

# Exploring Potential Connections Between Fast Radio Bursts, Gamma-ray Bursts, and Magnetars

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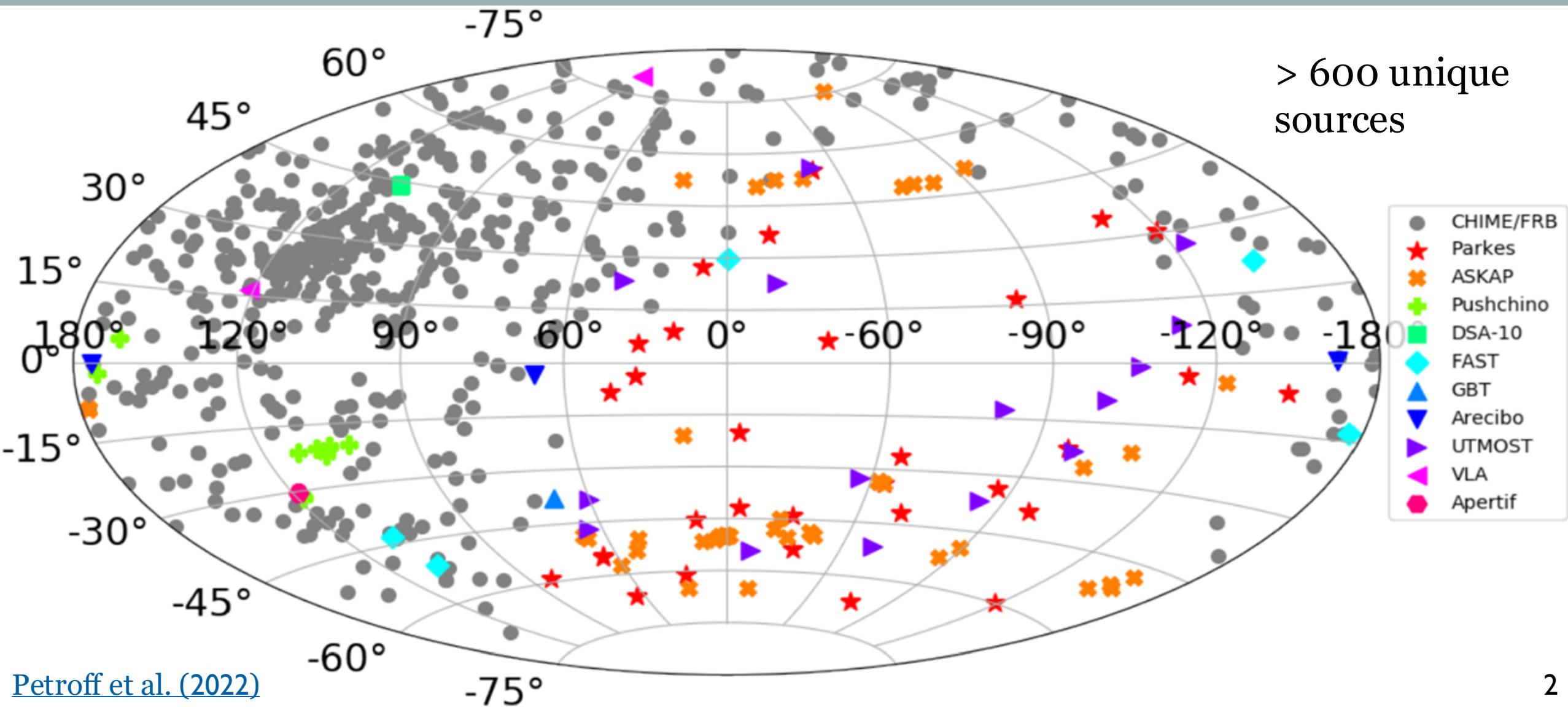


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Università degli Studi di Trieste



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DEGLI STUDI  
DI TRIESTE

# WHAT ARE FAST RADIO BURSTS (FRBS)?

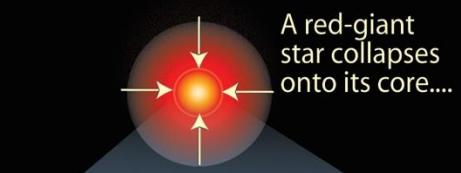


# WHAT ARE GAMMA-RAY BURSTS (GRBS)?

- Most luminous events observed
- Short, bright pulses of gamma-rays
- Timescales: a fraction of a second to several hundred seconds
- Cosmological and isotropic

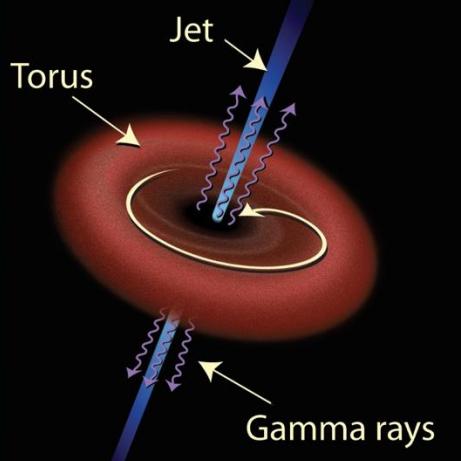
## Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs): The Long and Short of It

**Long gamma-ray burst**  
(>2 seconds' duration)

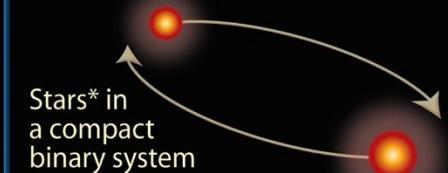


A red-giant star collapses onto its core....

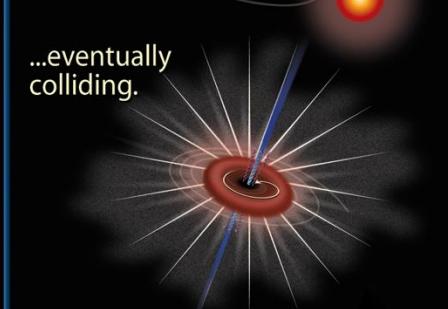
...becoming so dense that it expels its outer layers in a supernova explosion.



**Short gamma-ray burst**  
(<2 seconds' duration)

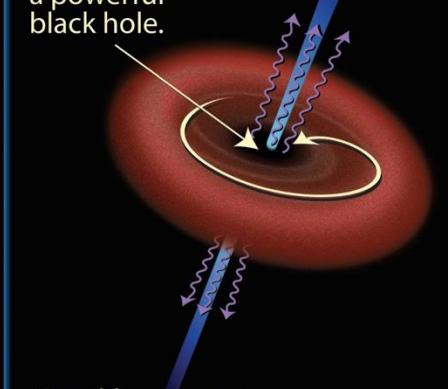


Stars\* in a compact binary system begin to spiral inward....



...eventually colliding.

The resulting torus has at its center a powerful black hole.



\*Possibly neutron stars.



# FRBS & GRBS: LAT ANALYSIS



- Sample size from CHIME/FRB: 589 FRBs [[CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. \(2021\)](#); [Chime/Frb Collaboration et al. \(2023\)](#)]
  - Non-repeaters = 525
  - Repeaters = 64 (repeat bursts = 469)
- Automatic unbinned likelihood analysis pipeline based on GtBurst code [[Vianello, G. \(2016\)](#)]

Data Selection

Generate navigation plot & lightcurve

Create count & source maps

Build XML model

Unbinned likelihood analysis

# LAT RESULTS

**Table 1.** CHIME/FRB Non-Repeaters with TS  $\geq 5$

FRB Name	RA	Dec	MJD_400	Trigger time	TS	Energy Flux	Photon Flux
	(deg)	(deg)	(MJD)	(MET)		( $erg\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$ )	( $ph\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$ )
FRB20181228C	265.19	54.36	58480.803015	567717385.461	8	$1.94 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.73 \times 10^{-5}$
FRB20190422B	158.27	45.67	58595.187933	577600242.449	5	$4.02 \times 10^{-9}$	$9.8 \times 10^{-6}$
FRB20190601C	88.52	28.47	58635.884481	581116424.192	6	$9.23 \times 10^{-8}$	$2.25 \times 10^{-4}$
FRB20190623B	335.22	46.12	58657.511784	582985023.143	8	$3.57 \times 10^{-9}$	$8.71 \times 10^{-6}$
FRB20190624A	168.32	69.78	58658.048374	583031384.481	11	$8.27 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.02 \times 10^{-5}$

**Table 2.** CHIME/FRB Repeaters with TS  $\geq 5$

FRB Name	FRB Burst Name	RA	Dec	MJD_400	Trigger time	TS	Energy Flux	Photon Flux
		(deg)	(deg)	(MJD)	(MET)		( $erg\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$ )	( $ph\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$ )
FRB20200104D	FRB20180916B	188.21387	74.1512	58852.137732	599800705.06	5	$1.29 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.14 \times 10^{-5}$
FRB20220321C	FRB20181119A	190.44426	65.1242	59659.362586	669544932.41	11	$6.71 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.64 \times 10^{-5}$
FRB20190116A	FRB20190116A	192.27384	27.1405	58499.546921	569336858.945	5	$7.92 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.93 \times 10^{-5}$
FRB20211125A	FRB20190303A	207.99999	48.1220	59543.732553	659554497.565	5	$5.11 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.25 \times 10^{-5}$
FRB20210331B	FRB20201124A	77.01426	26.0607	59304.026793	638843919.938	5	$9.98 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.43 \times 10^{-5}$

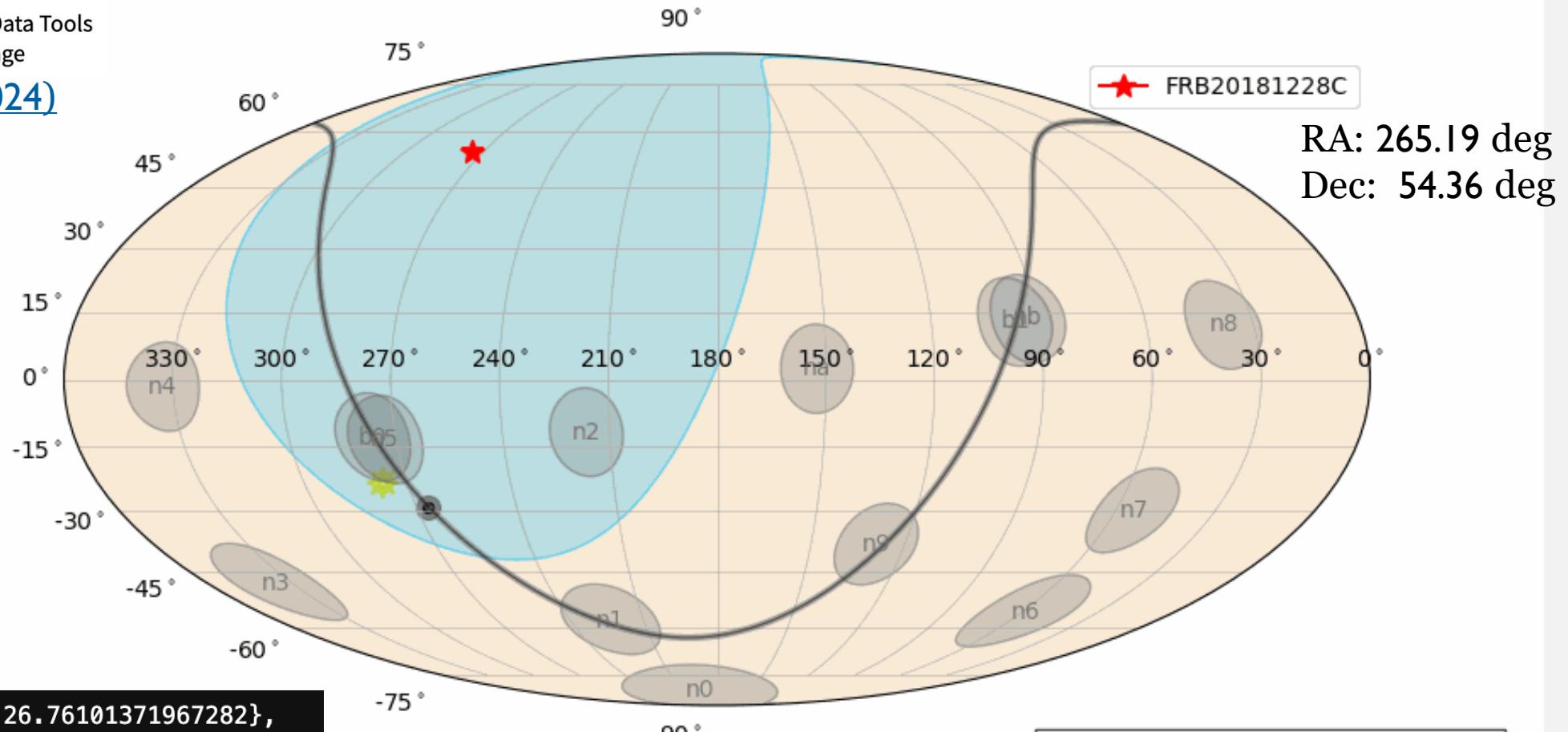
# POSITION-HISTORY DATA: FRB20181228C



**gdt-core**

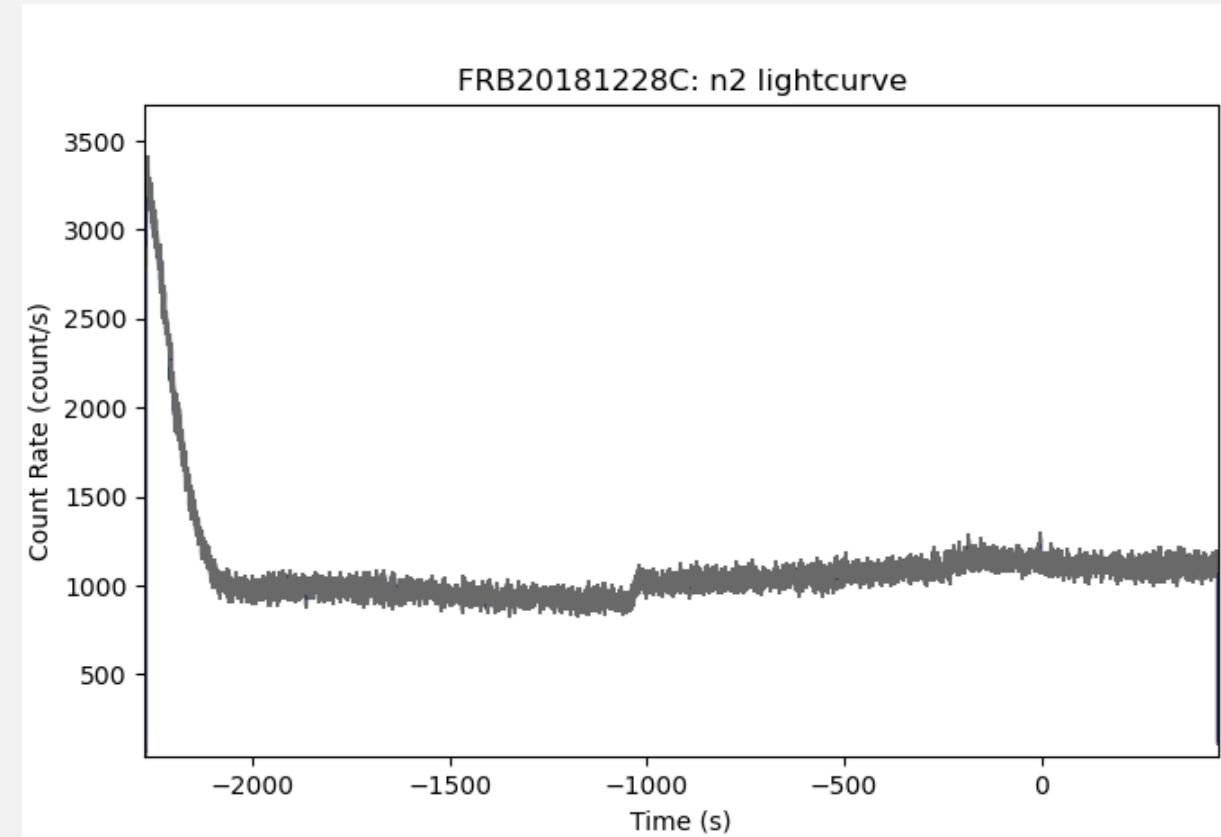
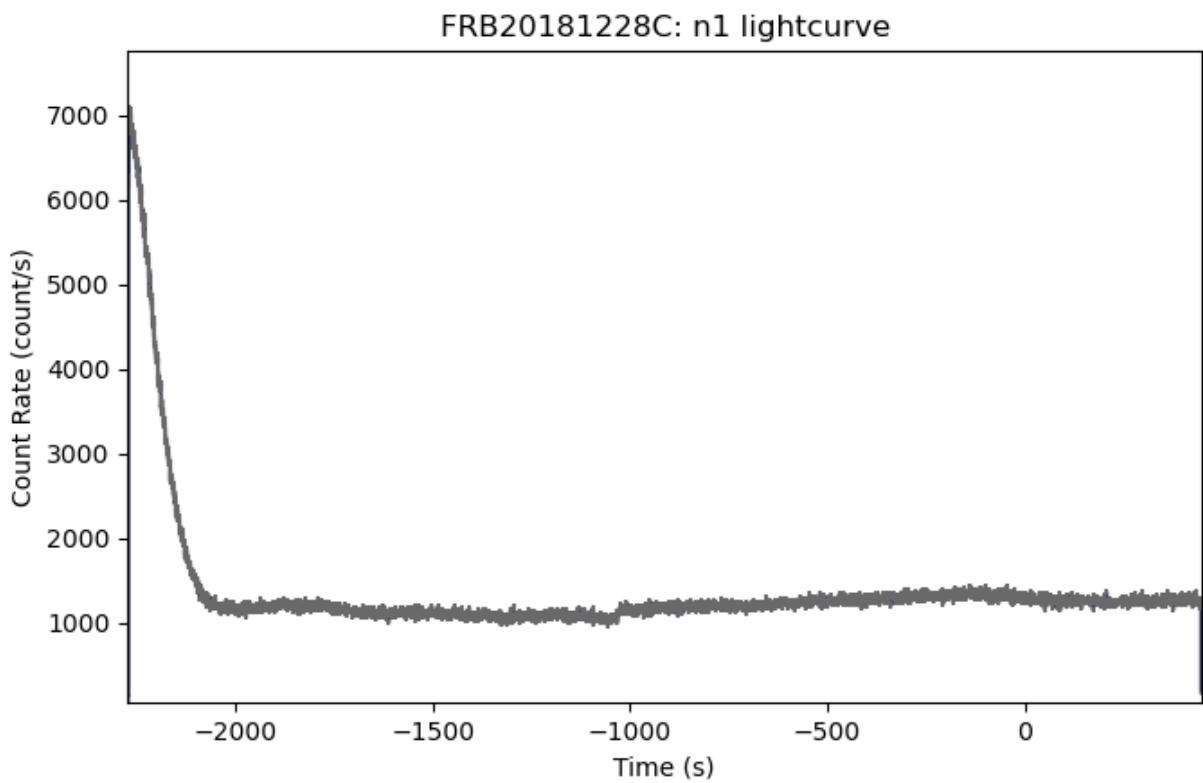
The Gamma-ray Data Tools  
Core Package

[Goldstein et al. \(2024\)](#)

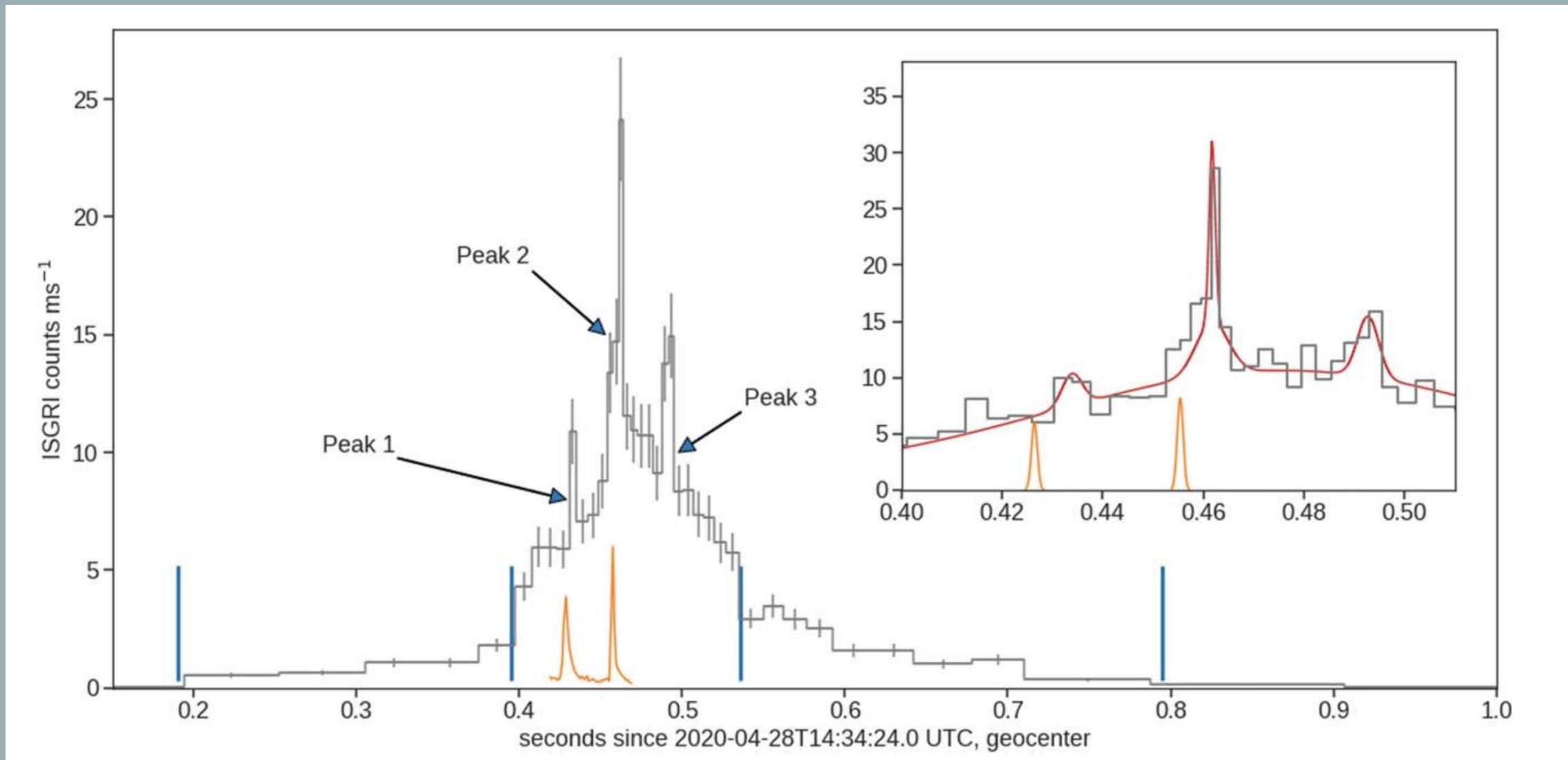


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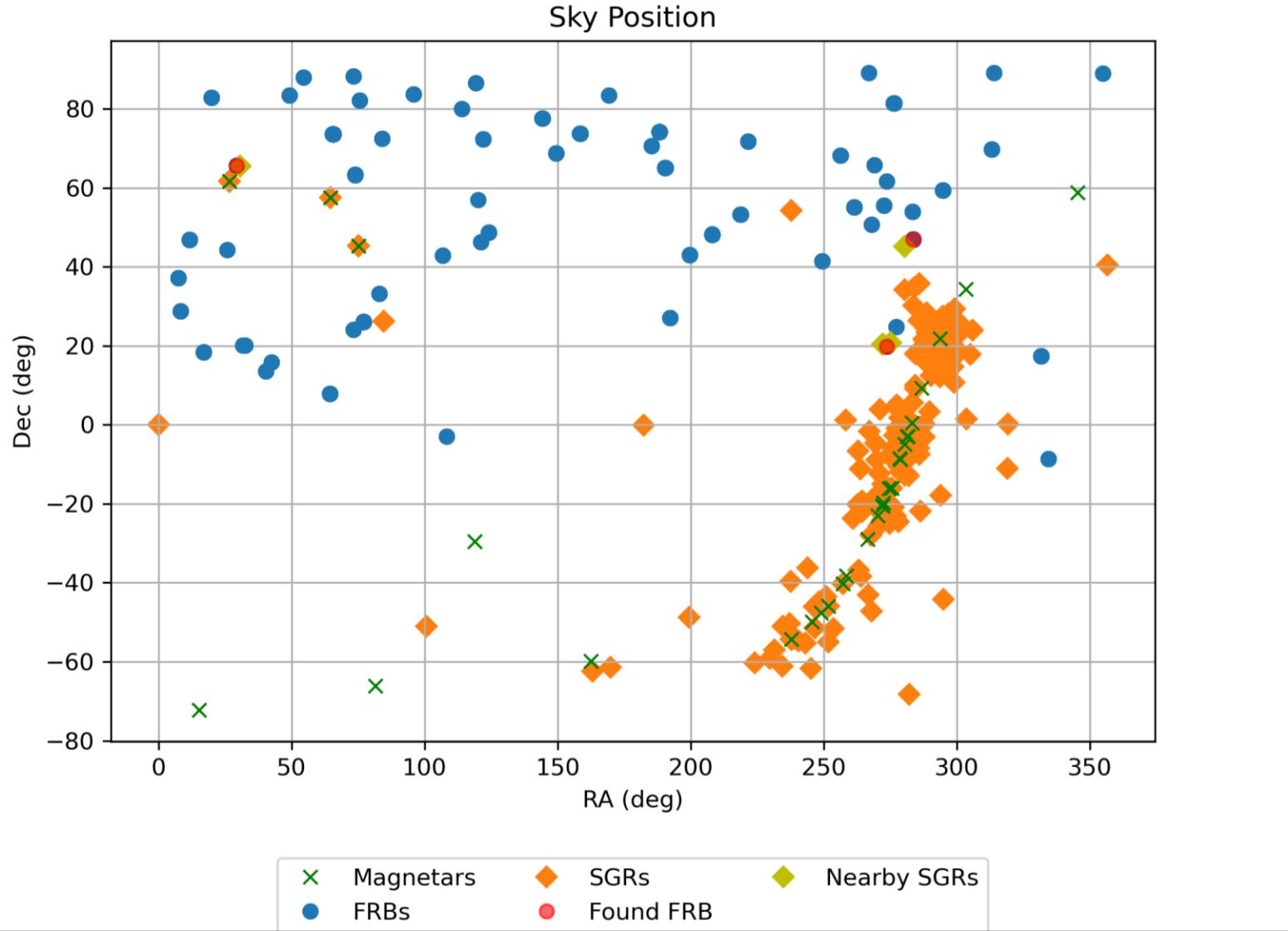
# TIME TAGGED EVENT DATA: FRB20181228C



# SGR 1935+2154



# MAGNETAR, SGR, AND REPEATER FRB RELATION?



Chime/Frb Collaboration et al. (2023)  
Olausen & Kaspi (2014)  
<http://www.physics.mcgill.ca/~pulsar/magnetar/main.html>  
von Kienlin et al. (2020)

# SUMMARY

- LAT & GBM Analysis:
  - No coinciding FRBs and GRBs
  - Calculated upper limits on photon and energy flux
- Repeater FRBs, Magnetars, SGRs:
  - Confirmed FRB with SGR 1935+2154
  - My search: Spatially related, not temporally

# THANK YOU!

# BACKUP SLIDES

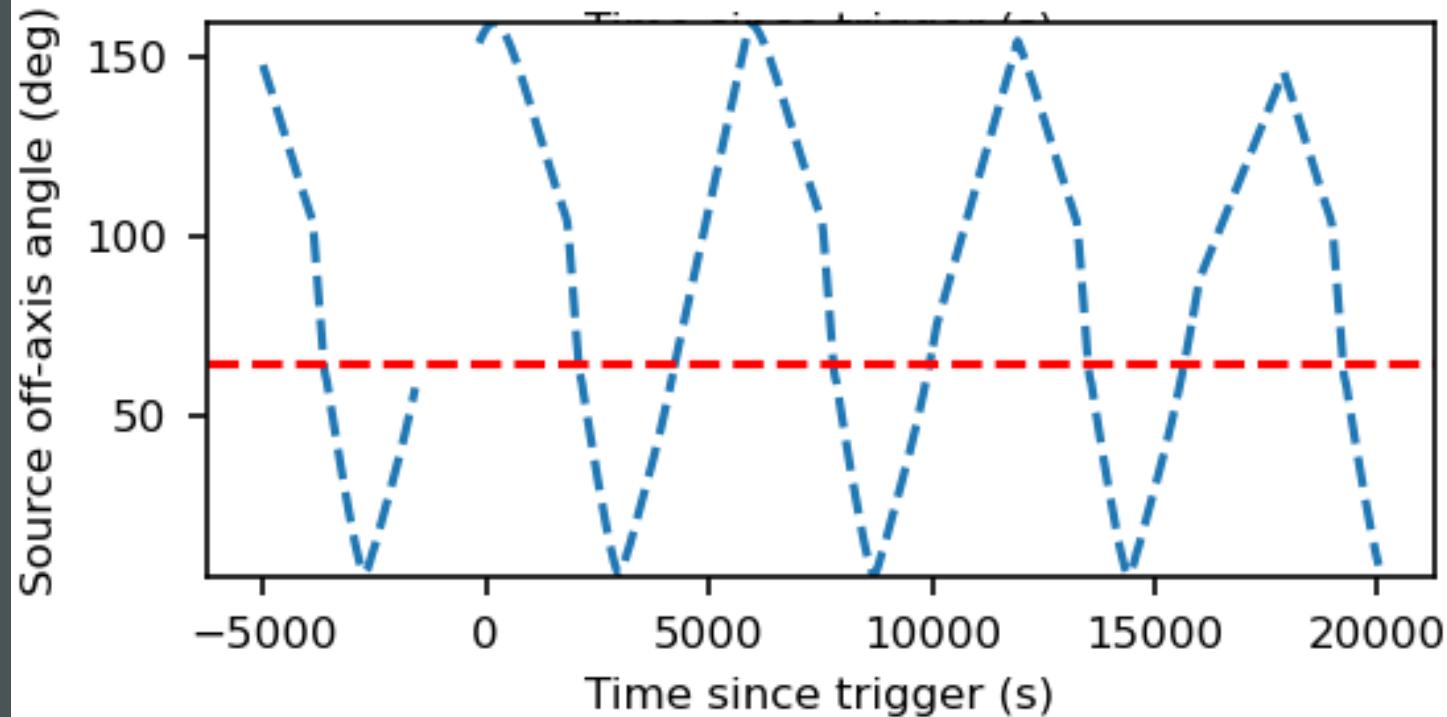
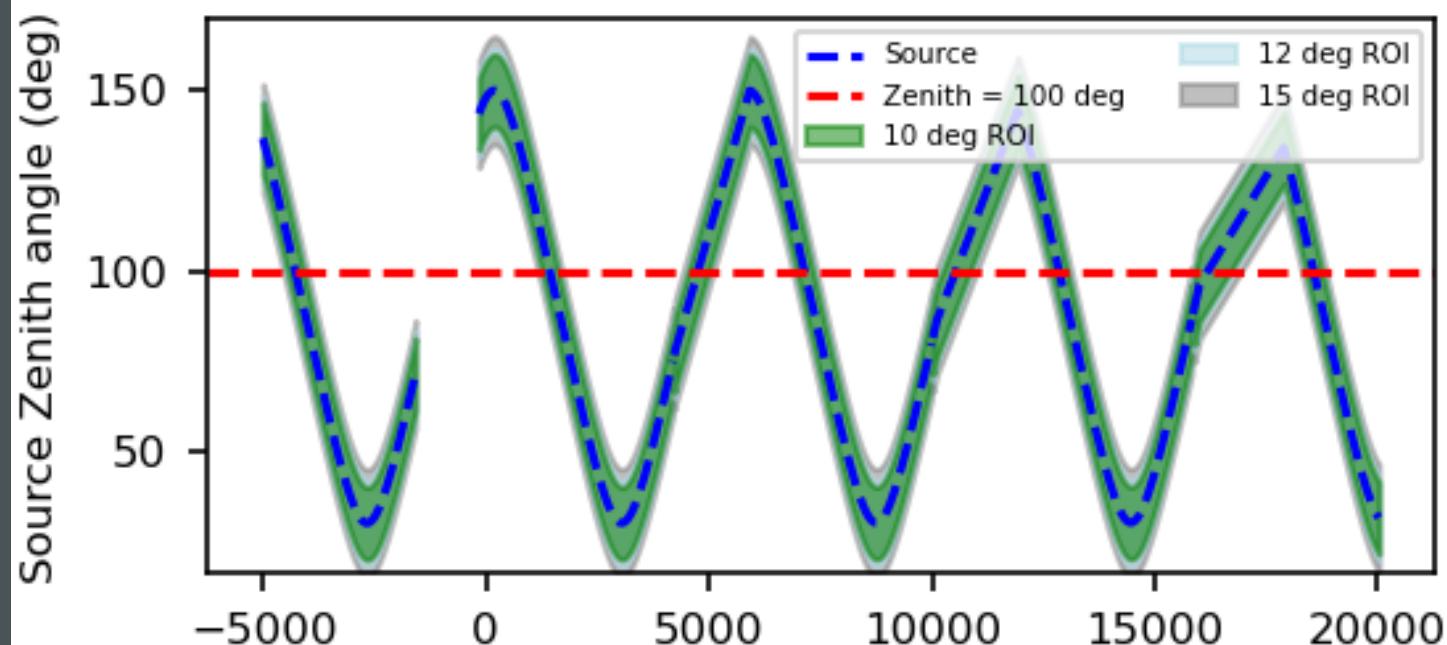


## DATA SELECTION

- Astroquery Fermi-LAT server
- RA, Dec of FRB
- Trigger time = MJD\_400 → UTC → MET
- TSTART = trigtime – 5000;
- TSTOP = trigtime + 20000
- Searchradius = 60
- energyrange\_MeV = 30,1000000
- LATdatatype = Extended

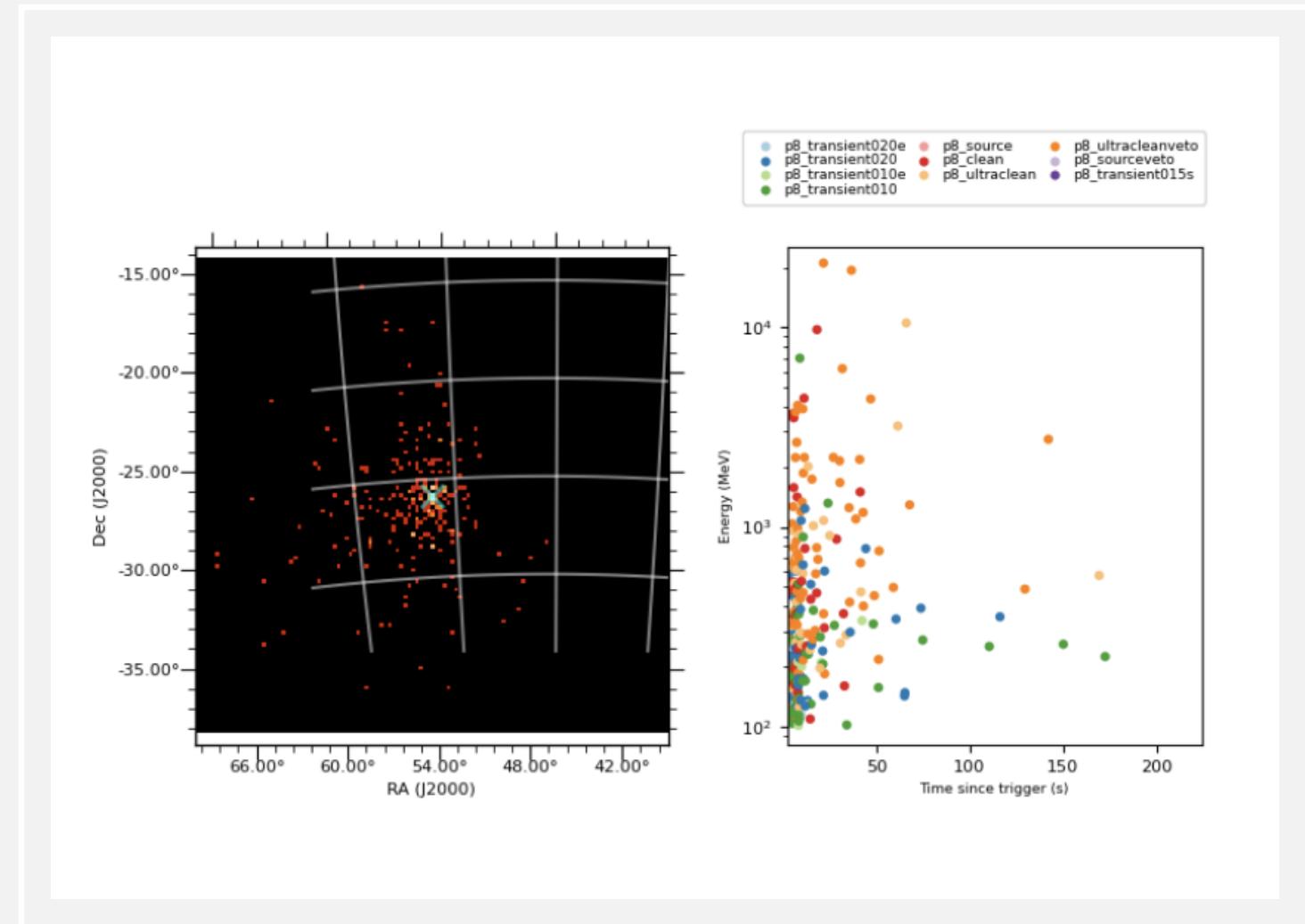
# NAVIGATION PLOT

- Zenith angle: Angle w.r.t Earth's limb
- Source off-axis angle: Angle between source and detector



# SOURCE MAP

- Rad = 12
- IRF = p8\_transient020e
- Zmax=100
- Emin = 100
- Emax = 100000
- Tstart, tstop = ranges of 100s
- Starting 0-100



Source Name	Name	Value	Error	Min	Max	Scale	Free	Source Type	Feature	Feature Type		Feature Fi
bn190114873	Integral	0.01		1e-05	1000.0	0.001	1	PointSource	spectrum	PowerLaw2		
bn190114873	Index	-2		-6.0	0.01	1.0	1	PointSource	spectrum	PowerLaw2		
bn190114873	LowerLimit	100		20.0	200000.	1.0	0	PointSource	spectrum	PowerLaw2		
bn190114873	UpperLimit	1e+05		20.0	500000	1.0	0	PointSource	spectrum	PowerLaw2		
bn190114873	RA	54.5		-360.	360.0	1.0	0	PointSource	spatialMode	SkyDirFunction		
bn190114873	DEC	-26.9		-90.0	90.0	1.0	0	PointSource	spatialMode	SkyDirFunction		
IsotropicTemplate	Normalization	1		0.1	10.0	1	1	DiffuseSource	spectrum	FileFunction	[..]/iso_P8R3_TRANSIENT	
IsotropicTemplate	Value	1		0.0	10.0	1.0	0	DiffuseSource	spatialMode	ConstantValue		
GalacticTemplate	Value	1		0.7	1.3	1.0	0	DiffuseSource	spectrum	ConstantValue		
GalacticTemplate	Normalization	1		0.001	1000.0	1.0	0	DiffuseSource	spatialMode	MapCubeFunction	[..]/gll_iem_v07_cut.fits	

## XML MODEL

- In my case, the model is fixed to the default options

- Fits a power law:

$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{N(\gamma + 1)E^\gamma}{E_{\max}^{\gamma+1} - E_{\min}^{\gamma+1}}$$

- Integral =  $N$
- Index =  $\gamma$
- LowerLimit =  $E_{\min}$
- UpperLimit =  $E_{\max}$

# LIKELIHOOD ANALYSES

What is it?

Likelihood  $L$  is the probability of obtaining data given an input model

How used in this case?

As an accurate mapping of gamma-ray sky to the list of counts produced by LAT

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## Binned

- Large # of counts
- Preferred method for GRB analysis
- Prompt burst phase

## Unbinned

- Short # of counts
- Preferred method for time series analysis
- Temporally extended emission

## TEST STATISTIC

- Computed from Likelihood Analysis
- Large TS = source present
- $\sigma \sim \sqrt{TS}$

$$TS = -2\ln\left(\frac{L_{max,0}}{L_{max,1}}\right)$$

$L_{max,0}$  = max L value for a model w/o additional source

$L_{max,1}$  = max L value for a model w/additional source at specified location

# POSHIST DATA: FRB20181228C

Detector ID #	Azimuth (deg)	Zenith (deg.)
0	45.9	20.6
1	45.1	45.3
2	58.4	90.2
3	314.9	45.2
4	303.2	90.3
5	3.4	89.8
6	224.9	20.4
7	224.6	46.2
8	236.6	90.0
9	135.2	45.6
10	123.7	90.4
11	183.7	90.3

Table 1. NaI detector measured orientations in spacecraft coordinates (see Fig. 4)

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/0908.0450.pdf>  
Meegan et al. (2009)

```
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obsgeovel=[(-6941.33895594, 3103.01131512, 120.11983062) m / s]
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'n3': 121.67033857002072,
'n4': 82.54302617595553,
'n5': 69.9375422359286,
'n6': 168.68588149013195,
'n7': 149.5425315757079,
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'n4': 86.48129873910621,
'n5': 71.36069496018327,
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'n7': 151.88989649199289,
'n8': 106.82242304822543,
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