

Extracting broadband spectra from long duration GRBs

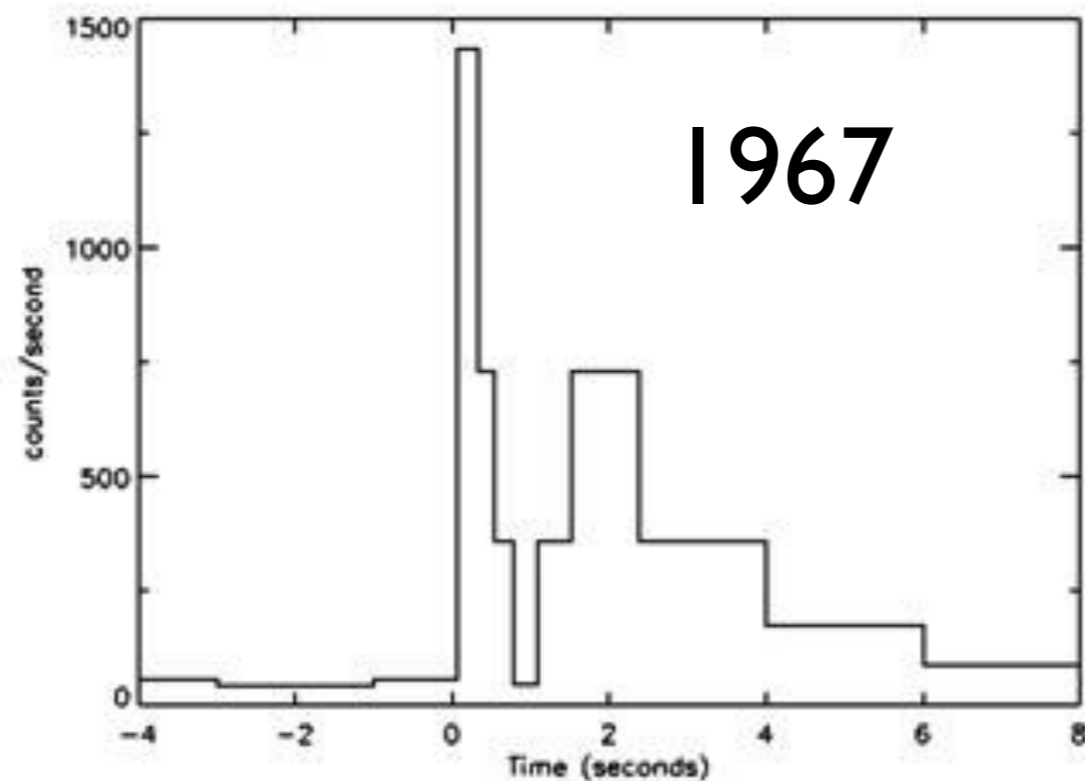
Maurice H.P.M. van Putten

6th Japan-Korea Workshop on Kagra
June 20-21 NAOJ
2014

GRBs: *the most relativistic events in the Universe*

Prompt GRB emission

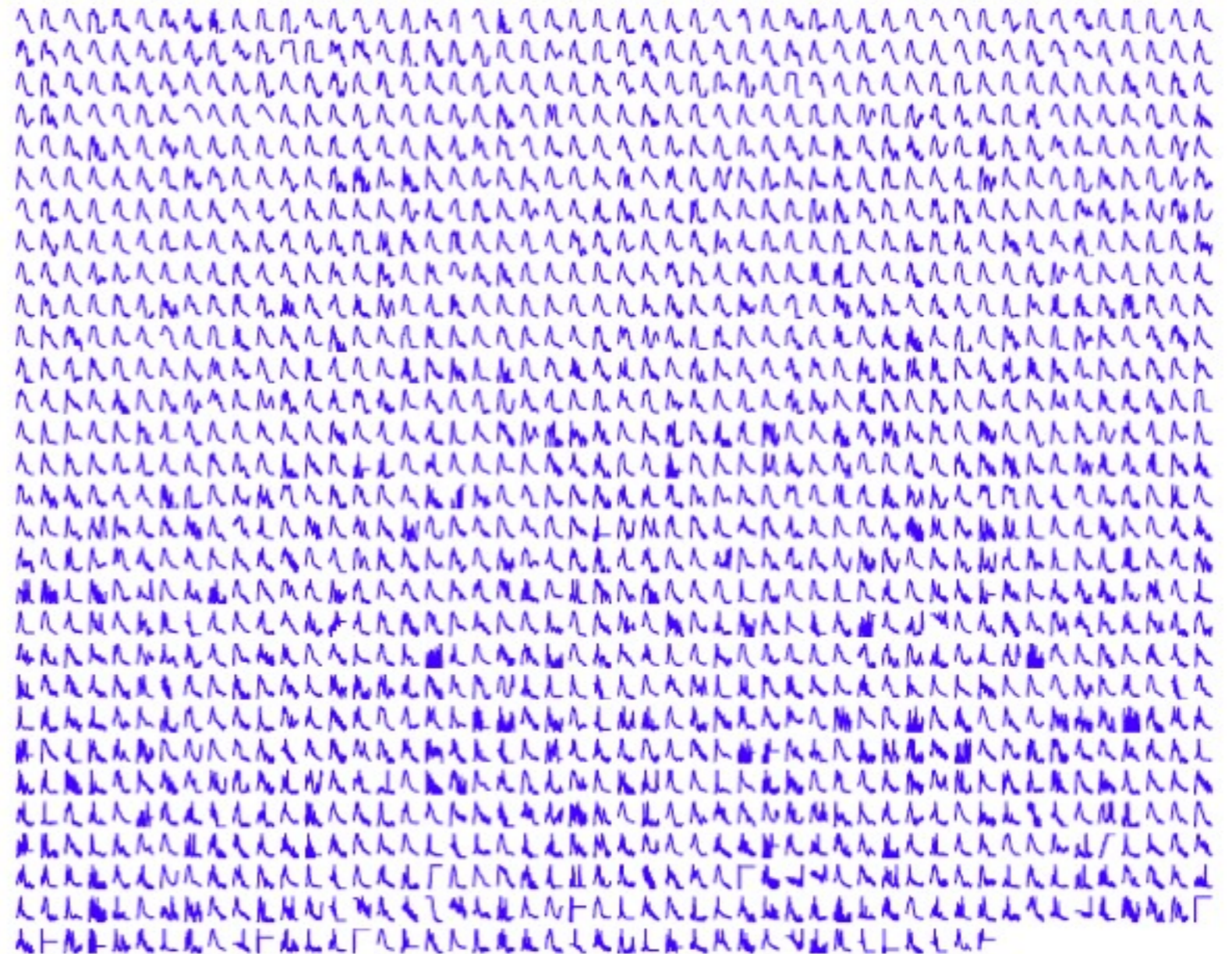
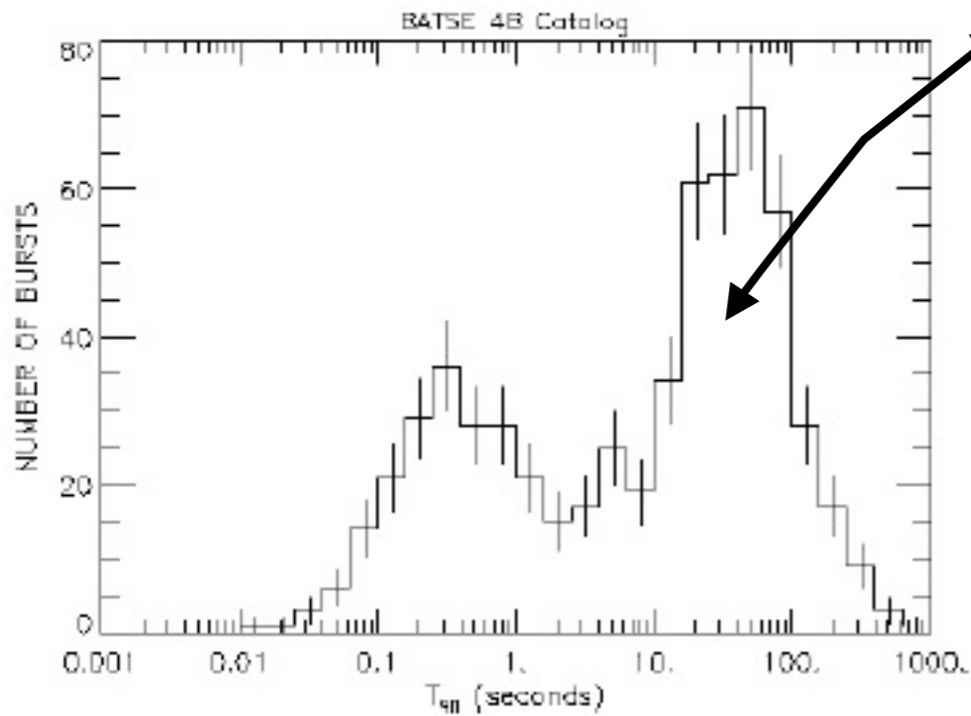
- Non-thermal HE emission from *ultra-relativistic* shocks
- Energetic baryon-poor inner engines



GRBs: *the most relativistic events in the Universe*

BATSE classification in short and long events

- short due to mergers, long from core-collapse SNe



1491 long GRBs

GRBs: *the most relativistic events in the Universe*

Swift discovery of new events that challenges BATSE's

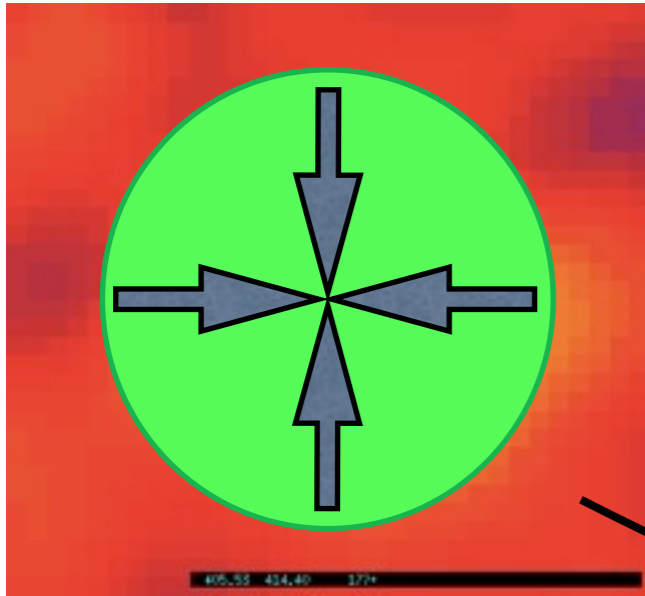
- short GRBs with Extended Emission (SGRBEE)
- long GRBs with no association to a supernova (LGRBN)

SGRBEE	060614 ^{d e f g}	108.7	0.125	faint SFR [20,21]	0.21±0.09 [20]	55 [20]
	050724 ^{d e f g}	69	0.258	elliptical, weak spiral [22]	0.0099 [23]	-
	071227A ^{e f}	1.8	0.384	edge-on spiral [24]	0.008 [25]	-
	061210 ^{d e f g}	85.3	0.41	bulge dominated [26]	0.046 [26]	-
	061006 ^{d e f g}	129.9	0.438	exponential disk profile [27]	0.18	955
	070714B ^{d e f g}	64	0.92	moderately SF galaxy [28]	0.16 [28,29]	-
	050911 ^{d e}	16.2	1.165	EDCC493 cluster [30]	0.0019 [30]	-
LGRBN	060505	4	0.089	spiral, ionized H, no SN [31]	0.0012 [21] - 0.0039	120
	060614 ^{d e f g}	108.7	0.125	faint SFR, no SN [20]	0.21±0.09 [21]	-
	061021	46	0.3462	no SN [32]	0.68	630

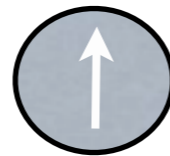
van Putten, Lee, Della Valle, Amati & Levinson, under review

Astronomical origin of GRBs

Core-collapse

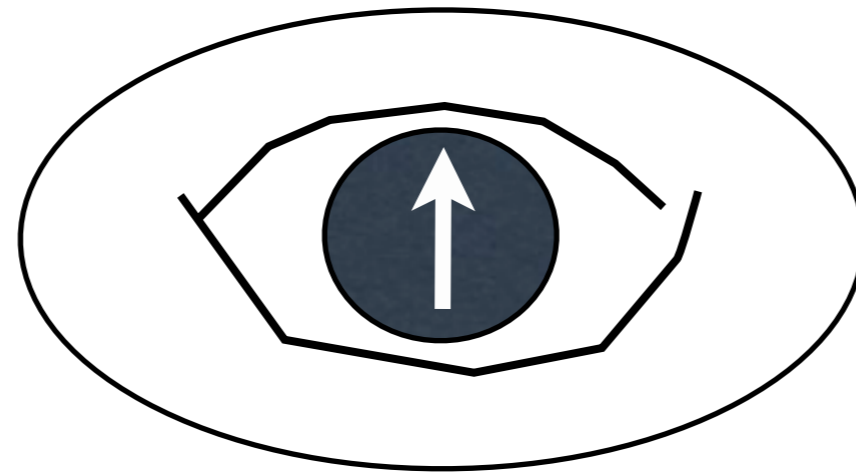


(proto-)NS



Maximal rotational energy

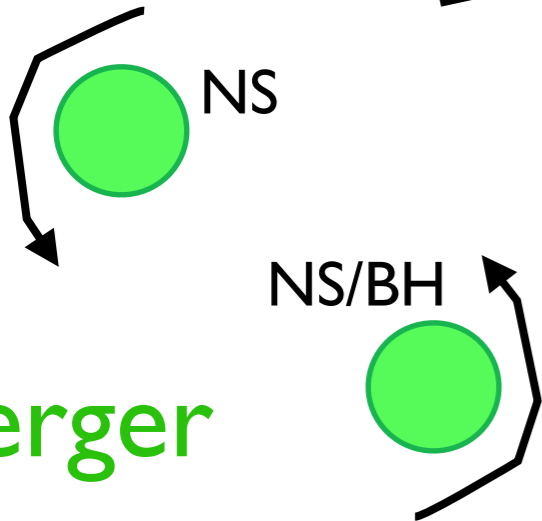
$$E_c \cong 3 \times 10^{52} \text{ erg}$$



$$E_{rot}^{\max} \cong 6 \times 10^{54} \text{ erg}$$

BH-disk/torus system

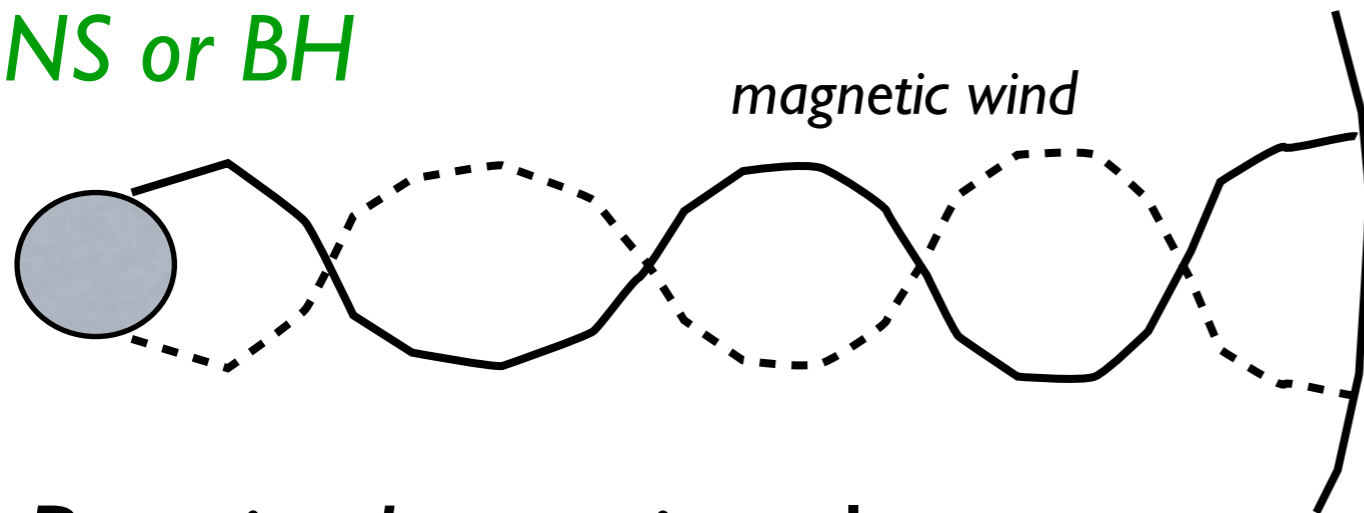
Merger



Explosion energies in GRB-supernovae

spindown model of Bisnovatyι-Kogan (1970)

NS or BH



SN shock

$$\beta_{ej} \simeq \begin{cases} 4\%(\text{typical}) \\ 10\%(\text{relativistic}) \end{cases}$$

Required rotational energy

Efficiency (baryon-loading)

$$\frac{E_{rot}}{E_c} \geq \frac{E_{k,SN}}{\eta E_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta_{ej} < \eta < 1$$

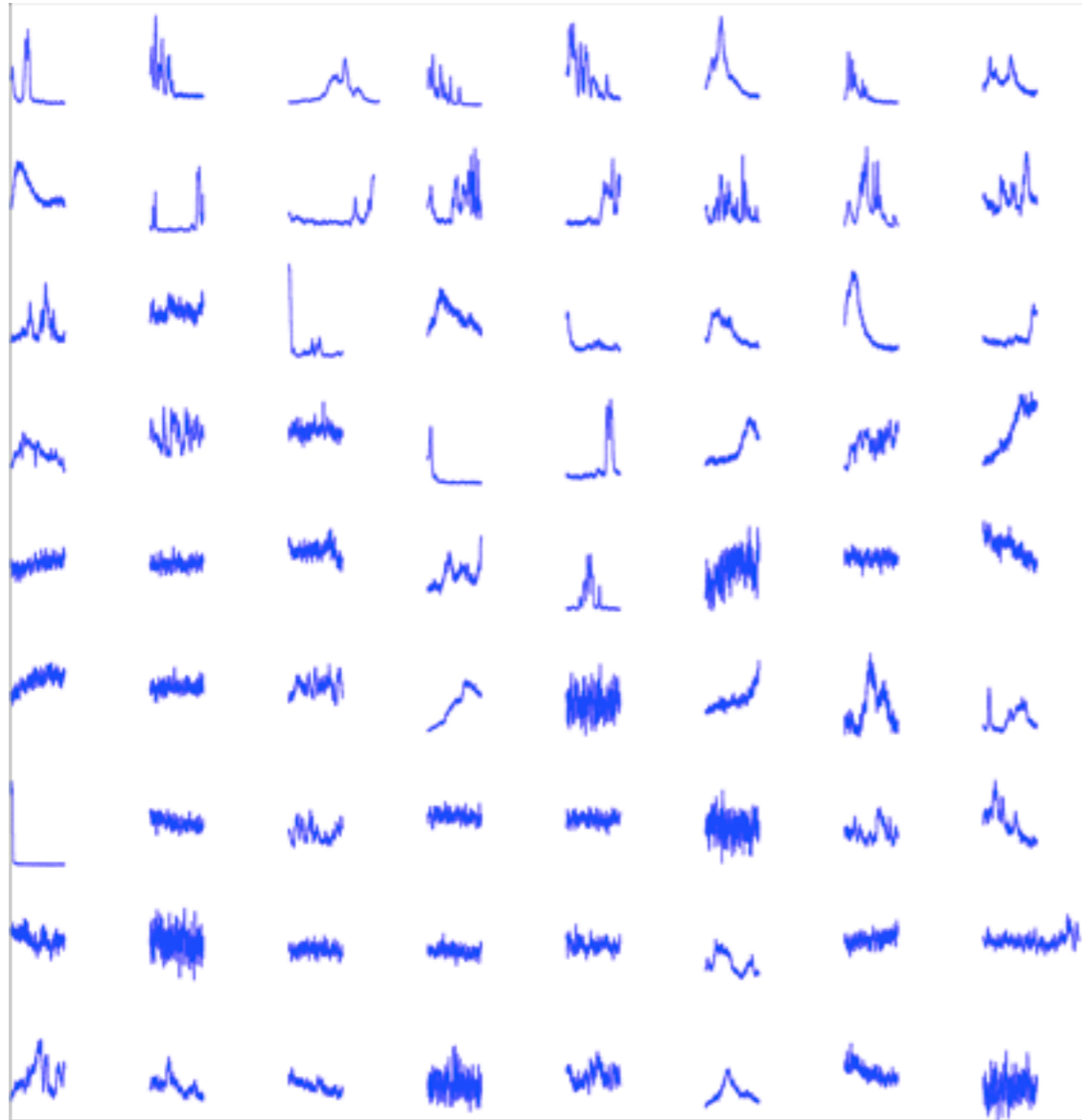
$$\left. \frac{E_{k,SN}}{\eta E_c} \right|_{\eta=0.25} \simeq \begin{cases} 10 \text{ GRB 031203/SN 2003lw} \\ 5.3 \text{ GRB 030329/SN 2003dh} \end{cases}$$

GRB 031203,030329 harbor BHS not (P)NS

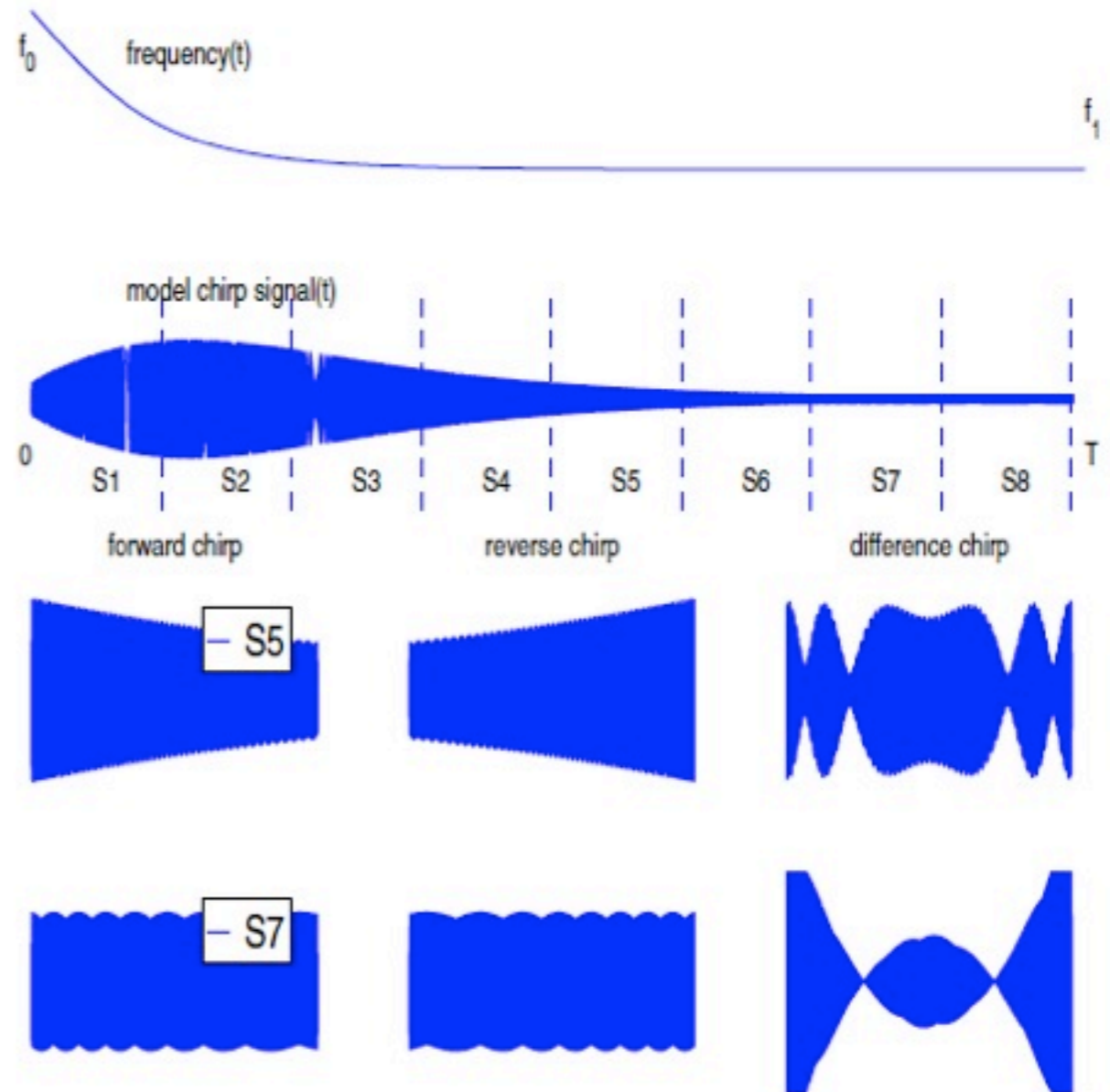
Broadband Fourier-chirp spectrum of long GRBs

van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera, 2014, ApJ, 786, 146

72 light curves of BeppoSAX (2 kHz)



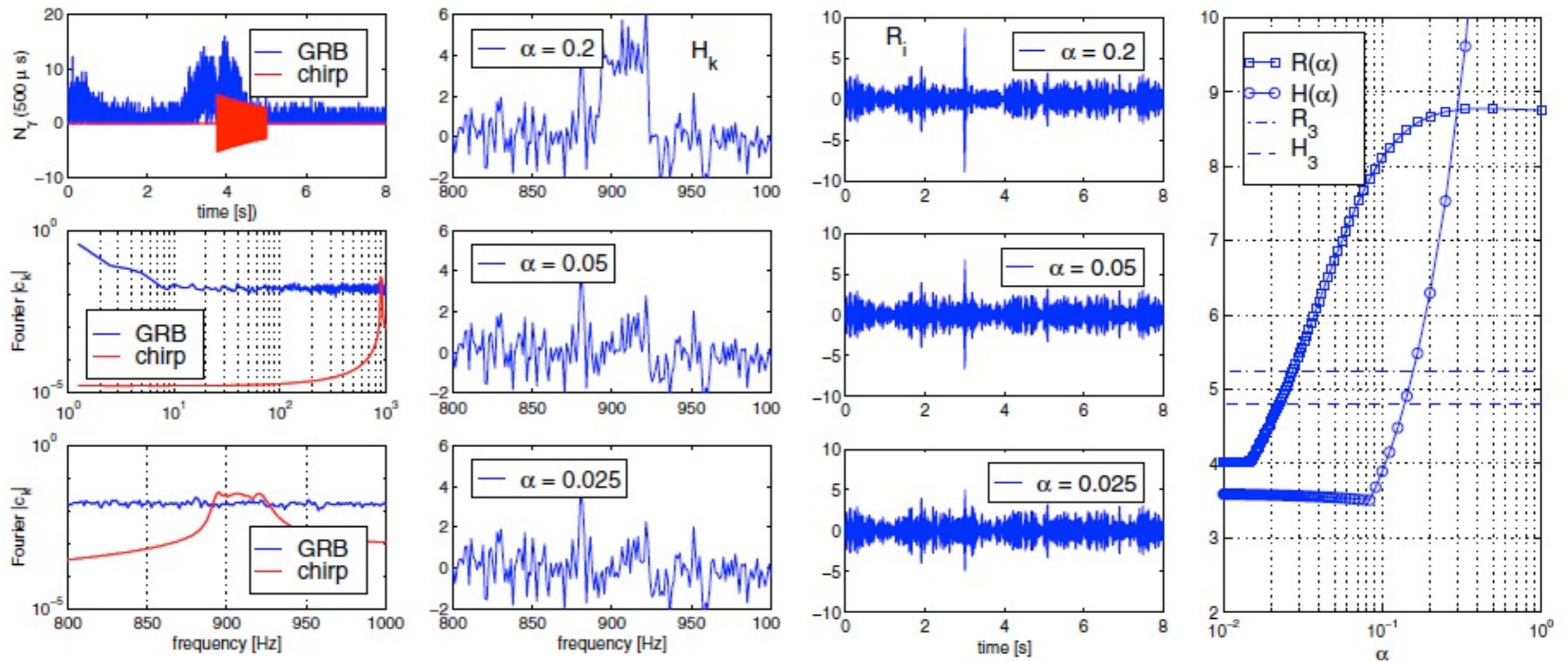
Side stepping Fourier, search for up- and down chirps by matched filtering



Broadband Fourier-chirp spectrum of long GRBs

van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera, 2014, ApJ, 786, 146

Matched filtering test results



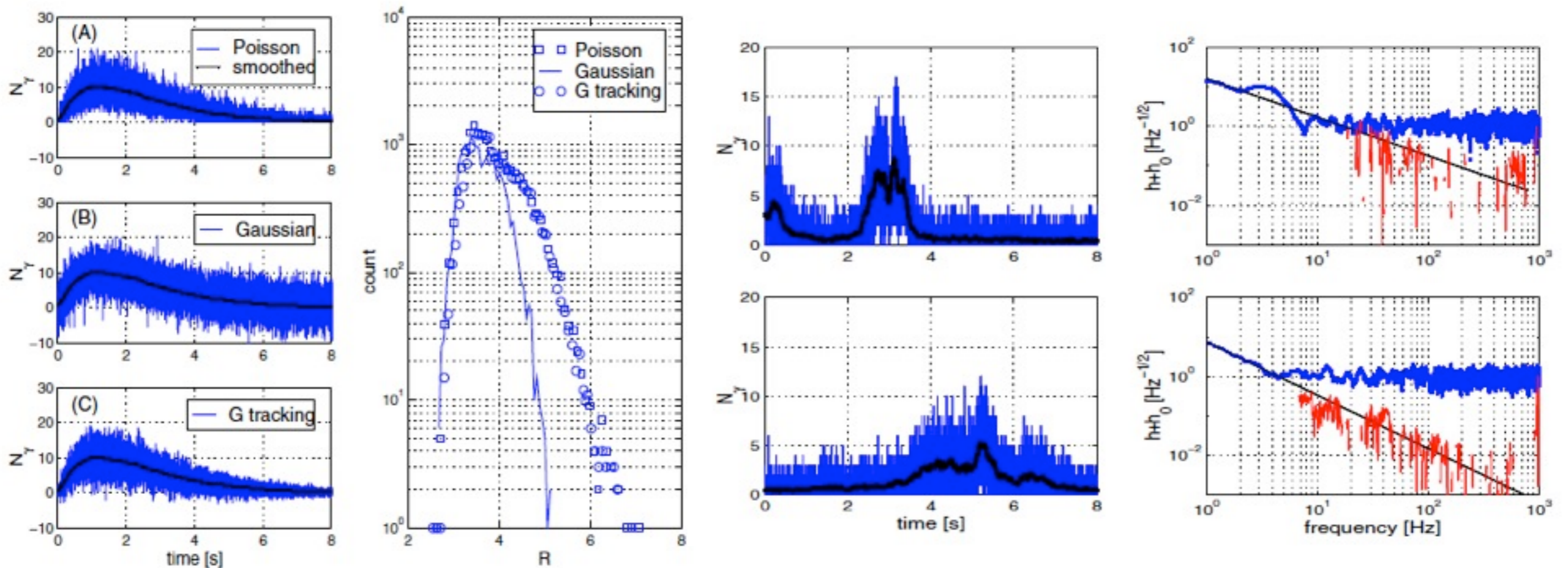
Matched filtering approximately one order of magnitude more sensitive than Fourier in SNR

Broadband Fourier-chirp spectrum of long GRBs

van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera, 2014, ApJ, 786, 146

“MF on data *minus* MF on control”

$$h(f) = \frac{R(f) - R_0(f)}{R_0(f)\sqrt{B(f)}}, \quad h_k = \frac{|c_k| - s_0}{\sigma_0\sqrt{B_0}}$$

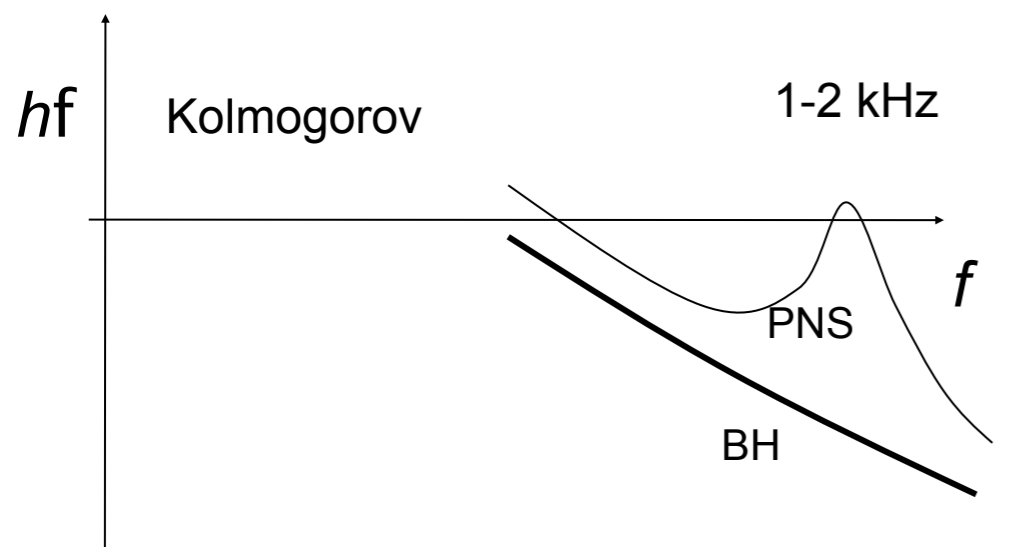


Control: synthetic light curves with computer generated Poisson noise tracking 2 Hz filtered Ic

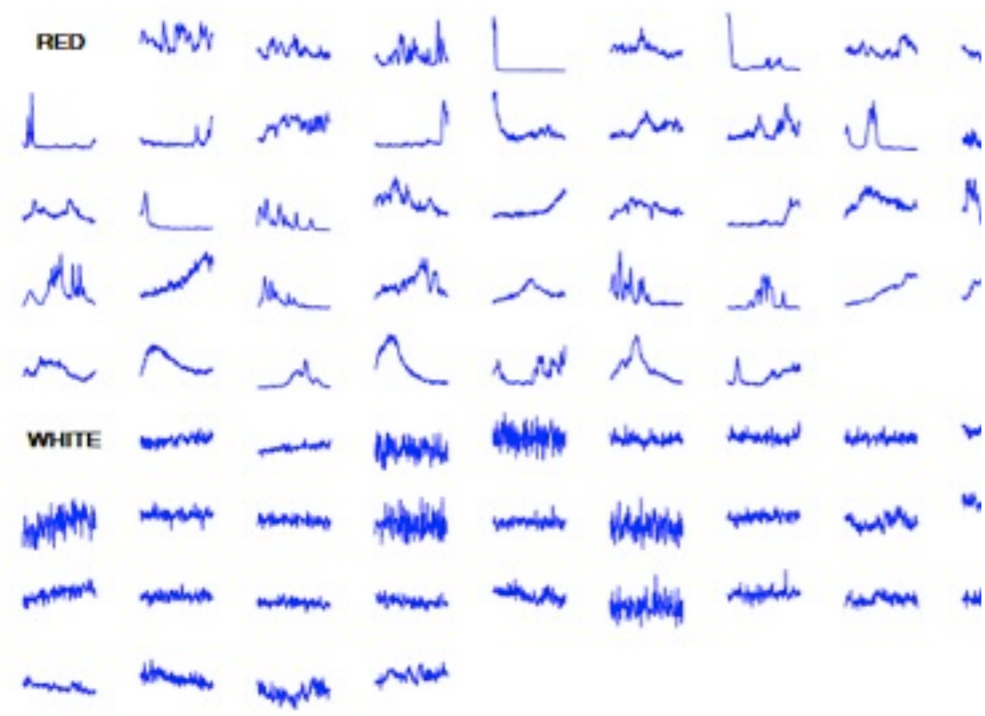
Kolmogorov spectrum to 1 kHz
(MF over 8.64 million chirp templates)

Broadband Fourier-chirp spectrum of long GRBs

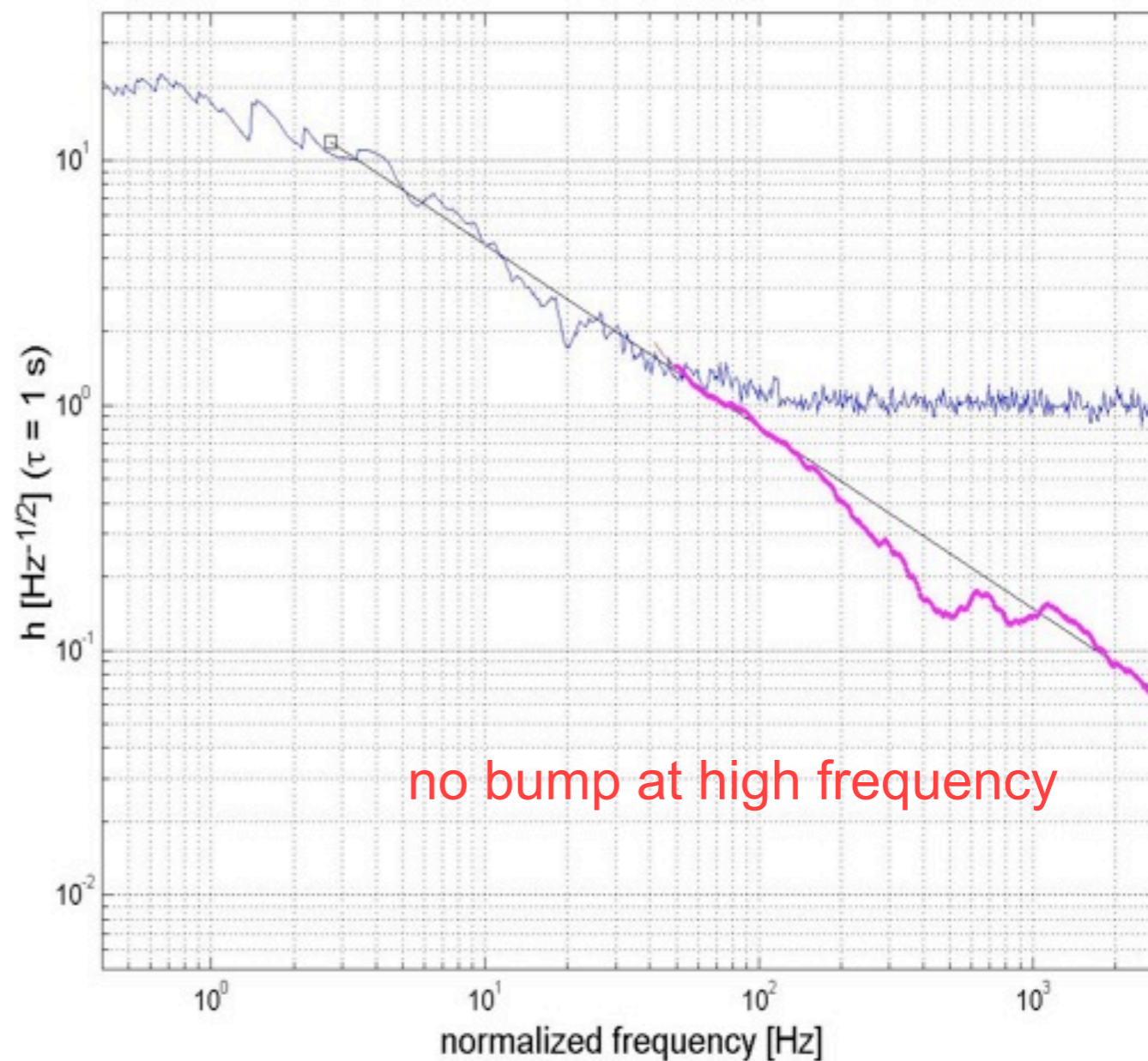
Van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera, 2014, ApJ, 786, 146



Extension of Kolmogorov spectrum in comoving frame to few kHz

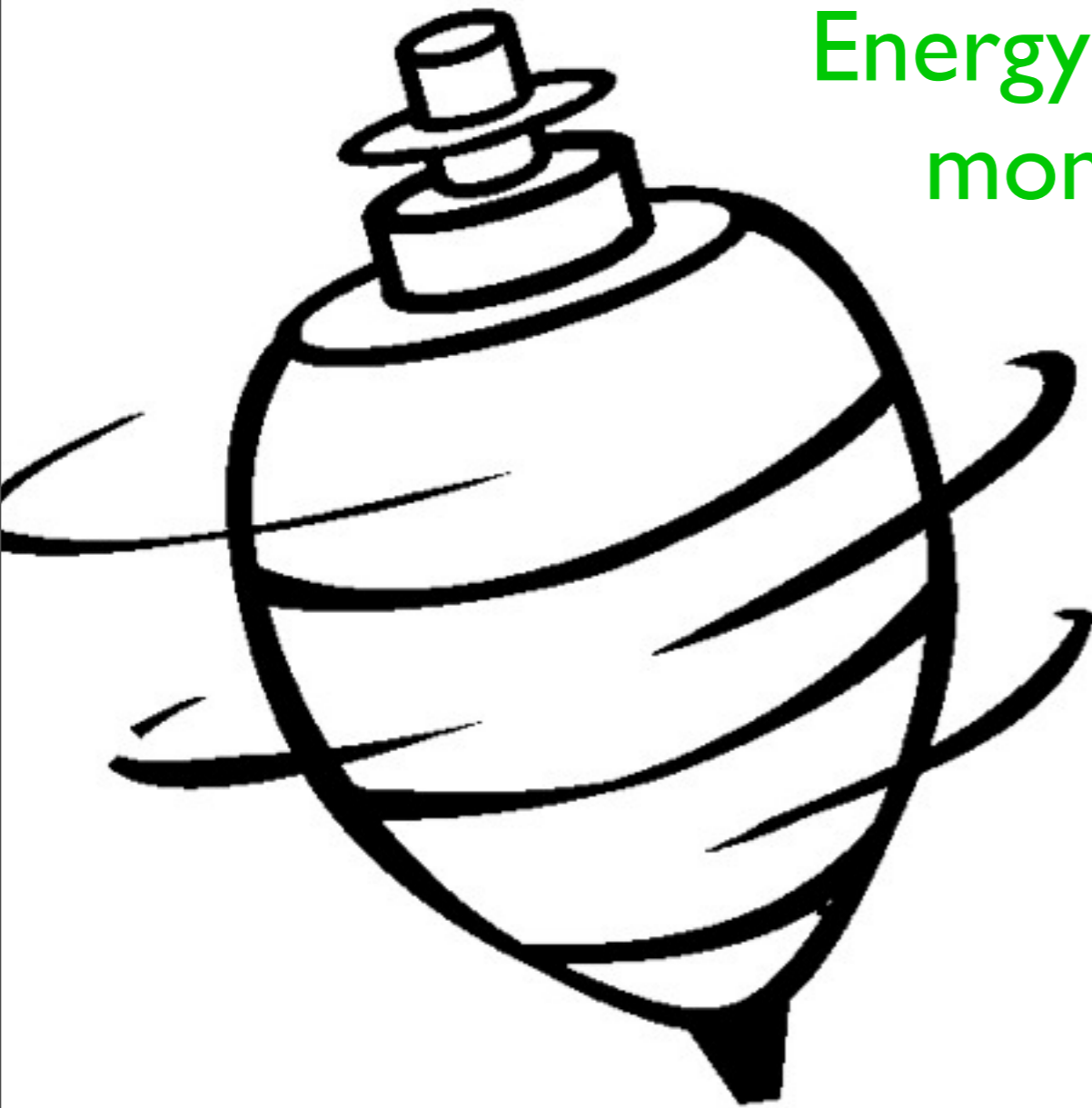


Red: 1.26 photons/bin
White: 0.59 photons/bin



Rotating black holes of Roy P. Kerr

Energy in angular momentum



Stored in frame dragging in the surrounding spacetime
(*detected by GP-B and LAGEOS II*)

Loosing angular momentum, spacetime relaxes towards a Schwarzschild black hole



Rotating black holes: energies

$$\Omega_H = \frac{1}{2M} \tan(\lambda / 2) \quad \left(\sin \lambda = J / M^2 \right)$$

van Putten, 1999, Science, 284, 115

Maximal spin frequency: 10 kHz for a 10 solar mass black hole

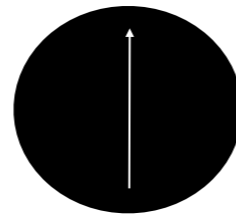
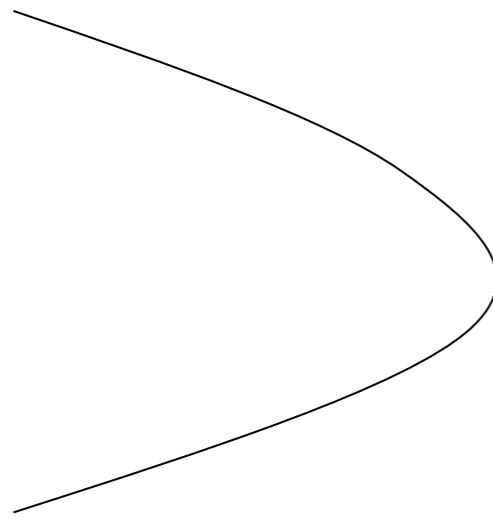
Rotational energy $\left(\frac{E_{rot}}{M} \right)_{BH} = 2 \sin^2(\lambda / 4)$

$$\max \left(\frac{E_{rot}}{M} \right)_{BH} = 0.2929 \sim 30 \max \left(\frac{E_{rot}}{M} \right)_{NS}$$

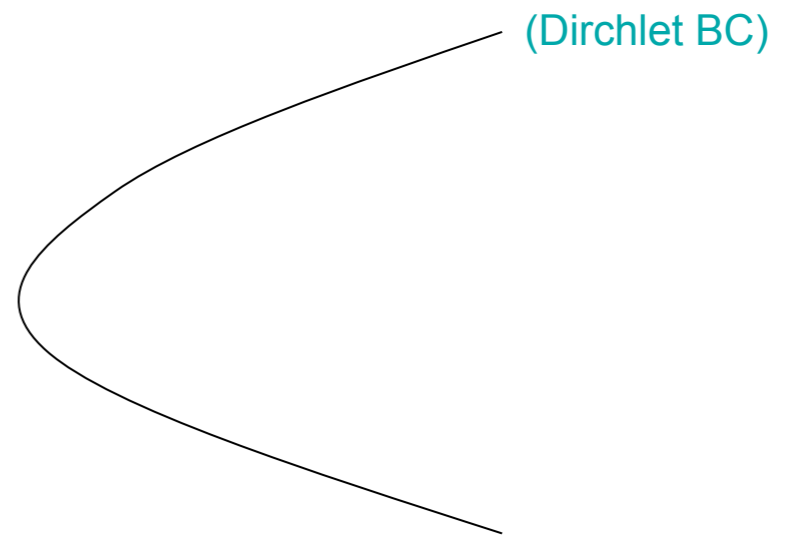
Like a spinning top $\left(\frac{E_{rot}}{\Omega_H J} \right)_{BH} / \left(\frac{E_{rot}}{\omega J} \right)_{Newton(toy)} = 1 - 1.16$

Rotating black holes: non-thermal radiation

van Putten, 1999, Science, 284, 115, van Putten, 2001, Phys. Rev. Lett., 84, 091101; van Putten & Levinson, 2002, Science, 295, 1874; van Putten, 2002, ApJ, 575, L71; Bromberg, Levinson, van Putten, 2006, NewA, 11, 619; van Putten, 2012, Prog. Theor. Phys., 127,331
van Putten, 2008, ApJ, 684, L91

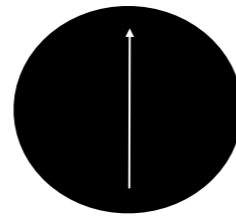
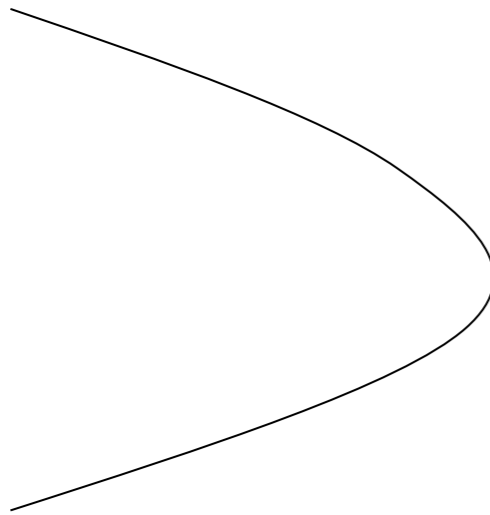


(Ingoing radiative BC)

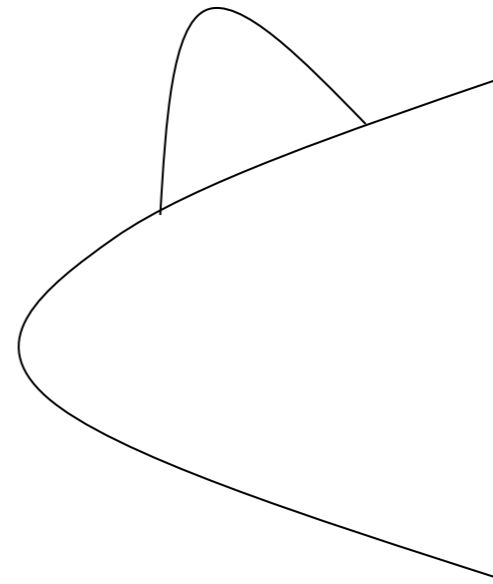


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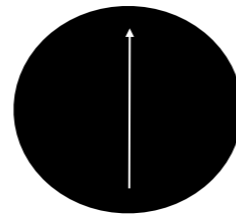
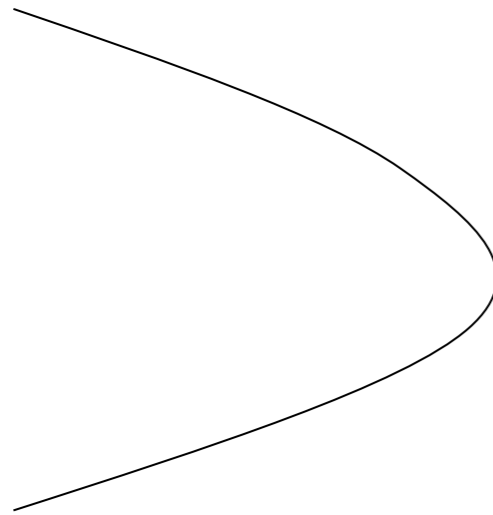
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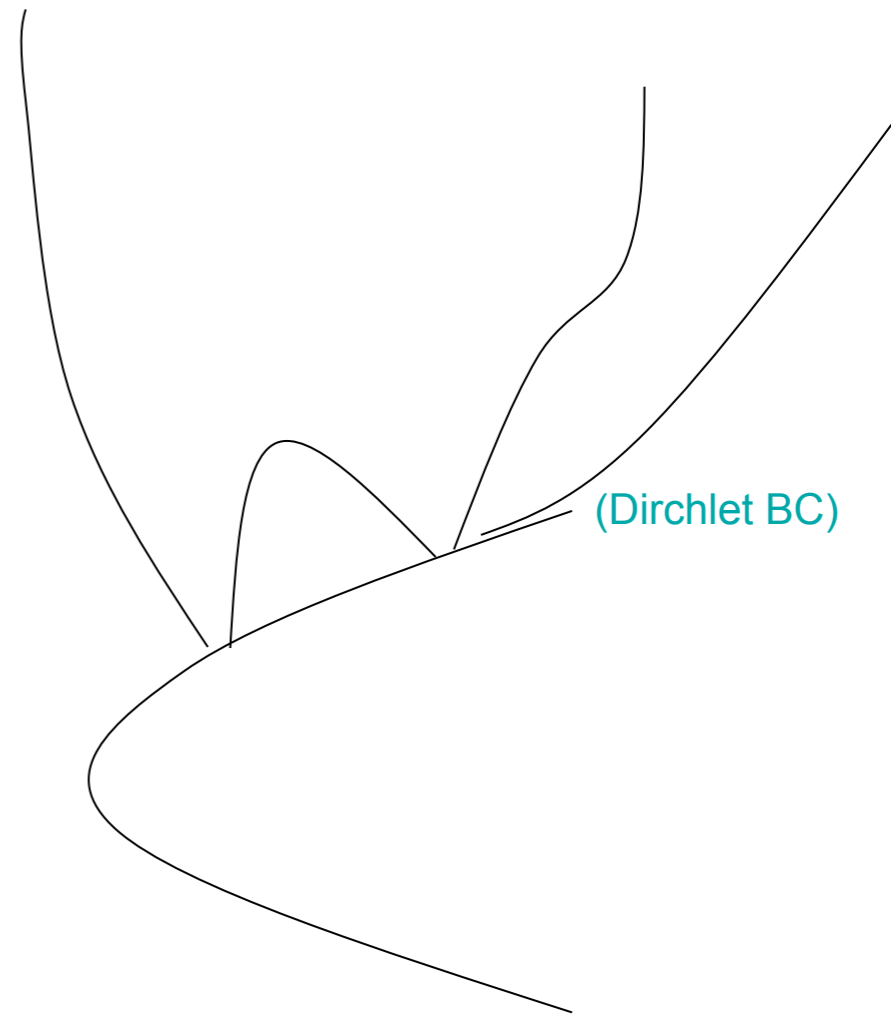
(Dirchlet BC)

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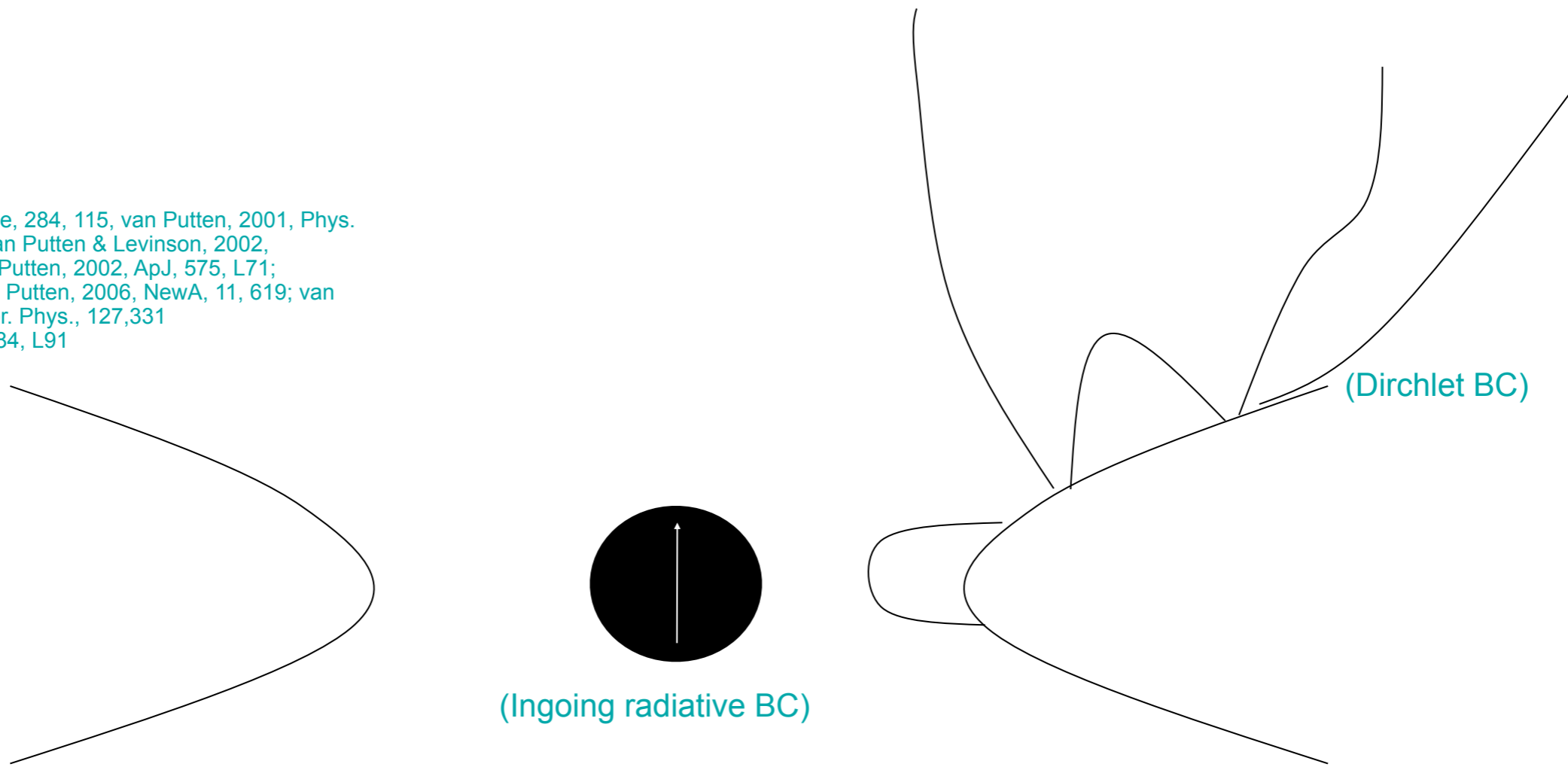
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(Dirchlet BC)

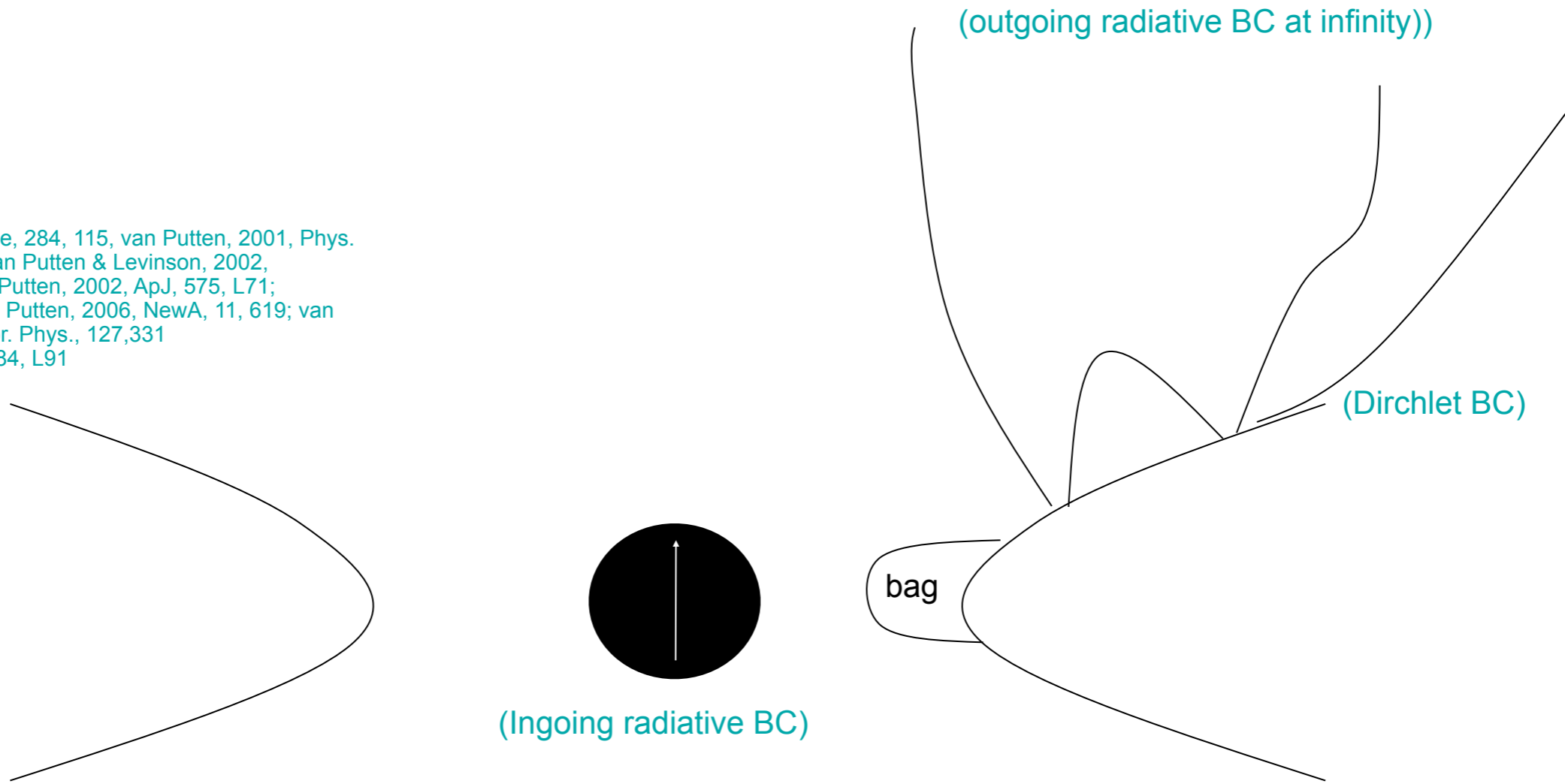
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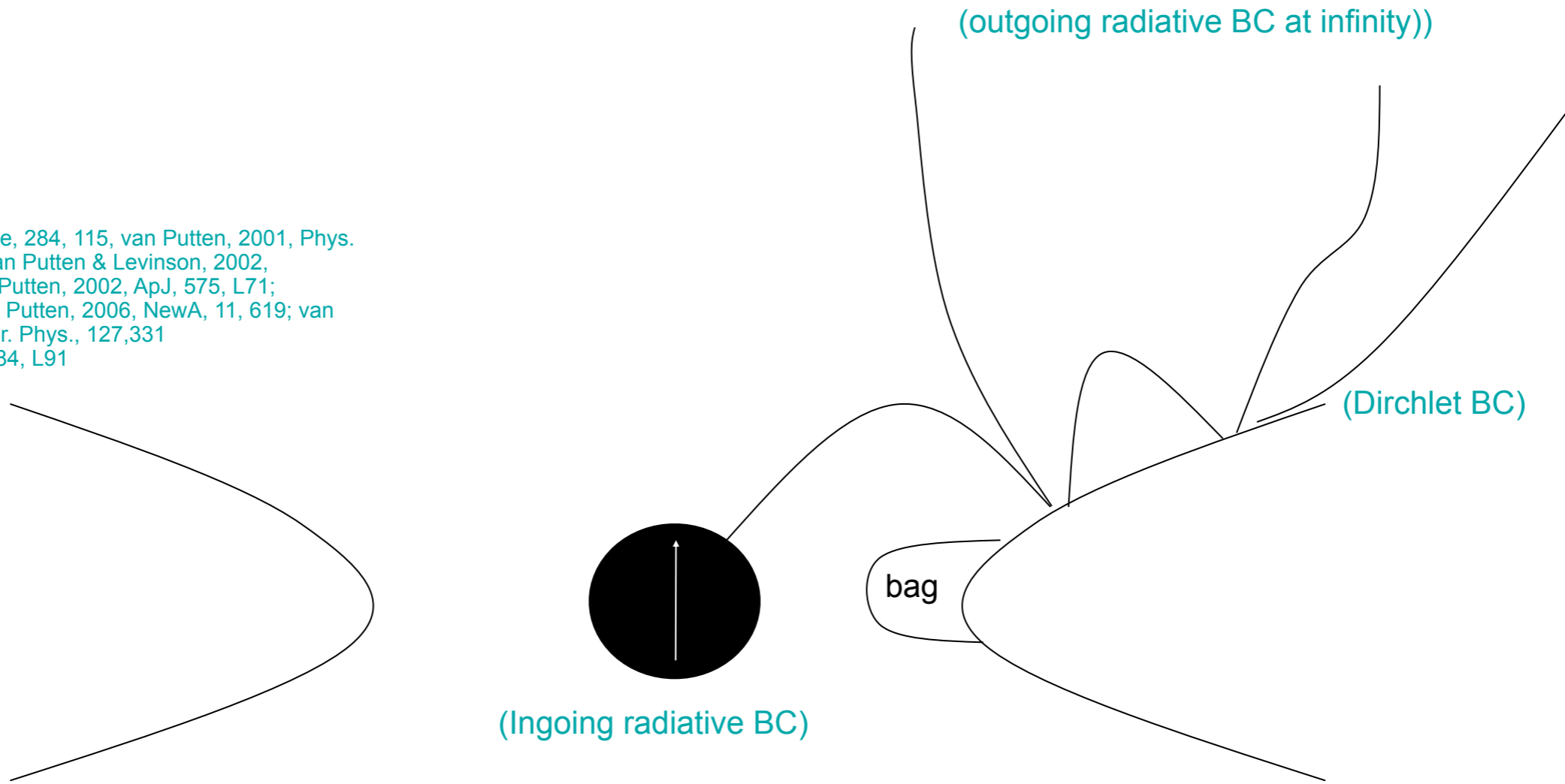
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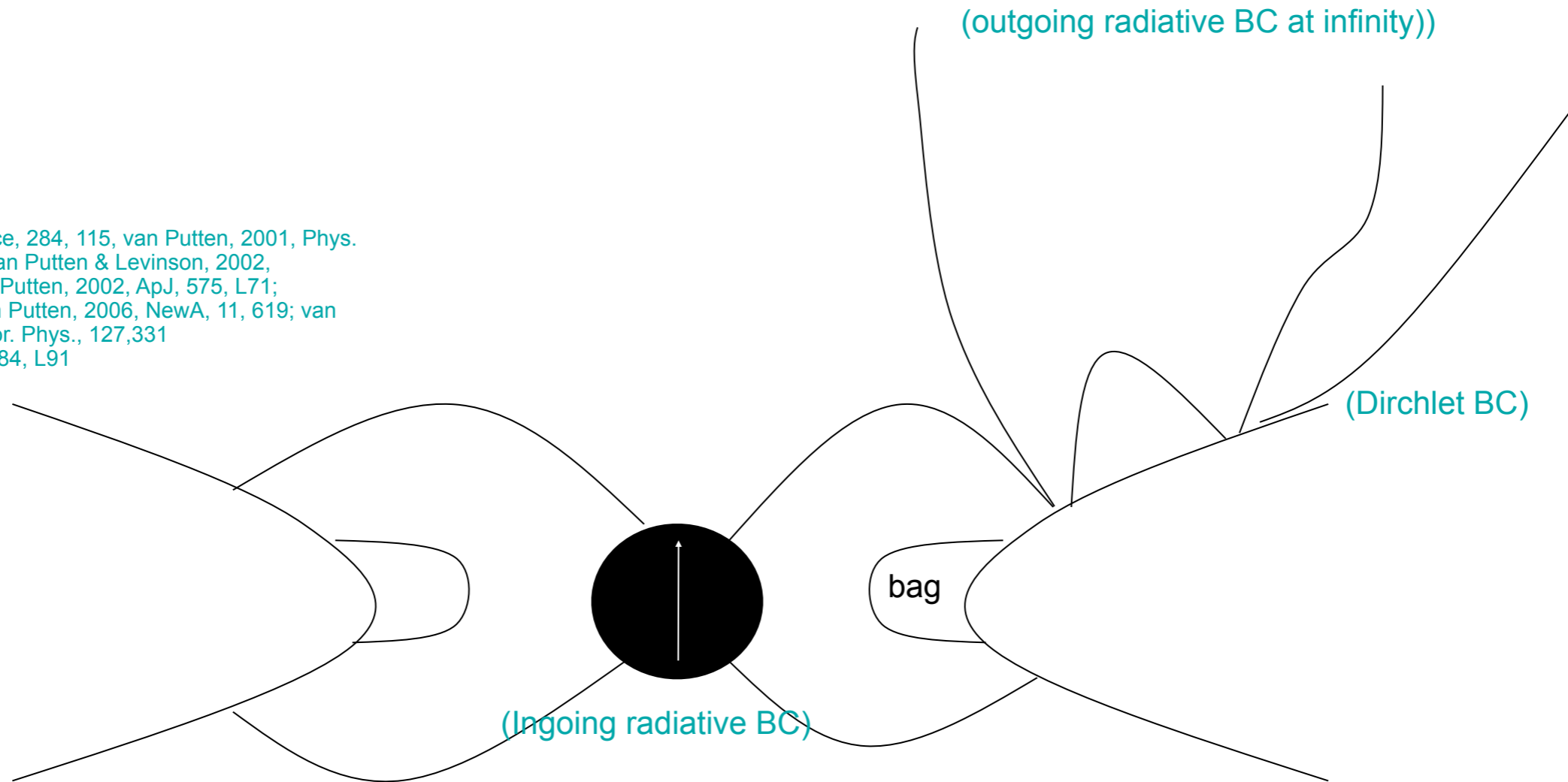
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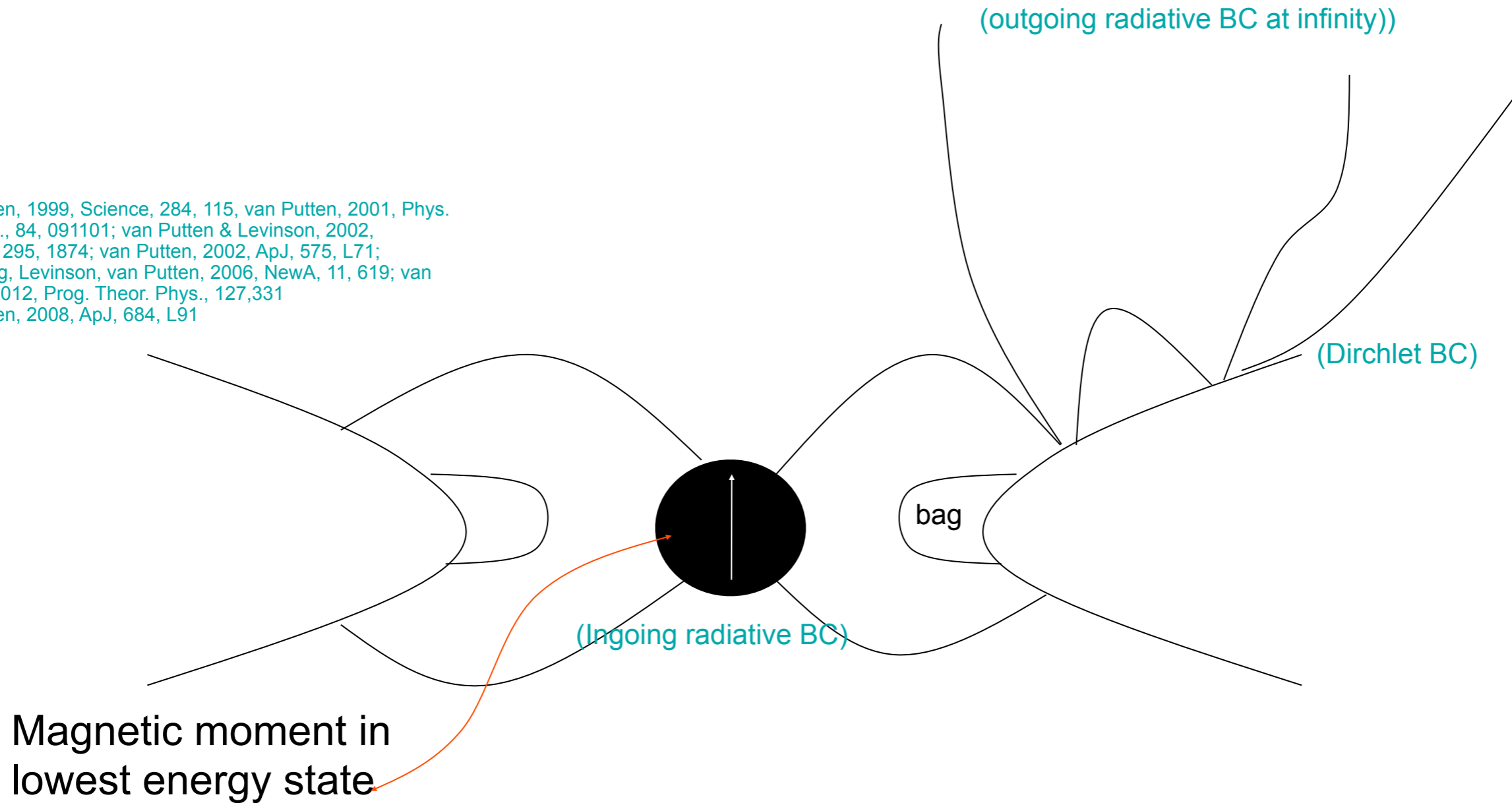
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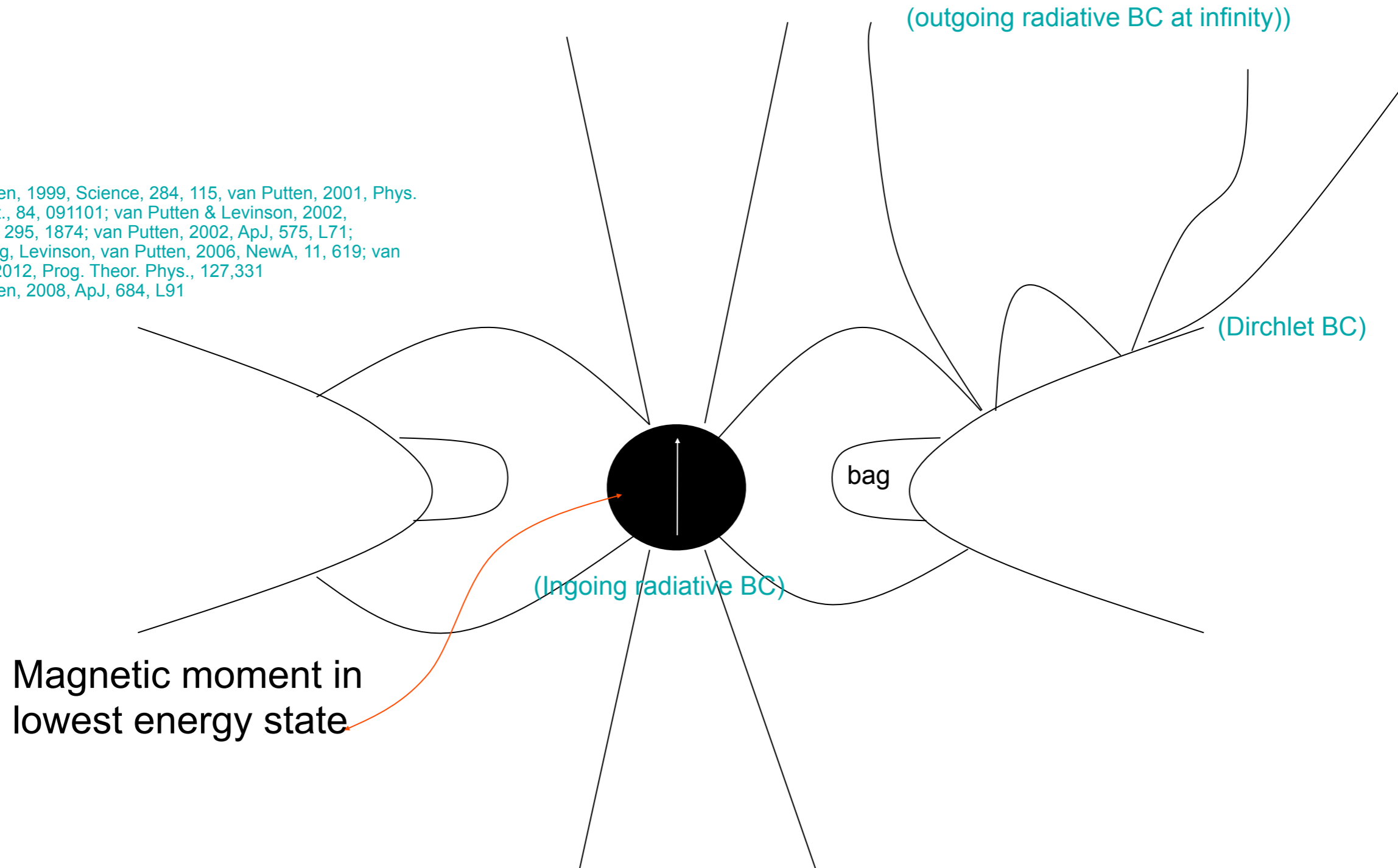
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Black hole in its lowest energy state supports open flux tubes from H to infinity

Rotating black holes: non-thermal radiation

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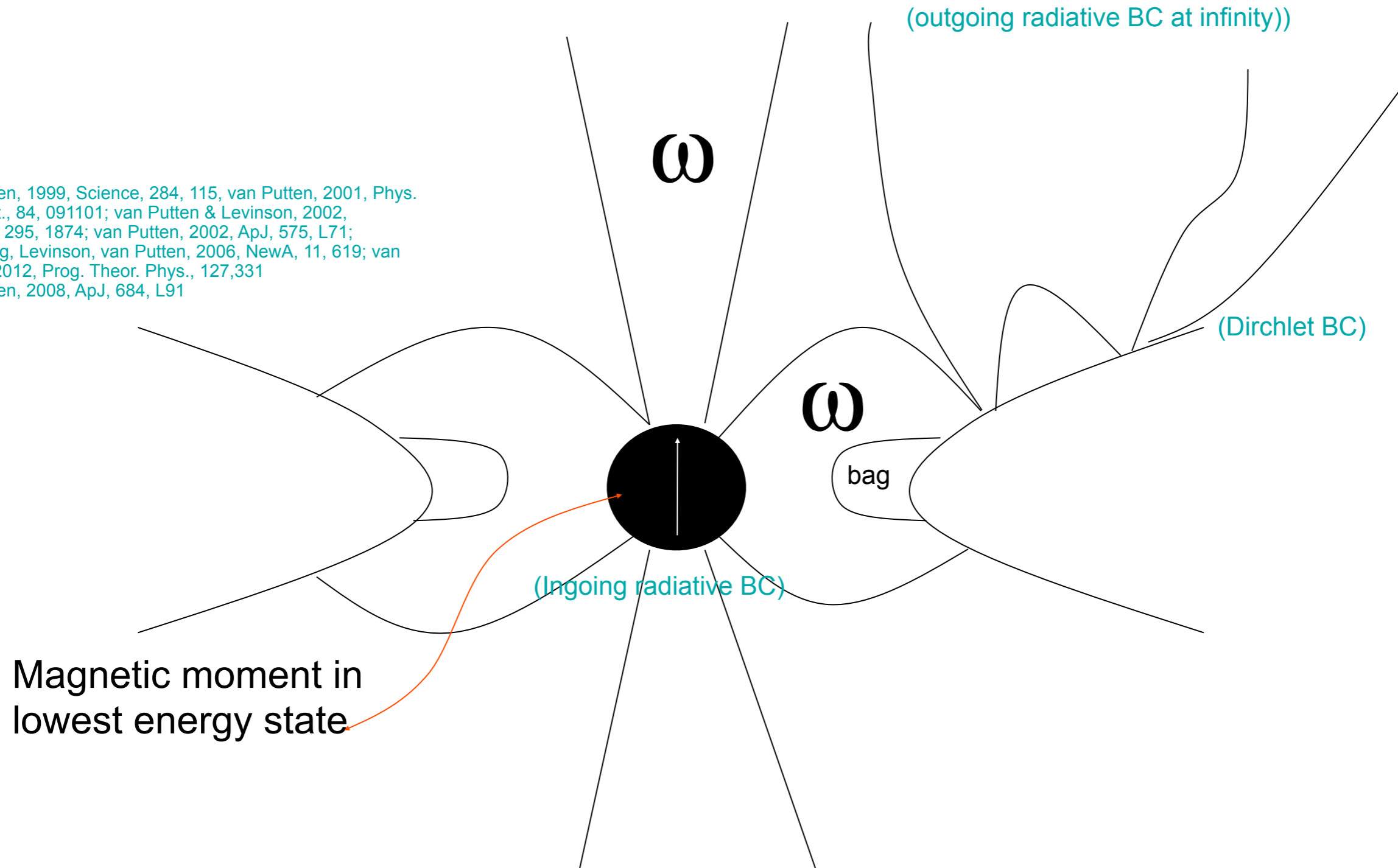


Magnetic moment in lowest energy state

Black hole in its lowest energy state supports open flux tubes from H to infinity

Rotating black holes: non-thermal radiation

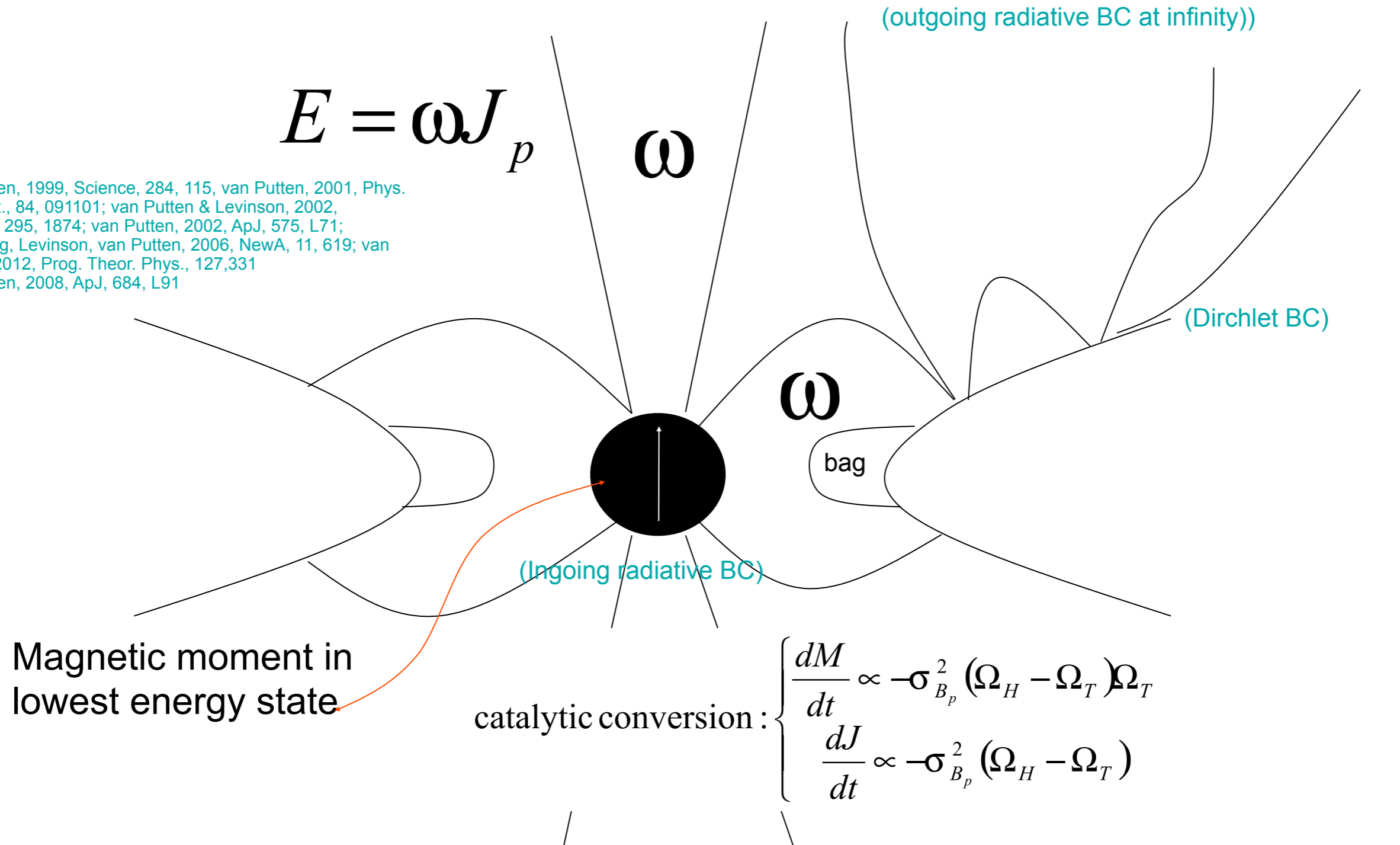
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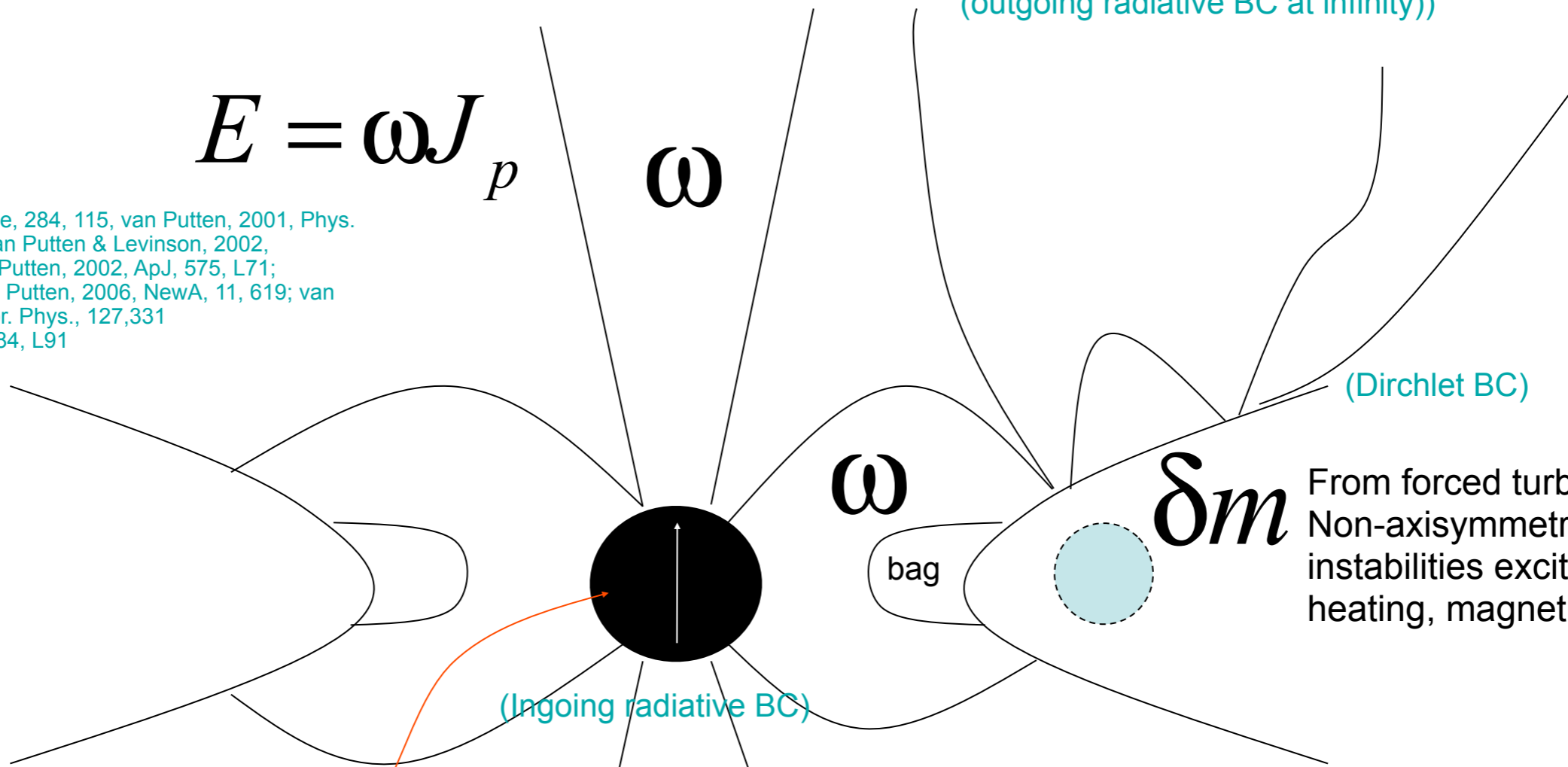
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(outgoing radiative BC at infinity)

$$E = \omega J_p$$



(Dirichlet BC)

δm From forced turbulence, Non-axisymmetric instabilities excited by heating, magnetic pressure

Magnetic moment in lowest energy state

$$\text{catalytic conversion : } \begin{cases} \frac{dM}{dt} \propto -\sigma_{B_p}^2 (\Omega_H - \Omega_T) \Omega_T \\ \frac{dJ}{dt} \propto -\sigma_{B_p}^2 (\Omega_H - \Omega_T) \end{cases}$$

Black hole in its lowest energy state supports open flux tubes from H to infinity

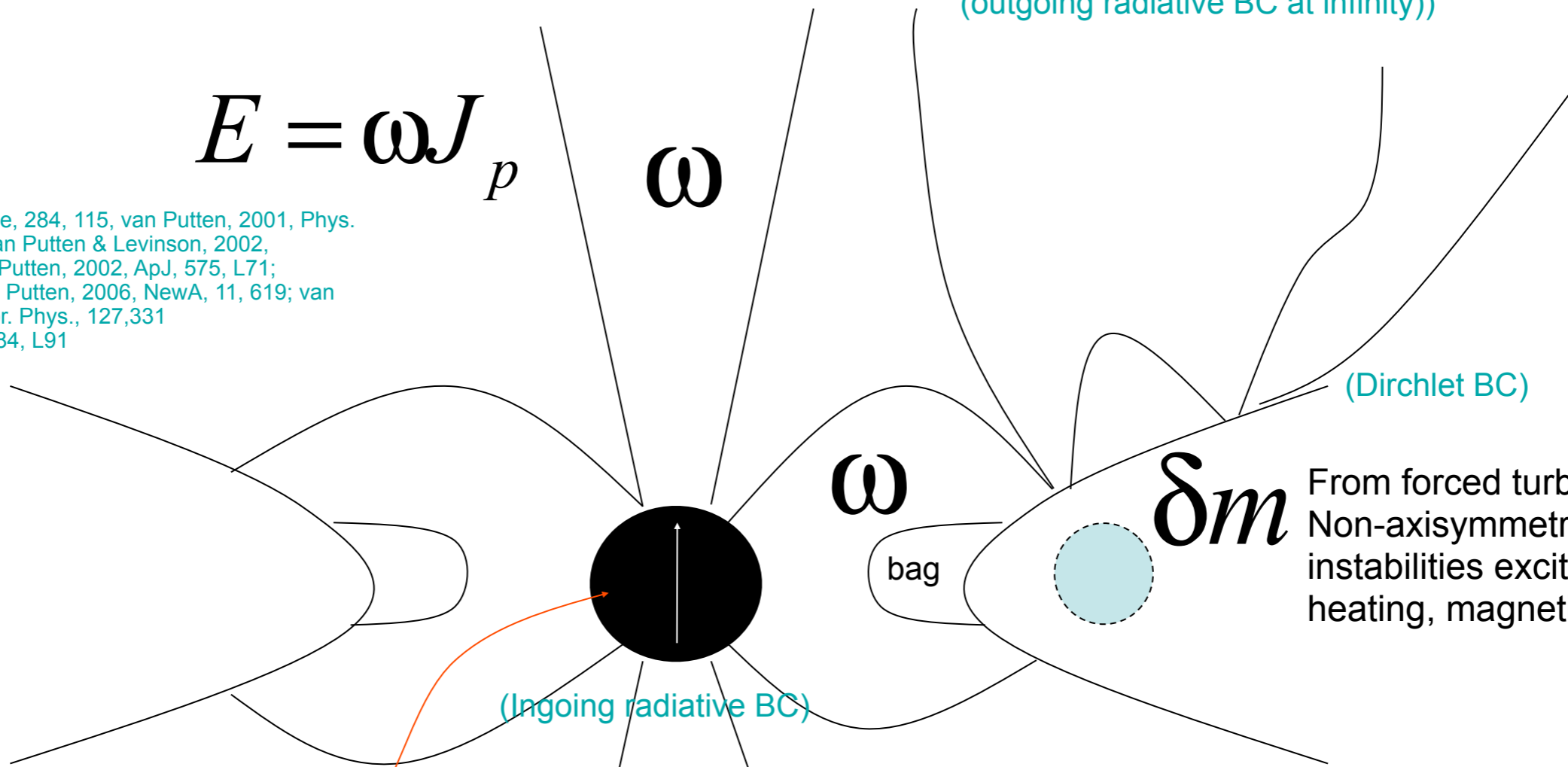
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(outgoing radiative BC at infinity)

$$E = \omega J_p$$

ω



(Dirchlet BC)

From forced turbulence, Non-axisymmetric instabilities excited by heating, magnetic pressure

Magnetic moment in lowest energy state

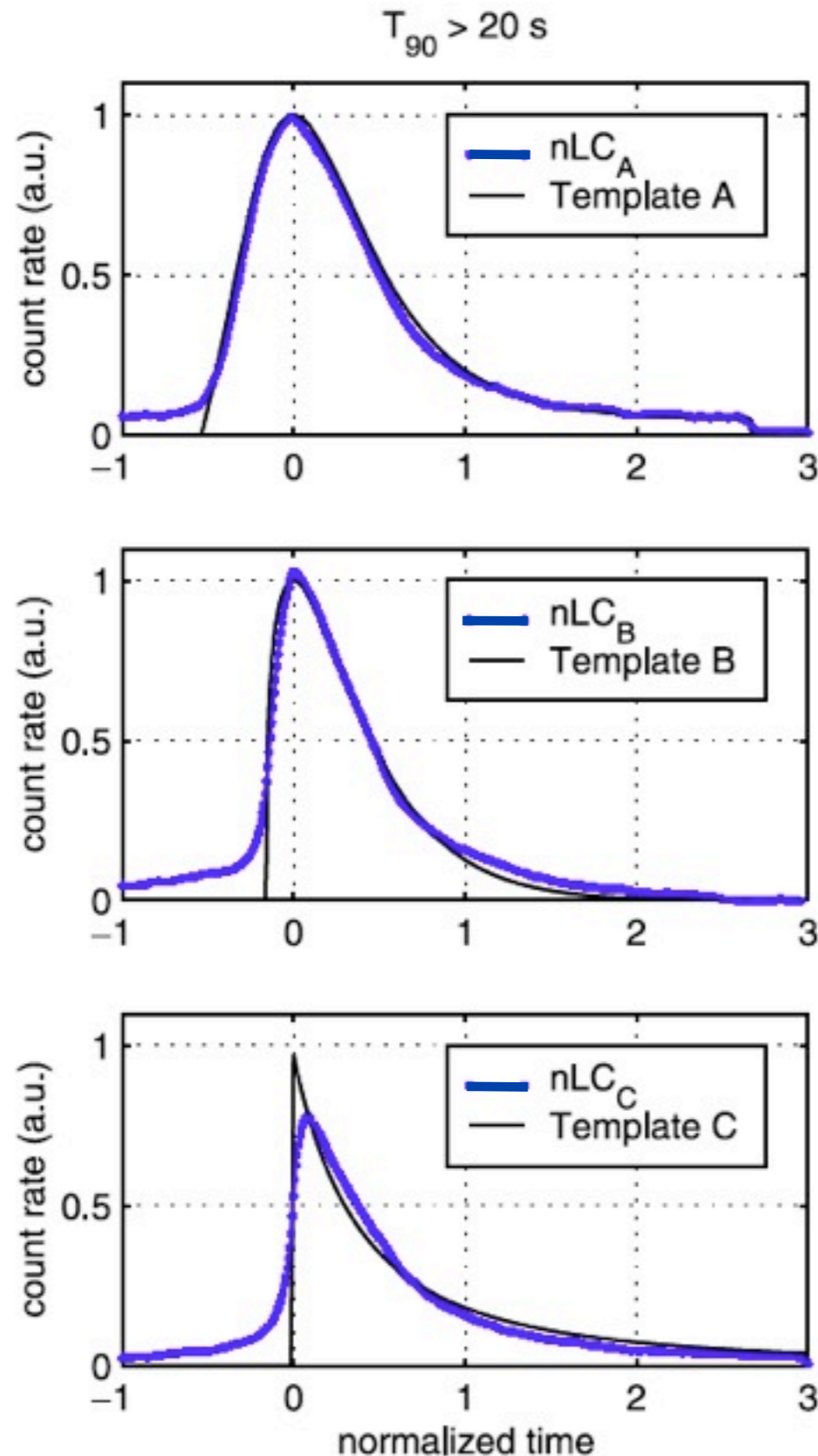
catalytic conversion :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dM}{dt} \propto -\sigma_{B_p}^2 (\Omega_H - \Omega_T) \Omega_T \\ \frac{dJ}{dt} \propto -\sigma_{B_p}^2 (\Omega_H - \Omega_T) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{radiation}$$

$$L_{GW} = 2 \times 10^{51} \left(\frac{M}{4R} \right)^5 \left(\frac{M_D}{0.01 M_H} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\delta m}{0.1 M_D} \right)^2 \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

Evidence for BH loosing angular momentum in LGRBs

van Putten & Gupta, 2009, MNRAS, 394, 2238
Van Putten, 2012, Prog. Theor. Phys., 127, 331



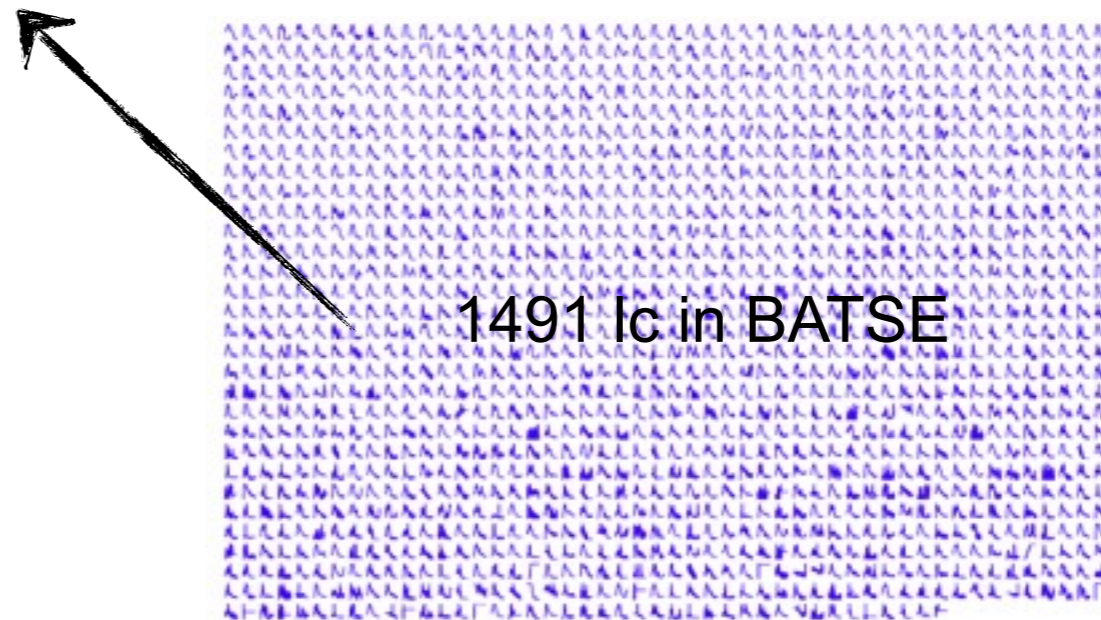
A: BH loosing angular momentum to matter at the ISCO

B: BH loosing angular momentum to matter further out

C: NS loosing angular momentum in magnetic winds

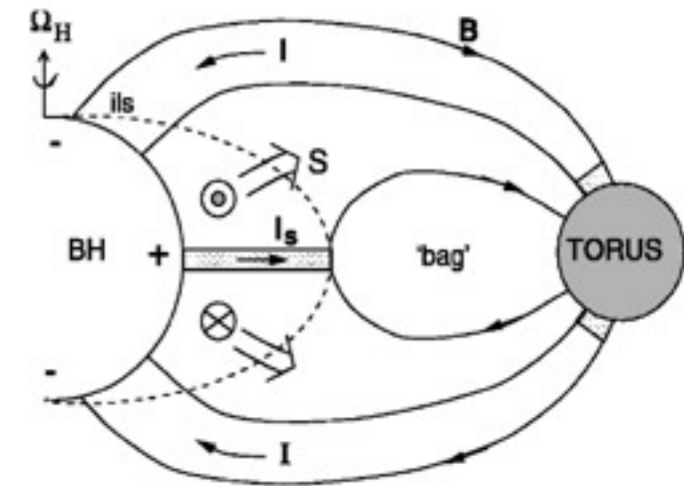
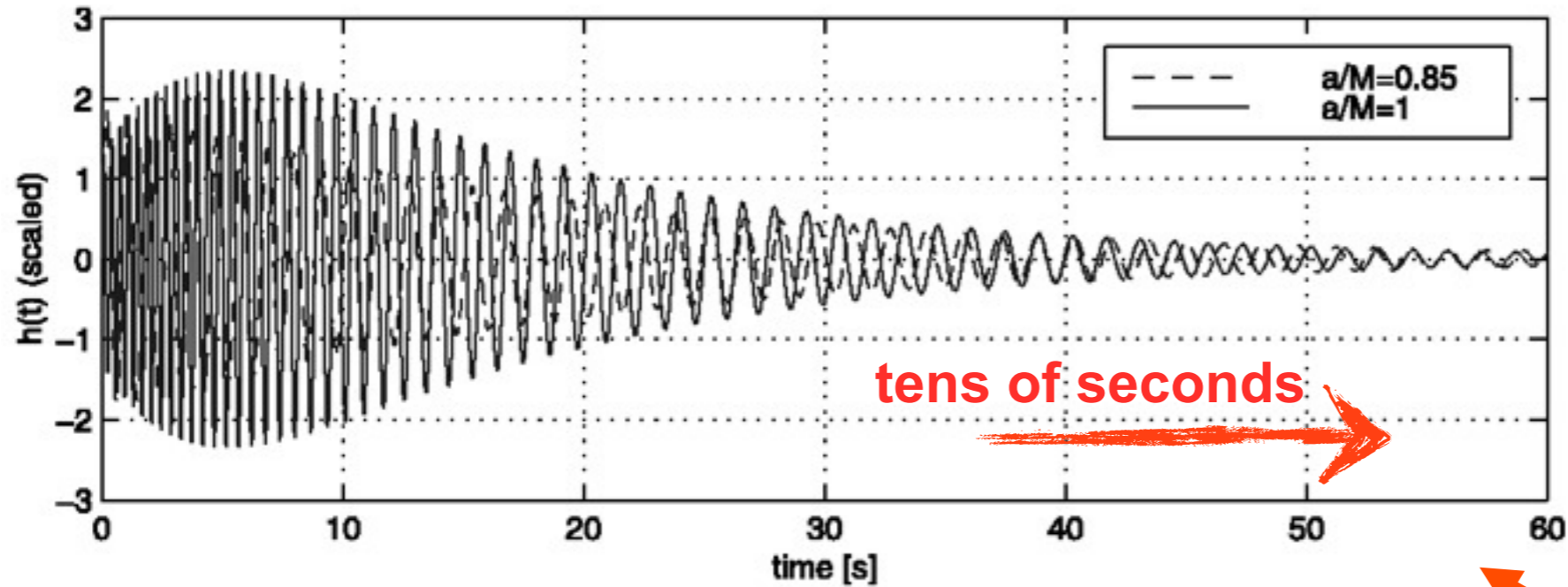
Most favored: Model A

Least favored: Model C



Long duration chirps in GWs from GRBs

Heating by dissipation in MHD turbulence, balanced by cooling in gravitational radiation, MeV neutrinos and outflow in magnetic winds



van Putten, 1999, Science, 284, 115



van Putten & Levinson, 2002, Science, 295, 1874

Late-time asymptotic frequency in the source frame

$$f_{GW} = 600 - 700 \text{ Hz} \left(\frac{M}{10 M_{Solar}} \right)^{-1}$$

(fixed by the ISCO in the Kerr metric)

van Putten, 2001, Phys. Rev. Lett., 84, 091101, van Putten, 2002, ApJ, 575, L71, van Putten, 2008, ApJ, 684, L91

Formation of non-axisymmetric mass distributions

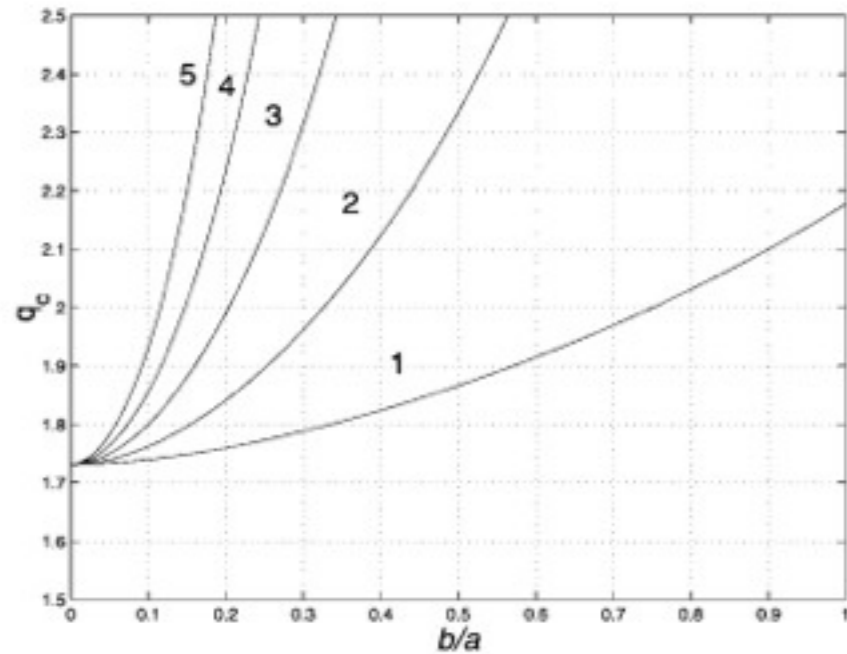
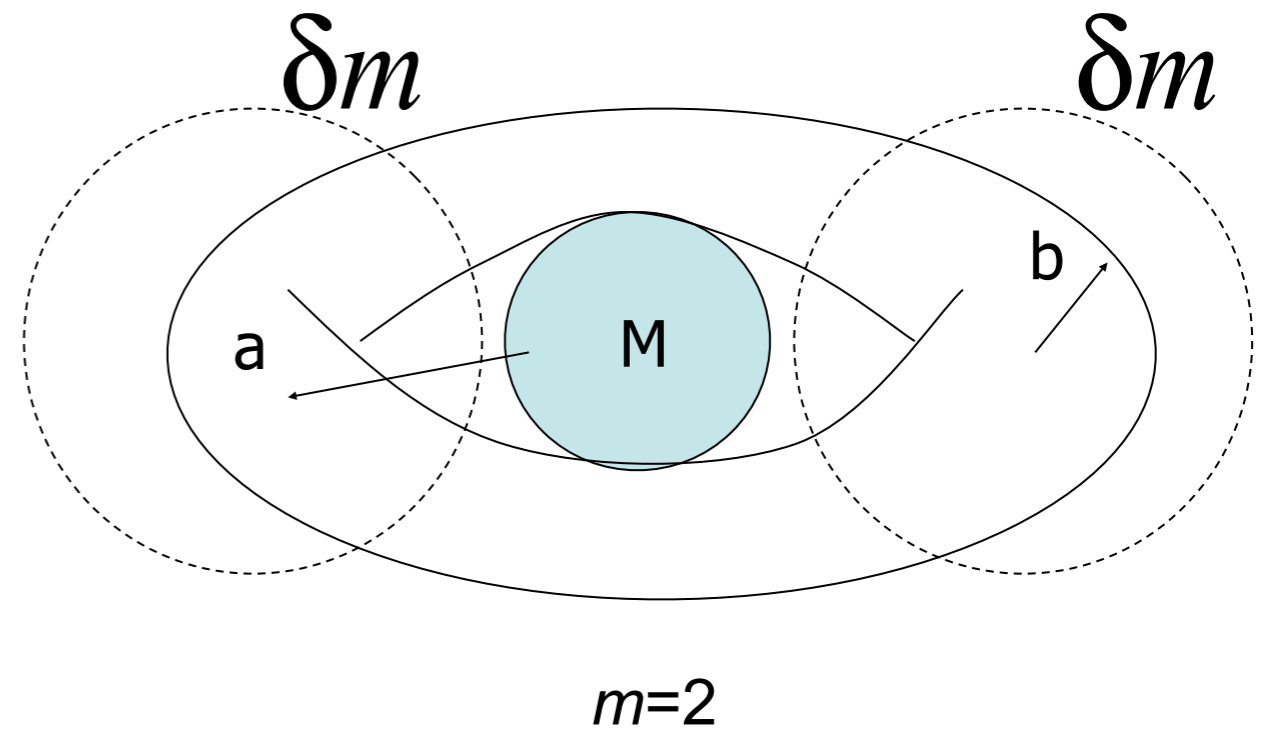


FIG. 2.—Diagram showing the neutral stability curves for buckling modes in a torus of incompressible fluid, as an extension of the Papaloizou-Pringle instability to large ratios of minor-to-major radius b/a . Curves of critical rotation index q_c are labeled with azimuthal quantum numbers $m = 1, 2, \dots$, where instability sets in above and stability sets in below. Of particular interest is the range $q \leq 2$, where the $m = 0$ mode is Rayleigh-stable. For $q = 2$, the torus is unstable for $b/a < 0.7385$ ($m = 1$), 0.3225 ($m = 2$) and, asymptotically, for $b/a = 0.56/m$ ($m \geq 3$).

Chandrasekhar-Friedman-Schutz instability. It may be noted that



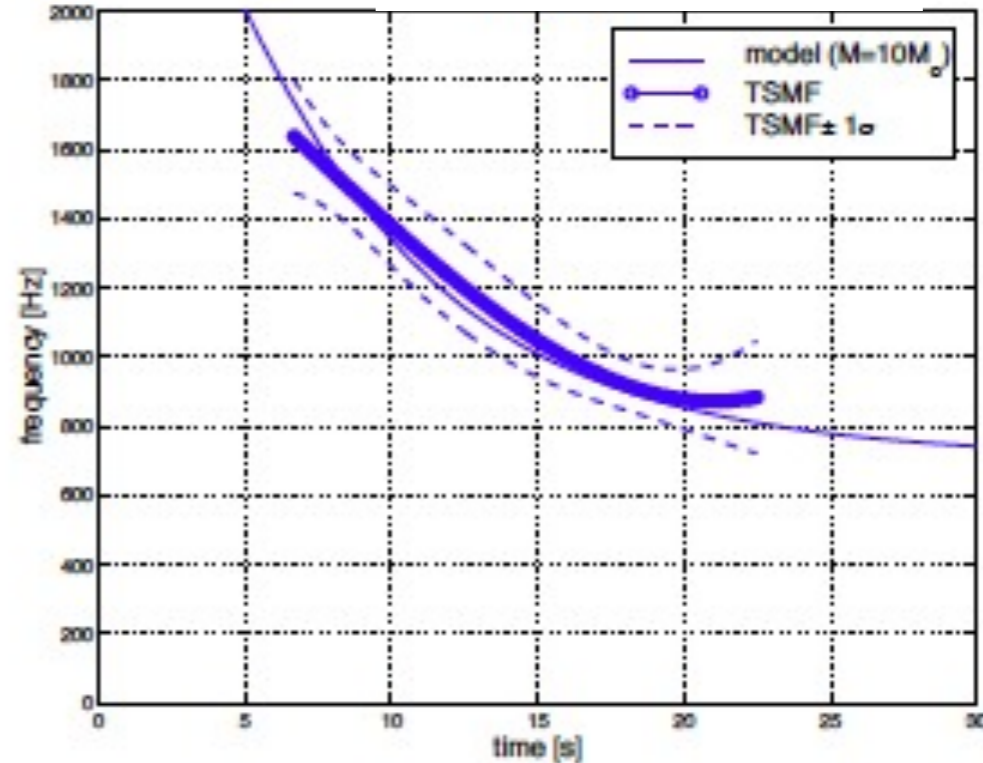
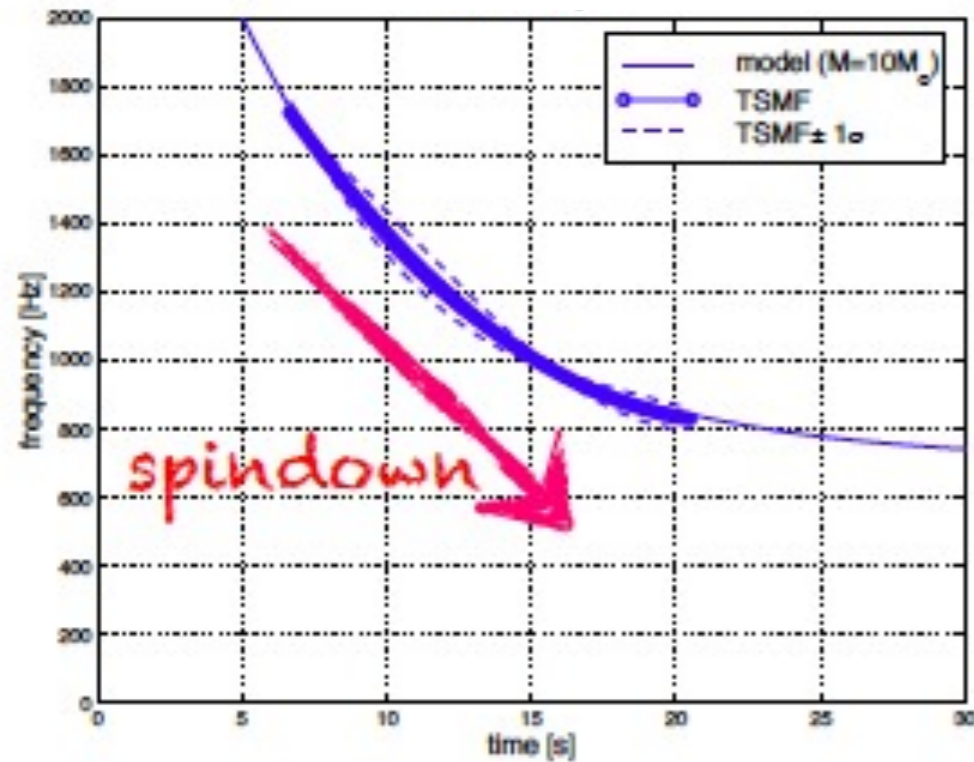
Wide tori are $m = 1, 2, \dots$ unstable

Lowest order modes are unstable first:

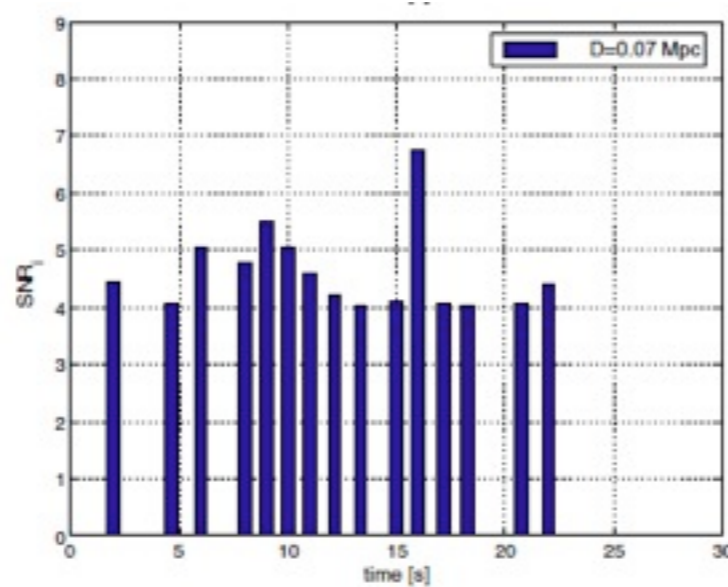
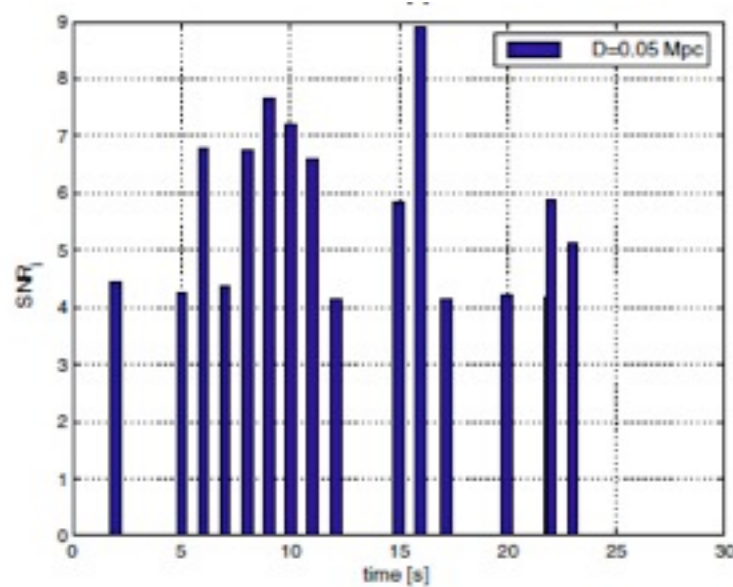
Most of GW-emission from lowest order modes \sim LIGO-Virgo/KAGRA bandwidth

Bromberg, Levinson, van Putten, 2006, 11, 619; Van Putten, 2002, ApJ, 575, L71

Broadband gravitational wave chirps from GRBs/CC-SNe



Extrapolating these TAMA 300 results to Advanced detectors at $2e-24$ @1000 Hz:



$D \sim 35$ Mpc
(for a full chirp detection)

Time-Sliced Matched Filtering ($\tau=1$ s)

van Putten, Tagoshi, Tatsumi, Masa-Katsu & Della Valla, 2011, PRD, 83, 044046

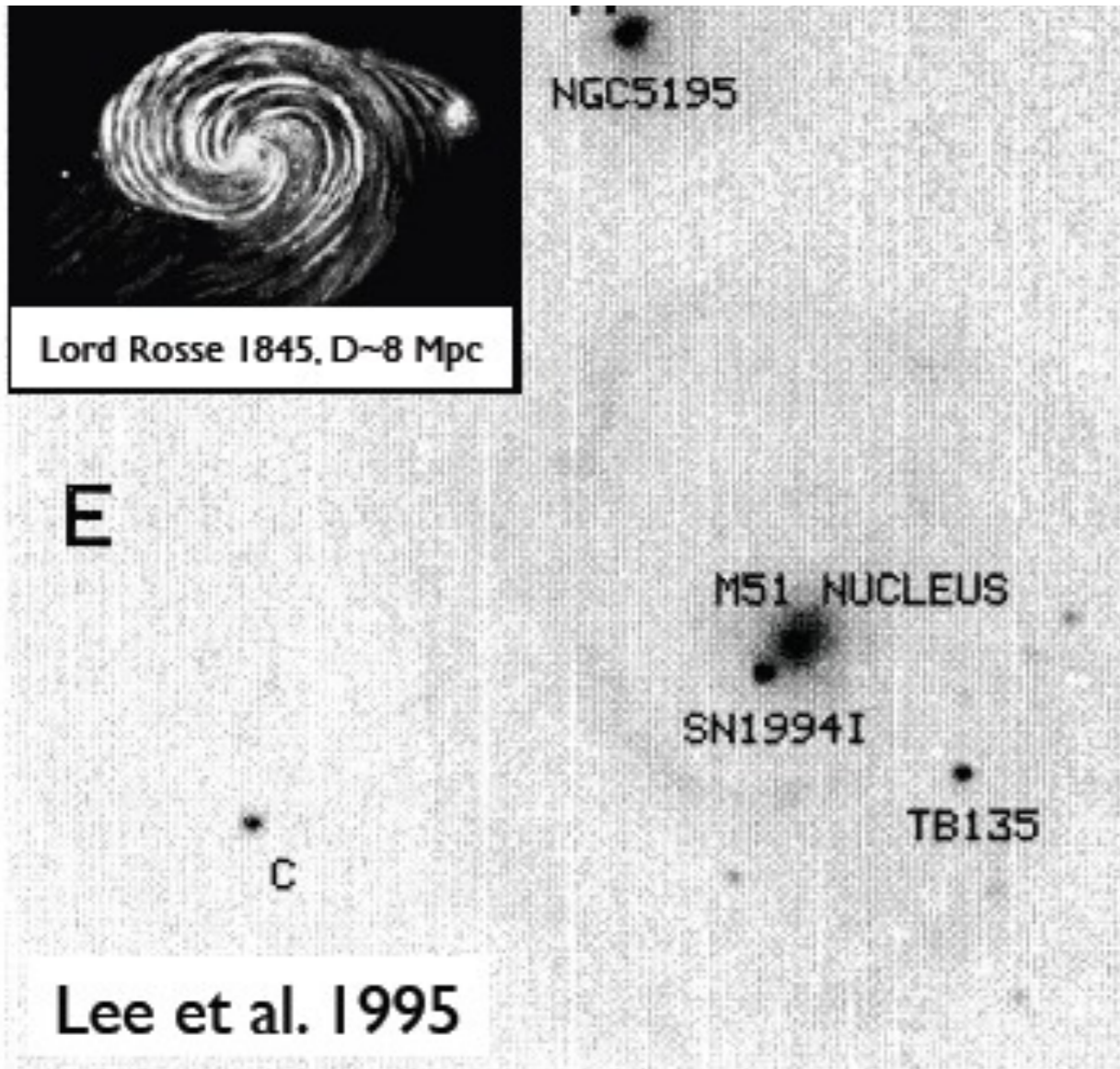
PROPOSED SEARCH triggered by nearby hyper-energetic core-collapse supernovae:

van Putten, Guidorzi & Frontera, 2014, ApJ, 786, 146

*Extract broadband Fourier-chirp spectra from GW detector output,
using Time Sliced Matched Filtering with (colored) Gaussian as a control
from a scan over about 10 million chirp templates
by embarrassingly parallel computing on conventional many-core clusters*

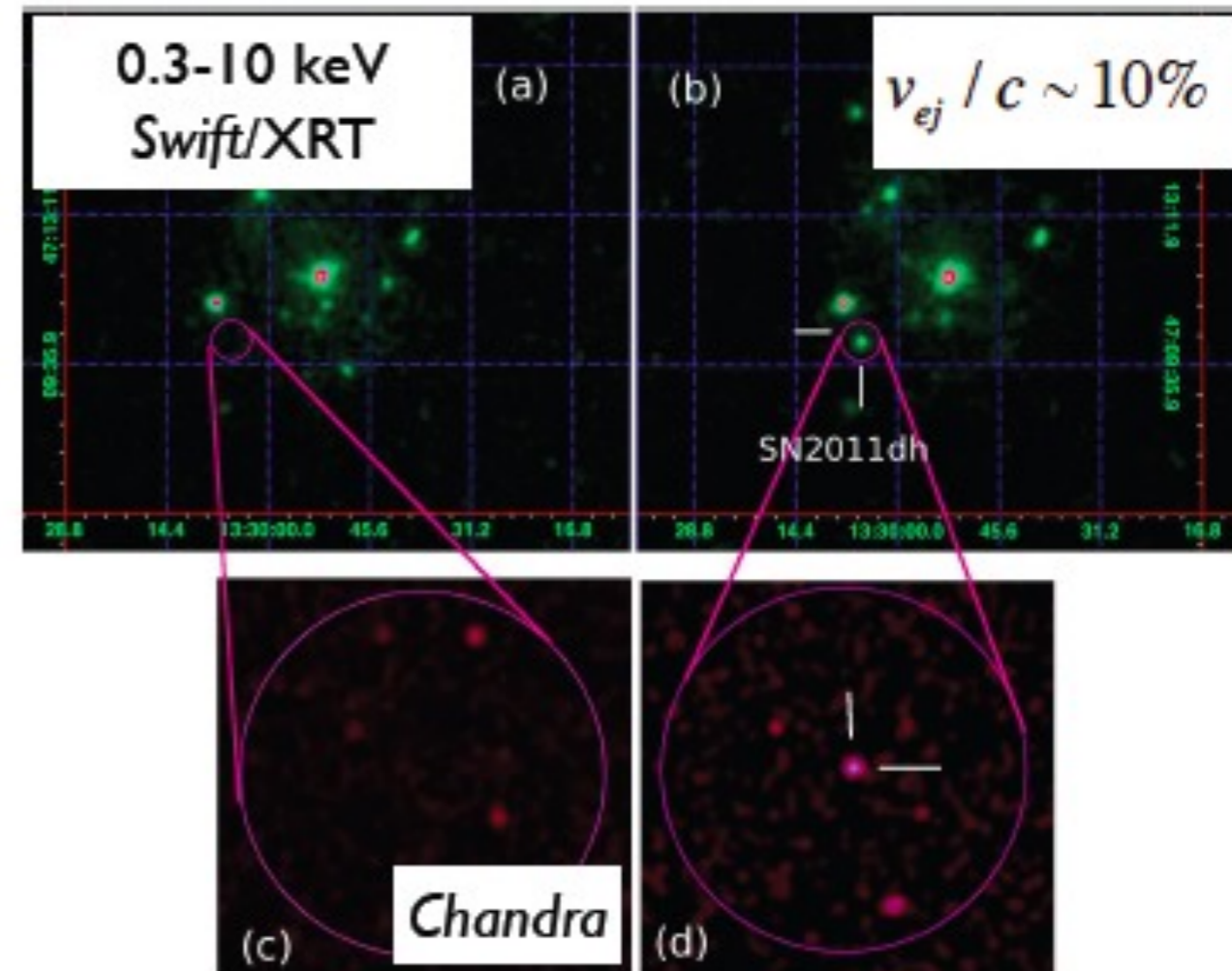
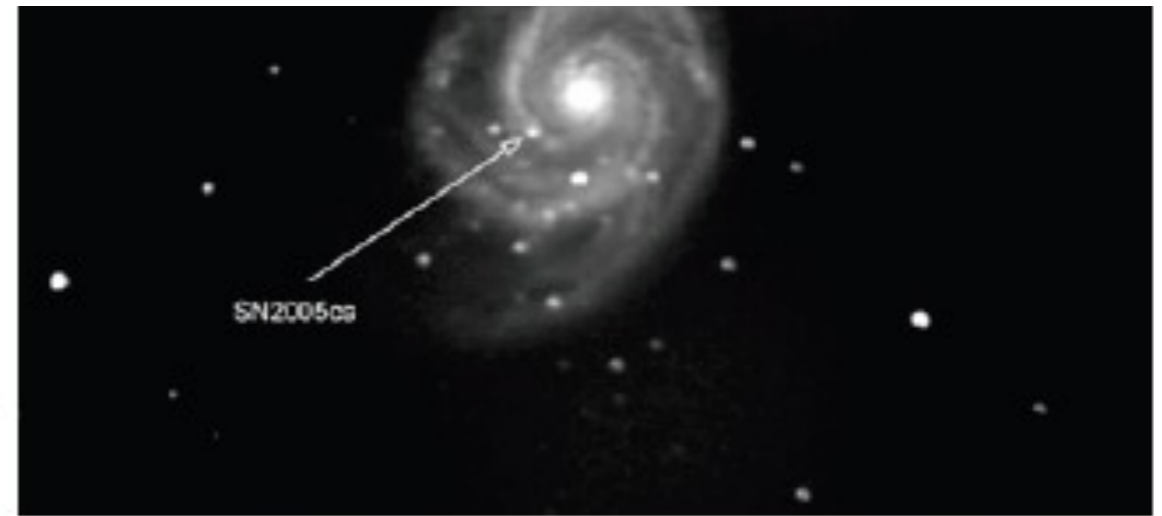


Bright outlook on nearby CC-SNe as TOOs for GWs



SNI1994i: Type Ic, $M \sim 12-30$ solar
 SN2005cs: Type II, $M \sim 18.1$ solar
 SN2011dh: Type II-P, $M \sim 13$ solar

once every ~8.5 years



Soderberg et al., 2011, arXiv:1107.1876