

## Swift Observation of GRB 071020

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### 1 Revisions

The XRT light curve in Figure 2 has been updated to include all of the XRT data. The best-fit X-ray decay has been updated. The distance of the XRT position from the VLA radio afterglow has been added to the XRT section. The non-detection in late-time UVOT images has been added to the UVOT section. Minor typos have been corrected.

### 2 Introduction

BAT triggered on GRB 071020 at 07:02:27 UT (Trigger 294835) (Holland, *et al.*, *GCN Circ.* 6949). This was a long burst with  $T_{90} = 4.2 \pm 0.2$  s. *Swift* slewed to this burst immediately. XRT began follow-up observations at  $T+61$  s. UVOT did not make prompt observations of this burst, but did observe the field at late time. Our best position is the XRT location, RA(J2000) = 119.66521 deg (07<sup>h</sup>58<sup>m</sup>39.65<sup>s</sup>), Dec(J2000) = +32.86079 deg (+32°51'38.8") with an error of 4.0 arcsec (radius, 90% containment).

The Burst Advocate for this burst is Stephen Holland ([sholland@milkyway.gsfc.nasa.gov](mailto:sholland@milkyway.gsfc.nasa.gov)). Please contact the Burst Advocate by e-mail if you require additional information regarding *Swift* follow-up observations of this burst. In extremely urgent cases, after trying the Burst Advocate, you can contact the *Swift* PI by phone (see the *Swift* ToO Web site for information: <http://www.swift.psu.edu/too.html>).

### 3 BAT Observation and Analysis

Using the data set from  $T-239$  to  $T+625$  s from recent telemetry downlinks, we report further analysis of GRB 071020 (trigger 294835) (Tueller, *et al.*, *GCN Circ.* 6954). The BAT ground-calculated position is RA, Dec = 119.666, +32.857 deg, which is RA(J2000) = 07<sup>h</sup>58<sup>m</sup>39.9<sup>s</sup>, Dec(J2000) = 32°51'25" with an uncertainty of 1.0 arcmin, (radius, sys+stat, 90% containment). The partial coding was 90%.

The mask-weighted light curves (Fig. 1) show at least 8 overlapping pulses in the initial burst. They all have approximately the same peak flux values. This emission starts at  $\approx T - 3$  s, peaks at  $\approx T - 1.5$  s, and ends at  $\approx T + 0.9$  s.  $T_{90}$  (15–350 keV) is  $4.2 \pm 0.2$  s (estimated error including systematics).

The spectral lag for this burst is:

$59_{-9}^{+7}$  ms for the 150–300 to 25–50 keV bands, and  
 $10_{-7}^{+8}$  ms for the 50–100 to 15–25 keV bands.

The time-averaged spectrum from  $T - 3.0$  to  $T + 7.4$  s is best fit by a simple power-law model. The power-law index of the time-averaged spectrum is  $1.11 \pm 0.05$ . The fluence in the 15–150 keV band is  $(2.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}$  erg cm<sup>-2</sup>. The 1-s peak photon flux measured from  $T - 0.36$  s in the 15–150 keV band is  $8.4 \pm 0.3$  ph cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. All the quoted errors are at the 90% confidence level.

Folding in the borderline results of the  $T_{90}$ , the hardness ratio, the spectral lag, and very marginal detection of extended emission in the light curve, we think this is a long burst. However, we cannot rule out the possibility of a SHB classification.

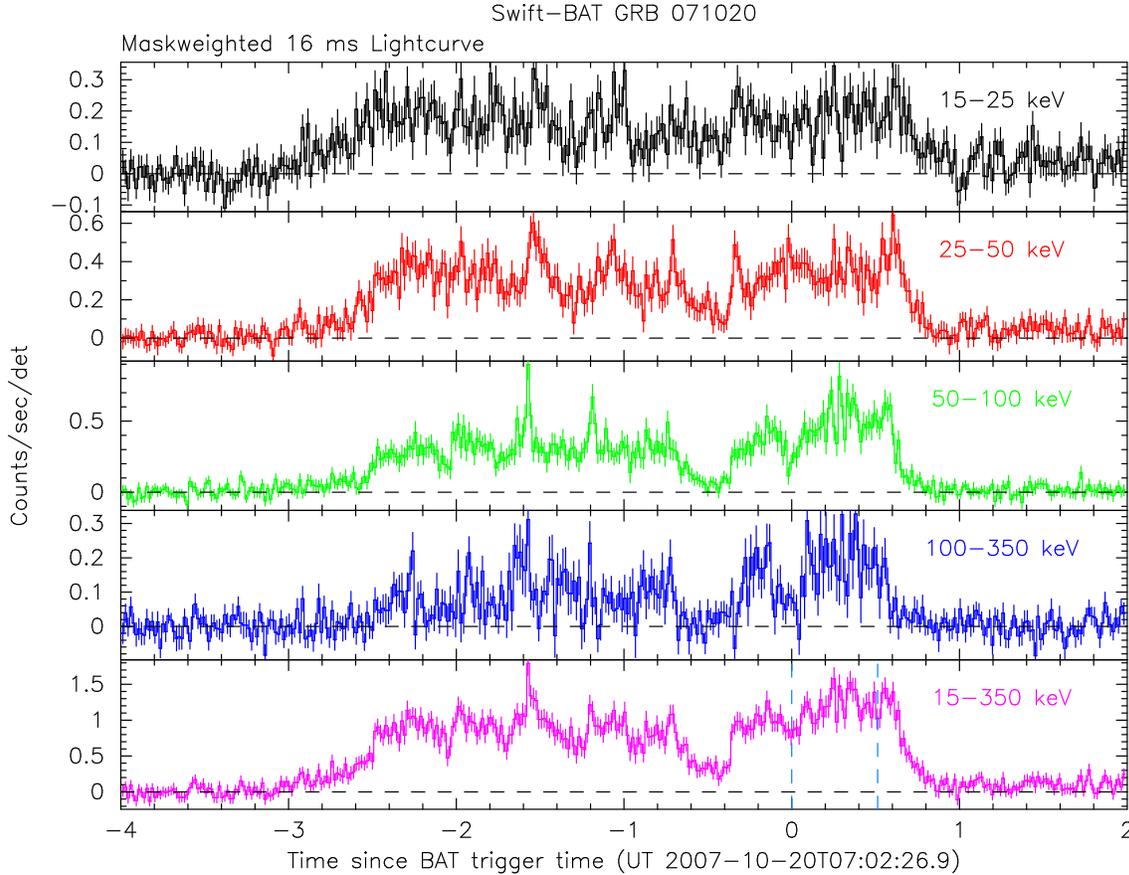


Figure 1: BAT light curves. The mask-weighted 16 ms light curves in the four individual plus total energy bands. The units are  $\text{count s}^{-1} \text{ illuminated-detector}^{-1}$  and  $T_0$  is 07:02:26.9 UT.

## 4 XRT Observations and Analysis

The *Swift*/XRT began observing GRB 071020 at 07:03:28 UT, 61 s after the BAT trigger. In a 1.23 ks exposure Photon Counting mode image obtained during the first orbit we find a refined XRT position of RA, Dec (J2000) =  $119.66521, +32.86079$  which is

$$\text{RA(J2000)} = 07^{\text{h}}58^{\text{m}}39.65^{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Dec(J2000)} = +32^{\circ}51'38.8''$$

with an estimated uncertainty of 4.0 arcsec (radius, 90% containment). This is 13.9 arcsec from the refined BAT position (Tueller et al., GCN 6954), 4.1 arcsec from the position of the ROTSE-IIIb afterglow (Schaefer, *et al.*, GCN Circ. 6948), 2.3 arcsec from the PAIRITEL position (Bloom, *et al.*, GCN Circ. 6953), and 1.7 arcsec from the VLA position (Chandra, *et al.*, GCN Circ. 6978).

The 0.3–10.0 keV X-ray light curve from  $T + 68$  s to  $T + 1.7$  Ms (Fig. 2) shows a broken power-law decline with an initial decay index of  $\approx 0.5$ , a break at  $\approx 160$  s, and a late-time decay index of  $1.14 \pm 0.02$ .

The Windowed Timing mode spectrum from the first orbit ( $T + 68$  s to  $T + 315$  s) is well fit by an absorbed power law with a photon index of  $1.86 \pm 0.07$  and a redshifted column density of  $(4.3 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (at  $z = 2.145$ , Jakobsson, *et al.*, GCN Circ. 6952), in addition to the  $5.1 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  Galactic column density in this direction. The observed 0.3–10.0 keV flux during this time is  $(6.1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-10} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

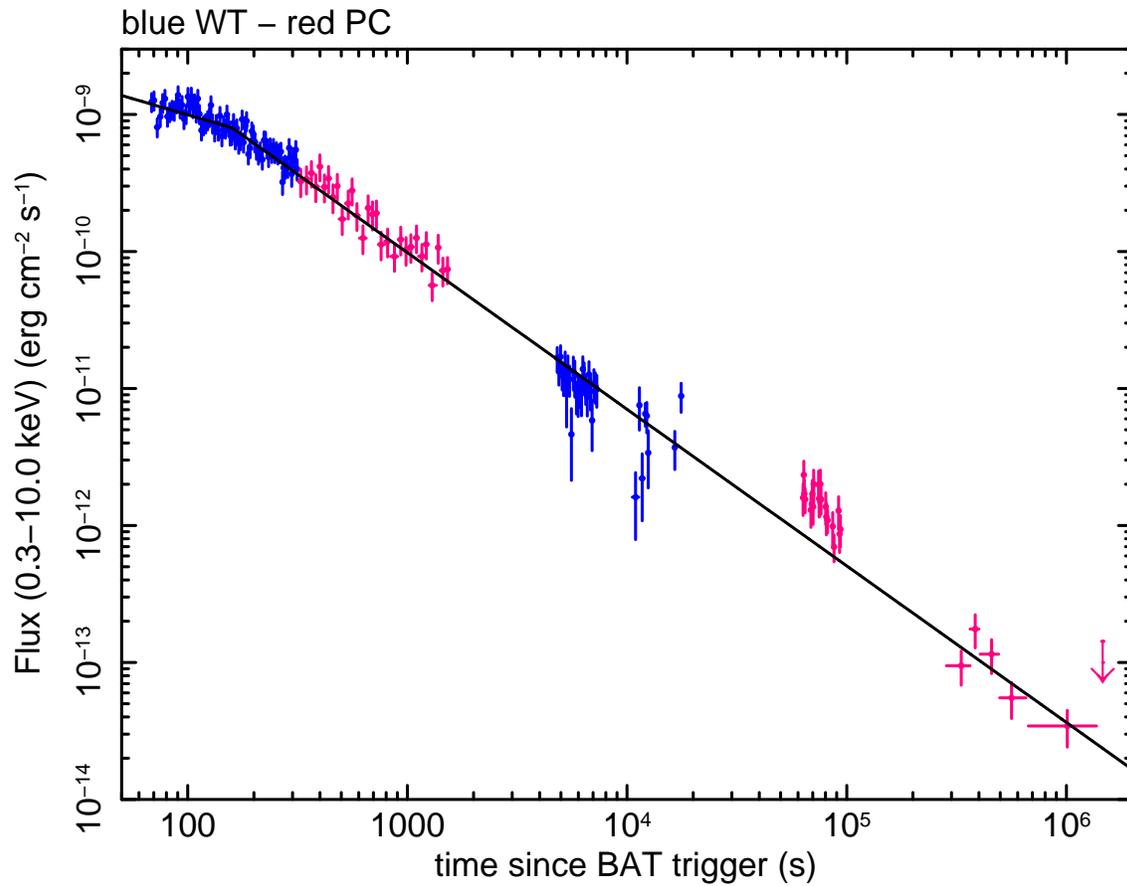


Figure 2: XRT flux light curve in  $\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  in the 0.3–10 keV band: Window Timing mode (blue) and Photon Counting mode (red).

## 5 UVOT Observation and Analysis

The *Swift* Ultraviolet/Optical telescope (UVOT) did not make any prompt observations of GRB 071020. UVOT observations taken 3.36 days after the BAT trigger show no afterglow.

## References

- 1) Dickey, J. M., & Lockman, F. J., 1990, *ARAA*, 28, 215