

Modeling Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows

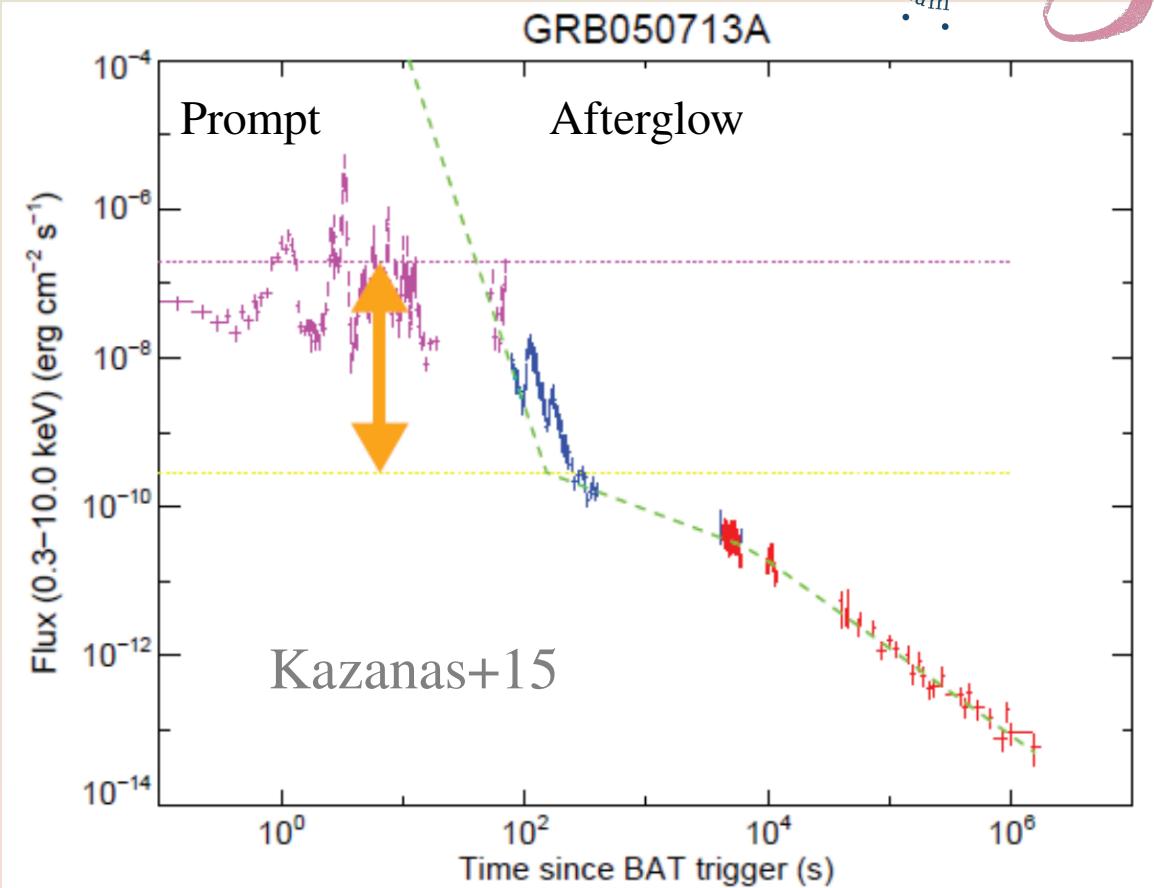
Vsevolod Nedora

Structure

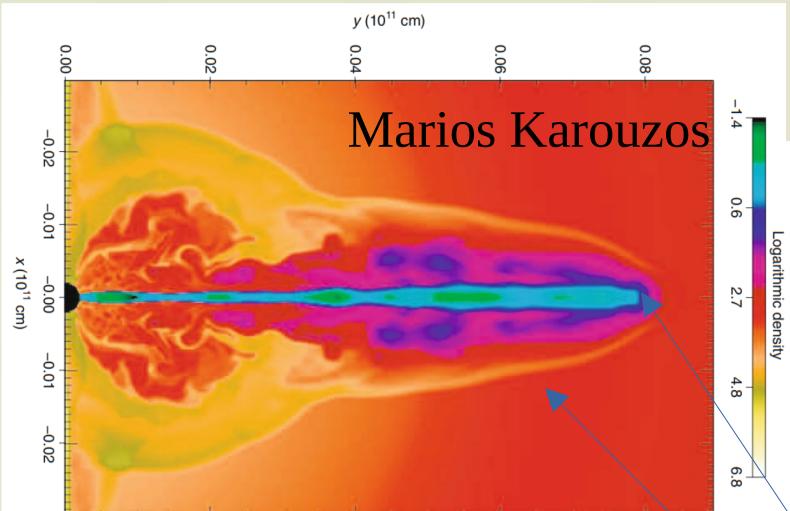
- General picture and basic properties
- Examples of observations
- Building an afterglow model
 - Dynamics
 - Microphysics and radiation
 - Observables
- Comparison with other models
- Building a surrogate model

Introduction

- **Gamma-Ray Bursts**
- **Prompt emission** (oscillatory, early) *Internal shocks* or magnetic reconnection
Convert fraction of jet energy to radiation
- **Afterglow** (smooth, late)
External shocks (forward/reverse)
Synchrotron emission (based on spectra)

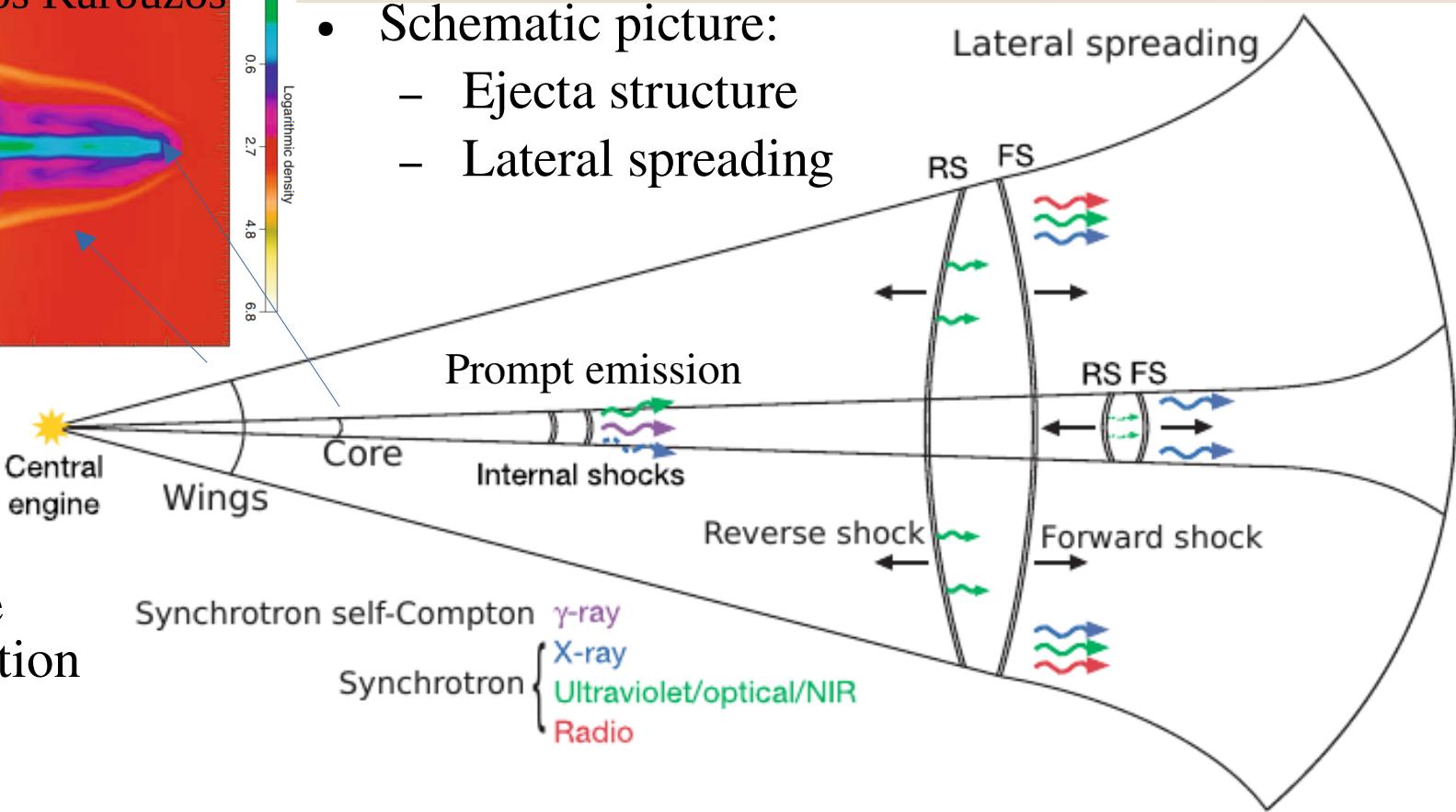


General Picture: Jet



- **Engine:**
 - disk accretion
 - burst energy
 - ejecta structure
 - ejecta composition

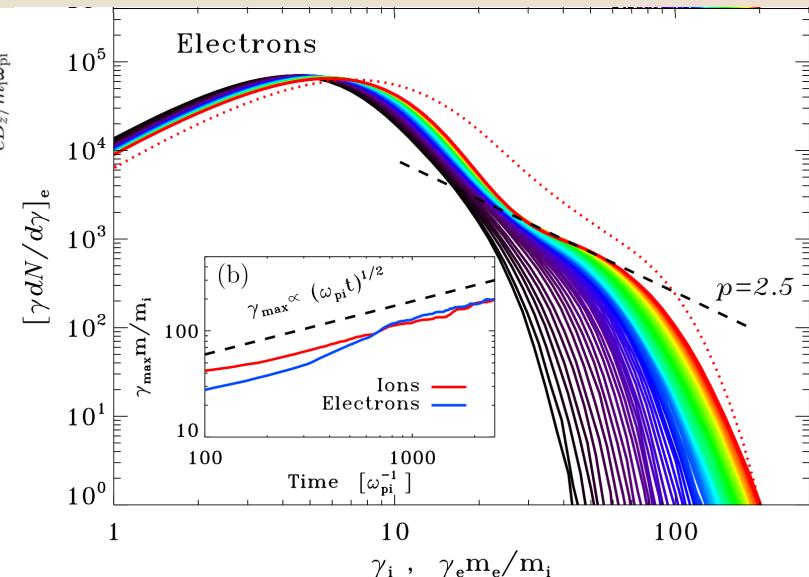
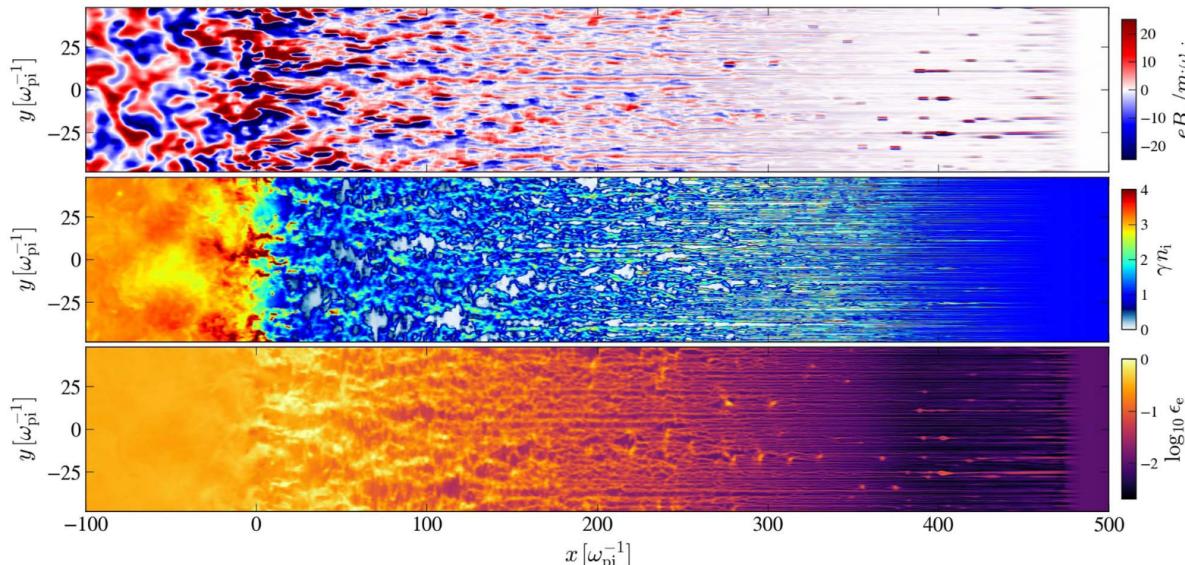
- Schematic picture:
 - Ejecta structure
 - Lateral spreading



General Picture: Shocks

Vanthieghem+22

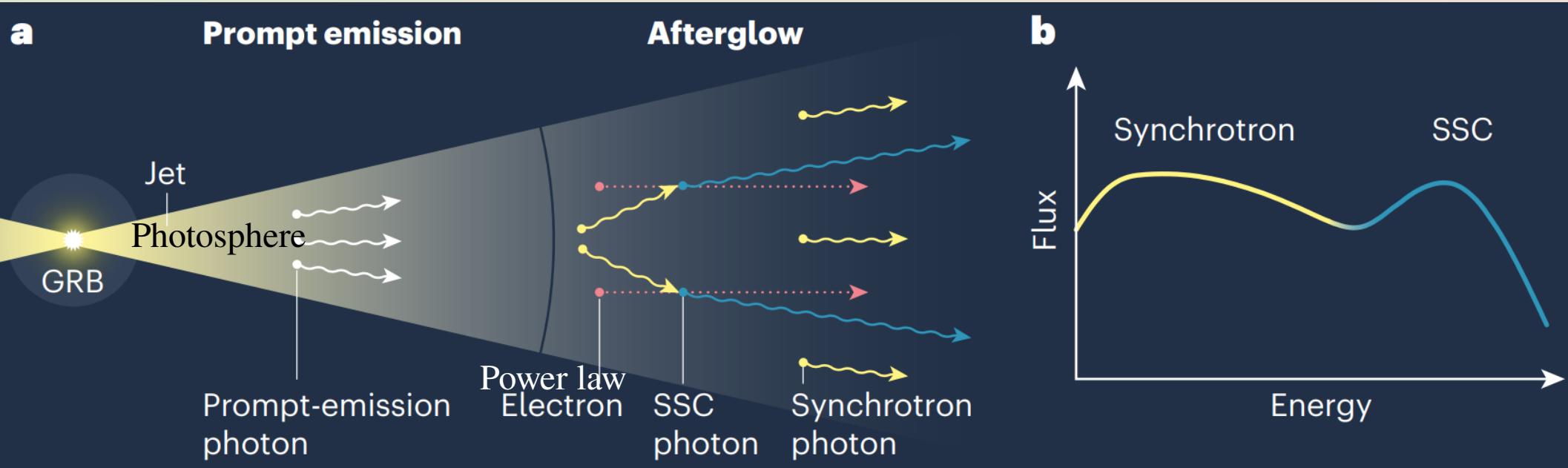
Sironi+13



- **Collisionless shocks**
(few gyro-radii scale)
 - MHD instabilities
magnetic field amplification
 - **Particle acceleration**
fermi first order acceleration →
thermal core + power-law tail)
- Synchrotron Radiation*

General Picture: Summary

From Bing Theodore Zhang (Zhang+19)



- **Jet structure:** (energy/velocity angular dependency)
- **Ejecta dynamics:** coasting; deceleration; spreading
- **Collisionless shocks:** magnetic field amplification & article acceleration: Fermi first order acceleration; Power-law tail + thermal core

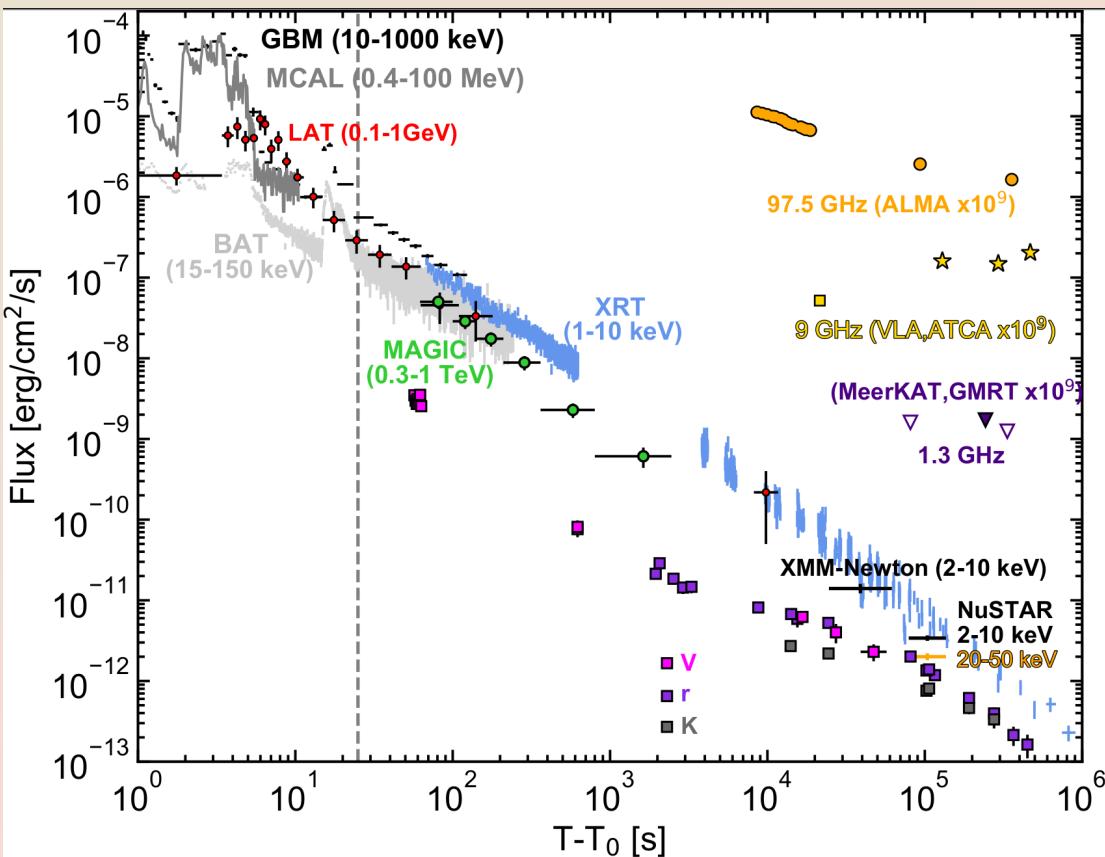
Examples: Very High Energy Afterglow

- GRB 190114C (Acciari+20, MAGIC Collaboration)
TeV photons have distinct spectrum
Explanation: SSC
(KN regime & g-g absorption)

- GRB 190114C,
GRB 180720B,
GRB 221009A

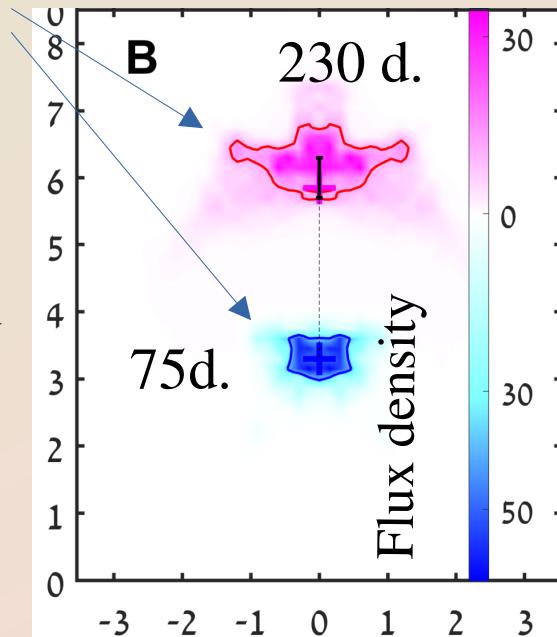
Possible sources of VHE

- Proton synchrotron
- Synchrotron self-Compton
- External inverse Compton



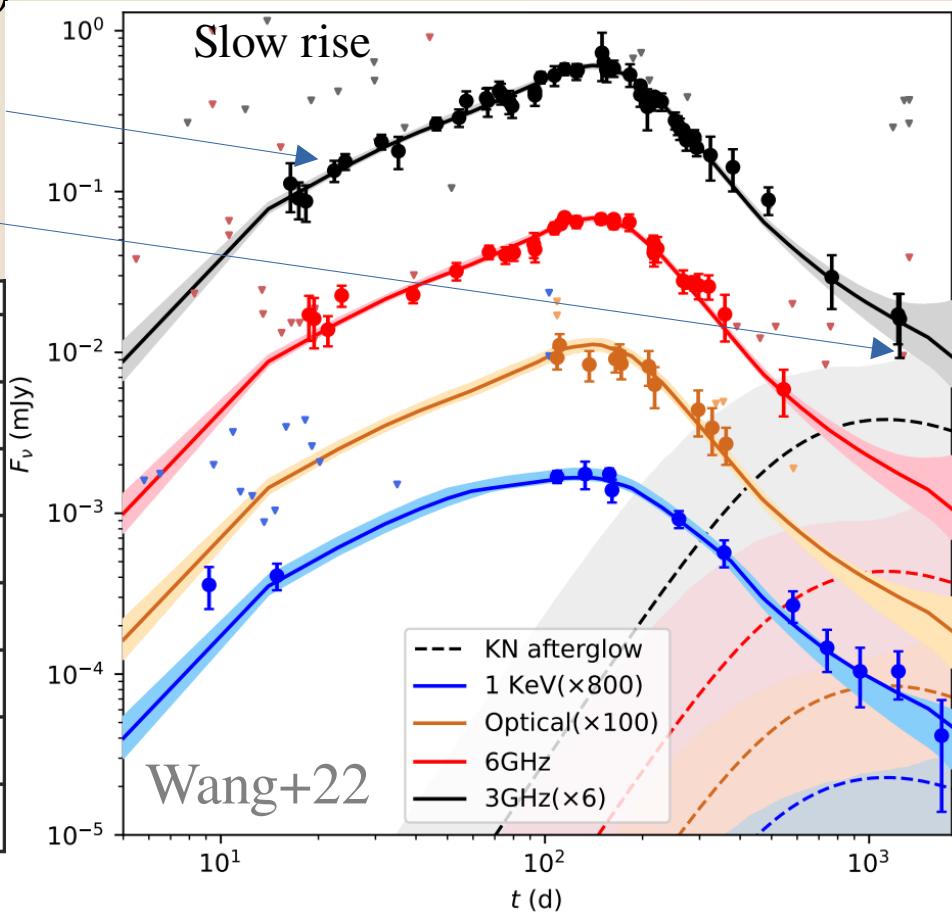
Examples: Structure & Radio Images

- GRB 170817A
Slow rise (not an off-axis tophat GRB)
 Explanation:
 - jet lateral structure; off-axis observer
Shallow decay: lateral spreading



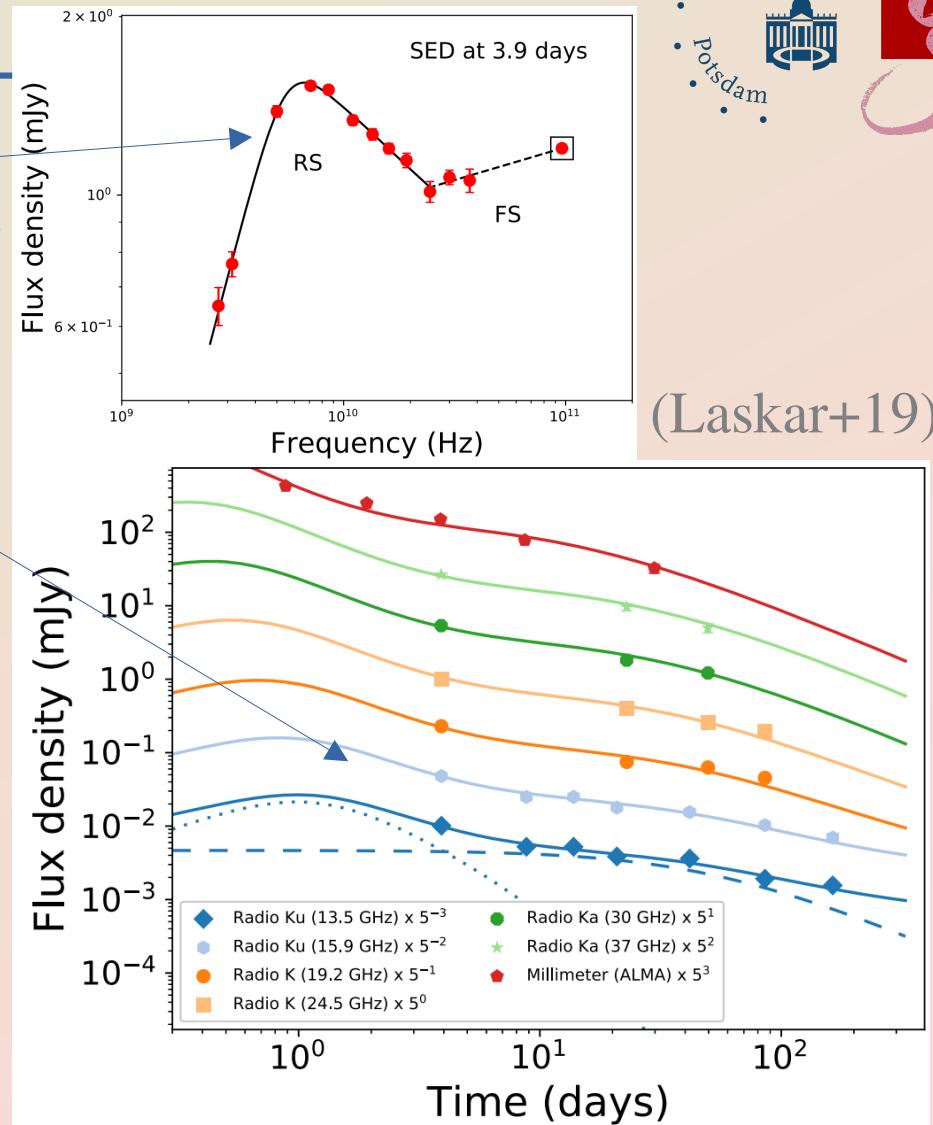
- VLA observed radio image (centroid motion gives additional constraints)

Mooley+18



Examples: Reverse Shock

- GRB 181201A
Distinct signature at 3.9 days, in radio
(emission from mildly relativistic reverse shock)
- GRB 160821B reverse shock & kilonova & energy injection
(Lamb+20)
- GRB 190114C also showed early decaying IR component attributed to the reverse shock



State of the afterglow modeling & Goal

- Numeric codes (BoxFit...) - Computationally expensive
- Semi-analytic codes (afterglowpy...) - FS & synchrotron only
- Code requirements for multimessenger studies
 - **Speed** (suitable for inference or NN training) – semi-analytic dynamics;
 - **Jet structure** (layers with different properties);
 - **FS & RS**;
 - **Synchrotron & SSC** – numerical evolution of electron spectra;
 - **Multiple observables**: spectra & sky maps
 - **Extendable** (possibility to implement new physics & approximants)

Building an Afterglow Model

Building Afterglow Model: FS only example

Total blast wave energy (assume ejecta is already shocked)

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \Gamma(M_0 + m)c^2 + \Gamma_{\text{eff}} E'_{\text{int}},$$

Energy conservation equation

$$d[\Gamma(M_0 + m)c^2 + \Gamma_{\text{eff}} E'_{\text{int}}] = dm c^2 + \Gamma_{\text{eff}} dE'_{\text{rad}}.$$

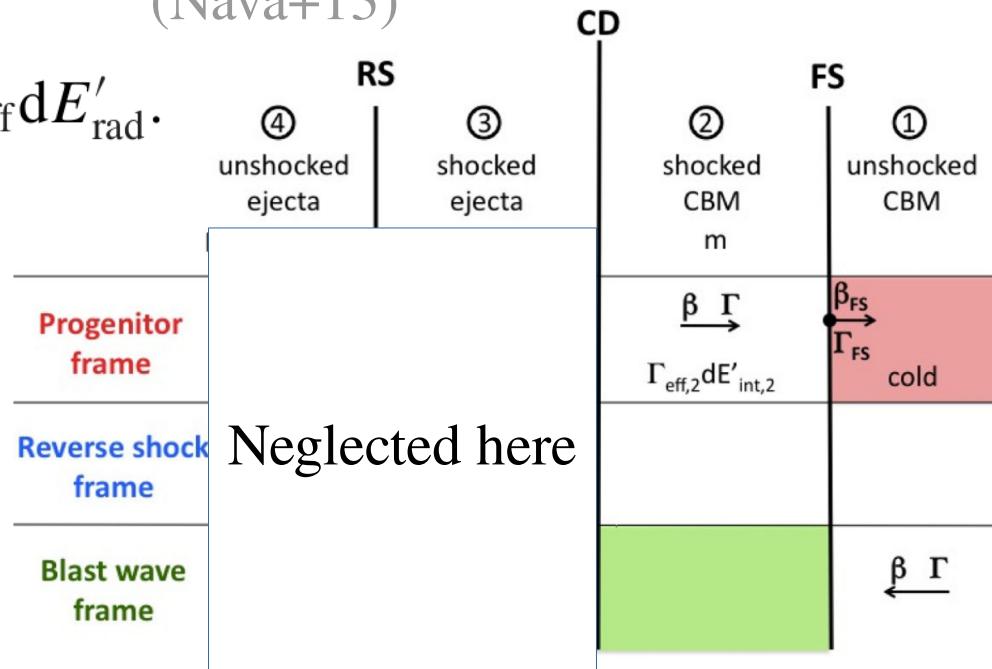
$$dE'_{\text{int}} = dE'_{\text{sh}} + dE'_{\text{ad}} + dE'_{\text{rad}}.$$

Evolution equation: after some algebra...

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dR} = - \frac{(\Gamma_{\text{eff}} + 1)(\Gamma - 1) c^2 \frac{dm}{dR} + \Gamma_{\text{eff}} \frac{dE'_{\text{ad}}}{dR}}{(M_0 + m) c^2 + E'_{\text{int}} \frac{d\Gamma_{\text{eff}}}{d\Gamma}},$$

Final set of ODEs we solve numerically

Schematic picture of a Blast wave
(Nava+13)

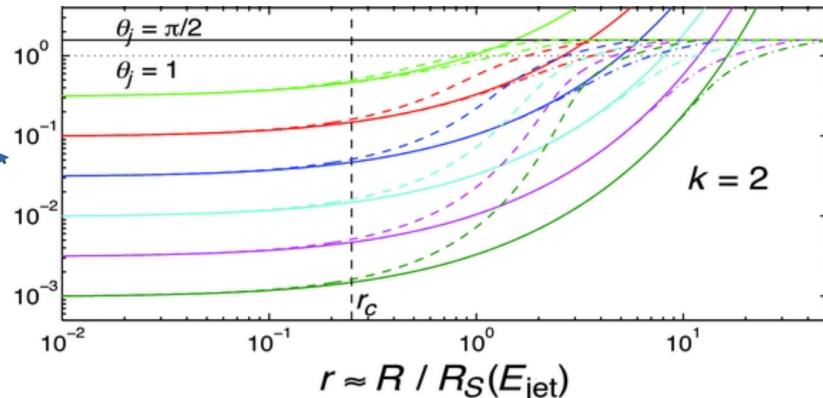


Building Afterglow Model: lateral spreading

Required 2D HD simulations. Using approximants. Many options...

Calibrated with early HD simulation (Granot+12)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dR} = R^{-1} \Gamma^{-1-a}$$



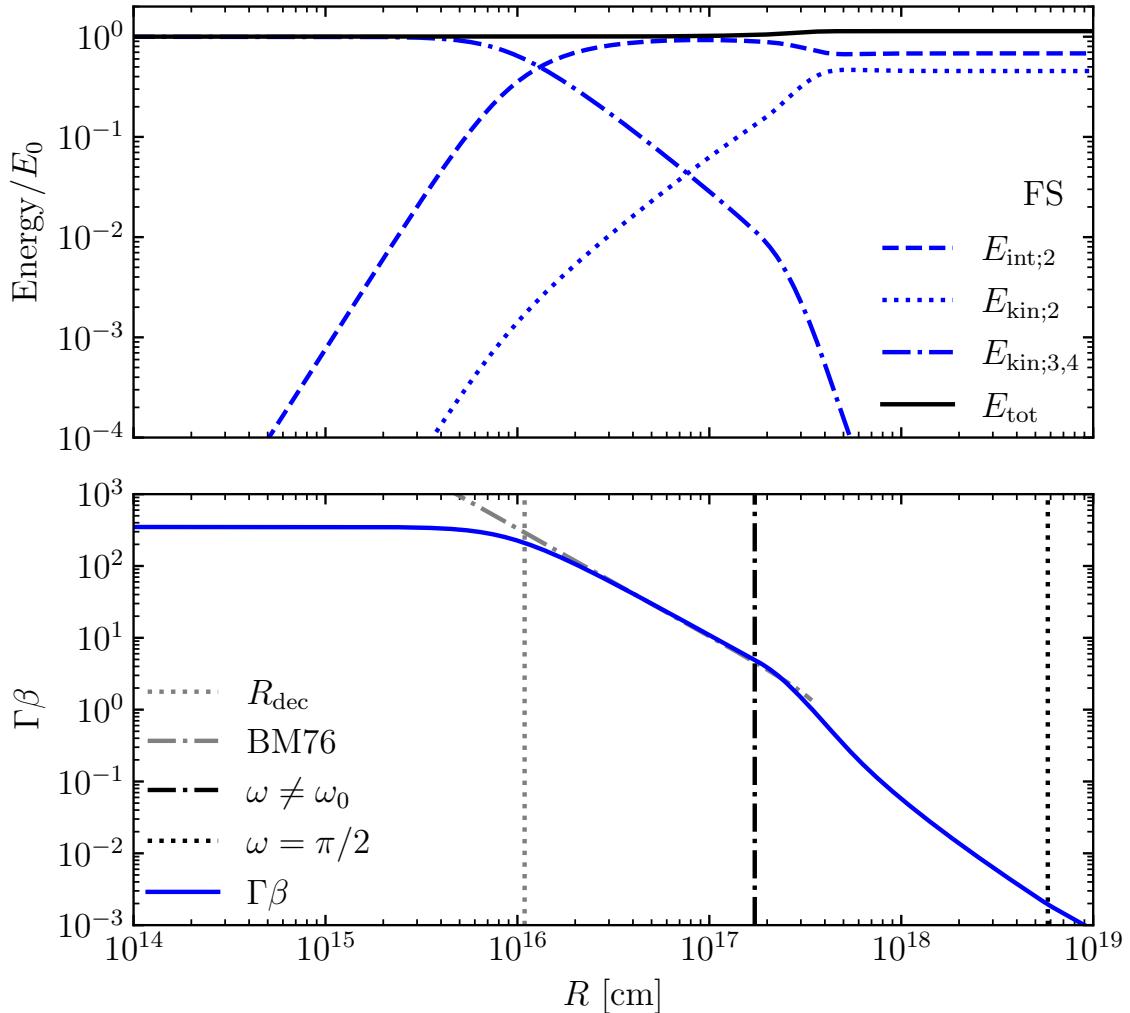
Sound-speed based formulation (Huang+00)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dR} = \frac{c_s}{R\Gamma\beta c} \quad c_s^2 = \frac{\hat{\gamma}p'}{\rho'} \left[\frac{(\hat{\gamma}-1)\rho'}{(\hat{\gamma}-1)\rho' + \hat{\gamma}\rho'} \right] c^2 = \frac{\hat{\gamma}(\hat{\gamma}-1)(\Gamma-1)}{1+\hat{\gamma}(\Gamma-1)} c^2$$

Structured-jet aware formulation (Ryan+20)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = v_\perp \frac{c}{R} \times \begin{cases} 1 & \text{core} \\ \tan(\omega_0/2)/\tan(\omega_c/2) & \text{wings} \end{cases} \quad v_\perp = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta_{\text{sh}}}{\Gamma} \sqrt{\frac{2(\Gamma\beta)^2 + 3}{4(\Gamma\beta)^2 + 3}}$$

Building Afterglow Model: FS only example



Energy:

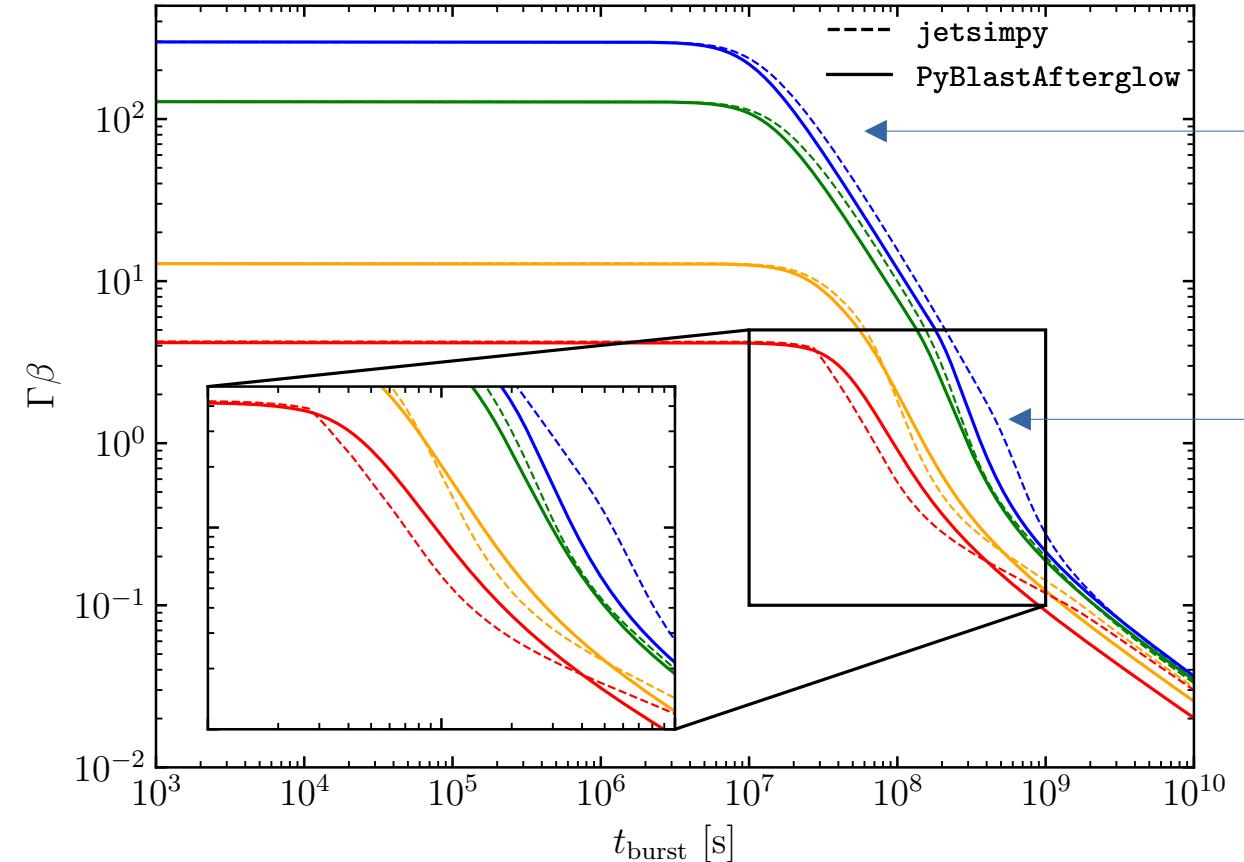
- kinetic \rightarrow internal energy
- total energy is conserved

Dynamics:

- free coasting (constant momentum)
- deceleration (BM solution)
- lateral spreading
- non-relativistic stage (ST solution)

Building Afterglow Model: Comparison

- Dynamics with lateral spreading against 2D thin-shell hydrodynamics model
- Structure and Spreading



calibration to BM can be added

spreading prescription
can be improved

Building Afterglow Model: FS & RS dynamics

Total blast wave energy

$$E_{\text{tot}} = \Gamma_0 M_{0,4} c^2 + \Gamma M_{0,3} c^2 + \Gamma m c^2 + \Gamma_{\text{eff},3} E'_{\text{int},3} + \Gamma_{\text{eff},2} E'_{\text{int},2}.$$

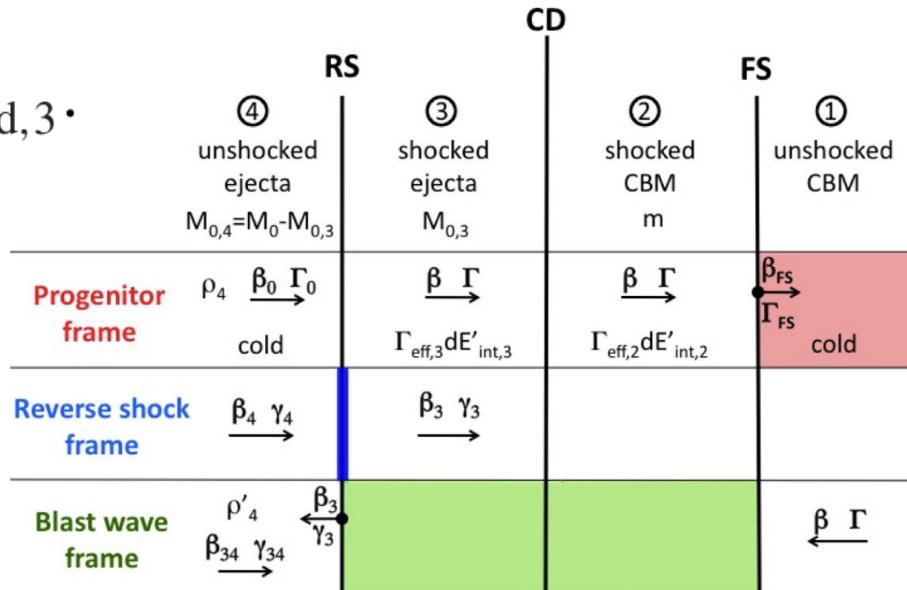
Energy conservation equation

$$dE_{\text{tot}} = dm c^2 + \Gamma_{\text{eff},2} dE'_{\text{rad},2} + \Gamma_{\text{eff},3} dE'_{\text{rad},3}.$$

$$dE'_{\text{int}} = dE'_{\text{sh}} + dE'_{\text{ad}} + dE'_{\text{rad}}.$$

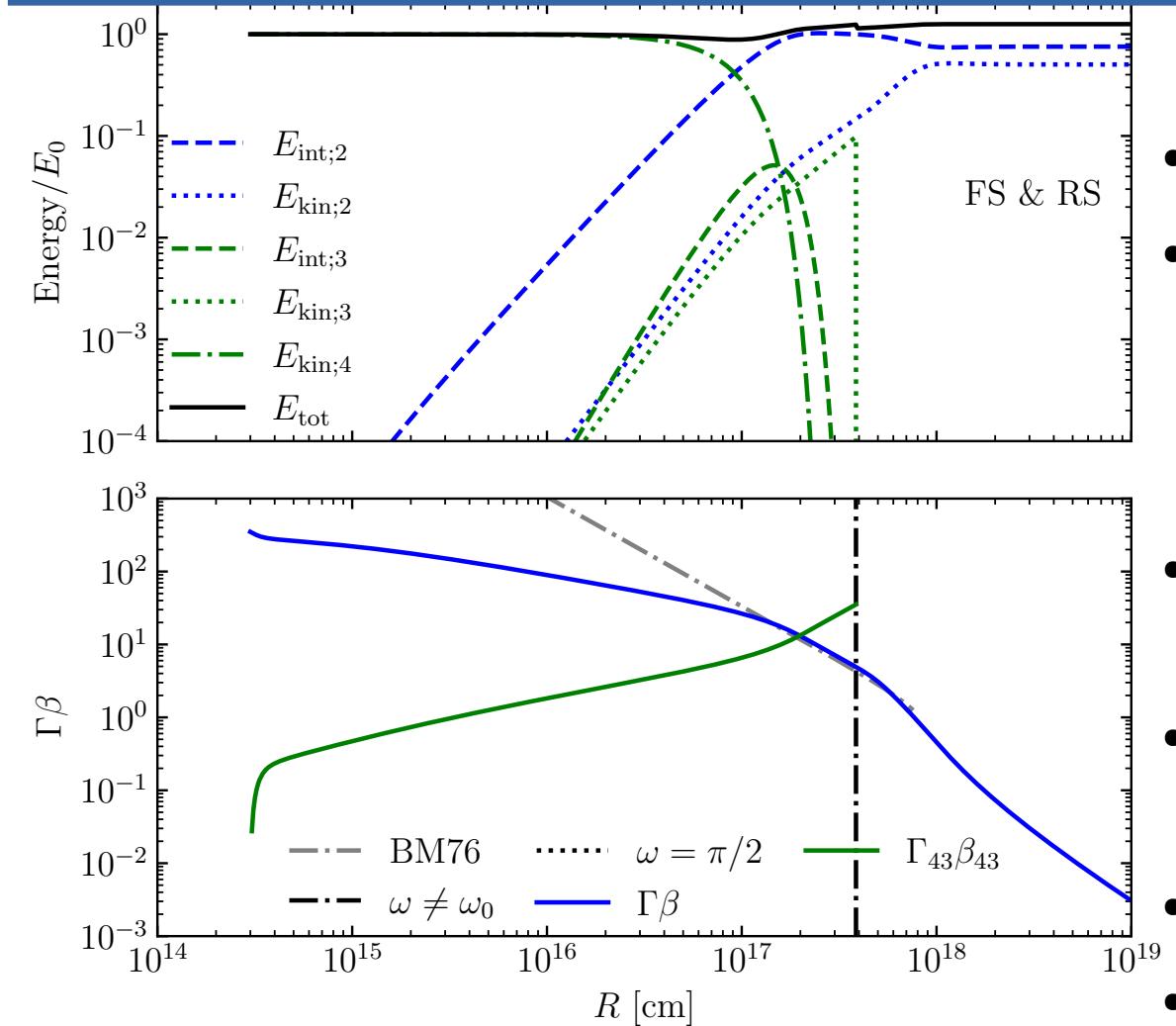
Evolution equation: after some algebra...

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{dR} = & - \frac{(\Gamma_{\text{eff},2} + 1)(\Gamma - 1) \frac{dm c^2}{dR} + \Gamma_{\text{eff},2} dE'_{\text{ad},2}}{(M_{0,3} + m)c^2 + E'_{\text{int},2} \frac{d\Gamma_{\text{eff},2}}{d\Gamma} + E'_{\text{int},3} \frac{d\Gamma_{\text{eff},3}}{d\Gamma}} \\ & - \frac{(\Gamma - \Gamma_0 - \Gamma_{\text{eff},3} + \Gamma_{\text{eff},3}\gamma_{34}) \frac{dM_{0,3}c^2}{dR} + \Gamma_{\text{eff},3} dE'_{\text{ad},3}}{(M_{0,3} + m)c^2 + E'_{\text{int},2} \frac{d\Gamma_{\text{eff},2}}{d\Gamma} + E'_{\text{int},3} \frac{d\Gamma_{\text{eff},3}}{d\Gamma}} \end{aligned}$$



Adaptive ODE solve used

Building Afterglow Model: FS & RSexample



Energy;

- Reverse shock shocks ejecta
- Total energy \sim conserved

Dynamics

- Initial deceleration when RS is crossing ejecta
- Short standard deceleration (BM solution)
- Lateral spreading
- Non-relativistic regime

Building Afterglow: Shock Microphysics

Energy Density $e' = E'_{\text{int}}/V'$

Magnetic Field $B' = \sqrt{8\pi\epsilon_b e'}$

Injection spectrum

$$dN_e/d\gamma_e \propto \gamma_e^{-p} \text{ for } \gamma_e \in (\gamma_{e; m}, \gamma_{e; M})$$

Spectral limits

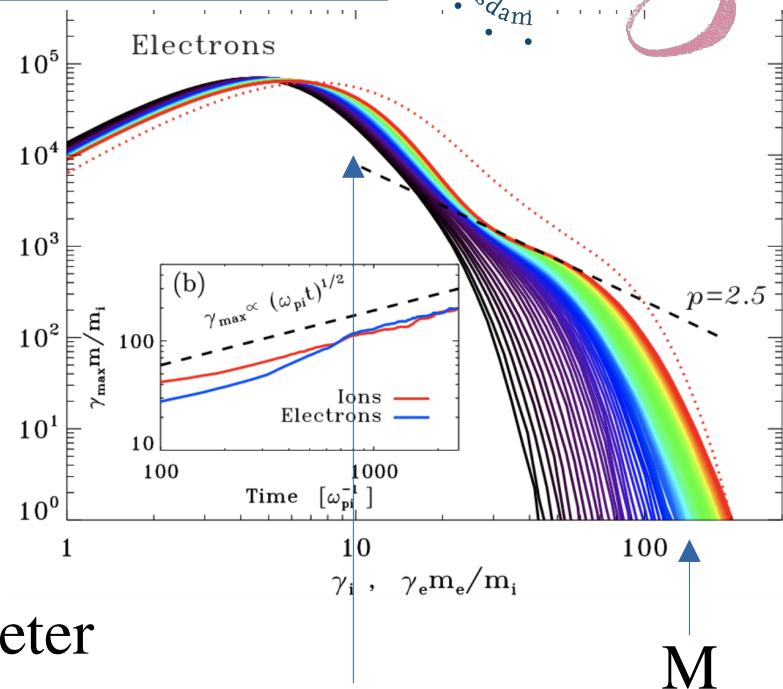
$$\gamma_{e; M} = \sqrt{\frac{6\pi q_e}{\sigma_T B' \zeta(1 + \tilde{Y})}}$$

Microphysics parameter

$$\epsilon_e \frac{e'}{\rho'} \frac{m_p}{m_e c^2} = \langle \gamma_e \rangle = \left(\frac{p-1}{p-2} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma_{e; M}^{-p+2} - \gamma_{e; m}^{-p+2}}{\gamma_{e; M}^{-p+1} - \gamma_{e; m}^{-p+1}} \right)$$

Free parameter

Free parameter



Compton parameter

m

Solving for minimum

Building Afterglow: Electron Evolution

Electron distribution evolution

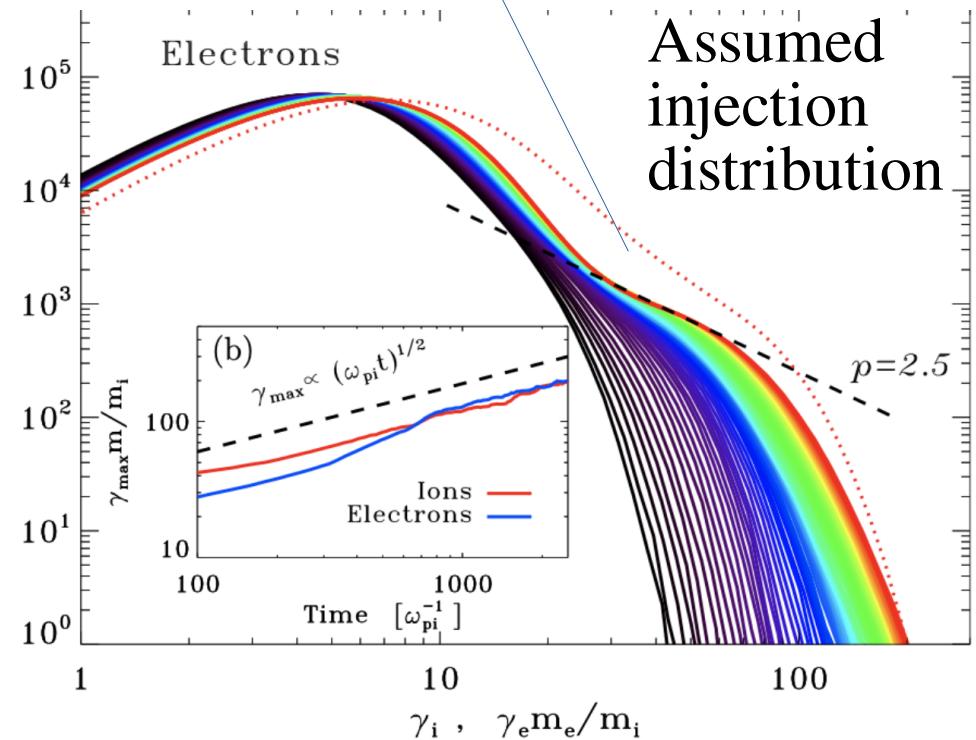
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \frac{dN_e'}{d\gamma_e'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_e'} \left(\dot{\gamma}_{e,\text{tot}'} \frac{dN_e'}{d\gamma_e'} \right) = d\dot{N}_{e,0}' = N_e' \frac{p-1}{\gamma_m'} \left(\frac{\gamma_e'}{\gamma_m'} \right)^{-p} d\gamma_e',$$

Electron energy loss

$$\dot{\gamma}_{e,\text{tot}'} = \dot{\gamma}_{e,\text{adi}'} + \dot{\gamma}_{e,\text{syn}'} + \dot{\gamma}_{e,\text{IC}}'.$$

Solved using Chang-Cooper scheme with Substeps for cooling

Electron injection



Building Afterglow: Cooling terms

Cooling terms

$$\dot{\gamma}_{\text{syn}} = -\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{\sigma_T B'^2}{8\pi m_e c} \right) \gamma_e^2. \quad \text{Synchrotron cooling}$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{\text{adi}} = \frac{d \ln(V')}{dR} \left(\frac{\gamma_e^2 - 1}{3\gamma_e} \right), \quad \text{Adiabatic cooling}$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{\text{ssc}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{h\sigma_T}{m_e c \gamma_e^2} \int_{\tilde{\nu}'_0}^{\tilde{\nu}'_1} \frac{n_{\tilde{\nu}'}}{\tilde{\nu}'} \left[\int_{\nu'_0}^{\nu'_1} h\nu' K(\tilde{\nu}', \gamma_e, \nu') d\nu' \right] d\tilde{\nu}' \quad \text{SSC cooling}$$

SSC kernel

$$K(\tilde{\varepsilon}', \gamma_e, \varepsilon) = 2q \ln(q) + (1 + 2q)(1 - q)$$

$$+ 0.5(1 - q) \frac{(4\gamma_e \tilde{\varepsilon} q)^2}{(1 + 4\gamma_e \tilde{\varepsilon})}$$

Building Afterglow: Synchrotron Emission

Convolving the emission of a single electron gyrating around magnetic field lines with electron distribution function

$$j'_{\text{syn}}(\nu', \gamma_e) = \frac{3q_e^3 B'}{m_e c^2} 2y^2 \left(K_{4/3}(y) K_{1/3}(y) \right.$$

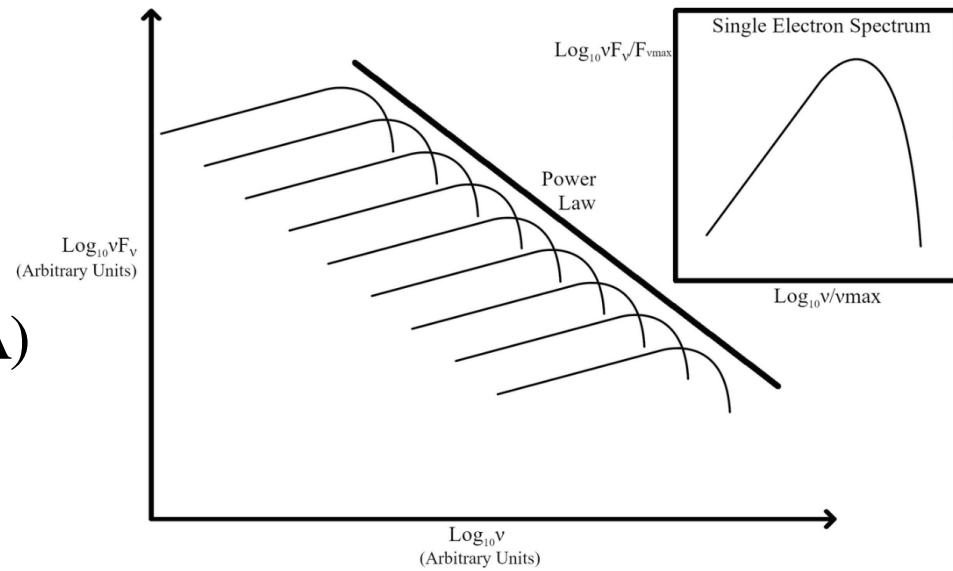
$$\left. - \frac{3}{5} y (K_{4/3}^2(y) - K_{1/3}^2(y)) \right),$$

$$j'_{\text{syn}}(\nu') = \int_{\gamma_{e;0}}^{\gamma_{e;1}} N_e(\gamma_e) j'_{\text{syn}}(\nu', \gamma_e) d\gamma_e,$$

$$\alpha'_{\text{syn}}(\nu') = -\frac{1}{8\pi m_e \nu'^2} \times \int_{\gamma_{e;0}}^{\gamma_{e;1}} j'_{\text{syn}}(\nu', \gamma_e) \gamma_e^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_e} \left[\frac{N_e(\gamma_e)}{\gamma_e^2} \right] d\gamma_e$$

Synchrotron self-absorption (SSA)

Emission power by a single electron



Building Afterglow: SSC emission

Synchrotron self-Compton spectrum

$$j'_{\text{ssc}}(\nu', \gamma_e) = \frac{3}{4} h \sigma_T c \frac{\nu'}{\gamma_e^2} \int_{\nu'_0}^{\nu'_1} \frac{n_{\tilde{\nu}'}}{\tilde{\nu}'} F(\tilde{\varepsilon}', \gamma_e, \varepsilon') d\tilde{\nu}' ,$$

Seed photon spectrum

$$n_{\nu'} = n_{\nu'; \text{syn}} + n_{\nu'; \text{ssc}} = \left(\frac{j'_{\text{syn}}(\nu')}{h\nu'} + \frac{j'_{\text{ssc}}(\nu')}{h\nu'} \right) \frac{\Delta t'}{V'} ,$$

Comoving escape time

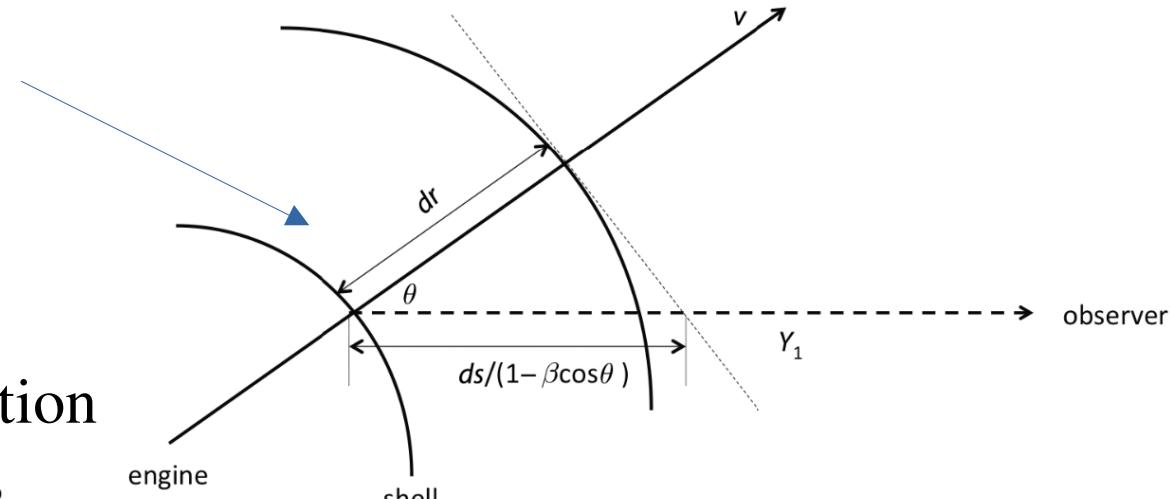
$$\Delta t' = \Delta R'/c = \Delta R \Gamma_{\text{sh}}/c$$

Building Afterglow: Intensity and Flux Density

From comoving emissivities to observed radiation flux density
 Radiation intensity (observer frame)

$$I_\nu = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} (1 - e^{-\tau_\nu}) \quad \tau_\nu \approx -\alpha_\nu \Delta R / \mu'$$

Thickness of the emitting region
 depends on the observer



Equal-arrival time surface integration

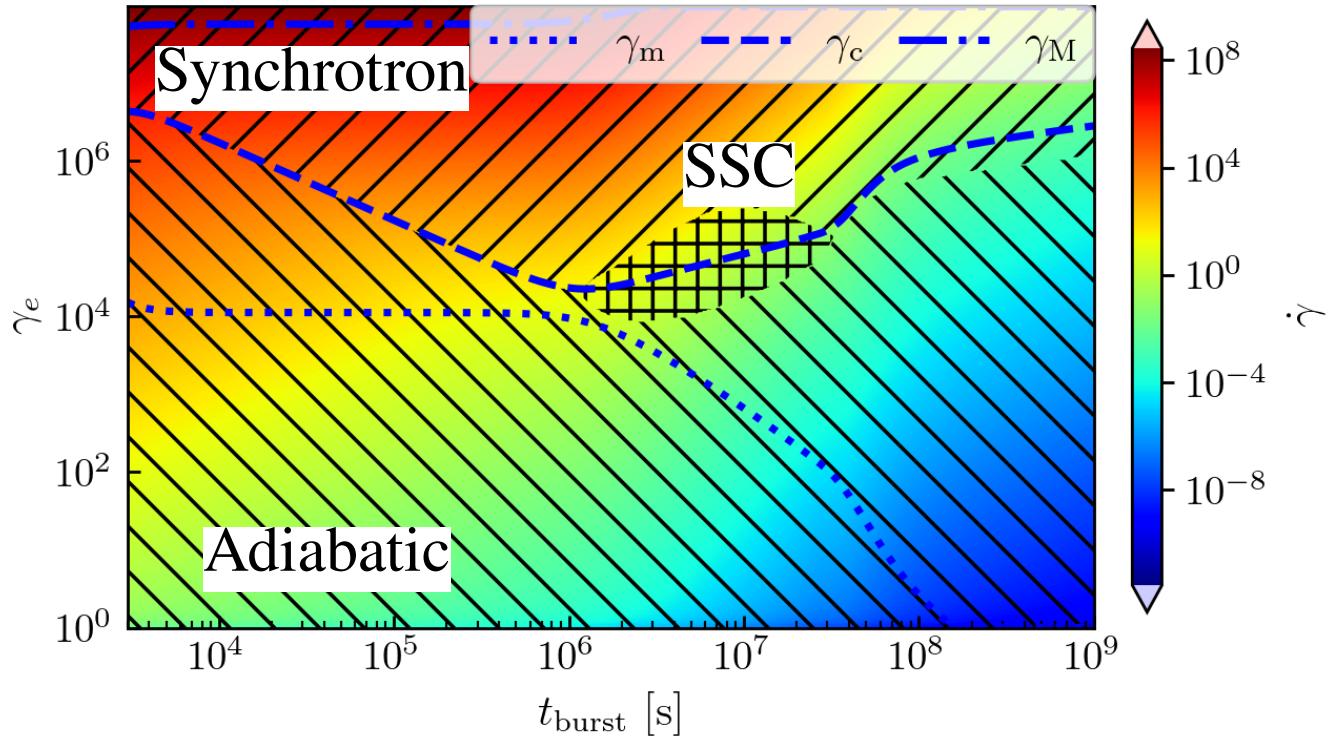
$$F_\nu = \frac{1+z}{2\pi d_L^2} \sum_i^{\text{layers}} \int_{\theta_{i;l}}^{\theta_{i;h}} \int_{\phi_0=0}^{\phi_1=\pi/2} I_{i,\nu}(\theta, \phi) d\theta d\phi$$

Preliminary results: Electron Cooling

Cooling of an electron population in shock downstream

All three cooling mechanisms are important

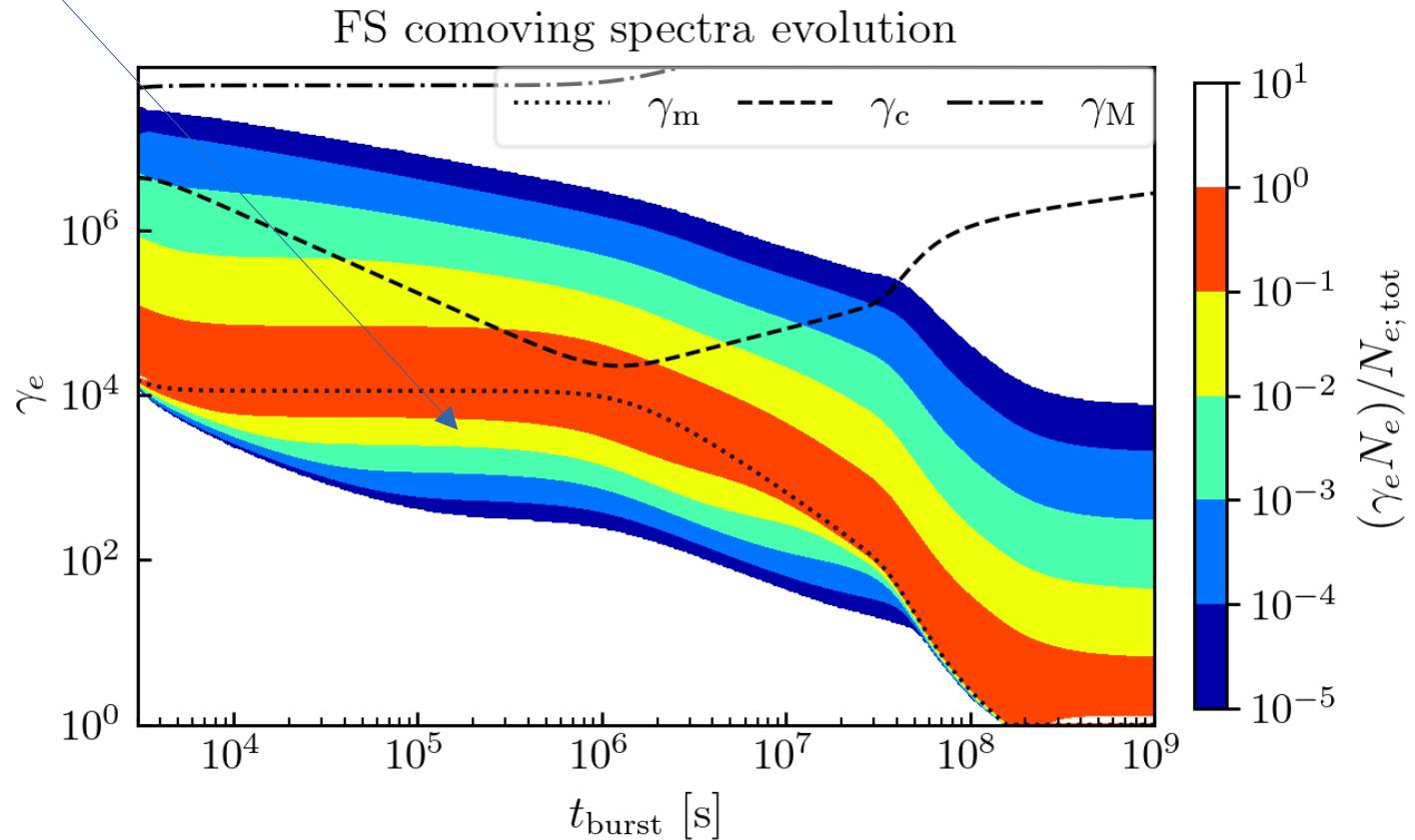
$$\gamma_{e; c} = \frac{6\pi m_e c}{\sigma_T t' B'^2 (1 + \tilde{Y})}.$$



Preliminary results: Electron Spectrum

Comoving electron spectrum evolution

Cooled part of the spectrum

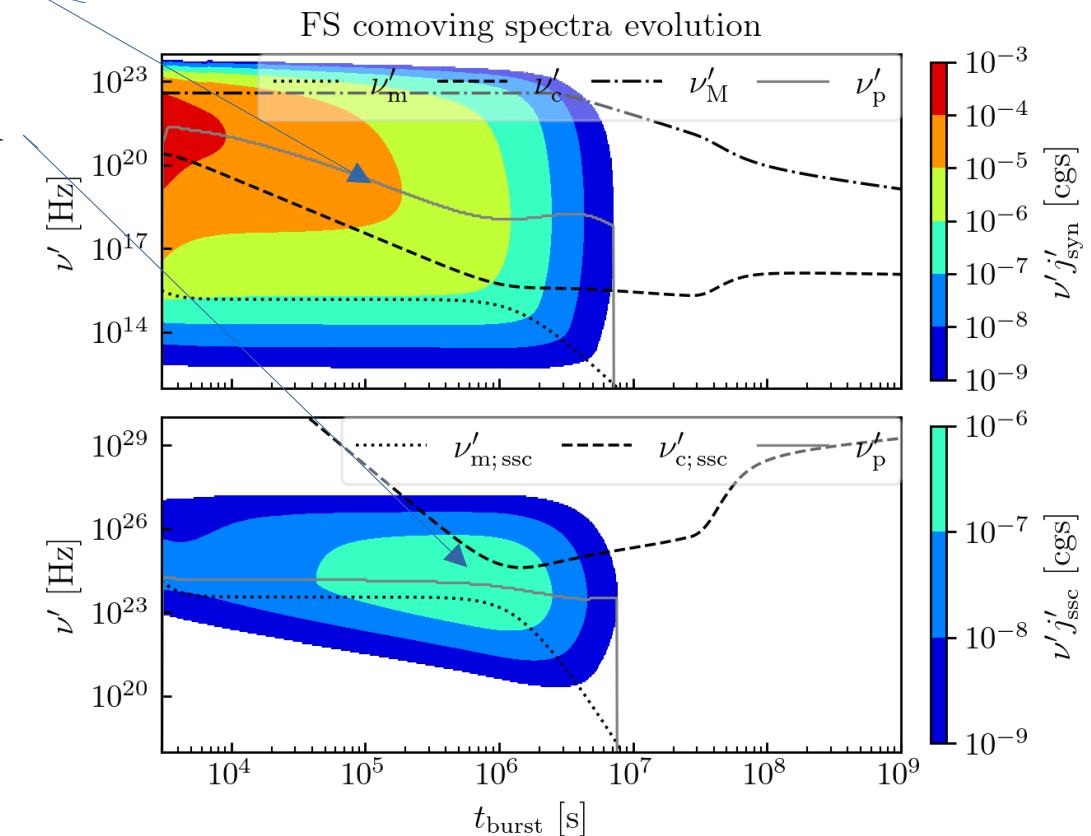


Preliminary results: Radiation Spectra

Comoving synchrotron and SSC spectra

Numerical spectrum peak > analytical

SSC reaches peak at BW deceleration

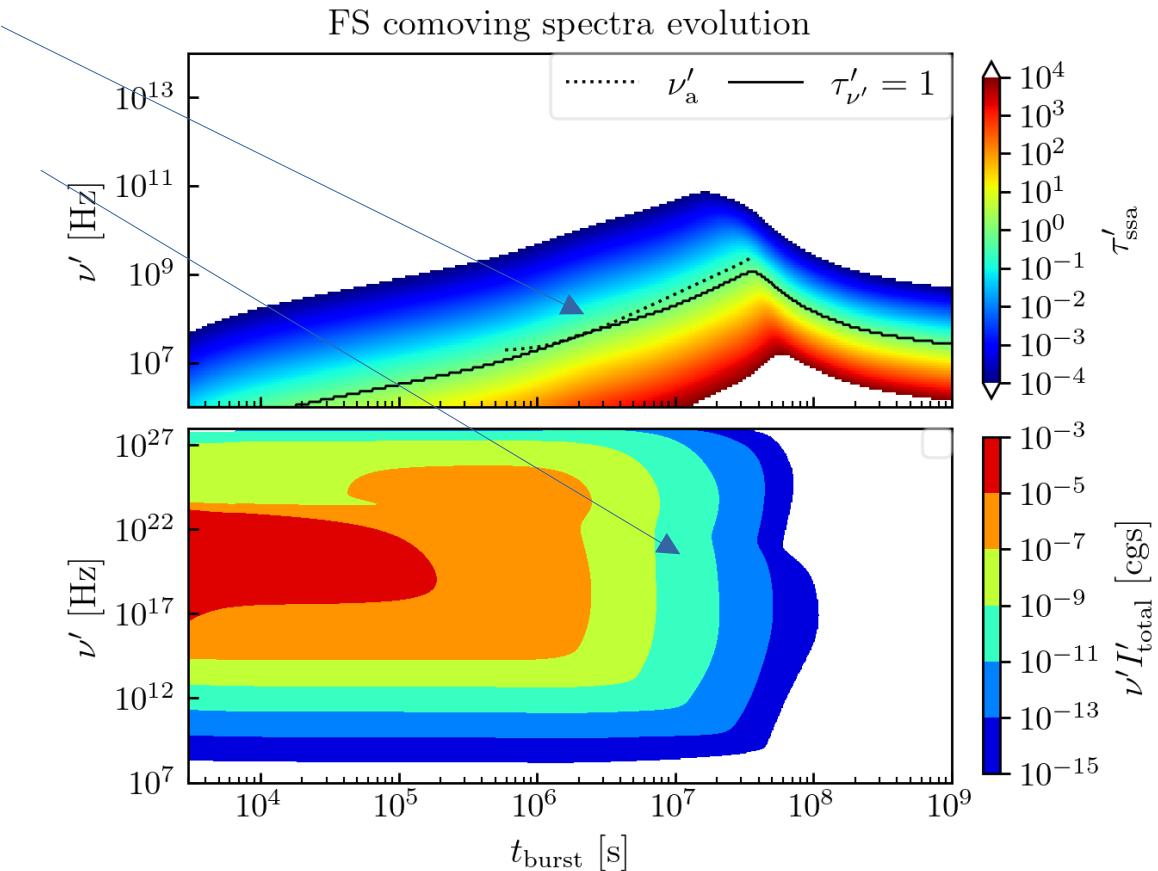


Preliminary results: Radiation Spectra

Comoving synchrotron and SSC spectra

Spectrum is primarily optically thin

Intensity spectrum is double-peaked



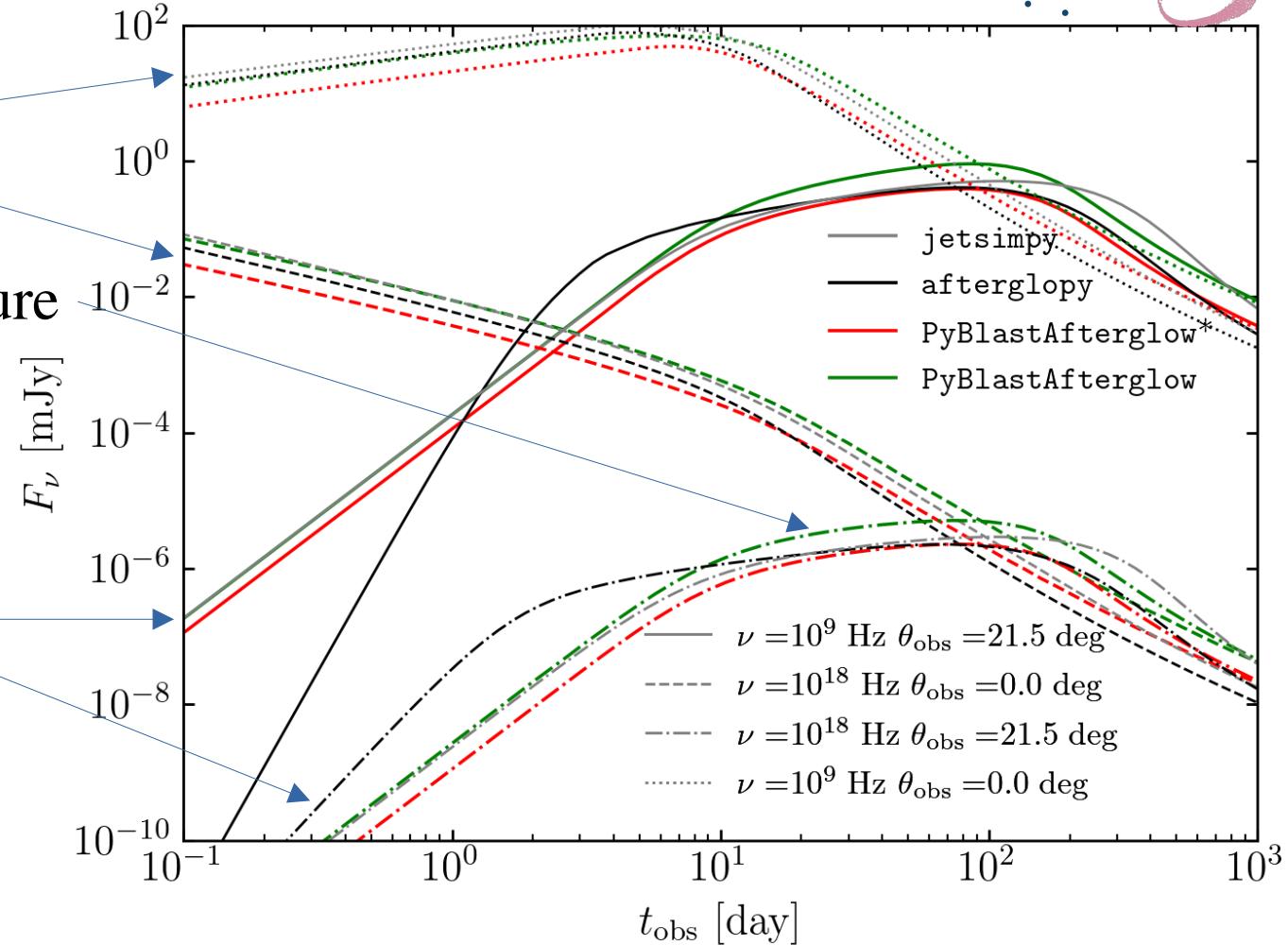
Comparison with afterglowpy; jetsimpy

On-axis afterglow

Shallow slope due to structure

Off-axis afterglow

Comparison:
Gaussian Jet
Forward Shock only
Synchrotron only



Example: sky map

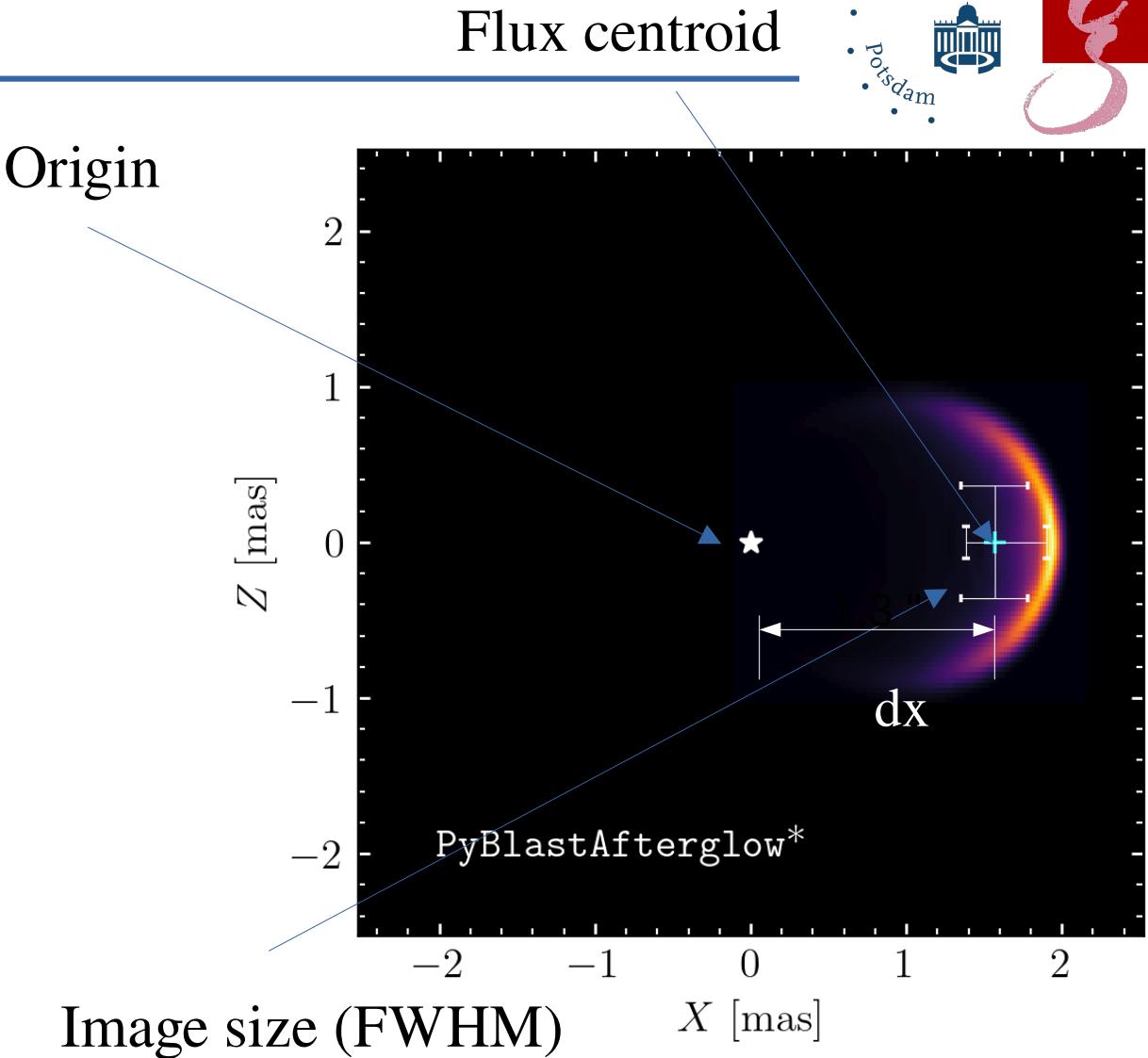
Sky map – intensity distribution projected onto a plane orthogonal to the line of sight.

Properties:

- Centroid position
- Size

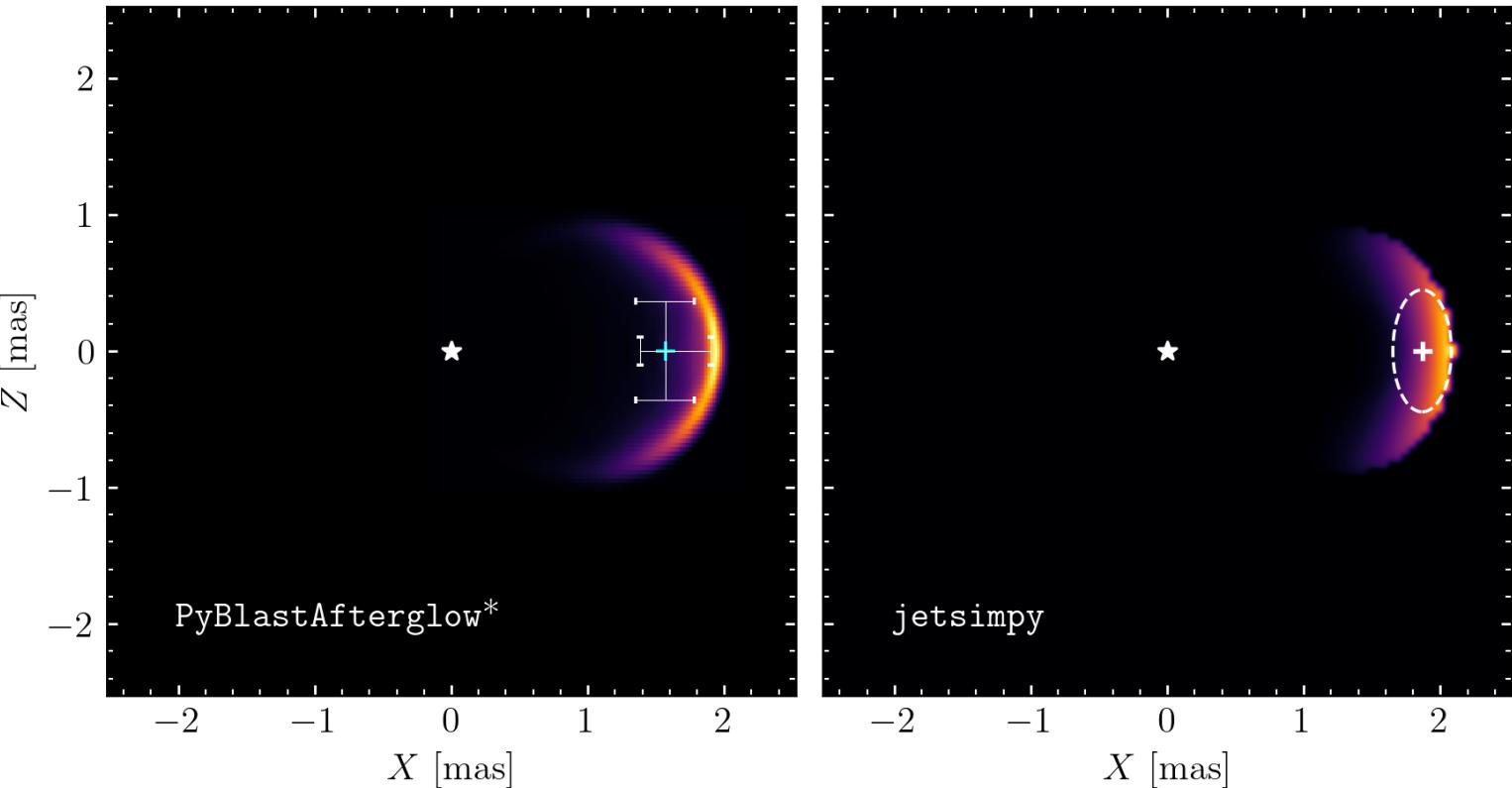
Shows:

- geometry of the ejecta
- jet inclination angle



Comparison with jetsimpy

Comparison:
Gaussian Jet
Forward Shock on
Synchrotron only



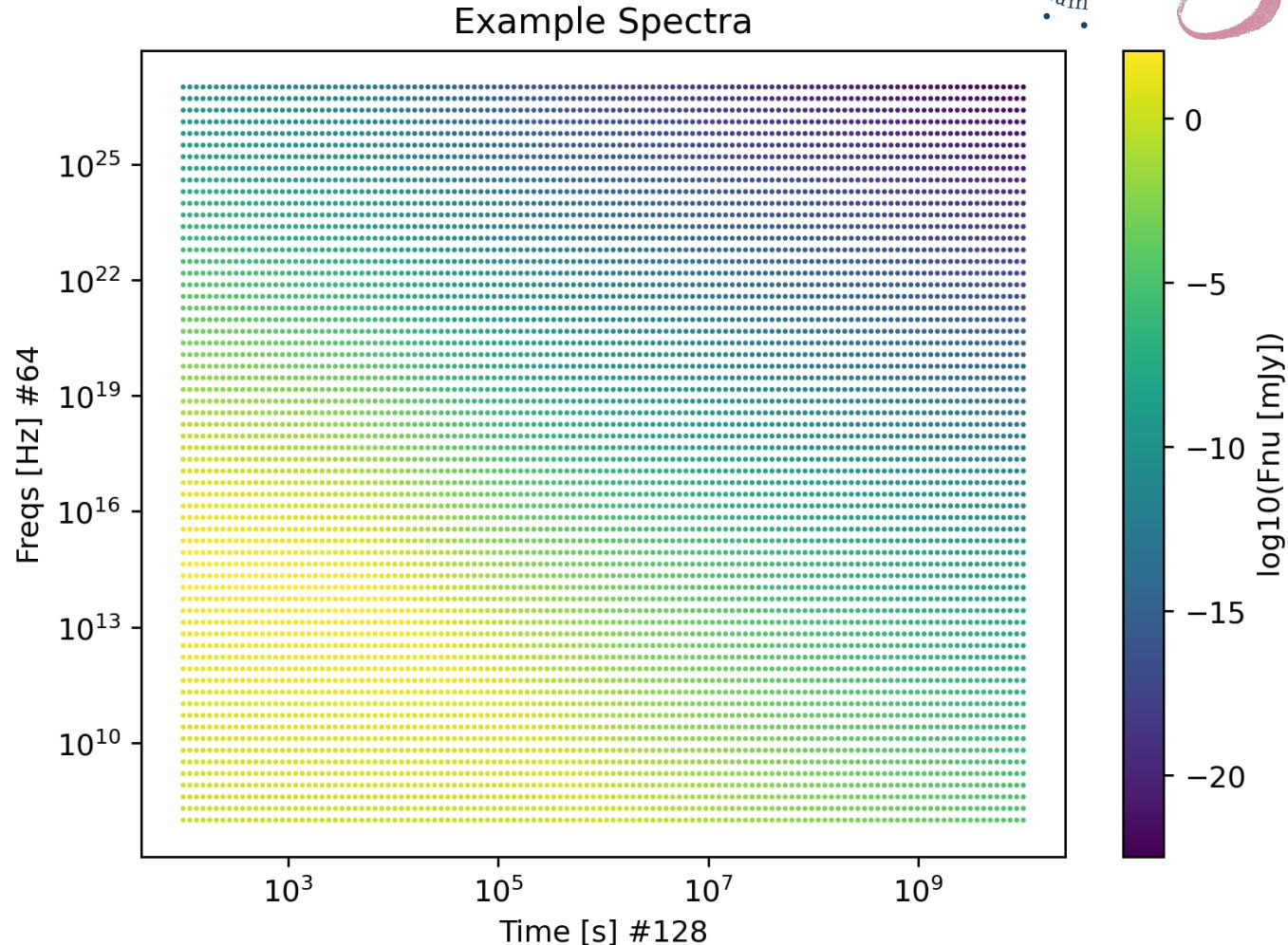
Building a Surrogate Model: Dataset

Building train dataset
(with afterglowpy)

- Set of time-dependent Spectra (images)
- ~20 Gb for ~6400 spectra

Parameters:

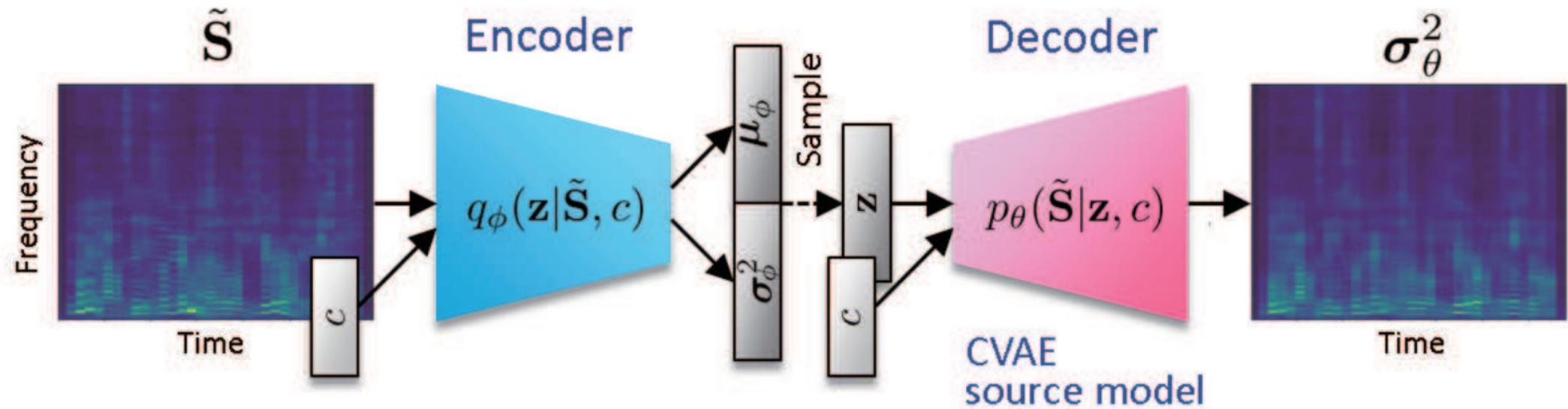
"n_ism", "theta_obs",
 "Eiso_c", "Gamma0c",
 "theta_w",
 "p_fs",
 "eps_e_fs",
 "eps_b_fs"



Building a Surrogate Model: Architecture

Neural networks; generative model;
conditional variational autoencoder (cVAE)

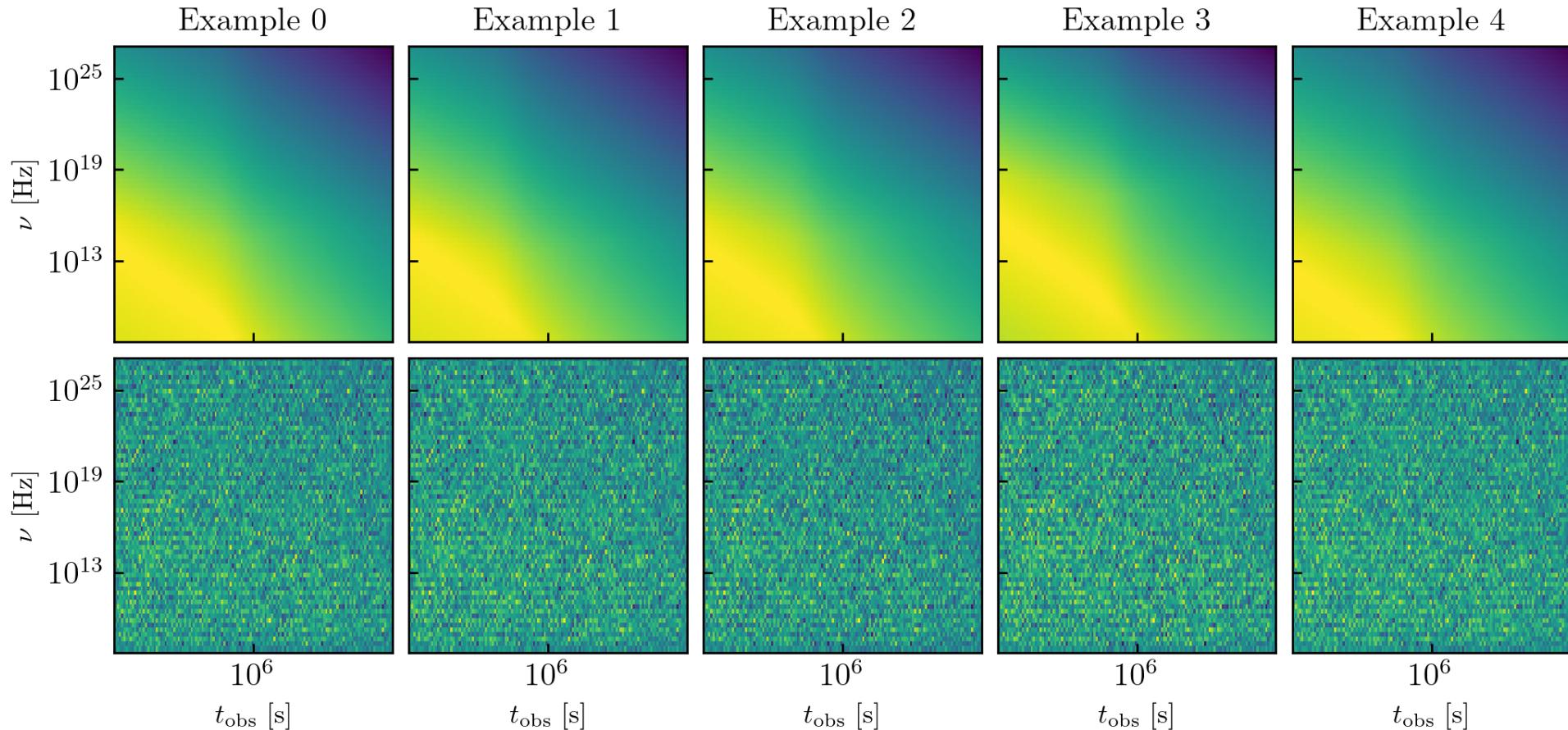
Kameoka+18



Building a Surrogate Model: Training

Training model on a 1000 spectra : Starting Epoch

Epoch 1 / 50 — log(loss) = 5.58 — log(validation loss) = 5.42



Building a Surrogate Model: Training

Training model on a 1000 spectra : Last Epoch

Epoch 50 / 50 — log(loss) = 5.46 — log(validation loss) = 5.41

