

Studying Tidal Disruption Events with UVEX

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UVEX Community Workshop
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Where does the TDE UV/optical emission come from?

Reprocessing of disk emission

Energy dissipation in a shock/envelope

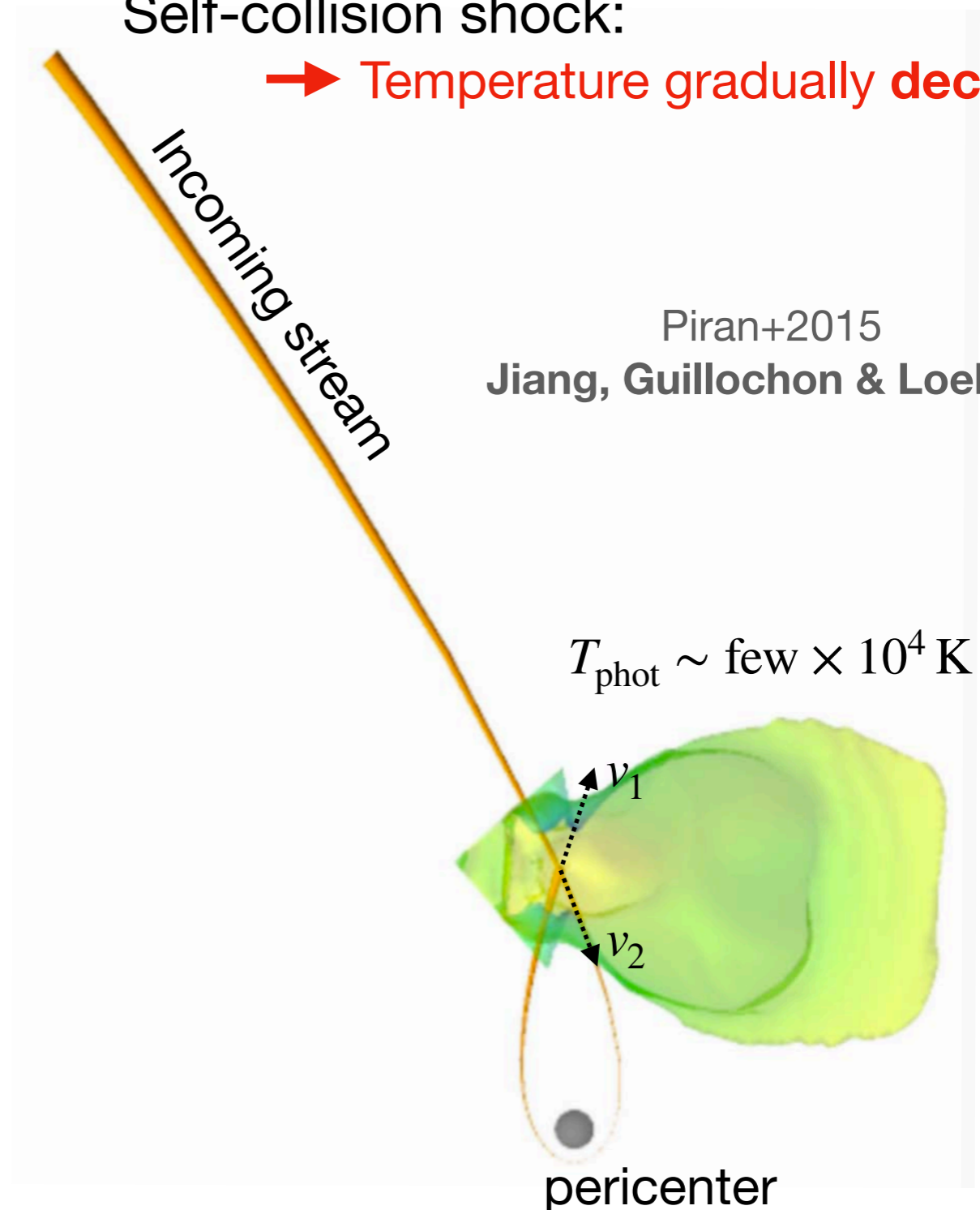
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Self-collision shock:

→ Temperature gradually decreases



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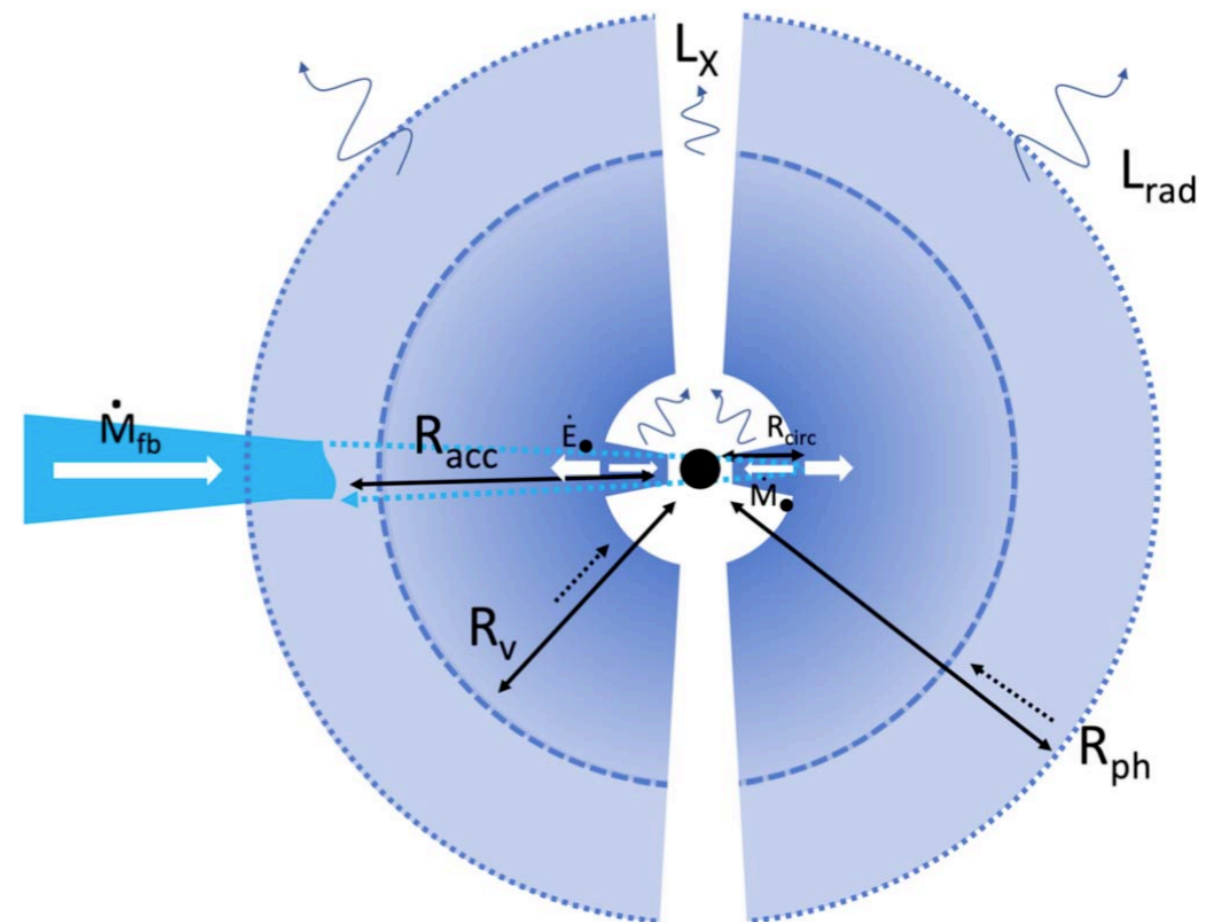
Energy dissipation in a shock/envelope

Self-collision shock:

→ Temperature gradually **decreases**

Quasi-static weakly-bound envelope:

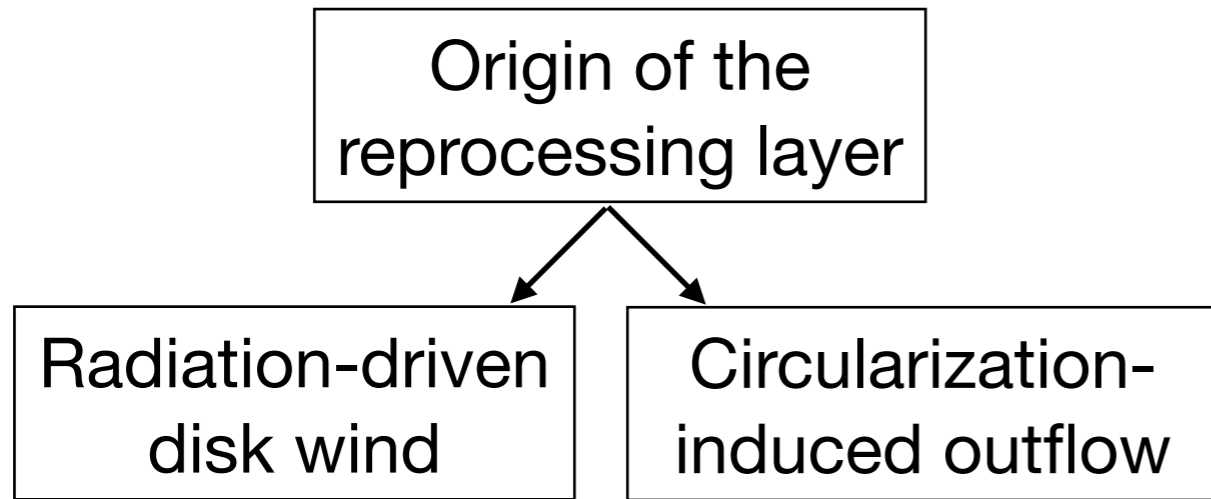
→ Temperature gradually **increases**



Loeb & Ulmer 1997
Coughlin & Begelman 2014
Metzger 2022

Where does the TDE UV/optical emission come from?

Reprocessing of disk emission



→ Constant temperature + sudden changes

Energy dissipation in a shock/envelope

Self-collision shock:

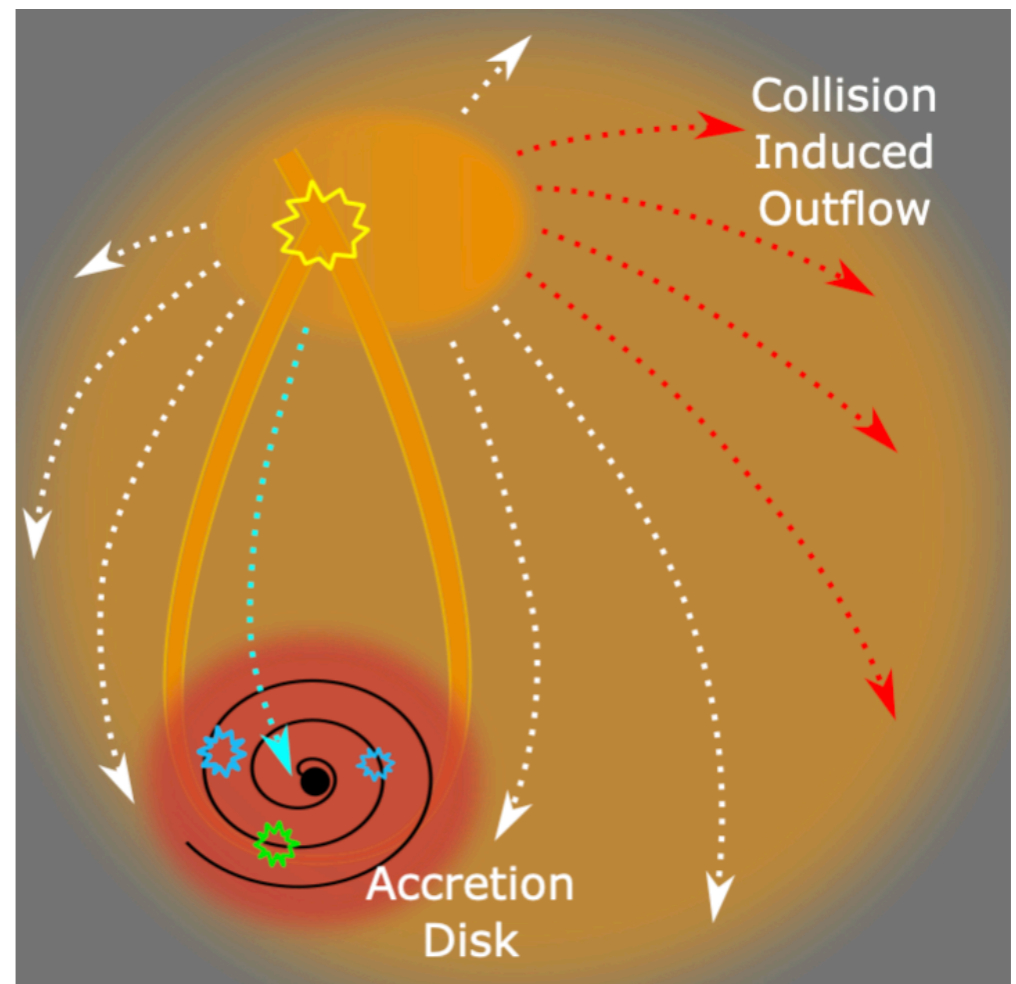
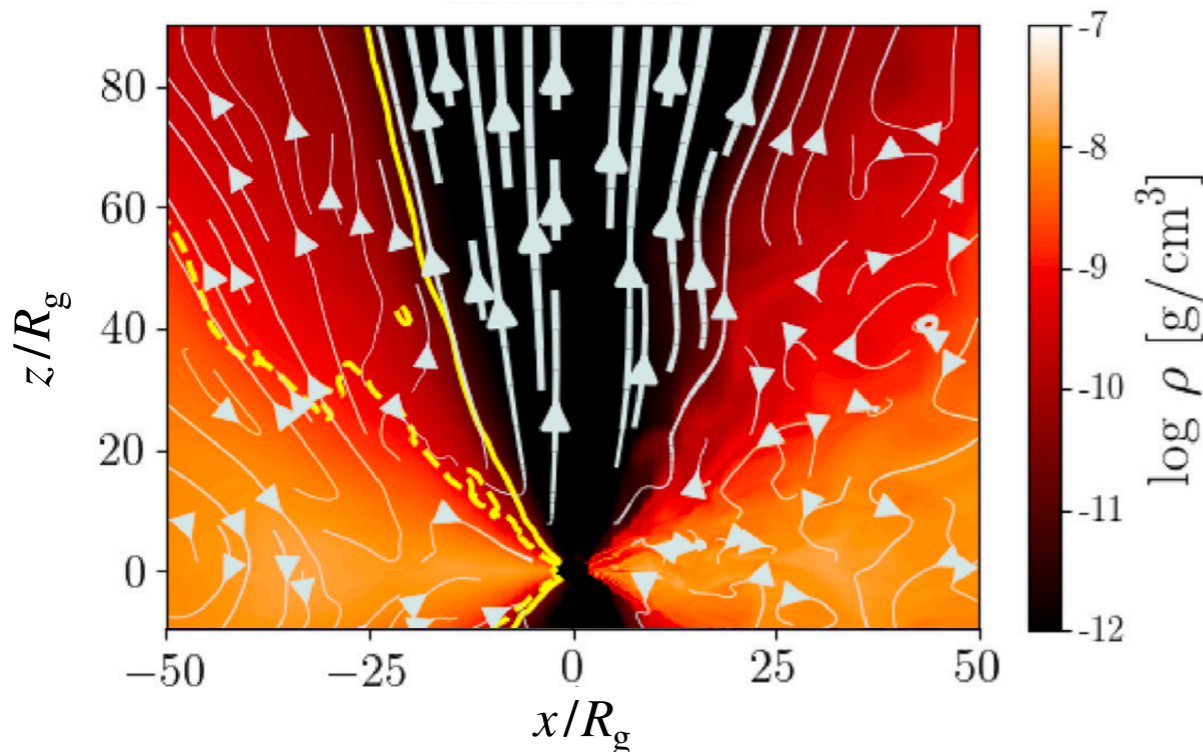
→ Temperature gradually decreases

Quasi-static weakly-bound envelope:

→ Temperature gradually increases

Metzger & Stone 2016
Lu & Bonnerot 2020

Miller 2015, Dai+2018
Curd & Narayan 2019



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Energy dissipation in a shock/envelope

Origin of the reprocessing layer

Radiation-driven disk wind

Circularization-induced outflow

Self-collision shock:

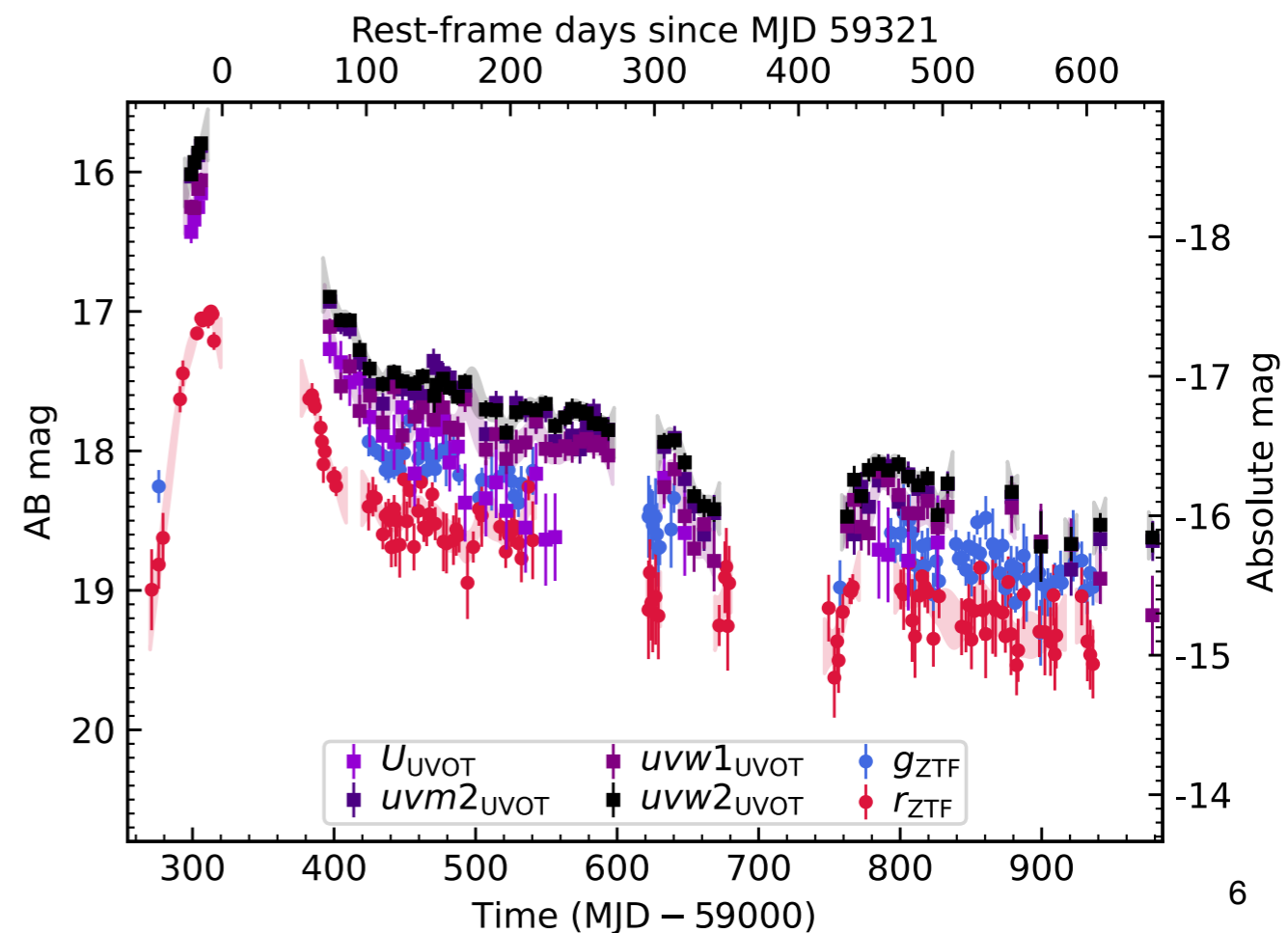
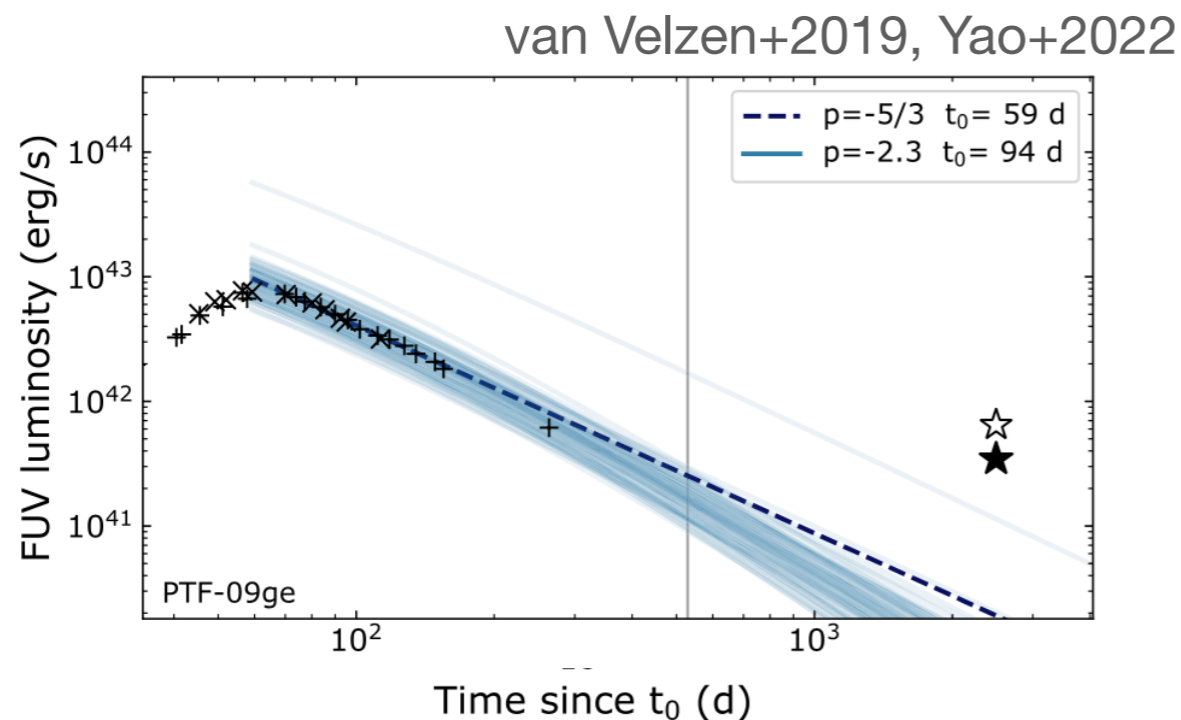
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Quasi-static weakly-bound envelope:

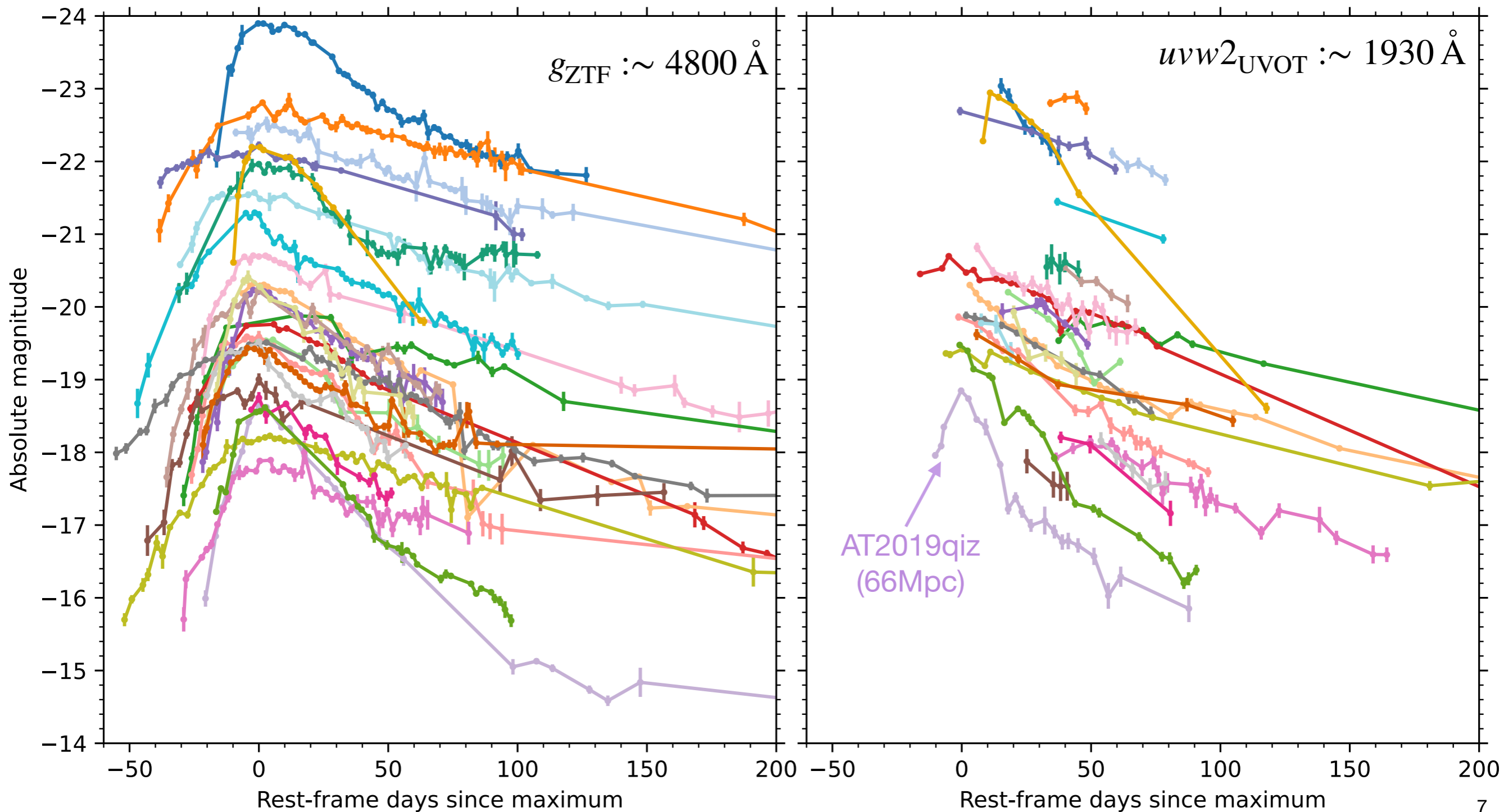
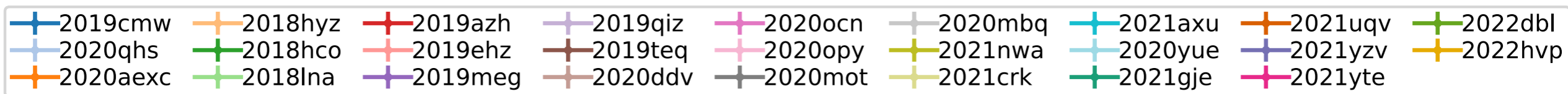
→ Temperature gradually **increases**

→ Constant temperature + **sudden changes**

Late time: viscous disk accretion

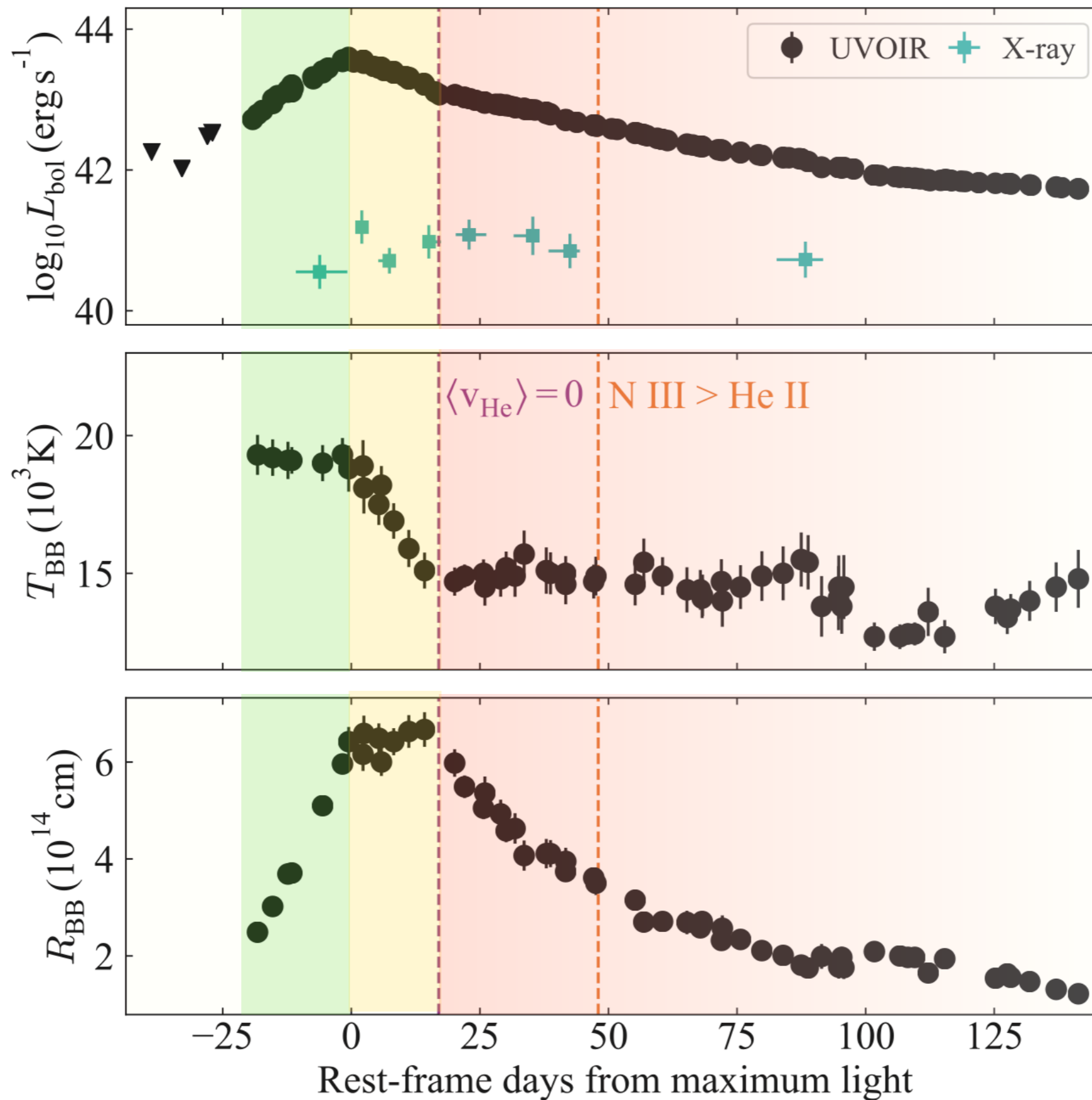


The dearth of pre-peak UV data



Evolution of AT2019qiz

Nicholl+2020



Where does the TDE UV/optical emission come from?

Favored by AT2019qiz

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Self-collision shock:

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Quasi-static weakly-bound envelope:

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→ Constant temperature + **sudden** changes

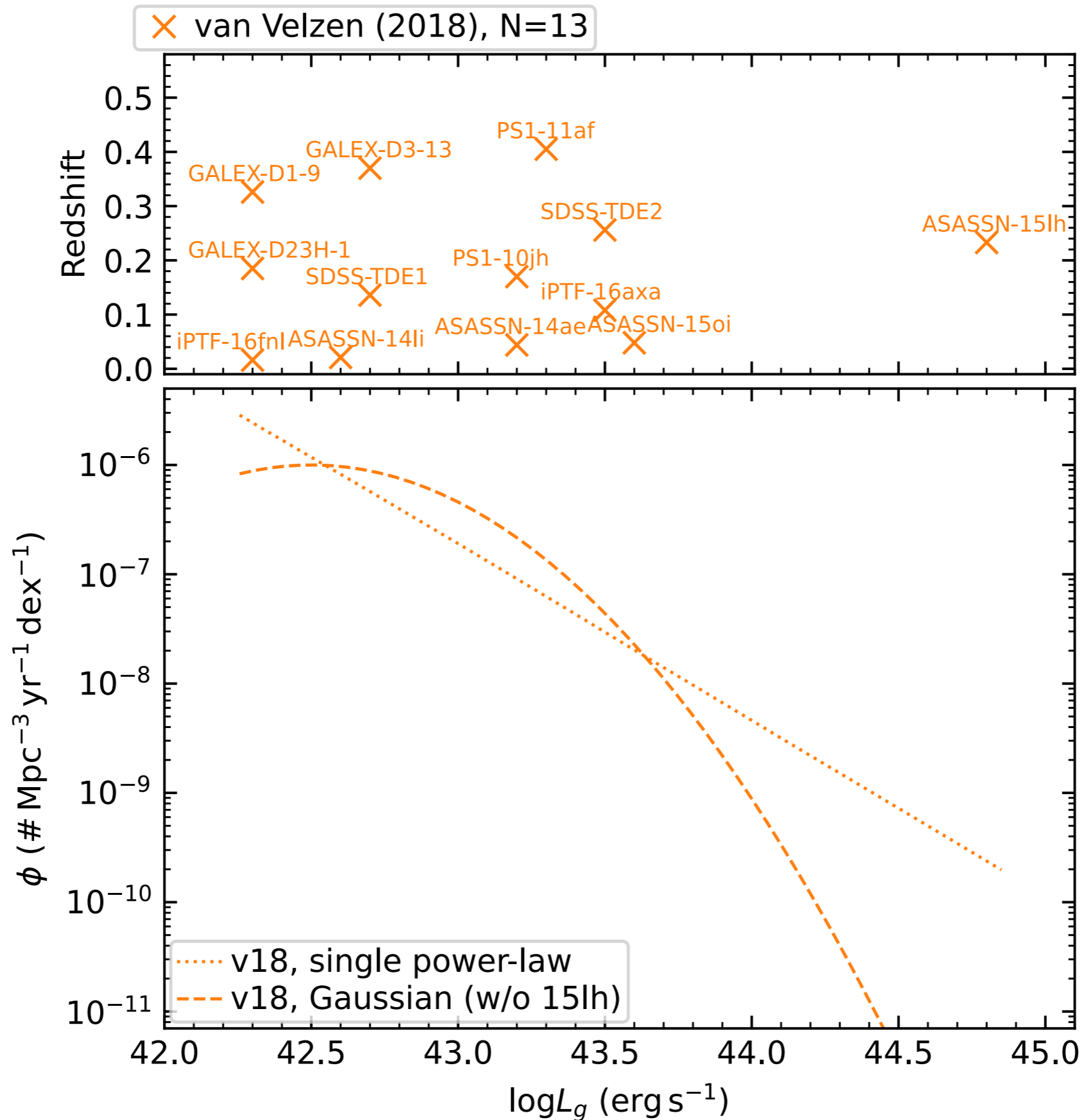
UVEX will

see Cenko's talk

- Enable pre-peak identification of TDEs (trigger early spectroscopy)
- Provide temperature evolution diagnostics in a large sample of TDEs

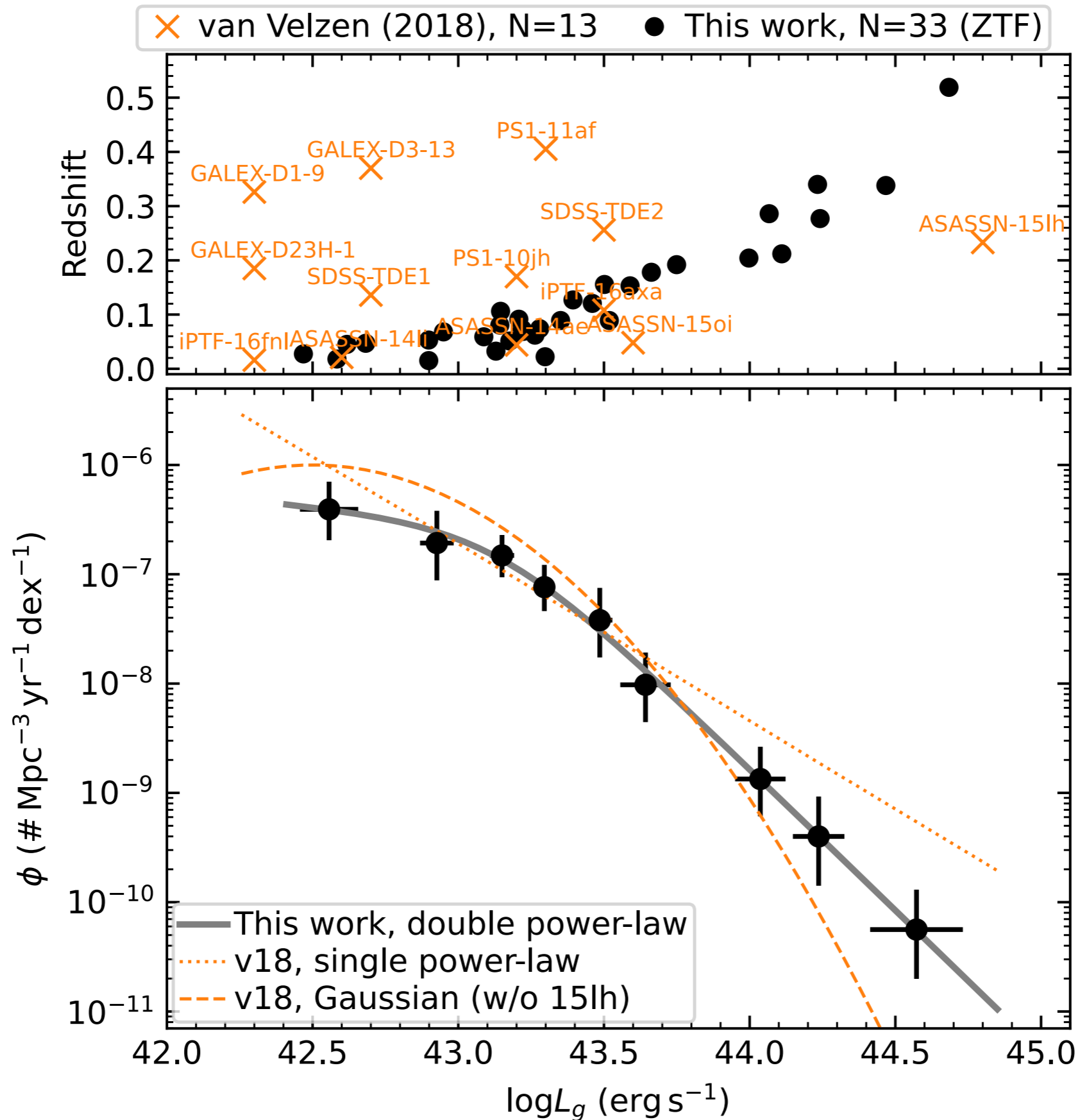
TDE luminosity function

van Velzen 2018



TDE luminosity function

Yao+2023
arxiv: [2303.06523](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.06523)



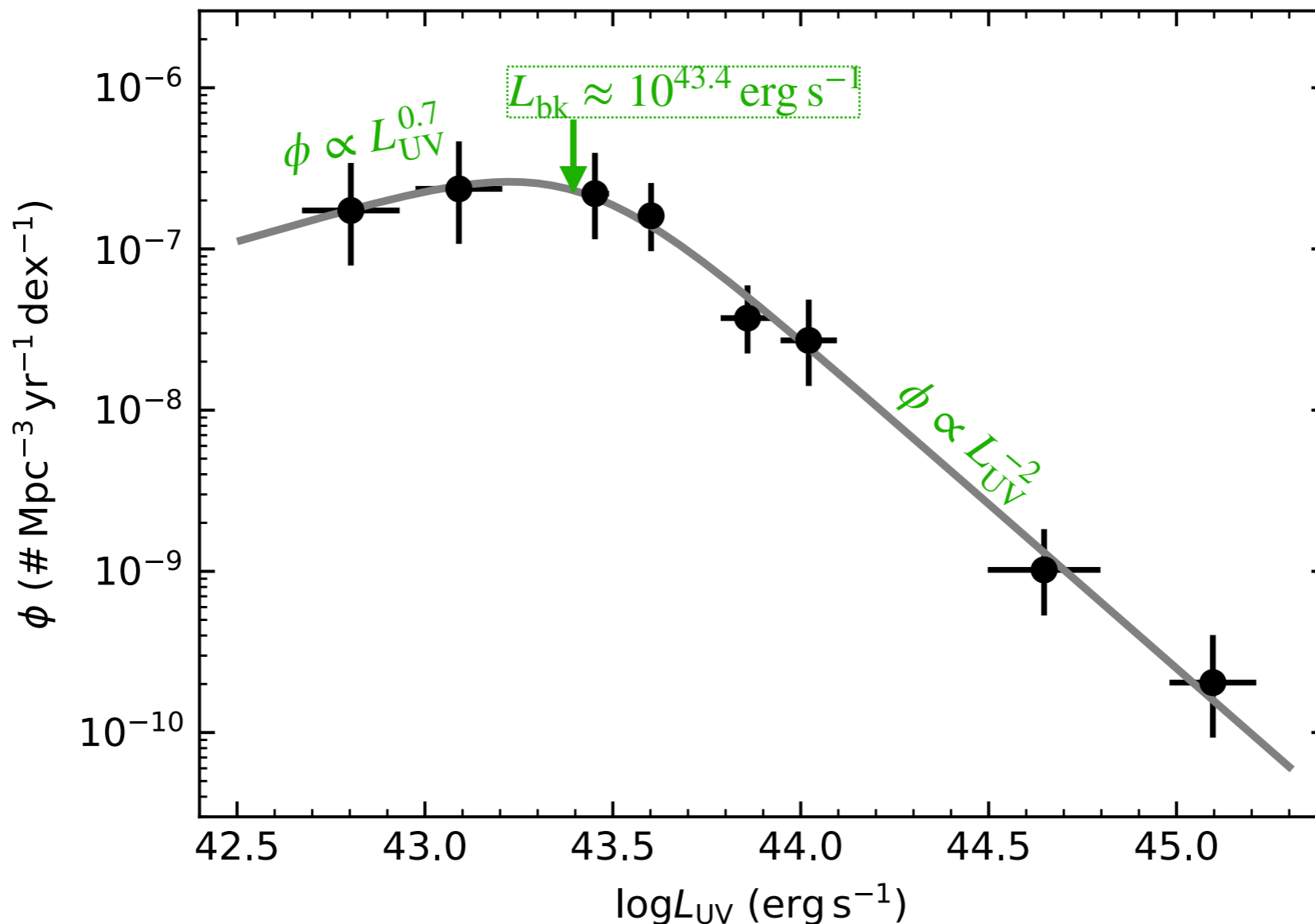
Expected *UVEX* TDE rate

- *UVEX* 900s dwell depth: 24.5 mag See Appendix A of Kulkarni+2023
- Count TDEs that peak at < 22.5 mag
- # of TDEs = $1099 \Omega t$; Ω (rad²) is the survey area, t (yr) is the survey duration

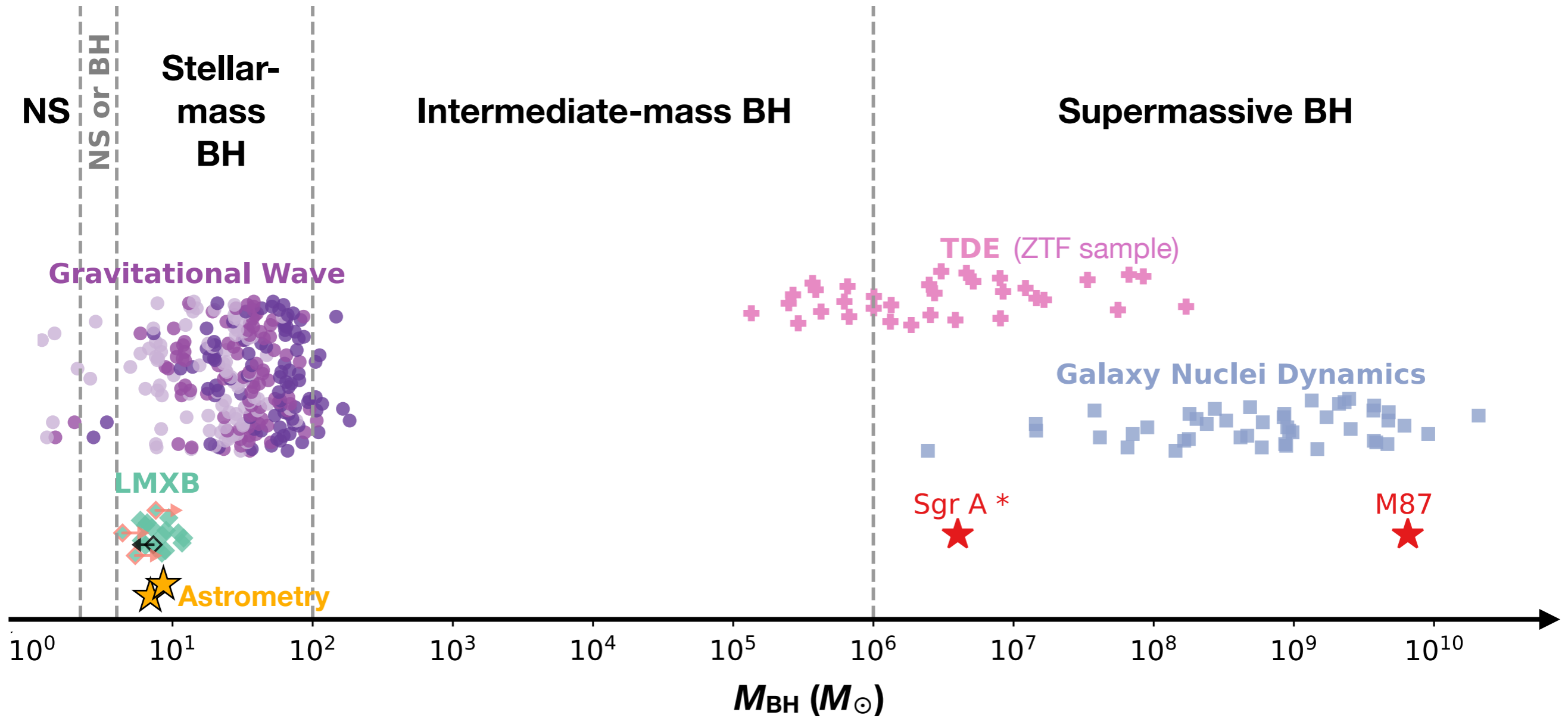
$$\Omega = 0.6 \text{ rad}^2 = 2000 \text{ deg}^2$$

$$t = 7 \times 8 / 365 = 0.15 \text{ yr}$$

→ identify & get T_{bb} evolution for **100** TDEs



TDEs as probes of the BH population



BH mass function & primordial BH formation

BH seeding:

Light seeds: Population III

Heavy seeds: direct collapse (DCBH)

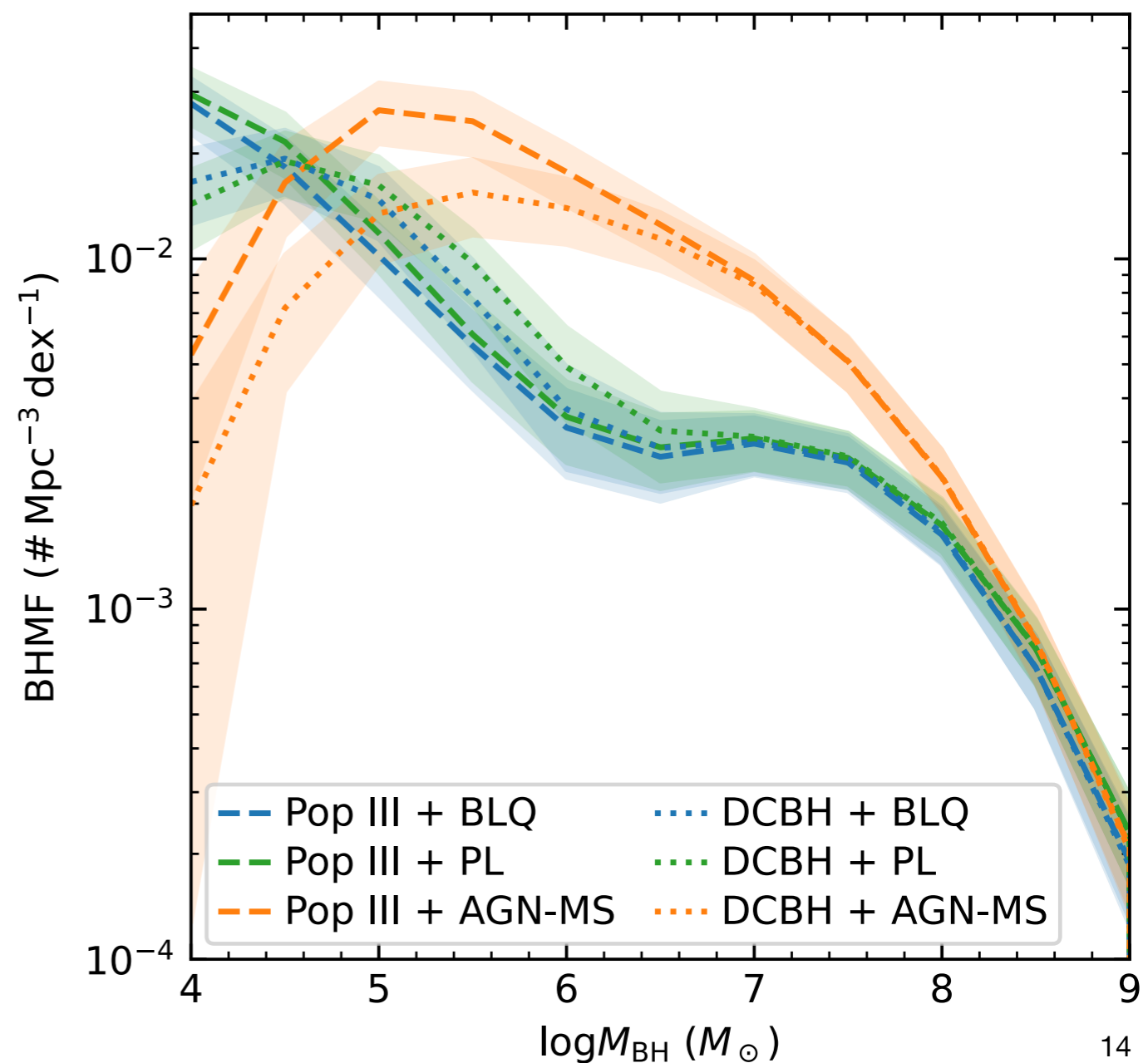
BH growth:

PL, AGN-MS, BLQ

See details in:

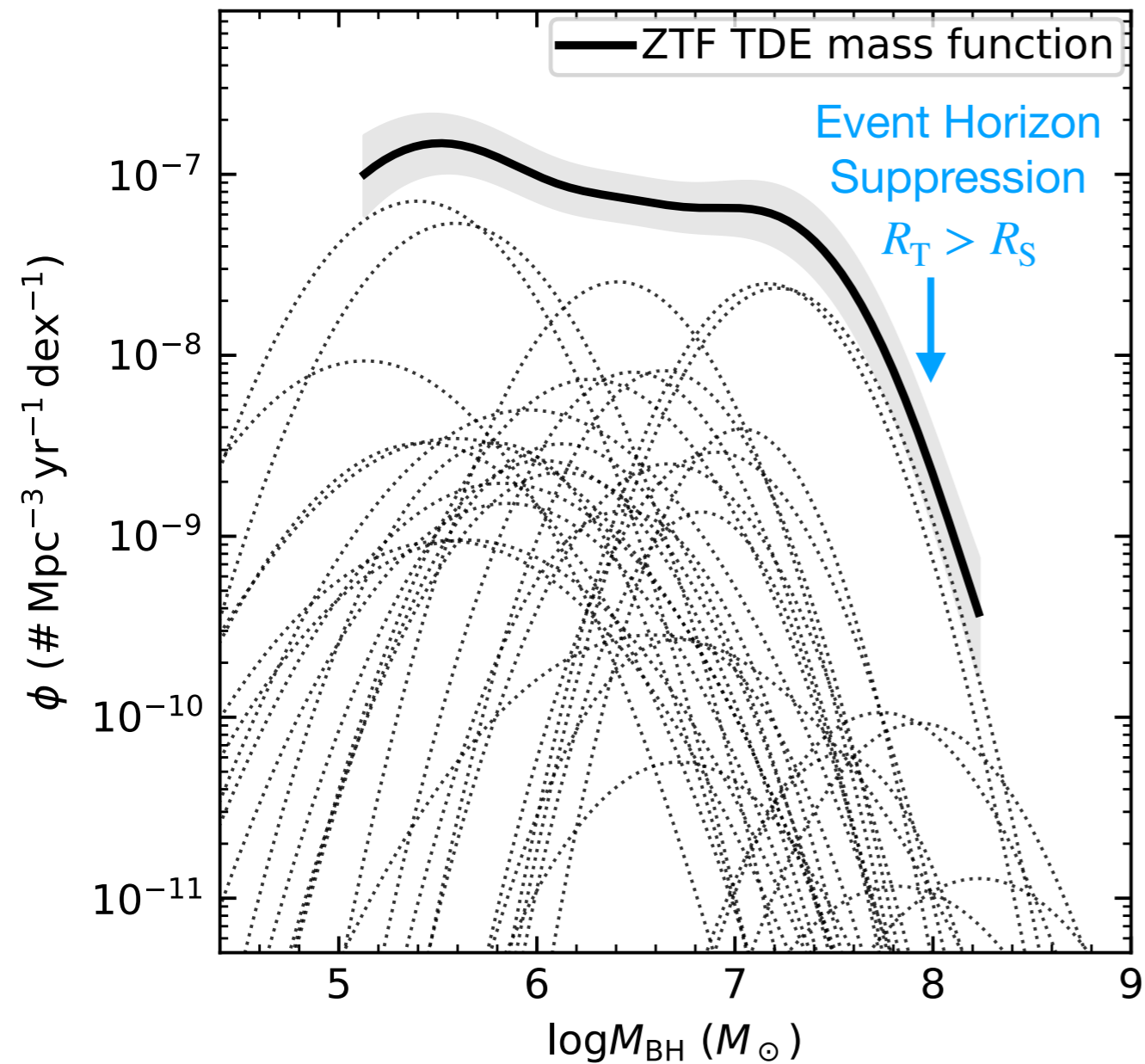
Ricarte & Natarajan 2018 a,b;

Ricarte+2019, Chadayammuri+2022



BH mass function from TDE observations

Yao+2023

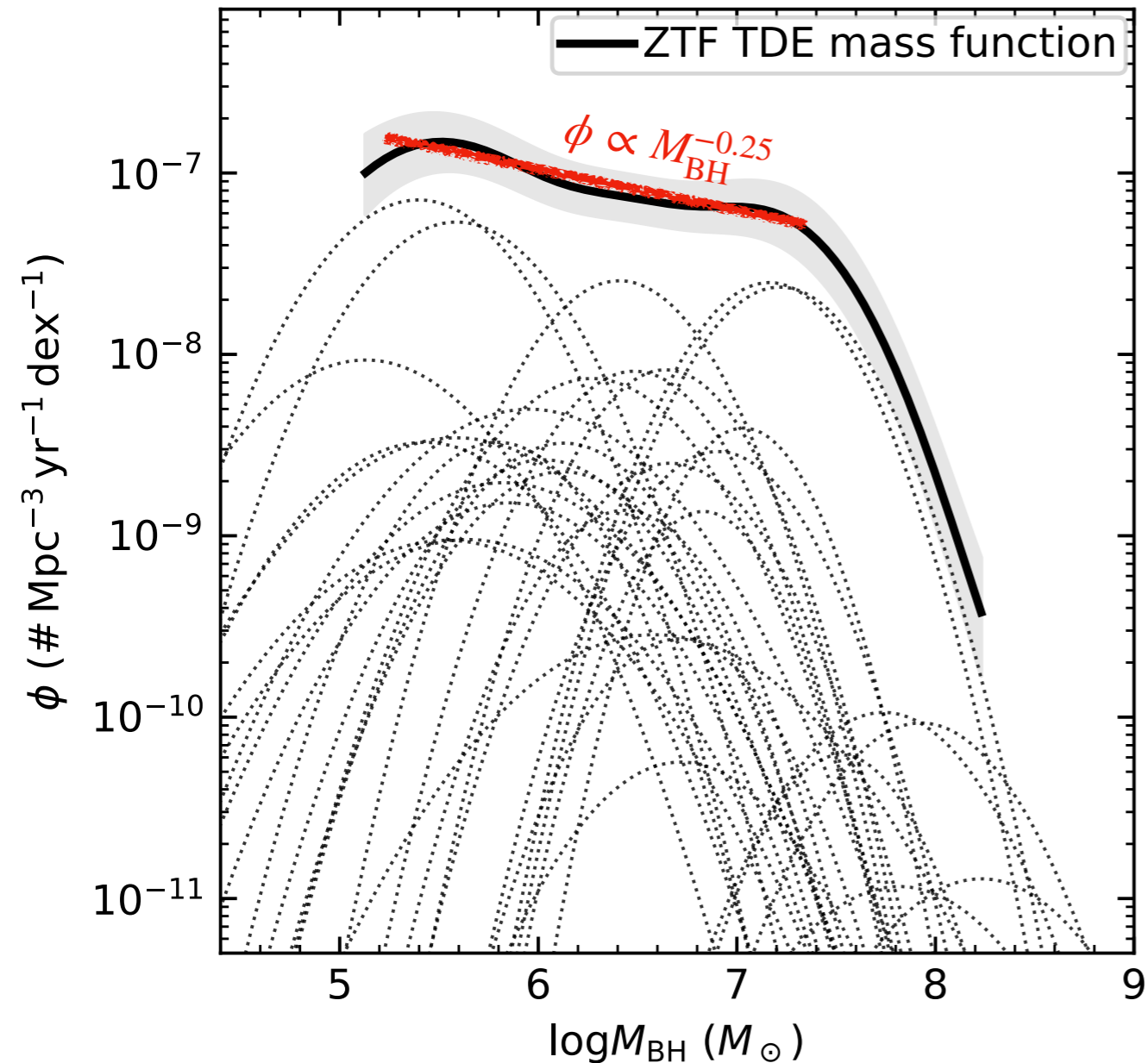


BH mass function from TDE observations

$$\phi_{\text{TDE}}(M_{\text{BH}}) \equiv \frac{dn_{\text{TDE}}}{d\log M_{\text{BH}}} = \dot{N}_0 \left(\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right)^{\beta} \frac{dn_{\text{BH}}}{d\log M_{\text{BH}}}$$

\dot{N}_0 (orange dashed box) → Normalization term ($10^{-5} - 10^{-4} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
 $\left(\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right)^{\beta}$ (blue dashed box) → Two-body relaxation time scales with M_{BH}
 $\frac{dn_{\text{BH}}}{d\log M_{\text{BH}}}$ (red dashed box) → Black hole mass function (BHMF)

$\beta \approx -0.25$ see Wang+2004, Stone & Metzger 2016, Stone+2020



BH mass function from TDE observations

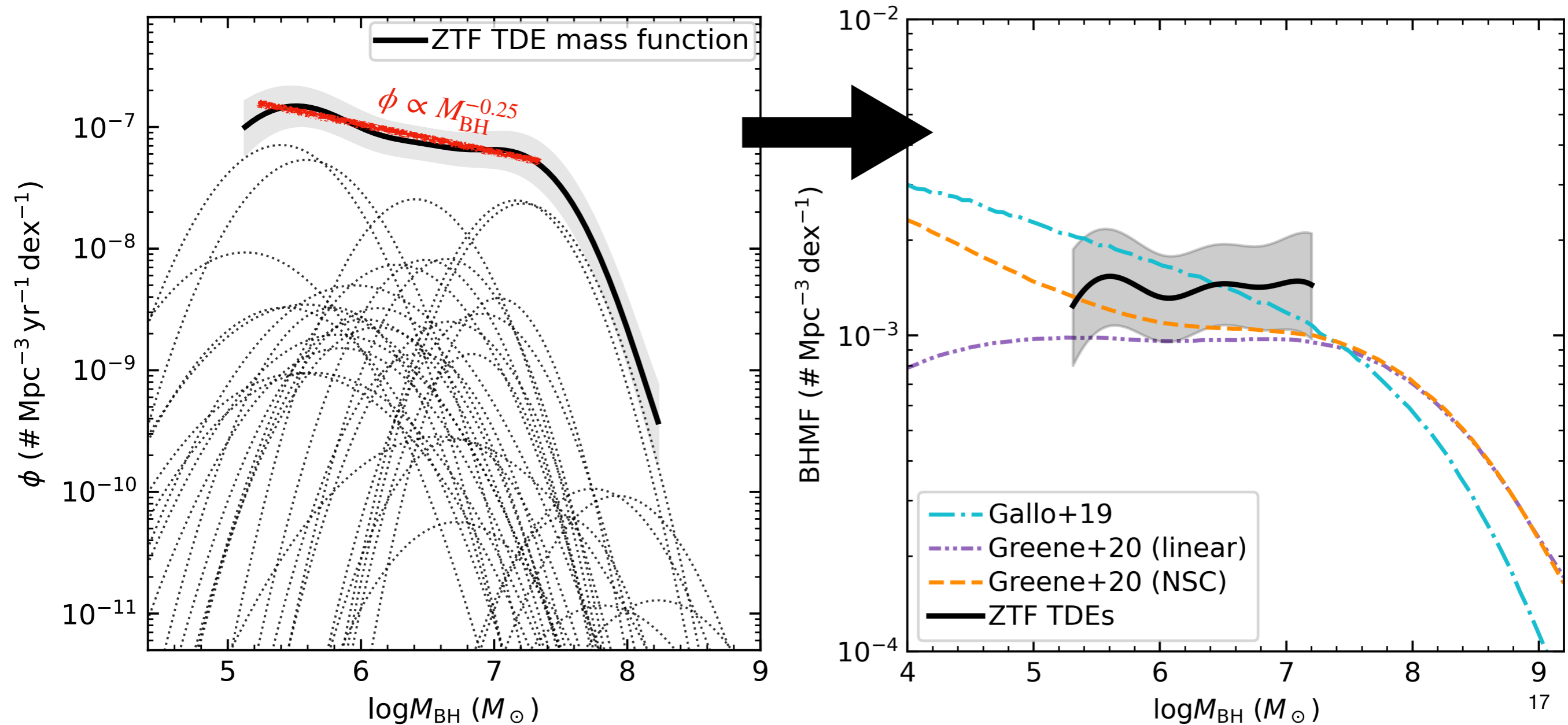
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Two-body relaxation
time scales with M_{BH}

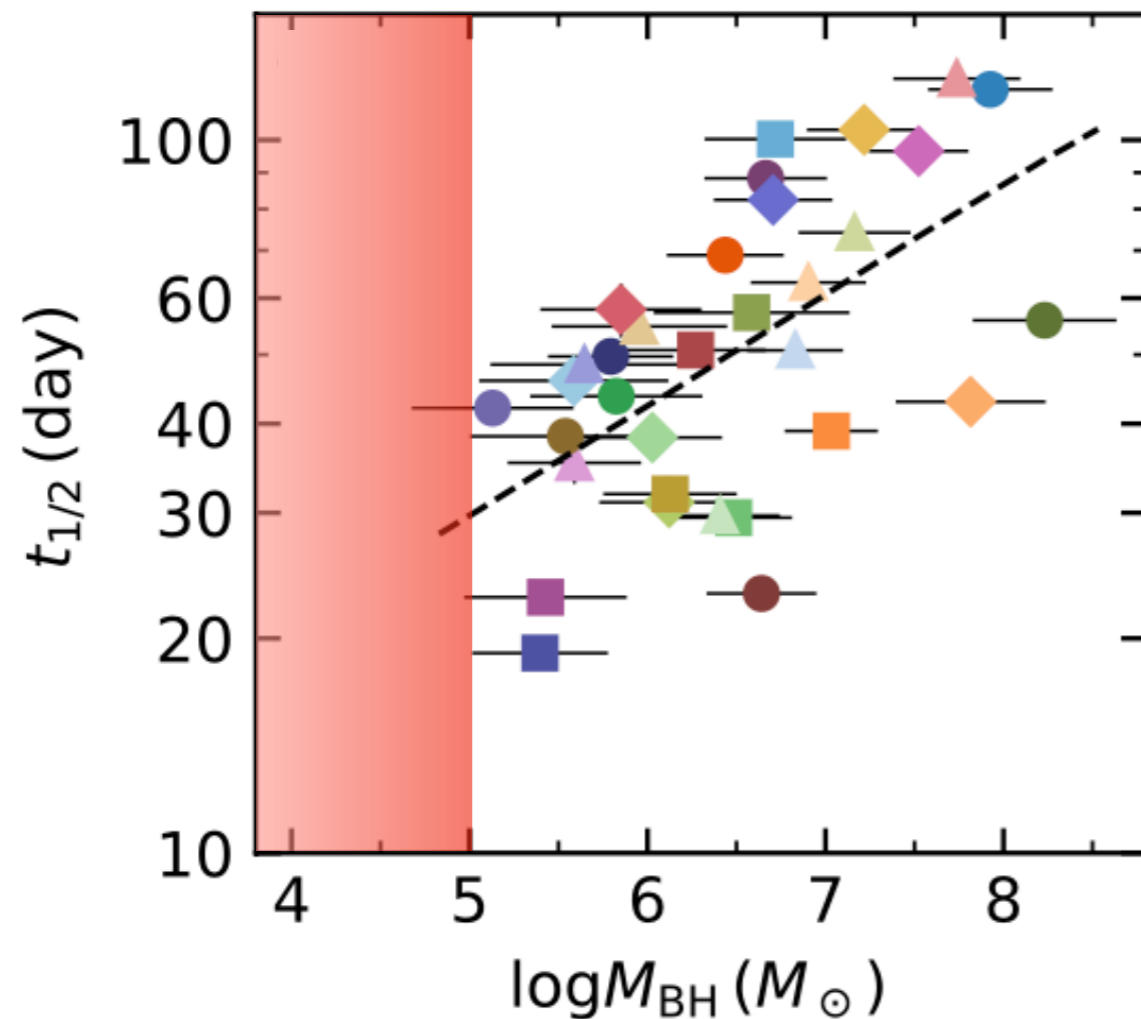
Black hole mass function
(BHMF)



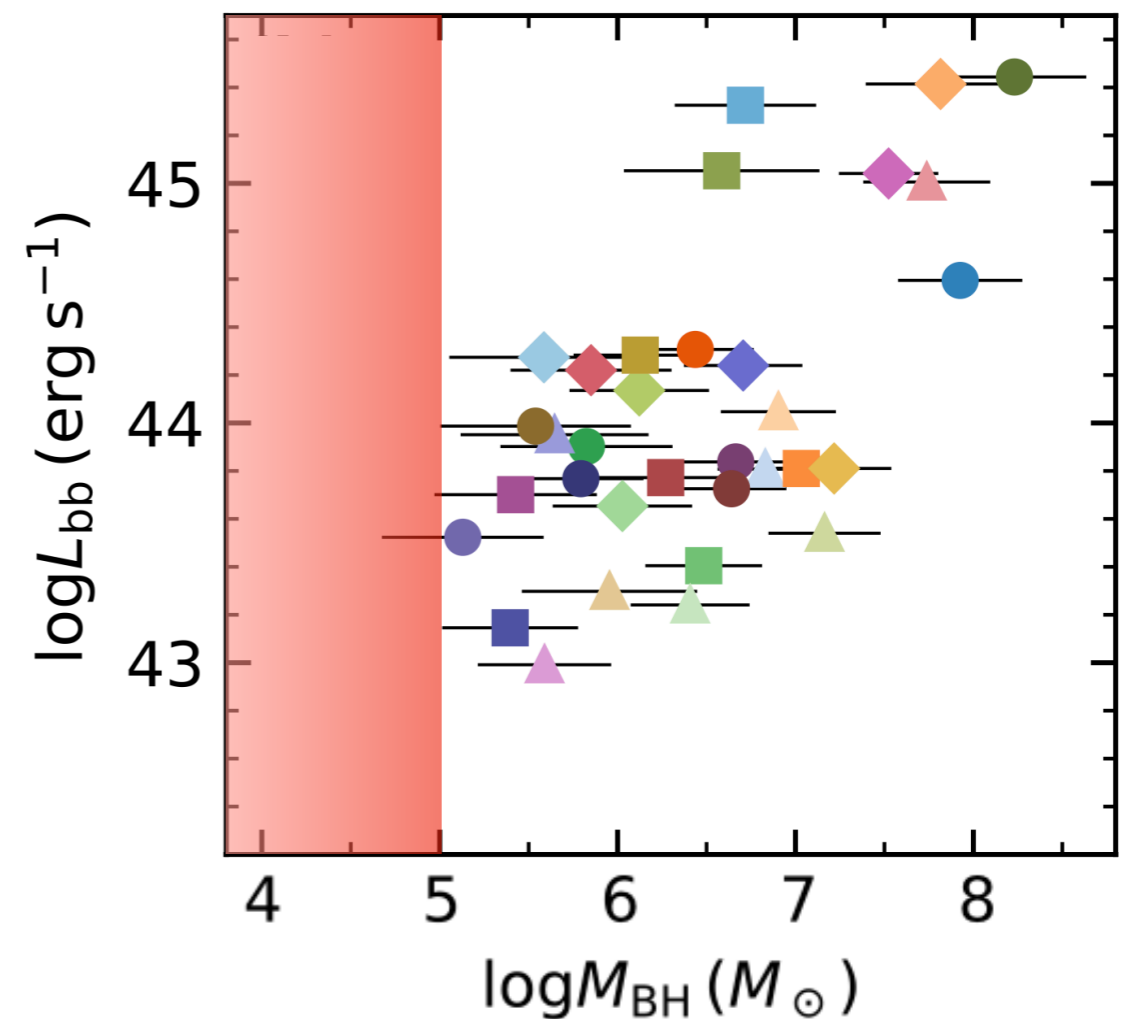
IMBHs: the fast and faint (?) TDEs

Yao+2023

Rest-frame duration above half-max



Peak blackbody luminosity



UVEX will

- Provide UV transient alerts (synergies with *ULTRASAT*, Rubin, etc)
- Provide the TDE host reference catalog (local dwarfs $M_{*} < 10^9 M_{\odot}$)