



# Gamma Ray Bursts in the comoving frame

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We estimate the bulk Lorentz factor  $\Gamma_0$  of 31 GRBs using the measured peak time of their afterglow light curves. We consider two possible scenarios for the estimate of  $\Gamma_0$ : the case of a homogeneous circumburst medium or a wind density profile. The values of  $\Gamma_0$  are broadly distributed between few tens and several hundreds with average values  $\sim 138$  and  $\sim 66$  for the homogeneous and wind density profile, respectively. We find that the isotropic energy and luminosity correlate in a similar way with  $\Gamma_0$ , i.e.  $E_{\text{iso}} \propto \Gamma_0^2$  and  $L_{\text{iso}} \propto \Gamma_0^2$ , while the peak energy  $E_{\text{peak}} \propto \Gamma_0$ . These correlations are less scattered in the wind density profile than in the homogeneous case. We then study the energetics, luminosities and spectral properties of our bursts in their comoving frame. The distribution of  $L_{\text{iso}}$  is very narrow with a dispersion of less than a decade in the wind case, clustering around  $L_{\text{iso}} = 5 \times 10^{48}$  erg/s. Peak photon energies cluster around  $E_{\text{peak}} = 6$  keV. The newly found correlations involving  $\Gamma_0$  offer a general interpretation scheme for the spectral-energy correlations of GRBs. The  $E_{\text{peak}}-E_{\text{iso}}$  and  $E_{\text{peak}}-L_{\text{iso}}$  correlations are due to the different  $\Gamma_0$  factors and the collimation-corrected correlation,  $E_{\text{peak}}-E_{\text{gamma}}$  (obtained by correcting the isotropic quantities for the jet opening angle  $\theta_j$ ), can be explained if  $\theta_j^2 \Gamma_0 = \text{constant}$ . Assuming the  $E_{\text{peak}}-E_{\text{gamma}}$  correlation as valid, we find a typical value of  $\theta_j \Gamma_0 \sim 6-20$ , in agreement with the predictions of magnetically accelerated jet models.

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