

The Fermi Era : Towards a Better Understanding of the GRB Prompt Emission

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Gamma-ray Space Telescope

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Conclusion

Thanks to Fermi, we now know A LOT more about GRB prompt emission.

But alas NOT everything !

Outline

Pre-Fermi Era (CGRO)

Fermi Era

 How these observations challenge and support the models ?

Prompt Emission Before Fermi



Confirmation in the Fermi Era



And New Results !

Delayed >100 MeV Emission



Multiple Spectral Components



Cutoff in the Additional PL



Multi-Wavelength Afterglow



. Bregeon talk & (Abdo et al. in preparation)

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General Catalogues BATSE



GBM



- GBM results are compatible with BATSE ones.
- GBM can measure lower and higher E_{peak} and better constrain β.
- A large fraction of α values are NOT compatible with synchrotron models.

Time Resolved Spectrocopy BATSE Fermi



- With GBM, time resolved spectroscopy down to 2 ms time scale.
- Various behavior : hard-soft, soft-hard-soft and tracking evolution for E_{peak}.

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High Energy Emission Temporal Properties Delayed >100 MeV Emission

Long GRB 080916C

Short GRB 090510 (Ackerman et al. 2010, ApJ 716, 1178A)

(Abdo et al. 2009, Science, 323, 1688A)



- First LAT peak coincides with the second GBM pulse.
- Delay in HE onset : ~4-5 s

- The first few GBM peaks are missing but later peaks coincide.
- Delay in HE onset : ~0.1-0.2 s

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High Energy Emission Temporal Properties Long lived HE Emission

EGRET

LAT



For search of extended GBM emission see G. Fitzpatrick's poster P-II-3

High Energy Emission Temporal Properties Long lived HE Emission & Multi-Wavelength Observations

Short GRB 090510





Forward shock model can reproduce the spectrum from the optical up to GeV energies ! (non thermal synchrotron emission from the decelerating blast wave)

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Bregeon's talk & (Abdo et al

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preparation

Single Band Function from keV to GeV

CGRO

Fermi



- Consistent with a single Band function from 8 keV to 10 GeV.
- Global soft-hard-soft evolution.

Additional Power Law to the Band Function CGRO Fermi



- Additional PL can be identified in GBM data alone. Guiriec et al. 2010, ApJ 725, 225G)
- PL overpowers the Band spectrum at both low and high energy (See D.Tierney's poster P-II-2 or low energy deviation).
- Additional PL does not always extend to high energies.

Thermal Emission

Dominant BB Component

Subdominant BB Component

GRB 090902B



(Zhang et al., 2011, ApJ, 730, 1412)

Photospheric emission modelized with a "multicolor black body".





See F. Ryde's talk and S. McGleen's talk

- E_{peak} and kT evolve independently.
- kT evolution : constant or slow cooling, or clear cooling.
- With BB, Band more compatible with synchrotron models.

Direct Fit of Synchrotron Models

GRB 090820A



• Fit of the analytical synchrotron model only possible in combination with BB.

Spectral Shapes



Multiple Spectral Components



Multiple Spectral Components GRB 090926A GRB 080916C



• Fine time-resolved spectroscopy possible with multiple components.

 Additional PL associated with light curve structures extended from the very low to the very high energies.
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Summary of Fermi Results

- GBM results compatible of BATSE ones.
- Time resolved spectroscopy possible down to the ms time scale for bright events.
- Delayed >100 MeV emission onset.
- Long lasting GeV emission (external forward shock ?).
- Additional PL to the Band function with cutoffs.
- Detection of possible dominant and sub-dominant thermal components.
- Possible detection of multiple spectral components (Band+BB+PL) and association of these component with structure in light curves.

How these Observations Challenge and Support the Models ? See D. Lazzati's talk later today

- Leptonic models (inverse-compton or SSC)
 - Hard to produce a delayed onset longer than the spike widths.
 - Hard to produce a low energy (<50 keV) power-law excess.
- Hadronic models (pair cascades, proton synchrotron)
 - Late onset : time to accelerate protons & develop cascades.
 - Hard to produce correlated variability at low and high energies (e.g. spike of GRB090926A and GRB080916C).
 - Proton synchrotron radiation requires large magnetic field.
 - Synchrotron emission from secondary et pairs produced via photo-hadron interactions can naturally explain the power law at low energy.
- Early afterglow (e+e- synchrotron from external shock)
 - Can account for the delayed onset of the PL.
 - Short variability time scales in LAT data argues against external shock.
- Photospheric emission
 - Subdominant black body requires an outflow highly magnetized close to the source.
 - The lack of variability at short time scale for the temperature challenges the internal shock model.
 R. Hasco et's poster P-II-20

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GRB080916C : Band vs Band+BB+Compt

