GRB 201015A: from seconds to months optical monitoring and supernova discovery

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Introduction

 $E \sim 10^{52-54} erg$ 0,01 c. $\leq t \leq 1000 s$.



Gamma-ray bursts classification

Short GRBs	Long GRBs
Duration less than ~ two seconds	Duration more than ~ two seconds
NS+NS or NS+BH merging	Core-collapse supernova (Ib/c)

Schematic light curve of gamma-ray bursts in the optical range



GRB 201015A: review

Registration date : October 15, 2020, 22:50:13 UT;

- Registration: BAT/Swift (GCN Circ. 28632), XRT/Swift (GCN Circ. 28635), UVOT/Swift (GCN Circ. 28662), GBM/Fermi (GCN Circ. 28663);
- Coordinates: RA(J2000): 23h 37m 16,414s Dec(J2000): +53d 24' 56,410"
- Redshift: z=0,426(2,36 Gpc);
- $-T_{90,i}$ = 6,86+/-2,43 s;
- $E_{iso} = (1, 1 + / -0, 2) 10^{50} \text{ erg};$
- ► E_{p,i}=19,96+/-8,56 keV.

Observations

GRB-IKI FuN:

- Assy-Turgen (1,5 m);
- AbAO (0,8 m);
- TSHAO (1 m);
- CrAO (2,6 m);
- Mondy (1,5 m);
- SAØ RAS (1 m);
- Maidanak (1,5 m);
- NUTTel(0,25 m);
- GTC (10,4 m);
- LBT (8,4 m);
- FRAM-ORM (0,25 m).



Multicolor light curve of GRB 201015A



Multicolor light curve of GRB 201015A



Afterglow stage approximation



SN

Supernova parameters

• V-band absolute magnitude : $M_v = -18,72+0,85-0,47^m$

 Time from the registration of the burst to the maximum of the supernova in the observer's (source) reference frame:
t-T0= 12,18+/-2,11 (8,54+/-1,48) days.

Comparison with known cases of GRB-SN



Spectroscopic confirmation of SN associated with GBR 201015A

- Data: Rossi et al., GCN 29306;
- Telescope: 2x8,4-m LBT;
- Instrument: MODS;

- Observation date : 2020-11-13 (UT) 04:00:00 (~28,8 day);
- Exposure: 8*900 s;
- Wavelength range : 3200-10000 A;
- Identified SN type : Ic-BL.

Conclusions

- An almost continuous multicolor light curve of GRB 201015A was constructed, consisting of 185 observations from X-rays to radio, which cover it from about 73 seconds after the registration of the GRB for about 3 months (85 days);
- A supernova has been detected in GRB 201015A, which is another, among 24 others, cases that have received both photometric and spectroscopic confirmation of the presence of supernovae in GRBs.;
- The parameters obtained are in agreement with most cases of supernovae associated with gamma-ray bursts.;
- Observations of a part of the light curve in the supernova phase, along with regular observations of the afterglow stage and the host galaxy, are necessary to determine the presence or absence of a supernova in a given gamma-ray burst and to estimate its parameters;
- Observations in the region of the supernova maximum at the Maidanak Astronomical Observatory made it possible to obtain photometric confirmation of its presence in this light curve.

Thanks for your attention!