



Rubakov Conference

Erevan 2023

The Diversity of Gamma Ray Bursts

And

Can we learn anything new from GRB 221009 A?

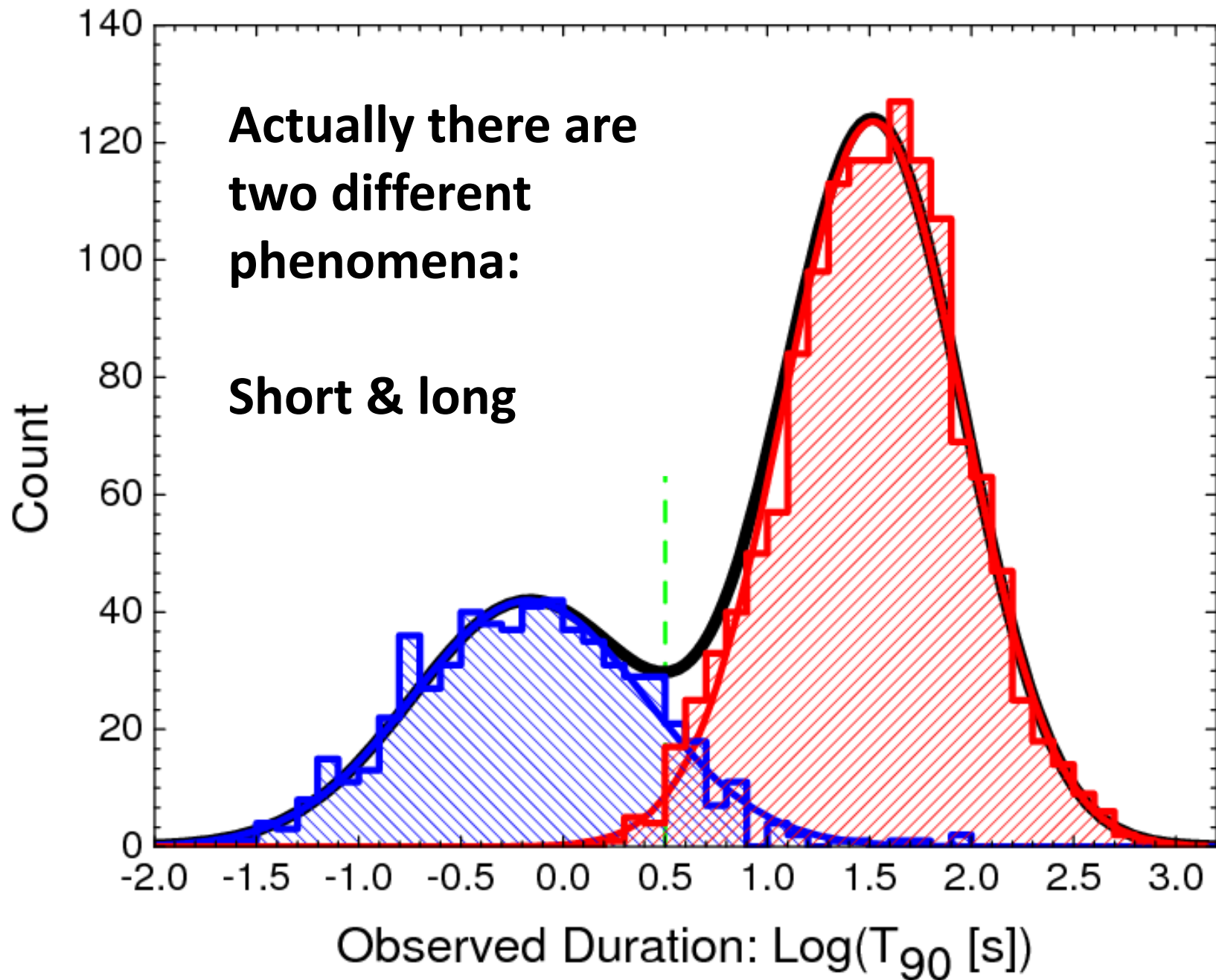
The Outline

General scenario (prompt stage -> afterglow)

Phenomenology

- Spectra (implications)
- Time variability (implications)

GRB 221009 A

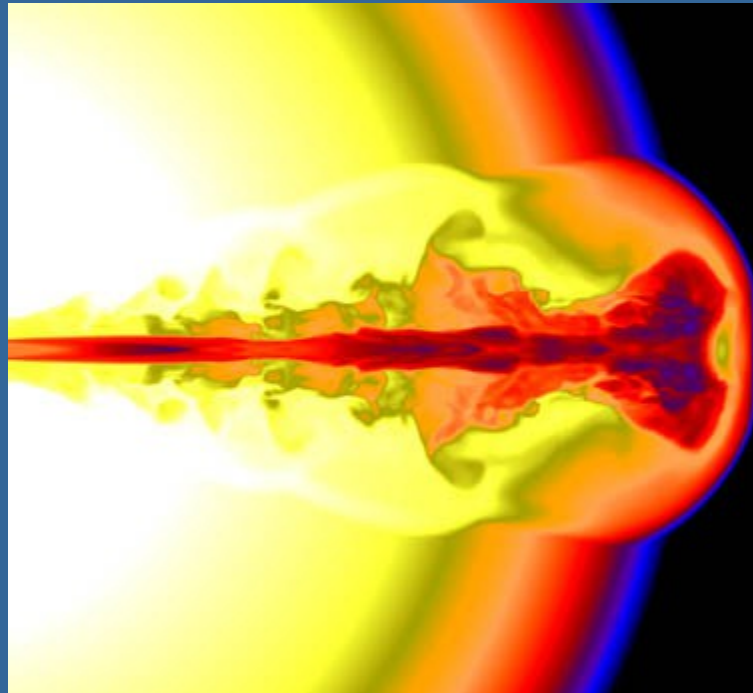


The long GRB paradigm:

Collapse of an evolved giant star (e.g. Wolf-Rayet - a bare carbon nuclear)

Formation of intermediate accretion disk which launches a jet

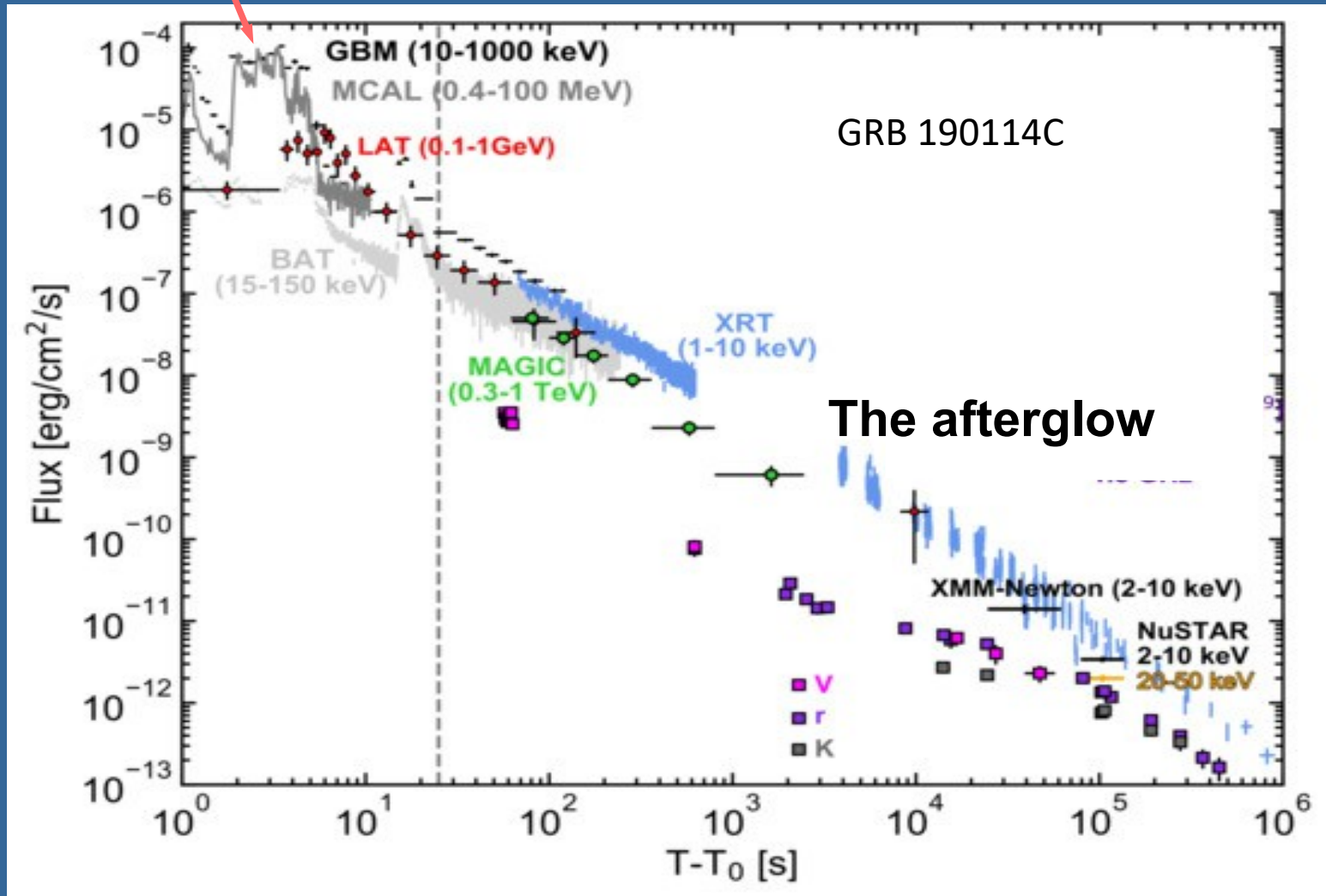
The jet breaks through the star and somehow radiates a beam towards the observer



Two stages of a GRB

GRB 190114C D.Miceli, L.Nava

The prompt stage
(GRB itself)



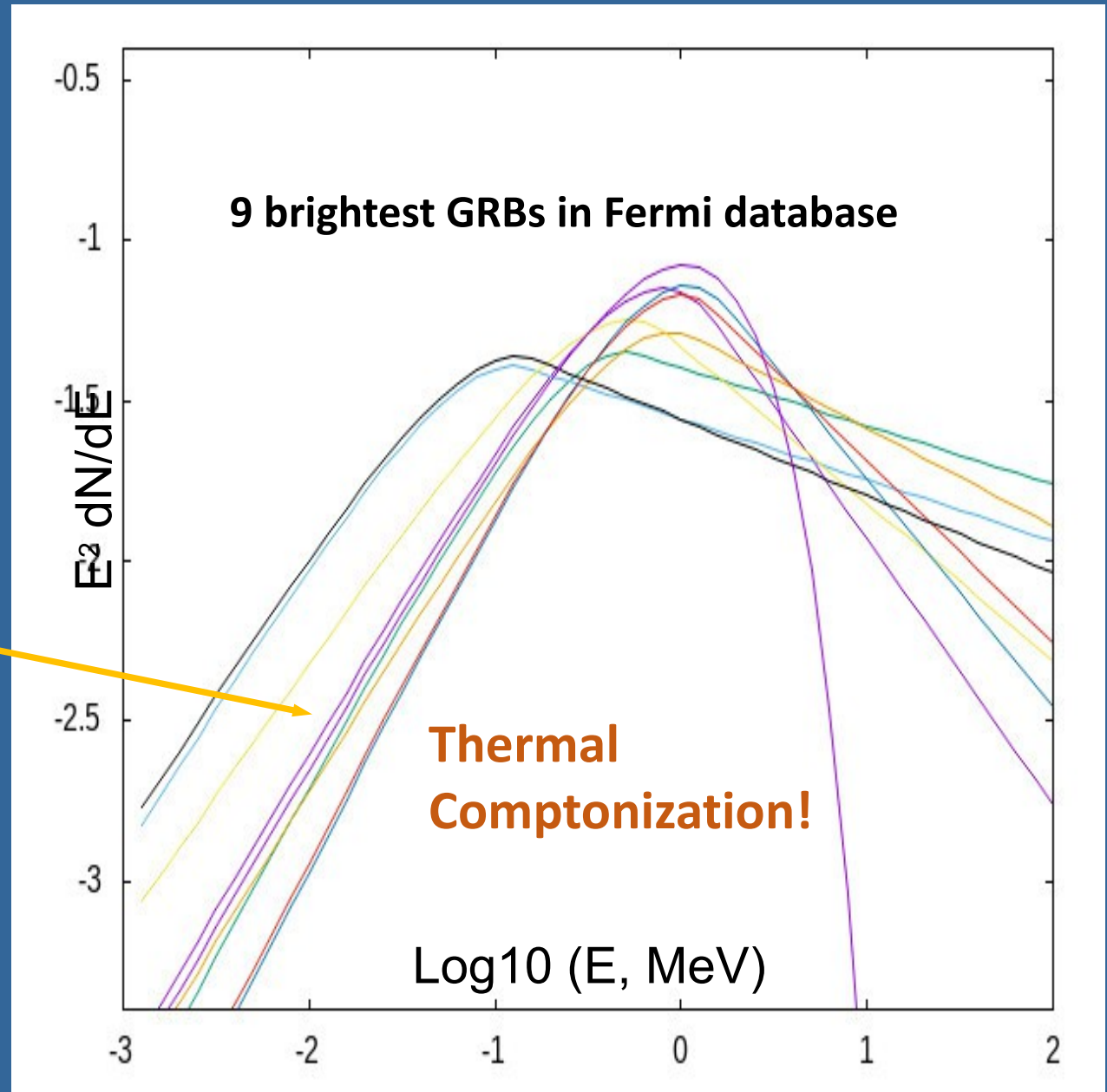
The prompt stage, spectral energy distribution

Band Function:

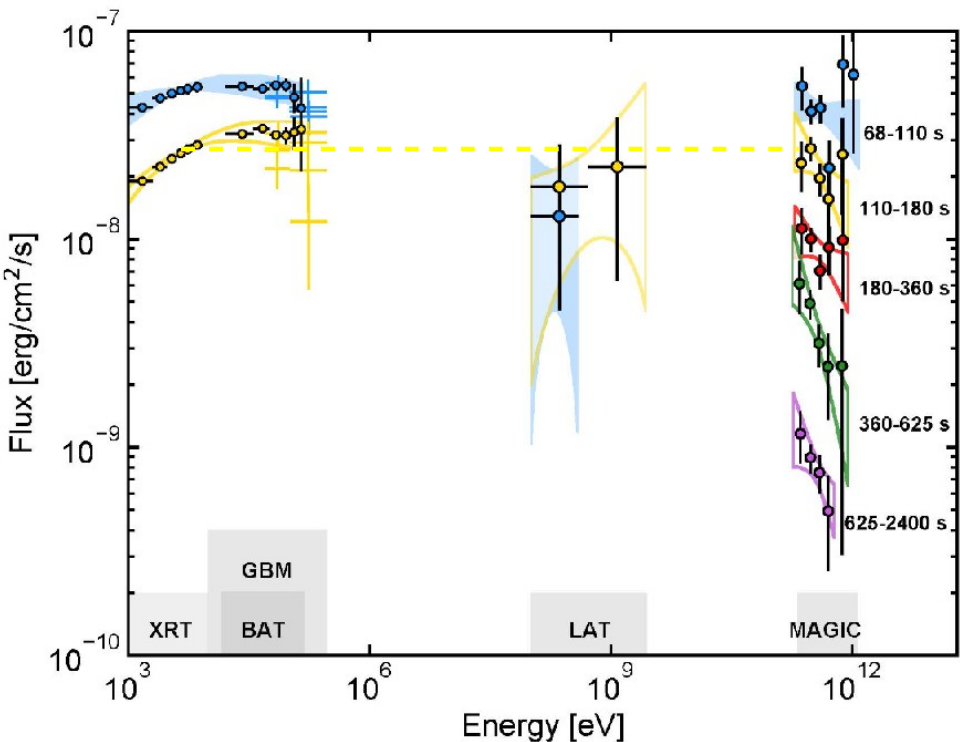
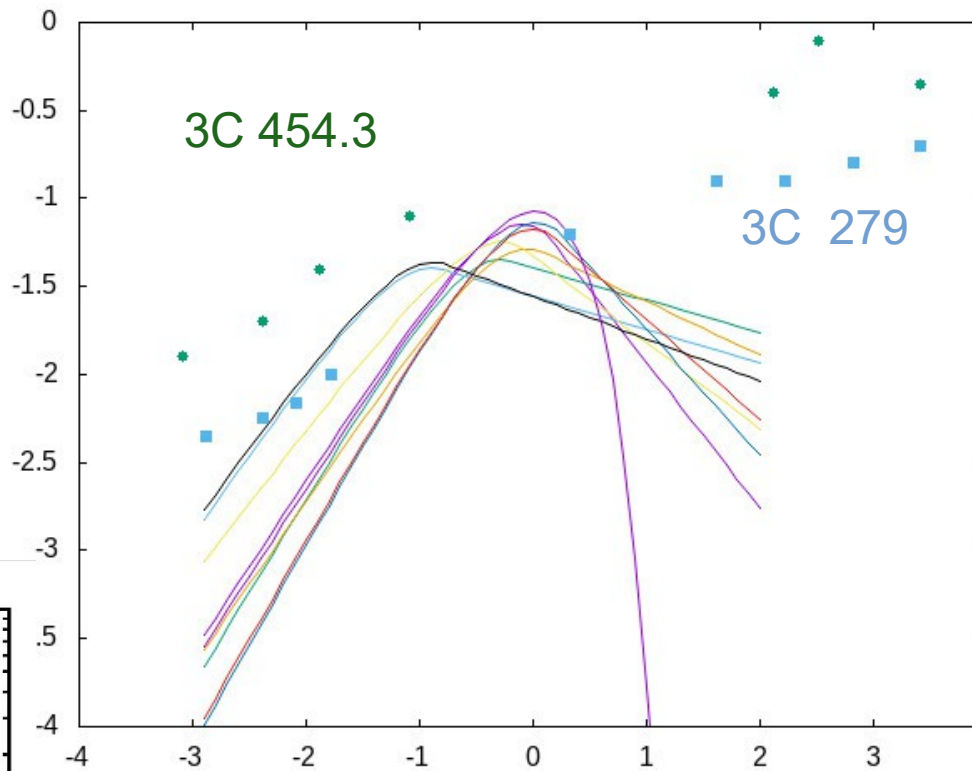
Two power laws smoothly connected by an exponential

Harder than the fast cooling spectrum

Harder than synchrotron from monochromatic electrons



$E^2 \frac{dN}{dE}$



$\text{Log}_{10}(E, \text{MeV})$

GRB 190114C, afterglow
Mirzoyan, Wagner

Emission at the prompt stage:

A hint to an optically thick emitter (up to blackbody – Felix Ryde)

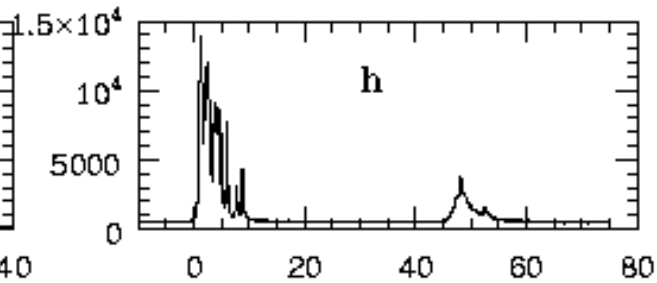
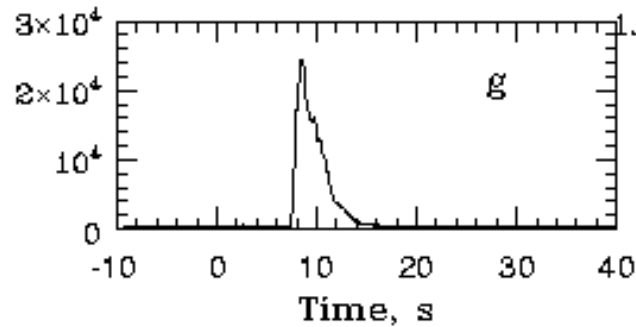
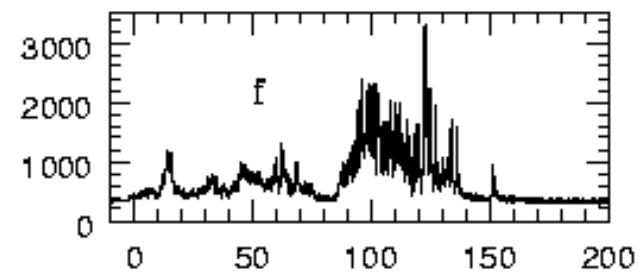
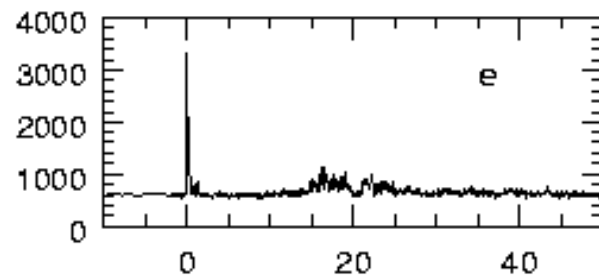
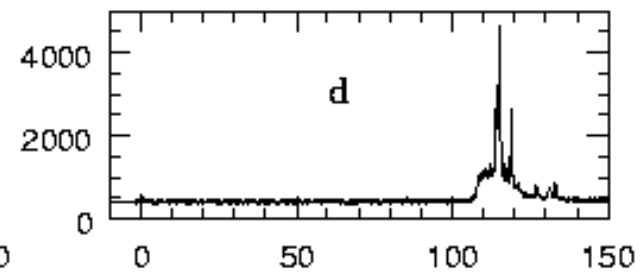
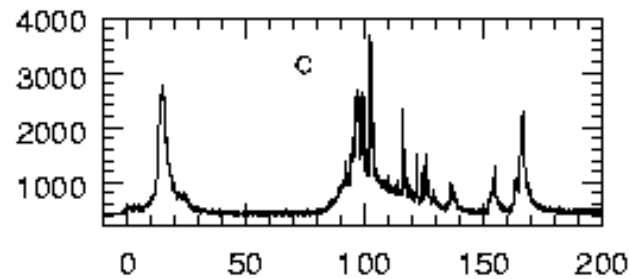
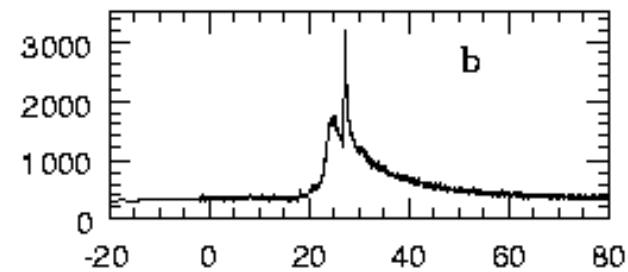
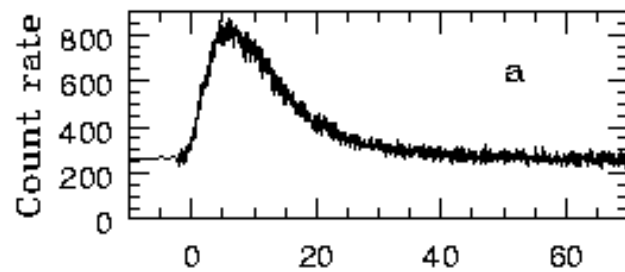
My guess: thermal Comptonization in equilibrium e^+e^- plasma ($\tau \sim$ a few)

Lorentz factor \sim a few tens (not hundreds)

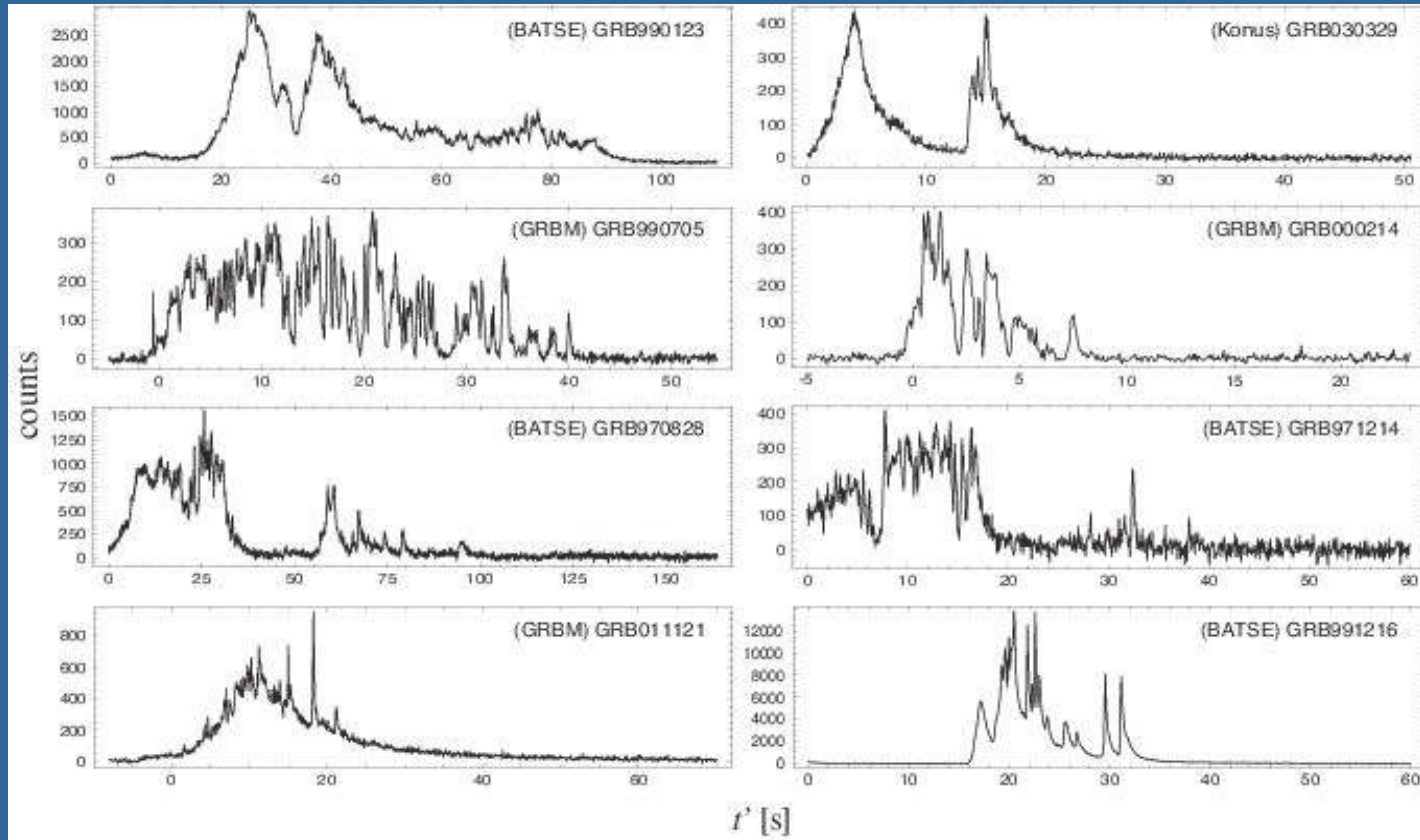
The afterglow emission:

Optically thin medium + runaway acceleration of electrons & (possibly) protons (neutrinos from a GRB could come only from an afterglow)

B, d and g
have a weak
precursor which
had triggered the
detector

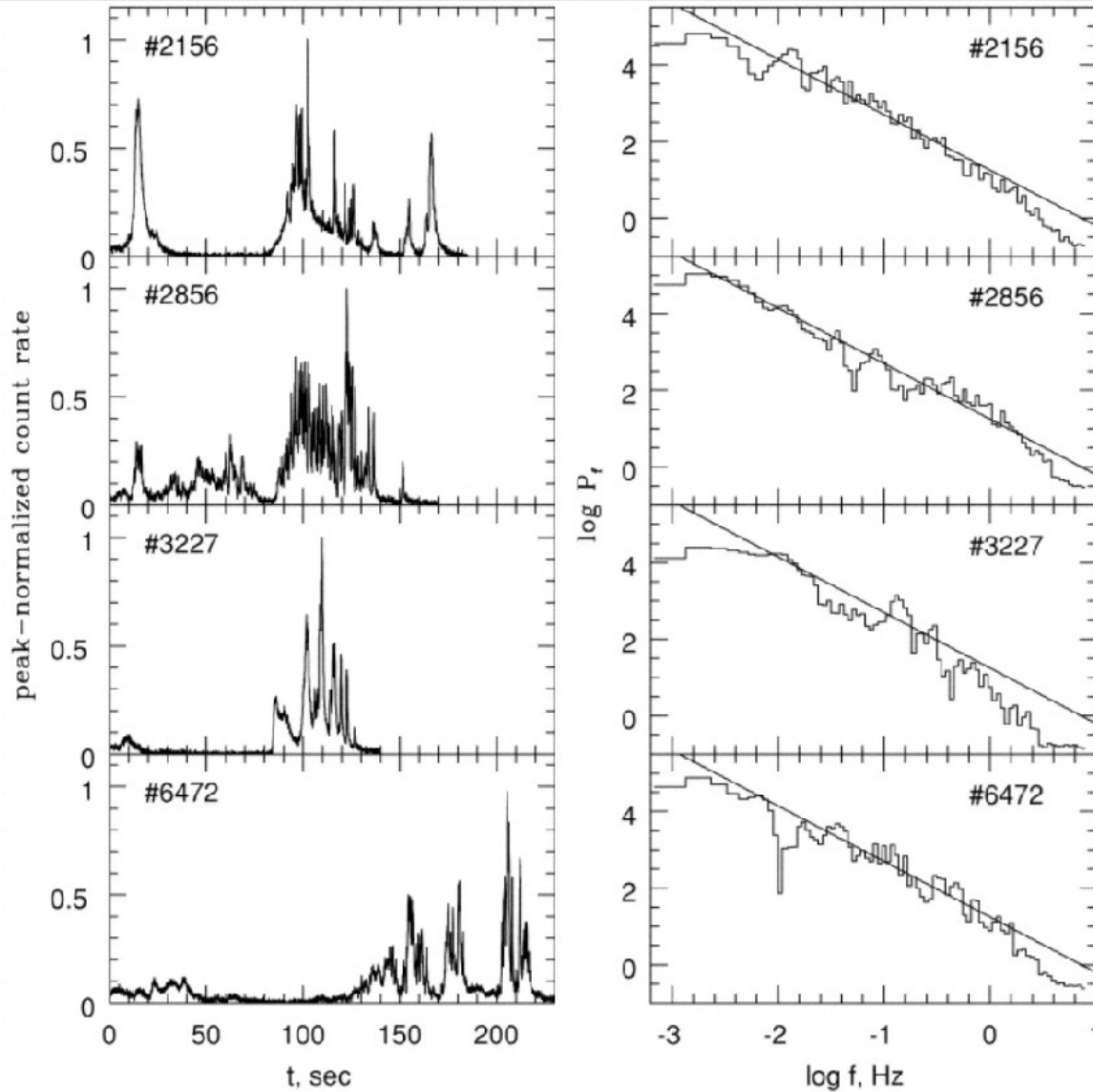


Where this time variability comes from?



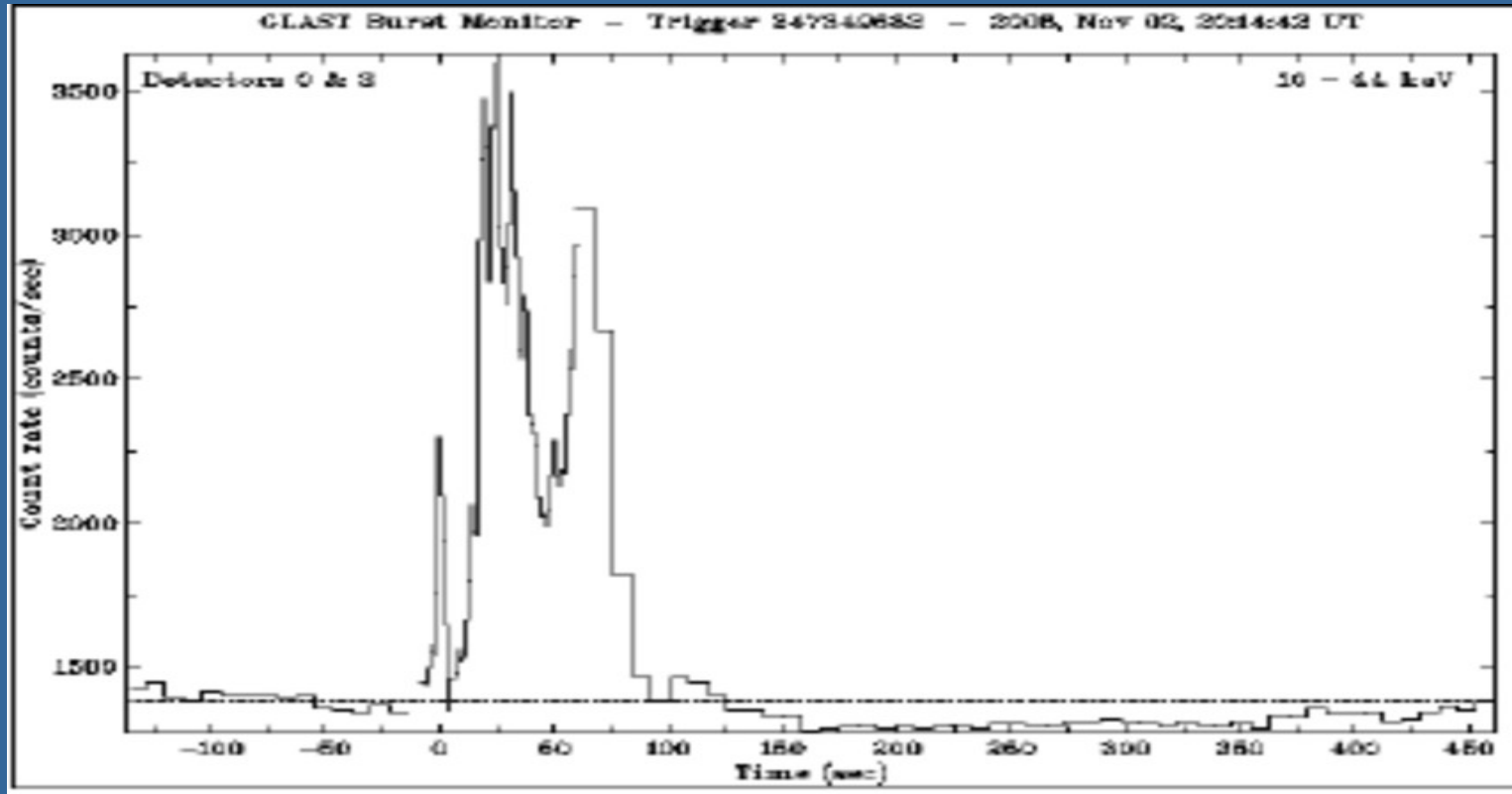
There is no specific time scale!

Beloborodov, Stern & Svensson 2000



Power density
Fourier spectra

Could it be magnetic reconnection?



Solar flares: magnetic reconnection certainly

Conclusions from the time variability:

Some near-critical mechanism producing a striking diversity of light curves?

Looks like an instability in the jet.

MHD turbulence?

Apparently it all works at once:

- The central engine
- Internal shocks
- Magnetic reconnection
- External shock
- Synchrotron
- Comptonization (including quasithermal one)
- Pair loading and preacceleration of the external medium

Only the popular
synchrotron-self
Compton does not
work

9 October 2022 .

The strongest GRB in the history of observations

$Z = 0.151$, 1.9 light years (this is nearby!)

**The next one in Fermi catalog is 10 times weaker
In energy fluence**

**The famous photons 18 and 250 GeV, as it
seems, are not confirmed**

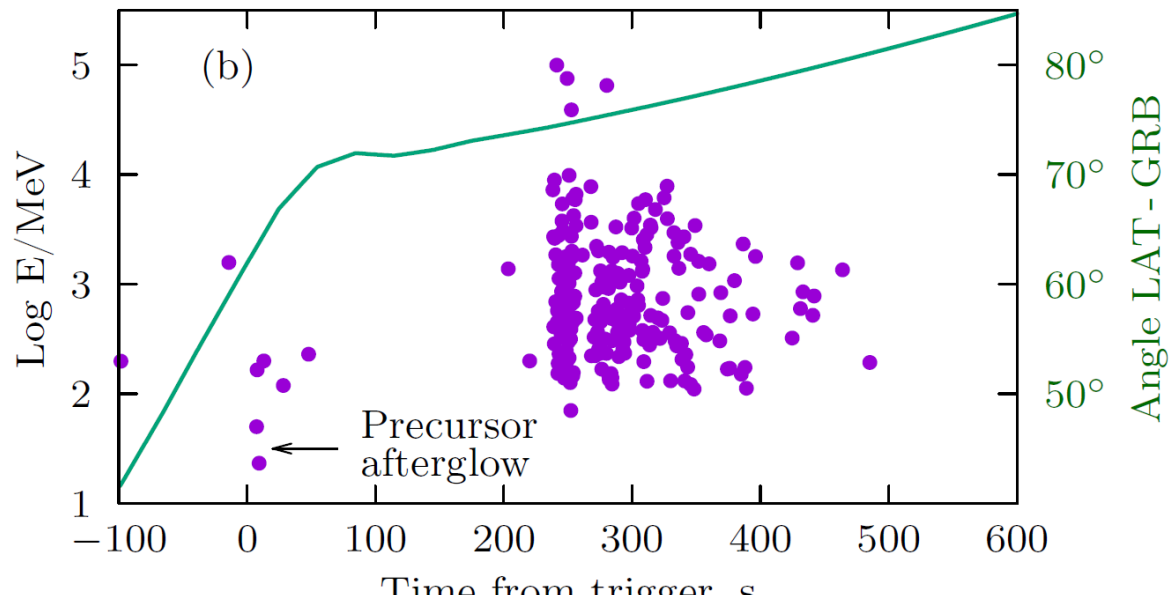
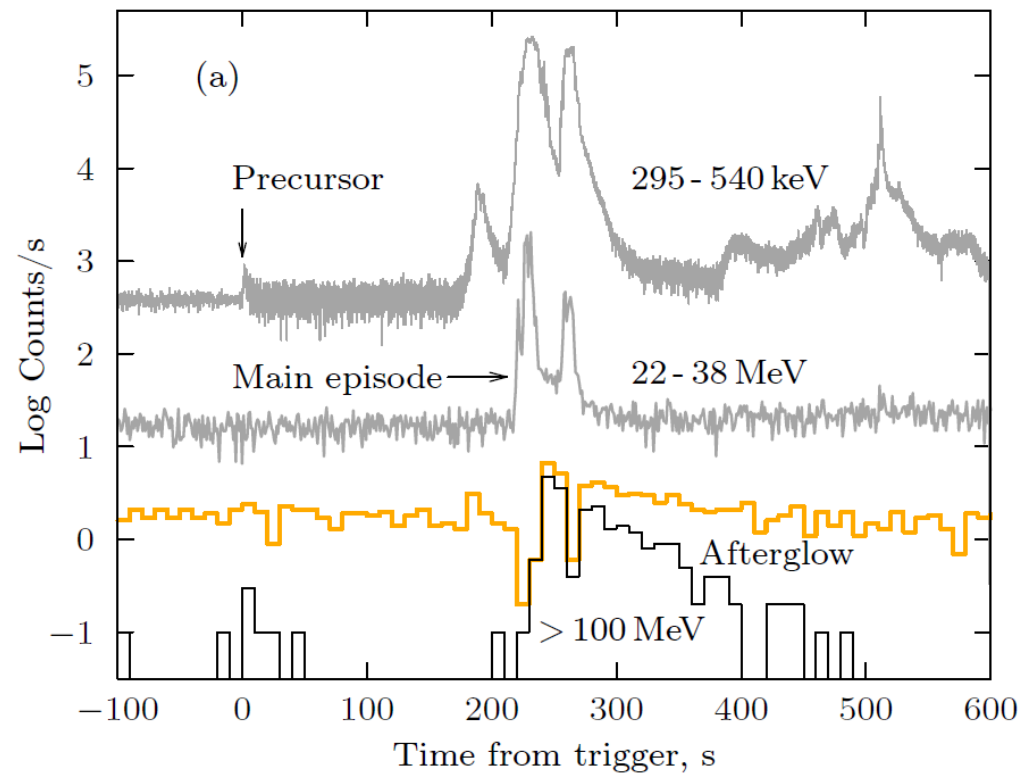
B.Stern & I.Tkachev

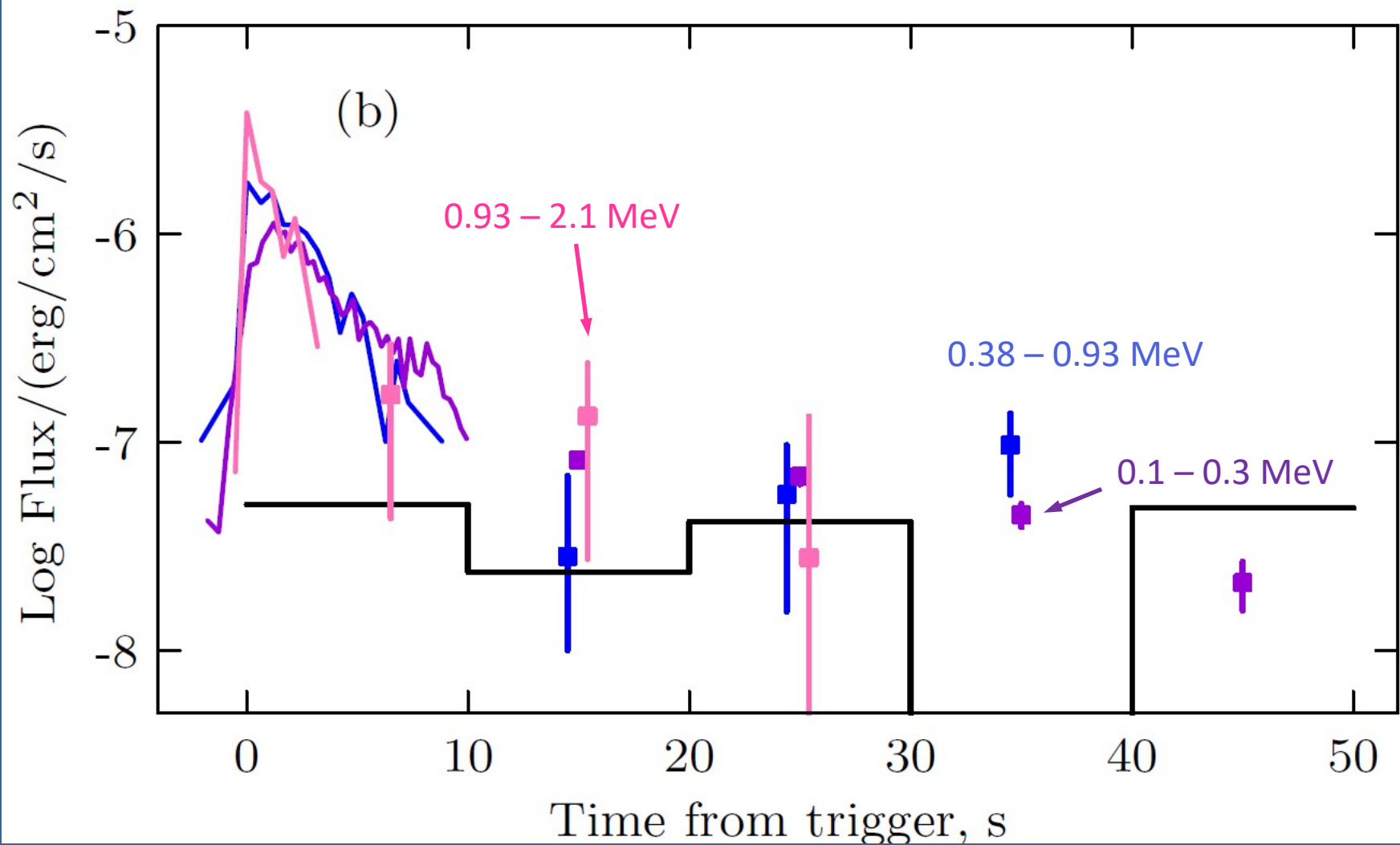
GRB 221099 and its
two afterglows

6 photons after the
precursor

The background
expectation 0.6

Significance = 10^{-4}





Consistent with a “flat” spectral energy distribution

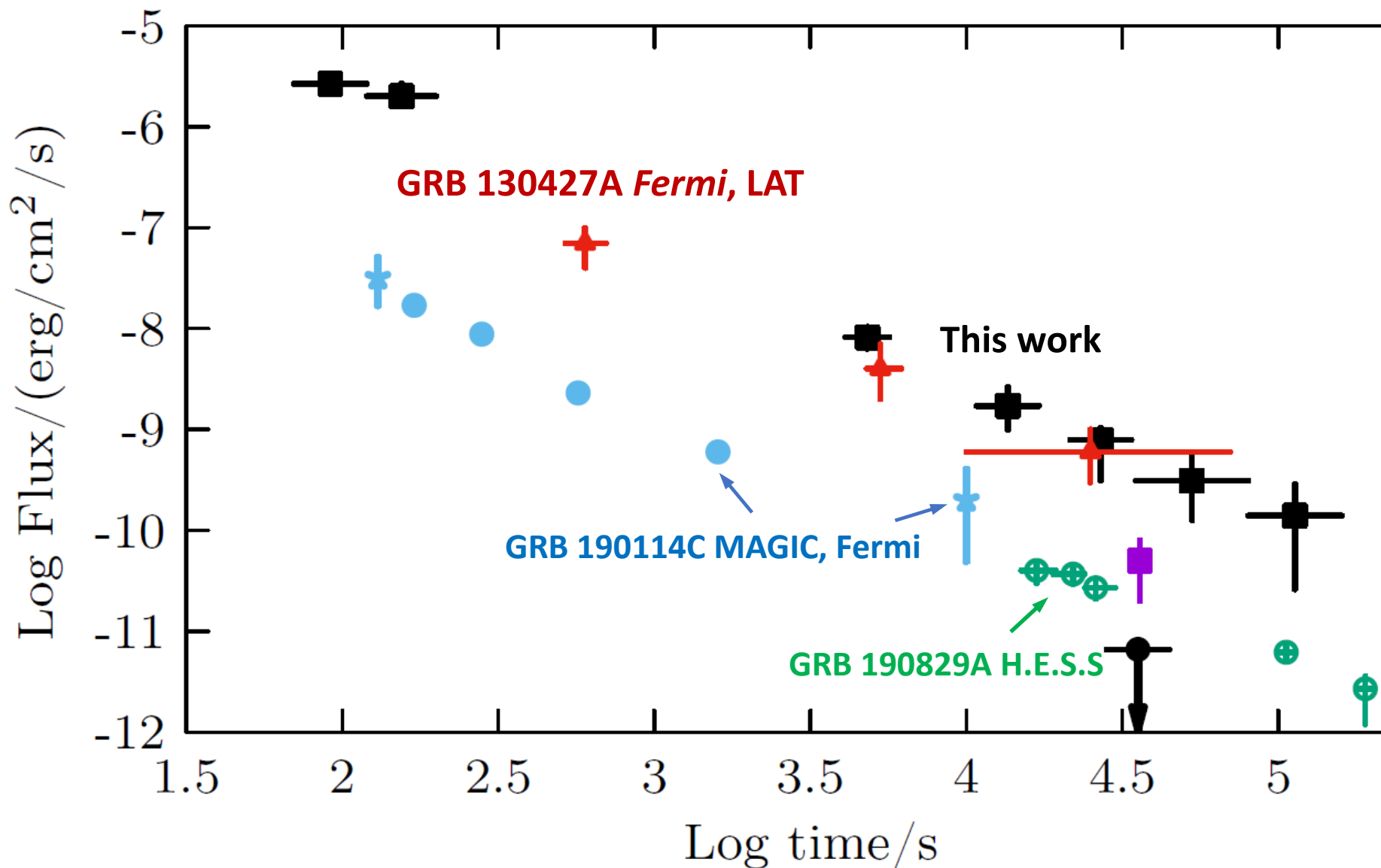
The emission after ~ 10 s has typical feature of GRB afterglow:

- Flat wide spectral energy distribution
- Smooth time behavior

If our interpretation is correct, there were two independent jets separated by 3 minutes.

This rules out precursor models associated with a single jet, e.g. photospheric emission

The prompt emission overlaps with the early afterglow



Concluding remarks (general)

- The GRB business is in a deep stagnation: like search under a streetlight.
- Simplest models like the synchrotron – self-Compton emission or star wind environment are not realistic. Everything is much-much more complicated (pair loading, preacceleration of the external environment)

We need a massive MHD simulation together with nonlinear Monte-Carlo of high energy interacting particles.

GRB 221009 A: a really new fact is afterglow of the precursor, Nevertheless strong GRBs can be used to study the intergalactic environment