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The host galaxies of fast radio bursts

Although FRBs are frequent events, the precise localization has only been achieved in a limited number of cases. However, this number has doubled in the past year. In this talk, we will present key properties of a sample of galaxies hosting these events, compiled from existing publications. Over 100 FRB host galaxies have been identified so far, with redshifts measured for most of them. The redshift interval is 0.0 < z < 1.35, with median and mean values of z = 0.224 and z = 0.259, respectively. Approximately three-quarters of the hosts are star-forming, and at least 40% are spiral galaxies. The median stellar mass is M= *10^10.2 M_sun, spanning the range 8.1 < log10(M*/M_sun) < 11.4. Although the dataset continues to expand, these findings offer valuable insights into the possible progenitors of FRBs. The number of host galaxy detections is growing rapidly, and we expect new interferometric facilities to increase the number of well-localized events tenfold in the coming years.

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