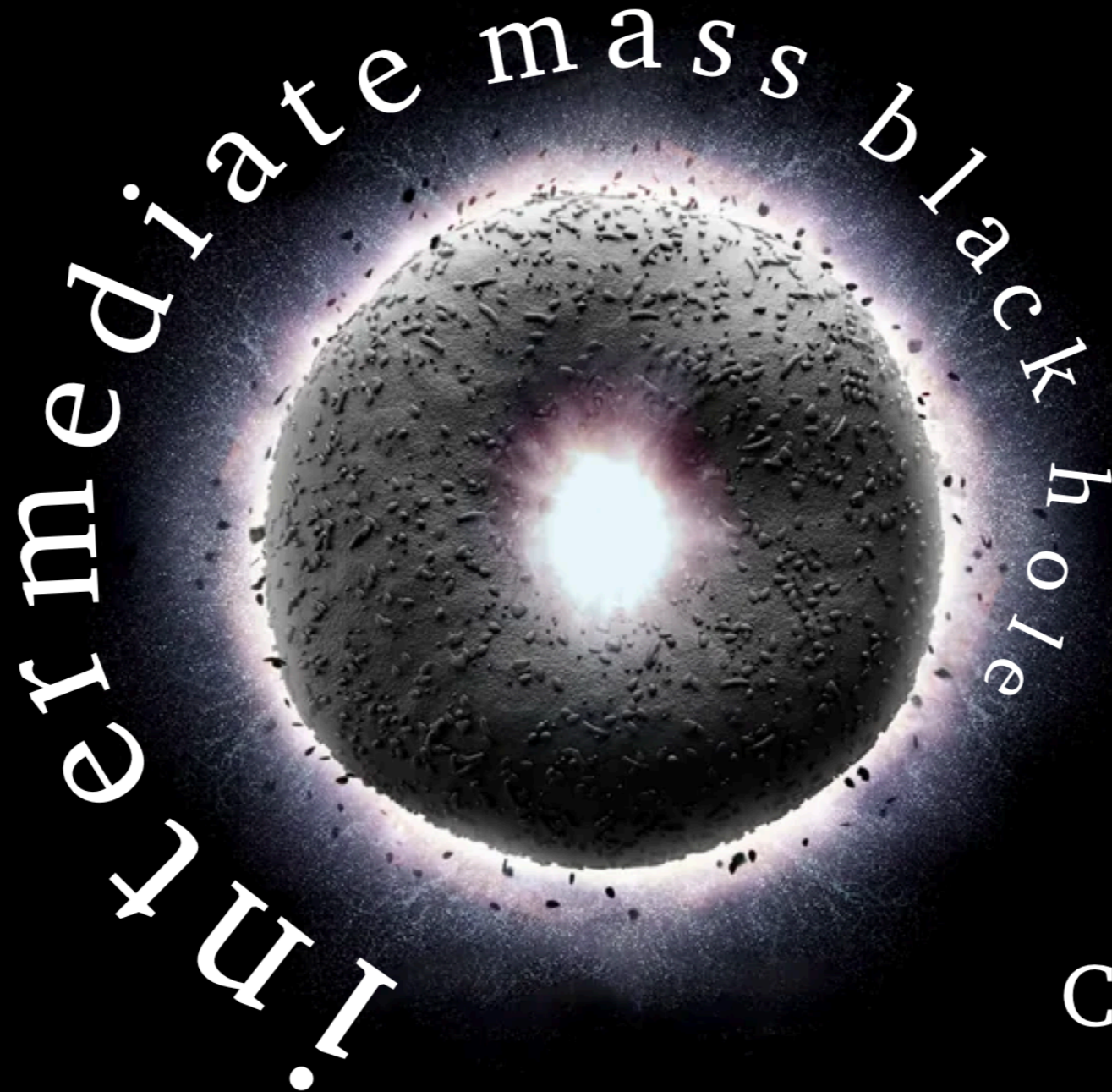


A fast rising tidal disruption event from an

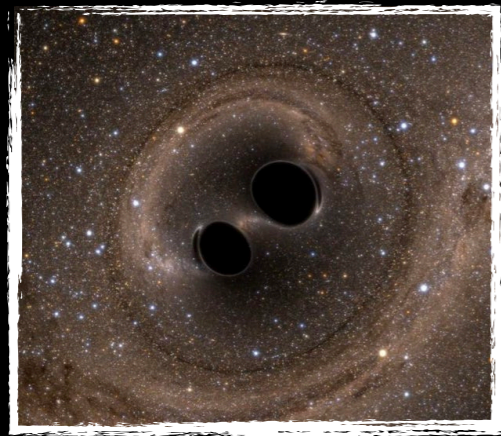


Charlotte Angus

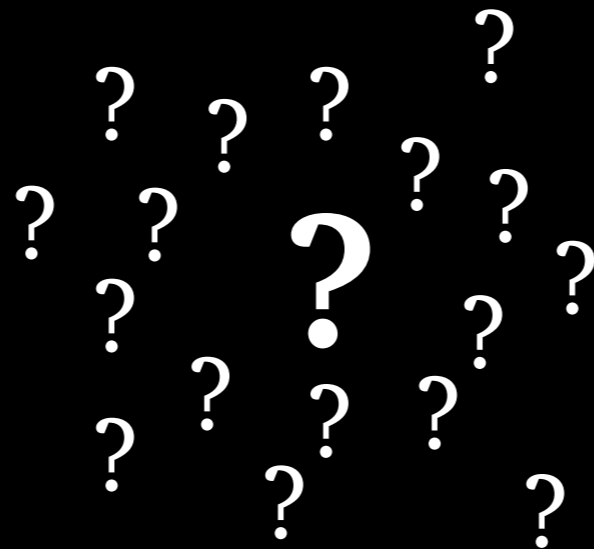
DARK Cosmology Centre

 @astro_angus

Black hole masses



Stellar Mass
Black Holes
($\sim 1 - 100 M_{\odot}$)



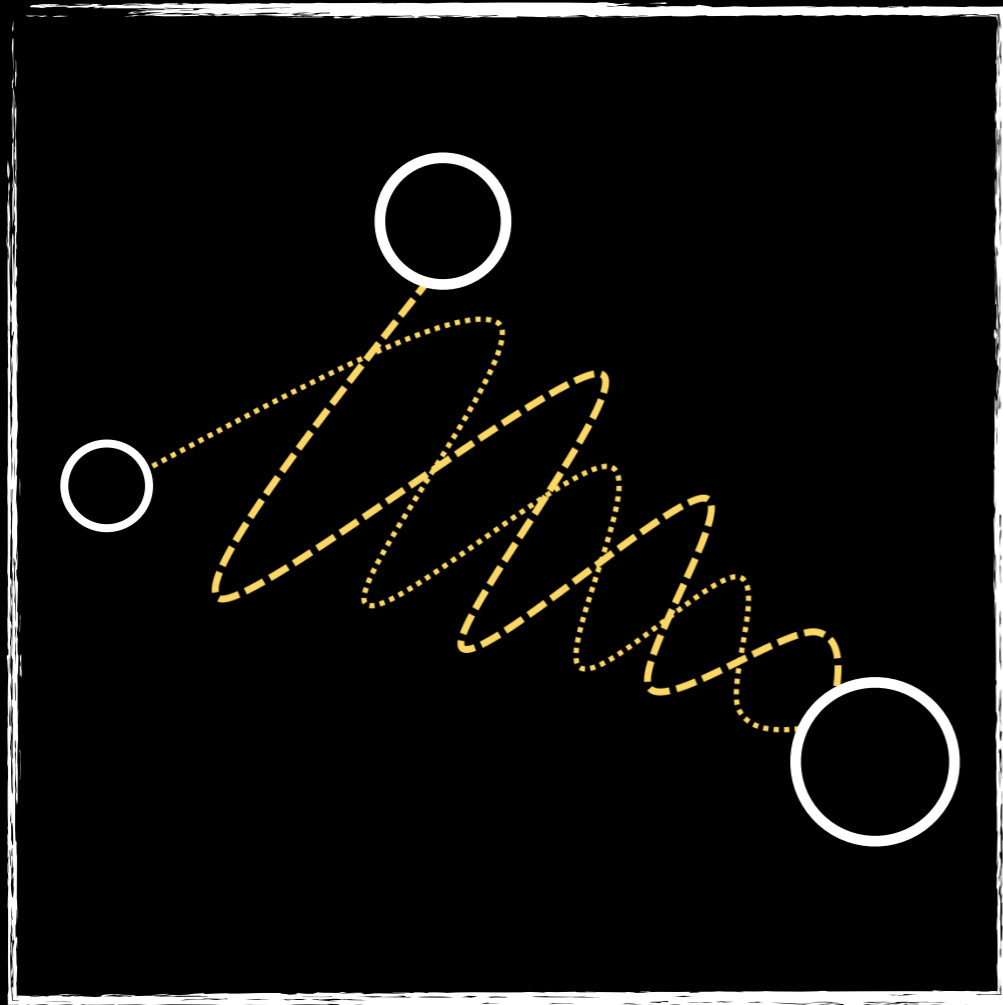
Intermediate
Mass Black
Holes



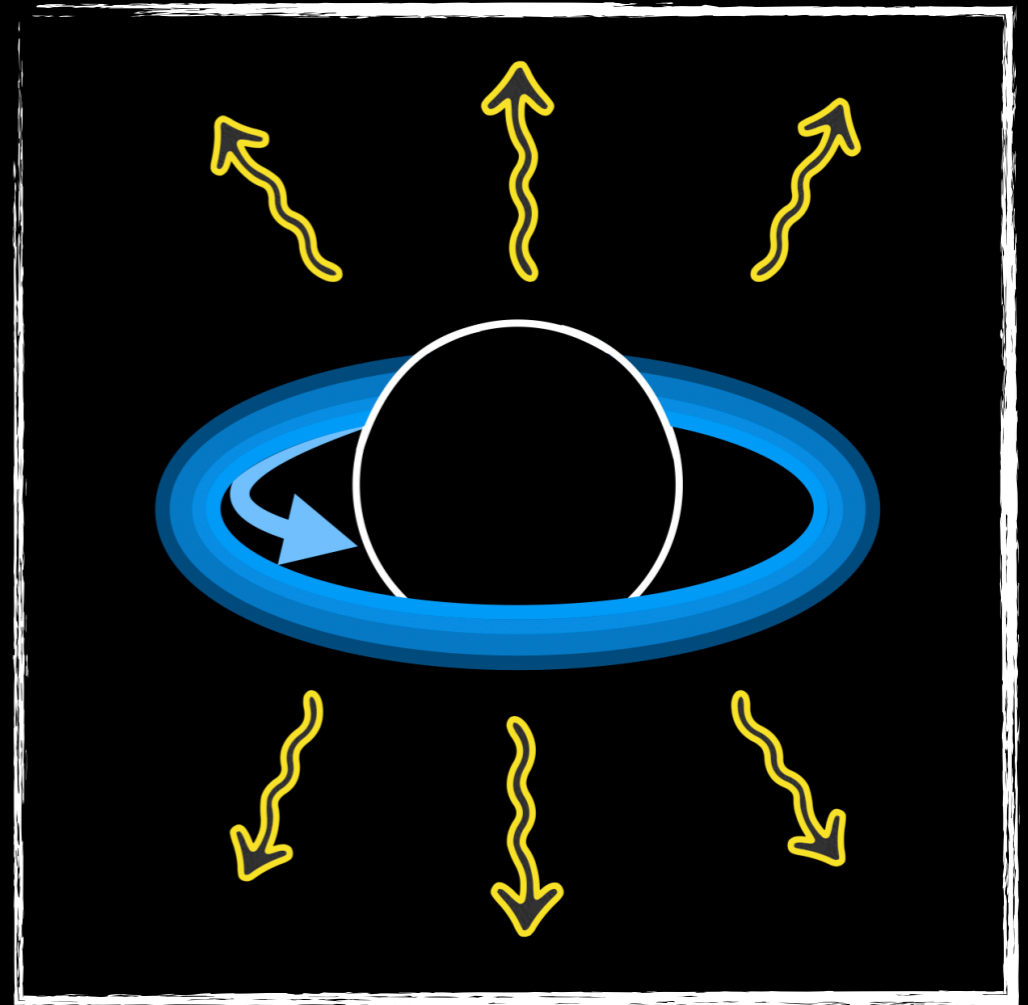
Supermassive
Black Holes
($> 1,000,000 M_{\odot}$)

Black Hole (BH) Mass

Why IMBHs are important



Source of
gravitational waves
in LISA era



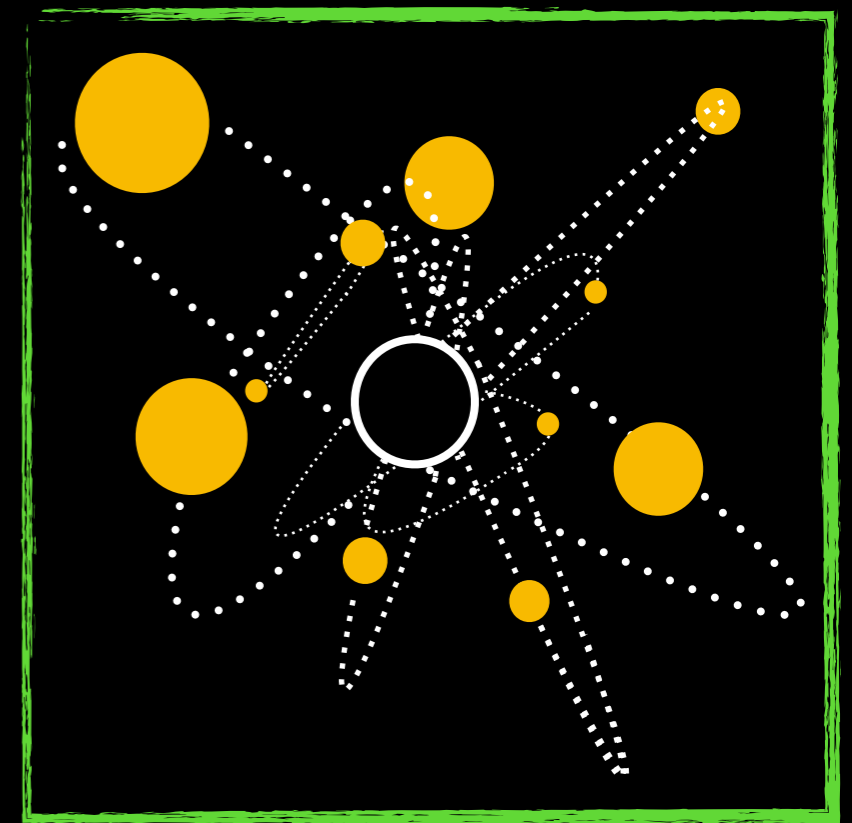
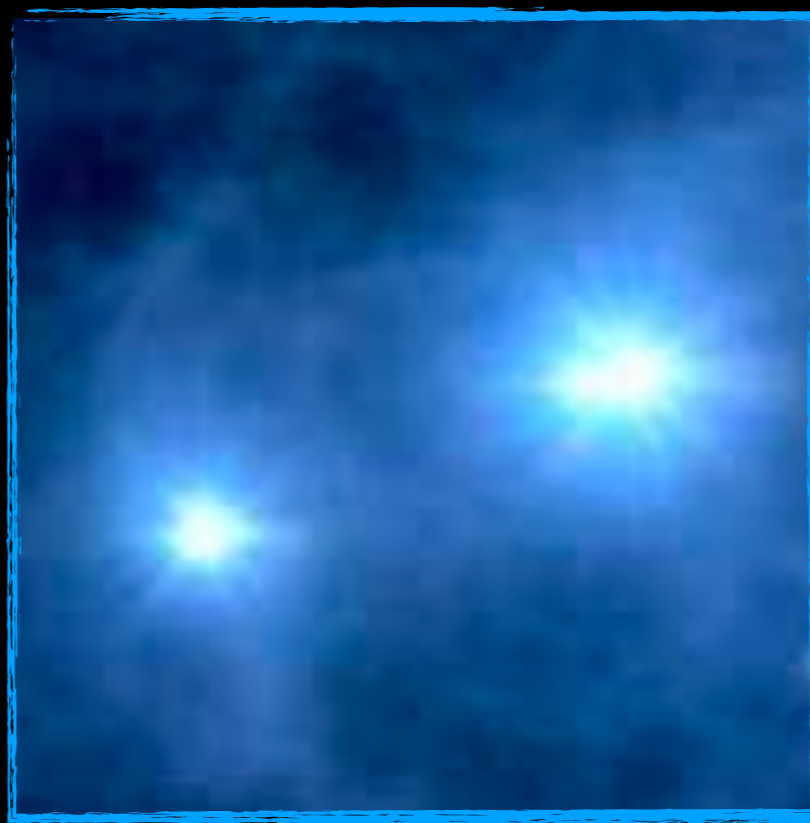
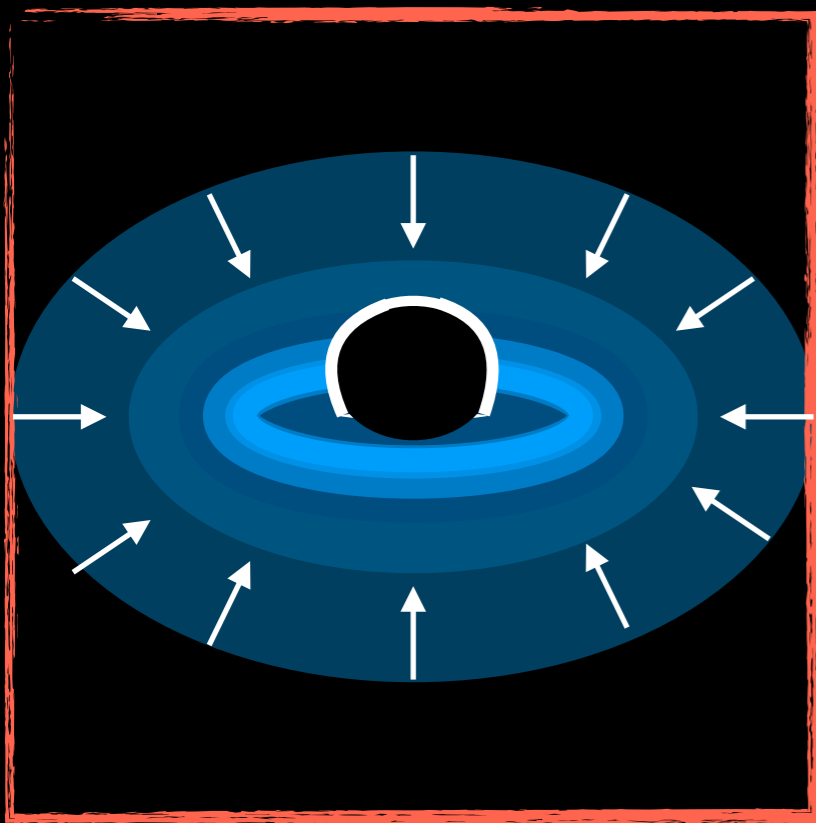
Understanding accretion
and BH growth

IMBH as seeds

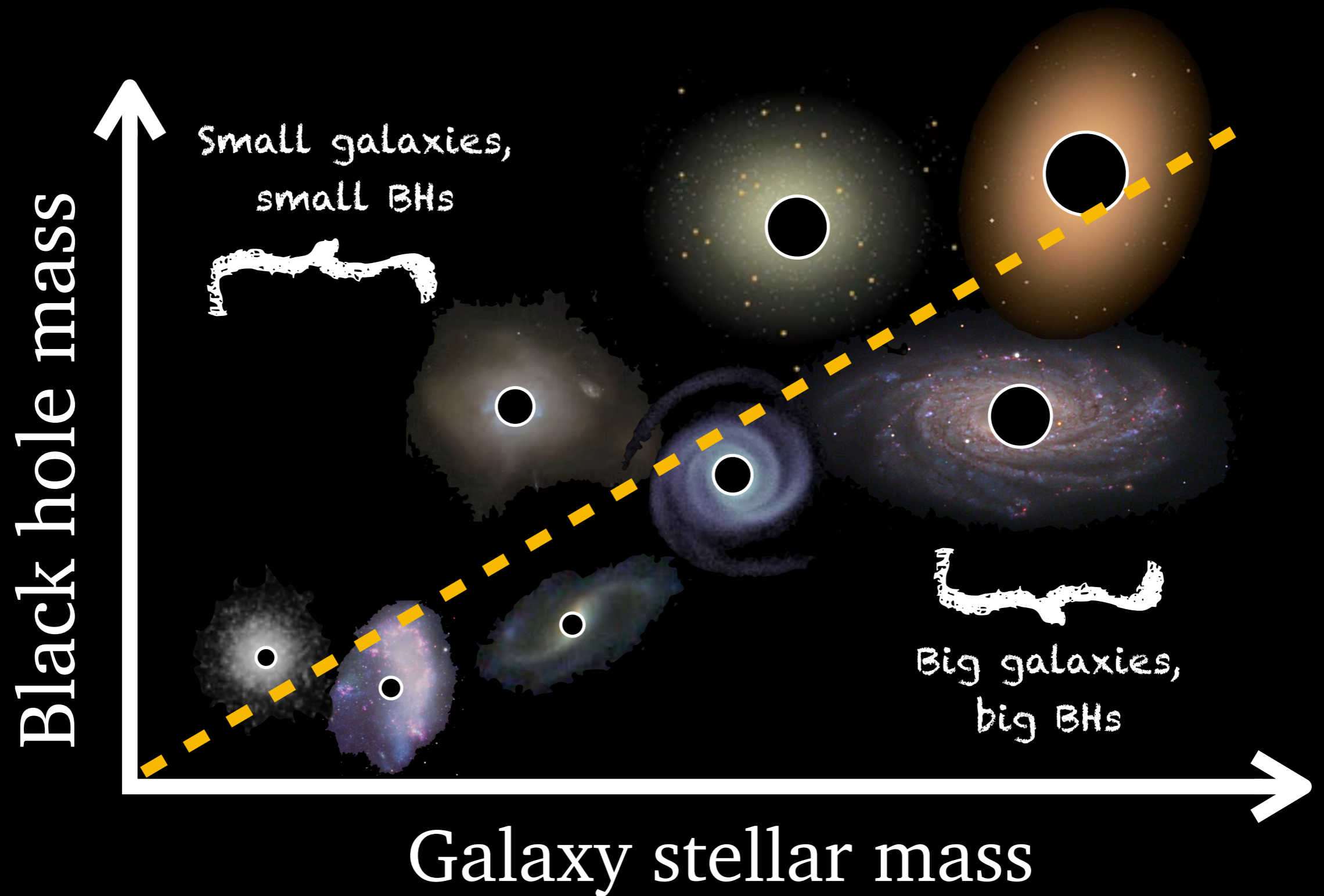
Direct Gas
Collapse

Population III
Stars

Gravitational
runaway
mergers

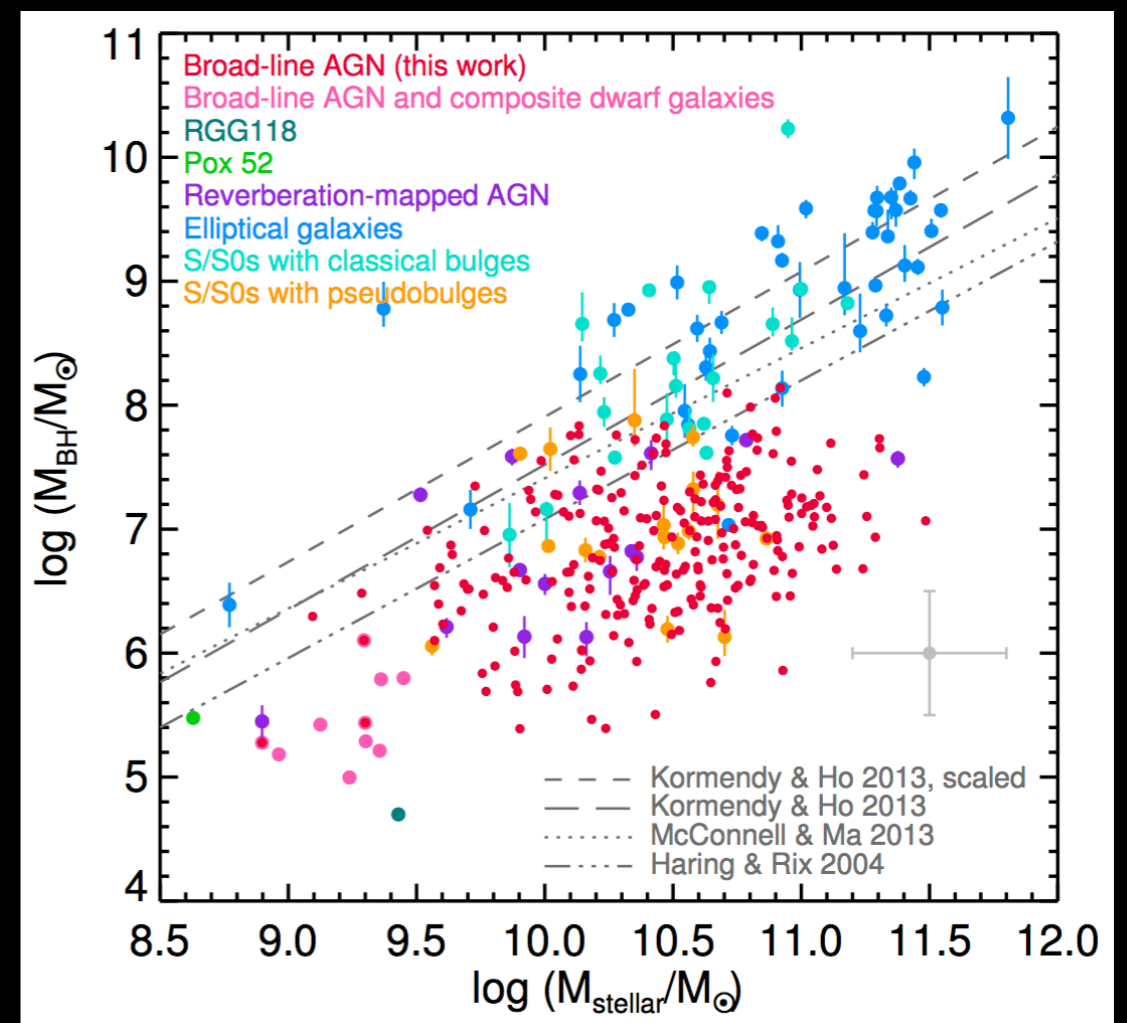
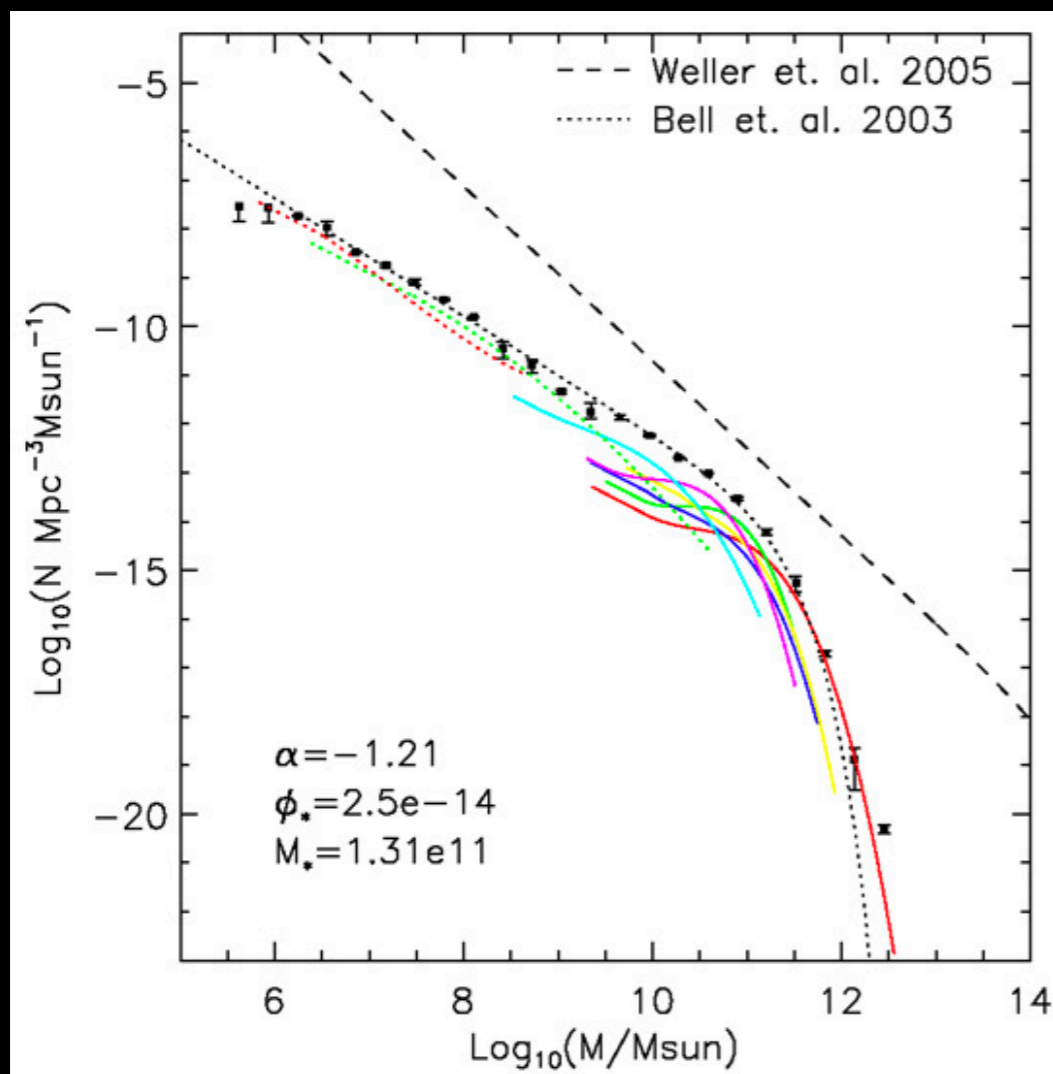


Where do we find IMBHs?



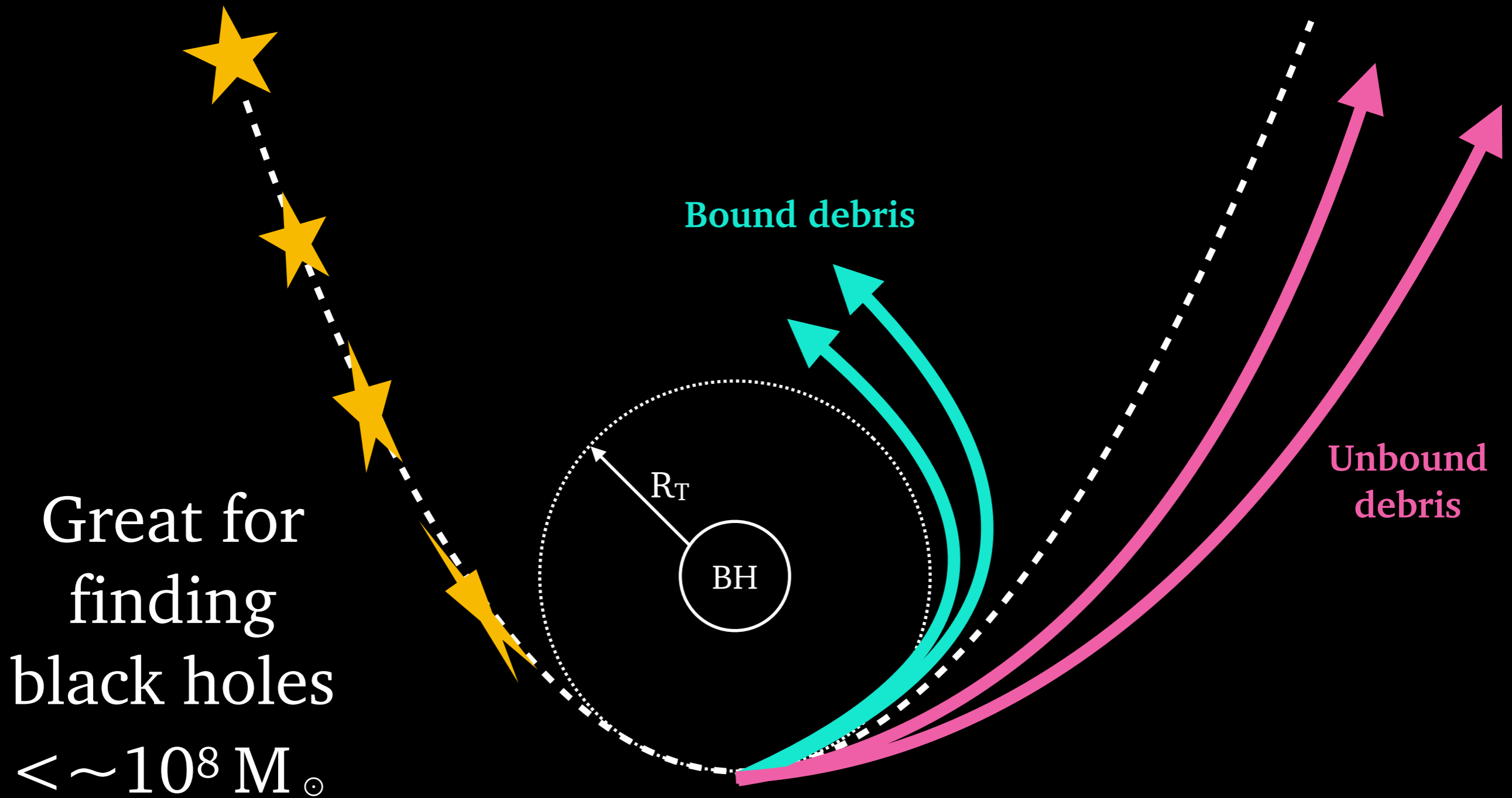
IMBHs in dwarf galaxies

There are lots of dwarf galaxies...

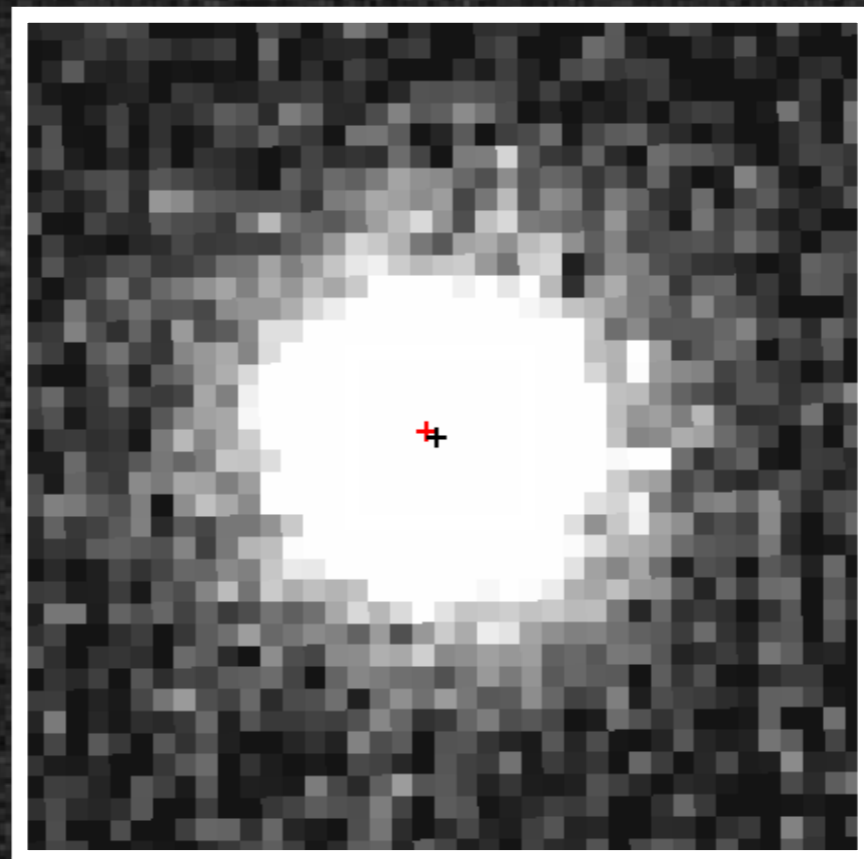


...but we haven't detected black holes in many of them

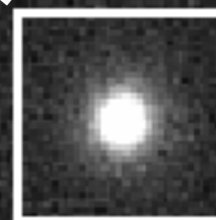
Tidal disruption events



AT 2020neh



$z=0.062$

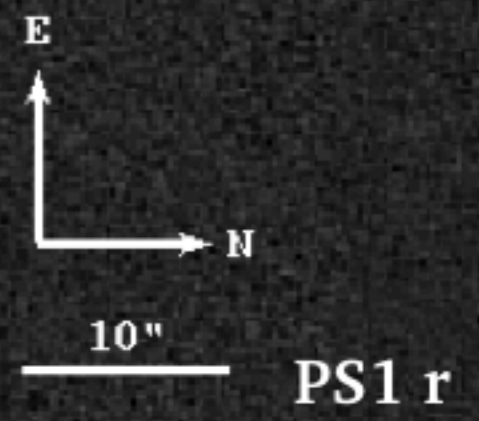
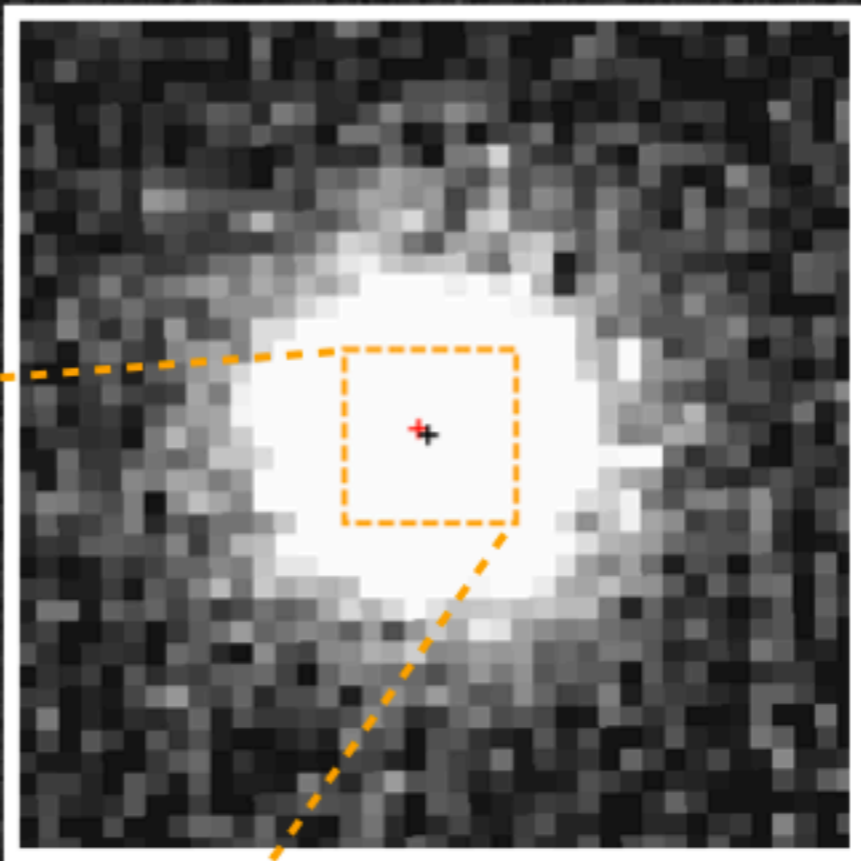
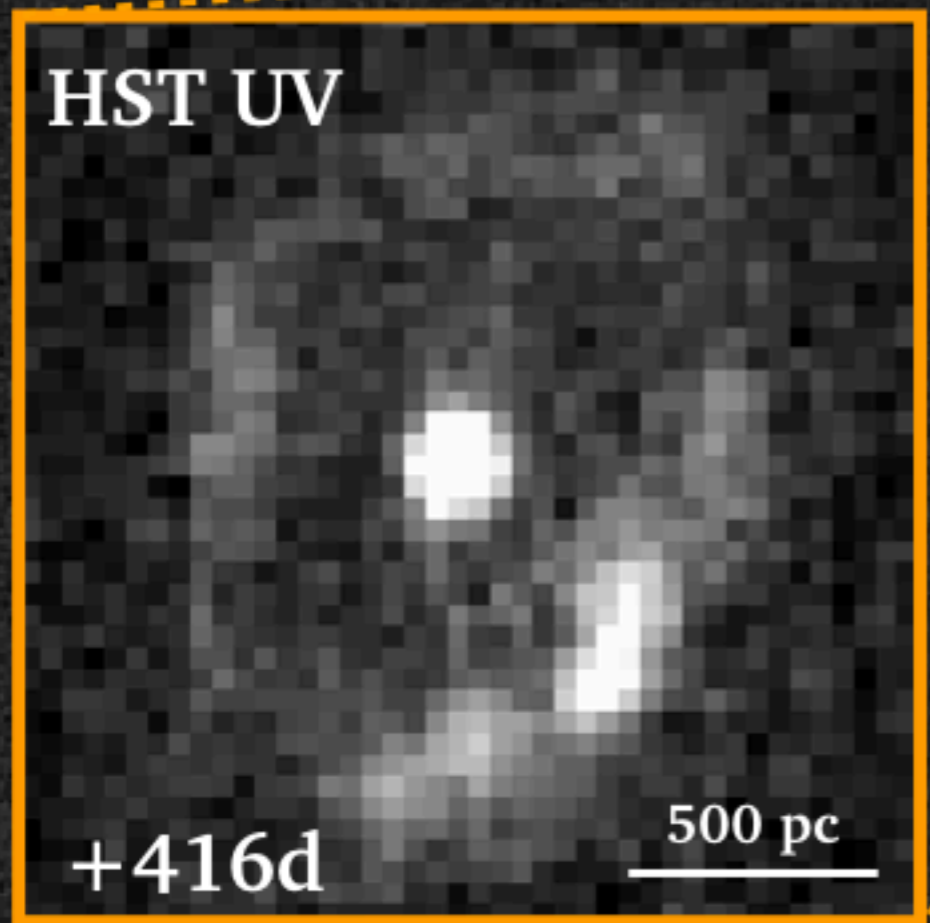


10"

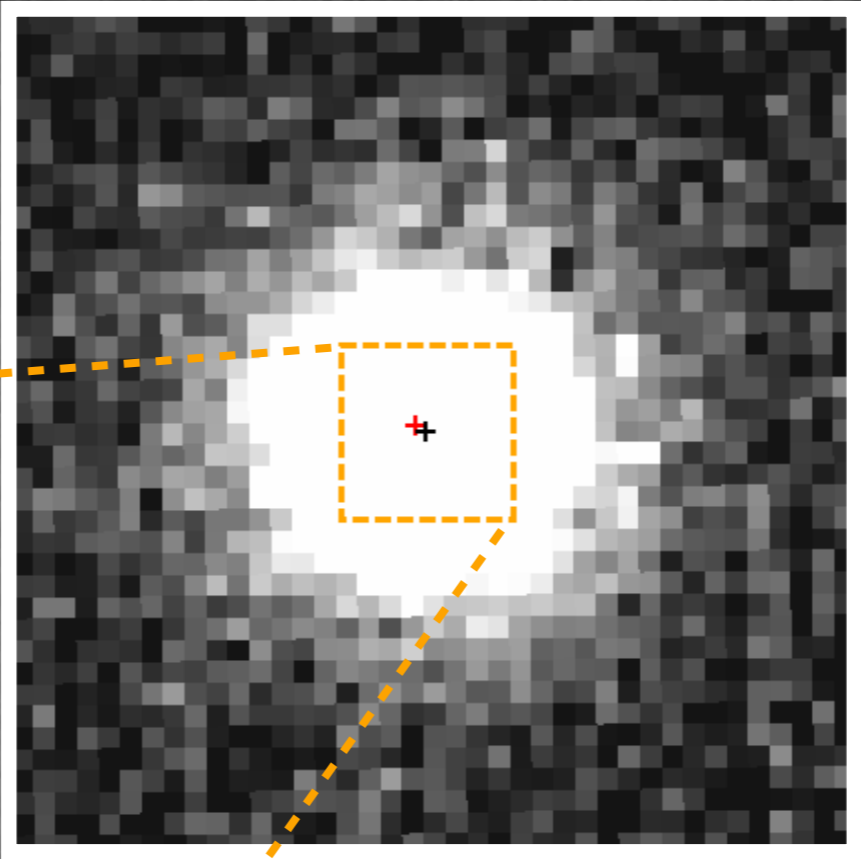
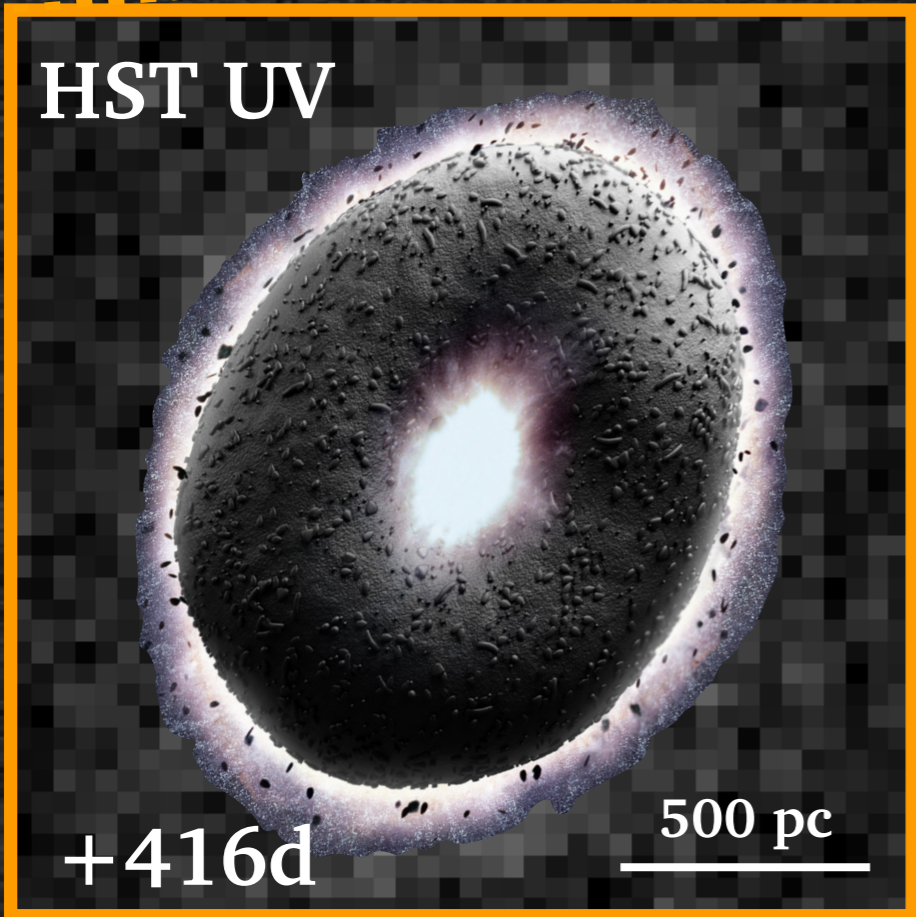


PS1 r

AT 2020neh



AT 2020neh



#everythingonabagel



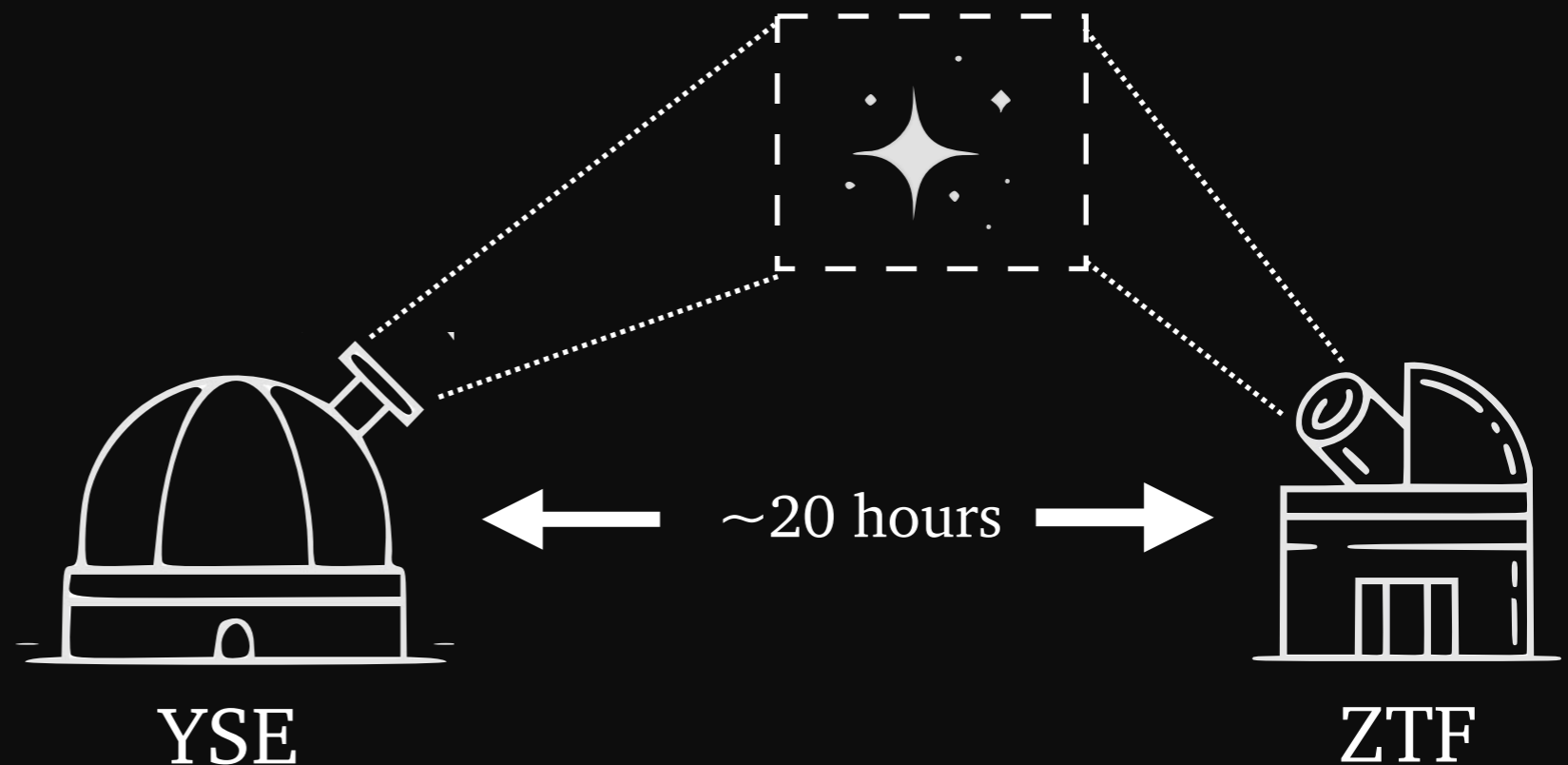
PS1 r

Young Supernova Experiment (YSE)



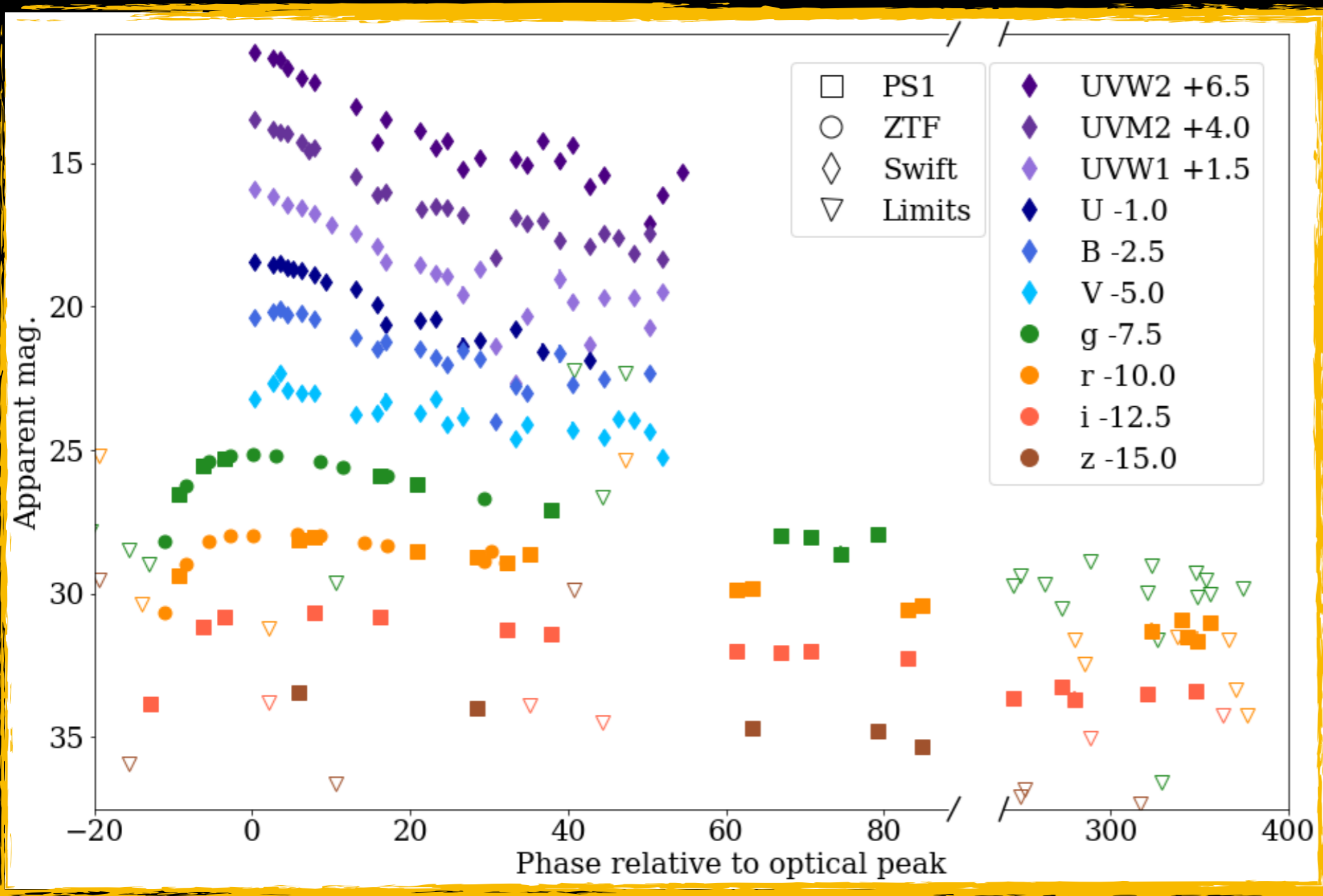
Optical survey using the Pan-STARRS
telescopes

- g,r,i,z band
- 3-day cadence
- 21.5 mag (g,r,i)
20.5 mag (z)



**Unique strategy: “foreshadowing” other survey fields by
~20hrs**

AT2020neh



Angus et al. 2022

- Nuclear transient at $z=0.062$
- Really early detection within YSE (i-band)

Good pre-explosion photometry from YSE —>
good rise constraints

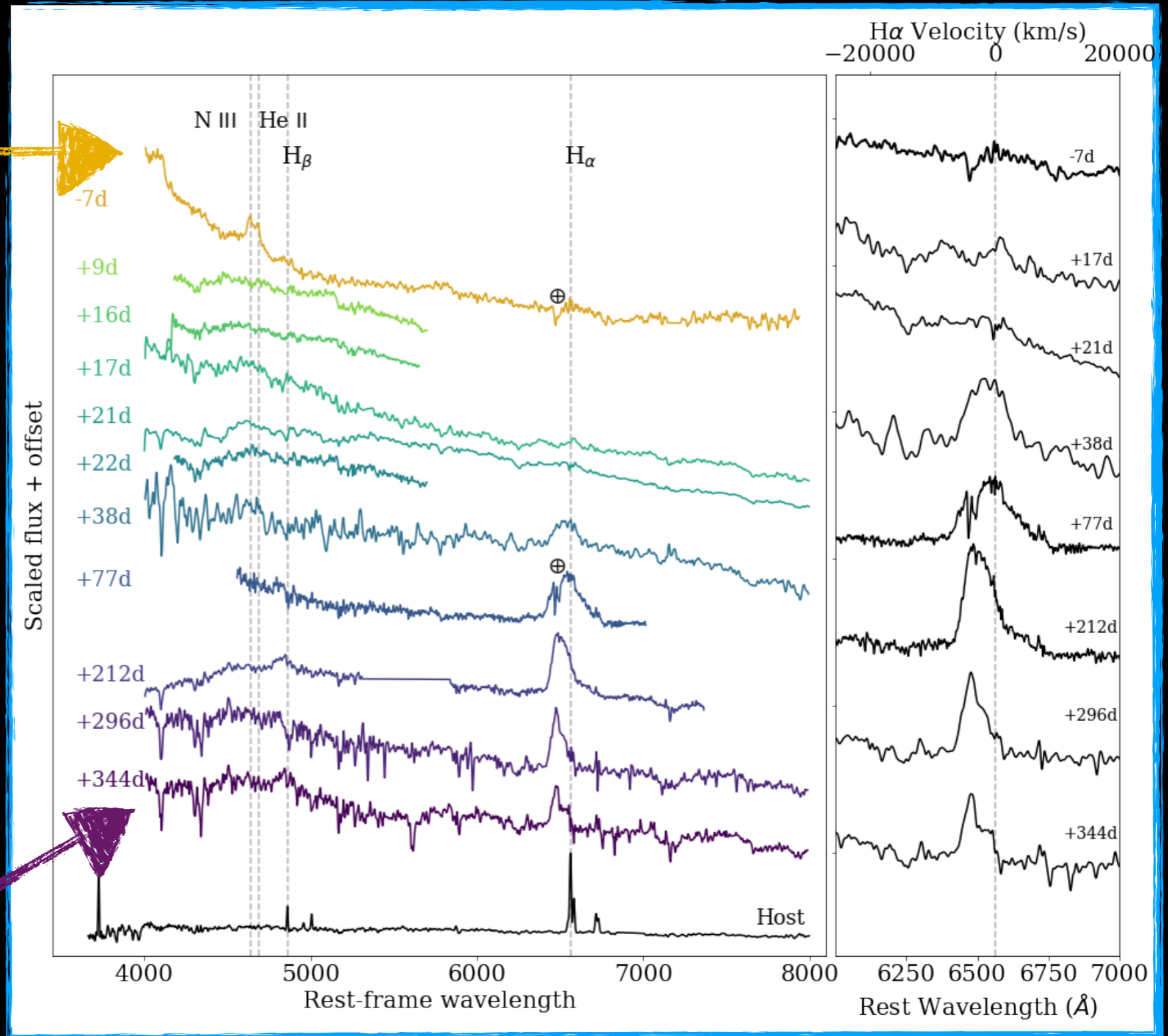
Spectral evolution

Bowen
fluorescence
features

Featureless

Broad balmer
lines with
increasing
blueshift

No nebular phase
features (not a
supernova)



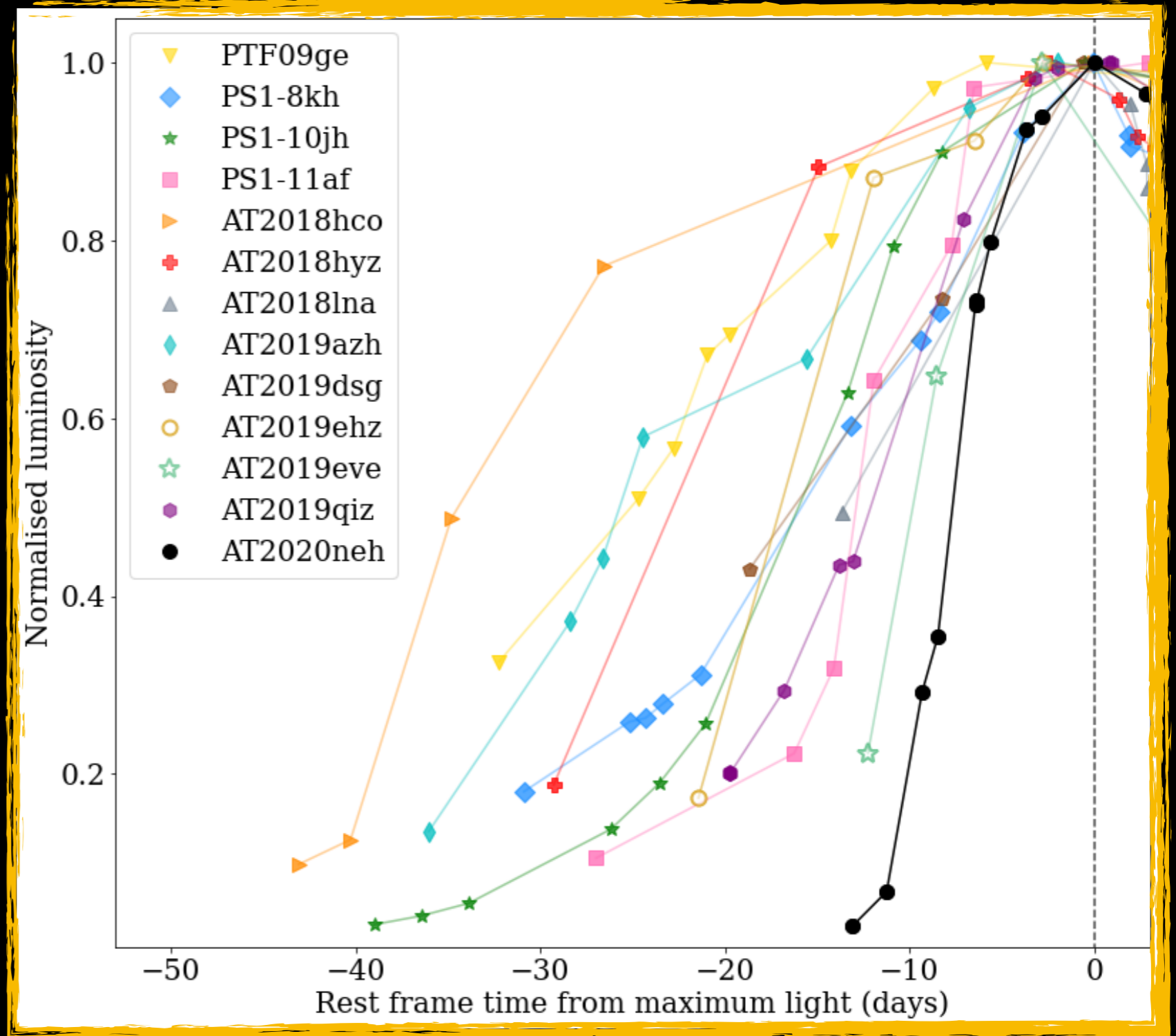
Angus et al. 2022

Fast rising

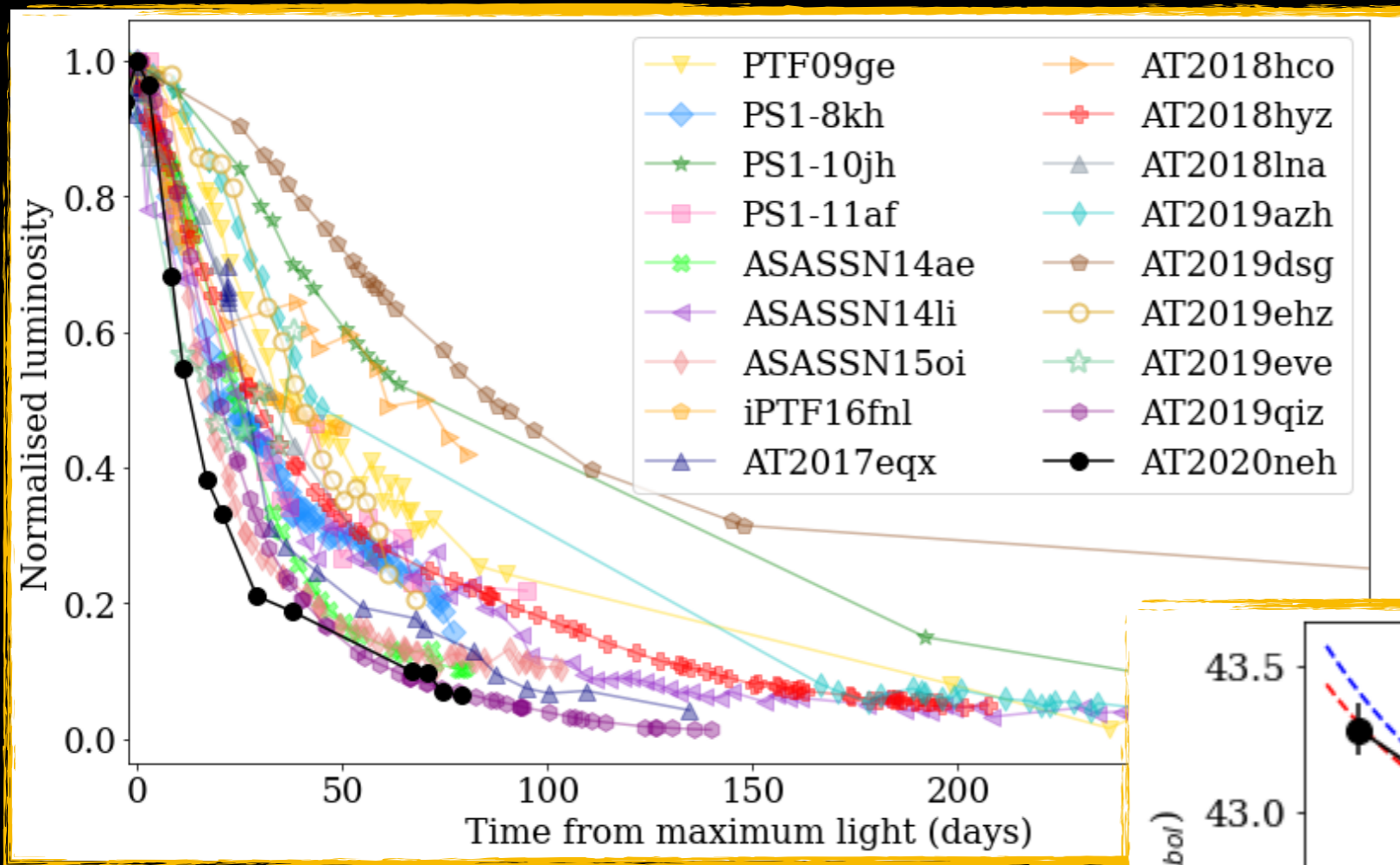
It's a TDE...but
it's really **FAST**

Total rise
time = 13
days!

Factor of ~ 3 faster
than other known
TDEs

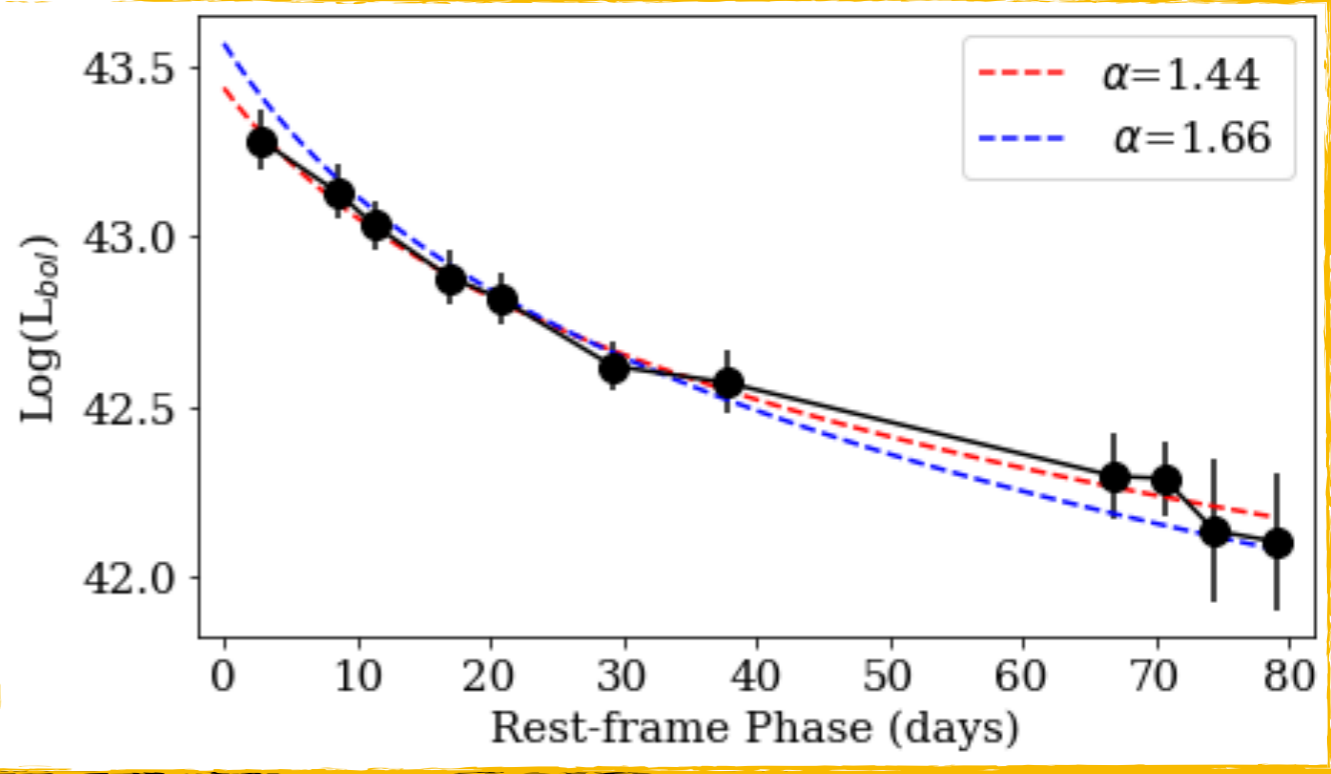


'Normal' decline

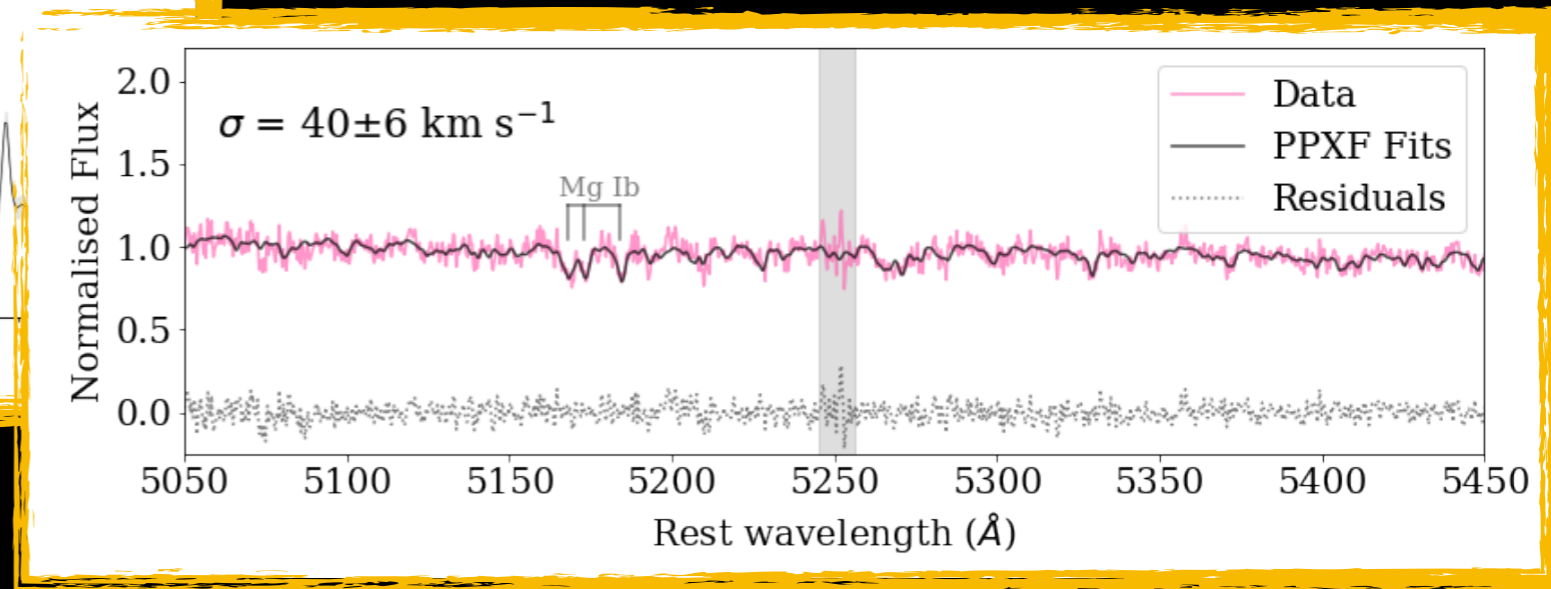
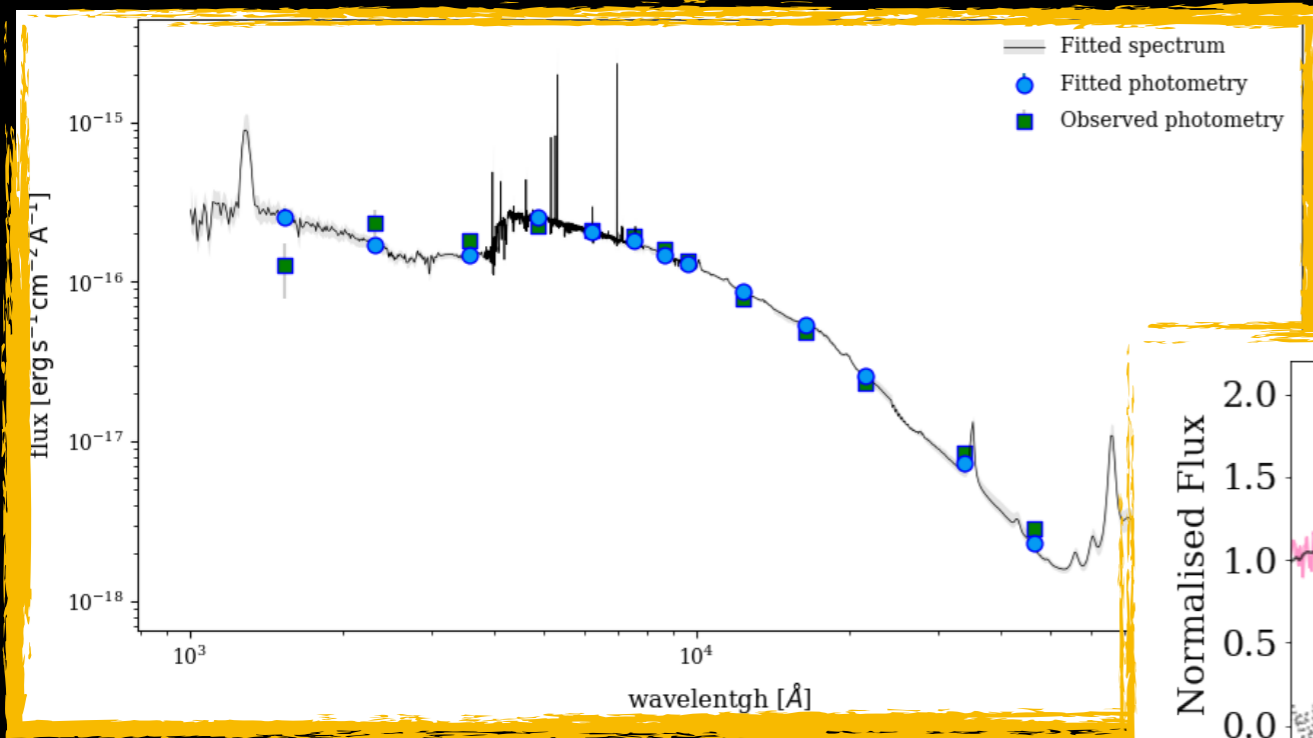


$$L \propto \dot{M} \propto t^{-\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \sim \frac{5}{3}$$



BH mass estimates



Angus et al. 2022

$$\log M_* \sim 9.5 M_\odot$$

Using Reines $M_* - M_{\text{BH}}$ scaling relation

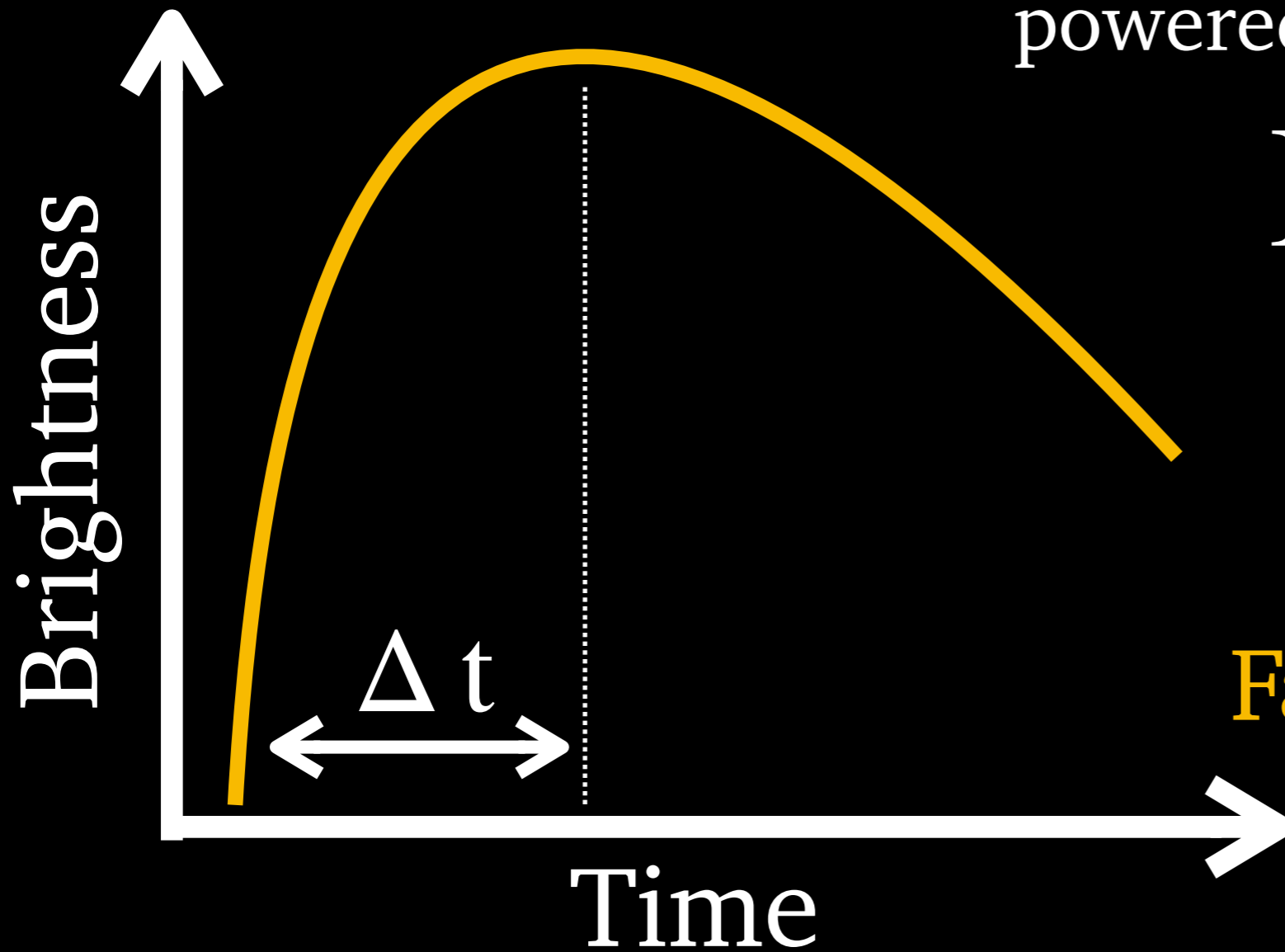
$$\longrightarrow \log M_{\text{BH}} \sim 5.87$$

Using the $M_{\text{BH}} - \sigma$ relation

$$\longrightarrow \log M_{\text{BH}} \sim 5.0$$

TDEs as M_{BH} probes

Theoretically, for light curves powered by fallback accretion *



$$M_{\text{BH}} \propto \Delta t$$



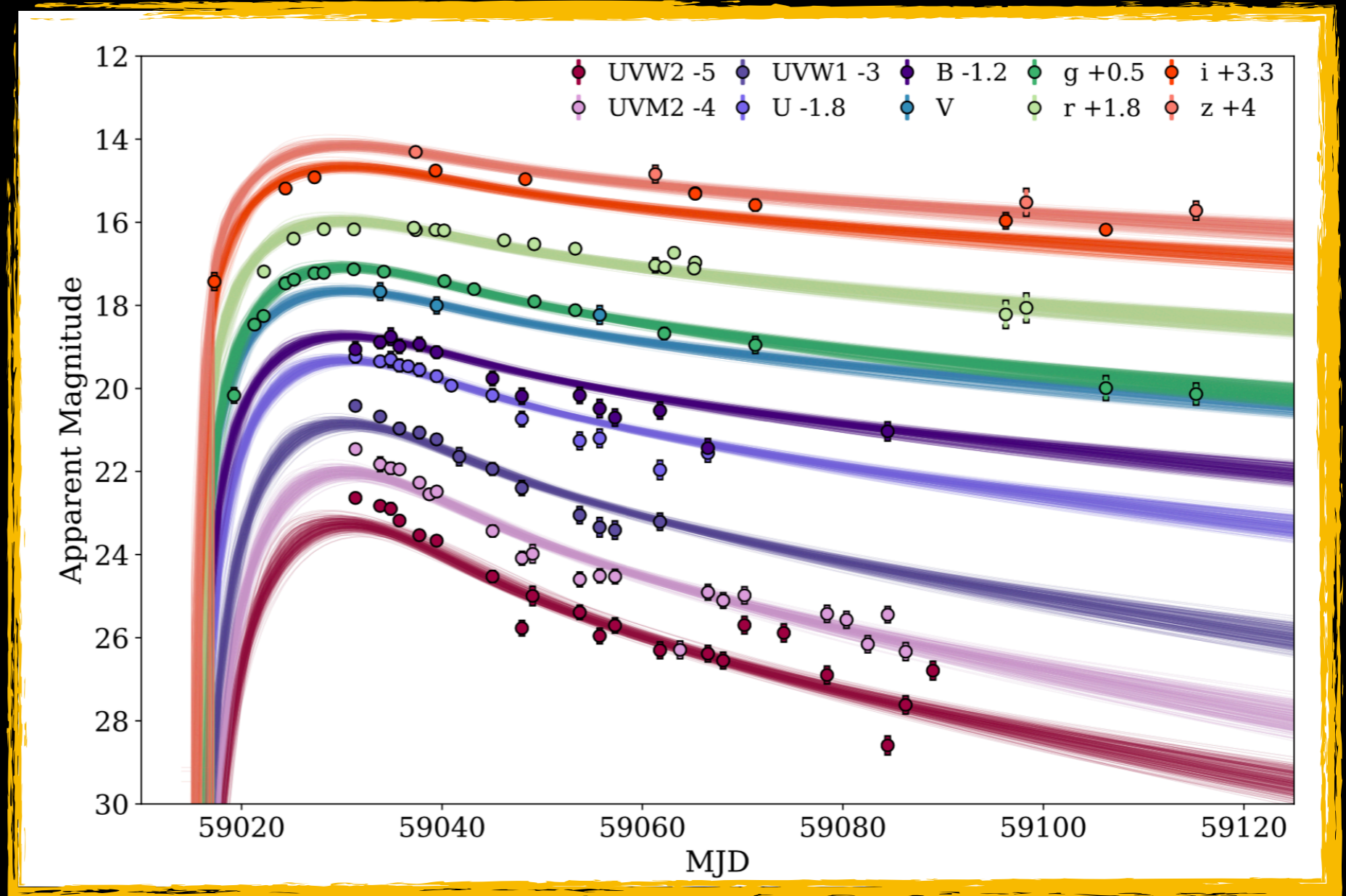
Fast rise \approx low M_{BH}

TDEs as M_{BH} probes

Modelling light curve using MOSFiT

M_{BH} from the TDE fallback time

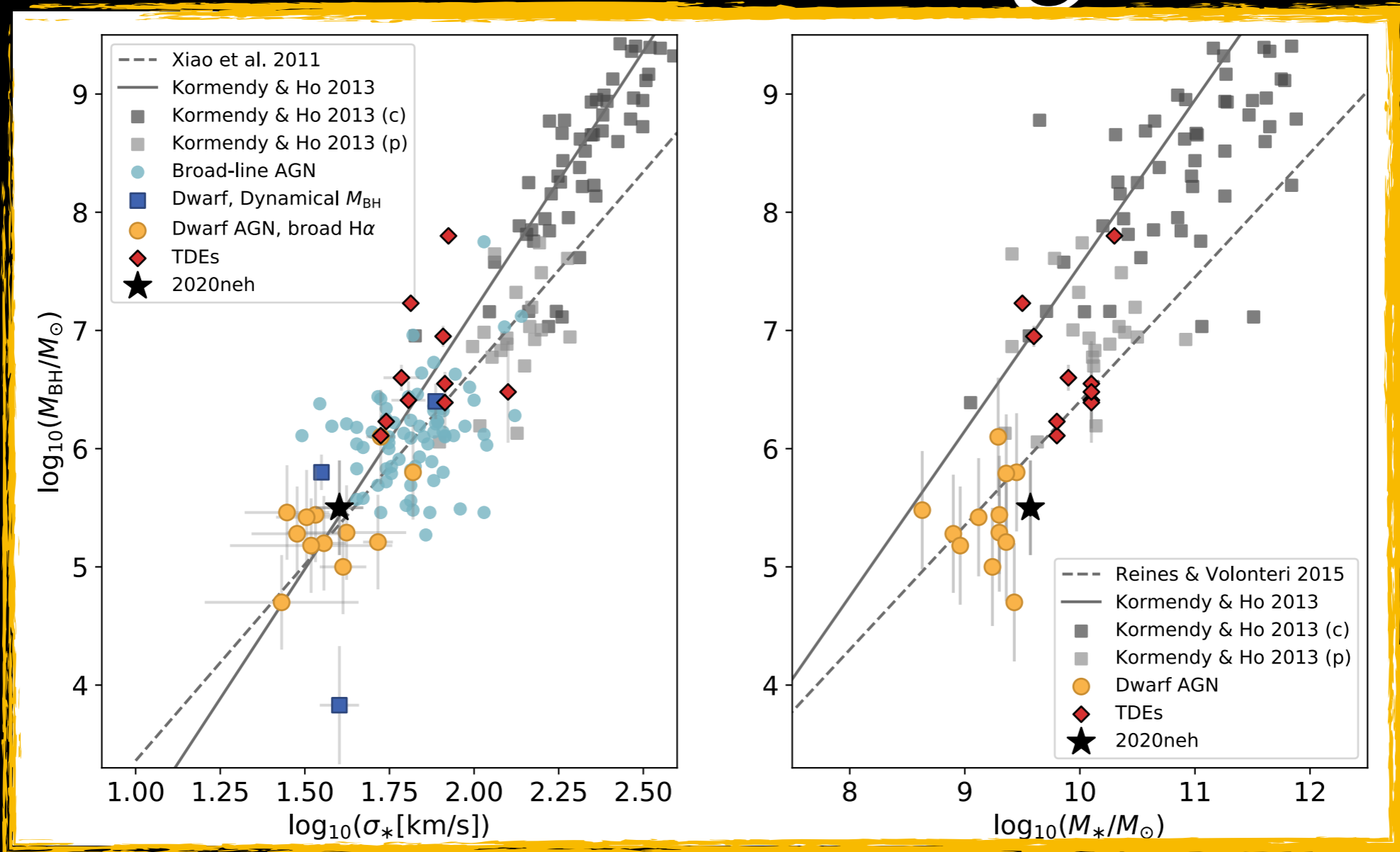
→ $\log M_{\text{BH}} \sim 4.7 - 5.7$



Angus et al. 2022

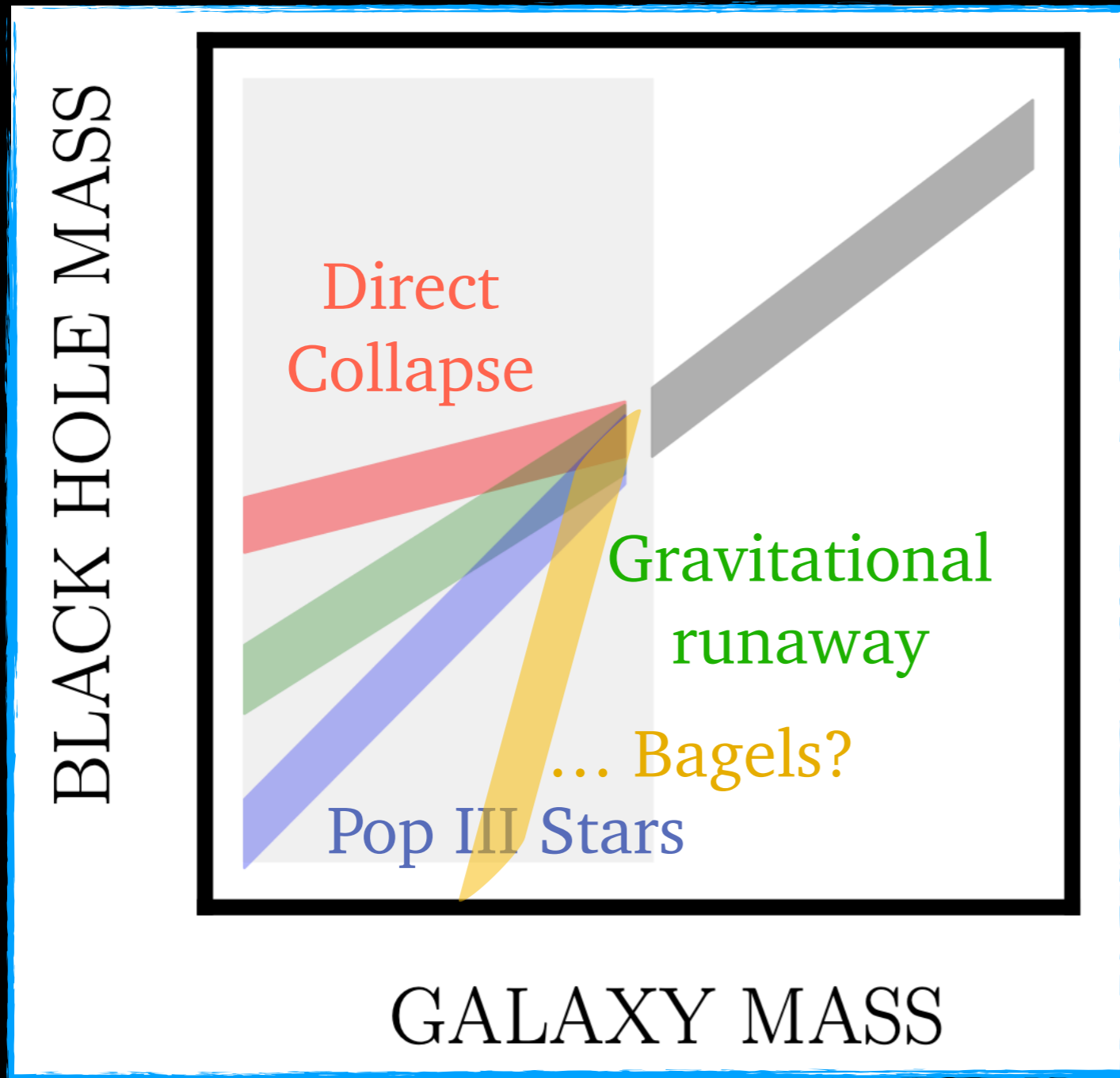
Intermediate Mass Black Hole (IMBH)

IMBHs in dwarf galaxies



AT 2020neh-like events give us a new way to explore quiescent BHs in dwarf galaxies

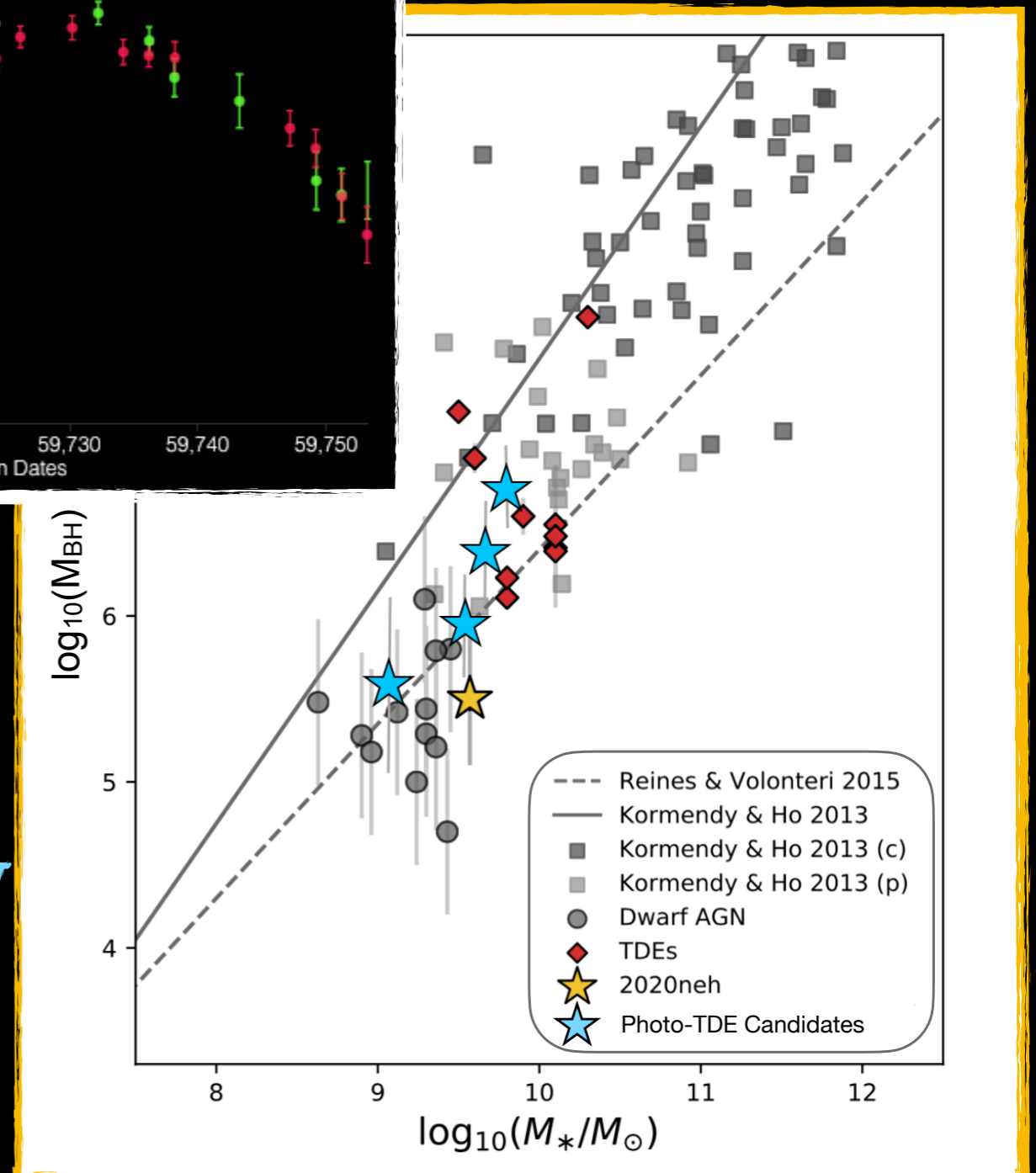
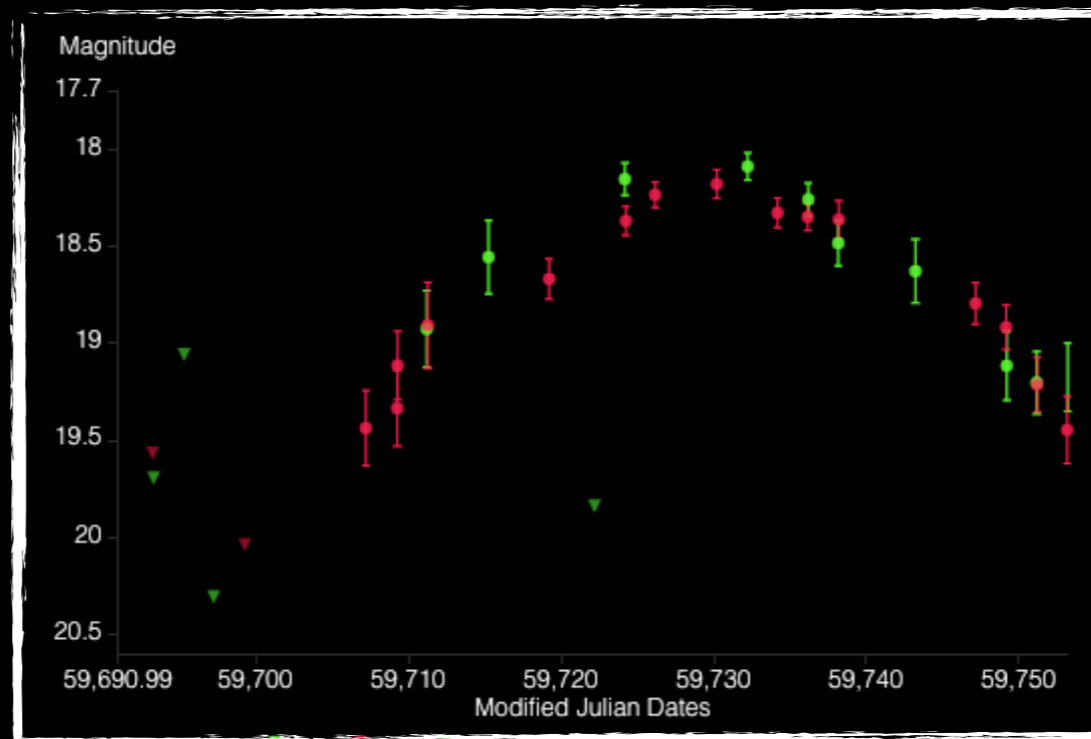
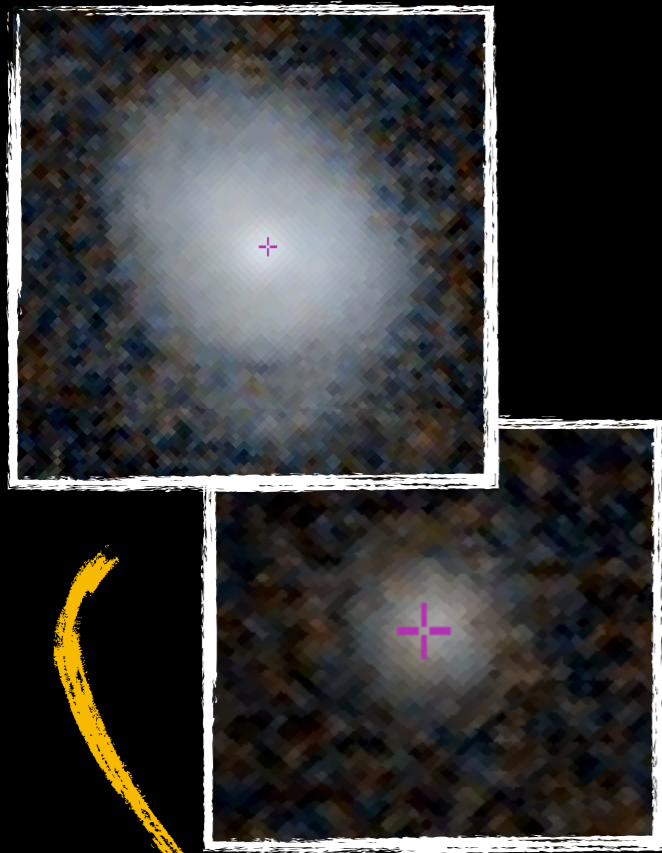
IMBHs in dwarf galaxies



Different IMBH formation mechanisms will influence the low mass end of scaling relations

AT2020neh-like TDEs provide a new way to explore this space

Future IMBH-TDE studies



Photometric fast
TDE candidates

TL;DL

(Too long; didn't listen!)

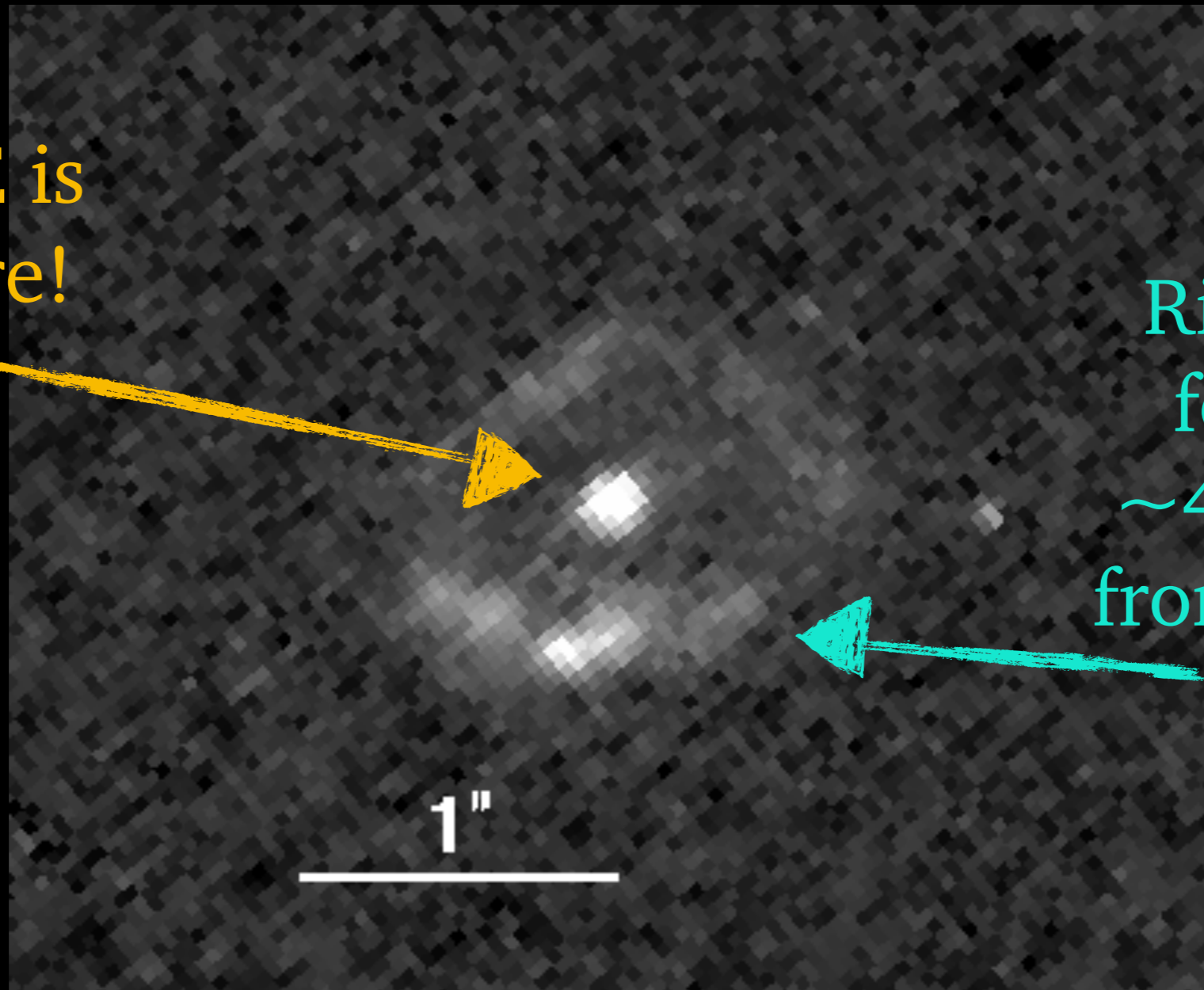
- Identifying IMBHs is vital for our understanding of black hole growth and evolution
- Combined survey data flows (e.g. YSE + ZTF) are an excellent way to identifying young or quickly evolving transients
- Combined AT 2020neh was a fast rising TDE produced by an IMBH in a dwarf galaxy
- Future AT 2020neh-like events may provide a route to probing the IMBH population and their formation mechanisms
AT2020neh

#everythingonabagel

When you put EVERYTHING on a bagel

Late time ($>400d$) UV imaging with HST

The TDE is still there!



Ring of star formation
 $\sim 450-900$ pc
from the black hole

AT2020neh-like events are rare

The TDE impact parameter

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

AT2020neh requires a high impact parameter for the bound material to circularise

