# The Diversity of Kilonova Emission in Short Gamma-Ray Bursts

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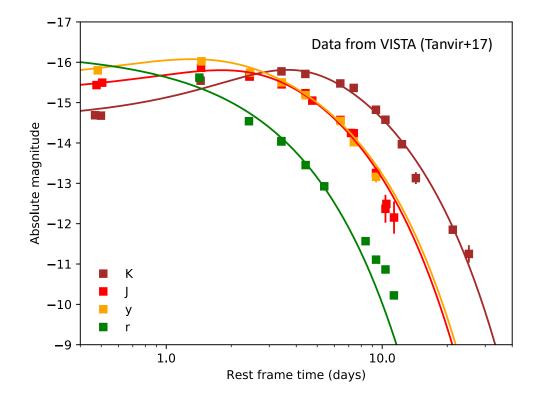
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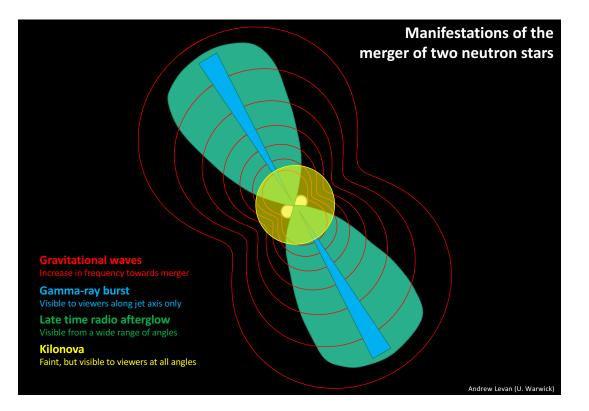


- GRB/GW 170817A confirmed the (long suspected) link between NS binary mergers and short GRBs
- AT2017gfo gave us a template for a kilonova

Are similar events present (but hidden) in the known SGRB population? Are they missing?

How does AT2017gfo compare to the SGRB KN candidates?





We collect 23 SGRBs with z < 0.5 to compare their light curves with AT2017gfo

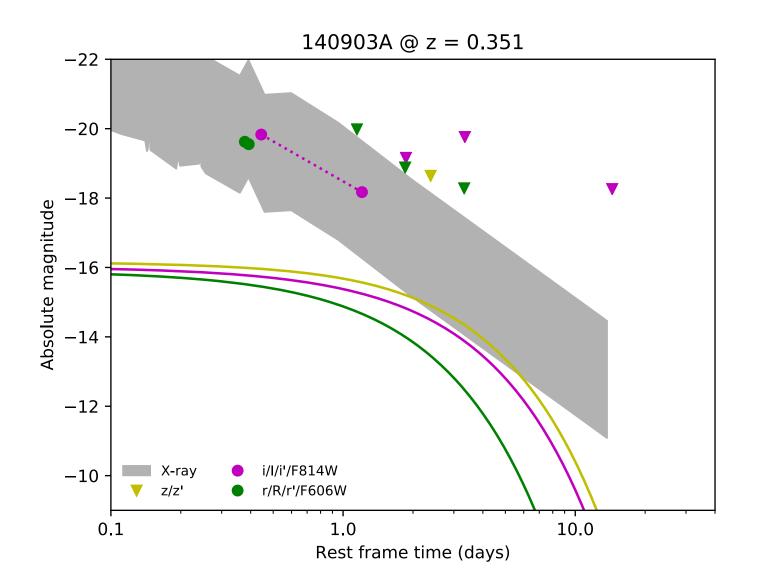
3 of these are KN candidates: 130603B (Tanvir+13; Berger+13); 060614 (Yang+15); 050709 (Jin+16)

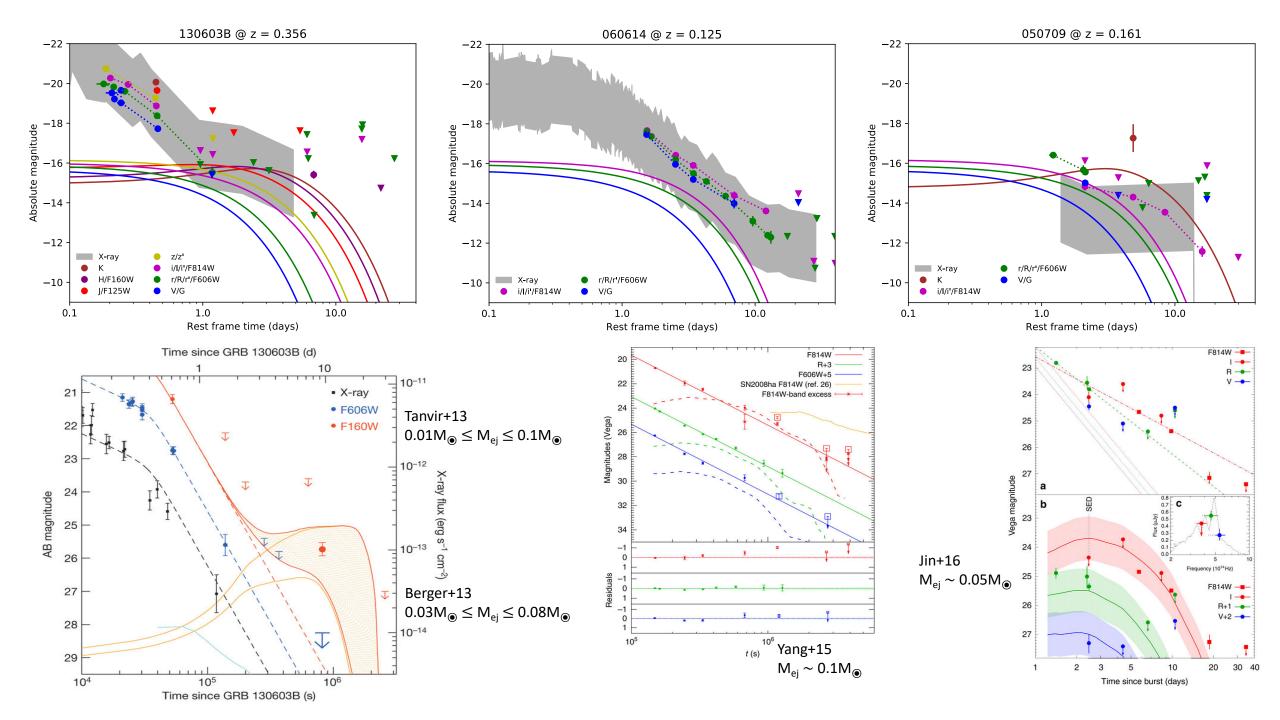
3 more since publishing: 150101B (Troja+18; Gompertz+18); 160821B (Jin+18; Lamb+ in prep); 070809 (Jin+19) - Observations are shifted to absolute magnitudes (including k-correction)

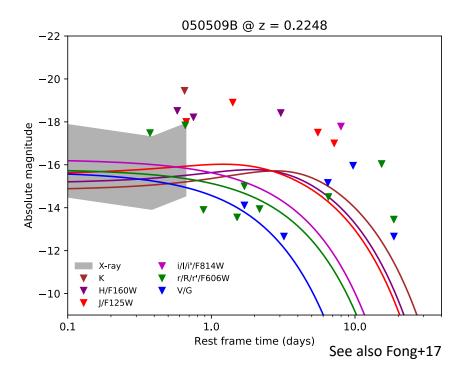
Bazin fits are interpolated to the relevant
rest-frame wavelengths (augmented by fits to
UVOT data from Evans+17 where necessary)

- X-ray observations are extrapolated to the rest-frame r-band (grey band)

- KN models can then be compared to SGRB observations

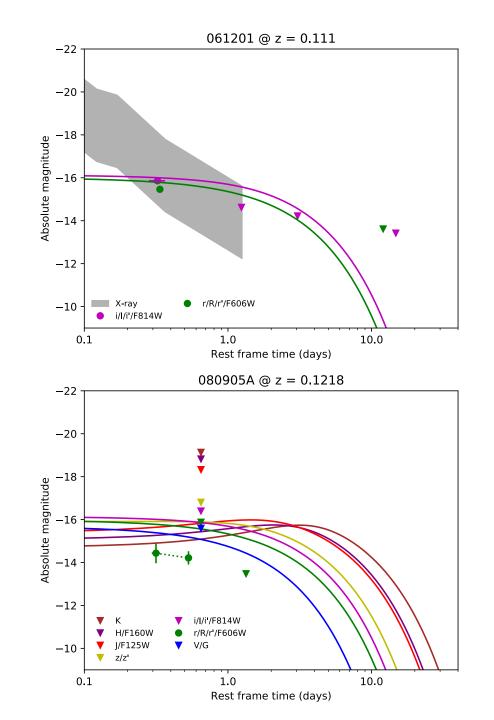






#### Caveats:

- Intrinsic (host galaxy) absorption was not included (not enough data for an SED)
- SGRB redshifts are assigned by putative host redshifts (probabilistic arguments tend to favour massive, lower-z hosts)



## Conclusions

### We see quite a diversity in KN emission

What could drive such a difference?

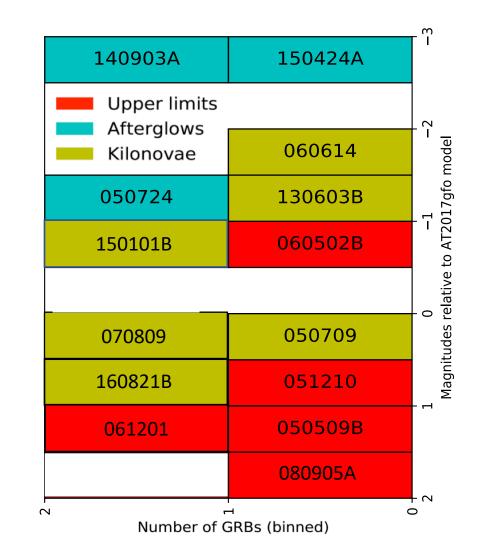
Unlikely to be viewing angle:

- Luminosity range exists in SGRB population, hence on-axis
- 150101B may be off-axis (Troja+18) but is the median here (as is the definitely off-axis AT2017gfo)

#### Mass ratio?

Higher ejecta mass  $\rightarrow$  Brighter transient Higher ejecta velocity/lower ejecta mass  $\rightarrow$  Faster evolution Higher opacity ejecta  $\rightarrow$  Later peak

Some SGRBs with KN (e.g. 060614, 130603B) also show late X-ray excesses. Contributions from re-processed X-ray activity? (e.g. Kisaka+2016)



#### See Gompertz+2018 (ApJ, 860:62)