

Unraveling parameter degeneracy in GRB data analysis

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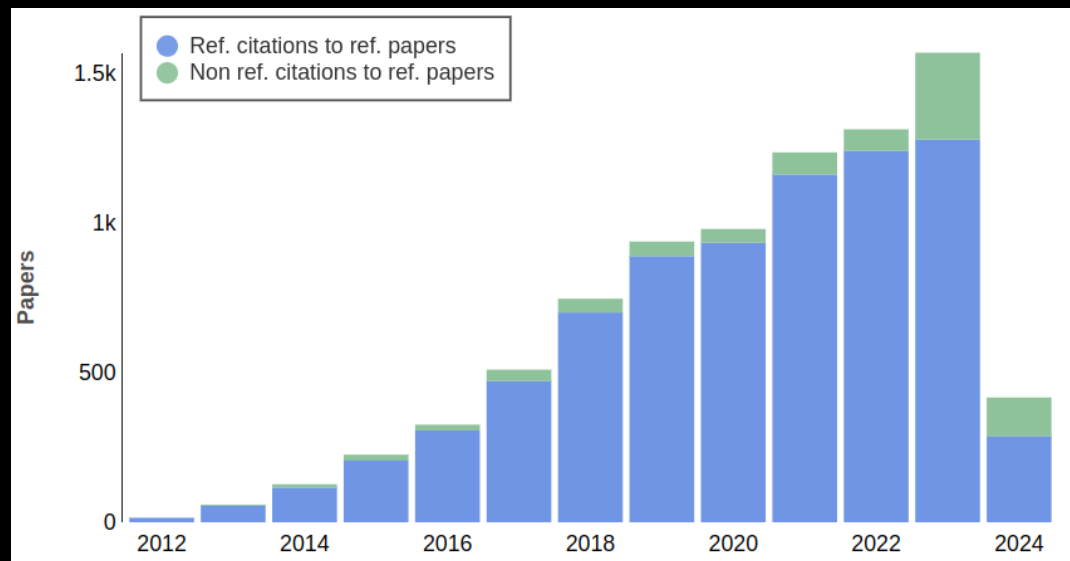
Fabio De Colle

Felipe Vargas

1. MCMC

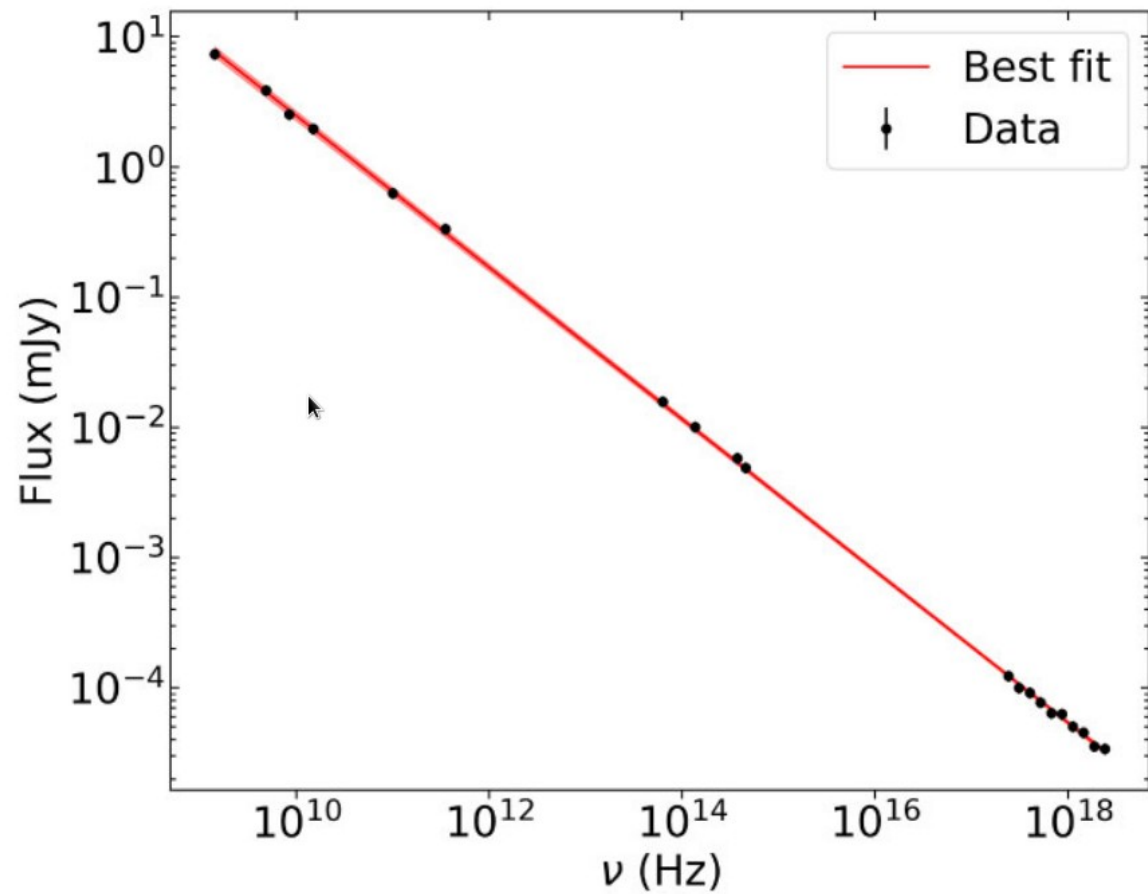


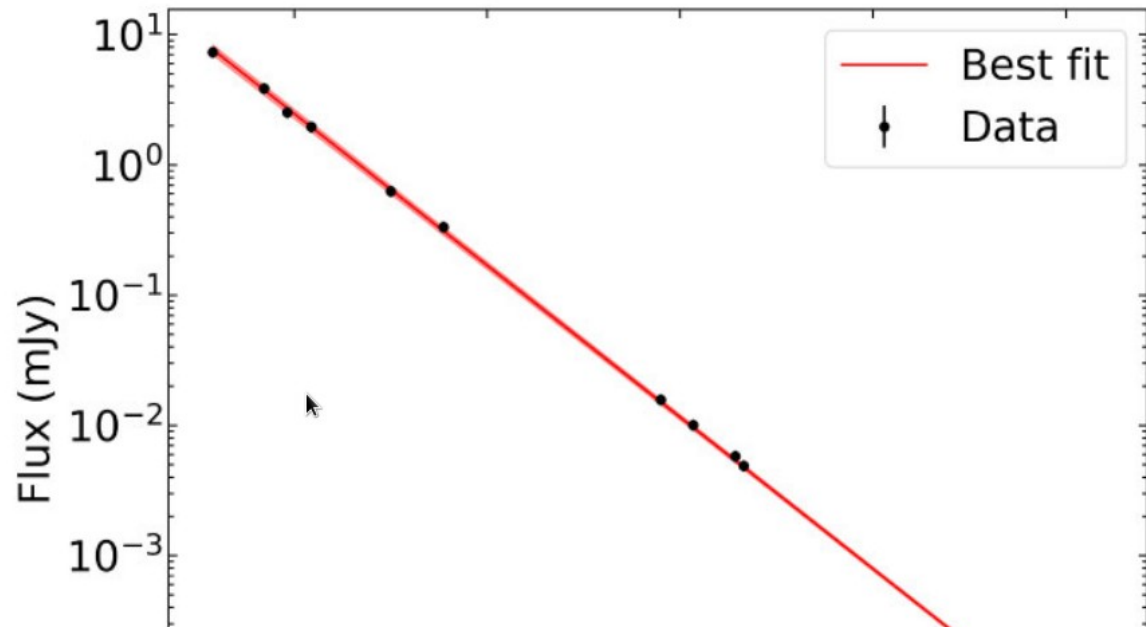
ON-FIRE



Foreman-Mackey et al. (2013)

2. GRBs are often (always?)
degenerate!

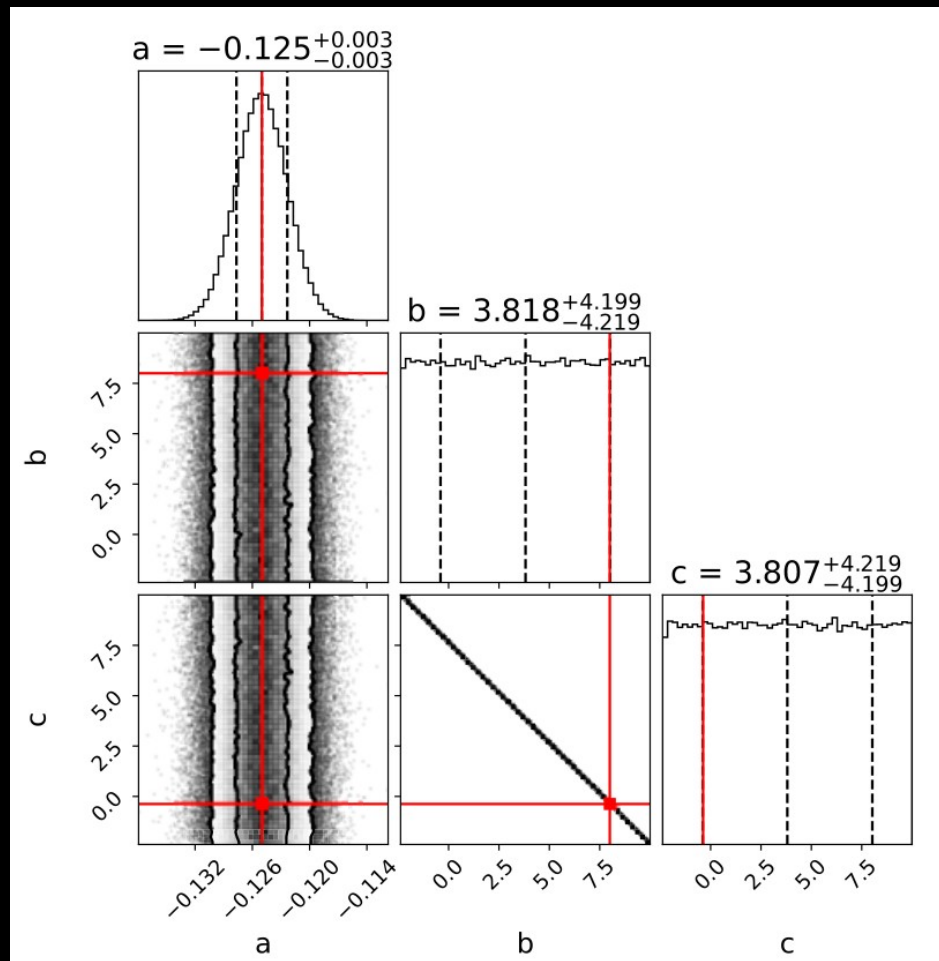




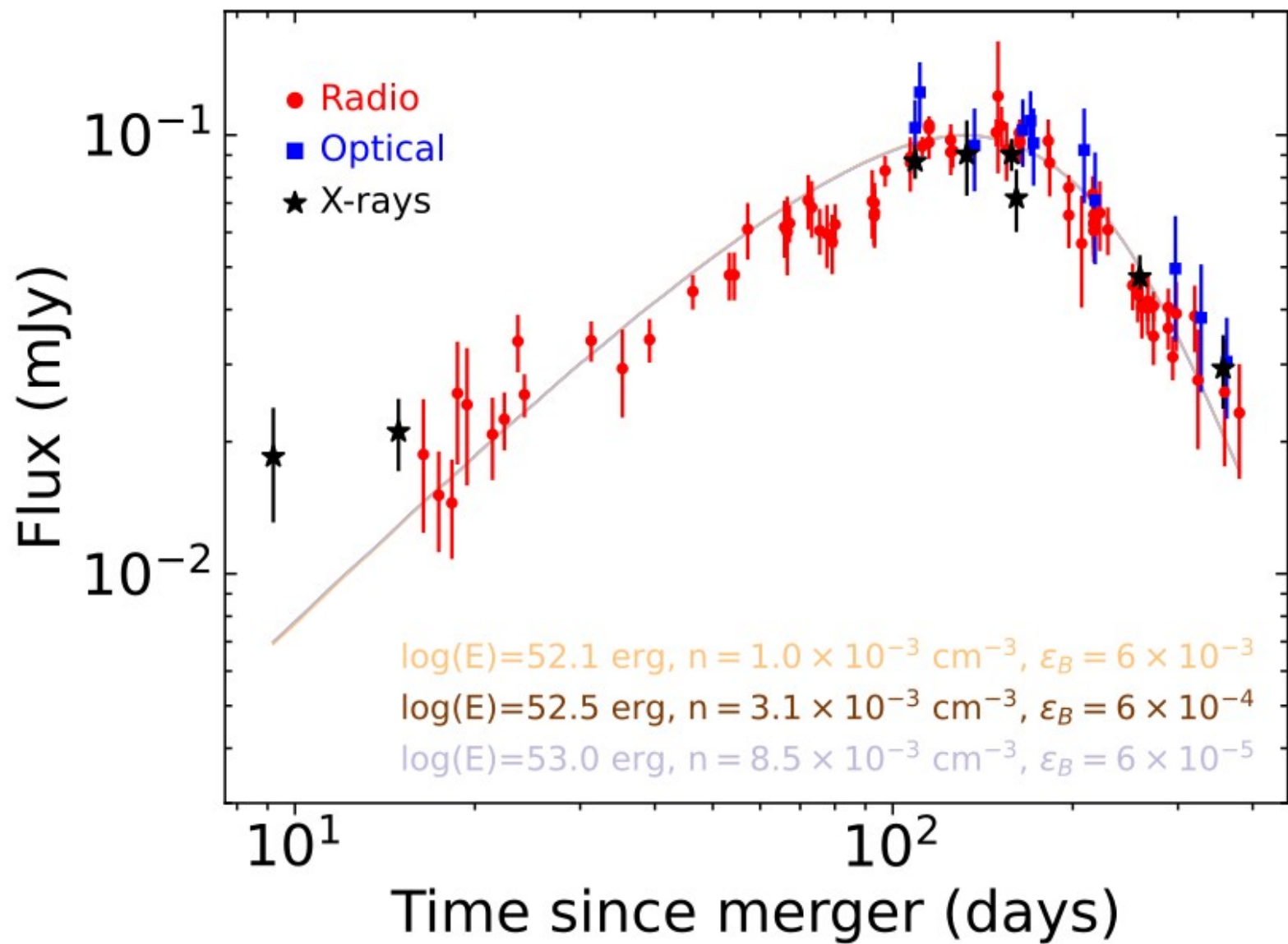
$$F(\nu, t) = \alpha n^{1/2} E_0^{(3+p)/4} \epsilon_e^{p-1} \epsilon_B^{\frac{p+1}{4}} \nu^{\frac{1-p}{2}} t_{\text{obs}}^{3(1-p)/4}$$

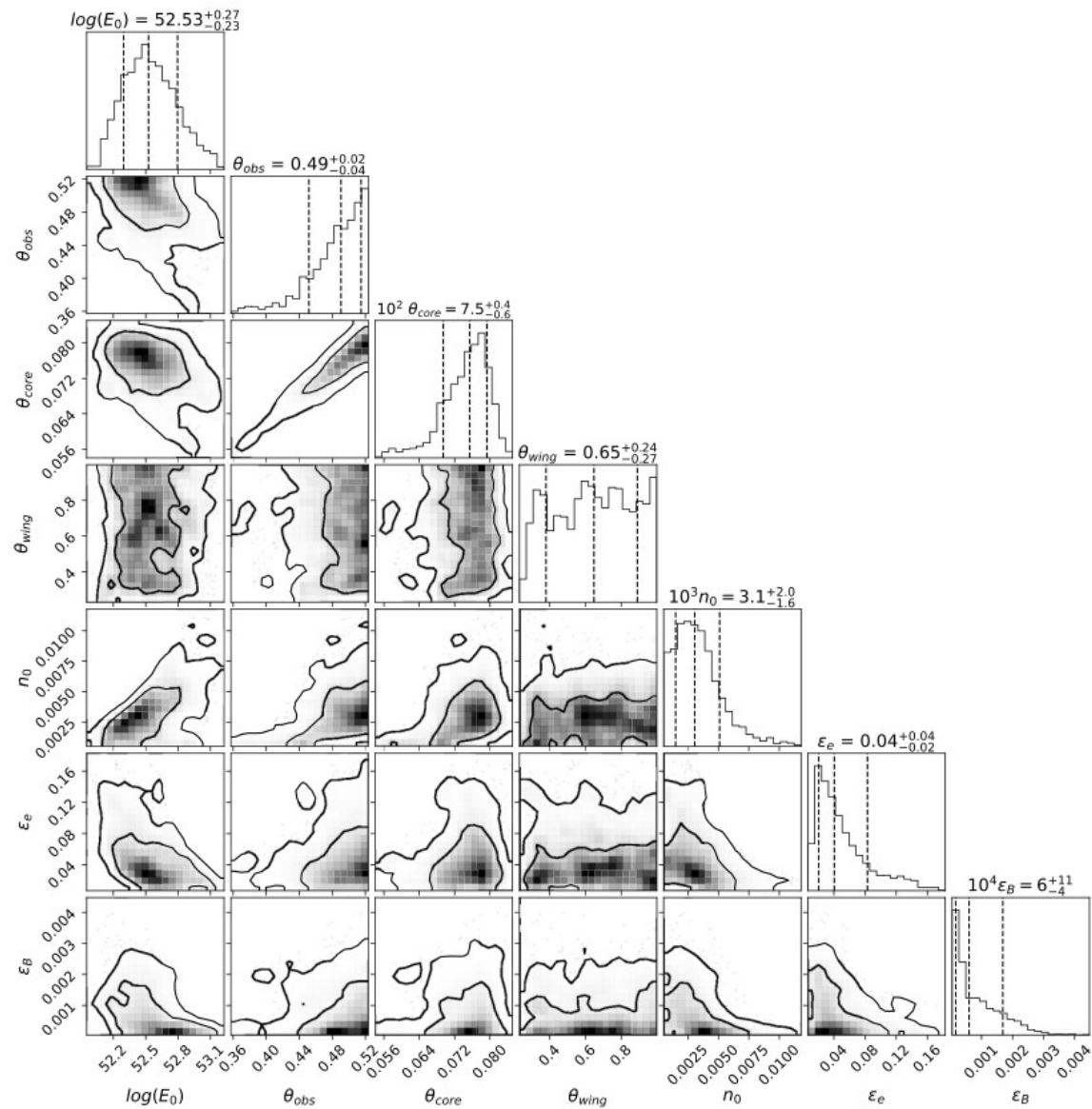
Granot & Sari (2002)

→ What happens when MCMC is applied to a degenerate problem?



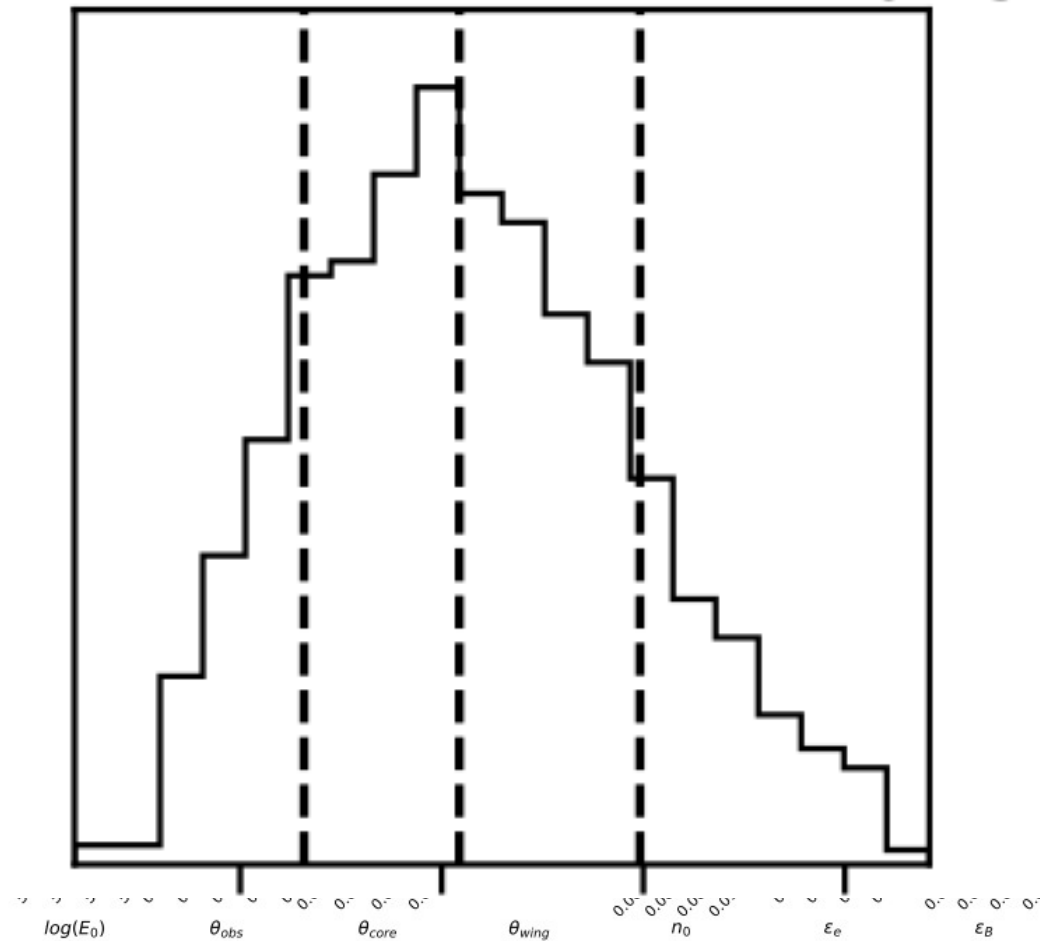
$$g(x) = ax + (b + c)$$

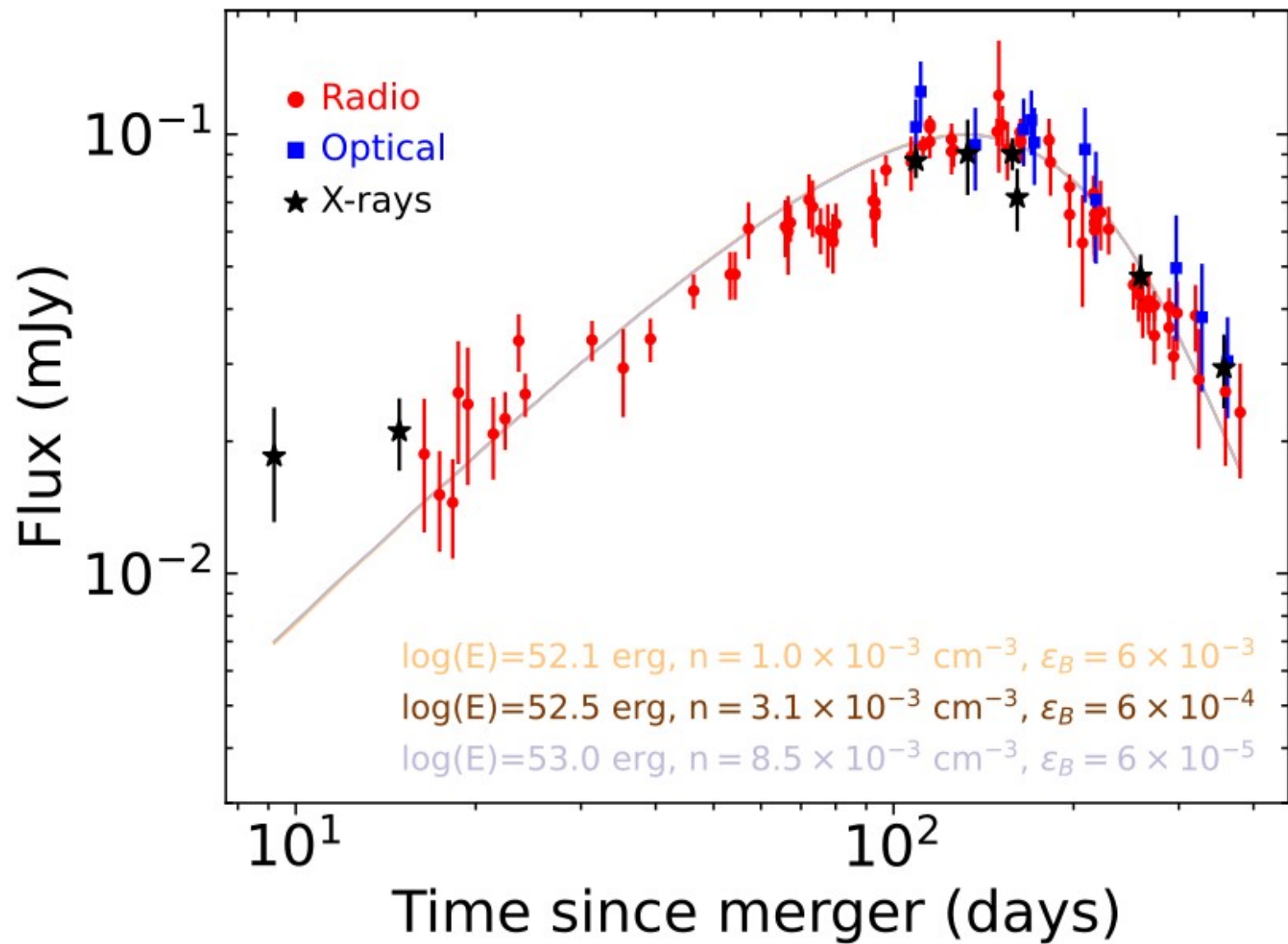




$$\log(E_0) = 52.53^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$$

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Conclusions:

The parameter degeneracy can go unnoticed when using the MCMC method

It is important to clearly identify the degeneracy present in GRB afterglows models when doing fits

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