

FRB 121102: PROPERTIES OF VLA BURSTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR OVERALL FRB POPULATION

CASEY J. LAW¹, DEWEY, CHEETHAM, AND HOWE
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ABSTRACT

The highly-dispersed, millisecond radio transients known as Fast Radio Bursts have recently emerged as a new class...

The discovery of repeating bursts from FRB 121102 has shown that at least some FRBs are not cataclysmic and opened potential for studying a homogenous sample of bursts... Our recent coordinated campaign with the Very Large Array and Arecibo Observatory has made the first direct, arcsecond-scale localization of an FRB and unambiguously associated it with counterparts in other observations. This campaign detected nine bursts at the VLA from 2.5 to 3.5 GHz and many more at Arecibo, GBT, and Effelsberg. The coordination of these observations allow us to refine our picture of the physical processes in FRB 121102.

With so many bursts, we can make the first reliable measures of burst flux distribution and temporal statistics...

The connection of FRB 121102 to the overall population...

1. INTRODUCTION

Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs) are a new class of millisecond-duration radio transient with a dispersion measure (DM) that implies that they originate outside of our Galaxy. At extragalactic (and potentially cosmological) distances, they are not only unusually luminous, but they provide a new tracer of other galaxies and the intergalactic medium (IGM). In this way, FRBs have opened a whole new playground in astrophysics (e.g., Falcke & Rezzolla 2014; McQuinn 2014; Cordes & Wasserman 2016). However, that potential has been hamstrung by the lack of a definitive association of an FRB to an extragalactic host.

This paper is part of a series that presents the first localization and host identification of an FRB (CITE, CITE, ...). FRB 121102, also known as the “repeating FRB”, was first detected in November 2012 by the Arecibo Observatory (Spitler et al. 2014). In mid 2015, new Arecibo observations revealed a series of bursts at the same DM and sky position demonstrating that FRBs are capable of repetition (Spitler et al. 2016). Beginning in August of 2015, we made the first of nine detections of FRB 121102 with the Very Large Array (CITE) and localized it with a precision of 0.1". Deep radio and optical observing shows that FRB 121102 is unambiguously associated with a persistent radio and optical source at a redshift of 0.193 (CITE).

FRB 121102 has now been localized three orders of magnitude better than any other FRB and placed at a cosmological distance. Its lookback and luminosity distances are 746 and 972 Mpc (?), which are orders of magnitude larger than any other millisecond transient. This shows that FRBs:

- are extremely luminous,
- have a significant DM contribution from the IGM, and

- can be used to probe the IGM and their host galaxy.

The promise implied by the first reported FRB is now being realized (Lorimer et al. 2007).

The cosmological distance for FRB 121102 could have wide-ranging implications for the FRB population as a whole. However, it has not been demonstrated that FRB 121102 is representative of the overall FRB population. In fact, the unambiguous repetition of its bursts is unique among all FRBs (Petroff et al. 2015), so it is natural to ask whether FRB 121102 is representative. An important first step is to demonstrate that the properties of FRB 121102 are consistent with the significant body of facts for the overall population (Macquart & Johnston 2015; Katz 2016). The repeating nature of FRB 121102 provides us with several statistical tests we can use to test this connection.

We can also assume that FRB 121102 is representative and use it to constrain the physical processes at play in the overall FRB population. Although we now know that FRBs are luminous, it is not yet clear what process generates the radio bursts themselves (Katz 2014; Luan & Goldreich 2014; Cordes & Wasserman 2016). The simultaneous FRB 121102 observing campaign with the VLA, Arecibo, Effelsberg, GBT, and AMI gives a more complete picture of the spectral structure of FRB radio emission. FRB repetition also has strong implications for the number of FRB-generating systems in the universe (Connor et al. 2016).

Given that FRBs are now known to be useful probes of the IGM, there is strong justification for continuing searches for new detections and localizations. The relatively faint counterpart to FRB 121102 argues that direct localization of the radio burst will continue to be the best way to find optical hosts to measure distances. Our multi-telescope constraints on burst spectra, measurement of host properties, burst rate estimates, and other properties will inform new strategies for finding FRBs...

¹ Dept of Astronomy and Radio Astronomy Lab, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA

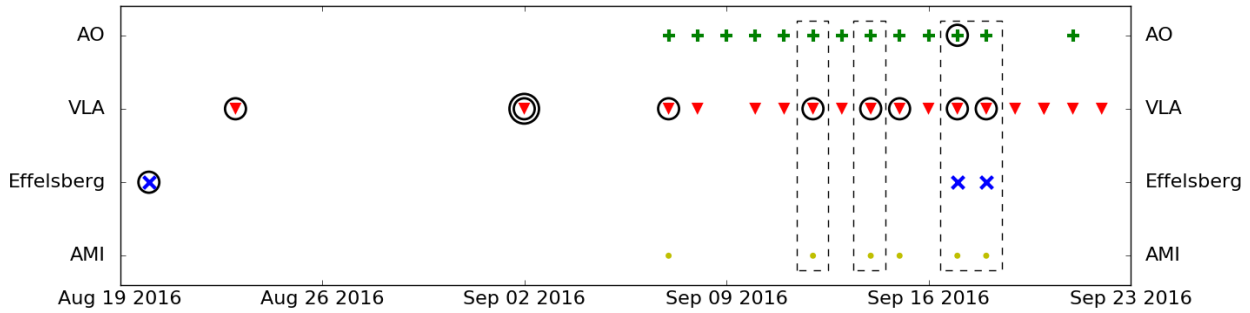


FIG. 1.— Summary of observing coverage during the multi-telescope observing campaign. Days with an observation are marked with symbols, while detections of FRB 121102 are enclosed in a black circle. The black dashed line shows the VLA burst detections with simultaneous coverage with other telescopes.

The data presented here were obtained from multiple programs and telescopes, but the central goal was to interferometrically localize FRB 121102 with the VLA. We ultimately settled on a strategy based on simultaneous observing between the VLA and Arecibo observatories with other observatories added on a best-effort basis. The hope was that Arecibo could be used to define times of bursts for which we could selectively search with the VLA. This would reduce the trials factor that limited sensitivity and potentially provide detections at multiple independent bands. Below, we summarize these observations, with a focus on those conducted simultaneously with VLA burst detections from FRB 121102.

2.1. VLA

The FRB 121102 observing campaign started in late 2015 with a 10 hr campaign observed at 1.4 GHz in the compact D configuration. In April through May 2016, we conducted a 40 hr campaign at 3.0 GHz in the C and CnB configurations in coordination with Arecibo. We concluded with a new, 40 hr, coordinated campaign from August through September 2016 in the B configuration and during the move to the most extended A configuration. In this last campaign, the first 34 hours of VLA observations were made at 3.0 GHz, while the last 6 hours were observed at 6 GHz.

All VLA fast-sampled data were observed with 5 ms sampling, 256 channels, and dual-circular polarization (Law et al. 2015, as in). To maximize sensitivity, the channel frequency width was set to maintain sensitivity to the known DM of FRB 121102, while maximizing the total bandwidth. The total bandwidth at L (1.4 GHz), S (3.0 GHz), and C (6.0 GHz) bands was 256 MHz, 1.0 GHz, and 2.0 GHz, respectively.

Observations in August and September were searched in quasi real-time by a prototype version of *realfast*². *realfast* is a real-time, fast imaging transient search system. The current, prototype runs on existing, CPU-based hardware of the VLA correlator backend, while the future *realfast* will run on a dedicated GPU cluster. The transient search pipeline software is called “rt-pipe”³ and is mostly written in Python. The transient search pipeline is described in Law et al. (2015) and performs data calibration, flagging, dedispersion, and imag-

ing. Images were formed for each integration at DMs of 0, 546, 556.9, 560, and 565 pc cm^{-3} . Each image with a pixel higher than 6.4σ is saved to capture both real and thermal-noise candidates as a check of data quality. Gain calibration is read from the “telcal” system, which uses phase-only calibration on the previous gain calibrator.

Burst detections and localizations were made within hours of data being recorded. The transient search starts when data are recorded, but this prototype of *realfast* is a factor of several times slower than real-time, so we refer to the detection as “quasi real-time”. When a candidate significance higher than 7.4σ , *realfast* generates a candidate visualization with an image and spectrum.

More detailed analysis, including improved calibration and localization, is conducted offline. Computational notebooks to reproduce the transient detection and localization can be found at <https://github.com/caseyjlaw/FRB121102>. Time cut-out visibility data are available at <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/TLDKXG>. Original visibility data are available under VLA program codes 16A-459 and 16A-496 and can be downloaded at <http://archive.nrao.edu>.

2.2. Arecibo

During the joint Arecibo-VLA campaign, Arecibo observed with the L-wide receiver, which has an observational frequency range of 1.15 to 1.73 GHz and a full width at half maximum beam size of 3.3 arcmin. The PUPPI pulsar backend was used to record total intensity spectra with time and frequency resolutions of 10.24 μs and 1.5625 MHz, respectively, and full Stokes polarization information. Each frequency channel was coherently dedispersed to 557 pc cm^{-3} , thereby eliminating intra-channel dispersion smearing. PUPPI covers a total of 800 MHz of bandwidth centred at 1380.78125 MHz, but only ~ 620 MHz of this band is usable due to radio frequency interference and receiver sensitivity roll-off at the band edges.

3 observations during VLA bursts...

2.3. Effelsberg

Observations were conducted at an observing frequency of 4.6 to 5.1 GHz. The S60mm receiver has a system equivalent flux density of 18 Jy and a full-width half-max (FWHM) beam size of 2.4' at 4.85 GHz. Pulsar search mode data were recorded with the PFFTS backend. Total intensity spectra were recorded with a time

² See <http://realfast.io>.

³ See <https://github.com/caseyjlaw/rtpipe>

resolution of $65.5 \mu\text{s}$ and a bandwidth of 500 MHz divided into 128 frequency channels. Note, the inter-channel DM smearing time for 560 pc cm^{-3} is $\sim 0.2 \text{ msec}$ at 4.6 GHz.

100 MHz BW filter in place for two sessions coincident with VLA...

Observations during VLA bursts: ...

2.4. AMI

4 observations during VLA bursts...

3. RESULTS

3.1. VLA Detections

Figure 2 shows the spectrograms of all nine bursts detected by *realfast*.

3.2. Multi-Telescope Burst Spectra

See Figure 1 for coverage of VLA bursts... Arecibo had coverage for 57648 VLA burst and sees a coincident burst. Effelsberg had simultaneous coverage for VLA bursts on 57648 and 57649, but no detections. AMI had simultaneous coverage for bursts on 57643, 57645, 57648, and 57649.

3.3. VLA Spectra

After detection, we refined the analysis of each burst offline. We used a fine dispersion grid to find the best-fit DM for each burst.

Table? 57623 (DM= 561 pc cm^{-3}) 57633, Scan 7 (DM= 554 pc cm^{-3}) 57633, Scan 13 (DM= 559 pc cm^{-3}) 57638 (DM= 554 pc cm^{-3}) 57643 (DM= 559 pc cm^{-3}) 57645 (DM= 572 pc cm^{-3}) 57646 (DM= 573 pc cm^{-3}) 57648 (DM= 559 pc cm^{-3}) 57649 (DM= 552 pc cm^{-3}).

Dispersion measure changes between bursts significant?

Burst spectra are shown in Figure 3...

The VLA S-band receivers natively measure circular polarization, although observations did not include polarization calibration procedures. Crude constraints on circular polarization are possible by comparing the burst intensity in right and left-hand polarized data products. The apparent circular polarization fraction $((RR - LL)/(RR + LL))$ for the most significant bursts are all less than 3%. FRB121102 was located 2.3 arcmin away from pointing center, where systematic effects have been measured as large as 3% (Perley et al 2016, VLA memo). We conclude that the S-band bursts seen by the VLA have a circular polarization of less than 3%.

3.4. Brightness Distribution

The bursts seen by the VLA range in significance from 10 to 150σ . Offline analysis for flux scale...

Figure 4 shows the flux distribution of the nine VLA bursts. Flatness...

Doubts were cast on the first FRB detection ("Lorimer burst") due to its unusually high brightness. The lack of lower-significance detections suggested that this burst was unlikely to be part of any astrophysical population...

3.5. Temporal Statistics

Burst detections were made very inhomogeneously though the roughly 63 hours of observing toward FRB 121102. Data quality are relatively high and RFI did not

significantly impact sensitivity, so the inhomogeneous burst distribution not an observational artifact.

In the first ~ 25 hours observing at S-band no bursts were detected, while nine bursts were detected in the last ~ 30 hours of S-band observing. Assuming the burst detection probability follows a stationary Poisson distribution, the nondetection in the first half of S-band limits the FRB rate to $R < 0.12 \text{ hour}^{-1}$. The mean detection rate for the last part of the campaign was $R = 0.3 \text{ hour}^{-1}$. The inconsistency shows that the detection probability is not stationary.

Moreover, there is weak evidence that the FRB 121102 burst rate changes during the last part of the campaign. We modeled the event detection probability as a Poisson probability with a rate parameter that scales linearly with time as $R = a + b * (\text{MJD} - 57623)$. We then calculated the probability of measuring the observed event rate as $\Pi P_i(R)$. Figure 5 shows the (a, b) parameter space with contours of 50, 90, and 95% confidence contours.

Figure 6 shows a Lomb-Scargle periodogram... Lots of excess power corresponding to periods shorter than 1 hour.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Connection to Overall FRB Population

Flat luminosity distribution of FRB121102 and overall population

Does local (100 Mpc) population with flat luminosity distribution reproduce observed properties? Imagine also how log N/log S cut-offs and scattering biases the intrinsic into the observed distribution (Macquart and Johnston)

Discussion of "red spectrum" and Connor et al. (2016). Bursts predict bursts therefore repetition constraints of other FRBs are likely weaker than claimed...

Intrinsic versus refractive scintillation

Constraints on repetition assuming "red spectrum" for whole population. Simulation using observed burst temporal statistics...

4.2. Emission Physics and Burst Energetics

For a nominal Gpc distance D corresponding to redshifts $z \lesssim 0.3$, the received fluence A_ν from each burst implies a burst energy

$$E_{\text{burst}} = 4\pi D^2 (\delta\Omega/4\pi) A_\nu \Delta\nu \approx 10^{38} \text{ erg } (\delta\Omega/4\pi) D_{\text{Gpc}}^2 (A_\nu/0.1 \text{ Jy ms})$$

The unknown emission solid angle $\delta\Omega$ could be very small due to relativistic beaming, and together with a distance possibly much smaller than 1 Gpc, could reduce the energy requirement significantly. However, the *total* energy emitted could be larger depending on the duration of the emission in the source frame and other model-dependent details. Either way, the burst energies from FRB 121102 are not inconsistent with those that might be expected from the magnetosphere of a compact object?.

4.3. Extending FRB 121102 to Other FRBs

FRB 121102 has a DMhost of xx. Assuming other FRBs have a comparable DMhost, what can we infer about the population as a whole?

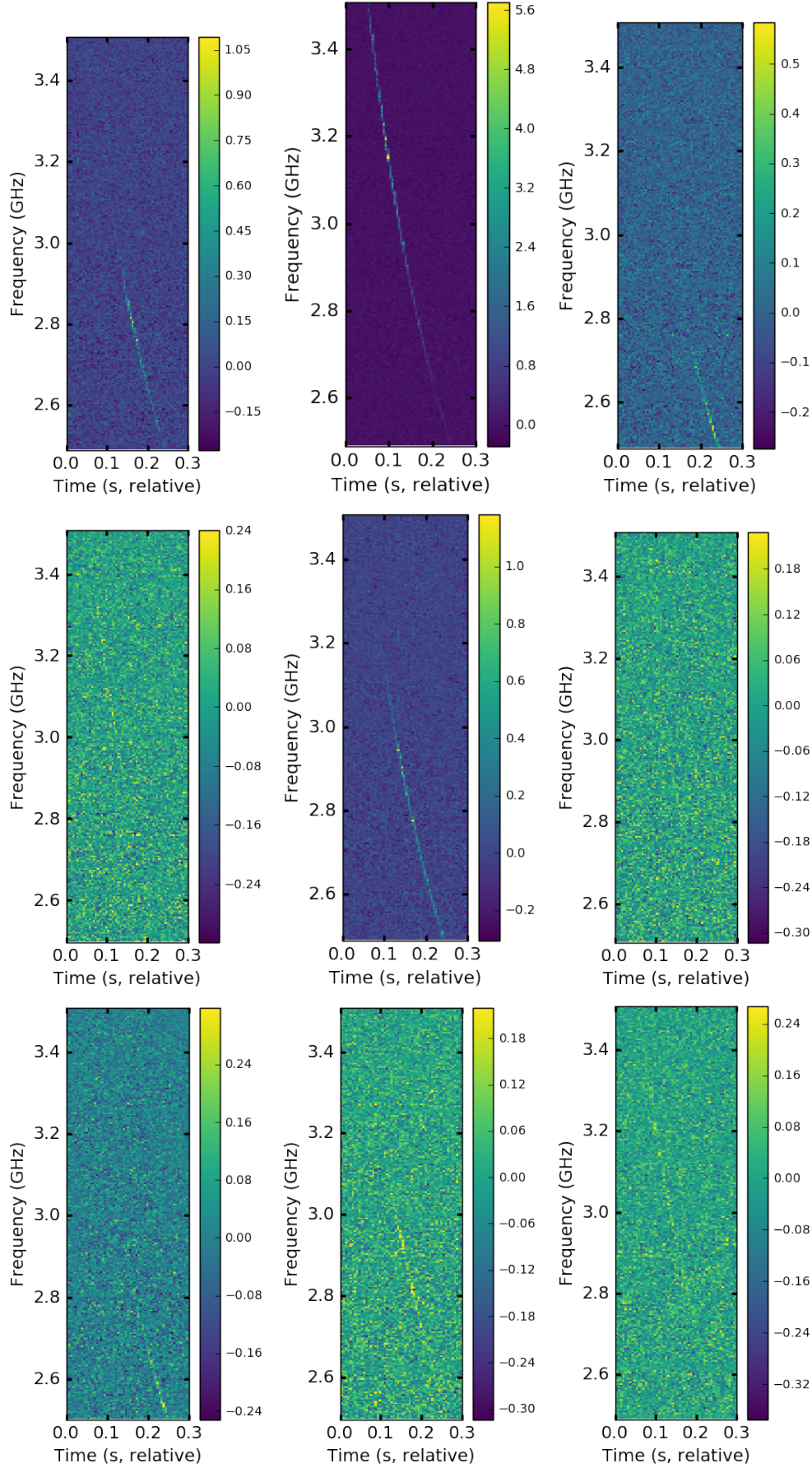


FIG. 2.— Spectrograms (time vs frequency intensity maps) for all nine VLA bursts. Note that bursts are detected in 5 ms images generated from dedispersed visibilities. ****NOT SURE WHY ONE FIG LARGER****

4.4. *Observing Strategies*

Targeting known FRBs is optimal

Wide, low-sensitivity searches are best way to conduct
a blind search

Connor et al. (2016)

5. CONCLUSIONS

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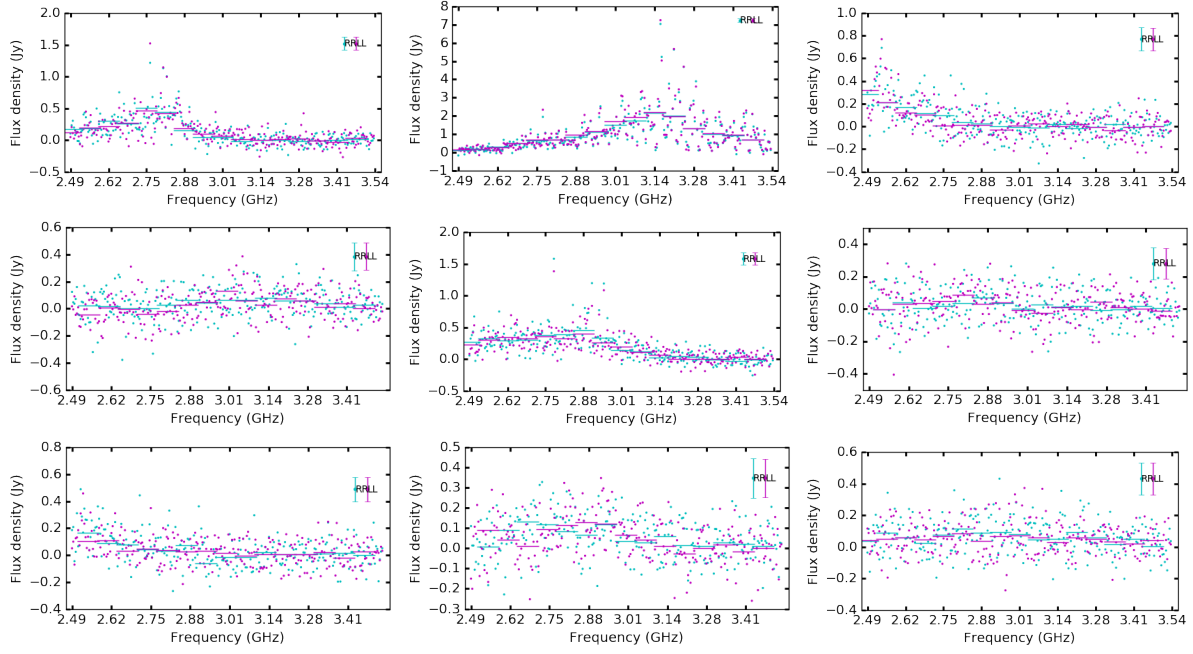


FIG. 3.— Spectra of nine bursts seen by the VLA from 2.5 to 3.5 GHz. **LABELS ALL SAME FREQ. SOME SHOULD START HIGHER FOR DROPPED CHANNELS**

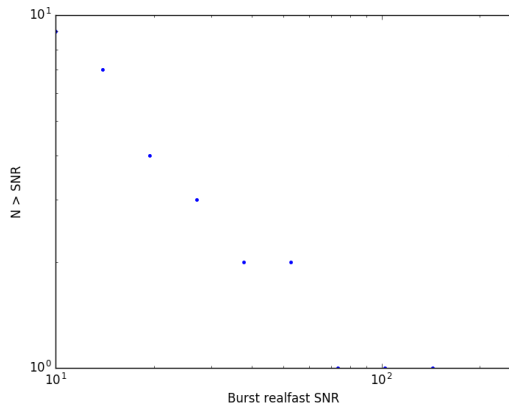


FIG. 4.— Log N – Log SNR distribution of real-time detections of FRB 121102.

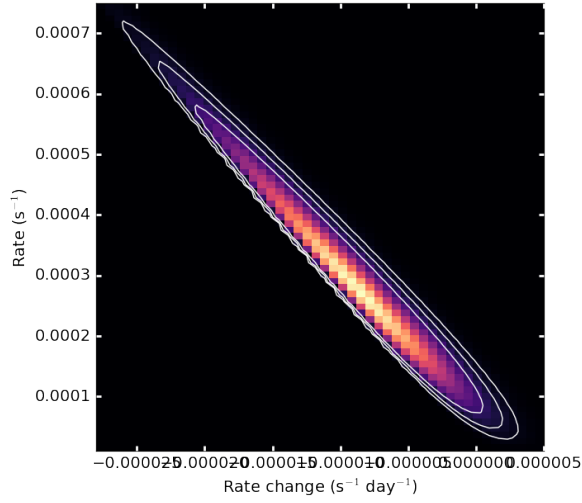


FIG. 5.— Rate versus rate change during last campaign.

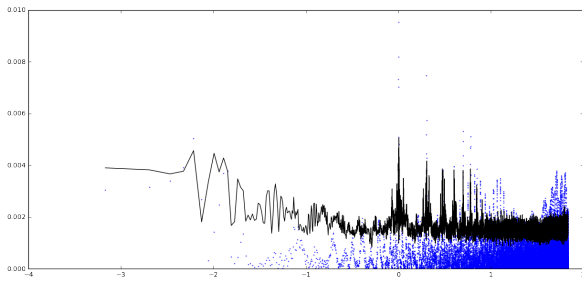


FIG. 6.— Lomb-Scargle periodogram with 95% limit on power from last observing campaign