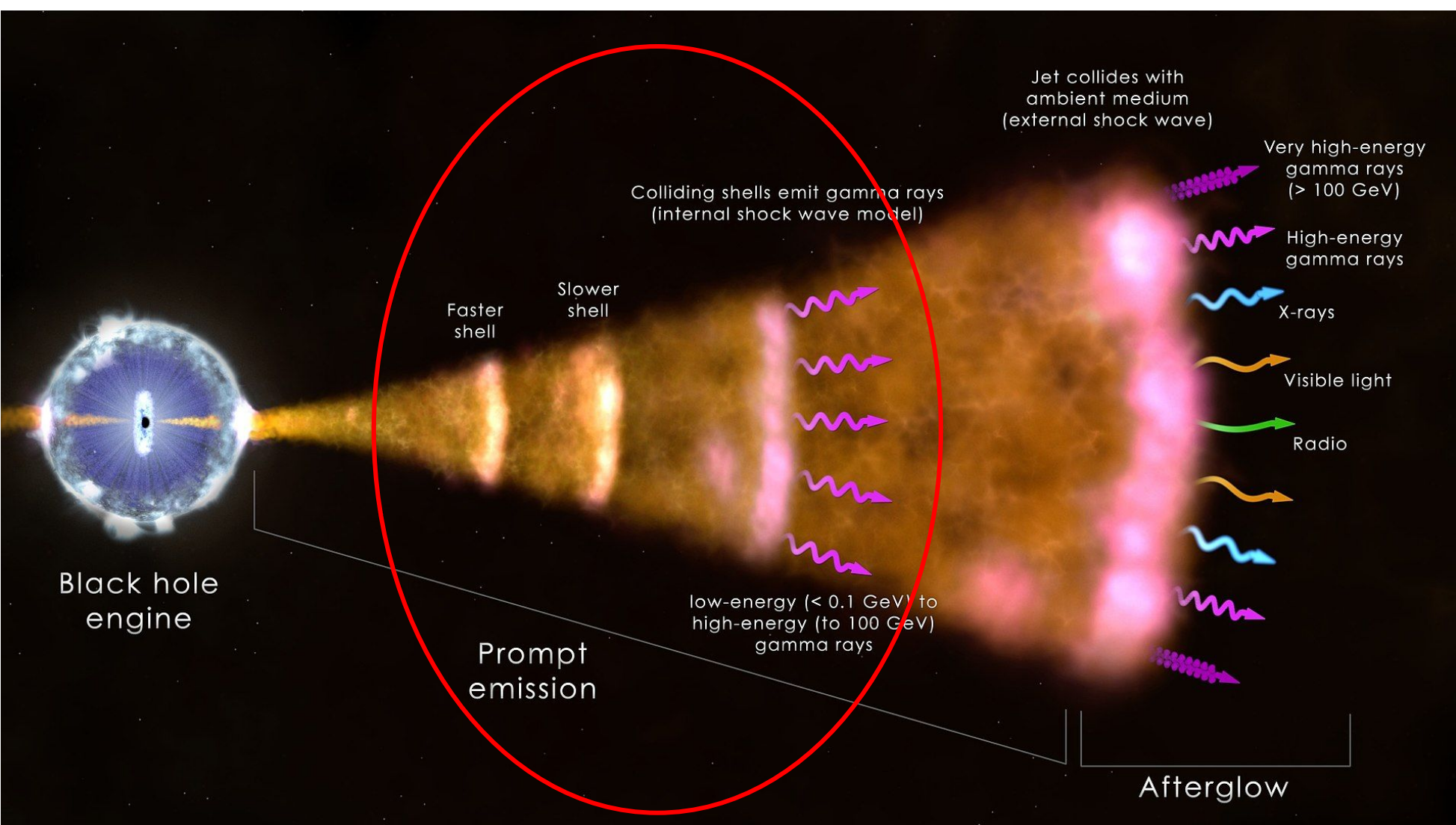


## Abstract

The radiation mechanism of the prompt emission is still an open issue and can be resolved using a systematic and uniform time-resolved spectro-polarimetric study. In this work, we performed a comprehensive investigation of the spectral, temporal, and polarimetric characteristics of bright GRBs observed using the *AstroSat* CZTI, *Fermi* GBM, and *Swift*-BAT to provide insight into the prompt emission radiation mechanisms. We investigated the time-resolved (in 100-600 keV) and energy-resolved polarization measurements of these GRBs with an improved polarimetric technique. In addition, we also carried out detailed time-resolved spectral analyses of these GRBs using empirical and physical synchrotron models. By these improved time-resolved and energy-resolved spectro-polarimetric studies, we could pin down the elusive prompt emission mechanism of these GRBs. Our spectro-polarimetric analysis reveals that GRB 160821A has a Poynting flux-dominated jet. On the other hand, GRB 160325A and GRB 160802A have a baryonic-dominated jet with mild magnetization. Furthermore, we observe a rapid change in polarization angle by  $\sim 90$  degrees within the main pulse of very bright GRB 160821A. Additionally, we also discuss the spectro-polarimetric analysis of the second brightest burst, GRB 230307A, using data from *Fermi*, *Konus-Wind*, and *AstroSat*. In this analysis, we discovered evidence of a transition from a Baryonic to a Poynting flux-dominated jet composition within the burst's duration. Our study suggests that the jet composition of GRBs may exhibit a wide range of magnetization, which can be revealed by utilizing spectro-polarimetric investigations of the bright GRBs.

## Gamma-Ray Burst: Radiation mechanisms?

- Some authors explain the observed prompt emission spectrum using the synchrotron radiation model, while on the other hand, photospheric models similarly can equally describe the observed prompt emission spectrum.
- Emission mechanism of prompt emission is still unknown! Spectro-polarimetry is a powerful tool that can provide a clear view of the long-debated mystery of the emission mechanisms.
- In this poster, we present the time-integrated and time-resolved spectro-polarimetric results for GRB 160802A and GRB 230307A as examples.



Open problem

What is the radiative process responsible for the prompt emission?

## Improvements in the Polarimetric analysis

- Extending the energy range to sub-MeV
- Improvement in noise rejection
- Improvements and validation of the mass model

## Spectral analysis of *Fermi* data

Use of 3ML  
Physical as well as empirical modelling



## Polarization depends on the jet viewing geometry

On axis viewing

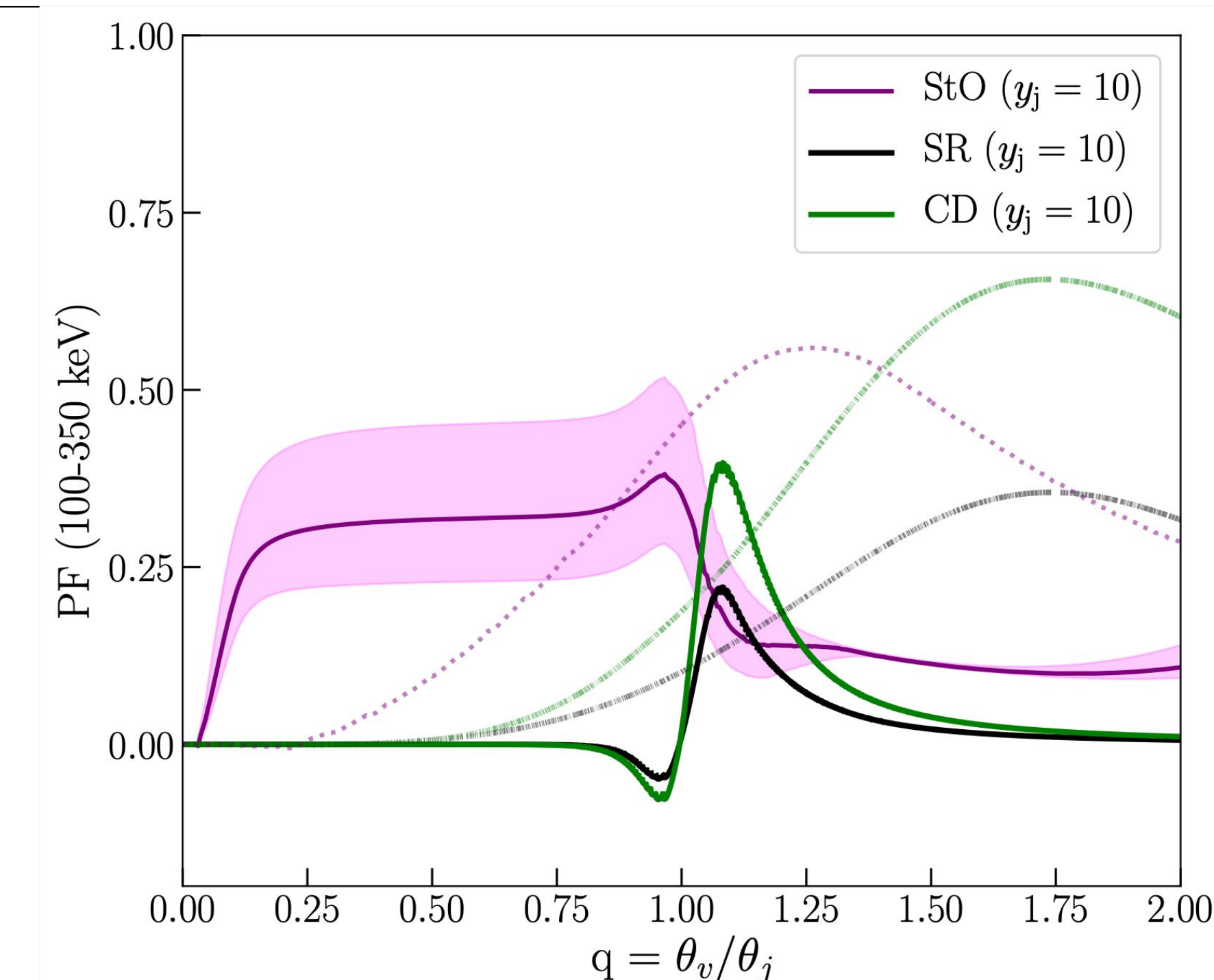
High Polarisation fraction:

Synchrotron emission in ordered magnetic field.

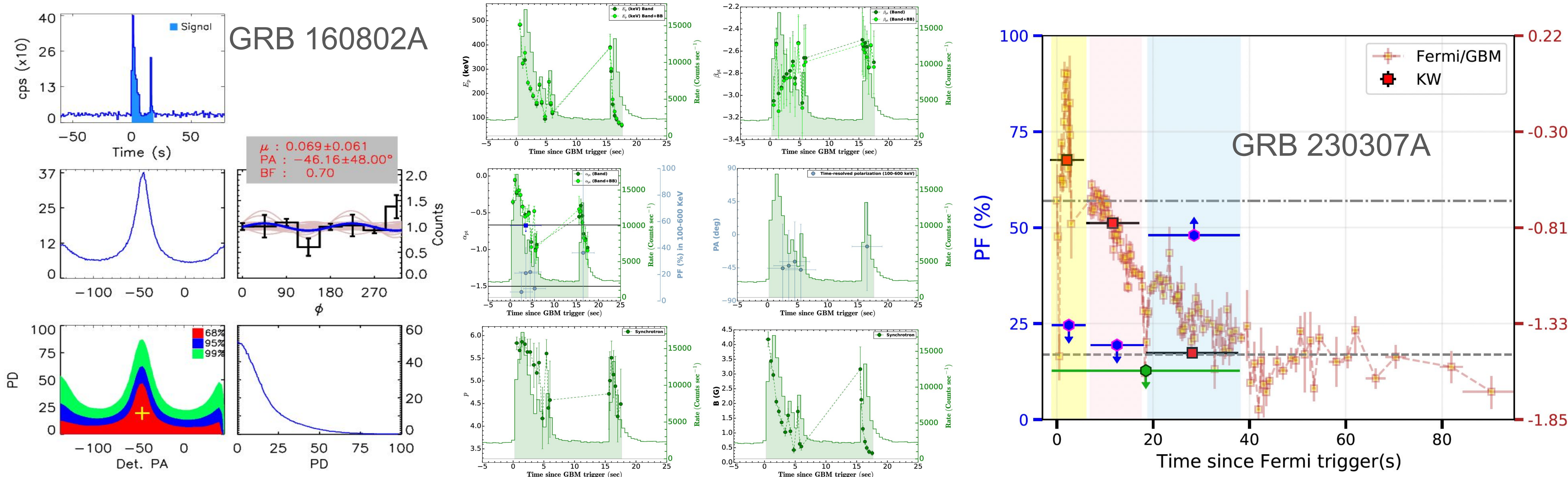
Nearly, null Polarisation fraction:

Synchrotron emission in random magnetic field.

Photospheric emission: Compton scattering



## Time-resolved spectro-polarimetric results of GRB 160802A and GRB 230307A



## Summary & Conclusion

- Detailed spectro-polarimetric observations and analysis of bright GRBs using *Fermi* and *AstroSat* provide a valuable approach to constraining the radiation mechanisms of GRBs.
- GRB 230307A is the brightest burst for which Spectro-polarimetry analysis has been attempted ever.
- Time-resolved spectro-polarimetry of the bright GRBs give hint of time-dependent nature of polarization properties.
- We conclude that the prompt emission polarization analysis, along with spectral and temporal information, has a unique capability to solve the long debatable topic of the emission mechanisms of GRBs. *AstroSat* will be the only GRB polarimeter till 2027 at least. **GRB Polarization analysis:** <https://astrosat.iucaa.in/czti/node/14>