

# Time-domain astronomy with the Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor in the multi-messenger era

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# Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

GBM:

- FOV >8sr
- Whole sky every ~90min







## http://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/

Data products:

https://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/gbm/

- triggered burst products
- hourly: continuous time tagged events (TTE)  $-2\mu s$ , 128 energy channels
- daily:
- continuous high time resolution (CTIME)
  - 256 / 64 ms, 8 energy channels
- continuous high spectral resolution (CSPEC)
  - 4096 / 1024 ms, 128 energy channels

Triggering algorithms:

- In-orbit count rate increase in 2+ Nal detectors above adjustable threshold above background
  - 10 timescales 16ms up to 4.096s
  - 4 energy ranges [50-300], [25-50], >100, >300 keV
- Ground-based offline search for rate increase
- Earth occultation
- Pulsar phase folding



# Fermi GBM Science





Galactic – pulsars, magnetars





- 200 long GRBs / year -> ma
- 40 short GRBs / year -> cor
- 13% seen by Swift.
- 52% within Fermi LAT FOV,







- 200+ sources are monitored from X-ray binaries to Active Galactic Nuclei.
  - 102 detections, 9 at >100 keV.
  - Daily lightcurve and occultation steps fits file are available.
- Crab Nebula flux variations over the past decade, averaging 10% and up to 40% at 300-500 keV (Wilson-Hodge et al. 2011).
  - Changes in shock acceleration or nebular magnetic field

# Monitoring by Earth Occultation



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## https://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/gbm/science/earth\_occ.html





- GCN notice type Fermi-GBM SubThreshold now available. https://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/fermi\_gbm\_subthreshold.html
- Time delay for notice range from 0.5 to 6 hours, due to telemetry schedule.
- List of candidates from older data (2013 and on) are available. http://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/gbm/science/sgrb\_search.html
- Available with the GCN notice:
  - Localization FITS file
  - Contour sky map
  - Lightcurve

Gamma-ray Space Telescope



## Untargeted transient search







- Looks for signals in 2 Nal detectors with  $2.5\sigma$  and  $1.25\sigma$  excess above background in the continuous time-tagged events (2µs resolution, 128 energy channels).
- The 2 signal detectors must have valid geometry for a point source.
- 18 timescales: 64ms to 31s.
- Only candidates <2.8s are reported at the moment.
- 4 energy ranges optimized for short GRBs.
- •27-539 keV; 50-539 keV; 102-539 keV; 102-985 keV
- 1-day Poisson probability calculated for each event, threshold for short candidate notice is 1e-5.
- Expected rate of notice ~70/month, higher during active periods of galactic transients.

## Untargeted transient search





 318 short, hard candidates found in 46 months in previous study. →~80 per year, twice the rate of GBM triggered short GRBs.





# Known GRB Comparison

### Swift GRB 140606A

- Fermi-GBM did not trigger due to low peak flux
- Found in 0.25s time binning
- 93 494 keV energy range





### INTEGRAL Anti-Coincidence Shield (ACS) lightcurve



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# Known GRB Comparison

## **GRB 170921C** [Zhang et al. GCN 21919]

- Insight-HXMT 12σ detection coincident with Fermi-GBM subthreshold transient 527647422.
- T90 is 1.2s, energy range ~200-800 keV.

Fermi-GBM transient 527647422 info:

- High reliability candidate
- 3 detectors  $>4\sigma$
- 2.8s long





HEB170921030







- GBM continues to be prolific in detecting GRBs and monitoring pulsars and Galactic transients.
- GCN notice of subthreshold GRB candidate events are available for subscription.
- <u>https://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/fermi\_gbm\_subthreshold.html</u>
- Continued development of searches for joint detection of astrophysical transients with neutrinos and gravitational waves:
  - On-board triggers.
  - Targeted search using event time.
  - Untargeted search within the hour.
  - Earth occultation technique.





