



X-ray observations of GW 170817/GRB 170817A

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Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)

Short

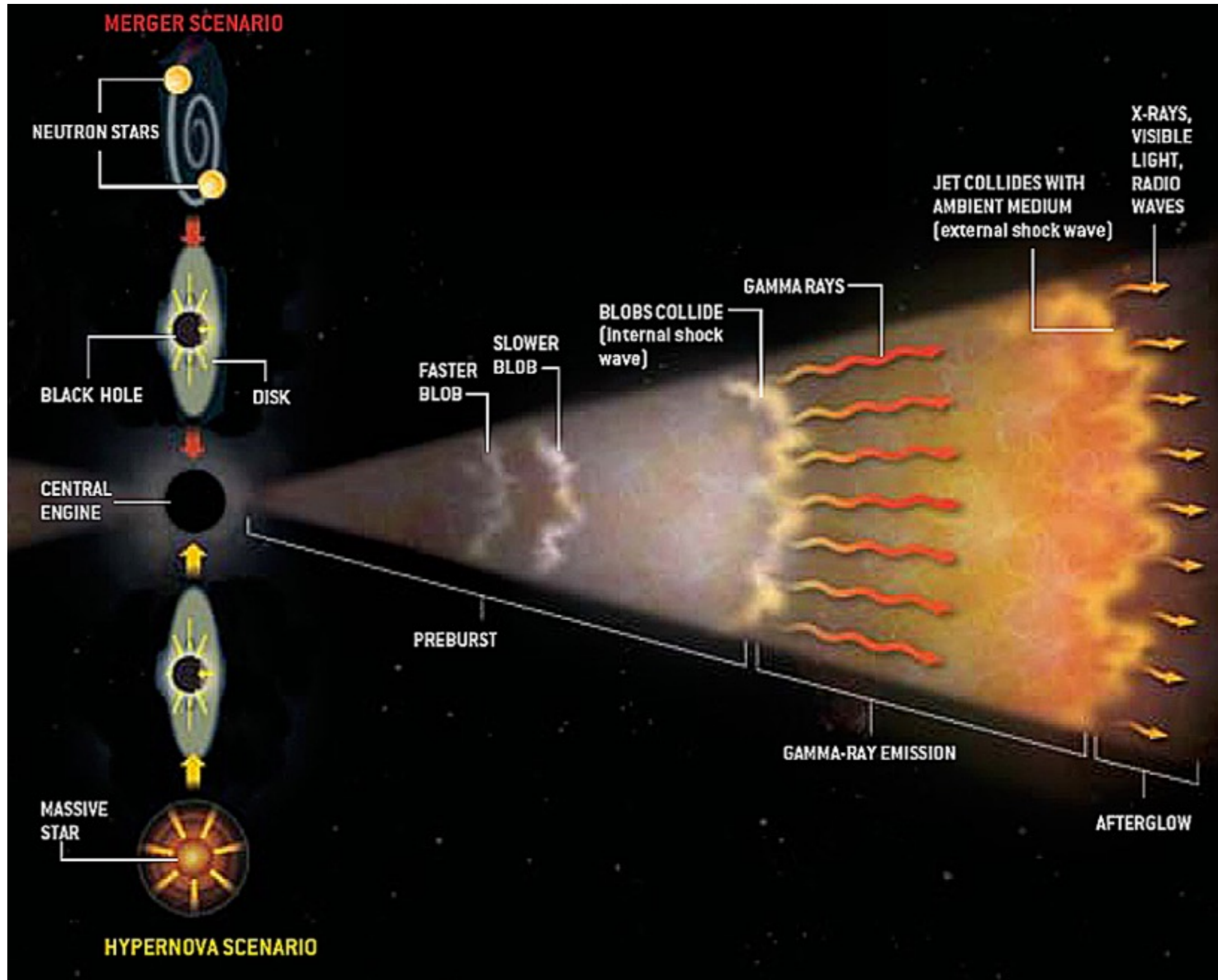
The diagram illustrates two primary scenarios for Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs):

- MERGER SCENARIO:** Two neutron stars (yellow spheres) spiral together, eventually merging into a central black hole (black sphere) surrounded by a disk (greenish structure).
- HYPERNOVA SCENARIO:** A massive star (orange sphere) undergoes a hypernova, resulting in a central engine (black sphere) surrounded by a disk (greenish structure).

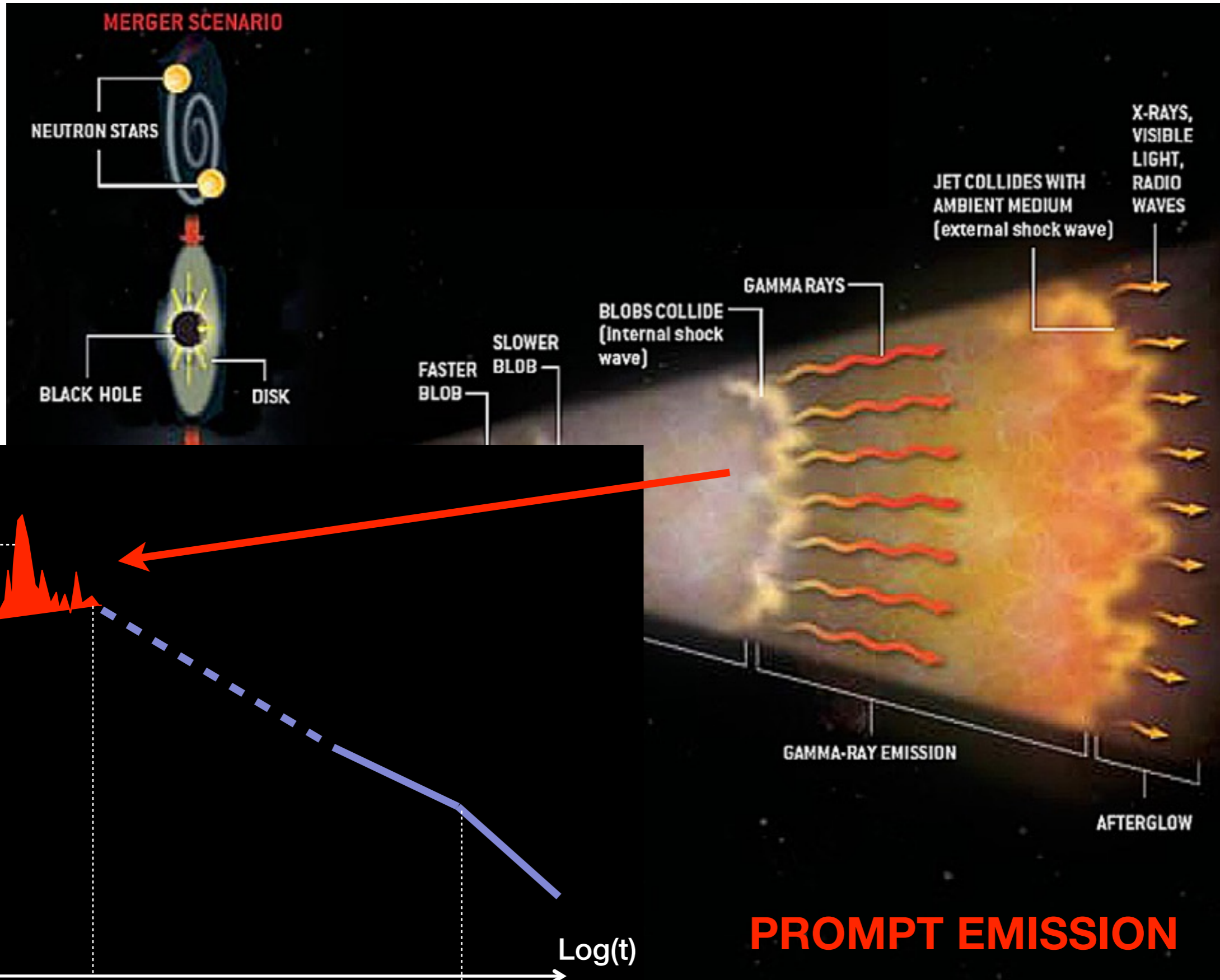
Both scenarios lead to the formation of a central engine, which is depicted in the 3D visualization as a bright blue sphere with a purple disk and two blue jets extending outwards. A large pink arrow points from the merger scenario towards this 3D model.

SGRBs: most promising electromagnetic counterparts of GWs

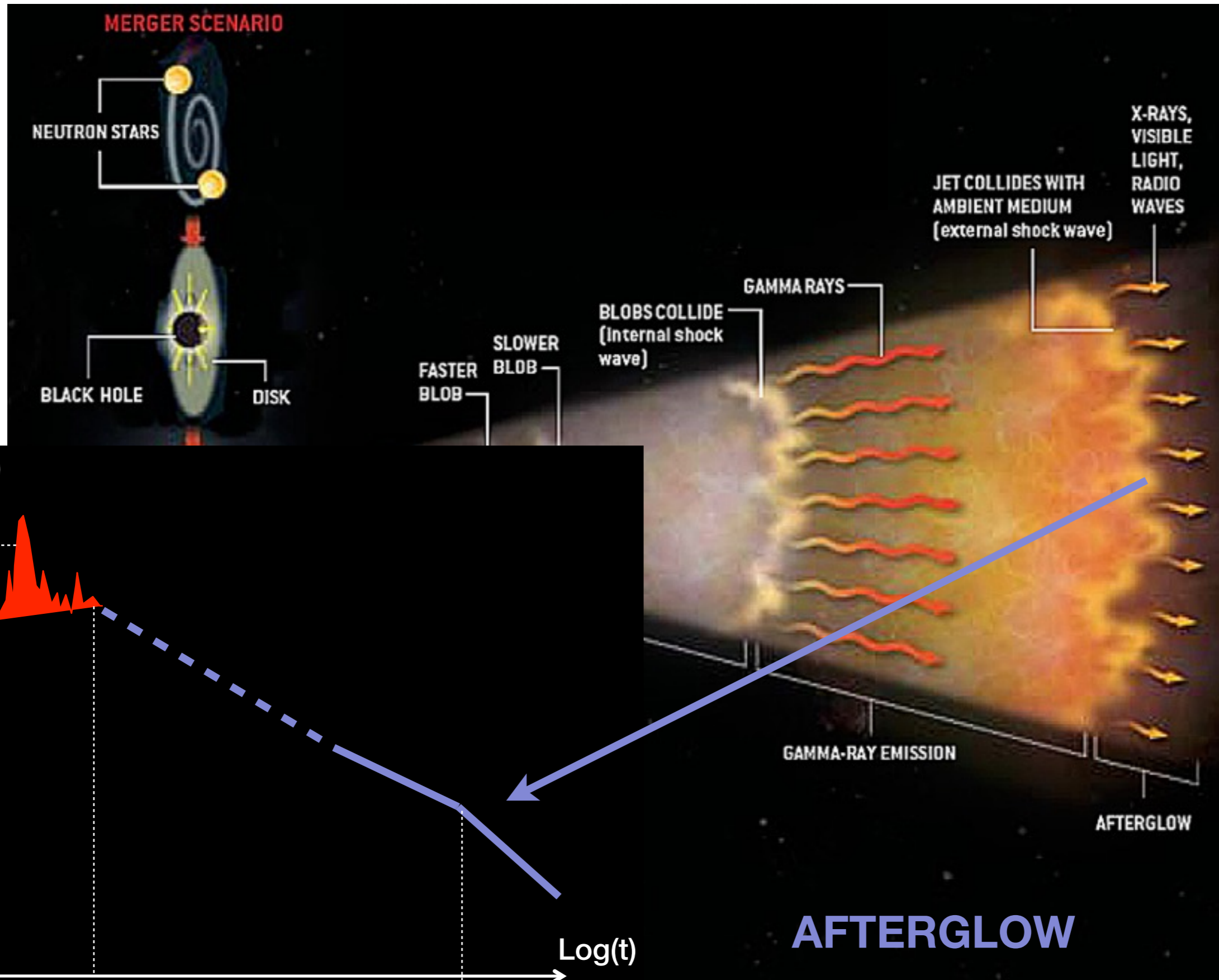
Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)



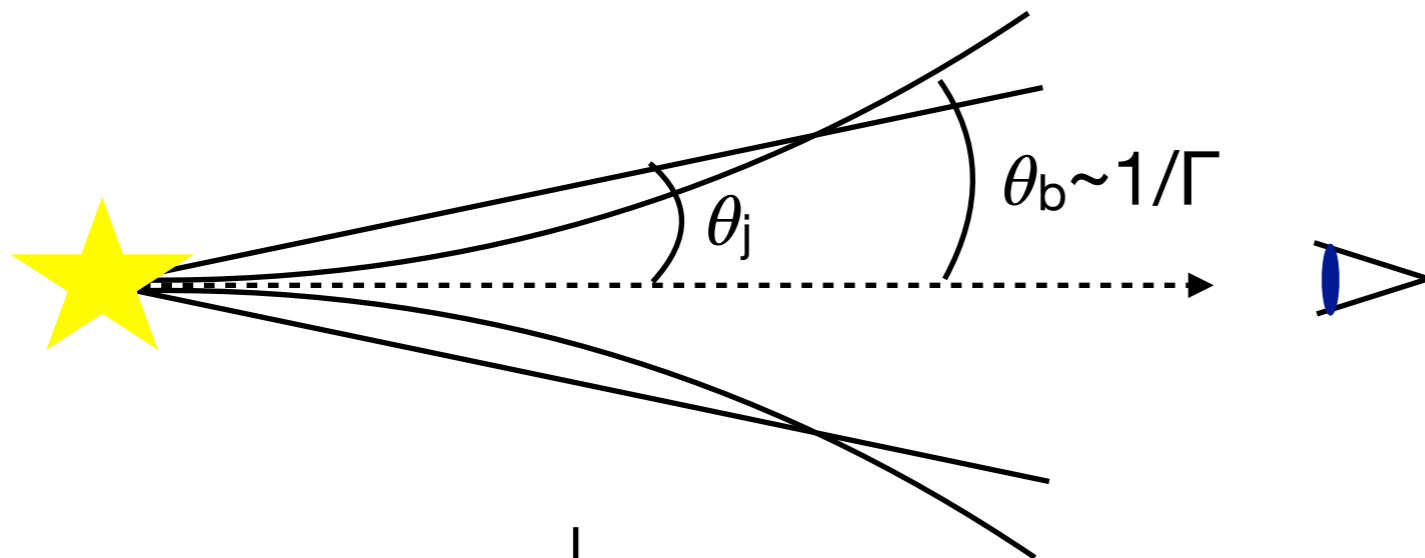
Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)



Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)



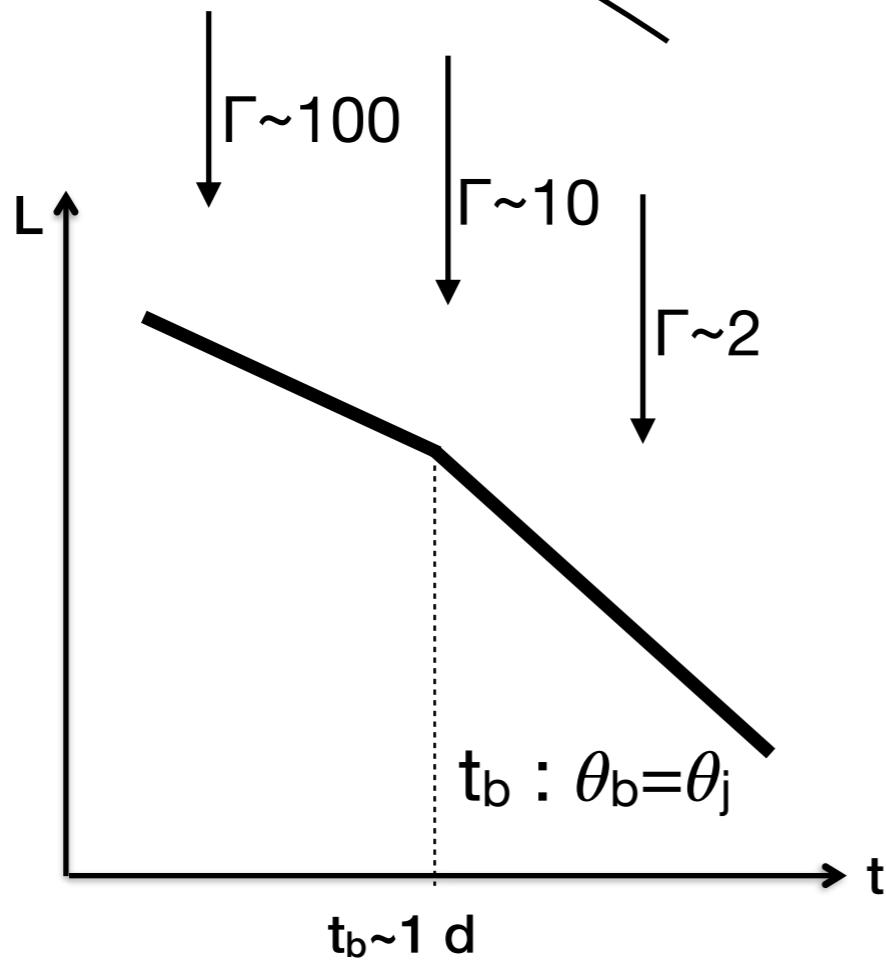
On-axis SGRB afterglow



θ_j inferred from detection of the jet break

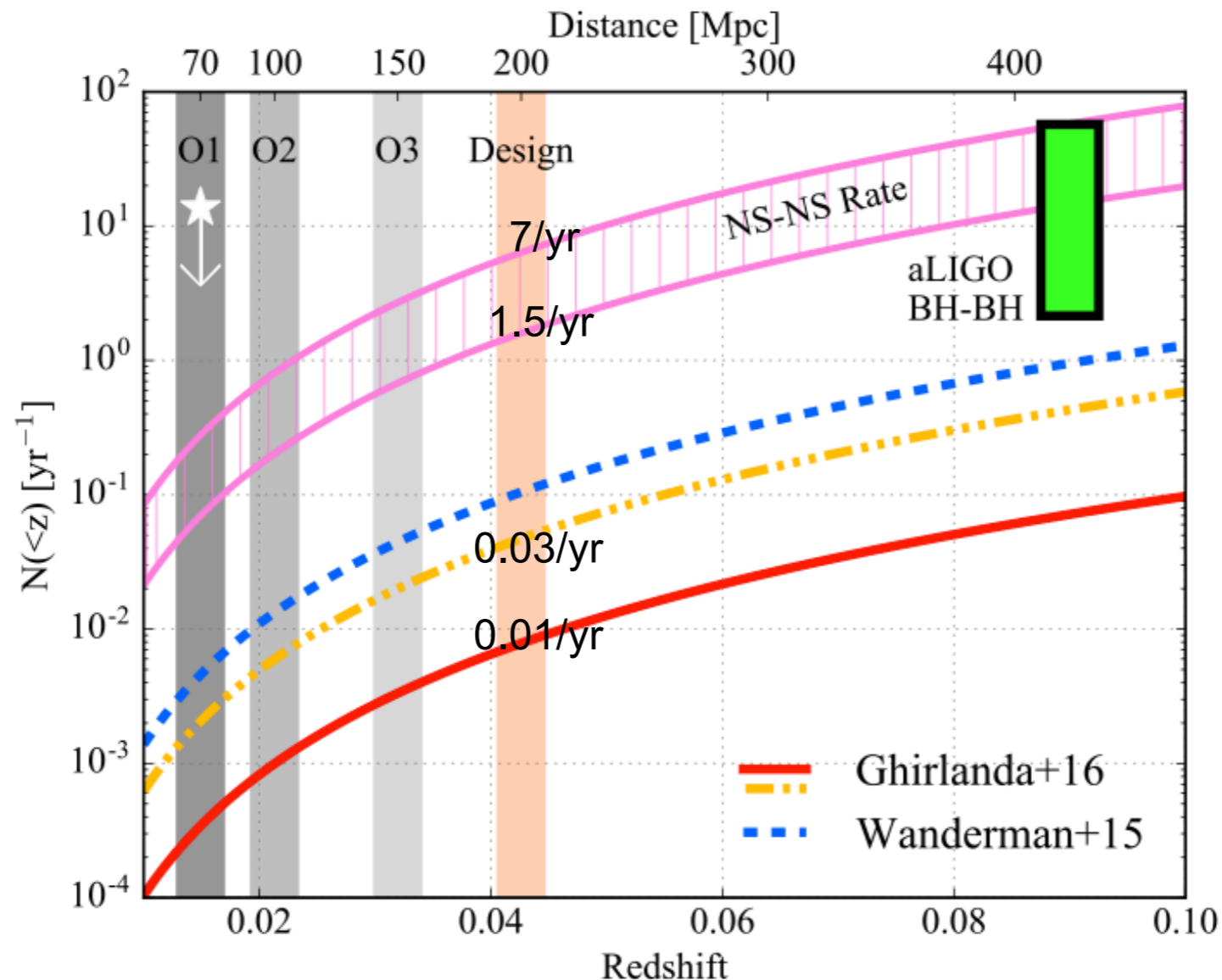
Short GRB Opening Angles

GRB	Band ^a	θ_j (deg)	δt_{last}^b (days)	Reference
050709	O	$\gtrsim 15^\circ$	16.2	1
050724A	X	$\gtrsim 25^\circ$	22.0	2
051221A	X	6–7°	26.6	3
090426A	O	5–7°	2.7	4
101219A	X	$\gtrsim 4^\circ$	3.9	5, This work
111020A	X	3–8°	10.2	6
111117A	X	$\gtrsim 3-10^\circ$	3.0	7, 8
120804A	X	$\gtrsim 13^\circ$	45.9	9, This work
130603B	OR	4–8°	6.5	10
140903A	X	$\gtrsim 6^\circ$	3.0	11, This work
140930B	X	$\gtrsim 9^\circ$	23.1	This work



Typical jet angles for SGRBs: $\theta_j \sim 5^\circ - 15^\circ$ (Fong+15)

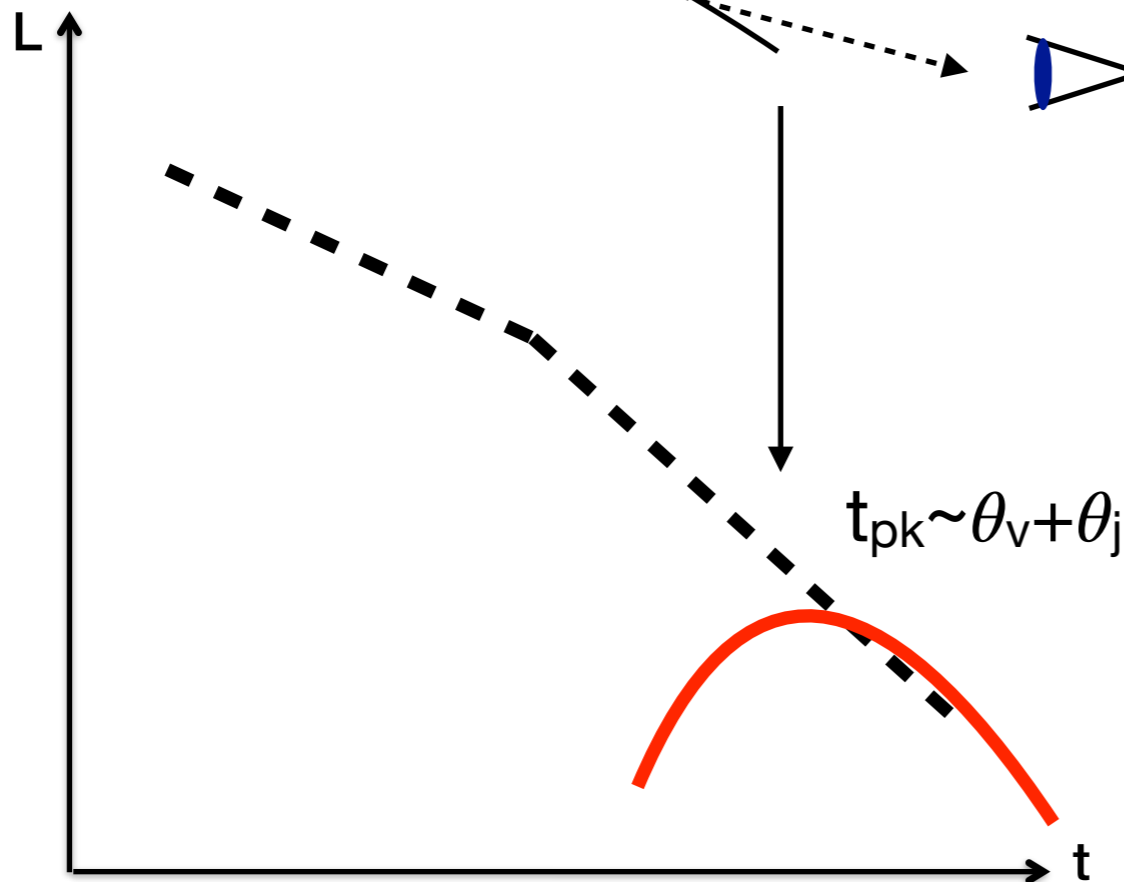
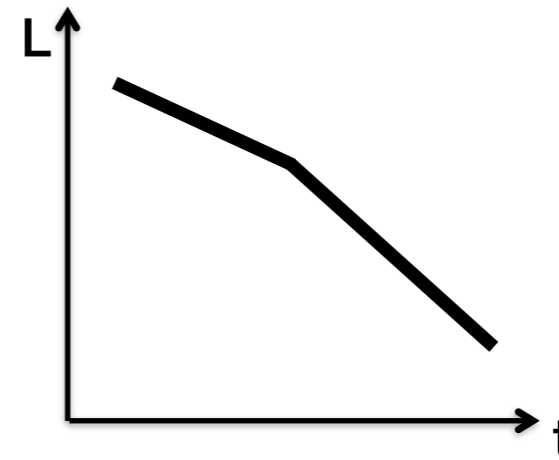
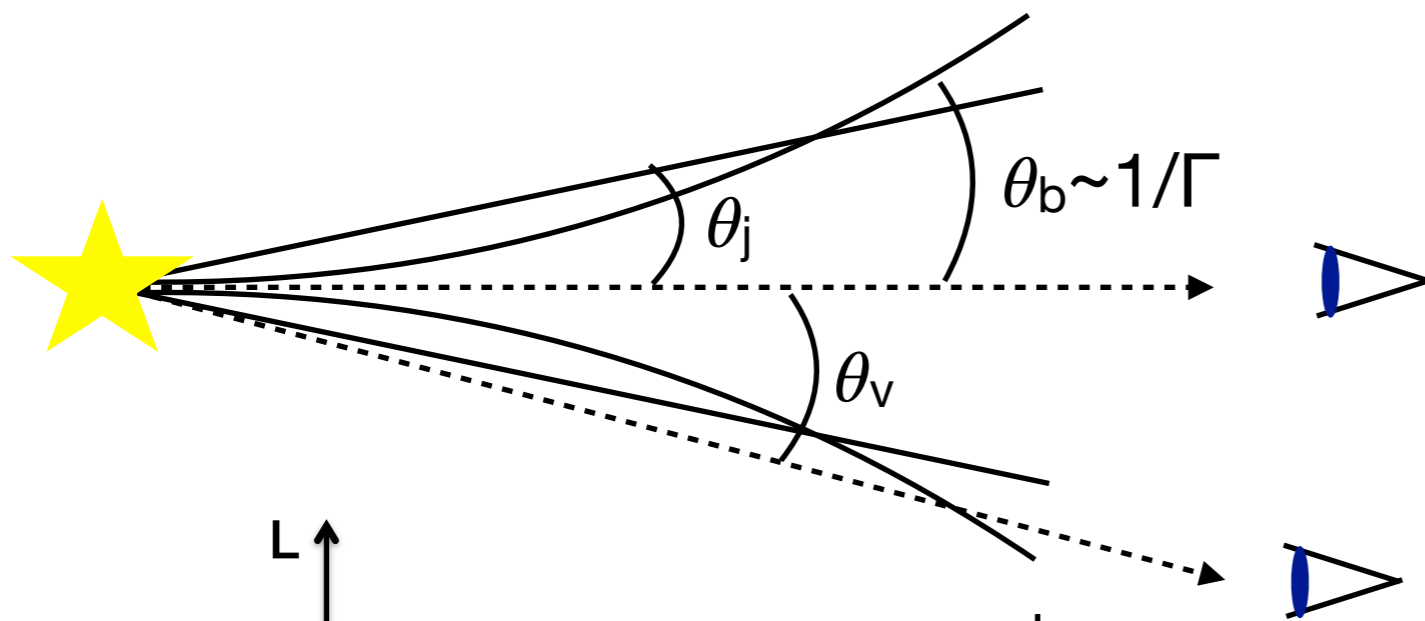
Prospects for detection of on-axis SGRBs



On-axis short GRB rate inferred from the luminosity function and redshift distribution (Ghirlanda+16)

➔ detection of on-axis SGRBs not very promising: better prospects for “orphan” afterglows

Off-axis “orphan” SGRB afterglow



Orphan afterglows:

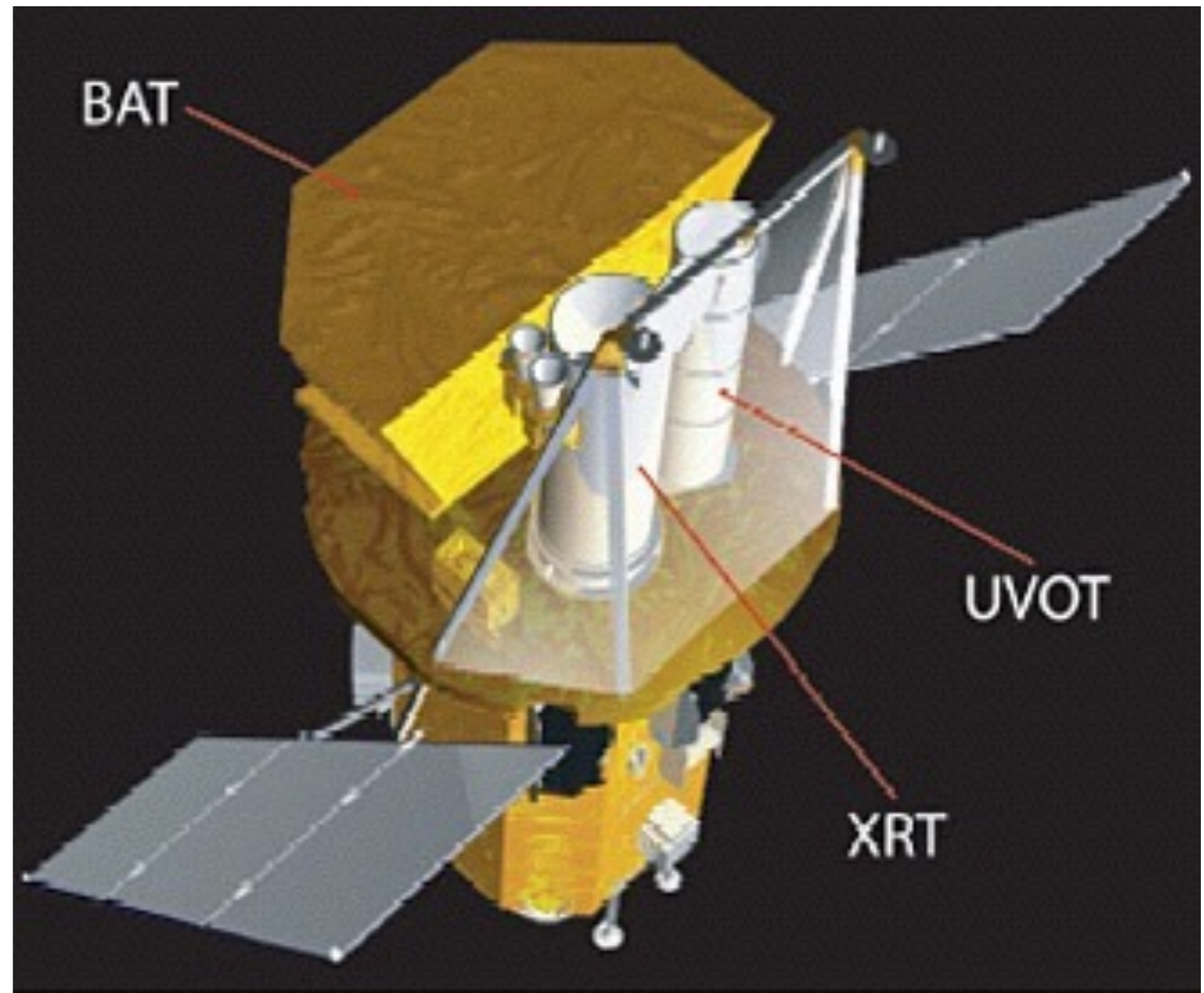
- ✓ more numerous,
 $N_{\text{off}} \sim N_{\text{on}} (1 - \cos \theta_j)^{-1} \sim 200 N_{\text{on}}$
- dimmer and delayed
- no gamma-ray trigger

No orphan afterglows detected so far (up to 170817)

The search for GW counterparts in X-rays

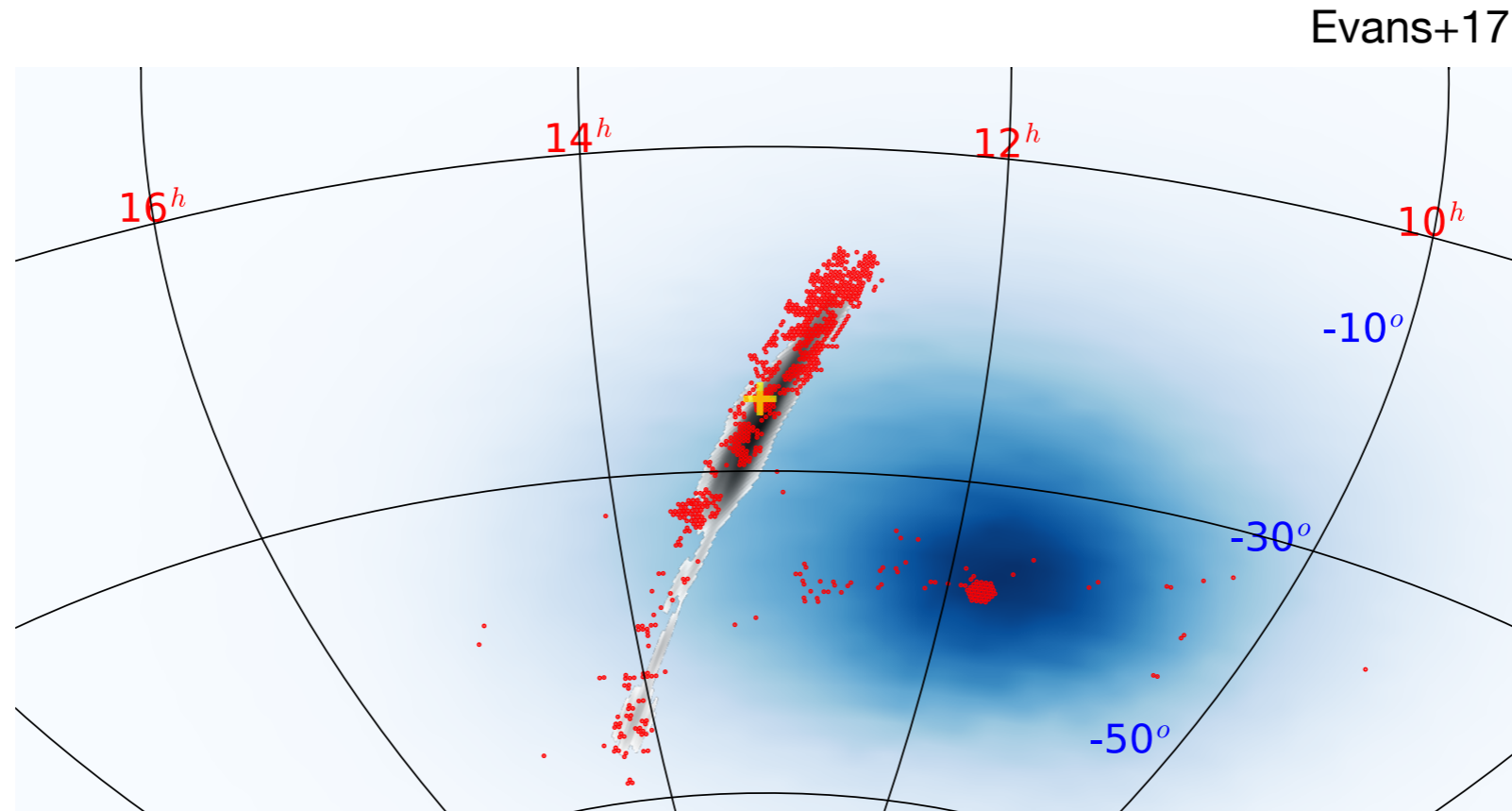
Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory

- **BAT**: coded mask, 15-150 keV, ~ 2 sr fov, transients detection and localisation
- **XRT**: 0.3-10 keV, rapid slew (~ 1 min) and accurate localisation ($5''$)
- **UVOT**: 6 filters (170-600 nm), 24th mag sensitivity (1000 s), centroid accuracy $0.5''$



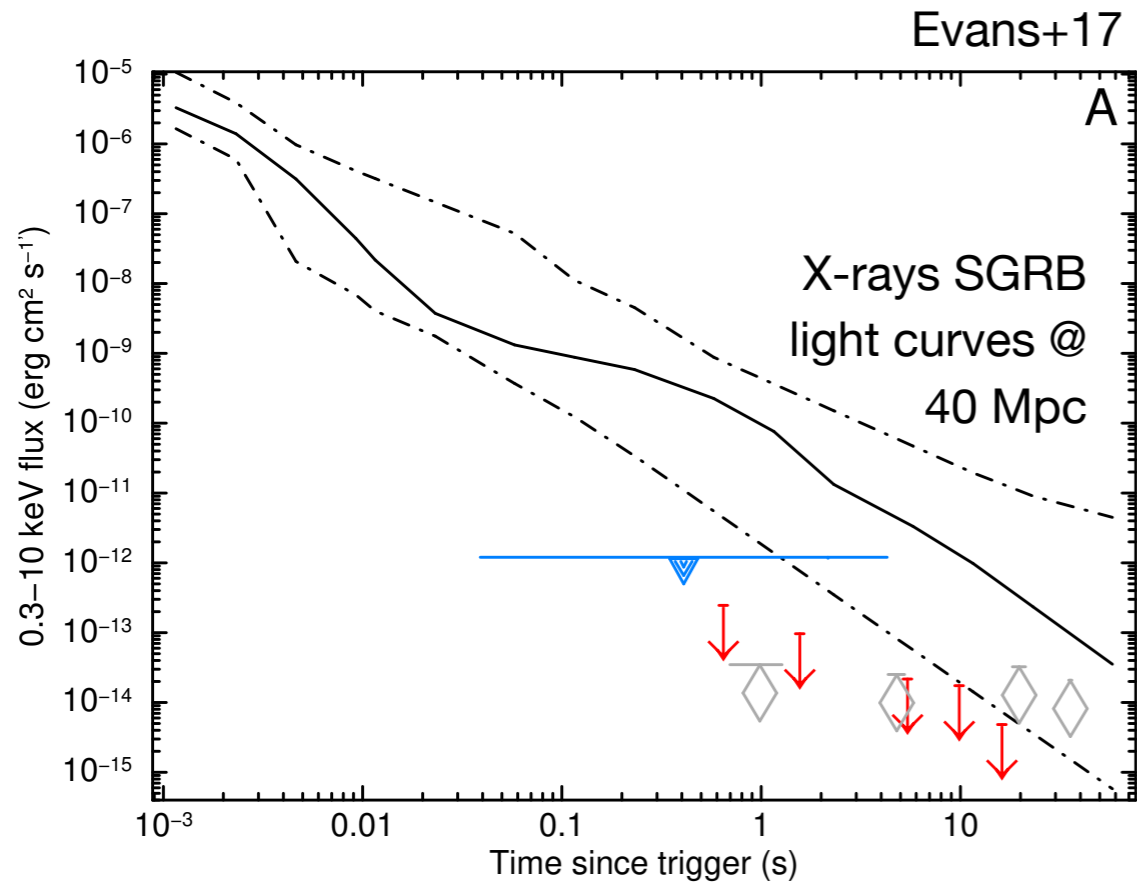
Challenge: scan wide region of the sky with XRT, if no trigger from BAT Evans+15,16

GW 170817/GRB 170817A: Swift observations



- trigger LIGO/Virgo and Fermi/GBM, no BAT detection (Earth occultation):
 - ➔ scan of the GBM region ($t=0.04$ d) and later of the smaller LIGO/Virgo region ($t=0.2$ d): short (120 s) exposure centered in the known galaxies
 - ➔ no new X-ray source detected ($f_x < 10^{-12}$ erg/cm²/s, 0.3-10 keV)
- candidate optical counterpart reported ($t=0.5$ d):
 - ➔ follow-up with Swift/XRT and UVOT ($t=0.6$ d) and with NuSTAR ($t=0.7$ d)
 - ➔ UV counterpart detected by UVOT
 - ➔ still no X-ray emission detected by XRT ($f_x < 2.7 \times 10^{-13}$ erg/cm²/s, 0.3-10 keV) and NuSTAR ($f_x < 2.6 \times 10^{-14}$ erg/cm²/s, 3-10 keV)

GW 170817/GRB 170817A: Swift observations



X-ray (and radio) emission not expected to be related to the kilonova but to the GRB itself

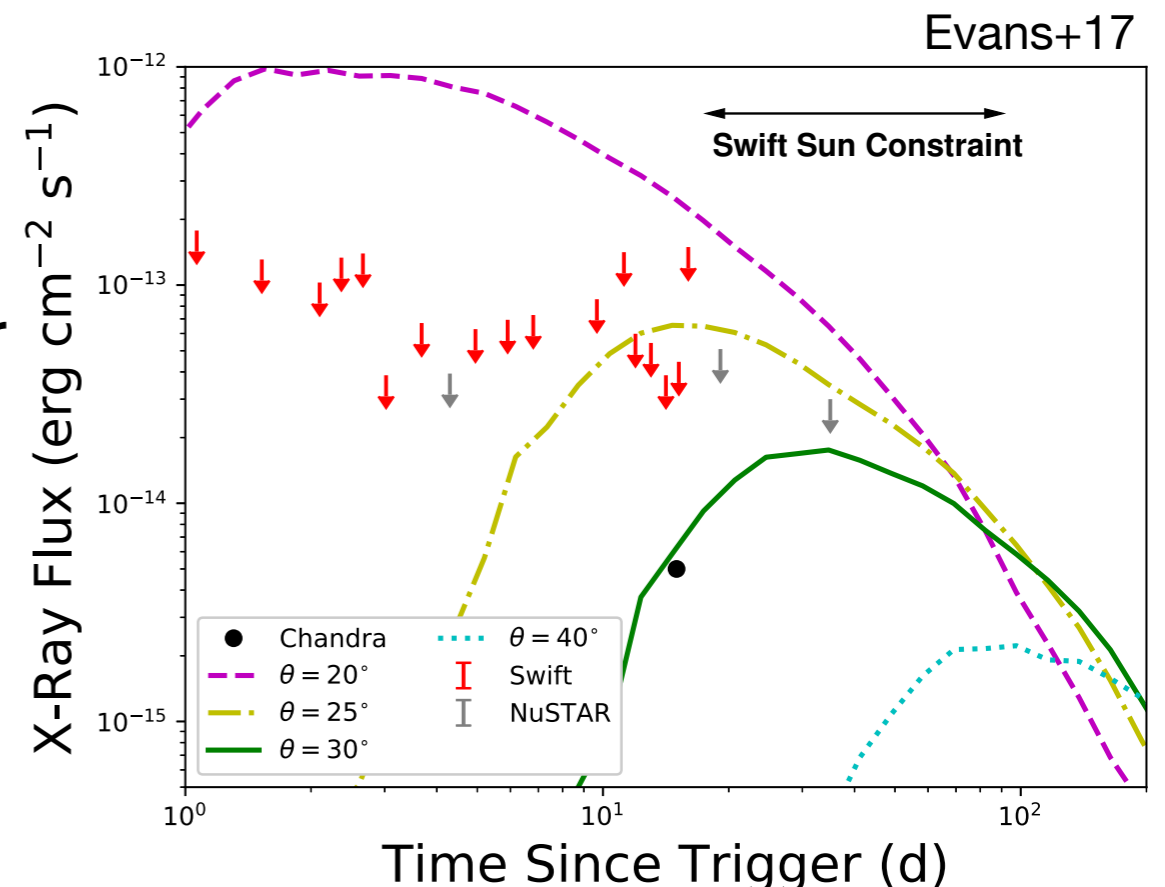
➔ information on the SGRB afterglow

Upper limits with Swift/XRT and NuSTAR:

X-ray afterglow of GRB 170817A dimmer than for typical SGRBs (D'Avanzo+14)

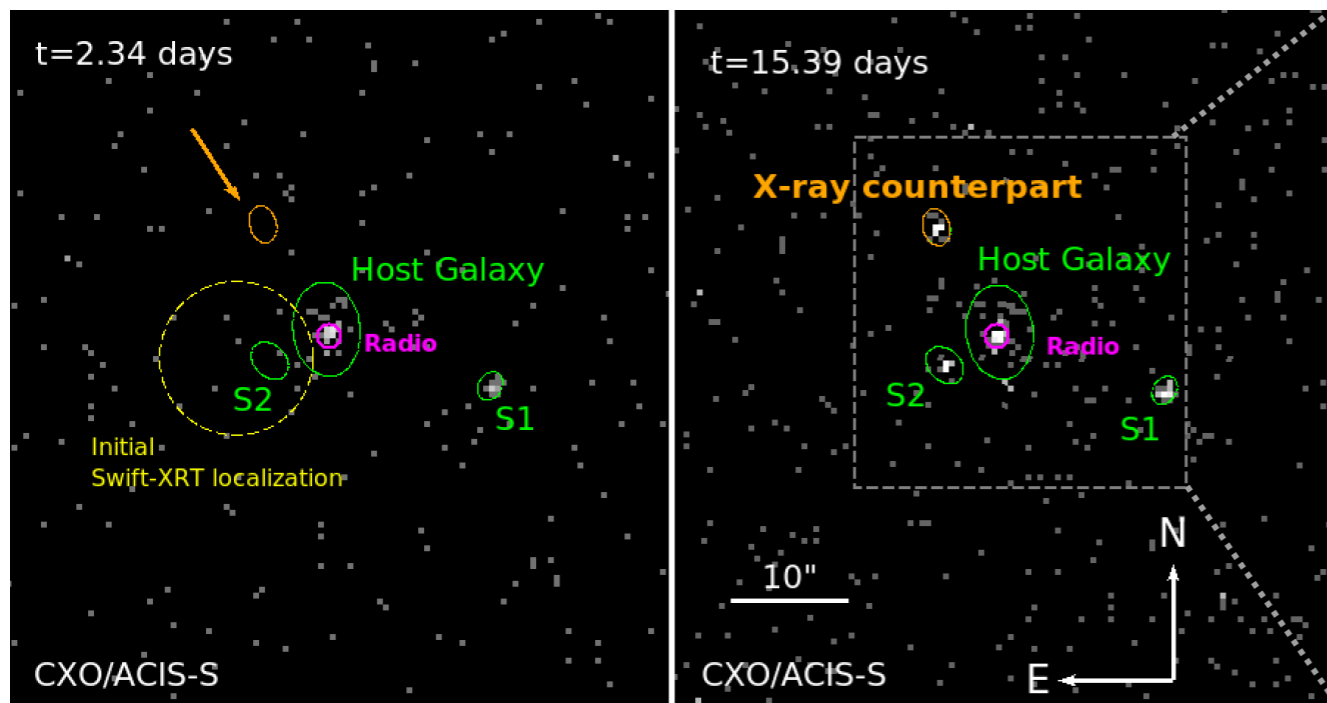
possibly consistent with the orphan afterglow scenario

supported by Chandra observations



GW 170817/GRB 170817A: search for the X-ray counterpart

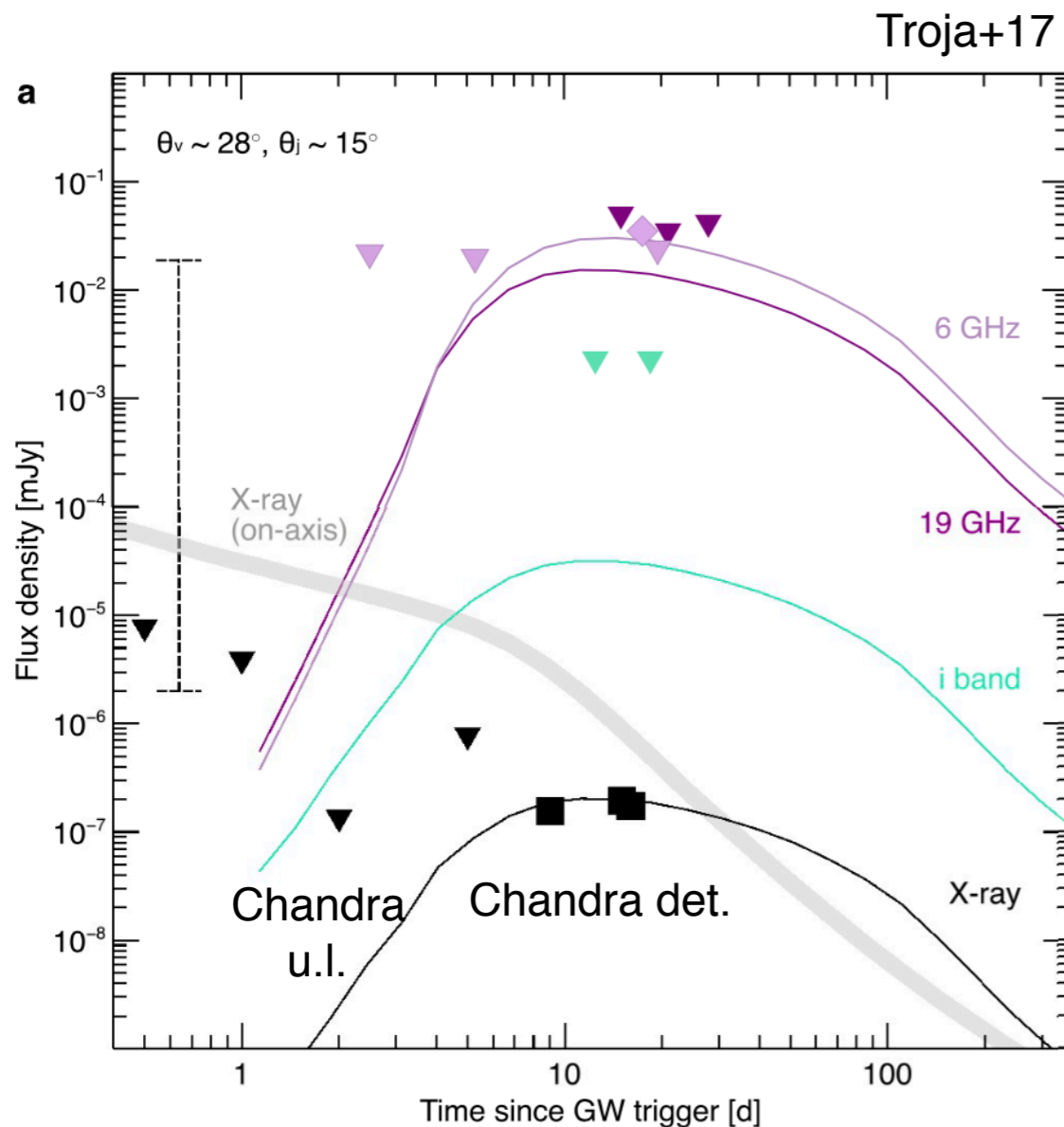
- 📍 **MAXI:** no detection at $t=0.19$ d ($f_X < 8.6 \times 10^{-9}$ erg/cm²/s, 2-10 keV) Sugita+17
- 📍 **Super-AGILE:** no detection at $t=0.53$ d ($f_X < 3 \times 10^{-9}$ erg/cm²/s, 18-60 keV) Verrecchia+17
- 📍 **INTEGRAL/JEM-X:** no detection at $t \sim 6$ d ($f_X < 2 \times 10^{-11}$ erg/cm²/s, 3-10 keV) Savchenko+17
- 📍 **XMM-Newton:** source in Sun constraint
- 📍 **Chandra:** source observed from $t=2.2$ d up to Sun constraint:



Margutti+17

- ➔ initial non detection at $t=2$ d (expo 25 ks, $f_X < 1.4 \times 10^{-15}$ erg/cm²/s, 0.3-10 keV) Margutti+17
- ➔ detection of an X-ray counterpart at $t=9$ d (expo 50 ks) consistent with the OT/IR counterpart Troja+17
- ➔ X-ray source confirmed by other observations Margutti+17, Troja+17, Fong+17, Haggard+17

GW 170817/GRB 170817A: early Chandra observations



- initial non-detection at $t=2.2$ d (expo 25 ks) Margutti+17
- detection of X-ray emission at $t=9$ d (expo 50 ks) with $f_x=4 \times 10^{-15}$ erg/cm²/s (0.3-10 keV) Troja+17
- several detections reported at $t=15-16$ d (expo ~ 50 ks, $f_x=5 \times 10^{-15}$ erg/cm²/s, 0.3-10 keV) Margutti+17, Troja+17, Haggard+17

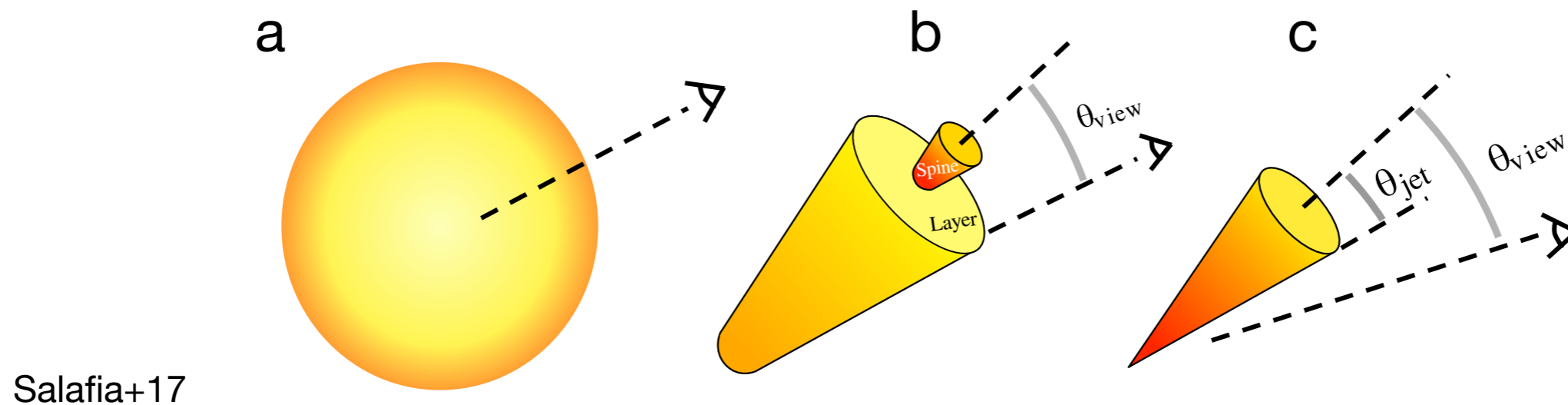
➡ on-axis GRB afterglow is ruled out

➡ off-axis afterglow with $\theta_v \sim 20^\circ-40^\circ$ and $\theta_j \sim 15^\circ$

➡ central engine origin of X-ray emission is disfavoured

The source entered in Sun constraint until December 2017...

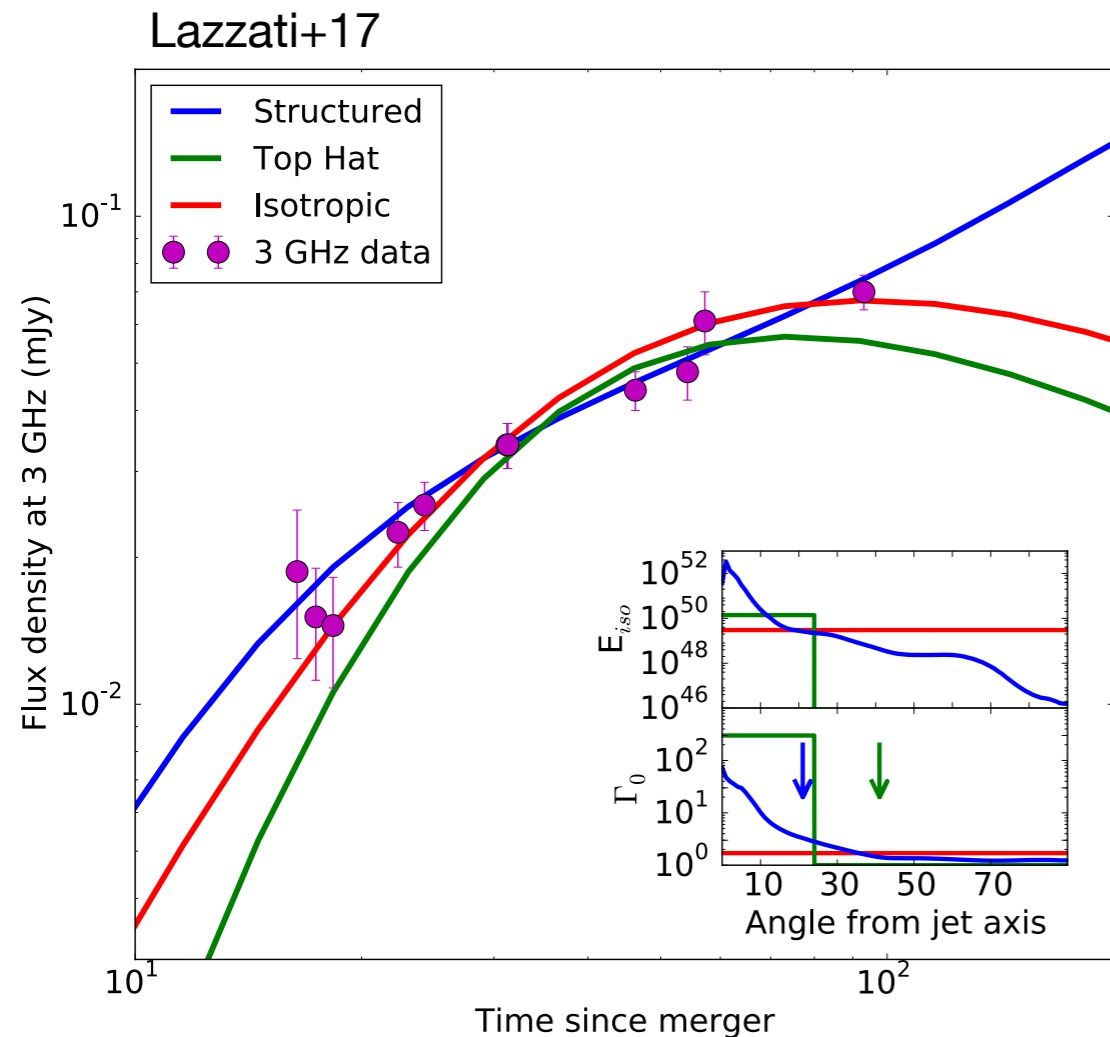
How X-ray observations can constrain theoretical models



Different scenarios are still consistent with early X-ray observations:

- a. isotropic fireball Salafia+17 or hot cocoon from a failed jet Mooley+17
- b. structured jet: standard jet+less energetic cocoon/layer Lazzati+17, Kathirgamaraju+17, Gottlieb+17, Lyman+18, Margutti+18, D'Avanzo+18
- c. uniform (top-hat) jet with unusually low Lorentz factor Pian+17

How X-ray observations can constrain theoretical models

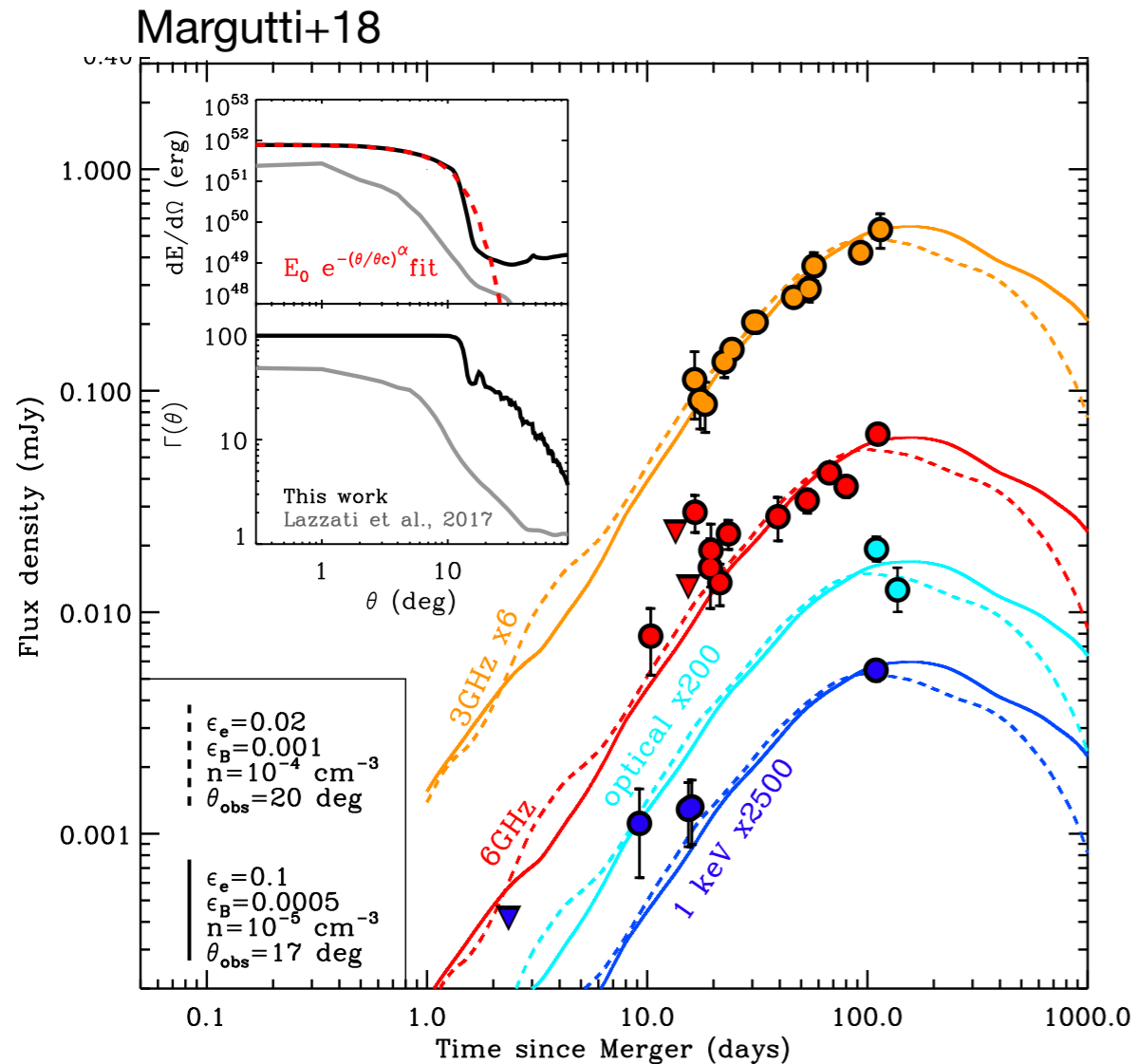


Radio observations up to $t=107$ d
Mooley+17
➔ the emission is rising

Different scenarios are still consistent with early X-ray observations:

- isotropic fireball Salafia+17 or hot cocoon from a failed jet Mooley+17
- structured jet: standard jet+less energetic cocoon/layer Lazzati+17, Kathirgamaraju+17, Gottlieb+17, Lyman+18, Margutti+18, D'Avanzo+18
- ~~uniform (top-hat) jet with unusually low Lorentz factor Pian+17~~

GW 170817/GRB 170817A: late X-ray observations



Further observations with Chandra once the source exit the Sun constraint ($t=107 \text{ d}$ Margutti+18 and $t=109 \text{ d}$ Ruan+18)

➔ the X-ray emission substantially rised

OT observations at $t=110 \text{ d}$ Lyman+17 and $t=137 \text{ d}$ Margutti+18

➔ unrelated to the kilonova, likely associated to GRB 170817A

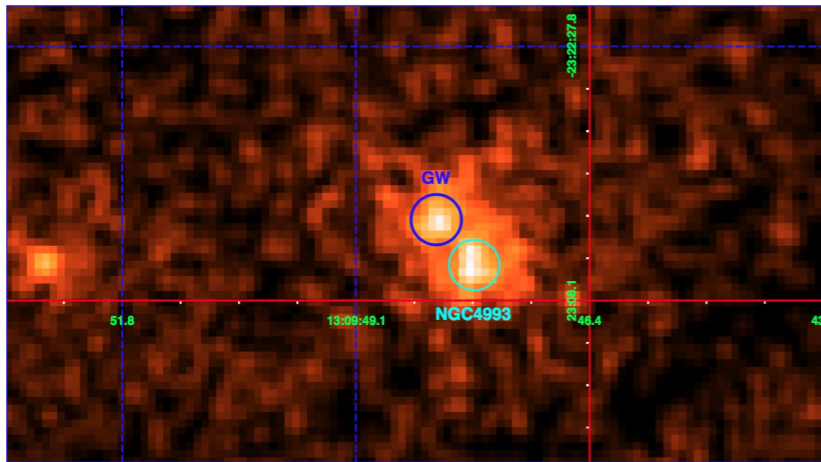
➔ consistent with radio and X-ray behaviour

constraints on the nature of the emission process (synchrotron emission)

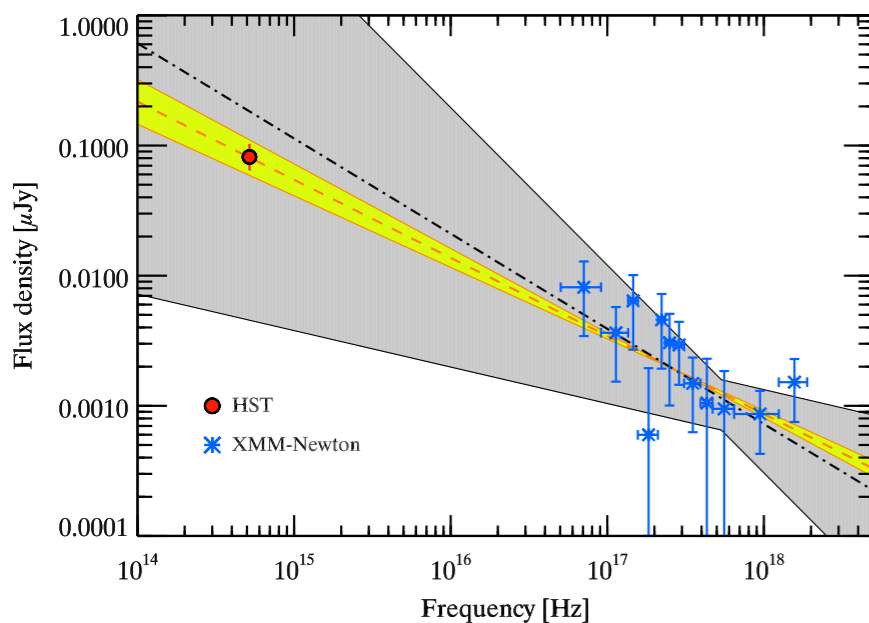
no constraints on the nature of the relativistic ejecta (both scenarios still valid)

GW 170817/GRB 170817A: late X-ray observations

D'Avanzo+18



D'Avanzo+18



still not possible to distinguish between the structured jet and the isotropic fireball

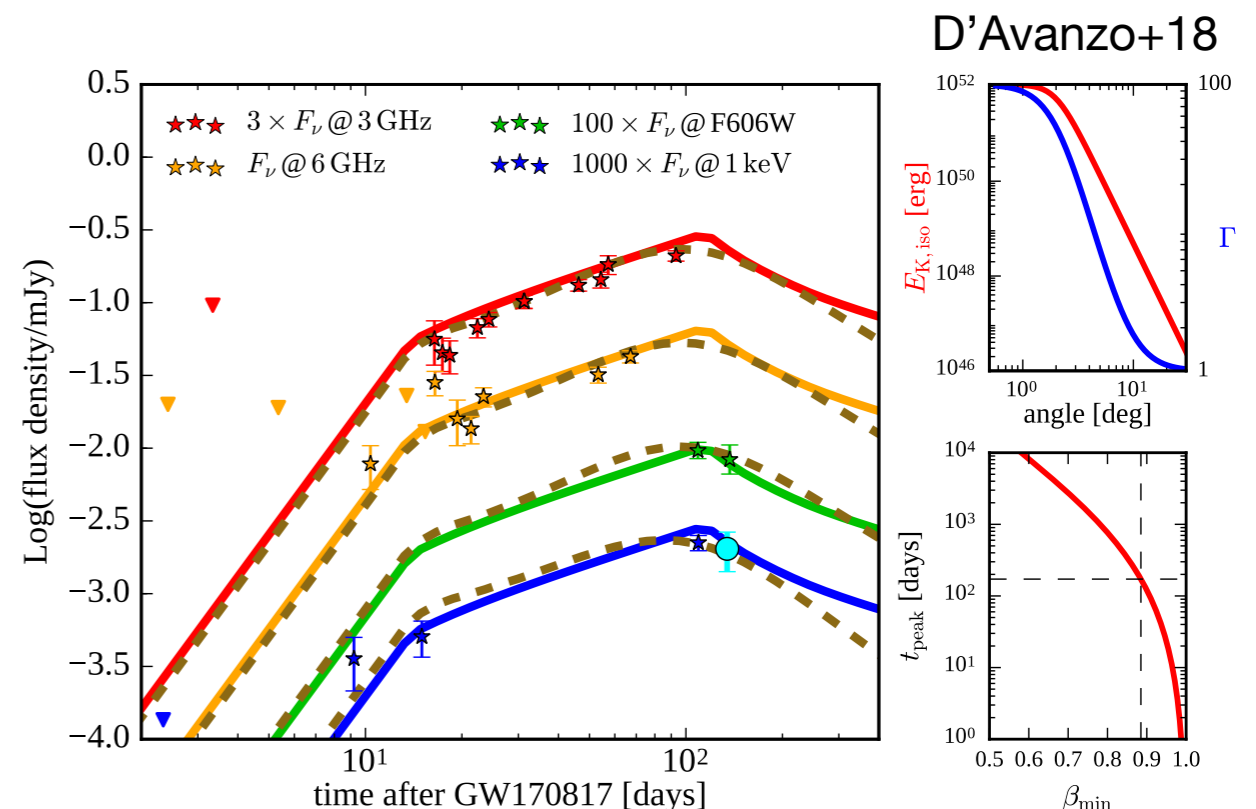
XMM detection at $t=135$ d (PI:D'Avanzo)

→ OT-X-ray spectral slope unchanged from previous epochs: no passage of the cooling frequency

→ evidence of a change in the temporal slope: likely geometrical effect

Chandra detection at $t=153, 156$ and 164 d Haggard+18, Troja+18

→ possible change in the slope Troja+18



Conclusions

- X-ray (and radio) emission directly from the SGRB afterglow: first direct observations testing the structure of the jet
- SGRB and kilonova spatially coincident, further proof of their direct connection
- observations at $t \leq 200$ days are unlikely to settle the outflow geometry as in both scenarios the observed emission is effectively dominated by radiation from mildly relativistic material
- continuous monitoring of the source will possibly provide the first proof of the geometry of the outflow of SGRBs