

Identifying Black Hole Central Engines in Gamma-Ray Bursts

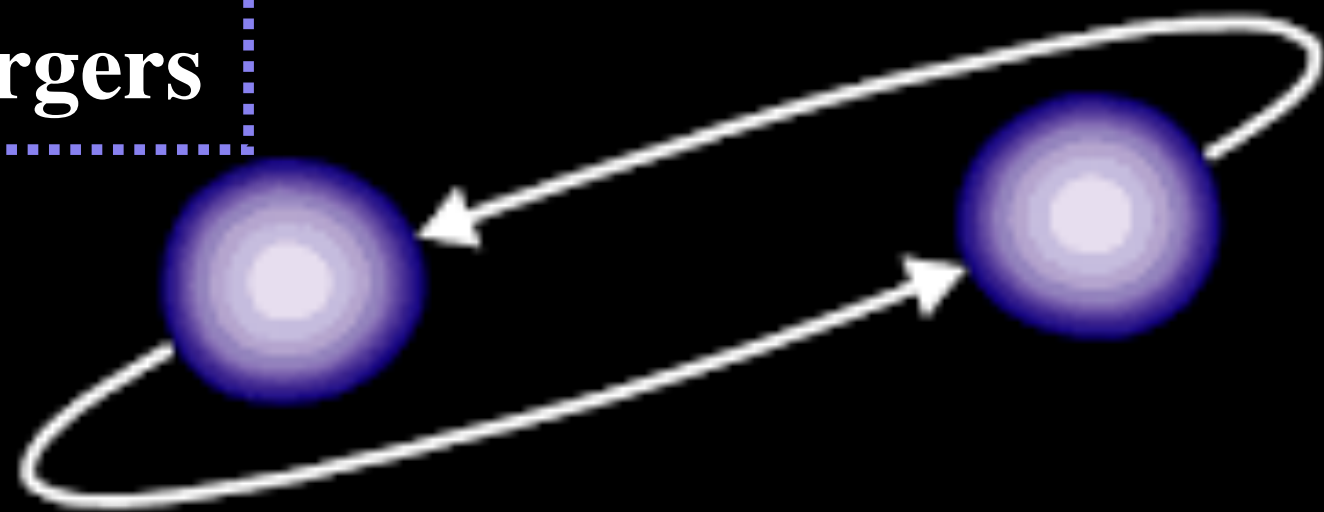


Dr. Vidushi Sharma

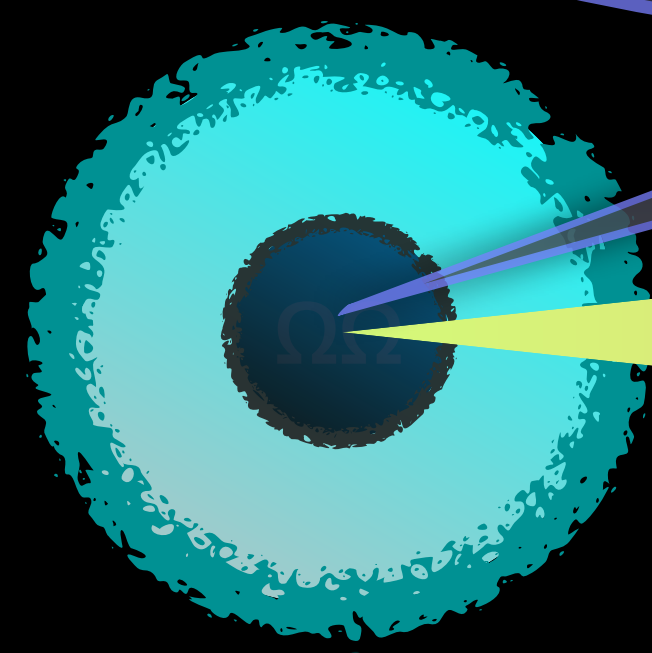
Post-doctoral Fellow, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

Co-authors: Dr. Shabnam Iyyani, Prof. Dipankar Bhattacharya; Email: vidushi@kth.se

Short GRB:
NS-NS/NS-BH Mergers

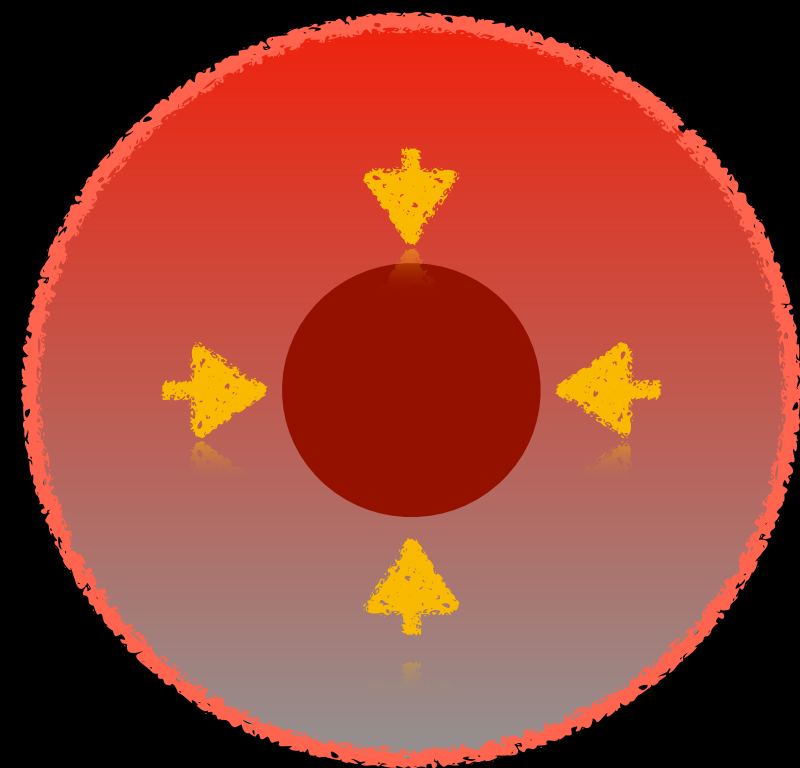


Progenitor



What is the nature of the sources that powers these jets?

Long GRB:
Massive star core-collapse



Observational Constraints on Central Engine:

- ✓ Extremely Energetic: $10^{46} - 10^{55}$ erg (Isotropic equivalent)
- ✓ Milliseconds Time Variability (~ 100 km): Compact objects

Possible Central Engines:

- ★ Black Hole
- ★ Magnetar

Methods For Studying Them:

(a) X-ray afterglow light curve: Most of the features can be explained with both models, except plateau followed by steep decay.

(b) Energy Budget Criteria

For Magnetars

Based on observed period, mass & radius; rotational energy is given by:

$$E_{\text{rot}} \approx \frac{1}{2} I \Omega^2 \approx 3 \times 10^{52} \text{ erg} \left(\frac{M_{\text{ns}}}{1.5 M_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{R_{\text{ns}}}{12 \text{ km}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{P_{\text{ns}}}{1 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-2}$$

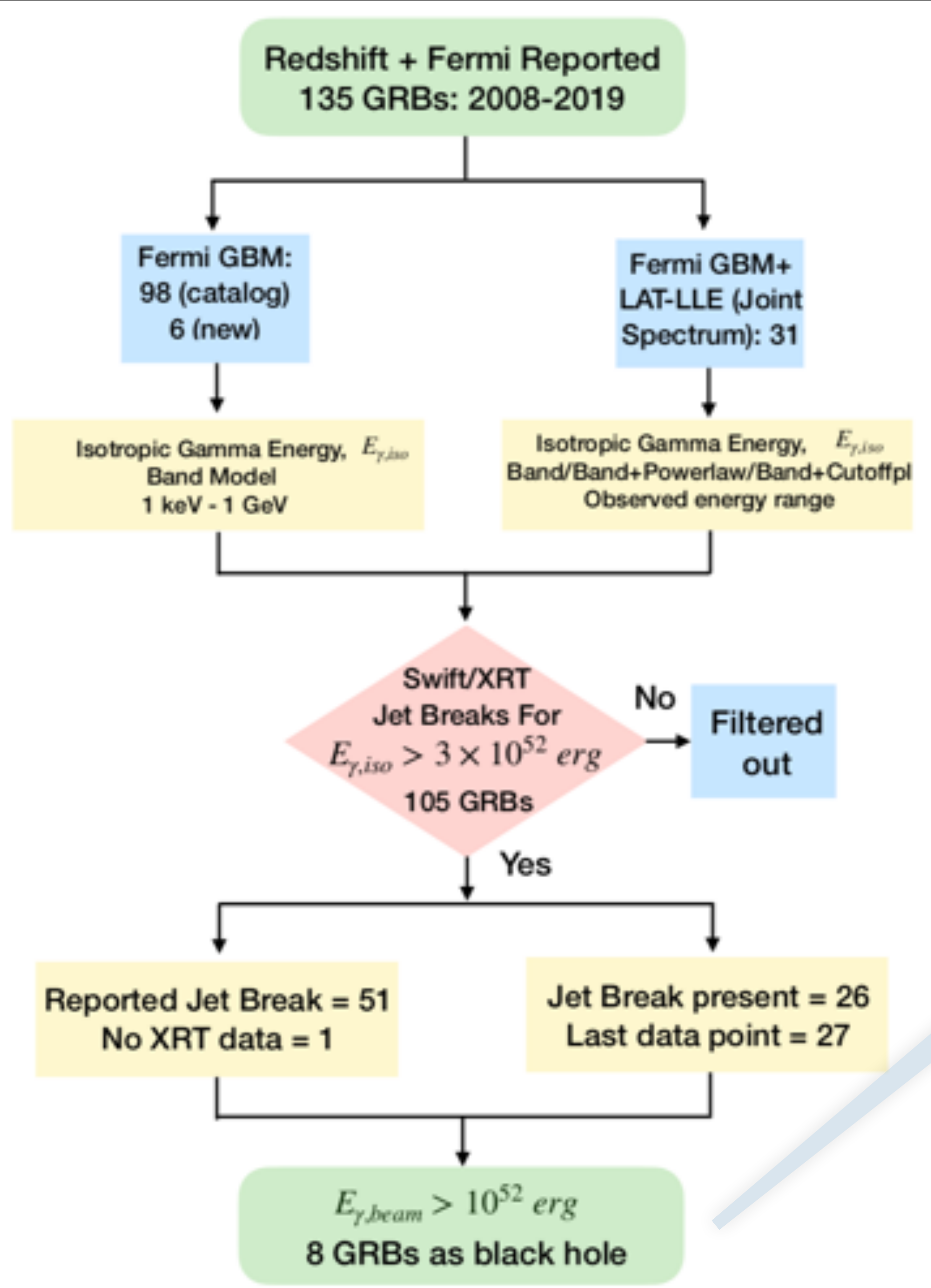
This rotational energy is distributed among gravitational waves, jet energy and magnetospheric winds.

Using equipartition of energy, "Maximum extractable energy $\sim 10^{52}$ erg".

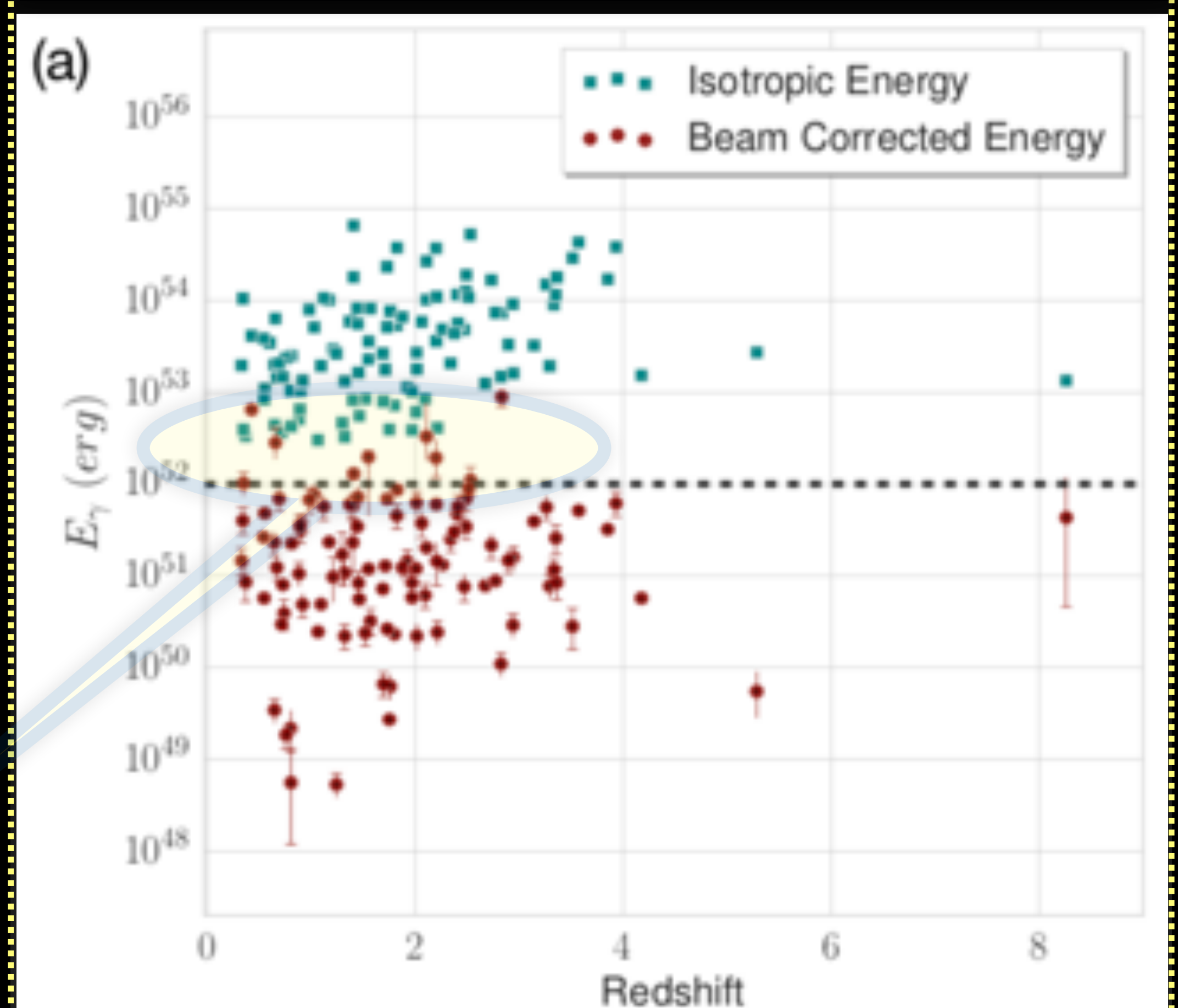
Rotational energy \rightarrow powers the jet.

Energy Estimation:

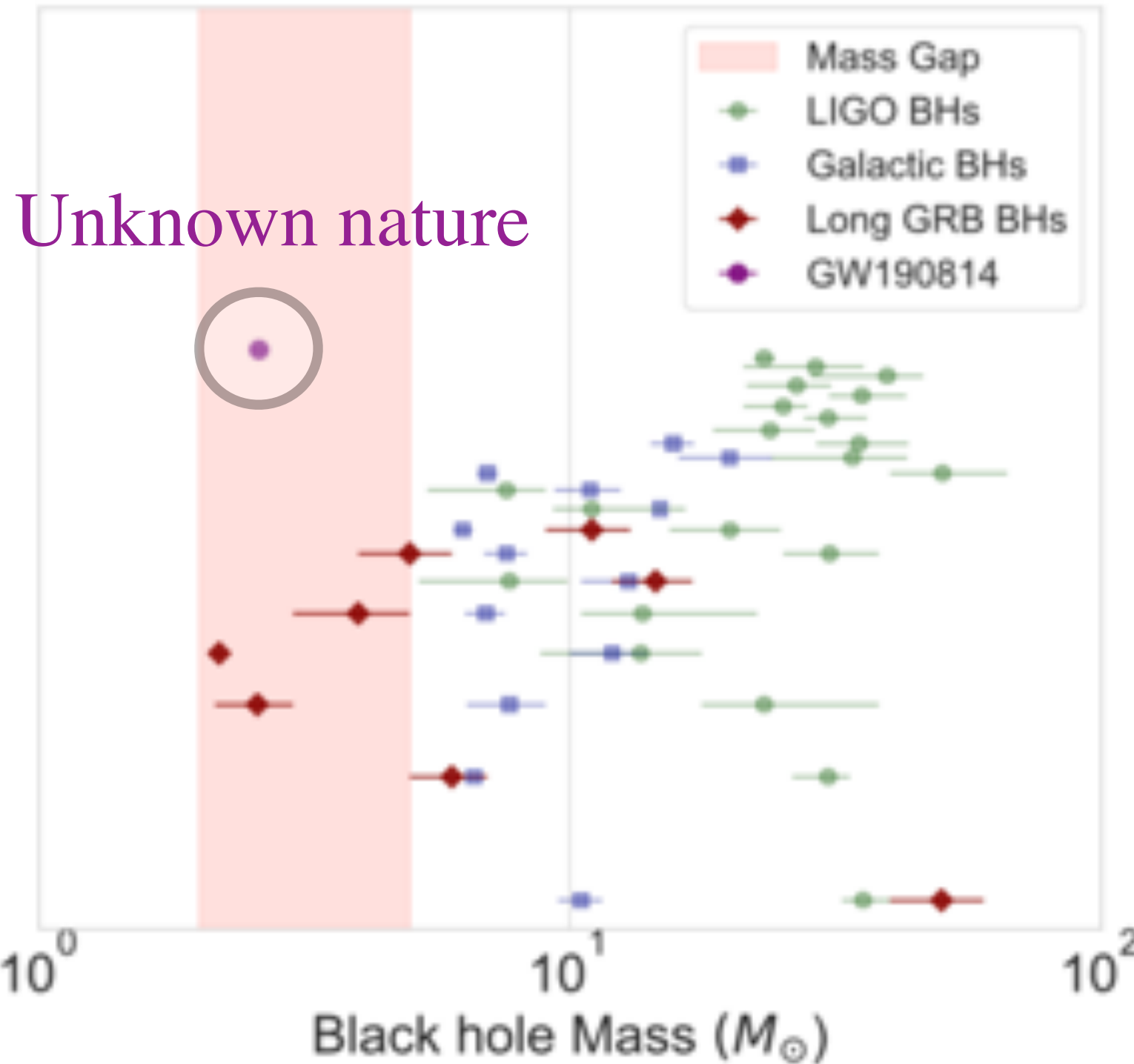
- (a) Redshift + Prompt Spectra
- (b) Jet opening angle



- Isotropic equivalent energy of 105 GRBs is exceeding magnetar energy budget.
- After beam correction, 8 GRBs are black hole candidates.



Results & Summary

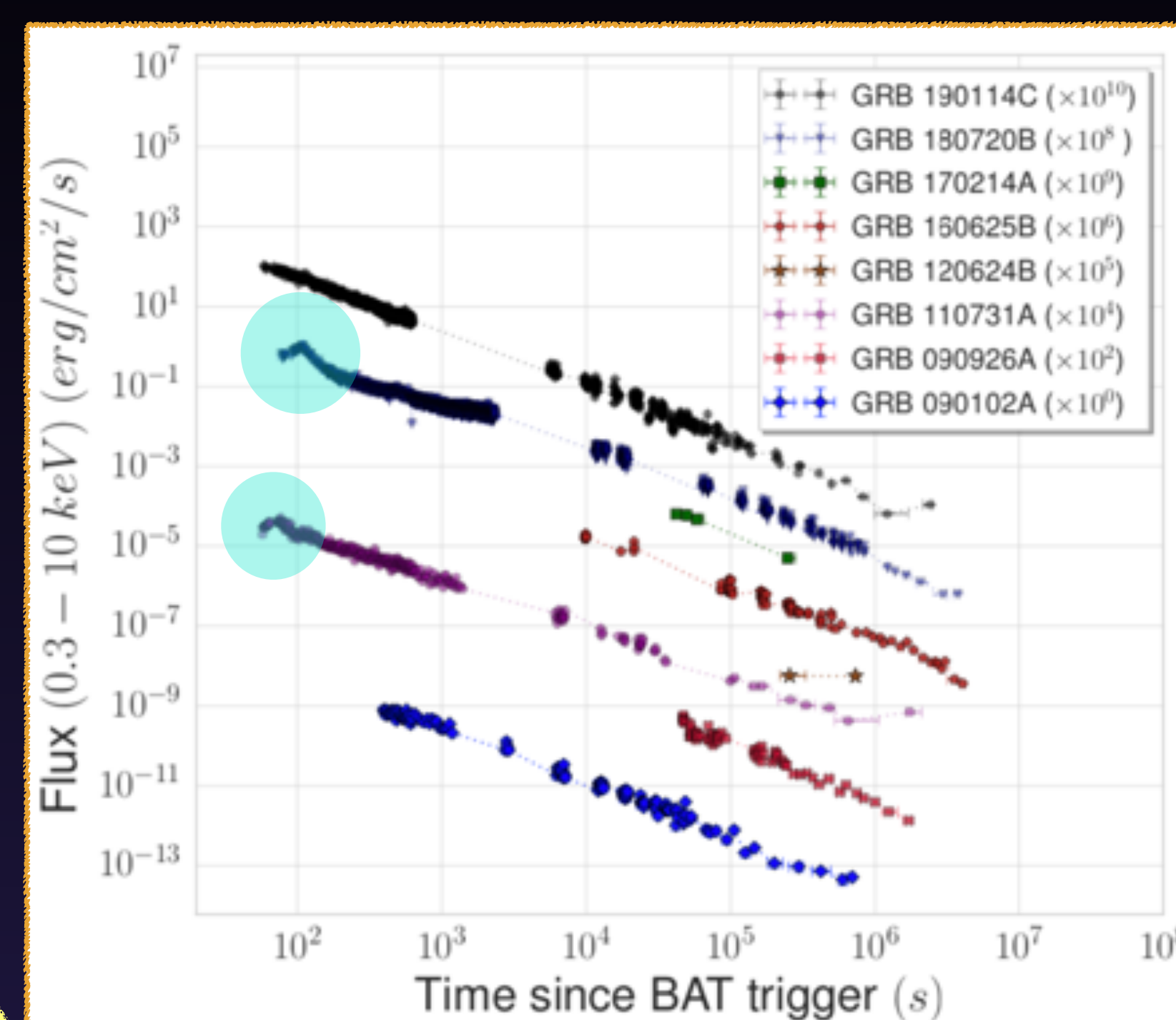


Assuming, Blandford Znajek (BZ) mechanism $\eta E_{\text{rot}} \approx E_{\text{y,beam}}$

Mass ranges between $\sim 2-60$ solar masses

XRT Afterglow Light curves

Observe X-ray flares, Multiple breaks



Using limits on energetics,

we identify 8 black hole central engines.

- ❖ Except one, most of the bursts are LAT detected, hence, sub-GeV loud.
- ❖ In the case of the core-collapse of a massive star, masses of BH formed range from a few to tens of solar mass. We find the BH produced in these catastrophic events may lie in the mass gap region.
- ❖ In the XRT afterglow; we observe flares and multiple breaks.
- ❖ No plateau is observed for these cases, which is generally associated with magnetar central engine.

References:

Abbott et al. 2019
Abbott et al. 2020
Ajello et al. 2019

Duncan and Thompson 1992
Cenko et al. 2011
Meszaros P. 2006
Metzger et al. 2011

Özel et al 2012
Sharma et al. 2021
Wiktorowicz et al. 2013
Woosley S.E. 1993

Acknowledgement: We thank the Fermi gamma-ray space telescope and Neil Gehrels Swift observatory public data archive maintained by NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center.