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A MATURE DUSTY STAR-FORMING GALAXY HOSTING GRB 080607 AT z = 3.036*

HSIAO-WEN CHEN, DANIEL A. PERLEY, CHRISTINE D. WILSON, S. BRADLEY CENKO, ANDREW J. LEVAN, JOSHUA S. BLOOM, JASON X. PROCHASKA, NIAL R. TANVIR, MIROSŁAVA DESSAUGES-ZAVADSKY, AND MAX PETTINI

1 Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics and Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA; hchen6@oddjob.uchicago.edu
2 Department of Astronomy, 601 Campbell Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
3 Department of Physics & Astronomy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4M1, Canada
4 Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK
5 UCO/Lick Observatory, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
6 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK
7 Observatoire de Genève, 51 Ch. des Maillettes, 1290 Sauverny, Switzerland
8 Institute of Astronomy, Madingley Rd., Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK

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ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of the host galaxy of Swift dark burst GRB 080607 at z_{GRB} = 3.036. GRB 080607 is a unique case of a highly extinguished (A_V \approx 3 mag) afterglow that was yet sufficiently bright for high-quality absorption-line spectroscopy. The host galaxy is clearly resolved in deep Hubble Space Telescope (HST) WF3/IR F160W images and well detected in the Spitzer IRAC 3.5 μm and 4.5 μm channels, while displaying little/no fluxes in deep optical images from Keck and Magellan. The extremely red optical–infrared colors are consistent with the large extinction seen in the afterglow light, suggesting that the large amount of dust and gas surface mass density seen along the afterglow sight line is not merely local but likely reflects the global dust content across the entire host galaxy. Adopting the dust properties and metallicity of the host interstellar medium derived from studies of early-time afterglow light and absorption-line spectroscopy, we perform a stellar population synthesis analysis of the observed spectral energy distribution to constrain the intrinsic luminosity and stellar population of this dark burst host. The host galaxy is best described by an exponentially declining star formation rate of e-folding time τ = 2 Gyr and an age of \sim 2 Gyr. We also derive an extinction-corrected star formation rate of SFR \sim 125 h^{-2} M_⊙ yr^{-1} and a total stellar mass of M∗ \sim 4 \times 10^{11} h^{-2} M_⊙. Our study provides an example of massive, dusty star-forming galaxies contributing to the γ-ray burst (GRB) host galaxy population, supporting the notion that long-duration GRBs trace the bulk of cosmic star formation.

Key words: dust, extinction – gamma-ray burst: individual (080607) – ISM: abundances

1. INTRODUCTION

Early-time spectra of bright γ-ray burst (GRB) afterglows have revealed numerous absorption features that allow accurate measurements of the chemical composition, dust content, and kinematics in the interstellar medium (ISM) of the host galaxies (e.g., Fynbo et al. 2006; Savaglio 2006; Prochaska et al. 2008). But as much as 50% of long-duration GRBs show a significant suppression in their optical afterglow light (Jakobsson et al. 2004; Cenko et al. 2009). While some of these “dark” bursts occur during the reionization epoch at redshifts z > 6 (e.g., Kawai et al. 2006; Greiner et al. 2009; Tanvir et al. 2009; Salvaterra et al. 2009), most result from large extinction columns in the ISM surrounding massive star-forming regions at more typical redshifts of z \approx 1–4 (e.g., Perley et al. 2009).

Swift GRB 080607 at redshift z_{GRB} = 3.036 is a unique case of a highly extinguished (A_V \approx 3 mag) afterglow that was yet sufficiently bright for high-quality spectroscopy (Prochaska et al. 2009). The afterglow spectrum displays positive detections of CO A \sim X band heads (Morton & Noreau 1994) that have also been seen through translucent molecular gas of the Milky Way (e.g., Sonnenstrucker et al. 2007). The presence of Ge II 1602 and O I 1355 absorption features indicates that the host ISM has been enriched to roughly solar metallicity.

Identifications of vibrationally excited H_2 indicate the presence of substantial molecular gas at a few hundred pc from the burst (Sheffer et al. 2009). The large gas surface mass density (\sim 400 M_⊙ pc^{-2}) and large molecular gas content found in GRB 080607 are unprecedented among either damped Lyα absorbers along random QSO sight lines or GRB host galaxies (cf., Srianand et al. 2008; Noterdaeme et al. 2009). Contrary to the common expectation of GRBs occurring preferentially in low-mass and low-metallicity environments (e.g., Fruchter et al. 2006), the observed large metal and dust contents, together with the mass–metallicity relation known for z \approx 2–3 galaxies (e.g., Mannucci et al. 2009), imply that the host galaxy is massive and intrinsically luminous. Searching for the host galaxy of GRB 080607 therefore bears significantly on our general understanding of GRB host galaxies and particularly the dark burst population.

Here, we report the discovery of the host galaxy of GRB 080607 in an extensive imaging follow-up campaign. The observed broadband spectral energy distribution (SED) from optical to IR wavelengths, together with known dust properties from studies of early-time afterglow light (Perley et al. 2010) and known ISM metallicity from absorption-line spectroscopy (Prochaska et al. 2009), allow us to constrain the intrinsic luminosity and stellar population of the host galaxy of this dark burst. We adopt a Λ cosmology, Ω_m = 0.3 and Ω_Λ = 0.7, with a dimensionless Hubble constant h = H_0/(100 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}) throughout the Letter.

* Based in part on observations made with the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope, obtained at the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under NASA contract NAS 5-26555.
2. MULTI-WAVELENGTH IMAGING OBSERVATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

We have carried out an extensive search of the host galaxy of GRB 080607 in ground-based and space-based imaging observations. Deep optical images of the field around GRB 080607 were obtained using the Low Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (LRIS; Oke et al. 1995) on the 10 m Keck I telescope on the night of 2009 February 19 UT. The total integration times of 2490 s and 2220 s were taken through the G and I bands, respectively. Deep optical r-band images were obtained using the short camera in the IMACS multi-object imaging spectrograph (Dressler et al. 2006) on the Magellan Baade telescope on the night of 2009 May 22 UT. Three exposures of 600 s each were acquired. Images were flat-fielded, registered, and stacked using standard techniques. The final stacked images have a mean seeing of 0′.8, 0′.8, and 1′.1 in G, r, and I, respectively, and are calibrated using common stars in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) photometric catalog.

Near-IR images of the field were obtained using the Near Infrared Camera (NIRC) and the Ks filter on Keck I, on the night of 2009 May 31 UT. A total of 36 exposures of 100 s each were acquired. Images were processed and stacked using standard techniques via a custom Python pipeline. The stacked image has a mean seeing of 0′.75 and is calibrated using standard stars observed throughout the night.

Deep near-infrared images of the field were obtained using the IR channel in Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) and the F160W filter on board the Hubble Space Telescope (HST; PI: Chen). The observations were carried out on 2010 July 25 UT. Three sets of four exposures (900 s each) were obtained. Individual exposures were reduced using standard pipeline techniques, corrected for geometric distortion using drizzle, registered to a common origin, filtered for deviant pixels, and combined to form a final stacked image.

Infrared images of the field were also obtained on 2010 August 8 UT by the Spitzer Space Telescope (PI: Perley) in both available warm-mission IRAC channels (3.6 and 4.5 μm). A total of 45 exposures of 100 s each were acquired in each channel using a cycling dither pattern. The post basic calibration data calibrated mosaics were retrieved from the Spitzer data archive. Finally, we obtained 850 μm images of the GRB field under the SCUBA-2 (Holland et al. 2006) Shared Risk Observations on the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (M09BI109, PI: Wilson) on 2010 March 14 and 2010 March 24. A total integration time of 2 hr was acquired. The data were reduced and calibrated as described in Dempsey et al. (2010). The combined image has an rms noise of 2.4 mJy per beam with a beam size of 15″.

Optical and IR images of the field surrounding GRB 080607 are presented in Figure 1. Astrometric solutions were obtained using known SDSS objects with a mean rms scatter of ≲0′.1. The location of the GRB afterglow is marked by the cross, which is determined based on relative astrometry using seven common stars in our HST observations and in early-time afterglow images obtained ~2 hr post-burst by UKIRT. The relative astrometry provides a precise afterglow position with an error radius of 0′.05 (cf., Mangano et al. 2008). At 0′.35 away, an extended source is clearly detected in the WF3/IR F160W image with a half-light radius of r1/2 ≈ 0′.3. We measure AB(F160W) = 24.72 ± 0.03 over a 0′.8 radius aperture for this source.

To determine whether this source is the host galaxy of GRB 080607, we estimate the probability of finding a random foreground galaxy that has its optical disk intercepting the afterglow sight line. At close projected distances (<20 h⁻¹ kpc), we expect that any foreground galaxy would imprint a strong Mg ii absorption feature in the afterglow spectrum (e.g., Chen et al. 2010). The available afterglow spectrum of GRB 080607 allows observations of Mg ii absorbers at z = 0.895–2.2, and indeed two strong Mg ii absorbers have been detected at z = 1.341 and z = 1.462 (Prochaska et al. 2009). At the same time, galaxies A and B are seen within 3′.5 radius of the afterglow sight line with AB(F160W) = 22.4 and AB(F160W) = 22.0, respectively. Their observed optical and near-IR colors are bluer than the host candidate (bottom left panel of Figure 1) and are consistent with galaxies at z ~ 1.4. The projected distances are within the expected extent of strong Mg ii absorbers (Chen et al. 2010). We therefore attribute the two strong Mg ii absorbers to galaxies A and B. To estimate the probability of a random galaxy at z < 0.895 occurring within 2 × r1/2 of the afterglow position, we calculate the volume density of galaxies with L > 0.025 L∗ (corresponding to AB(F160W) = 24.7 at z = 0.895) using the galaxy luminosity function of Faber et al. (2007). We find that the probability of finding a random z < 0.895 galaxy within this small volume is <1% which, together with the presence of A and B, leads us to conclude that the extended source at the afterglow position is the most likely host of GRB 080607.

The host is also detected in the G-band image with AB(g) = 28.2 ± 0.4 over a 0′.8 radius aperture, and in the IRAC 3.5 μm and 4.5 μm channels with AB(3.5 μm) = 20.5 ± 0.1 and AB(4.5 μm) = 19.9 ± 0.1 over a 1′/2 radius aperture. The adopted aperture sizes roughly match the size of the apertures adopted for the optical and near-IR images after accounting for the differences in the point-spread functions (PSFs). The errors in the IRAC photometry of the host are dominated by contaminating light from A and B and are estimated based on the summed flux in a sequence of increasing-diameter apertures. In the K-band image, we observe at the host position a 1.5σ flux detection, corresponding to AB(K) = 24.8 ± 0.7 or a 2σ upper limit of AB(K) = 24.5.

The host galaxy is not detected in the r and I bands. We measure 2σ upper limits of AB(r) = 27.0 and AB(I) = 27.0. The host is not detected in the 850 μm image. Based on the deboosted 850 μm fluxes of submm sources observed in SCUBA images of comparable rms noises (Coppin et al. 2006), we estimate a 4σ upper limit to the 850 μm flux of 7.6 mJy for the GRB host.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telescope/Instrument</th>
<th>Bandpass</th>
<th>Brightness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keck/LRIS</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>AB = 28.2 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magellan/IMACS</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>AB &gt; 27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keck/LRIS</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>AB &gt; 27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HST/WFC3/IR</td>
<td>F160W</td>
<td>AB = 24.72 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keck/NIRC</td>
<td>Ks</td>
<td>AB = 24.8 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzer/IRAC</td>
<td>3.5 μm</td>
<td>AB = 20.5 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzer/IRAC</td>
<td>4.5 μm</td>
<td>AB = 19.9 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCMT/SCUBA-2</td>
<td>850 μm</td>
<td>f &lt; 7.6 mJy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *When the host is not detected, we measure a 2σ upper limit for the optical and near-IR bandpasses and a 4σ limit for the 850 μm flux. All magnitudes are corrected for Galactic extinction, E(B − V) = 0.023.*

3. THE HOST GALAXY OF GRB 080607

To constrain the stellar population and star formation history of the host galaxy, we consider a suite of synthetic stellar
population models generated using a revised Bruzual & Charlot (2003) spectral library that includes a new prescription for the thermally pulsing asymptotic giant branch evolution of low- and intermediate-mass stars (Marigo & Girardi 2007). To improve the uncertainties in the model analysis (such as low- and intermediate-mass stars (Marigo & Girardi 2007). The large gas column seen in afterglow spectra. The extremely red colors of the host galaxy suggest that the large amount of dust and gas surface mass density seen in the afterglow light is not merely local to the line of sight to the burst, but likely reflects the global dust content across the entire host galaxy. In addition, the presence of the 2175 Å dust feature suggests that the host galaxy resembles mature galaxies like MW or LMC, rather than young star-forming systems like the Small Magellanic Cloud. In the following stellar population synthesis analysis, we include priors from the best-fit Fitzpatrick & Massa extinction law (RV = 4 and AV = 3) of Perley et al. (2010) and solar metallicity measured for the host ISM from afterglow absorption-line observations. We also examine possible biases due to adopting these priors.

For the stellar population library, we adopt a Chabrier initial mass function (IMF) with a range of star formation histories from a single burst model to an exponentially declined star formation rate (SFR) model with an e-folding time ranging from τ = 0.1–2 Gyr. Over the spectral range from rest frame ∼1000 Å to ∼1 μm, the observed emission is dominated by stellar light in dusty galaxies (Hainline et al. 2009). We therefore consider only stellar components in the SED models. We perform a maximum likelihood analysis to compare the observed SED and a grid of model expectations, taking into account both detections and non-detections. The likelihood function of this analysis is defined as

\[ \mathcal{L}(\tau, \text{age}) = \left( \prod_{i=1}^{k} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{f_i - \bar{f}(\tau, \text{age})}{\sigma_i} \right]^2 \right\} \right) \times \left( \prod_{i=1}^{l} \int_{-\infty}^{f_i} df' \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{f' - \bar{f}(\tau, \text{age})}{\sigma_i} \right]^2 \right\} \right), \]

(1)

where \( f_i \) is the observed flux (in μJy) of the host in bandpass \( i \), \( \bar{f} \) is the model expectation, and \( \sigma_i \) is the measurement uncertainty of \( f_i \). The first product of Equation (1) extends over the \( k \) measurements and the second product extends over the \( l \) upper
by the broadband SED. The function of the minimum age of the underlying stellar population as described by the broadband SED. The dash-dotted spectrum at the top shows the best-fit model are presented in the top panel of Figure 2, showing a good agreement in all bandpasses. The likelihood function of the minimum age of the underlying stellar population as described by the broadband SED.

Figure 2: Top: comparison of the observed SED of the dusty host of GRB 080607 at z_{GRB} = 3.036 and the best-fit stellar population synthesis model. Optical and infrared photometric measurements are shown in open circles with error bars. We place a 2σ upper limit to the observed brightness, when the galaxy is not detected. The horizontal error bars indicate the FWHM of each bandpass. The solid curve represents the best-fit synthetic model after accounting for dust obscuration (the best-fit Fitzpatrick & Massa law of Perley et al. 2010 with AV = 4 and AV = 3 at z = 3). The open squares represent the predicted brightness from the best-fit model. The dash-dotted spectrum at the top shows the intrinsic spectrum prior to the application of dust obscuration. The dotted curve represents a best-fit model based on the same extinction law but with AV = 2.5, indicating that reducing the amount of dust extinction no longer provides a good fit to the observed SED. Adopting the 2σ upper limit for the K band, ABr(K) > 24.5, does not change the results. Bottom: the likelihood function of the minimum age of the underlying stellar population as described by the broadband SED.

The result shows that, with the adopted solar metallicity and a relatively gray extinction law, the stellar population of the host galaxy is best described by an exponentially declining SFR of τ = 2 at the age of ~2.2 Gyr. The observed SED and the best-fit model are presented in the top panel of Figure 2, showing a good agreement in all bandpasses. The likelihood function of the stellar age is presented in the bottom panel of Figure 2.

The best-fit stellar age of the host is similar to the age of the universe at z = 3, indicating that the host galaxy was formed very early in time. The comparable stellar age and star formation e-folding time indicate that the host has been undergoing active star formation since birth. We estimate the SFR and total stellar mass of the host galaxy based on extinction-corrected UV luminosity and mass-to-B-band light ratio. The unobscured best-fit spectrum is displayed in the top panel of Figure 2 (dash-dotted curve). Adopting the best-fit model, we derive a rest-frame, extinction-corrected UV luminosity of \( L(1500) = 1.8 \times 10^{30} \ h^{-2} \ \text{erg s}^{-1} \ \text{Hz}^{-1} \) at 1500 Å. For a Chabrier IMF, this corresponds to SFR \( \approx 125 \ h^{-2} \ M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1} \) (Salim et al. 2007). At the age of ~2 Gyr, we derive a total stellar mass of \( M_* \approx 4 \times 10^{11} \ h^{-2} \ M_\odot \). The uncertainty in \( M_* \) due to uncertainties in the star formation history is found to be \( \approx 50\% \).

To investigate possible biases due to adopting the afterglow extinction curve and line-of-sight metallicity for the global properties of the host galaxy, we repeat the stellar population synthesis analysis with varying metallicity and the amount of dust extinction. We find that for a fixed amount of extinction, the derived SFR and \( M_* \) are insensitive to the adopted metallicity. Reducing the amount of dust extinction in the model SED results in a poor fit to the observed SED for any combination of star formation history and metallicity (e.g., the dotted curve in Figure 2). This exercise confirms that the dust extinction law determined from the afterglow light and the line-of-sight metallicity are representative of the mean properties across the entire host galaxy. We therefore conclude that the best-fit SFR and \( M_* \) are robust.

4. DISCUSSION

Our multi-wavelength imaging follow-up has uncovered an extremely red galaxy at the location of the “dark” GRB 080607 at z_{GRB} = 3.036. Given the coincident position and consistent red optical and near-infrared colors, we argue that the galaxy is the host of the dusty burst. The host galaxy is clearly extended in the HST WF3/IR F160W image with a half-light radius of \( \approx 0.3 \) Gyr, corresponding to a physical half-light radius of 1.8 h^{-1} kpc at z = 3. This is typical of what is seen for star-forming galaxies at z ~ 3 (e.g., Bouwens et al. 2004). The host galaxy is both massive and actively forming stars. We estimate the mean radiation field \( I_0 \) in the host ISM at near-UV wavelengths (\( \approx 1500–2000 \) Å) by averaging the extinction-corrected UV flux over the extent of the host galaxy seen in the HST WF3/IR image and find that \( I_0 \approx 3 \times 10^{-4} \ \text{photons cm}^{-2} \ \text{s}^{-1} \ \text{Hz}^{-2} \). The estimated mass and SFR are among the highest known in the GRB host galaxy population (e.g., Christensen et al. 2004; Savaglio et al. 2009; Chen et al. 2009) and in star-forming galaxies at z ~ 3 (e.g., Erb et al. 2006), but are comparable to the average of submm sources (e.g., Borys et al. 2005; Dye et al. 2008; Serjeant et al. 2008) and more than five times lower than the brightest submm galaxies (e.g., Tacconi et al. 2006).

Unobscured GRB host galaxies at intermediate redshifts appear to be underluminous and low-mass systems (e.g., Fruchter et al. 2006). It has therefore been argued that long-duration GRBs originate preferentially in relatively metal-deficient star-forming regions (Wolf & Podsadiłowski 2007; Modjaz et al. 2008). A low-metallicity environment is favored by popular progenitor models so that the progenitor star can preserve high spin and a massive stellar core to produce a GRB (e.g., Yoon & Langer 2005; Woosley & Heger 2006). However, statistical studies have shown that the distributions of ISM metallicity and UV luminosity of known GRB host galaxies at z > 2 are consistent with the expectations of a UV luminosity selected star-forming galaxy sample (Fynbo et al. 2008; Chen et al. 2009). GRB080607 represents a unique example of a dark GRB that was luminous enough to allow detailed observations of its afterglow despite it occurring in a heavily obscured galaxy. Thus, we were able to secure an unambiguous redshift of the dusty burst through afterglow absorption-line spectroscopy and to identify the host galaxy based on an astrometric match to the afterglow position. Our current limit at 850 μm is typical of what is seen in GRB host galaxies (e.g., Tanvir et al. 2004). An improved sensitivity limit at the submm wavelengths will...
provide a different estimate of the SFR (e.g., Chapman et al. 2005) and some constraint on the dust-to-stellar mass ratio of the host. The large gas and dust mass uncovered in the afterglow spectrum together with the IR bright host galaxy already show that mature, dusty star-forming galaxies do contribute to the GRB host galaxy population (see also Levesque et al. 2010), supporting the notion that long-duration GRBs trace the bulk of cosmic star formation. Follow-up near-IR spectroscopy of the host will not only confirm the host identification, but also allow a detailed study of the gas kinematics in the host ISM.

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Hsiao-Wen Chen1, Daniel A. Perley2, Christine D. Wilson3, S. Bradley Cenko2, Andrew J. Levan4, Joshua S. Bloom2, Jason X. Prochaska5, Nial R. Tanvir6, Miroslava Dessauges-Zavadsky7, and Max Pettini8

1 Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics and Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA; hchen@oddjob.uchicago.edu
2 Department of Astronomy, 601 Campbell Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA
3 Department of Physics & Astronomy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M1, Canada
4 Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK
5 UCO/Lick Observatory, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
6 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, UK
7 Observatoire de Genève, 51 Ch. des Maillettes, 1290 Sauverny, Switzerland
8 Institute of Astronomy, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HA, UK

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We have discovered an error in the photometric measurements of the host galaxy in our Spitzer IRAC images. The host is detected in the IRAC 3.5 μm and 4.5 μm channels with AB(3.5μ) = 22.9±0.2 and AB(4.5μ) = 22.7±0.2 mag. The photometric measurements of the host galaxy in other bandpasses remain unchanged. Adopting the revised Spitzer IRAC photometry and the original optical and near-IR photometric measurements, we estimate the total stellar mass (M*) and on-going star formation rate (SFR) of the host galaxy based on the stellar population synthesis analysis described in Chen et al. (2010). Given the uncertainties in the global dust content of the host galaxy, we allow the metallicity, AV, and dust extinction law to differ from what were found in the afterglow light (e.g., Prochaska et al. 2009; Perley et al. 2011). The likelihood analysis described in Equation (1) of Chen et al. (2010) yields an extinction-corrected SFR of (8–12) h⁻² M⊙ yr⁻¹, a mean ISM radiation field I₀ ≈ (2.3–3.5) × 10⁻³ photons cm⁻² s⁻² Hz⁻¹, and M* = (0.5–1.4) × 10¹⁰ h⁻² M⊙ for the host galaxy. These are about an order of magnitude lower than those originally published. We note that the uncertainties in the derived M*, I₀, and SFR are driven by the uncertainties in the global dust extinction law of the host galaxy. The galaxy is still fairly massive, but not as extreme as previously thought. The observed spectral energy distribution (SED) of the host galaxy is presented in the revised figure below, together with the best-fit synthetic model of super-solar metallicity and a Milky-Way type dust extinction law of A_V = 1.25. A Fitzpatrick & Massa (FM) law described in Perley et al. (2011) with A_V = 1.8 and super-solar metallicity produces a similarly good fit to the observed SED.

Adopting the priors from the best-fit dust obscuration, the FM law from Perley et al. (2011) with R_V = 4.2 and A_V = 3.3 at z = 3 and solar metallicity from Prochaska et al. (2009) leads to a similar estimate of M* (~5 × 10⁹ h⁻² M⊙) but significantly higher SFR (~230 h⁻² M⊙ yr⁻¹). However, this model also predicts an observed optical brightness that is ΔAB = 1 mag brighter than the observed 2σ upper limits in the r and i bands. We therefore consider this model unlikely to represent the global extinction property of the host galaxy. The result indicates a large spatial variation in the dust content across the host galaxy.
Figure 1. Top: comparison of the observed SED of the dusty host of GRB 080607 at $z_{\text{GRB}} = 3.036$ and the best-fit stellar population synthesis models. Optical and infrared photometric measurements are shown in open circles with error bars. We place a $2\sigma$ upper limit to the observed brightness, when the galaxy is not detected. The horizontal error bars indicate the FWHM of each bandpass. The solid curve represents the best-fit synthetic model of super-solar metallicity and a Milky-Way type dust extinction law of $A_V = 1.25$. The open squares represent the predicted brightness from this best-fit model. The thin dash-dotted spectrum at the top shows the intrinsic spectrum prior to the application of dust obscuration. Bottom: the likelihood functions of the minimum age of the underlying stellar population as described by the broadband SED.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

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