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S. T. Holland (CRESST/USRA/GSFC), P. Esposito (INAF-IASF Milano), & K. L. Page (U Leicester) for the Swift Team

1 Introduction

SuperAGILE and AGILE/MCAL detected GRB 080514B on 2008 May 14 at 09:55:56 UT (Rapisarda et al., 2008, GCN Circ. 7715). The observed duration of the burst in the 20–60 keV band was ~ 6.3 s (Hanabata et al., GCN Circ. 7752), with a multi-peaked structure. The Konus–Wind spectrum is best fit by a Band function with $E_{\text{peak}} = 224^{+23}_{-22}$ keV (Golenetskii et al., 2008 GCN Circ. 7751). There is a possible AGILE GRID detection at energies E > 50 MeV (Giuliani et al., 2008, GCN Circ. 7716).

The IPN localized the burst to a 100 \Box' error box, and *Swift* started observing this field ~37 ks after the detection. A fading source was detected inside the IPN error box by the XRT (Page *et al.*, 2008, GCN Circ. 7723), and a UVOT source was seen (Holland 2008, GCN Circ. 7759). An infrared afterglow was detected by Updike *et al.* (2008, GCN Circ. 7725), and the redshift is constrained to 1.9 < z < 3.7 (Malesani *et al.*, 2008 GCN Circ. 7734, Holland 2008, GCN Circ. 7759). Our best position is the UVOT location at RA, Dec (J2000.0) = 322°.84463 (21^h31^m22°.71), +0°.70789 (+00°42′28″.4), with an estimated uncertainty of 0″.60 (radius, 90% containment).

The Burst Advocate for this burst is Stephen Holland (Stephen.T.Holland@nasa.gov). Please contact the Burst Advocate by e-mail if you require additional information regarding *Swift* follow-up observations of this burst. In extremely urgent cases, after trying the Burst Advocate, you can contact the *Swift* PI by phone (see the *Swift* ToO Web site for information: http://www.swift.psu.edu/too.html).

2 XRT Observations and Analysis

The Swift/XRT began observing GRB 080514B at 20:12 UT on 2008 May 14, ~ 37 ks after the initial detection. The UVOT-enhanced position is RA, Dec (J2000.0) = 322°.84426, +0°.70843, which is

 $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{RA}(\mathrm{J2000.0}) &= 21^{\mathrm{h}}31^{\mathrm{m}}22^{\mathrm{s}}.62\\ \mathrm{Dec}(\mathrm{J2000.0}) &= +00^{\circ}42'30''.3 \end{aligned}$

with an estimated uncertainty of 1".6 (radius, 90% containment).

The light curve shows a power-law slope of $\alpha = -1.6^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ (see Figure 1). The Photon Counting spectrum from the first 3 orbits can be fit with an absorbed power law with $\Gamma = 2.06^{+0.35}_{-0.31}$ and a total absorbing column of $N_{\rm H} = 1.2^{+0.8}_{-0.6} \times 10^{21}$ cm⁻², which exceeds the Galactic value of 3.75×10^{20} cm⁻². The 0.3–10 keV observed (unabsorbed) flux is 2.34×10^{-12} (3.14×10^{-12}) erg cm⁻² s⁻¹, which is a count rate to flux conversion of 1 count s⁻¹ = 3.96×10^{-11} erg cm⁻² s⁻¹.

3 UVOT Observation and Analysis

Swift/UVOT began settled observations of the field of GRB 080514B starting at $T + 37\,005$ s. The optical afterglow reported by de Ugarte Postigo *et al.*, (2008 GCN Circ. 7719) is detected in the *b*, *u*, uvw1, and uvm2 filters. The UVOT source position is RA, Dec (J2000.0) = 322:84463, +0:70789, which is

 $RA(J2000.0) = 21^{h}31^{m}22^{s}.71$ Dec(J20000.0) = +00°42'28''.4

with an estimated uncertainty of 0"60 (radius, 90% confidence).



Figure 1: XRT light curve in erg cm⁻² s⁻¹ in the 0.3–10 keV band: Photon Counting mode (red).

The magnitudes and upper limits are given in Table 1 and are not corrected for the Galactic extinction along the line of sight corresponding to a reddening of $E_{B-V} = 0.06$ mag (Schlegel *et al.*, 1998, ApJS, 500, 525). The photometry is on the UVOT flight system described in Poole *et al.* (2008, MNRAS, 383, 627). The non-detection in the uvw2 filter may indicate that the redshift is $z \gtrsim 1.9$.

Filter	$T_{\rm start}$	$T_{\rm stop}$	Exp(s)	Mag	Err
v	38184	43906	352	> 20.1	3-sigma UL
b	37449	48630	559	20.92	0.27
u	37229	48415	559	19.97	0.17
uvw1	37005	48198	1118	20.74	0.24
uvm2	38333	44537	1030	20.83	0.32
uvw2	37601	49441	2199	> 22.1	3-sigma UL
white	209879	228394	5360	> 23.3	3-sigma UL

Table 1: UVOT magnitudes and 3- σ upper limits.