An X-ray view of the ambiguous nuclear transient AT2019pev

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Tidal Disruption Events

 Tidal disruption events (TDEs): opportunity to study accretion onto quiescent SMBHs in real time

 Non-trivial to distinguish TDEs from AGN transients



(Credit: NASA / CXC / M. Weiss.)

- Unusual spectral and timing features, hard to classify
- Unique laboratories for understanding extreme accretion episodes of SMBHs



Ambiguous transient AT2019pev



X-ray lightcurve of AT2019pev

 Swift, Chandra and NICER observations over 173 days

• Steep decay after the peak; smoother at later times

 Non-coherent decay: more closely resembles an AGN



Multi-wavelength lightcurves

- UV / Optical and X-ray lightcurves show similar trend
- A sharper peak in the X-ray lightcurve

- Additional Gaia data: rebrightening toward a secondary peak
- Closer to AGN variability



X-ray spectral analysis

 Model: ISM absorption * (power-law + black-body)

 No variability of absorption over time



X-ray spectral evolution



 Very soft spectrum in the earliest epoch

 The spectrum hardens as rising to the peak

• The soft end drops first during the decay

X-ray spectral evolution

- Variable hardness ratio: closer to AGN
- Inversion of evolution trend before and after the peak: potential transition of accretion states



 An extensive X-ray analysis of ambiguous nuclear transient AT2019pev

- A sharp peak in X-ray lightcurve followed by non-coherent decay
- Re-brightening toward a secondary peak in optical
- Inversion of evolution trend of the X-ray hardness ratio after the lightcurve peak
- More closely resembles an AGN
- Potential transition of accretion state

Backup Slides

Optical lightcurve



12

Optical spectrum

