AGILE GRB observations

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25 YEARS OF KONUS-WIND EXPERIMENT, September 9–13, 2019, St. Petersburg, Russia





AntiCoincidence (AC) [50 keV – 200 keV] 4 (x3) +1 plastic scintillators

Super AGILE (SA) [18 keV – 60 keV] 4 Si detectors + W coded mask

Gamma-Ray Imaging Detector (GRID) [30 MeV = 50 GeV] 22 W-Si foils

> MiniCALorimeter (MCAL) [350 keV – 100 MeV] 30 CsI (TI) bars

gamma-ray sky

Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flashes (TGFs)







Cygnus region





Crab nebula

GW follow-up partner

spinning

imagers scan 80% sky / 7 min

Iow-inclination orbit 2.5° low background

• sub-ms trigger logic sensitive to fastest transients

high-energy range
 h.e. GRB component









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CGRO (1991-2000)

COMPTON OBSERVATORY INSTRUMENTS



GRBs

E > 100 MeV

CGRO (1991-2000)

COMPTON OBSERVATORY INSTRUMENTS



simultaneous

GRBs E > 100 MeV



CGRO (1991-2000)

COMPTON OBSERVATORY INSTRUMENTS



simultaneous GRBs extended/delayed E > 100 MeV same model (1 MeV – 1 GeV) 1993/1/31 (Superbowl) Burst 800 - BATSE profile second 600 EGRET photons 400 10³ Counts EGRET deadtime ~ pulse width 200 ms 200 0 2 6 Time (seconds) GRB 930131 [Sommer et al., 1994]





spectral evolution?

"new" generation

Si detectors...

MCAL

GRID

AGILE GRB ON-BOARD SEARCH PROCEDURE













MCAL 1st GRB catalog [Galli et al., 2013]

84 GRBs

~ ¹/₄ short GRBs





GRB 080514B



- first GeV-bright GRB after EGRET
- afterglow with photometric redshift of 1.8



GRB 090510



GRB 131108A

20

-20 0



- 66 photons in first 80 s
- F (30 MeV 1 GeV) = 2.56.10⁻⁵ erg cm⁻²
- z = 2.4







MiniCALorimeter (MCAL) [350 keV – 100 MeV] 30 CsI (TI) bars

| | HARDWARE LOGIC (static threshold) | | | SOFTWARE LOGIC (dynamic threshold) | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| | 293 µs | 1 ms | 16 ms | 64 ms | 256 ms | 1 s | 8 s |
| old | 8 counts | 10 counts | 41 counts | 7 σ | 5 σ | 5 σ | 5 σ |
| new | 7 counts | 7 counts | 8 counts | 5 σ | 4 σ | 4 σ | 4 σ |



Telespazio S.p.A. (TPZ)



enhanced "MCAL-GW" configuration



focusing on each MCAL time bin







TGFs?

no geographic pattern
no TGF selection criteria
not enough "short" duration







electronic noise?
no "low-energy"
no clustering

GW 170104



GW 170104



adopted during LIGO/Virgo O2 run

| GW170104 | Tavani et al., GCN #20375 |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| TR170120 | Lucarelli et al., GCN #20489 |
| TR170218 | Verrecchia et al., GCN #20690 |
| TR170225 | Ursi et al., GCN #20741 |
| TR170227 | Ursi et al., GCN #20769 |
| TR170314 | Cardillo et al., GCN #20863 |
| TR170503 | Ursi et al., GCN #21062 |
| GW170808 | Verrecchia et al., GCN #21224 |
| GW170809 | Ursi et al., GCN #21434 |
| GW170814 | Longo et al., GCN #21477 |
| GW170817 | Pilia et al., GCN #21525 |
| TR170819 | Pittori et al., GCN #21605 |
| GW170823 | Cardillo et al., GCN #21660 |
| TR170825 | Cardillo et al., GCN #21700 |

... and O₃!

| S190408an | Lucarelli et al., GCN #24063 |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| S190421ar | Ursi et al., GCN #24140 |
| S190426c | Cardillo et al., GCN #24245 |
| S190503bf | Ursi et al., GCN #24379 |
| S190510g | Ursi et al., GCN #24437 |
| S190512at | Ursi et al., GCN #24507 |
| S190513bm | Casentini et al., GCN #24526 |
| S190519bj | Lucarelli et al., GCN #24603 |
| S190517h | Ursi et al., GCN #24572 |
| S190521g | Casentini et al., GCN #24623 |
| S190521r | Casentini et al., GCN #24636 |
| S190602aq | Casentini et al., GCN #24722 |
| S190630ag | Pittori et al., GCN #24933 |
| S190701h | Lucarelli et al., GCN #24953 |
| S190706ai | Lucarelli et al., GCN #25001 |
| S190707q | Longo et al., GCN #25018 |
| S190720a | Casentini et al., GCN #25116 |
| S190727h | Ursi et al., GCN #25167 |
| S190728q | Longo et al., GCN #25193 |
| S190814bv | Pilia et al., GCN #25327 |
| S190828j | Longo et al., GCN #25498 |
| S1908281 | Longo et al., GCN #25510 |
| S190901ap | Cardillo et al., GCN #25613 |
| | |

GRB 170114B

- Super AGILE localization
- important example for GW counterpart searches



GRB 170127C



GW 170104







Earth occultation at To



 $\mathsf{GRID}\ \mathsf{closest}\ \mathsf{available}\ \mathsf{upper}\ \mathsf{limits}$



GRB 180720B

MCAL triggered



extended/delayed emission

detected by HESS at TeV energies!

Trigger time:2018–07–20 14:21:44.000/459181302.000s (Δt=4.00s) Input sky position: 94.833,–63.074 (off–axis angle: 68.13)



GRID? no spoiler...

GRB 180914B



GRB 180914B



GRB 180914B



GRB 190114C

extended/delayed emission

detected by MAGIC at TeV energies!



but interesting MCAL...



[Ursi et al., in prep.]

at To just outside GRID FoV!

GRB 190501A



prompt emission

another GRID localization



upper limits



Conclusions

- investigations on the GRB high-energy component
 - simultaneous prompt emission, extended/delayed emission
 - unique spectral model, additive extra component
- sensitive to sub-ms timescales for fastest transients
- continuously observing large fraction (SA, GRID) or all accessible sky (MCAL, RMs)
- enhanced trigger capabilities
- prompt electromagnetic follow-up of GWs
- high-energy upper limits (MCAL and GRID)

Thank you!

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25 YEARS OF KONUS-WIND EXPERIMENT, September 9–13, 2019, St. Petersburg, Russia







GRB 090401B







simultaneous emission

- main bumps simultaneous at MeV and GeV
- gamma-rays in $[t_0+6 s, t_0+125 s]$ (first transit)

no gamma-rays in $[t_0+410 \text{ s}, t_0+529 \text{ s}]$ (second transit)

no spectral cutoff until 3.5 GeV

GRB 090510





- in the FoV after 500 s
- first GRB automatically ٠ detected by GRID flaring source pipeline
- first detection by Likelihood ٠ of the extended emission

extended/delayed emission



0.2

0.25

0.3

0.1

0.15

GRB 180720B

GRB 180720B Lightcurve

- Multi-peaked and very bright prompt emission.
- Fermi-LAT detection up to 700 s after trigger. Photon index ~ -2.0.
- H.E.S.S. flux (100 to 440 GeV).
 Photon index consistent with -2.0.
- Gamma-ray energy flux at same level as X-Ray.
- Afterglow falling at same rate in wavelenghts.

H.E.S





MCAL GRB pipeline

•The Upper Limits are estimated with a Bayesian approach for a sample of 68 undetected GRBs from July 2007 until October 2009 with position inside the GRID FoV;

•40 GRBs have spectral information (from Konus-Wind, Suzaku/WAM and Fermi/GBM), that is used to convert counts into flux;

•In six cases the Upper Limit is stringent with respect to the extrapolation of the GRB spectrum at lower energy;

• The corresponding 3 sigma upper limit is ~0.03 ph cm⁻² s⁻¹ => ~10⁻⁷ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹;

• A likelihood search of gamma-ray delayed components (up to 3600 s after trigger) for the same events does not give positive results;

Conclusions

- Only a small subsample of GRBs emits in gamma rays: the overall detection (AGILE + Fermi) is ~10 events per year (consistent with the expectations of Band (2009);
 - GeV emitting are the brightest GRBs (> 10⁻⁵ erg/cm² at keV MeV) and have high minimum Lorentz factor (600 – 1000);
 - Both classes of long and short are detected in the gamma energy band.
 - · Some events have a single spectrum other have additional spectral compone
- Gamma-ray emitting GRBs seem to be characterised by high fluence and high Lor factor. It is still debated if gamma-rays are produced in internal (prompt) or exter (afterglow) shocks.

AGILE & GW:

AGILE good fast coverage of all sky

participated to LIGO-Virgo O2 run, improved sensitivity to weak MCAL events.