

Data Processing and Progress Update for **PANO** SETI

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UCSD
OIR LAB

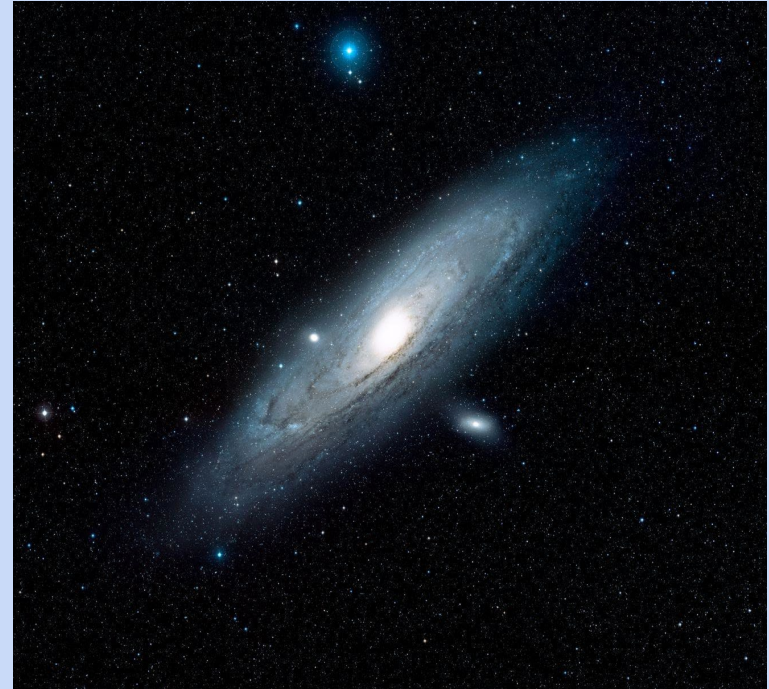


BERKELEY SETI
RESEARCH CENTER



Optical SETI

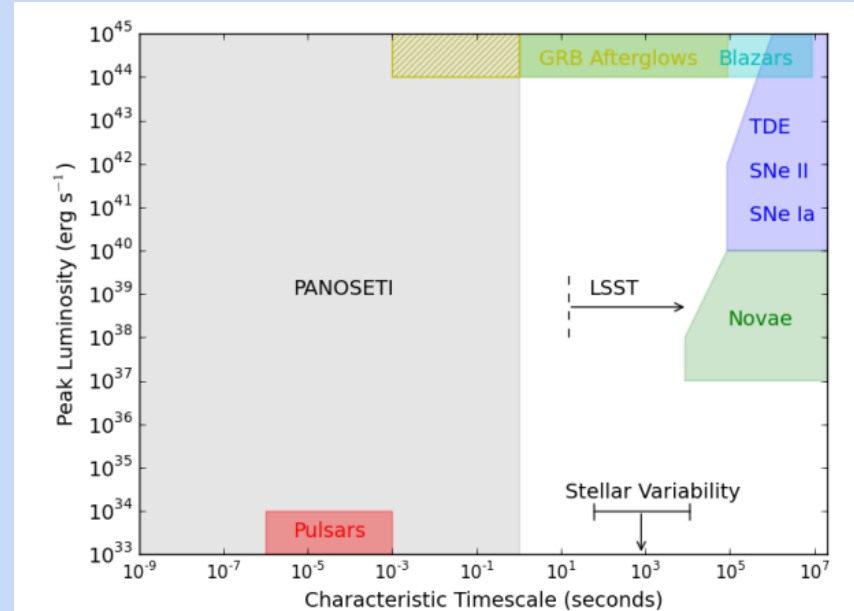
- An extraterrestrial intelligence may already be aware of our existence on Earth.
- Pulsed optical laser signals from deep space may be another method for communication.
 - Galactic WiFi?
 - Energy delivery system?
 - Eavesdropping?



[M31: NASA/ESA](#)

Optical SETI

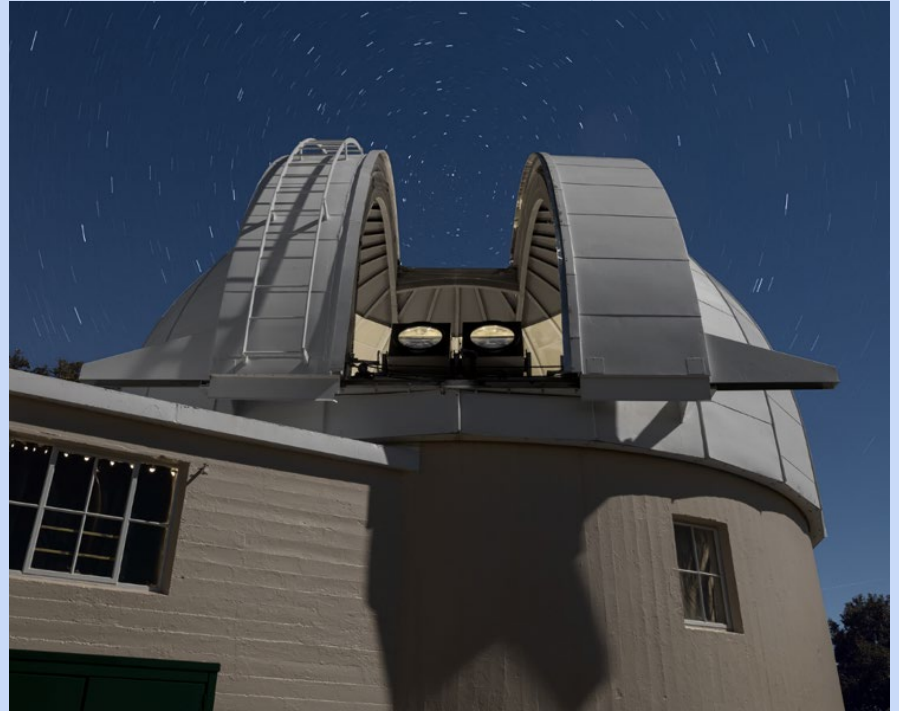
- More energy efficient to transmit a signal in optical bandwidth.
- Wide-beam radio signals can traverse a wide area not power.
- Detection would require dedicated follow-up observation for confirmation.
- The sky is incredibly dark at nanosecond timescales.



Wright et al. 2019

What is PANOSETI?

- Panoramic SETI.
- Currently located at Lick Observatory.
- All-sky all-time survey of pulsed optical transients within nanosecond and second timescales.
- Telescopes function in pairs, observing the same section of sky.
- Applications for SETI research and high-energy astrophysics phenomena.



Laurie Hatch Photography

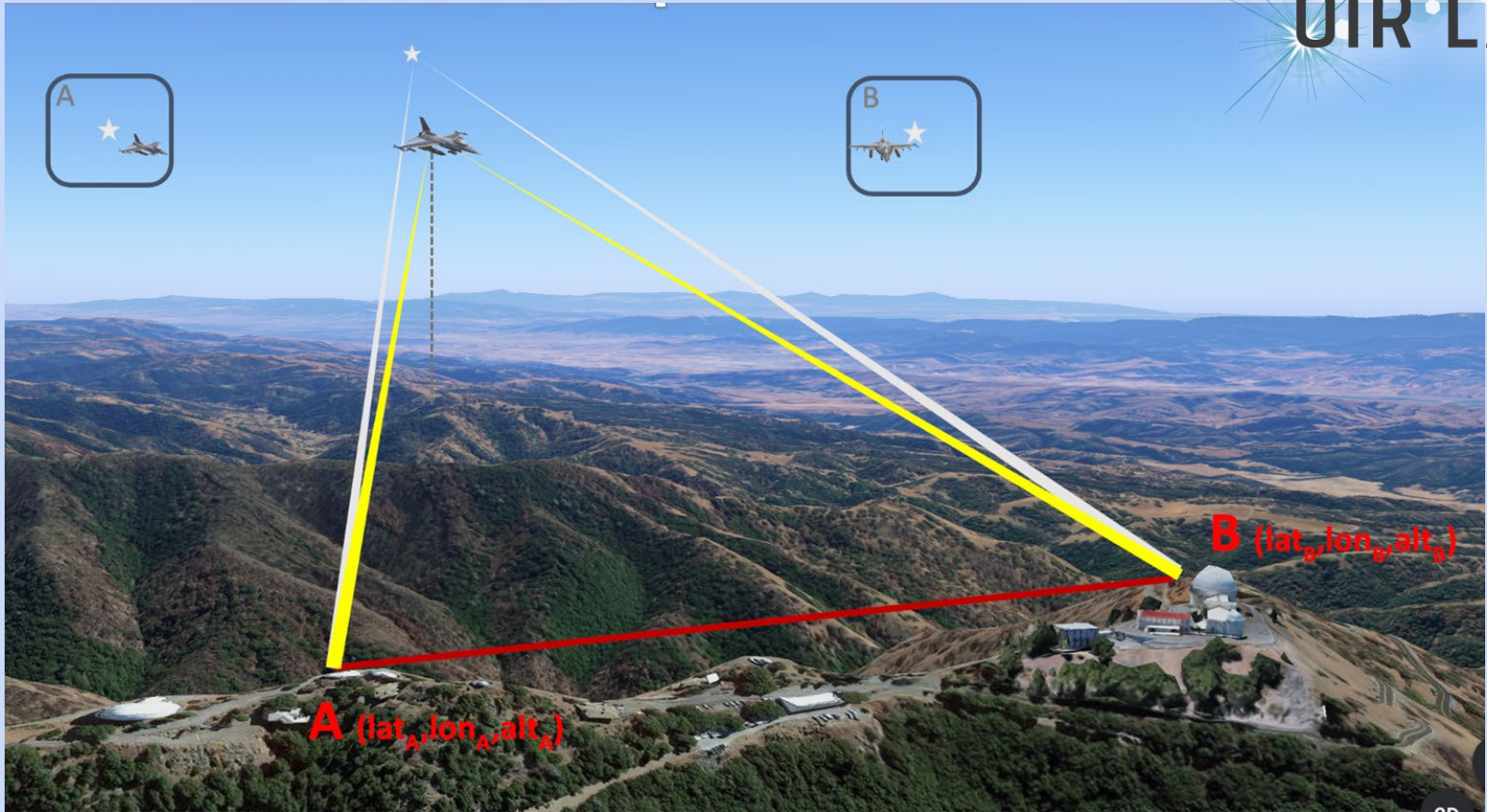
Maire et al. 2019

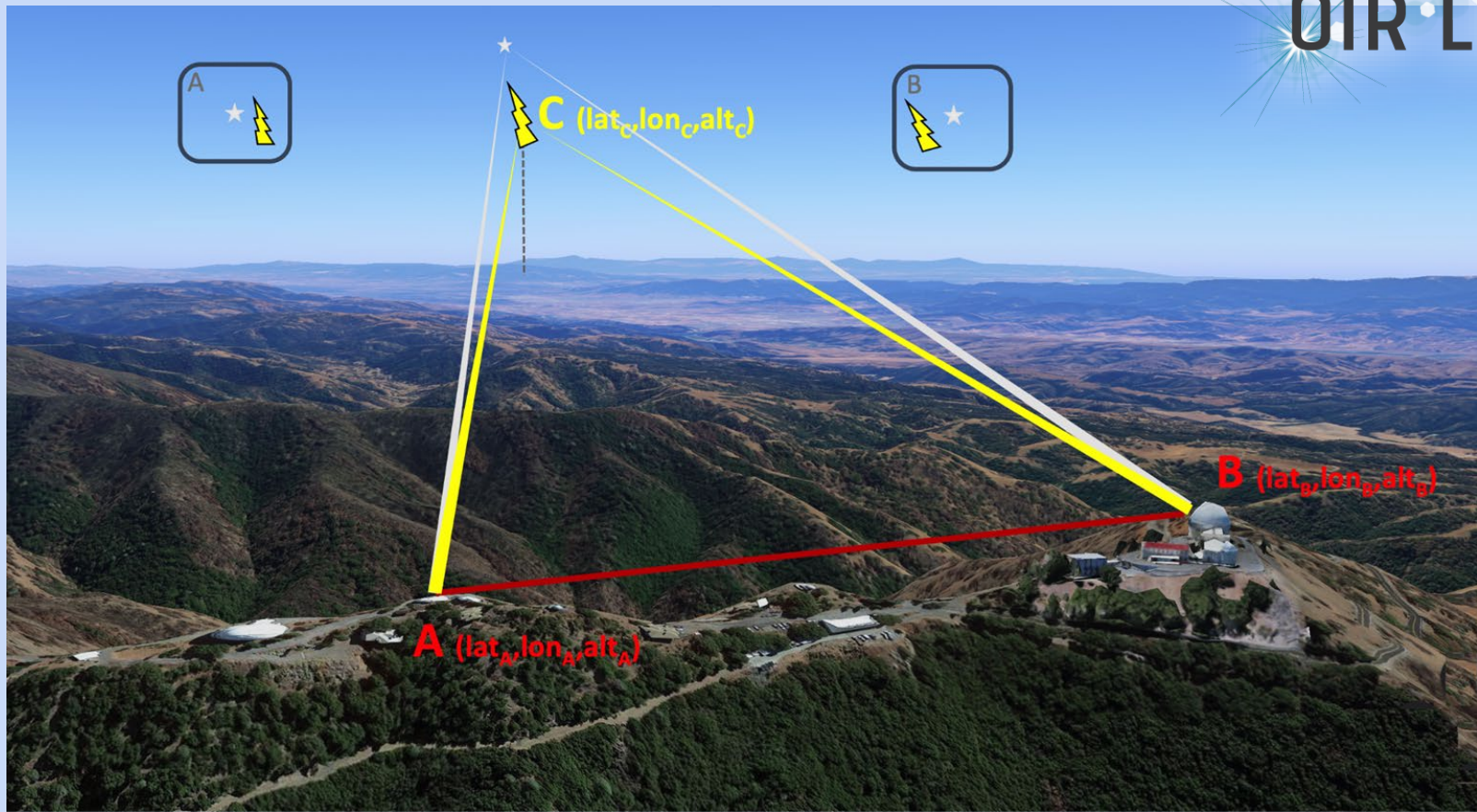
The PANOSSETI telescope

- 0.46 meter, $f/1.32$ Fresnel lens.
- ~ 100 square degree field of view.
- 400-750 nanometer bandwidth.
- Fiber optic ports for data transfer and White Rabbit time synchronization system.
- Three telescopes in operation.
- ~ 700 meter baseline separation.



Brown et al. 2021





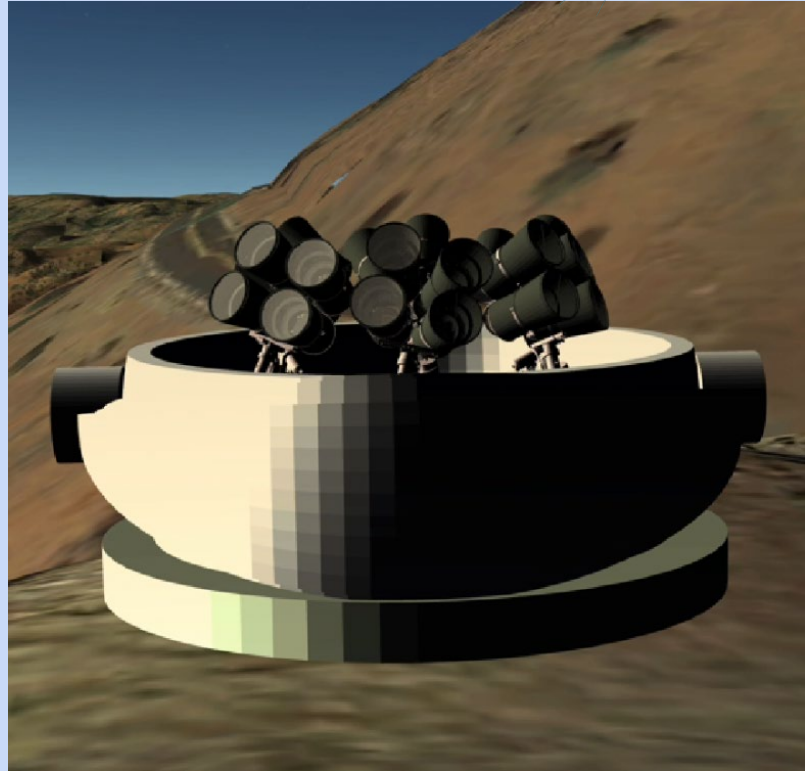
C (lat_C, lon_C, alt_C)

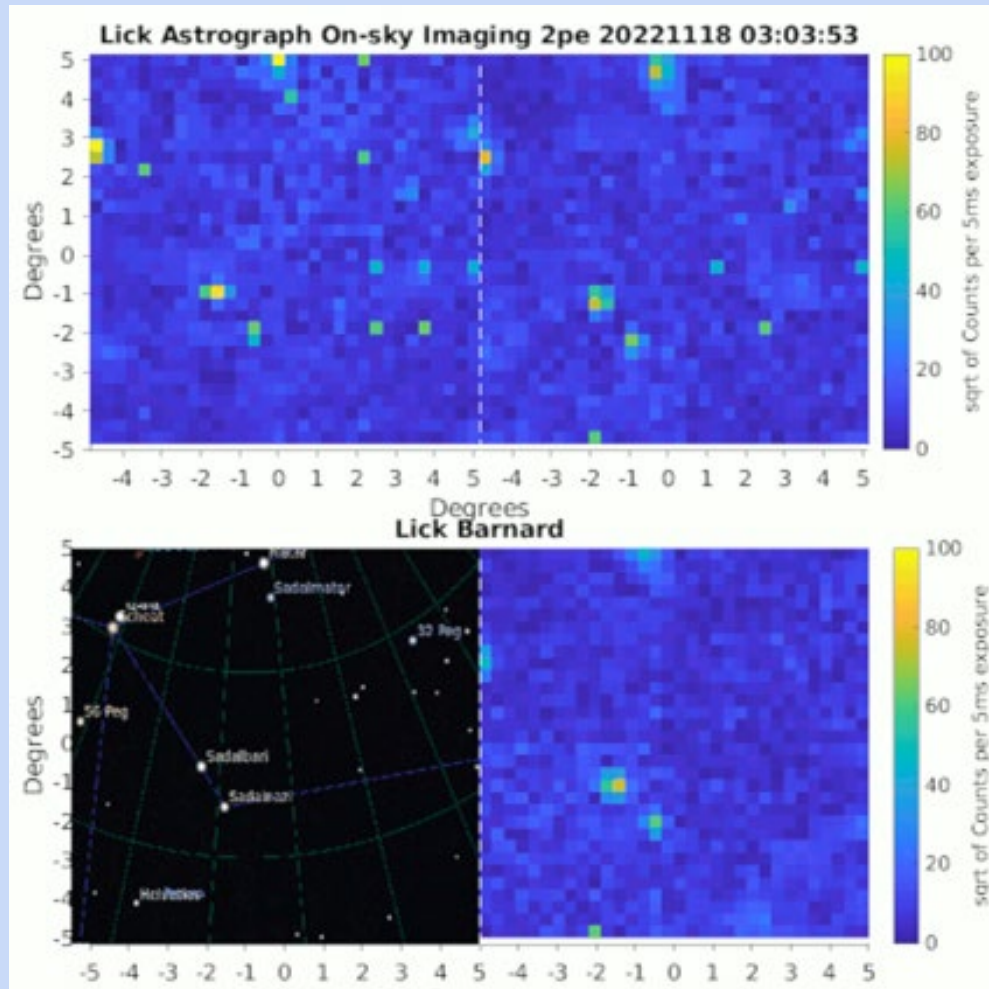
B (lat_B, lon_B, alt_B)

A (lat_A, lon_A, alt_A)

An all-sky all-time observatory

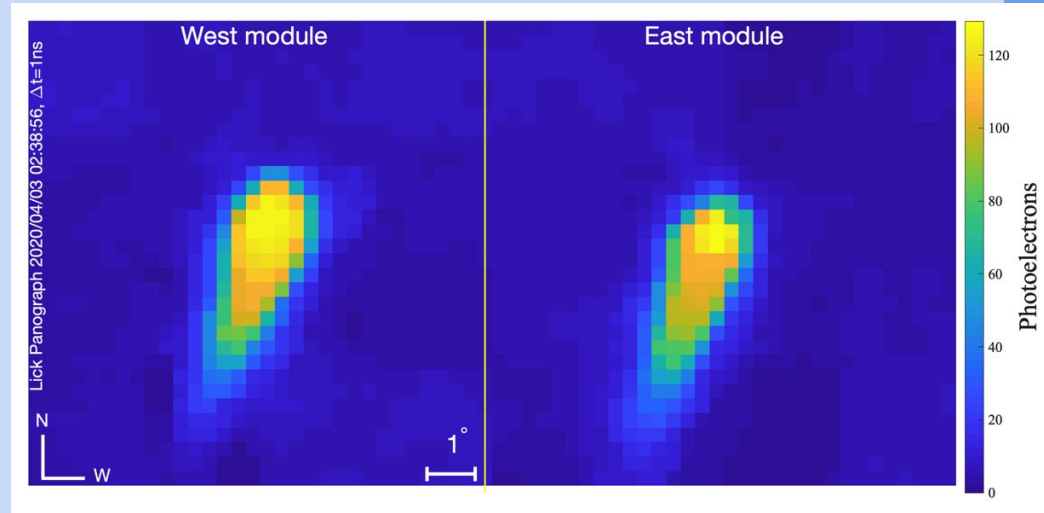
- Maximizing sky-coverage increases chances of intercepting a pulsed signal.
- Separating two observatories enables coincidence detection.
- The PANOSSETI observatories will cover a large fraction of the Northern night sky.





Science objectives of PANOSETI

- Optical SETI
 - Pulsed optical laser technosignatures
- Cherenkov shower detection
 - Cosmic rays
- Optical counterpart searches for:
 - Fast radio bursts
 - Gamma ray bursts
 - Dark matter self-annihilation

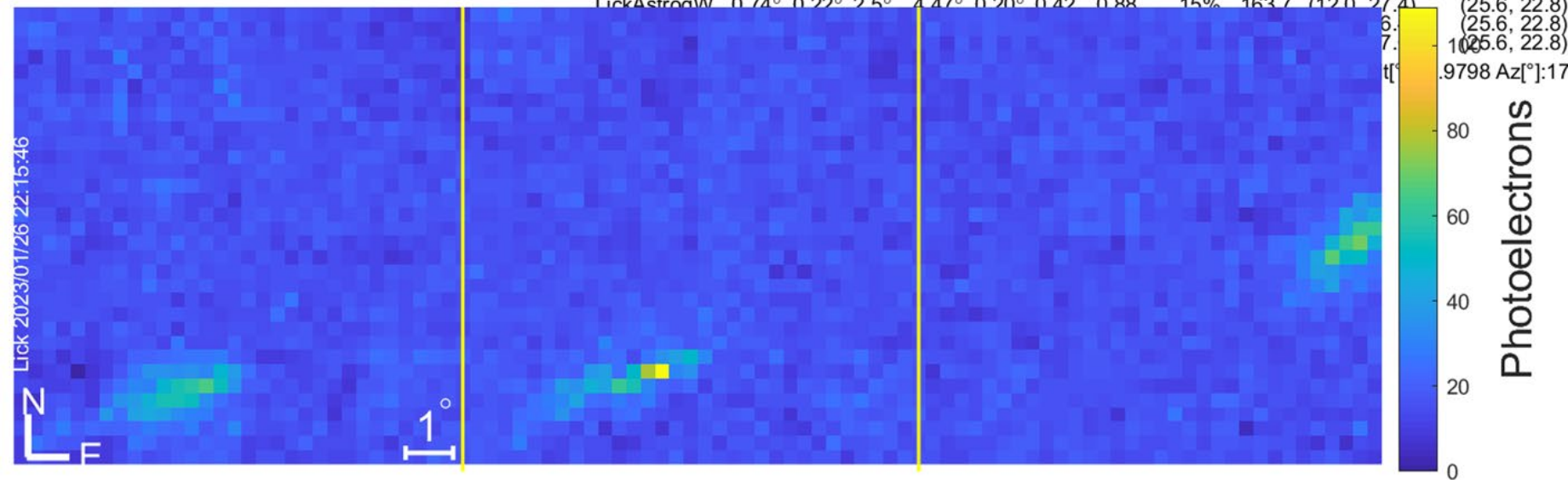


LickAstrogW

LickAstrogE

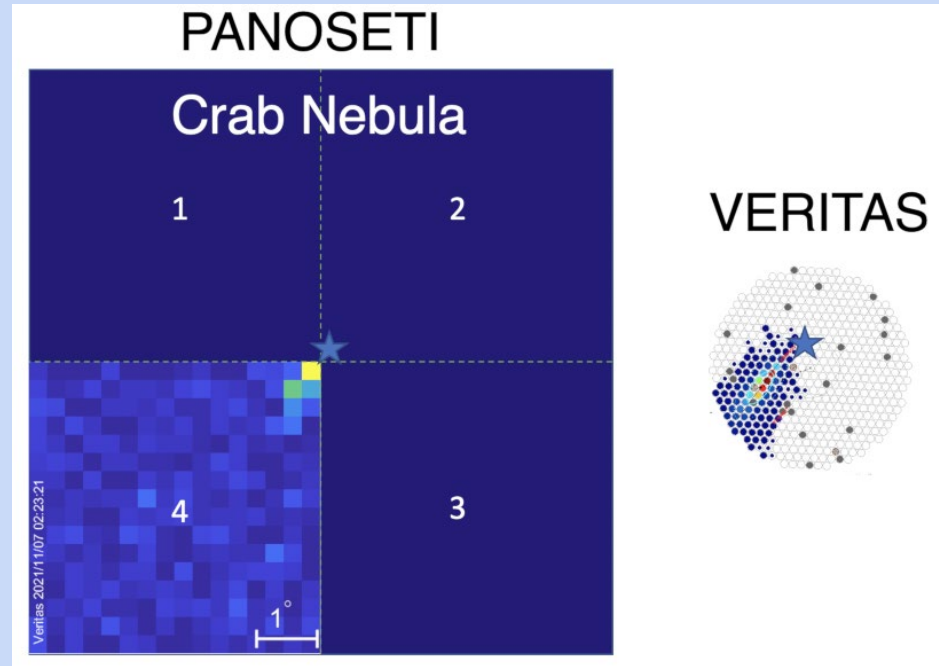
LickBarnard

scope	length	width	α	dist	rise	asym	minasym	Frac2	ϕ [°]	Centroid x,y[pix]	(Target x,y)
LickAstrogE	741	(92.6)	516.4	77.139	24.020	76.147	197.165	1.0	15	(12.0, 27.4)	(25.6, 22.8)
LickBarnard	434	(54.3)	595.8	79.538	29.439	81.920	192.691	0.9	18	(12.0, 27.4)	(25.6, 22.8)
LickAstrogW	0.71°	0.22°	2.5°	4.47°	0.20°	0.42	0.88	15%	163.7	(12.0, 27.4)	(25.6, 22.8)



What has PANOSETI seen so far?

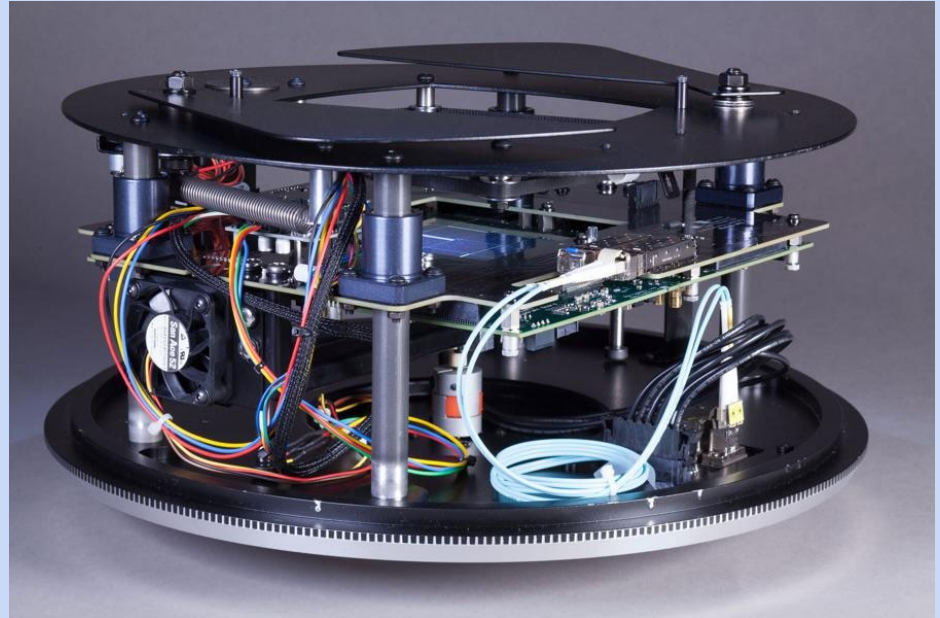
- PANOSETI telescopes observed the Crab Nebula with 12-meter VERITAS T4 and T2 telescopes.
- Three Cherenkov shower detections are considered to be likely gamma ray emissions from the Crab Nebula.
- The energies of these sources were measured to be 15, 36, and 51 TeV.



Maire et al. 2022

Data processing for PANOSETI

- Sixteen 8x8 pixel sub-arrays of Hamamatsu silicon multi-pixel photon counters form a 32x32 pixel array.
- Each quadrant has a 10 Gb/s network connection.
- 0.31° pixel scale.
- 528-byte data packets are recorded using Wireshark and specialized software developed by Berkeley team.



Data processing for PANOSSETI

- Configuration file
- Python scripts
 - Translates hexadecimal-encoded data to photon counts
 - Generates a video file centered around a chosen time for a telescope
 - Records transient centroid positions to a CSV file for later follow-up
 - Coincident source identification

```

'Peak Count': [],
'Time': [],
'Threshold': [],
'File Path': []
}

print('\nIdentifying centroids...')

with os.scandir(path) as files:
    file_count = 0
    for file in files:
        if file.is_file():
            file_count += 1

with open('config.json', 'r') as file:
    config = json.load(file)
    count_threshold = config["count_threshold"]

with os.scandir(path) as files:
    j=0
    bar = progressBar.ProgressBar(max_value=file_count)

    for file in files:
        if file.is_file():
            file_name = os.path.basename(file.name)
            file_data = np.load(str(path)+'/'+str(file_name), allow_pickle=True)

            for sequence in file_data:
                i=0
                for frame in file_data[i]:

                    threshold_image = frame.data > count_threshold

                    labeled_array, feature_number = ndimage.label(threshold_image)
                    centroids = ndimage.center_of_mass(threshold_image, labeled_array, range(1, fe

                    events['Pixel Locations'].append(centroids)
                    events['Peak Count'].append(len(centroids))
                    events['Time'].append(convert_unix_time(frame.timestamp))
                    events['Threshold'].append(count_threshold)
                    events['File Path'].append(path+file_name)
                    i+=1

            j+=1
            bar.update(j)

output_file = pd.DataFrame(events)
output_file.to_csv(path+'/events.csv', index=False)
print(F'\n\nEvent log written to {path}/events.csv\n')

```

```

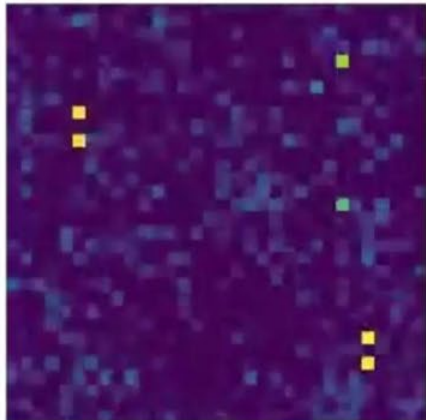
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},
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},
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    "192.168.3.251"
  ]
}
],
"count_threshold": 3000

```



PANO SETI Frame 9771 of 290924

PDT 2023-04-27 21:28:49:501812



Astrograph W

PDT 2023-04-27 21:28:49:506776



Astrograph E

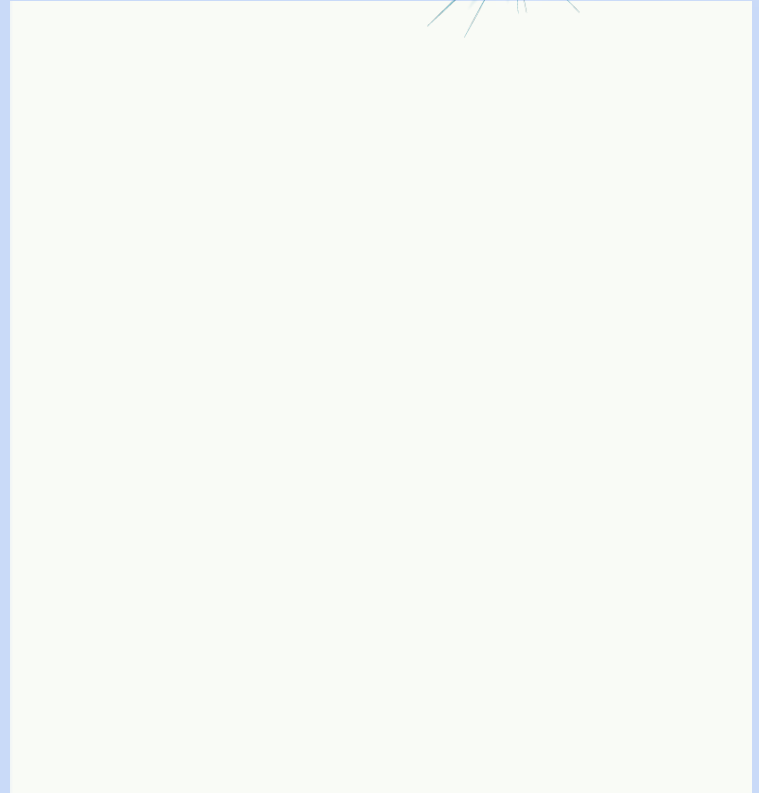
PDT 2023-04-27 21:28:49:506776



Barnard

Data processing for PANOSETI

- Airplanes and satellites represent sources of noise.
- Implementation of automated interface with public flight and satellite data.
- Airplane sources travel faster across FOV than satellites.
- Pulse height mode for events exceeding a photoelectron count threshold, for high-frequency pulses.
- Standard imaging mode for lower-frequency pulses.



The future of PANOSETI

- Three telescope sites currently at Lick Observatory.
- Expanding partnerships with high-energy astrophysics programs.
- PANOSETI has received funding to fabricate and commission 10 telescopes within the next year; European Research Council.
- PANOSETI will ultimately have 100s of telescopes deployed worldwide.

