

SKA Single-Pulse Searches: What do we have?

- Current search processing consists of:
 - dedispersion over range of trial DMs
 - calculating a running mean and RMS
 - selecting all pulses with $\text{SNR} > x$ (4-6)
 - remove detected pulses and REPEAT (twice)
 - smooth time series and REPEAT (10 times)
 - save all pulses detected and make plot that looks like this....

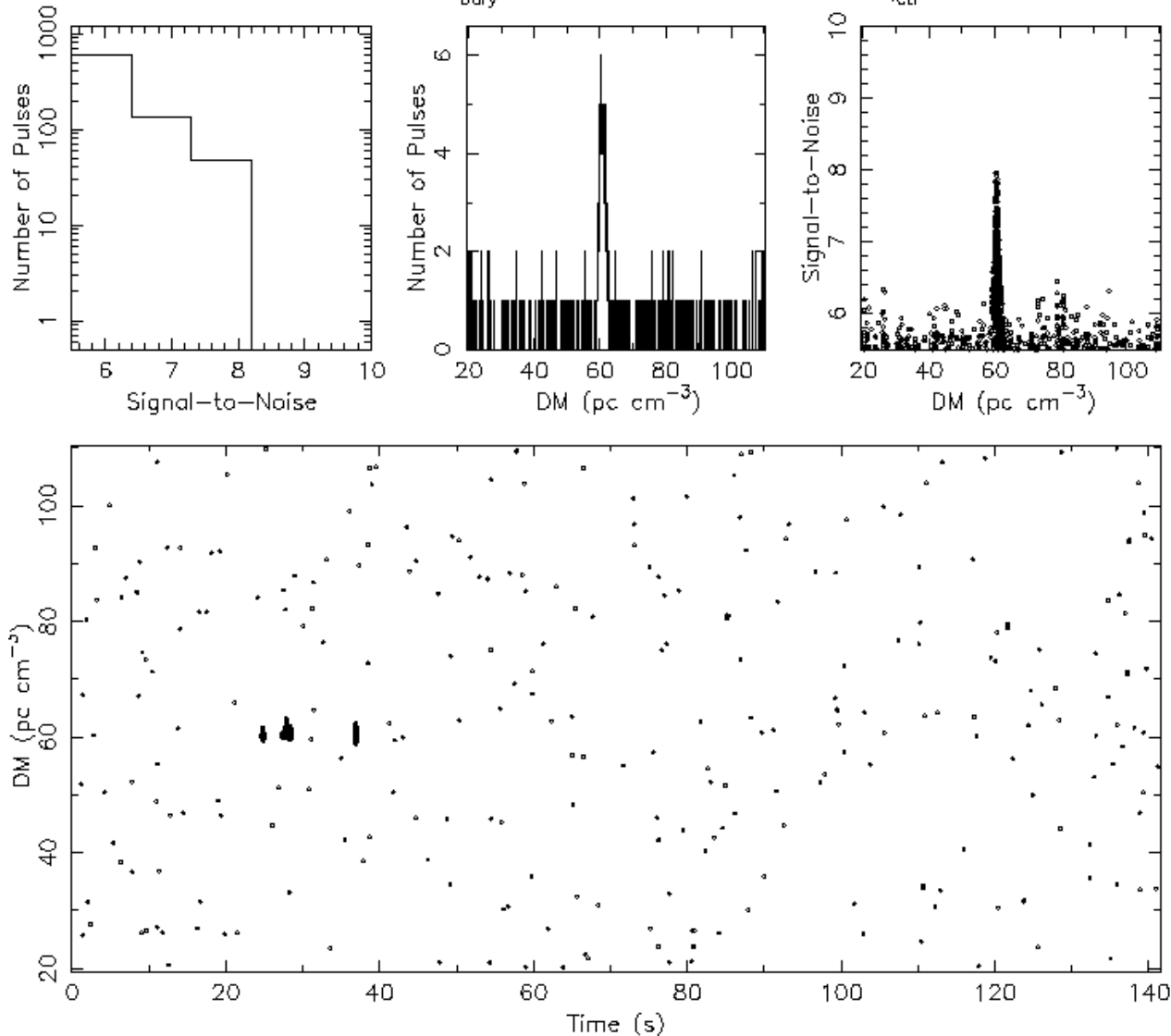
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Single pulse results for 'GBT350drift_54288_1625-0846'

Source: unknown
Telescope: GBT
Instrument: SPIGOT

RA (J2000): 16:25:02.8365
DEC (J2000): -08:46:20.6538
MJD_{bary}: 54288.145448308795

N samples: 864000
Sampling time: 163.84 μ s
Freq_{ctr}: 350.0 MHz



SKA Single-Pulse Searches: What do we have?

- Tweaks to this standard processing include...
 - fitting to expected DM vs SNR shape
 - zapping pulses brightest at 0 DM
 - zapping narrowband signals
 - searching for clusters of points
 - automated calculation of periods through differencing

Good work by Chen Karako at McGill, Laura Spitler at Cornell/MPiFR, and Sarah Burke-Spolaor at Swinburne/JPL.

SKA Single-Pulse Searches: What do we want?

- prompt detection and localization
- well-calibrated polarization
- broad frequency coverage
- automated coincidence testing/RFI rejection
- sufficient frequency resolution for sensitivity to narrow bursts out to high DMs (12,000 pc/cm³ corresponds to $z = 12$ or $D = 10$ Gpc!)
- development of a variety of pulse templates of different width/shape
- development of fast, flexible matched-filter based search algorithms
- ROBUST statistical significance tests