



International
Centre for
Radio
Astronomy
Research

Rapid radio follow-up of high-energy astrophysical events



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The 2nd Pietro Baracchi Conference
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Radio Transients

Supernovae

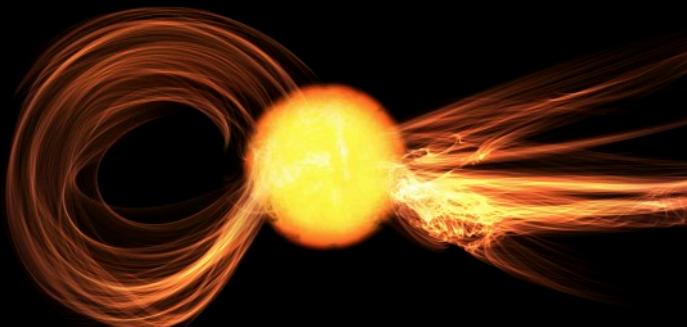


X-ray Binaries

Gamma-ray Bursts

Flare Stars

Tidal disruption Events



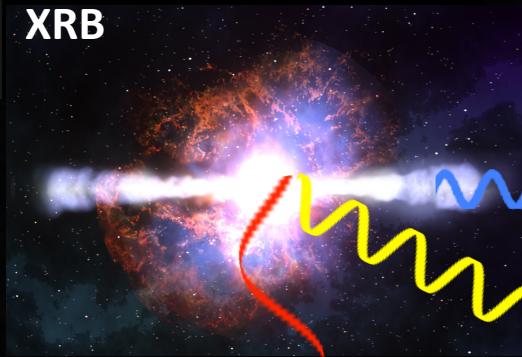
All require rapid and automatic radio triggering!

Getty

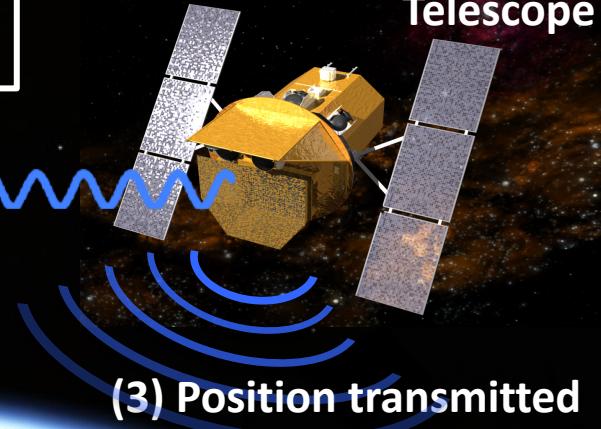
(1) GRB / flare star /
XRB

RAPID-RESPONSE RADIO TELESCOPES

(2) Swift Burst Alert
Telescope



γ -rays



(3) Position transmitted

Radio Afterglow
1-20 GHz

Radio FRB
80-300 MHz



MWA

(4) Response <20 s



ATCA

(4) Response 2-10 min

Radio triggering history



**Cambridge: 1990's
151 MHz, BATSE GRBs**
e.g. Green et al. (1995)



**Mt Pleasant (2011-2012)
2.3 GHz, 5 Swift GRBs**
Palaniswamy et al. (2014)



**Parkes 12m dish
(2010-2011)
1.4 GHz
9 Swift GRBs**
Bannister et al. (2012)

Current radio triggering experiments

Arcminute Microkelvin Imager



AMI (2012 -), 14-18 GHz
Response > 2min
SWIFT GRBs, flare stars,
XRBs, magnetars

Staley et al. (2013)

Murchison Widefield Array



LOFAR (2018 -) 3-5 min
HBA: 120-168 MHz
Swift GRBs,
aLIGO/Virgo GWs

e.g. Rowlinson et al. (2019)

MWA (2014 -) <20s
80-133 MHz
Swift/Fermi GRBs, flare
stars, aLIGO/Virgo GWs

e.g. Kaplan et al. (2015)

Australia Telescope Compact Array



ATCA (2017 -) 1-20 GHz,
Response < 10 min
Swift GRBs, Swift/MAXI
flare stars

e.g. Anderson et al. (2018), GCN

Low Frequency Array



Status of Australian Radio Telescope's rapid-response modes

Australia Telescope Compact Array

- ToO overrides all active programs if:
Proposal score > minimum schedule score
- <10 min response time
- Override all correlator modes (1-20 GHz)
- VOEvent triggers on SGRBs and flare stars

https://github.com/mebell/vo_atca

Used AMI - 4 Pi Sky VOEvent Broker:

<https://4pisky.org/voevents/>

SGRBs – Swift-BAT and

Flare Stars – Swift-BAT, MAXI

- Active since April 2017:
- First successful SGRB trigger Dec 2018

(Anderson et al. in prep)

- First successful flare star trigger Jan 2019



Table 1: Unsuccessful ATCA override triggers

Reason	SGRB	LGRB	Other
Observatory software	2	1	0
VOEvent parsing	1	0	0
Maintenance/reconfiguration	1	0	0
VLBI	1	1	0
Correlator mode	0	2	1
Total	5	4	1

Status of Australian Radio Telescope's rapid-response modes

Murchison Widefield Array

- Upgraded Aug 2018
- Front-end service and VOEvent parser:
https://github.com/MWATelescope/mwa_trigger
- ToO override depending on active program's interruptability
- Observations begin (6-14s) <20s
- 30 mins, 0.5s/10 kHz
- Voltage Capture System (VCS)

SGRBs – Swift-BAT and Fermi-GBM

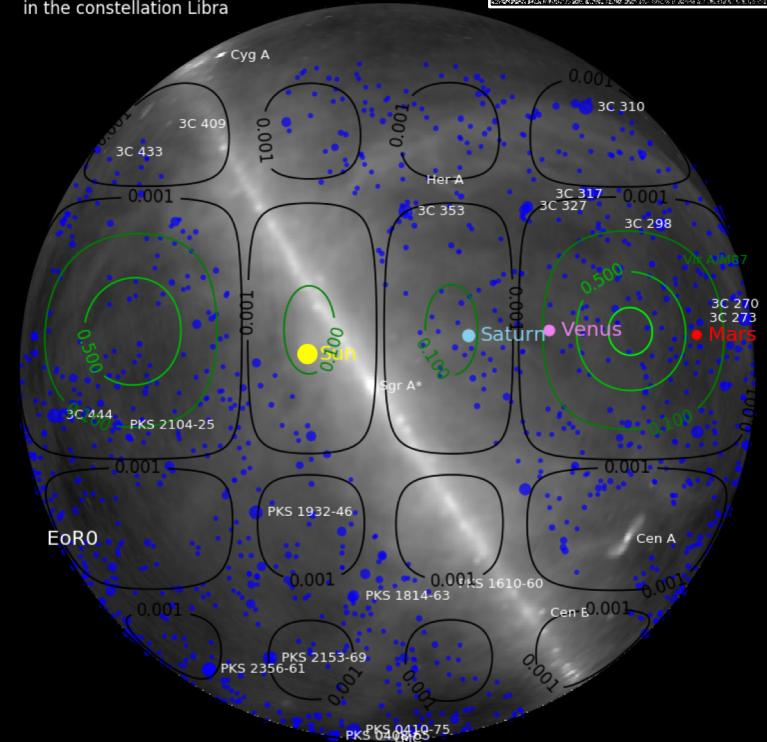
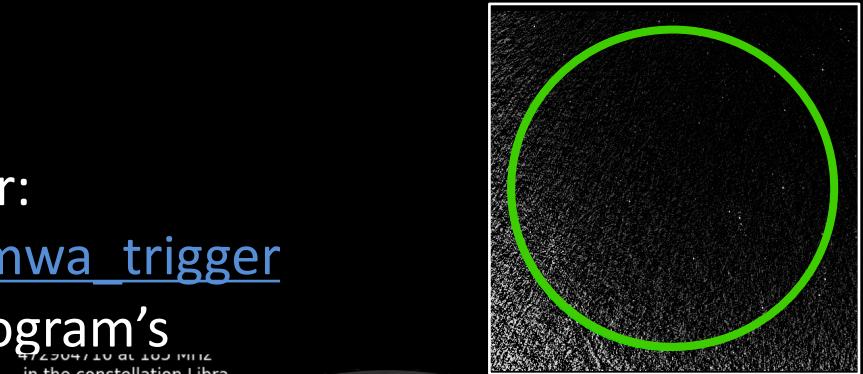
LGRBs – Swift-BAT

Flare Stars – Swift-BAT, MAXI

- Fermi position update repointing
- Sun suppression

Hancock, Anderson et al. (2019), PASA accepted,

arXiv:1910.02387



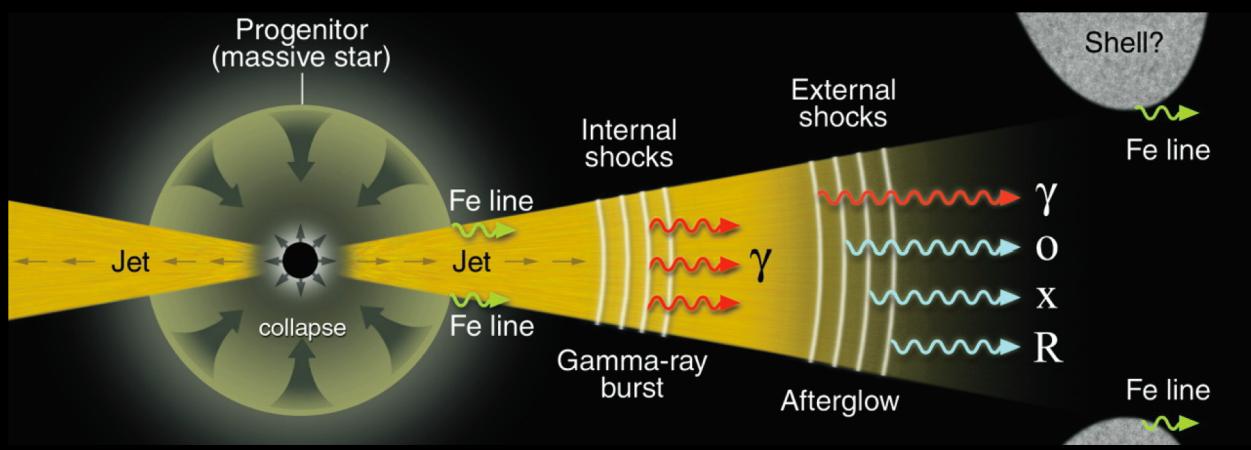
High frequency (GHz) Science Case

Incoherent (synchrotron) transients **Gamma-ray bursts** rapid-triggering



Spectrum and light curve modelling (radio)

- SSA peak \rightarrow minimum energy
- B field and internal energy $f(\text{source size})$
- Probe circumburst medium

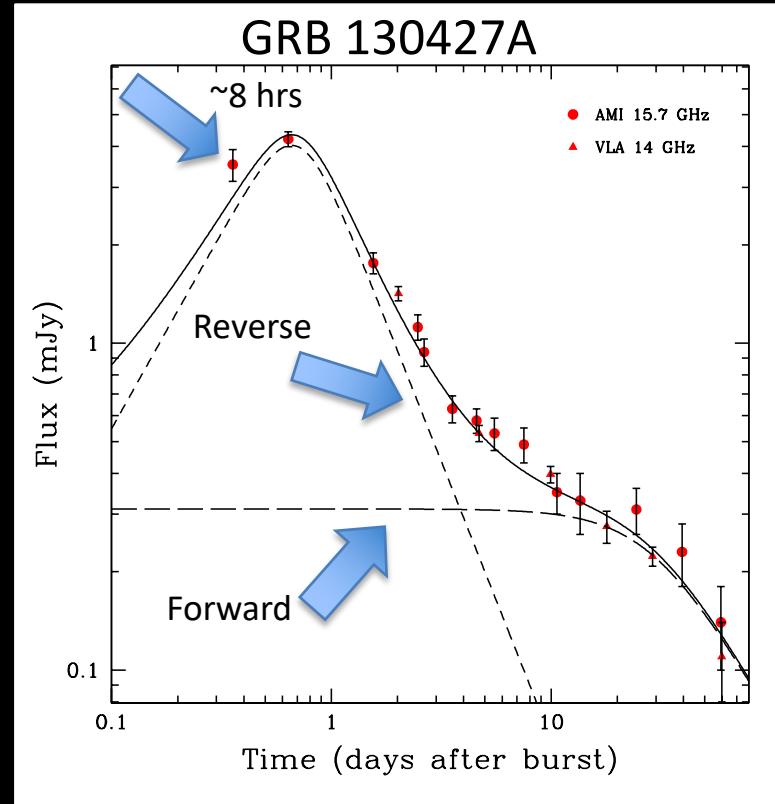
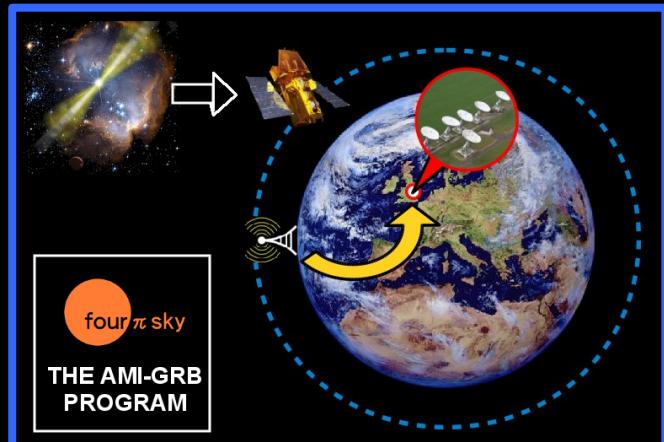


High frequency (GHz) Science Case

Incoherent (synchrotron) transients

Gamma-ray bursts rapid-triggering

Test Fireball model – REVERSE shock detection



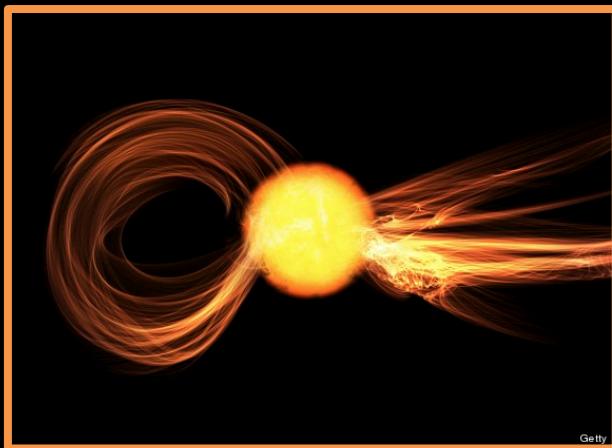
Anderson et al. (2014), MNRAS, 440, 2059

High frequency (GHz) Science Case

Incoherent (synchrotron) transients

Flare stars (rapidly rotating M dwarfs and RS CVn)

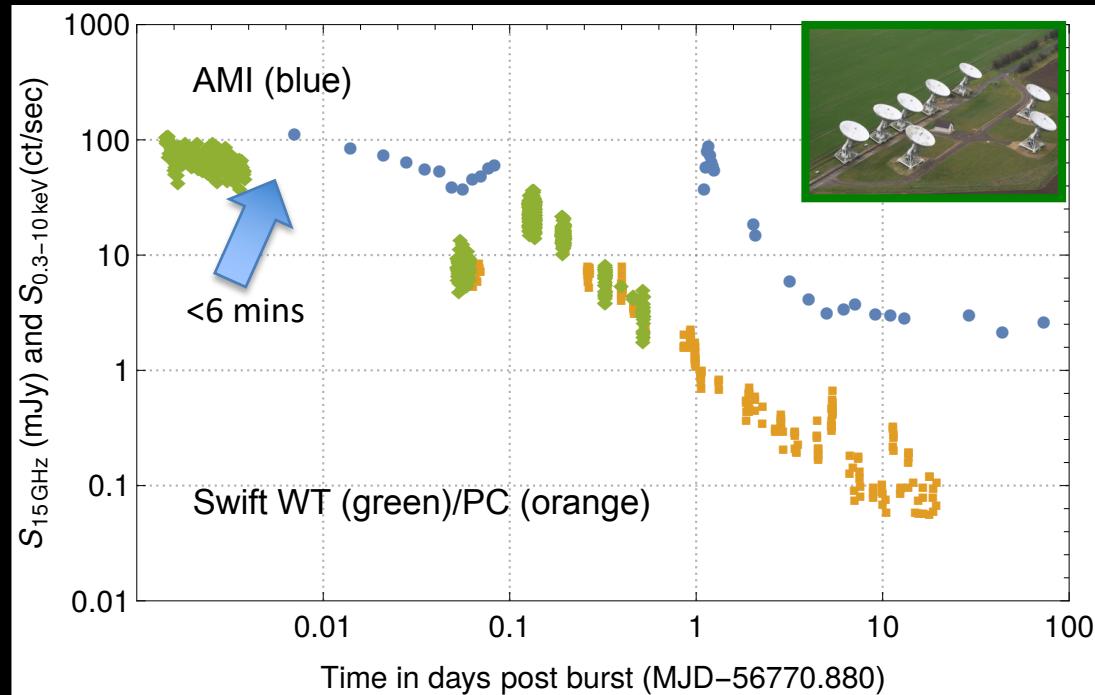
X-ray/Gamma-ray superflare -> giant gyrosynchrotron radio flare



Radio studies

- Probe electron population
- Brightness temperature
- KE and B field
- Gyrosynchrotron >5 GHz
- Circularly polarised coherent flares < 5GHz

DG CVn (rapidly-rotation M dwarf)



Fender, Anderson et al. (2015), MNRAS, 446, L66

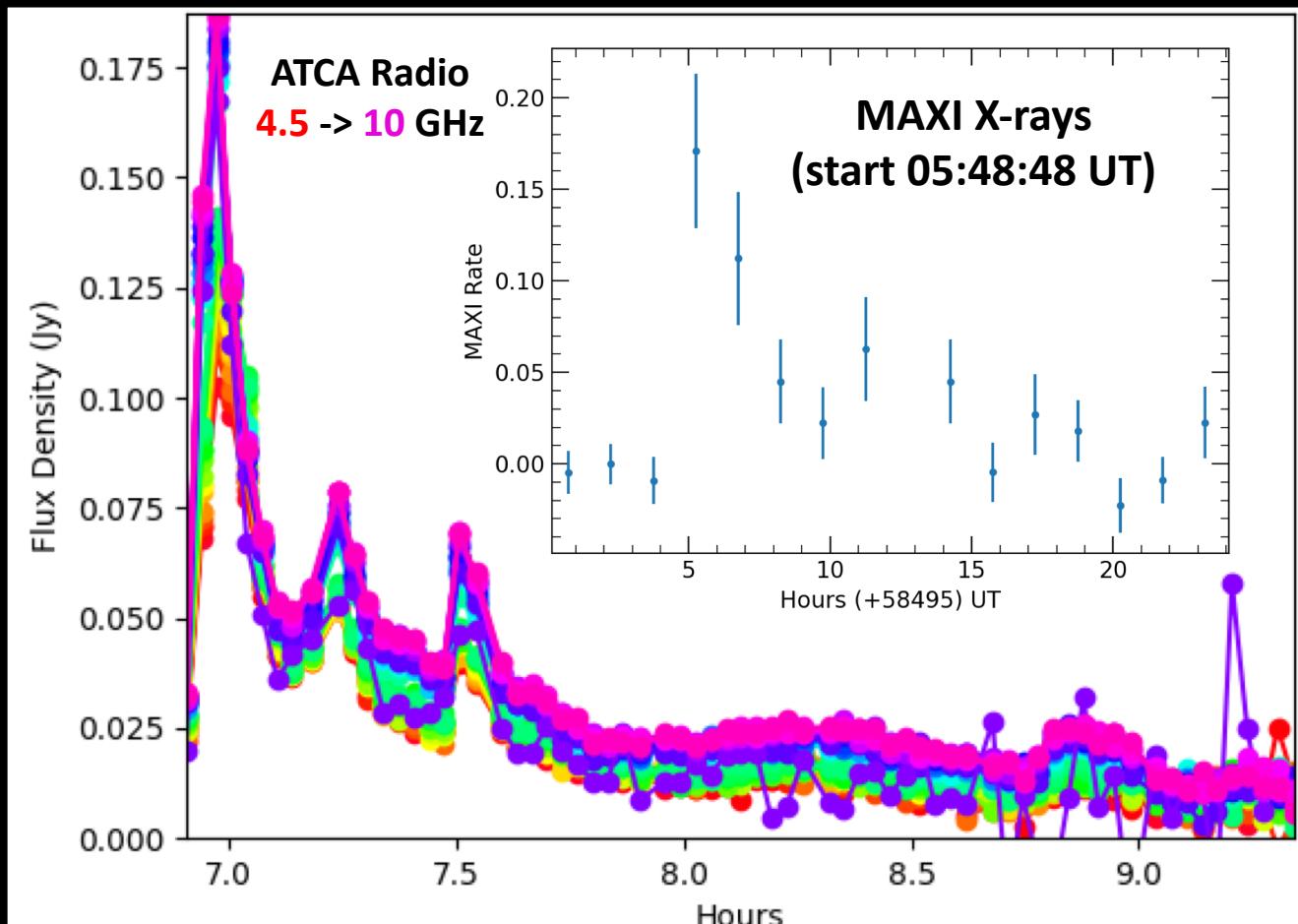
High frequency (GHz) Science Case

Incoherent (synchrotron transients)

Flare stars (rapidly rotating M dwarfs and RS CVn)

X-ray/Gamma-ray superflare -> giant gyrosynchrotron radio flare

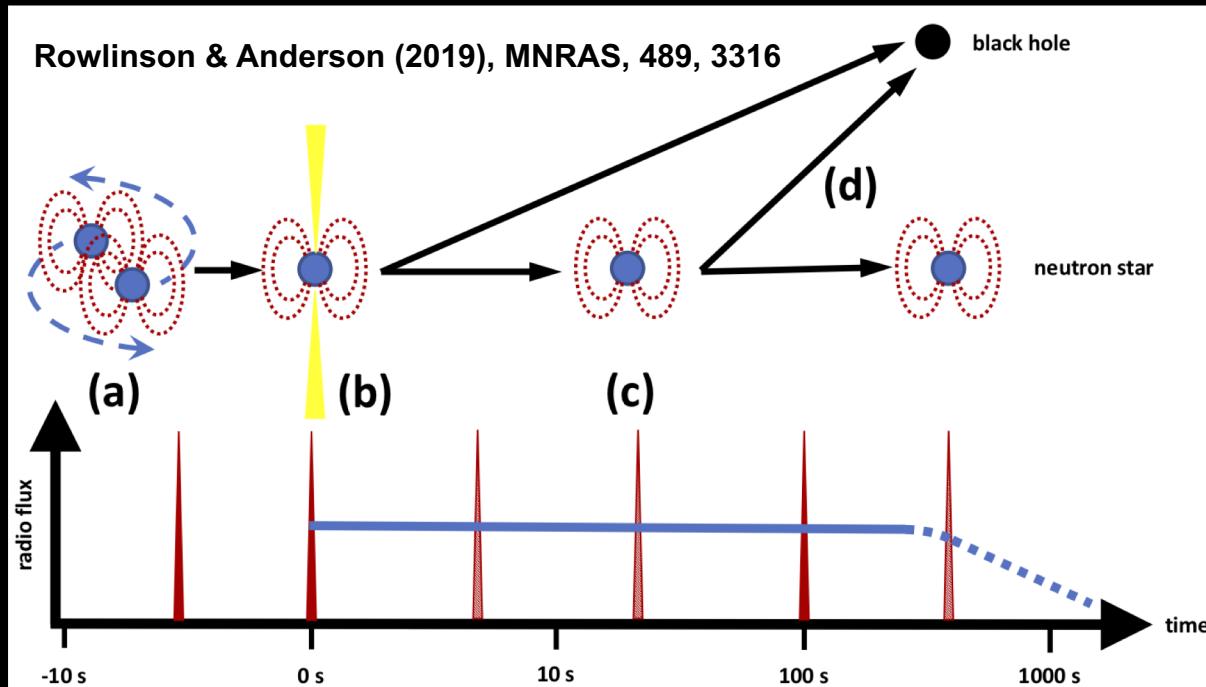
AT Mic: ATCA
trigger on MAXI-
detected flare



Low frequency (MHz) Science Case

Gamma-ray Bursts (GRB) – Prompt emission

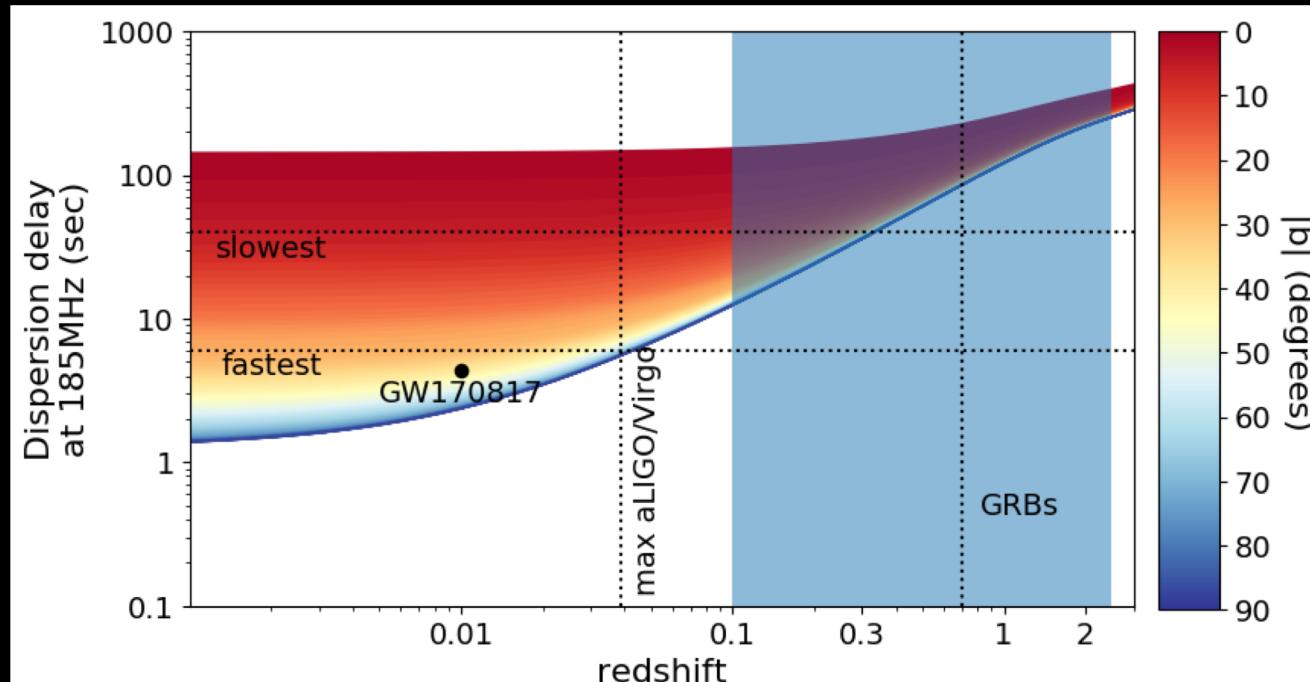
- X-ray studies – late-time energy injection: magnetar?
- Theories link coherent prompt (FRB-like) or persistent (dipole radiation) emission
- Models SGRBs (aka BNS GW mergers) and LGRBs
- Merger products - EoS of nuclear matter



Low frequency (MHz) Science Case

Gamma-ray Bursts (GRB) – Prompt emission

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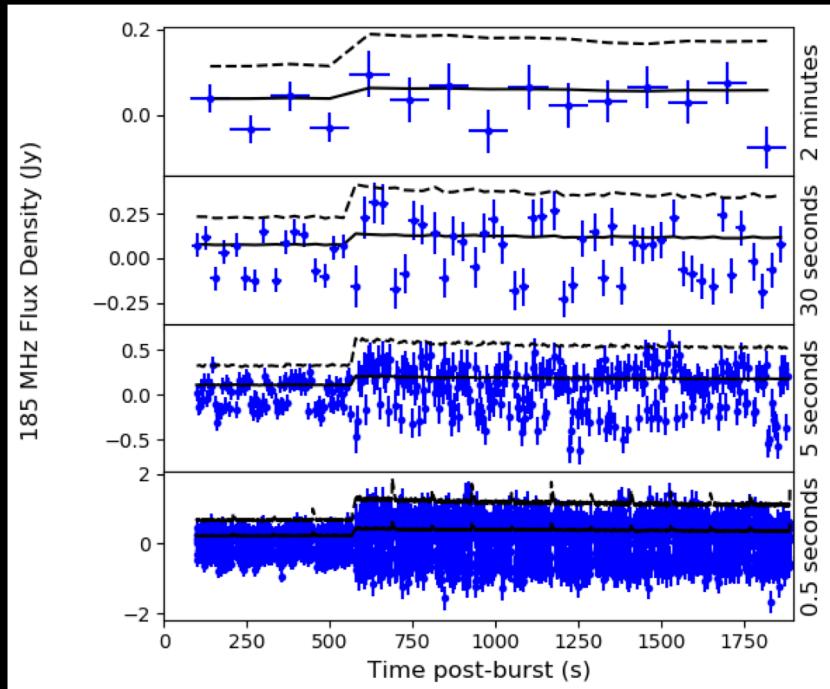


Low frequency (MHz) Science Case

Short Gamma-ray Bursts (SGRB)

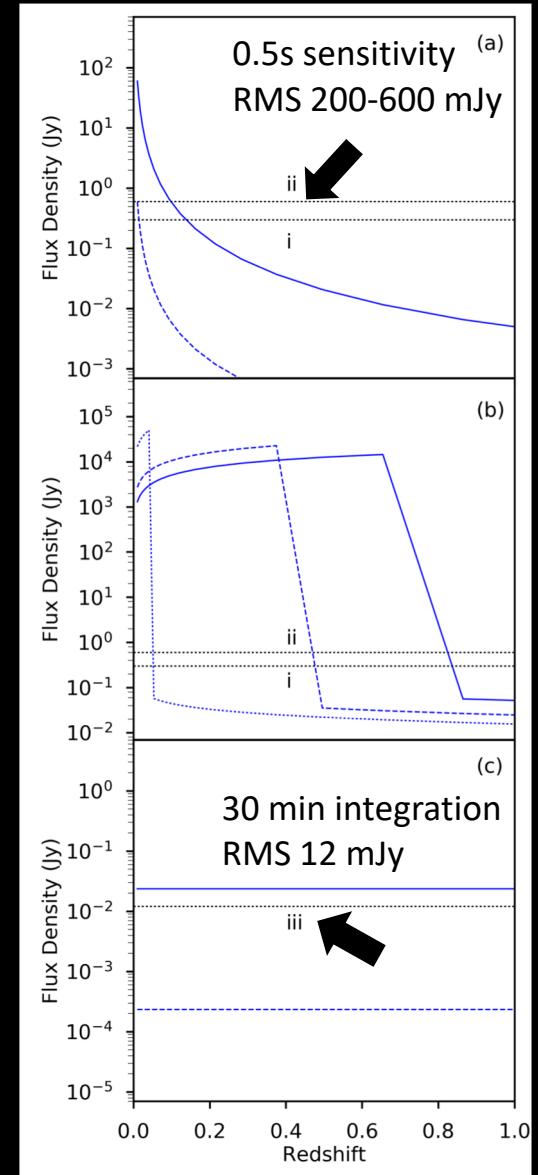
MWA trigger on SGRB 180805A

- Response 19s post-VOEvent
- Recording 83s post-burst
- Limits 0.5s, 5s, 30s, 2min, 30s



- Flux predictions based on magnetar model
- Image dedispersion to come

Anderson et al. in prep! Watch this space!

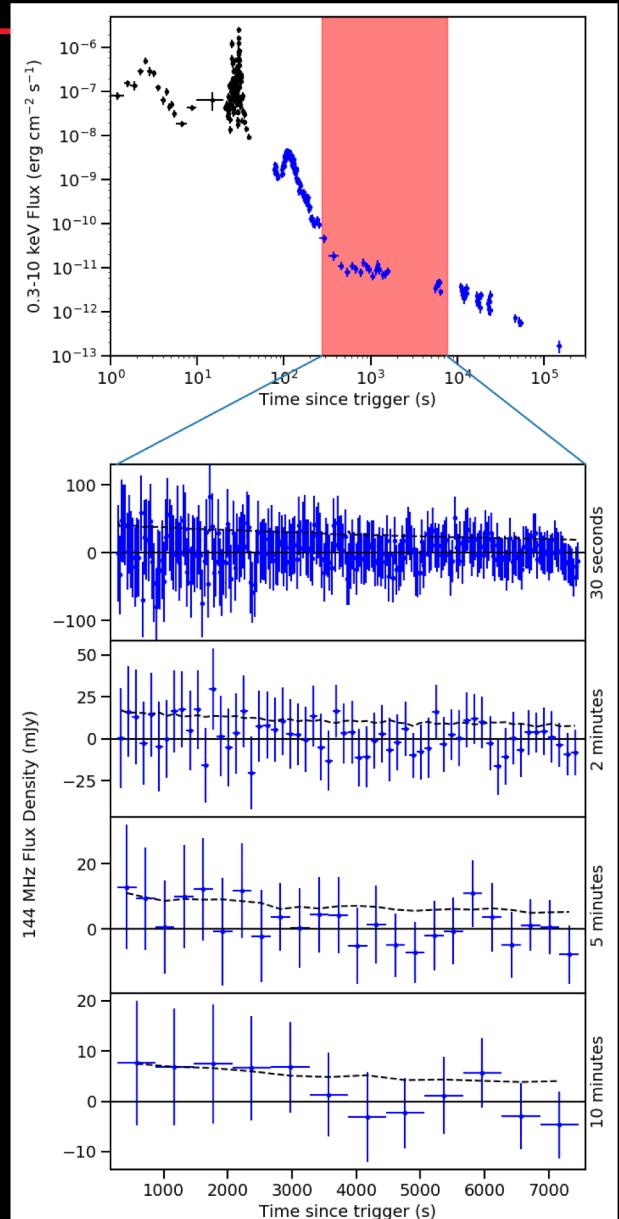
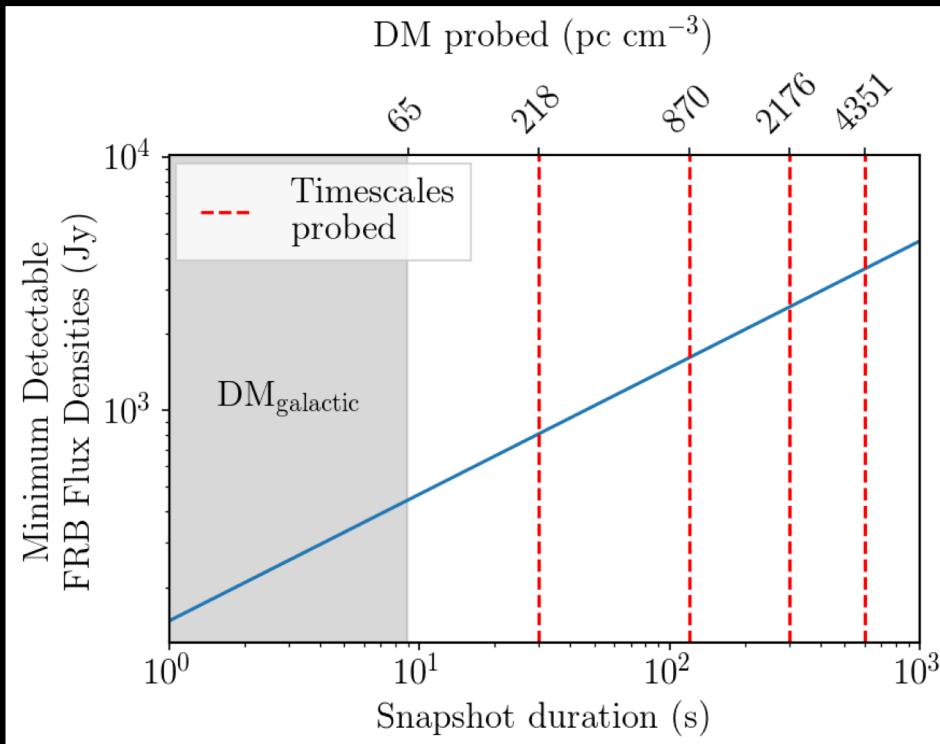


Low frequency (MHz) Science Case

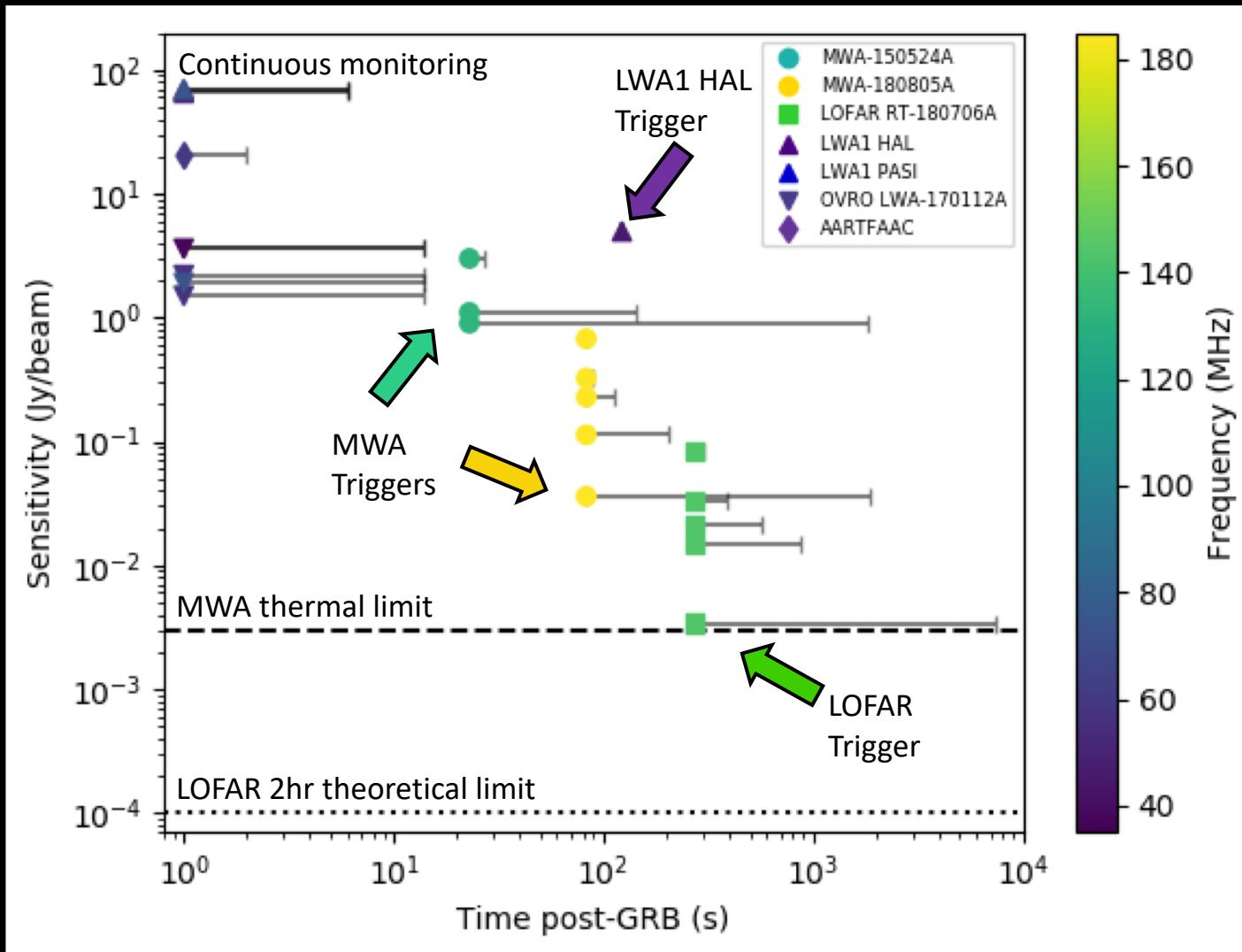
Long Gamma-ray Bursts (LGRB)

LOFAR trigger on LGRB 180706A

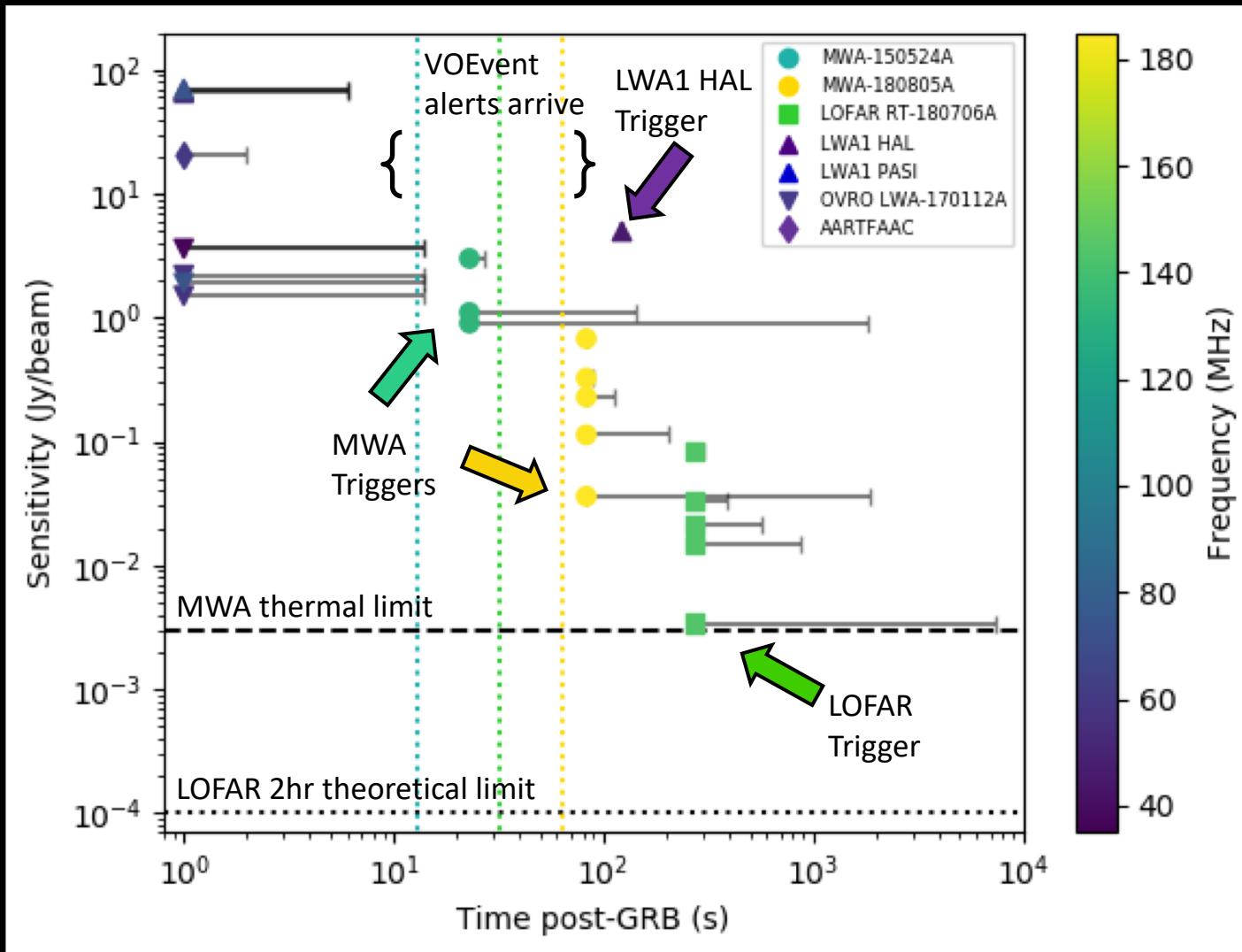
- 4.5 min response
- Limits 30s, 2m, 5m, 10m, 2hr
- Most sensitive limit 1.7mJy/beam (3σ)



Automated transient capabilities of low frequency telescopes

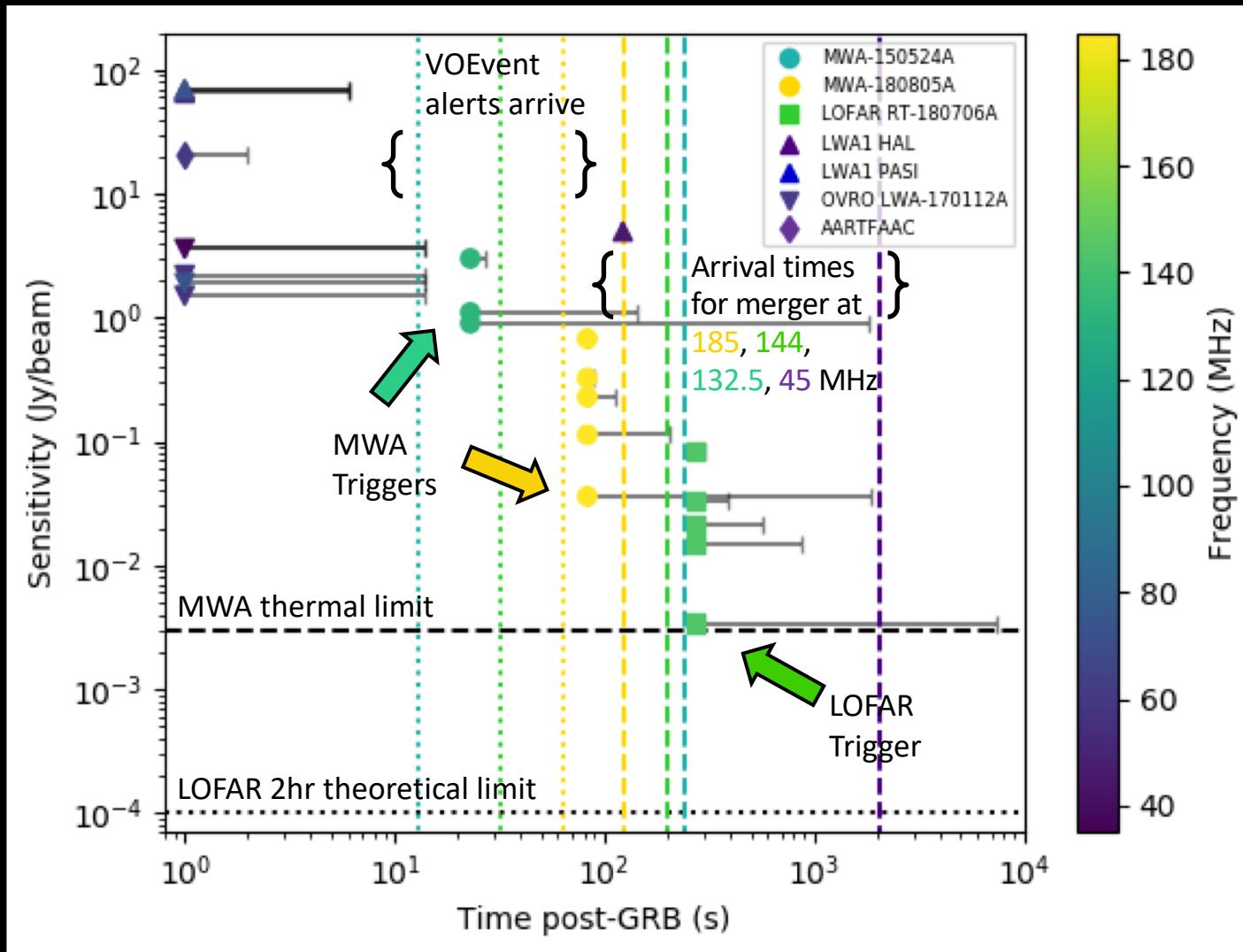


Automated transient capabilities of low frequency telescopes



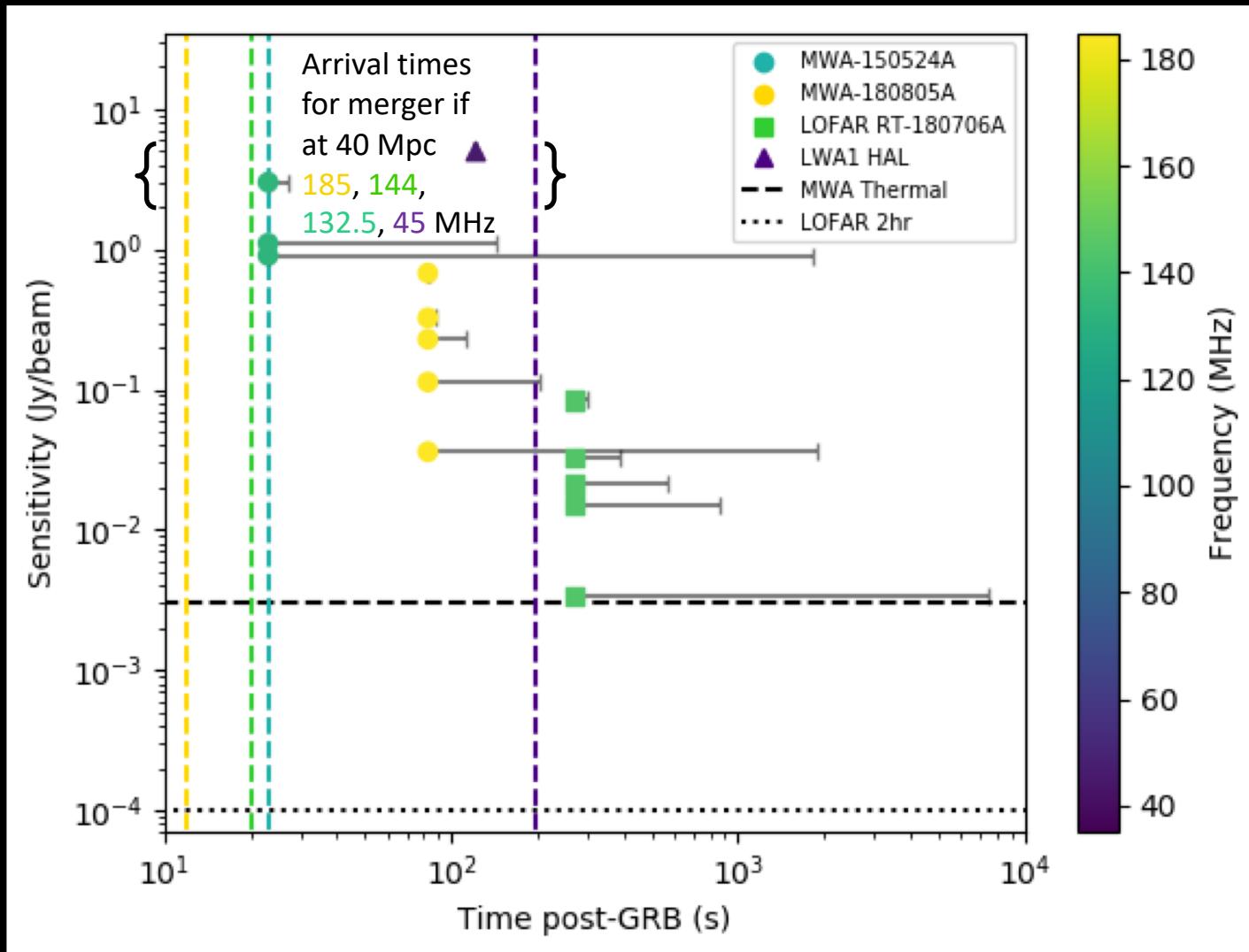
Comparisons to MWA

MWA is the most sensitive at early-times



What about Gravitational Wave Events?

GW170817 – 40 Mpc



Conclusions

- Australian telescopes with active rapid-response modes:
Available to all observers!
 - ATCA – largest frequency coverage, polarisation, sensitivity
 - MWA – Fastest response time, good sensitivity
- High frequency (GHz) science case
 - GRB shock physics
 - Stellar flare physics
- Low frequency (MHz) science case
 - GRBs – search for prompt, coherent (FRB-like) radio signals
 - Dispersion delayed
 - Equation of state of nuclear matter

