

GRBs panchromatic events observed even to the GeV and TeV emission and their implications as cosmological standard candles

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GRBs are panchromatic events, very attractive sources of study from very high energy (GeV and TeV) to very low frequency until radio. This gives the unique opportunity to study their emission mechanism in multiwavelength. Relevant cases are the GRB 190114C observed by the Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov telescopes detected above 0.2 TeV, recording the most energetic photons ever observed. I will discuss the implications of such discovery. There are many intriguing cases of GRBs observed at high energy by the Fermi satellites. One of the most important issue in GRB investigation is their wide range of energies and features which make difficult an exact classification.

I will discuss on how GRBs at high energy will obey correlations among prompt and afterglow parameters and what it is the implication for the use of GRBs as cosmological probes.

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