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## Call for proposals

**Deadline Jun 01, 2022, UT 15.00**

Observing proposals are invited for the Effelsberg 100-meter Radio Telescope of the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy (MPIfR).

The Effelsberg telescope is one of the World's largest fully steerable instruments. This extreme-precision antenna is used exclusively for research in radio astronomy, both as a stand-alone instrument as well as for Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) experiments.



Access to the telescope is open to all qualified astronomers. Use of the instrument by scientists from outside the MPIfR is strongly encouraged. The institute can provide support and advice on project preparation, observation, and data analysis.

The directors of the institute make observing time available to applicants based on the recommendations of the Program Committee for Effelsberg (PKE), which judges the scientific merit (and technical feasibility) of the observing requests.

Information about the telescope, its receivers and backends and the Program Committee can be found at

<http://www.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/effelsberg/astronomers>

(potential observers are especially encouraged to visit the wiki pages!).

## Observing modes

Possible observing modes include spectral line, continuum, and pulsar observations as well as VLBI. Available backends are several FFT spectrometers (with up to 65536 channels per subband/polarization), a digital continuum backend, a number of polarimeters, several pulsar systems (coherent and incoherent dedispersion), and two VLBI terminals (dBBC and RDBE type with MK6 recorders).

Receiving systems cover the frequency range from 0.3 to 96 GHz. The actual availability of the receivers depends on technical circumstances and proposal pressure. For a description of the receivers see the web pages.

## How to submit

Applicants should use the NorthStar proposal tool for preparation and submission of their observing requests. North Star is reachable at <https://northstar.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de>.

For VLBI proposals special rules apply. For proposals which request Effelsberg as part of the European VLBI Network (EVN) see:

<http://www.evlbi.org/proposals/>.



Information on proposals for the Global mm-VLBI network can be found at <http://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/index.html>.

Other proposals which ask for Effelsberg plus (an)other antenna(s) should be submitted twice, one to the MPIfR and a second to the institute(s) operating the other telescope(s) (eg. to NRAO for the VLBA).

### Important Remarks

The submission of Key Science Proposals for large projects (> 200 hours per year) is in principle possible – depending on the current proposal pressure. Please contact the scheduler in advance, if you plan to submit such a proposal.

Please note, that the Effelsberg Programme Committee (PKE) is composed of several scientist with different backgrounds. It is hence advisable to write the proposals in a way that they could be understood by readers who are not working in the particular field.

Furthermore, it should be noted that all proposals are treated confidentially. Therefore, it is not necessary to withhold or obscure information, which on the contrary might lead to a downgrading of the proposal.

The following deadlines will be on Sep 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 15.00 UT and on Feb 2, 2023, 15.00 UT.

### Opticon-RadioNet-Pilot Transnational Access Programme

The new Opticon-RadioNet-Pilot (ORP) project (see <http://www.orp-h2020.eu>) includes a coherent set of Transnational Access (TA) programs aimed at significantly improving the access of European astronomers to the major astronomical infrastructures that exist in, or are owned and run by, European organizations.

Astronomers who are based in the EU and the Associated States but are not affiliated to a German astronomical institute, may also receive personal aid from the Transnational Access (TA) Program of the ORP. This will entail free access to the telescope, as well as financial support of travel and accommodation expenses for one of the proposal team members to visit the Effelsberg telescope for observations.

One – in exceptional cases more – scientists who are going to Effelsberg for observations can be supported, if the User Group Leader (i.e., the PI – a User



Group is a team of one or more researchers) and the majority of the users work in (a) country(ies) other than the country where the installation is located.

Only user groups that are allowed to disseminate the results they have generated under this program may benefit from the access.

For more details see <http://www.orp-h2020.eu/TA-VA>.

After completion of their observations, TA supported scientists are required to submit their feedback to the ORP project management and the EU. Publications based on these observations should be acknowledged accordingly:

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*by Alex Kraus*



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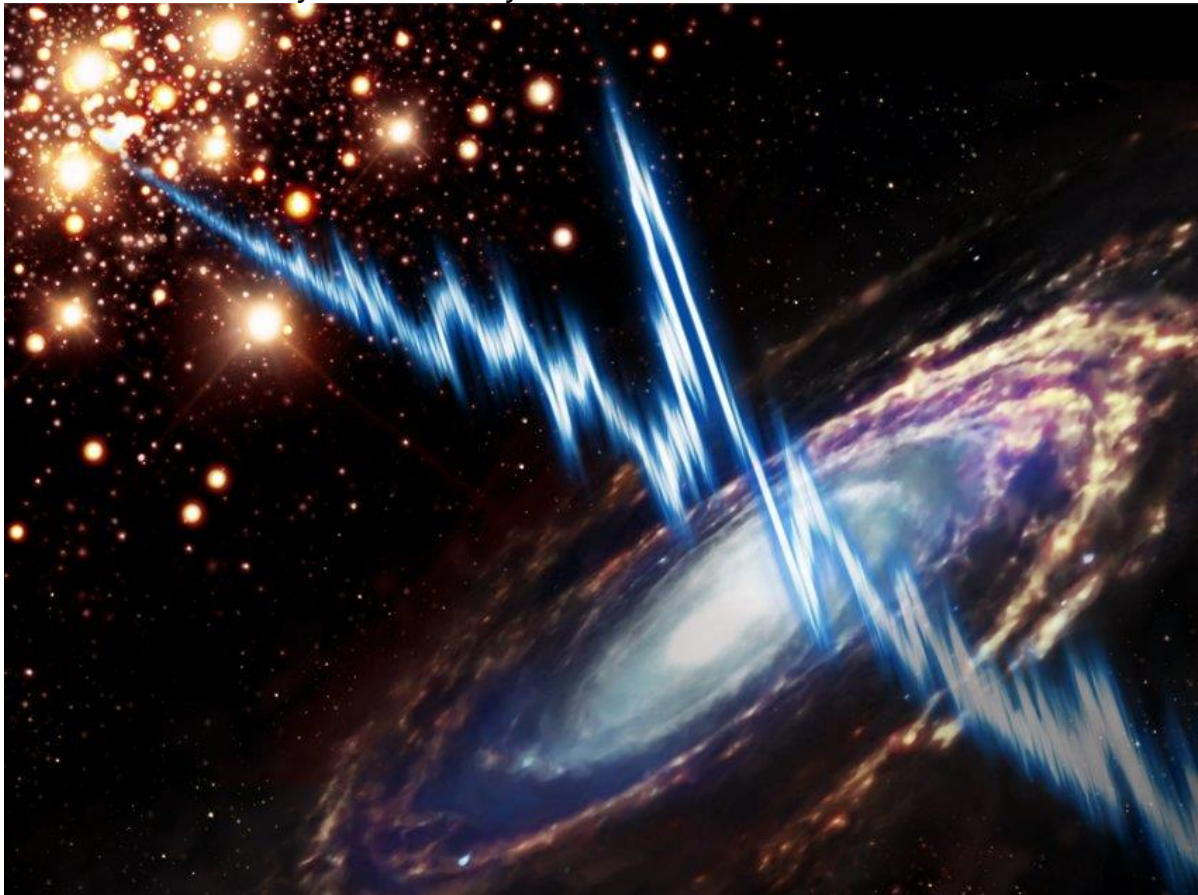


## Cosmic flashes pinpointed to a surprising location in space

Localisation of a recurring source of radio flashes in the nearby galaxy M81

Astronomers have been surprised by the closest source of mysterious flashes in the sky called fast radio bursts. Precision measurements with radio telescopes reveal that the bursts are made among old stars, and in a way that no one was expecting. The source of the flashes, in nearby spiral galaxy M 81, is the closest of its kind to Earth.

The findings of an international team of scientists including Ramesh Karuppusamy and Uwe Bach, both from the Max Planck Institute of Radio Astronomy in Bonn, Germany, are published in two papers in “Nature” and “Nature Astronomy” in February 2022.



**Fig. 1:** Source of mysterious radio signals: an artist's impression of a radio burst originating in a globular cluster, a system of ancient stars close to the spiral galaxy Messier 81 (M81) © Daniëlle Futselaar/ASTRON (artsource.nl)



Fast radio bursts are unpredictable, extremely short flashes of light from space. Astronomers have struggled to understand them ever since they were first discovered in 2007. So far, they have only ever been seen by radio telescopes.

Each flash lasts only thousandths of a second. Yet each one sends out as much energy as the Sun gives out in a day. Several hundred flashes go off every day, and they have been seen all over the sky. Most lie at huge distances from Earth, in galaxies billions of light years away.

In two papers published in parallel this week in the journals *Nature* and *Nature Astronomy*, an international team of astronomers present observations that take scientists a step closer to solving the mystery – while also raising new puzzles. The team is led jointly by Franz Kirsten (Chalmers, Sweden, and ASTRON, Netherlands) and Kenzie Nimmo (ASTRON and University of Amsterdam).

The scientists set out to make high-precision measurements of a repeating burst source discovered in January 2020 in the constellation of Ursa Major, the Great Bear.

“We wanted to look for clues to the bursts’ origins. Using many radio telescopes together, we knew we could pinpoint the source’s location on the sky with extreme precision. That gives the opportunity to see what the local neighbourhood of a fast radio burst looks like”, says Franz Kirsten.

### **Close but surprising location**

When they analysed their measurements, the astronomers discovered that the repeated radio flashes were coming from somewhere no one had expected.

They traced the bursts to the outskirts of the nearby spiral galaxy Messier 81 (M 81), about 12 million light years away. That makes this the closest ever detection of a source of fast radio bursts.

There was another surprise in store. The location matched exactly with a dense cluster of very old stars, known as a globular cluster.

“It’s amazing to find fast radio bursts from a globular cluster. This is a place in space where you only find old stars. Further out in the universe, fast radio bursts have been found in places where stars are much younger”, says Kenzie Nimmo.



“While the similarity of the burst to the emission of some pulsars in our galaxy puts us on familiar grounds, it highlights that the FRB progenitors can be quite diverse. This certainly motivates the localising and characterising of more such radio bursts”, adds Ramesh Karuppusamy (Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy, MPIfR), a co-author of the paper.

Many fast radio bursts have been found surrounded by young, massive stars, much bigger than the Sun. In those locations, star explosions are common and leave behind highly magnetised remnants.

Scientists have come to believe that fast radio bursts can be created in objects known as magnetars. Magnetars are the extremely dense remnants of stars that have exploded. And they are the universe’s most powerful known magnets.

“We expect magnetars to be shiny and new, and definitely not surrounded by old stars. So if what we’re looking at here really is a magnetar, then it can’t have been formed from a young star exploding. There has to be another way”, says team member Jason Hessels, University of Amsterdam and ASTRON.

The scientists believe that the source of the radio flashes is something that has been predicted, but never seen before: a magnetar that formed when a white dwarf became massive enough to collapse under its own weight.

“Strange things happen in the multi-billion-year life of a tight cluster of stars. Here we think we’re seeing a star with an unusual story”, says Franz Kirsten.

Given time, ordinary stars like the Sun grow old and transform into small, dense, bright objects called white dwarfs. Many stars in the cluster live together in binary systems. Of the tens of thousands of stars in the cluster, a few get close enough for one star collects material from the other.

“That can lead to a scenario known as accretion-induced collapse”, Kirsten explains.

“If one of the white dwarfs can catch enough extra mass from its companion, it can turn into an even denser star, known as a neutron star. That’s a rare occurrence, but in a cluster of ancient stars, it’s the simplest way of making fast radio bursts”, says team member Mohit Bhardwaj, McGill University, Canada.



## Fastest ever

Looking for further clues by zooming into their data, the astronomers found another surprise. Some of the flashes were even shorter than they had expected.

“The flashes flickered in brightness within as little as a few tens of nanoseconds. That tells us that they must be coming from a tiny volume in space, smaller than a soccer pitch and perhaps only tens of metres across”, says Kenzie Nimmo.

Similarly lightning-fast signals have been seen from one of the sky’s most famous objects, the Crab pulsar. It is a tiny, dense, remnant of a supernova explosion that was seen from Earth in 1054 CE in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull. Both magnetars and pulsars are different kinds of neutron stars: super-dense objects with the mass of the Sun in a volume the size of a city, and with strong magnetic fields.

“Some of the signals we measured are short and extremely powerful, in just the same way as some signals from the Crab pulsar. That suggests that we are indeed seeing a magnetar, but in a place that magnetars haven’t been found before”, says Kenzie Nimmo.

Future observations of this system and others will help to tell whether the source really is an unusual magnetar, or something else, like an unusual pulsar or a black hole and a dense star in a close orbit.

“These fast radio bursts seem to be giving us new and unexpected insight into how stars live and die. If that’s true, they could, like supernovae, have things to tell us about stars and their lives across the whole universe,” says Franz Kirsten.

## Additional Information

To study the source at the highest possible resolution and sensitivity, the scientists combined measurements from telescopes in the European VLBI Network (EVN). By combining data from 12 dish antennas spread across half the globe, Sweden, Latvia, The Netherlands, Russia, Germany, Poland, Italy and China, they were able to find out exactly where on the sky they were coming from.





MPIfR's 100-m radio telescope, the most sensitive single dish telescope in Europe, was used in a two-fold manner, within the EVN network and also providing pulsar data at high time resolution with the PSRIX data recording system.

"I am always pleased when the data from Effelsberg contribute to such a great result. Especially for VLBI observations of weak signals, the participation of the 100m telescope can be crucial", says Uwe Bach, from MPIfR, co-author and the responsible VLBI expert at the Effelsberg radio observatory.

The EVN measurements were complemented with data from several other telescopes, among them the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) in New Mexico, USA.



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