

# The X-ray absorption in GRB afterglows

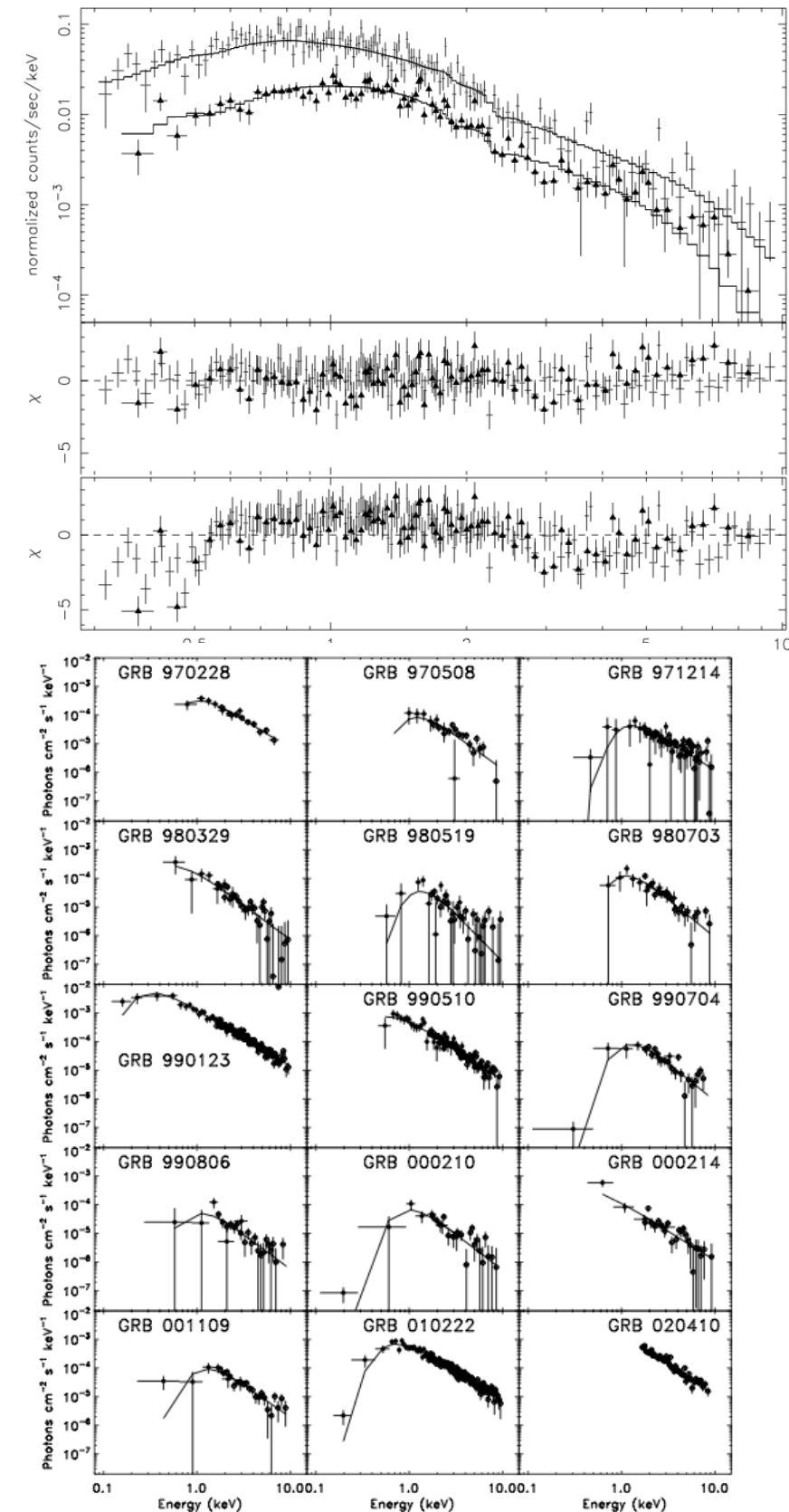
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Niels Bohr Institute  
University of Copenhagen

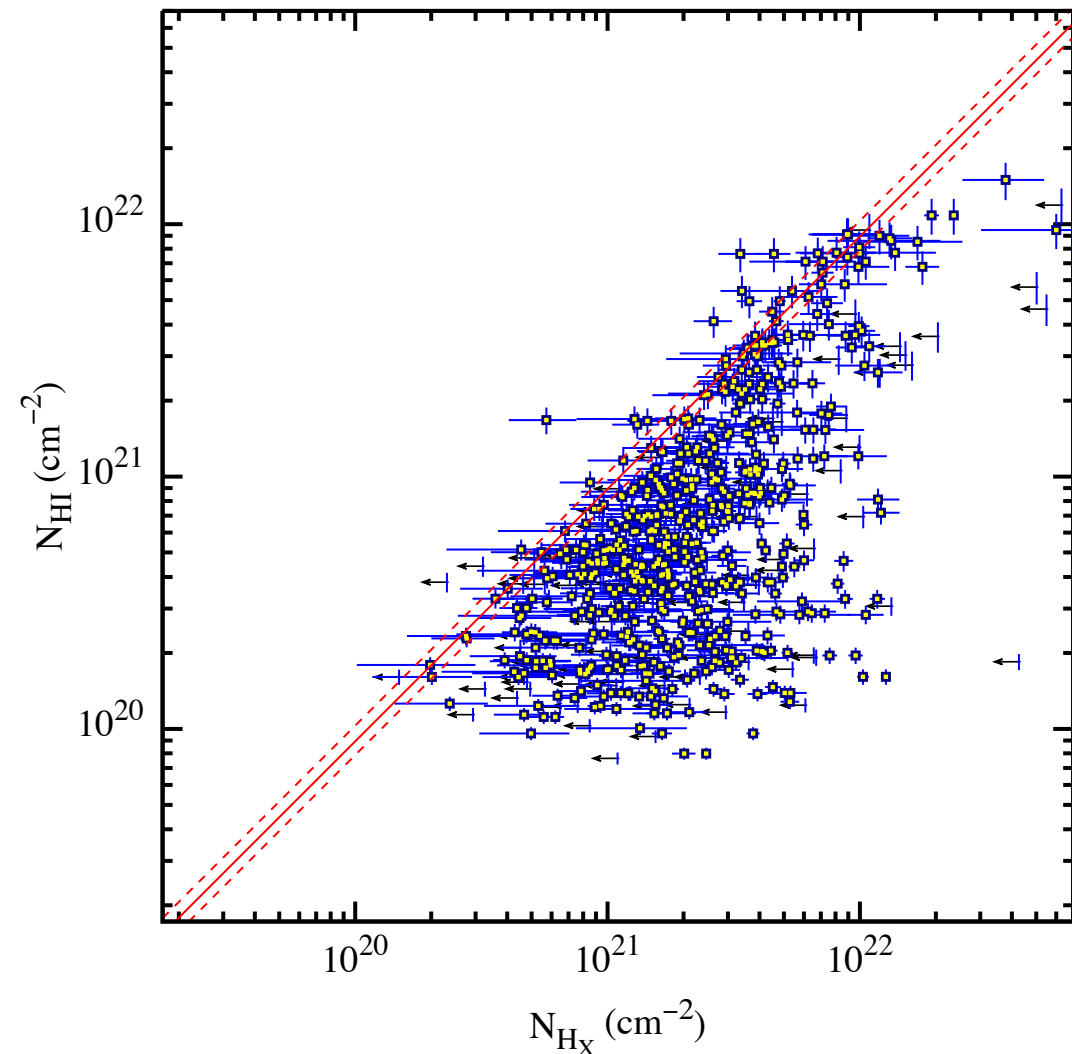
# Overview

- Downturn at low energies deviating from a power-law
- Very similar to photoelectric absorption observed in the galaxy
- Fit well by photoelectric absorption by metals at host redshift
- Values well above Galactic



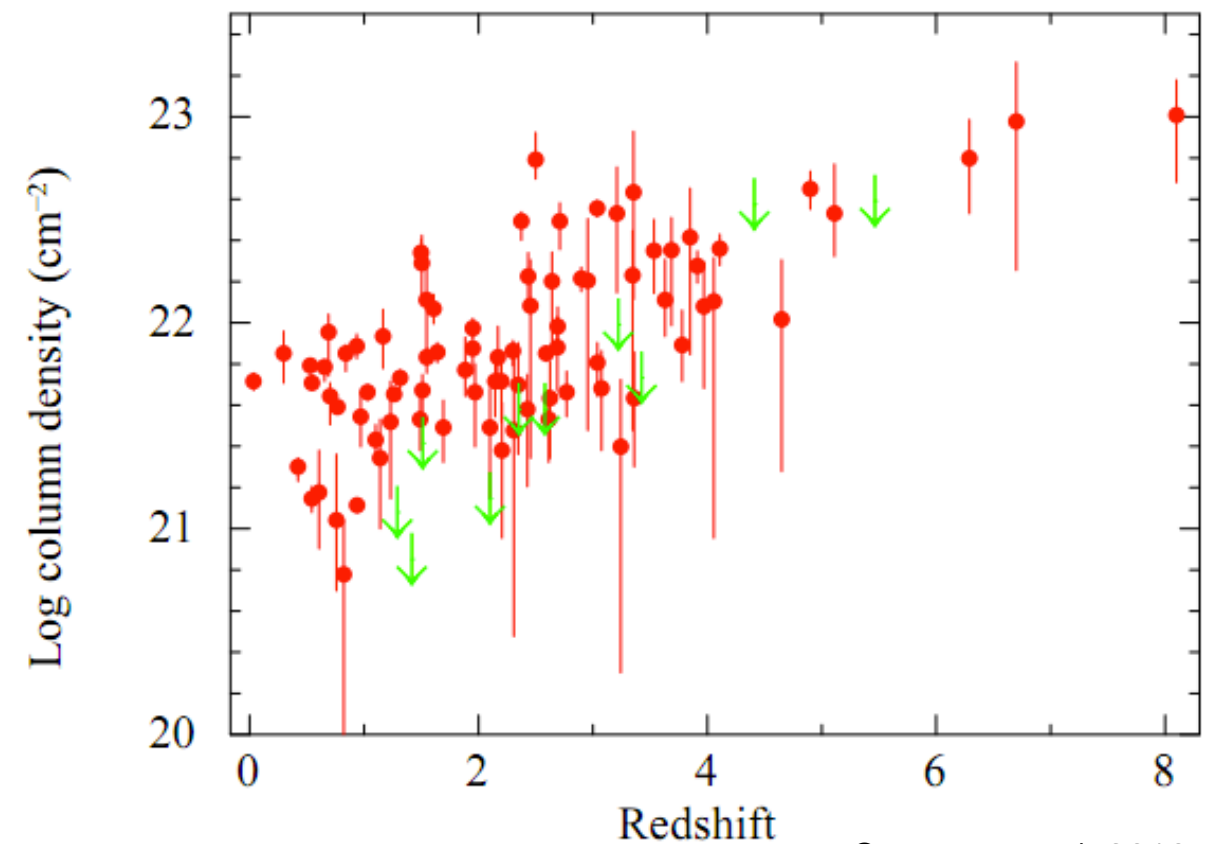
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# The redshift distribution

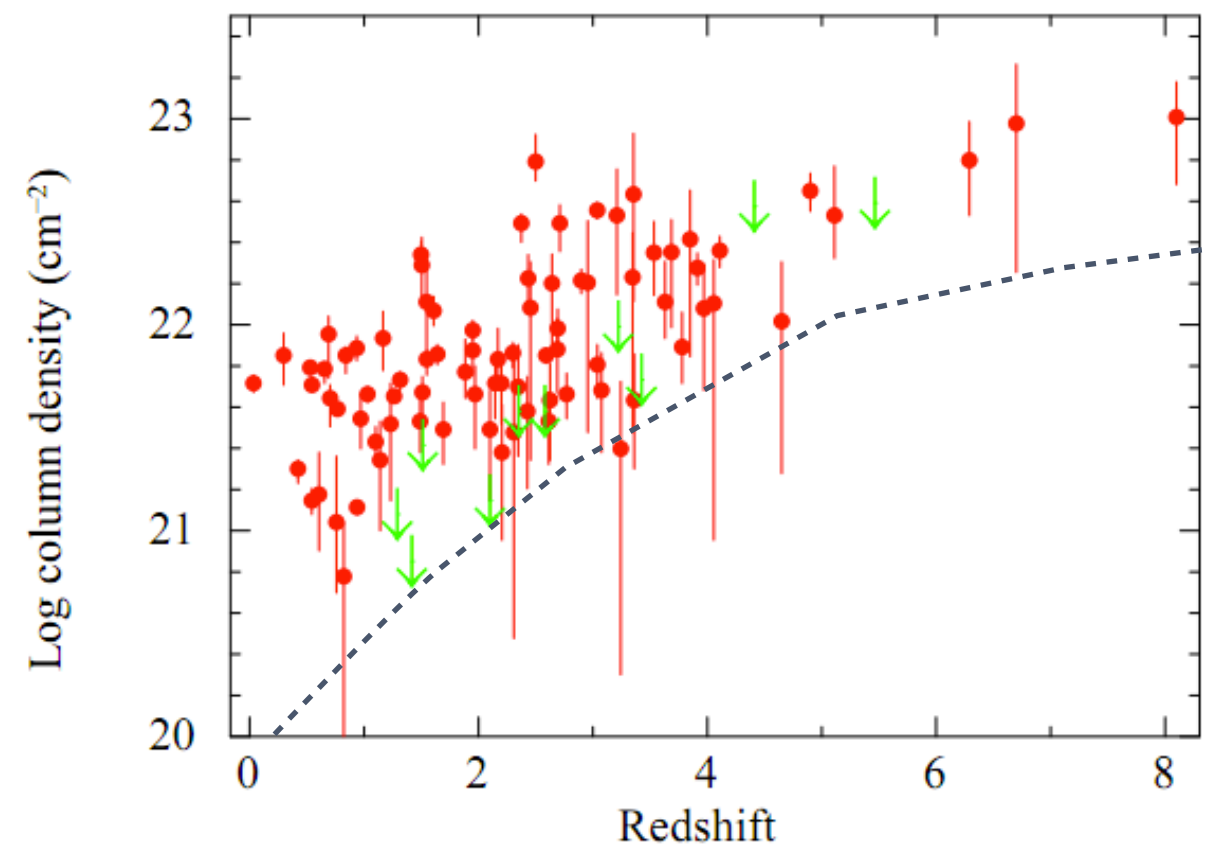
- Oddity—X-ray absorption rises with redshift. Why?
- Expect detectability threshold to rise with redshift
- But missing low redshift, high absorption GRBs



Campana et al. 2010

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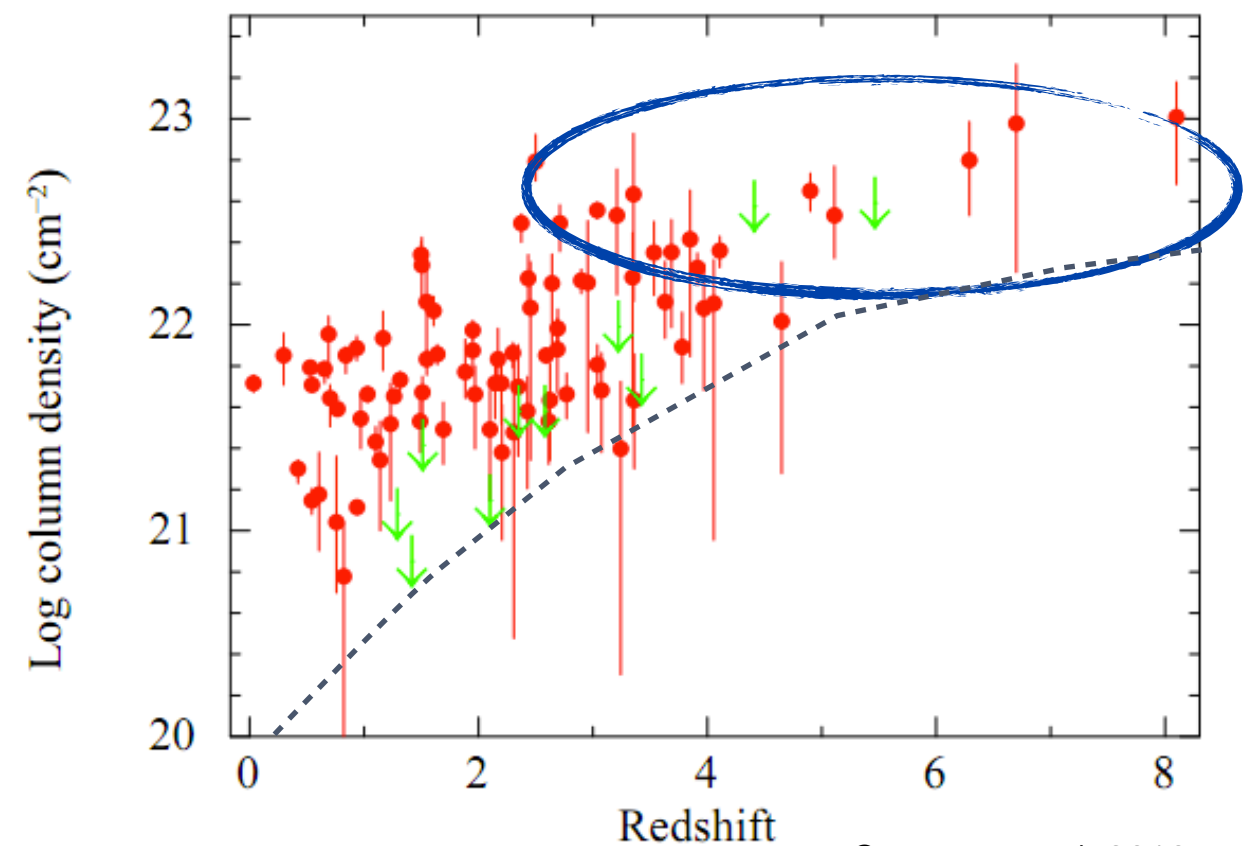
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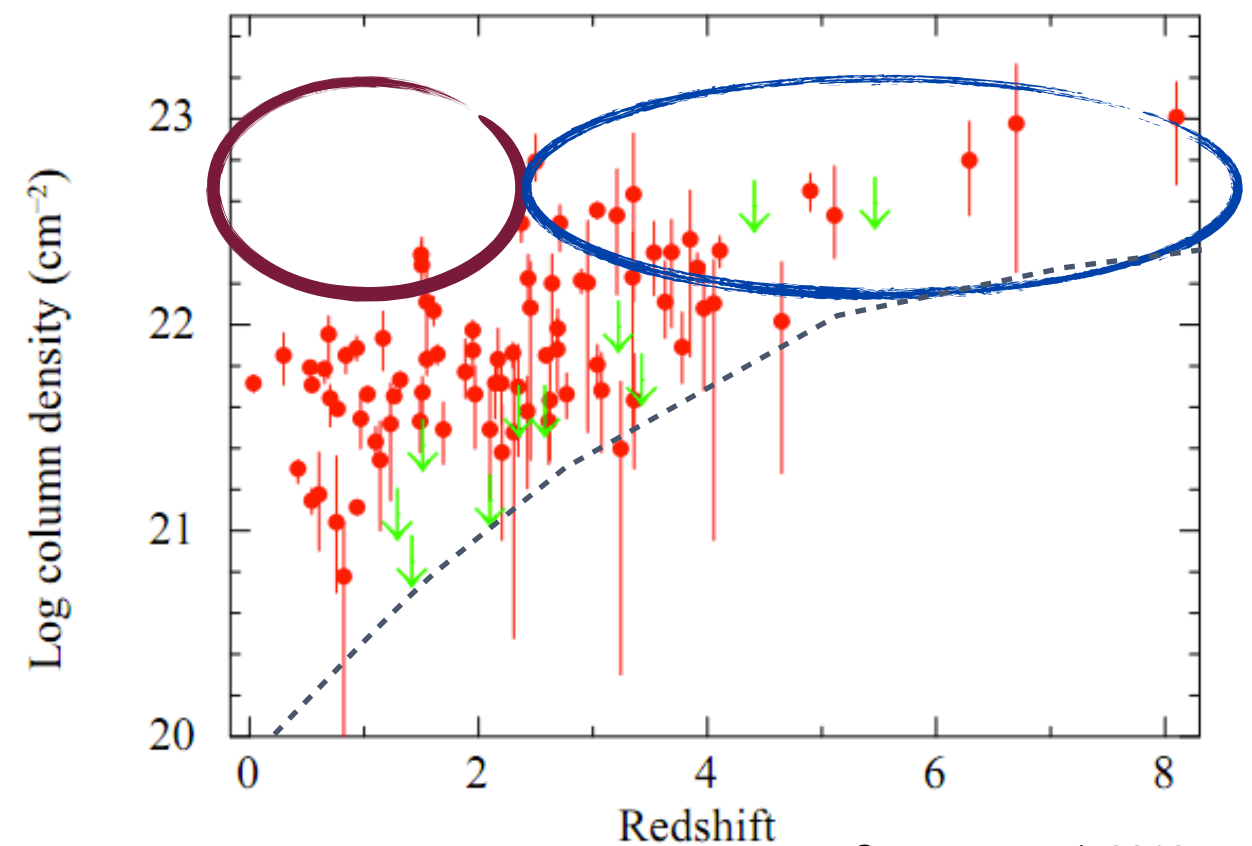
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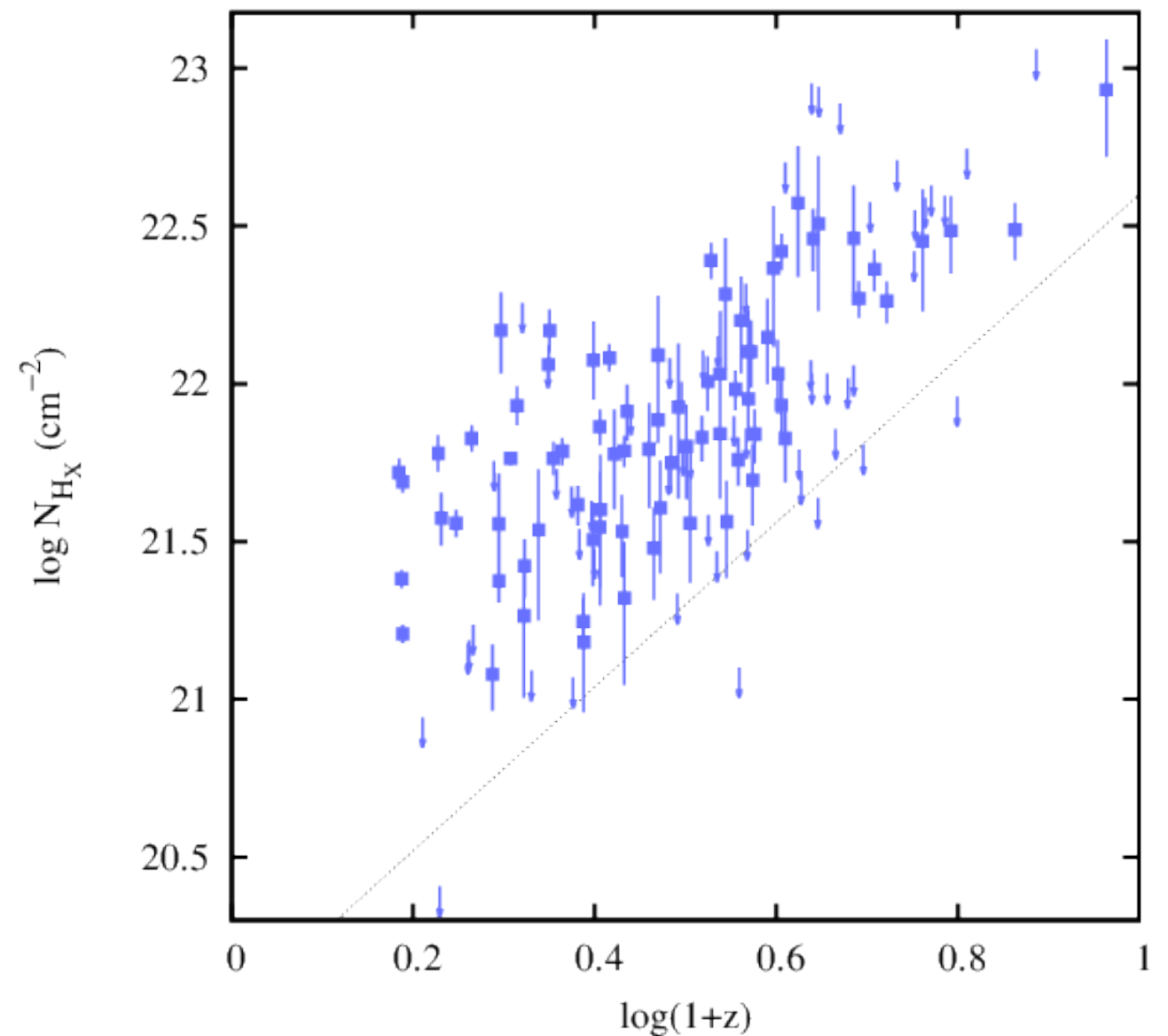
Campana et al. 2010

# Solution: Dust bias

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Watson & Jakkobson 2012

- X-rays unbiased by dust
- But redshifts from optical
- Bias obtaining redshifts



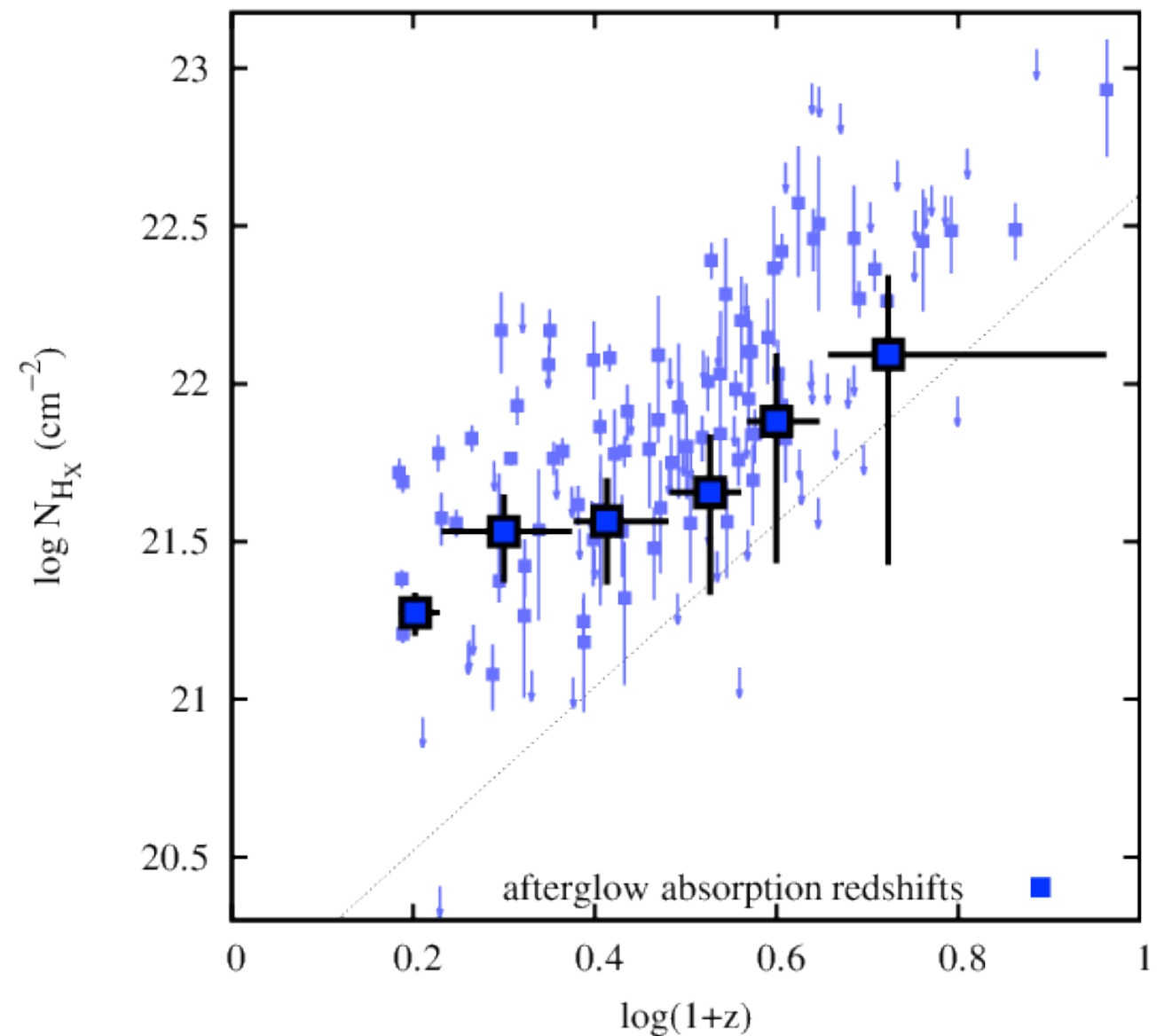
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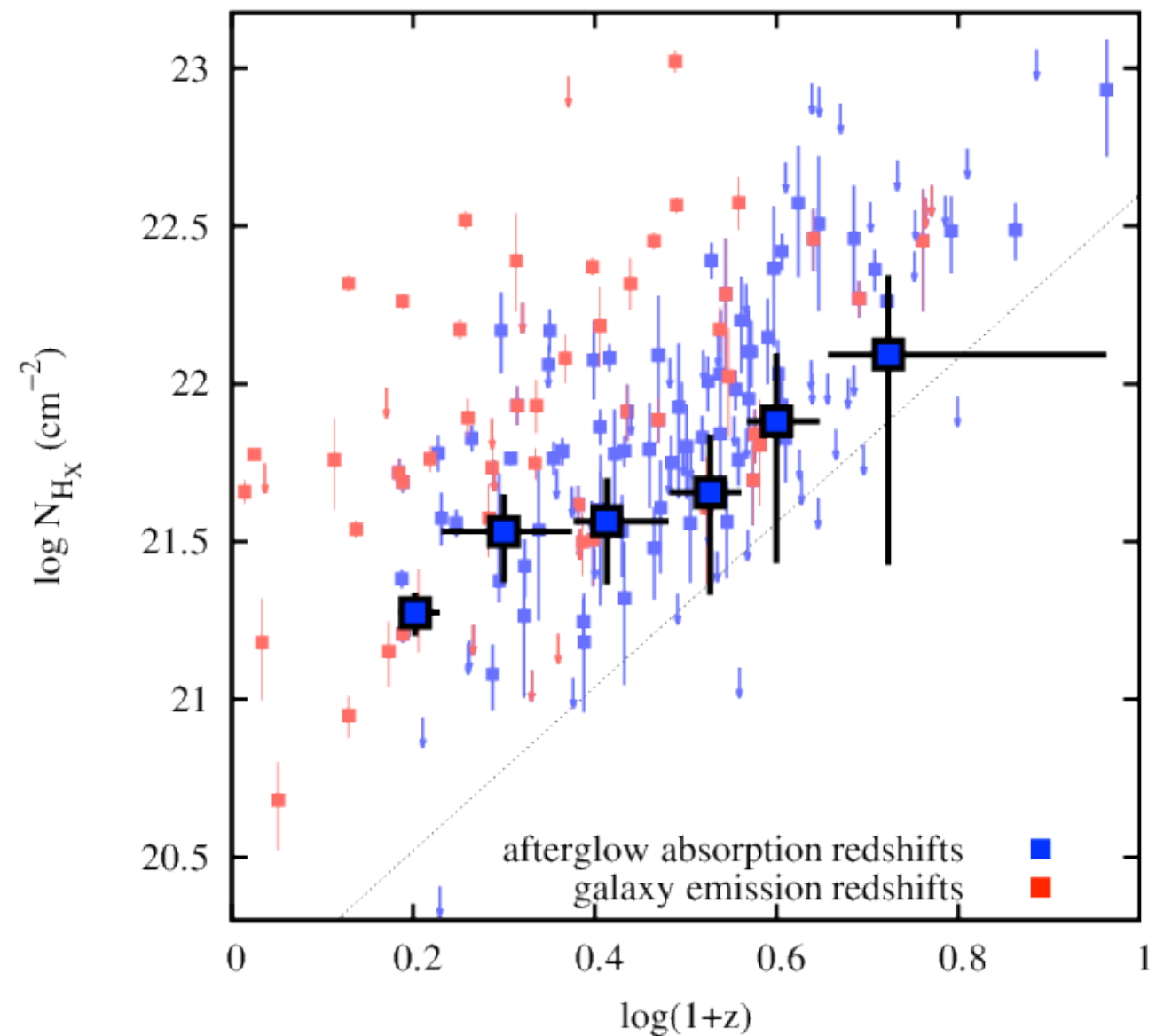


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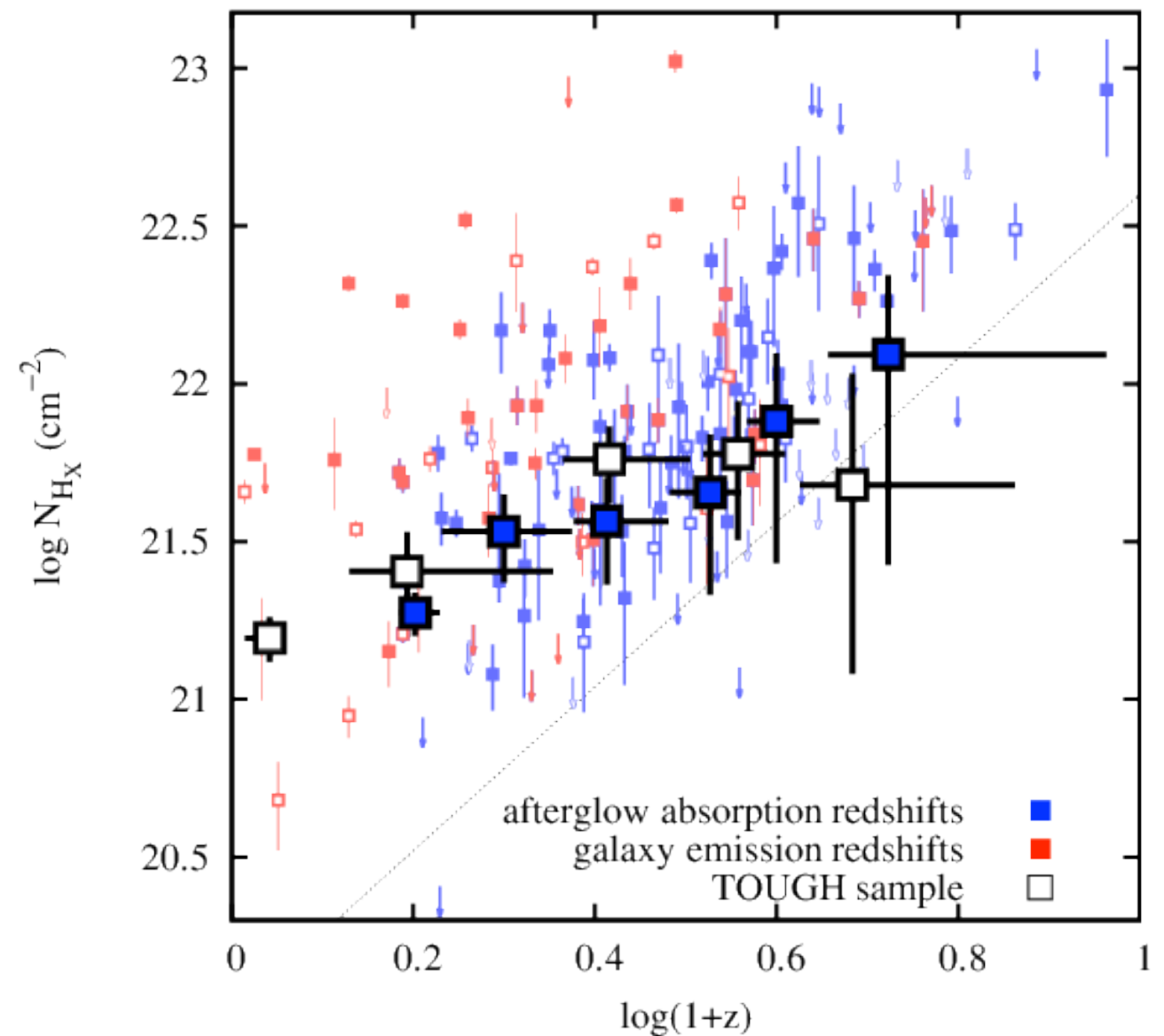


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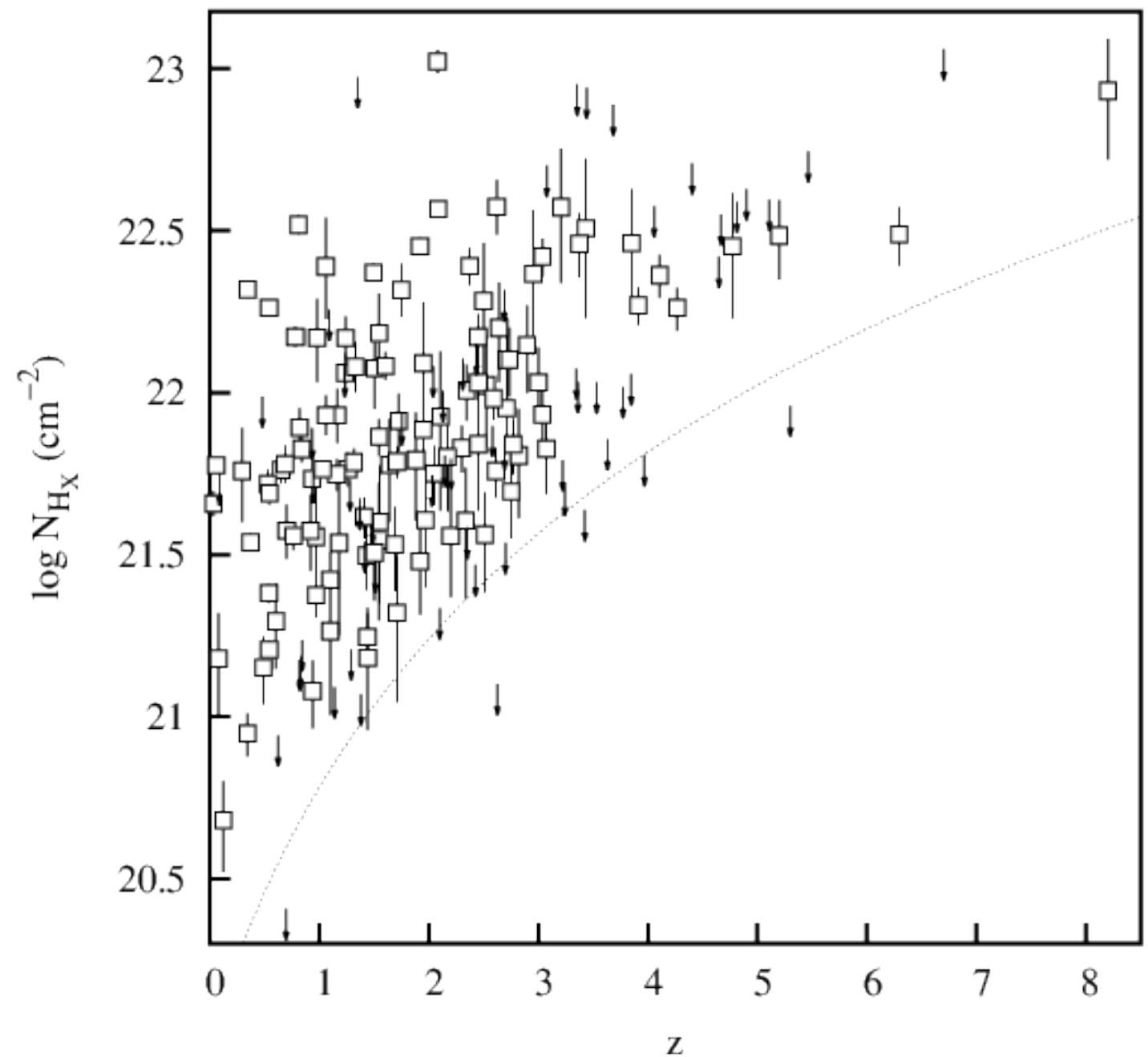


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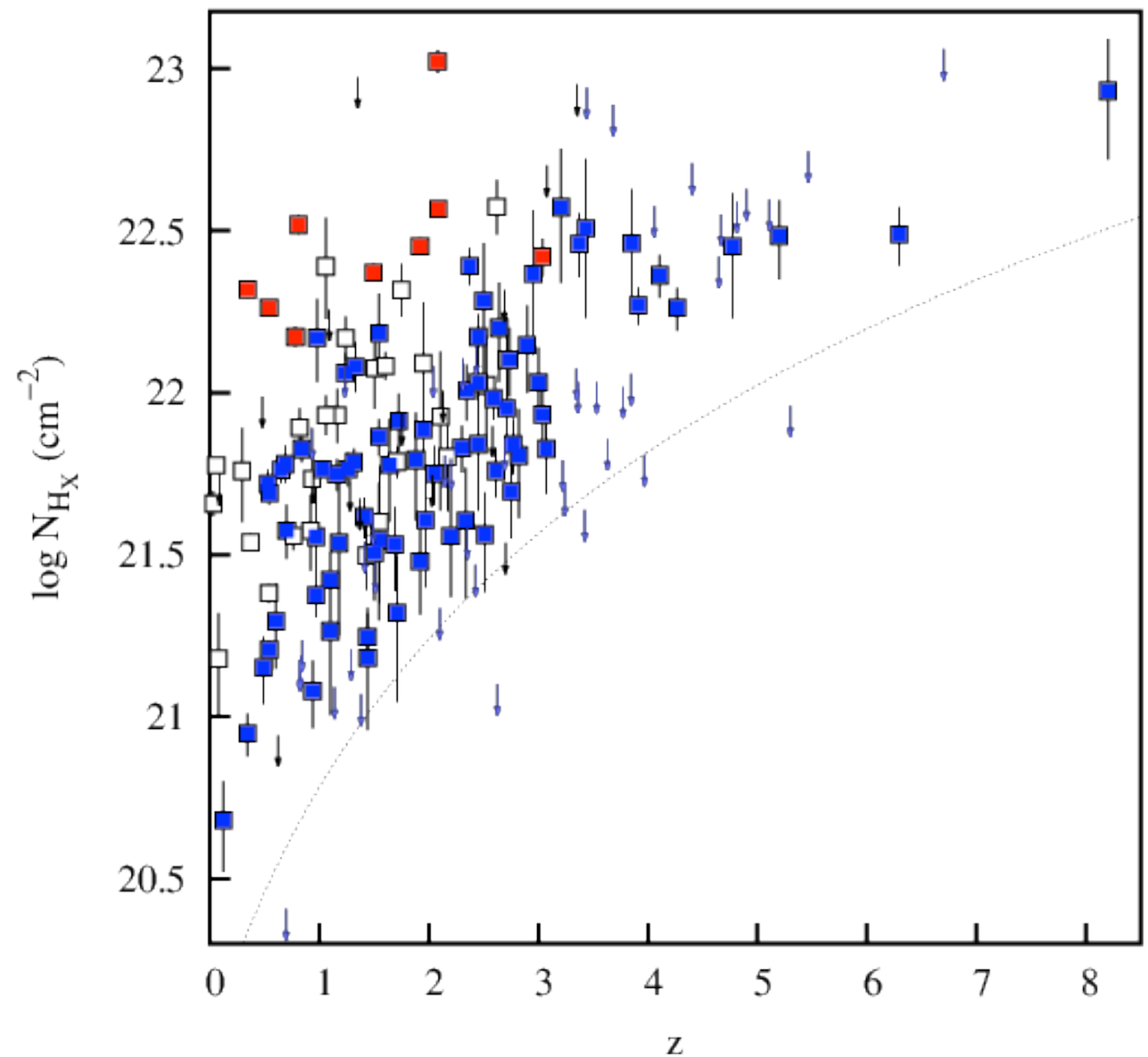


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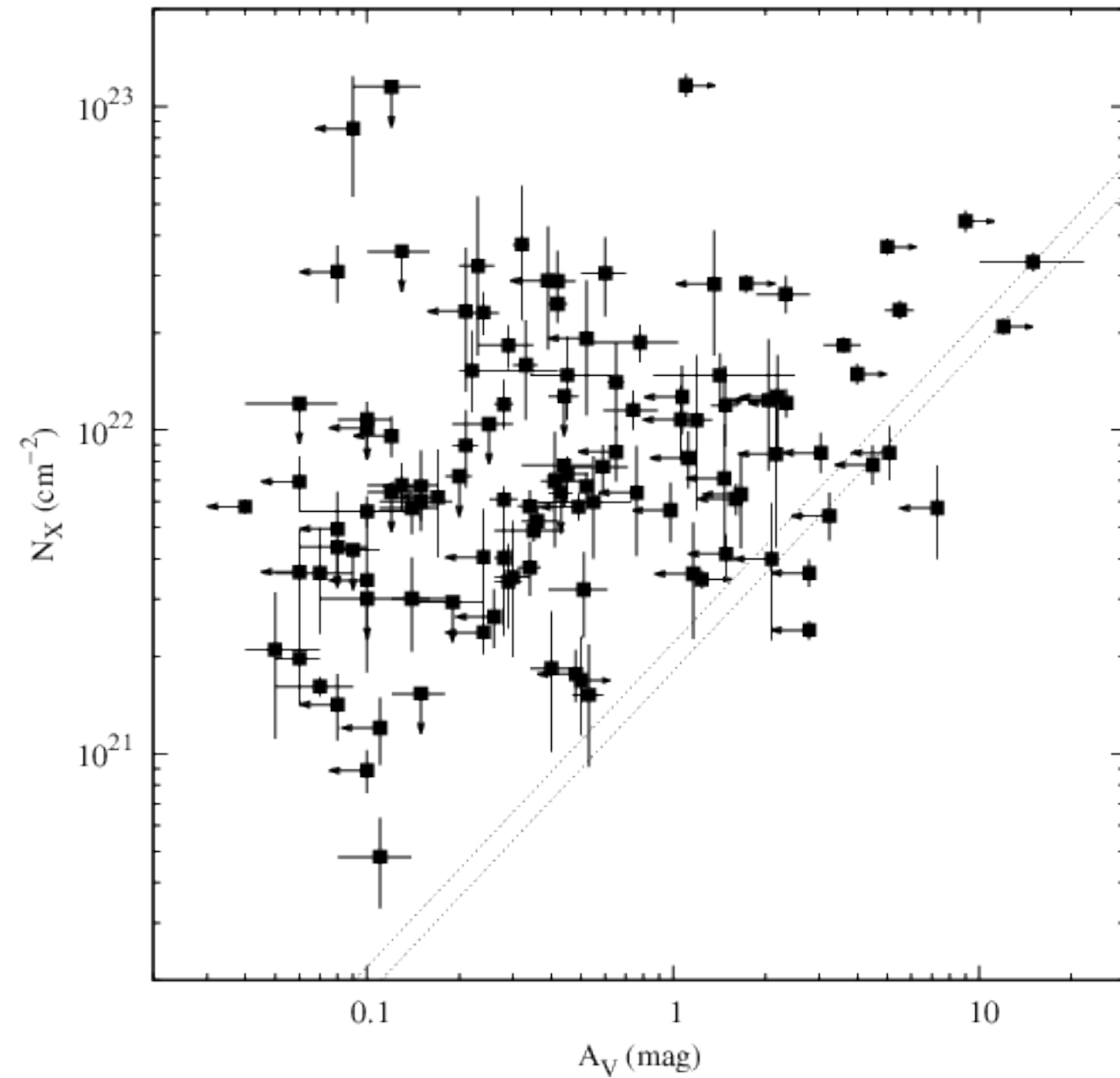


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# No $N_{\text{HX}}\text{-}A_V$ correlation

Watson & Jakobssen 2012

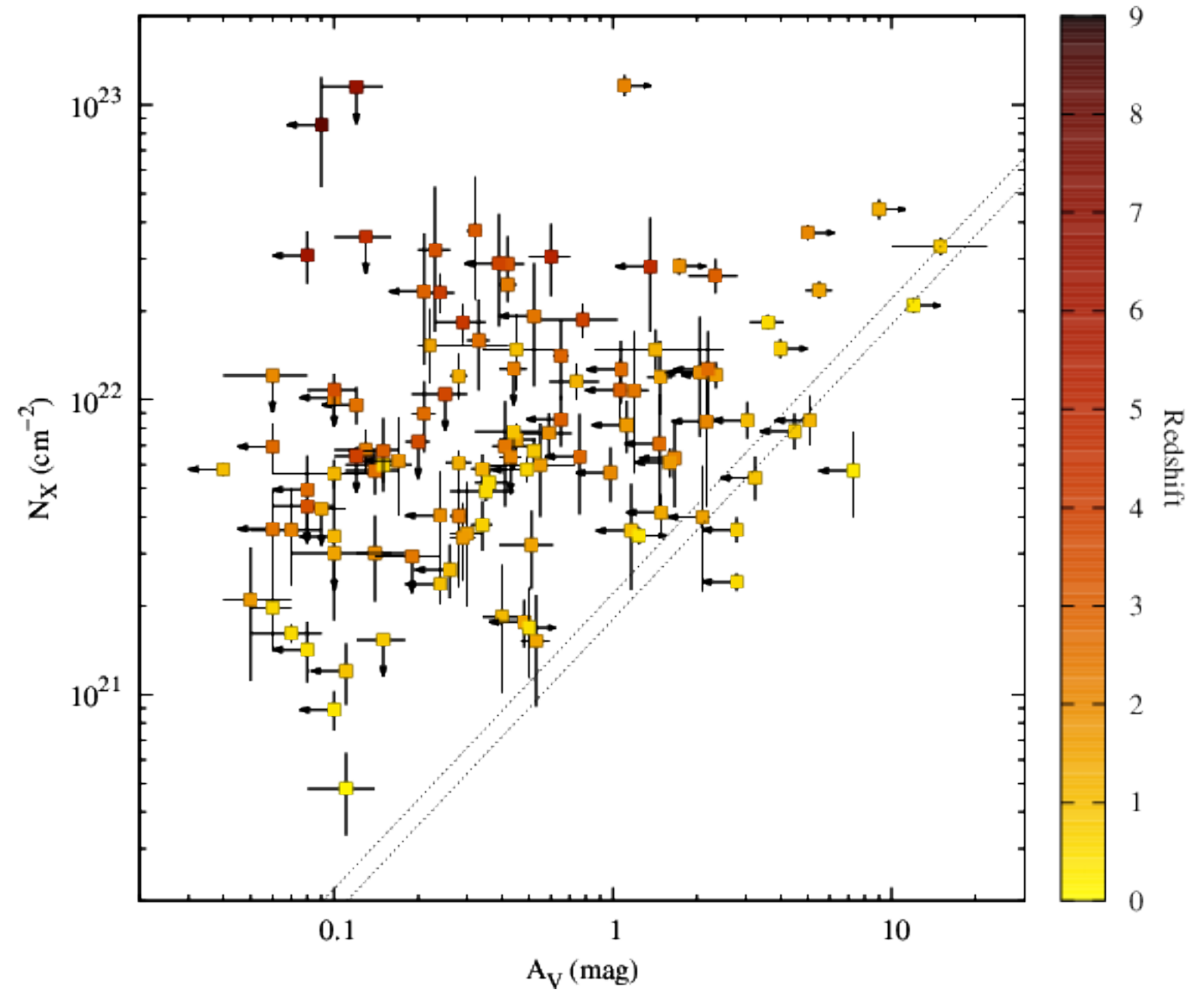
- Evolving  $N_{\text{HX}}/A_V$



# $N_{\text{H}X}$ - $A_V$ correlation ?

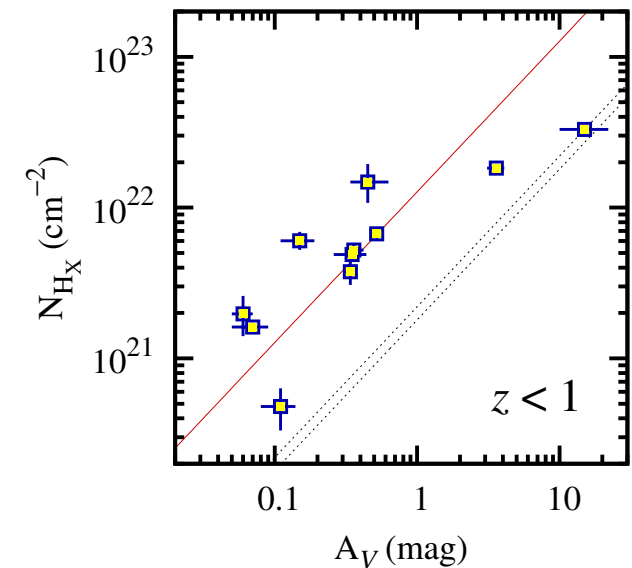
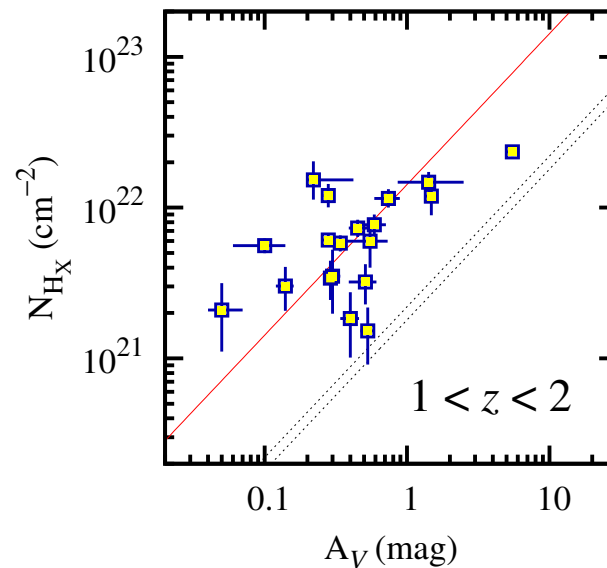
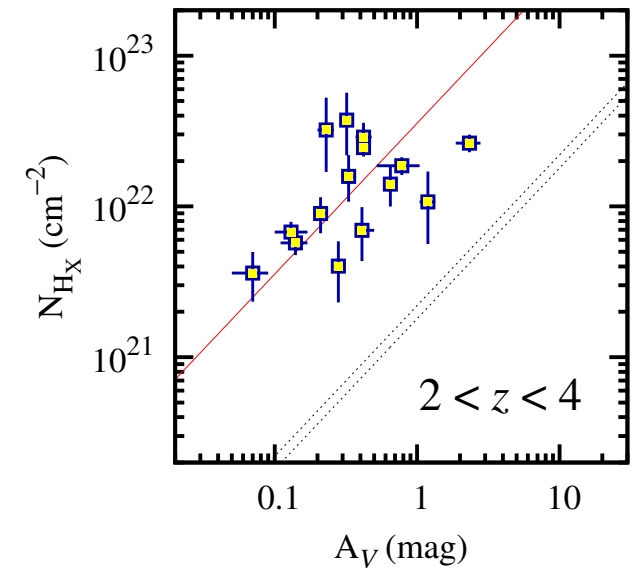
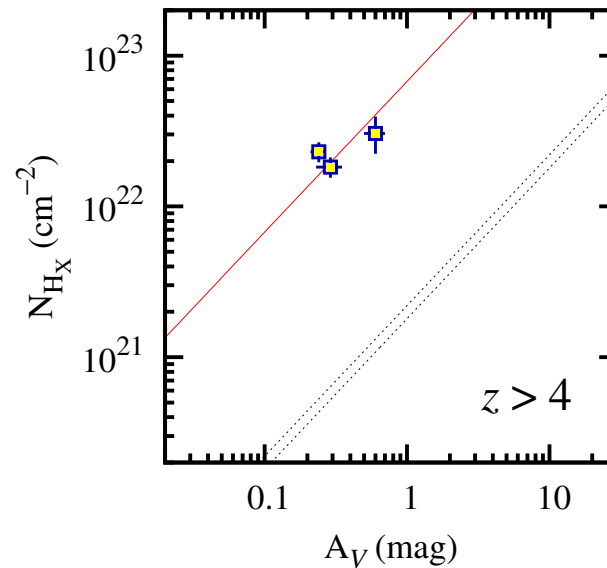
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- Evolving  $N_{\text{H}X}/A_V$



# Evolving $N_{\text{Hx}}\text{-}A_V$ correlation

- Correlation between  $N_{\text{Hx}}$  and  $A_V$  at  $z < 1$ ,  $1 < z < 2$ , and  $2 < z < 4$ .
- But mean ratio rises with redshift

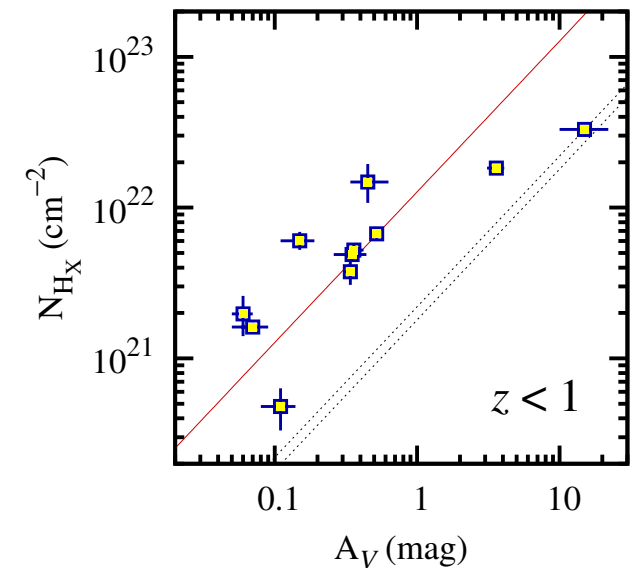
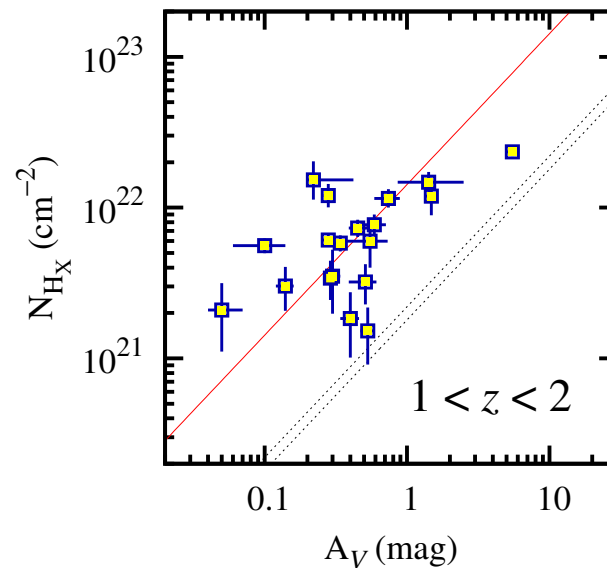
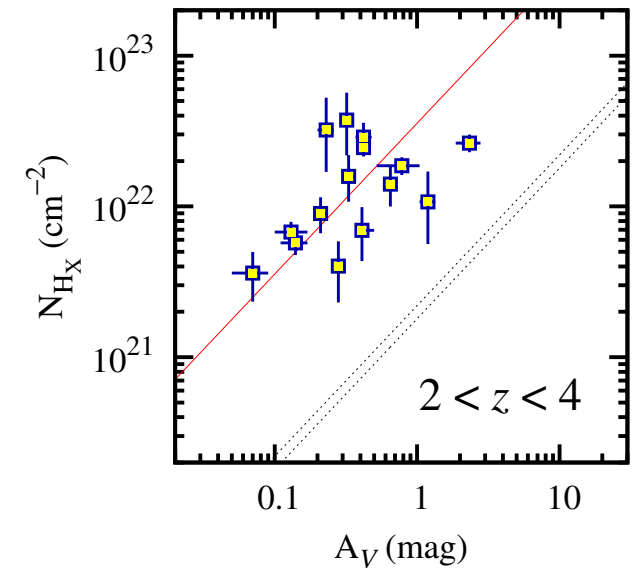
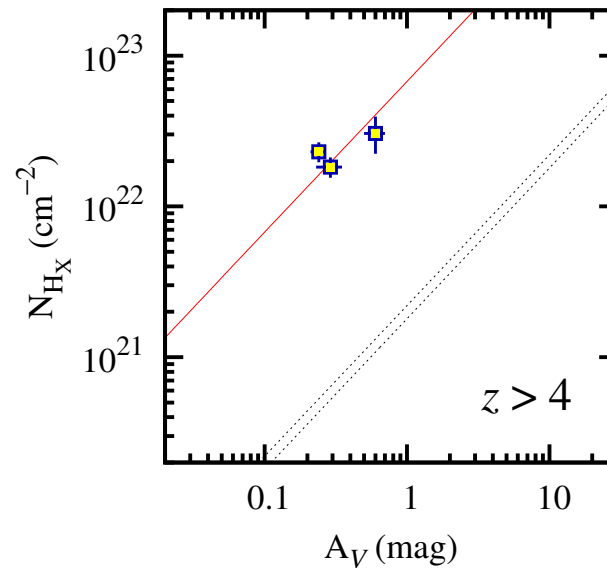


Watson et al., in prep.



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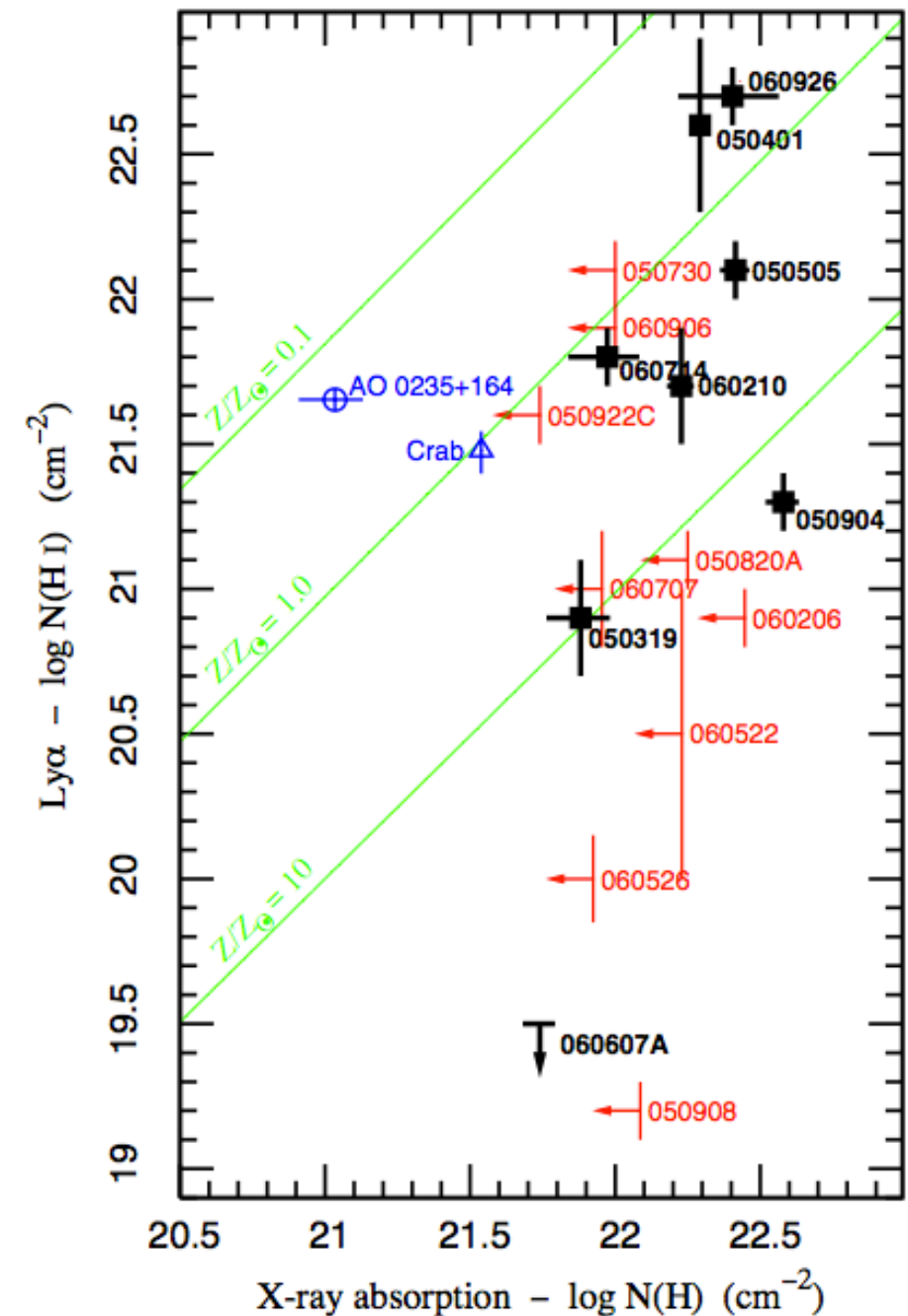
# (SUB-)Conclusion

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- Dust produced more effectively from metals at lower redshifts? Unlikely
- Still do not understand:
  - ▶ Where is the X-ray absorption?
  - ▶ Its real column density distribution
  - ▶ Ionisation state
  - ▶ Abundances

# Proposals

- Molecular cloud
- Intrinsic curvature
- Underestimated Galactic
- Intervening neutral absorbers
- Warm/hot IGM

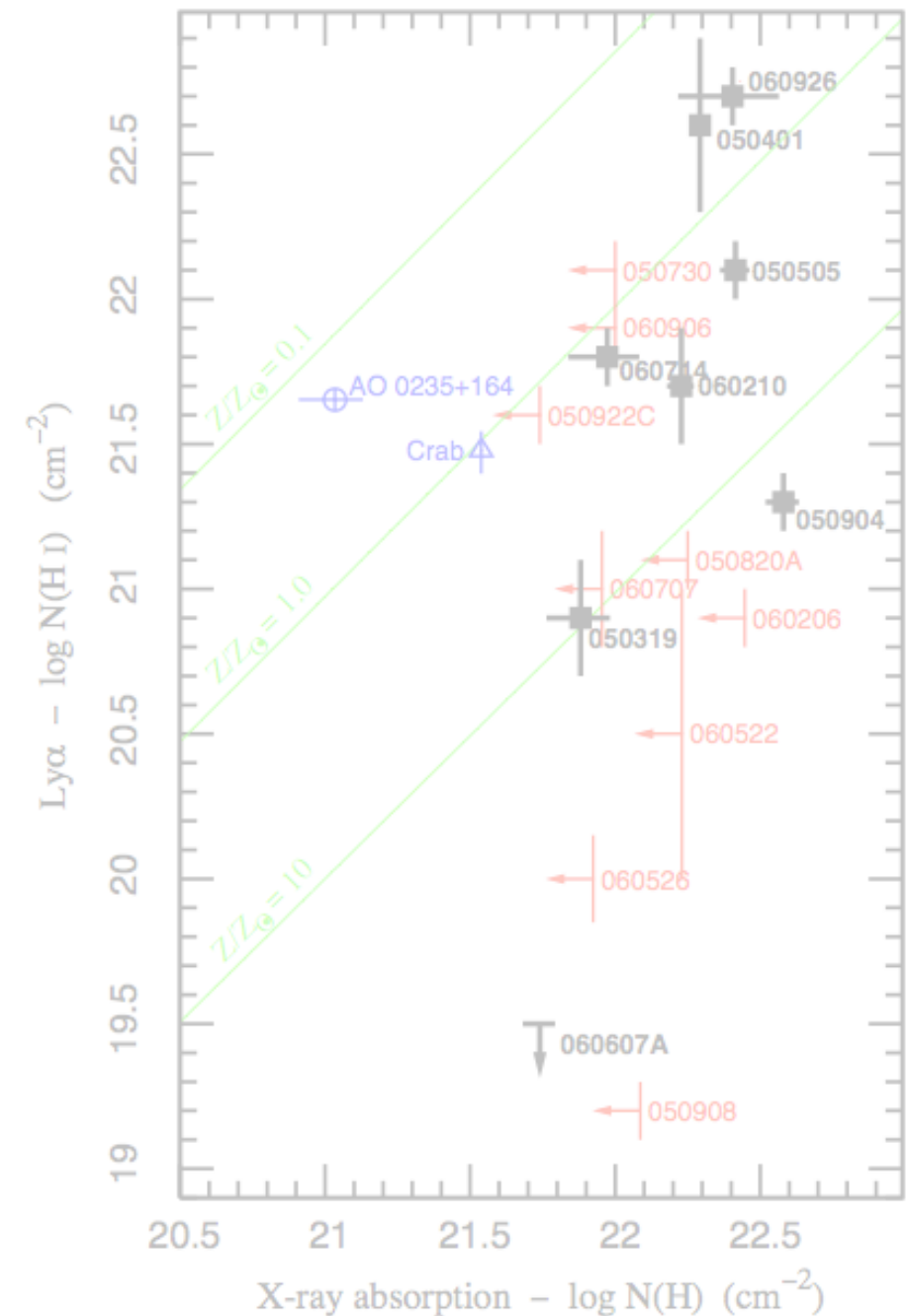


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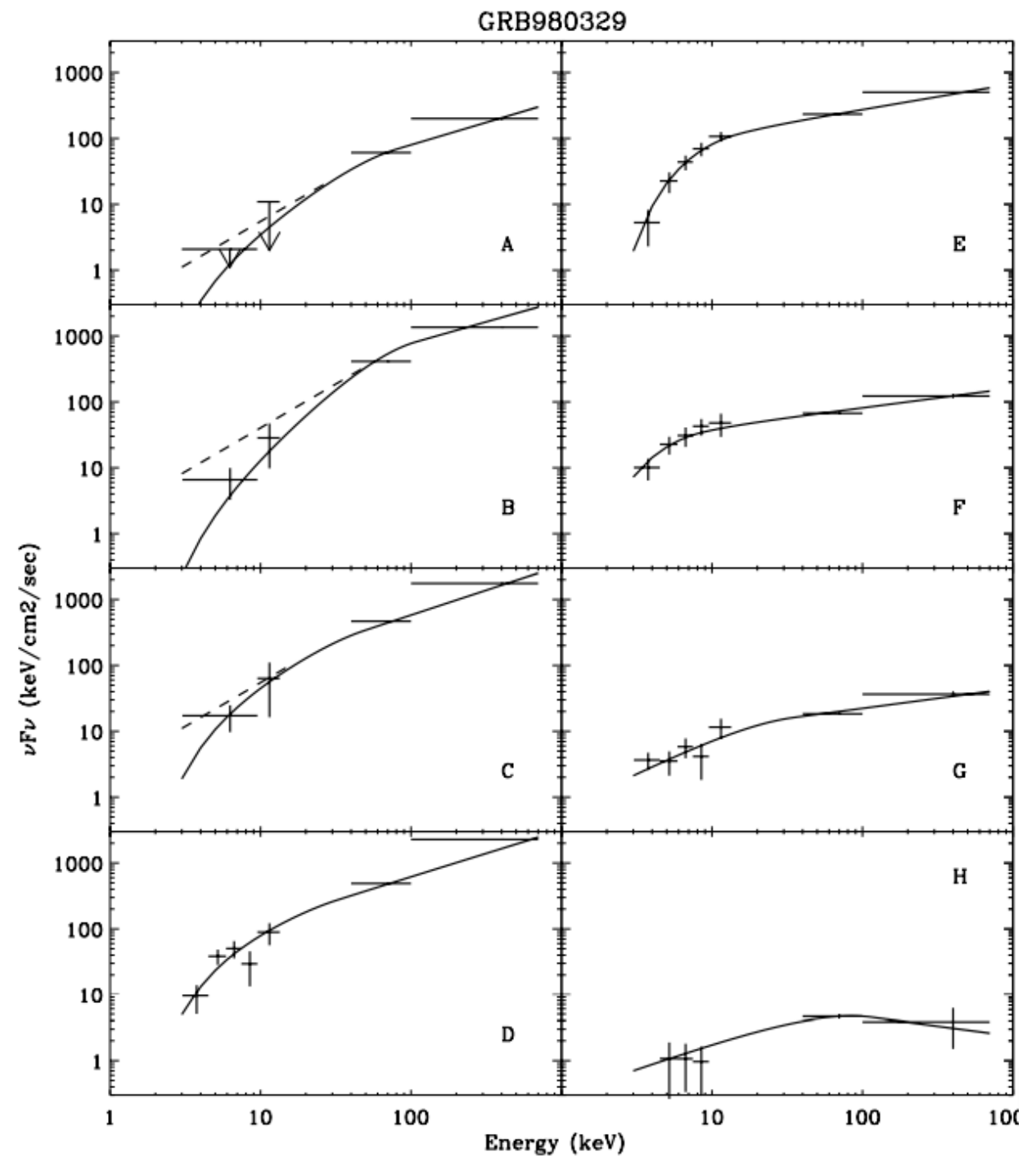
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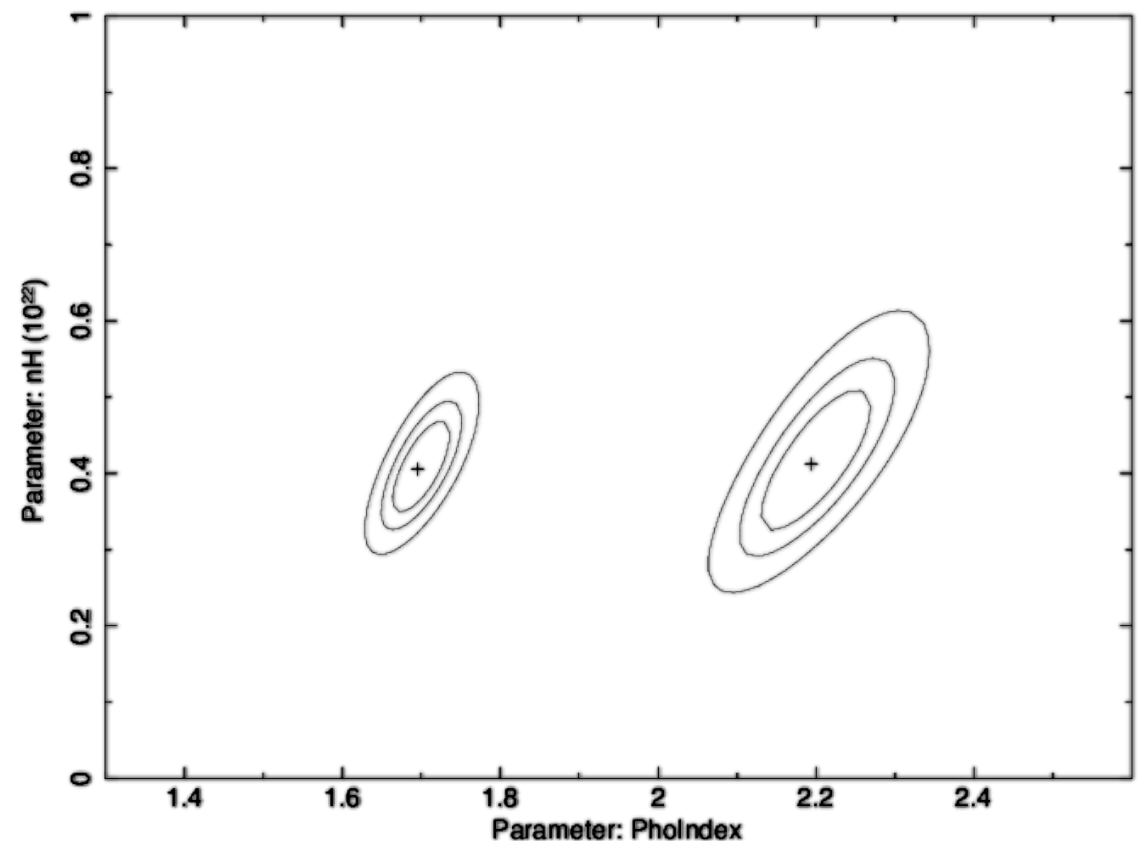
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- A problem in radio-loud AGN, where curvature is well-known
- But not a general solution:
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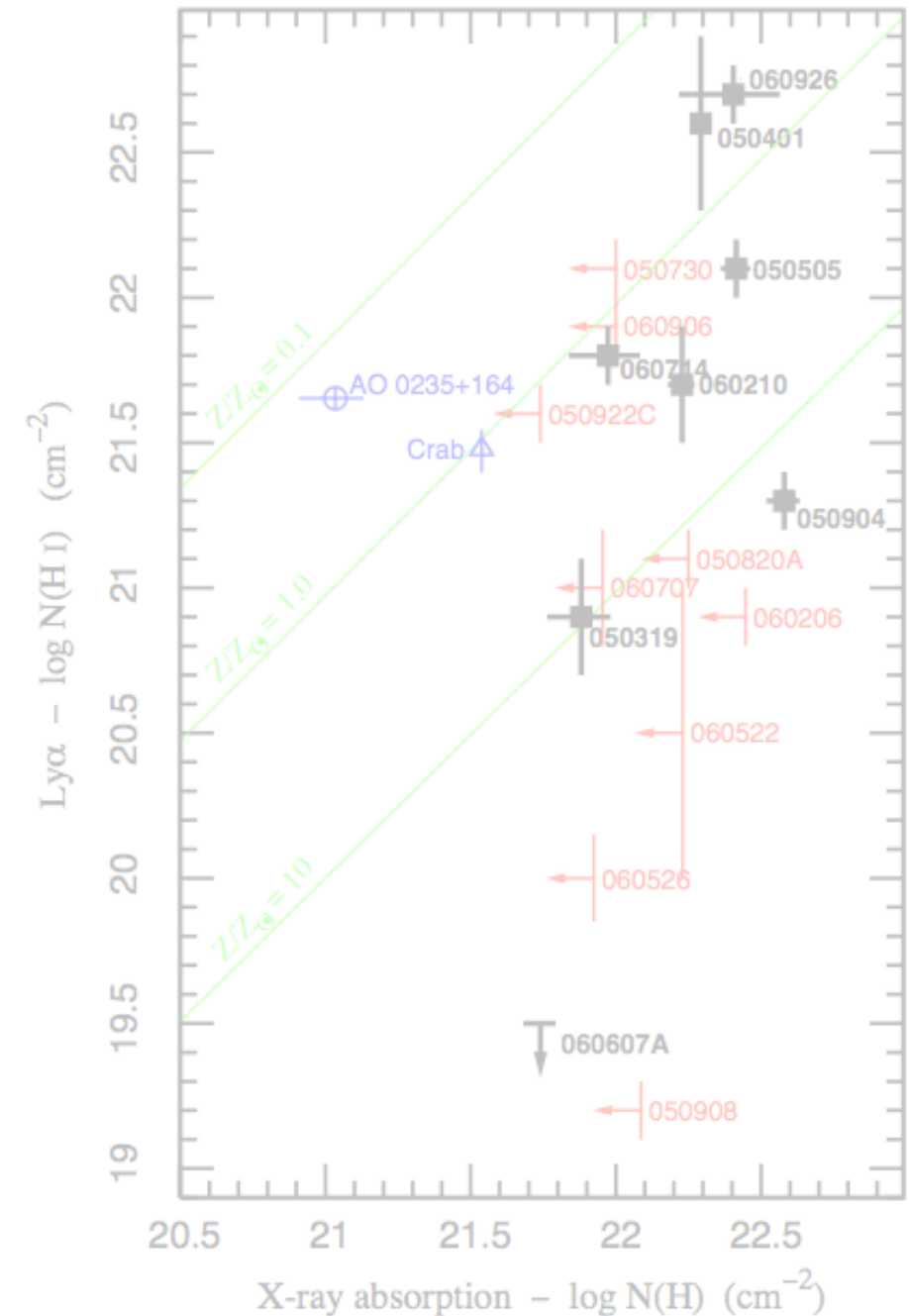
GRB 100901A

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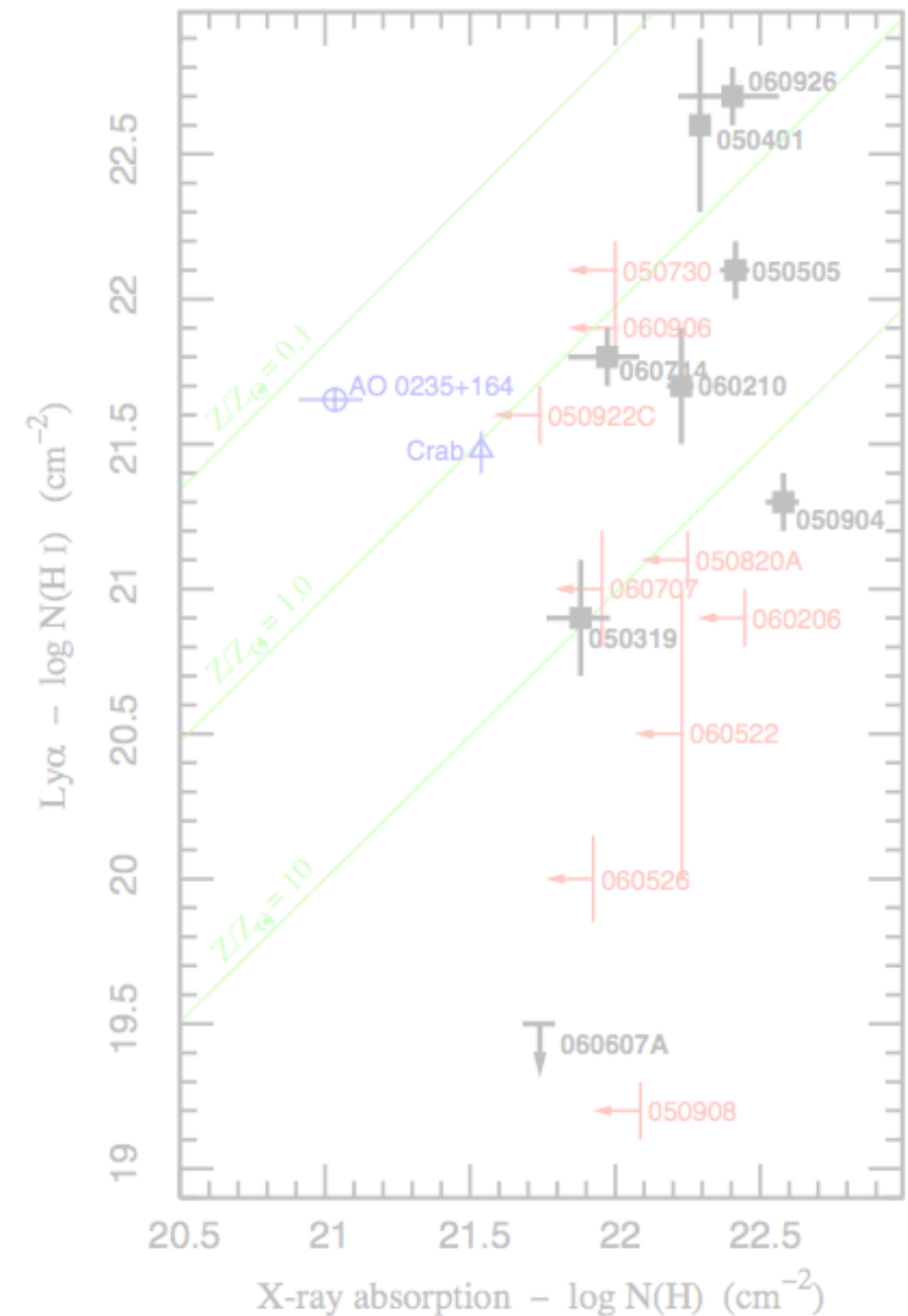
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# Metals in our galaxy

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- No excess seen in low-redshift blazars
- No correlation observed with Galactic column density
- No systematic difference between high-resolution pointed observations and low-resolution Galactic surveys

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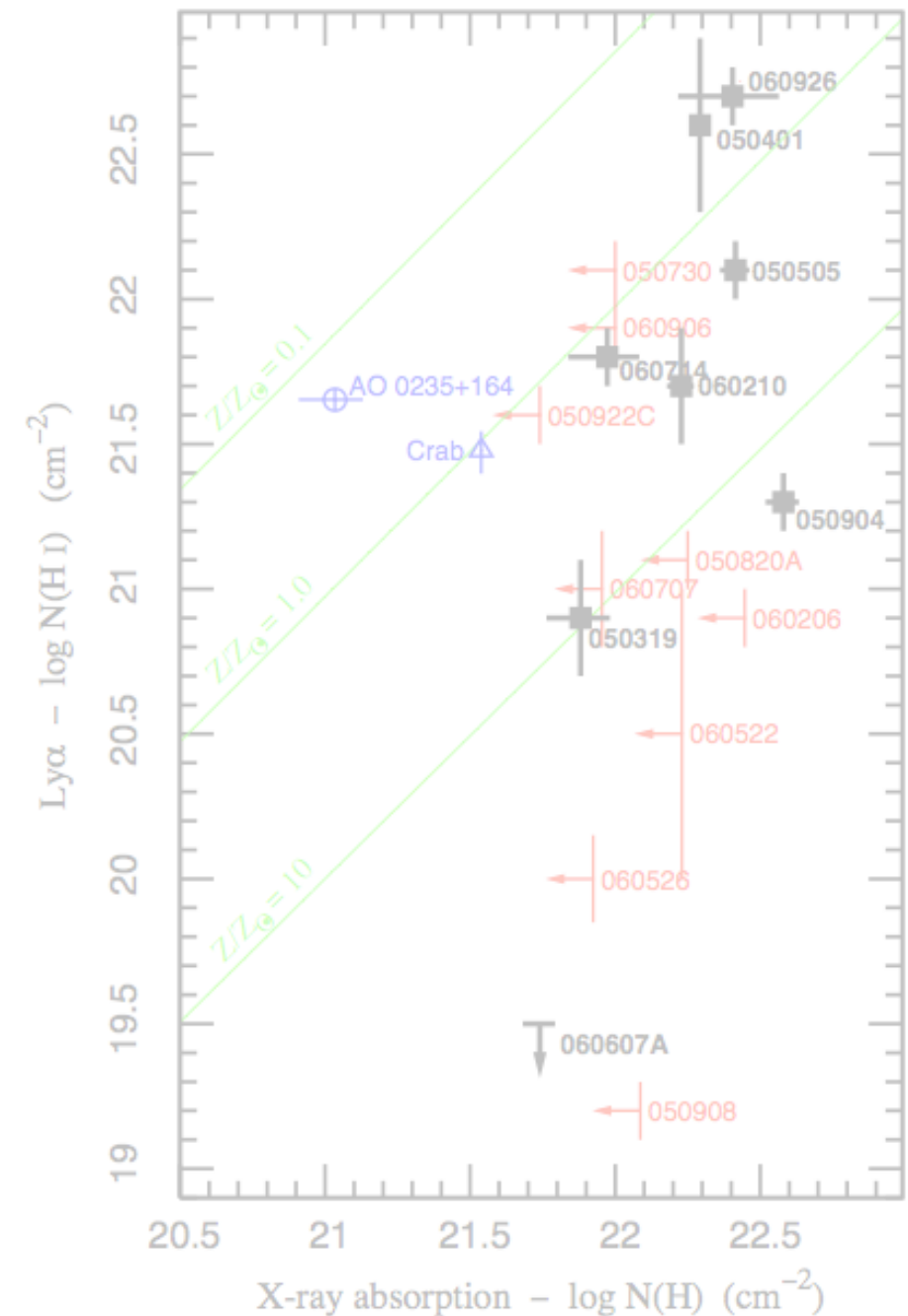
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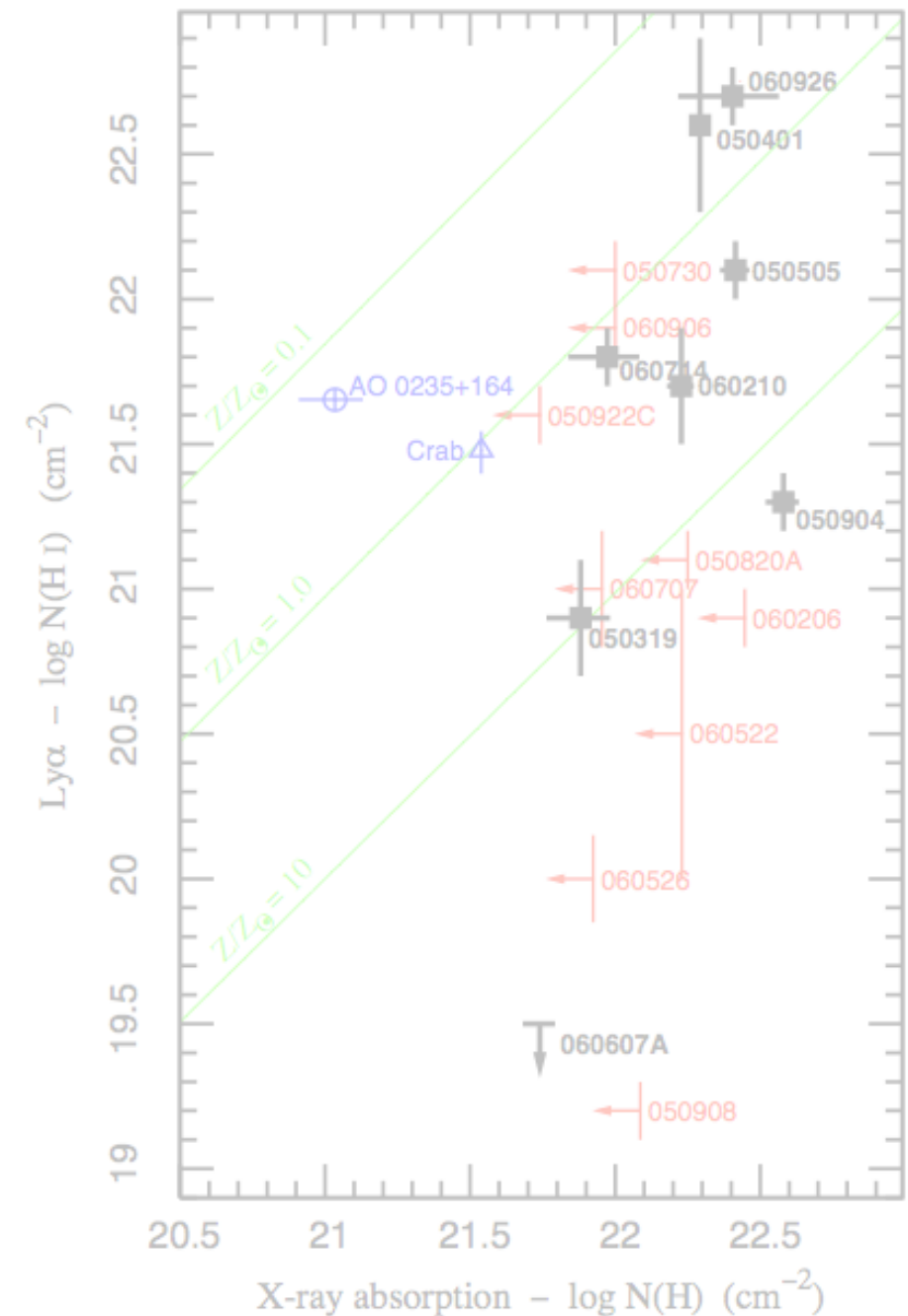
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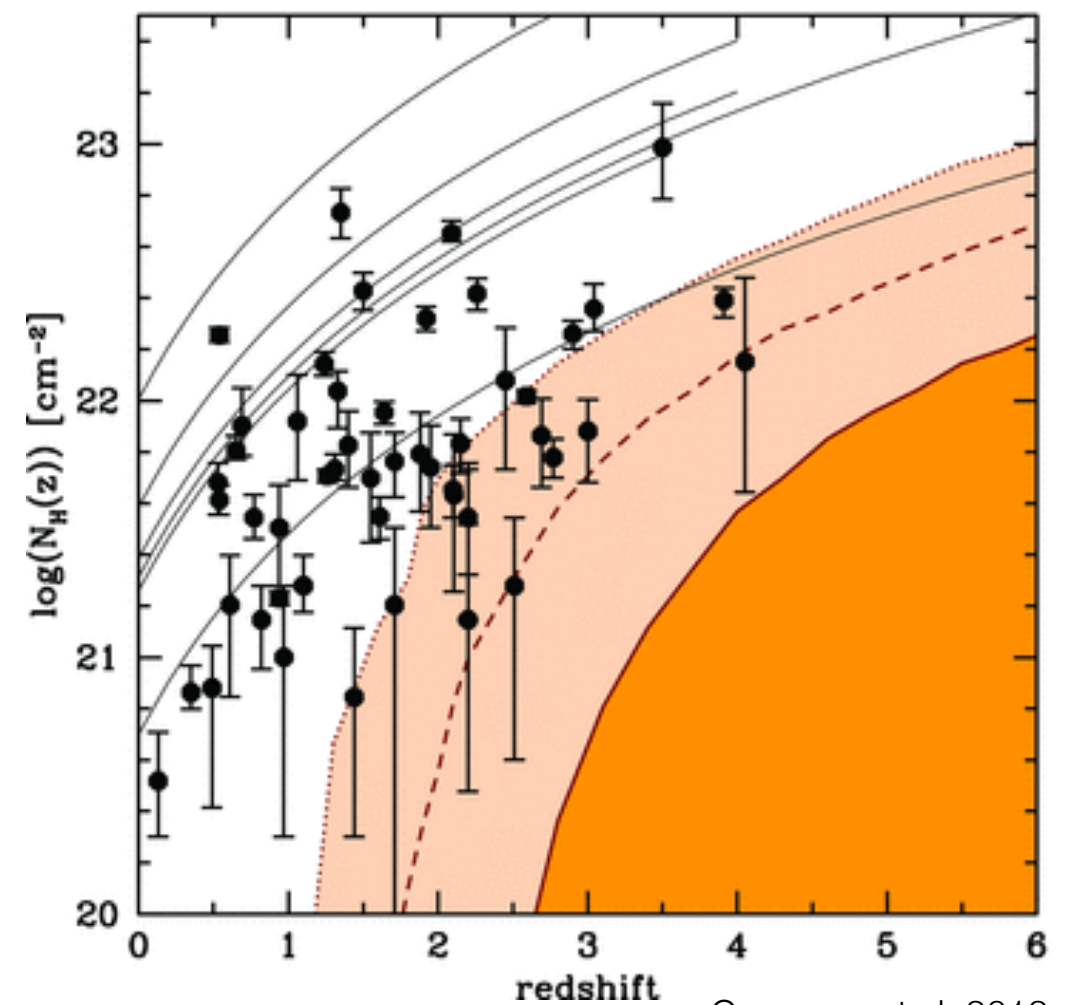
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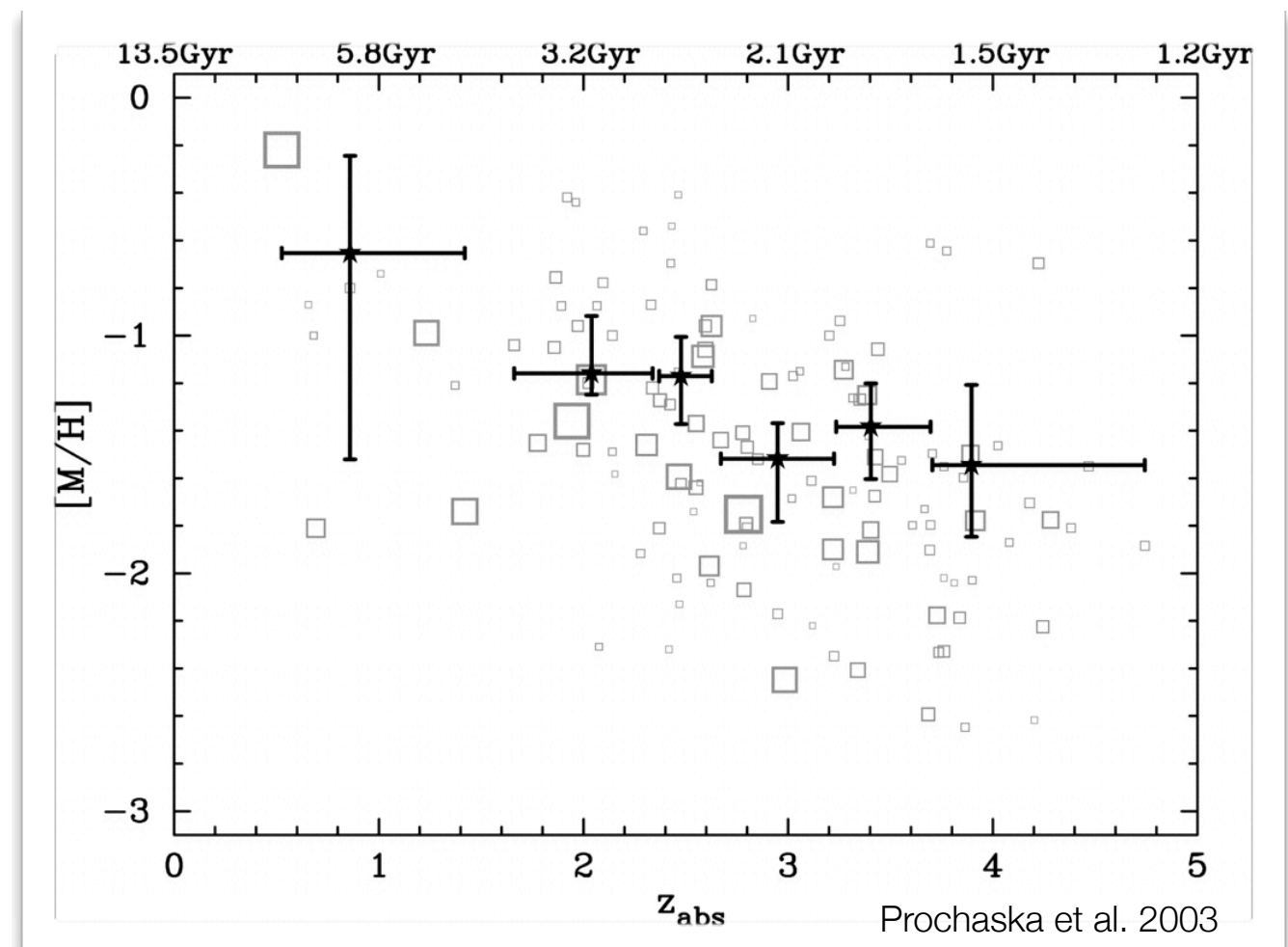
- Low- $z$  intervening absorbers have a stronger effect at high redshift.
- GRBs show an excess of high column density MgII absorbers
- But must take into account decreasing cosmic metallicity when looking for a faster than  $(1+z)^{2.5}$  increase



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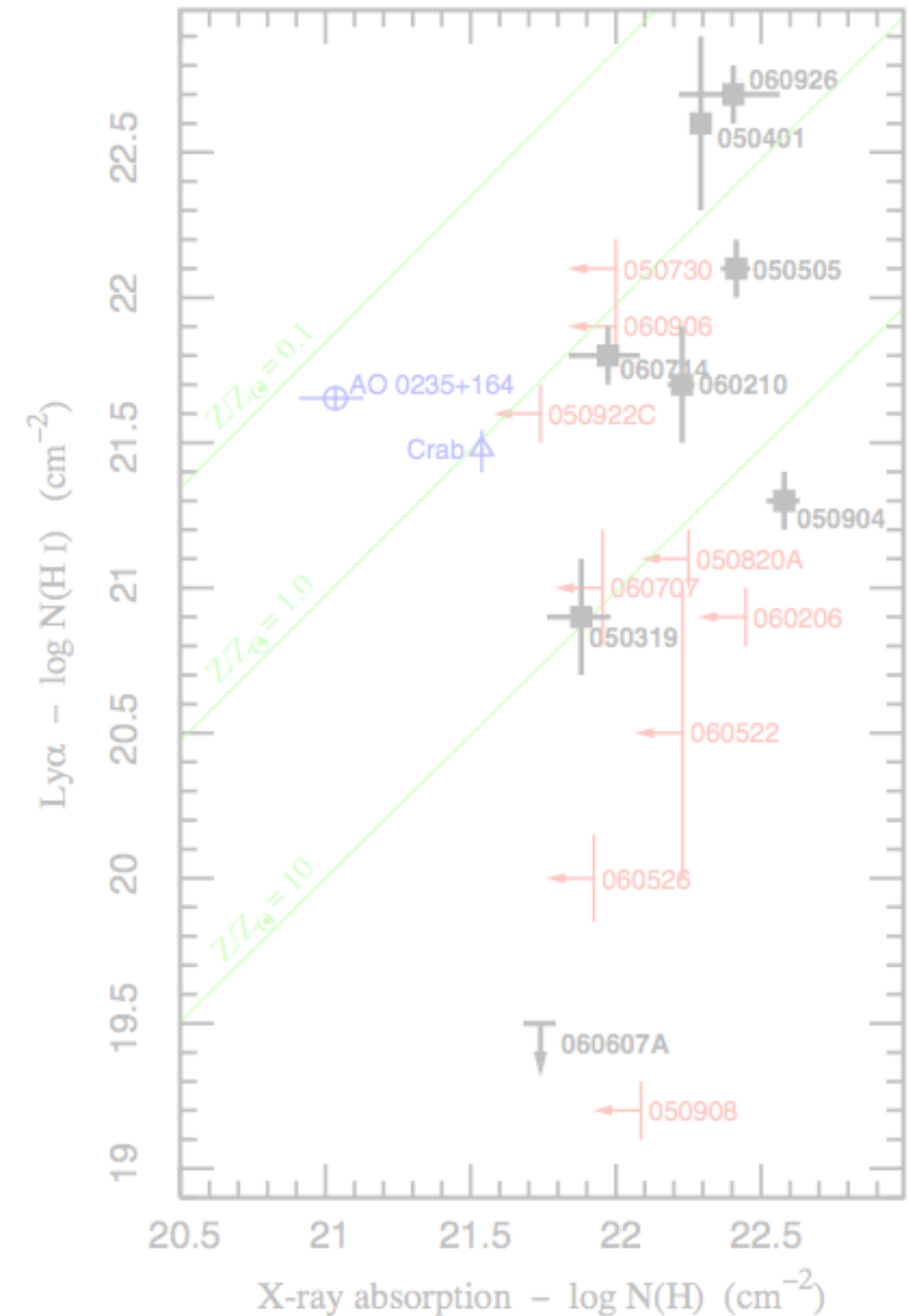
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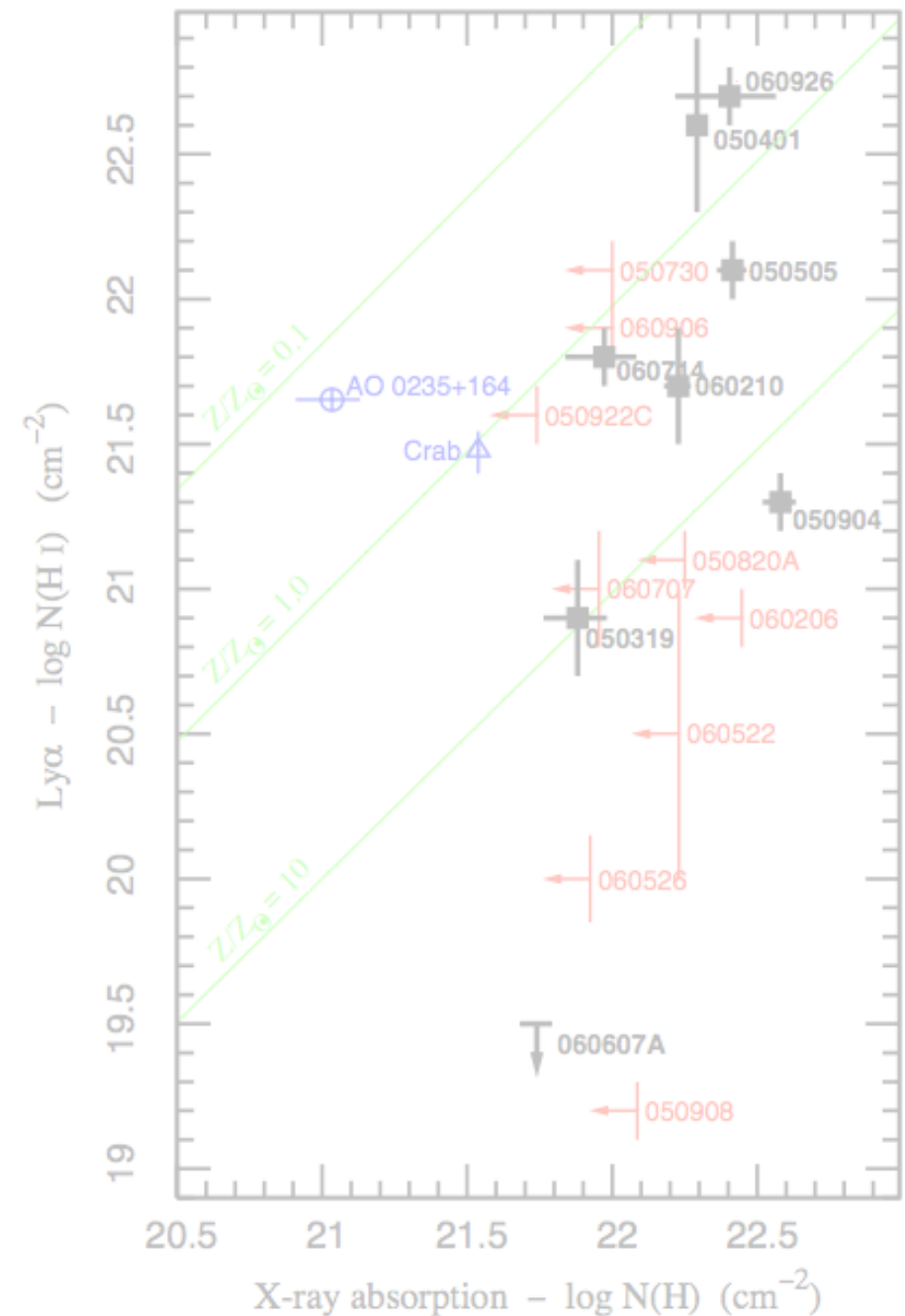
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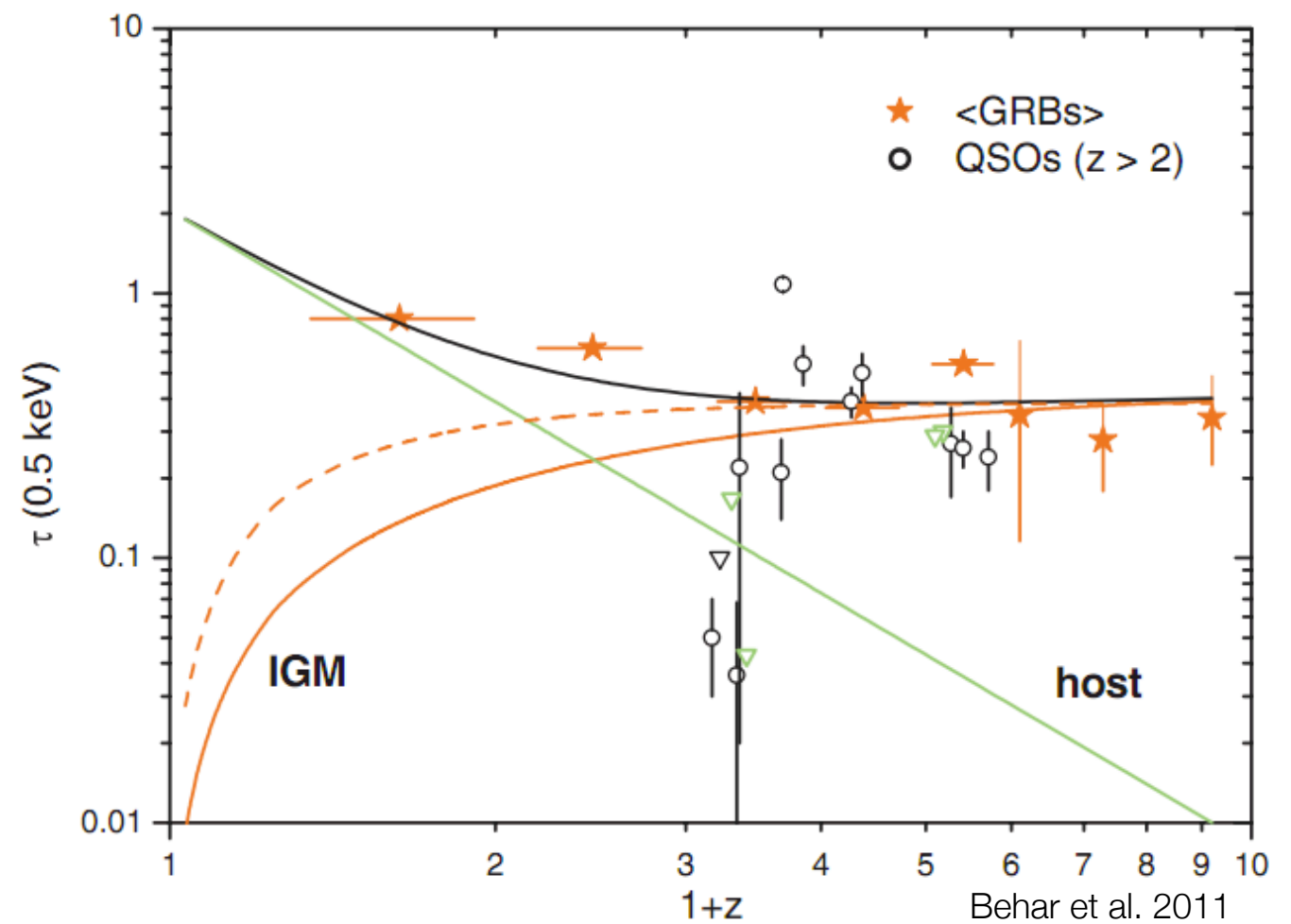
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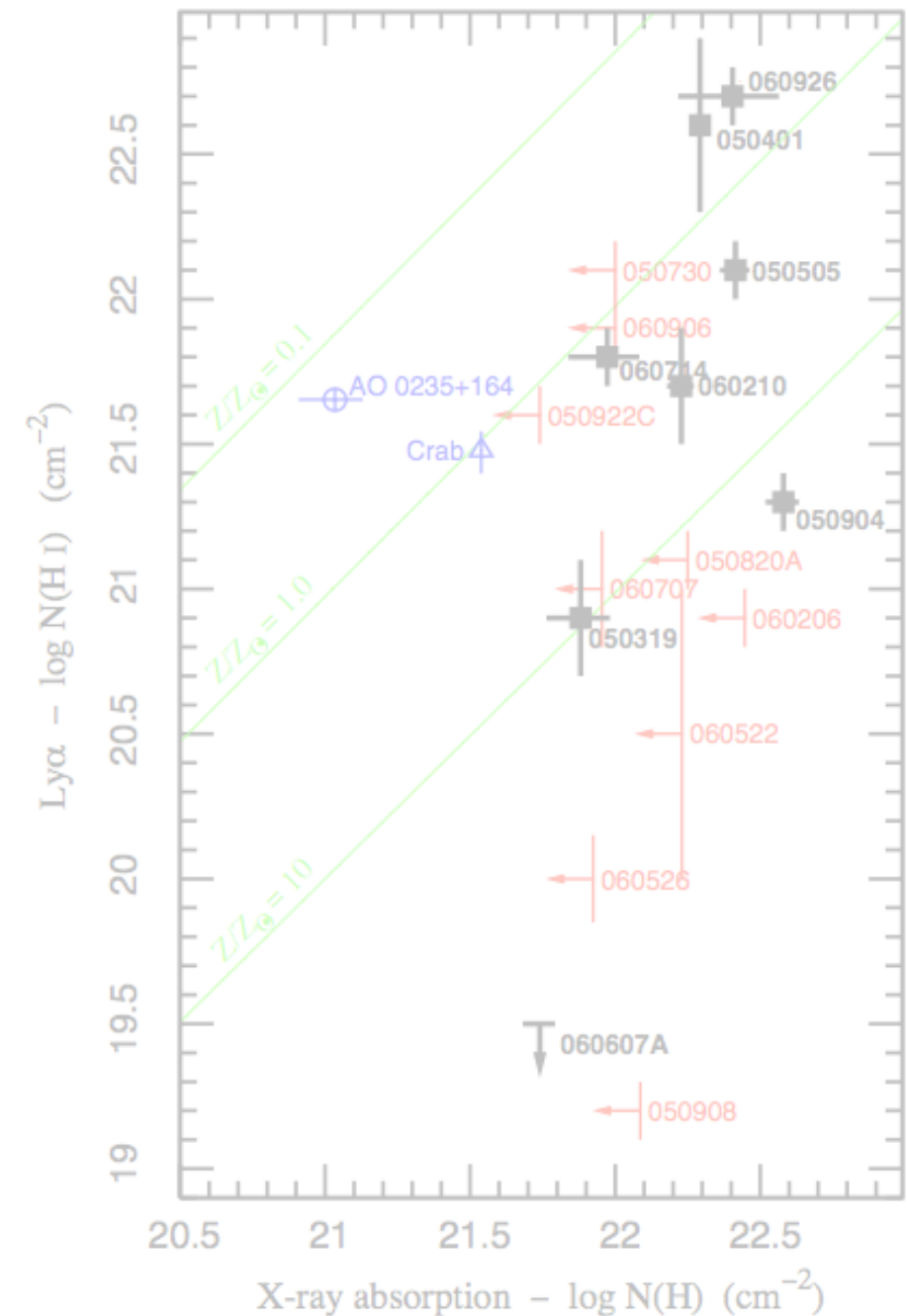
- Could it be highly-ionised metals in the IGM (warm-hot intergalactic medium)?
- Individual GRBs and AGN observed with no absorption, so not universal
- Radio-quiet AGN at high redshift show no absorption— should if it was WHIM
- Radio-loud AGN sometimes seem to show absorption, but radio-loud AGN not a very good comparison, since they
  - are known to have intrinsic curvature,
  - have variable “absorption” that goes up and down,
  - show excesses at low energies as well as deficits





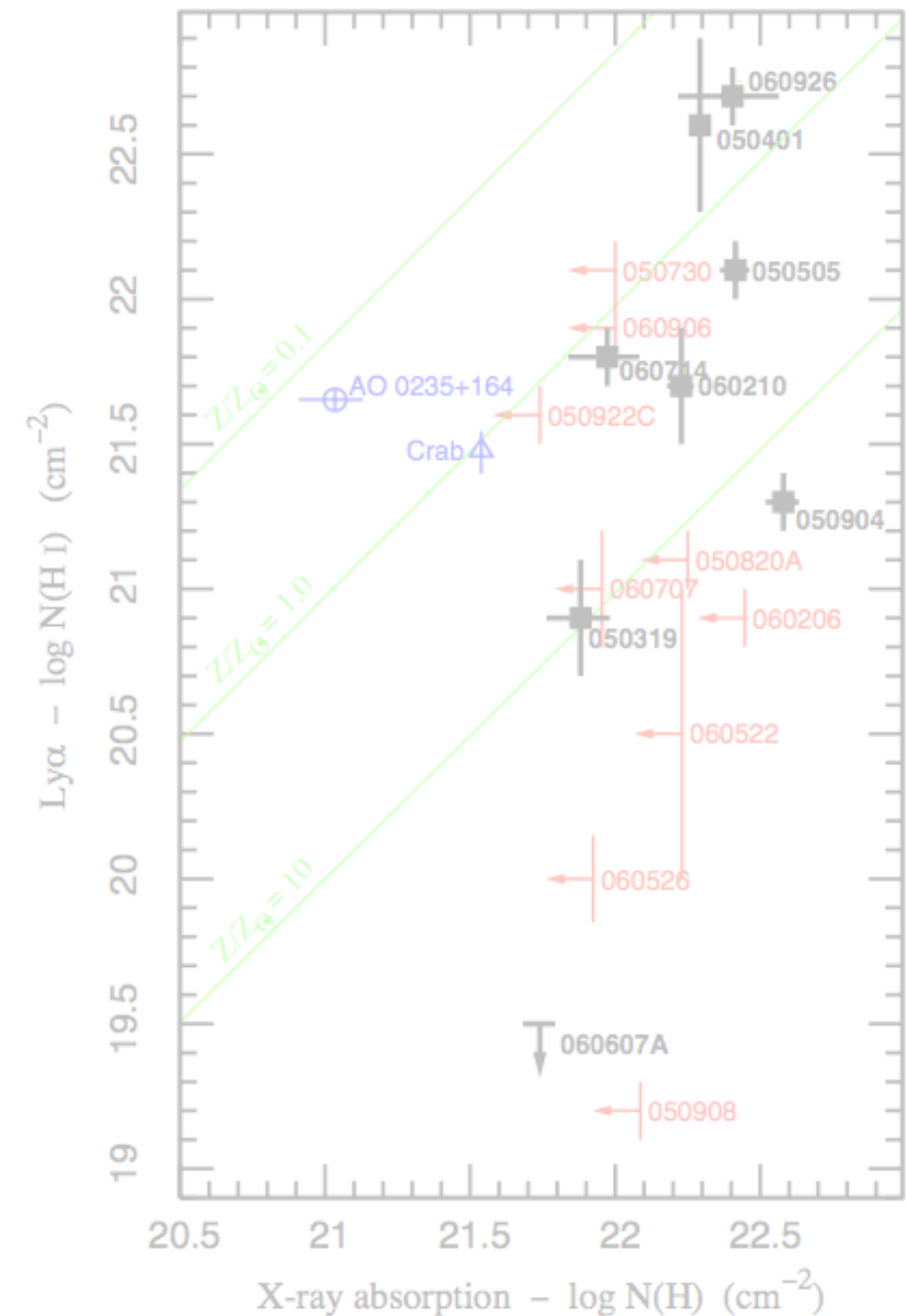
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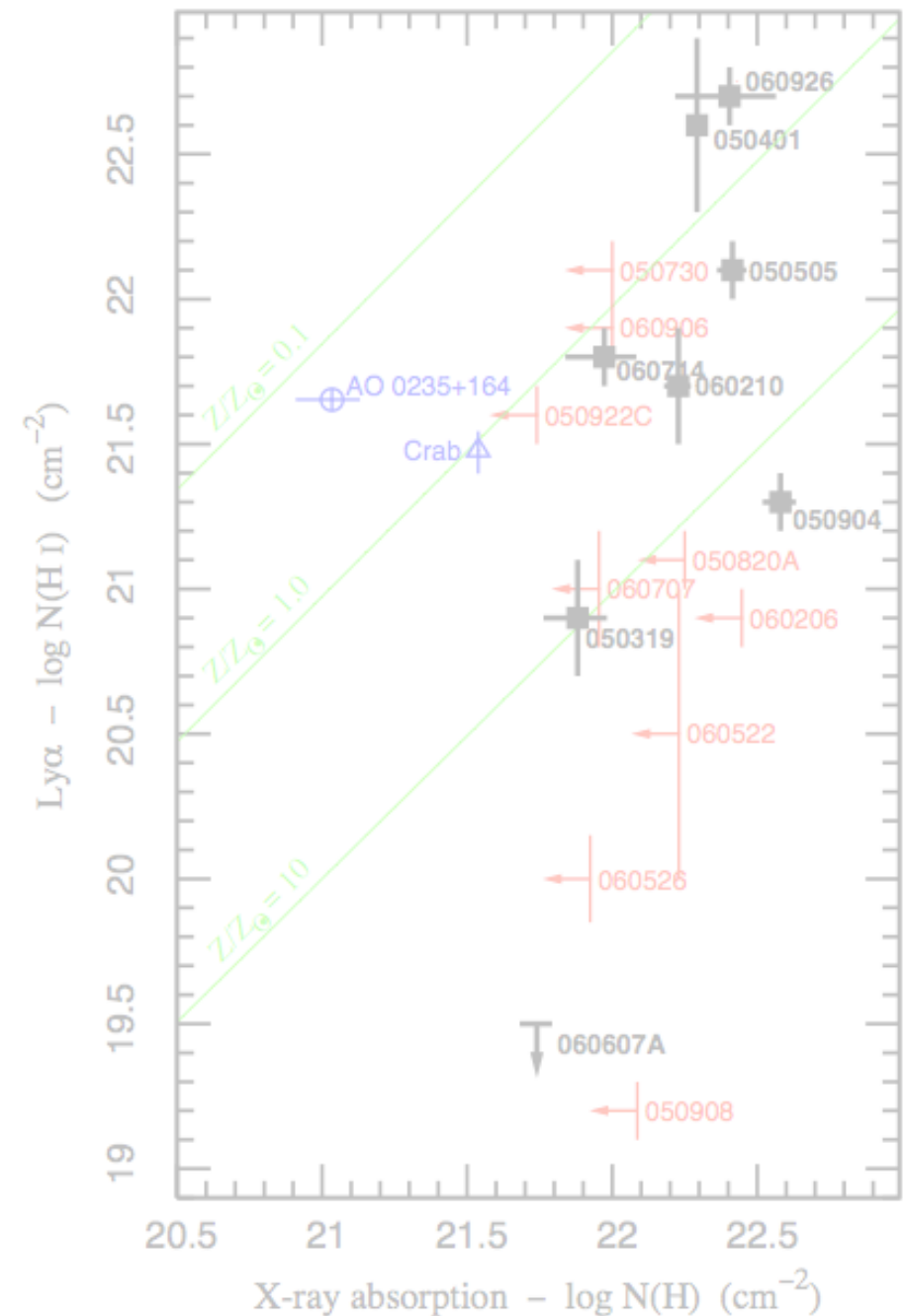
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# Proposals

## So what's Left?

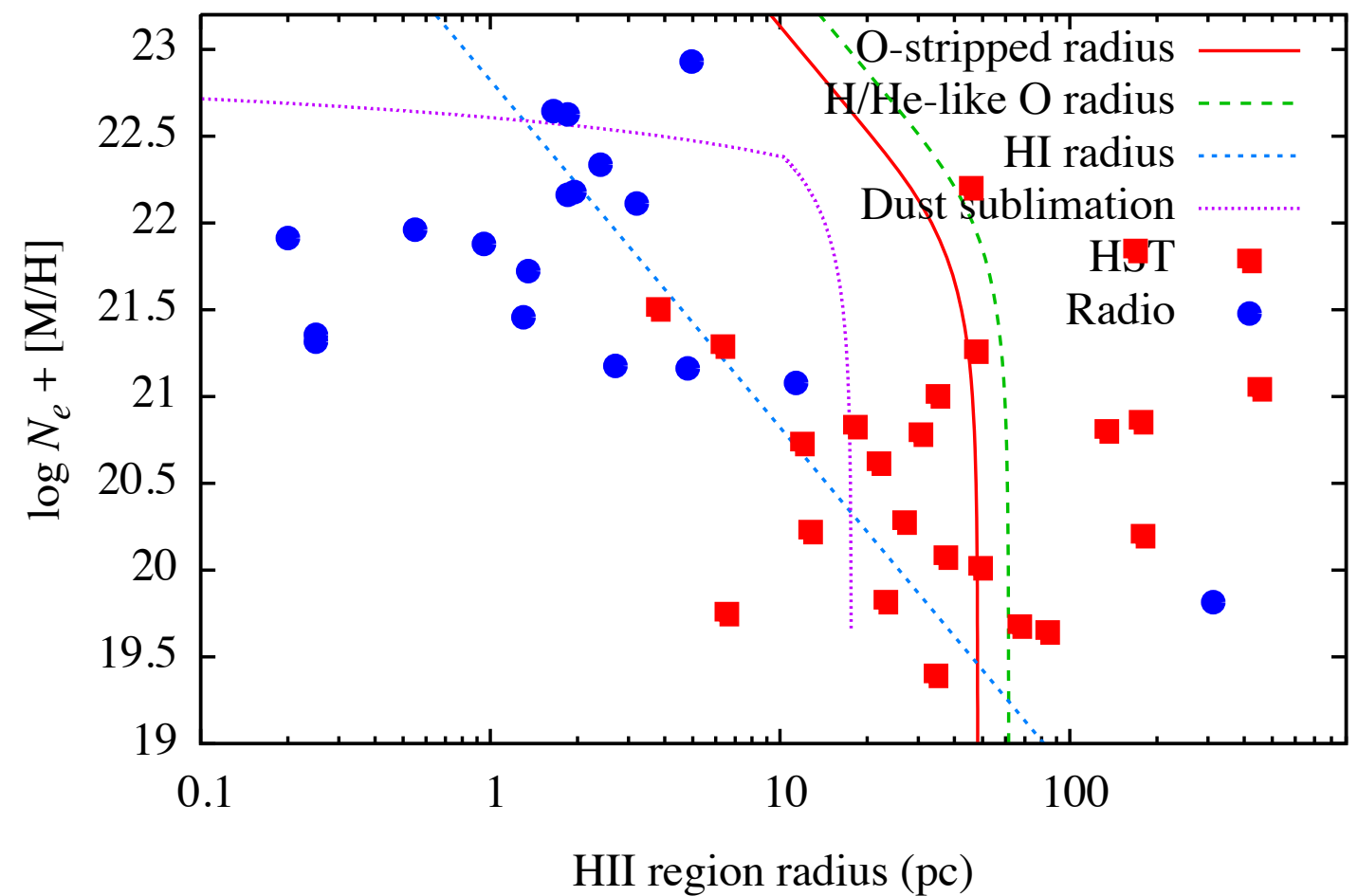
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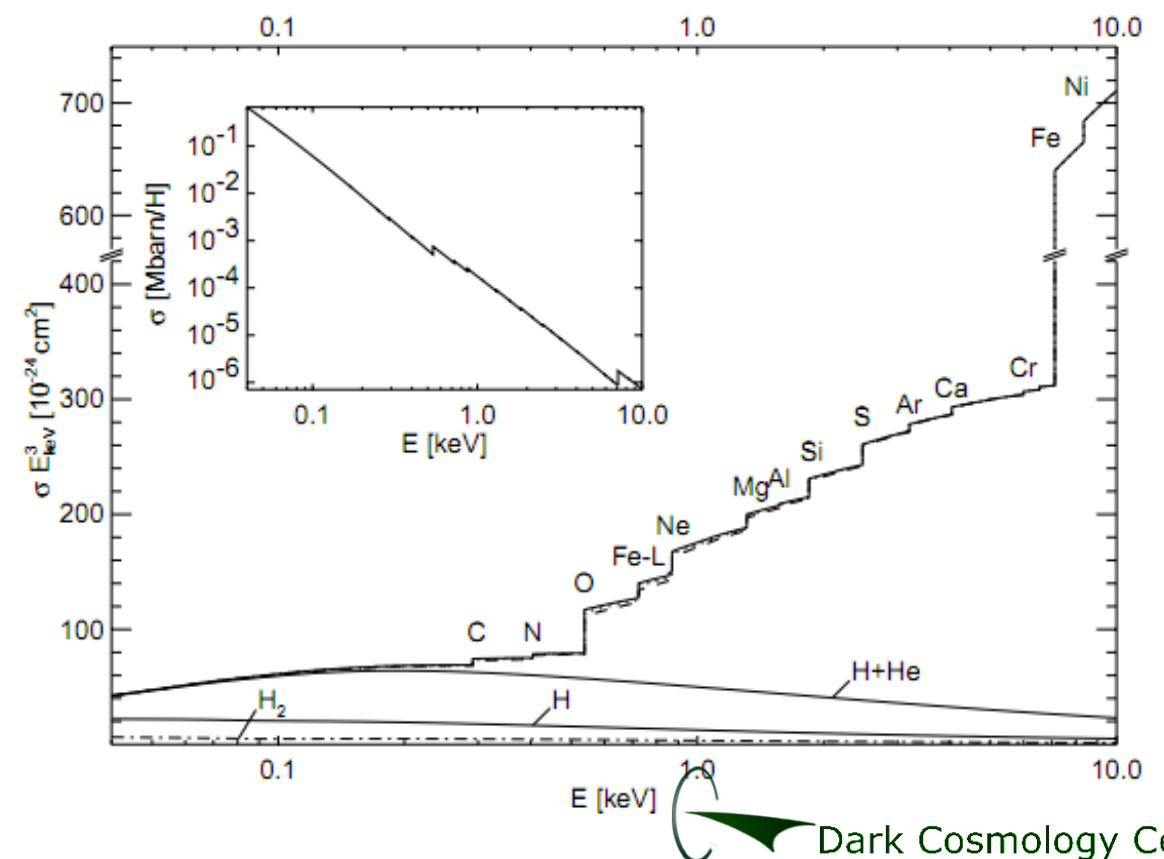
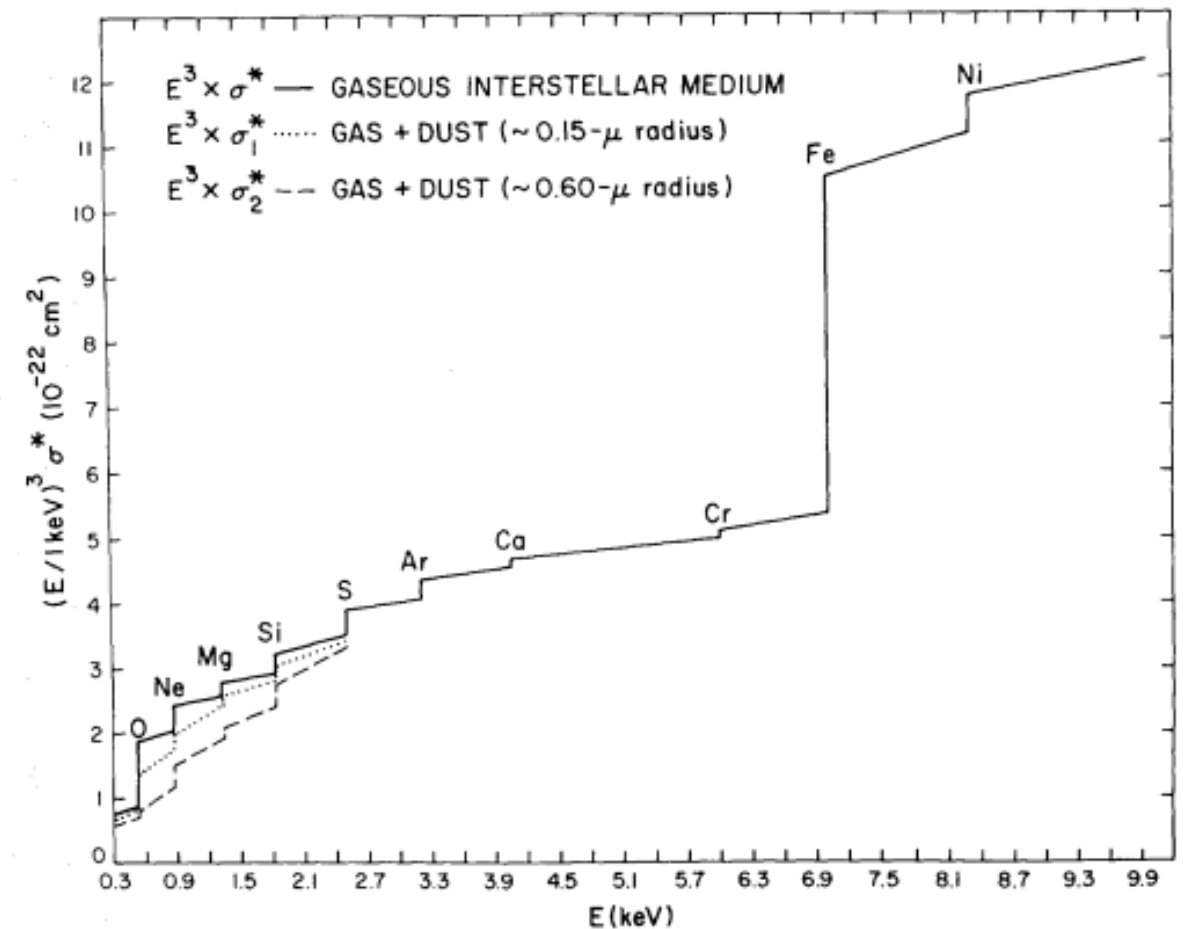
# What's left

- HII region?
- Progenitor wind?
  - ▶ A combination of many effects?



# What causes the X-ray absorption?

- Photoelectric absorption
- Inner shells of metals dominate
- He, C, O, Fe, Si, S etc.
- Relatively insensitive to ionisation state or phase (i.e. in normal situations, X-rays see almost all metals)
- Use column density in hydrogen as a useful proxy, but actually, insensitive to hydrogen



# Redshift dependence

- Little redshift information in low-res X-ray spectra
- Get redshifts from optical
- But! Inferred absorption strongly redshift dependent:
- $N_{\text{H}_X}(z) \approx (1+z)^{2.5} N_{\text{H}_X}(0)$

