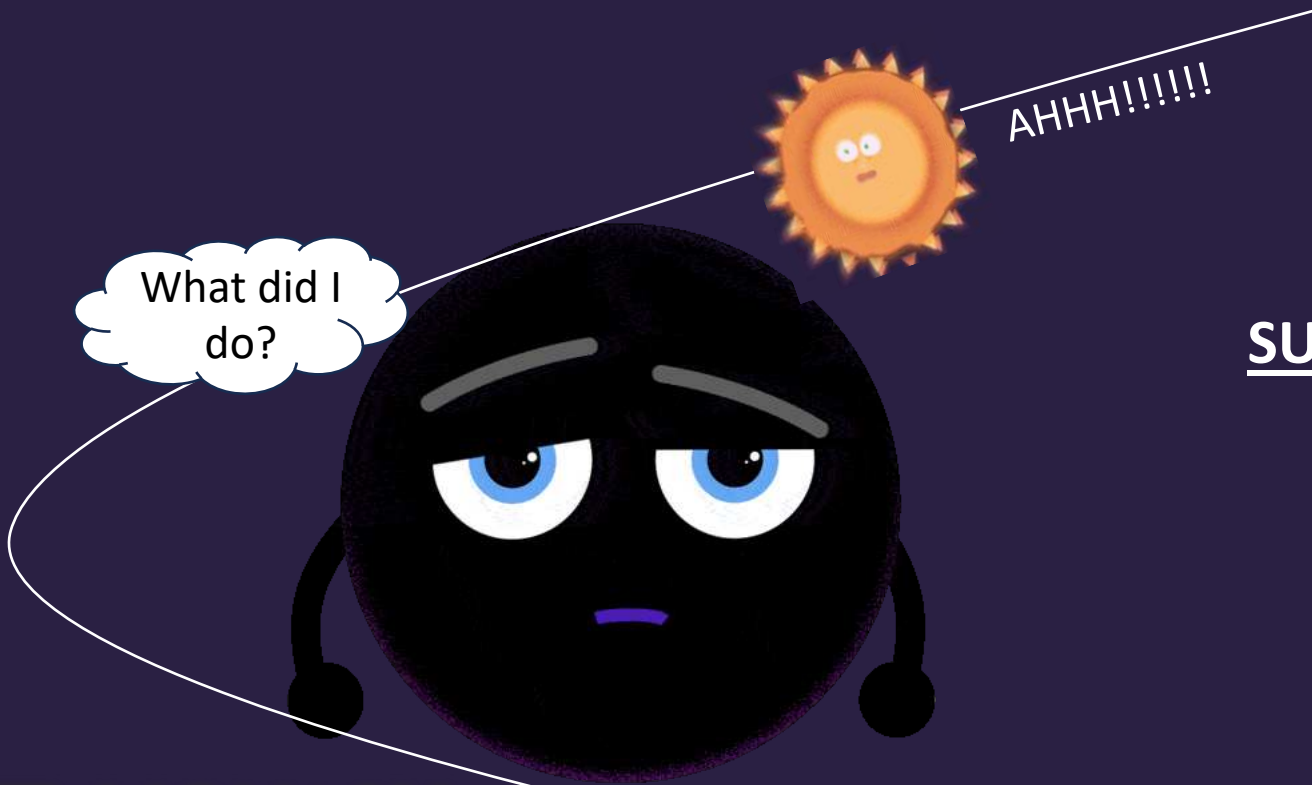


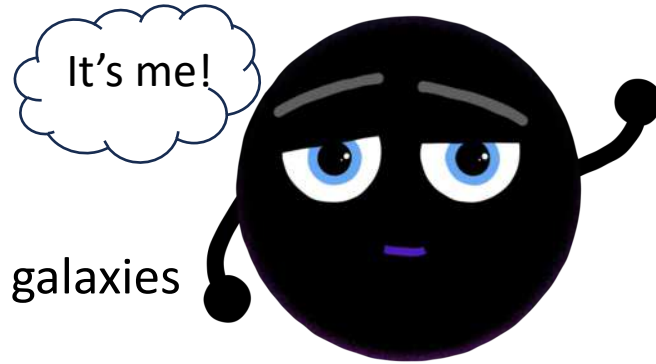
Timmy drinks the Holy Grail! PARTIAL TIDAL DISRUPTION EVENTS as the ELIXIR OF LIFE



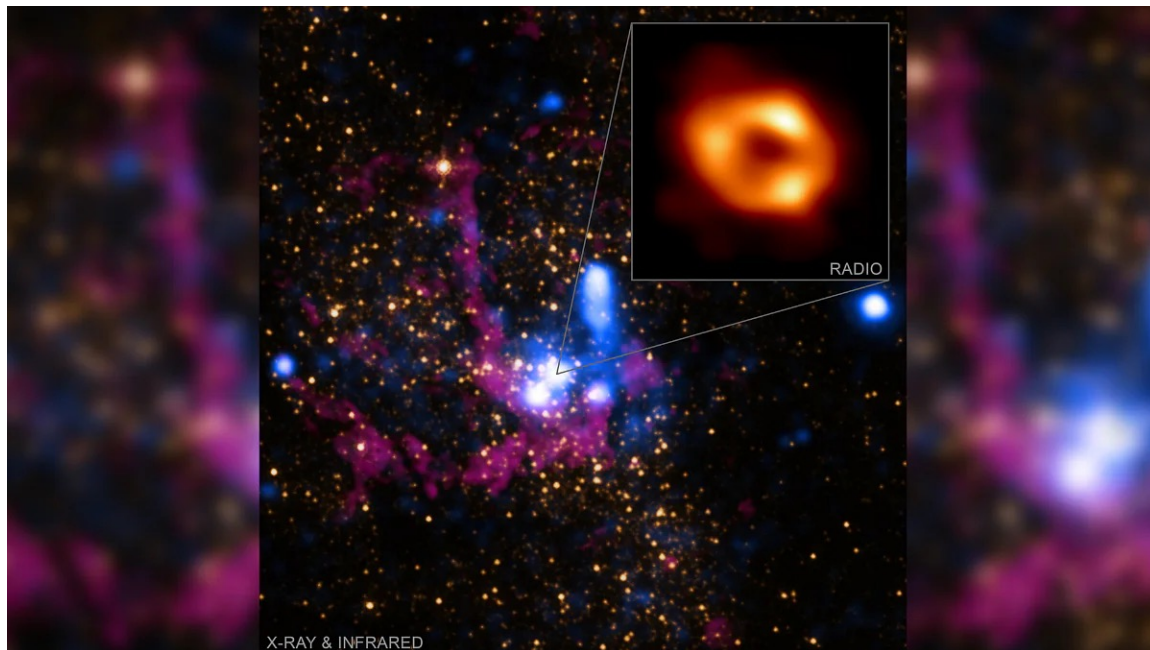
MEGHA SHARMA

SUPERVISORS -> Prof. Alexander Heger
Prof. Daniel Price

Supermassive black holes (SMBH) and Timmy

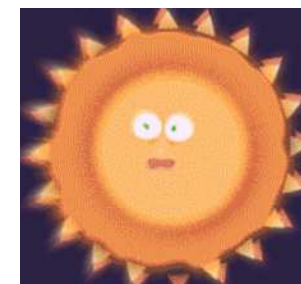


- Mass \geq million solar masses
- present in the center of most galaxies
- Nuclear Star Clusters (NSC)



Credit: NASA

Meet Timmy!



Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Fate of Timmy -> Tidal Disruption events (TDE)?

- $r_t = R_* \left(\frac{M_*}{M_{BH}} \right)^{1/3}$

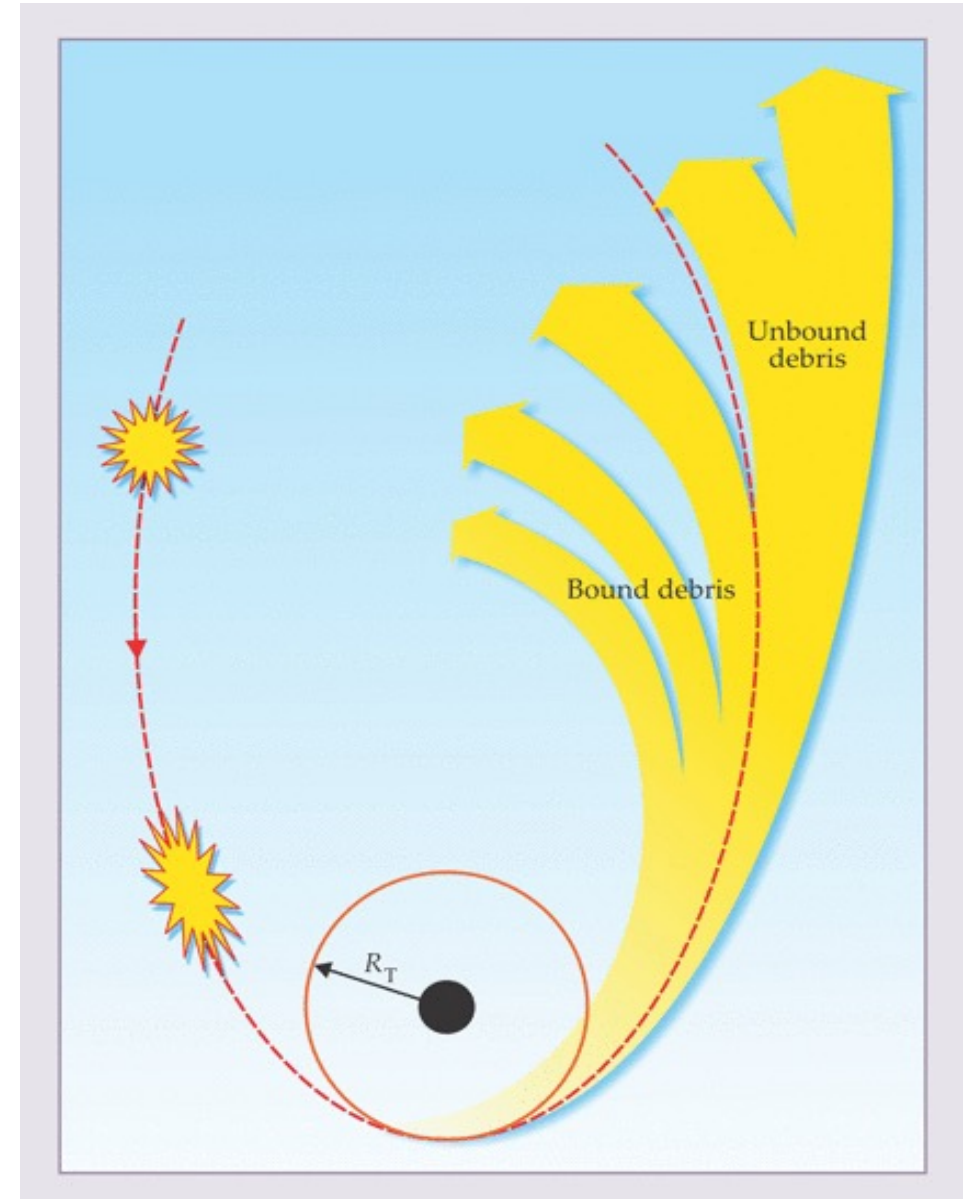
where r_t is tidal radius, R_* is radius of star,

M_* is mass of star

and M_{BH} is mass of black hole

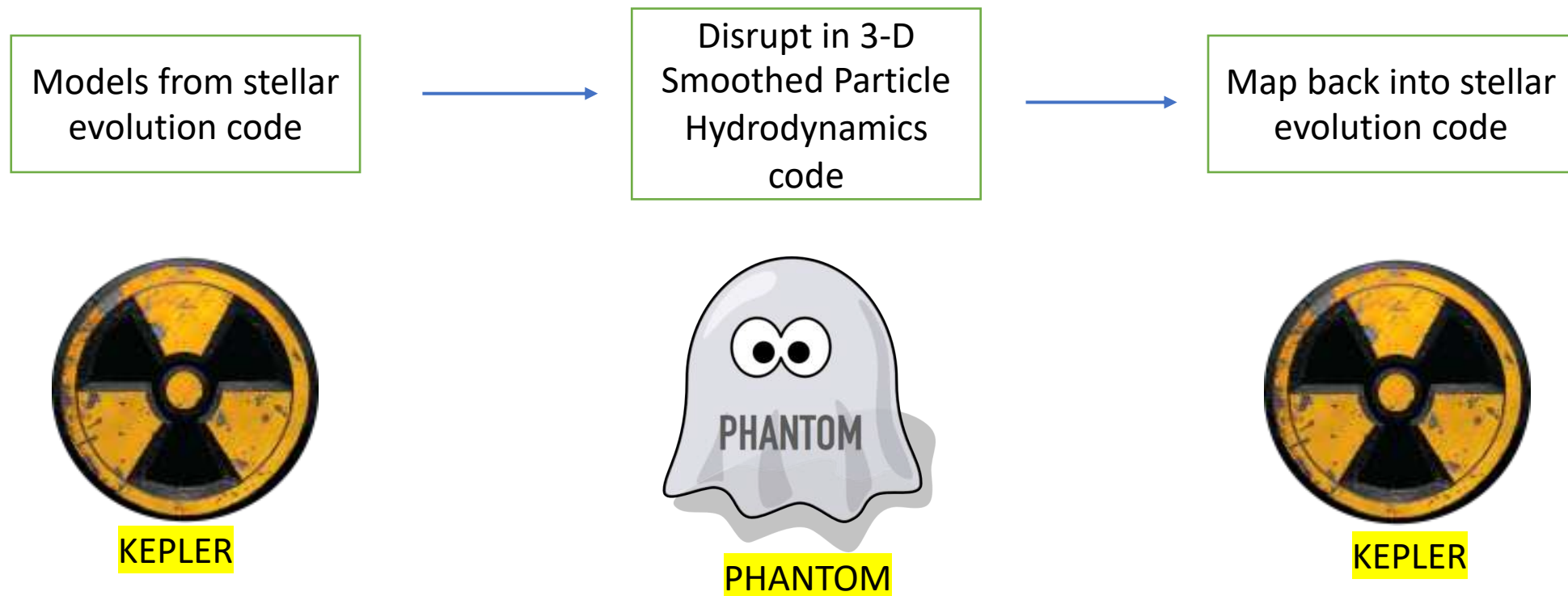
- Outcomes -> Partial or full TDE
- First detected by ROSAT all sky survey
- $\beta = \frac{r_t}{r_p}$ -> Penetration factor or strength of encounter

Where r_p is the pericentre distance.

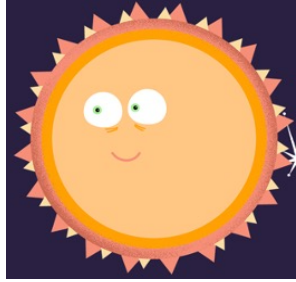


Our project

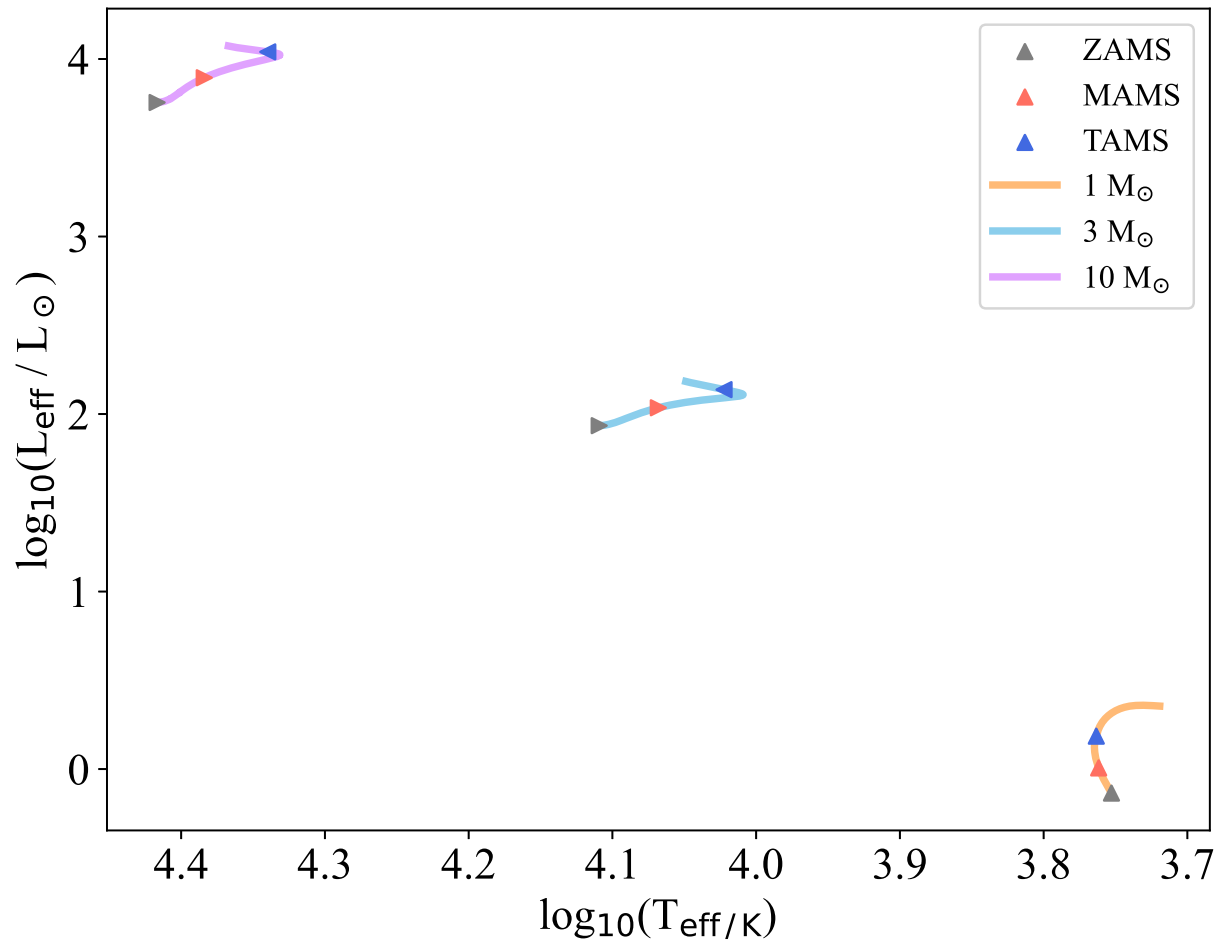
- $10^4 - 10^5$ stars in the Galactic Centre (Alexander and Livio 2001; Manukian 2013)
- Understand Timmy's properties post-disruption (Sharma et al; in prep)



What kind of star is Timmy in our simulations?



KEPLER models



Hydrogen ignition: Zero-age main sequence (ZAMS)

Hydrogen mid: Middle-age main sequence (MAMS)

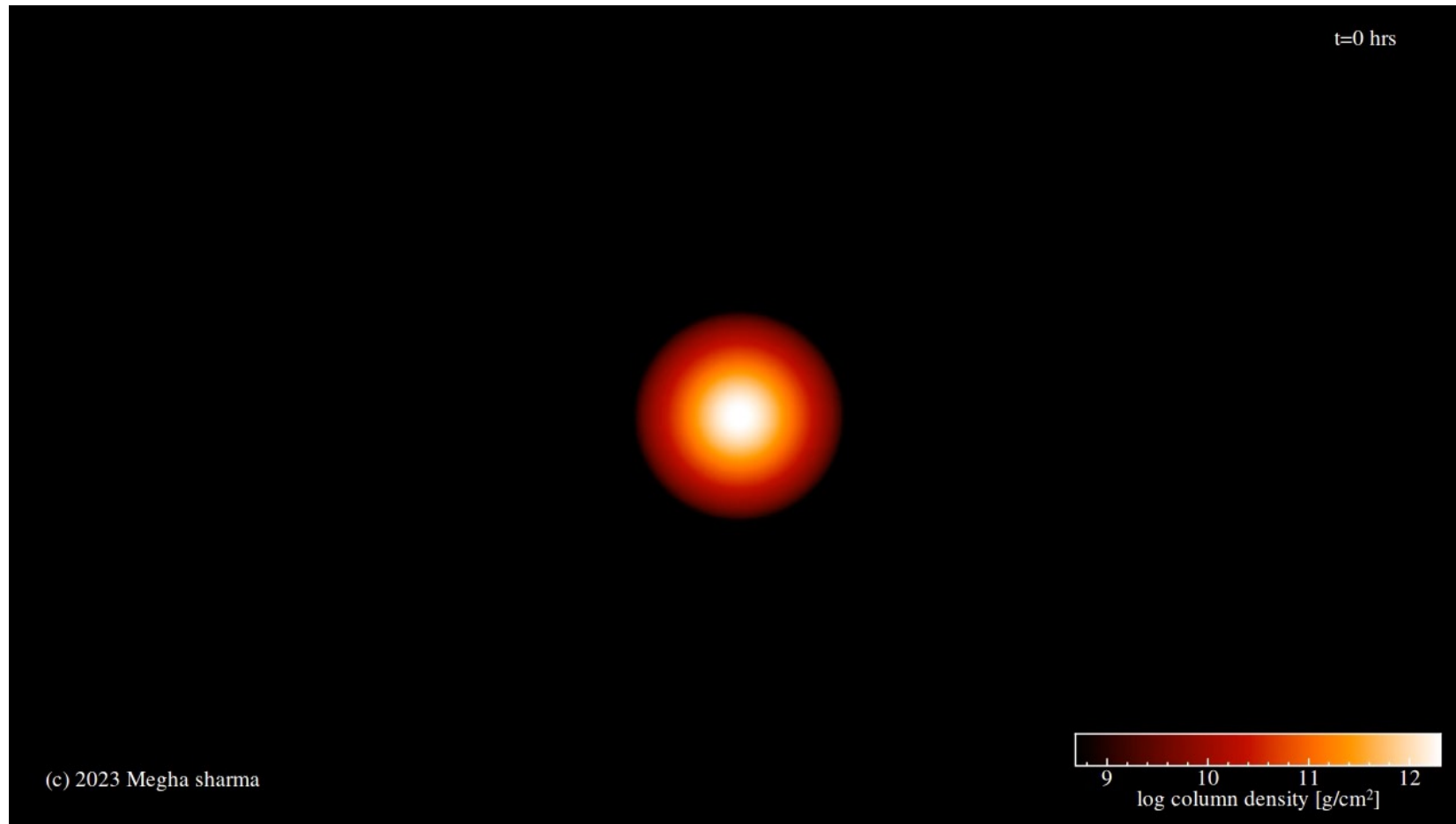
Hydrogen depletion: Terminal-age main sequence (TAMS)

Disrupting Timmy in PHANTOM



- 1 million SPH particles
- Consider General relativistic effects
- Black hole with spin = 0
- SMBH of mass $10^6 M_{\odot}$

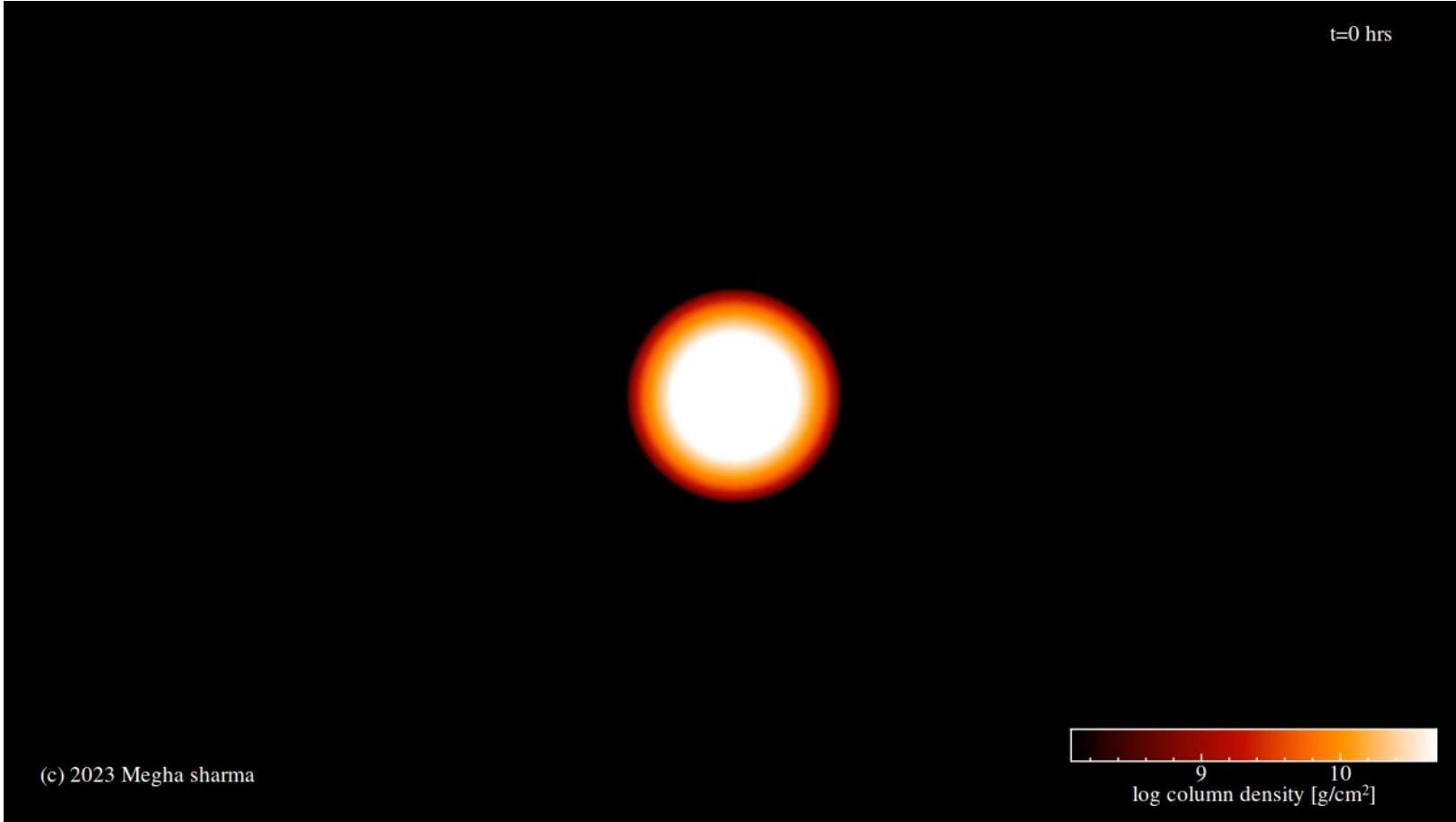
Simulations : Timmy survived!



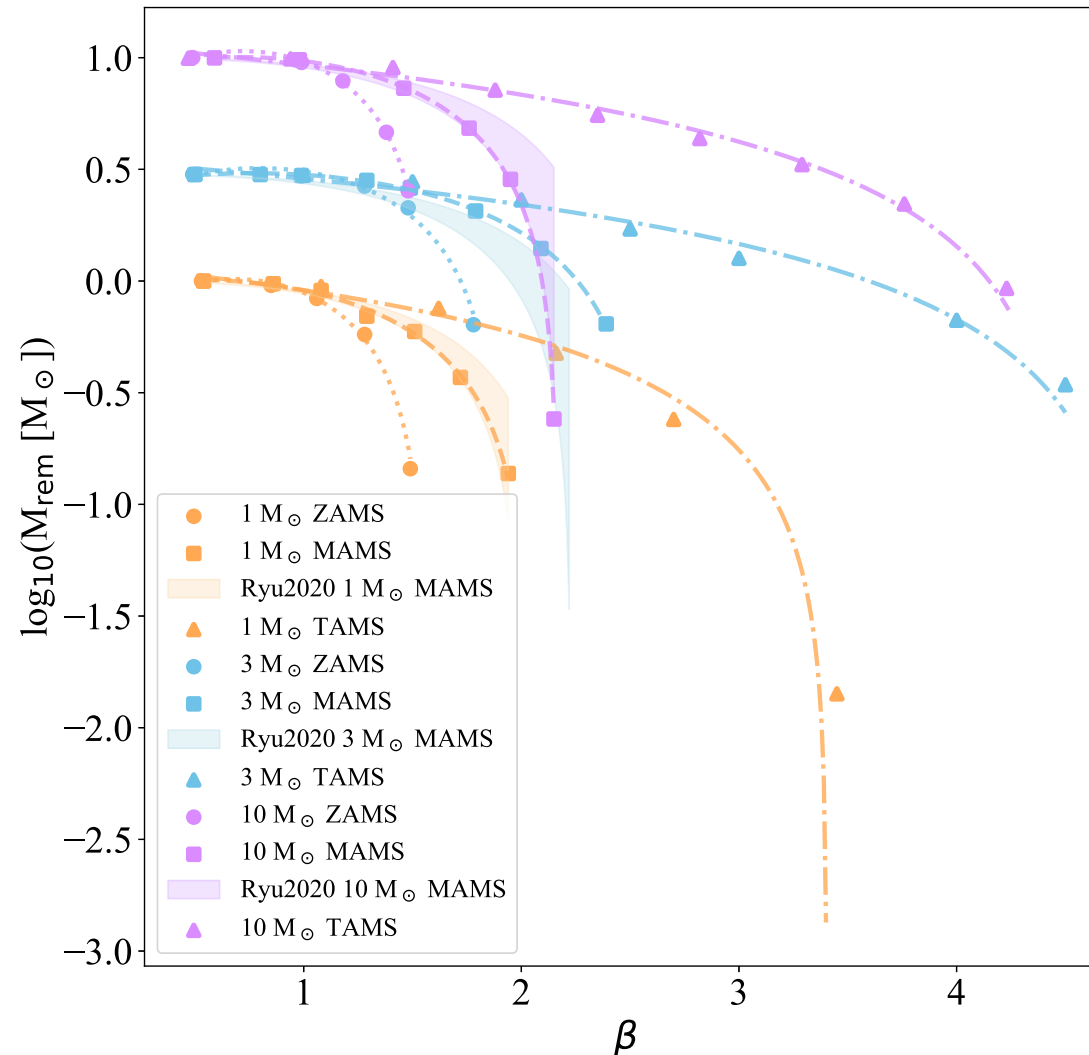
1 M_⊙ ZAMS

$\beta=0.85$

Strength of encounter



Timmy's mass as they pass closer to the SMBH



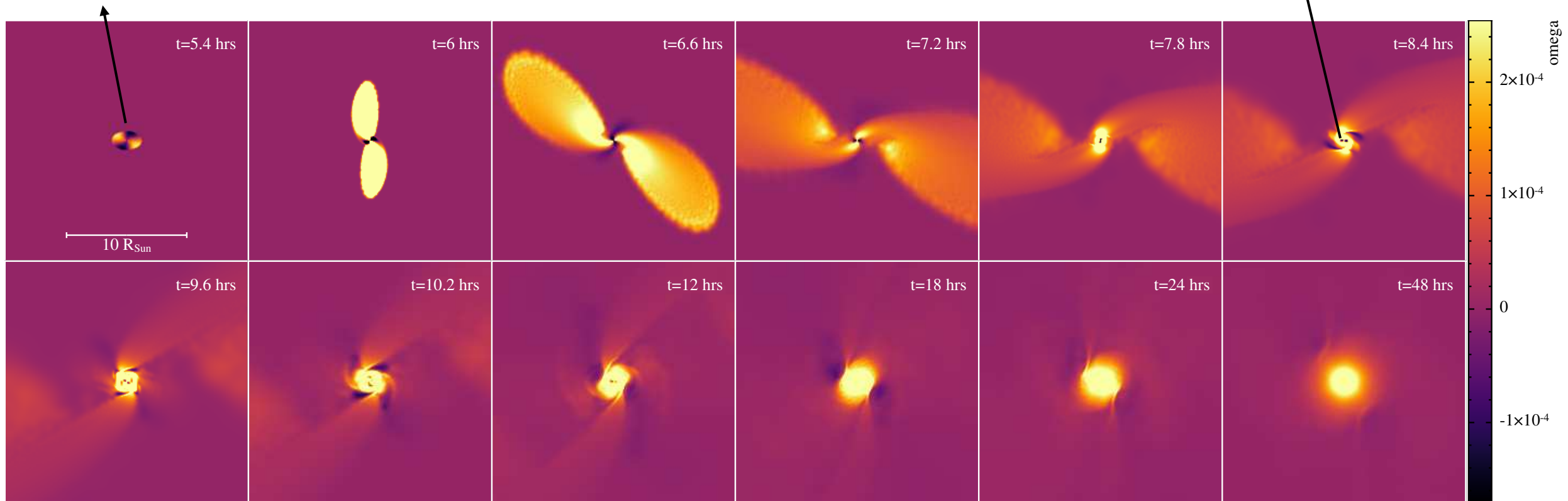
Higher β -> Closer to the SMBH/
stronger encounter



Timmy spins!

Star near Pericentre

Vortices



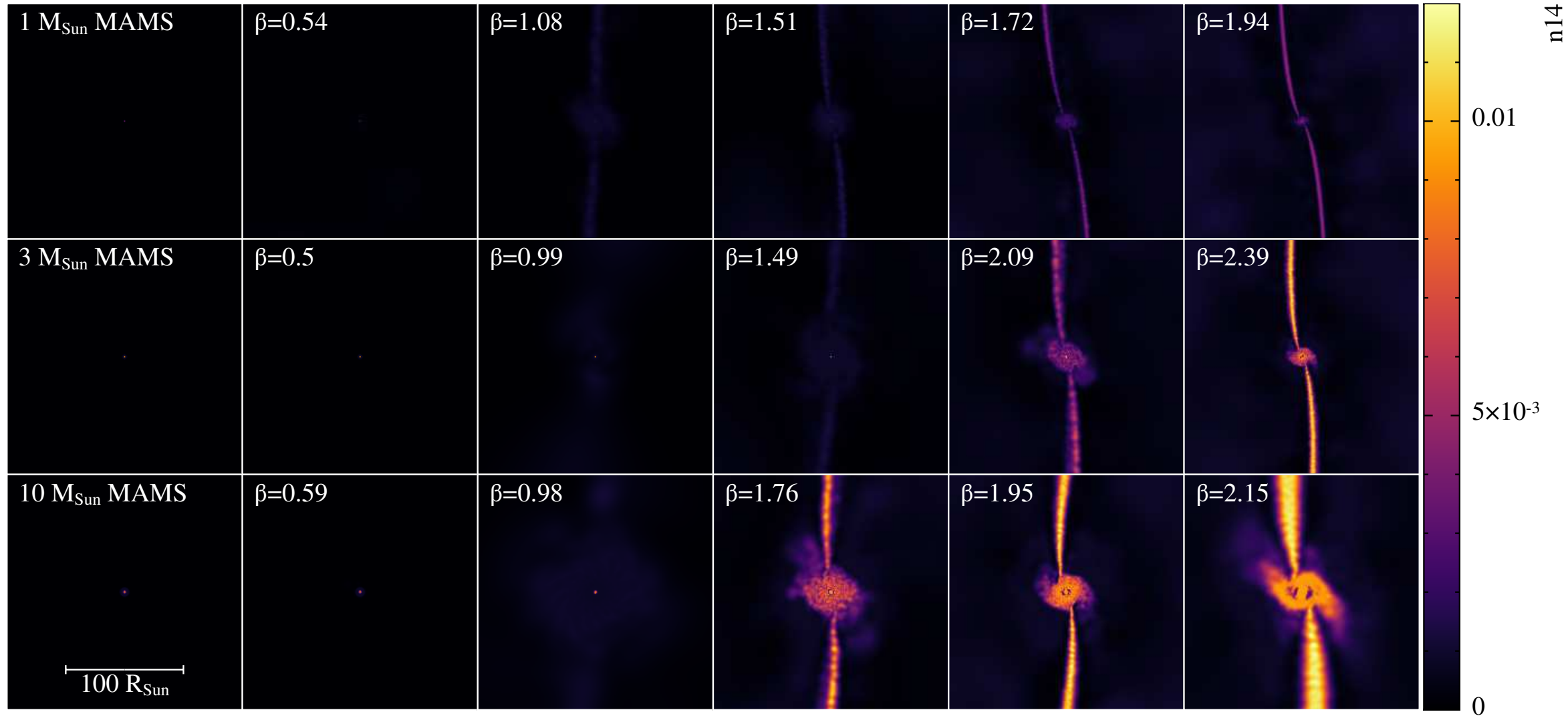
No rotation in the initial model

$1 M_{\odot}$ ZAMS, $\beta = 1.28$
Mass of remnant = $0.58 M_{\odot}$

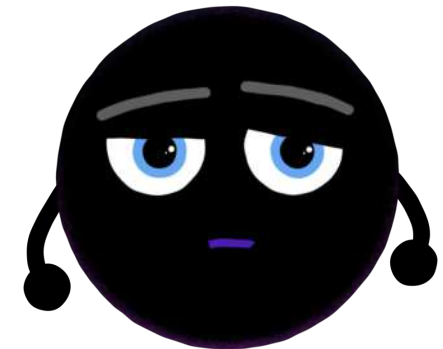
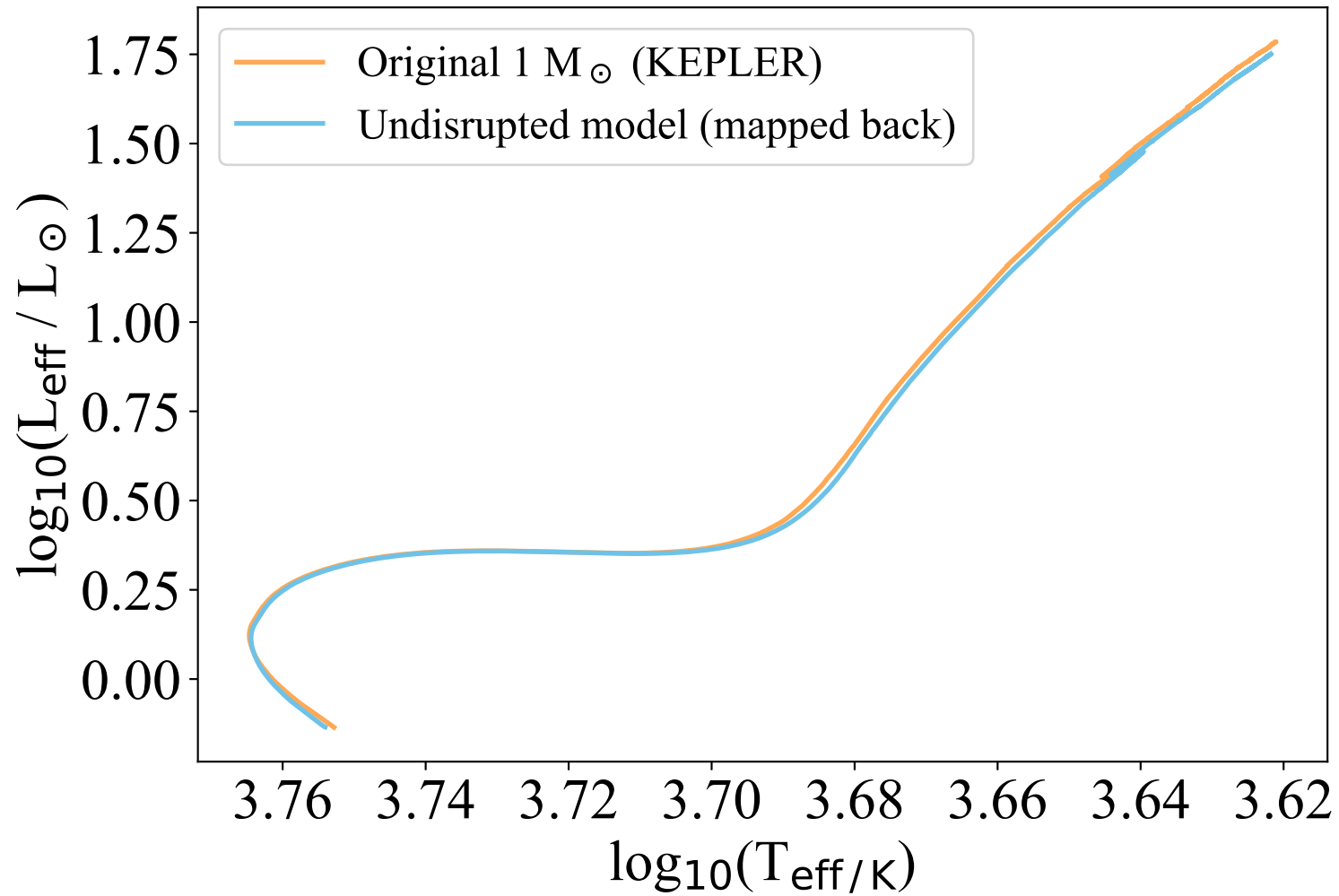


Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

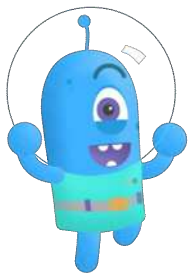
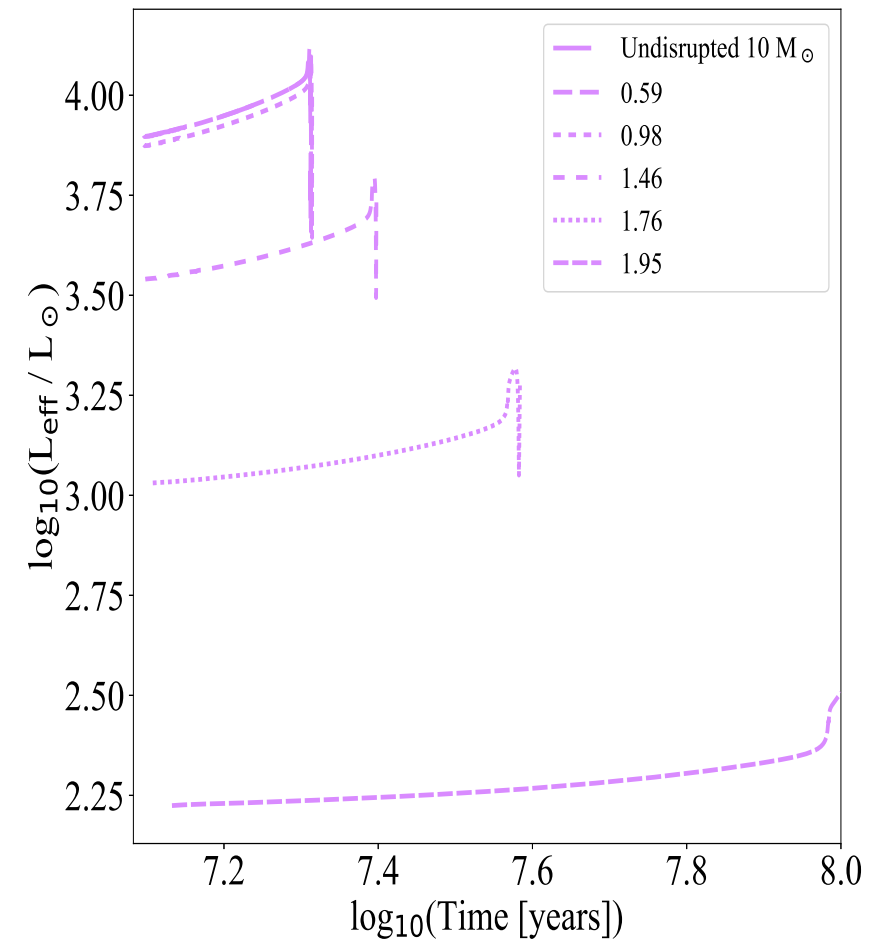
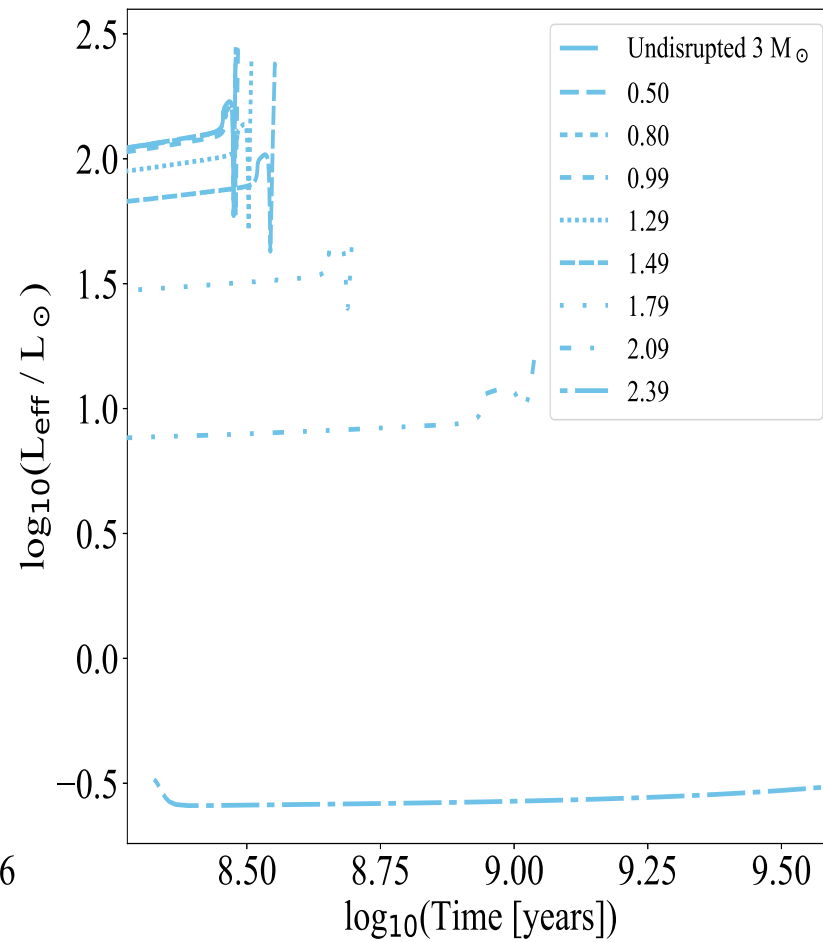
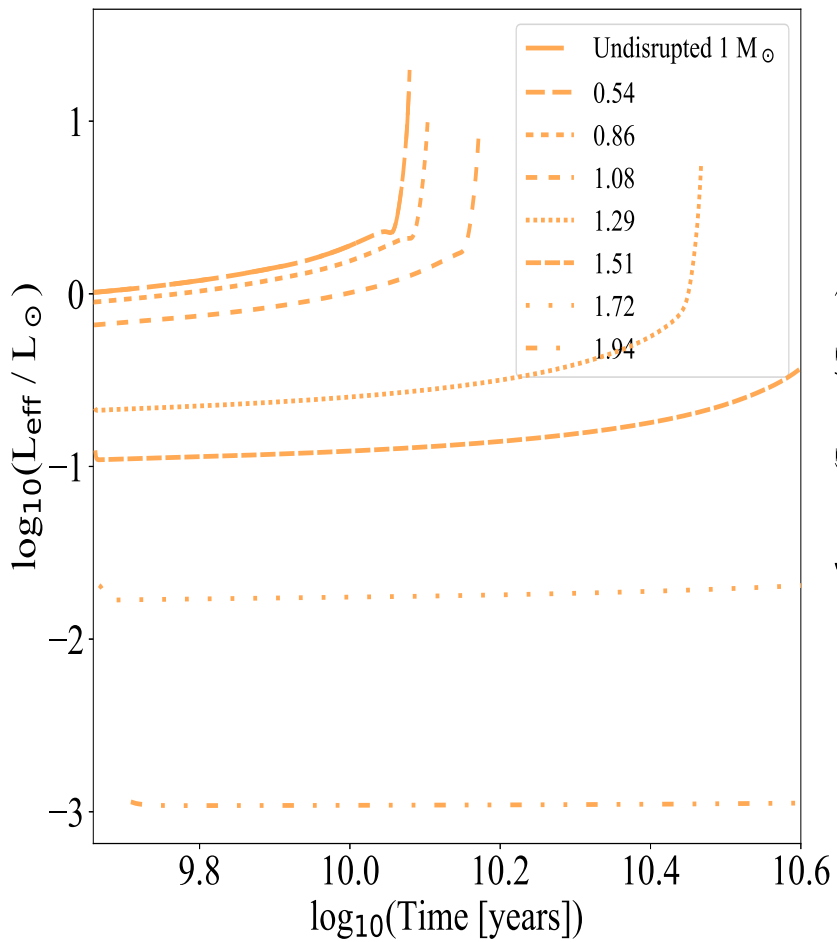
Timmy undergoes composition mixing!



Stellar Evolution

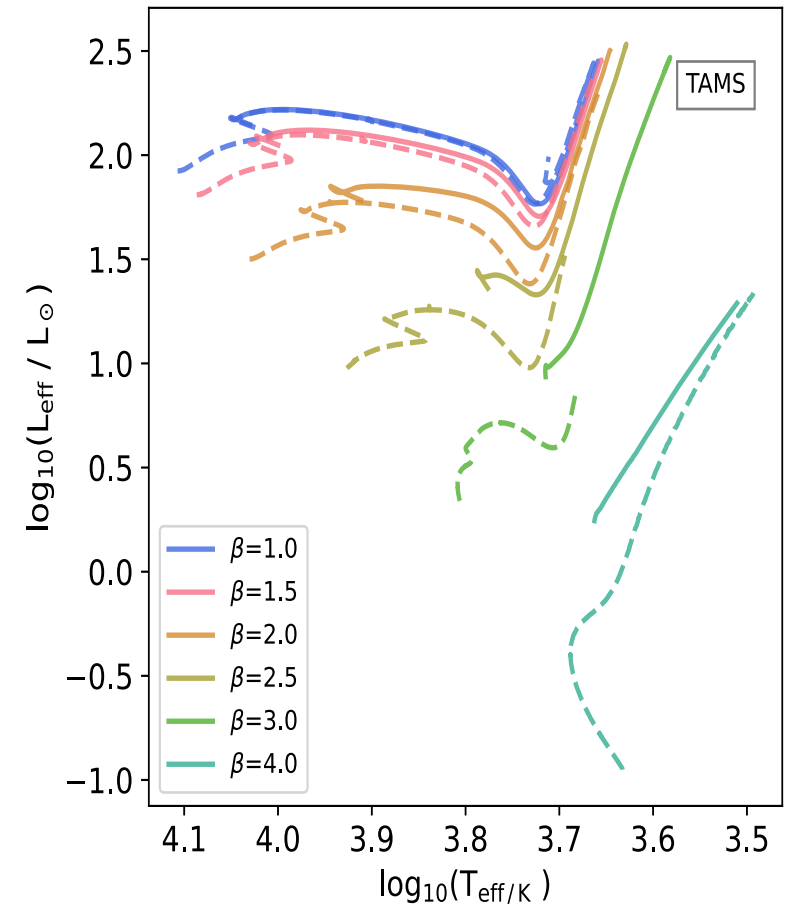
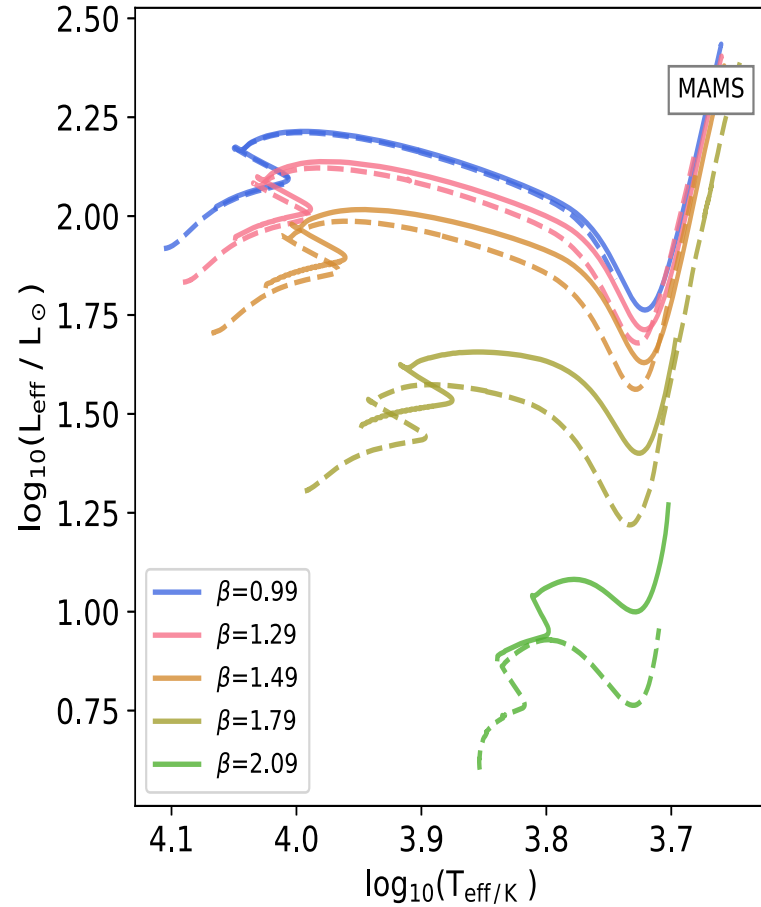
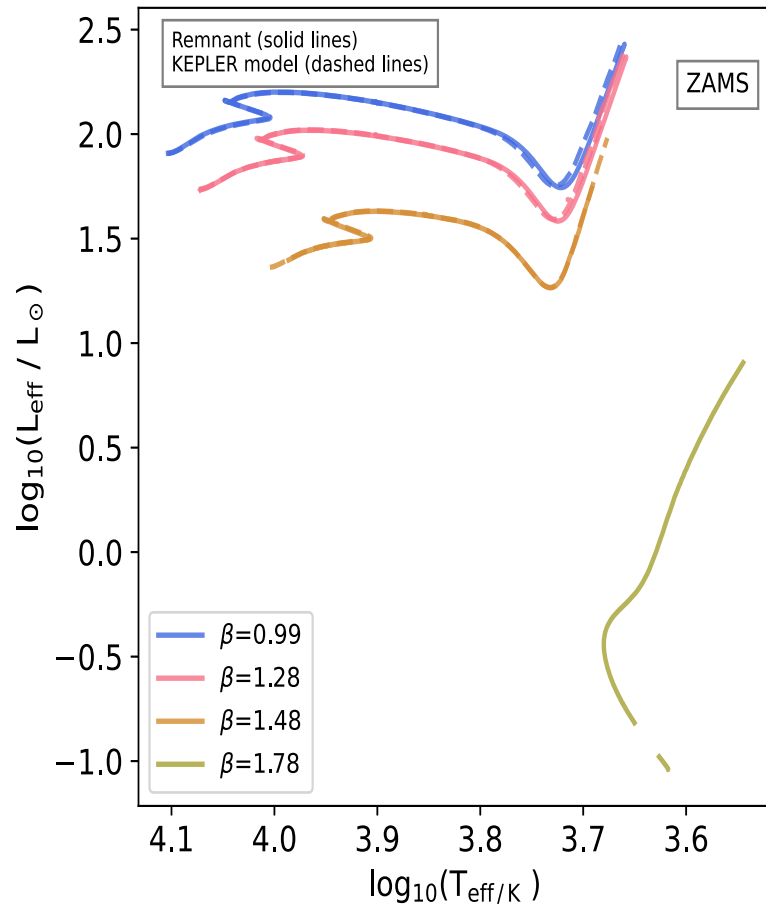


Timmy found Elixir of Life!



Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

How different is Timmy after disruption?

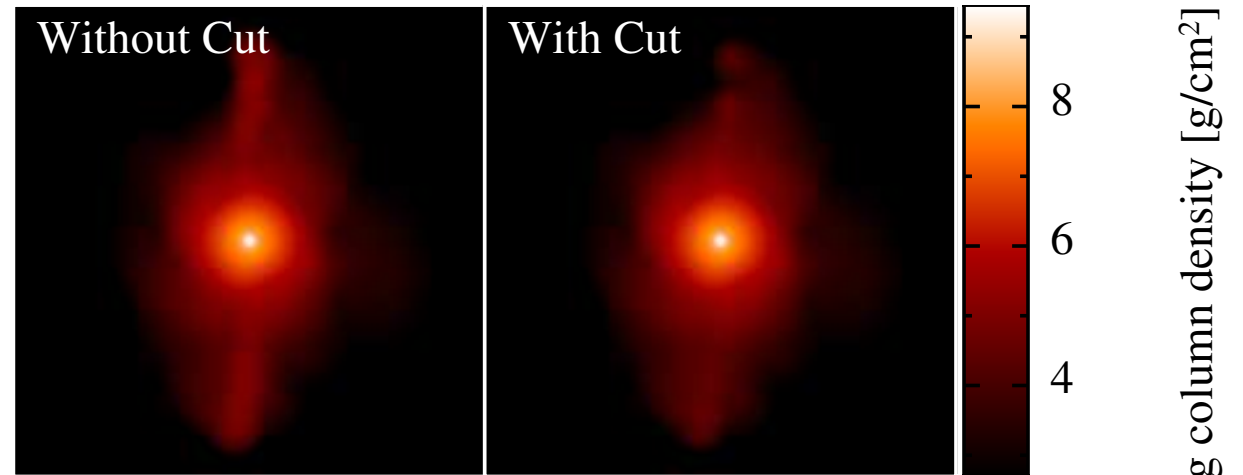


- Stars can lose a lot of mass and still survive
- The core rotates faster than the outer layers (Inversion of rotation profile due to Vortices)
- Stars encountering black holes found 'Elixir of Life'!

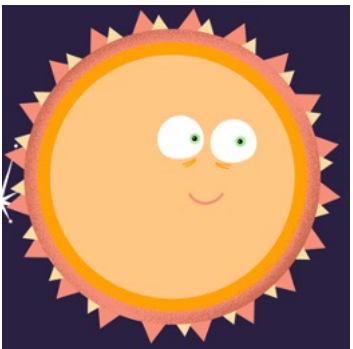
Conclusions

What do we consider as a remnant?

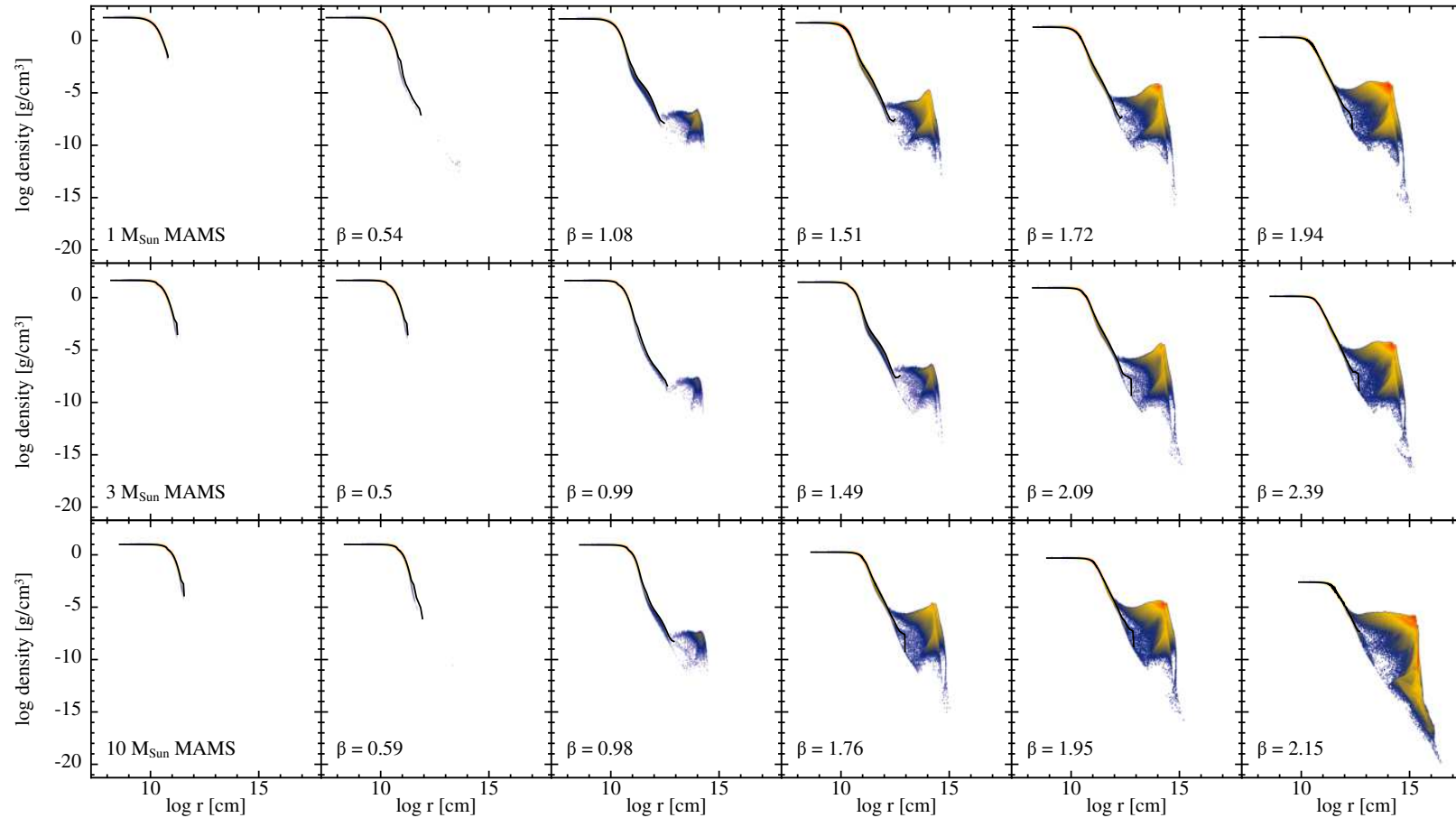
1. Maximum density particle is considered as centre of the star.
2. Potential energy + kinetic energy + internal energy < 0 and kinetic energy $< 0.5 * \text{potential energy}$
3. Remove streams



$\beta=1.48, 3 M_{\odot}$ ZAMS at 8 days
Mass of remnant = $2.13 M_{\odot}$

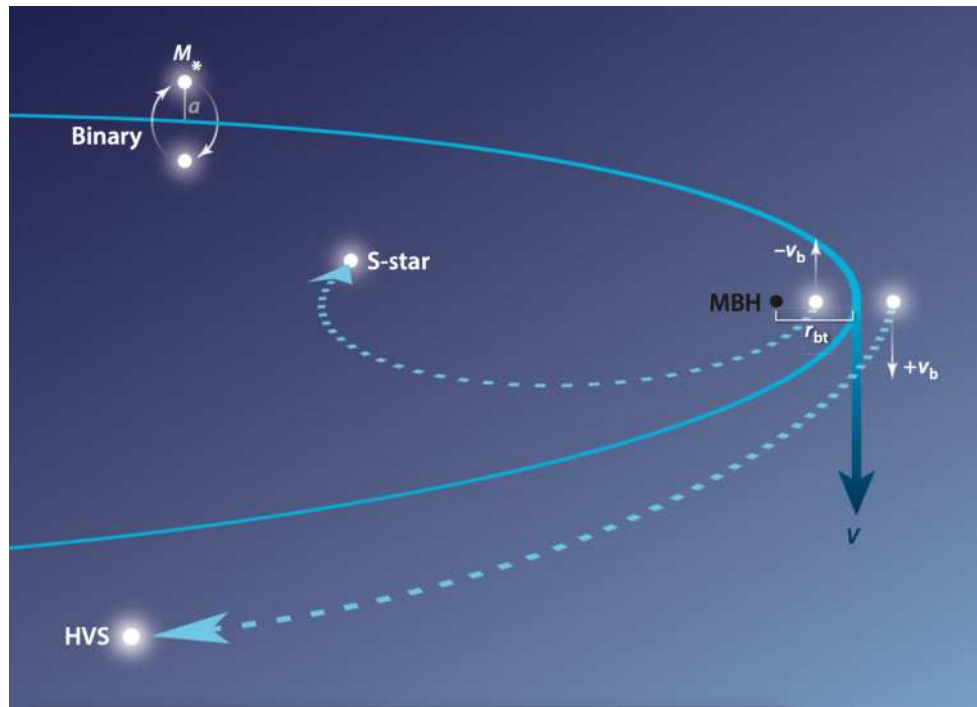


Density of remnants

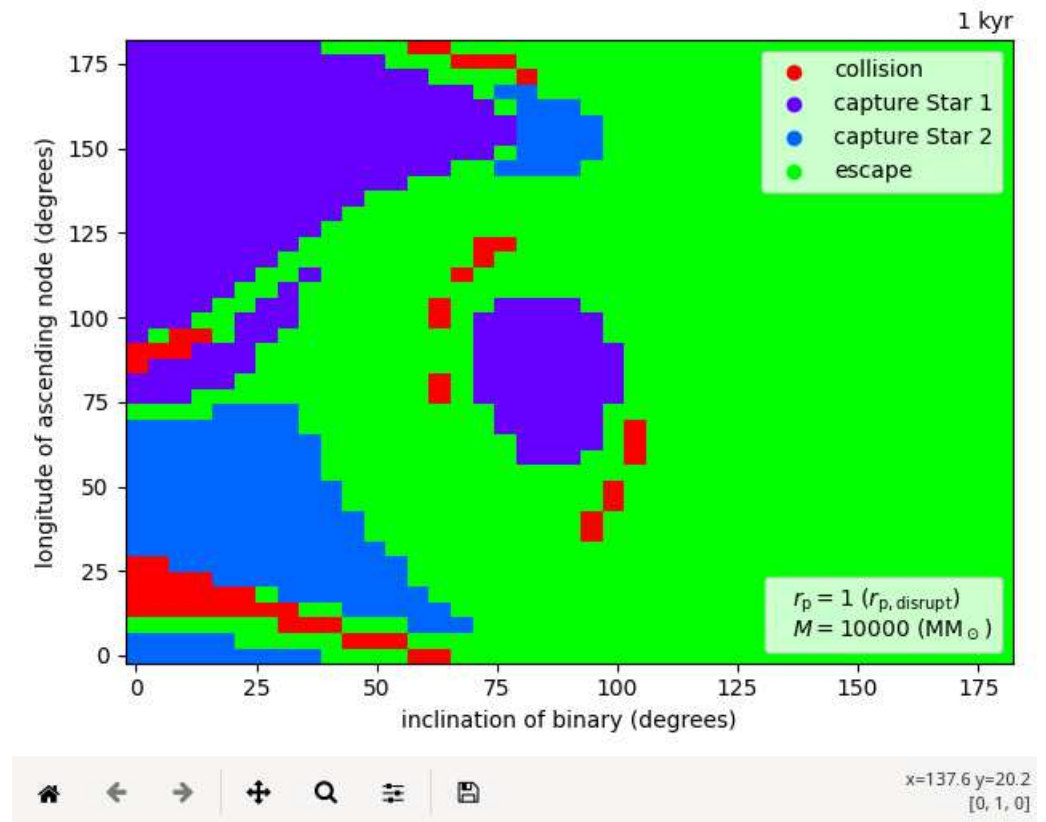


What next?

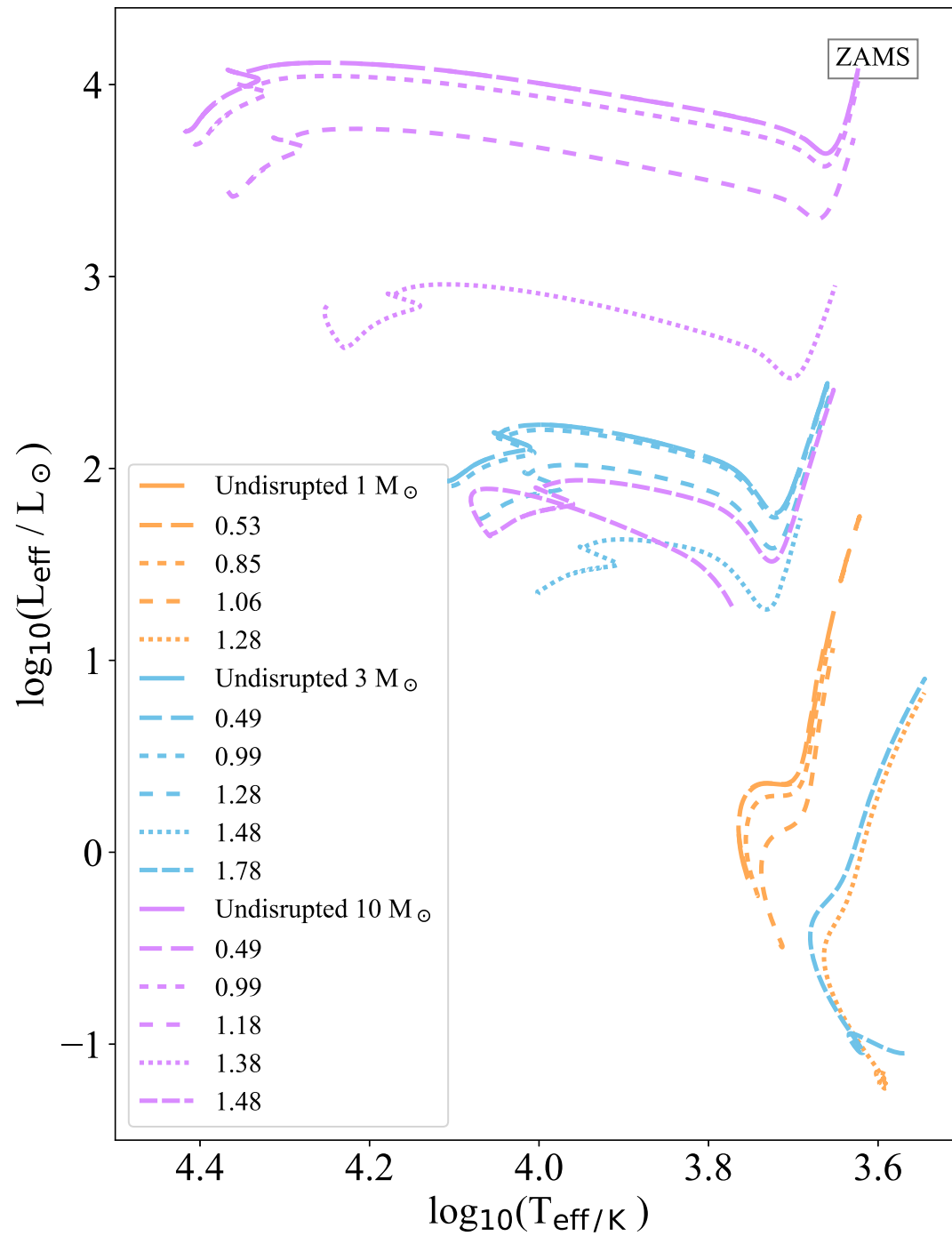
1. Map stellar rotation into KEPLER from disrupted models.
2. Binary TDEs!

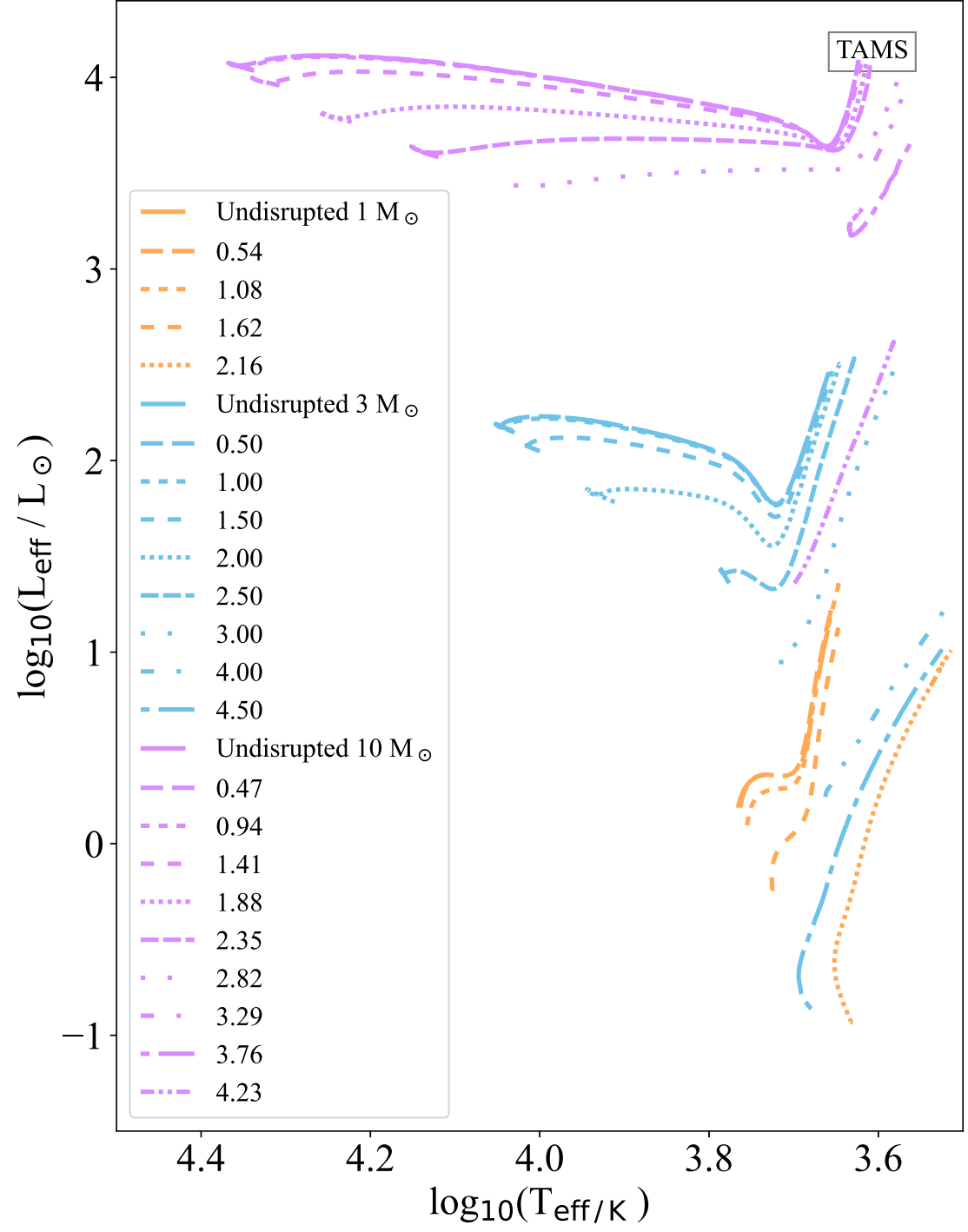


Credit: Brown 2015

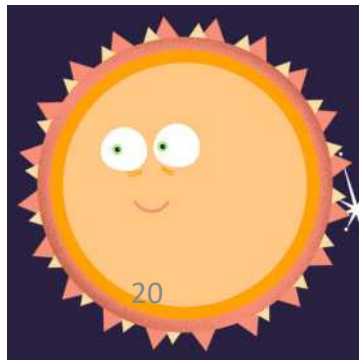


Credit: Prof. Alexander Heger





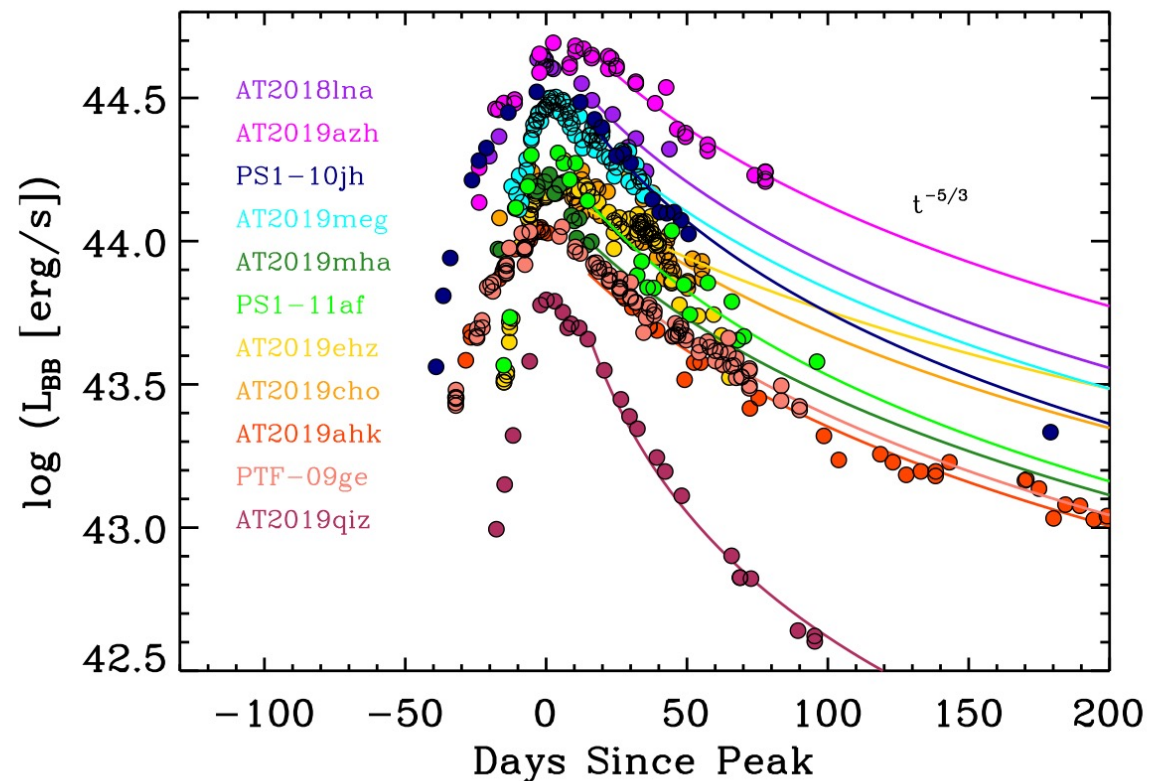
Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center





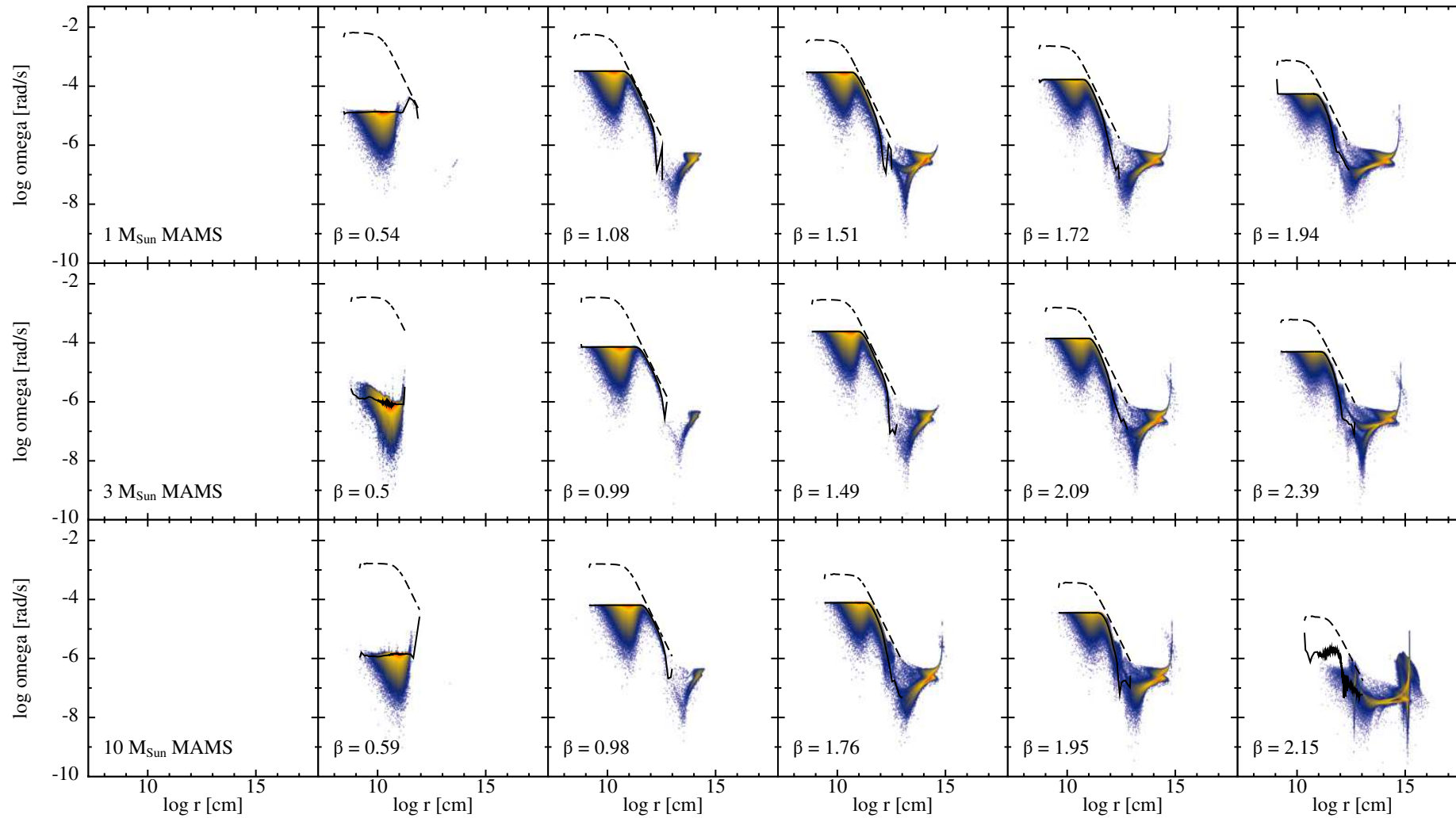
Have we detected TDEs?

- First detected by ROSAT all sky survey
- 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} per galaxy per year
(Magorrian and Tremaine, 1999;
Wang and Merritt, 2004)
- Have detected a few Partial TDEs
(PS1-1af, AT2018hyz, AT2019qiz)



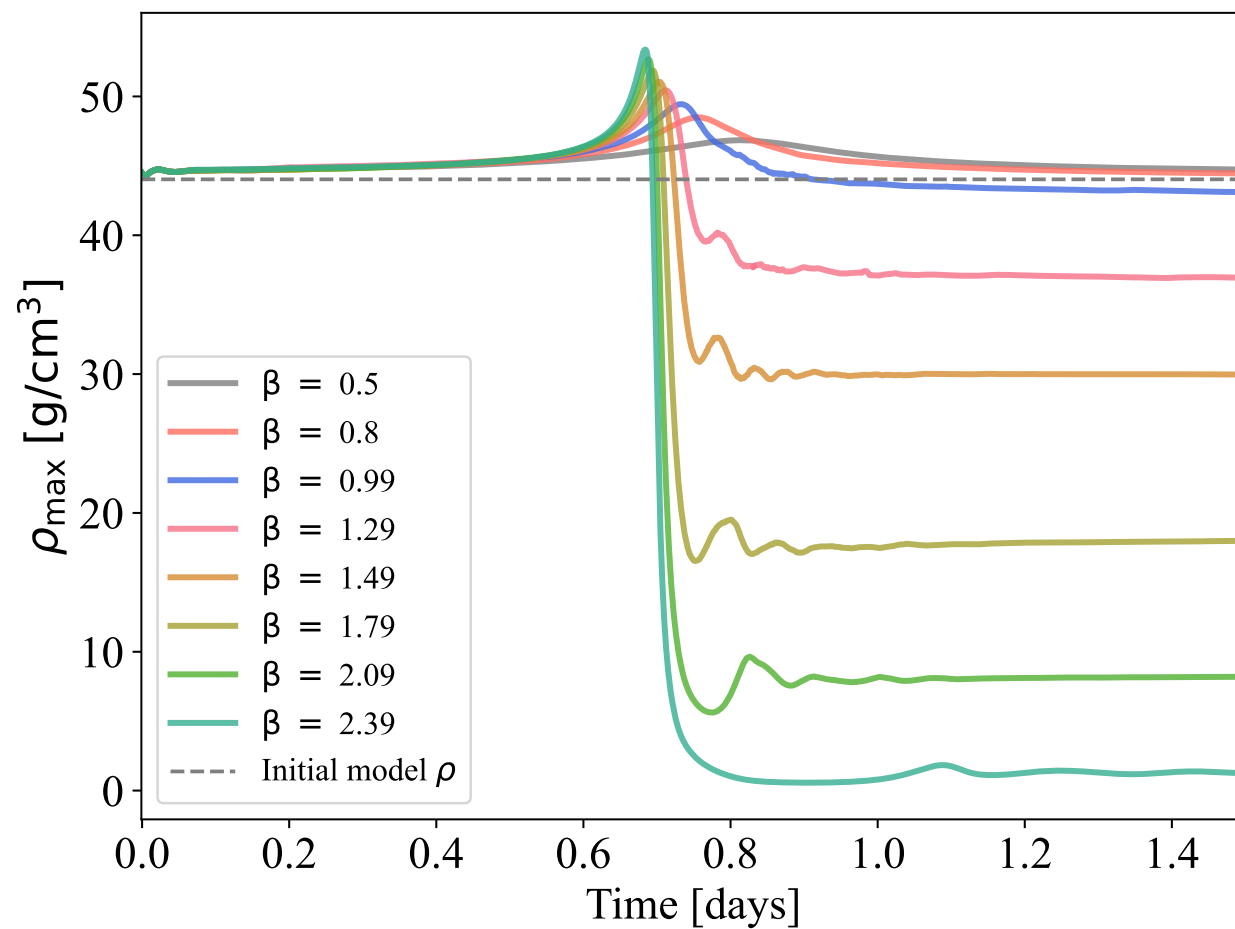
Credit: Gezari 2021

Rotation profiles

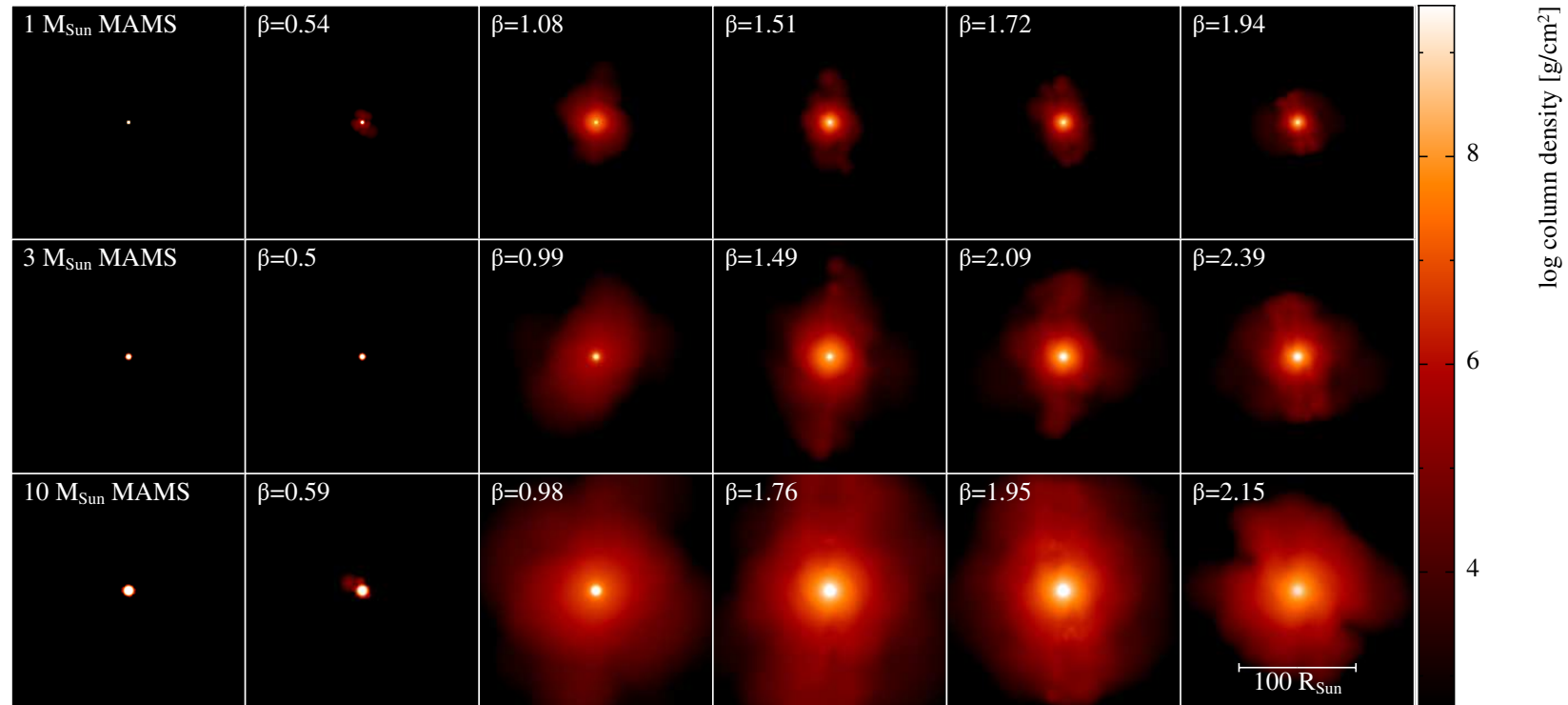




Timmy undergoes compression!



What do remnants (Timmy) look like?



Accretion rate

