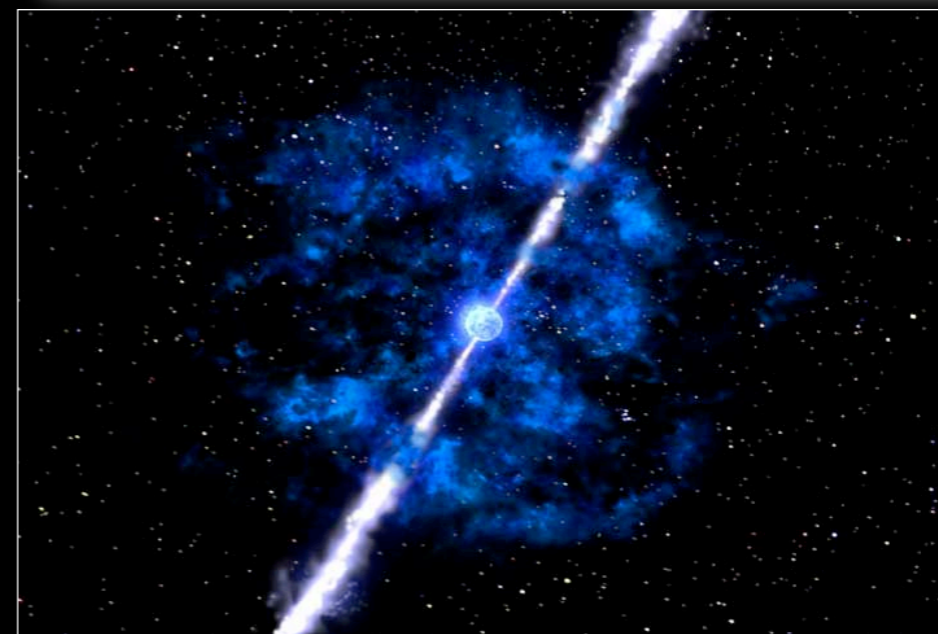
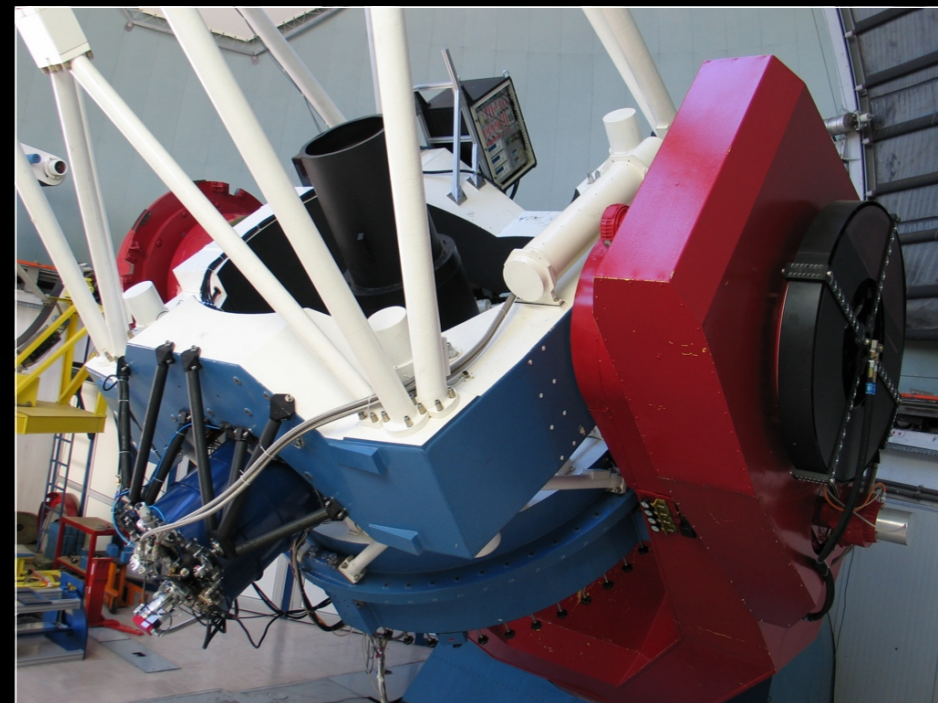
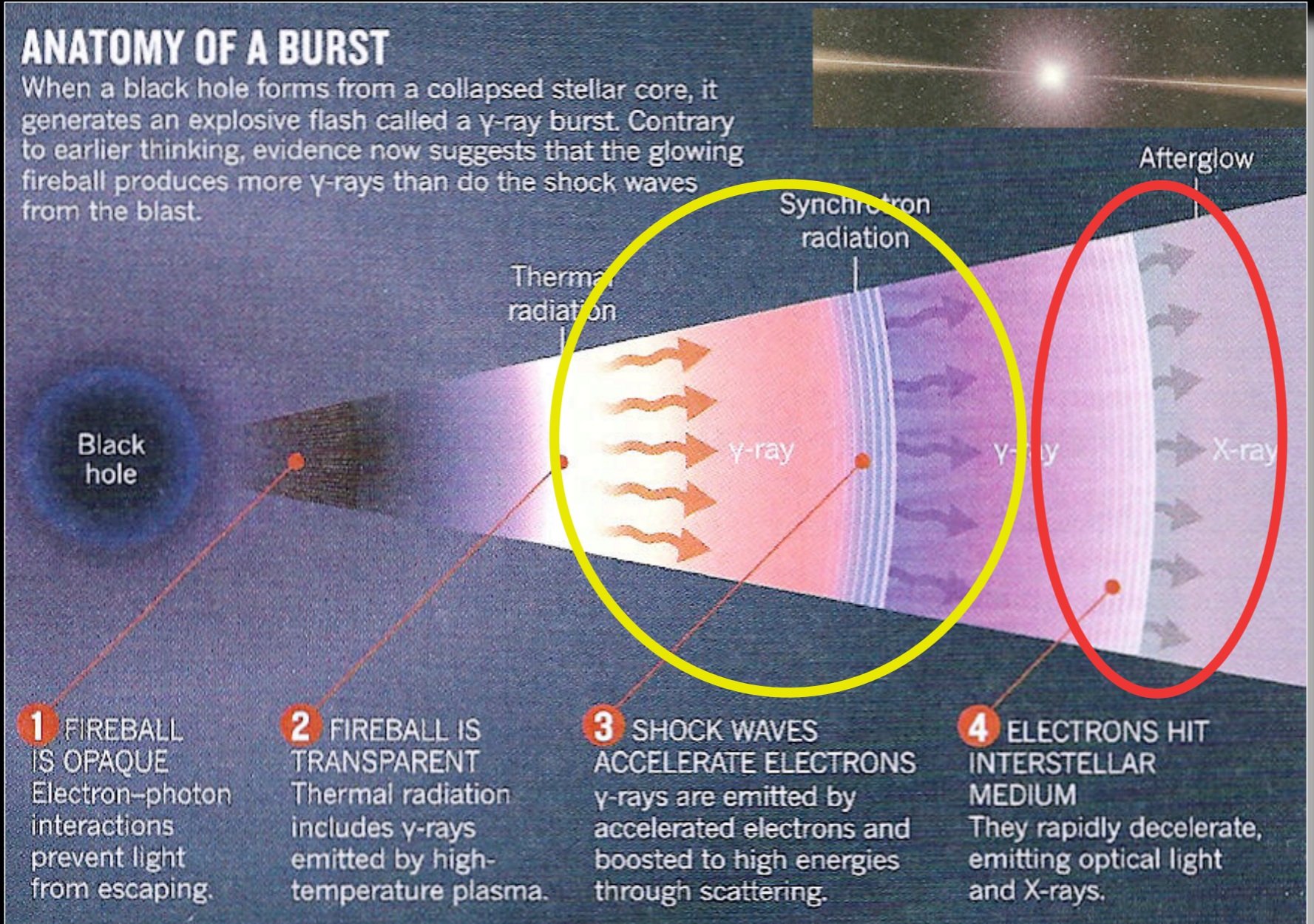


FERMI, GROND AND GRBS

ARNE RAU
(MPE GARCHING)

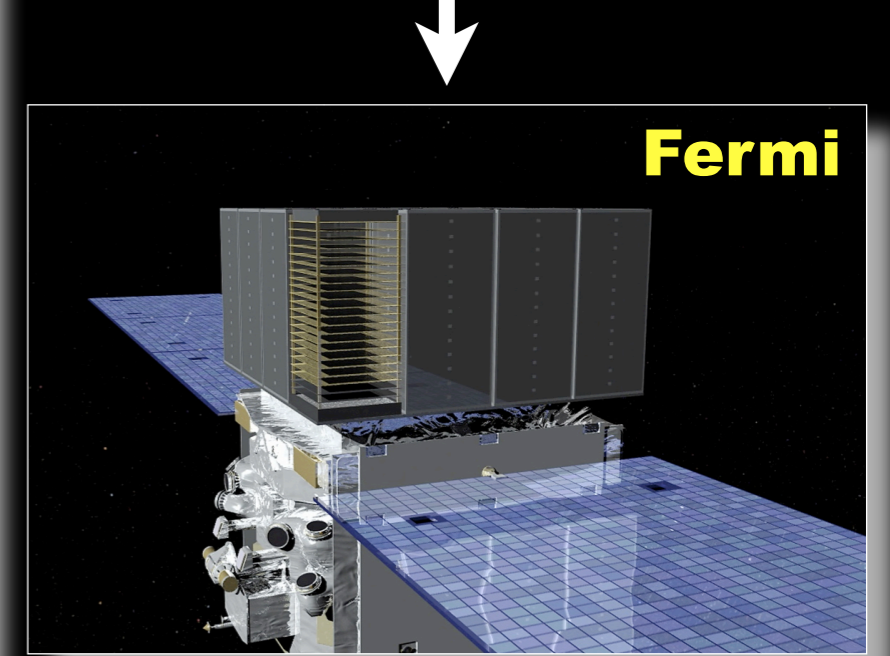


Gamma-ray Bursts



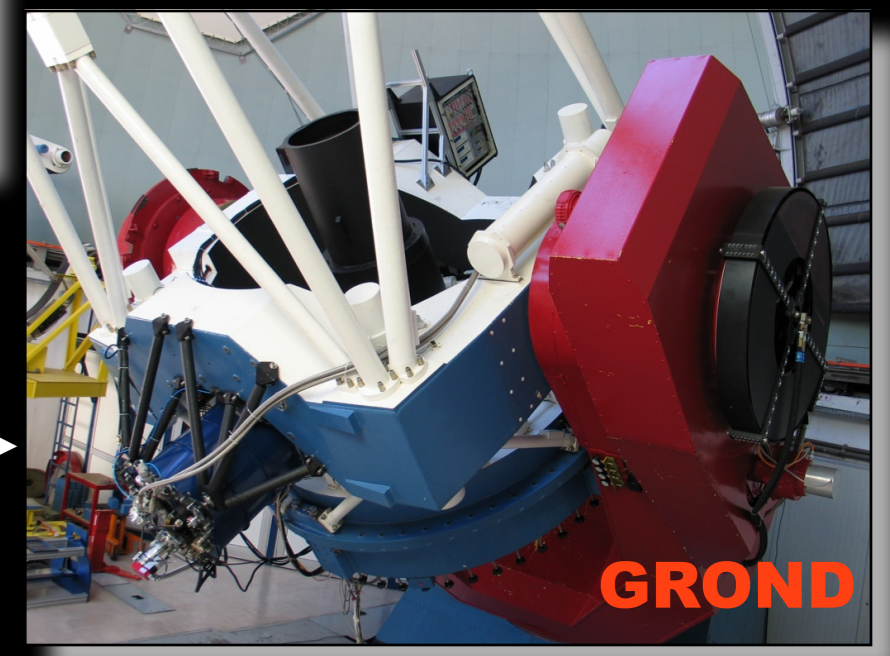
Prompt Emission probes:

- central engine
- jet physics

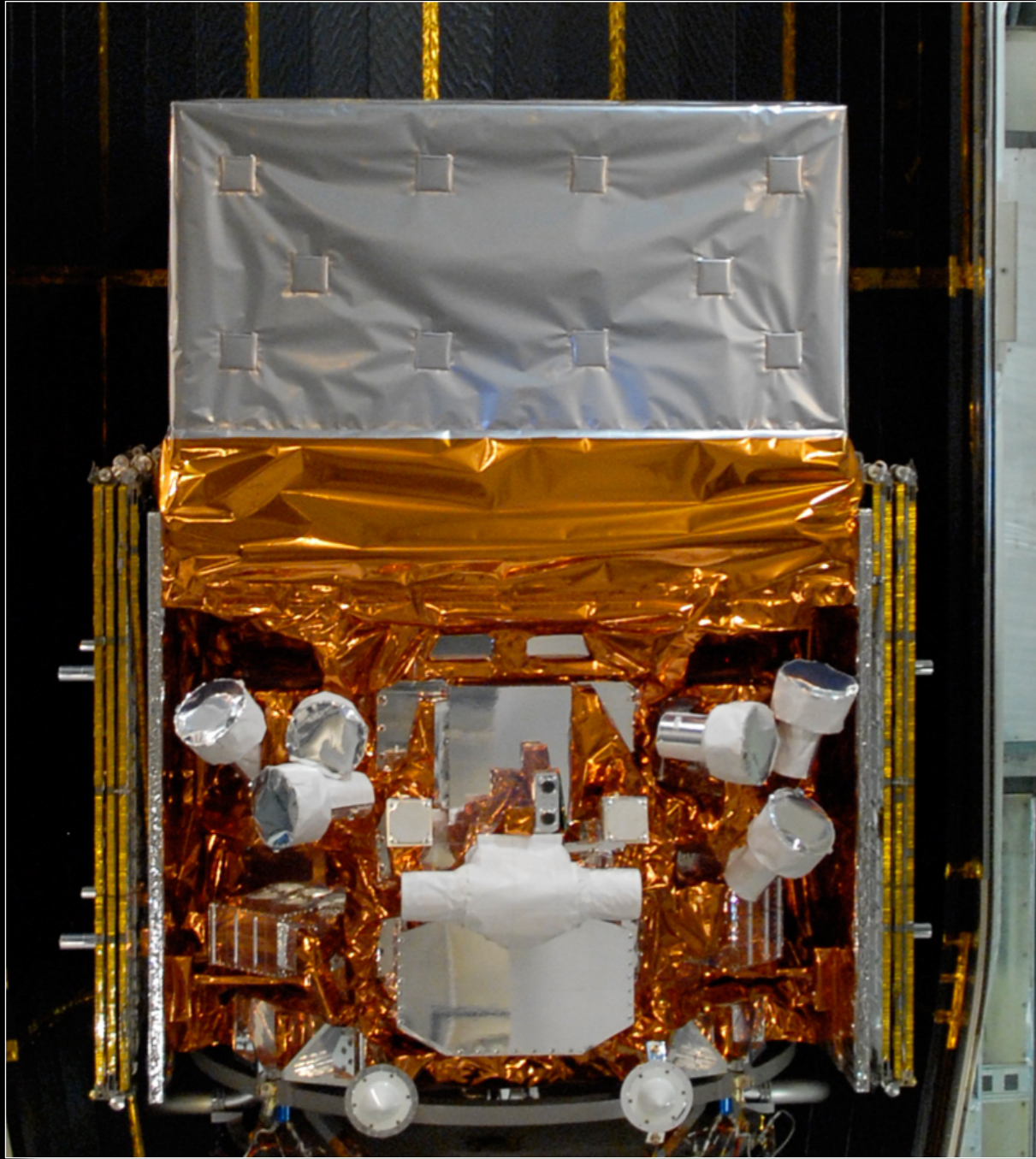


Afterglow probes:

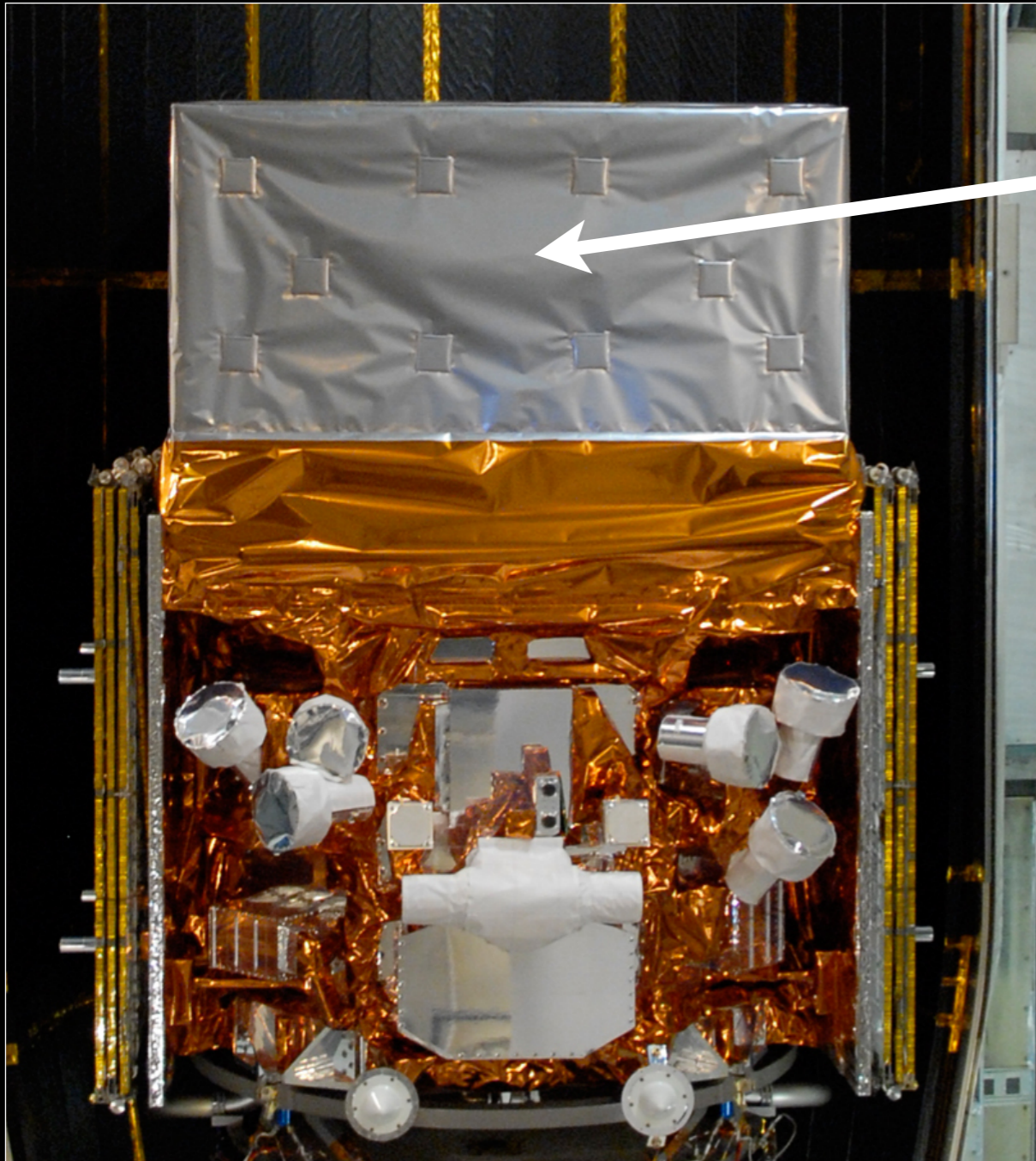
- central engine
- jet physics
- progenitor environment
- (host environment)



The Fermi γ -ray Observatory



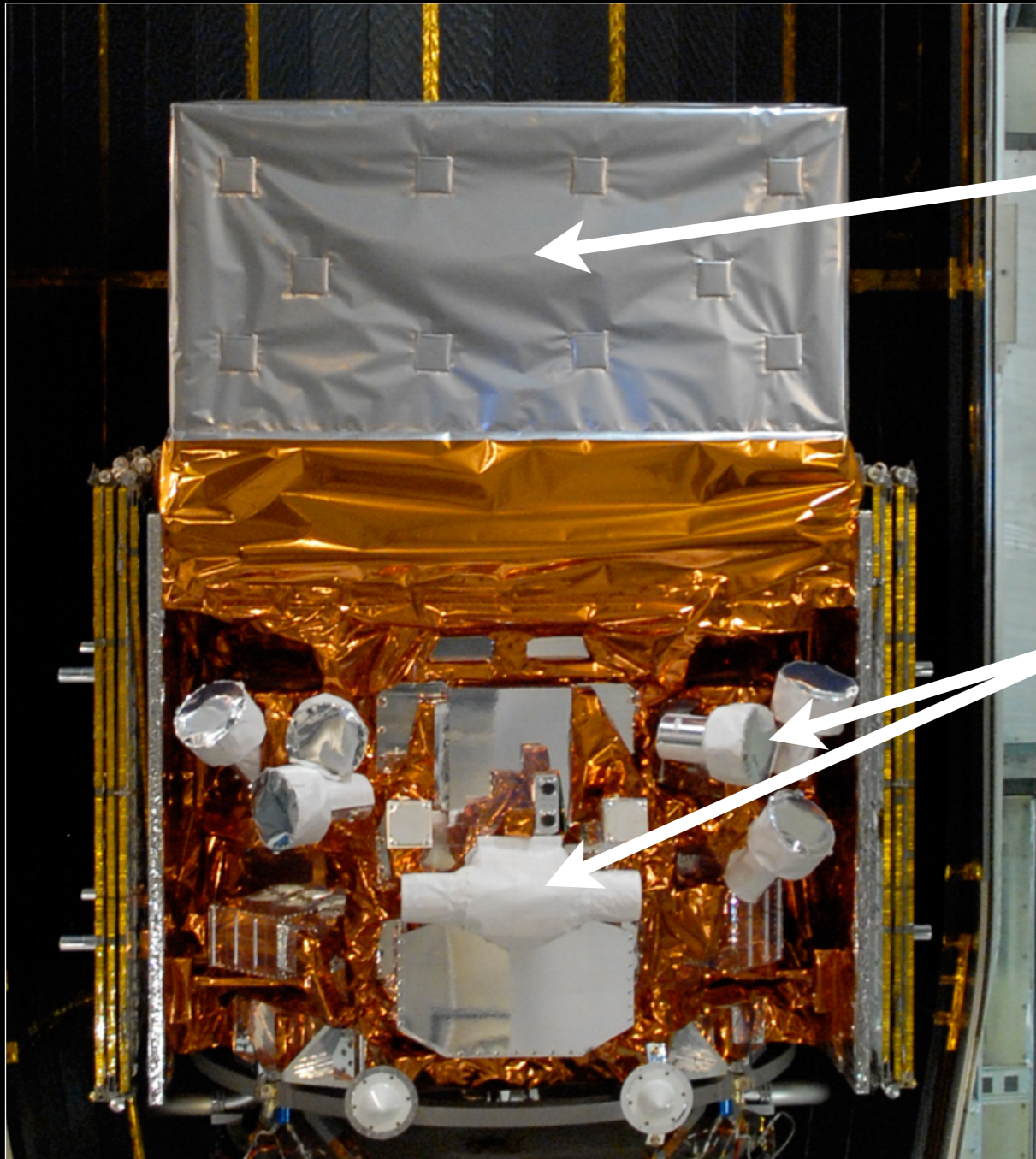
The Fermi γ -ray Observatory



Large Area Telescope (LAT)

- 20 MeV - >300 GeV
- instant 20% of the sky (survey mode)
- all sky for ~ 30 min every 3hr

The Fermi γ -ray Observatory



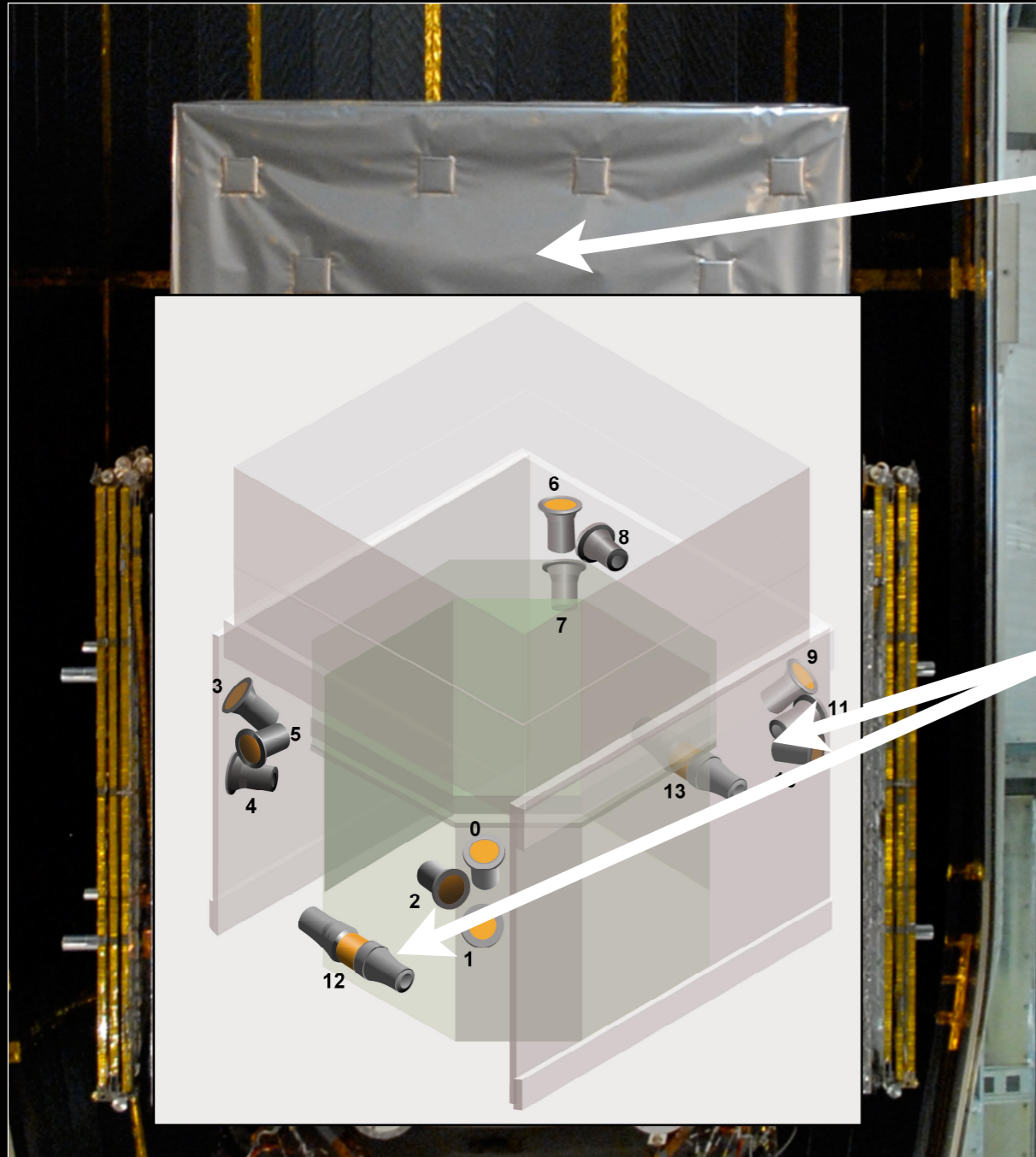
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Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)

- NaI and BGO Detectors
- 8 keV - 40 MeV
- whole un-occulted sky at any time

The Fermi γ -ray Observatory



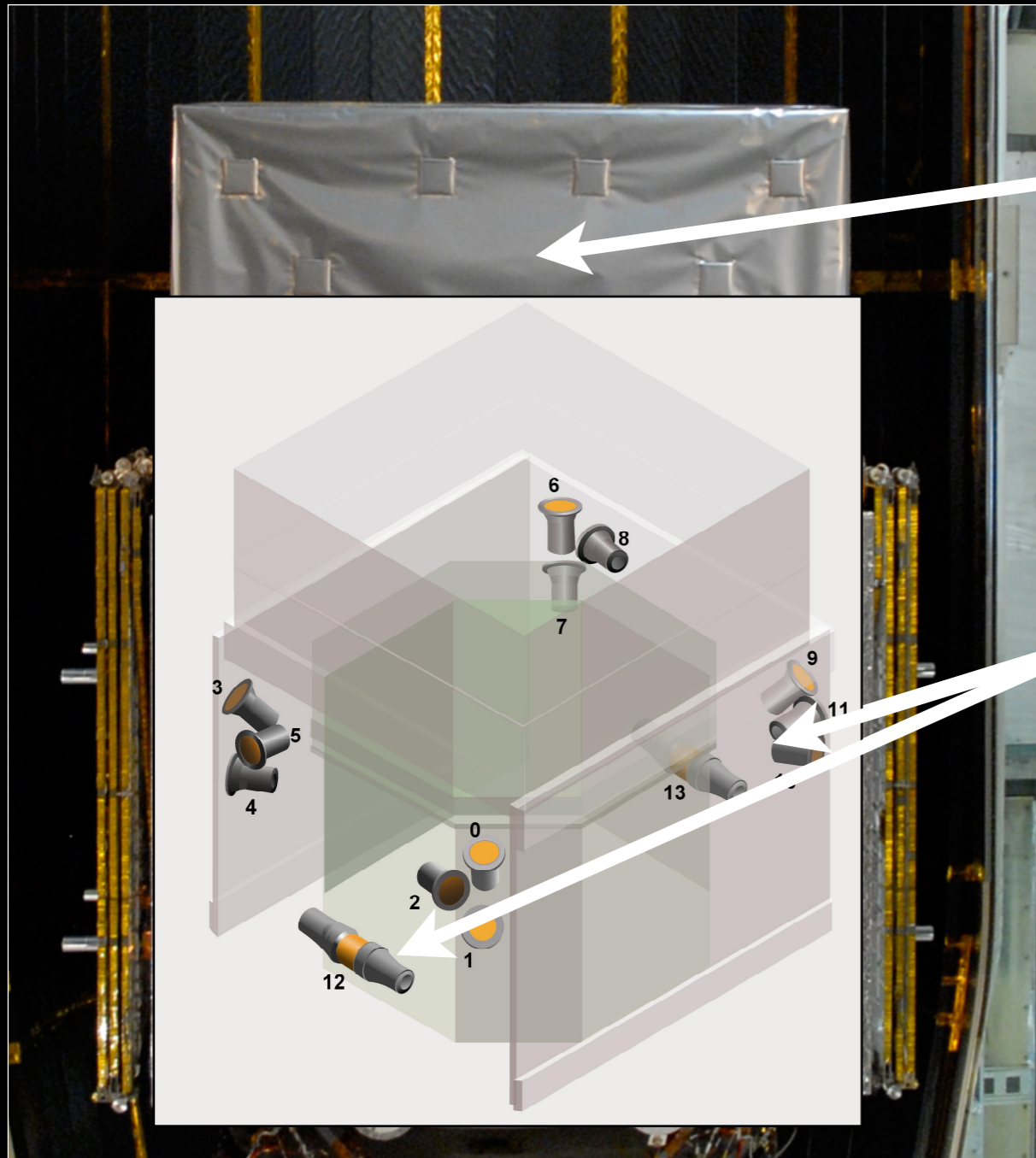
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The Fermi γ -ray Observatory



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Together

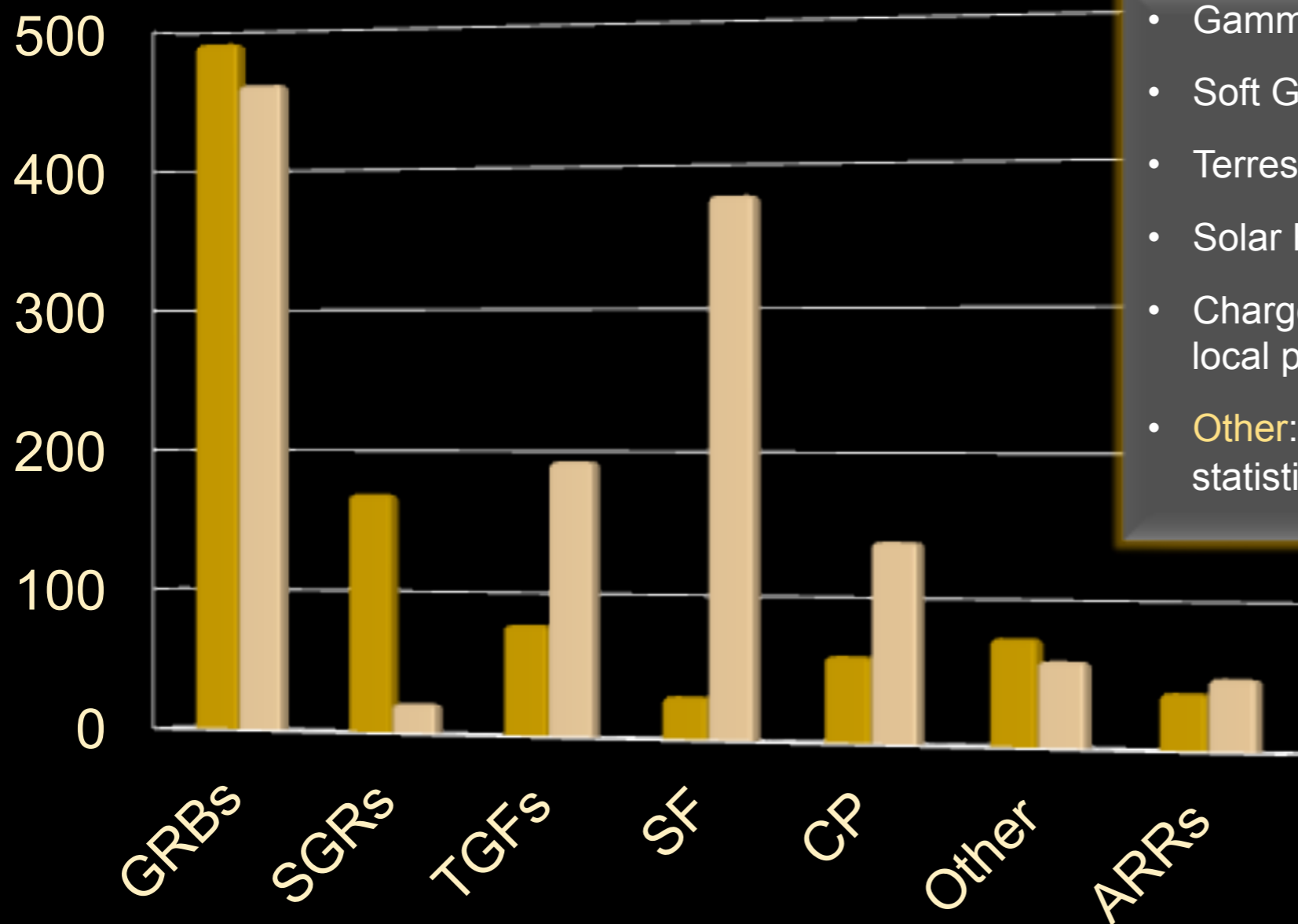
- 7 decades in energy
- huge discovery potential (not only for GRBs)

GBM Triggered Sources

Fermi launch: 2008 June 11

GBM Trigger enabling: 2008 July 12

⇒ short transients detected by on-board trigger algorithm



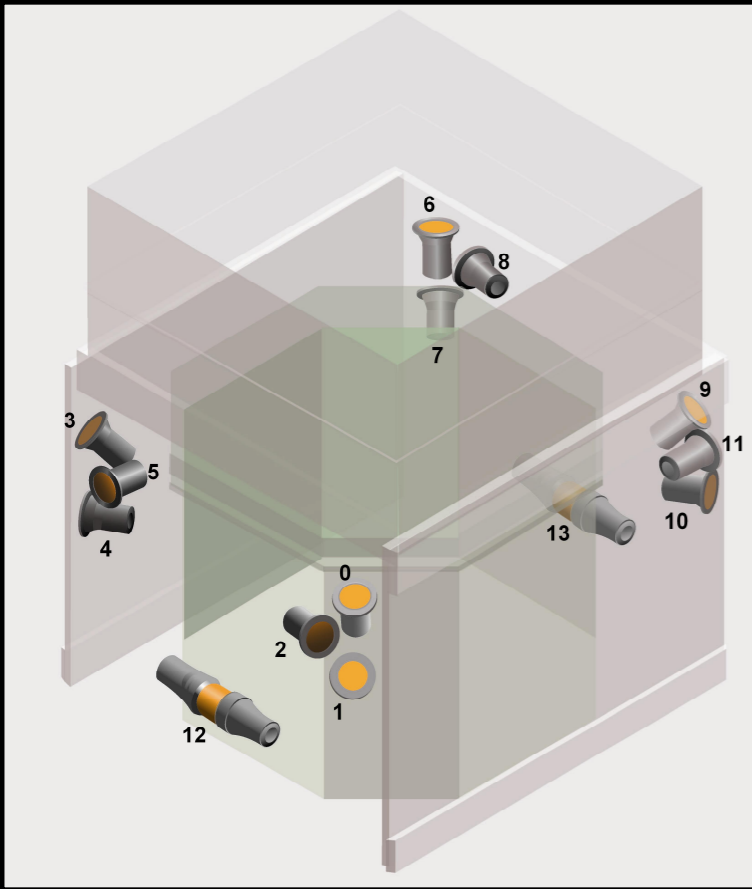
- Gamma-Ray Bursts (**GRBs**)
- Soft Gamma Repeaters (**SGRs**)
- Terrestrial Gamma Flashes (**TGFs**)
- Solar Flares (**SFs**)
- Charged Particle (**CP**): Cosmic Rays, local particles, distant particles, SAA entry
- **Other**: galactic source, accidental statistical fluctuations, too weak to classify

	GRBs	SGRs	TGFs	SF	CP	Other	ARRAs
■ Year 1 & 2	492	170	79	31	61	75	40
■ Year 3 & 4	462	22	194	379	140	60	50

2008 July 12 - 2010 July 11

2010 July 12 - 2012 July 11

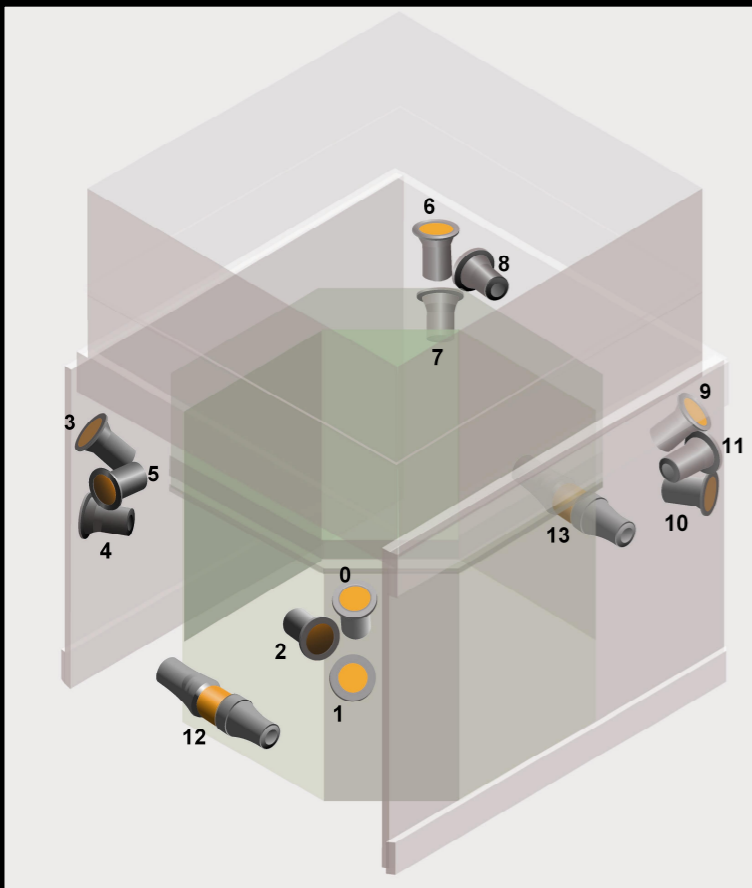
GBM: Localization



Fermi:

- **larger FoV than Swift**
- **more (rare) events (bright, nearby, etc)**
- **interesting for g-wave & neutrino searches**

GBM: Localization



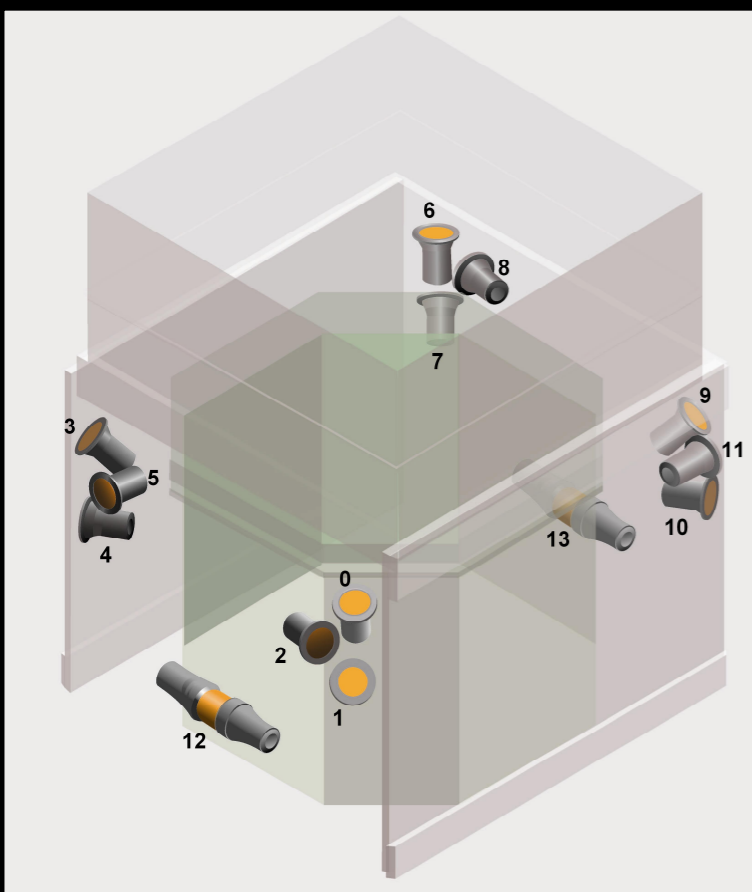
Fermi:

- larger FoV than Swift
- more (rare) events (bright, nearby, etc)
- interesting for g-wave & neutrino searches

Method:

- not imaging, but triangulation
- needs arrival times, detector responses, mass model, Earth scattering

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Method:

- not imaging, but triangulation
- needs arrival times, detector responses, mass model, Earth scattering

Uncertainties:

- statistical:

$$\sigma_{\text{stat}} \geq 1^\circ$$

- systematical:

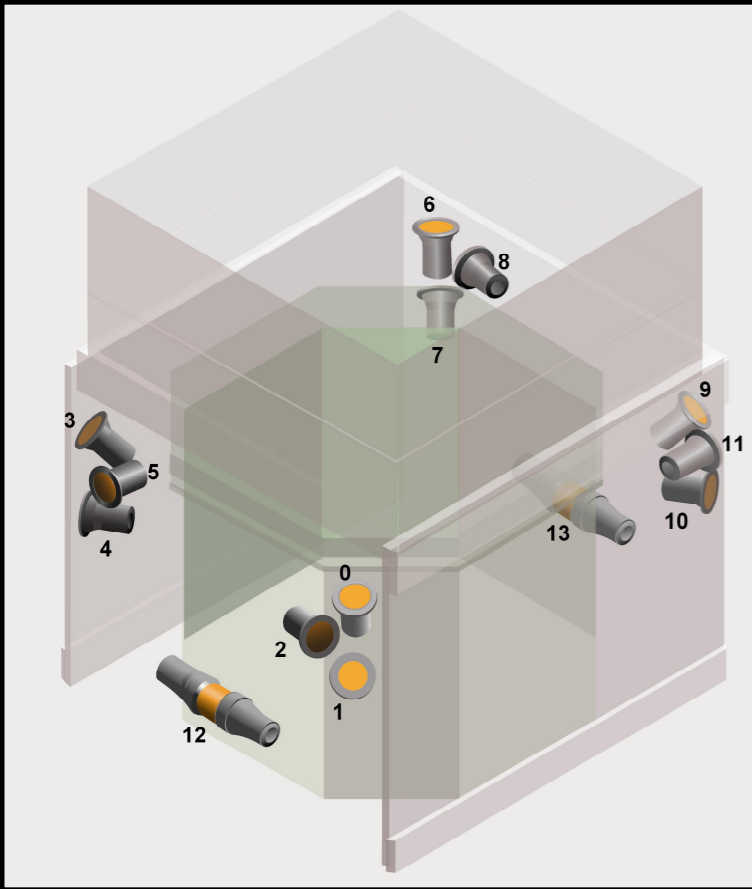
(vs Swift, INTEGRAL, IPN, or OT positions)

$$\sigma_{\text{core}} \sim 3^\circ \text{ (~85\%)}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{tail}} \sim 12^\circ$$

- under investigation by the GBM team

GBM: Localization



Fermi:

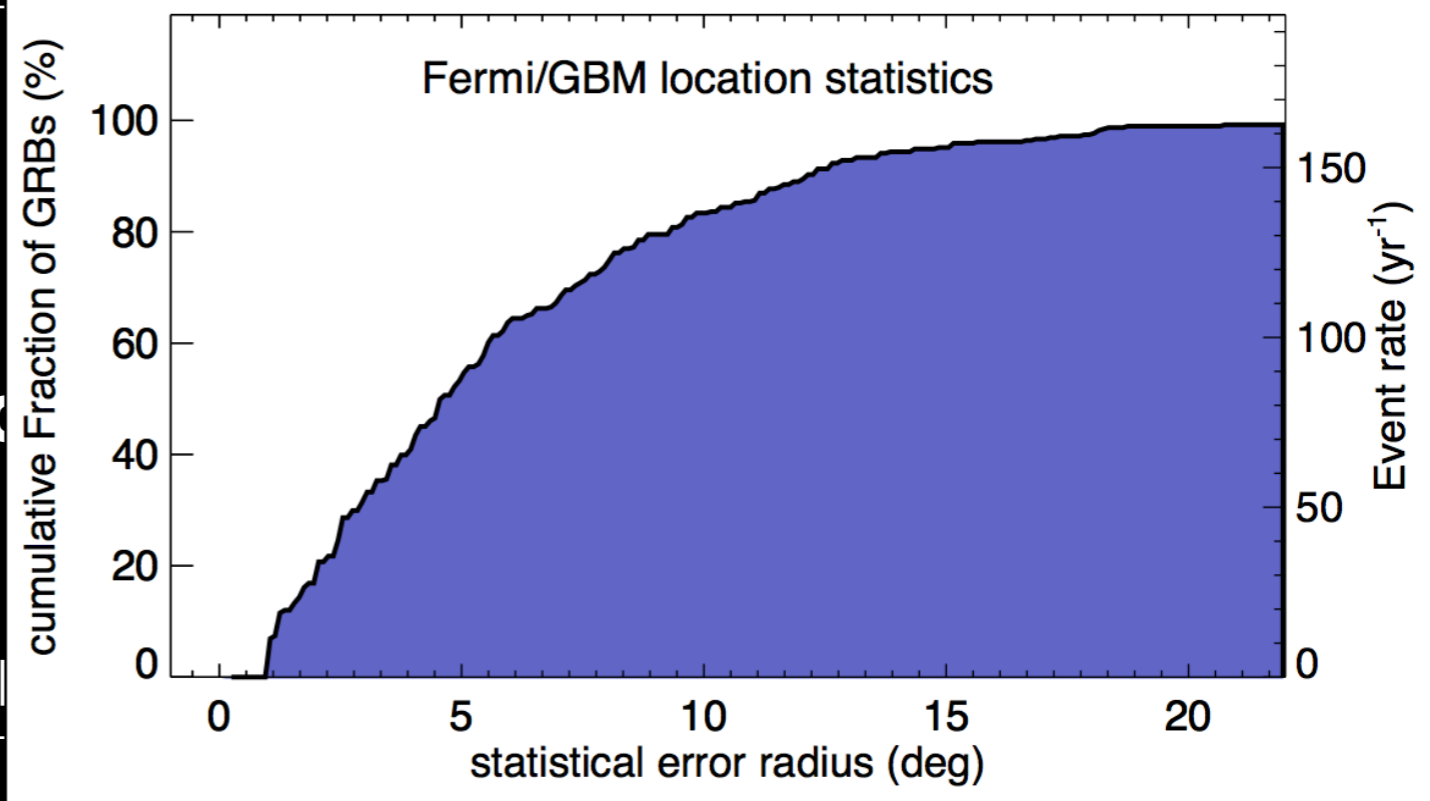
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- more (rare) events (bright, nearby, etc)
- interesting for g-wave & neutrino searches

Method:

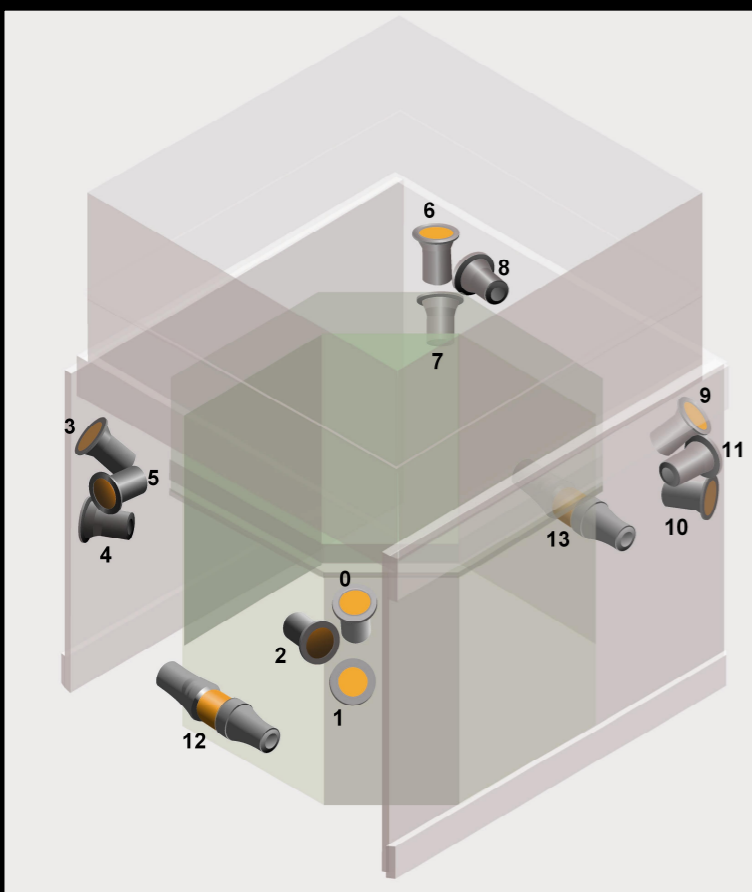
- not imaging, but triangulation
- needs arrival times, detector responses, mass model, Earth scattering

Uncertainties:

- statistical:
 $\sigma_{\text{stat}} \geq 1^\circ$
- systematical:
(vs Swift, INTEGRAL, IPN, or C) $\sigma_{\text{core}} \sim 3^\circ$ (~85%)
 $\sigma_{\text{tail}} \sim 12^\circ$
- under investigation by the GBM



GBM: Localization



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$$\sigma_{\text{stat}} \geq 1^\circ$$

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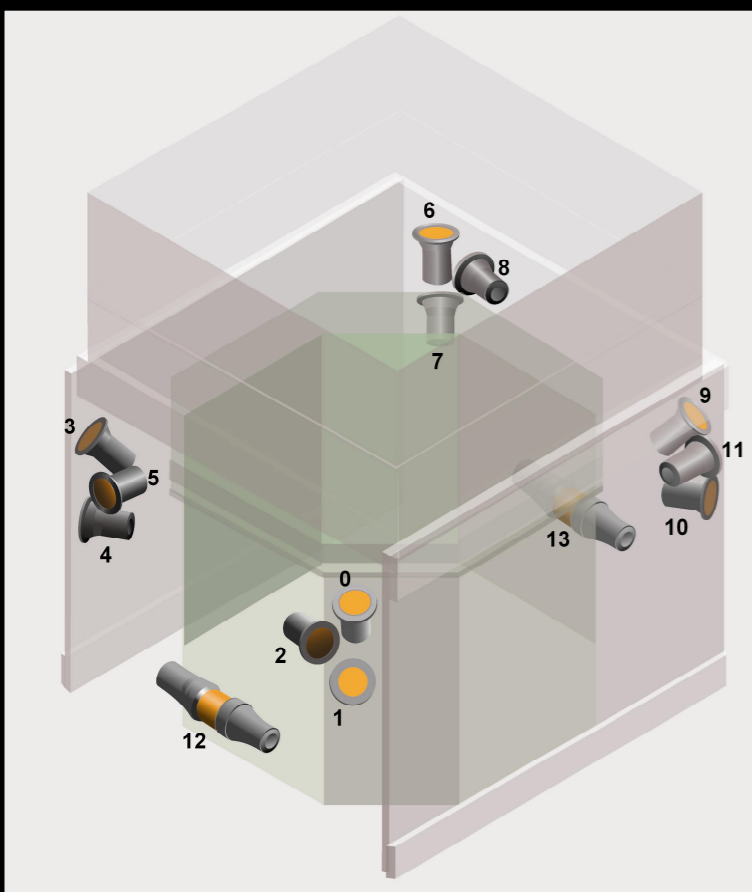
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$$\sigma_{\text{tail}} \sim 12^\circ$$

- under investigation by the GBM team

Needs:

- LAT, IPN, or ground-based wide-field surveys (e.g., PTF)

GRB Catalog

- ◆ Locations

- RA, DEC

- ◆ Durations

- (T_{50} , T_{90}) in 50–300 keV

- ◆ Peak flux (ph/cm²s)

- 64 ms, 256 ms, 1024 ms
- 50 – 300 keV, 10 – 1000 keV

- ◆ Fluence (erg/cm²)

- 50 – 300 keV, 10 – 1000 keV

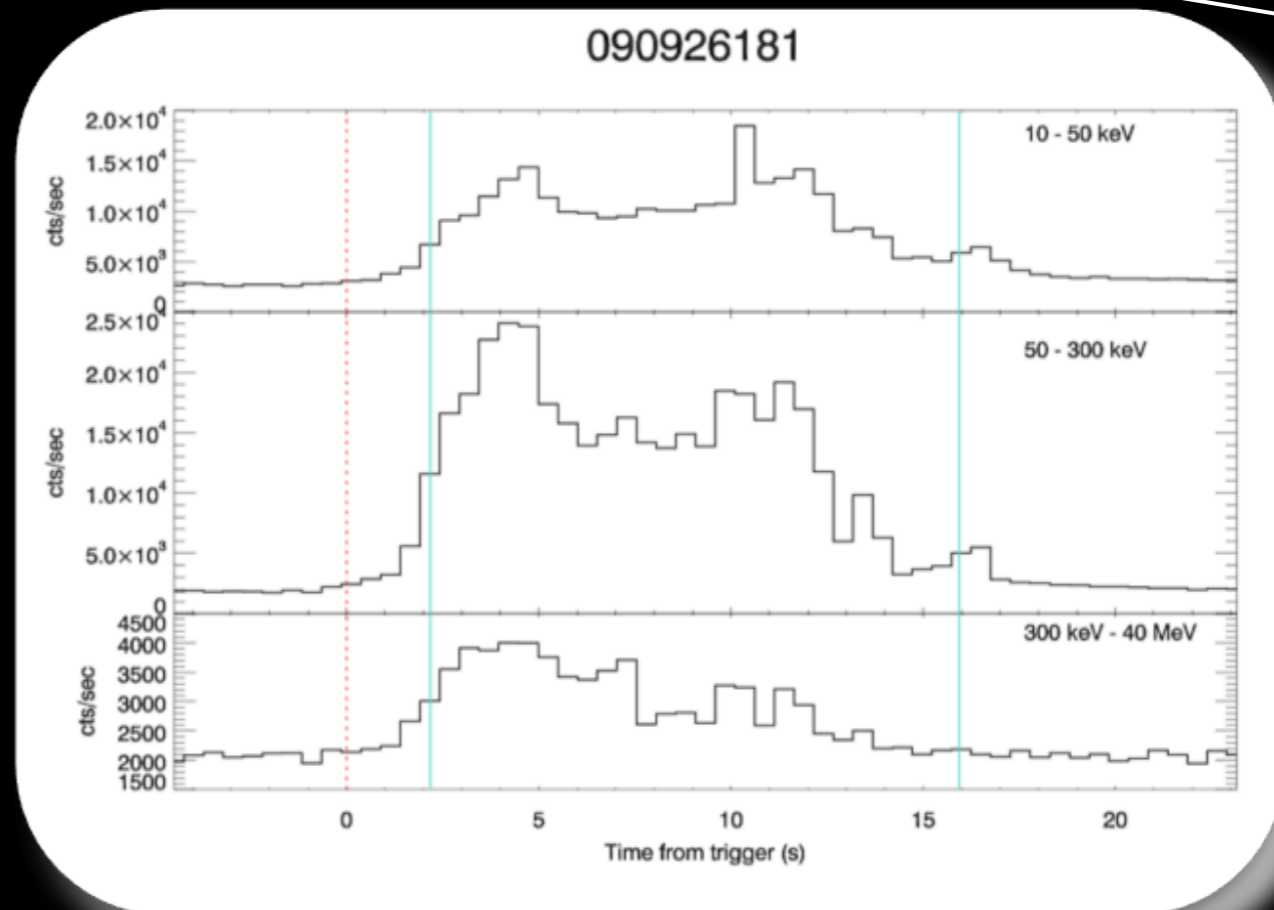
- ◆ Light curves ⇒

http://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/gbm/science/grbs/month_listings/ (2008 07 – 2010 07)

- ◆ Catalog results are accessible on-line through FSSC ⇒

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

Year 1 & 2 Catalog:
Paciesas, W.S. et al. 2012 ApJS 199, 18
Year 3 & 4 Catalog:
von Kienlin, A. et al. → in preparation



GBM GRB Spectral catalogs

◆ The “Peak Flux and Fluence” Spectral Catalog:

➤ Two Spectra from all but the weakest GRBs:

- ▶ 1.024 s Peak Flux Spectrum \Rightarrow Long GRB
- ▶ 64 ms Peak Flux Spectrum \Rightarrow Short GRB
- ▶ > 3.5 sigma integrated Fluence Spectrum
- ▶ Year 1 & 2: 487 GRBs, ~ 3800 spectra
- ▶ Year 3 & 4: ~ 450 GRBs, ~ 3600 spectra

➤ BATSE Heritage: Mallozzi et al. 1995; Goldstein et al. 2012

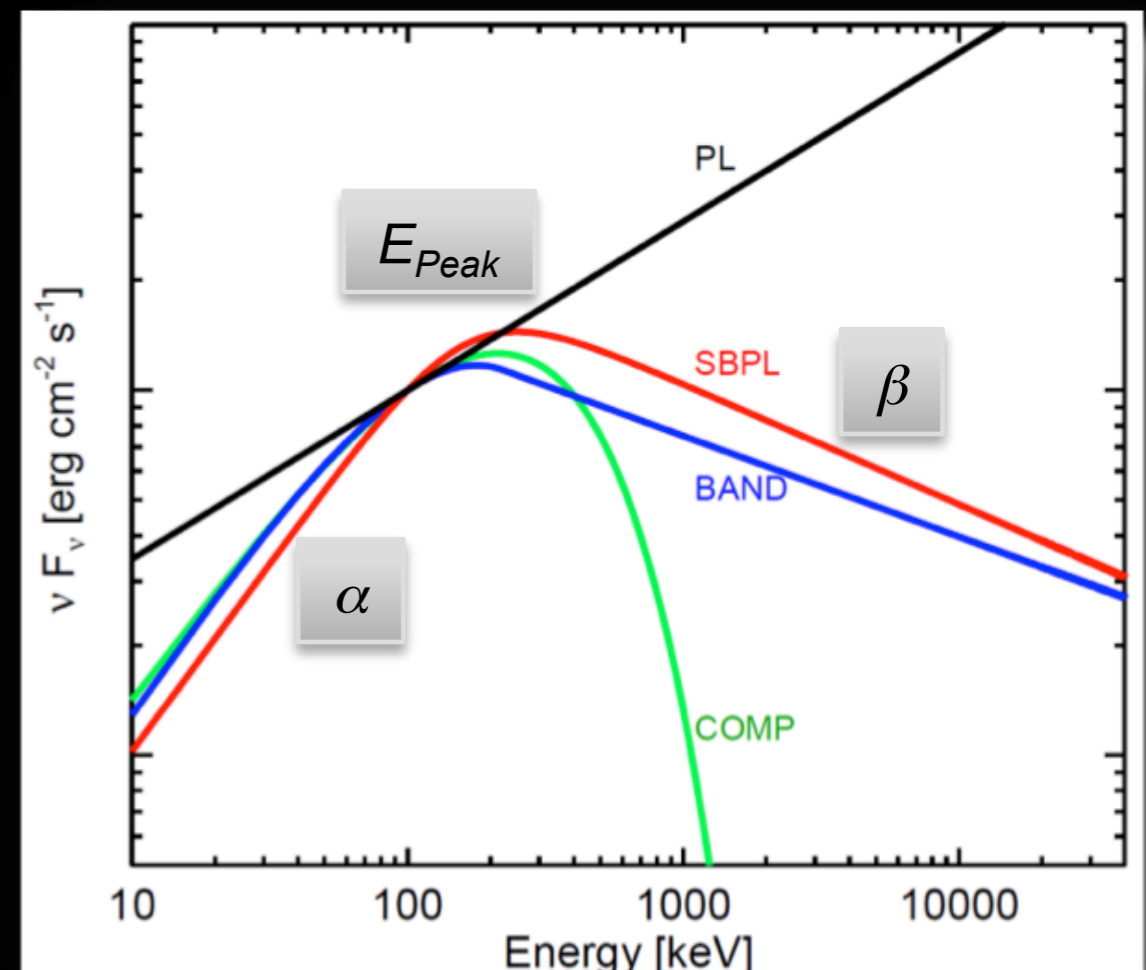
◆ Four Spectral Models Fit to each spectrum:

- Power Law: A & α
- Exponentially-attenuated Power Law (“Comptonized”): A , α & E_{peak}
- Band function: A , α , β & E_{peak}
- Smoothly-Broken Power Law: A , α , β , Δ & E_{break}
 - ▶ For current analysis Δ fixed to 0.3 !

◆ Catalog results are accessible on-line through FSSC

Year 1 & 2 Spectral Catalog:
Goldstein, A. et al. 2012 ApJS 199, 19

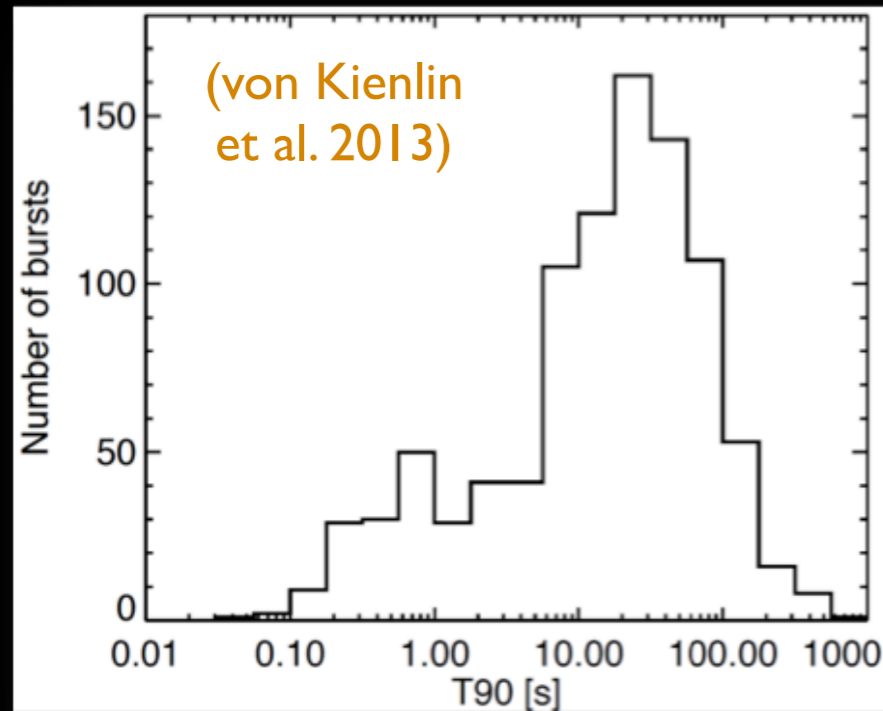
Year 3 & 4 Spectral Catalog:
Gruber, D. et al. \rightarrow in preparation



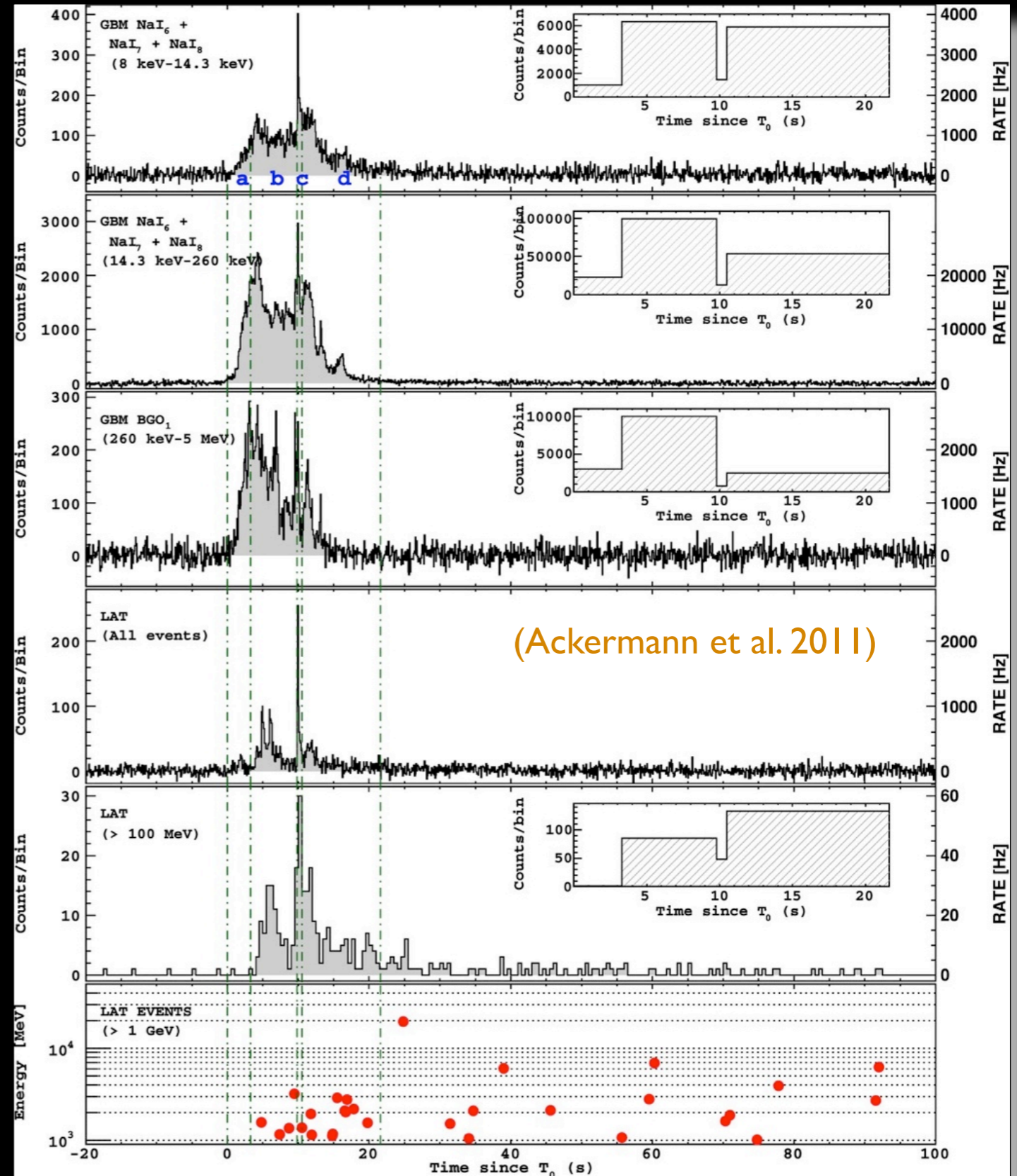
Fermi: Highlights I

Lightcurves:

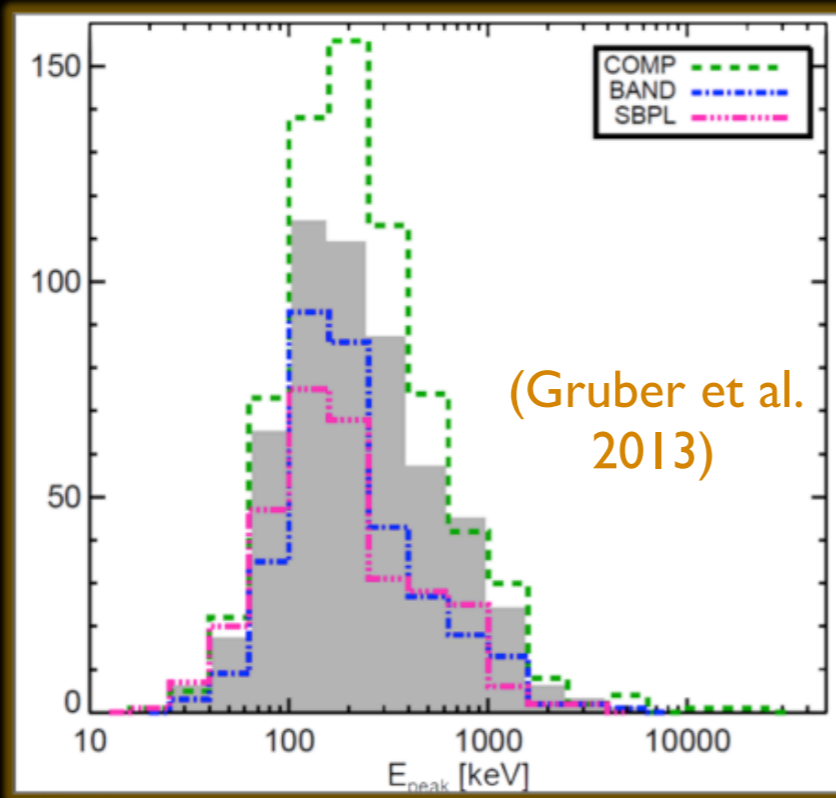
- known bimodal distribution



- onset of high energy emission lags
- soft to hard to soft evolution
- persistent high energy emission (afterglow?)

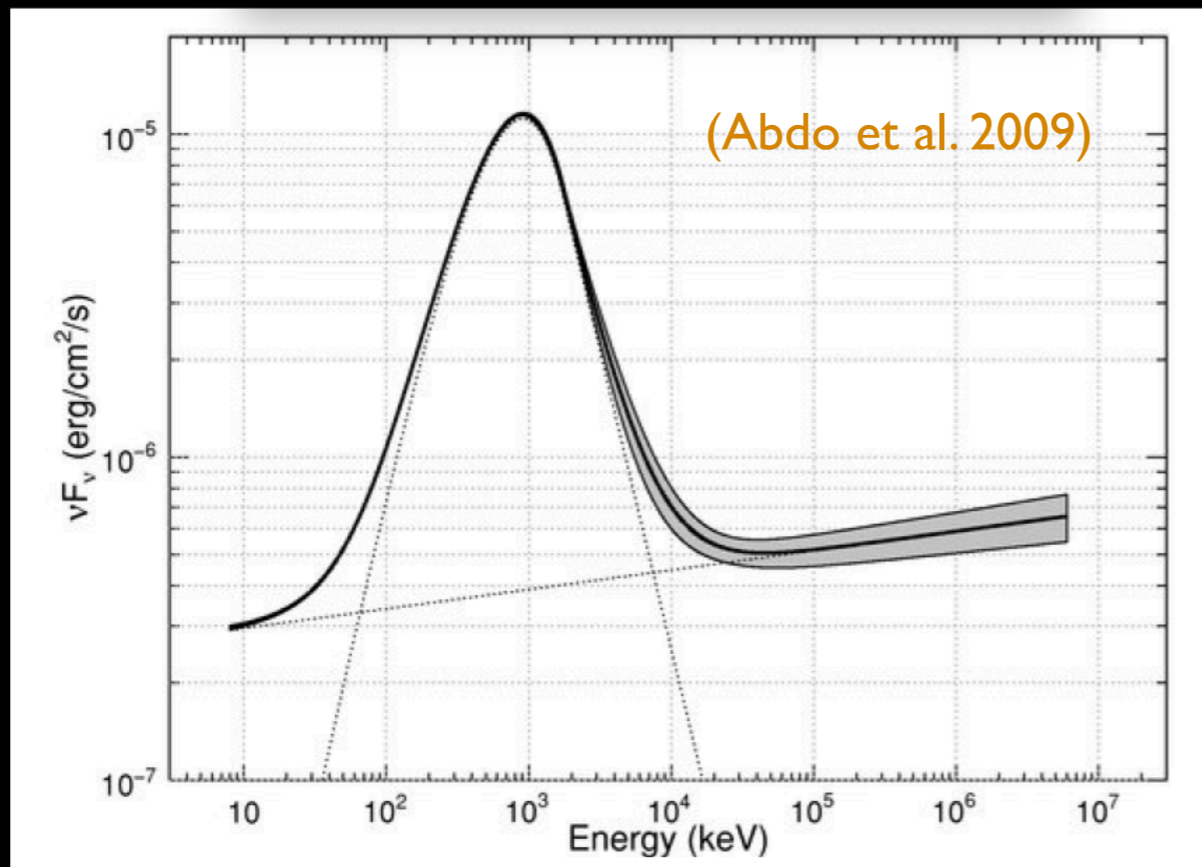
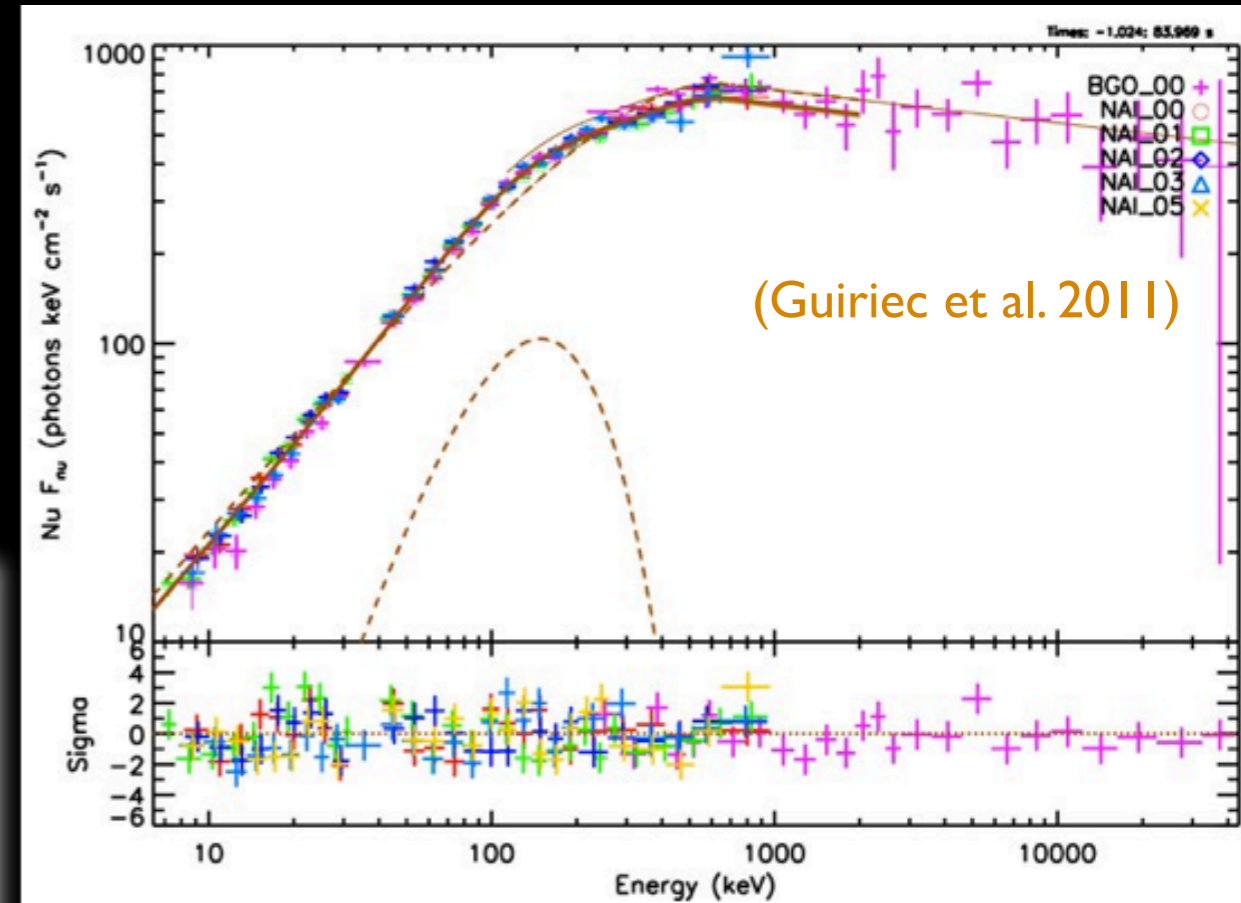


Fermi: Hightlights II



Spectra:

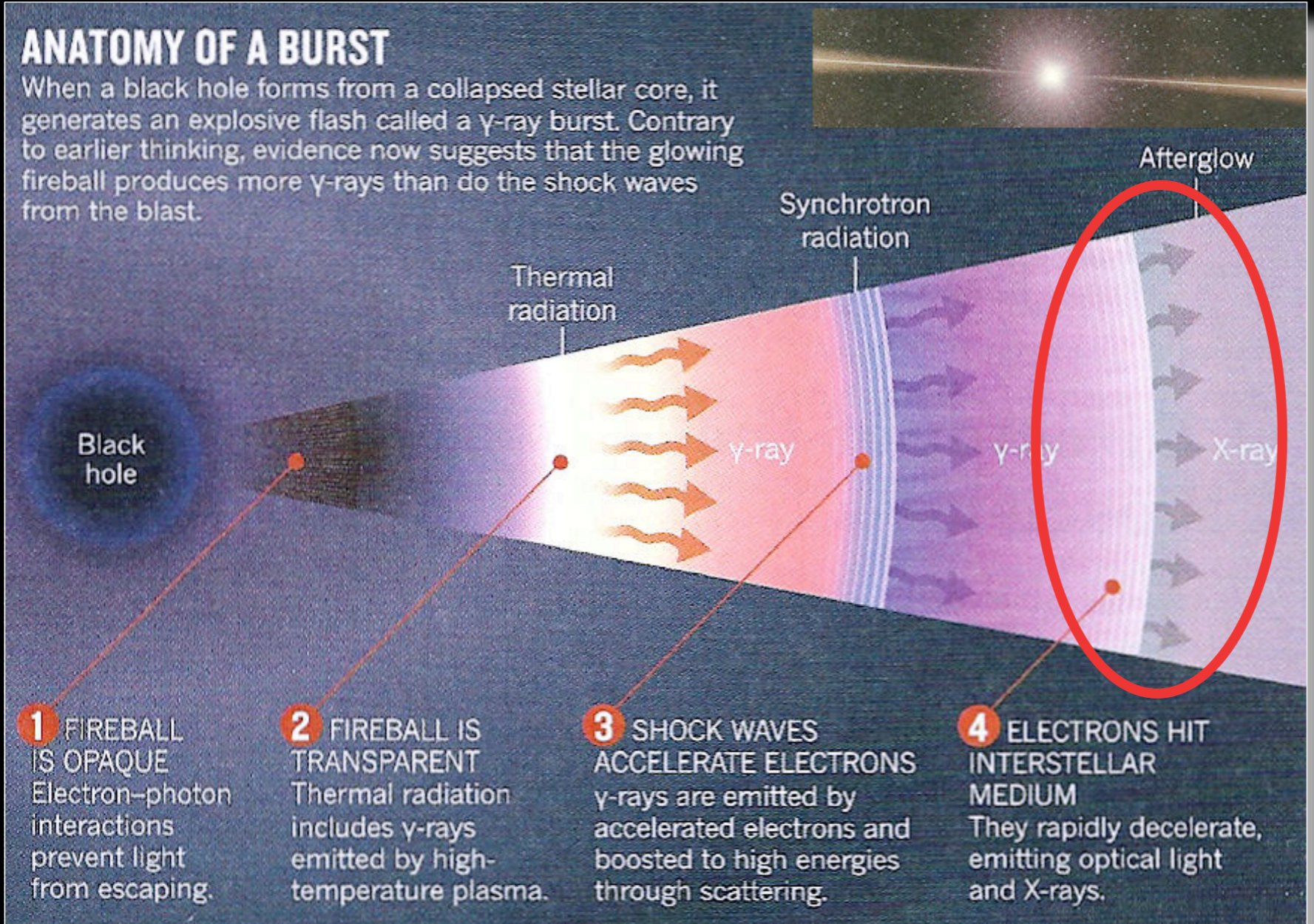
- no surprises with E_{peak}



Not just Band function:

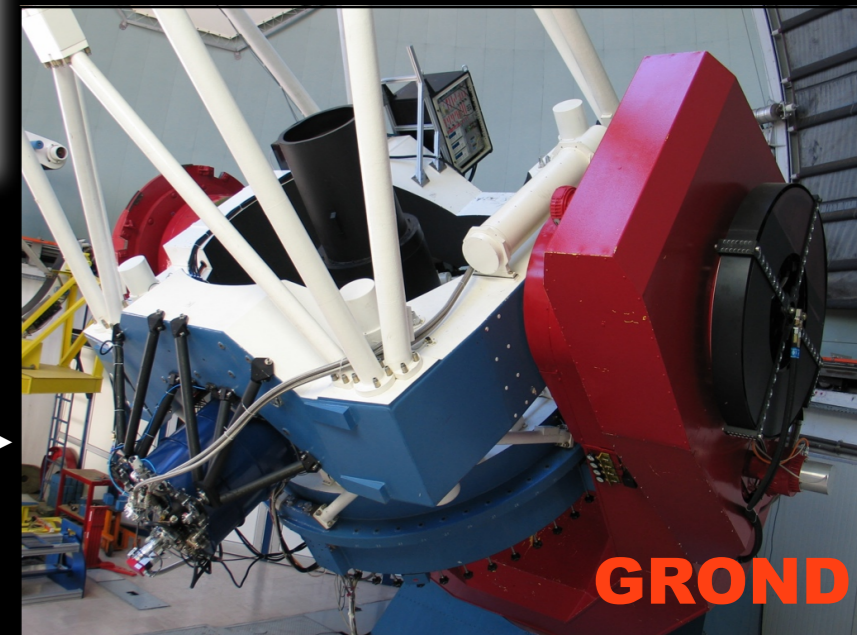
- thermal component (?)
- additional high (and low) energy component

Gamma-ray Bursts



Afterglow probes:

- central engine
- jet physics
- progenitor environment
- (host environment)



GROND

The Gamma-Ray burst Optical Near-infrared Detector (GROND)



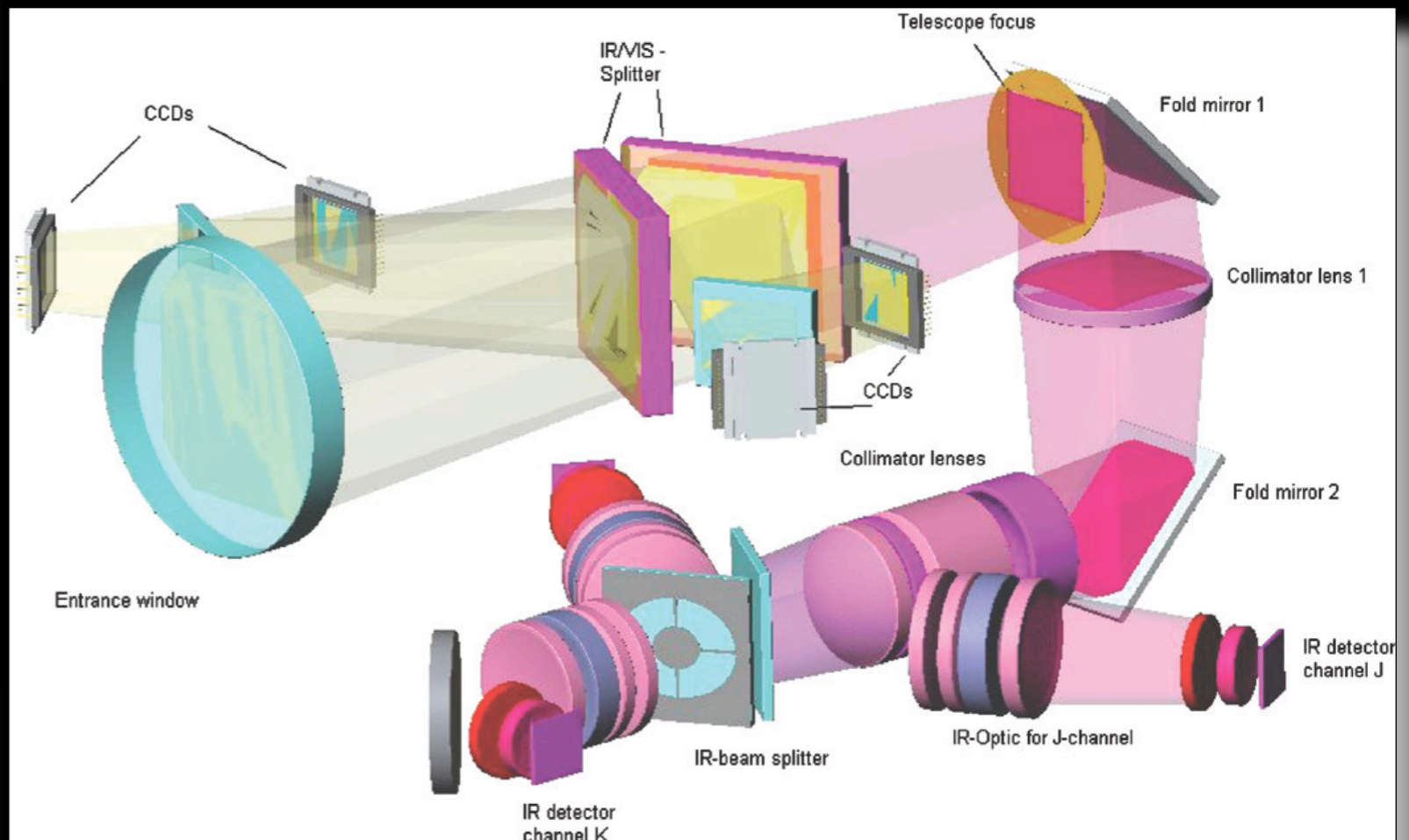
Telescope

- 2.2m MPG/ESO telescope in La Silla (Chile)
- permanently mounted
- first light 2007
- PI Jochen Greiner (MPE)

Instrument

- 7-bands simultaneously
- g', r', i', z', J, H, K
- 4000-25000 Angstroem
- 5.4 x 5.4 amin in optical
- 10 x 10 amin in near-IR
- in 8 min

g'	r'	i'	z'	J	H	K
23.0	23.0	22.5	22.2	20.6	20.1	19.4



GROND: Operation (GRBs)

Always alert:

- **operated in Target of Opportunity (Rapid Response) Mode**
- **direct link to GCN**
- **on target as short as 2min post-trigger, 4-5min typical for night bursts**
- **observe every visible burst, as long as possible (completeness)**

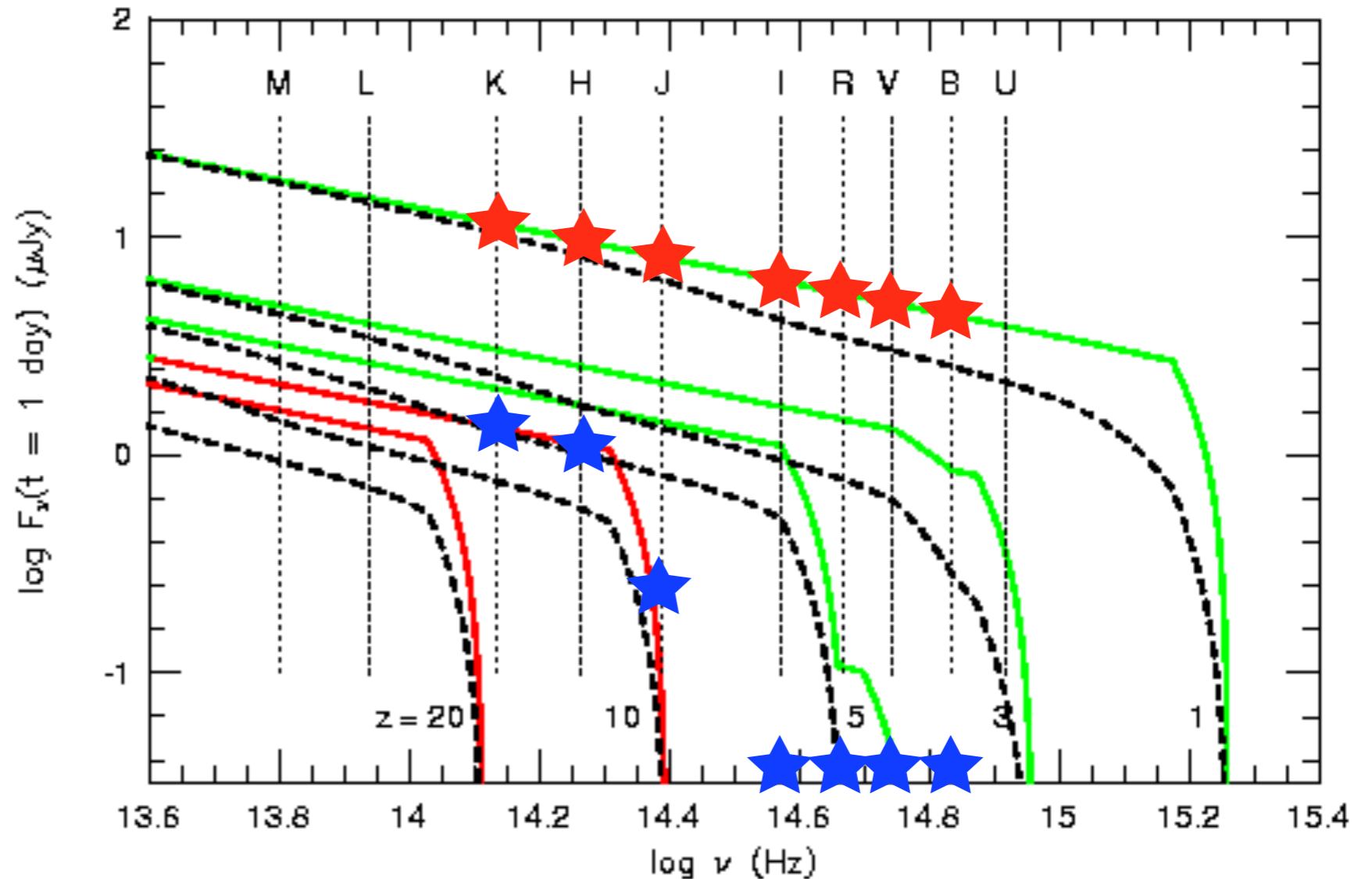
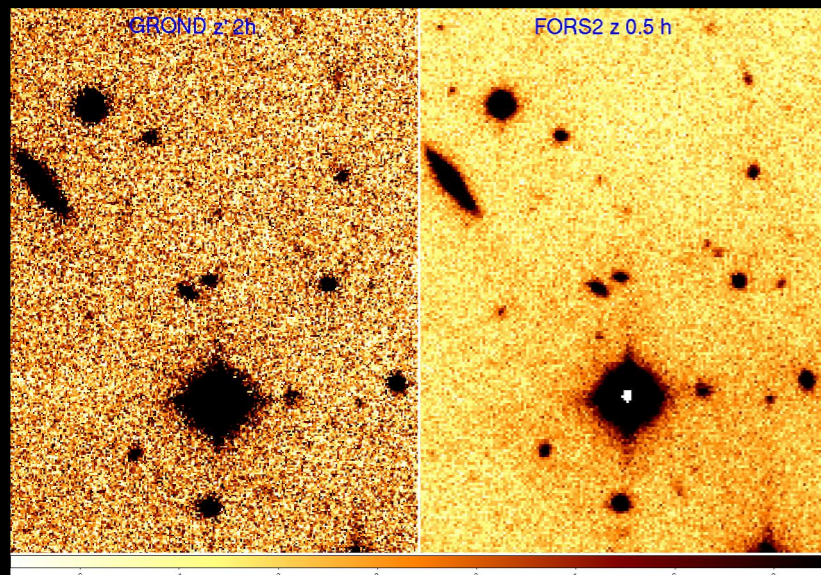
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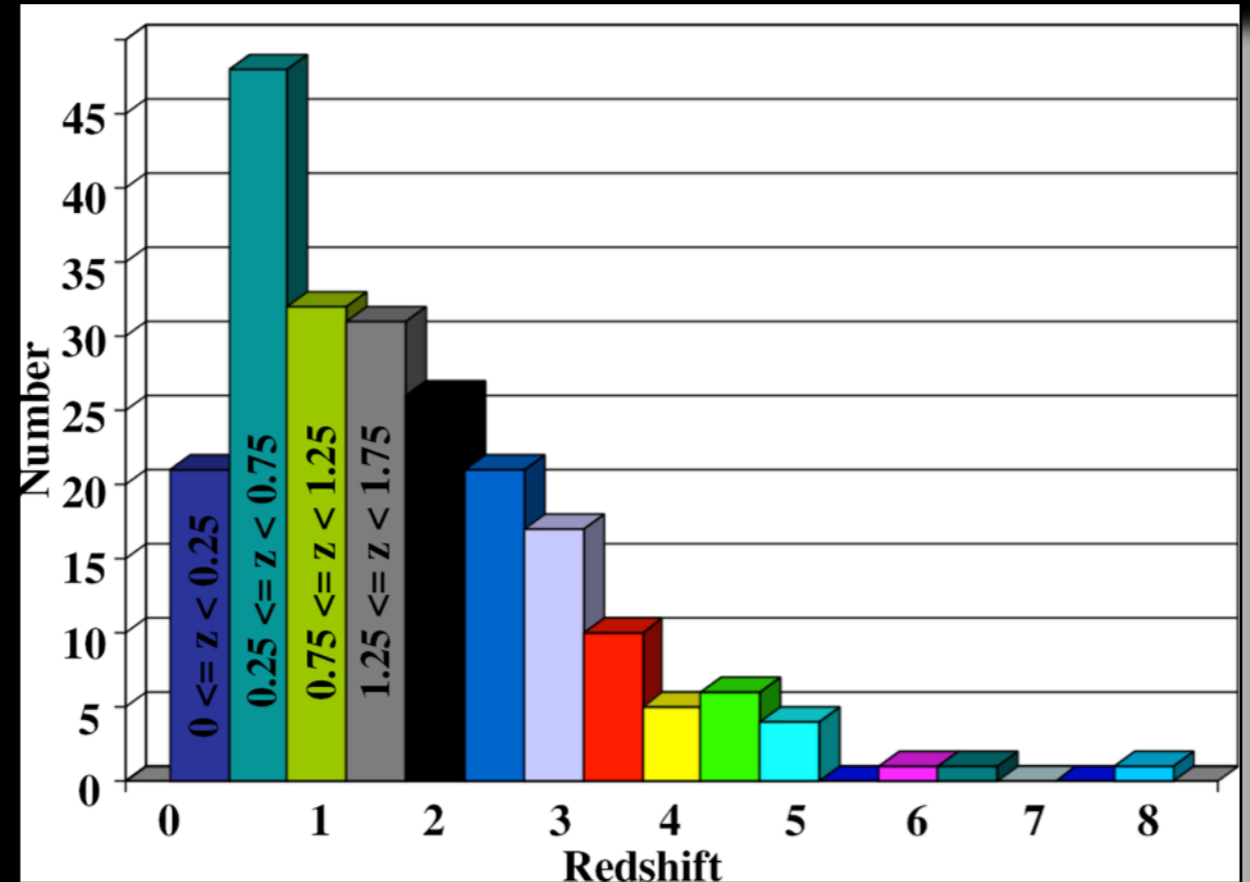
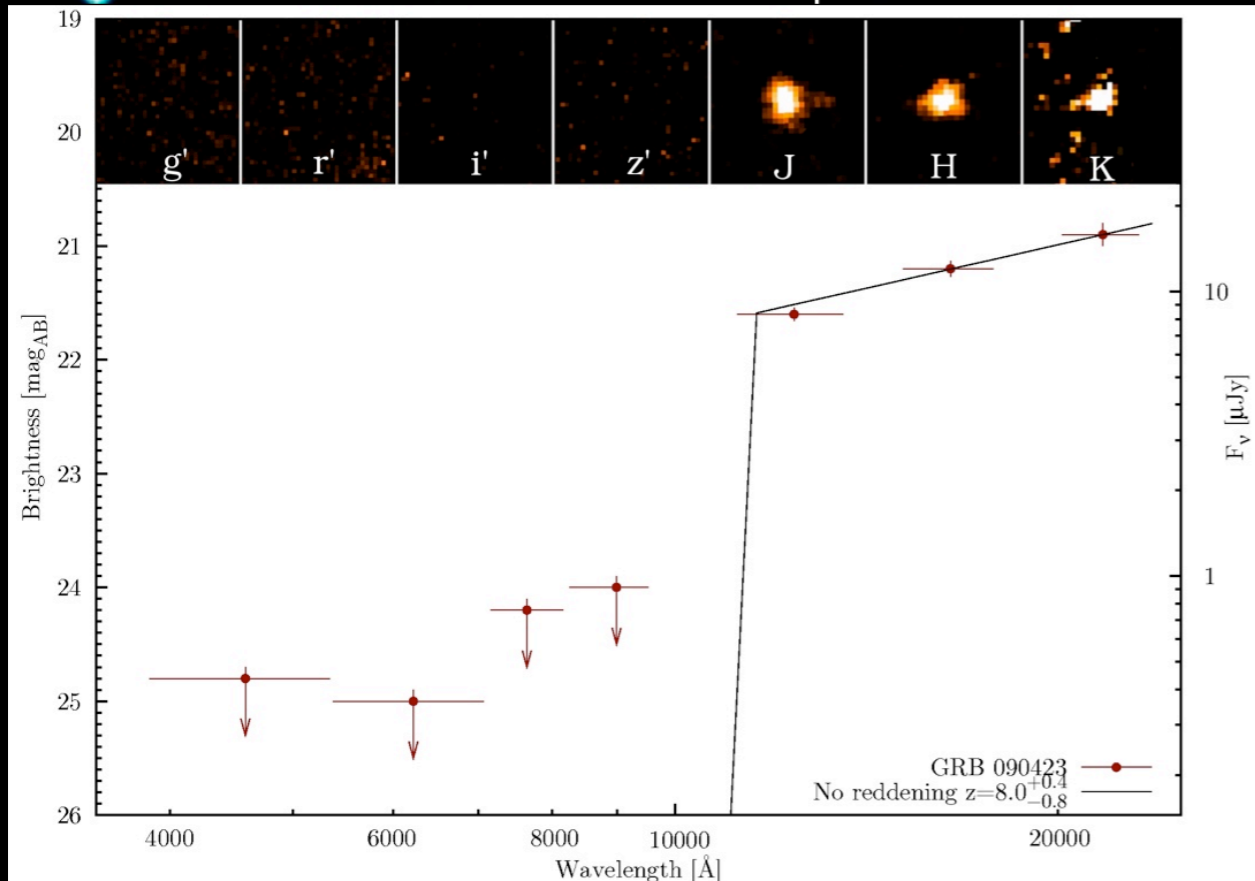
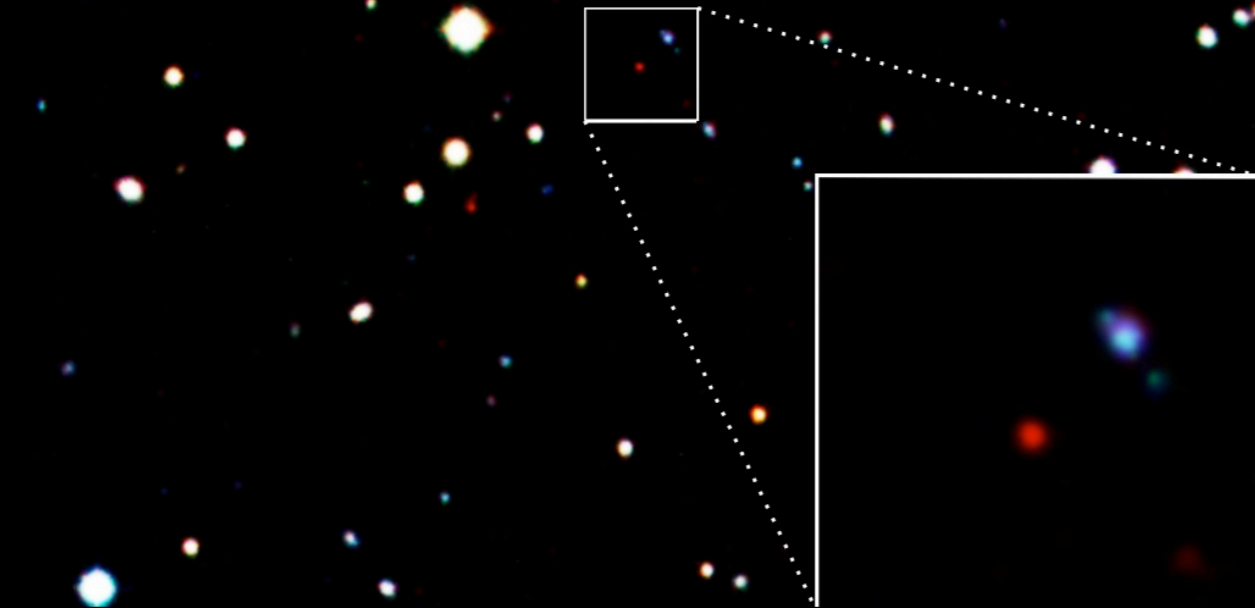
Products

- SEDs
- photo-z
- light curves
- within ~15min



GROND: Photometric Redshifts

GRB 090423



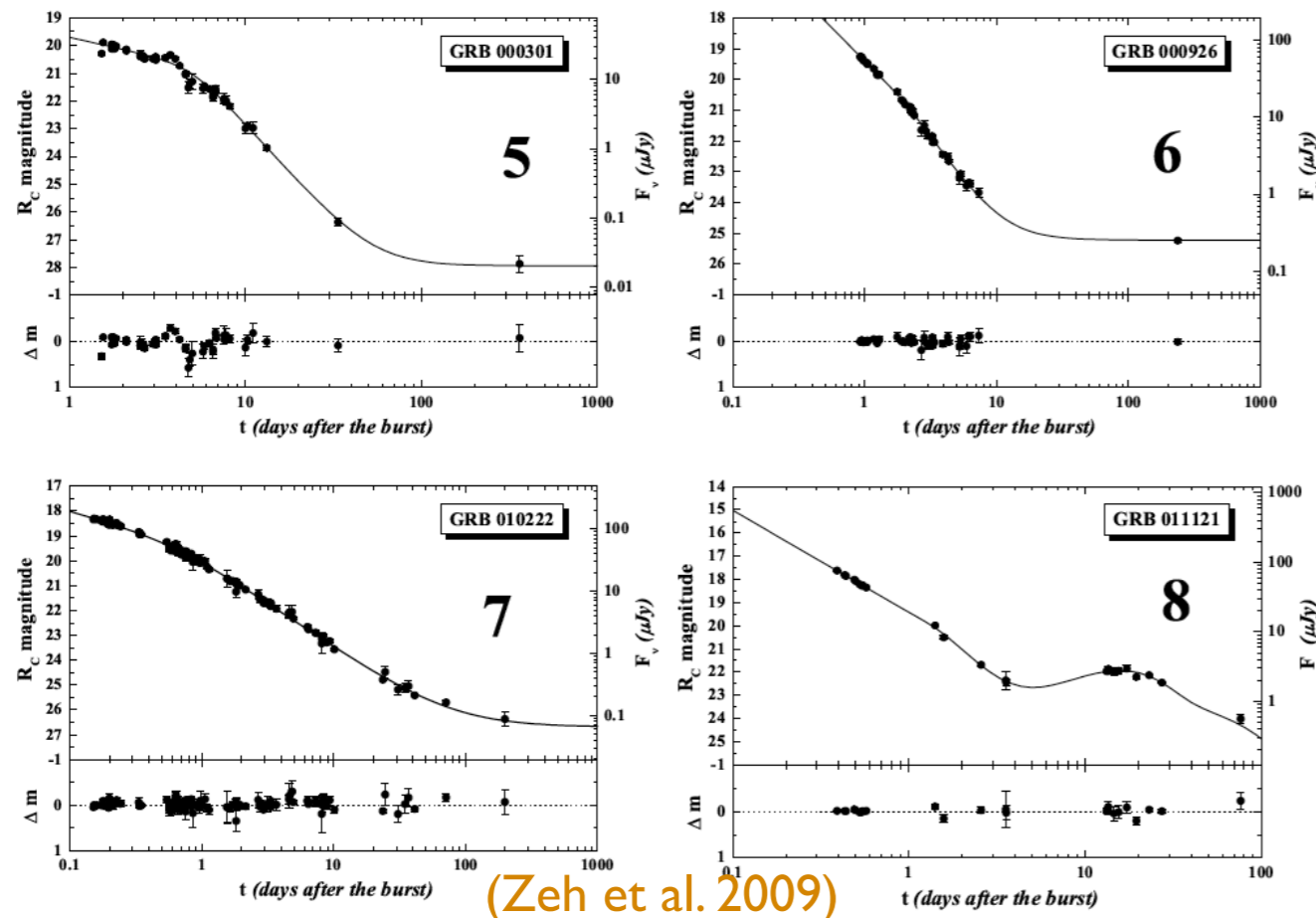
Establishing records:

- **080913** at $z=6.7$
- **090423** at $z=8.2$
- **090429B** at $z \sim 9.4$

GROND: Lightcurves

Not a simple broken powerlaw

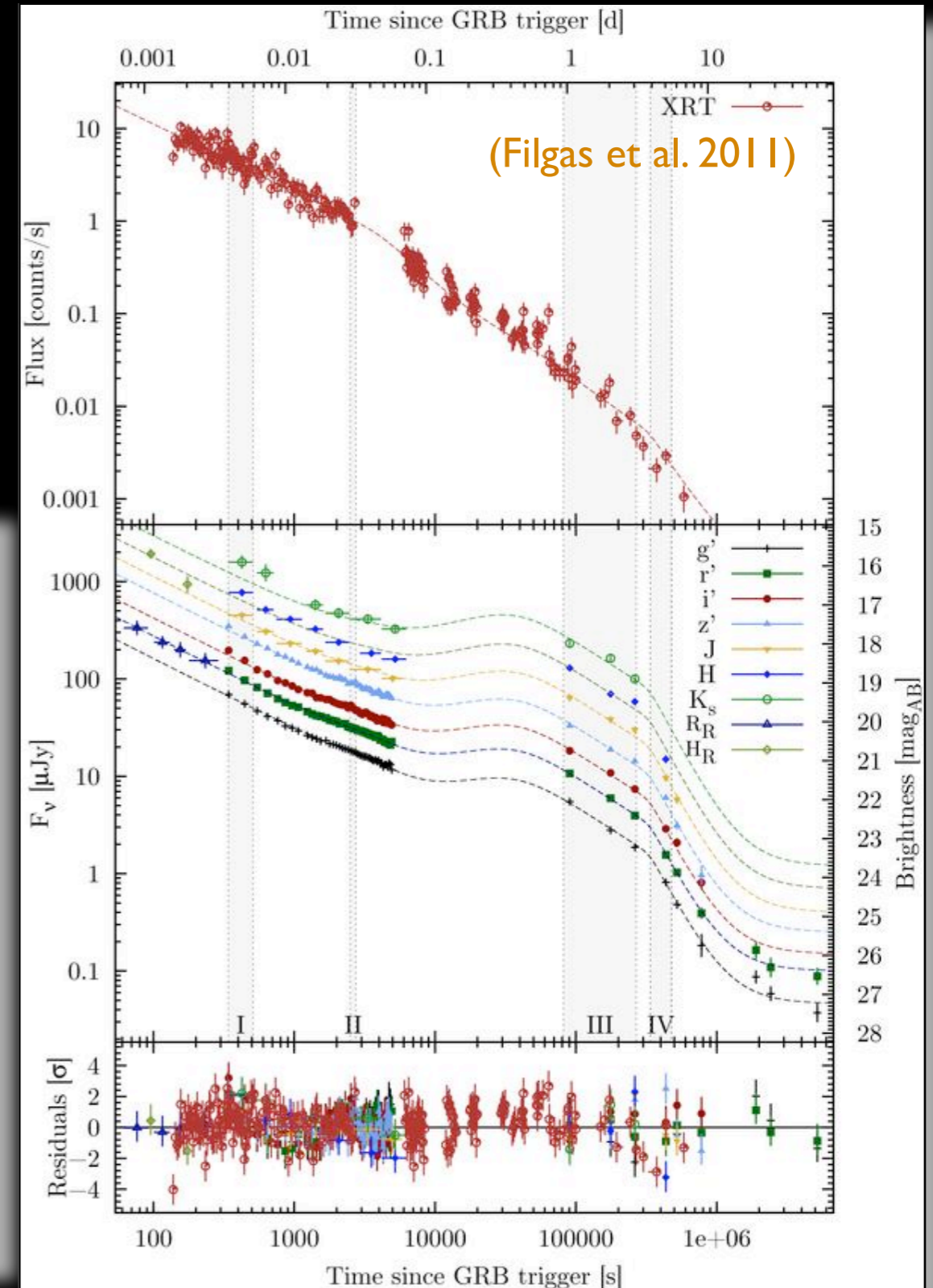
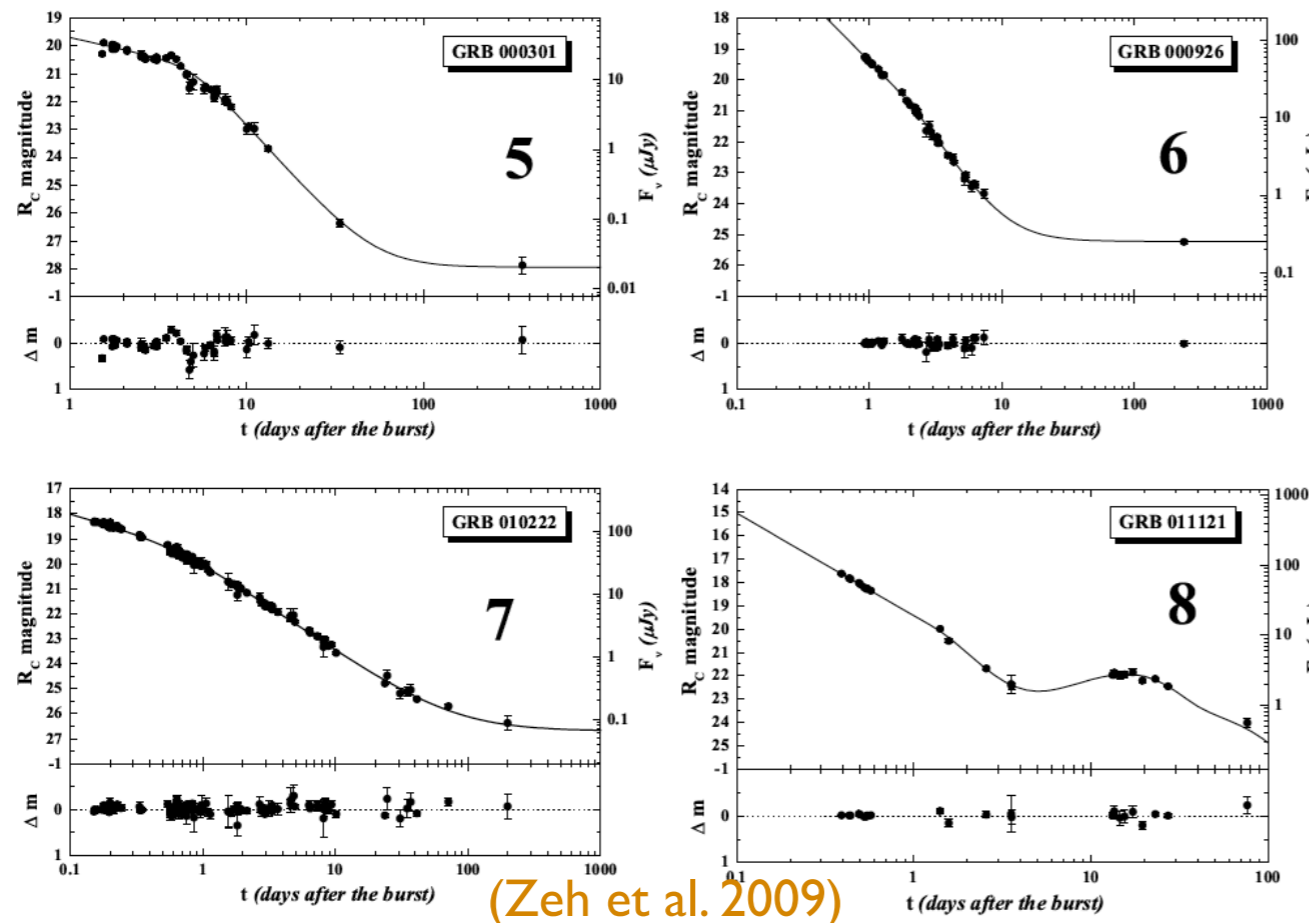
- multiple jets
- flares
- jumps
- chromaticity



GROND: Lightcurves

Not a simple broken powerlaw

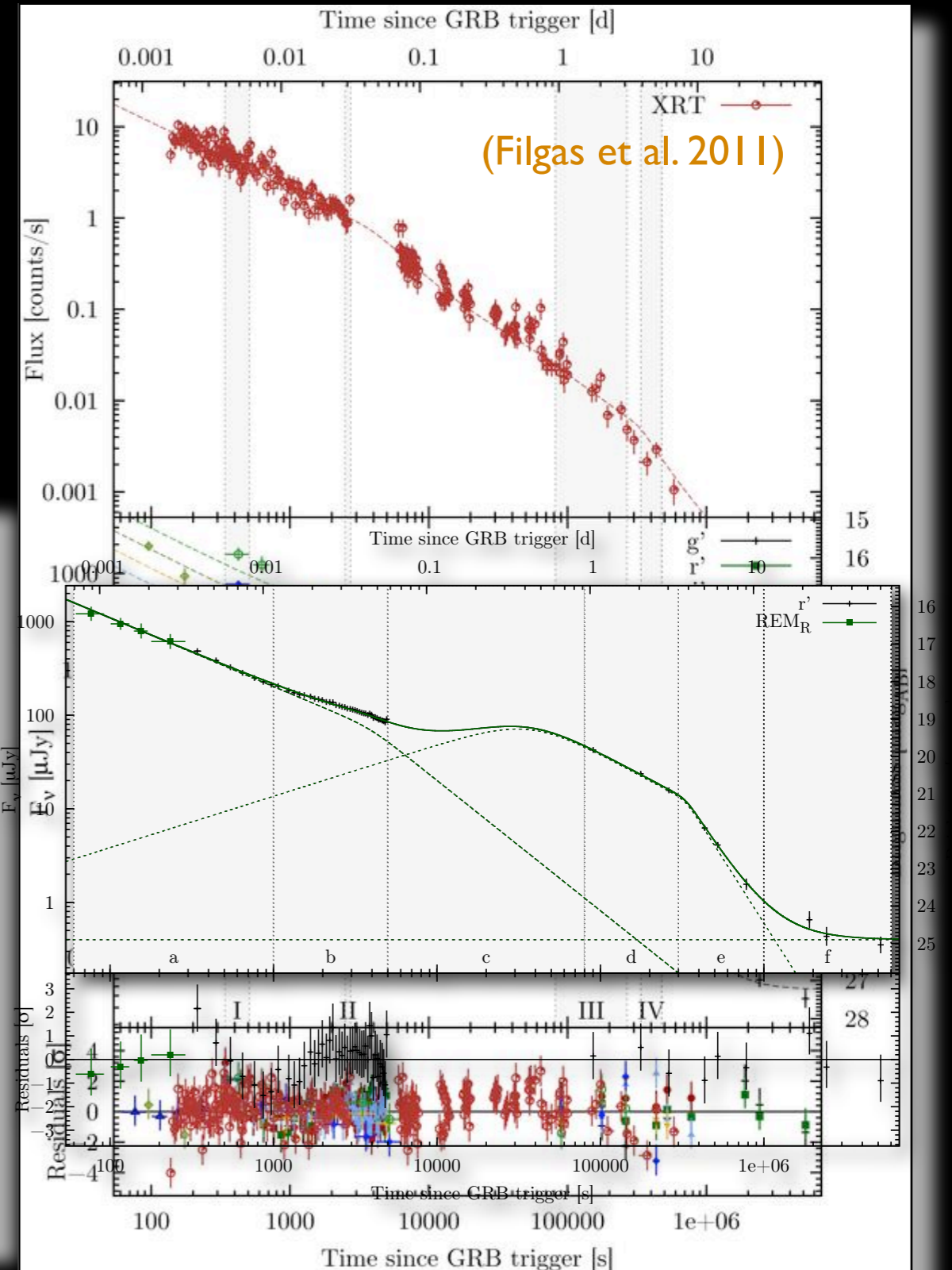
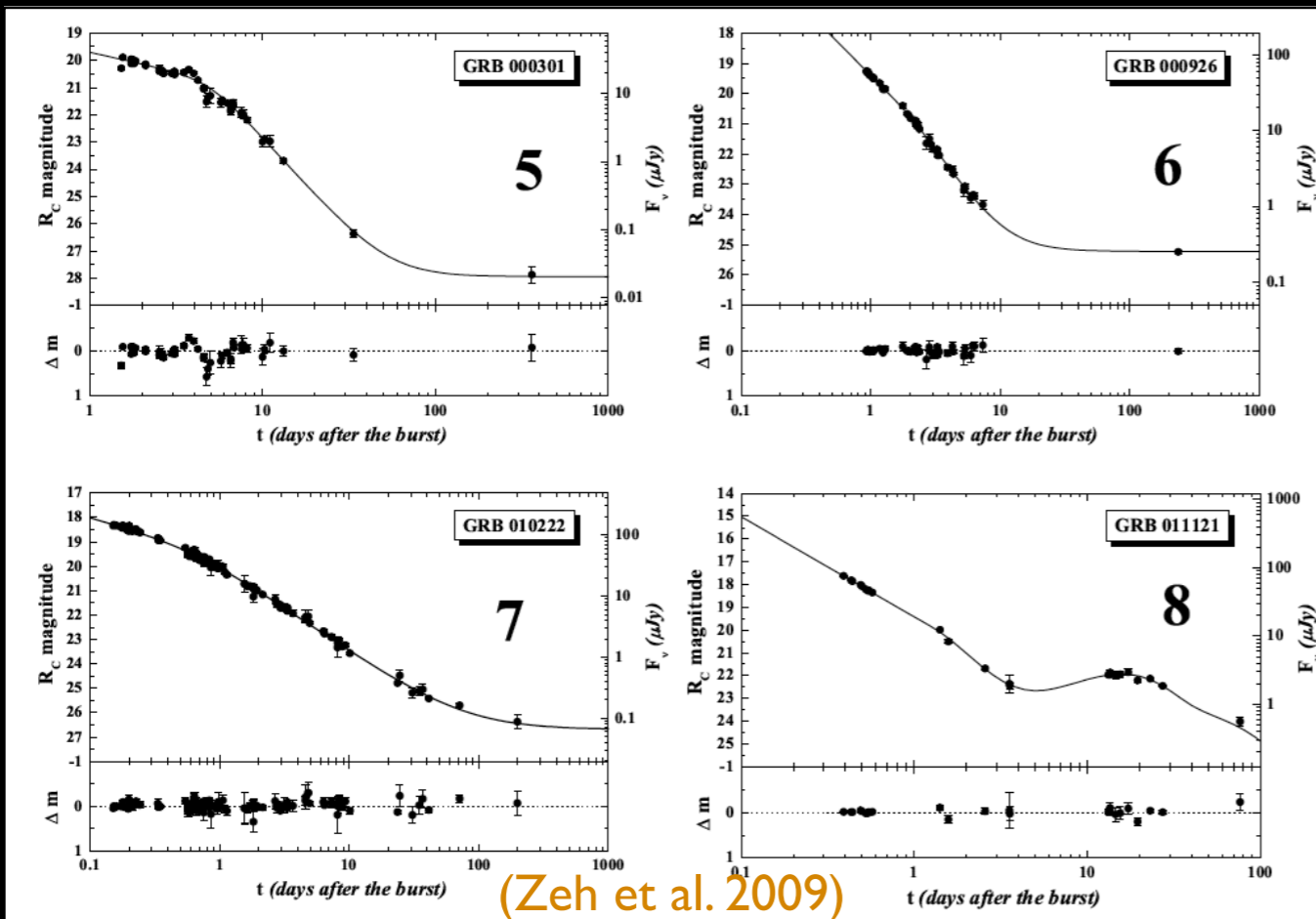
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GROND: Lightcurves

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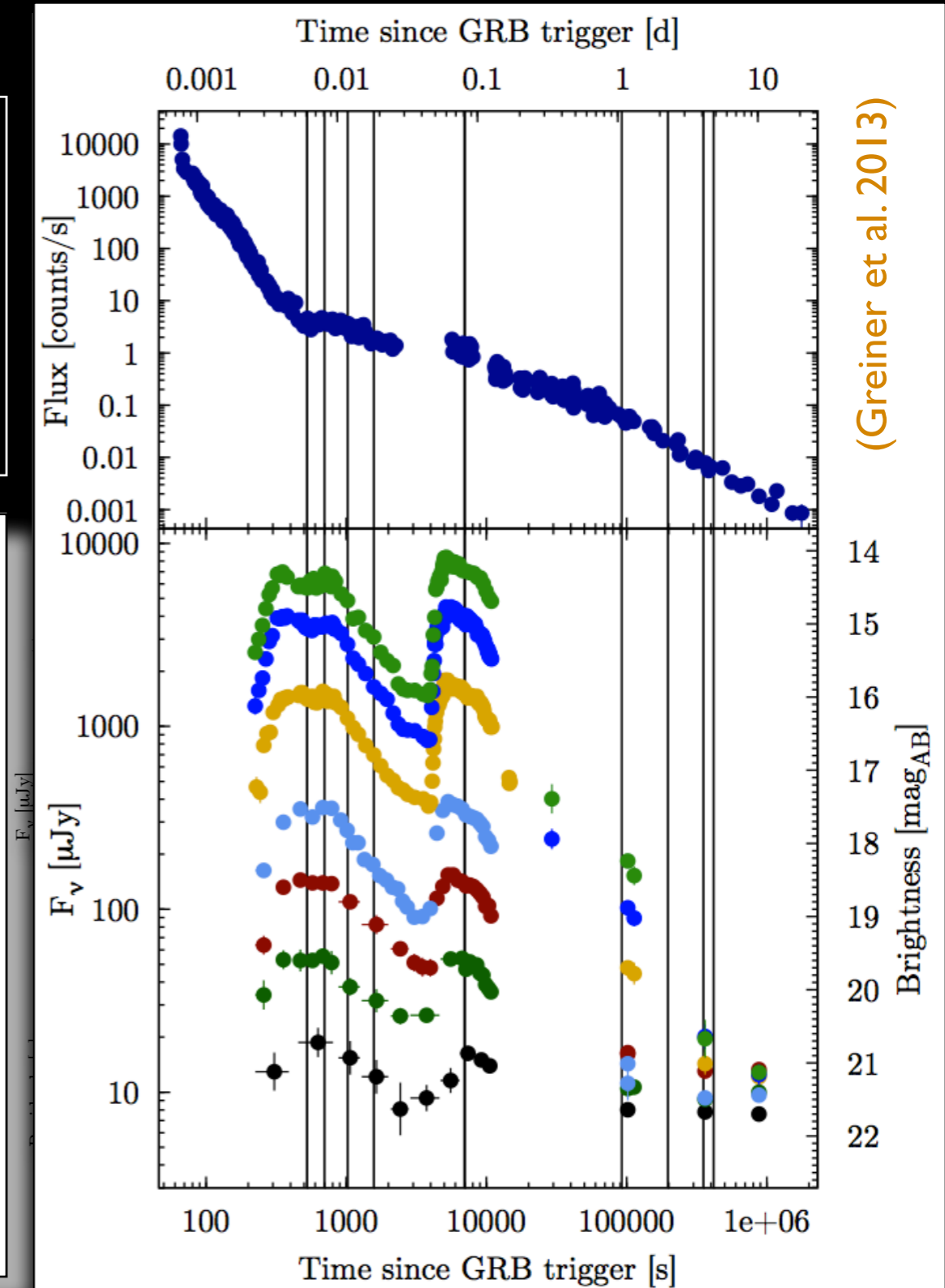
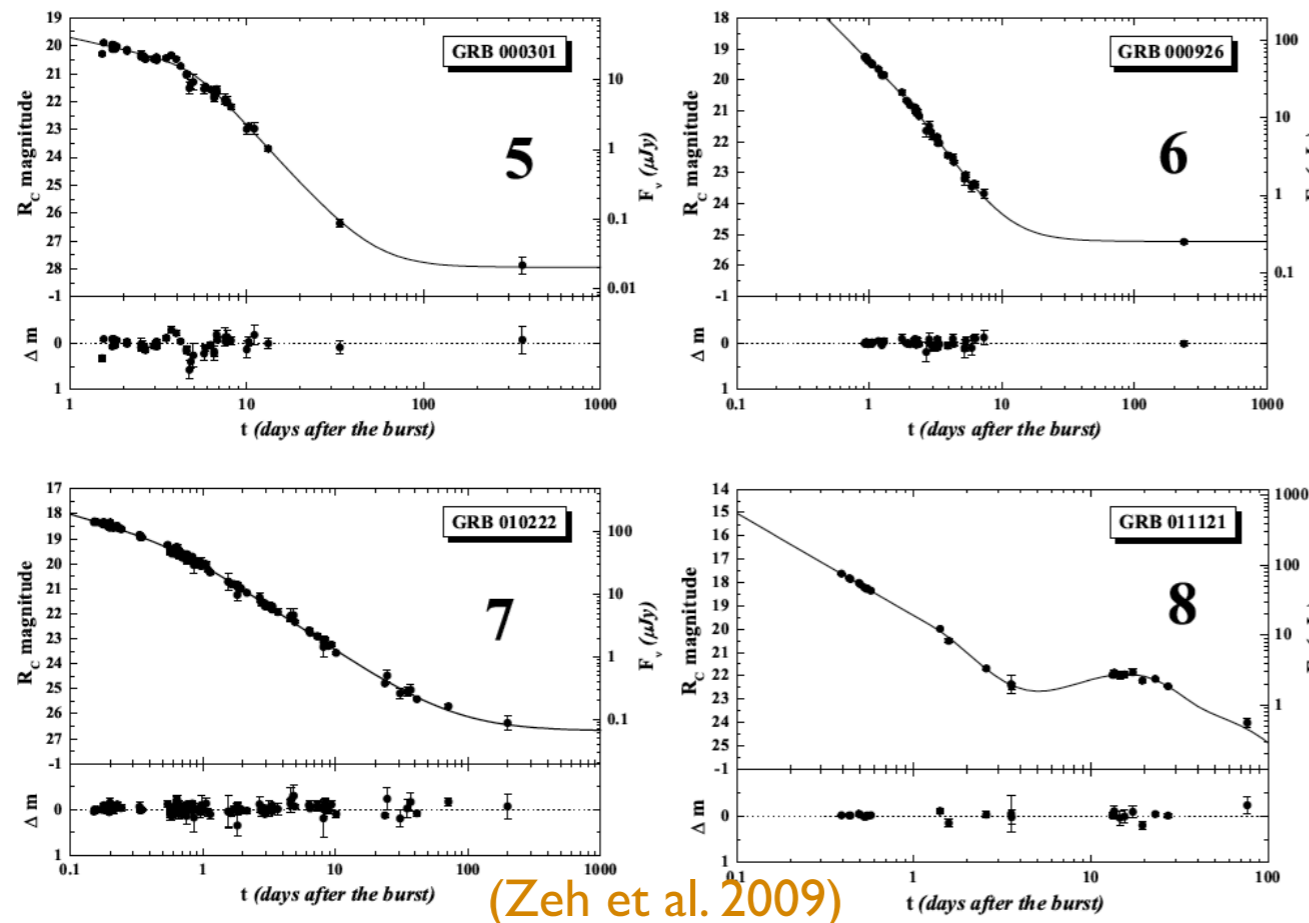
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GROND: Lightcurves

Not a simple broken powerlaw

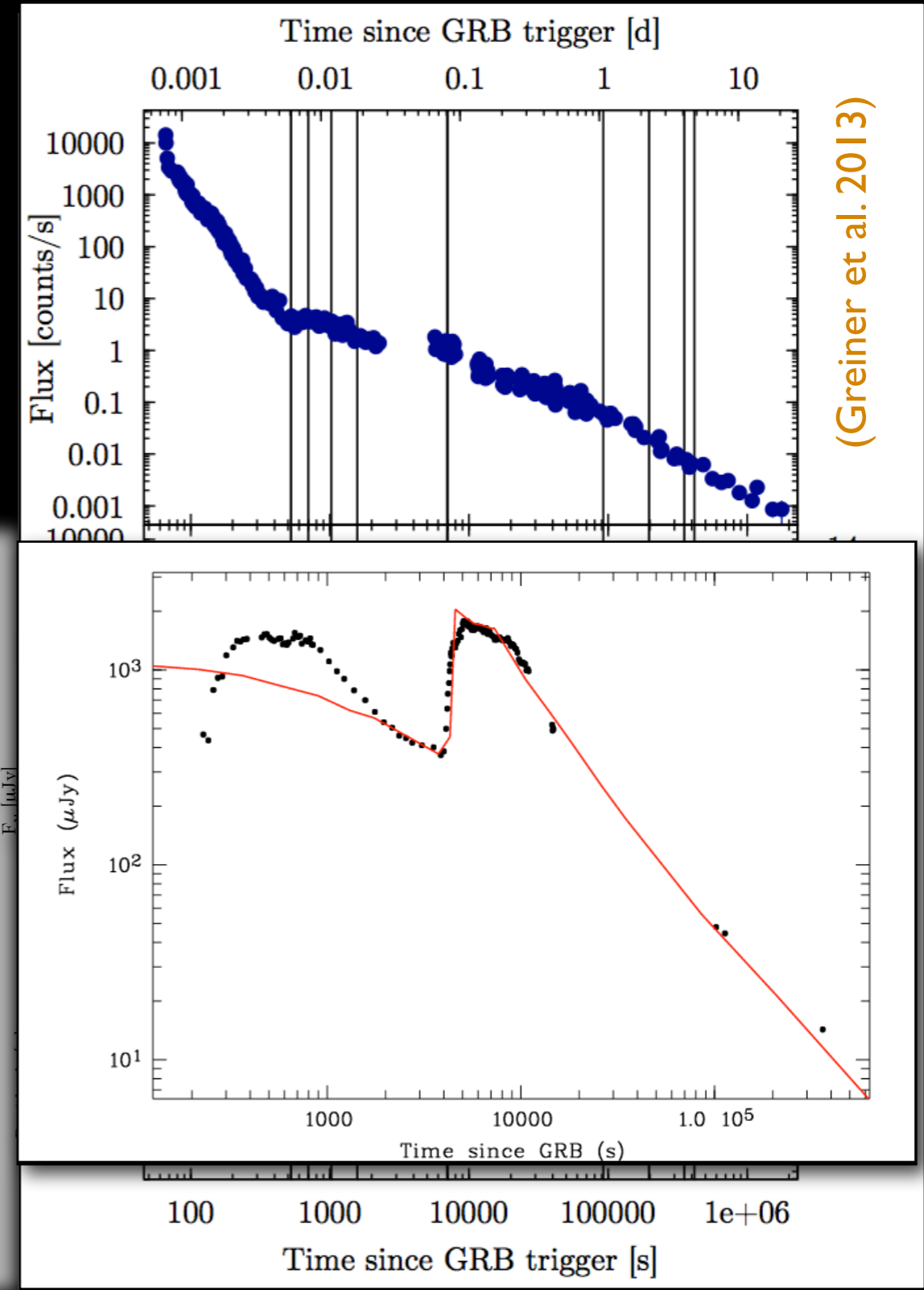
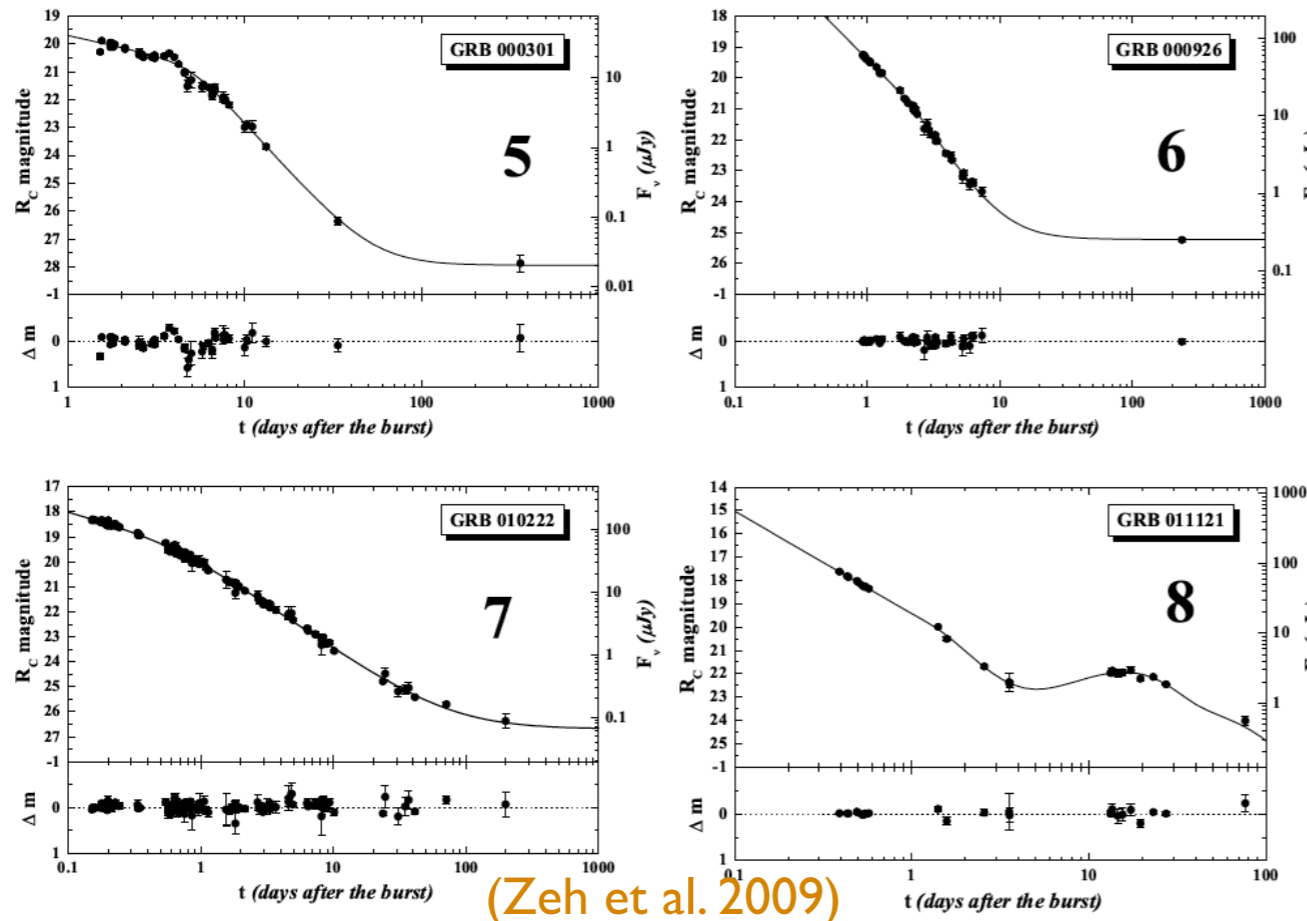
- multiple jets
- flares
- jumps
- chromaticity



GROND: Lightcurves

Not a simple broken powerlaw

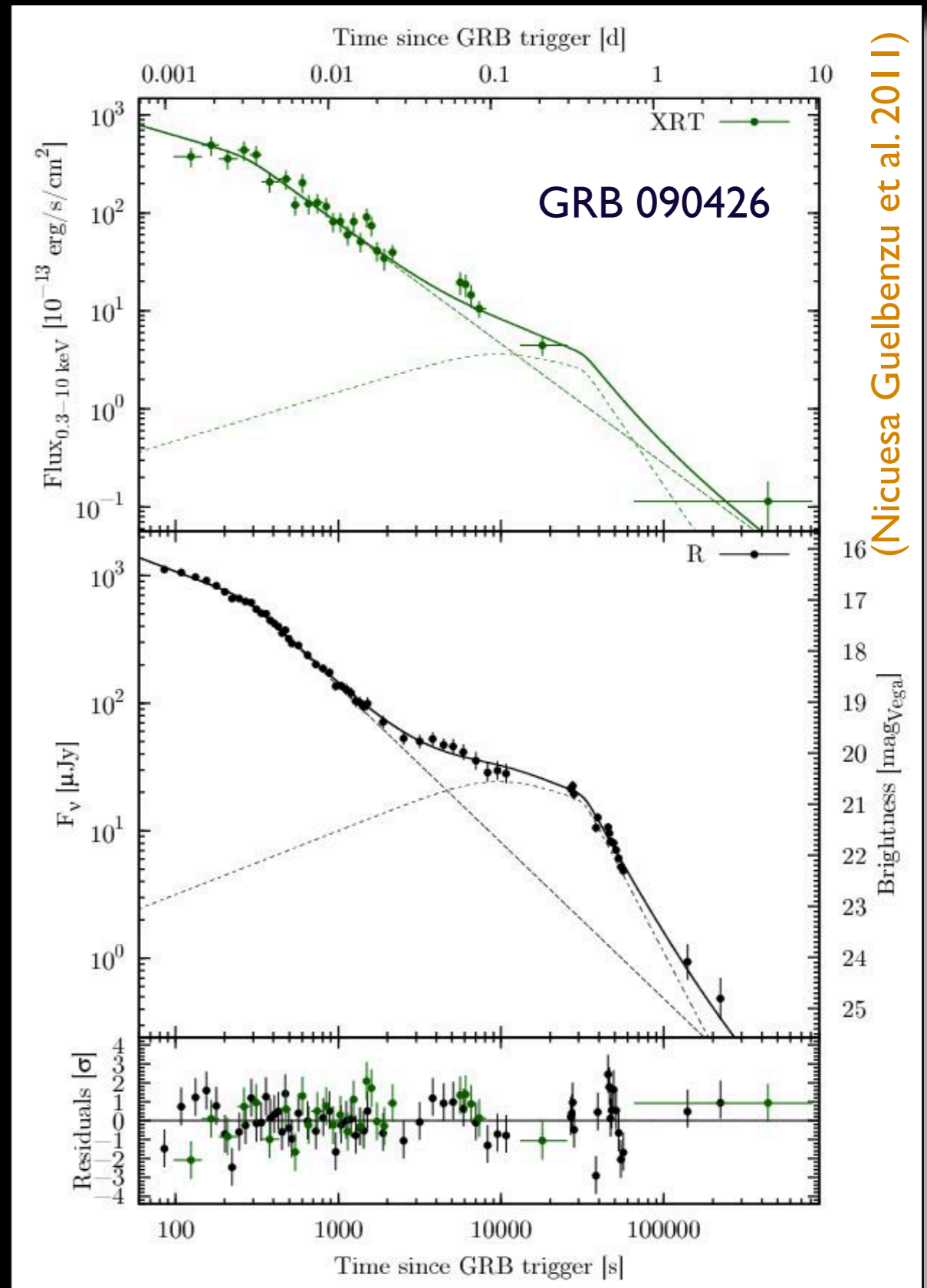
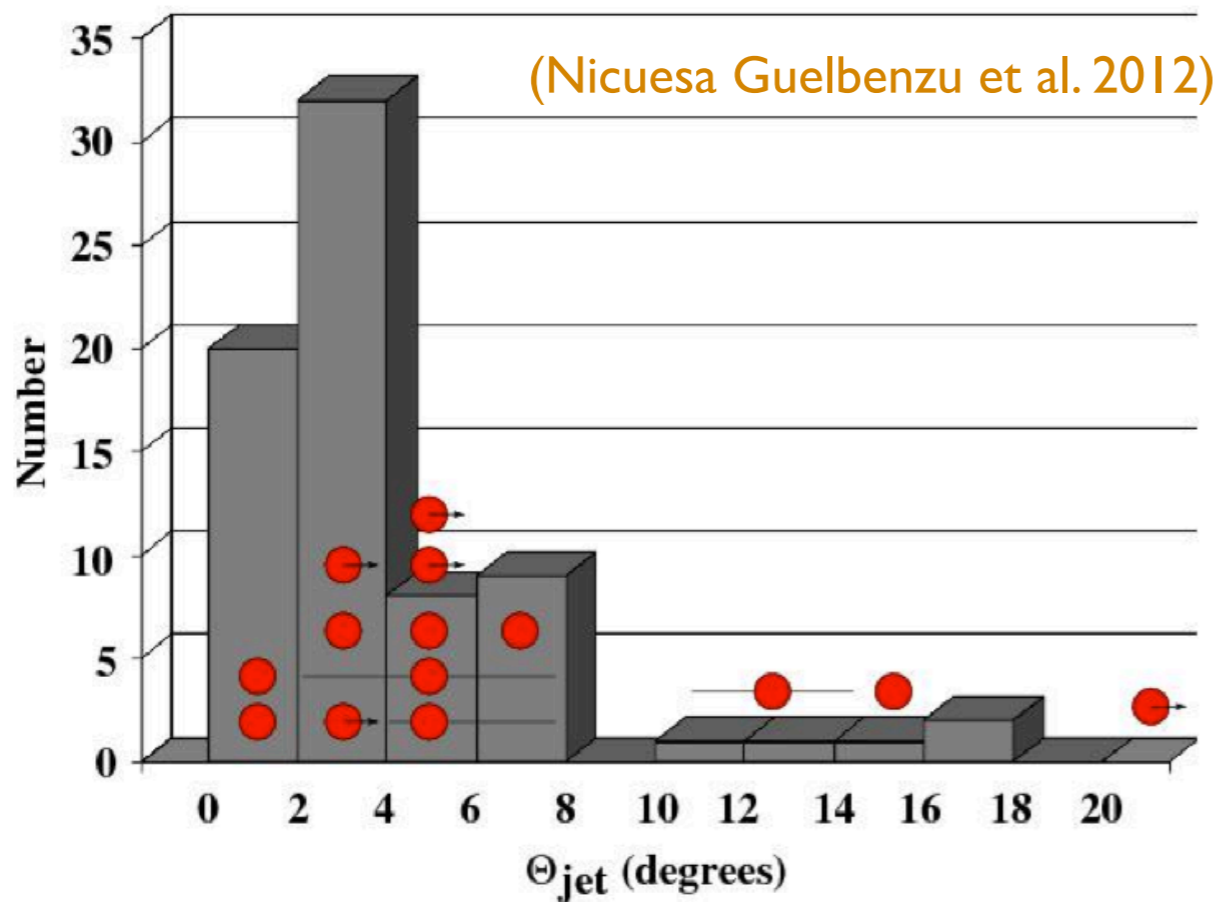
- multiple jets
- flares
- jumps
- chromaticity



16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

GROND: Short Bursts

- detailed lightcurves
- jet breaks
- classification (090426 ($z=2.6$)
short but likely collapsar)
- jet opening angles larger?

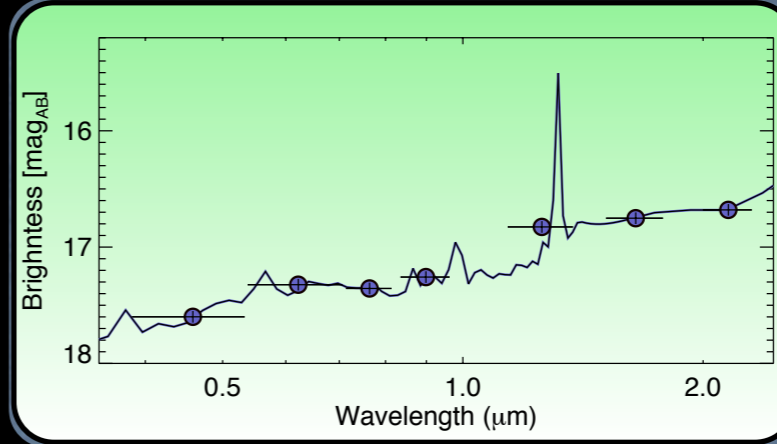
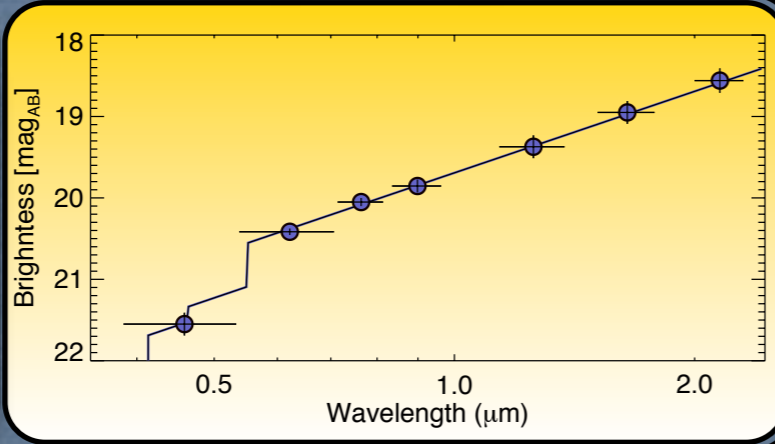
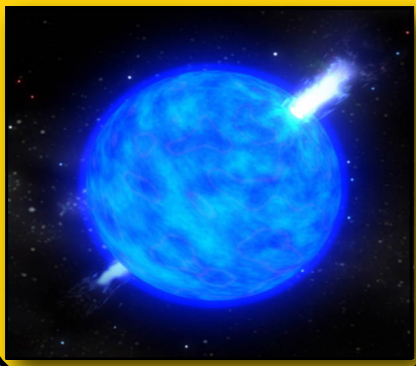


(Nicuesa Guelbenzu et al. 2011)

Source Typing with SEDs from GROND

(Arne Rau 2012)

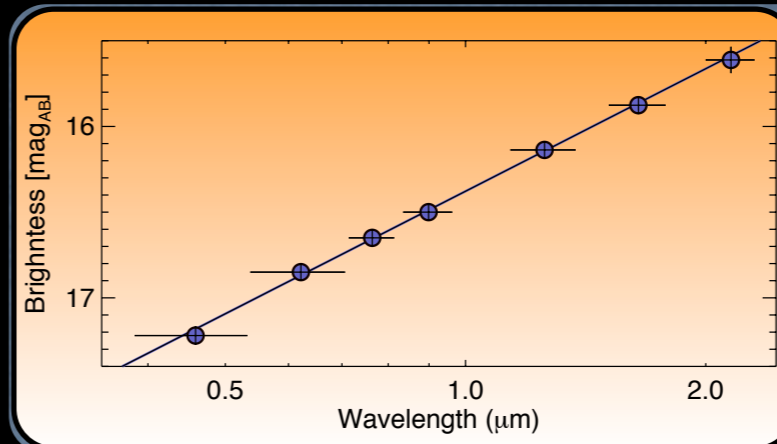
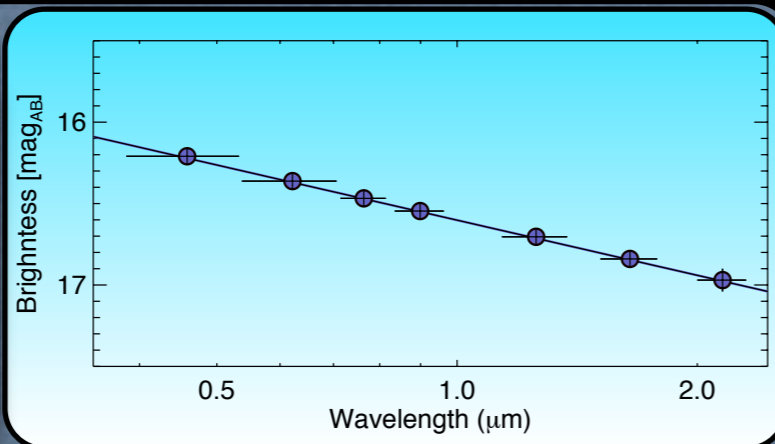
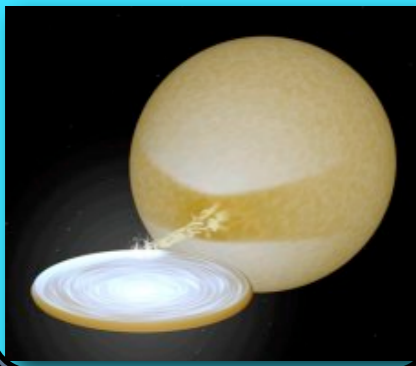
GRB



AGN



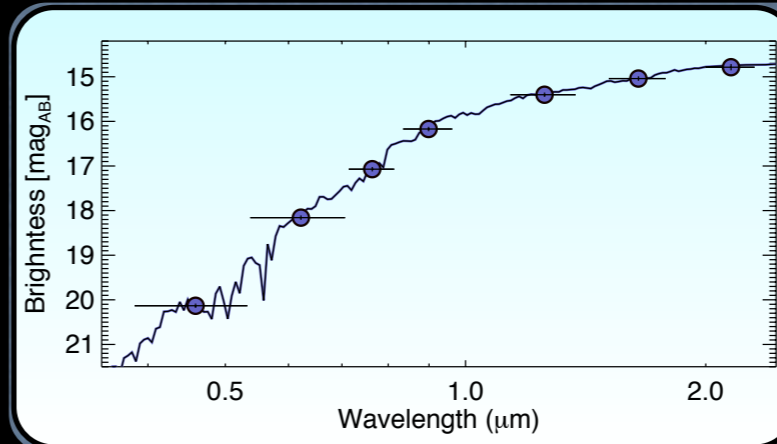
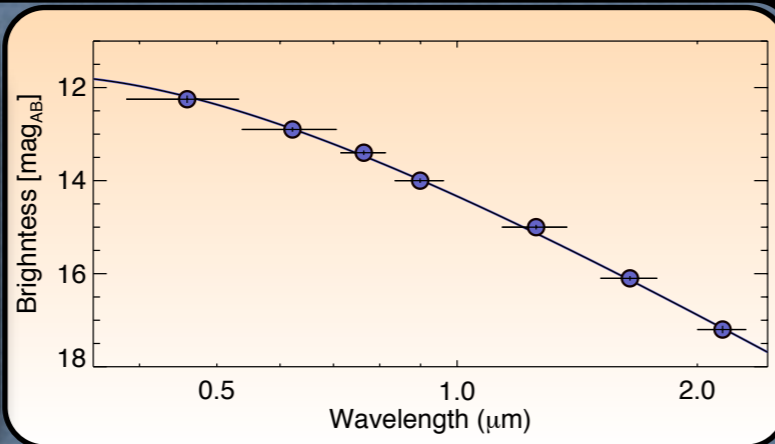
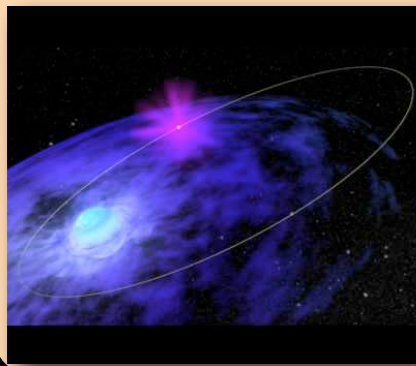
LMXB



Blazar



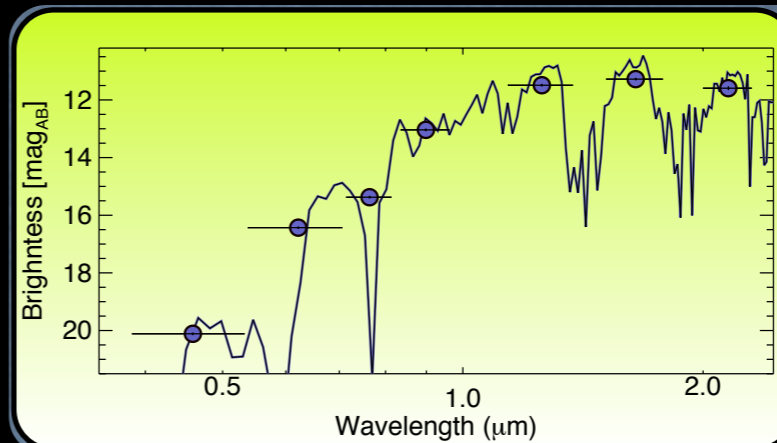
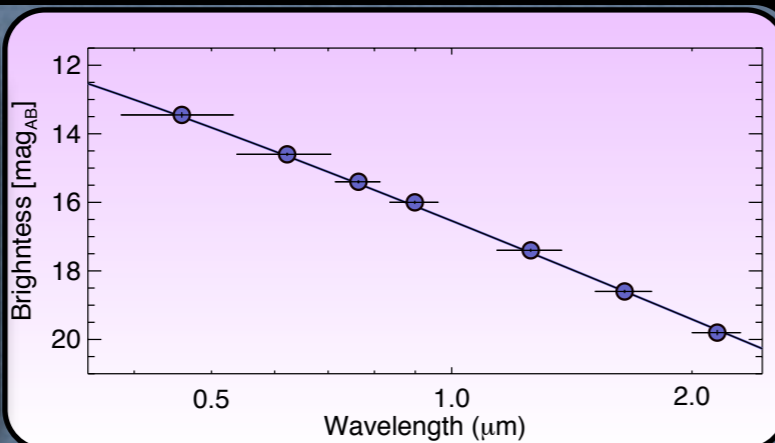
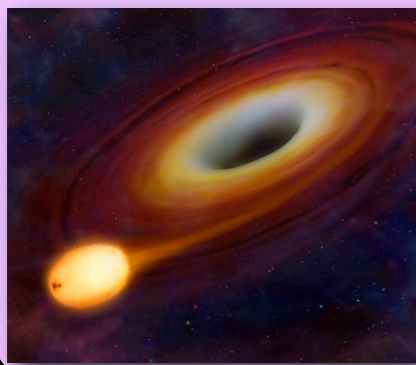
HMXB



Galaxy Cluster



Tidal Dis. Flare

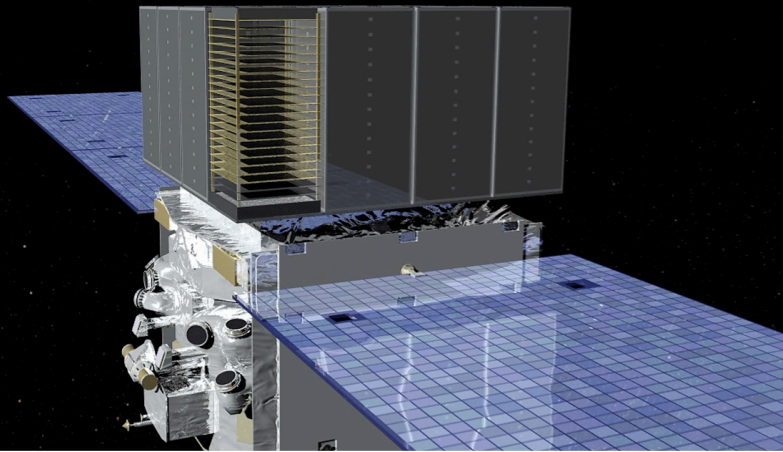


Flare Star



Summary

Fermi



- **GBM: ~250 bursts per year**
- **LAT: ~5 burst per year**
- **excellent spectroscopic capability (revealed new components)**
- **(systematics of) localization to be improved**
- **many non-GRB sources (TGFs, SGRs, Sun)**

- **simultaneous optical-near-IR imaging**
- **observes every visible bursts from La Silla**
- **complete sample of ~60 GRBs within 4hrs**
- **lightcurves not as simple (achromatic) as thought**
- **many non-GRB sources (XRBinaries, Blazars, Planets, Galaxie Clusters, etc)**

