Rates of Stellar Tidal Disruption: Theory vs Observation

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10/28/15 EINSTEIN SYMPOSIUM

WITH BRIAN METZGER

Outline

Missing flare problem

- Theoretical two-body relaxation rate calculation
- Large discrepancy between theory (>10-4/yr
) & observation (~10-5/yr)

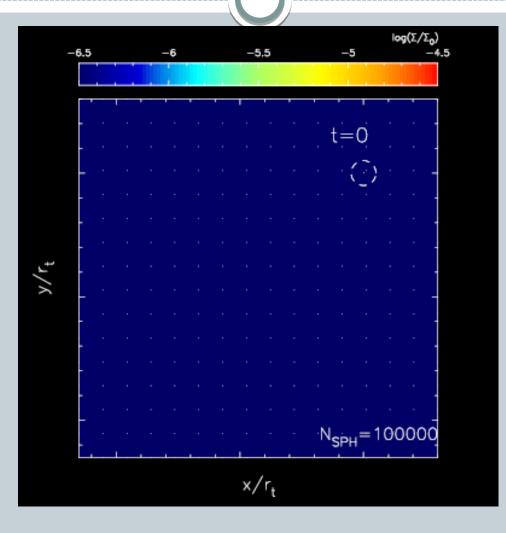
Resolution?

- Selection effects
- Exotic dynamics
- Emission mechanisms



(Wikimedia Commons)

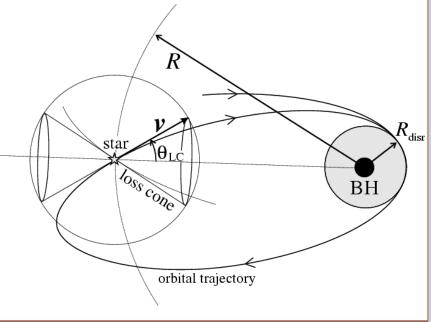
Tidal Disruption: Spinning SMBH



(Hayasaki, Stone & Loeb 2015)

Tidal Disruption Rates

- Loss cone (two body scattering): J<J_{LC}=(GM_{BH}R_t)^{1/2}
 - Loss cone replenished via two-body relaxation
- Alternative relaxational mechanisms increase rate
- Motivations
 - Tension between theory (10-4 yr-1) and observation (10-5 yr-1)
 - Probe of low mass SMBH demographics?

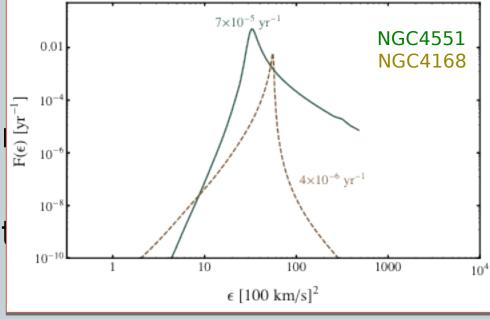


(Freitag & Benz 02)

Two Body Scattering Rates

- Our approach: take Nuker galaxy sample, apply Wang & Merritt 04
- Deproject I(R)
 Calculate ρ(r), f(ε)
- Orbit-average diffusion
 coefficients μ(ε)
- Calculate flux, F(ε), in
 loss cone
- Integrate over stellar





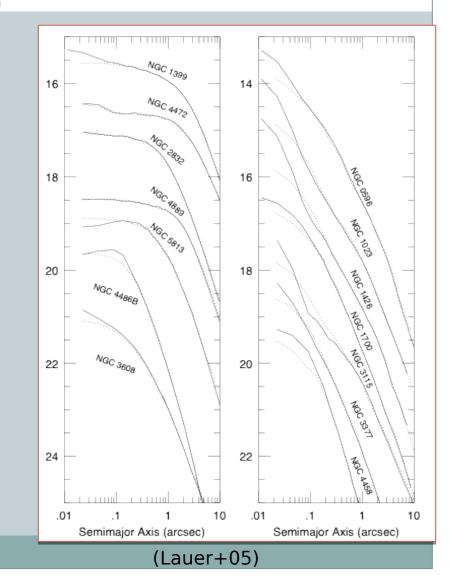
(Stone & Metzger 15)

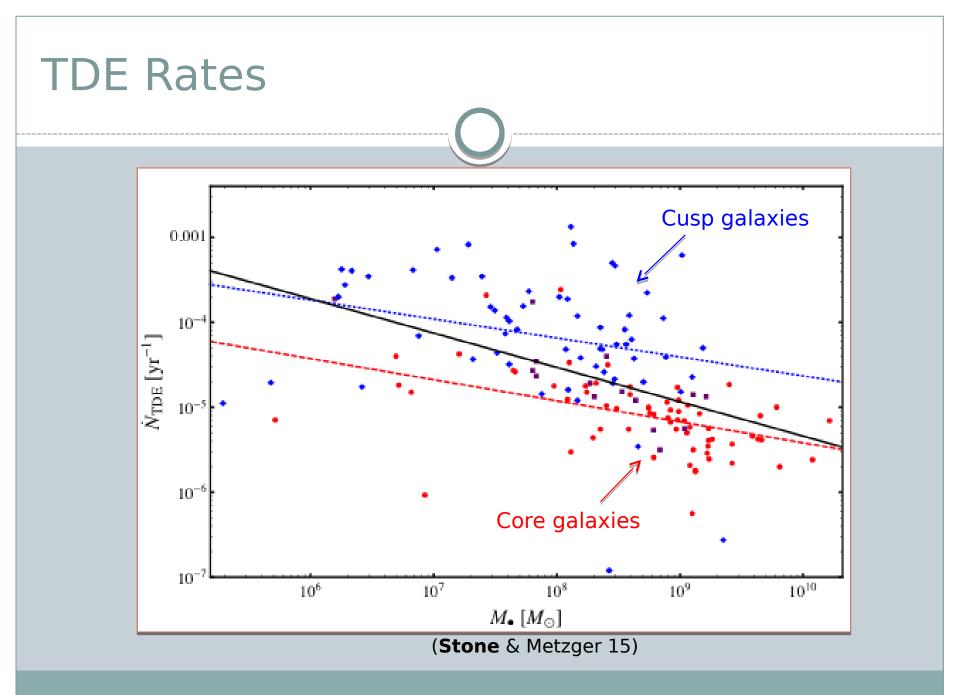
Galaxy Sample

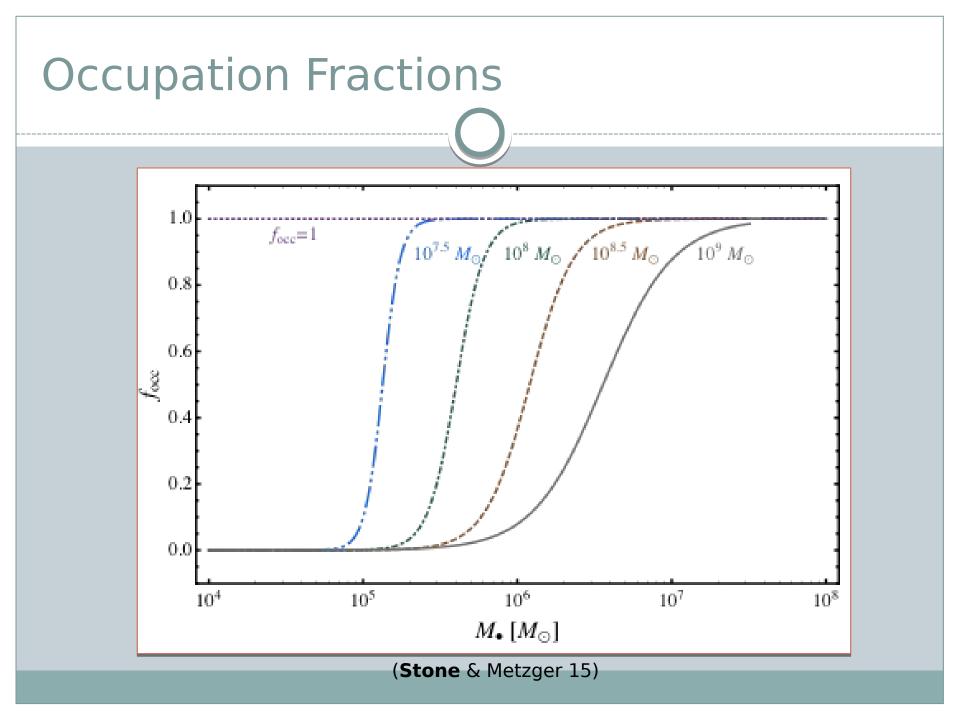
- "Nuker" galaxy sample (Lauer+05, Lauer+07)
- High resolution HST imaging
 - Fit to parametrized profile:

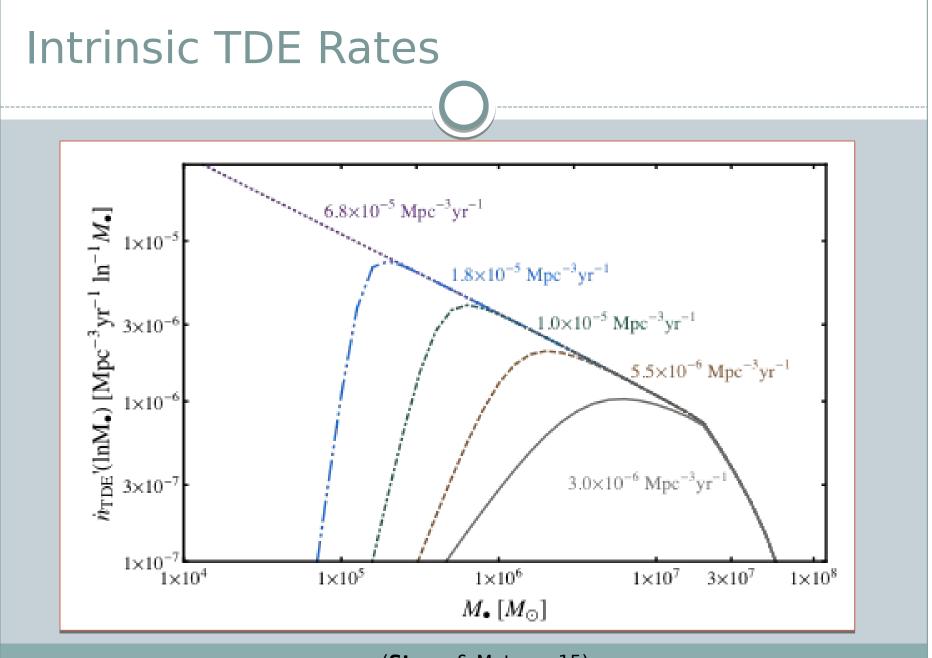
$$I(R) = 2^{(\beta - \gamma)/\alpha} I_b \left(\frac{R_b}{R}\right)^{\gamma} \left(1 + \left(\frac{R}{R_b}\right)^{\alpha}\right)^{(\gamma - \beta)/\alpha}$$

- Black hole masses' calculated from M_{BH}-σ
- 144 galaxies after rejections (<40 in past works)

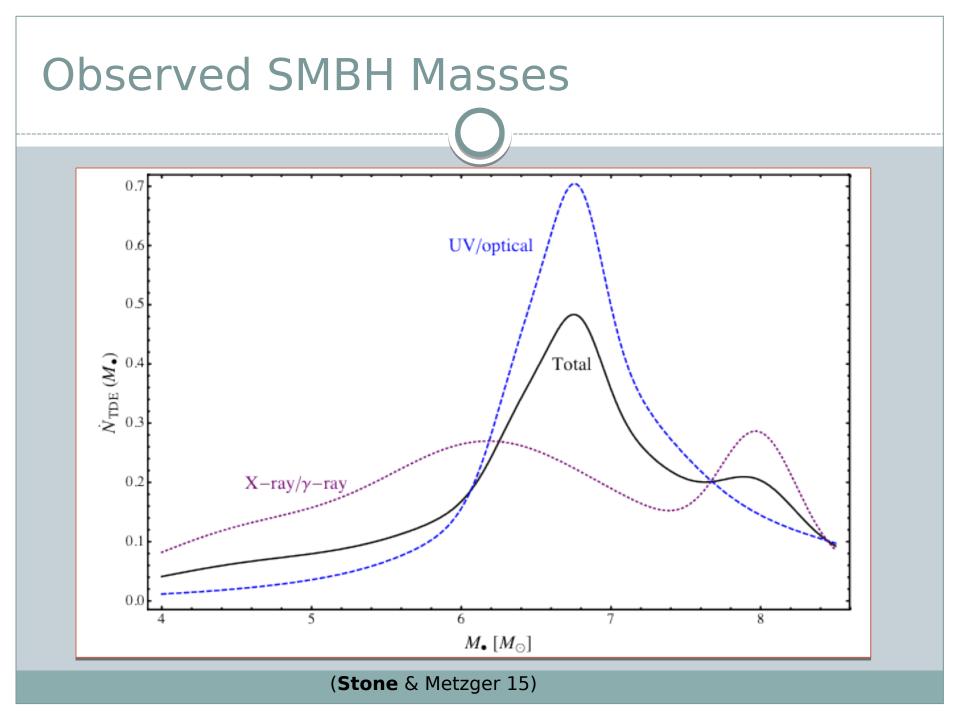








(Stone & Metzger 15)



Rates Discrepancy

Persistent! Our calculation is conservative:

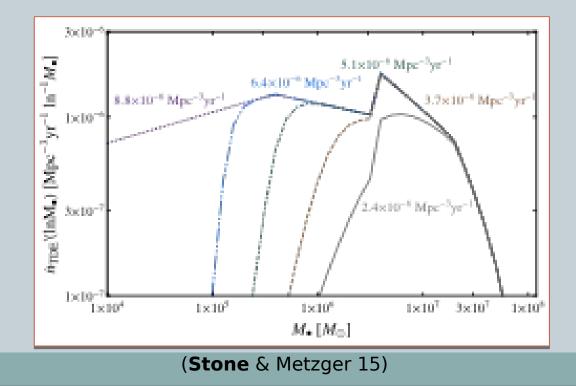
- O 2-body relaxation only
- Neglect enhanced diffusion from remnants
- Spherical symmetry

Possible ways out:

- Not occupation fraction
- Probably not dust obscuration
- Maybe selection effects but see van Velzen & Farrar 14
- Strong and tangential velocity anisotropies? Aka SMBH binaries? (Lezhnin & Vasiliev 15)
- Bimodality in optical emission?

Circularization-Limited Emission?

Prompt circularization may require relativistic R_p
 Extreme R_p cutoff required to remove rate tension
 Shown below: R_p/R_g<12 cut



Conclusions

Discrepancy between theory and observation?

- Persistent! Even for 2-body scattering
- Gets worse with realistic IMF, alternate galaxy parametrizations, alternate relaxational mechanisms...

Several possible resolutions

- Bimodal emission appears most promising
- Severe circularization requirements on R_p possible explanation

 Intrinsic TDE rates sensitive to SMBH occupation fraction, observable rates may not be

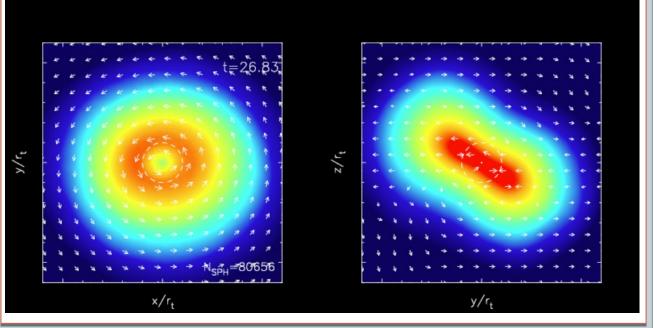
Questions?

Tidal Disruption of Stars

• Disruption when $R_p < R_t = R_*(M_{BH}/M_*)^{1/3}$

 Laboratory for accretion/jet astrophysics

- Super-Eddingt on flows
- Jet launching mechanisms

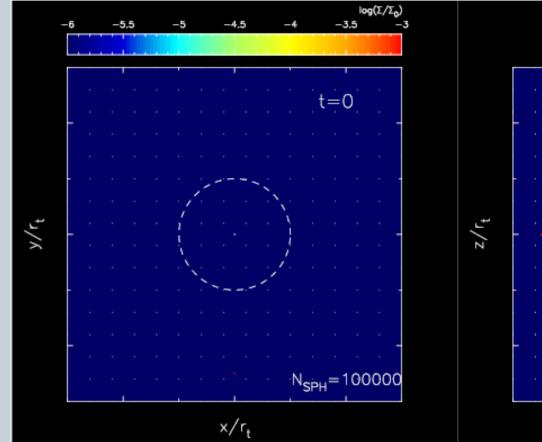


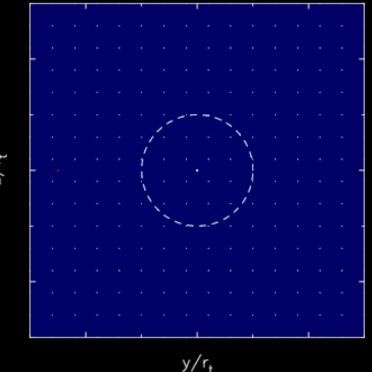
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(Hayasaki, Stone, & Loeb 15)
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Unique probe of quiescent galactic nuclei

• М_{вн} [а_{вн}?] from *lightcurve, SED*; stellar dynamics from *rates*

Kerr Circularization





(Hayasaki, Stone & Loeb 2015)

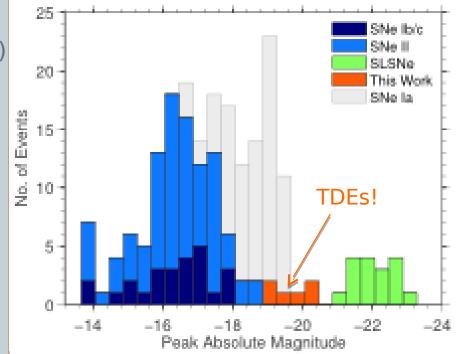
Observational Summary

~20 strong candidates

- First found in X-ray
- Then UV/optical (PTF, Pan-STARRS)
- ~10-5/galaxy/yr

Recent surprises:

- Relativistic jets! (Bloom+11, Zauderer+11)
- Hydrogen-free spectra? (Gezari+12)
- ~20% in E+A (Arcavi+ 14)
- Upcoming time domain surveys expected to see ~10s-1000s/yr
 - LSST particularly promising (Strubbe & Quataert 09)



(Arcavi+ 14)

Uncertainties in 2-Body Calculations

- Choice of I(R) parametrization
 - Nuker, Sersic, core-Sersic all similar in results
- Scaling relations
 - O Unimportant

Symmetry assumptions

• Sphericity conservative

Isotropy mixed – radial bias ups rates, tangential decreases

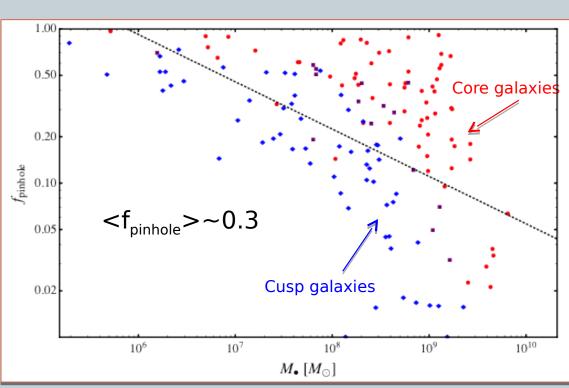
Stellar mass function

- Functional form (Kroupa vs Salpeter) unimportant
- Smallest stars dominate rate, heaviest diffusion coefficients
- Stellar remnants *important*

Pinhole Fraction

- Two regimes of tidal disruption
 Identified by q(ε)=(ΔJ/J_{LC})²
 J_{LC}=(GM_{BH}R_t)^{1/2}
- Diffusive regime: q<1, $\beta = R_t/R_p = 1$
- Pinhole regime: q>1, N(β) $\alpha \beta^{-1}$

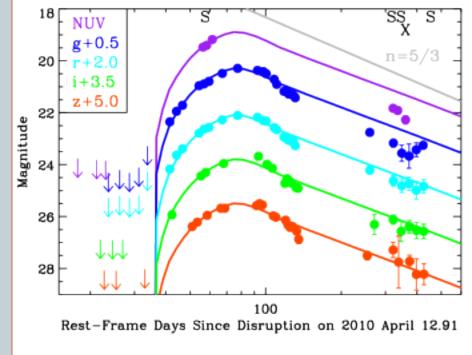
 Only ~50% partial disruptions



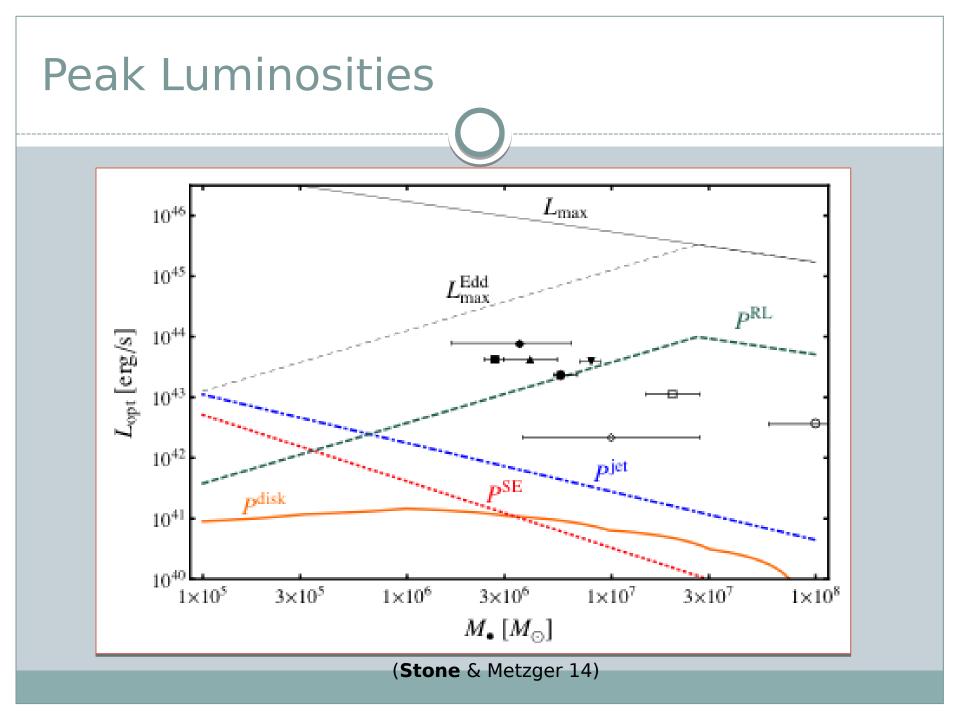
(Stone & Metzger 14)

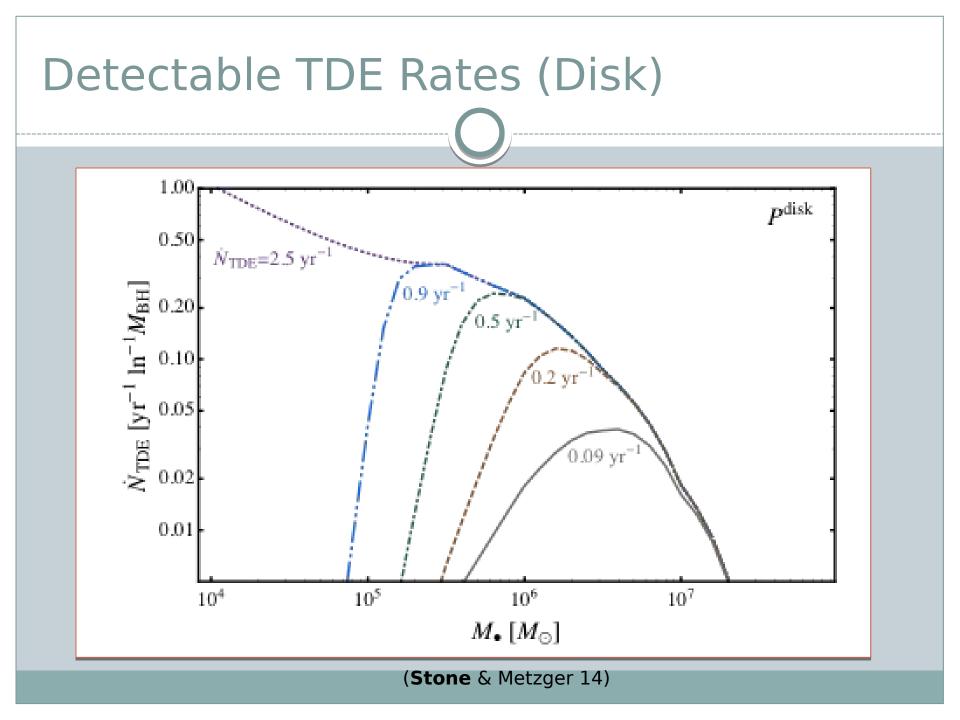
Optical Emission from TDEs

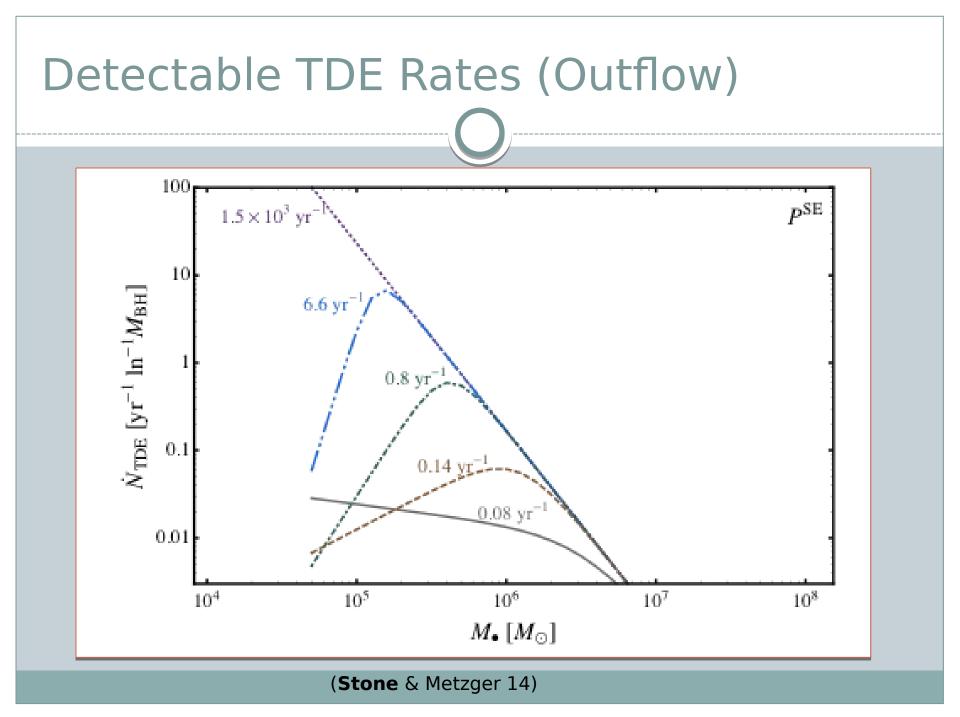
- Highly uncertain, many proposed mechanisms
 - Reprocessing layer (e.g. Loeb & Ulmer 97, ZEBRA, Guillochon+14)
 - Outflows (fade too fast, t-95/36, but see Metzger & Stone 15)
 - Accretion disk (too dim, fade too slow, t^{-5/12})
 - Relativistic jet (nonthermal spectrum, radio nondetections)
- Our paper: agnostic

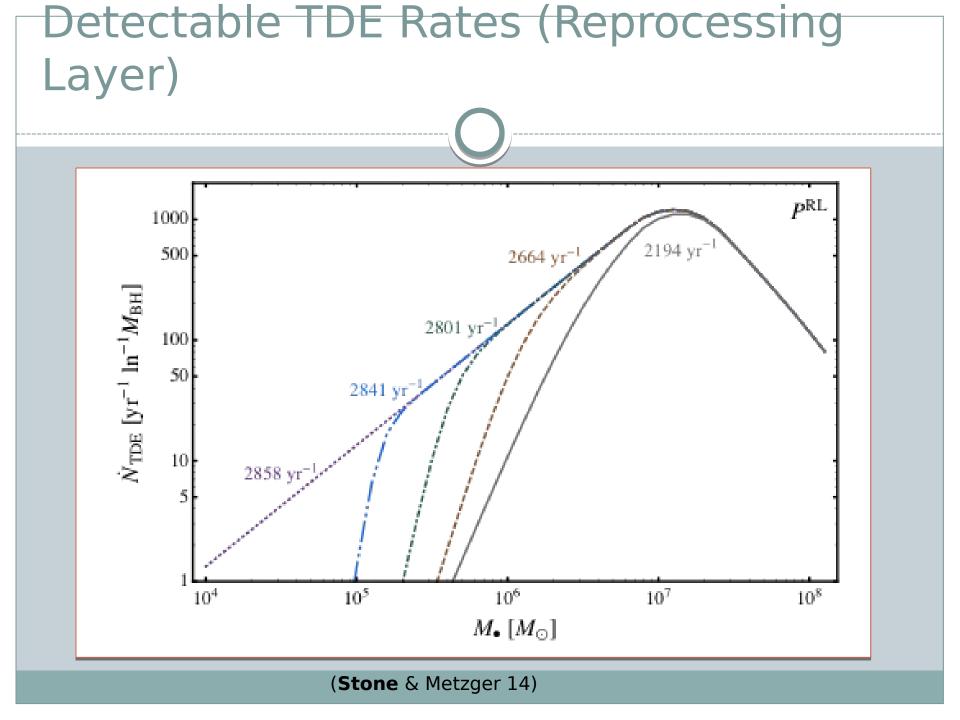


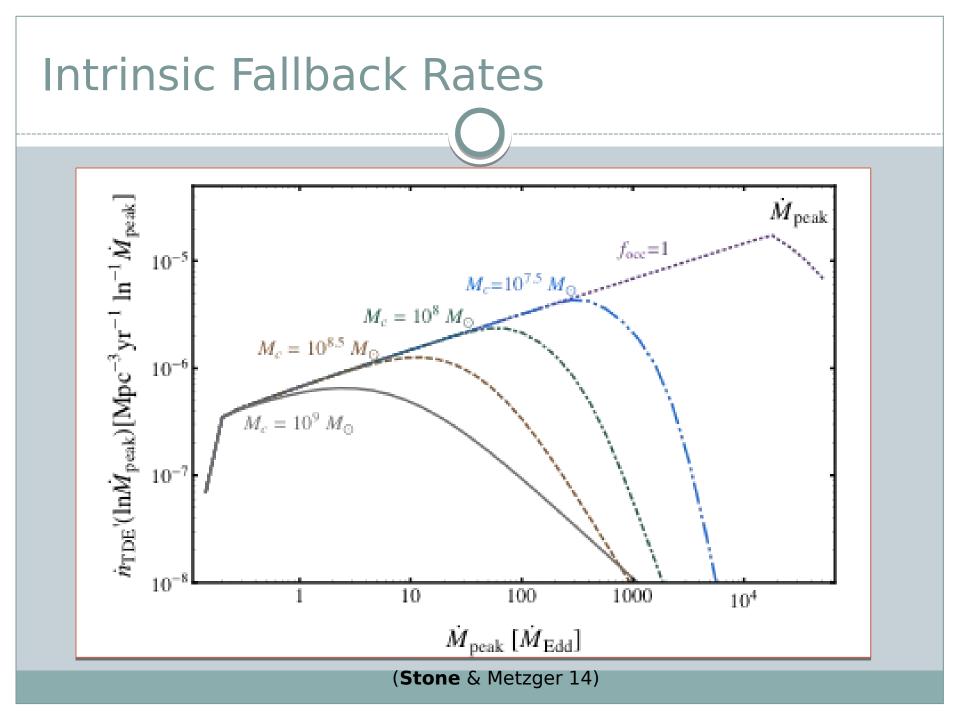
(Gezari+ 12)

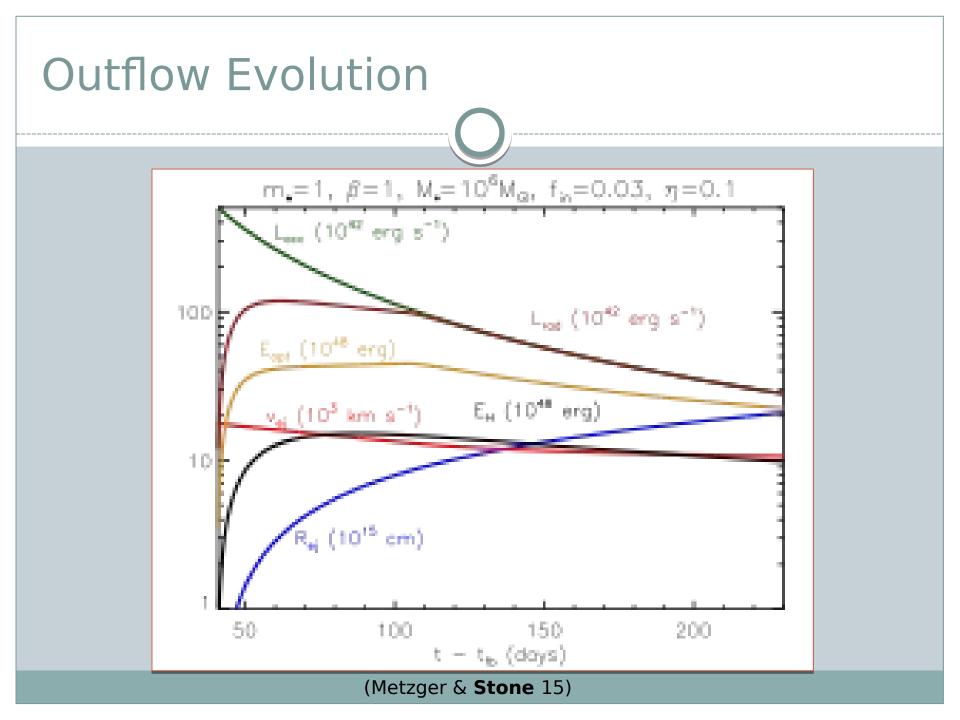


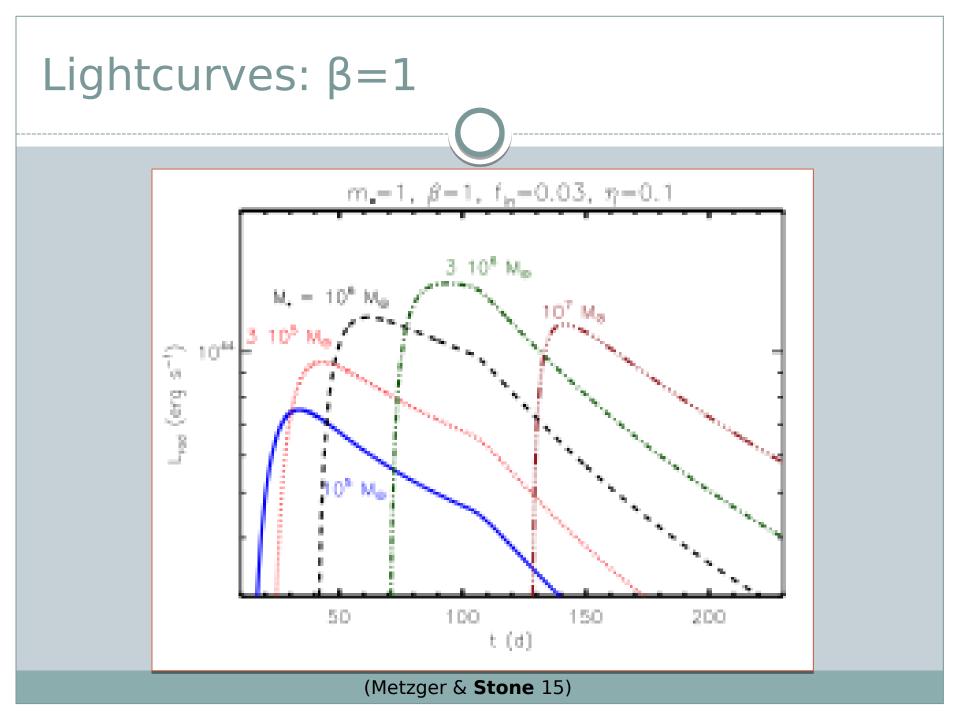






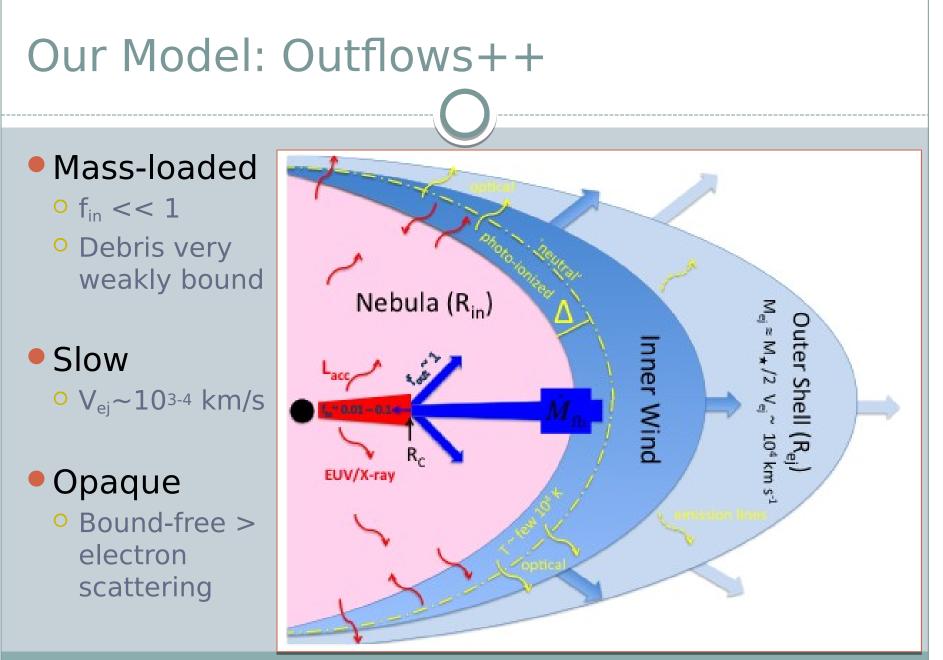






What's Going on in the Optical?

- Spreading disk far too dim to explain observations
- Super-Eddington mechanisms extremely sensitive to f_{occ}
 - Optical synchrotron constrains jet launching fraction
- Reprocessing layer model ad hoc, closest to observations
 - Detected rate tension unless reprocessing fraction low: kill two birds with one stone?
 - Circularization efficiency?
- Current MBH sample inhomogeneous, but nonetheless:
 - May rule out super-Eddington optical mechanisms



(Metzger & Stone 15)

Model Predictions

Optical lightcurve predictions

Adiabatic losses minor, except for small SMBHs
 Dataila dama damb and surface and set for small SMBHs

Details dependent on outflow properties

Late-time optical disappearance; X-ray breakout

- Probable direction dependence (AS-14LI?)
- Optically selected flares: late-time followup
- X-ray selected flares: need better cadence