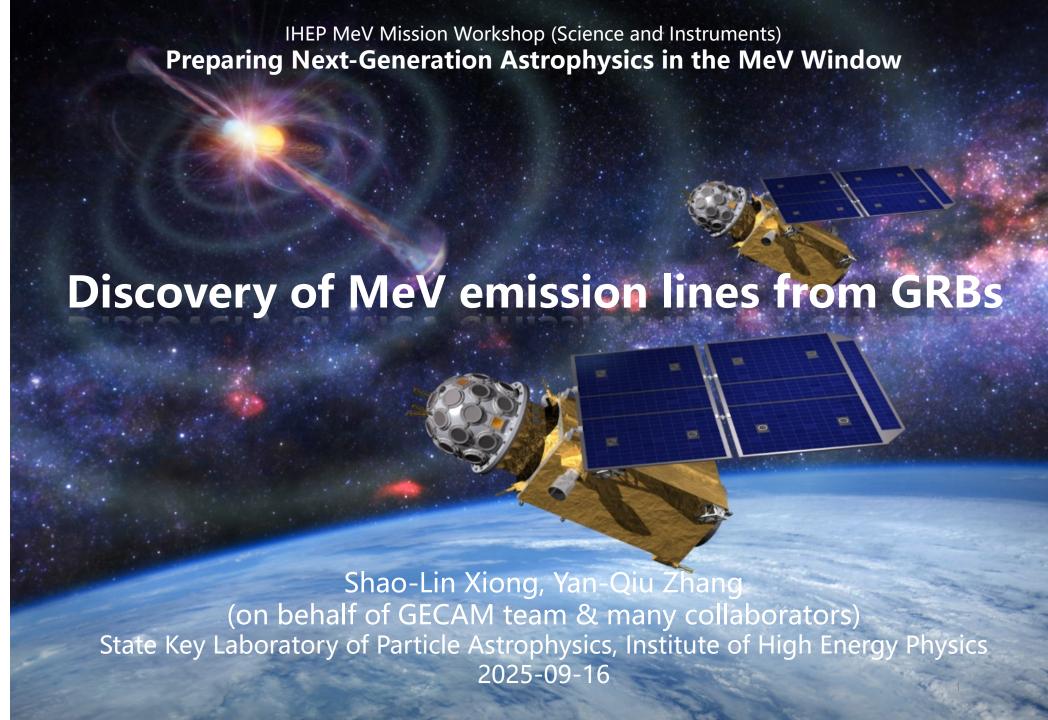






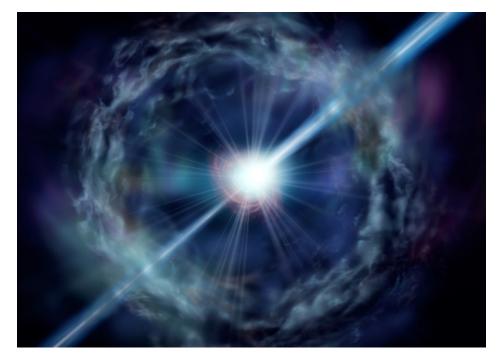
NSSE





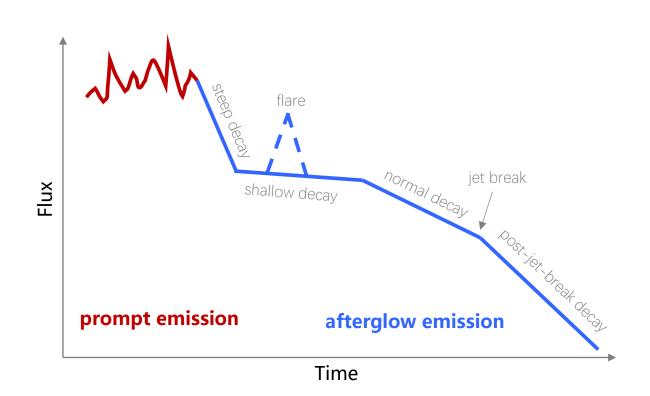
Outline

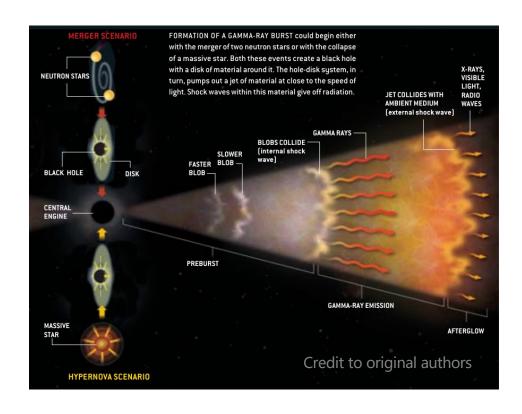
- •GRB spectral line search
- GECAM & GRB 221009A
- MeV line in GRB 221009A
- Possible MeV line in other GRBs
- Plausible interpretations



Credit: GECAM team, IHEP/CAS

Gamma-Ray Burst (GRB)





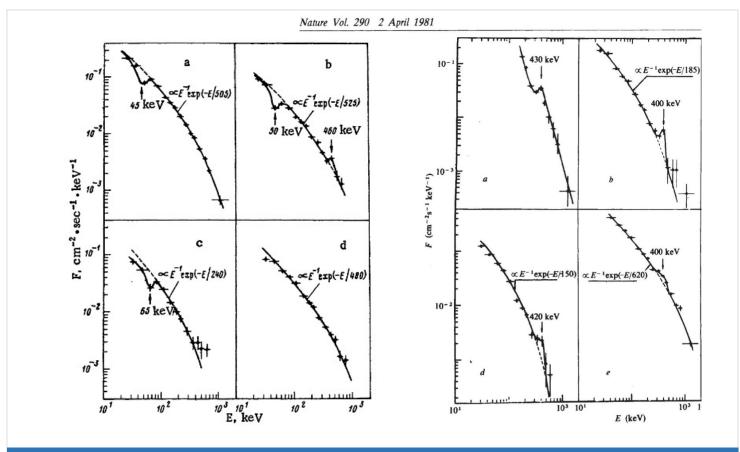
Key Questions

Progenitor: single star/binary merger **Central engine**: BH/NS/others?

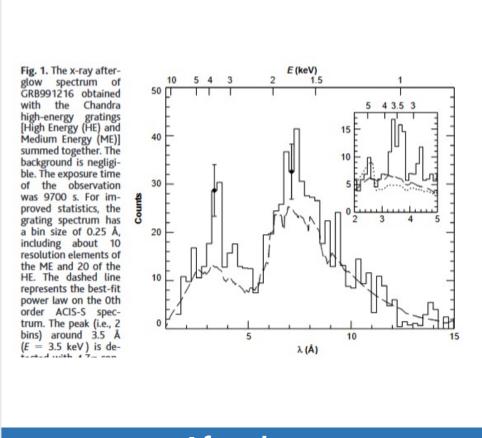
Jet: composition, geometry, speed, emission

Multi-messenger: GW, HEN, Supernova/Kilonova Heavy elements, fundamental physics, cosmology

History of Gamma-Ray Burst Spectral Line Search



Prompt Emission
Mazets, E., et al. Nature 290, 378–382 (1981)



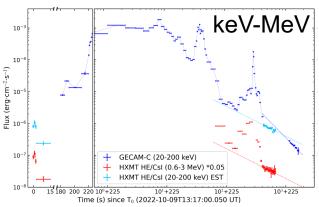
Afterglow Piro, L., et al. Science, (2000)

GRB 221009A: Brightest GRB

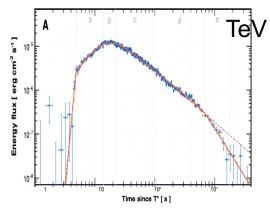
One per thousands of years. Many observations & discoveries

Great opportunity for spectral line search









LHAASO collaboration. 2023

GECAM

Gravitational wave high-energy Electromagnetic Counterpart All-sky Monitor

GECAM Instruments

GECAM-A: Dec. 10, 2020 Operation

GECAM-B: Dec. 10, 2020 Operation

GECAM-C (HEBS): Jul. 27, 2022-Feb. 22, 2025

GECAM-D (DRO/GTM): Mar. 13, 2024 Operation

GECAM science: High energy transients

GRB, SGR, high energy transients associated with GW/FRB

Solar Flares, Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flashes & new type of events

GECAM characteristics

FOV: ~100% all-sky

Energy band: 6 keV – 5 MeV

~1E-8 erg/cm²/s **Sensitivity:**

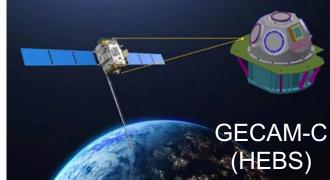
Localization: ~2 deg $(1-\sigma \text{ stat.}, 1E-5 \text{ erg/cm}^2)$





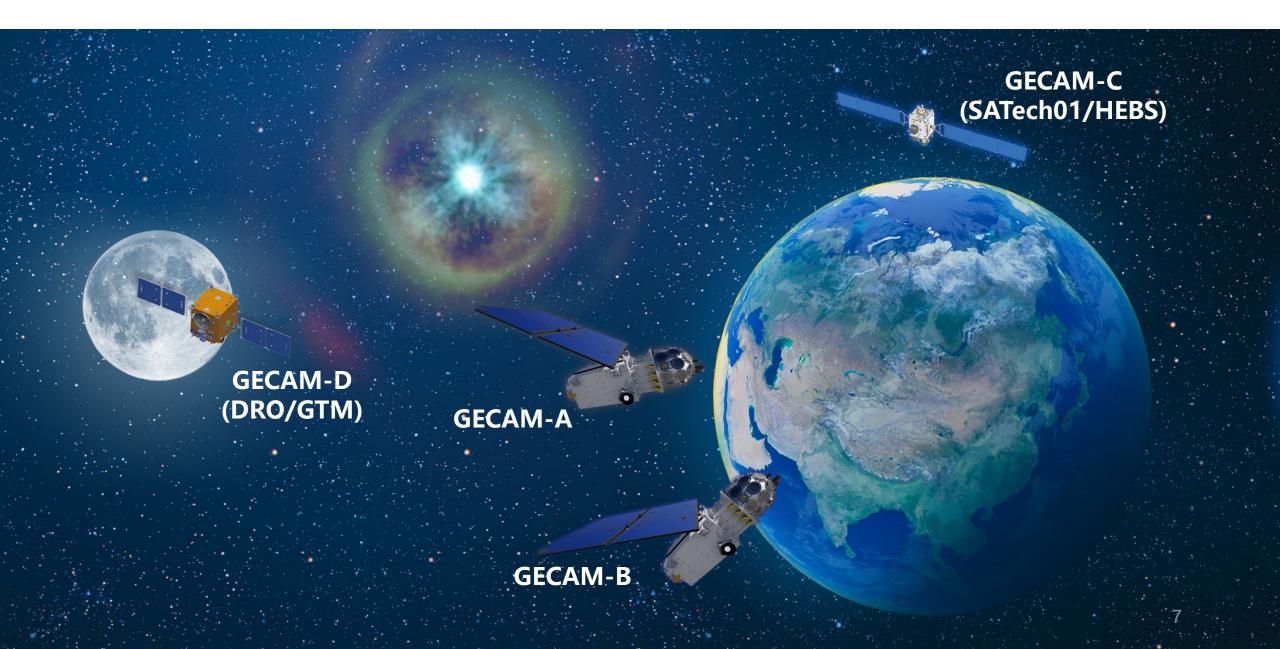
GECAM-A/B launched from Xichang Satellite Launch Center (XSLC) on Dec. 10, 2020





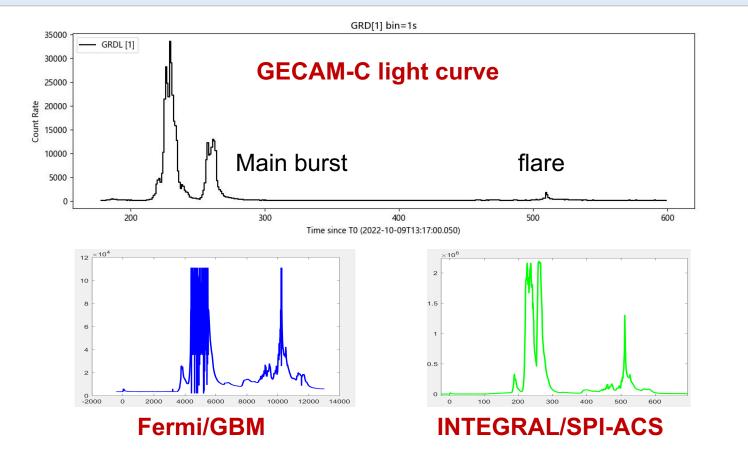
GECAM-C onboard SATech-01 launched from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center on Jul. 27, 2022

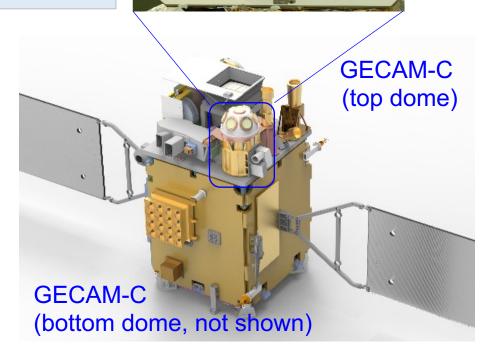
GECAM Constellation



GECAM-C observation of GRB 221009A

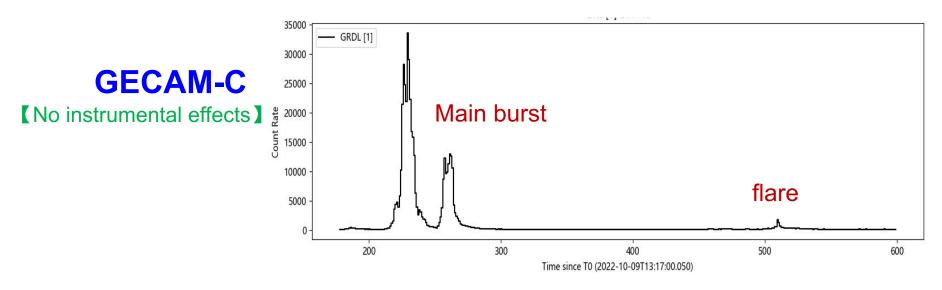
- This GRB arrived ~2 months after the launch of GECAM-C and when the in-flight operation of GECAM-C was optimized
- GECAM-C provided the uniquely accurate and high temporal and spectral resolution measurement of the main burst part

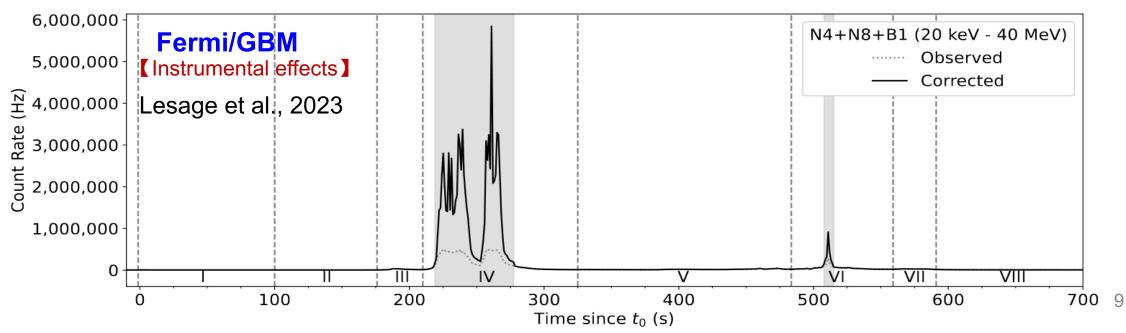




SATech-01 satellite (2022/7/27-2025/2/22)

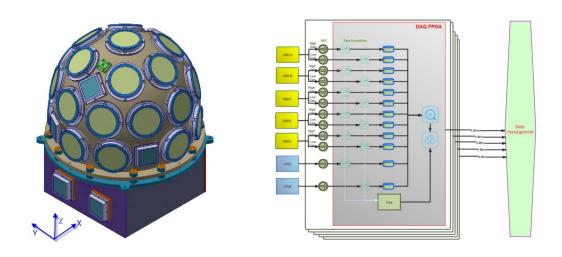
GECAM vs. Fermi/GBM

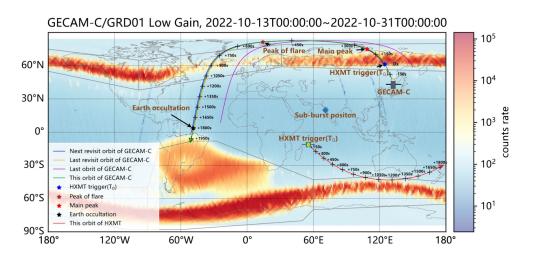




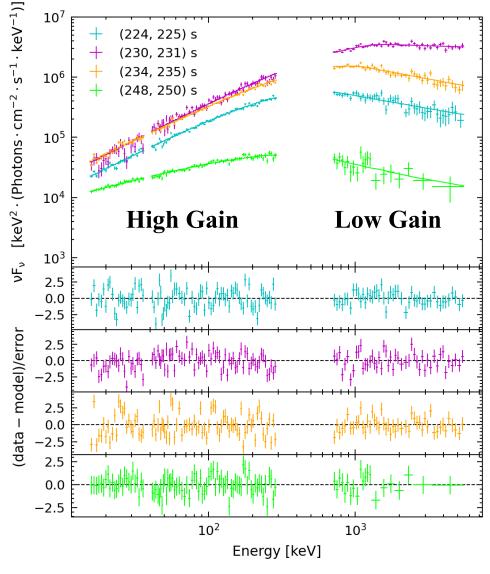
Why GECAM-C?

- Design: GECAM is dedicated for detecting bright burst
 - Instrument design: novel designs on detector and readout electronics, lessons learned from previous missions
 - Observation mode: turn off all but one detector during the high latitude region for catching the bright burst
- Fortune: GRB 221009A was just on the right time and location
 - GECAM-C was in the high latitude region but with low background
 - the novel observation mode was executed \rightarrow eliminate the data saturation
 - the main burst is not contaminated by the background
 - Not occulted by the Earth



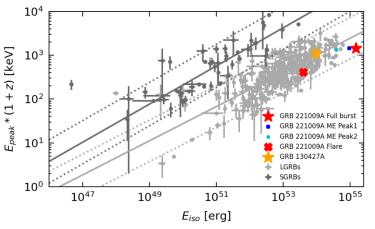


GECAM-C accurate measurement of spectrum



35000
30000
25000
25000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000
10000



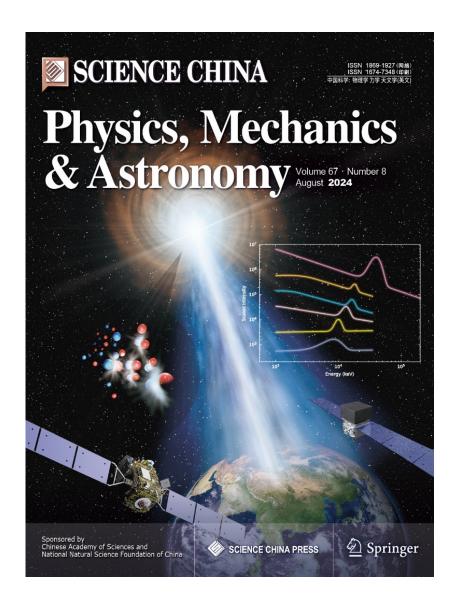






Credit: Y.Q. Zhang

MeV emission line in GRB 221009A



SCIENCE CHINA

Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy



· Article ·

August 2024 Vol. 67 No. 8: 289511 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11433-023-2381-0

Observation of spectral lines in the exceptional GRB 221009A

Yan-Qiu Zhang^{1,2}, Shao-Lin Xiong^{1*}, Ji-Rong Mao^{3,4,5*}, Shuang-Nan Zhang^{1*}, Wang-Chen Xue^{1,2}, Chao Zheng^{1,2}, Jia-Cong Liu^{1,2}, Zhen Zhang¹, Xi-Lu Wang¹, Ming-Yu Ge¹, Shu-Xu Yi¹, Li-Ming Song¹, Zheng-Hua An¹, Ce Cai⁶, Xin-Qiao Li¹, Wen-Xi Peng¹, Wen-Jun Tan^{1,2}, Chen-Wei Wang^{1,2}, Xiang-Yang Wen¹, Yue Wang^{1,2}, Shuo Xiao⁷, Fan Zhang¹, Peng Zhang^{1,8}, and Shi-Jie Zheng¹

¹Key Laboratory of Particle Astrophysics, Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China;
²University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China;

³Yunnan Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650011, China;

⁴Center for Astronomical Mega-Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100012, China;

⁵Key Laboratory for the Structure and Evolution of Celestial Objects, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650216, China;
⁶College of Physics and Hebei Key Laboratory of Photophysics Research and Application, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050024. China:

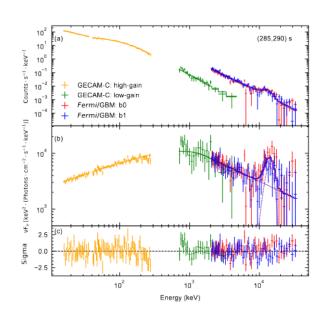
⁷Guizhou Provincial Key Laboratory of Radio Astronomy and Data Processing, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550001, China;

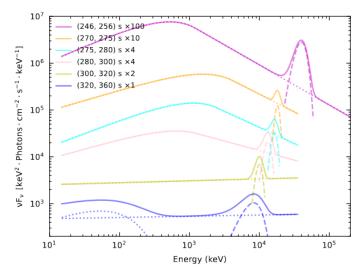
⁸College of Electronic and Information Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 201804, China

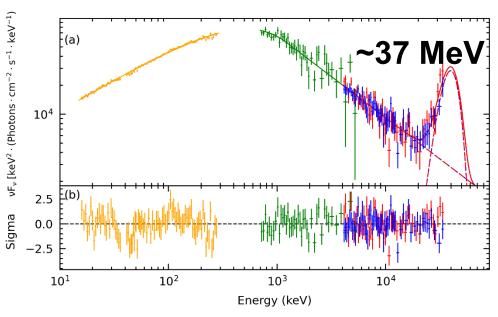
Received October 27, 2023; accepted March 19, 2024; published online May 11, 2024

Reveal the full picture of MeV emission line

- We started the **spectral analysis** and **line search** of GRB 221009A immediately after the GECAM-C detection
- We did joint spectral analysis with **GECAM-C** and **Fermi/GBM** data, and GECAM-C provided a benchmark for the **bright part** of this burst where Fermi/GBM suffered issues, allowing us to **explore the line features for whole burst**
- We **independently found spectral excess features** and did comprehensive background, instrumental effects and cross calibration studies to ensure reliable analysis of the continuum thus reliable identification of the emission line
- We identified a series of emission lines from 37 MeV to 6 MeV, whose energy and flux evolve in power-law decay as function of time, revealing crucial feature and solid evidence for the GRB origin of these lines

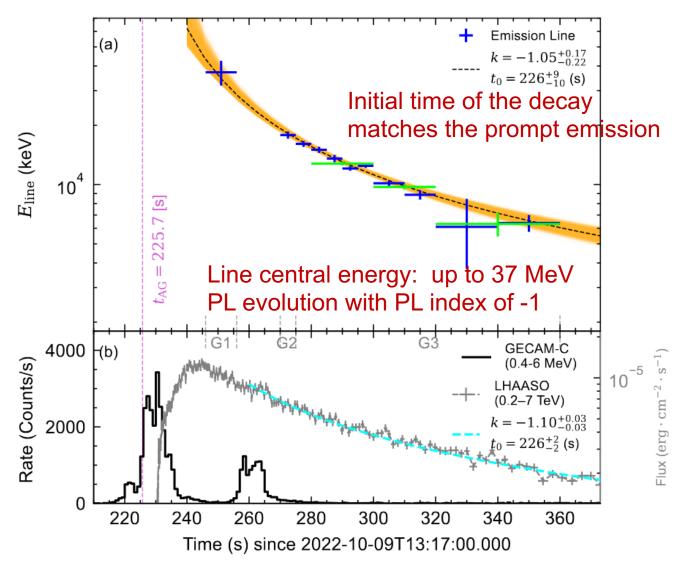


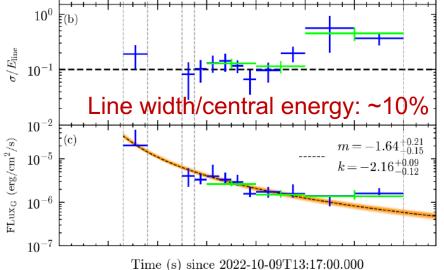




Y.-Q. Zhang, SLX*, J.R. Mao*, S.-N. Zhang* et al., SCMPA, 2024

Discovery of power-law decay of the MeV lines





Line luminosity: up to 10⁵¹ erg/s PL evolution with PL index of -2

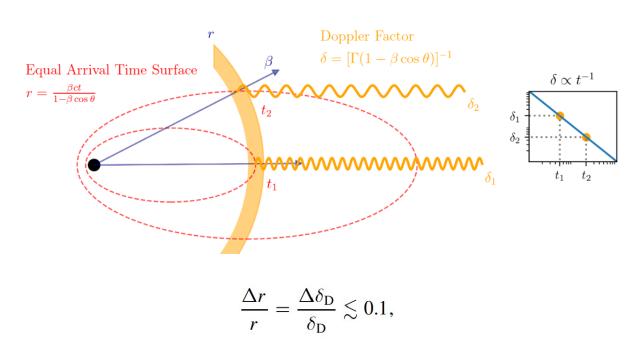
Preliminary Interpretations

- Doppler boosted e[±] pair annihilation 511 keV is the most natural and probable scenario
- Line energy PL index of -1 supports the high latitude effect but the HLE of a uniform jet is disfavored by the line flux PL index of -2
- Jet dynamics is possible, then an unusual $\Gamma \sim t^{-1}$

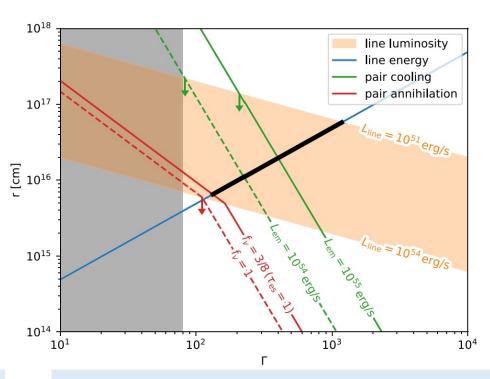
Y.-Q. Zhang, SLX*, J.R. Mao*, S.-N. Zhang* et al., SCMPA, 2024

Interpretation of the MeV line

attempted to explain all observed features of the line



Pair annihilation 511 keV → Doppler effect boosted to MeV High latitude effect → Line energy evolves as t^-1



Constraints on the Lorentz factor and emission radius with line measurements

Hot discussions/debates on the interpretation of the MeV line in GRB 221009A

- M. E. Ravasio et al. (2023) arXiv: 2303.16223
- Y.-Q. Zhang et al. (2024) SCPMA
- Y.-J. Wei et al. (2024) *ApJL*
- M. E. Ravasio et al. (2024) Science
- Z. Zhang et al., (2024) *ApJL*
- A. Pe'er & B. Zhang (2024) *ApJL*
- S.-X. Yi et al. (2024) MNRASL
- E. Burns et al. (2024) arXiv: 2410.00286
- J. Zhu et al. (2024) arXiv:2410.13369

• ...

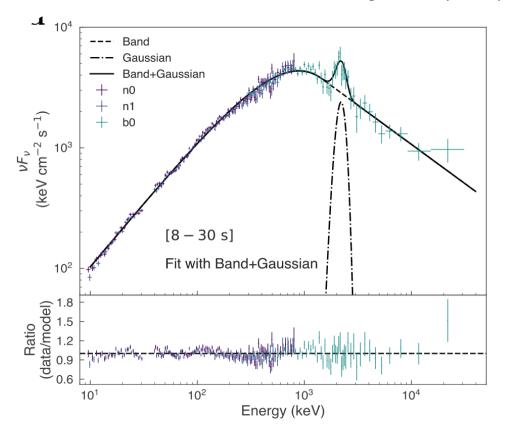
Released time

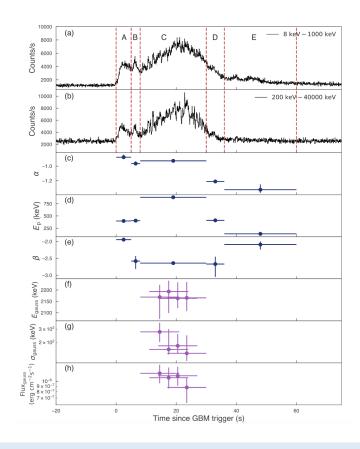
Two independent work on MeV line discoveries

GRB 221013A

~2.2 MeV
No evidence of evolution
No redshift measurement

L.-Y. Jiang et al., (2025) Nature Communications



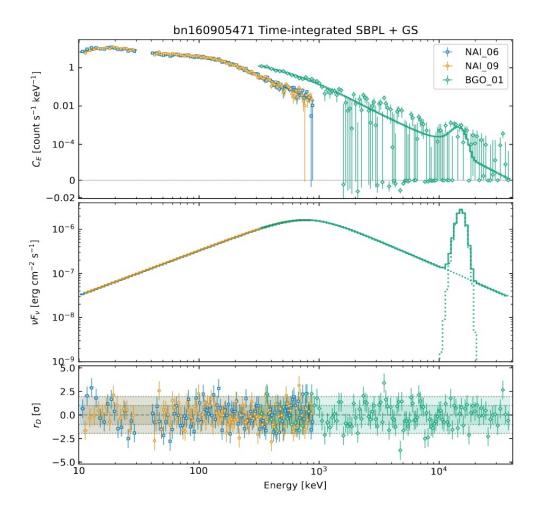


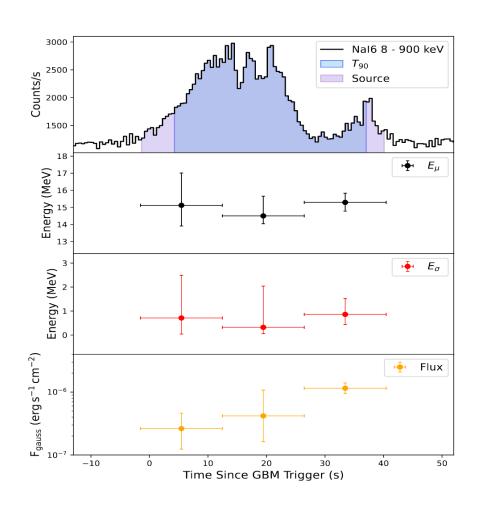
- Interpretation in L.-Y. Jiang et al., (2025): de-excitation of excited electrons in the relativistic hydrogen-like high-atomic-number ions entrained in the GRB jet
- 2.2 MeV is a known line from instrumental effect of Fermi/GBM (Meegan et al. 2009 ApJ)
- Emission lines around 2.2. MeV are also found in other GRBs (T.-L. Liao et al. 2025 ApJ)

GRB 160905A

T.-L. Liao et al. (2025) ApJL

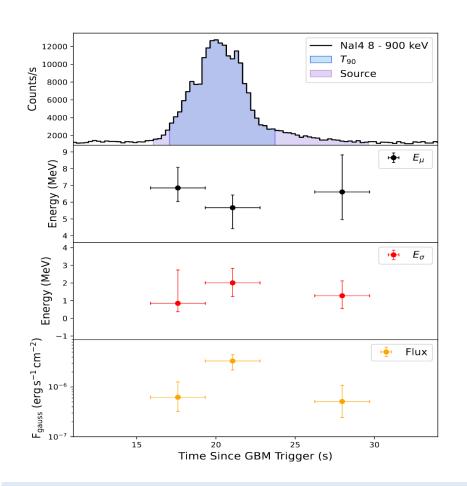
~15 MeV (2.6 σ) No evidence of evolution No redshift measurement

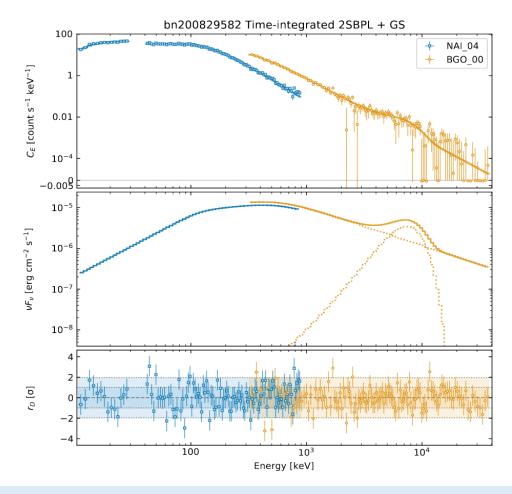




GRB 200829A

T.-L. Liao et al. (2025) ApJL





- ~6 MeV (3.2 σ), no evidence of evolution, unlike the case of GRB 221009A
- redshift z = 1.25 --> rest frame line energy ~ 13.5 MeV, similar to that of GRB 221009A (z = 0.151)

Summary

- GECAM is composed of four monitors on different spacecrafts
 - GECAM-A/B (2020 Dec.), GECAM-C (2022 July), GECAM-D (2024 March)
- Dedicated designs make GECAM very powerful in observation of extremely bright GRBs, e.g. GRB 221009A, GRB 230307A
 - Anti-data saturation, reduce pulse pileup, less systematics in detector response
- Discoveries of MeV emission lines in GRB 221009A
 - Brightest GRB ever, great opportunity to search for spectral line
 - GECAM-C accurate measurement without instrumental effects + Fermi/GBM
 - Reveal a striking power-law evolution of MeV lines from 37 MeV to 6 MeV
- After this, several candidate MeV lines are reported in other GRBs
- Many theoretical models have been proposed to interpret these lines, and the debate is ongoing

Thank you!

backup