Swift Observation of GRB 090720A

E. A. Hoversten (PSU), J. R. Cummings (NASA/GSFC/CRESST), D. Grupe (PSU), S. R. Oates (MSSL/UCL), S. D. Barthelmy (GSFC), D. N. Burrows (PSU), P. W. A. Roming (PSU), & N. Gehrels (GSFC) for the Swift Team

1 Introduction

At 06:38:08.28 UT on 20 July 20009, the Fermi Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor triggered on, and found a position for GRB 090720A (Rau, et al., GCN Circ. 9688). Later during ground processing of Swift BAT data a rate trigger was found at 06:38:08 UT (Trigger 357811, Cummings, et al., GCN Circ. 9694). A target of opportunity was uploaded to Swift and observations with the narrow field instruments began 11 hours after the trigger. Our best position is the UVOT enhanced XRT position at $RA(J2000) = 203.68020 \ deg \ (13h34m43.25s)$, $Dec(J2000) = -10.33480 \ deg \ (-10d20'05.3'')$ with an uncertainty of 3.0 arcsec (radius, 90% confidence).

GRB 090720A was also detected in Gemini-North imaging (Cucchiara, et al., GCN Circ. 9699). They detected the afterglow in the R band at a magnitude of 21.50 1.0 days after the trigger, which faded by the second epoch 2.0 days after the trigger. The Gemini-North position is within our error circle at a distance of 1.2" from the enhanced XRT position.

2 BAT Observation and Analysis

At 06:38:08 UT on July 20, 2009 Swift-BAT rate-triggered on GRB 090720A (Trigger 357811, Cummings, et al., GCN Circ. 9694). No source was found by onboard automated processing. A significant source on the edge of the BAT field of view was found in ground processing. The position was $RA(J2000) = 203.694 \ deg \ (13h34m46.6s), \ Dec(J2000) = -10.335 \ deg \ (-10d20'06'')$ with an error radius of 3 arcmin (estimated 90% containment). This was 6 degrees from the Fermi GBM ground position, just outside the GBM 1-sigma radius.

As seen in BAT, the burst was a single weak pulse about 3 seconds long. Partial coding was 1.9%. The non-maskweighted light curve, responding mostly to photons through the side of the instrument, indicates the spectrum was not unusual for a GRB. The BAT light curve is shown in Figure 1.

3 XRT Observations and Analysis

XRT observations of GRB 090720A began 11 hours after the trigger (Grupe, Oates, & Hoversten, GCN Circ. 9697). The UVOT enhanced XRT position is RA(J2000) = 203.68020 deg (13h34m43.25s), Dec(J2000) = -10.33480 deg (-10d20'05.3'') with an uncertainty of 3.0 arcsec (radius, 90% confidence).

The 0.3-10 keV light curve (Fig.2) clearly demonstrates that the source is fading and is thus the afterglow. Due to the low number of counts no spectral analysis can be performed.

4 UVOT Observation and Analysis

The Swift UltraViolet/Optical Telescope (UVOT) began observations of GRB 090720A 11 hours after the BAT trigger with the UVOT u and white filters (Grupe, Oates, & Hoversten, GCN Circ. 9697). No source was detected at the XRT position. The 3-sigma magnitude limits are given in Table 1. The values quoted in the table are on the UVOT Photometric System (Poole, et al, 2008). They are

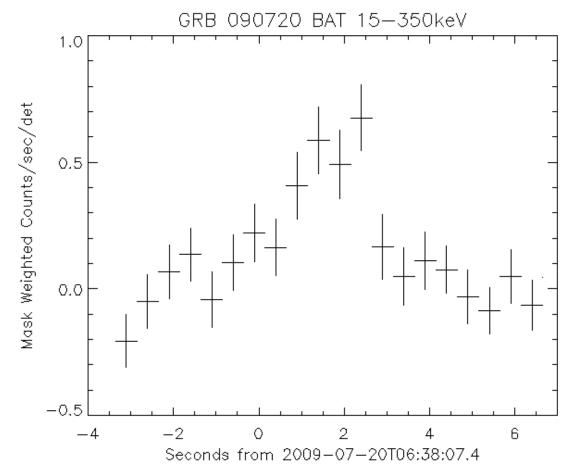


Figure 1: BAT Light curve. The mask-weighted light curve over all energy bands. The units are counts/s/illuminated-detector (note illum-det = $0.16cm^2$) and T_0 is 06:38:07.4 UT.

not corrected for the expected galactic reddening of E(B-V)=0.034 in the direction of the burst (Schlegel, Finkbeiner, & Davis, 1998).

References

- [1] Cucchiara, A., et al. 2009, GCN Circ. 9699
- [2] Cummings, J. R., et al. 2009, GCN Circ. 9694
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- [4] Poole, T. S., et al. 2008, MNRAS, 383, 627
- [5] Rau, A., et al. 2009, GCN Circ. 9688
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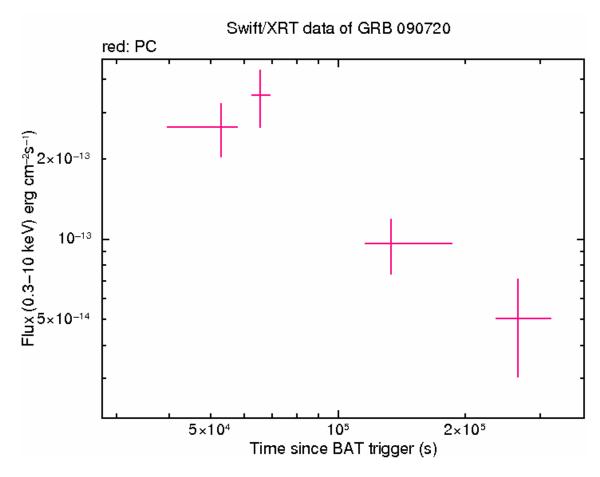


Figure 2: XRT Light curve. Flux in the 0.3-10 keV band: Photon Counting mode (red). Due to the low count rate at the time of the late slew there were no data taken in Window Timing. The approximate conversion is $1 \text{ count/s} \simeq 3.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Filter	Start	Stop	Exposure	Magnitude
white	41,773	63,949	579	> 21.28
u	$39,\!570$	$63,\!852$	3513	> 21.10

Table 1: UVOT observations