



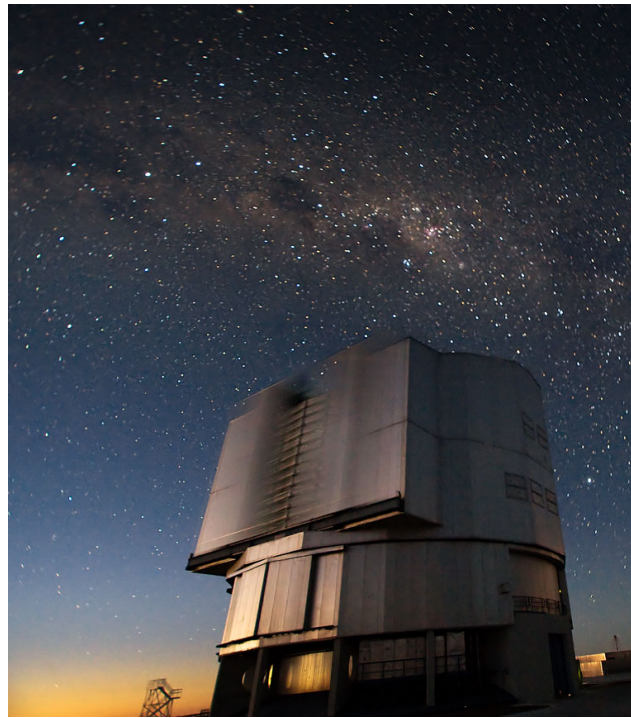
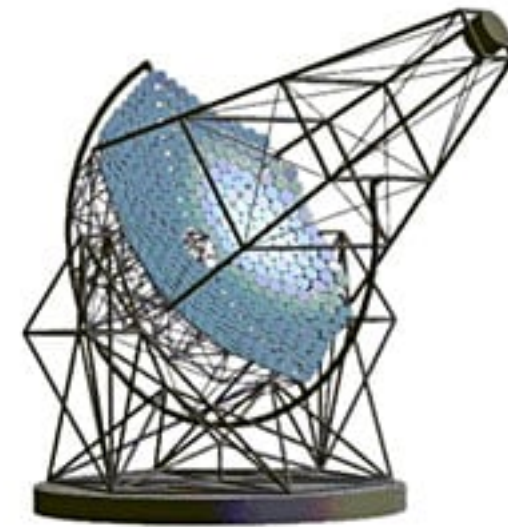
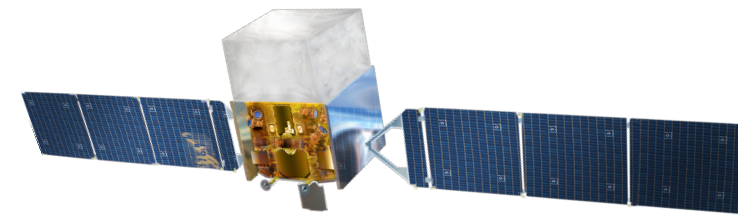
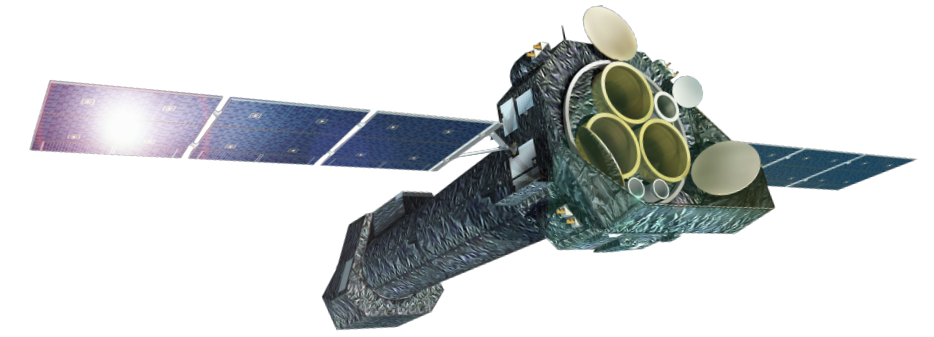
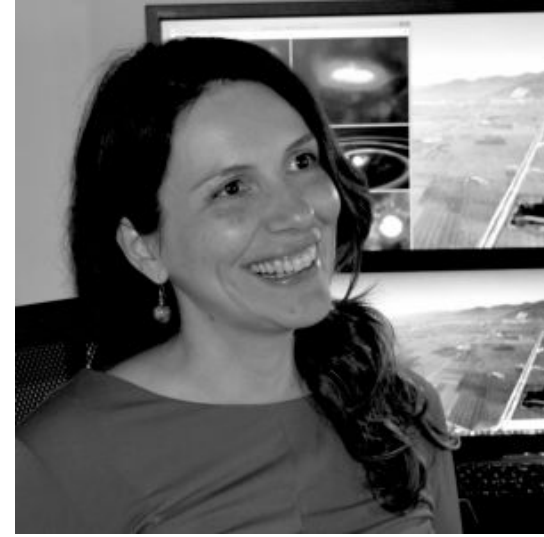
Multi-wavelength follow-up of exceptionally luminous GRBs

Alessio Mei, 2nd year PhD student

GSSI Gravity Group

AP Science Fair

High Energy Astrophysics group



2021: A year of bright GRBs!

<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/W3Browse/fermi/fermigbrst.html>

Table Name and Row Count

[fermigbrst:Fermi GBM Burst Catalog](#)

Table Legend:

Display all parameters for a row

Sort by a column in order: 1,2,3 Sort by column in reverse order: 3,2,1 Current table sort

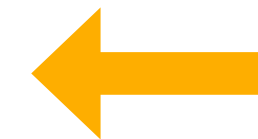
Services Links: O: Digitized Sky Survey image, R: ROSAT All-Sky Survey image, N: NED objects near coordinates,
D: get list of data products, B: ADS bibliography holdings

Scroll down below query results to select Data Products and Further Actions.

[Fermi GBM Burst Catalog \(fermigbrst\)](#) [Bulletin](#) [README](#)

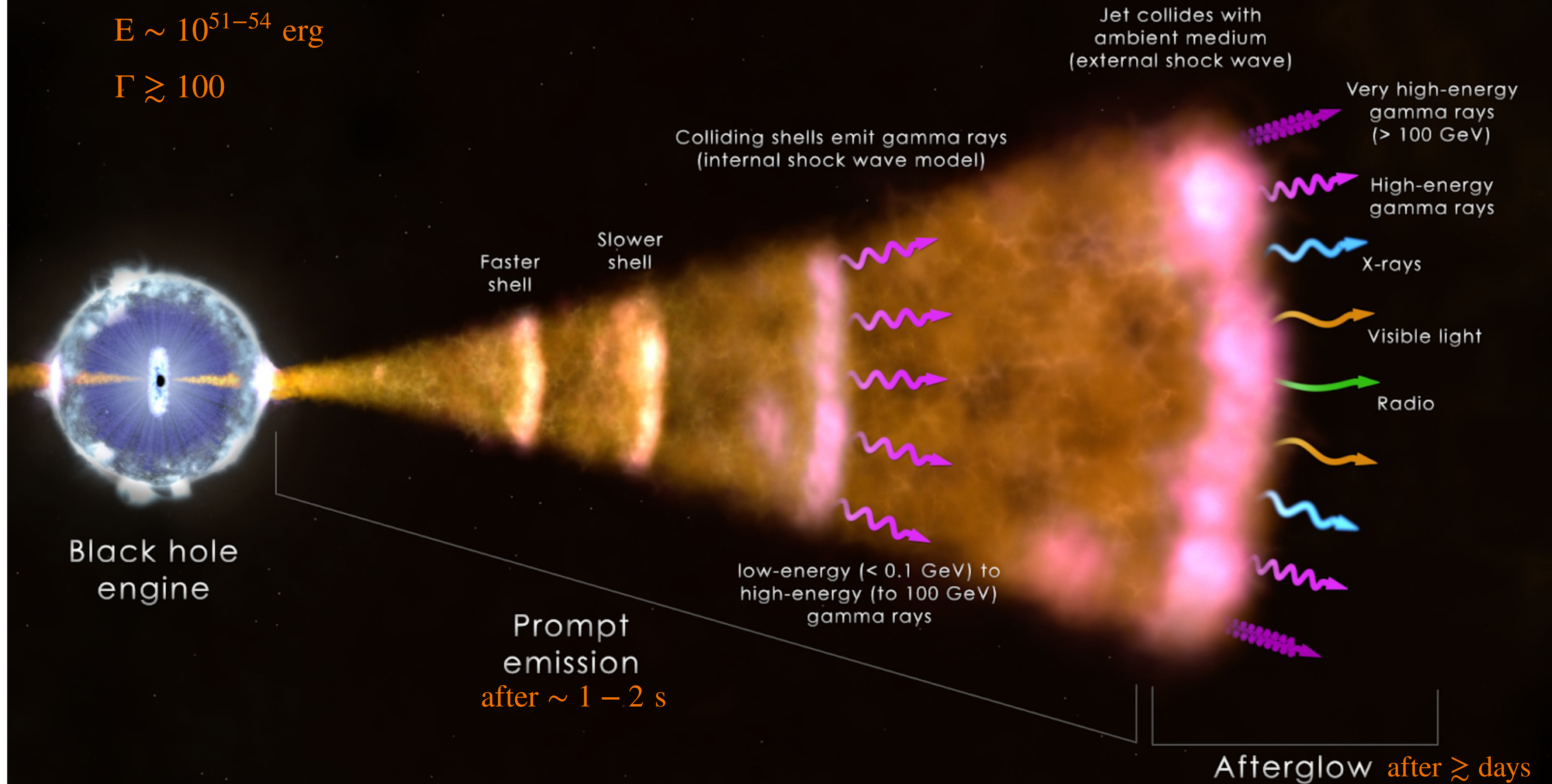
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<input type="checkbox"/> All				[s]	[erg/cm^2]	[photon/cm^2/s]
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<input type="checkbox"/>	D	GRB210518545	2021-05-18 13:04:09.640	6.400	2.4604e-02	374860.0000
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<input type="checkbox"/>	D	GRB171010792	2017-10-10 19:00:50.576	107.266	6.3279e-04	120.1400
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<input type="checkbox"/>	D	GRB211211549	2021-12-11 13:09:59.651	34.305	5.0118e-04	324.8990
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	GRB190114873	2019-01-14 20:57:02.626	116.354	4.4325e-04	246.8640
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+ ...



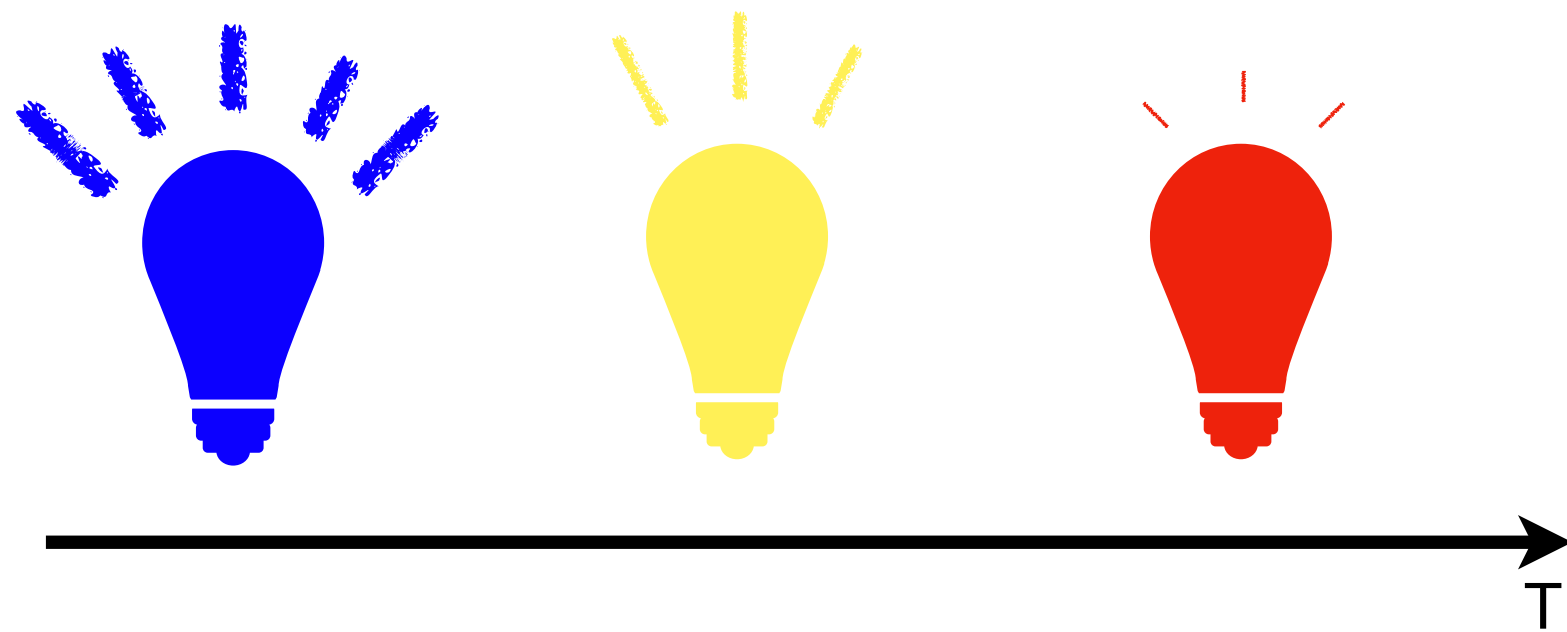
$$E \sim 10^{51-54} \text{ erg}$$

$$\Gamma \gtrsim 100$$



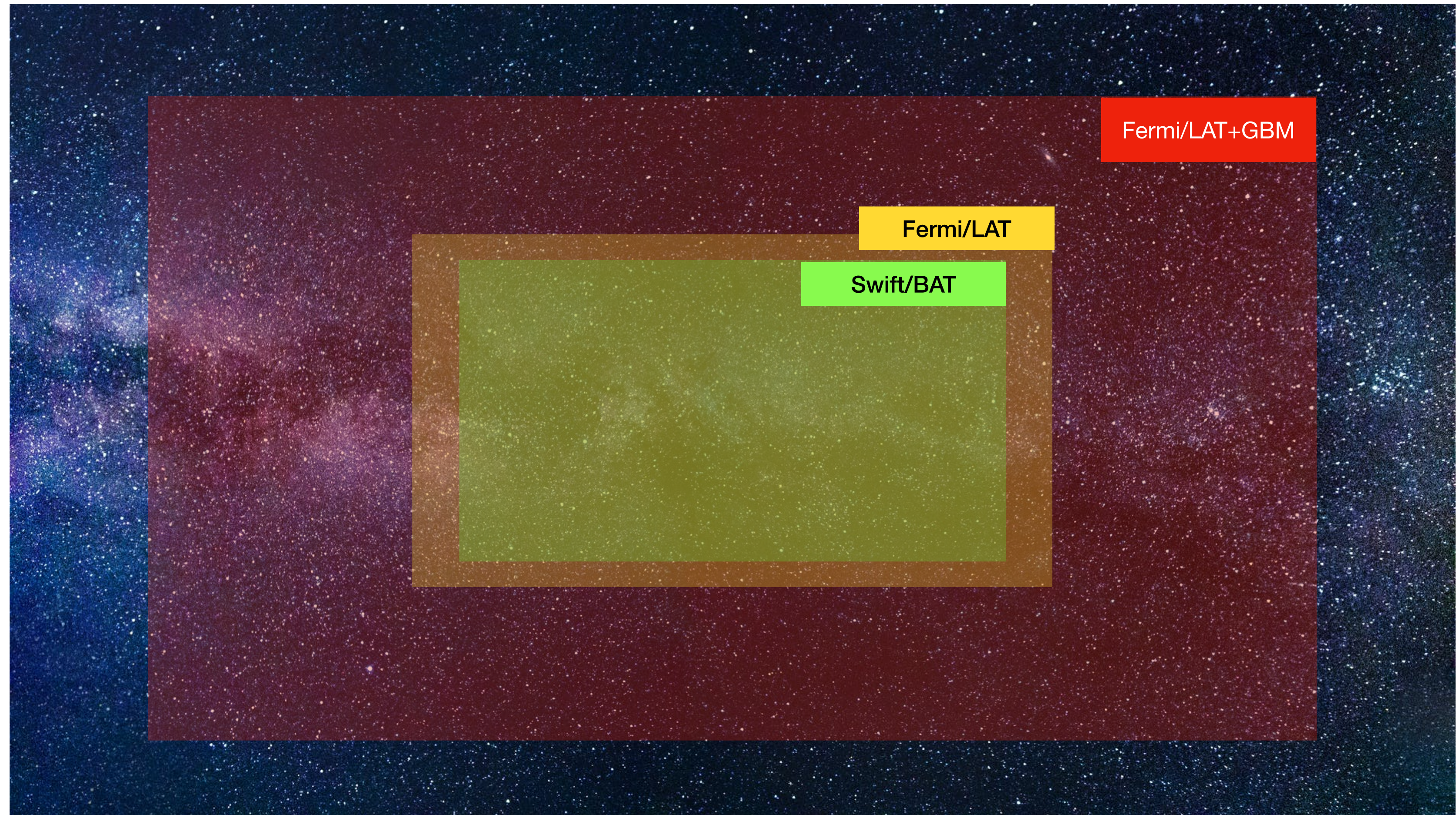
Fundamental tools for GRB astronomy

What do we observe?



What do we need?

- ◆ Instruments with high field of view to scan large portions of the sky simultaneously (e.g. Fermi, Swift/BAT) .
- ◆ Good **angular resolution** to measure more precisely the **position** of the source in the sky.
- ◆ Fast slewing telescopes to rapidly point towards the GRB.



GRB astronomy in a nutshell



High FOV Gamma-ray instruments are triggered by GRB prompt emission

Trigger and position

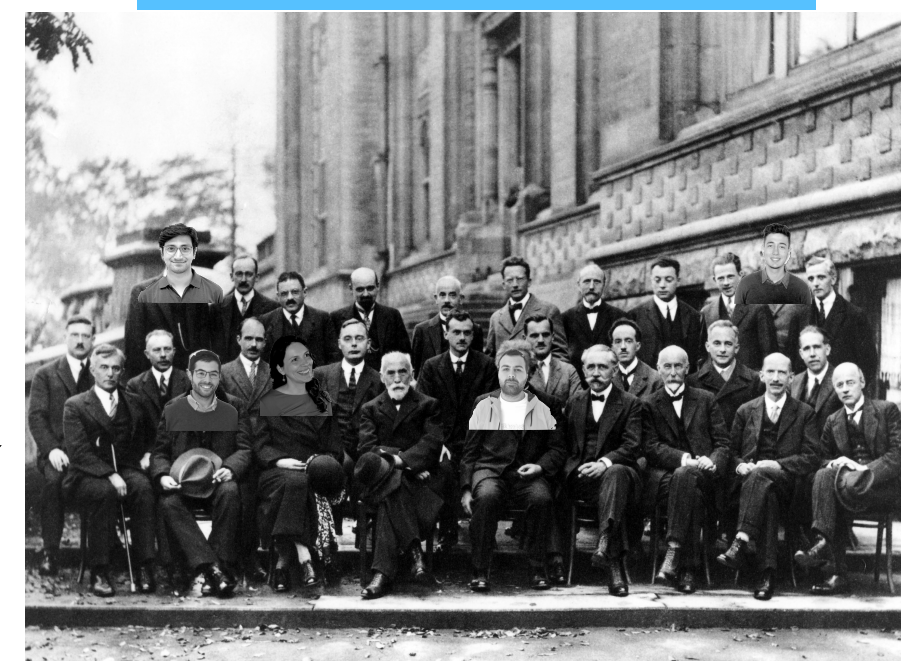


Gamma-Ray Coordinates Network

- ◆ Location of GRBs and other transients (Notices)
- ◆ Reports of follow-up observations (Circulars)

GCN

Scientific community

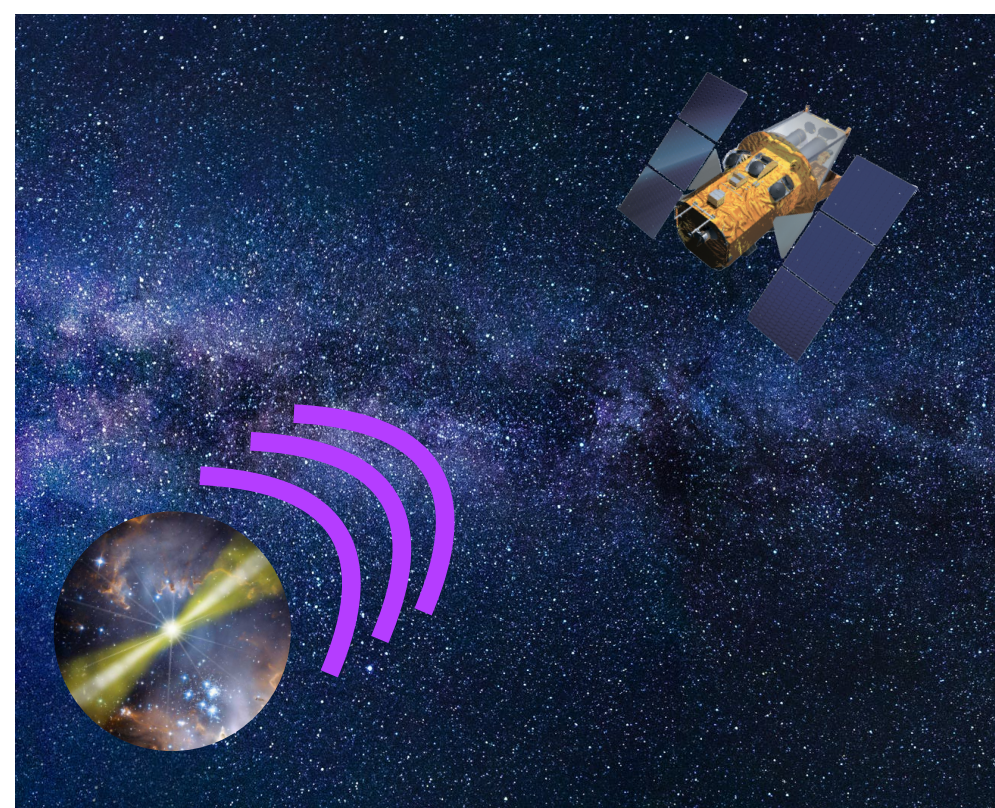


Automatic pipelines

Fast-slewing instruments

~100 s

~20 s



Space-based



Ground-based

Follow-up

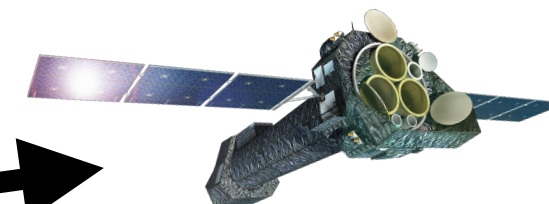
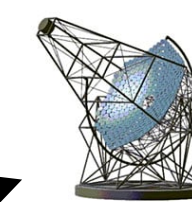
VHE

X-rays

Optical

Radio

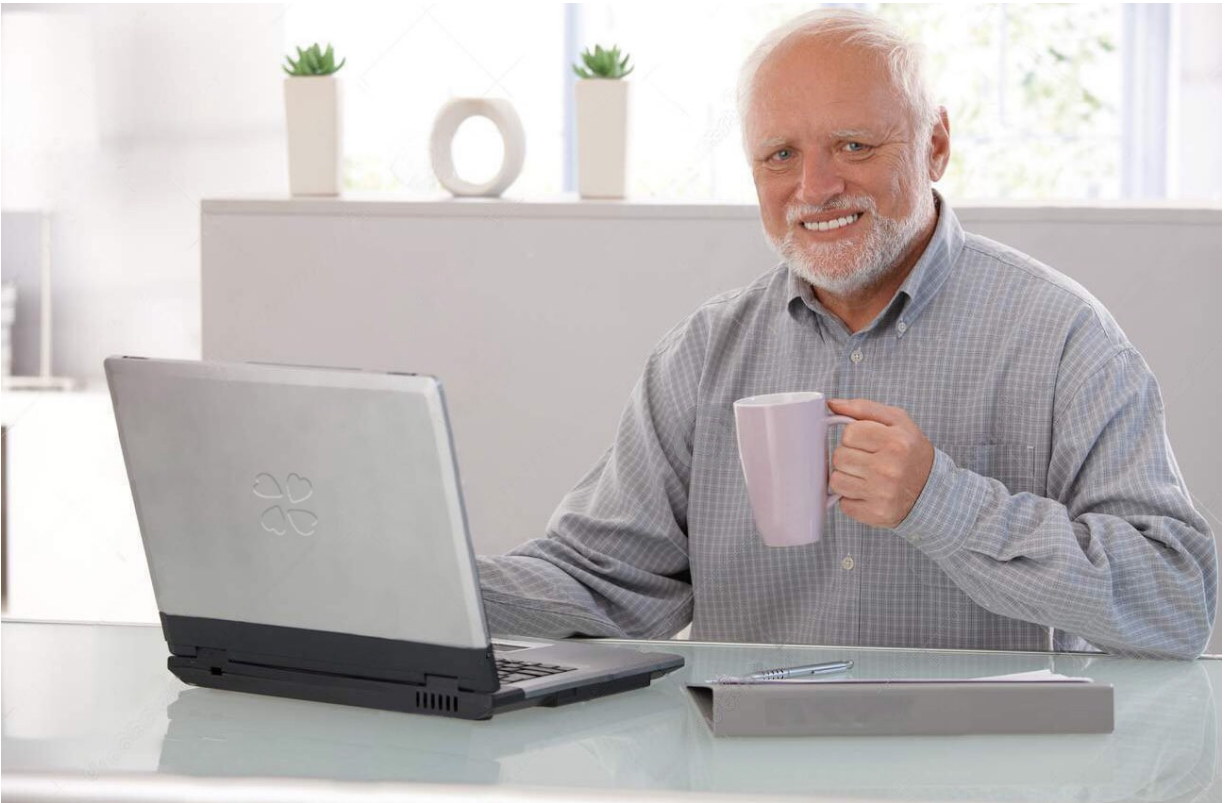
γ -rays



Our Routine

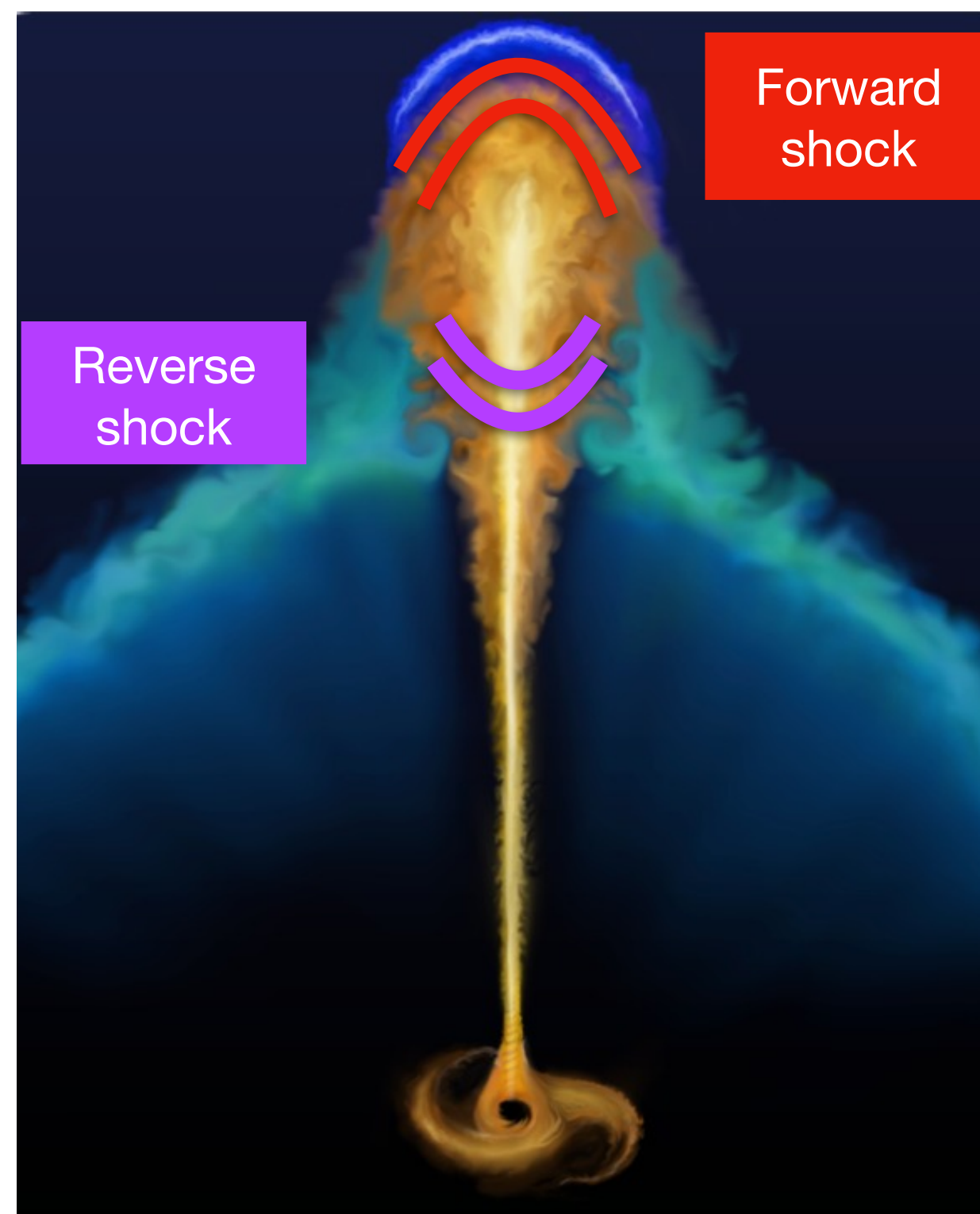


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<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	GCN Circulars	Inbox	GRB 220211A: Swift/BAT-GUANO detection outside the coded FOV (short) - TITLE: GCN CIR
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	GCN Circulars	Inbox	GRB 220210A: 1.5m OSN optical upper limit - TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR NUMBER: 31581 SUBJ
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	GCN Circulars	Inbox	GRB 220210A: Fermi GBM detection - TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR NUMBER: 31580 SUBJECT: GF
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	GCN Circulars	Inbox	Fermi GRB 220211B: Global MASTER-Net observations report - TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR NUM
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	GCN Circulars	Inbox	GRB 220211B: Fermi GBM Final Real-time Localization - TITLE: GCN CIRCULAR NUMBER: 3
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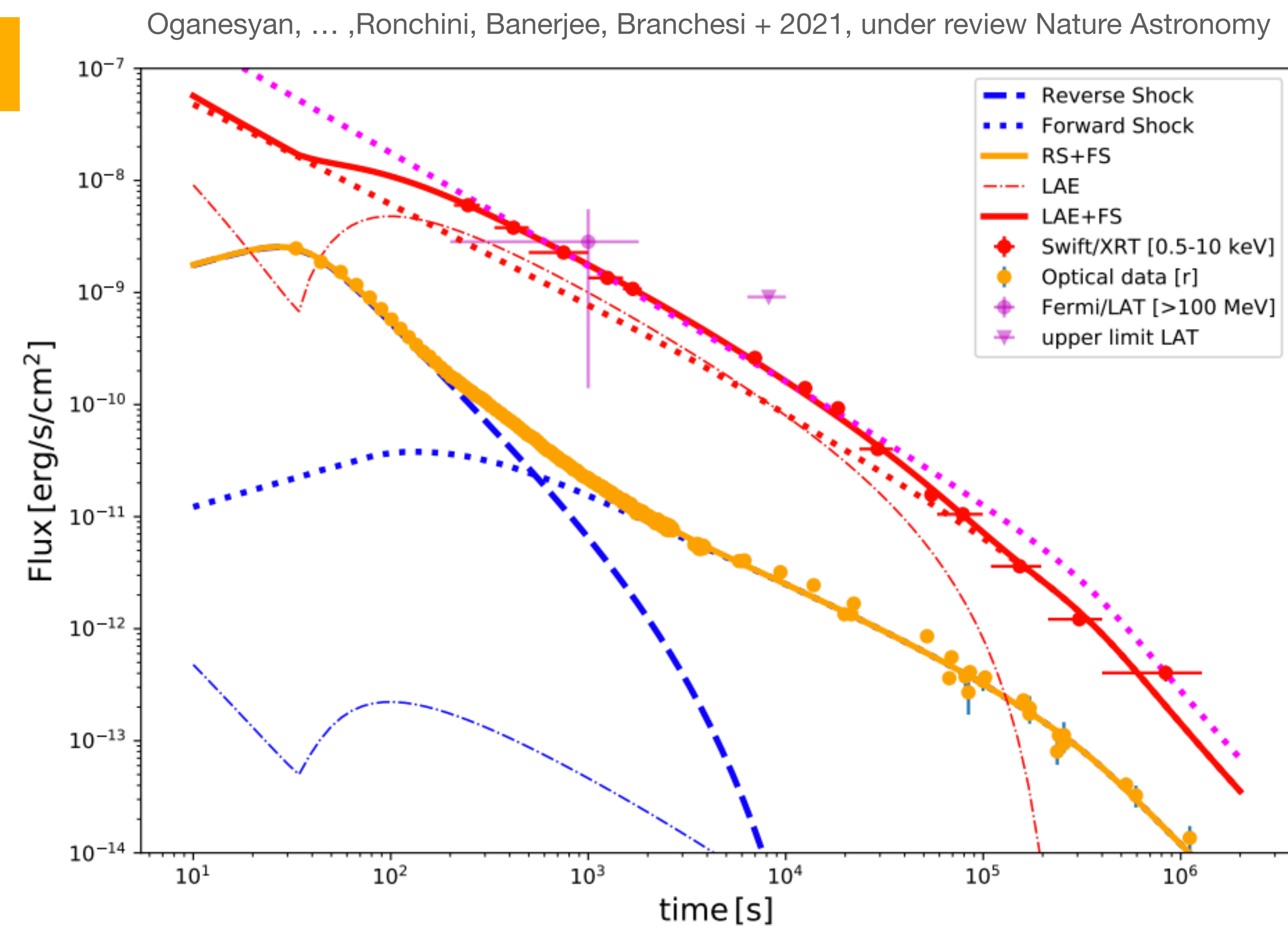


“Summer” GRB 210619B: Reverse shock!

- ◆ One of the **brightest** and most **energetic** GRB ever observed !
- ◆ Large excess in the optical band detected after ~ 30 s from the burst, simultaneously with prompt emission



Credits: S. Ronchini

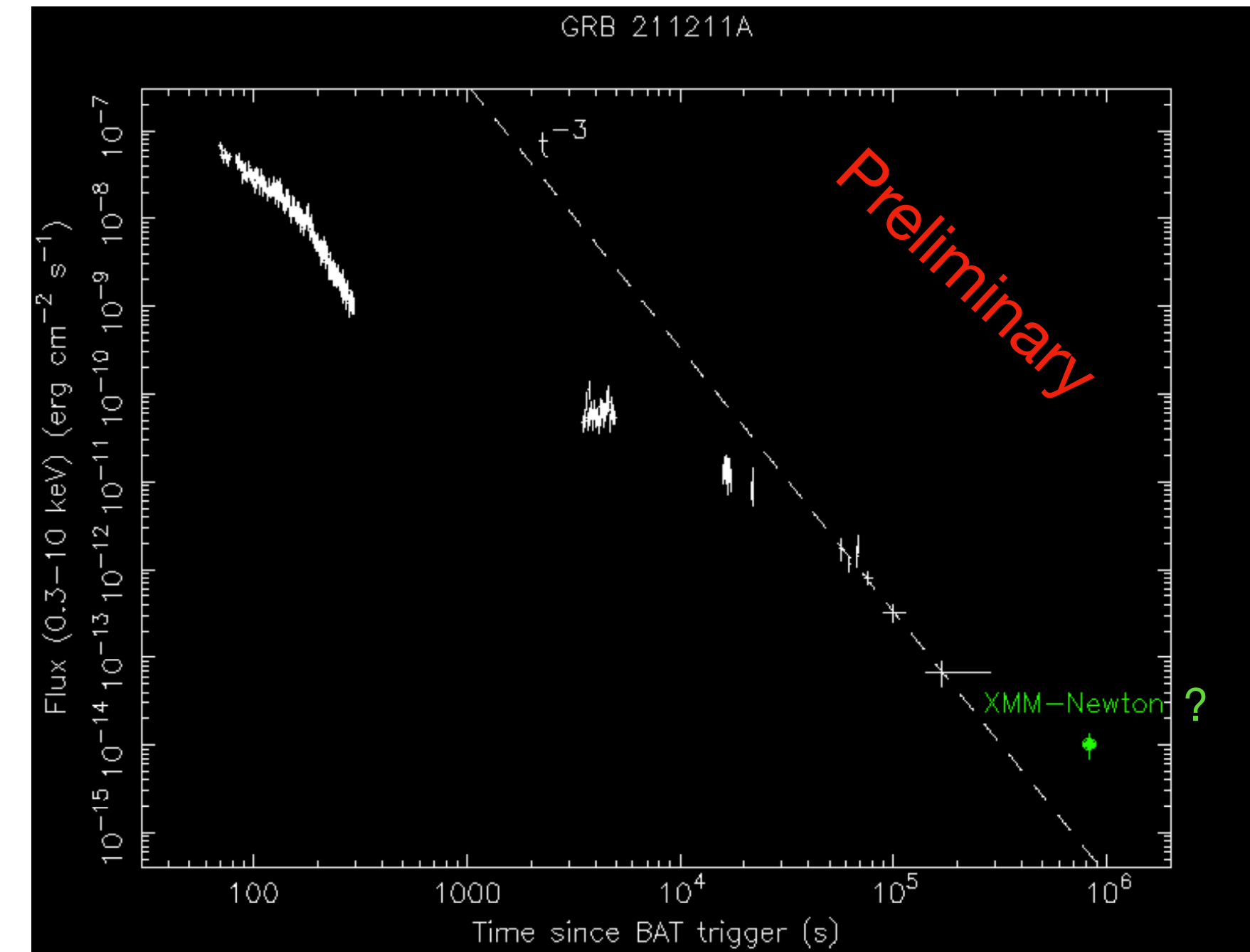
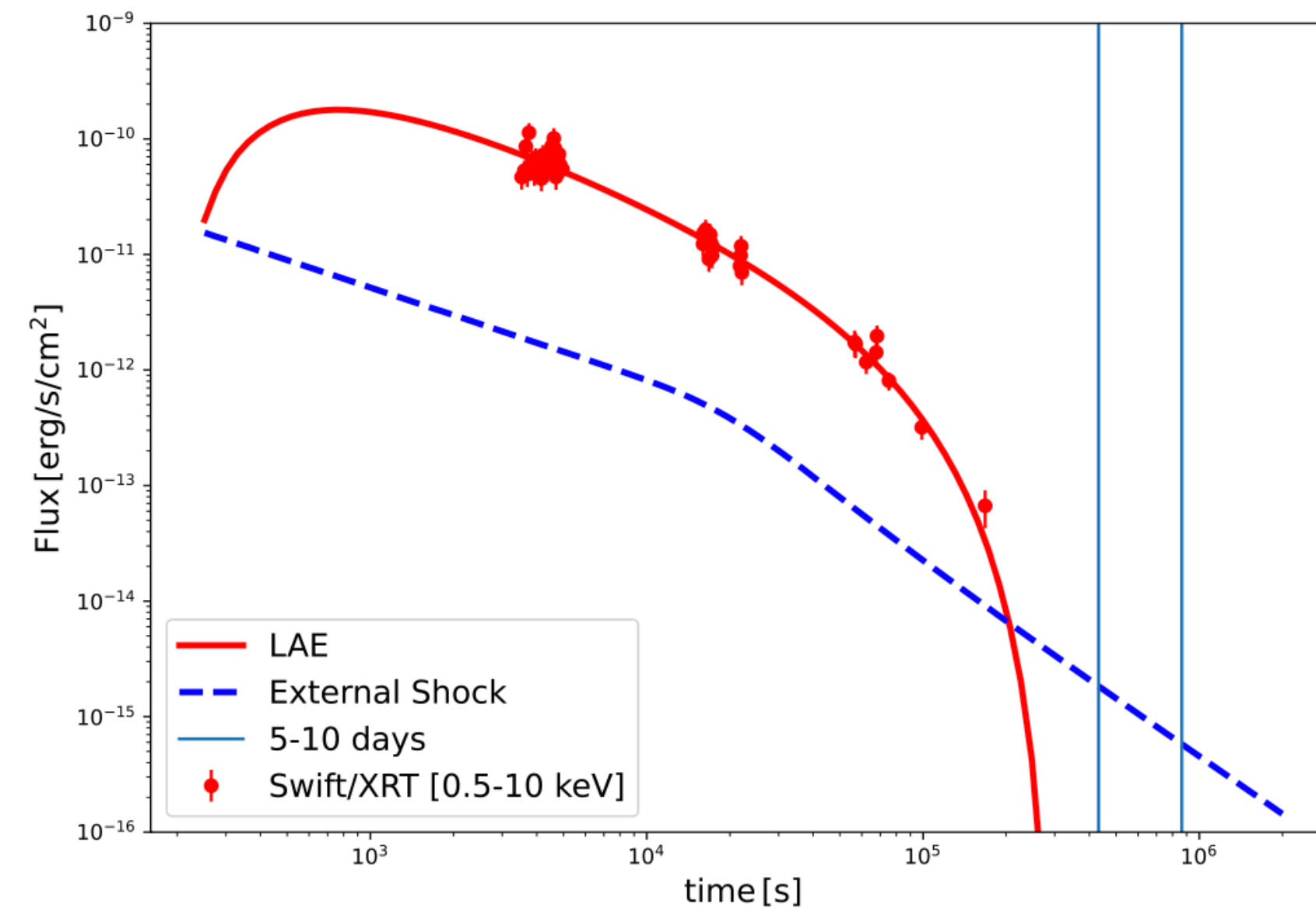
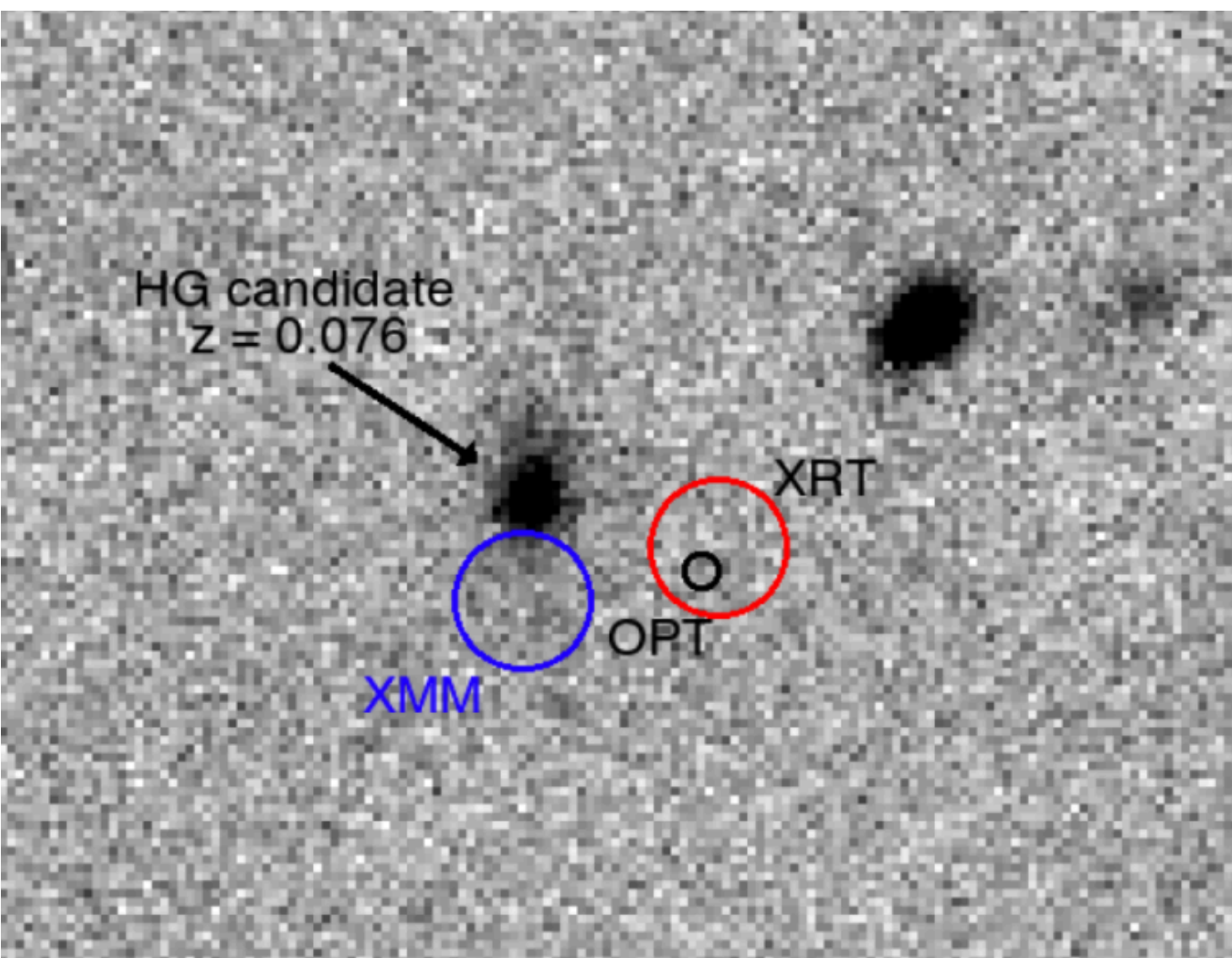


Interaction between **jet** and **circum-burst material** creates two shocks with \sim **same energy**: **forward** through ISM and **reverse** through the jet

Jet material is hotter and more dense w.r.t. ISM, producing an emission which lasts less and with less energetic photons (optical band)

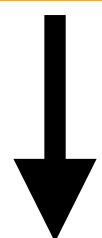
“Xmas” GRB 211211A: Short or Long?

Credits: P. D’avanzo



Long duration (~30 s) and
possibly associated with a very
close galaxy ($z \sim 0.076$)

Long GRB from star collapse!



If it is so close,
where is the Supernova?

**Long GRB but in a more distant
galaxy**
-> SN not visible

BNS merger + possible kilonova in
the nearby galaxy ($z \sim 0.076$)
-> Short GRB with extended
emission

LC for $t < 10^5$ s is not compatible with
standard external shock model, in
accordance with alternative models e.g. high
latitude emission from a structured jet

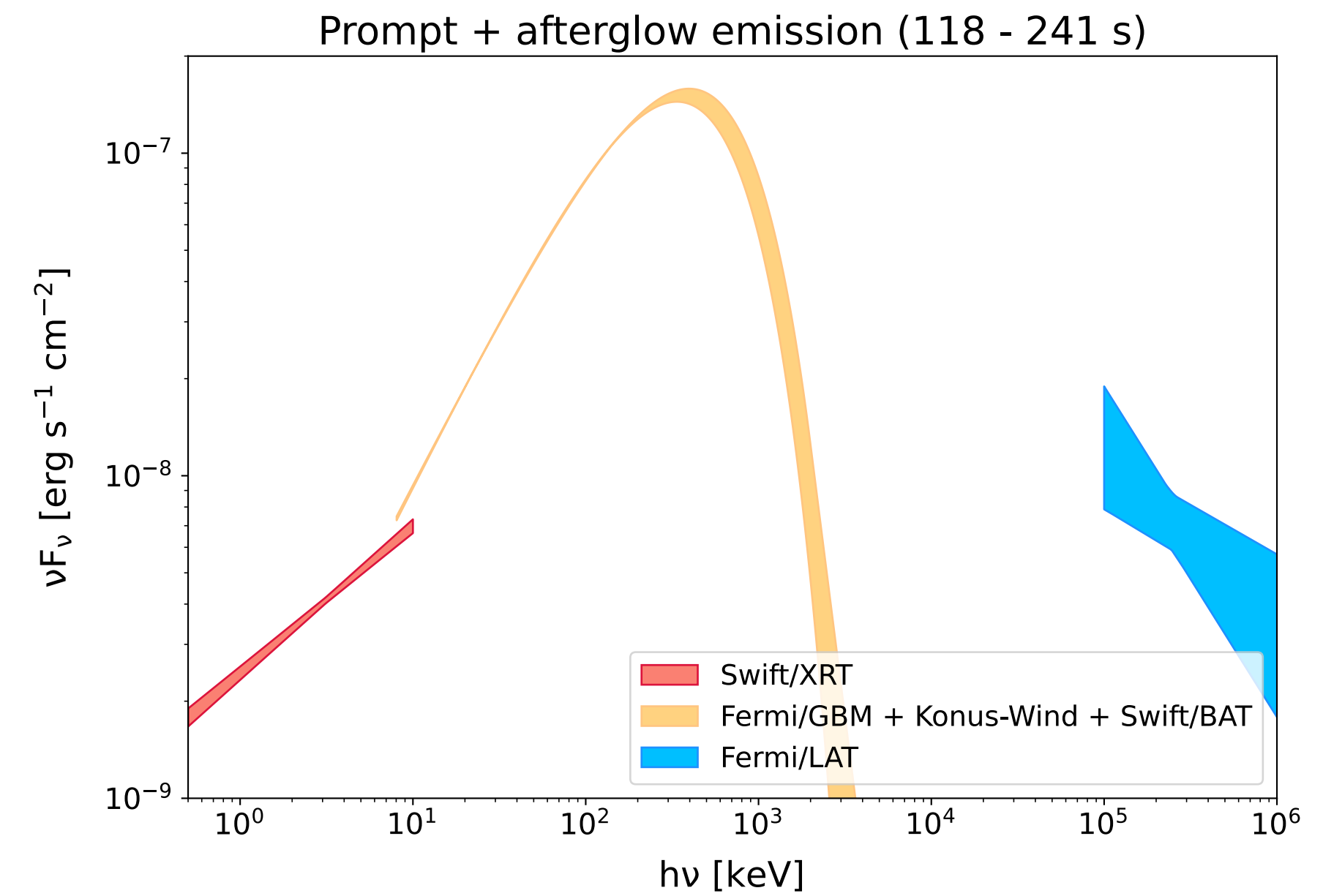
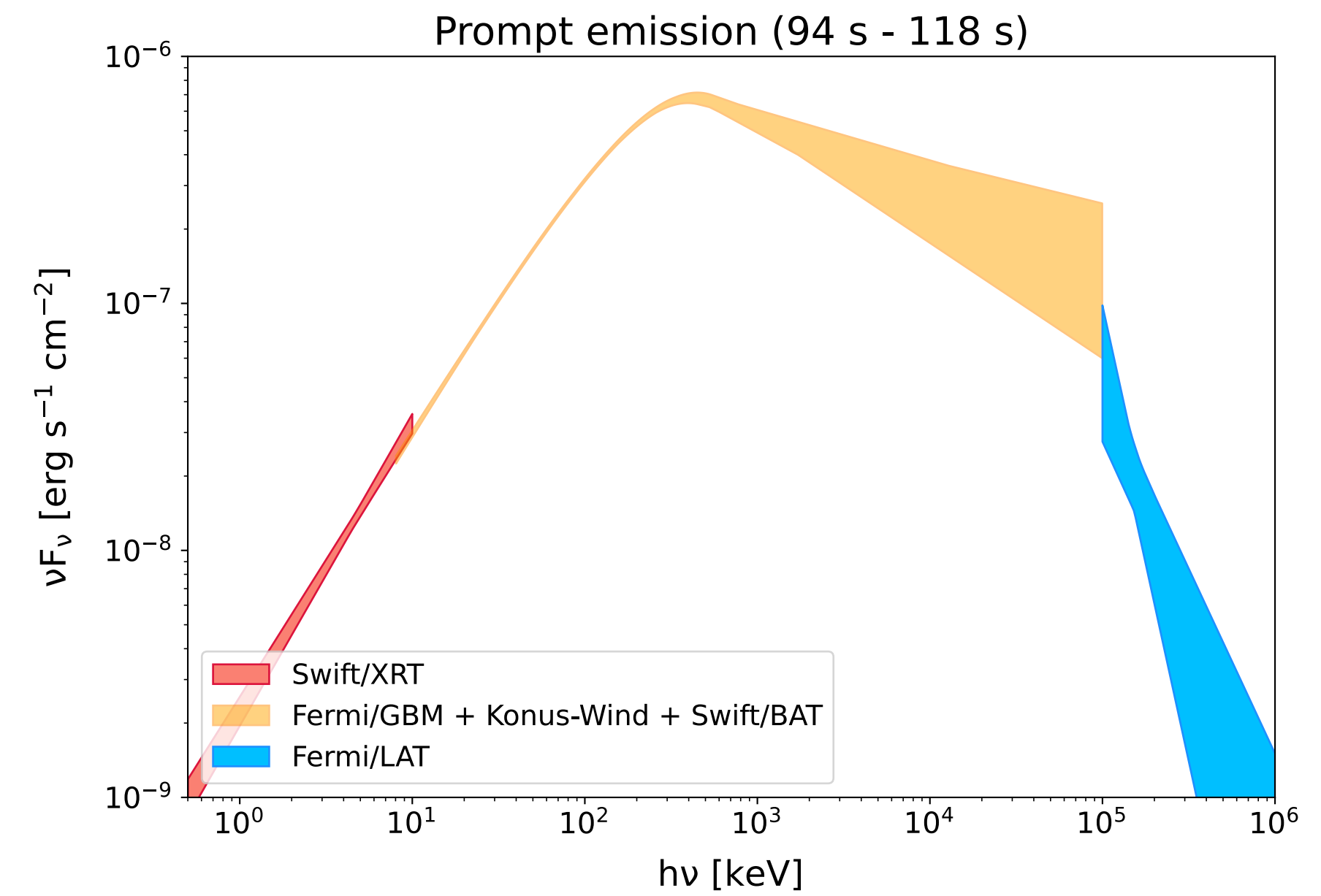
X-ray afterglow excess detected at very late
time by our XMM-Newton observation
resembles the **standard flux drop** from
external shock

“New Year” GRB 220101A: Benchmark for relativistic physics

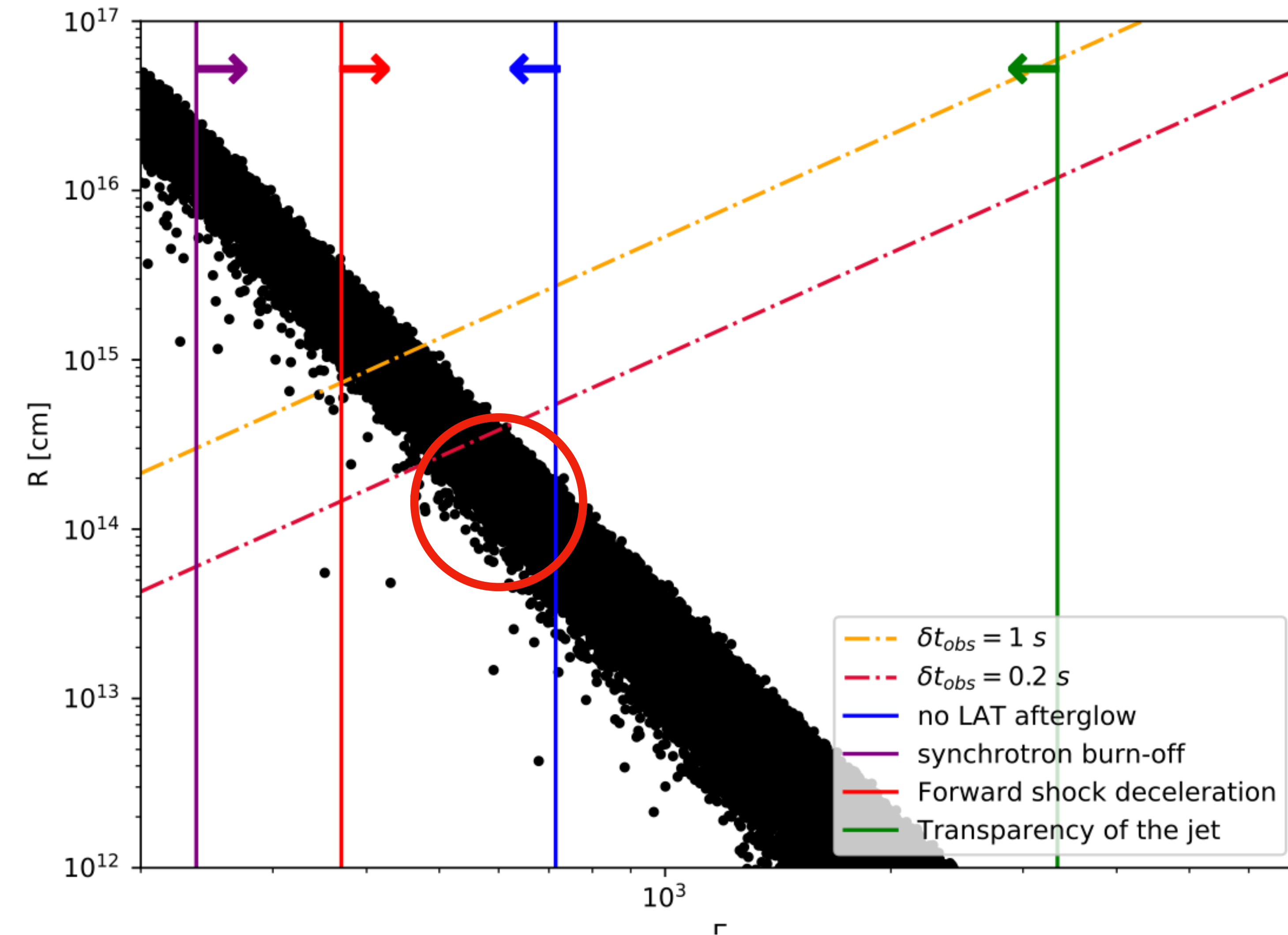
♦ Very distant ($z = 4.62$) and energetic ($E_{\text{iso}} \simeq 3 \cdot 10^{54}$ erg) source, high spectral coverage (from soft X-rays to \sim GeV, but also optical and radio detection)

♦ Presence of **pair-production cutoff** within the **Fermi/LAT** energy band

♦ Excess at higher and lower energies for $t \gtrsim 120$ s consistent with onset of afterglow emission



Protons are **cooling**



The analysis in prompt and afterglow emission allowed to constrain theoretical parameter such as bulk Lorentz factor and radius of the emitting region!

This allows us to **discriminate** among the **numerous emission models** in GRB physics

Dimension consistent with emission from cooling protons through synchrotron radiation, magnetic reconnection and sub-photospheric emission are excluded!

My take-home messages

- GRB physics is far to be fully understood

- Multi-Messenger astrophysics can be the answer!

What is the origin of prompt emission?

What is the dimension of the source?

What is the source???

O4 run is coming! (Dec. 2022)

A lot of observational and theoretical work to do: Neutrinos? UHECRs?

3G GW detectors will further enhance our understanding in sGRBs!

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**GRBs KNOW WHEN
YOU ARE ON HOLIDAY!**