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GRB 070610: A CURIOUS GALACTIC TRANSIENT

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ABSTRACT

GRB 070610 is a typical high-energy event with a duration of 5 s. Yet within the burst localization we detect a highly unusual X-ray and optical transient, Swift J195509.6+261406. We see high-amplitude X-ray and optical variability on very short timescales even at late times. Using near-infrared imaging assisted by a laser guide star and adaptive optics, we identified the counterpart of Swift J195509.6+261406. Late-time optical and near-infrared imaging constrain the spectral type of the counterpart to be fainter than a K-dwarf, assuming it is of Galactic origin. It is possible that GRB 070610 and Swift J195509.6+261406 are unrelated sources. However, the absence of a typical X-ray afterglow from GRB 070610 in conjunction with the spatial and temporal coincidence of the two motivate us to suggest that the sources are related. The closest (imperfect) analog to Swift J195509.6+261406 is V4641 Sgr, an unusual black hole binary. We suggest that Swift J195509.6+261406 along with V4641 Sgr define a subclass of stellar black hole binaries—the fast X-ray novae. We further suggest that fast X-ray novae are associated with bursts of gamma rays. If so, GRB 070610 defines a new class of celestial gamma-ray bursts and these bursts dominate the long-duration GRB demographics.

Subject headings: gamma rays: bursts — stars: flare — X-rays: binaries — X-rays: bursts —
X-rays: individual (Swift J195509.6+261406)

Online material: machine-readable table

1. DISCOVERY OF GRB 070610

Launched in November 2004, the *Swift Gamma-Ray Burst Explorer* (Gehrels et al. 2004) was designed to localize gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) and undertake rapid and sustained X-ray and ultraviolet observations of the resulting afterglow. With over 200 events now localized and studied, *Swift* has made fundamental contributions to both long-duration soft bursts (LSBs) and short-duration hard bursts (SHBs). LSBs appear to trace cosmological massive-star formation rate with one event at a redshift of 6.3.

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SHBs have been seen at typical redshifts of ~ 0.5 in both elliptical and star-forming galaxies. There is now some circumstantial evidence for SHBs being the result of coalescence of compact objects.

At 20 : 52 : 26 UT on 2007 June 10 the Burst Alert Telescope (BAT; Barthelmy et al. 2005) aboard *Swift* triggered on GRB 070610. The high-energy prompt emission had a duration (T_{90}) of 4.6 s (Pagani et al. 2007b). Over the range 15–150 keV the burst could be fitted with a power law with photon index $\Gamma = 1.76 \pm 0.25$, resulting in a fluence of $(2.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7}$ ergs cm^{-2} (Tueller et al. 2007). A blackbody model is inconsistent with this emission (reduced $\chi^2 = 1.7$).

The burst profile consisted of a single symmetric peak (Fig. 1). Fitting the profile (Norris et al. 1996), we calculate a rise time (i.e., half-width at half-maximum) of 1.68 ± 0.55 s. As can be seen from Figure 2, the duration and the hardness ratio of Swift J195509.6+261406 are both consistent with the broader population of extragalactic long-duration GRBs observed by *Swift*.

The BAT localized GRB 070610 to $\alpha = 19^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}13.1^{\text{s}}$, $\delta = +26^{\circ}15'20''$ (J2000.0) and a 90% containment radius of $1.8'$. As can be seen in Figure 3 the field is dense, which is not surprising given the Galactic location ($l = 63.3^{\circ}$ and $b = -1.0^{\circ}$).

Here we report the discovery of an unusual X-ray transient (hereafter referred to as Swift J195509.6+261406) in the error circle of GRB 070610 and follow-up optical, near-infrared (NIR) and radio observations.

2. Swift J195509.6+261406: A TRANSIENT X-RAY SOURCE

The X-Ray Telescope (XRT; Burrows et al. 2005) began observing the field of GRB 070610 3.2 ks after the initial BAT trigger (prompt slewing was disabled due to an Earth limb constraint). The XRT detected a single uncataloged variable source in the BAT error

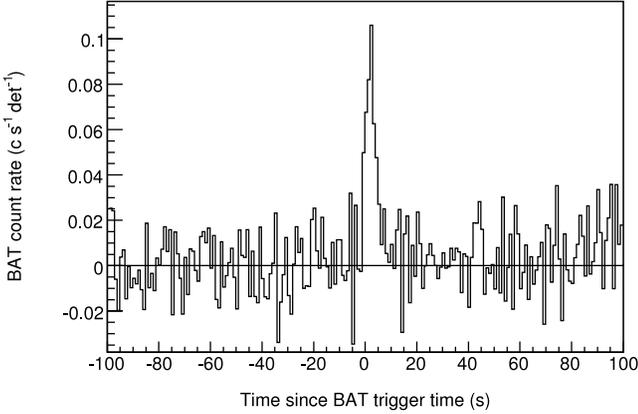


FIG. 1.—*Swift* BAT light curve of GRB 070610, at 15–150 keV, with 1 s time resolution. The conversion factor to translate the ordinate to cgs flux units is 5.6×10^{-7} ergs $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{c}^{-1} \text{det}$ (1 det = 0.16 cm^2).

circle at $\alpha = 19^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}9.6^{\text{s}}$, $\delta = +26^{\circ}14'6.7''$ (90% confidence error circle of $4.3''$ radius; Pagani et al. 2007a). This position was further refined to $\alpha = 19^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}9.66^{\text{s}}$, $\delta = +26^{\circ}14'5.2''$ (90% confidence error circle of $1.2''$ radius¹⁸).

The XRT continued to monitor Swift J195509.6+261406 over the course of the next month until the source was no longer detected.

The XRT data were processed with `xrtpipeline` (ver. 0.10.6). All data were obtained in photon counting mode. In this mode the entire CCD is read and the time resolution is limited to 2.5 s. We extracted grade 0–12 events (Burrows et al. 2005) from a 15 pixel radius circular region centered on the source. To account for the background, we extracted events within a 40 pixel radius circular region in the vicinity of the transient but not encompassing any other source in the field. We adaptively extracted the light curve binning the data in order to have 10 counts per bin. The light curve was corrected for the extraction region losses and for CCD defects as well as for vignetting by using the task `xrt1ccorr` (ver. 0.1.9), which generates an orbit-by-orbit correction based on the instrument map.

The X-ray light curve of Swift J195509.6+261406 is shown in Figure 4 and compared to a small sample of long-duration GRB afterglows in Figure 5. Kann et al. 2007 were the first to suggest that this GRB was likely to be of Galactic origin. Clearly, Swift J195509.6+261406 differs from typical GRB X-ray afterglows in two fundamental respects. First, it does not exhibit the strong (overall) secular decrease in flux over timescales of hours (Nousek et al. 2006; Zhang et al. 2006). While the decay index in long-duration GRBs can vary markedly from one phase to another, Swift J195509.6+261406 shows no significant decline until very late times ($\sim 10^6$ s).

Second, the XRT light curve of Swift J195509.6+261406 consists of spikes—never seen before in any afterglow. In particular we draw the attention of the reader to a dramatic flare at $t \sim 7.86 \times 10^4$ s, jumping by a factor of $\Delta f/f \sim 100$ in flux over a timescale of $\Delta t/t \sim 10^{-4}$ (see Fig. 4, *inset*). None of the 69 XRT flares described in Chincarini et al. (2007) exhibit a comparable amplitude spike at late time. While a strong X-ray flare has been seen in GRB 050502B (Falcone et al. 2006) (see Fig. 5) the fractional duration, $\Delta t/t$ is much larger (~ 0.5). Less significant variability is present throughout the duration of observations of Swift J195509.6+261406.

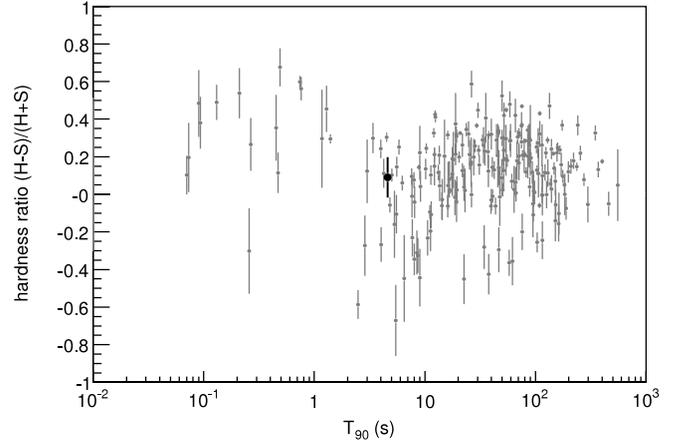


FIG. 2.—Plot of duration (T_{90}) and hardness ratio (HR) of 226 *Swift* bursts from GRB 041217 to GRB 070616. We define hardness ratio as $(H - S)/(H + S)$, where S and H are energy fluences in 15–50 and 50–150 keV, respectively. The values of T_{90} and hardness ratio for GRB 070610 (*large filled black circle*) are 4.6 ± 0.4 s and 0.09 ± 0.11 (90% confidence level), respectively.

We searched the XRT flare for pulsations, and 521 photons were extracted within $60''$ of the source position and corrected to the solar system barycenter with the task `barycorr`. To search for pulsations we constructed the Z_1^2 power spectrum to a maximum frequency of 0.2 Hz (Buccheri et al. 1983). The largest observed value of Z_1^2 was 25.2 at a frequency of 0.1446 Hz. Since Z_n^2 is distributed as χ^2 with $2n$ degrees of freedom, this value corresponds to a single trial detection significance of 4.8σ in equivalent Gaussian units. Given that we have performed 350 trials, the significance of this detection is 3.4σ , and thus we do not consider this result to be conclusive evidence of periodicity.

For spectral analysis the ancillary response files were generated with the task `xrtmkarf`. We used the latest spectral redistribution matrices (ver. 009). Data were extracted from single or consecutive orbits in order to have at least 100 counts per spectrum. Spectra were binned to a minimum of 15 counts per energy bin. The resulting spectra were inconsistent with a blackbody (reduced $\chi^2 = 1.9$) and consistent with a power-law model (task `phabs`). The best-fit column density (N_{H}) and photon index (Γ) for each epoch are summarized in Table 1. Overall, we find that the inferred flux conversion is approximately $1 \text{ count s}^{-1} \approx 1.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in the 0.3–10 keV band.

We extrapolate the XRT flare spectrum to BAT (15–50 keV) and predict a flux of $1.8 \times 10^{-9} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. This corresponds to a BAT count rate of $0.0032 \text{ counts s}^{-1} \text{ det}^{-1}$. This is consistent with a 2σ upper limit from two 64 s intervals of BAT data straddling the XRT flare— $0.0038 \text{ counts s}^{-1} \text{ det}^{-1}$ (at 78499.8 s) and $0.012 \text{ counts s}^{-1} \text{ det}^{-1}$ (at 78563.8 s).

The inferred interstellar extinction along this low Galactic latitude is quite high and thus uncertain: N_{H} of $1.1 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Dickey & Lockman 1990); $0.8 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Kalberla et al. 2005); and $(1.56\text{--}1.89) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Schlegel et al. 1998). The former two estimates are based on H I data, whereas the latter on diffuse infrared emission. Given the uncertainty in the inferred N_{H} the XRT spectrum cannot be used to determine the distance to Swift J195509.6+261406.

3. A FLICKERING OPTICAL VARIABLE

Rapid observations in response to the BAT trigger, in particular by the *OPTIMA-Burst* team (Stefanescu et al. 2007a), revealed a rapidly variable (timescales as low as tens of seconds) optical transient inside the XRT error circle of Swift J195509.6+261406.

¹⁸ See http://astro.berkeley.edu/~nat/swift/xrt_pos.html.

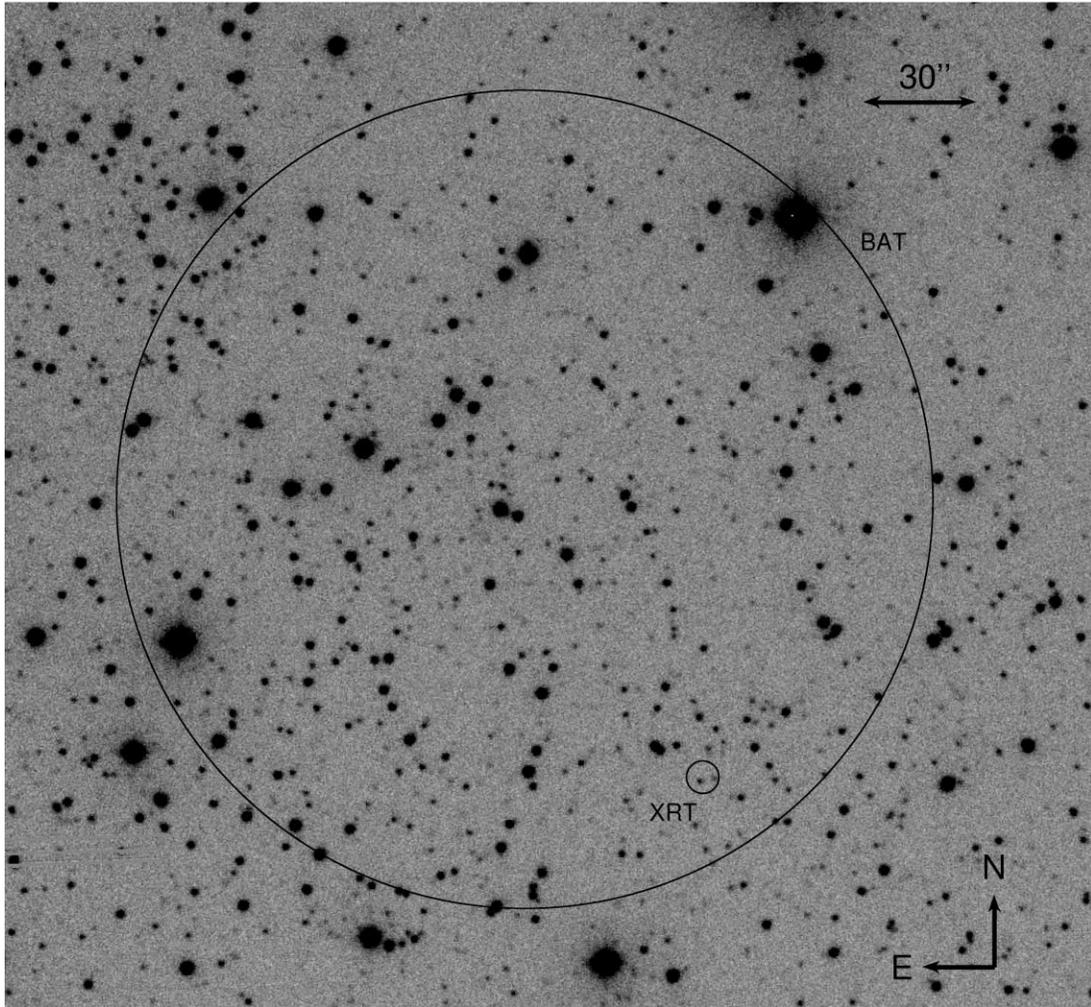


FIG. 3.—Optical image (i' -band) of the field of GRB 070610 obtained by the automated Palomar 60 inch telescope on UT 2007 June 12. The BAT localization of GRB 070610 has a radius of $1.8'$, while the XRT localization of Swift J195509.6+261406 has a radius of $4.3''$; both are indicated with black circles. The bright source in the XRT circle is Swift J195509.6+261406.

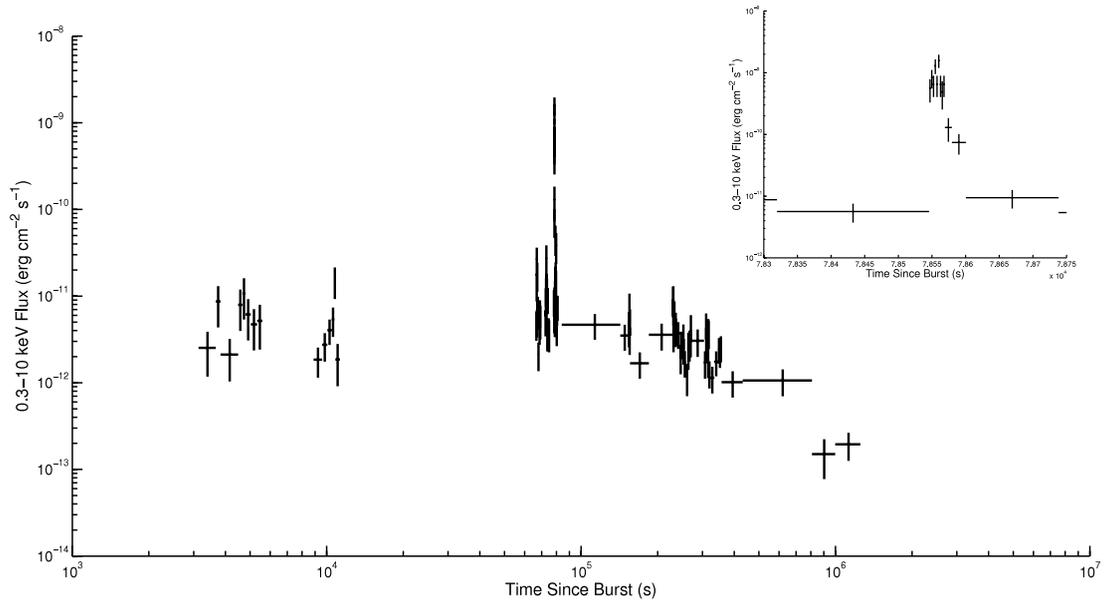


FIG. 4.—XRT light curve of Swift J195509.6+261406 in the energy band 0.3–10 keV. The dramatic X-ray flare at $t \sim 7.86 \times 10^4$ s is shown in the inset.

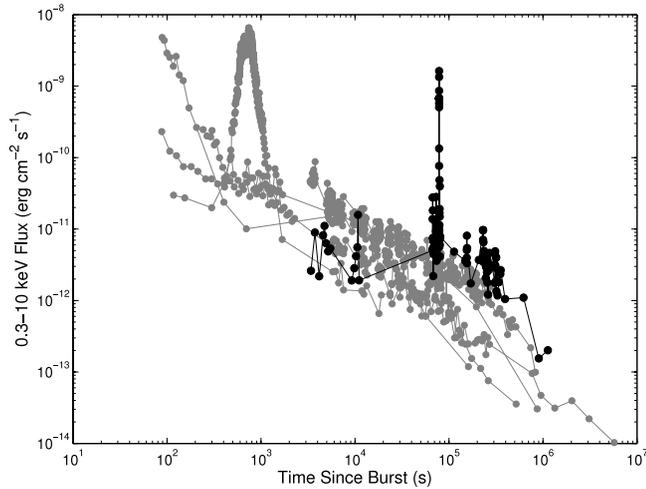


FIG. 5.—XRT light curves of a small sample of extragalactic long-duration GRBs (GRBs 050315, 050318, 050319, 050416A, and 050502B) are shown in gray. Data are from Evans et al. 2007. All show the approximately power-law decay typical of GRB afterglows. GRB 050502B exhibits a bright flare around $t \sim 10^3$ s (see Falcone et al. 2006). However, the rise time of this flare is much longer than the spike seen in Swift J195509.6+261406 (shown in black).

Astronomers using other facilities—including the OSN 1.5 m telescope (Postigo et al. 2007), the 2 m Schmidt Telescope of the Thüringer Landessternwarte (Kann et al. 2007), the 25-cm TAROT facility (Klotz et al. 2007), and the 40 cm Watcher Telescope (French et al. 2007)—confirmed the detection of this variable source. Detections and upper limits reported to the GRB Coordinates Network (GCN¹⁹) are shown in Figure 6.

Drawn by the excitement of these discoveries, we began monitoring the field of Swift J195509.6+261406 in the i' filter with the automated Palomar 60 inch telescope (P60; Cenko et al. 2006) starting at 5 : 47 UT 2007 June 12 and continued over the next several nights. In addition, we imaged the field in R -, I - and g - bands with the Low Resolution Imaging Spectrograph (LRIS; Oke et al. 1995) mounted at the Cassegrain focus of the Keck I 10 m telescope. All images were reduced using standard IRAF²⁰ routines.

The light curve obtained from our observations is also summarized in Figure 6. The P60 and the Keck photometry can be found in Tables 2 and Table 3, respectively.

The P60 light curve is dominated by flickering and magnificent flares on the night of UT 2007 June 12 (see Fig. 7). We ob-

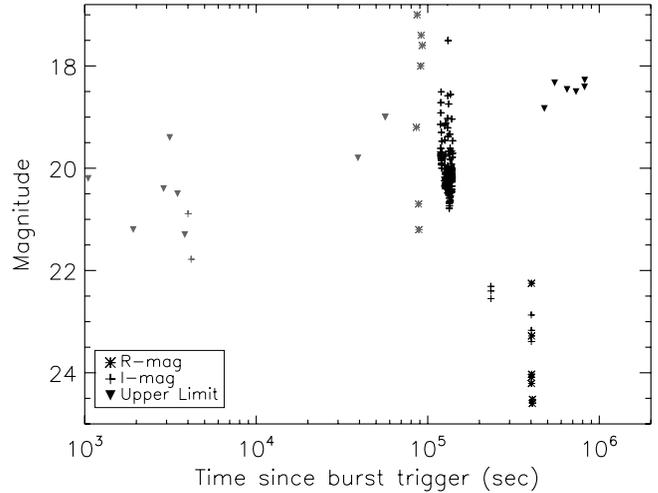


FIG. 6.—Optical light curve of Swift J195509.6+261406, including data from P60 (black), Keck/LRIS (black), and the literature (gray) (French et al. 2007; Postigo et al. 2007; Kann et al. 2007; Updike et al. 2007a, 2007b; Stefanescu et al. 2007b, 2007c; Yoshida et al. 2007; Klotz et al. 2007).

served over 11 flares with amplitudes greater than 1 mag in only 3 hr. The brightest of these flares rose and dropped by more than 3.5 mag within 6 minutes. The amplitude of the flares is a lower limit because the P60 images are not deep enough to detect the quiescent counterpart (see below). The timescale is also an upper limit because it is entirely possible that variability is more rapid than our sampling rate (~ 60 s). If we define duty-cycle as the fraction of time for which the Swift J195509.6+261406 was brighter than $i' < 20$, then the duty cycle based on the first night of data is 18.6%. Given that there was no detection on subsequent 10 nights, the duty cycle reduces to 5.8%.

We see a dramatic flare in the LRIS data 5 days (UT 2007 June 15) after the high-energy emission, even though the peak magnitude is much fainter. The brightest observed flare in R -band was 2 mag in three minutes (see Fig. 8). Much like the behavior seen in X-rays (§ 2), such dramatic optical variability at late times is unlike anything seen before from an extragalactic GRB optical afterglow. Unfortunately none of our optical data directly overlap the XRT light curve, making a direct correlation between the two impossible.

¹⁹ See http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3_archive.html.

²⁰ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatory, which is operated by the Association for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

TABLE 1
XRT SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

Epoch Start (MJD)	Total Exposure (s)	N_H (10^{22} cm $^{-2}$)	Γ
54,261.907.....	4811	$0.30^{+0.29}_{-0.23}$	1.43 ± 0.37
54,262.641.....	7912	$0.76^{+0.24}_{-0.18}$	1.93 ± 0.18
54,263.268, 54,264.004.....	2947, 10500	$0.59^{+0.31}_{-0.23}$	1.11 ± 0.22
54,265.387.....	6026	$0.61^{+0.53}_{-0.33}$	1.33 ± 0.40
Flare.....	...	$0.92^{+0.91}_{-0.57}$	1.74 ± 0.48
All but flare.....	...	$0.72^{+0.14}_{-0.12}$	1.71 ± 0.11

NOTE.—We have fit the XRT data to a power-law model of the form $N(E) \propto E^{-\Gamma}$, leaving the line-of-sight N_H as a free parameter.

TABLE 2
OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS OF SWIFT J195509.6+261406
WITH PALOMAR 60 INCH TELESCOPE

Epoch (2007 UT)	Facility	Filter	Time Since Burst (hr)	Exposure (s)	Magnitude
Jun 12.2416.....	P60	i'	32.92	30.0×1	19.1 ± 0.14
Jun 12.2422.....	P60	i'	32.94	30.0×1	>19.8
Jun 12.2433.....	P60	i'	32.96	30.0×3	>19.8
Jun 12.2444.....	P60	i'	32.99	30.0×5	19.7 ± 0.16
Jun 12.2450.....	P60	i'	33.00	30.0×5	19.6 ± 0.15

NOTES.—Zero point computed in the AB system. The UT epoch denotes the start of observations. Errors quoted are 1σ photometric, and instrumental errors summed in quadrature. Note that the uncertainty in the zero-point estimate (relative to USNO-B stars) dominates but is an overestimate for variability studies using relative magnitude. Upper limits quoted are 3σ . No correction has been made for the large line-of-sight extinction. Table 2 is published in its entirety in the electronic edition of the *Astrophysical Journal*. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.

TABLE 3
OPTICAL OBSERVATIONS OF SWIFT J195509.6+261406
AT KECK I AND PALOMAR HALE

Mean Epoch (2007 UT)	Facility	Filter	Exposure (s)	Magnitude (s)
Jun 13.570.....	LRIS	<i>I</i>	120 × 3	>24.0
Jun 15.517.....	LRIS	<i>I</i>	200 × 3	24.37 ± 0.21
Jun 15.524.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	180 × 1	22.25 ± 0.06
Jun 15.527.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	180 × 1	24.21 ± 0.13
Jun 15.531.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	180 × 1	23.28 ± 0.07
Jun 15.534.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	180 × 1	24.09 ± 0.11
Jun 15.594.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	45 × 8	>25.0
Aug 13.336.....	LRIS	<i>R</i>	300 × 4	>26.0
Sep 13.362.....	LFC	<i>i'</i>	360 × 26	>24.5

NOTE—Zero points computed in the Vega system. Errors quoted are 1σ photometric, and instrumental errors summed in quadrature. Upper limits quote are 3σ . No correction has been made for the large line-of-sight extinction.

Two months after the burst, the optical counterpart faded in *R*-band to fainter than 26.0 and 3 months after the burst, faded in *i'*-band to fainter than 24.5 (see Table 3).

4. A NEAR-INFRARED COUNTERPART

Given the large line-of-sight extinction, we undertook late-time NIR imaging at a variety of facilities to search for a quiescent counterpart to Swift J195509.6+261406. The results of our campaign are summarized in Table 4.

In detail, we observed the field of Swift J195509.6+261406 with the Near InfraRed Imager and spectrograph (NIRI; Hodapp et al. 2003) mounted on the 8 m Gemini North Telescope on two occasions. On 2007 June 19 we obtained 18×60 s images in the *K*-band under exquisite seeing ($\sim 0.4''$) and photometric conditions. The observations on UT 2007 July 15 suffered from poor seeing and clouds.

On UT 2007 June 21, starting 13:10, we observed the transient with Laser Guide Star Adaptive Optics (LGS-AO; Wizinowich et al. 2006; van Dam et al. 2006) on the Keck II Telescope and the Near-Infrared Camera 2 (NIRC2). A total of 17 images were obtained, each consisting of three 20 s co-added integrations, in the *K'* filter using the wide-angle camera. We also obtained further late-time observations on UT 2007 September 21 and 30.

Finally, *J*- and *H*-band images were obtained with the Wide-Field Infrared Camera (WIRC; Wilson et al. 2003) mounted on the Palomar Hale 200-inch (P200) telescope. Thirty-four images each with integration time of 30 s were taken in each filter on the night of UT 21 June 2007.

All but the LGS data were processed with standard IRAF routines. Custom routines in Python and IDL (written by J. S. B. and L.P.) were used for the LGS-AO reductions; a custom distortion correction (obtained by P. B. C.²¹) was applied to the LGS-AO imaging. We created an astrometric solution using our Gemini/NIRI *K*-band image from the night of June 19 relative to about 50 point sources from the Two Micron All-Sky Survey (2MASS; Skrutskie et al. 2006). The resulting rms positional uncertainty was $0.125''$ in right ascension and $0.098''$ in declination. This NIRI *K*-band image was then used to create a catalog of about 100 point sources for astrometric matching with all other images. The NIRI *K*-band image was chosen because of the excellent seeing conditions ($\sim 0.4''$) and the larger field of view in comparison to NIRC2. Typical rms positional uncertainties relative to the reference image were $\approx 0.07''$ in each coordinate. Using these astrometric solutions,

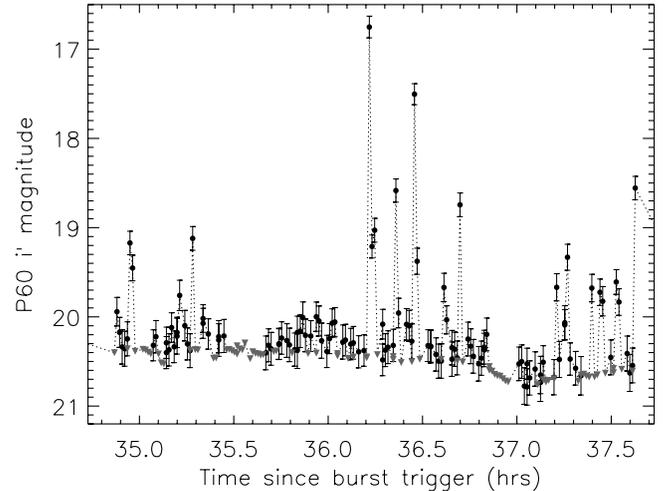


FIG. 7.—P60 *i'*-band light curve from the night of 2007 June 12. Upper limits are indicated by gray inverted triangles. The rapid variability (timescales less than 60 s, our sampling rate) at late times is unlike any previous long-duration GRB optical afterglow.

we determine a position for the optical transient in the Keck *R*-band flares of $\alpha = 19^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}09.646^{\text{s}}$, $\delta = +26^{\circ}14'05.62''$ (J2000.0).

Despite the presence of two nearby objects (A and B), our astrometric accuracy is sufficient to unambiguously identify the *K*-band counterpart to Swift J195509.6+261406 (*X* in Fig. 9). Using the LGS-AO/NIRC2 image, we find that the location of this NIR counterpart is $\alpha = 19^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}09.649''$, $\delta = +26^{\circ}14'5.65''$ (J2000.0), with an uncertainty of 100 mas in each direction.

Due to the crowded field, PSF-matched photometry was performed on all images using the IRAF DAOPHOT package. We summarize our NIR observations in Table 4.

For reference, the *RJHK_s* magnitudes of two extremely nearby objects, A and B, are provided in Table 5. Our late-time data, over 3.5 months after the burst, constrains the quiescent counterpart to be fainter than $K' > 21.5$ (see Fig. 9).

5. SEARCH FOR A RADIO COUNTERPART

On 2007 June 15 we undertook Very Large Array (VLA)²² observations of Swift J195509.6+261406. The observations were obtained in 2×50 MHz bands around 8.46 GHz and lasted about an hour.

We observed 1956+283 (a phase calibrator) for 0.8 minutes and then switched to Swift J195509.6+261406 for 4.8 minutes. The sequence ended with a 6 minute observation of 0137+331 (3C 48; flux calibrator).

Data were analyzed using the Astronomical Image Processing System (AIPS) software of National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO). VLA antennas N16, W64, E72, and W48 and baseline combinations EVLA antennas E16, W24, N64, W40, E56, W48, and N40 were flagged. In total, flagging resulted in a loss of about 100 baselines.

Owing to the VLA being in the “A” configuration, we obtained excellent image resolution of $0.42'' \times 0.21''$. However, Swift J195509.6+261406 was not detected and we get an upper limit of $7.3 \pm 31.5 \mu\text{Jy}$.

6. ARCHIVAL OBSERVATIONS

A query of the *Simbad* database reveals no cataloged object within the BAT localization. The *INTEGRAL* observatory conducts

²¹ See http://www2.keck.hawaii.edu/inst/n2TopLev/post_observing/dewarp.

²² The National Radio Astronomy Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

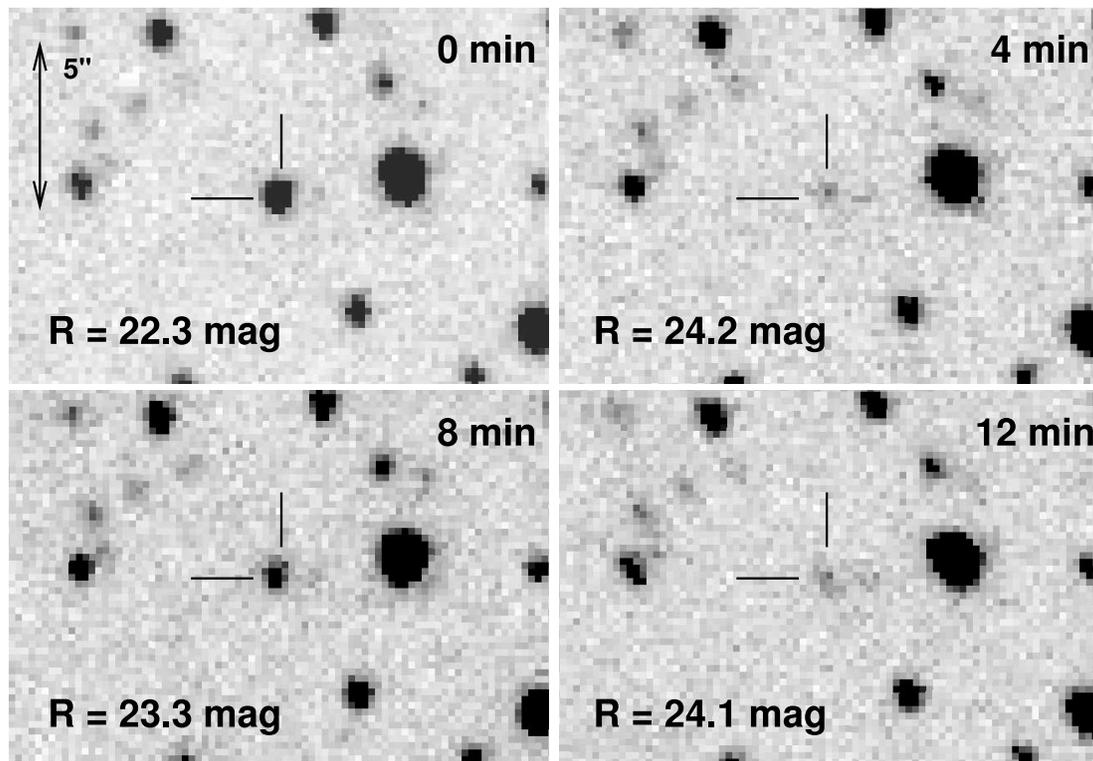


FIG. 8.—Close-up view of the optical field of the Swift J195509.6+261406 optical transient using the *LRIS* instrument on the Keck I 10 m telescope; 2007 June 15 starting at 12:33 UT. All four images were taken in the *R*-band with a 180 s exposure in sequence. The transient brightens by over 2 mag in only 3 minutes about 5 days after the burst trigger. Such rapid variability at late times is unprecedented from an extragalactic GRB optical afterglow.

regular scans of the Galactic plane and, in addition, performed several long pointed observations of the field around Swift J195509.6+261406. Over the past 4 years, this field has been observed with the IBIS instrument to total 1.5 Ms being within its fully coded field of view (FCFOV, $9^\circ \times 9^\circ$) and up to 2.5 Ms being within the partially coded field of view ($29^\circ \times 29^\circ$). The efficiency of observations within the FCFOV falls to zero at the field's edge. The coverage of these 4 years by observations was nonuniform with the maximum exposure reached in the fall of 2006 (for FCFOV).

There is no reported source close to the transient's position in the recent IBIS/ISGRI soft gamma-ray catalogs (Krivonos et al. 2007; Bird et al. 2007). We have also reanalyzed the archival data of *INTEGRAL* and failed to detect the source. A 4σ limit of 0.9 mcrab in the 18–45 keV band (or 0.8 mcrab in the 17–60 keV band) has been received (flux of 1 mcrab corresponds to 1.1 and

1.4×10^{-11} ergs $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ in these bands respectively for a source with Crab-like spectrum). There was also no source detected on a timescale of one individual pointing (2.0–3.6 ks). We derive a 4σ limit of ~ 20 mcrab.

Spitzer observed the position of Swift J195509.6+261406 during the Galactic Legacy Infrared Mid-Plane Survey Extraordinaire (GLIMPSE) on 2004 October 31. Conservative upper limits for a source at the *K*-band position are 280, 350, 1700, and 6350 μJy at 3.6, 4.5, 5.8, and 8.0 μm , respectively.

7. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS: DISTANCE, ENERGETICS AND RADIUS

The fluence, the hardness and the duration of GRB 070610 are not atypical of GRBs. However, Swift J195509.6+261406 is an atypical afterglow in the X-ray band (§ 2). The optical counterpart is also atypical. Correcting for the total interstellar extinction along the line of sight, the apparent *i'*-band magnitude of the optical transient is as bright as ~ 13 mag more than a day after the burst trigger—there is no other optical extragalactic afterglow as bright at such late times.

The issue that faces us is quite simple: is GRB 070610 related to Swift J195509.6+261406? For extragalactic long-duration GRBs that the *Swift*-XRT was able to observe within an hour of the burst trigger, the overwhelming majority have a detected X-ray afterglow.

We therefore consider it unlikely that GRB 070610 arises from a background (i.e., extragalactic) event. The spatial and temporal coincidence of GRB 070610 and Swift J195509.6+261406 suggest that these are strongly related. If so, the event is of Galactic origin. Accepting this association we turn our attention to the fundamental parameters characterizing Swift J195509.6+261406.

TABLE 4
NIR OBSERVATIONS OF SWIFT J195509.6+261406

Epoch (2007 UT)	Facility	Filter	Magnitude
Jun 19.549.....	Gemini-N/NIRI	<i>K</i>	19.30 ± 0.23
Jun 21.220.....	Keck II/LGS-AO+NIRC2	<i>K'</i>	19.83 ± 0.15
Jul 15.309.....	Gemini-N/NIRI	<i>K</i>	>19.5
Jun 21.352.....	P200/WIRC	<i>J</i>	>20.5
Jun 21.400.....	P200/WIRC	<i>H</i>	>19.5
Sep 21.632.....	Keck II/LGS-AO+NIRC2	<i>K'</i>	>20.3
Sep 30.264.....	Keck II/LGS-AO+NIRC2	<i>K'</i>	>21.5

NOTES.—Errors quoted are 1σ photometric and instrumental errors summed in quadrature. Upper limits quoted are 3σ . No correction has been made for the large line-of-sight extinction.

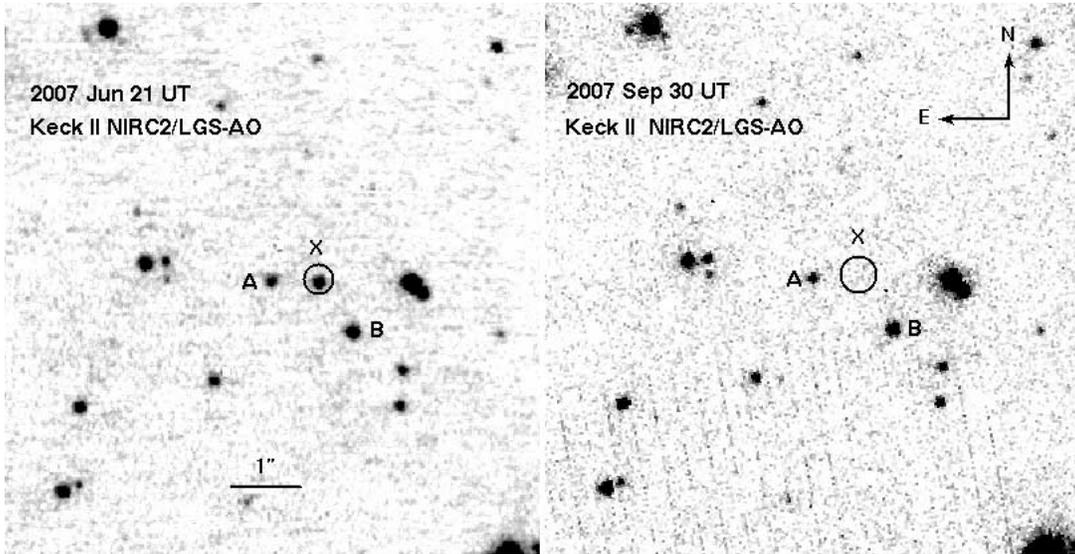


FIG. 9.—*K*-band image of the field of Swift J195509.6+261406 obtained with NIRC-2 imager behind the Keck II Laser Guide Star (LGS) system on 2007 June 21 (*left*) and 2007 September 30 (*right*). The 2σ error circle of the optical transient (taken from our LRIS imaging) is shown as a black circle overlaid on the LGS image. Clearly we can identify the object marked by the cross as the NIR counterpart of Swift J195509.6+261406.

The extinction estimate based on the full X-ray spectrum excluding the flare (see Table 1) corresponds to $E(B - V) = 1.0 - 1.5$ mag [based on optical spectral classification of nearby stars, we find $E(B - V) \sim 1.1$]. Assuming $R = 3.1$, this corresponds to $A_K = 0.4 - 0.5$ mag. The infrared K' -band magnitude of the NIR counterpart Swift J195509.6+261406 is no brighter than ~ 21.5 (Table 4). From late-time optical observations, we also know that $R > 26.0$ (Table 3). Since the farthest distance for a star in the disk of our galaxy is 30 kpc, we get extinction-corrected absolute magnitude of $M_K > 3.6$ and $M_R > 4.8$. This clearly rules out the luminosity class of giants and supergiants (Cox 2000). This also constrains the spectral type to be cooler than G8 (Kraus & Hillenbrand 2007). If we assume a distance of 10 kpc, we can further constrain it to a spectral type cooler than M3.

The prompt gamma-ray burst peak flux is 5×10^{-8} ergs $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, the peak X-ray flare flux is twice as faint and the mean flux over the first week is approximately a factor of 10^4 fainter than the burst peak flux. These translate to the following isotropic luminosities: $6 \times 10^{38} d_{10}^2$ ergs s^{-1} , $3 \times 10^{38} d_{10}^2$ ergs s^{-1} and $5 \times 10^{34} d_{10}^2$ ergs s^{-1} .

The prompt gamma rays can constrain the radius of the emission. The BAT burst duration of several seconds (see Fig. 1) puts an upper limit on the size of the emitting region (along the line of sight) to be smaller than $\sim 10^{11} \beta_c$ cm, where β_c is the causal speed in units of the light speed (i.e., the speed in which informa-

tion, such as sound, travels). Since we expect $\beta_c \ll 1$ in noncompact objects (e.g., main sequence stars) the source of the prompt gamma rays is a black hole, a neutron star or a white dwarf (the sound crossing time of the latter is seconds).

On the other hand, the nonthermal gamma rays can be used to put a lower limit on the emission radius. If the gamma-ray spectrum continues to high energy ($E > m_e c^2$) then pair production opacity starts playing a role. Using the formulation of Lithwick & Sari (2001) and assuming a nonrelativistic source we find that the size of the emitting region has to be $\geq L \sigma_T / (0.1 \pi m_e c^3) \approx 10^9 d_{10}^2$ cm, where the approximated numerical factor (taken here as 0.1π) depends on the radiation spectrum and the geometry of the source (Svensson 1987). This radius implies that if the engine of the burst is a neutron star or a black hole then the observed gamma rays are produced far from the engine by (possibly relativistic) ejecta.

8. A CURIOUS GALACTIC TRANSIENT

With a compact object (§ 7) and a fainter than K-dwarf companion, Swift J195509.6+261406 is likely a binary system. We now turn our attention to investigate the mechanism powering the unusual emission, with an emphasis on identifying analogous systems in our Galaxy.

At first blush, soft gamma-ray repeater (SGR) flares appear to be a viable model for Swift J195509.6+261406. SGR exhibits hard X-ray flares with durations ranging from 0.1 to 10 s and isotropic luminosities of 10^{46} ergs (Aptekar et al. 2001; Hurley et al. 2005). Furthermore, variable X-ray afterglows have been detected after several SGR outbursts (see, e.g., Woods & Thompson 2006).

However, this interpretation has several problems. First, SGR flares lasting longer than 1 s, dubbed “intermediate” SGR flares, have an energy release $\approx 10^{41}$ ergs, 2 orders of magnitude larger than our upper limit for Swift J195509.6+261406 (Woods & Thompson 2006). Second, pulsations are typically observed in SGR flare X-ray afterglows at the neutron star spin rate. We see no evidence for pulsations from Swift J195509.6+261406 (although constrained by the 2.5 s sampling interval). Finally, no known SGR has a companion. If Swift J195509.6+261406 were caused by an SGR flare, a cooler than K-dwarf companion would make Swift J195509.6+261406 the first binary magnetar.

TABLE 5

PHOTOMETRY OF NEARBY CONTAMINATING SOURCES A AND B

EPOCH (2007 UT)	FACILITY	FILTER	MAGNITUDE	
			Source A	Source B
Jun 15.594.....	Keck I/LRIS	<i>R</i>	>25.0	>25.0
Aug 13.336.....	Keck I/LRIS	<i>R</i>	>26.0	>26.0
Jun 15.517.....	Keck I/LRIS	<i>I</i>	24.83 ± 0.21	24.93 ± 0.22
Jun 21.352.....	P200/WIRC	<i>J</i>	>20.5	>20.5
Jun 21.400.....	P200/WIRC	<i>H</i>	>19.5	>19.5
Jun 21.220.....	Keck II/LGS	<i>K'</i>	20.30 ± 0.16	19.44 ± 0.14

NOTES.—Source B is 471 ± 22 mas West and 670 ± 22 mas south of Swift J195509.6+261406. In images with poorer angular resolution, stars A and B may contaminate the photometry of the transient (i.e., our NIRC2 imaging).

Unlike SGR flares, the remaining possibilities are ultimately powered by accretion instead of magnetic activity (Arefiev et al. 2003 provide a comprehensive review of such transients in the hard X-ray sky). Cygnus X-1, a black hole binary with a supergiant companion, exhibits hard x-ray outbursts (Stern et al. 2001; Golenetskii et al. 2003). The *INTEGRAL* mission has identified a class of bright hard X-ray transients, the so-called supergiant fast X-ray transients (SFXTs; Negueruela et al. 2007). However, these events are relatively soft, and have timescales of 10^3 s or longer. Furthermore, the supergiant donor is an essential part of the SFXT story—the X-ray flares arise from accretion of “blobs” in the wind of the supergiant star. The faintness of the quiescent counterpart convincingly rules out the giant and supergiant scenarios.

The high peak luminosity strongly suggests an event like CI Cam (see Belloni et al. 1999). However, this too is a questionable analog for the reasons of the lack of a bright optical/NIR counterpart and also the short flare duration. For the same reasons, the analogy to A0538–66 (the well-known Be-pulsar X-ray binary in the LMC) can also be ruled out.

The bursting pulsar GRO J1744–28 shares some properties with those from GRB 070610. From 1995 to 1997, thousands of bursts were detected by BATSE out to >60 keV (Kouveliotou et al. 1996; Woods et al. 1999). The spectrum of the bursts in BATSE and *RXTE* was adequately modeled by a thermal bremsstrahlung model having $kT \sim 10$ keV; burst durations were approximately 10 s. GRO J1744–28 consists of a neutron star in an 11.8 day orbit with a low-mass companion (Finger et al. 1996). However, unlike Swift J195509.6+261406, there is no evidence for a highly variable optical emission associated with these bursts. Also the high-energy bursts from GRO J1744–28 are highly repetitive. Searches for other episodes of emission from GRB 070610 did not yield any obvious candidates either in the BAT data or in the extensive *INTEGRAL* survey (§ 6) and the Interplanetary Network (§ 9).

The best analog to the X-ray and optical emission from Swift J195509.6+261406 is V4641 Sgr (Markwardt et al. 2007)—a transient which has been recognized by several authors as being one of the fastest transients in the hard X-ray (in ’t Zand et al. 2000; Uemura et al. 2002; Arefiev et al. 2003). V4641 Sgr came to the attention of astronomers through a major outburst in 1999 (see in ’t Zand et al. 2000). We now infer that this object is a binary consisting of a B9 III star orbiting a $9 M_{\odot}$ black hole (Orosz et al. 2001). The system exhibited strong and fast X-ray and optical variability—similar to what we see in Swift J195509.6+261406.

Rapid (<100 s) and intense (modulation index, $S = \langle f \rangle / \Delta(f) \gtrsim 10$; here f is the X-ray flux and Δf is the variability in f) but with mean X-ray luminosity $\langle L \rangle$ that is well below Eddington flux mark V4641 Sgr from the other black hole binaries (Revnivtsev et al. 2002). The classical black hole LMXBs such as A0620–00 exhibit X-ray novae with peak super-Eddington flux and a decline over a month (see reviews by Tanaka & Shibazaki 1996; Remillard & McClintock 2006). Microquasars such as GRS 1915+10 exhibit intense variations (with S approaching 10) but only when $\langle L \rangle$ is extremely high, $\langle L \rangle \sim 10^{39}$ ergs s^{-1} (e.g., Belloni et al. 1997; Munro et al. 1999).

The first difference between Swift J195509.6+261406 and V4641 Sgr is the donor star: Swift J195509.6+261406 has a cool dwarf donor, while V4641 Sgr has a B9 giant donor. We suggest that the distinctive variability of V4641 Sgr arises from the black hole companion and has less to do with the nature of the donor star. This conjecture would allow us to infer that the compact object in Swift J195509.6+261406 is also a black hole. While V4641 Sgr seems to be the closest event we have to Swift J195509.6+261406, it is clear that no perfect analog to Swift J195509.6+

261406 exists. In particular, there has been no report of a burst of gamma rays from V4641 Sgr. However, the absence could be due to the short duration duty cycle of the gamma-ray bursts.

With two similar objects in hand—V4641 Sgr and GRB 070610—we now have the luxury of defining a new class of transients: fast X-ray novae which, in addition to the rapid X-ray and optical variability but at sub-Eddington luminosities, are also (apparently) marked by GRB-like bursts.

What differentiates fast X-ray novae from the regular X-ray novae? Regular X-ray novae are essentially black hole binaries undergoing the equivalent of dwarf novae i.e., instabilities in the disk. During the major burst of 1999, V4641 Sgr exhibited radio emission and relativistic motion (Hjellming et al. 2000). The radio flux of V4641 Sgr declined very steeply initially; from 360 mJy at 8.3 GHz to 30 mJy at 8.46 GHz in one day (Hjellming et al. 2000). According to Orosz et al. 2001, the distance to V4641 Sgr is 7.4–12.3 kpc and the apparent expansion velocity is $>9.5c$ (assuming the lowest proper motion estimate from Hjellming et al. 2000)—making V4641 Sgr the most relativistic of Galactic sources. This suggests that perhaps the key difference between fast X-ray novae and the regular X-ray novae is the speed at which the ejecta is emitted. Unfortunately, neither was GRB 070610 as bright as V4641 Sgr in the optical and X-ray immediately after the flare nor were our radio observations undertaken promptly after the detection of GRB 070610 to verify this hypothesis.

9. IMPLICATIONS: GALACTIC GRBs

Spurred by the connection between Swift J195509.6+261406 with a Galactic transient we investigated whether this source or its analog V4641 Sgr emitted bursts of gamma rays in the past. We have constructed a list of 1211 GRBs detected by the IPN (Hurley et al. 1999), whose position is constrained by at least one annulus with semiwidth smaller than 0.5° . This catalog contains events observed from 1990 November 12 to 2005 October 31 (see Ofek 2007 for more details). We did not find any IPN GRB that coincides with either of these positions.

We also searched for *Swift*-BAT subthreshold events which are consistent with the positions of V4641 Sgr and Swift J195509.6+261406. There is no BAT subthreshold event within $5'$ from the location of V4641 Sgr. But, we find an event at a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of 5.0 located at R.A. = 298.77° , decl. = $+26.221^{\circ}$ ($1.8'$ from the position of GRB 070610) and occurring on UT 2006 Nov 17.7812. However, adjusted for the approximate number of times this field has been observed, the significance drops below 2σ . We consider it likely this subthreshold event is nothing more than a statistical fluctuation.

V4641 Sgr has been undergoing major bursts approximately every 2 years (see Uemura et al. 2004). The absence of a detection of a gamma-ray burst could simply be due to lack of coverage or that not all such bursting activity are preceded by a burst of gamma rays.

Another possible member of this class of fast X-ray novae is XTE J1901+014 (Karasev et al. 2007), which is potentially associated with GRB 020406 (Remillard & Smith 2002).

Nonetheless, it is reasonable to speculate that a burst similar to Swift J195509.6+261406 occurs in our Galaxy, say, every decade. This alone immediately makes Swift J195509.6+261406 and related events as the most common of long-duration gamma-ray bursts. (The mean time between cosmological GRBs in our Galaxy is no smaller than 10^5 yr).

Several hundred years ago, optical astronomers called all new apparitions of stars *novae stella*. Over the past century astronomers have shown that *novae stella* split into three distinctly different phenomena: novae, supernovae of Type Ia, and core-collapse

supernovae. The novae, in turn, are divided into five families which arise from instabilities in the accretion disk feeding a white dwarf, neutron star or a black hole and on the surfaces of white dwarfs and neutron stars.

History is repeating itself. Only 30 years ago, astronomers referred to all bursts of gamma-ray radiation as GRBs. Over the last decade astronomers have established SHBs and LSBs to be of cosmological origin (Metzger et al. 1997; Gehrels et al. 2005; Bloom et al. 2006; Fox et al. 2005) and reasonably established their origin: coalescence of compact objects and deaths of massive stars, respectively.

However, fissures are already developing. Recently, hypergiant flares from magnetars in our own Galaxy and nearby galaxies have been found to contaminate the SHB sample. The Galactic rate of the hypergiant flares is likely 10^{-3} yr^{-1} (Ofek 2007), much larger than the estimated Galactic SHB rate of 10^{-6} yr^{-1} (Nakar et al. 2006; Guetta & Piran 2006).

Our galaxy has at least two fast X-ray novae systems (V4641 Sgr and Swift J195509.6+261406). The rate of GRB 070610-like events (with no assumption about beaming) is likely to be about $3.5^{+8.0}_{-2.9} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ which is 5 orders of magnitude larger than the

estimated cosmological GRBs rate. However, these events are yet unobservable outside our galaxy with the current limitation in sensitivity of high-energy detectors. As usual the meekest events dominate the demography.

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Facilities: PO:1.5m, Hale, Keck:I, Keck:II, VLA, Swift

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