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Hammerstein, E.; Cenko, S.; Gezari, S.; Velzen, S. van

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Integral Field Spectroscopy of 13 Tidal Disruption Event Host Galaxies from the ZTF Survey

Erica Hammerstein¹ Stephen Cenko² Suvi Gezari³ Sjoert Van Velzen⁴

¹University of Maryland, ²NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, ³STScI,

⁴Leiden Observatory, Leiden University

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Tidal disruption event (TDE) host galaxies have been shown to have peculiar properties, including high central concentrations, unusual star-formation histories, and green colors. Previous work has shown that these large-scale galaxy properties likely serve to boost the TDE rates within the nuclei of these galaxies and understanding these properties is thus crucial to understanding the mechanisms that trigger TDEs. We have gathered Keck Cosmic Web Imager (KCWI) integral field spectroscopic observations, which provide the opportunity to investigate these properties as a function of radius, of 13 TDE hosts from a variety of TDE spectral type classifications in order to better understand the properties of these galaxies. We present an analysis of this data, including an investigation of the stellar populations and the kinematics of the hosts, and use the measured velocity dispersion to derive the central black hole mass.