# Fast Radio Bursts with ASKAP

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# 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

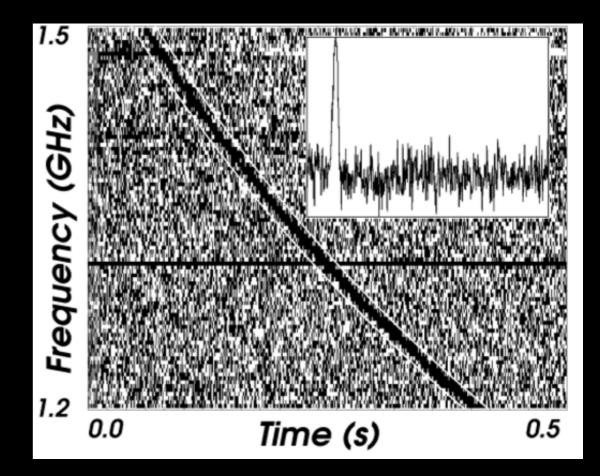


# The Commensal Real-Time ASKAP Fast Transients (CRAFT)

### Fast Radio Bursts

What do we know about FRBs?

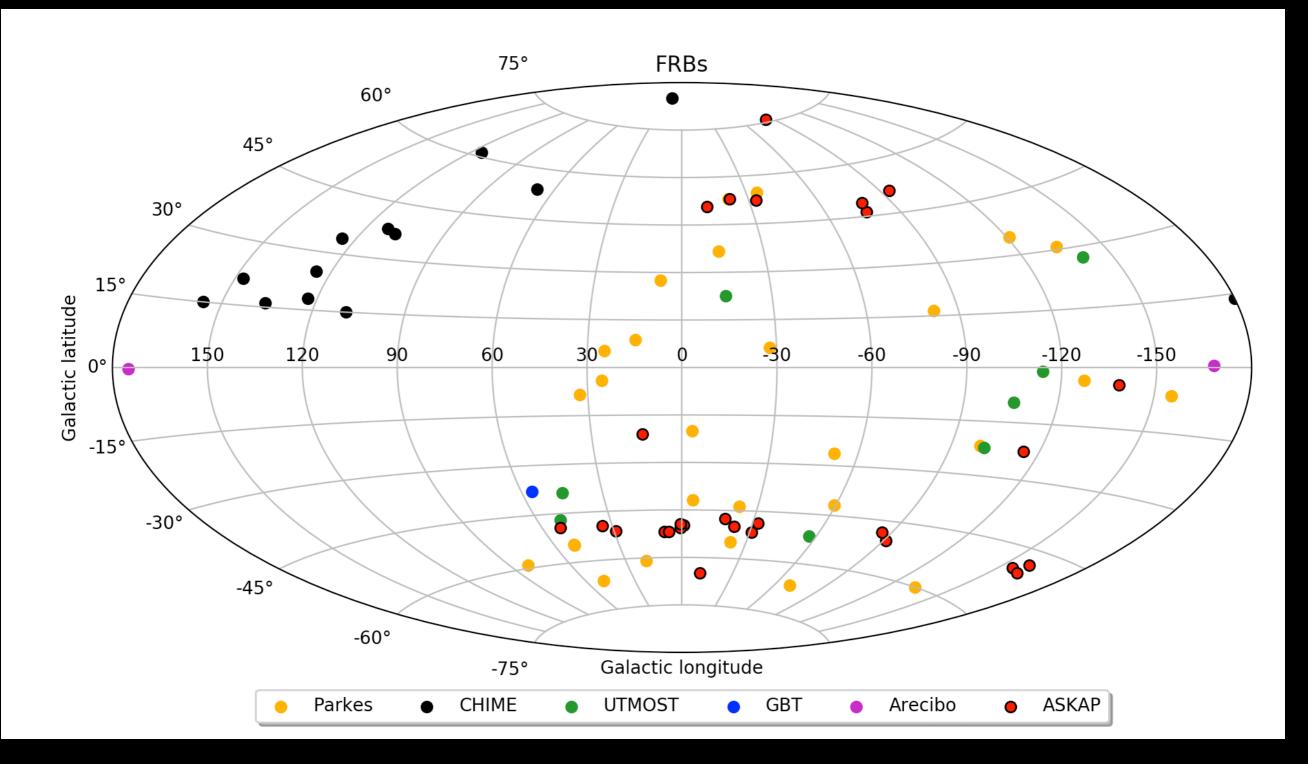
- Bright (few to ~400 Jyms) millisecond duration pulses of coherent (T<sub>b</sub>>10<sup>35</sup>K) emission
- Observed DMs > Galactic DMs
- Observed high DMs (~100 to 2600 pc/cc) correspond to high inferred redshifts.
- 50+ progenitor theories (frbtheorycat)



Lorimer et al, 2007

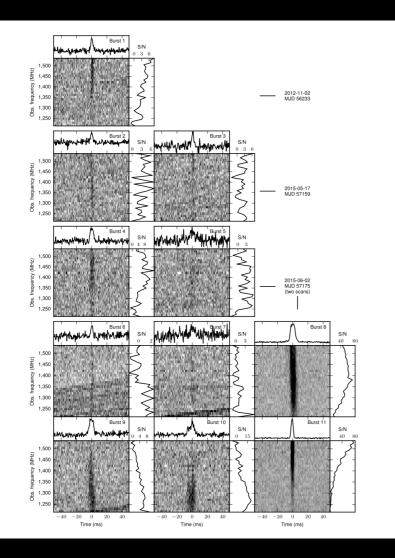


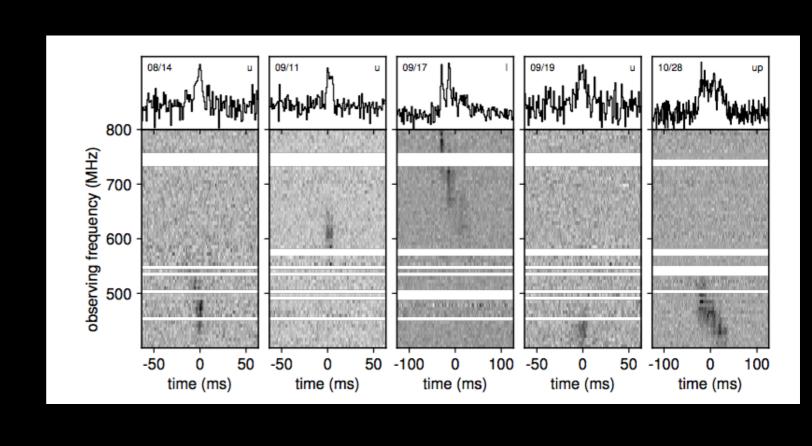
# FRB Sky Distribution



80+ FRBs

### The repeating FRBs





R1: FRB 121102 (Spitler et al 2016)

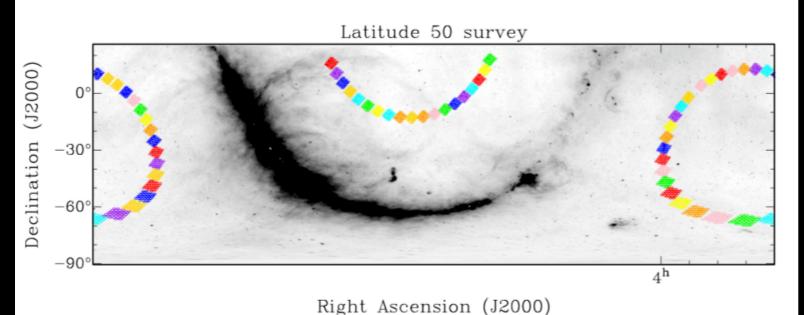
FRB 180814.J0422+73 (The CHIME collaboration)

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

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

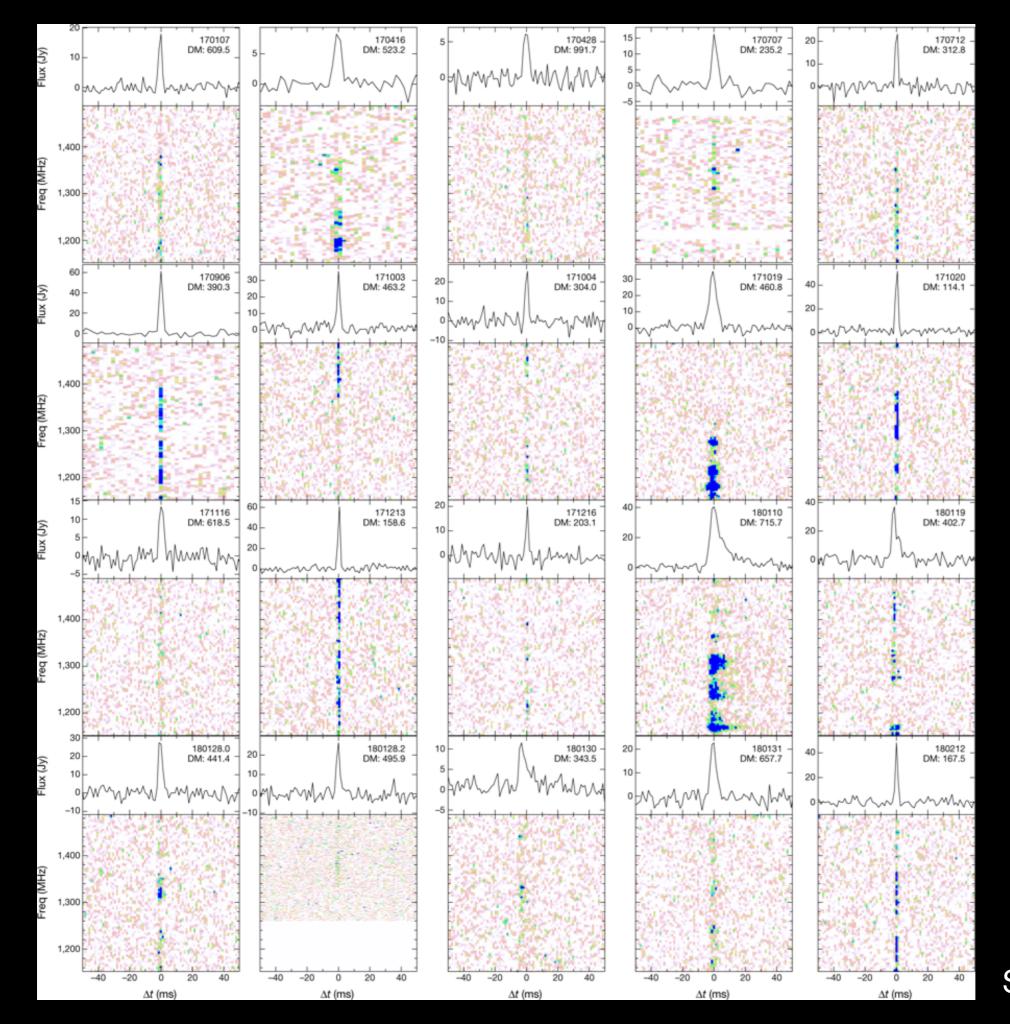
## The latitude-50 survey

- Wide (exposure: 5.1e5 deg<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>-3</sup>)
- -No evidence for repetition

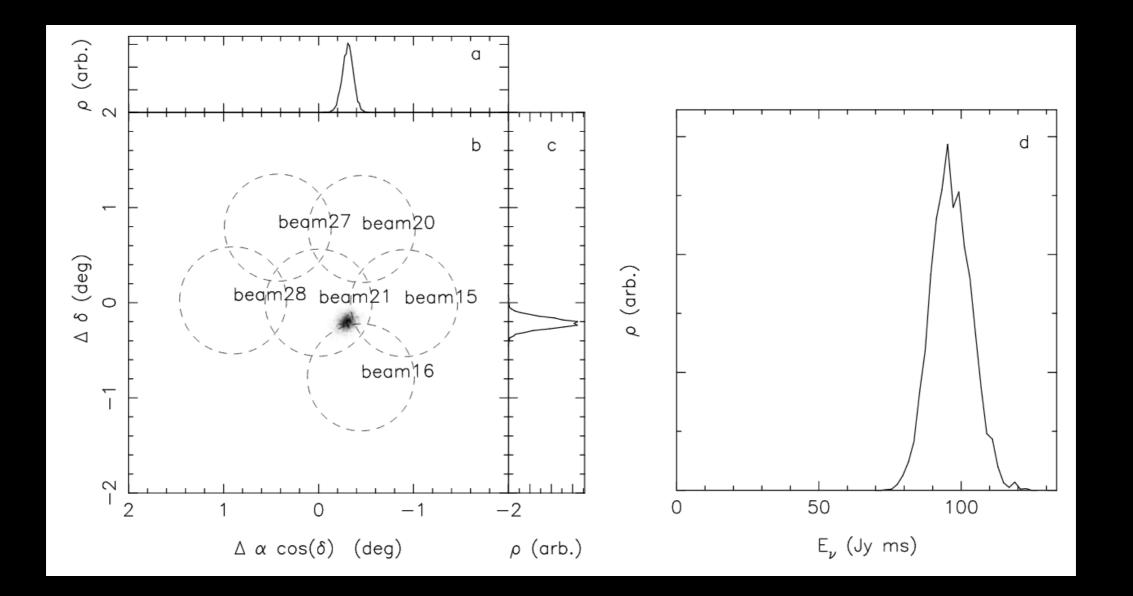




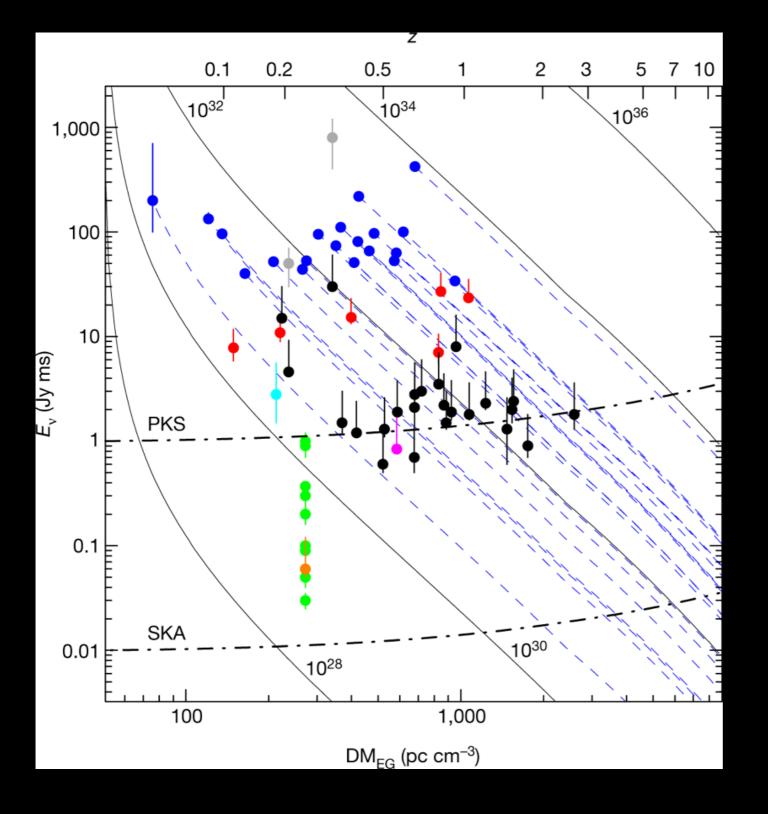




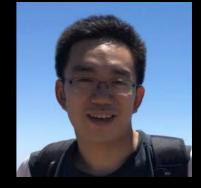
#### **10' Localisations**



### **Dispersion-Brightness Relation**

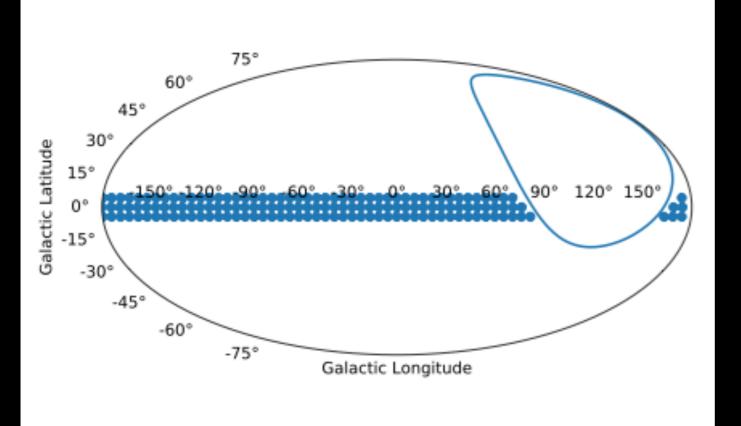


The high-fluence bursts are the nearby analogues to the more distant events found in the higher-sensitivity, narrower-field surveys.



## Survey of the Galactic plane

Qiu et al (In press, MNRAS)

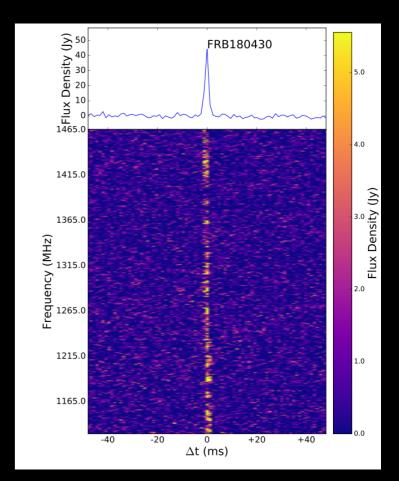


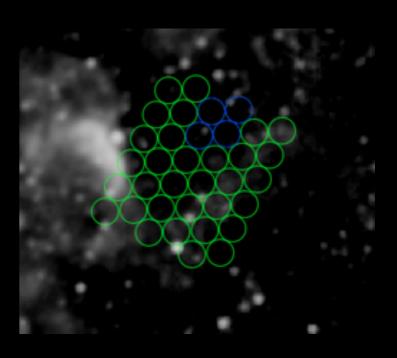
- 8 antennas, 36 beams
- Goal: To find pulsars and RRATs
- Single beam width: 0.9 deg
- 4,800 deg<sup>2</sup>
- Exposure of 10 hrs/pointing
- 160 pointings
- Total Coverage: 3.6e4 deg<sup>2</sup>h
- Discovery of FRB 180430
- No RRATs

# Survey of the Galactic plane

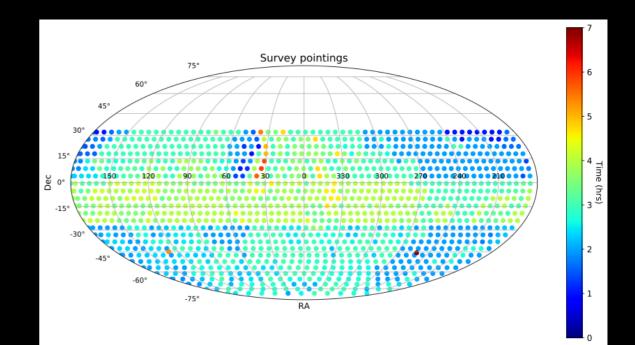
Detection of FRB 180430

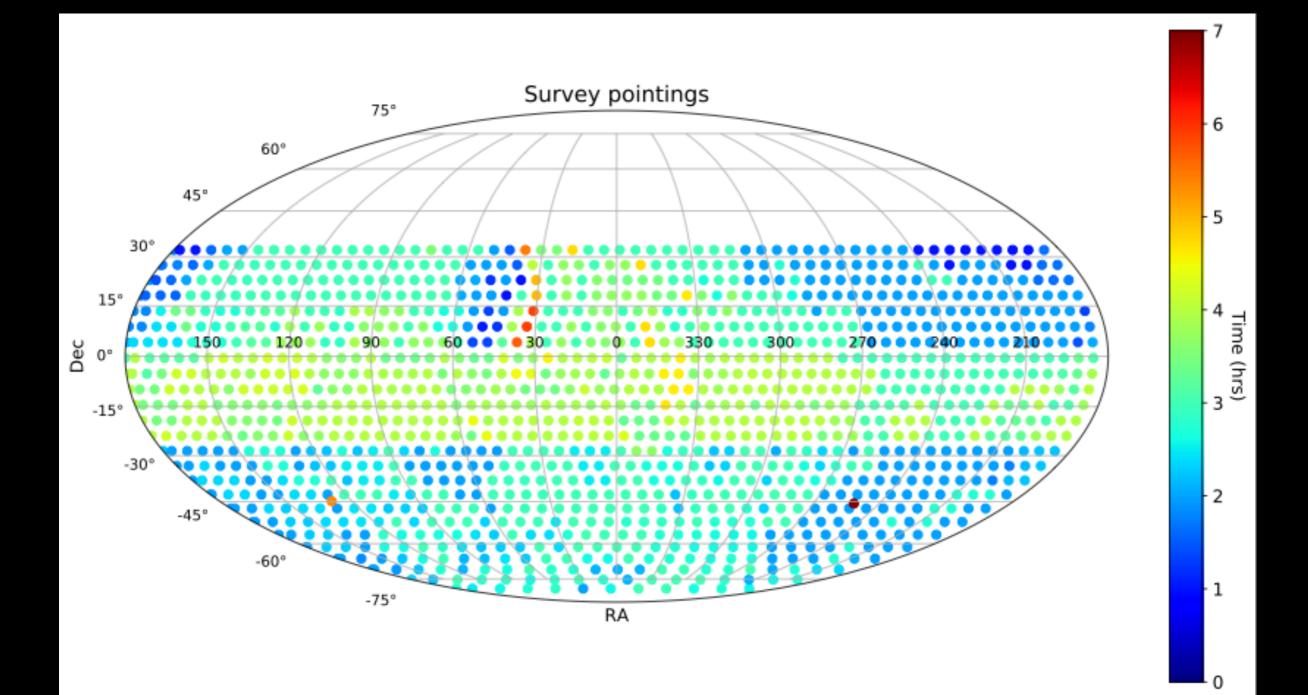
- Beam 17, S/N = 28.
- Galactic anti-centre ~ -5 deg
- DM: 264.1 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>
- NE2001:165 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>
- YMW2016: 299 pc cm<sup>-3</sup> at 50 kpc
- 2 pulsars within 10 deg radius, all DM ~100
- Repetition follow up
  - ASKAP Fly's Eye 7.2 Hrs after detection
  - 5.25 Hrs Parkes follow-up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





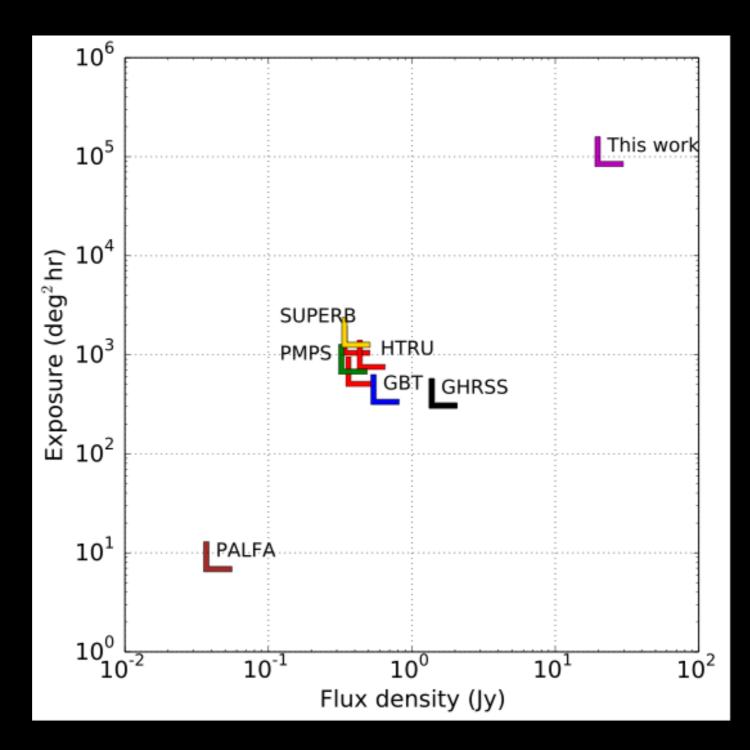
- To search for bright and close repeating FRBs by re-observing the sky multiple times with different cadence.
- ~30,000 deg<sup>2</sup> of sky
- Exposure of 1 hr/pointing
- 1287 pointings
- 8 antennas
- 158 antenna-days

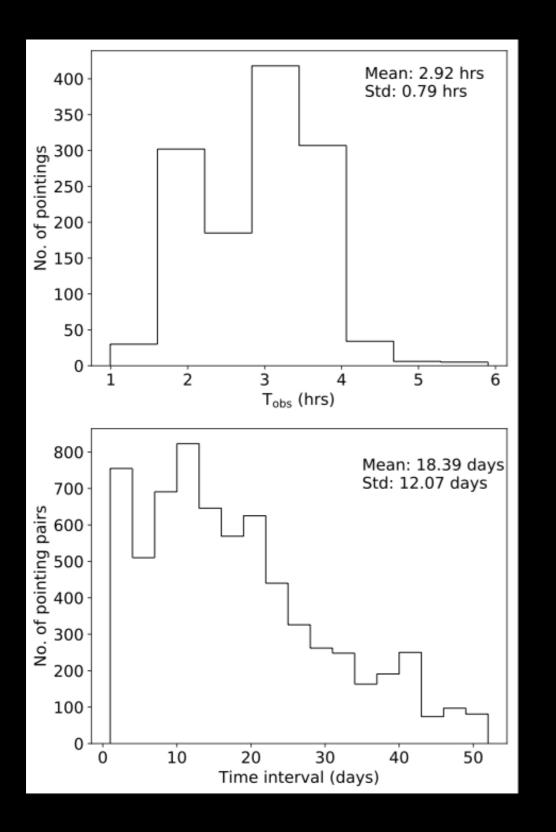




Three regions of declination AS1: -80° to -30° AS2: -30° to 0° AS3: 0° to 30°

The Phase Space





Time spent on individual pointings

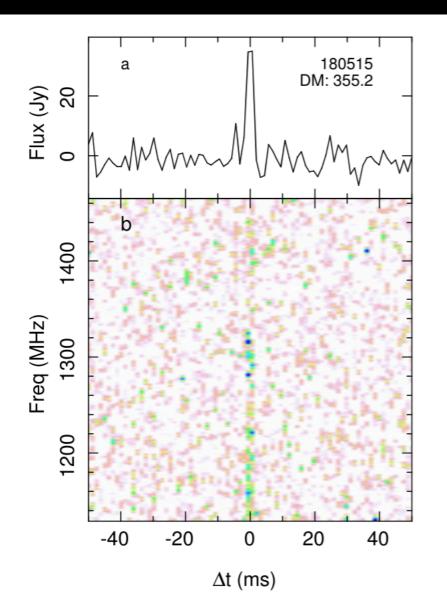
Mean ~ 3hrs

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

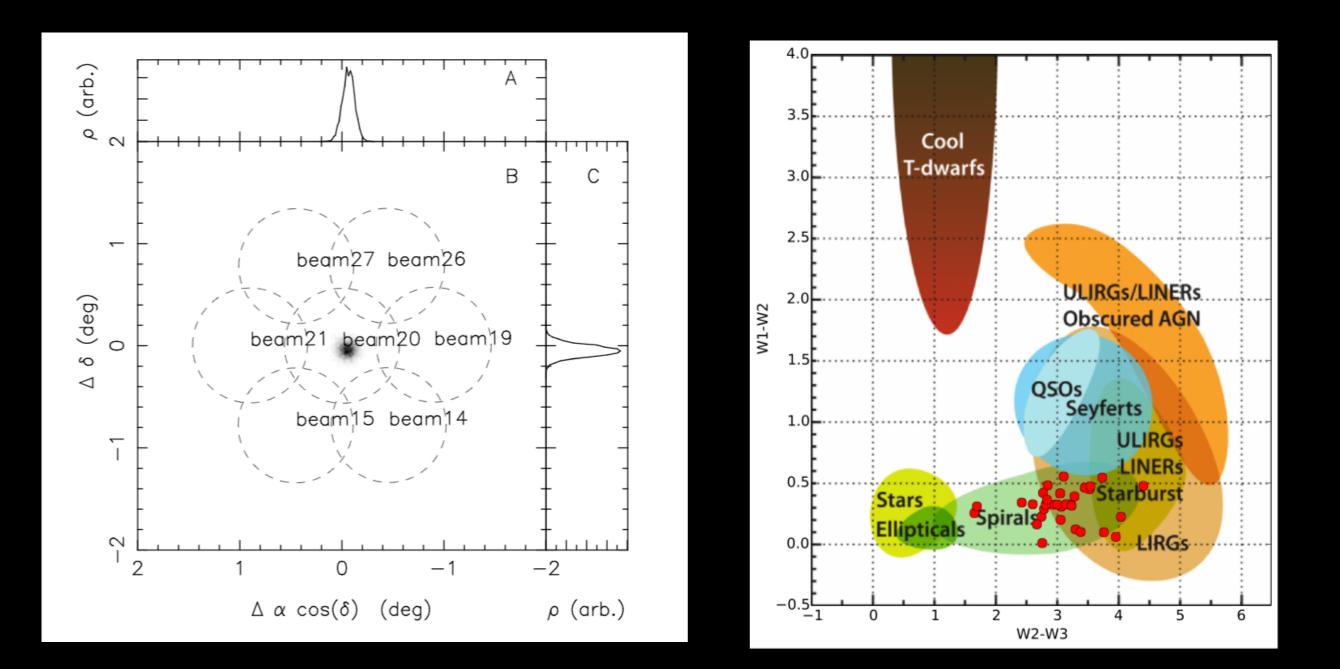
#### Detection of FRB180515



| 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 $(\ell, b)$            | $349.5^{\circ}, -64.9^{\circ}$ |
| 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 $(10^{33} \text{ J})$ | 1.6                            |

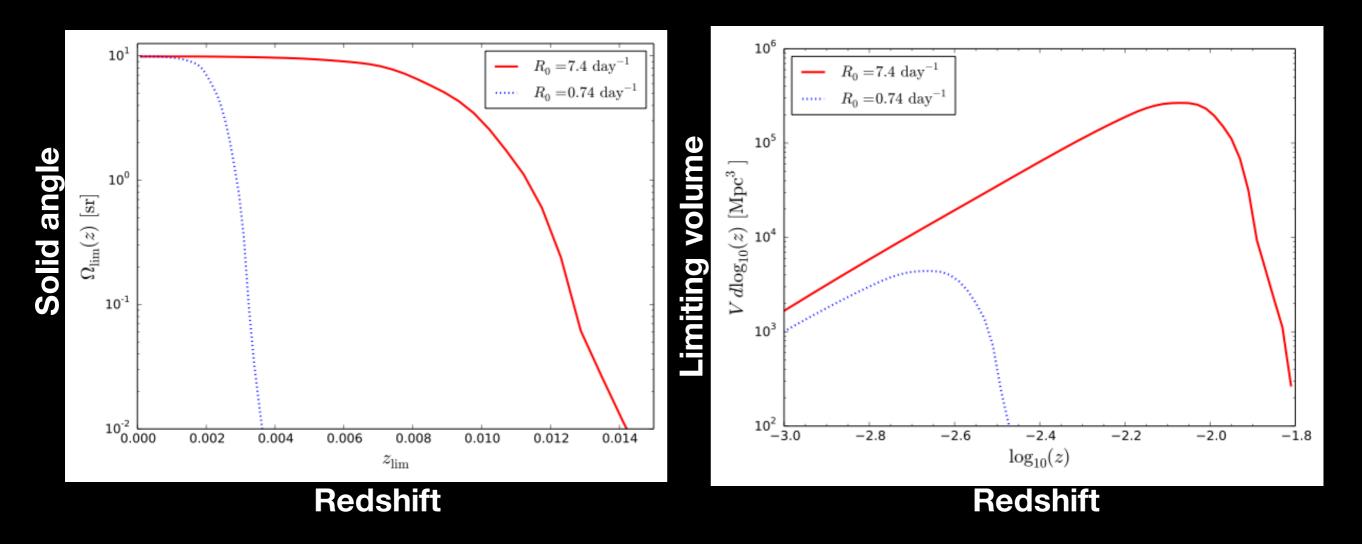
$$N_{\rm FRBs} = 37 \times \frac{3 \text{ hrs}}{24 \text{ hrs}} \times \frac{30000 \text{ deg}^2}{41253 \text{ deg}^2} \sim 3 \text{ FRBs}.$$

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 Mpc<sup>3</sup> in whole surveyed sky.



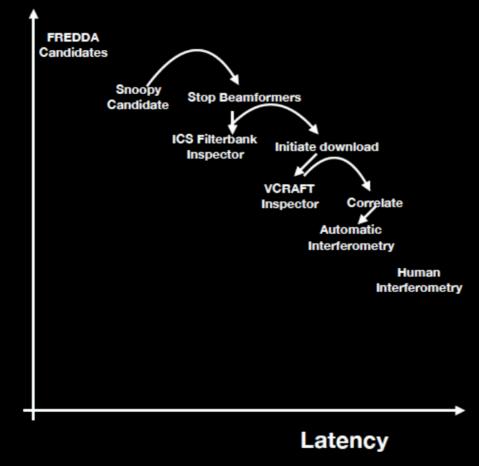
\* James at al, 2019

#### Real-time incoherent searches (ICS)

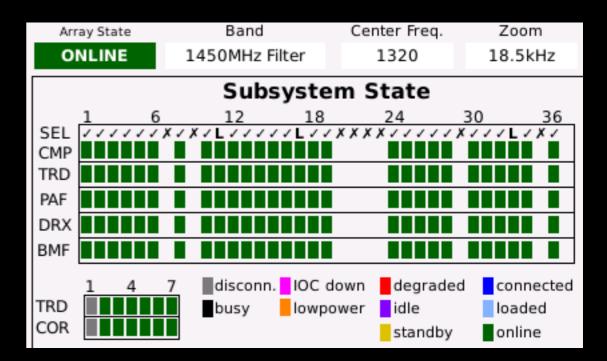


# Real-time ICS

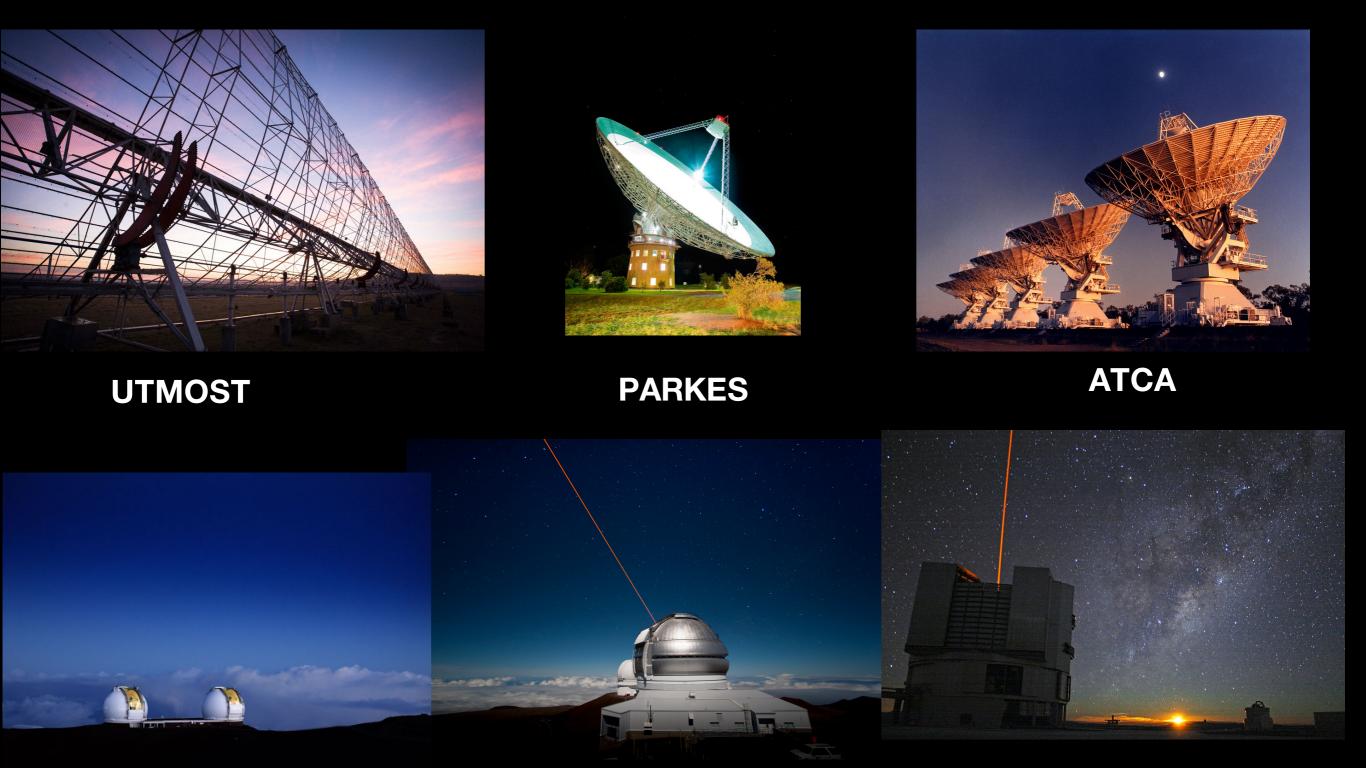
#### Probability(false)



- 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

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