

Low-frequency radio surveys & (potential) synergies with eROSITA

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MWA & SKA-Low



Murchison Widefield Array; mwatelescope.org

128 → 256 tiles (by end of 2024)
Operational until ~2029

MWA & SKA-Low



72 — 300 MHz

3m → FOV 1000 sq.deg.

Murchison Widefield Array; mwatelescope.org



Square Kilometer Array (LOW); skatelescope.org
Stations ~20m wide → smaller FOV but far more flexibility

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Operational until ~2029

Milestone Event		SKA-Low (end date)
AA0.5	4 dishes 6 stations	2024 Nov
AA1	8 dishes 18 stations	2025 Nov
AA2	64 dishes 64 stations	2026 Oct
AA*	144 dishes 307 stations	2028 Jan
Operations Readiness Review		2028 Apr
End of Construction		2029 Mar

Credit: Jimi Green (SKAO)

→ 60 uJy/beam RMS surveys



GaLactic and Extragalactic All-sky MWA survey

Images

- 72 – 231 MHz
- 8-MHz sub-bands
- 30- and 60-MHz wide-band images

Catalogue

- 307,455 sources
- ~ 35 mJy/beam flux limit
- 20 flux densities
- Spectral indices for $\sim 70\%$ of sources

<https://www.mwatelescope.org/gleam>

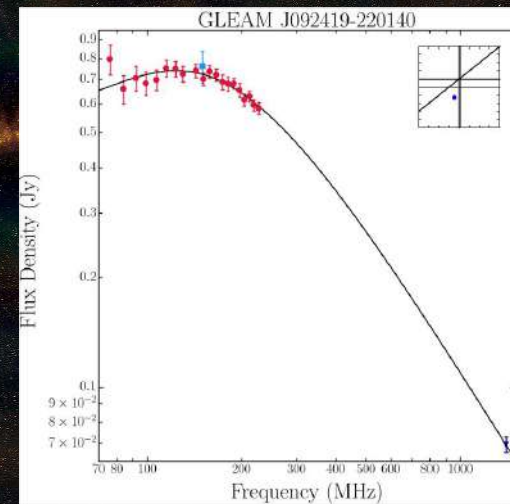
Survey description: Wayth et al. 2015

Large data releases: Hurley-Walker et al. 2017, 2019, For et al. 2018, Franzen et al. 2020

Circular polarisation: Lenc et al. 2018

Linear polarisation (POGS-X): Riseley et al. 2018, 2020

~ 50 science papers & >500 citations to data releases



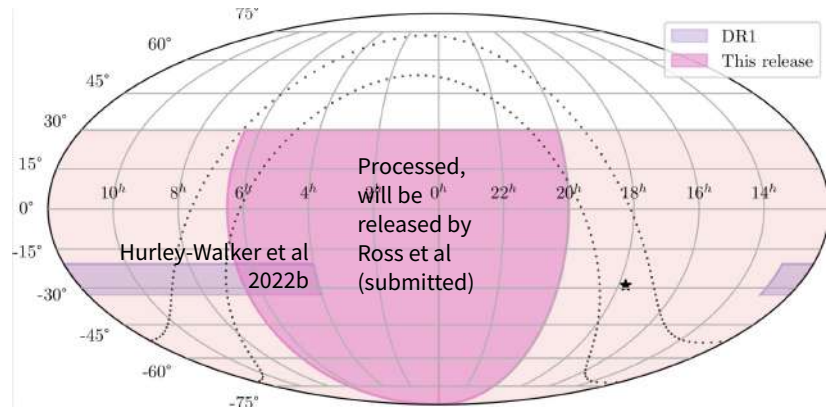
GLEAM-X: GaLactic and Extragalactic All-Sky MWA eXtended survey



GLEAM and GLEAM-X compared for ~20 sq. deg.

Resolution **45''**
(2x better than
GLEAM)

RMS noise
1 mJy/beam
(10x deeper than GLEAM)



Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia (PASA)
doi: 10.1017/pas.2022.xxxx

GaLactic and Extragalactic All-sky Murchison Widefield Array survey eXtended (GLEAM-X) I: Survey Description and Initial Data Release

N. Hurley-Walker¹, T. J. Galvin^{1,2}, S. W. Duchesne^{1,2}, X. Zhang^{2,3}, J. Morgan¹, P. J. Hancock^{1,4},
T. An³, T. M. O. Franzen⁵, G. Heald², K. Ross¹, T. Vernstrom^{2,6}, G. E. Anderson¹, B. M. Gaensler⁷,
M. Johnston-Hollitt⁴, D. L. Kaplan⁸, C. J. Riseley^{2,9,10}, S. J. Tingay⁴, M. Walker¹

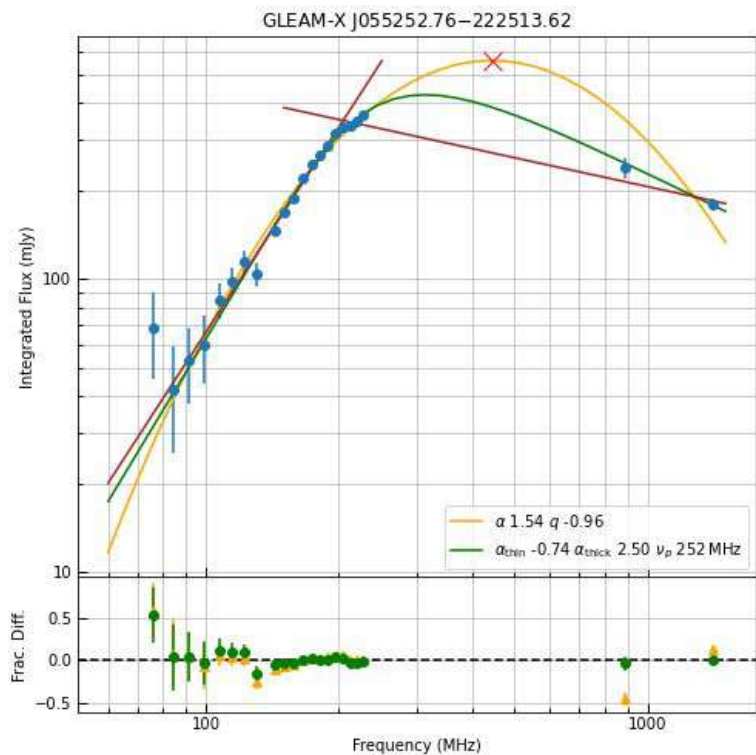
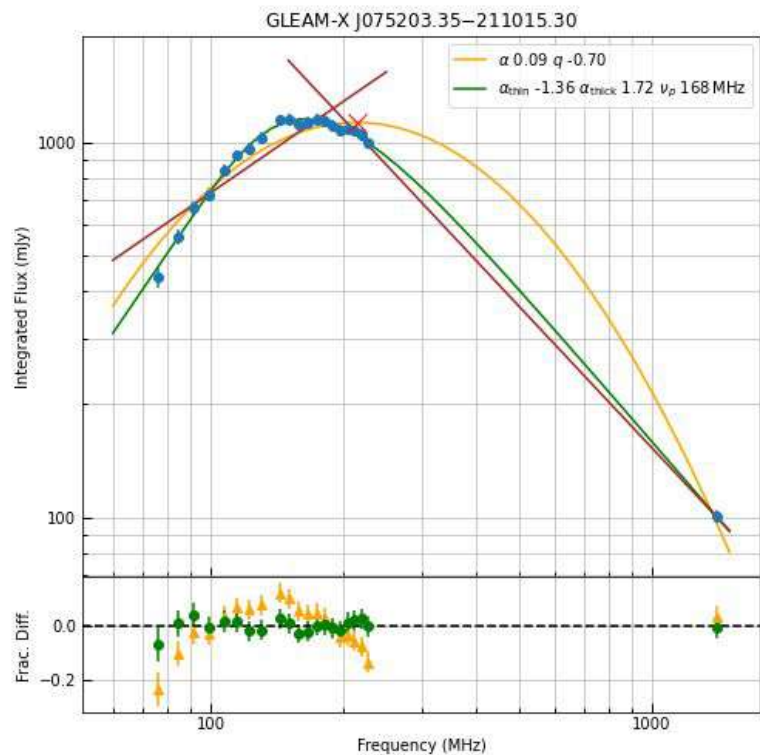
Email: nhw@icrar.org

¹ International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research, Curtin University, Bentley, WA 6102, Australia

² CSIRO Space & Astronomy, PO Box 1130, Bentley WA 6102, Australia

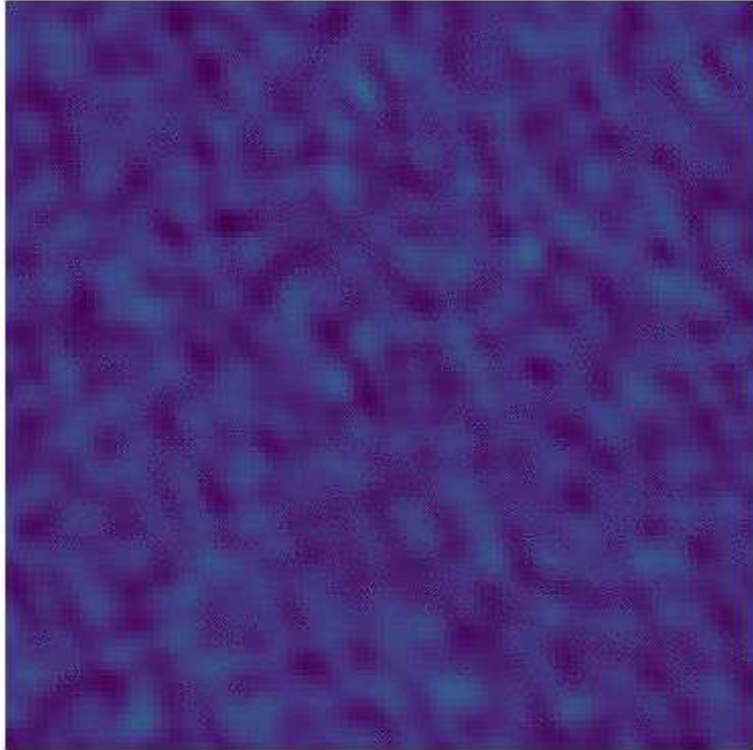
³ Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 80 Nandan Rd, Shanghai, 200030, China

Two radio galaxy SEDs (from 500,000+ so far)



Using *Aegean* Priorised fitting (Hancock+2020)

Found in GLEAM-X: New (type of) long-period radio transient



- Detection of a new class of radio-loud object:
 - 18.18-minute period
 - 90% linearly polarised
 - Spectral index ~ -1.2
 - Pulse luminosity up to 4×10^{31} erg/s
 - Activity window of ~ 3 months (in ~ 8 yr)
- Interpreted as an **ultra-long period magnetar**
 - A new population waiting to be found?
 - Potential FRB progenitor(s)

Article

A radio transient with unusually slow periodic emission

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04272-x>

Received: 30 July 2021

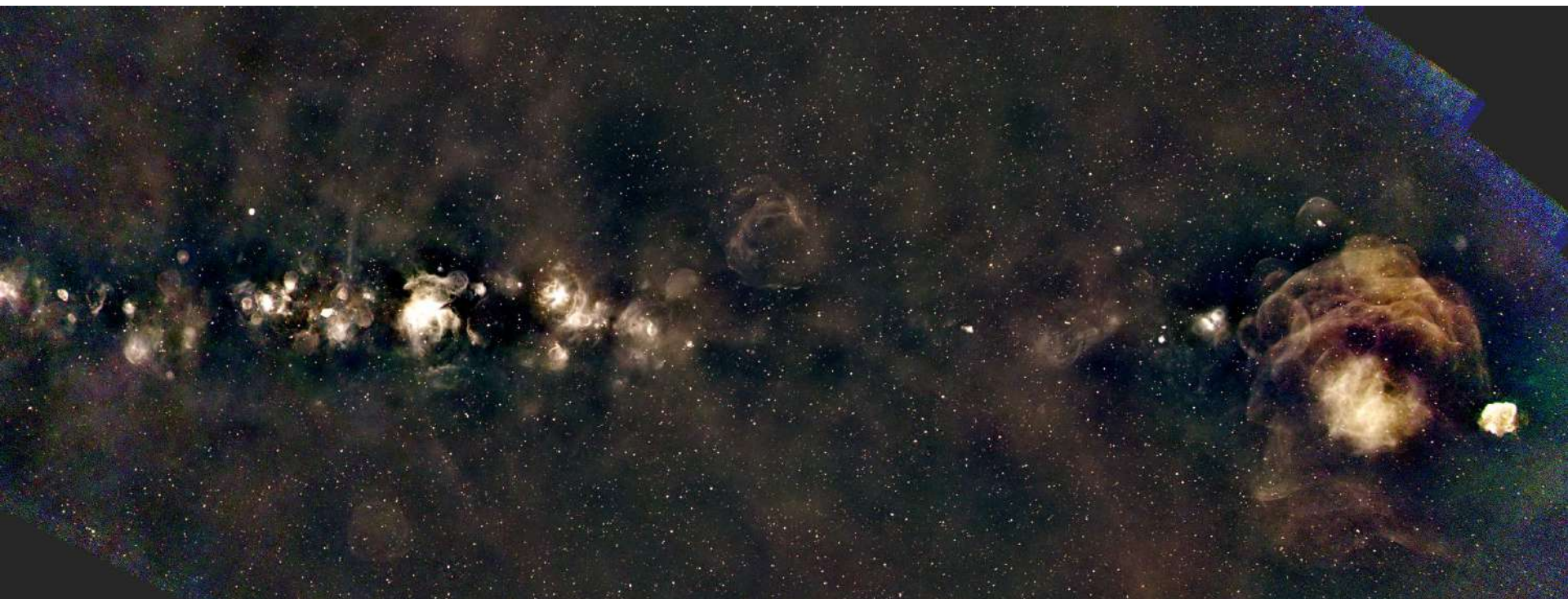
Accepted: 19 November 2021

Published online: 26 January 2022

N. Hurley-Walker^{1,2}, X. Zhang^{2,3}, A. Bahramian¹, S. J. McSweeney¹, T. N. O'Doherty¹, P. J. Hancock¹, J. S. Morgan¹, G. E. Anderson¹, G. H. Heald² & T. J. Galvin¹

The high-frequency radio sky is bursting with synchrotron transients from massive stellar explosions and accretion events, but the low-frequency radio sky has, so far,

Galactic Plane processing



GLEAM alone in this region:

Resolution: 2', noise ~ 30 mJy/beam

Joint deconvolution of
GLEAM-X & GLEAM

Resolution: 1', noise ~ 5 mJy/beam

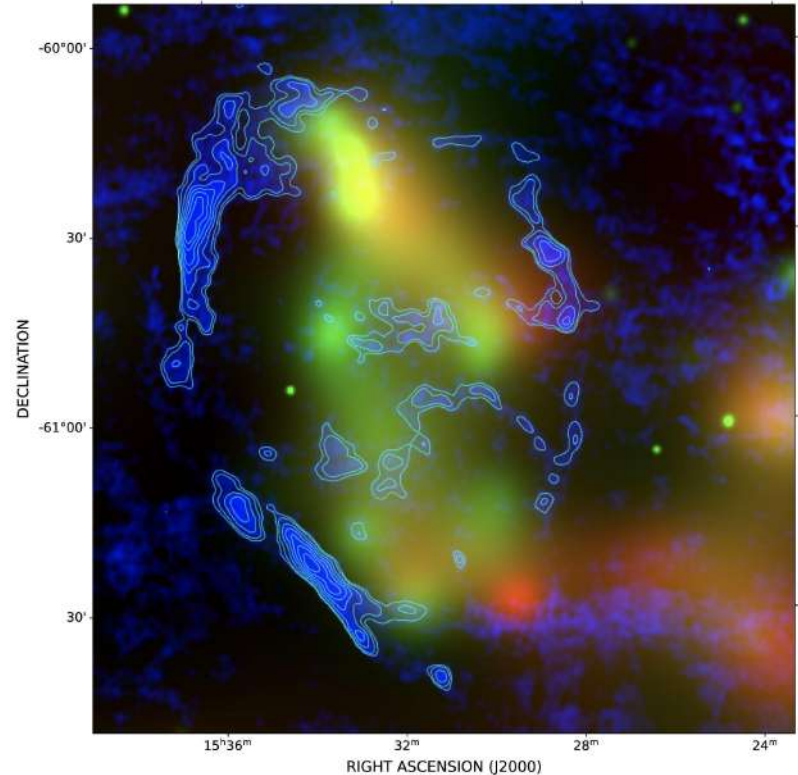
Silvia Mantovanini via
Image Domain Gridding
(van der Tol et al. 2019)

Joint radio/ eROSITA detection

- Project 2020/06: Radio and X-ray Observations of SNRs and SNR Candidates
- Non-thermal emission \rightarrow particle acceleration
- X-ray spectroscopy investigates the composition of the object and its evolution
- Both provide age and distance estimates

G321.3-3.9

- Elliptical shell shaped
- $1 \text{ kpc} < \text{Distance} < 1.7 \text{ kpc}$
- $14 \text{ kyr} < \text{age} < 75 \text{ kyr}$
- Radio $\alpha \approx -0.83 \pm 0.39$



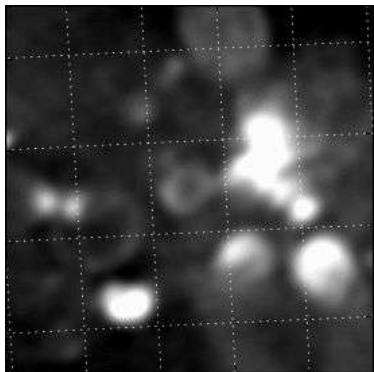
Mantovanini et al. 2024 (in review)
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.17294>

Galactic Plane Monitoring at 200 MHz

- 10 pointings
- 30 minutes integration per pointing
- Bi-weekly cadence
- 2022 July to September
- = 12 hours integration time
- Shown: ~2/3rds of the data, integrated mosaic
- Noise level ~2 mJy/beam (away from bright sources)
- Next epoch: April — September 2024 → 33 hours integration time!

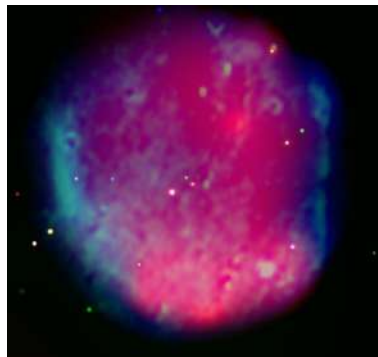
Hurley-Walker et al. in prep: survey description and first data release
Mantovanini et al. in prep: 20 new supernova remnants

Low-frequency Galactic Science prospects



Radio spectral imaging

- Disentangle synchrotron SNRs from thermal HII regions
- Perform Cosmic Ray Tomography (Su et al. 2017, 2018)
- Explore unshocked ejecta in 3D (Arias et al. 2019)
- Probe interactions with environment (Castelletti et al. 2021)



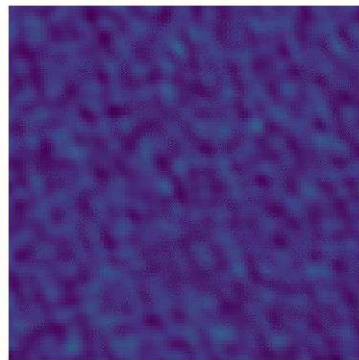
High-latitude SNRs

- Low surface-brightness (e.g. Hurley-Walker et al. 2019a)
- Potentially large and nearby (Becker, Hurley-Walker et al. 2021)
- “Quiet” environment to probe emission processes in otherwise inaccessible ISM (Araya, Hurley-Walker et al. 2022)



Finding the missing SNRs with MWA observations

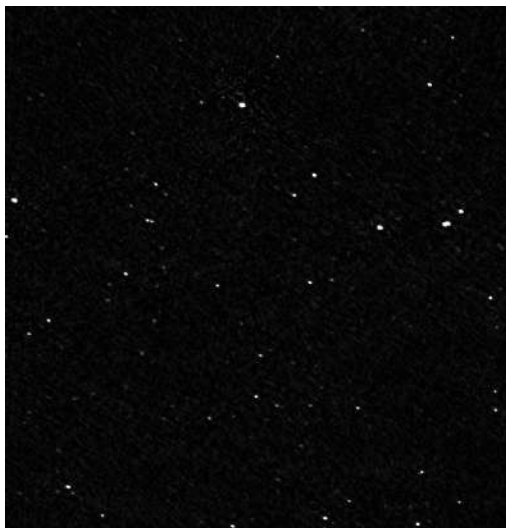
- Low frequencies -> find steep-spectrum sources
- Higher resolution (45”) but *also* large spatial scales
- Lower noise (~5 mJy/beam)
- Southern Galactic plane (and indeed sky — 34k deg²)



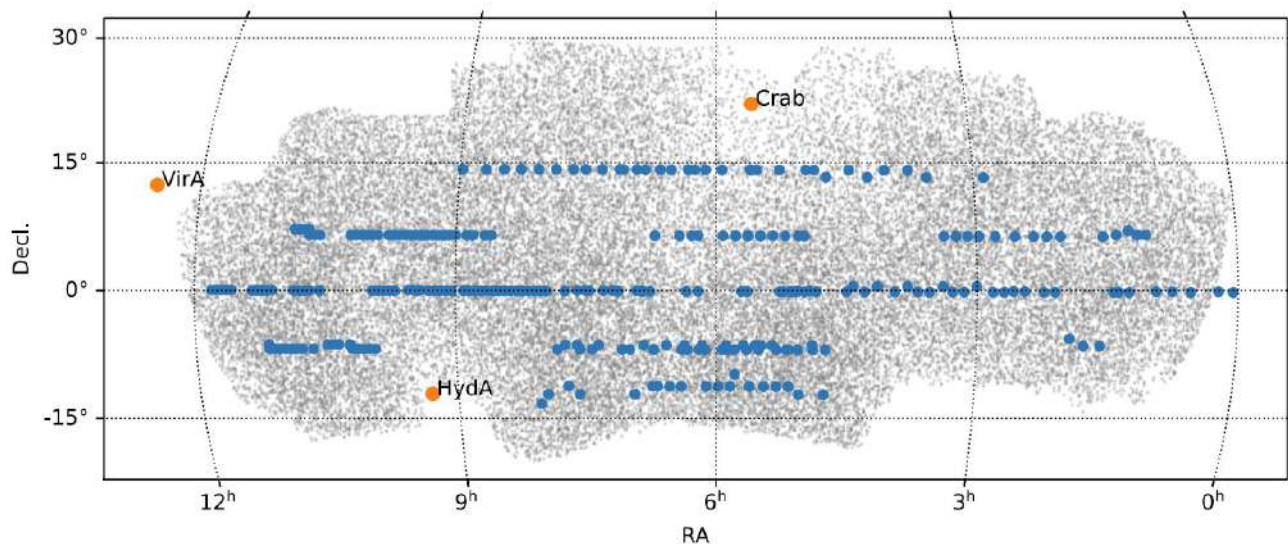
Long-period radio transients

- Monitoring campaigns with MWA at 200 MHz
- Transient searches at second to hour cadence
- New detection: GPMJ1839-10; more in preparation!

Interplanetary Scintillation Survey at 162 MHz



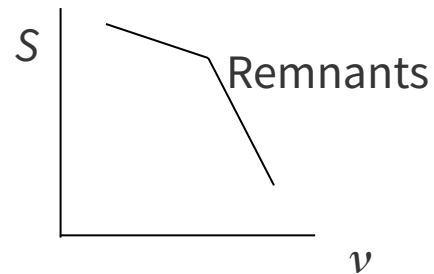
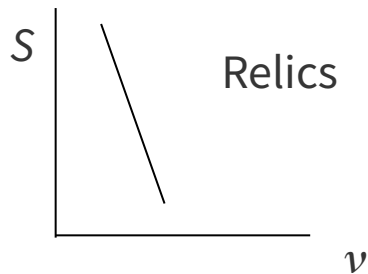
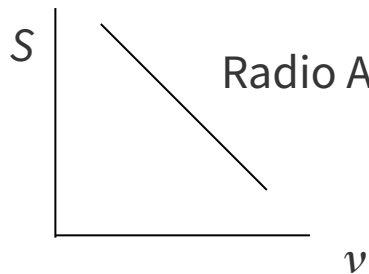
RMS image vs. normal image
Credit: John Morgan (CSIRO)



- Compact sources “twinkle” in the solar wind;
- IPS survey consists of 162 MHz imaging along the ecliptic;
- Scintillation enhancement → source structure on sub-arcsec scales;
- Contact John Morgan for IPS DR2 (larger area).

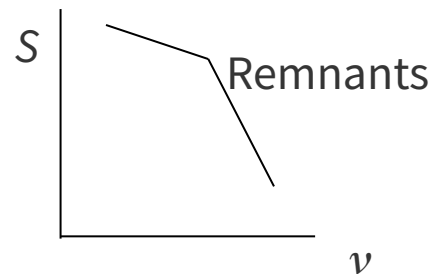
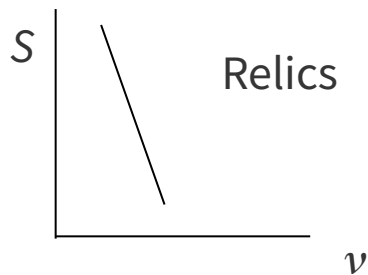
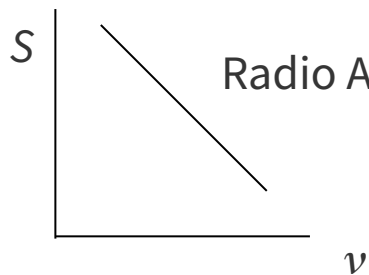
Ideas for low-frequency surveys & eROSITA synergies

- Population (wide-area) studies of galaxy clusters:
 - GLEAM-X (+ RACS, EMU) provide broadband SEDs; IPS excludes compact sources
 - eROSITA provides measure of cluster mass, cavity formation, merger status
 - → e.g. examine radio power — cavity power scaling, see how cluster environment changes AGN lifecycles, find new radio relics



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- Searching for aligned-rotator pulsars, magnetars and other compact objects:
 - eROSITA point sources show high-energy emission
 - IPS determines compactness; GLEAM-X can determine pulsar-like spectrum

Data access

Images:

- GLEAM: Skyview, Aladin HIPS will be updated soon, on AAO data central ~April
- GLEAM-X: <https://datacentral.org.au/search/cone/> (DR1 now; DR2 ~May)
- GPM: Contact me (nhw@icrar.org)
- IPS: Contact John (john.morgan@csiro.au)

Catalogues: Vizier / CDS