

A Population of Fast Radio Bursts at Cosmological Distances

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Searches for transient astrophysical sources often reveal unexpected classes of objects that are useful physical laboratories. In a recent survey for pulsars and fast transients, we have uncovered four millisecond-duration radio transients all more than 40° from the Galactic plane. The bursts' properties indicate that they are of celestial rather than terrestrial origin. Host galaxy and intergalactic medium models suggest that they have cosmological redshifts of 0.5 to 1 and distances of up to 3 gigaparsecs. No temporally coincident e- or gamma-ray signature was identified in association with the bursts. Characterization of the source population and identification of host galaxies offers an opportunity to determine the baryonic content of the universe.





LORIMER BURST (2001 data, published in Lorimer et al. 2007)



Frequency (GHz)



FRB 110220 – the brightest



- DM = 944 cm⁻³ pc; W = 5.6 ms
- Evidence of scatter broadening



Bright enough to fit the pulse shape as a fn. of frequency to find dispersion & scattering indices

$$\delta t \propto \nu^{-2.003 \pm 0.006}$$
$$W \propto \nu^{-4 \pm 0.4}$$

X

Intrinsic width unresolved!





More bursts

- DMs
 - □ 995 pc/cc
 - □ 723 pc/cc
 - □ 1103 pc/cc
 - □ 553 pc/cc
- + 8(!) more

Spitler et al. Petroff et al.

- Shannon/Ravi
- Bannister/Burke-Spolaor







Green: High-Lat = 4.5 mins/pt. Sky south of dec 0 Blue: Med-Lat = 9 mins/pt. |gb|<15 & 240 < gl < 30 Red: FRB locations Yellow: Ecliptic plane





Time [s]

Murchison Widefield Array?



To appear in ApJL

Prospects for the Detection of Fast Radio Bursts with the Murchison Widefield Array

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Event rate between 110/day and 0.1/day!



Miscellaneous Radio Astronomy

A Search for Transient Events at 843 MHz

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Abstract: The Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope is equipped with a transient event monitoring system which operates during normal synthesis observations. The device is

Amy's Rate (single channel FRB detector).



163/365*40,000 ~ 18,000 events/sky/day

Thornton rates ~ 10,000 events/sky/day



Molonglo Radio Telescope Anne Green (Sydney) Duncan Campbell-Wilson Dick Hunstead (Sydney) Tim Bateman (CASS) **Russ McWhirter (Haystack)** Andrew Jameson (Swinburne) Matthew Bailes, Ewan Barr, Chris Flynn, Evan Keane, Fabian Jankowski (Swinburne) Manisha Caleb (ANU), Nie Jun (Urumqi)



- MOST is the largest radio telescope in Australia: 5xPKS, 4xASKAP
- Development work on digital back-end began around 2005: PFB + correlator, 100 MHz BW, 700-1100 MHz
 Project backend stalled.
- August 2012 Swinburne floated alternative correlator solution: GPU cluster, with fast sampling (10 Gb/s, 10 GbE)



Smallest element:





- RH Circular Polarisation
- 843 MHz
- ~20 cm apart
- 0.2 x 11 metres wide
- ~2.2 m² "telescope"
- 7,744 ring antennae
- •~18,000 m²
- Sensitivity ~ 0.3-0.5 x PKS















Example of new RX board on sky! Real imag Real innag Real Integ Real Imag

S B





UDP Input System Monitor [MPSR Web Monitor daemon not running]





22 GB/s 1.9 PB/d!

- Perform a spectral kurtosis analysis (how non-Gaussian are my voltages?) on GPUs
- Replace by gaussian random noise.
- Apply FIR filter for delay correction.
 - □ Corner turn voltages via RDMA on Infiniband.
- Can then:
 - □ Form tied array beam
 - □ Form fan beams (and search for bursts)
 - □ Dedisperse any pulsar
 - □ Run an FX correlator









J0835-4510: nosk.T

BC P(ms)= 89.385499201 TC P(ms)= 89.382190462 DM= 67.990 RAJ= 08:35:20.61 DecJ= -45:10:34.9 BC MJD = 56944.883607 Centre freq(MHz) = 840.234 Bandwidth(MHz) = 15.625 I = 263.552 b = -2.787 NBin = 512 NChan = 20 NSub = 1 TBin(ms) = 0.175 TSub(s) = 10540.719 TSpan(s) = 10540.719 P(us): offset = 0.00000, step = 0.00148, range = 0.00074 DM: offset = 0.000, step = 0.390, range = 15.970



J0835-4510: tb.T

BC P(ma)= 89.385499200 TC P(ma)= 89.382190457 DM= 67.990 RAJ= 08:35:20.61 DecJ= -45:10:34.9BC MJD = 56944.883599 Centre freq(MHz) = 840.234 Bandwidth(MHz) = 15.625 I = 263.552 b = -2.787NBin = 1024 NChan = 20 NSub = 1 TBin(ms) = 0.087 TSub(s) = 111.000 TSpan(s) = 111.000P(us): offset = 0.00000, step = 0.07026, range = 0.03513 DM: offset = 0.000, step = 0.133, range = 0.067









J0437-4715: ./2014-08-30-18:44:30/inco_v3.clean

BC P(ms)= 5.757471229 TC P(ms)= 5.757267453 DM= 2.645 RAJ= 04:37:15.81 DecJ= -47:15:08.6BC MJD = 56899.834362 Centre freq(MHz) = 840.234 Bandwidth(MHz) = 15.625 I = 253.394 b = -41.964NBin = 512 NChan = 20 NSub = 18 TBin(ms) = 0.011 TSub(s) = 500.000 TSpan(s) = 8975.935P(us): offset = 0.00000, step = 0.00001, range = 0.00080 DM: offset = 0.000, step = 0.146, range = 6.000





J2241-5236: J2241-5236.ar

BC P(ms) = 2.186705282 TC P(ms) = 2.186546864 DM= 11.411 RAJ = 22:41:42.02 DecJ = -52:36:36.2BC MJD = 56801.868812 Centre freq(MHz) = 834.766 Bandwidth(MHz) = 31.25 I = 337.457 b = -54.927NBin = 64 NChan = 1 NSub = 32 TBin(ms) = 0.034 TSub(s) = 222.000 TSpan(s) = 7213.096P(us): offset = 0.00000, step = 0.00001, range = 0.00034 DM: offset = 0.000, step = 0.026, range = 0.013











"Burst" mode



- Search fan beams for Lorimer bursts (FRBs)
- GPU dedisperser + "Heimdall"

□ Barsdell's PhD thesis.

- Also find RRATs, single pulses from pulsars
- (Should) find 1 burst per 2 days > 10 sigma



- Raw dump from ring buffer
- Position 43"/SNR & 2 deg





Single pulses







Fold fan-beam mode



- Coherently dedisperse any pulsar in the beam.
- Up to ~30 pulsars in one beam
- Time > 500 pulsars/day





New system vs old MOST system

- 4 x FoV
- 10 x Bandwidth
- 256 us timescale RFI monitor & excision
- 512 fan beams/FX vs 64 fan beams

 \Box Redundancy for calibration.

- Multiple pulsar coherent dedispersion vs 1x3 MHz channel, one pulsar system
- Simultaneous burst, mapping, pulsar mode, RFI excision modes using 11 DAQ GPUs + 8 FX/Burst/PSR nodes.



Timeline



- Pulsar timing commenced
- Single pulse mode validated
- Computer build-out (Dec)
- Full science operations (Jan)

- Nasties:
- Telescope bends occasionally self-RFI.





- All events, pulsar timing, FRBs, immediately public.
- Time delay means MWA can "catch" events.











- Change fine PFB to just flow-through mode
- Purchase 10Gb ethernet CX4 connectors
- Add new 56 Gb Infiniband for any corner turning.
- Upgrade GPUs
- Do "FX" correlation on coarse channels
- Use our correlator (no fine "notches", delay tracking, pulsar modes)
- Change first PFB to one big fat PFB channel*



Phase 2 – use CASPER hardware (40 GbE)





■ 16 x 16 tiles, 2D FFT beamformer

□ Coherent pulsar, FRB searches.

