Revealing the Environment of the **Most Distant Fast Radio Burst** with the *Hubble Space Telescope*

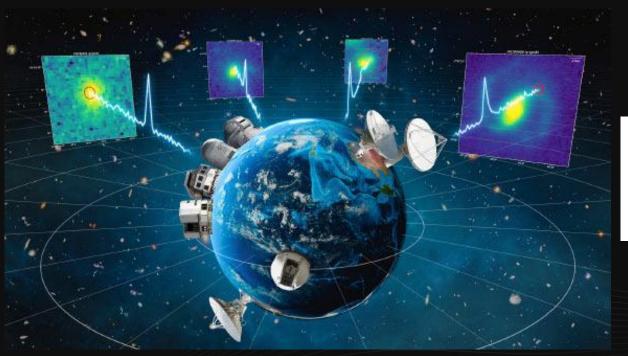
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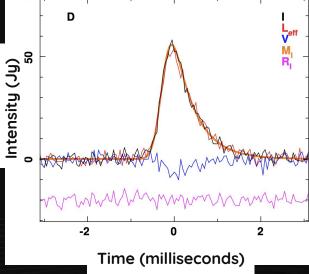








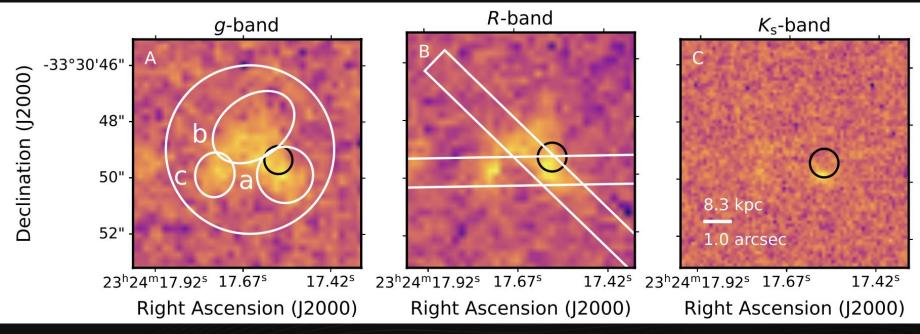
FRB 20220610A



Bhandari *et al*, doi: 10.3847/2041-8213/ab672e / ESO.

Ryder+23, Figure 1

Ground-based imaging inconclusive



Ryder+23, Figure 2

Fast Radio Burst 20220610A HST WFC3

F606W F160W

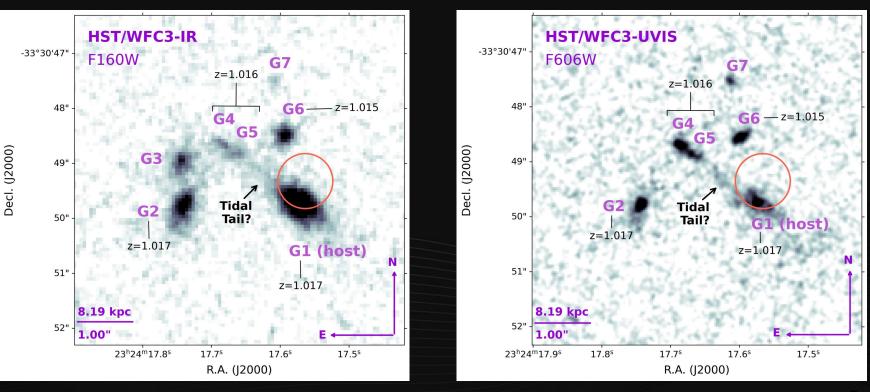
Host galaxy of FRB 20220610A

Hubble Space Telescope (HST) imaging reveals a compact group of seven galaxies

0.1-1% of galaxies are found in compact groups at this distance

NASA, ESA, STScl, Alexa Gordon (Northwestern), Joseph DePasquale (STScl)

HST reveals multiple interacting galaxies



Gordon et al. 2023 (submitted), Figure 1

A novel environment for FRBs



Spiral galaxies

Globular clusters

Dwarf galaxies

Galaxy clusters

Compact groups of galaxies

A: ESA/Hubble B: NASA/Hubble C: NASA/JPL-Caltech/SSC D: NASA/ESA/JHU/UCSC E: Gordon+23b







Five Hundred-meter Aperture Telescope (2019+)

Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (2018+)



Very Large Array (2019+)



Australia Square Kilometer Array Pathfinder (2017+)



MeerKAT(2018+)

Summary

- Presented HST imaging of FRB 20220610A, the most distant and energetic fast radio burst to date
- The host is part of a **compact group** of seven galaxies a **novel environment** for FRBs
- At the distance of FRB 20220610A, only 0.1-1% of galaxies are in compact groups = rare environment
- Compact group galaxies frequently **interact and trigger star formation**, which matches the connection between FRBs and recent star formation
- Need more FRBs to place this discovery in context, but the future for finding more
 FRBs is bright

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