

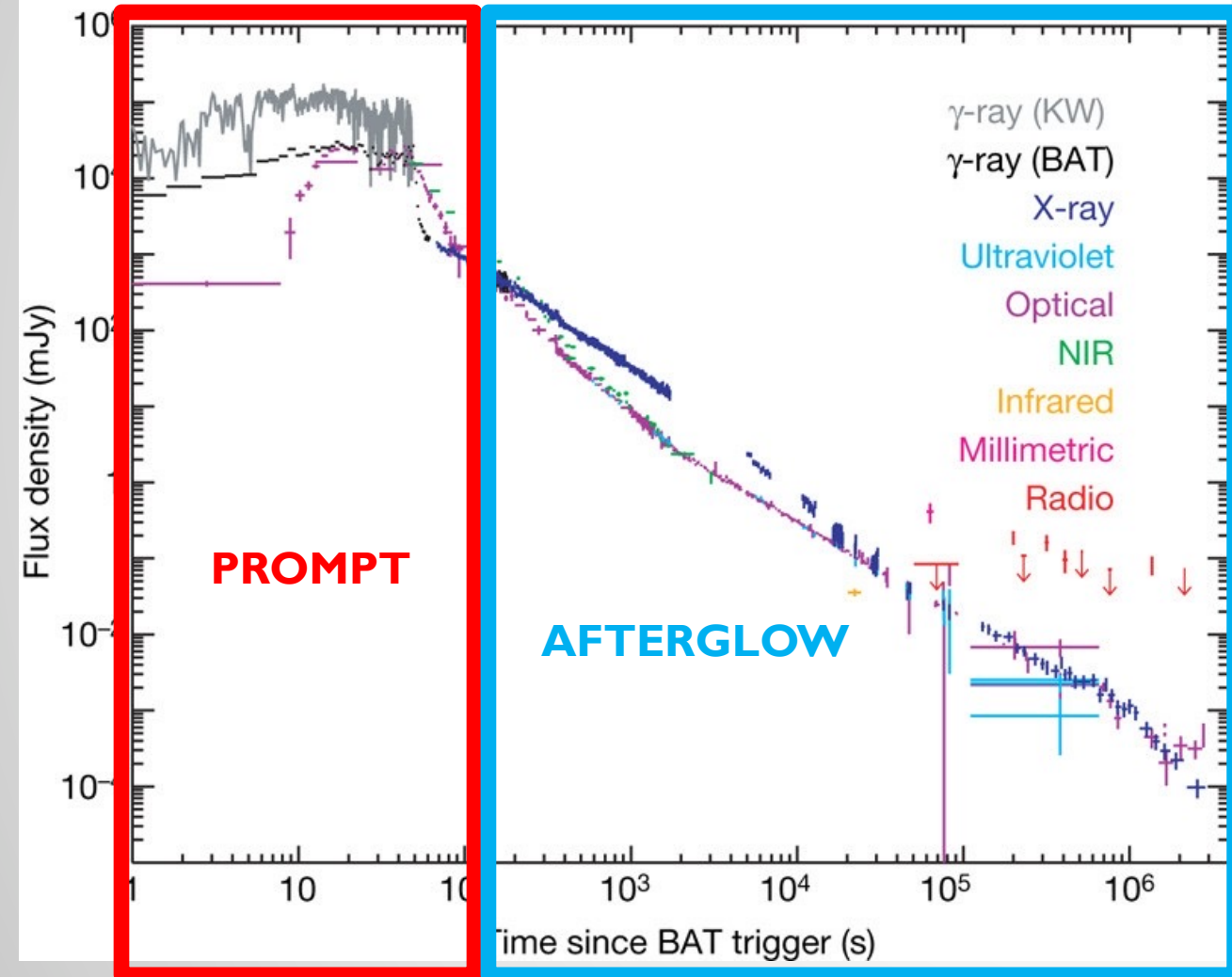
# A PRELIMINARY POPULATION STUDY OF GAMMA RAY BURSTS DETECTED IN THE VERY HIGH ENERGY DOMAIN

Davide Miceli (University & INFN Padova)

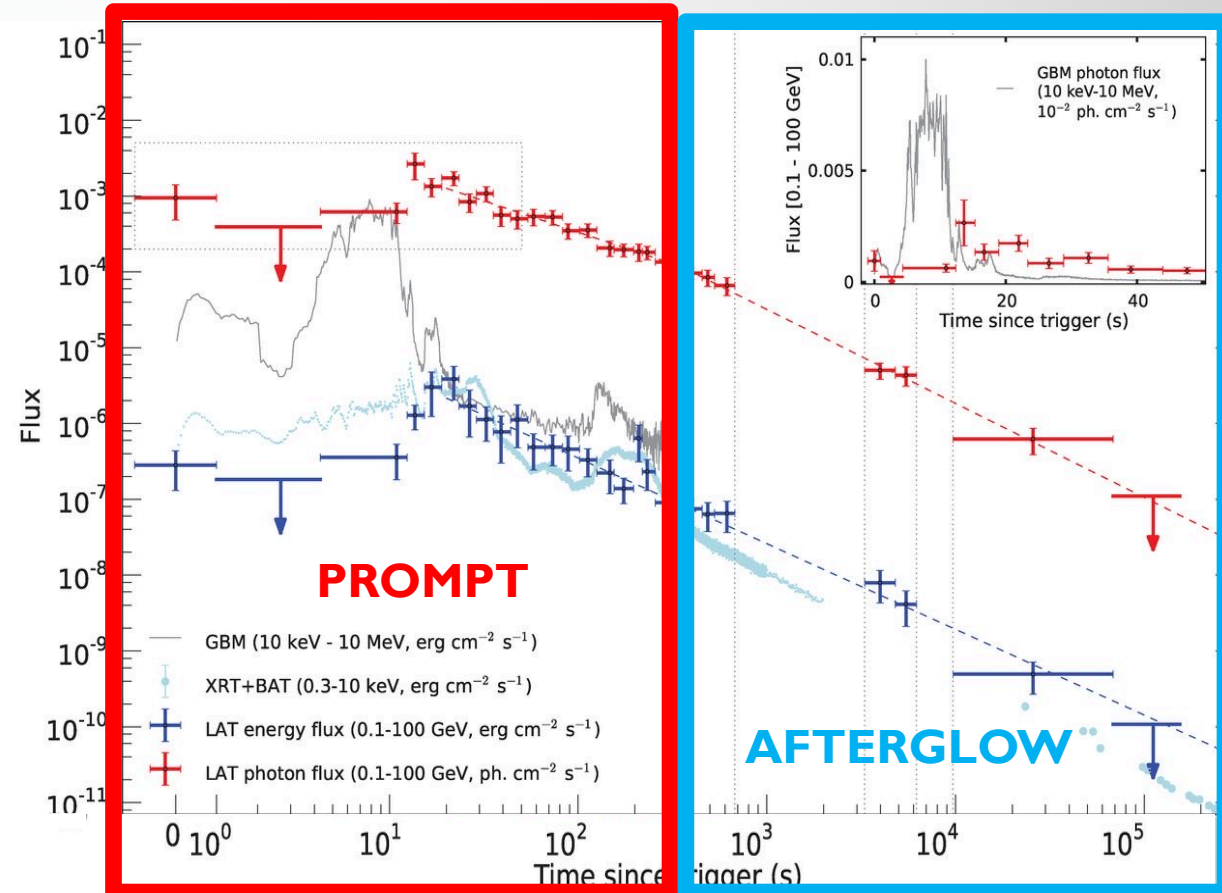


TeVPA 2022, 11/08/2022

# Emission in Gamma-ray Bursts

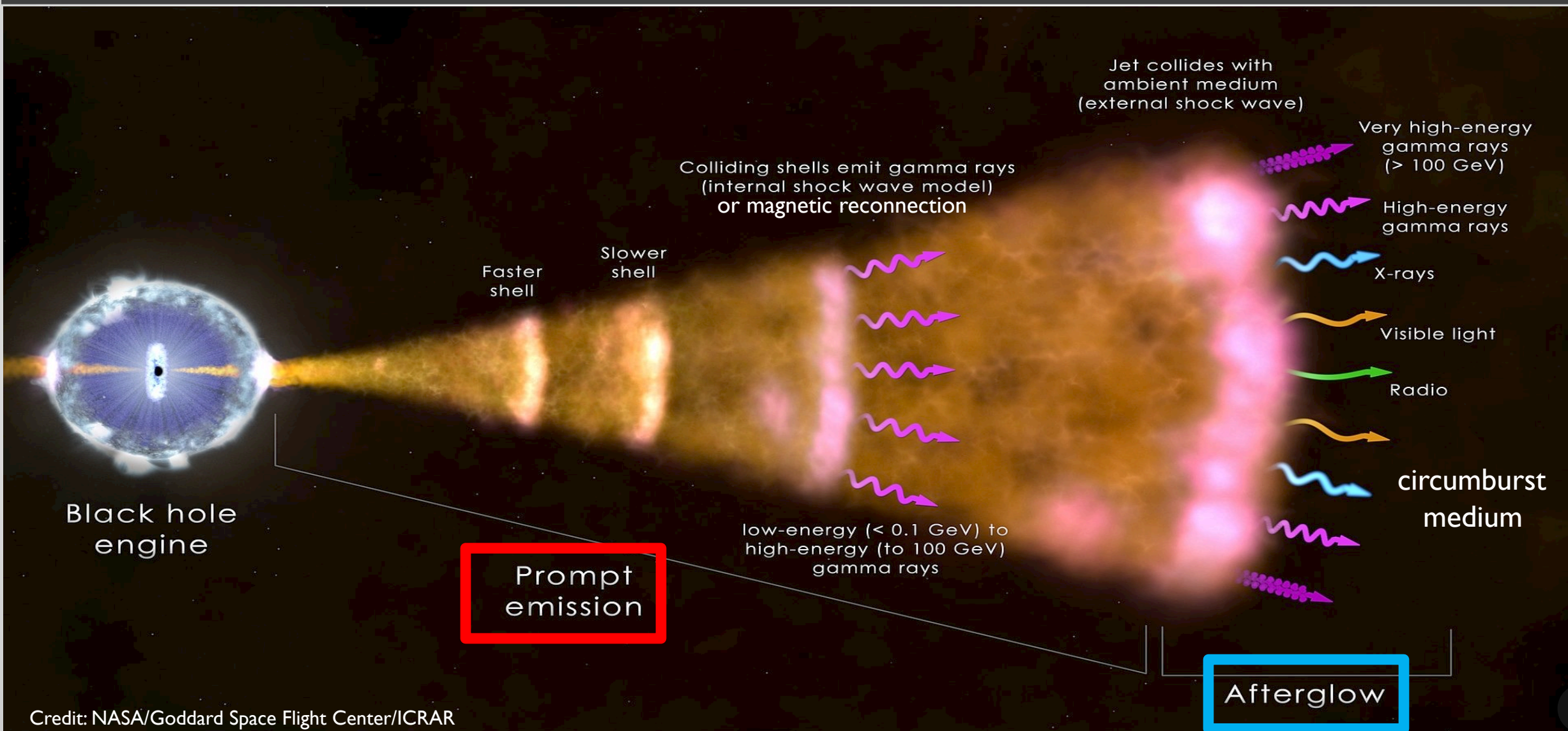


GRB080319B (Racusin et al., 2008)



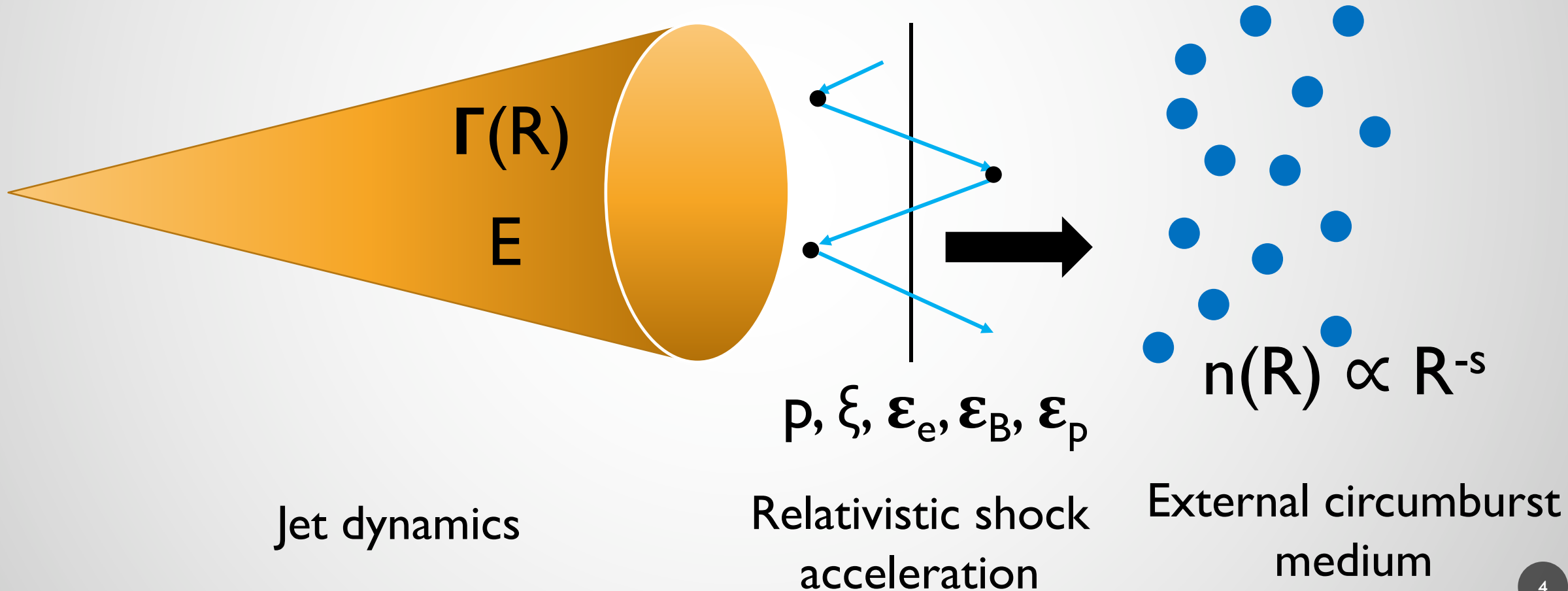
GRB130427A (Ackermann et al., 2013)

# GRB Standard Model



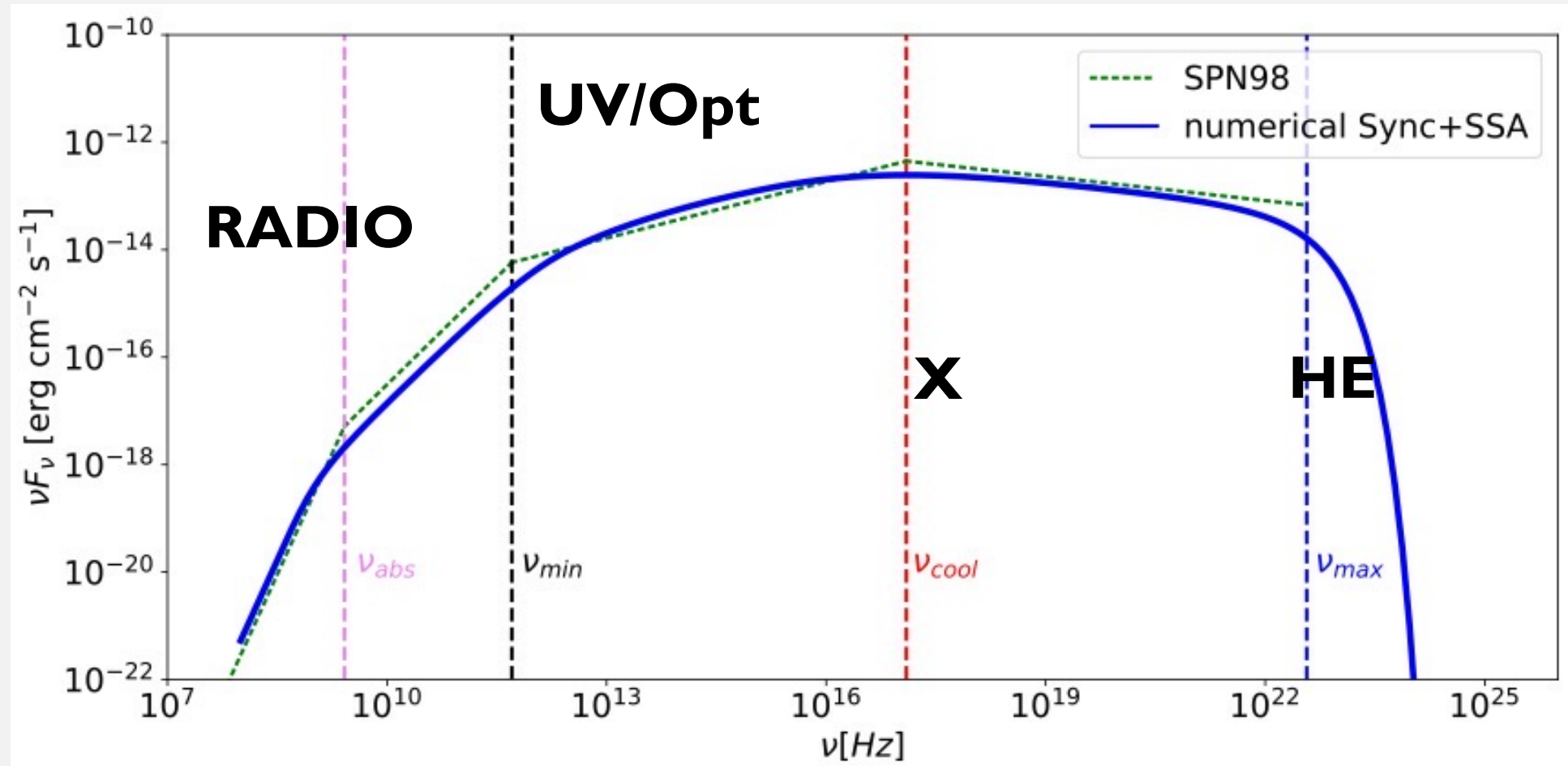
# Afterglow: the external forward shock scenario

Decelerating blastwave interacting with the circumburst external medium



# Numerical multi-wavelength afterglow modeling

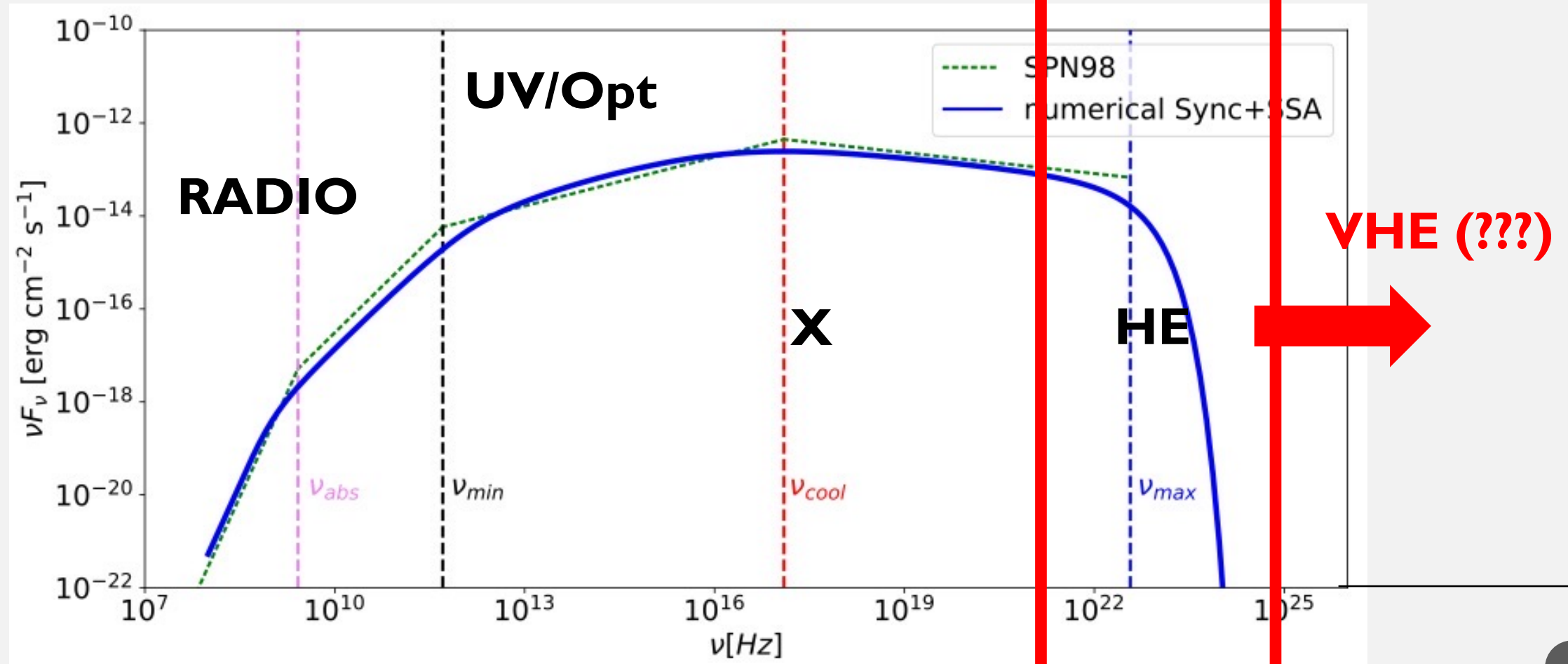
## Radiative output: Synchrotron radiation



See Sari et al, 1998; Panaitescu et al. 2000; Granot et al. 2002

# Numerical multi-wavelength afterglow modeling

## Radiative output: Synchrotron radiation

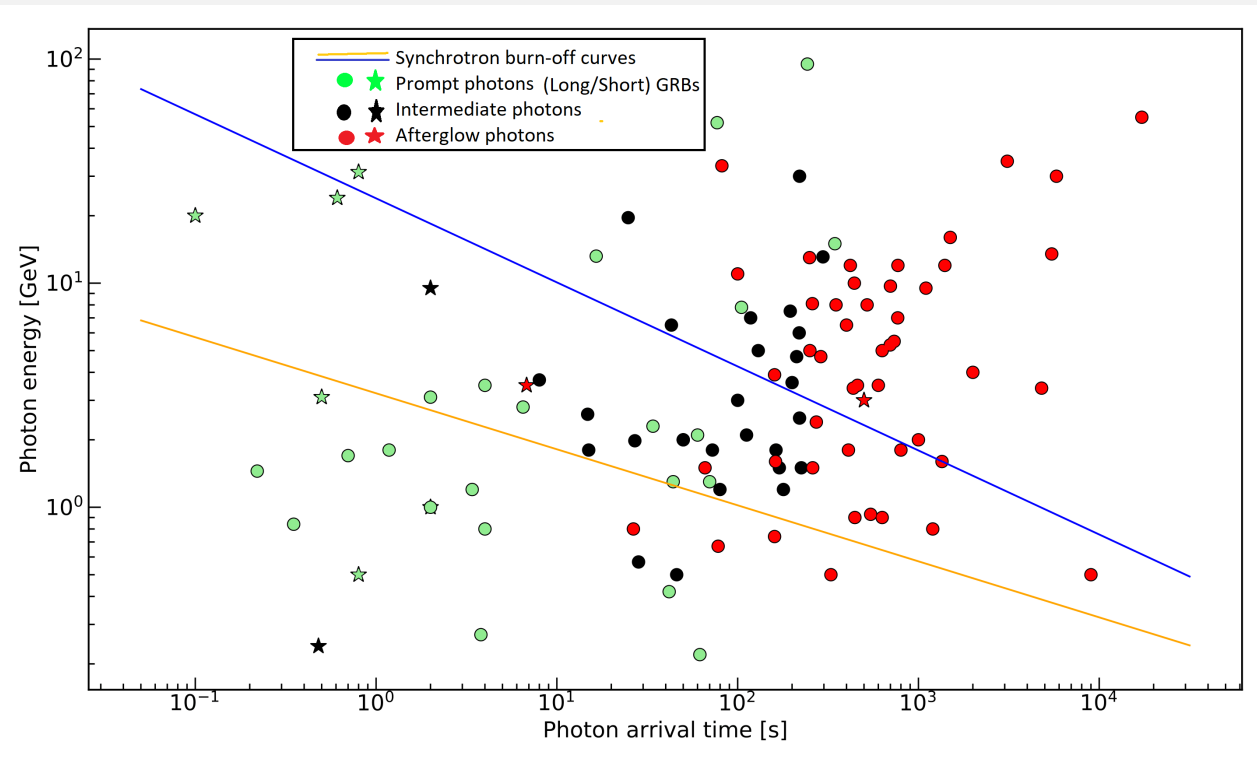


See Sari et al, 1998; Panaitescu et al. 2000; Granot et al. 2002

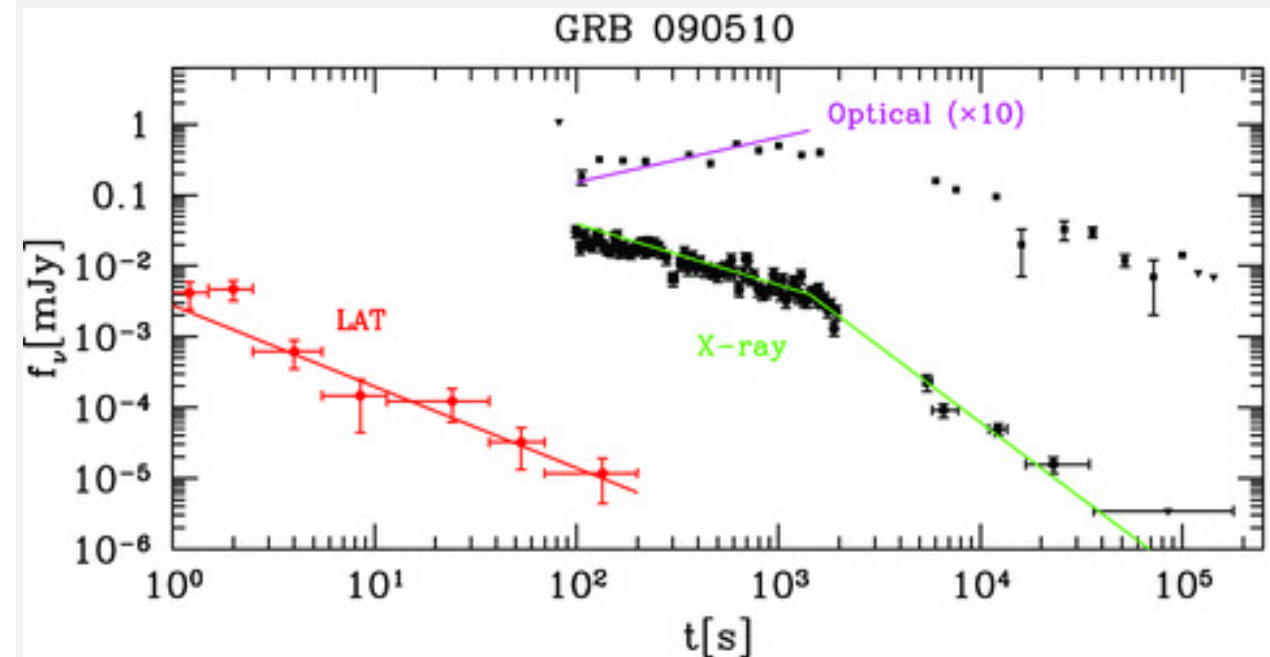
# Open Issue: the HE and VHE radiation

## HE emission

- Almost consistent with synchrotron radiation (synchrotron burnoff limit)
- No spectral cut-off identified (shock microphysics uncertainties, non-uniform magnetic fields)



Nava, 2018



Kumar et al., 2010

# Open Issue: the HE and VHE radiation

## VHE emission

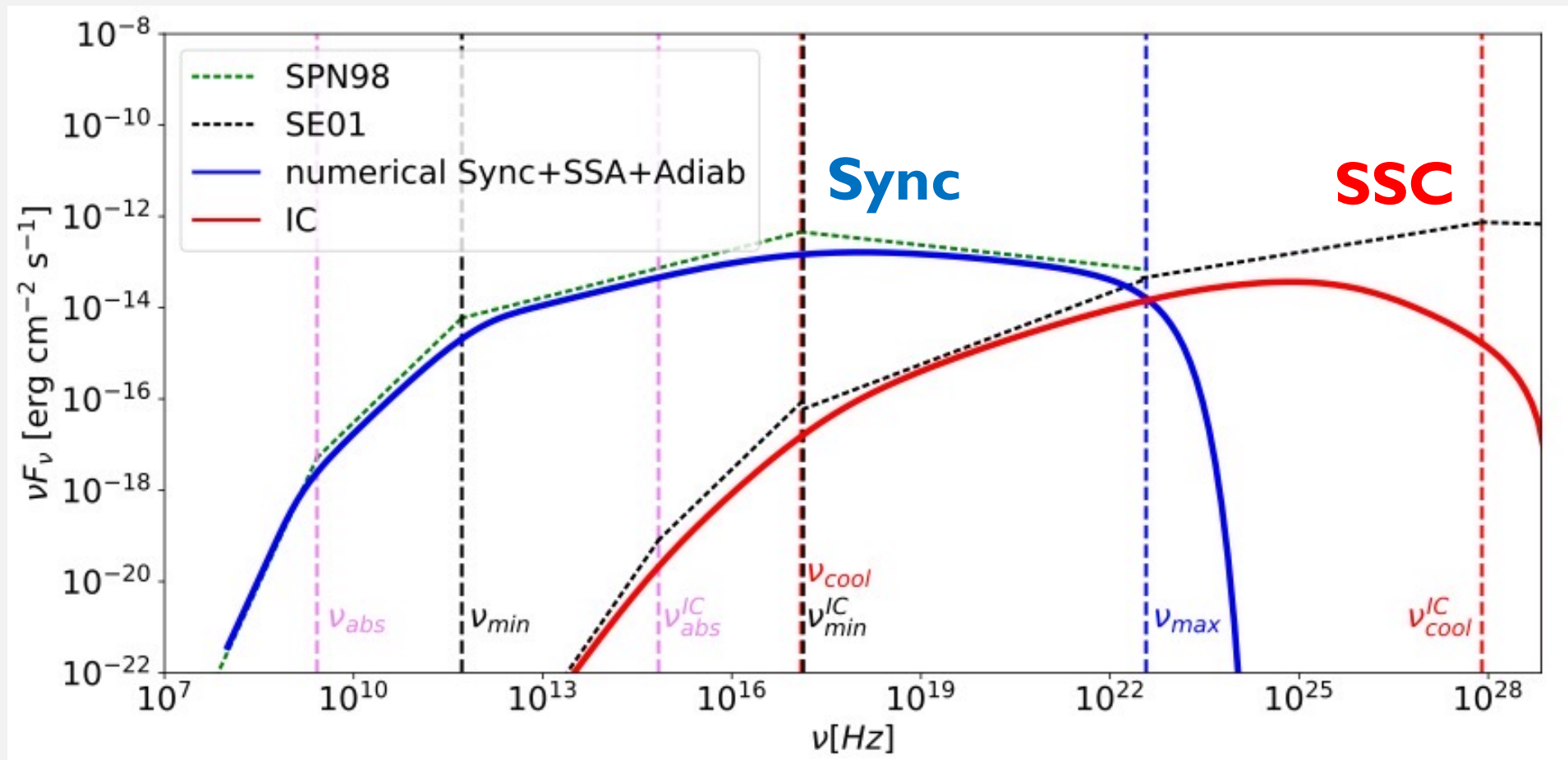
### Possible radiation processes

- Synchrotron emission from  $e^-$   $\longrightarrow$  Limited by burnoff limit, microphysics conditions, particle acceleration assumptions
- Synchrotron emission from  $p$   $\longrightarrow$  Requires high radiative efficiency
- **Synchrotron Self Compton (SSC) emission**  $\longrightarrow$  Natural candidate (Sari et al., 2001; Nakar et al. 2009)



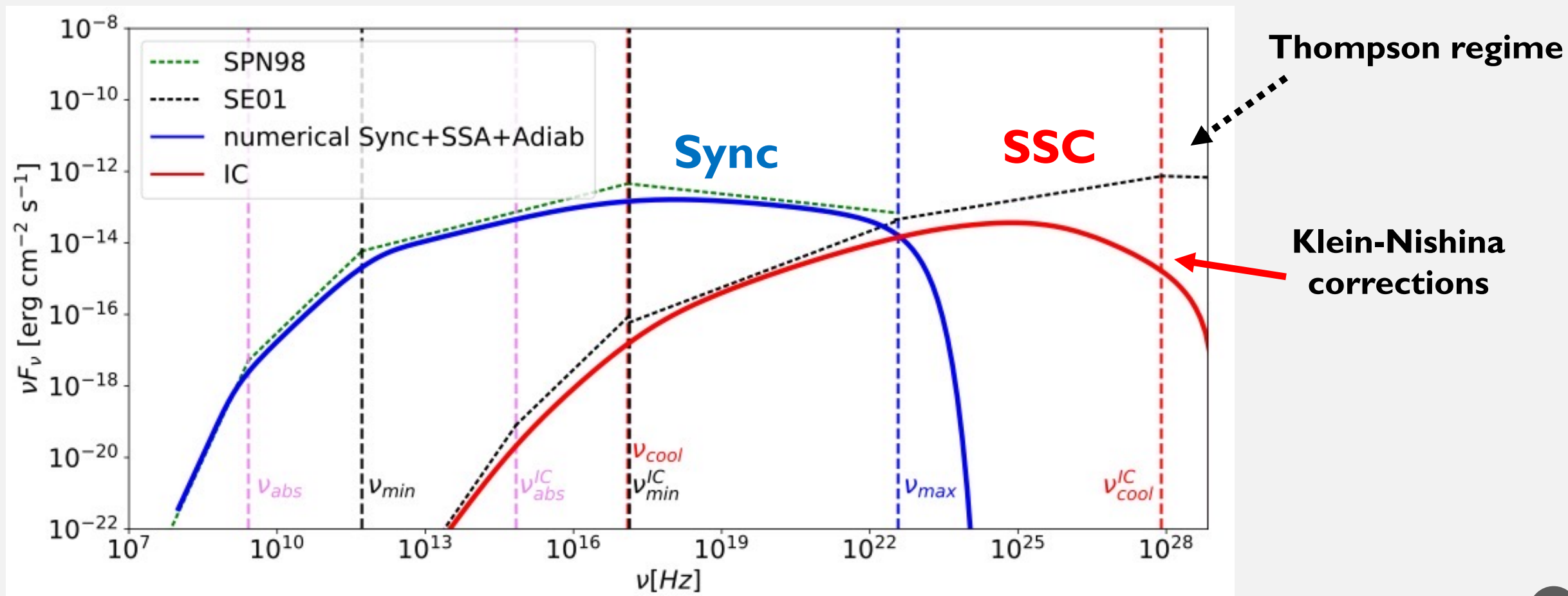
# VHE emission

## VHE emission



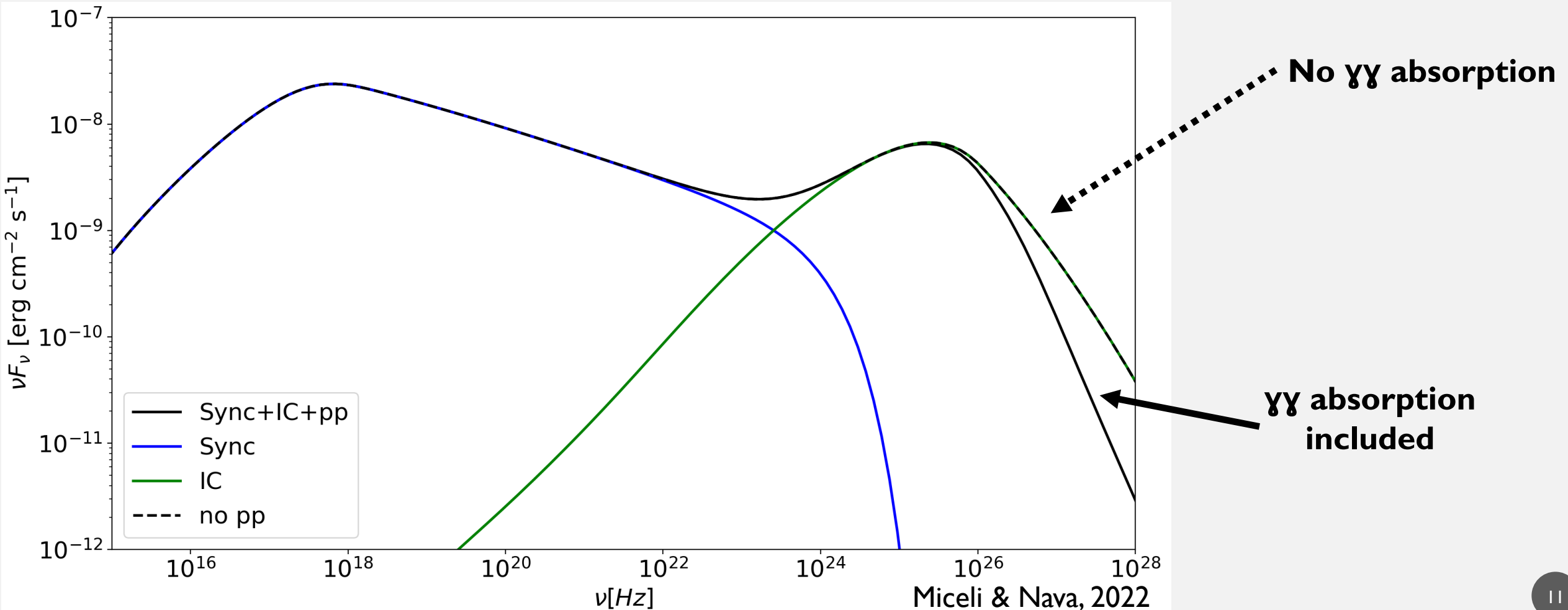
# VHE emission: KN corrections

## Shaping the VHE spectrum



# VHE emission: $\gamma\gamma$ absorption

## Shaping the VHE spectrum



# VHE emission

## Afterglow open issues

- Flares, plateaus not included in the external fwd shock scenario
- GRB environmental conditions (external medium profile: ISM? wind-like?)
- Shock microphysical parameters ( $\xi$ ,  $\epsilon_e$ ,  $\epsilon_B$ ) unconstrained/time-dependent
- Absence of synchrotron spectral cutoff
- Prompt emission efficiency

VHE detection can provide renovate and boost afterglow studies

# Population of GRBs at VHE

	$T_{90}$ s	$E_{\gamma,iso}$ erg	$z$	$T_{delay}$ s	$E_{range}$ TeV	IACT (sign.)
160821B	0.48	$1.2 \times 10^{49}$	0.162	24	0.5-5	MAGIC ( $3.1\sigma$ )
180720B	48.9	$6.0 \times 10^{53}$	0.654	$3.64 \times 10^4$	0.1-0.44	H.E.S.S. ( $5.3\sigma$ )
190114C	362	$2.5 \times 10^{53}$	0.424	57	0.3-1	MAGIC ( $> 50\sigma$ )
190829A	58.2	$2.0 \times 10^{50}$	0.079	$1.55 \times 10^4$	0.18-3.3	H.E.S.S. ( $21.7\sigma$ )
201015A	9.78	$1.1 \times 10^{50}$	0.42	33	0.14	MAGIC ( $3.5\sigma$ )
201216C	48	$4.7 \times 10^{53}$	1.1	56	0.1	MAGIC ( $6.0\sigma$ )

Miceli & Nava, 2022

# Population of GRBs at VHE

What we have learned so far

- IACT Capabilities
- Redshift impact
- Energetics
- X-ray similarities and TeV modeling

# Population of GRBs at VHE

## IACT Capabilities

“Mandatory” requirements:

- low zenith angles
- dark nights
- small delays
- low  $z$
- highly energetic events

**GRB190114C**: zenith  $>55^\circ$ , Moon conditions

**GRB160821B**: Moon conditions

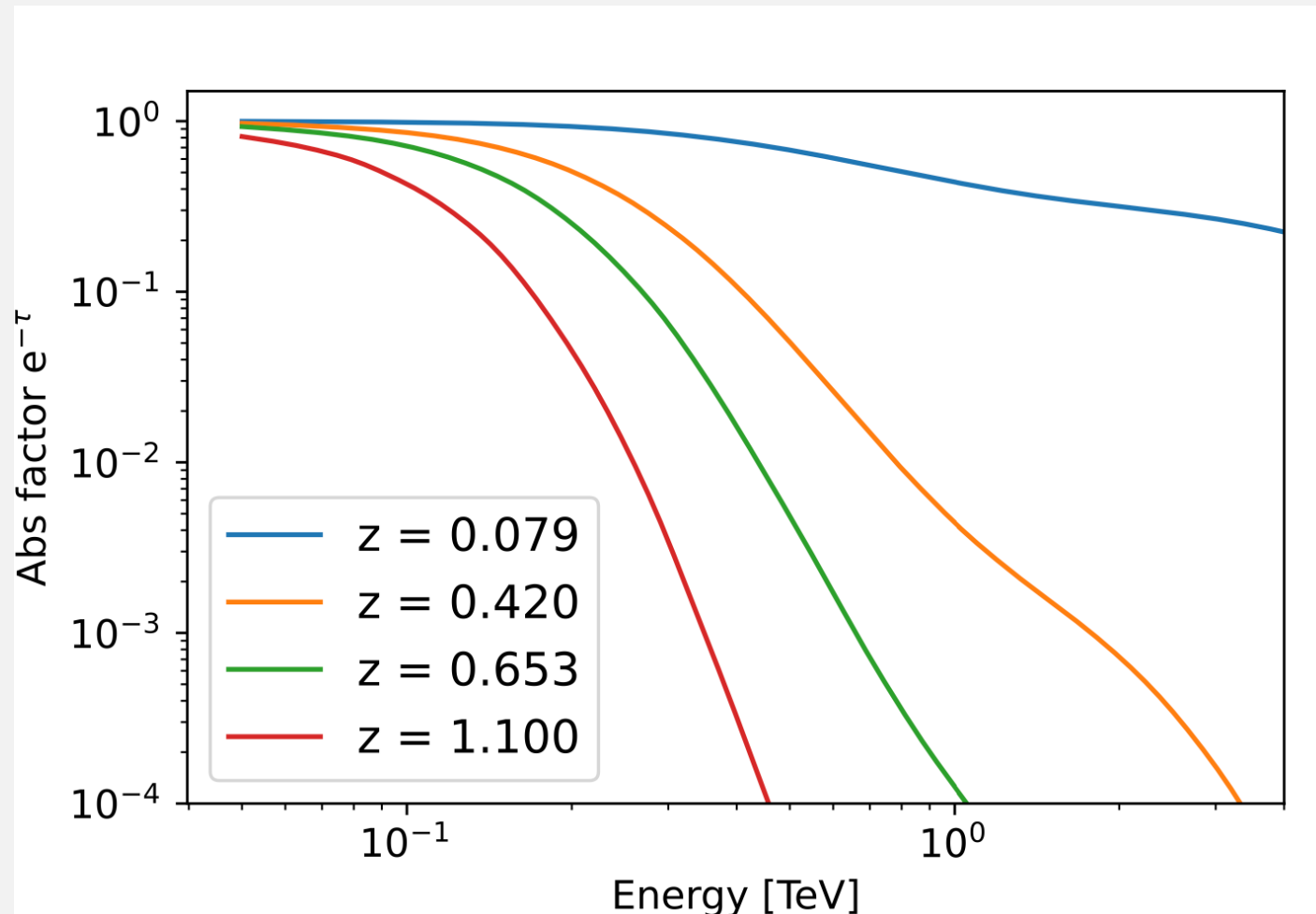
**GRB180720B, GRB190829A**:  $T_{\text{delay}} \sim \text{hrs/days}$

**GRB201216C**:  $z = 1.1$

**GRB190829A, GRB201015A, GRB160821B**:  $E_{\gamma,\text{iso}} \sim 10^{49} - 10^{50} \text{ erg}$

# Population of GRBs at VHE

## Redshift



Dominguez et al., 2011  
(similar for other EBL models)

$z = 0.4$

- $F_{\text{att}} \sim 50\%$  at 0.2 TeV
- $F_{\text{att}} \sim 99.5\%$  at 1 TeV

$z \lesssim 0.1 - 0.2$

- $F_{\text{att}}$  relevant above 300 GeV
- $F_{\text{att}} \sim 90\%$  at 1 TeV

$z = 1.1$

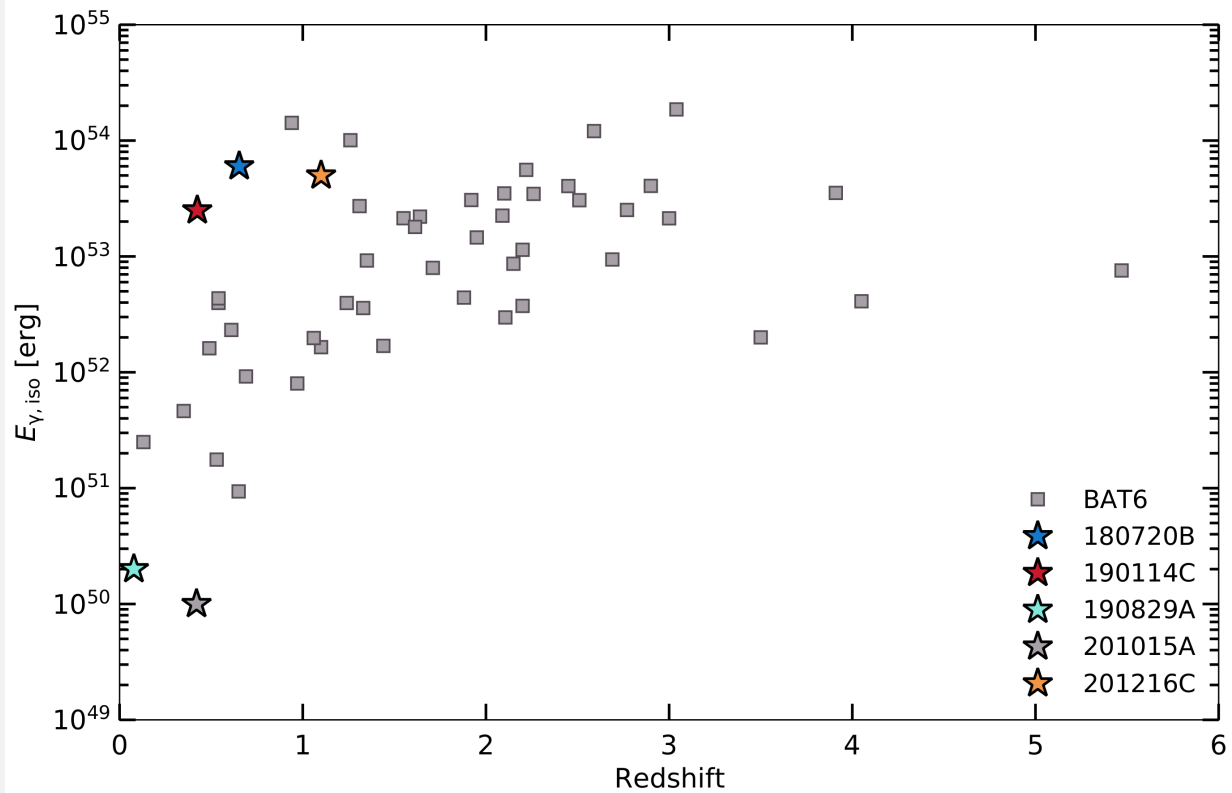
- $F_{\text{att}} \sim 95\%$  at 0.2 TeV



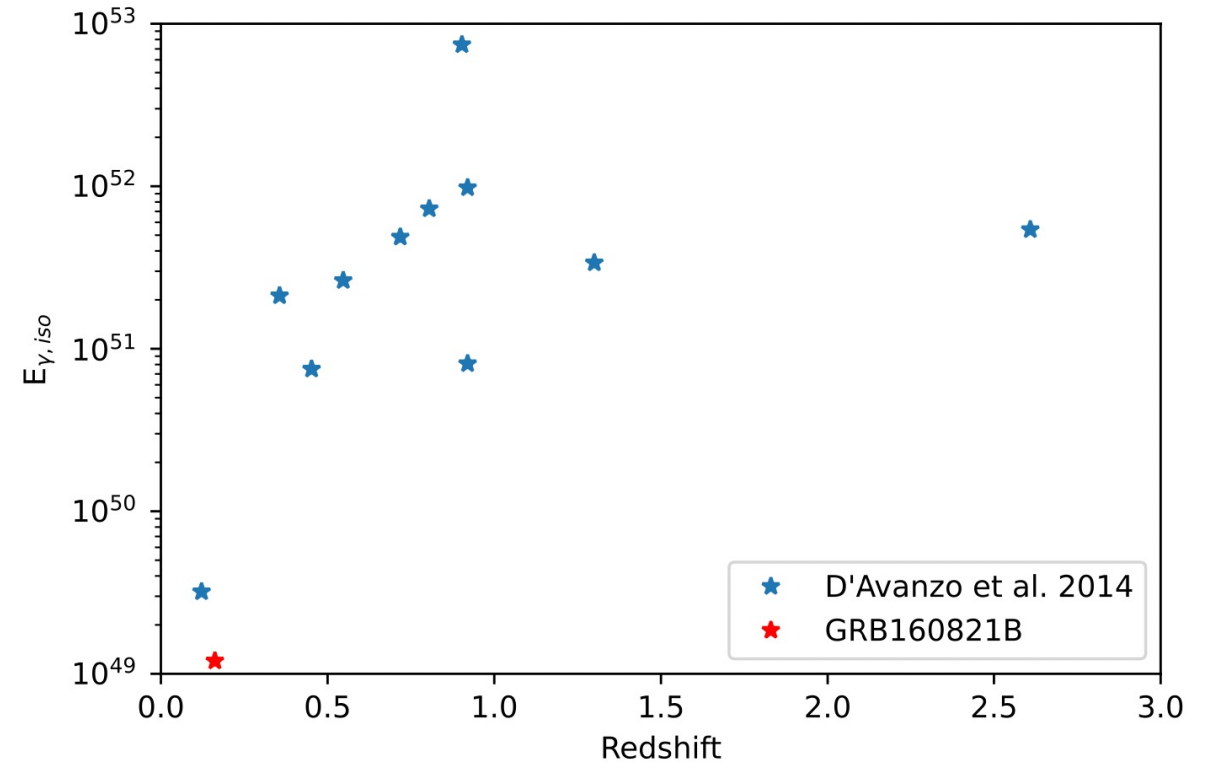
# Population of GRBs at VHE

## Energetics

long GRBs



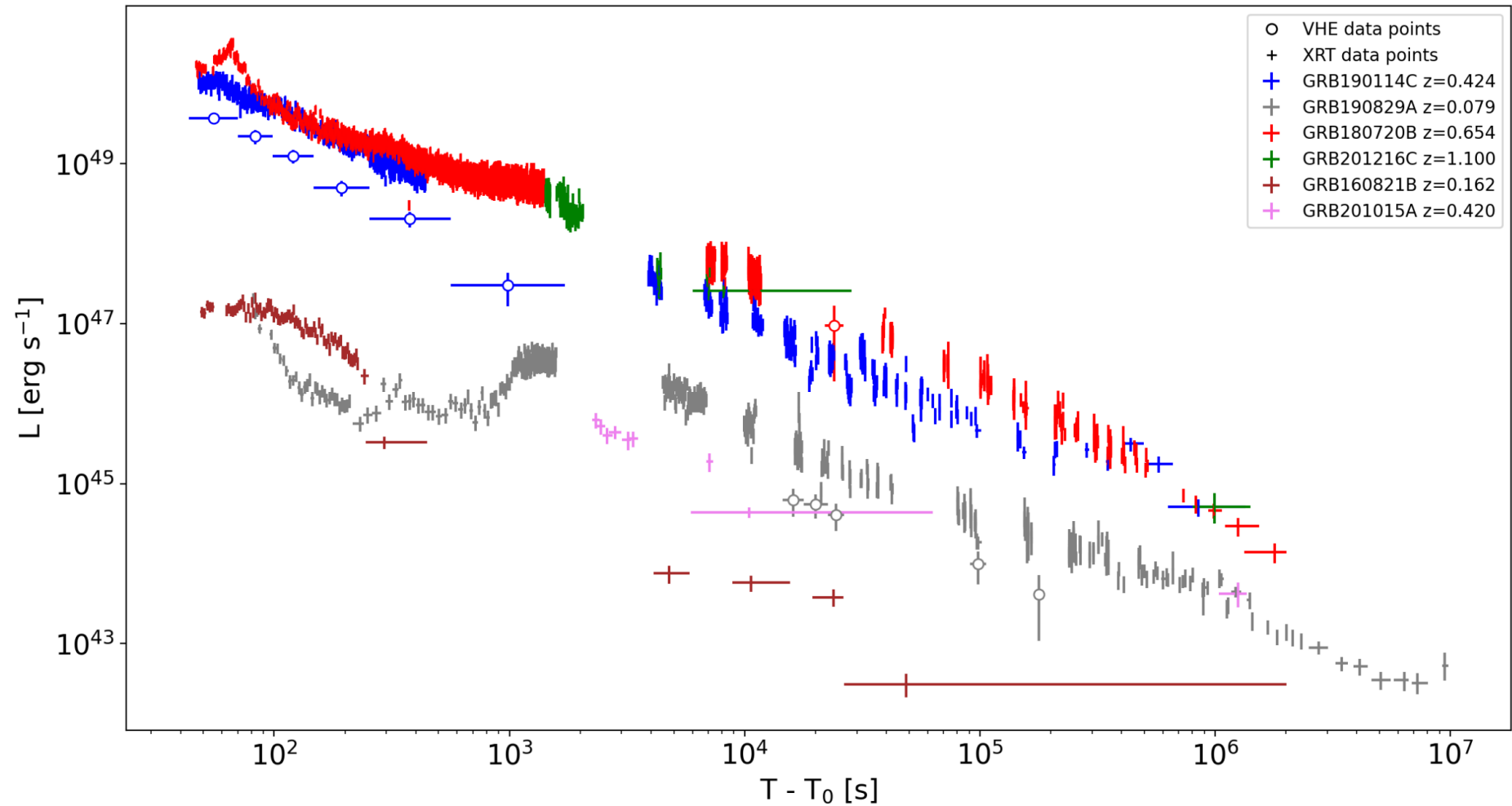
short GRBs



Nava, 2021

# X-ray similarities

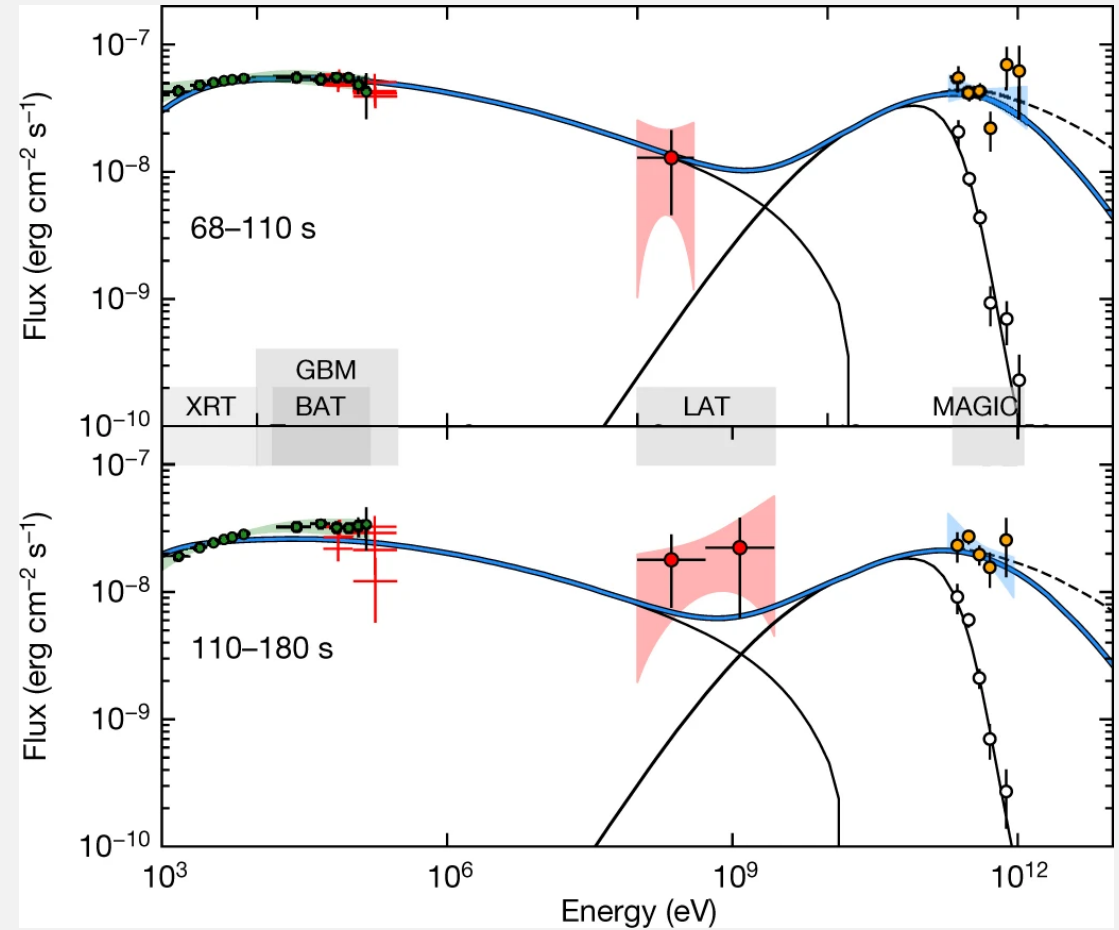
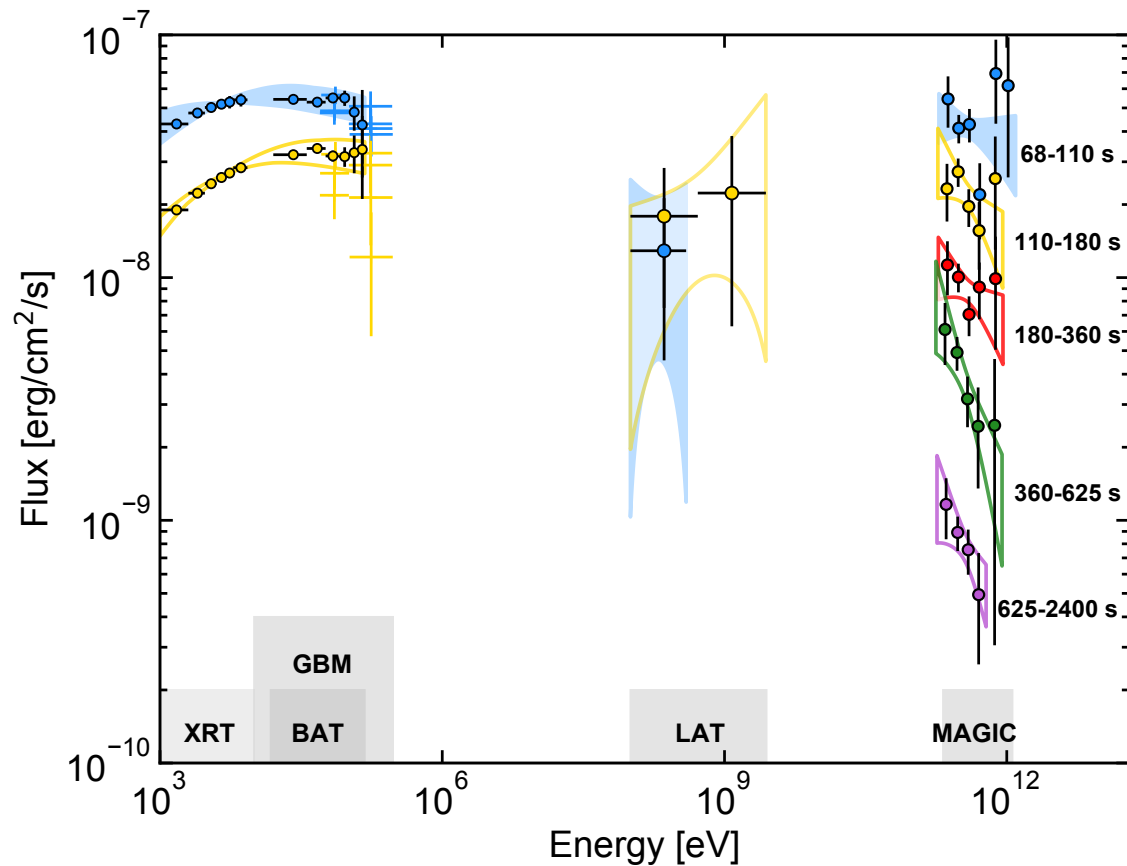
- $L_X \propto E_{Y,iso}$
- $L_{VHE} \sim 15-60\% L_X$



# GRB modeling

Responsible radiation mechanism: SSC

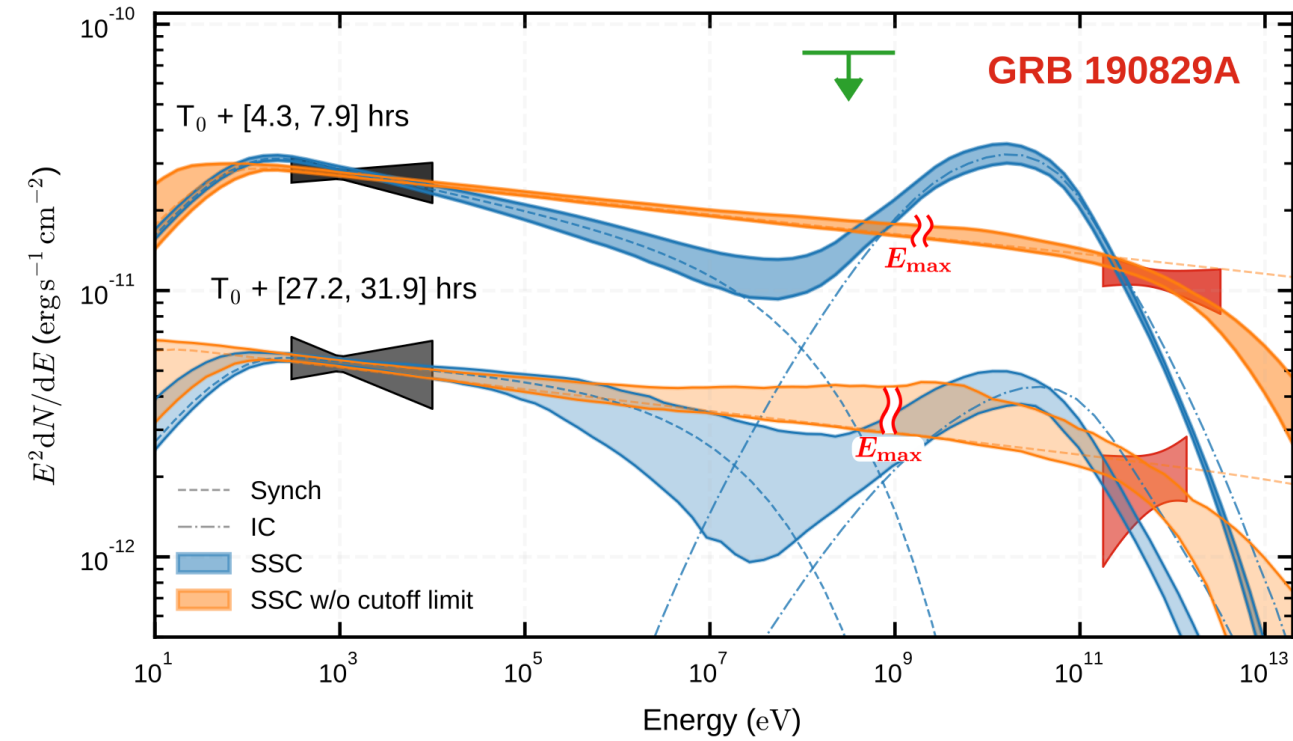
**GRB190114C**



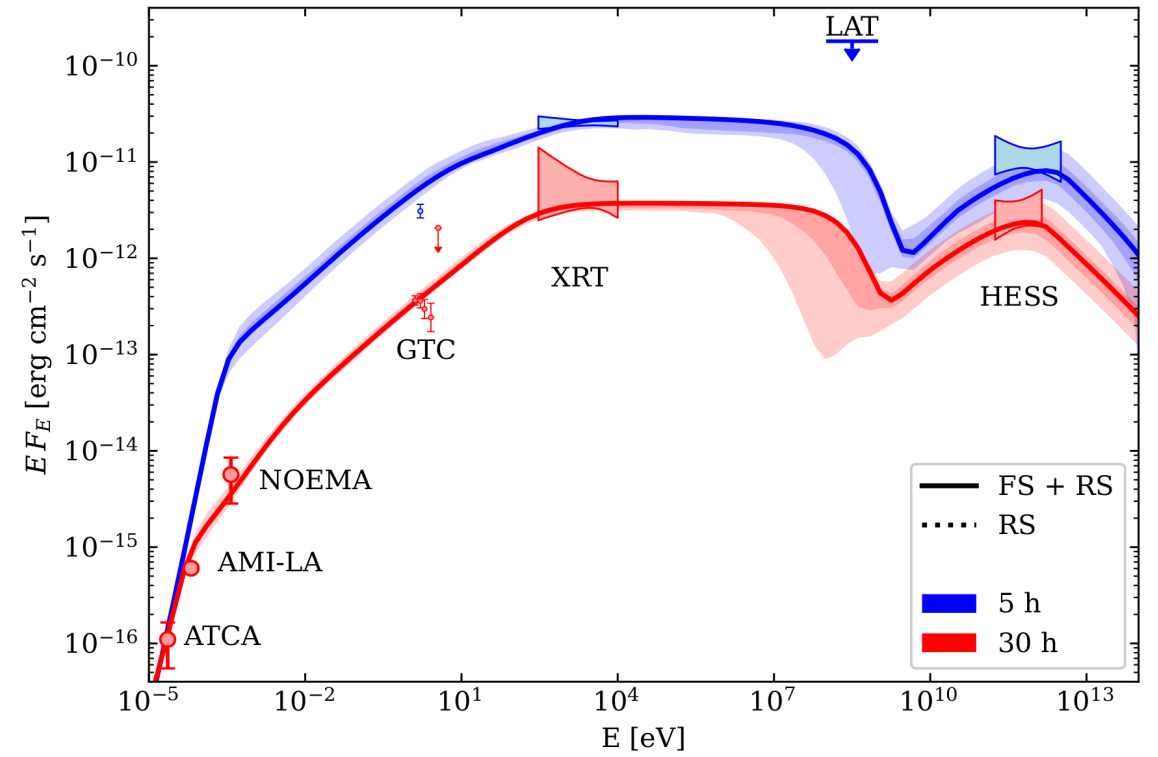
MAGIC Coll. et al., 2019

# GRB modeling

Responsible radiation mechanism: Sync? SSC?  
**GRB 190829A**



HESS Coll., 2021

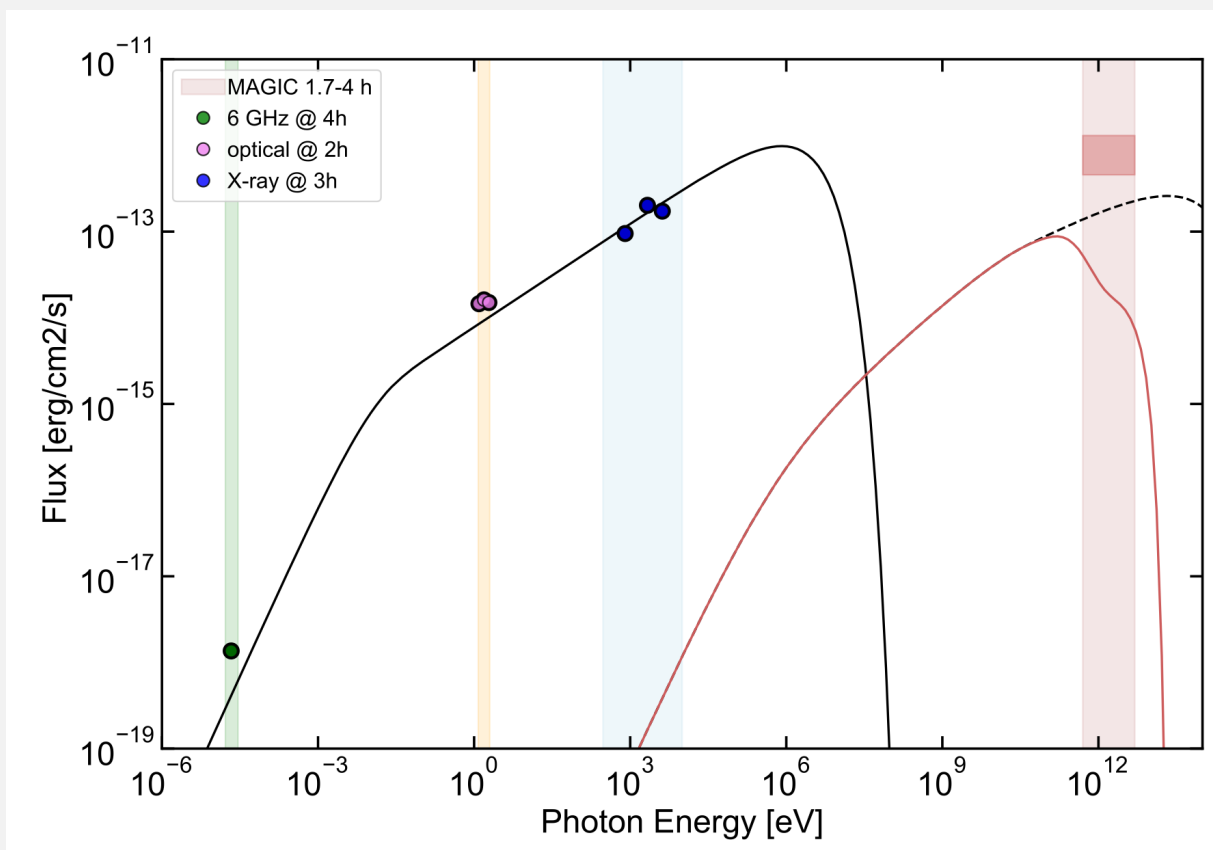


Salafia et al., 2021

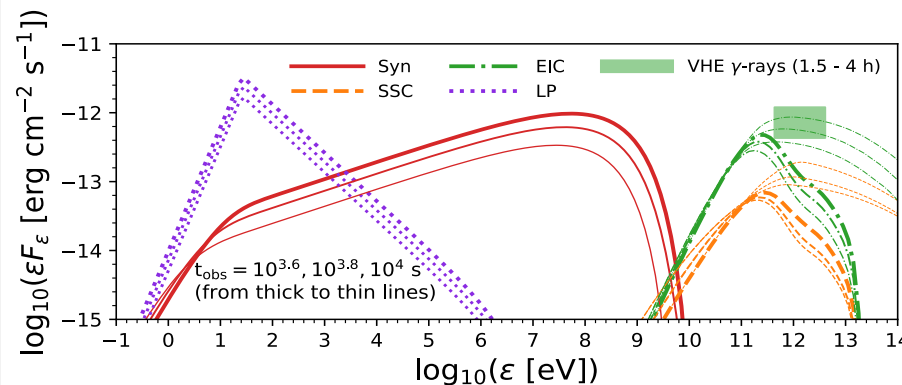
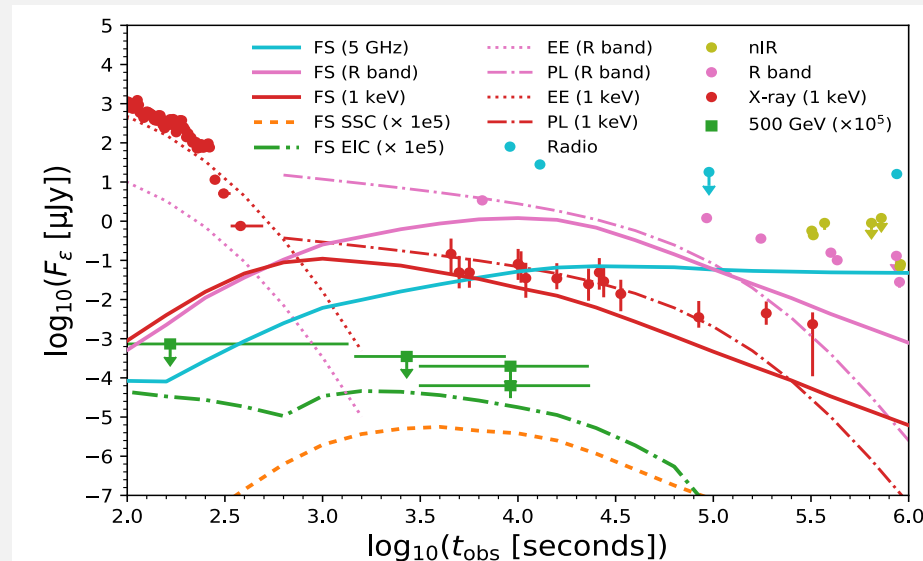
# GRB modeling

Responsible radiation mechanism: EIC? SSC?

**GRB160821B** ( $3\sigma$  excess)



MAGIC Coll., 2021



Zhang et al., 2021

# GRB modeling

## Model free parameters (GRB environment, shock microphysics)

	$E_k$ erg	$\epsilon_e$	$\epsilon_B$	$n$ $\text{cm}^{-3}$	$p$	$\zeta_e$	$\theta_j$ rad
Hess Coll. (SSC)	$2.0 \times 10^{50}$	0.91	$5.9 - 7.7 \times 10^{-2}$	1.	2.06-2.15	1.	/
Hess Coll. (Sync)	$2.0 \times 10^{50}$	0.03-0.08	$\approx 1$	1.	2.1	1.	/
Salafia + 2021	$1.2 - 4.4 \times 10^{53}$	0.01-0.06	$1.2 - 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$	0.12-0.58	2.01	$< 6.5 \times 10^{-2}$	0.25-0.29
Zhang + 2021	$9.8 \times 10^{51}$	0.39	$8.7 \times 10^{-5}$	0.09	2.1	0.34	0.1

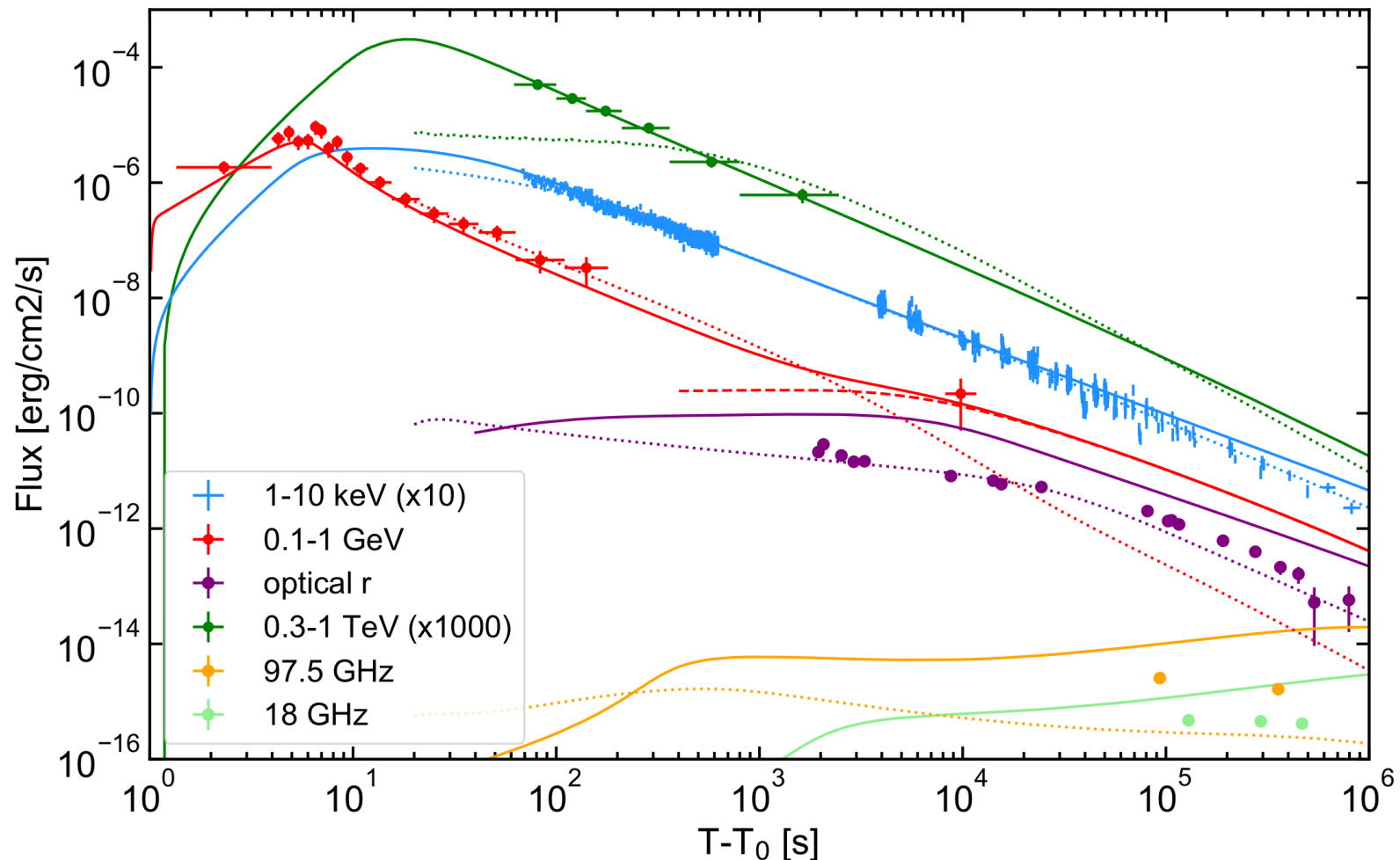
	$E_k$ erg	$\epsilon_e$	$\epsilon_B$	$n$ $\text{cm}^{-3}$	$p$	$\zeta_e$
MAGIC Coll.	$\gtrsim 3 \times 10^{53}$	0.05-0.15	$0.05-1 \times 10^{-3}$	0.5-5	2.4-2.6	1
Wang + 2019	$6 \times 10^{53}$	0.07	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	0.3	2.5	1
Asano + 2020	$10^{54}$	0.06	$9 \times 10^{-4}$	1	2.3	0.3
Asano + 2020	$10^{54}$	0.08	$1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	0.1 (wind)	2.35	0.3
Joshi + 2021	$4 \times 10^{54}$	0.03	0.012	$2 \times 10^{-2}$ (wind)	2.2	1
Derishev + 2021	$3 \times 10^{53}$	0.1	$2 - 6 \times 10^{-3}$	2	2.5	1

	$E_k$ erg	$\log(\epsilon_e)$	$\log(\epsilon_B)$	$\log(n)$ $\text{cm}^{-3}$	$p$	$\zeta_e$	$\theta_j$ rad
MAGIC Coll.	$10^{51} - 10^{52}$	[-1 ; -0.1]	[-5.5 ; -0.8]	[-4.85 ; -0.24]	2.2-2.35	1	/
Troja + 2019	$10^{50} - 10^{51}$	[-0.39 ; -0.05]	[-3.1 ; -1.1]	[-4.2 ; -1.7]	2.26-2.39	1	0.08-0.50
Zhang + 2021 (SSC)	$3 \times 10^{51}$	-0.52	-5	-1.3	2.3	0.5	0.15
Zhang + 2021 (EIC)	$2 \times 10^{51}$	-0.3	-6	-1	2.5	0.1	0.1

# GRB modeling

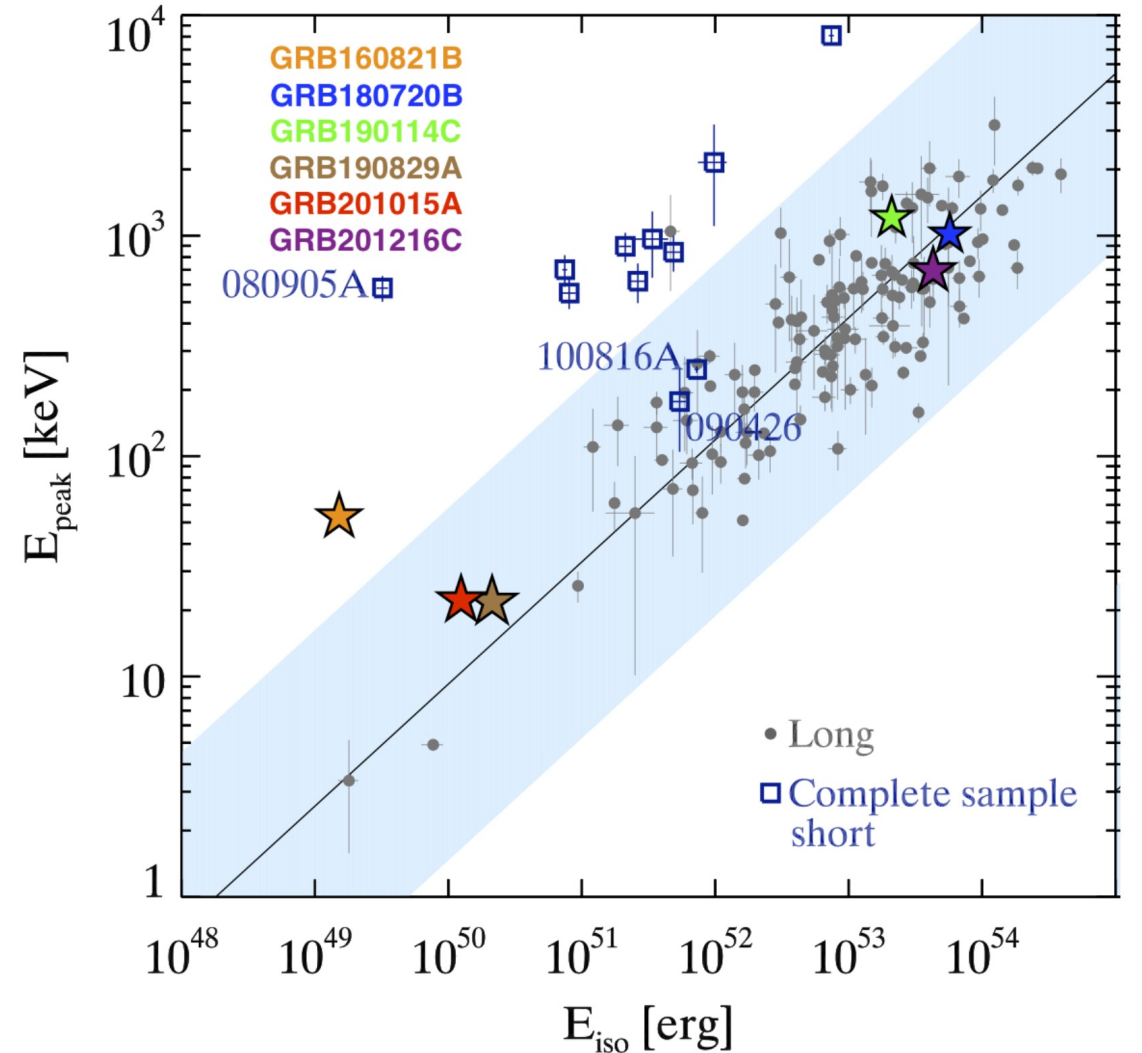
## GRB 190114C

- Sync+SSC external forward scenario
- Two modeling displayed:
  - X to TeV (solid lines)
  - Radio-optical (dotted lines)
  - SSC contribution (dashed lines)
- Indication of time-dependent afterglow parameters



# Population of GRBs at VHE

- **Broadband intrinsic properties:**
  - span more than 3 orders of magnitude in  $E_{\gamma,iso}$
  - span 2 orders of magnitude in terms of  $L_{VHE}$
  - ranging in redshift between 0.079–1.1
- **X-ray – TeV connection:**
  - similar fluxes and decay slopes
  - similar amount of radiated power
- **Data modeling:**
  - SSC suggested (not conclusive)
  - no preferences on constant/wind-like medium
  - $\epsilon_e \sim 0.1$ ,  $\epsilon_B \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-3}$ ,  $\xi < 1$



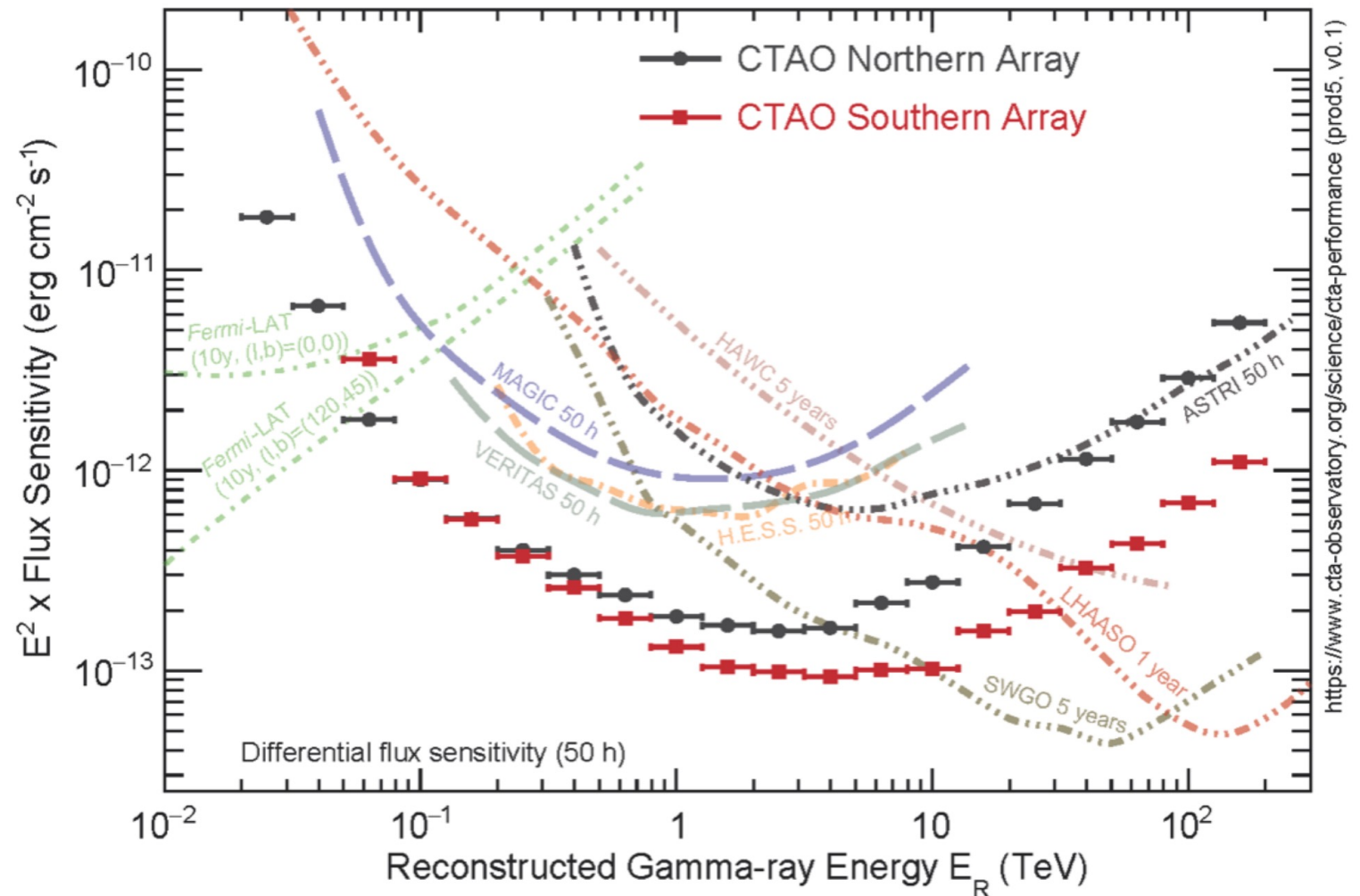


# Future facilities: CTA

## CTA upgrades:

- a lower energy threshold (<30 GeV)
- a larger effective area at multi-GeV energies ( $\sim 10^4$  times larger than Fermi-LAT at 30 GeV)
- a rapid slewing capability (180 degrees azimuthal rotation in 20 s).
- a full sky coverage

A few GRBs per year...

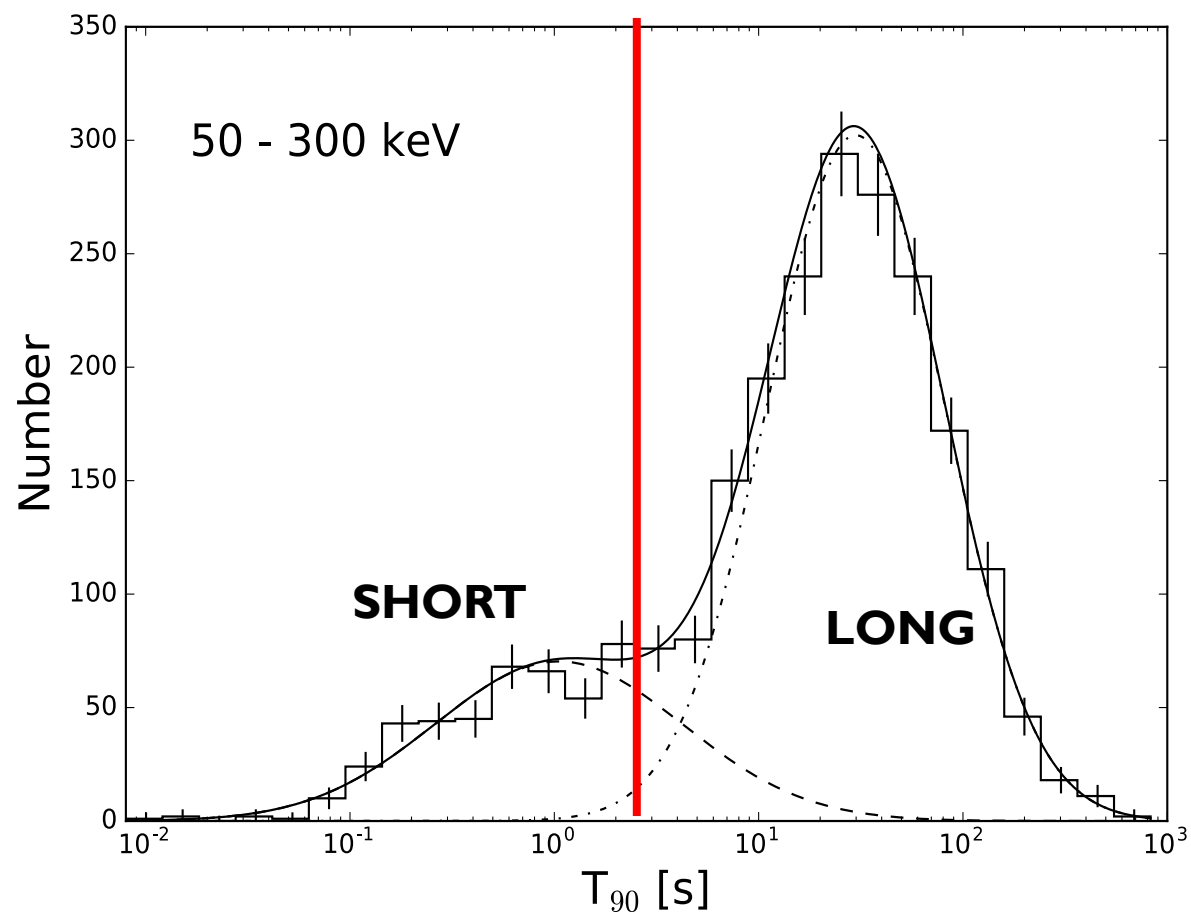
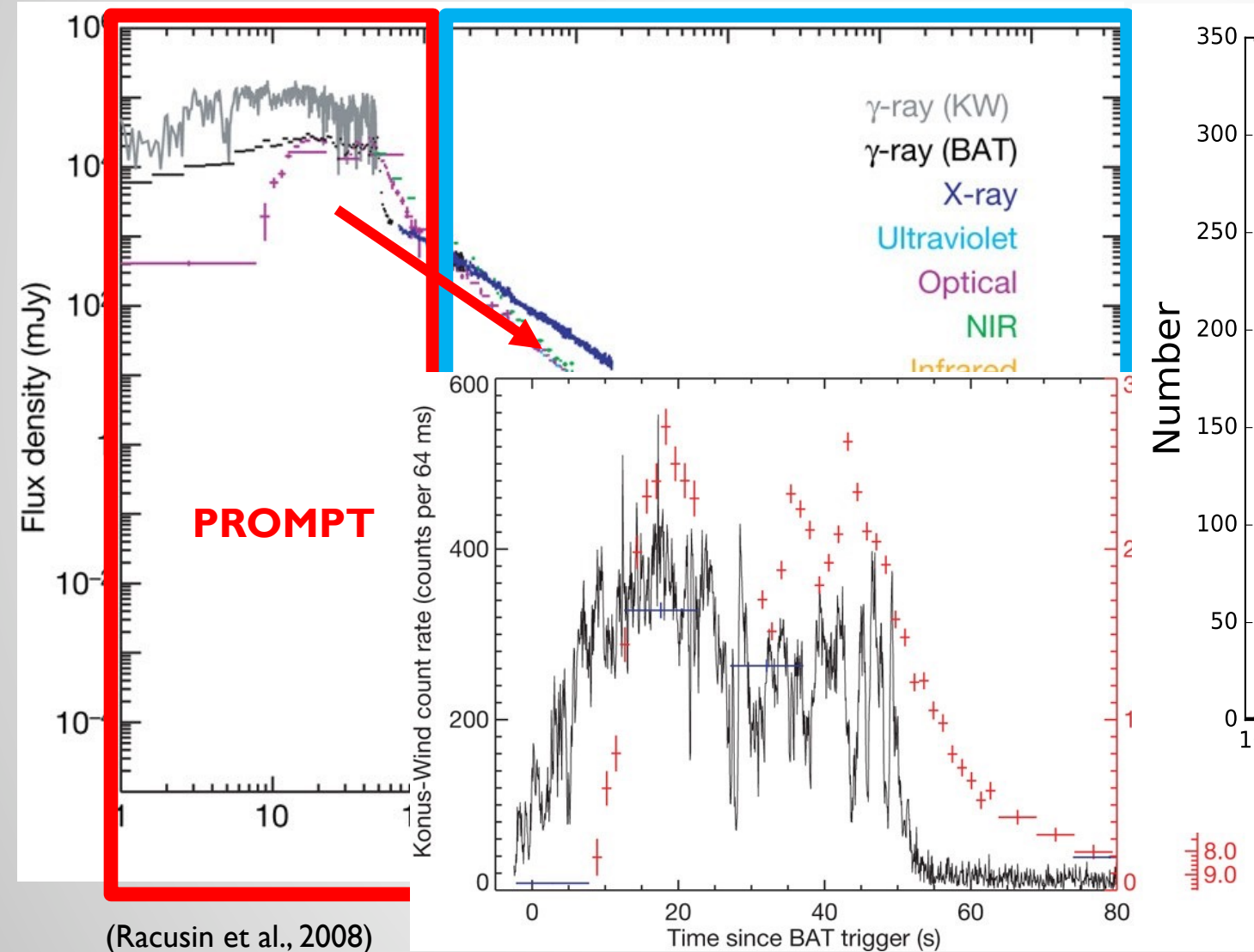


## Future challenges

- Test responsible radiation mechanisms (SSC, Syn)
- Investigate conditions for VHE emission (GRB environment, microphysics, jet dynamics)
- VHE in short GRBs (so far only small hint of GRB 160821B)
- VHE emission in prompt phase

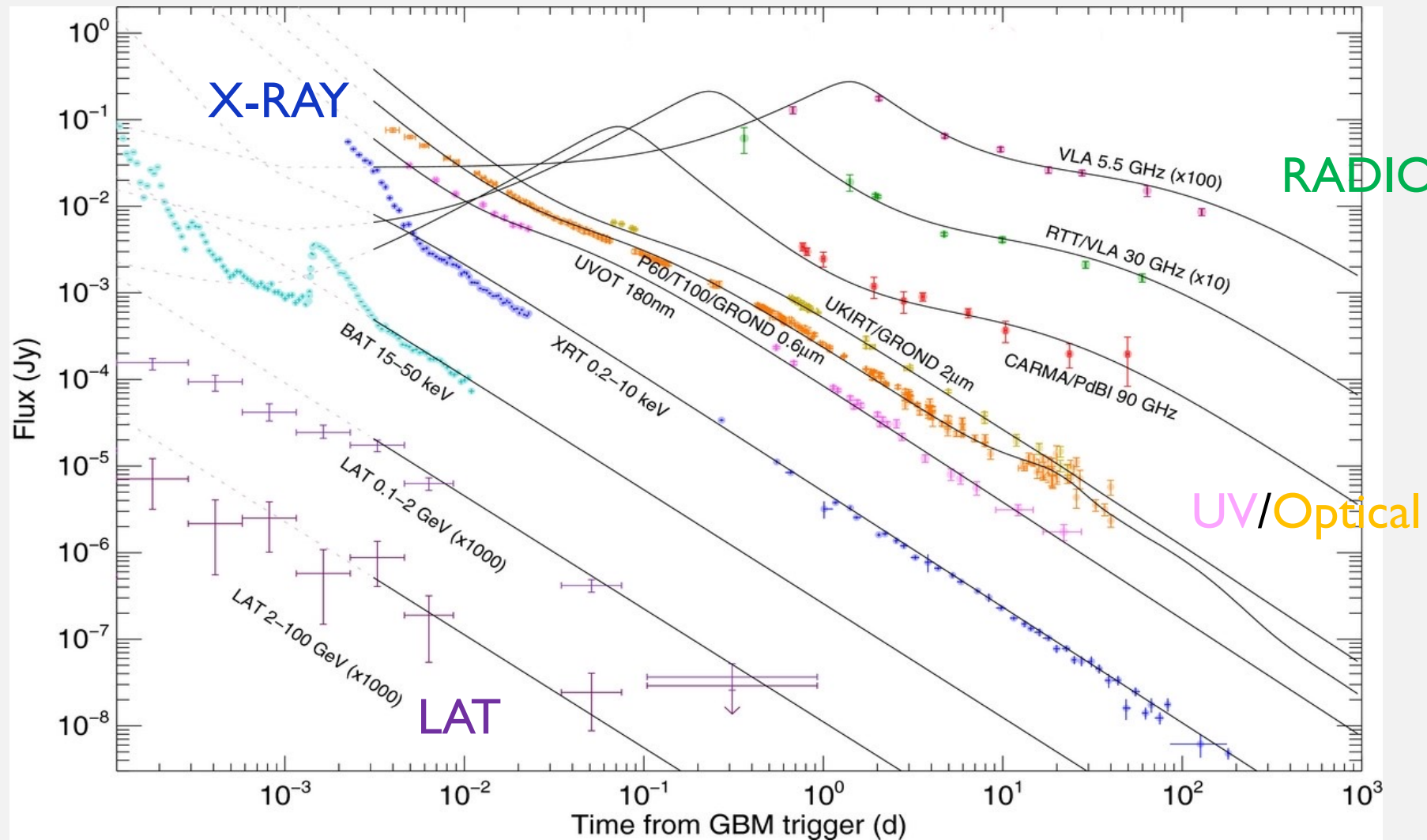
**BACKUP**

# Prompt phase



(von Kienlin et al., 2020)

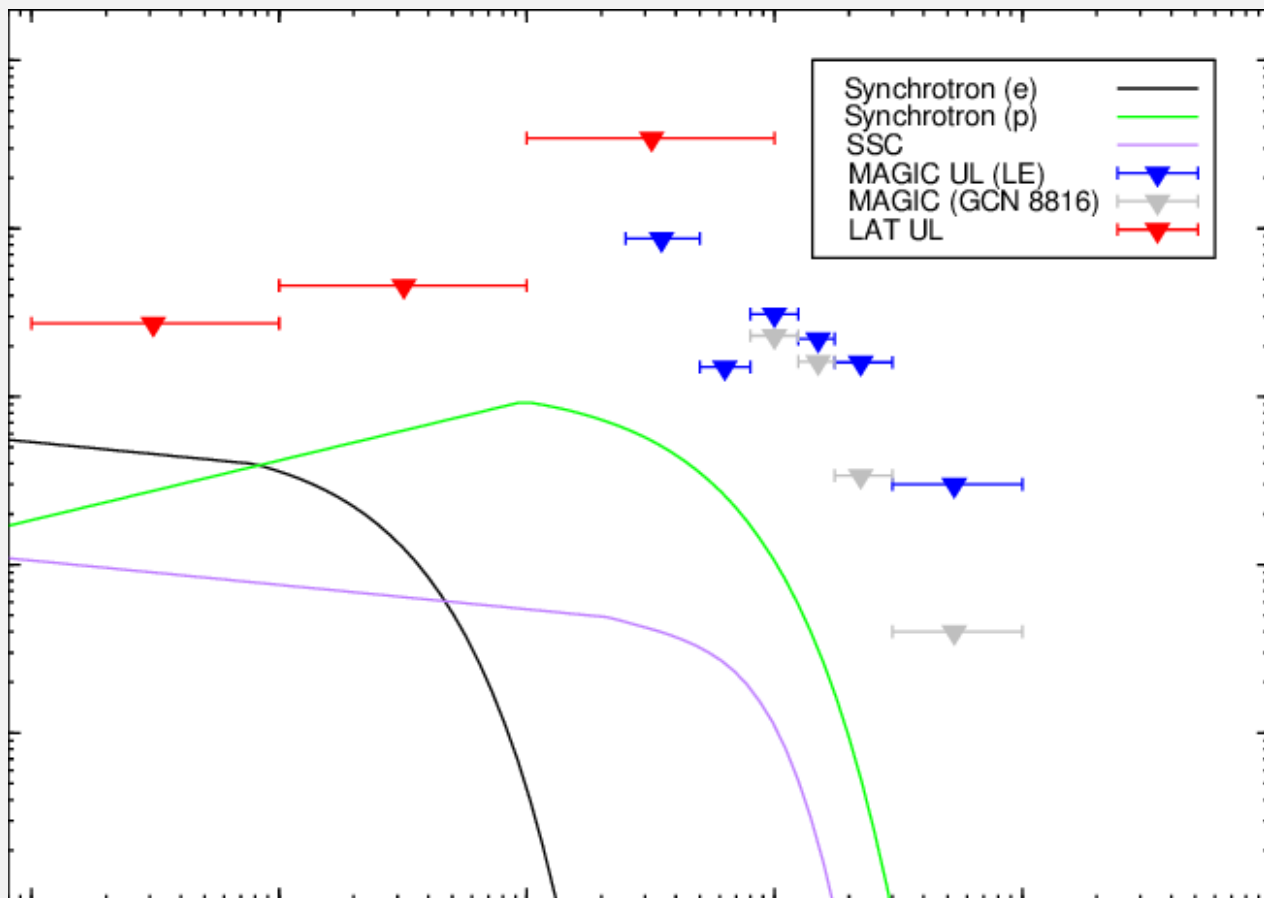
# Afterglow phase



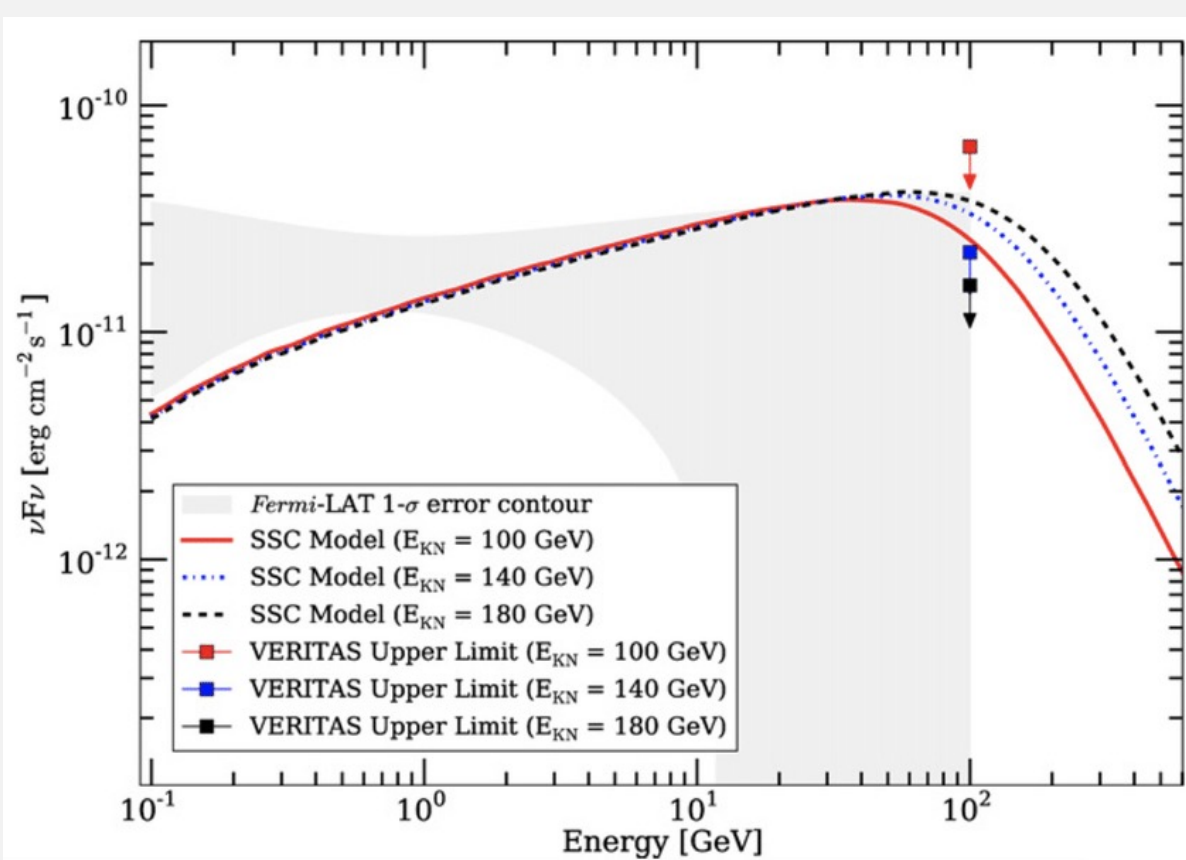
GRB 30427A (Perley et al., 2014)

# VHE emission

Cherenkov telescope observations: **only upper limits until 2019**



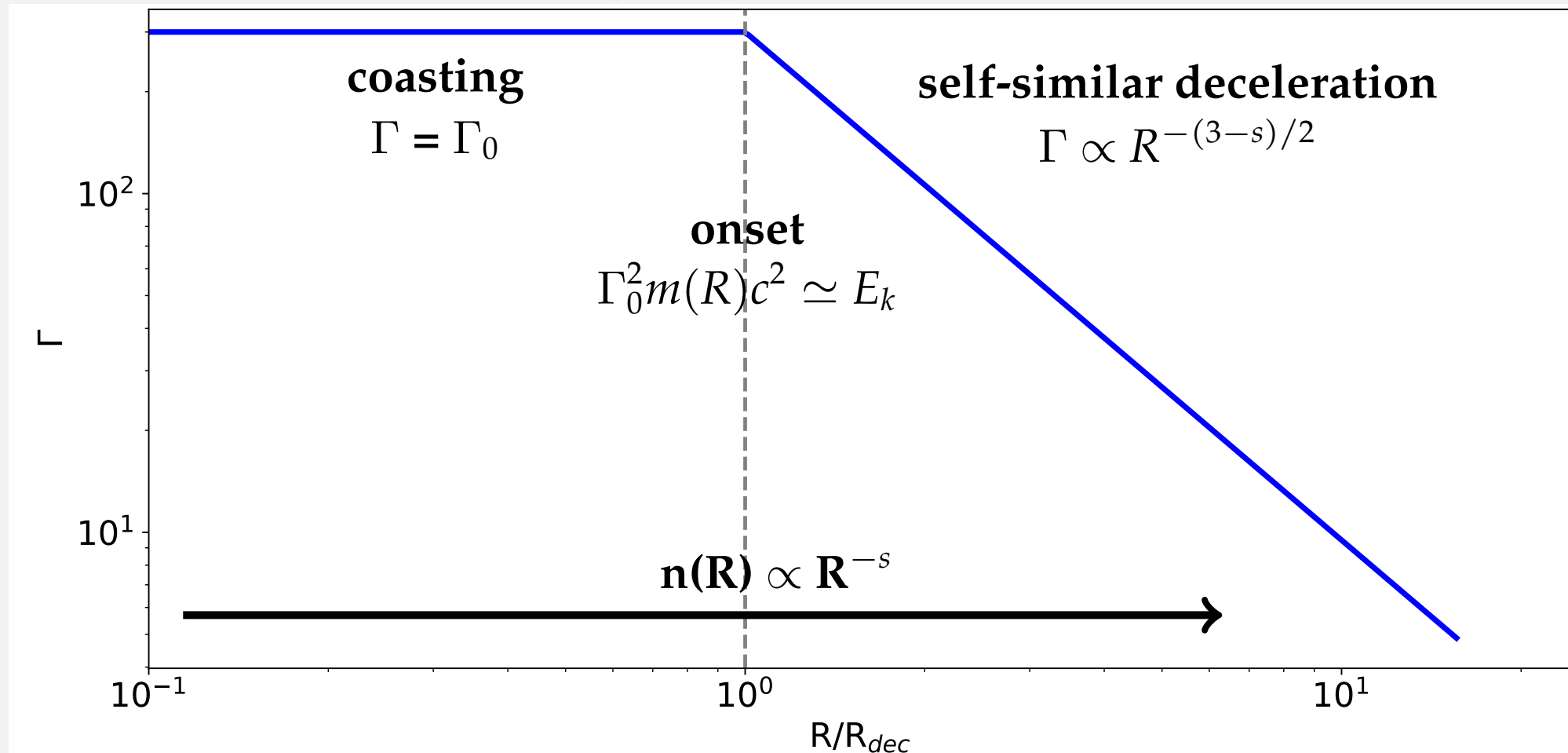
Aleksic et al. 2014



Aliu et al., 2014

# Afterglow: the external forward shock scenario

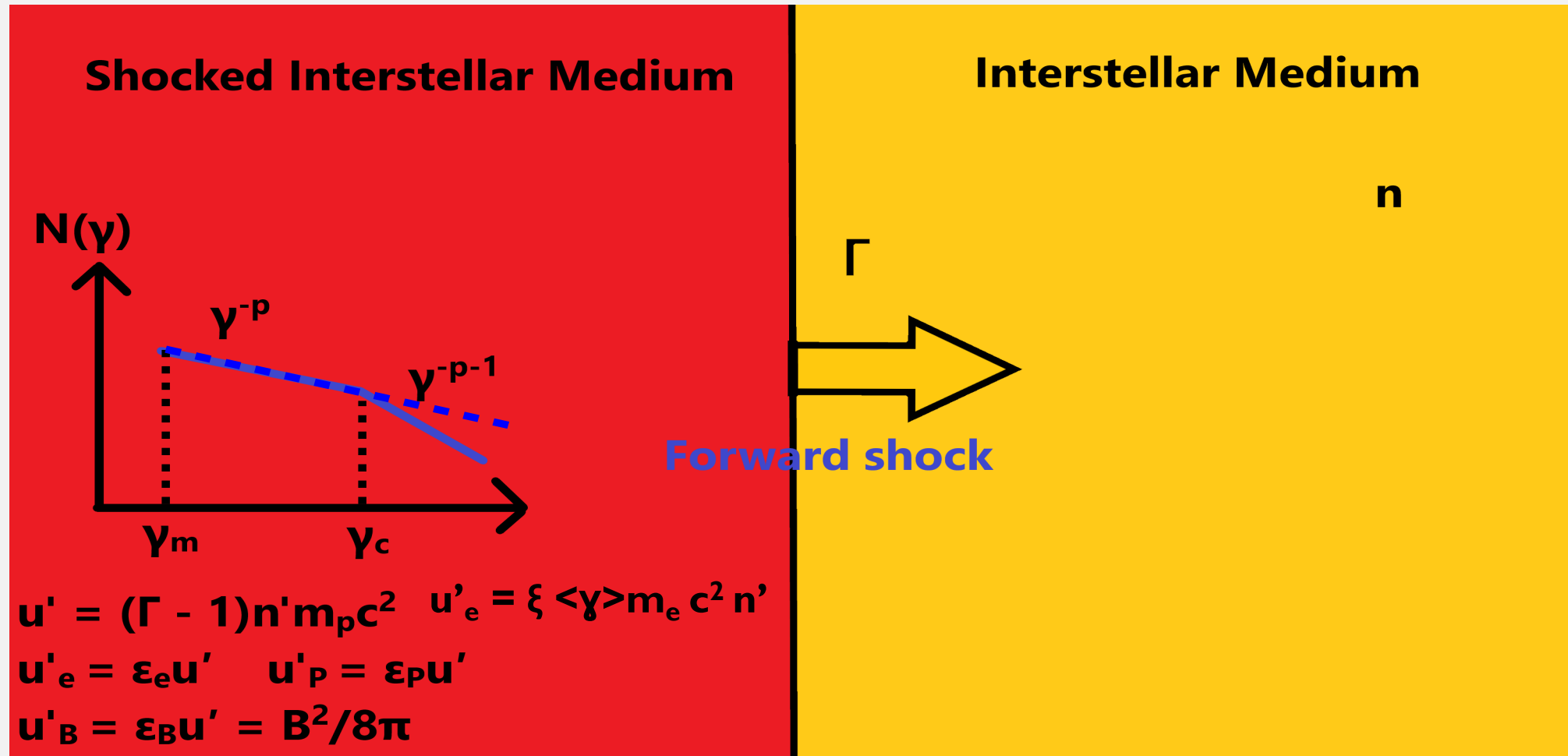
## Jet dynamics



See Blandford & Mckee, 1976; Nava et al., 2014

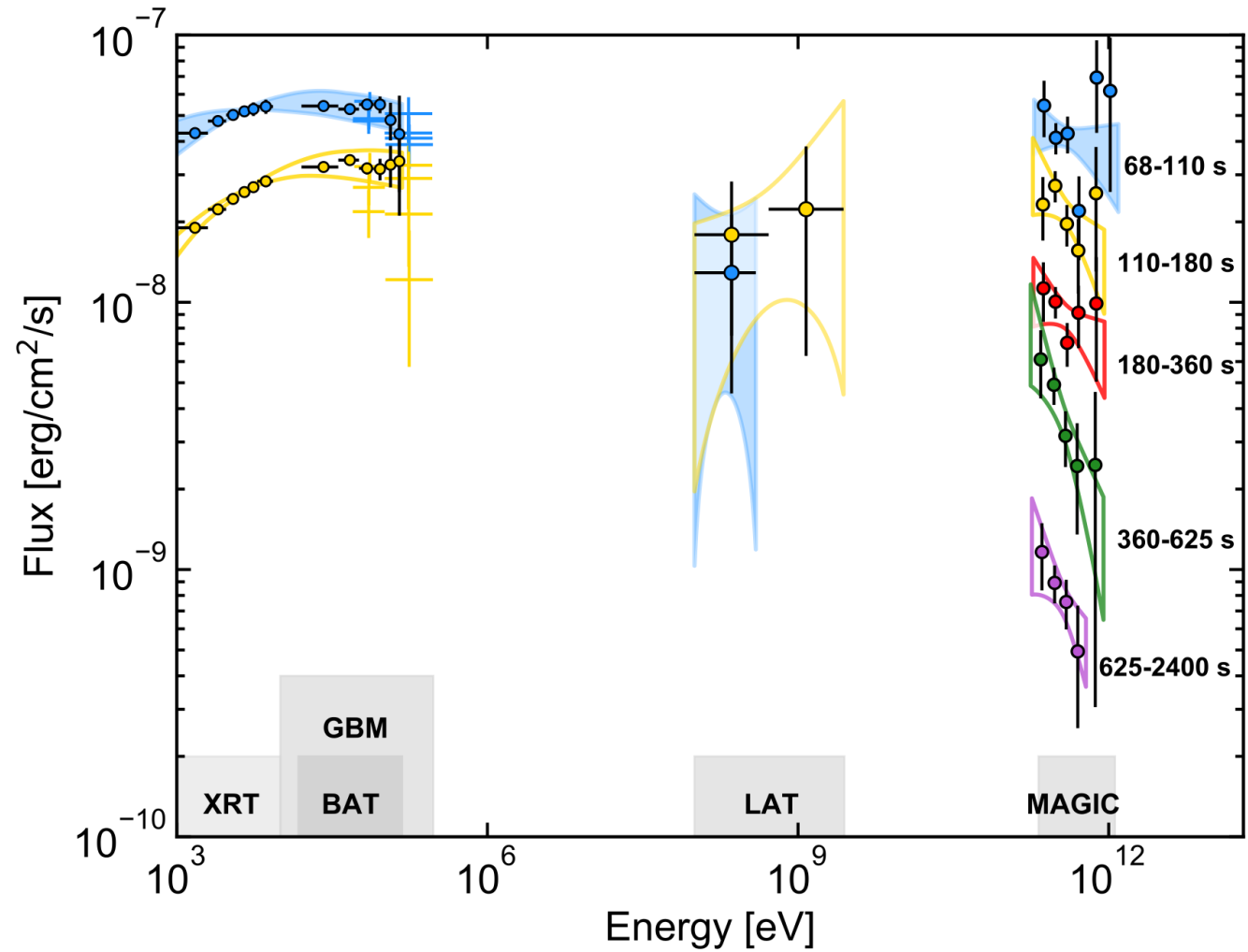
# Afterglow: the external forward shock scenario

## Relativistic shocks in GRB afterglow





# GRB190114C



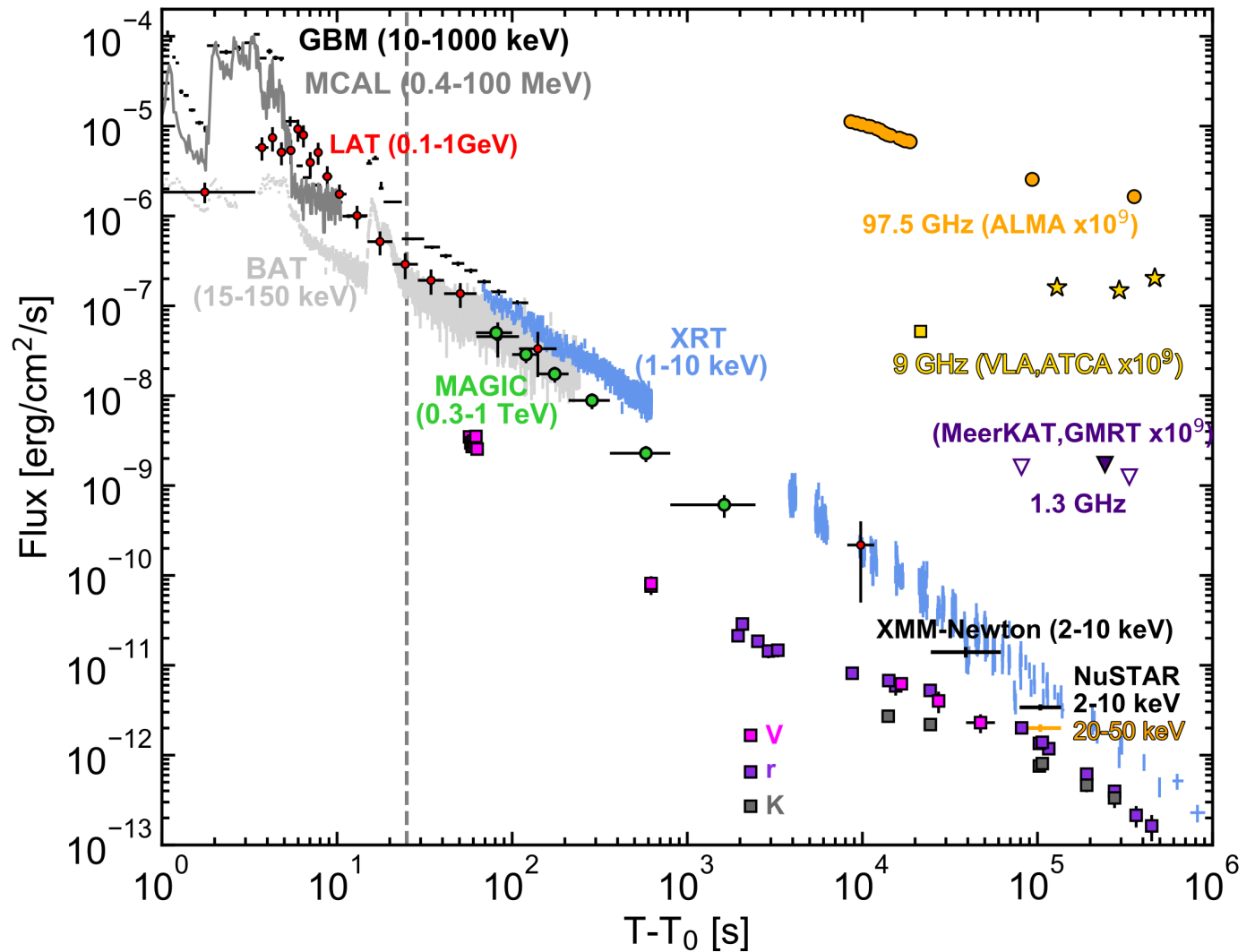
MAGIC Coll. et al., 2019

# GRB190114C

- Long GRB
- $E_{\gamma,iso} \sim 2.5 \times 10^{53}$  erg
- $z = 0.42$

## MAGIC detection info:

- $T_{delay} \sim 57$  s
- $> 50\sigma$  in 20 minutes
- detection up to 40 min
- 0.3 - 1 TeV energy range
- moon conditions and  $Z_d > 50$

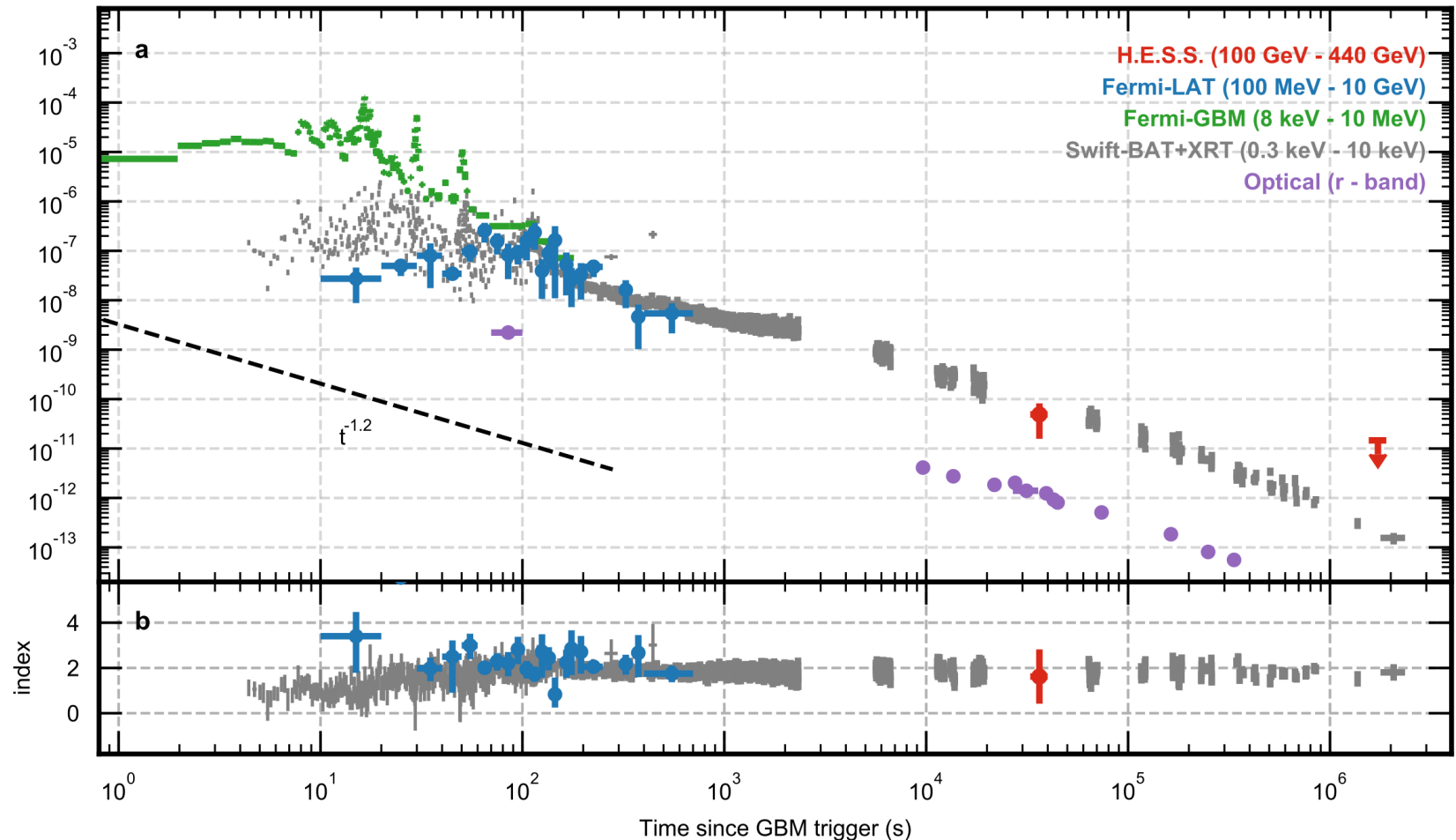


# GRB 180720B

- Long GRB
- $E_{\gamma,iso} \sim 6.0 \times 10^{53}$  erg
- $z = 0.654$

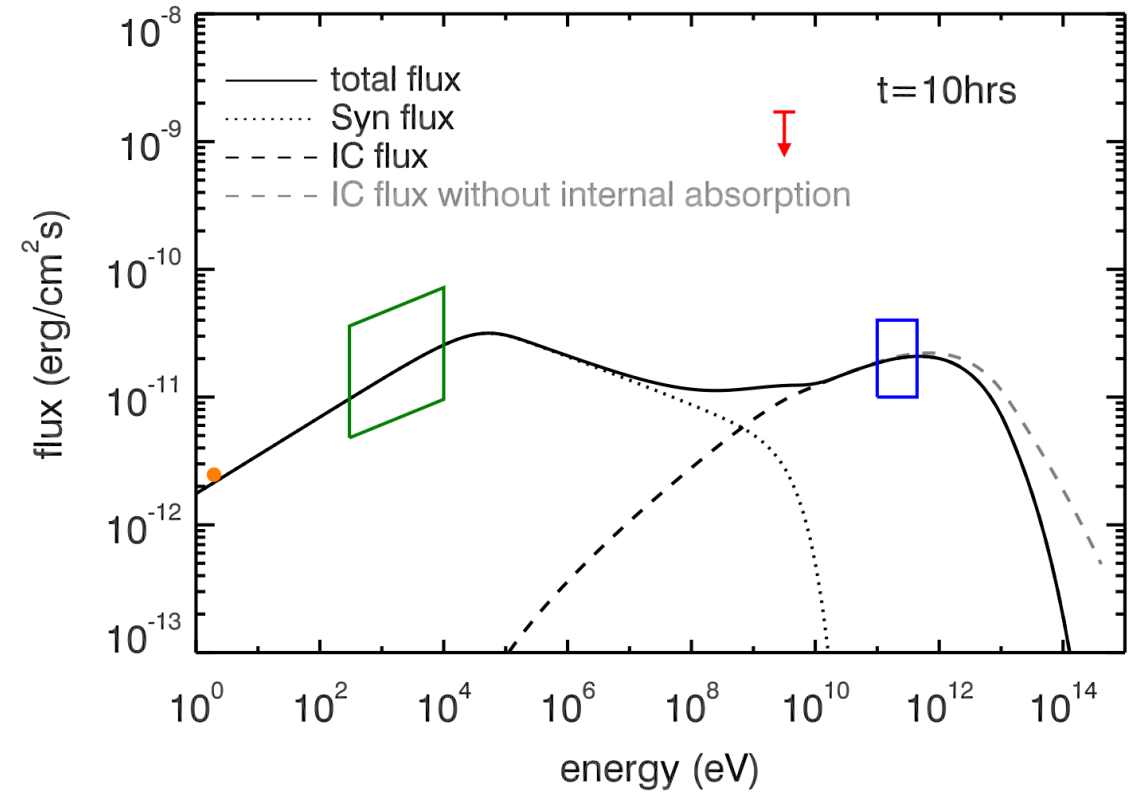
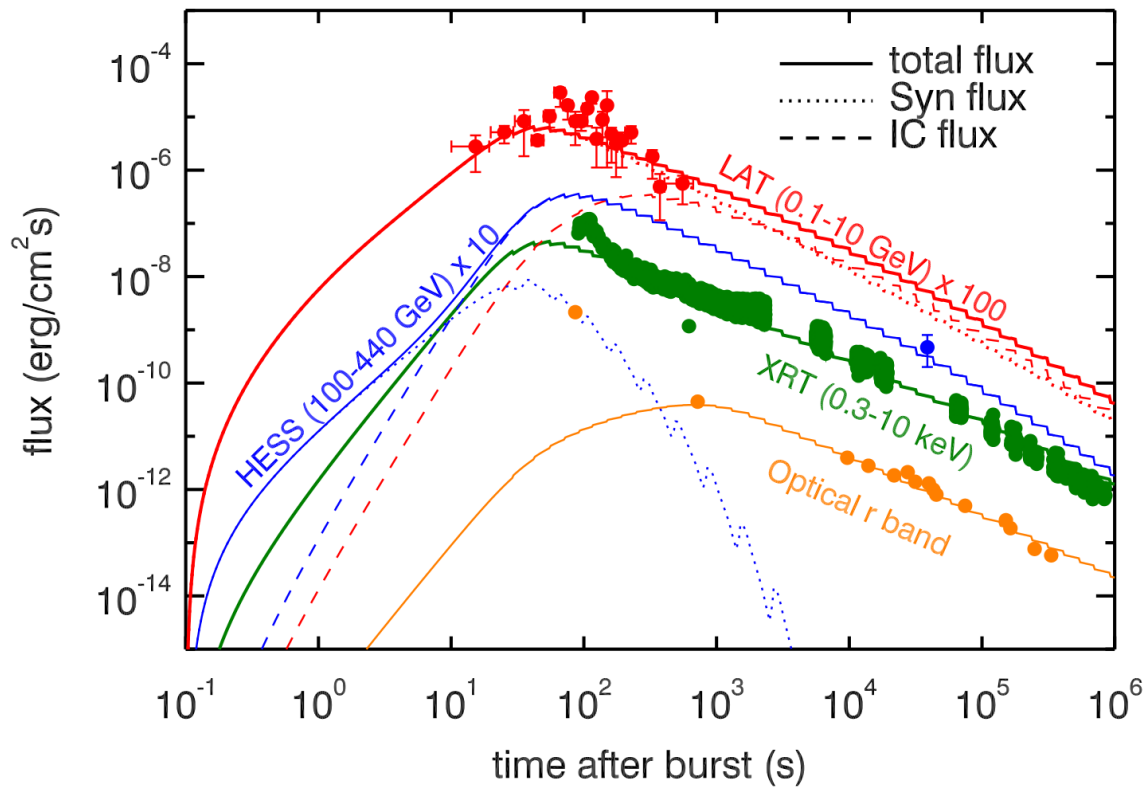
## H.E.S.S. detection info:

- $T_{delay} \sim 10$  hrs
- $> 5.3\sigma$  in 2 hrs
- 0.1 – 0.44 TeV energy range



HESS Coll., 2019

# Modeling of GRB 180720B



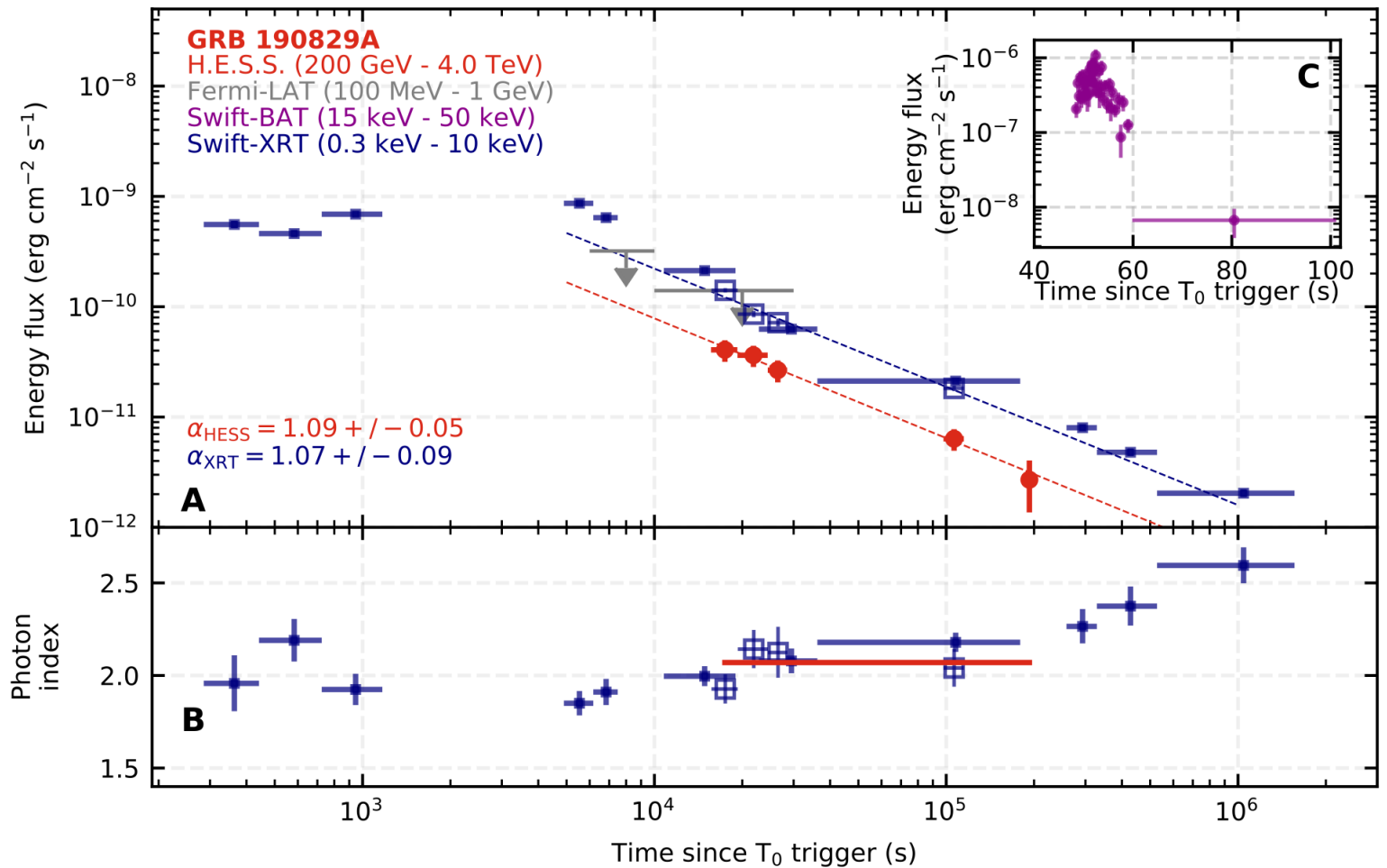
Wang et al., 2019

# GRB 190829A

- Long GRB
- $E_{\gamma,iso} \sim 2.0 \times 10^{50}$  erg
- $z = 0.079$

## H.E.S.S. detection info:

- $T_{obs} \sim 4.3 - 55.9$  hrs
- $21.7\sigma, 5.5\sigma, 2.4\sigma,$
- $0.18 - 3.3$  TeV energy range

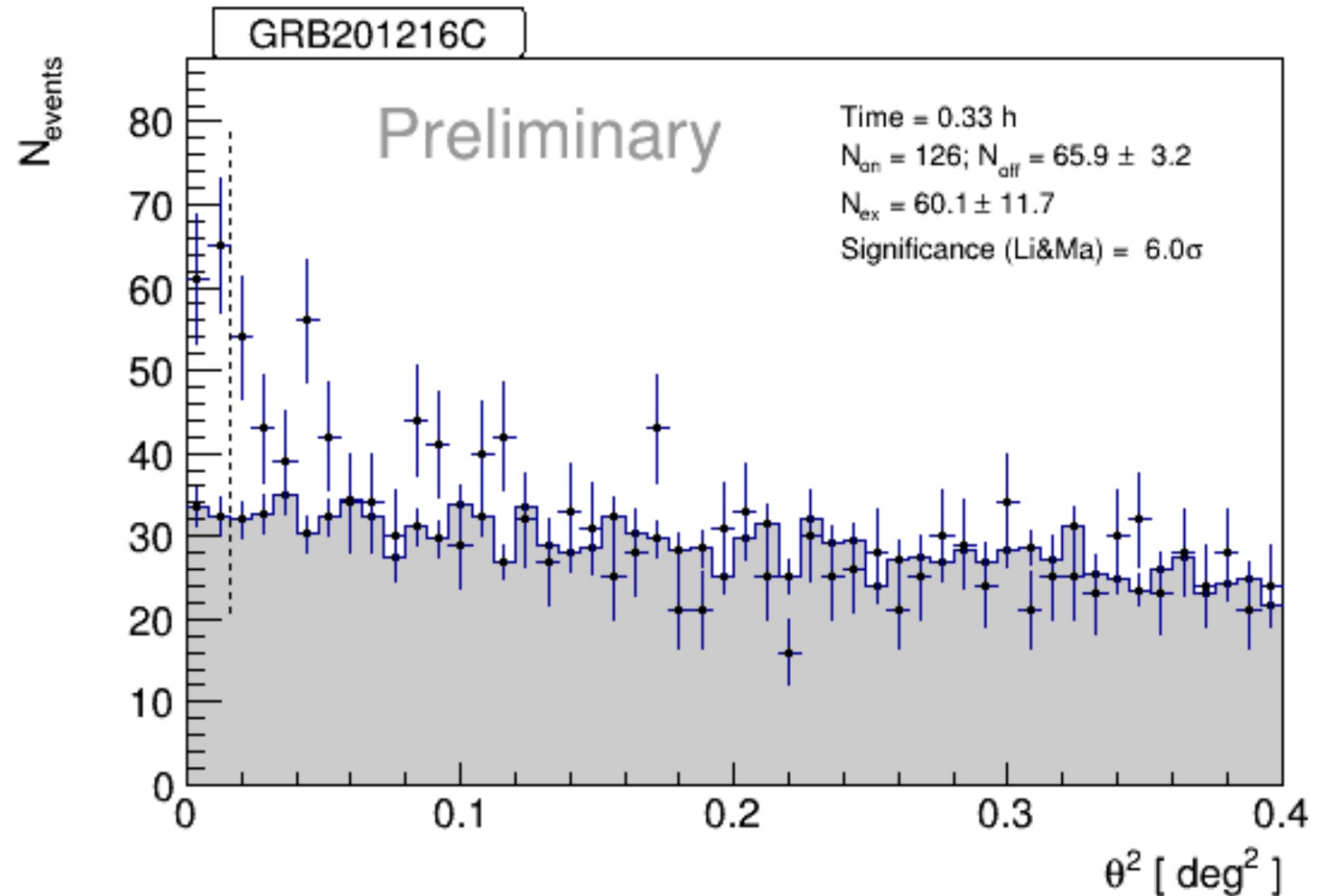


# GRB201216C

- Long GRB
- $E_{\gamma, \text{iso}} \sim 4.7 \times 10^{53}$  erg
- $z = 1.1$

## MAGIC detection info:

- $T_{\text{delay}} \sim 56$  s
- $6\sigma$  in 20 minutes
- 0.1 - ? TeV energy range



# GRB201015A ( $>3\sigma$ excess)

- long GRB
- $E_{\gamma,iso} \sim 1.1 \times 10^{50}$  erg
- $z = 0.426$

## MAGIC info:

- $T_{delay} \sim 33$  s
- $3.5\sigma$  in 3.4 hrs
- 0.14 - ? TeV energy range

