

SEARCHING FOR
FRB PERSISTENT RADIO SOURCE
COUNTERPARTS
IN DWARF GALAXIES
USING LOFAR

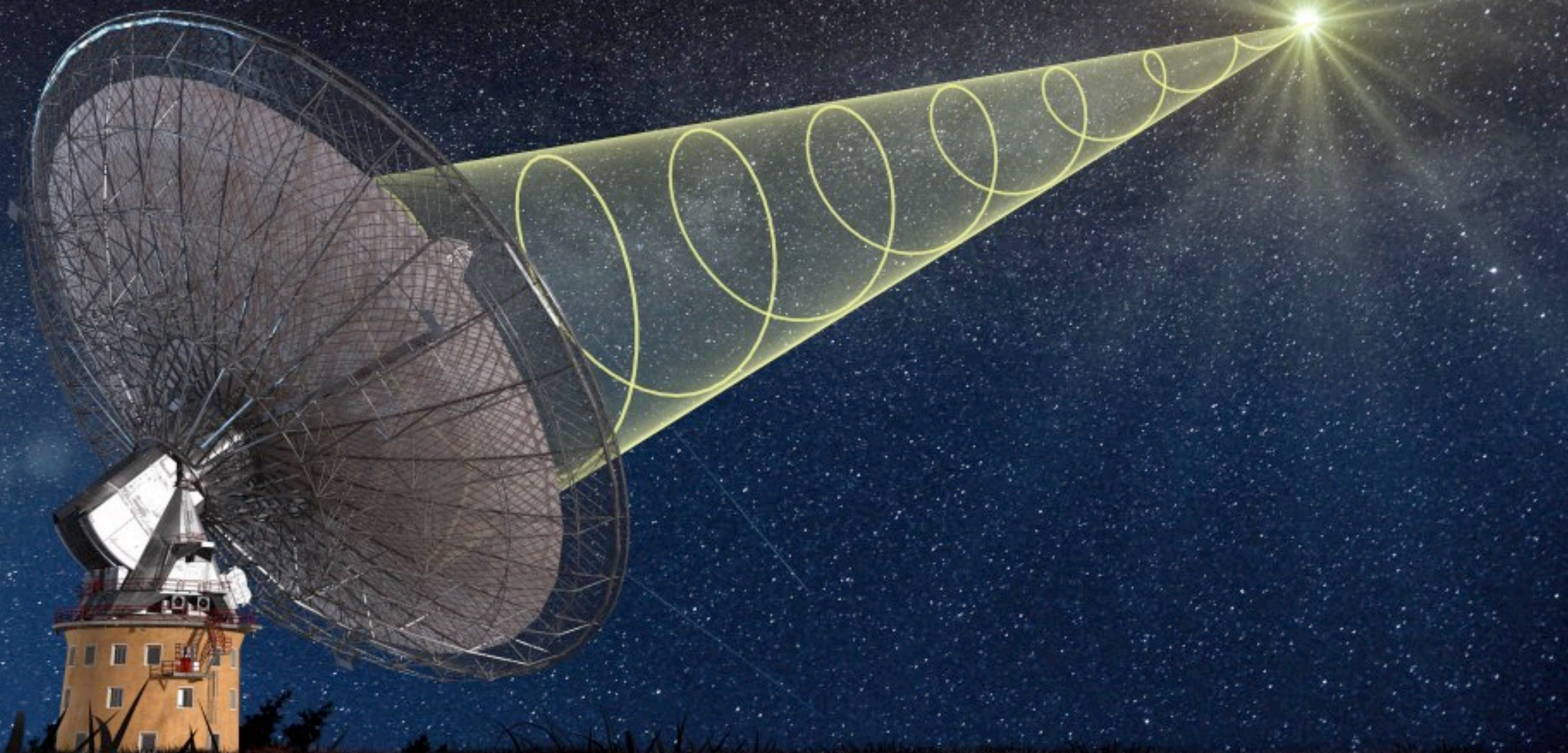


DANY VOHL

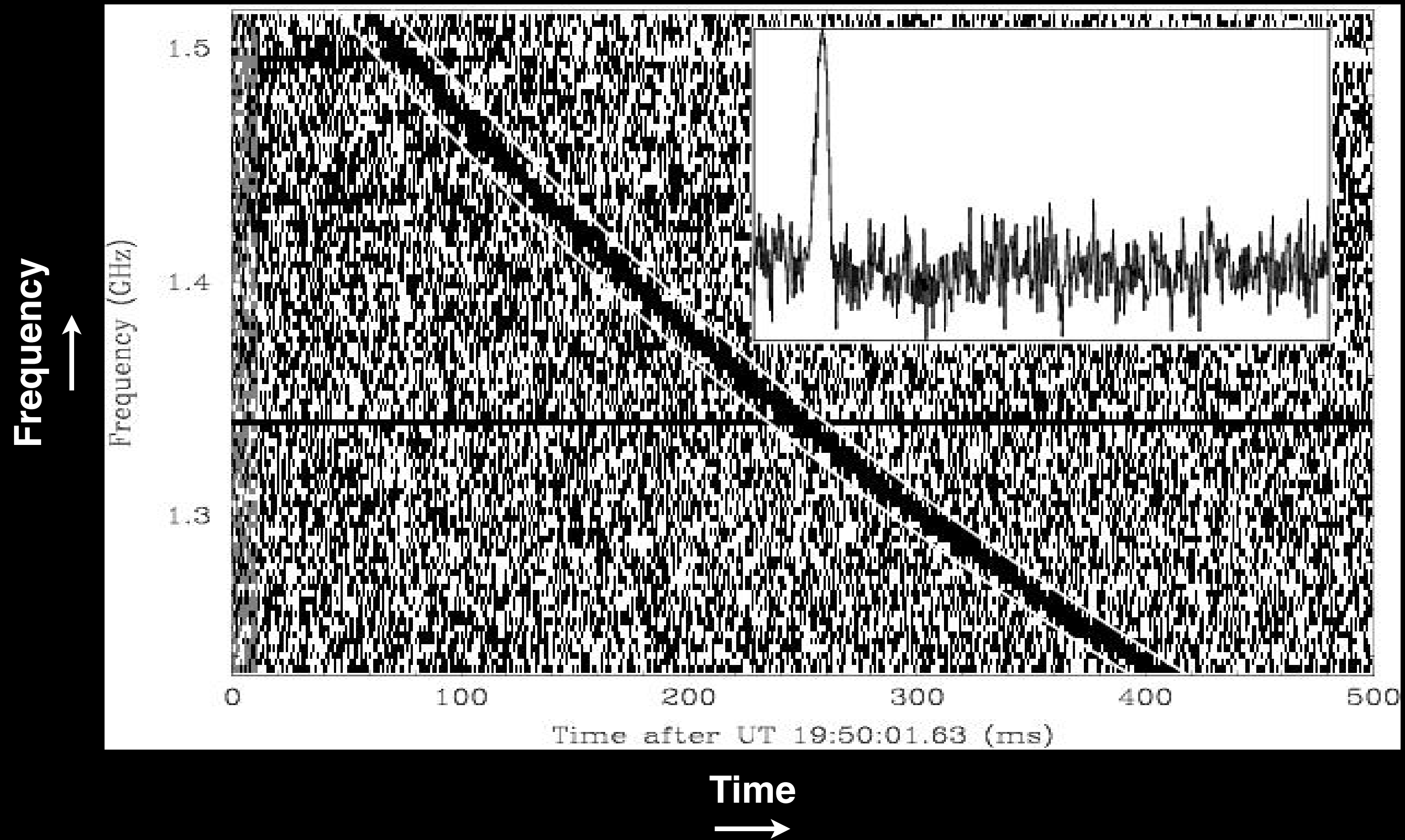
IN COLLABORATION WITH
H. VEDANTHAM, J. HESSELS & C. BASSA

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM & ASTRON, THE NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR RADIO ASTRONOMY

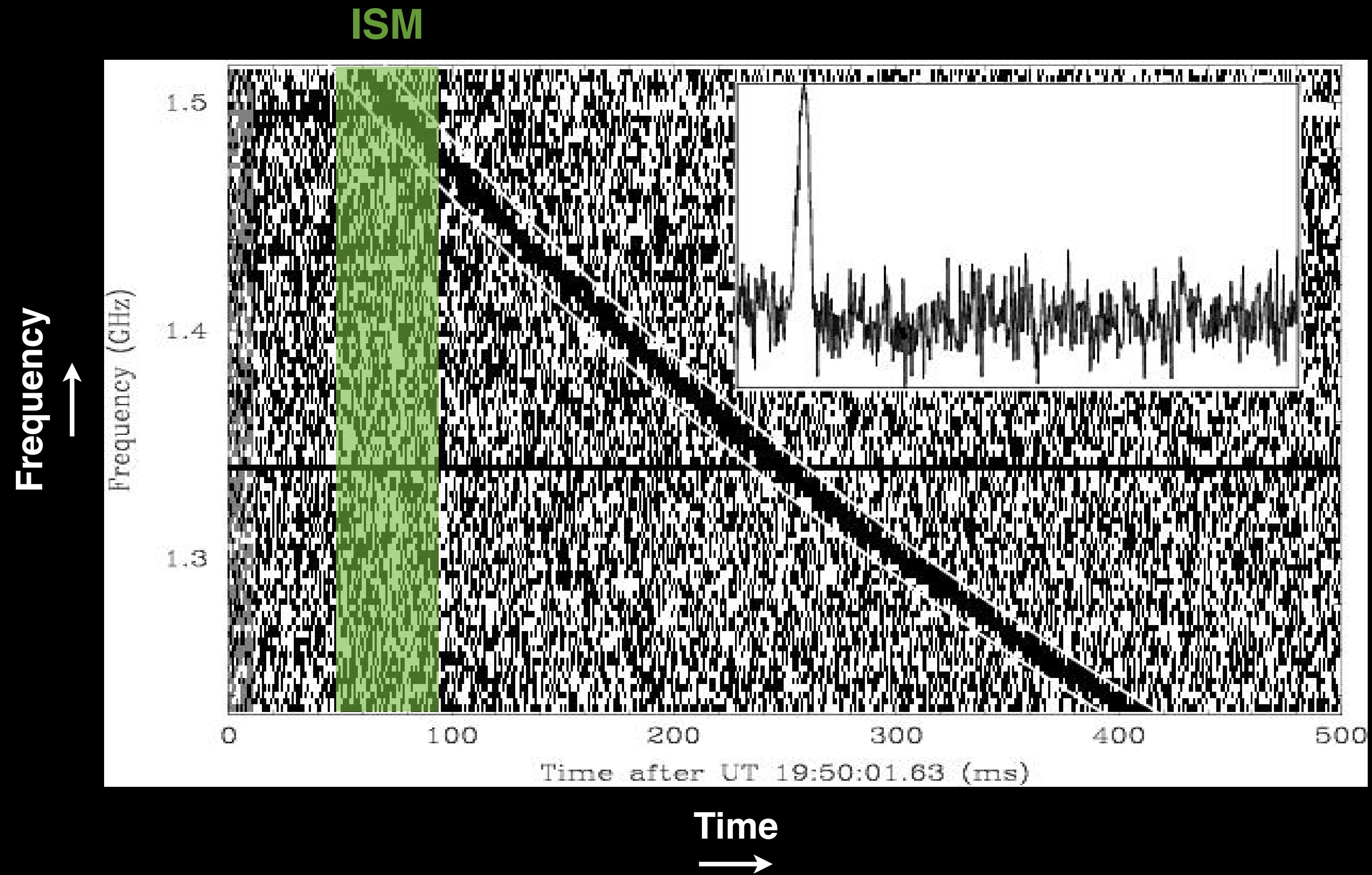
2007: The Lorimer burst



2007: The Lorimer burst

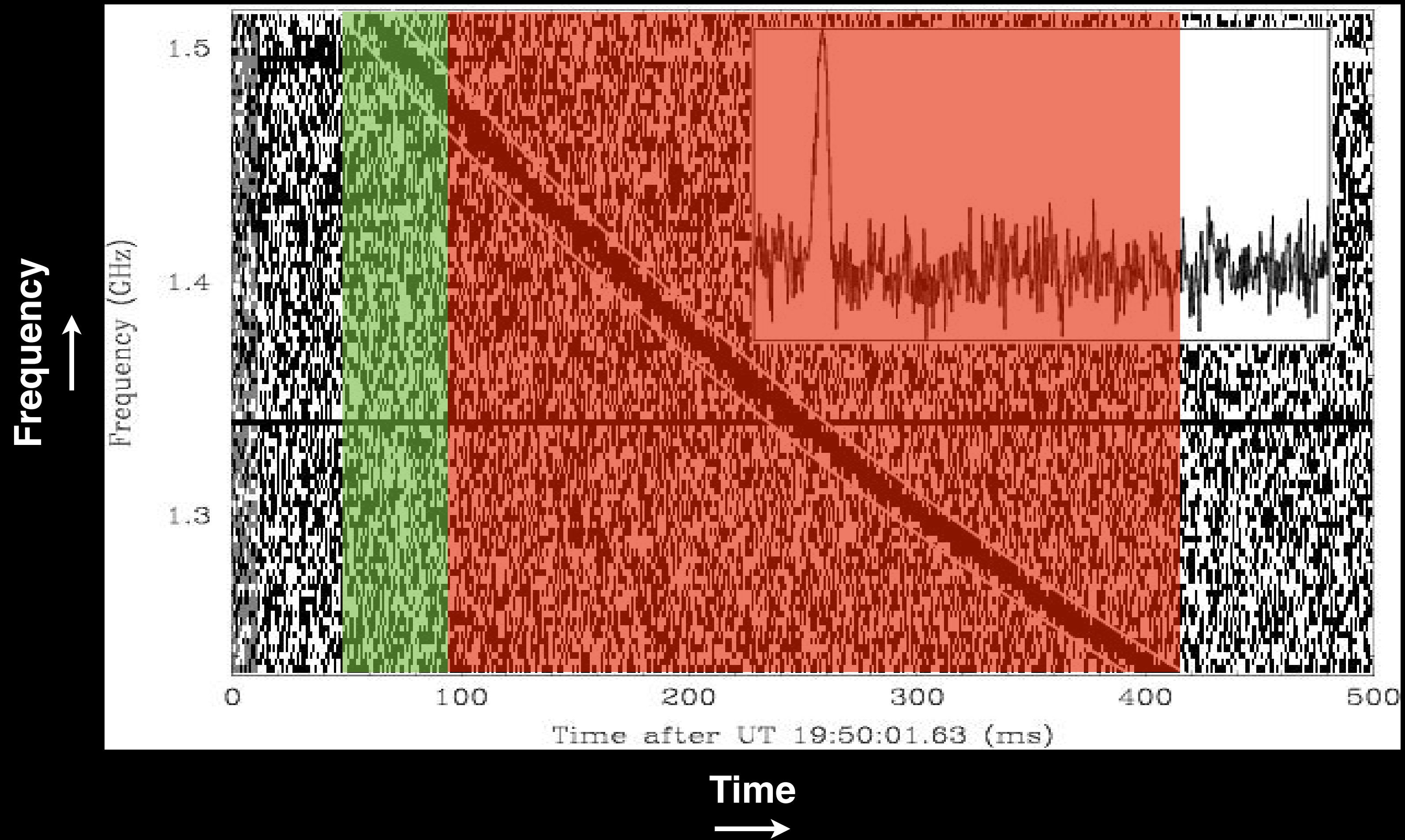


2007: The Lorimer burst



2007: The Lorimer burst

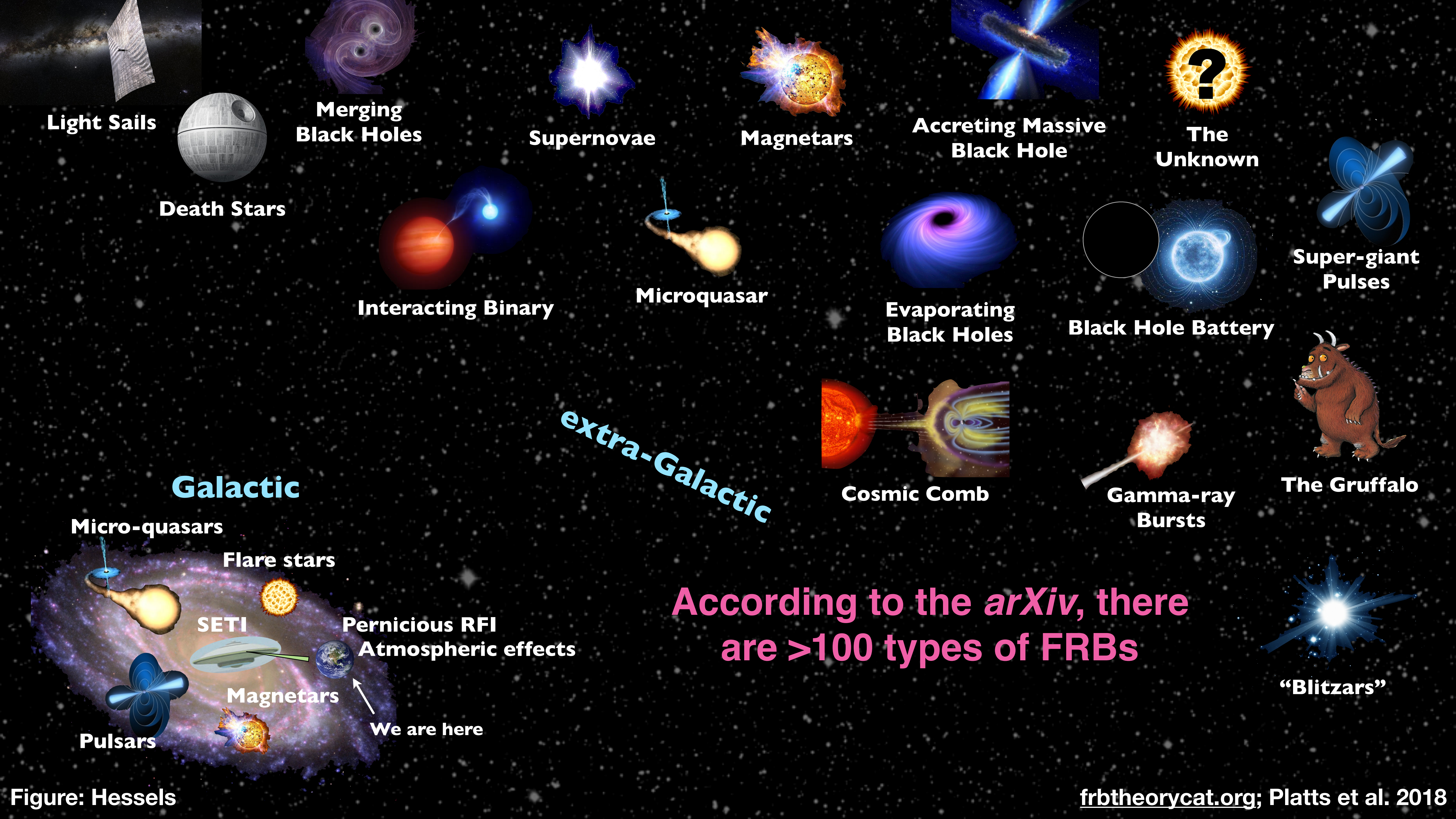
ISM IGM (intergalactic medium) + Host?



Some shocking facts

- ▶ Last 100 times shorter than the blink of an eye.
- ▶ Created long-long ago in galaxies far-far away.
- ▶ Same energy as the Sun emits in one day.





Light Sails



Death Stars

Merging Black Holes



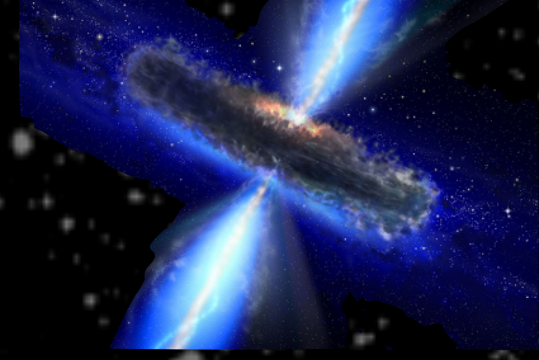
Supernovae



Magnetars



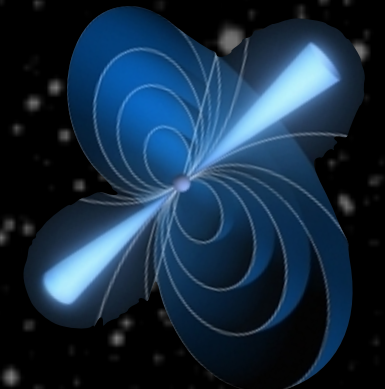
Accreting Massive Black Hole



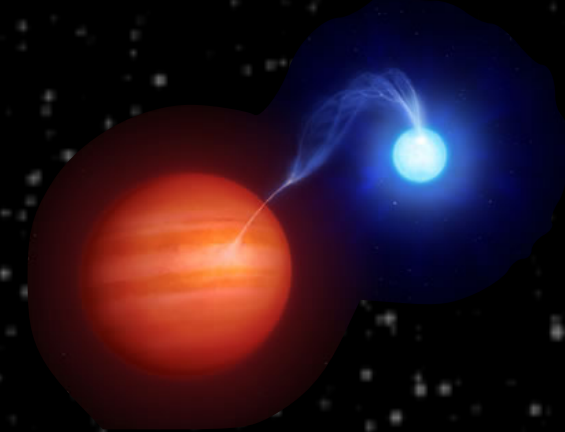
The Unknown



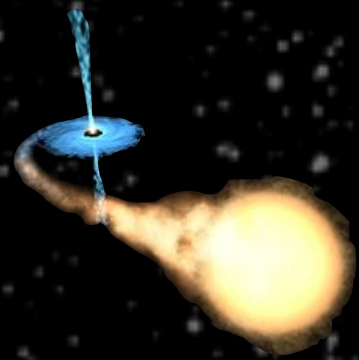
Super-giant Pulses



Interacting Binary



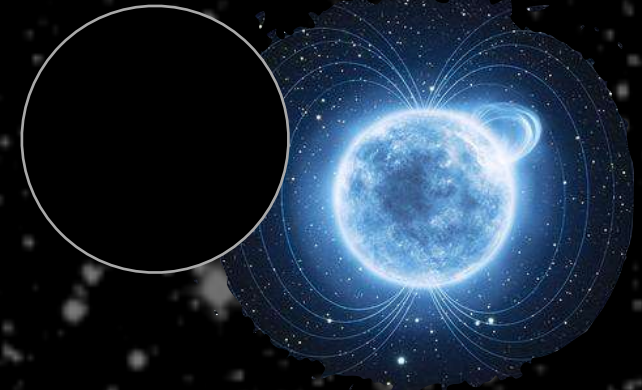
Microquasar



Evaporating Black Holes

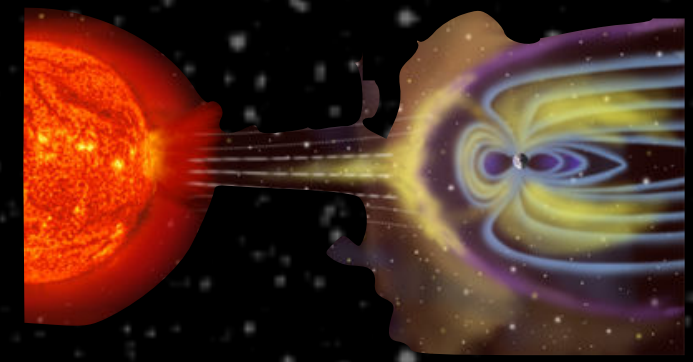


Black Hole Battery



extra-Galactic

Cosmic Comb



Gamma-ray Bursts

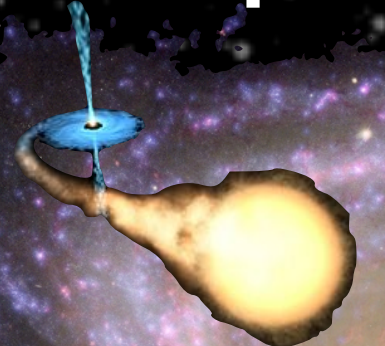


The Gruffalo



Galactic

Micro-quasars



Flare stars



SETI



Pernicious RFI



Atmospheric effects

Magnetars



We are here

Pulsars

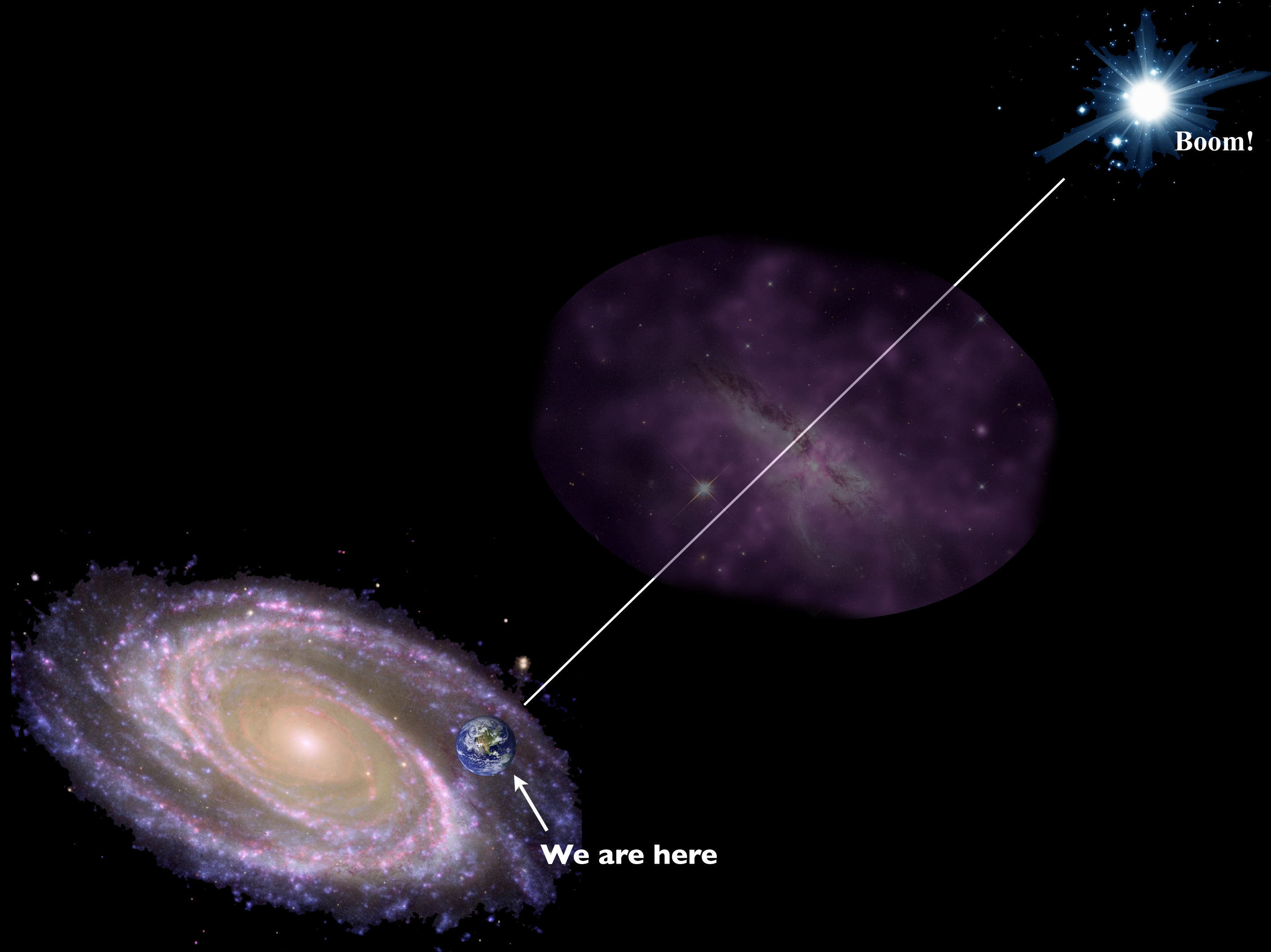


According to the *arXiv*, there are >100 types of FRBs

"Blitzars"

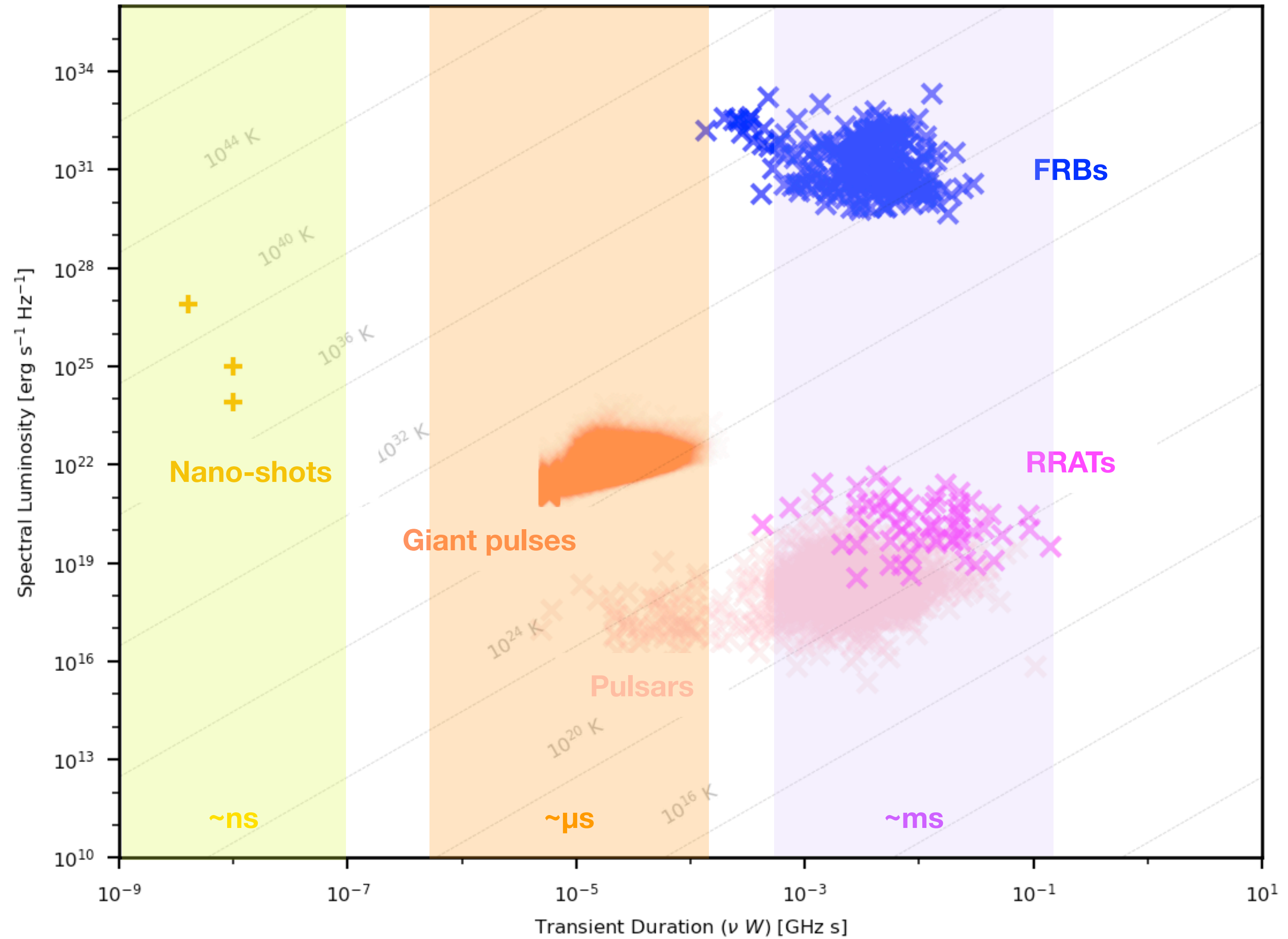


What good are they to anybody anyway?

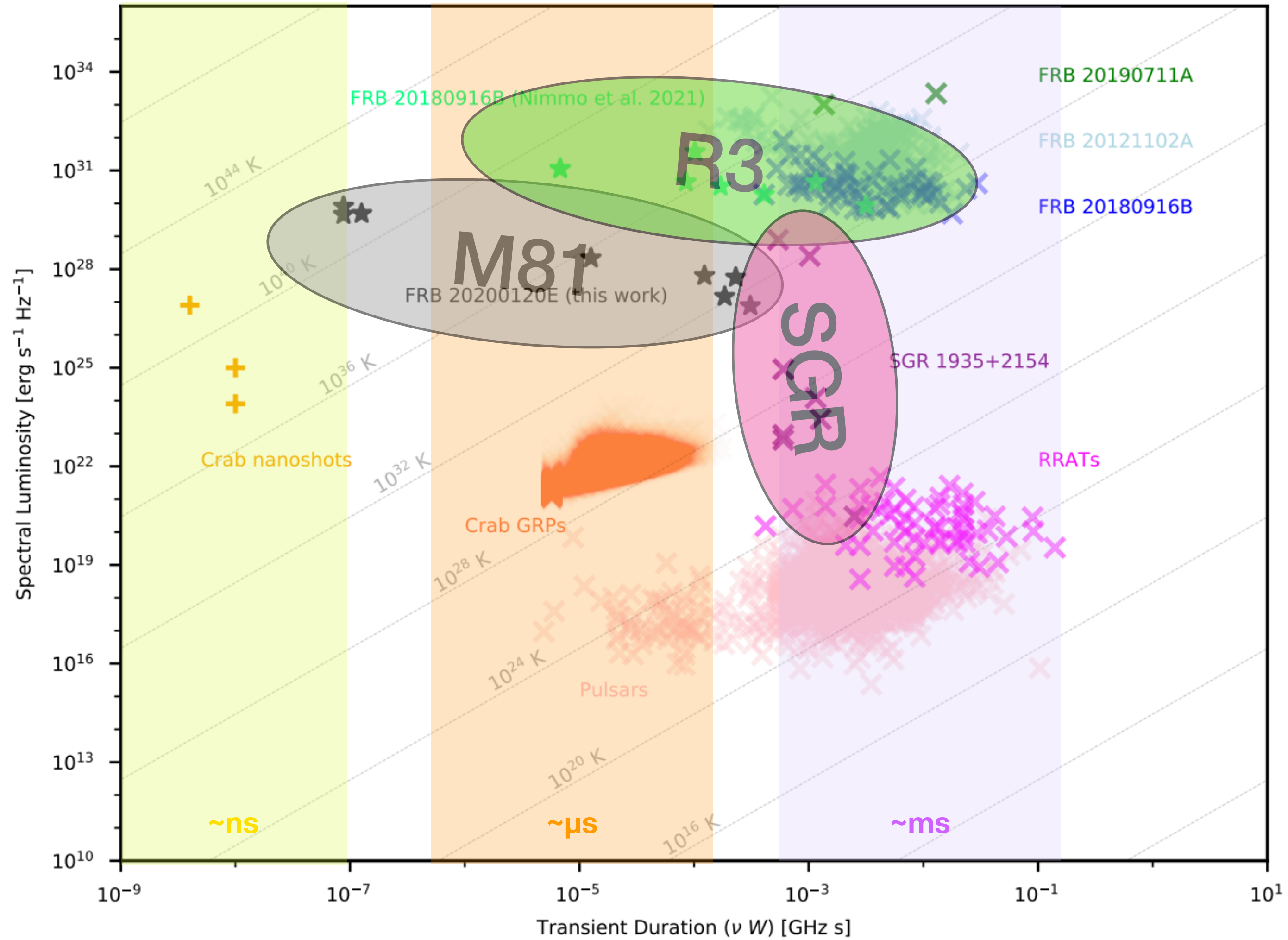


- Sites of extreme energy density. Important probes of extreme (astro)physics.
- New type of astrophysical object?
- Probes of intervening material.

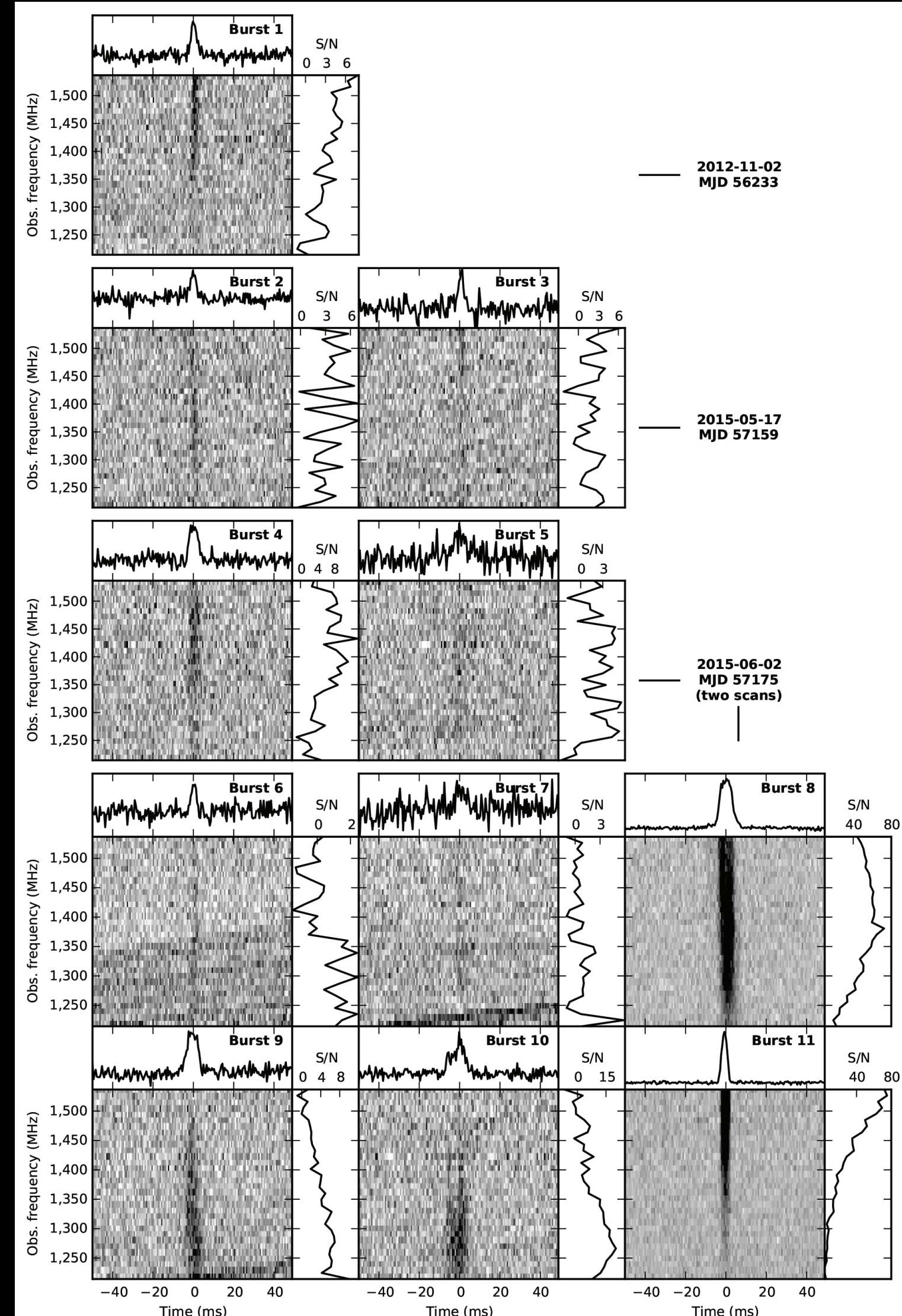
Filling in the transient phase space



Filling in the transient phase space



FRB 121102 repeats!



Spitler, Scholz, JH et al. 2016
Scholz, Spitler, JH et al. 2016

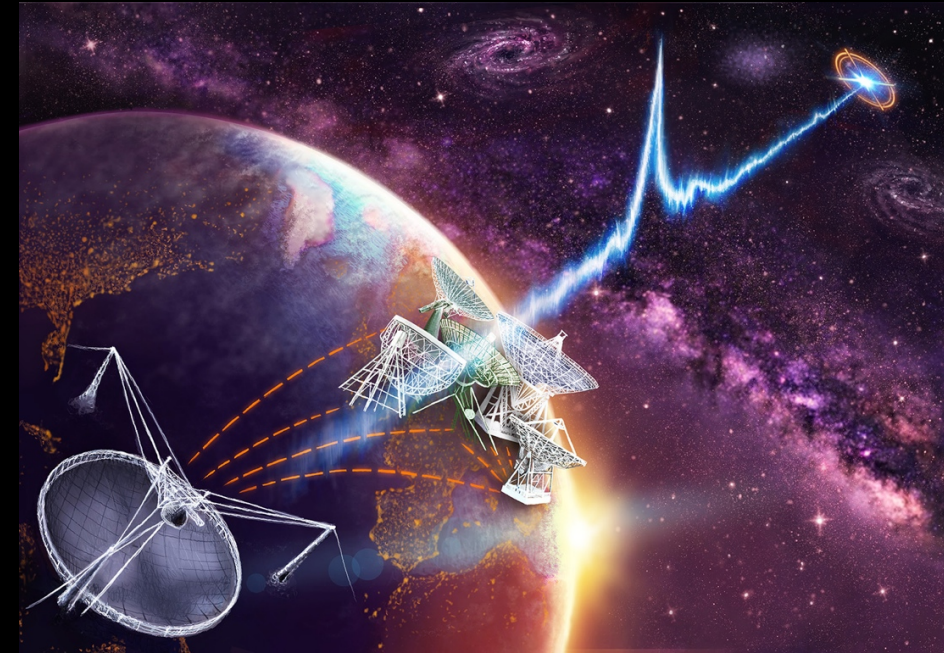


Image credit: Daniëlle Futselaar

FRB 121102 localised!



VLA



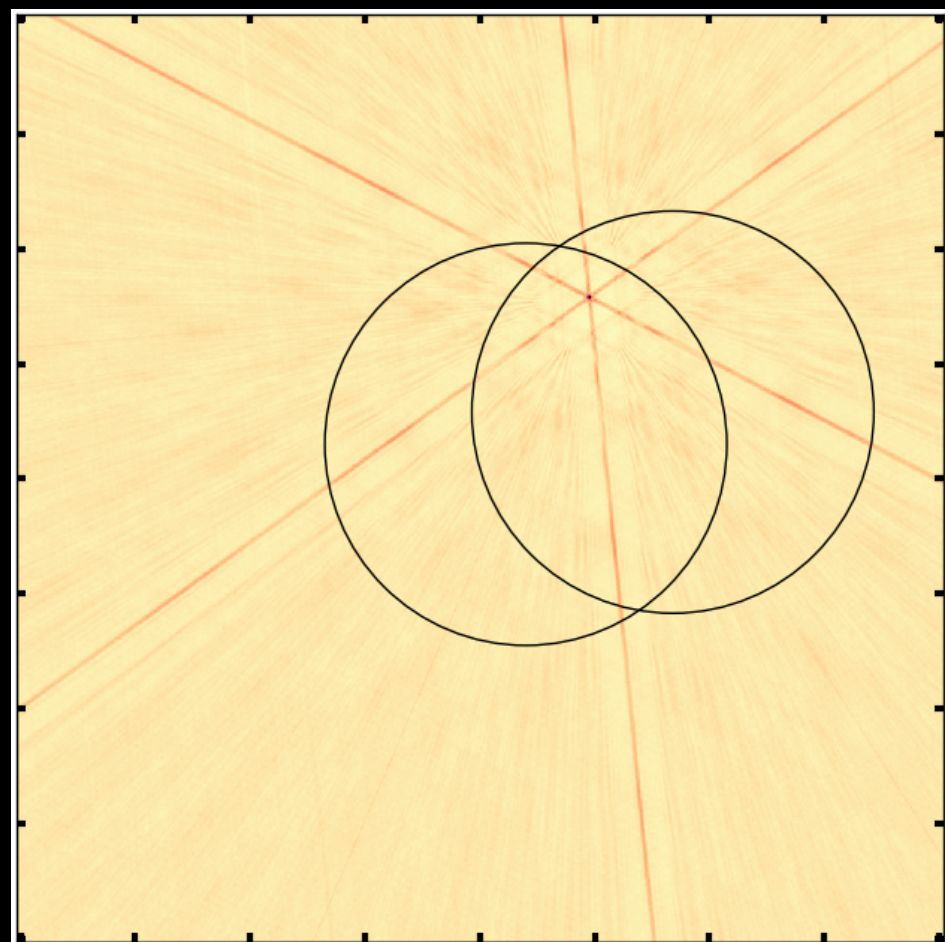
EVN



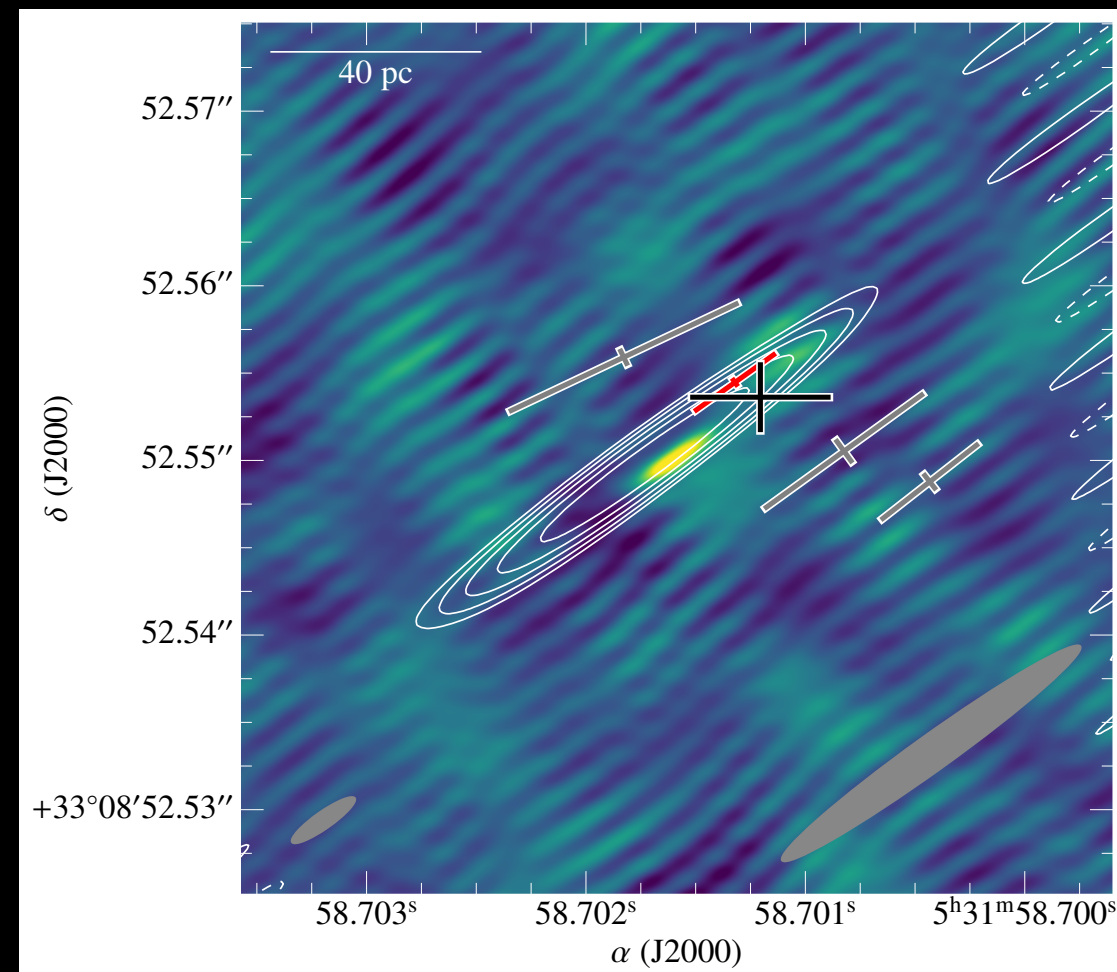
Gemini



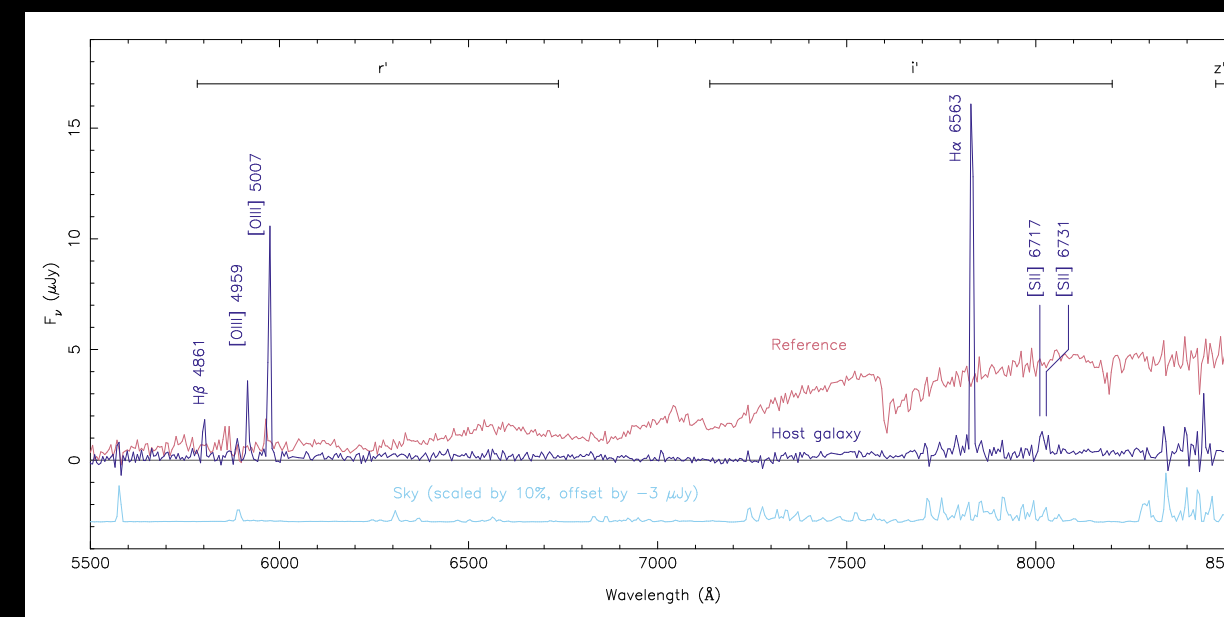
HST



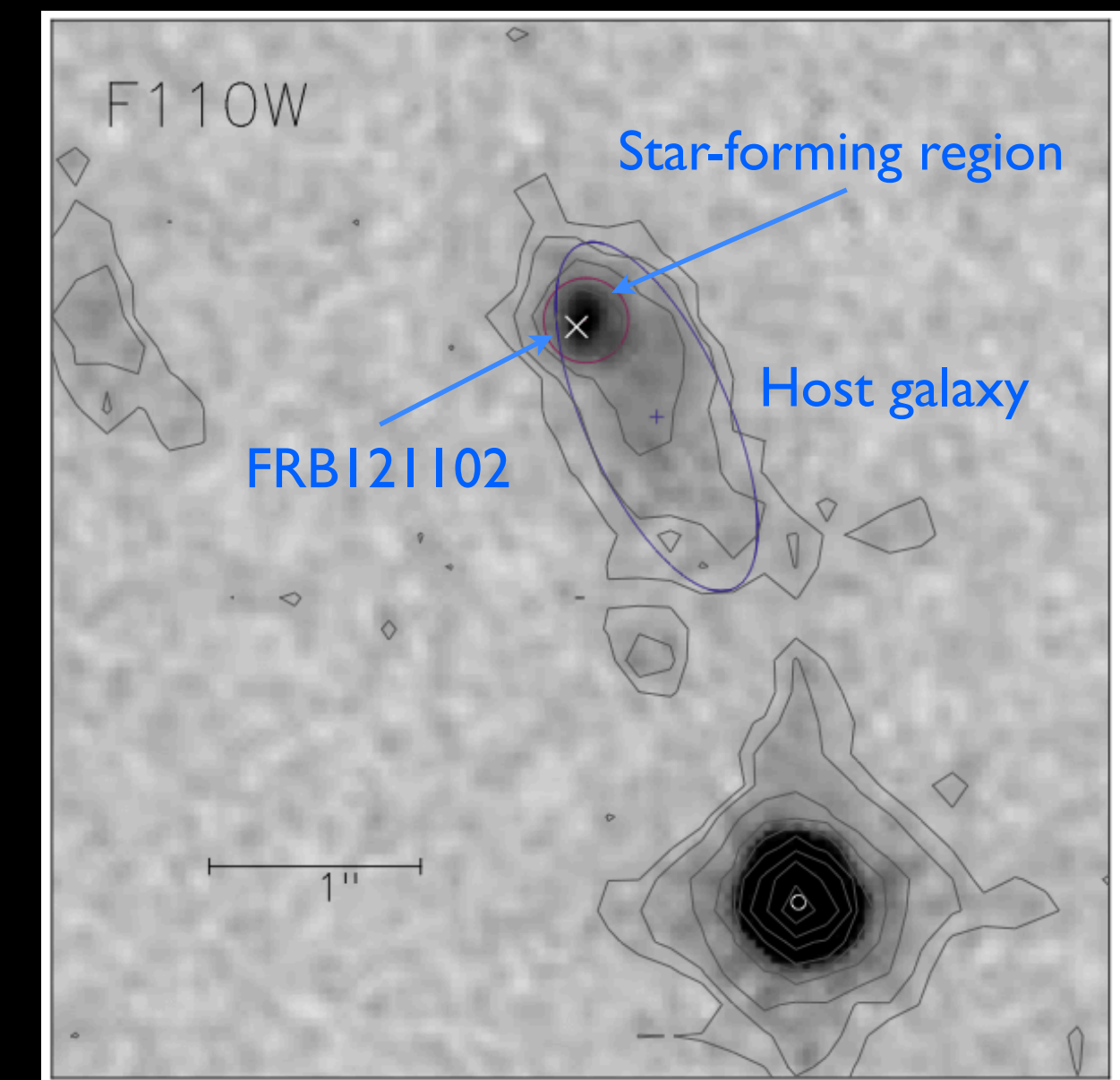
Chatterjee et al. (2017)



Marcote, Paragi, JH et al. (2017)



Tendulkar et al. (2017)

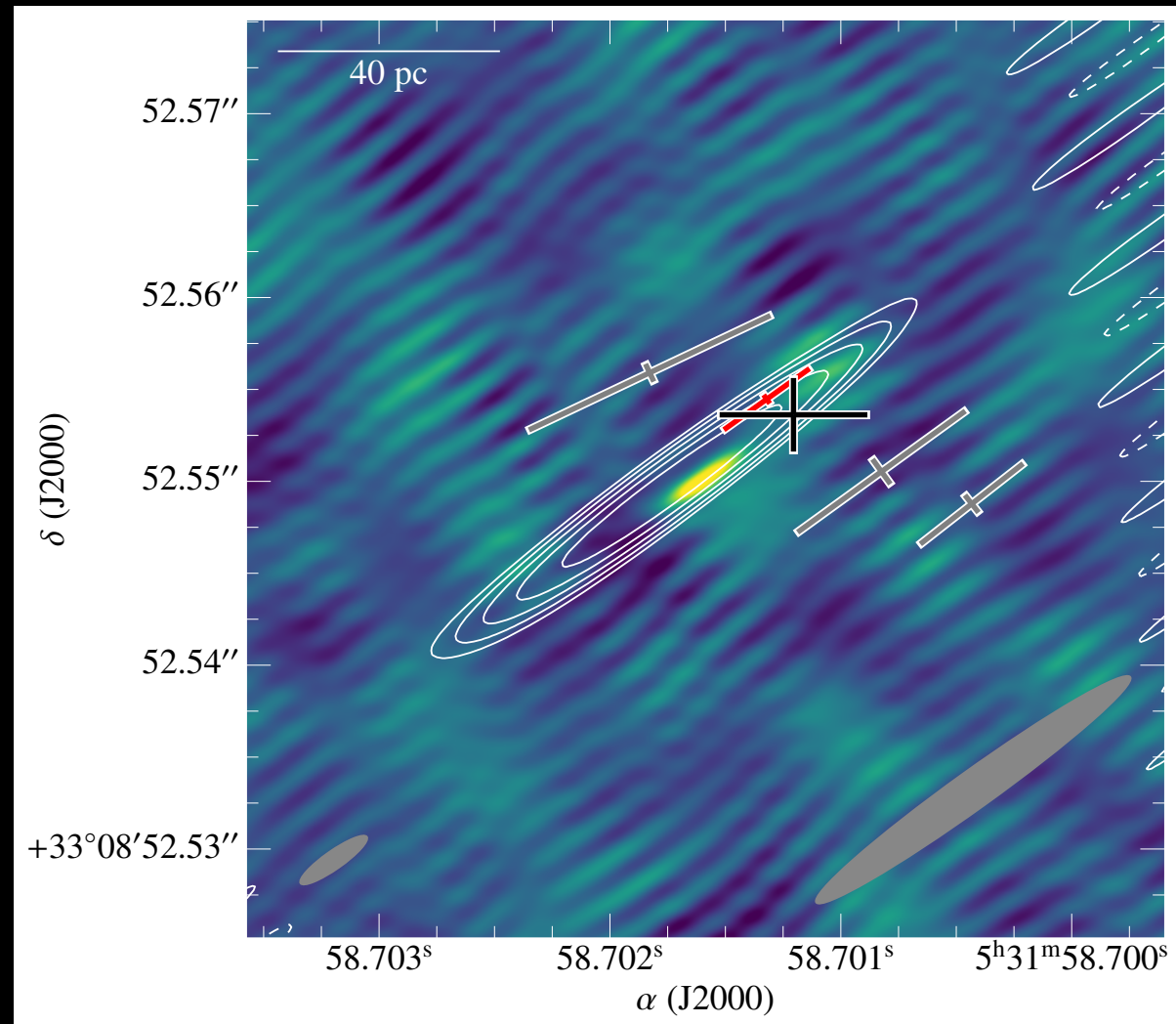


Bassa et al. (2017)

FRB 121102

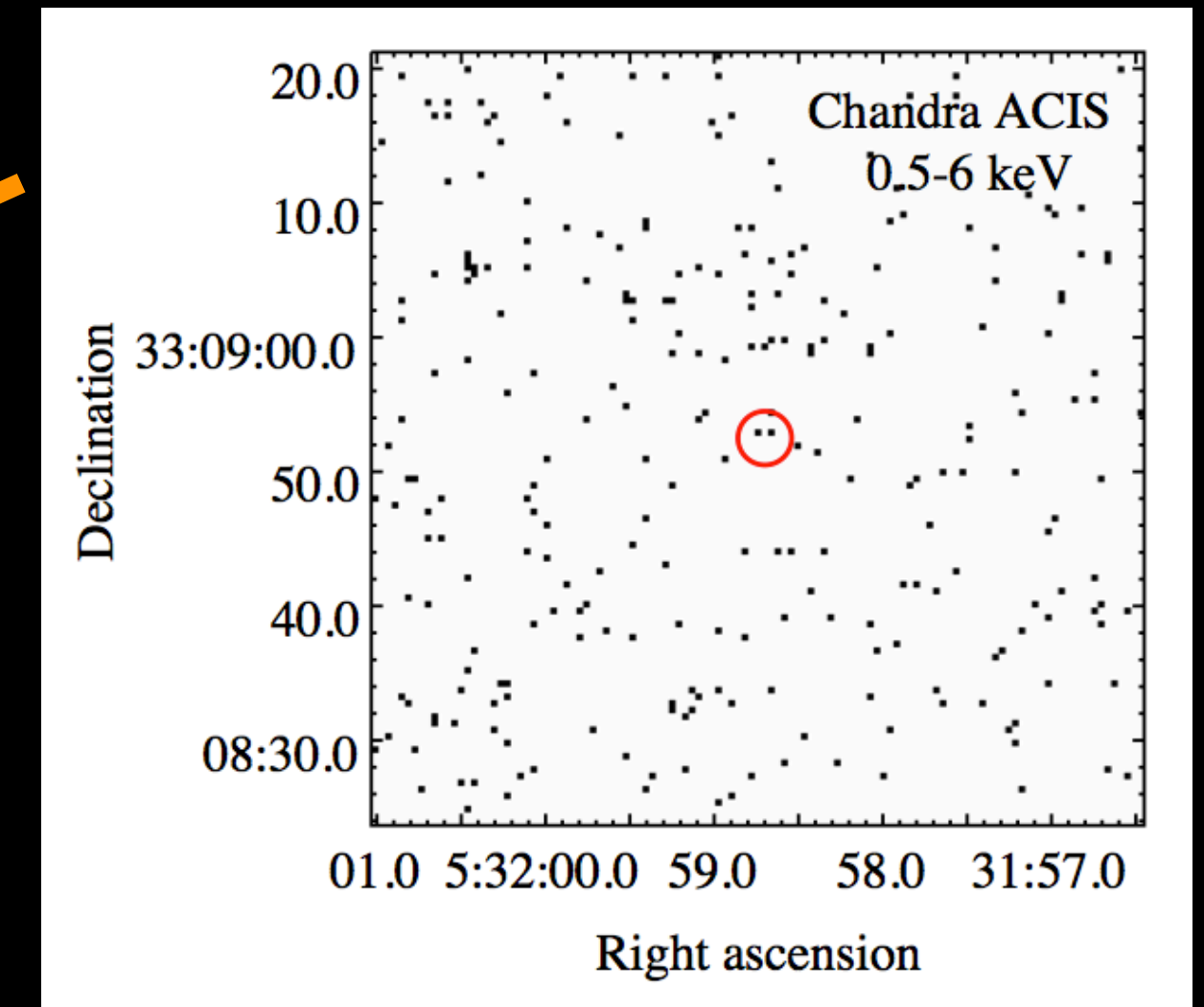
host & local environment

Marcote, Paragi, JH et al. 2017

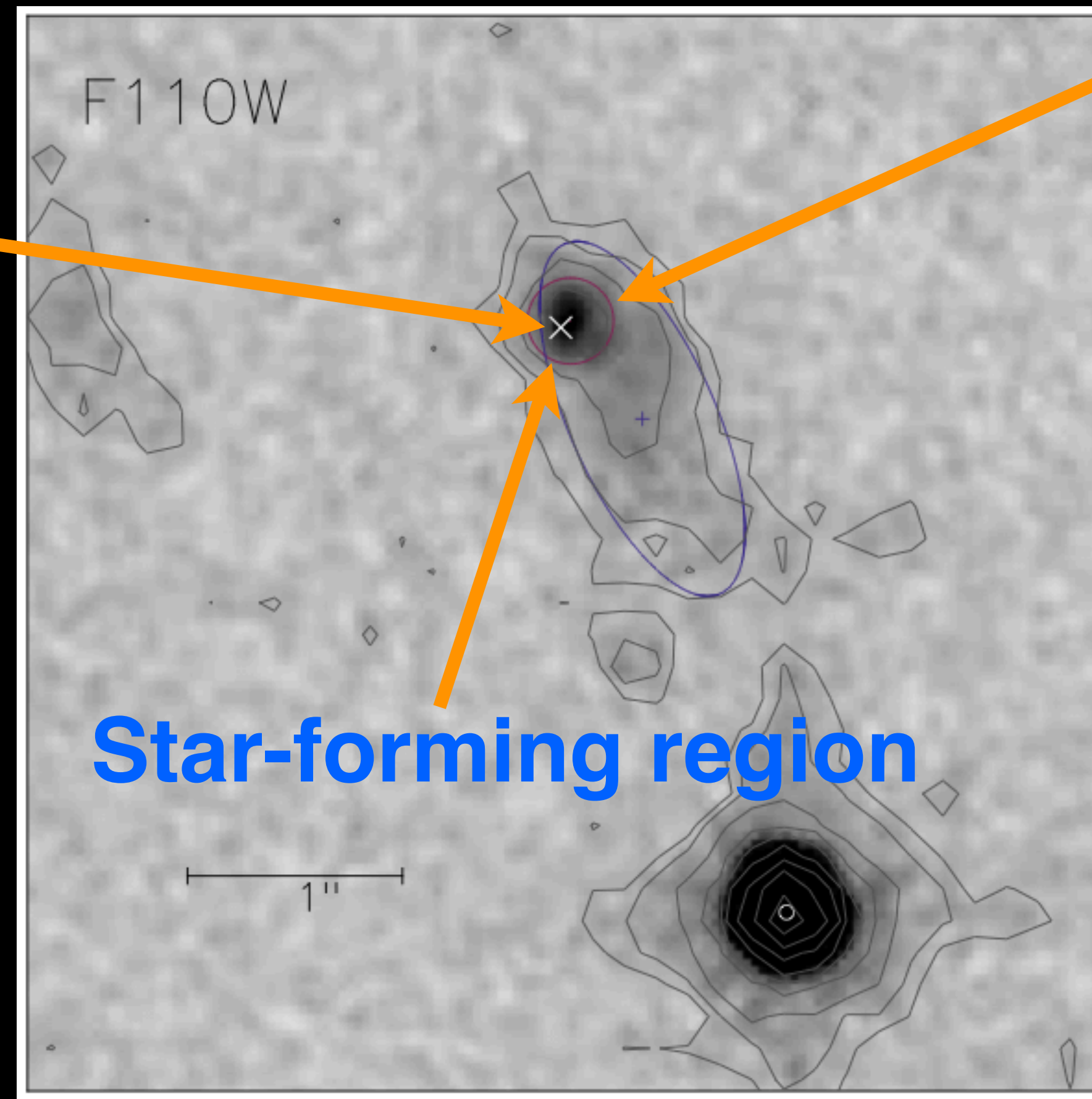


Compact radio source

Scholz, Bogdanov, JH et al. 2017



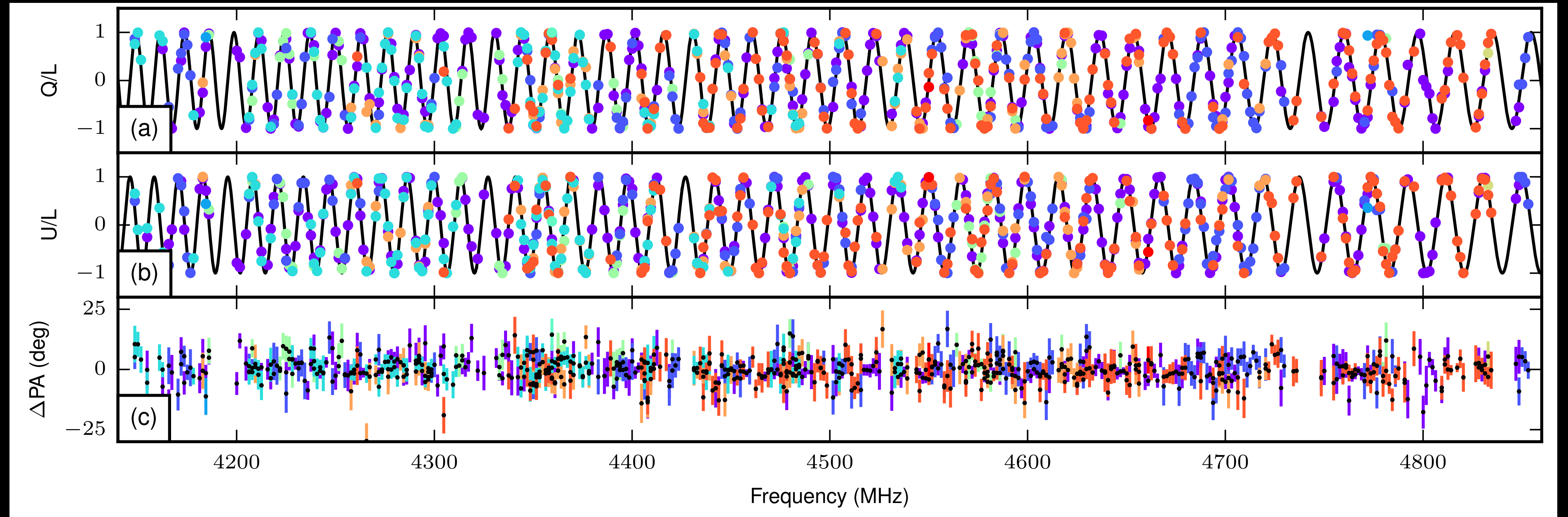
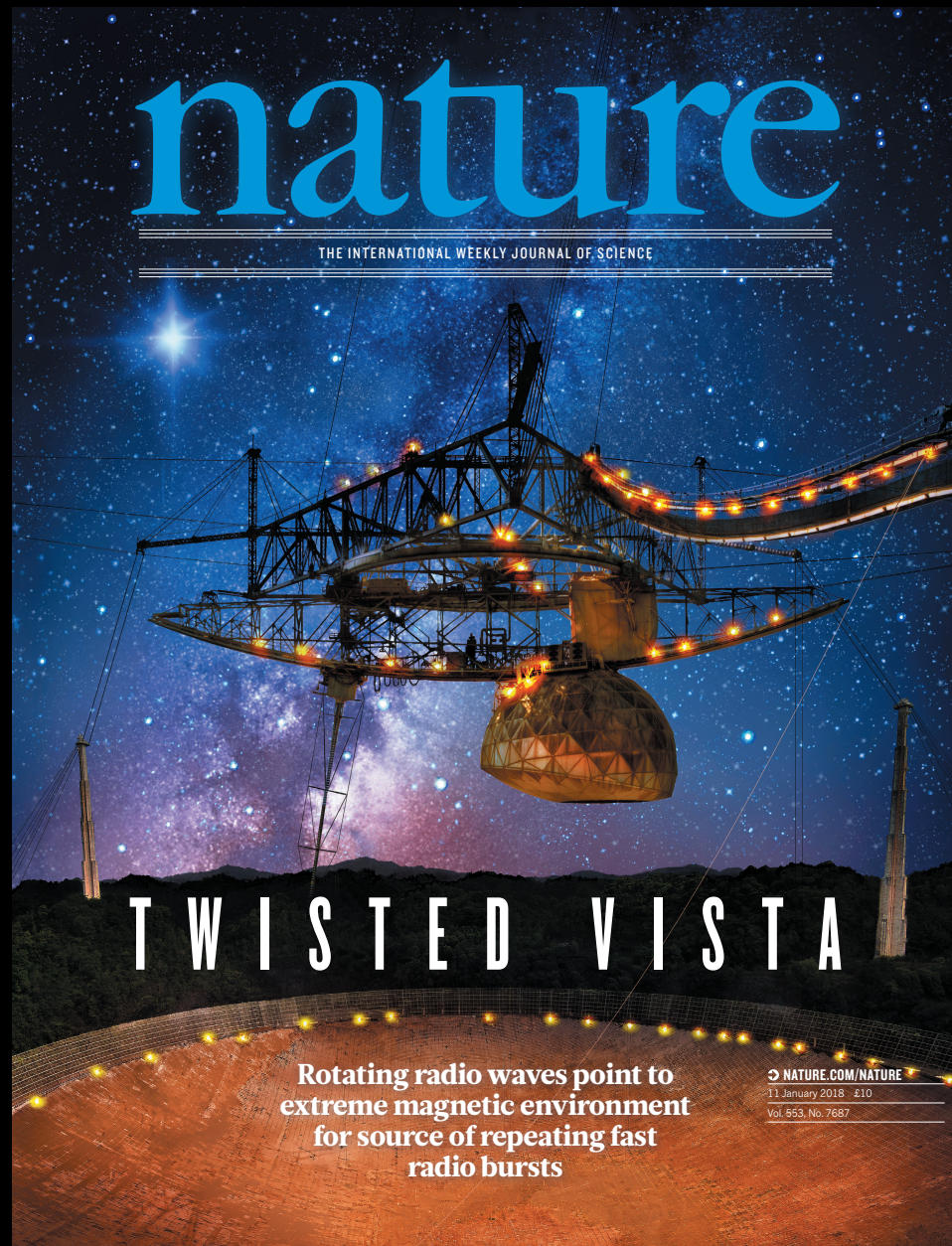
No X-rays or gamma-rays



Star-forming region

Bassa et al. 2017

FRB 121102 is in an extreme magneto-ionic environment



Michilli, Seymour, JH et al. 2018

In a dense nebula?
Near an accreting massive black hole?!

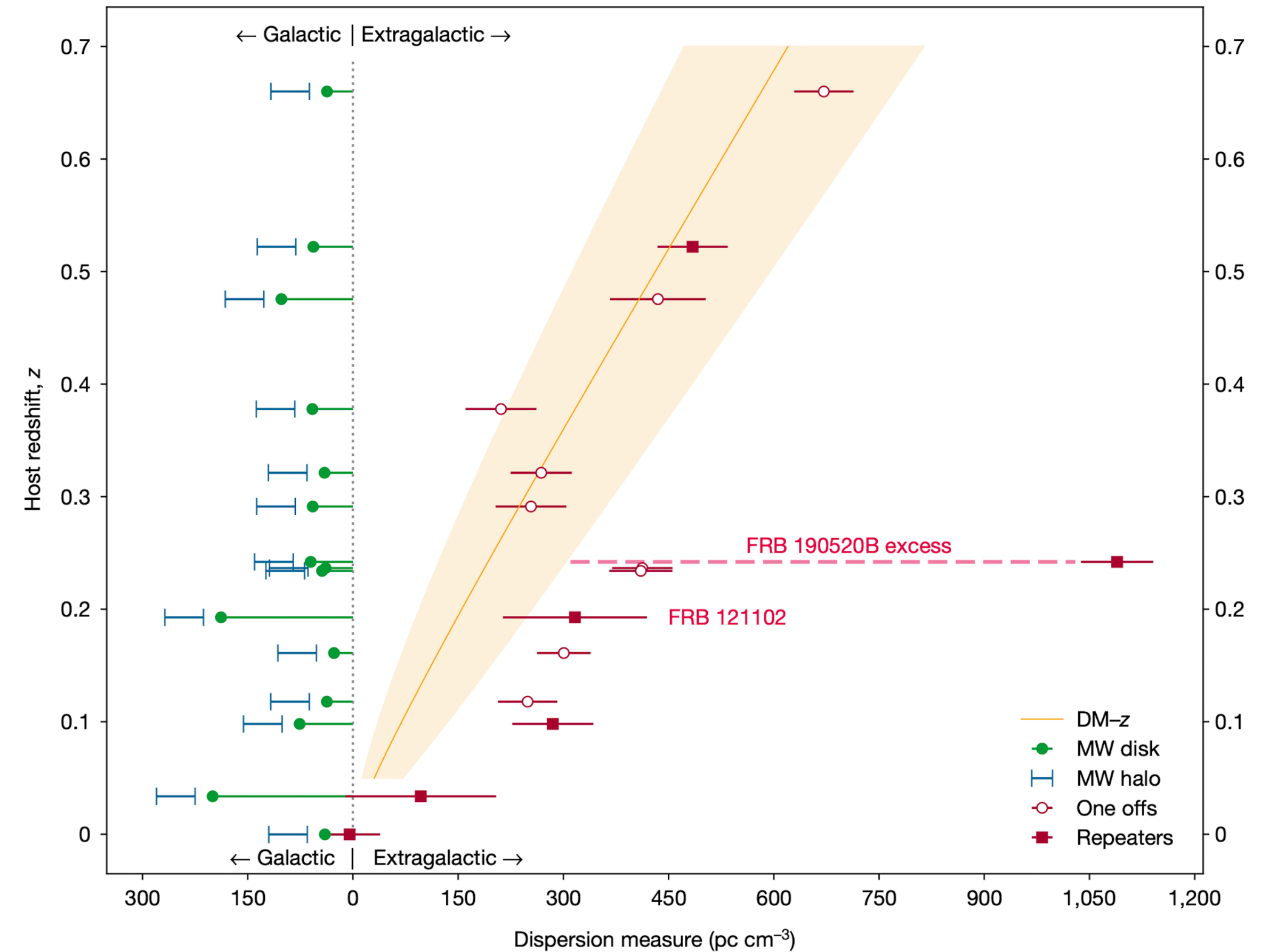
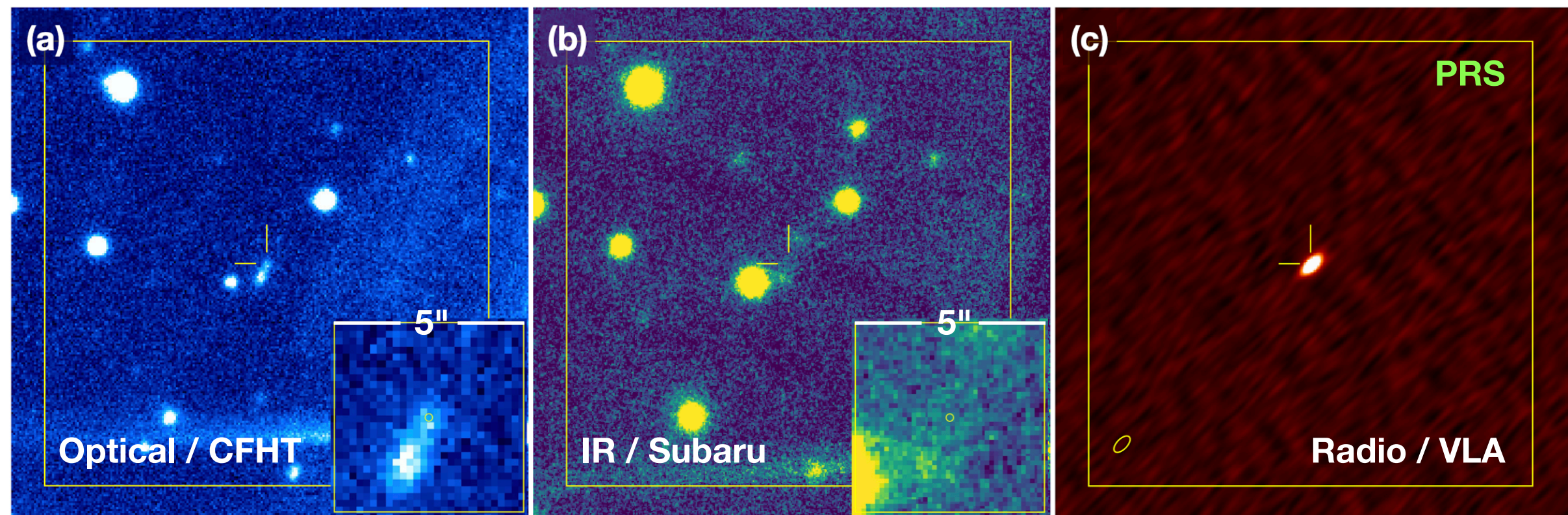
Our EU-TSP:

Can we find more FRB sites by identifying persistent radio sources in dwarf galaxies?

FRB 20190520B (PRS2)

Only the 2nd known repeating FRB co-located to PRS

- Detected with the FAST telescope (Niu *et al.* 2022)
- Star forming dwarf host galaxy
- Large DM_{Host} contribution
- High repetition rate



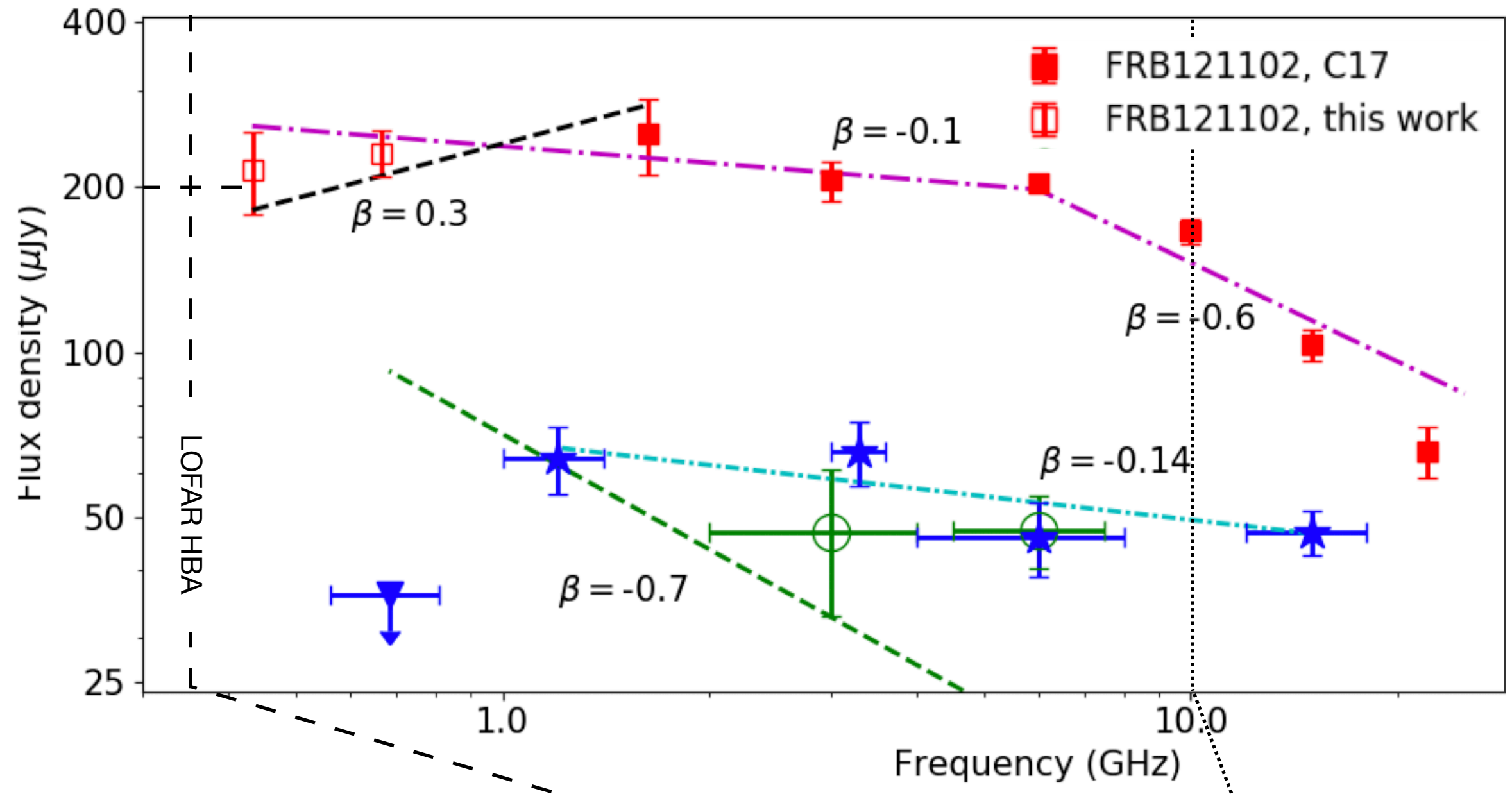
Law et al. 2022:

“Given that FRBs occur with a high volumetric rate (comparable to that of core-collapse supernovae; Luo et al. 2018; Perley et al. 2020) and that PRS are luminous, it may be that PRS constitute a significant new class of extragalactic radio source.”

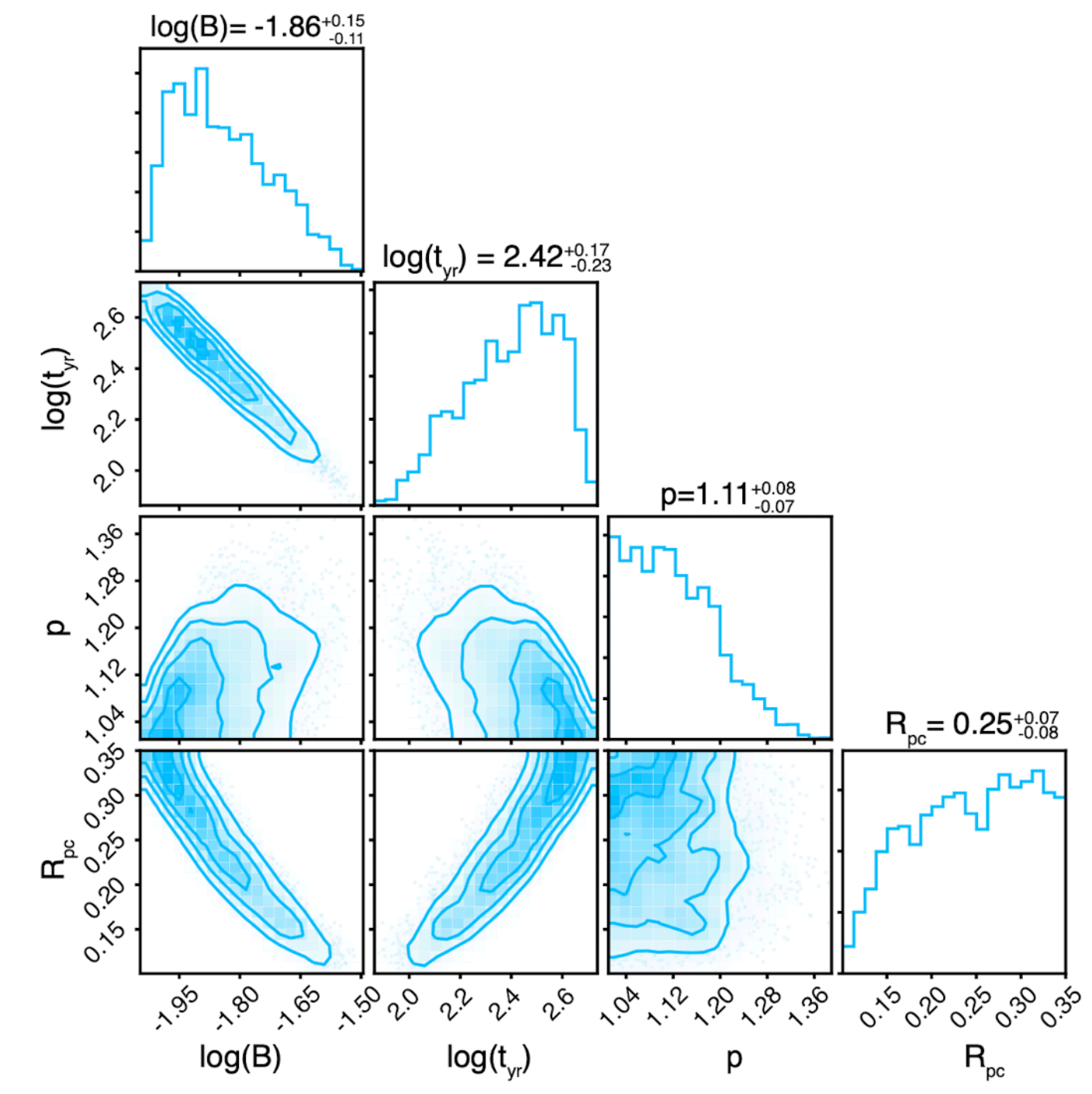
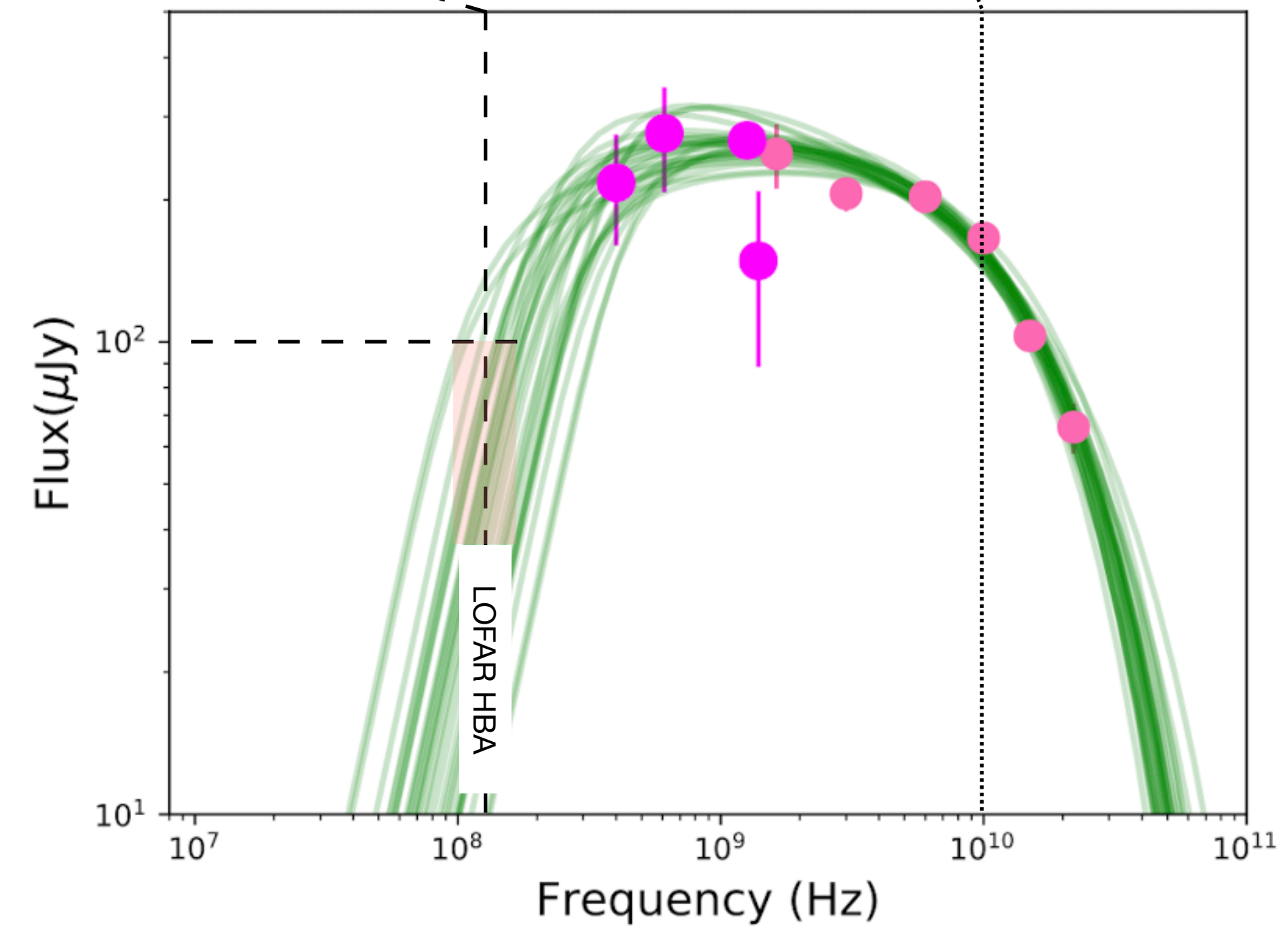
“[In] the local universe, **PRS potentially amount to as much 1% and 7%** of the **radio-luminous AGN** and **star-forming galaxy populations**, respectively.”

To improve our understanding of PRSs, it is imperative to increase the known sample size

FRB121102 spectrum



Monda+22



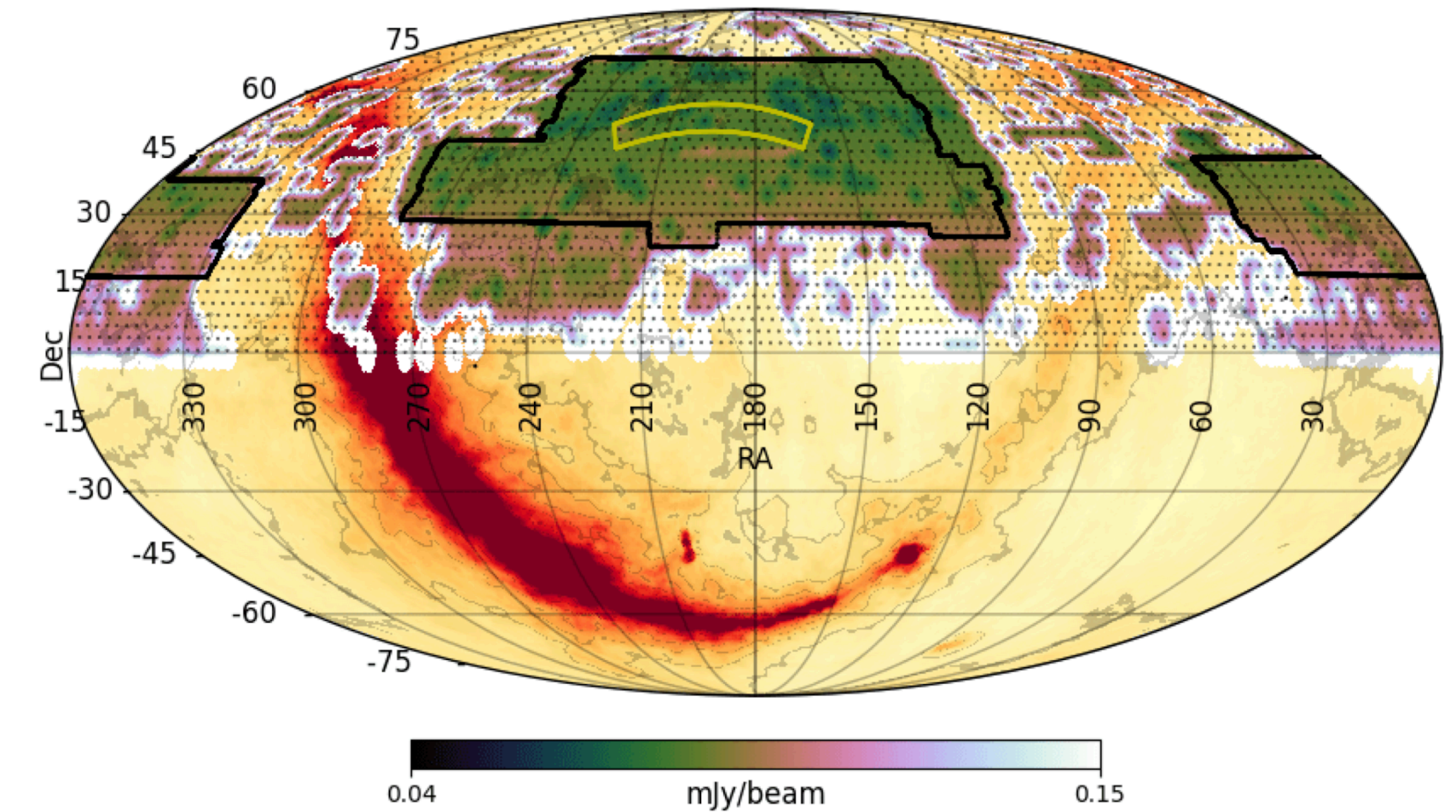
Resmi+22

Search for PRS signature

Targeted search for compact radio sources coincident with dwarf galaxies

- **Radio reference catalog:**

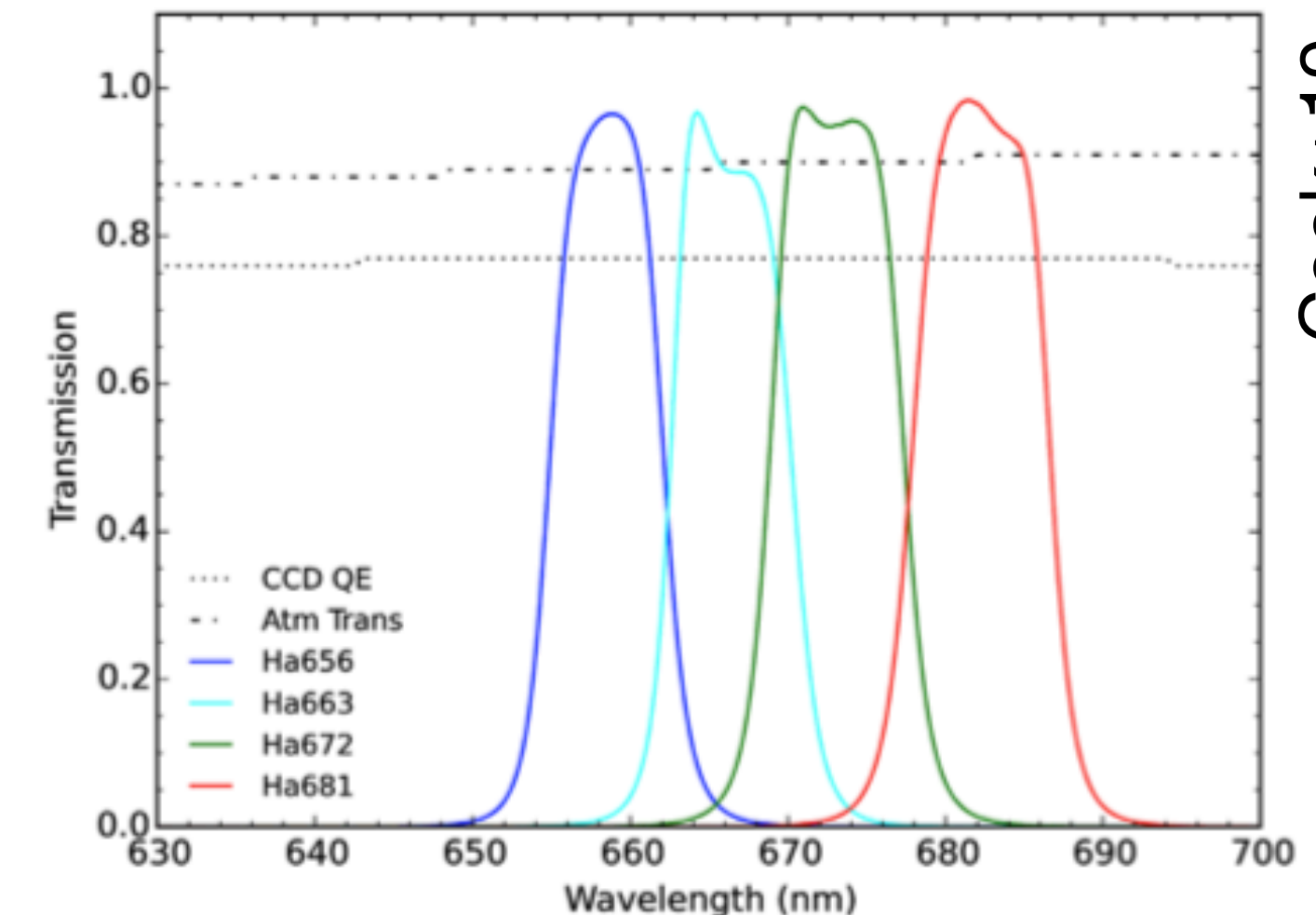
- LoTSS 2nd data release (Shimwell *et al.* 2022)
 - **> 4 million radio sources**
 - Central frequency: 144 MHz
 - ~ 5500 deg² covered
 - **0".2 astrometric accuracy** (comparable to optical surveys)
 - Point source completeness to 90% at 0.8 mJy/beam



Shimwell+22

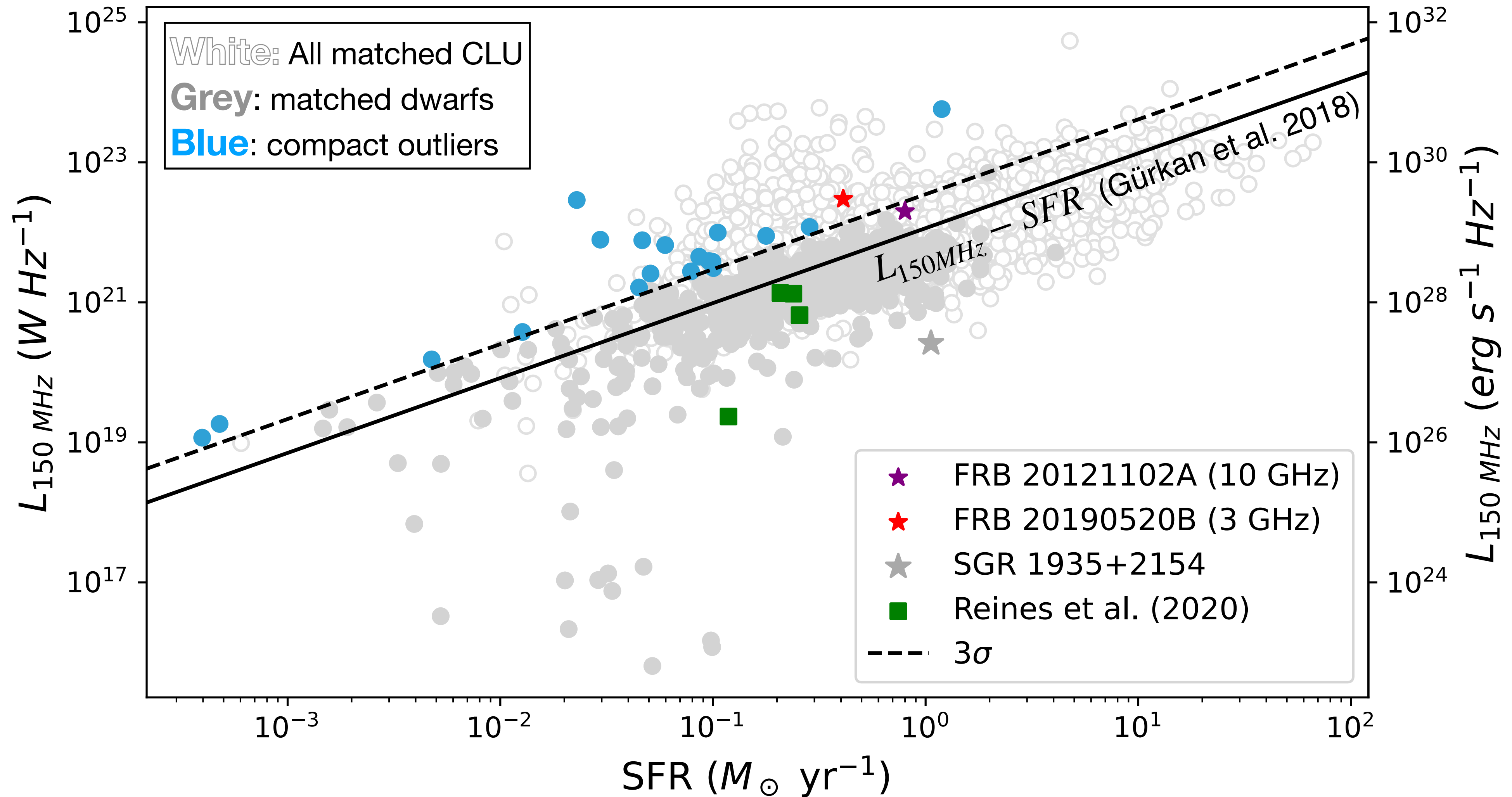
- **Optical target catalog:**

- Census of the local Universe (Cook *et al.* 2019)
 - **270 000 sources** over **3π of the sky**
 - Observed in four H-alpha bands
 - Corresponding to $-0.0026 < z < 0.0471$
 - **Provides various physical properties:** e.g.
 - **Mstar** (from WISE1), **SFR** (GALEX FUV flux)
 - Spans dwarf galaxies to larger spirals

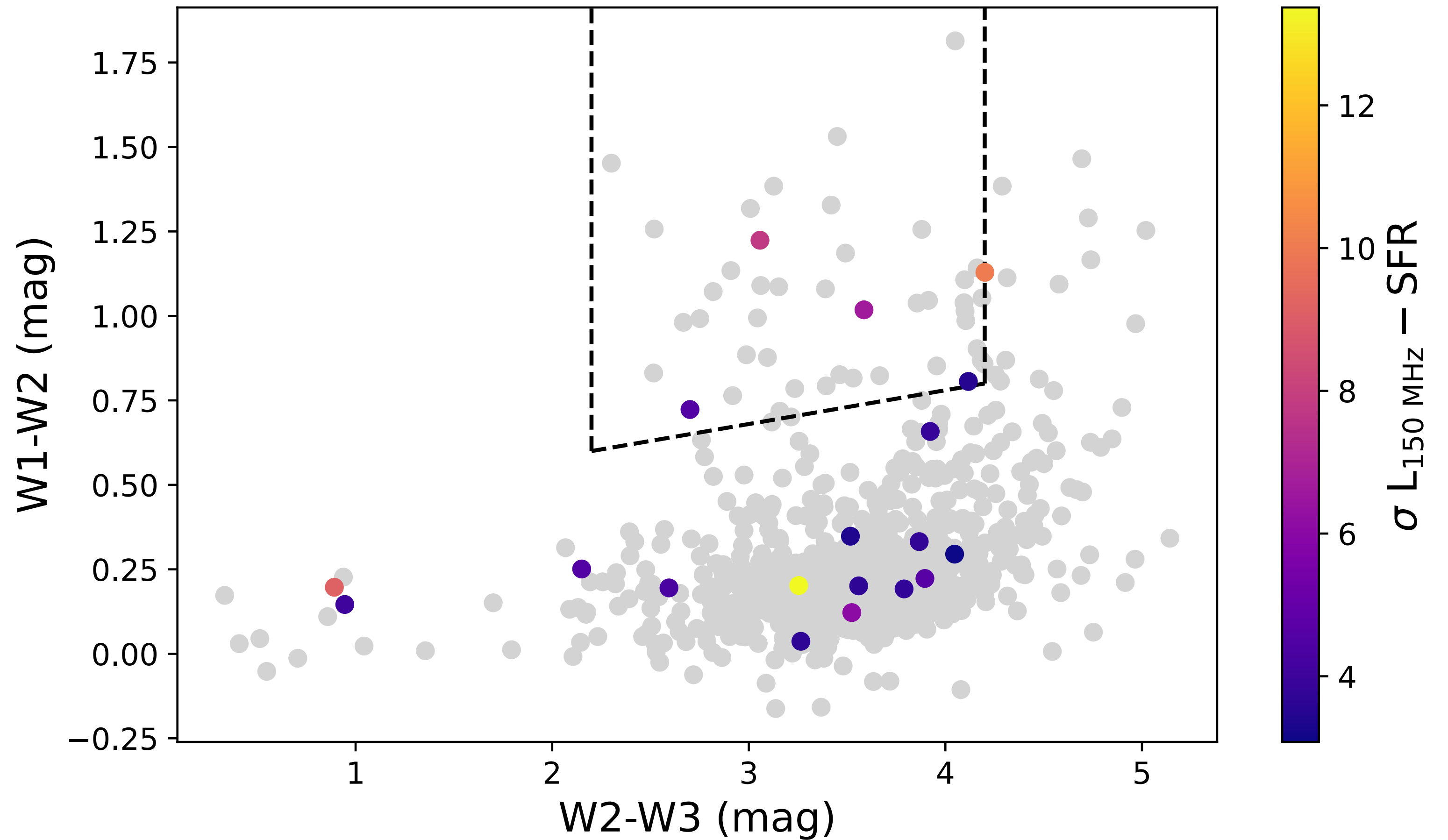
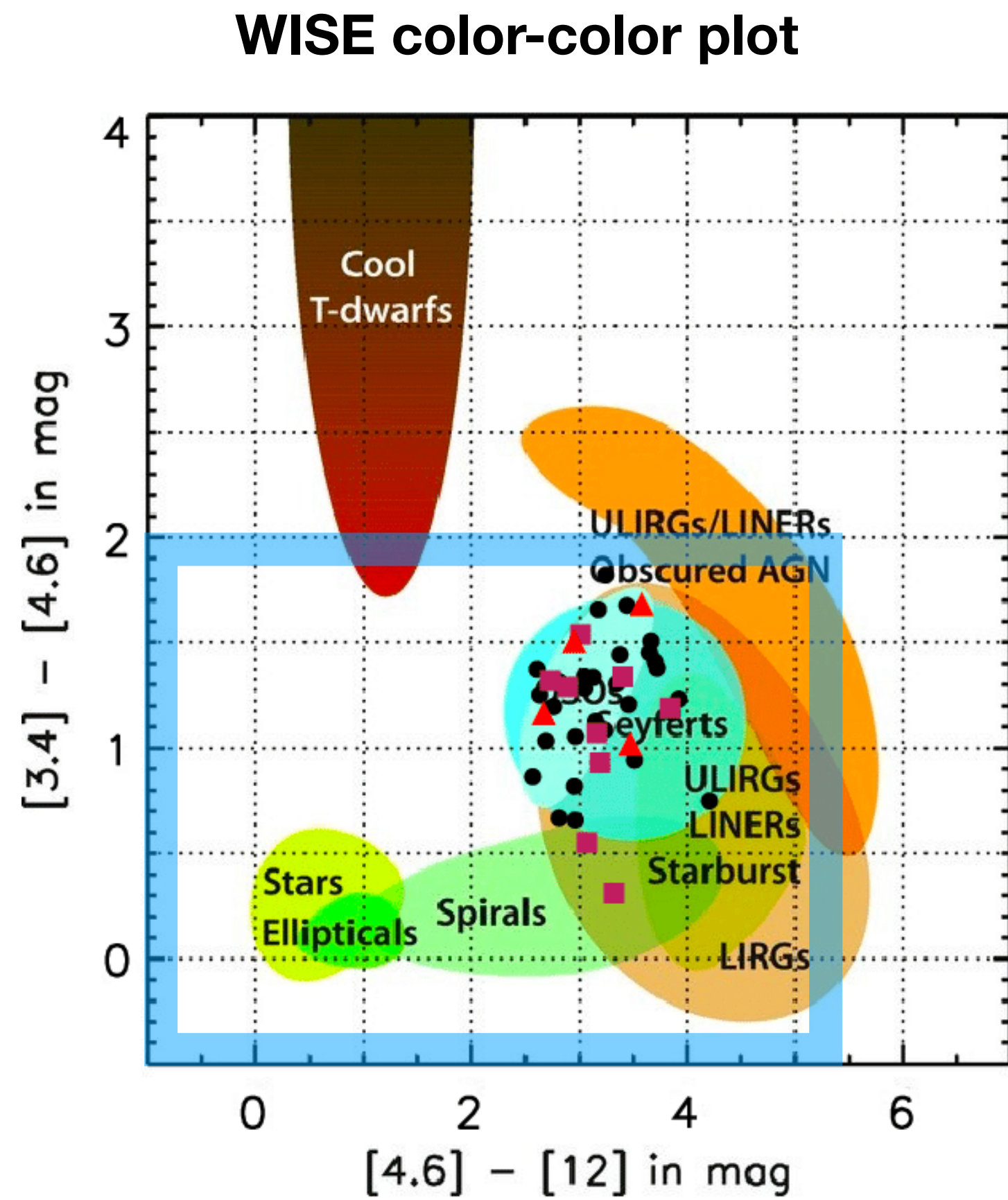


Cook+19

Over-luminous compact sources



Sample contamination (1)

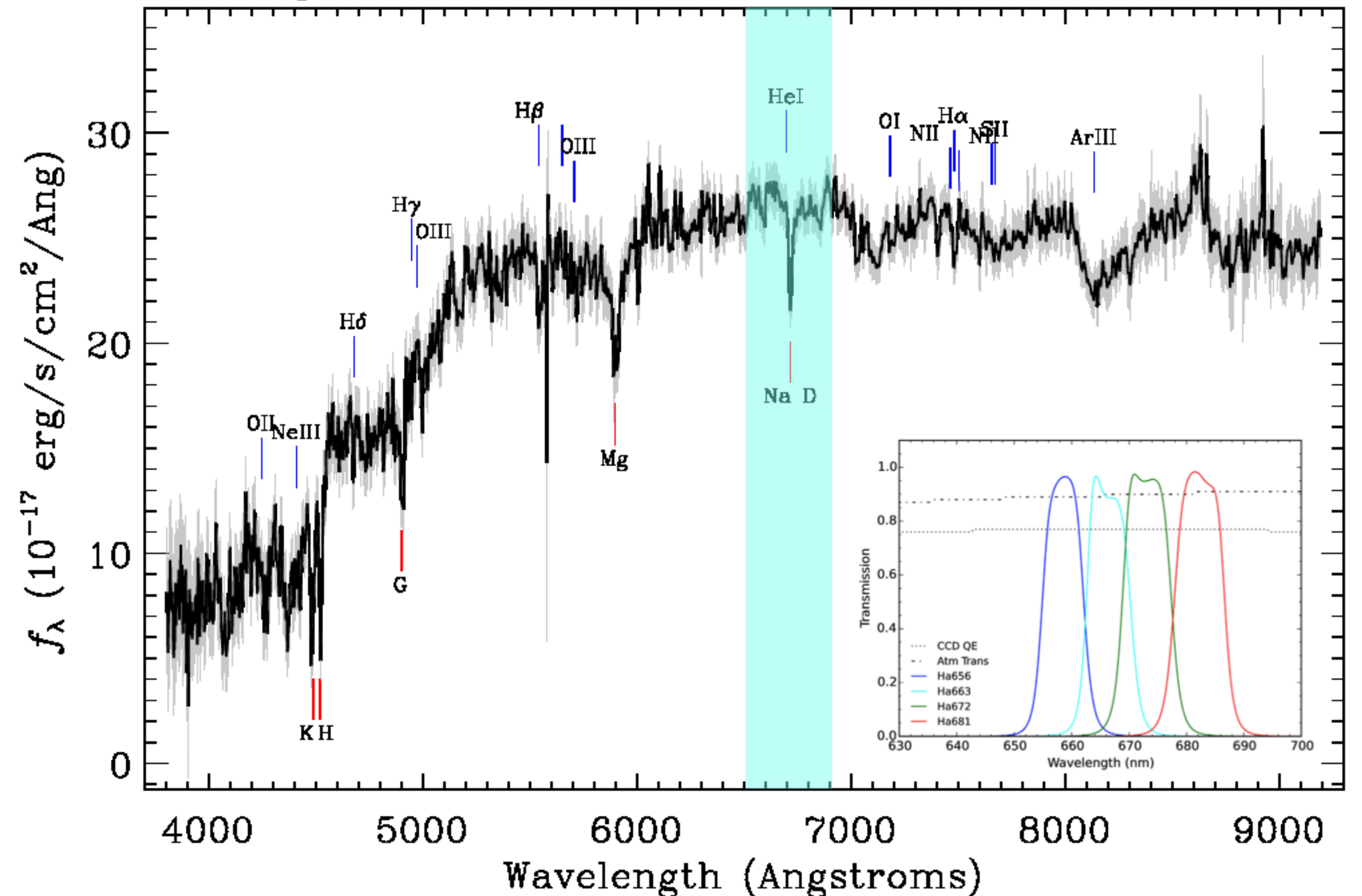


Sample contamination (2)

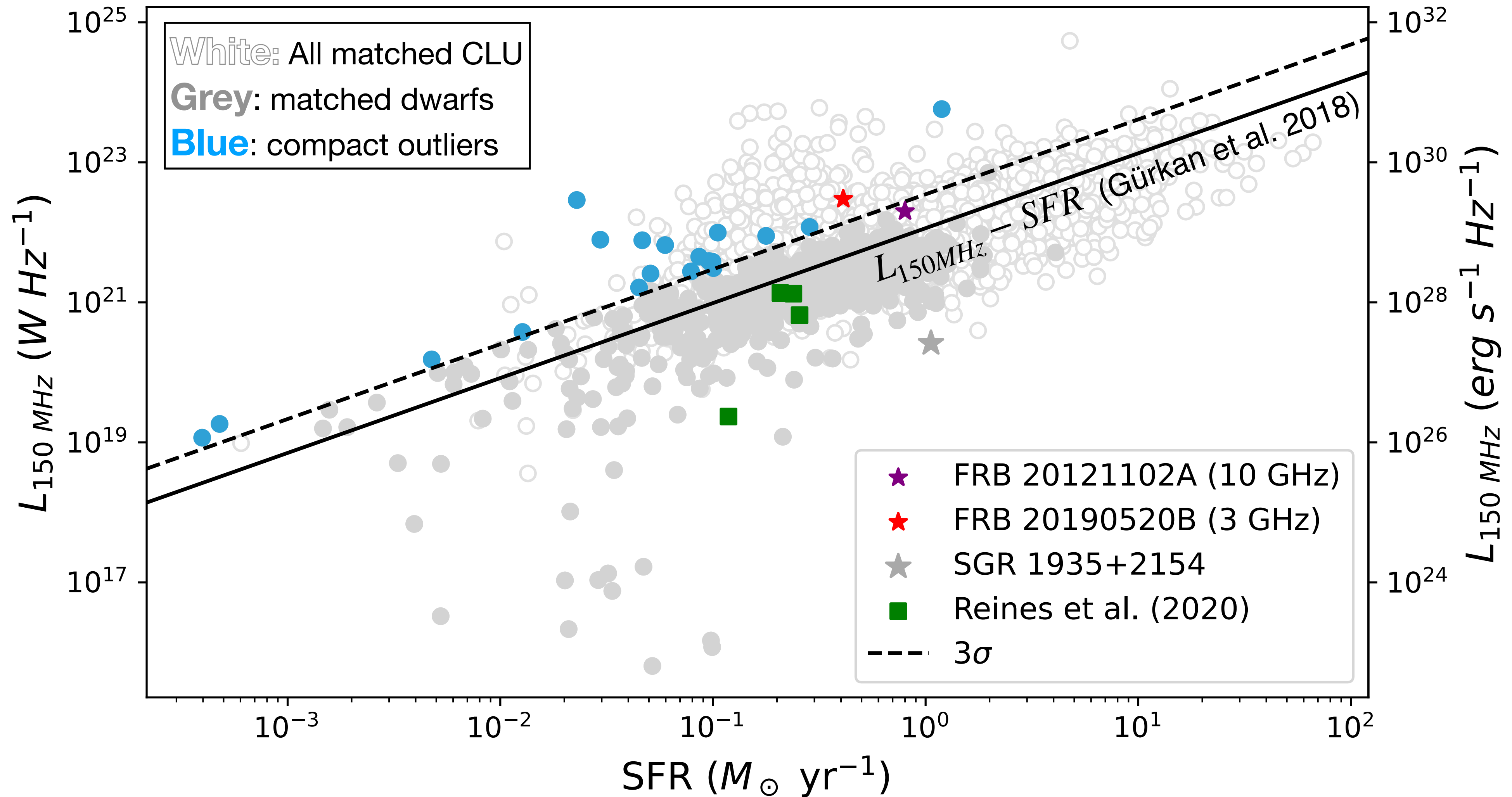
Incorrect redshift assignment in CLU

- Emission line redshifted to $H\alpha$ filter
- E.g. here
 - Redshift (CLU): 0.0204
 - Redshift (SDSS): 0.13940

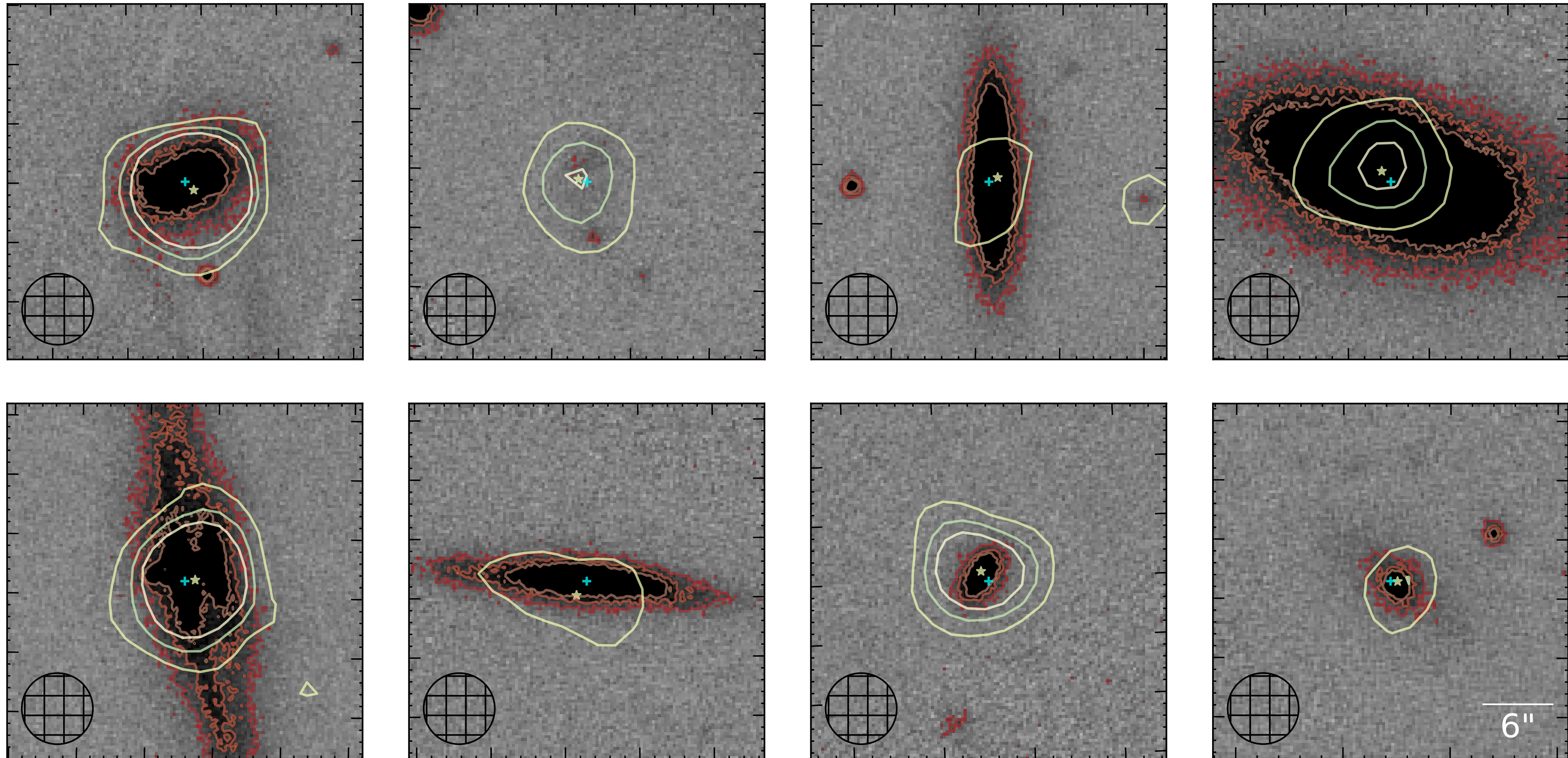
Survey: *sdss* Program: *legacy* Target: *GALAXY_RED GALAXY*
RA=248.94292, Dec=44.17750, Plate=628, Fiber=210, MJD=52057
 $z=0.13940\pm 0.00002$ Class=GALAXY
No warnings.



Over-luminous compact sources

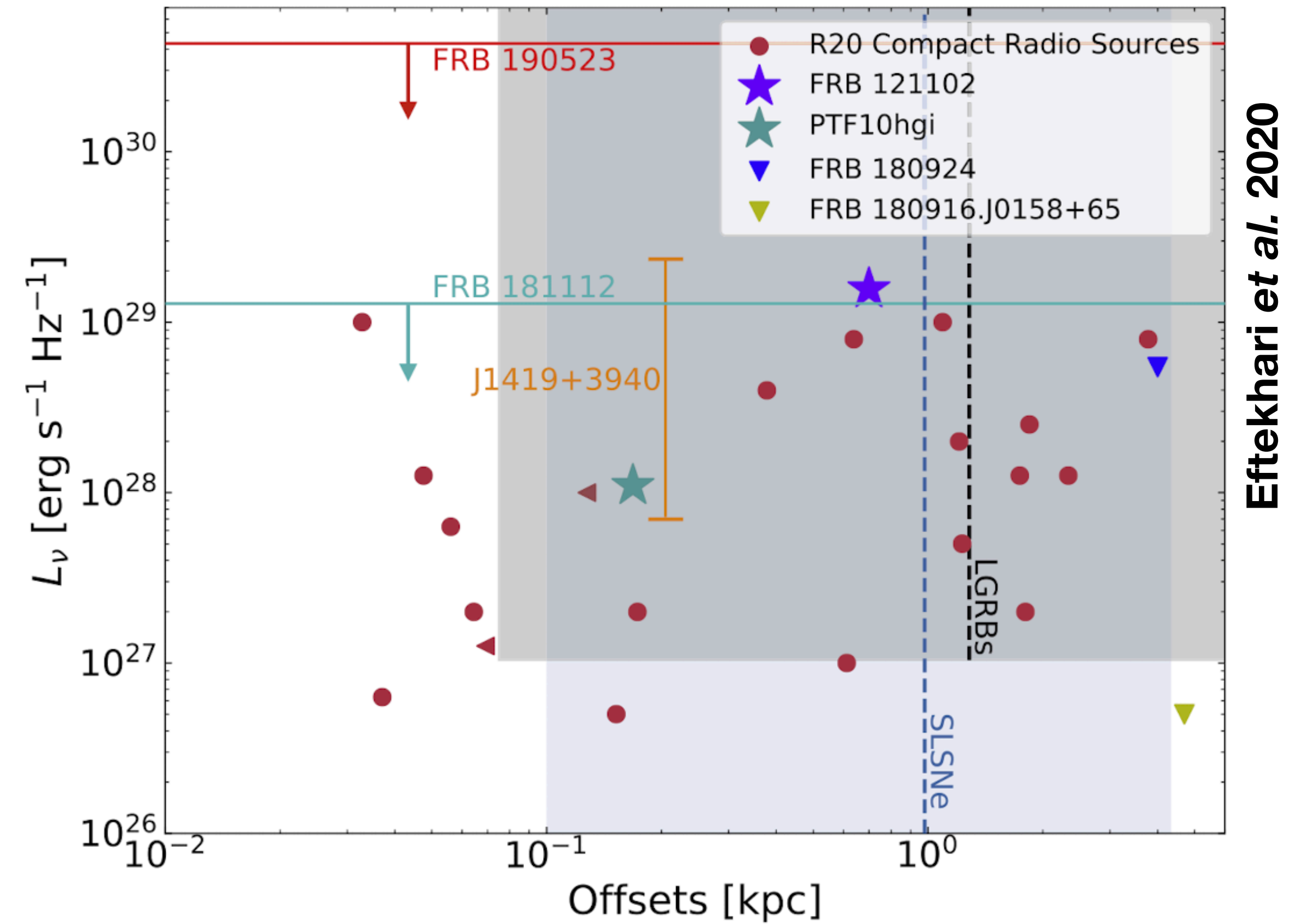
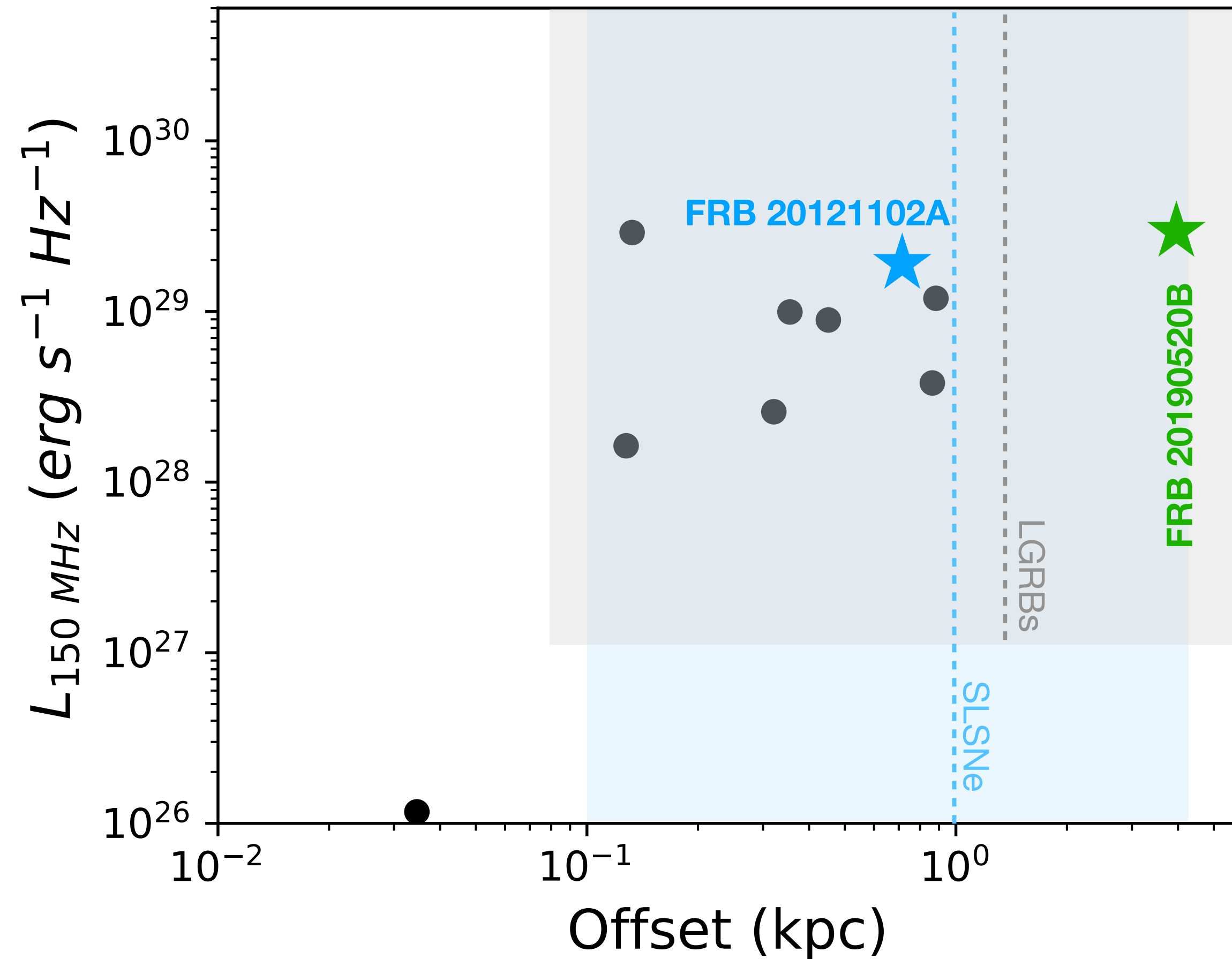


Candidates



(Vohl et al., in prep.)

Separation from nucleus

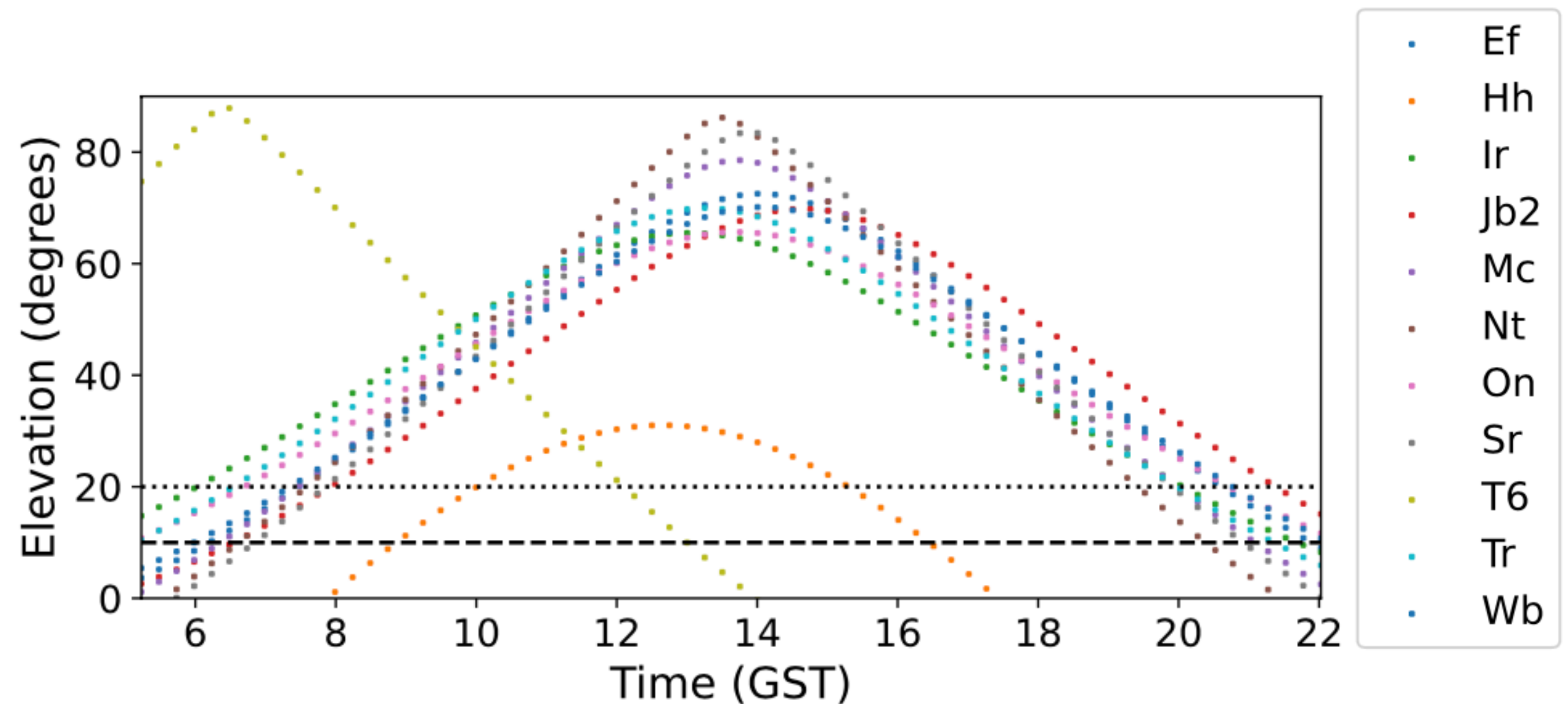


Preliminary

Shaded regions from
Lunnan et al. 2015; Blanchard et al. 2016

Planned VLBI follow-up

- A critical step to establish candidates as potential FRB hosts
 - Conclusively determine the compactness of these sources
- Proposed time for VLBI follow-up observations with EVN at 18 cm



Extreme Universe

ESCAPE AND EOSC FUTURE SCIENCE PROJECTS

Virtual Research Environment (VRE)
Data Lake & Rucio
Virtual Observatory (VO)
Zenodo



Compact objects

The discovery of fast radio bursts (FRBs) is one of the most intriguing radio astronomical discoveries of recent times. FRBs are radio spikes of millisecond duration originating from cosmological distances. The origin of FRBs remains elusive, but their short duration implies a compact origin.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Reproducibility

The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following components:

- File Explorer:** Shows a directory structure with folders 'images' (6 minutes ago), 'states' (an hour ago), and a notebook 'matchmak...' (5 minutes ago).
- Code Editor:** Contains Python code for plotting:

```
)  
ax.plot(  
    [box[2][0], box[1][0]], [box[2][1], maxed],  
    linestyle='--',  
    color='black'  
)  
if maxed != 1.7:  
    ax.set_ylim(ylim)  
ax.set_xlabel('W2-W3 (mag)')  
ax.set_ylabel('W1-W2 (mag)')  
  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.savefig(f"{check_folder_exists_or_create('images')}/selection_{state_prefix}.pdf", dpi=250)
```
- Top Plot:** A histogram of 'Sigma' values. The y-axis is 'Count' on a log scale from 10⁰ to 10³. The x-axis is 'Sigma' from -30 to 10. A solid vertical line is at Sigma = 0, and a dashed vertical line is at Sigma ≈ 3. The histogram is split into grey (left of Sigma = 0) and blue (right of Sigma = 0).
- Bottom Plot:** A scatter plot of '(W Hz⁻¹)' on a log scale from 10²¹ to 10²⁵ versus 'Sigma'. It shows a positive correlation with a solid regression line and a dashed line above it. Several points are highlighted with different colors and shapes: blue circles, green squares, red stars, purple stars, and grey stars.
- Network Diagram:** A graph with blue nodes and edges, overlaid with the text 'EOSC Future'.
- Status Bar:** Shows 'Simple', '1', '0', 'Python 3 | Idle', 'Mode: Command', 'Ln 1, Col 1', and 'matchmaker.ipynb'.

Summary

- PRS counterparts to FRB may be a new class of extragalactic radio sources
- Established 8+ PRS candidates from LoTSS
- Planned EVN observations to establish their compactness
- Follow-up search for FRBs at these locations
- Should let us tell more about *Law et al. 2021* proposition