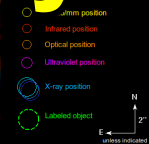


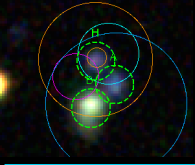
# Keck Observations of 150 GRB Host Galaxies

**Daniel Perley**

**+ Joshua Bloom,  
Bradley Cenko,  
and many others**

**UC Berkeley**





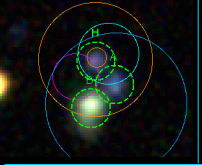
# Motivation

## Before Swift:

- ~66 GRBs with  $<3''$  afterglow localizations  
nearly all from *optical* afterglow – biased sample?
- ~90% have reported hosts (or deep limits)
- ~40 known host galaxies
- ~50% of redshifts from emission

## Since Swift:

- ~450 GRBs with  $<3''$  afterglow localizations  
almost all bursts have *X-ray* afterglow from XRT
- ~20% have reported hosts (or deep limits)
- ~80 known host galaxies
- ~10% of redshifts from emission



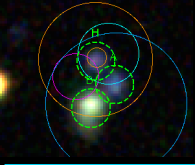
# Observing Program

Six years of GRB host  
observations at Keck  
2005-present  
25 dedicated nights  
+ addl. data from other  
groups at Caltech, UCSC,  
TOOs, etc.



## Emphases:

Host discovery & basic characterization  
Redshift measurement



# Observing Goals

Combination of many related projects:

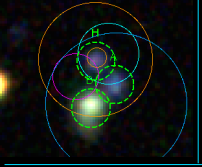
- Redshifts for bursts of local interest
- Overall *Swift* redshift distribution
- GRB diversity (short bursts? XRFs?)
- Understanding pre-*Swift* biases (dark bursts)
- The unexpected

Also:

- DLAs
- Mg II absorbers
- Searching for SN emission
- Hosts of LAT-detected bursts

Avoid repeating existing observations  
(so relatively few low-z, etc.)

***Not a single program -  
Nonuniform sample selection!***



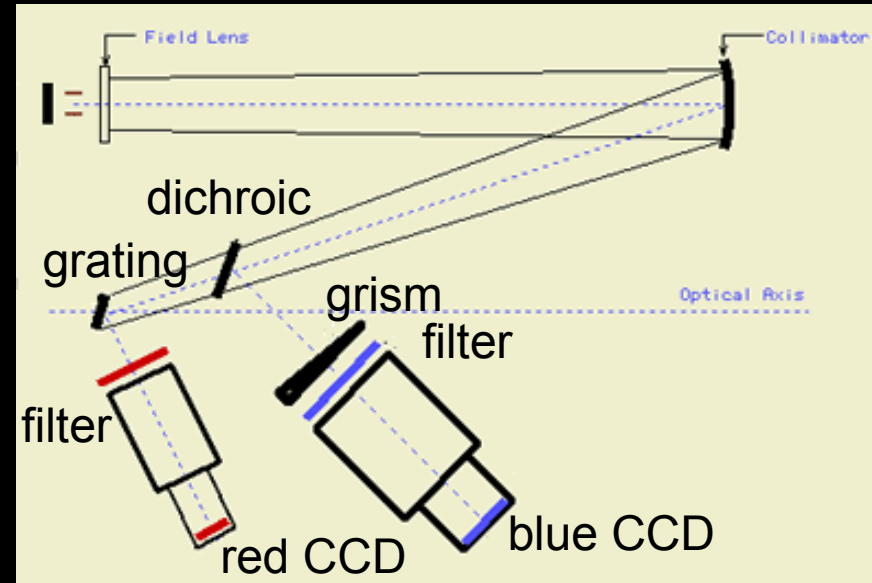
# Observations

## LRIS imaging

2 optical filters w/dichroic  
usually **g+R** or **V+I**  
usually 15-30 minutes / target  
depth of  $g \sim 27$ ,  $R \sim 26$  ( $3\sigma$ )

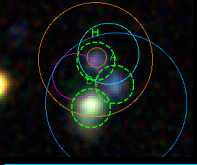
## LRIS spectroscopy

full coverage, 3400-9000 Å; low resolution (4-7 Å)  
(10000Å after summer 2009 upgrade)



Sometimes: NIR imaging (dark bursts)

Accompanying Lick 1m field calibration program



# Sample Properties

**147** unique targets

**135** with Keck optical imaging

103.1 filter-hours

334 filter-fields

**80** host detections (55 non-detections)

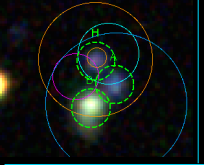
26 w/ known redshift

**46** with LRIS spectroscopy

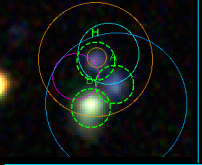
~30 hours integration

**21** successful/probable host redshifts  
(no lines apparent for other 25)

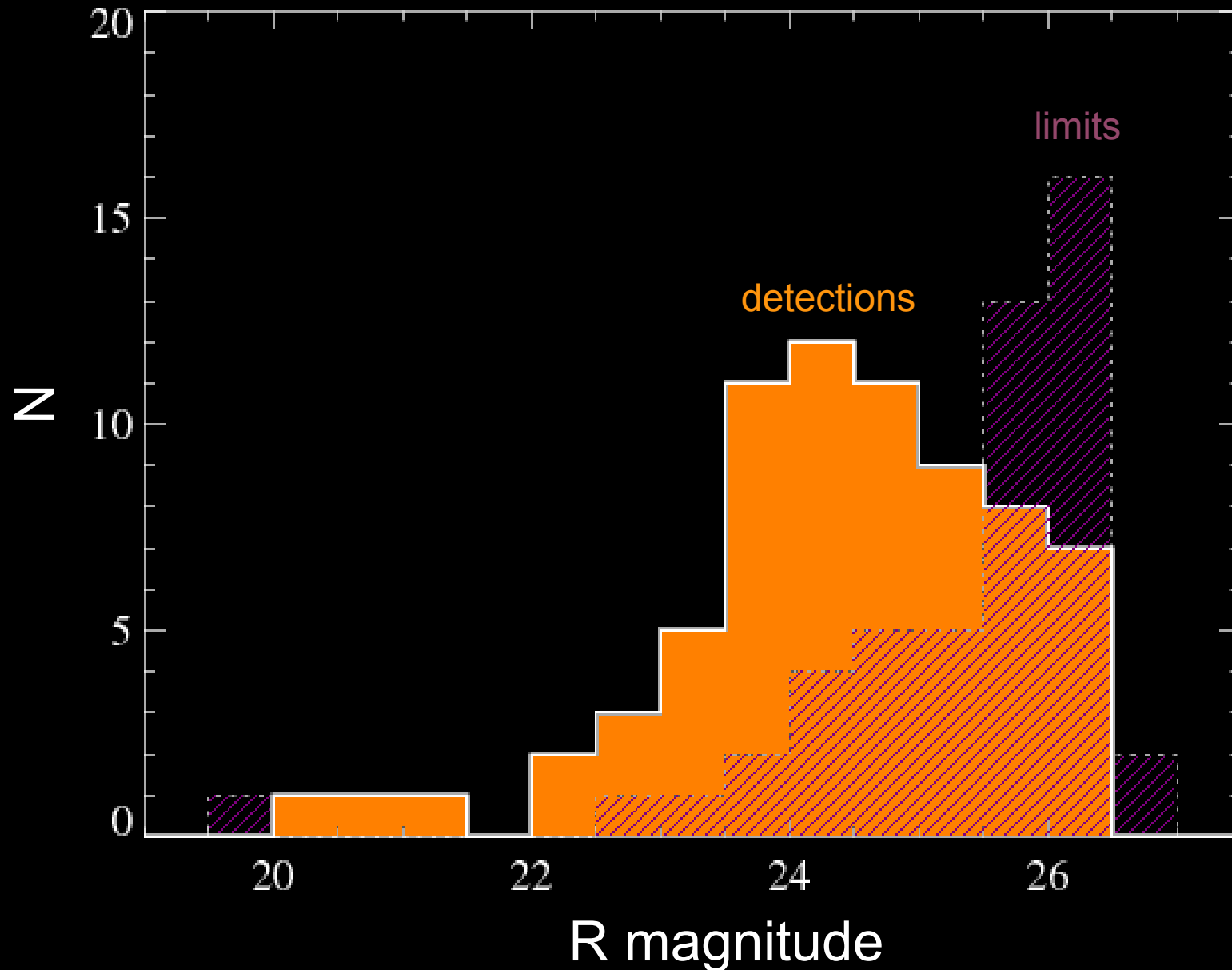
**14** discovered by our observations



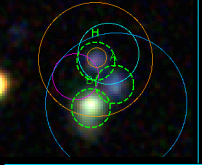
# General Sample Results



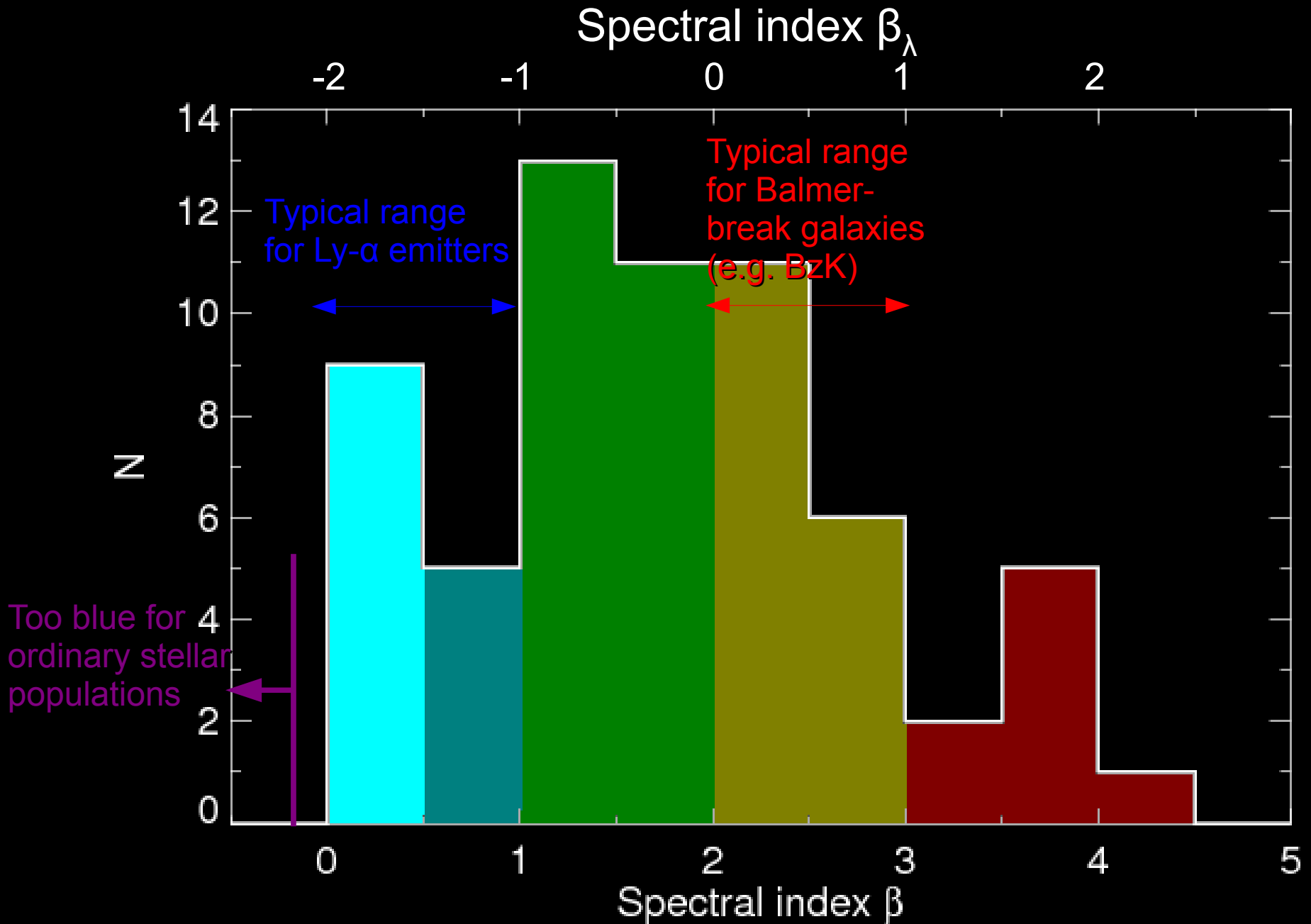
# Host magnitude distribution

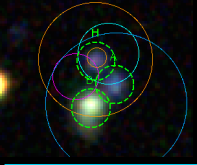




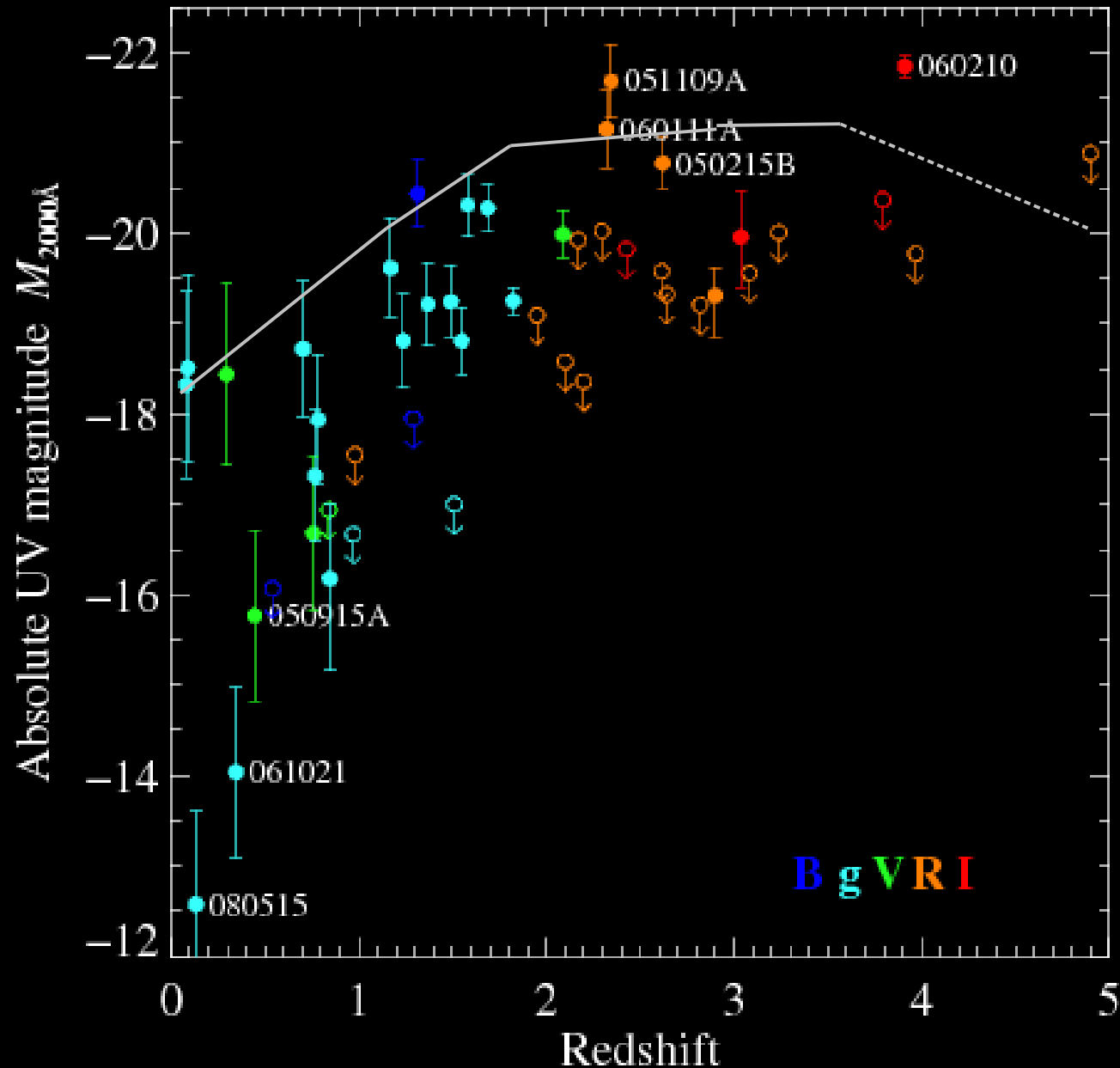


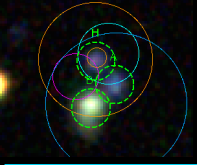
# Host Color Distribution



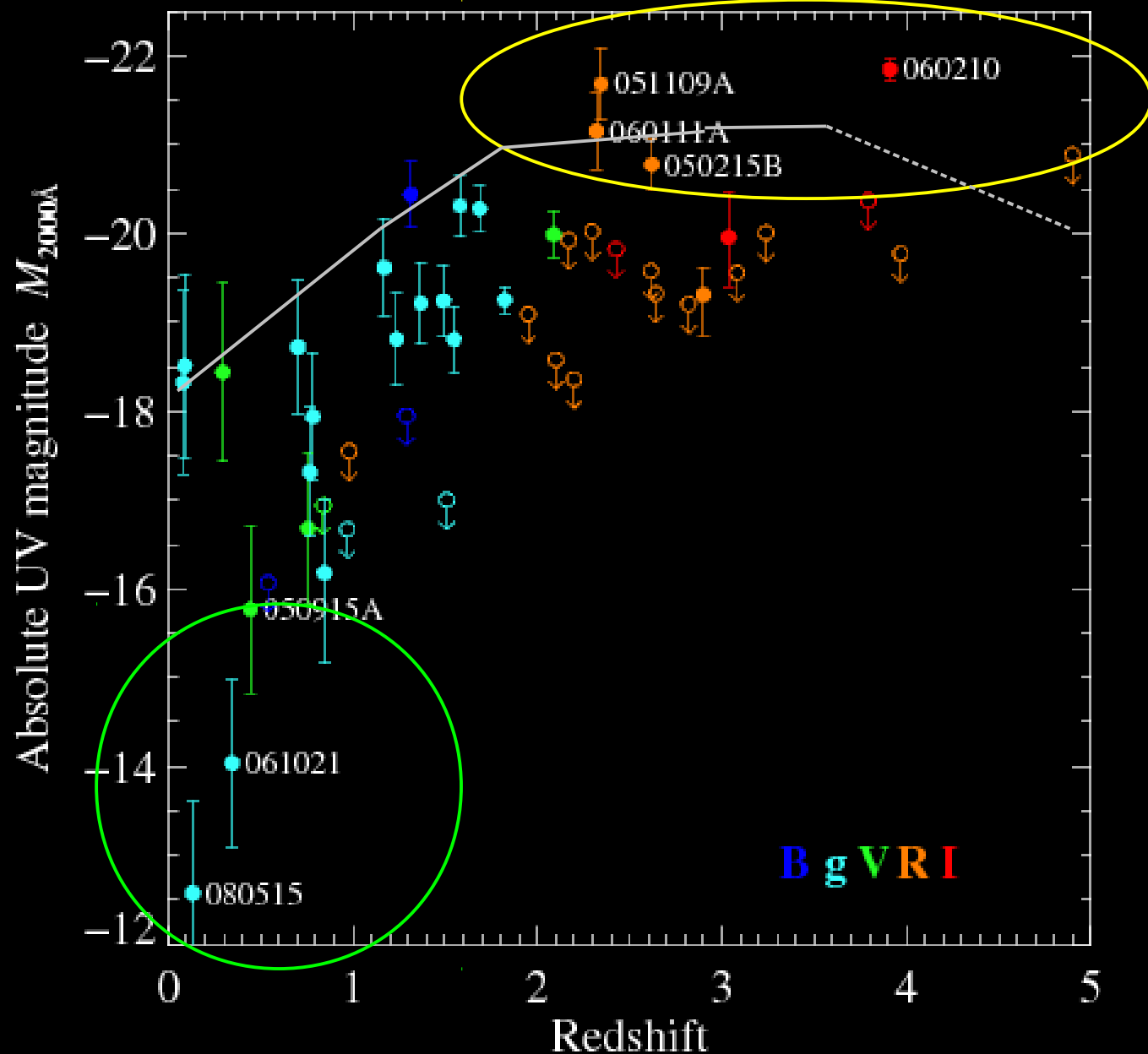


# Host Luminosity Distribution

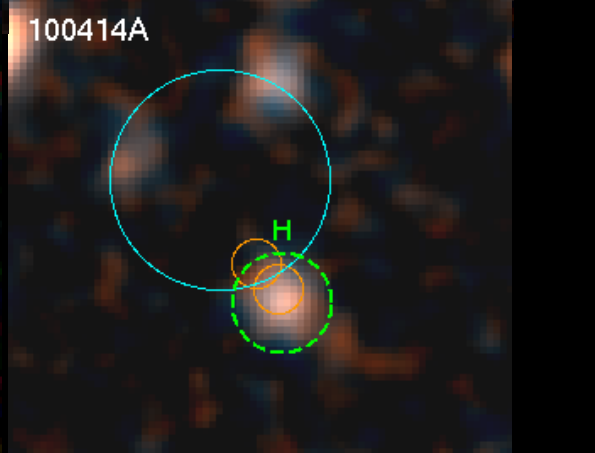
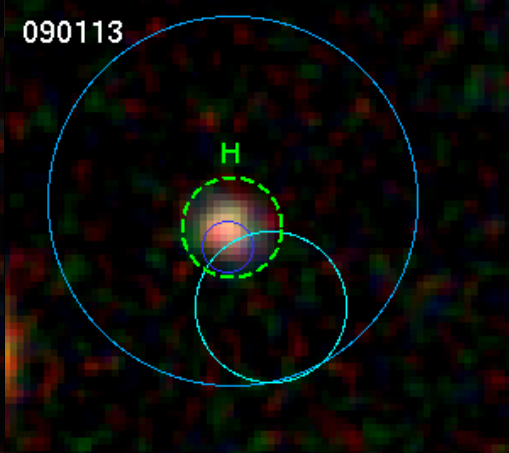
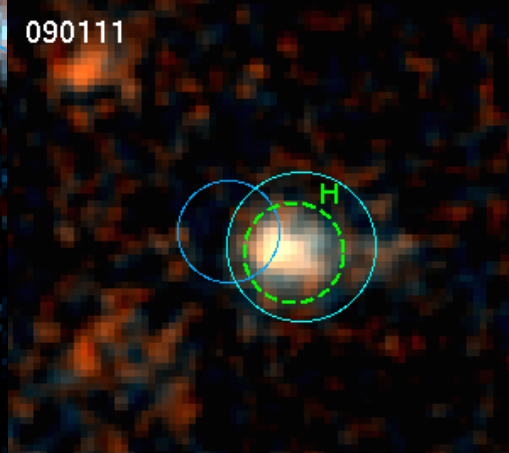
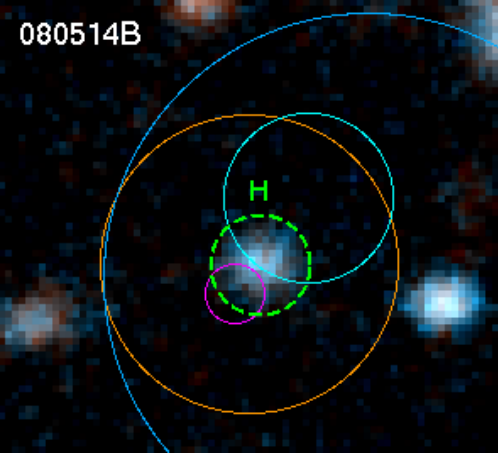
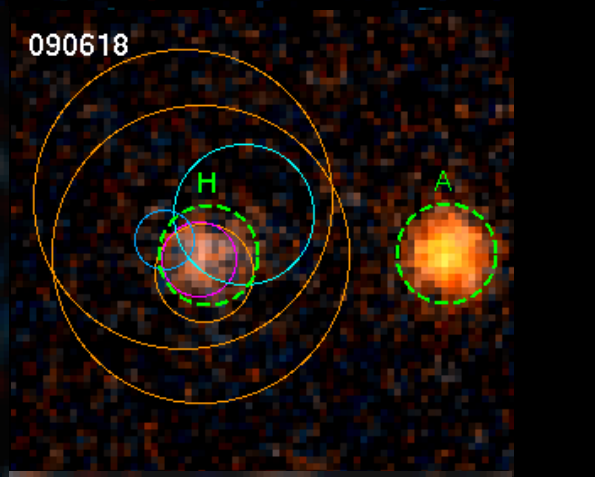
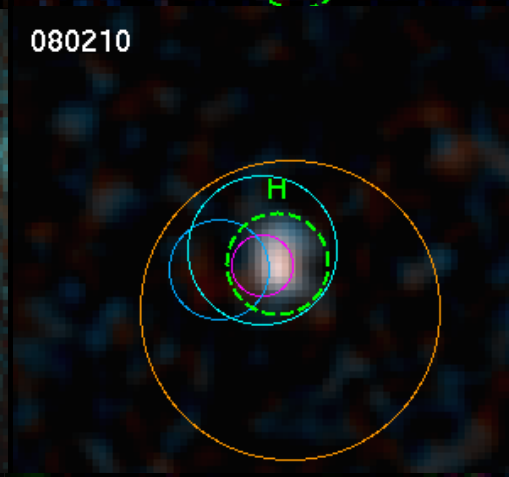
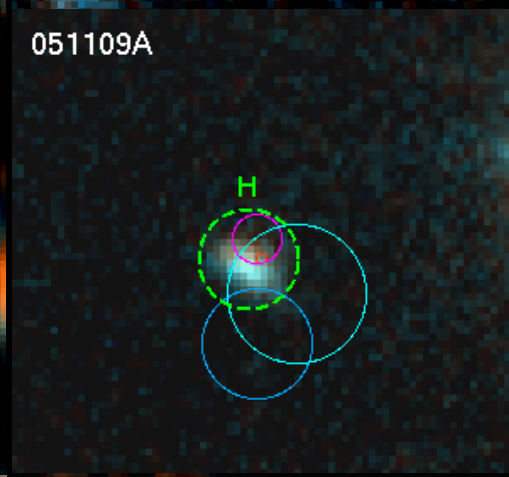
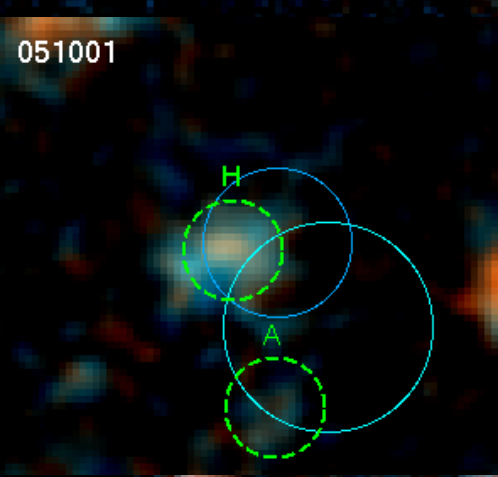
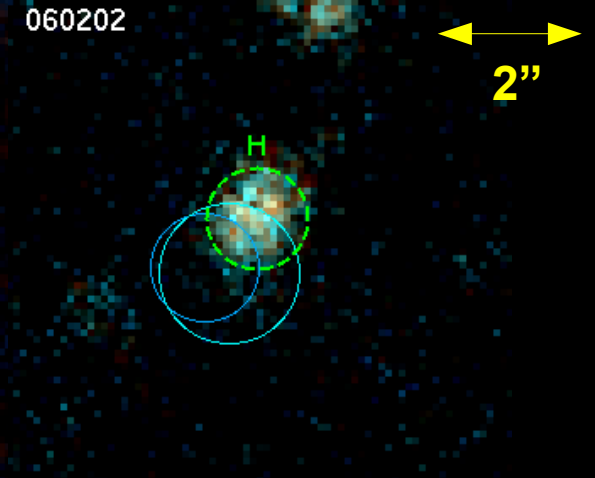
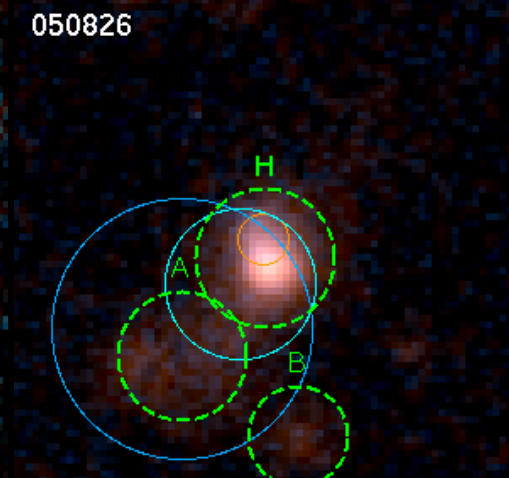
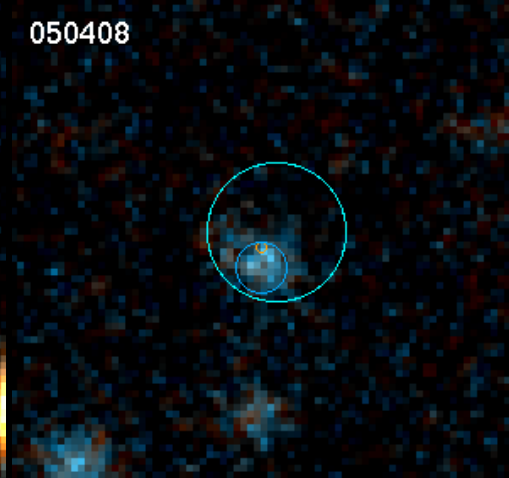
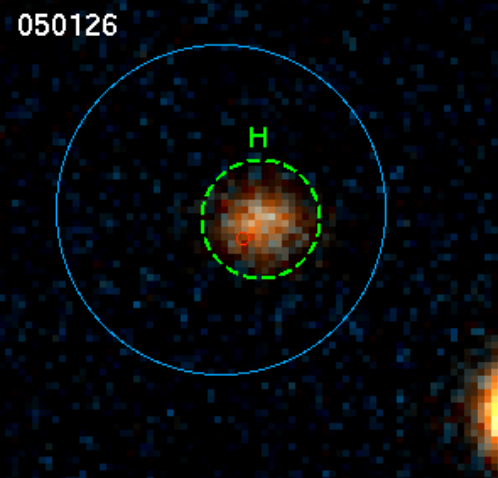
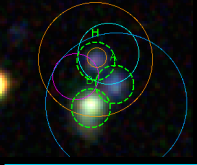


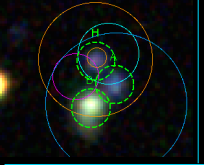


# Host Luminosity Distribution

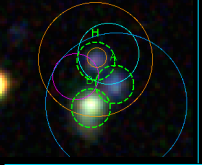


# “Morphology”

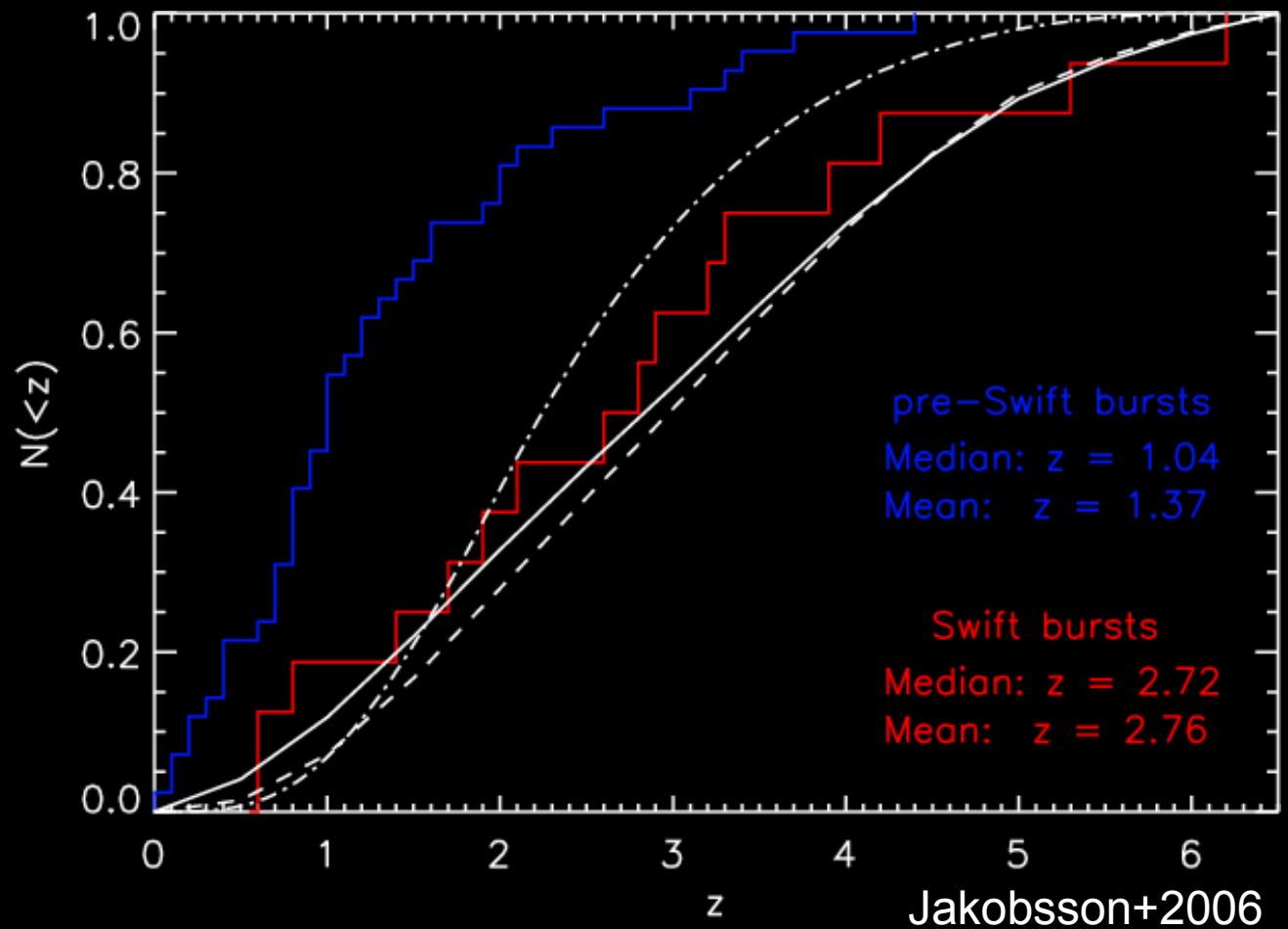


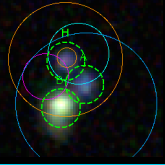


# The Swift Redshift Distribution



# Less than 20% of Swift GRBs have afterglow redshifts...





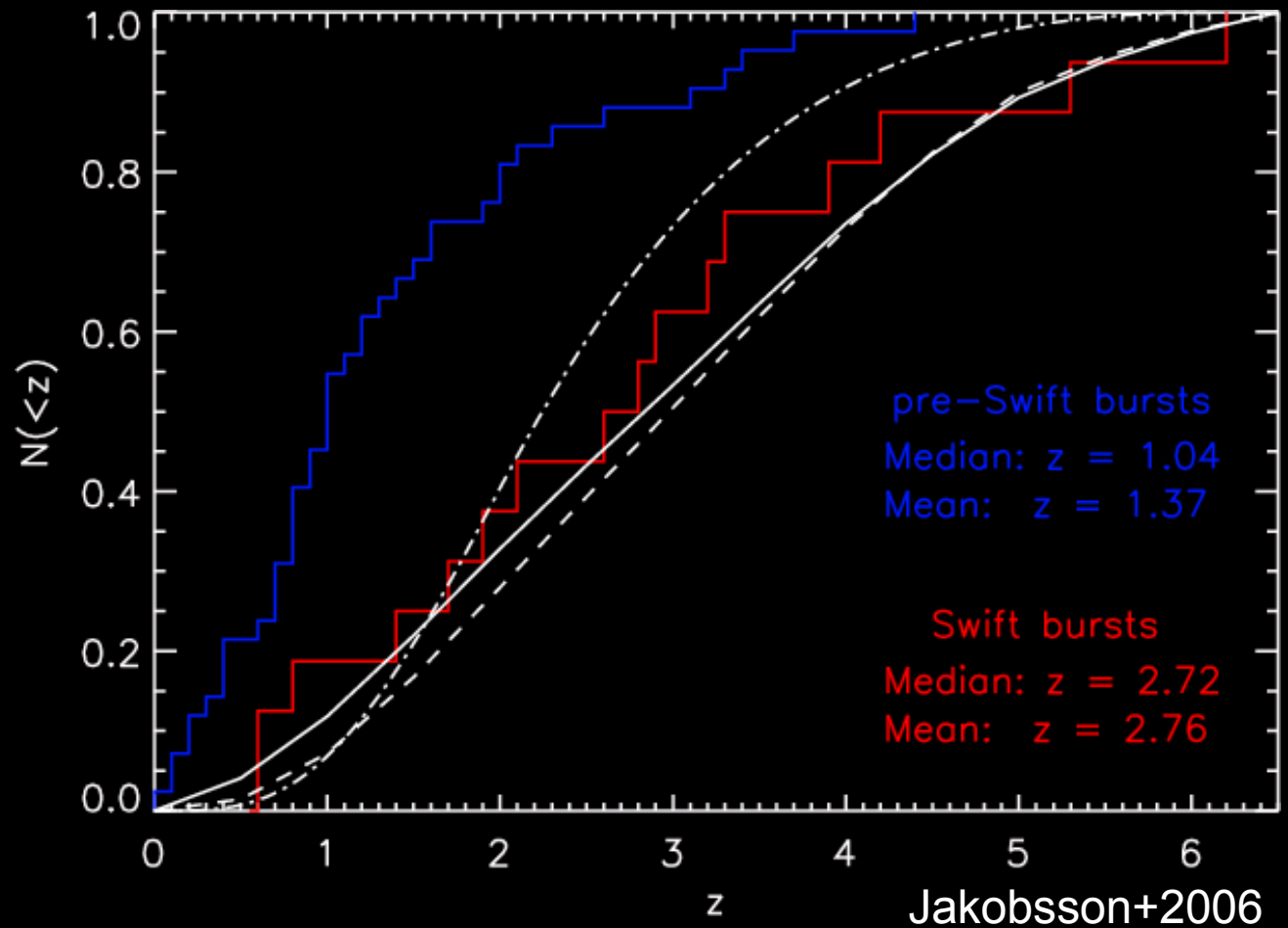
# The Challenge of Swift Host Spectra

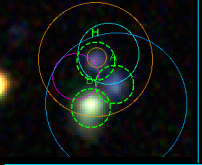
Pre-Swift  $\langle z \rangle \sim 1$

L\* galaxy has  $R \sim 23$   
[OII] at 7500 Å

Swift  $\langle z \rangle \sim 2$

L\* galaxy has  $R \sim 25$   
[OII] at 11000 Å



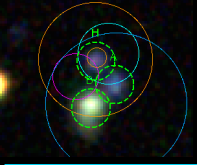


# P60



1.5m robotic  
telescope 2  
hours east of  
Hawaii

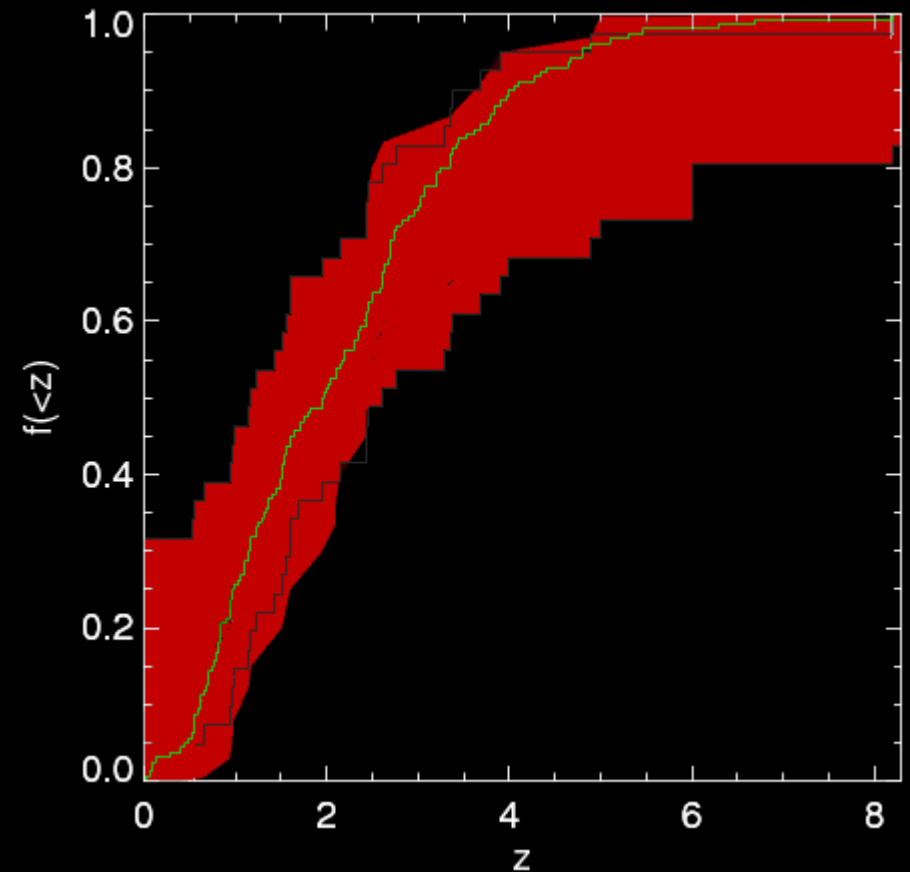


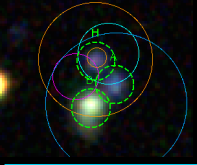


# P60/Swift Redshift Distribution

050412	
050416A	0.65
050607	<4
050820A	2.61
050908	3.35
050915A	
060210	3.91
060502A	1.51
060510B	4.9
060805A	
060906	3.69
060908	2.43
060923A	
061222A	
070208	1.17
070419A	0.97
070521	
071003	1.60
071010A	0.98
071020	2.15
071122	1.14

080310	2.43
080319A	<5
080319B	0.94
080319C	1.95
080320	
080604	1.42
080607	3.30
080707	1.23
081007	0.53
081222	2.77
081228	<3.5
090102	1.55
090313	3.38
090418A	1.61
090423	8.2
090530	<1.7
090618	0.54
090709A	
090812	2.45
090813	<5

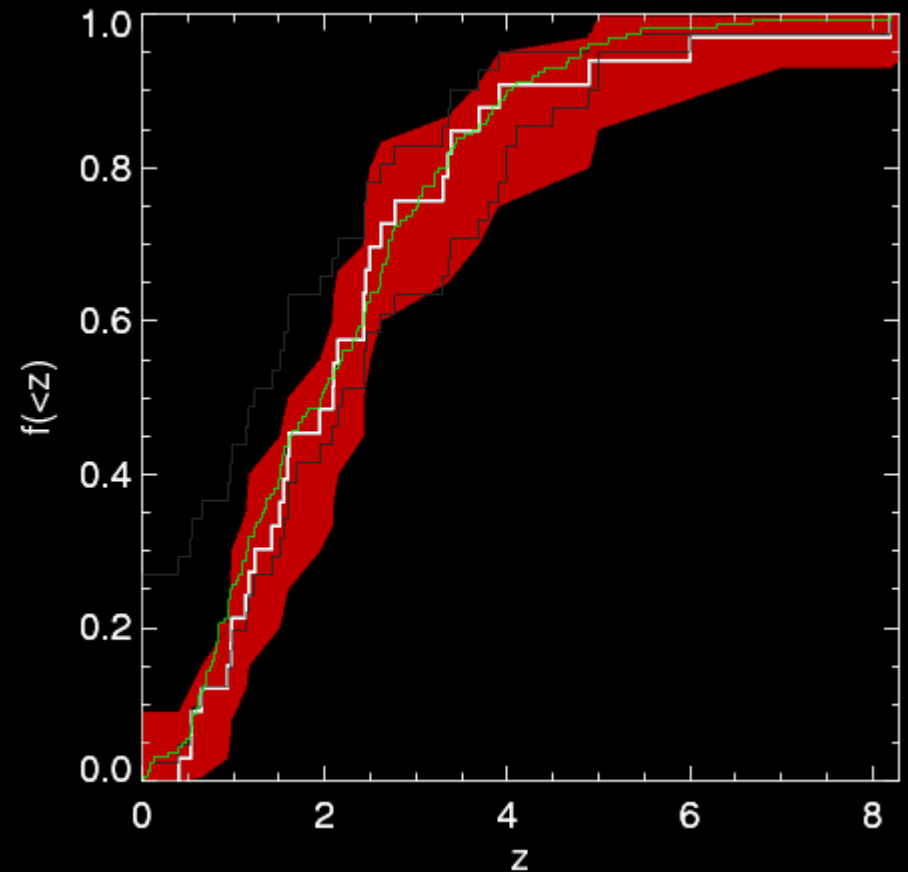


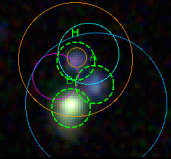


# P60/Swift/Keck Redshift Distribution

050412	<4.5
050416A	0.65
050607	<4
050820A	2.61
050908	3.35
050915A	0.44
060210	3.91
060502A	1.51
060510B	4.9
060805A	<4
060906	3.69
060908	2.43
060923A	<4
061222A	2.09
070208	1.17
070419A	0.97
070521	1.35
071003	1.60
071010A	0.98
071020	2.15
071122	1.14

080310	2.43
080319A	<3
080319B	0.94
080319C	1.95
080320	~5
080604	1.42
080607	3.30
080707	1.23
081007	0.53
081222	2.77
081228	<3.5
090102	1.55
090313	3.38
090418A	1.61
090423	8.2
090530	<1.7
090618	0.54
090709A	<4
090812	2.45
090813	<5



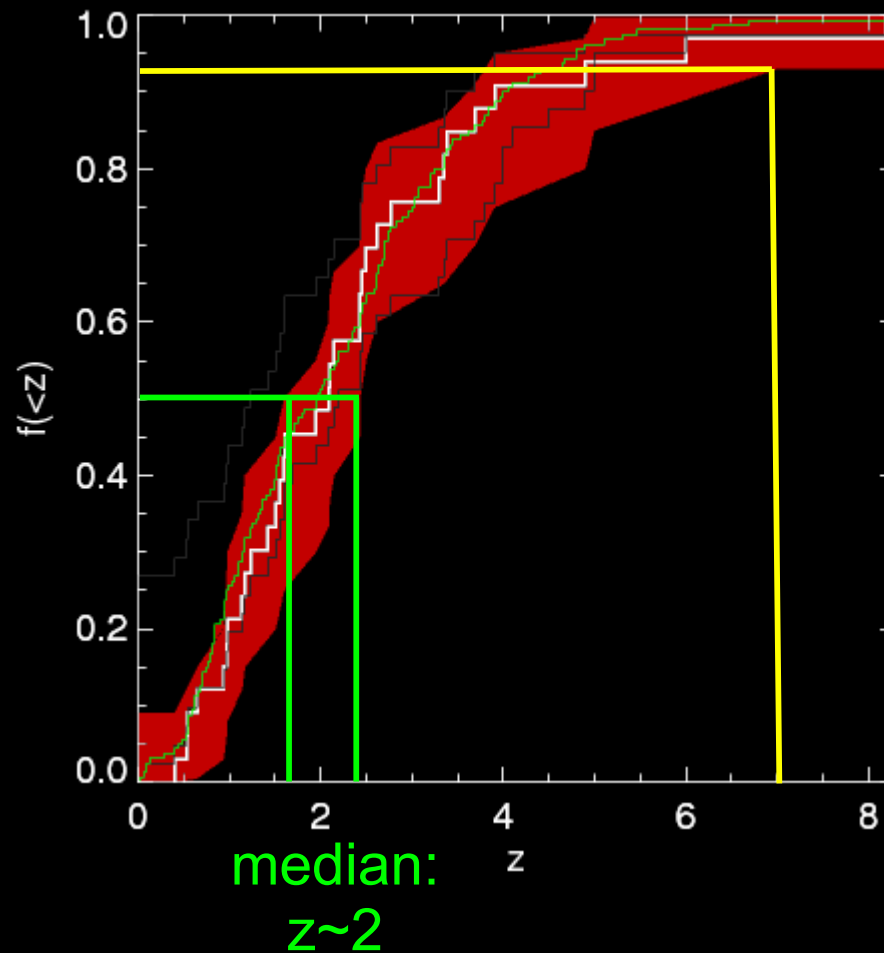


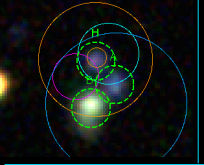
# P60/Swift/Keck Redshift Distribution

050412	<4.5
050416A	0.65
050607	<4
050820A	2.61
050908	3.35
050915A	0.44
060210	3.91
060502A	1.51
060510B	4.9
060805A	<4
060906	3.69
060908	2.43
060923A	<4
061222A	2.09
070208	1.17
070419A	0.97
070521	1.35
071003	1.60
071010A	0.98
071020	2.15
071122	1.14

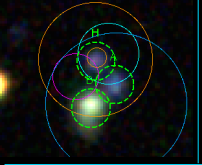
080310	2.43
080319A	<3
080319B	0.94
080319C	1.95
080320	~5
080604	1.42
080607	3.30
080707	1.23
081007	0.53
081222	2.77
081228	<3.5
090102	1.55
090313	3.38
090418A	1.61
090423	8.2
090530	<1.7
090618	0.54
090709A	<4
090812	2.45
090813	<5

high-z rate:  
0.2–7%

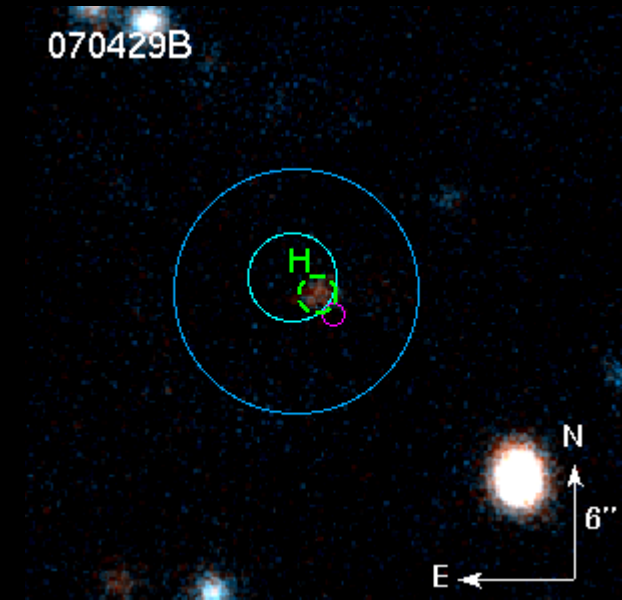
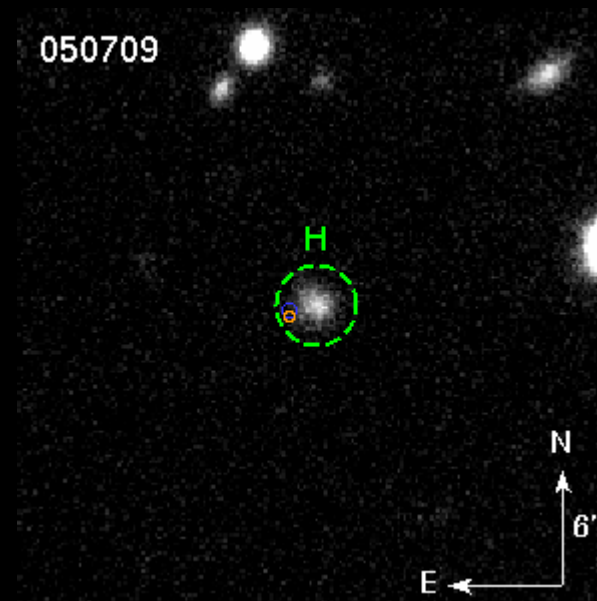
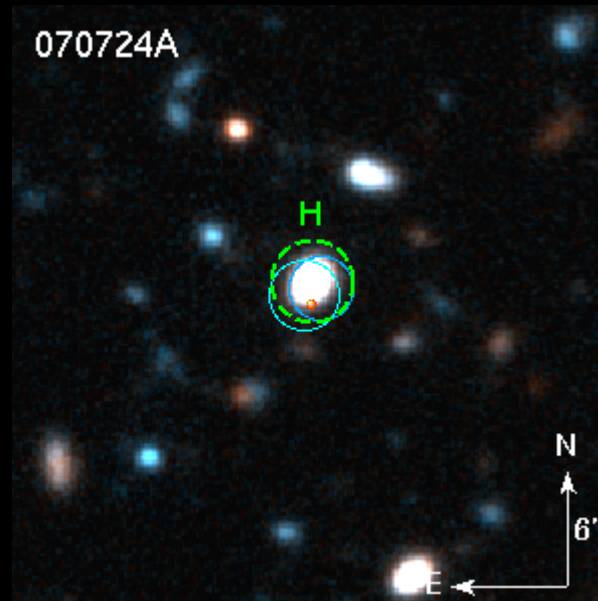
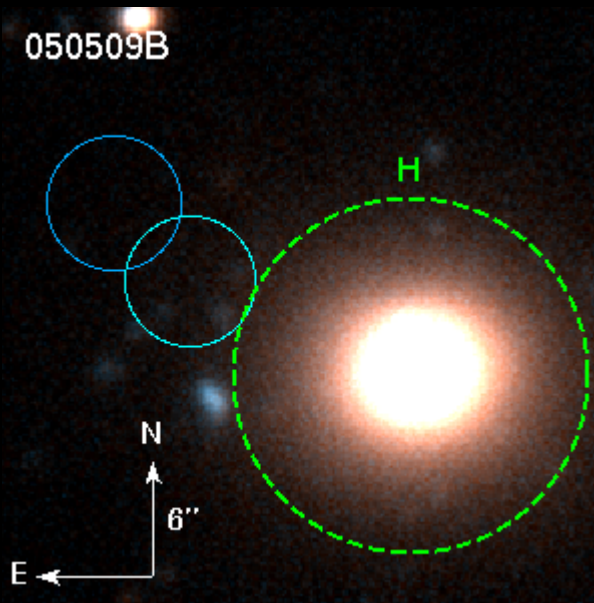


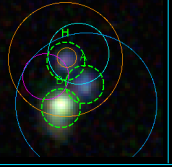


# Short GRBs



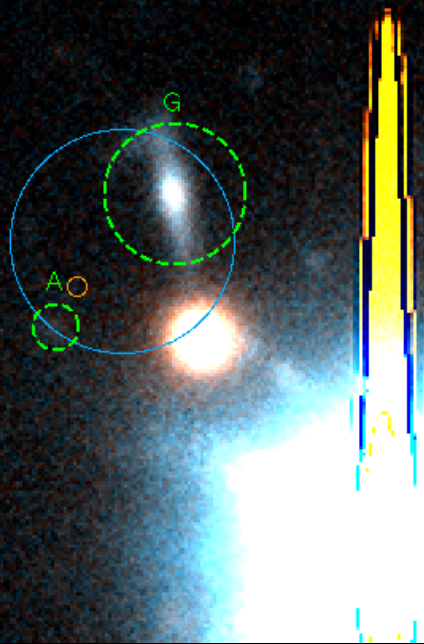
# Short GRBs



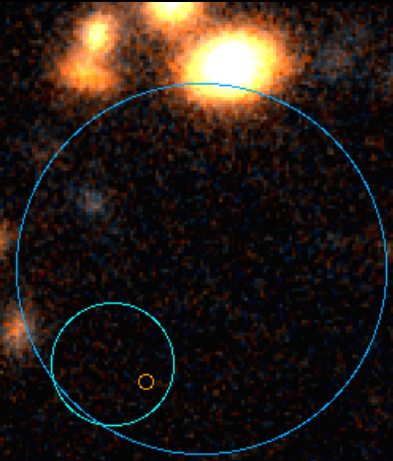


# Hostless Systems?

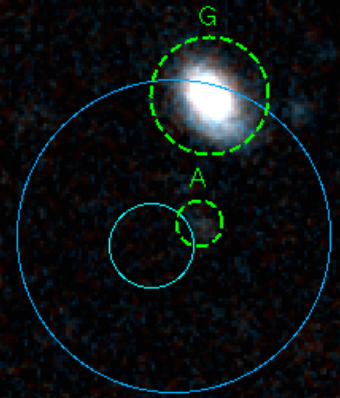
070809



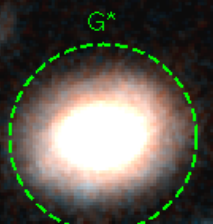
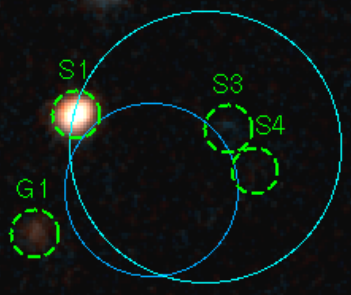
090515



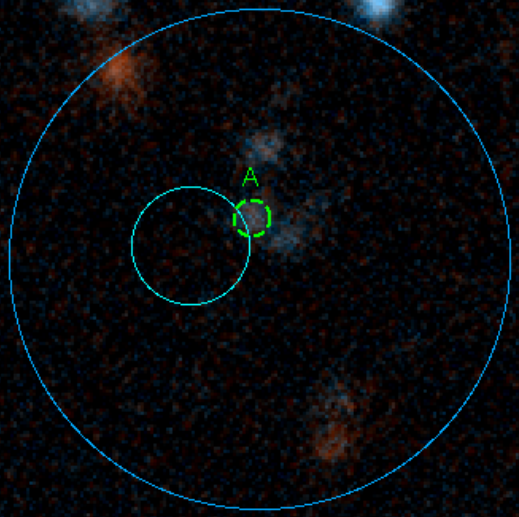
081211B



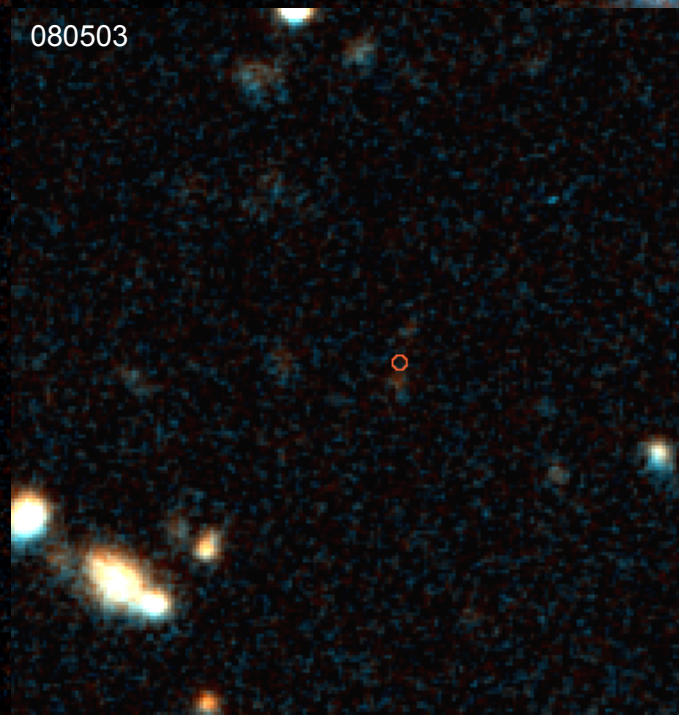
060502B

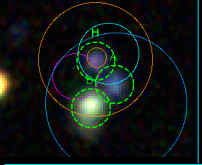


070729



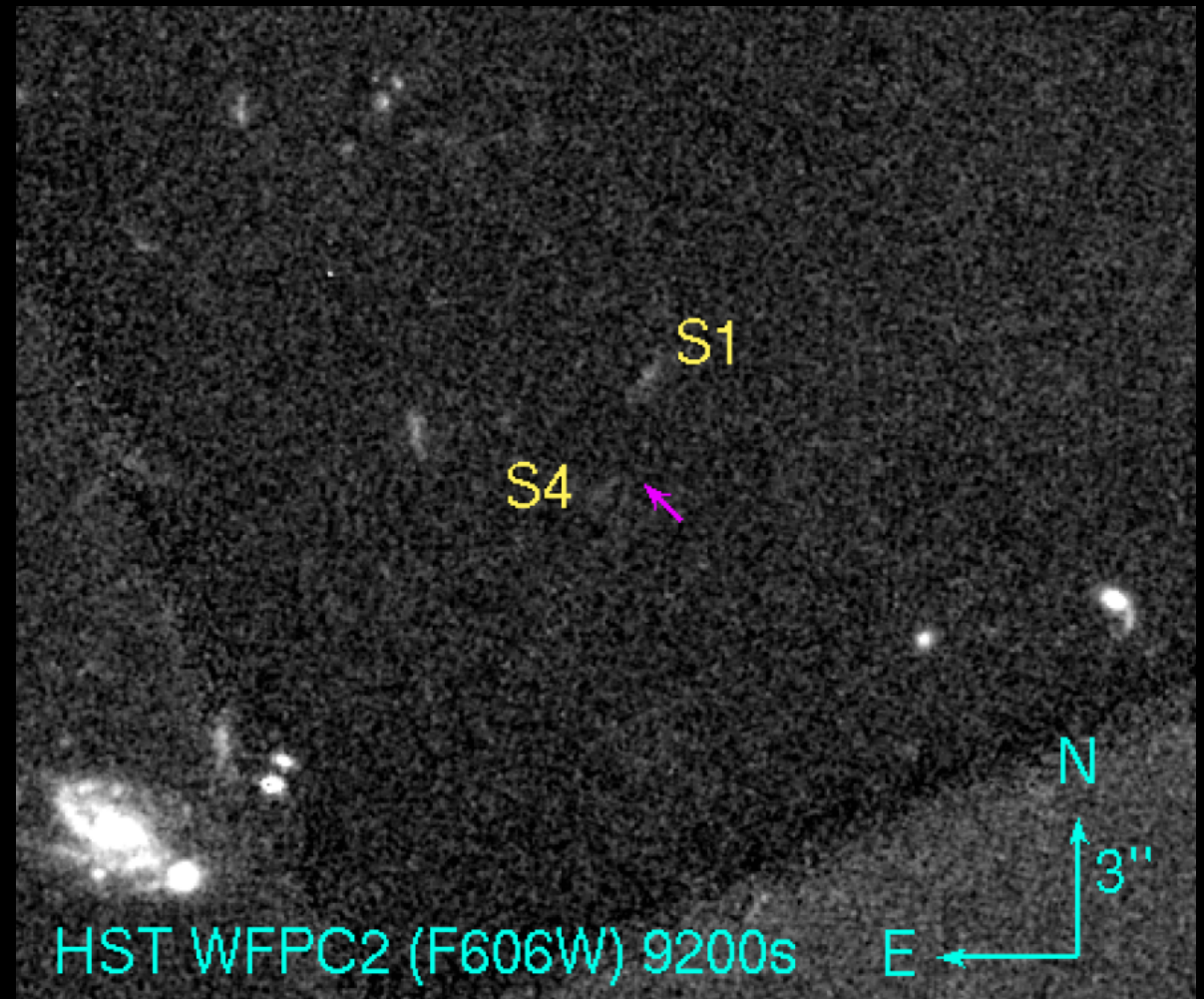
080503

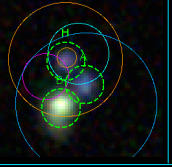




# Hostless GRB 080503

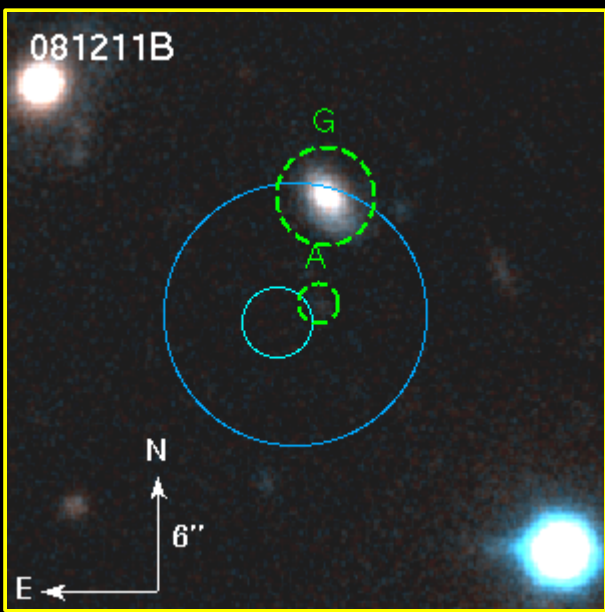
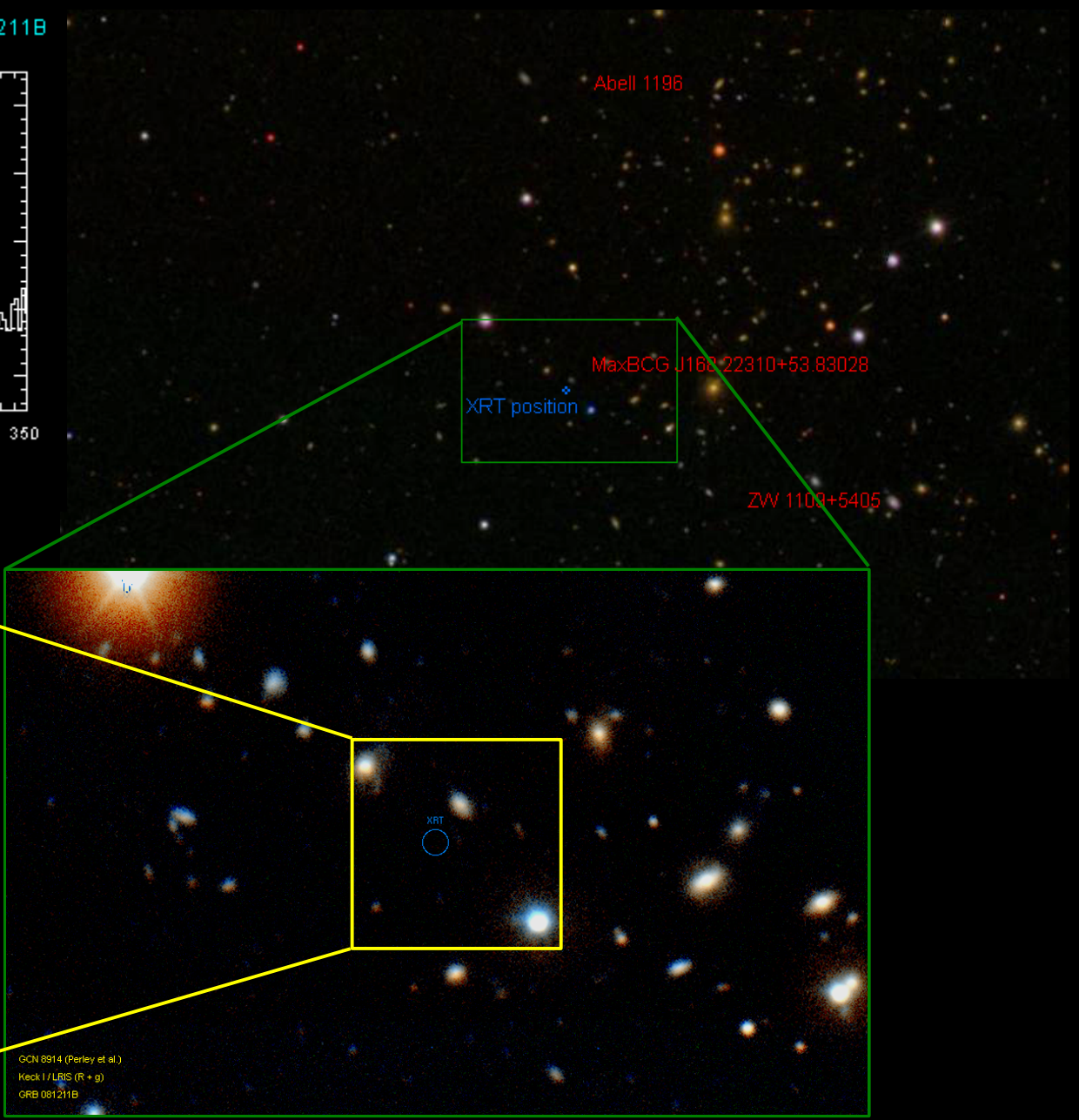
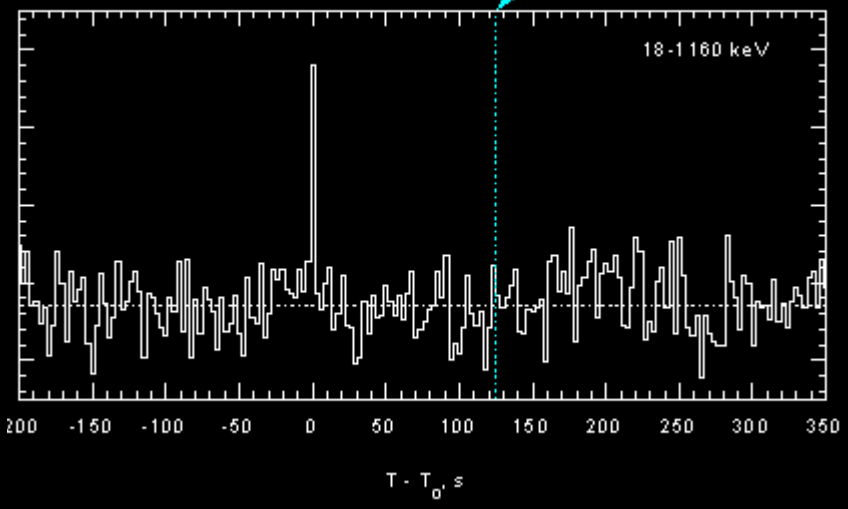
Extremely faint afterglow,  
No host galaxy to  $>28$  mag



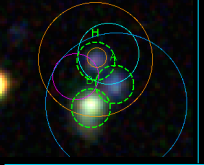


# Intracluster GRB 081221

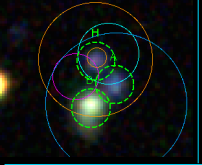
BAT T0 for GRB 081211B





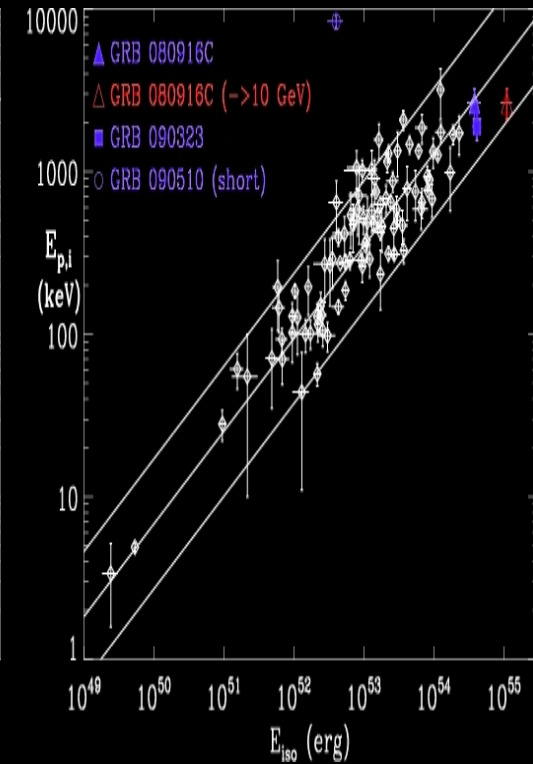
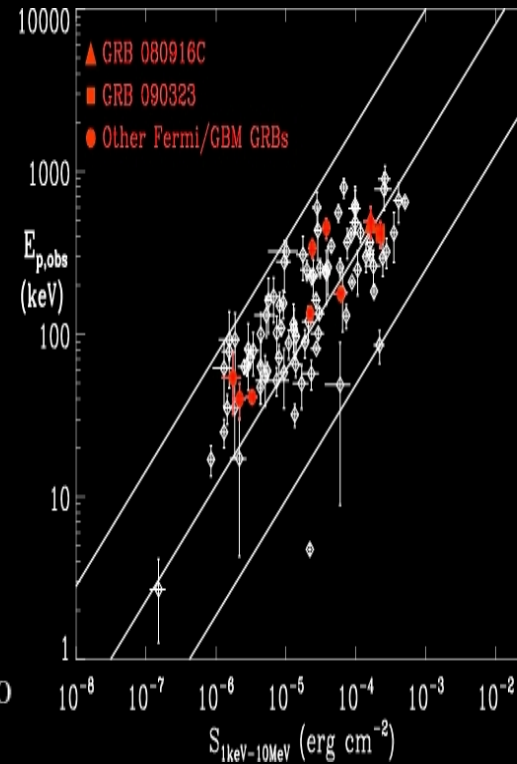
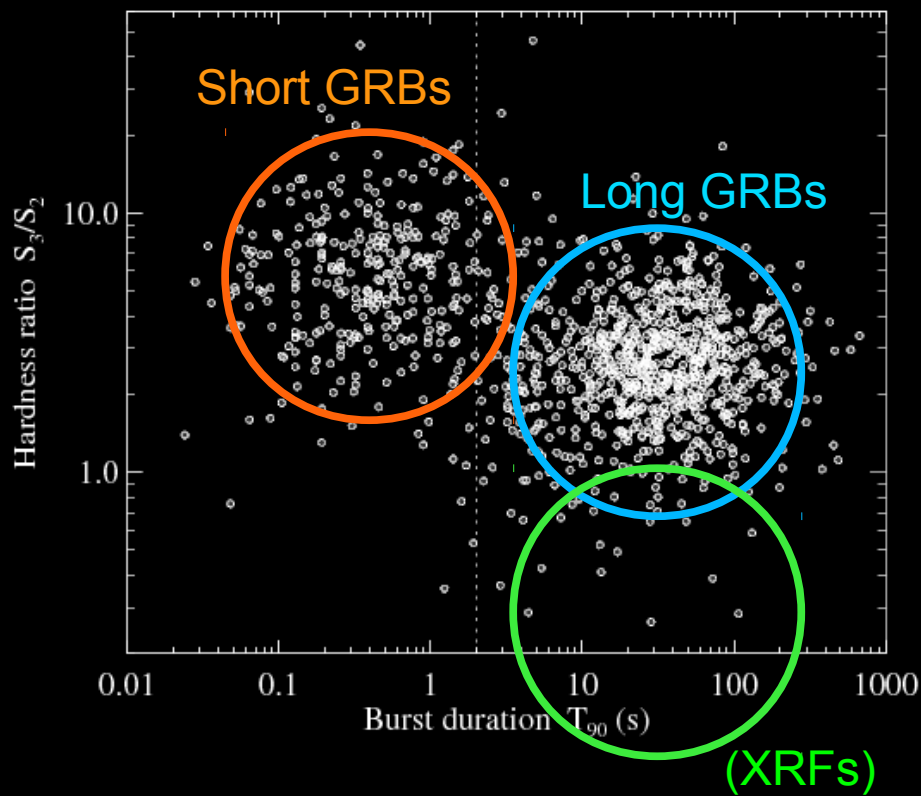


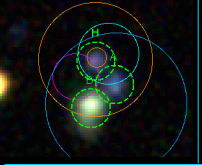
# XRFs



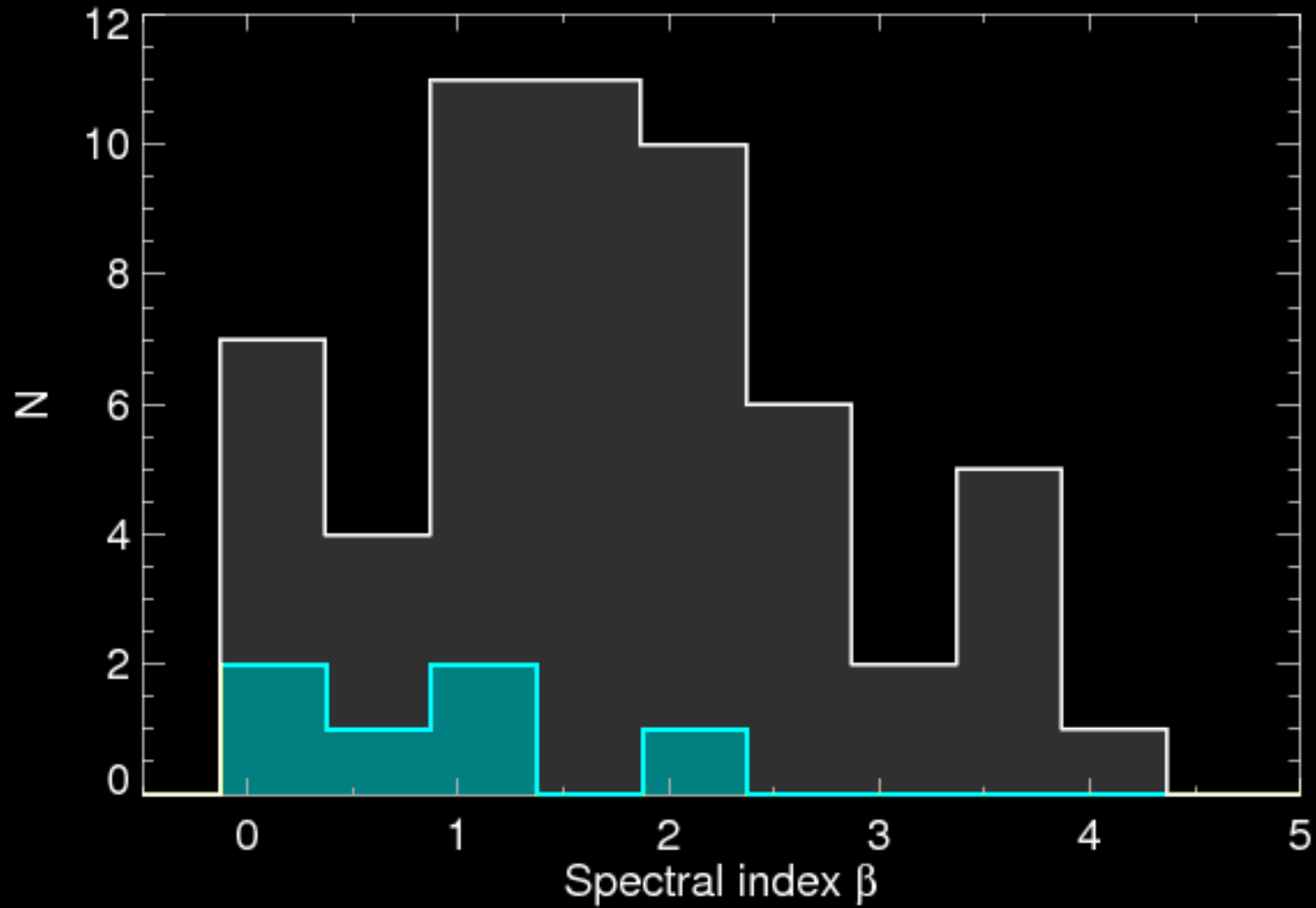
# X-Ray Flashes

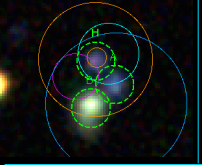
Soft long-duration GRBs:  $E_{\text{peak}} < 30 \text{ keV}$



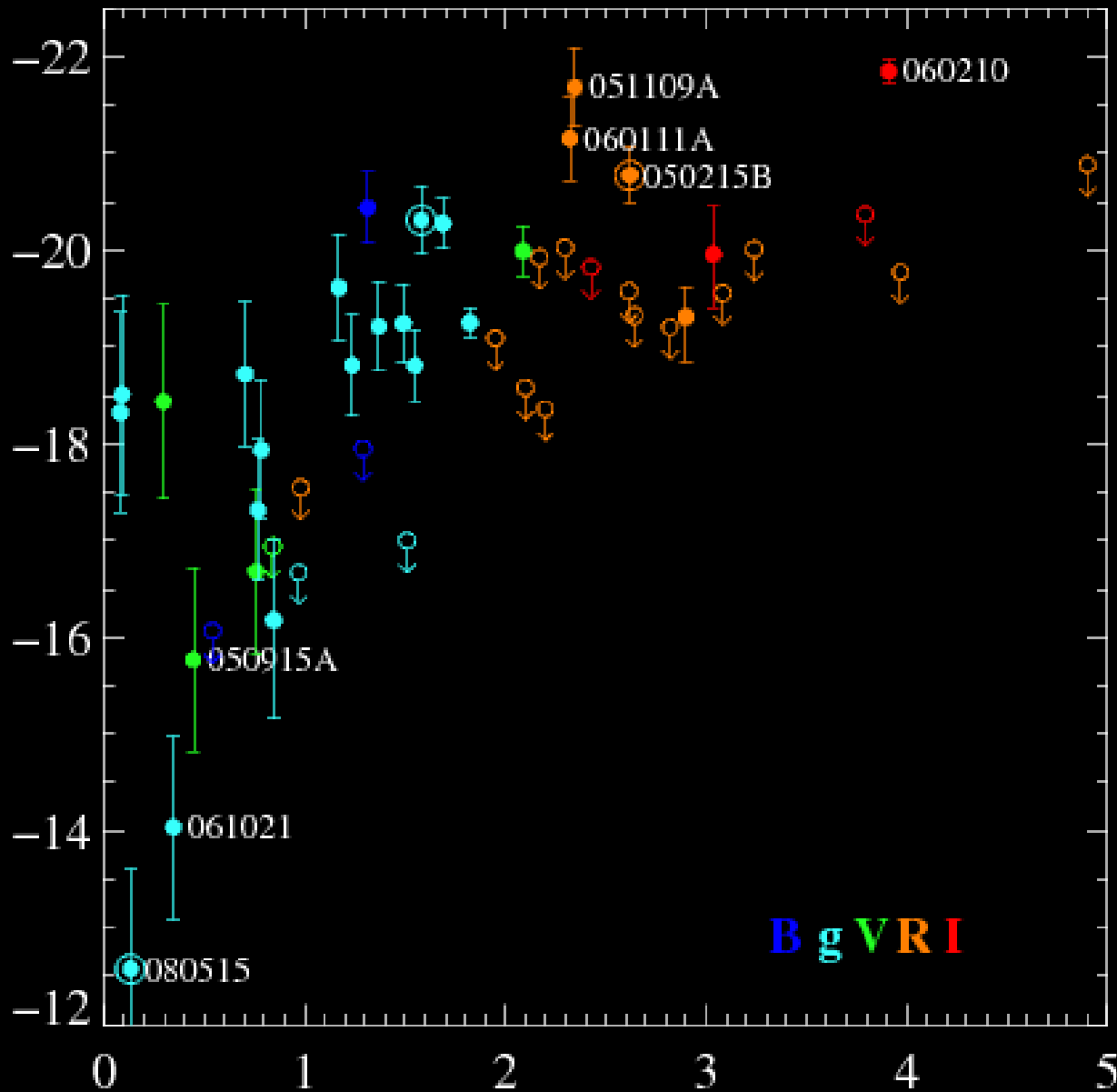


# XRF Colors

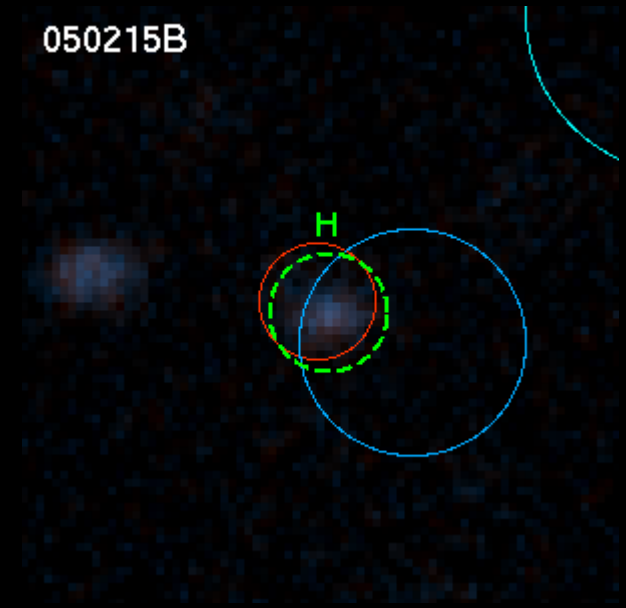




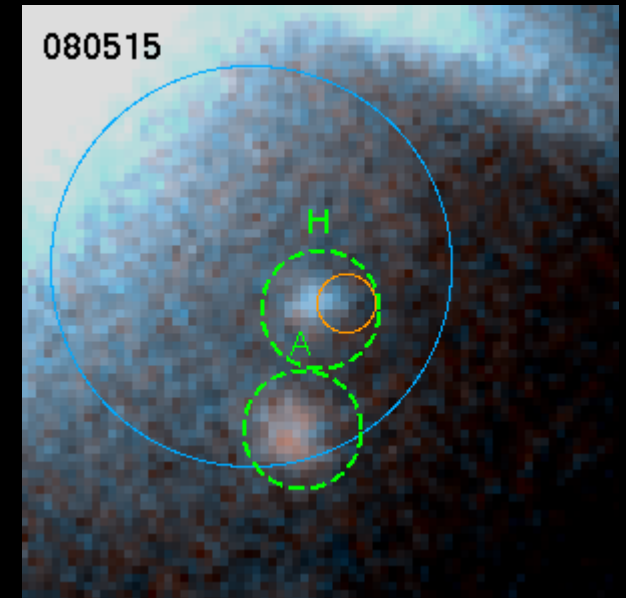
# XRF Luminosities

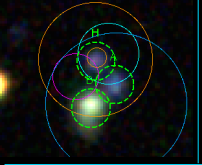


050215B



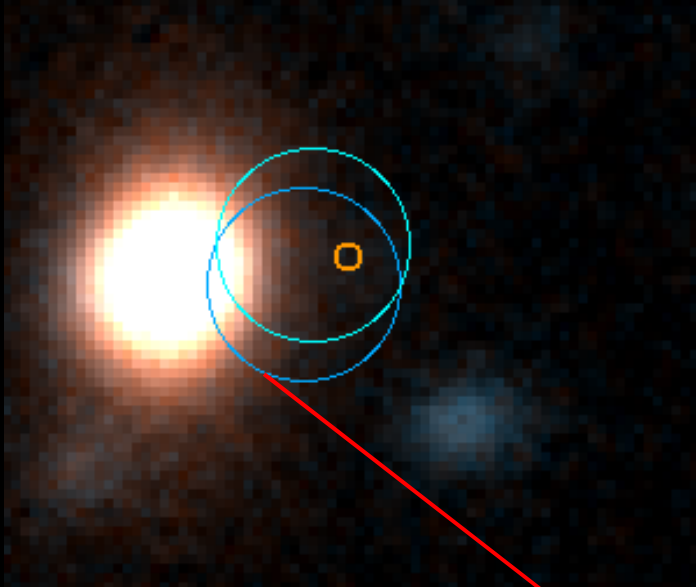
080515



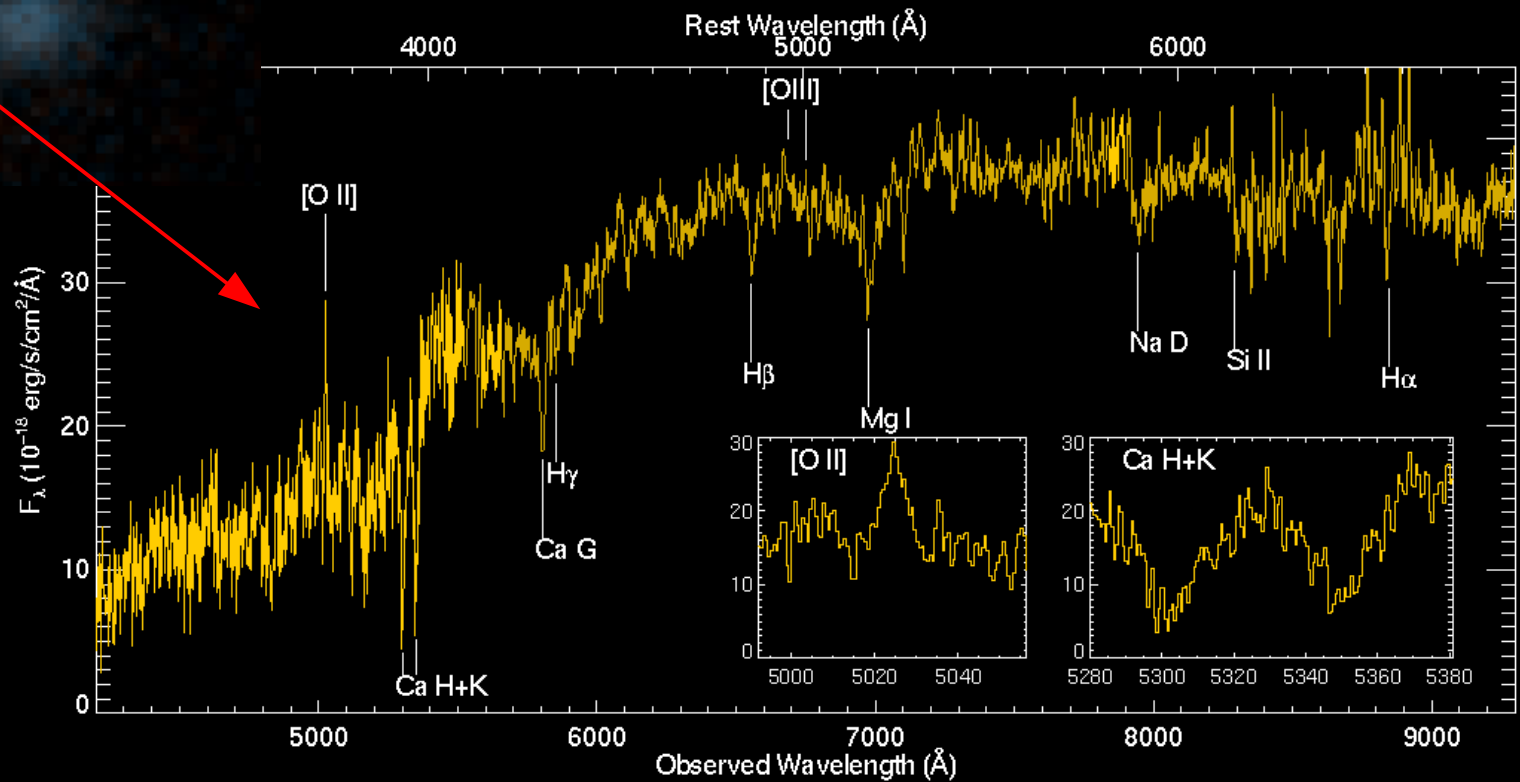


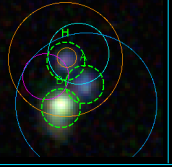
# XRF 060428B

060428B



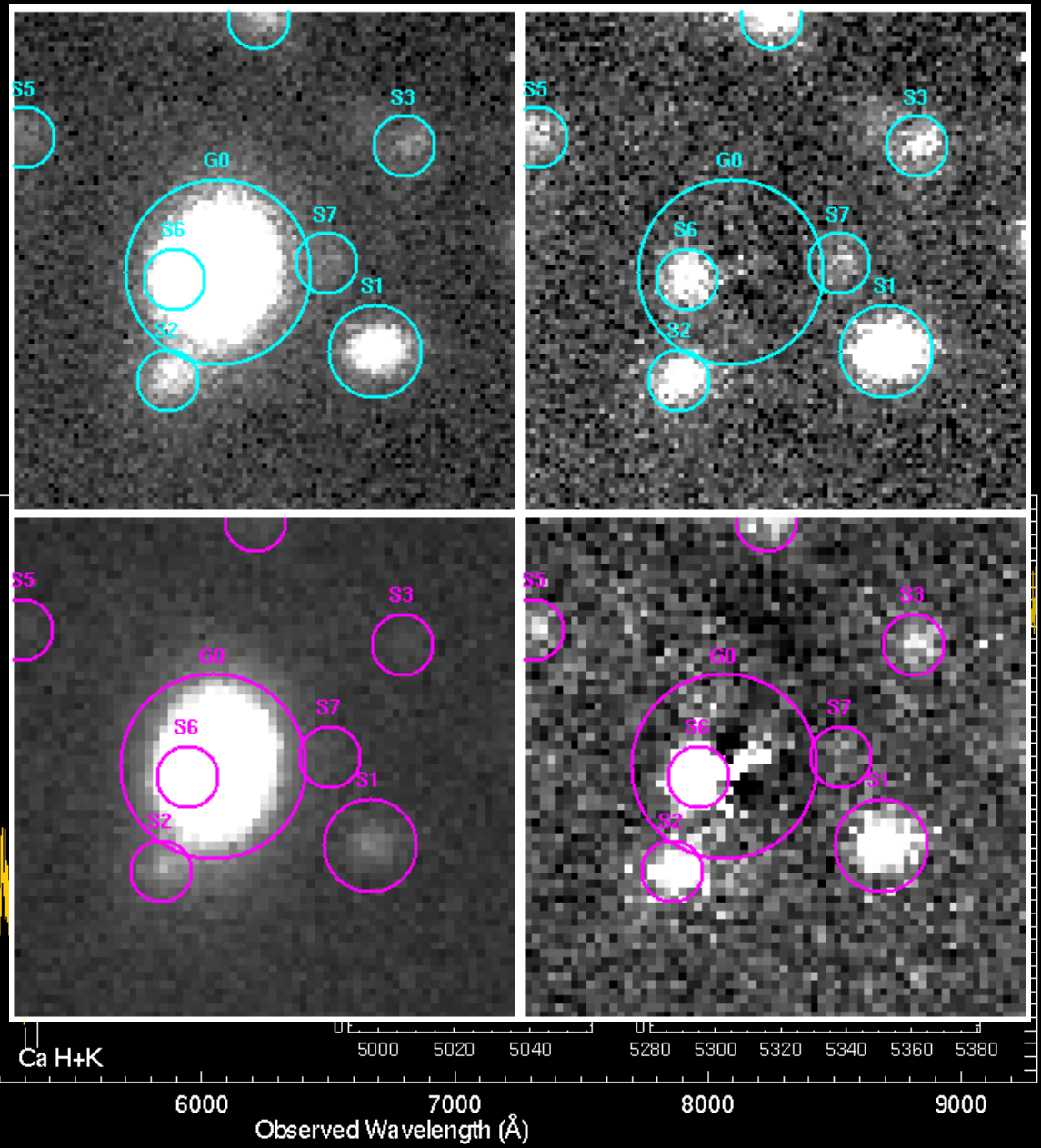
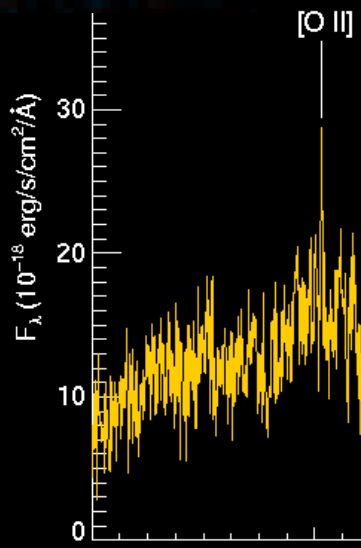
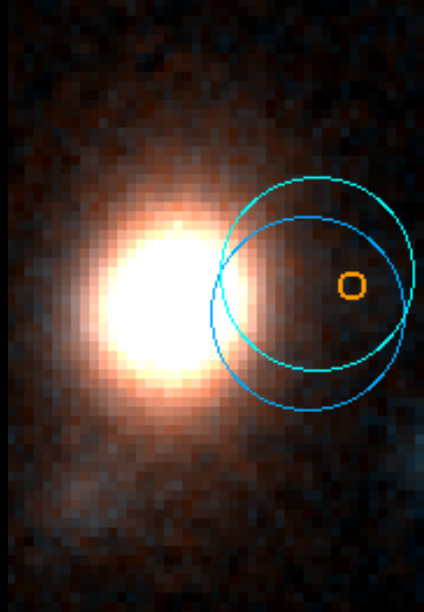
Outskirts of an early-type host with minimal star formation?

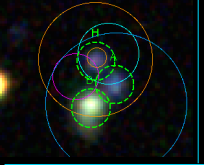




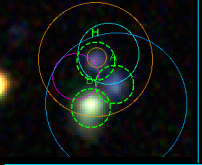
# XRF 060428B

060428B

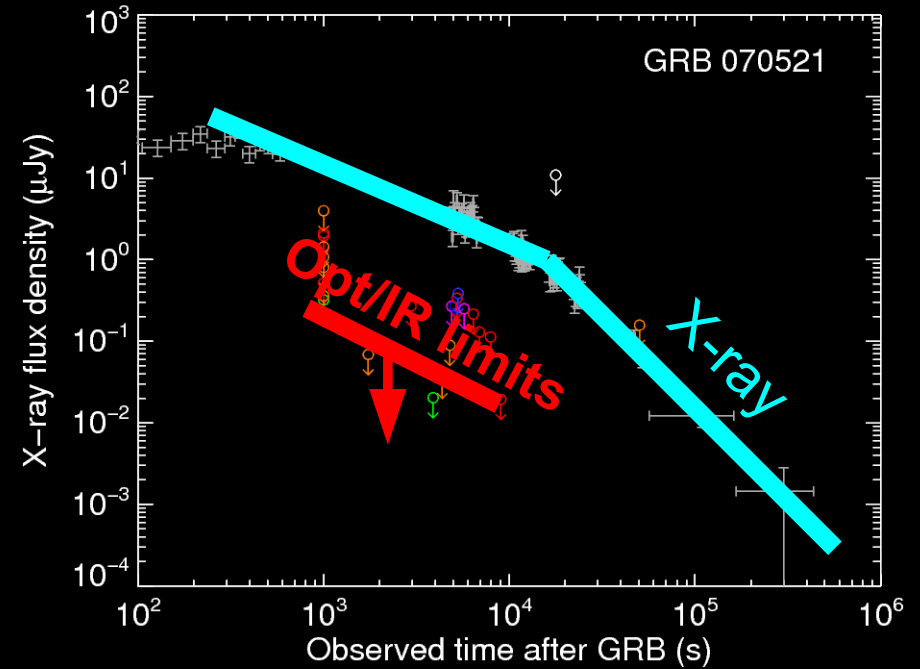
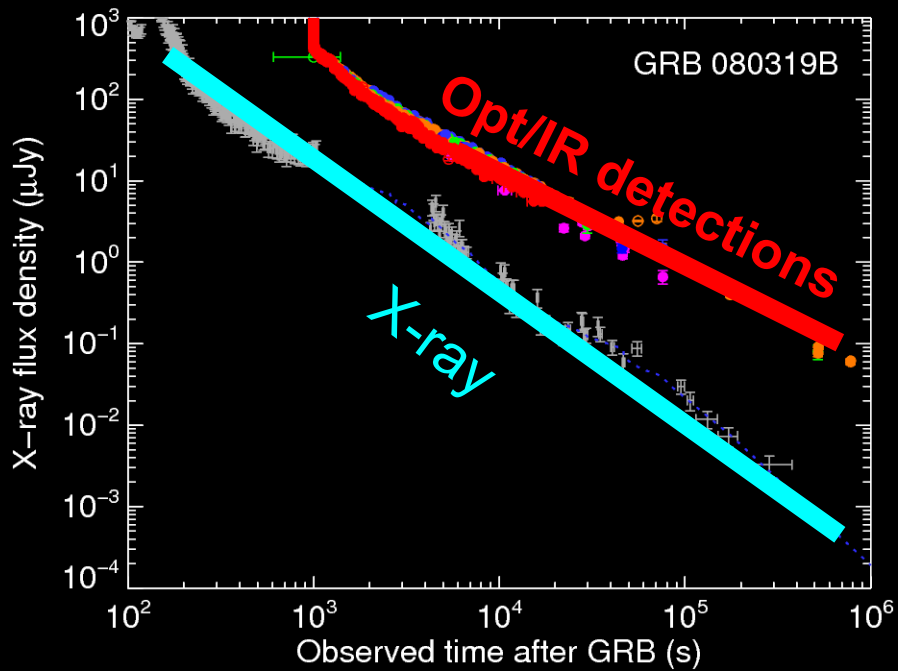
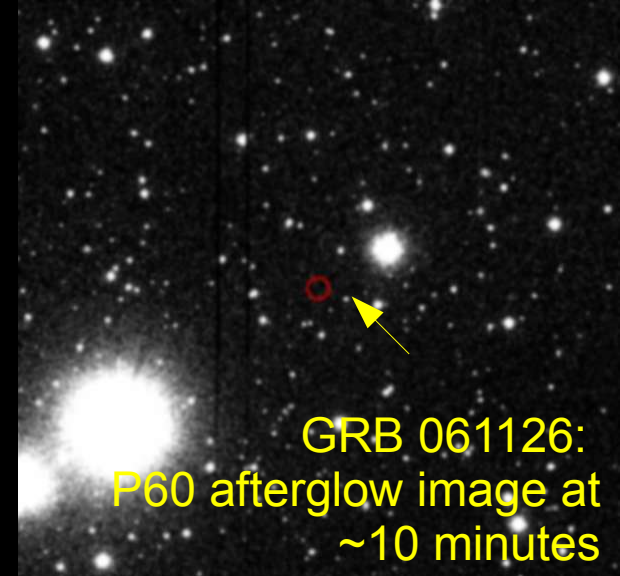




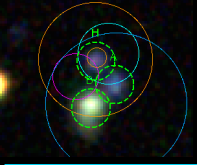
# Dark GRBs



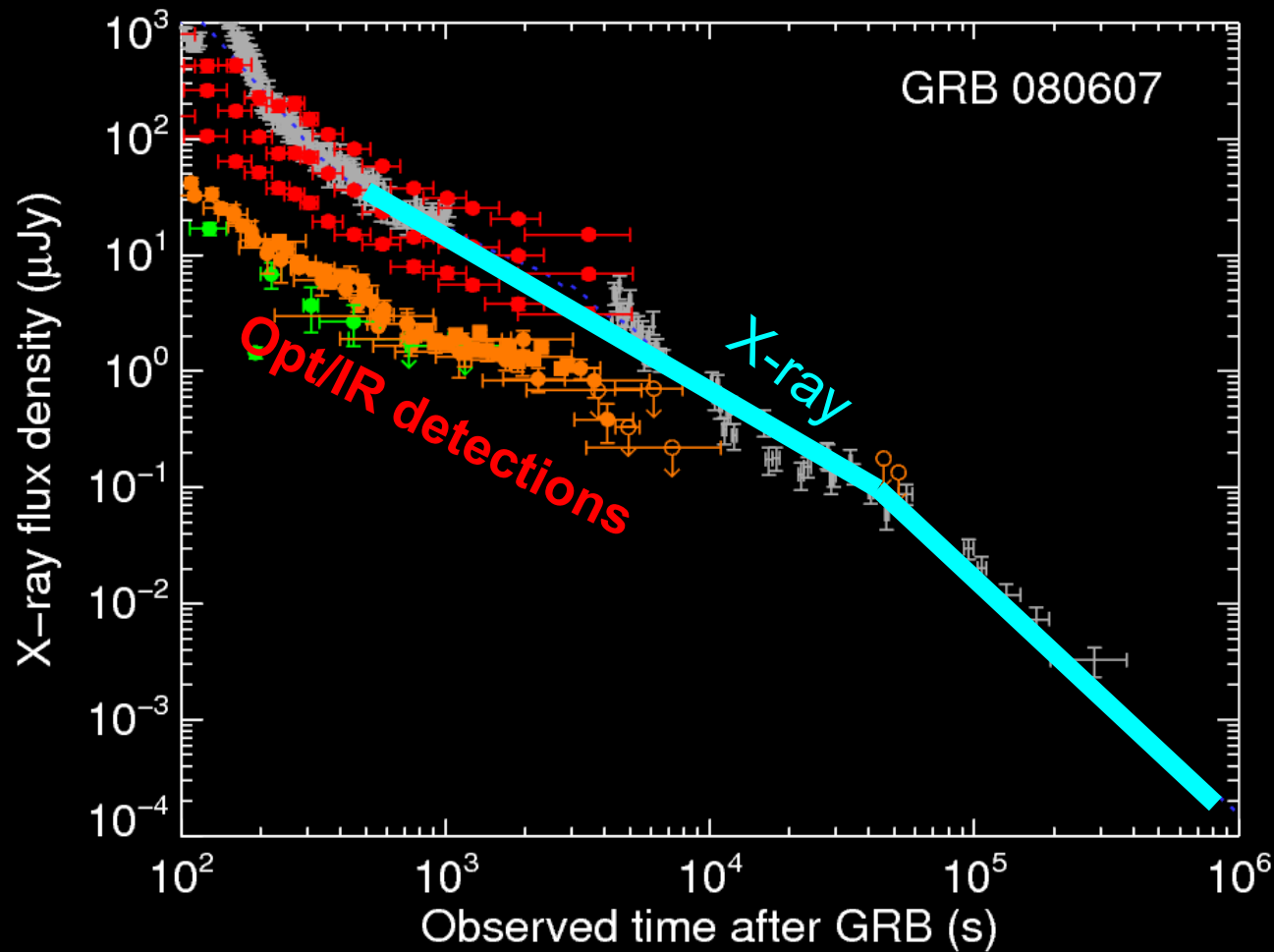
# Dark Bursts

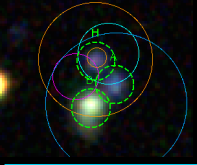




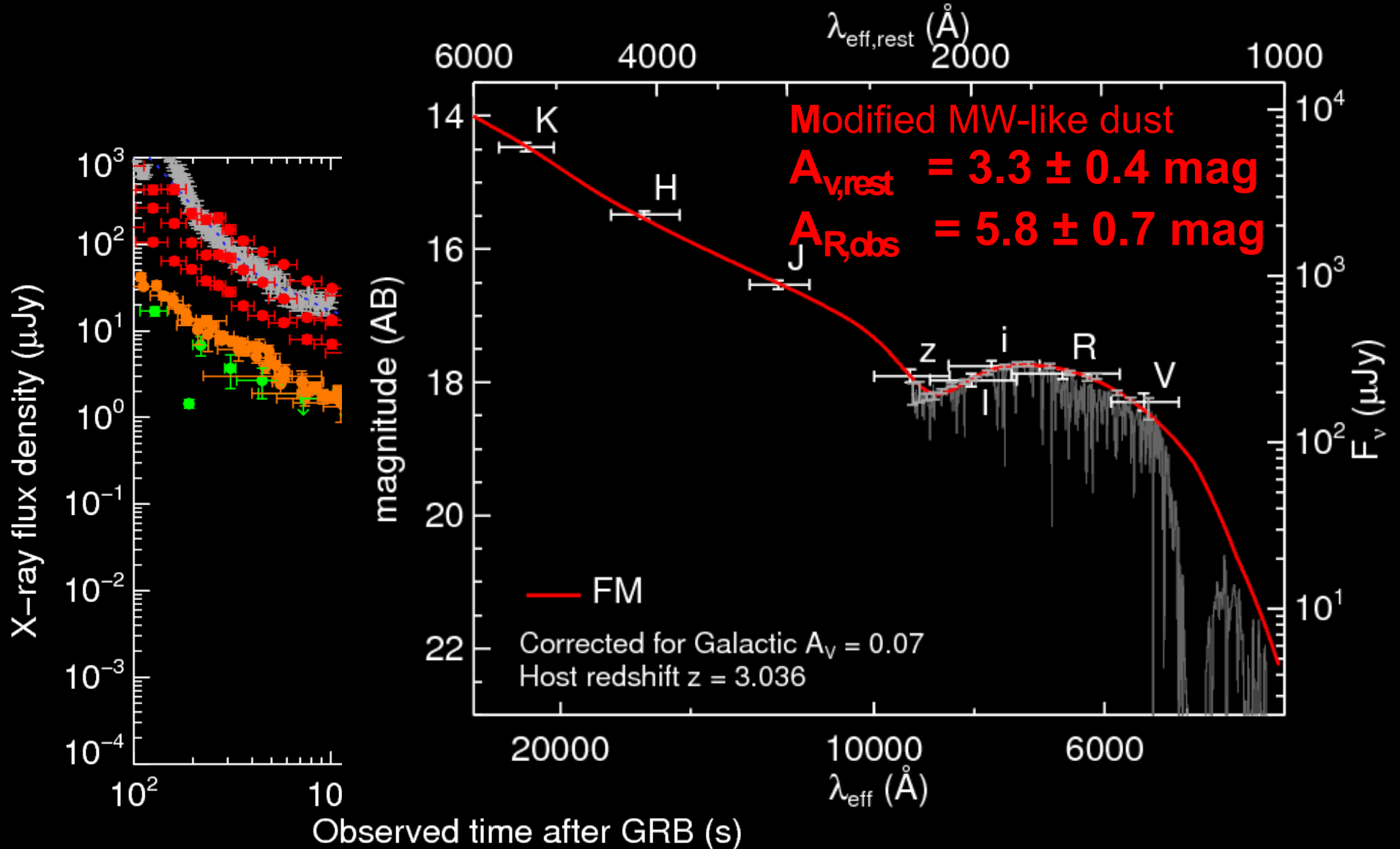


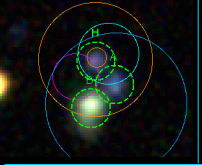
# Dark Bursts





# Dark Bursts





# Dark Bursts

No optical afterglow or faint optical afterglow  
(despite bright X-rays)

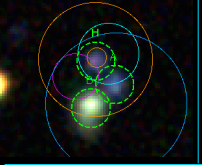
e.g., Jakobsson et al. 2004

Largest component of the project

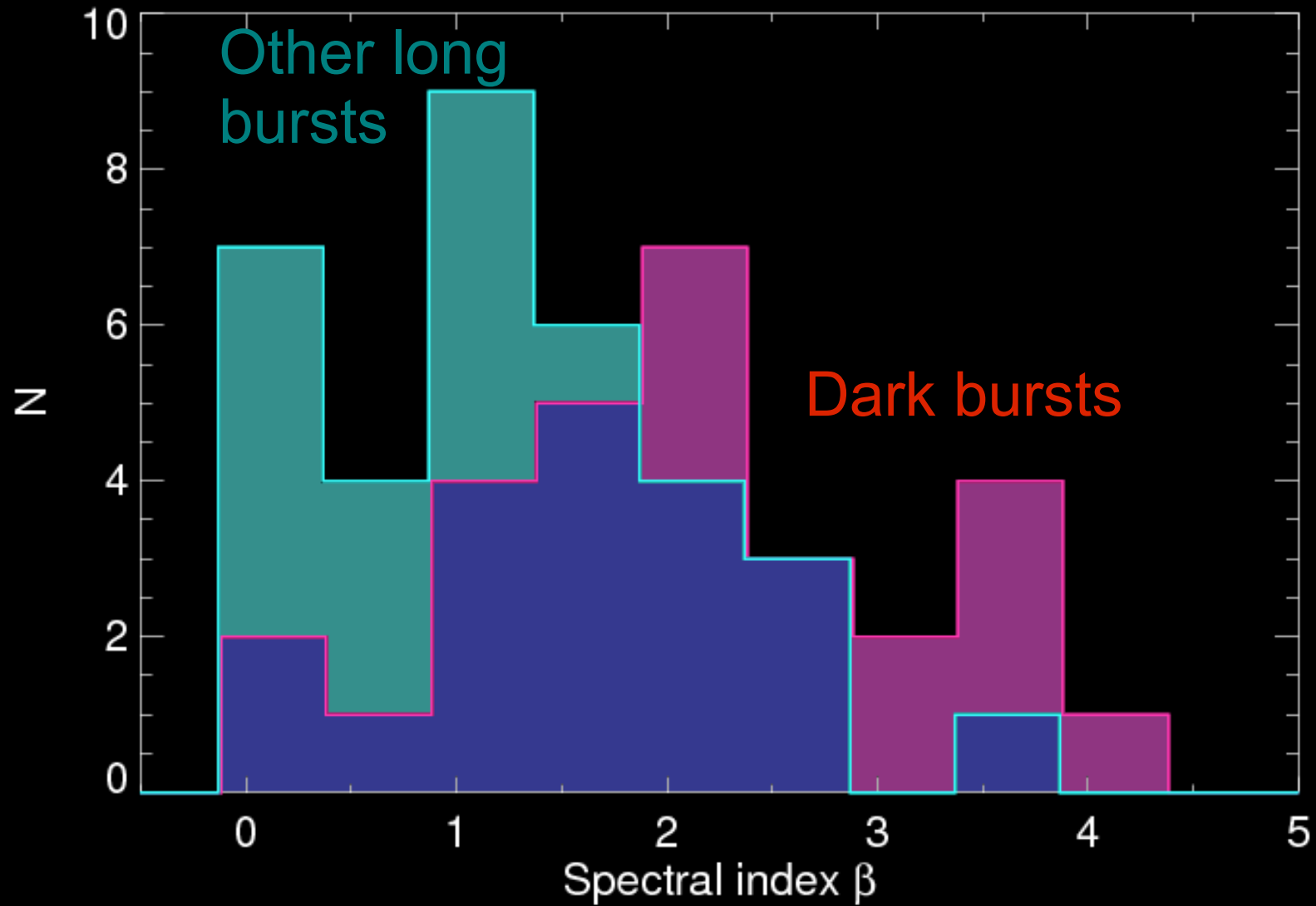
41 targets (28 detections)

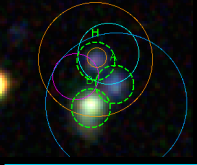
Very few pre-Swift dark GRB hosts

No other way to measure redshifts!

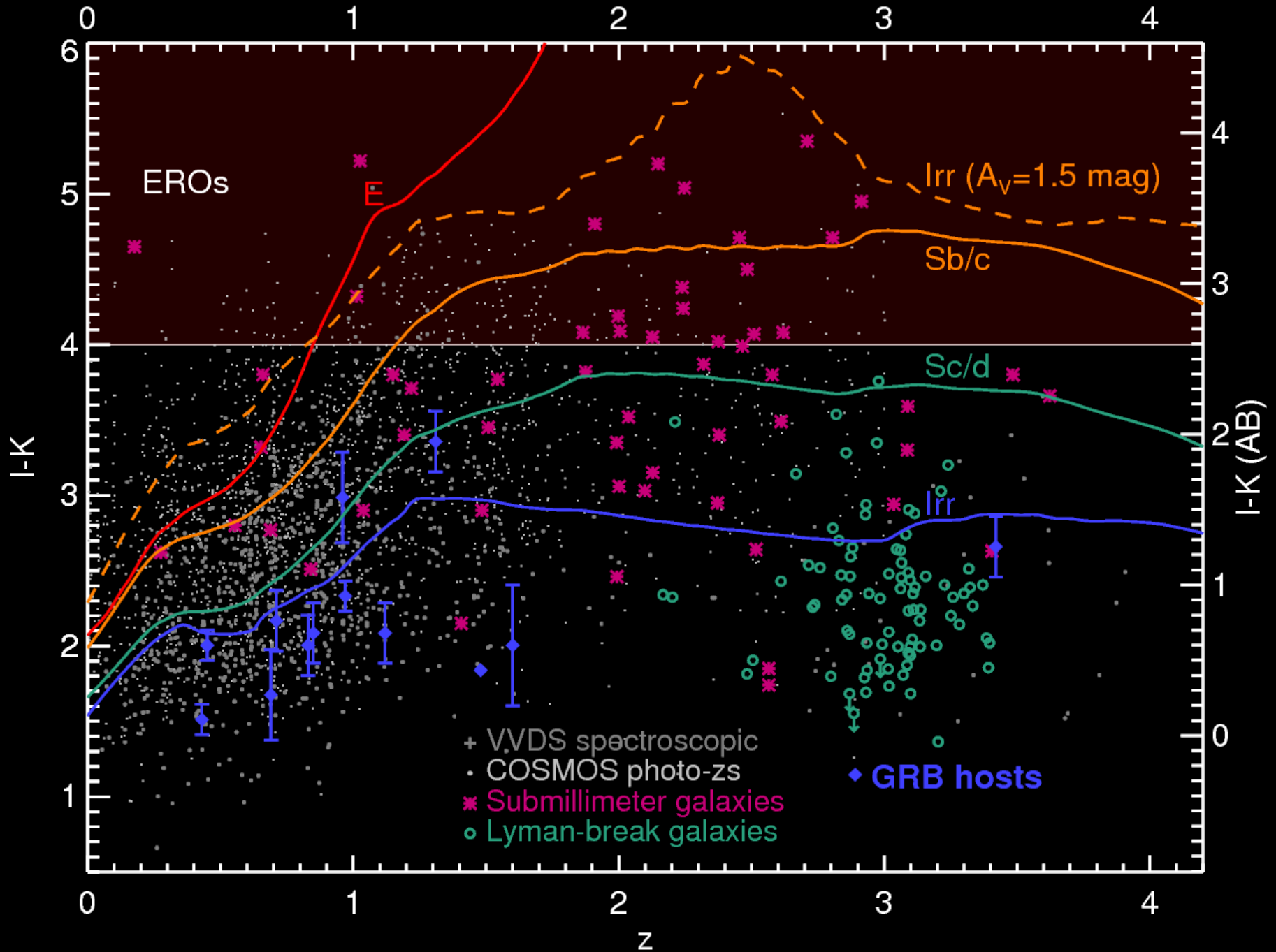


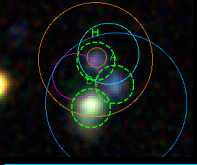
# Dark Burst Colors



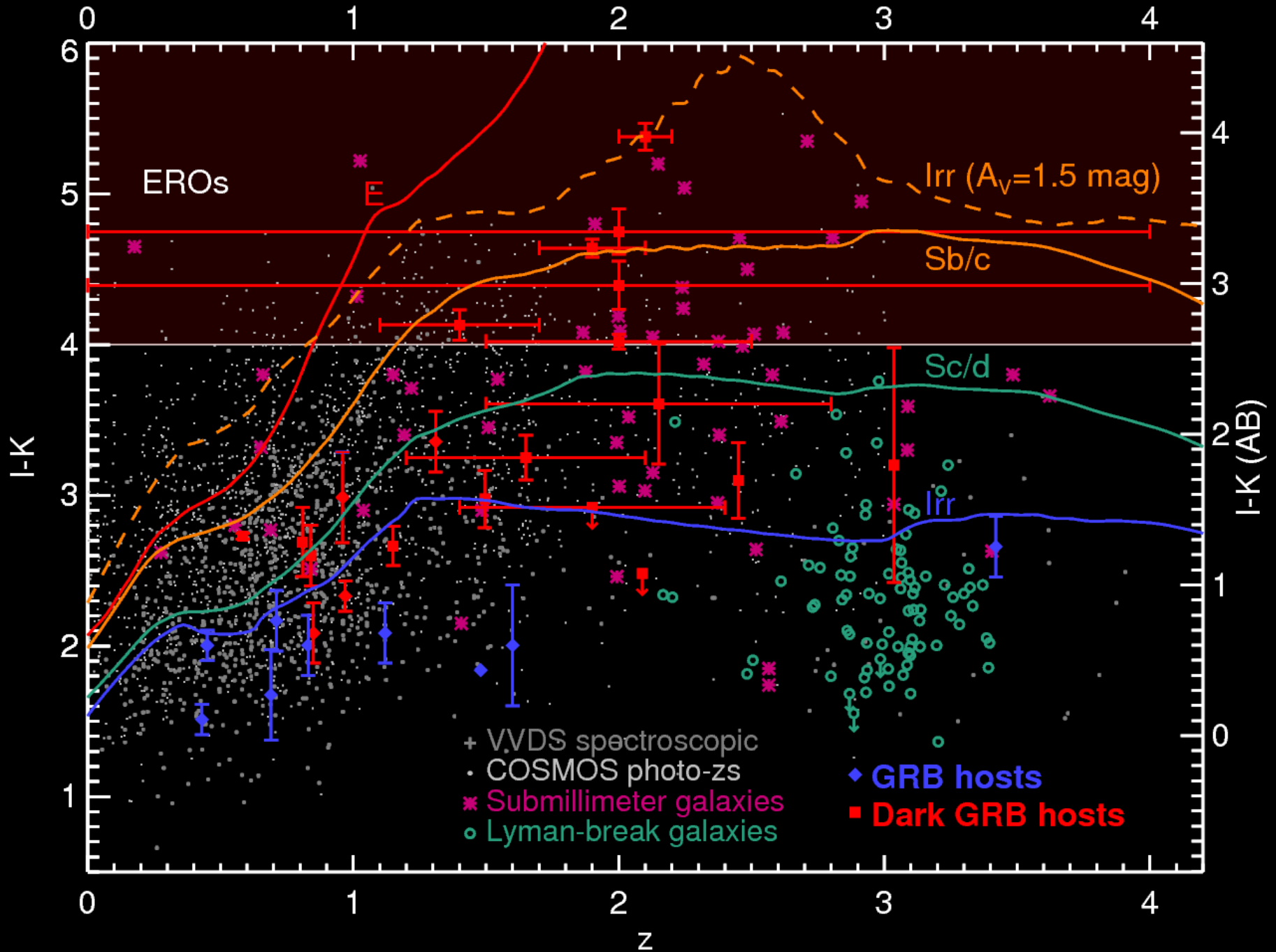


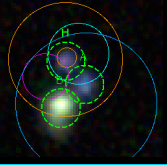
# Dark Burst Opt-NIR Colors



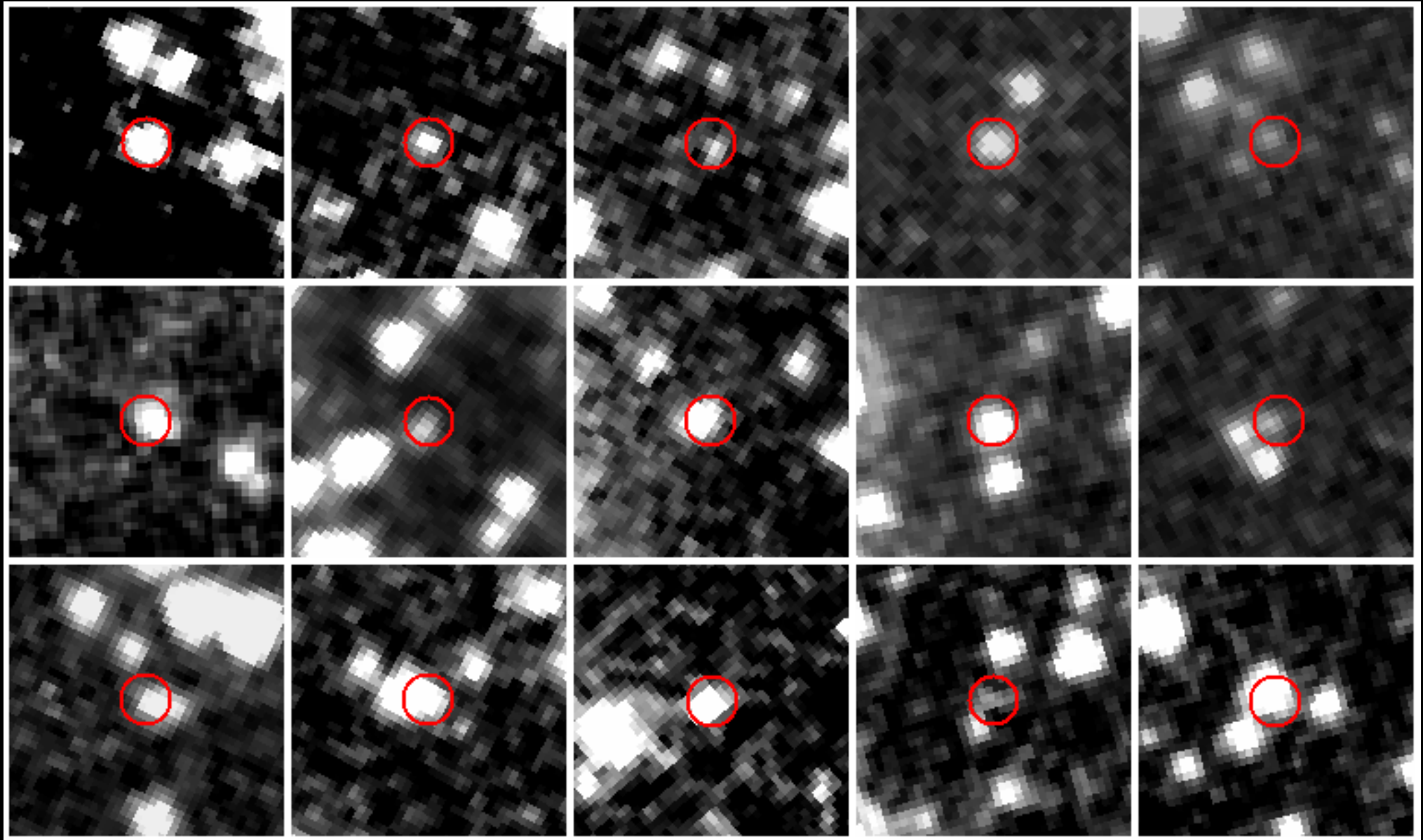


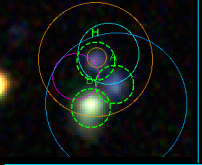
# Dark Burst Opt-NIR Colors



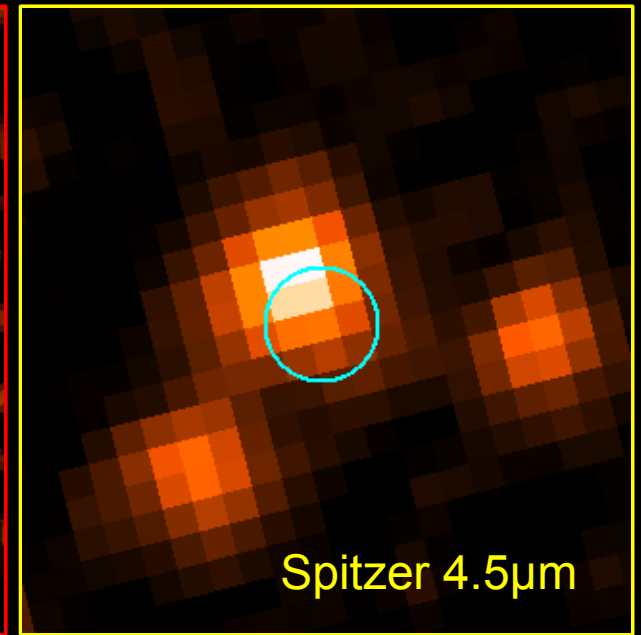
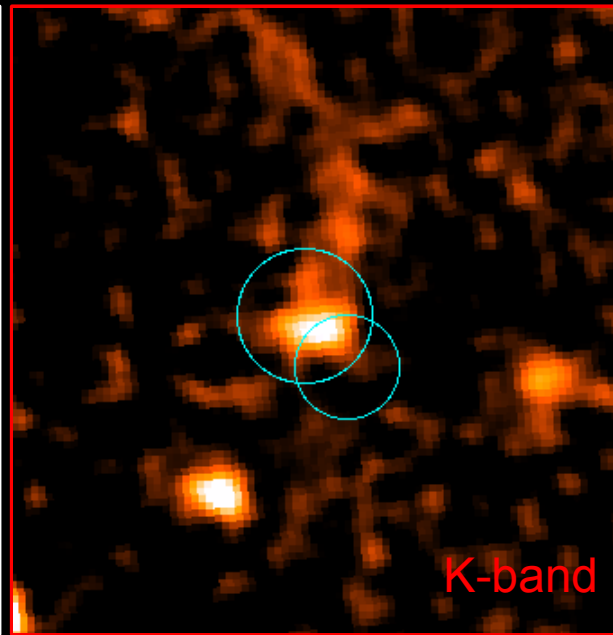
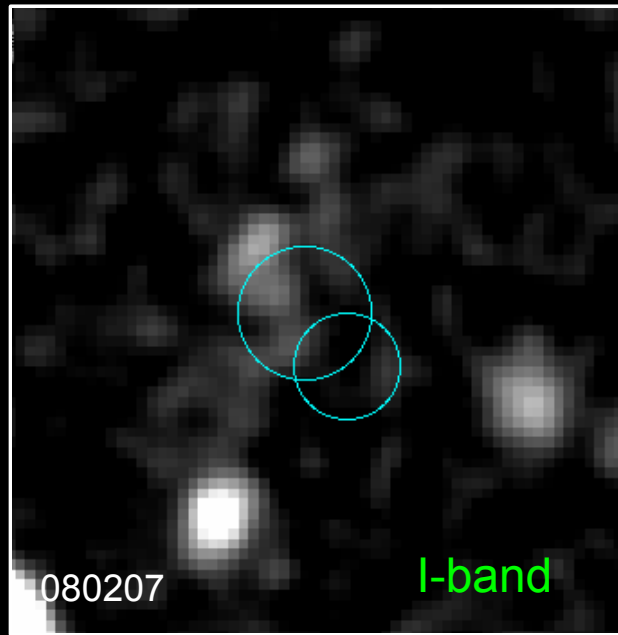


# Spitzer Detections





# Dark GRB 080207



Fairly dark burst with...

**Extremely red host:**

**I-K ~ 5.5 mag**

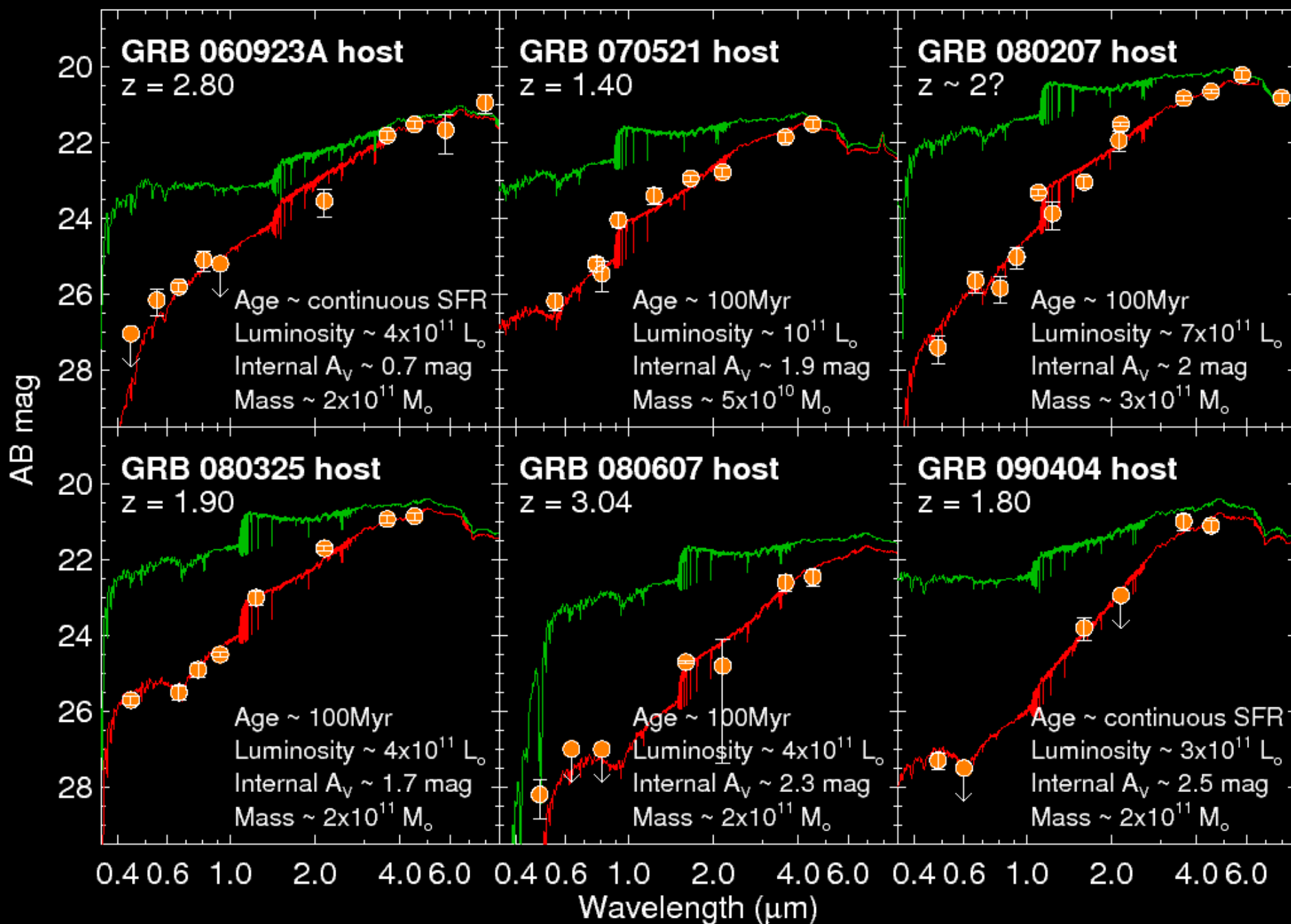
In top ~5% of brightest hosts observed by Spitzer,  
also detected at 24μm with MIPS

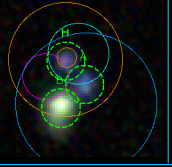
**Optically faint, z unknown**

(photo-z~2.1 from Svensson et al. in prep)

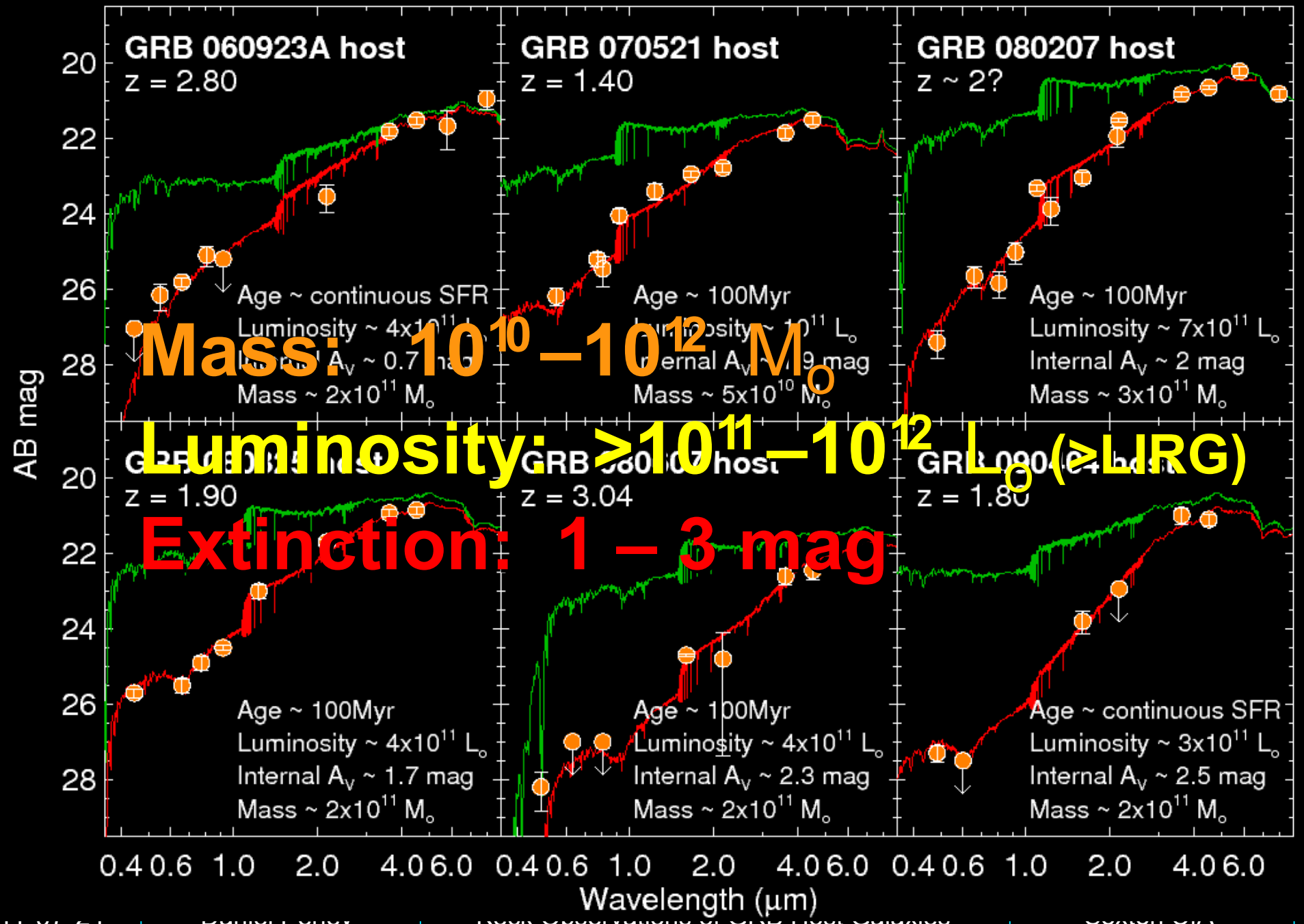


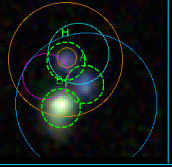
# Other Red Dark Burst Hosts



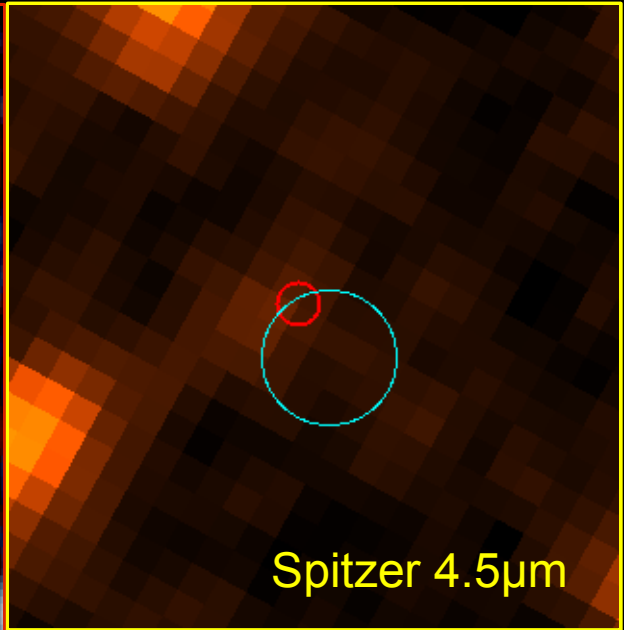
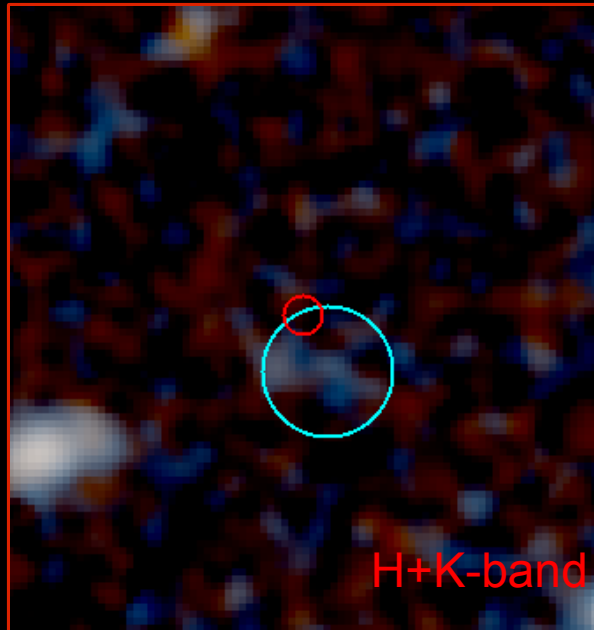
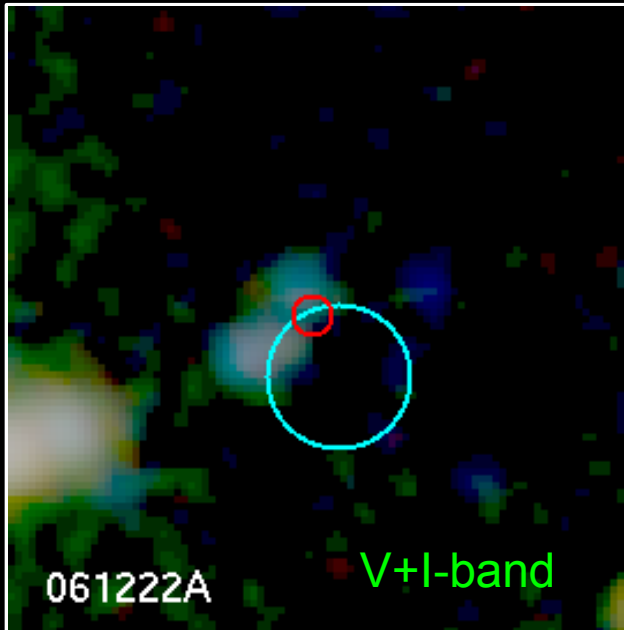


# Other Red Dark Burst Hosts

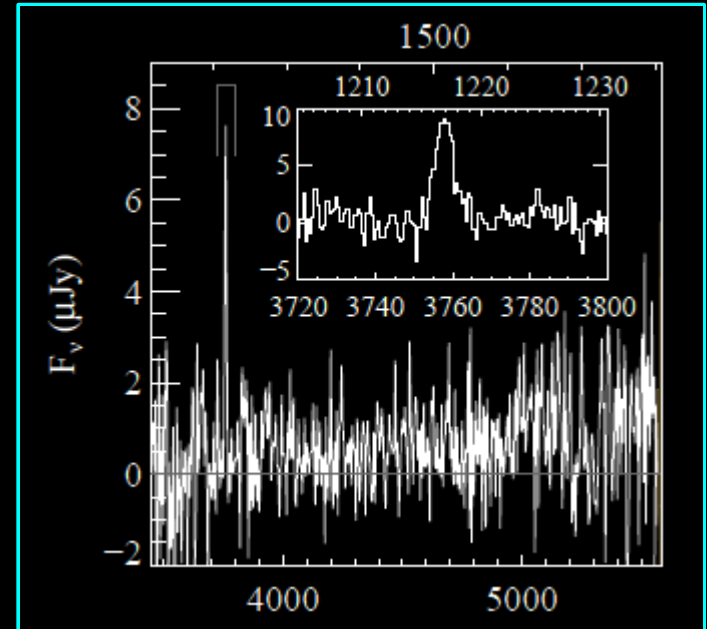




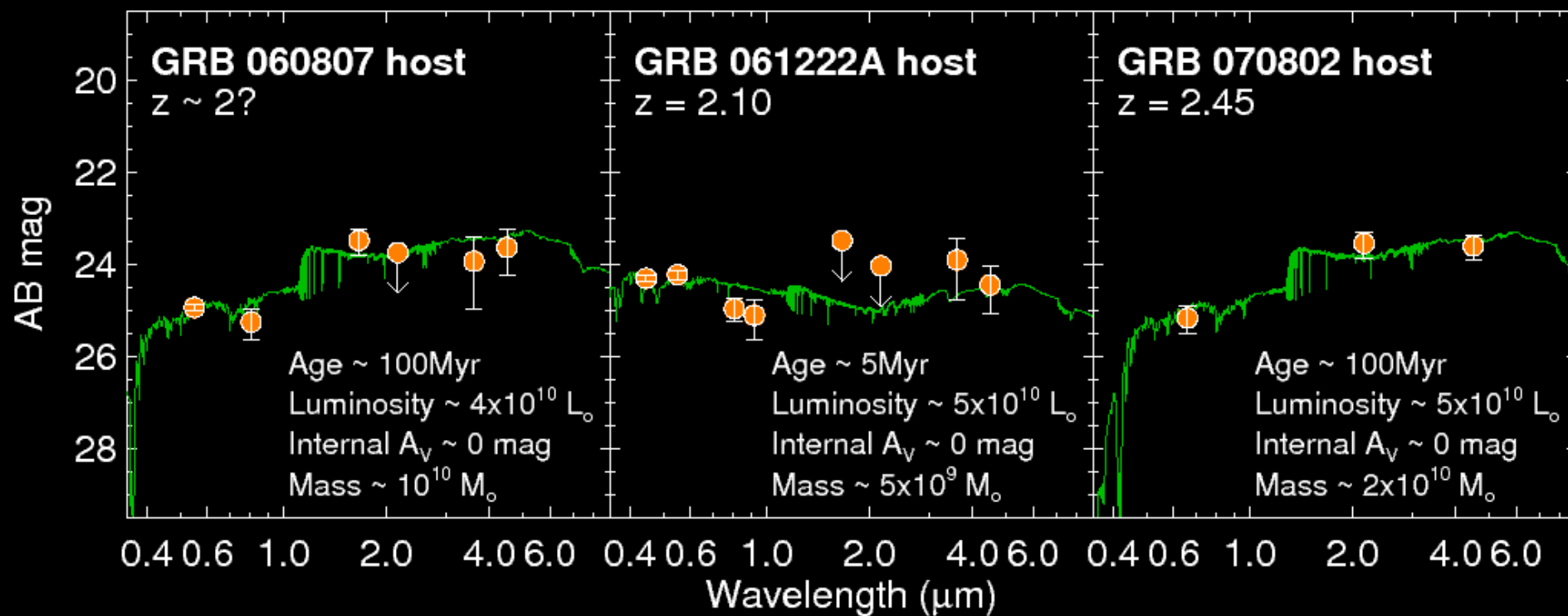
# Dark GRB 061222A



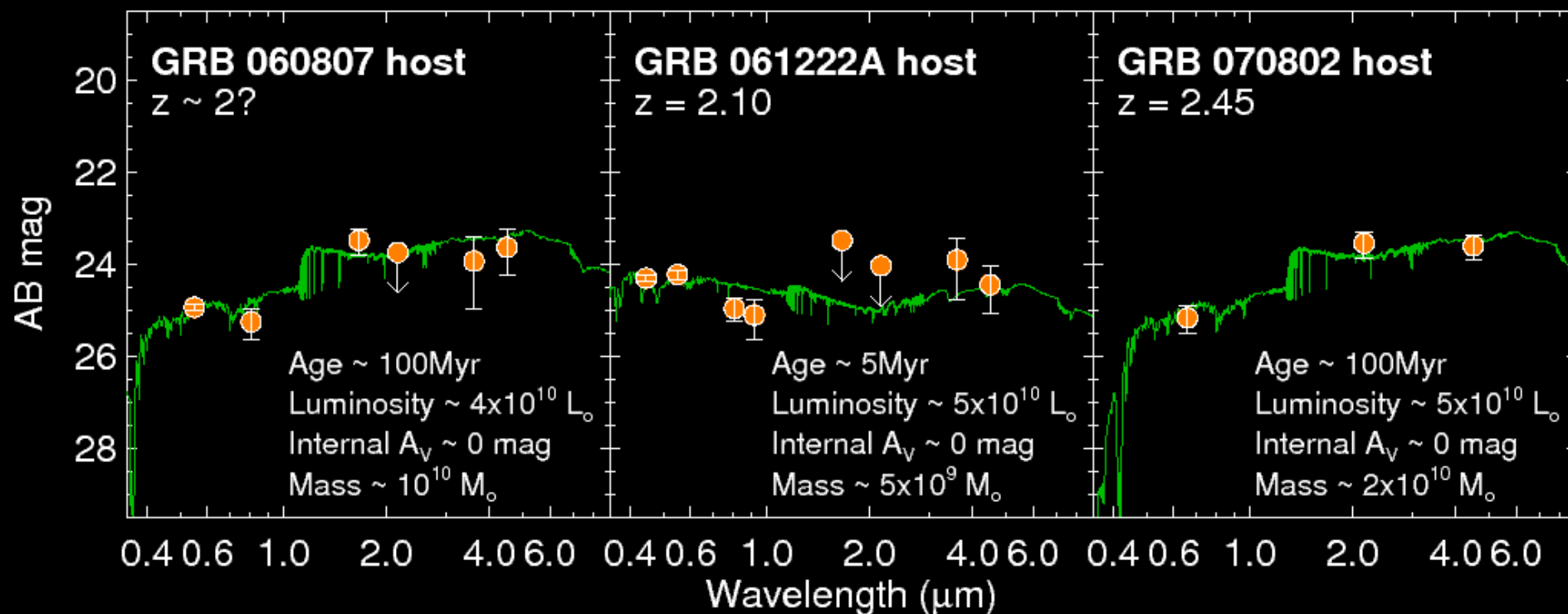
Ultra-dark burst ( $A_v > 5$  mag), but  
**Extremely blue host:**  
**I-K ~ 2 mag**  
 marginal or no Spitzer detection  
**Ly- $\alpha$  emitter at  $z=2.1$**



# Other Blue Dark GRB Hosts



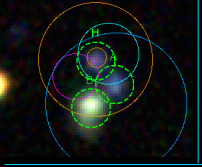
# Other Blue Dark GRB Hosts



**Mass:  $10^9 - 10^{10} M_{\odot}$**

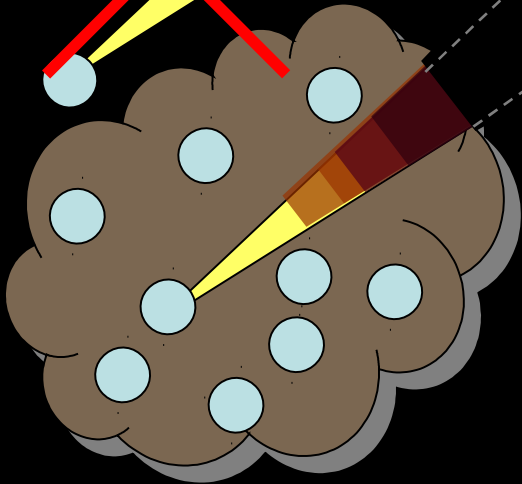
**Luminosity:  $10^{10} - 10^{11} L_{\odot}$**

**Extinction: negligible**

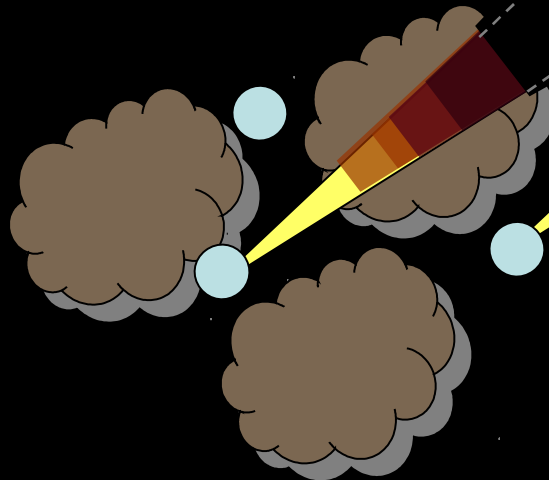


# Dust in GRB Hosts

Ordinary burst  
in dusty galaxy

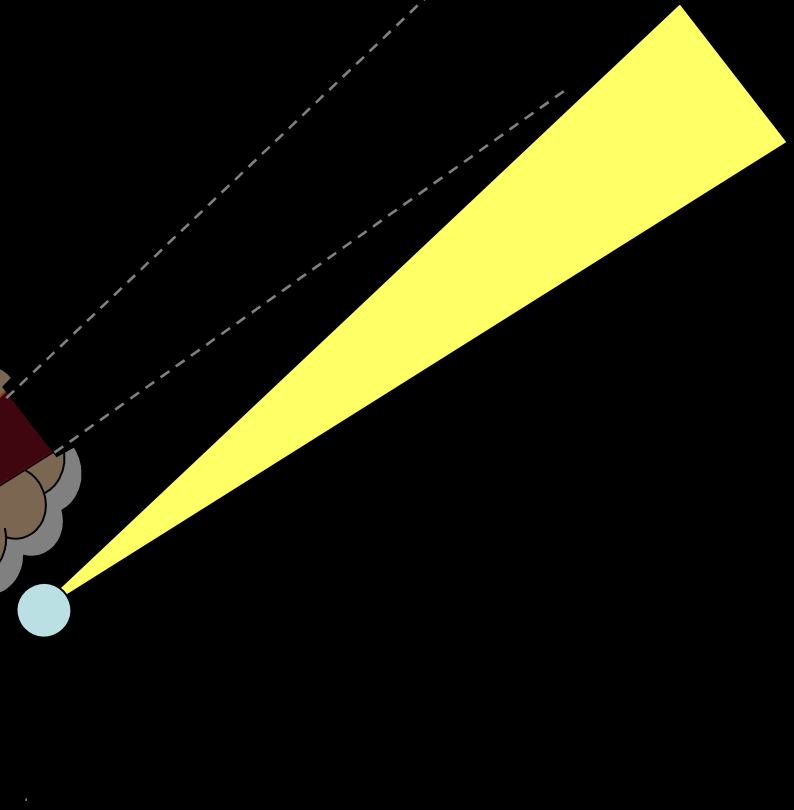


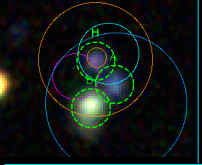
Dark burst in  
dusty galaxy



Dark burst in  
ordinary galaxy

Ordinary burst in  
ordinary galaxy

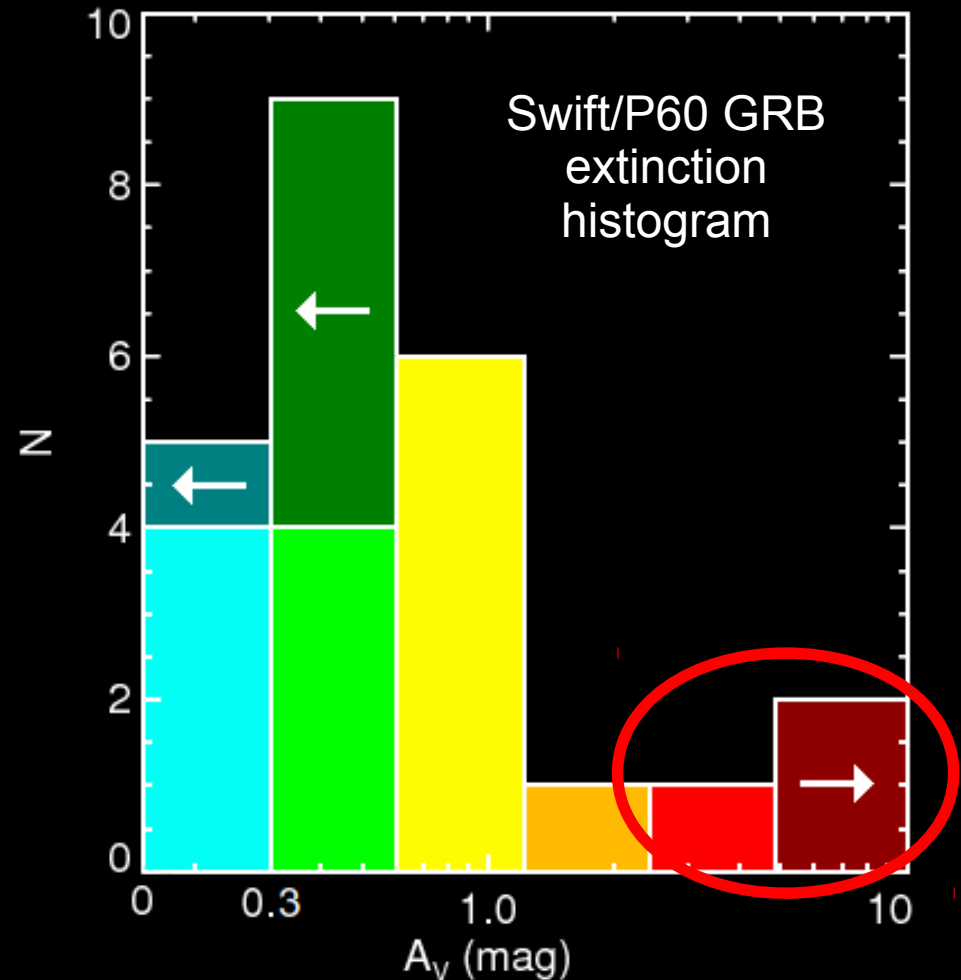


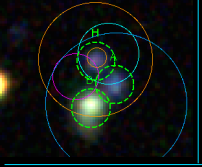


# Swift Extinction Distribution

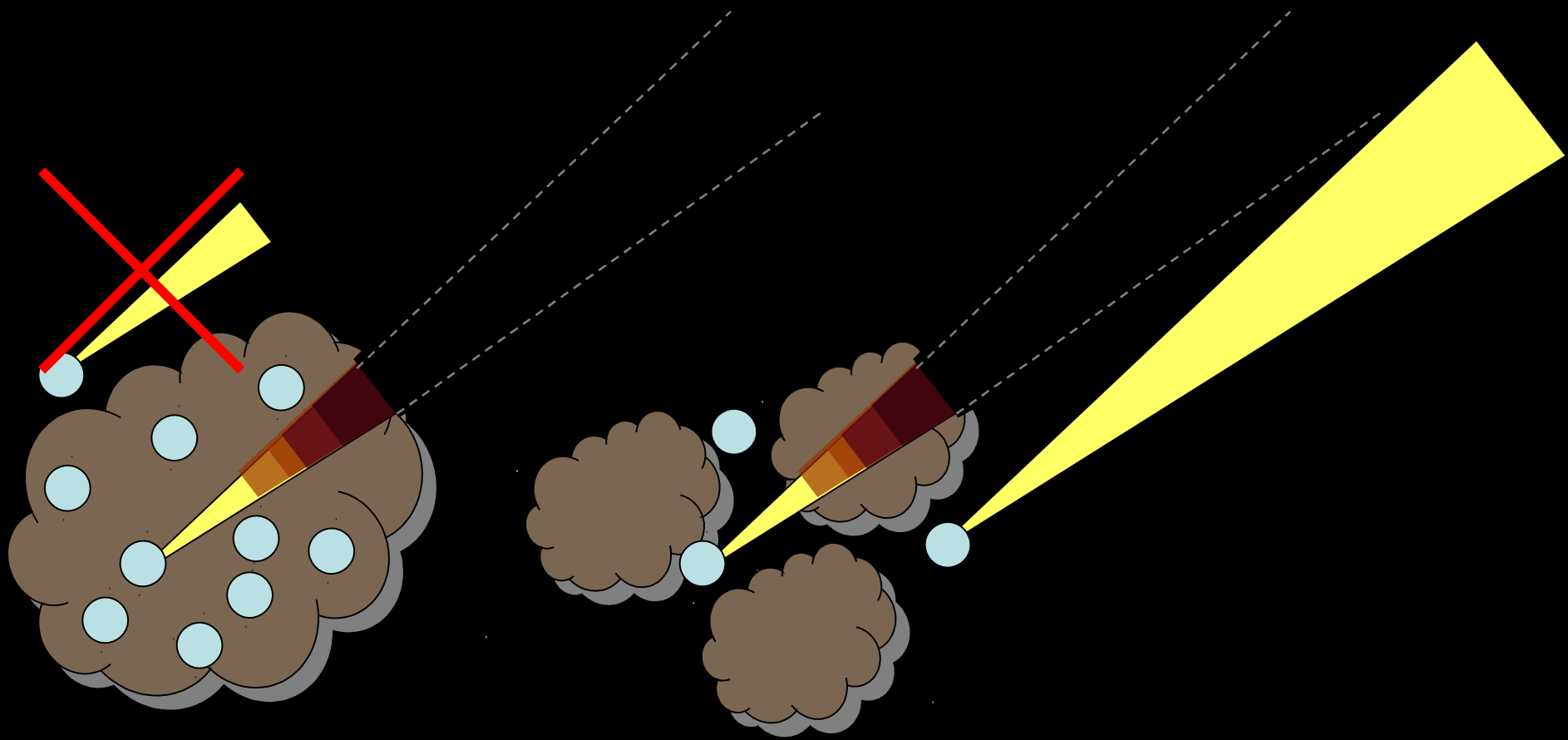
GRBs as pure star formation tracers  
after all?

very dark GRBs are only **~15%** of  
all GRBs.





# Dust in GRB Hosts



Dark burst in  
dusty galaxy

~8%

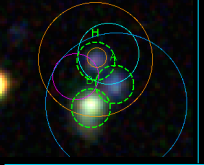
Dark burst in  
ordinary galaxy

~7%

Ordinary burst in  
ordinary galaxy

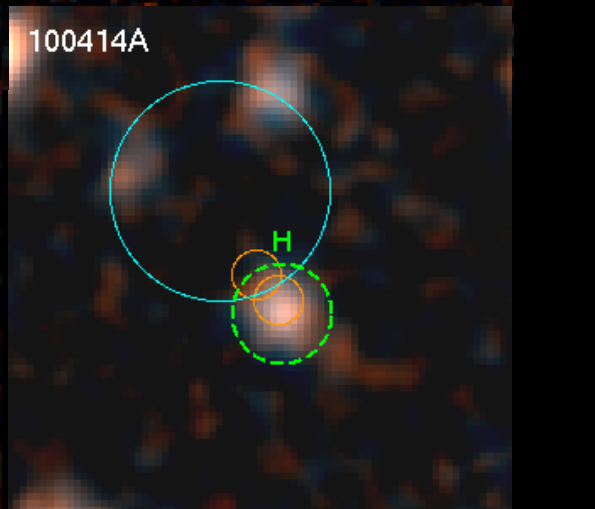
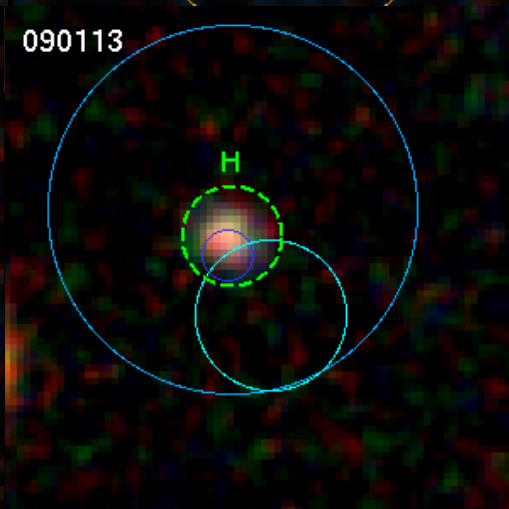
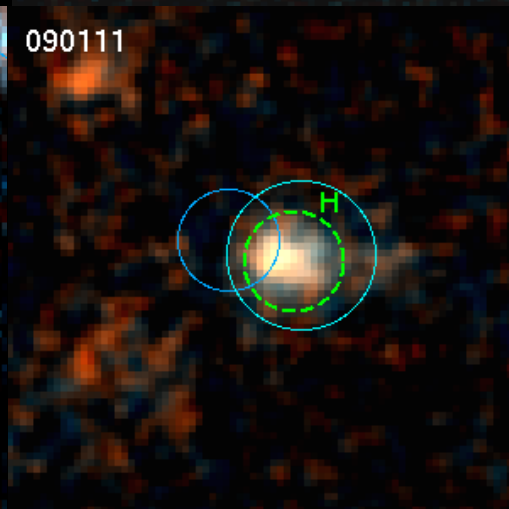
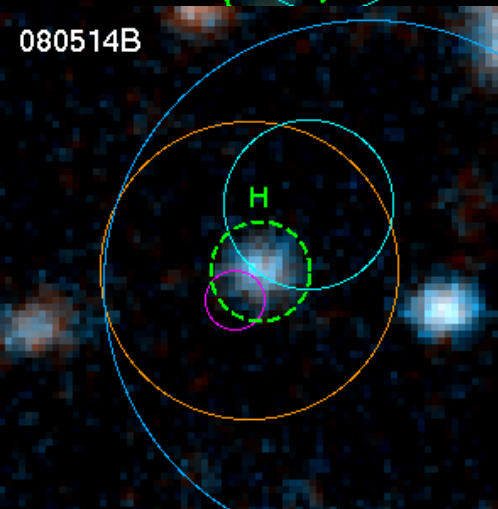
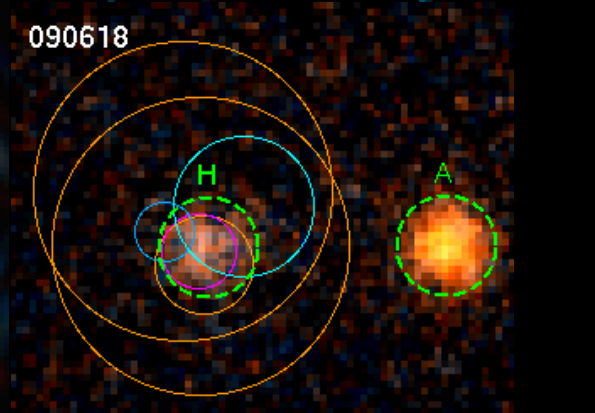
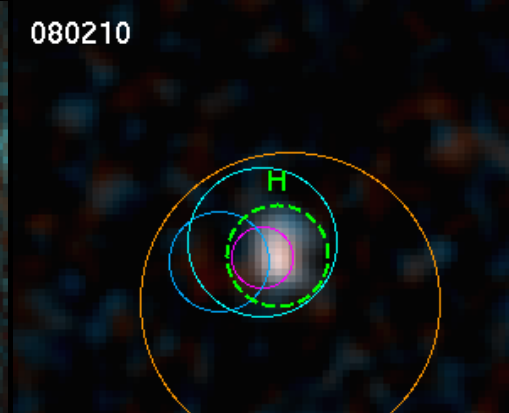
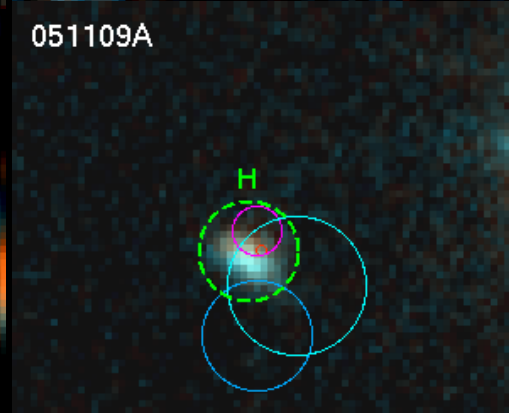
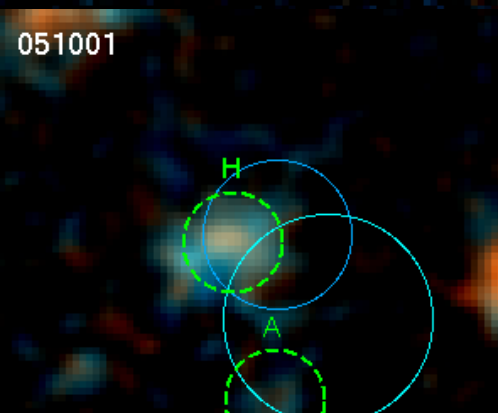
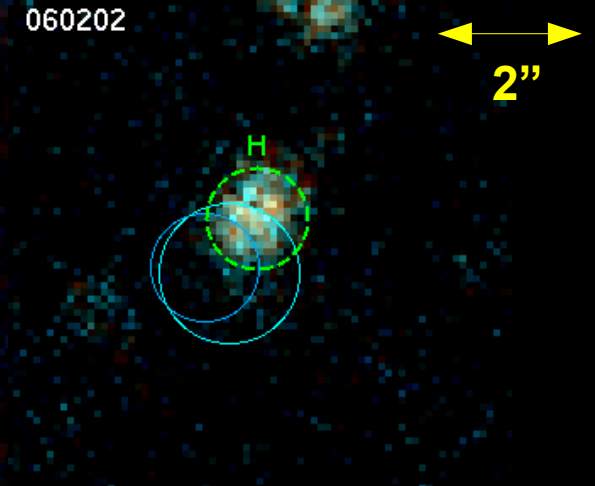
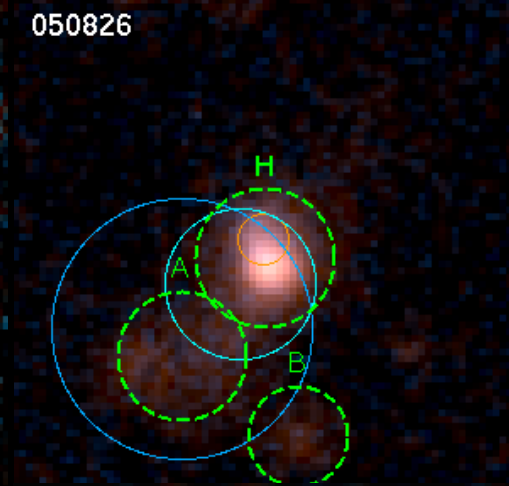
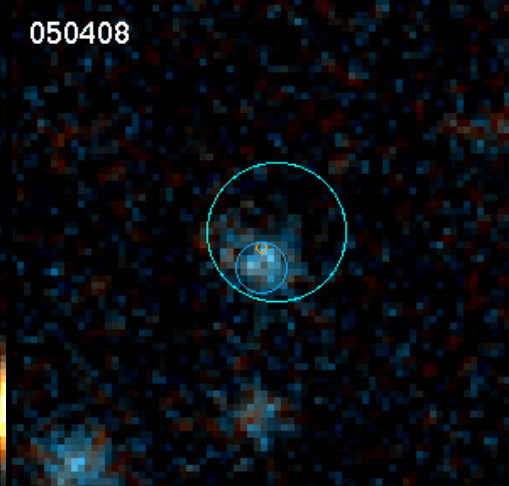
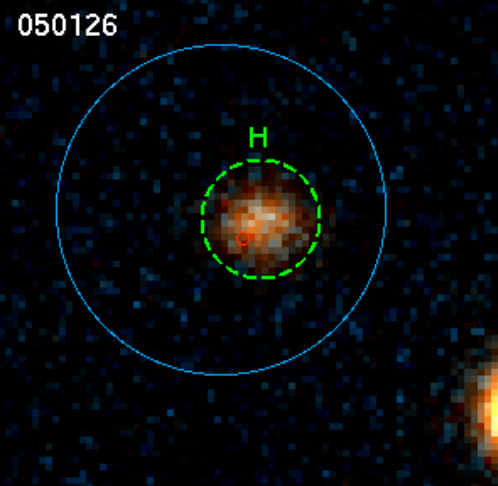
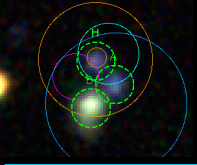
~85%

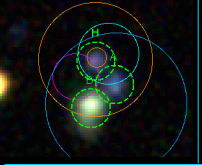




# Other Highlights

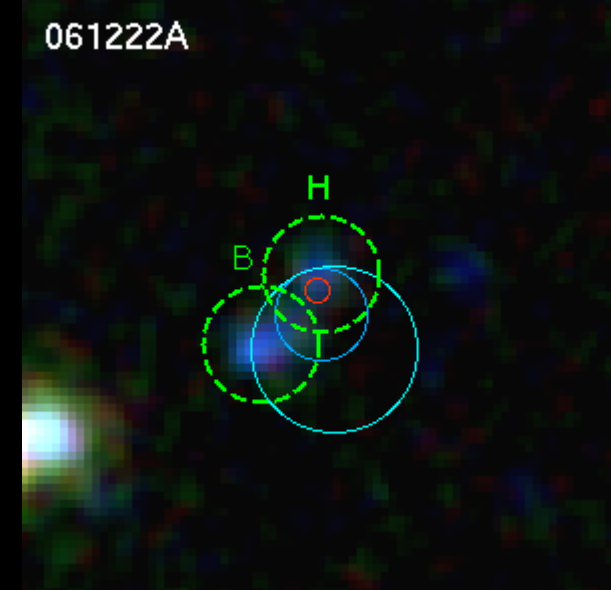
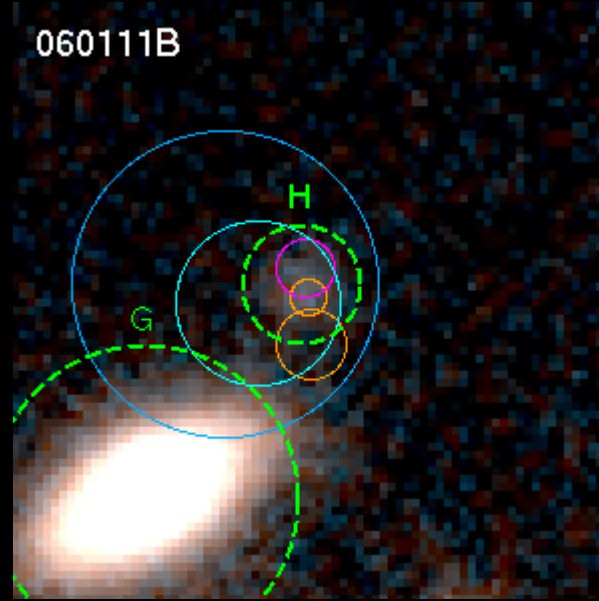
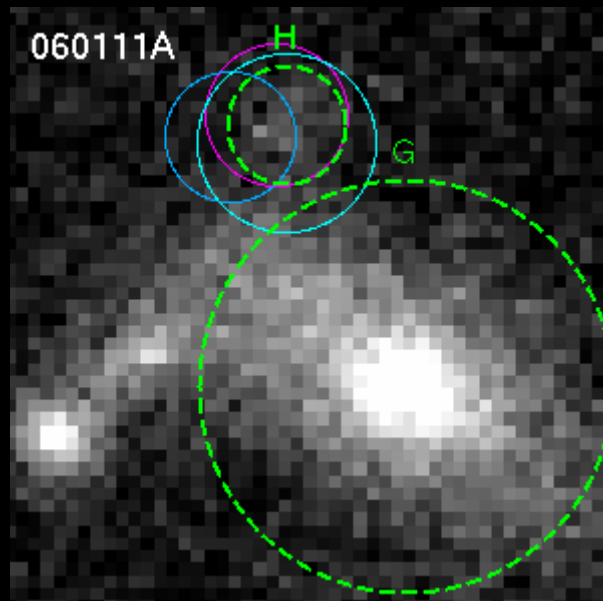
# “Morphology”



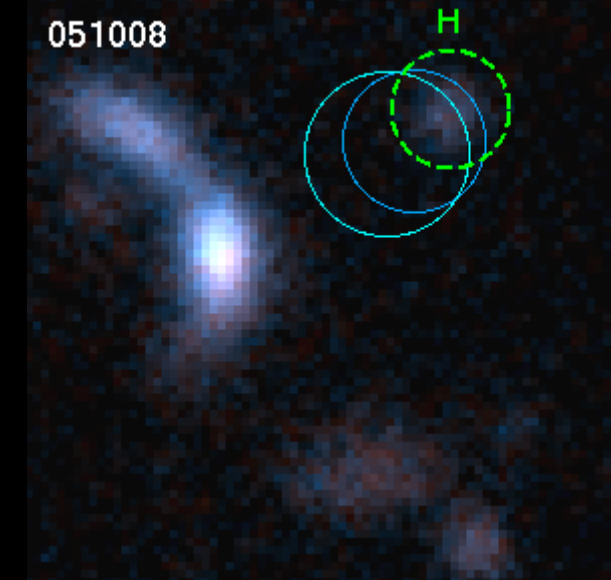
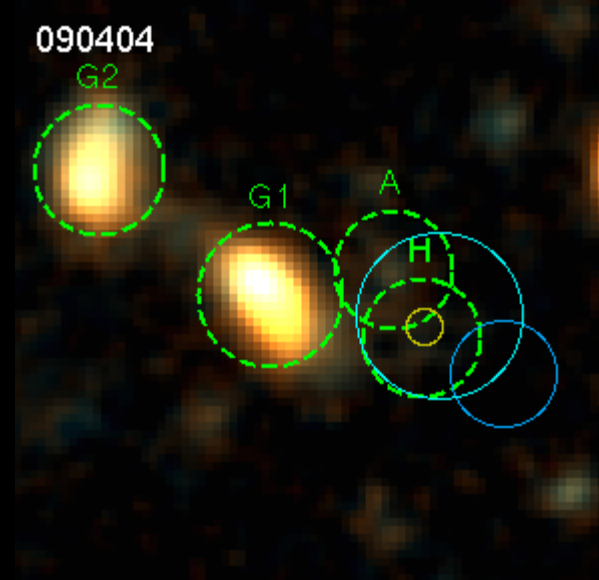
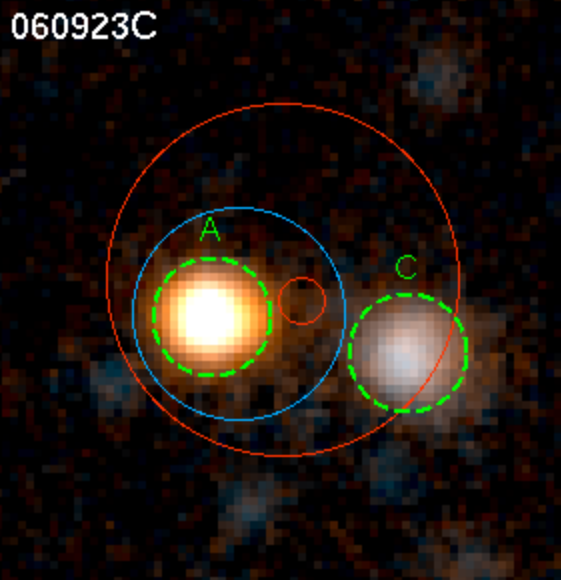


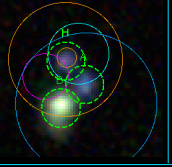
# Interactions? Satellites?

no:

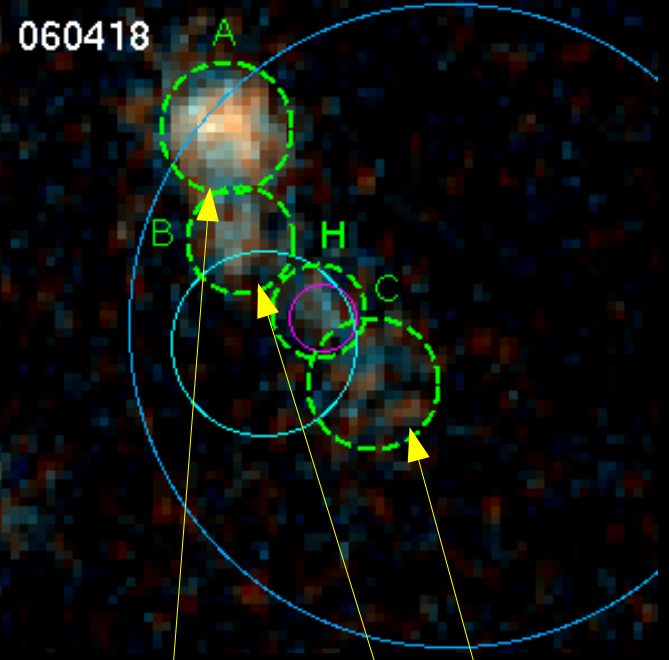


maybe:

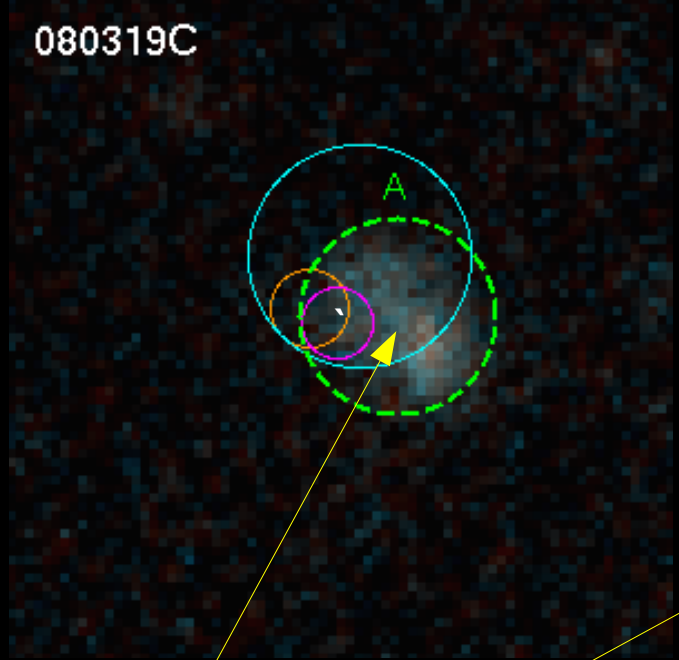




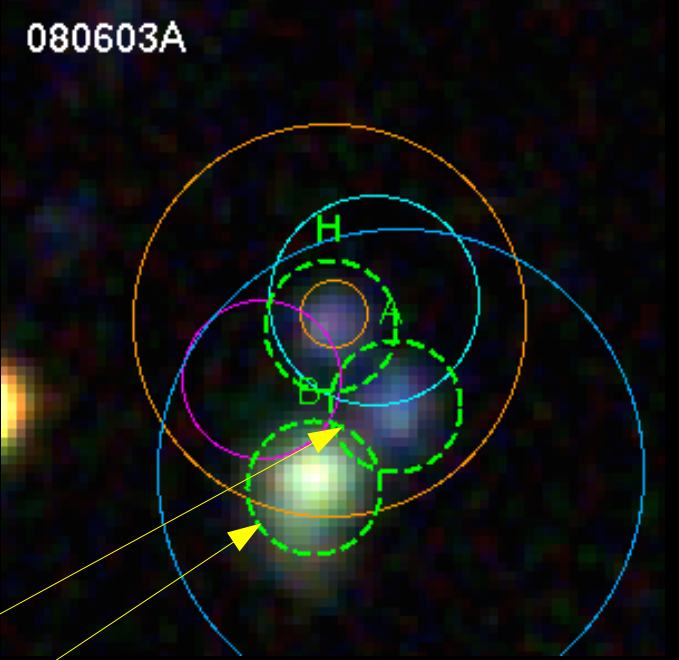
# MgII Absorbers



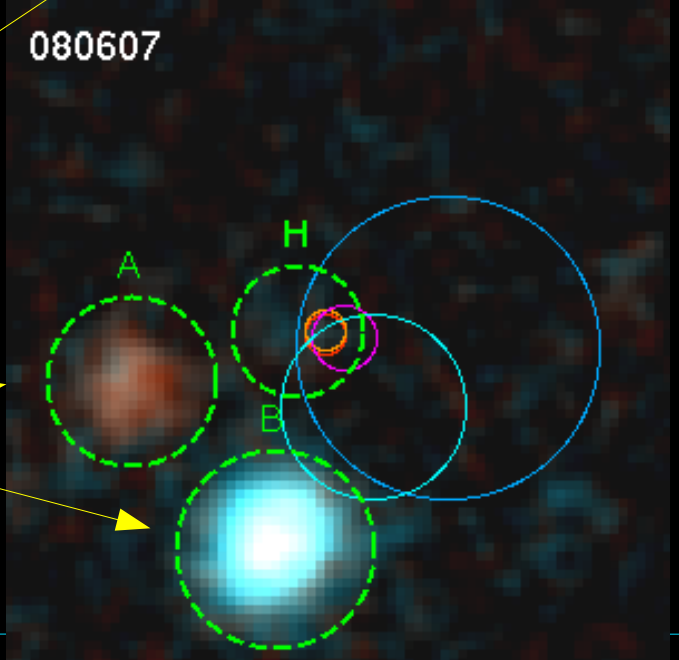
z=0.656 absorber  
 z=1.107 absorber??  
 z=0.603 absorber?



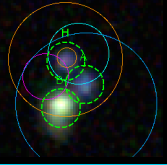
z=0.810 absorber



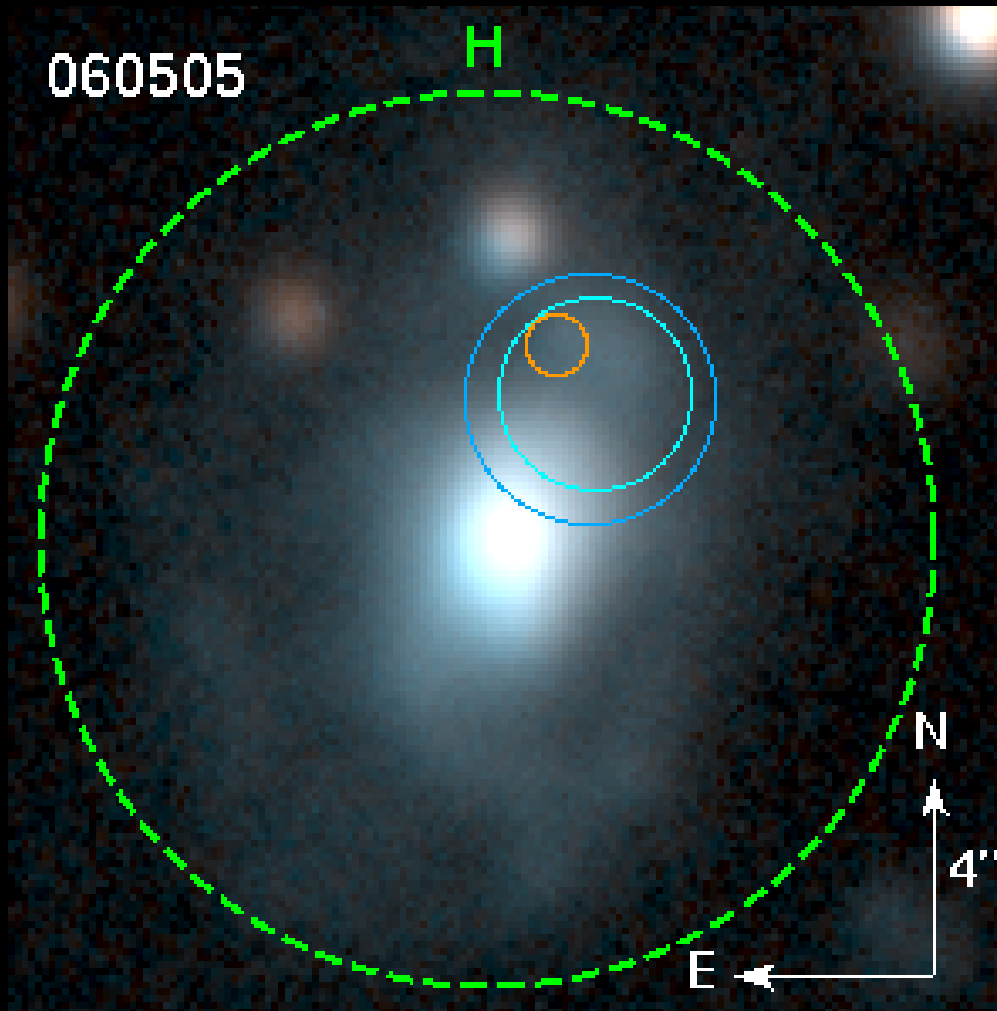
z=1.27, z=1.56 absorbers?



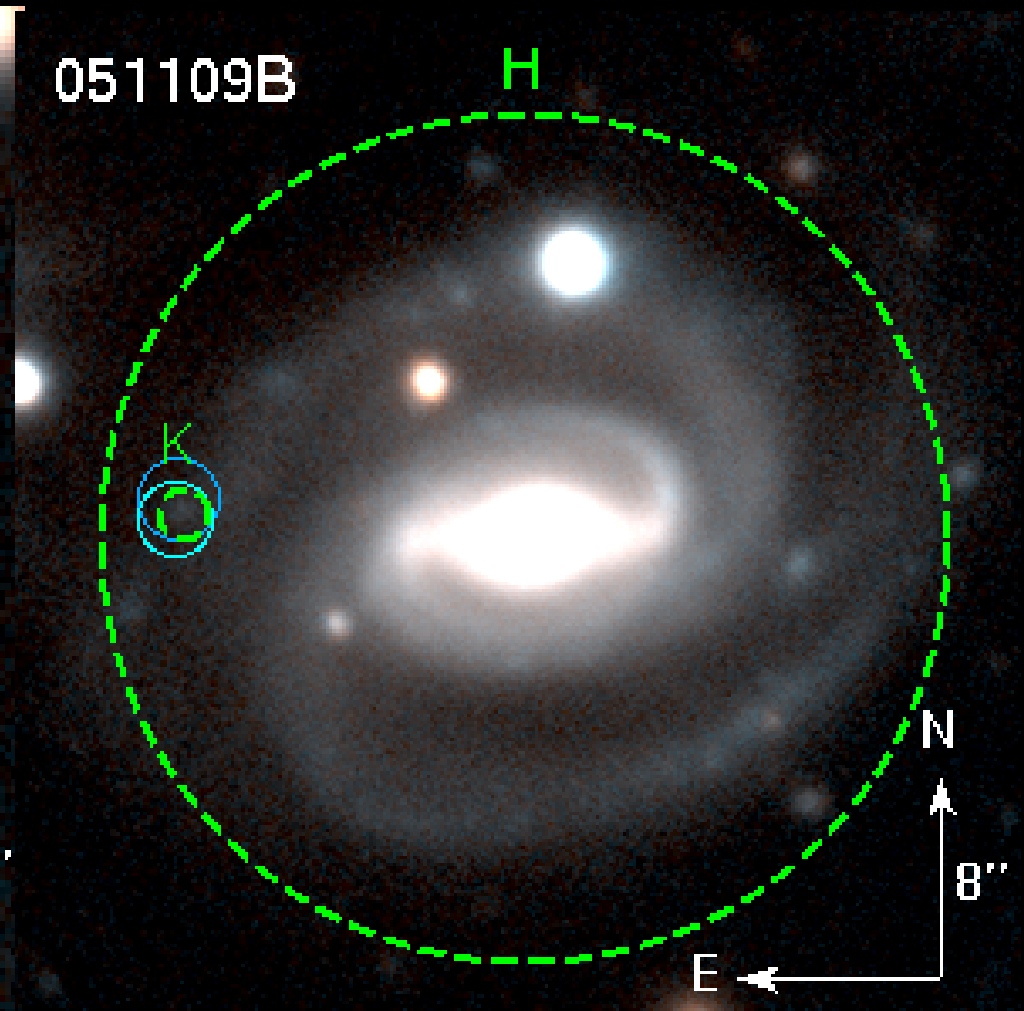
z=1.34, z=1.46 absorbers?



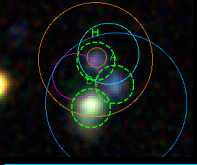
# GRBs without SNe



$z=0.09$  spiral  
21 days after GRB  
>5 mags fainter than 1998bw



$z=0.08$  spiral  
8 months after GRB  
>2 mags fainter than 1998bw



# Conclusions

## Long GRBs

Star-forming galaxies, more diverse than Ly- $\alpha$  emitters

## Short GRBs

Many are “hostless” to Keck limits

## XRFs

Not distinct from ordinary long GRBs

## Dark GRBs

Afterglow extinction correlates with host redness

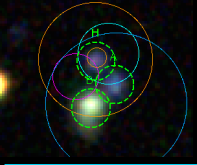
Many dark GRBs have very dusty hosts

## Mg II Absorbers

Foreground galaxies, typically a few arcsec in projection

## Low-z GRB SNe

2/3 of  $z < 0.1$  GRBs in spiral hosts produced no SN?



# Data Availability

Now – by request

Target list:

041219A	041223	050124	050126	050215B	050319	050401	050408	050412
050416B	050502A	050502B	050509B	050603	050607	050709	050712	050713A
050713B	050714B	050716	050730	050803	050814	050819	050820A	050824
050826	050827	050915A	050922B	050922C	051001	051006	051008	051022
051105	051109A	051109B	051111	051117A	051117B	051211B	060105	060109
060111A	060111B	060123	060124	060202	060203	060204B	060210	060219
060306	060312	060319	060413	060418	060424	060428B	060502B	060505
060510B	060512	060607A	060805A	060807	060814A	060904A	060904B	060906
060923A	060923C	060927	060929	061021	061028	061110A	061121	061122
061217	061222A	070103	070219	070224	070311	070412	070419A	070429A
070429B	070518	070612	070520A	070521	070621	070714A	070714B	070721A
070724A	070729	070808	070809	070810A	070810B	071021	071025	080207
080210	080229A	080307	080310	080319A	080319C	080319D	080320	080325
080330	080430	080507	080514B	080515	080603A	080607	080701	080702A
080710	081211B	081221	090111	090113	090404	090407	090515	090618
090709A	090902B	100117A	100205A	100206A	100413A	100414A	100420A	100424A
100526A	100614A	100628A	100823A	100905A				

<http://astro.berkeley.edu/~dperley/keckgrbhosts/>

End of 2011 – public

Catalogs, raw data, reduced data online

