

# Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Analysis of Tidal Disruption Event AT 2022dsb



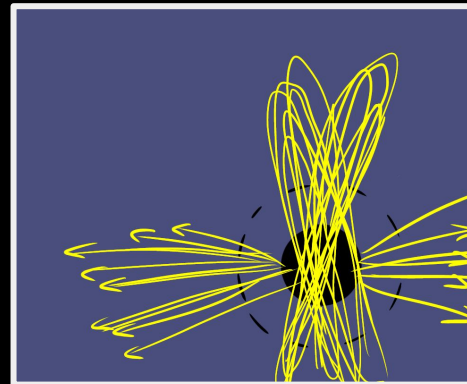
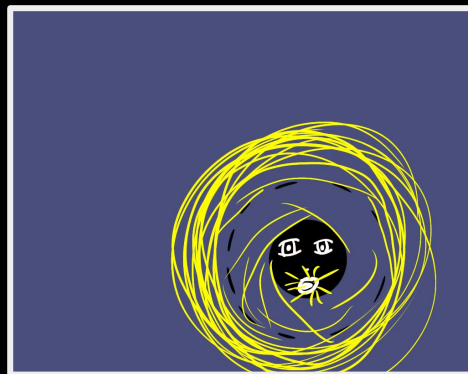
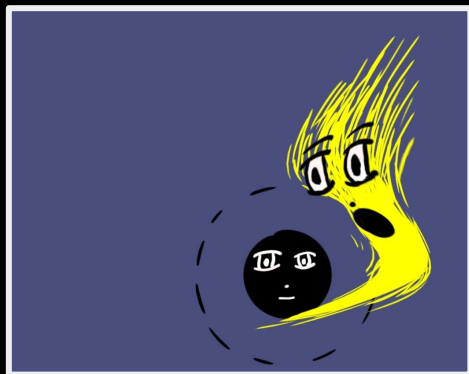
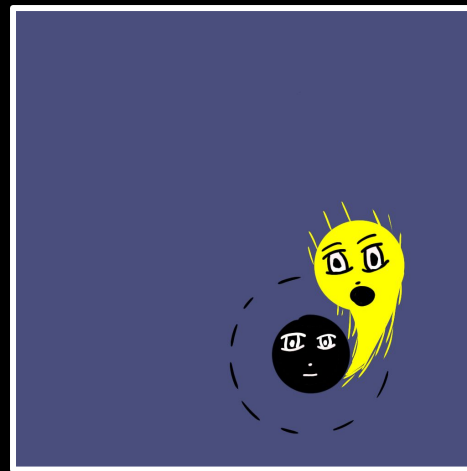
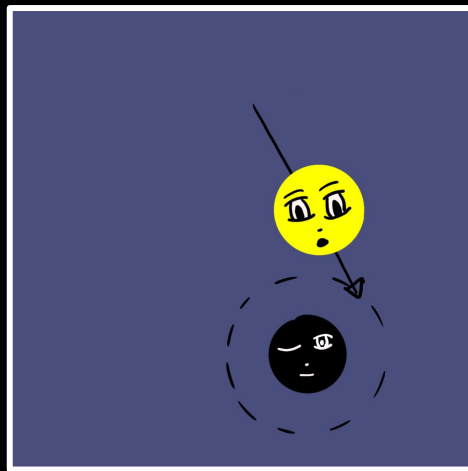
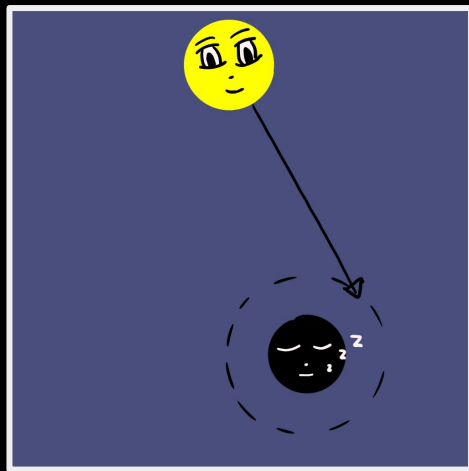
Emily Engelthaler, Peter Maksym

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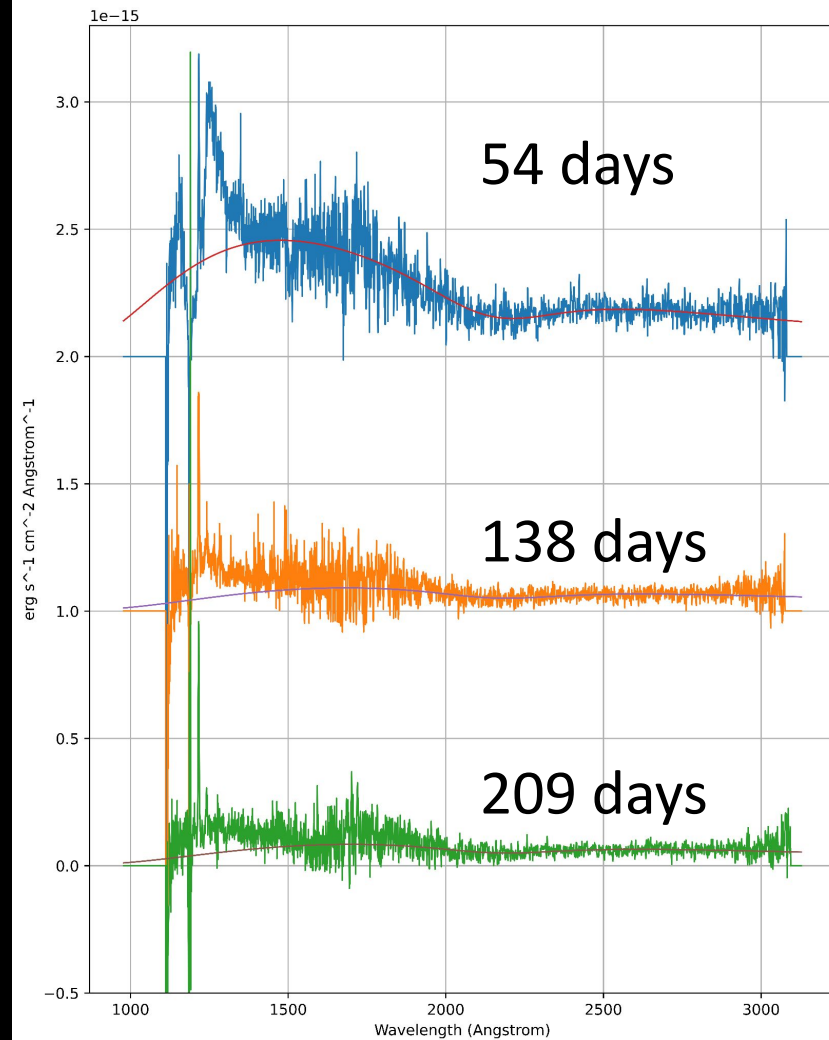
[emily.engelthaler@cfa.harvard.edu](mailto:emily.engelthaler@cfa.harvard.edu)

# What is a Title Disruption Event?

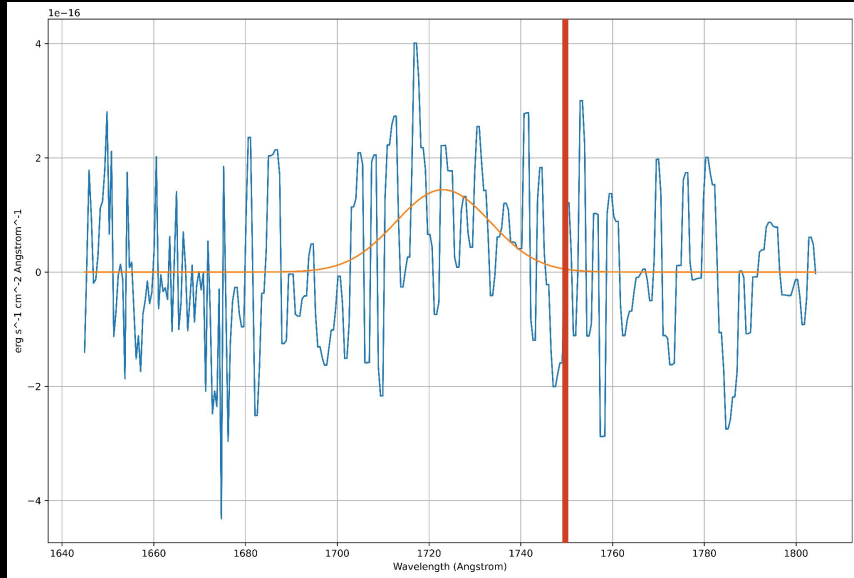


# UV Spectra

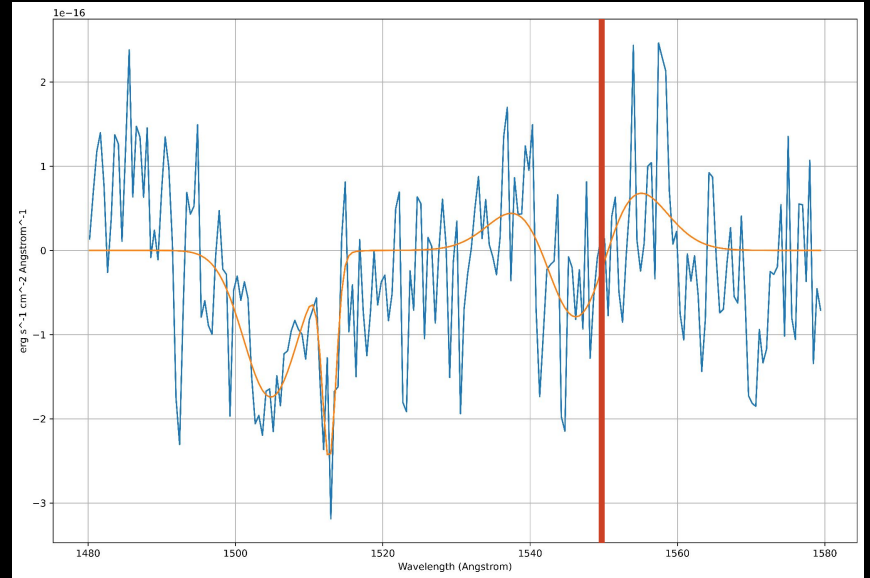
- Spectra taken with STIS on Hubble
- Well-fit by blackbody with dust extinction
- Decreasing temperature:  
27,000K  $\rightarrow$  18,000K  $\rightarrow$  17,000K



# Blueshifted features

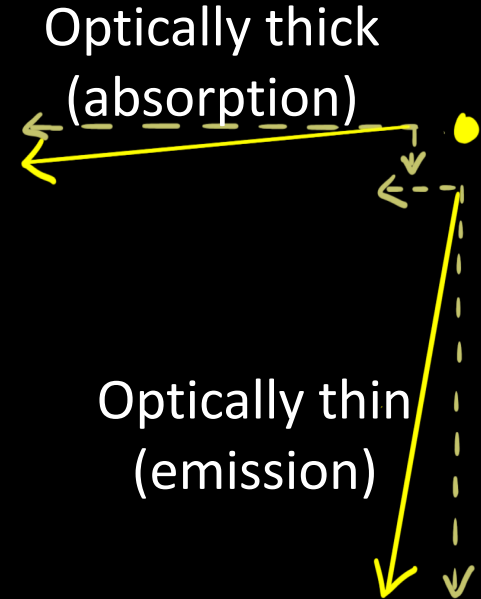
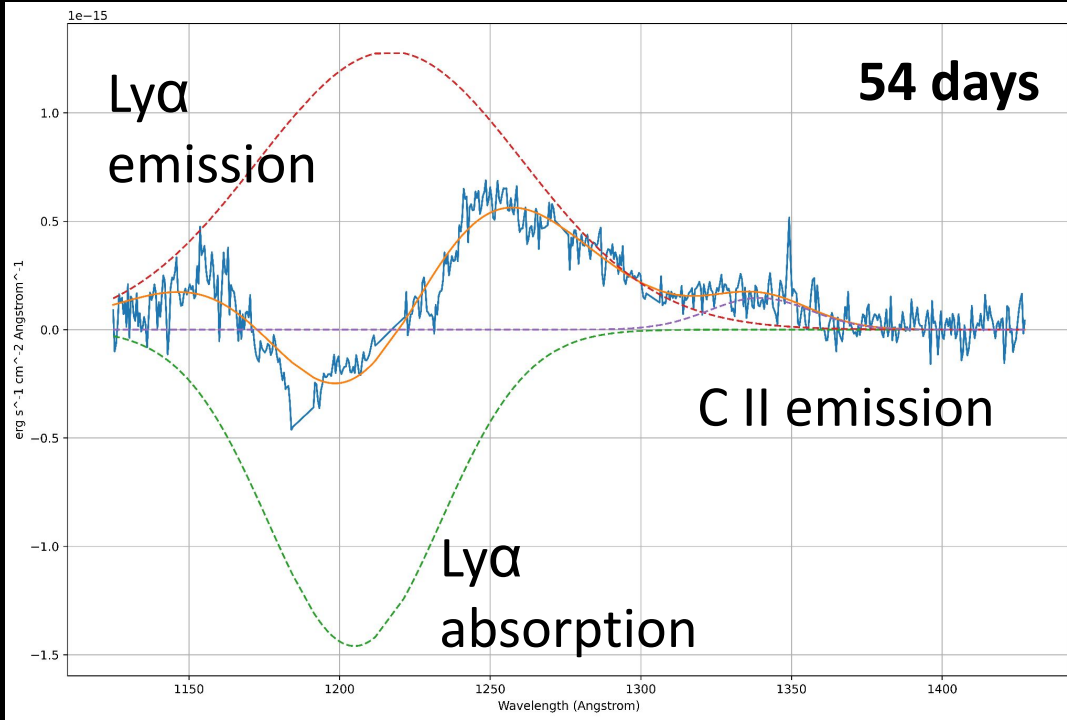


N III  $\lambda$  1750 Å

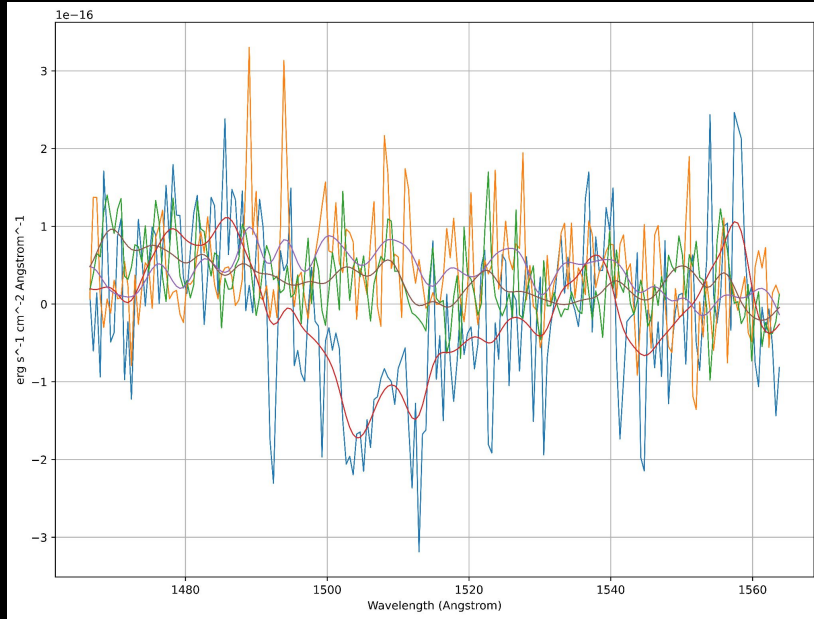


CIV  $\lambda$  1548, 1551 Å

# Overlapping Absorption and Emission



# Disappearing Features



blue/red: 54 days

orange/purple: 138 days

green/brown: 209 days

- Example: CIV  $\lambda$  1548, 1551 Å
- Possible implications:
  - Less energy to absorb causing features to vanish
  - Decrease in donut puffiness causing these winds to no longer be aimed at us

# Summary

- HST Spectroscopy reveals a star getting ripped apart by a supermassive black hole
- High variability in observed features
- Over the course of months accretion rate drops -> the TDE disk cools
- Possible overlapping features (including absorption/emission of same line)

*Contact: [emily.engelthaler@cfa.harvard.edu](mailto:emily.engelthaler@cfa.harvard.edu)*