Identification of Extended Emission Gamma-Ray Burst Candidates Using Machine Learning

## Rosa L. Becerra Postdoc Univerità degli Studi Tor Vergata, Roma





### Garcia-Cifuentes, Becerra, De Colle et al. ApJ, Volume 951, July 2023

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### Motivation of the work **Classification of GRBs** 70 **CURRENT CLASSIFICATION** 60 The identification of subclasses in the GRBs is GRBs 50 evidenced by plotting the histogram of its duration T90 and its cut-off at 2 seconds Number 40 30 *Too interval is defined by the time at which 5% and 95% of* the total counts have been detected. 20 10 There are events whose properties of populations are hybrid: Extended Emission GRBs (GRB 211211A)



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# Motivation

## Classification of GRBs- Different progenitors 15

## **IS THIS A RIGHT CLASSIFICATION?**

- The populations are not separated
- Isolated progenitors?
- Hybrid events, as short GRBs with EE.
- Instrumental selection effects



...the classification is not perfect!



211211A (T90=50 seconds)

# Objectives

## **Classification of GRBs**

## **USING A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH WE COULD:**

- Find correlations based on GRBs' light curves or their features.
- Associate them with their progenitors and subjacent physical processes.
- Provide a simple way to characterize any event concerning the total sample rapidly.





• Uses datasets from Swift/BAT, BATSE, and Fermi GBM • Discern two groups of GRBs within the first burst second

• Confidence analysis, EE GRBs cannot be robustly classified

• Found KN-associated GRBs are located in separate clusters

# Data



## The Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory Data set

1527 light curves of GRBs from Swift/BAT Available swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/results/batgrbcat/





Example: GRB 060614 light curve in 64ms

# Data Pre-processing

GRBs vary significantly in duration, it is essential to standardize the data set of each event in such a way that preserves intrinsic properties but removing differences without a physical origin.

Jespersen et al. (2020) ApJL, 896, L20.

### 1. Limit out of duration intervals

2. Reduce Noise

3. Normalize by total fluence of each event

4. Standardize the size of events: Zero-pad

**5. Perform Discrete Fourier Transform** 

# t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE)

t-SNE is a popular non-linear dimensionality reduction technique data sets.

used for visualizing high dimensional

t-SNE has an impressive ability to create compelling two-dimensional maps from data with hundreds or even thousands of dimensions.

t-SNE doesn't always produce similar output on successive runs, and there are additional hyperparameters related to the optimization process.

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...in a nutshell

## ABOUT

## **ADVANTAGES**

## **DISADVANTAGES**

## To probe that our method is valid Convergence

Iteration: 0

There is a clear correlation between each GRB duration and its position on the map





Credits: ClassiPyGRB

## Hyperparameter Optimization Perplexity

*"It is related to the number of nearest neighbors that is used in other manifold learning algorithms"* 

## **Key Points**

- Duration structure remains independent
- At low perplexities, the cluster separation increases.
- Equilibrium between physics and plot.



### Credits: ClassiPyGRB

## Hyperparameter Optimization Learning Rate

learning\_rate:10

## **Key Points**

- General structure remains independent.
- At low perplexities, adjusting learning rate plays a significant role in separating clusters. We have to be careful.





# **Classification Properties**

### **Key Points**

- Similar to duration-based classification
- It is based on light curve properties, instead of one single parameter



# **Classification Properties**

### **Key Points**

The classification is almost independent of selection effects:

> • ~97% of the GRBs between telescopes have the same classification.



### Credits: Steinhardt et al. (2023), ApJ, 965

# **Extended Emission GRBs**

### **Key Points**

Extended Emission GRBs, appear to be located on the edge of the diagrams.

## Steinhardt et al.(2023) ApJ state:

*"Tiny groups or individual objects"* with unique properties can be attached to the most similar group"



## EE GRBs are clustered through t-SNE maps

Garcia-Cifuentes, K. et al. (2023)

## EEGRBs Candidates

# Nearest neighbors to previous EE:

- GRB 200716C
- GRB 180618A
- GRB 080123

### Our method was correct



Garcia-Cifuentes, K. et al. (2023)

## ClassiPyGRB

### Open-source Python3 package to download, process, visualize and classify Gamma-Ray-Bursts (GRBs) from the Swift/BAT Telescope



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## ClassiPyGRB: Identification of subsamples of interest 1. Ultra-Long GRBs



Ror, A. K. et al 2024 (arXiv:2406.01220)

We have used a machine learning tool, t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE), developed by Garcia-Cifuentes et al. (2023), to find differences between our selected sub-samples and other LGRBs and SGRBs detected by Swift-BAT till December 2023. t-SNE processes the high-energy light curve of GRBs and, based on similarities and dissimilarities between the light curves, places them in a two-dimensional map by forming a cluster of points where similar events lie close. The axes of this two-dimensional map do not

Ror, A. K. et al 2024 (arXiv:2406.01220)

### *"Exploring Origin of Ultra-Long Gamma-ray"* Bursts"

## ClassiPyGRB: Identification of subsamples of interest 2. Bright GRBs



Angulo Valdez, C. et al 2024, ApJ 527

## Thank You! (Specially Maria & Gibrán)



**Contact info** 

rosa.becerra@roma2.infn.it keneth.garcia@correo.nucleares.unam.mx



Identification of Extended Emission Gamma-Ray Burst *Candidates Using Machine Learning,* Garcia-Cifuentes, K et al. ApJ 591, 2023

## **ClassiPyGRB Repository**

https://github.com/KenethGarcia/ClassiPyGRB/

