

# Afterglows of the intermediate group of gamma-ray bursts

Workshop of Young Researchers in Astronomy and Astrophysics

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## The third group

- 2 classes → 1993 : C. Kouveliotou et al. ( $T_{90}$ )
- 3 classes → 1998 : I. Horváth, S. Mukherjee et al. ( $T_{90}$ )

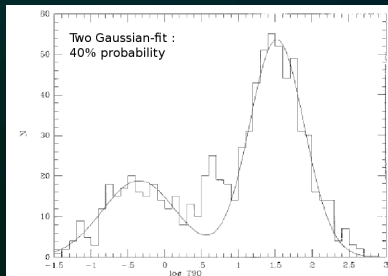


FIG. 1.—Distribution of  $\log T_{90}$  for 797 bursts from the 3B catalog. The solid line represents a fit of two lognormal Gaussians using 6 parameters and 52 bins. The best fit  $\chi^2 = 46.8$ , which implies a 40% probability.

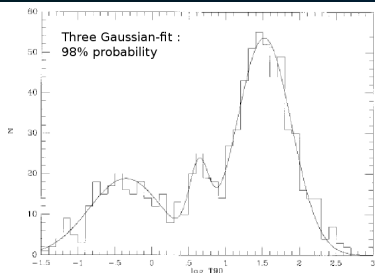
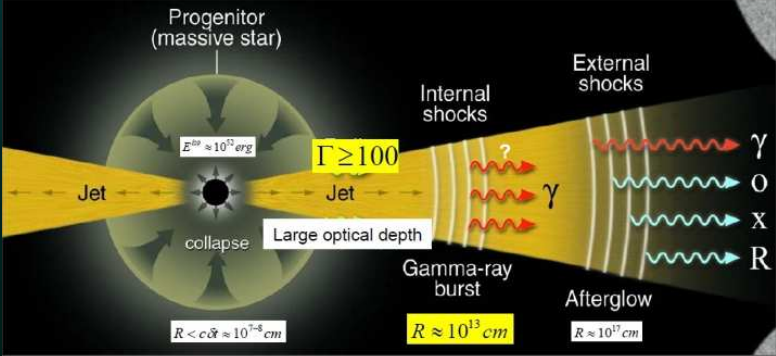


FIG. 3.— $\log T_{90}$  distribution. The solid line represents a fit of three lognormal Gaussians. The  $\chi^2$  value implies a probability of 98%.

Figure from: I. Horváth, *ApJ*, **508**, 1998

# Basic theory

## Gamma-Ray Bursts as a Treasure Box of Physics & Mysteries



**Nucleosynthesis  
Central Engine**

**Photospheric  
Emission?**

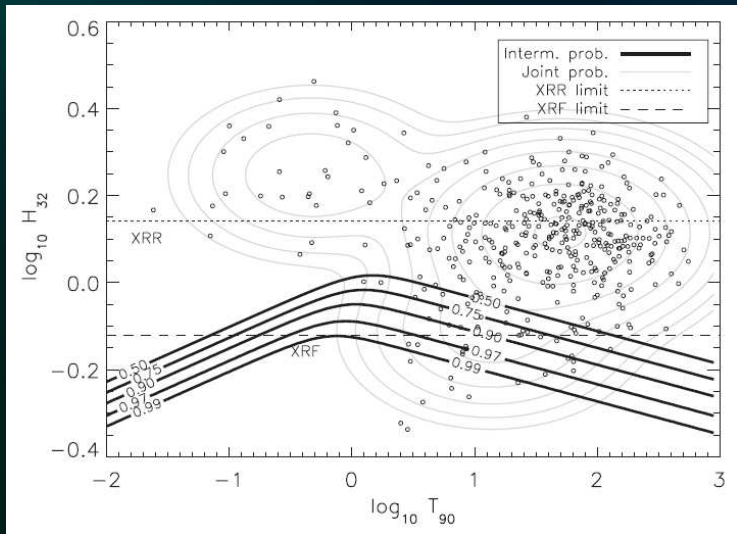
**UHECRs?  
Neutrinos?**

**GRB/SN  
Remnants?**

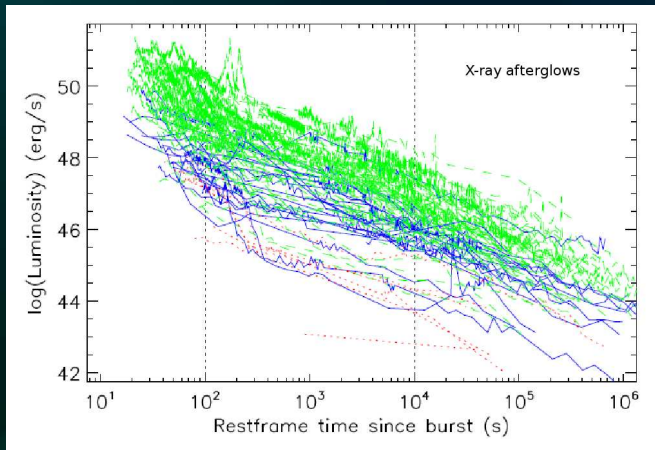
**GRB Cosmology?**

Figure from P. Meszaros

# Why are they interesting? - P. Veres et al.

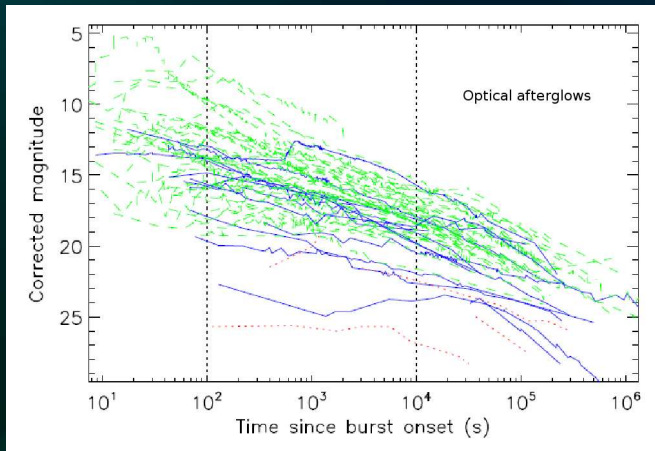


## Why are they interesting? - Postigo et al.



- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test : same population hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  0.005%

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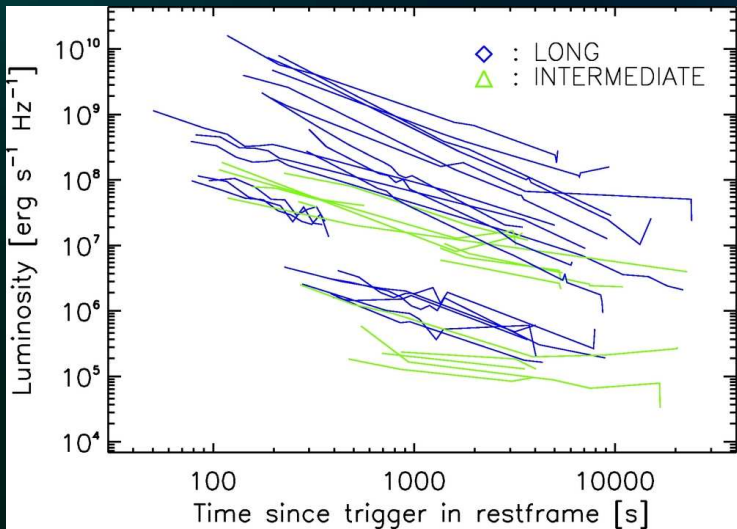


- Kolmogorov-Smirnov test : same population hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  11%

## Sample and data reduction

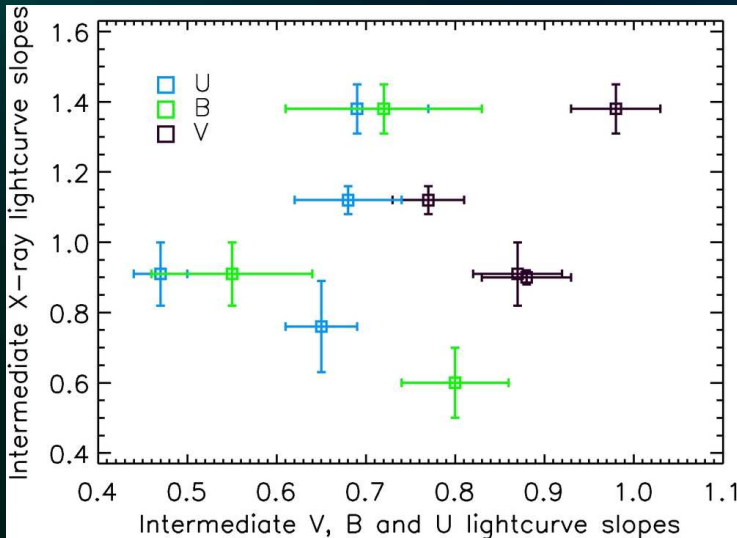
- P. Veres et al., ApJ, Volume 725, Issue 2, pp. 1955-1964 (2010)
  - model based clustering (Bayesian Information Criterion method)
  - 46 intermediate, 15 have UVOT (SWIFT) observations, 9 bright enough
  - 331 long, many of them has UVOT observations...
- redshift distributions are the same

## Results - luminosity lightcurves

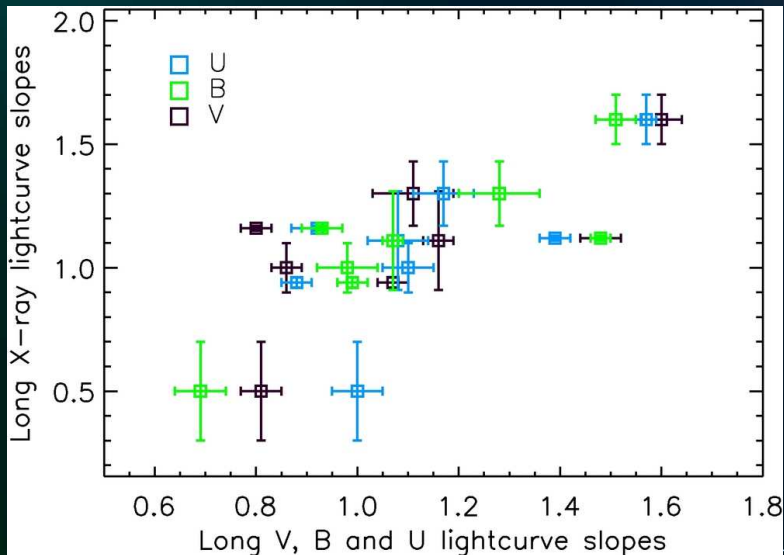




# Results - X-ray slopes vs. optical slopes ( $F \propto t^{-\alpha}$ )



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# Temporal and spectral properties ( $F \propto t^{-\alpha}$ , $F \propto \nu^{-\beta}$ )

| Long    | $\beta$ | $\beta$ | Int.    |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 060512  | 1.78    | 0.72    | 050801  |
| 070518  | 1.8     | 1.28    | 050922C |
| 070810A | 1.69    | 2.16    | 061007  |
| 080330  | 0.54    | 3.19    | 080721  |
| 080520  | 3.95    | 2.13    | 080916A |
| 081007A | 1.53    | 2.26    | 081203A |
| 090426  | 1.9     | 1.89    | 090426  |

| $\bar{\alpha}_{filter}$ | Long            | Int.            |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $\bar{\alpha}_V$        | $1.10 \pm 0.02$ | $0.87 \pm 0.02$ |
| $\bar{\alpha}_B$        | $1.11 \pm 0.02$ | $0.69 \pm 0.05$ |
| $\bar{\alpha}_U$        | $1.12 \pm 0.02$ | $0.62 \pm 0.16$ |
| $\bar{\alpha}_{W1}$     | $1.13 \pm 0.02$ | $1.48 \pm 0.2$  |
| $\bar{\alpha}_{M2}$     | $1.50 \pm 0.07$ | $2.21 \pm 0.18$ |
| $\bar{\alpha}_{W2}$     | $1.27 \pm 0.07$ | -               |

## Future plans

- Afterglow database from Gamma Ray Burst Coordinates Network circulars
- Distribution of the afterglow parameters
- Third group - are they distinct or are they just a subgroup?

Thank you for Your attention!

## Optical slopes vs. redshifts

