

Machine Learning Enhanced Photometric Analysis of the Extremely Bright GRB 210822A

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We apply machine learning techniques to model the multi-wavelength emission of the extremely bright GRB 210822A using the AFTERGLOWPY library. This approach allows us to estimate the observer angle θ_{obs} , the initial energy E_0 , the electron index p , the thermal energy fractions in electrons (ϵ_e) and in the magnetic field (ϵ_B), the efficiency χ , and the density of the surrounding medium n_0 . To achieve this, we train a neural network on 30,000 synthetic AFTERGLOWPY light curves and apply it to this event.

We also analyse the temporal and spectral evolution of the optical and X-ray emissions. Our results show that a reverse shock component dominates the early-time emission, while a jet break is observed at later times. This break allows us to constrain the jet opening angle θ_j to a value consistent with that obtained through the machine learning code.

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