

# Swift Observations of GRB 130929A

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for the Swift team

## 1. Introduction

At 09:36:33 UT, the Swift Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) triggered and located GRB 130929A (trigger=572308) (Marshall *et al.* GCN Circ. [15269](#)). Swift slewed immediately to the burst. At the time of the trigger, the initial BAT position was  $63^\circ$  from the Sun (3.4 hours West) and  $64^\circ$  from the 29%-illuminated Moon. **Table 1** contains the best reported positions from Swift, and the latest XRT position can be viewed at [http://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt\\_positions](http://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt_positions).

**Table 2** is a summary of GCN Circulars about this GRB from observatories other than Swift.

Standard analysis products for this burst are available at [http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/swift\\_gnd\\_ana.html](http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/swift_gnd_ana.html).

## 2. BAT Observations and Analysis

As reported by Palmer *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15272](#)), the BAT ground-calculated position is RA, Dec = 135.028, -47.554 deg which is RA(J2000) = 09<sup>h</sup>00<sup>m</sup>06.7<sup>s</sup> Dec(J2000) = -47°33'14.6" with an uncertainty of 1.6 arcmin, (radius, sys+stat, 90% containment). The partial coding was 44%.

The mask-weighted light curve (**Figure 1**) shows a single FRED peak.  $T_{90}$  (15-350 keV) is  $11.10 \pm 2.98$  s (estimated error including systematics).

The time-averaged spectrum from T-1.93 to T+11.50 s is best fit by a simple power-law model. The power law index of the time-averaged spectrum is  $2.00 \pm 0.18$ . The fluence in the 15-150 keV band is  $6.9 \pm 0.8 \times 10^{-7}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup>. This fluence is larger than that of 30% of the long GRBs in the Second BAT GRB Catalog (Sakamoto *et al.* 2011). The 1-s peak photon flux measured from T+1.32 s in the 15-150 keV band is  $1.7 \pm 0.3$  ph cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. All the quoted errors are at the 90% confidence level.

The results of the batgrbproduct analysis are available at [http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/notices\\_s/572308/BA/](http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/notices_s/572308/BA/).

## 3. XRT Observations and Analysis

Analysis of the initial XRT data was reported by Osborne *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15273](#)). We have analysed 15 ks of XRT data for GRB 130929A, from 237 s to 47.1 ks after the BAT

trigger. The data are entirely in Photon Counting (PC) mode. The enhanced XRT position for this burst was given by Goad *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15271](#)).

The light curve (**Figure 2**) can be modelled with a power-law decay with a decay index of  $\alpha=1.30 (+0.11, -0.09)$ .

A spectrum formed from the PC mode data can be fitted with an absorbed power-law with a photon spectral index of 2.2 (+0.7, -0.6). The best-fitting absorption column is  $3.2 (+1.3, -1.1) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , in excess of the Galactic value of  $7.1 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (Kalberla *et al.* 2005). The counts to observed (unabsorbed) 0.3-10 keV flux conversion factor deduced from this spectrum is  $7.7 \times 10^{-11} (2.7 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ count}^{-1}$ .

A summary of the PC-mode spectrum is thus:

Total column:  $3.2 (+1.3, -1.1) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Galactic foreground:  $7.1 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Excess significance:  $3.9 \sigma$

Photon index:  $2.2 (+0.7, -0.6)$

The results of the XRT team automatic analysis are available at [http://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt\\_products/00572308](http://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt_products/00572308).

#### 4. UVOT Observations and Analysis

The Swift/UVOT began settled observations of the field of GRB 130929A 280 s after the BAT trigger (Marshall GCN Circ. [15275](#)). No optical afterglow consistent with the XRT position (Goad *et al.* GCN Circ. [15271](#)) is detected in the initial UVOT exposures. **Table 3** gives preliminary magnitudes using the UVOT photometric system (Breeveld *et al.* 2011, AIP Conf. Proc., 1358, 373). No correction has been made for Milky Way extinction.

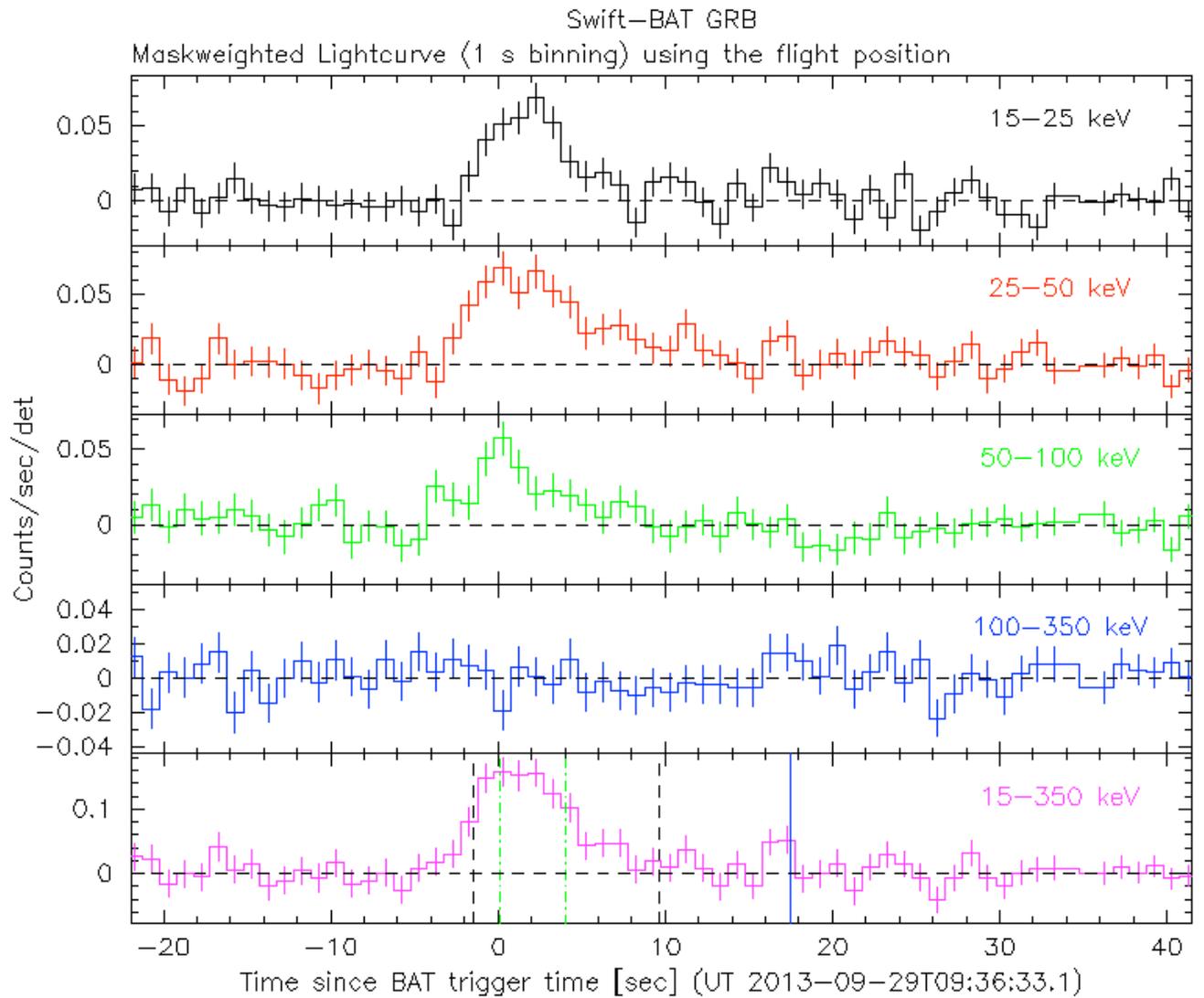


Figure 1. The BAT mask-weighted light curve in the four individual and total energy bands. The units are counts  $s^{-1}$  illuminated-detector $^{-1}$ .

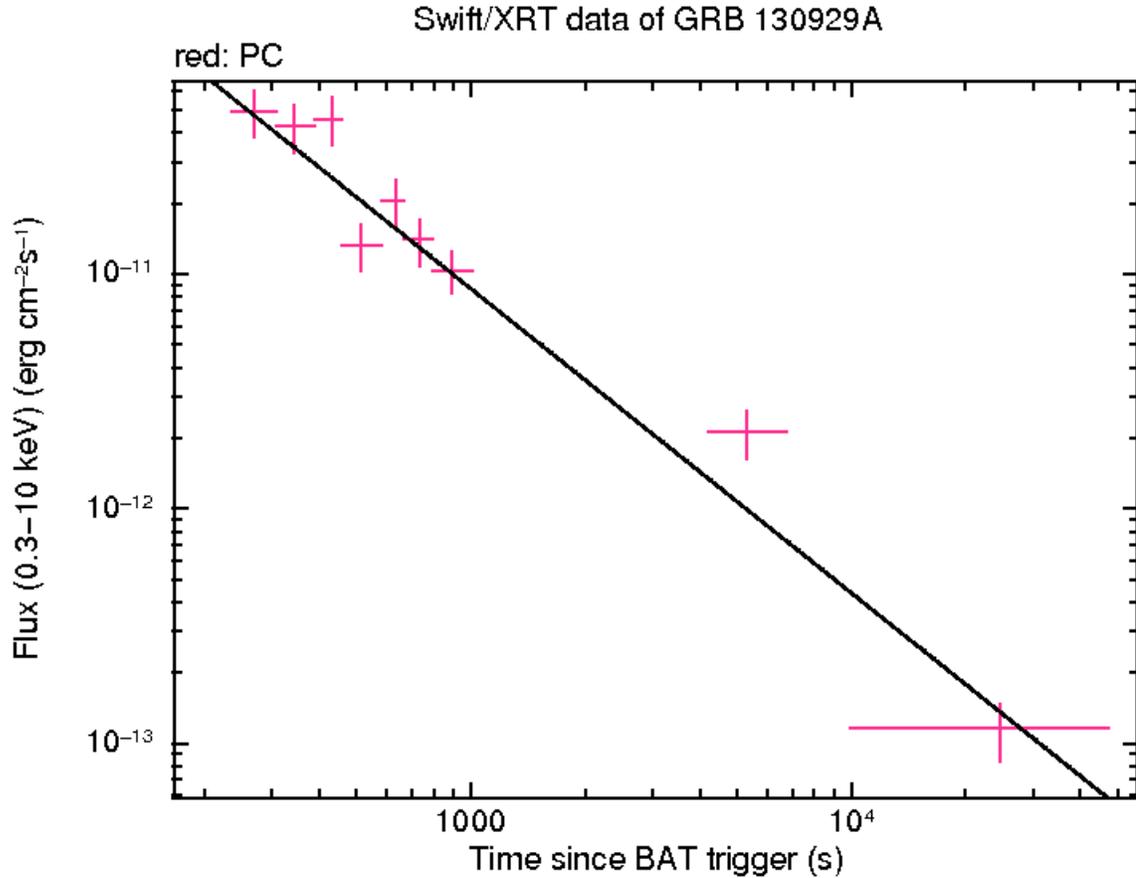


Figure 2. The XRT light curve.

RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Error	Note	Reference
09 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup> 05.73 <sup>s</sup>	-47°33'38.7"	1.7"	XRT-final	<a href="#">UKSSDC</a>
09 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup> 05.67 <sup>s</sup>	-47°33'38.7"	1.9"	XRT-enhanced	Goad <i>et al.</i> GCN Circ. <a href="#">15271</a>
09 <sup>h</sup> 00 <sup>m</sup> 06.7 <sup>s</sup>	-47°33'14.6"	1.6'	BAT-refined	Palmer <i>et al.</i> GCN Circ. <a href="#">15272</a>

Table 1. Positions from the Swift instruments.

Band	Authors	GCN Circ.	Subject	Observatory	Notes
Optical	Klotz <i>et al.</i>	<a href="#">15270</a>	TAROT La Silla observatory optical observations	TAROT	

Table 2. Summary of GCN Circulars from other observatories sorted by band and then circular number.

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<b>Filter</b>	<b>T<sub>start</sub>(s)</b>	<b>T<sub>stop</sub>(s)</b>	<b>Exp(s)</b>	<b>Mag</b>
white <sub>FC</sub>	280	430	147	>21.0
white	280	1008	334	>21.4
v	586	4628	236	>19.7
b	512	705	39	>19.0
u	487	10592	709	>20.6
w1	462	6710	255	>19.6
m2	437	6505	308	>19.7
w2	562	4423	236	>19.7

Table 3. UVOT observations reported by Marshall (GCN Circ. [15275](#)). The start and stop times of the exposures are given in seconds since the BAT trigger. The preliminary 3- $\sigma$  upper limits are given. No correction has been made for extinction in the Milky Way.