Fast Radio Bursts with ASKAP

Dr. Shivani Bhandari on behalf of CRAFT Collaboration

Research plus postdoctoral fellow CSIRO/ATNF

MWSKY II 18th - 22nd March, 2019



The Australian SKA Pathfinder (ASKAP)

- 36 antennas, each 12m in diameter.
- Frequency coverage: 700 MHz to 1.8 GHz
- 300 MHz instantaneous bandwidth
- 36 independent beams
- 30 square degree field-of-view at 1.4 GHz
- 6 km maximum baseline

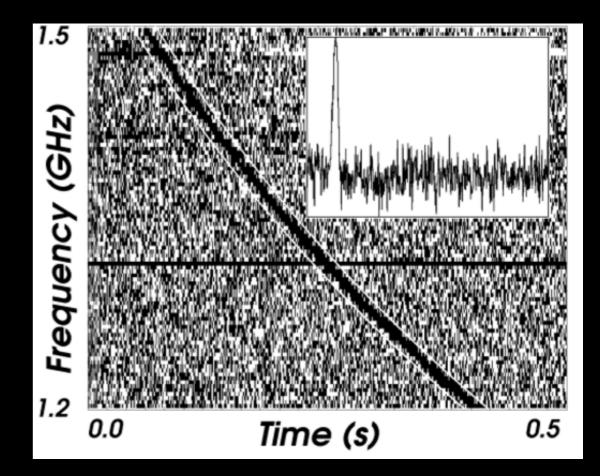


The Commensal Real-Time ASKAP Fast Transients (CRAFT)

Fast Radio Bursts

What do we know about FRBs?

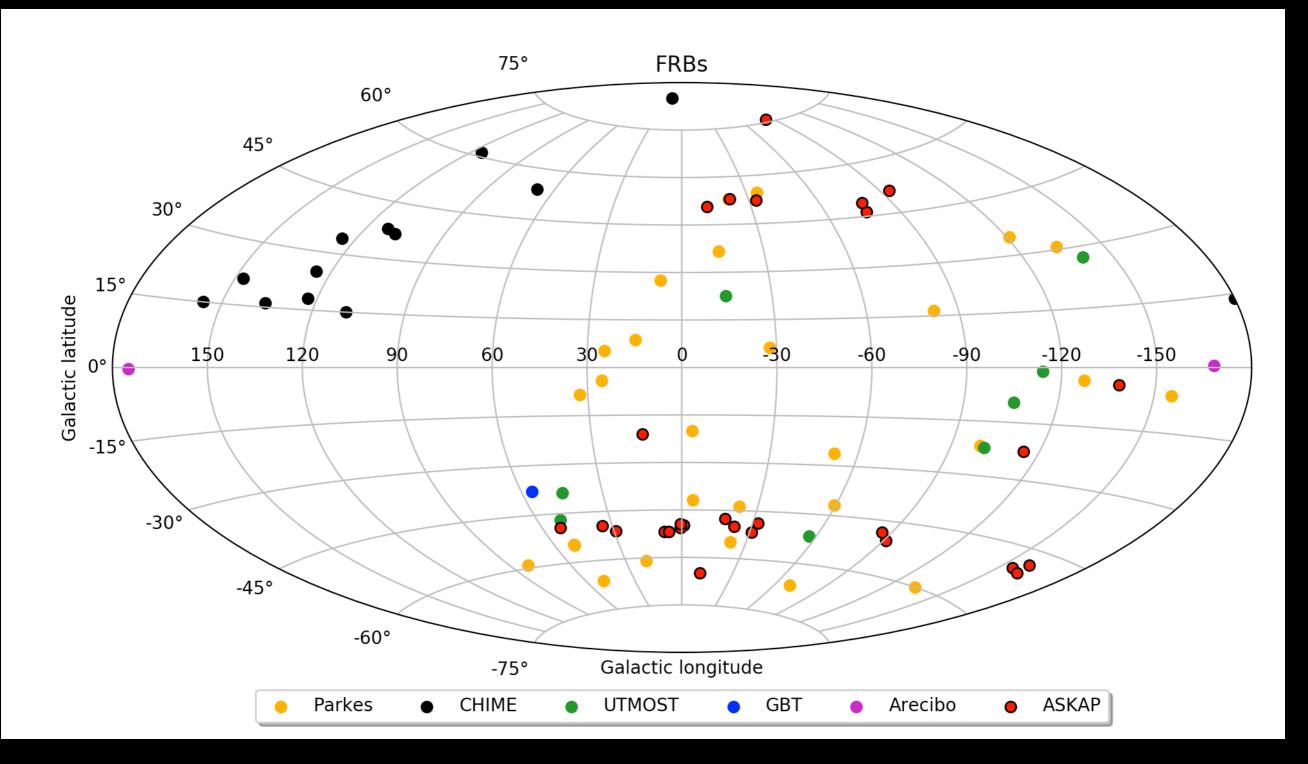
- Bright (few to ~400 Jyms) millisecond duration pulses of coherent (T_b>10³⁵K) emission
- Observed DMs > Galactic DMs
- Observed high DMs (~100 to 2600 pc/cc) correspond to high inferred redshifts.
- 50+ progenitor theories (frbtheorycat)



Lorimer et al, 2007

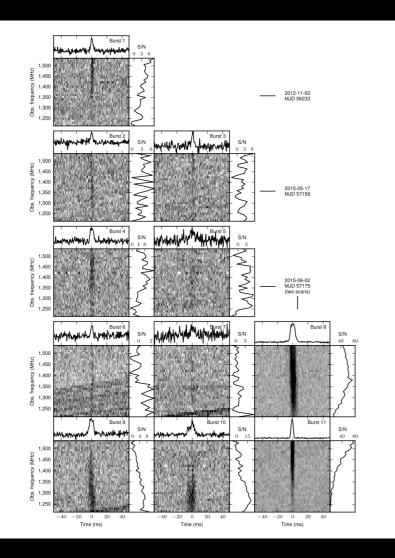


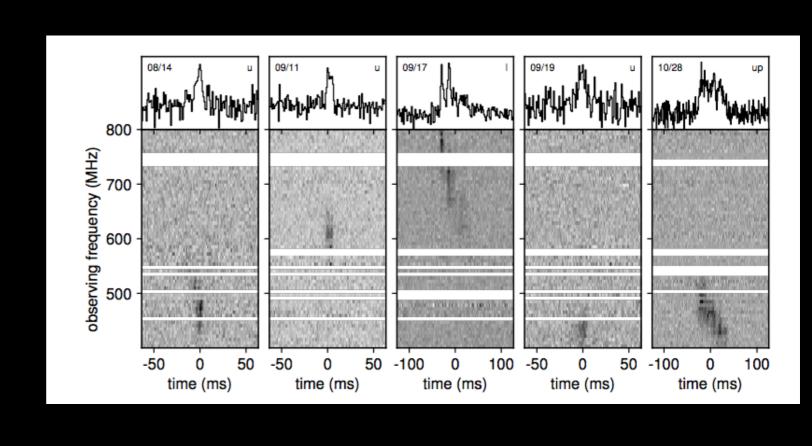
FRB Sky Distribution



80+ FRBs

The repeating FRBs





R1: FRB 121102 (Spitler et al 2016)

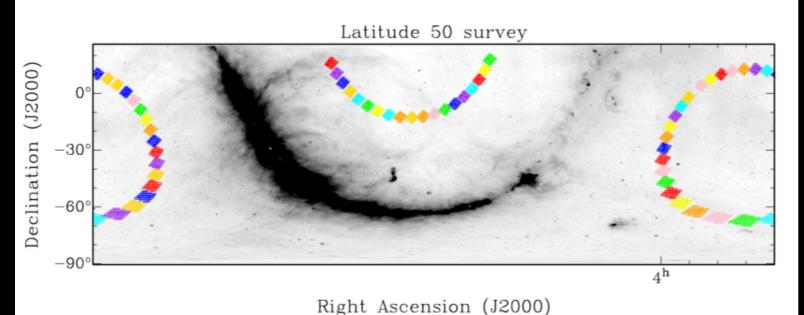
FRB 180814.J0422+73 (The CHIME collaboration)

- Direct FRB localisation co-located with persistent radio source.
- Host galaxy is a dwarf (!)

(Chatterjee et al 2017, Tendulkar et al 2017).

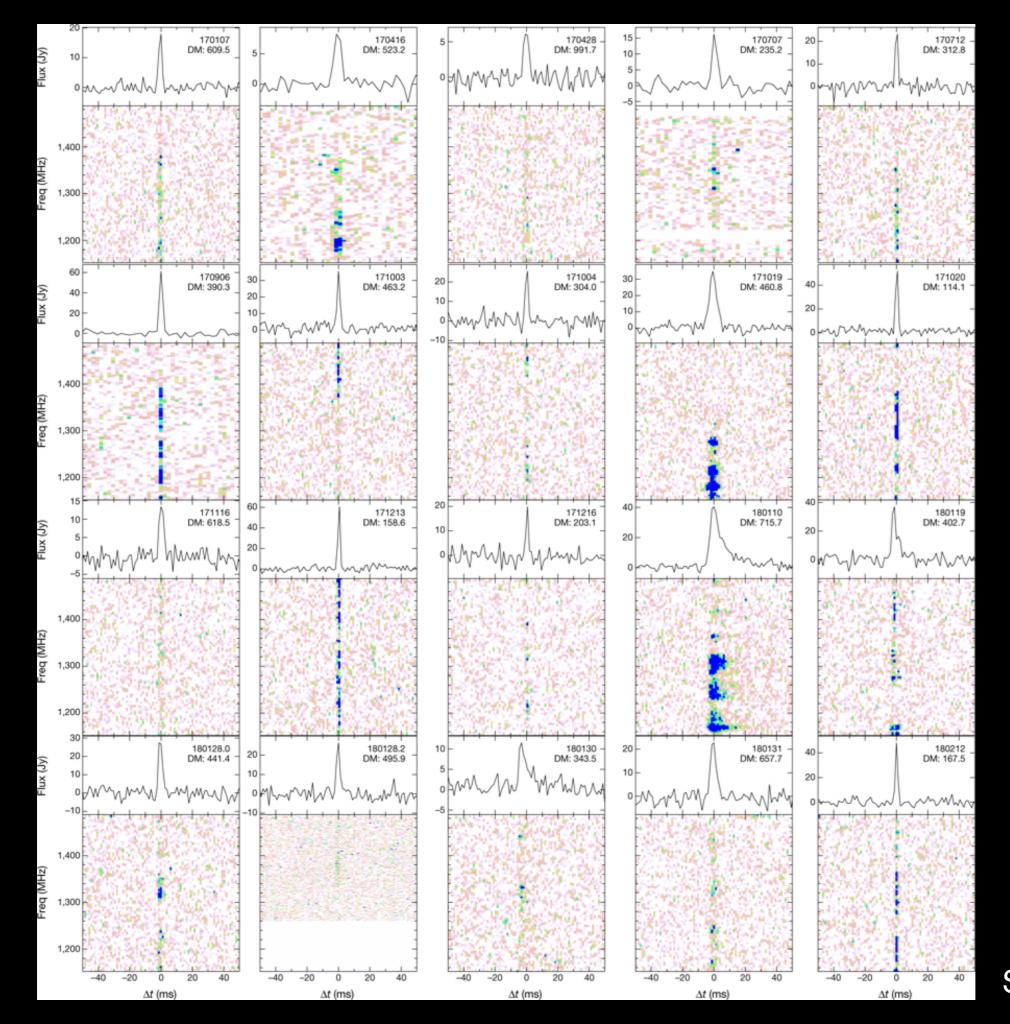
The latitude-50 survey

- Wide (exposure: 5.1e5 deg² hr) and shallow (26 Jy ms)
 Fly's eye survey
- -20 FRBs detected
- -Bright FRBs exist (34 420 Jy ms)
- Lower DM sample than detected by Parkes (114-991 pc cm⁻³)
- -No evidence for repetition

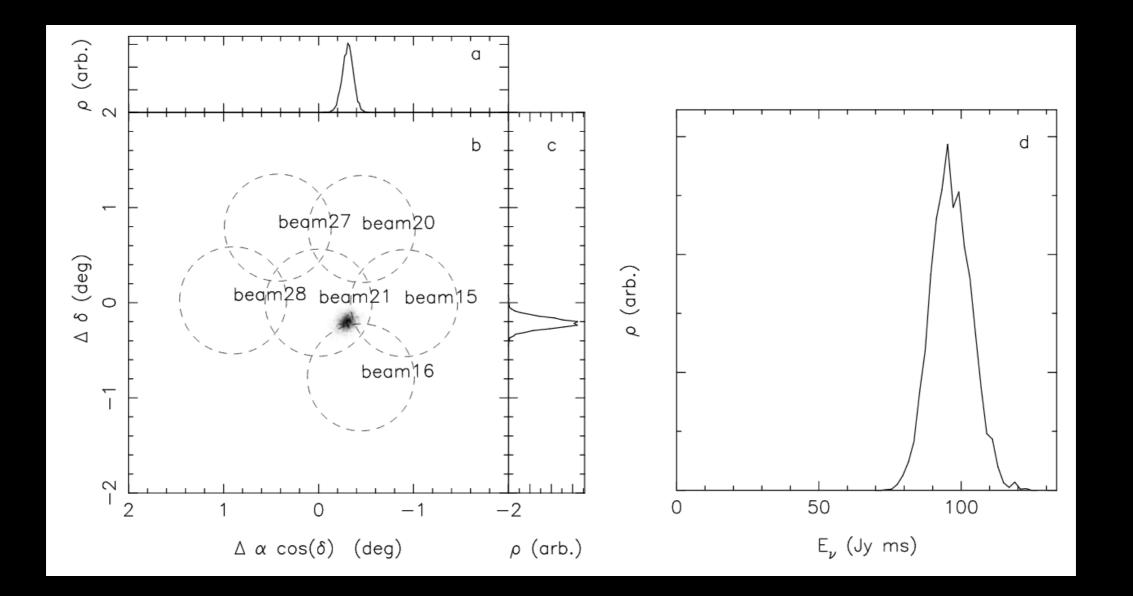




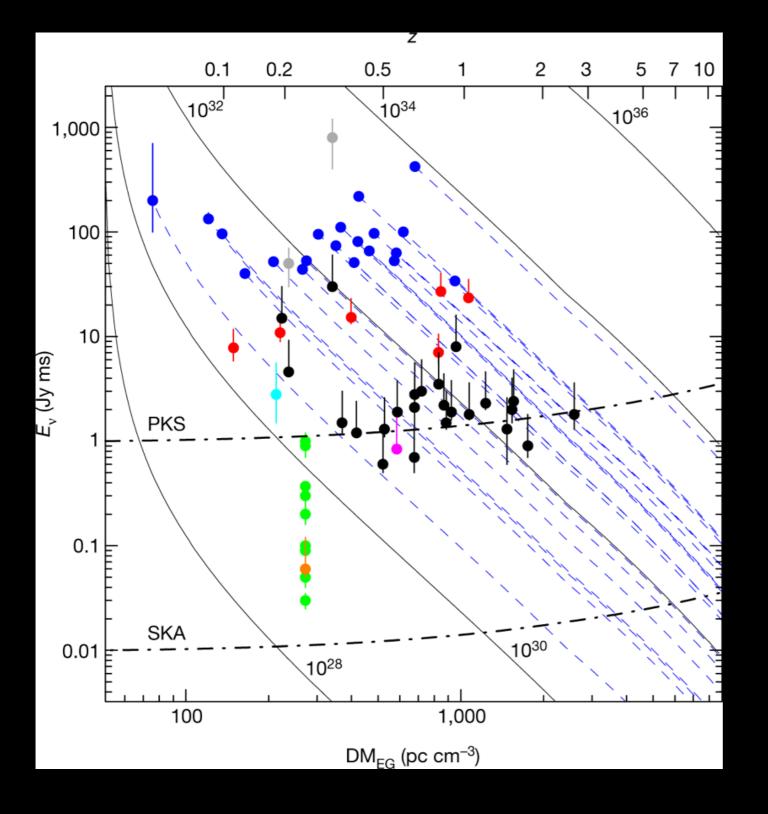




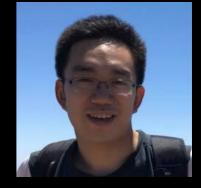
10' Localisations



Dispersion-Brightness Relation

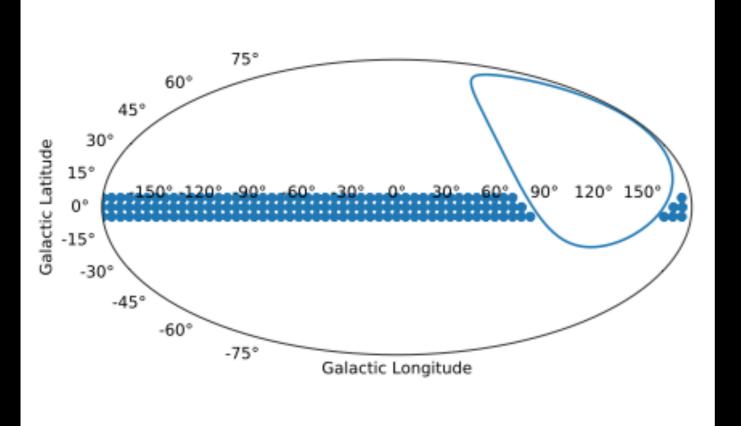


The high-fluence bursts are the nearby analogues to the more distant events found in the higher-sensitivity, narrower-field surveys.



Survey of the Galactic plane

Qiu et al (In press, MNRAS)

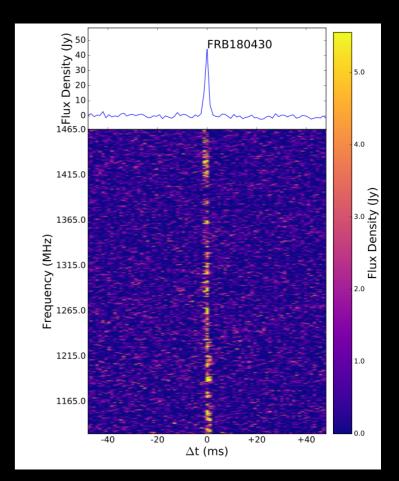


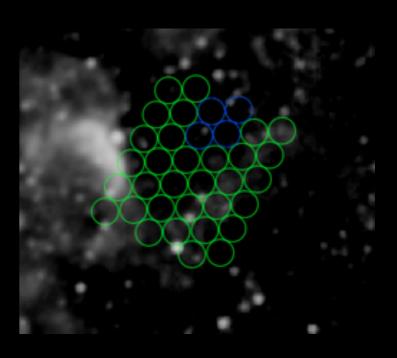
- 8 antennas, 36 beams
- Goal: To find pulsars and RRATs
- Single beam width: 0.9 deg
- 4,800 deg²
- Exposure of 10 hrs/pointing
- 160 pointings
- Total Coverage: 3.6e4 deg²h
- Discovery of FRB 180430
- No RRATs

Survey of the Galactic plane

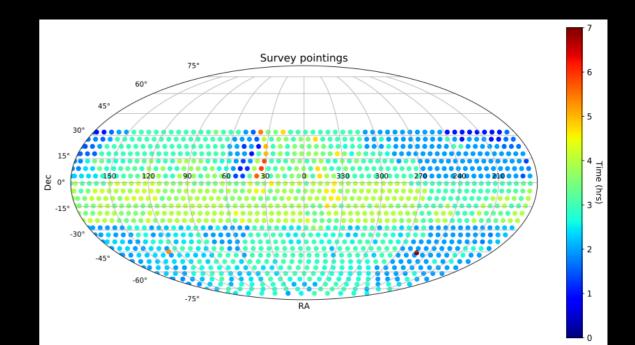
Detection of FRB 180430

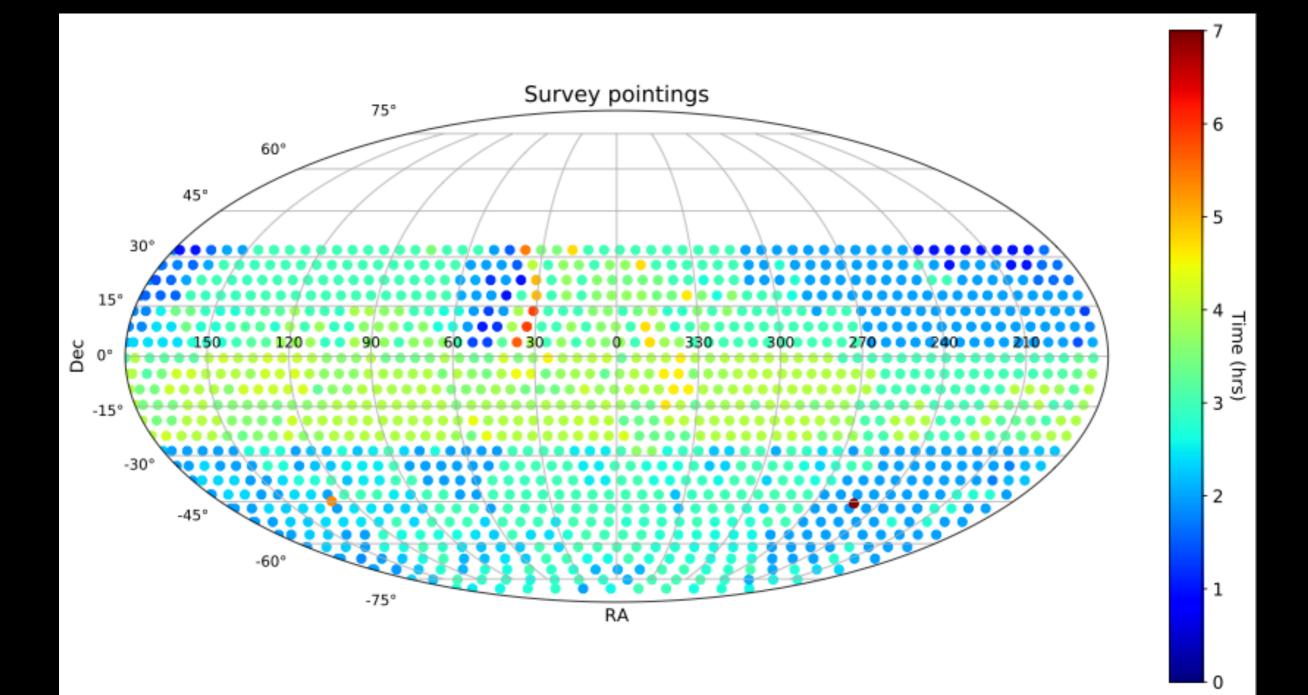
- Beam 17, S/N = 28.
- Galactic anti-centre ~ -5 deg
- DM: 264.1 pc cm⁻³
- NE2001:165 pc cm⁻³
- YMW2016: 299 pc cm⁻³ at 50 kpc
- 2 pulsars within 10 deg radius, all DM ~100
- Repetition follow up
 - ASKAP Fly's Eye 7.2 Hrs after detection
 - 5.25 Hrs Parkes follow-up since June 5th 2018
- Periodicity Search in this observation (FFT)
 - No detection limit 0.06 Jy





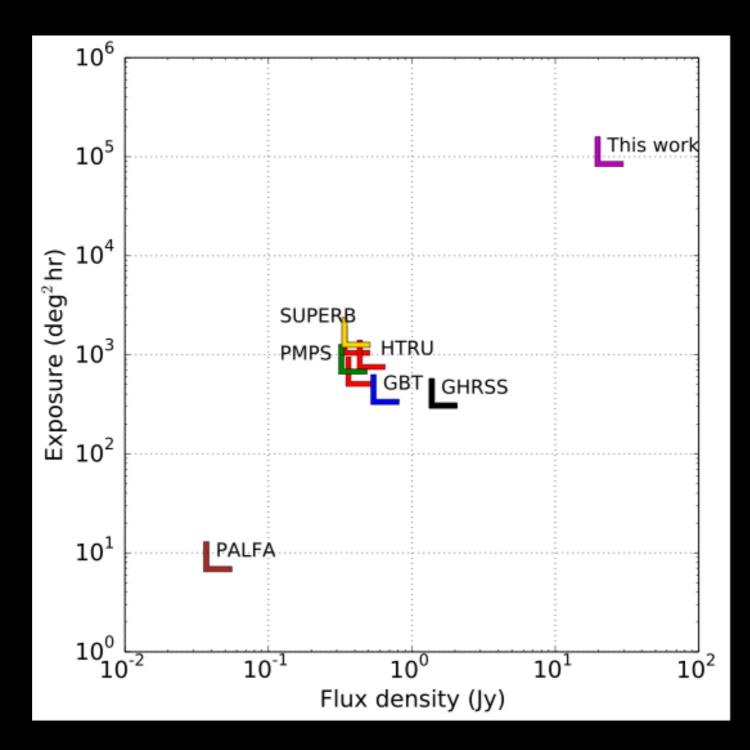
- To search for bright and close repeating FRBs by re-observing the sky multiple times with different cadence.
- ~30,000 deg² of sky
- Exposure of 1 hr/pointing
- 1287 pointings
- 8 antennas
- 158 antenna-days

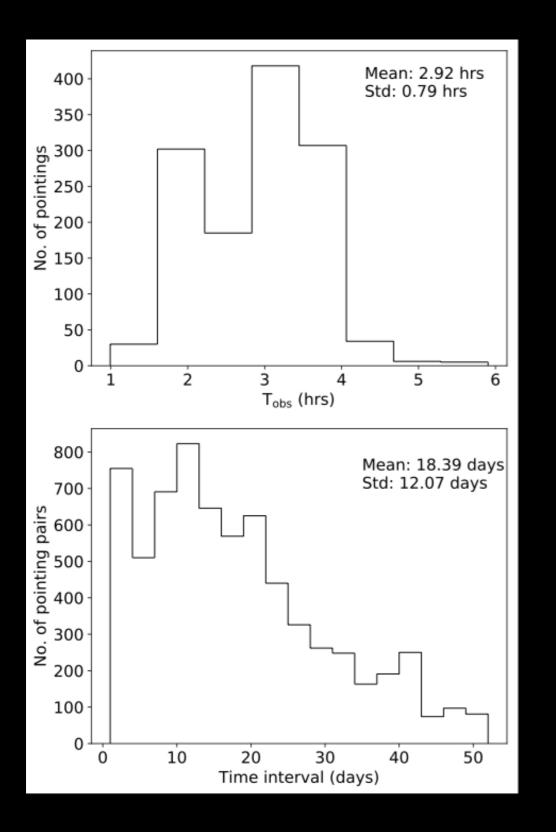




Three regions of declination AS1: -80° to -30° AS2: -30° to 0° AS3: 0° to 30°

The Phase Space





Time spent on individual pointings

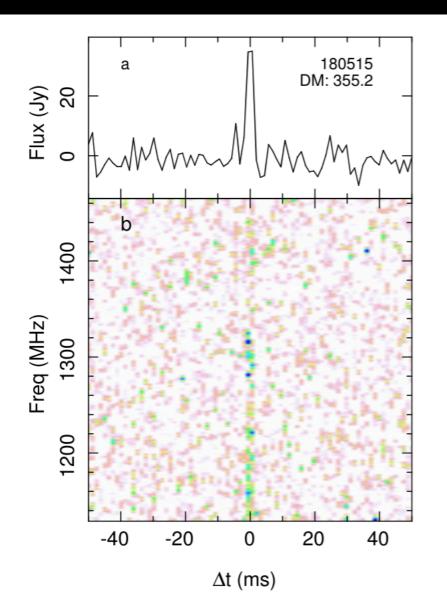
Mean ~ 3hrs

Cadence for observing the same pointing

Mean ~ 18 days

The repeating FRB 121102 is aperiodic and mostly clustered in time. It is active and dormant at times

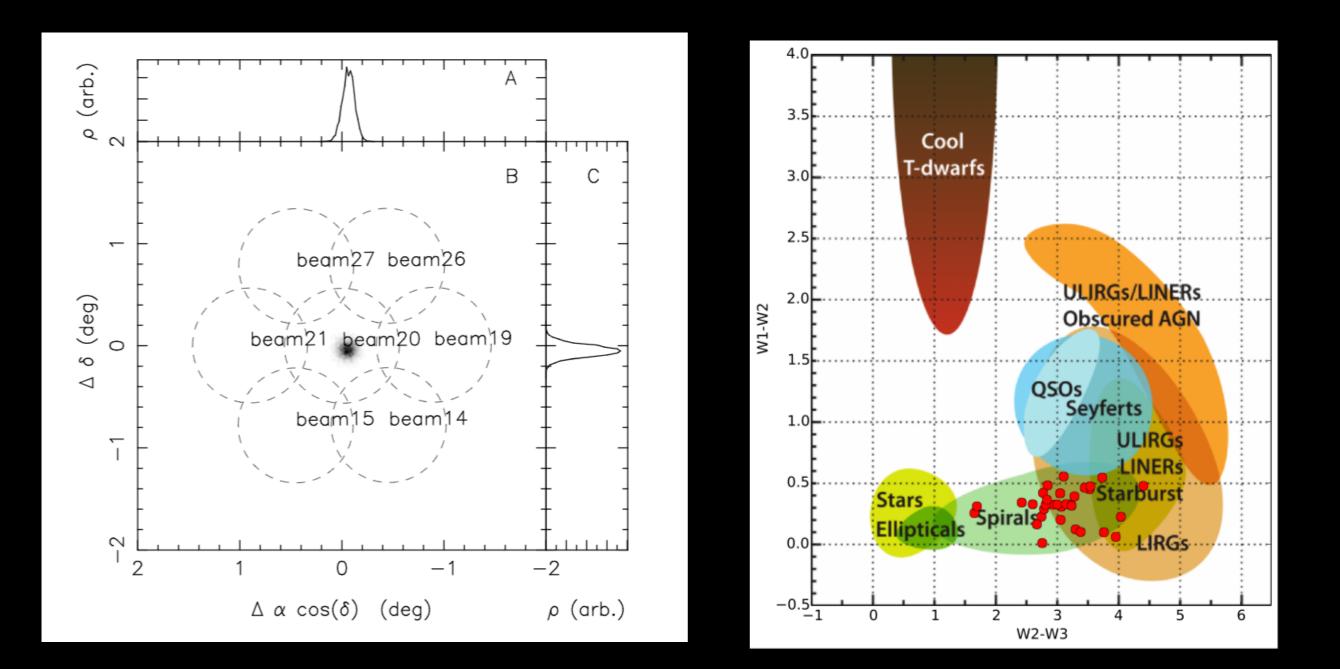
Detection of FRB180515



Event time at 1.4 GHz UTC	2018-15-05 21:57:26.485
ASKAP beam	20
Beam centre (Ra, Dec) (J2000)	23:13:33.8, -42:11:51.3
FRB (Ra, Dec) (J2000)	23:13:12, -42:14:46
Localisation error	7' radius
Galactic coordinates (ℓ, b)	$349.5^{\circ}, -64.9^{\circ}$
Signal to noise ratio, (S/N)	12.1
Dispersion measure, DM (pc cm^{-3})	355.2(5)
Fitted width (ms)	1.9(4)
Scattering time (ms)	$< 0.38^{+0.10}_{-0.12}$
Measured fluence (Jy ms)	46(2)
Model-dependent properties	
$DM_{NE2001} (pc cm^{-3})$	~ 33
$DM_{YWM16} (pc cm^{-3})$	~ 19
Max. inferred z	0.2
Max. comoving distance (Gpc)	0.9
Max. luminosity distance (Gpc)	1.1
Max. isotropic energy (10^{33} J)	1.6

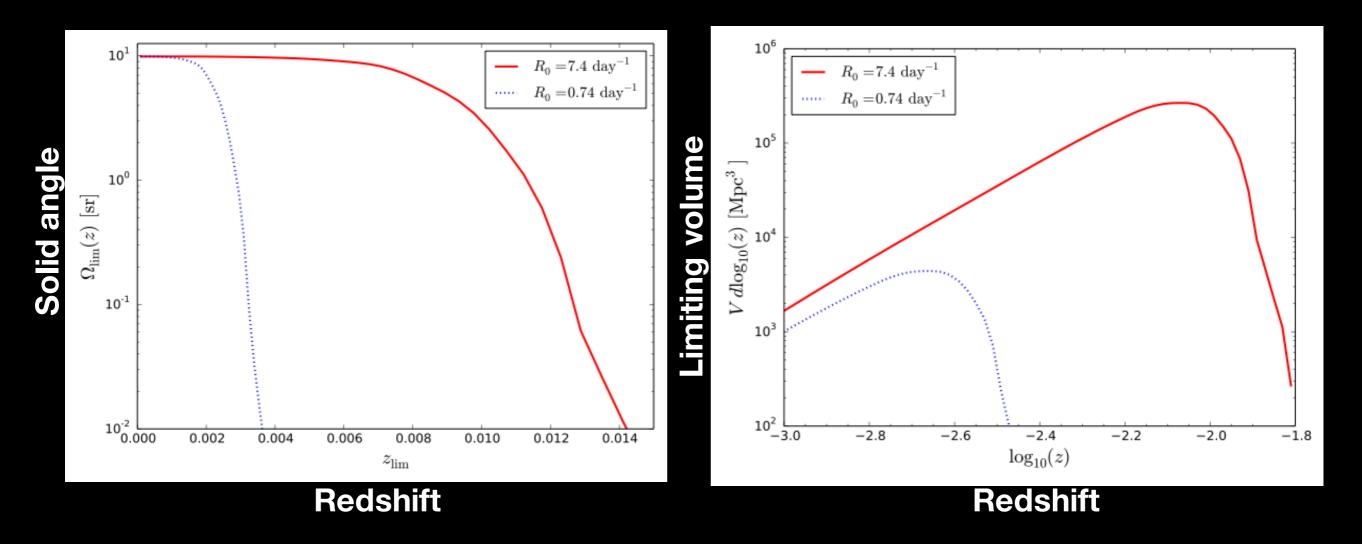
$$N_{\rm FRBs} = 37 \times \frac{3 \text{ hrs}}{24 \text{ hrs}} \times \frac{30000 \text{ deg}^2}{41253 \text{ deg}^2} \sim 3 \text{ FRBs}.$$

Detection of FRB180515



35 galaxies in WISExSCOSPZ catalogue Wright et al 2010

- No repeating FRBs detected
- Exclude the presence of a repeating FRB with FRB 121102 like properties* closer than z=0.004, a volume of 9.4e4 Mpc³ in whole surveyed sky.



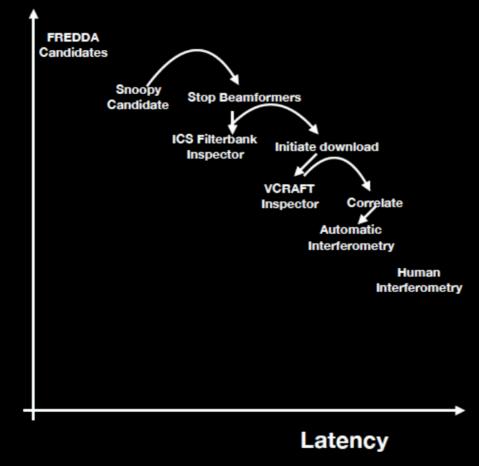
* James at al, 2019

Real-time incoherent searches (ICS)

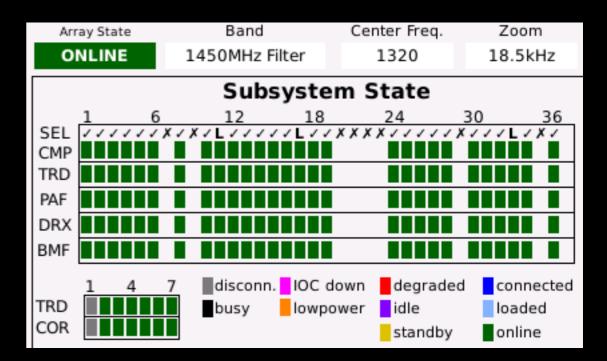


Real-time ICS

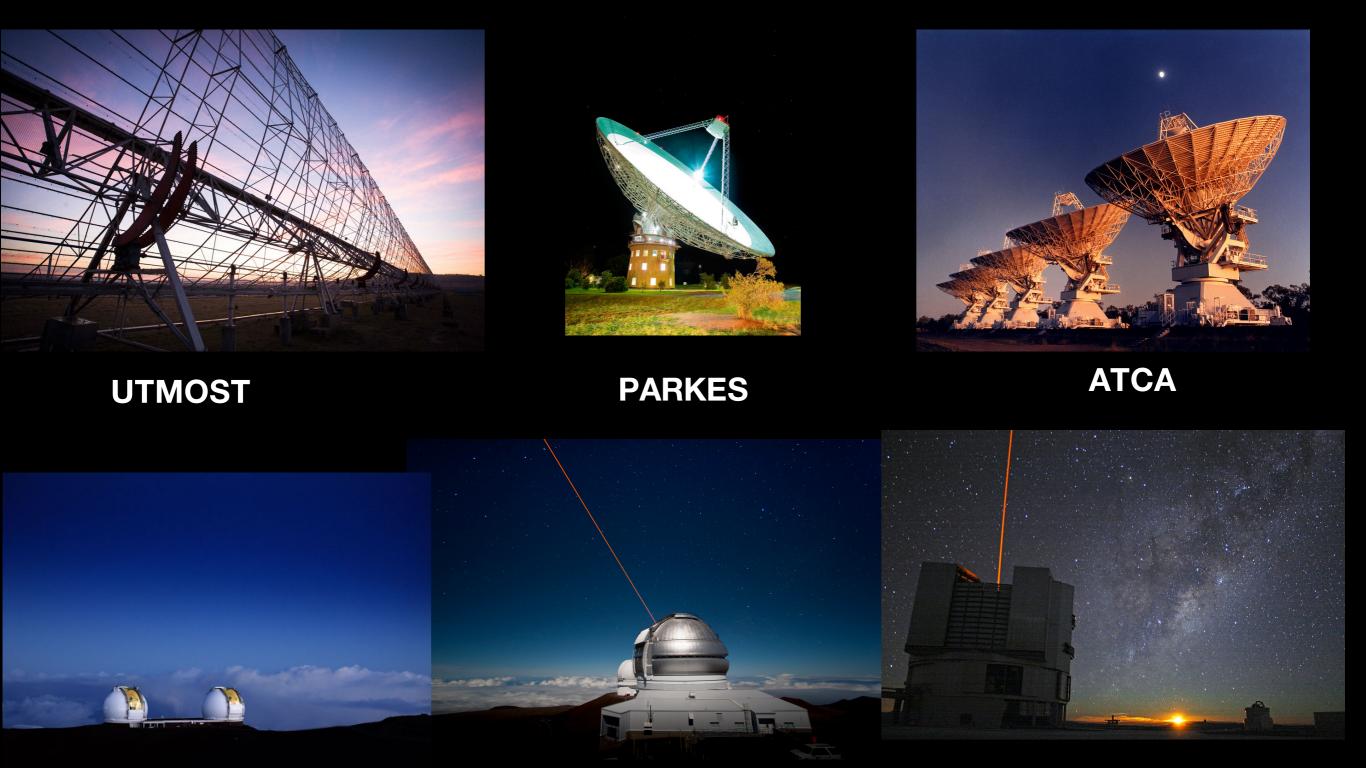
Probability(false)



- 28 antennas
- Morning: deep south pointings
- Evening: Latitude 50 pointings
- FREDDA real-time searches
- 3 seconds long voltage buffer
- Time resolution : 864 us
- Frequency resolution: 1 MHz



The chase is underway!









Future

Sending VO event triggers in 6-12 months

Beam position (~arcminutes localisation) Automatic Interferometry (~arcsec localisation)

Implementing coherent searches

Follow-up observations to look for prompt emissions

False positive rate: 1 event per hr

Thank you

CSIRO Space and Astronomy Science Dr. Shivani Bhandari Research Plus Postdoctoral Fellow E: shivani.bhandari@csiro.au

