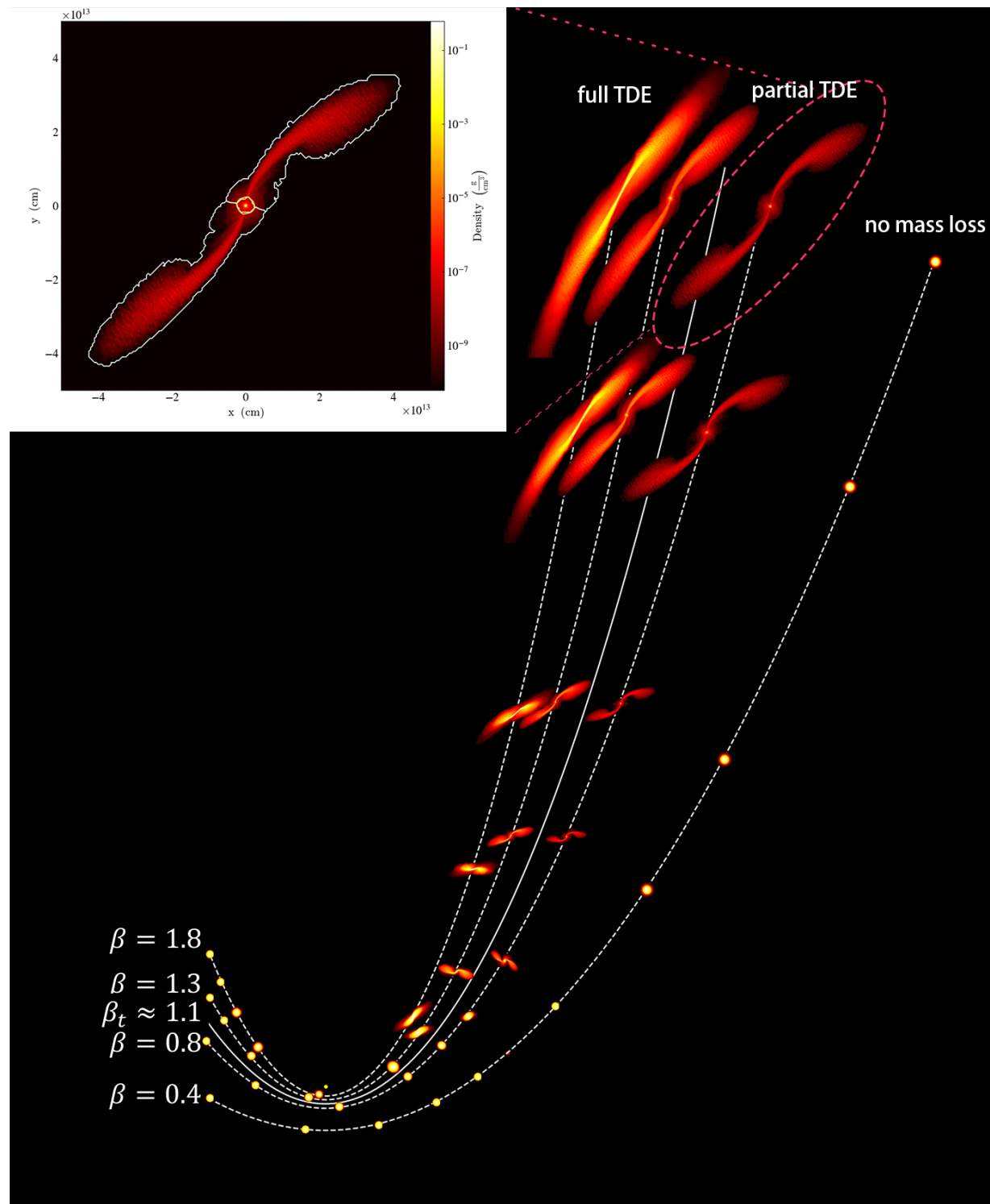
AT2020vdq



AT2022dbi

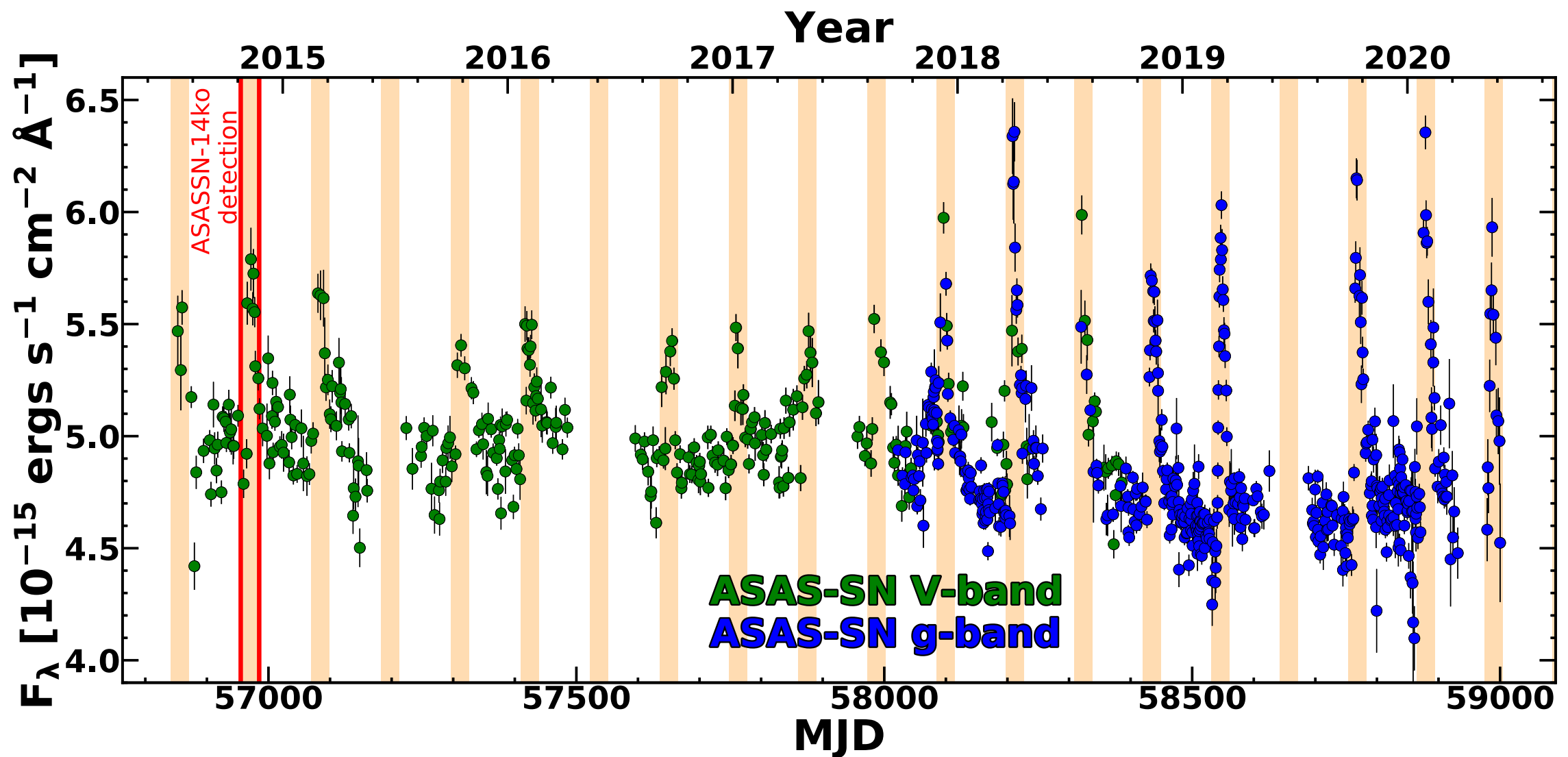


Multiple flares = Partial TDEs?



$$\beta \equiv \frac{R_T}{R_p}$$

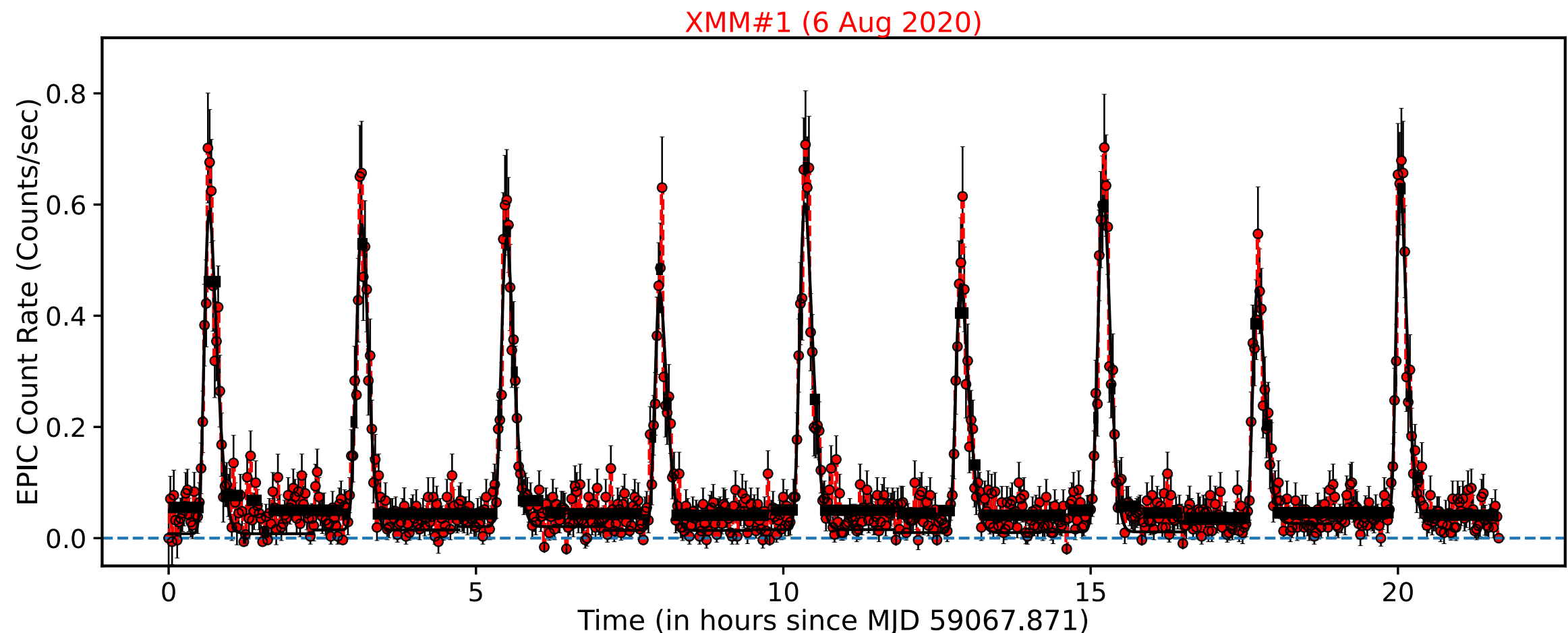
Multi-peak optical flare: ASASSN14ko



- ✓ More than 20 peaks with P-115days
- ✓ $L \sim 1e+44 \text{ erg/s}$, $t \sim 10 \text{ days} \Rightarrow E \sim 1e+50 \text{ erg}$ per flare
- ✓ Persistent emission $L_X \sim 1e+43 \text{ erg/s} \Rightarrow \text{AGN disk?}$
- ✓ Disk instability? Star-disk interaction?

Multiple X-ray flare :Quasi-Periodic Eruption (QPEs)

Pasham+24

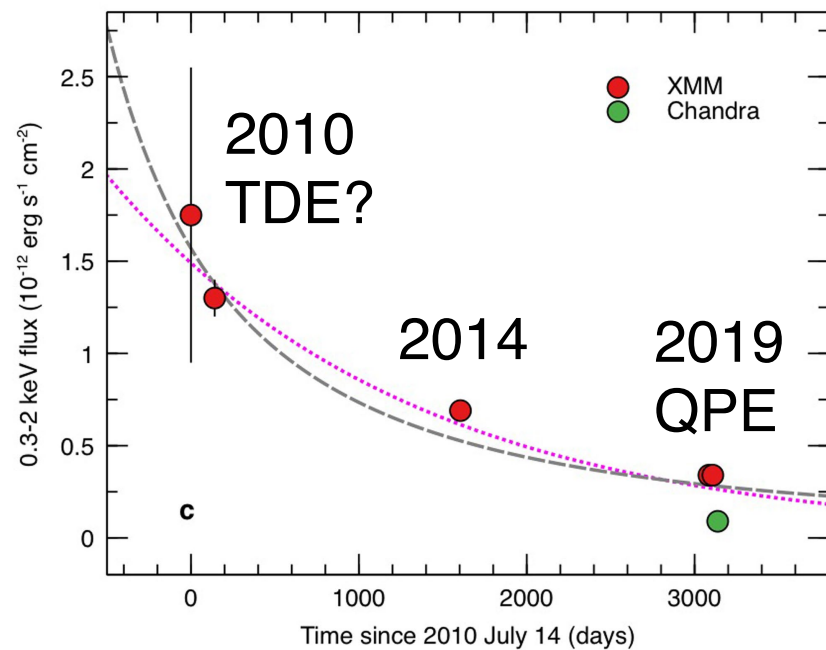


- ✓ ~5 systems
- ✓ Quasi-Periodic ~3-20 hrs, Duty cycle ~10%
- ✓ $L \sim 10^{42}$ erg/s, $kT \sim 100$ eV
- ✓ Disk instability? **Star-disk interaction?**

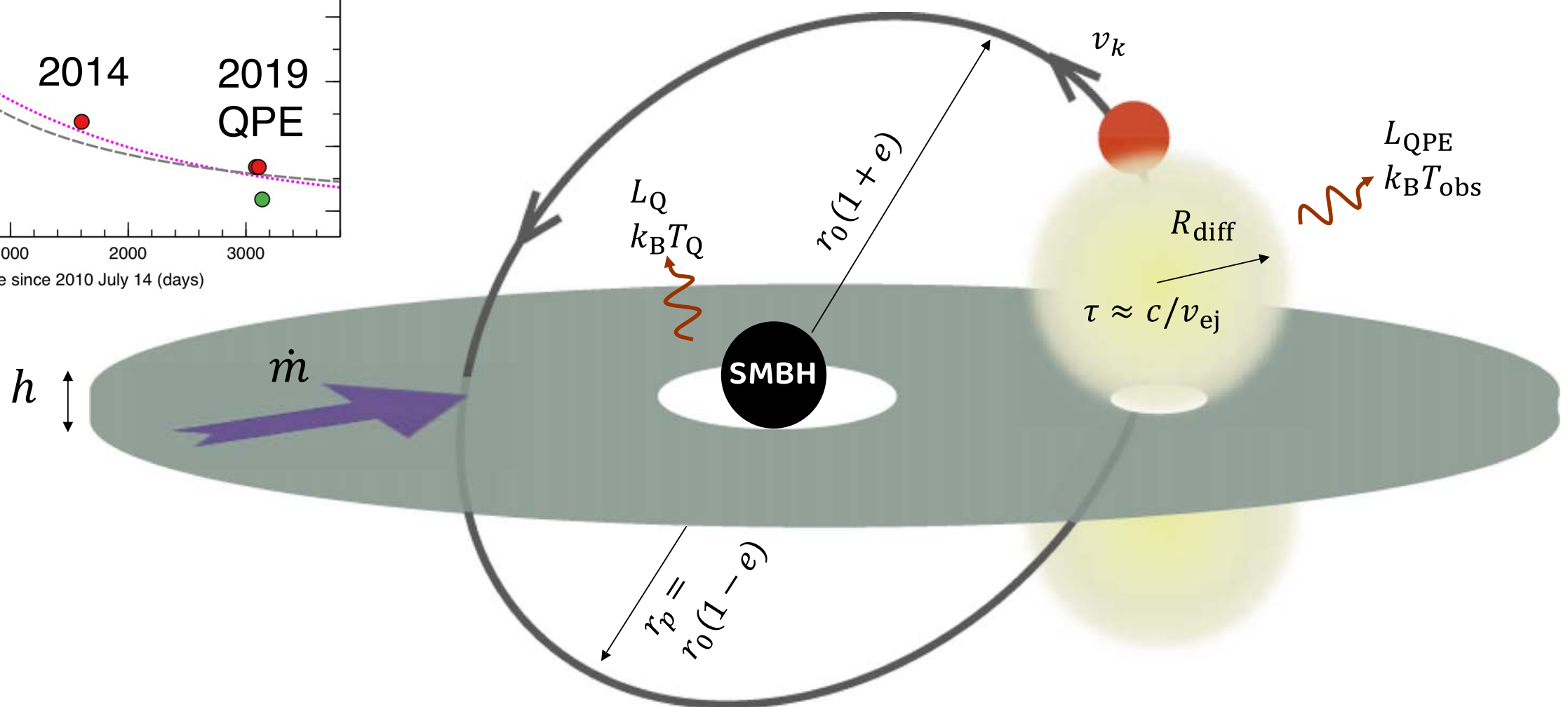
QPE = TDE + EMRI?

GSN069

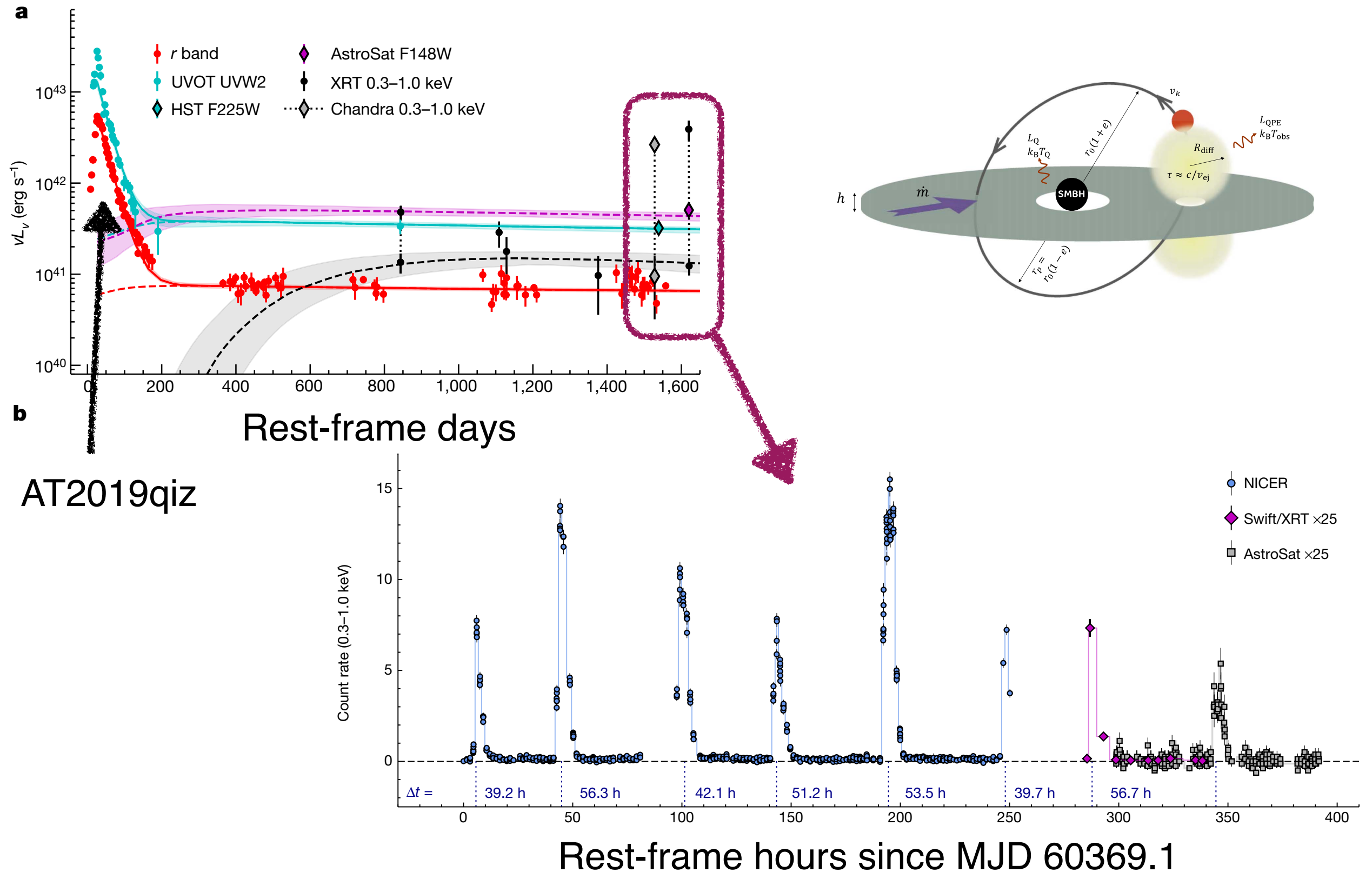
Miniutti+19



Linial&Metgzer23



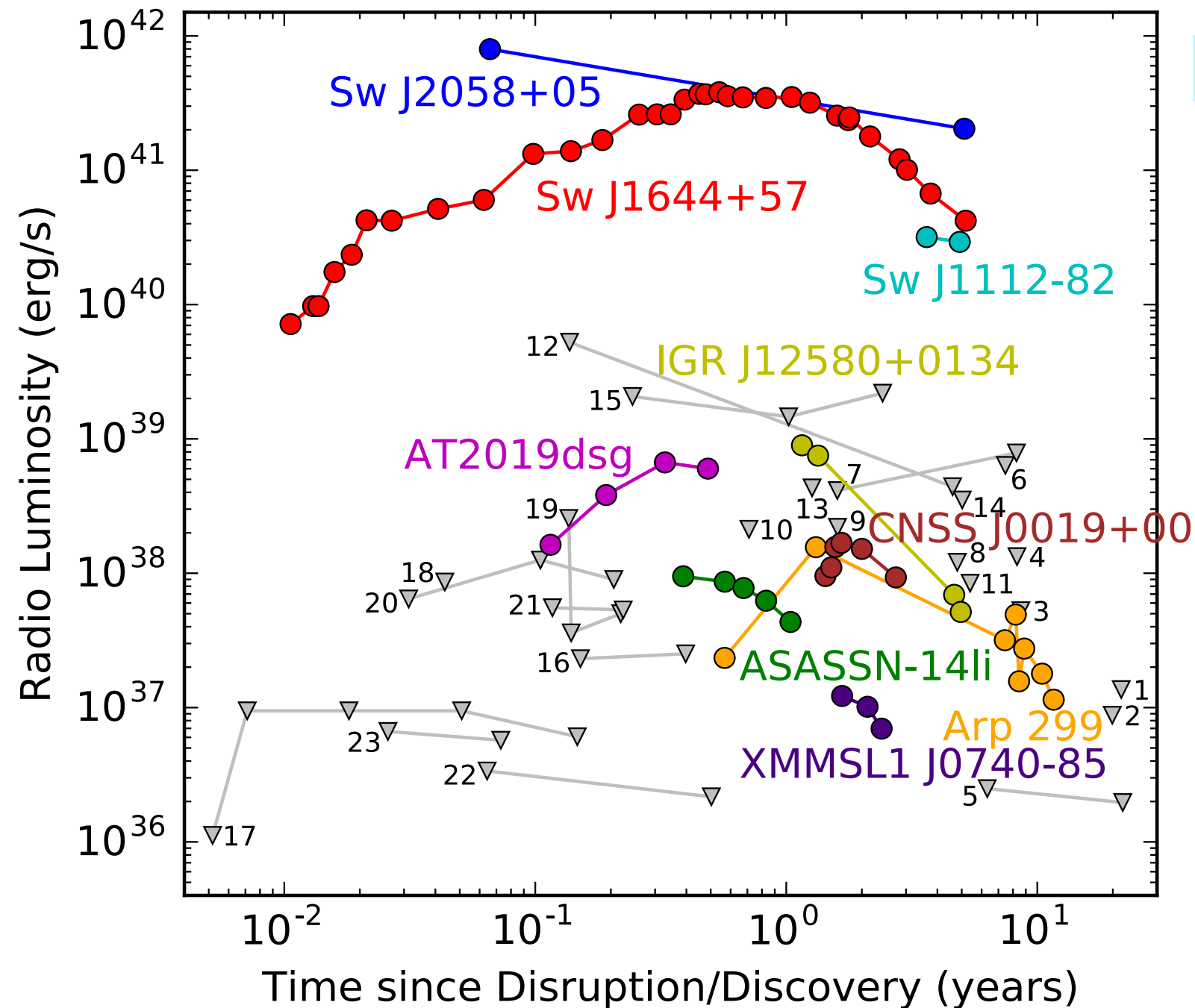
Discovery of QPE after optical TDE



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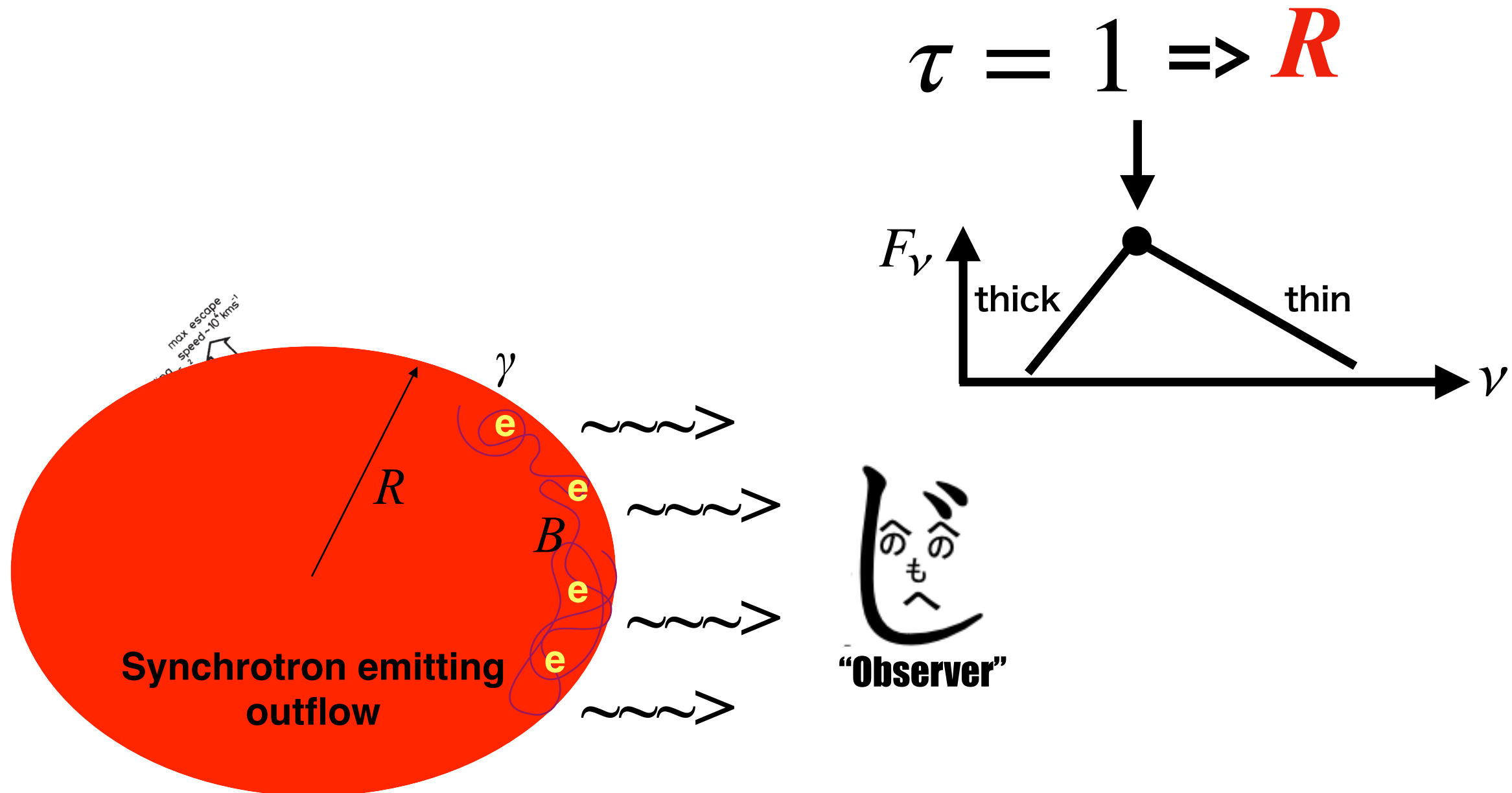
Radio Flare in TDEs



Alexander+20

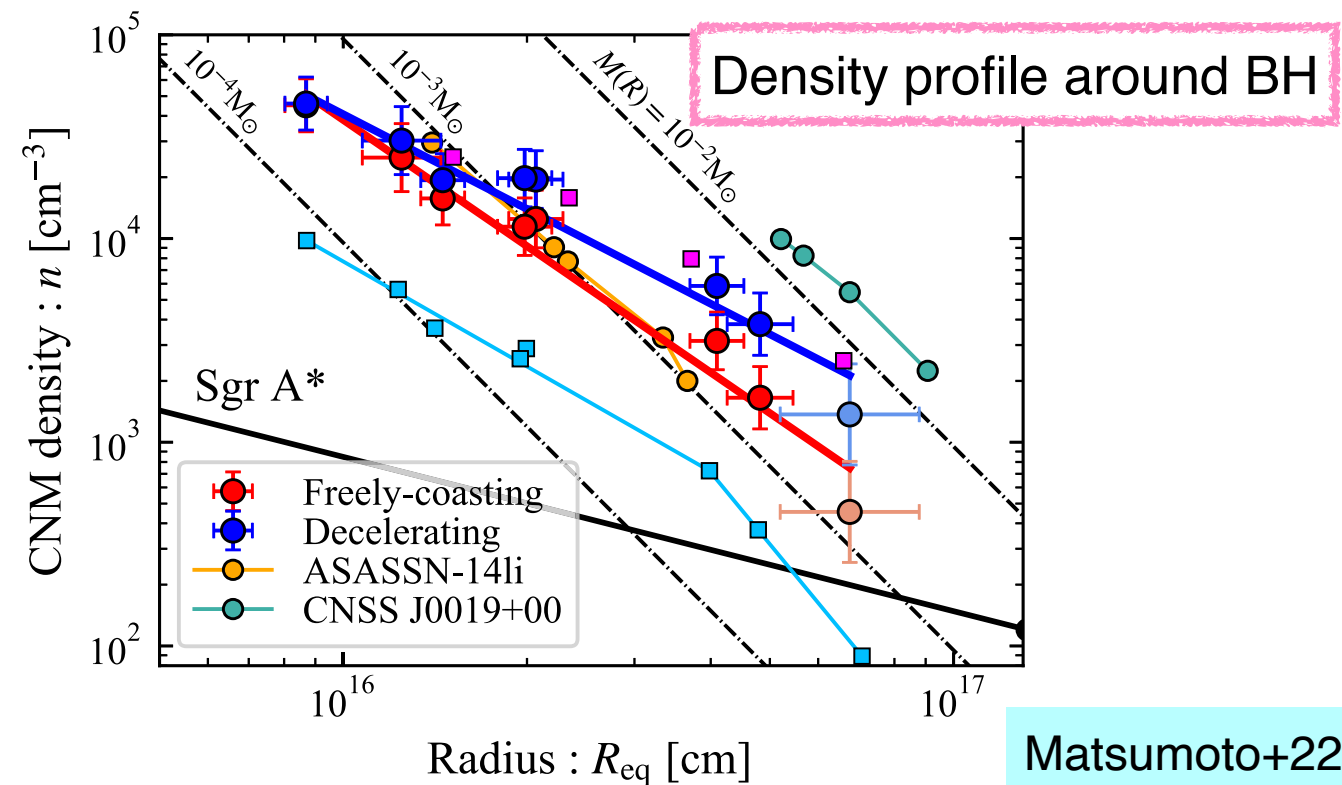
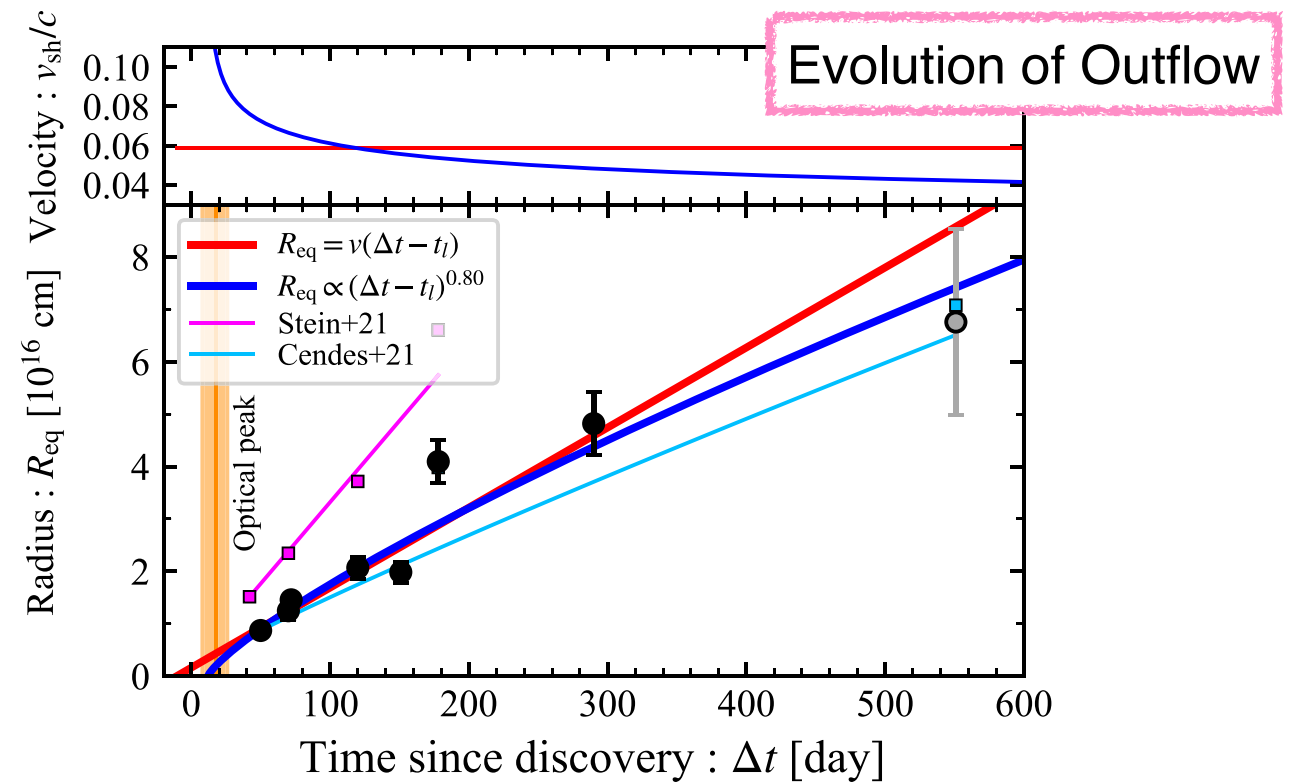
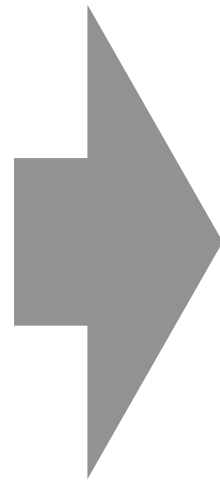
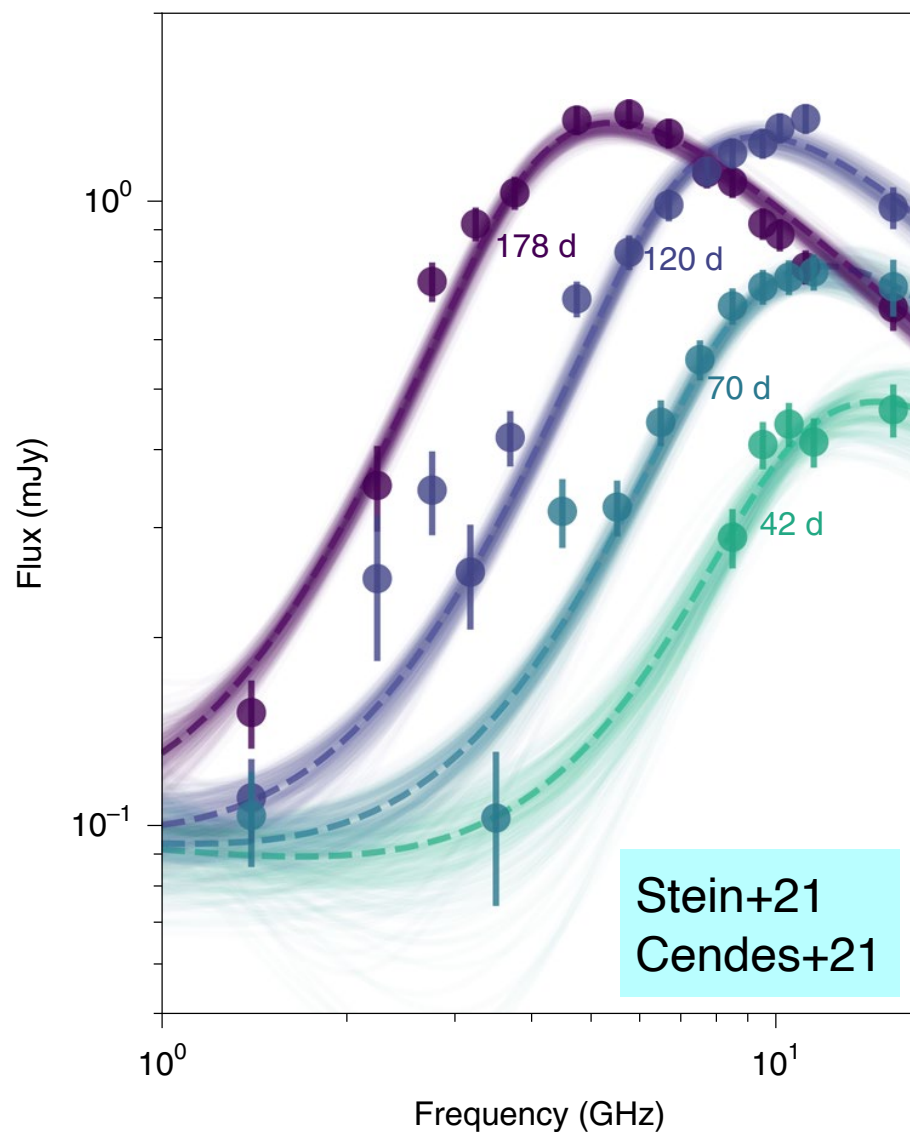
Synchrotron emission => Probe of Outflow + Environment

Analysis of Radio Flares

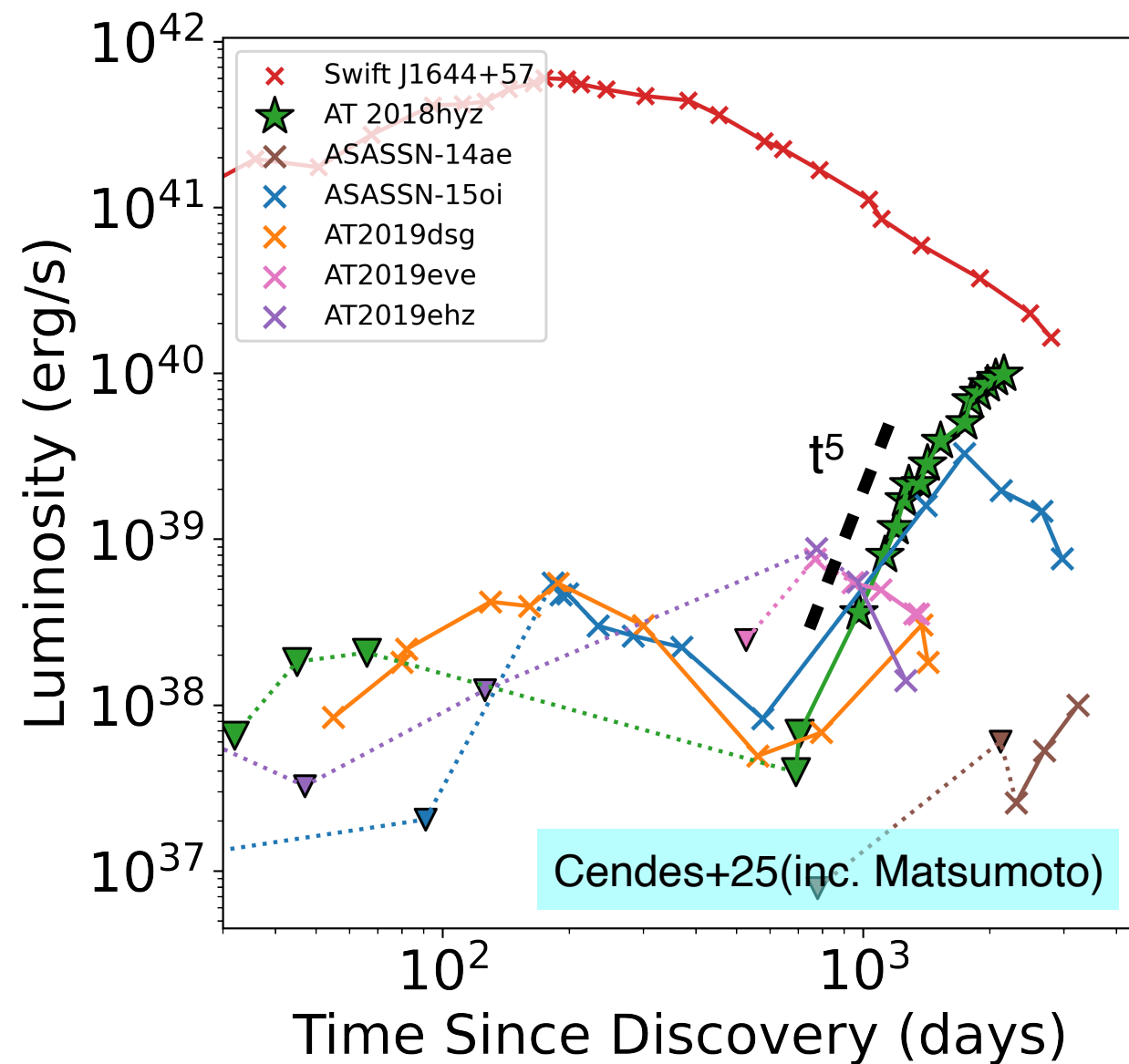


Analysis of Radio Flares

AT2019dsg

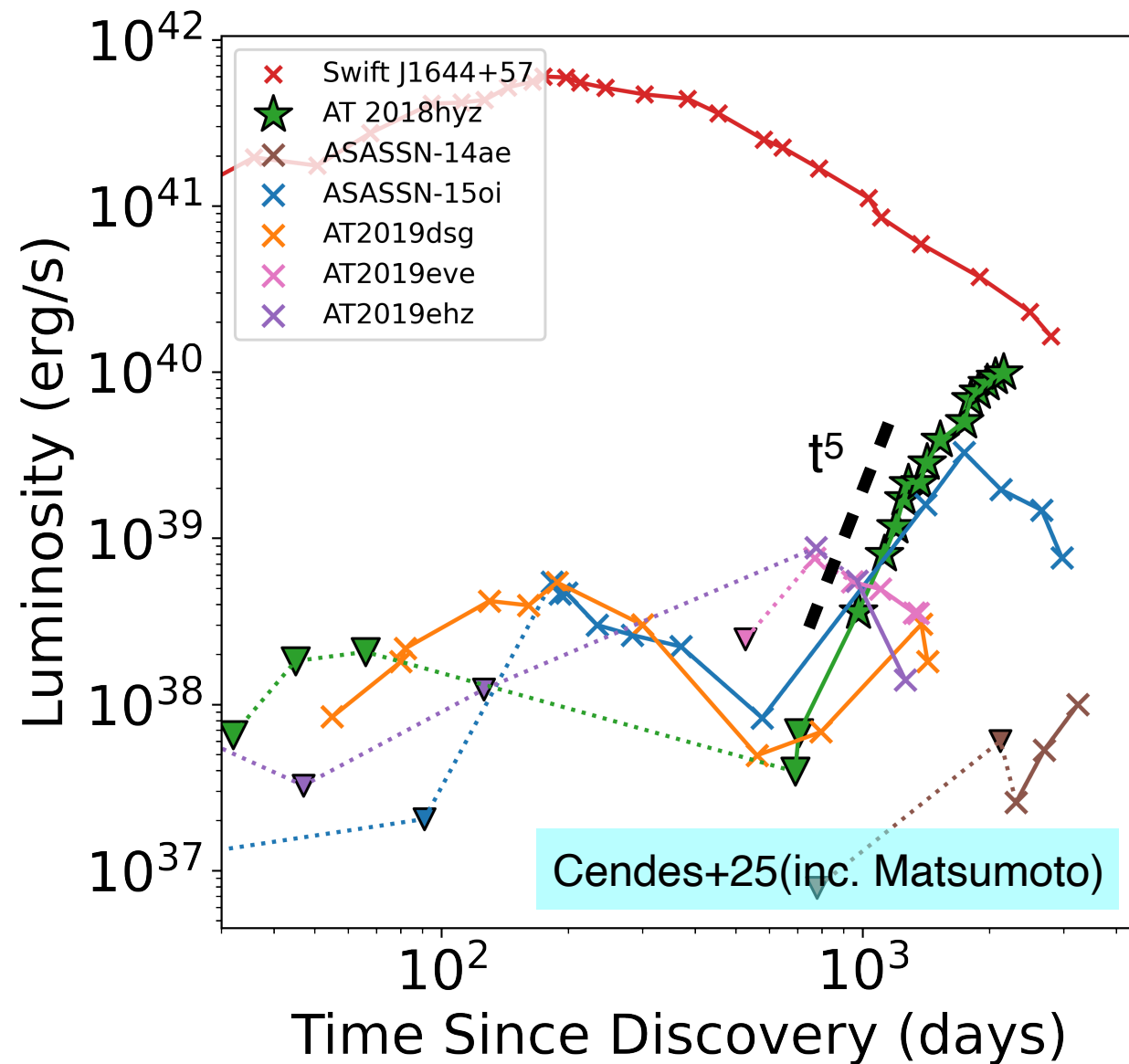


A Late-time Radio Flare: AT2018hyz

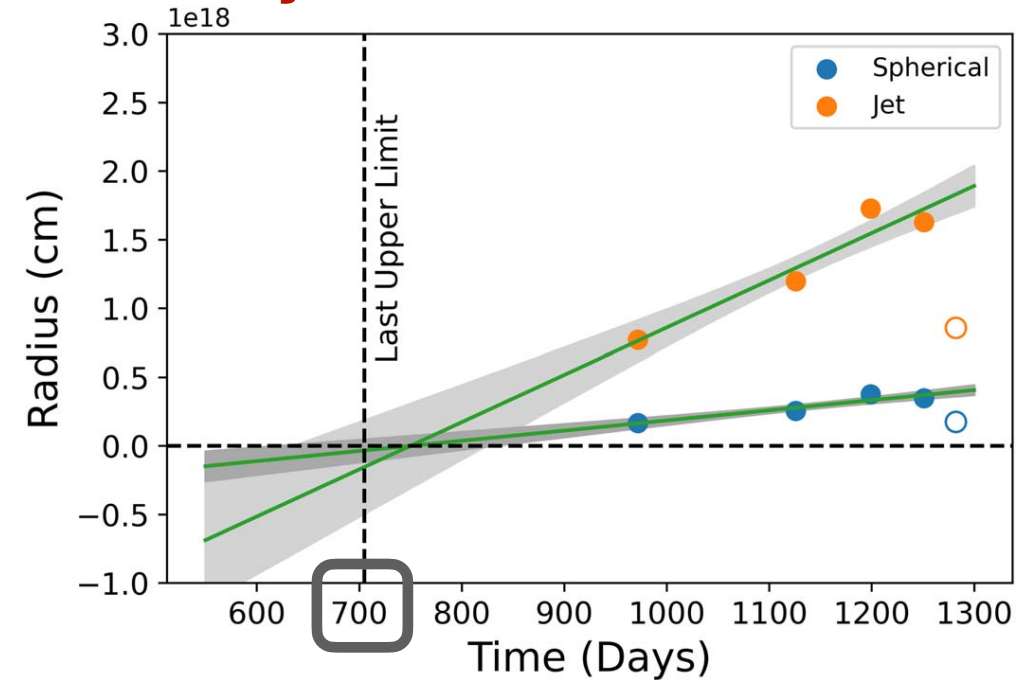


- Radio flare ~ **1000days** after discovery
- Flux increases as $t^5 \sim t^3$

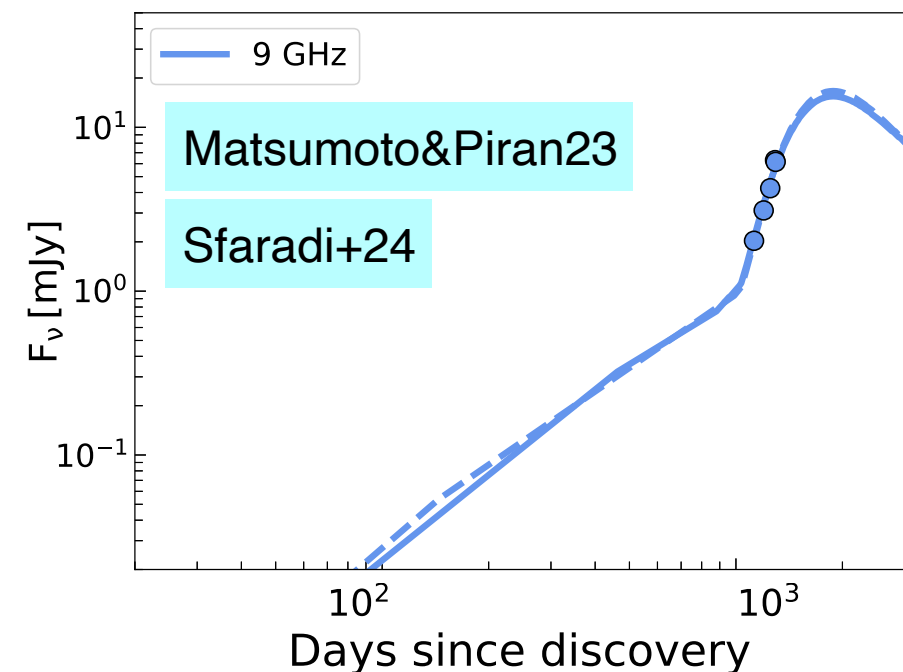
A Late-time Radio Flare: AT2018hyz



1. Delayed Newtonian Outflow?

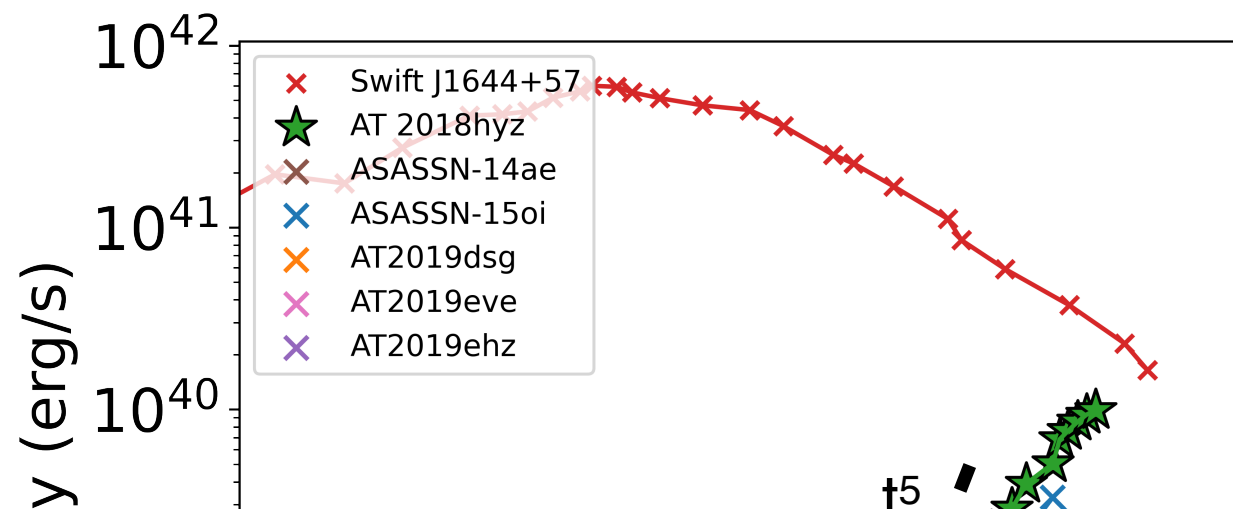


2. Off-axis Relativistic Jet?

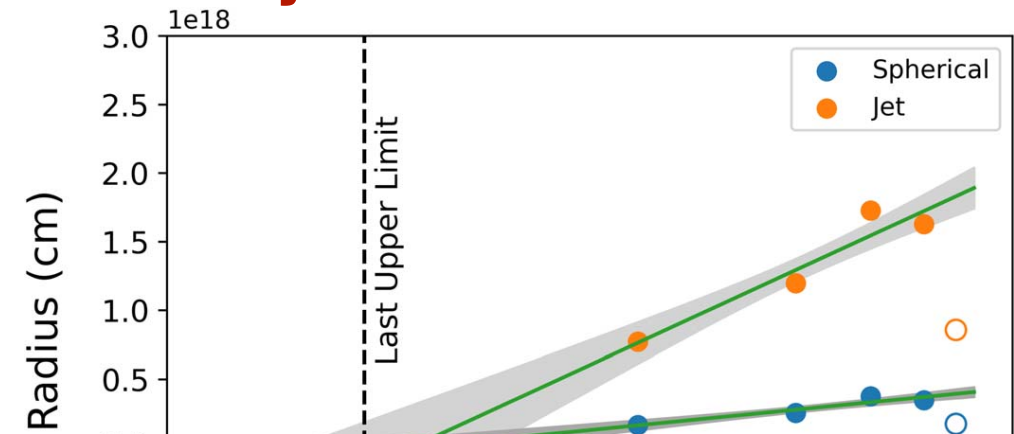


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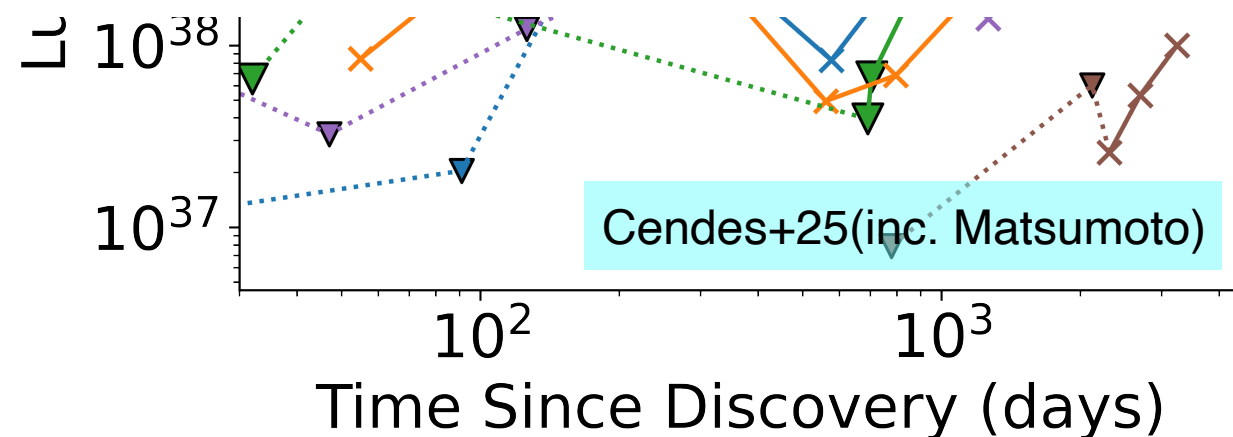
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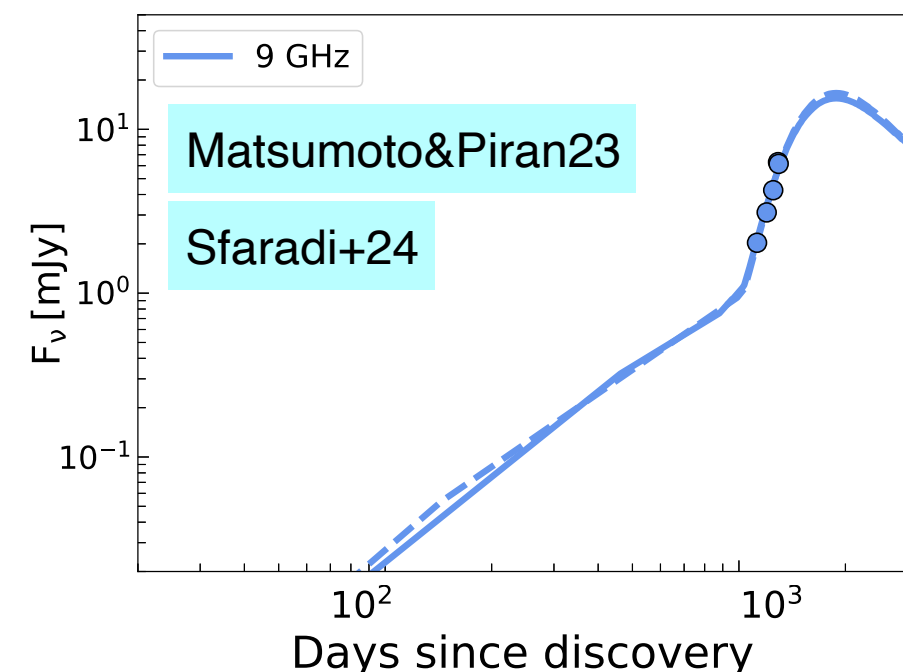
1. Delayed Newtonian Outflow?



Can we break the degeneracy?

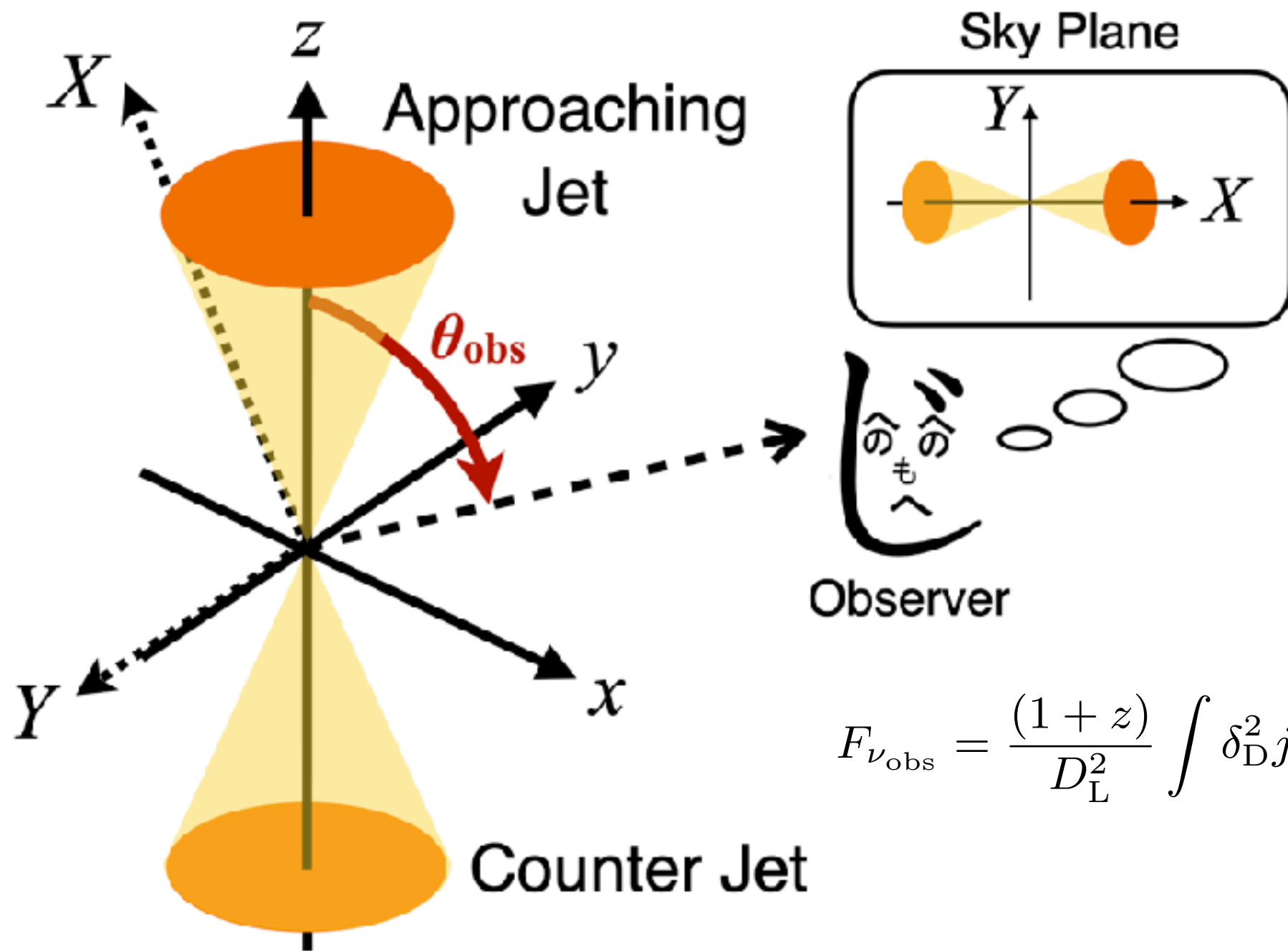


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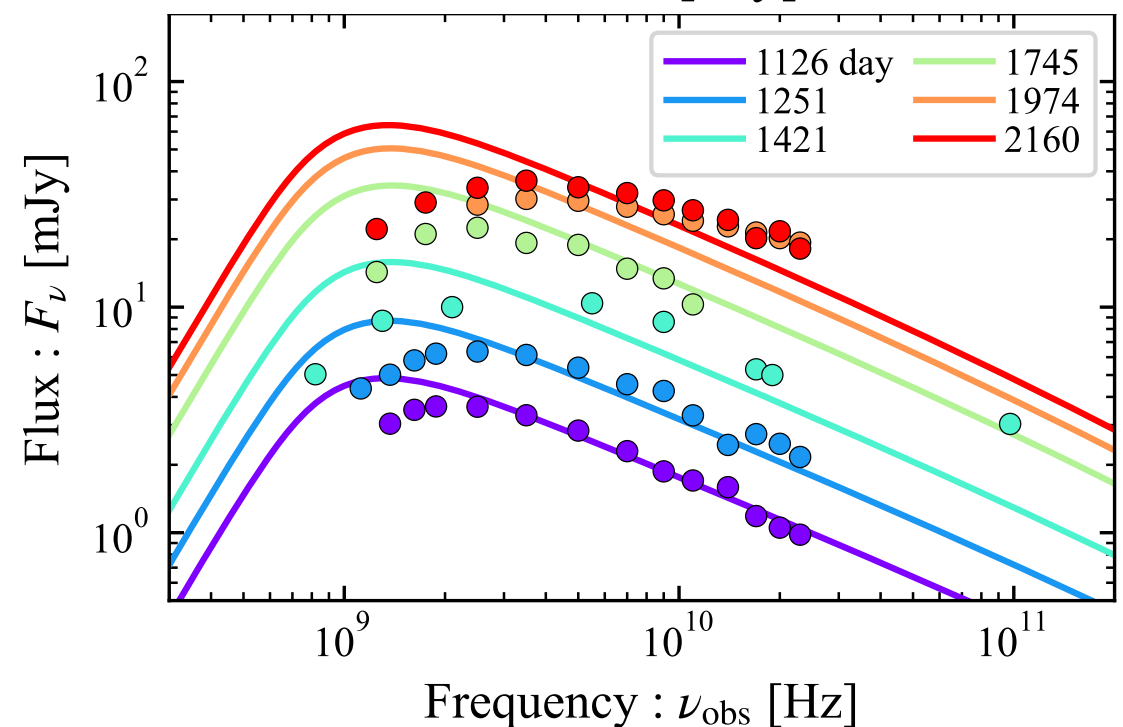
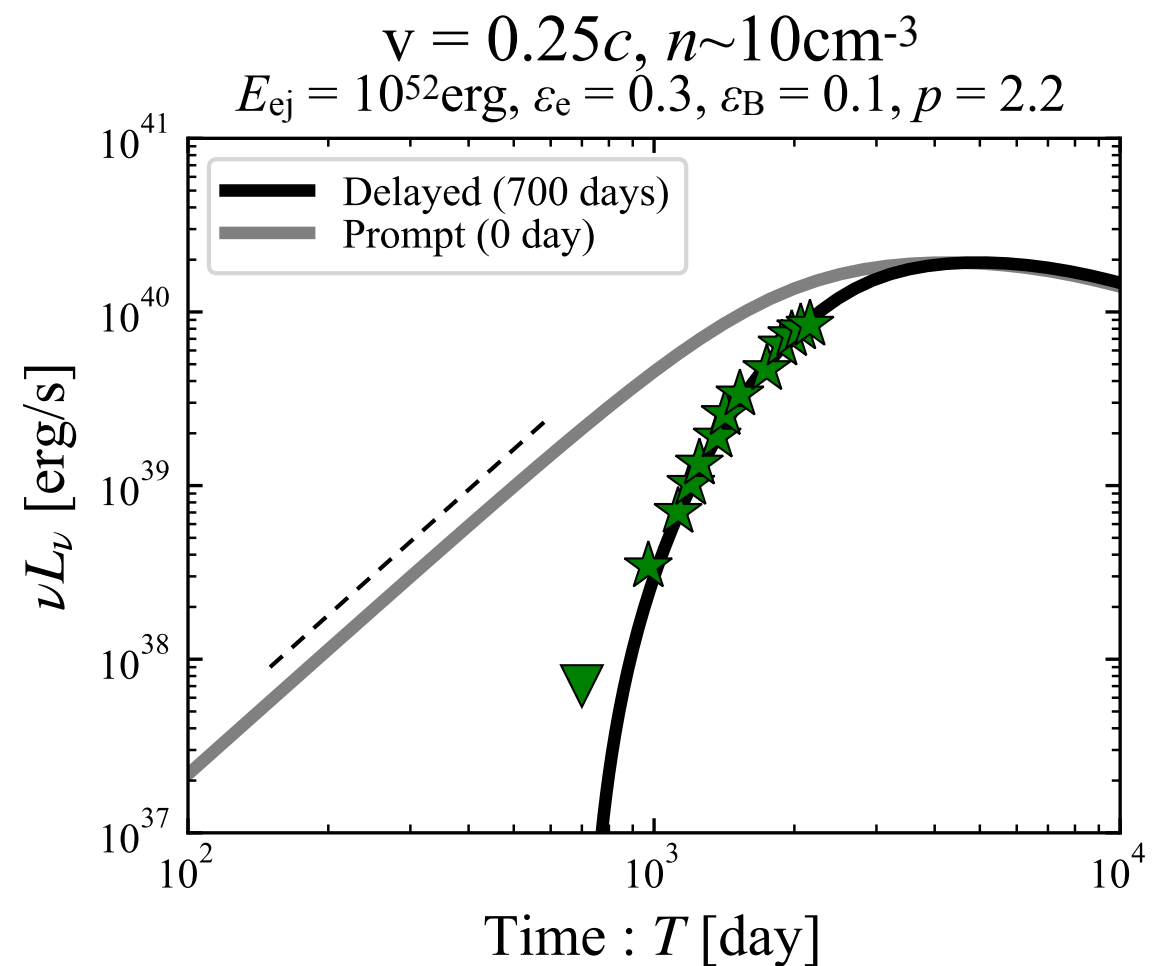
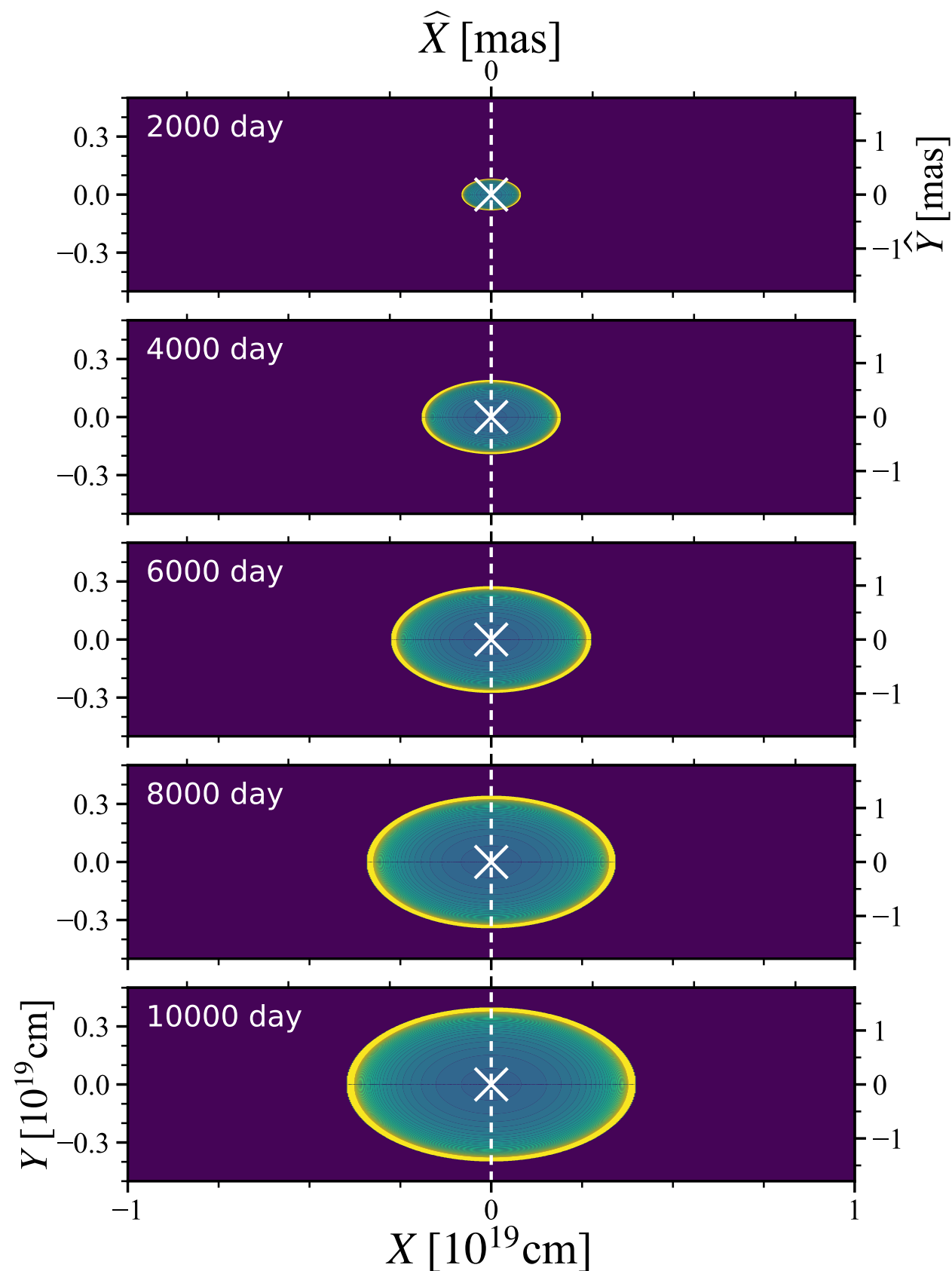
- Radio flare $\sim$ **1000days** after discovery
- Flux increases as t^5

Diagnostic: Radio Image by VLBI

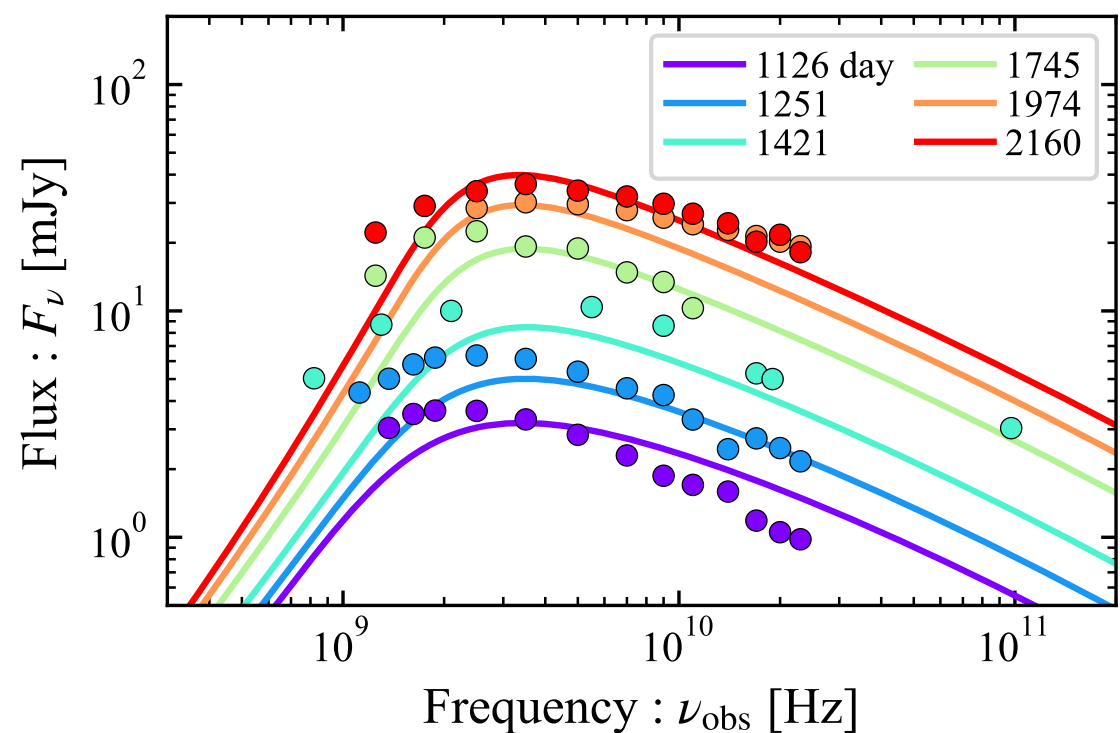
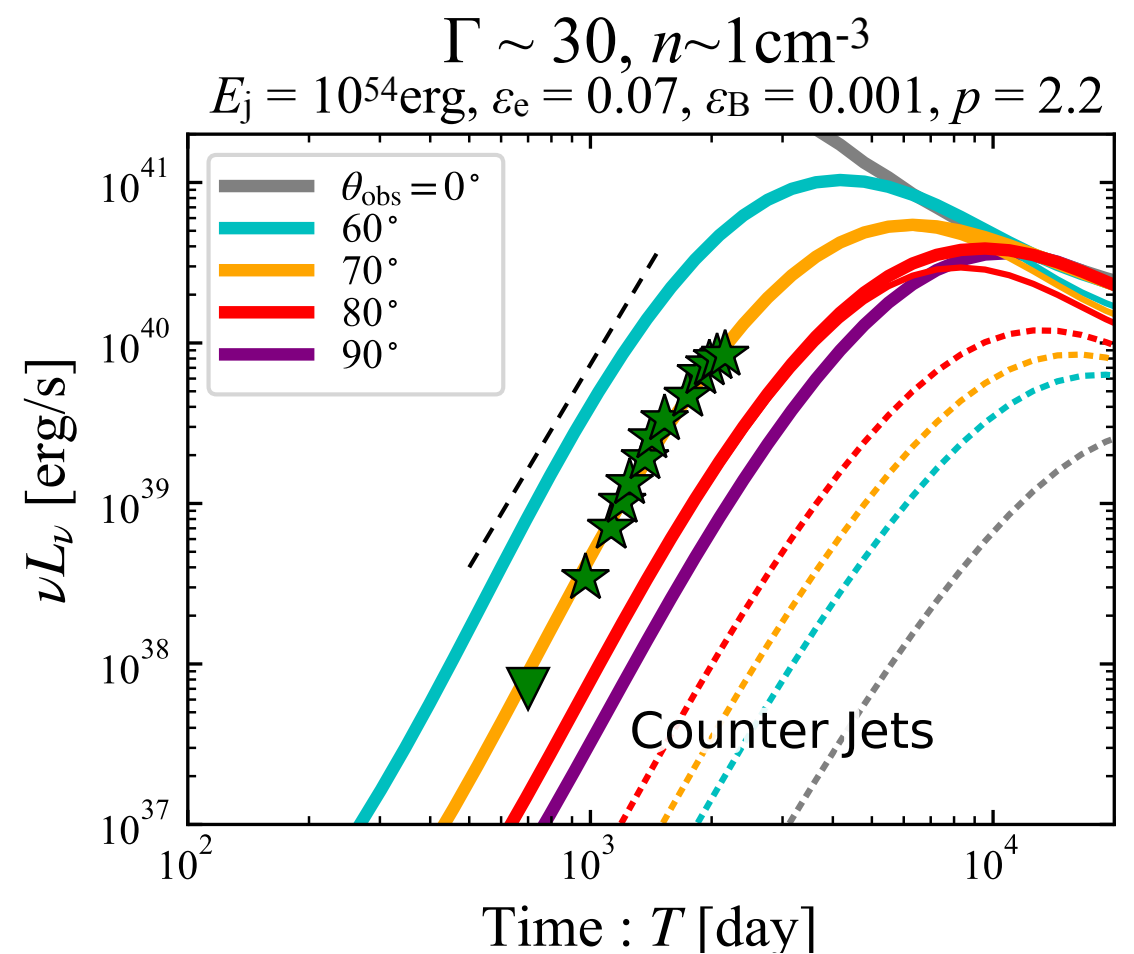
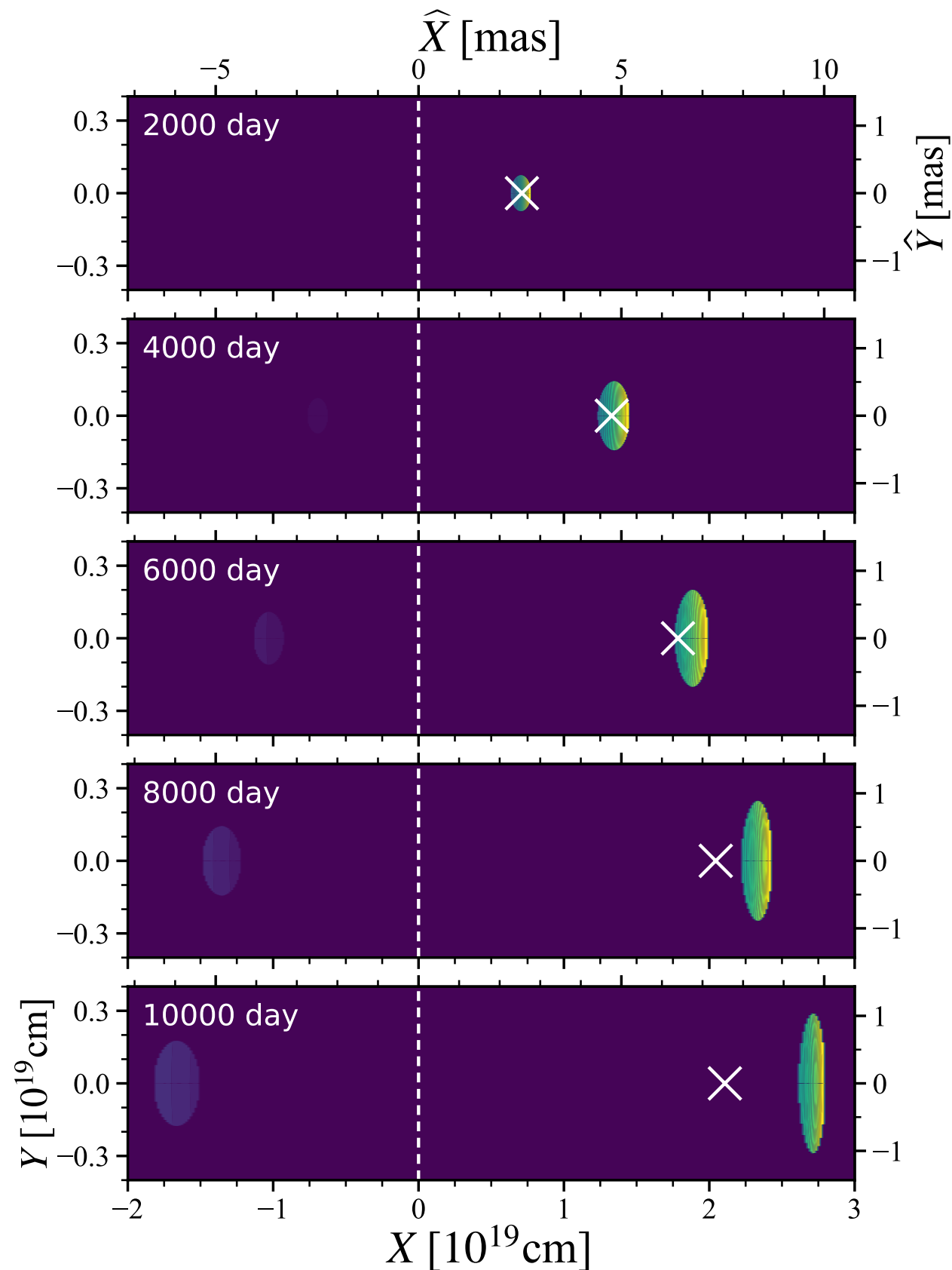


$$F_{\nu_{\text{obs}}} = \frac{(1+z)}{D_L^2} \int \delta_D^2 j'_{\nu'} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-\tau_{\nu}}}{\tau_{\nu}} \right) dV$$

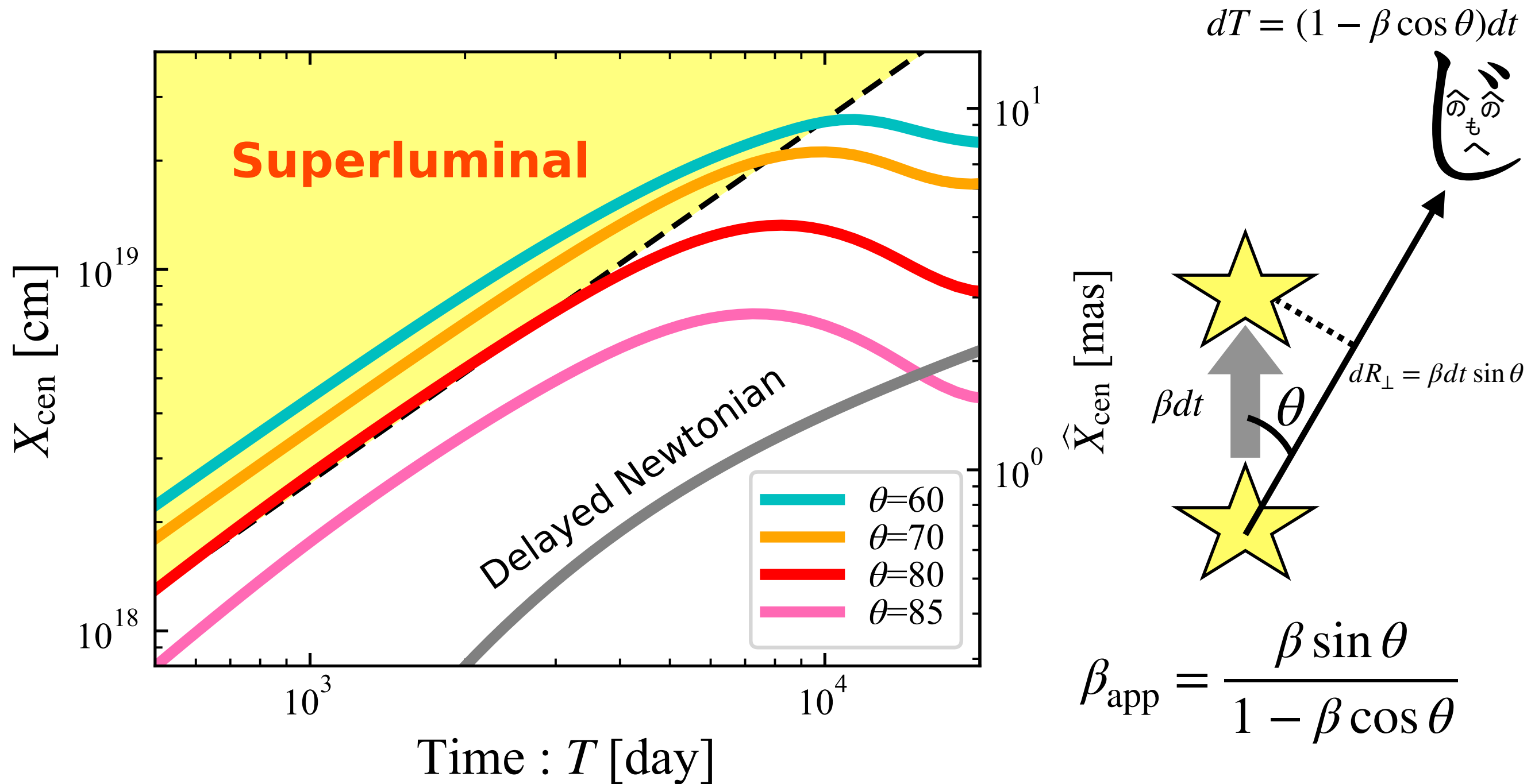
Radio Image: Newtonian Outflow



Radio Image: Relativistic Jet

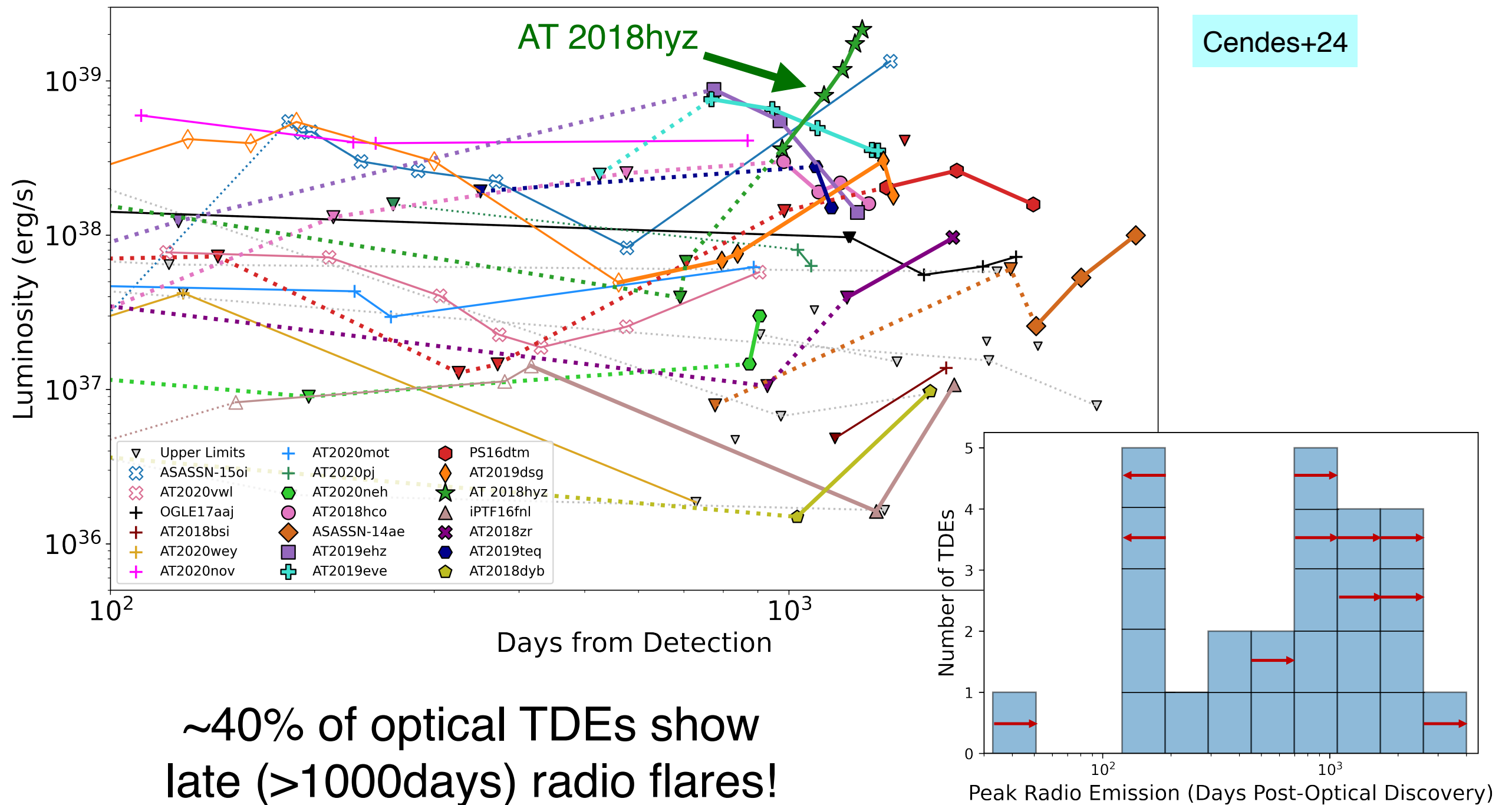


Motion of Emission Centroid



**Superluminal Motion will be
A smoking gun of the off-axis jet scenario.**

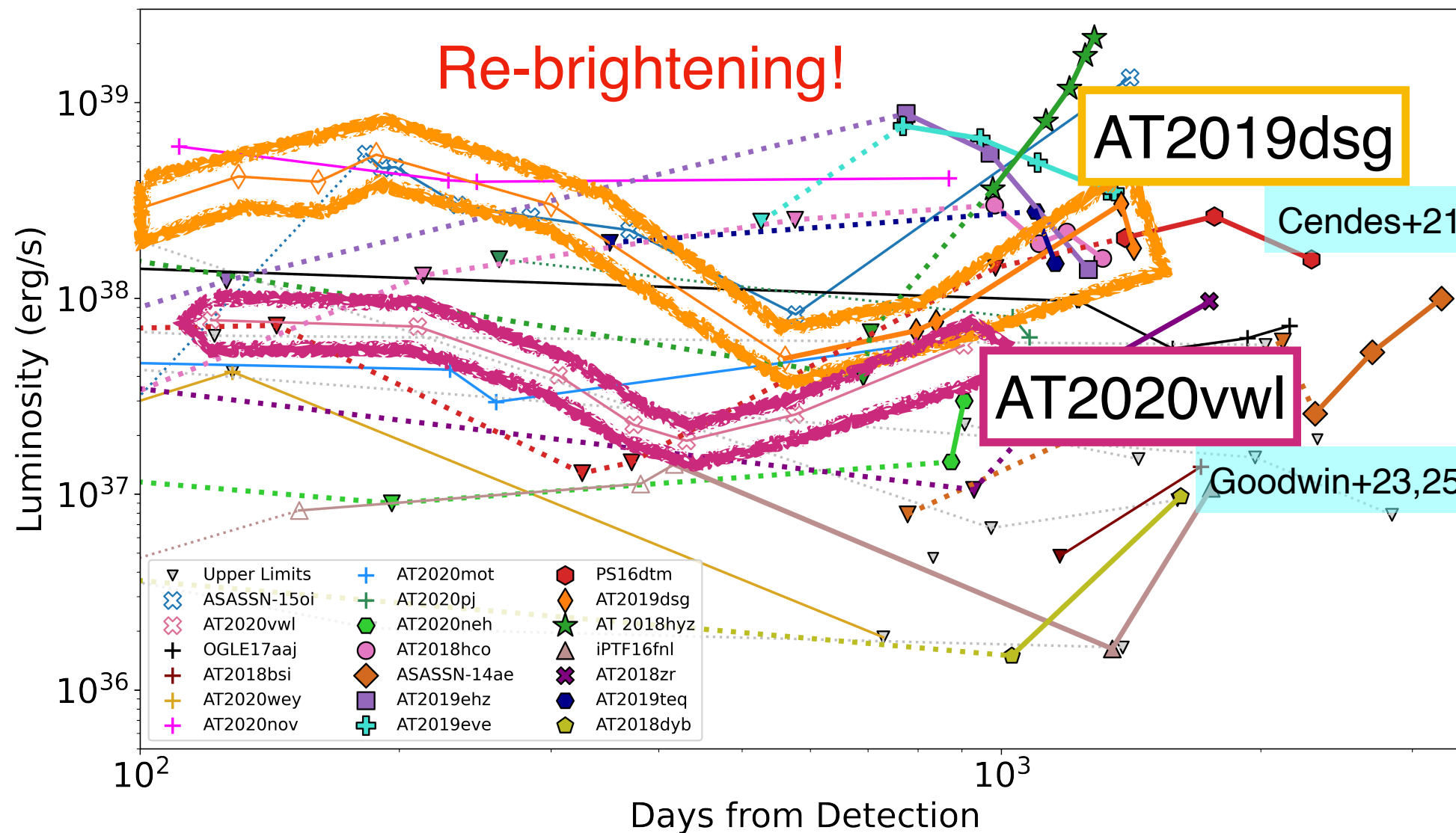
Late-time Flares Are Ubiquitous



~40% of optical TDEs show
late (>1000days) radio flares!

=>Off-axis jet cannot account for all events

Late-time Flares Are Ubiquitous



Cendes+24

Cendes+21

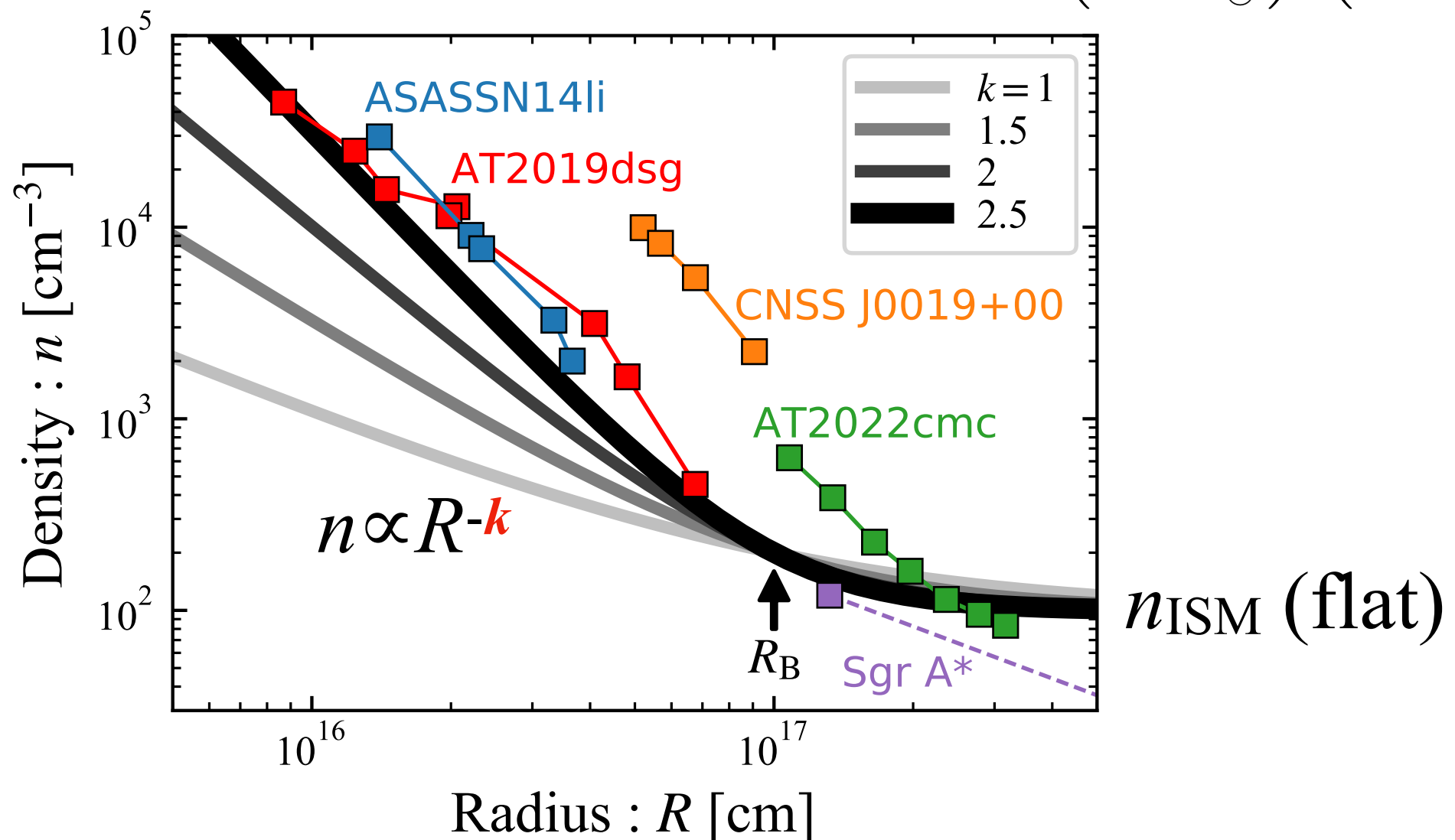
$$F_\nu \sim N \frac{\sigma_T c \gamma^2 B^2}{\nu_p d^2} \propto NB$$

$$N \sim nR^3$$

Late-time rise with **opt. thin** spectrum
 => Different mechanism from the 1st peak to make radio rise
 (Most late flares show opt. thin spectrum)

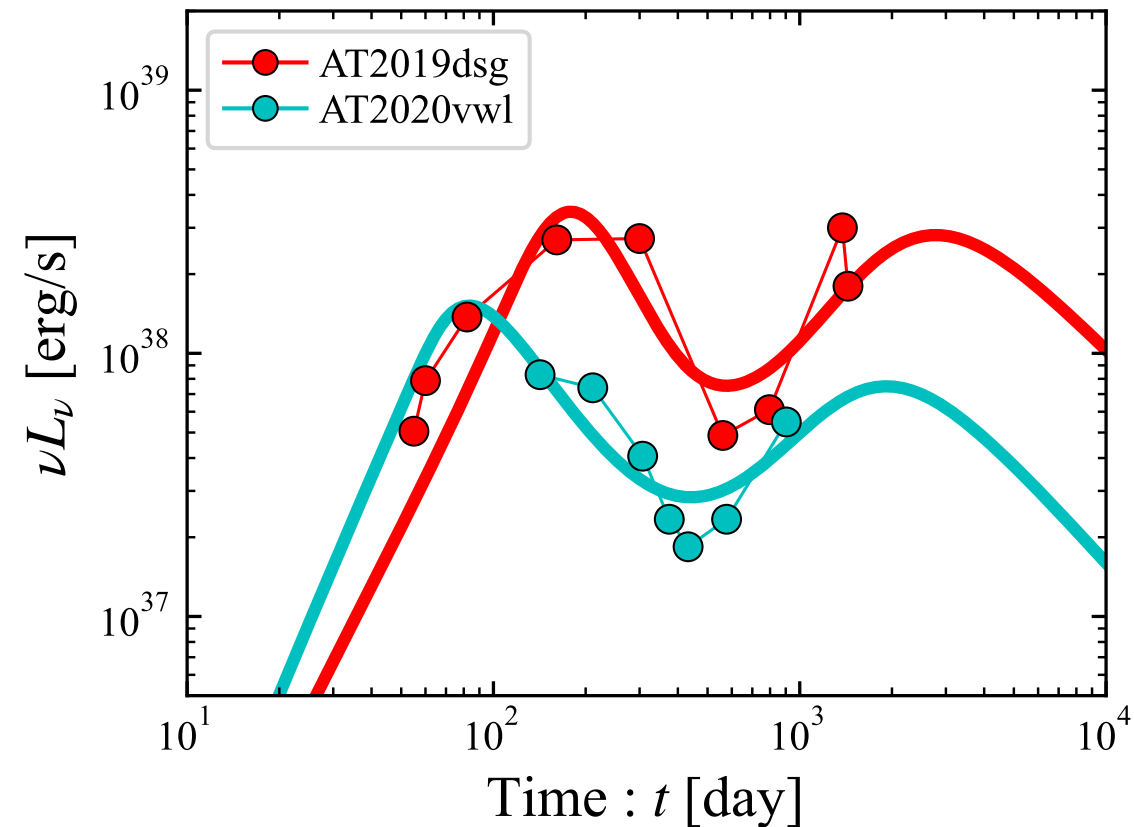
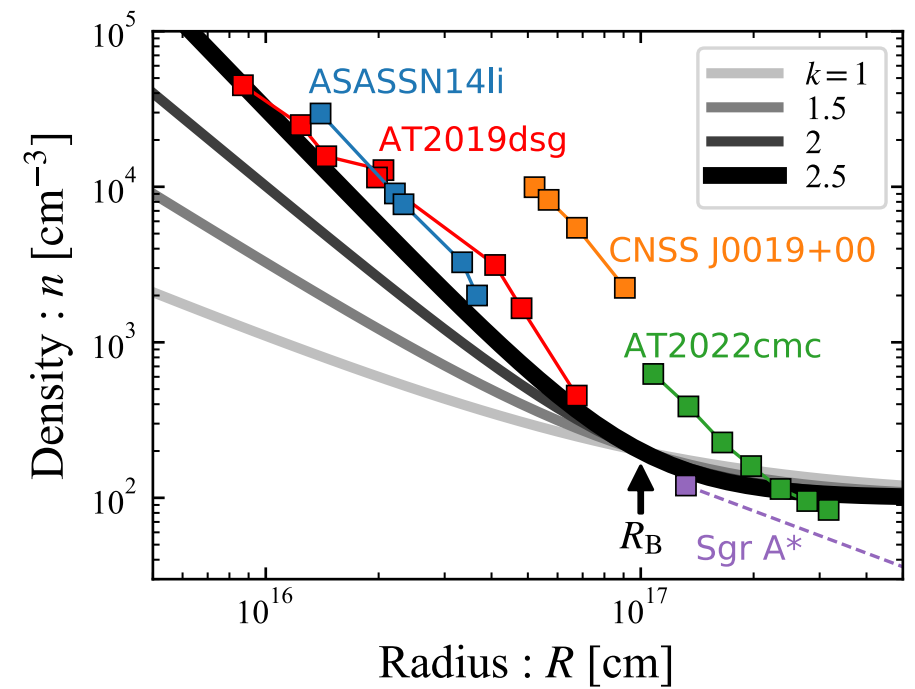
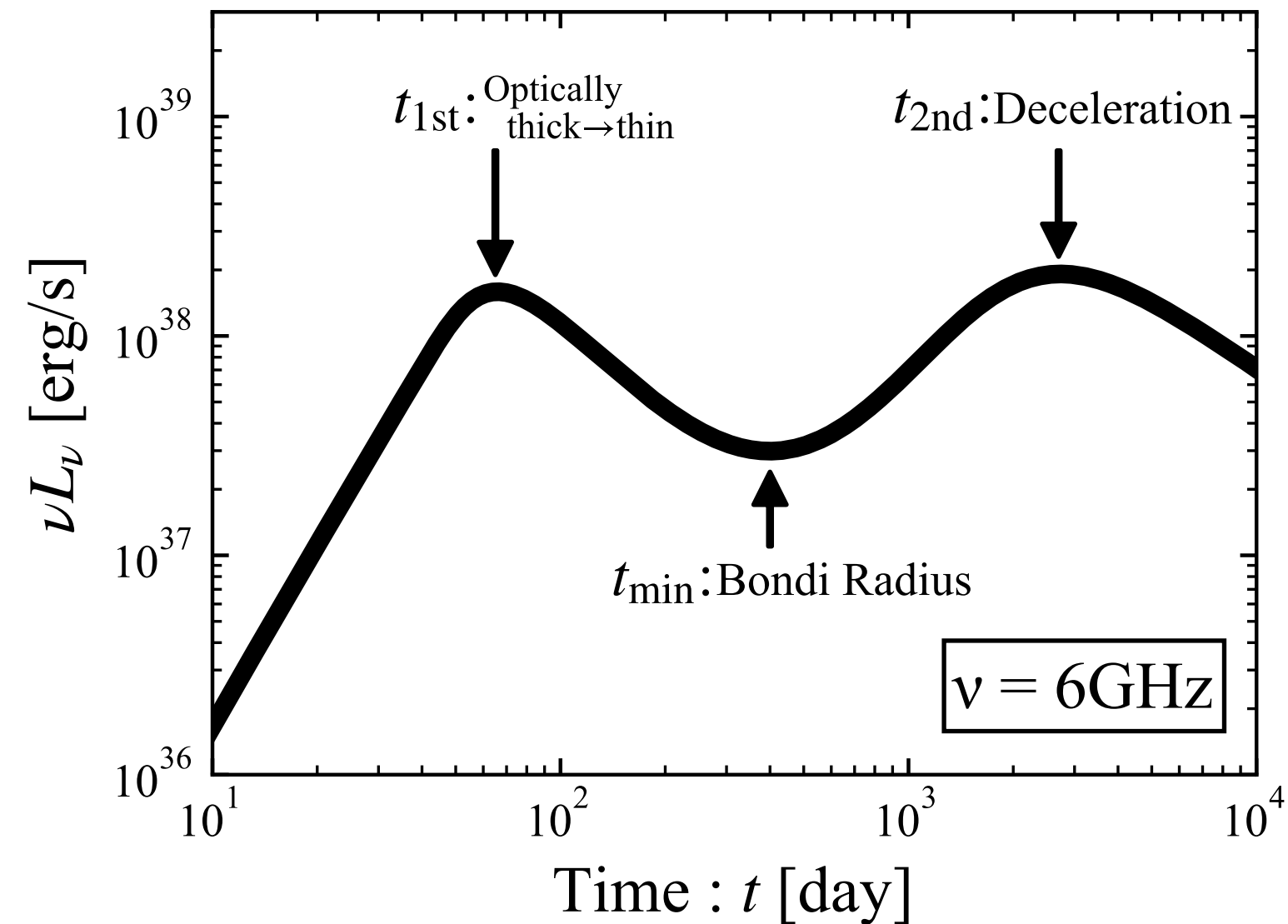
Outflow reaches Bondi Radius

$$0.1c \times 1000\text{day} \sim 1.e+17\text{cm} \Leftrightarrow R_{\text{Bondi}} \sim 10^{17}\text{cm} \left(\frac{M_{\bullet}}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{T}{\text{keV}} \right)^{-1}$$



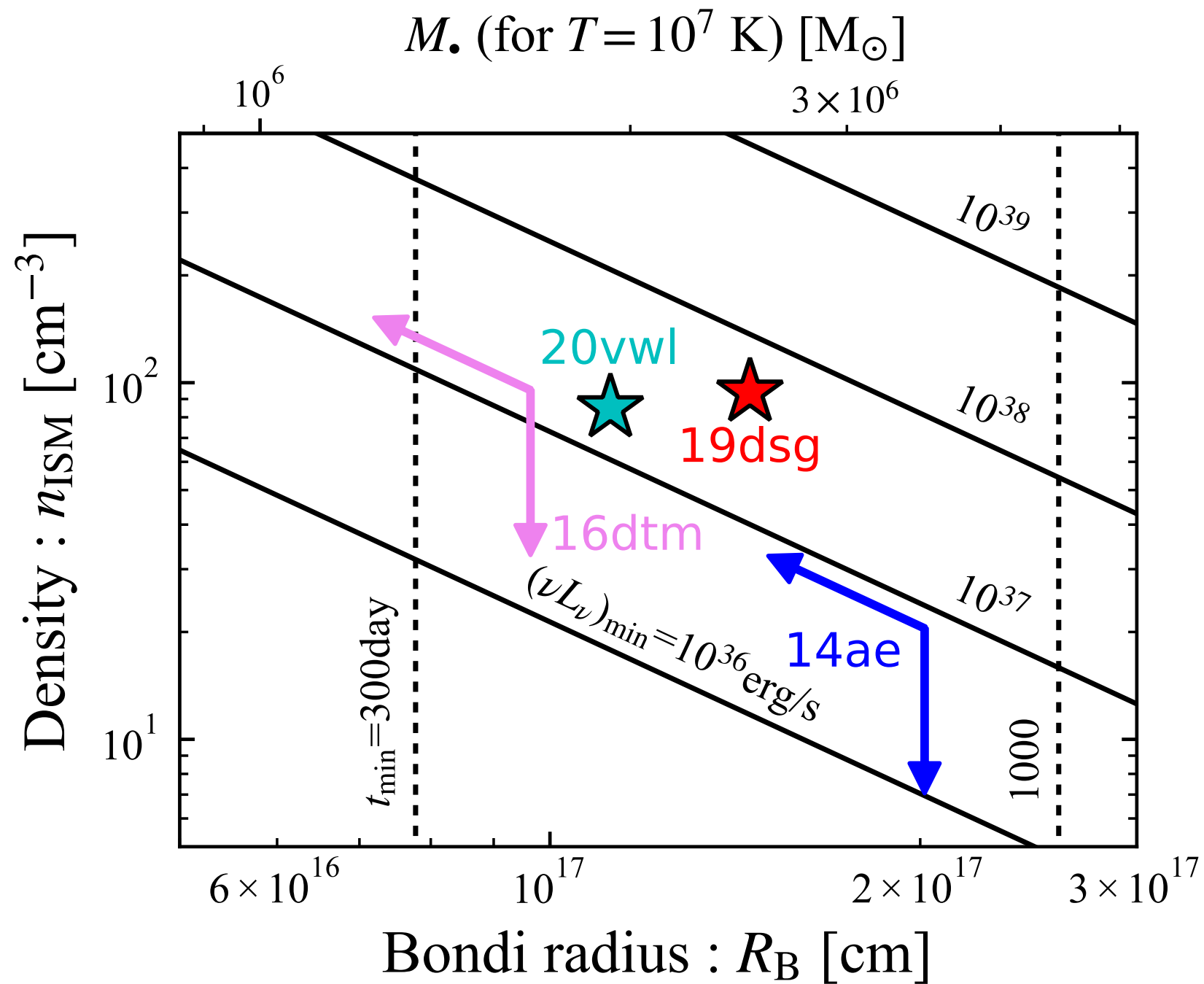
$$F_{\nu} \sim N \frac{\sigma_T c \gamma^2 B^2}{\nu_p d^2} \propto N_B \quad N \sim n R^3 \propto R^{3-k}$$

Light Curve



Double peaks naturally appear!

Minimum in Light Curve $\Rightarrow$ BH mass



BH mass may be estimated only by radio flares.

Summary

- Tidal Disruption Events: Flares in galactic centers
- Optical & X-ray observations:
 - Origin of optical emission is still not well understood.
 - Reprocessing, shock interaction, or another mechanism?
 - Global simulations are necessary.
 - Population studies by observations will be promising
- Recent Progress: Population Study
 - Potential Correlation between Observables and M_{bh} ?
 - Event rate: 0.001-0.01 of Supernovae
 - Bright events, Multiple-peak objects
- Radio: Probe of environment and outflow