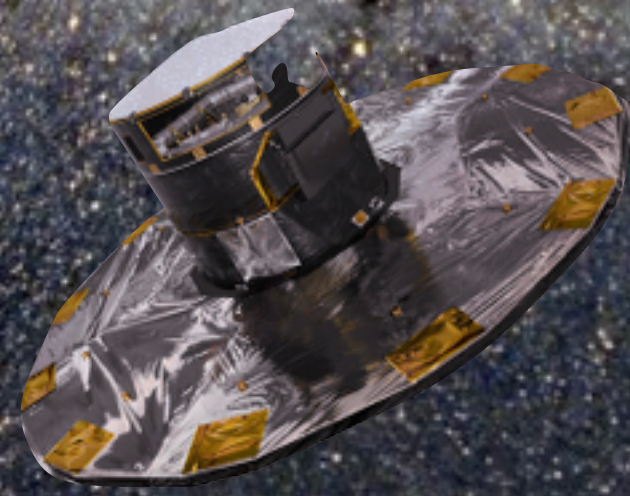


NUCLEAR TRANSIENTS

from OGLE and Gaia

and hunt for Black Holes

David Buckley



SAAO, November 2017

GROUP

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(pron: Woo-cash Vi-zhi-kov-ski)



Alex Hamanowicz
(Master student -> PhD@ESO)



Mariusz Gromadzki
(postdoc)

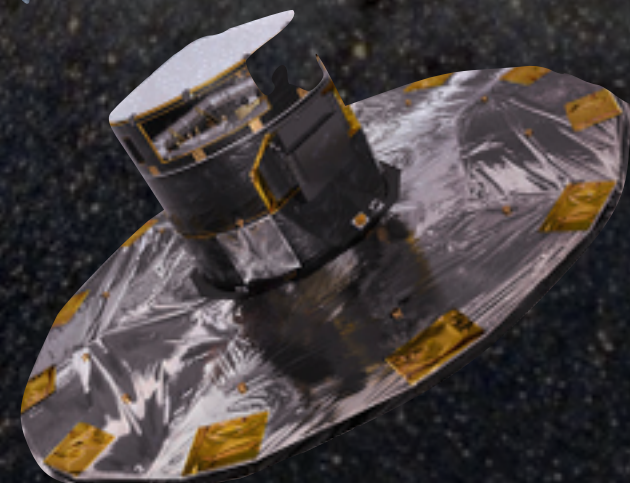


Zuzanna Kostrzewa-Rutkowska
(postdoc at SRON, NL)



Katarzyna Kruszyńska, Kris Rybicki, Paweł Zieliński
Seppo Mattila, Peter Jonker,
Kirill Sokolovsky, Iair Arcavi

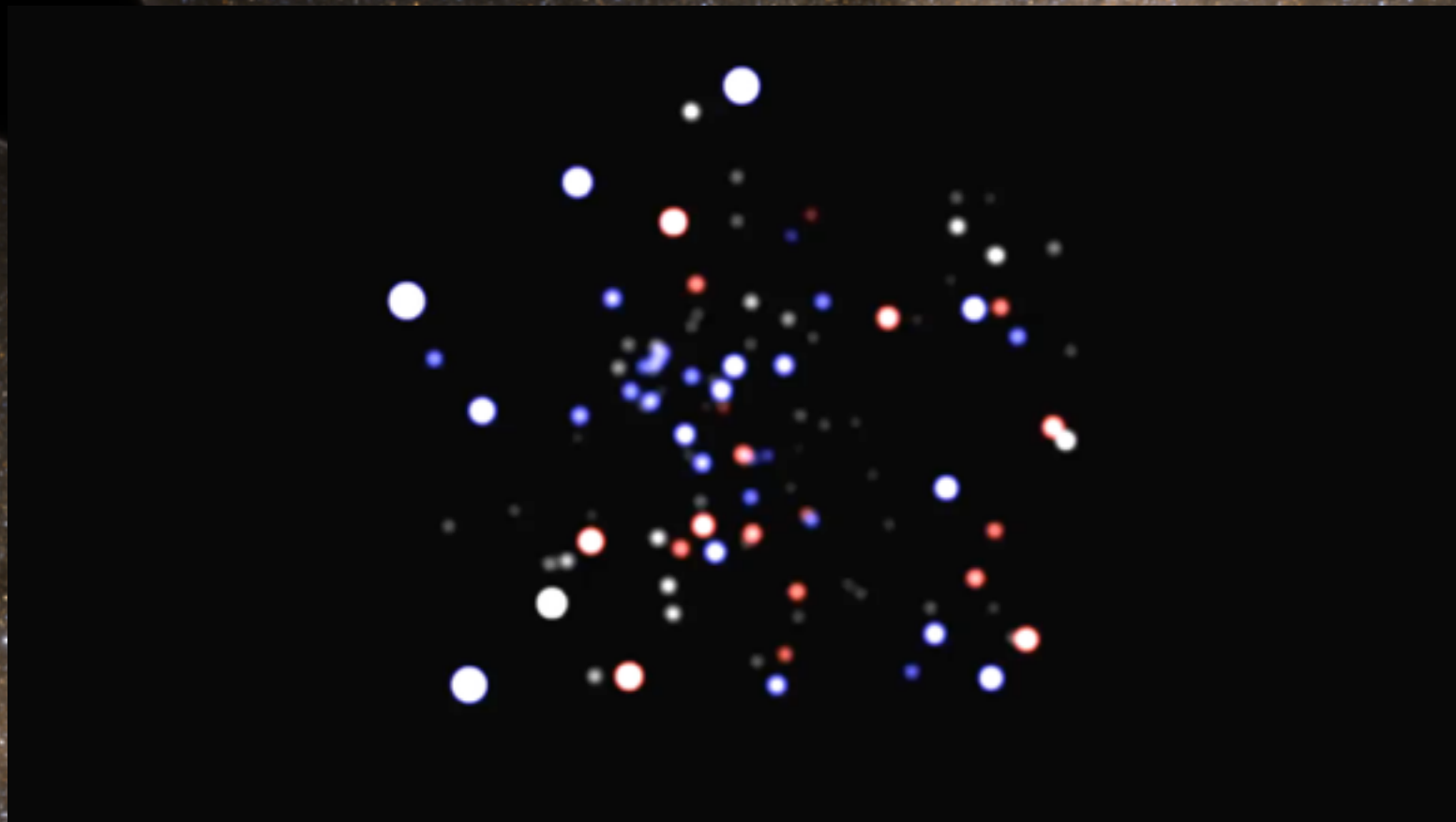
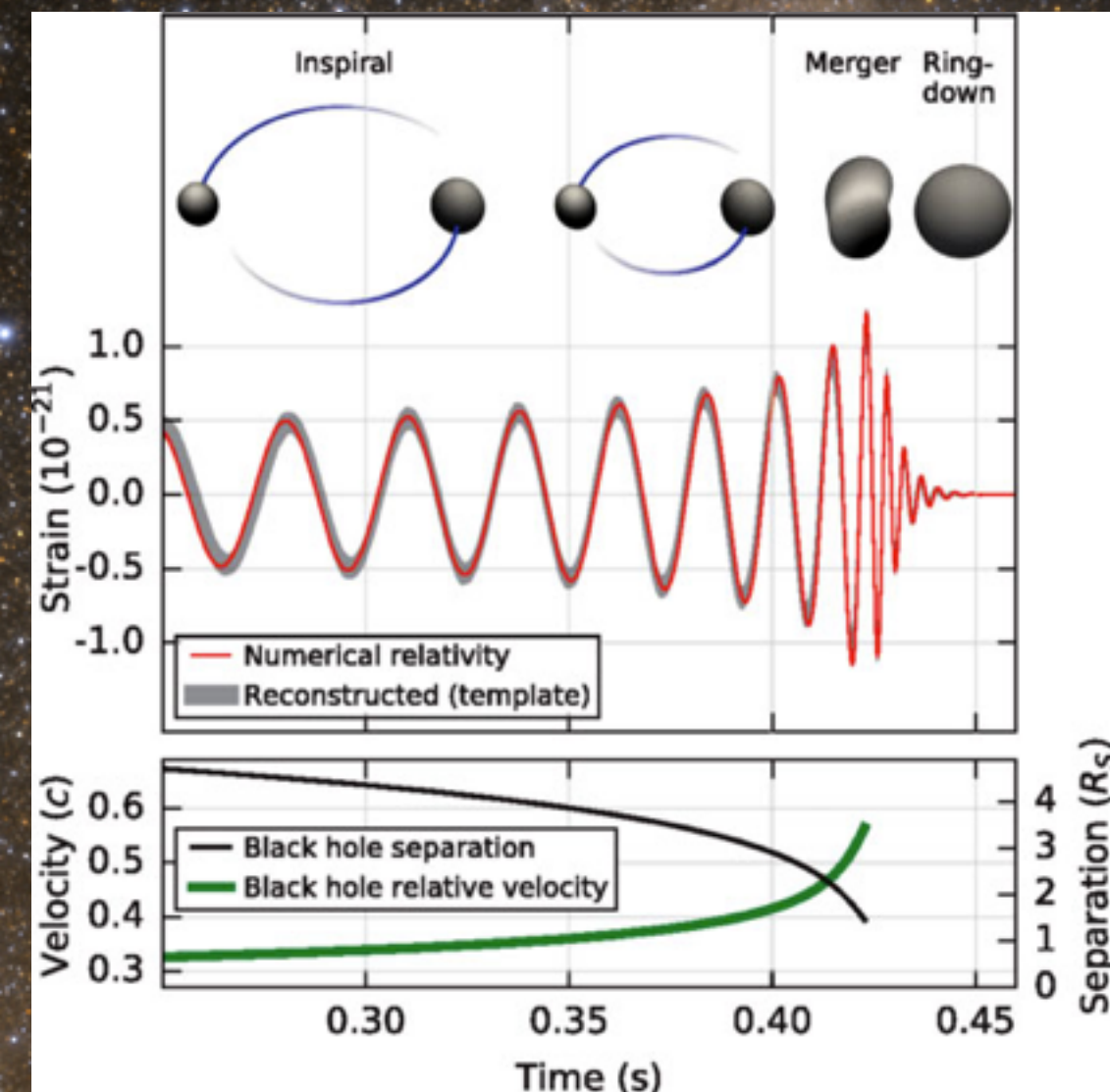
OGLE team in Warsaw
Gaia Alerts team in Cambridge



BLACK HOLES DO EXIST!

GW150914: 36 + 29 M_{Sun} BHs

4 M_MSun SMBH in the Centre
of the Milky Way



HOW TO FIND BLACK HOLES?

OGLE

<http://ogle.astrouw.edu.pl>

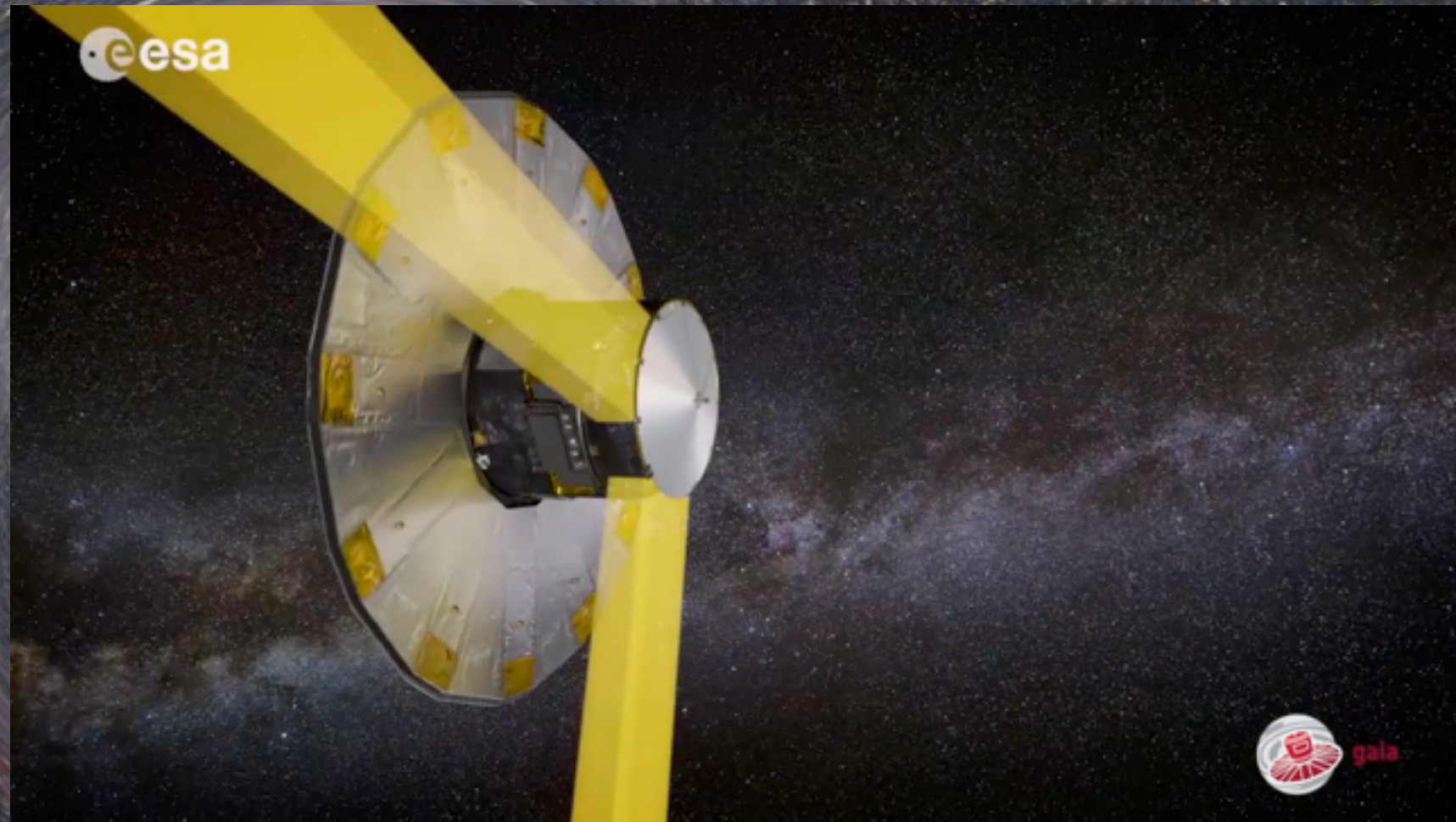


25 years this year!

Polish 1.3m dedicated telescope
in Las Campanas, Chile
Surveying continuously since 1992.

Gaia Science Alerts

<http://gsaweb.ast.cam.ac.uk/alerts>



ESA space mission with 2x1.4m telescopes located in L2.
In operation since 2014.

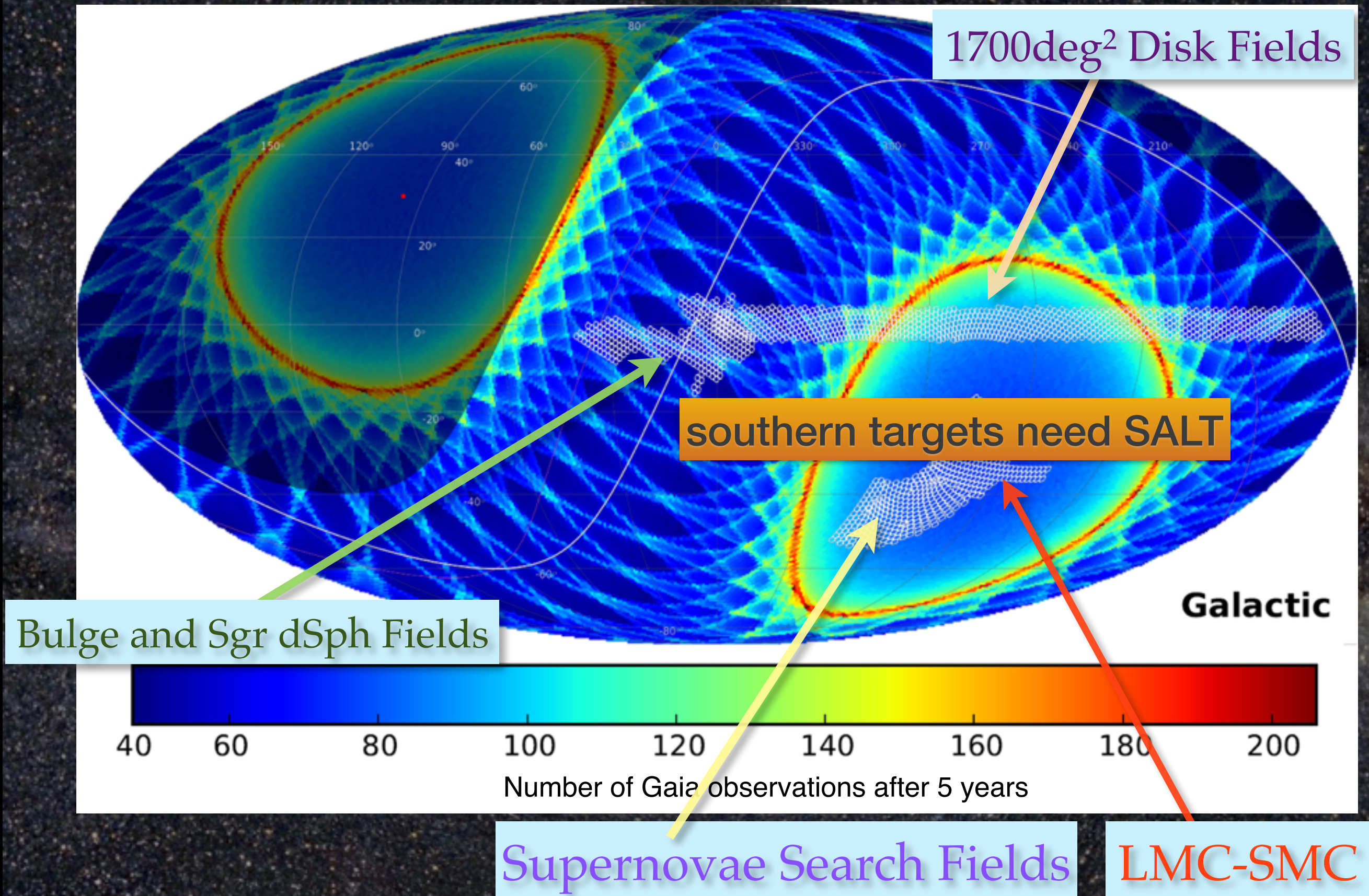
First Gaia Data Release DR1: 14.Sep 2016

Second Gaia Data Release DR2: ~Apr 2018

TRANSIENTS SURVEYS

	Gaia	ASAS-SN	OGLE-IV	Catalina Sky Survey	PTF	LSST (from 2020??)
deg ² day ⁻¹	≈ 1230	~20,000	150	1200	1000	5000
Avg Cadence	4.5s-30d	1-3d	0.01-5d	14d	5d	4d
Limiting mag	G=20.7	V=14	22	19.5	21	r=24.7
f _{sky}	all sky	all sky	0.07	0.6	0.2	<0.48

OGLE-GAIA SKY



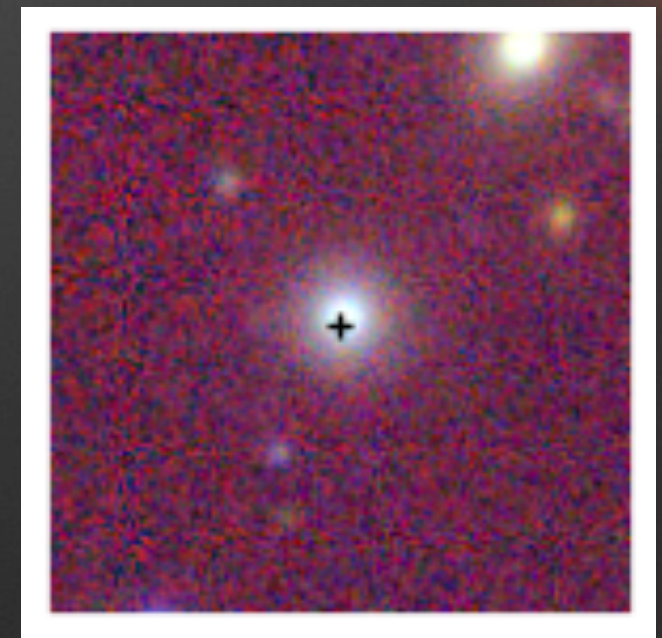
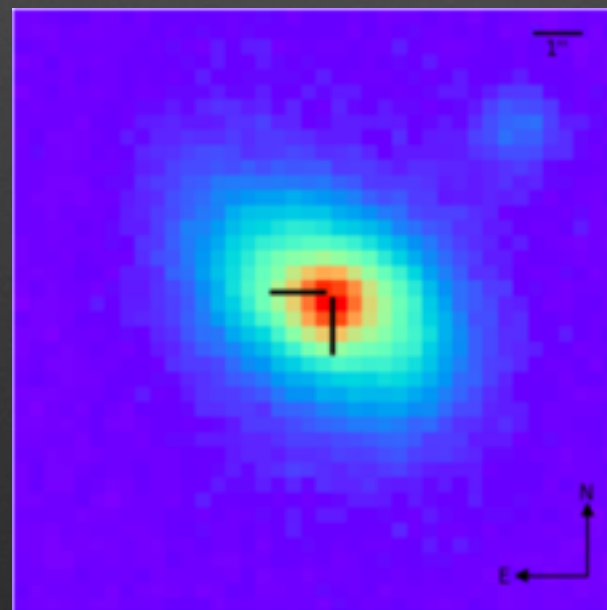
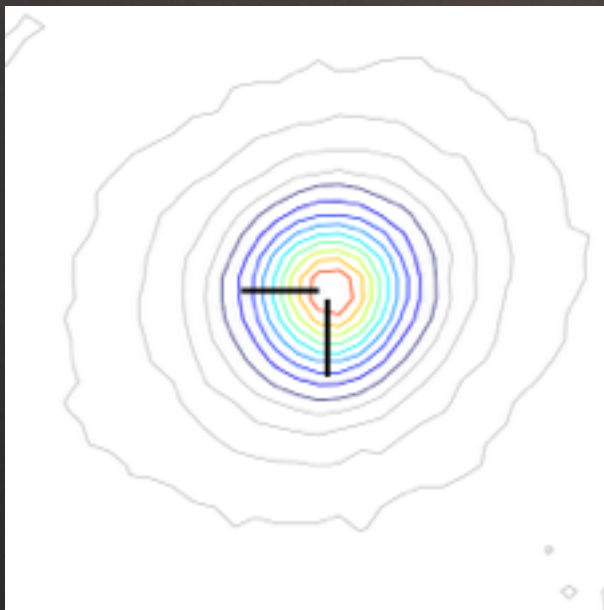
TIDAL DISRUPTION EVENTS

Quiet SMBH disrupting a star

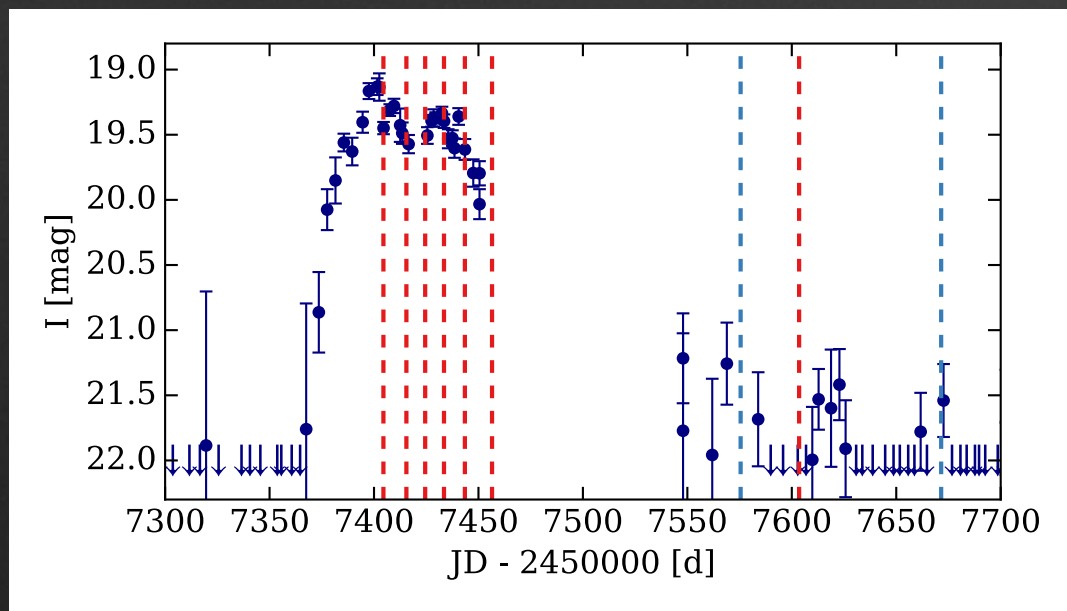
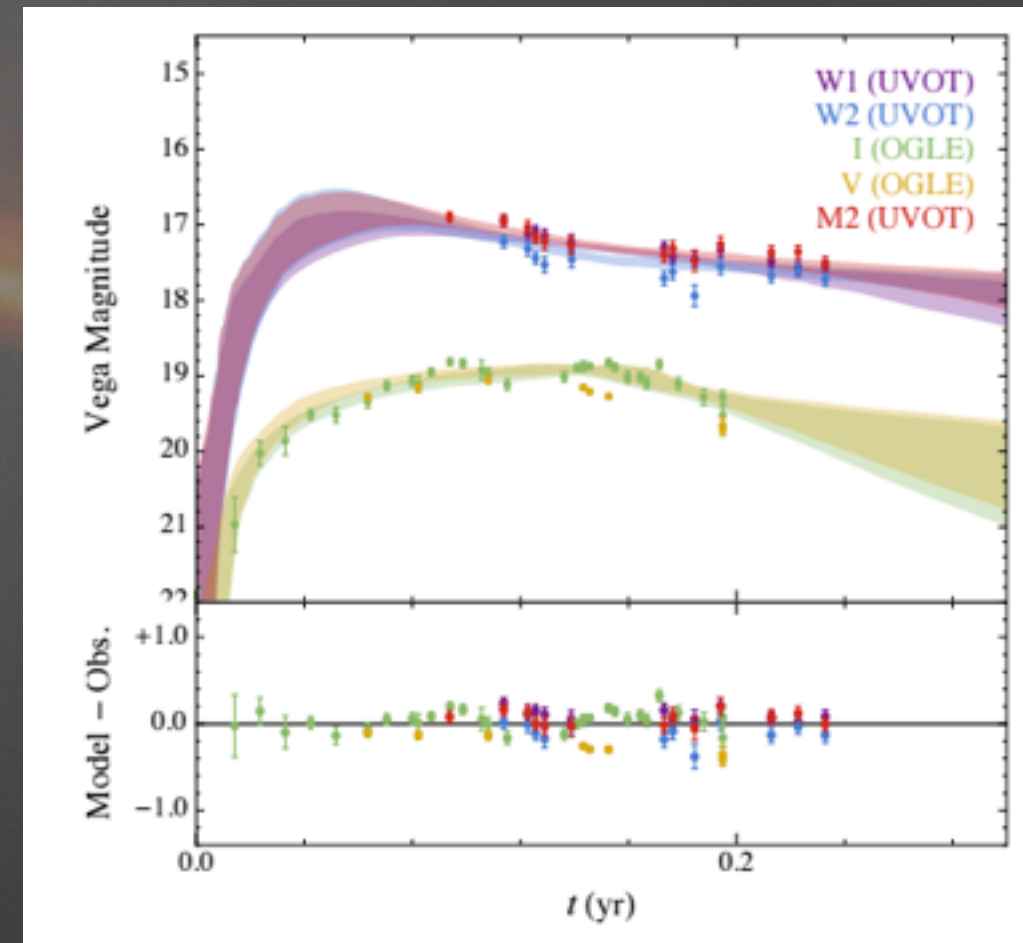
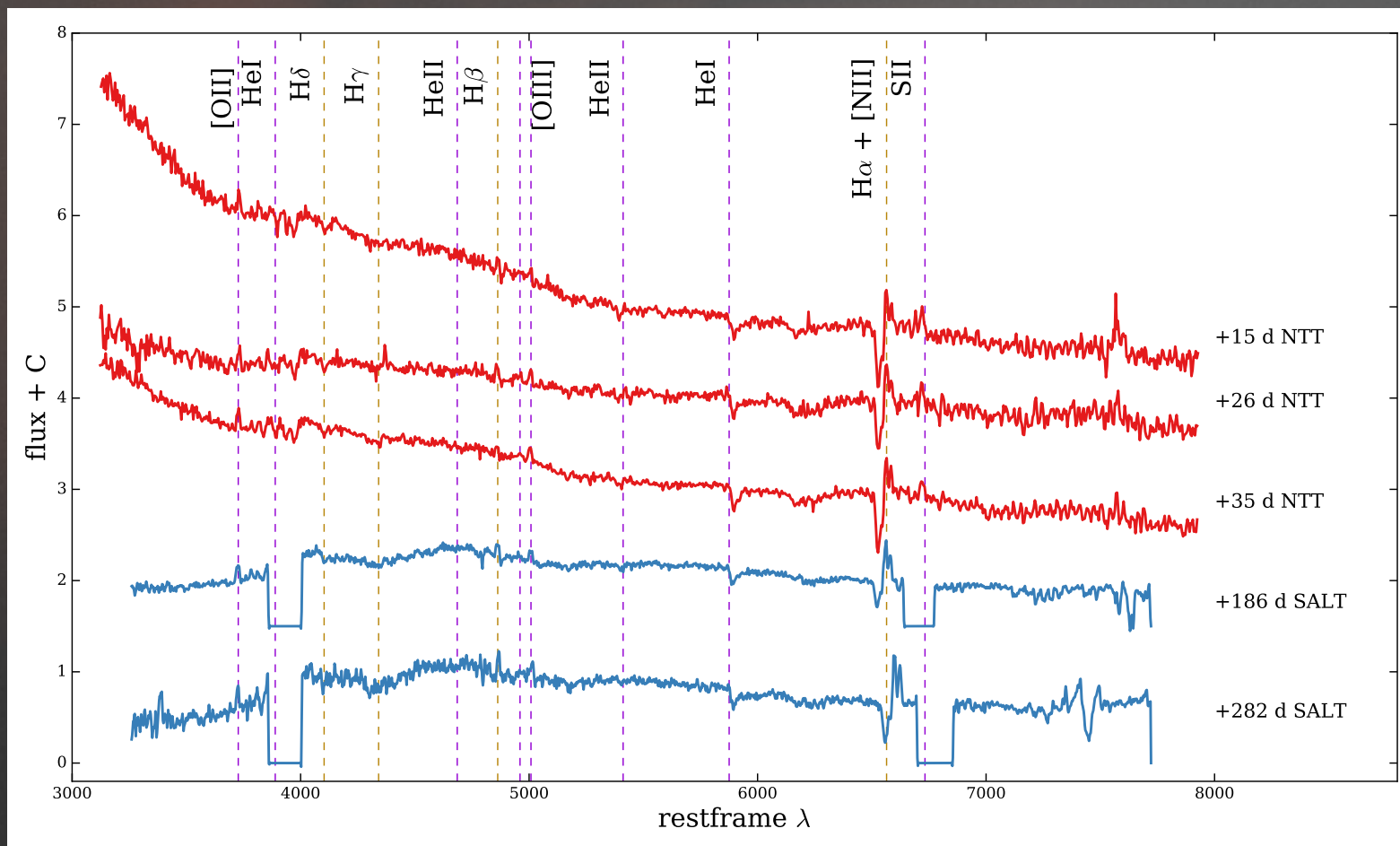


TIDAL DISRUPTION EVENTS

the most difficult transients to study

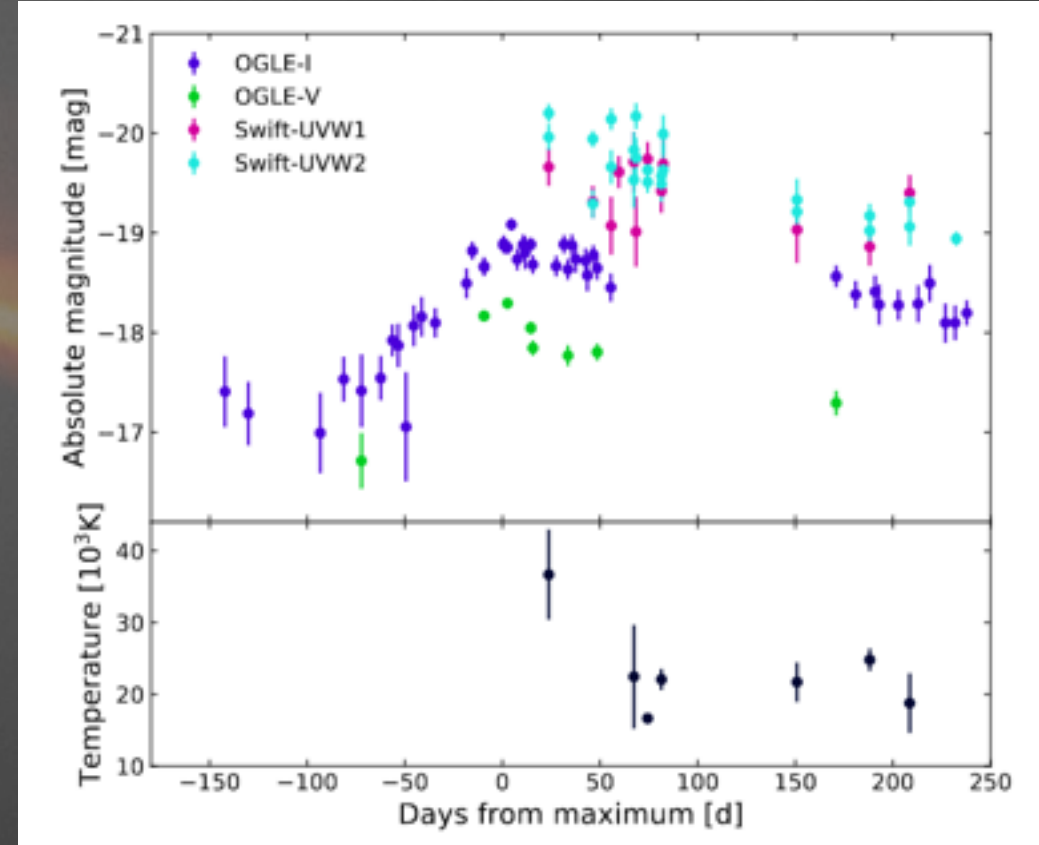
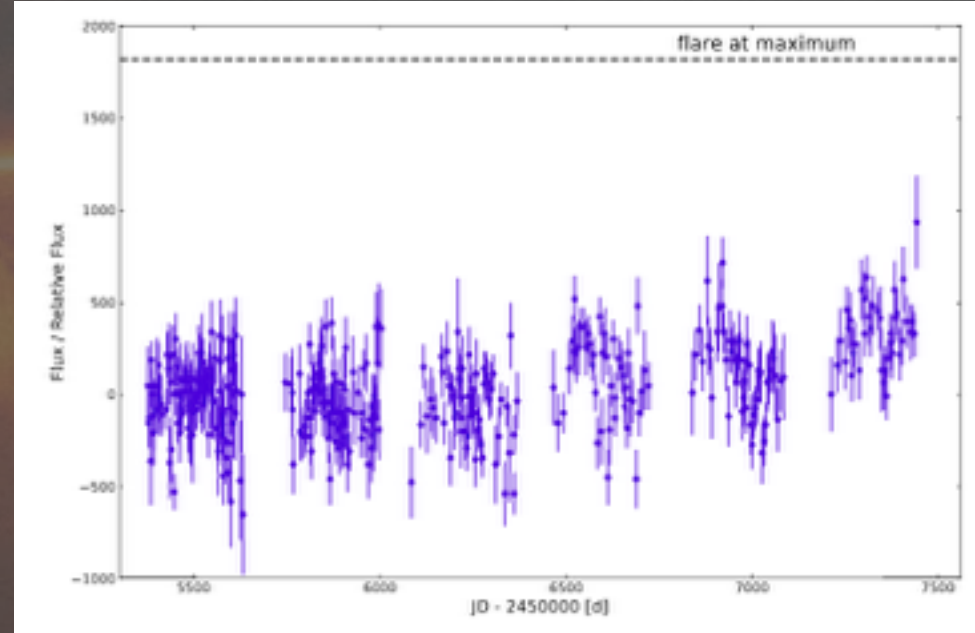
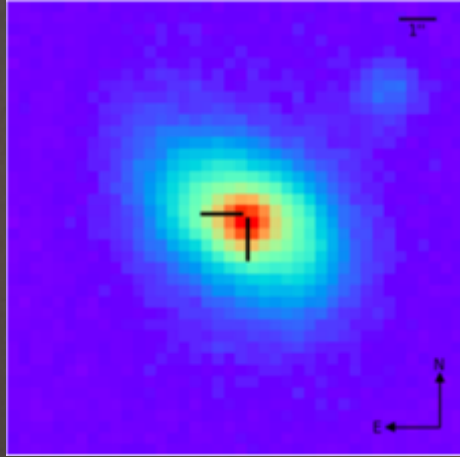


OGLE16AAA - HUNGRY BLACK HOLE



- $z=0.167$, peak absolute mag $M=-20.5$ mag
- slowly rising I-band light curve (~ 30 d) - unlike in most SNe
- very broad HeII and H α emission
- hot black-body flare spectrum: 22,000K
- weak narrow AGN lines
- SMBH: $10^{6.5}$ MSun, star: 0.3 MSun

OGLE17AAJ - NEW CLASS OF AGN FLARES OR TDE?



long 60d rise to peak, 2 mag

constant temperature $>20000\text{K}$

$z=0.116$

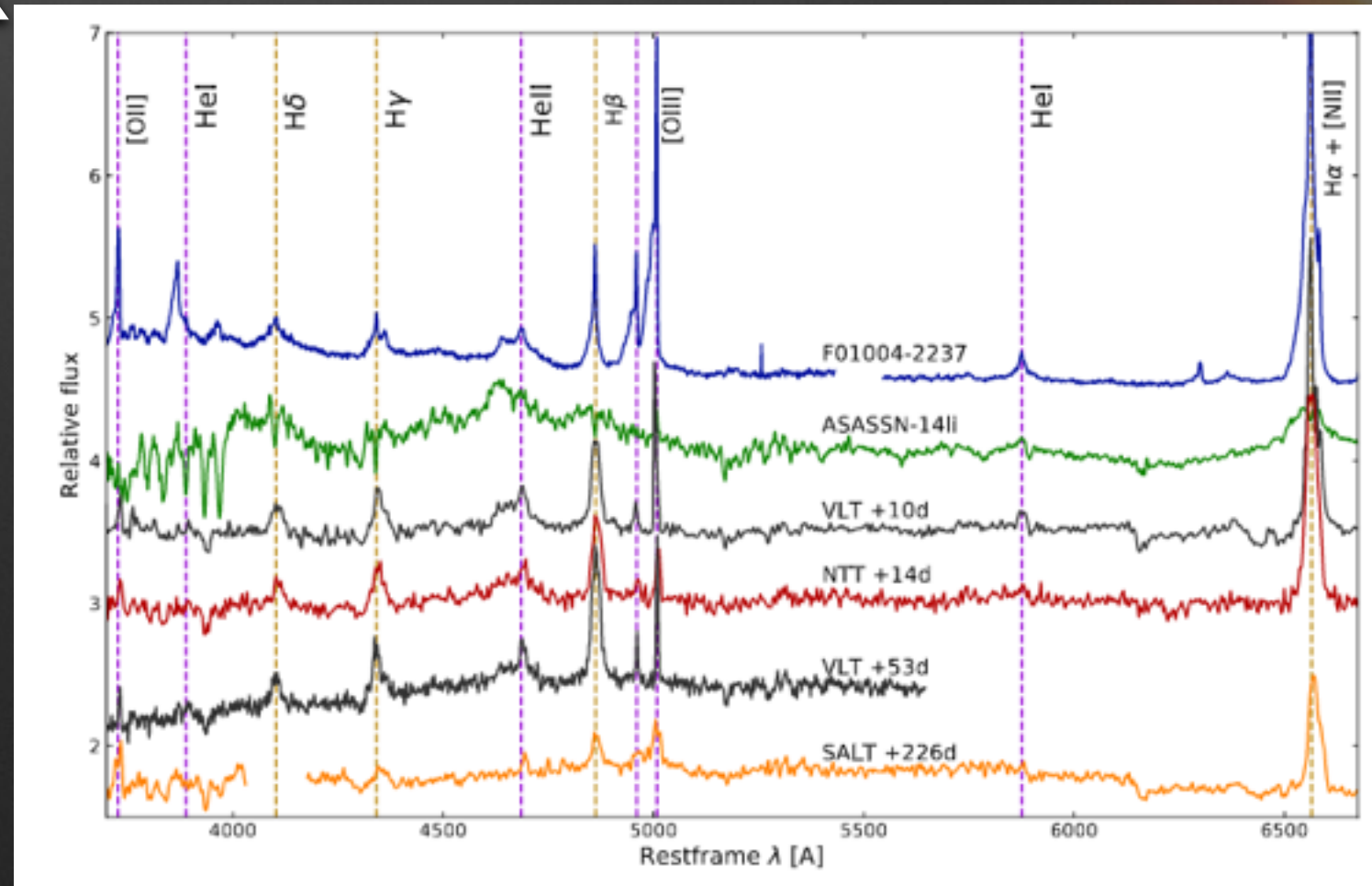
absolute magnitude

$M_I = -18.8 \text{ mag}$

(host subtracted)

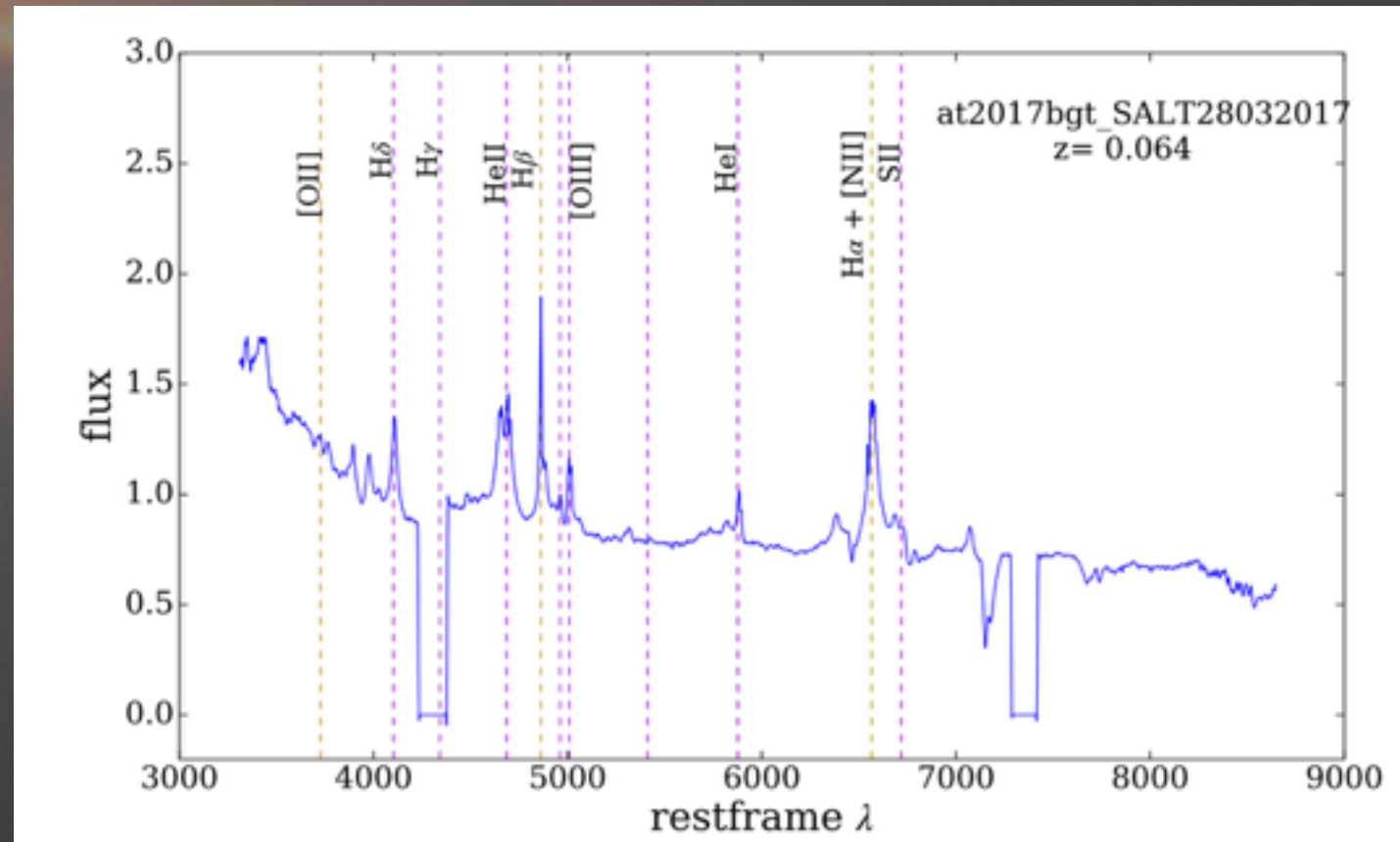
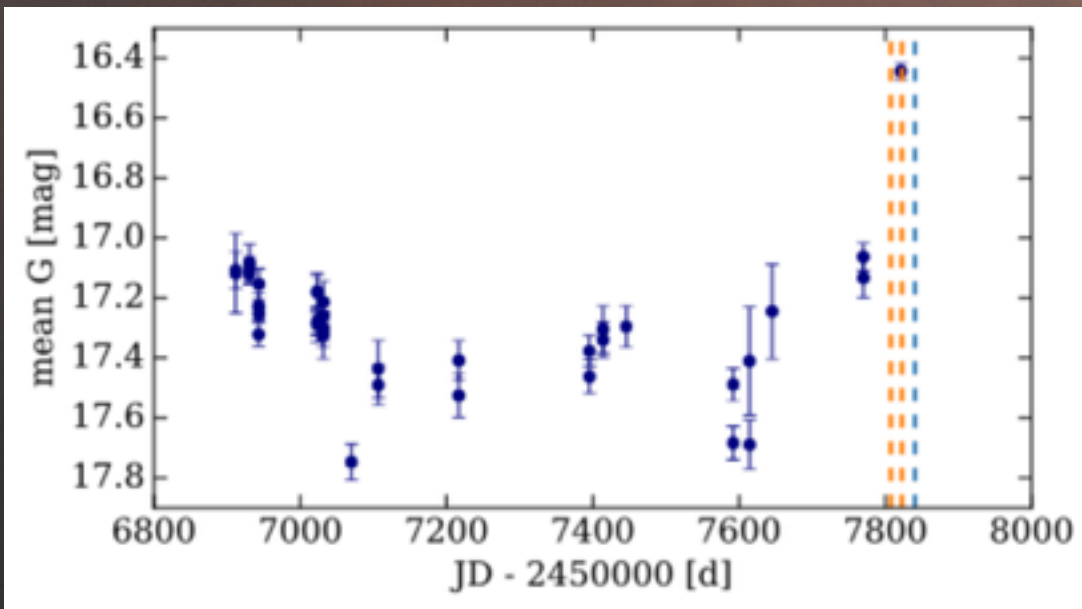
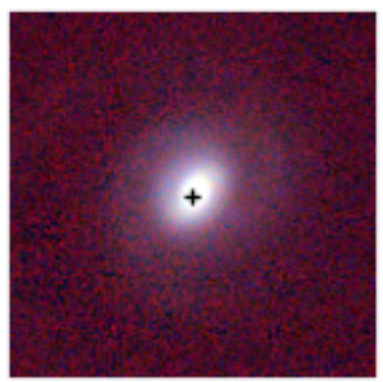
previous low-level variability

TDE? New kind of AGN flare?

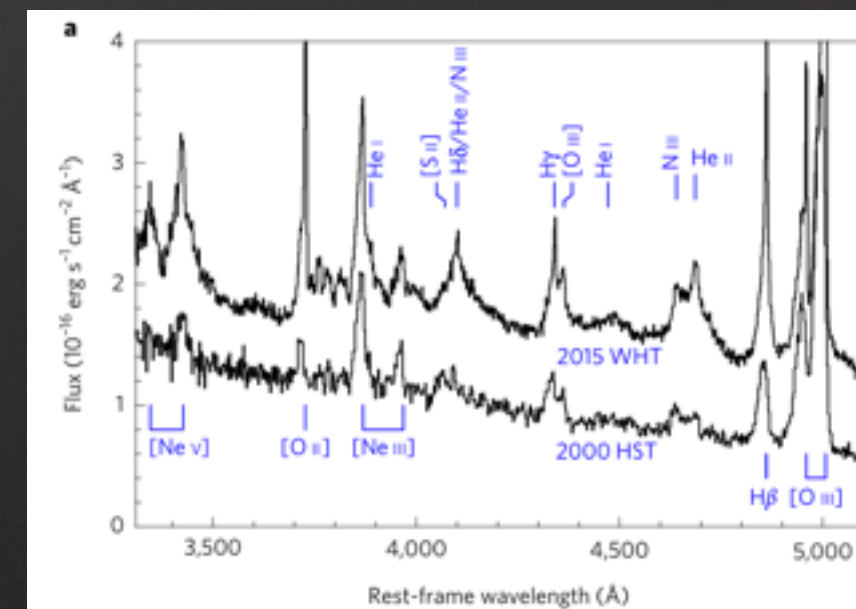


(Gromadzki in prep.)

ASASSN17CV/2017BGT (BOGOTA)

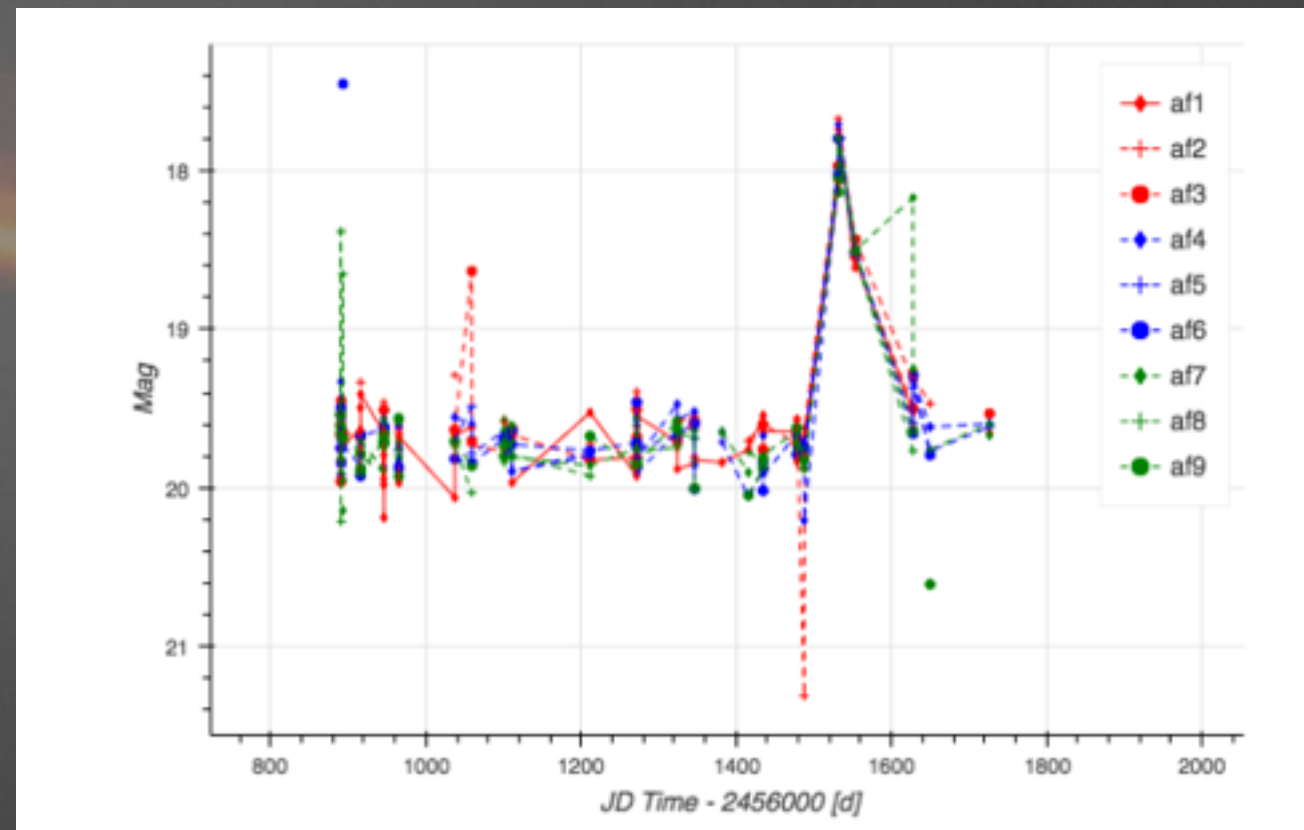
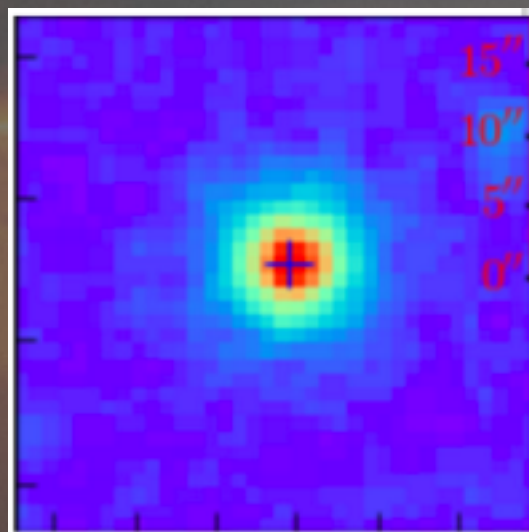


- multi-component HeII
- Swift: X-ray signal
- hot UV emission $\sim 20,000$ K
- candidate TDE (new class of TDEs?)
- similar to OGLE17aaj and Tadhunter+17

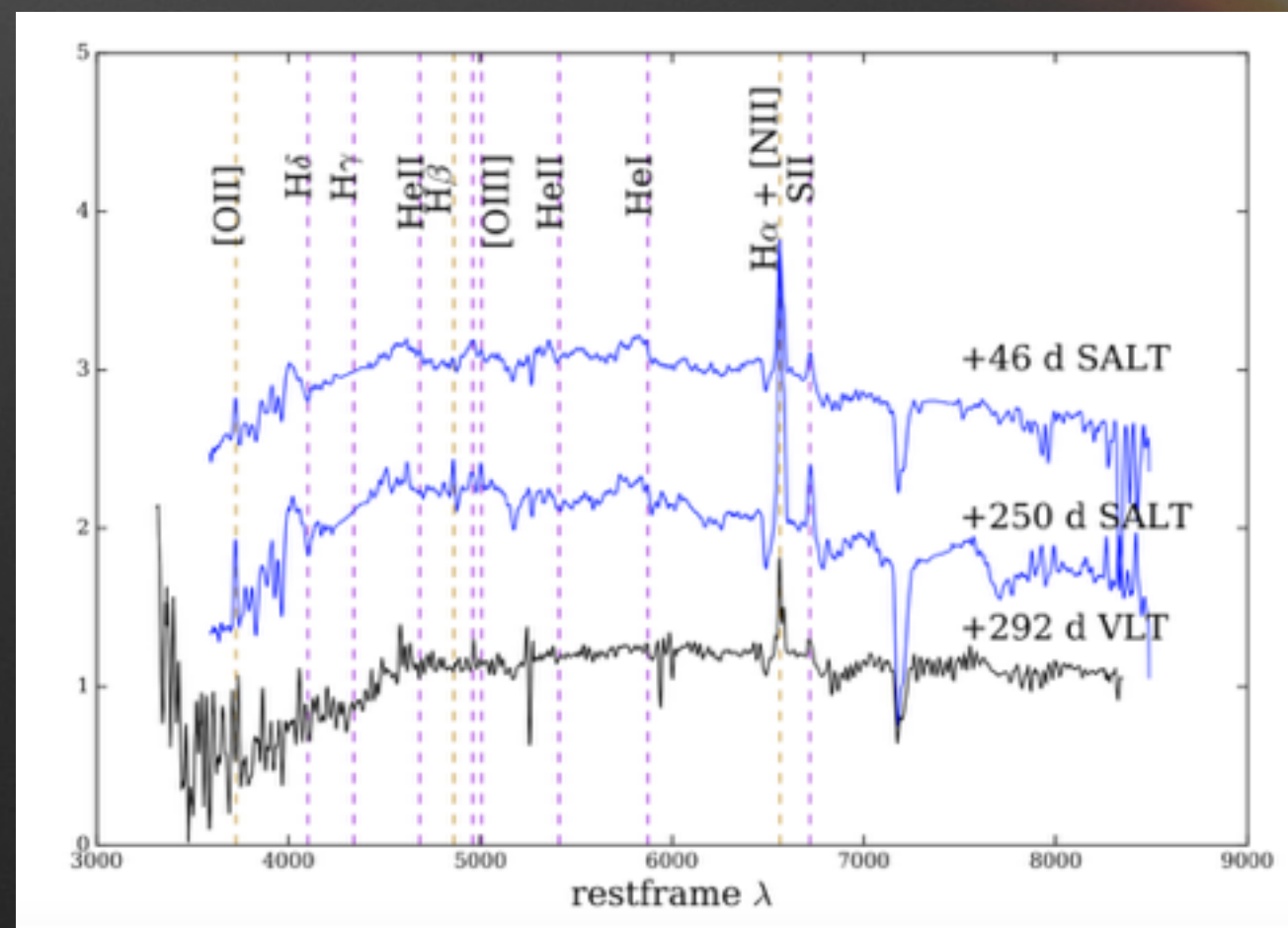


Tadhunter+17, NatAst.

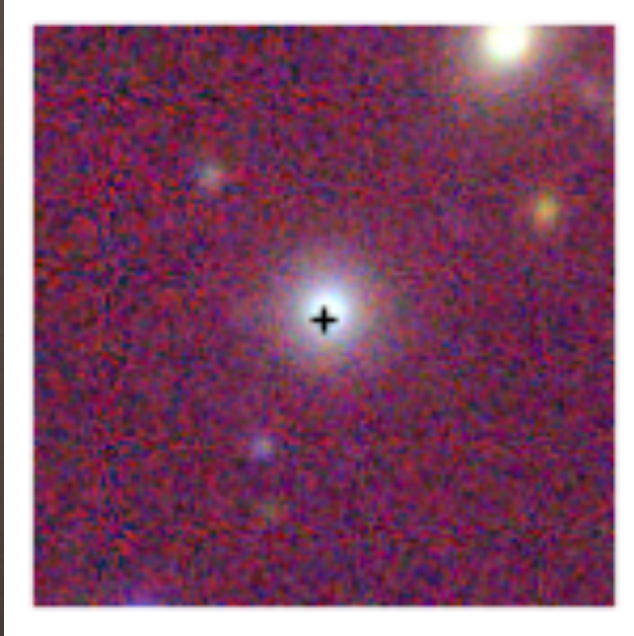
GAIA16AQG - BORING SN IA



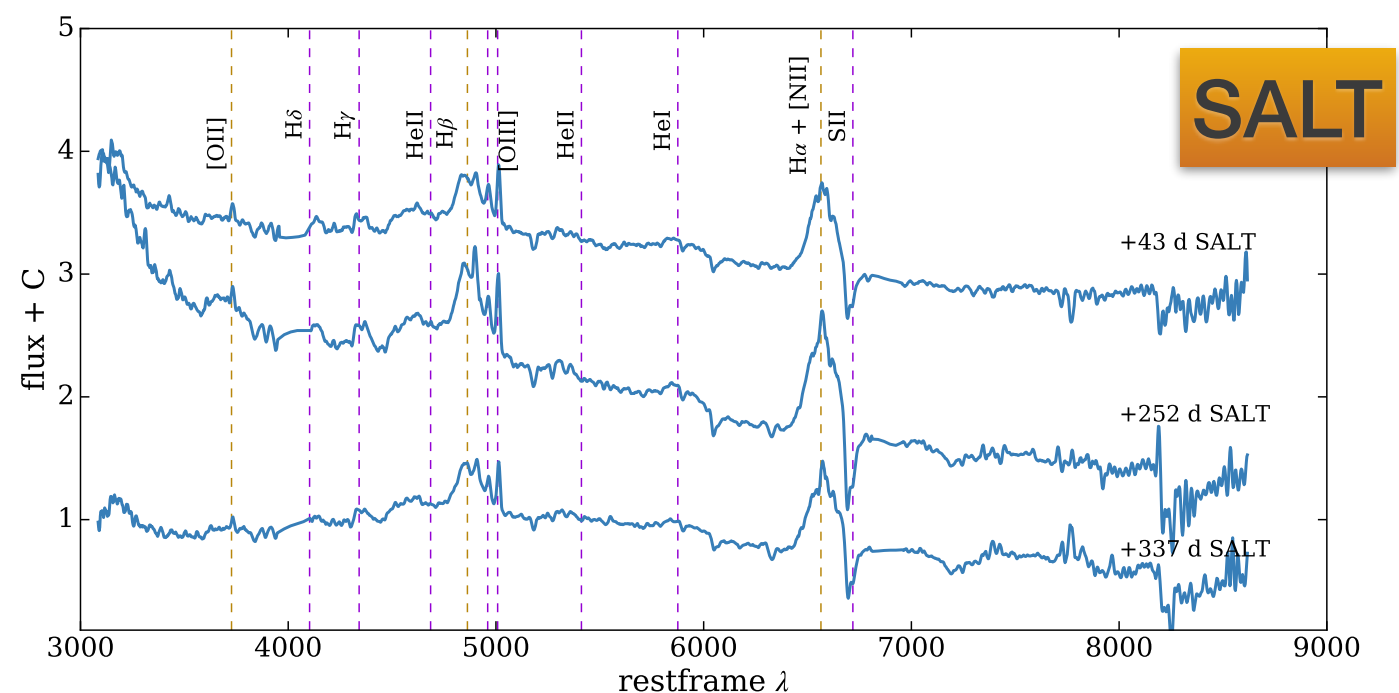
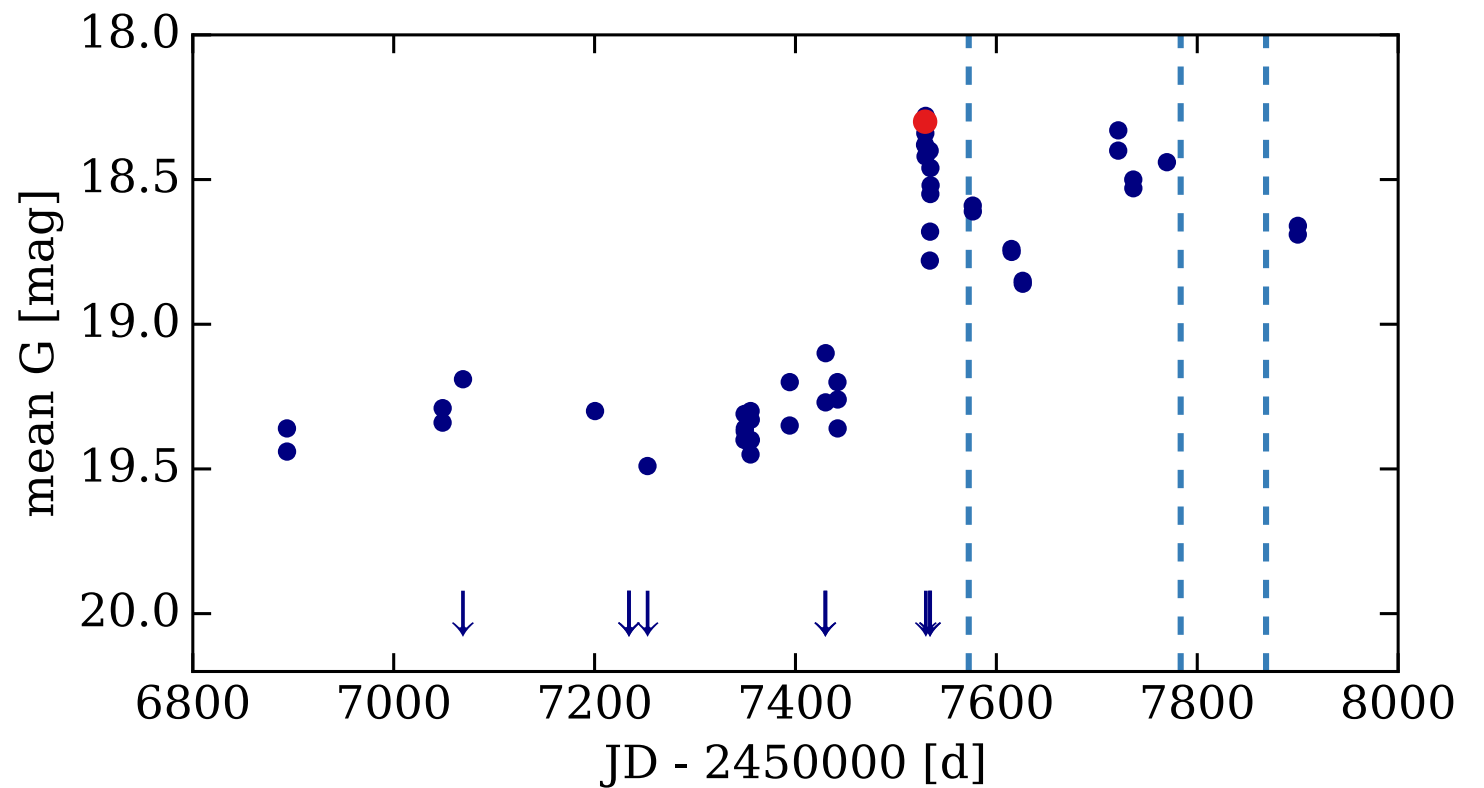
- $z = 0.06$
- transient HeI (but no HeII)
- abs **-19.2 mag** (host subtr)
- no prior variability
- subtle signal of the transient
- SN Ia revealed after host subtracation



GAIA16APT - A RIDDLE?



- $z = 0.13650$
- weird Gaia light curve
- no previous variability
- long transient or AGN?
- TDE on a binary SMBH?
- Disk-like broad Hbeta/gamma



SUMMARY

- OGLE and Gaia can find nuclear transients, but spectral classification needed on few dozens every year.
- 2 candidate TDEs from OGLE + 1 from ASASSN: SALT+VLT follow-up
- no (obvious) TDEs found in Gaia in 1 year - lower rates? lower detection efficiency?? new kinds of TDEs?
- nearly 40 transients observed with SALT/RSS (often within 12h from the request - special thanks to David Buckley!)