

# LOFT-e:

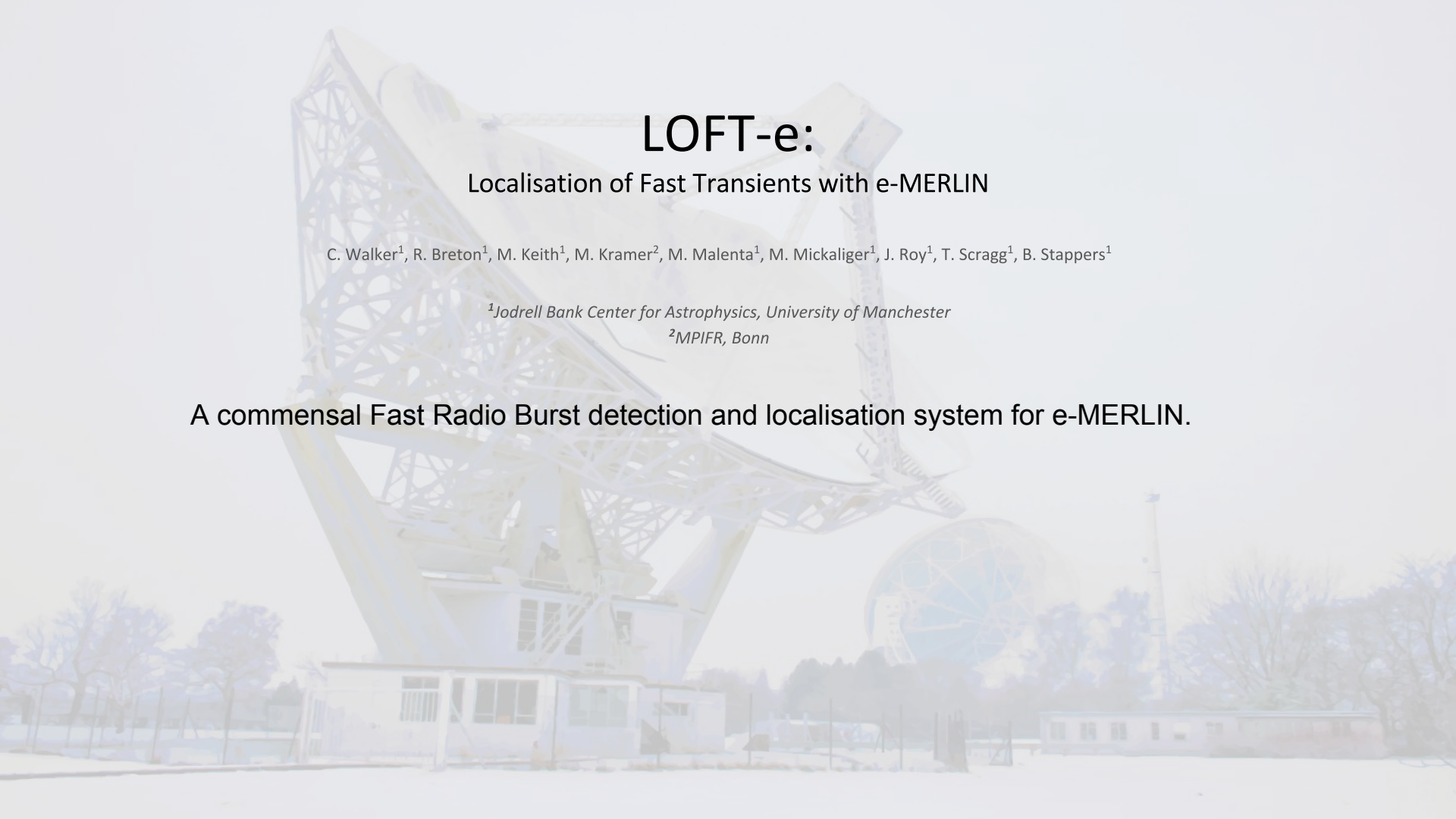
## Localisation of Fast Transients with e-MERLIN

C. Walker<sup>1</sup>, R. Breton<sup>1</sup>, M. Keith<sup>1</sup>, M. Kramer<sup>2</sup>, M. Malenta<sup>1</sup>, M. Mickaliger<sup>1</sup>, J. Roy<sup>1</sup>, T. Scragg<sup>1</sup>, B. Stappers<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Jodrell Bank Center for Astrophysics, University of Manchester*

<sup>2</sup>*MPIFR, Bonn*

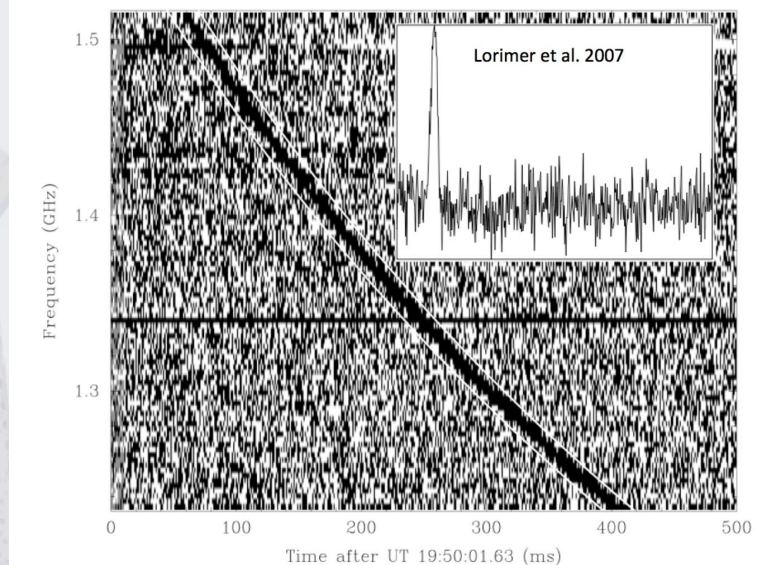
A commensal Fast Radio Burst detection and localisation system for e-MERLIN.



# Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

Short, bright bursts of radio emission...

- First discovered in 2007<sup>+</sup> (Lorimer et al.)
- 17 published as of 2016<sup>++</sup> (Swin FRBcat)
- Intrinsic widths 0.5 - 15 ms<sup>++</sup>
- Large measured dispersion measures<sup>++</sup>
- Intrinsically brighter than pulsars



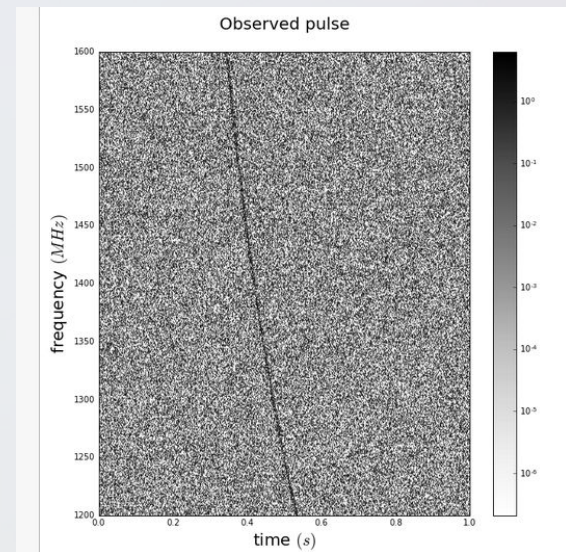
<sup>+</sup> Lorimer et al., 2007, arXiv: 0709.4301

<sup>++</sup> FRBcat Swinbourne FRB catalogue: <http://www.astronomy.swin.edu.au/pulsar/frbcat/>

# Dispersion Measure (DM)

Free electrons disperse radio waves...

- Low frequencies arrive later

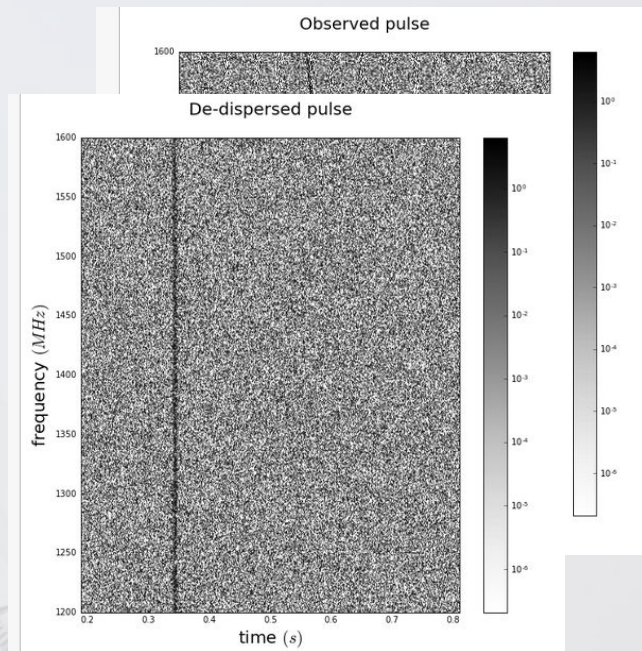




# Dispersion Measure (DM)

Free electrons disperse radio waves...

- Low frequencies arrive later
- Pulse arrival time smeared across band





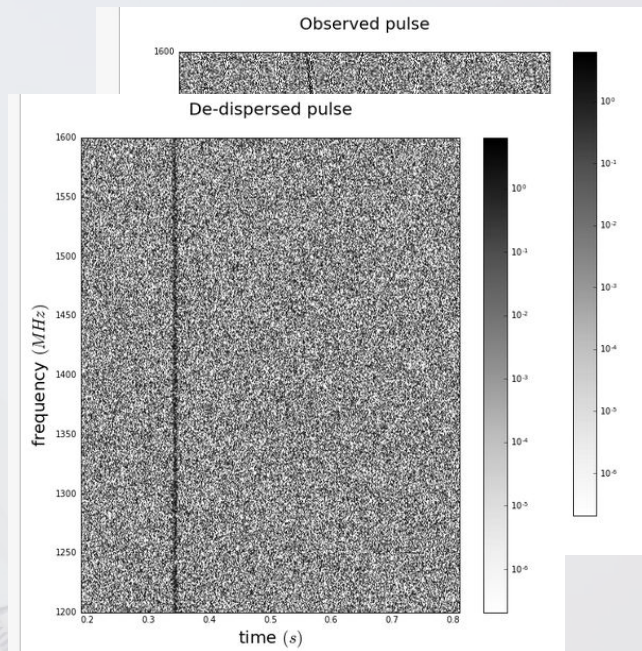
# Dispersion Measure (DM)

## Free electrons disperse radio waves...

- Low frequencies arrive later
- Pulse arrival time smeared across band
- DM characterises time sweep

$$DM = \int_0^d n_e dl$$

DM: the integrated electron density along the line of sight.<sup>+</sup>



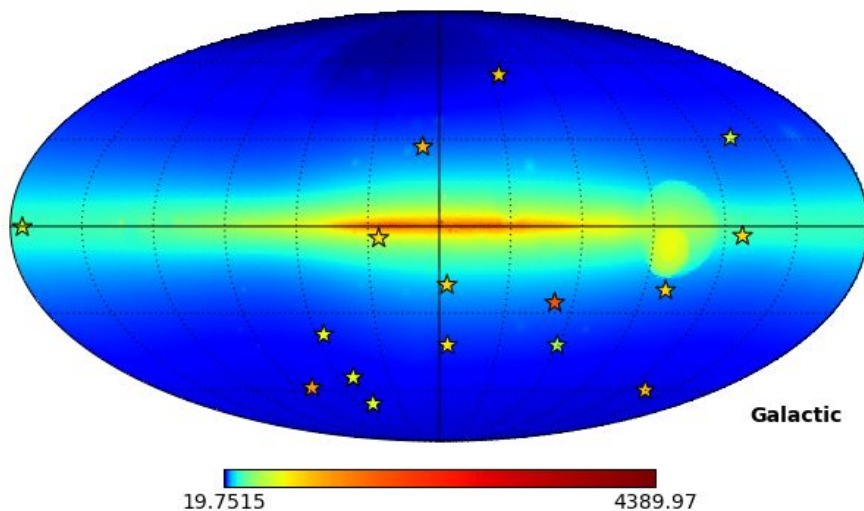
<sup>+</sup> Lorimer & Kramer, Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy

# FRB DMs

Pulsars have mapped the Milky Way's  $n_e^+$

- Combined DMs & independent distances
- DM may be used as distance estimator

Fast Radio Bursts and the NE2001 model



# FRB DMs

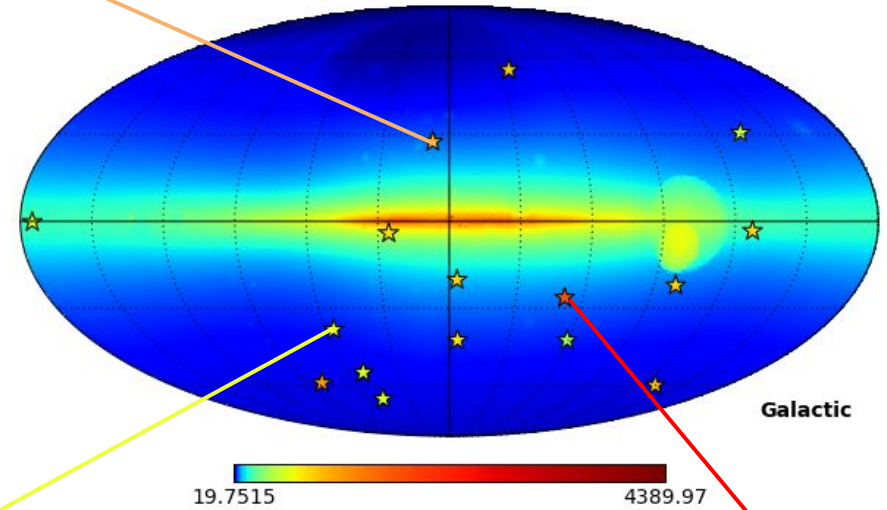
Pulsars have mapped the Milky Way's  $n_e^+$

- Combined DMs & independent distances
- DM may be used as distance estimator
- FRBs display vast excess DMs

$$DM_{obs} = DM_{FRB} + DM_{MW}$$

DM = 952 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

Fast Radio Bursts and the NE2001 model



DM = 623 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

DM = 1629 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>



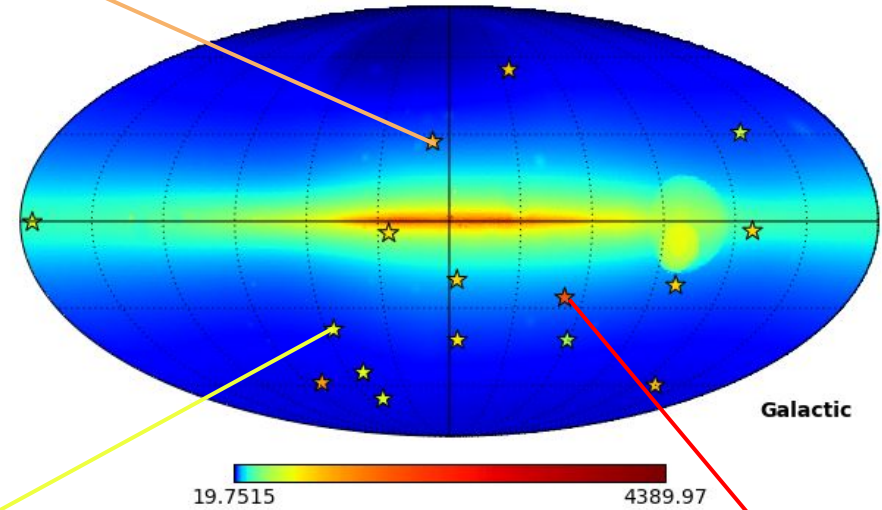
# FRB DMs

Pulsars have mapped the Milky Way's  $n_e^+$

- Combined DMs & independent distances
- DM may be used as distance estimator
- FRBs display vast excess DMs
- Excess DM indicates extragalactic progenitors

DM = 952 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

Fast Radio Bursts and the NE2001 model



DM = 623 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

DM = 1629 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

$$DM_{obs} = DM_{FRB} + DM_{Host} + DM_{IGM} + DM_{MW}$$

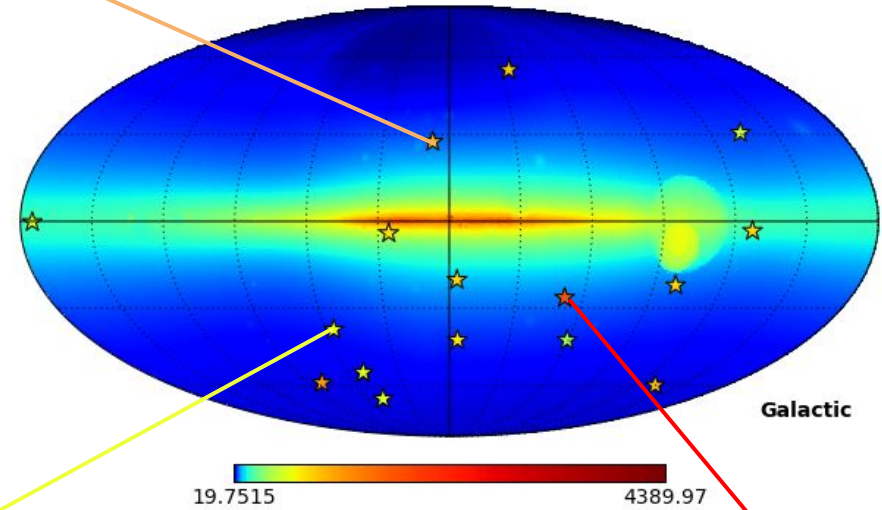
# FRB DMs

Pulsars have mapped the Milky Way's  $n_e^+$

- Combined DMs & independent distances
- DM may be used as distance estimator
- FRBs display vast excess DMs
- Excess DM indicates extragalactic progenitors

DM = 952 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

Fast Radio Bursts and the NE2001 model



DM = 623 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

DM = 1629 pc cm<sup>-3</sup>

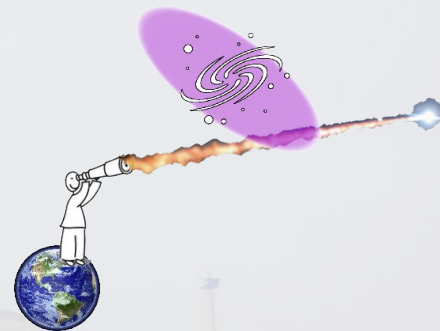
$$DM_{obs} = DM_{FRB} + DM_{Host} + DM_{IGM} + DM_{MW}$$

- Some FRBs may even be at cosmological distances

# Bursting with excitement!

FRBs could be useful probes...

- Of cosmology <sup>+</sup>
- Of the IGM <sup>+</sup>
- Of galactic halos <sup>++</sup>



<sup>+</sup> Macquart et al., 2014, Proceedings of Science: Fast Transients at Cosmological Distances

<sup>++</sup> McQuinn, 2013, arXiv: 1309.4451

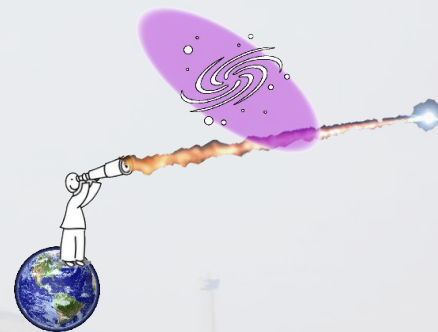
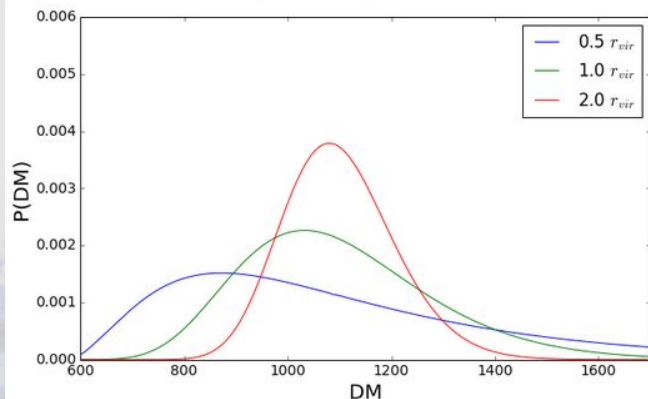


# Bursting with excitement!

FRBs could be useful probes...

- Of cosmology <sup>+</sup>
- Of the IGM <sup>+</sup>
- **Of galactic halos** <sup>++</sup>

PDF(DM) for top hat halo profiles (McQuinn, 2014)



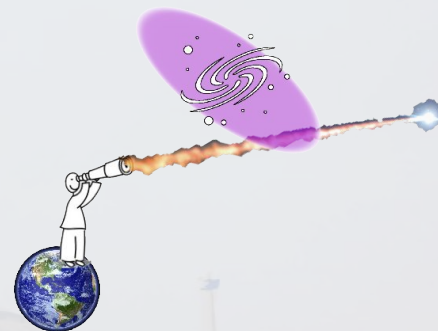
<sup>+</sup> Macquart et al., 2014, Proceedings of Science: Fast Transients at Cosmological Distances

<sup>++</sup> McQuinn, 2013, arXiv: 1309.4451

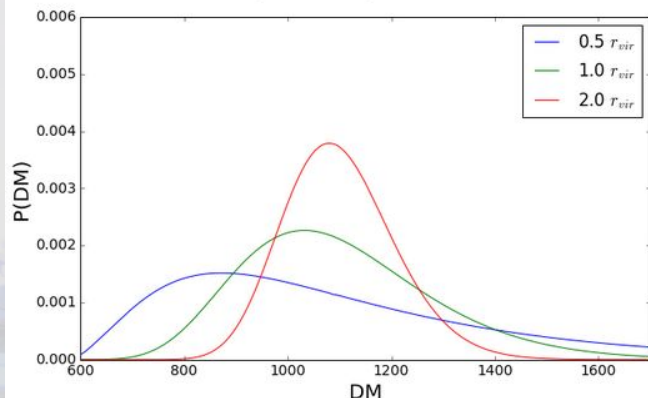
# Bursting with excitement!

FRBs could be useful probes...

- Of cosmology <sup>+</sup>
- Of the IGM <sup>+</sup>
- **Of galactic halos** <sup>++</sup>
- FRBs dispersed by matter in galactic halos



PDF(DM) for top hat halo profiles (McQuinn, 2014)



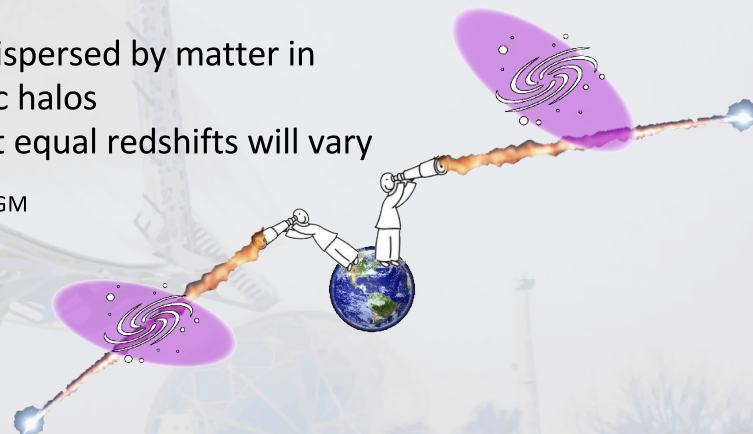
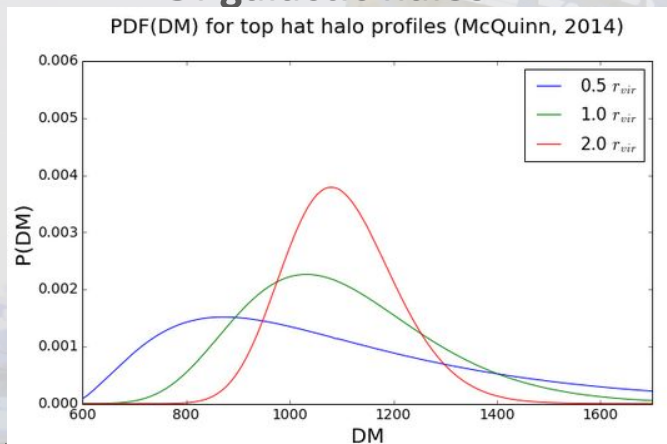
<sup>+</sup> Macquart et al., 2014, Proceedings of Science: Fast Transients at Cosmological Distances

<sup>++</sup> McQuinn, 2013, arXiv: 1309.4451

# Bursting with excitement!

FRBs could be useful probes...

- Of cosmology <sup>+</sup>
  - Of the IGM <sup>+</sup>
  - **Of galactic halos** <sup>++</sup>
- FRBs dispersed by matter in galactic halos
  - FRBs at equal redshifts will vary in  $DM_{IGM}$



<sup>+</sup> Macquart et al., 2014, Proceedings of Science: Fast Transients at Cosmological Distances

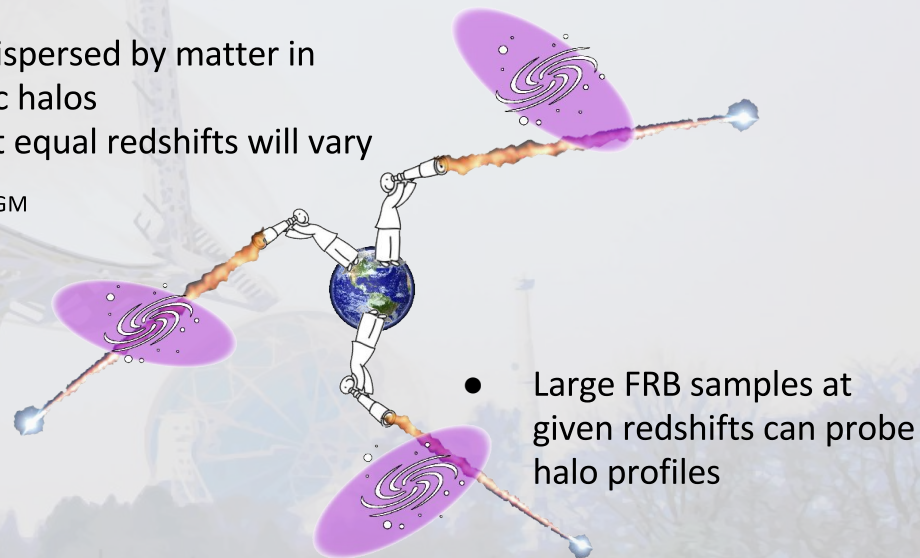
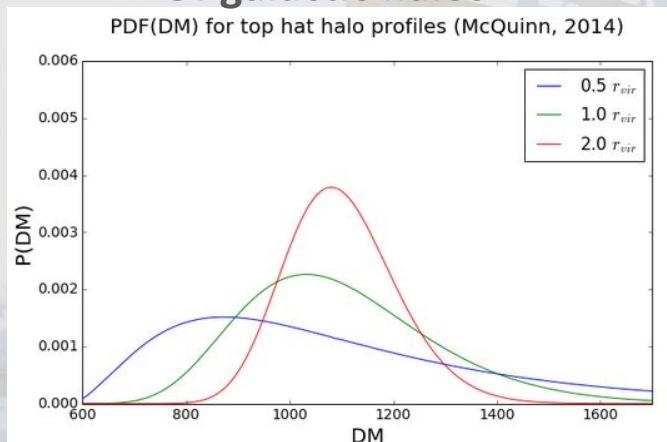
<sup>++</sup> McQuinn, 2013, arXiv: 1309.4451



# Bursting with excitement!

FRBs could be useful probes...

- Of cosmology <sup>+</sup>
  - Of the IGM <sup>+</sup>
  - **Of galactic halos** <sup>++</sup>
- FRBs dispersed by matter in galactic halos
  - FRBs at equal redshifts will vary in  $DM_{IGM}$

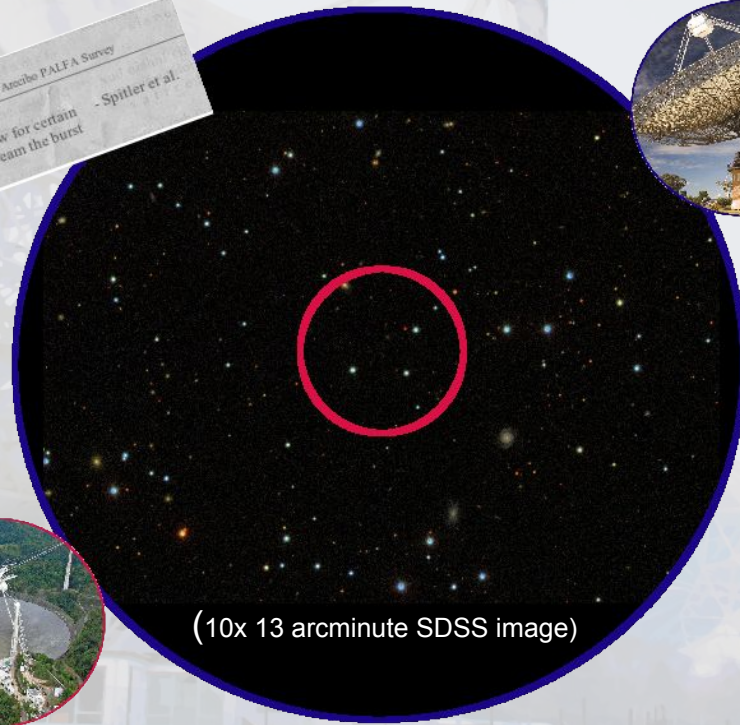


<sup>+</sup> Macquart et al., 2014, Proceedings of Science: Fast Transients at Cosmological Distances

<sup>++</sup> McQuinn, 2013, arXiv: 1309.4451

# 2016 has been eventful...

FRB discovered in the Arecibo PALFA Survey  
"We don't know for certain  
where in the beam the burst  
occurred" - Spitler et al.



## ... but we need better localisation

<sup>+</sup> Spitler et al., 2016, arXiv: 1603.00581

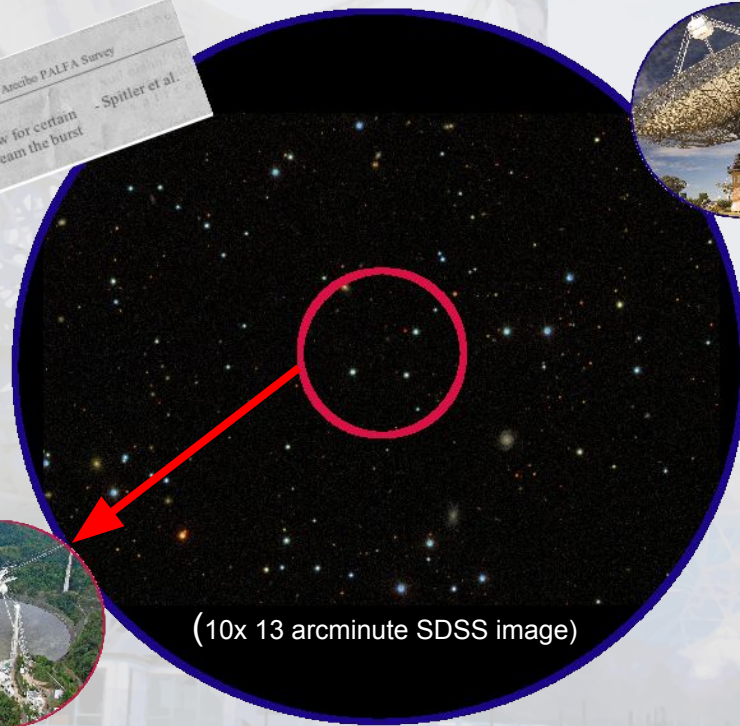
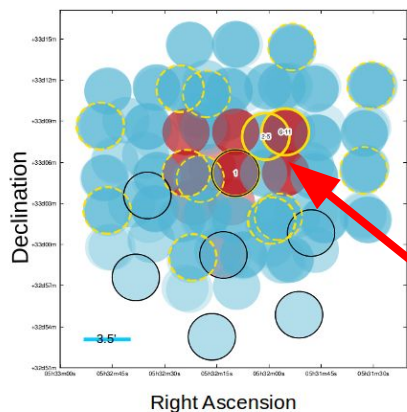
<sup>++</sup> Keane et al., 2016, arXiv: 1602.07477

# 2016 has been eventful...

## A Repeating Fast Radio Burst<sup>+</sup>

- FRB 121102 repeats unpredictably
- Localisation: Aricebo beam FWHM  $\sim 3.5'$
- Beam overlap reduced uncertainty radius:  $\sim 3'$

FRB discovered in the Arecibo PALFA Survey  
"We don't know for certain where in the beam the burst occurred" - Spitler et al.



... but we need better localisation

<sup>+</sup> Spitler et al., 2016, arXiv: 1603.00581

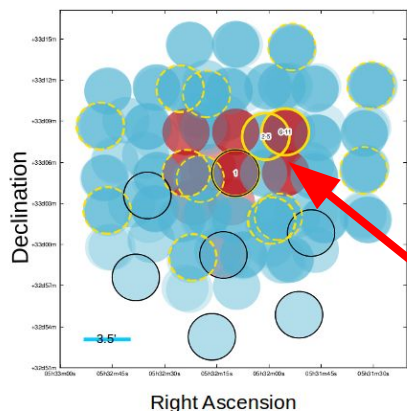
<sup>++</sup> Keane et al., 2016, arXiv: 1602.07477



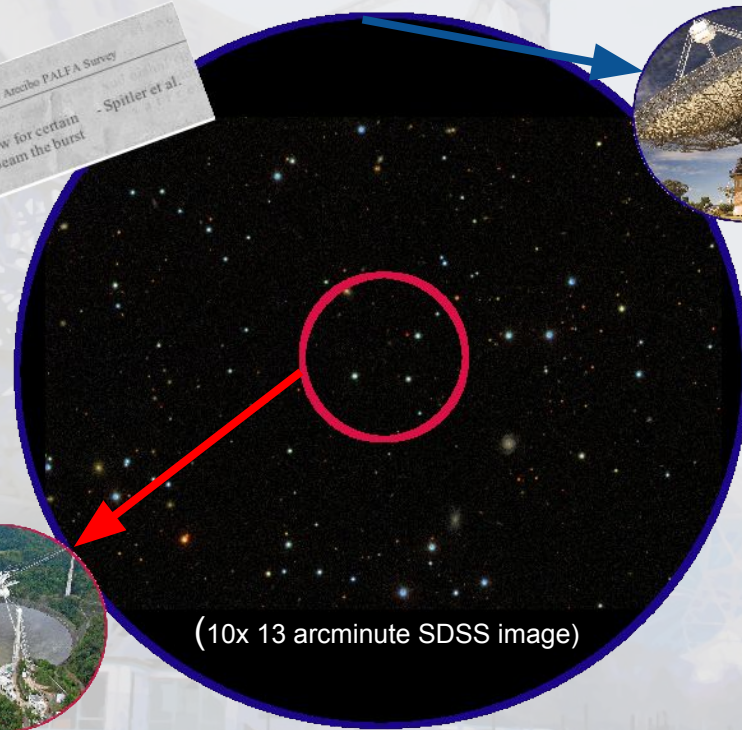
# 2016 has been eventful...

## A Repeating Fast Radio Burst<sup>+</sup>

- FRB 121102 repeats unpredictably
- Localisation: Aricebo beam FWHM  $\sim 3.5'$
- Beam overlap reduced uncertainty radius:  $\sim 3'$



FRB discovered in the Arecibo PALFA Survey  
"We don't know for certain where in the beam the burst occurred" - Spitler et al.



## The Host Galaxy of a Fast Radio Burst<sup>++</sup>

- FRB 150418 detected in real-time
- Localisation: Parkes beam FWHM  $\sim 14.1'$
- Possible fading afterglow detected 2 hrs later



<sup>+</sup> Spitler et al., 2016, arXiv: 1603.00581

<sup>++</sup> Keane et al., 2016, arXiv: 1602.07477

... but we need better localisation

# Our loft-e ambitions:

- Determine FRB nature(s): need accurate localisation
- Do exciting science: need distances  $\Rightarrow$  need localisation
- Need lots of FRBs!



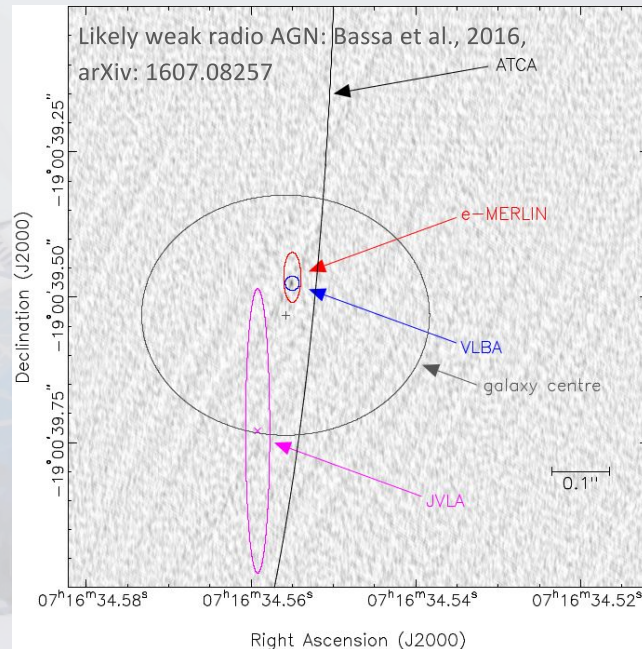
# Our loft-e ambitions:

- Determine FRB nature(s): need accurate localisation
- Do exciting science: need distances  $\Rightarrow$  need localisation
- Need lots of FRBs!

**e-MERLIN interferometry can  
localise FRBs!**

## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas





**e-MERLIN interferometry can  
localise FRBs!**

# Our loft-e ambitions:

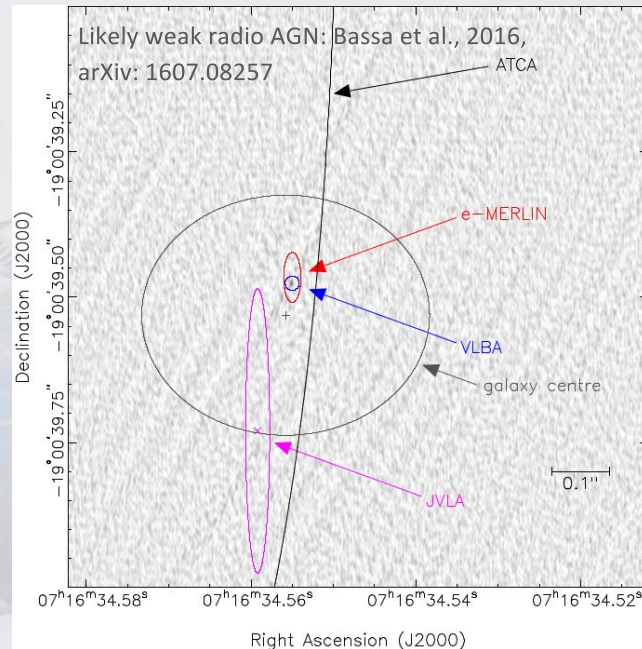
- Determine FRB nature(s): need accurate localisation
- Do exciting science: need distances  $\Rightarrow$  need localisation
- Need lots of FRBs!

## Our goals:

- Real-time commensal observing system for e-MERLIN
- Anti-coincidence to probe lower S/N candidates
- Incoherent FRB detections trigger data dump
- Coherent beamforming for burst localisation

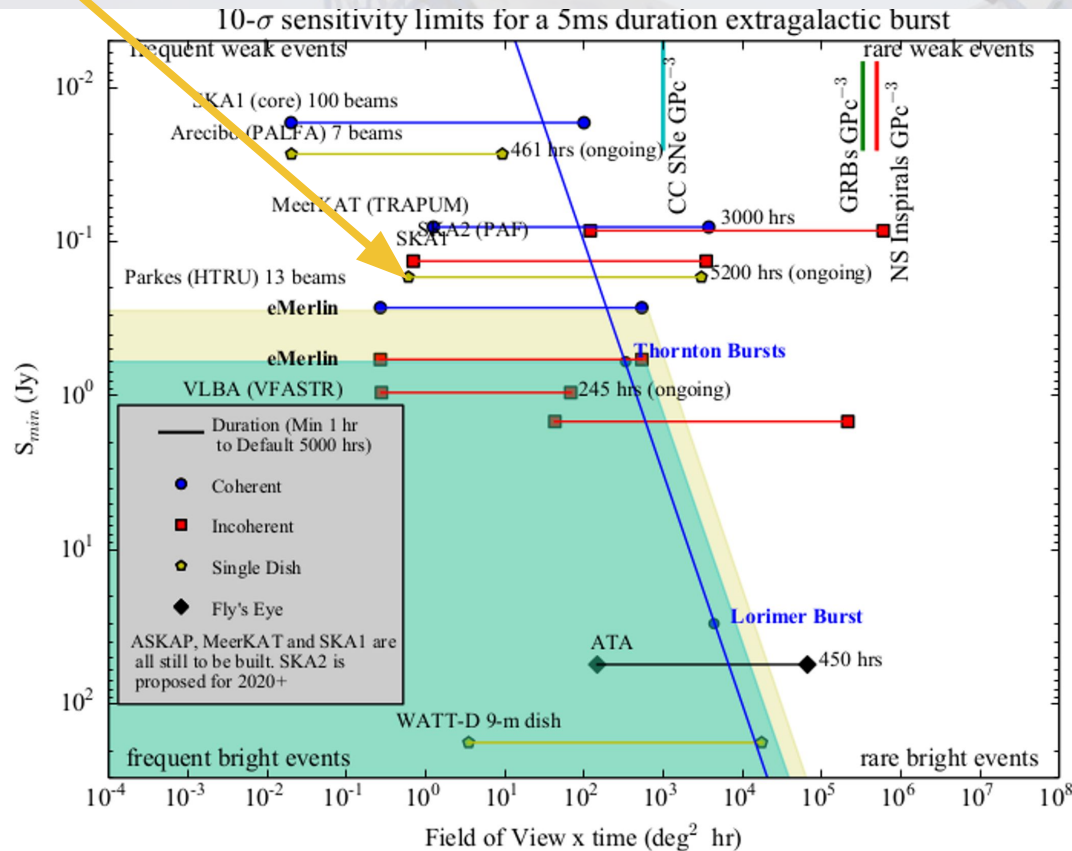
## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas



# How many will we find?

Parkes: 1 FRB every 240 hrs +



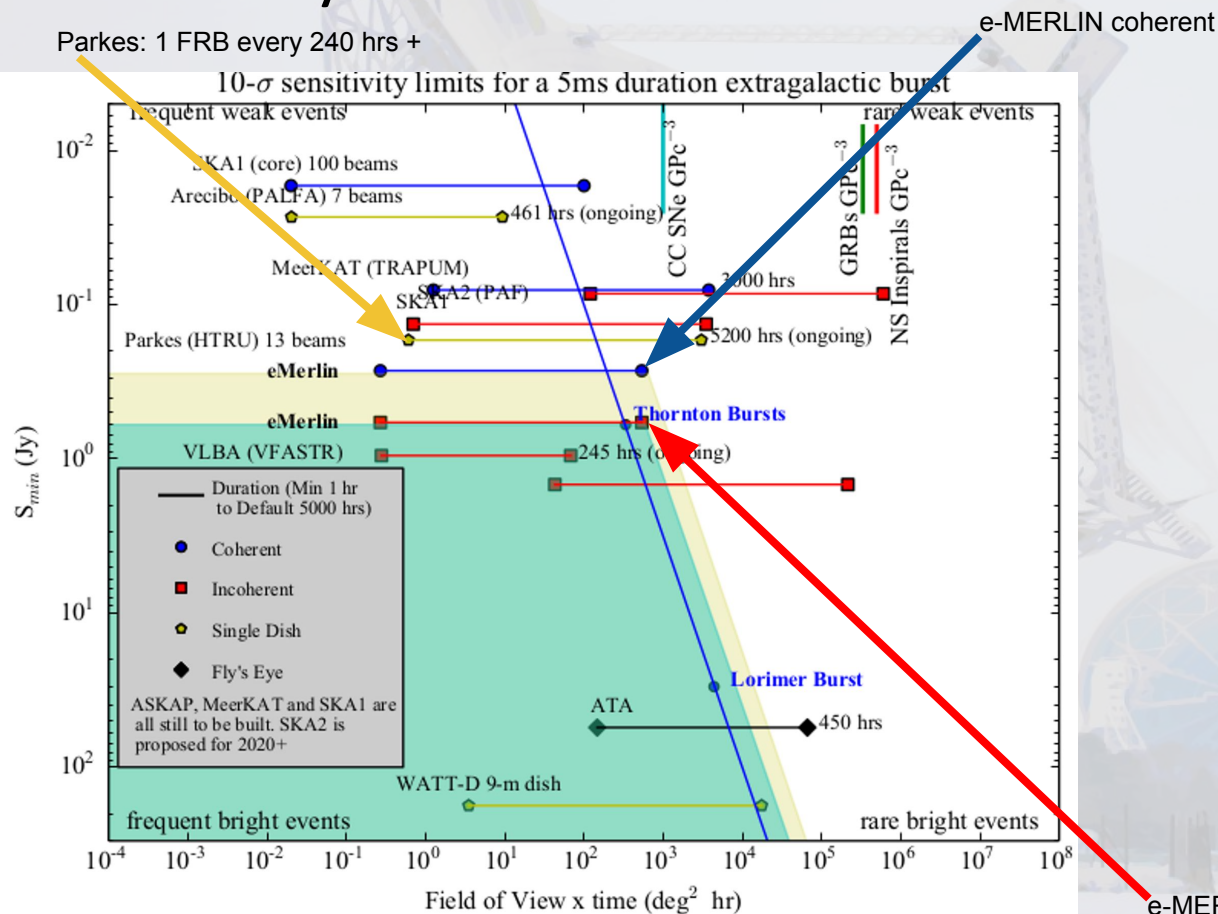
e-MERLIN interferometry can  
localise FRBs!

## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas

# How many will we find?

Parkes: 1 FRB every 240 hrs +



e-MERLIN interferometry can localise FRBs!

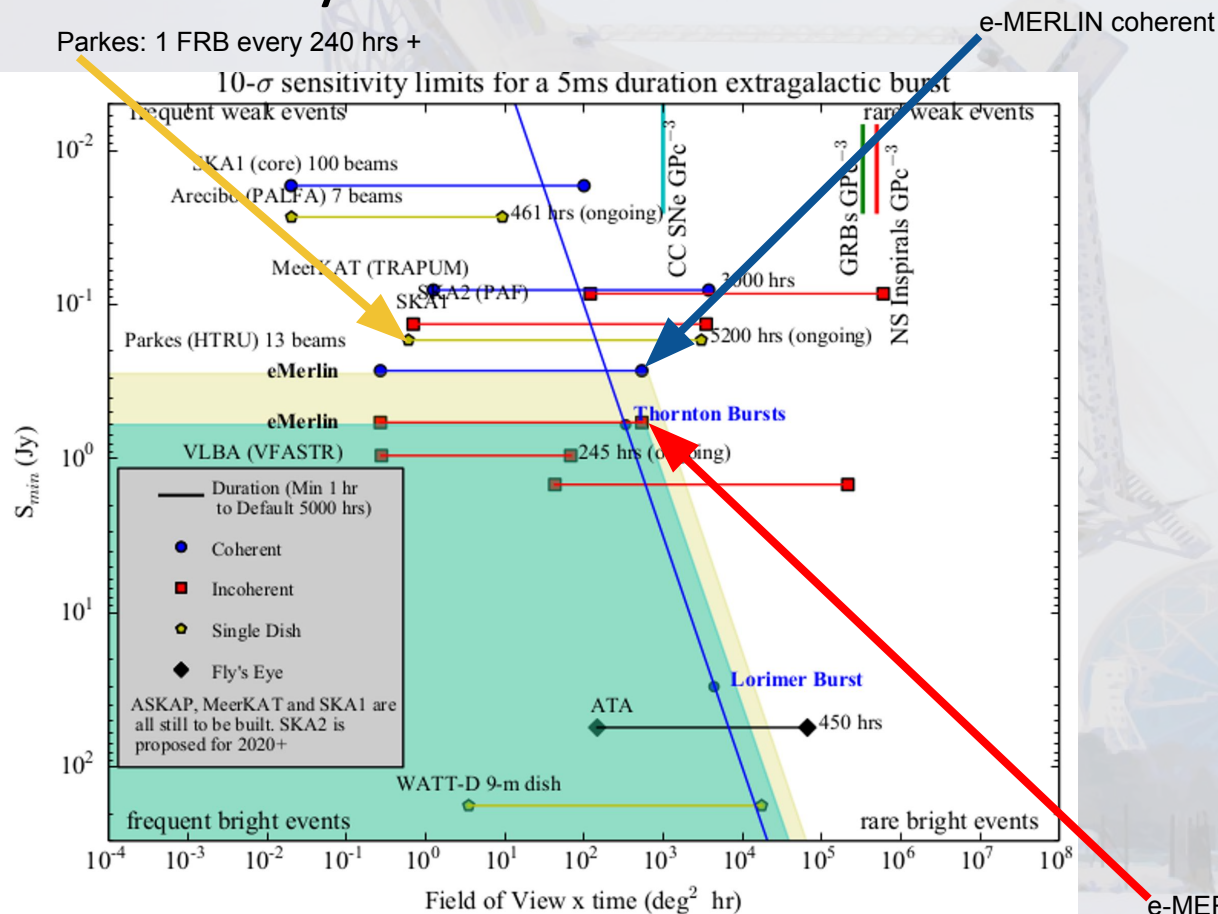
## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas



# How many will we find?

Parkes: 1 FRB every 240 hrs +



e-MERLIN interferometry can localise FRBs!

## The equipment:

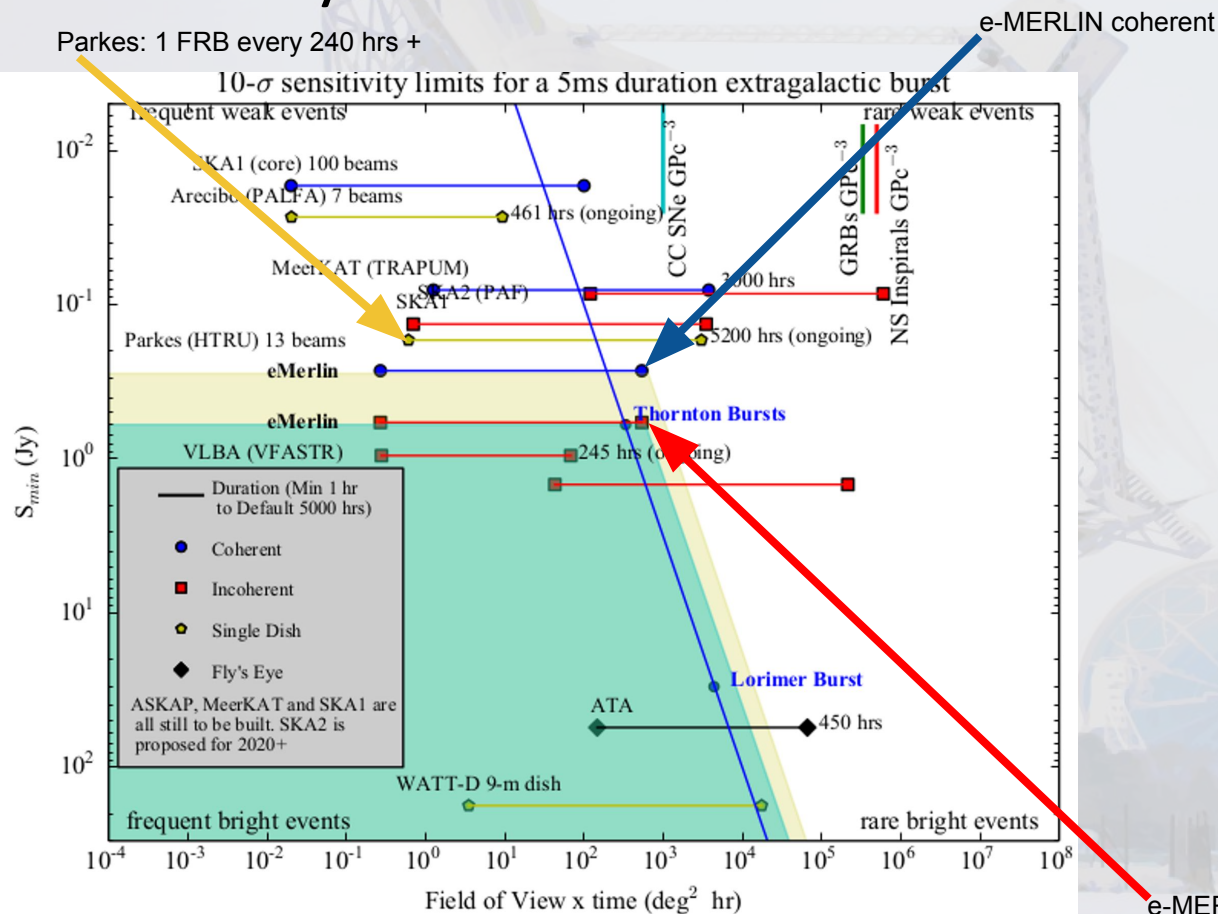
- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas

## The numbers:

- 220 days on sky per year
- 40:40:20 L:C:K band ratio
- ~1690 hrs in L band per year

# How many will we find?

Parkes: 1 FRB every 240 hrs +



e-MERLIN interferometry can localise FRBs!

## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas

## The numbers:

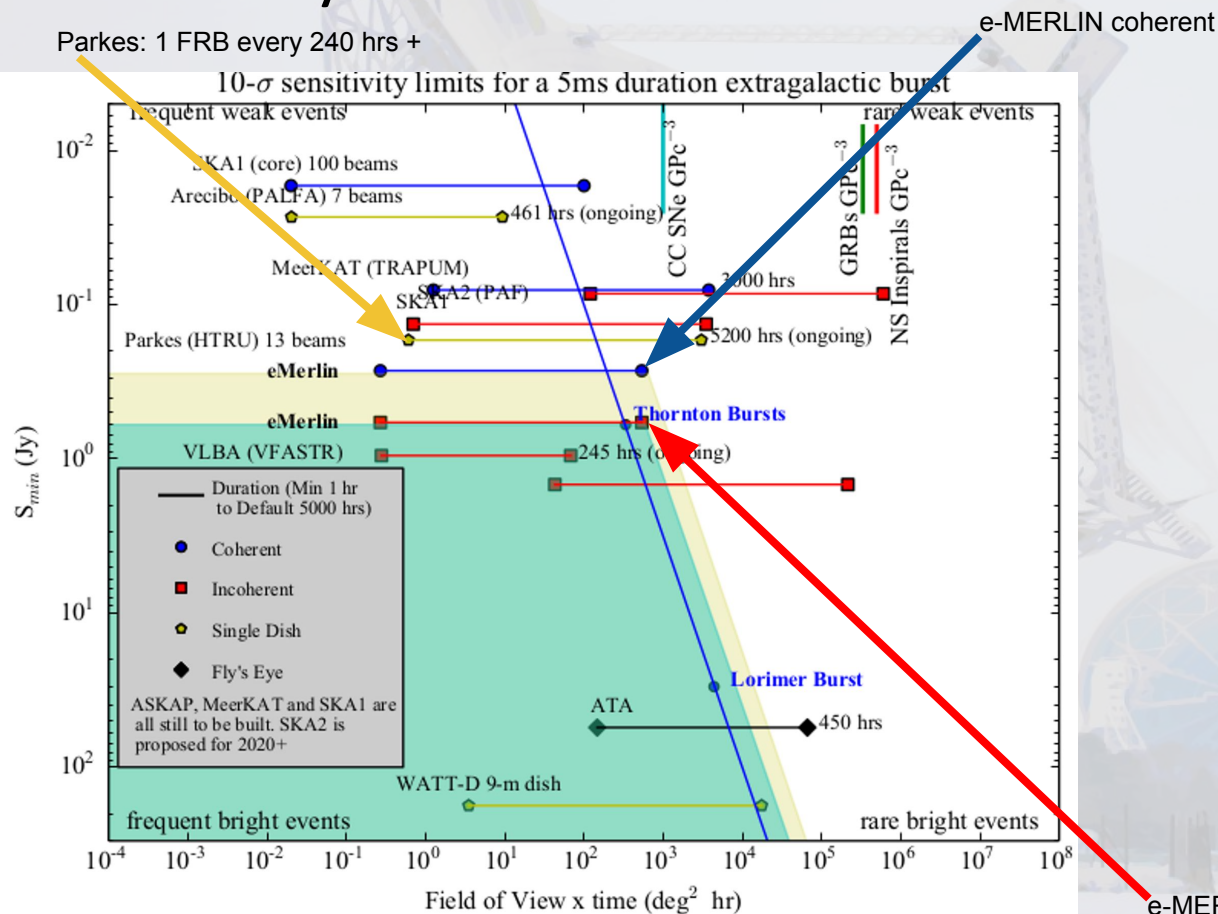
- 220 days on sky per year
- 40:40:20 L:C:K band ratio
- ~1690 hrs in L band per year

## FRB rates:

- 7,000 - 10,000 sky<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>

# How many will we find?

Parkes: 1 FRB every 240 hrs +



e-MERLIN interferometry can localise FRBs!

## The equipment:

- 6x dishes 25-32m (+ Lovell)
- L-band (1.4 GHz) FOV: 30' (25m dishes)
- Max angular resolution: 150mas

## The numbers:

- 220 days on sky per year
- 40:40:20 L:C:K band ratio
- ~1690 hrs in L band per year

## FRB rates:

- 7,000 - 10,000 sky<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>

## We expect:

- ~1 FRB per 400 hrs

**4(±4) FRBS PER YEAR  
(L-BAND) (W LOVELL)**

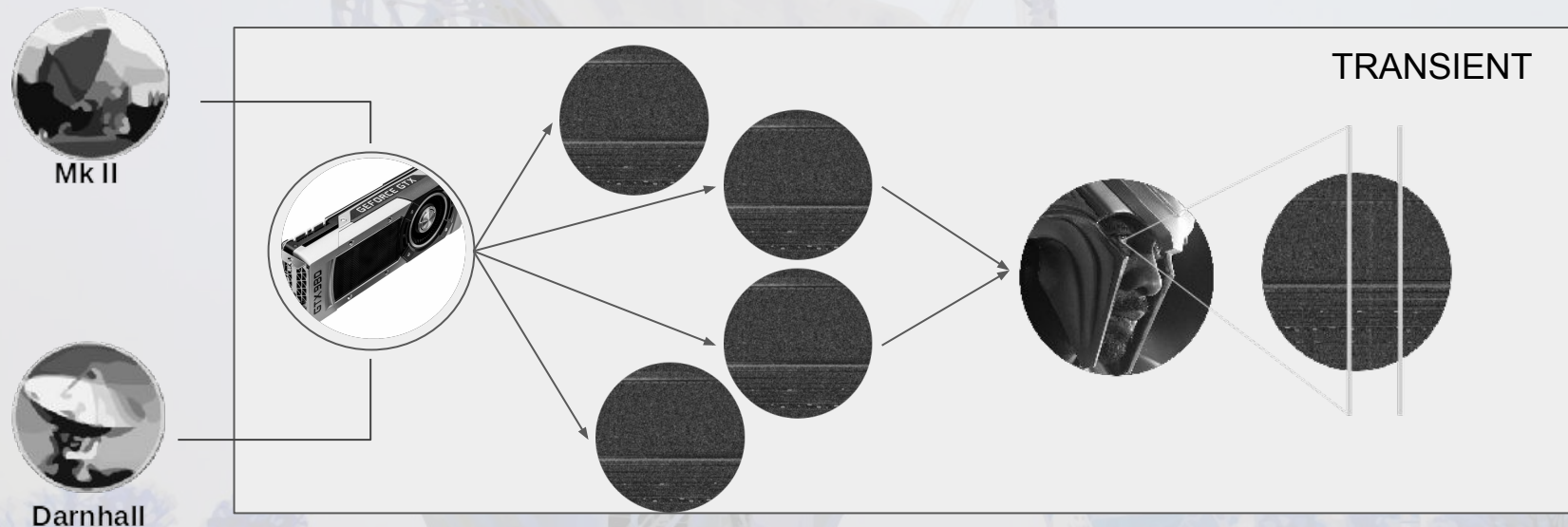
e-MERLIN incoherent



# Our method

3 GPU machines:

- Transient
- Compute-0, 1



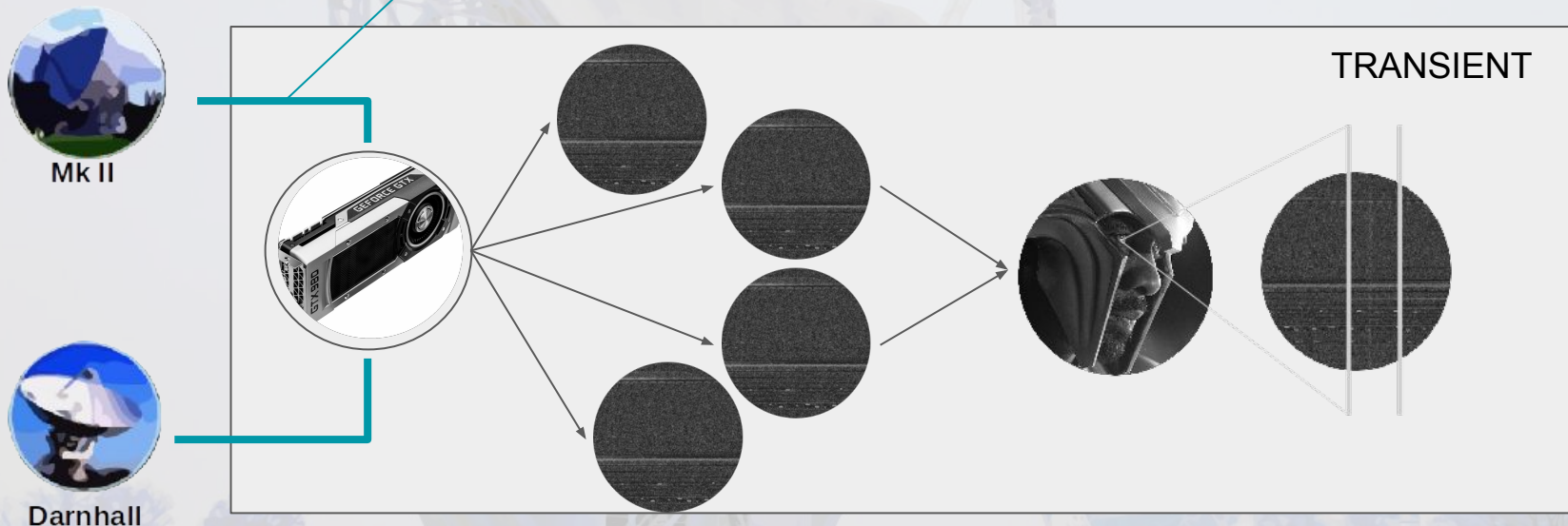
# Our method

## Run commensally to regular observations

- 128 MHz bandwidth per telescope to GPUs- want to improve
- 0.5Gb/s per stream

## 3 GPU machines:

- Transient
- Compute-0, 1



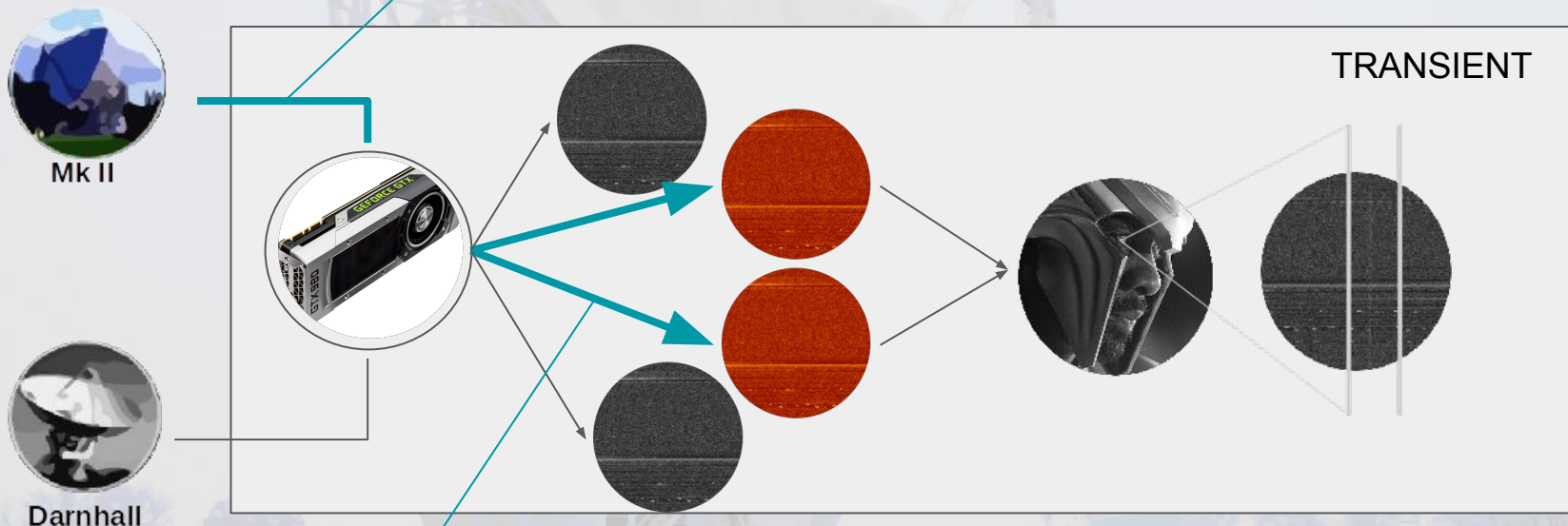
# Our method

## Run commensally to regular observations

- 128 MHz bandwidth per telescope to GPUs- want to improve
- 0.5Gb/s per stream

## 3 GPU machines:

- Transient
- Compute-0, 1



## Process data in real time

- Channelised filterbanking



# Our method

## Run commensally to regular observations

- 128 MHz bandwidth per telescope to GPUs- want to improve
- 0.5Gb/s per stream

## 3 GPU machines:

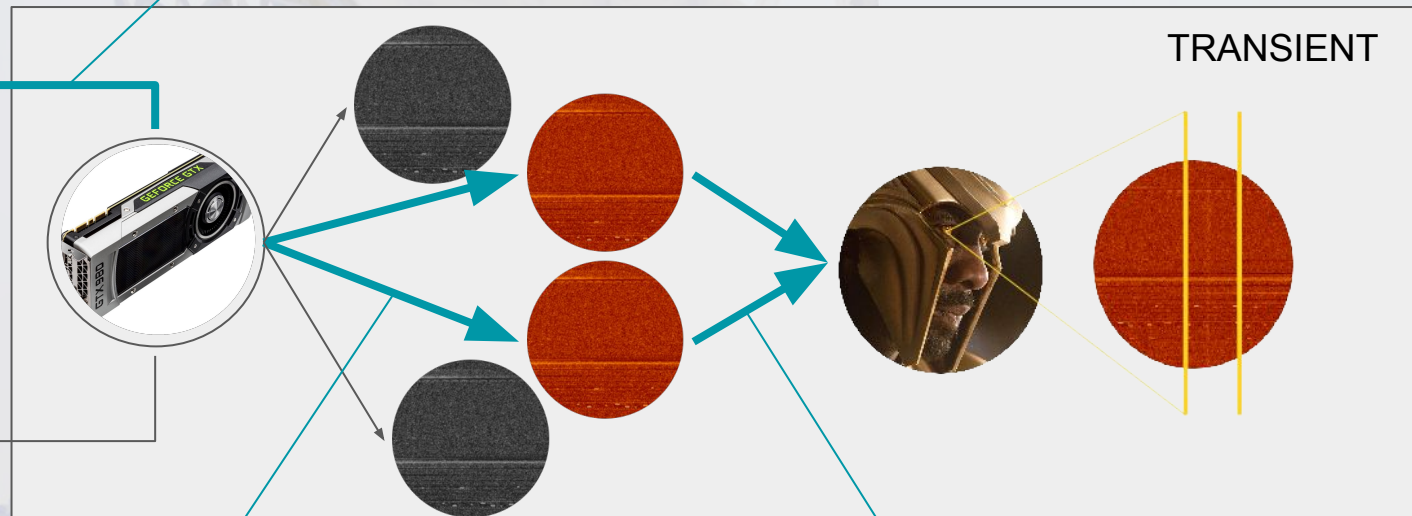
- Transient
- Compute-0, 1



Mk II



Darnhall



## Process data in real time

- Channelised filterbanking

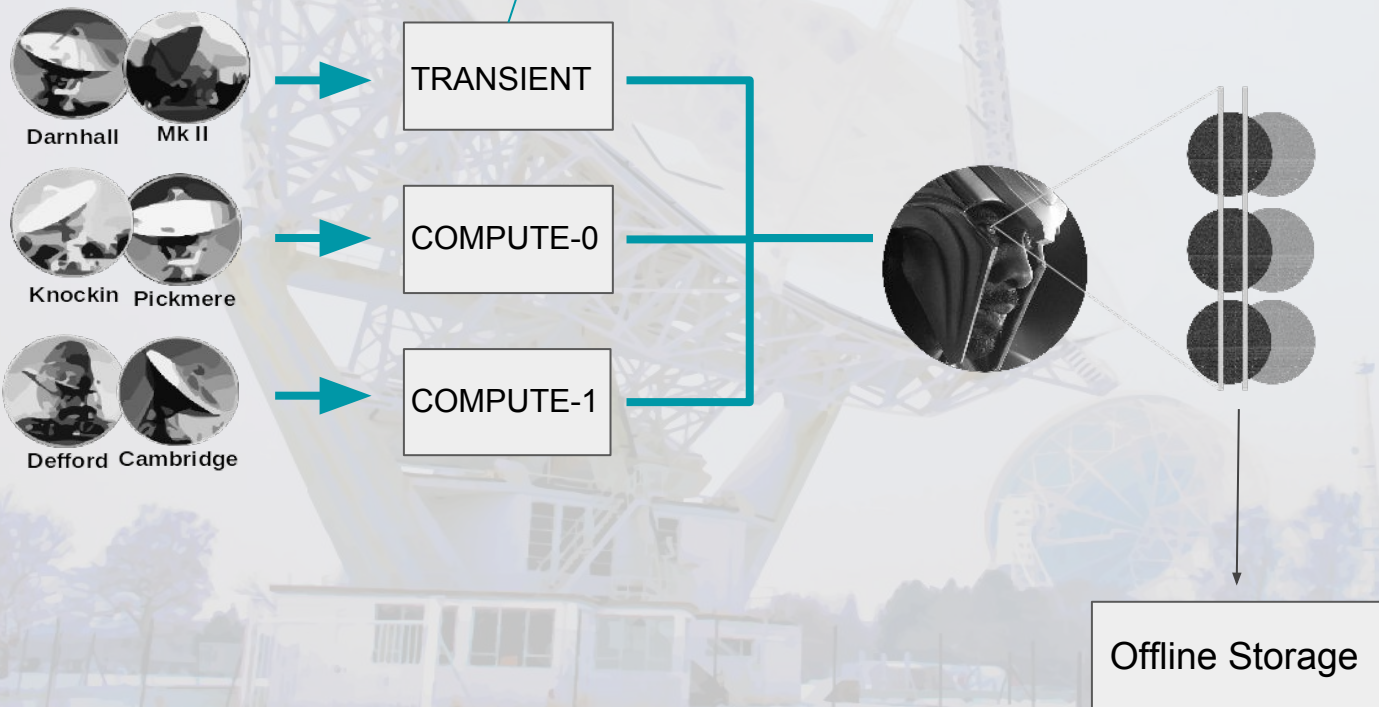
## De-disperse and transient search

- Heimdall transient detection software
- Trial de-dispersions:  $0-5000 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$
- Identify candidates via matched filtering

# Our method

## Data stored in ring buffer

- Run commensally to regular observations
- Process data in real time
- De-disperse and transient search



# Our method



Darnhall Mk II



Knockin Pickmere



Defford Cambridge



TRANSIENT

COMPUTE-0

COMPUTE-1

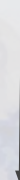
## Data stored in ring buffer

- Run commensally to regular observations
- Process data in real time
- De-disperse and transient search



## Mitigate RFI in real time

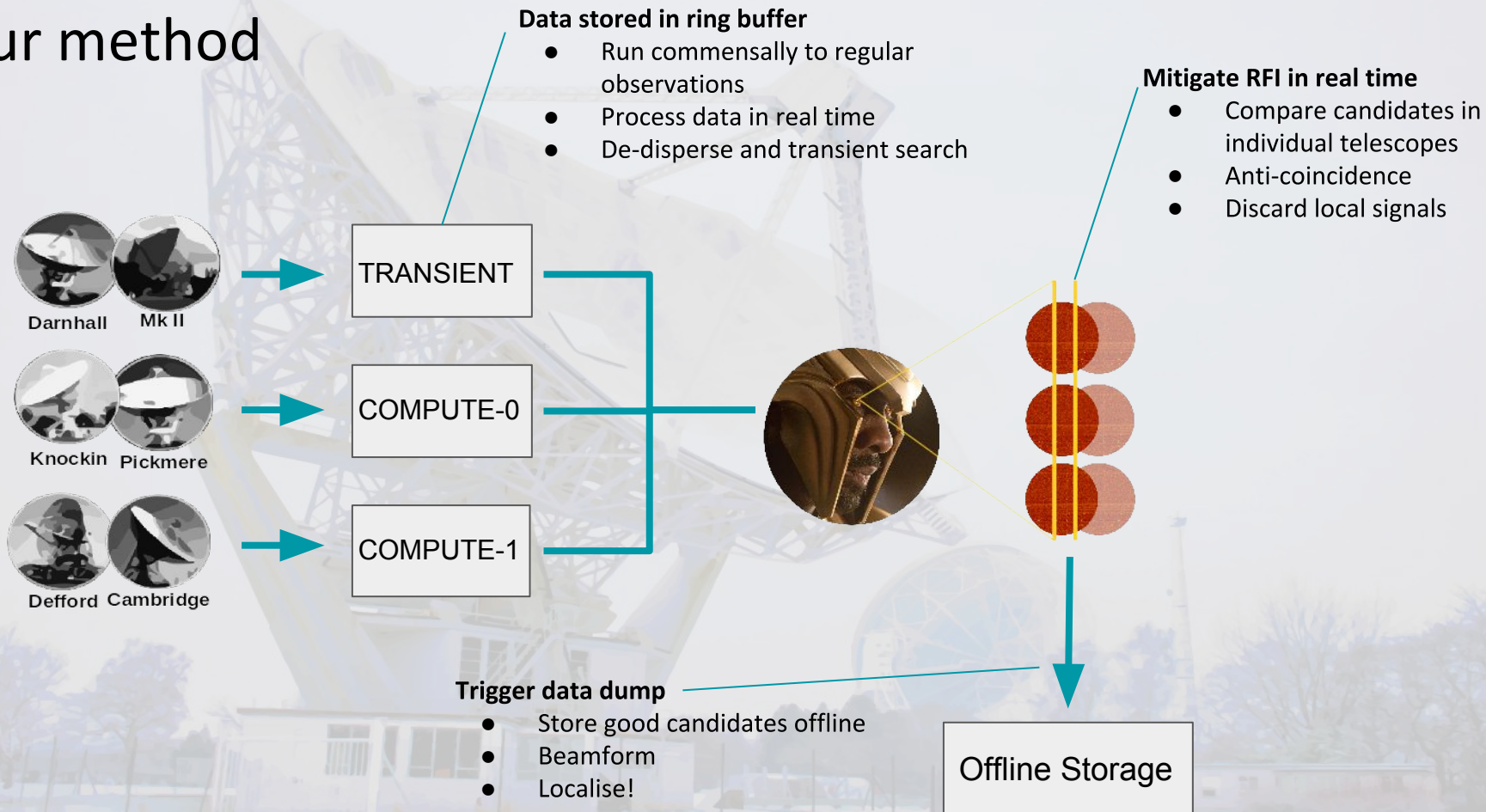
- Compare candidates in individual telescopes
- Anti-coincidence
- Discard local signals



Offline Storage



# Our method



# Current status

- Receiving (vast) quantities of data
- Testing channelising software
- Testing anti-coincidencing
- Testing beamforming (insert image here)



# Conclusion

## Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

- Millisecond, extragalactic radio pulses
- Currently 17 in literature, all unlocalised
- Localised (i.e. redshift!) populations could probe galaxies, IGM, and cosmology

## LOFT-e

- Commensal FRB detection and localisation system for e-MERLIN
- Expects  $4(\pm 4)$  localised FRBs per year (L-band)
  - We can also search other bands...
- Coming soon!