

# **Instruments for large area FRB surveys**

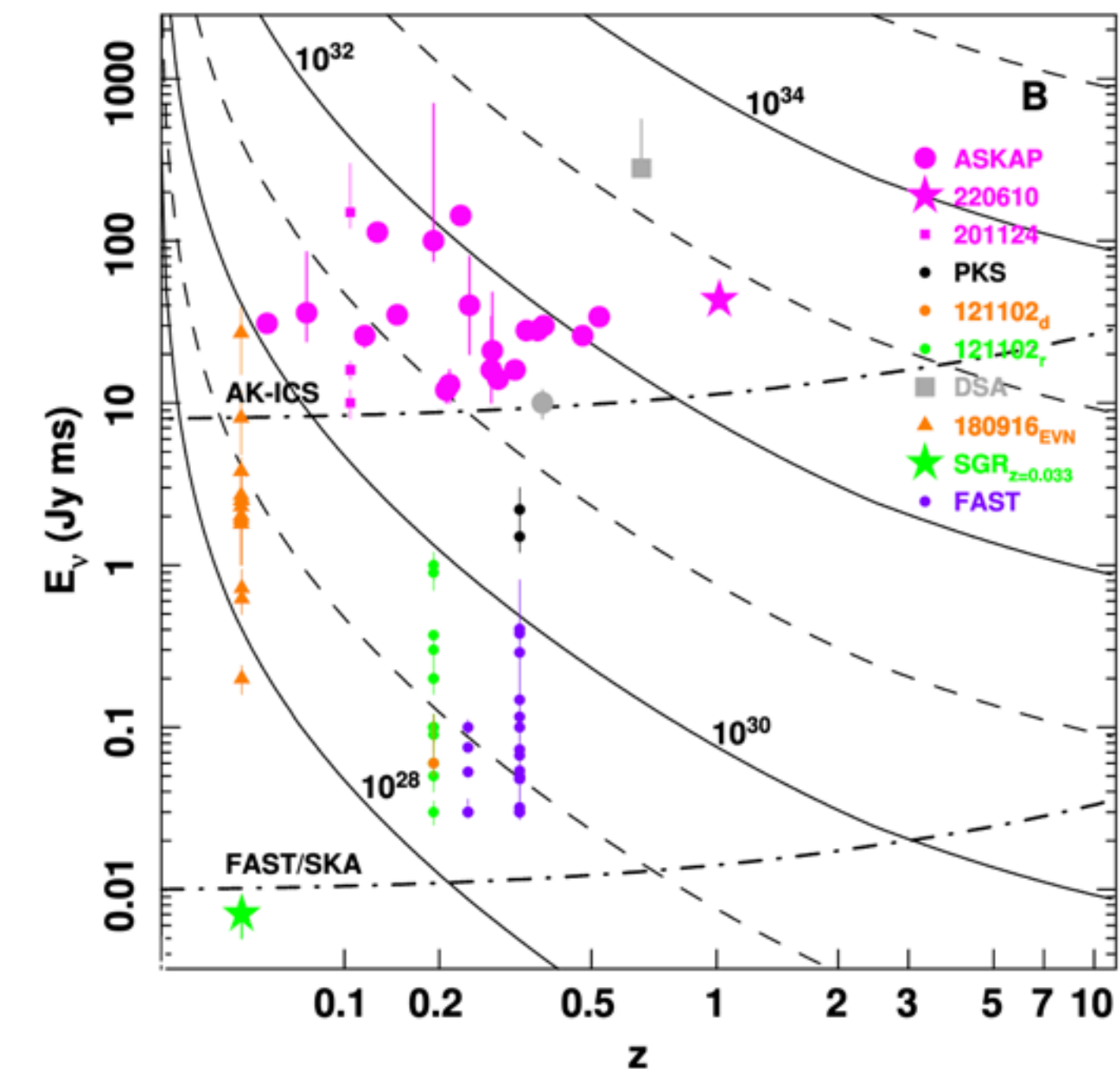
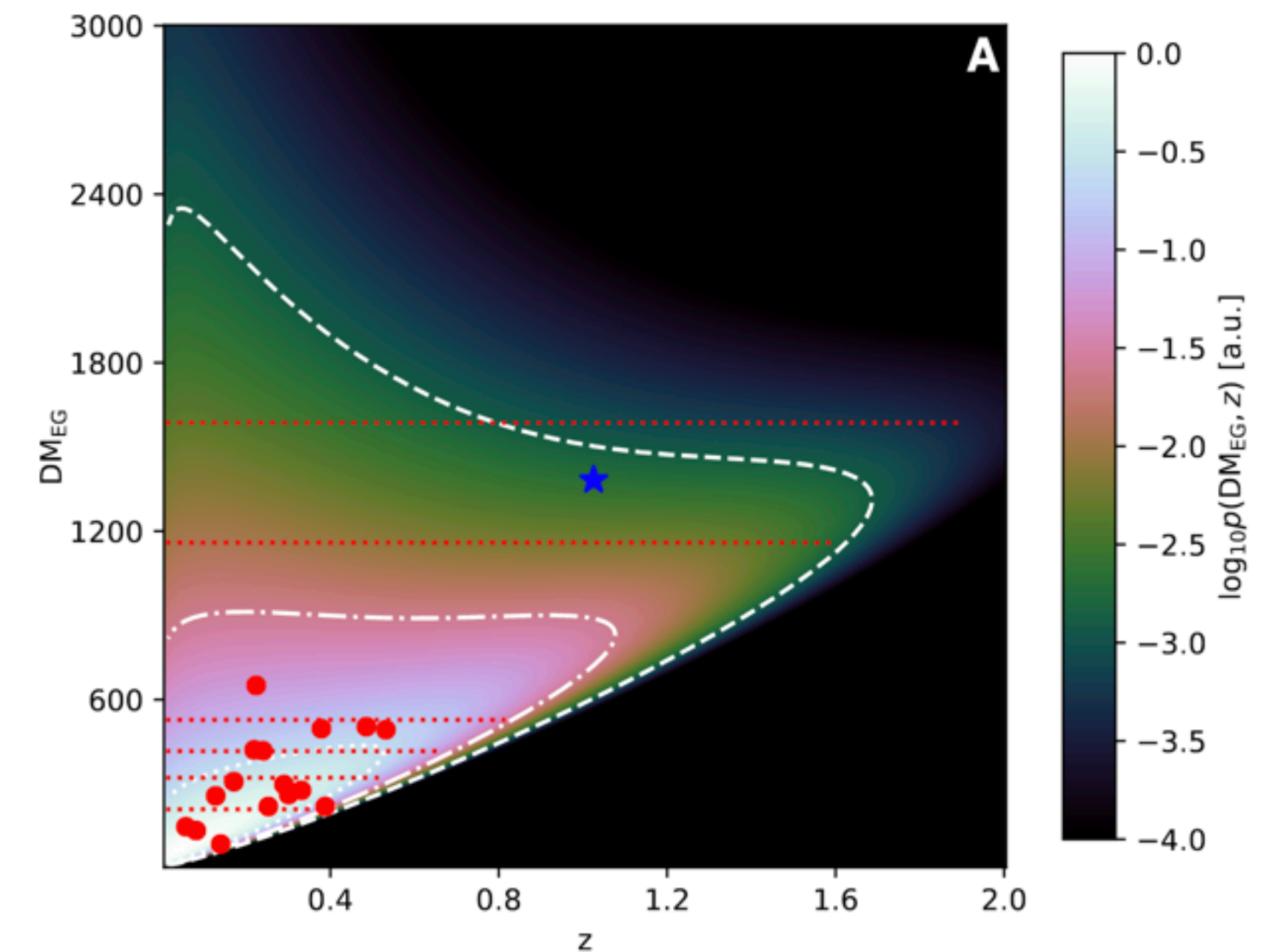
**And what you find if you had one**

# FRBs are fun because we want to solve mysteries

- How do they shine?
- What makes them?
- What can they tell us about the Universe?

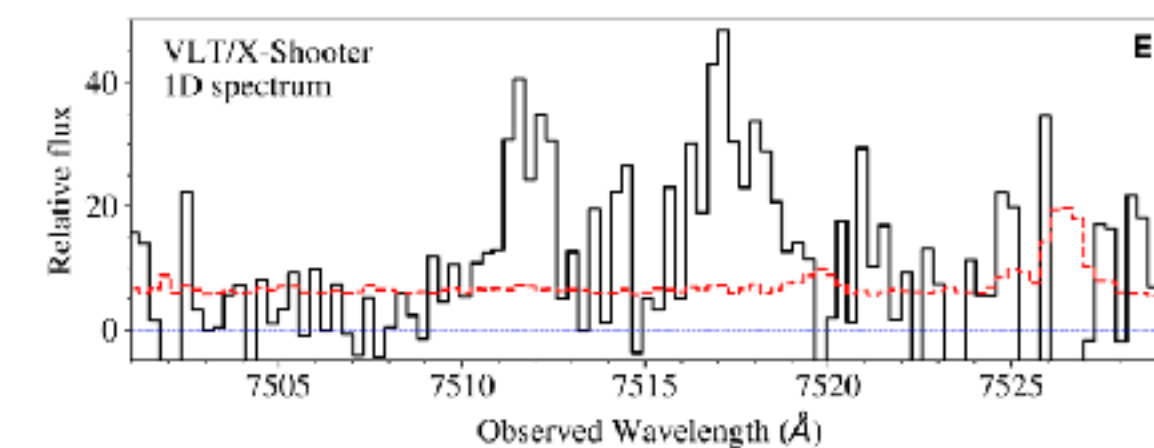
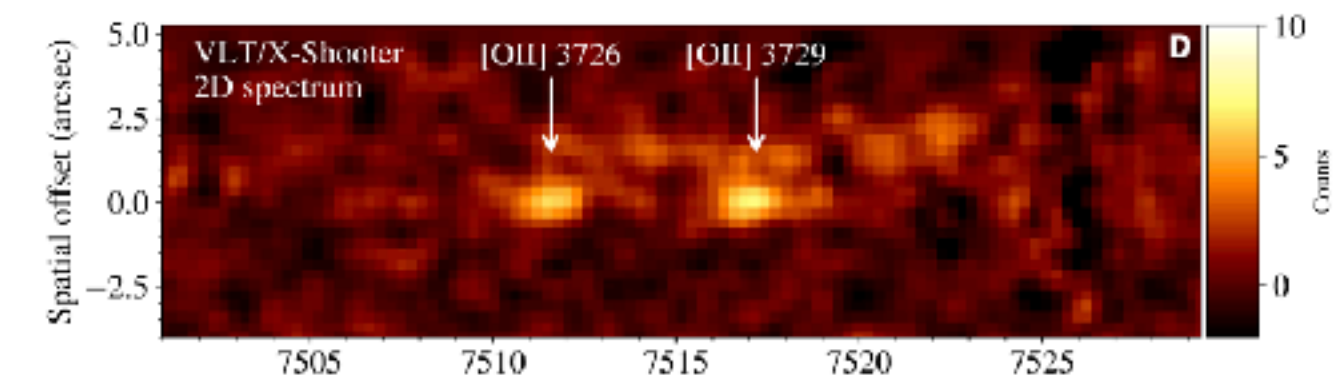
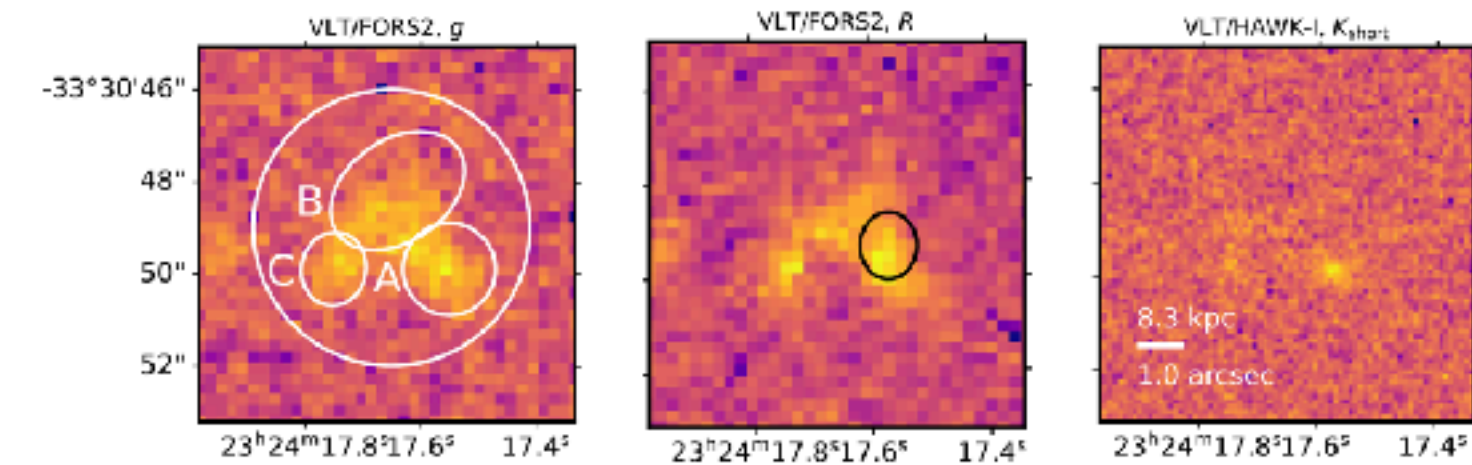
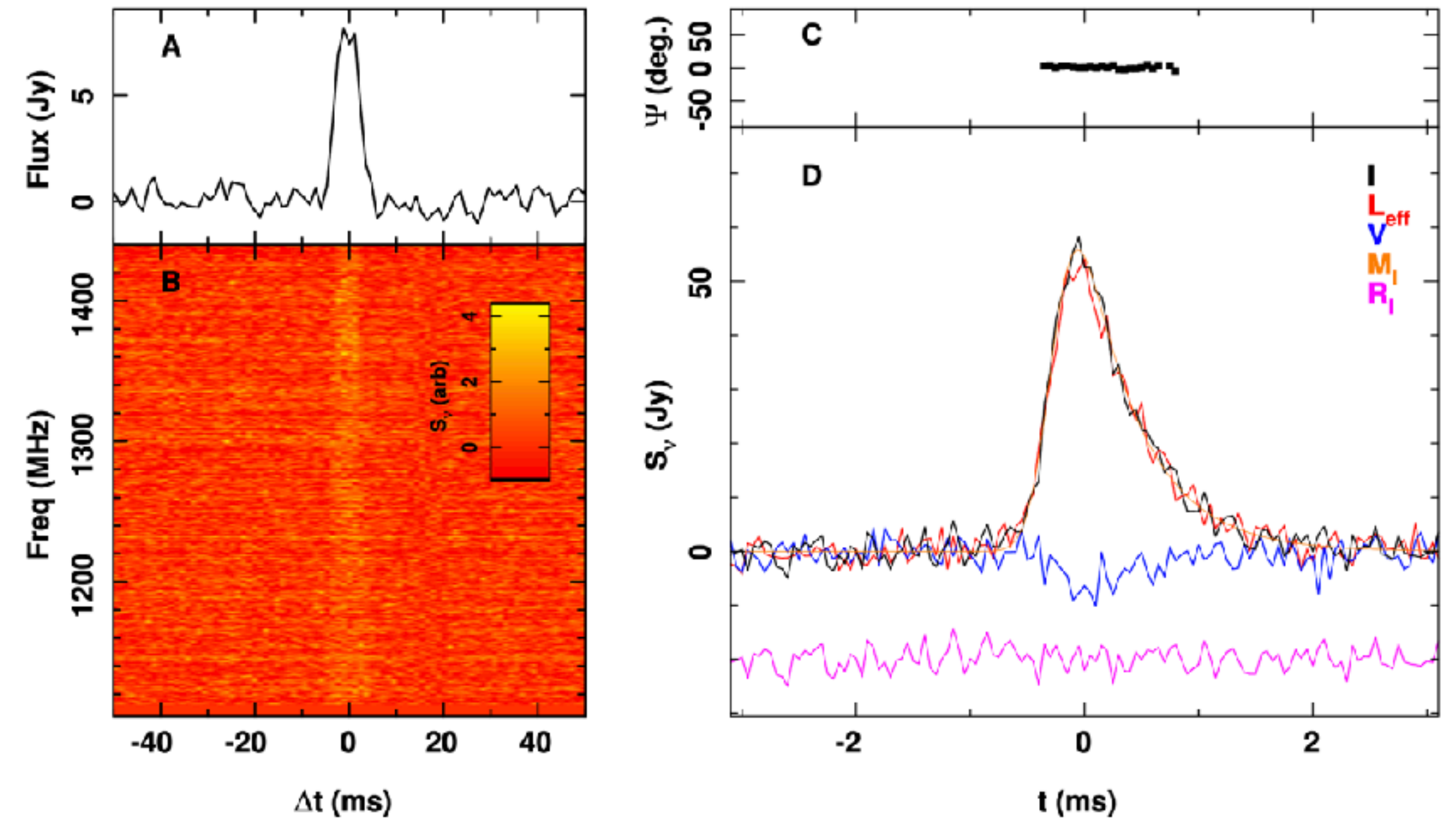
# FRBs near and far

- FRBs with known redshifts are largely  $0.1 < z < 1$
- The nearby, notable exceptions have been the most informative for progenitors. E.g.
  - **FRB 20200120E (M81 globular cluster)** -> FRBs can come from old stellar populations
  - **SGR 1935+2154 (Milky Way)** -> Magnetars can shine in a similar way to FRBs, only 30 times less bright



# Breaking news: FRB220610A at z=1

- Excess DM=650 pc/cm<sup>3</sup> = 1300 pc/cm<sup>3</sup> in the host frame
- RM=215 rad/m<sup>2</sup>
- Scattering Tau: 0.55ms (observer frame) = 1.88 ms (rest frame)
- Energy density: 6.4e32 erg/Hz.



# FRBs are fun because we want to solve mysteries

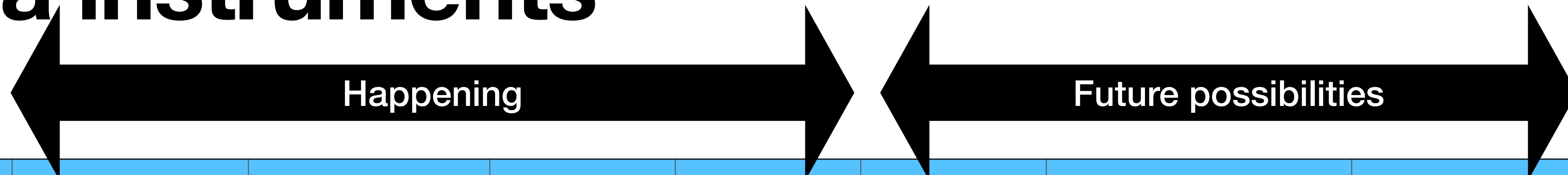
- What makes them? = **Closer** the better
- How do they shine? = **Closer** the better
- What can they tell us about the Universe?
  - Small scale structure: **Closer** the better (< 1 Gpc or so??)
  - Large scale structure: **Further** the better

# Large area surveys are good because they find

- The nearest FRBs, so you can study:
  - Progenitor itself, and its environment
  - Identify prompt & afterglow emission
  - Make a map of the intergalactic neighbourhood
  - DM halo
- Rarest / Brightest FRBs
  - Constraints on how they shine

**But how do you do large area surveys?**

# Wide area instruments



System	GReX	ASKAP MkII (AA)	CryoPAF (64m)	CryoPAF (AA)	ASKAP MkIII PAF	“Aperture Optimised PAF”	SKA-low
<b>Frequency</b>	1.25-1.5 GHz	0.7-1.8 GHz	0.7-2 GHz	0.7-2 GHz	0.7-2 GHz	0.7-2 GHz (neg.)	4-350 MHz
<b>Elements</b>	1	96x2	98x2	98x2	98x2	98x2	512x2
<b>Time Resolution (msec)</b>	0.01	1	0.064	0.064	1	0.064	10
<b>Processed Bandwidth (MHz)</b>	250	336	300	300	336	300	10-40
<b>Tsys</b>	25K	65K	20K	15K	25K	25K	300K (sky)
<b>Effective Area (m<sup>2</sup>) @ 1GHz</b>	0.04	1.3	2100	1.0	1.3	3.2	1000
<b>Number of beams</b>	1	36	72	72	36	72	(3600)
<b>FoV (deg<sup>2</sup>)</b>	20000	5000	1.9	10000	5000	3500	11909
<b>Predicted rate</b>	~1/10yr?	1/yr	~1/day	1/month	Few/year	1/month	Few/week

With thanks to Ron Ekers and Alex Dunning



# Single dipole

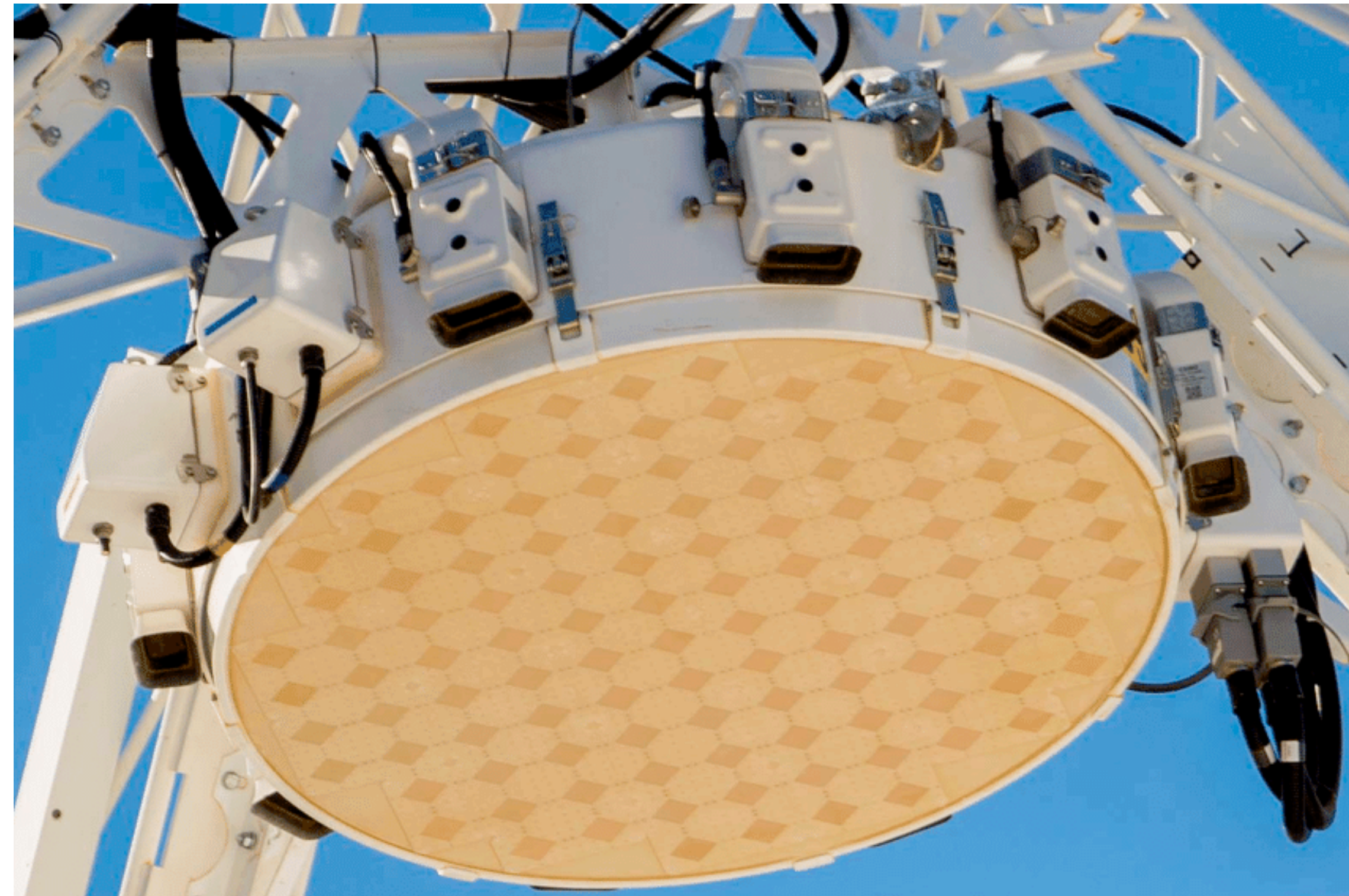
- E.g. GReX / STARE2
- Large FoV but limited sensitivity
- See Liam for details on GReX
- STARE2 obviously worked!



STARE2. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

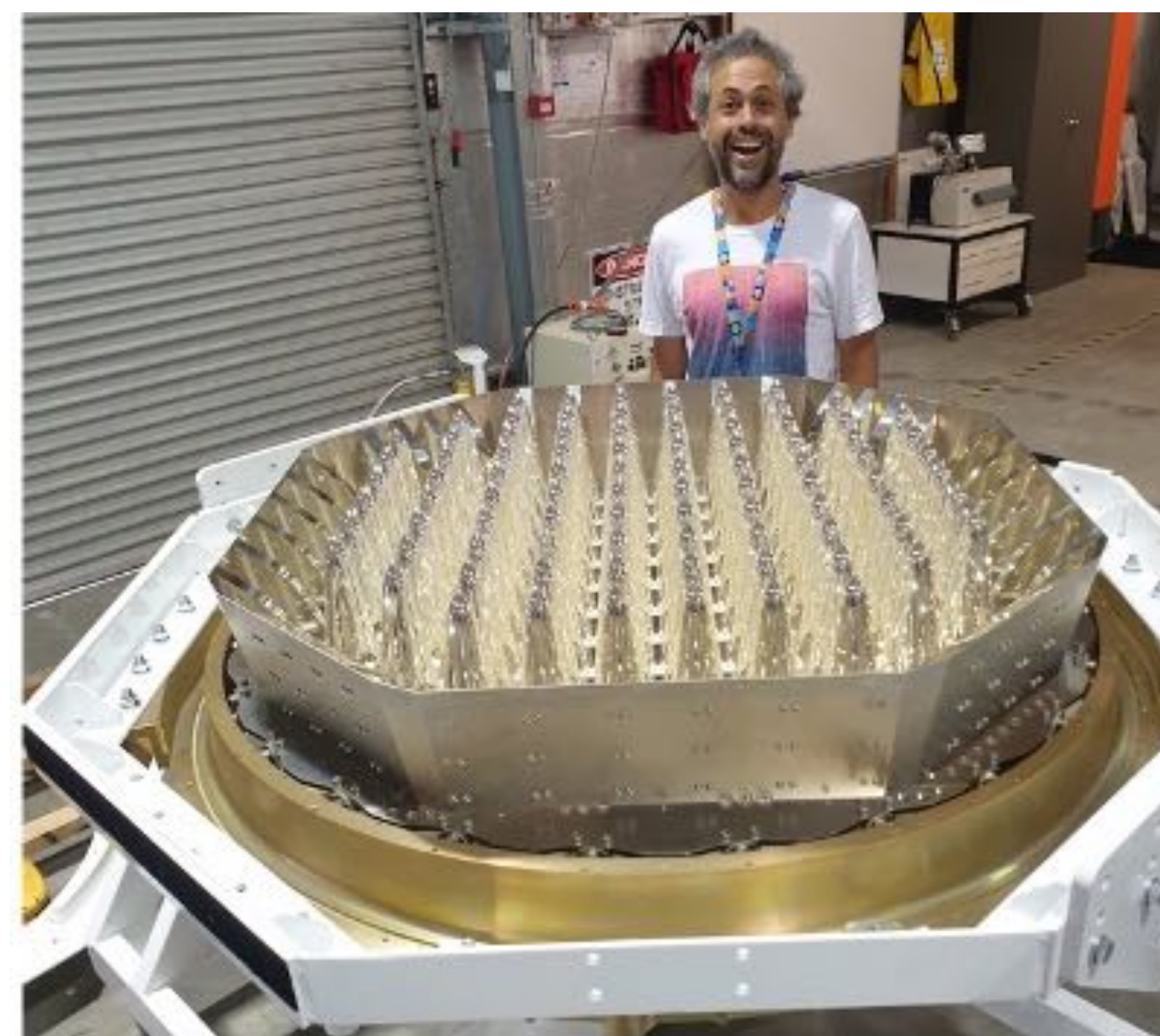
# ASKAP MkII PAF

- The PAF behind ASKAP
- Opportunity: There are unused PAFs with backends at:
  - Effelsberg
  - Jodrell Bank
- All it would take is someone to wheel them out and switch them on and you'd be collecting data
- Rate is low: (1/year) but maybe you're feeling lucky?



# CryoPAF

- Will be commissioned at Murriyang 64m (Parkes) early 2023
- On the dish: ~ 1 FRB per day
- Aperture array: ~ 1 FRB per month
- We're hoping get some commissioning time in Aperture Array mode to see what we find - care to join in? If we find something, we'll be coming back for more.
- Comes with a brand new digital backend



# Quasar PAF

- Designed for satellite tracking
- Key point: 2-3 GHz Frequency range
- Pushing towards wide area at higher frequency - interested Jason?

# ASKAP MkII PAF

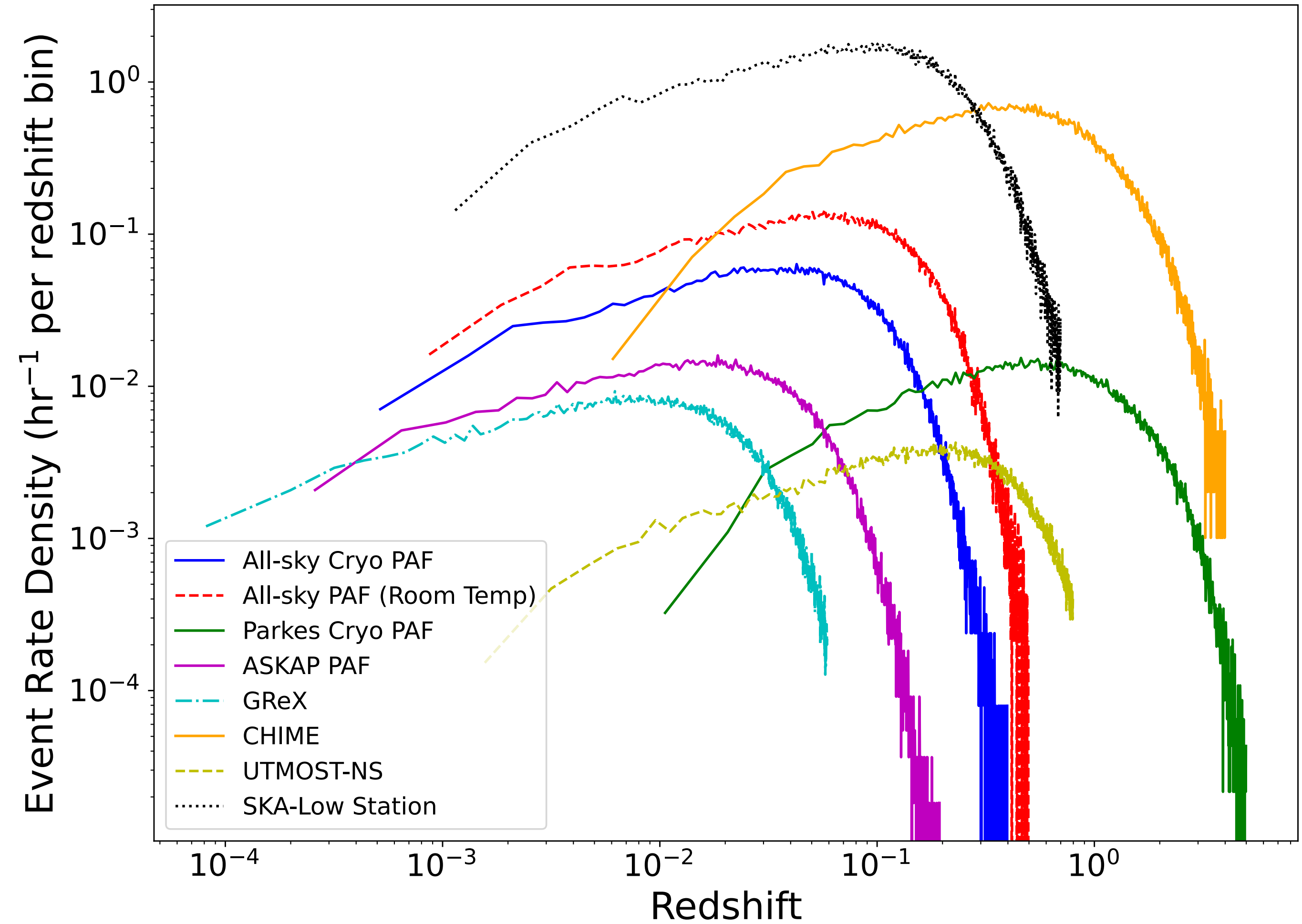
- ~ 1 GHz
- Potential upgrade to the ASKAP PAF
- Room temperature, targeting 25K  $T_{\text{sys}}$
- Optimised for dish mode, but can be tested in Aperture Array
- Compatible with either ASKAP or CryoPAF beam former

# “Aperture Optimised PAF”

- Make something room temperature (25K)
- Compatible with new CryoPAF digital backend. Limits: 2x98 ports, 72 beams, 300 MHz (double bandwidth is easy, its just double \$)
- Choose your own adventure: 3:1 bandwidth anywhere from 0.1 to 2 GHz, optimise for collecting area (large spacings) or FoV (small spacings).
- The engineers want to do this.

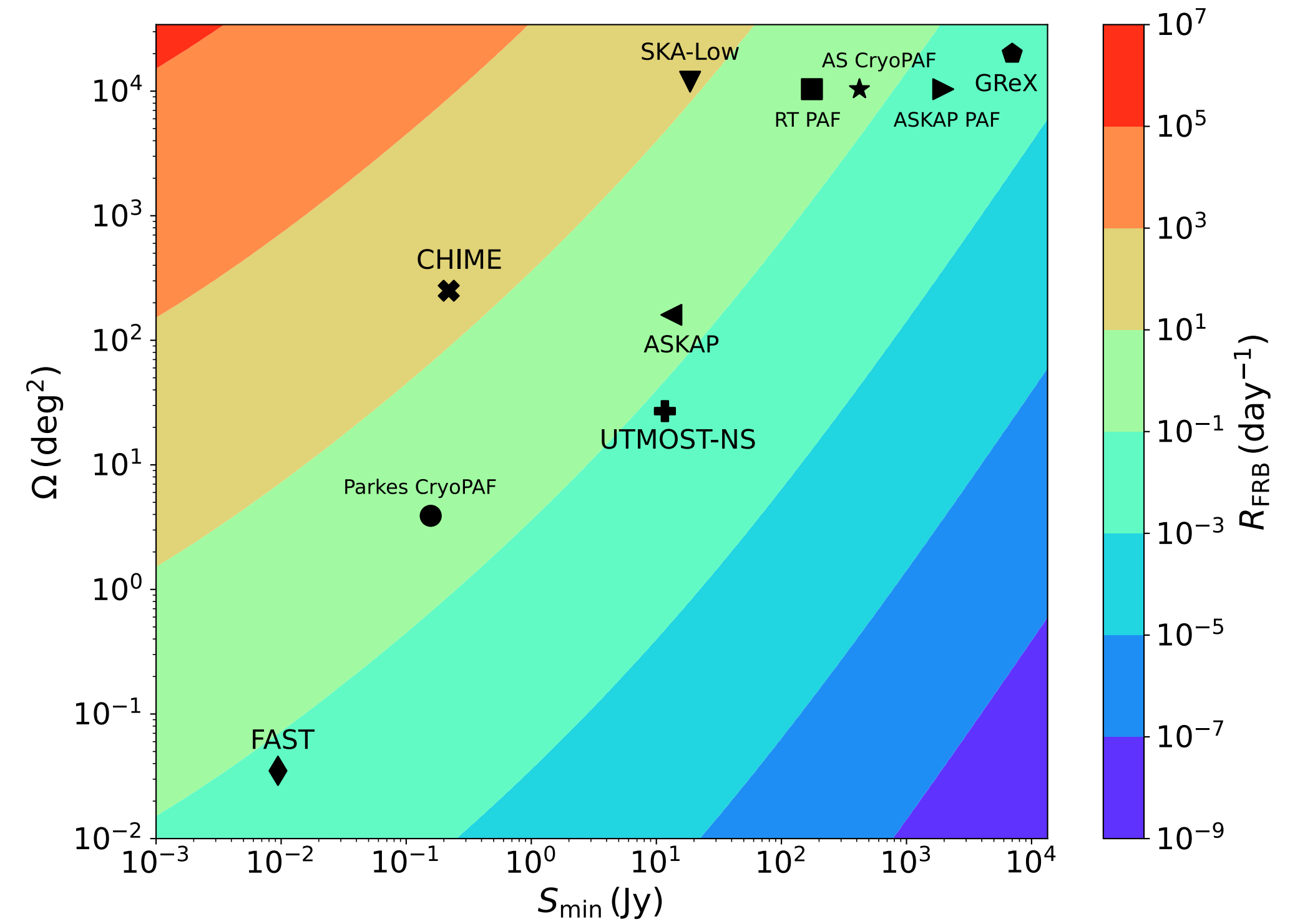
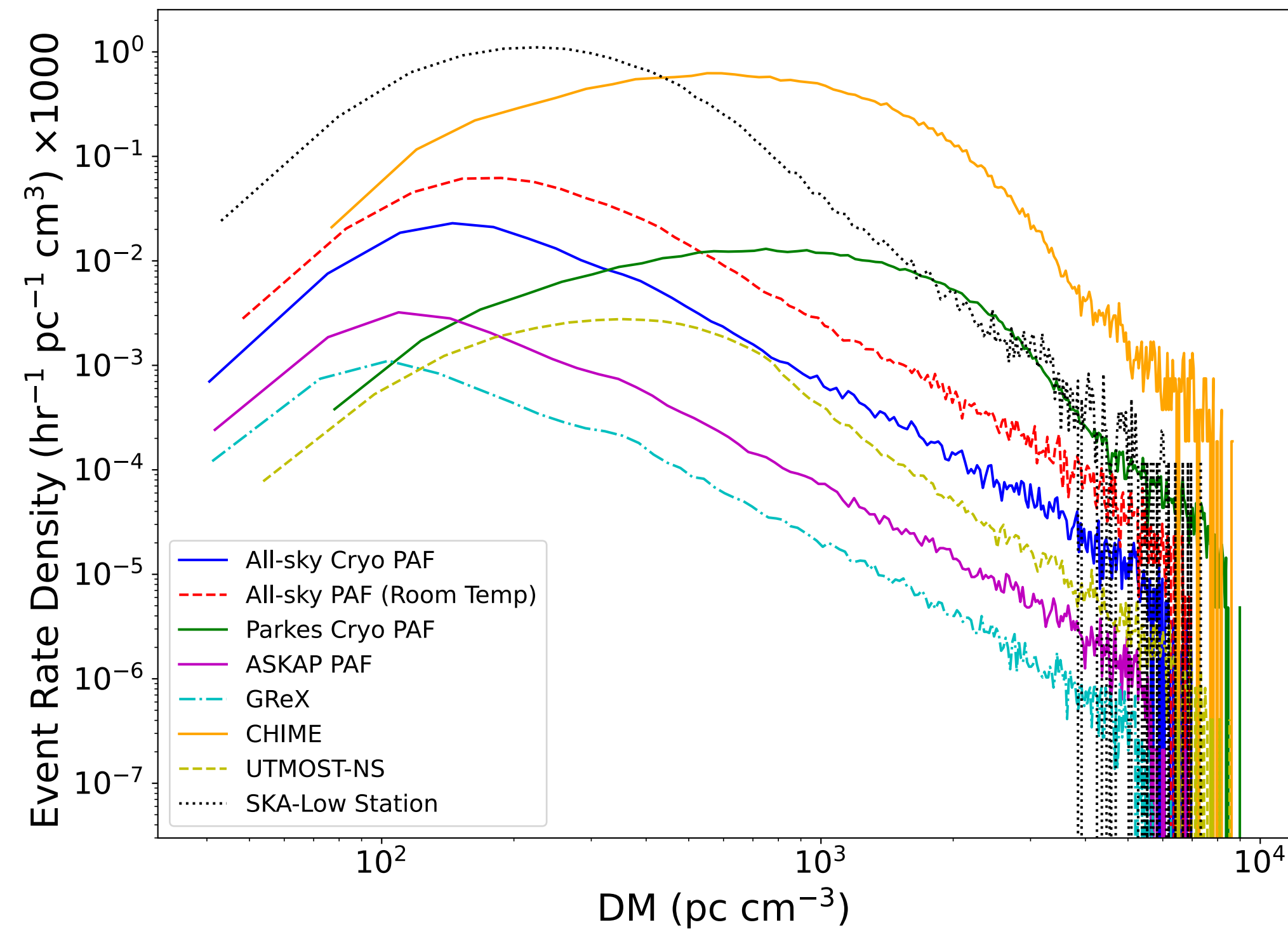
# What do you find?

- Moderate to large dishes find FRBs  $0.1 < z < 1$
- PAFs find FRBs  $z < 0.1$
- The main difference is in rates
- Basically you want a few CryoPAFs if you can be bothered to pay/maintain or a few room temperature PAFs if you're patient



Credit: Rui Luo

# DM distribution & ~rates



Credit: Rui Luo



# The ASKAP/CRAFT Coherent upgrade

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 @pleasefftme

With: Xinping Deng, Li Bang  
On behalf of the CRAFT collaboration



# Localising an FRB/day by shoving 2 million Youtube viewers into a fridge

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 @pleasefftme

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# De-dispersing 2.5 Million beams in real time gives me gray hair

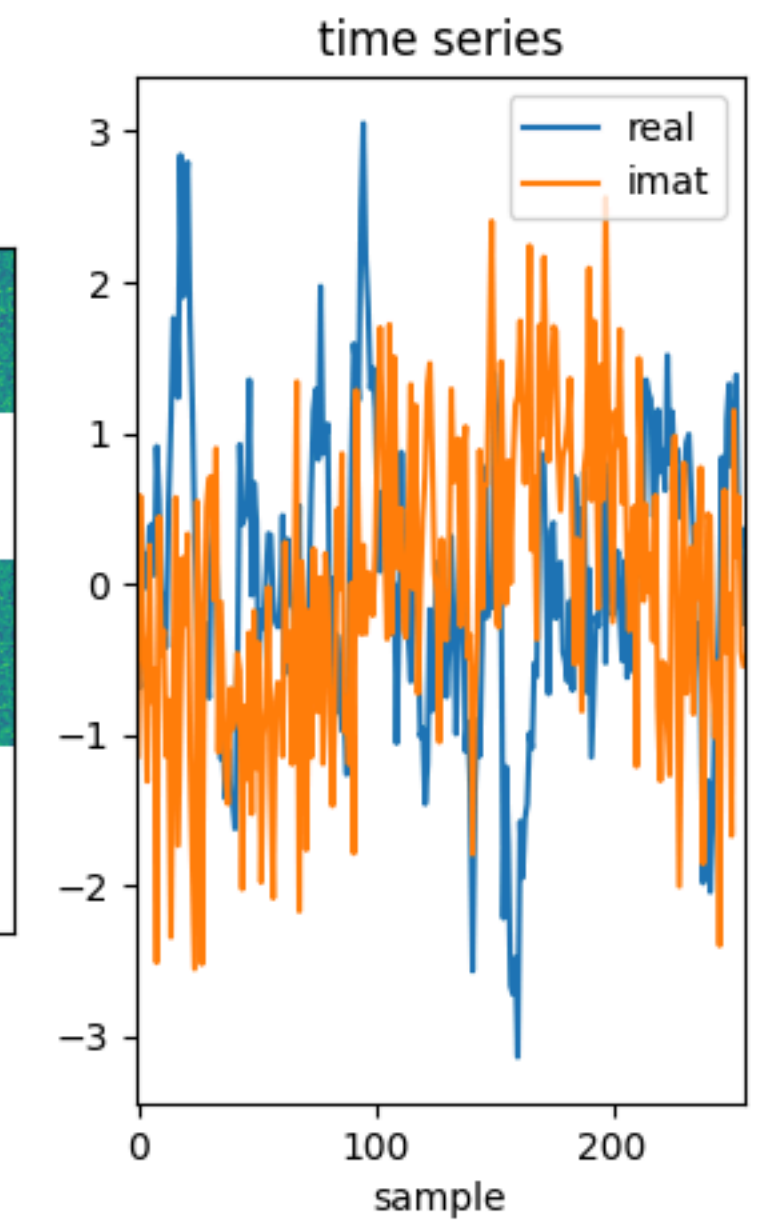
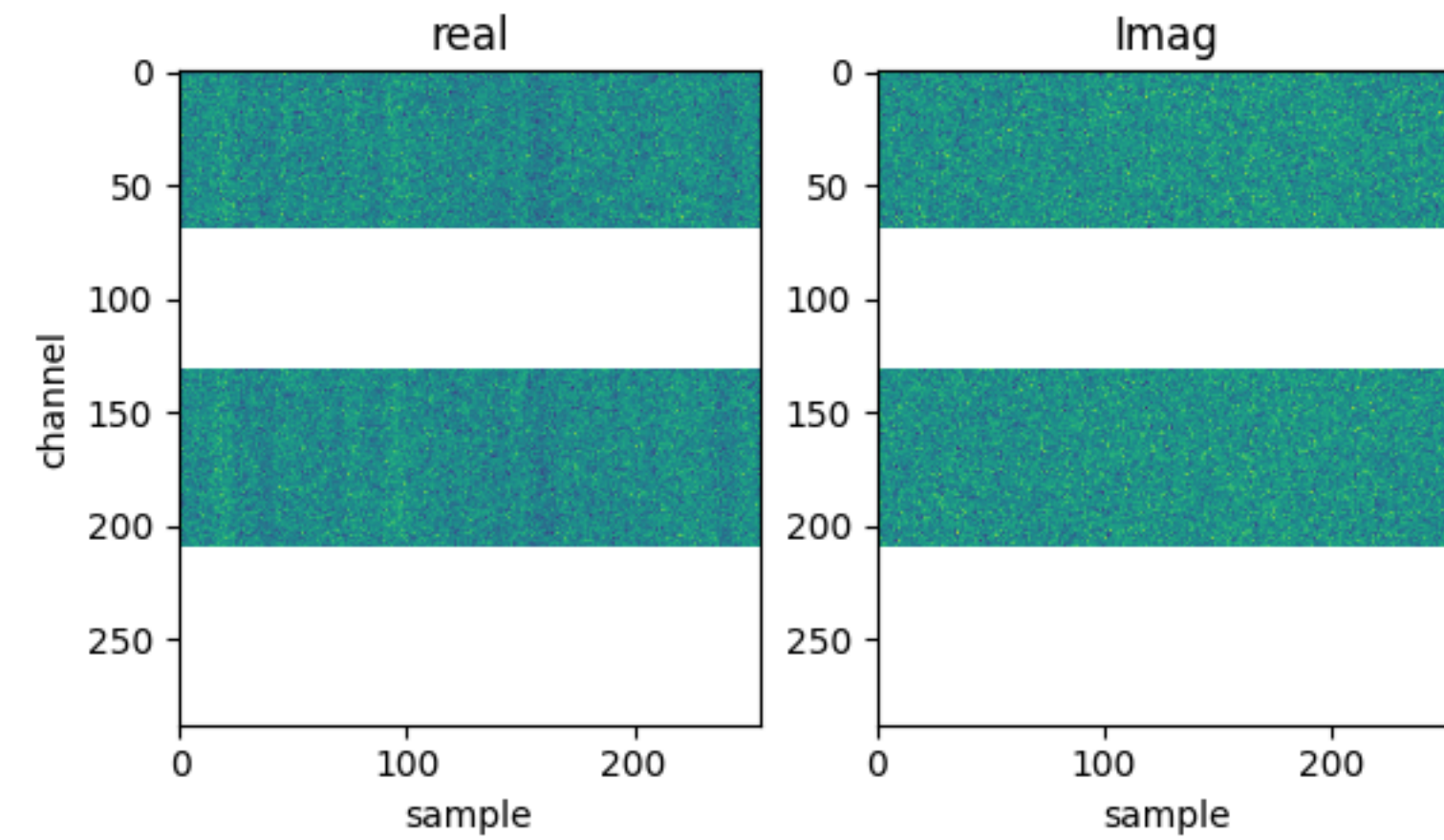
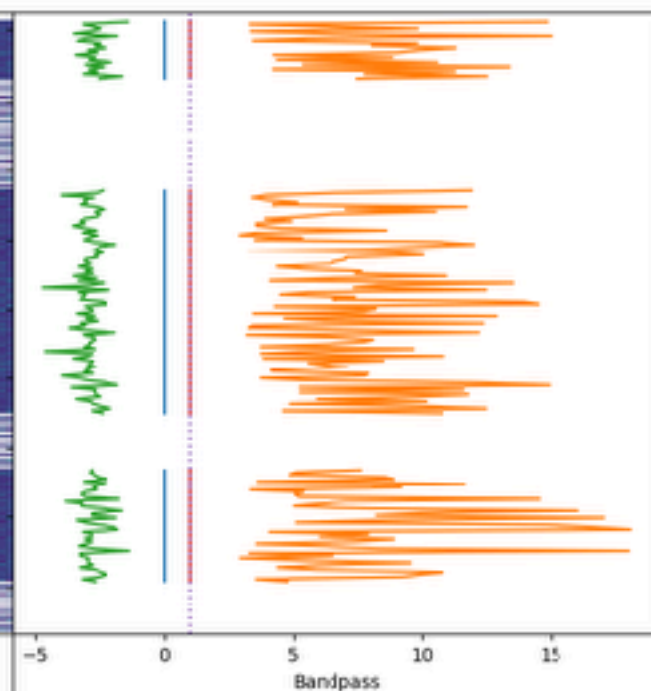
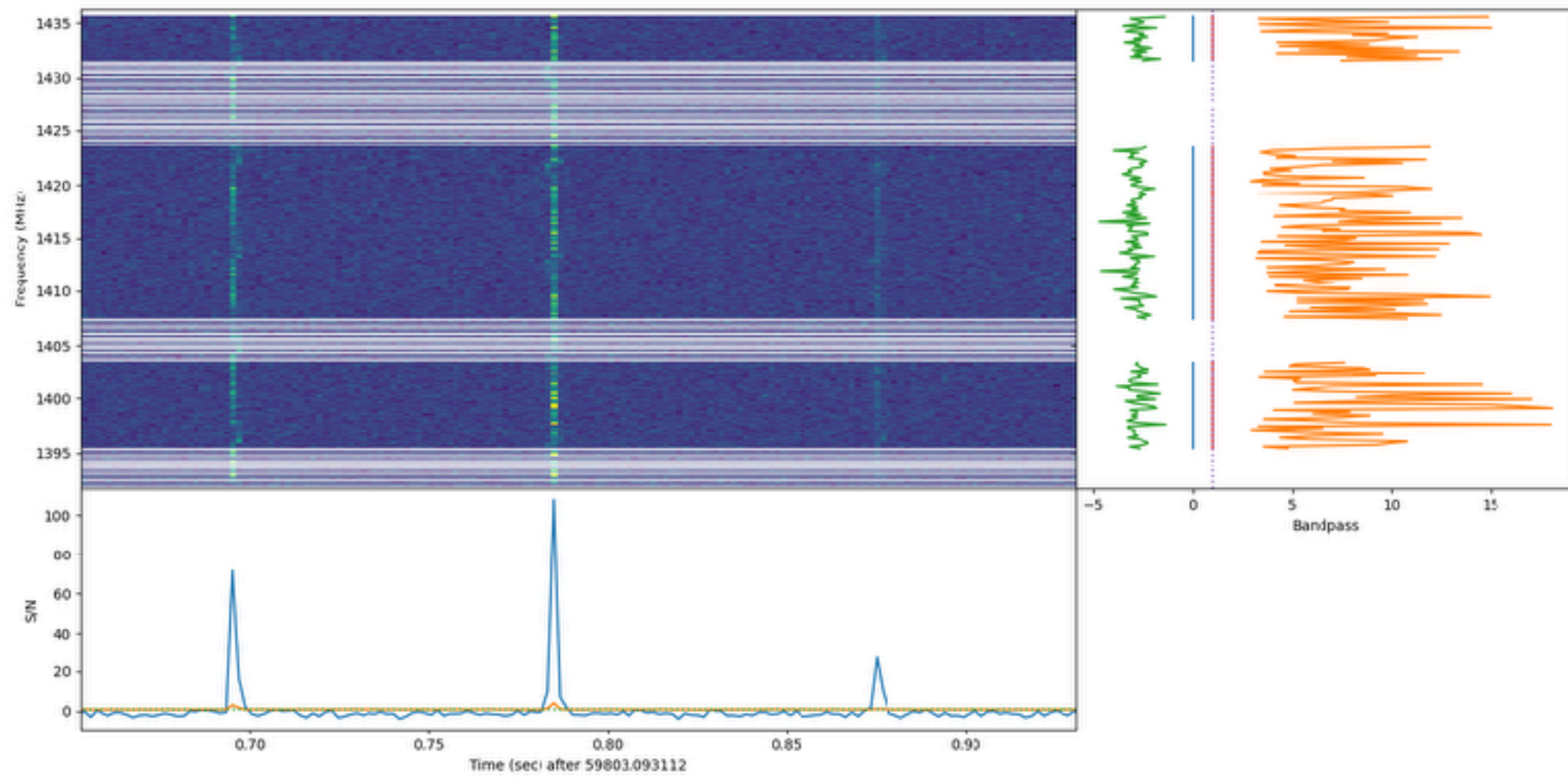
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# In commmissioning...

