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Sub-arcminute localization of 13 repeating fast radio bursts detected by CHIME/FRB

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ABSTRACT

We report on improved sky localizations of thirteen repeating fast radio bursts (FRBs) discovered by CHIME/FRB via the use of interferometric techniques on channelized voltages from the telescope. These so-called ‘baseband localizations’ improve the localization uncertainty area presented in past studies by more than three orders of magnitude. The improved localization regions are provided for the full sample of FRBs to enable follow-up studies. The localization uncertainties, together with limits on the source distances from their dispersion measures (DMs), allow us to identify likely host galaxies for two of the FRB sources. FRB 20180814A lives in a massive passive red spiral at $z \sim 0.068$ with very little indication of star formation, while FRB 20190303A resides in a merging pair of spiral galaxies at $z \sim 0.064$ undergoing significant star formation. These galaxies show very different characteristics, further confirming the presence of FRB progenitors in a variety of environments even among the repeating sub-class.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fast radio bursts (FRBs; Lorimer et al. 2007; Thornton et al. 2013) are a class of fast radio transients visible from distant galaxies. Despite the detection of FRB-like

radio signals from a Galactic magnetar (CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. 2020; Bochenek et al. 2020), the physical origin of the FRB population is still debated, and many models are still viable (Platts et al. 2019). Models of FRB progenitors can be constrained by studying the host galaxies of FRB sources (e.g. Bhandari et al. 2020; Heintz et al. 2020). Precise localizations of FRB sources observed to emit multiple bursts (Spitler et al. 2016) allow follow-up observations with instru-

ments having a relatively small field of view (e.g. [Chatterjee et al. 2017](#); [Marcote et al. 2020](#)). In this respect, repeating FRB sources located in the local Universe are particularly interesting for sensitive multi-wavelength observations (e.g. [Scholz et al. 2017](#)). Also, FRBs localized to specific host galaxies can be used as cosmological probes because their redshift can be compared to the dispersion induced in their signal by the integrated column density of free electrons along the line-of-sight, quantified by their dispersion measure (DM, [McQuinn 2014](#)). [Macquart et al. \(2020\)](#) used 8 FRB sources localized to specific galaxies to confirm the presence of the Universe’s so-called ‘missing baryons’ in the intergalactic medium (IGM). Despite the applications described above, only roughly two dozen FRB sources have been localized to specific host galaxies so far ([Heintz et al. 2020](#)). This is due to the challenges of detecting a large number of FRBs using instruments with high angular resolution. A new generation of telescopes is currently under development to overcome this limitation (e.g. [Halpin et al. 2019b](#); [Leung et al. 2021](#)).

The Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME; [CHIME Collaboration et al. 2022](#)) is detecting hundreds of FRBs per year ([CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. 2021](#)) thanks to its dedicated CHIME/FRB backend ([CHIME/FRB Collaboration 2018](#)). A fraction of these FRBs have been observed to repeat (e.g. [CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. 2019a,b](#); [Fonseca et al. 2020](#)). We collected raw channelized ‘baseband’ data for some of these repeating FRB sources. By using these baseband data, the localization precision can be improved up to $\sim 11''$ for bright bursts ([Michilli et al. 2021](#)), an area $\gtrsim 3$ orders of magnitude smaller than measured at discovery and presented in previous studies. Host galaxy associations have already been presented for five of the repeating FRBs discovered by CHIME/FRB; these are FRBs 20180916B ([Marcote et al. 2020](#)); 20181030A ([Bhardwaj et al. 2021a](#)); 20200120E ([Bhardwaj et al. 2021b](#)); 20201124A ([Nimmo et al. 2022](#)); and 20201124A ([Marthi et al. 2022](#)). FRBs 20181030A and 20200120E have been localized with the same CHIME/FRB baseband method presented here, while FRBs 20180916B and 20201124A associations have been obtained with very long-baseline interferometry (VLBI) using the source position obtained by CHIME/FRB’s baseband pipeline as an initial parameter. Currently, the CHIME/FRB Outriggers project is under development to improve the localization precision of CHIME to ~ 50 mas using three additional radio telescopes ([Leung et al. 2021](#); [Cassanelli et al. 2022](#); [Mena-Parra et al. 2022](#)). Until these outtrigger telescopes are available, however, the localization

precision obtainable from baseband data remains the state-of-the-art for most FRBs discovered by CHIME.

In the following, we present the positions of 13 repeating FRBs discovered by CHIME/FRB ([CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. 2019a,b](#); [Fonseca et al. 2020](#)) refined by using stored baseband data ([Michilli et al. 2021](#)) and a likely host association for two of them. The polarization properties of the bursts are presented by [Mckinven et al. \(2022\)](#). A summary of the observational setup and data analysis is described in §2 and the source positions are presented in §3, together with proposed galaxy associations for two FRBs. The implications of these new localizations are discussed in §4, and conclusions are drawn in §5.

2. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

The hardware and design of CHIME is discussed by [CHIME Collaboration et al. \(2022\)](#), the detection of FRBs with CHIME/FRB and the capture of baseband data are described in detail by [CHIME/FRB Collaboration \(2018\)](#), the pipeline to process such baseband data is presented by [Michilli et al. \(2021\)](#), and the method used to identify possible hosts is outlined by [Bhardwaj et al. \(2021a\)](#). A summary of these steps is given here, together with a description of the optical observations used to refine the redshift of galaxies in the FRB fields.

2.1. FRB detection and baseband data

CHIME is a radio telescope composed of 4 cylindrical reflectors orientated South-North and instrumented with 1024 dual-polarization antennas that monitor the sky over 400-800 MHz. An FPGA-based F-engine digitizes the data and applies a polyphase filter bank that divides the bandwidth into 1024 frequency channels and produces the channelized baseband data used in this study. Subsequently, a GPU-based X-engine correlates the signal from different antennas and the CHIME/FRB backend searches for FRB-like signals in the total intensity data from 1024 FFT beams covering the telescope’s field-of-view. When a candidate event is detected by this real-time detection pipeline, ~ 100 ms of baseband data recorded by the F-engine are stored around the burst.

2.2. Baseband localization

An offline pipeline is run on the baseband data to automatically produce a number of scientific outputs. Among these, the initial source localization is refined with interferometric techniques. A grid of 5×5 beams is formed around the initial localization and a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) value is calculated for each of them. The resulting intensity map of the signal is fitted with a 2D Gaussian function approximating the sensitivity

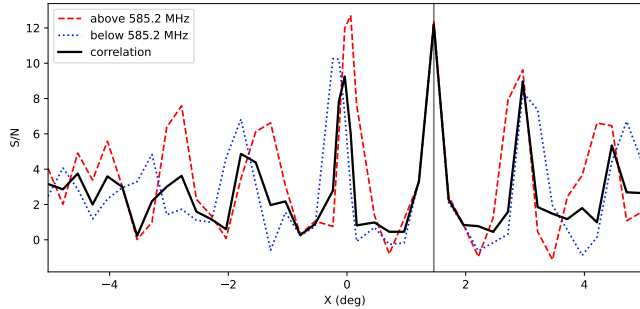


Figure 1. Signal strength of FRB 20190117A, burst 2, as a function of the local coordinate x , centered on CHIME and running from East to West, in degrees of arc. The signal has been divided into two frequency bands around a frequency $\nu_0 = 585.2$ MHz, chosen to have the same S/N in the two bands. The blue dotted line represents the signal measured below ν_0 , while the red dashed line is measured above ν_0 . The black line is the normalized product of the previous two and the vertical grey line highlights the location of its maximum.

response of CHIME’s formed beams. We used a sample of sources with known positions at different sky positions to assess the localization capability of the baseband processing pipeline and to estimate the impact of unaccounted systematic effects. With a least-squares fit, we measured a calibration for our localizations θ and their uncertainties σ given by (Michilli et al. 2021)

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_x^i \pm \sigma_x^i &\rightarrow (\theta_x^i + 0.16') \pm \left(\sqrt{(1.1\sigma_x^i)^2 + 0.19'^2} \right) \\ \theta_y^i \pm \sigma_y^i &\rightarrow (\theta_y^i + 0.17') \pm \left(\sqrt{(1.1\sigma_y^i)^2 + 0.19'^2} \right), \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

where x and y are celestial coordinates centered on CHIME and running in the East-West (x) and South-North (y) directions. All the positions presented in this paper have been corrected with this calibration. For each source, we calculated a weighted mean position based on the localization region of single bursts, accounting for the systematics defined in Eq. 1.

Because of the telescope geometry, CHIME’s formed beams have strong side lobes in the East-West direction spaced roughly 1 (2) degrees at 800 (400) MHz. To unambiguously identify the correct lobe where the source is located, we use the variation of the spacing between lobes as a function of frequency. This is straightforward for radio sources with a broadband spectrum, which will be detected as broadband only in the correct lobe. However, it can be challenging for signals with narrow-band spectra that can mimic the telescope response in side lobes, as is often the case with repeating FRBs (Pleunis et al. 2021). Of course, it is theoretically possible to form beams in every potential lobe and select the direc-

tion where the signal is strongest. However, this would be prohibitively computationally expensive to properly sample the rapid spatial variability of the telescope response. For this reason, we have developed the diagnostic plot visible in Fig. 1, where the frequency bandwidth is divided into two parts so that each one contains half of the signal measured from a certain source. A total of 53 adjacent beams are formed in the East-West direction around the best source position spanning 5 degrees on each side, i.e. covering a total of 5 telescope lobes at 400 MHz. The signal strength is measured for the two parts of the band independently and the main lobe is identified where the peaks at the two frequencies align. This is highlighted by the normalized product of the signal at the two frequencies. If the FRB position from the initial 5×5 beam grid is not found to be in the correct lobe, as indicated by the sidelobe diagnostic in Fig. 1, a new grid of 5×5 beams is formed and the localization is calculated again. Given the low probability of chance alignment due to the small uncertainty regions and the similar DMs, we verify that each FRB source is localized to the correct lobe of the telescope by applying this method to one burst from each FRB source, typically, the one with the broadest or brightest spectrum.

2.3. Identification of the host galaxy

The relatively compact design of CHIME, whose maximum baseline is ~ 100 m, and the low observing frequencies (400-800 MHz), limit the localization capability of the instrument. In fact, after accounting for systematic effects, Michilli et al. (2021) estimated a maximum possible localization precision of $\sim 11''$, insufficient to pinpoint a single host galaxy for most of the detected FRBs. However, the DM of an FRB can be used to estimate the maximum distance that the source can have assuming models of electron densities in the different media travelled by the radio waves. FRBs with a low DM excess with respect to Milky Way models will have a low upper limit on their source redshift. This can be used to place a limit on the redshift of host galaxy candidates in the localization region of an FRB. To this end, a Bayesian framework was developed by modeling the different contributions to the total FRB DM with priors motivated by previous studies. The details of this method are provided by Bhardwaj et al. (2021a). As opposed to their work, we have used as priors on the host DM contribution a log-normal distribution with mean = 96.4 pc cm^{-3} and standard deviation = 0.9, values based on the work of Zhang et al. (2020). The DM distribution of the FRBs detected by CHIME/FRB implies that a small fraction ($\sim 1\%$) will have only one possible host galaxy within

his baseband localization region that has a redshift below the maximum limit estimated from its DM.

2.4. Optical spectroscopic observations

To obtain spectroscopic redshifts for galaxy host candidates, we used the Optical System for Imaging and low-intermediate Resolution Integrated Spectroscopy (OSIRIS)¹ mounted at the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC). Details about the instrument configuration for this observation and the data analysis are reported in Appendix A.

3. RESULTS

The positions of the FRB sources measured with baseband data from CHIME/FRB are reported in Table 1. The position of single events from each repeater can be found in Appendix B. The localization precision and low DM allowed us to obtain an interesting galaxy association for two of the FRB sources reported here, namely FRBs 20180814A and 20190303A. The localization regions for the rest of the sample contain too many galaxies to draw significant conclusions on plausible host galaxy candidates.

3.1. FRB 20180814A

The low $DM = 189.4(4) \text{ pccm}^{-3}$ of this source together with a significant Galactic disk contribution of $DM_{MW} = 87$ (Cordes & Lazio 2002) to 108 (Yao et al. 2017) pccm^{-3} implies that the host galaxy must be in the local Universe. Using a marginalized posterior of the host galaxy redshift (see §2.3), we obtain a one-sided 95% Bayesian upper limit on the redshift $z < 0.091$.

We searched the PanSTARRS-DR1 catalogue (Chambers et al. 2016) for host candidates within the 86% localization region (corresponding to the 2σ confidence region for a bivariate normal distribution) of the FRB, and found 8 sources that are listed in Table 2 and plotted in Fig. 2 with the FRB localization region.

3.1.1. Spectroscopic redshift

Most of the galaxies in the field do not have a spectroscopic redshift reported in the literature. We used the GTC to obtain their redshifts as described in §2.4 and we report the values we obtained in Table 2. We excluded source 8 from our multi-object spectroscopic observations because it is too faint ($rK \text{ mag} = 21.81$) to obtain a reliable spectroscopic redshift with our observations. Moreover, its photometric redshift was greater than the maximum value estimated for the FRB host galaxy by 4

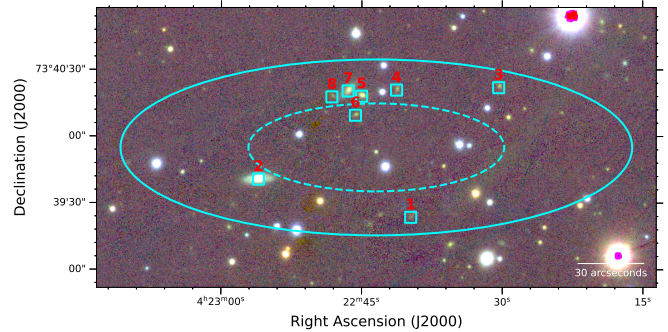


Figure 2. PanSTARRS RGB-image of the FRB 20180814A 1- (dotted cyan ellipse) and 2- (solid cyan ellipse) σ localization regions. Cyan boxes show the locations of 8 host galaxy candidates within the localization region (see Table 2) identified in the PanSTARRS data. We identify source 2 (PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7) as the most probable host for the FRB. Pink regions visible in the image have been used to block bright stars.

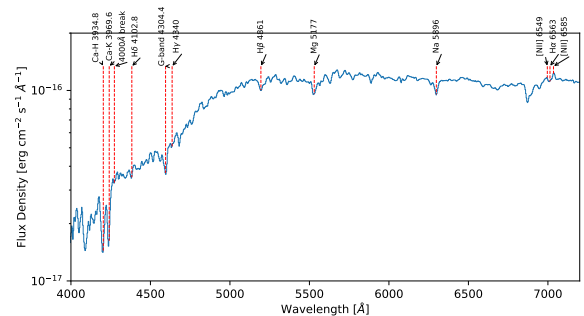


Figure 3. Optical spectrum of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, identified as likely host of FRB 20180814A, measured with GTC/OSIRIS.

standard deviations. With a redshift $z = 0.06835(1)$, source 2 (PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7) is the only galaxy in the field satisfying the condition $z < 0.091$. Therefore, we identify this galaxy as the most probable host for FRB 20180814A. The spectrum of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7 is reported in Fig. 3.

3.1.2. Properties of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7

Based on its rest-frame ($g-r$) color of 0.74 AB mag and absolute r -band magnitude of -20.75 AB mag, PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7 can be classified as a red sequence (early-type) galaxy using the color-magnitude relation identified by Bell et al. (2003). The WISE color-color classification (Wright et al. 2010) considers it to be a spiral galaxy with no actively accreting massive black hole in its center, given $W1 (3.4 \mu\text{m}) - W2 (4.6 \mu\text{m}) = 0.13 \pm 0.04$ and $W2 (4.6 \mu\text{m}) - W3$

¹ <http://www.gtc.iac.es/instruments/osiris>

Table 1. Sky position of 13 repeating FRB sources discovered by CHIME/FRB localized with their baseband data. The source name and other published designations are presented, together with the values of RA and Dec (J2000), their 1σ uncertainties, DM, maximum redshift estimated for the host galaxy, and number of bursts with baseband data used in the analysis. Both RA and Dec uncertainties are in the same units of seconds of arc on the sky, i.e. the uncertainty regions are approximately circular on the sky.

Source	Previous name	RA	σ_{RA} (")	Dec	σ_{Dec} (")	DM (pc cm ⁻³)	z_{max}	#
20180814A	180814.J0422+73 ^a	4 ^h 22 ^m 44 ^s	18	73°39′52″	20	189.4(4) ^a	0.091	4
20181128A	181128.J0456+63 ^b	4 ^h 55 ^m 41 ^s	47	63°15′27″	47	450.5(3) ^b	0.44	1
20181119A	181119.J12+65 ^b	12 ^h 41 ^m 52 ^s	25	65°7′2″	29	364.05(9) ^b	0.43	2
20190116A	190116.J1249+27 ^b	12 ^h 49 ^m 8 ^s	33	27°8′2″	33	441(2) ^b	0.56	1
20190222A	190222.J2052+69 ^b	20 ^h 52 ^m 12 ^s	15	69°44′42″	17	460.6(2) ^b	0.49	1
20190208A	190208.J1855+46 ^c	18 ^h 54 ^m 7 ^s	12	46°55′20″	13	580.05(15) ^c	0.68	3
20190604A	190604.J1435+53 ^c	14 ^h 34 ^m 47 ^s	28	53°18′20″	28	552.65(5) ^c	0.70	1
20190213B	190212.J18+81 ^c	18 ^h 25 ^m 2 ^s	20	81°24′5″	26	302(1) ^c	0.31	3
20180908B	180908.J1232+74 ^c	12 ^h 32 ^m 48 ^s	38	74°10′21″	51	195.6(2) ^c	0.17	1
20190117A	190117.J2207+17 ^c	22 ^h 6 ^m 38 ^s	13	17°22′6″	13	393.6(8) ^c	0.46	2
20190303A	190303.J1353+48 ^c	13 ^h 51 ^m 59 ^s	11	48°7′16″	12	222.4(7) ^c	0.22	17
20190417A	190417.J1939+59 ^c	19 ^h 39 ^m 4 ^s	15	59°19′55″	16	1378.2(2) ^c	1.2	3
20190907A	190907.J08+46 ^c	8 ^h 9 ^m 47 ^s	40	46°22′46″	36	309.6(2) ^c	0.33	1

^aPresented by CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. (2019a)

^bPresented by CHIME/FRB Collaboration et al. (2019b)

^cPresented by Fonseca et al. (2020)

Table 2. Galaxies from the PanSTARRS-DR1 catalogue in the 86% localization region of FRB 20180814A. Redshifts have been measured using the GTC telescope. Galaxy PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, a.k.a. source 2, is the most probable host in the field given its low redshift.

#	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	rK mag ^a	z
1	4 ^h 22 ^m 39.77 ^s	73°39′23.6″	21.28	0.412(1)
2	4 ^h 22 ^m 56.01 ^s	73°39′40.7″	17.15	0.06835(1)
3	4 ^h 22 ^m 30.38 ^s	73°40′22.0″	20.75	0.408(1)
4	4 ^h 22 ^m 41.29 ^s	73°40′20.9″	20.65	0.376(1)
5	4 ^h 22 ^m 45.02 ^s	73°40′18.1″	19.26	0.235(1)
6	4 ^h 22 ^m 45.68 ^s	73°40′09.5″	21.01	0.411(1)
7	4 ^h 22 ^m 46.46 ^s	73°40′20.5″	18.75	0.237(1)
8	4 ^h 22 ^m 48.19 ^s	73°40′17.8″	21.81	0.5(1) ^b

^aKron r-band magnitude.

^bPhotometric redshift from the PanSTARRS catalogue.

(12 μm) = 2.45 ± 0.12 . The galaxy spectrum reported in Fig. 3 shows multiple Balmer and metal absorption lines, including Calcium H and K lines, the G-band, Mg I, and Na I, while the spectrum lacks prominent

emission lines, except for weak [NII] lines, indicating an evolved stellar population lacking young stars and gas. This is corroborated by the value of the index D4000 ≈ 1.7 , obtained as the ratio of the flux in the red continuum (4000 – 4100 Å) to that in the blue continuum (3850 – 3950 Å) in the rest frame, greater than the passive and star-forming galaxy separation cutoff of 1.45 (Balogh et al. 1999). Therefore, PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7 is likely an early-type spiral galaxy that is currently in its quenched/passive phase and that has stopped forming new stars for more than 1 Gyr (Masters et al. 2010).

To obtain the physical properties of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, we used a Bayesian inference spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting code, *Prospector* (Leja et al. 2017; Johnson et al. 2019). We fit a delayed- τ model (Simha et al. 2014; Carnall et al. 2019) whose details are provided in Appendix C, to 11 broadband optical, near-, and mid-IR filter fluxes. The results of this fit are presented in Table 3. As visible, the star-formation rate (SFR) is very low, again confirming our classification as a passive galaxy.

3.2. FRB 20190303A

Table 3. Physical properties of galaxies possibly hosting FRBs identified in this work.

Property	PanSTARRS-DR1	SDSS ^a	
	J042256.01+733940.7	J135159.17+480729.0	J135159.87+480714.2
$\log[\text{SFR}] (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1})$	< -0.5	0.99(3)	0.84(4)
Stellar Metallicity ($\log(Z/Z_{\odot})$)	$-0.61^{+0.43}_{-0.53}$	-0.39(1)	-0.31(7)
Stellar mass ($\log(M/M_{\odot})$)	$10.78^{+0.12}_{-0.18}$	10.63(3)	10.75(3)
Effective radius (R_{eff} ; kpc)	3.2	4.9	4.7
Mass-weighted age (Gyr)	$7.6^{3.3}_{-3.4}$	1.72(18)	4.2(8)
(u-r) _o (mag)	$2.57^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$	1.79(1)	1.93(2)
$A_{V,\text{young}}$ (mag)	$0.43^{+0.33}_{-0.20}$	2.27(13)	2.44(3)
$A_{V,\text{old}}$ (mag)	$0.45^{+0.32}_{-0.18}$	0.76(4)	0.81(1)
Absolute r-band mag. (AB)	-20.78	-20.49	-19.94
Redshift (z)	0.06835(1)	0.06386(1)	0.06437(1)

^aProperties estimated by the SDSS collaboration (Alam et al. 2015).

Table 4. Galaxies from the DR12 catalogue in the 86% localization region of FRB 20190303A.

#	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	r mag ^a	z
1	$13^{\text{h}}51^{\text{m}}59.^{\text{s}}87$	$48^{\circ}7'14.2''$	15.50(2)	0.06386
2	$13^{\text{h}}51^{\text{m}}59.^{\text{s}}17$	$48^{\circ}7'29.0''$	15.99(4)	0.06437
3	$13^{\text{h}}51^{\text{m}}57.^{\text{s}}34$	$48^{\circ}7'25.9''$	20.12(6)	0.20(4) ^b

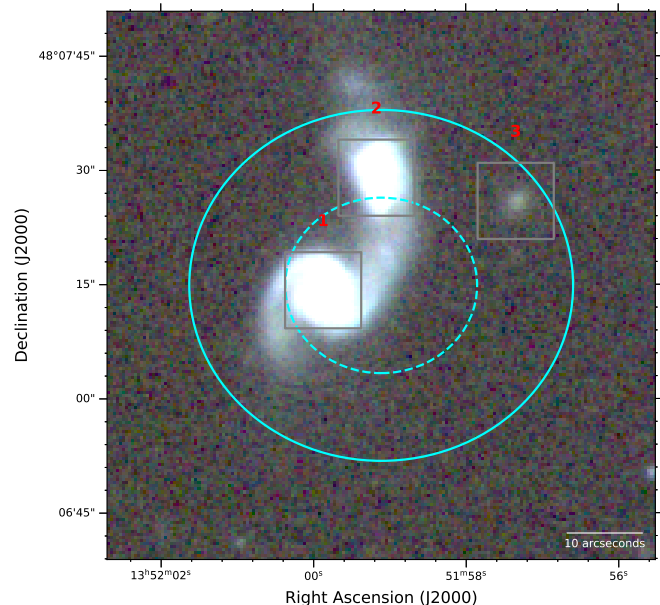
^aPetrosian r-band magnitude.

^bPhotometric redshift.

The bursts emitted by this FRB source have a relatively small $\text{DM} = 222.4(7) \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$. Through our Bayesian framework (see §2.3), we obtained a one-sided 95% Bayesian upper limit on the redshift $z < 0.22$.

We queried the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; Gunn et al. 2006) DR12 catalogue (Alam et al. 2015) to identify plausible host candidates in the 86% localization region of the FRB and found three galaxies. These sources are listed in Table 4. Two of these galaxies are a pair of merging galaxies, SDSS J135159.17+480729.0 and J135159.87+480714.2 (a.k.a. MCG+08-25-049 and MCG+08-25-050; Vorontsov-Vel'Yaminov & Arkhipova 1962), located at a redshift of $z = 0.064$ (Ahn et al. 2012), that were already noted by Fonseca et al. (2020) in the field. The SDSS image of the field is shown in Figure 4 together with the FRB localization region.

We performed a targeted long-slit spectroscopy observation of source 3 with the GTC/OSIRIS (Director's Discretionary time program GTC04-22ADDT). However, the galaxy was too faint to obtain a reliable spec-

**Figure 4.** SDSS RGB-image of the FRB 20190303A 1- (dotted cyan ellipse) and 2- (solid cyan ellipse) σ localization regions. Cyan boxes show the locations of 3 host galaxy candidates within the localization region (see Table 4) identified in the SDSS data.

trum. Source 3 has a photometric redshift measured to be 0.20(4), i.e. just compatible with the 95% maximum limit we estimated for the host galaxy of the FRB. We calculated the probability of chance association between the FRB and either of the merging galaxies by using a Bayesian framework called Probabilistic Association of Transients to their Hosts (PATH; Aggarwal et al. 2021). We obtained a posterior probability of true association with either of the merging galaxies > 0.99 . Therefore,

we consider one of the two merging galaxies in the field to be the likely host of FRB 20190303A.

3.2.1. *Properties of SDSS J135159.17+480729.0 and J135159.87+480714.2*

The physical properties of the two merging galaxies have been estimated by the SDSS collaboration (Alam et al. 2015); we report the values they obtain in Table 3. We used the Baldwin, Philips & Terlevich (BPT) diagrams of [O III]/H β versus [N II]/H α and [O III]/H β versus [S II]/H α to classify the dominant source of ionizing radiation in the two galaxies and found that both are classified as star-forming galaxies, as visible in Fig. 5.

3.3. *Other FRB sources*

FRB 20190116A intercepts the line of sight of the Coma cluster. This generated some speculations that the host galaxy might have been part of the cluster (Hallinan et al. 2019a). While we are unable to unambiguously identify a host for the FRB, the updated localization allows us to exclude any galaxy in the Coma cluster as a potential host for the FRB after searching multiple optical catalogues (Godwin et al. 1983; Adami et al. 2006; Yagi et al. 2016; Mahajan et al. 2018).

FRB 20180908B has a relatively low DM excess, which implies a maximum redshift of $z < 0.17$ for its host galaxy in our analysis. Within the 86% confidence region of the FRB position, we find 12 galaxies classified in the PanSTARRS DR1 catalogue. From their photometric redshifts listed in Table 5, only a few galaxies are below the maximum limit. We thus argue that one of them is the host of FRB 20180908B. However, spectroscopic redshifts are not measured for this galaxy sample and, therefore, the current values could be imprecise.

With a DM = 1378.2(2) pc cm $^{-3}$, FRB 20190417A has the highest DM of our FRB sample. Also, its Faraday rotation has been measured to be relatively high, RM \approx 4500 rad m $^{-2}$ (Mckinven et al. 2022; Feng et al. 2022). The high RM could suggest that the source lives in a dense environment, which may be contributing to a large fraction of its total DM (Michilli et al. 2018; Anna-Thomas et al. 2022; Dai et al. 2022), making the source actually closer than the distance inferred from its DM. However, no extended source is detected in the archival PanSTARRS DR1 data, excluding a host galaxy located in the local Universe. Two FRBs with high RM values have been detected in close proximity of persistent radio sources (Chatterjee et al. 2017; Niu et al. 2022). We are currently searching for persistent radio candidates in the field of FRB 20190417A as well as in the field of other FRBs in the sample; the results will be presented in an upcoming paper (Ibik et al., in prep.).

Table 5. Galaxies from the PanSTARRS-DR1 catalogue in the 86% localization region of FRB 20180908B. The photometric redshifts are from the catalogue.

#	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	z_{photo}
1	12 ^h 33 ^m 32.76 ^s	74°09′45.81″	0.06(2)
2	12 ^h 33 ^m 34.69 ^s	74°09′43.22″	0.13(1)
3	12 ^h 33 ^m 43.43 ^s	74°10′05.85″	0.15(1)
4	12 ^h 32 ^m 09.26 ^s	74°11′35.70″	0.19(7)
5	12 ^h 33 ^m 34.61 ^s	74°11′29.55″	0.2(5)
6	12 ^h 33 ^m 16.95 ^s	74°09′13.27″	0.20(3)
7	12 ^h 33 ^m 09.21 ^s	74°09′11.16″	0.4(3)
8	12 ^h 32 ^m 32.31 ^s	74°10′34.71″	0.39(10)
9	12 ^h 33 ^m 45.03 ^s	74°10′11.09″	0.4(3)
10	12 ^h 32 ^m 40.61 ^s	74°10′12.54″	0.4(1)
11	12 ^h 32 ^m 03.61 ^s	74°10′38.23″	0.50(5)
12	12 ^h 32 ^m 54.57 ^s	74°09′16.91″	0.59(9)

4. DISCUSSION

The sample of FRB host galaxy candidates exhibits remarkable diversity. This work shows that even among repeaters, FRBs can reside in environments with very different characteristics. Together with the other five localized repeaters (Heintz et al. 2020), it is evident that the known repeating FRB hosts exhibit a continuum of properties in terms of their luminosities, stellar masses, metallicity, and star formation rate. Bhandari et al. (2022a) found tentative evidence for the hosts of repeating FRBs being less massive and less luminous on average, compared to the hosts of apparently non-repeating FRBs. The association of the repeating FRBs 20190303A and 20180814A with relatively luminous and massive spiral galaxies seems to contradict this hypothesis. It is crucial to get more host associations to do meaningful statistical studies of the FRB host population.

4.1. *FRB 20180814A*

The FRB 20180814A host is a spiral galaxy with very low star formation; this is the the first FRB to date associated to a galaxy of this kind. However, other FRBs have been found to live in environments with old stellar populations. Most notably, FRB 20200120E was found to be located in a globular cluster of the M81 galaxy (Bhardwaj et al. 2021b; Kirsten et al. 2022), while FRB 20210117A was recently localized to a dwarf galaxy with little star formation (Bhandari et al. 2022b). These environments suggest a ‘delayed’-formation channel for some FRB progenitors, such as binary neutron

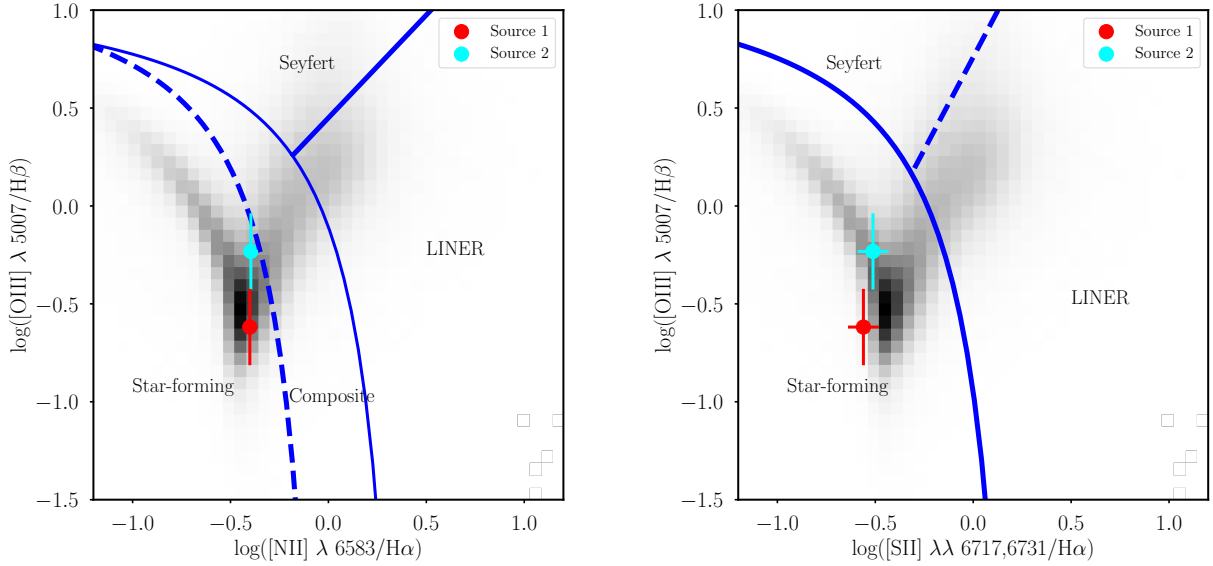


Figure 5. BPT diagrams used to classify the merging pair of emission-line galaxies likely hosting FRB 20190303A. Left: dashed line shows the [Kauffmann et al. \(2003\)](#) classification criteria. The [Kewley et al. \(2006\)](#) classification is shown as the solid line. Right: [Kauffmann et al. \(2003\)](#) criteria is shown as the solid line which separates star-forming galaxies from active galaxies and the dashed lines represent the Seyfert–LINER demarcation from [Schawinski et al. \(2007\)](#). Both SDSS J135159.87+480714.2 (source 1) and SDSS J135159.17+480729.0 (source 2) are classified as star-forming galaxies.

star mergers and accretion-induced white dwarf collapses ([Giacomazzo & Perna 2013](#); [Ruiter et al. 2019](#)). The bursts detected from FRB 20200120E have energies more than three orders of magnitude smaller than those from FRB 20180814A, indicating that ‘delayed’-formation channels might produce FRB sources with wide ranges of energies.

We re-ran our Bayesian formalism (§2.3) after fixing the redshift of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7 and obtained a contribution from the Milky Way disk of $DM_{\text{MW}} = 82(8) \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, from its halo of $DM_{\text{halo}} = 40_{-12}^{+11} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, from the IGM of $DM_{\text{IGM}} = 45_{-8}^{+13} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, and from the host galaxy of $DM_{\text{host}} = 19_{-11}^{+17} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$. However, the line of sight to this galaxy intercepts a few galaxy groups that will also contribute to the number density of free electrons in the IGM ([Li et al. 2019](#)). This implies that the expected contribution of the host galaxy will be even smaller than the estimated value, as expected for early-type galaxies, where less ionized gas is present (e.g. [Chawla et al. 2022](#)). Thus, FRB 20180814A can be a good candidate to study the circumgalactic medium (CGM) in the foreground galaxy groups along the line of sight ([Prochaska et al. 2019](#)) in future studies. Additionally, one of FRB 20180814A bursts is found to have a relatively high $RM \approx 700 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$, where the Milky Way expected contribution is $RM \approx -45 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$ ([Mckinven et al. 2022](#)). The extragalactic RM is likely dominated by the FRB local environment. Using the estimated

host DM contribution and the observed extragalactic RM, we estimate the average line-of-sight component of the magnetic field to be $\langle B_{\parallel} \rangle \gtrsim 46 \mu\text{G}$. This value is larger than the magnetic field estimated in the ISM around the Sun ($1\text{--}5 \mu\text{G}$; [Wielebinski & Beck 2005](#)) and in the Galactic center region ($20\text{--}40 \mu\text{G}$; [Wielebinski & Beck 2005](#)). Since it is likely dominated by the circumburst medium, its value is probably even higher, as previously observed in other FRBs (e.g. [Michilli et al. 2018](#)). [Piro & Gaensler \(2018\)](#) showed that if the circumburst RM is provided by magnetized stellar winds, we would expect a DM contribution much larger than the observed value ($DM \gtrsim 500 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$). On the other hand, if the FRB source is young and the rotation measure is provided by a supernova remnant or post-merger ejecta that is expanding in a constant density host ISM, then the ambient electron number density must be small ($\lesssim 0.1 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$), compatible with progenitors formed via ‘delayed’-formation channel models, such as binary neutron star mergers and accretion-induced collapse of white dwarfs ([Piro & Kulkarni 2013](#); [Moriya 2016](#); [Liu 2020](#)).

4.2. FRB 20190303A

FRB 20190303A is localized to a pair of merging galaxies. Other FRBs in the literature have been tentatively associated with merger events. [Law et al. \(2020\)](#) reported a possible association at 7% probability ([Heintz et al. 2020](#)) of FRB 20190614D with a galaxy pair; [Heintz et al. \(2020\)](#) noted that the FRB 20191001

host is also likely in the process of merging with another galaxy; Kaur et al. (2022) claimed that the host of FRB 20180916B recently underwent a small merger, resulting in a burst of star formation at the galaxy’s outskirts; finally, Ryder et al. (2022) reported the discovery of FRB 20220610A in a complex (likely merging) galaxy system. These associations of FRBs with merging systems suggest that merger events could facilitate conditions conducive to the formation of FRB progenitors. Galaxy mergers often cause enhanced star formation in and at the outskirts of the galaxies, making them a promising site of transients associated with young progenitors formed via prompt channels, like core-collapse supernovae, long gamma ray bursts (LGRBs) and hydrogen-poor superluminous supernovae (SLSNe).

A new execution of our Bayesian framework fixing the redshift of the merging pair resulted in a contribution from the Milky Way disk of $DM_{\text{MW}} = 26(3) \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, from its halo of $DM_{\text{halo}} = 42(13) \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, from the IGM of $DM_{\text{IGM}} = 49^{+34}_{-13} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$, and from the host galaxy of $DM_{\text{host}} = 109^{+22}_{-36} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$. The relatively large contribution of the host to the DM is likely due to the ongoing merging process of the two galaxies, which can have a significant impact on the CGMs (Hani et al. 2018). With future observations, the bursts from FRB 20190303A may help us to better understand how the CGM is affected by galaxy mergers. Mckinven et al. (2022) reported that the bursts from FRB 20190303A show a relatively large and rapidly varying RM measured to be between $RM = -703.40(58)$ and $-205.41(42) \text{ rad cm}^{-2}$ (Mckinven et al. 2022), with a maximum variation measured to be $|\nabla RM| \gtrsim -17 \text{ rad cm}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$. The rapid variability suggests a relatively small size of the Faraday screen and, therefore, it argues for a dominant RM contribution from the environment local to the source as opposed to a larger-scale medium in the merging galaxies.

4.3. Additional follow-up

Due to the limited localization precision and the higher DM values, it was not possible to unambiguously identify a host galaxy for the rest of the sources presented in Table 1. We report their best position with the intent for other instruments to study additional bursts eventually emitted by these repeating FRBs. The detection of repeating FRBs in nearby galaxies is particularly interesting for follow-up studies at other wavelengths. The localization precision reported here is sufficient to observe these sources with most optical and X-ray instruments. The activity of repeating FRBs is monitored daily by CHIME/FRB; detections are reported

and made public within a few hours on a dedicated webpage² and VOEvents are shared within seconds of a detection with any subscriber.³ We encourage rapid multiwavelength follow-up of the sources presented here, and particularly of active repeaters in nearby galaxies.

5. CONCLUSIONS

We have presented the best positions of 13 repeating FRB sources currently available with CHIME/FRB. We have used channelized voltage data stored at the time of candidate events to map the signal strength on the sky around the source and fit this with a 2D Gaussian approximating the beam response of the telescope (Michilli et al. 2021). The resulting localization regions have uncertainties of the order of $10''$, not precise enough to unambiguously identify a host galaxy for the majority of FRBs. However, we use the small excess DM of two FRB sources, 20180814A and 20190303A, to place a limit on the maximum redshift that they can have by using conservative estimates on the Milky Way and extragalactic contributions (Bhardwaj et al. 2021a). In this way, we are able to identify their likely host galaxies in the localization regions.

FRB 20180814A lives in a quiescent galaxy, while FRB 20190303A is in a merging pair of spiral galaxies undergoing significant star formation. It has been argued that repeating FRBs may represent a different subclass of FRBs compared to apparently one-of sources due to their characteristics (e.g. Fonseca et al. 2020). These two diametrically opposed hosts demonstrate that even among repeating FRB sources, there is an incredible variety of different environments that they can inhabit. These galaxy hosts further reveal the plethora of environments that can harbor FRBs (Heintz et al. 2020). It is clear that a precise localization of a large number of FRBs is needed to shed a light on the type and number of FRB progenitors. To this end, CHIME/FRB Outriggers is currently under development to increase the localization capability of CHIME/FRB to ~ 50 milliarcseconds (Leung et al. 2021; Cassanelli et al. 2022; Mena-Parra et al. 2022). In the meantime, we encourage follow-ups of repeating FRB sources with other interferometers to increase the localization precision. We provide a public web page with updated detection from repeater sources and rapid VOEvents for subscribers. This is also important for multi-wavelength follow-ups since they often require a precise position and are particularly constraining when observing nearby repeating FRBs, as it is the case for FRBs 20180814A and 20190303A.

² <https://www.chime-frb.ca/repeaters>

³ <https://www.chime-frb.ca/voevents>

Facilities: GTC, CHIME

Software: astropy (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2018), bitshuffle (Masui 2017), cython (Behnel et al. 2011), emcee (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013), GTC-MOS (Gómez-González et al. 2016), hdf5 (The HDF Group 1997–2023), IRAF (Tody 1986, 1993), matplotlib (Hunter 2007), numpy (Harris et al. 2020), PATH (Aggarwal et al. 2021), prospector (Leja et al. 2017; Johnson et al. 2019), scipy (Virtanen et al. 2020)

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Table 6. Log of the GTC/OSIRIS spectroscopic observation.

Program	Date	Mode	Grism	Position	Exposure	Seeing	Airmass	Night
GTCMULTIPLE3B-20BMEX	12/02/2021	MOS	R500B	0°	3 × 1200 s	0.7''	1.47-1.52	Dark

APPENDIX

A. GTC/OSIRIS OBSERVATIONS OF HOST GALAXY CANDIDATES

In order to measure the spectroscopic redshift of the 7 host galaxy candidates in the FRB 20180814A 2- σ localization region (see Fig.2), we performed an observation with the the GTC/OSIRIS. The summary of the observation is given in Table 6. To obtain the spectra of these targets simultaneously, we utilized the multi-object spectroscopy (MOS) mode. The mask was designed with the OSIRIS Mask Designer Tool (González-Serrano et al. 2004; Gómez-Velarde et al. 2016), using a set of five fiducial stars and catalogue coordinates of the host galaxy candidates. The observations were performed with the R500B grism covering the spectral range 3600–7200 Å. For the target galaxies we used rectangular slitlets with length between 1.5'' and 20'' and a width of 1.5''. The spectral resolution for this observation was ~ 21 Å.

The obtained spectra were reduced using the GTCMOS pipeline (Gómez-González et al. 2016) and standard IRAF routines (Tody 1986, 1993). All spectra were bias-subtracted and flat-fielded. For flux calibration we used the spectrophotometric standard G191-B2B (Oke 1974, 1990; Massey et al. 1988) observed during the same night as the targets. A set of arc-lamp spectra of Ne, Hg and Ar was used for wavelength calibration. The rms errors of the resulting solutions were < 2 Å.

The resulting product of the reduction contained 2D calibrated spectra collected in all of the slitlets. We extracted each spectrum, identified lines for every galaxy and estimated their redshifts. We then verified our results by comparing the extracted spectra with the galaxy templates from the Manual and Automatic Redshifting Software (MARZ; Hinton et al. 2016). The corresponding redshifts are presented in Table 2.

B. LOCALIZATION OF SINGLE BURSTS

Sky positions of repeating FRBs presented in Table 1 have been obtained as weighted averages of single bursts detected for each source. In Table 7, we report the localization of single bursts corrected for the systematic effects described by Eq. 1. One burst from FRB 20180814A, 20190611A, detected on MJD 58645.78660, was not included due to processing issues.

Table 7 (*continued*)

FRB	MJD	RA (J2000)	σ_{RA} (")	Dec (J2000)	σ_{Dec} (")
20190625E	58659.738741	4 ^h 22 ^m 40 ^s	54	73°41'10''	49
20190626A	58660.776313	4 ^h 22 ^m 40 ^s	47	73°40'11''	49
20191029A	58785.404155	4 ^h 22 ^m 48 ^s	20	73°39'21''	25
20191111A	58798.371711	4 ^h 22 ^m 35 ^s	32	73°40'27''	40
FRB 20181128A					
20201215C	59198.302165	4 ^h 55 ^m 41 ^s	47	63°15'27''	47
FRB 20181119A					
20200621C	59021.110446	12 ^h 41 ^m 52 ^s	27	65°7'9''	31
20201204D	59187.659263	12 ^h 41 ^m 53 ^s	55	65°6'22''	68
FRB 20190116A					
20190116A	58499.546925	12 ^h 49 ^m 8 ^s	33	27°8'2''	33
FRB 20190222A					
20190301A	58543.752114	20 ^h 52 ^m 12 ^s	15	69°44'42''	17
FRB 20190208A					
20200124A	58872.779844	18 ^h 54 ^m 8 ^s	25	46°55'58''	28

Table 7. Localization of single bursts (J2000) from repeating FRB sources reported in Table 1 with the same units. Modified Julian dates (MJDs) represent UTC topocentric arrival times at CHIME referenced to 400 MHz using $k_{DM}^{-1} = 2.41 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc MHz}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and the source DMs reported in Table 7. The uncertainty on MJD values is $\lesssim 0.2$ s.

FRB	MJD	RA (J2000)	σ_{RA} (")	Dec (J2000)	σ_{Dec} (")
FRB 20180814A					

Table 7 *continued***Table 7** *continued*

Table 7 (continued)

FRB	MJD	RA (J2000)	σ_{RA} (")	Dec (J2000)	σ_{Dec} (")
20200513B	58982.475387	18 ^h 54 ^m 10 ^s	29	46°55'3"	31
20210203B	59248.748741	18 ^h 54 ^m 7 ^s	13	46°55'19"	13
FRB 20190604A					
20190606A	58640.232311	14 ^h 34 ^m 47 ^s	28	53°18'20"	28
FRB 20190213B					
20191217A	58834.360372	18 ^h 25 ^m 14 ^s	26	81°23'9"	45
20200725B	59055.235372	18 ^h 24 ^m 57 ^s	31	81°24'41"	46
20210216B	59261.715524	18 ^h 24 ^m 46 ^s	35	81°24'20"	39
FRB 20180908B					
20190621A	58655.098197	12 ^h 32 ^m 48 ^s	38	74°10'21"	51
FRB 20190117A					
20190117A	58500.929541	22 ^h 6 ^m 38 ^s	13	17°22'5"	14
20191223A	58840.004946	22 ^h 6 ^m 38 ^s	28	17°22'19"	36
FRB 20190303A					
20190702B	58666.135223	13 ^h 52 ^m 0 ^s	13	48°7'26"	13
20191013A	58769.855170	13 ^h 52 ^m 0 ^s	46	48°6'39"	48
20191020A	58776.825593	13 ^h 52 ^m 6 ^s	25	48°7'10"	26
20191110A	58797.772937	13 ^h 51 ^m 59 ^s	16	48°7'32"	17
20191113A	58800.758656	13 ^h 51 ^m 58 ^s	19	48°7'2"	20
20191116A	58803.756845	13 ^h 51 ^m 58 ^s	12	48°7'20"	12
20191117A	58804.762867	13 ^h 52 ^m 4 ^s	49	48°7'45"	61
20191215A	58832.676200	13 ^h 52 ^m 2 ^s	22	48°6'56"	25
20191231A	58848.637383	13 ^h 51 ^m 57 ^s	27	48°7'22"	31
20200112A	58860.601787	13 ^h 51 ^m 60 ^s	38	48°6'10"	41
20200622A	59022.161027	13 ^h 51 ^m 59 ^s	31	48°7'43"	33
20200809G	59070.028066	13 ^h 52 ^m 3 ^s	14	48°7'10"	14
20200909A	59101.937544	13 ^h 51 ^m 57 ^s	34	48°6'37"	30
20210203C	59248.535427	13 ^h 51 ^m 56 ^s	21	48°7'6"	22
20210207A	59252.526658	13 ^h 51 ^m 56 ^s	23	48°7'48"	23
20210209B	59254.523228	13 ^h 51 ^m 58 ^s	13	48°7'2"	13
20210302C	59275.466332	13 ^h 51 ^m 56 ^s	35	48°7'48"	39
FRB 20190417A					
20190806A	58701.275809	19 ^h 39 ^m 12 ^s	100	59°18'46"	78
20200726D	59056.306742	19 ^h 39 ^m 6 ^s	16	59°19'58"	17
20210304B	59277.696671	19 ^h 38 ^m 57 ^s	24	59°19'51"	29
FRB 20190907A					
20200729A	59059.820902	8 ^h 9 ^m 47 ^s	40	46°22'46"	36

C. PROSPECTOR FITTING MODEL

We used a python-based Bayesian inference code, *Prospector* (Leja et al. 2017; Johnson et al. 2019), to estimate major physical properties of galaxy PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, identified as likely host of FRB 20180814A. *Prospector* computes galaxy attributes using stellar population synthesis

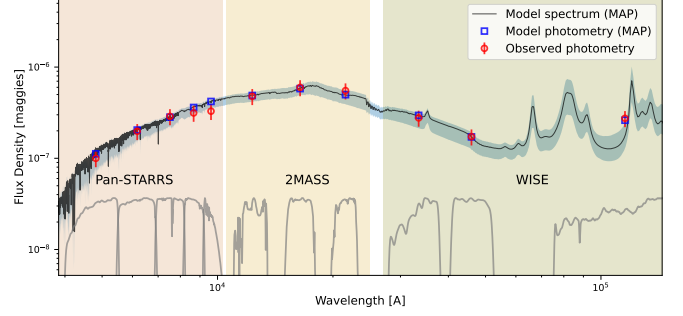


Figure 6. Spectral energy distribution of PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, identified as likely host of FRB 20180814A. The flux densities in different optical and infrared bands are plotted along with the best-fit *Prospector* model spectrum. The modelled (blue square) and observed (red circle) photometry data are also shown.

Table 8. Broadband filters used to model the SED of galaxy PanSTARRS-DR1 J042256.01+733940.7, possible host of FRB 20180814A.

Instrument	Filter	Wavelength (Å)	Flux density ^a
PanSTARRS	g	4810	9.98×10^{-8}
	r	6170	1.98×10^{-7}
	i	7520	2.88×10^{-7}
	z	8660	3.14×10^{-7}
	y	9620	3.28×10^{-7}
2MASS	J	12319	4.79×10^{-7}
	H	16420	5.98×10^{-7}
	Ks	21567	5.52×10^{-7}
WISE	W1	33461	2.77×10^{-7}
	W2	45952	1.73×10^{-7}
	W3	115526	2.74×10^{-7}

^a Flux densities are expressed in maggies, where 1 maggie = 1 Jansky/3631. Flux densities at $\lambda < 100000 \text{ \AA}$ are corrected for Galactic extinction according to the prescription of Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011). All flux densities are assigned a 20% fractional uncertainty, which is larger than the catalogued error.

models provided in the Flexible Stellar Populations Synthesis (FSPS) stellar population code (Conroy et al. 2009). We used the MCMC framework (via *emcee*) of *Prospector* to fit the observed spectral energy distributions (SEDs) and to compute posterior distribution for all free-parameters. We used 11 broadband filters listed in Table 8 to estimate stellar mass, star-formation rate (95% confidence upper limit), stellar metallicity, and mass-weighted stellar population age of the galaxy, together with dust attenuation due to birth cloud and diffuse dust screens. The best-fit SED profile is shown in Fig. 6.

All flux densities are estimated after correcting for the Milky Way extinction. We fit a delayed- τ star formation history model (Simha et al. 2014; Carnall et al. 2019) that has nine free parameters described in Table 9. In this model, the star-formation history is proportional to $t \times \exp(-t/\tau)$, where t is the time since the formation epoch of the galaxy, and τ is the characteristic decay time of our star-formation history. Additionally, we enabled the dust emission model by Draine & Li (2007) in the FSPS framework which has three free parameters which regulate the shape of the IR SED: $\text{duste}(U_{\min})$, $\text{duste}(Q_{\text{PAH}})$, and $\text{duste}(\gamma)$. Specifically, $\text{duste}(U_{\min})$ represents the minimum starlight intensity to which the dust mass is exposed, $\text{duste}(\gamma)$ represents the fraction of dust mass which is exposed to this minimum starlight intensity, and $\text{duste}(Q_{\text{PAH}})$ quantifies the fraction of total

dust mass that is in polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). To account for dust attenuation, we use the two-component (Charlot & Fall 2000) dust attenuation model, which postulates separate birth-cloud (dust1) and diffuse dust (dust2) screens. In order to estimate the ‘dust1’ parameter, we used an in-built prospector function `models.transforms.dustratio_to_dust1`. All parameters are given standard Prospector priors (see Table 9). To estimate the best-fitted mass-weighted stellar population age value, we used an in-built prospector function `parametric_mwa`. We estimated separately internal dust extinction due to young stars ($A_{V,\text{young}}$) and old stars ($A_{V,\text{old}}$). Finally, we used the SED templates produced via MCMC simulation and estimate the rest frame u-r colour. The major physical properties of the galaxy that we obtained are provided in Table 3.

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Table 9. Free parameters fitted with a ‘delayed- τ ’ model with *Prospector*.

Parameter	Description	Prior
$\log(M/M_{\odot})$	Total stellar mass formed	log-uniform: min=8, max=12
$\log(Z/Z_{\odot})$	Stellar metallicity	top-hat: min=-2, max=0.2
dust2	Diffuse V-band dust optical depth	top-hat: min=0, max=3
dust-ratio	Ratio of additional optical depth in the direction of young stars to diffuse optical depth in all stars	clipped-normal: mean=1, sigma=0.3, min=0, max=2
t _{age} [Gyrs]	Stellar population age of Source 2	top-hat: min=0.001, max=13.6
τ [Gyrs]	E-folding time of the SFH	log-uniform: min=0.1, max=30
duste(U _{min})	From (Draine & Li 2007) dust attenuation model	top-hat: min=0.1, max=25
duste(Q _{PAH})	From (Draine & Li 2007) dust attenuation model	top-hat: min=0.5, max=7
duste(γ)	From (Draine & Li 2007) dust attenuation model	log-uniform: min=0.001, max=0.15

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