

# CHARACTERIZING "PRECURSOR" EMISSION FROM BATSE TO Swift-BAT

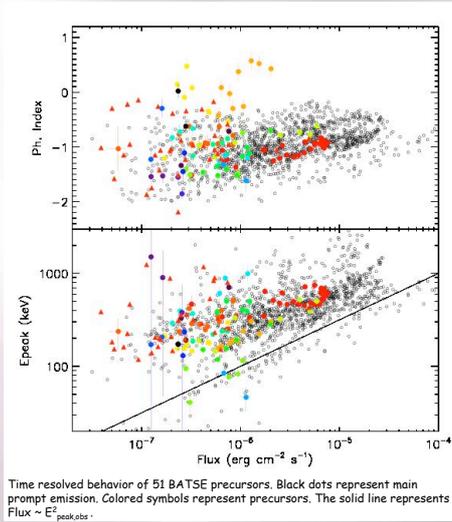
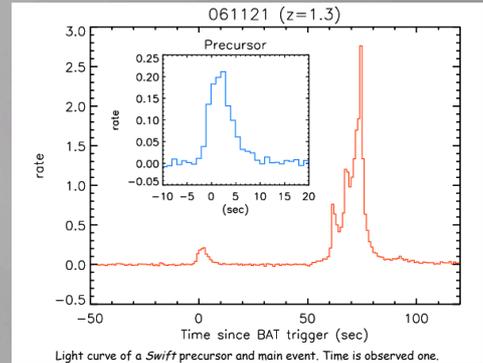


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Gamma Ray Bursts are sometimes preceded by dimmer emission episodes, called "precursors", whose nature is still a puzzle. Theoretical models predicted a thermal spectrum, generally softer than the following main prompt emission.

How to define a "precursor"? Since there is no obvious *a priori* criterion. We called "precursor" an initial signal which

- (1) had a smaller peak flux than the main event in the same energy band;
- (2) the flux returned to the background level before the start of the main event.



We showed that **precursors and main events** in BATSE:

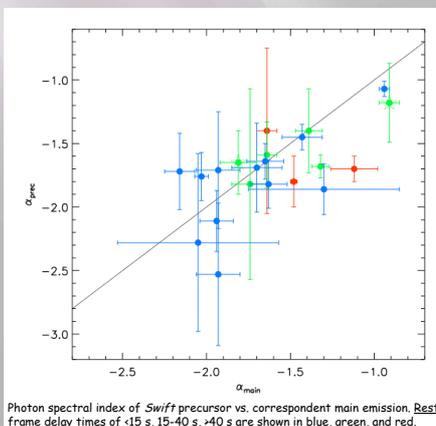
(1) span the same parameter space in the planes  $E_{\text{peak}}$  vs. Flux, and Ph. Index vs. Flux;

(2) seem to be consistent with the relation  $\text{Flux} \sim E_{\text{peak,obs}}^2$  (Liang et al. 2004, Firmani et al. 2009);

(3)  $\langle \alpha_{\text{prec}} \rangle = -1.03 \pm 0.27$  and  $\langle \alpha_{\text{main}} \rangle = -0.94 \pm 0.34$  (KS null prob  $10^{-2}$ );

(4)  $\langle \log(E_{\text{peak,prec}}) \rangle = 2.49 \pm 0.35$  and  $\langle \log(E_{\text{peak,main}}) \rangle = 2.60 \pm 0.24$  (KS null prob  $\sim 10^{-4}$ ).

## Precursors do not represent any different physical process



(1) **spetra are non-thermal and the photon indices are consistent** and there is no difference for 3 quiescence intervals in the rest frame;

(2) **the energy is huge (~30% of main event)** and there is no clear dependence on quiescence.

