

Newborn Neutron Star Activities in Gamma-ray Burst

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The collapse of the CO star forms a newborn neutron star (ν NS) and triggers a supernova (SN) explosion. Mass and angular momentum are transferred to the ν NS through fallback accretion. The energy from this accretion powers the gamma-ray burst prompt emission, while the synchrotron radiation fueled by the spinning ν NS, explains the afterglow. Taking GRB 171205A as an example, we calculate the ν NS's mass, angular momentum, and rotational evolution, fit the afterglow lightcurve, and determine that the SN explosion occurred within at most 7.36 hours before the GRB trigger.

Primary authors: FRYER, Chris (Los Alamos National Laboratory); RUEDA HERNANDEZ, Jorge Armando (ICRANet); BECERRA, L. M.; RUFFINI, Remo (ICRANet, ICRA, INAF); WANG, Yu (ICRA, ICRANet, INAF)

Presenter: WANG, Yu (ICRA, ICRANet, INAF)

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