

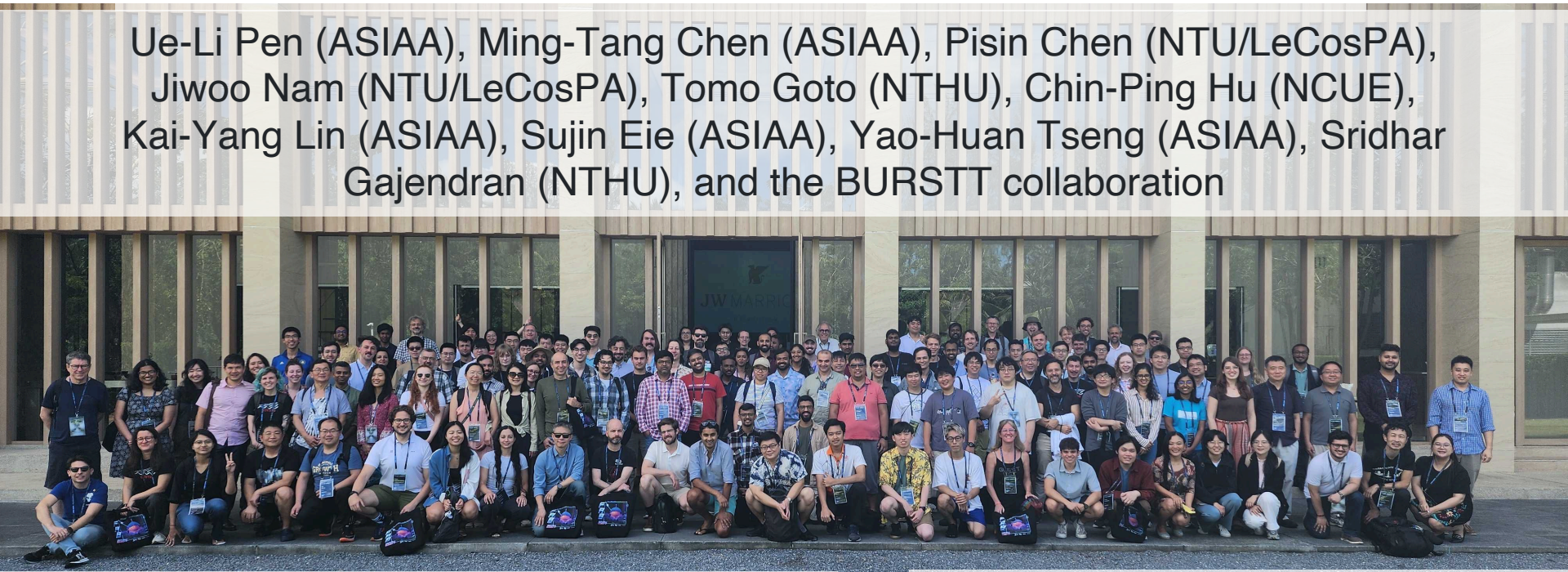
Mysterious fast radio bursts and the new radio telescope in Taiwan: BURSTT

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Jiwoo Nam (NTU/LeCosPA), Tomo Goto (NTHU), Chin-Ping Hu (NCUE),
Kai-Yang Lin (ASIAA), Sujin Eie (ASIAA), Yao-Huan Tseng (ASIAA), Sridhar
Gajendran (NTHU), and the BURSTT collaboration



Pic: FRB 2024 in Thailand
Nov 2024

Multi-Messenger conf
11 Nov. 2024



國立中興大學
NATIONAL
CHUNG HSING UNIVERSITY

National
Chung Hsing
University
(NCHU)

Outline

1. Fast radio bursts (FRBs)
2. The BURSTT project in Taiwan
expected science cases and the current status
3. Origin of FRBs (updates from FRB2024)
4. FRBs as cosmological probes



If time is allowed

1. Fast radio burst (FRB)

- short radio pulse (\sim millisecond)
- bright burst (\sim Jy)
- more than 500 FRBs by CHIME
- repeater/non-repeater
- unknown origin

FRB

A galaxy
(FRB host galaxy)

Credit: Press release by Ikebe et al. including Hashimoto

Currently leading telescopes

CHIME

FRB statistics

~1000 FRBs/yr

~20 host galaxy

>4000 FRBs Feb 2025

DSA-110

Localization

Host galaxies

ASKAP

Localization

Host galaxies

FAST

Follow up

Repeaters

1k to 10k FRBs

Leading telescopes

CHIME

FRB statistics

~10
~20
>40

DSA-110

Localization

No telescope with all of
(i) localization
(ii) all-sky
(iii) sensitivity to the local Universe

Localization
Host galaxies

Follow up
Repeaters
1k to 10k FRBs

2. **B**ustling **U**niverse **R**adio **S**urvey
Telescope in **T**aiwan
(**BURSTT**, PI: Ue-Li Pen)
台灣宇宙電波爆廣角監測實驗

Intro: possible FRB origins

White dwarf



Credit: Tetsuya Hashimoto

Neutron-star binary



Credit: NSF/LIGO

Old stellar-mass black hole (BH)



Credit: B. Kiziltan/T. Karacan.

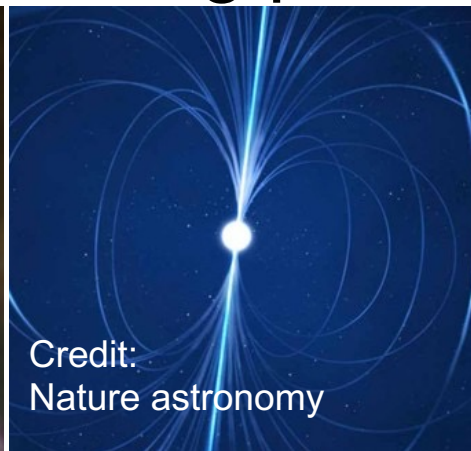


Magnetar



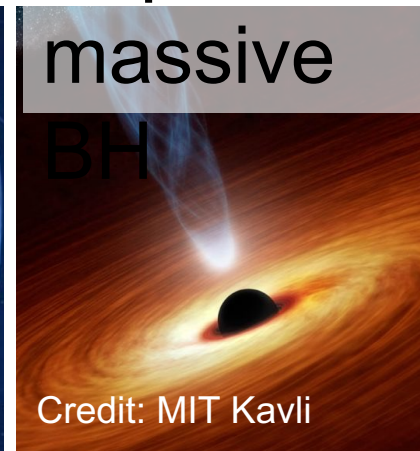
Credit: Tetsuya Hashimoto

Young pulsar



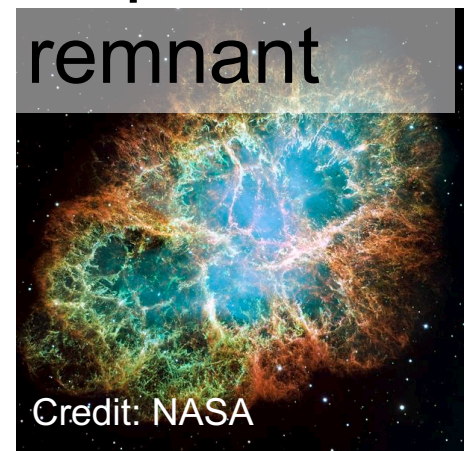
Credit: Nature astronomy

Super massive BH



Credit: MIT Kavli

Supernova remnant

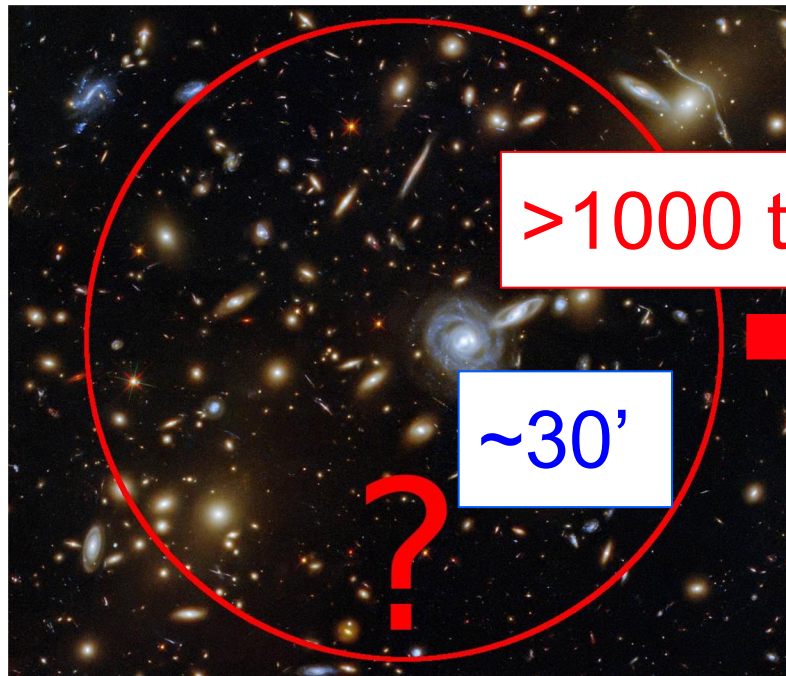


Credit: NASA

Bottlenecks and our solutions

Previous observations

Poor localization
capability

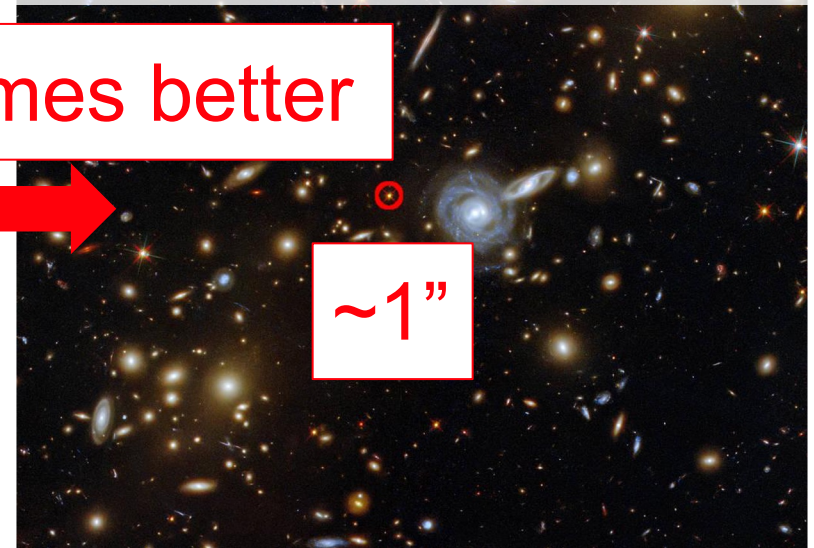


We don't know where
they come from

Need

Accurate localization
⇒ Very Long Baseline
Interferometry (VLBI)

>1000 times better

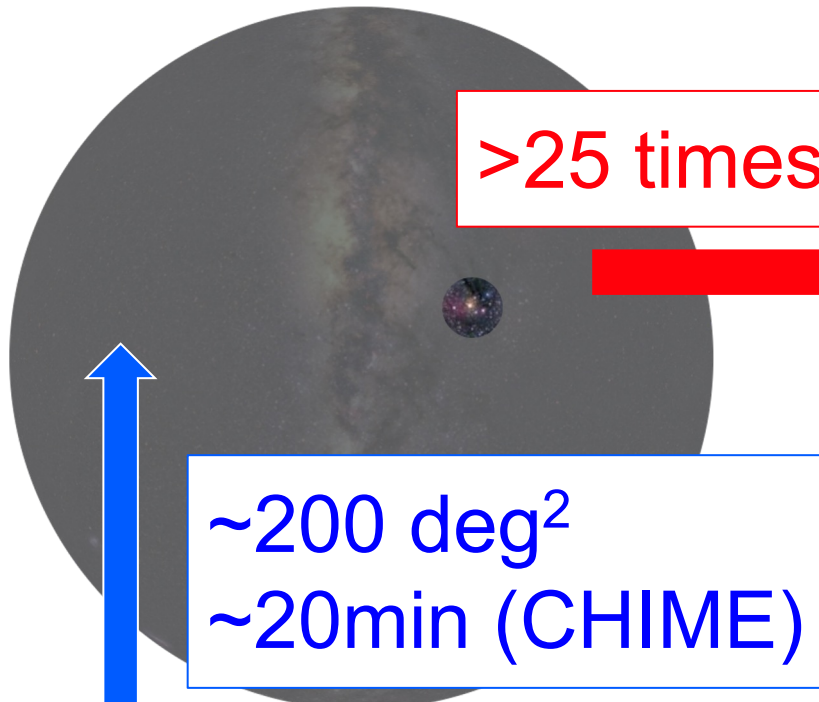


We can identify
progenitors/host galaxies

Bottlenecks and our solutions

Previous observations

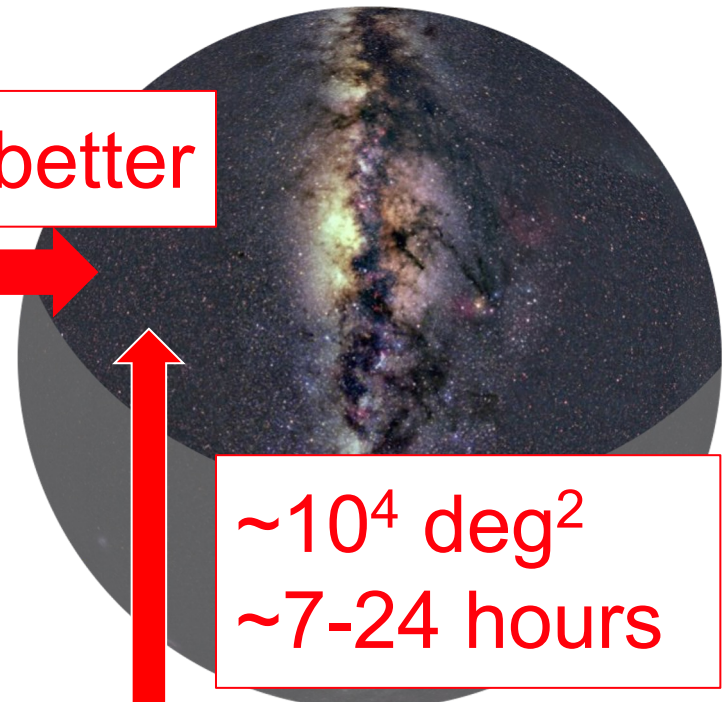
Narrow FoV
Short obs. Time



No detection if an
FRB happens here

Need

Extremely wide FoV
Long obs. time



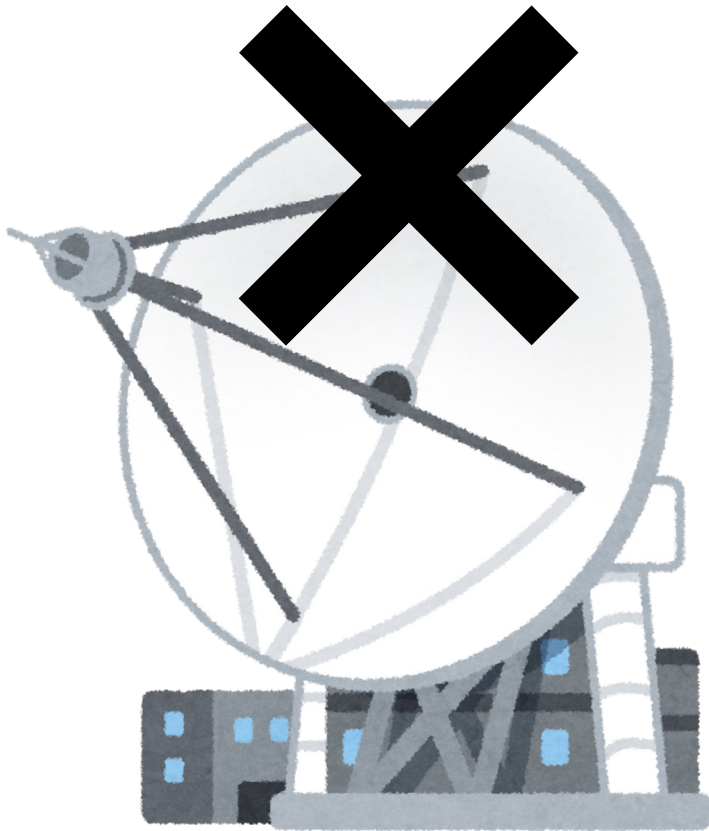
can detect

>25 times better

Bottlenecks and solutions

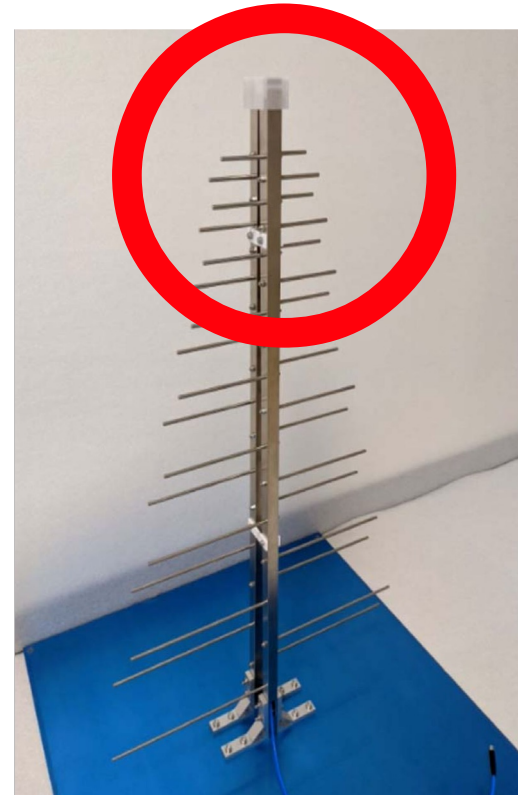
Previous observations

Narrow FoV
Short obs. Time



Need

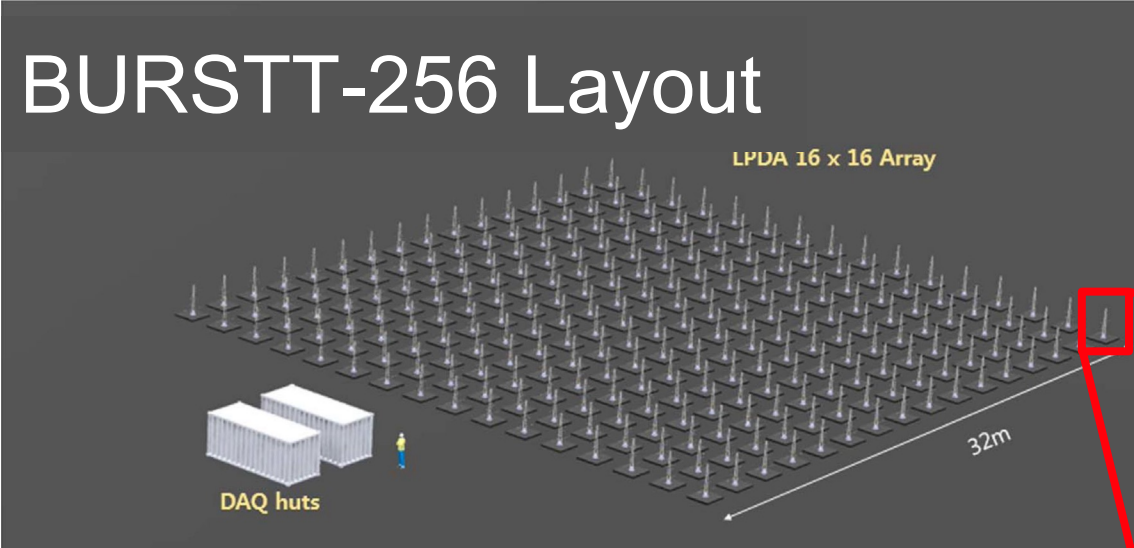
Extremely wide FoV
Long obs. time



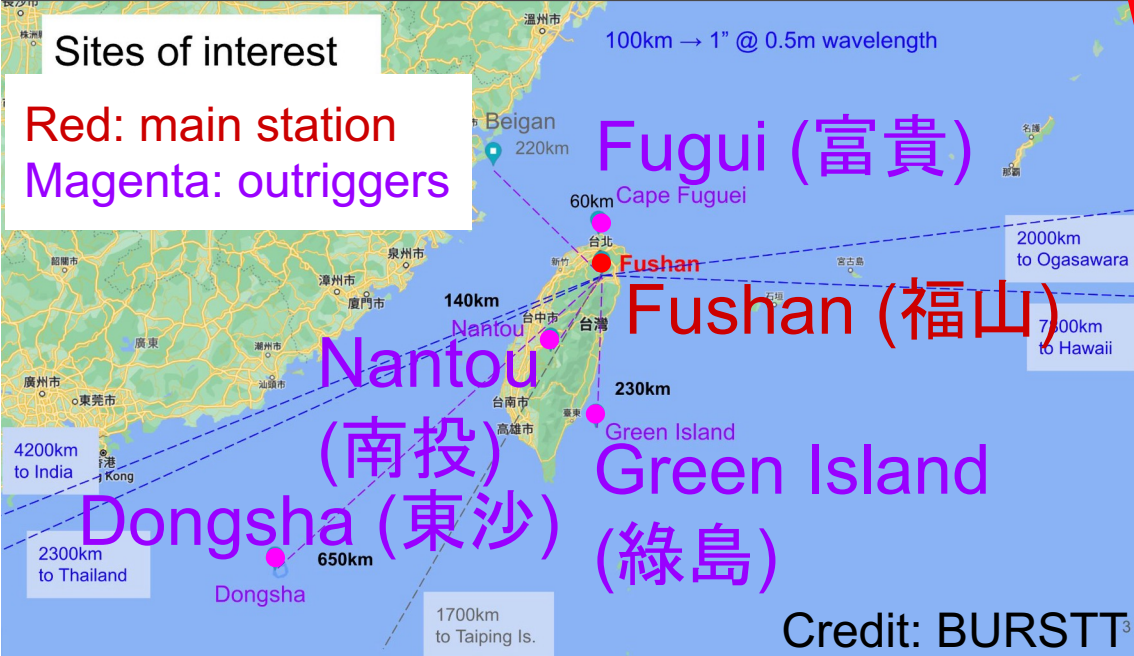
Bustling Universe Radio Survey Telescope in Taiwan (BURSTT, PI: Ue-Li Pen)

Wide FoV

VLBI



((())) ((())) ((()))
BURSTT



Log-Periodic Dipole Array (LPDA) antenna for the main station

BURSTT

Antenna design

Field of view on the sky



X256

(main station)

BURSTT
120°X60°

~25 times better
than CHIME



CHIME

CHIME
(120°x2°)

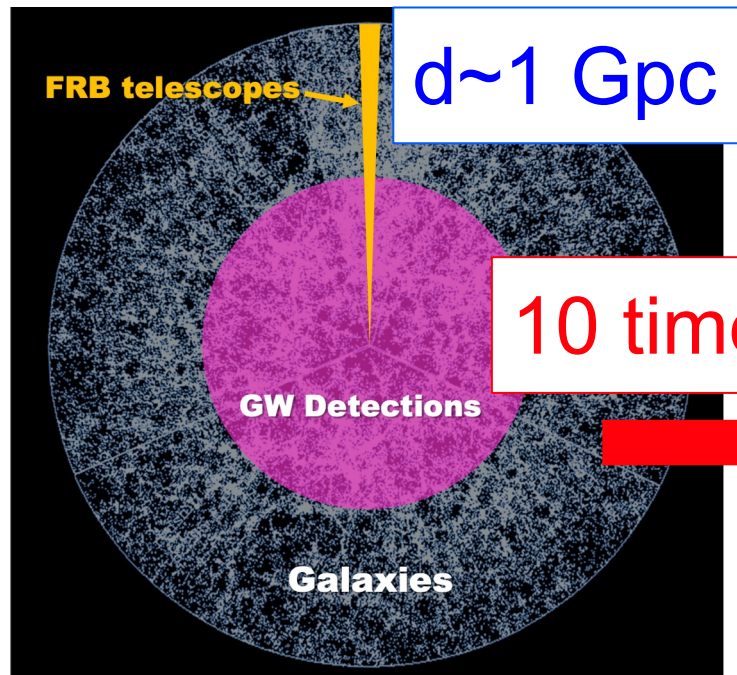
Size of
the moon



Bottlenecks and our solutions

Previous observations

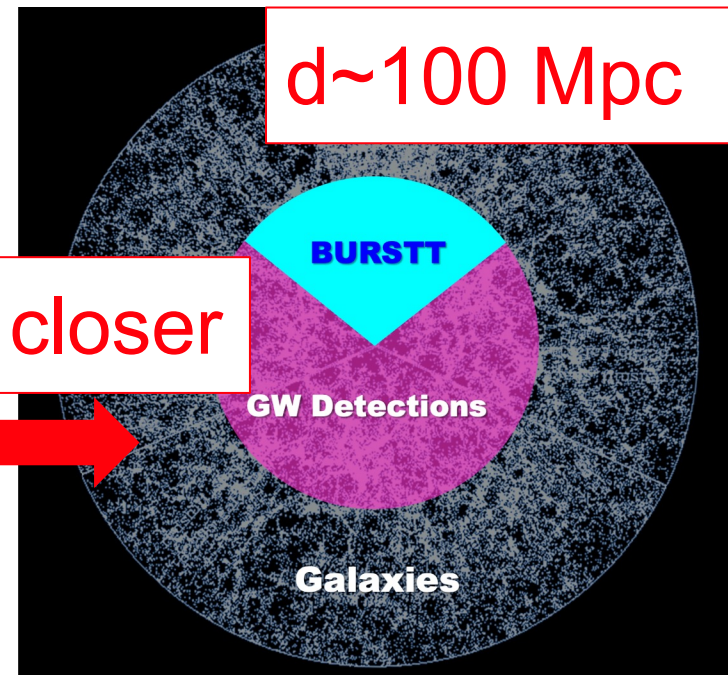
Mismatch with
multi-messengers



A very small overlap
in the survey volume

BURSTT

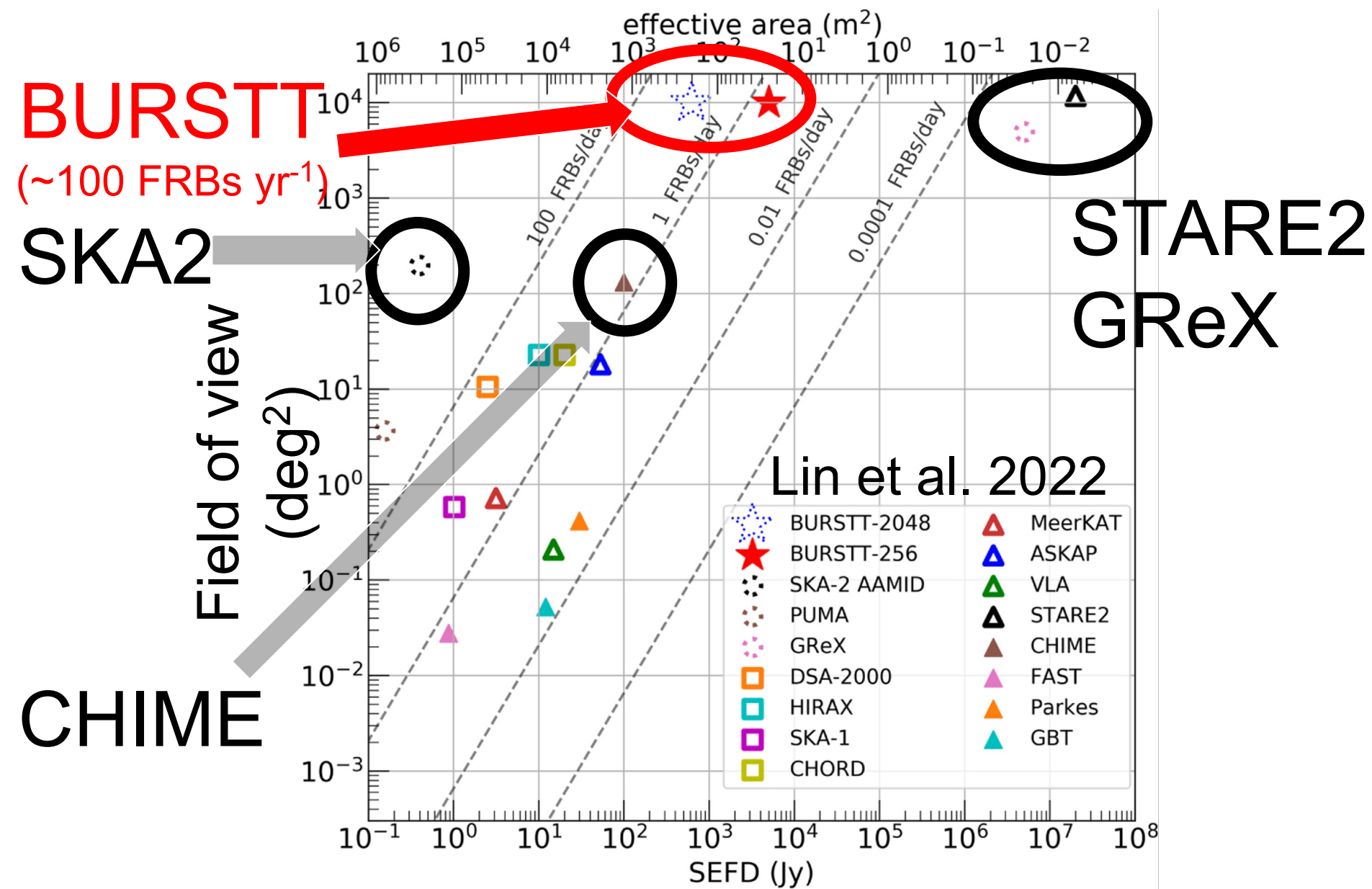
Synergy with
multi-messengers



Maximize the chance of
multi-messenger detection

10 times closer

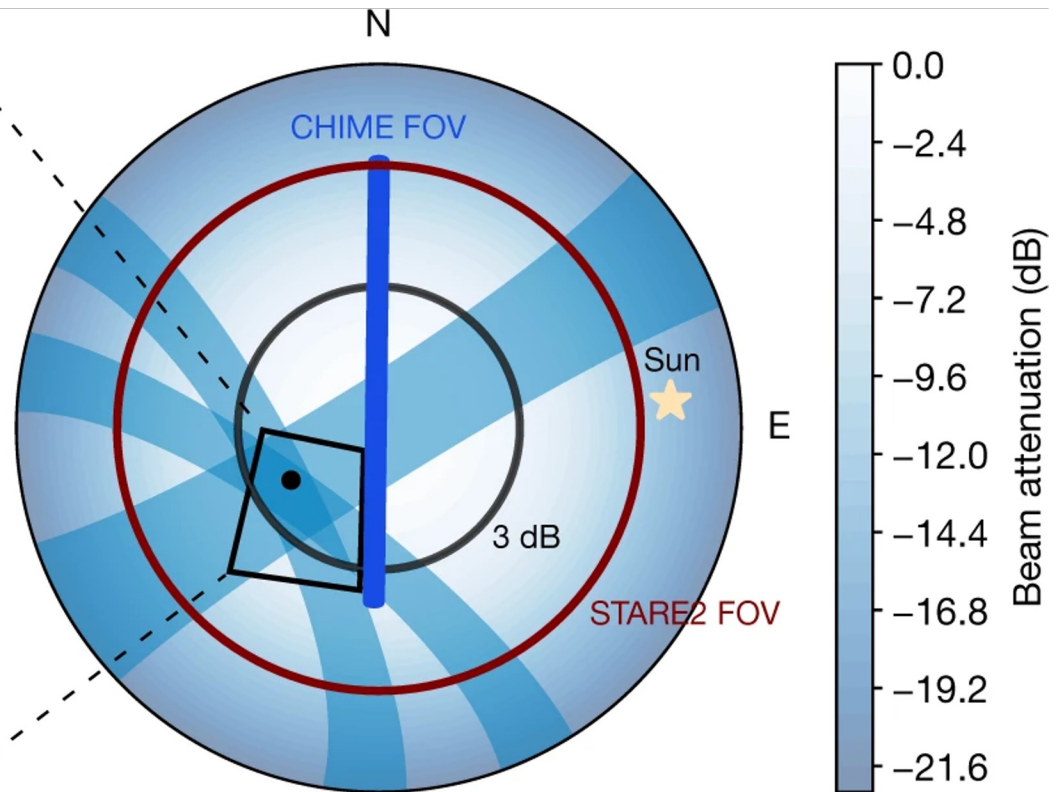
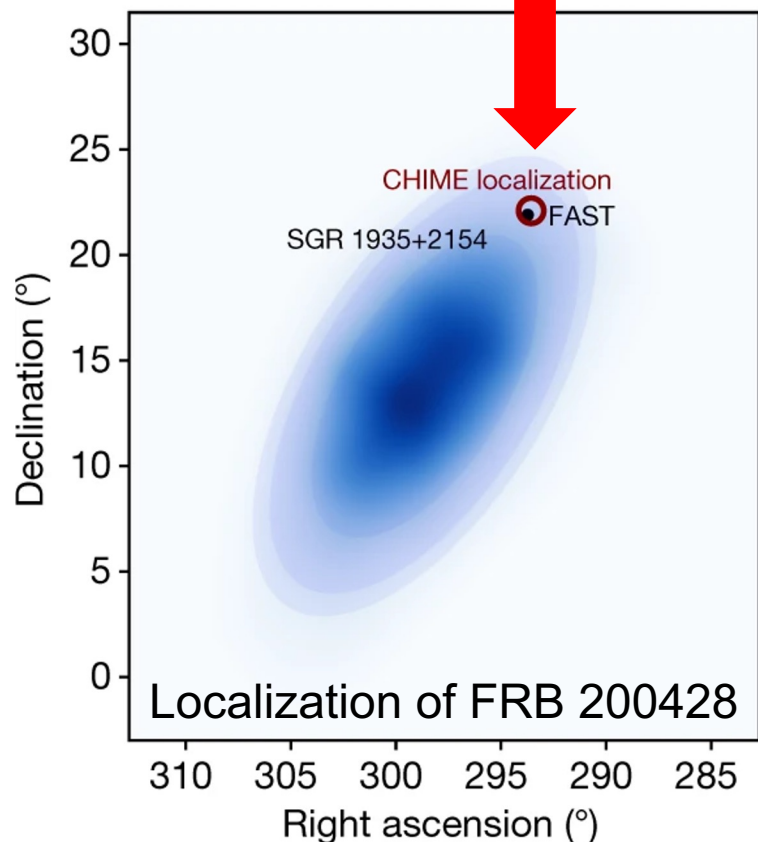
BURSTT explores unique param. space



Galactic Magnetar

Image credit:
ESO/L. Calçada

1. Direct identification of an FRB progenitor

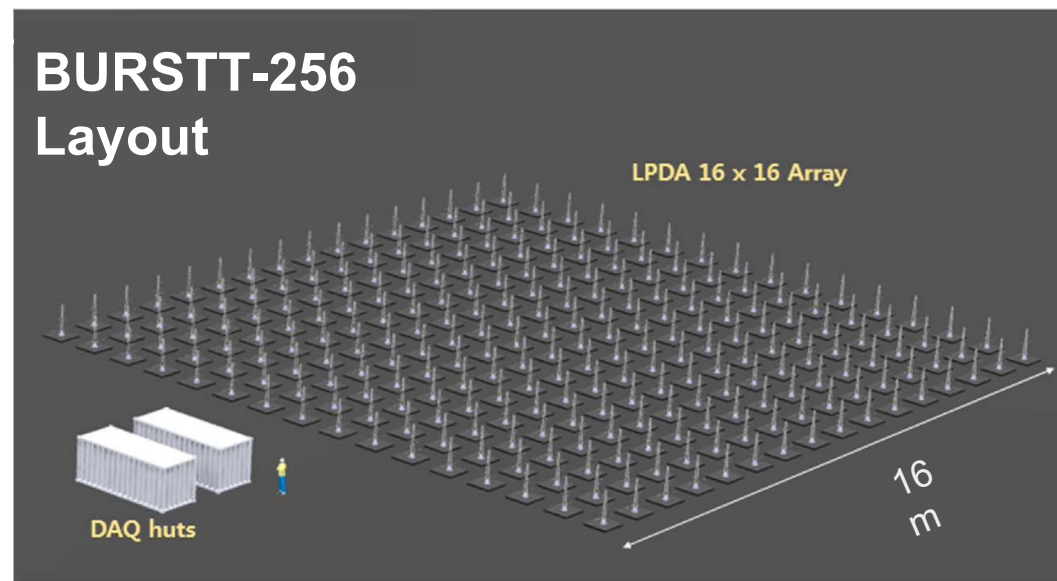


[Bochenek et al. 2020](#)



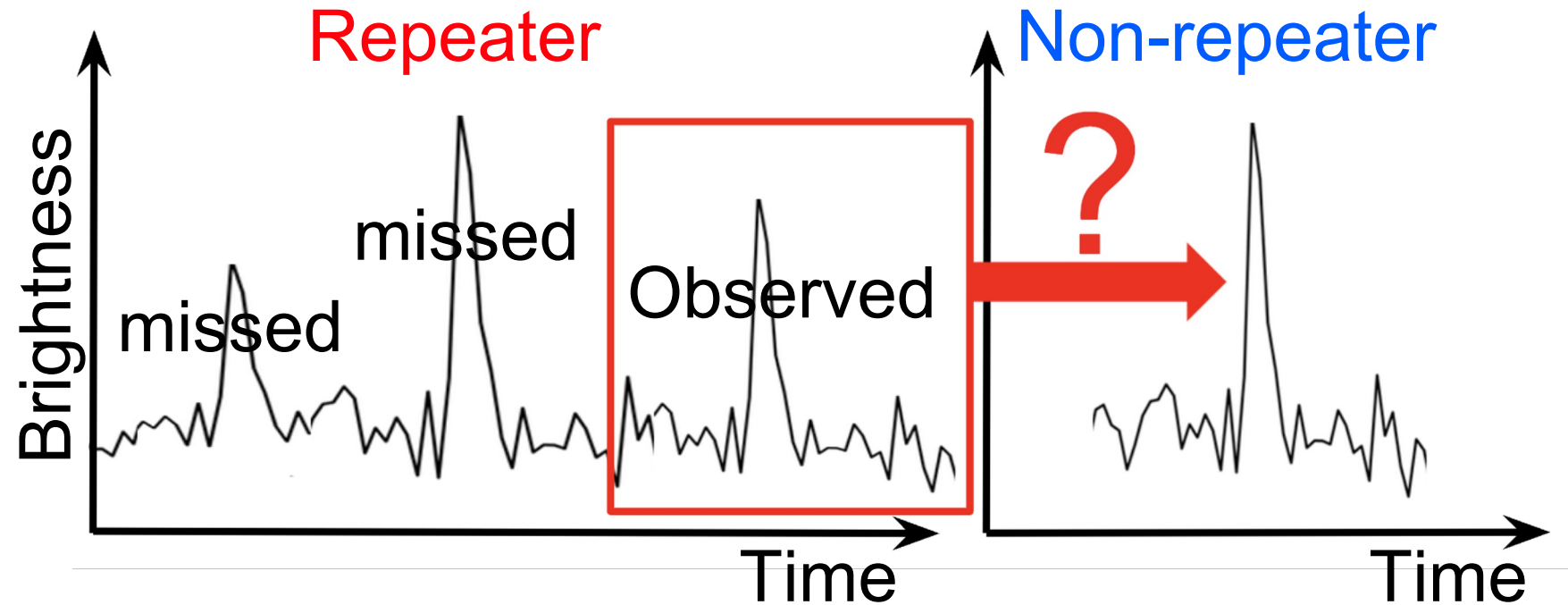
1. Direct identification of FRB progenitors

BURSTT

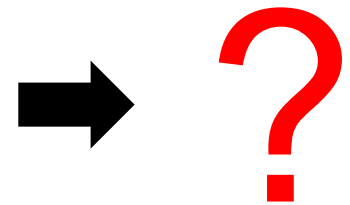


→ increase progenitor ids.

2. Complete census of nearby FRBs



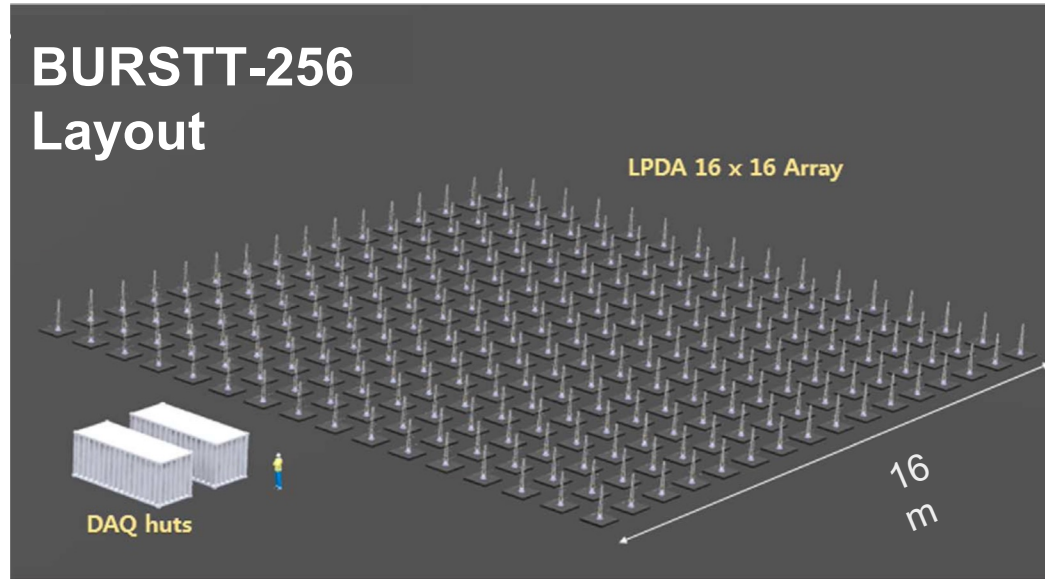
- The true number fraction of repeaters/non-repeaters (f_{rep})
- True repeating rates



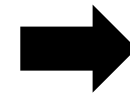
need long monitoring observations with high cadences

2. Complete census of nearby FRBs

BURSTT will answer



- The true number fraction of **repeaters/non-repeaters** (f_{rep})
- True repeating rates



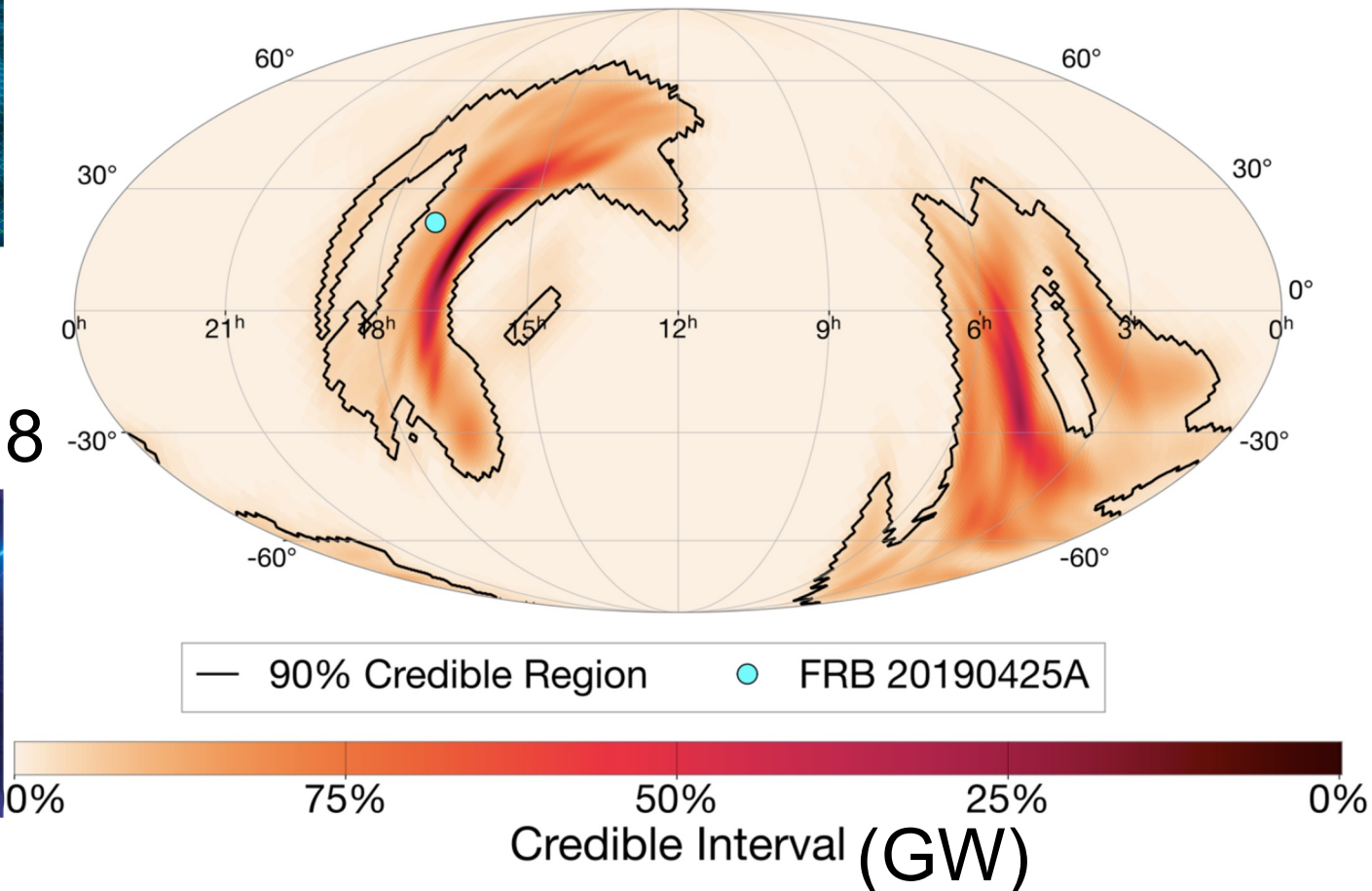
with 25 times larger (longer) FoV (obs. time) than CHIME

3. FRB counterparts

3.1 Multi-messenger



cf. **+** **?**
Yamasaki+2018



Moroianu et al. 2023, *Nature Astronomy*

3.2 Multi-wavelengths

Host identification

20220207C (Zach)
Law+2023



before

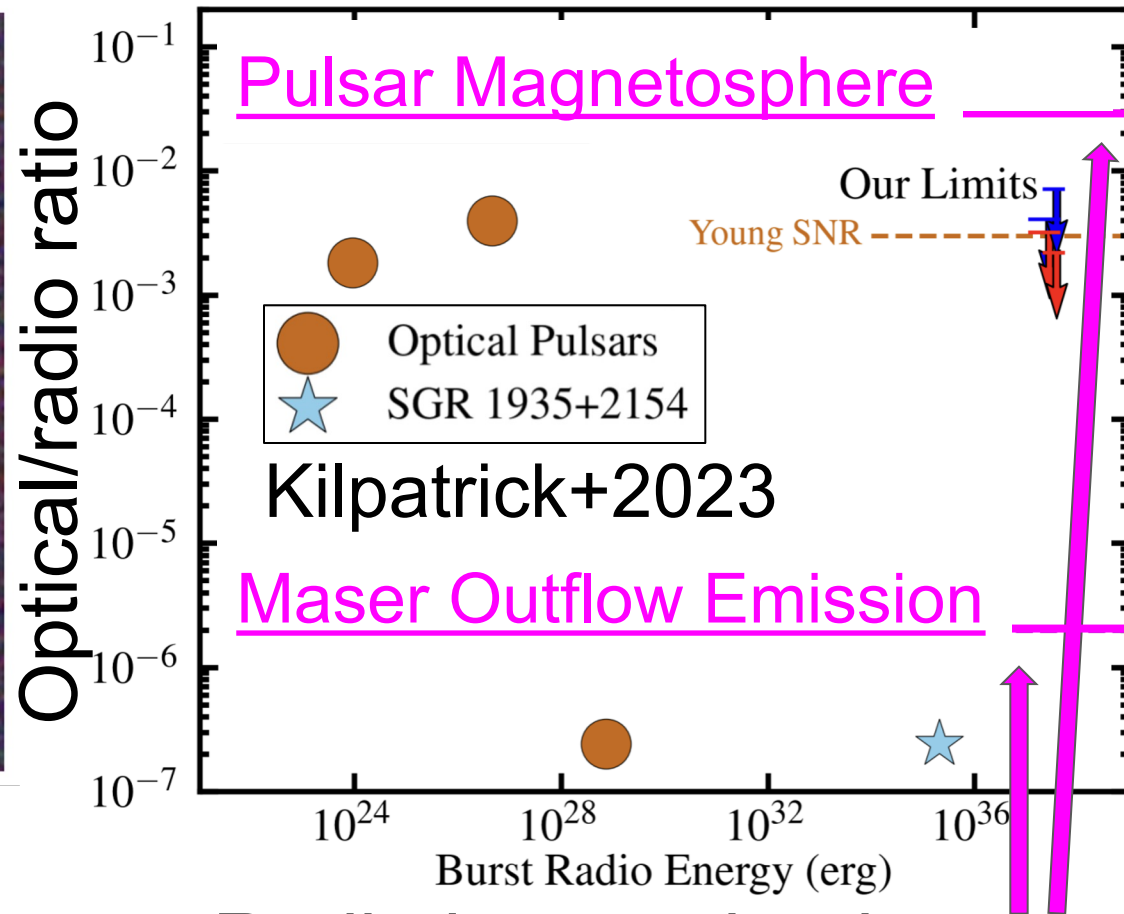
BURSTT-256

~40

~100 yr⁻¹ (max)

Physical environments
and progenitor types

Burst counterparts



Radiation mechanisms
and progenitors (eg. LOT)

BURSTT main station

Completed: 256/256 antennas

@Fushan Botanical Garden in northern Taiwan



Credit: Sujin Eie

Domestic outrigger stations

Deployed: 16/64



Completed: 64/64



Green island
(infrastructure being constructed,
64 antennas by July, 230 km)

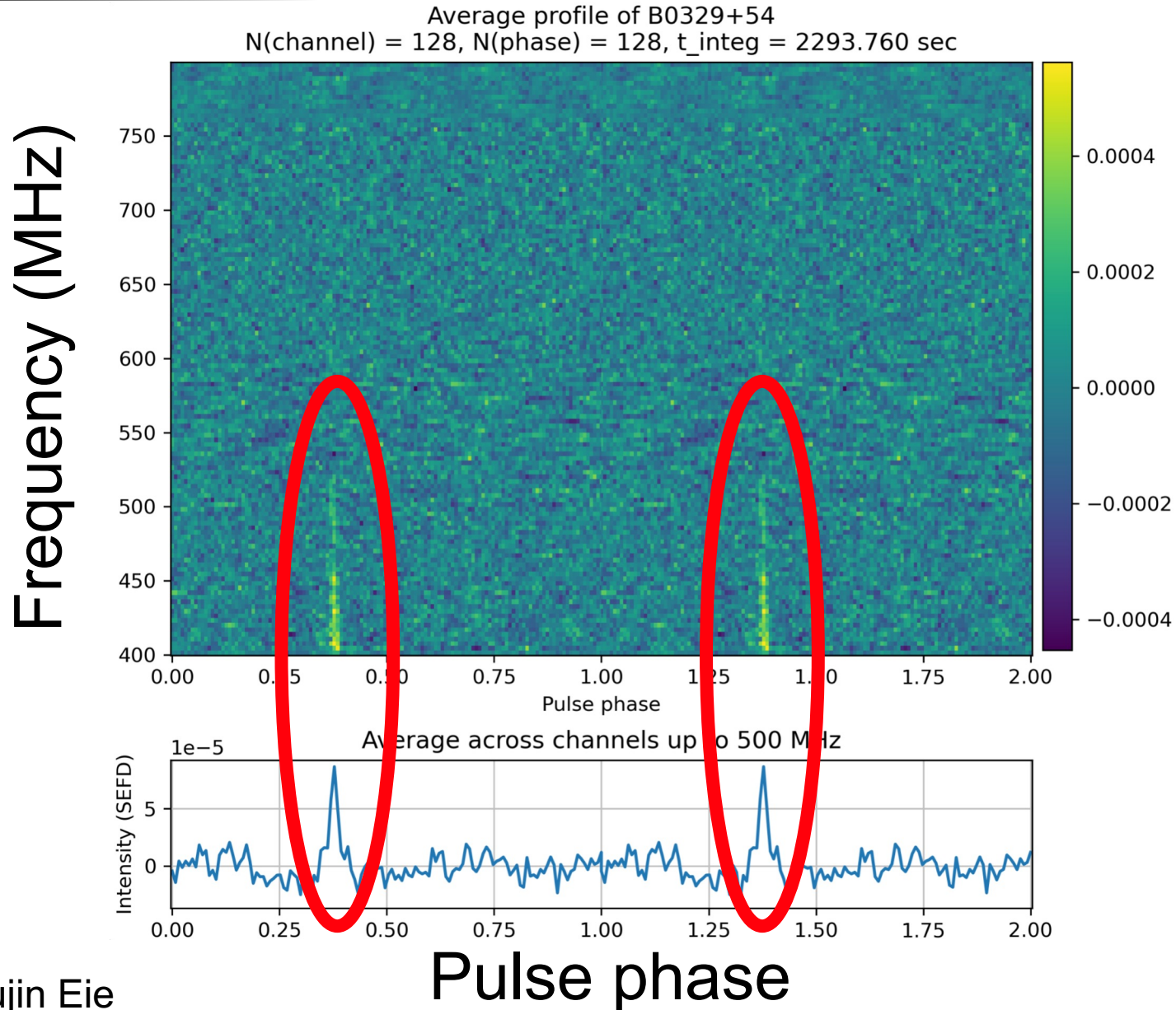


Dongsha (site test, 650 km)

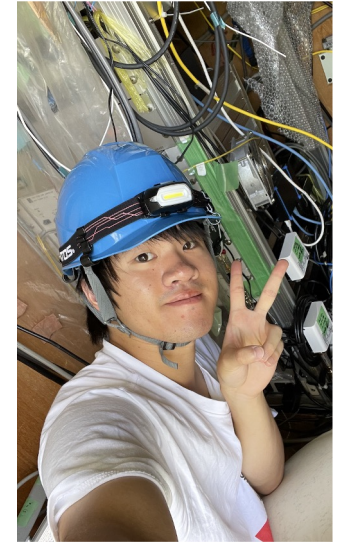
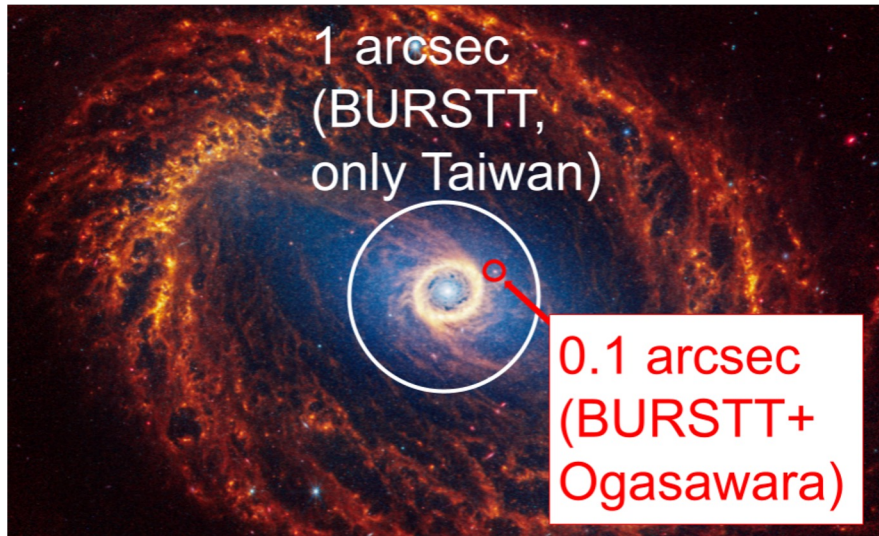


Testing

Success: detection of a bright pulsar



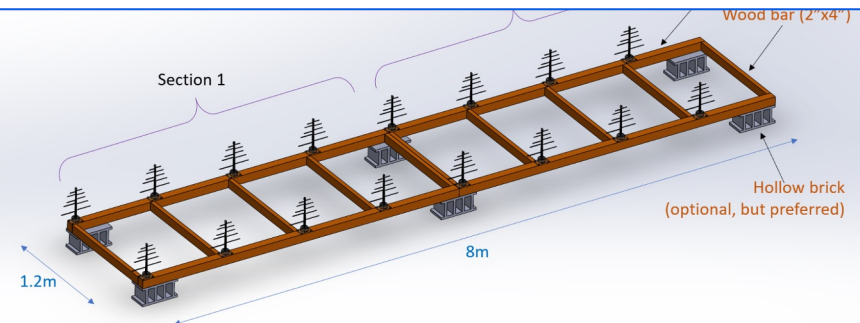
International collaboration (Japan)



Prof. Honma Mr. Masaoka



Prototype → Dec. 2024



Design points

- Simplest structure minimizing labor and cost
- Antennas to be mounted just with screws
- Materials to be purchased in Tokyo
- Shipping expense must be evaluated

Where are we now?

So far

- **BURSTT-256 (close) + 1 outrigger**
 - **256** antennas at the main station
+ 64, 16 antennas at two outrigger stations
 - Real-time 2D beamforming with 64 antennas
 - Testing VLBI with GPS timing

Single/folded pulsar signals detected

2024
(goal)

- **BURSTT-256 + 2(+) outriggers**
 - Beamforming with 256 antennas
 - Hopefully, first BURSTT FRB
 - ~100 localized FRBs/yr >> 40 (now)

After 2025

- **BURSTT-2048* + 8(+) outriggers**
 - ~10 FRBs per day (10,000 FRBs for 3 years)
 - *2048 is our plan (**partially granted**)

BURSTT-256 is covered by Vanguard

Conclusion

- FRB is exciting!
progenitors, galaxies, and cosmology
- BURSTT: the first FRB telescope with an extremely wide field of view and the localization capability in the world
- BURSTT starts this year with ~100 localized FRBs per year