

Swift Observations of the LAT burst GRB 131231A

V. Mangano (PSU), S.T. Holland (STScI), D. Malesani (DARK/NBI), S.D. Barthelmy (GSFC), D.N. Burrows (PSU), J.A. Kennea (PSU), M.H. Siegel (PSU) and N. Gehrels (NASA/GSFC) for the Swift team

1. Introduction

Sonbas *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15640](#)) reported the GRB detection. At 04:45:16.08 on Dec 31, 2013, Fermi LAT detected high energy emission from GRB 131231A, which was also detected by Fermi-GBM (trigger 410157919/131231198). **Table 1** contains the best reported positions from Swift.

Xu *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15641](#)) reported the position from NOT for the optical afterglow of this GRB. Xu *et al.* (GCN Circ. [15645](#)) determined a redshift of 0.642 from VLT, and Cucchiara (GCN Circ. [15652](#)) determined a redshift of 0.6439 from Gemini. **Table 2** is a summary of GCN Circulars about this GRB from observatories other than Swift.

2. BAT Observations and Analysis

BAT did not observe this burst. A Swift ToO observation of the Fermi-LAT GRB field started 52.1 ks after the Fermi trigger.

3. XRT Observations and Analysis

We have analysed 23 ks of XRT data for the Fermi/LAT-detected burst: GRB 131231A, from 52.1 ks to 431.2 ks after the Fermi/LAT trigger. The data are entirely in Photon Counting (PC) mode. An X-ray source is detected within the Fermi/LAT error circle.

The light curve (**Figure 1**) can be modelled with a power-law decay with a decay index of $\alpha = 1.47 \pm 0.06$.

A spectrum formed from the PC mode data can be fitted with an absorbed power-law with a photon spectral index of 1.86 ± 0.13 . The best-fitting absorption column is $1.4 (+0.7, -0.6) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, at a redshift of 0.642, in addition to the Galactic value of $2.6 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Kalberla *et al.* 2005). The counts to observed (unabsorbed) 0.3-10 keV flux conversion factor deduced from this spectrum is $3.1 \times 10^{-11} (3.7 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ count}^{-1}$.

A summary of the PC-mode spectrum is thus:

Galactic foreground: $2.6 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Intrinsic column: $1.4 (+0.7, -0.6) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ at $z=0.642$

Photon index: 1.86 ± 0.13

The results of the XRT team automatic analysis are available at http://www.swift.ac.uk/xrt_products/00020336.

4. UVOT Observations and Analysis

The Swift/UVOT began observations of the field of GRB 131231A 136.5 ks after the Fermi/LAT trigger (Sonbas *et al.*, 2013, GCN Circ. [15640](#) ; Holland and Mangano GCN Circ. [15673](#)). The preliminary UVOT position is shown in **Table 1**. **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 the expected extinction in the Milky Way corresponding to a reddening of $E_{B,V}$ of 0.02 mag. in the direction of the GRB (Schlafly *et al.* 2011, ApJS, 737, 103).

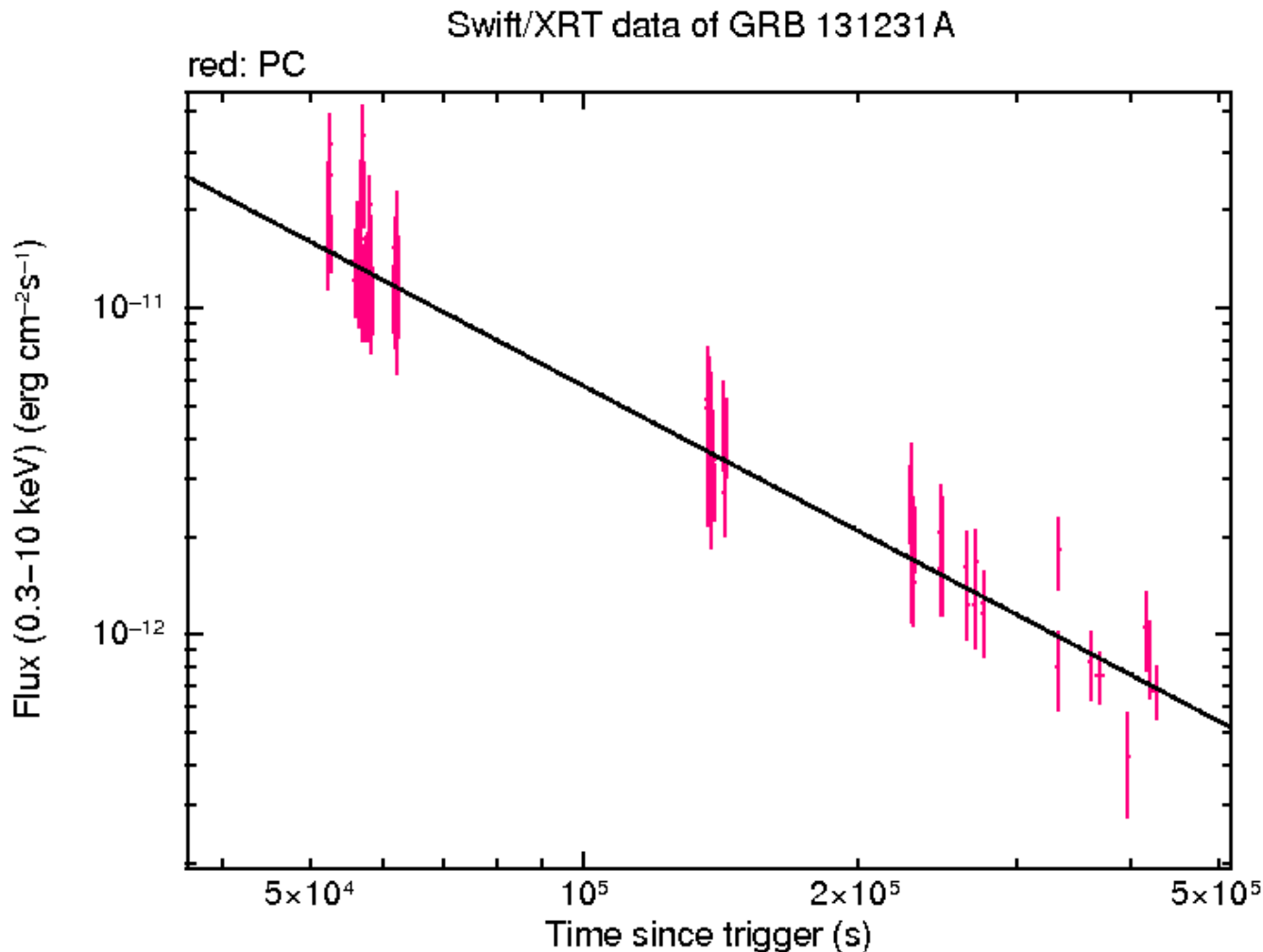


Figure 1. The XRT light curve.

RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Error	Note	Reference
00 ^h 42 ^m 21.66 ^s	-01°39'10.6"	0.43"	UVOT-refined	Holland and Mangano GCN Circ. 15673
00 ^h 42 ^m 21.70 ^s	-01°39'06.7"	3.5"	XRT-final	UKSSDC
00 ^h 42 ^m 21.70 ^s	-01°39'06.7"	3.5"	XRT	Mangano <i>et al.</i> GCN Circ. 15648

Table 1. Positions from the Swift instruments.

Band	Authors	GCN Circ.	Subject	Observatory	Notes
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Optical	Xu <i>et al.</i>	15641	Nanshan afterglow candidate	Xinjiang Astro.Obs.	detection
Optical	Malesani <i>et al.</i>	15642	afterglow confirmation from the NOT	NOT	detection
Optical	Singer <i>et al.</i>	15643	iPTF optical afterglow candidate coincident with Nanshan detection	iPTF	detection
Optical	Xu <i>et al.</i>	15645	VLT/X-shooter redshift	VLT	redshift
Optical	Halpern	15646	MDM afterglow observation	MDM	
Optical	Xin <i>et al.</i>	15647	xinglong TNT optical observation	TNT	
Optical	Perley	15650	P60 observations	Palomar 60-inch	detection
Optical	Cucchiara	15652	Gemini-South Redshift	Gemini	redshift
Optical	Pandey <i>et al.</i>	15676	Optical Observations	Nainital	detection
Optical	Huang and Urata	15681	Lulin Optical Observations	Lulin	
Optical	Volnova <i>et al.</i>	15711	AAO optical observations	Abastumani	detection
Radio	Perley	15680	CARMA 3mm detection	CARMA	detection
Gamma-ray	Sonbas <i>et al.</i>	15640	Fermi-LAT detection of a burst	Fermi LAT	detection
Gamma-ray	Jenke and Xiong	15644	Fermi GBM detection	Fermi GBM	$E_{\text{peak}} = 146 \pm 3 \text{ keV}$
Gamma-ray	Golenetskii <i>et al.</i>	15670	Konus-Wind observation	Konus-Wind	$E_{\text{peak}} = 163 \pm 6 \text{ keV}$
Gamma-ray	Jenke	15672	Fermi GBM correction to GCN Circ. 15644	Fermi GBM	

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

Filter	T _{start}	T _{stop}	Exposure	Mag	Err
u	246,875	248,554	1652	19.57	0.10
white	136,762	138,942	1650	19.37	0.05
white	228,985	231,172	1639	20.07	0.07

Table 3. UVOT observations reported by Holland and Mangano (GCN Circ. [15673](#)). The start and stop times of the exposures are given in seconds since the Fermi trigger. No correction has been made for extinction in the Milky Way.