

Optical and Near-Infrared Flares of GRBs

Thomas Krühler (DARK)

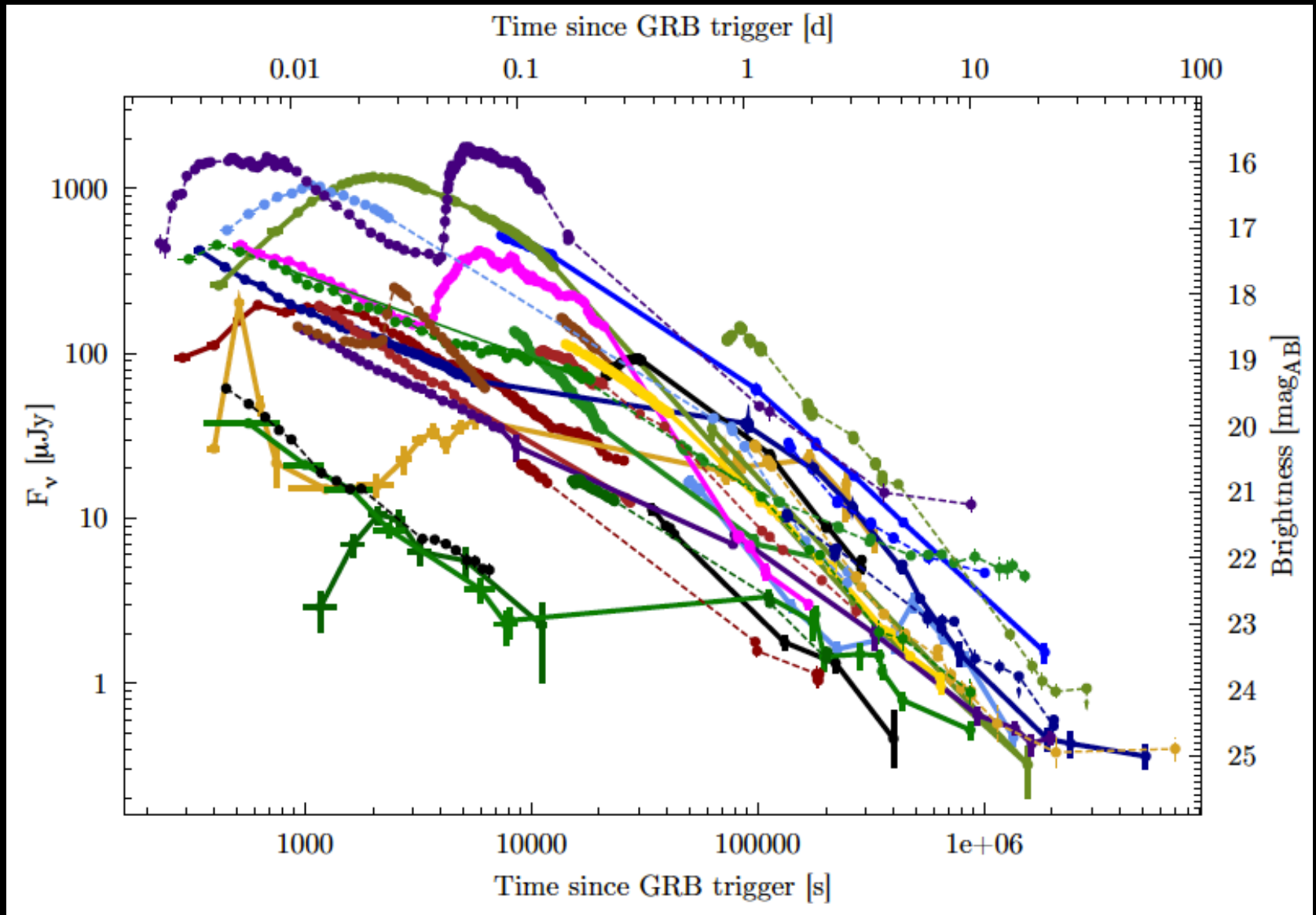
Thanks to D. A. Kann, J. Greiner,

M. Nardini and many others

Death of massive stars – SNe & GRBs @ Nikko

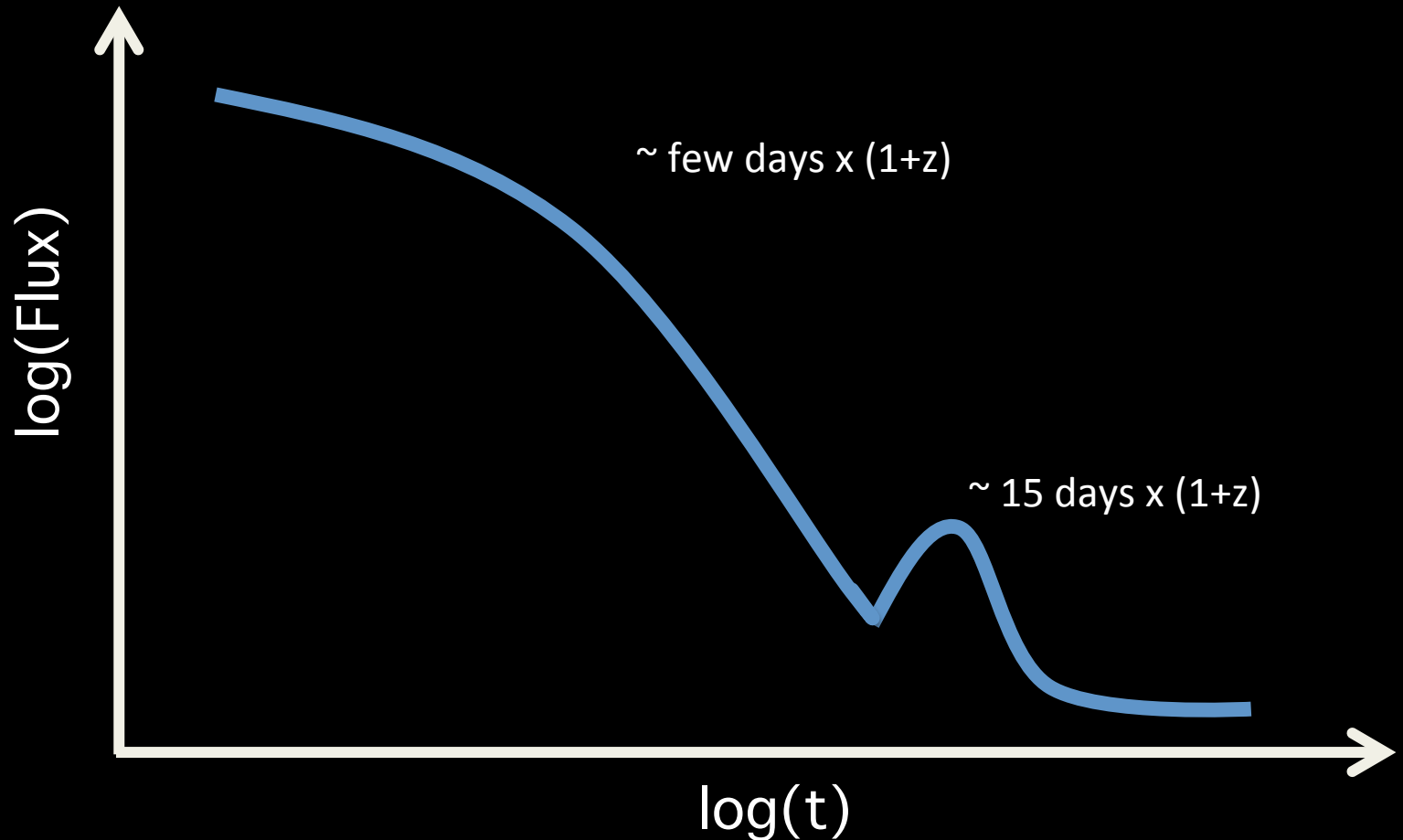
13/03/02

Afterglow light-curves:

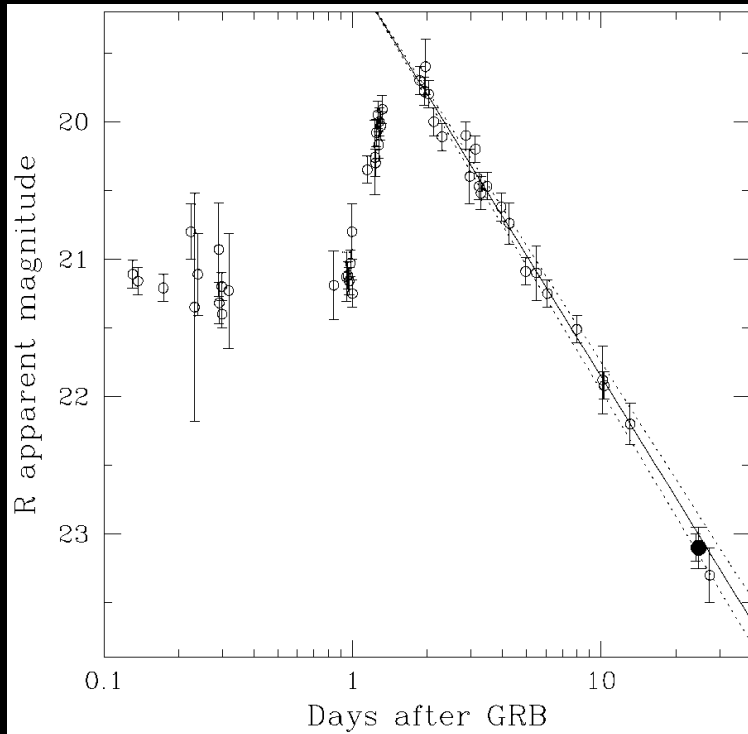


Working hypothesis:

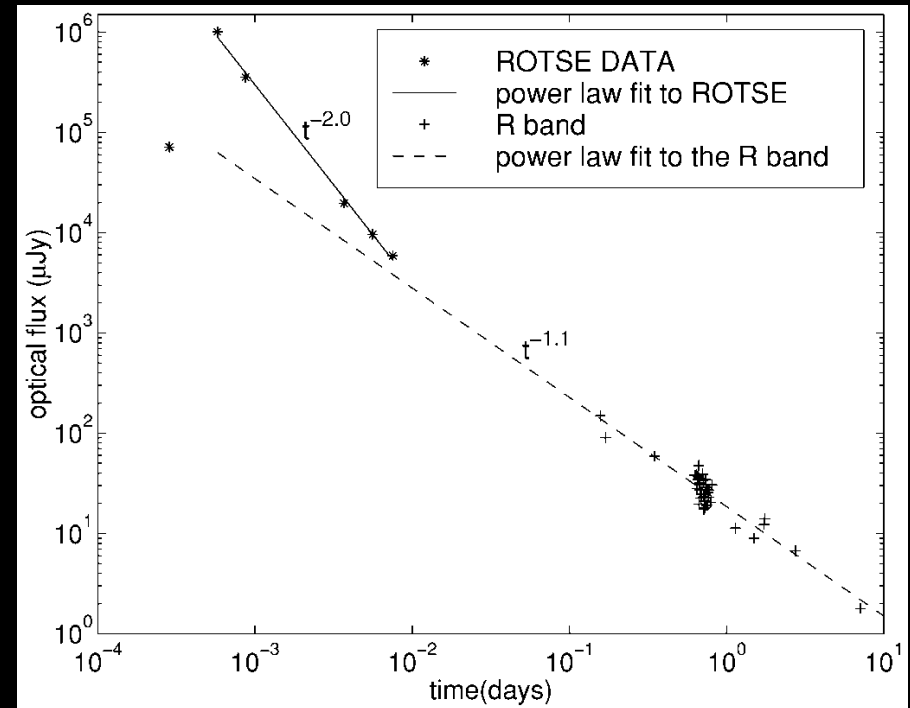
-> A flare is anything that peaks between ~ 100 s and 10 days after the burst



Some pre-*Swift* events:

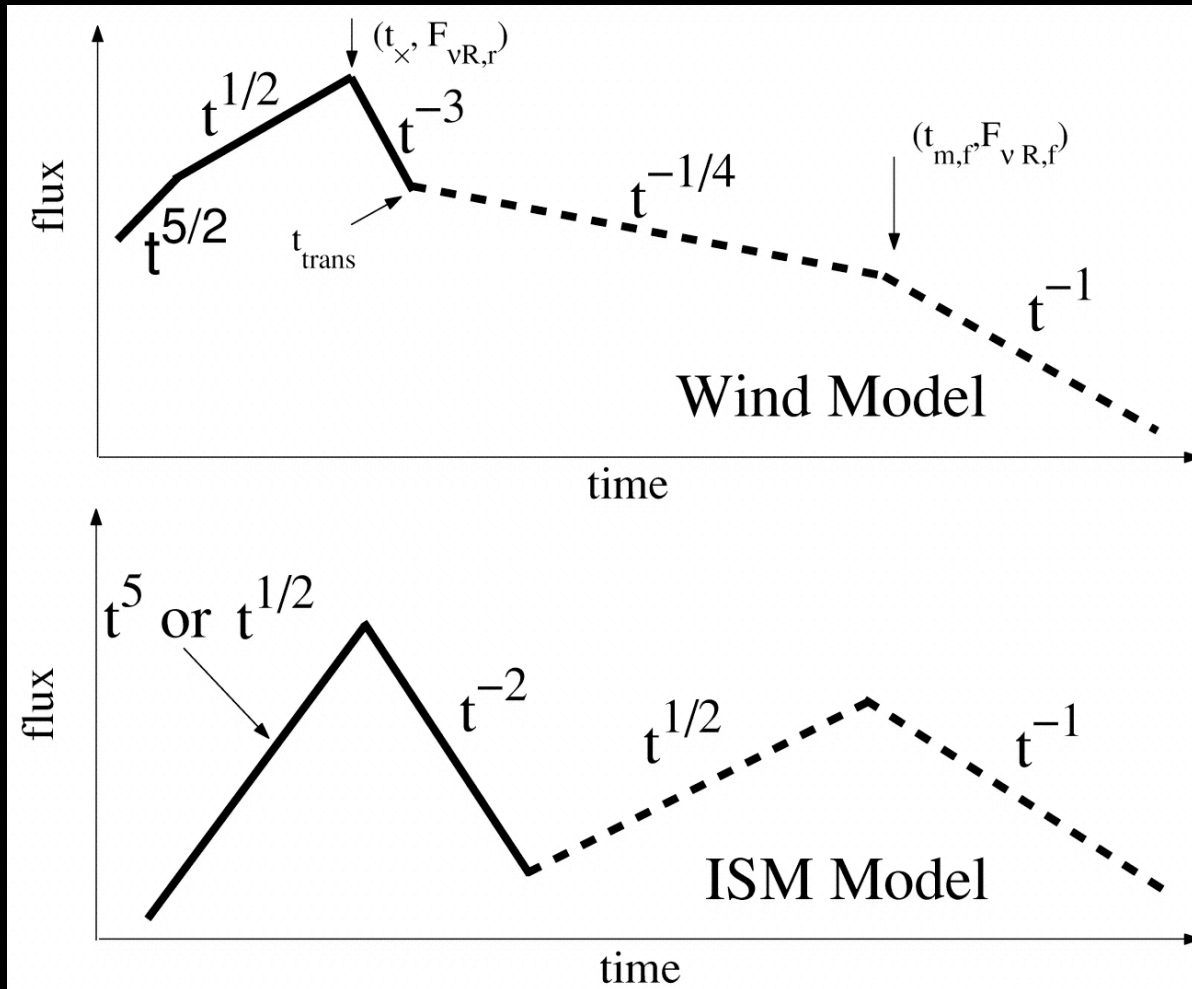


GRB 970508: Pedersen+ 98,
Pian+ 98

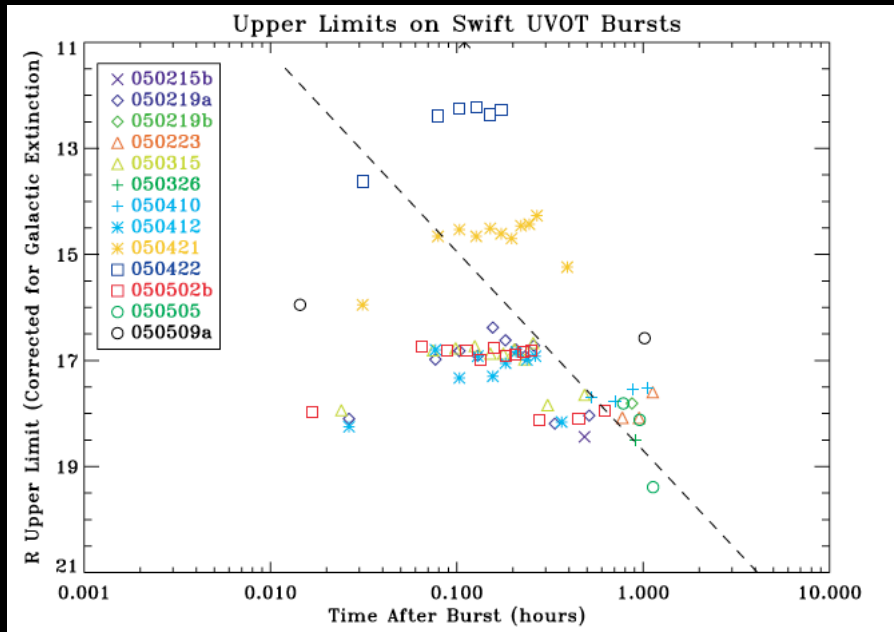


GRB 990123: Sari+ 99,
Mészáros+ 99, Fruchter+ 99,
Castro-Tirado+ 99

Bright optical flashes due to Reverse Shock



(i) Reverse Shocks:

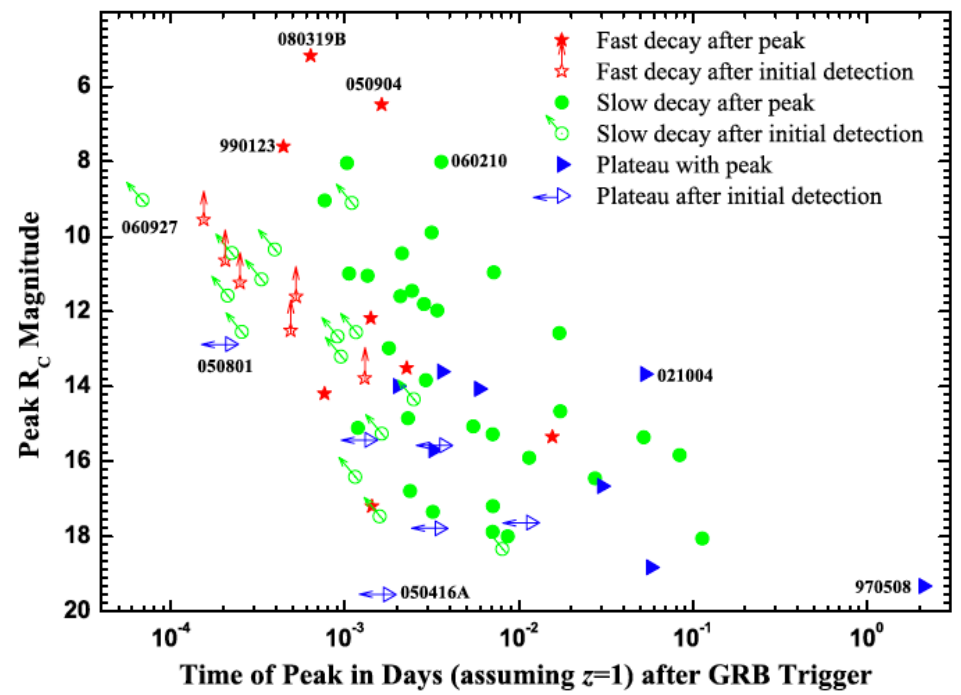


Lack of (many) bright optical flares in Swift GRBs

Roming+ 06

Lack of (many) fast decaying afterglows in Swift GRBs

Kann+ 06, Melandri+ 08



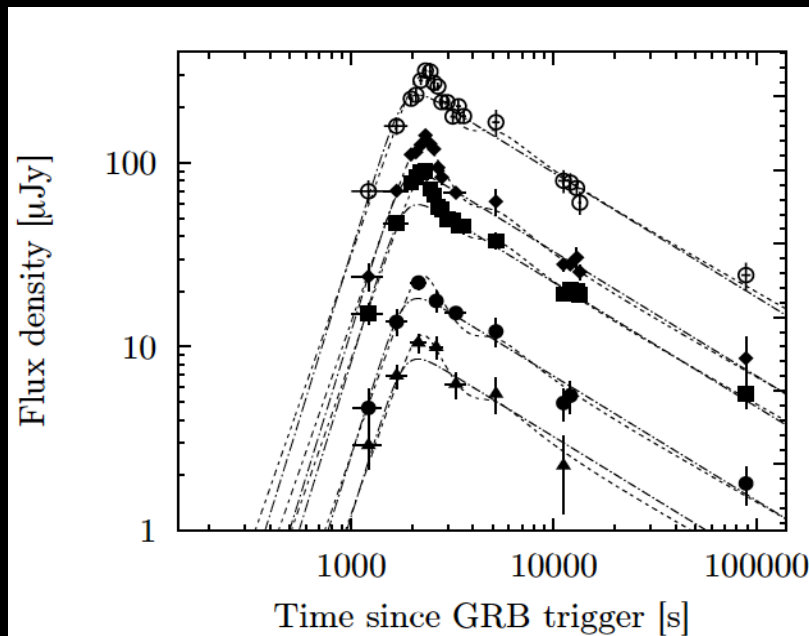
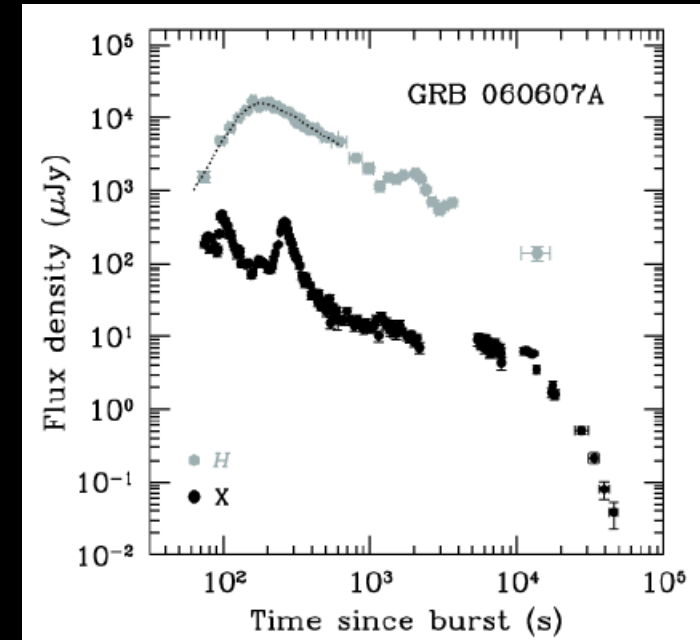
(i) Reverse Shocks:

Prominent Reverse Shock is not detected in the UV/optical/bands, due to:

- * High magnetization (Mimica+ 09, Mizuno+ 09)
 - > Suppressing the RS emission
- * Low magnetic energy densities (Beloborodov+ 05, Zou+ 09)
 - > Shifting the RS to higher energies
- * ν_m of the RS at lower frequencies (Mundell+ 07, Melandri+ 09)
 - > Radio flares

(ii) *The onset of the afterglow*

- Early rise ($t^{0.5-4}$)
- Peaking at $< 100 \dots 1000$ s
- Smooth turnover to decay
- Achromatic



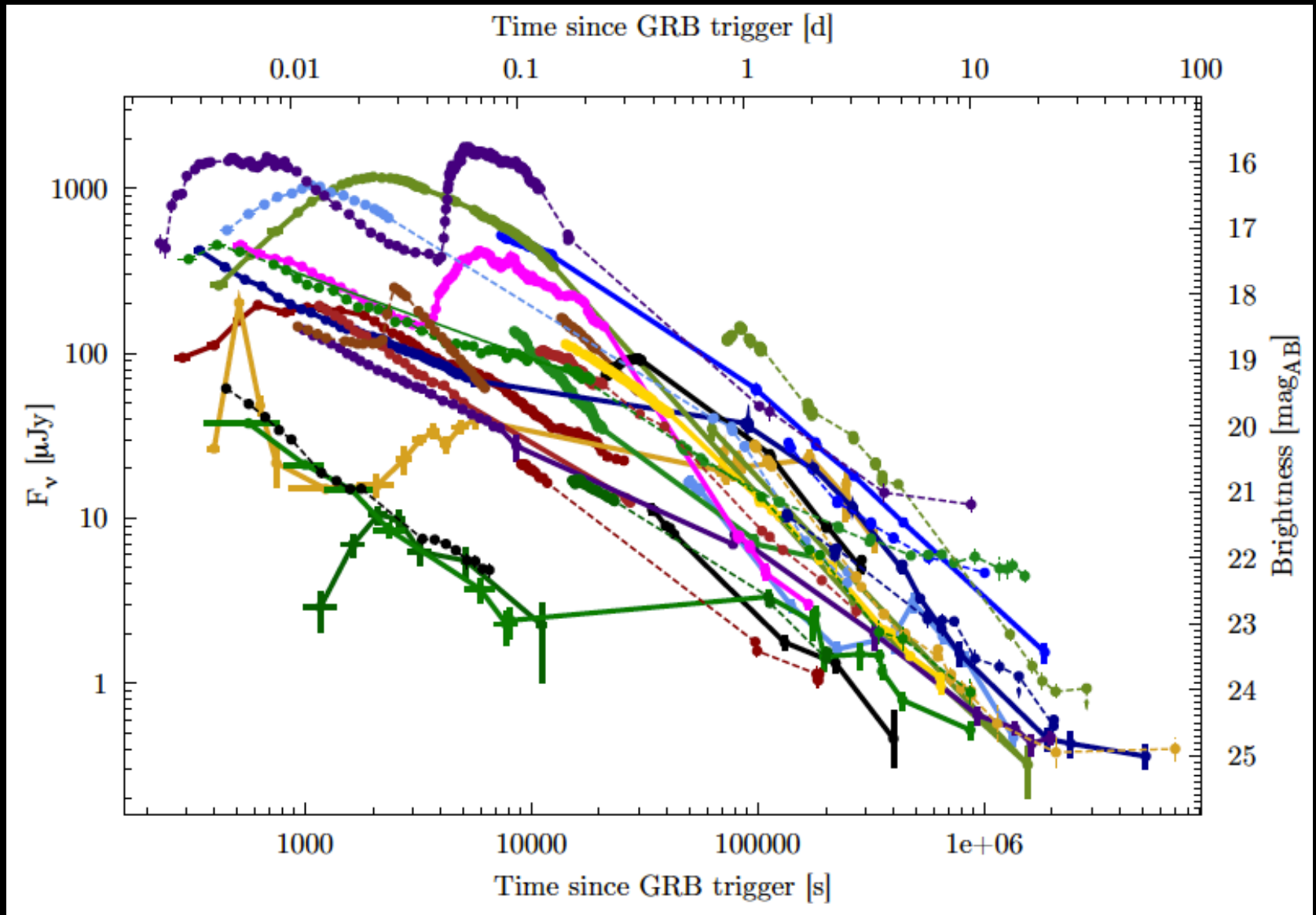
e.g., Molinari+ 07, Krühler+ 08,09,
 Greiner+ 09, Perley+ 10, Melandri+ 10,
 Liang+ 10, Oates+ 10, Cucchiara+ 11

(ii) The onset of the afterglow

Forward shock is dominating the optical emission
most of the time:

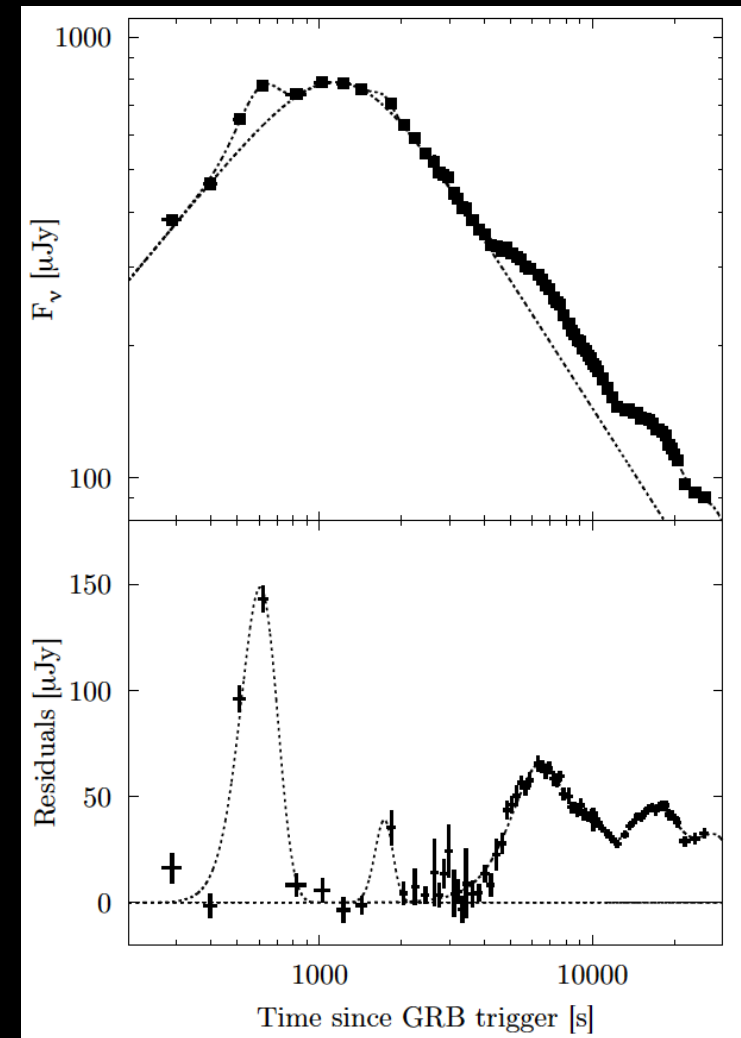
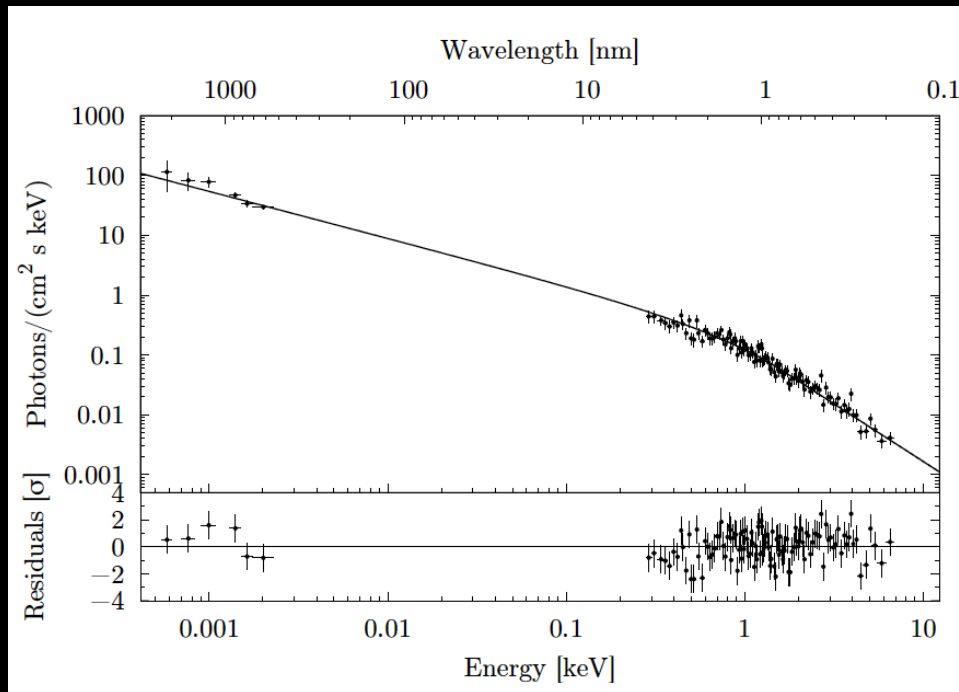
- * Lorentz-factor $\Gamma = 100-500$
 - > Direct measurement of ultra-relativistic nature
- * Deceleration radius $R_{\text{dec}} \sim 10^{17}-10^{18}$ cm
 - > Direct measurement of emission region
- * Correlation between Γ and $E_{\gamma, \text{iso}}$ (Liang+ 10)

Afterglow light-curves:



(iii) Optical 'X-ray' flares

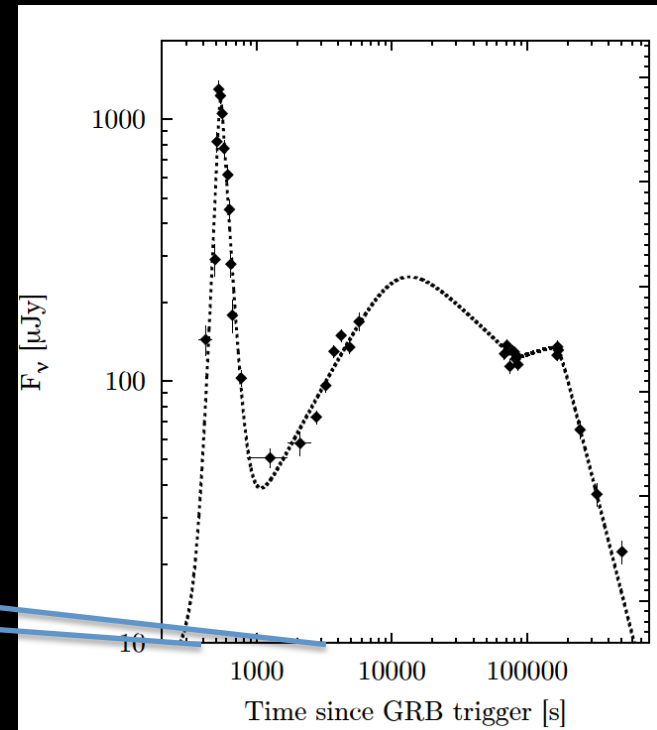
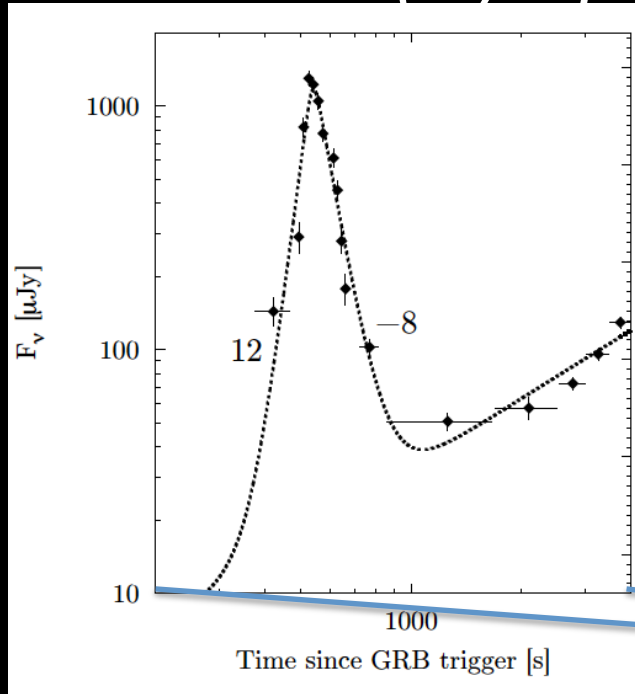
- Steep rise, steep decay (t^{5-12})
- Multiple events in single burst, to several ks
- Sharp turnover to decay
- Chromatic, extension of the X-ray spectrum



Krühler+ 09

Greiner+ 09

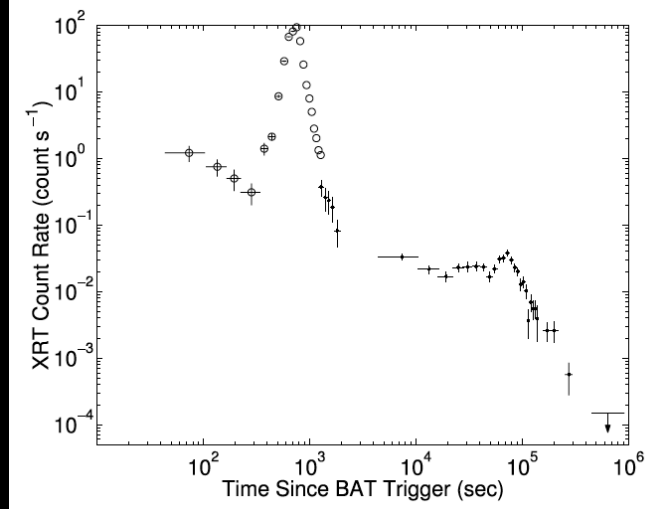
(iii) Optical 'X-ray' flares



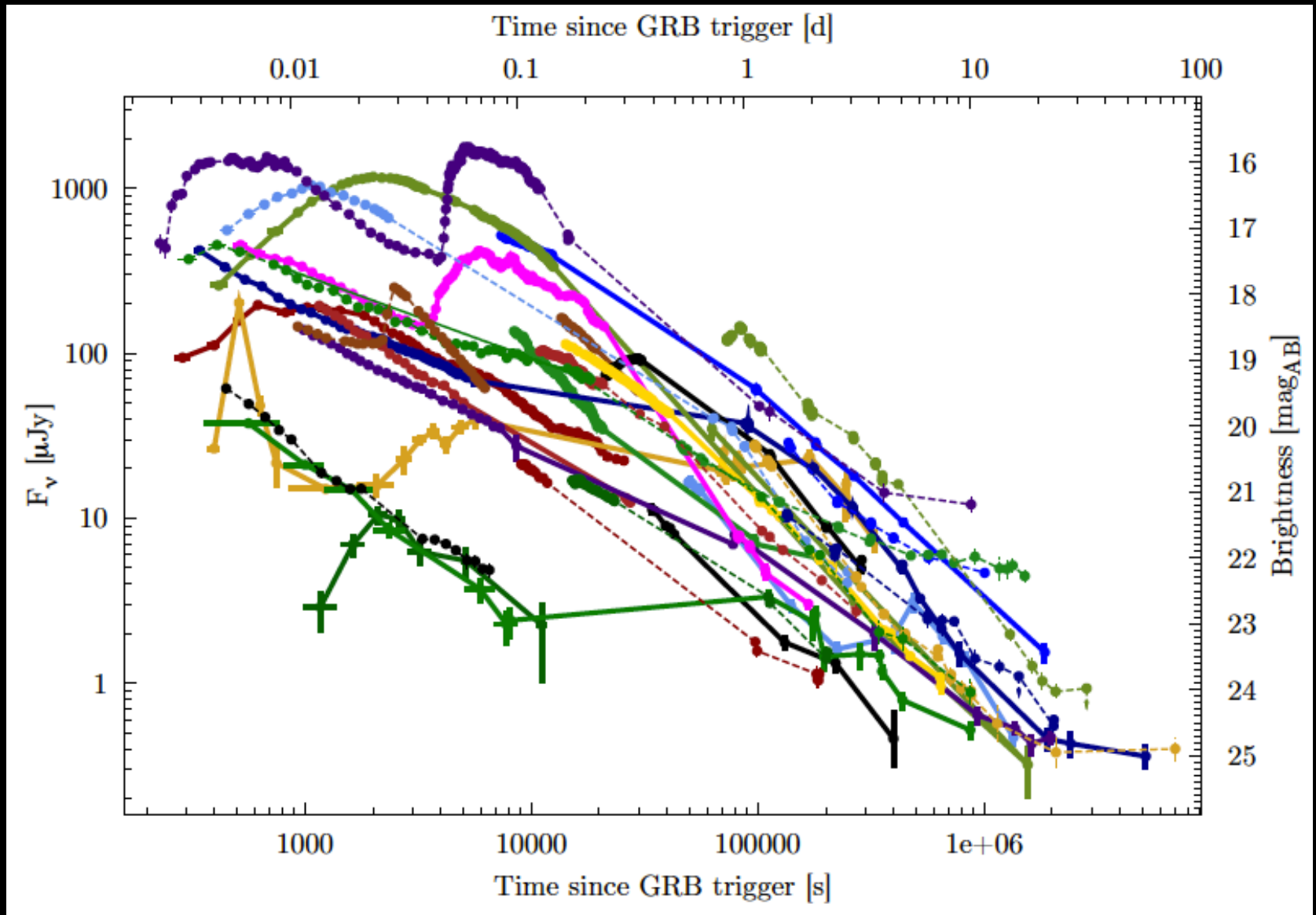
- Shape reminiscent of the large X-ray flares
- Paucity of detection:
 - > Bright optical afterglow
 - > Spectra peaking in the few keV range

Burrows+ 05

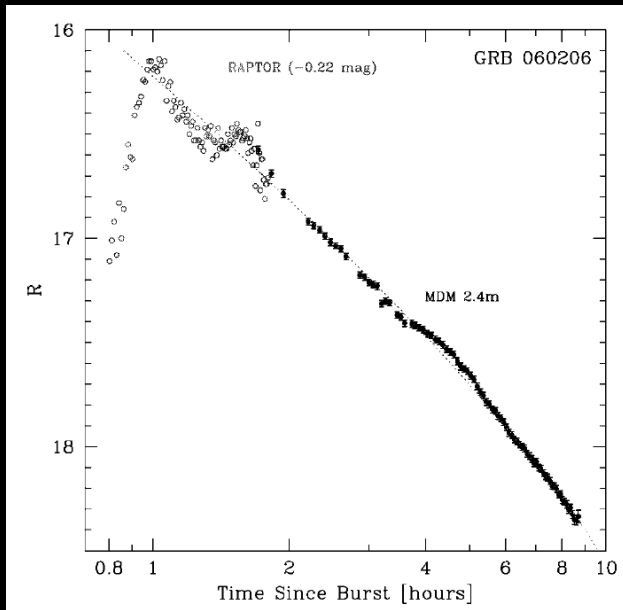
Falcone+ 06



Afterglow light-curves:

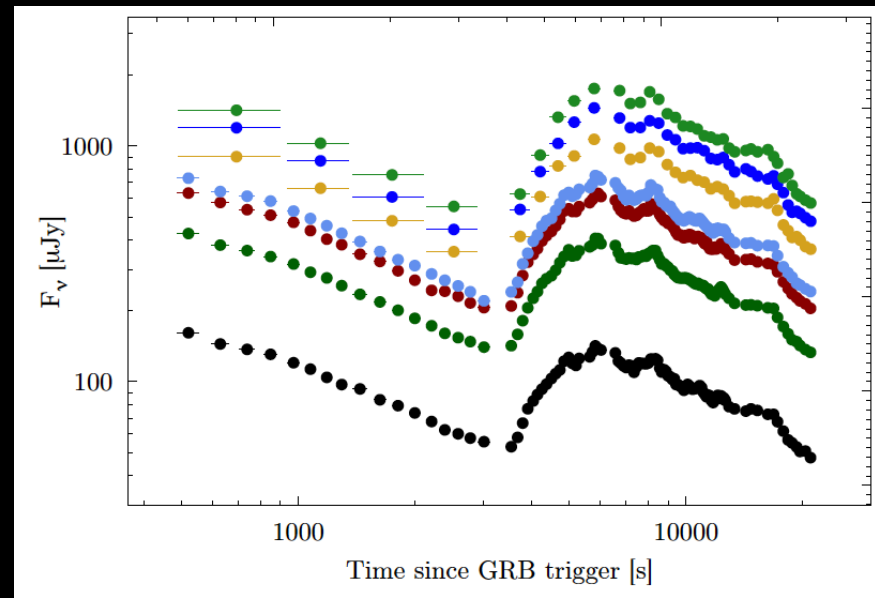


(iv) 'Jumps'

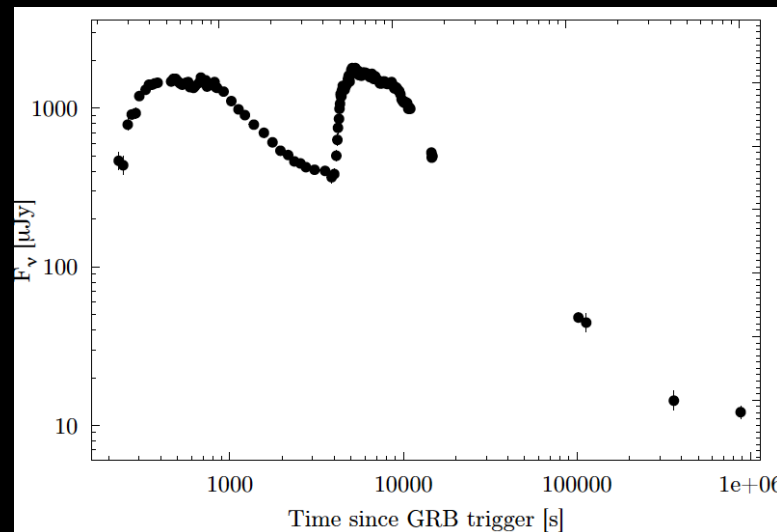


Stanek+ 07

Monfardini+ 06



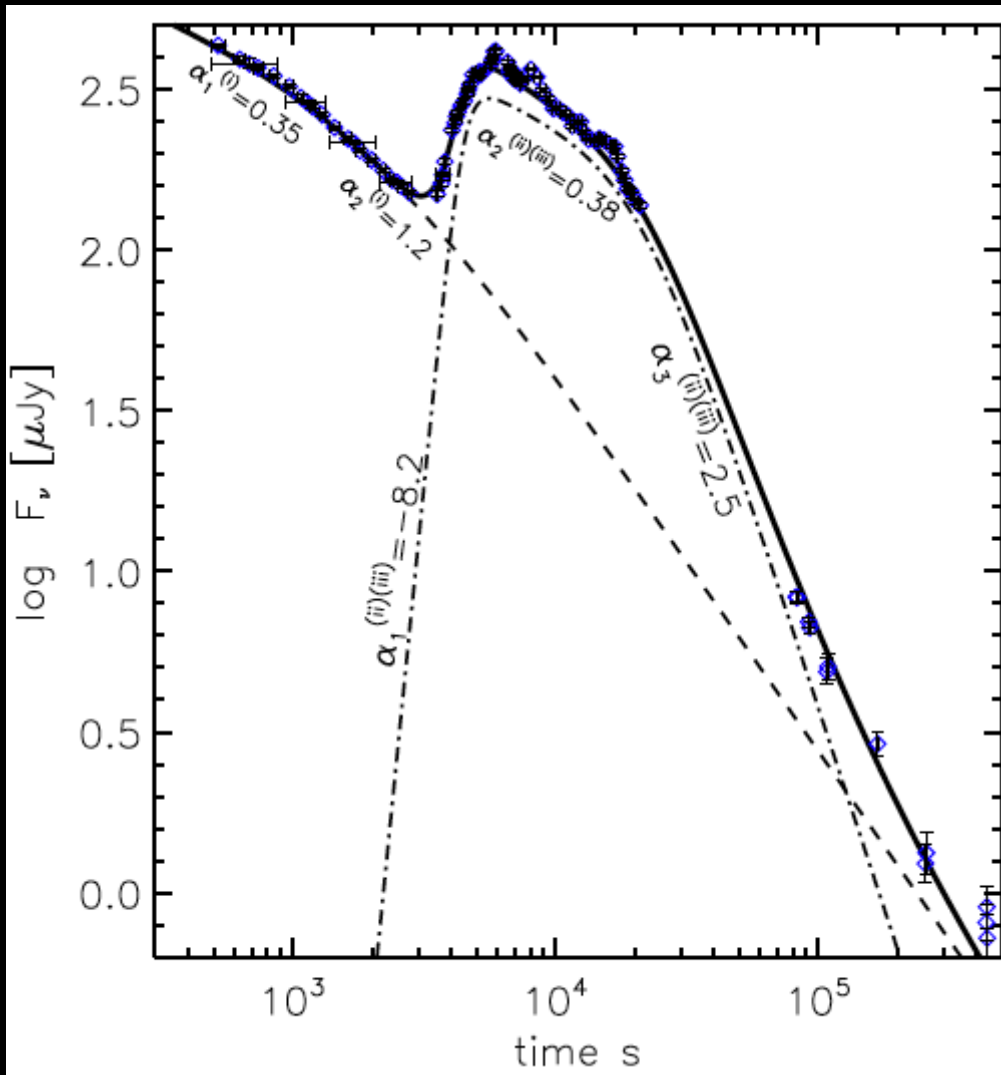
Nardini+ 11



Krübler+ 11

(iv) 'Jumps'

- A closer look to GRB 081029



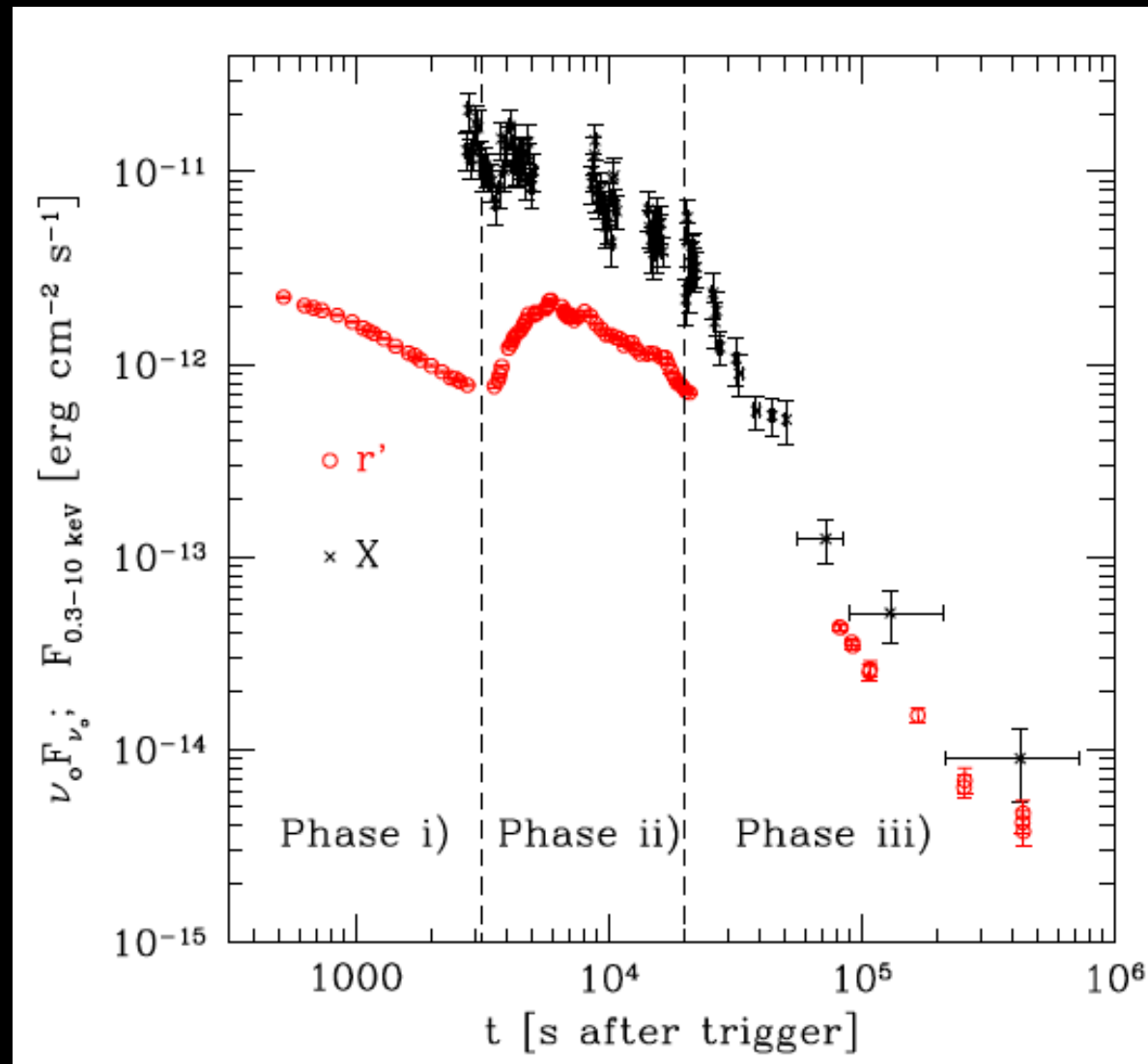
Morphology:

- Afterglow decay has already started
- Very steep rise
- Shallow to steep decay
- Late afterglow seems to connect well

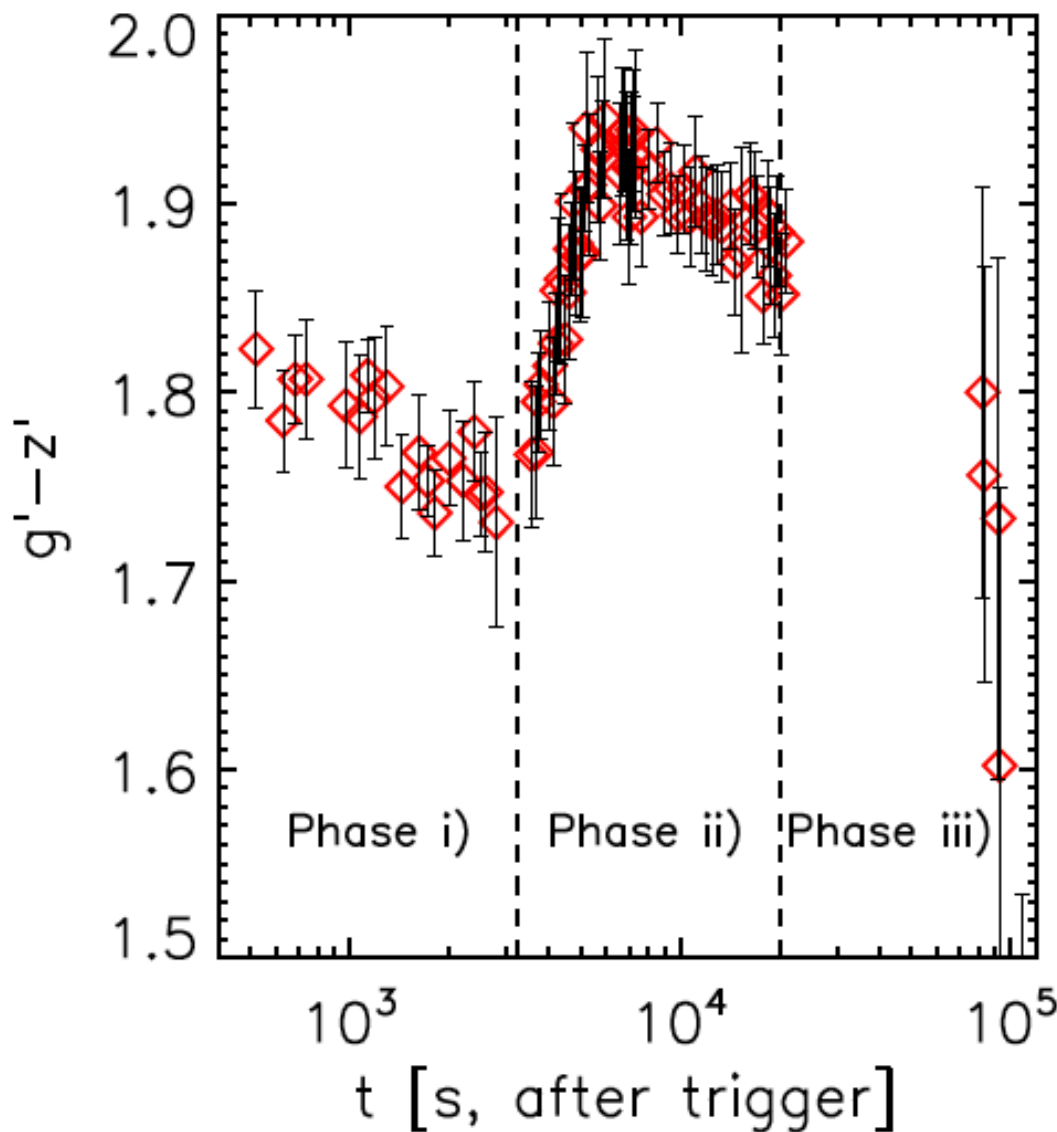
(iv) Jumps

Broad-band
behavior:

- No/weak signature in the X-rays
- Late afterglow seem to track each connect well



(iv) Jumps

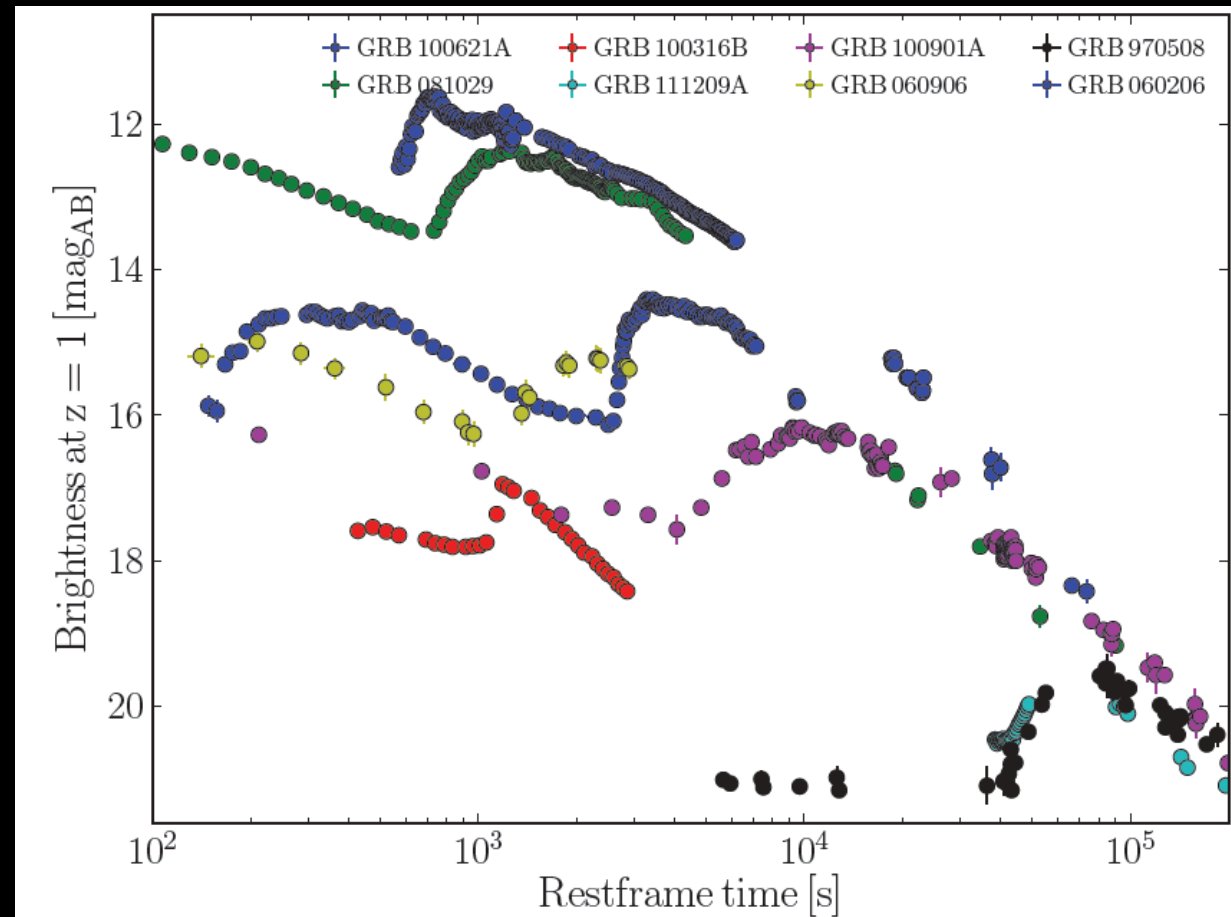


Spectral evolution

- Strong reddening is observed during the jump
- Not due to dust, but an intrinsic feature of the emission process

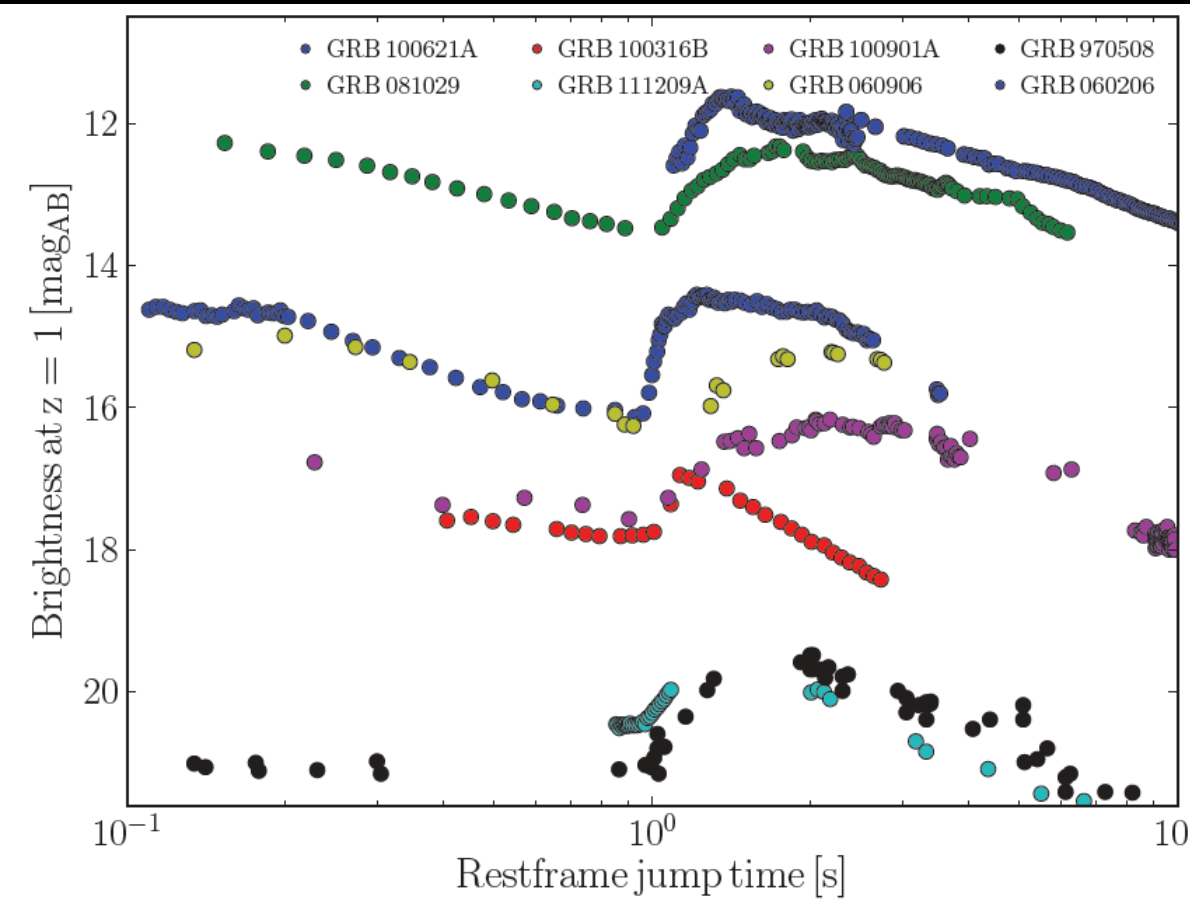
(iv) Jumps

- Different times
- Afterglow already established
- Flare contrast is similar (does not correlate with time)



Pian+ 98, Pedersen+ 98, Stanek+ 06, Wozniak+ 06, Cenko+ 09
 Volnova+10, Nardini+ 11, Kruehler+ 11, Greiner+ 12, Kann+ 12

(iv) Jumps



- Steepness does not correlate with peak amplitude
- Rise index is different for different events
- Decay index is roughly similar

Pian+ 98, Pedersen+ 98, Stanek+ 06, Wozniak+ 06, Cenko+ 09
 Volnova+10, Nardini+ 11, Kruehler+ 11, Greiner+ 12, Kann+ 12

(iv) Jumps

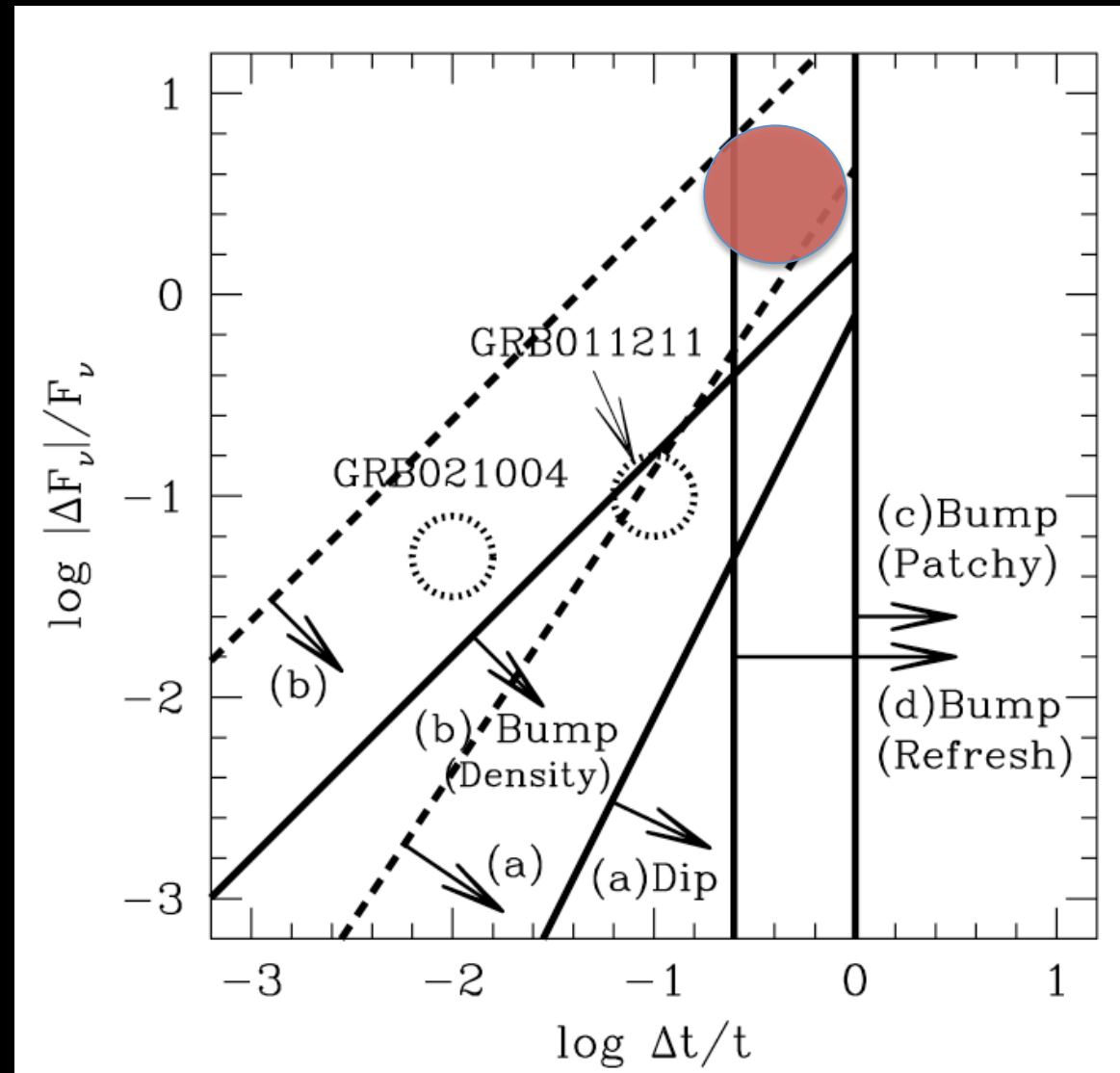
Observational constraints:

- FS established before jump
- Very steep rise ($t^{6..12}$)
- Plateau - shallow decay after peak ($t^{0..1}$)
- Steeper decay after plateau ($t^{0.5..1.5}$)
- Chromatic evolution (intrinsic reddening, no/weak signature in the X-ray)
- Large time range (several hundred to several ten thousand s after T_0)
- Flux increase 1-2 mag (depends on afterglow)

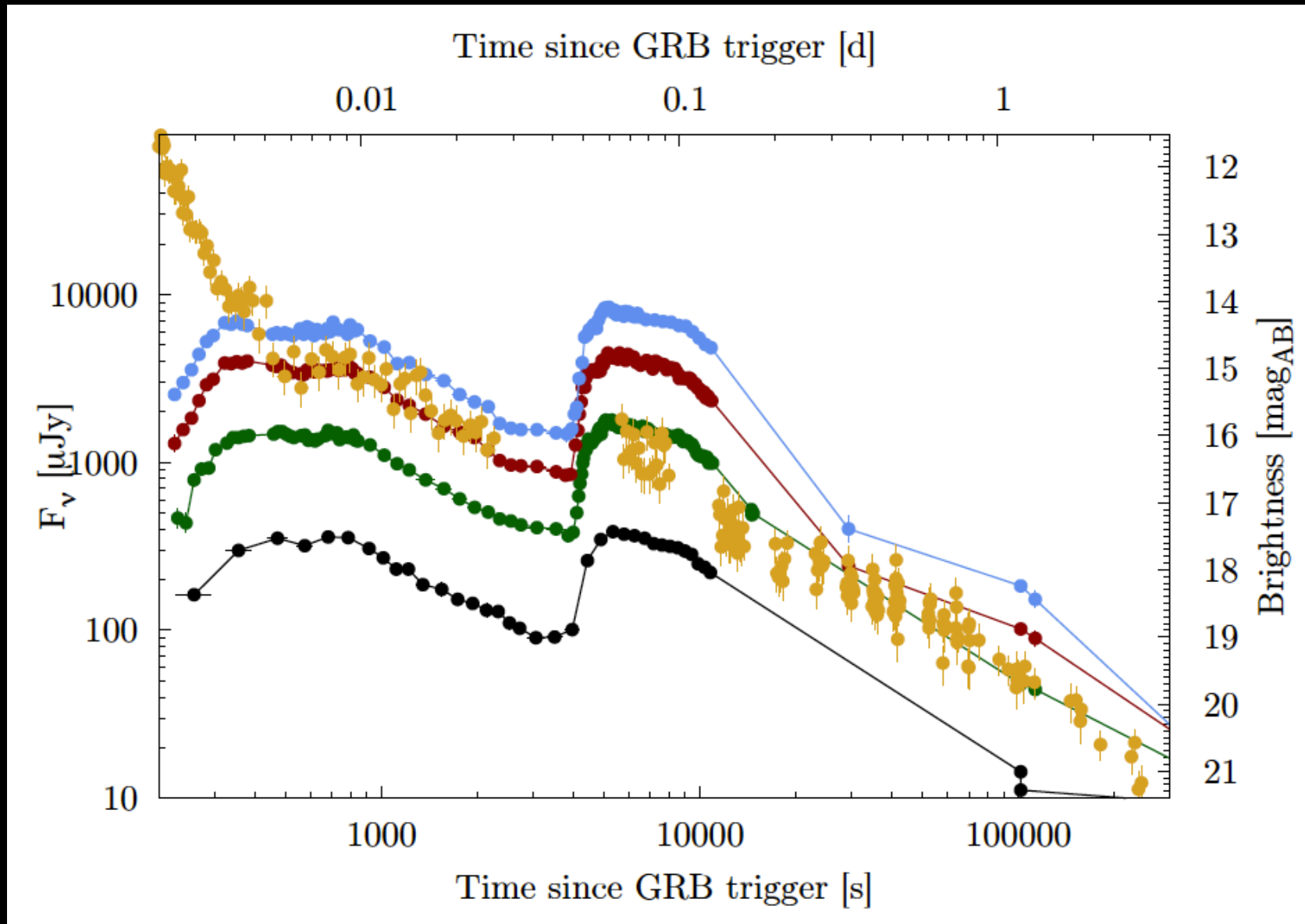
(iv) Jumps in theoretical models

- Refreshed Shocks
- Patchy Shells
- External medium inhomogeneities
- Decouple jumps from afterglow emission (flares, multi-component, late prompt,)

(e.g., Rees & Meszaros 98, Panaitescu+ 98, Kumar & Piran 00, Wang & Loeb 00, Zhang & Meszaros 02, Lazzati+ 02, Granot+ 03, Guidorzi + 05, Peng+ 05, de Ugarte Postigo+ 05, Zhang+ 06, Nakar & Granot 07...)



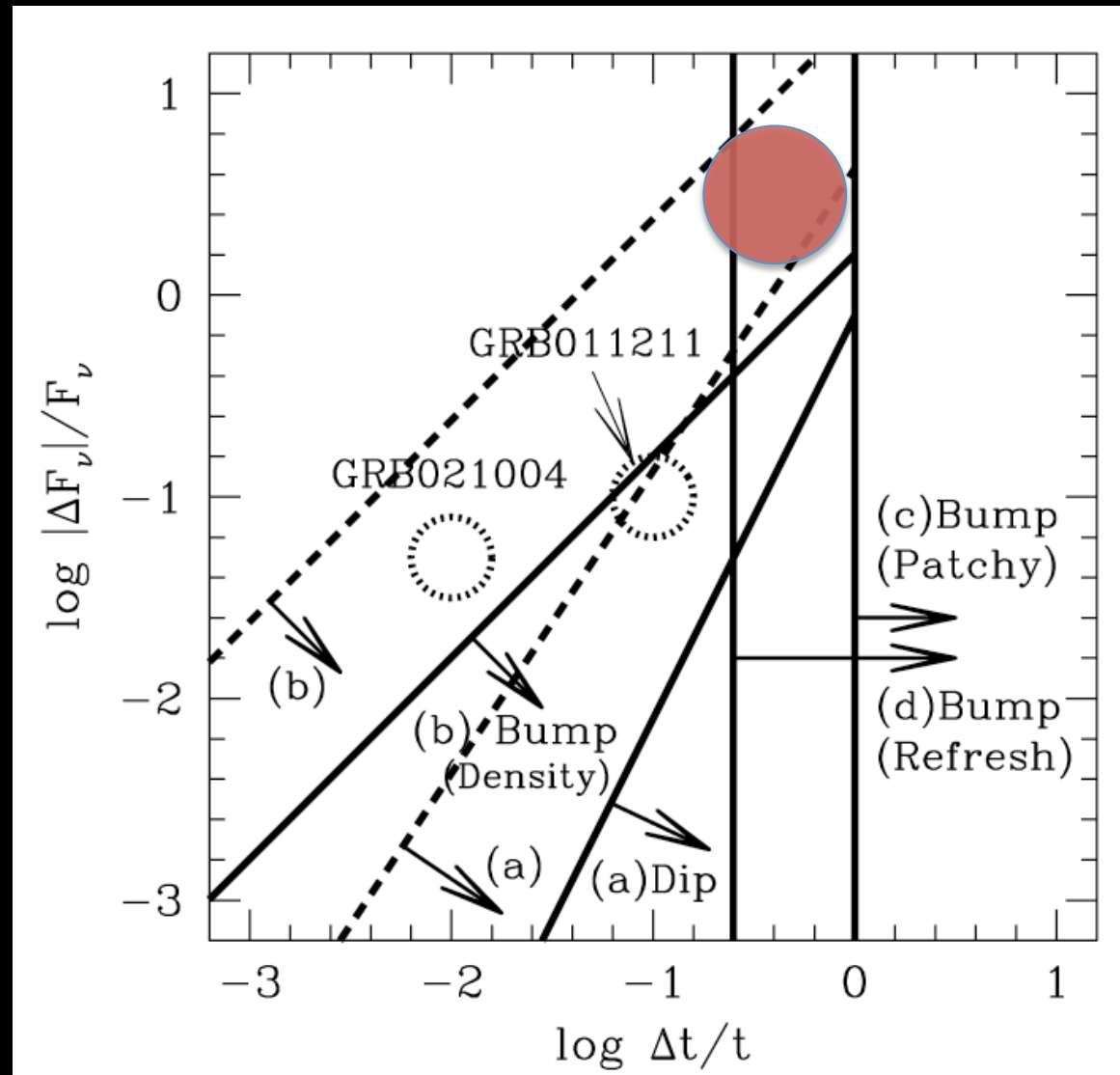
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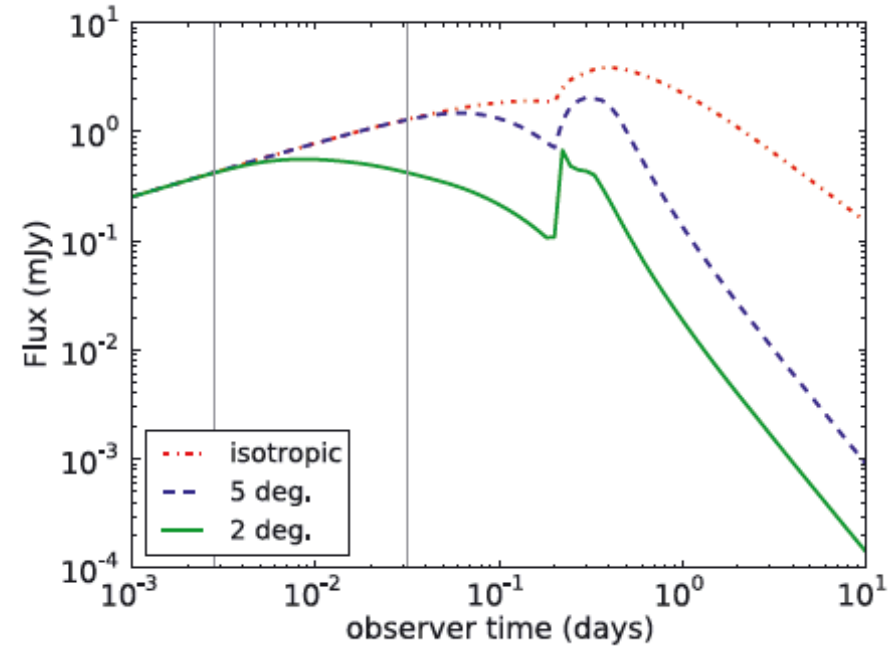
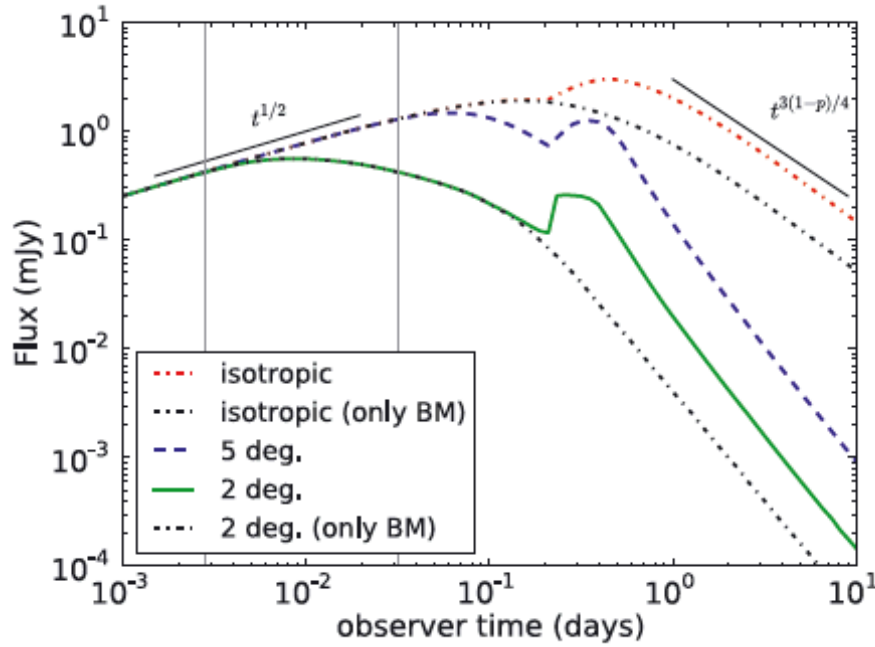
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(iv) Jumps as refreshed shocks



- 2-shell collisions (Vlasis+ 2011)
- AMR simulations of a late/slow shell catching up on a Blandford-McKee shocked ISM
- Varying opening angle, Lorentzfactor, shell-energy

Conclusions I

- Several physical origins for optical flares
 - Different morphologies
 - > Reverse shock – not prominent (but exist)
 - > Onset of the afterglow:
 - Achromatic ($\nu_m < \nu$)
 - Common feature in all light-curves
 - Allows to put physical constraints on the properties and inner engine models
- $\Gamma = 100\text{-}500$ (rarely above)
- $R_{\text{dec}} \sim 10^{17}\text{-}10^{18}$ cm

Conclusions II

- > True flares:
 - Optical/NIR counterpart of X-ray flares
 - Share morphologies
 - Extension of the X-ray spectrum to soft energies
 - Typically hidden under a bright afterglow component
 - Provide compelling evidence for a prolonged central engine activity

Conclusions III

- > Jumps as refreshed shocks in 2-shell collisions:
 - Not a rare feature after the FS peak
 - Extremely steep, but varying rise index, slow decay (*Opening angle*)
 - Different times (*Relative Lorentz-factors*)
 - Chromatic evolution, no/weak X-ray counterpart (*shock microphysics*)
 - Super-imposed on afterglow component (*Energy/Lorentz-factor of second shell*)