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Moving observed Short GRBs both off-axis and into the local Universe

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Short Gamma Ray Bursts (SGRBs) are among the best source candidates of simultaneous electromagnetic radiation and gravitational waves (GWs) in the frequency range covered by the imminent second generation laser interferometer detectors Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo.

SGRB afterglow properties in the electromagnetic spectrum (e.g. photon flux intensity, variability time scale) can be very different one with the other, and the statistics available so far may provide average properties not representative of the population.

In this work we compute the expected afterglow emission of a sample of short GRBs as they were within the GW detector horizons, and if they were detected from line of sights out of the jet cone (i.e. off-axis), that for geometrical reasons is a more likely configuration.

We discuss our results in the context of the observational strategies to simultaneously detect these sources both in GW and electromagnetic radiations with present and future facilities.

Primary author: STRATTA, Giulia (Urbino University)

Co-authors: Dr DE CESARE, Giovanni (IASF-Bologna); Dr GRECO, Giuseppe (Urbino University); Dr BRANCHESI, Marica (Urbino University)

Presenters: Dr DE CESARE, Giovanni (IASF-Bologna); STRATTA, Giulia (Urbino University); Dr GRECO, Giuseppe (Urbino University); Dr BRANCHESI, Marica (Urbino University)

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