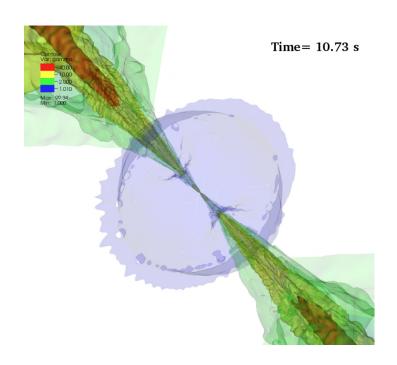
# Massive Stars as the Progenitors of (long) Gamma-Ray Bursts



Davide Lazzati (NCSU)



#### Outline

- Prehistory
- History
- Modern Age
- **♦** Future



#### Prehistory

 Woosley 1993 "Gamma-Ray Bursts from stellar mass accretion disks around black holes"

Paczynski 1998 "Are Gamma-Ray Bursts in star forming regions?"

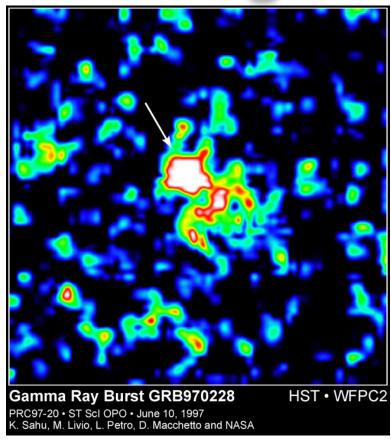


#### Era of indirect evidence

- Host Galaxies
- Star forming environments
- Location of explosion
- Environment density & density profile
- Iron lines
- GRB980425 SN1998bw

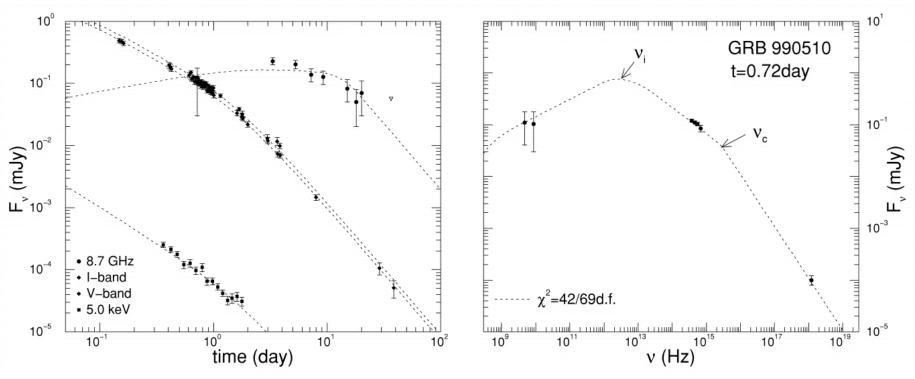


Host Galaxies





#### Environment density & density profile

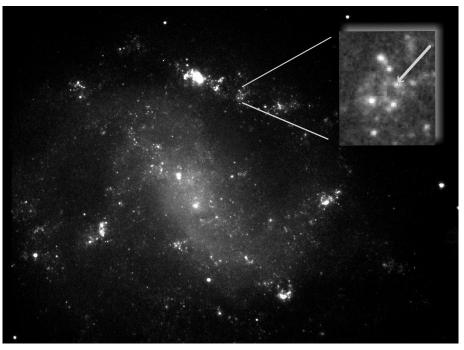


Panaitescu & Kumar 2001



**□ GRB98045 - SN1998bw** 

Holland et al. 2002



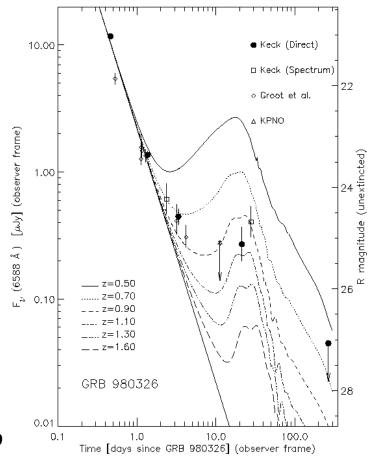


# History: Renaissance



### History: Renaissance

SN Bumps



Bloom et al. 1999



#### History: Renaissance

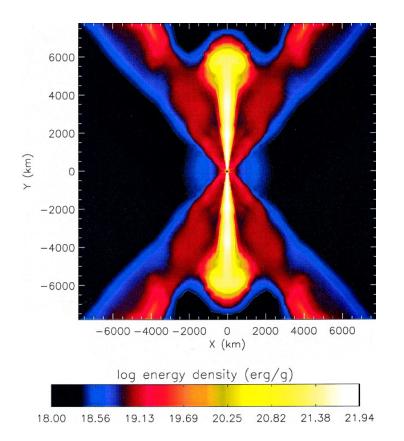
GRB030329/SN2003dh -15.5GRB030329-SN2003dh - April 3.10 - April 8.13 - April 10.04 - April 17.01 - April 22.00 -16.0- May 1.02  $\log (f_{\lambda}) \text{ (erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ Å}^{-1})$ -16.5-17.0-17.5Hjorth et al. 2003 (also Stanek et al. 2003) SN1998bw after 33 days 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 Observed wavelength (Å)

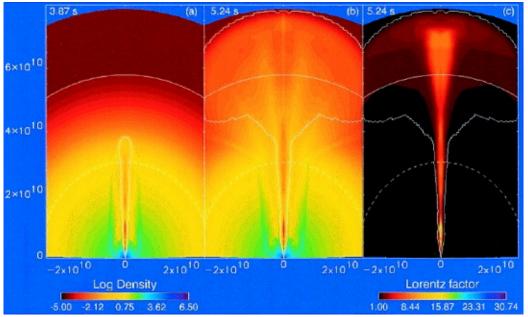


#### History: Renaissance

MacFadyen & Woosley (1999) and Aloy et al.

(2000)







# Modern Era



# Modern Era: setting the stage

- At least some long-duration GRBs are associated to the explosion of massive compact stars.
- The two events are coeval to within less than 1 day.
- If we release relativistic energy in the core of a massive compact star, we can get a relativistic jet outside of it.



#### Do all long GRBs have SNe?

- Every time we can see one we do see it
- But we cannot see SNe at z>1, where most GRBs are observed
- At least two long durations GRBs with no SN, but probably misclassification or evidence that the long-short classification is not physical
- "No SN" does not necessarily implies "no stellar progenitor" (<sup>56</sup>Ni production issue, see next talk by S. Nagataki)



#### Nature of the central engine

- Two main candidates: Black Hole Accretion Disk system, Magnetar.
- All require rotation
- How to tell?

Associated NRO (Non-Relativistic Outflow) and implications on nucleosynthesis (better seen in No-GRB SNe)

Evidence of BH-Sne e.g. SN1979C, SN2009kf

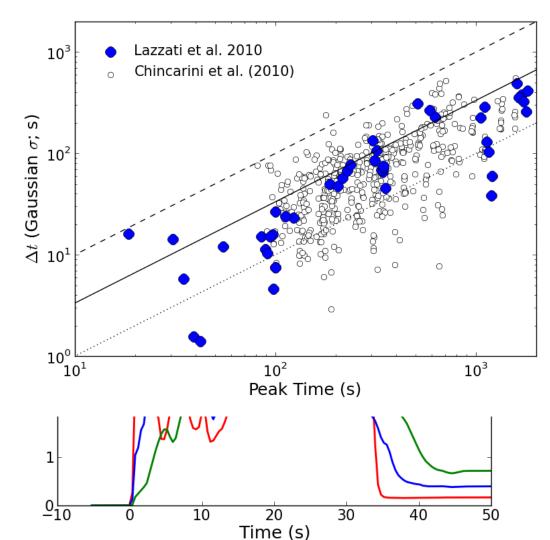
Very energetic events

Pre-explosion progenitor properties and/or or late-time engine emission



#### Consequences on the GRB

- Some 10<sup>51</sup> e drilling the
- Opening an
- Variability
- Increased p
- X-ray flares





## How many WR stars/type Ibc SNe produce GRBs? Why some do and some don't?

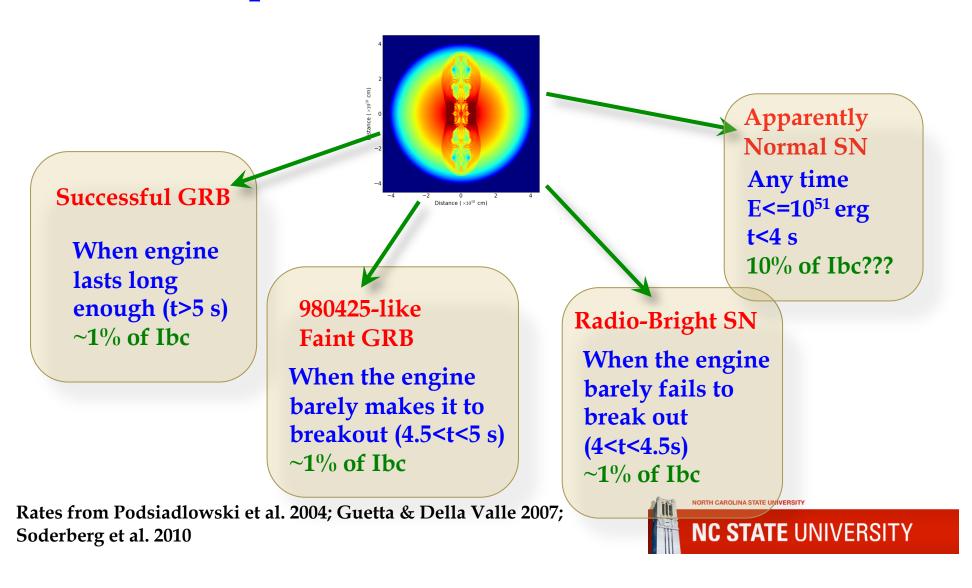
- GRBs rate ~1% of type Ibc SNe, 0.2% of all CCSNe (Podsiadlowski et al. 2004, Soderberg et al. 2010)
- Special ingredient 1: rotation (for formation of BH)
- Special ingredient 2: low metallicity (to keep angular momentum)
- Best constraints from observations, still too many uncertainties on the theoretical side.

  Most models predict only a few per cent of SNe to be associated to a GRB

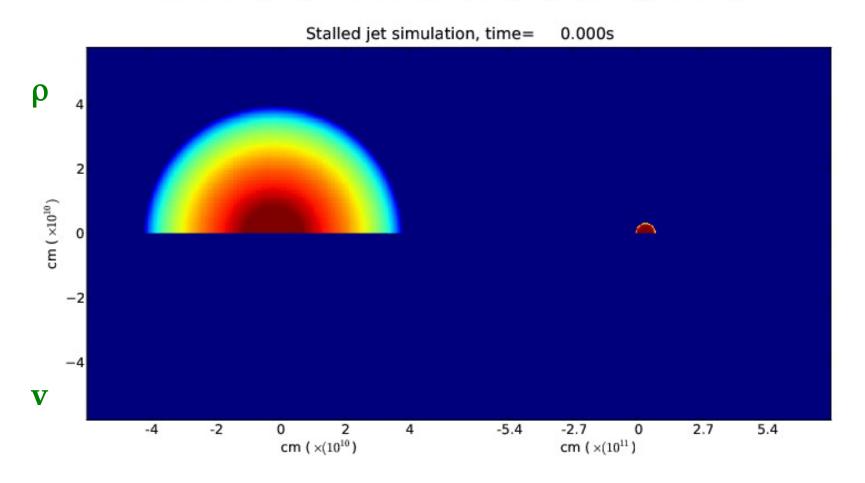


#### Massive stars & BROs

#### **BROs = Bipolar Relativistic Outflows**



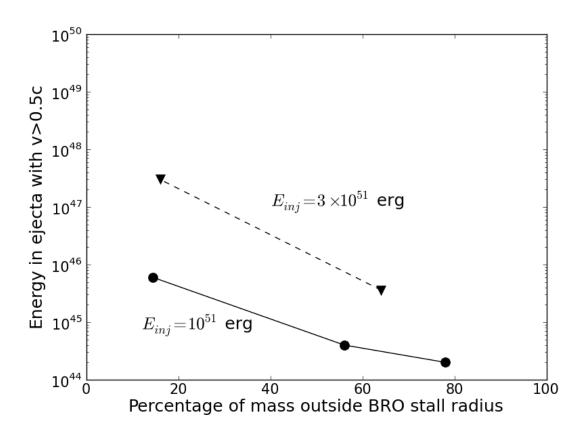
#### **BROs-induced SNe**





#### **BROs-induced SNe**

None of 5 simulations succeeded in reproducing SN2009bb



Lazzati et al. in prep.



#### **BROs-induced SNe**

Producing a 2009bblike SN requires fine tuning

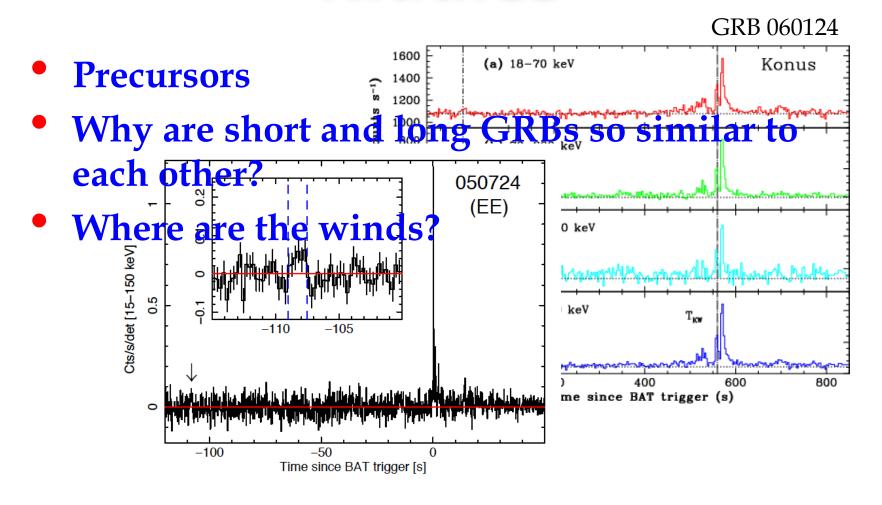
Models for the origin of BROs predict only a few per cent (<1%) Ibc with BROs

All SNe with detectable BRO effects amount to ~3% of Ibc SNe

Are BROs SNe relevant cosmologically (e.g. for heavy elements inventory?)



#### Riddles





#### Conclusions

What are the BROs engines, how they come about, how many of them?

Better stellar evolution models to explain high incidence of engines in stripped massive stars Better observational features to select BROs SNe

Better engine models (especially for the BH-AD case)





Their Progenitors, Engines, and Radiation Mechanisms

> NC State University Department of Physics 5-7 March, 2011 Raleigh, NC

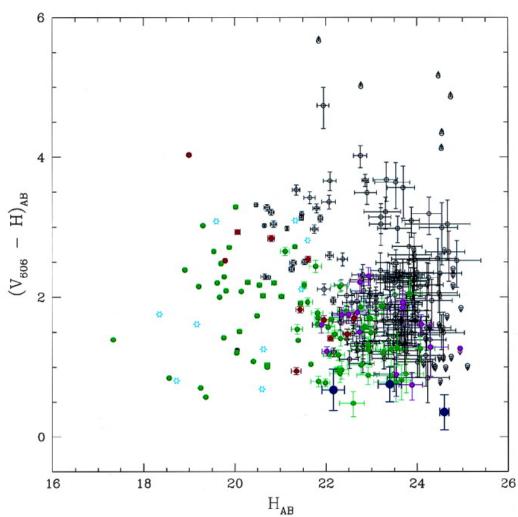
#### **Invited Speakers:**

Andrei Beloborodov (Columbia) Edo Berger (Harvard) Niccolò Bucciantini (Stockolm) Giancarlo Ghirlanda (Mialn) Gabriele Ghisellini (Milan) Dimitrios Giannios (Princeton) Serguei Komissarov (TBC, Leeds) William Lee (UNAM, Mexico City) Paolo Mazzali (MPA) Ramesh Narayan (Harvard) Paul O'Brian (Leicester) Nicola Omodei (Stanford) Rosalba Perna (UC Boulder) Tsvi Piran (Jerusalem) Rob Preece (UA Huntsville) Stephan Rosswog (TBC, Bremen) Alicia Soderberg (Harvard) Anatoly Spitkovski (Princeton) Binbin Zhang (UN Las Vegas)

#### Scientific Organizing Committee:

Davide Lazzati (Chair, NCSU) Yi-Zhong Fan (Purple Mountain Obs.) Giancarlo Ghirlanda (Milan) Jonathan Granot (Hertfordshire) Pawan Kumar (UT Austin) Milos Milosavljevic (UT Austin) Rob Preece (UA Huntsville) Alicia Soderberg (Harvard) Bing Zhang (UN Las Vegas)

Star forming environments

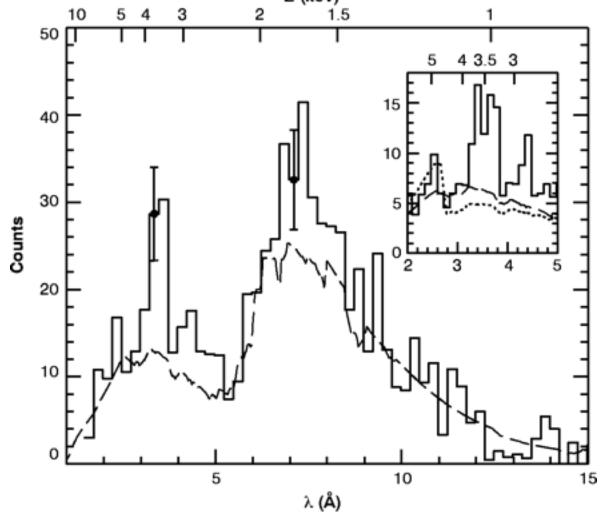


Hogg & Fruchter 1999



# History: Middle Ages 10 5 4 3 2 1.5

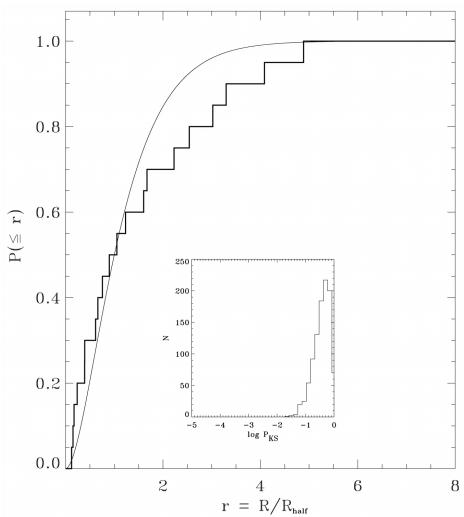
Iron lines



Piro et al. 2000



Location of explosion



Bloom et al. 2002

