

What Turns off Gamma-Ray Bursts ?

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Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)

Come in 2 flavors:

Short, $\lesssim 2$ s



Coalescence of a compact object binary

(Lattimer & Schramm 1976;
Paczynski 1986,
Eichler et al. 1989;
Narayan et al. 1999)

Long, $\gtrsim 2$ s



Death of a massive star by core collapse

(Duncan & Thompson 1992,
Woosley 1993,
MacFadyen & Woosley 1999)



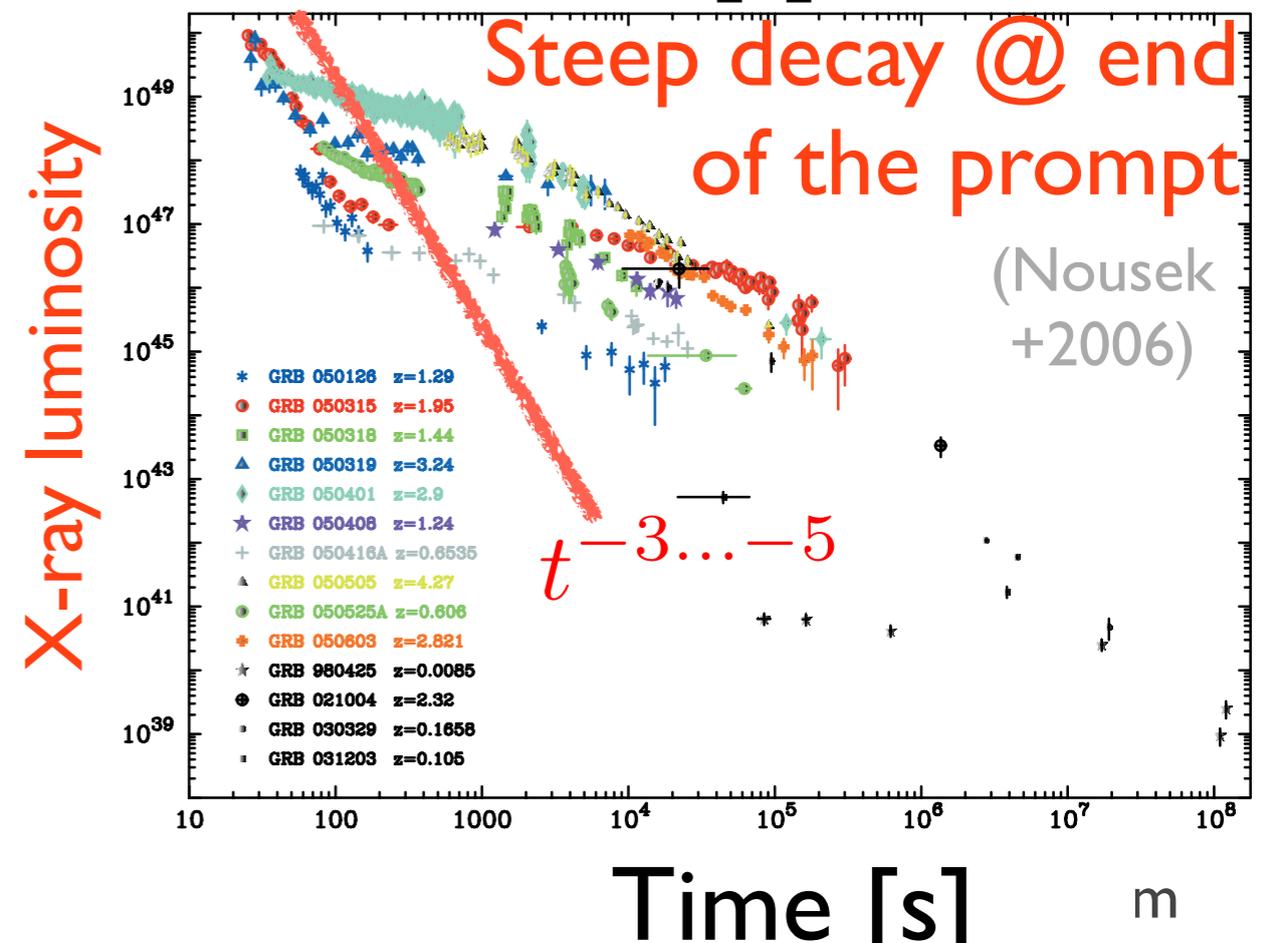
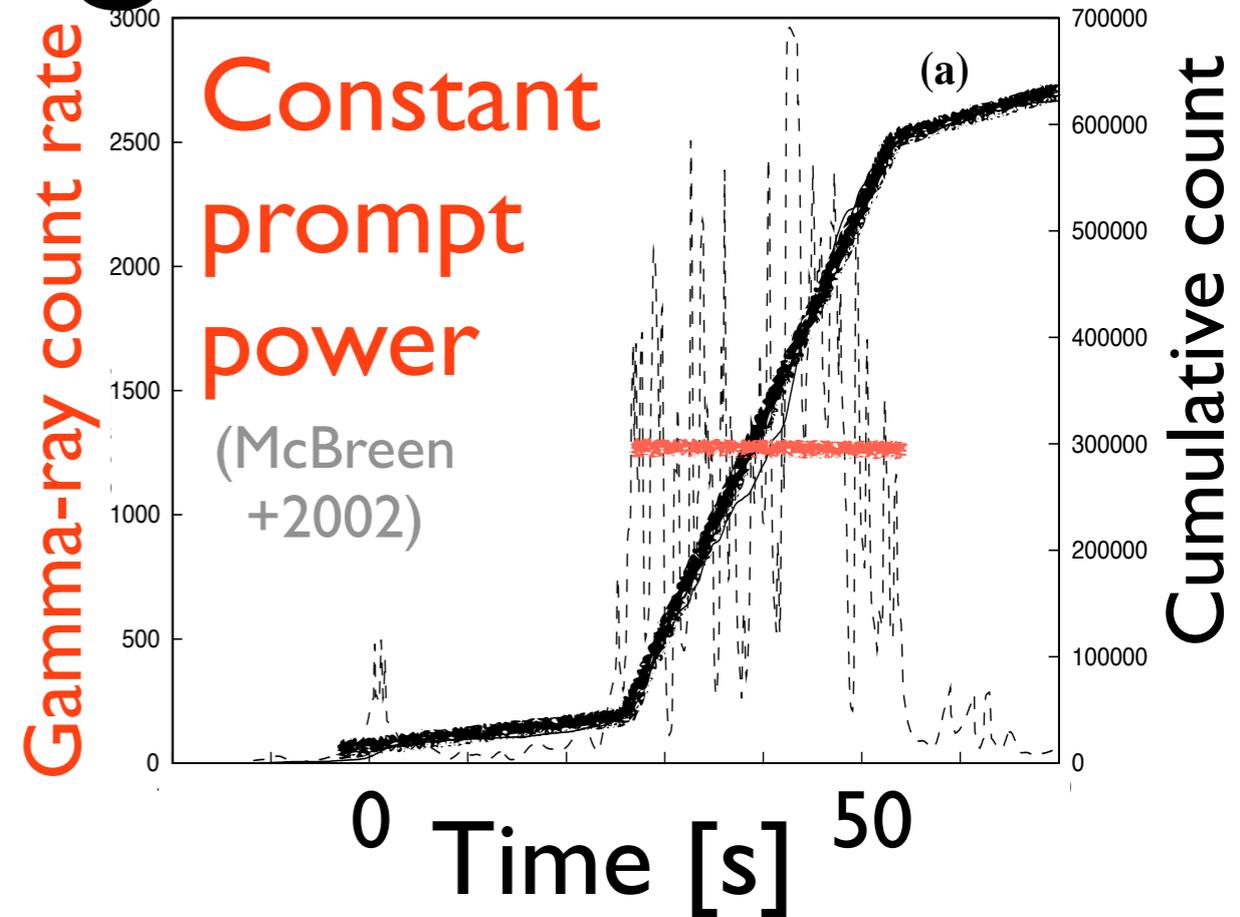
(Credit: NASA / SkyWorks Digital)

Puzzling GRB Lightcurves

- GRB prompt emission is variable on short time scales
- But on average:

$$L \sim \text{const}$$
- However, at the end, GRBs steeply turns off:

$$L \propto t^{-3 \dots -5}$$
- What causes such an abrupt change of behavior?



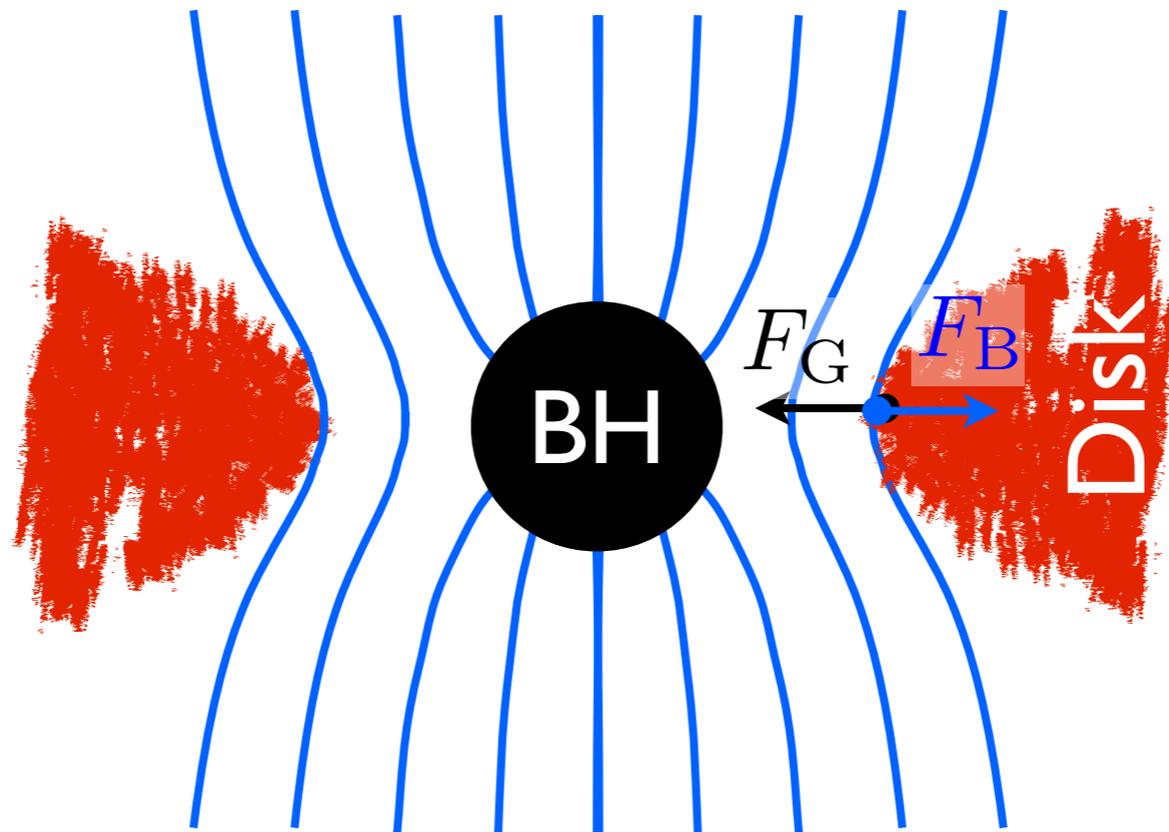
What sets jet power?

$$L_j \sim a^2 B^2 r_g^2 c \propto \Phi^2 (a/M)^2$$

k

What limits L_j and Φ ?

Gravity!



magnetic flux:

$$\Phi \sim B r_g^2$$

grav. radius:

$$r_g = GM/c^2$$

B sub-dominant

$$0 \leq L_j = k \Phi^2 \leq \dot{M} c^2$$



$$\Phi = 0$$

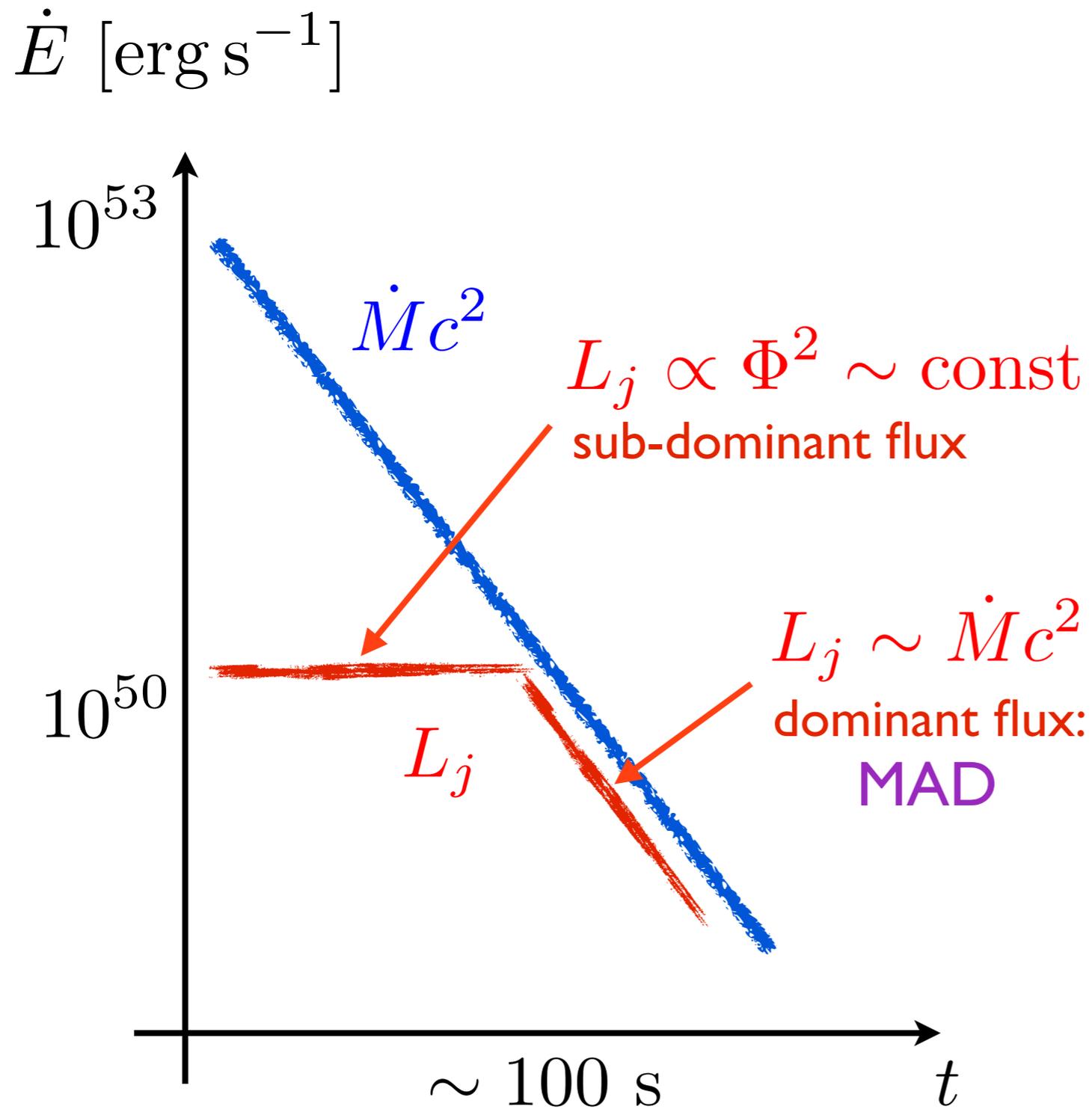


$$\Phi = \Phi_{\text{MAX}}$$

B dominant:
*M*agnetically-
*A*rrested *D*isk
(**MAD**)

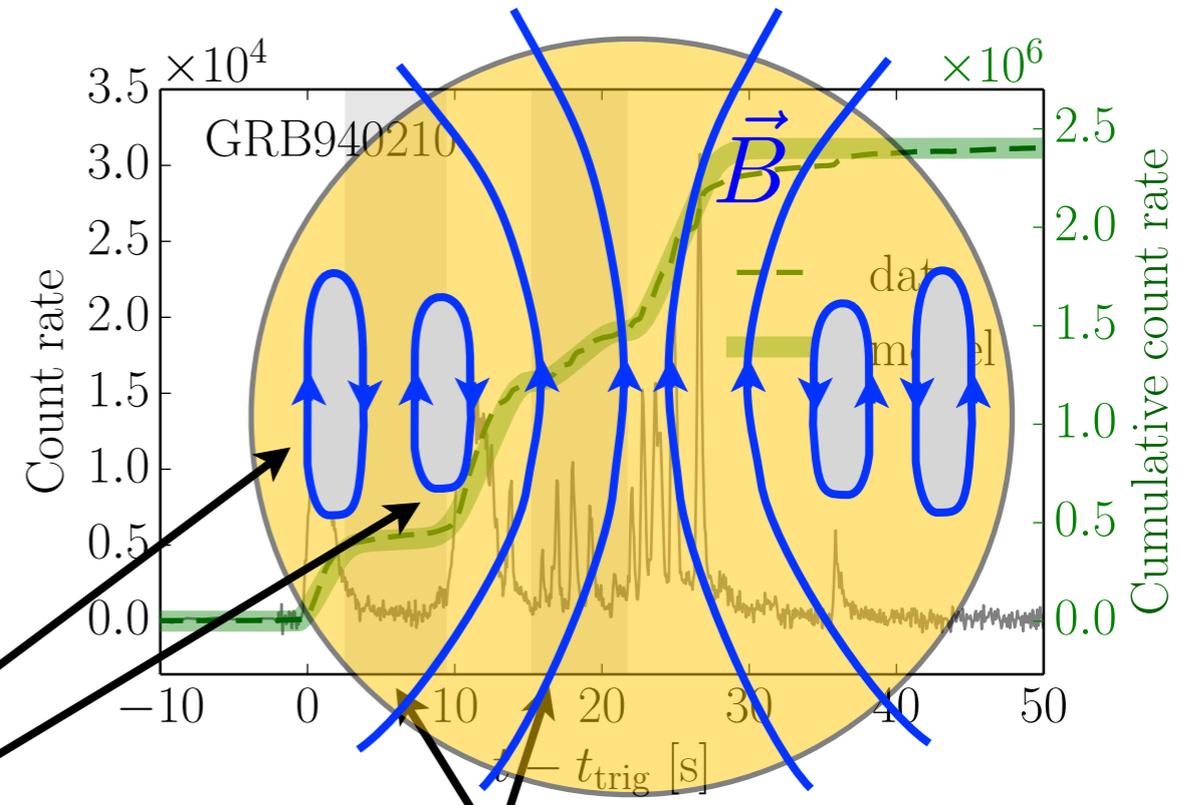
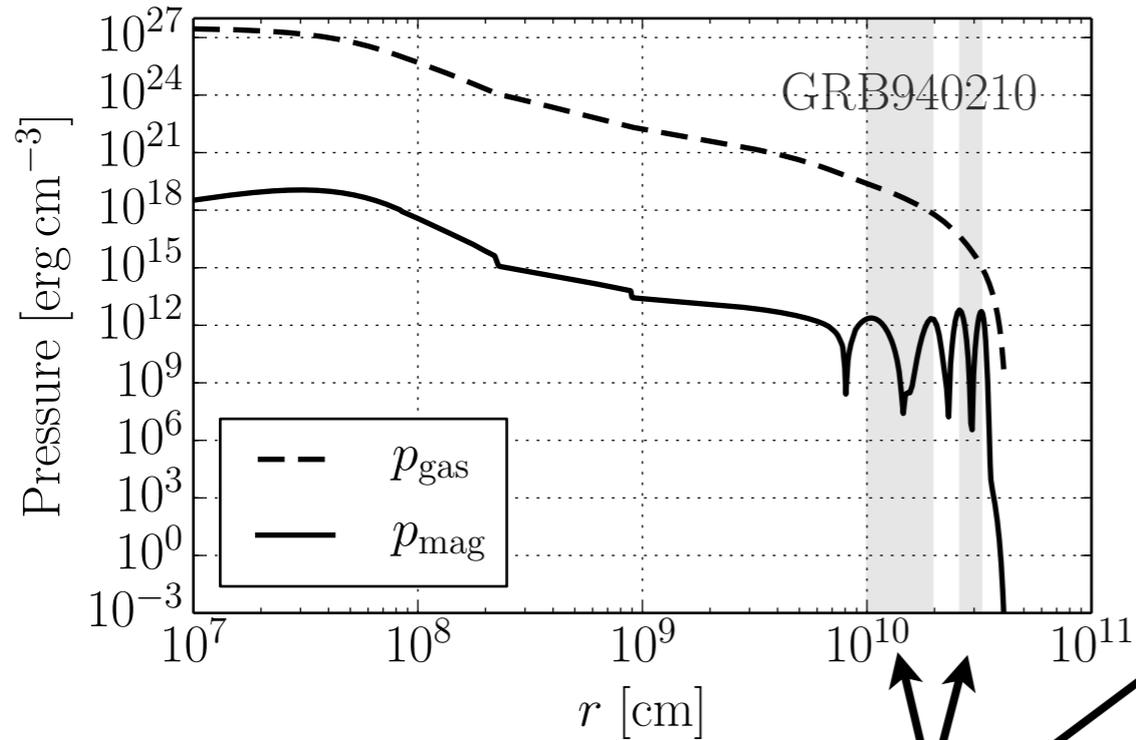
(Narayan+ 2003,
Tchekhovskoy+ 2011)

MADs in GRBs

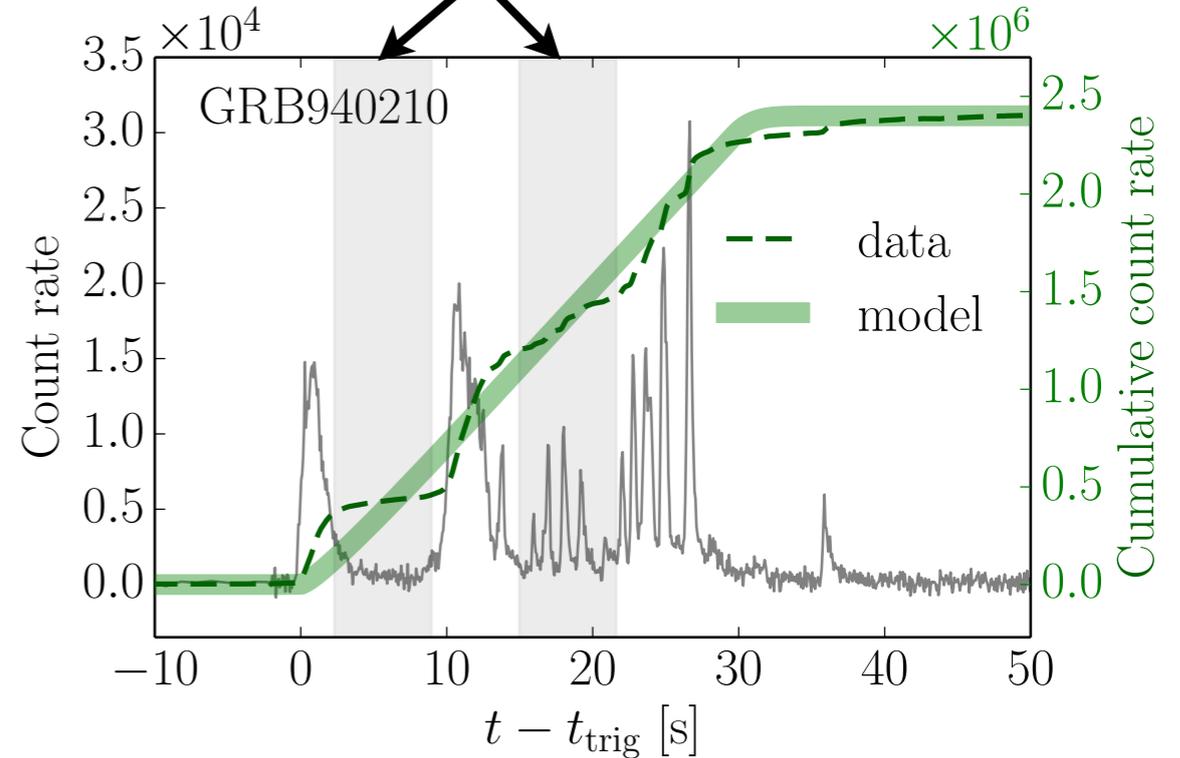
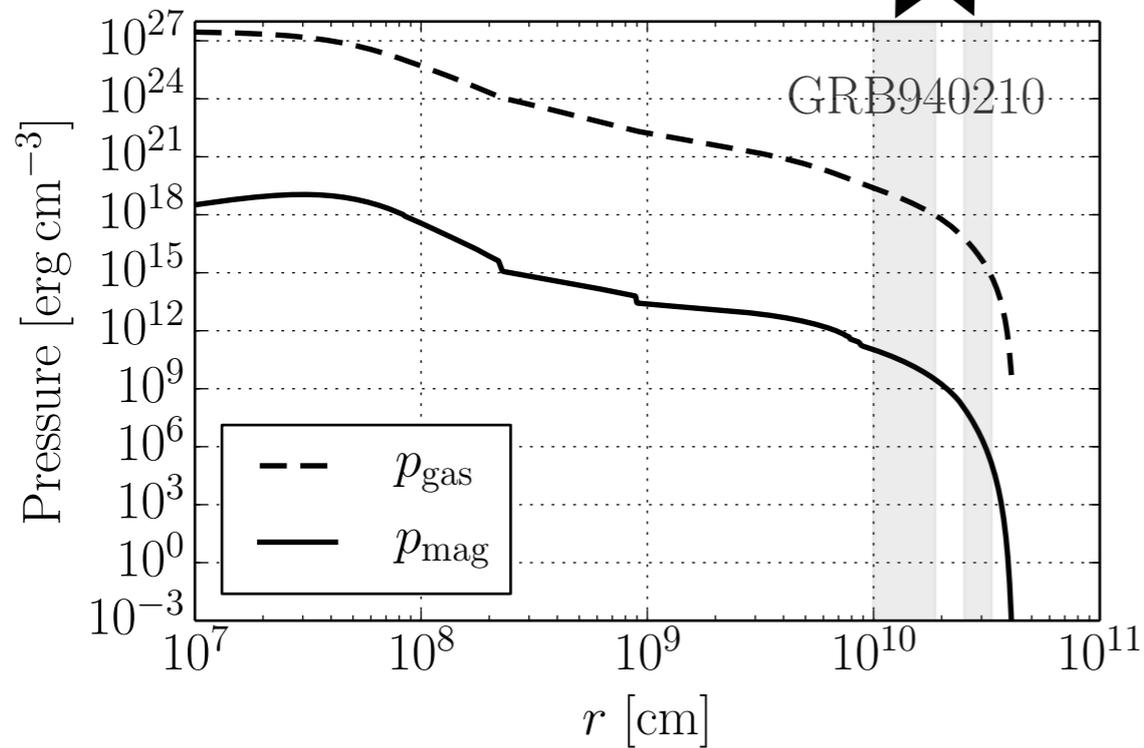


- After core collapse, accretion power \gg jet power \rightarrow B subdominant:
 - \Rightarrow jet power \sim constant
- As \dot{M} falls, B becomes dynamically important:
 - \Rightarrow jet emission shuts off abruptly
- Naturally accounts for the observed constancy of prompt emission and steep turn off

Magnetic “tomography” of stars



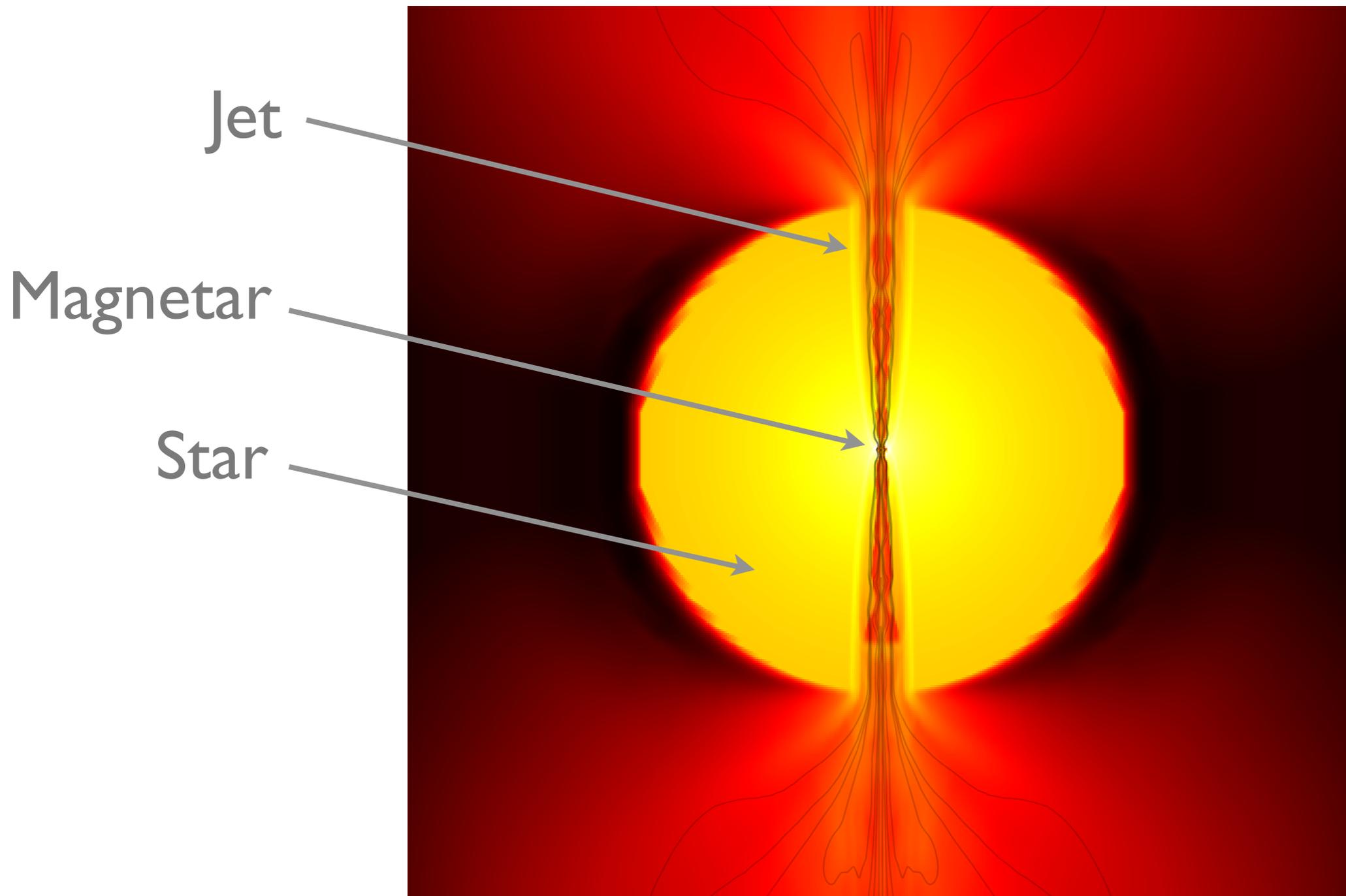
GRB luminosity? magnetic “knots” ↔ quiescent intervals

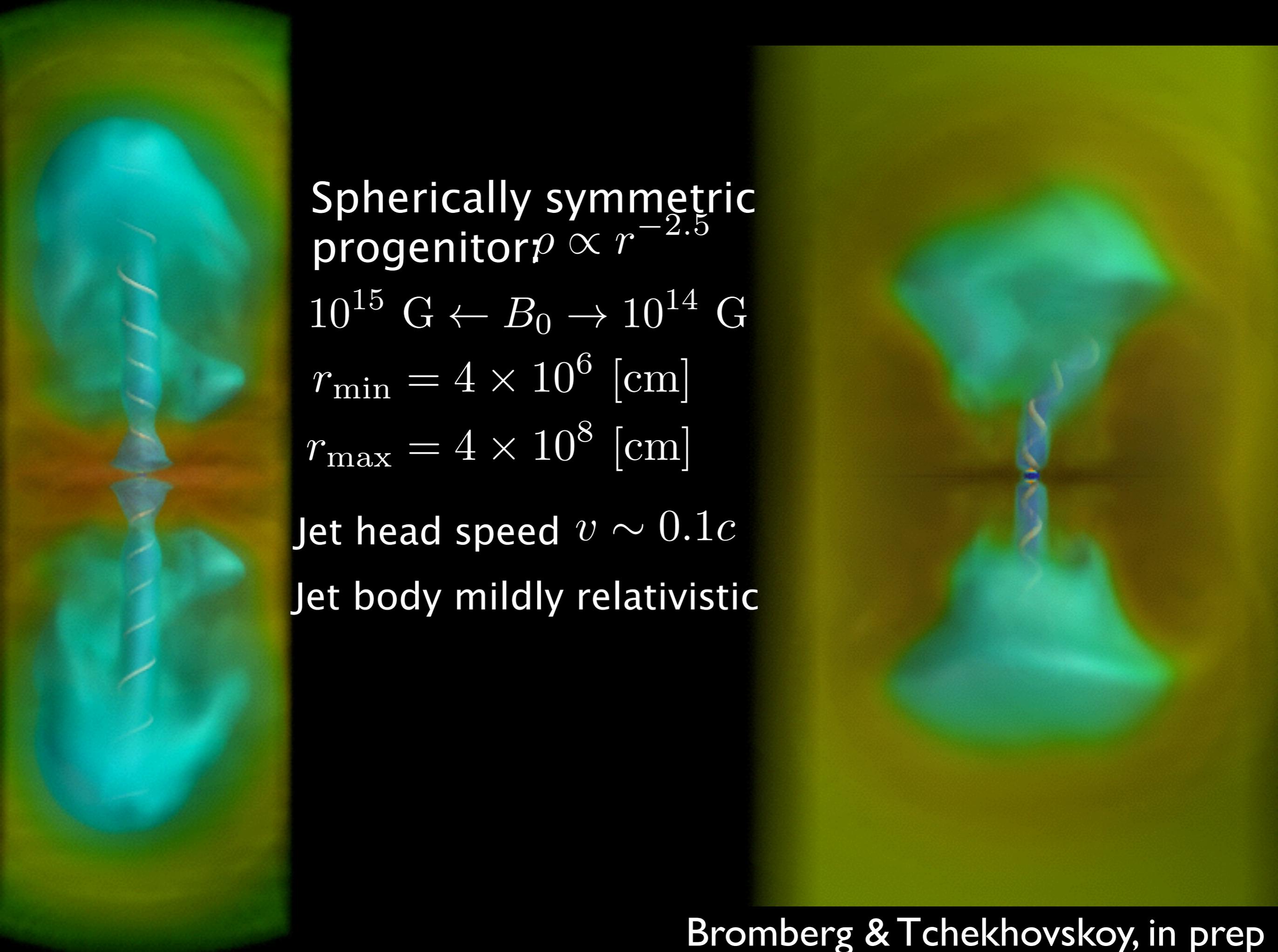


MAD conclusions

- Stellar magnetic flux is a constant -> constancy of prompt emission
- Magnetic flux becomes dominant (MAD!) -> sharp GRB turn off
- Knots of magnetic flux -> quiescent periods, magnetic “tomography”!

How do GRB jets form?





Spherically symmetric
progenitor $\rho \propto r^{-2.5}$

$$10^{15} \text{ G} \leftarrow B_0 \rightarrow 10^{14} \text{ G}$$

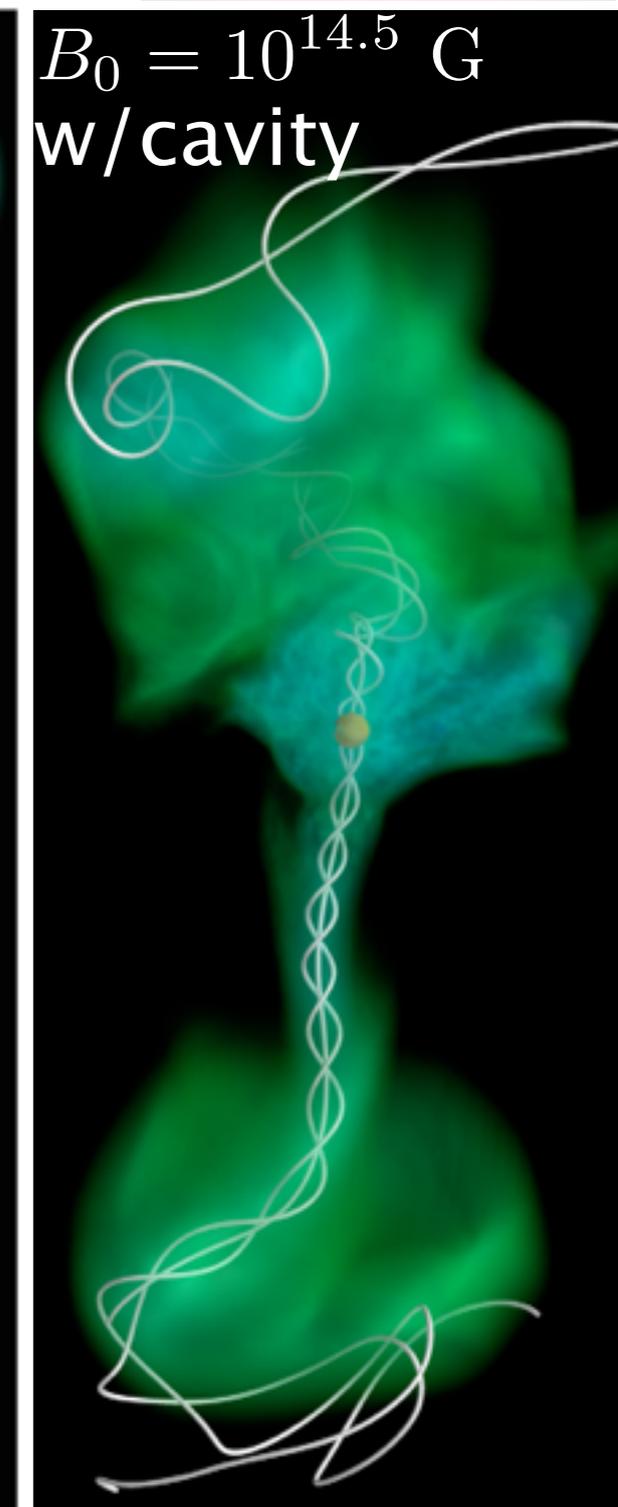
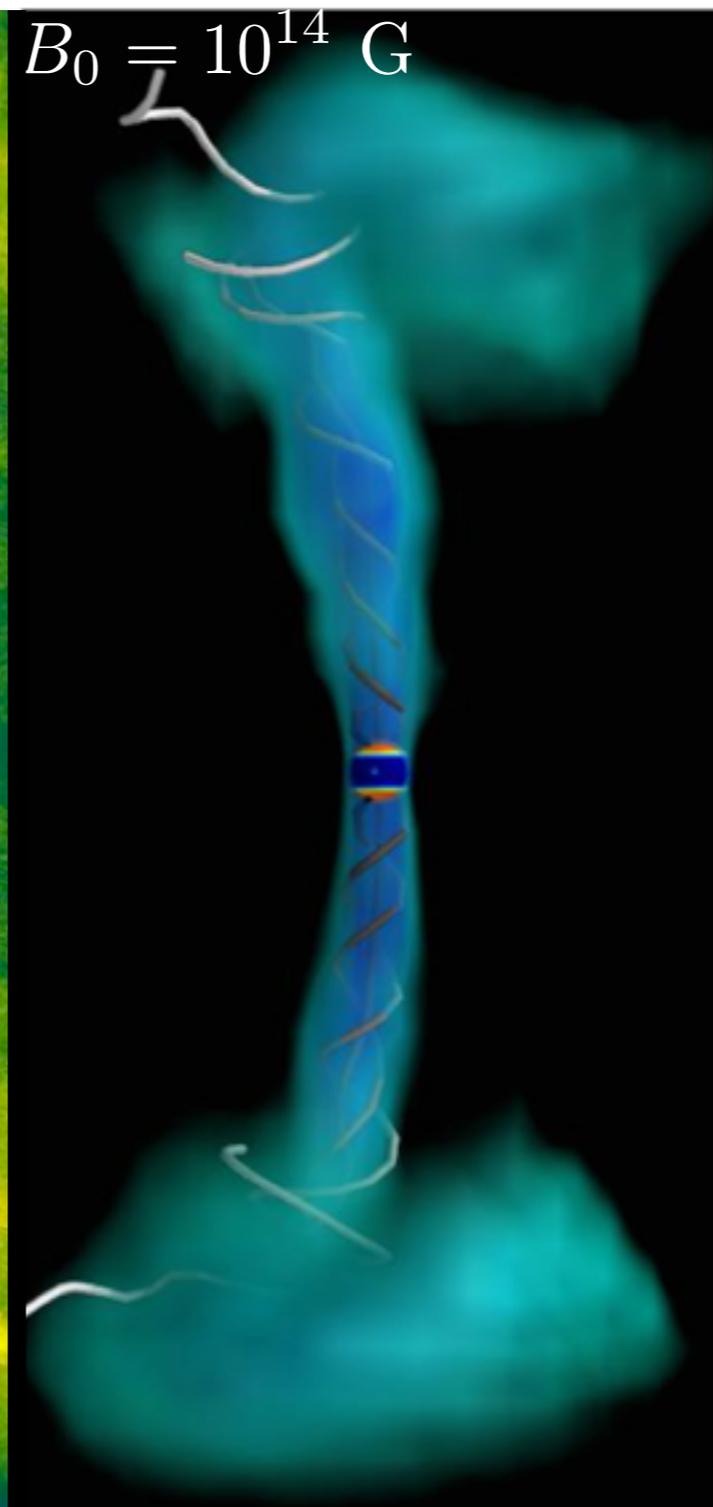
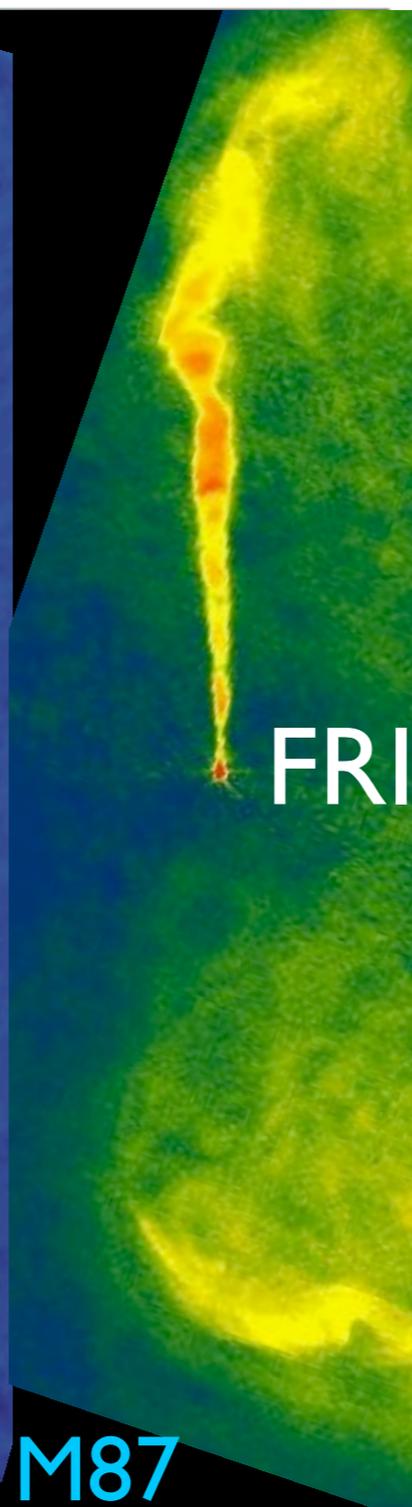
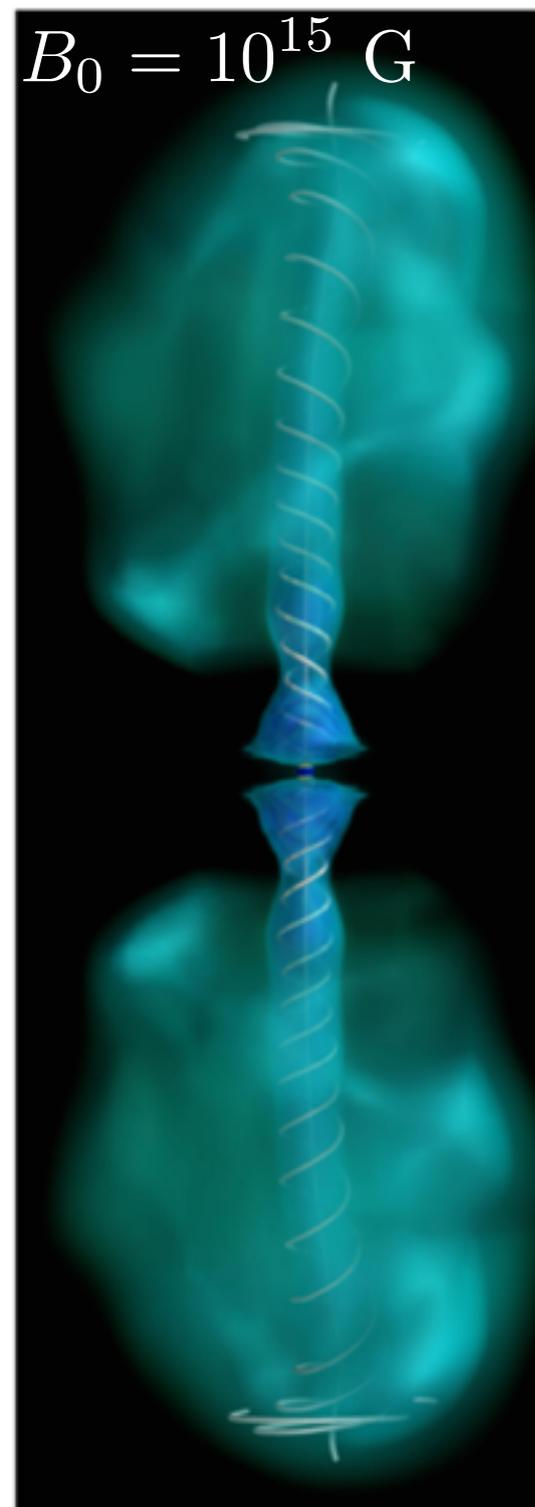
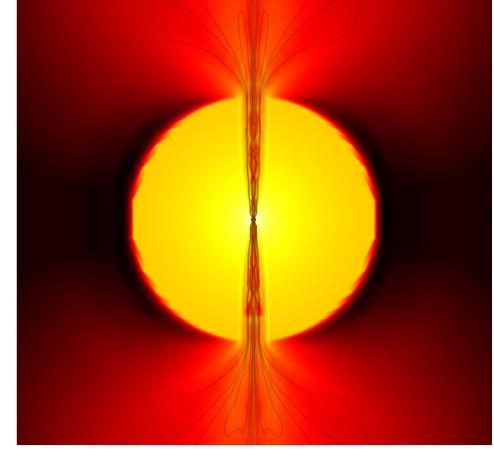
$$r_{\min} = 4 \times 10^6 \text{ [cm]}$$

$$r_{\max} = 4 \times 10^8 \text{ [cm]}$$

Jet head speed $v \sim 0.1c$

Jet body mildly relativistic

So, jets are stable... or not?



Conclusions

- GRBs go **MAD and** shut off
- GRB light curves -> magnetic tomography of stars
- Jets wobble their heads!
 - magnetic jets pretending to be hydro jets
- Ambient medium affects globally jet stability
 - ➡ can unstable jets blow up stars?
- Jet morphology (FRI/FRII) caused by power variations (low/high) alone