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THE X-SHOOTER GTO SAMPLE OF GRB AFTERGLOW AND HOST GALAXY SPECTRA

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ABSTRACT

Later

Keywords: Gamma-ray burst: individual: GRB 120815A — galaxies: high-redshift — ISM: molecules — dust, extinction

1. INTRODUCTION

2. OBSERVATIONS

Table 1
The full sample of afterglows or hosts observed in the program. We here list the burst names and details of the spectroscopic observations. The exposure times and slit widths are given in the order UVB/VIS/NIR. The column Δt shows the time after trigger when the spectroscopic observation was started. $\mathrm{Mag_{acq}}$ gives the approximate magnitude (typically in the *R*-band) of the afterglow in the acquisition image.

GRB	Exptime (ks)	Slit width (arcsec)	Airmass	Seeing (arcsec)	Δt (hr)	$\mathrm{Mag_{acq}}$	Redshift	Ref
GRB090313[1]	6.9/6.9/6.9	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.4	1.0	45	21.6	3.3736	(1)
GRB090530[1]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/1.2/1.2	1.6–2.2	1.5	20	22	1.266	(2)
GRB090809[1]	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.1	0.9	10.2	21	2.737	(2,3)
GRB090926[1]	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.5	0.9	22	17.9	2.1062	(4)
GRB091018	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	2.1–1.8	0.8	3.5	19.1	0.9710	(5)
GRB091127	6.0/6.0/6.0	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.2	1.0	101	21.2	0.490	(6)
GRB100205A	10.8/10.8/10.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.9–1.8	1.0	71	–	–	(2)
GRB100219A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.1	0.7	12.5	23	4.667	(7)
GRB100316B	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	2.0–2.4	0.7	0.7	18.2	1.18	(2)
GRB100316D-1[2]	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.5	1.0	12	–	0.059	(8)
GRB100316D-2	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.2	1.0	58	–	0.059	(8)
GRB100316D-3	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.2	0.8	192	–	0.059	(8)
GRB100418A-1	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.3	0.7	8.4	18.1	0.6235	(9)
GRB100418A-2	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.3	0.6	34	19.2	0.6235	(9)
GRB100418A-3	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.4	0.7	58	–	0.6235	(9)
GRB100424A[3]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.2	0.8	–	–	2.465	(2)
GRB100425A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–1.3	0.7	4.0	20.6	1.755	(2,3)
GRB100615A[3]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.0–1.1	0.8	–	–	1.398	(2)
GRB100621A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.4	1.0	7.1	–	0.542	(2)
GRB100625A[3]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.0	0.8	13	–	0.452	(2)
GRB100724A[4]	4.2/4.2/4.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–2.3	0.7	0.2	–	1.288	(2)
GRB100728B[5]	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–1.1	0.5	22	23	2.106	(2)
GRB100814A-1[4]	0.9/0.9/0.9	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.9–1.7	0.5	0.9	19	1.439	(2)

[†] Based on observations collected at the European Southern Observatory, Paranal, Chile, Program ID: 084.A-0260, 085.A-009, 086.A-0073, 087.A-0055.

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Table 1 — *Continued*

GRB	Exptime (ks)	Slit width (arcsec)	Airmass	Seeing (arcsec)	Δt (hr)	Mag_{acq}	Redshift	Ref
GRB100814A-2	4.8/4.8/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–1.2	0.6	2.1	19	1.439	(2)
GRB100814A-3	4.8/4.8/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.0	0.6	98	20	1.439	(2)
GRB100816A[6]	4.8/4.8/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.8–1.6	0.8	28.4	–	0.805	(2)
GRB100901A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–1.5	1.8	66	–	1.408	(10)
GRB101219A	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.7	2.0	3.7	–	0.718	(2)
GRB101219B-1	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–2.6	1.3	11.6	20	0.5519	(11)
GRB101219B-2	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–2.0	0.8	394	22.7	0.5519	(11)
GRB101219B-3	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–2.1	0.9	886	–	0.5519	(11)
GRB110128A	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	2.0–1.6	0.9	5.5	22.5	2.339	(2)
GRB110407A	9.6/9.6/9.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.3	2.0	12.4	23	–	(2)
GRB110709B[1], 3	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.1	1.0	–	–	–	(2)
GRB110715A	0.6/0.6/0.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.1	1.7	12.3	18.5	0.82	(2)
GRBGRB110808A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.1	1.1	3.0	21.2	1.3488	(2)
GRB110818A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	1.0	6.2	22.3	3.36	(2)
GRB111005A[3]	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	0.7	–	–	0.013?	(2)
GRB111008A-1	8.8/8.8/8.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.0	1.2	8.5	21?	4.9898	(12)
GRB111008A-2	8.0/8.0/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.0	1.0	20.1	22?	4.9898	(12)
GRB111107A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.8–1.5	0.7	5.3	21.5	2.893	(2)
GRB111117A[6]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–1.4	0.6	38	–	1.3?	(2)
GRB111123A-1	6.2/6.6/6.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.1	1.0	12.2	>24	3.1516	(2)
GRB111123A-2[3]	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.0–1.0	0.5	–	–	3.1516	(2)
GRB111129A	3.6/3.6/3.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–2.1	1.7			–	(2)
GRB111209A-1	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.2	0.8	17.7	20.1	0.677	(13)
GRB111209A-2	9.6/9.6/9.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–2.0	0.8	497	23	0.677	(13)
GRB111211A[1]	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.6	0.6	31	19.5	0.478	(2)
GRB111228A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.4	0.9	15.9	20.1	0.716	(2)
GRB120118B[3]	3.6/3.6/3.6	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.0	1.0	–	–	2.943	(2)
GRB120119A-1	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.1–1.1	0.6	1.4	17	1.728	(2)
GRB120119A-2	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.8–1.9	0.6	4.5	20	1.728	(2)
GRB120119A-3[3]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.6JH	1.0–1.1	1.1	–	–	1.728	(2)
GRB120211							2.346	(2)
GRB120224A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.7–2.1	1.4	19.8	22.3	–	(2)
GRB120311A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.4	0.6	3.7	21.6	–	(2)
GRB120327A-1	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.4	0.5	2.1	18.8	2.815	(14)
GRB120327A-2	4.2/4.2/4.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.0–1.1	1.0	29	22.5	2.815	(14)
GRB120404A	9.6/9.6/9.6	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.7–1.3	1.3	15.7	21.3	2.876	(2)
GRB120422A-1	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	0.6	17.2	22.0	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-2	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.4	0.9	113	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-3	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.7	1.0	210	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-4	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.3–1.4	0.6	449	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-5	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.3–1.6	0.8	593	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-6	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.7–2.4	2.5	882	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120422A-7	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.5–1.9	1.3	906	–	0.283	(15)
GRB120712A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.5–2.5	1.3	10.4	21.5	4.175	(2)
GRB120714B	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.5–1.2	1.2	7.8	22.1	0.398	(2)
GRB120716A[1]	3.6/3.6/3.6	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.8–2.6	1.0	62	20.9	2.486	(2)
GRB120722A[2]	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	1.1	10.3	23.6	0.959	(2)
GRB120805A[2]	3.6/3.6/3.6	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.3–1.7	0.9	218	–	2.8?	(2)
GRB120815A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.4	0.6	1.7	20	2.358	(16)
GRB120909A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.6–1.6	1.4	1.7	21	3.929	(2)
GRB120923A	9.6/9.6/9.6	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.2–1.4	1.0	18.5	–	$\gtrsim 8$	(2)
GRB121024A	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.2–1.1	0.6	1.8	20	2.300	(17)
GRB121027A	8.4/8.4/8.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	0.9	69	21.1	1.773	(2)
GRB121201A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.1–1.1	0.9	12.9	23	3.385	(2)
GRB121229A	4.8/4.8/4.8	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.4–1.2	1.4	2.0	21.5	2.707	(2)
GRB130131B[3]	7.2/7.2/7.2	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.3–1.6	0.8	–	–	2.539	(2)
GRB130408A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.0–1.0	1.0	1.9	20	3.758	(2)
GRB130418A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.3	1.3	4.6	18.5	1.218	(2)
GRB130427A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.8–1.8	0.8	16.5	19	0.340	(18)
GRB130427B	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.2–1.0	0.8	20.3	22.7	2.78	(2)
GRB130603B[6]	2.4/2.4/2.4	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.4–1.4	1.1	8.2	21.5	0.356	(19)
GRB130606A	4.2/4.2/4.2	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	1.7–1.9	1.1	7.1	19	5.91	(20)
GRB130612A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	1.3–1.3	1.4	1.1	21.5	2.006	(2)
GRB130615A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9	2.1–2.2	1.0	0.8	21	3?	(2)
GRB130701A	1.2/1.2/1.2	1.0/0.9/0.9JH	2.0–2.0	1.6	5.5	19.9	1.155	(2)
Friis et al. (2015)								

References. — (1) de Ugarte Postigo et al. (2010); (2) This work ; (3) Skuladottir (2010); (4) D'Elia et al. (2010); (5) Wiersema et al. (2012); (6) Vergani et al. (2011); Cobb et al. (2010); (7) Thone et al. (2013); (8) Bufano et al. (2012) ; (9) De Ugarte Postigo et al. (2011) ; (10) Hartoog et al. (2013); (11) Sparre et al. (2011); (12) Sparre et al. (2014); (13) Levan et al. (2014); (14) D'Elia et al. (2014); (15) Schulze et al. (2014); (16) Krühler et al. (2013); (17

[1] Not part of the statistical sample

[2] Spectrum dominated by light from the host galaxy

[3] Spectrum of the host galaxy taken long after the burst

[4] RRM observation

2.1. *RRM observations*

The rapid-response mode is

3. RESULTS

3.1. *Spectral resolution*

The afterglow spectra described in this paper are obtained in Target-of-Opportunity (override) mode. In most cases there is therefore little possibility to tweak slit widths to the seeing at the time of observations (i.e. to optimise spectral resolution and signal to noise), and almost all our data is therefore taken with a fixed set of slit widths and binning, described above. In a fair number of cases, the seeing full width at half maximum (FWHM) is considerably smaller than the silt width, and the delivered spectral resolution will then be determined by the seeing rather than slit width, as afterglows are point sources (this is evidently not the case for extended sources, e.g for host galaxies). The delivered resolution for slit width dominated spectra post-reduction and extraction can easily be determined from the bright sky emission lines. For afterglow spectra with very high signal to noise, the delivered spectral resolution can at times be determined from the science data themselves. However, in the presence of multiple velocity components in absorption, other forms of line broadening, and a lack of lines at some redshifts, this is difficult to do at poorer signal to noise ratios (the majority of spectra in our sample). A broad starting value for the expect resolution will help fitting of these spectra, and can be important in upper limit determination, and for this reason we construct a aim to construct a crude relation between the seeing and the delivered resolution at our slit width, binning, and reduction pipeline settings. To this end we use observations of telluric standard stars that are taken with identical instrument settings as our afterglow spectra, usually just after the science data, as part of the ESO X-shooter calibration plan. These spectra have been reduced together with the afterglow spectra, using identical pipeline settings with the same version of the pipeline. First we fit a Gaussian function in the spatial direction of the trace of the standard star at 792 nm (i.e. in the VIS arm). After this, we fit a series of 20 telluric absorption lines in the telluric standard star spectra with Gaussians, taking care to select transitions that are not almost-resolved multiples, should be intrinsically unresolved, and are in areas with well defined continuum flux. We pick 34 telluric standard stars spanning a range of DIMM seeing values, with the majority between $0.5-1.5 arcsec$. The resulting distribution of spectral FWHM (km/s) as a function of spatial FWHM at 792 nm is fairly well described by a linear relation $a + b * x$, with x the spatial FWHM in pixels (with 0.15 arc sec per pixel), $a = 21.4 \pm 1.3$ km/s, $b = 1.4 \pm 0.2$. We use this linear relation as a way to estimate the spectral resolution for medium to poor signal to noise afterglow spectra in the VIS arm. To extend this to the UVB and NIR arm, we measured a series of lines in NIR arm spectra of a subset of 19 sources used for the VIS arm above, and find that the resulting distribution is consistent with a simple scaling of the VIS arm relation by the ratio of resolutions of the NIR and VIS arm for unresolved, slit filling, sources as given on the ESO instrument website. The UVB arm contains no suitable absorption lines to use, and we therefore use a scaled value as in the NIR arm. While this simple method is not terribly accurate (for one, the spatial profile of the trace is not a perfect Gaussian), but it gives a sufficiently accurate estimate for the analysis of these poor signal to noise science spectra.

3.2. *Correction for offsets in the wavelength calibration*

X-shooter, being installed at the VLT Cassegrain focusi is prone to flexures during operations. The flexures modify the projection of the slit on the detector with respect to the one obtained in daytime calibration. This require a modification of the wavelength solution in order to process correctly the night-time data. Part of this correction is performed by the pipeline using the frames taken during X-shooter Active Flexure Compensation procedure [22] We corrected the remaining part using as a reference the sky emission lines present in the observed data.

For every afterglow observation we reduced one frame individually in STARE mode without sky subtraction obtaining $\sim$ 100 sky spectra. The sky line list compiled at ESO for the E-ELT study[23] from the work of (Hanuschik, 2003, A&A, 407, 1157) and (Rousselot et al. (2000, A&A, 354, 1134), was used as a reference. From this list, we selected a subset of bright and isolated lines. In the case of the OH doublets, unresolved at X-shooter resolution, we took as line position the average between the blue and red components. To find the offsets of the spectra, we fitted gaussians near the expected positions under IDL using the MPFIT software (Markwardt, 2009, Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series, Vol. 411, ADASS XVII, ed. D.A. Bohlender, D. Durand, & P. Dowler, 251) and we compared the result to the tabulated values. The resulting offsets, which were smaller than 0.1 Å in the UVB and VIS data and smaller than 0.5 Å in the NIR spectra, were applied to the corresponding spectra.

3.3. *Redshifts*

4. DISCUSSION

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[23] http://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/eelt/science/drm/tech_data/data/optical_ir_sky_lines.dat

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APPENDIX

A. NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL OBJECTS

A.1. *GRB090313*

A.2. *GRB100205A*

Observed 3 days after the *Swift* trigger. No afterglow or host detected in 10.8 ks. GRB likely located at high redshift[24]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously.

A.3. *GRB100219A (z = 4.667)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10441[25] and is published in Thone et al. (2013). Observations started 12.5 hours after the *Swift* trigger and has a total exposure time of 4.8 ks. Absorption features, including those of Lyα, from a multitude of ions are detected against the afterglow continuum at $z = 4.667$. Additionally, absorption from an intervening system is found at $z = 2.181$.

A.4. *GRB100316B (z = 1.180)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10495[26]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. Observations started 44 minutes after the *Swift* trigger and has a total exposure time of 2.4 ks. Absorption features from Fe II, Al II, Al III, Mg II and Mg I are well detected against the afterglow continuum at $z = 1.180$. Additionally, strong absorption lines from Fe II and Mg II from an intervening system are found at $z = 1.063$.

A.5. *GRB100316D (z = 0.059)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10512[27], GCN # 10513[28], GCN # 10543[29] and is published in Bufano et al. (2012) and Starling et al. (2011). This GRB has an associated SN and has therefore undergone intense follow-up. The data presented here consists only of a subset of the entire VLT/X-shooter campaign. The transition from

A.6. *GRB100418A (z=0.624)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10620[30] and GCN # 10631[31] and is published in De Ugarte Postigo et al. (2011). The burst have been followed up in three epochs of observations, 0.4, 1.4, and 2.4 days after the burst, each lasting 4.8 ks. The unambiguous redshift of the host, $z = 0.624$, is found from the simultaneous detection of emission features belonging to nebular lines, including H I, [O II]λ3727, [O III]λ5007, [Ne III], [N II], [S II], [S III], and [He I] as well as absorption features due to the presence of Zn II, Cr II, Fe II, Mn II, Mg II, Mg I, Ti II, and Ca II, all at a consistent redshift. Temporal evolution of the fine-structure lines belonging to Fe II* is found between the epochs.

A.7. *GRB100424A (z=2.465)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 14291[32]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. Observations carried out, long after the burst has faded. Emission lines from the host are detected at $z = 2.465$.

A.8. *GRB100425A (z=1.1755)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10684[33] and is used in **?**, but not published elsewhere. Observations started 4 hours after the *Swift* trigger, totaling 2.4 ks. Absorption features from Mg II and Fe II in the afterglow continuum are detected at $z = 1.1755$.

A.9. *GRB100615A (z=1.398)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 14264[34], but not published elsewhere. Host observation of a dark burst(D'Elia & Stratta 2011) taken long after the afterglow has faded. Emission lines from the host belonging to [O II]λ3727, [Ne III], [O III]λ5007 and Hα are detected at a common redshift of $z = 1.398$.

A.10. *GRB100621A (z=0.542)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10876[35], but not published elsewhere. Beginning 7.1 hours after the GRB, 2.4 ks observations reveal emission lines from [O II]λ3727, Hβ and [O III]λ5007 at a common redshift of $z = 0.542$ and a very weak afterglow continuum.

[24] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10399.gcn3
[25] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10441.gcn3
[26] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10495.gcn3
[27] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10512.gcn3
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[30] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10620.gcn3
[31] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10631.gcn3
[32] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/14291.gcn3
[33] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10684.gcn3
[34] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/14264.gcn3
[35] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10876.gcn3

A.11. *GRB100625A (z=0.452)*

The data presented here is of the candidate host galaxy, taken long after the burst has faded and have not previously been published. 4.8 ks of exposure reveals a weak continuum present in all arms, but an absence of emission lines. This could indicate that the host primarily contains a older stellar population. The redshift, $z = 0.452$, is taken from Fong et al. (2013).

A.12. *GRB100724A* (z = 1.288)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 10971[36]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. The observations were carried out in RRM starting 11 min after the GRB trigger. See section 2.1, for a description of the RRM scheme. Absorption lines from several ionic species are detected in the afterglow continuum at a common redshift of $z = 1.288$. This is not a part of the statistical sample.

A.13. *GRB100728B (z=2.106)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 11317[37]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. Starting 22 hours after the burst trigger, 7.2 ks of observations reveals a faint afterglow continuum with Lyα- and Mg II-absorption at $z = 2.106$. Due to a malfunctioning ADC, the sensitivity of X-shooter is depressed with respect to normal operations, resulting in a poorer throughout. Additionally, the position of the trace on the slit moves due to atmospheric differential refraction.

A.14. *GRB100814A (z=1.439)*

The spectra presented here has not been published previously. The observations consists of three visits, the first beginning only 0.9 hours after the *Swift* trigger, the other two visits were 2.13 and 98.40 hours after the trigger, respectively. A bright afterglow continuum is present in all visits, allowing identification of absorption features belonging to a wide range of ions at $z = 1.439$. A complex velocity structure in the absorption features belonging to Mg II, shows several components, separated by as much as 500km/s, pointing to a likely merger scenario in the host.

A.15. *GRB100816A (z=0.805)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 11123[38]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. This short GRB was observed 28.4 hours after the GRB trigger. 4 x 1200 s of exposure reveals two distinct sets of emission lines, spatially offset $\lesssim 1''$, very close in redshift space, $z = 0.8034$ and $z = 0.8049$, indicating either an interacting host or some complex velocity structure of the host. Faint underlying continua are present under both sets of lines.

A.16. *GRB100901A(z=1.408)*

The data presented here has been published in Hartoog et al. (2013). Because of the unusual lingering brightness of this GRB, 2.4s of observations taken 65.98 hours after the GRB trigger still reveals an afterglow continuum visible across the entire spectral coverage of X-shooter. Absorption lines from a wide range ion put the redshift at $z = 1.408$, with intervening absorption systems at $z = 1.3147$ and $z = 1.3179$.

A.17. *GRB120327A (z = 2.813)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 13134[39] and is published in D'Elia et al. (2014). The observation consists of two visits, 2.13 hrs and 29.98 hrs after the burst, with an afteglow continuum visible in all arms for both visits. We detect absorption features from Ly-limit, Lyα, C II/C II*, Si II/Si II*, Al I, Fe II and Mg II are detected at a consistent redshift, $z = 2.813$.

A.18. *GRB130408A (z = 3.758)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 14365[40]. The spectrum has not otherwise been published previously. The observations consists of two 600sec spectra taken 1.9hrs after the burst. We detect absorption features from a wide range of ions. We also detect intervening absorption at $z = 1.255$ and $z = 3.248$.

A.19. *GRB130606A (z = 5.913)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 14816[41] and is published in **?**. The observations consists of three 2x600sec visits starting 7.1 hrs after the burst at fairly high airmass. We detect absorption features from a wide range of ions at $z = 5.913$ as well as intervening absorption at $z = 2.3103, 2.5207, 3.4515, 4.4660, 4.5309, 4.5427, 4.6497$ and 4.7244.

A.20. *GRB151021A (z = 2.330)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 18426[42] and is not published elsewhere. The observation was carried out in RRM starting 44 minutes after the GRB trigger. We detect absorption features from a wide range of ions at $z = 2.330$ as well as intervening absorption at $z = 1.49$.

[36] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/10971.gcn3`
[37] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/11317.gcn3`
[38] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/11123.gcn3`
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[40] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/14365.gcn3`
[41] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/14816.gcn3`
[42] `http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/18982.gcn3`

A.21. *GRB160203A (z = 3.517)*

The data presented here also formed the basis of GCN # 18982[43] and is not published elsewhere. The observation was carried out in RRM starting 18 minutes after the GRB trigger. We detect absorption features from a wide range of ions at $z = 3.517$ as well as intervening absorption at $z = 2.203$.

[43] http://gcn.gsfc.nasa.gov/gcn3/18982.gcn3