

# Connection between the Star Formation Rate and the Gamma-Ray Bursts

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**Abstract.** It is remarkable that the long gamma-ray bursts, as objects connected with the supernovae - i.e. with the end-stages of massive stars, trace the star formation rate. This connection is discussed in this contribution. The presentation is in essence a recapitulation of the article by Mészáros *et al.* (2006).

**Keywords.** gamma-ray bursts; supernovae; star-formation rate

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## 1. Overview of the article Mészáros *et al.* (2006)

The BATSE instrument on the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory detected 2704 gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). From this data set it follows that there are two physically different subgroups of GRBs, "short" and "long" ones (Balázs *et al.* 2003); the presence of a further subgroup is not excluded (see Rípa *et al.* 2012, and the references therein).

The question is the following: Can the redshifts of GRBs be distributed in accordance with other objects arising in the star formation regions (Madau 1995 and Dahlen *et al.* 2004)? In addition, this question should be answered separately for any subgroup.

The method is the following: We assume for a given subclass of GRBs that it is distributed in accordance with the redshift distribution of the objects in the star formation regions. Then we compare this theoretical expectation with the observational data from the BATSE Catalog.

The answer is that the redshift distribution of the long bursts may be proportional to star-formation rate (SRF). For the short bursts this can also be the case, but the proportionality is less evident. The connection of the possible third subgroup and of the SFR was not studied yet. All these results are independent on the models of GRBs, and also on the cosmological parameters.

*Acknowledgements:* This study was supported by the OTKA grant K77795, by the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic grants No. P209/10/0734, and by the Research Program MSM0021620860 of the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic.

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