

# Gamma-Ray Bursts as Tracers of the Remote Universe

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## XXIV IAP COLLOQUIUM

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# What is a Gamma-Ray Burst (GRB) ?

Very-massive fast-rotating star  $\rightarrow$  core-collapse supernova (Long GRB) or NS-BH merger (Short GRB)

Shocks also accelerate protons

Interactions with photons  $\Rightarrow$  pions, muons, neutrinos

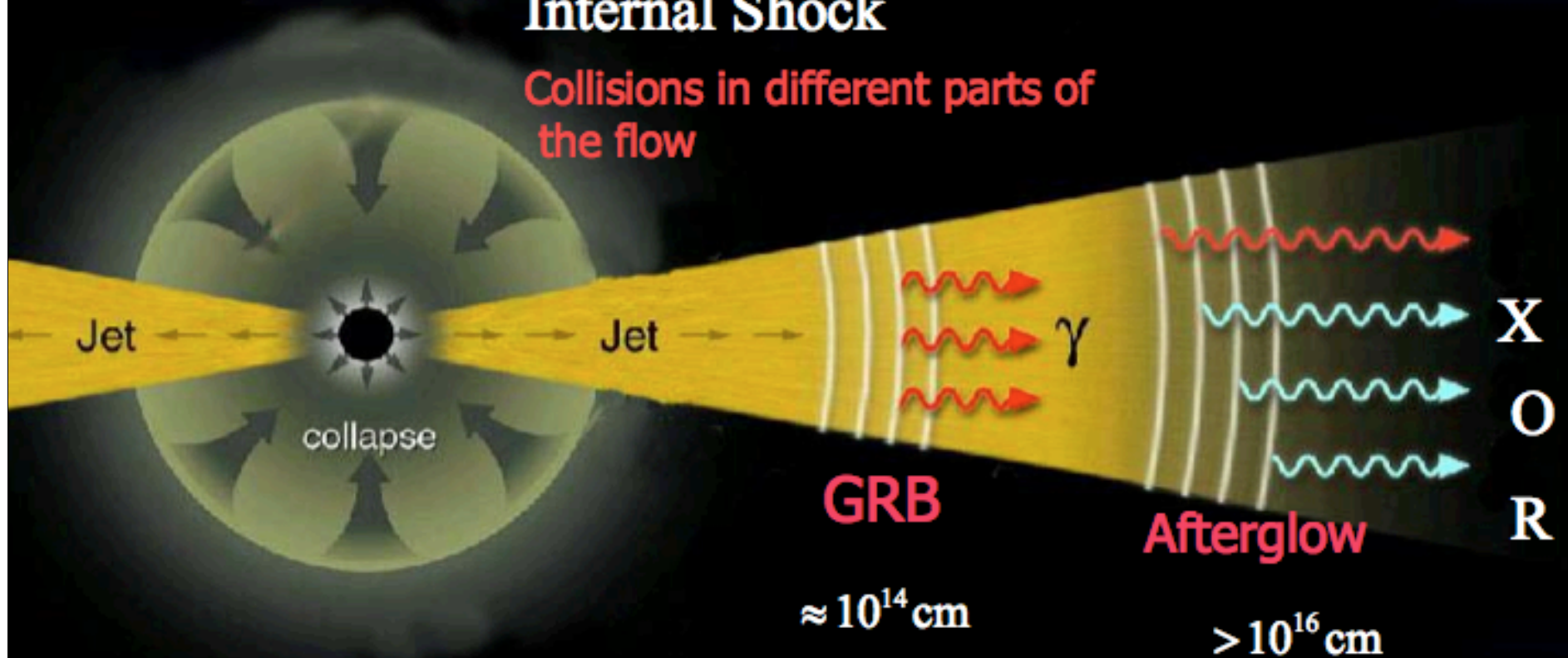
Neutrinos expected  $10^{14} - 10^{19}$  eV range

External Shock

Collision with surroundings

Internal Shock

Collisions in different parts of the flow





## Fast Facts about GRBs

**1967:** year of the first detection of a GRB, by the US military satellite Vela

**1973:** the first science paper on GRBs is published

**1997:** the first redshift is measured, GRBs are cosmological sources

**148:** number of GRBs with measured redshift today

**6.3:** redshift of the most distant GRB ever found

**0.01 seconds:** duration of the shortest GRBs, in the  $\gamma$ -ray emission phase

**200 seconds:** duration of longest GRBs, in the  $\gamma$ -ray emission phase

**$10^{51}$  ergs:** typical energy emitted by a GRB, in a couple of minutes

**10 billion years:** the time required by the sun to emit the same energy

**$10^{54}$  ergs:** energy emitted in gravitational waves and neutrinos

**Rate:** 1 event /  $10^5$  yr / galaxy (after beaming correction)

a few / day / universe

# Pre-history of GRBs

- ◆ In 1975 already 100 different theories proposed
  - ◆ More than 4000 refereed papers
  - ◆ 4 decades of controversies

<i>Stecker &amp; Frost 1973</i>	Stellar superflares
<i>Harwit &amp; Salpeter 1973</i>	Impacts of comets onto neutron stars
<i>Lamb et al. 1973</i>	Accreting compact objects
<i>Zwicky 1974</i>	Nuclear Goblins (bodies - 3-10 m in size - of nuclear density inside stars)
<i>Pacini &amp; Ruderman 1974</i>	Old slowly spinning neutron stars (dead pulsars)
<i>Grindlay et al. 1974</i>	Relativistic Dust Grains from pulsars
<i>Whipple 1974</i>	Comets
<i>Chanmugam 1974</i>	Magnetic white dwarfs
<i>Sofia &amp; van Horn 1974</i>	Collisions of chunks of antimatter of mass about $10^{15}$ g with normal stars
<i>Fabian &amp; Pringle 1975</i>	Do not favor the possibility that supernovae might be sources of gamma-ray bursts
<i>Bruk &amp; Kugel 1976</i>	Melting of neutron stars
<i>Schmidt 1978</i>	Nonrelativistic sources - cannot be further away than a few kpc from the sun
<i>Uknownn:</i>	"Exhaust from alien warp-drive engines"

◆ 1968 Stirling A. Colgate prediction:  $\gamma$ -ray emission from SNs in distant galaxies





## The good and the bad about gamma-ray bursts



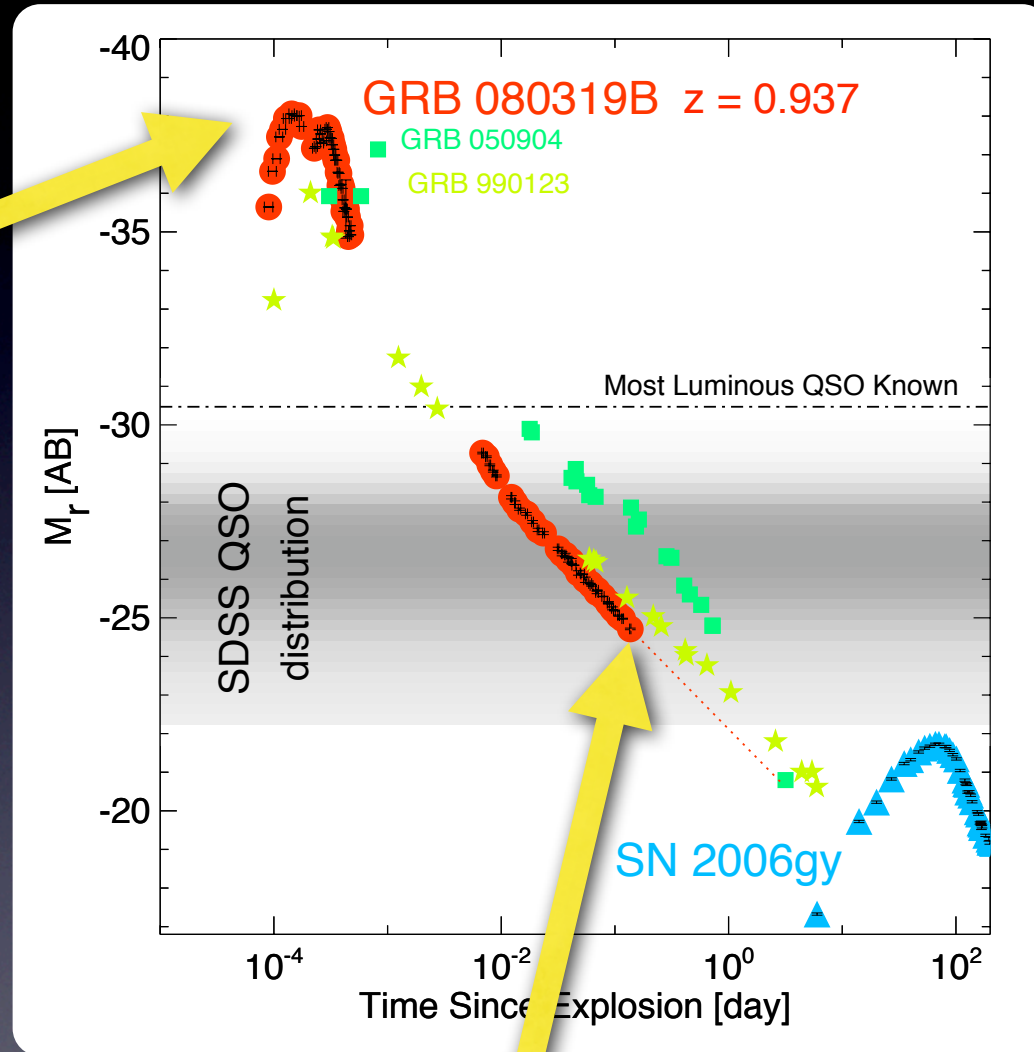
*They fade away very quickly*



*They fade away very quickly*

# Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events

Visual  
magnitude  
 $m=5.6$

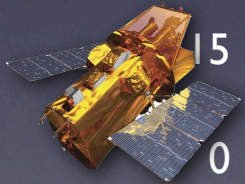
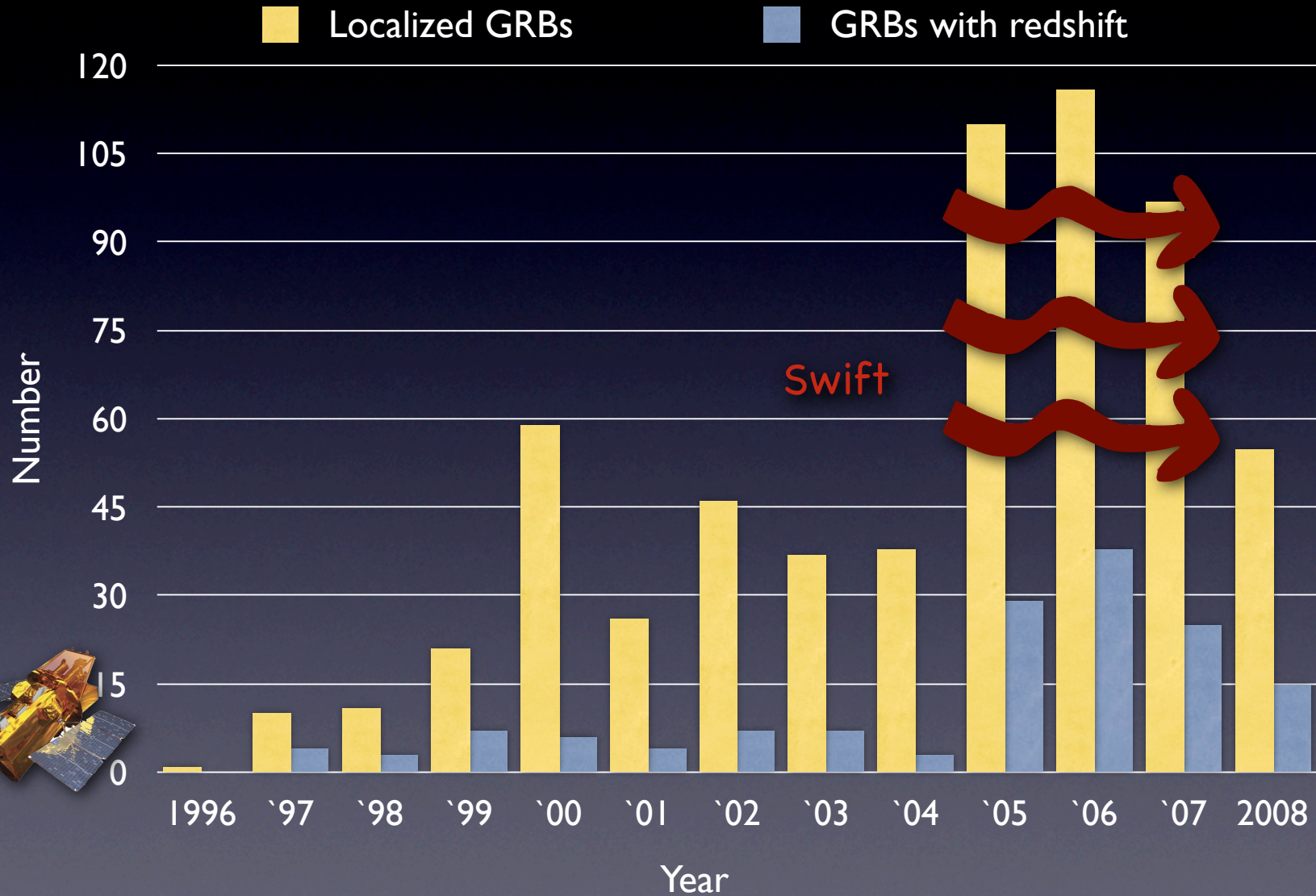


Bloom et al. (2008 March 24, ApJ Submitted, 42 pages)

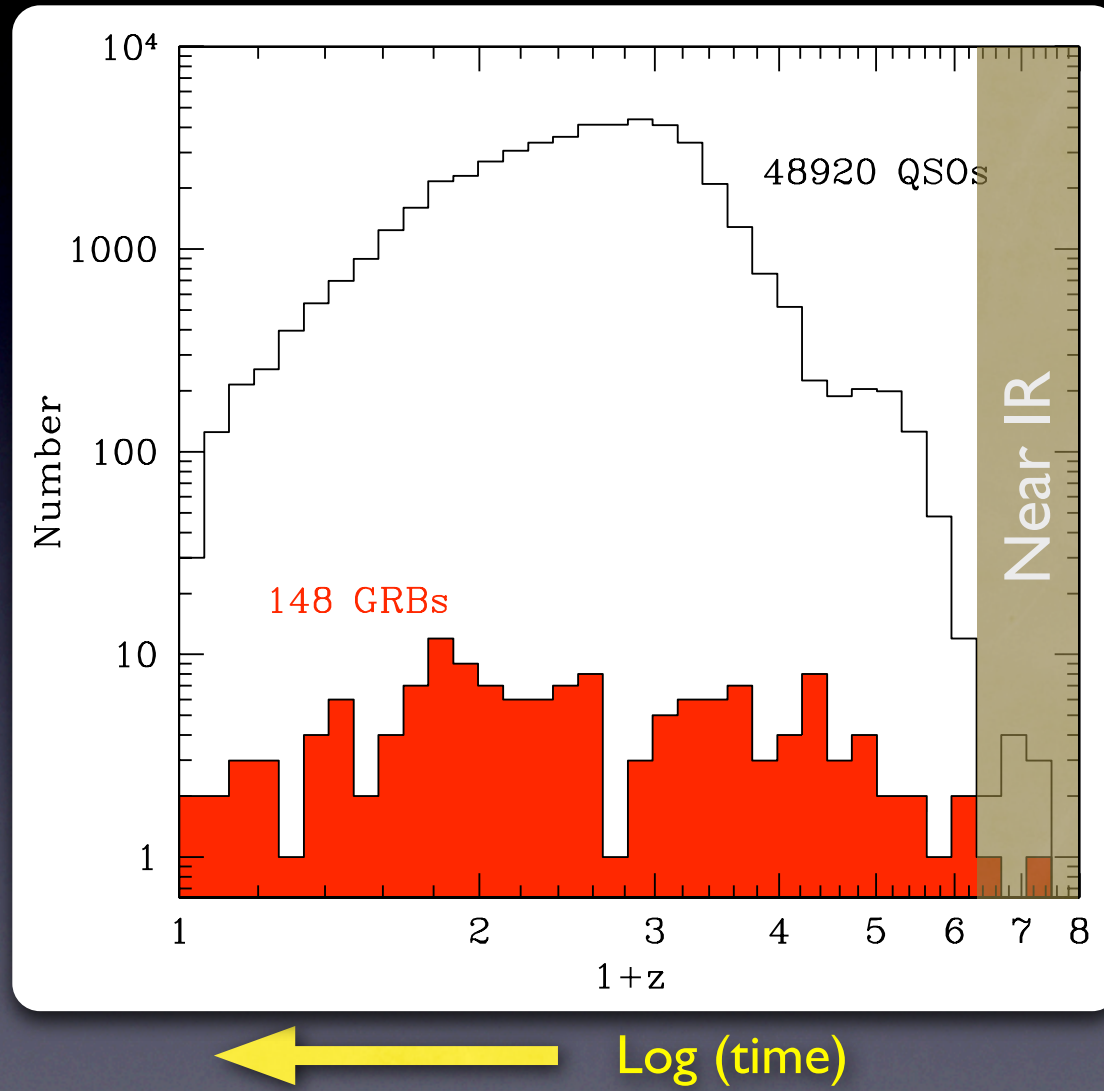
6.9 hours after  $m=19$



# Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events



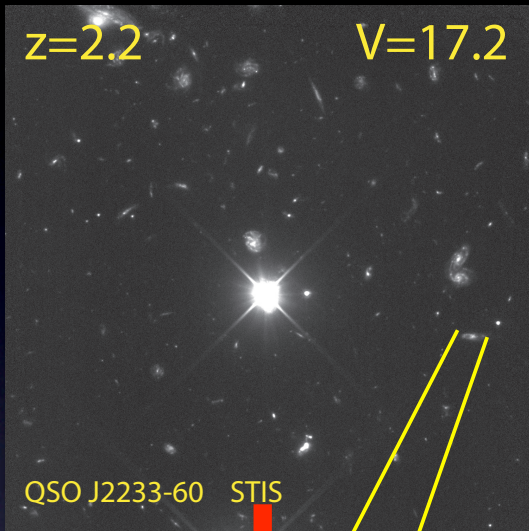
## Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events



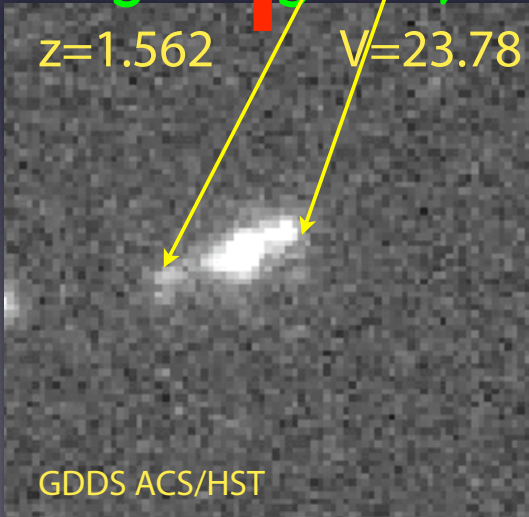


# Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events

QSO



High-z galaxy

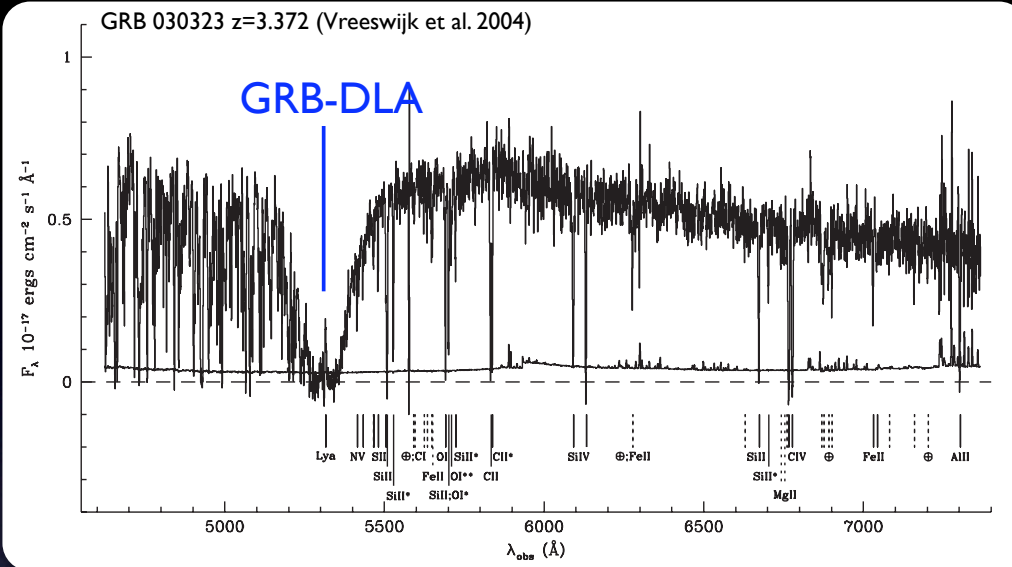


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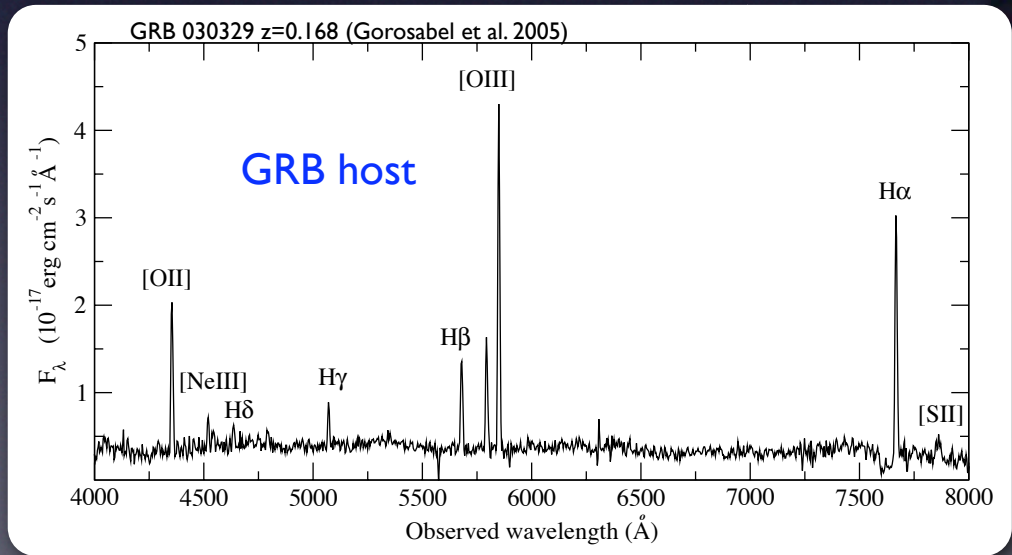
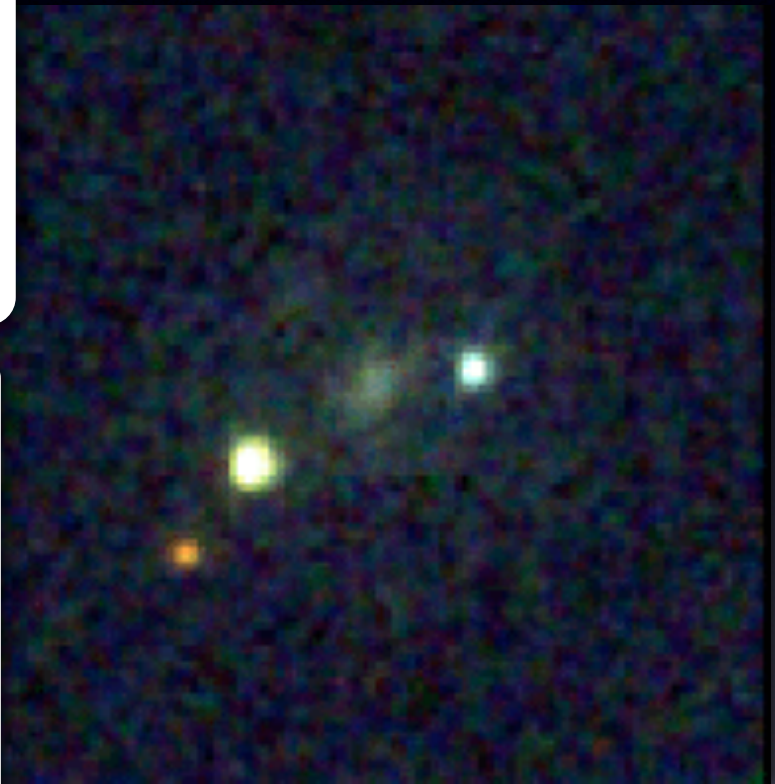
GRB



# Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events



GRB



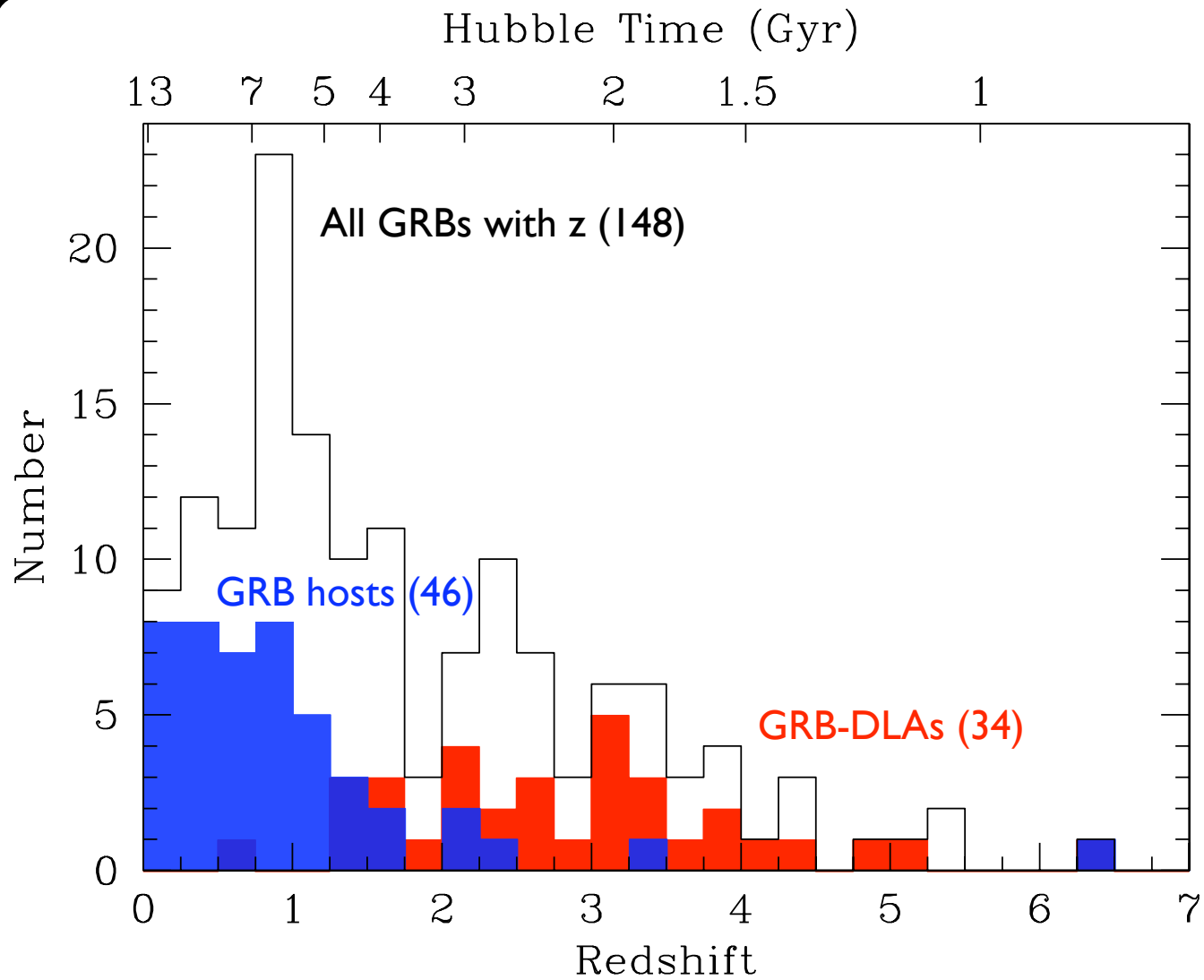


## Gamma-ray bursts: exceptional events

*What can we study? A partial view...*

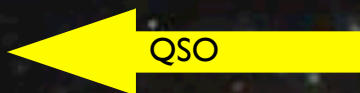
- 1. Star formation under extreme conditions*
- 2. Massive stars (supernovae, WR)*
- 3. Black Holes*
- 4. Reionization of the universe*
- 5. Cosmic chemical evolution*
- 6. SFR density of the universe*
- 7. Small galaxies at high redshift*
- 8. Galaxies at  $z > 7$*

# GRB redshift distribution

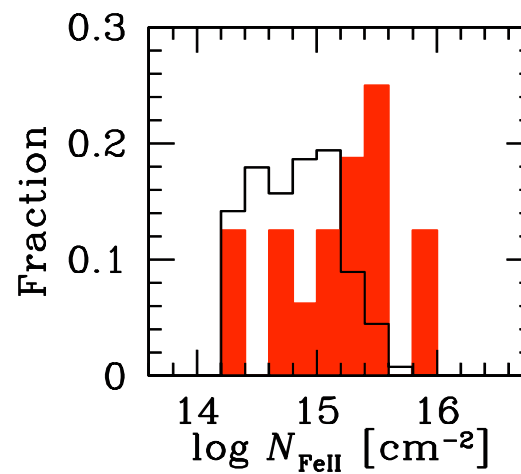
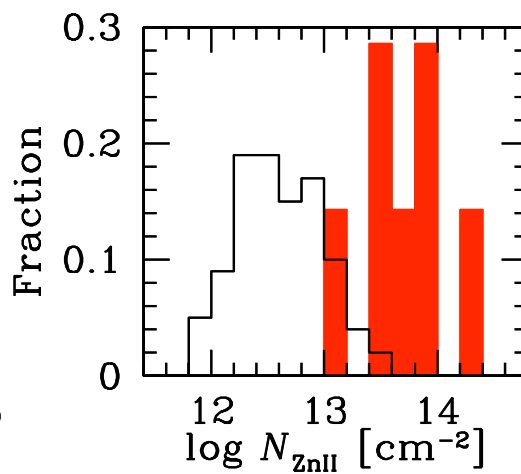
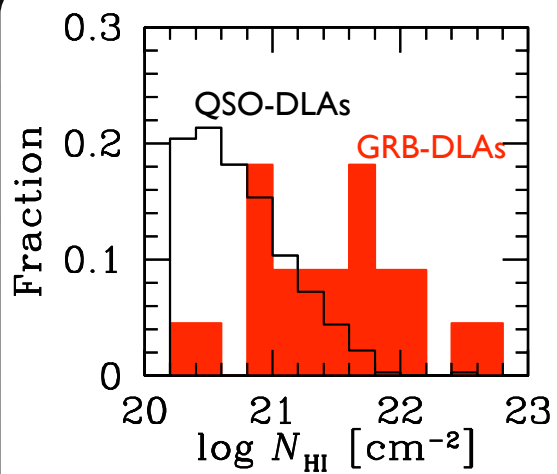




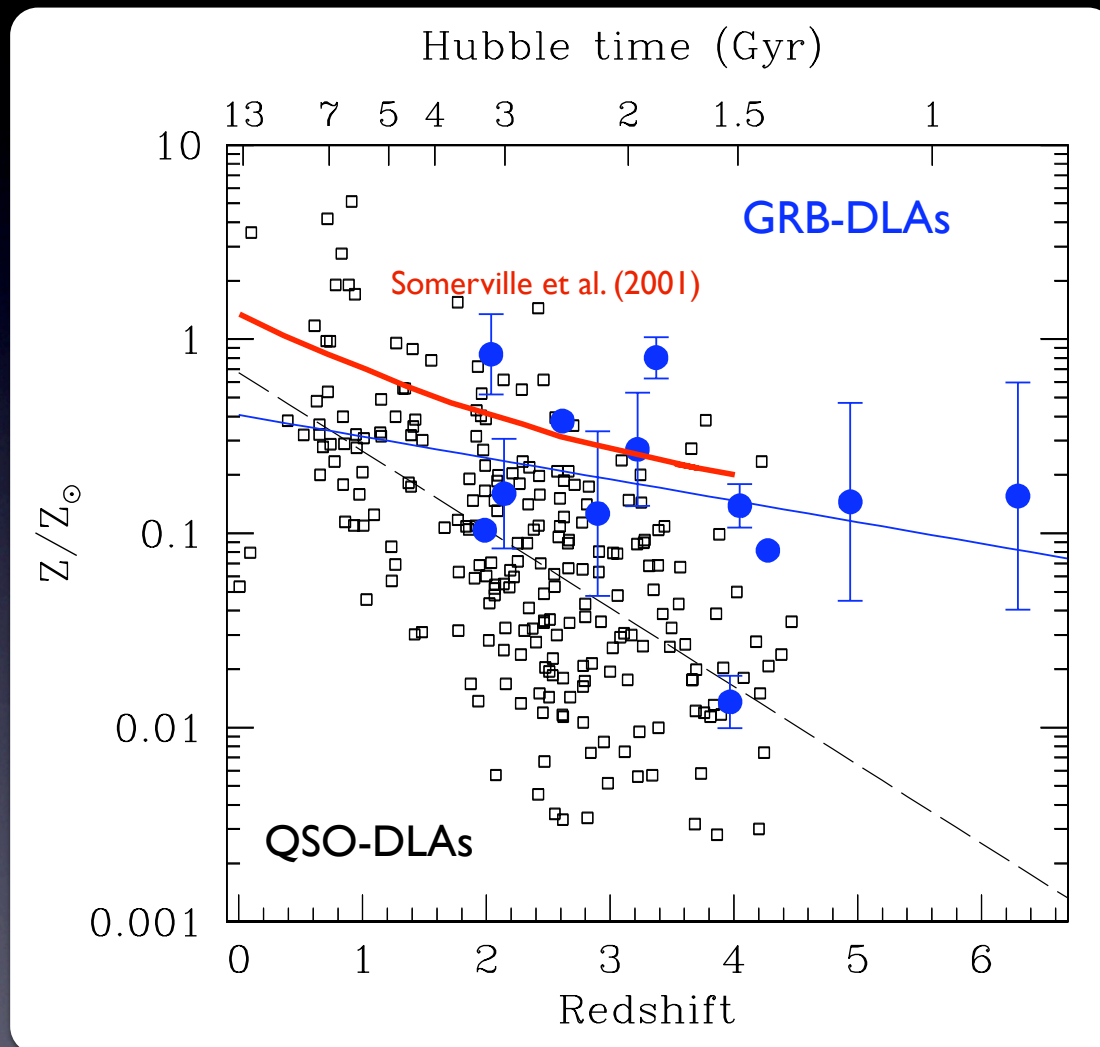
# Chemical enrichment from GRB-DLAs



GRB

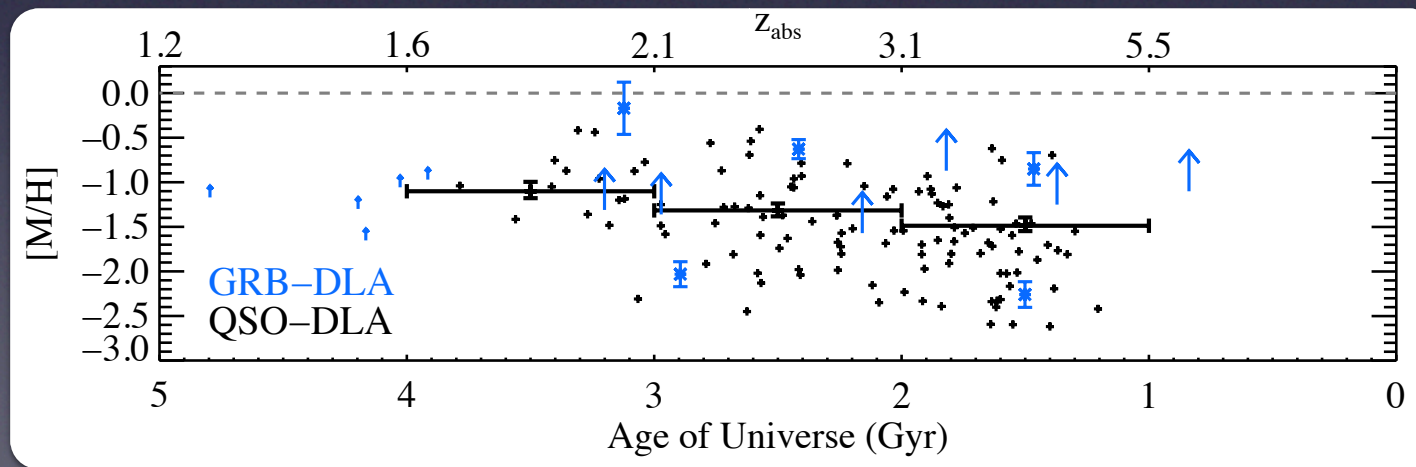
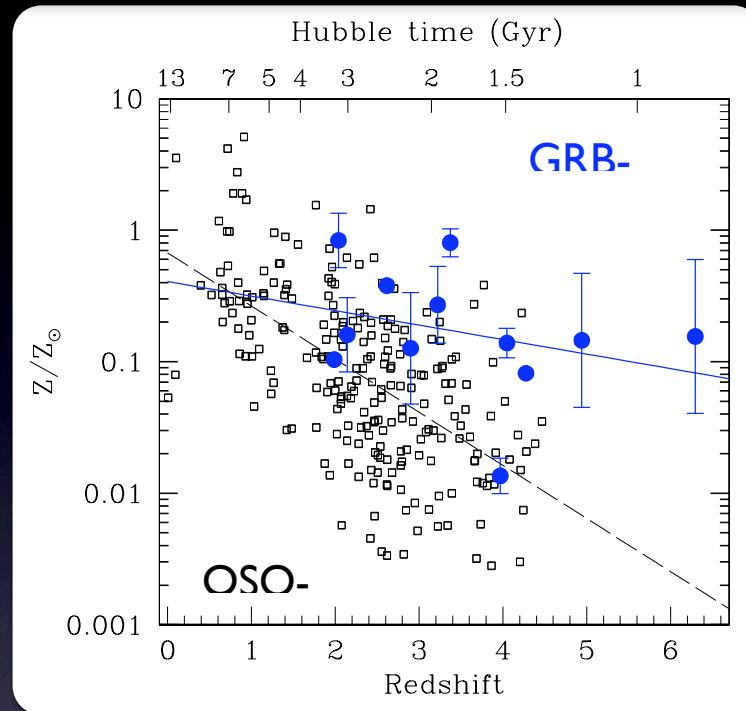


# Chemical evolution from GRB-DLAs



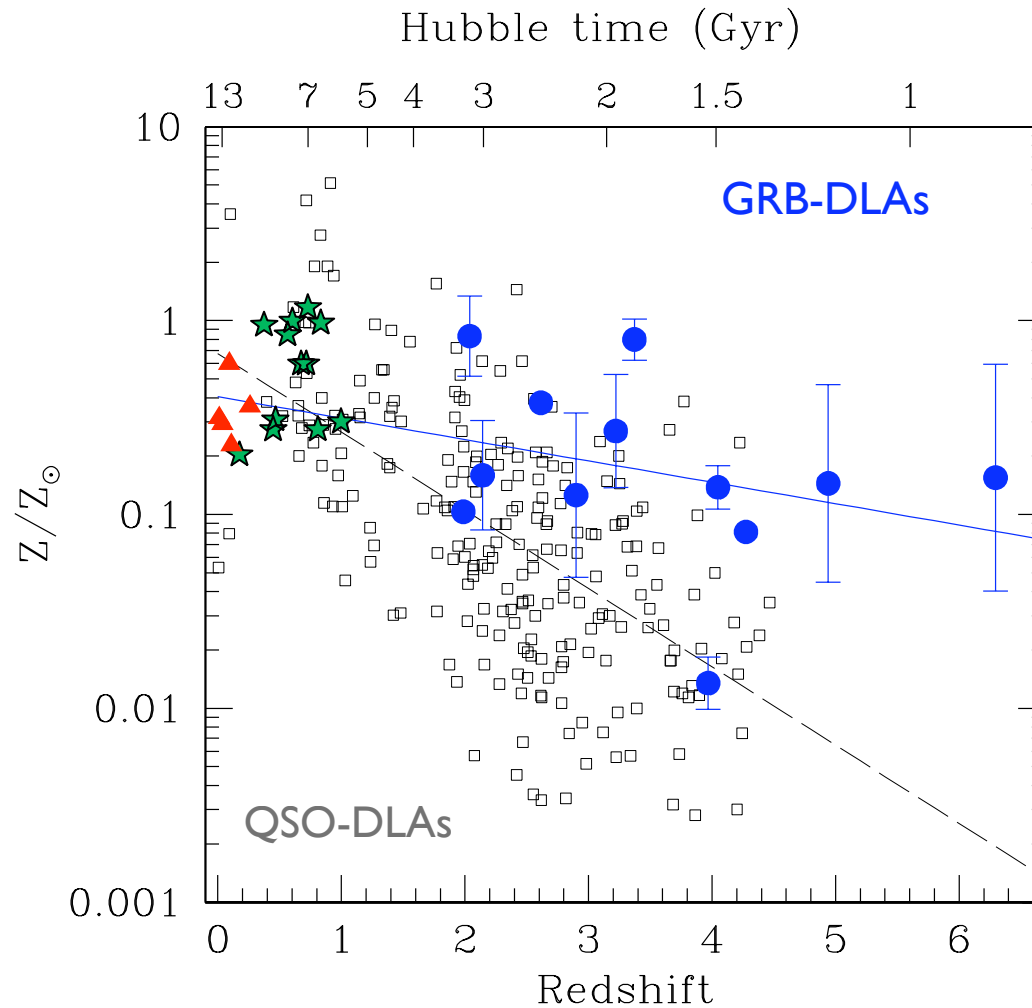


# Chemical evolution from GRB-DLAs



# Chemical evolution from GRB-DLAs

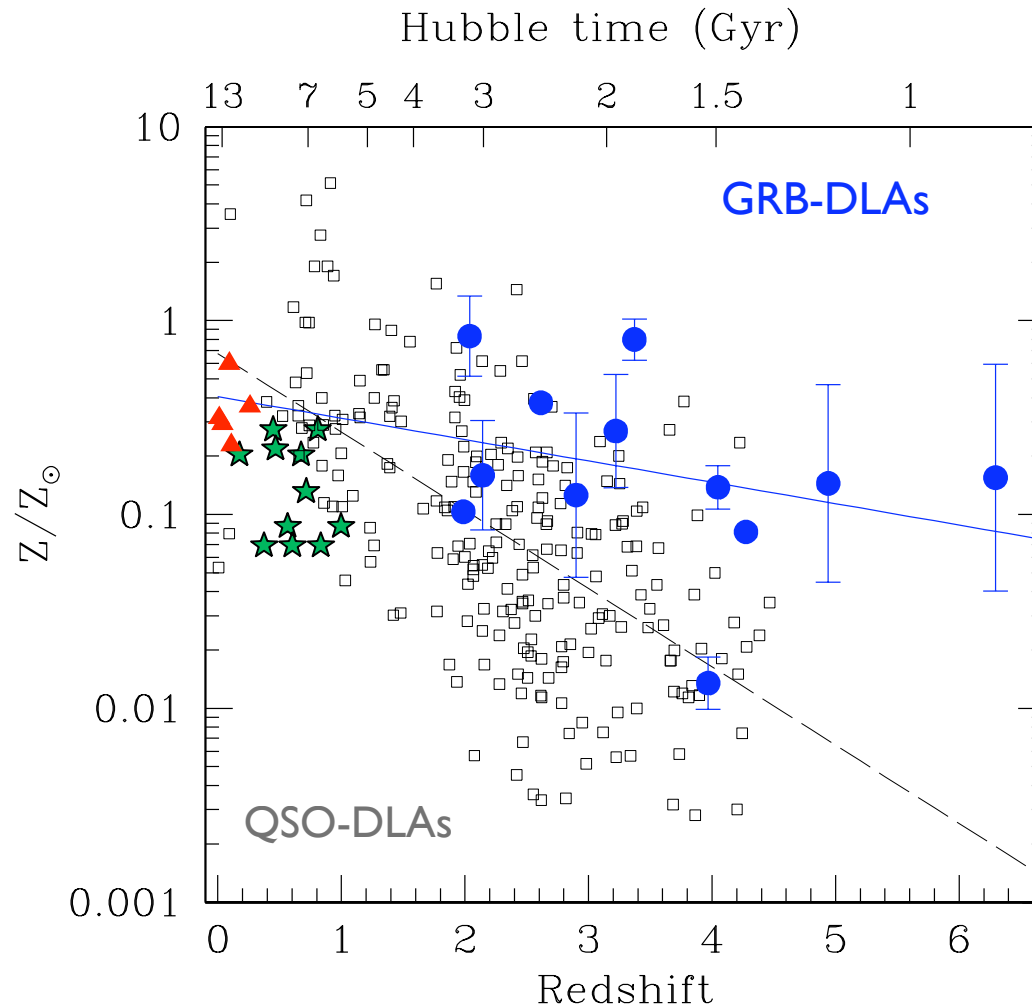
- ▲ GRB hosts  
 $T_e$  & O3N2  
metallicities
- ★ GRB hosts  
 $R_{23}$  metallicities  
upper branch





# Chemical evolution from GRB-DLAs

- ▲ GRB hosts  
 $T_e$  & O3N2  
metallicities
- ★ GRB hosts  
 $R_{23}$  metallicities  
lower branch



# Chemical enrichment from GRB-DLAs

## References

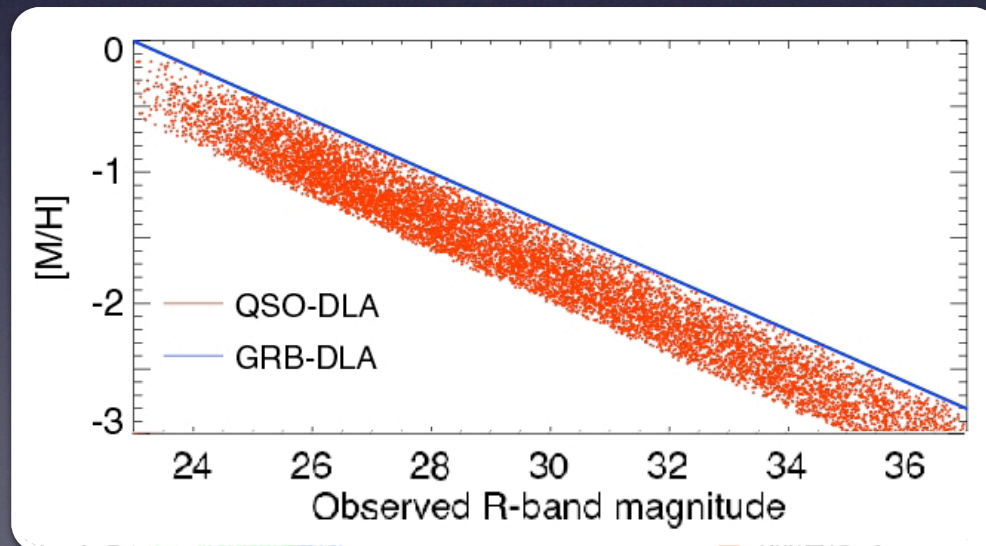
Berger, E.; Penprase, B. E.; Cenko, S. B.; Kulkarni, S. R.; Fox, D. B.; Steidel, C. C.; Reddy, N. A.: *Spectroscopy of GRB 050505 at  $z = 4.275$ : A  $\log N(\text{H I}) = 22.1$  DLA Host Galaxy and the Nature of the Progenitor*, 2006, ApJ, 642, 979

Fynbo, J. P. U.; Starling, R. L. C.; Ledoux, C.; Wiersema, K.; et al.: *Probing cosmic chemical evolution with gamma-ray bursts: GRB 060206 at  $z = 4.048$* , 2006, A&A, 451, L47

Savaglio, S.: *GRBs as cosmological probes - cosmic chemical evolution*, 2006, New Journal of Physics, 8, 195

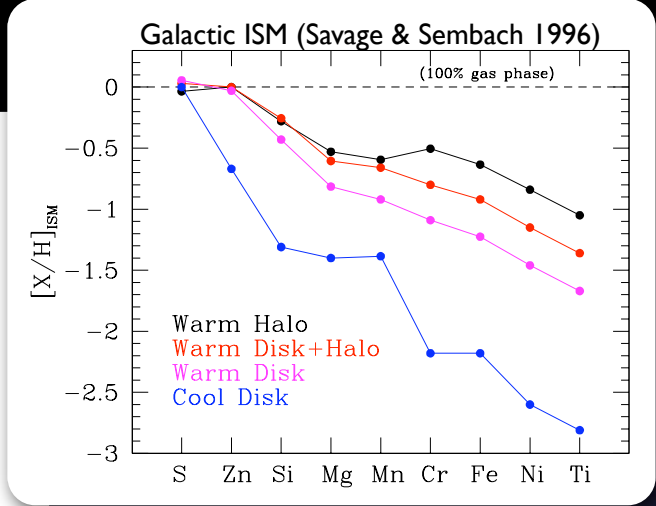
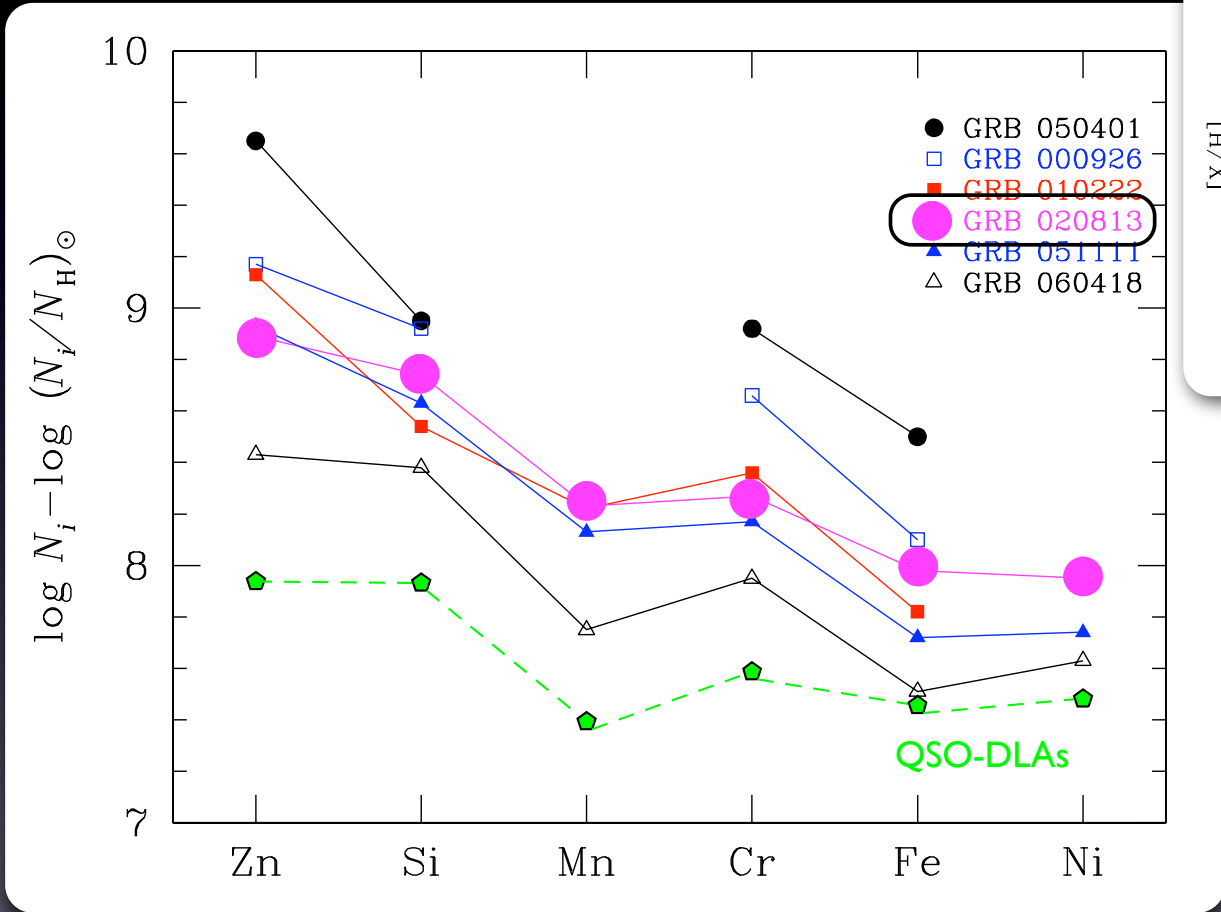
Prochaska, J. X.; Chen, H. W.; Dessauges-Zavadsky, M.; Bloom, J. S.: *Probing the Interstellar Medium near Star-forming Regions with Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglow Spectroscopy: Gas, Metals, and Dust*, 2007, ApJ, 666, 267

Fynbo, J. P. U.; Prochaska J. X.; Sommer-Larsen J.; Dessauges-Zavadsky, M., Møller P.: *Reconciling the Metallicity Distributions of Gamma-ray Burst, Damped Lyman- $\alpha$ , and Lyman-break Galaxies at  $z \approx 3$* , 2008, A&A, astro-ph/0801.3723





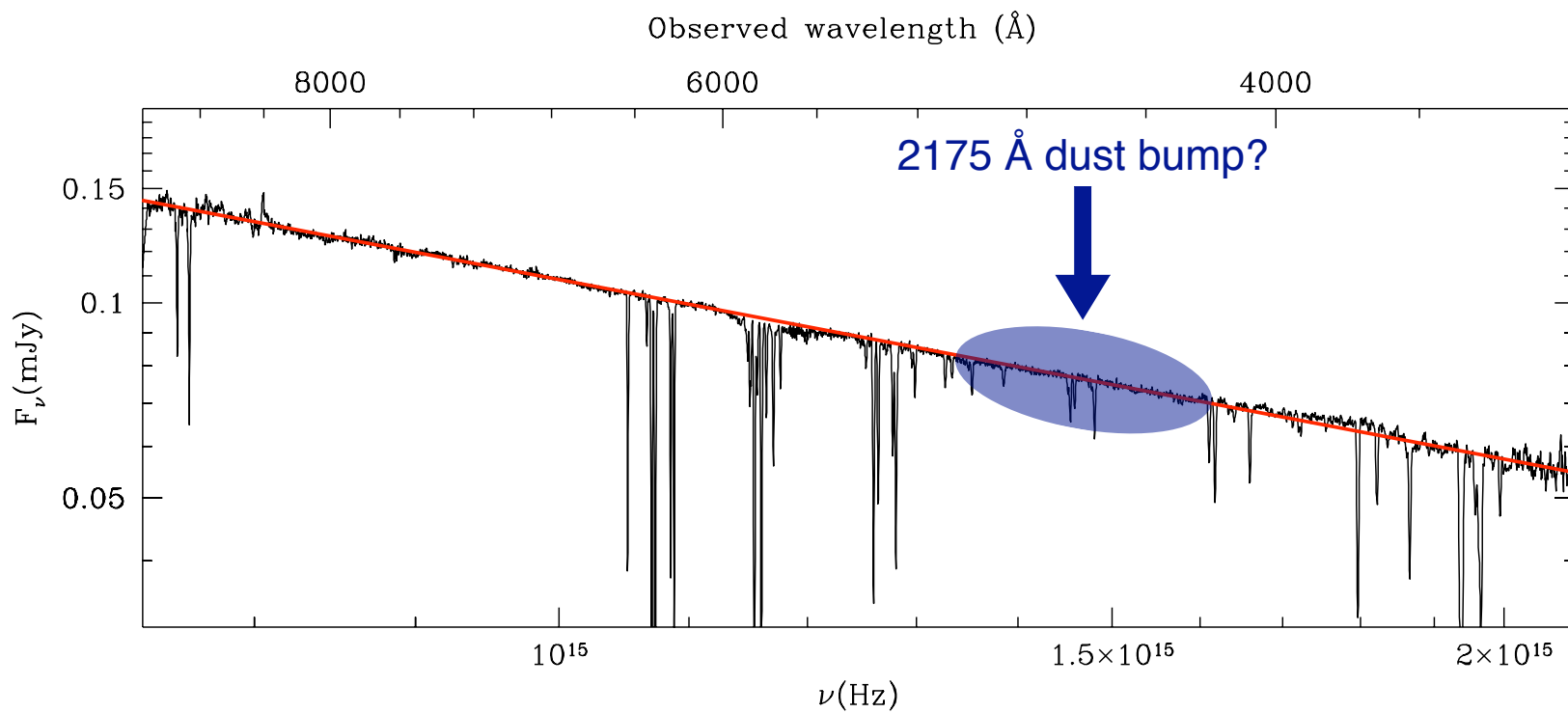
# Dust depletion in GRB-DLAs



Savaglio (2006)

# Dust extinction in GRB-DLAs

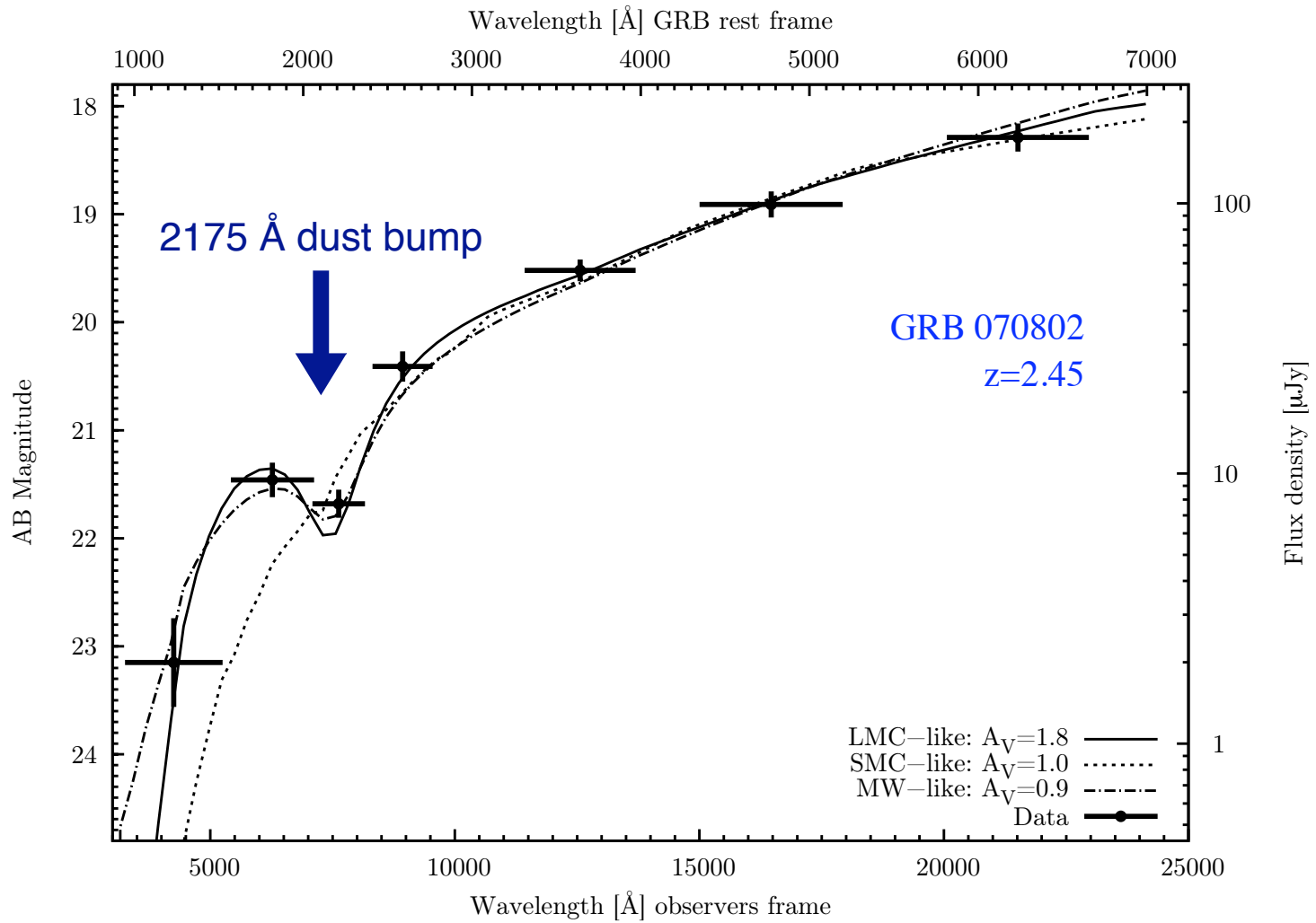
GRB 020813 ( $z=1.255$ )



Barth et al. (2003)  
Savaglio & Fall (2004)

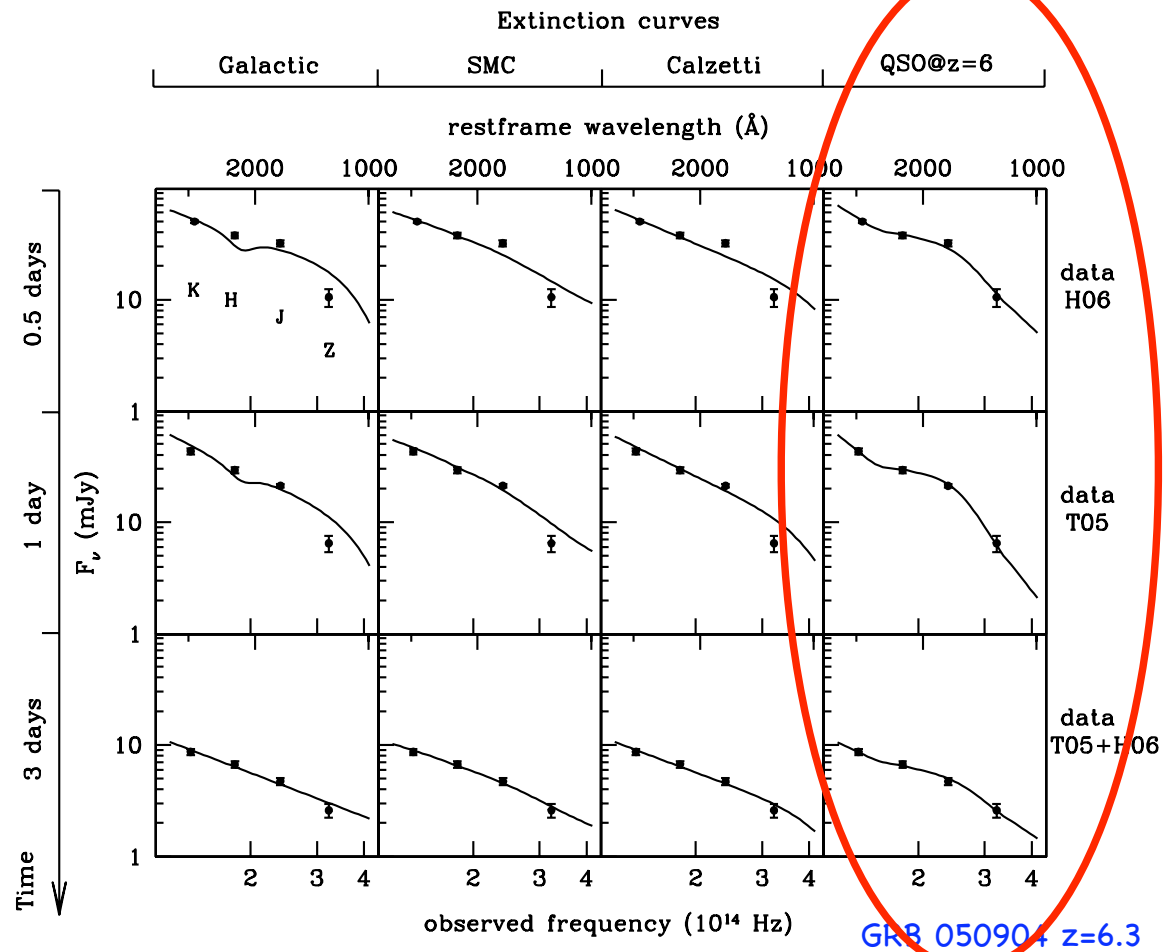


# Dust extinction in GRB-DLAs



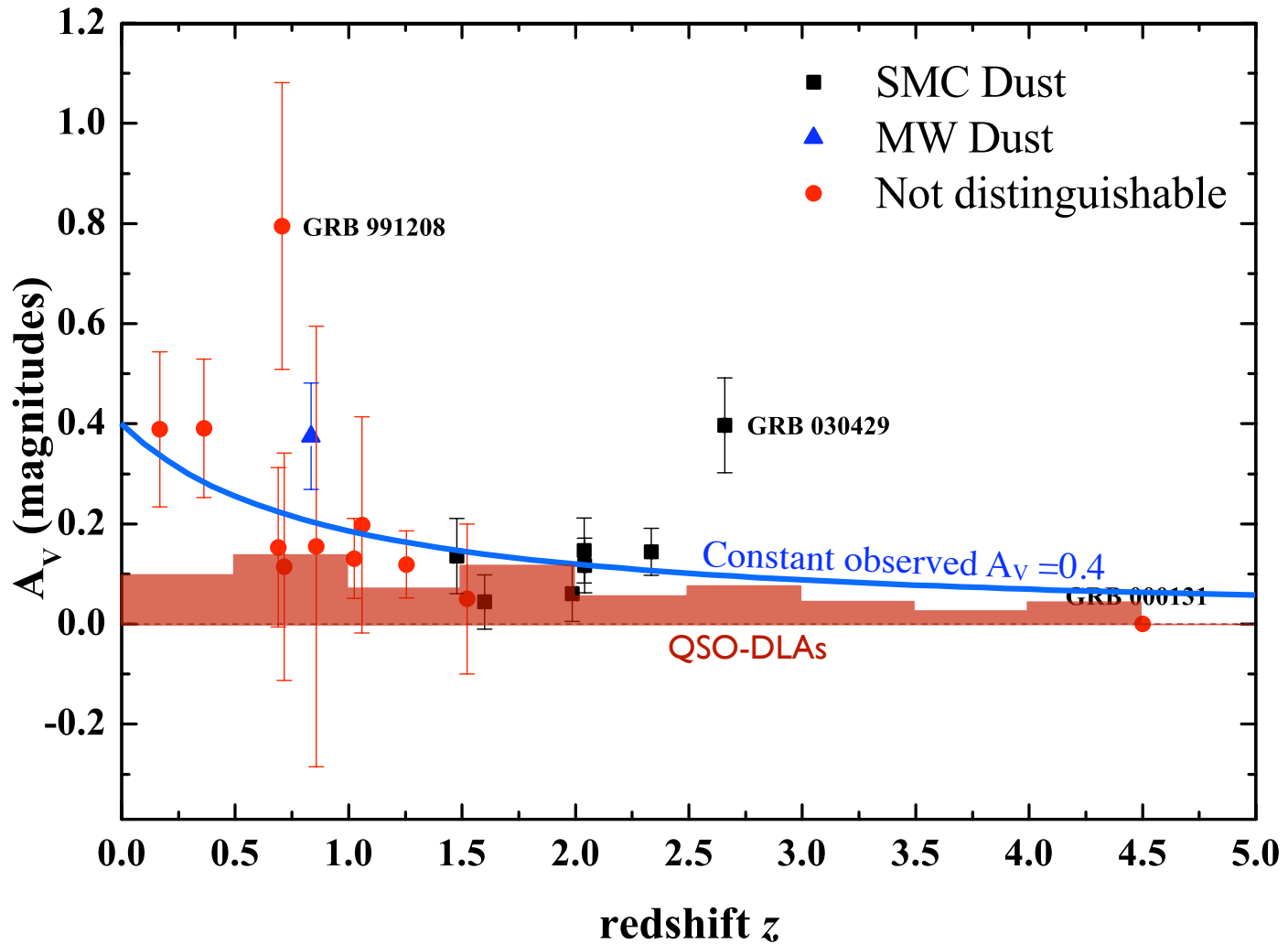
Krühler et al. (2008)

# Dust extinction in GRB-DLAs



Stratta, Maiolino, Fiore & D'Elia (2007)

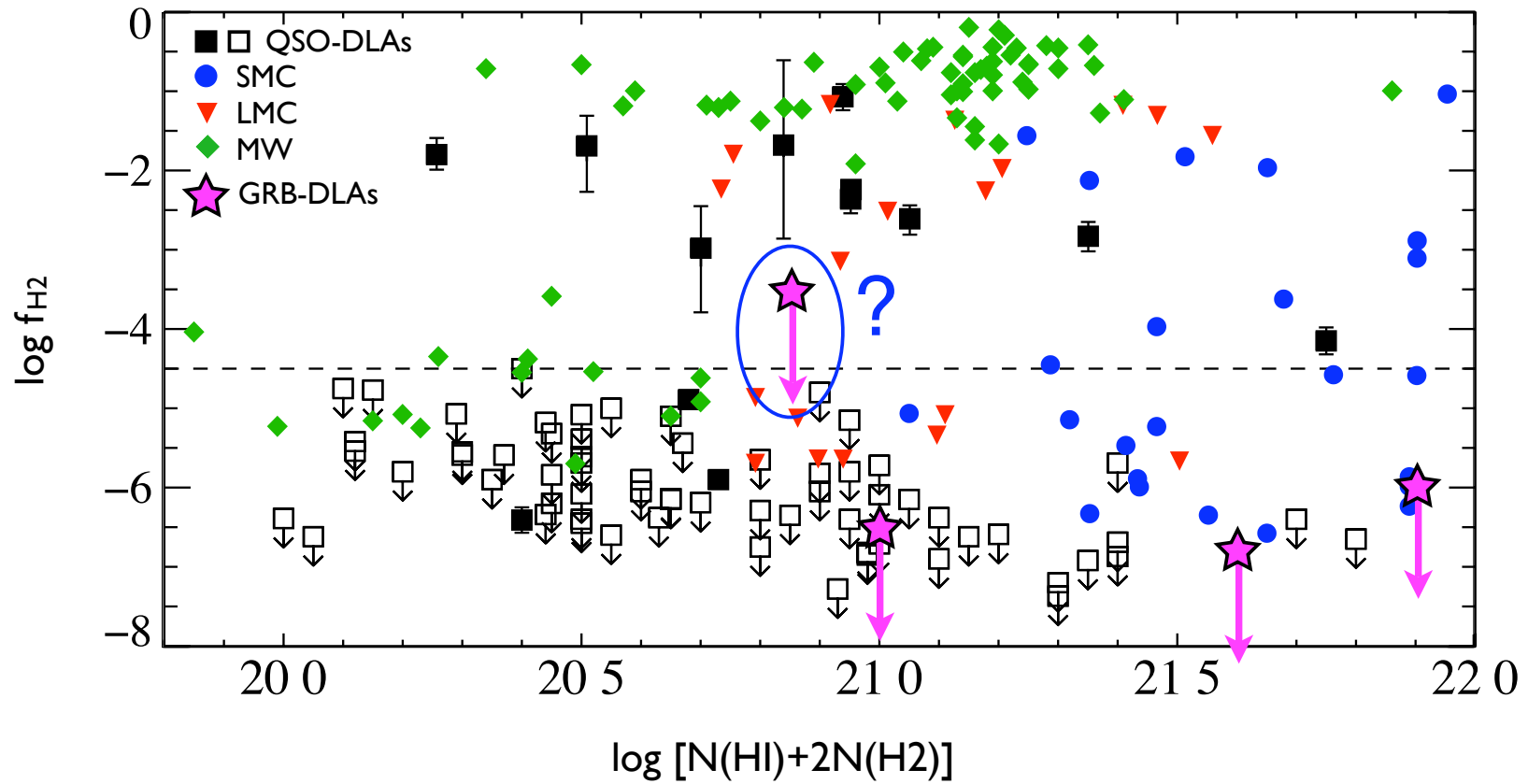
## Dust extinction in GRB-DLAs



Kann, Klose, & Zeh (2006)  
Friedman & Bloom (2005)



# Molecular hydrogen in GRB-DLAs

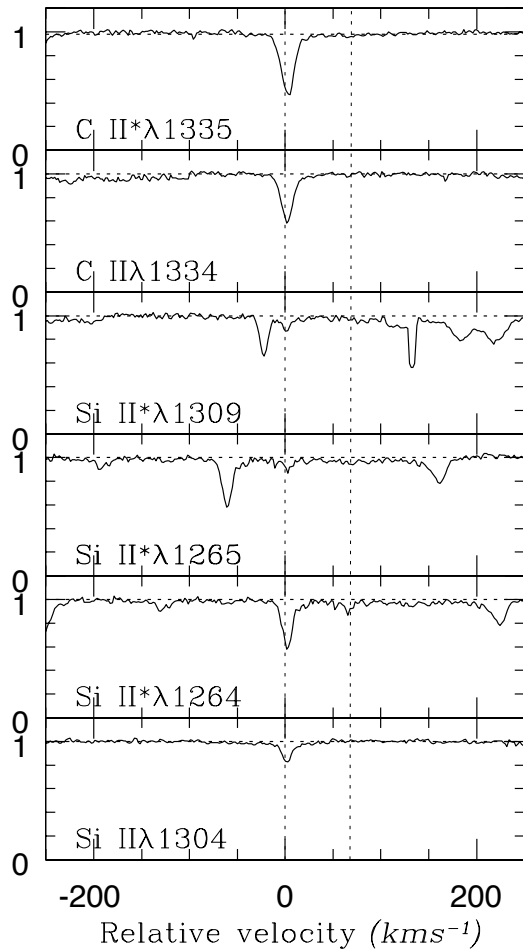


Noterdaeme, Ledoux, Petitjean, & Srianand (2008)

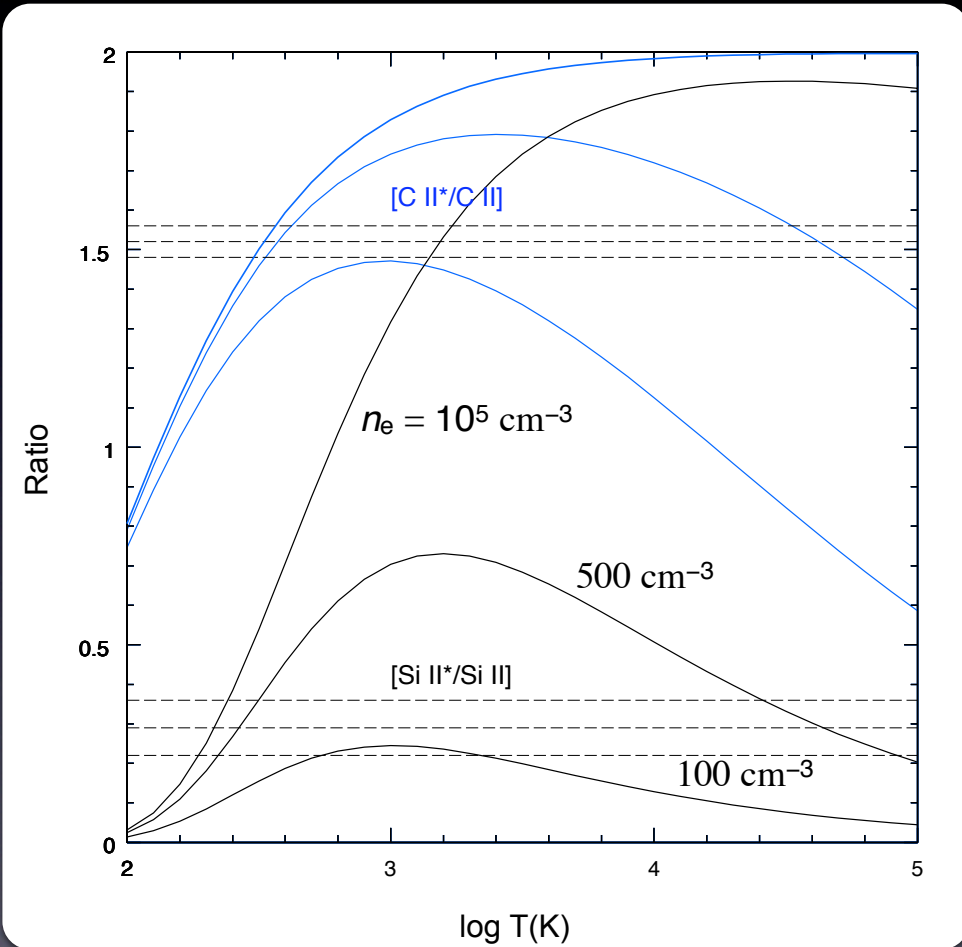
Tumlinson, Prochaska, Chen, Dessauges-Zavadsky, & Bloom (2007)

# Fine-structure absorptions along GRB sight-lines

## QSO associated narrow-absorption systems

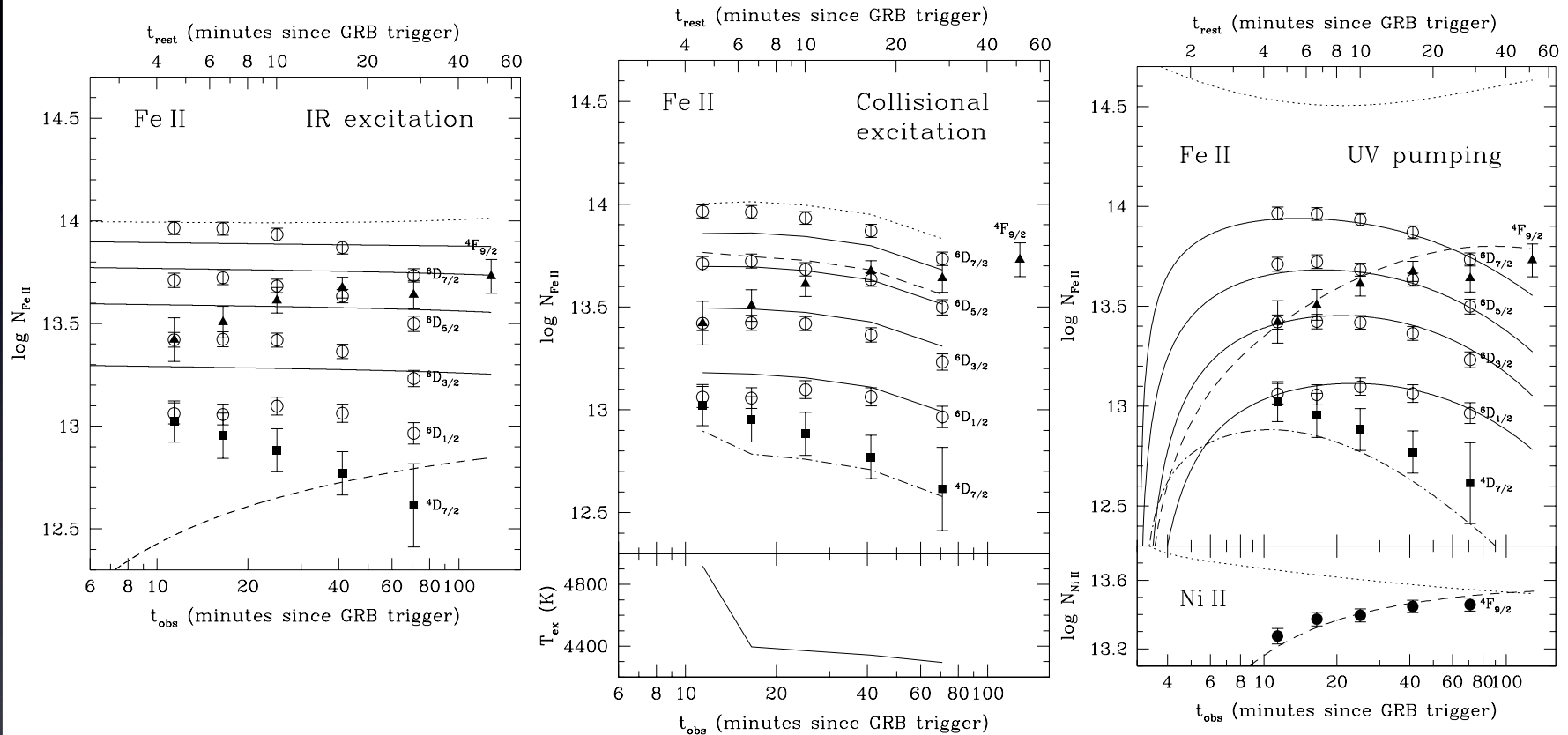


Srianand & Petitjean (2000)



# Fine-structure absorptions in circumburst medium

## GRB 060418 $z=1.490$

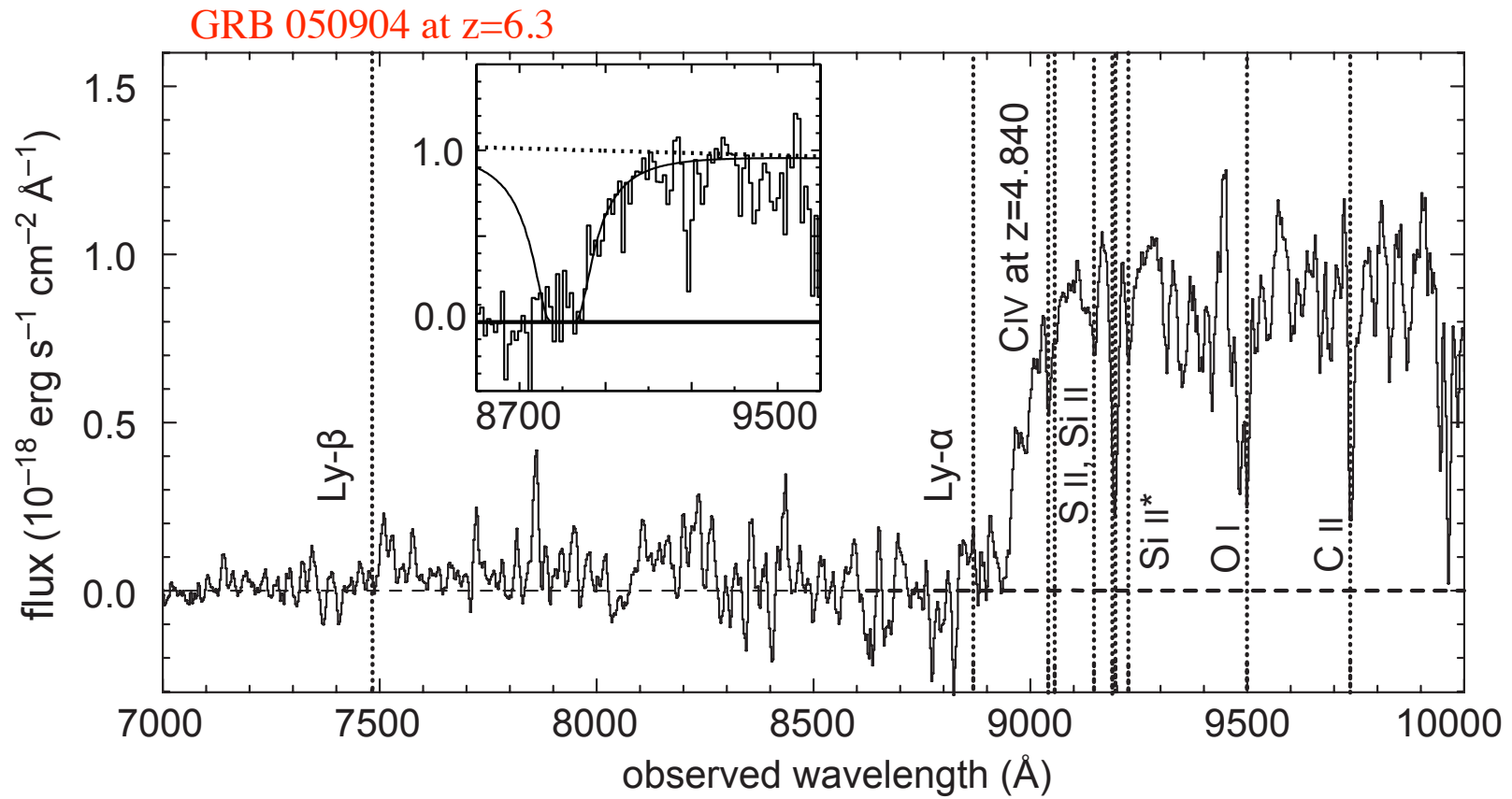


Vreeswijk, Ledoux, Smette et al. (2007)

(see also Dessauges-Zavadsky, Chen, Prochaska, Bloom, & Barth 2006; Prochaska, Chen, & Bloom 2006)

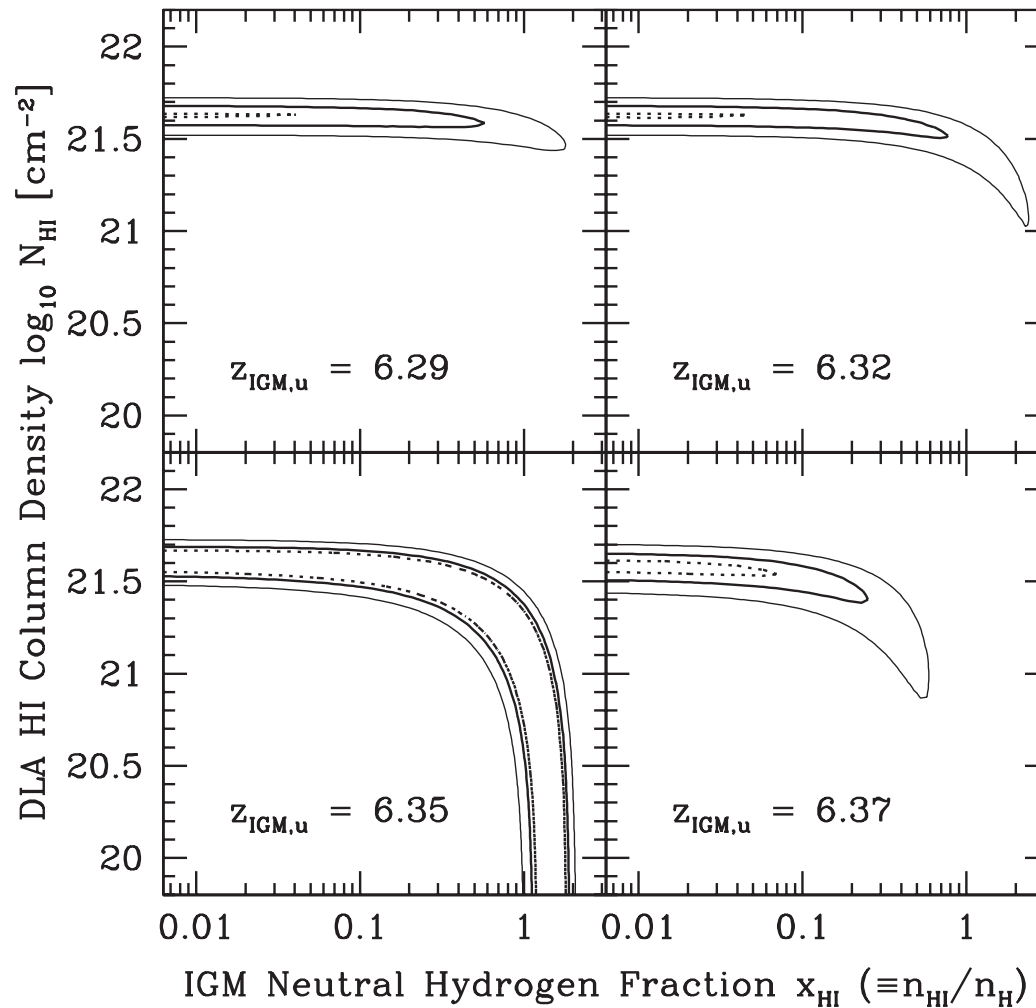


# Reionization of the universe



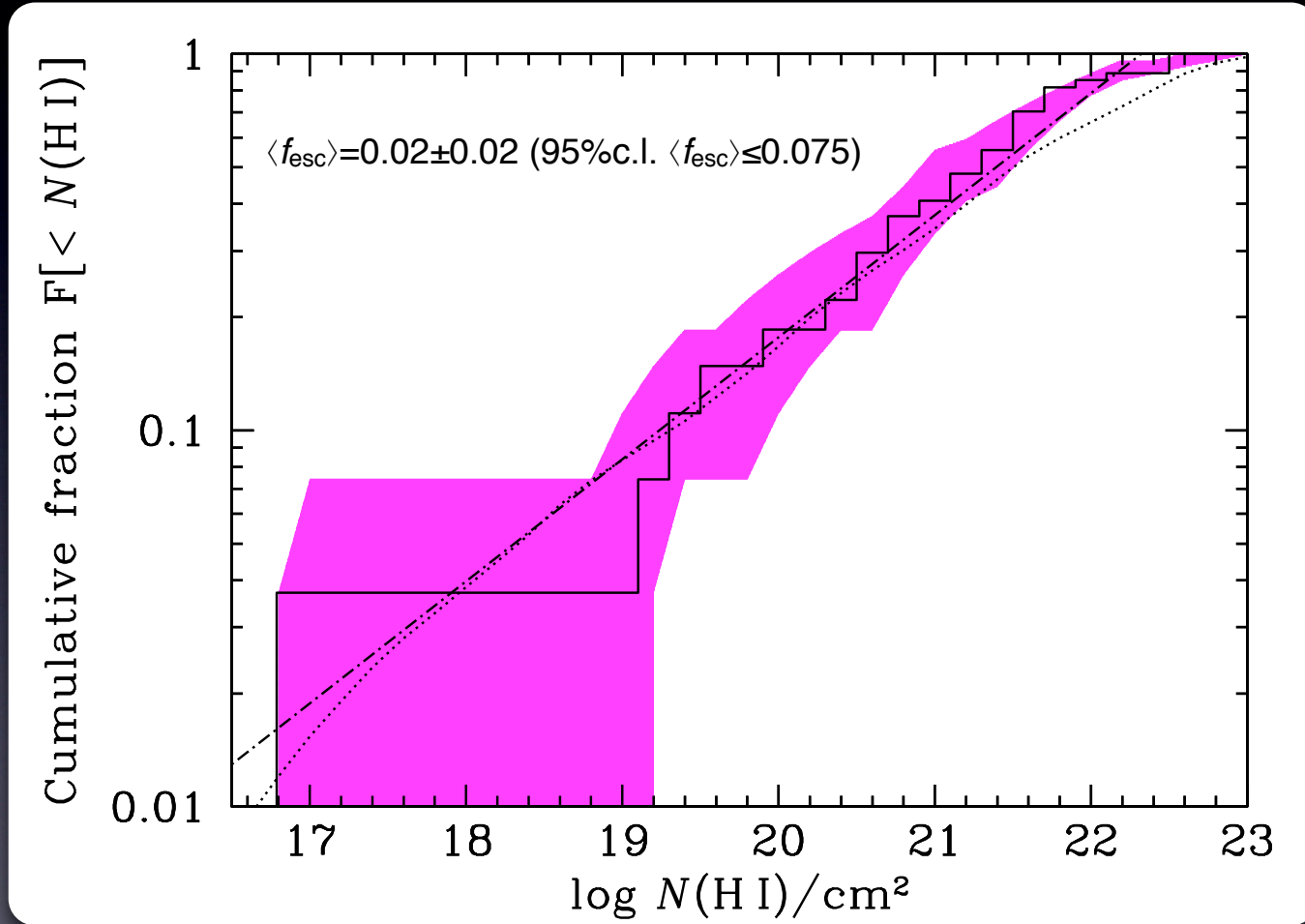
# Reionization of the universe

GRB 050904 at  $z=6.3$



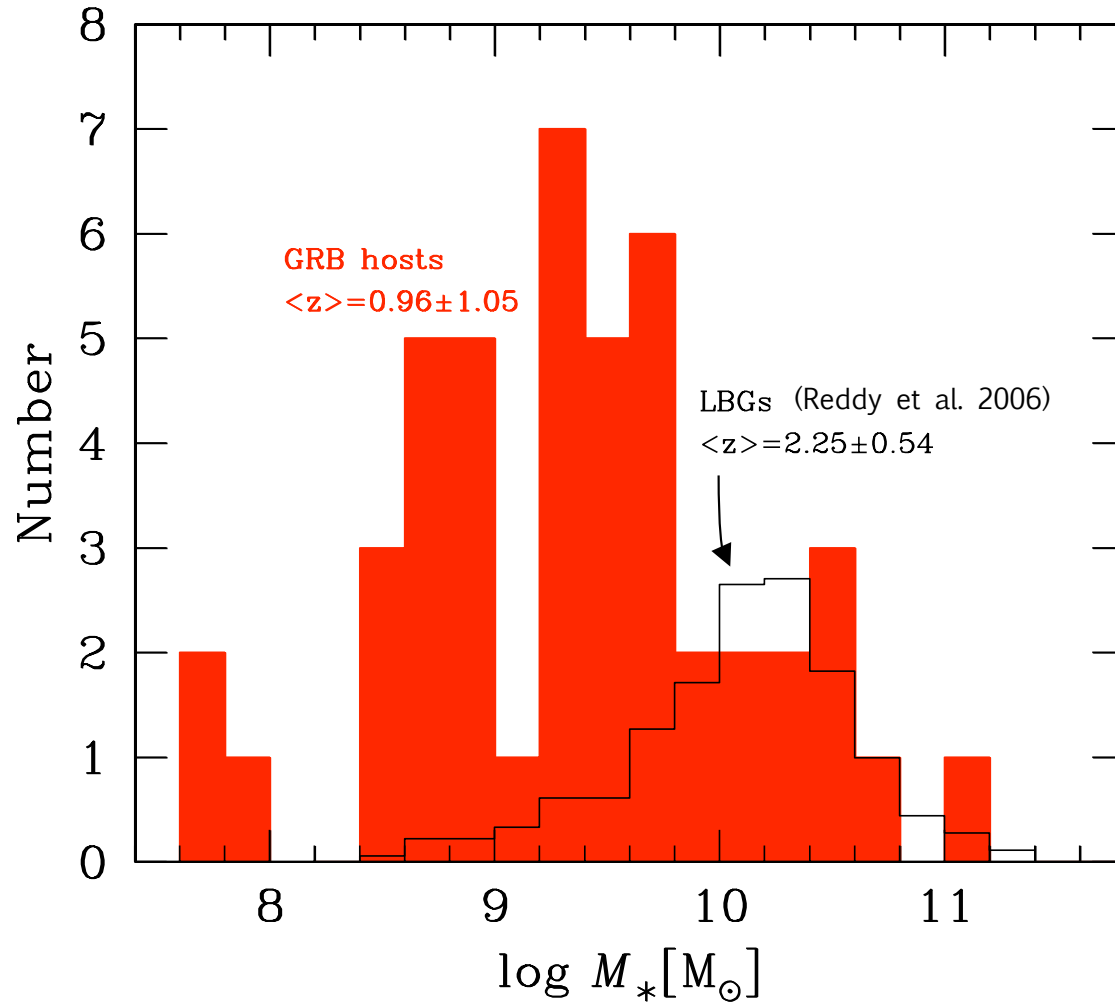
# Escape fraction of UV photons

## Spectra of GRB afterglows





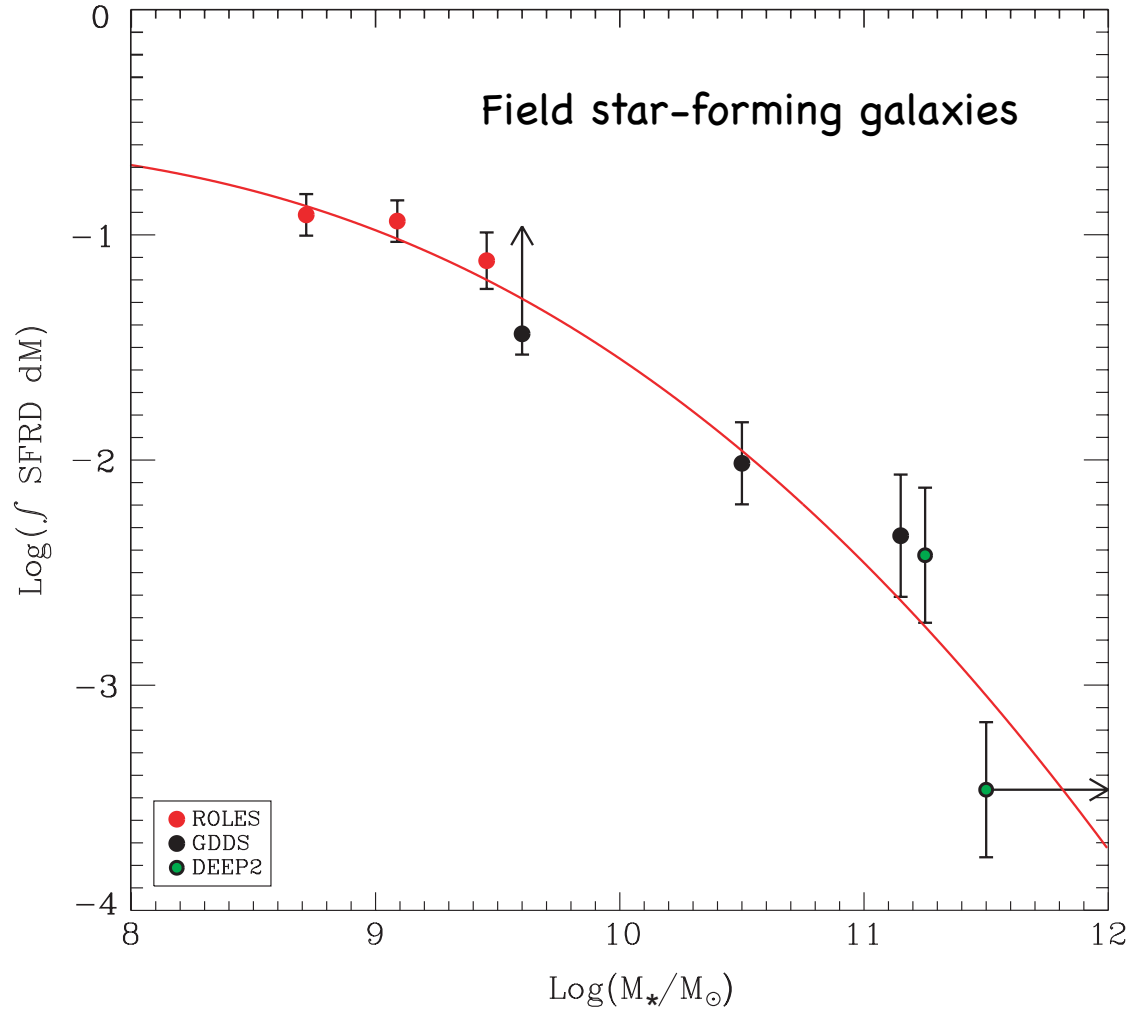
# GRB host stellar masses



# GRB host stellar masses

Galaxy stellar mass 

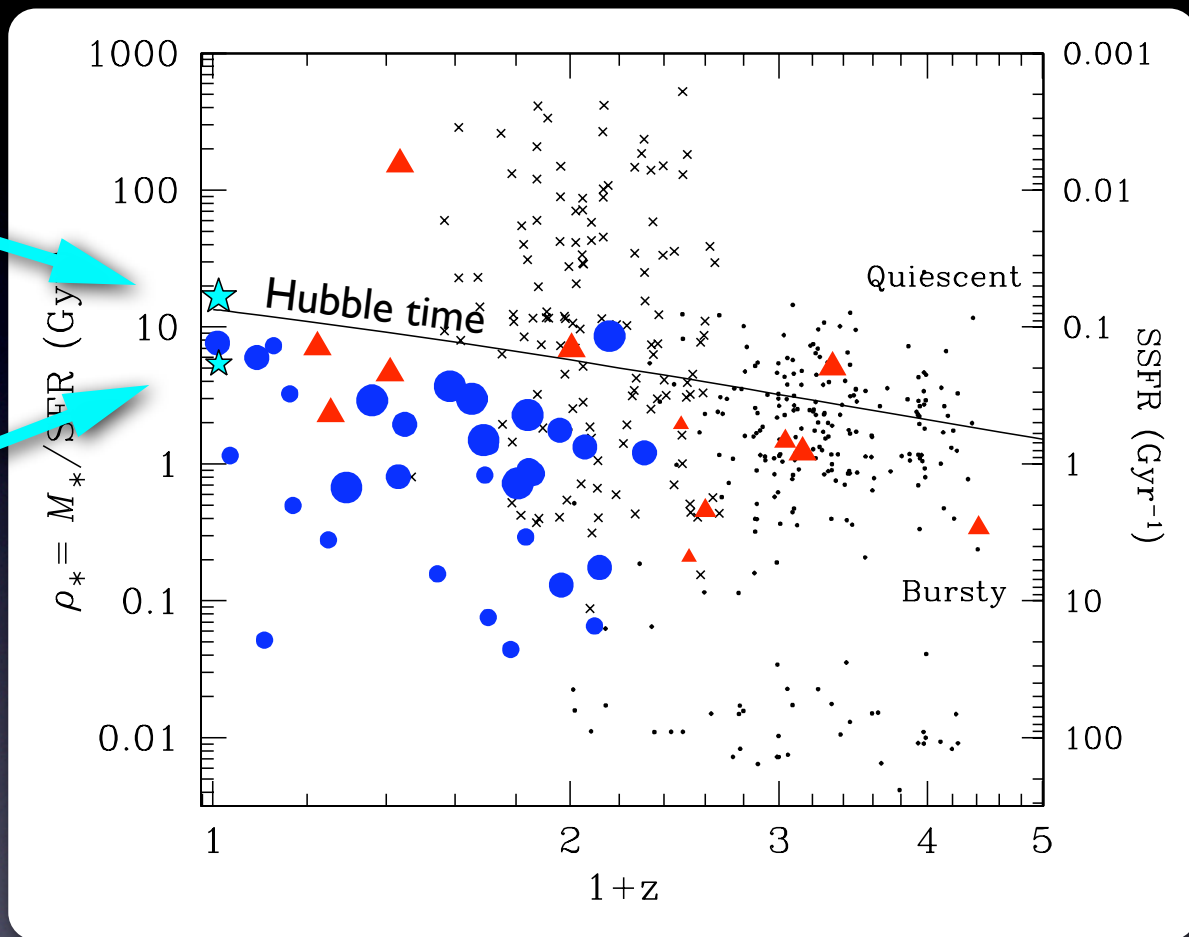
 SFR density ( $z \sim 1$ )



## Specific star formation rates of GRB hosts

MW

LMC



▲ GRB hosts - UV

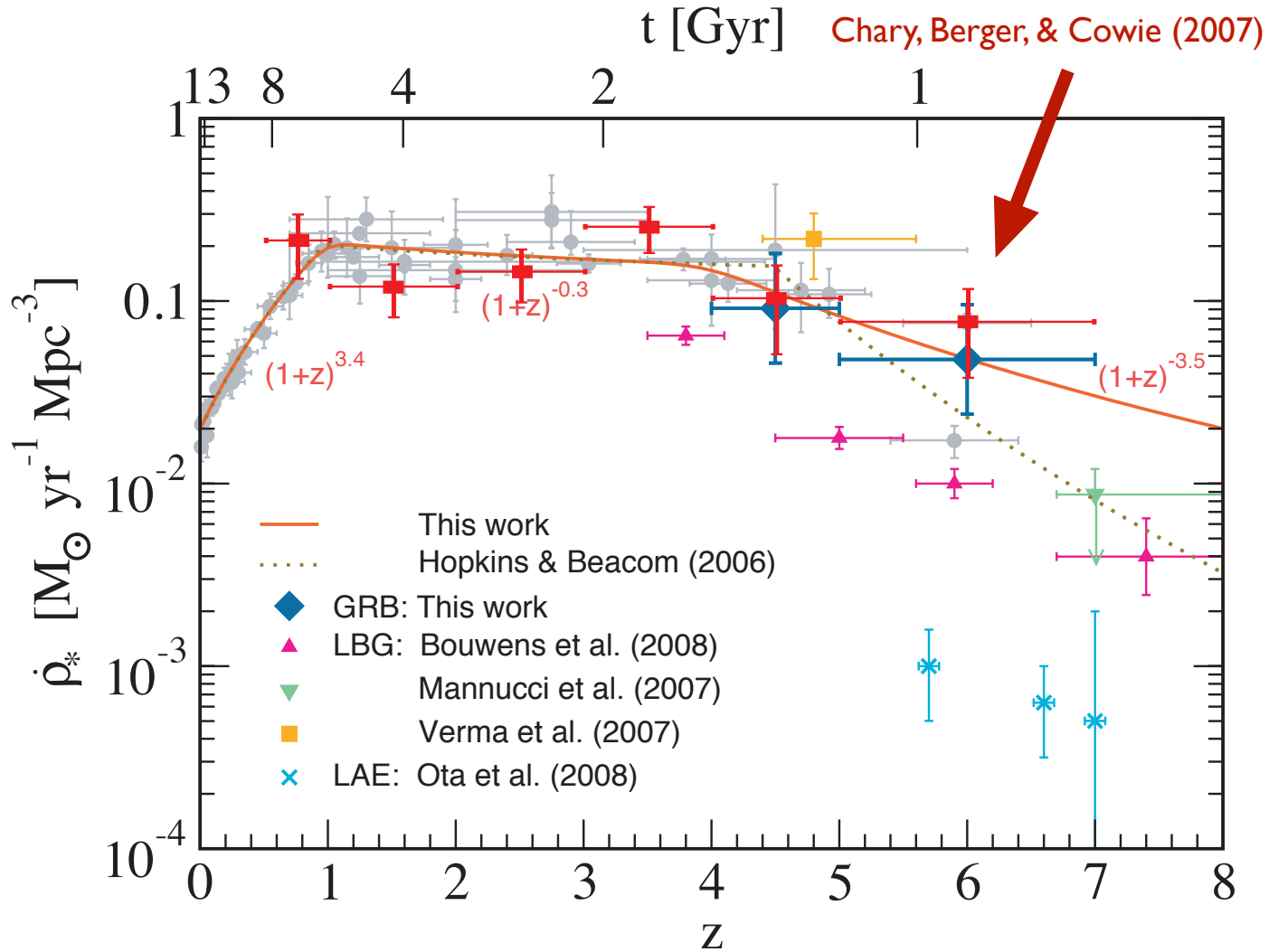
● GRB hosts - emi. lines

$$\text{SSFR} = \text{SFR}/M_* \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

$$\rho_* = M_*/\text{SFR} \text{ yr}$$

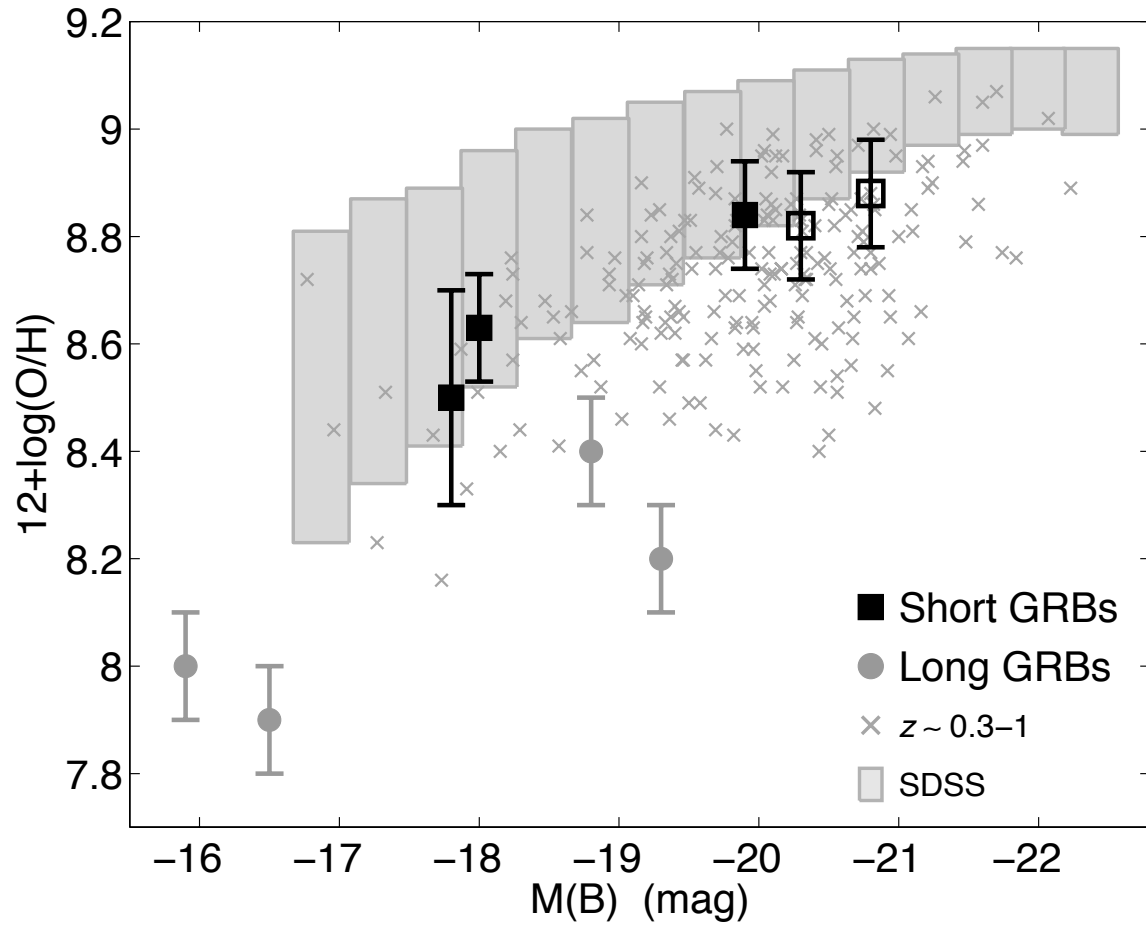


# Star formation rate density of the universe



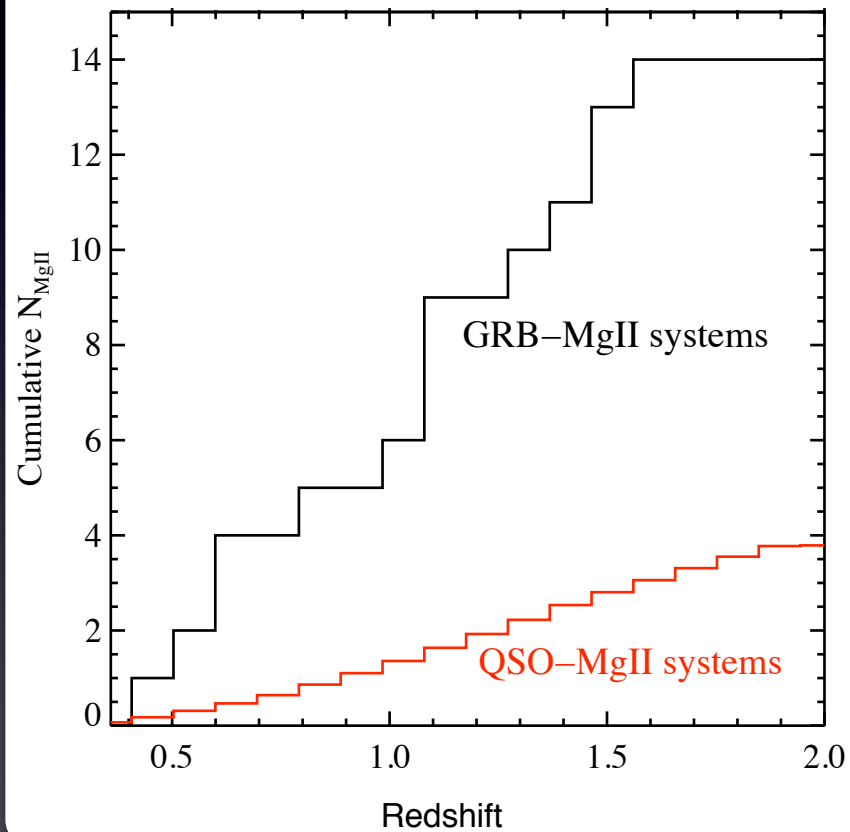
Yüksel, Kistler, Beacom, & Hopkins (2008)

## Mass-metallicity relation in GRB hosts

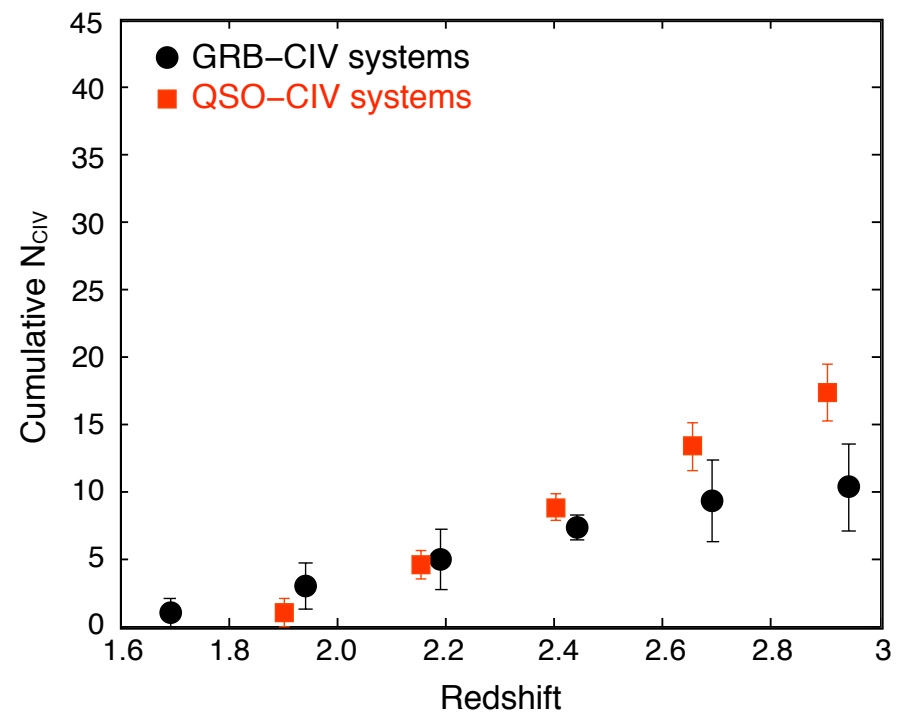


Berger (2008)

# Metal absorption along GRB sight lines



Prochter et al. (2006)

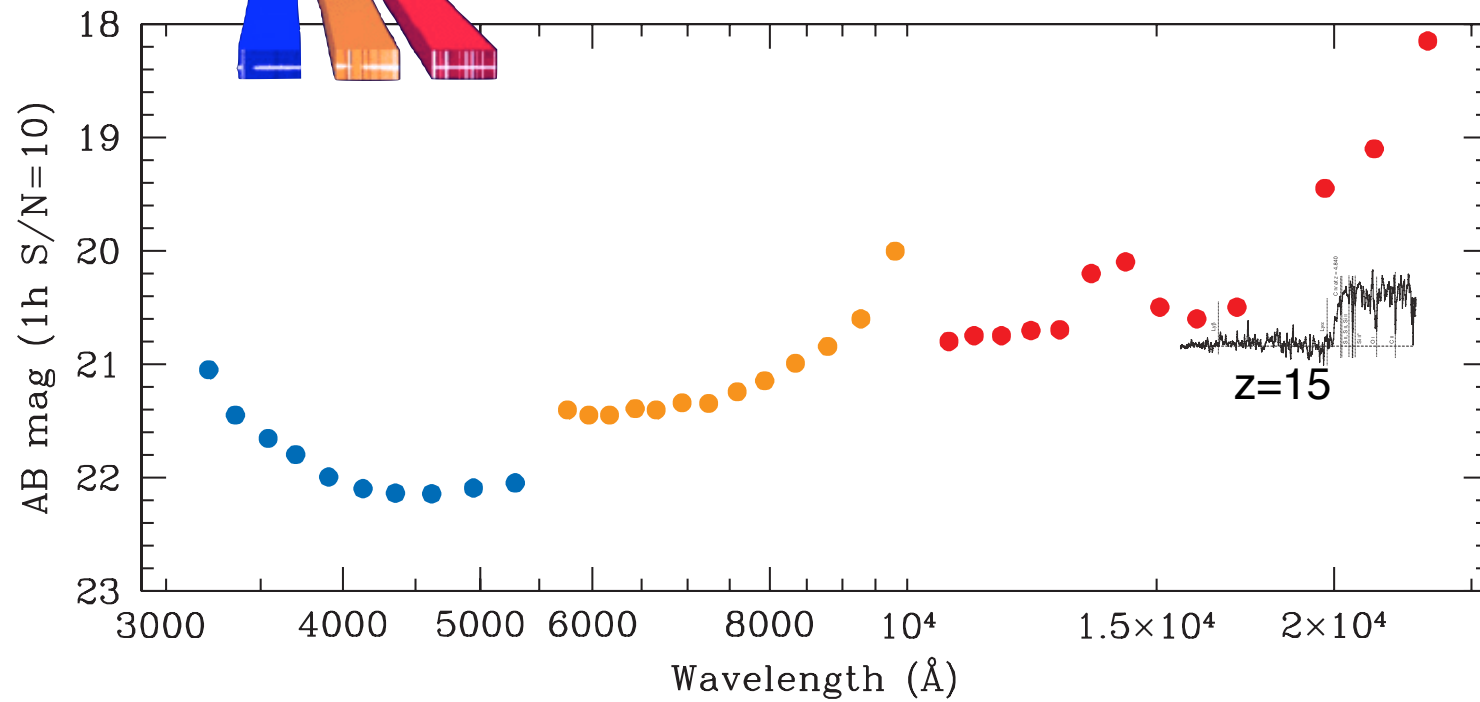


Sudilovsky, Savaglio, Vreeswijk, Ledoux, Smette, Greiner (2007)



# Present projects

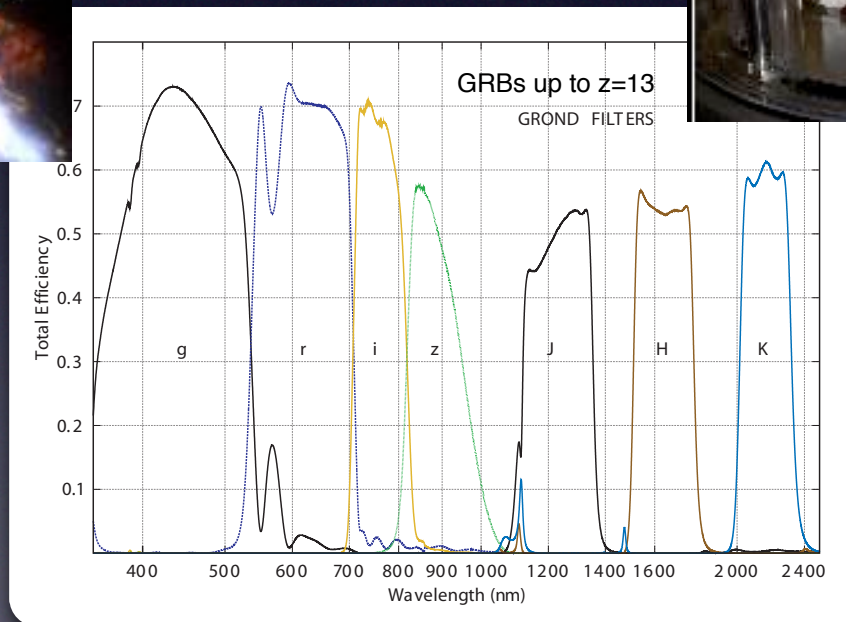
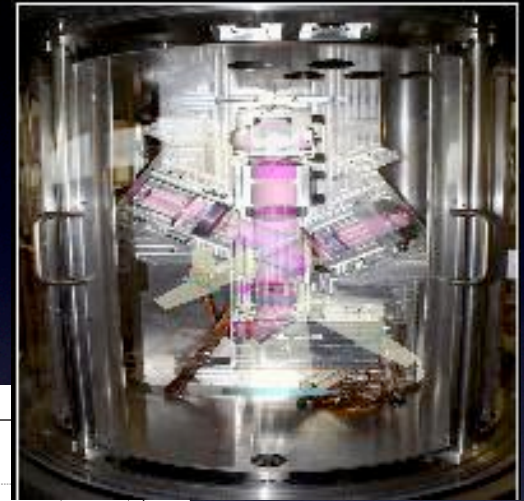
X-shooter



*Pl. Board:* S. D'Odorico (ESO), F. Hammer (GEPI), L. Kaper (Univ. Amsterdam), R. Pallavicini (INAF), P. Kjaergaard Rasmussen (NBI)

## Present projects

# GROND - Gamma-Ray Burst Optical/Near-Infrared Detector



Greiner (P.I.), Bornemann, Clemens Deuter, Hasinger, Huber, Huber, Krauss, Krühler, Küpcü Yoldas I, Mayer-Hasselwander, Micán, Primak, Schrey, Steiner, Szokoly, Thöne, Yoldas, Klose, Laux, Winkler (2007)



## Conclusions

- 1 GRBs shining through a universe hard to see in other ways
- 2 GRB-DLA metallicities and dust higher than in QSO-DLAs
- 3 SFRD higher than that measured with traditional surveys
- 4 GRBs very promising probes of the  $z > 7$  universe