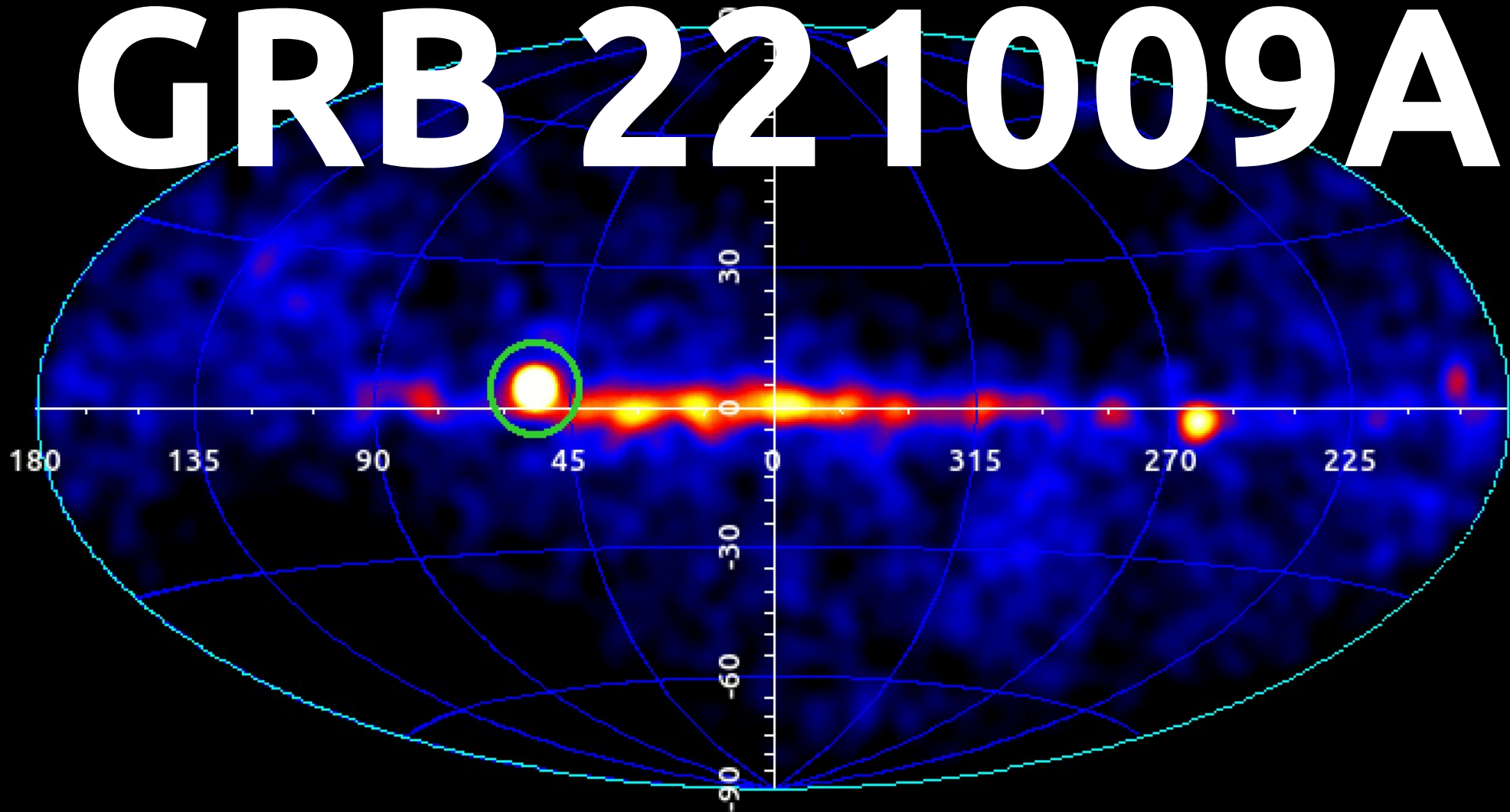


***AGILE perspective of GRB 221009A:
theoretical implications of MeV-GeV-TeV
coexistence in a multi-wavelength context***

Foffano L., Piano G., and Tavani M., on behalf of the AGILE Team

GRB 221009A



AGILE gamma-ray sky during the GRB 221009A event

AGILE satellite 2007-2024

more than 16 years of operations in space



SuperAgile (SA)
[18 – 60 keV]

Anti-Coincidence (AC)
[50 – 200 keV]

Silicon Tracker
[0.03 – 50 GeV]

MiniCalorimeter (MCAL)
[0.35 – 100 MeV]

GRID
Gamma-ray imaging detector

Large field of view of
~100° for the γ -ray sky
monitoring

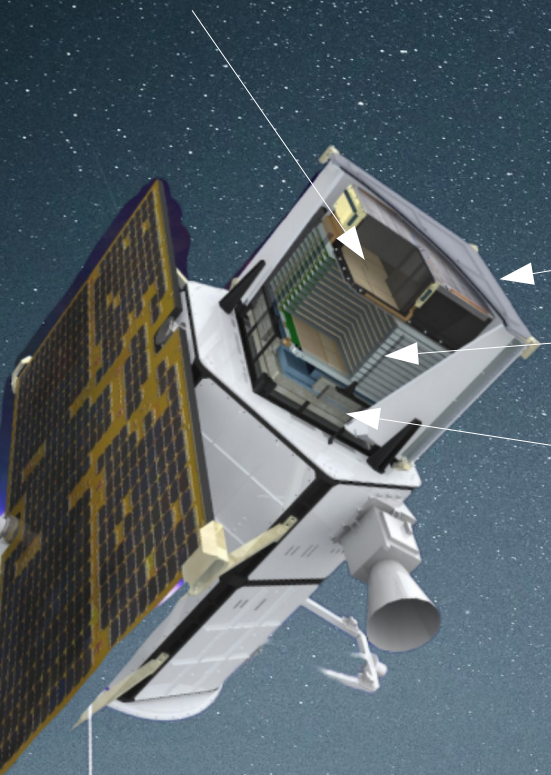
Continuous monitoring of
the sky!

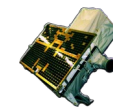
Spinning observation
mode

~1 revolution / 420s

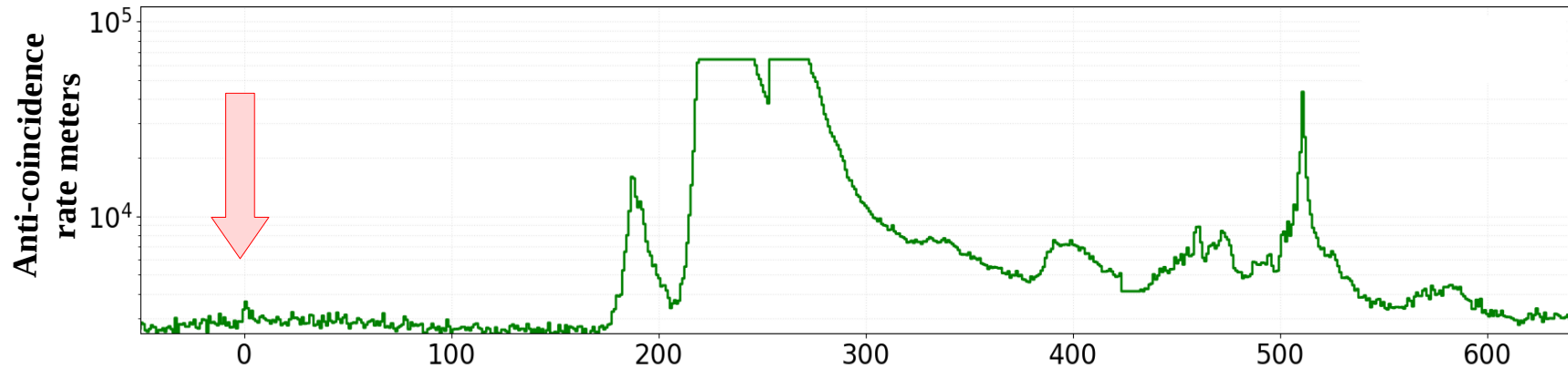


Unique combination of
2 co-aligned X-ray and
 γ -ray imaging detectors



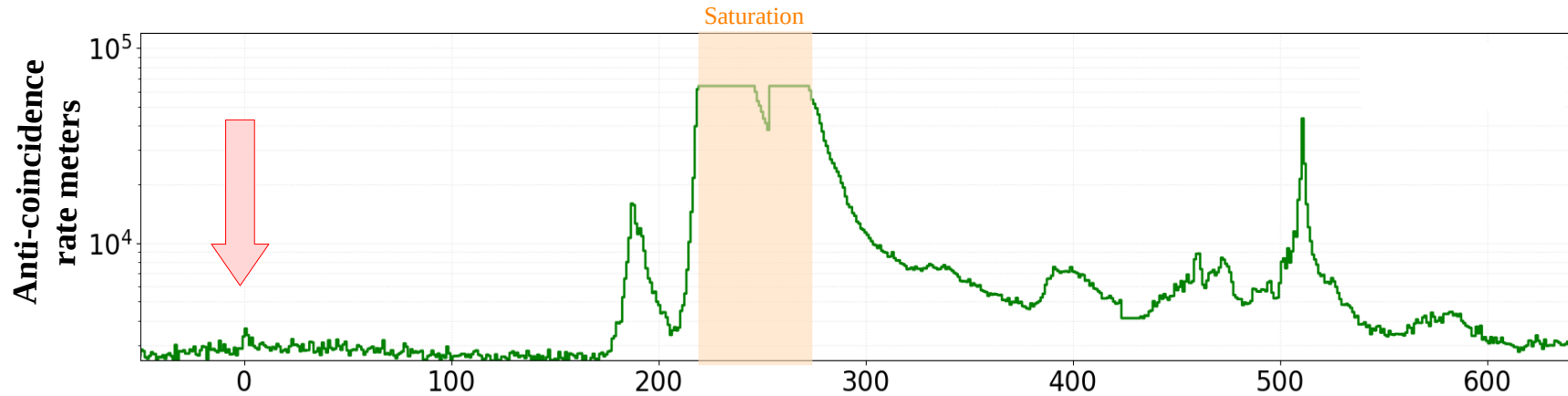


AGILE observations of GRB 221009A

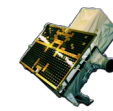


- AGILE triggered GRB 22109A on the weak precursor at T_0 of *Fermi*-GBM on October 9, 2022, $T_0 = 13:16:59.99$ UT
- The brightest phase of the GRB occurred ~ 220 seconds after the first precursor at T_0 .
- AGILE was affected by **saturation** during the brightest phases of the GRB between $\sim [220, 270$ s]

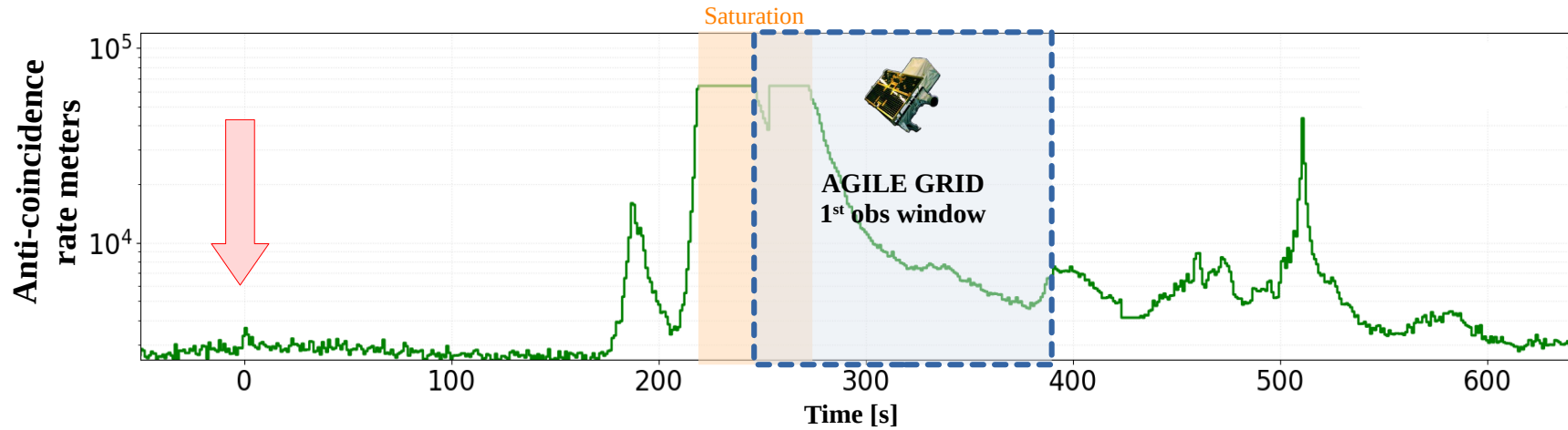
AGILE observations of GRB 221009A



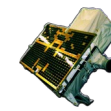
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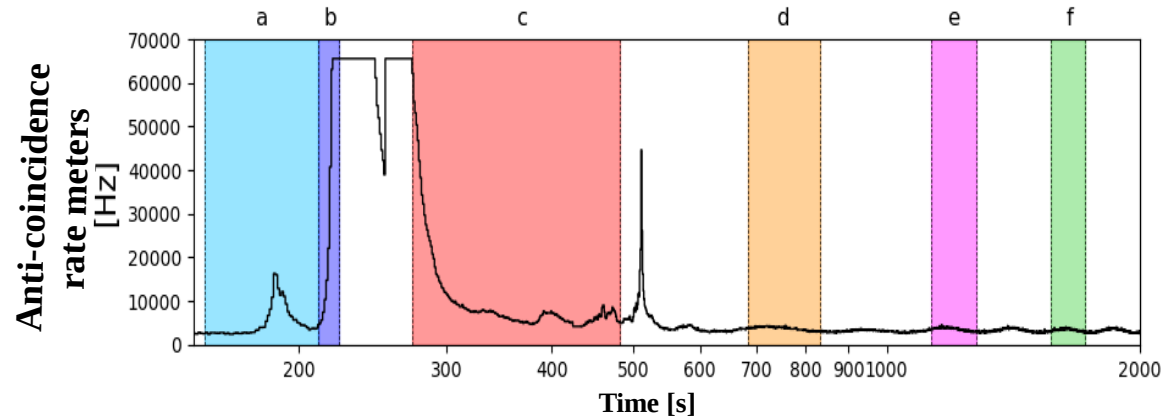
AGILE observations of GRB 221009A



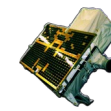
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AGILE observations of GRB 221009A

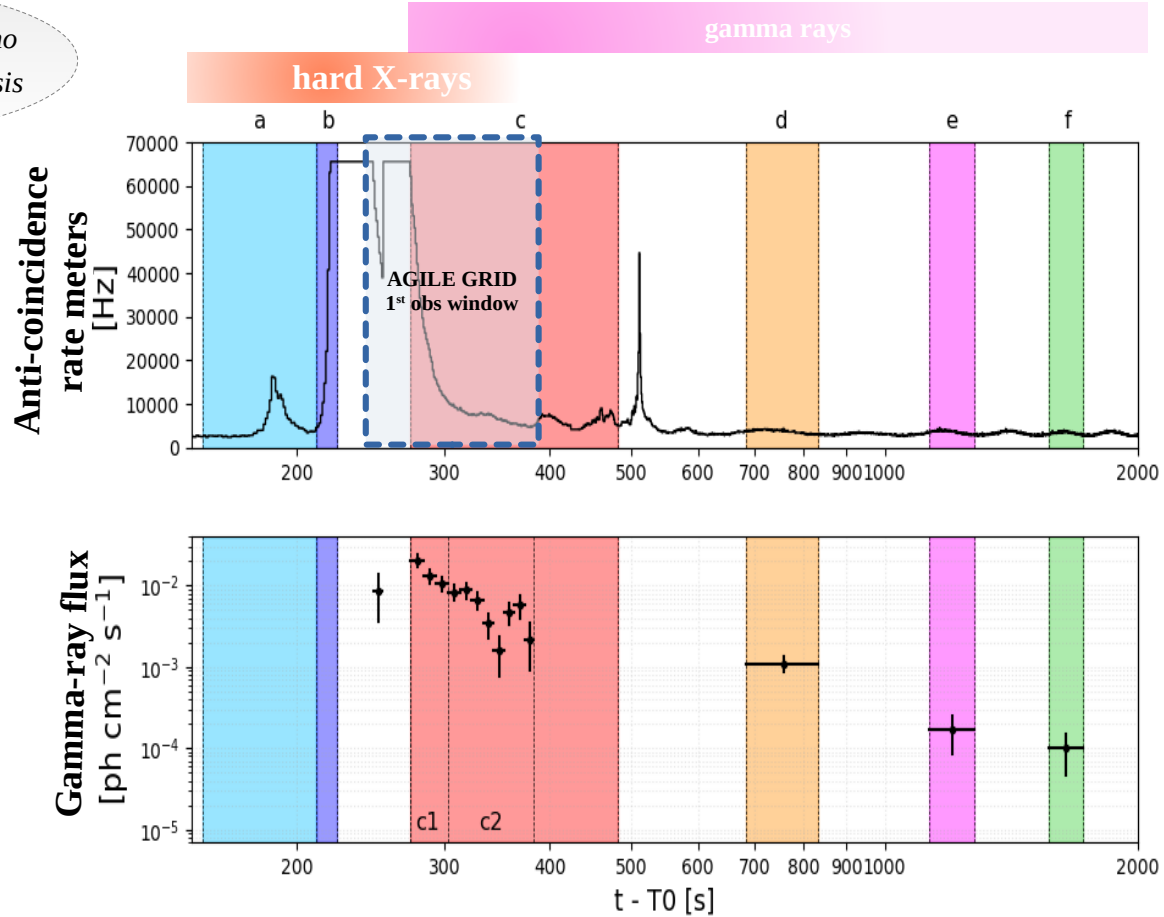


Analysis reporting spectral evolution of AGILE MCAL and AGILE GRID over 6 main time windows

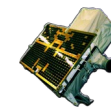


AGILE observations of GRB 221009A

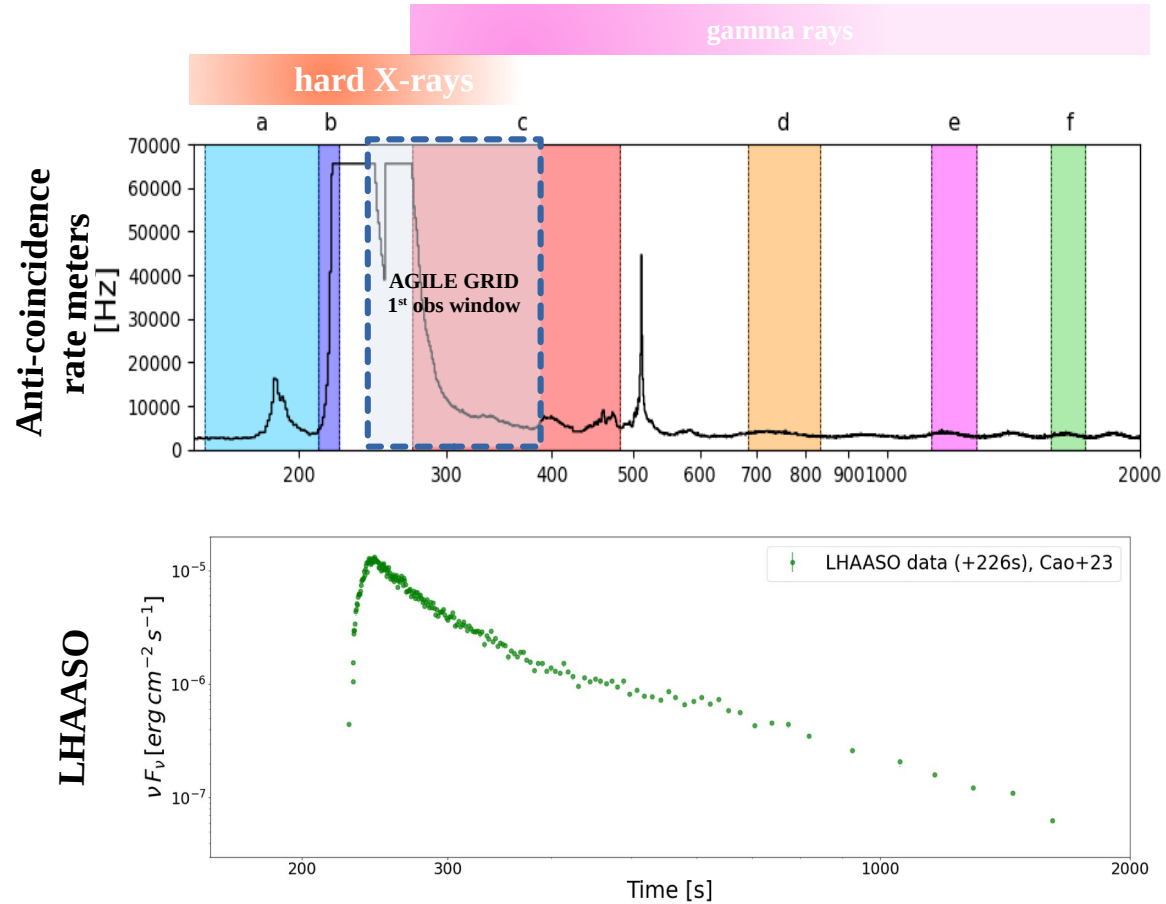
See poster by Giovanni Piano for more details on the analysis

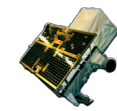


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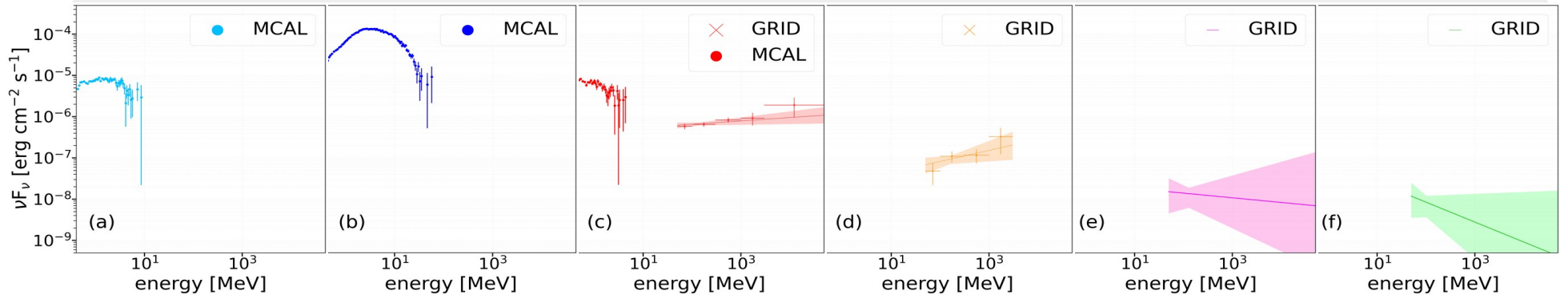
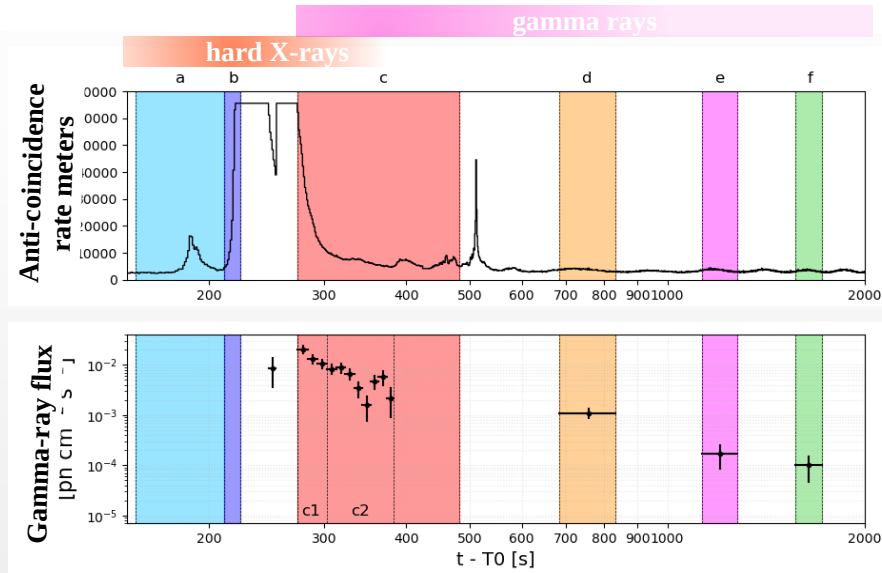
AGILE observations of GRB 221009A

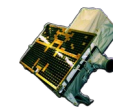




Spectral evolution

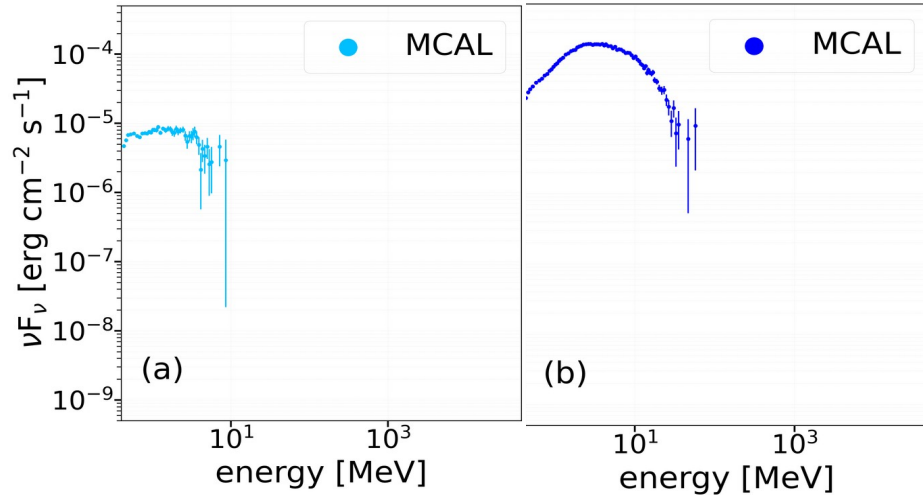
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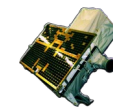


Spectral evolution

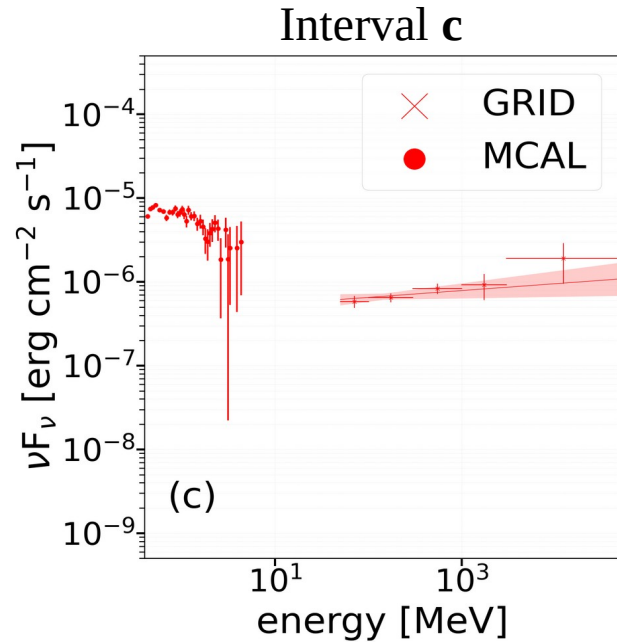
Intervals **a** and **b**



- MCAL shows a very rapid and rising hard X-ray flux
- Emission peaks at $E_{\text{peak}} \approx 3 \text{ MeV}$
- Low-energy spectral index is ~ 1
- Interpreted as **prompt emission** contribution in a **optically thick environment**

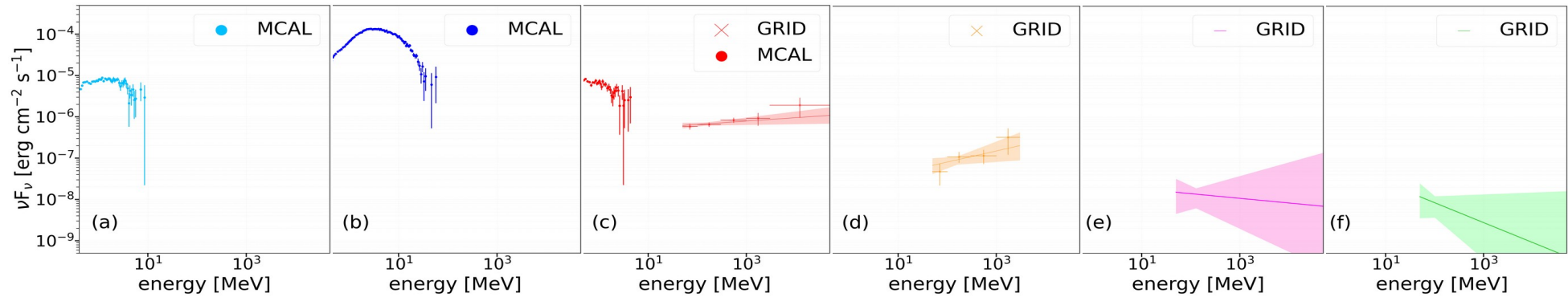


Spectral evolution



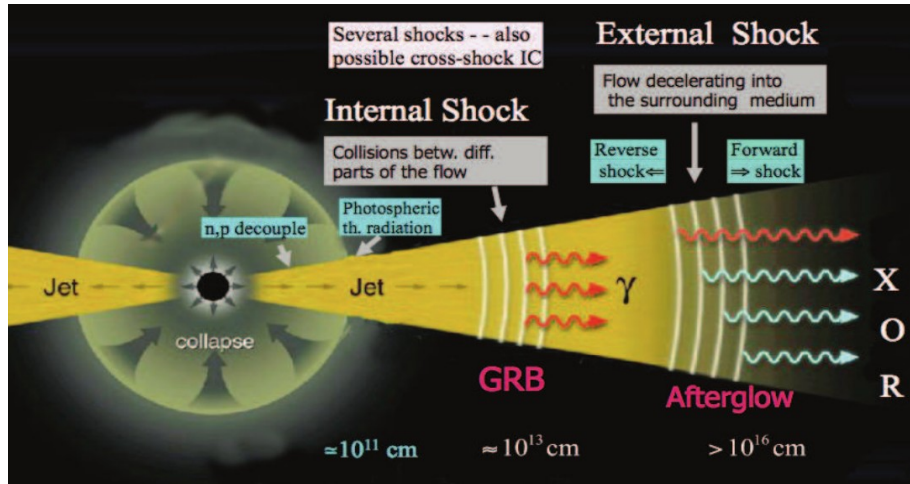
- Prominent hard GeV gamma-ray emission produced with a spectrum **very** different from the decaying MeV component
- **Co-existence** of the MeV prompt emission and an additional GeV-TeV component, which we attribute to inverse Compton afterglow emission
- Together with the TeV spectrum, it provides invaluable information

Spectral evolution



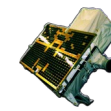
Spectral **hardening** in the GeV range as the overall flux decreases in the early phases of the afterglow

Relativistic fireball model



Extracted from P. Mészáros, M.J. Rees, *Gamma-ray burst*, 2014

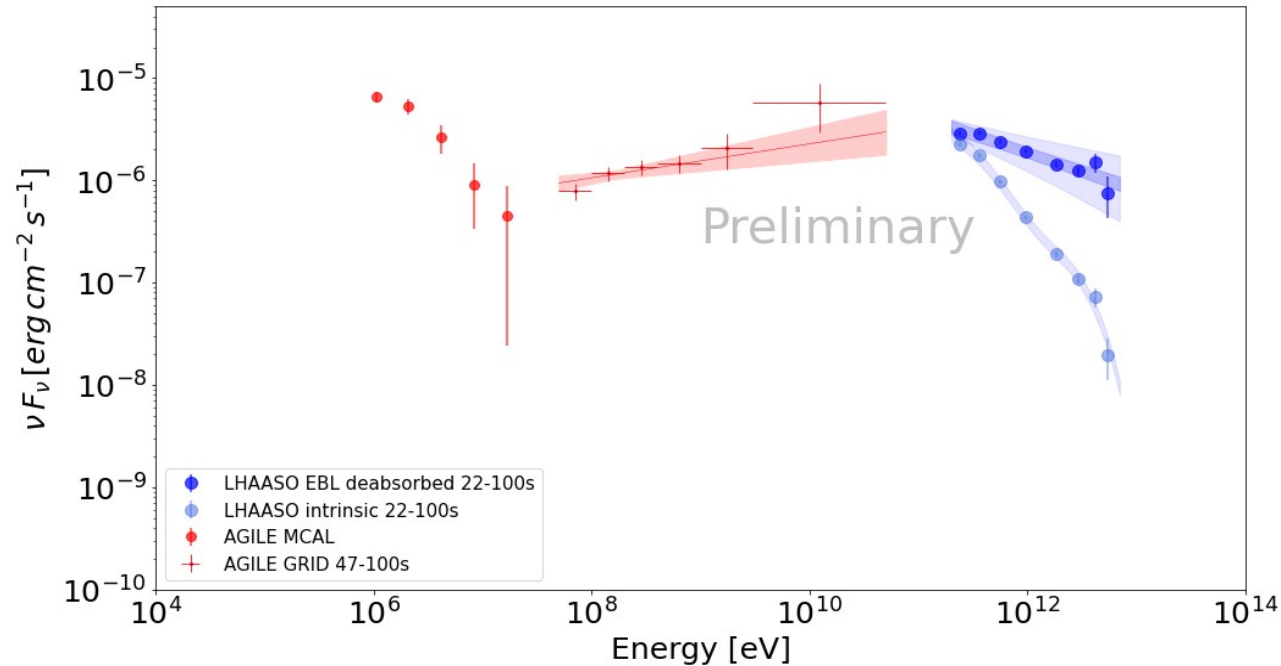
- GRB afterglow emission due to **synchrotron** and **inverse Compton** radiation produced by relativistic fireballs expanding in the surrounding medium (e.g. Sari et al. 1998; Sari & Esin 2001)
- External shock model describing the adiabatic expansion of a relativistic blast wave in a medium with **density** $n(r) = A r^{-s}$
- Shock front expanding with bulk Lorentz factor $\Gamma(r)$, accelerating e^- e^+ over a power-law energy distribution $N(\gamma) = N_0 \gamma^{-p}$
- Homogeneous magnetic field assumed to be co-spatial with the accelerating particles
- Developing a new software for the modeling of spectral evolution of GRBs [L.Foffano+, in preparation]



How do AGILE data constrain the modeling?

Paper in preparation:
L. Foffano+2024

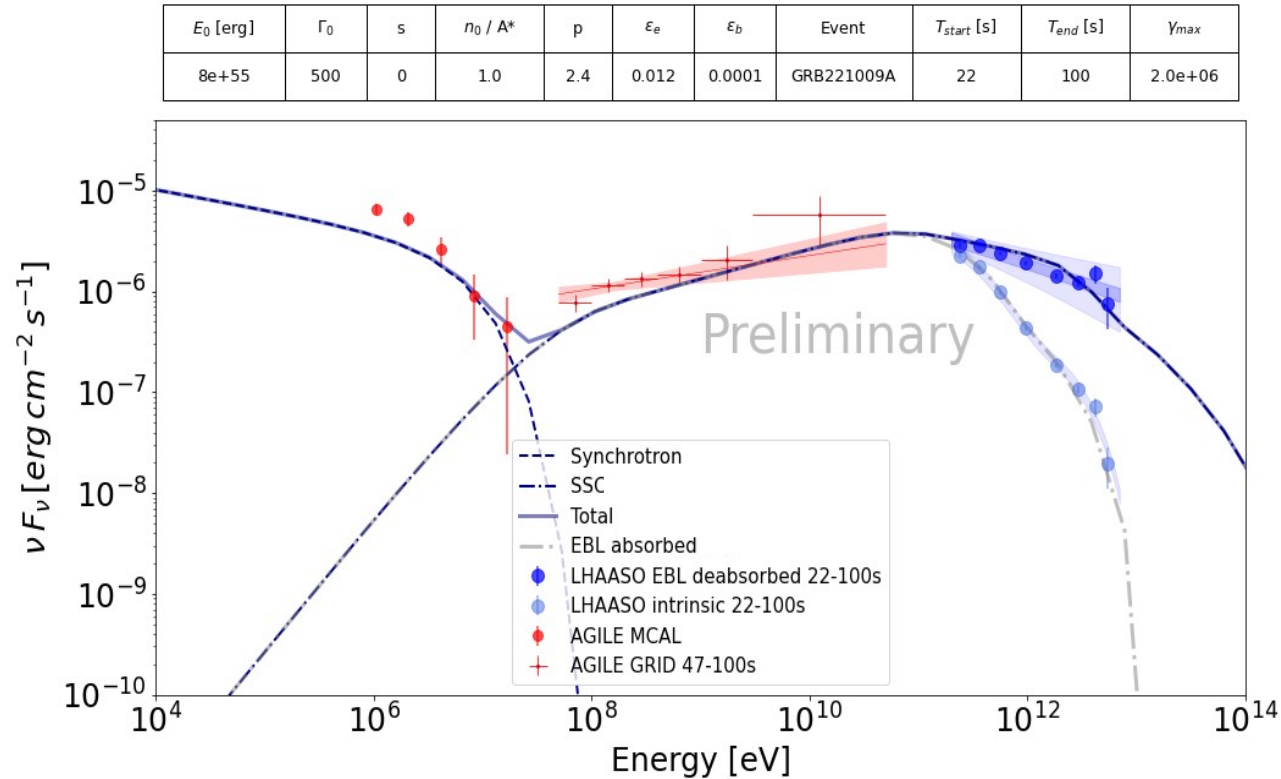
AGILE MCAL, AGILE GRID, and LHAASO data



New analysis of the AGILE GRID gamma-ray data, simultaneous to LHAASO data sets

How do AGILE data constrain the modeling?

Paper in preparation:
 L. Foffano+2024

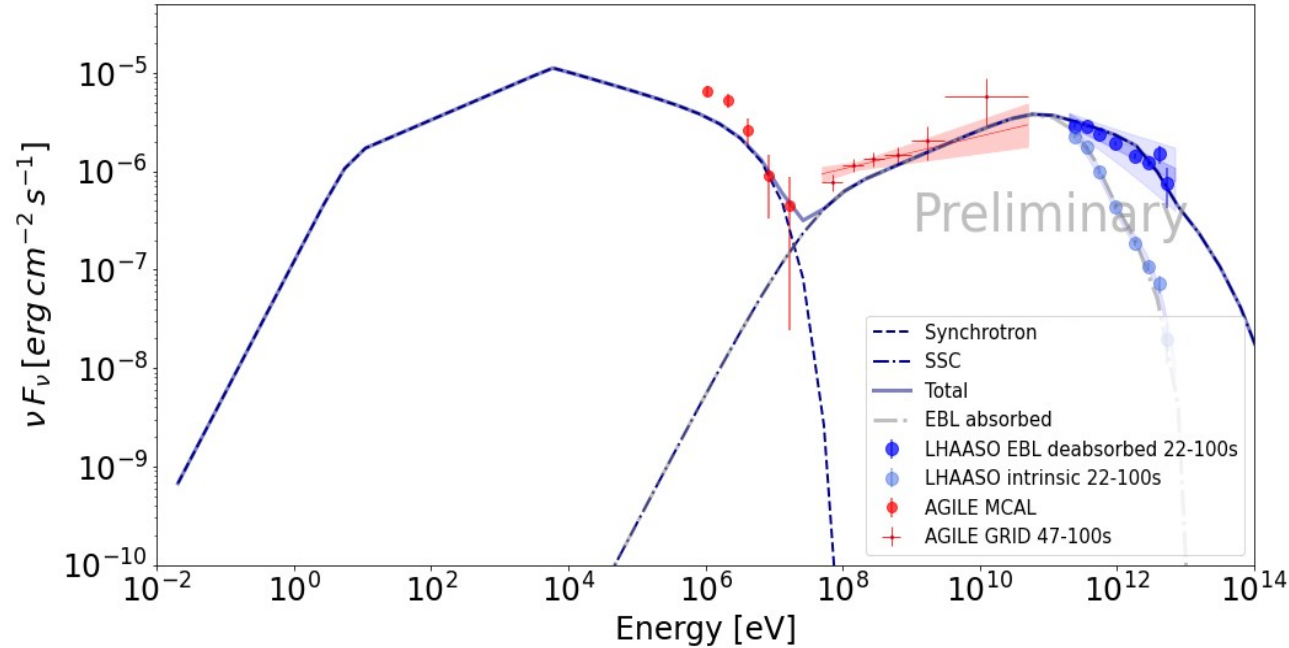


New analysis of the AGILE GRID gamma-ray data, simultaneous to LHAASO data sets

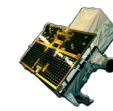
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E_0 [erg]	Γ_0	s	n_0 / A^*	p	ϵ_e	ϵ_b	Event	T_{start} [s]	T_{end} [s]	γ_{max}
8e+55	500	0	1.0	2.4	0.012	0.0001	GRB221009A	22	100	2.0e+06



New analysis of the AGILE GRID gamma-ray data, simultaneous to LHAASO data sets



Interpretation of GRB 221009A

Take home message from AGILE

New publications
coming soon!

Wow! GRB 221009A was extraordinary and very complex

AGILE fireworks!

AGILE obtained **excellent data** during the most important emission phases of GRB 221009A:

- excellent agreement of GeV AGILE spectral data with LHAASO spectral data
- **crucial insights for the theoretical interpretation** of this exceptional event
- useful to constrain both the synchrotron and the inverse Compton emission at gamma rays

Co-existence of MeV and GeV emission:

AGILE detected the **co-existence** of the MeV emission with the GeV-TeV afterglow emission.

This suggests the presence of two distinct emitting regions: an inner, likely optically thick region, and an optically thin, relativistically expanding region.

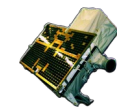
We must be ready! Great opportunities for CTA!

Prompt response of gamma-ray observatories to transients is crucial to provide essential information to the interpretation of these extreme events.

Thank you!

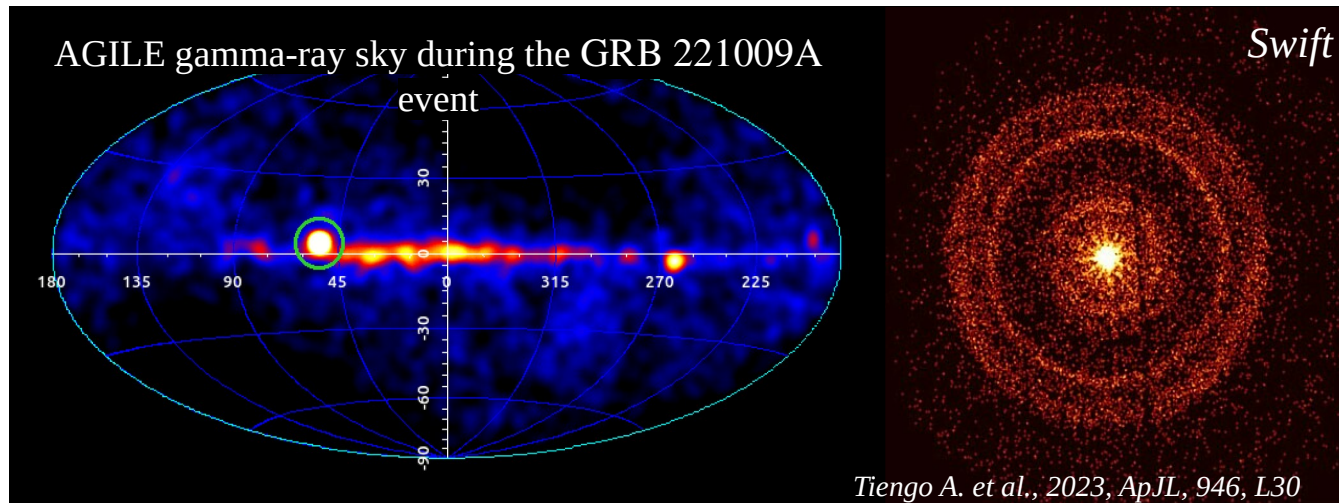
Backup

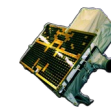
GRB 221009A



- Redshift $z = 0.15095 \pm 0.00005 \sim 750$ Mpc
- Fluence: >0.05 erg/cm²
- Brightest-of-all-time (BOAT)
 - Main burst caused saturation in many instruments, including AGILE

- ✓ Detected in gamma rays keV/MeV/GeV
- ✓ Detected by LHAASO at TeV energies
- ✗ Not detected by IACTs (full moon)
- ✗ No associated neutrinos





AGILE observations of GRB 221009A

- AGILE detectors recorded the most intense part of the GRB 221009A activity with no Earth occultations and good exposure
- Good time intervals are dominant and provide crucial scientific value!

