

初代星・初代銀河研究会2025 @AOSSA福井, 2025/12/1

潮汐破壊現象

松本達矢

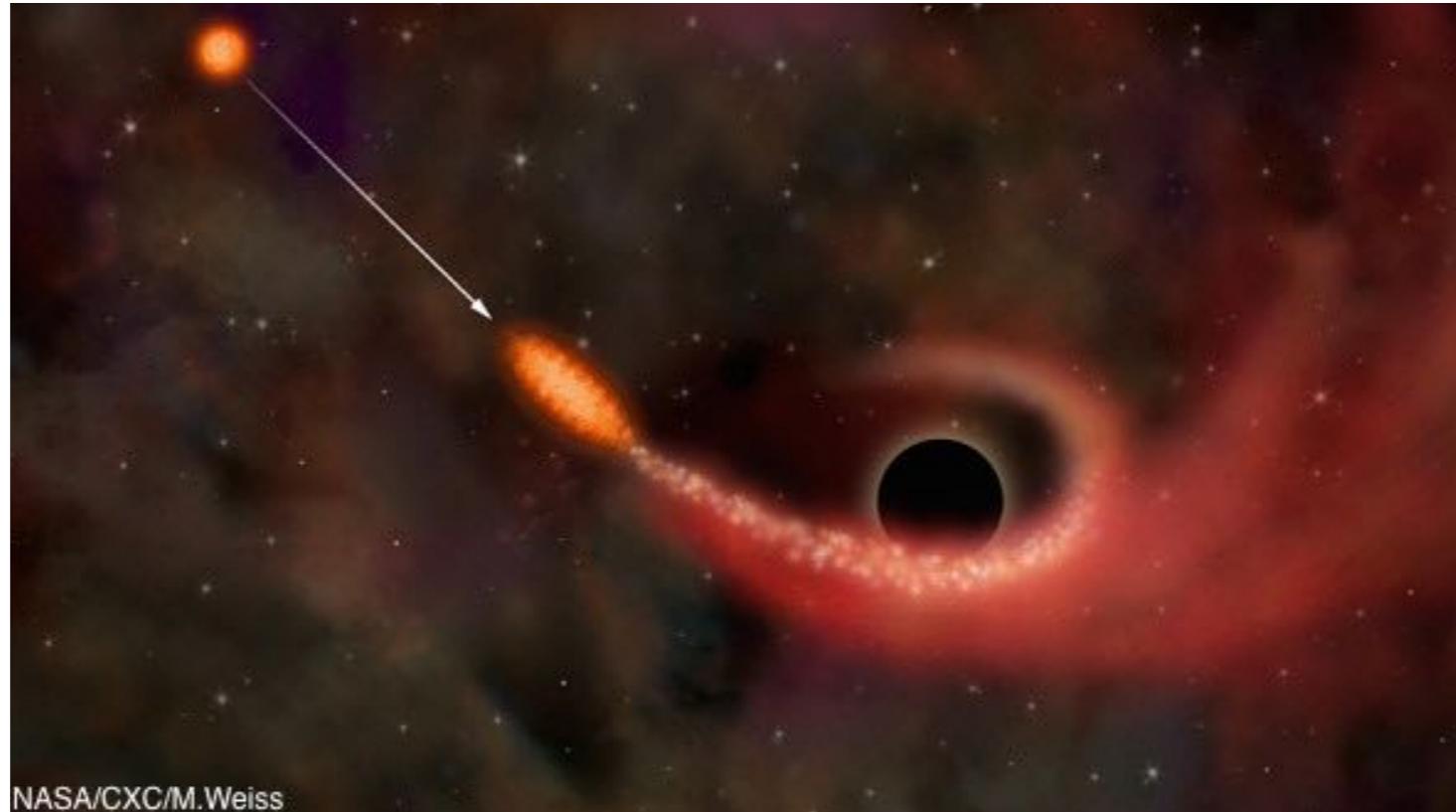
東京大学 理学系研究科 天文学専攻



Outline

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

Tidal Disruption Events (TDEs)

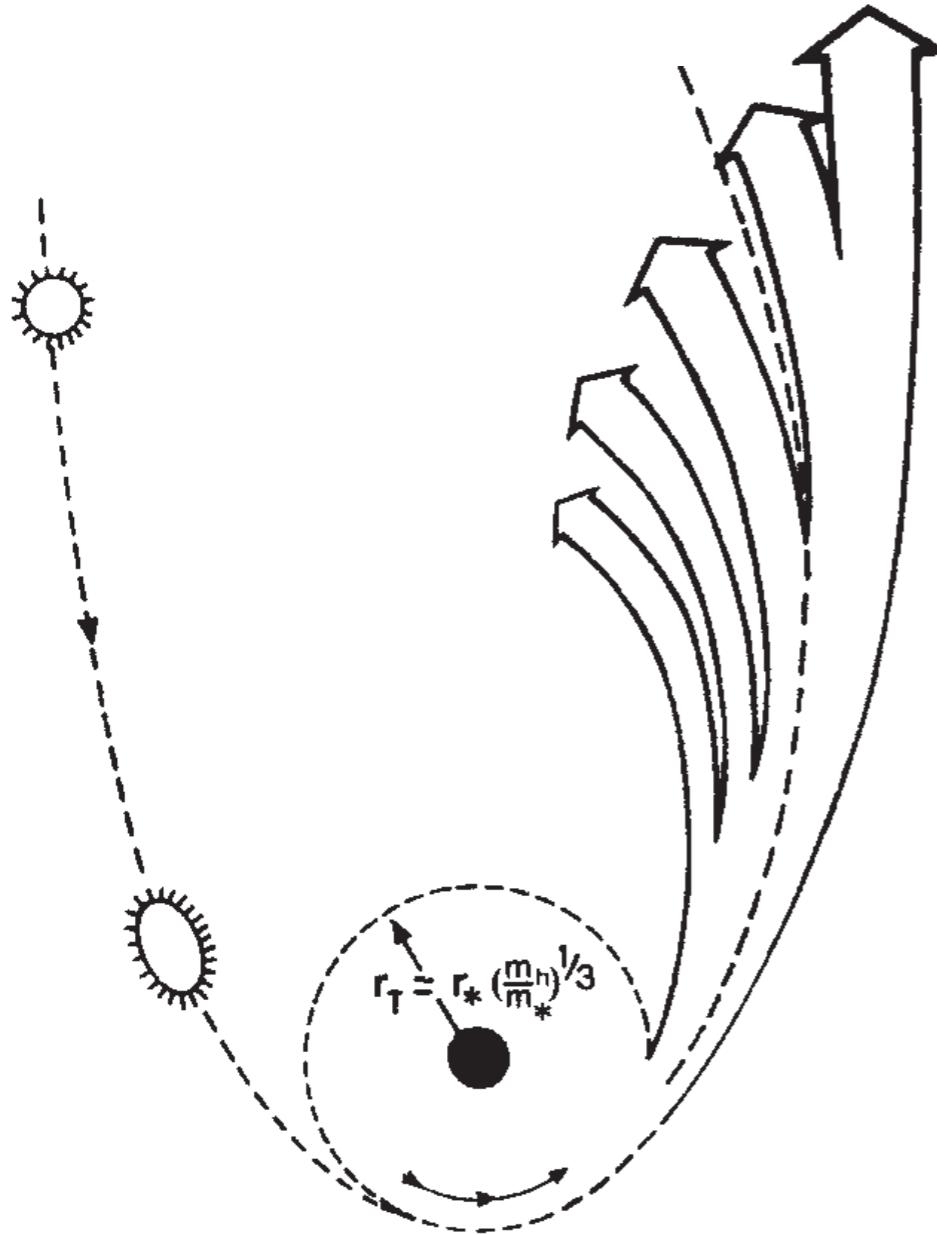


- Census of Supermassive Black Hole (SMBH) population
- Probe of environment around SMBHs (ISM&star cluster)
- Physics of Super Eddington accretion
- Relativistic jets

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

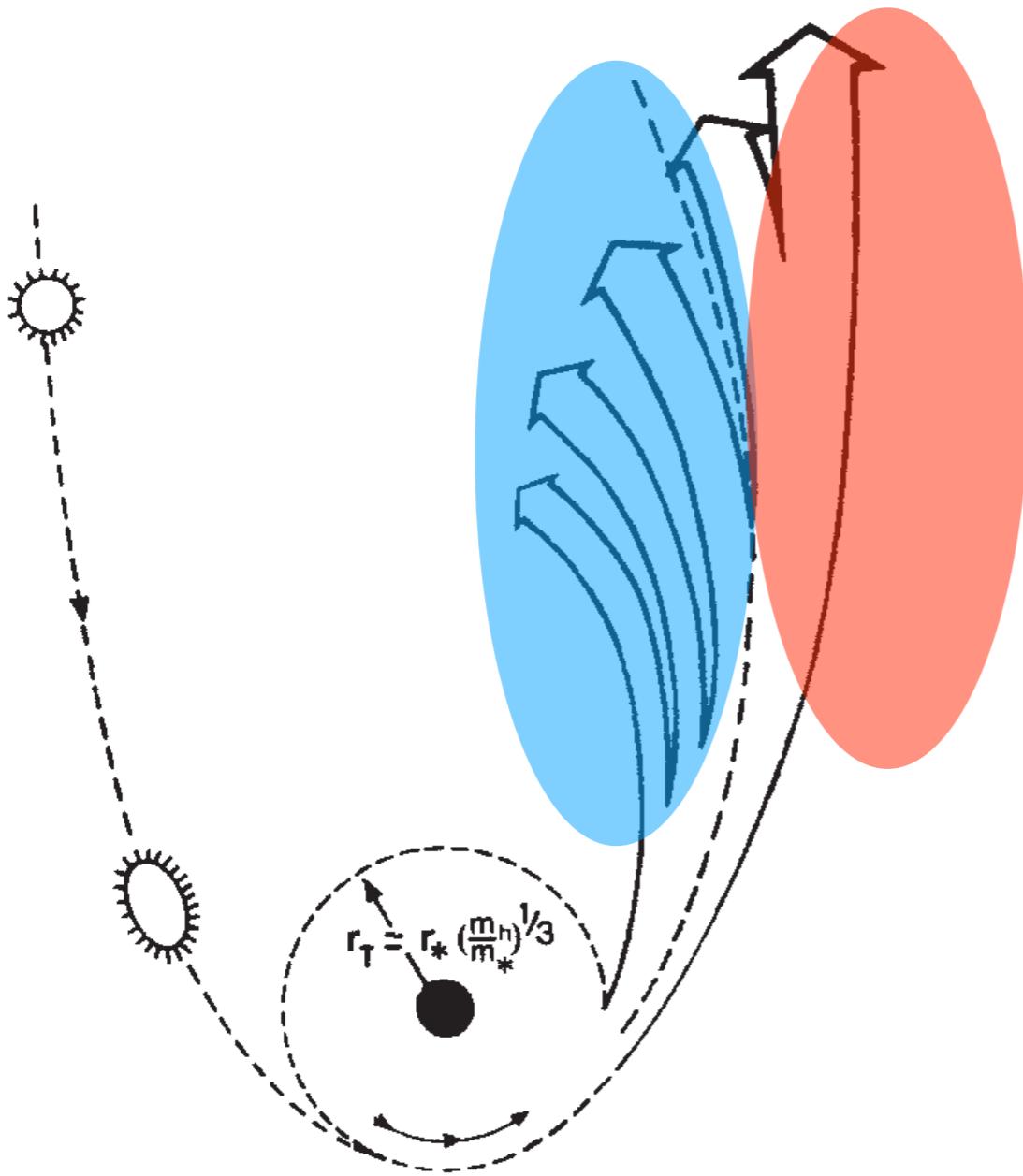
Basics of TDEs

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



Rees88, Phinney89

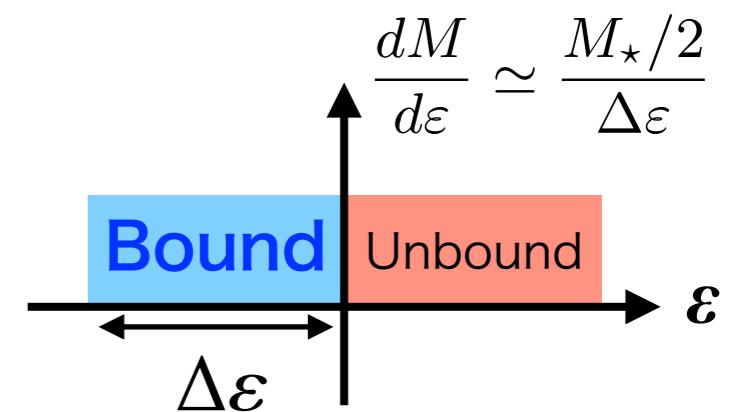
Basics of TDEs



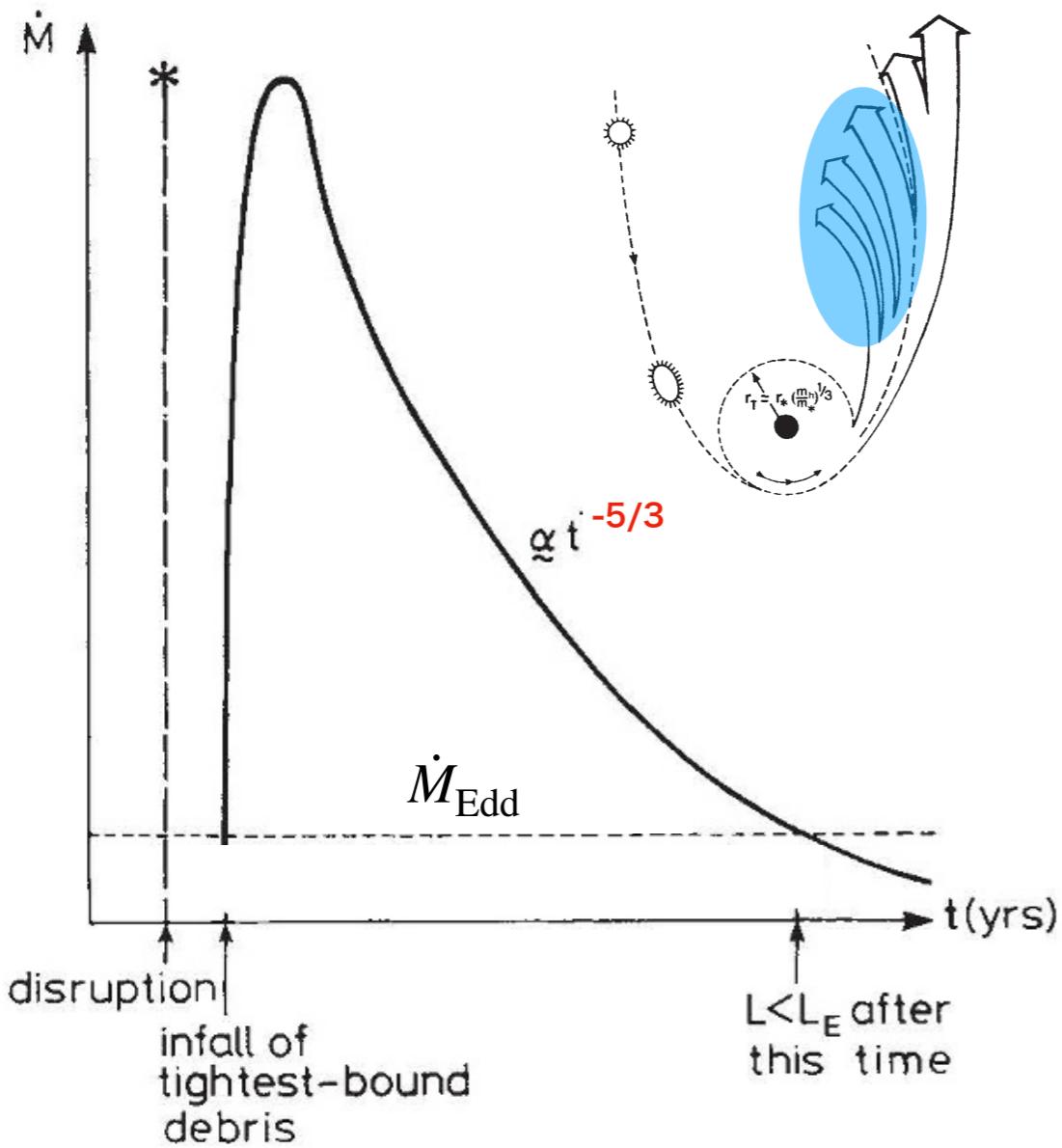
Rees88, Phinney89

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \varepsilon &= \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T} \right) - \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T \pm R_\star} \right) \\ &\simeq \pm \frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T^2} R_\star \end{aligned}$$



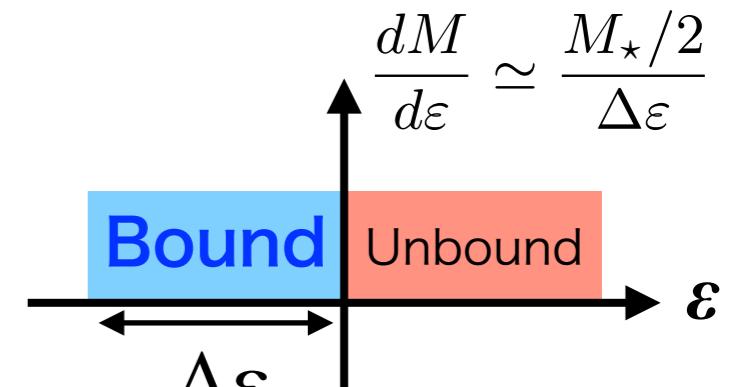
Basics of TDEs



Rees88, Phinney89

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \varepsilon &= \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T} \right) - \left(-\frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T \pm R_\star} \right) \\ &\simeq \pm \frac{GM_\bullet}{R_T^2} R_\star \end{aligned}$$



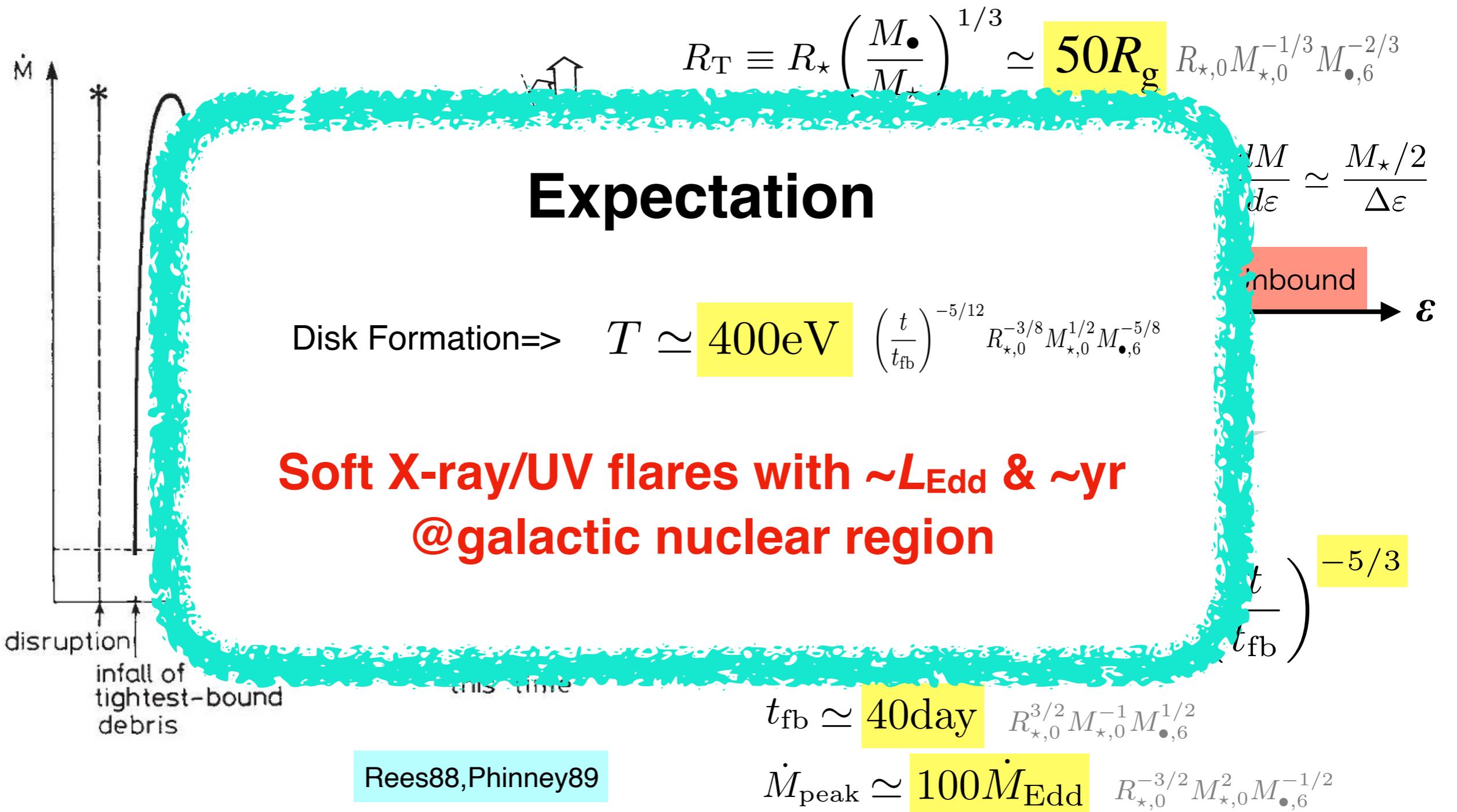
$$t = \frac{2\pi GM_\bullet}{(2|\varepsilon|)^{3/2}}$$

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

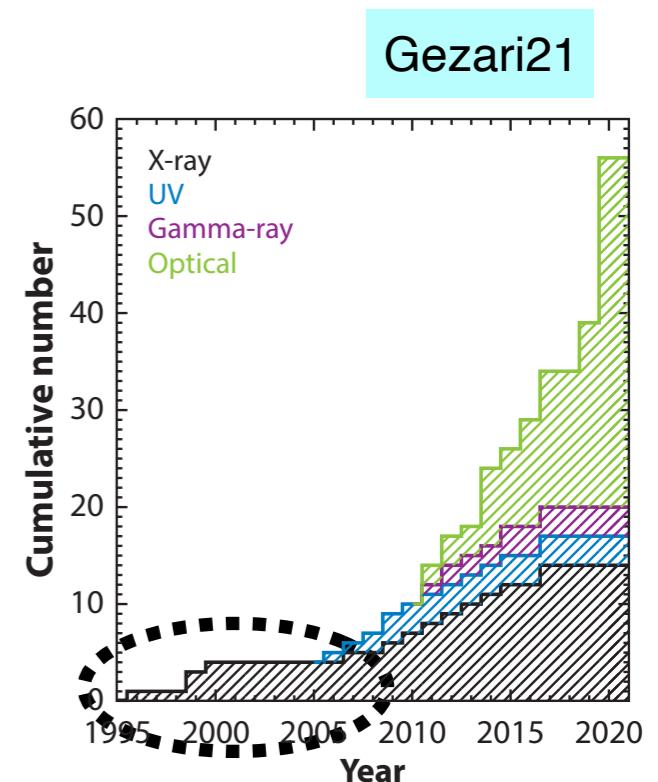
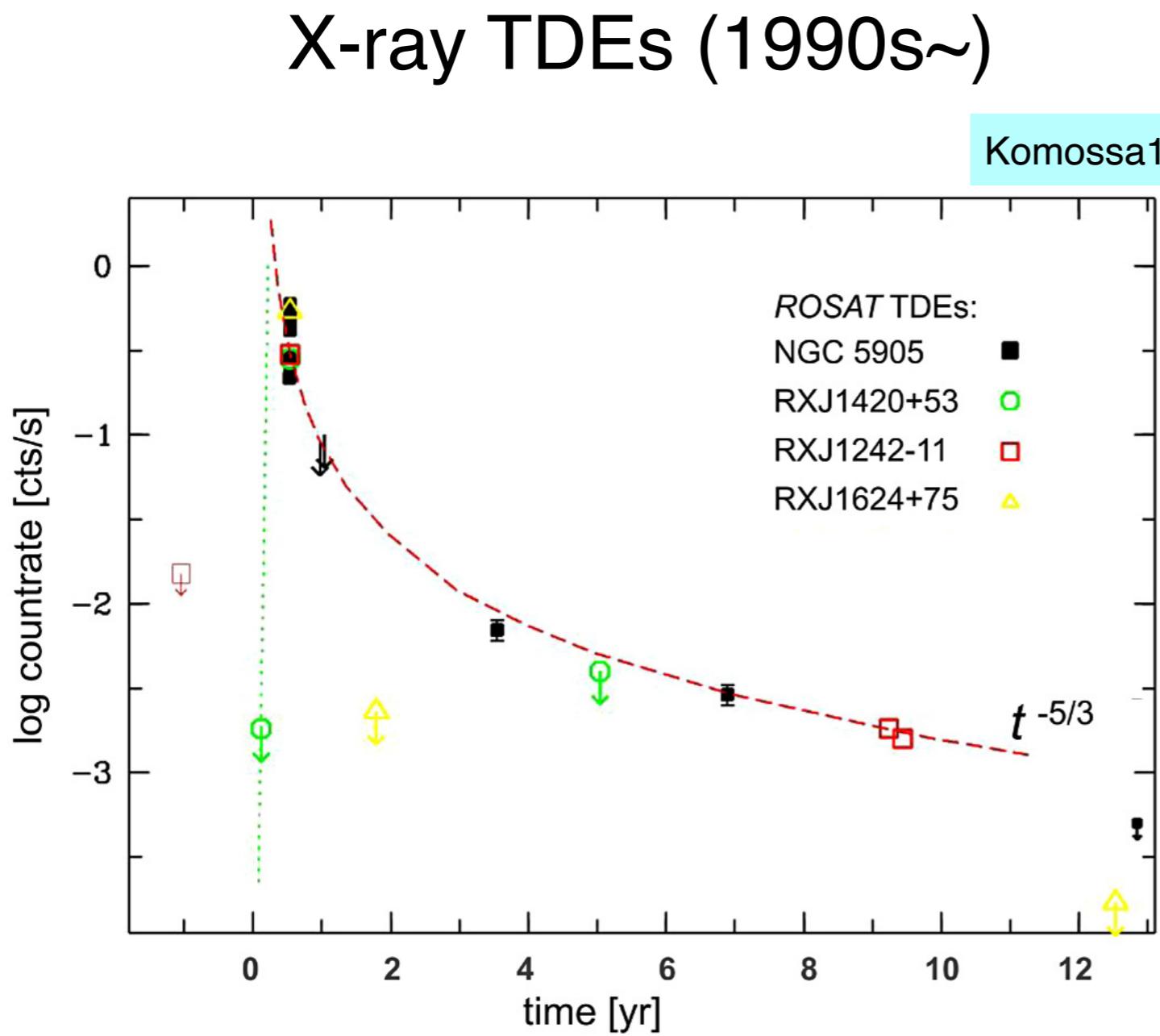
$$t_{\text{fb}} \simeq 40 \text{ day} \quad R_{\star,0}^{3/2} M_{\star,0}^{-1} M_{\bullet,6}^{1/2}$$

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

Basics of TDEs



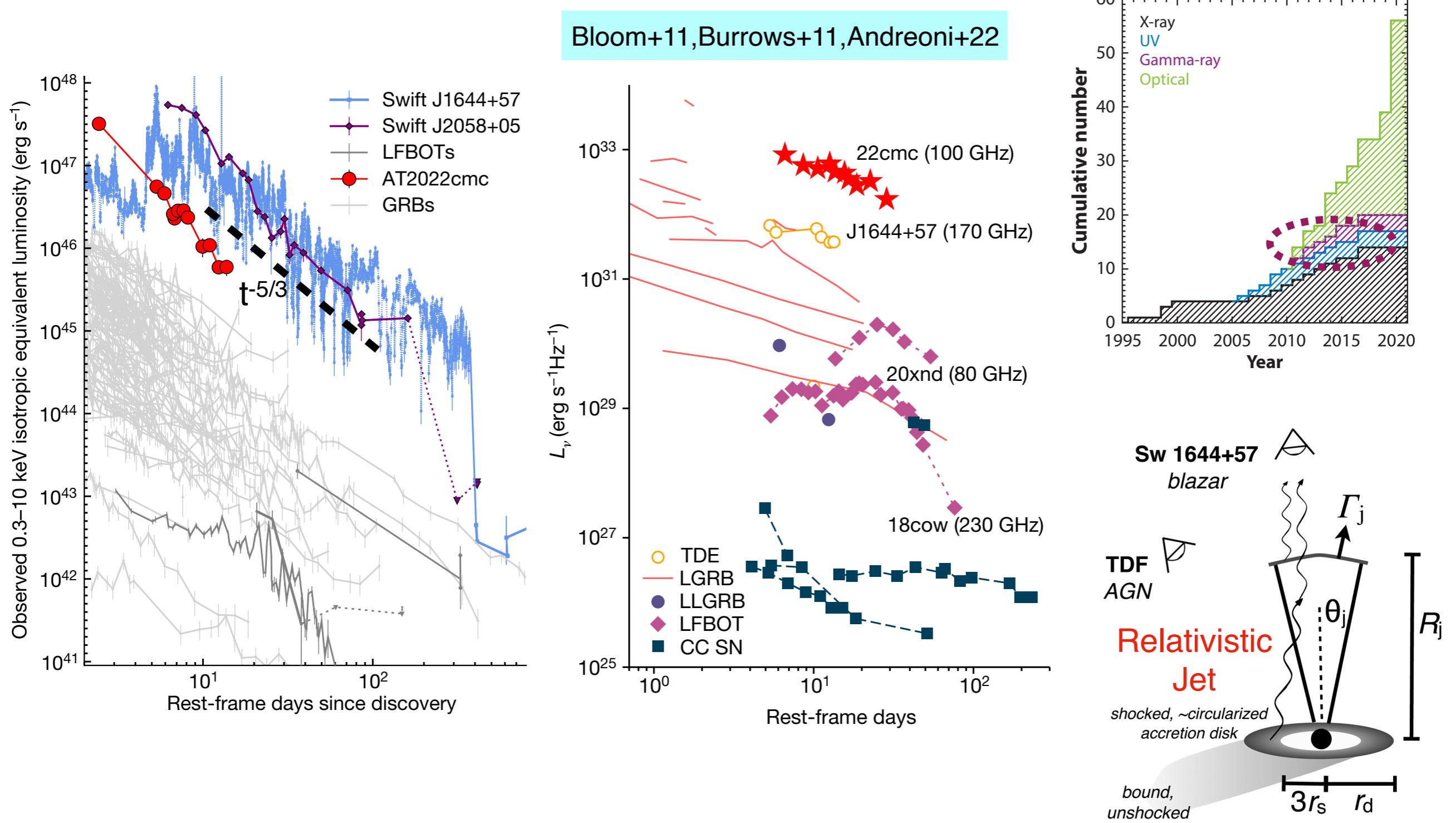
Observation: X-ray



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

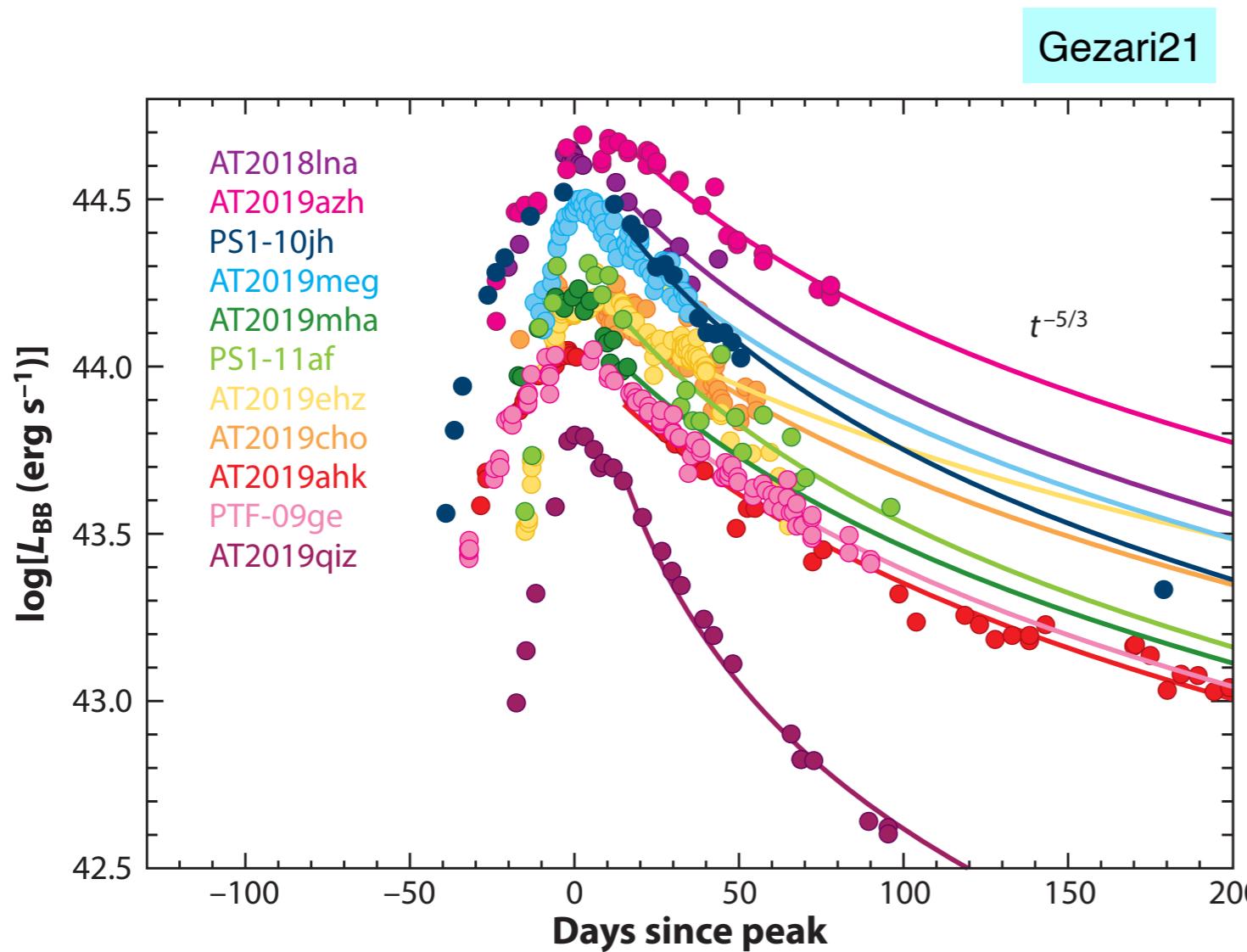
- ✓ In galactic nuclear regions (not AGN)
- ✓ $L_x \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg/s} (\sim L_{\text{Edd}})$
- ✓ $kT \sim 0.1 \text{ keV}$
- ✓ $L \sim t^{-5/3}$

Observation: Gamma-ray

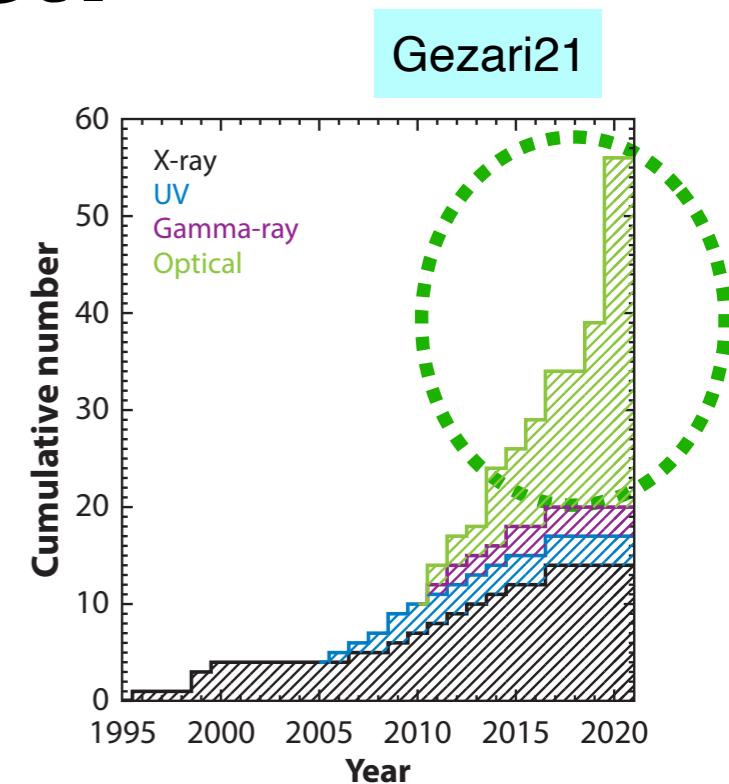


Observation: Optical

Optical TDEs (2010s~)



Gezari21

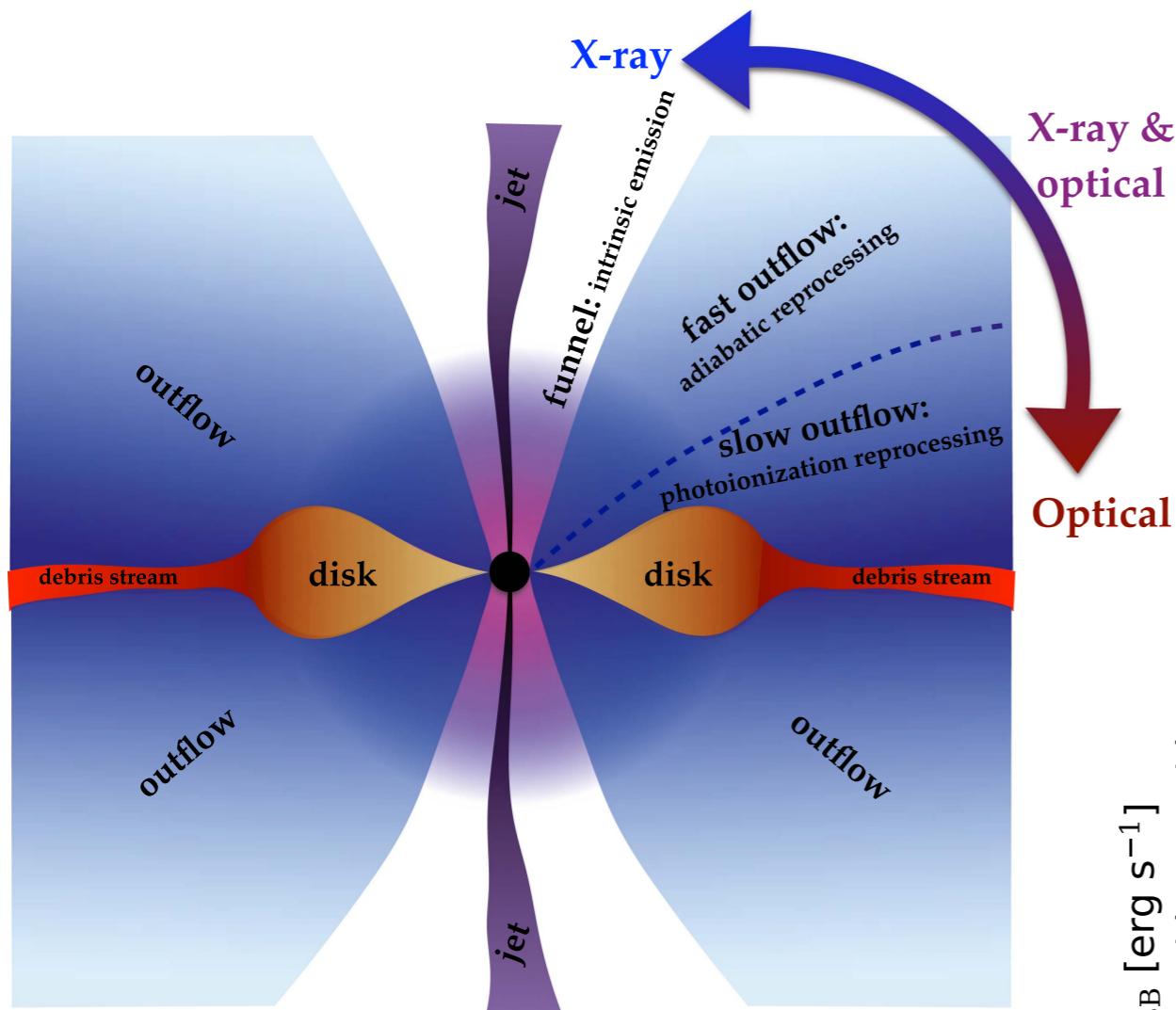


Gezari21

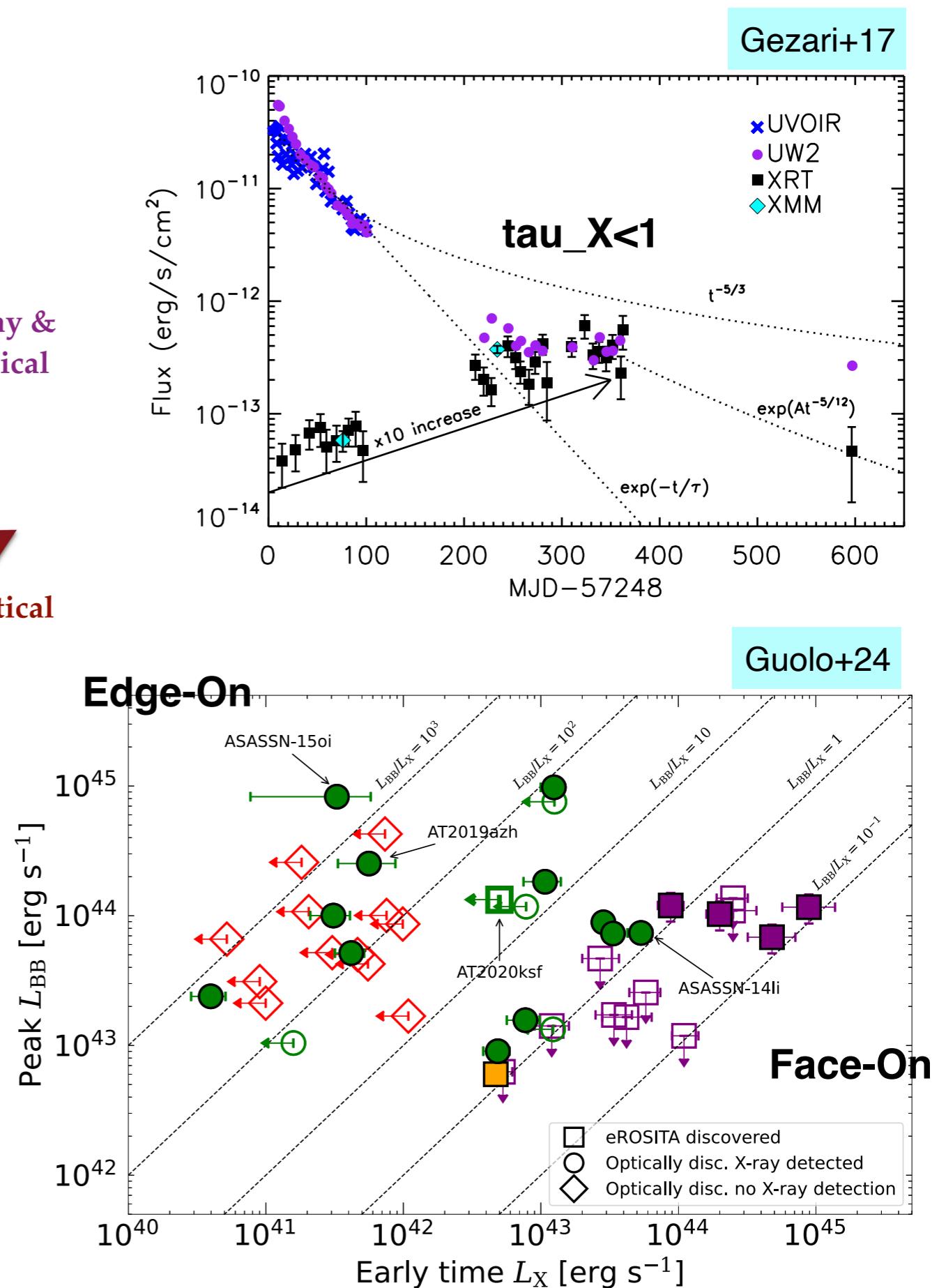
- ✓ In galactic nuclear regions (not AGN)
- ✓ $L_x \sim 10^{44}$ erg/s ($\sim L_{Edd}$)
- ✓ $T \sim 30000\text{K}$, $R_{bb} \sim 10^{15}\text{cm}$
- ✓ $L \sim t^{-5/3}$

How to Produce Optical Emission?

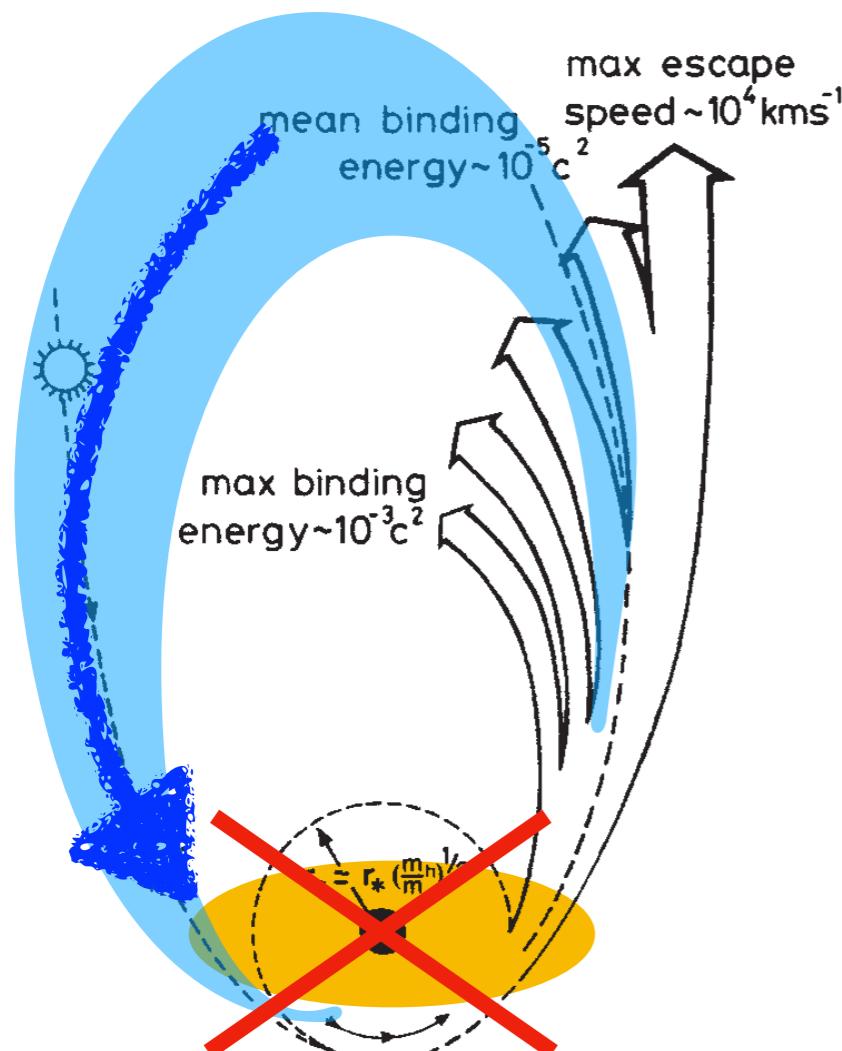
Reprocessing X-ray from Disk?



X-ray from Disk
=> Absorption by Outflow
=> Reprocessing to Optical



Slow Circularization?



No Prompt Disk Formation!

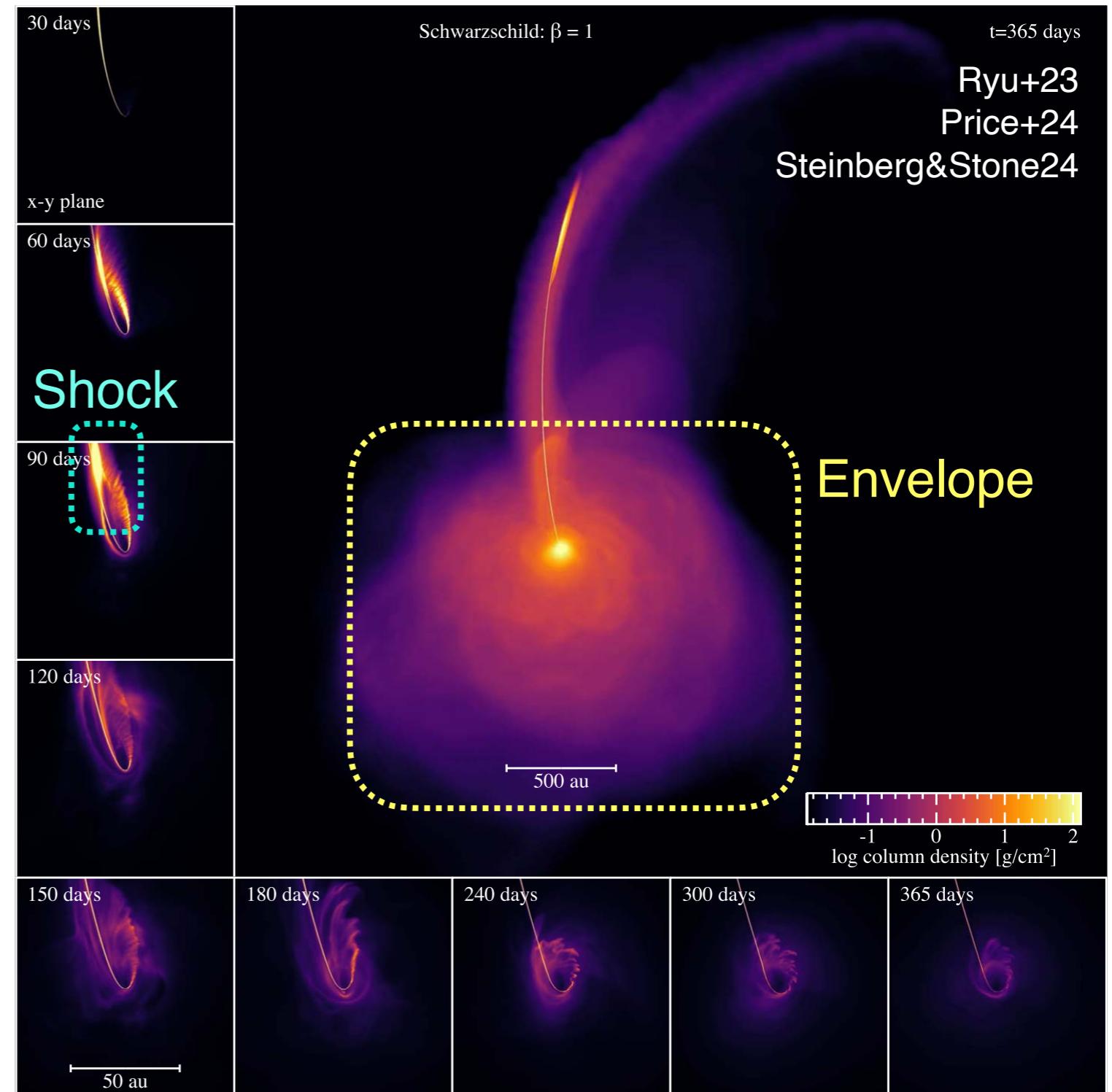
✓ Shock Interaction

Piran+15, Ryu+18...

✓ BH envelope?

Metzger22, Krolik+24

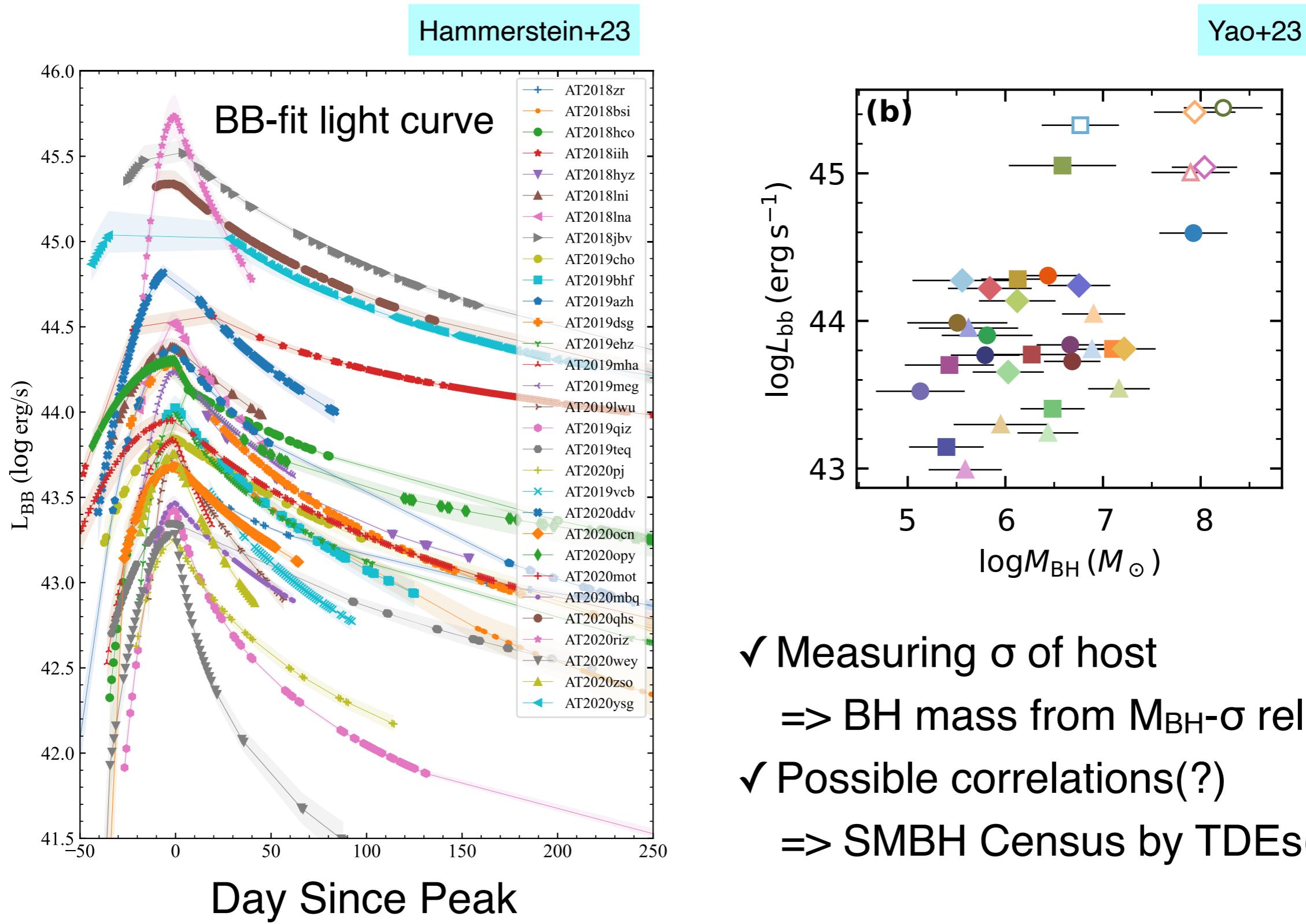
=>今後の課題



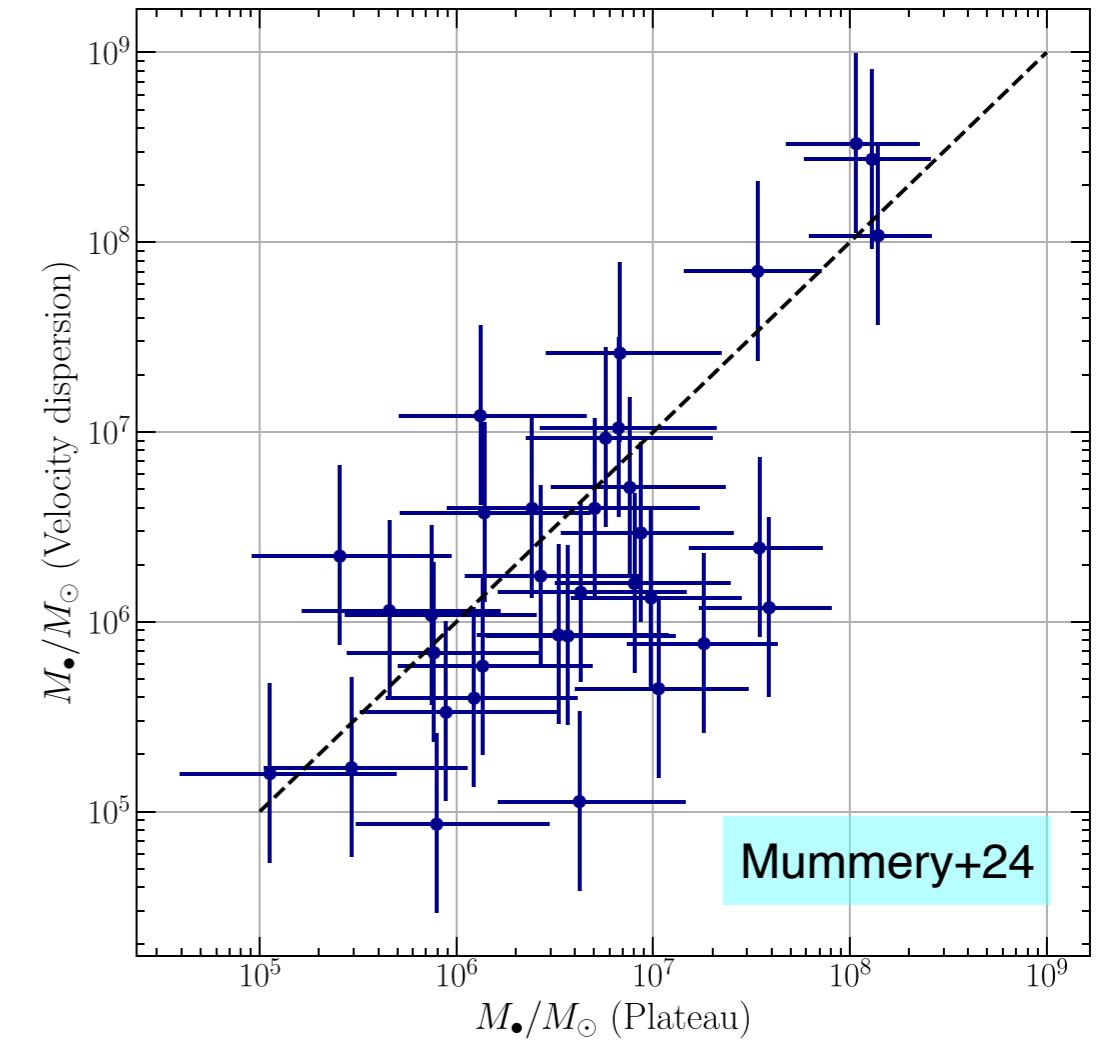
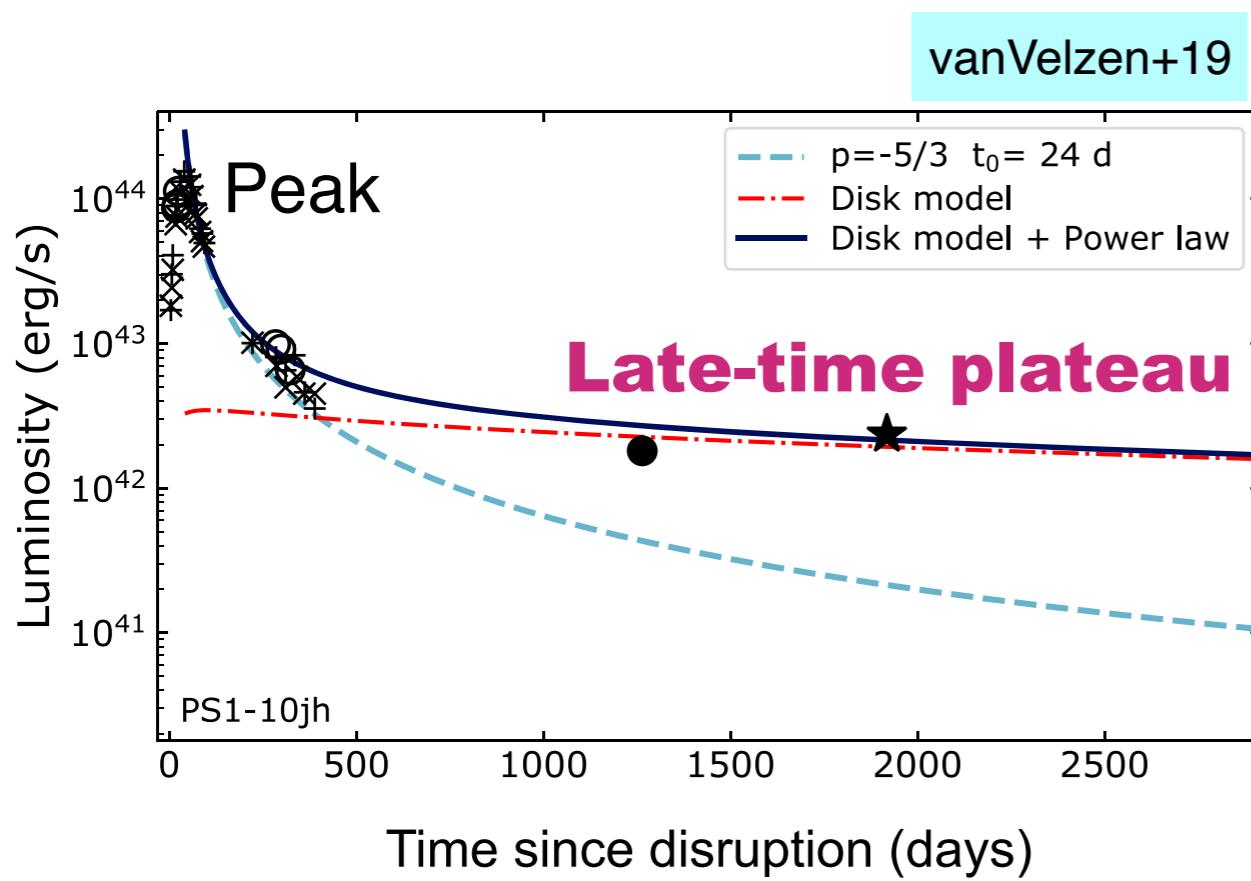
Outline

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

More Optical TDEs: Population Study



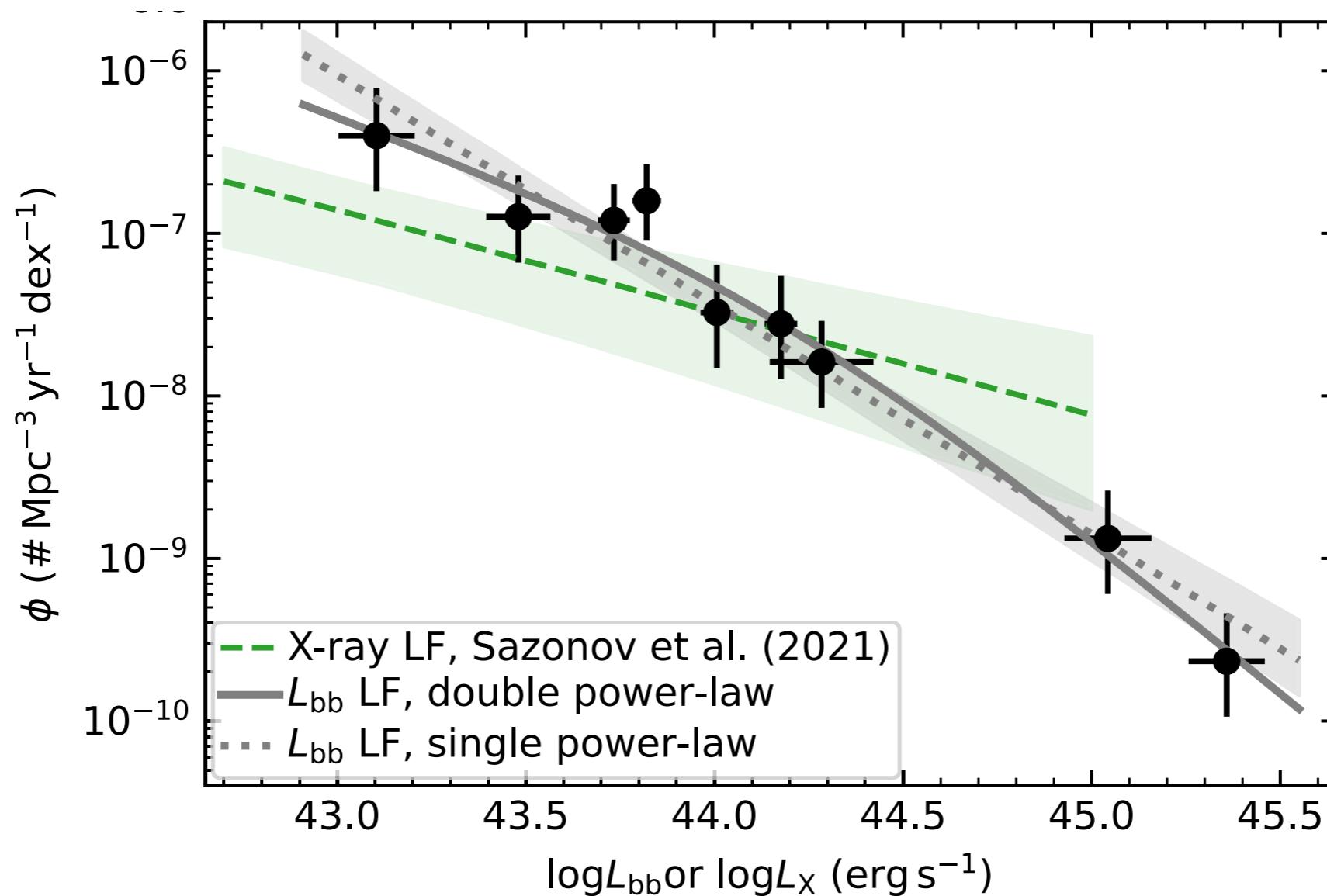
Late-time Plateau: New Indicator?



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

Event rate

Yao+23



- ✓ Optical, X-ray, IR surveys give comparable event rate
- ✓ Rate $\sim 1\text{e-}7/\text{Mpc}^3/\text{yr} \sim 0.001 \times (\text{SN rate}) \sim 1\text{e-}5/\text{galaxy/yr}$

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

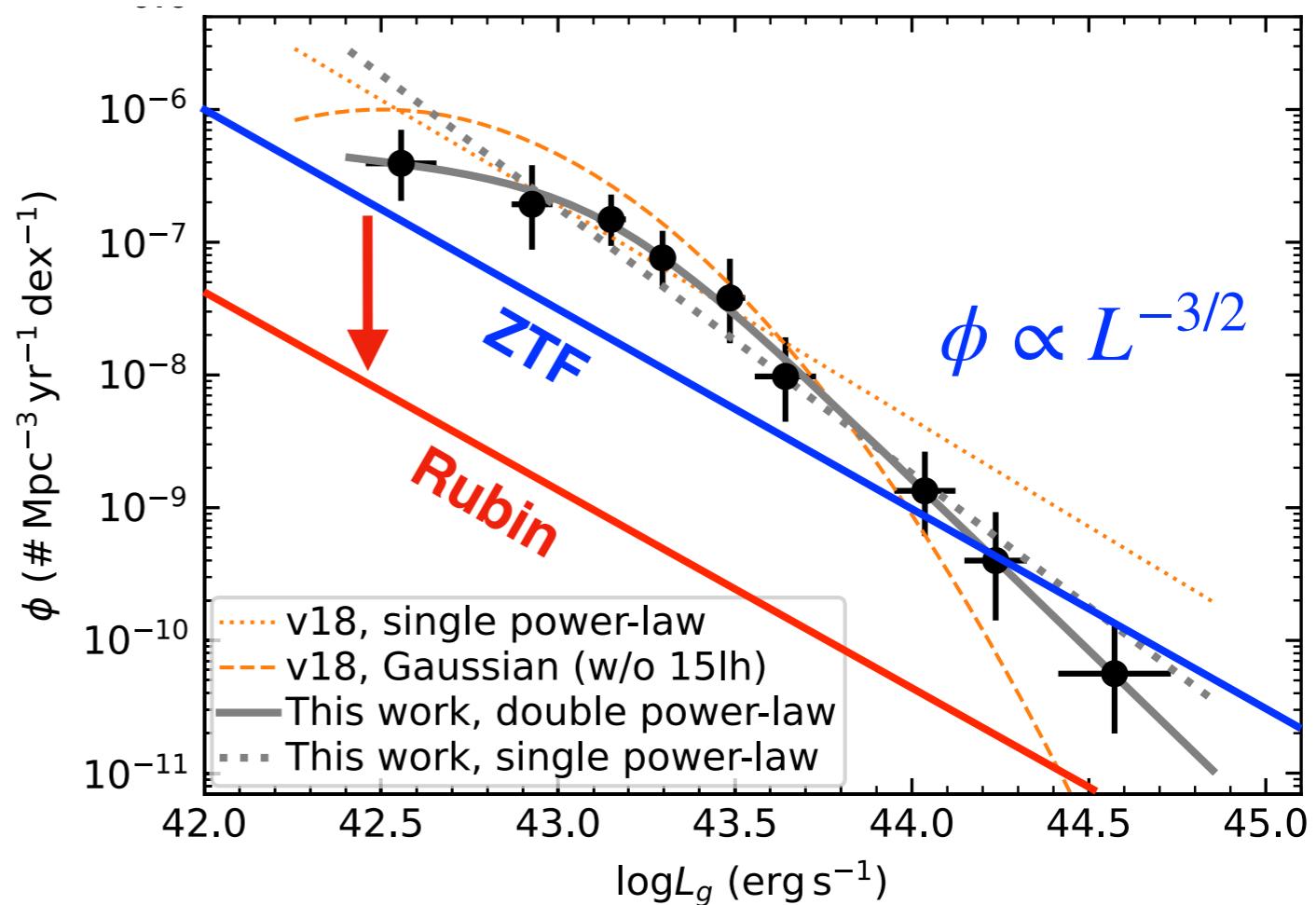
Prospects?

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 $f_{\text{limit}} = 24.5 \text{mag}$
 $\Rightarrow f_{\text{limit}} \times 0.1, d \times 3, N \times 30$



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

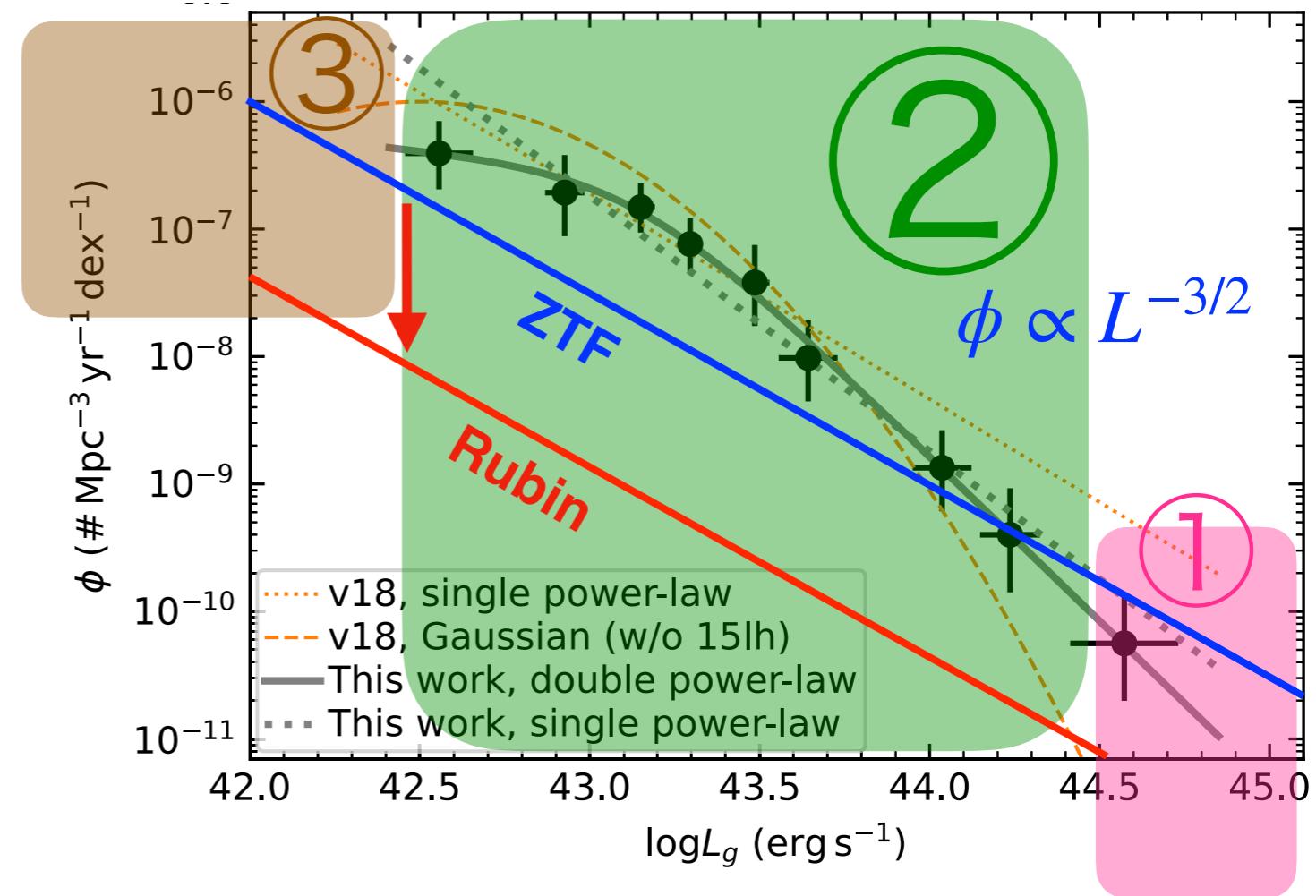
Prospects?

Yao+23

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

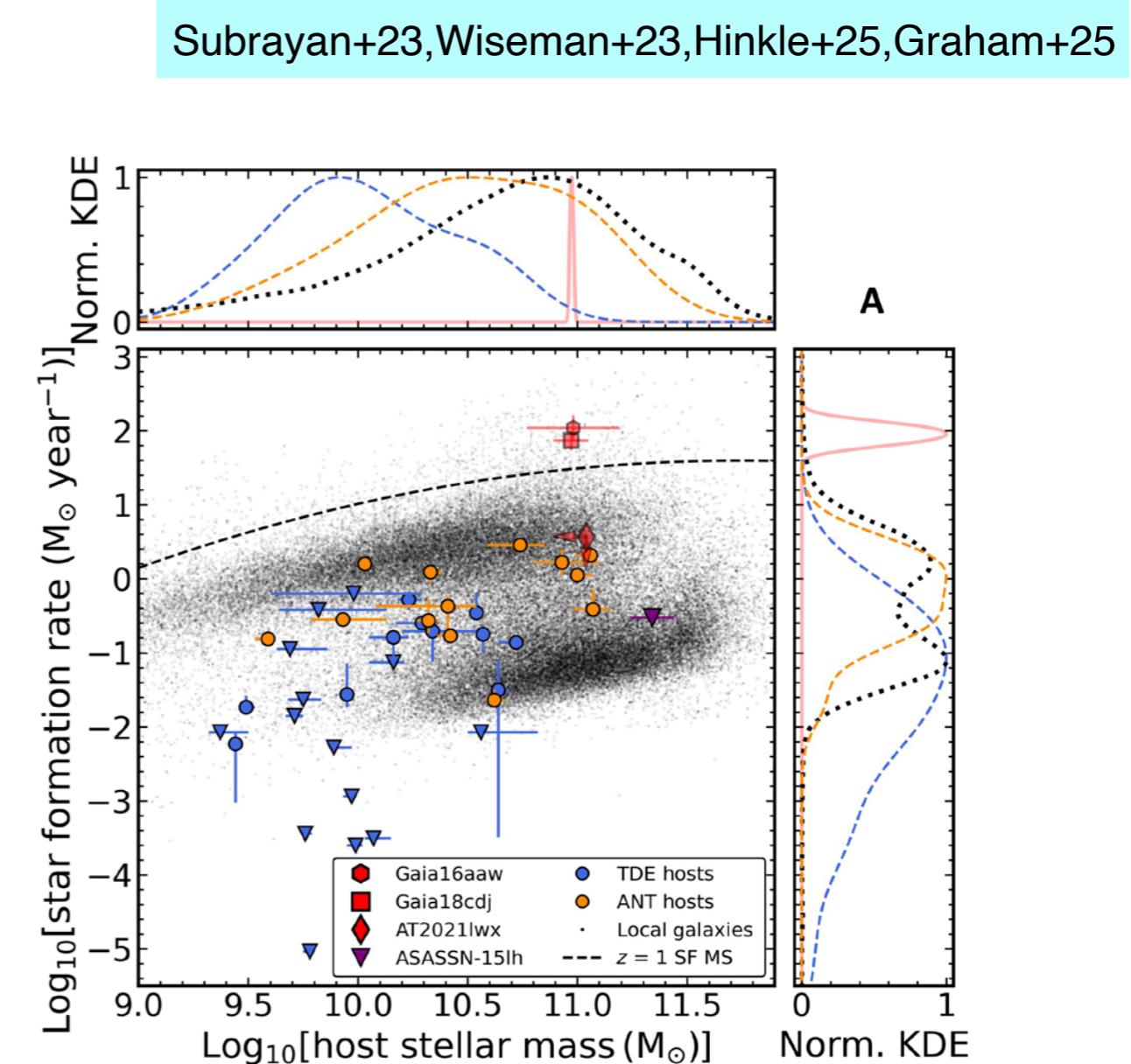
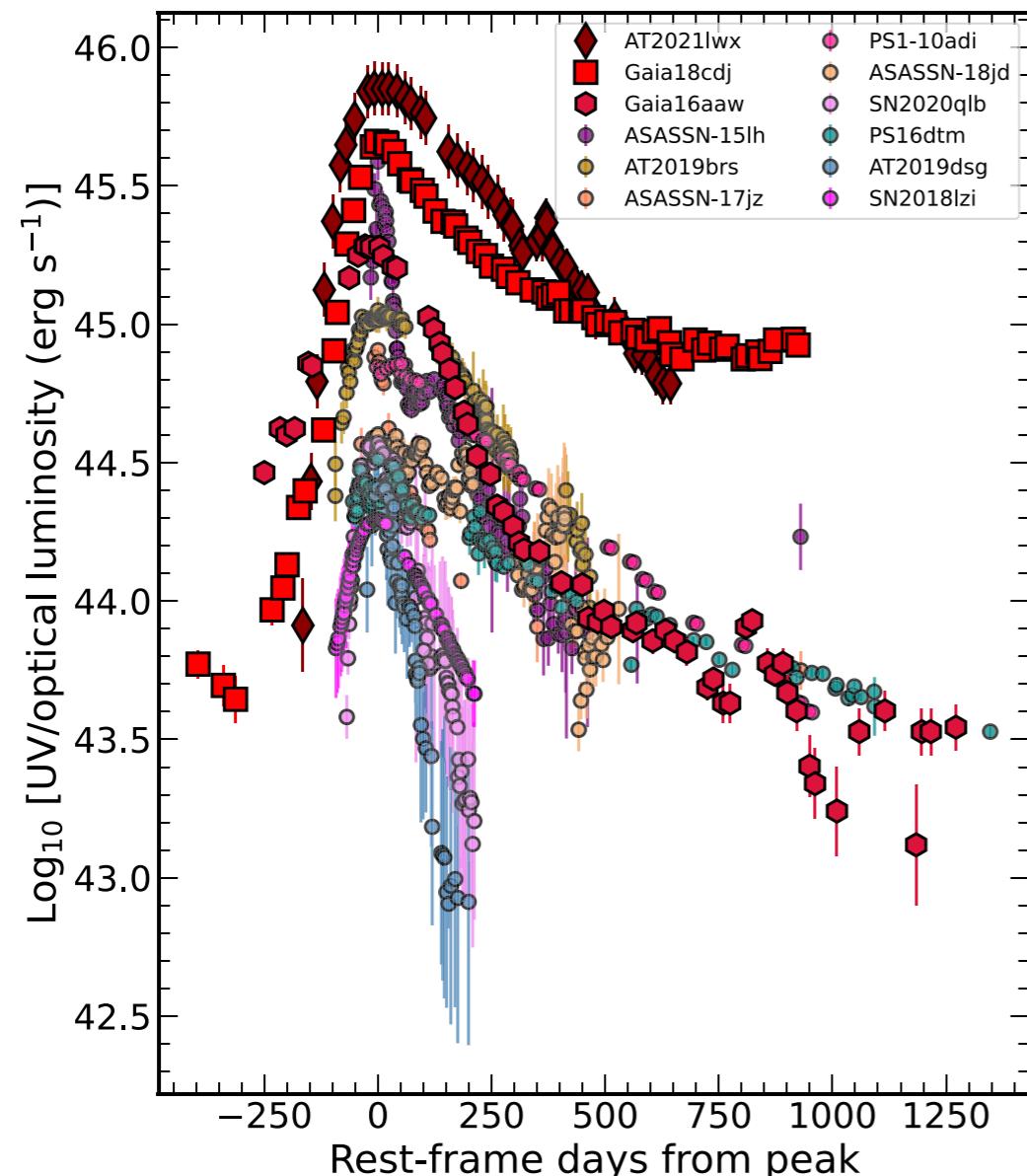
ZTF $f_{\text{limit}} = 21 \text{mag}$
 $\Rightarrow \sim 10 \text{ TDE/yr}$

Rubin $f_{\text{limit}} = 24.5 \text{mag}$
 $\Rightarrow f_{\text{limit}} \times 0.1, d \times 3, N \times 30$



- ① **Bright-End** Objects => Extreme Nuclear Transients, Massive Star (Pop III) TDE?
- ② **Many** Normal Objects => Peculiar events, e.g., Multi-peak events
- ③ **Faint-End** Objects => Buried in host? Dwarf galaxy/Off-nuclear TDE (IMBH)

Extreme Nuclear Transient (ENT)



- ✓ Brightest Optical Transient, Very rare ($>1\text{e-3/yr/Gpc}^3$)
- ✓ Happen in very peculiar galaxies ($\text{SFR}>100\text{Msun/yr}$)
- => 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)

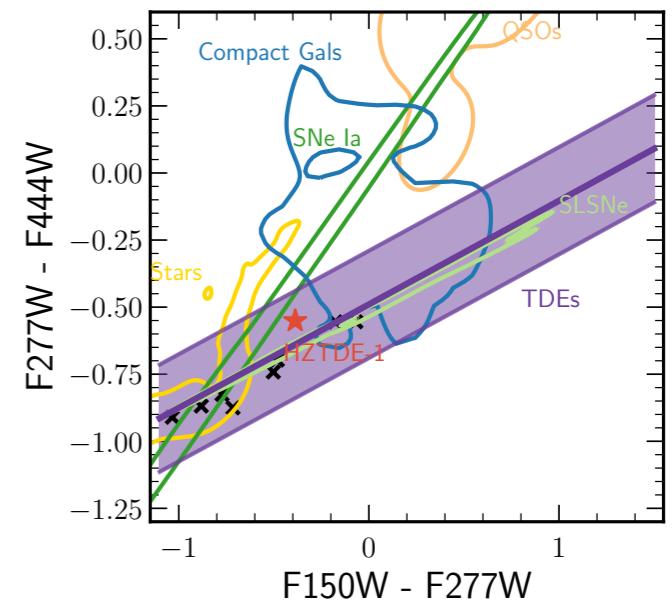
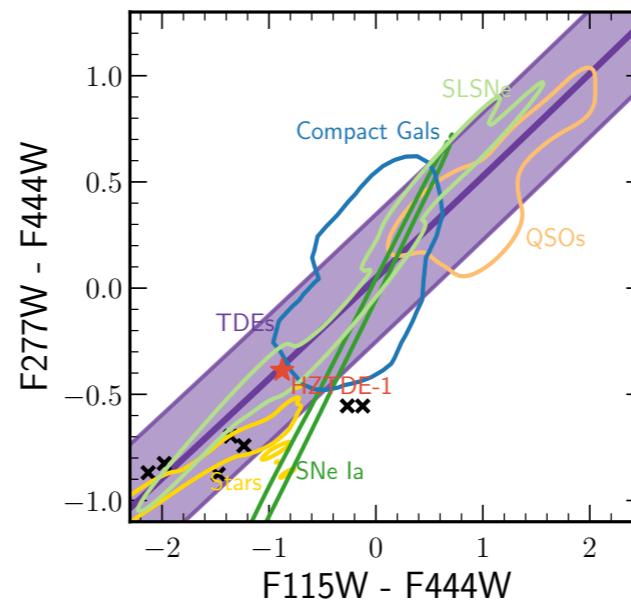
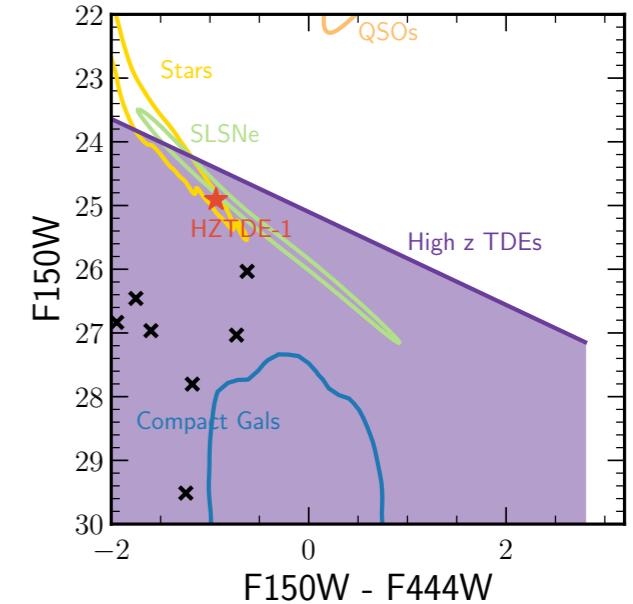
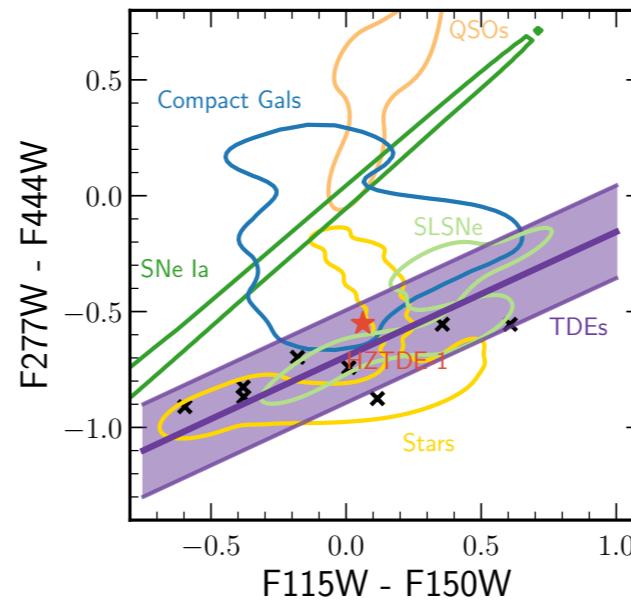
$$\sim 10^6 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}} \sim 0.4 \text{ day}$$

✓ 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~5, Mg~-21mag

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

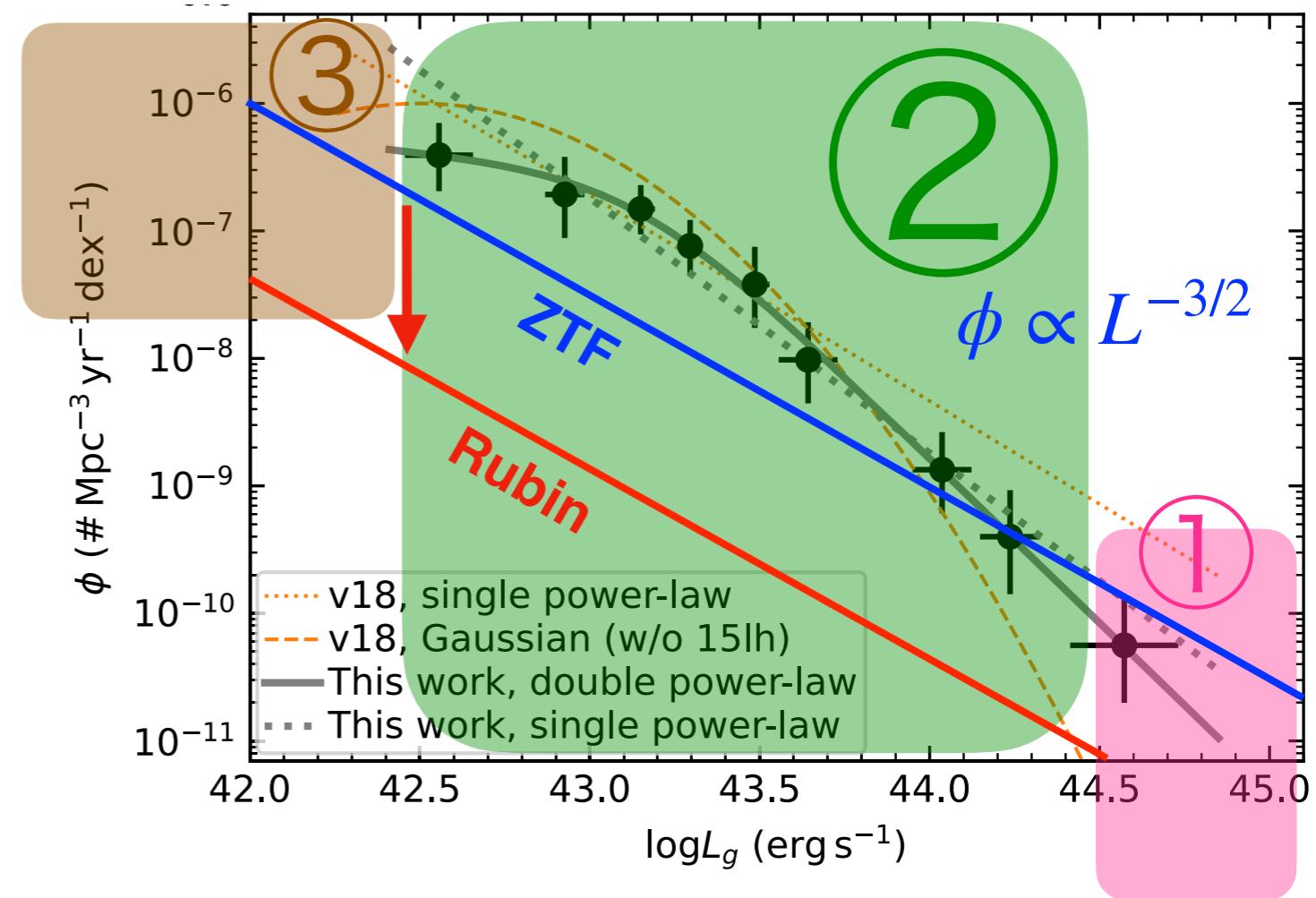
Prospects?

Yao+23

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

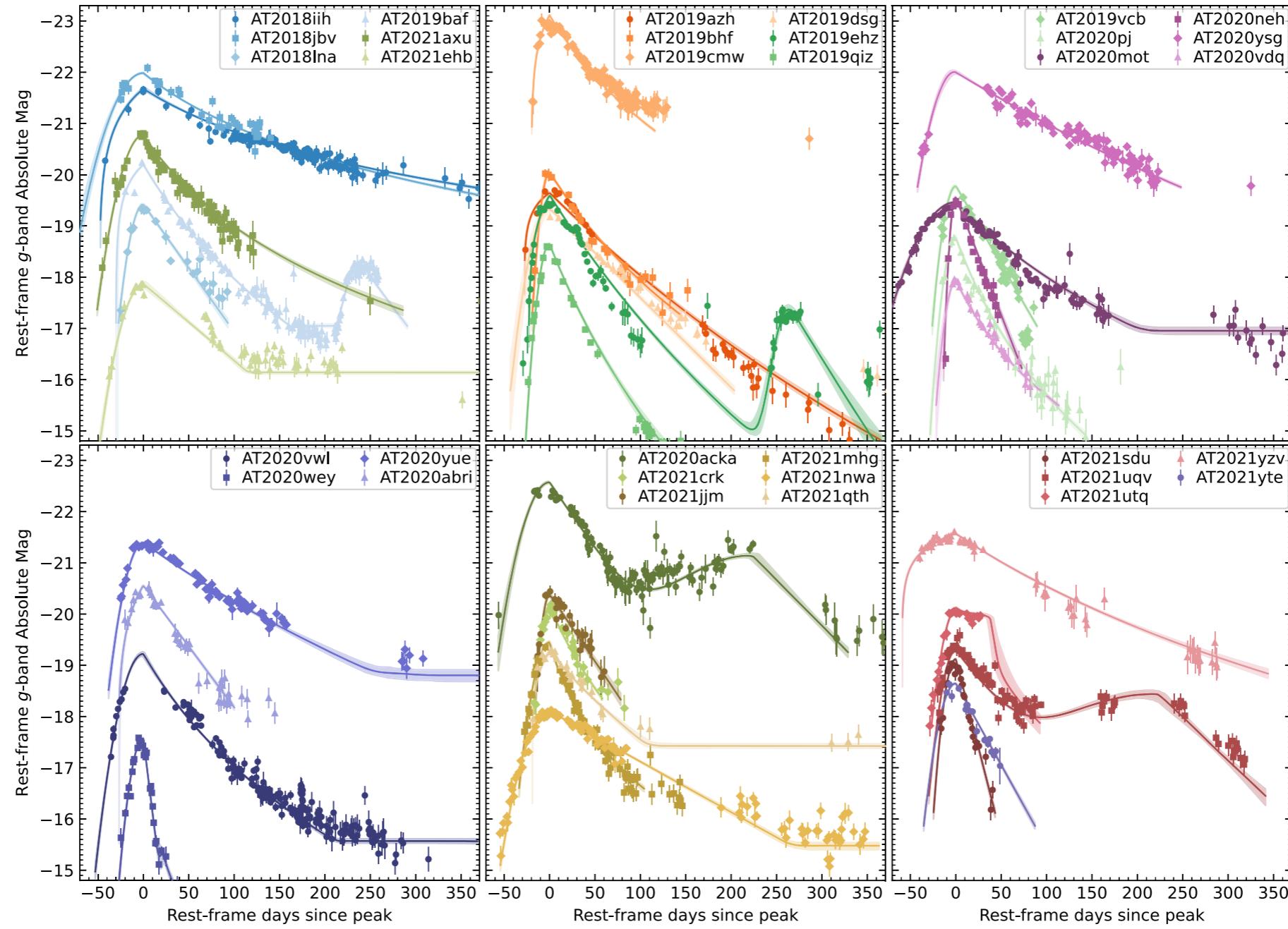
ZTF $f_{\text{limit}} = 21 \text{mag}$
 $\Rightarrow \sim 10 \text{ TDE/yr}$

Rubin $f_{\text{limit}} = 24.5 \text{mag}$
 $\Rightarrow f_{\text{limit}} \times 10, d \times 3, N \times 30$



- ① Bright-End Objects => Extreme Nuclear Transients, Massive Star (Pop III) TDE?
- ② Many Normal Objects => Peculiar events, e.g., Multi-peak events
- ③ Faint-End Objects => Buried in host? Dwarf galaxy/Off-nuclear TDE (IMBH)

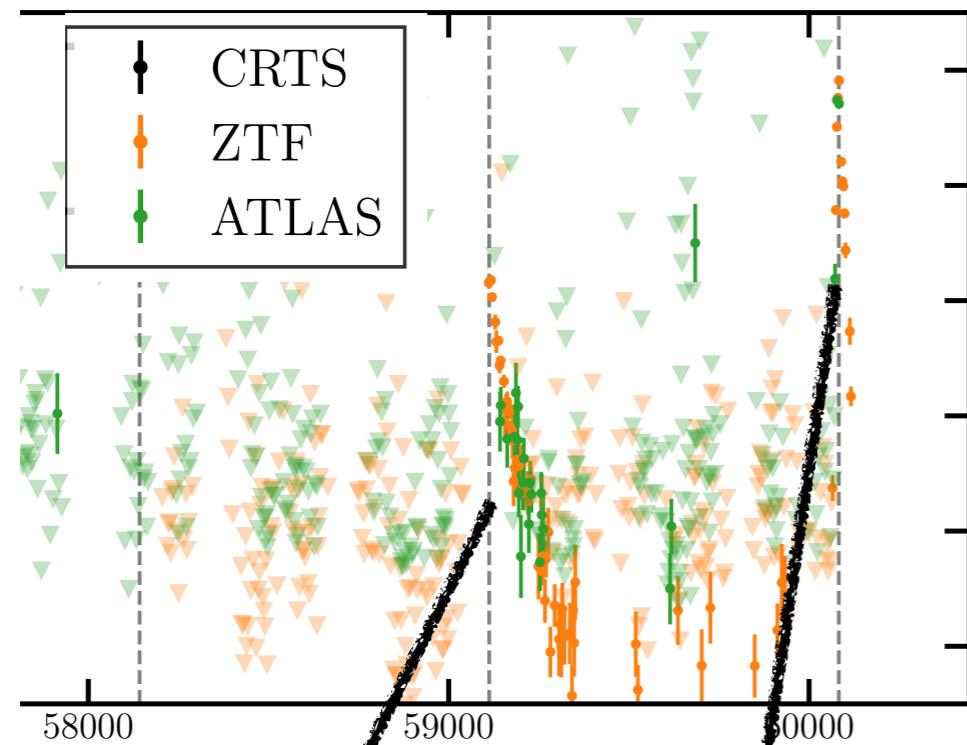
Diversity in optical light curve



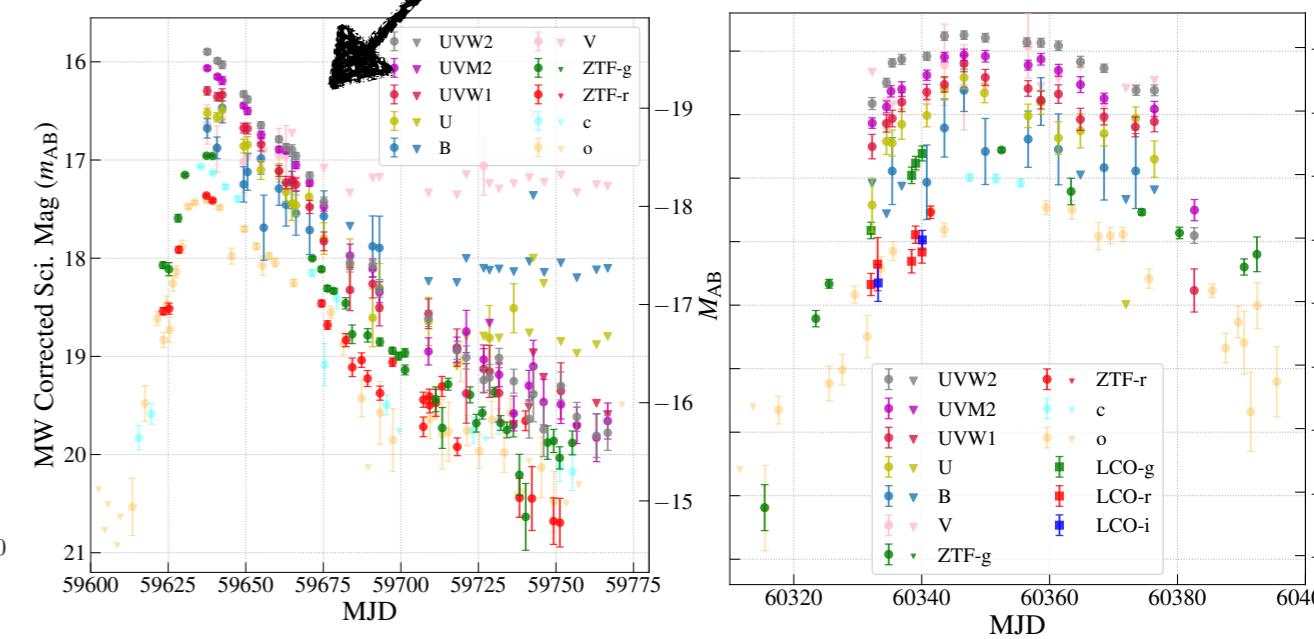
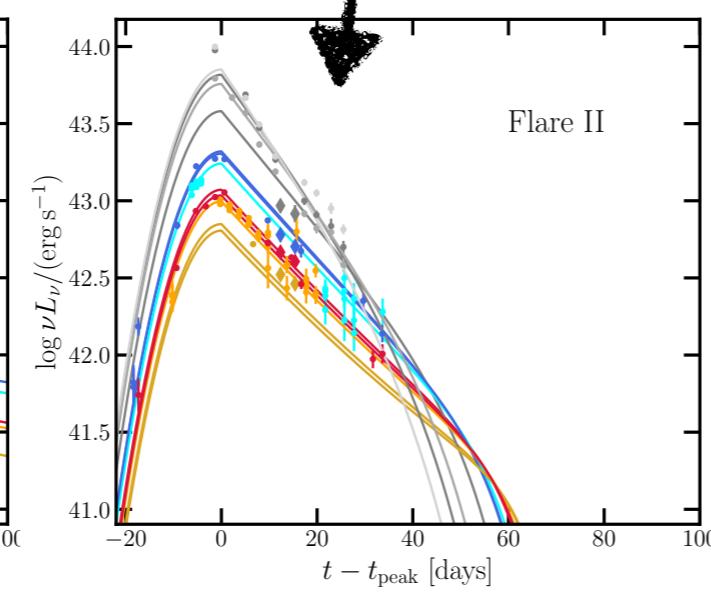
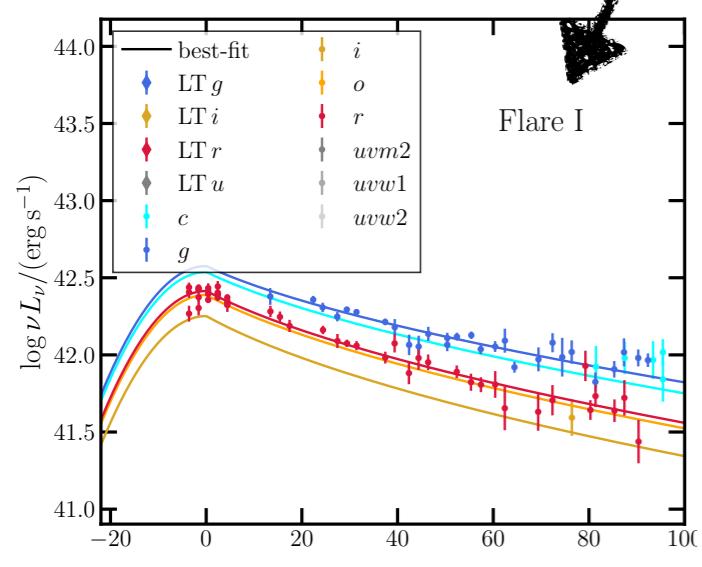
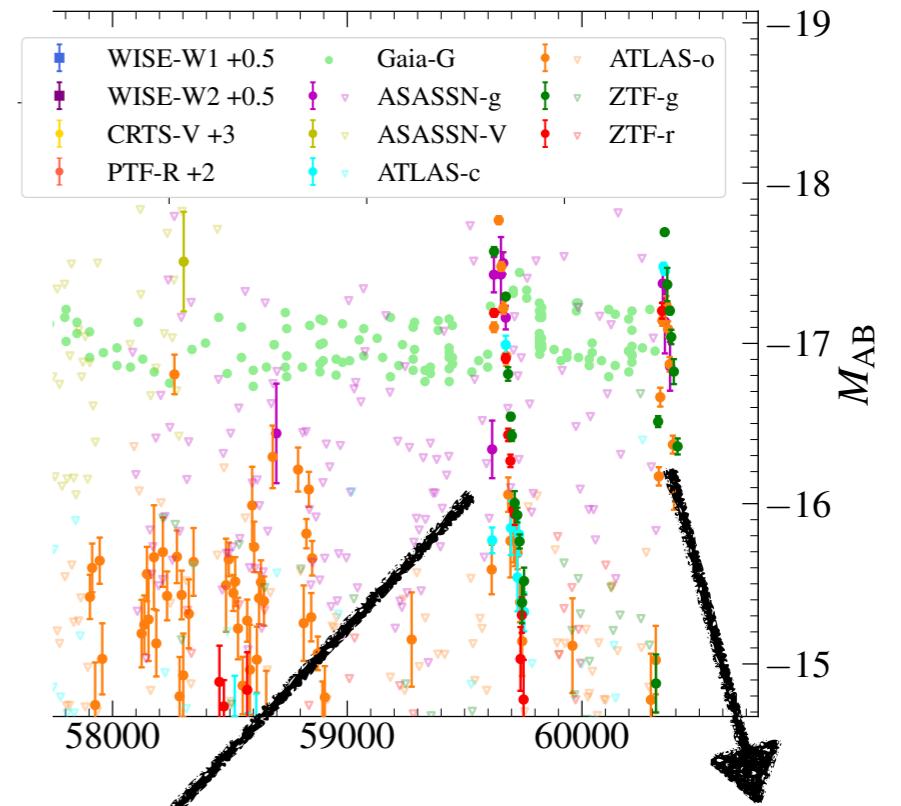
✓ 6/33 events show non-monotonic decline or double peak

Multiple optical flares in galactic center

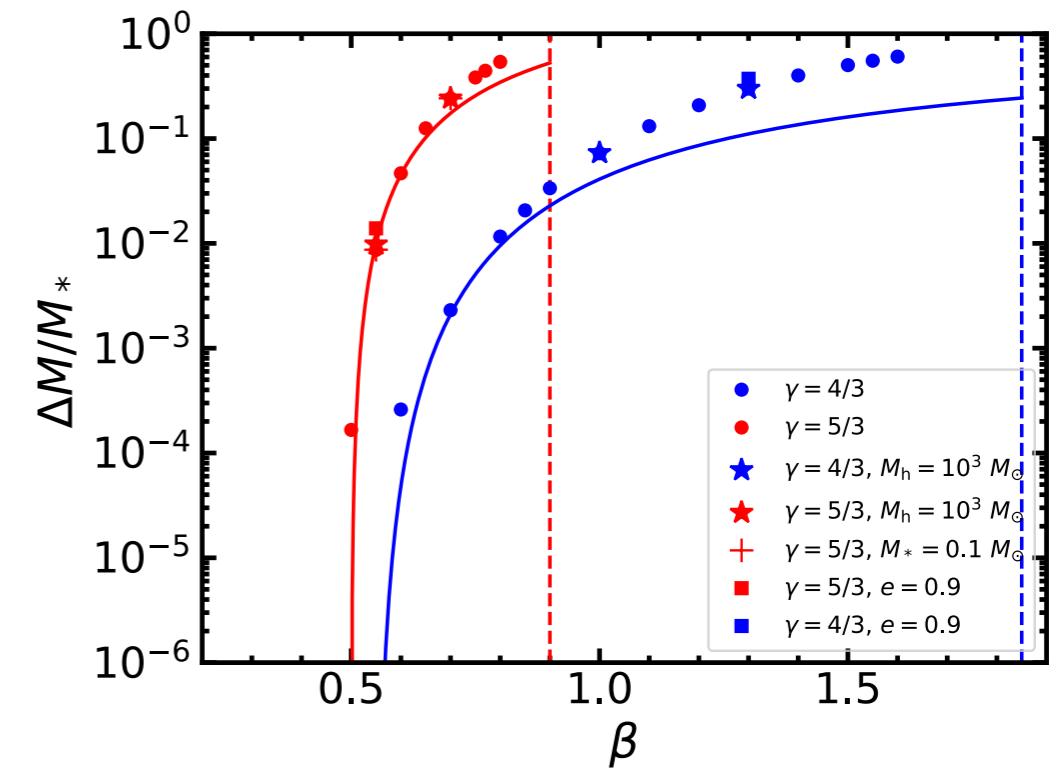
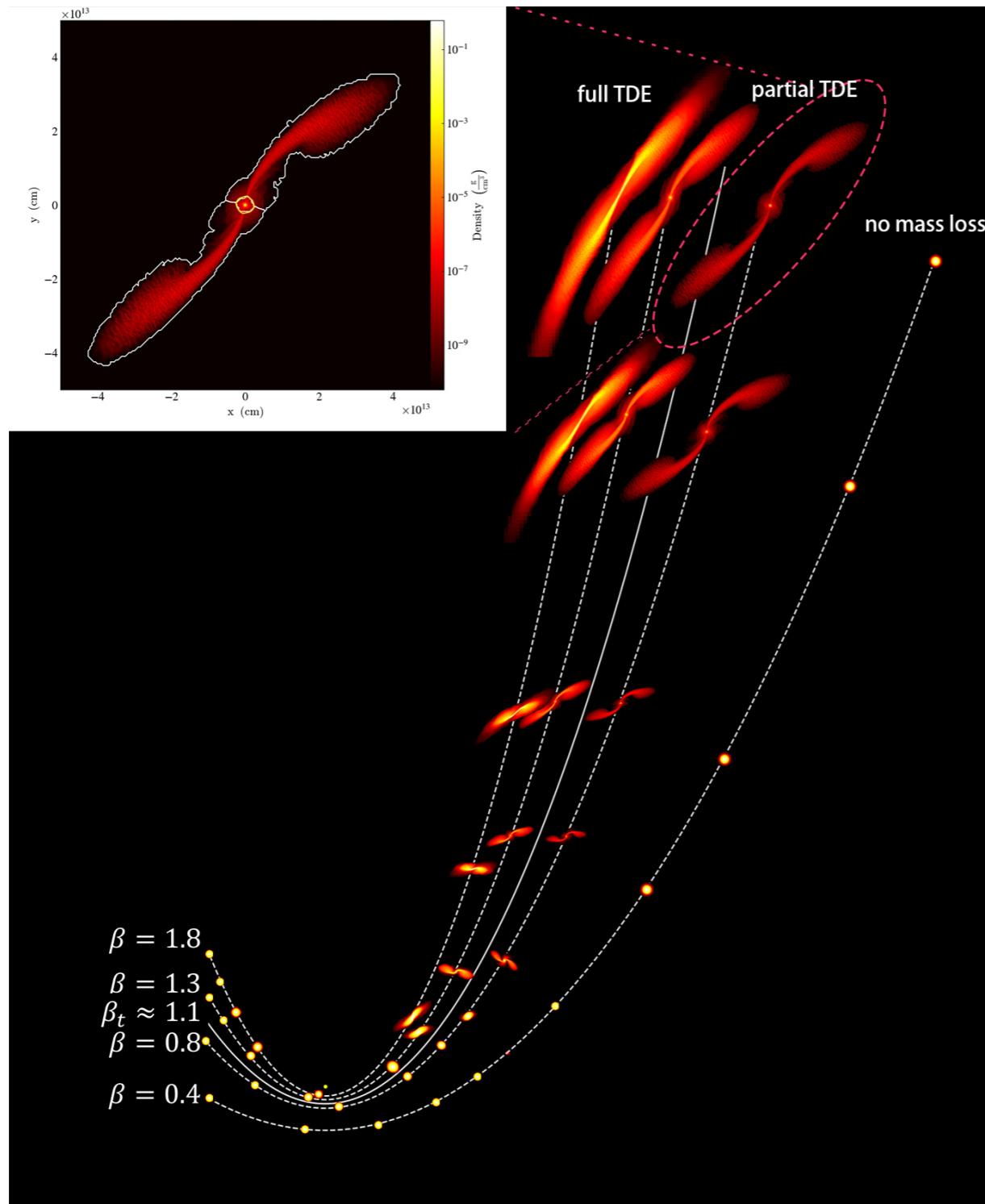
AT2020vdq



AT2022dbl

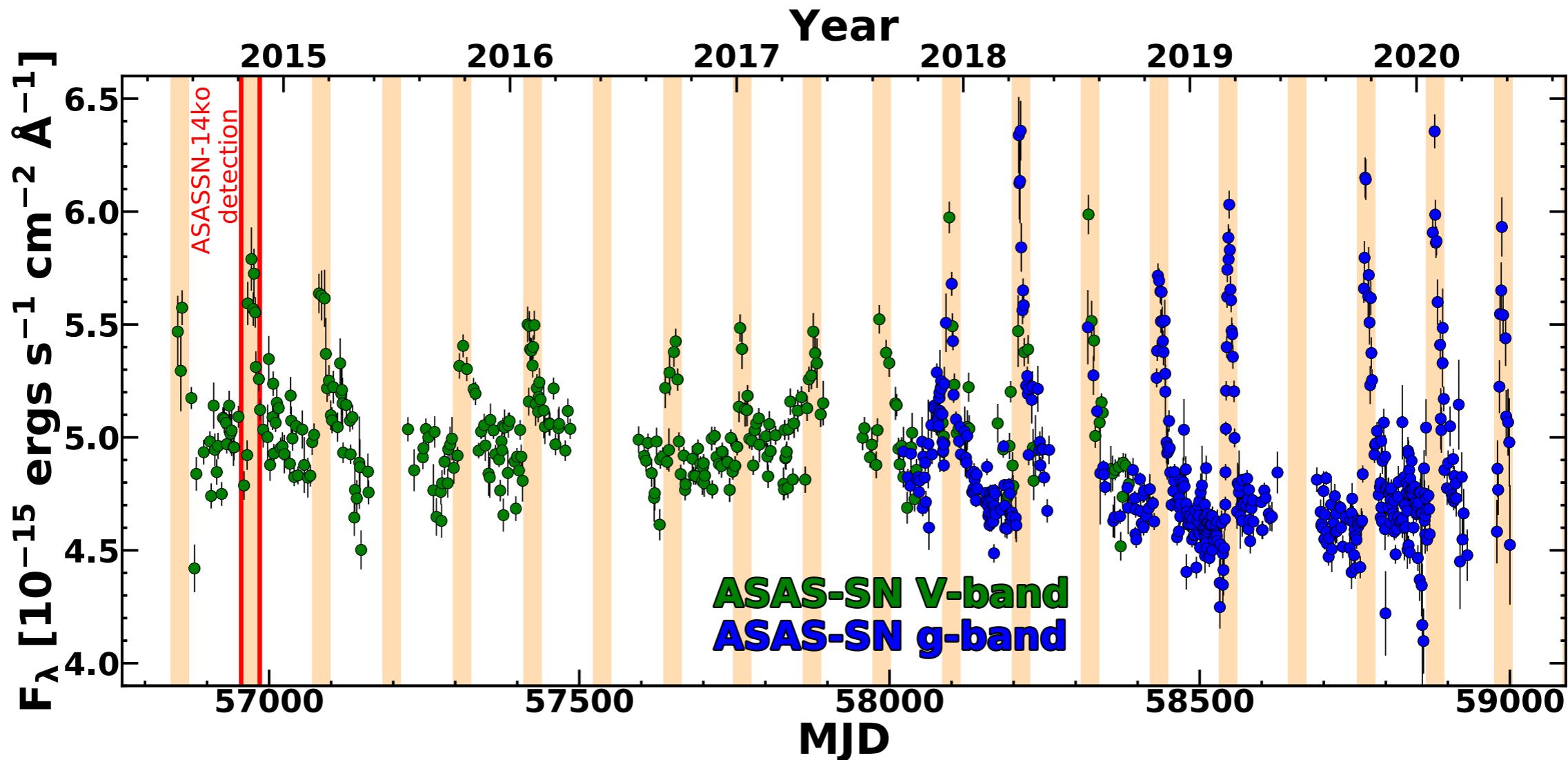


Multiple flares = Partial TDEs?



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

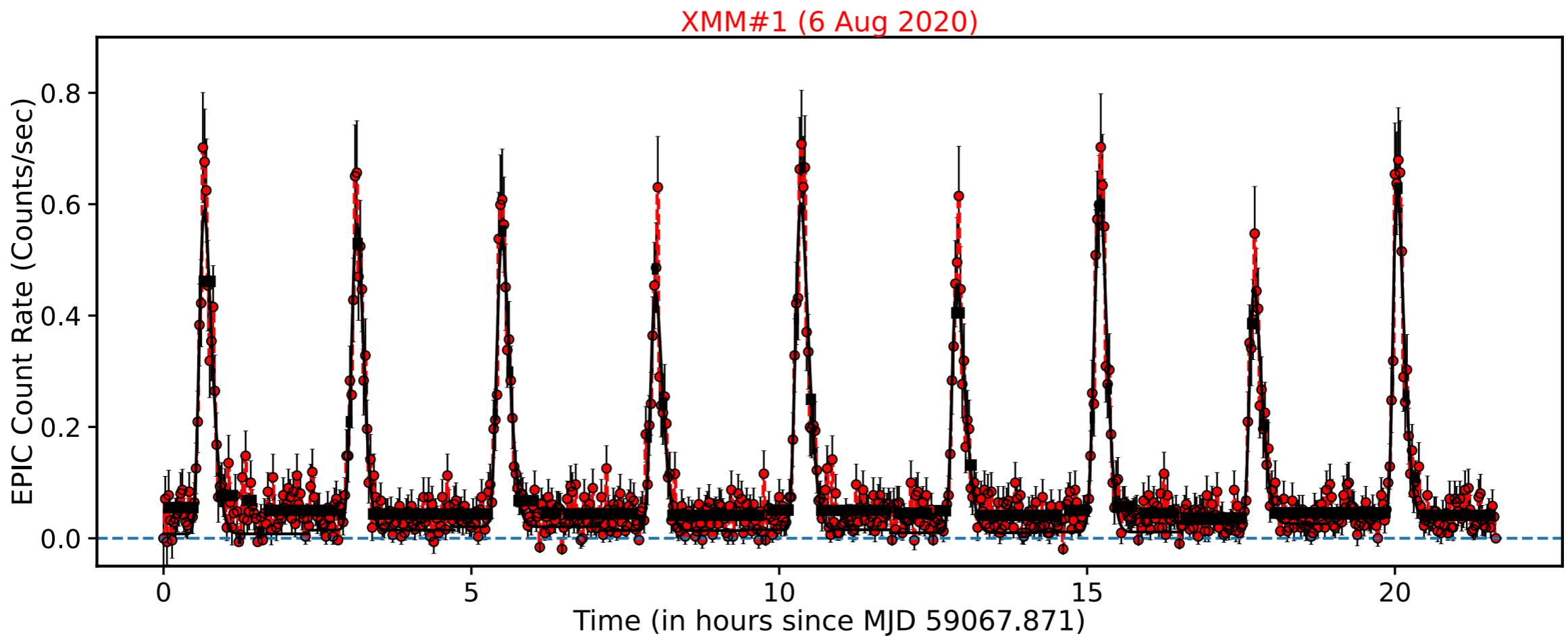
Multi-peak optical flare: ASASSN14ko



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

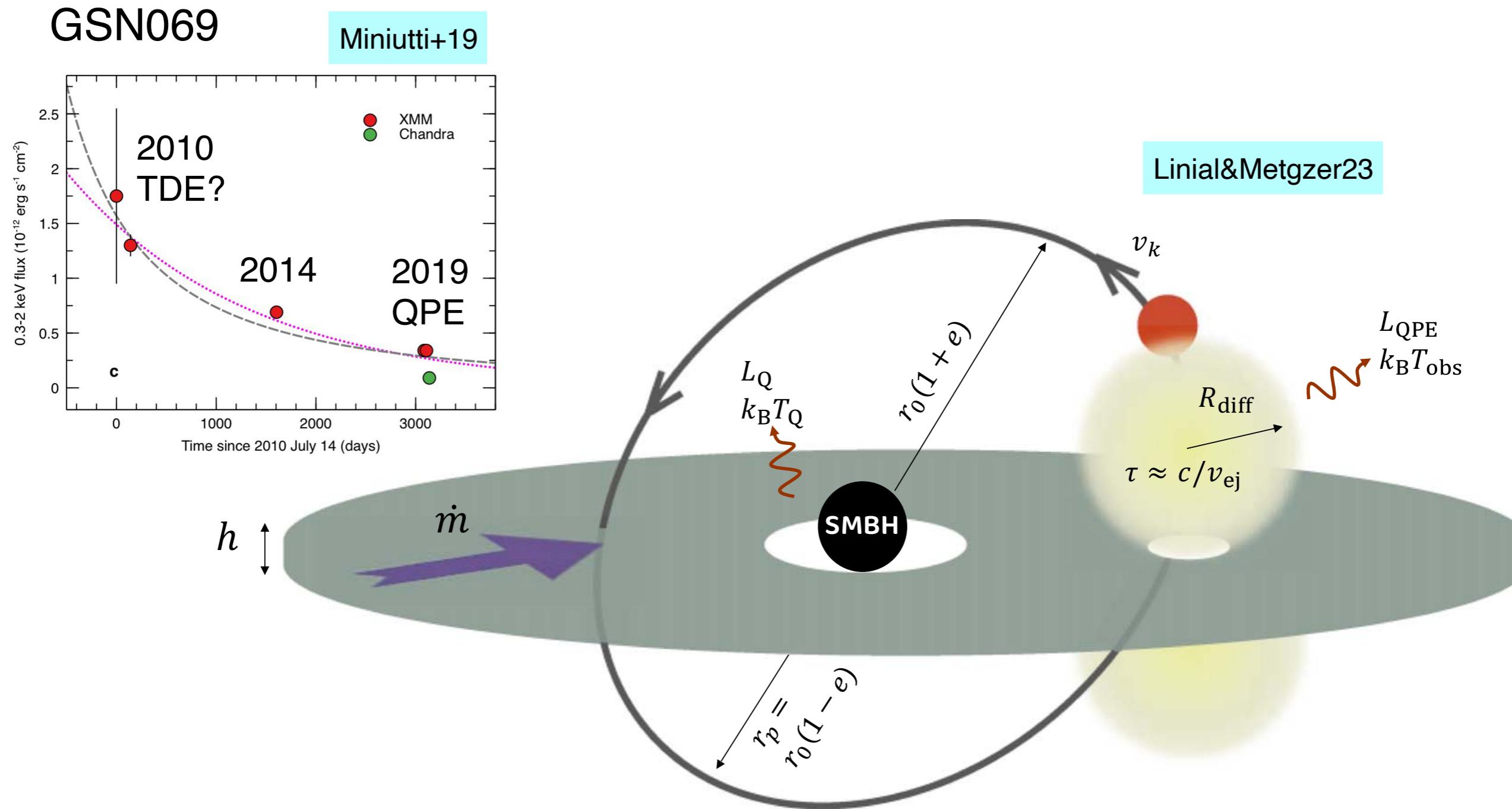
Multiple X-ray flare :Quasi-Periodic Eruption (QPEs)

Pasham+24

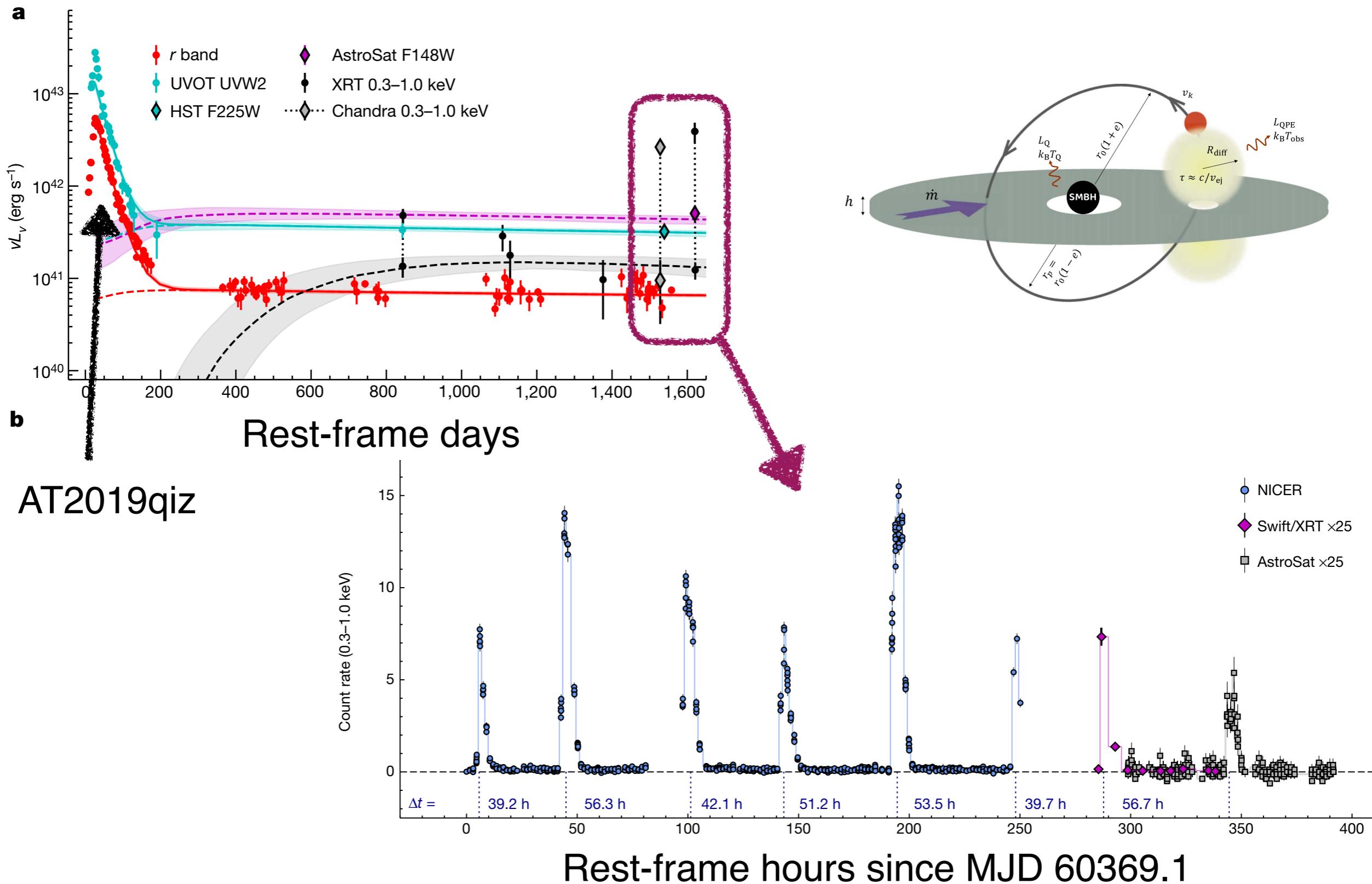


- ✓ ~5 systems
- ✓ Quasi-Periodic ~3-20 hrs, Duty cycle ~10%
- ✓ $L \sim 10^{42}$ erg/s, $kT \sim 100$ eV
- ✓ Disk instability? **Star-disk interaction?**

QPE = TDE + EMRI?



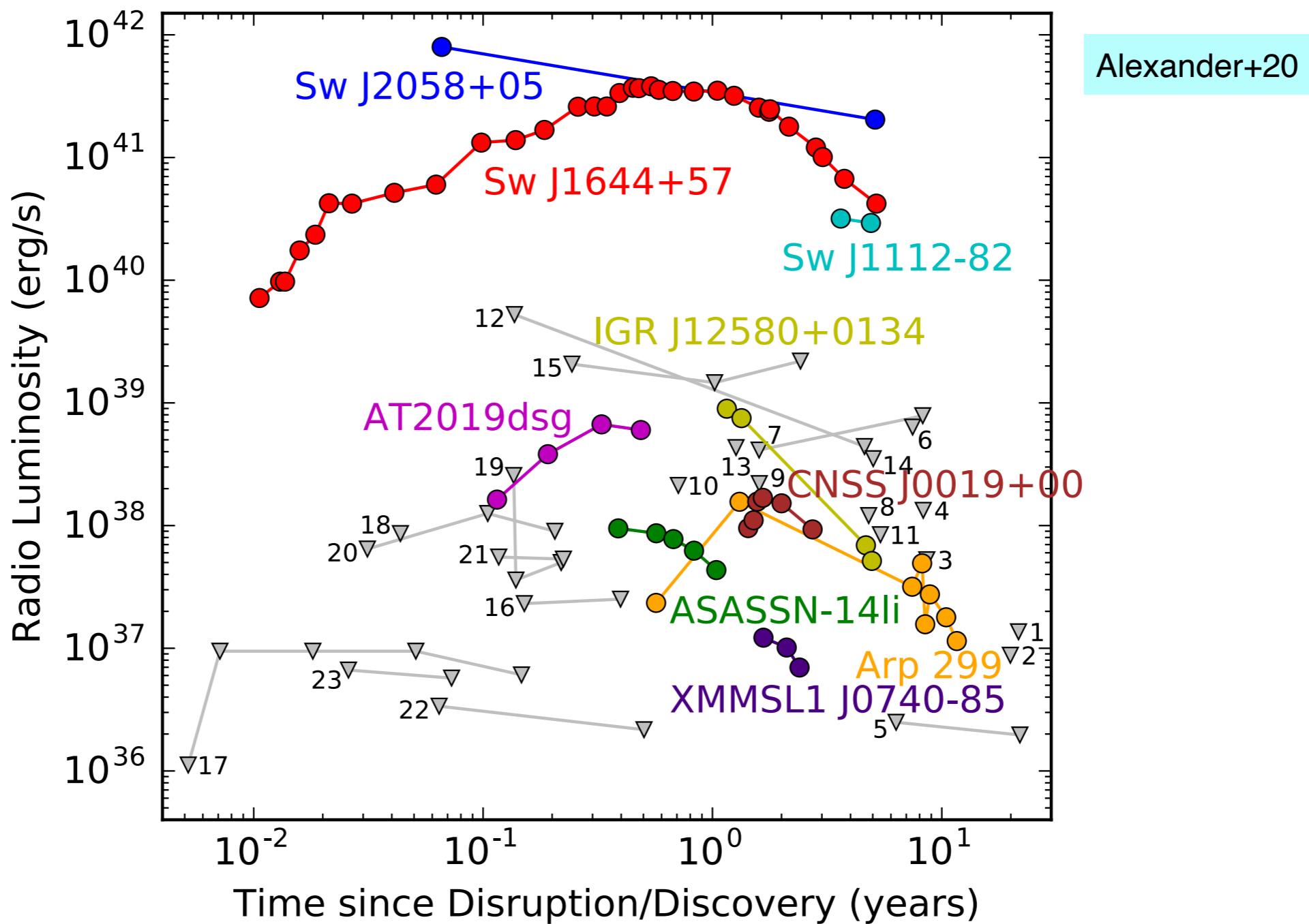
Discovery of QPE after optical TDE



Outline

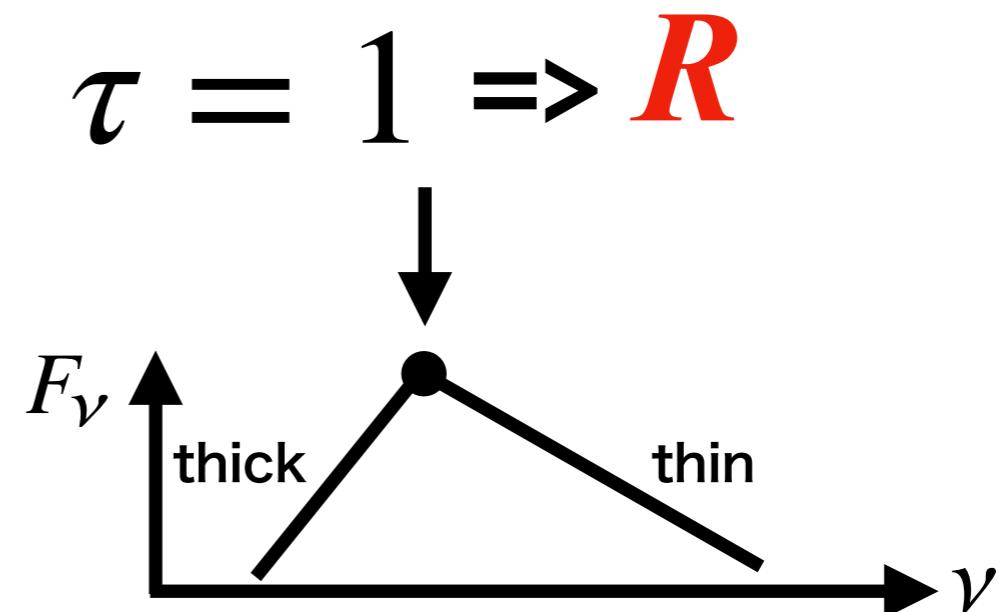
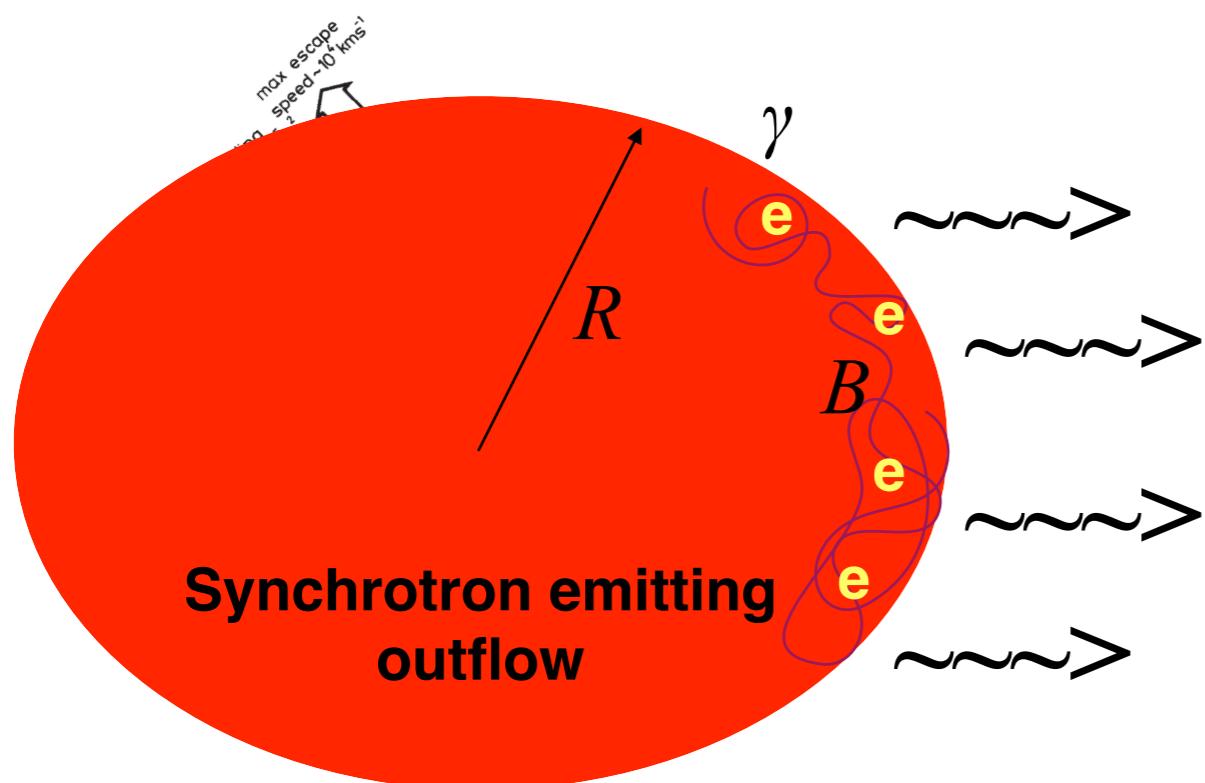
- 1. Basics of Tidal Disruption Events**
- 2. Recent Discovery & Progress**
- 3. Radio Flares from TDEs**

Radio Flare in TDEs



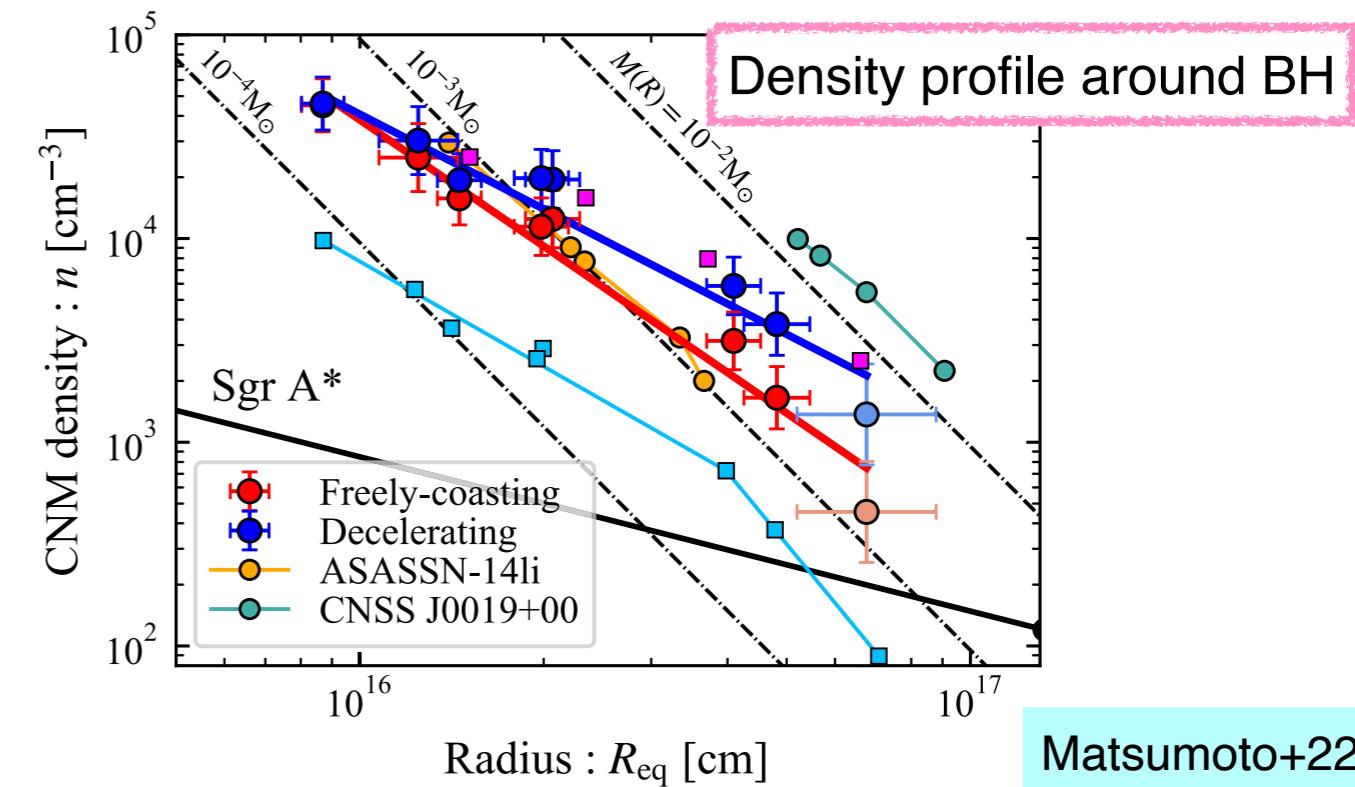
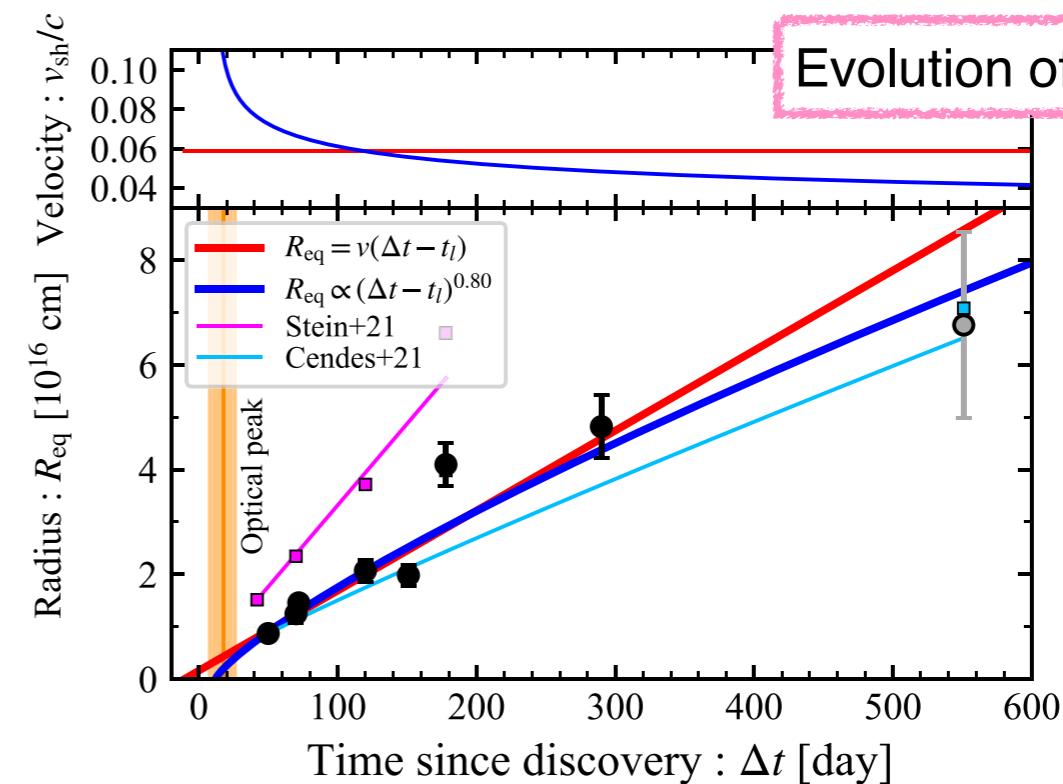
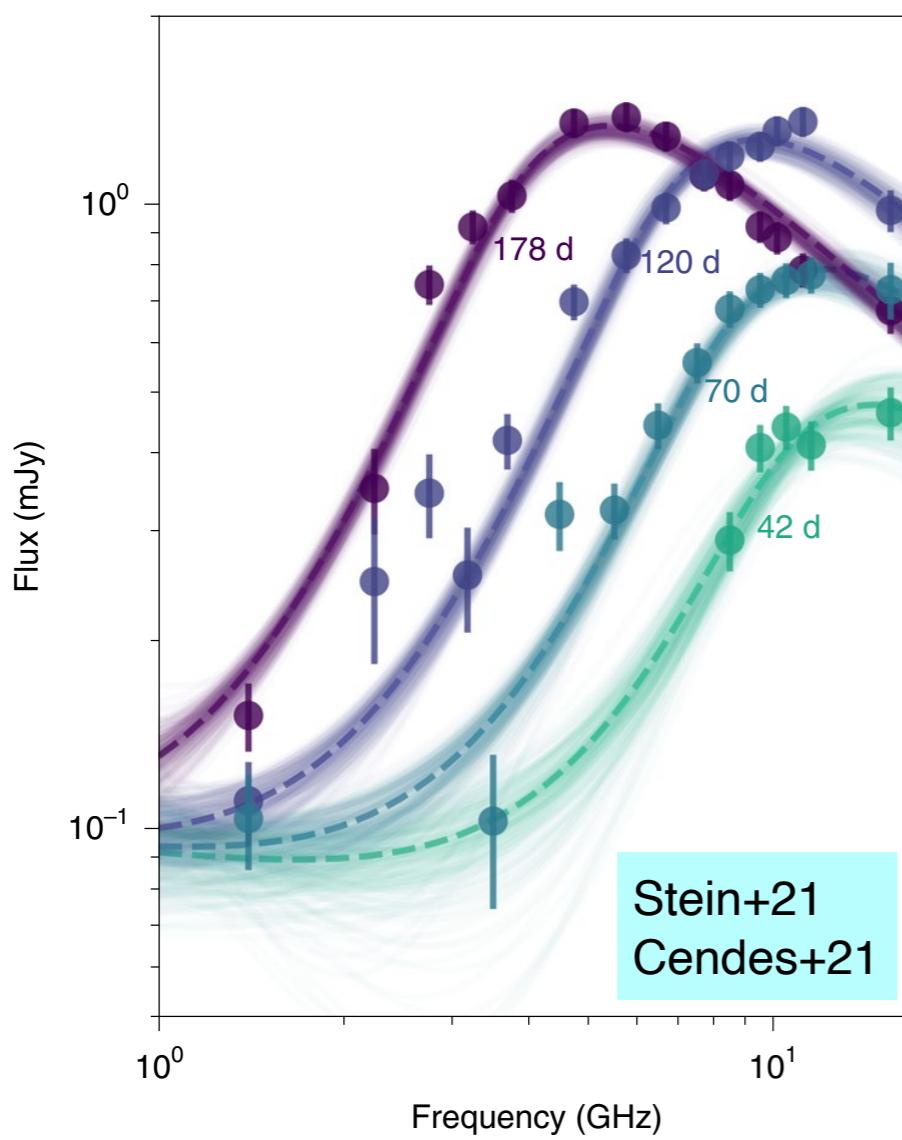
Synchrotron emission => Probe of Outflow + Environment

Analysis of Radio Flares

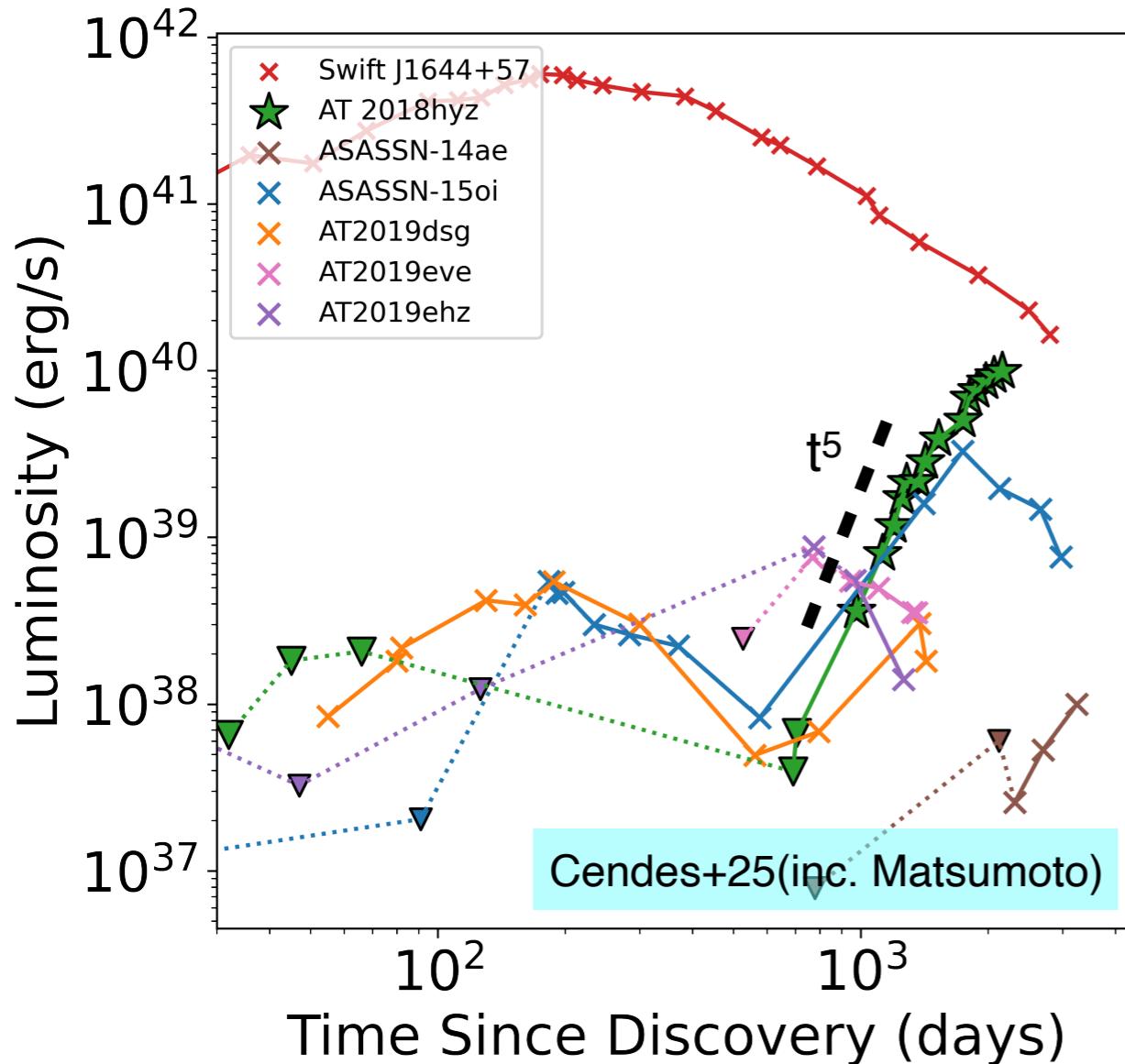


Analysis of Radio Flares

AT2019dsg

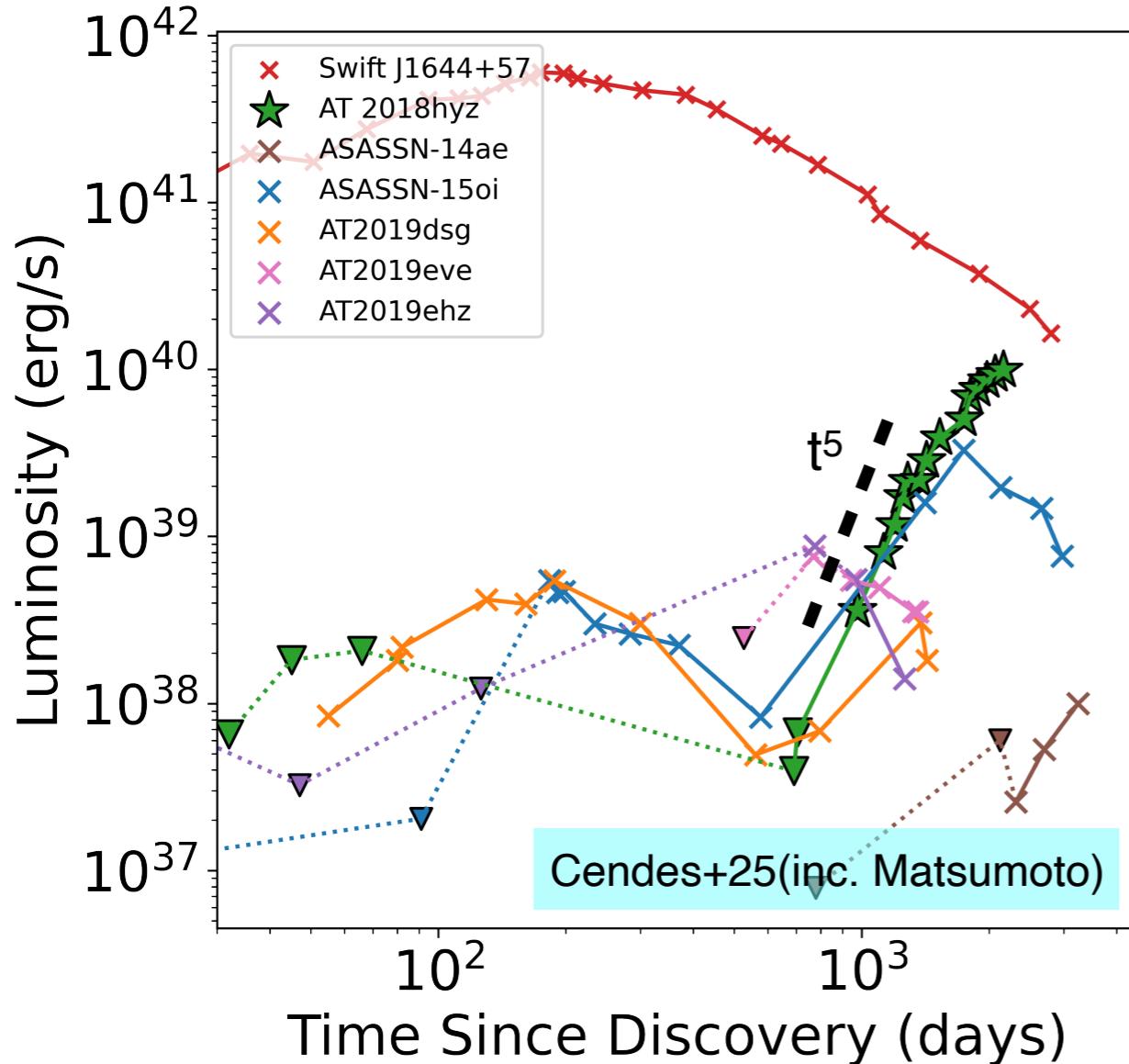


A Late-time Radio Flare: AT2018hyz



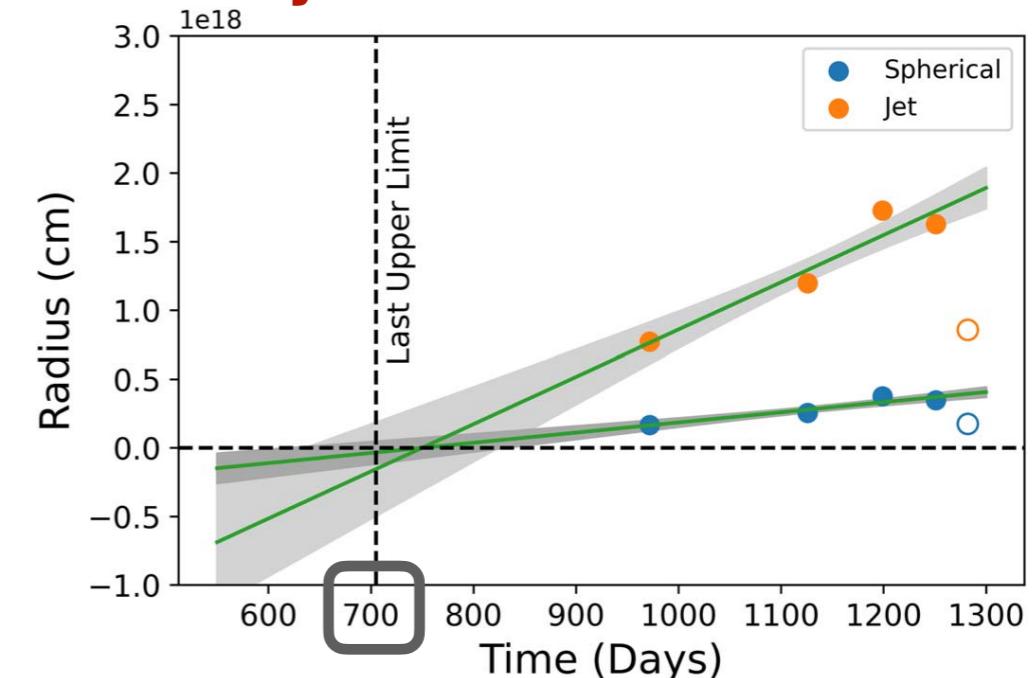
- Radio flare ~ 1000 days after discovery
- Flux increases as $t^5 \sim t^3$

A Late-time Radio Flare: AT2018hyz

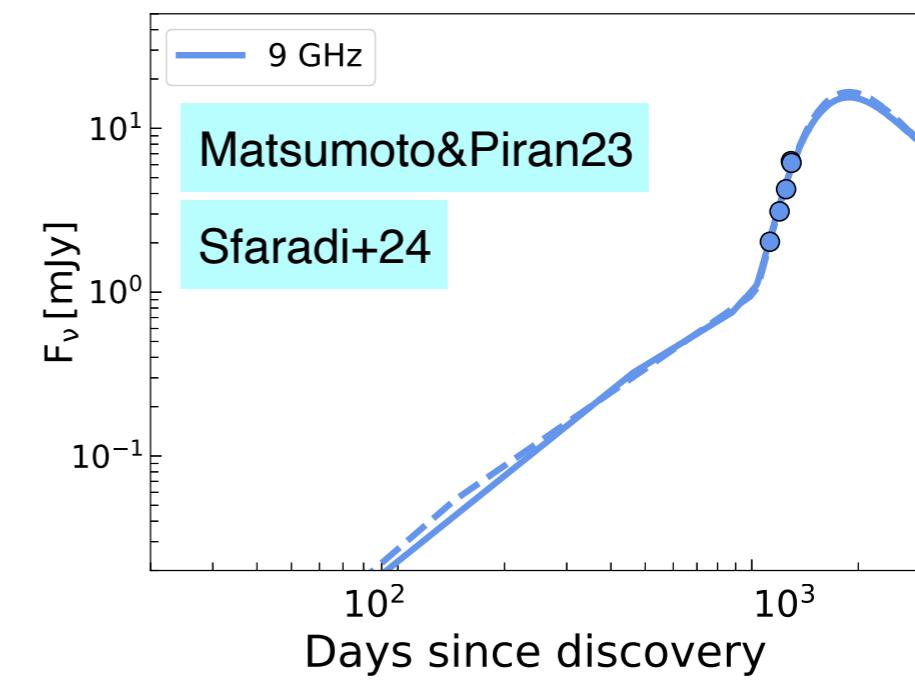


- Radio flare ~ 1000 days after discovery
- Flux increases as $t^5 \sim t^3$

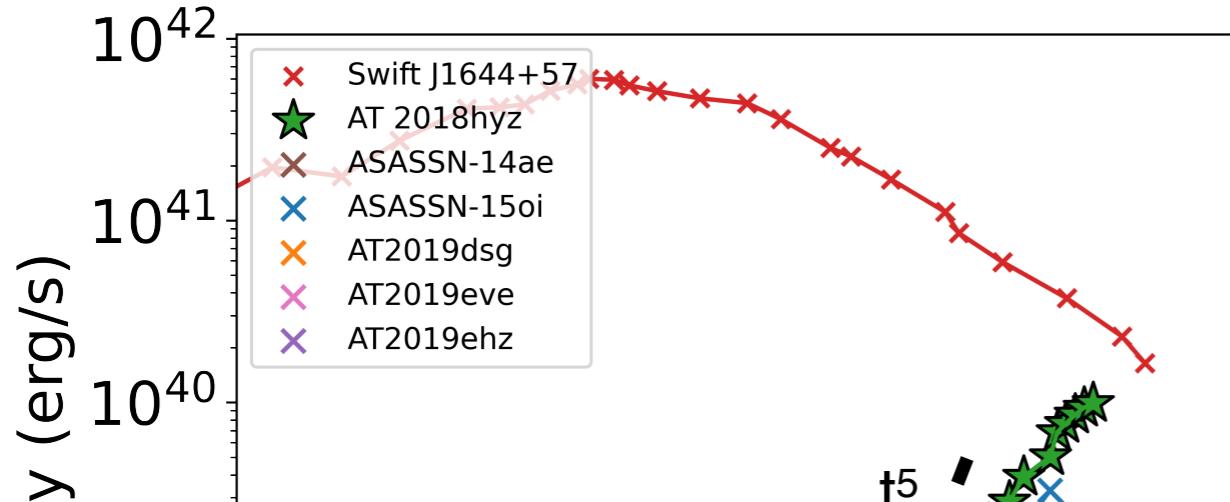
1. Delayed Newtonian Outflow?



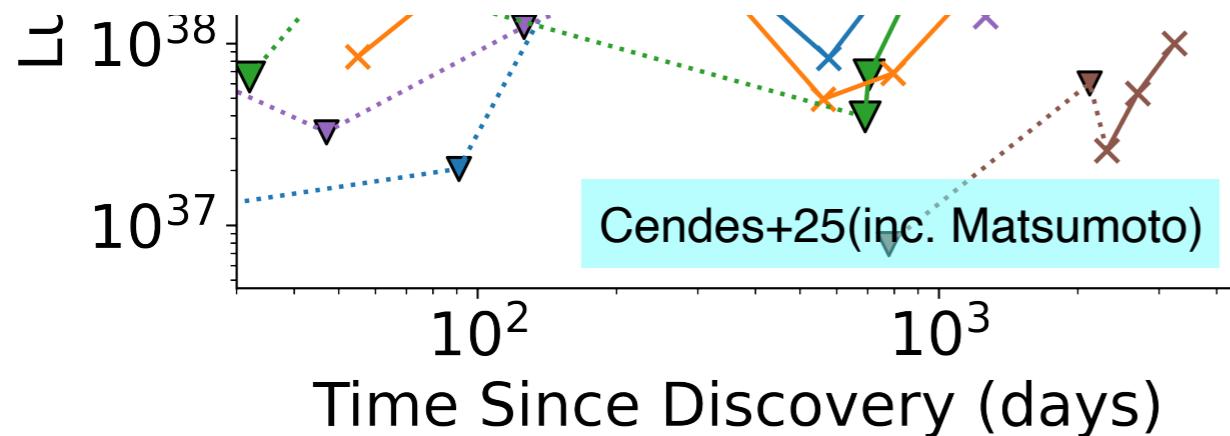
2. Off-axis Relativistic Jet?



A Late-time Radio Flare: AT2018hyz

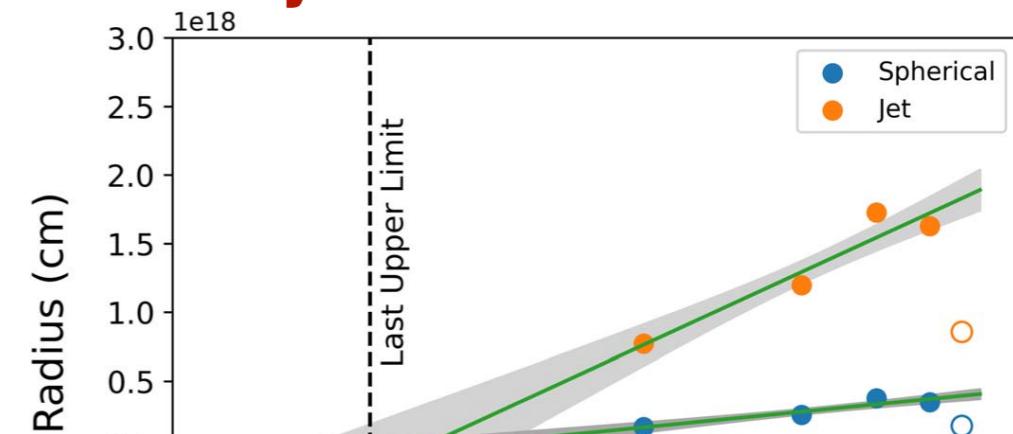


Can we break the degeneracy?

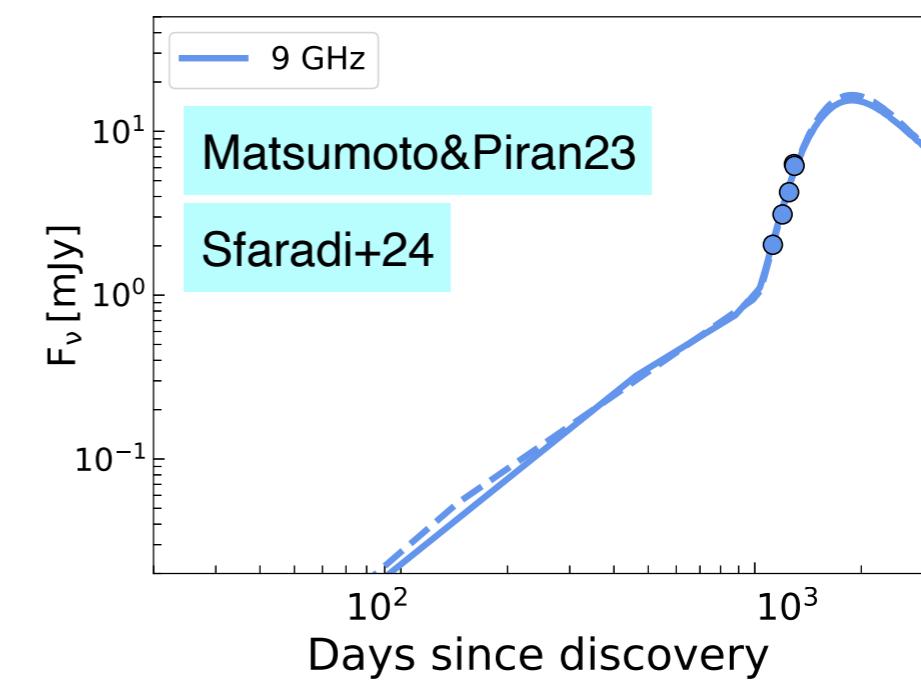


- Radio flare ~ 1000 days after discovery
- Flux increases as t^5

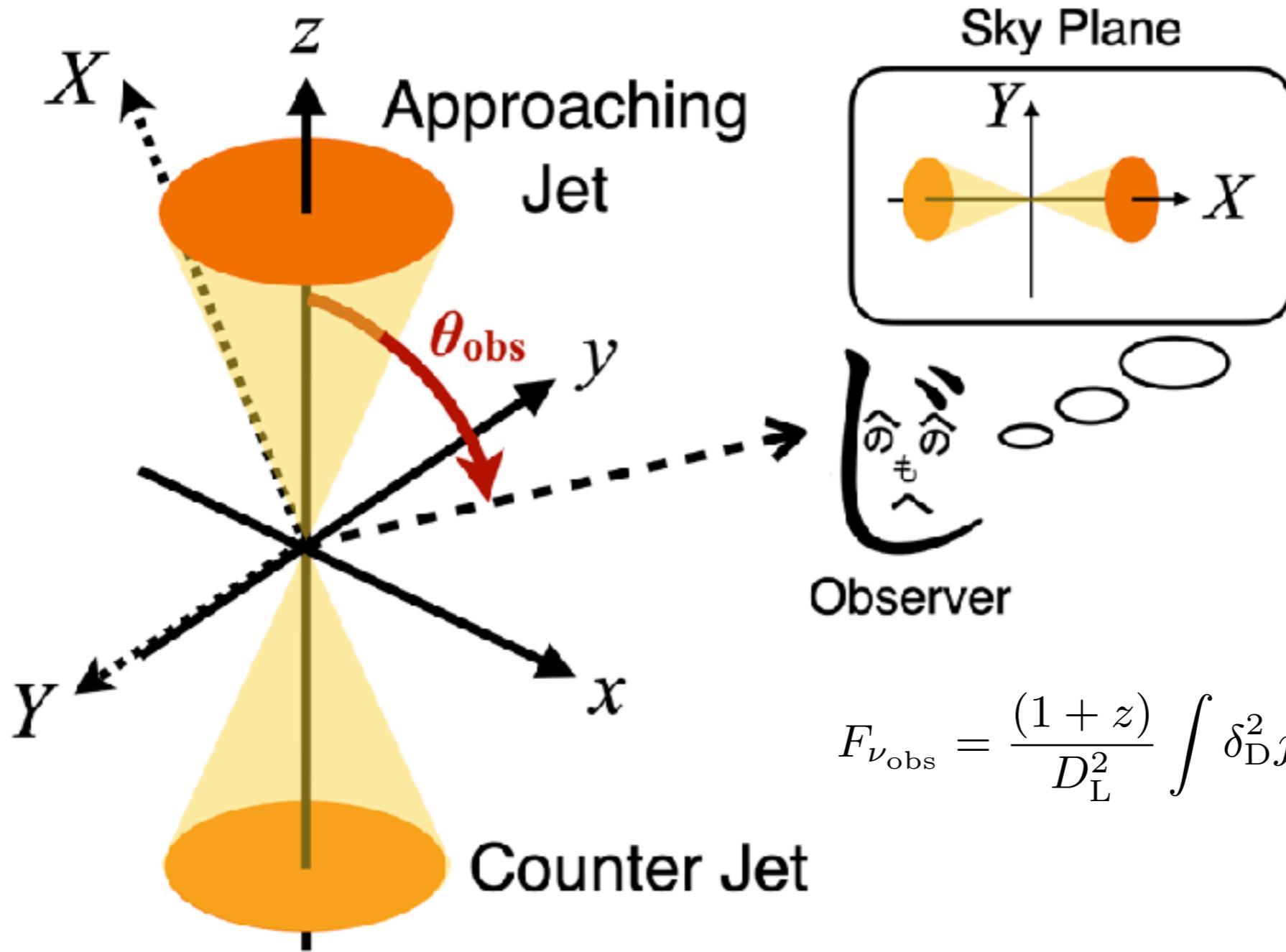
1. Delayed Newtonian Outflow?



2. Off-axis Relativistic Jet?

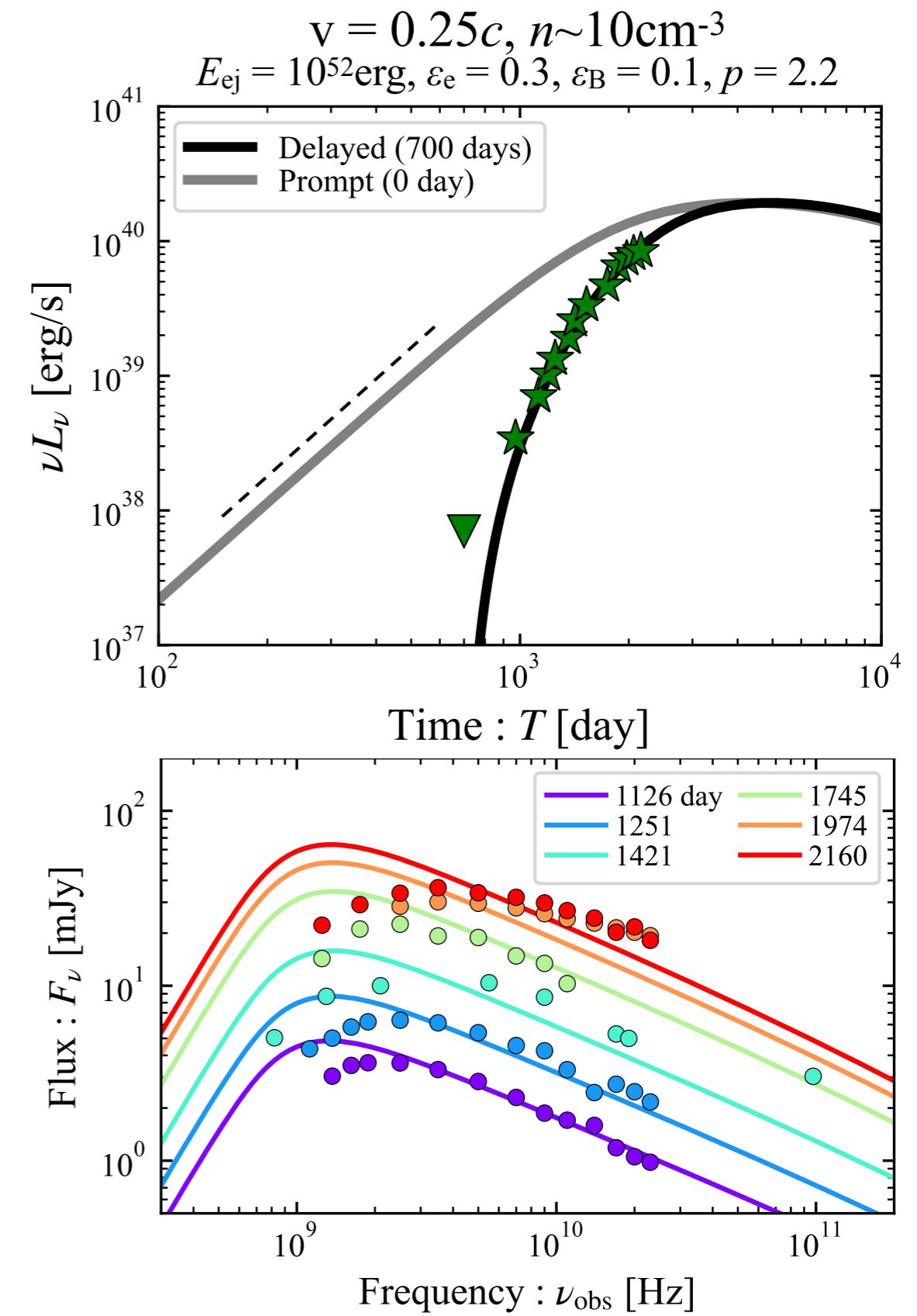
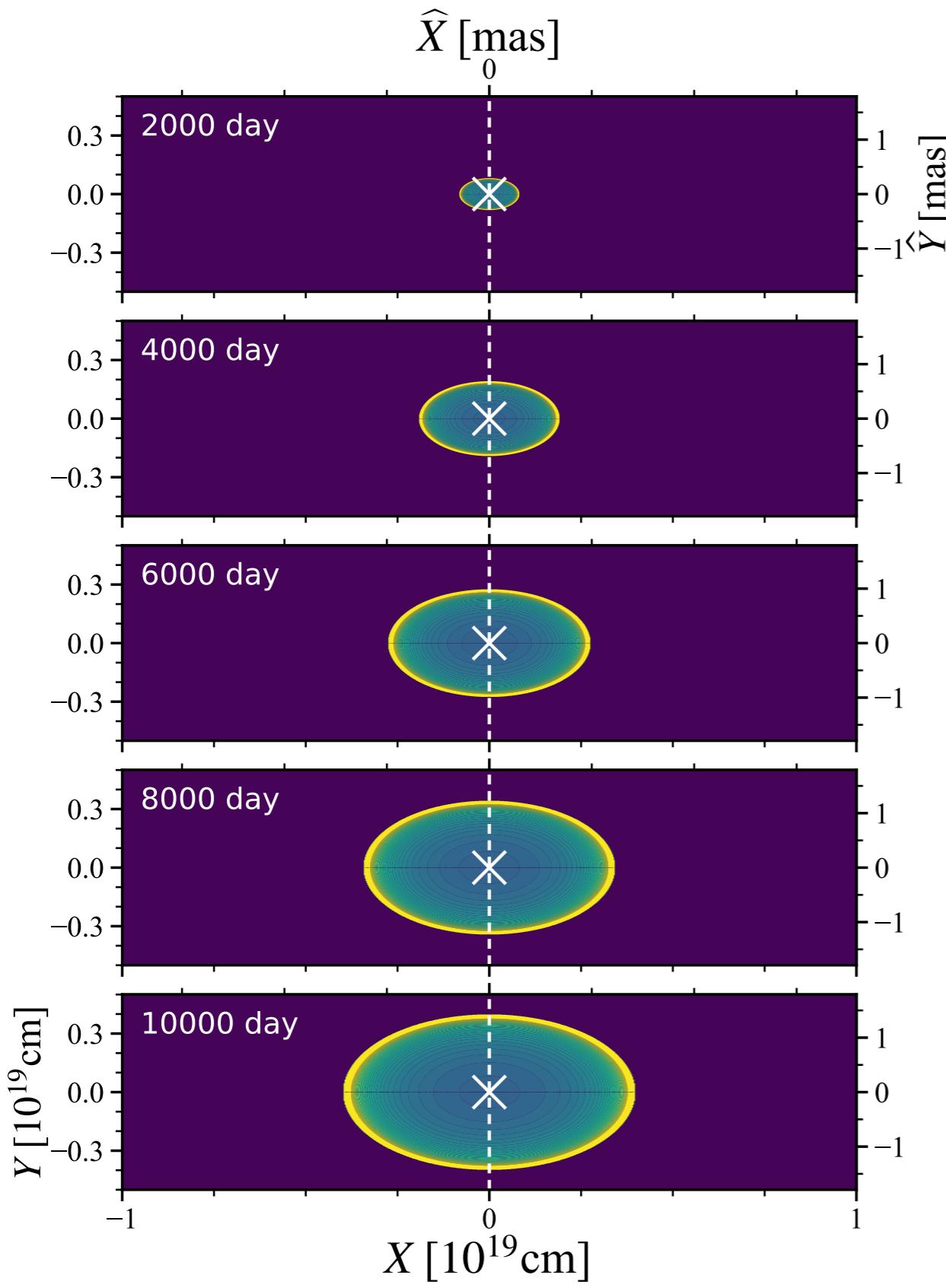


Diagnostic: Radio Image by VLBI

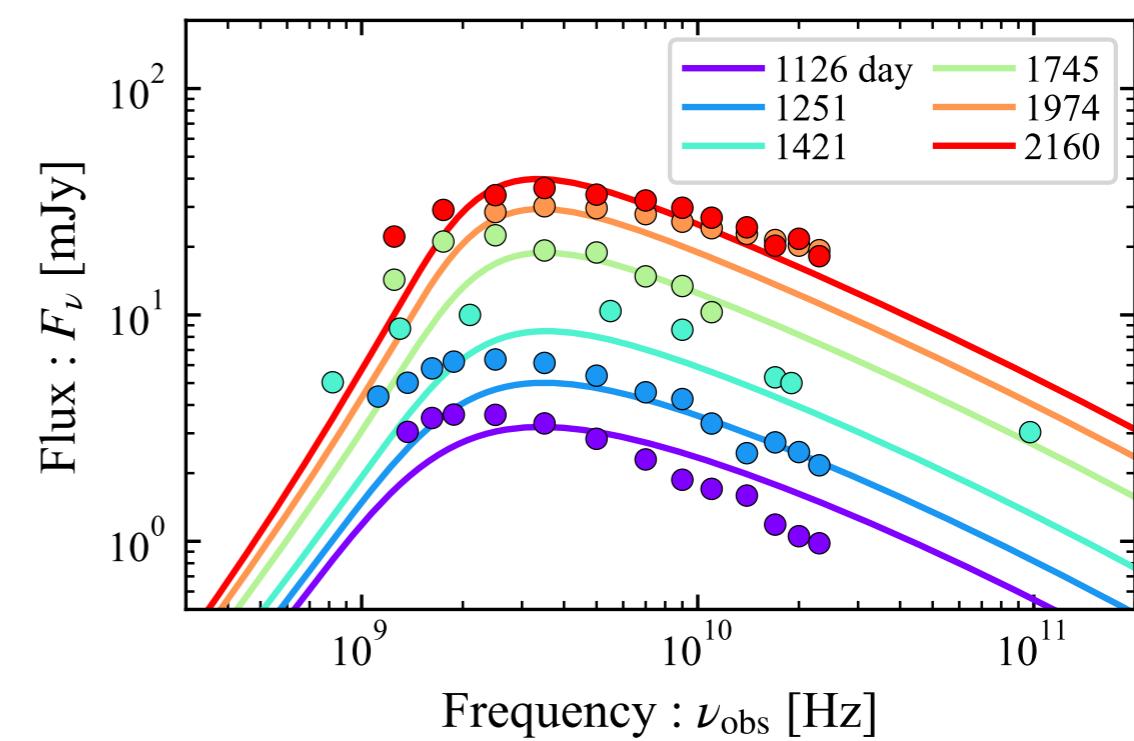
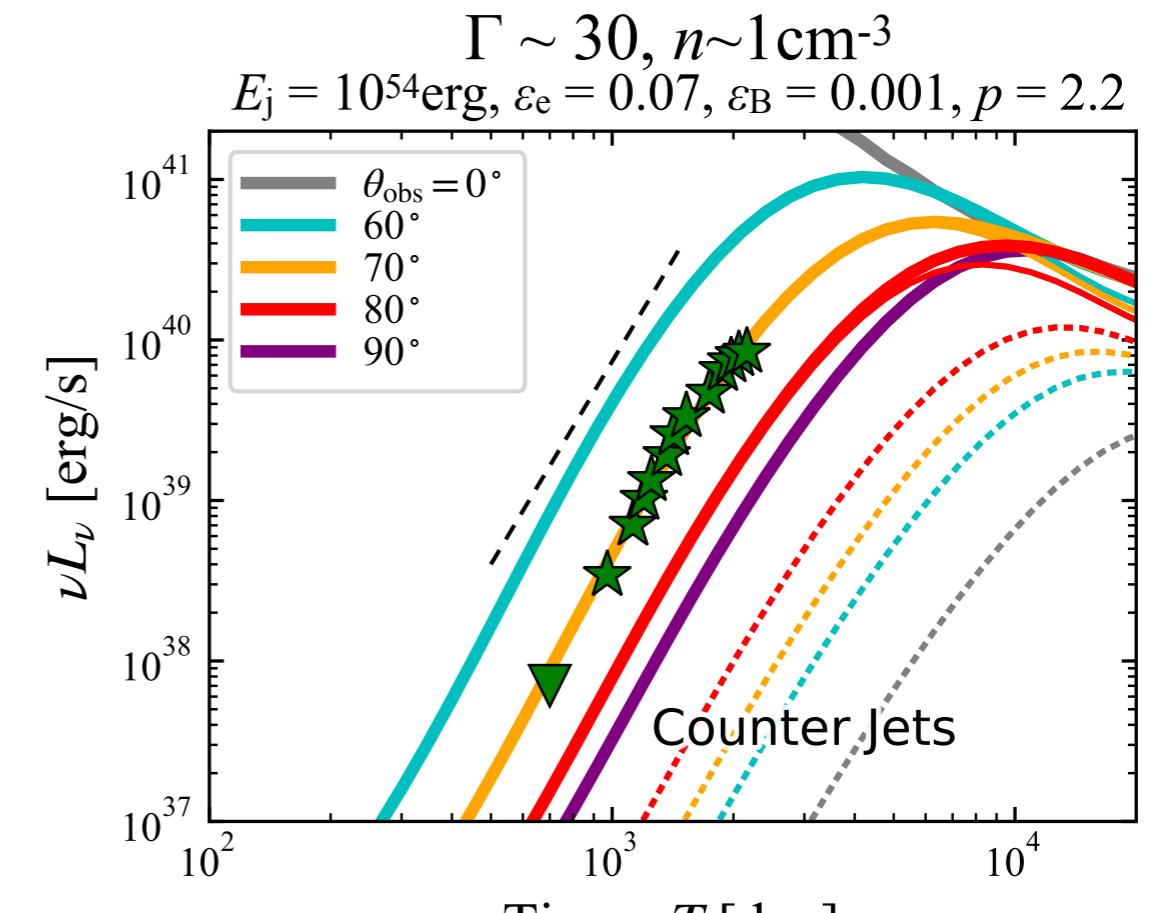
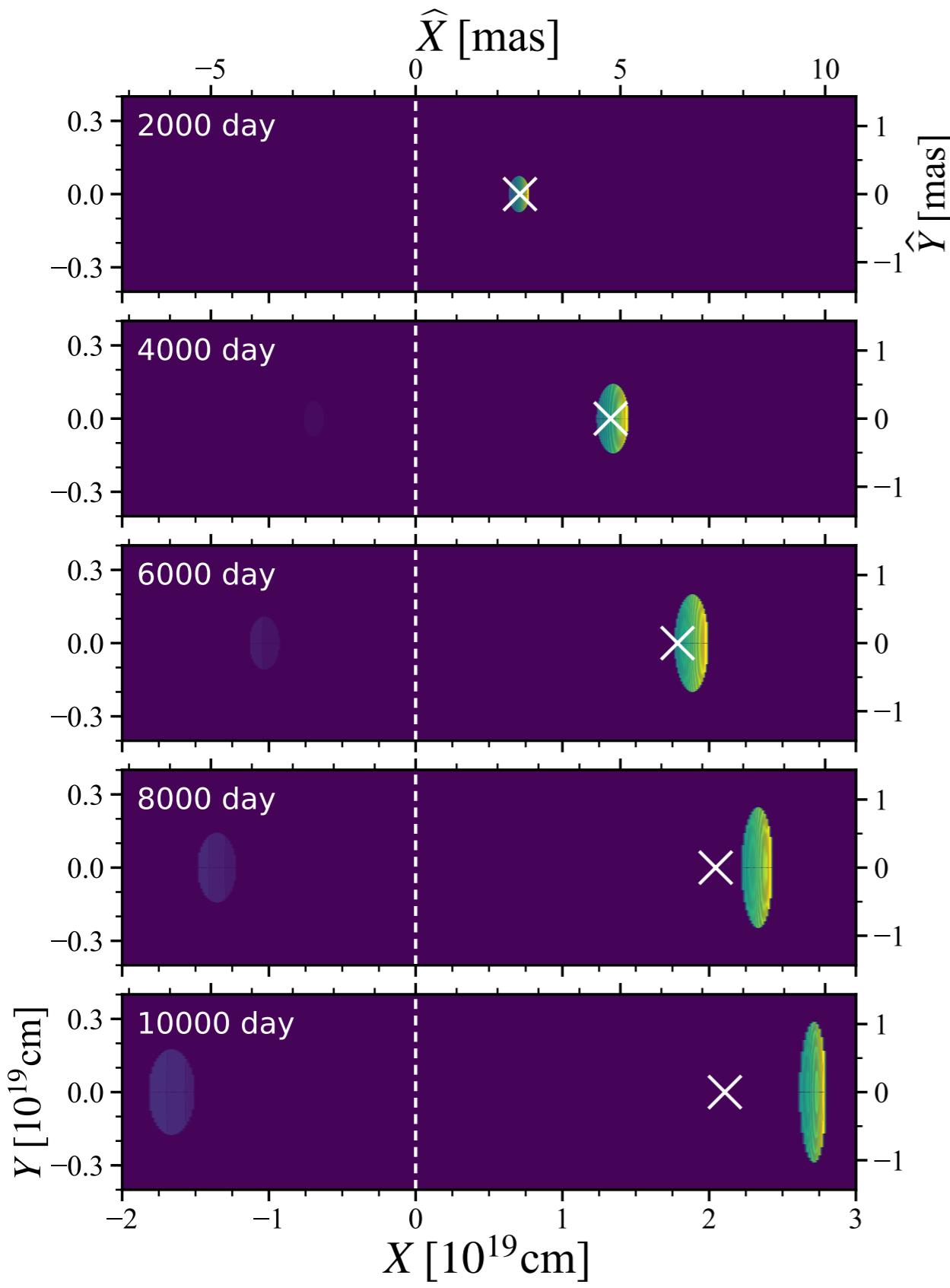


$$F_{\nu_{\text{obs}}} = \frac{(1+z)}{D_{\text{L}}^2} \int \delta_{\text{D}}^2 j'_{\nu'} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-\tau_{\nu}}}{\tau_{\nu}} \right) dV$$

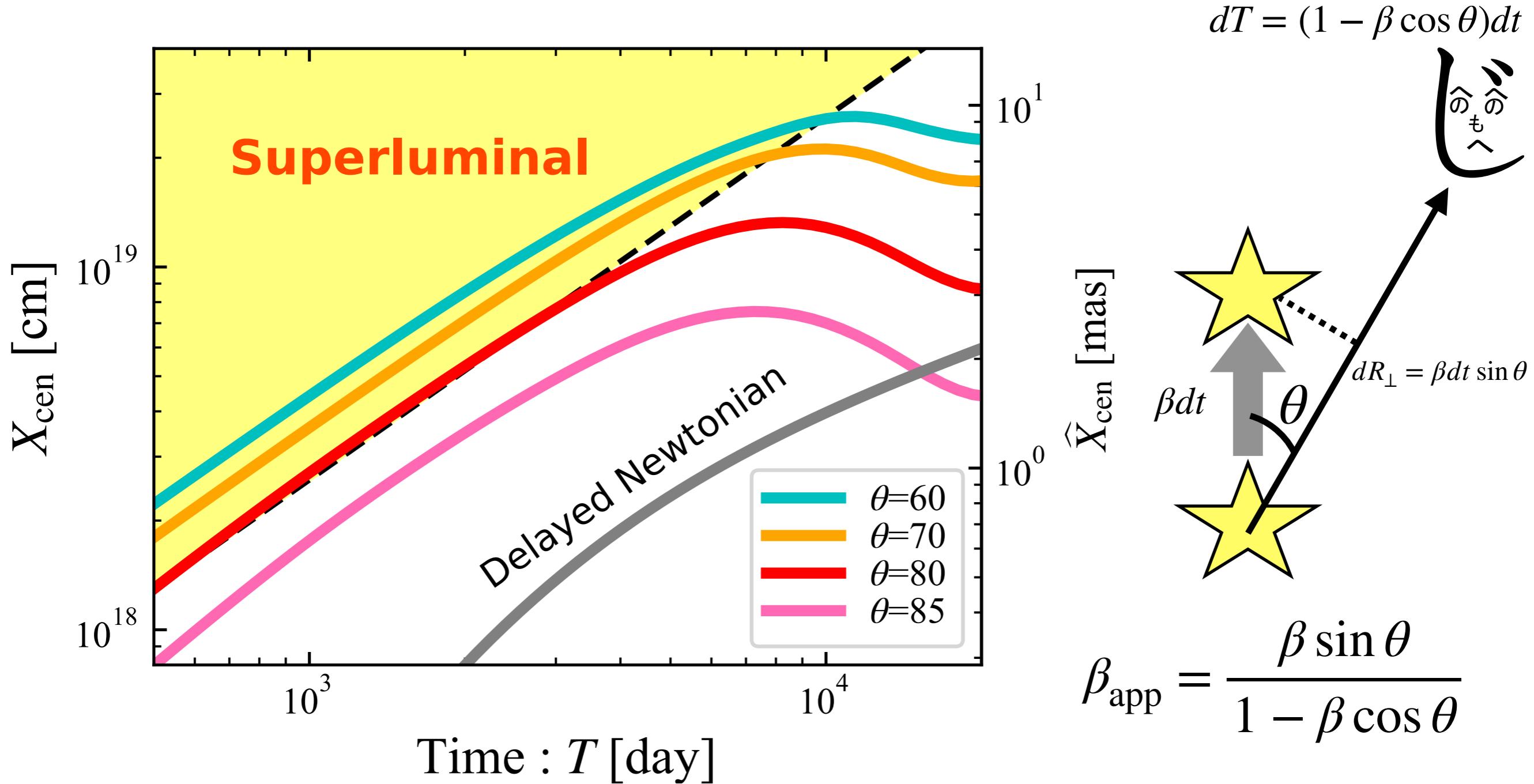
Radio Image: Newtonian Outflow



Radio Image: Relativistic Jet

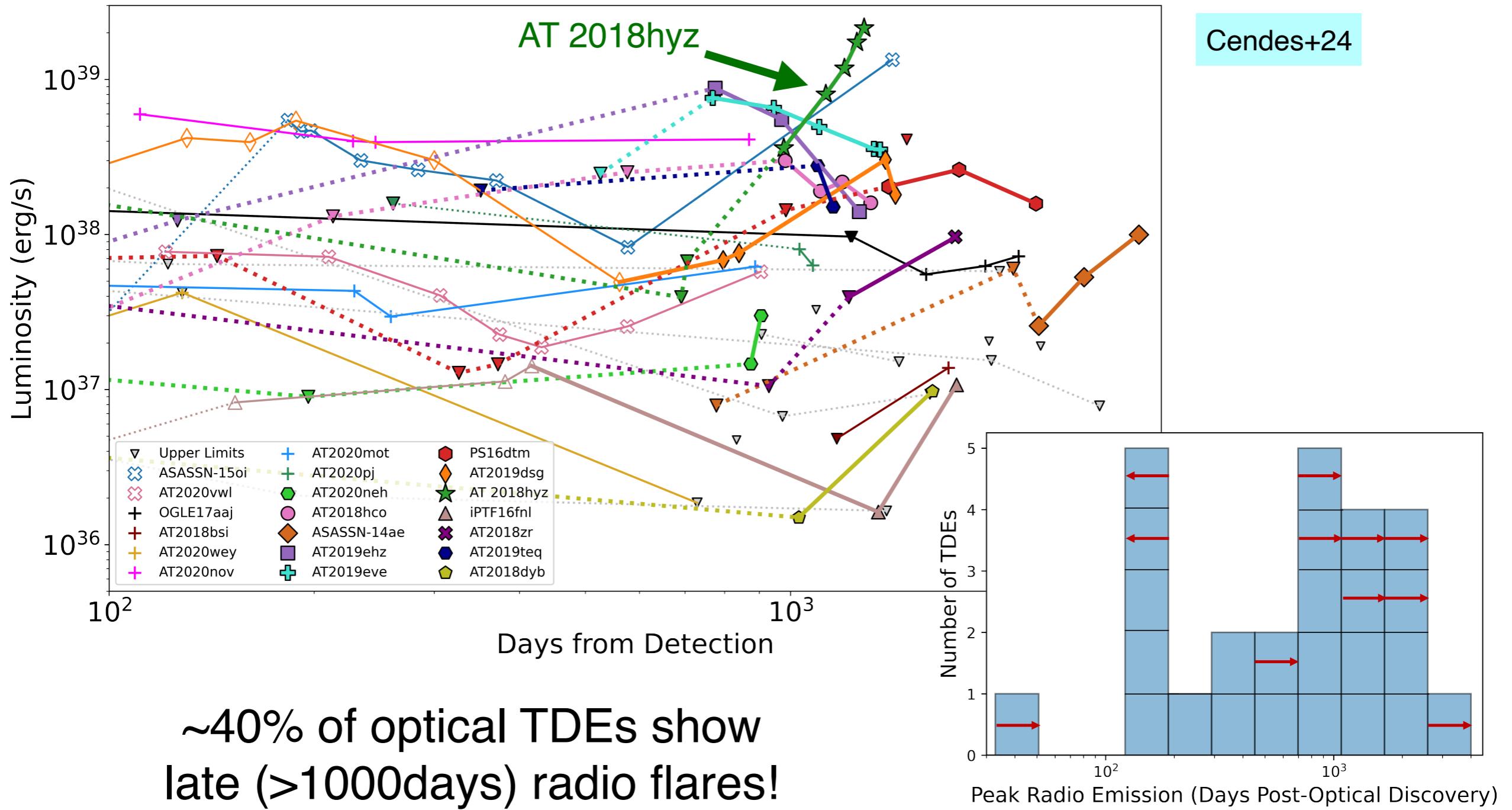


Motion of Emission Centroid

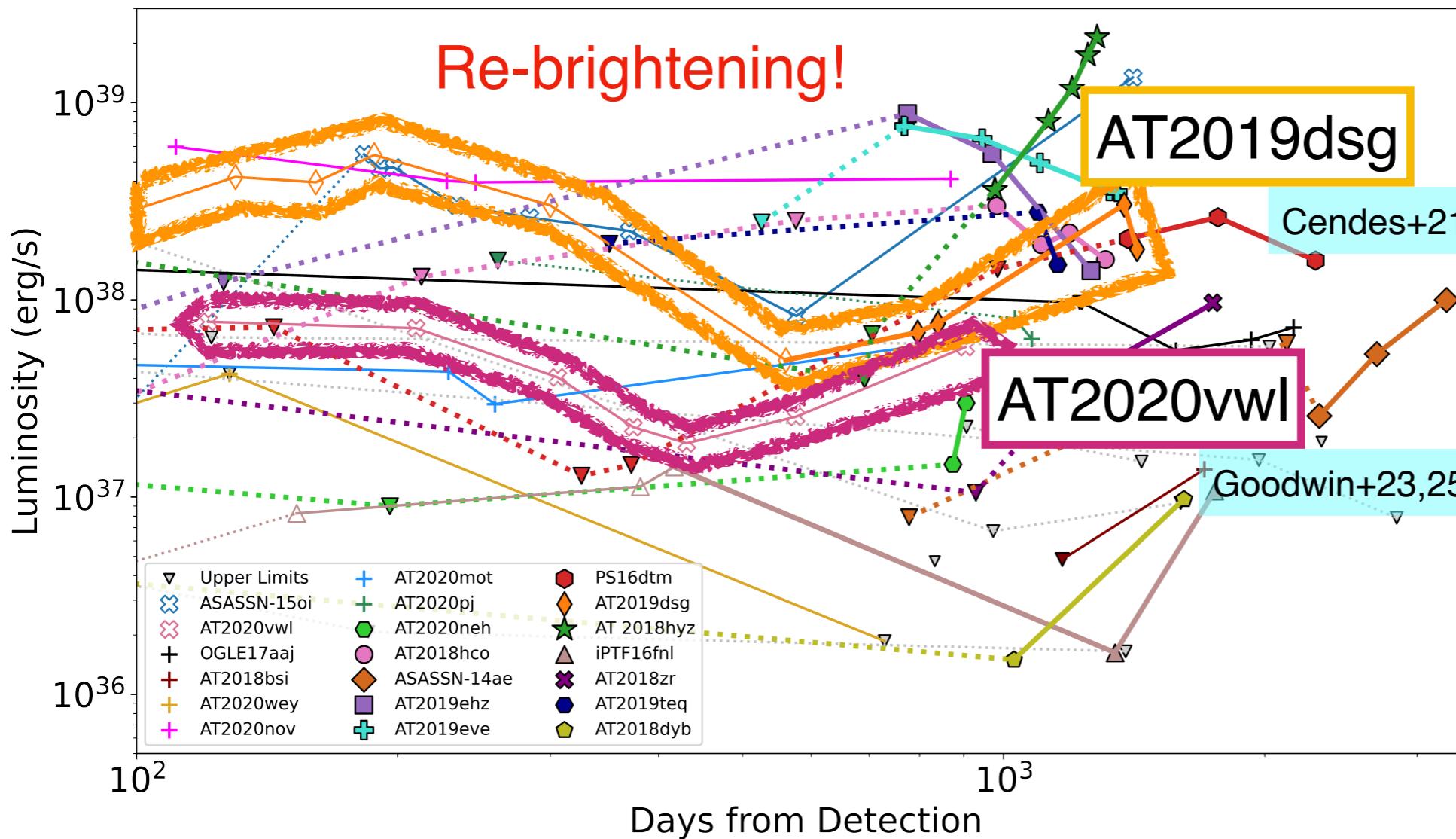


**Superluminal Motion will be
A smoking gun of the off-axis jet scenario.**

Late-time Flares Are Ubiquitous



Late-time Flares Are Ubiquitous



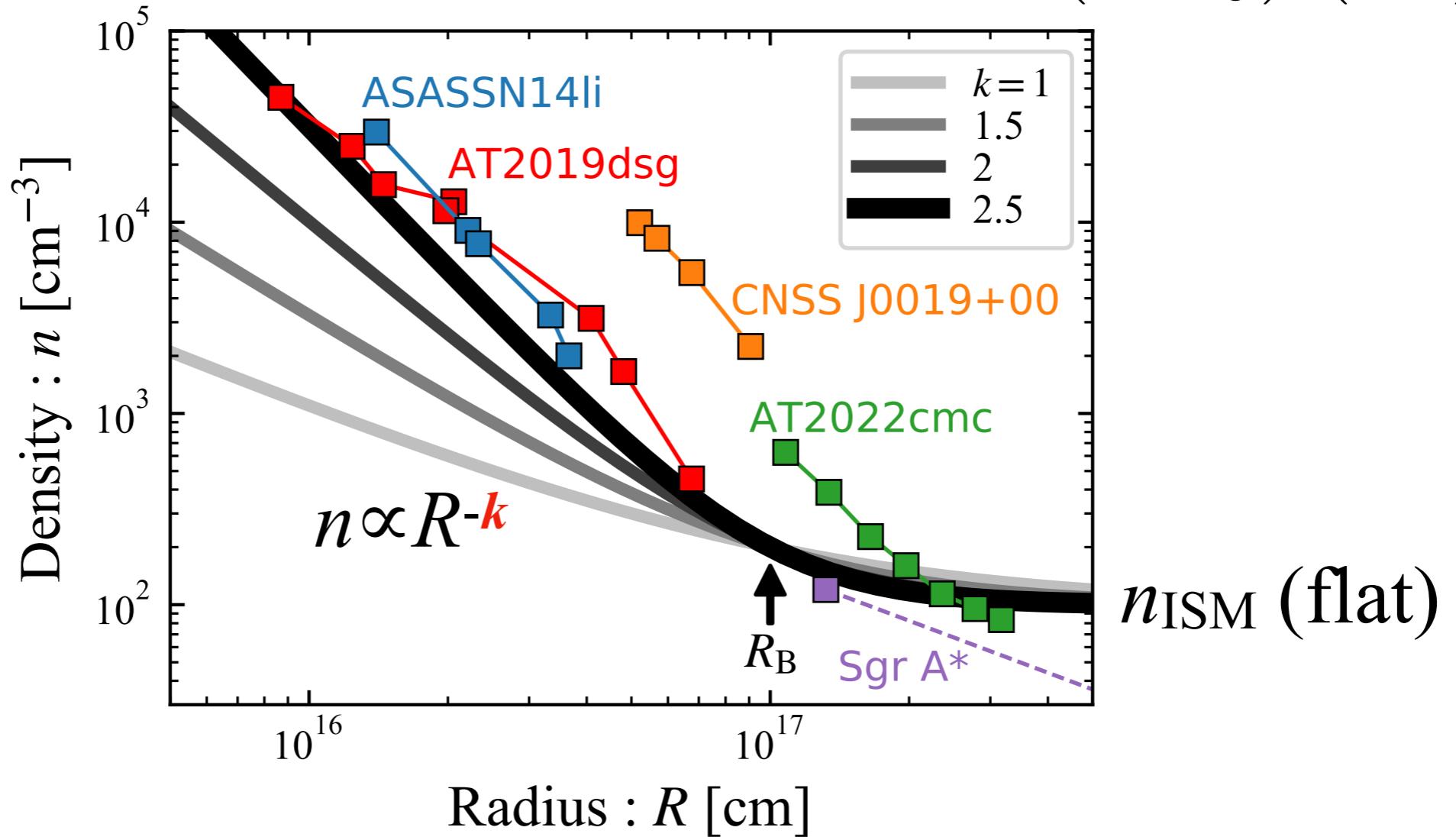
$$F_\nu \sim N \frac{\sigma_T c \gamma^2 B^2}{\nu_p d^2} \propto \textcolor{blue}{N} B$$

$$N \sim n R^3$$

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

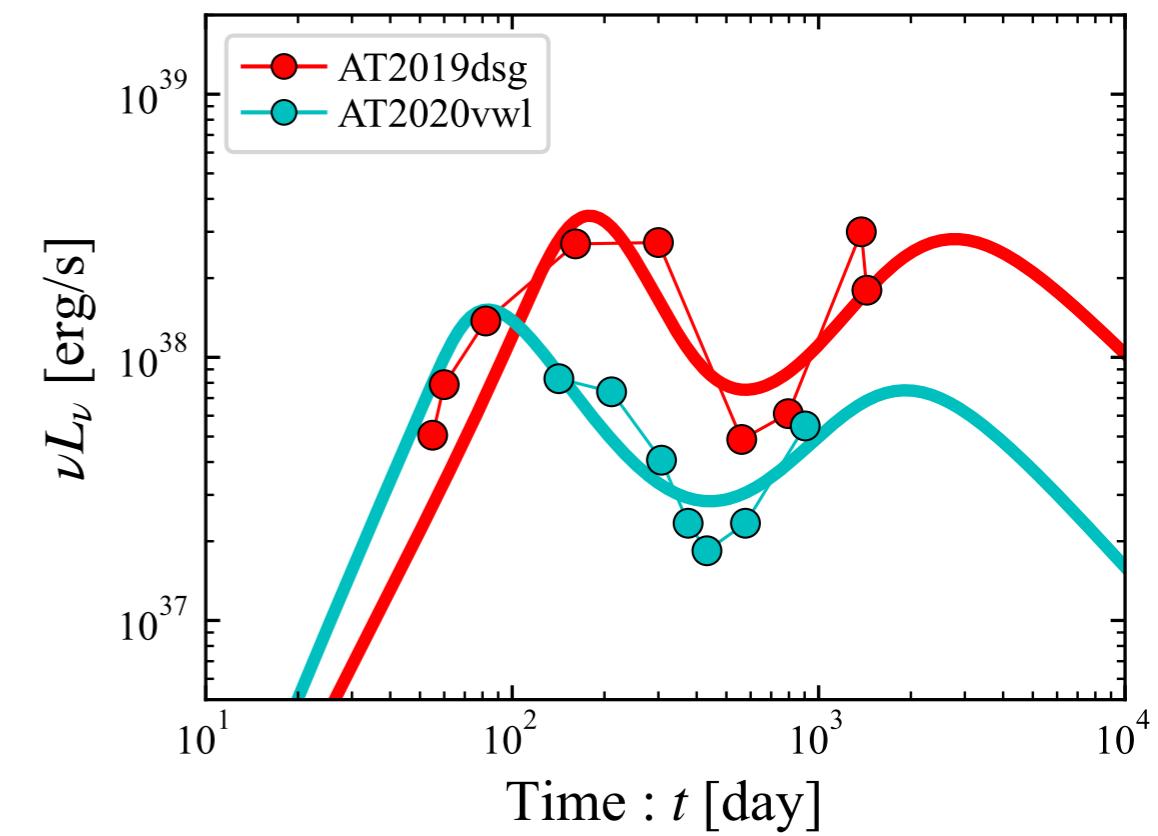
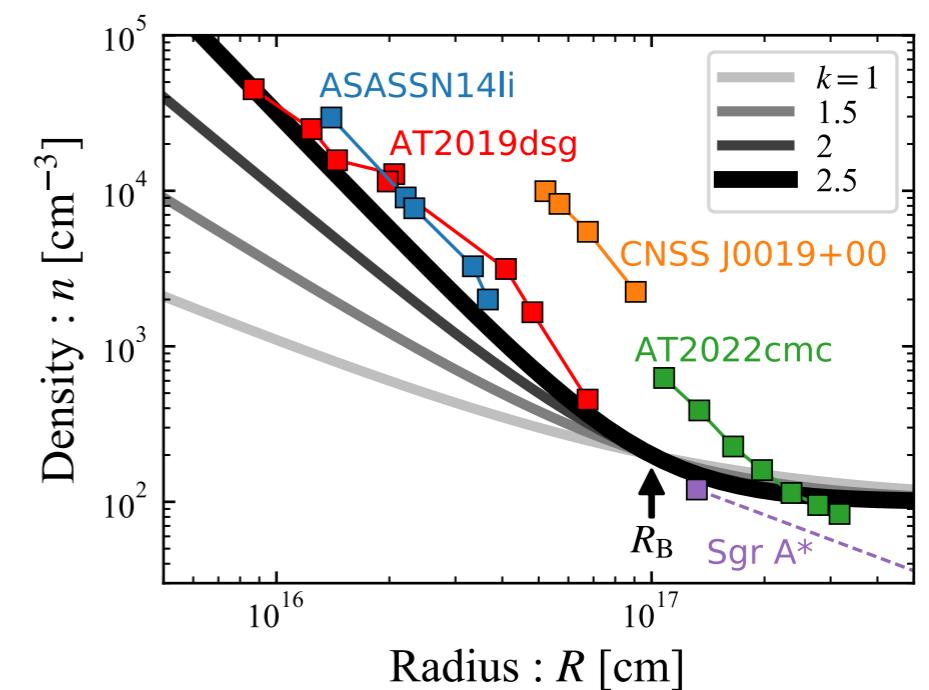
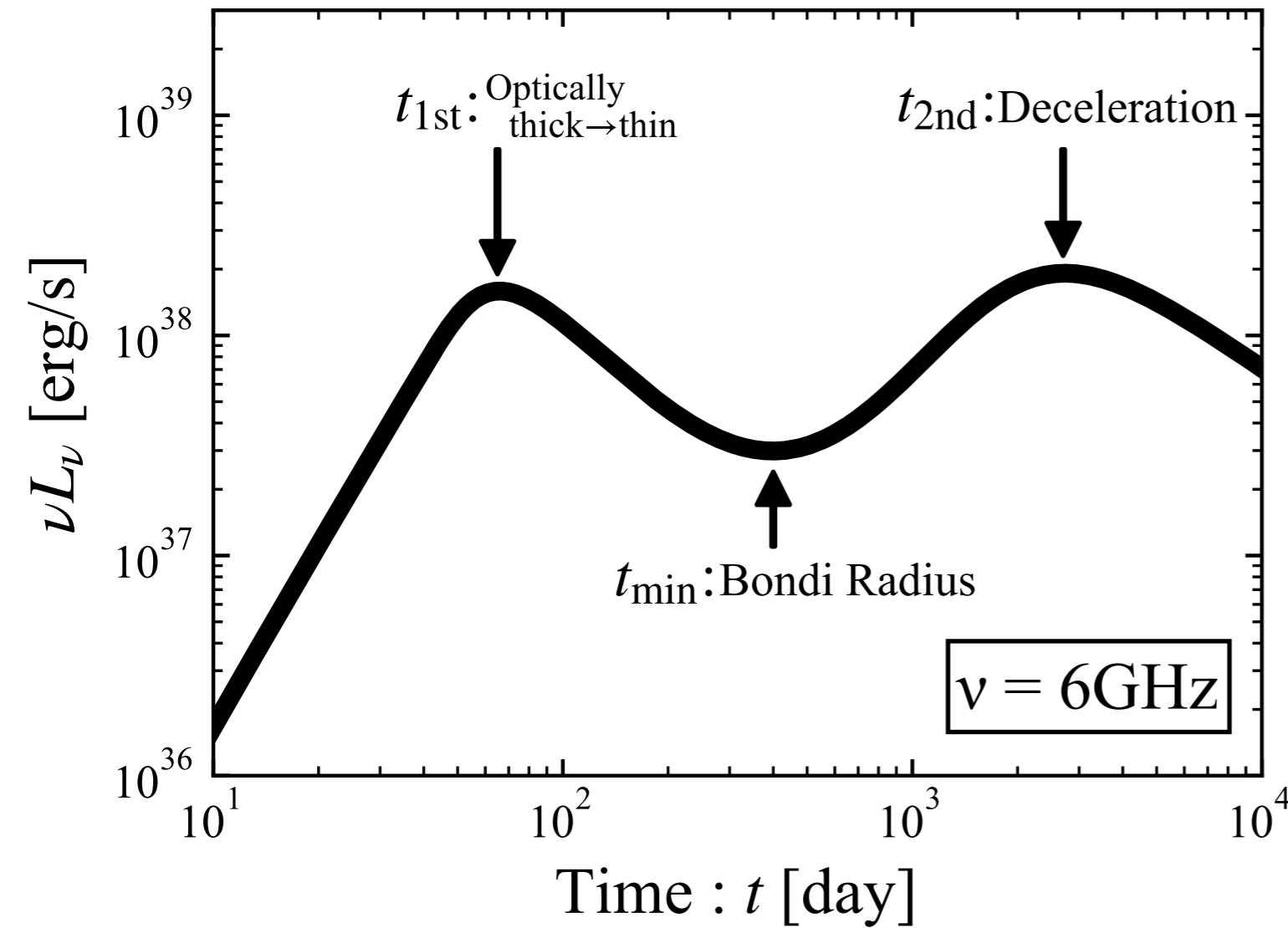
$$0.1c \times 1000\text{day} \sim 1.\text{e+}17\text{cm} \Leftrightarrow R_{\text{Bondi}} \sim 10^{17}\text{cm} \left(\frac{M_\bullet}{10^6 M_\odot} \right) \left(\frac{T}{\text{keV}} \right)^{-1}$$



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

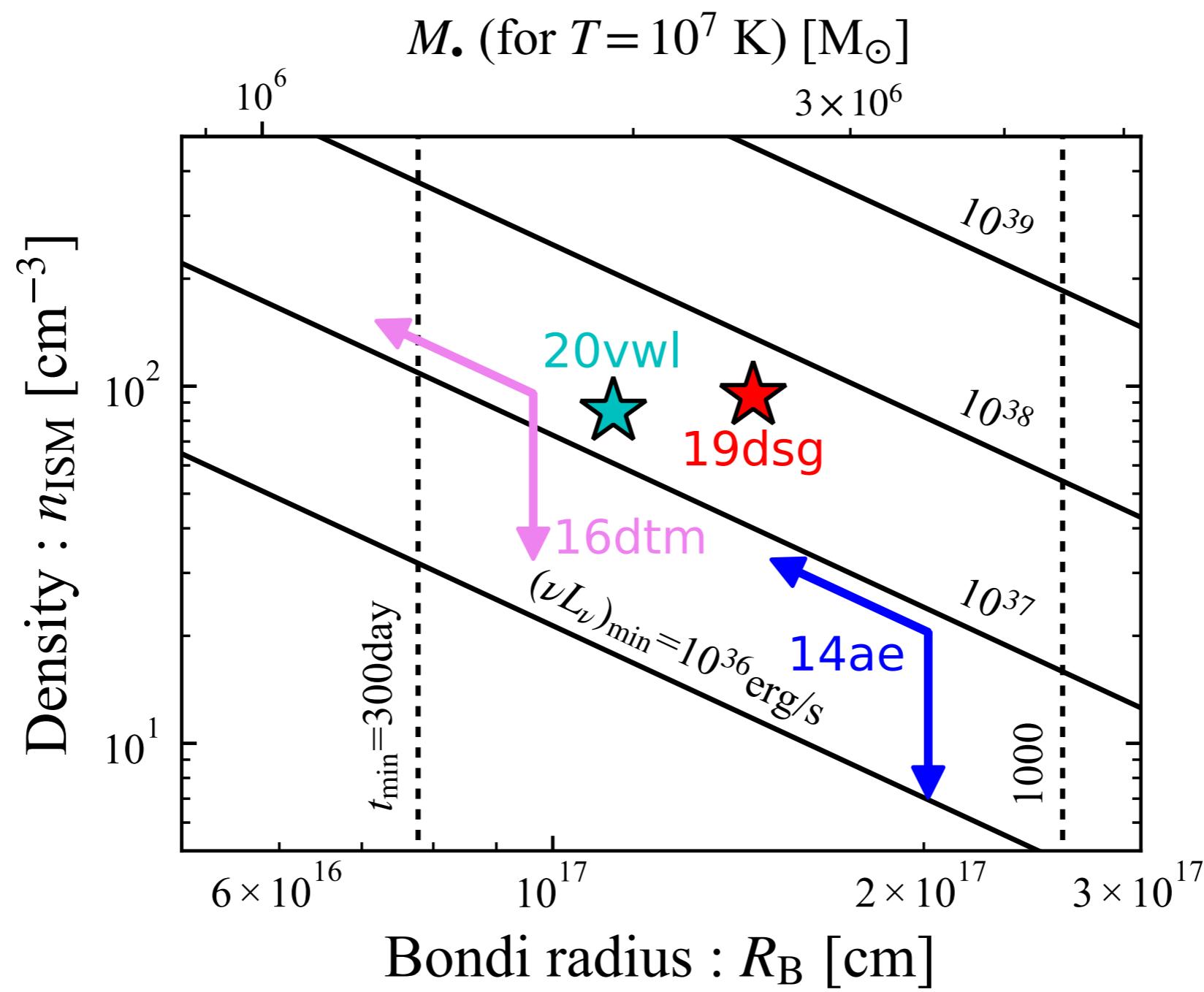
$$N \sim n R^3 \propto R^{3-k}$$

Light Curve



Double peaks naturally appear!

Minimum in Light Curve=>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 Mbh?
 - Event rate: 0.001-0.01 of Supernovae
 - Bright events, Multiple-peak objects
- Radio: Probe of environment and outflow