

Gamma-ray bursts and multi-wavelength correlations in afterglows

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First Workshop of the Mexican-French LIA ERIDANUS
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Outline

Gamma-ray bursts (Some generalities)

Multi-wavelength correlations

- Typical observations
- Atypical observations
- A weird observation

Forward-shock model

- + On-axis outflow
 - Synchrotron
 - Inverse Compton scattering
- + Off-axis outflow
 - Synchrotron
 - Inverse Compton scattering
- + Structure jets
 - (Universal, Gaussian ...)
- + Isotropic materials
 - (cocoon, breakout, dynamical ...)
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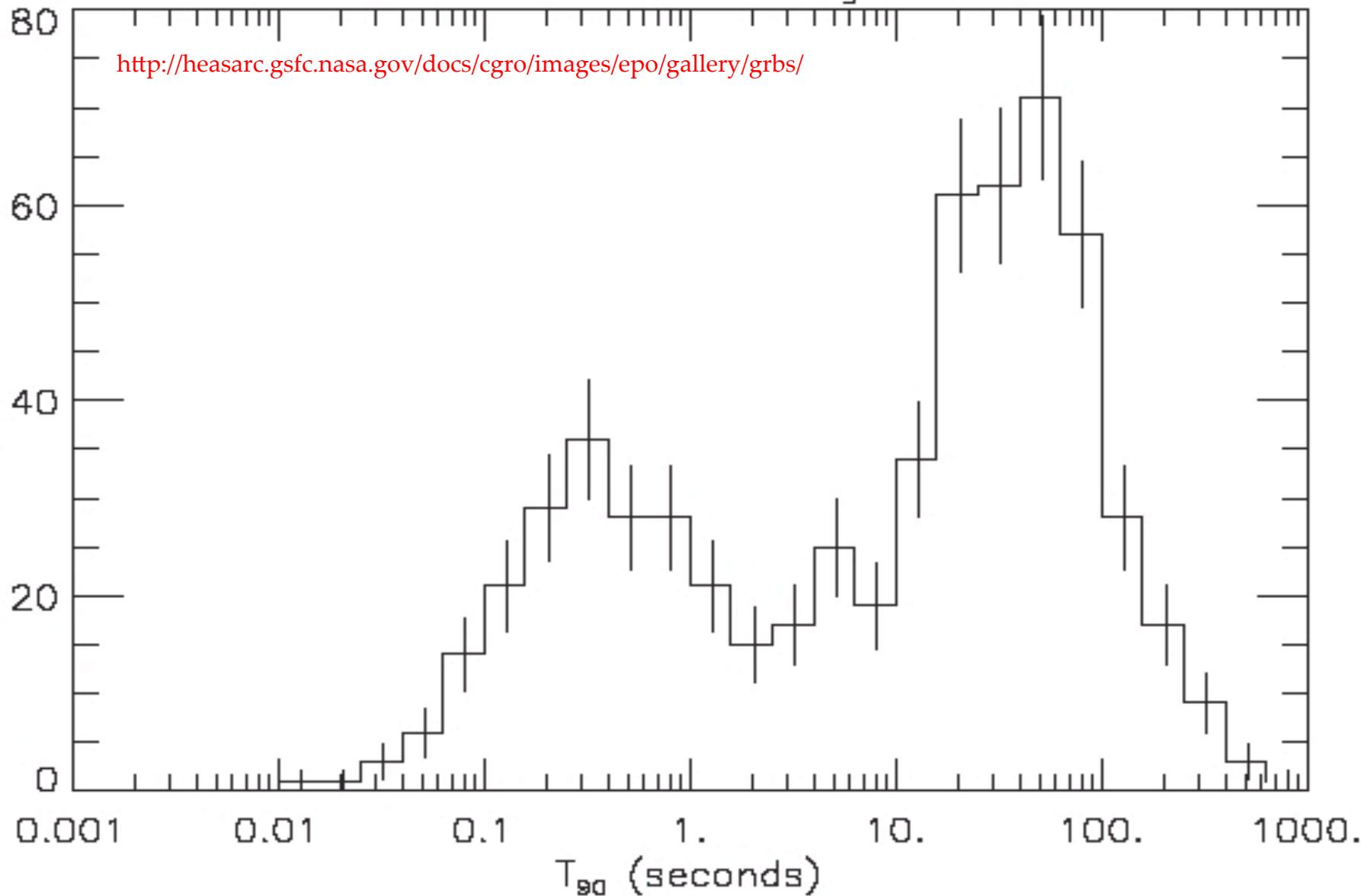
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GRB duration

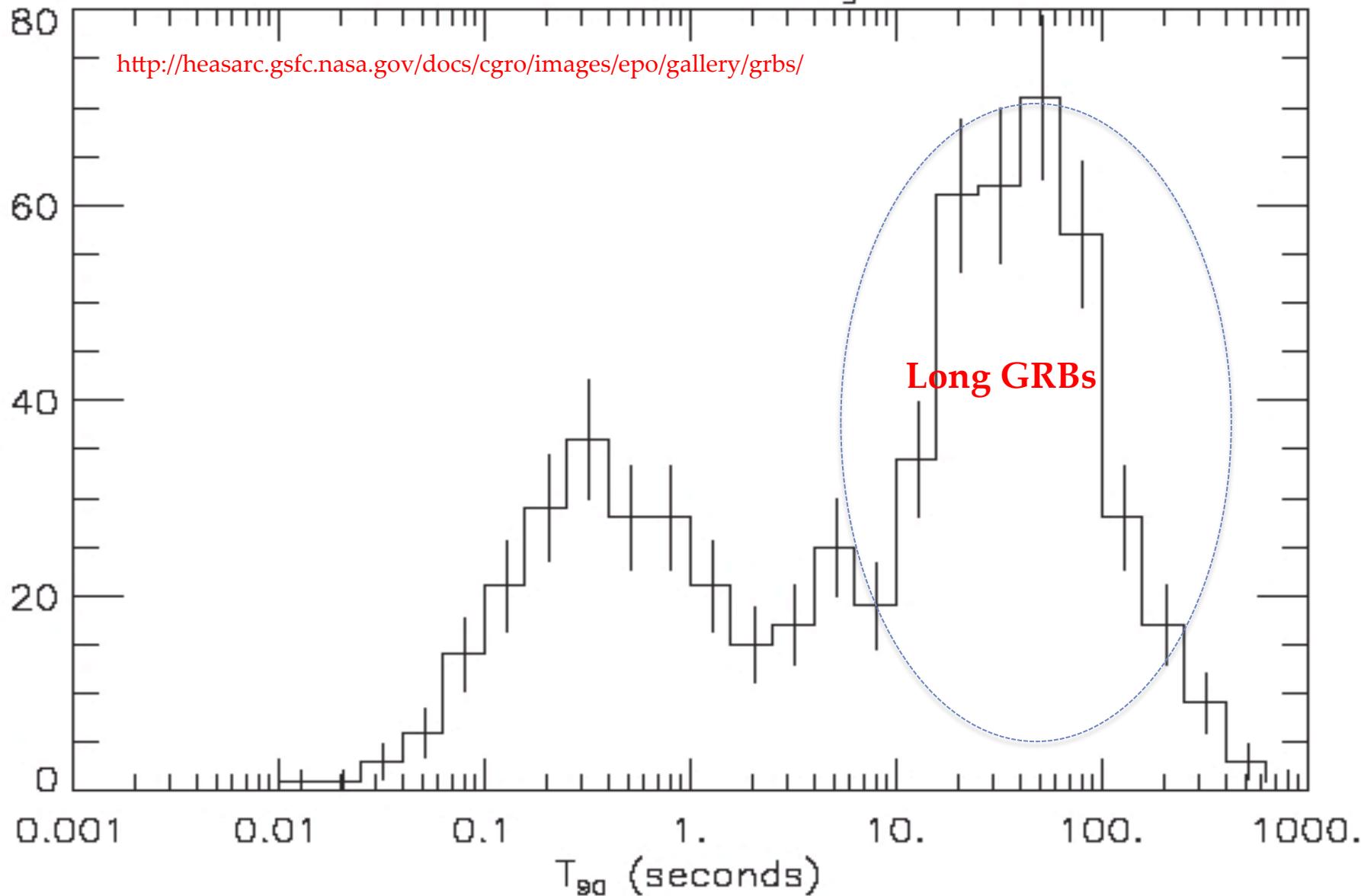
BATSE 4B Catalog



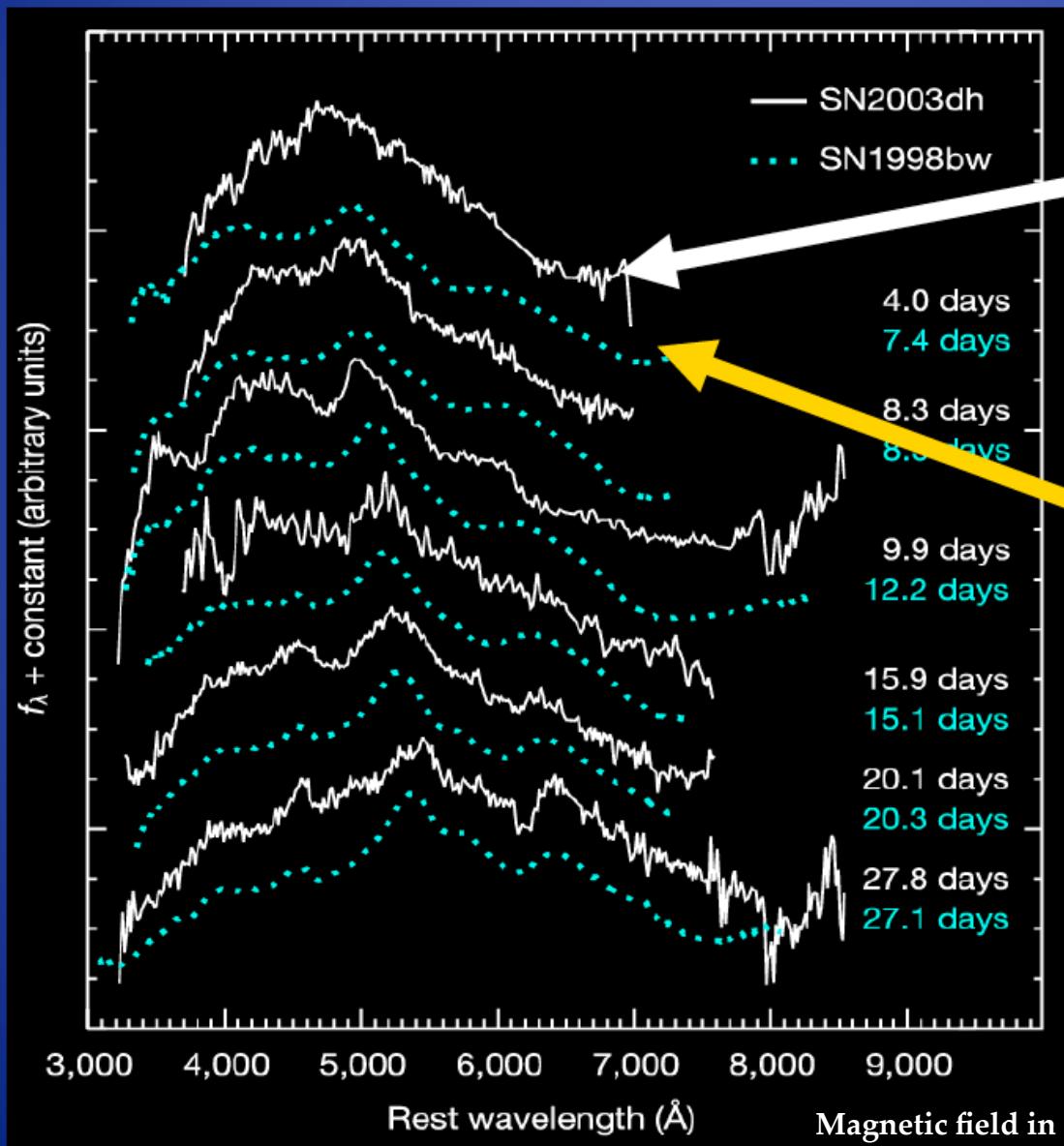
<http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/cgro/images/epo/gallery/grbs/>

GRB duration

BATSE 4B Catalog



Long-GRB – collapse of a massive star (Woosley and Paczynski)



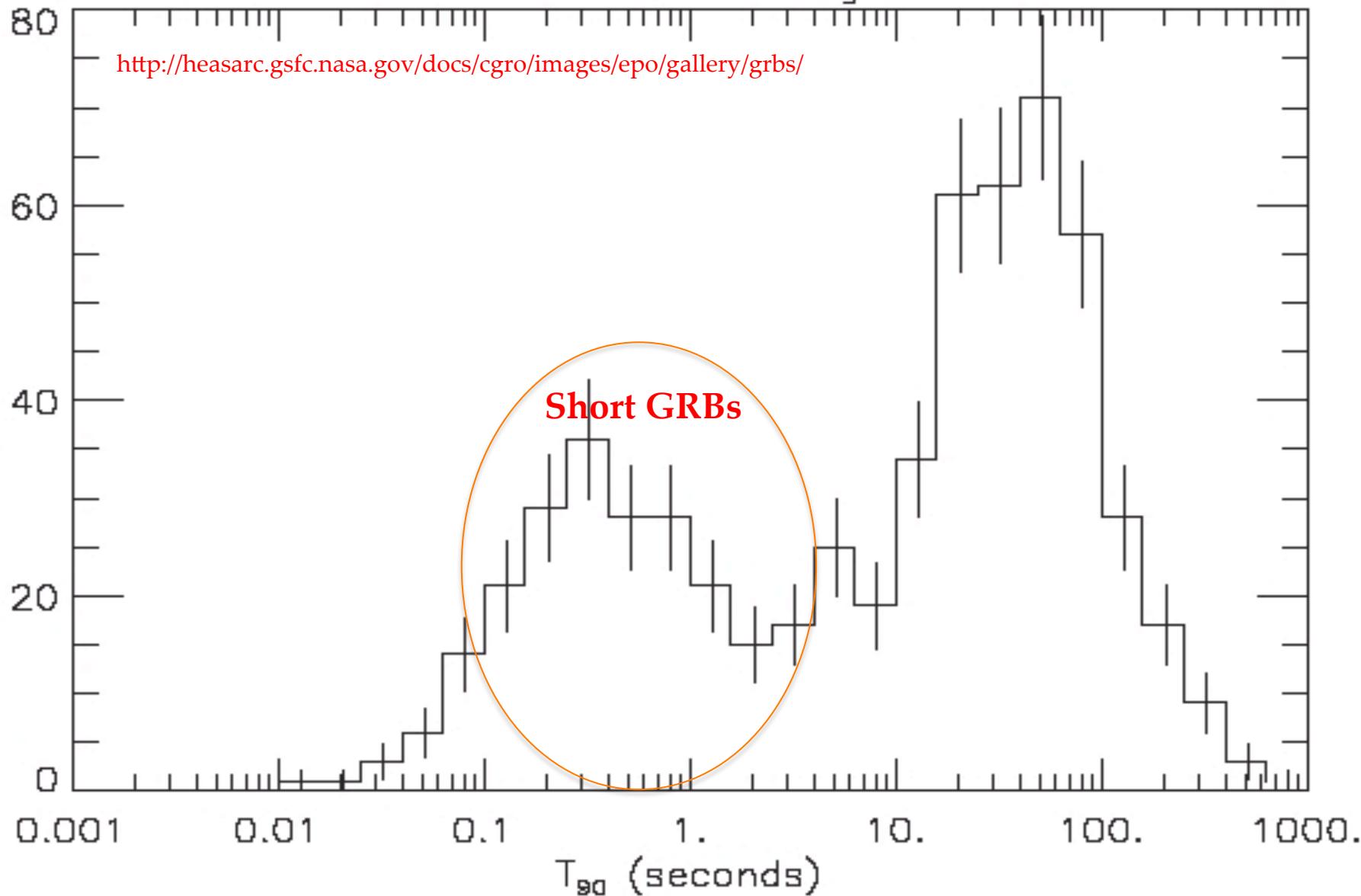
GRB 030329: $z=0.17$
(afterglow-subtracted)

SN 1998bw:
local, energetic,
core-collapsed
Type Ic

Stanek et al.,
Chornock et al.
Eracleous et al.,
Hjorth et al.,
Kawabata et al.

GRB duration

BATSE 4B Catalog



Neutron star merger

- Magnetic field amplification during the merger NS - NS
- The growth related to KH instabilities and turbulent amplification



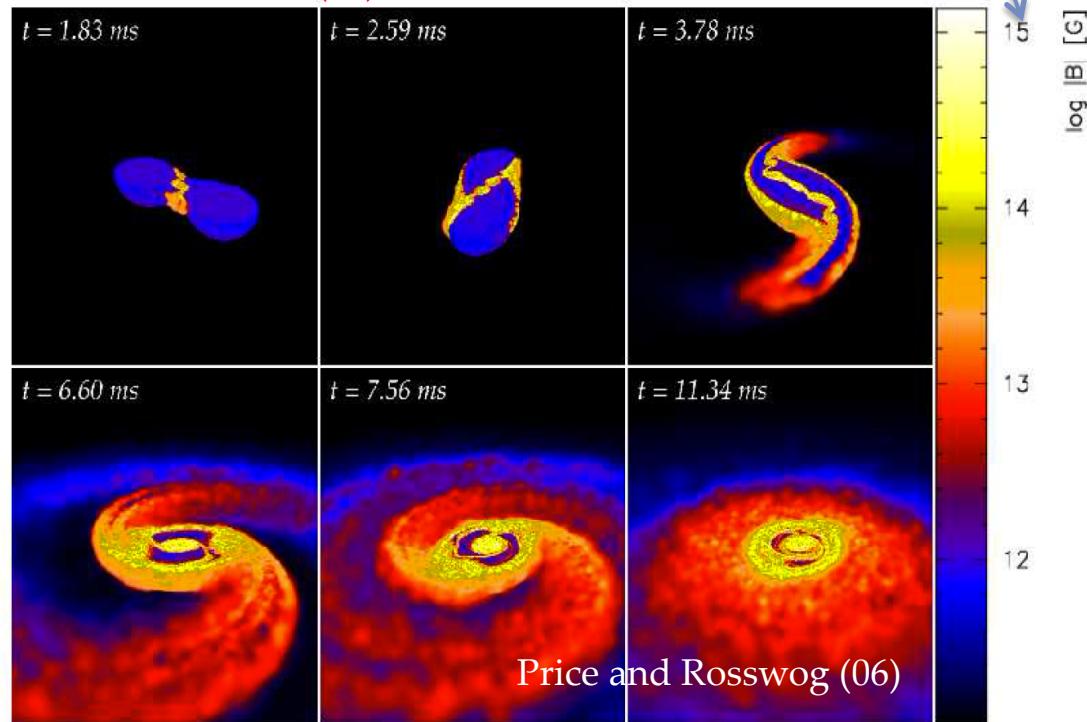
Berger (12)

- The most popular progenitor associated with sGRBs is the merger of compact object binaries

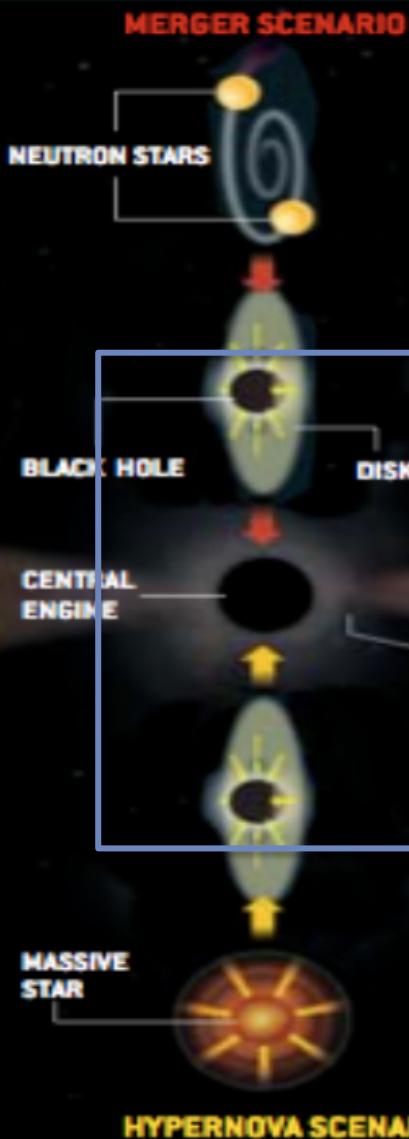
NS-NS or NS – BH

Zrake and MacFadyen (13)
Giacomazzo et al (09)

Magnetic field can increase
up to 10^{15} G or more



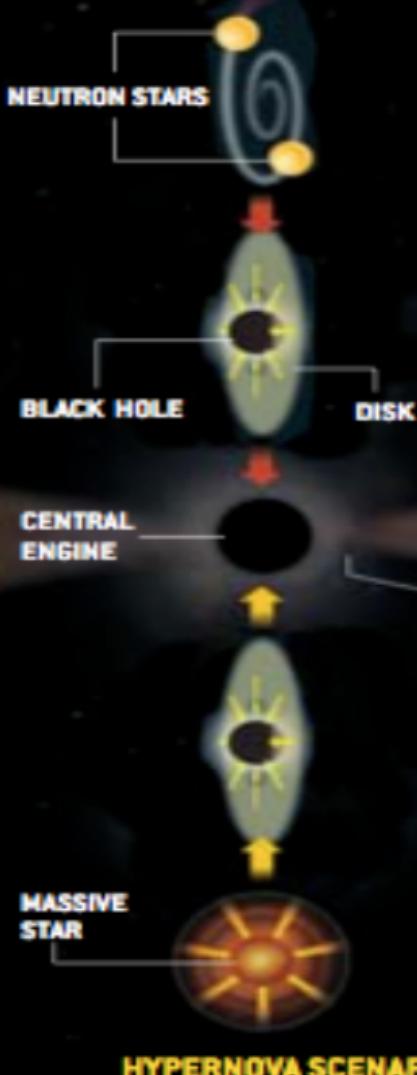
Fireball model



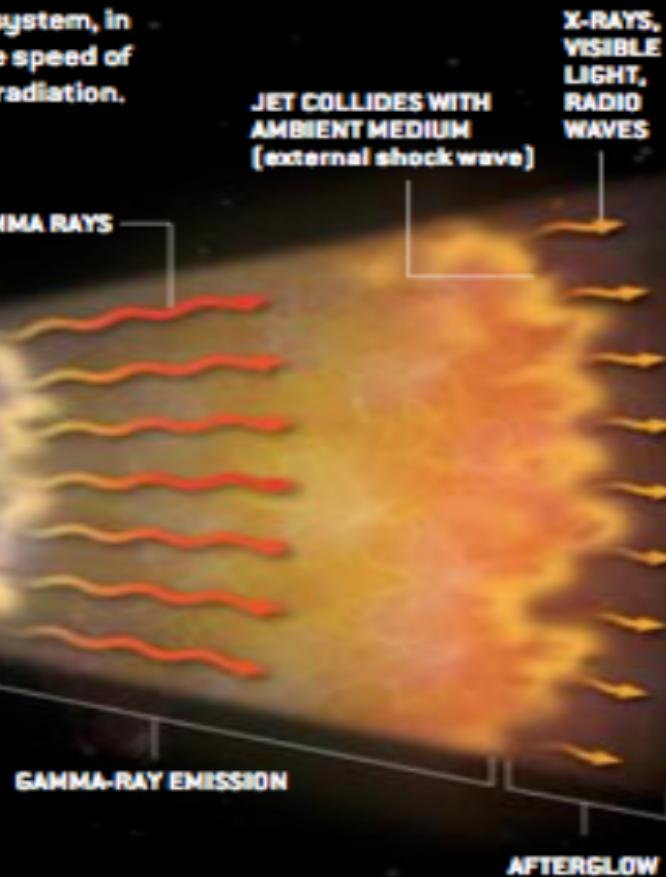
FORMATION OF A GAMMA-RAY BURST could begin either with the merger of two neutron stars or with the collapse of a massive star. Both these events create a black hole with a disk of material around it. The hole-disk system, in turn, pumps out a jet of material at close to the speed of light. Shock waves within this material give off radiation.

Fireball model

MERGER SCENARIO



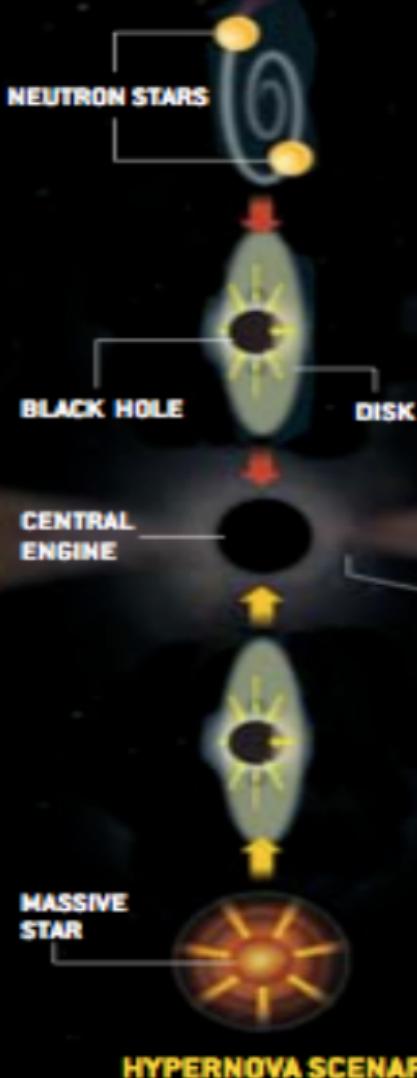
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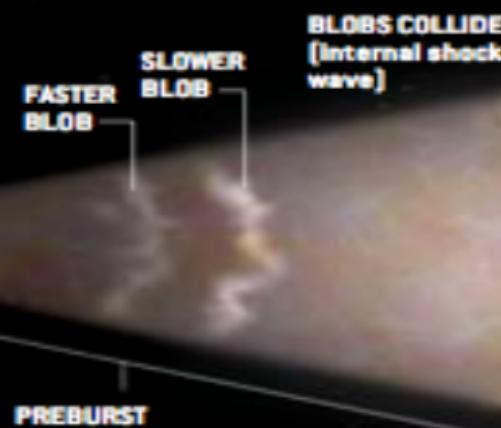
HYPERNova SCENARIO

Fireball model

MERGER SCENARIO



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JET COLLIDES WITH AMBIENT MEDIUM
(external shock wave)

X-RAYS,
VISIBLE
LIGHT,
RADIO
WAVES

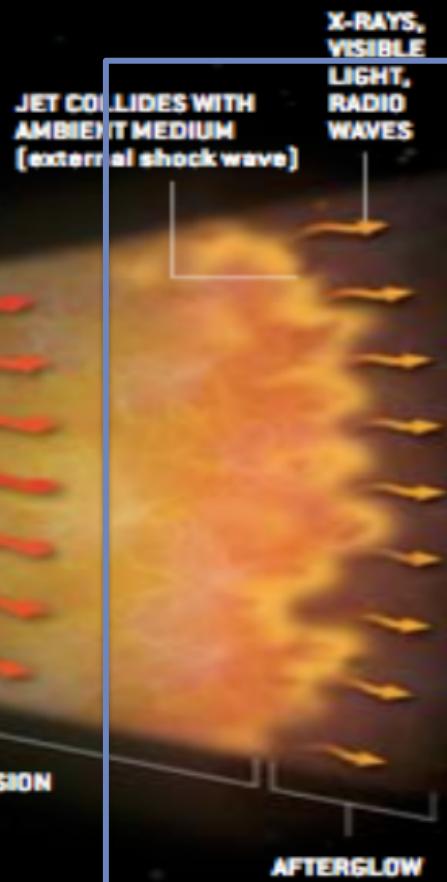
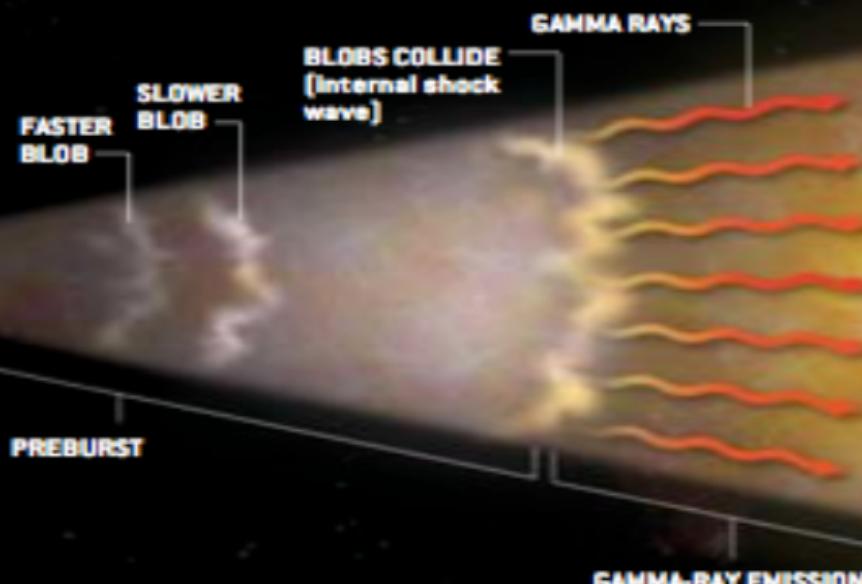
AFTERGLOW

Fireball model

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HYPERNova SCENARIO

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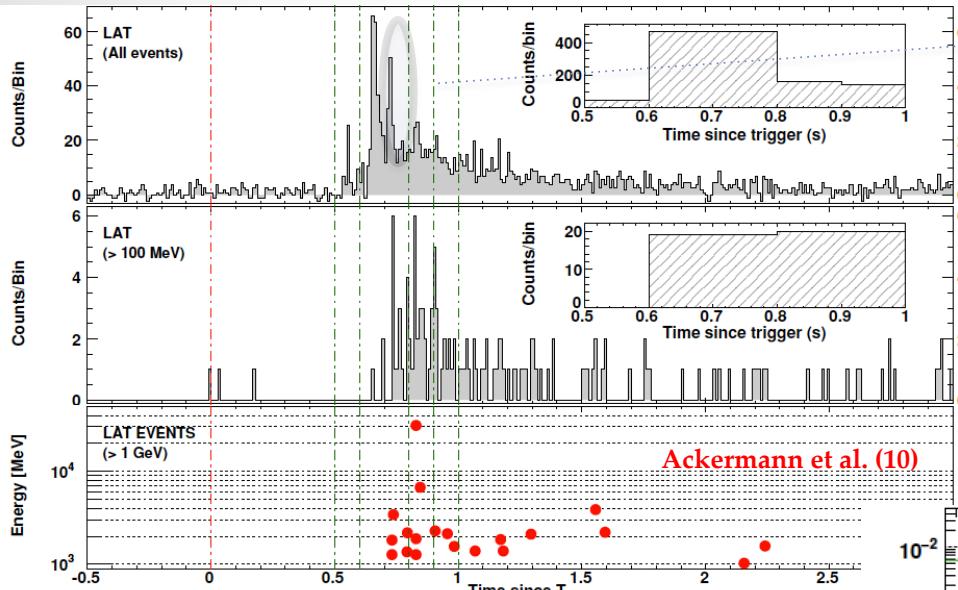
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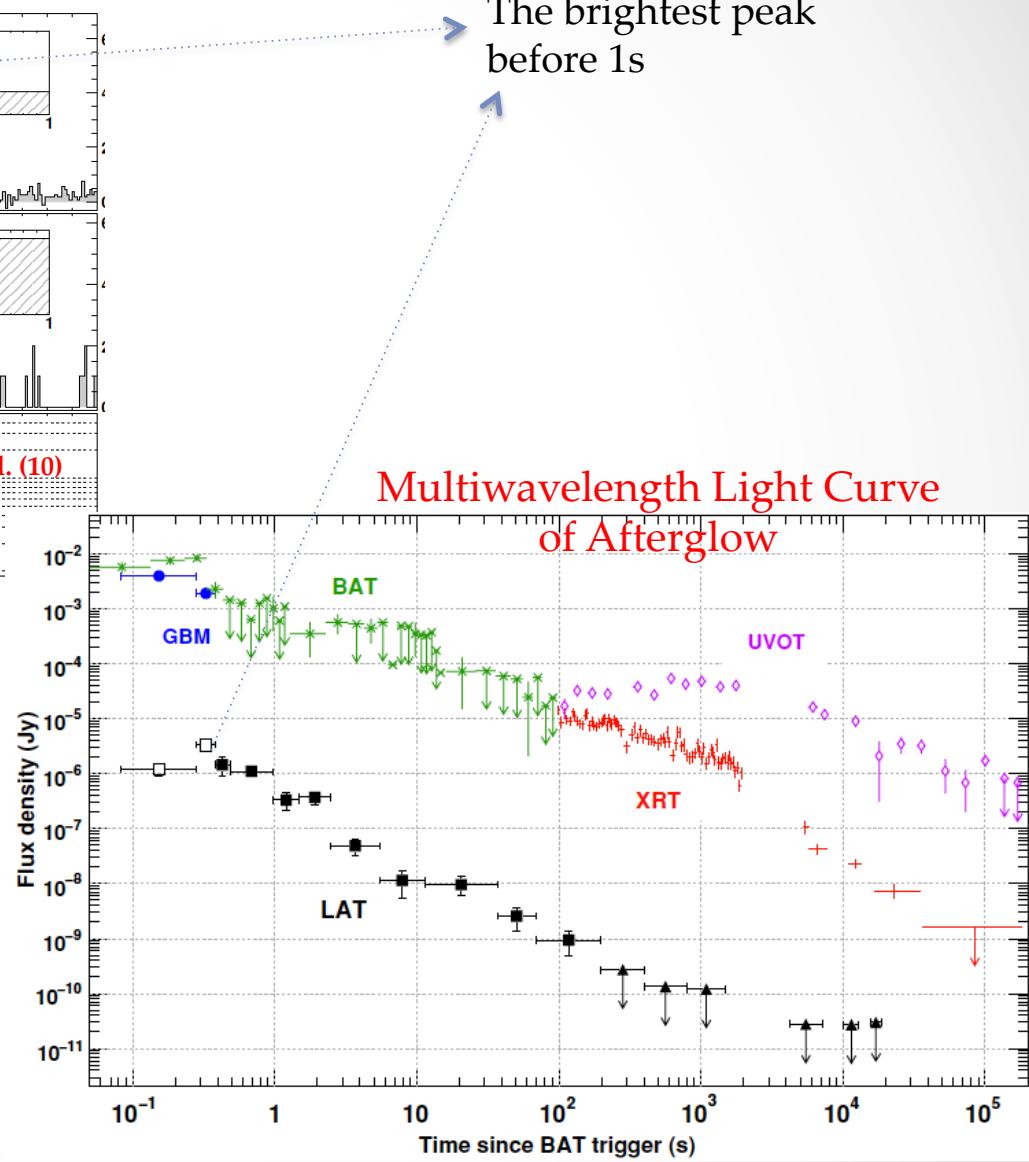
Summary



GRB090510



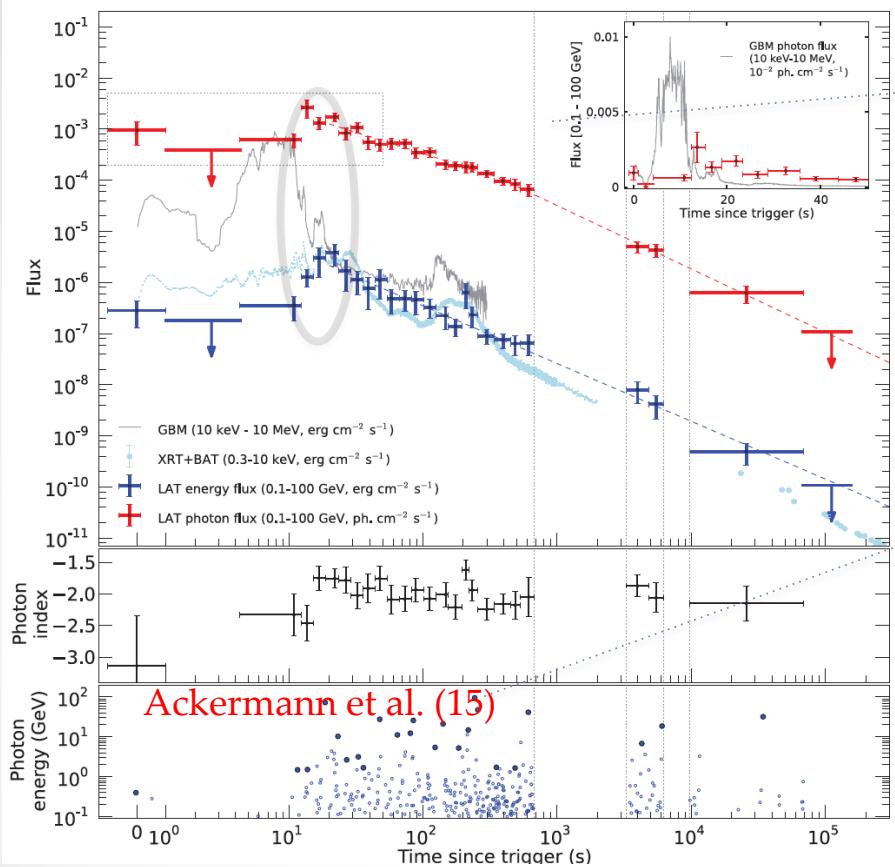
The brightest peak before 1s



Three important features:

1. The LAT emission is delayed with respect to the GBM light curves.
2. An outstanding peak with high count rate was presented before 1s in the LAT data.
3. A temporally extended emission lasting hundreds of seconds.

GRB130427A

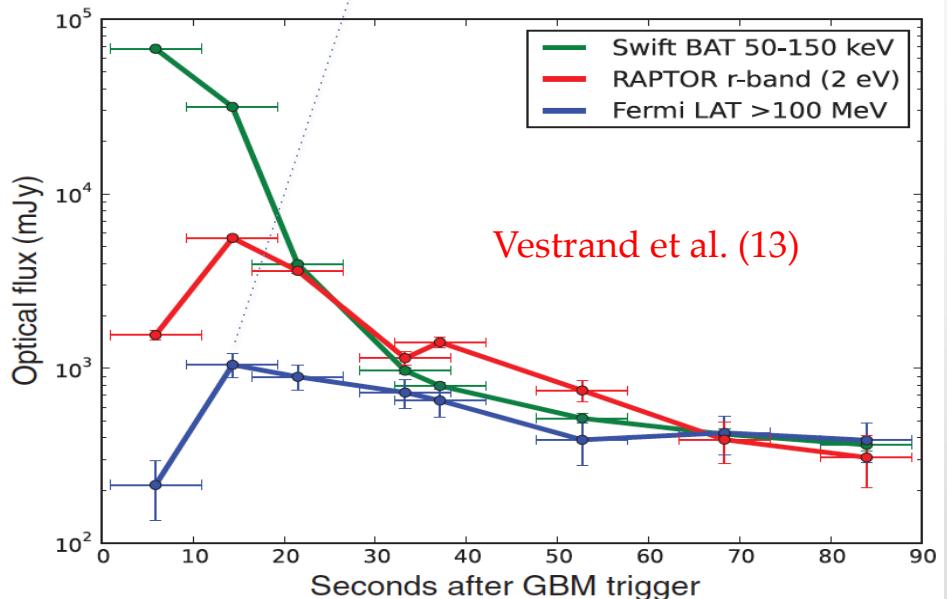


Three important features:

1. The LAT emission is delayed with respect to the GBM light curves.
2. An outstanding peak was presented at 15s in the LAT and optical data.
3. A temporally extended emission lasting more than thousand of seconds.

The brightest peak at 15s

LAT observed the highest-energy photon ever recorded of 95 GeV



Vestrand et al. (13)

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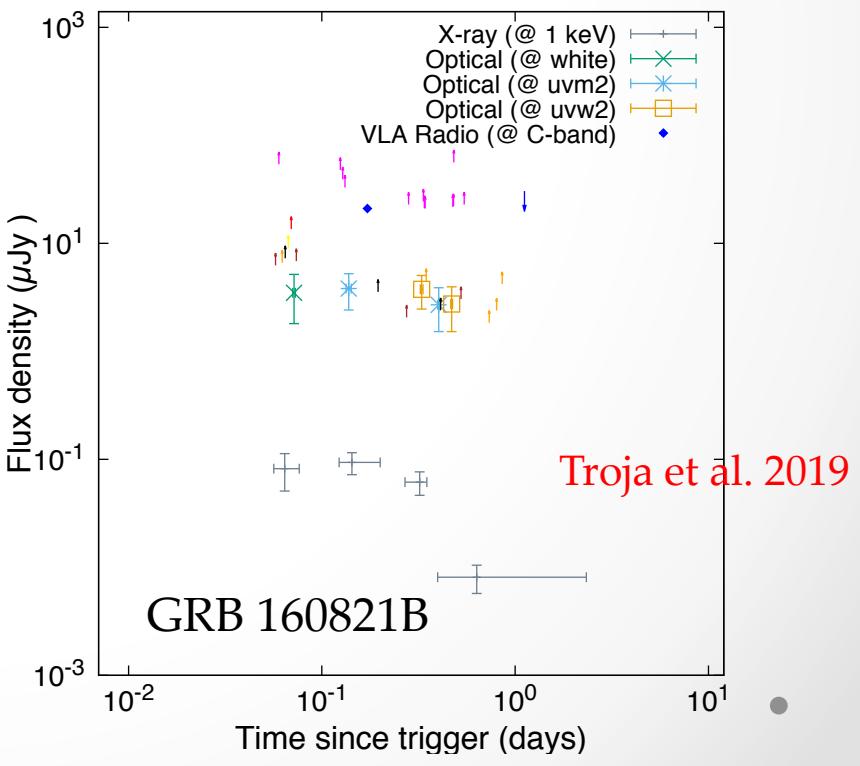
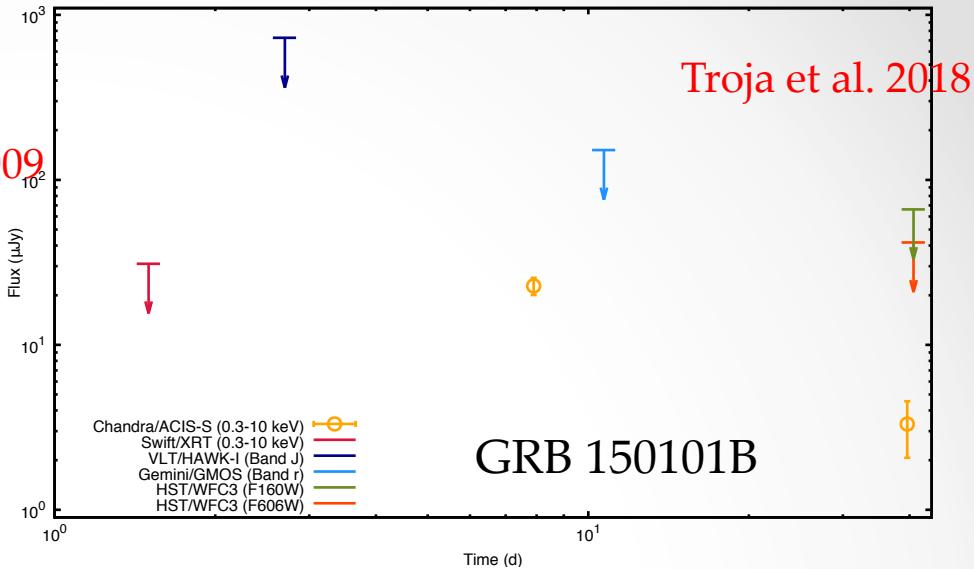
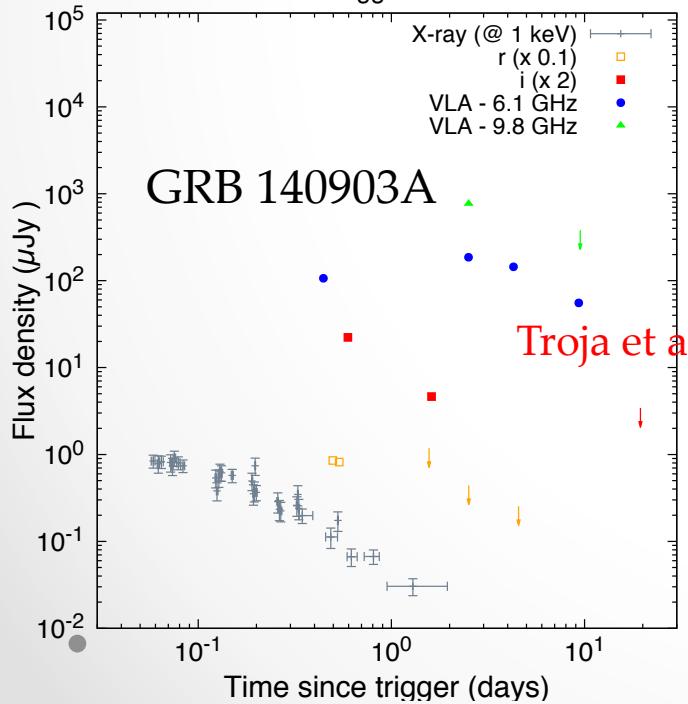
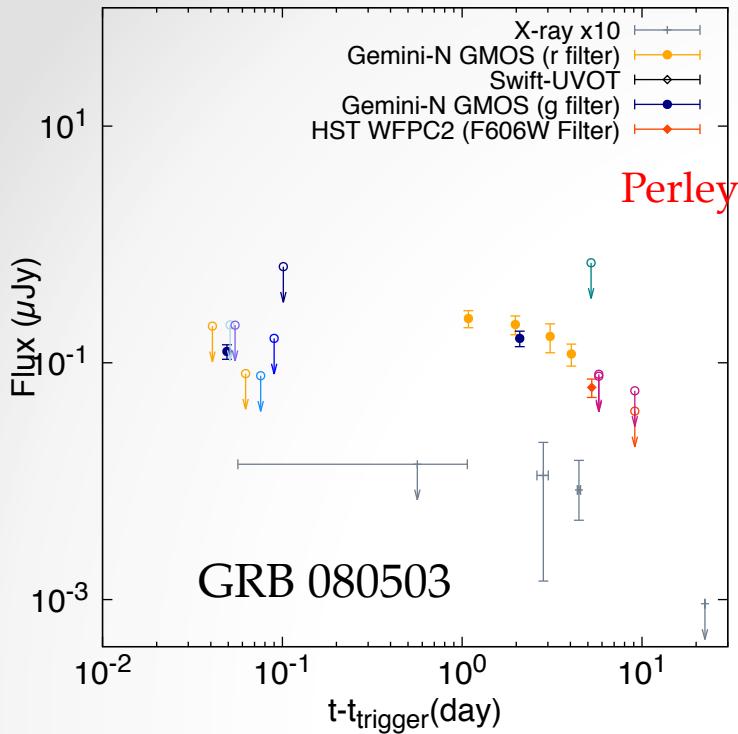
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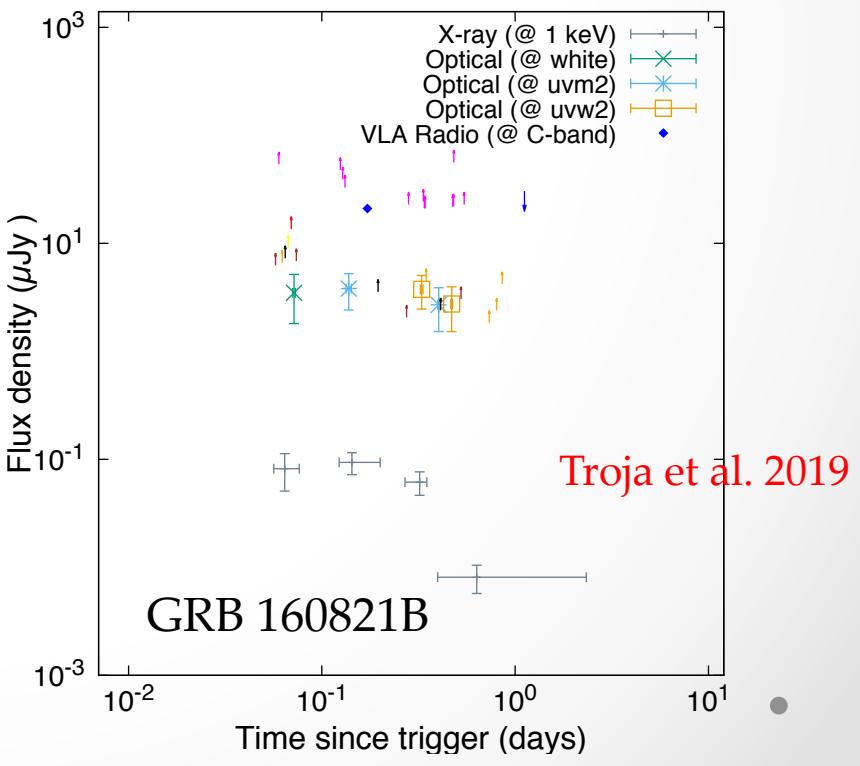
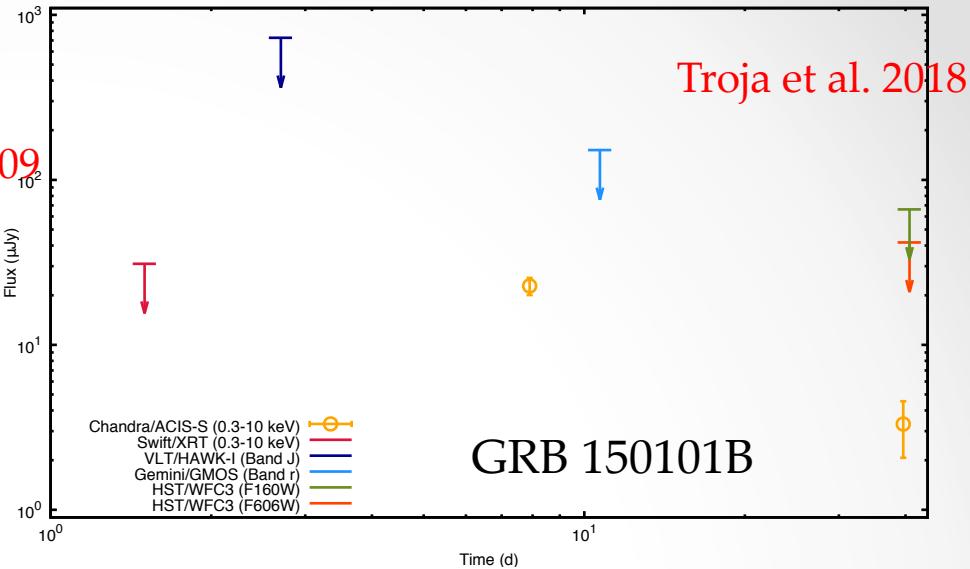
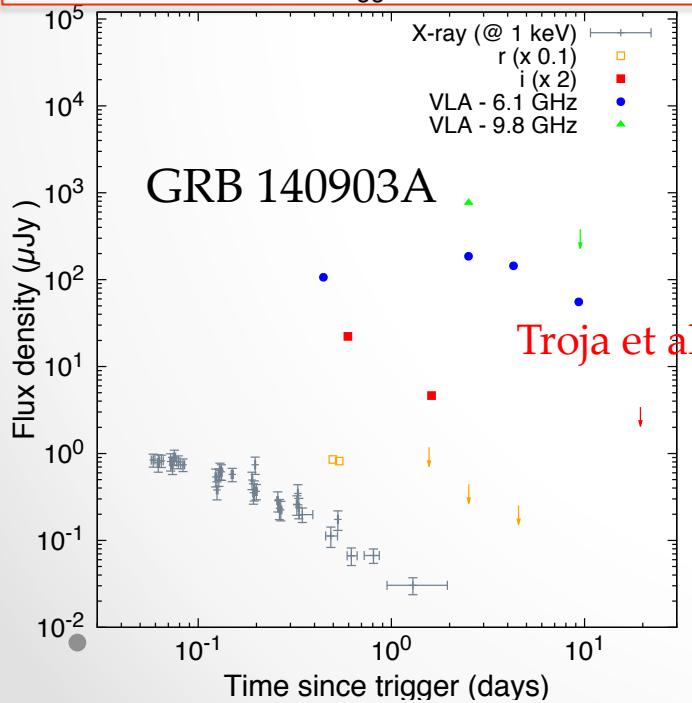
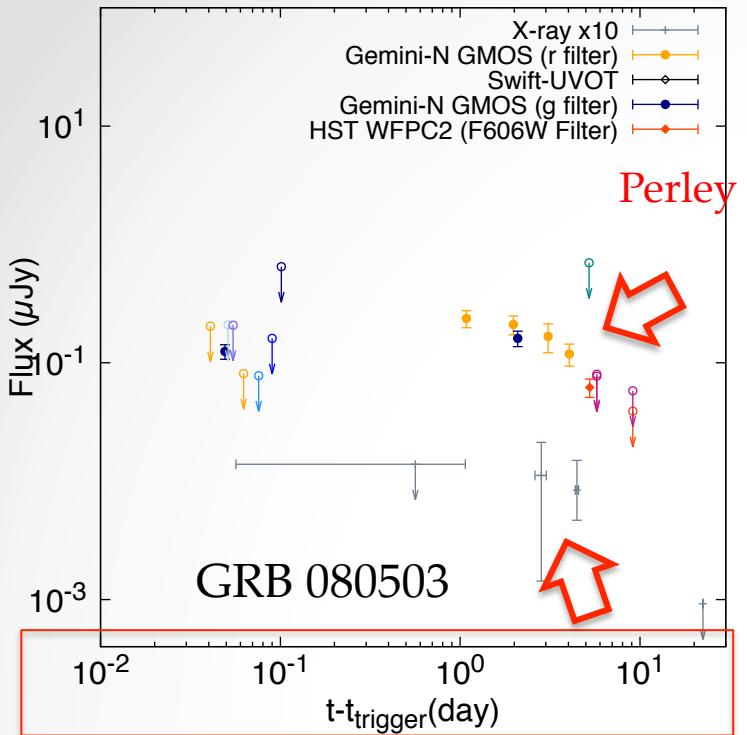
Forward-shock model

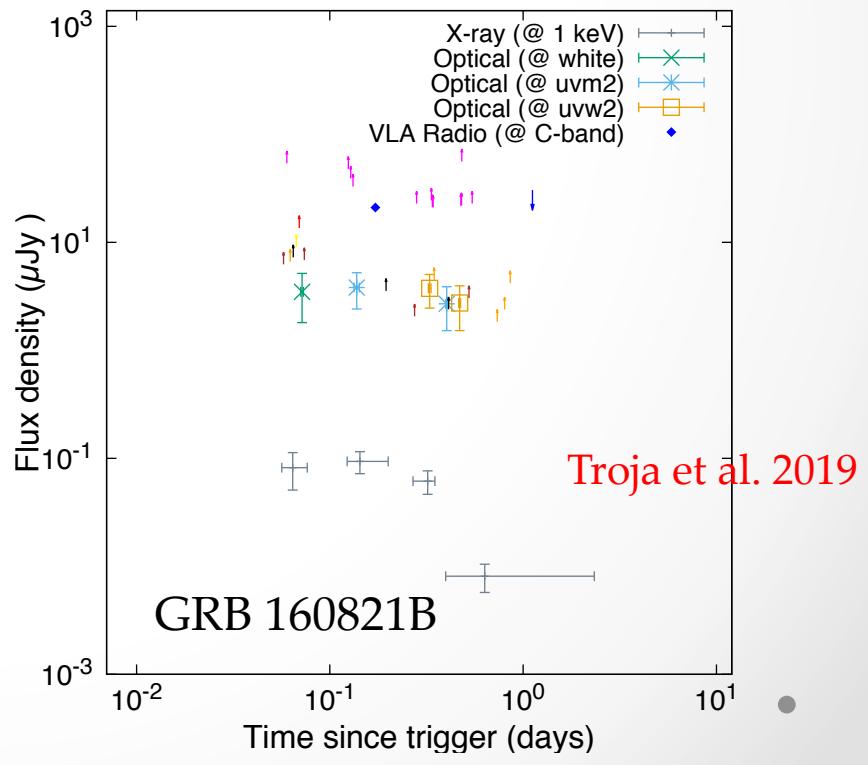
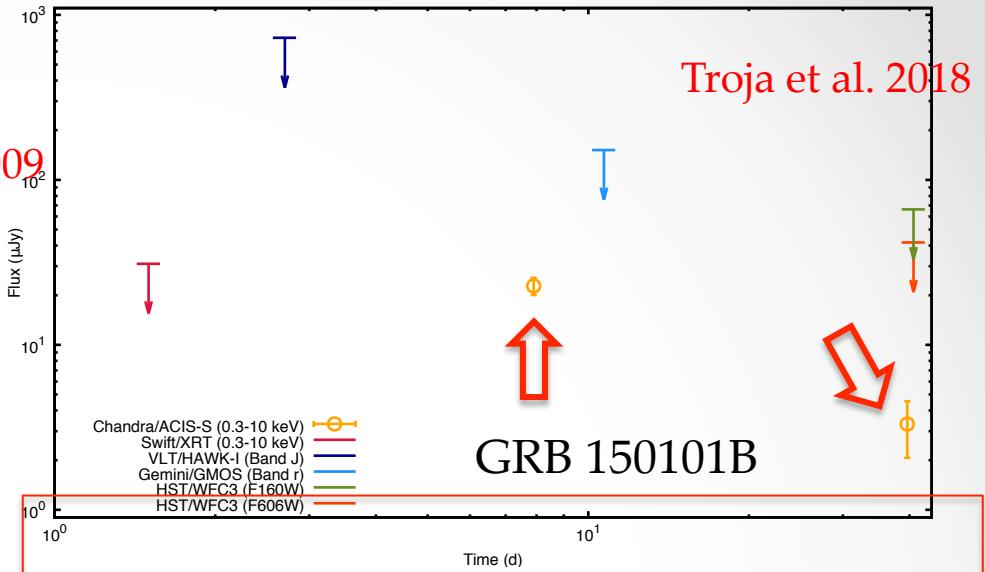
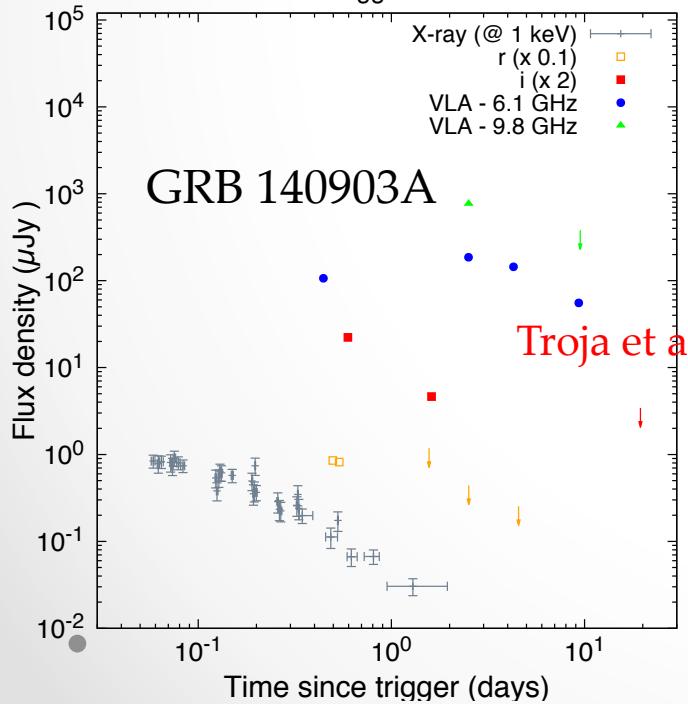
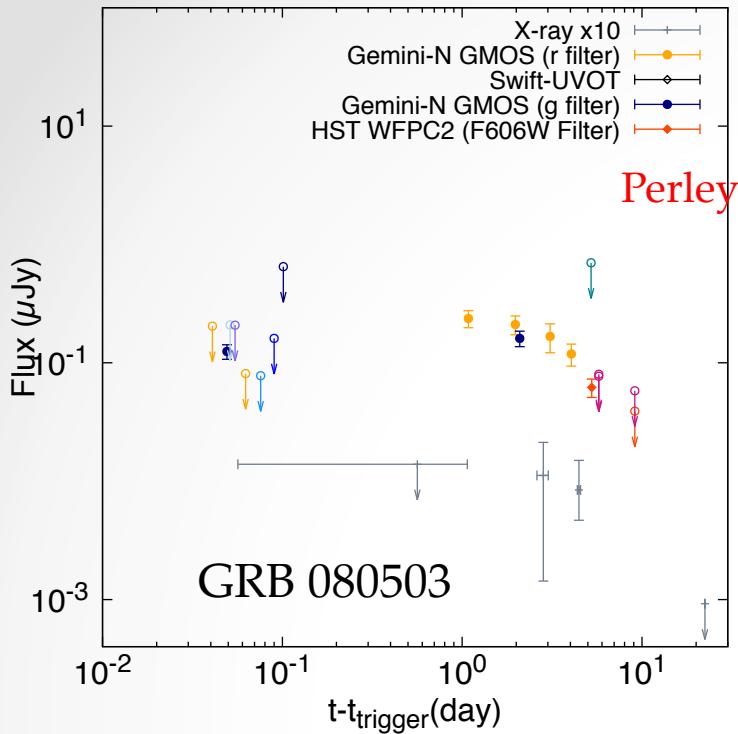
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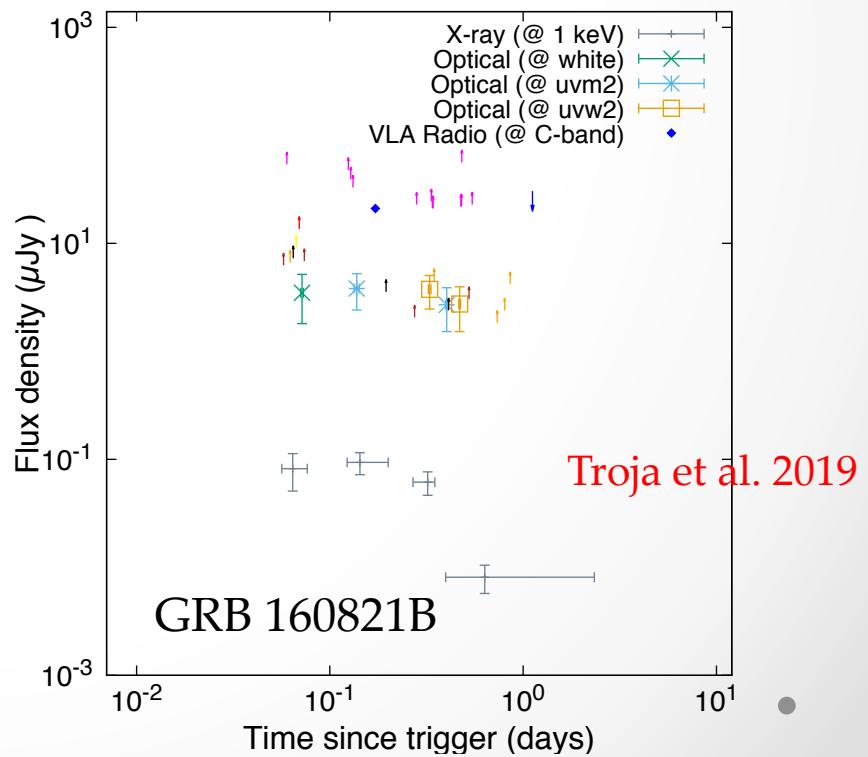
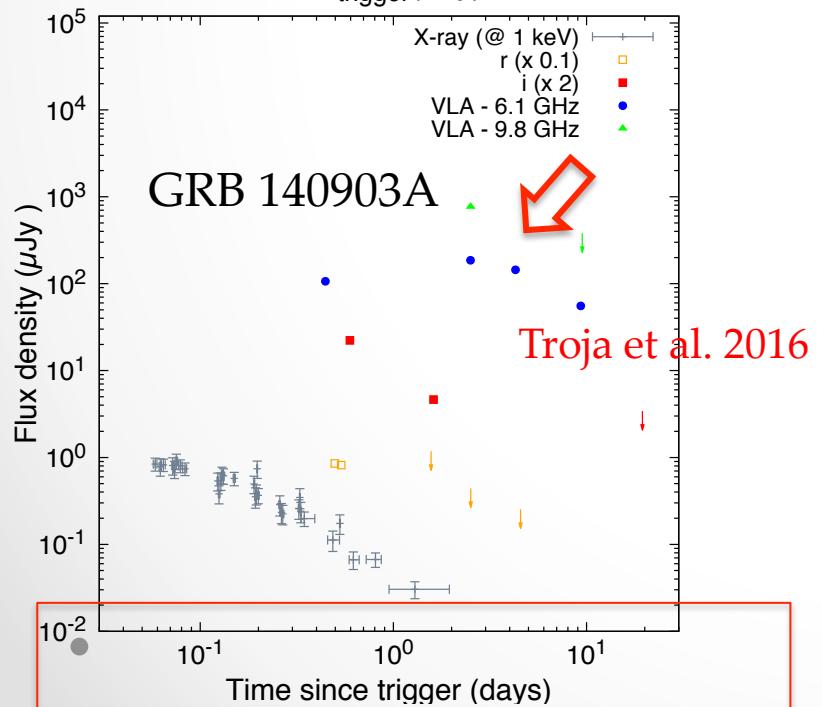
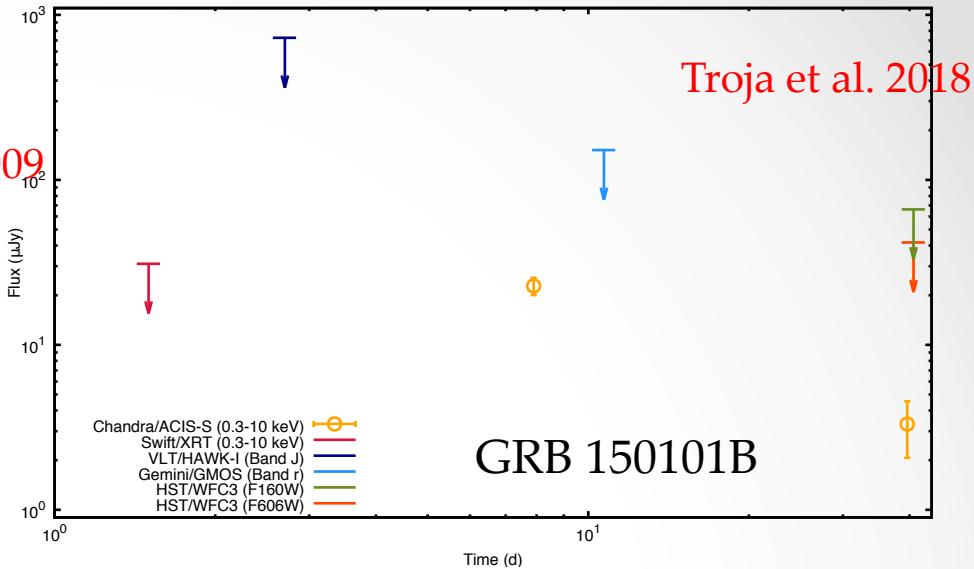
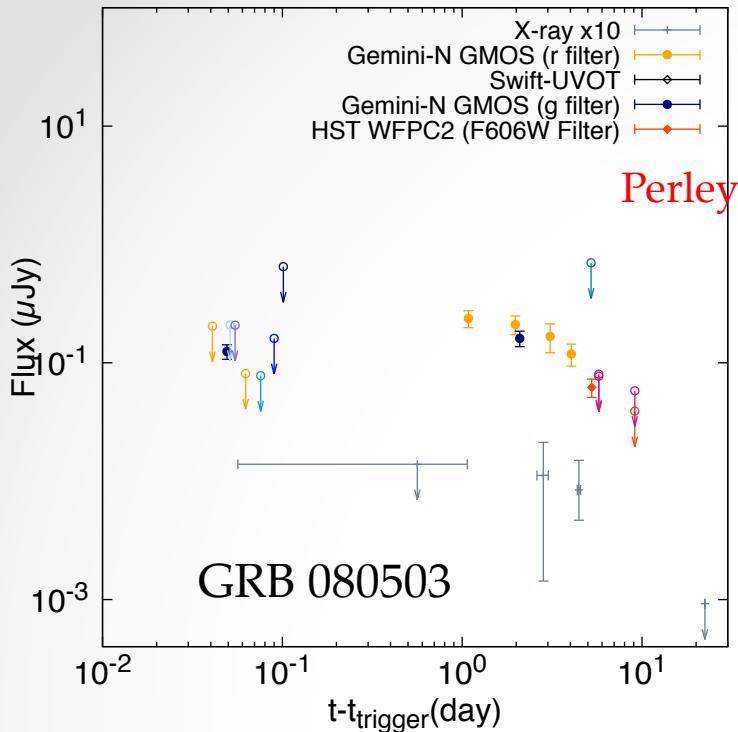
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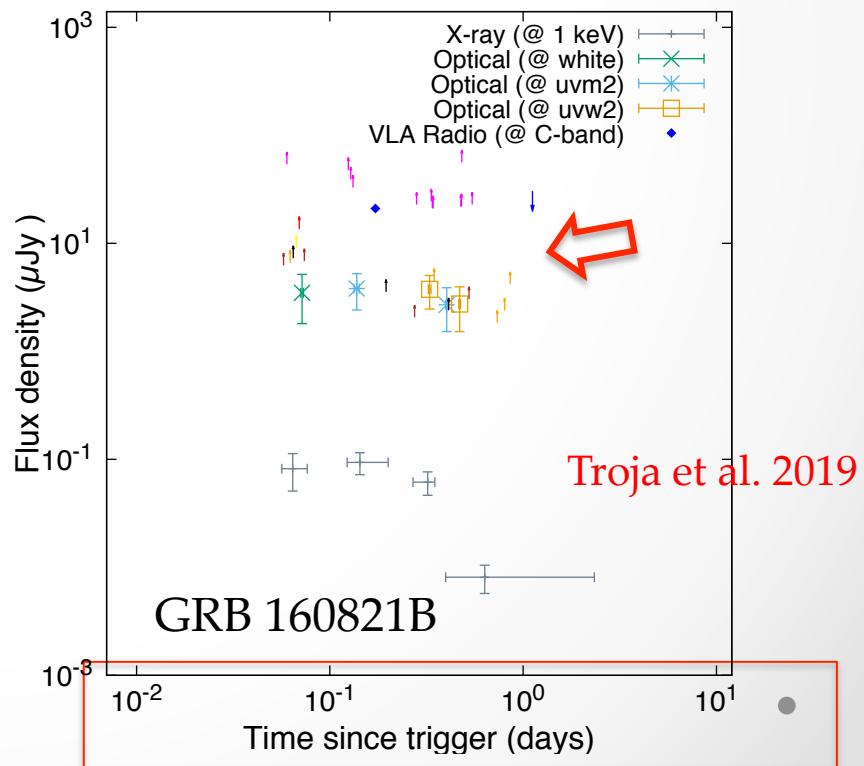
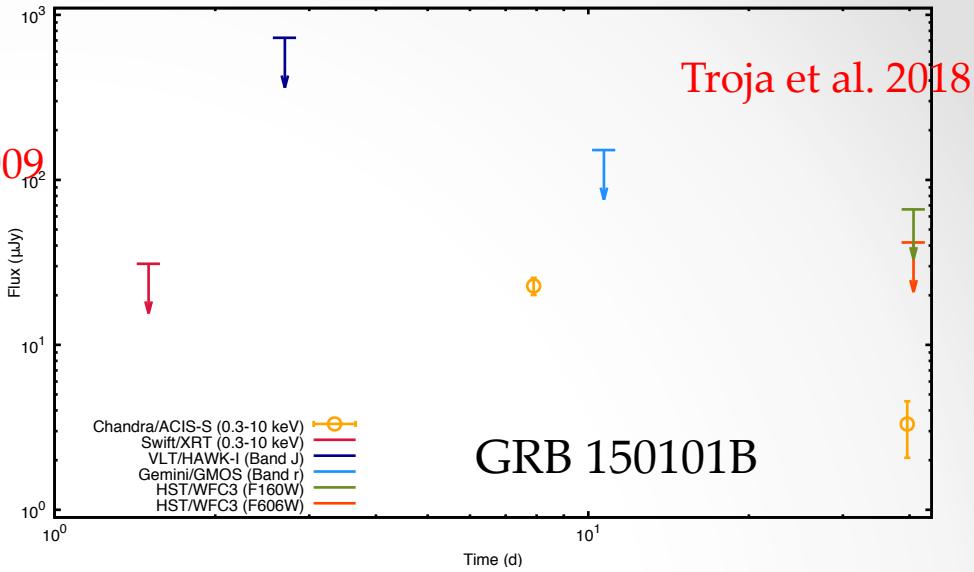
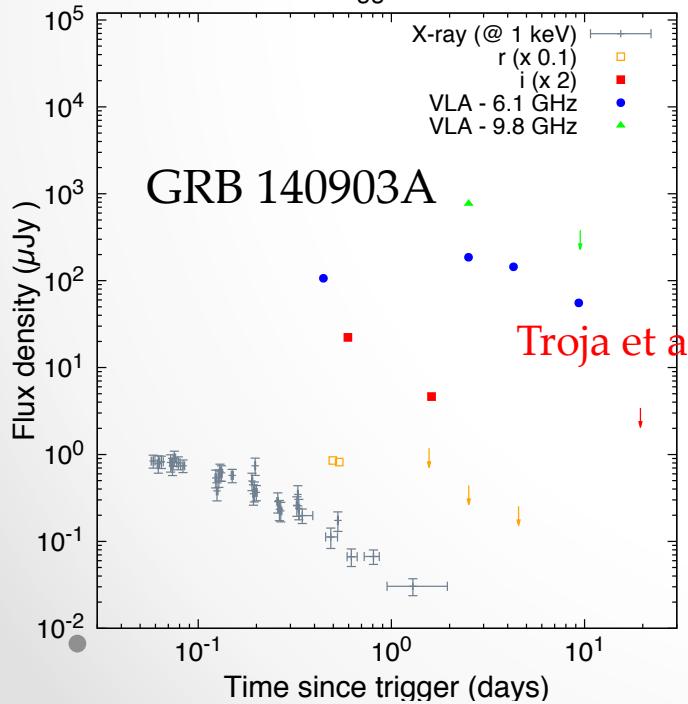
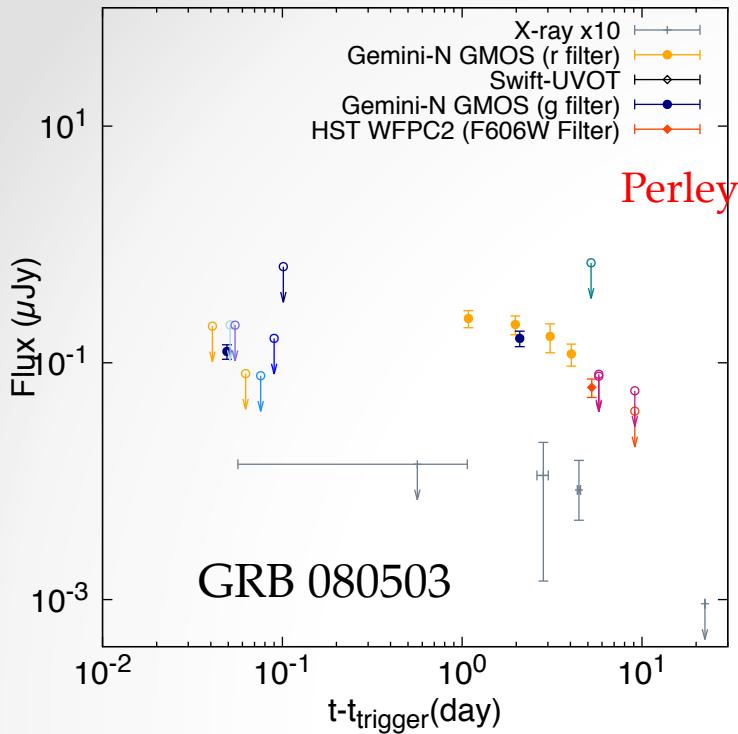




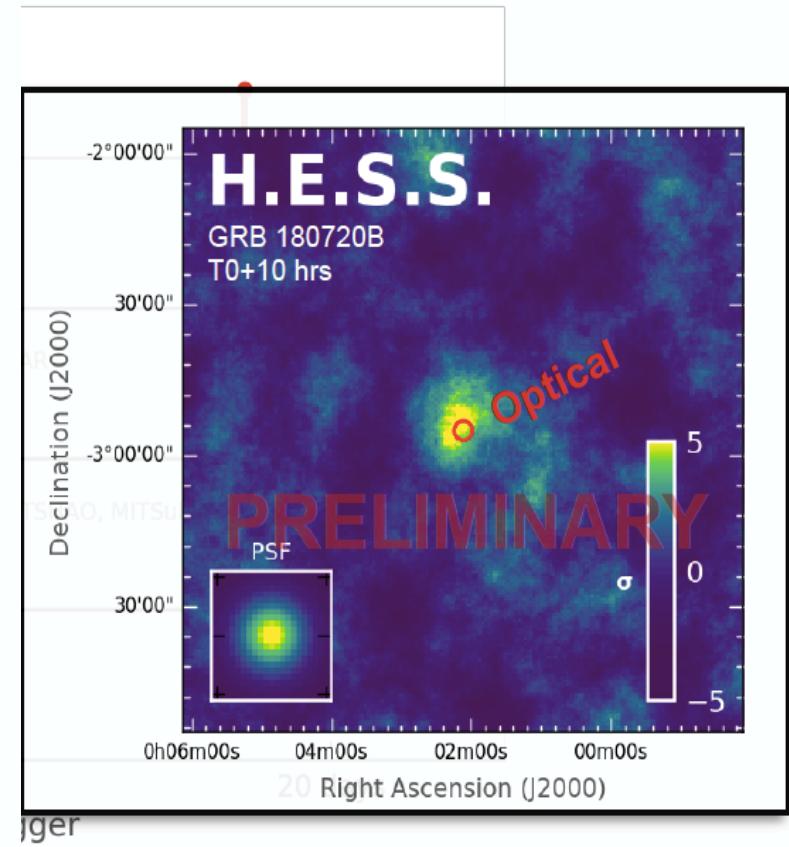
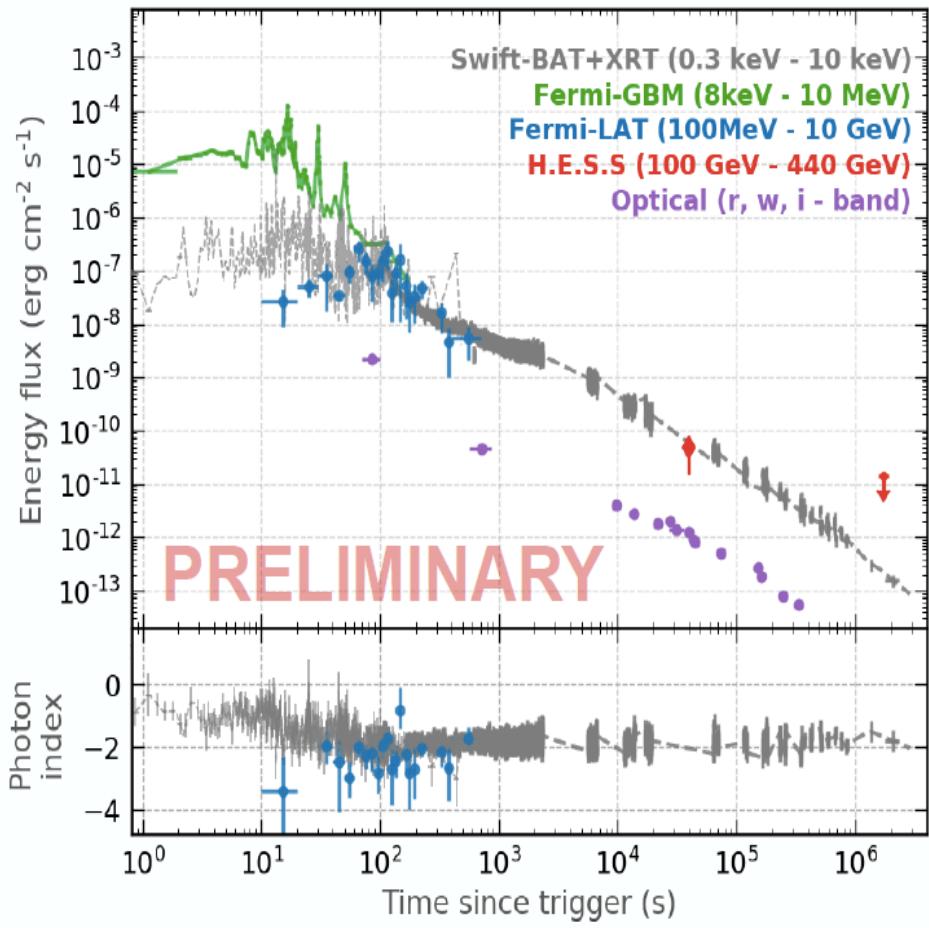








GRB 180720B



CTA symposium 2019

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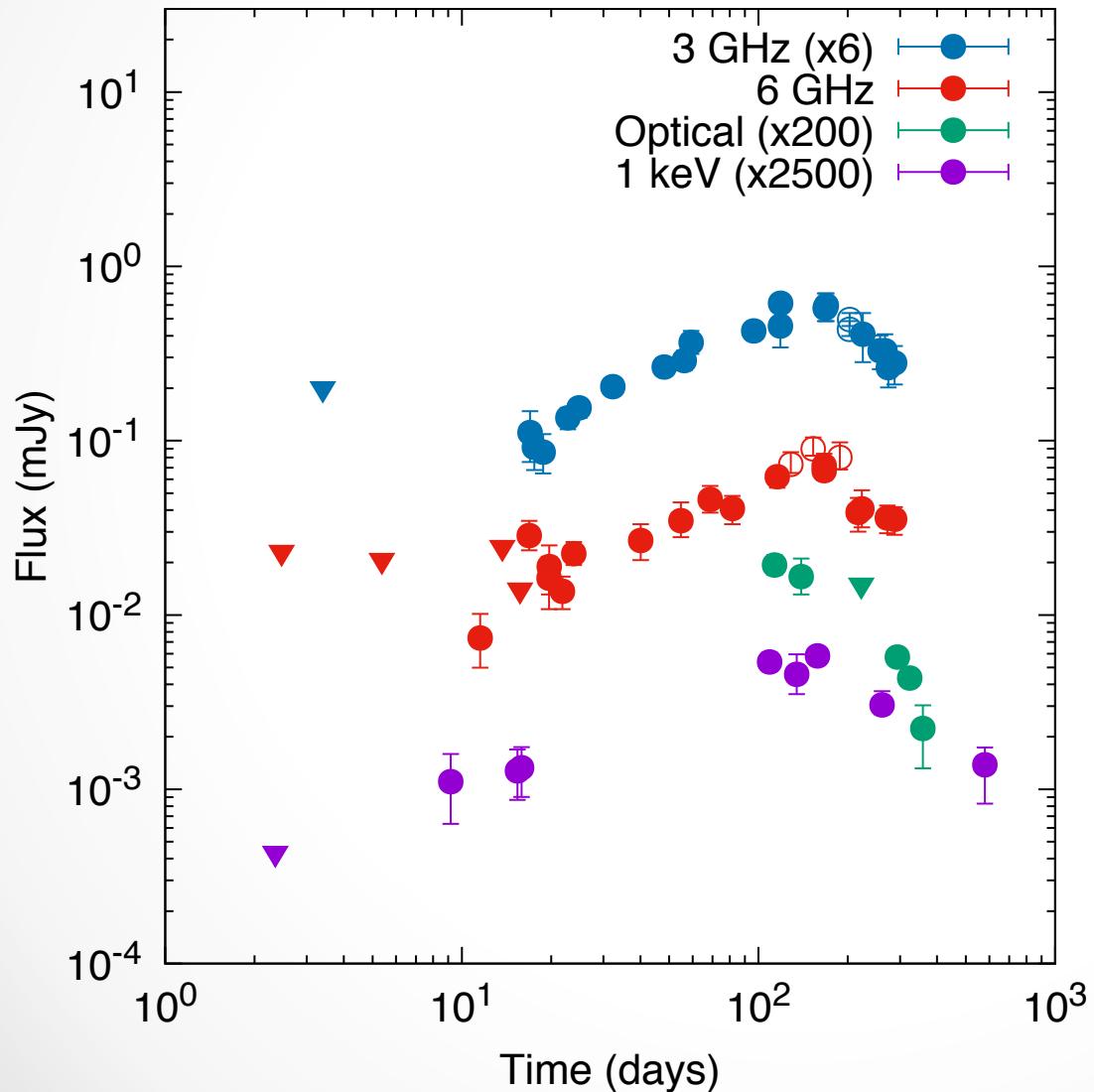
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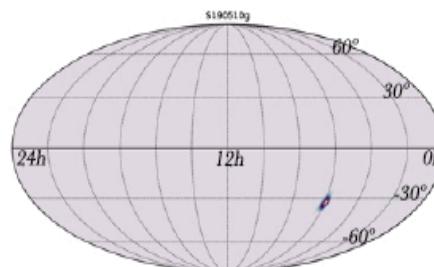
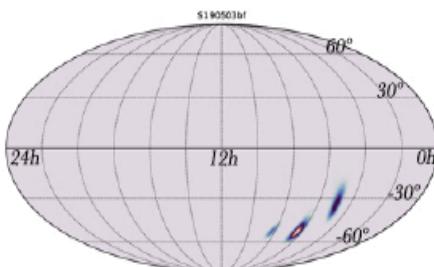
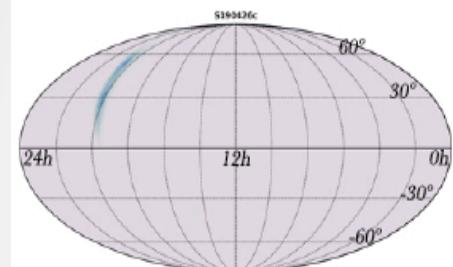
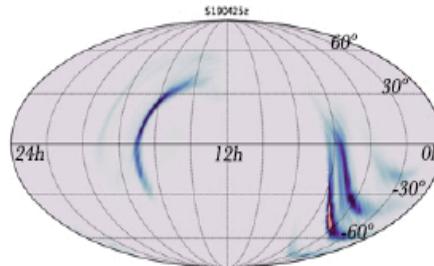
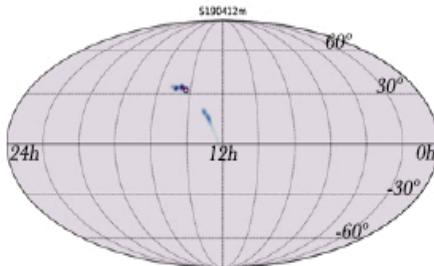
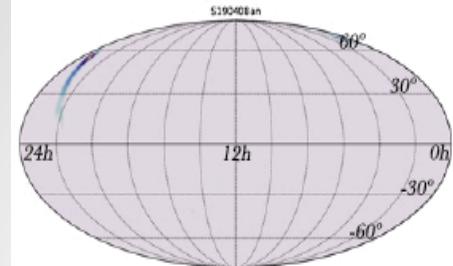
GRB 170817A



- + GRB
- + GW event (NS- NS)
- + Kilonova
- + Neutrinos
- + Cosmic rays

Diego's talk
Frederic's talk

More GW events but



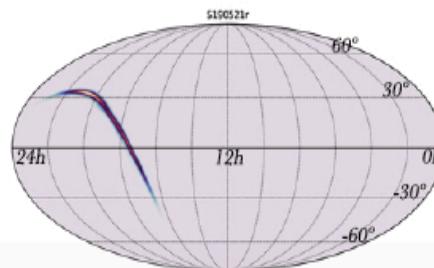
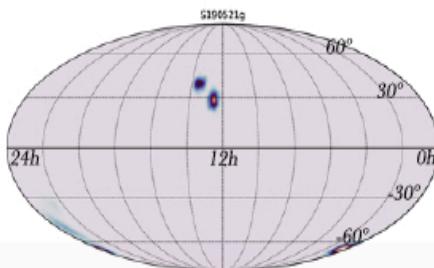
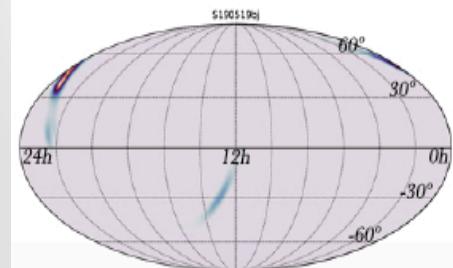
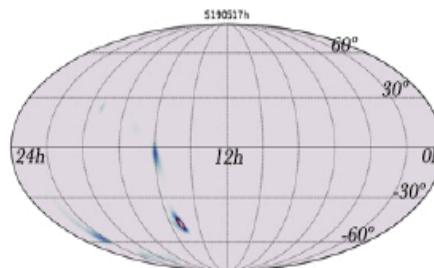
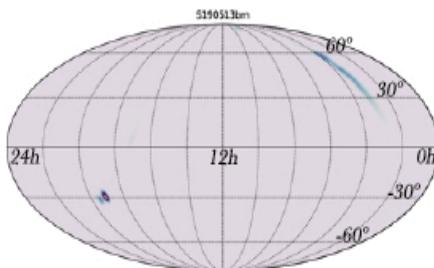
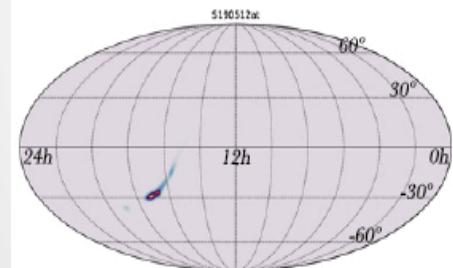
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+ GW event
binary NS and BH

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Different LIGO + Virgo
GCNs ...

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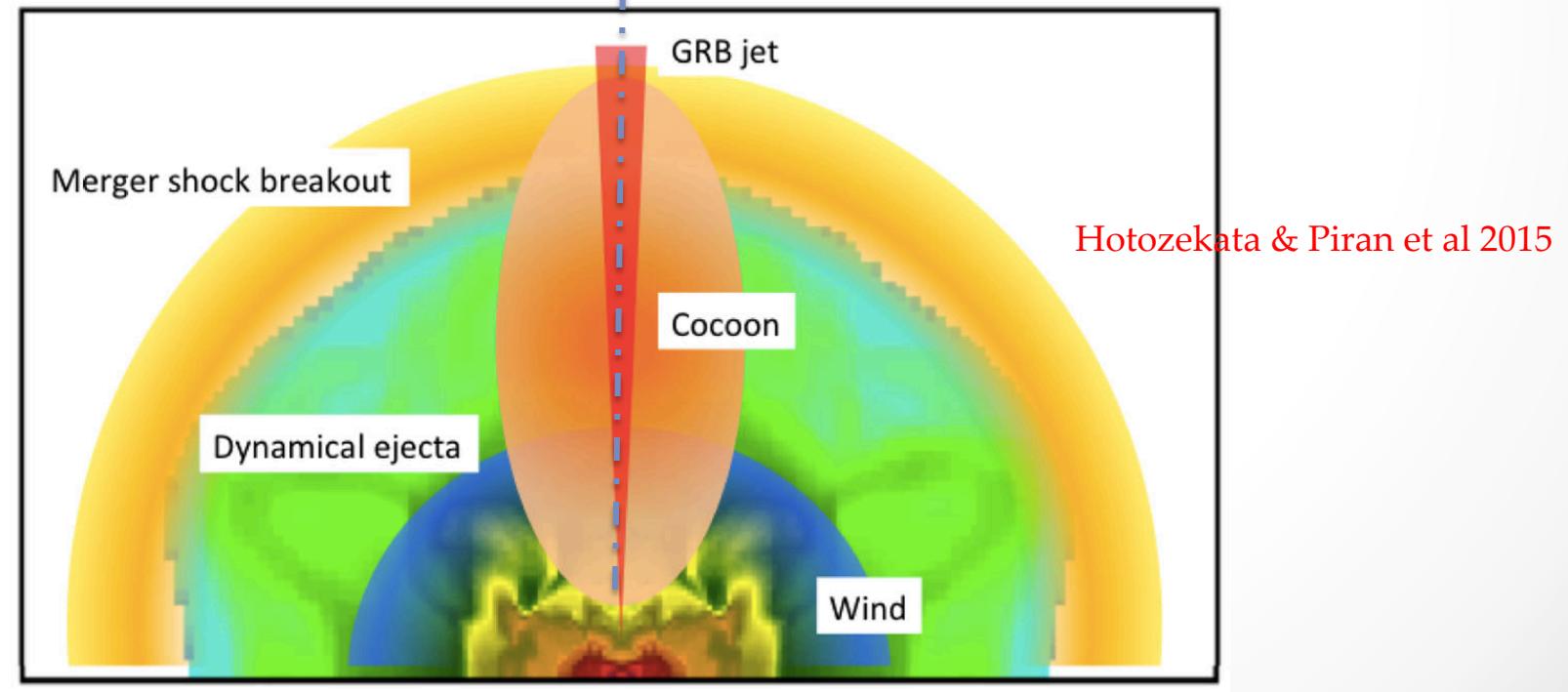
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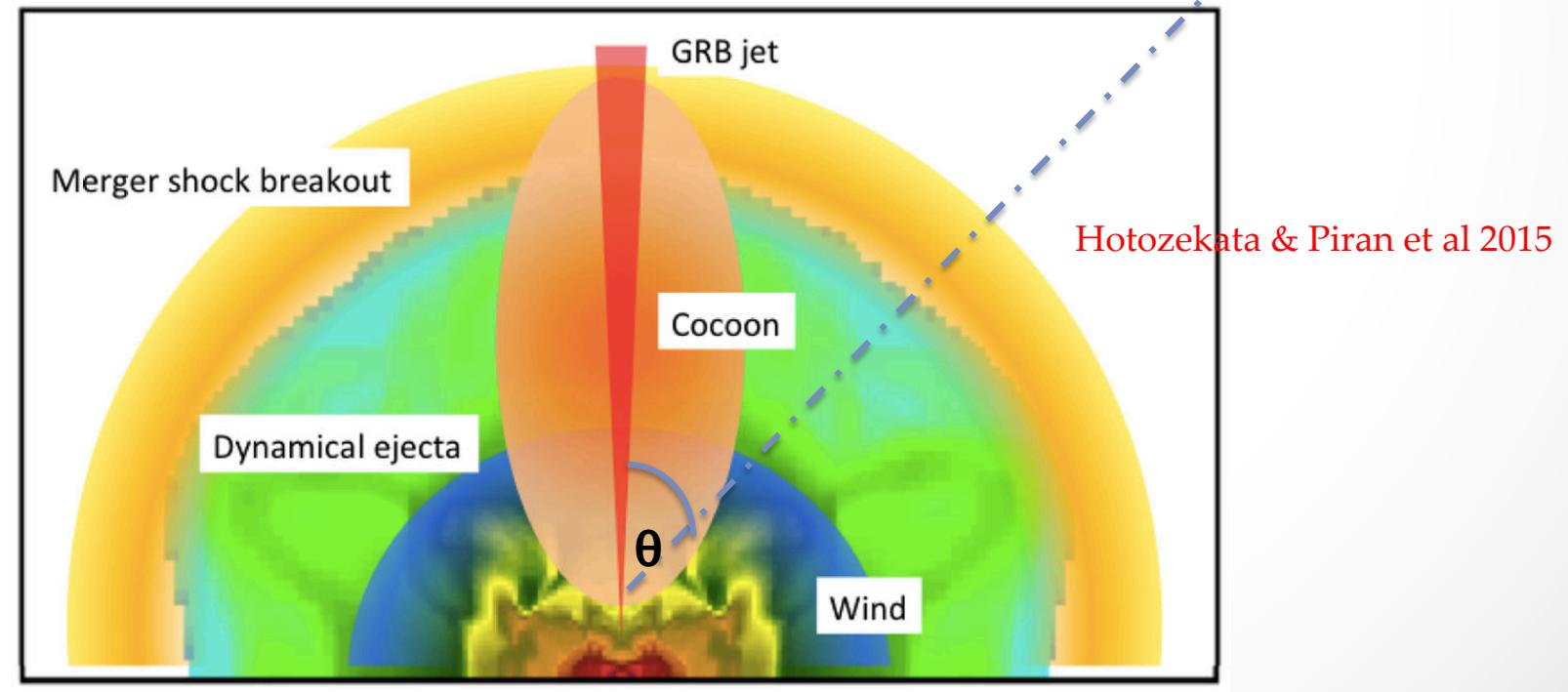




Schematic representation



Schematic representation



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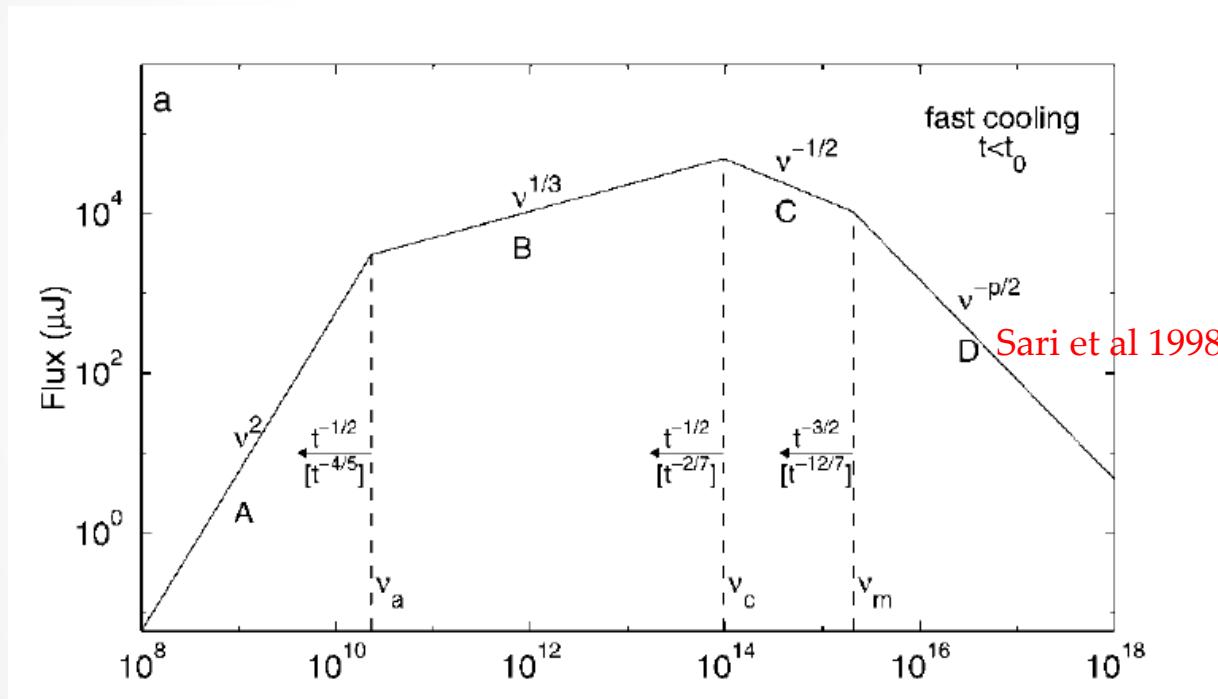
Forward-shock model

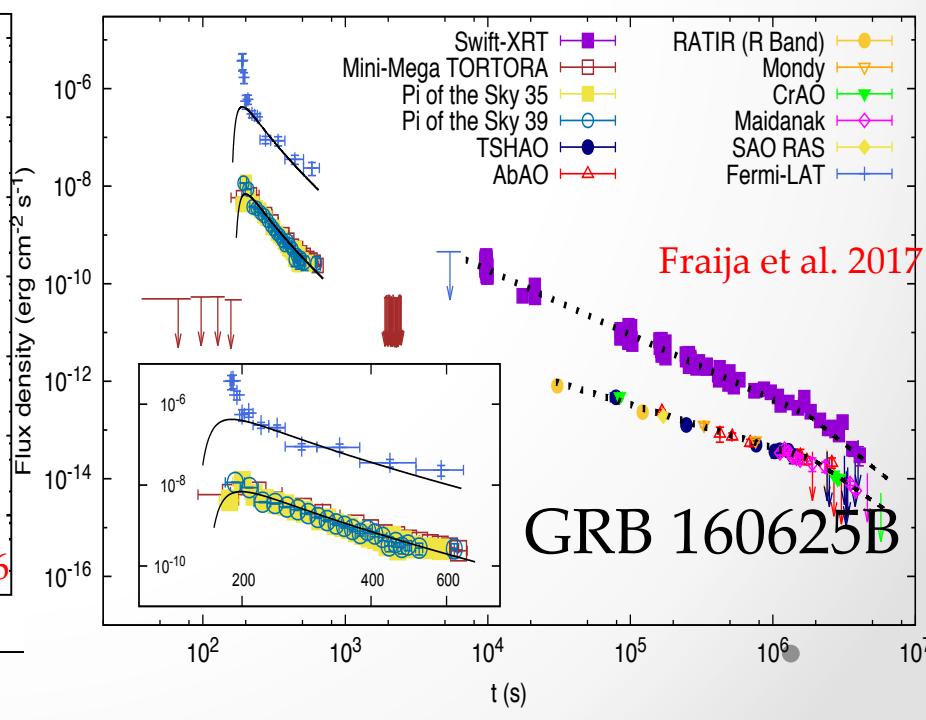
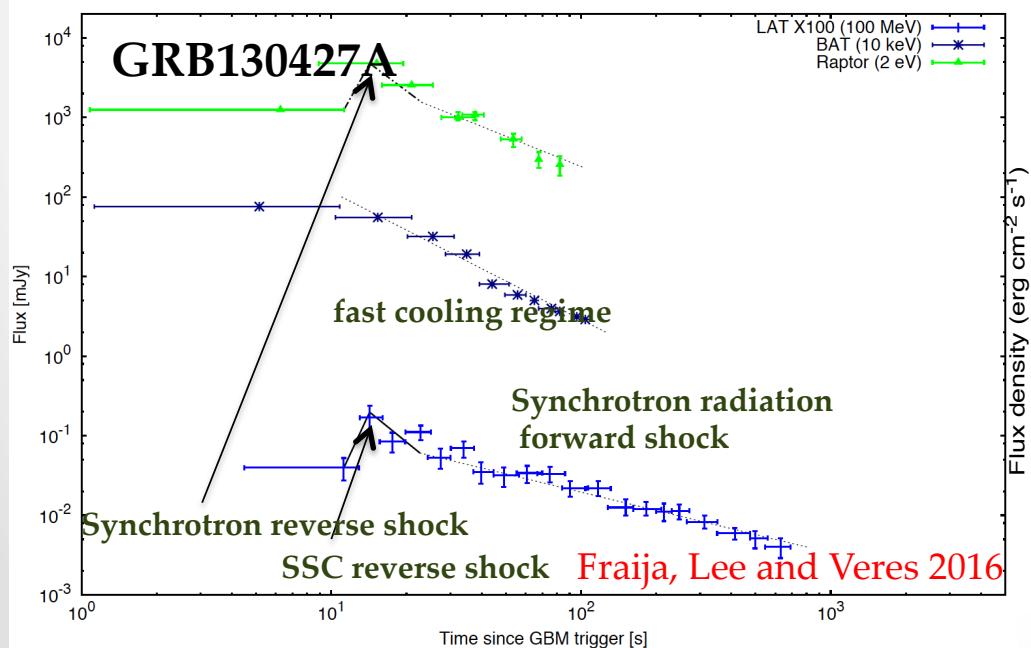
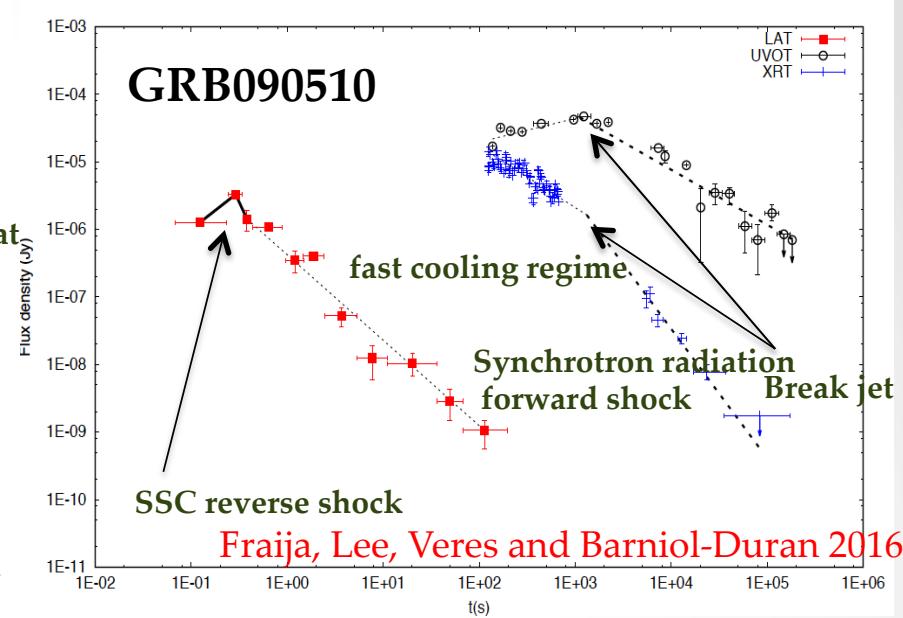
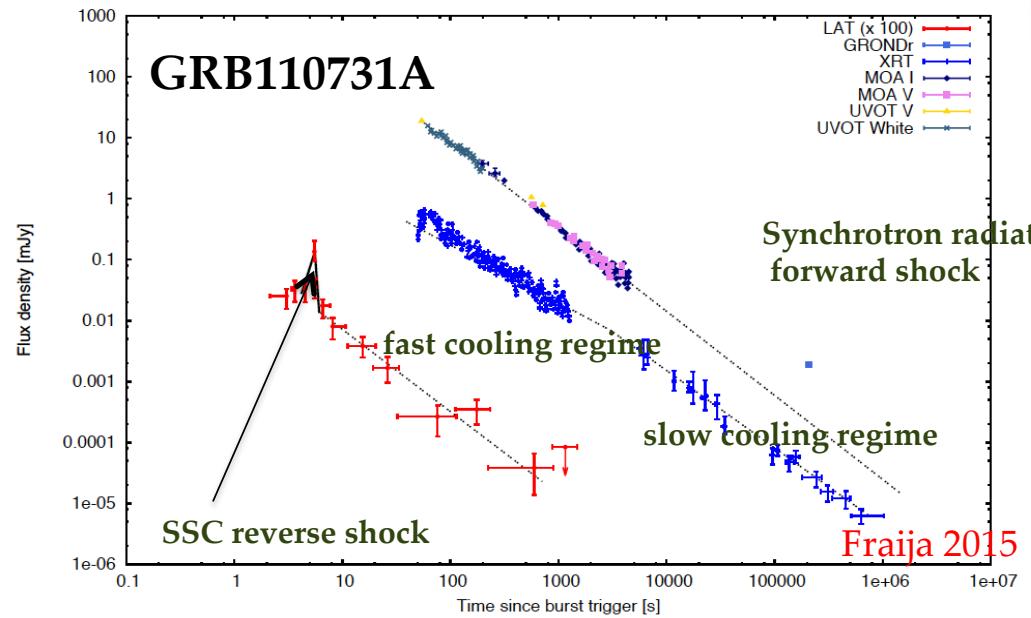
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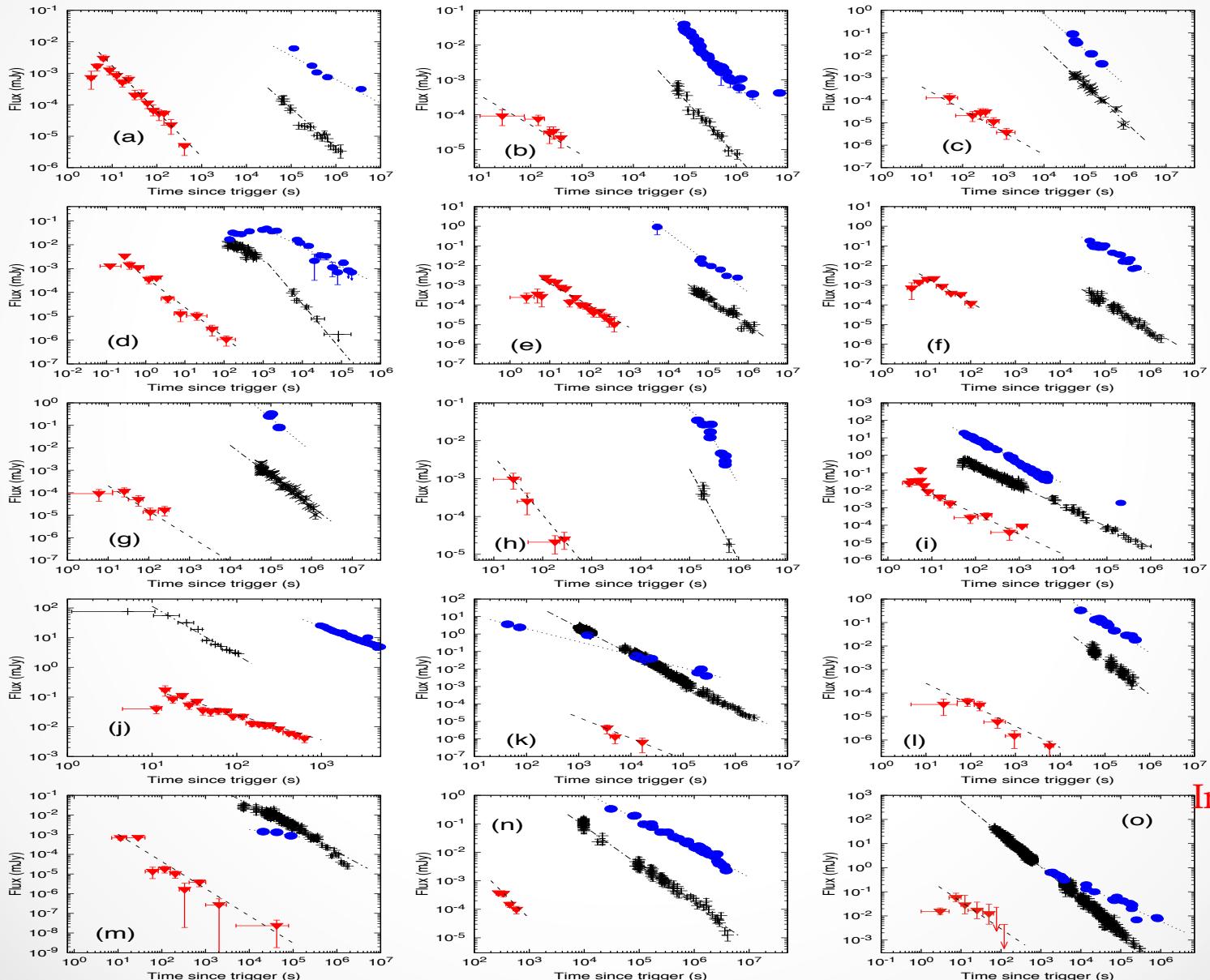
Typical Light curve On-axis jet



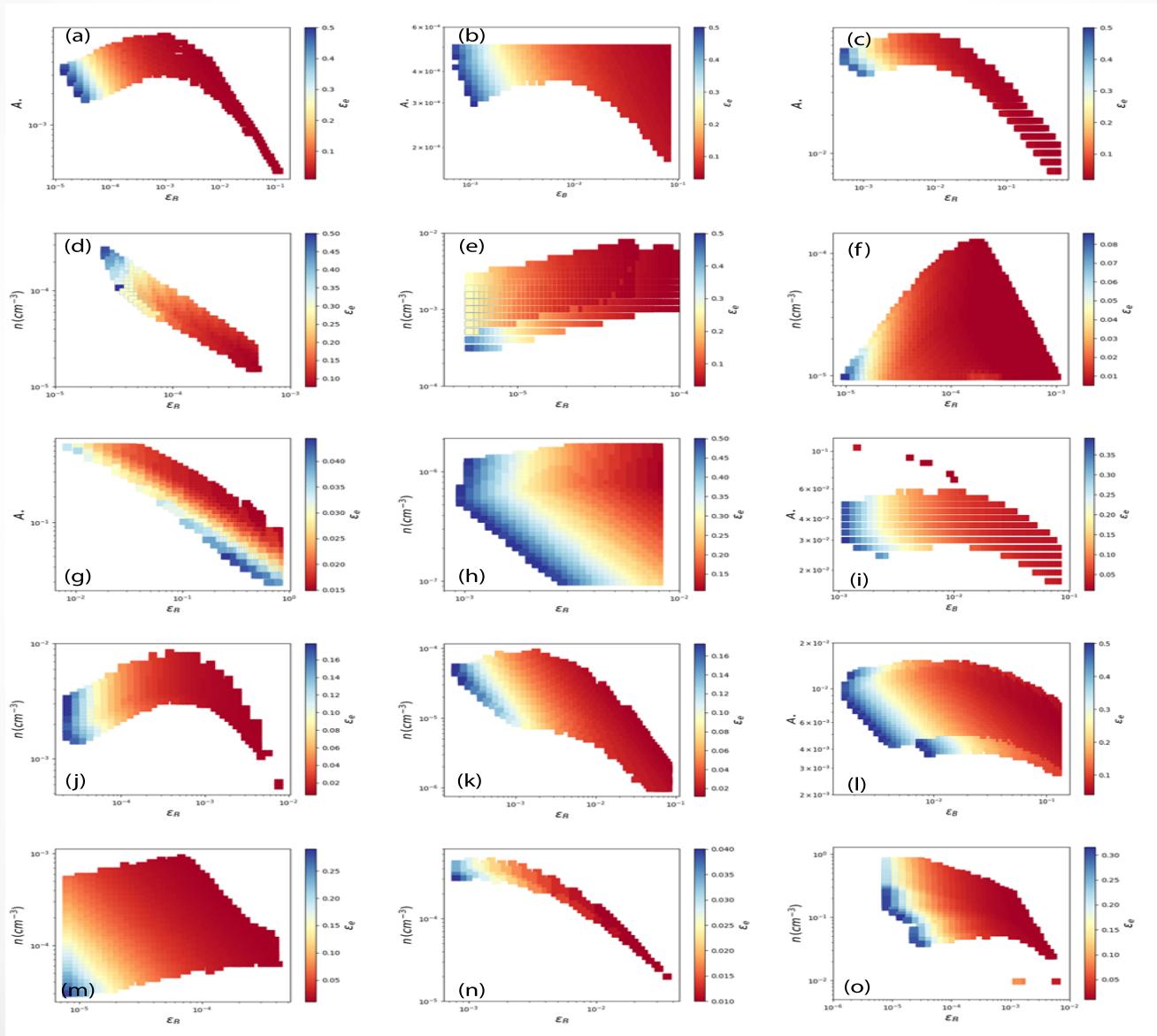


Several GRBs

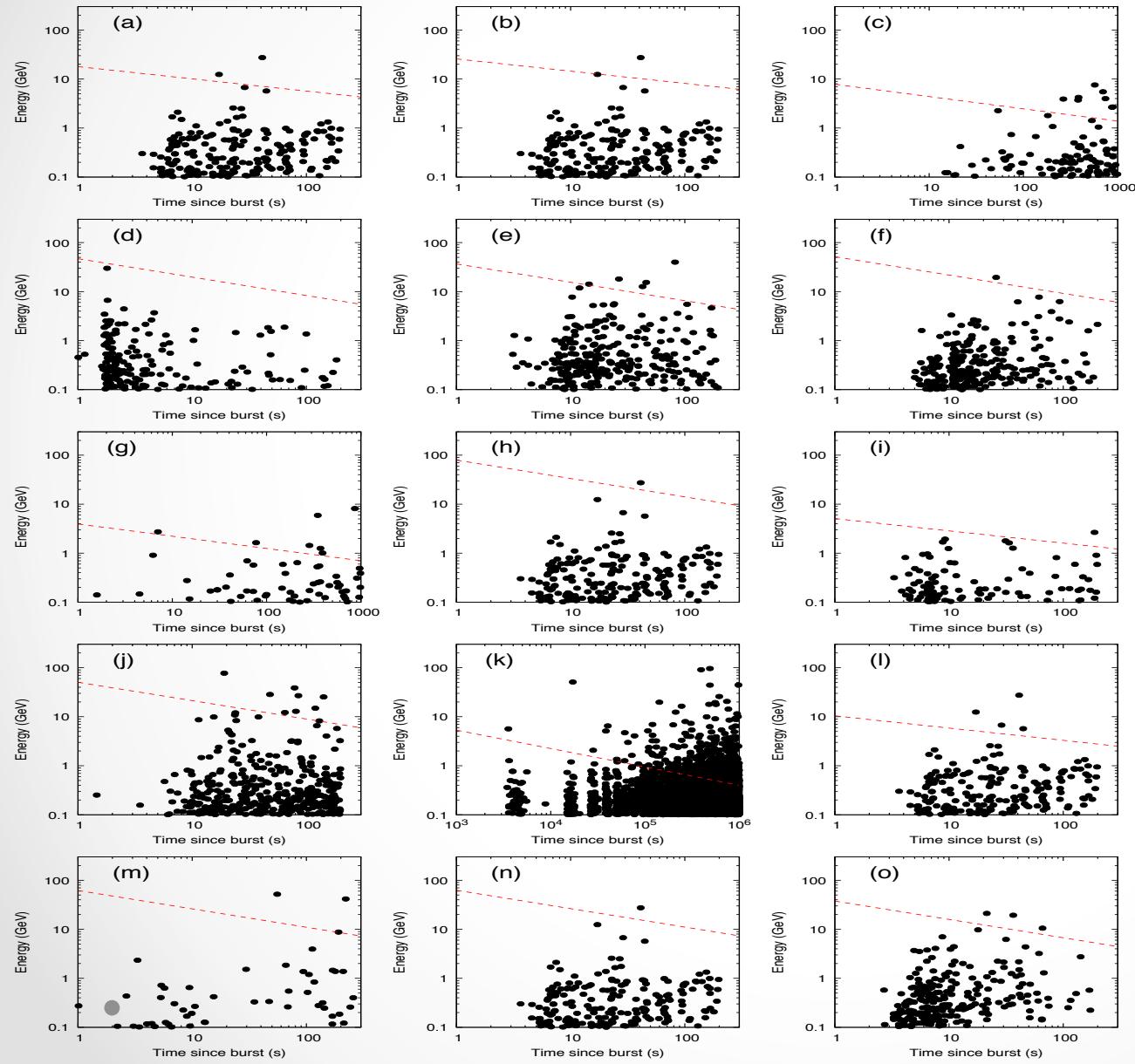
Fermi-LAT, Swift and optical



Parameter space



Very-high-energy LAT photons



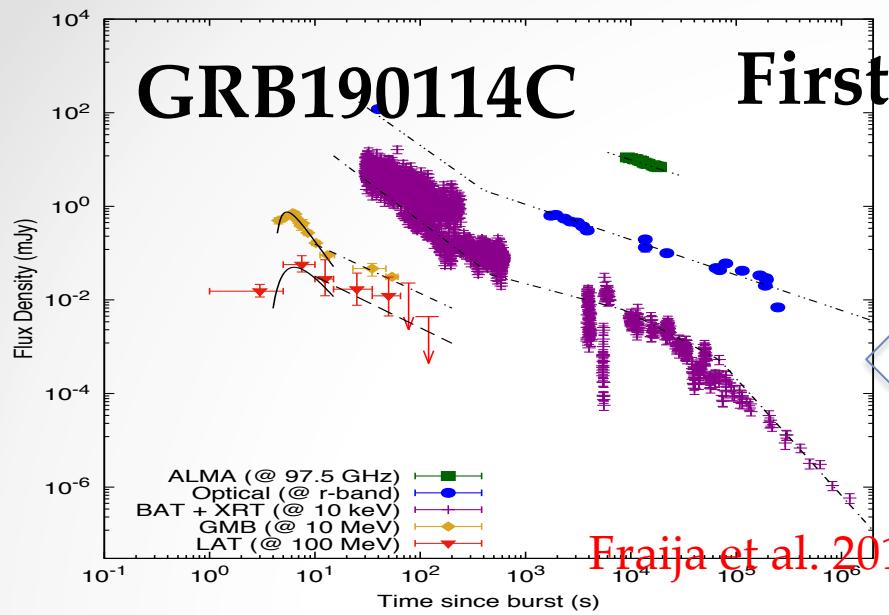
Synchrotron limits

below synchrotron

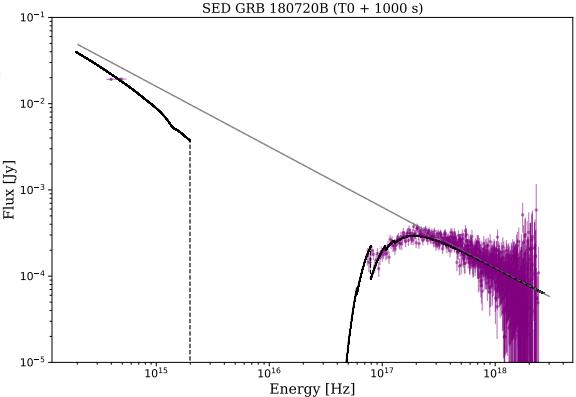
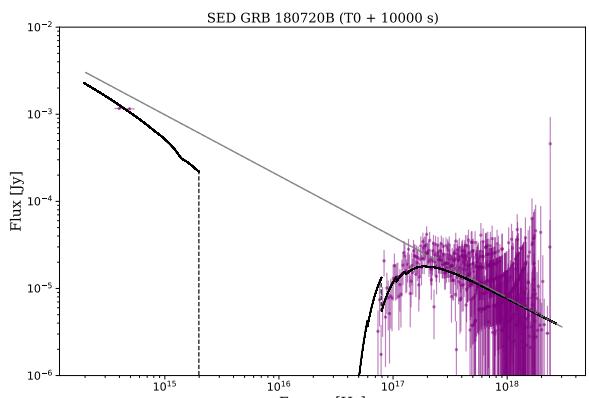
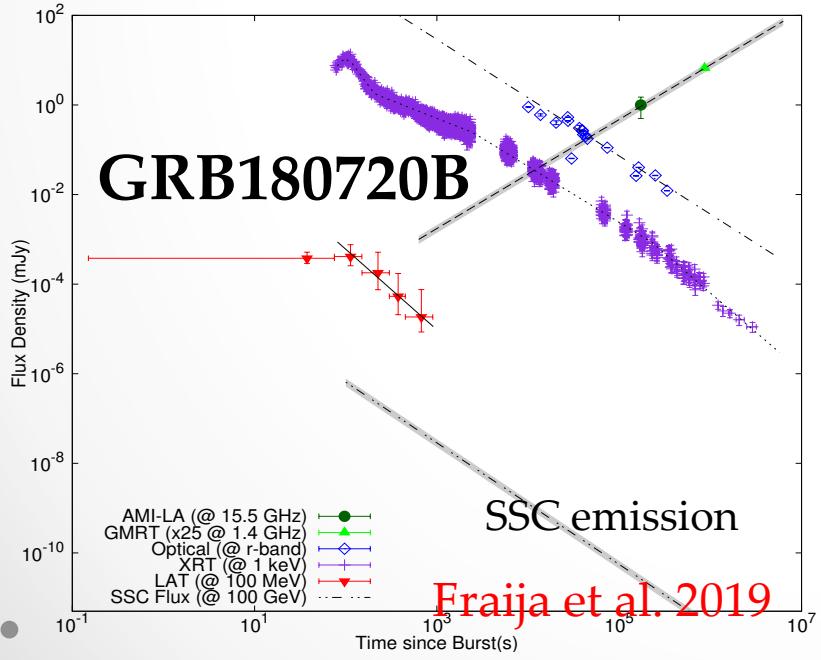
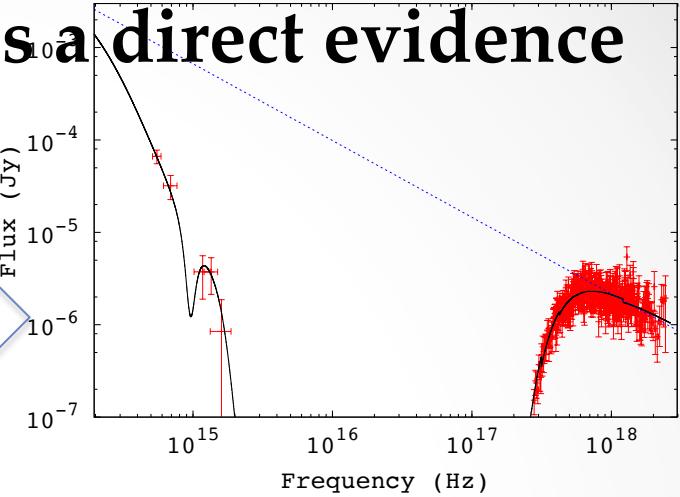
above

- Leptonic models
- Hadronic models

In progress



First times a direct evidence



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Different Profiles

+ Double-jet

$$E_k = \begin{cases} E_1, & 0 < \theta \leq \theta_j, \\ E_2, & \theta_j < \theta \leq \theta_k, \end{cases}$$

+ Gaussian jet

$$E_k = E_0 e^{-\frac{\theta^2}{2\theta_j^2}}$$

Fabio's talk
(simulations)

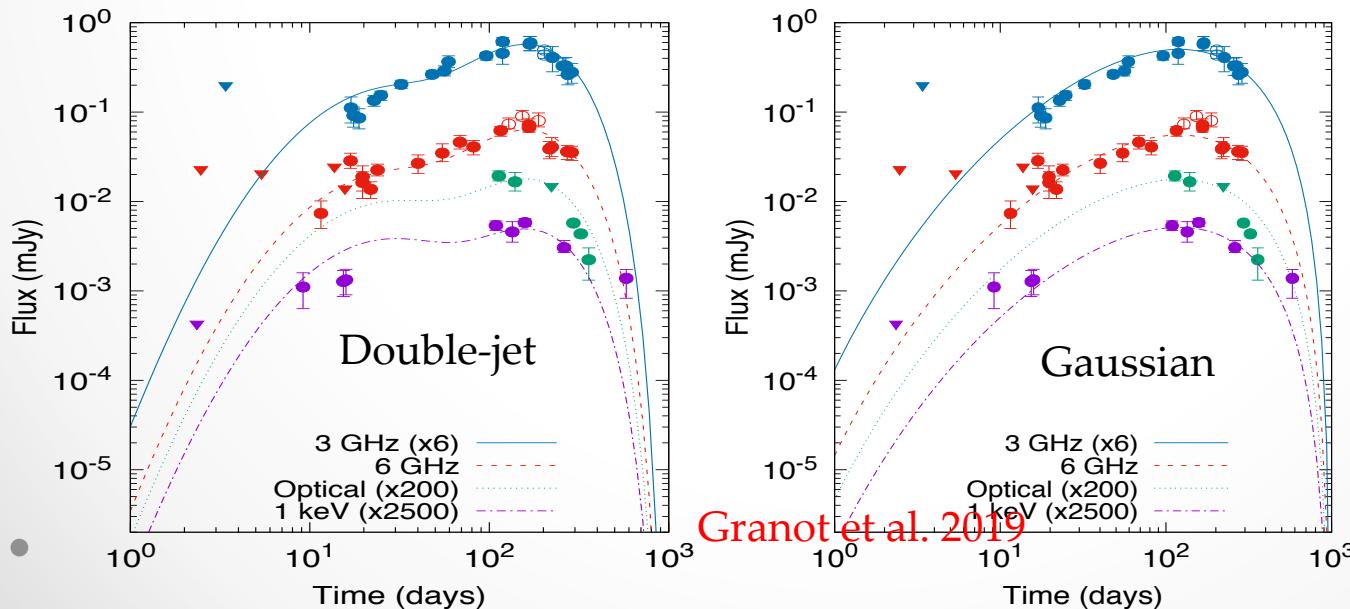
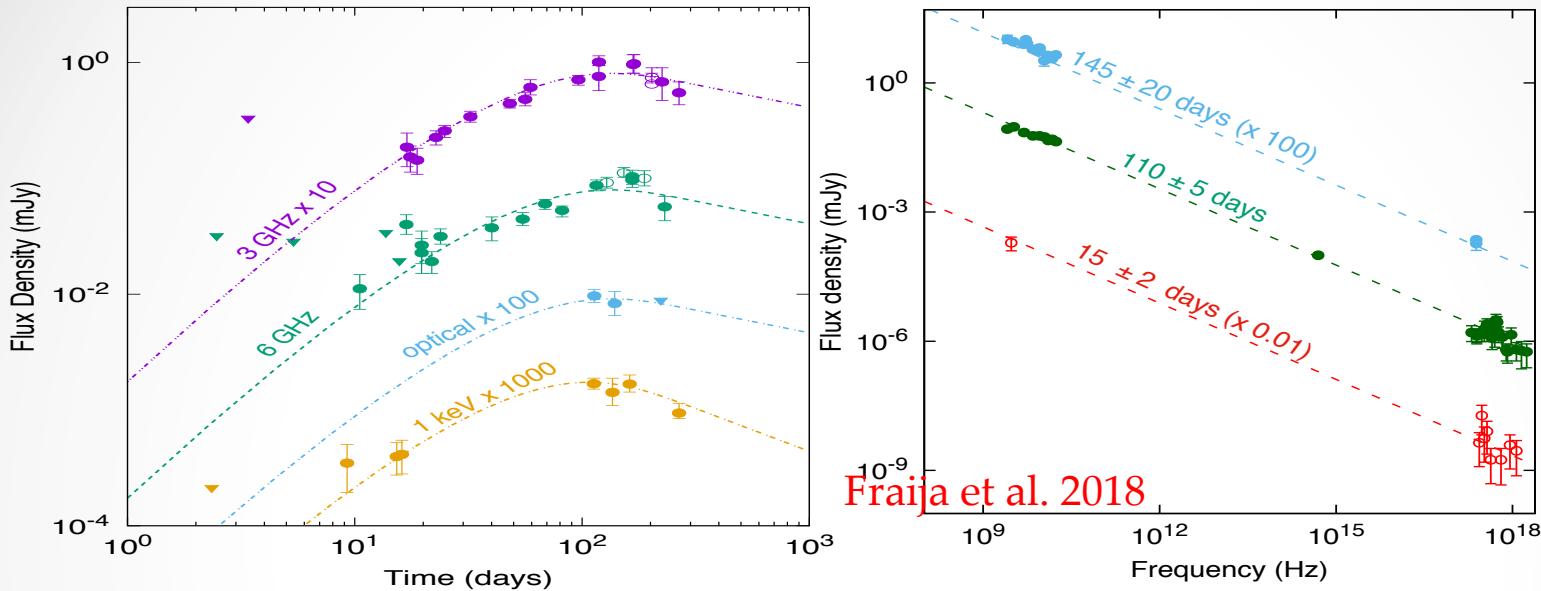
+ Universal jet

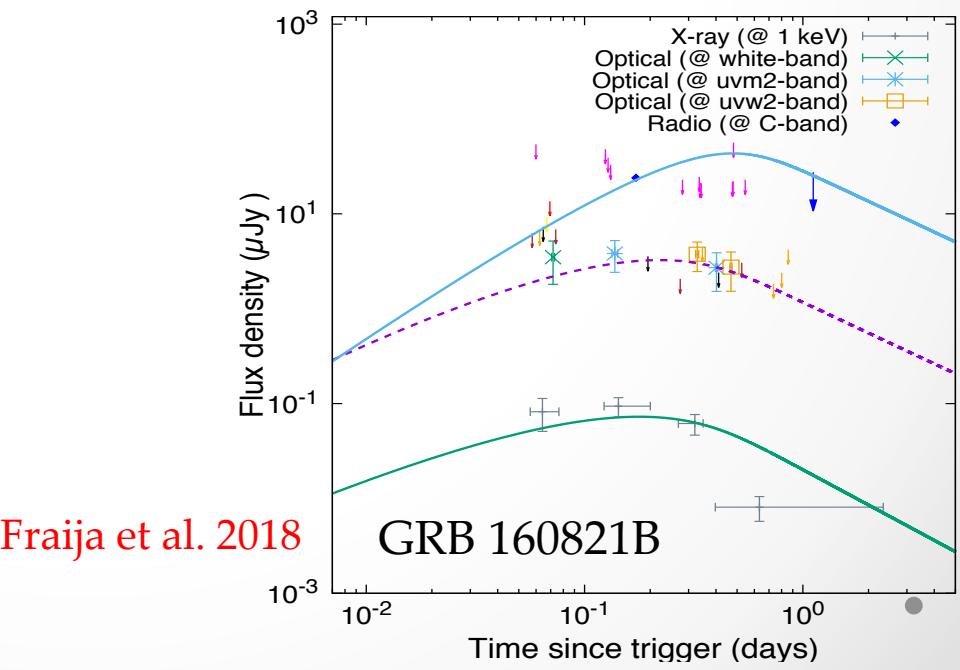
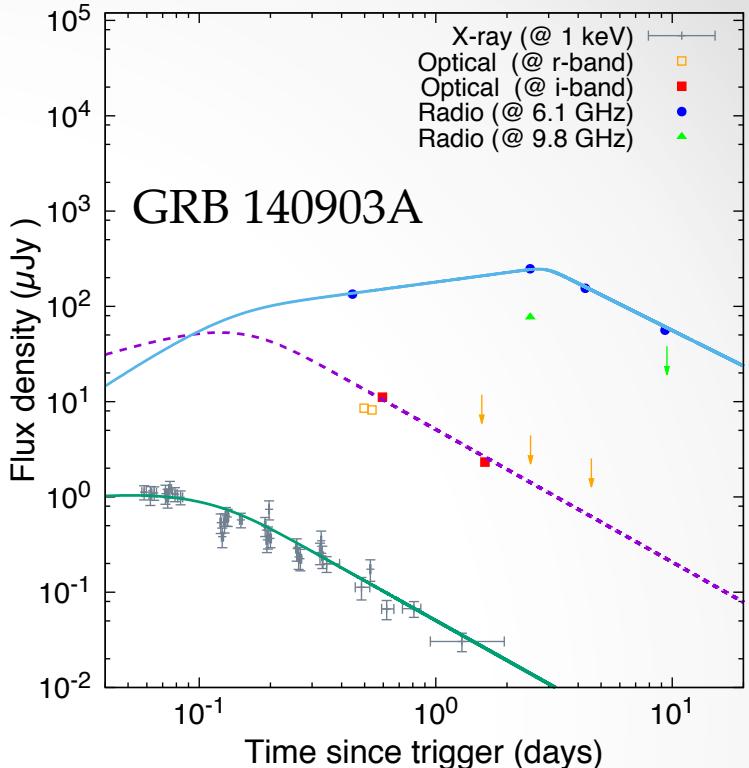
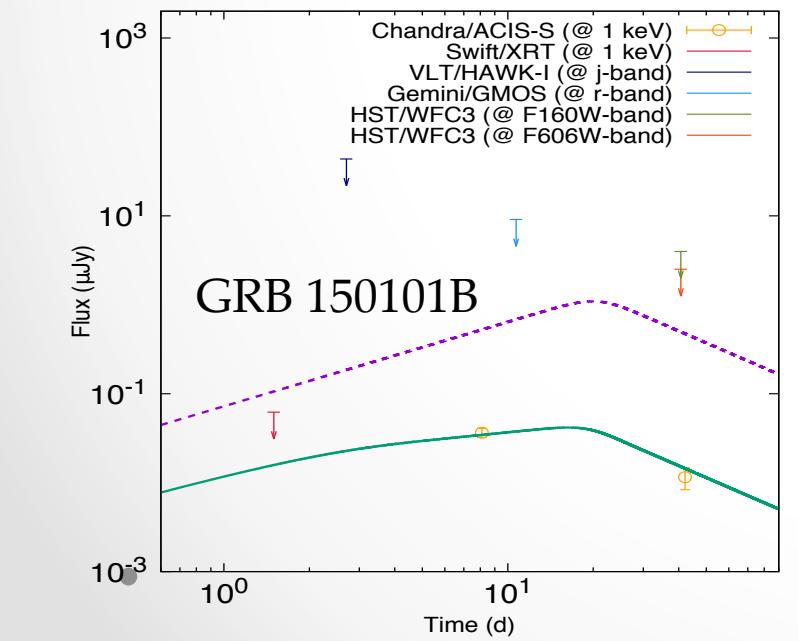
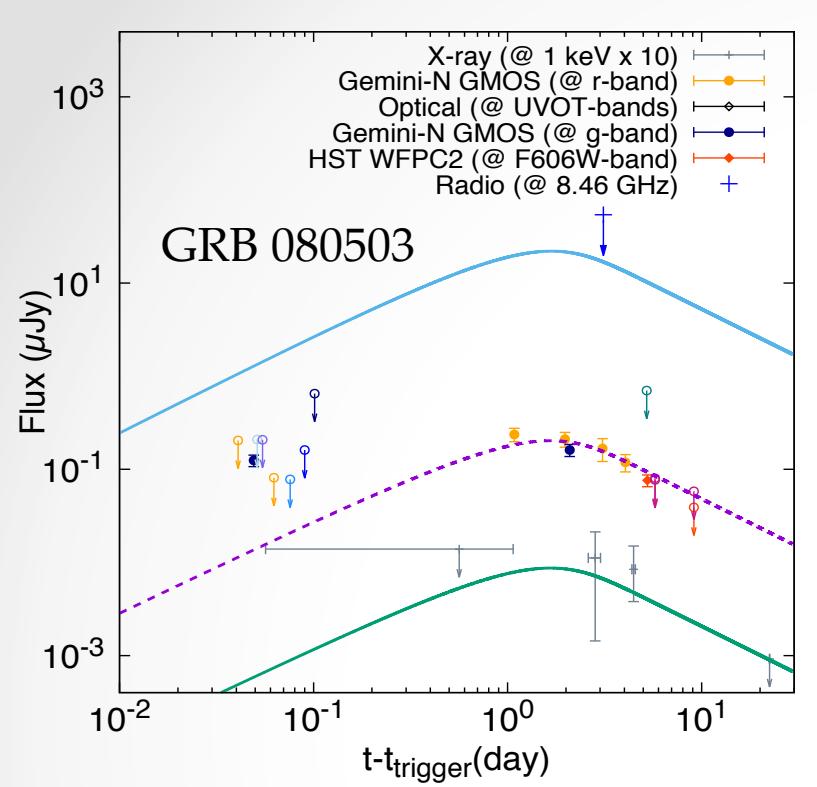
$$E_k = E_0 \left(1 + \frac{\theta^2}{\theta_j^2} \right)^{-\frac{a}{2}}$$

+ Veloc. and angular
distribution

$$E_k = \tilde{E} \Gamma^{-\alpha_s} (1 + \Delta \theta^2 \Gamma^2)^{-3}$$

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Fraija et al. 2018

Outline

Gamma-ray bursts (Some generalities)

Multi-wavelength correlations in afterglows

- Typical observations
- Atypical observations
- A weird observation

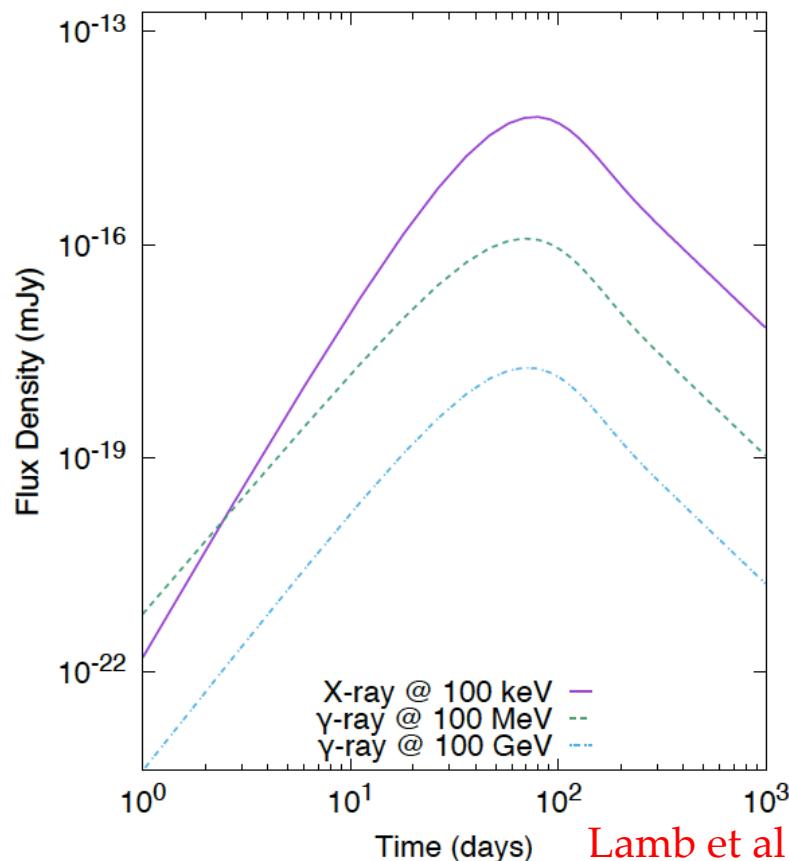
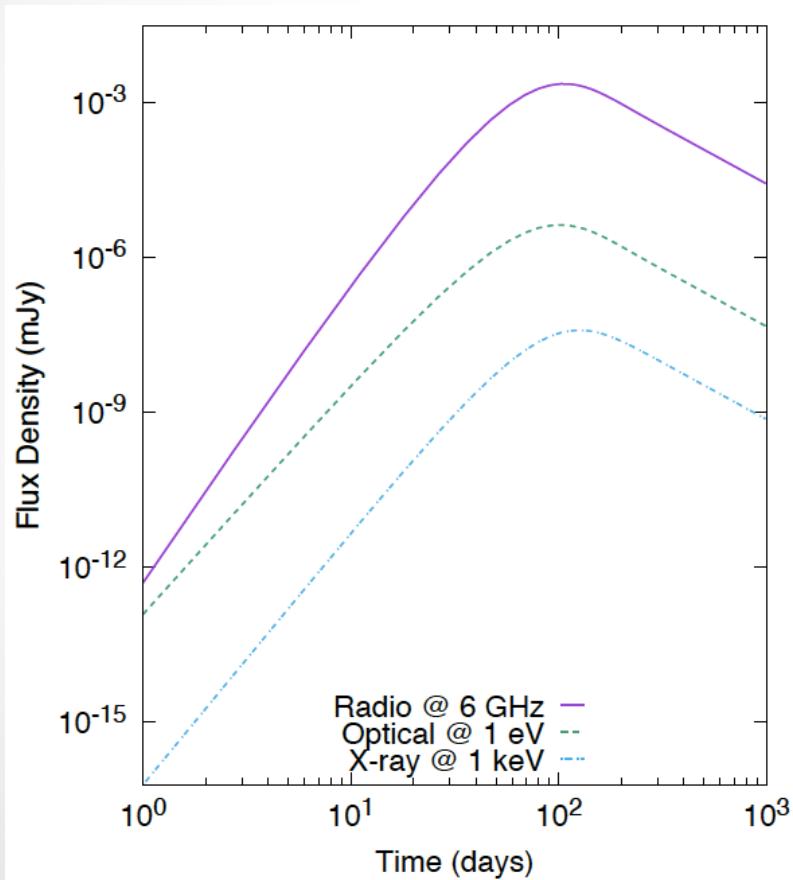
Forward-shock model

- + On-axis outflow
 - Synchrotron
 - Inverse Compton scattering
- + Off-axis outflow
 - Synchrotron
 - Inverse Compton scattering
- + Structure jets
 - (Universal, Gaussian ...)
- + Isotropic materials
 - (cocoon, breakout, dynamical ...)
- Synchrotron
- Inverse Compton scattering

Summary

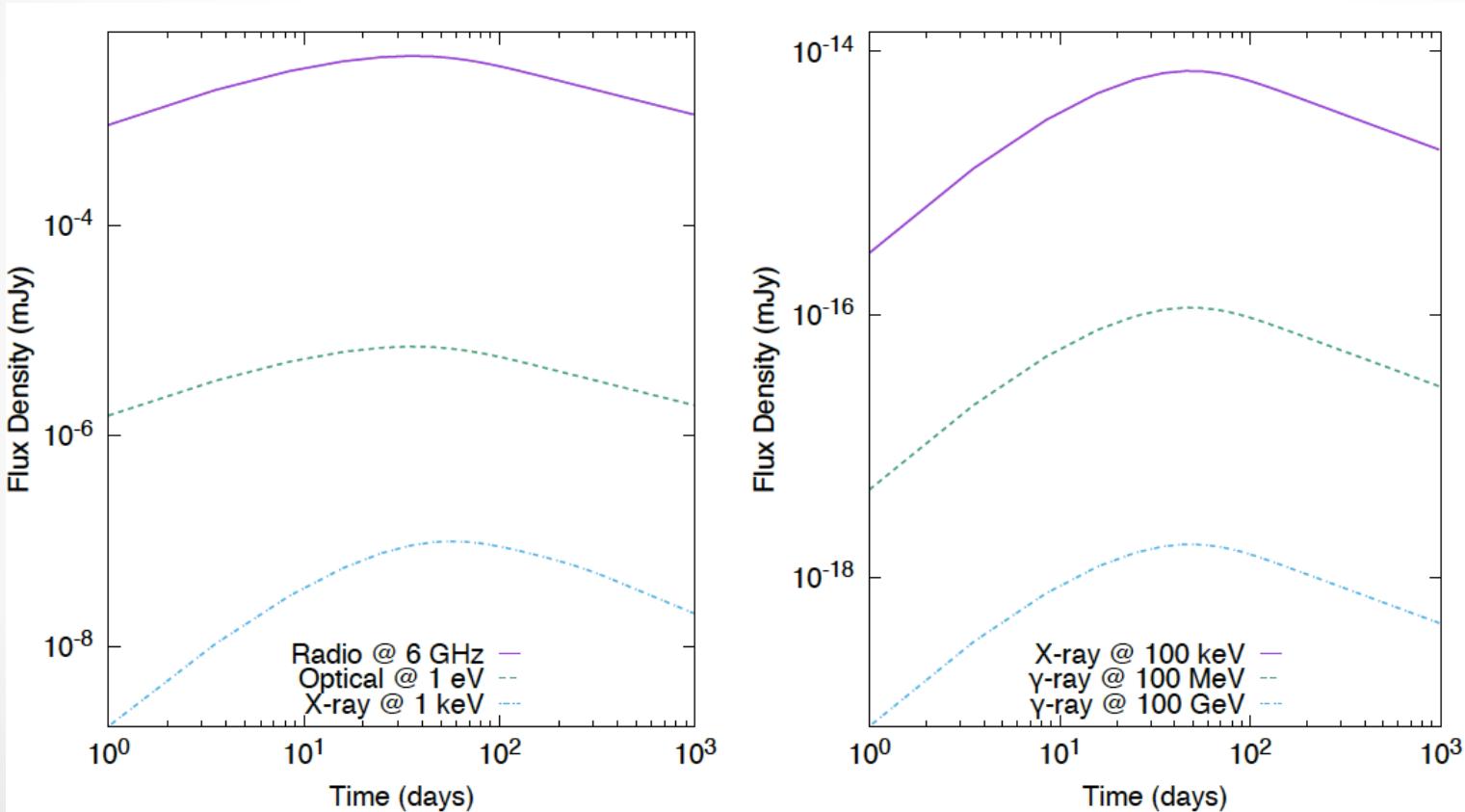


Typical Light curve Off-axis jet



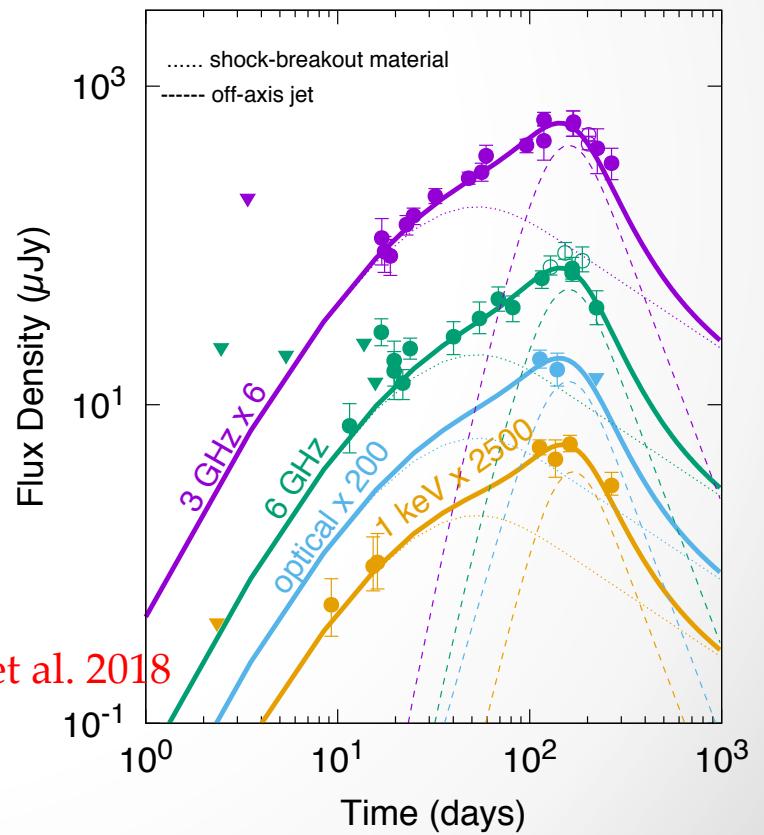
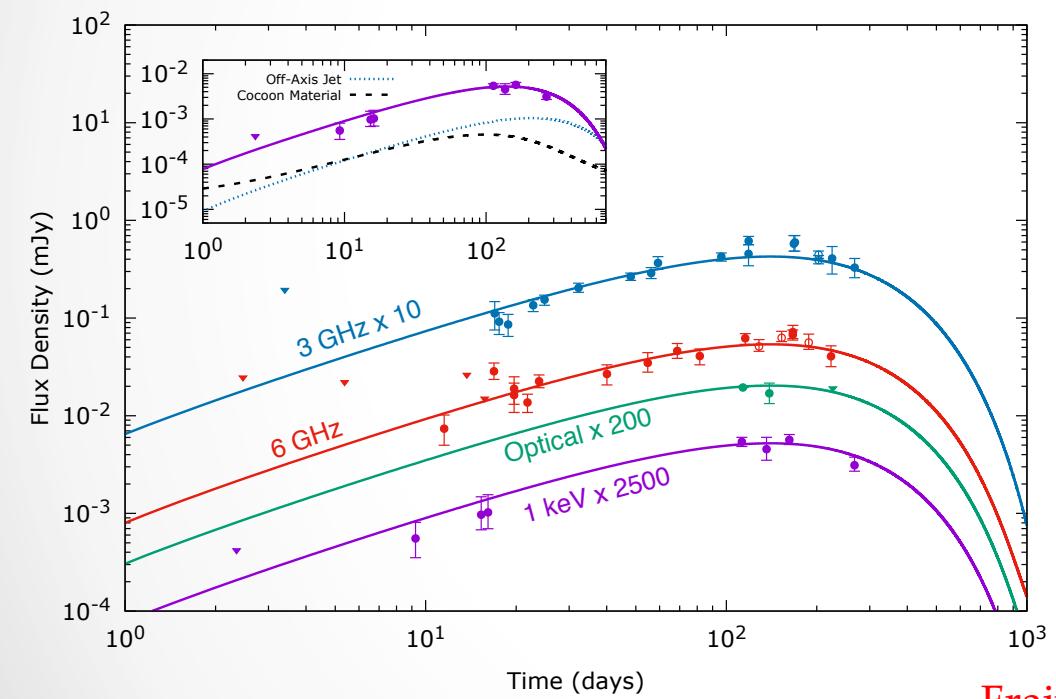
Lamb et al 2018
Fraija et al. 2018

Typical Light curve Isotropic material



Narayan & Piran al. 2018
Fraija et al. 2018

GRB 170817A



Diego's talk
Frederic's talk

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Summary



Summary

- + Multi-wavelength observations play an important role in determining the physical processes, the nature of the central engine and constrain the density of the circumburst medium and microphysical parameters.
- + More and early observations (*Colibri < 20 s*) become potentially more interesting and informative, allowing afterglow models to be tested more rigorously.
- + We expect more electromagnetic counterparts from GW events (NS-BH and BH-BH ?, possible exotic objects and mechanisms)
- + Multi-messenger (neutrinos, cosmic rays) detections help us to understand better GRBs.