
OPEN QUESTIONS IN GRBs: THE ROLE OF X-RAY OBSERVATIONS



Lara Nava

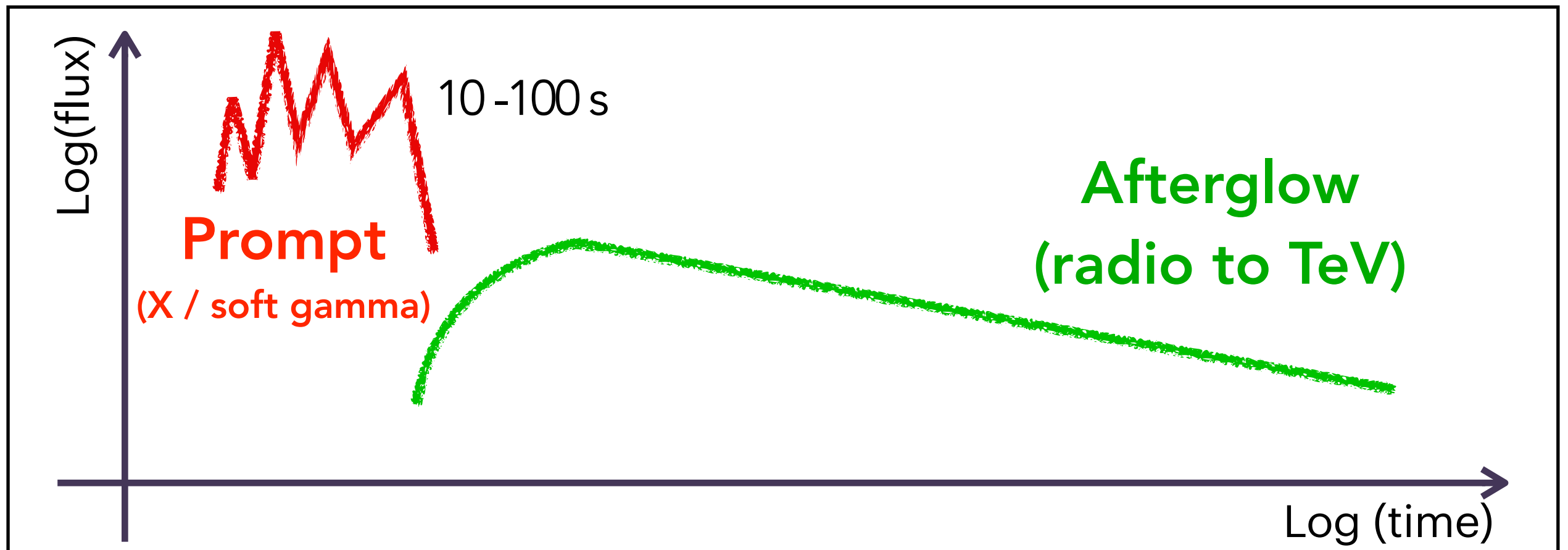
INAF

Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera



EMISSION FROM GRBS: AN OVERVIEW

TWO DISTINCT EMISSION PHASES



PROMPT

- from 10 keV to 10 MeV
- non-thermal spectra
- 0.1 seconds to 10^3 seconds
- highly variable flux

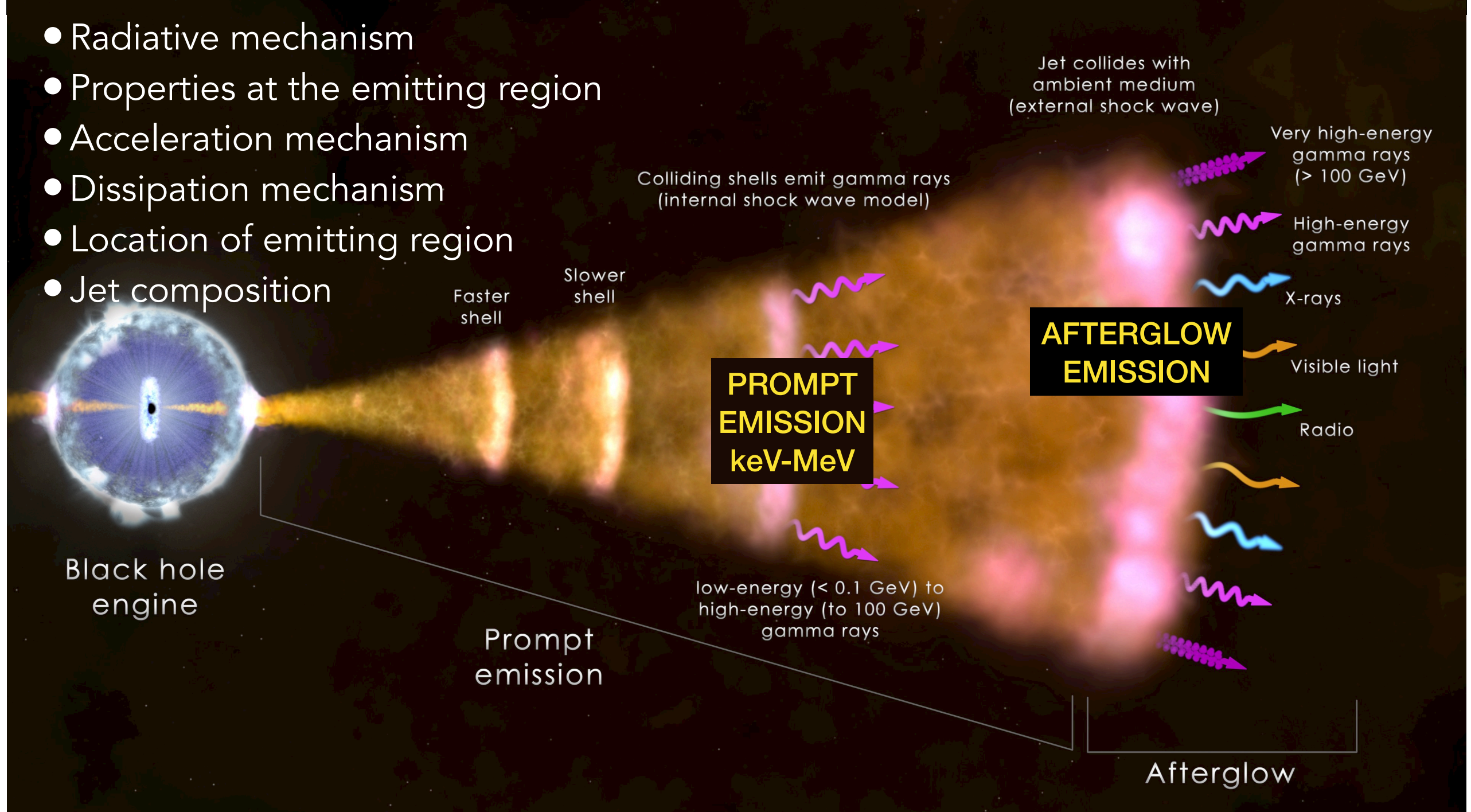
AFTERGLOW

- from radio to TeV
- non-thermal spectra
- days - weeks
- smooth (PL) lightcurve

GAMMA-RAY BURSTS - THE STANDARD MODEL

OPEN ISSUES

- Radiative mechanism
- Properties at the emitting region
- Acceleration mechanism
- Dissipation mechanism
- Location of emitting region
- Jet composition



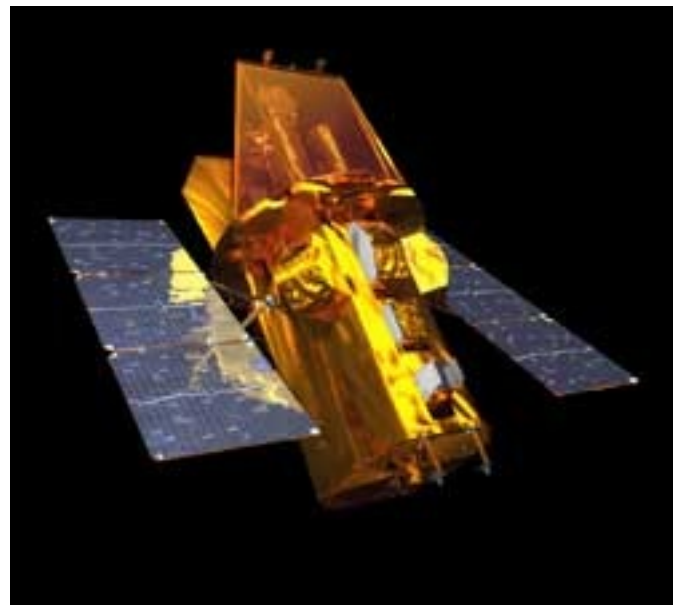
PROMPT EMISSION OBSERVATIONS FROM SATELLITES



CGRO/BATSE: prompt emission in the range
20 keV - 2 MeV from **2700** GRBs

Fermi/GBM: prompt emission in the range
8 keV- 40 MeV from **4100** GRBs

Fermi/LAT: emission 20 MeV-300 GeV from
about **300** GRBs

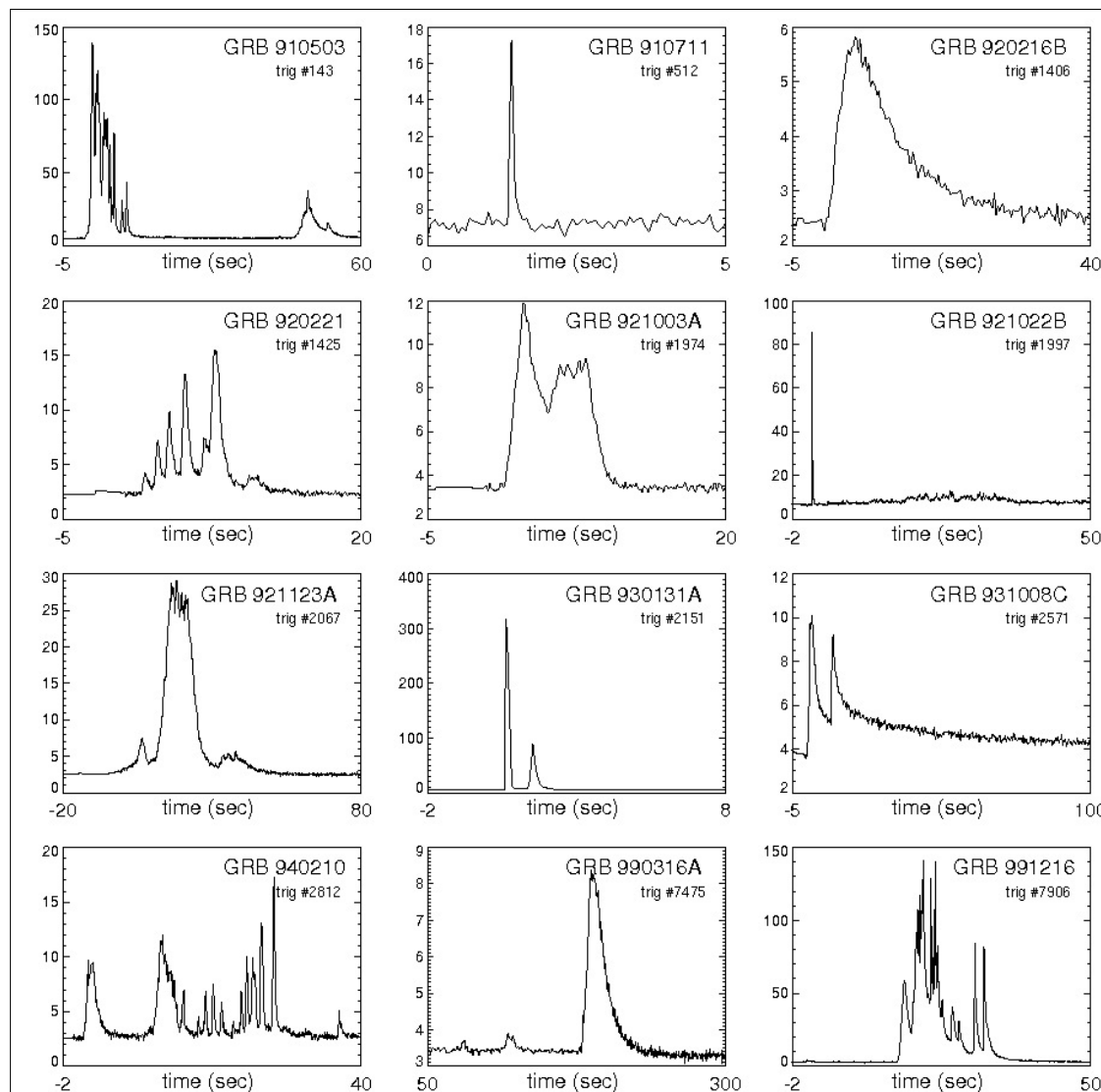


The Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory
Swift/BAT: 15-150 keV from **1700** GRBs

PROMPT EMISSION

LIGHTCURVES

Examples of prompt emission light curves: flux (50-300 keV) vs time

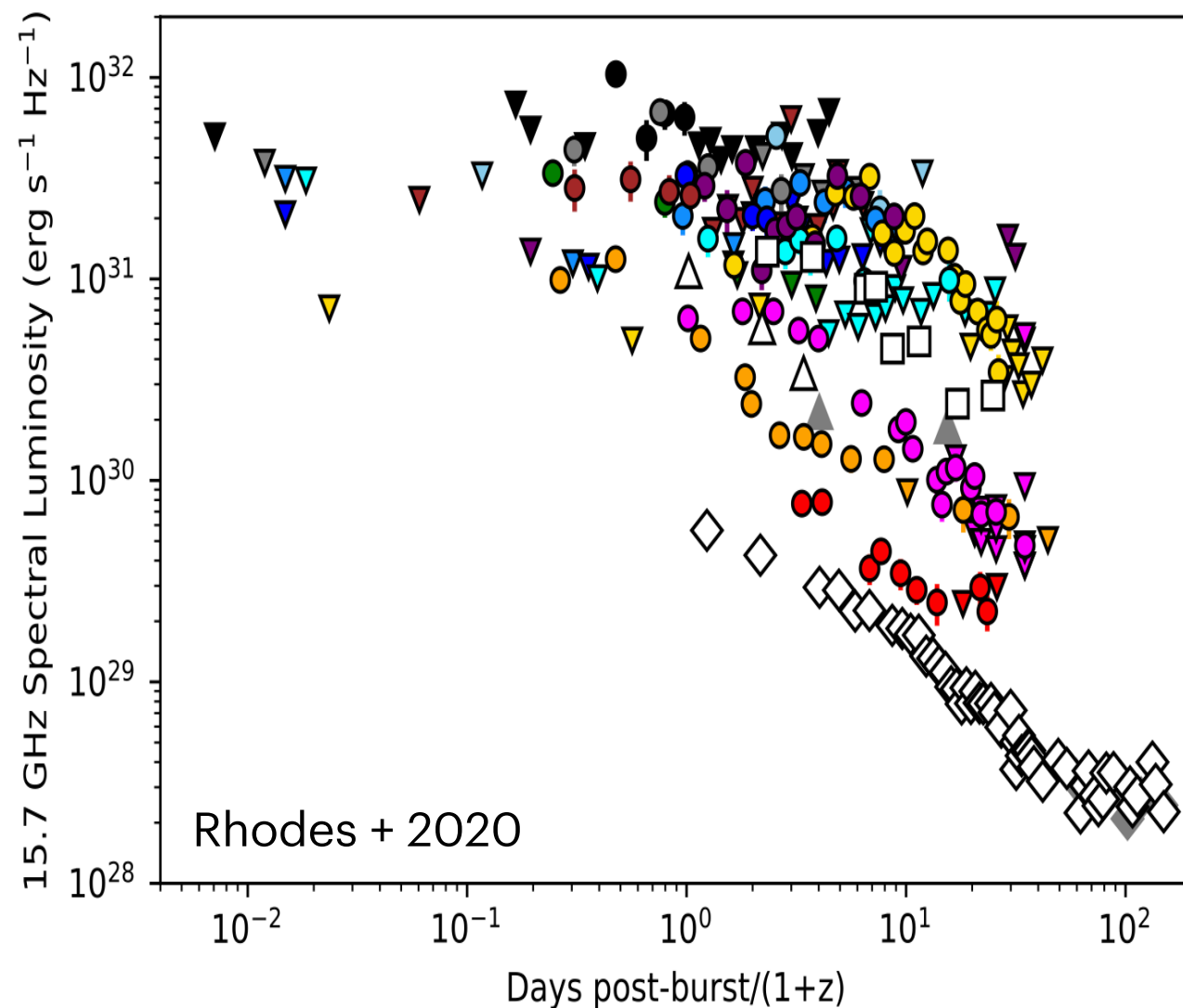


- Energy range: 1 keV to 10 MeV
- Variability: 0.01 - 1 s
- Duration: 0.1 to 10^3 seconds
- No typical morphology
- Quiescence times
- $E_{iso} = F \times 4 \pi d_L^2 \sim 10^{51} - 10^{54} \text{ erg}$
- $L_{iso} \sim 10^{50} - 10^{53} \text{ erg/s}$

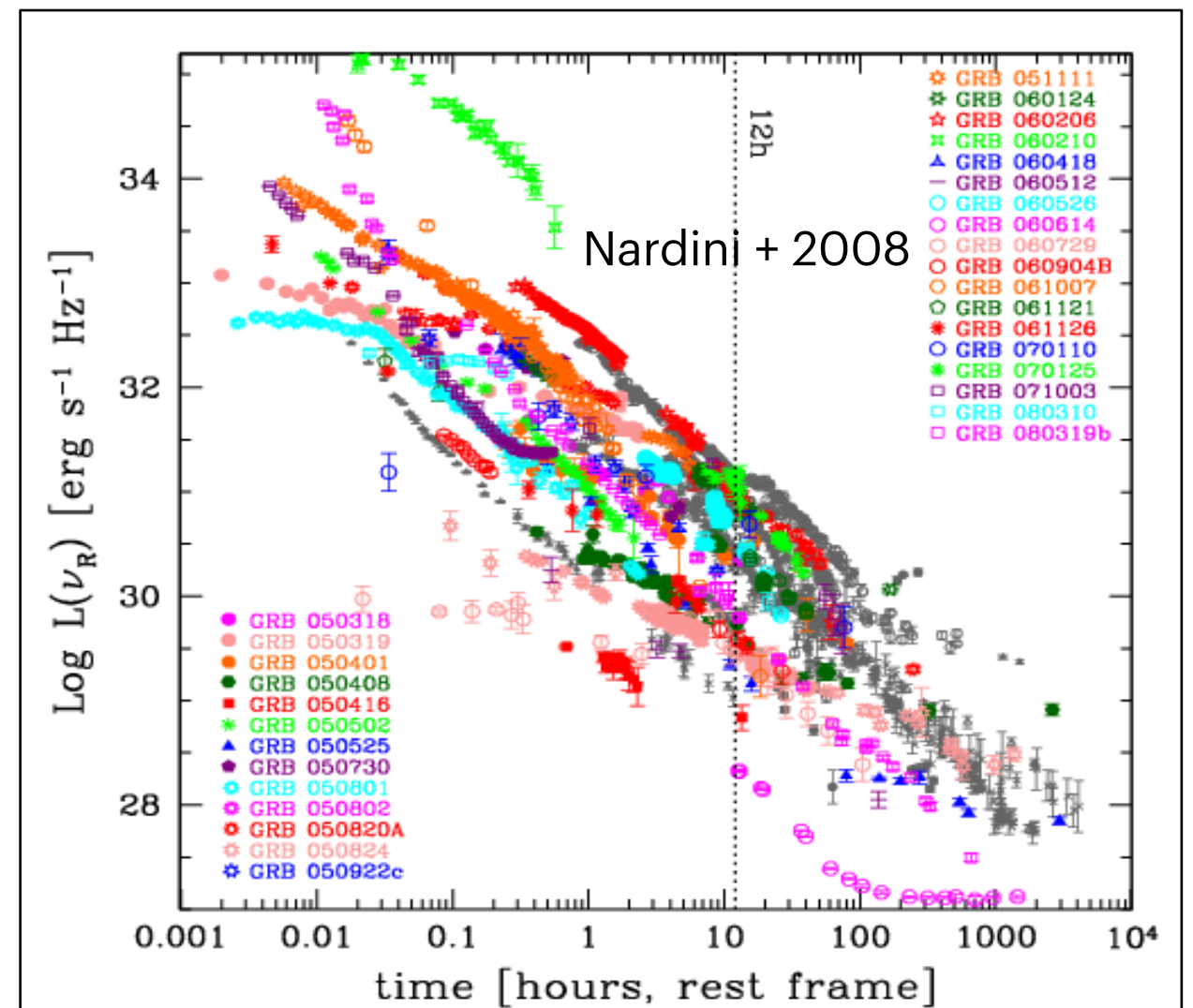
AFTERGLOW EMISSION LIGHTCURVES

OBSERVATIONS AT DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES

radio



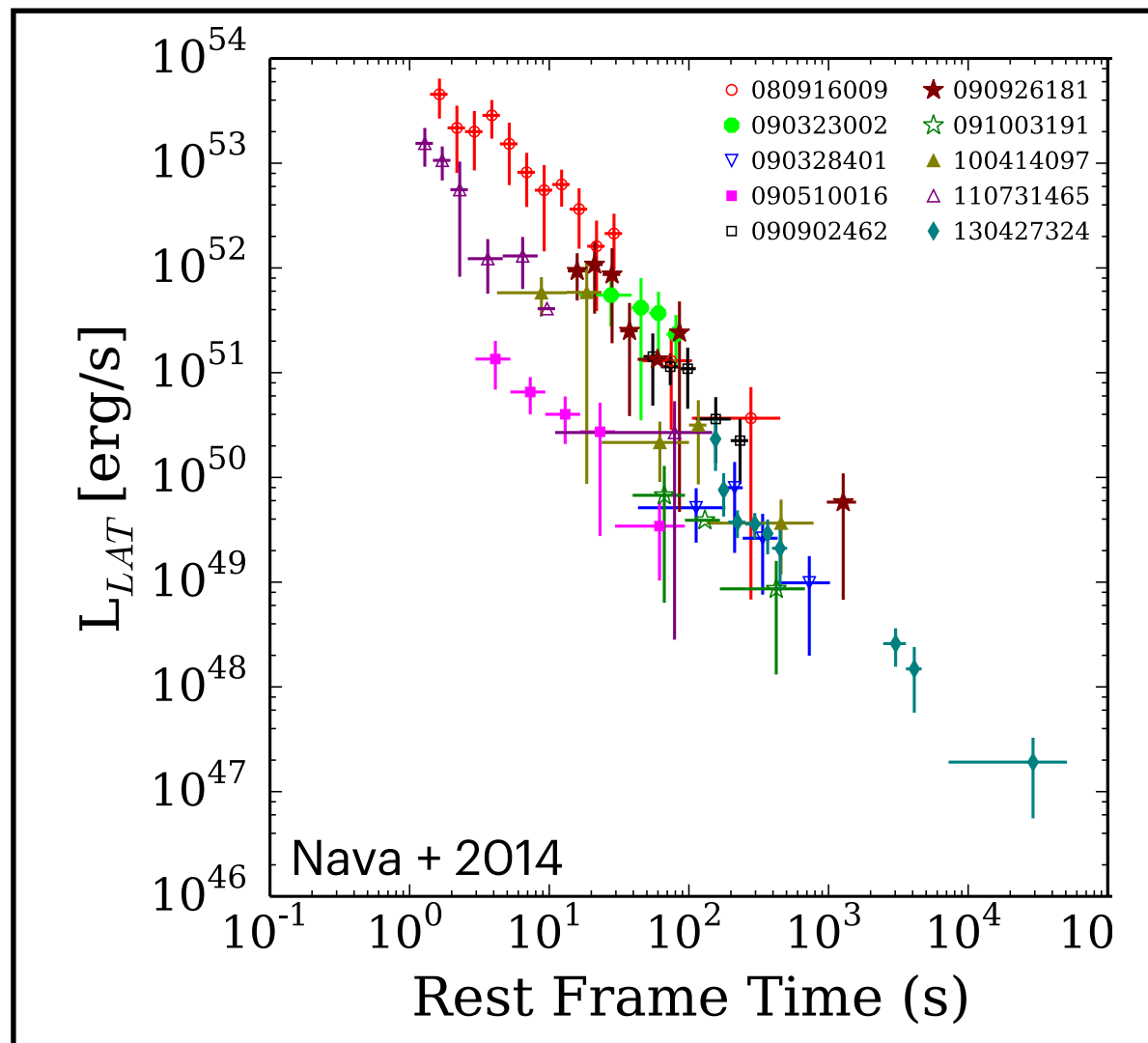
optical



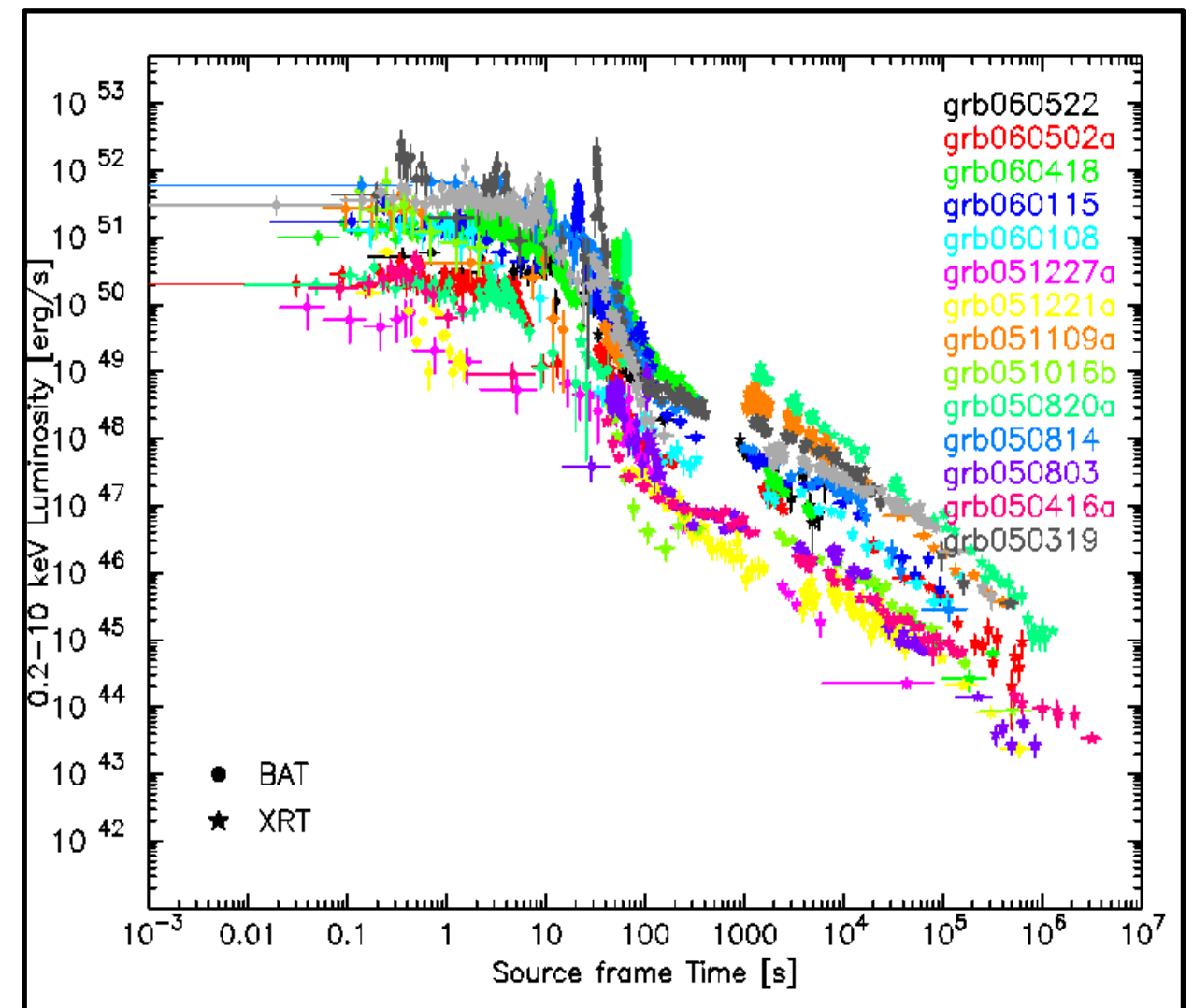
AFTERGLOW EMISSION LIGHTCURVES

OBSERVATIONS AT DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES

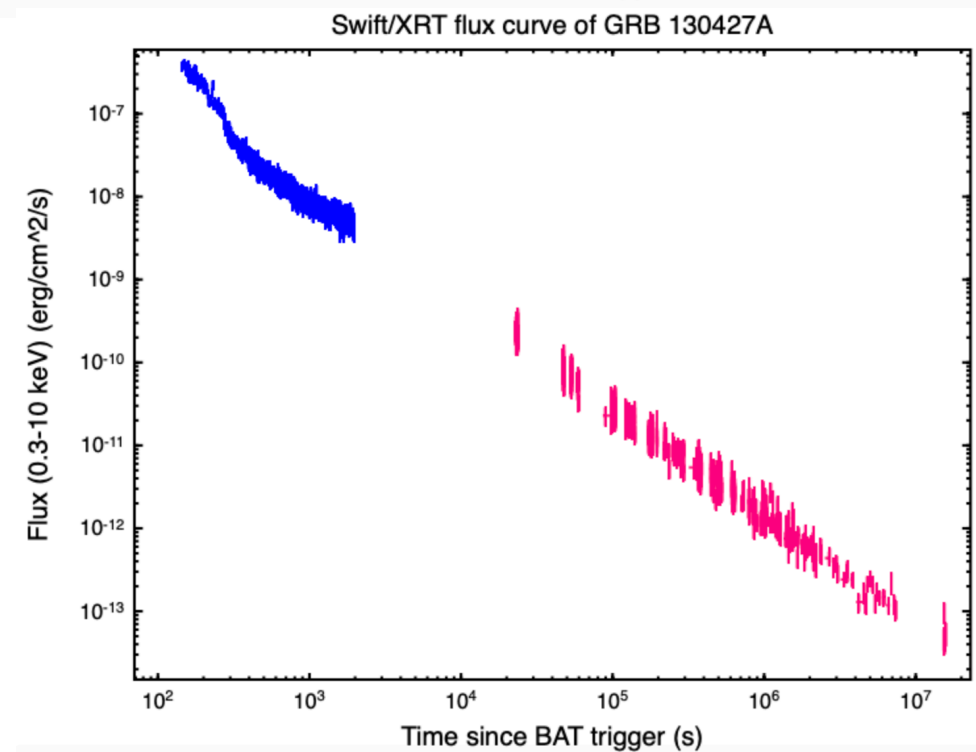
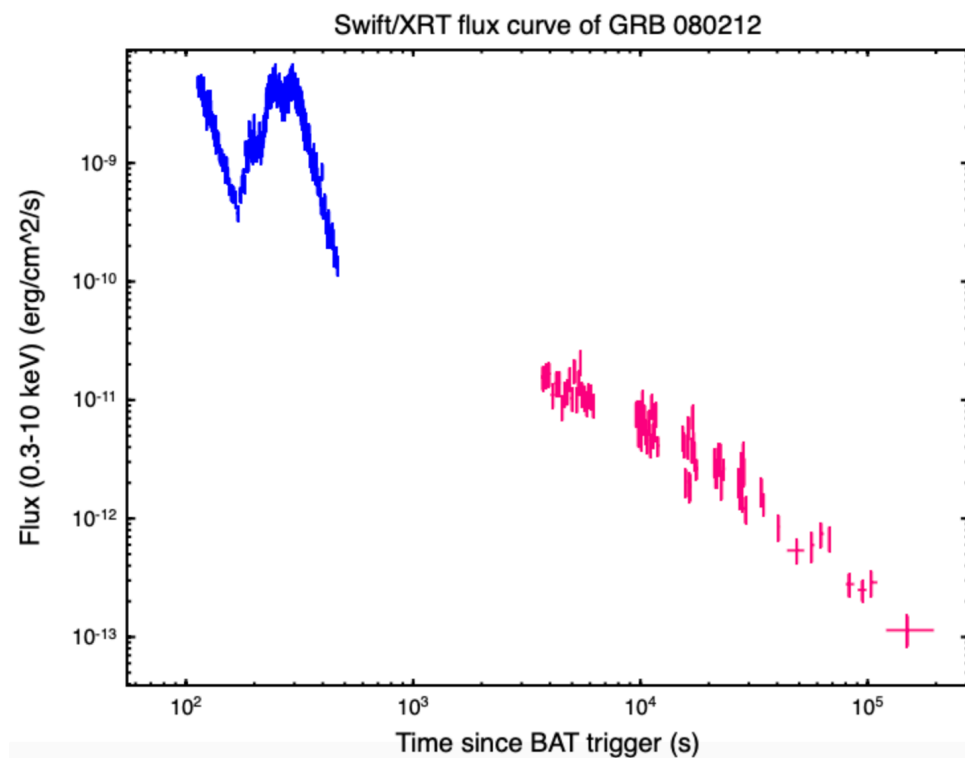
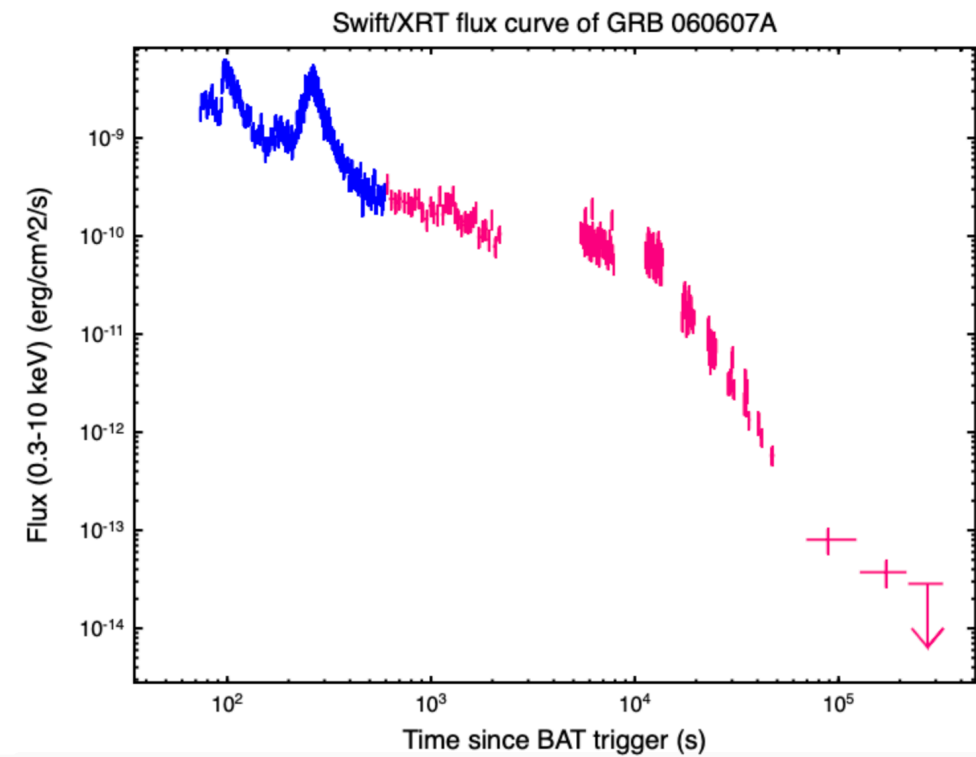
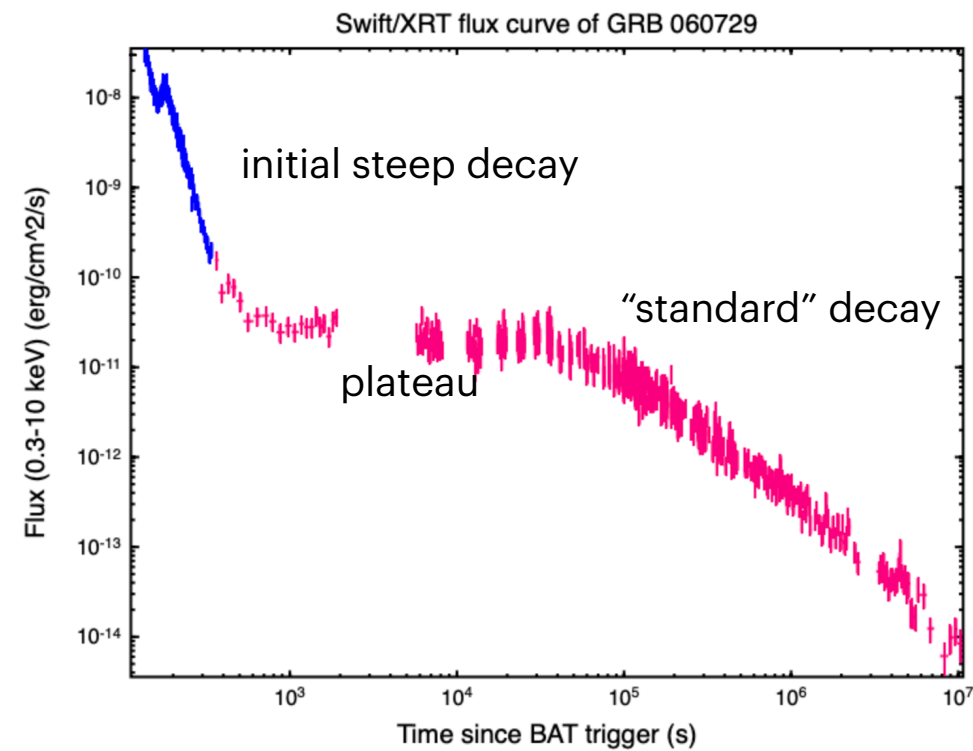
GeV (0.1-10 GeV)



X-ray

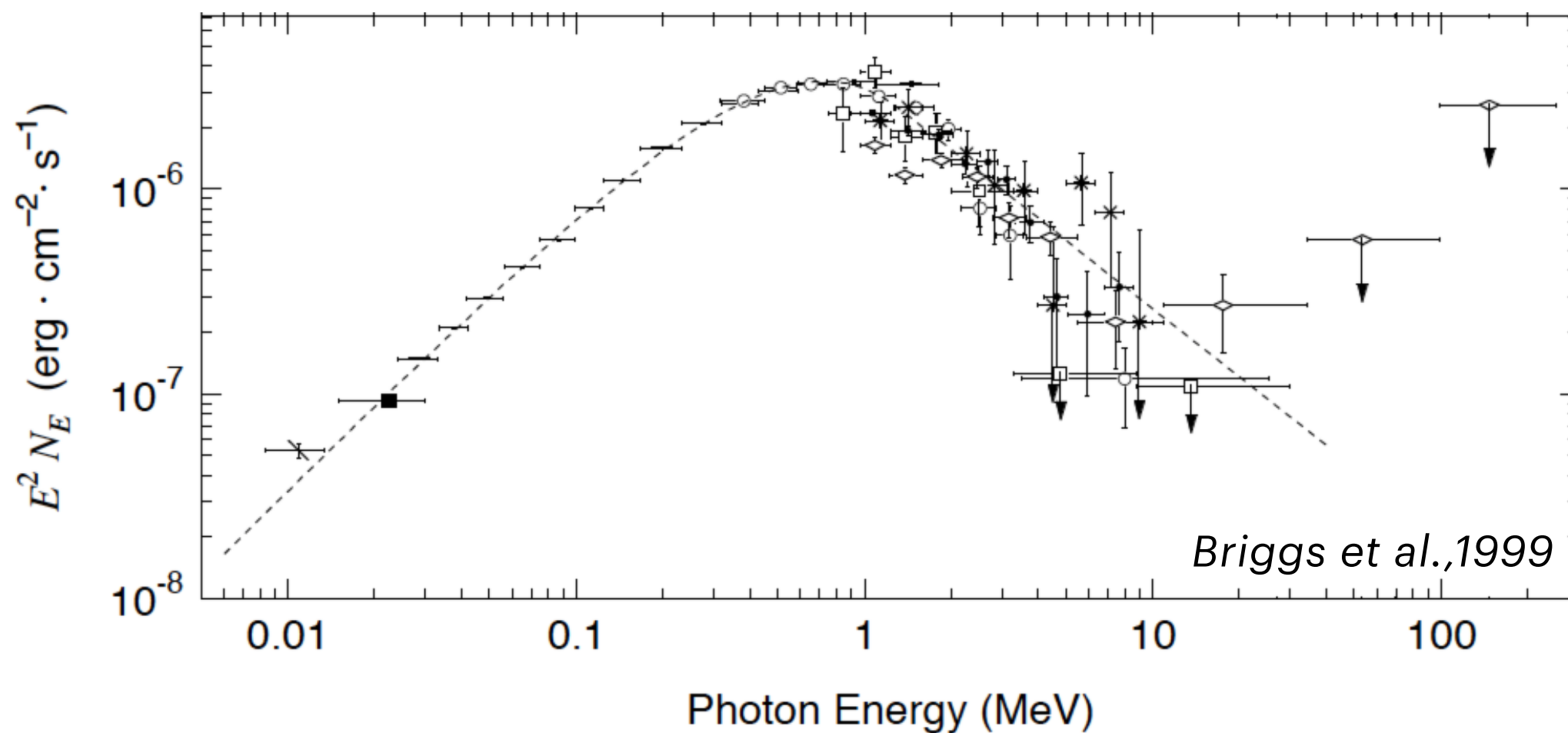


X-RAY TYPICAL LIGHTCURVE AND X-RAY FLARES

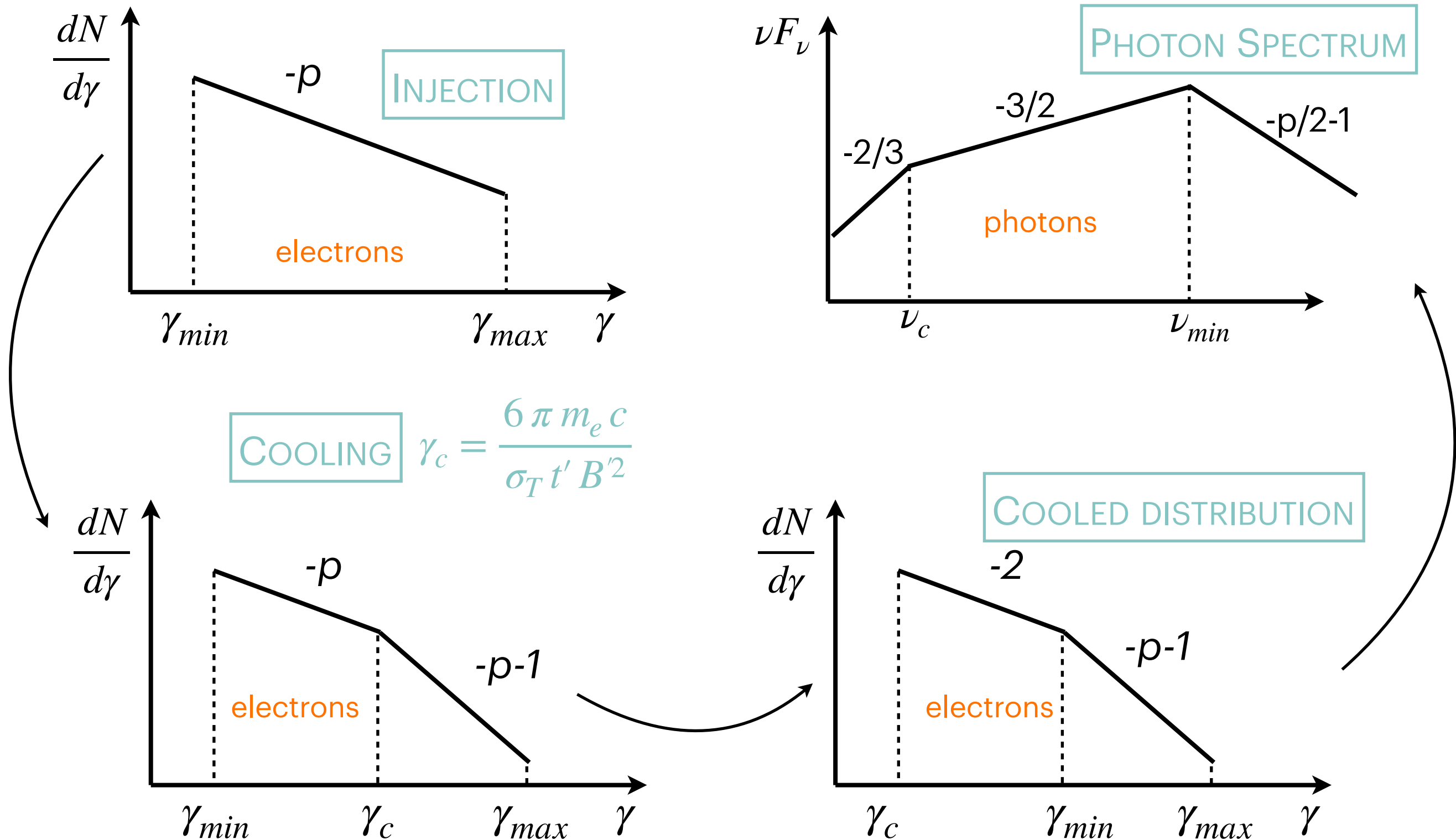


PROMPT EMISSION SPECTRUM

Example of typical prompt spectrum

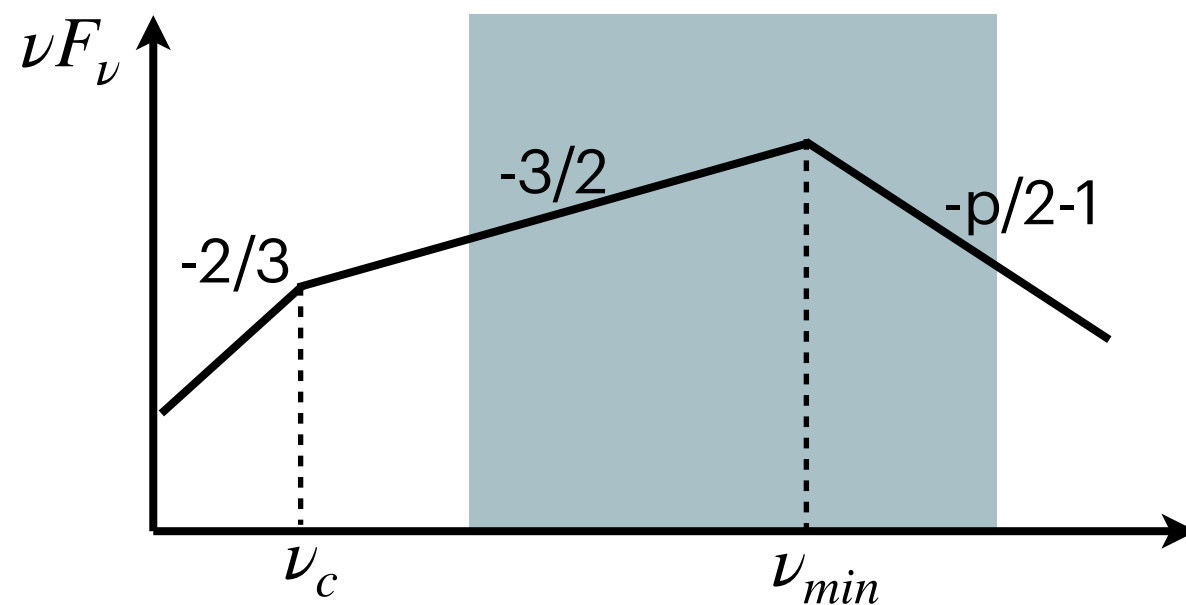


SYNCHROTRON EMISSION

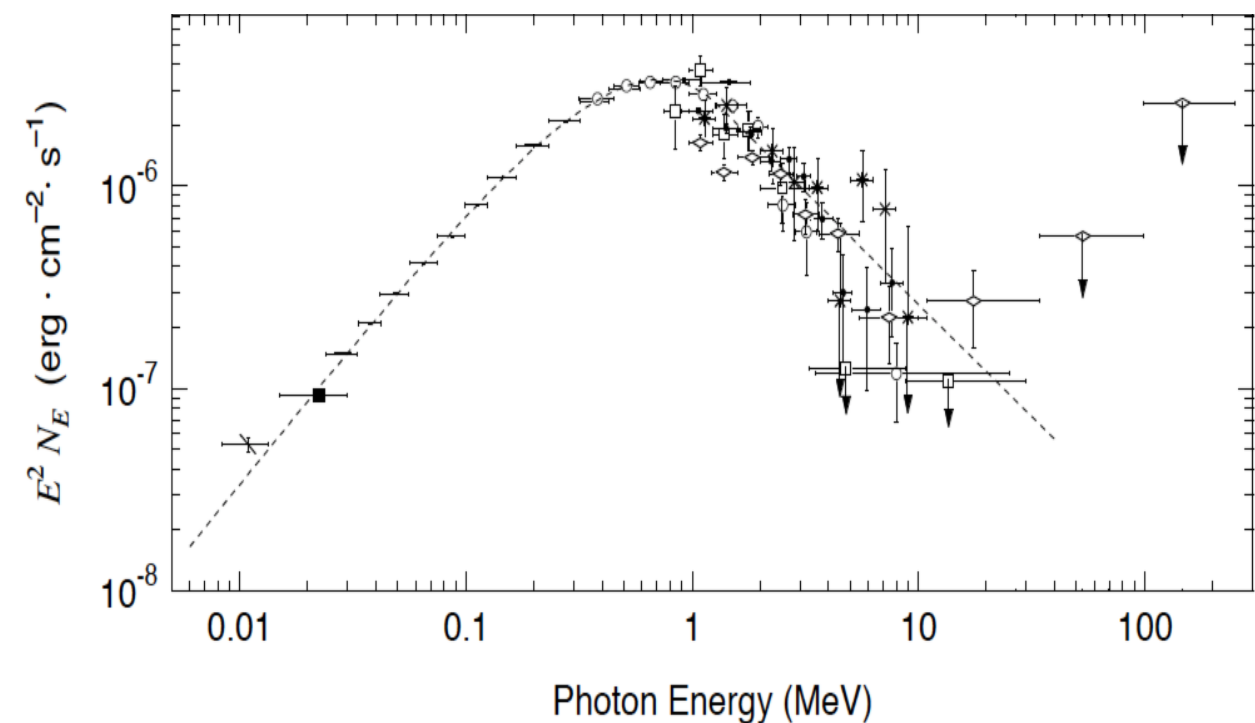


PROMPT EMISSION INTERPRETATION

PREDICTIONS FROM SYNCHROTRON THEORY

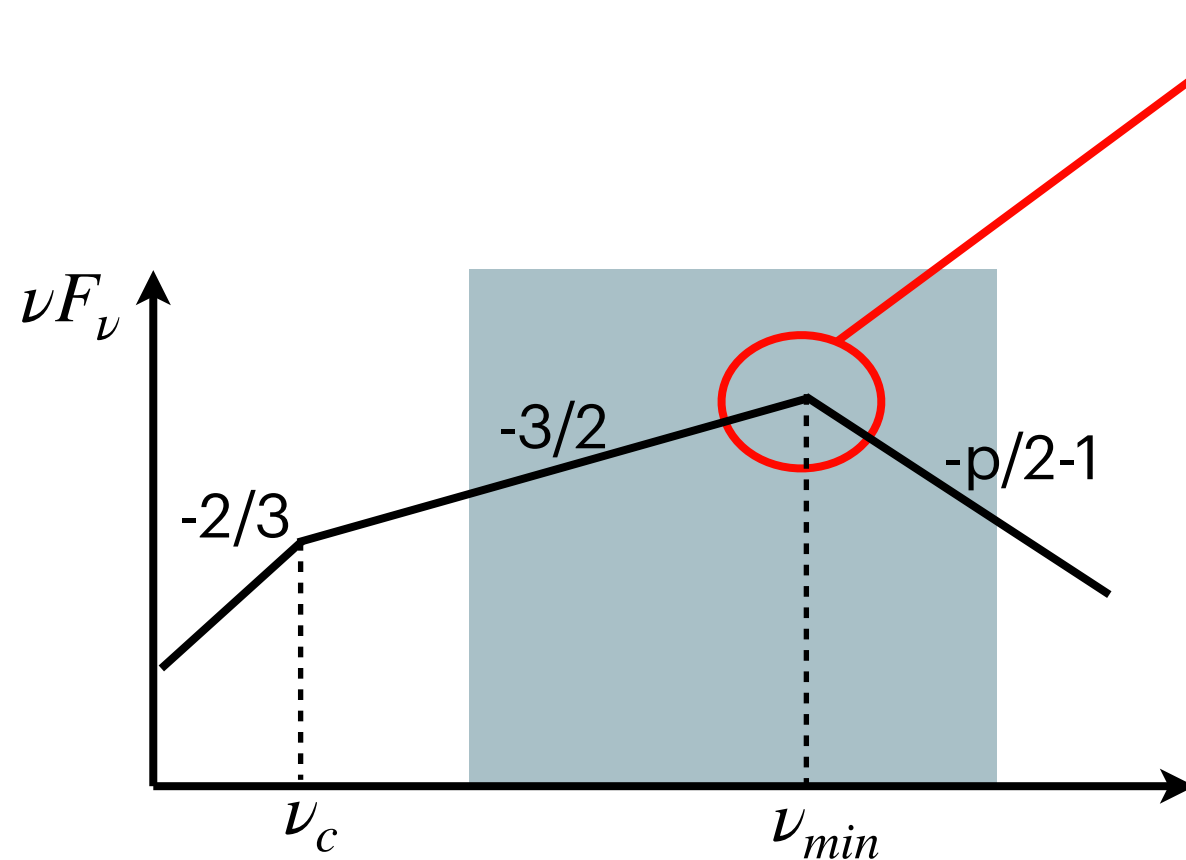


OBSERVATIONS OF PROMPT SPECTRA

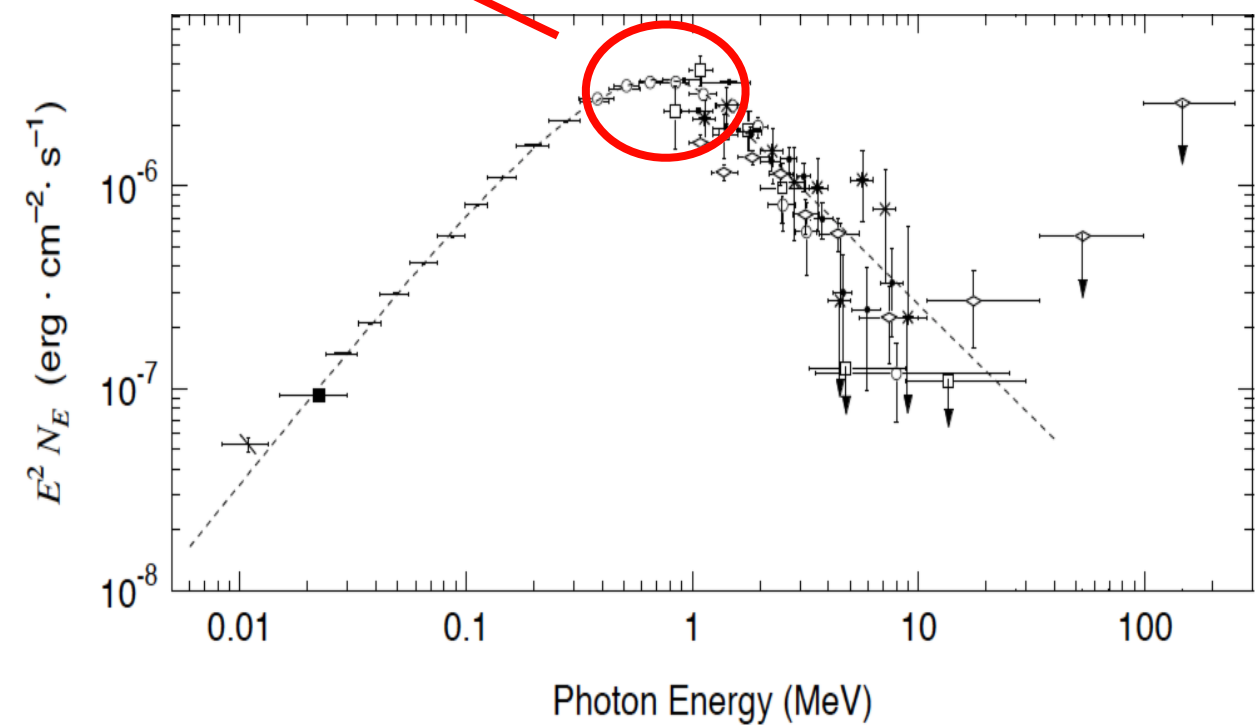


PROMPT EMISSION INTERPRETATION

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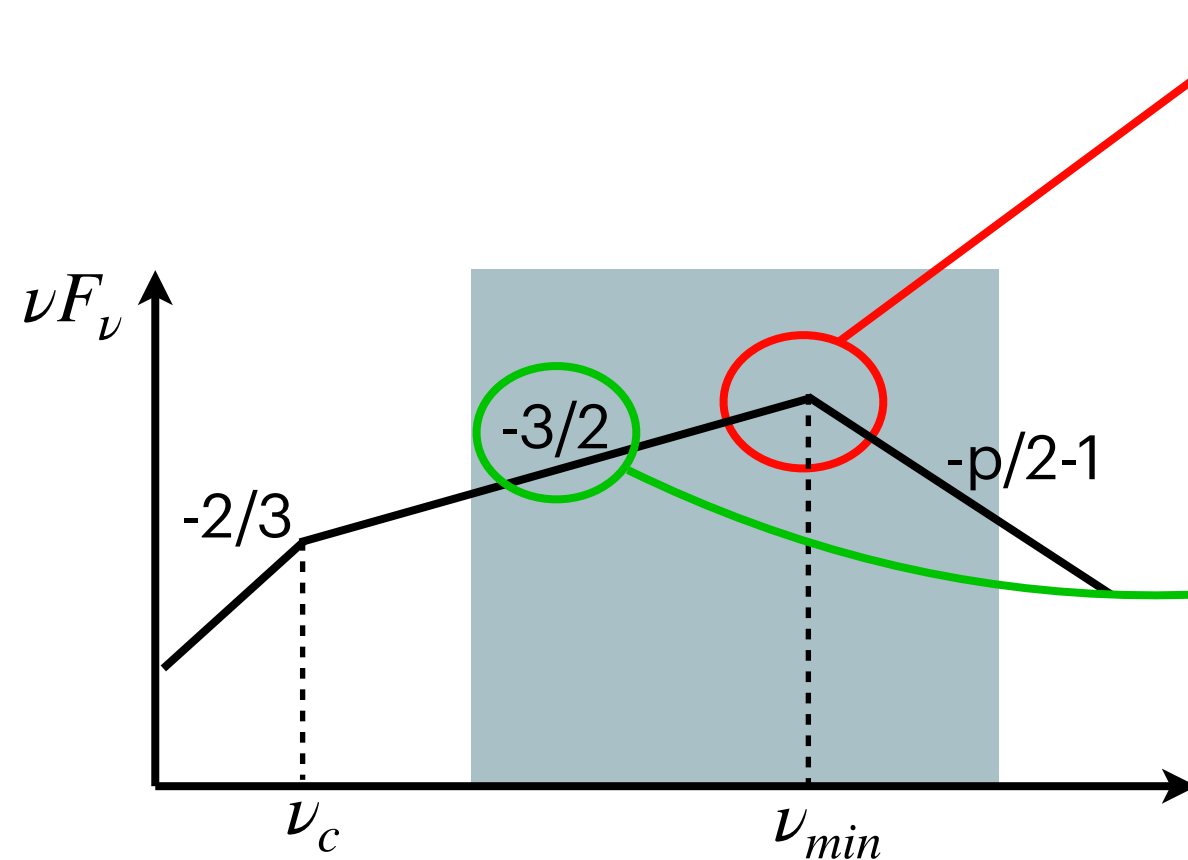


OBSERVATIONS OF PROMPT SPECTRA

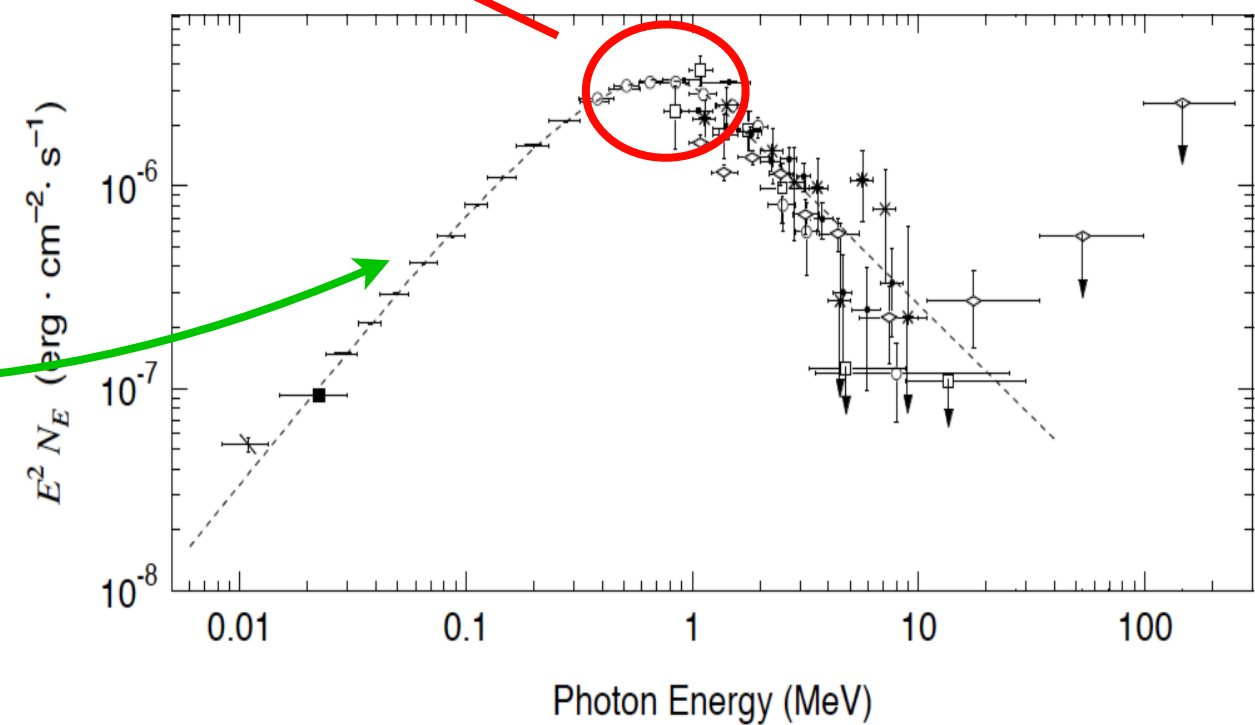


PROMPT EMISSION INTERPRETATION

PREDICTIONS FROM SYNCHROTRON THEORY

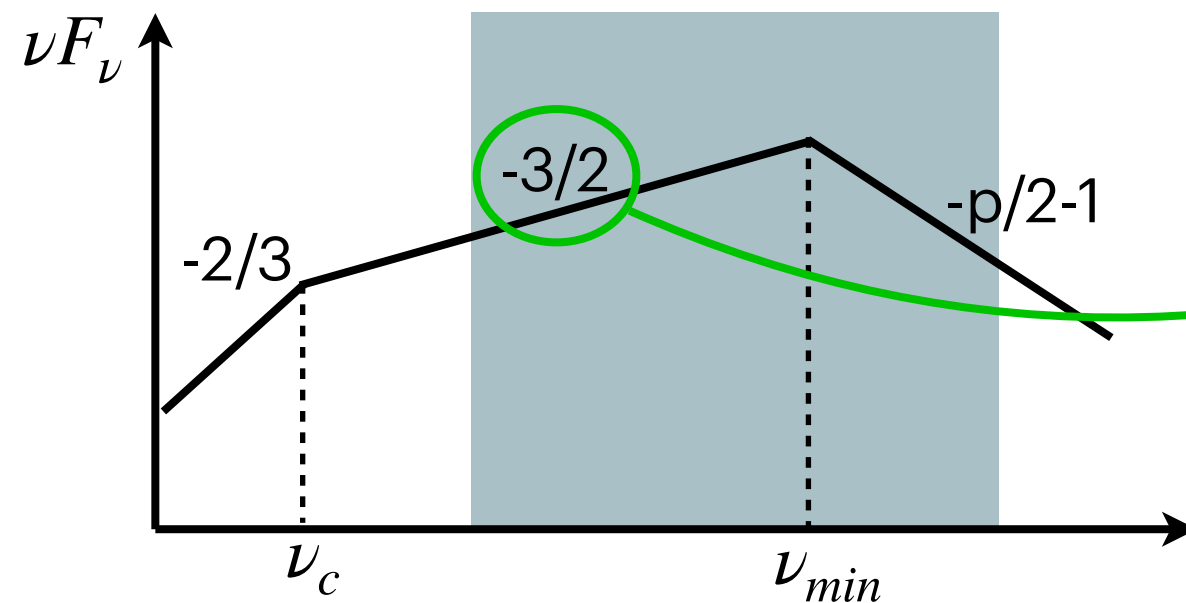


OBSERVATIONS OF PROMPT SPECTRA

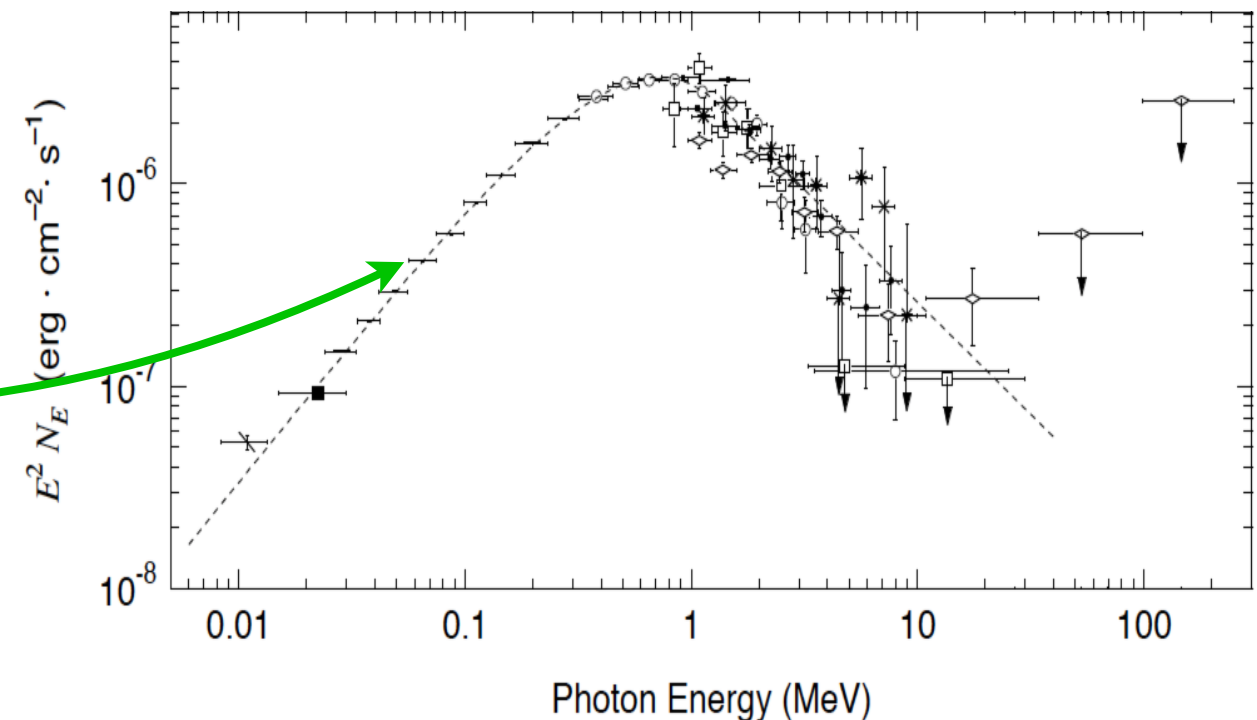


ISSUES WITH SYNCHROTRON INTERPRETATION

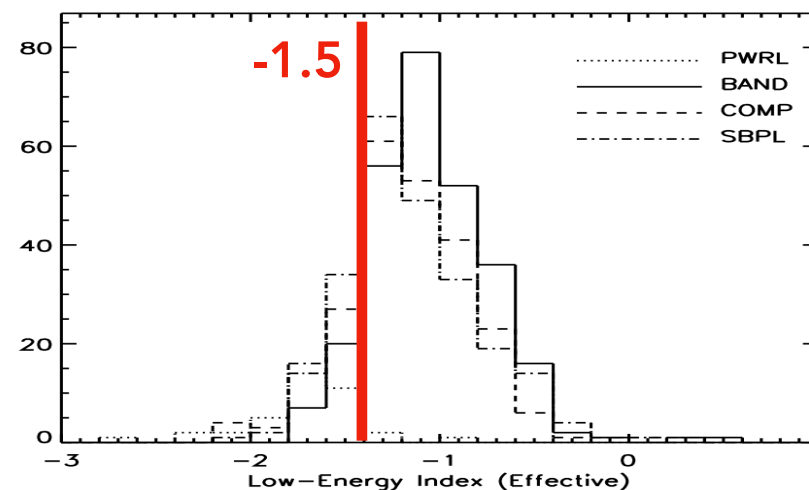
PREDICTIONS FROM SYNCHROTRON THEORY



OBSERVATIONS OF PROMPT SPECTRA



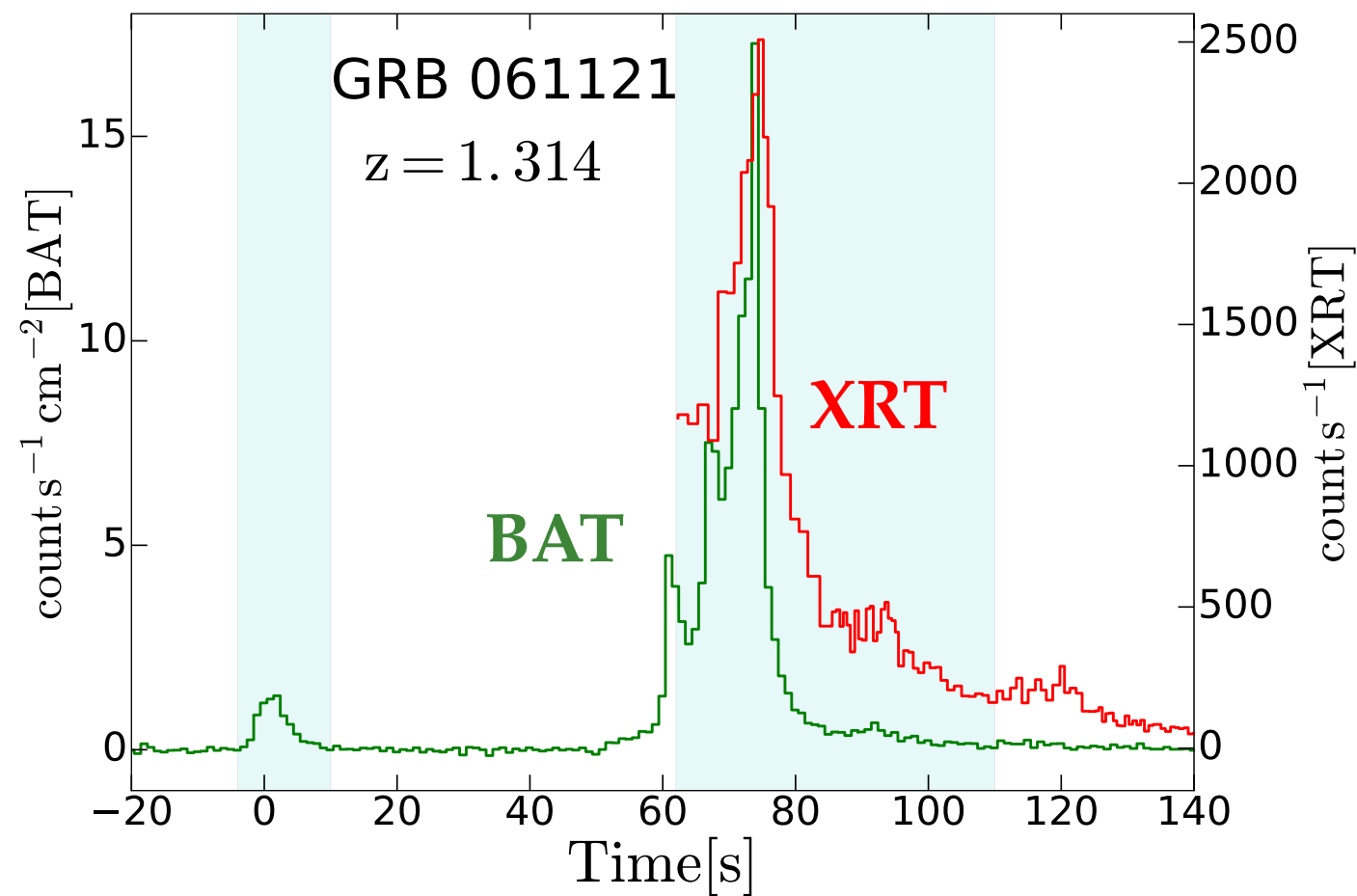
value predicted
in case of
synchrotron
process



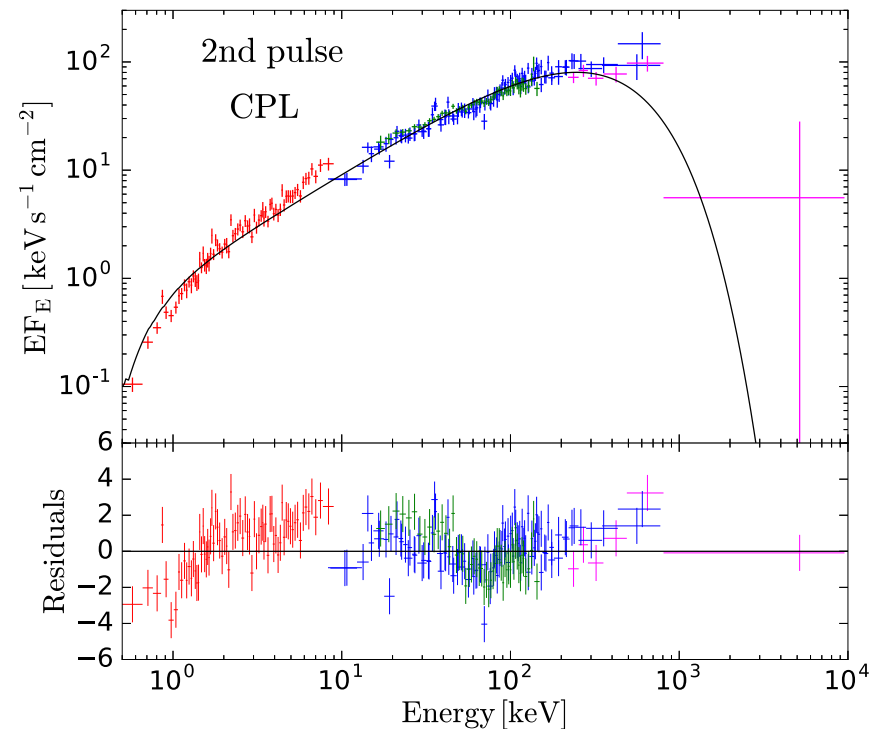
distribution of measured spectral
index in a large sample of GRBs

CAN XRT HELP?

Swift GRBs with BAT+XRT simultaneous prompt observations



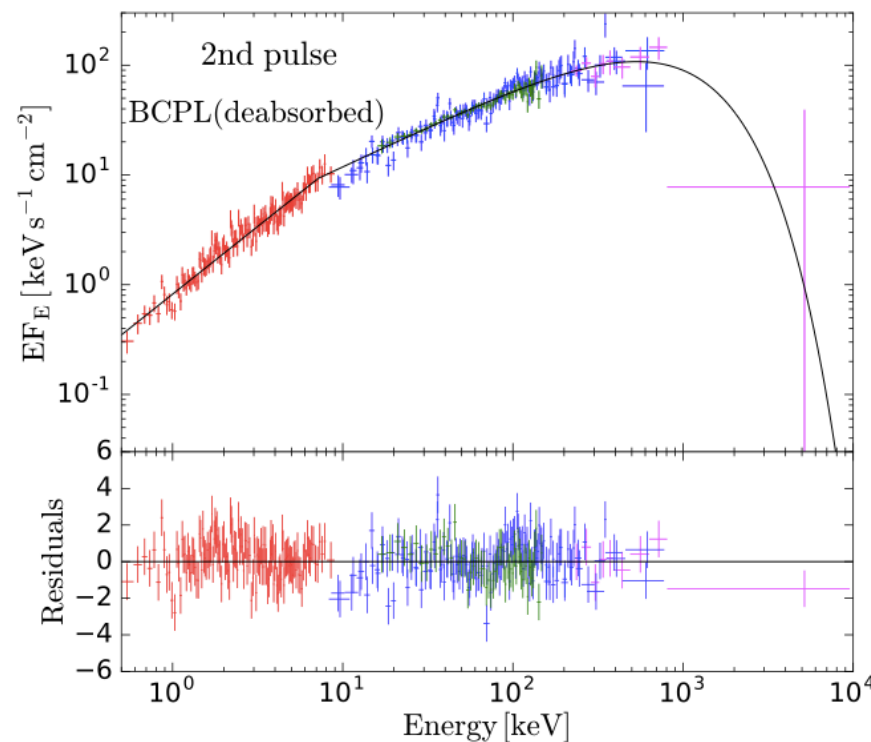
SPECTRAL BREAK AT LOW ENERGIES



Cutoff PL model



$> 8\sigma$ improvement



CPL + break at low energy

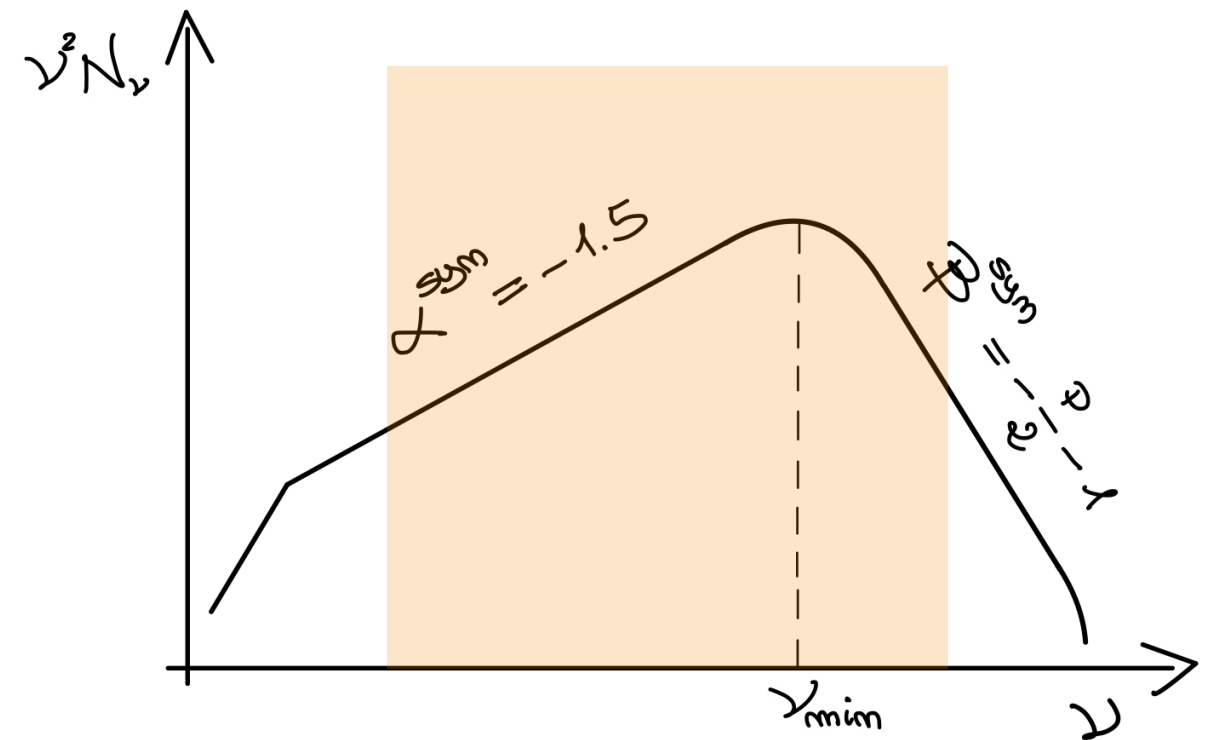
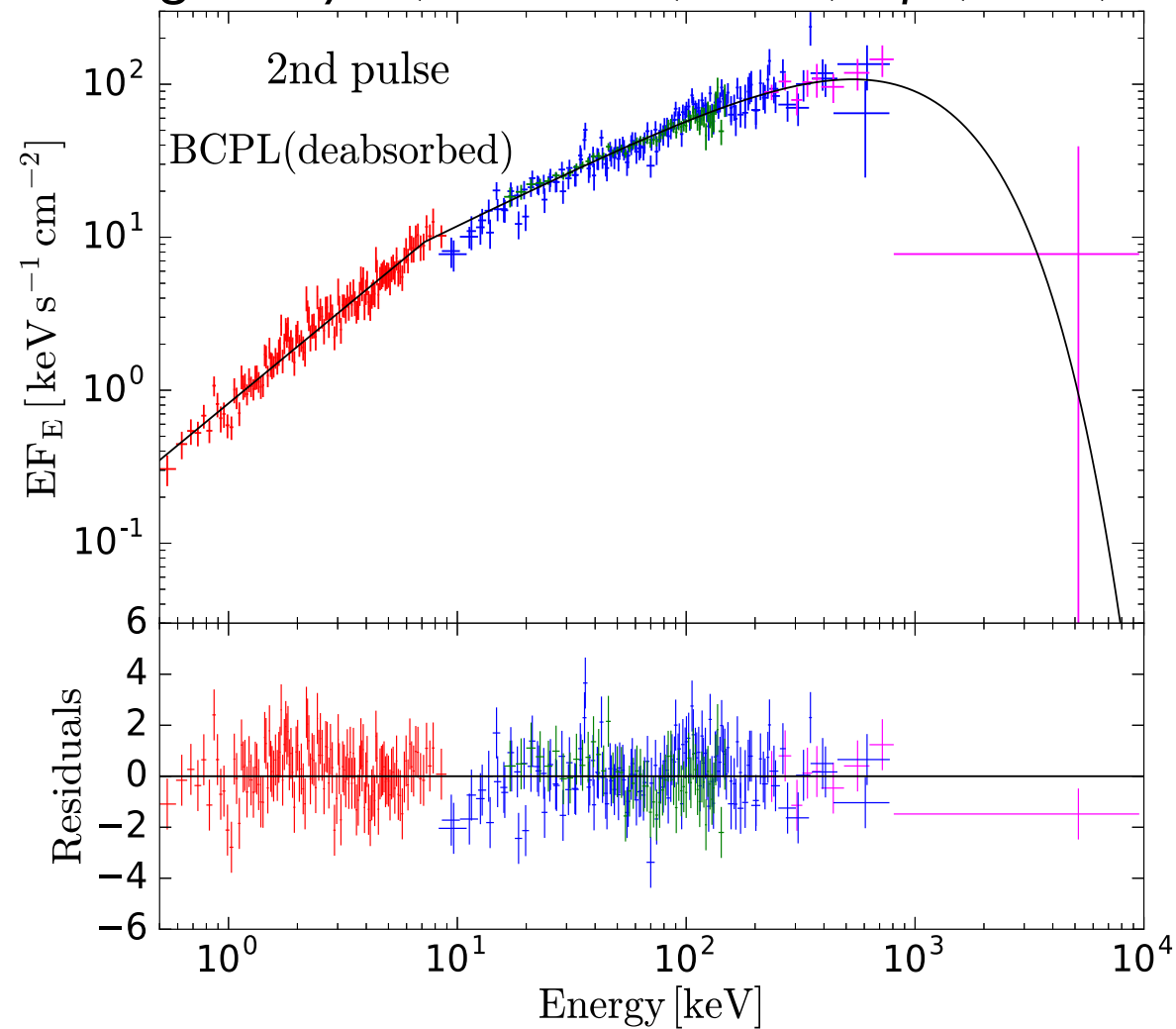
$$E_{\text{break}} = (7.2 \pm 1) \text{ keV}$$

$$E_{\text{peak}} = (532 \pm 150) \text{ keV}$$

Oganesyan, LN et al., 2017, ApJ, 846,137

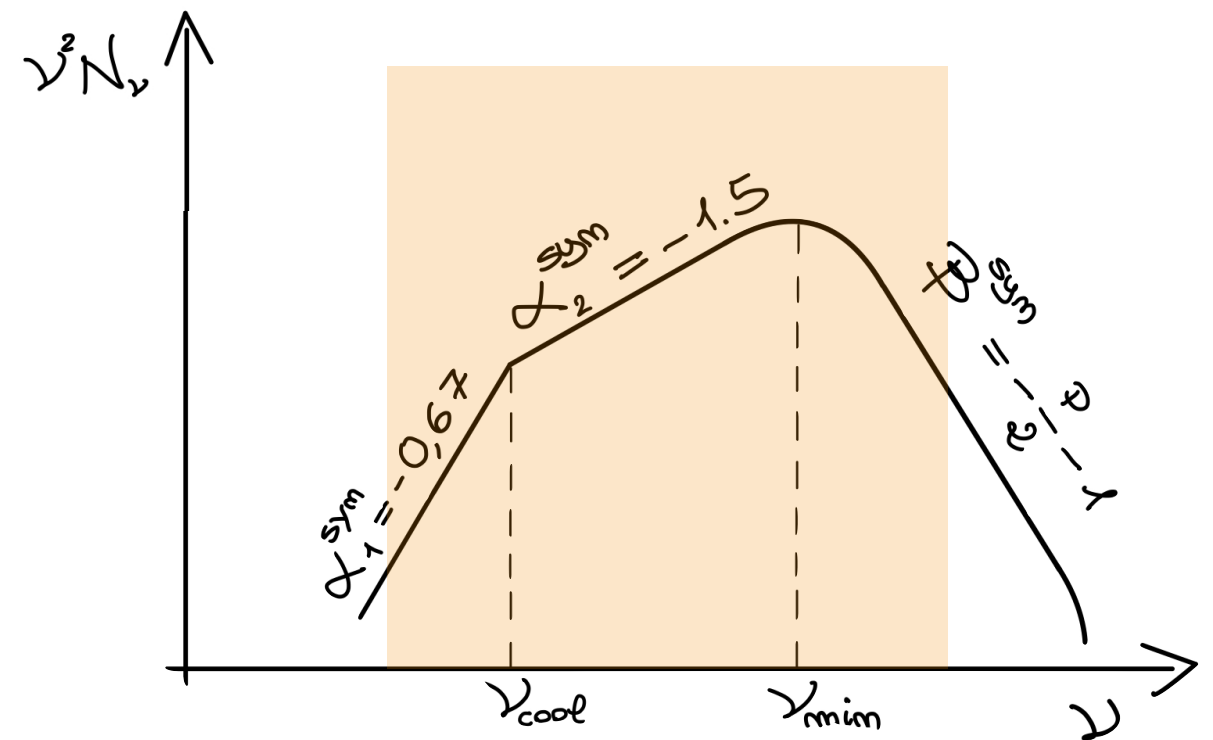
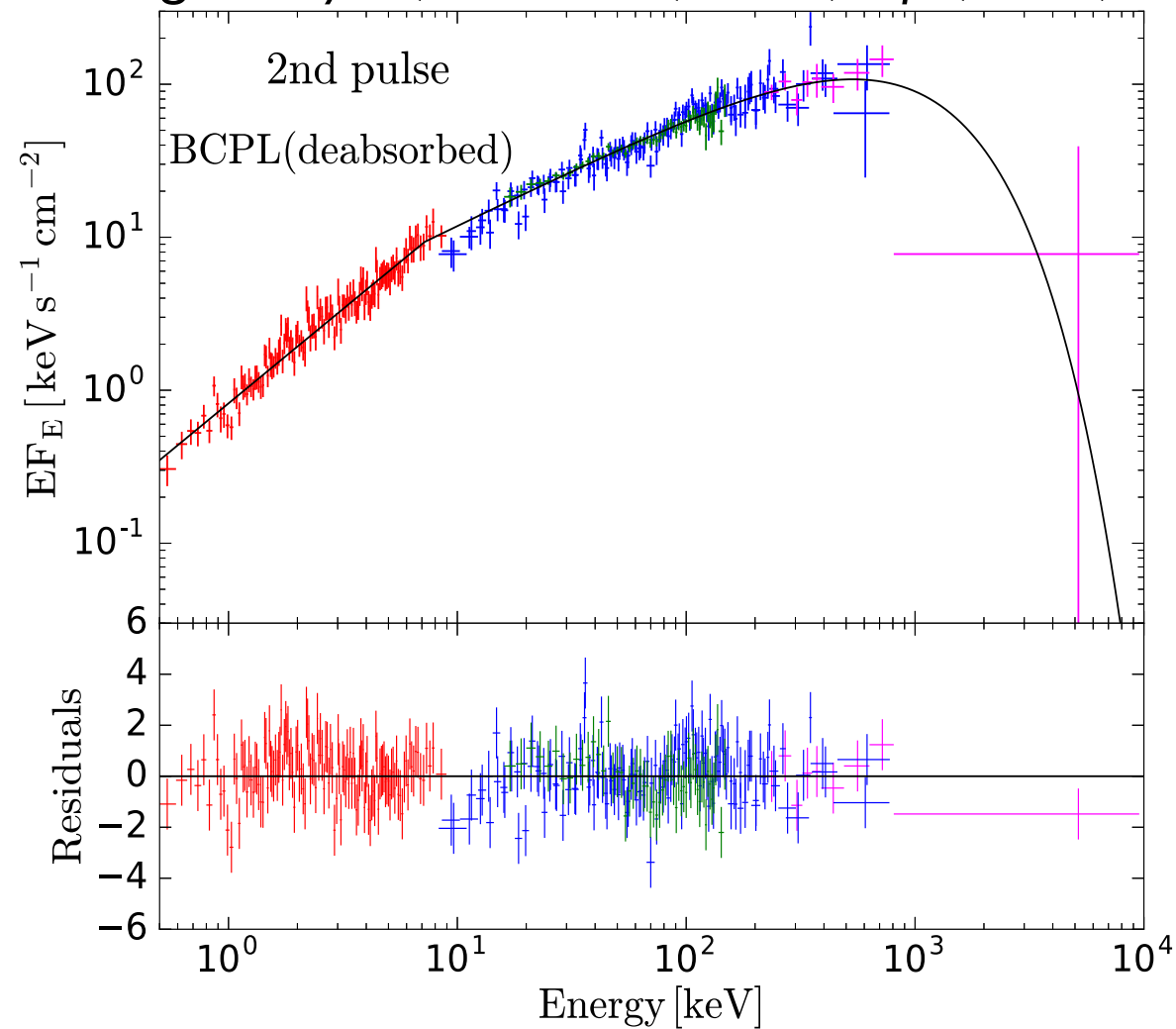
SPECTRAL BREAK: INTERPRETATION

Oganesyan, LN et al., 2017, ApJ, 846,137

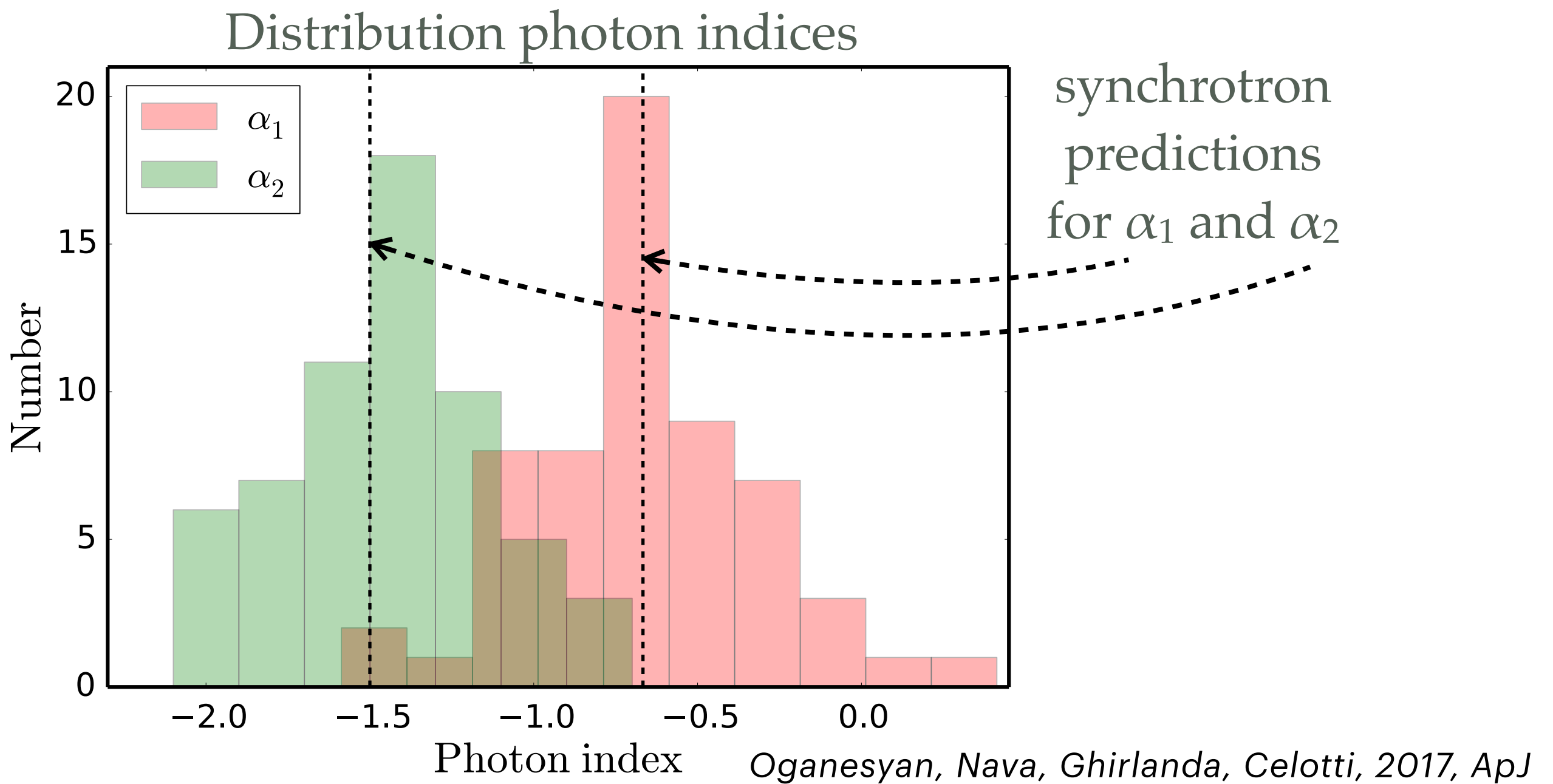


SPECTRAL BREAK: INTERPRETATION

Oganesyan, LN et al., 2017, ApJ, 846,137



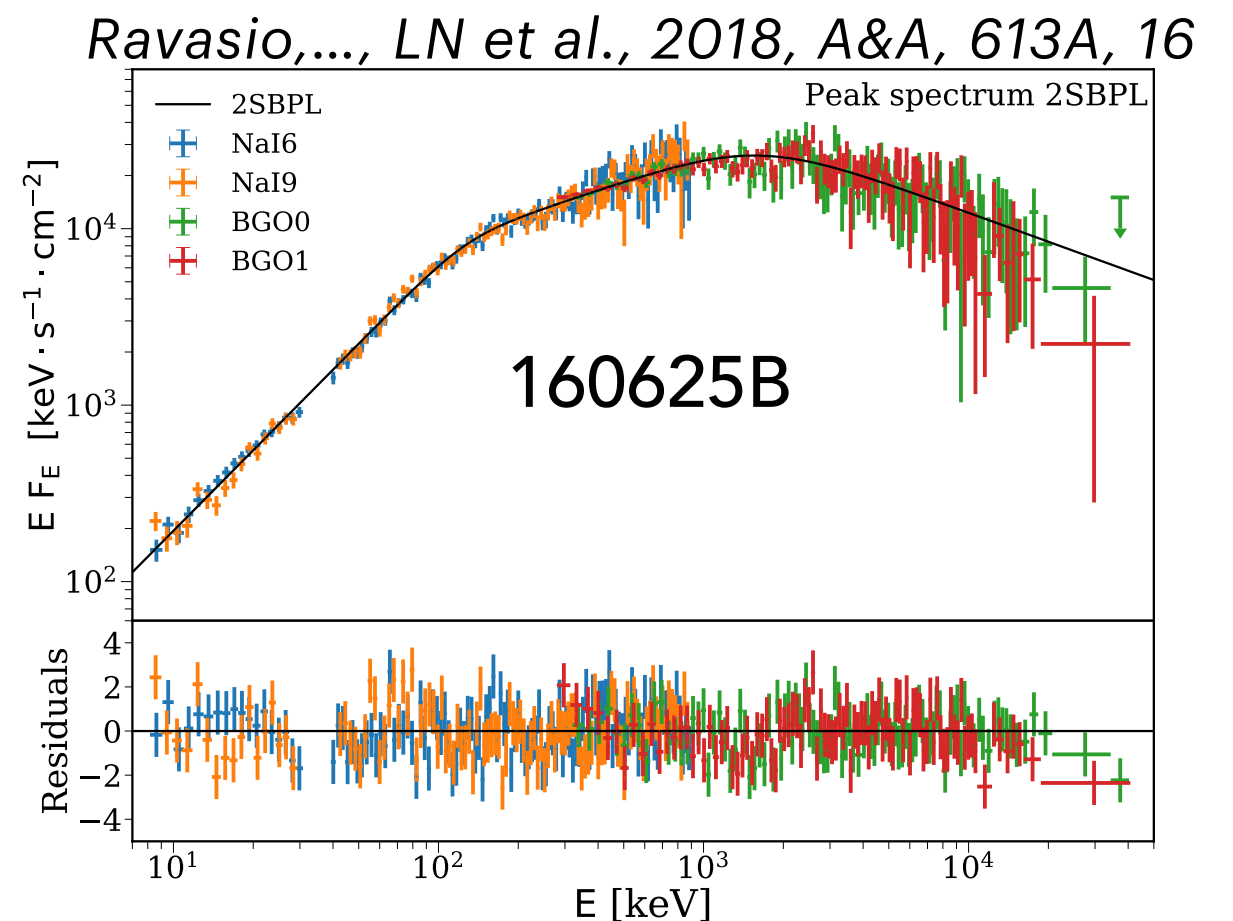
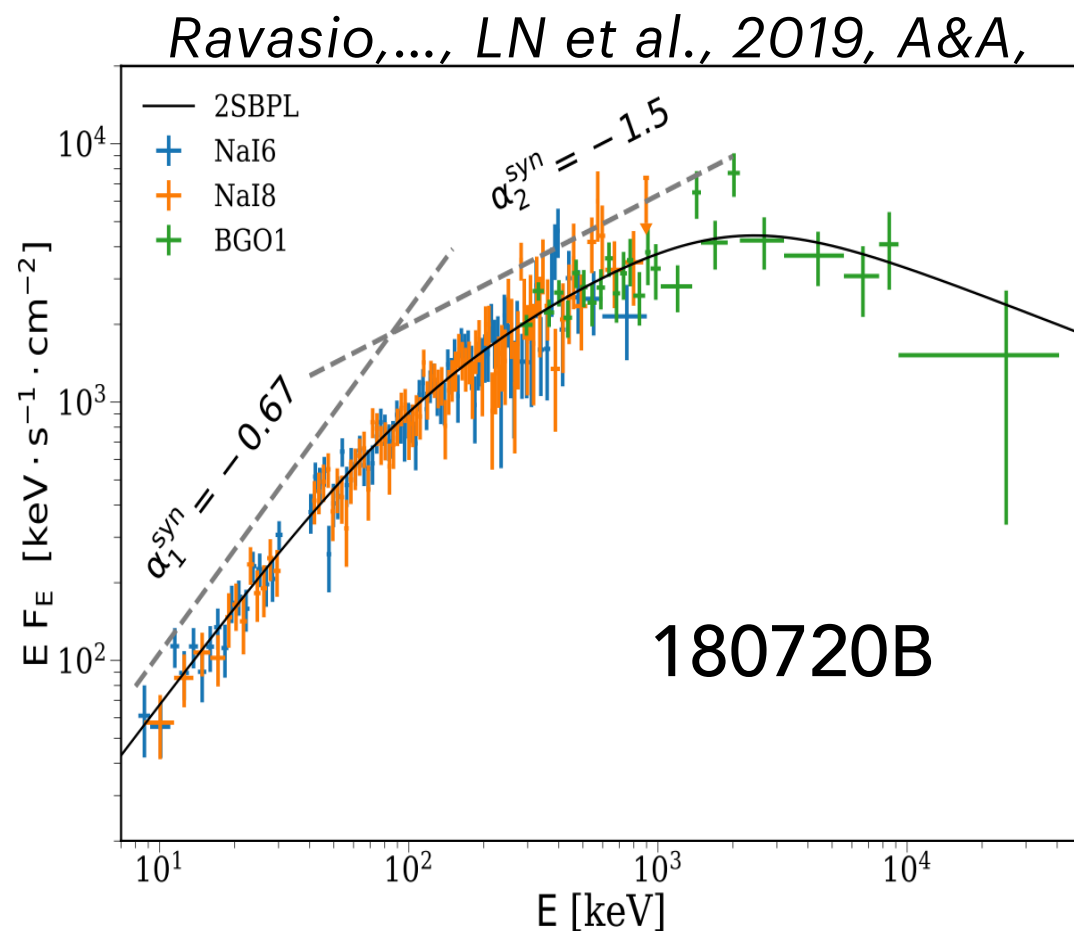
COMPARISON OF PHOTON INDICES



LOW ENERGY BREAKS IN GBM GRBS?

10 brightest long GRBs in the GBM catalog

- ▶ 8 have breaks in the low-energy part of the spectrum (20-100 keV)
- ▶ Photon indices have distributions centered around synchrotron values

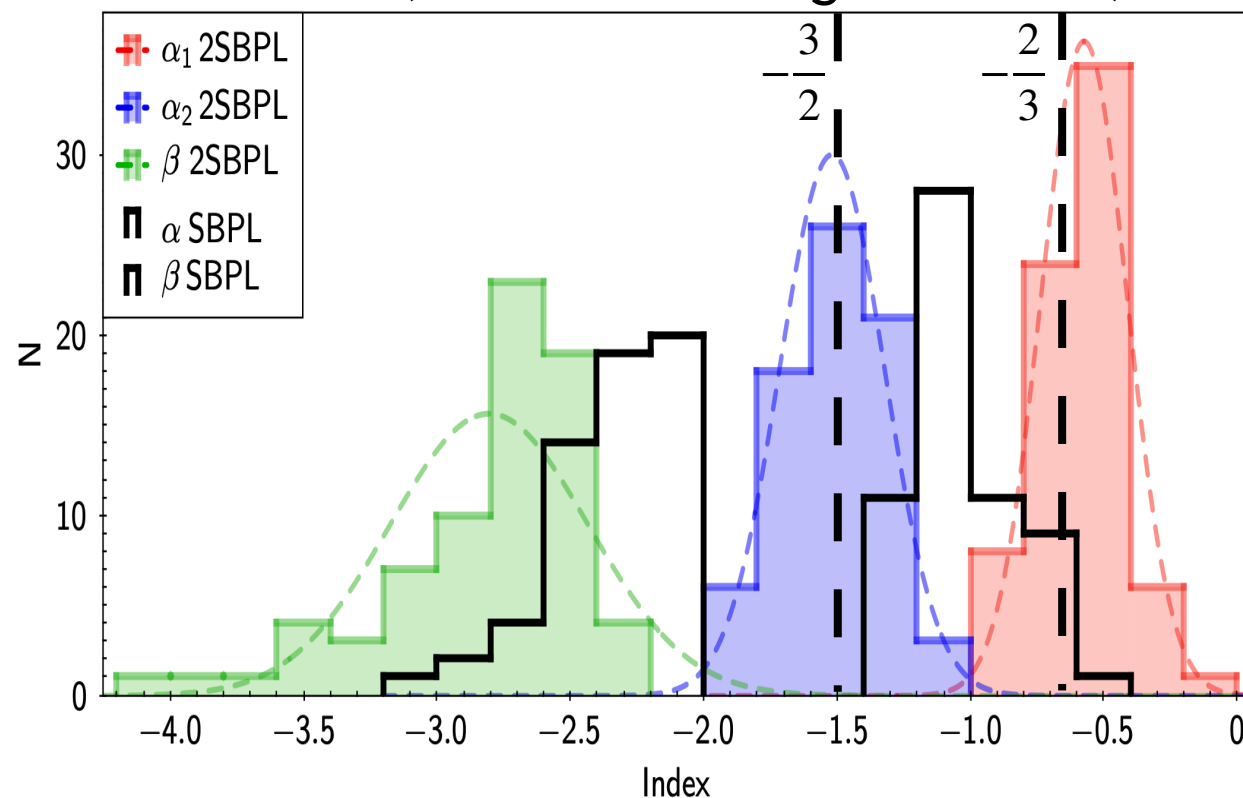


LOW ENERGY BREAKS IN GBM GRBS?

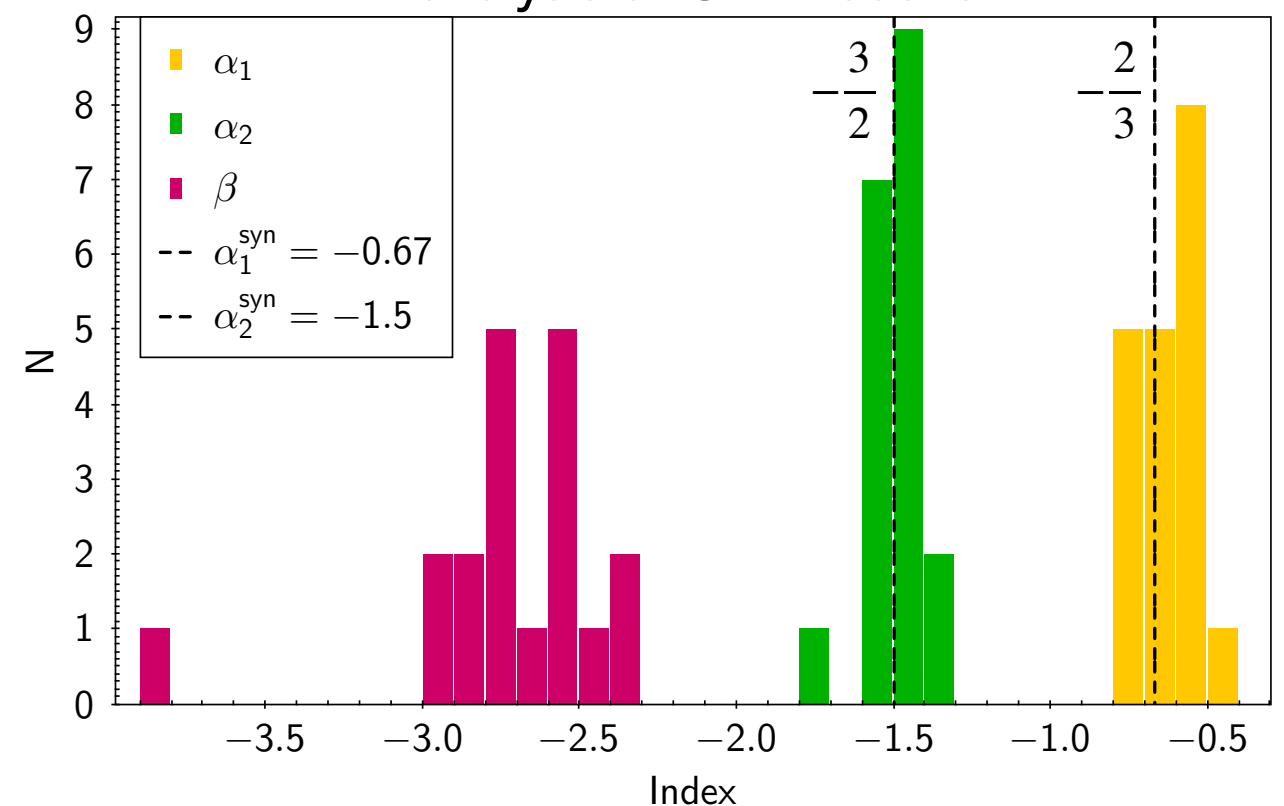
10 brightest long GRBs in the GBM catalog

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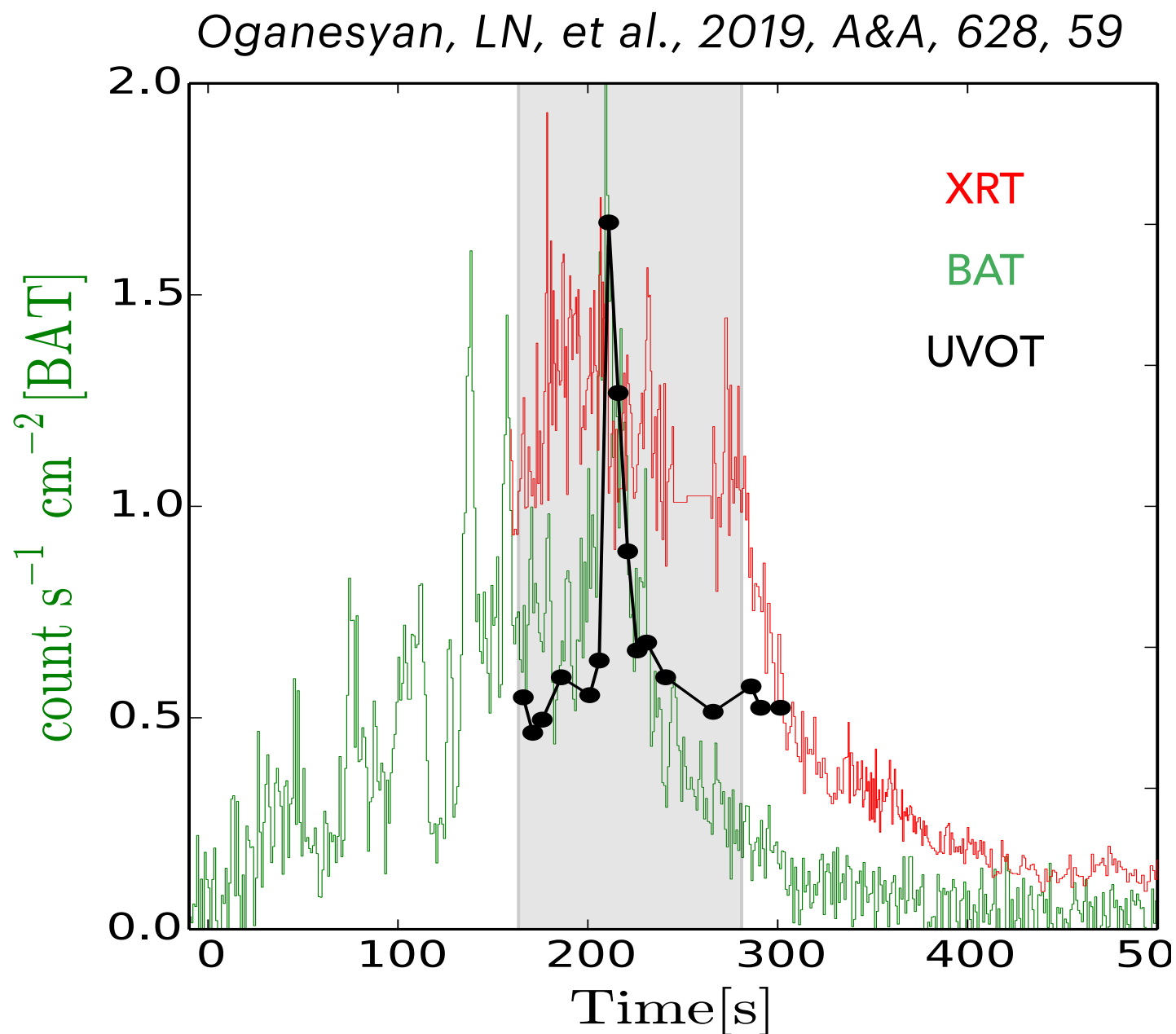
Photon index distribution of the 8 GRBs with breaks (out of the 10 brightest GRBs)



Photon index distribution time-resolved spectral analysis of GRB 160625B



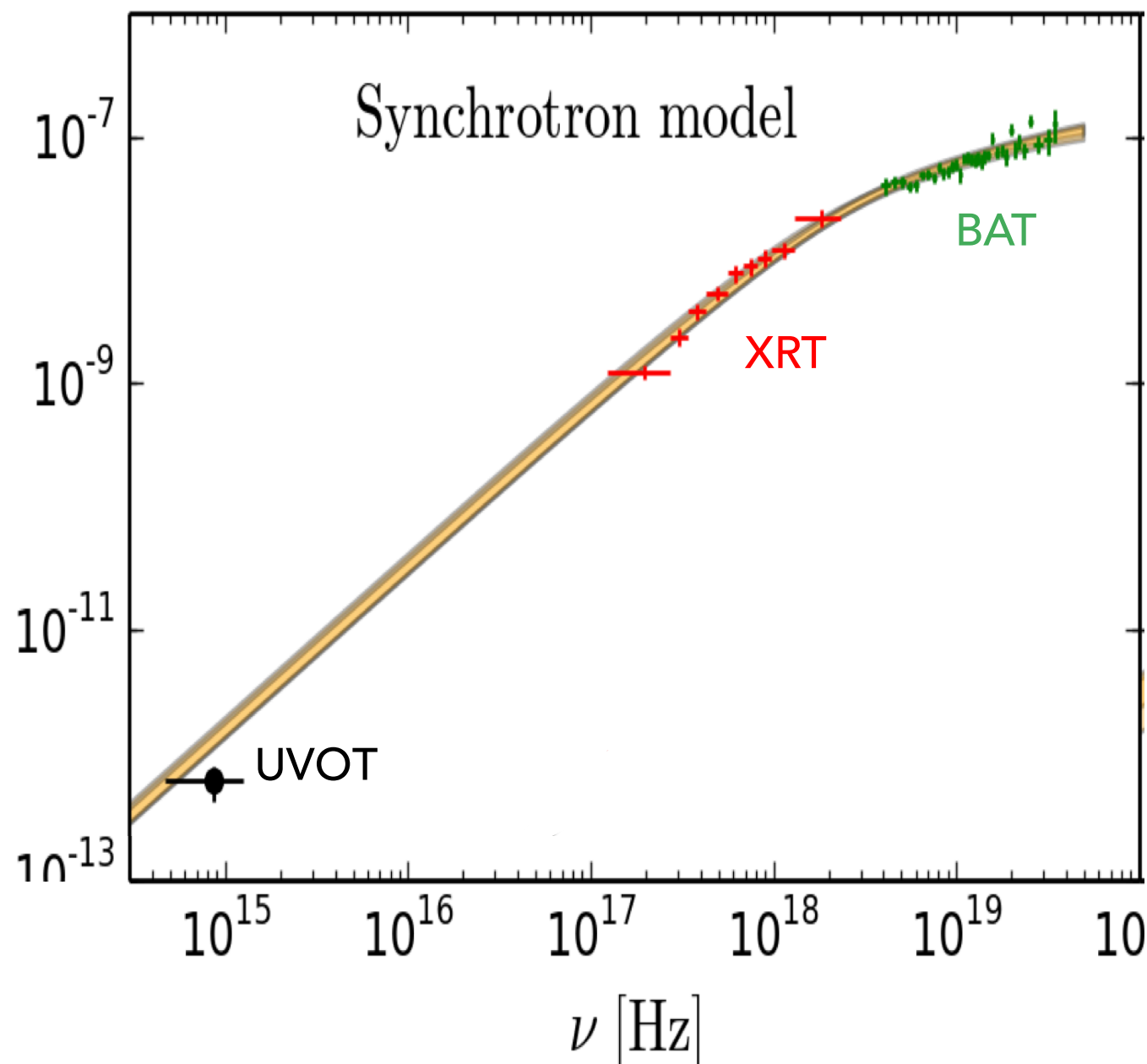
PROMPT OPTICAL DATA



Sample of 21 GRBs with simultaneous BAT, XRT and optical data:

PROMPT OPTICAL DATA

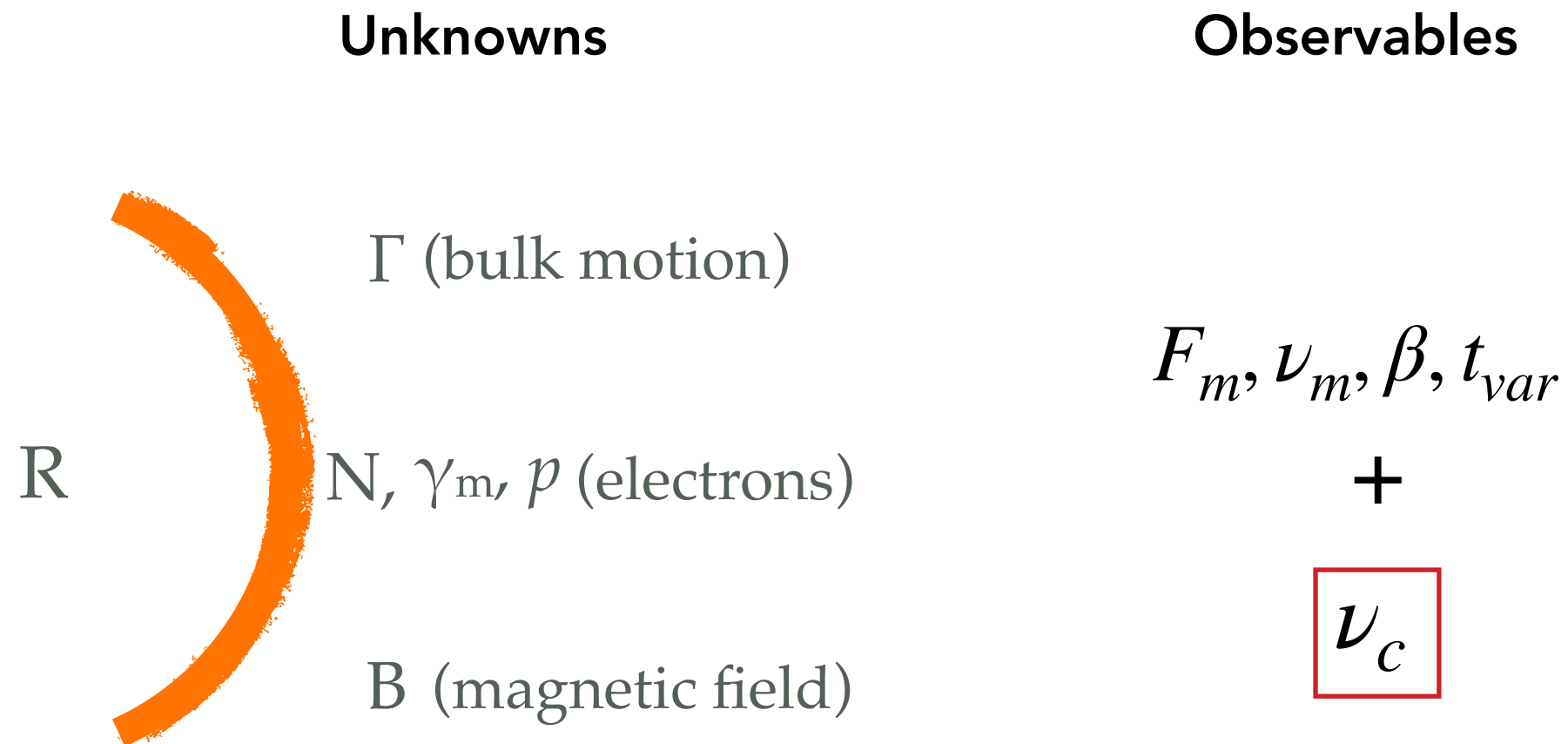
Oganesyan, LN, et al., 2019, A&A, 628, 59



Sample of 21 GRBs with simultaneous BAT, XRT and optical data:

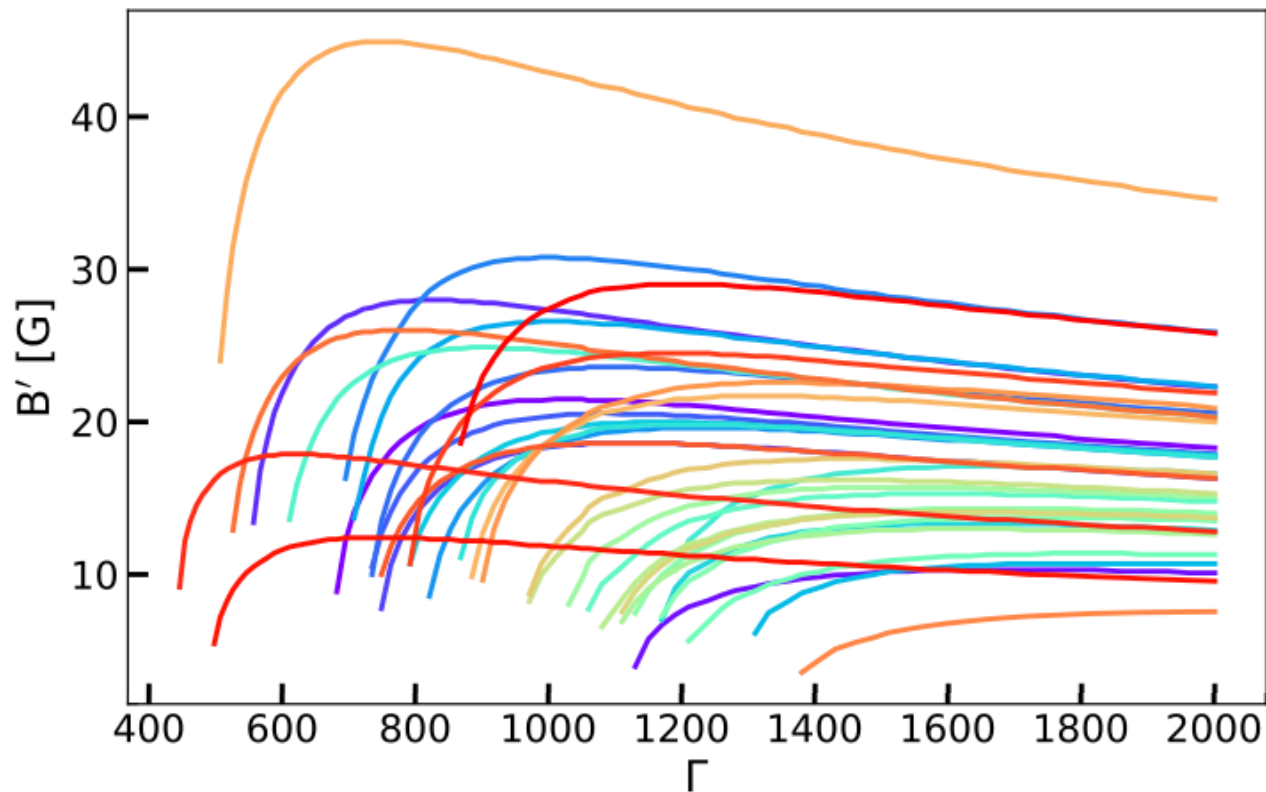
- ▶ In ~all cases we found a break in the low-energy part of the spectrum (between 0.4 and 30 keV)
- ▶ In all cases, synchrotron model provides a good fit

CONSTRAINTS ON EMISSION REGION



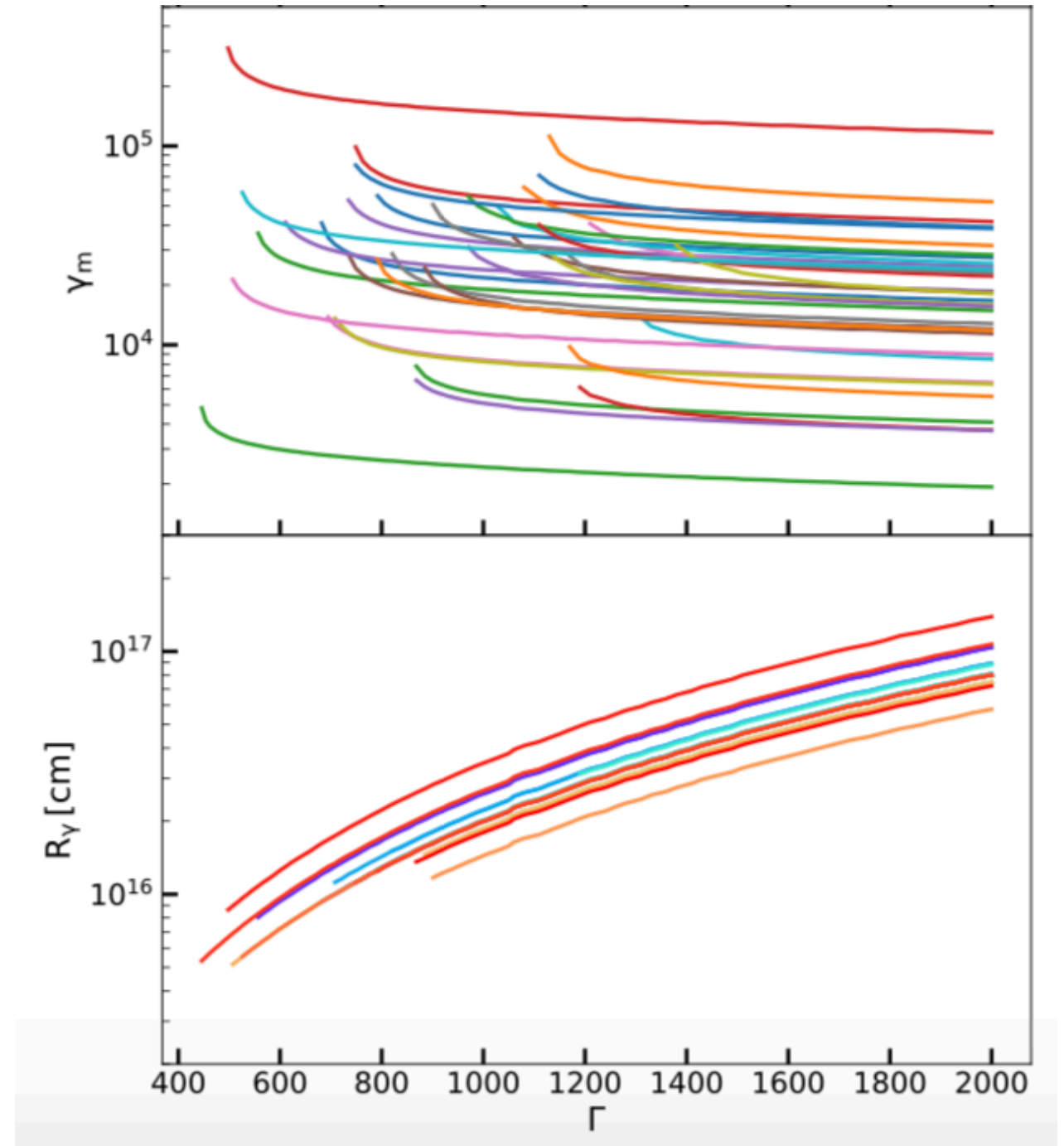
Derishev 2007; Kumar & McMahon 2008; Daigne et al. 2011; Beniamini & Piran 2013,2014; Uhm & Zhang 2014

CONSTRAINTS ON EMISSION REGION



A large cooling frequency (i.e., in the keV band) implies:

- a magnetic field lower than expected
- a large distance R of the emitting region
- a population of electrons accelerated to large Lorentz factors



Oganesyan, LN, et al., 2019, A&A, 628, 59