

ASASSN-17gs - awakening of a dormant blazar by a tidal disruption event?

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a preliminary report on behalf of a larger
collaboration of observers



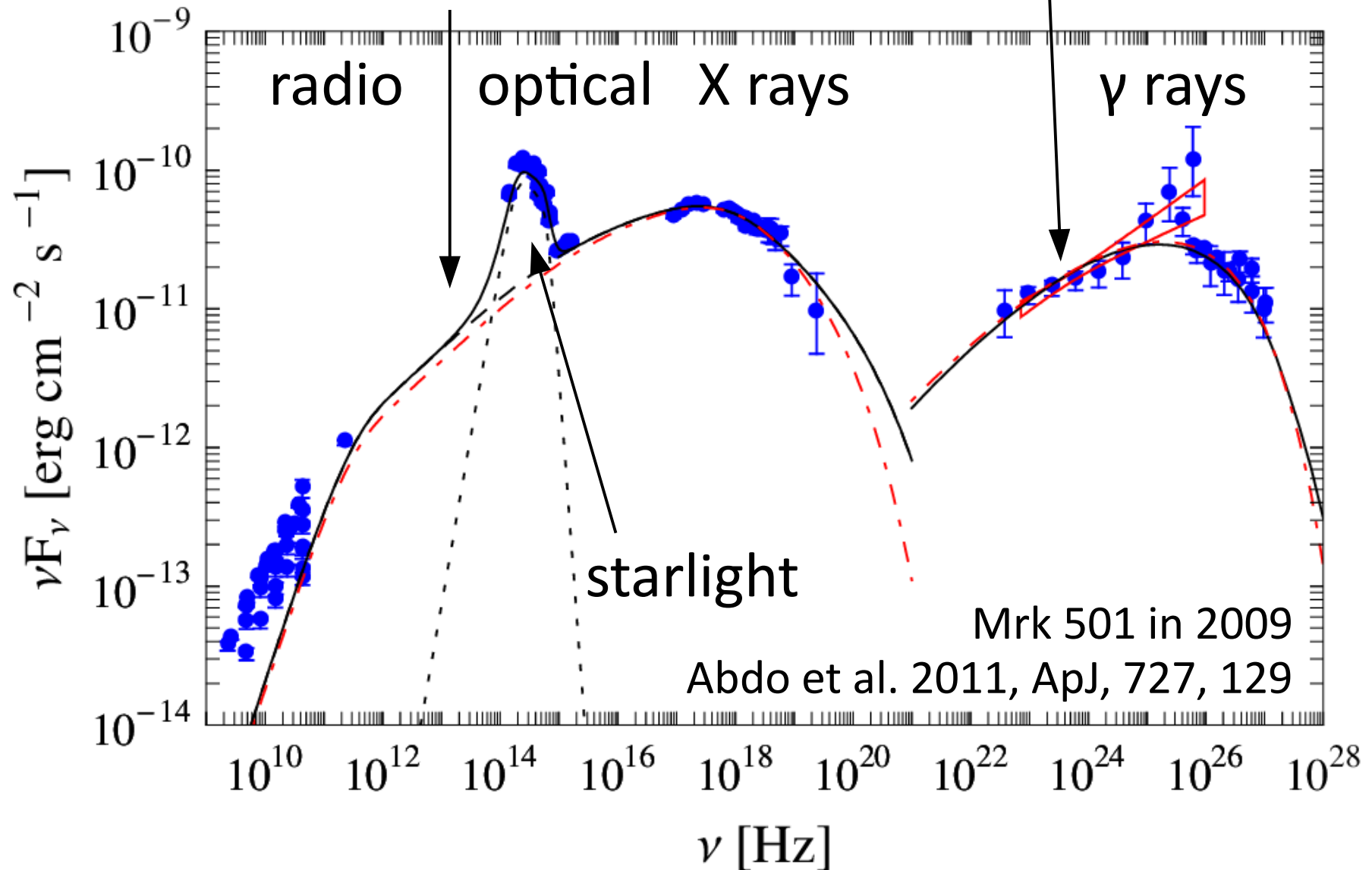
Blazar emission mechanisms

synchrotron radiation

by e^- or e^+/e^-

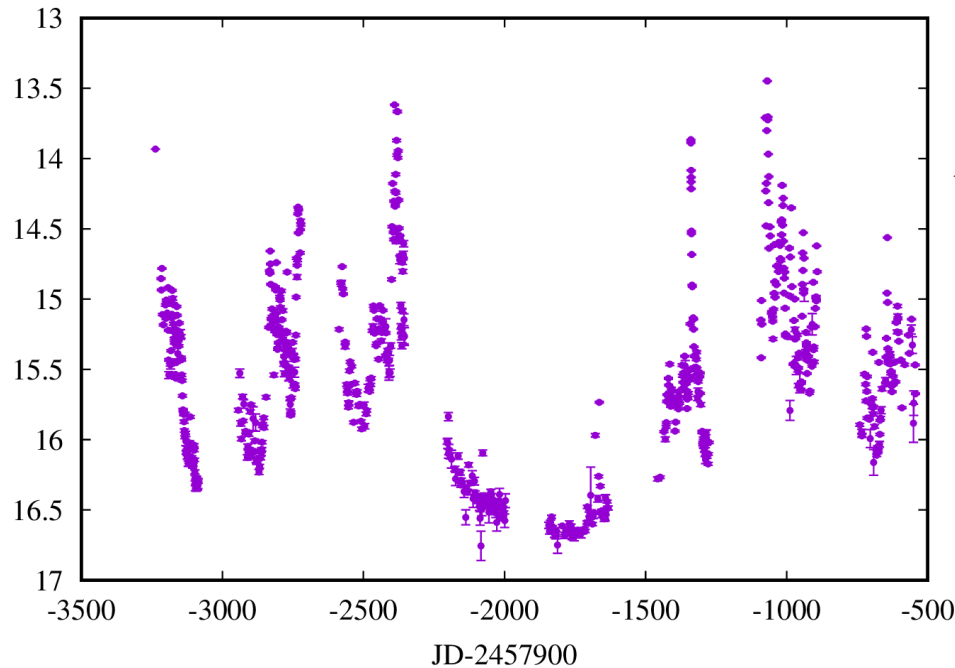
inverse Compton

scattering



Example blazar lightcurves

3C454.3



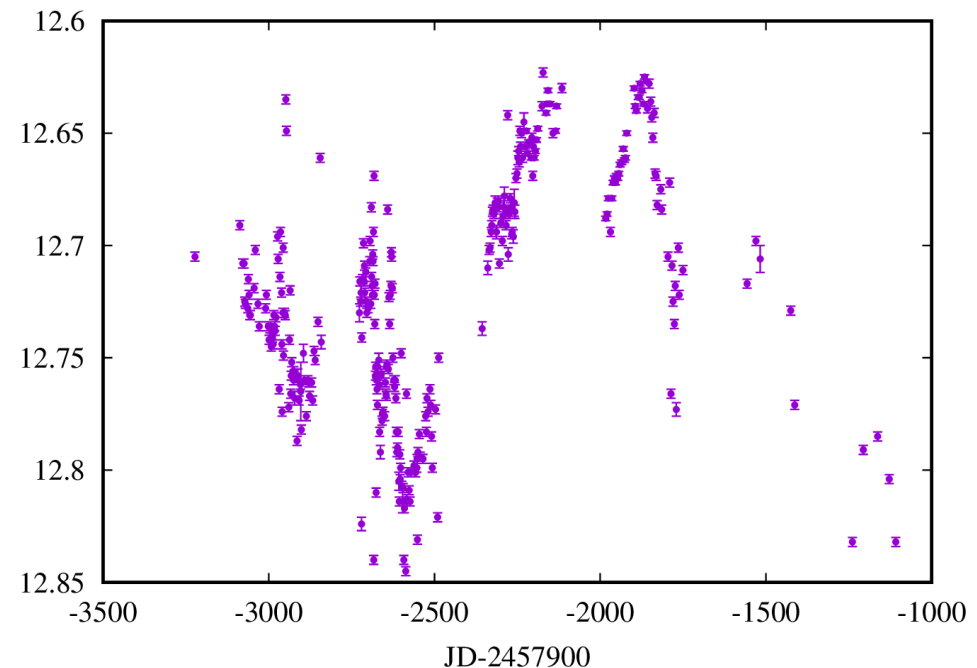
Jet dominates optical light

Flares

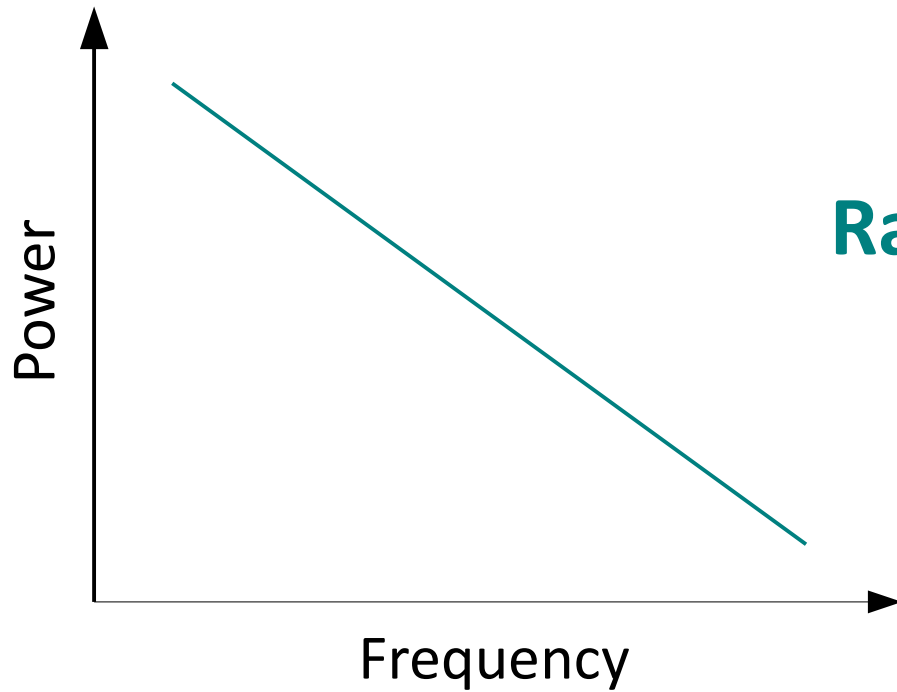
Jet contribution comparable
to other AGN components

Slow irregular variations

3C273



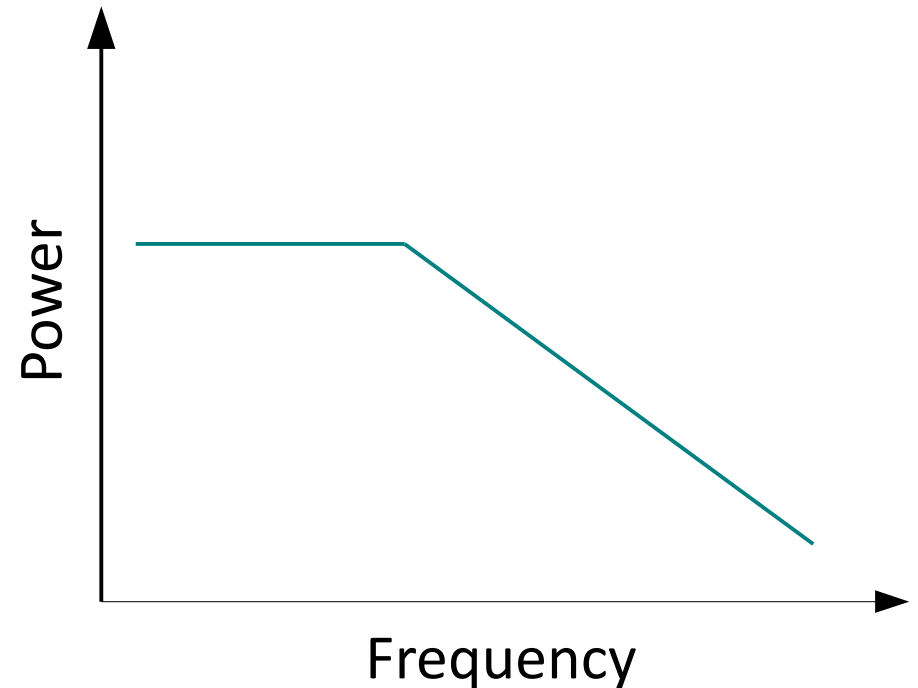
Power spectra



Jet dominates optical light
←
Random walk - no amplitude limit

Jet contribution comparable
to other AGN components
→

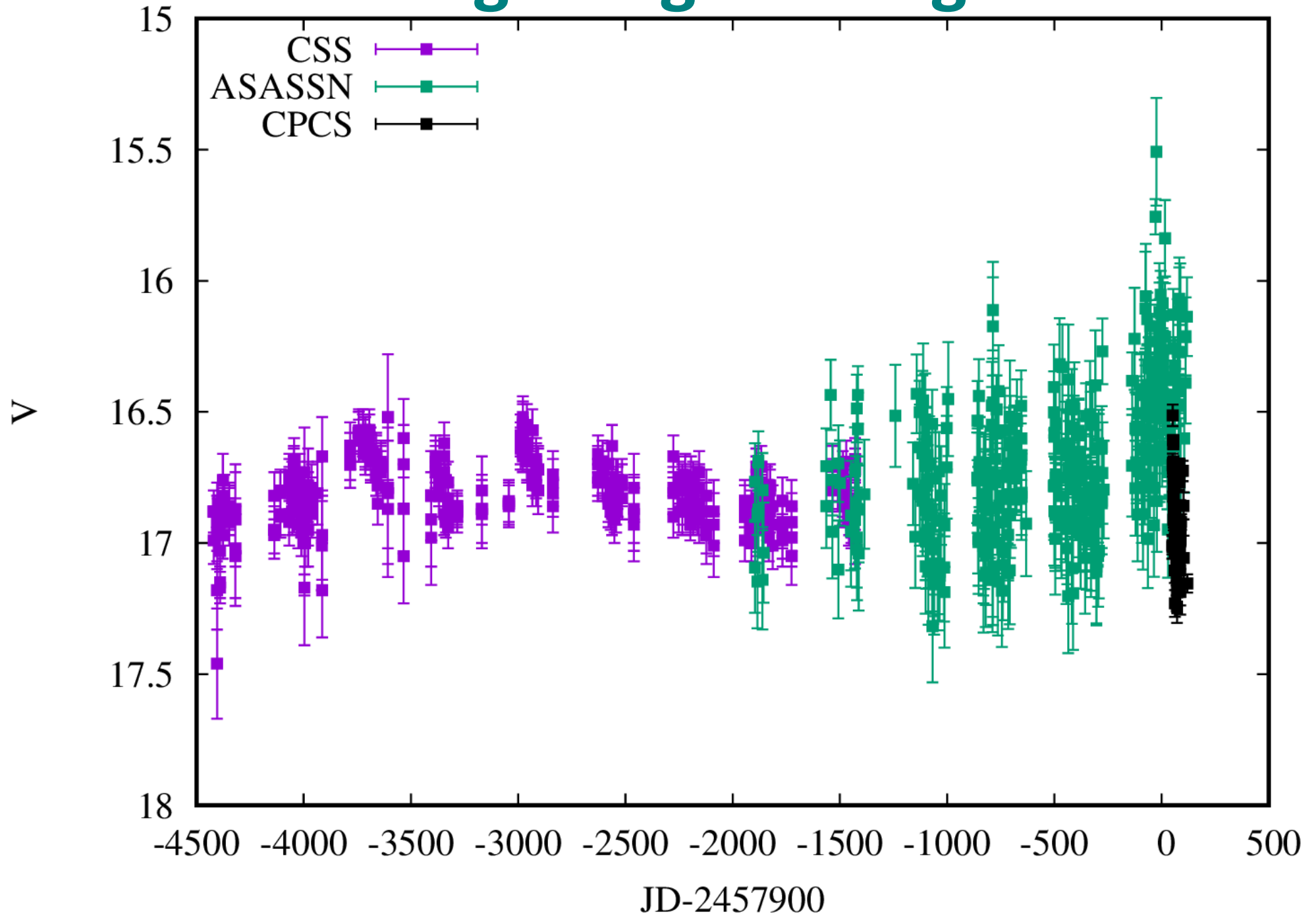
**Damped random walk
- limited amplitude**



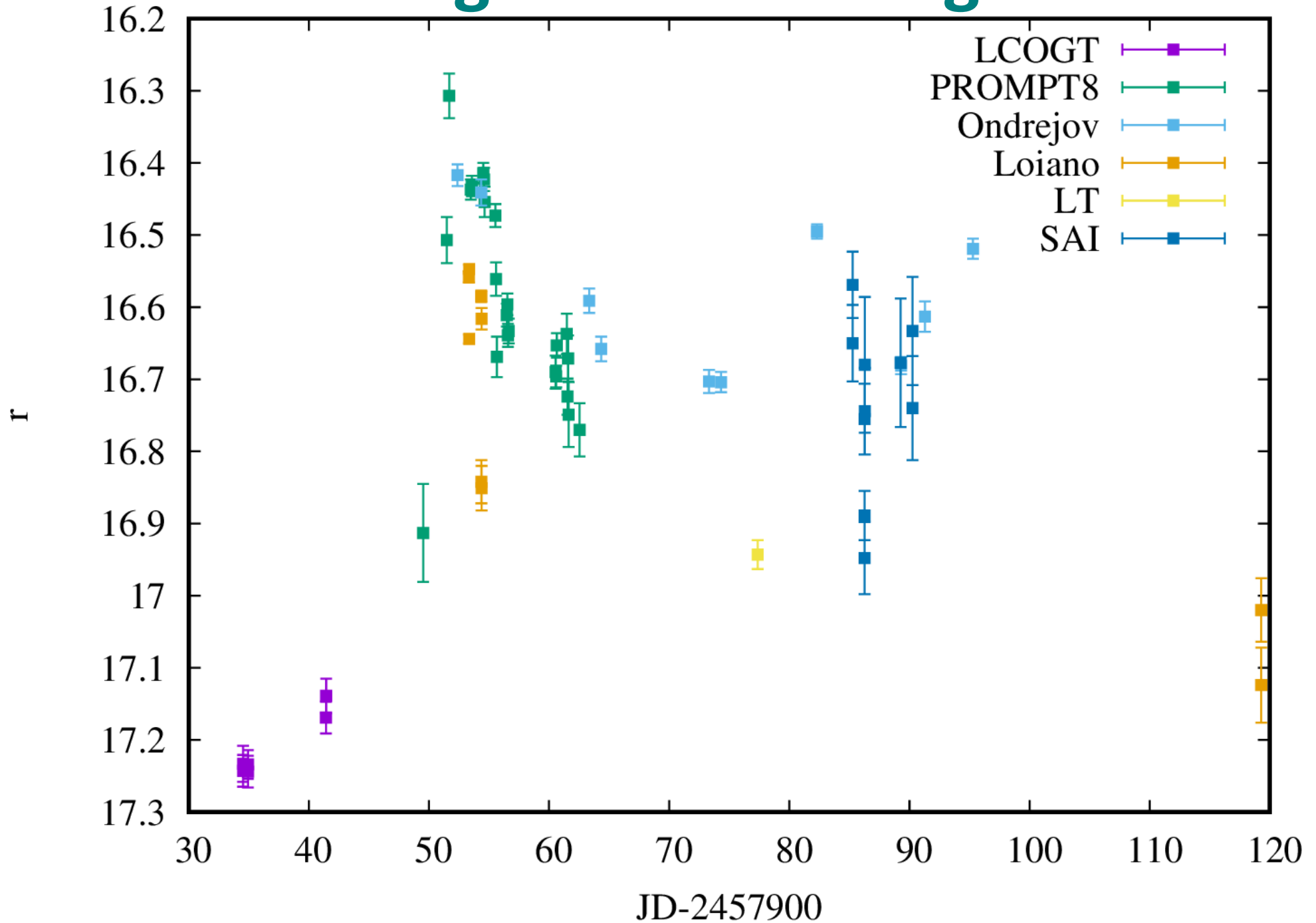
ASASSN-17gs = 2017egv

- Discovered on 2017-05-25 near the center of galaxy 2MASX J15441967-0649156
- Coincides with a **GeV transient** observed by Fermi/LAT (ATel #10482)
- **X-ray transient** by MAXI (ATel #10495) and Swift/XRT
- MDM 2.4m Hiltner telescope on 2017-06-14 measured host **$z=0.171$** (ATel #10491)
- **No** previous **X-ray** detection
- **Historical radio detection** (NVSS) 47 mJy at 1.4 GHz

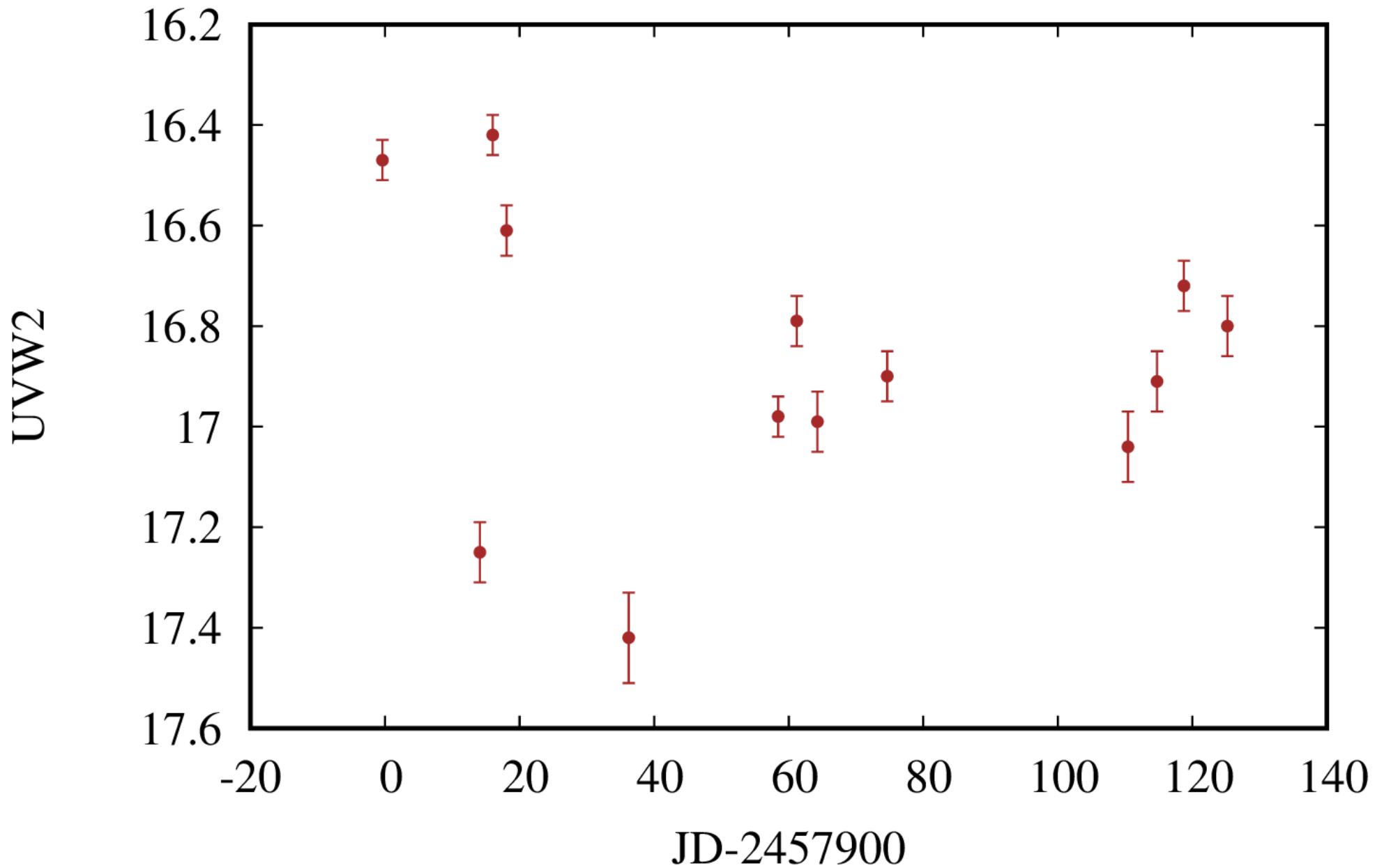
ASASSN-17gs long-term lightcurve



ASASSN-17gs short-term lightcurve

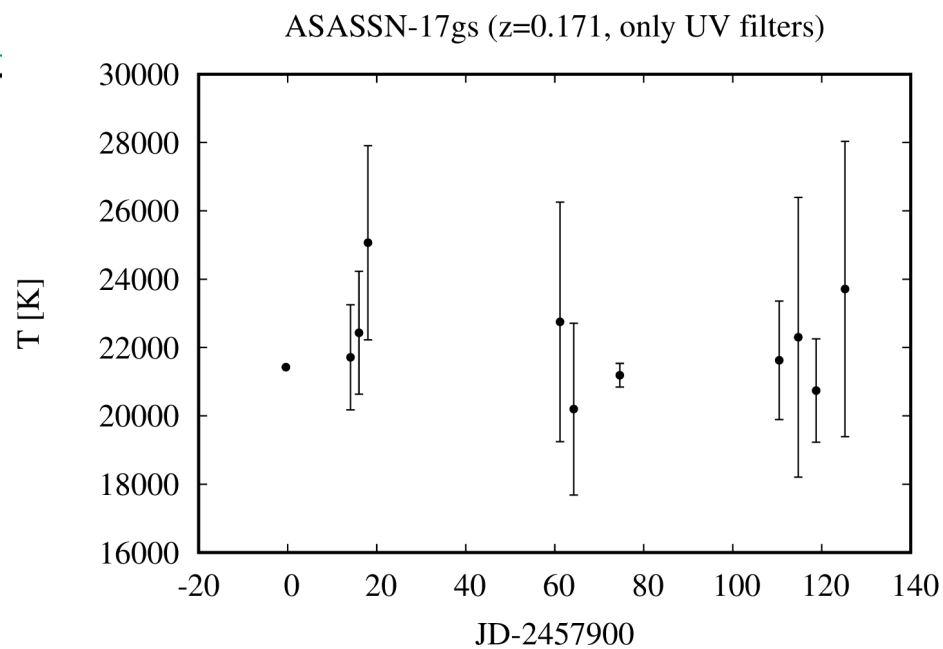
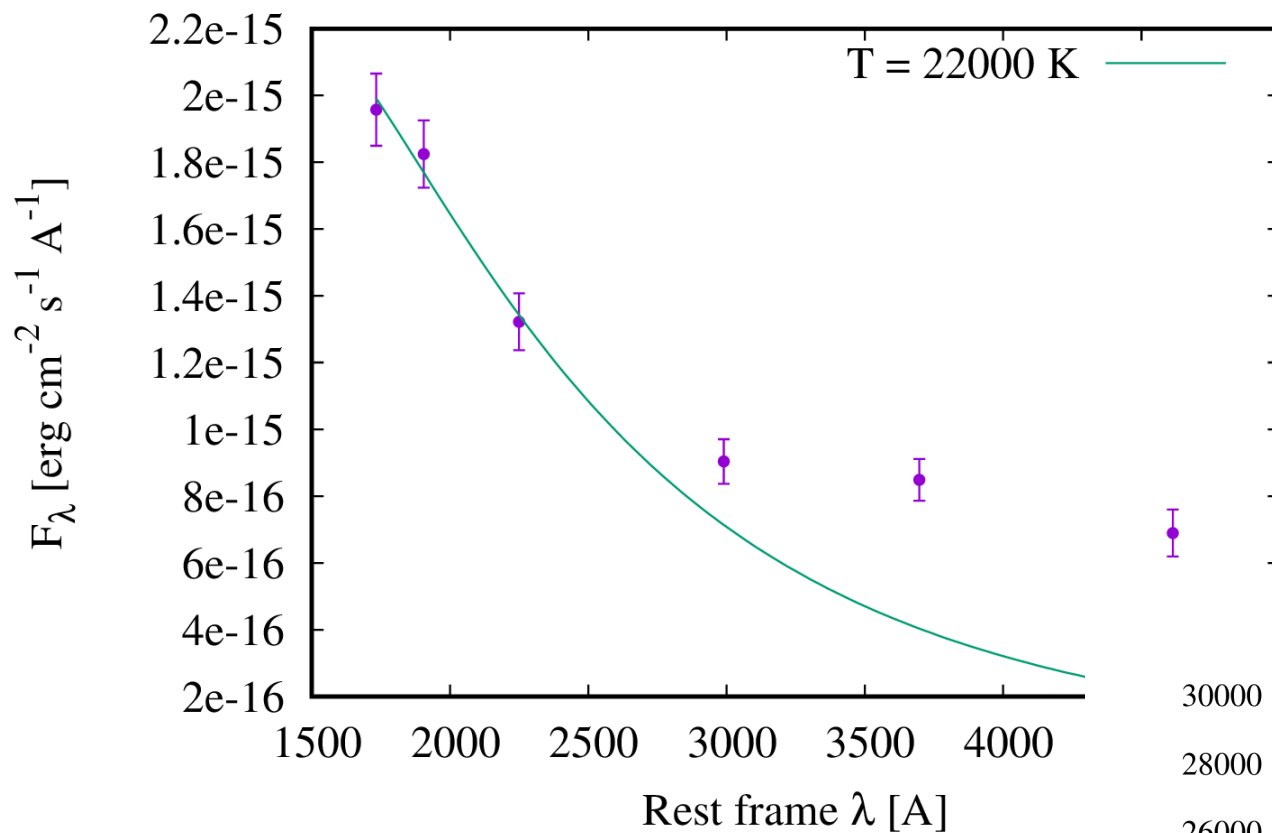


Short-term UV lightcurve from Swift

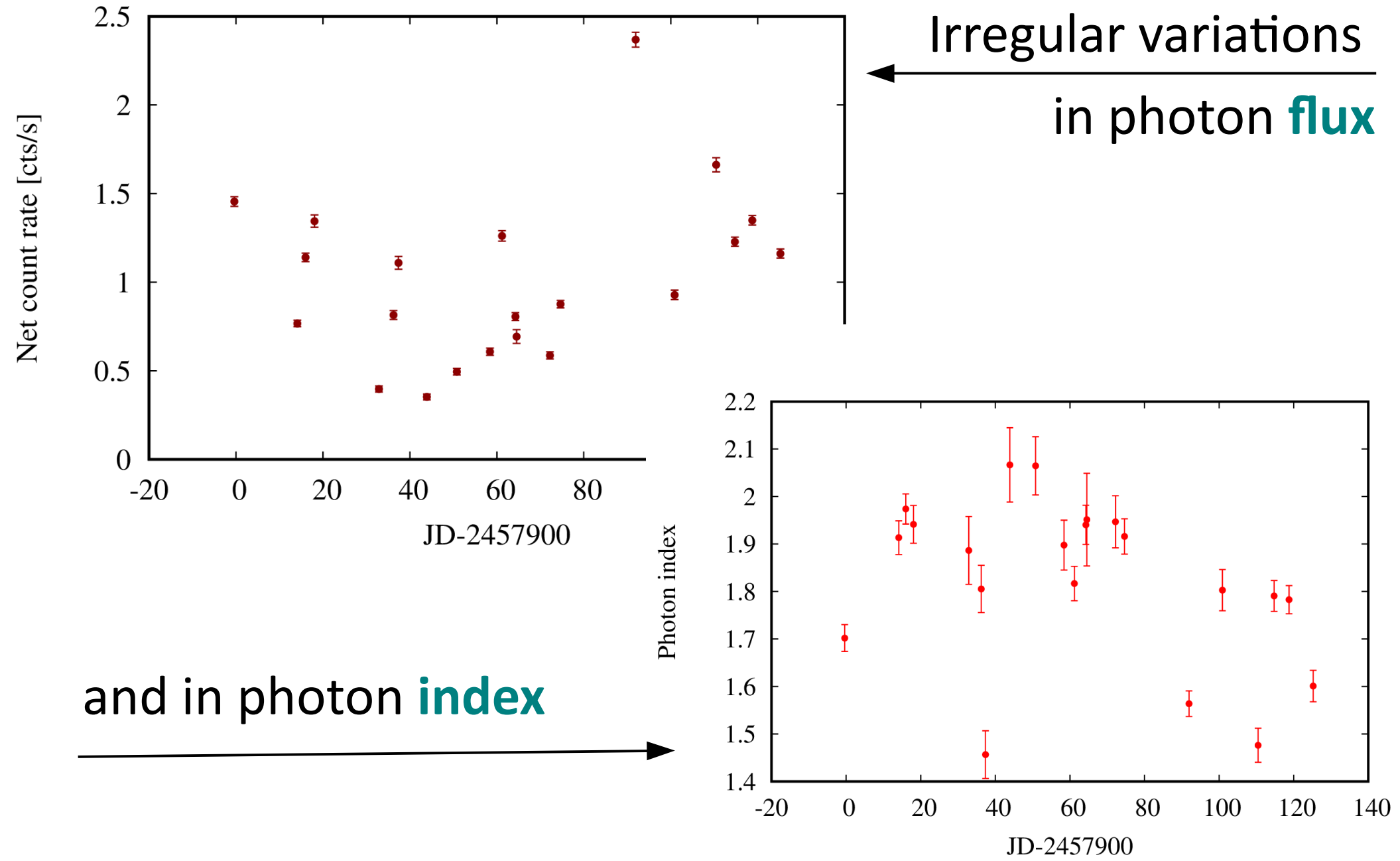


UV color temperature

ASASSN-17gs (z=0.171) 2017-06-09 00010145003



Swift/XRT lightcurve



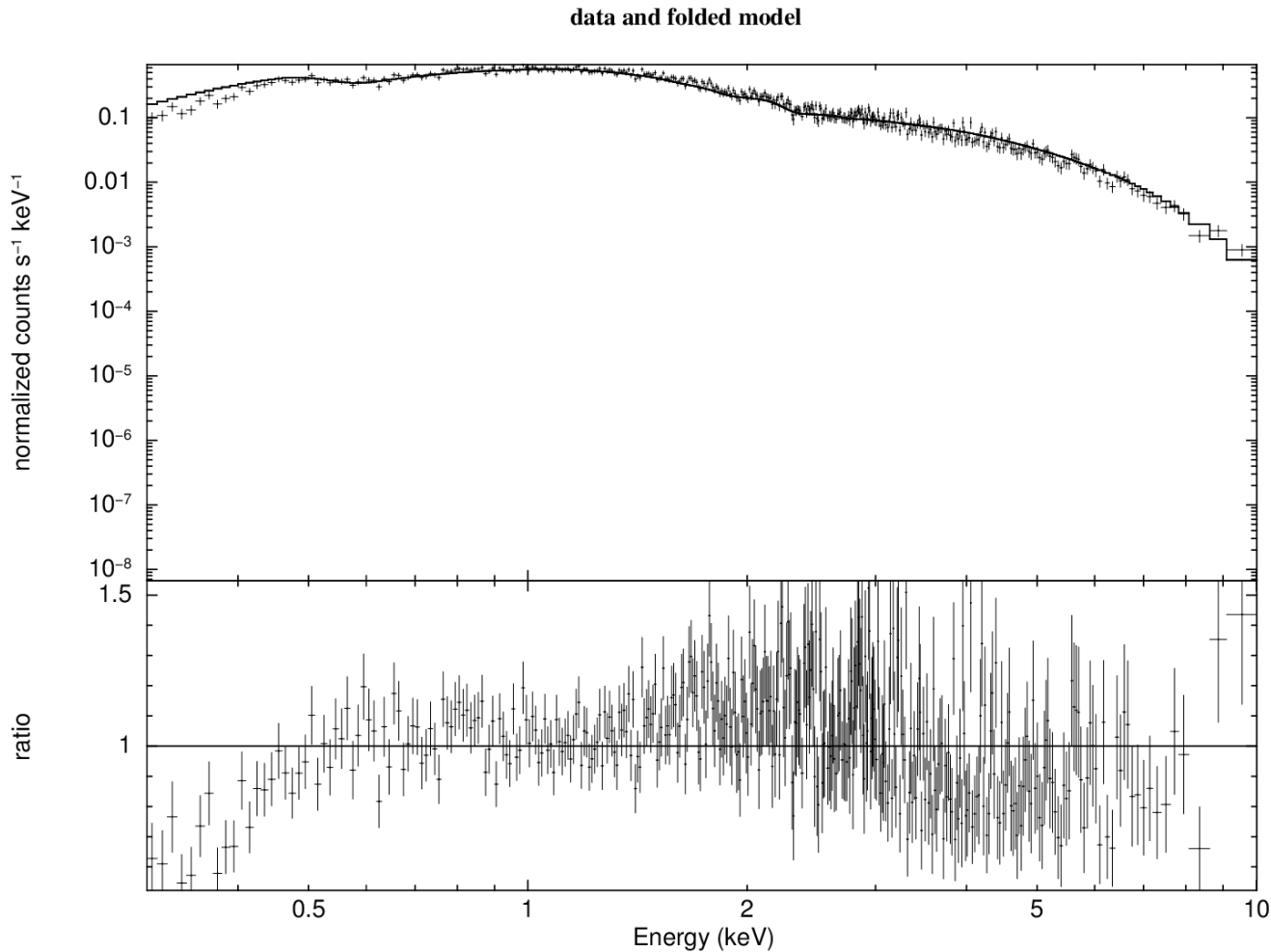
Stacked Swift/XRT data

Exposure: **30ks** between 2017-05-26 and 2017-09-28
Absorbed power law model with $\Gamma = 1.79 \pm 0.01$

X-ray image

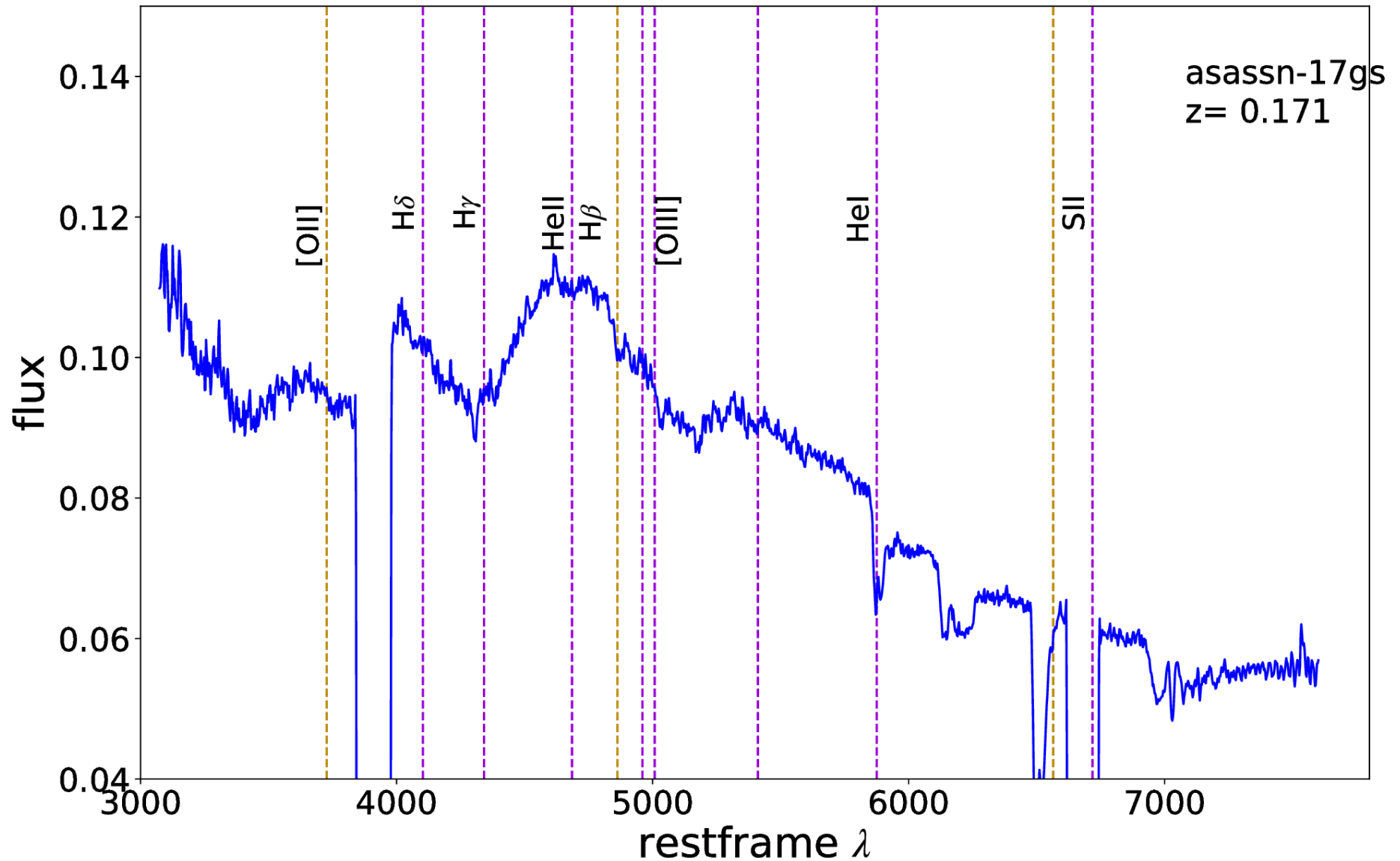


X-ray spectrum



SALT spectroscopy

by Mariusz Gromadzki et al.



Summary

ASASSN-17gs is an enigmatic event

- A transient that is **not decaying**
- GeV/X-ray/optical variability/historical radio detection suggest it's a **previously unknown (inactive?) blazar**
- Optical **spectrum is not typical for a blazar**, but resembles candidate Tidal Disruption Events