

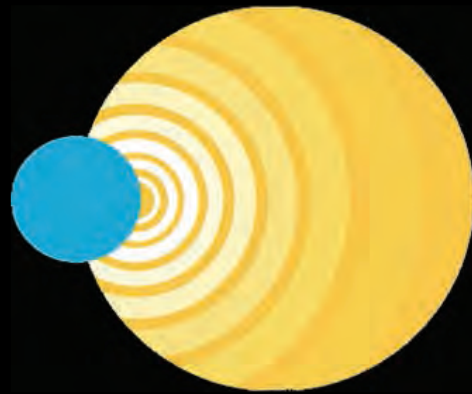
# Berkeley SETI Group

Zuhra Abdurashidova, David Anderson, Jeff Cobb, Steve Croft,  
David DeBoer, Matt Dexter, Emilio Enriquez, Walt Fitelson, Griffin Foster,  
Vishal Gajjar, Greg Hellbourg, Jack Hickish, Howard Isaacson, Eric Korpela,  
Matt Lebofsky, Dave MacMahon, Danny Price, Chris Schodt, Isaac Shivers,  
Andrew Siemion, Nate Tellis, Ed Wishnow, Dan Werthimer

Breakthrough Foundation, NSF , NASA, Donors  
Keysight, Intel, Seagate, Xilinx



# BERKELEY SETI RESEARCH CENTER



BERKELEY SETI



BERKELEY  
ASTRONOMY  
DEPARTMENT

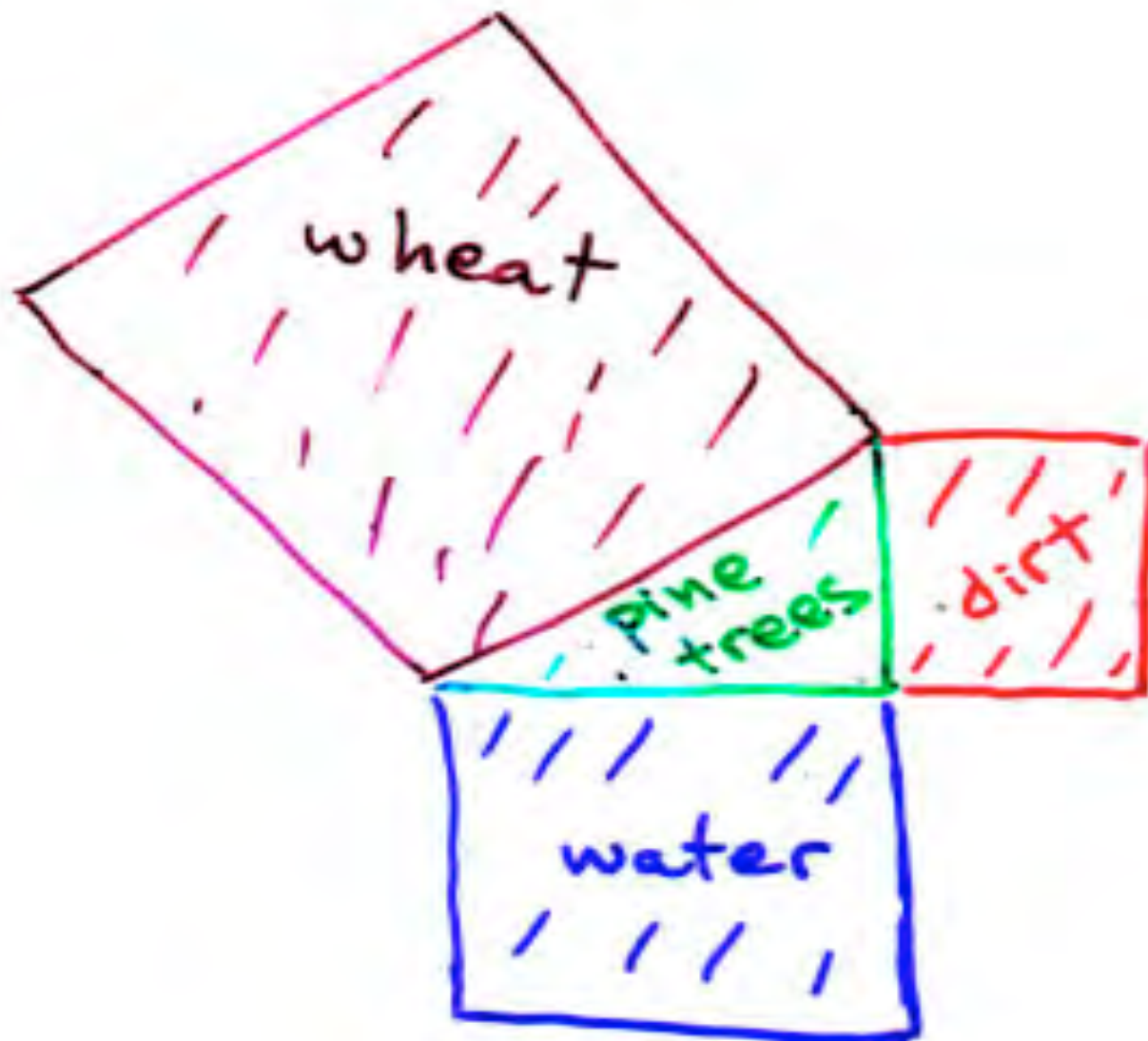


# It's naïve to think we know how best to search today, given our history of changing SETI fashion.

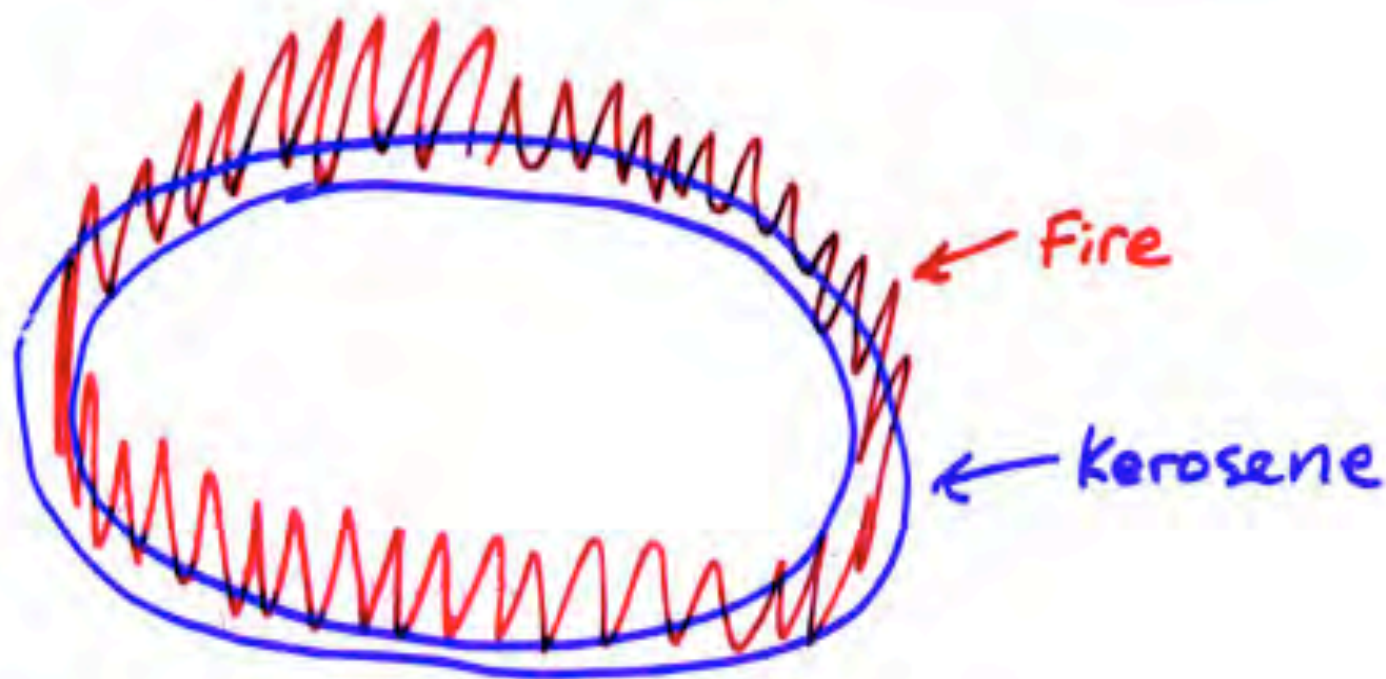
- Multiple strategy is best  
(IR, Vis, Radio, pulse, continuous, targetted sky survey...)
- Half of astronomy discoveries are serendipitous
- Examine glitches in data
- Data Mining Experiments (Virtual Observatory)

SETI ideas  
morphing over  
200 years

Karl Gauss 1820



Joseph Von Littron ~1840



← 20 mi →



# Last Century – Mostly Radio SETI

- Nikola Tesla (1899)
  - Announces “coherent signals from Mars”
- Guglielmo Marconi (1920) strange signals
- Navy observes Mars on closest approach (1924)
- Frank Drake (1960)
  - Project Ozma
  - one channel, 1420-1420.4 MHz



# 1924 navy search for martian radio



## Is Mars Signaling to Us by Radio?

On August 22d the planet Mars will be at its nearest point to the earth—closer than it has been for more than 100 years! All over the world scientists are preparing to communicate with our distant neighbor by radio. Read about it in **POPULAR RADIO** for August, now on the newsstands.

If Mars communicates with us by radio, it will be the first time that we have ever communicated with another planet.

Most scientists believe that Mars is a dead planet, but some believe it is a living planet. They are working to find out if it is.

By using radio, we can hear the voice of Mars, and if we do, we will know if it is a living planet. This is the first time that we have ever tried to hear the voice of another planet.

Scientists are working to find out if Mars is a living planet. They are using radio to hear the voice of Mars.

The first time that we have ever tried to hear the voice of another planet was in 1924. At that time, scientists were working to find out if Mars was a living planet.

Scientists are working to find out if Mars is a living planet. They are using radio to hear the voice of Mars.

**Popular Radio**

821 West 43d Street New York City

### A Remarkable 2-Dry Cell Taper Receiver

This receiver is a remarkable achievement in the history of radio. It is a 2-dry cell taper receiver, and it is the first of its kind. It is a remarkable achievement in the history of radio.

### How to Get Good Reception

There are many ways to get good reception. One way is to use a good antenna. Another way is to use a good receiver. There are many ways to get good reception.

### Secret Pictures by Radio

There are many ways to get secret pictures by radio. One way is to use a good antenna. Another way is to use a good receiver. There are many ways to get secret pictures by radio.

### A "How to Build" Article for Beginners

There are many ways to build a radio. One way is to use a good antenna. Another way is to use a good receiver. There are many ways to build a radio.

### Helpful Hints for the "BCL"

There are many ways to get helpful hints for the "BCL". One way is to use a good antenna. Another way is to use a good receiver. There are many ways to get helpful hints for the "BCL".



7241

WASHINGTON-ALASKA MILITARY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM  
TELEGRAM

13-100

RECEIVED AT 1308 1ST AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASH.

18RD B 78 GOVT DUPE

RD PUGET SOUND WN AUG 22 1924

GOVT COMDT 13 NAV DIST

158

SEATTLE WN

7021 ALNAVSTA EIGHT NAVY DESIRES COOPERATE ASTRONOMERS WHO BELIEVE  
POSSIBLE THAT MARS MAY ATTEMPT COMMUNICATION BY RADIO WAVES WITH  
THIS PLANET WHILE THEY ARE NEAR TOGETHER THIS END ALL SHORE RADIO  
STATIONS WILL ESPECIALLY NOTE AND REPORT ANY ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON  
UNUSUAL CHARACTER AND WILL COVER AS WIDE BAND FREQUENCIES AS POSSIBLE  
FROM 2400 AUGUST TWENTY FIRST TO 2400 AUGUST TWENTY FOURTH WITHOUT  
INTERFERRING WITH TRAFFIC 1800

SECNAV WASHN DC

257P

# OPTICAL SETI - Example of anthropomorphic SETI

1961 Charlie Townes Paper

largely ignored until 1999

1971 Cyclops report calculates radio >> optical

Today's lasers can communicate across galaxy

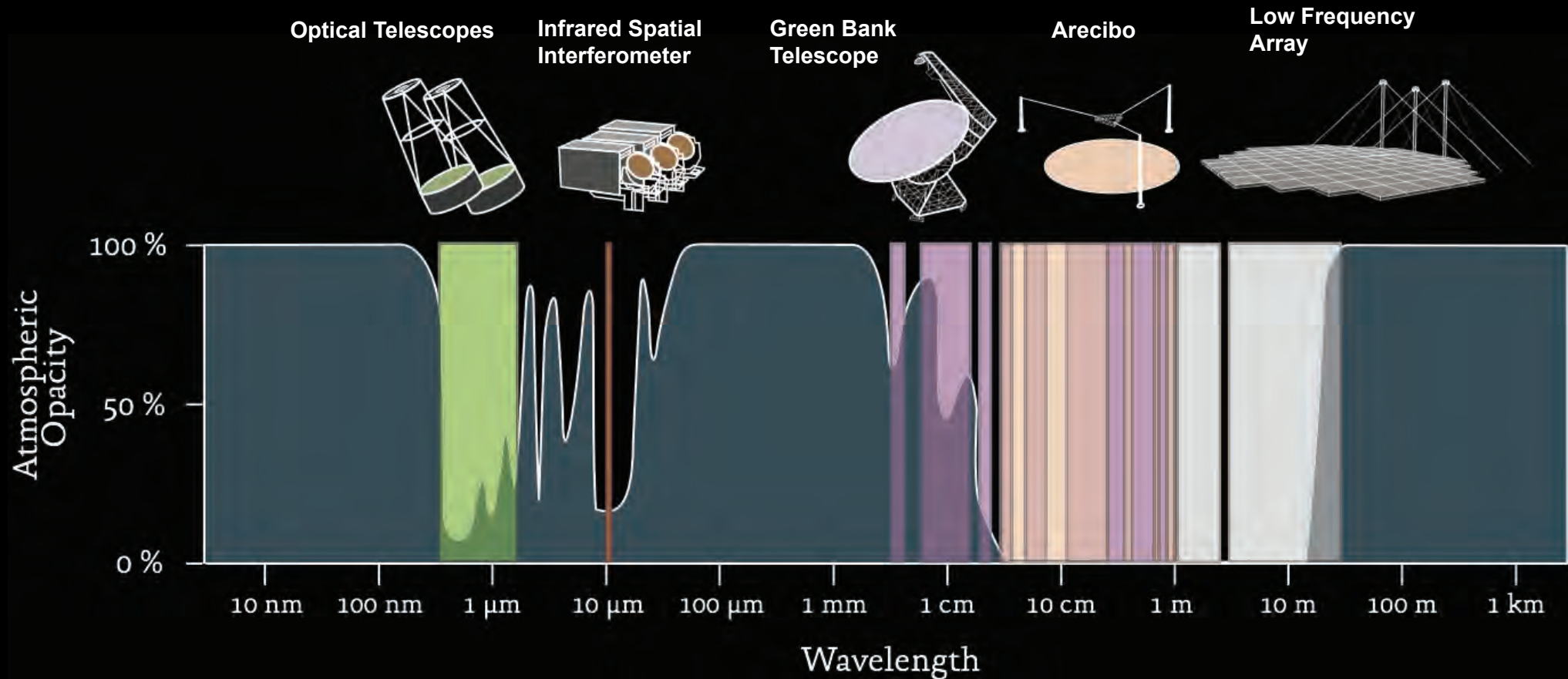
# Habitable planets and stars – Example of anthropomorphic SETI

Habitable Zone → other ways to heat

F and G stars only → many stellar types

no binary stars → stable planetary orbits

# Searching Across the Electromagnetic Spectrum



**Using multiple telescopes, we can search across the electromagnetic spectrum for indicators of advanced technology.**















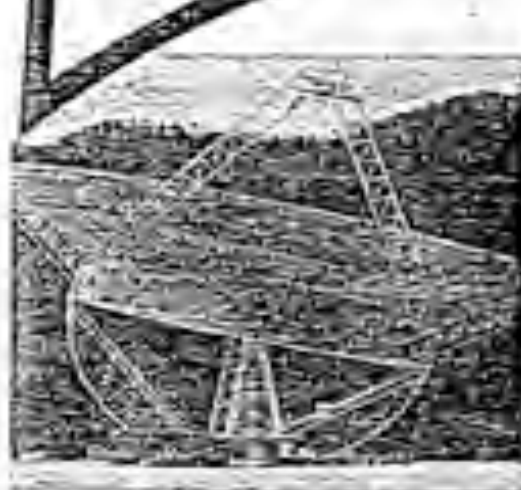
America's most powerful radio telescope **IS...**

WORLD WEEKLY NEWS

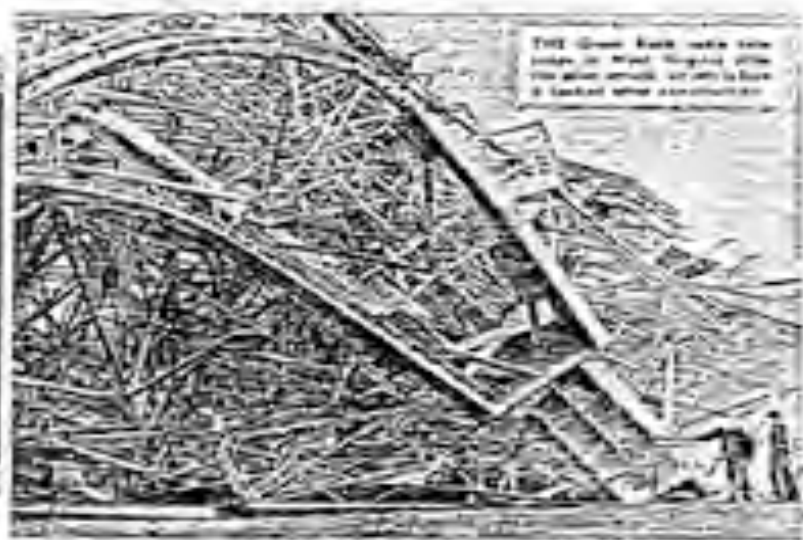
June 20, 1948 p. 5

# ZAPPED!

... by hostile space aliens!



BEFORE ▲



AFTER ►

THE Green Bank radio telescope in West Virginia after the alien attack, which is seen in background after destruction.

Space aliens zapped the sensitive radio telescope at Green Bank, W. Va., with a powerful laser to keep scientists from monitoring their activities in the postwar hemisphere.

That's the claim of Soviet astronomer Pyotr Vorobey, who says the destruction of the 200-foot instrument on November 15, according to his bulletin, was of enormous importance.

By JAMES GILSON

...the Green Bank radio telescope, which was destroyed by a powerful laser beam from space. The telescope was the largest in the world at the time. It was built by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) and was used for many years. The destruction of the telescope was a major blow to the NRAO and to the study of radio astronomy.

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## Brave dog

A German shepherd named ... was ...

THE GREEN BANK RADIO TELESCOPE





**NAIC Arecibo Observatory, Puerto Rico**



**The Robert C. Byrd  
Green Bank  
Telescope**

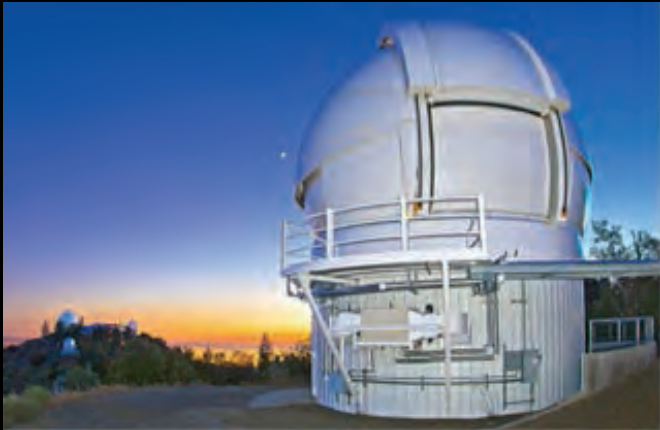


# Breakthrough Foundation “LISTEN” SETI Project

- \$100M over 10 years
- Starting with Green Bank and Parkes Radio Telescopes
- Lick Observatory (optical SETI)
- 1,000,000 stars; 1000 galaxies; galactic plane; all sky
- New instrumentation: 10 GHz bandwidth (20 billion channels)
- SETI@home participants will analyze interesting parts of data
- Open source data, hardware, software, gpuware, gateway



# The Breakthrough Listen Initiative: Telescopes



## Automated Planet Finder (Lick Observatory)

- Search for extremely narrow emission lines from artificial lasers
- Extremely high resolution “Levy Spectrometer”  
 $374 - 950 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\lambda/\Delta\lambda = 10^5$



## Green Bank Telescope (Green Bank, WV)

- Radio search focusing on targeted and raster observations
- Nearly continuous frequency coverage 300 MHz - 100 GHz
- Flexible IF system can deliver up to 10 GHz dual-pol analog bandwidth



## Parkes Telescope (New South Wales, Australia)

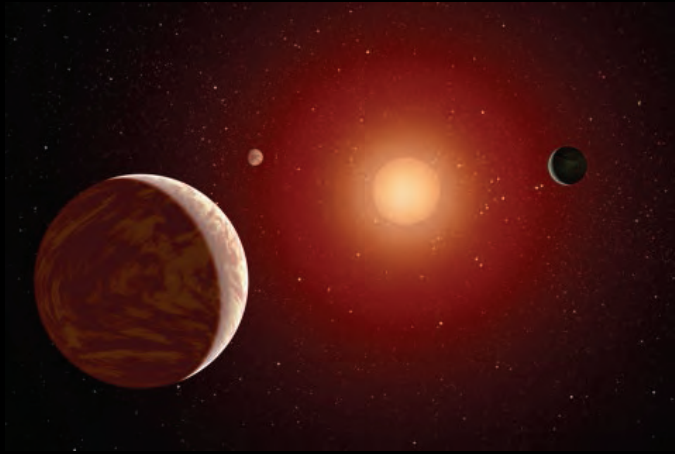
- Radio search focusing on surveys
- Southern hemisphere location gives great access to galactic plane
- Multi-beam receiver allows very efficient L-band (1.2 - 1.5 GHz) sky surveys

# MeerKAT



# The Breakthrough Listen Initiative:

10 years -  $10^8$  dollars



**1 Million Stars**



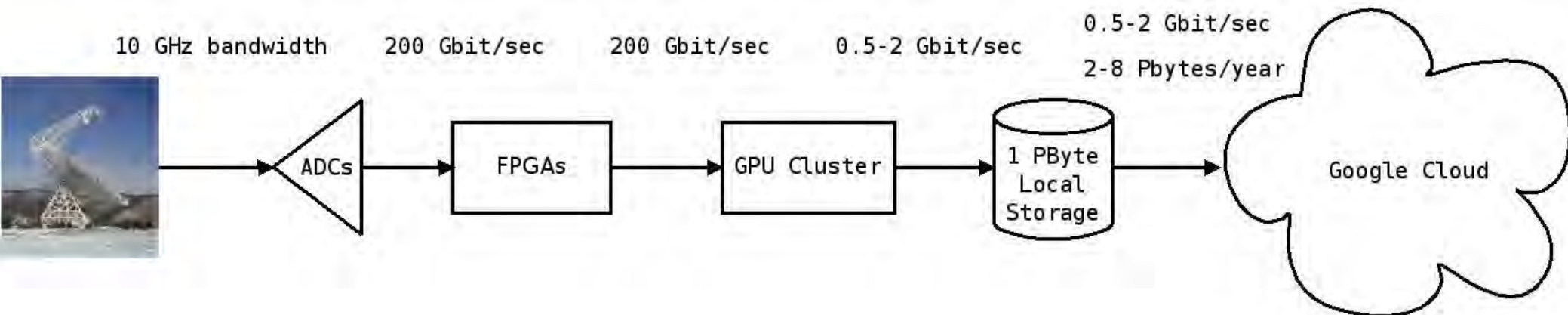
**1000 Galaxies**

**1 day of Breakthrough Listen = 1 year of any previous search**

**<http://breakthroughinitiatives.org>**



# LISTEN SETI Data Rates



# Data Products (all data is Open)

- Candidate Signals: raw data [voltage(t)]
- Voltage Surveys (all sky? Galactic Plane)
- SETI@home raw data (mostly Southern Sky Survey)
- High Spectral Resolution Data  
(SETI, Galactic Structure and Evolution)
- High Time Cadence Spectral Data  
(SETI, Fast Radio Bursts, Primordial Black Holes, Transients)



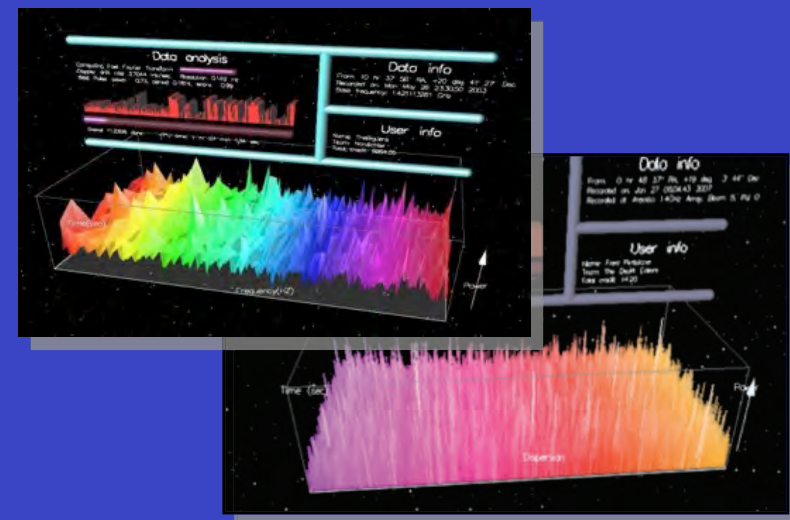
**Arecibo Observatory**



**High performance data storage silo**



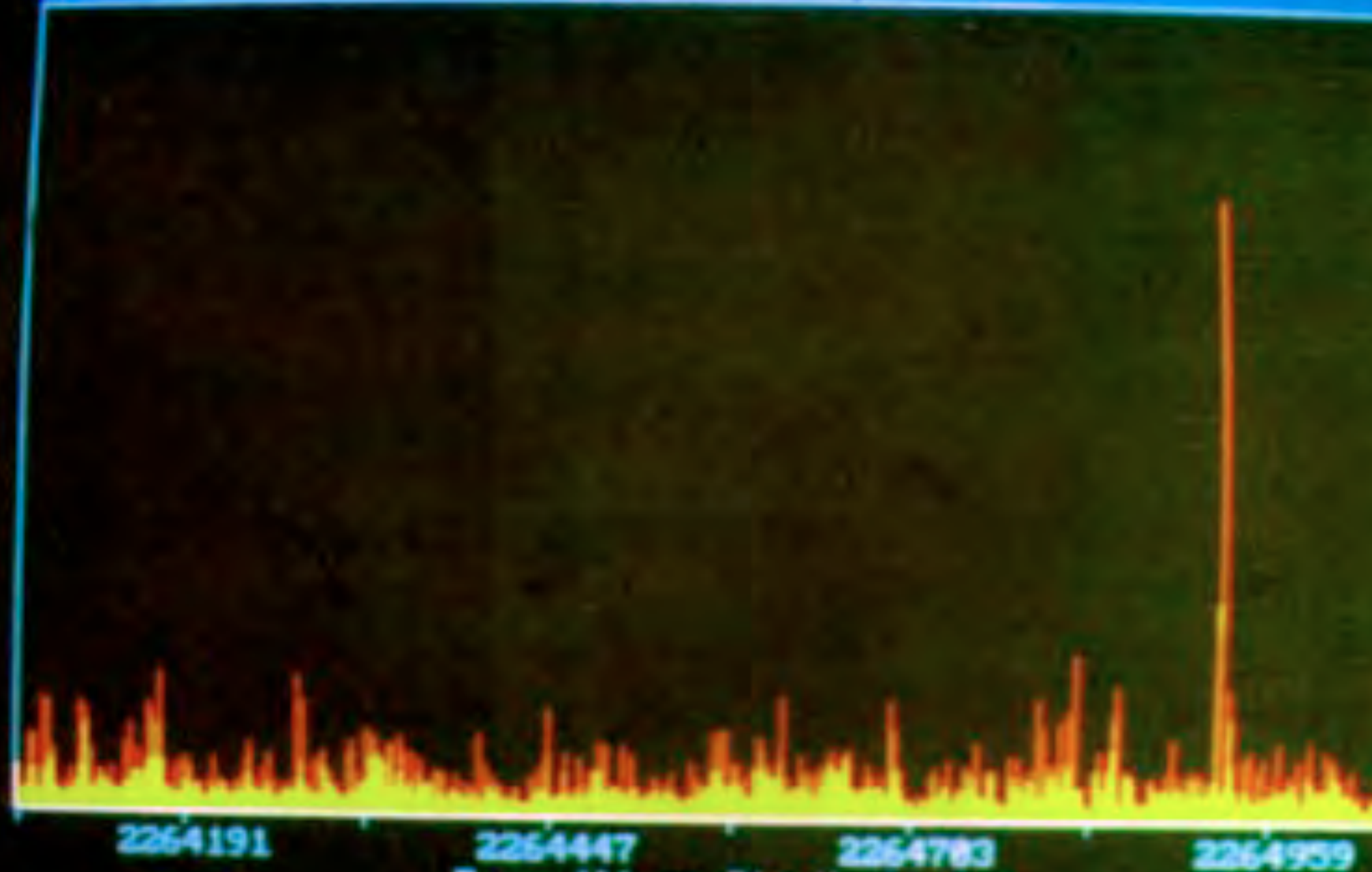
**UC Berkeley Space Sciences Lab**



**Public Volunteers**

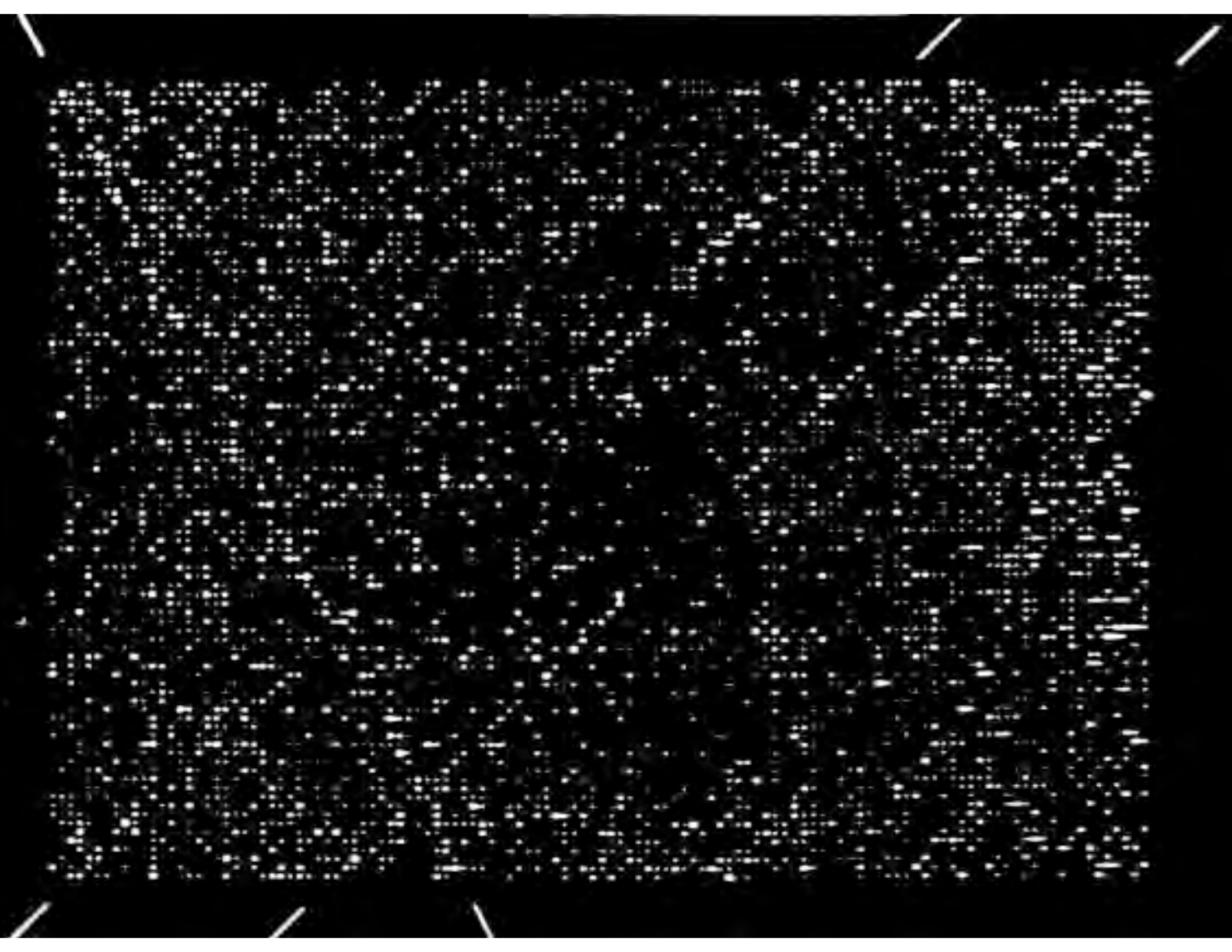


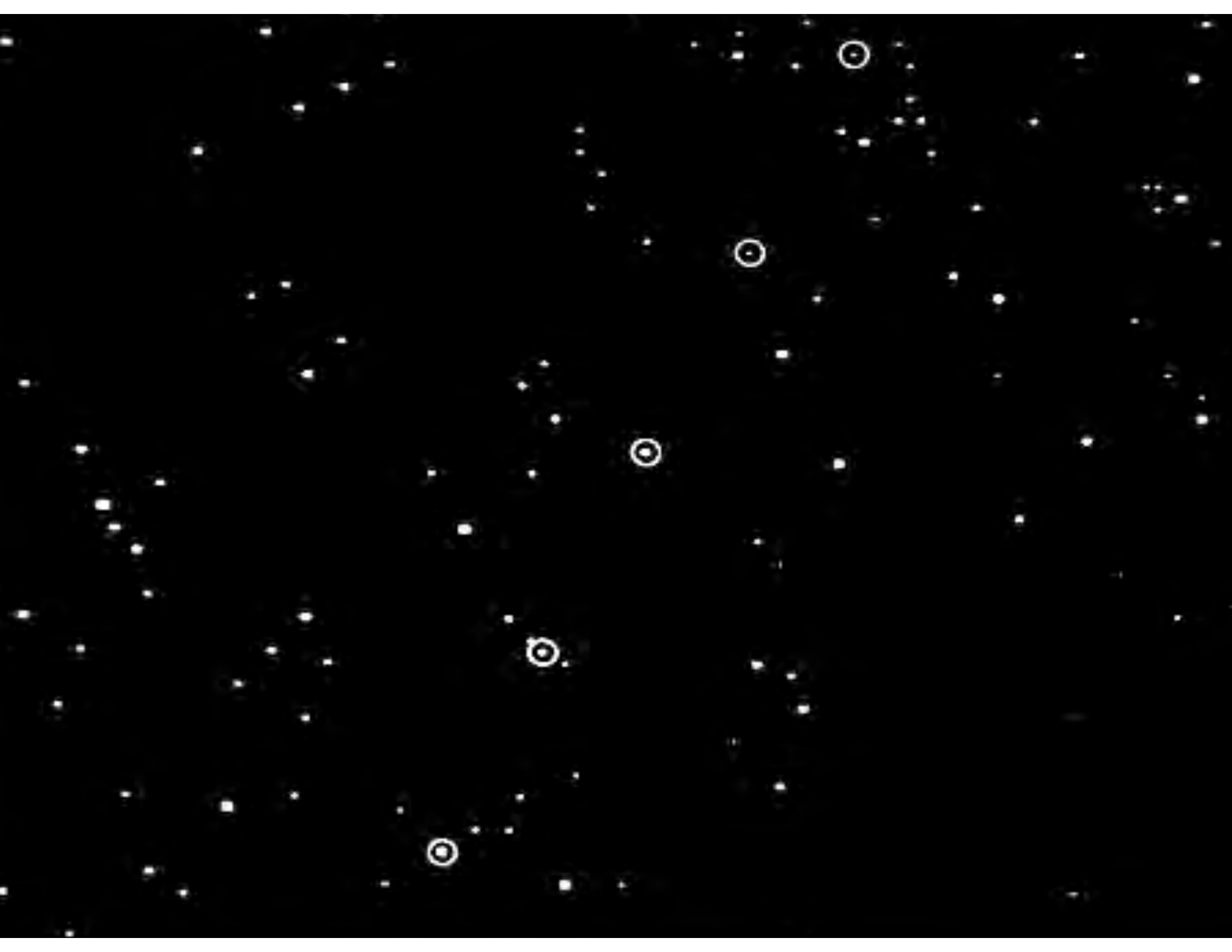
Strandip III  
24 August 11 00:00:00



Power(f) vs Bin Number(+)

X - min: 2264864  
X - max: 2265087  
Y - min: 0

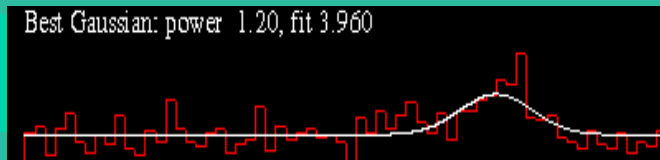




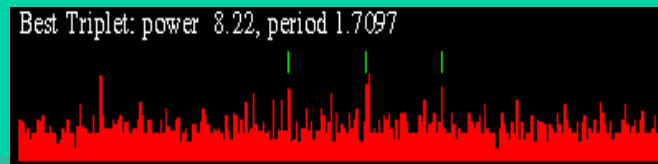
# Signal Types

**Spike** – A single frequency bin at a specific time above a threshold

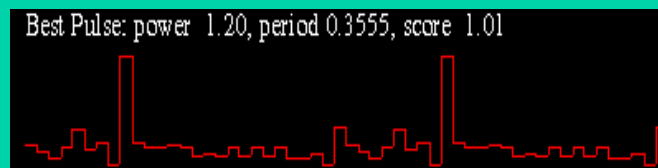
**Gaussian** – A power profile over time that matches the telescope beam width.



**Triplet** – Three spikes evenly spaced in time separated by 3.5 ms to 53 seconds.



**Pulse** – Repeated pulsation on scales from 1 ms to 53 seconds.

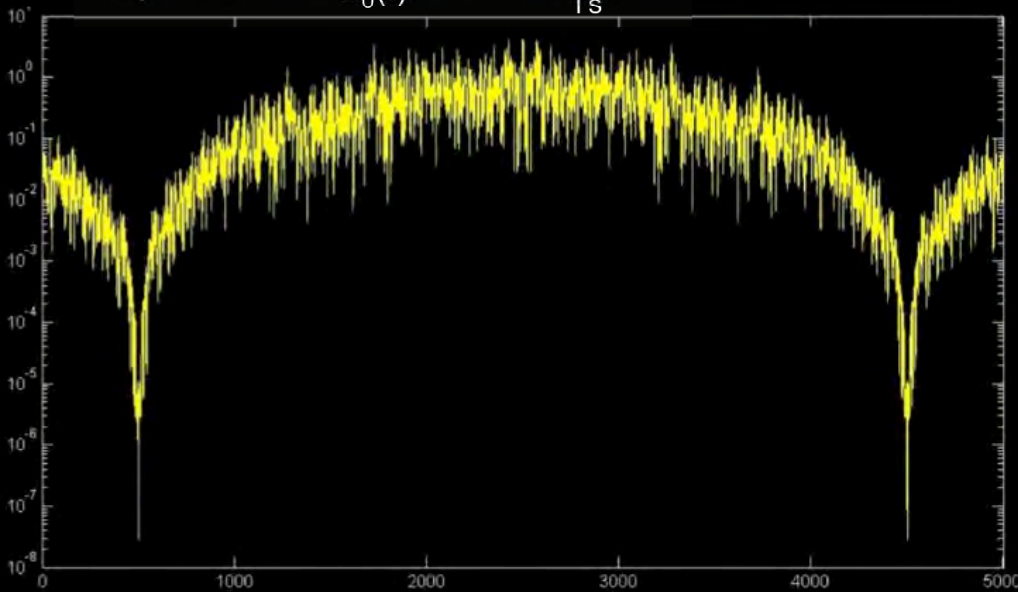
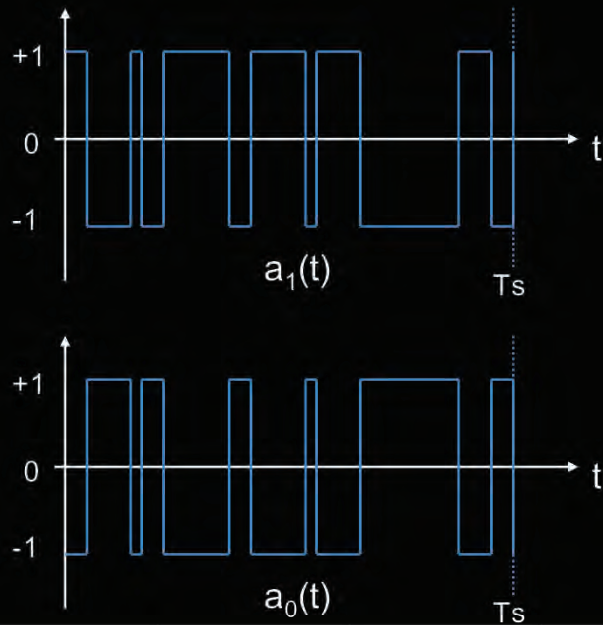


**Autocorrelation** – Any waveform that is repeated one or more times with a characteristic delay (0.1 ms to 6.7s).

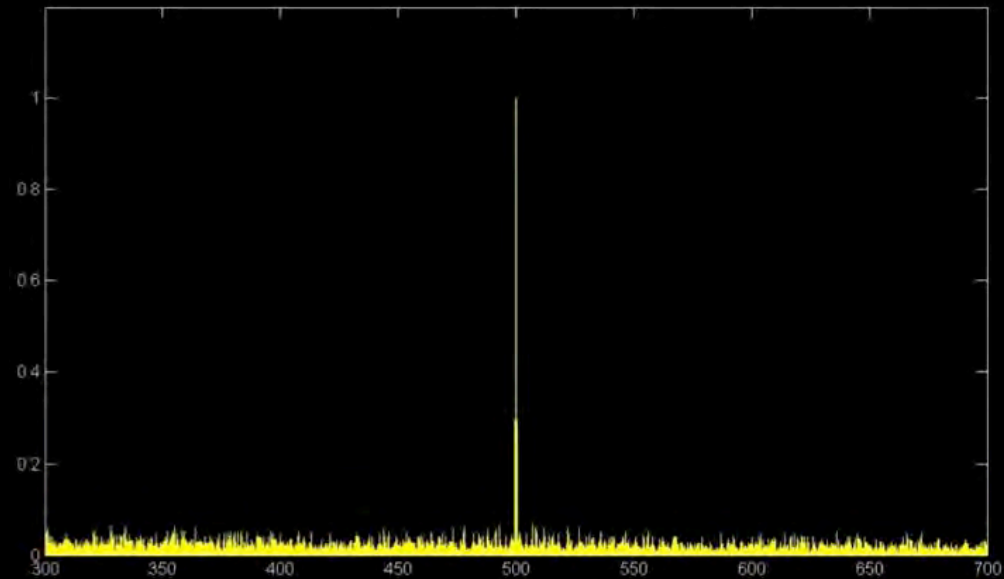
# BROADBAND EMISSION

## An example... Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK)

- \* Modern radio communication largely broadband
- \* Wide bandwidths permit rich information content



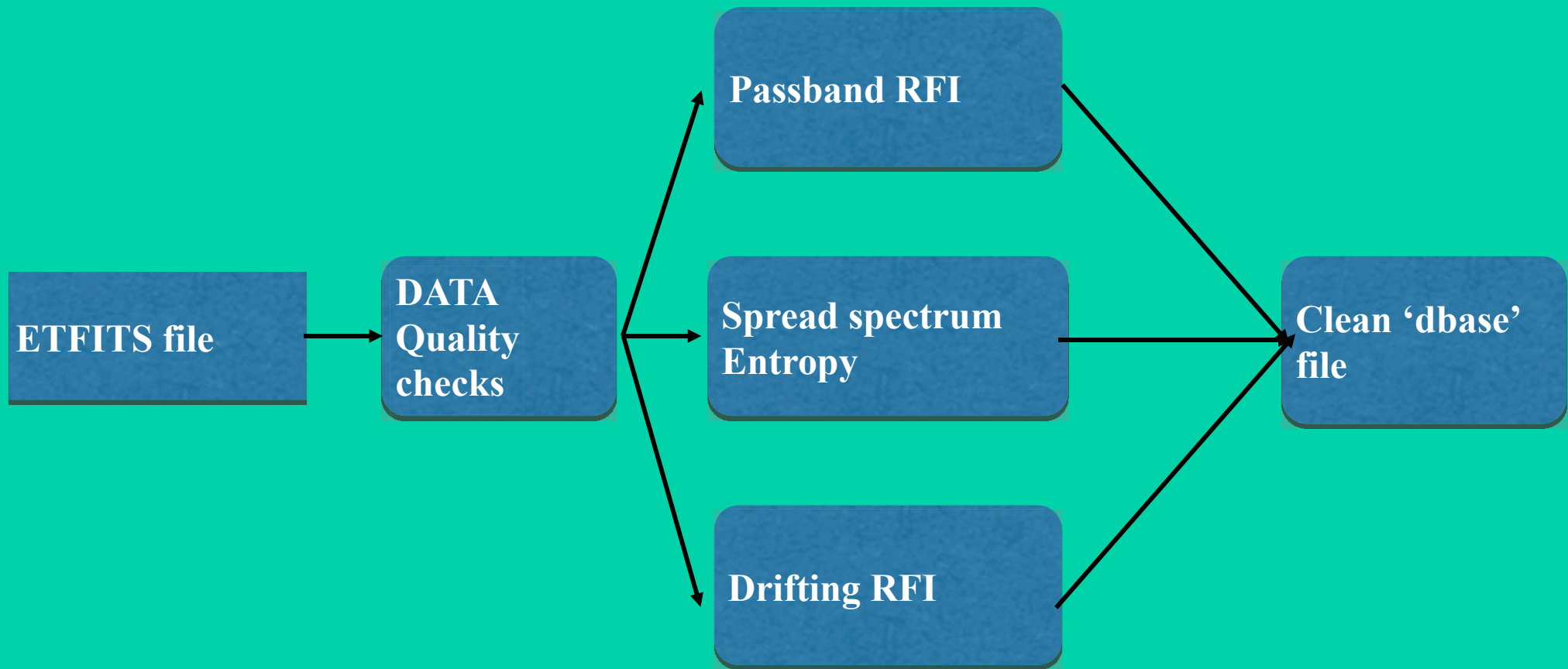
**Power Spectrum**



**Auto Correlation**

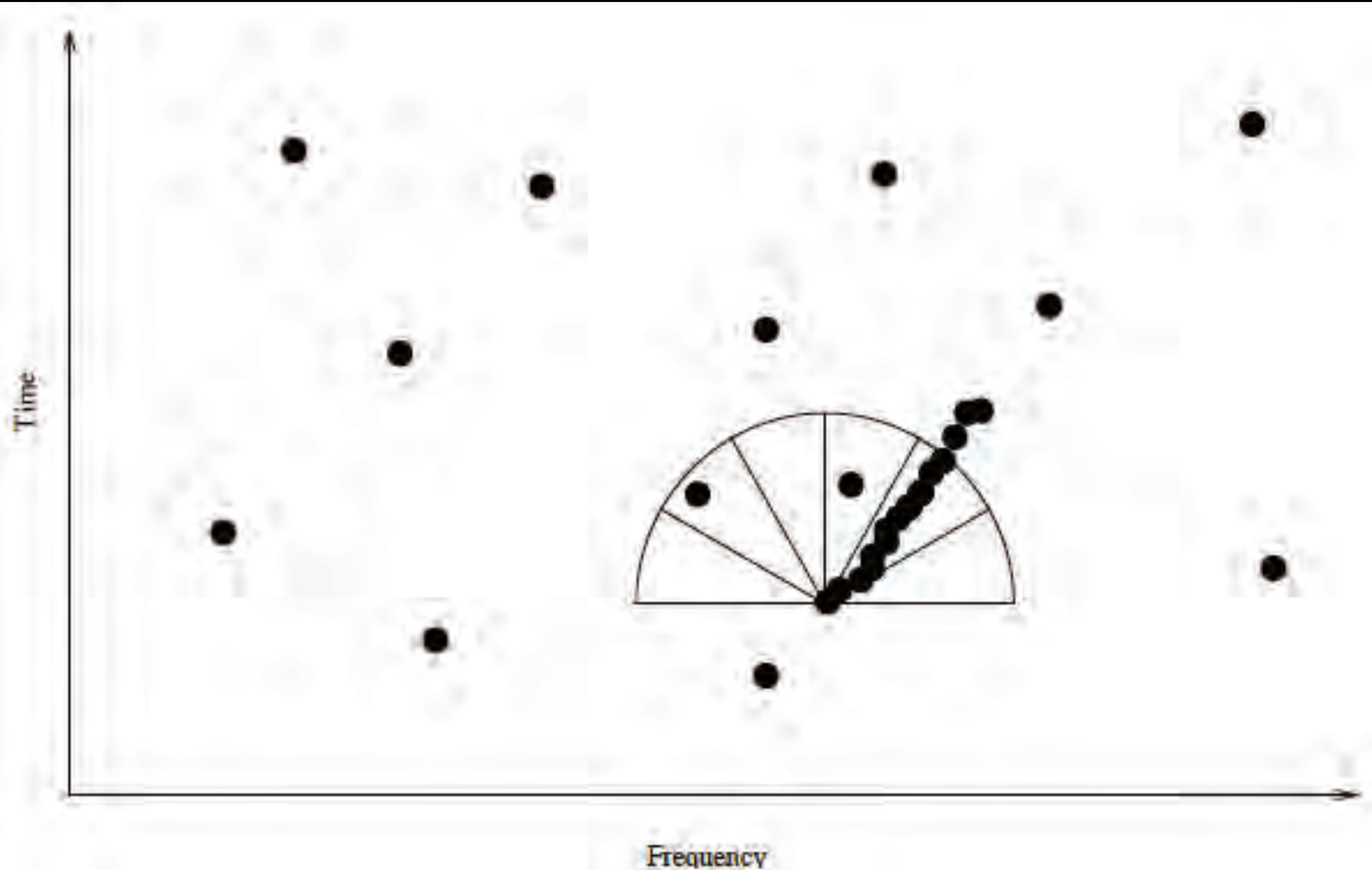


# RFI rejection pipeline





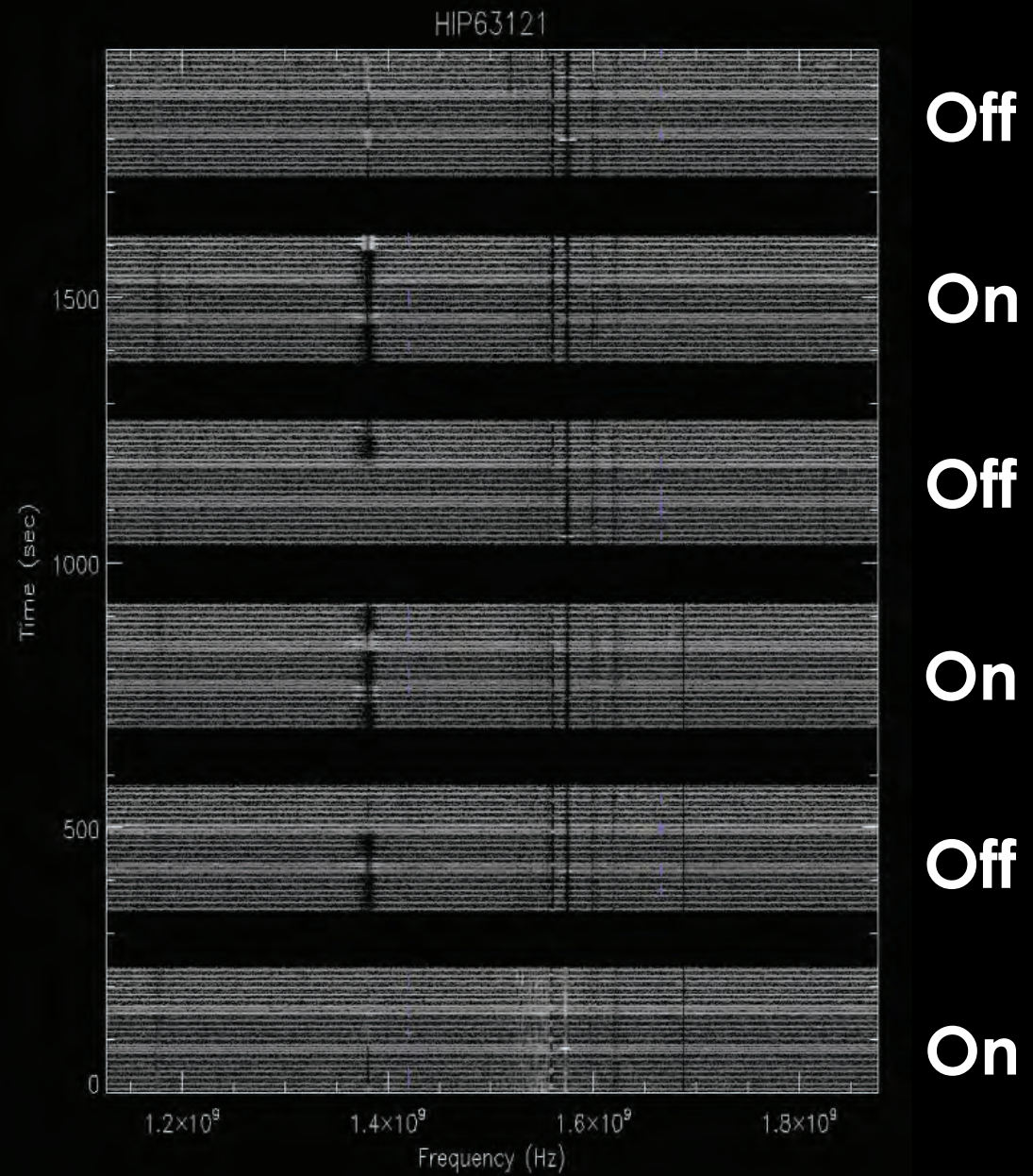
# Drifting RFI mitigation



# SETI@home Breakthrough Pipeline

Barycentric  
cluster  
identification

- Require event be in every on and no off observation at  $P_{\text{rand}}$



# SETI@home Statistics

TOTAL

RATE

8,464,550  
participants  
(in 226 countries)

2,000 per day

3 million years  
computer time

1,000 years per day

$3 \times 10^{23}$   
operations

1,000 Tera-flops



- Primary Schools
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Secondary Schools
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Junior Colleges
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Universities and Departments
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Small Companies ( $\leq 50$  employees)
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Medium Companies (50-1000 employees)
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Large Companies ( $> 1000$  employees)
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Clubs
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)
- Government Agencies
  - Top 200
  - [A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[X](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)[0](#)[1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)





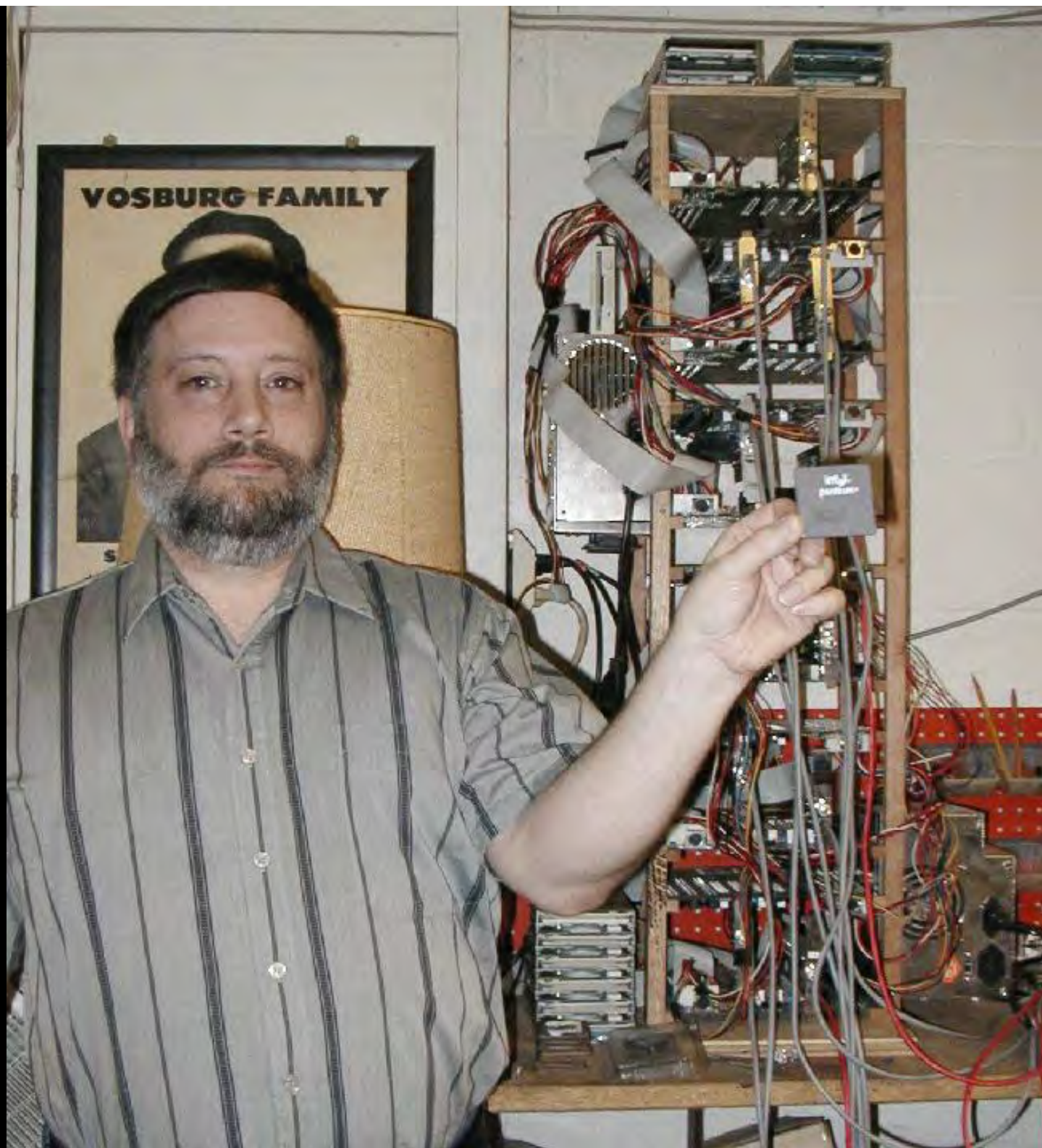
# SETI@home

The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence

## Large Company Teams

Last updated: Mon Apr 29 13:43:25 2002 UTC

Name	Members	Results received	Total CPU time	Average per worker
1) <a href="#">Compaq Computer Corporation</a>	790	3558699	3186.750 years	7 hr 50 m
2) <a href="#">Sun Microsystems</a>	476	3332359	3466.458 years	9 hr 06 m
3) <a href="#">SGI SETI</a>	390	3093165	2162.647 years	6 hr 07 m
4) <a href="#">IBM</a>	1078	1675466	2844.529 years	14 hr 52 m
5) <a href="#">Microsoft</a>	1208	1605938	2037.371 years	11 hr 06 m
6) <a href="#">Intel® Corporation</a>	475	1595846	1388.653 years	7 hr 37 m
7) <a href="#">Hewlett-Packard</a>	610	1265982	1764.556 years	12 hr 12 m
8) <a href="#">Apple Computer, Inc.</a>	714	841045	1381.364 years	14 hr 23 m







Web site: 2 million hits/day  
200,000 visitors/day

(stats & games popular; science less popular)

100,000 children, families

(including congress members and their kids)

> 7,000 schools



# Messages from Space:

## The Solar System and Beyond

Grades 5—8



Lawrence Hall of Science  
University of California at Berkeley

# Public Participation Scientific Supercomputing

aka “Distributed Computing”

aka “edge resource aggregation”

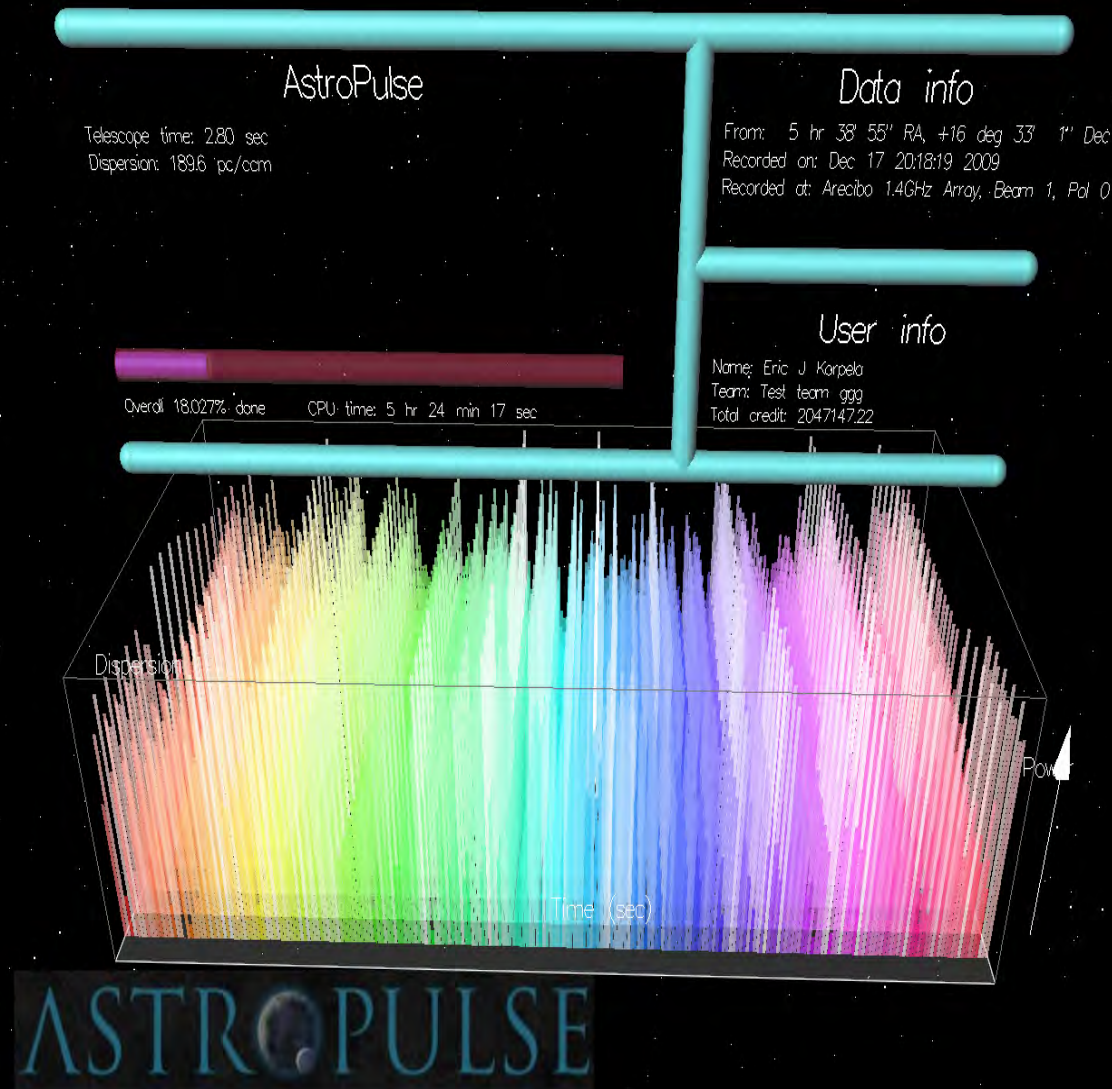
# Projects

- Astronomy
  - SETI@home (Berkeley)
  - Astropulse (Berkeley)
  - Einstein@home: gravitational pulsar search (Caltech,...)
  - PlanetQuest (SETI Institute)
  - Stardust@home (Berkeley, Univ. Washinton,...)
- Earth science
  - Climateprediction.net (Oxford)
- Biology/Medicine
  - Folding@home, Predictor@home (Stanford, Scripts)
  - FightAIDSathome: virtual drug discovery
- Physics
  - LHC@home (Cern)
- Other
  - Web indexing/search
  - Internet Resource mapping (UC Berkeley)

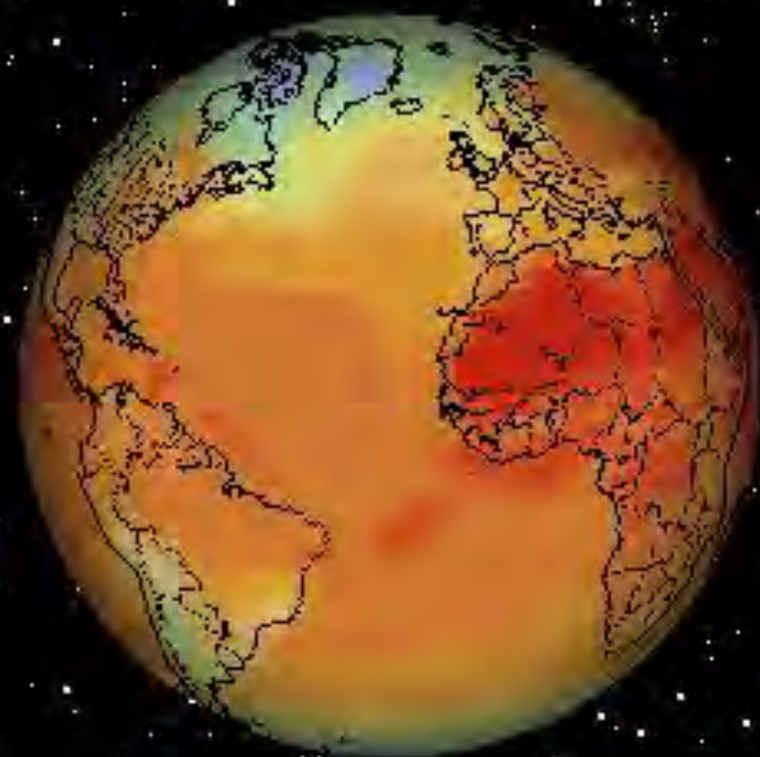


# Astropulse

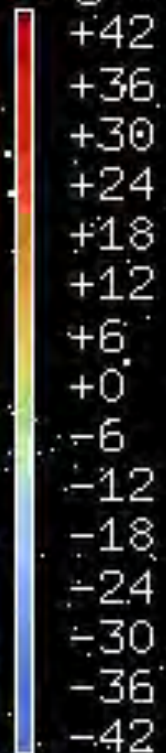
- “SETI@home for pulses”
- Coherent Dedispersion
- 2.5 MHz Bandwidth  
(0.4  $\mu$ s samples)
- 28416 DMs  
 $54 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc} < | \text{DM} | < 1200 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$
- Sensitivity  $\sim 54 \text{ Jy } \mu\text{s}$
- Repeating and single pulses
  - 10 octaves pulse duration  
(0.4 – 409.6  $\mu$ s)
- 394,144,520 pulses in database
- 50% single, 50% repeating



climateprediction.net



Temp  
deg C



hads3

User: David Anderson; Team: <None>

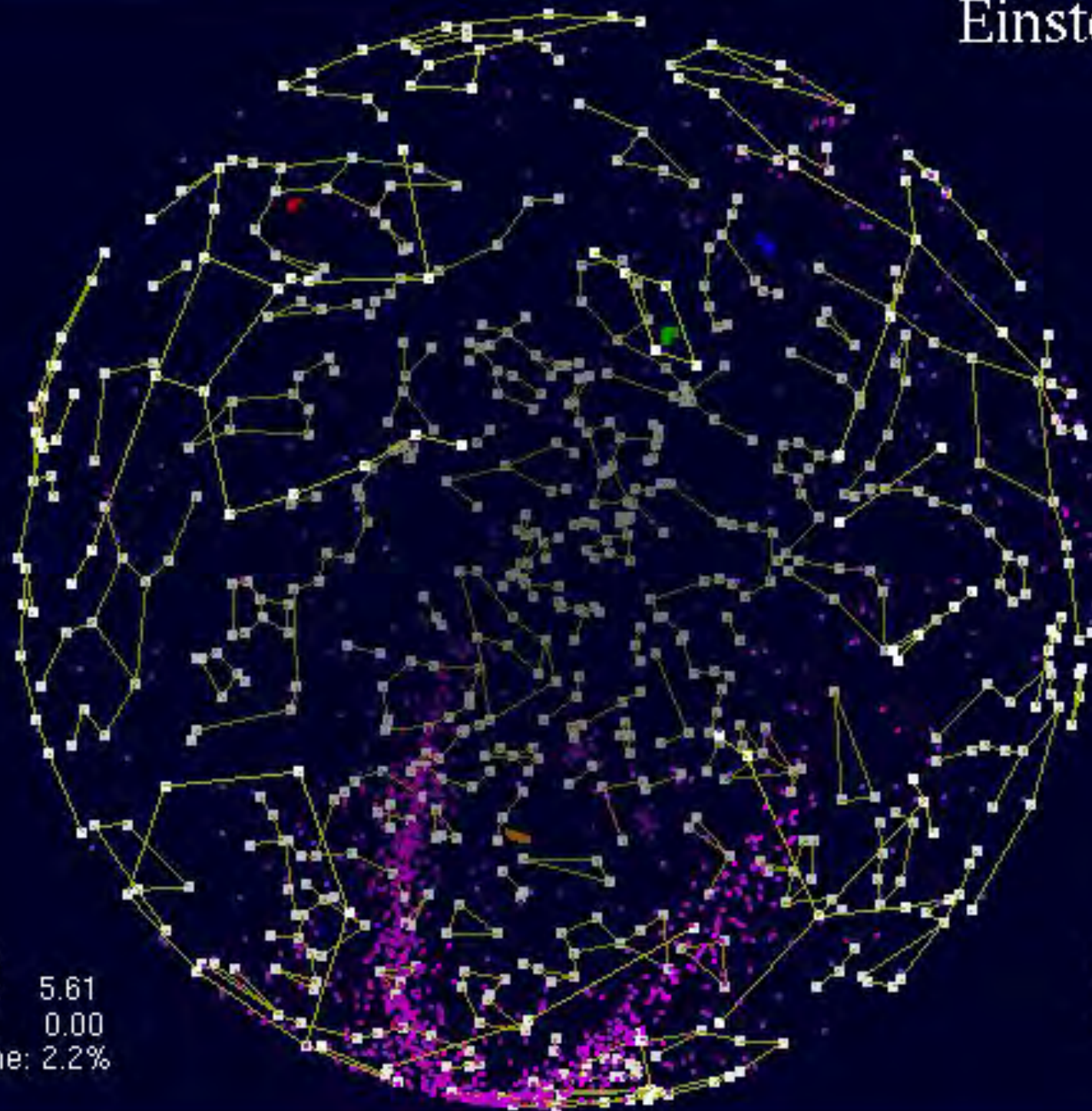
Phase: 1 of 3 / Timestep: 25369 of 259248

Model Date: 19/05/1812 12:30

Run ID: 259r\_100121161, CPU Time: 0025:22:35 (3.60 s/TS)

T=Temp, P=Precip, R=Pressure, S=SmoothCld, U=GridCld





User: davea  
Total Credit: 5.61  
Host Credit: 0.00  
Percent Done: 2.2%

Search Position  
RA: 172.30  
DEC: -83.12



## AstroPulse

Telescope time: 0.00 sec  
Dispersion: 56.0 pc/ccm

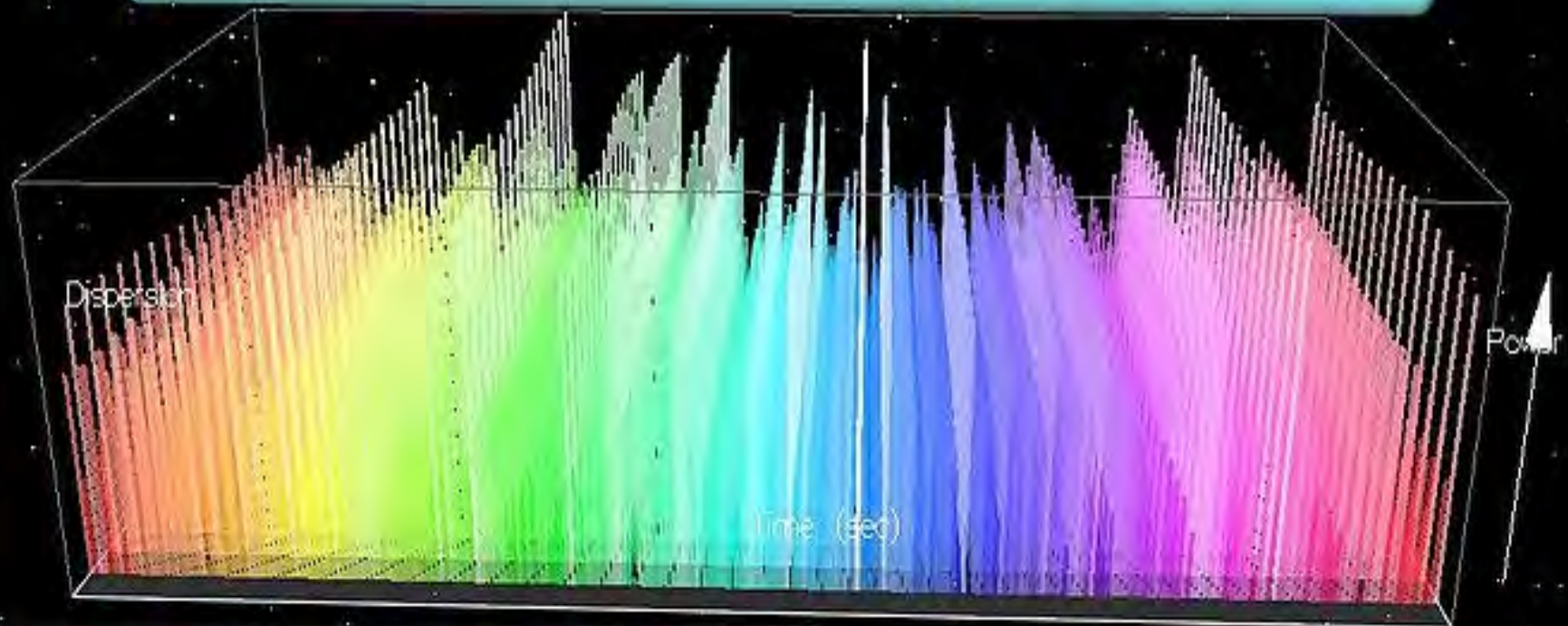
## Data info

From: 8 hr 19' 18" RA, +22 deg 19' 45" Dec  
Recorded on: Mar 20 06:25:55 2009  
Recorded at: Arecibo 1.4GHz Array, Beam 1, Pol 0

## User info

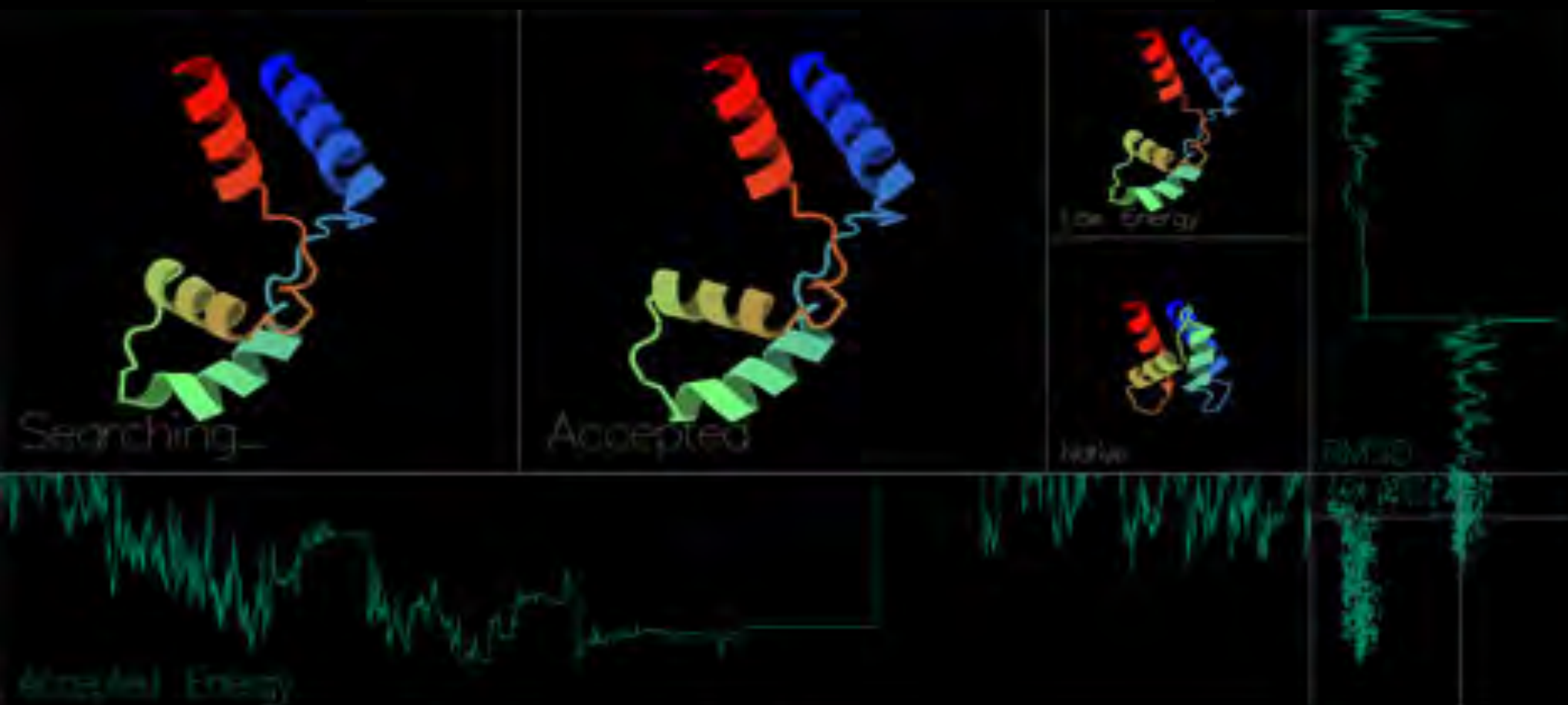
Name: Aberlhuang  
Team: Taiwan  
Total credit: 4331.81

Overall 0.612% done CPU time: 2 hr 23 min 50 sec



# ASTROPULSE

# Rosetta Screensaver



Modeling the calcium sensitive switching behavior of S100A

72.04% Complete

CPU time: 4 hr 19 min 24 sec

Michael G.R. - Total credit: 58095.5 - PAC: 288.155

betterhumans.com

Rosetta@home v5.59 <http://boinc.bakerlab.org/rosetta/>

Stage: Relax

Model: 24 Steps: 21212

Accepted RMSD: 14.43

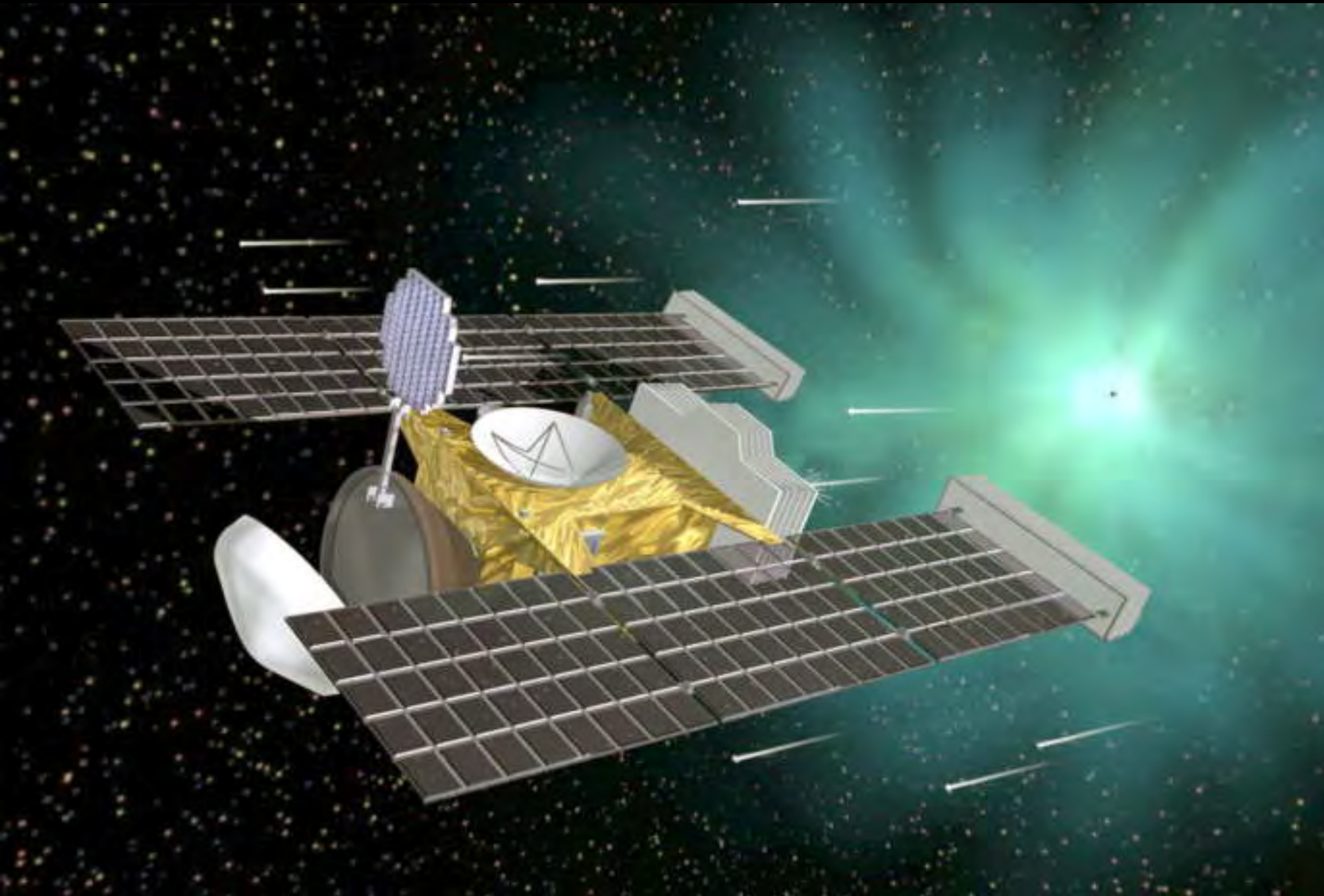
Accepted Energy: 38.85603

# Thinking@Home

Stardust@home...



# Stardust (NASA)



# Citizen Science Projects

- SETI@home and Astropulse (UC Berkeley)
- Stardust@home (UC Berkeley)
- SetiQuest (Seti Institute)
- Galaxy Zoo (Galaxy Classification)
- [Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count](#) (1900)
- Community Collaborative Rain, Hail & Snow Monitor Network
- [Clickworkers](#) (mars crater identification - NASA)
- [Ebird](#), [NestWatch](#), [FeederWatch](#), [Urban Birds](#) (Cornell Univ.)
- ParkScan (monitor San Francisco Parks)
- ScienceForCitizens.net
- **ENERGY@home**

# SERENDIP



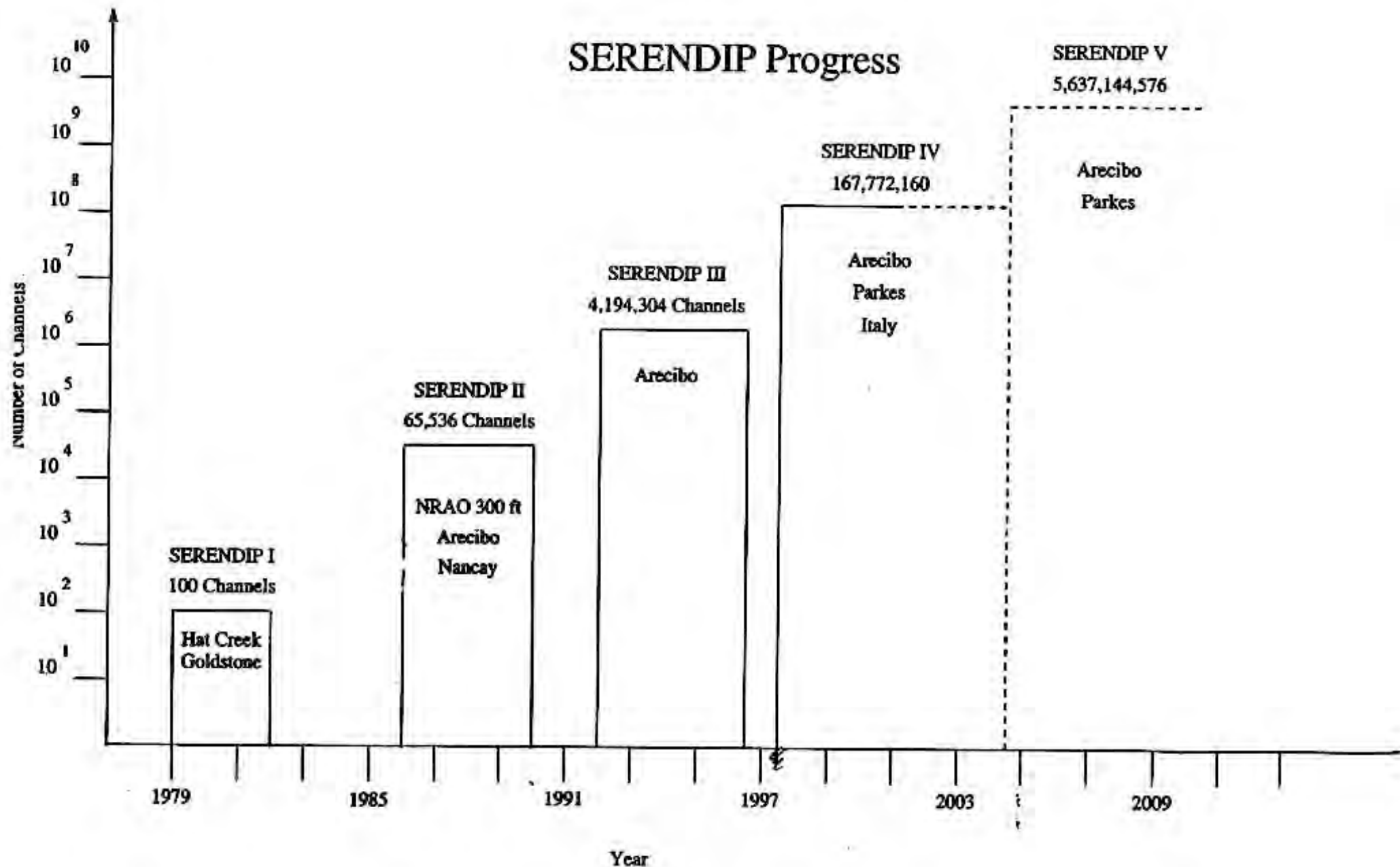
**S**earch for  
**E**xtraterrestrial  
**R**adio  
**E**missions from  
**N**earby  
**D**eveloped  
**I**ntelligent  
**P**opulations



Space Astrophysics Group  
University of California  
Berkeley, Earth

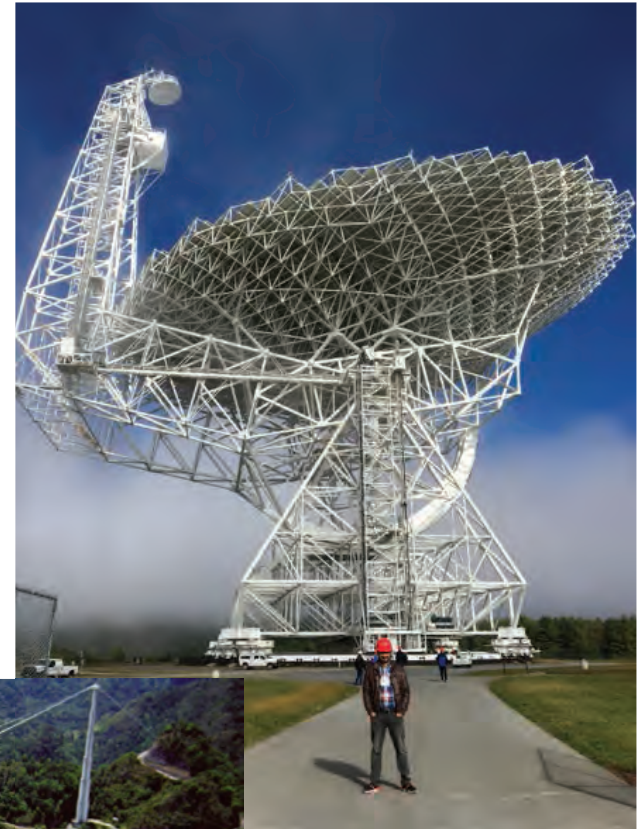


# SERENDIP Instruments using 2X per year (1,000,000 over 20 years)

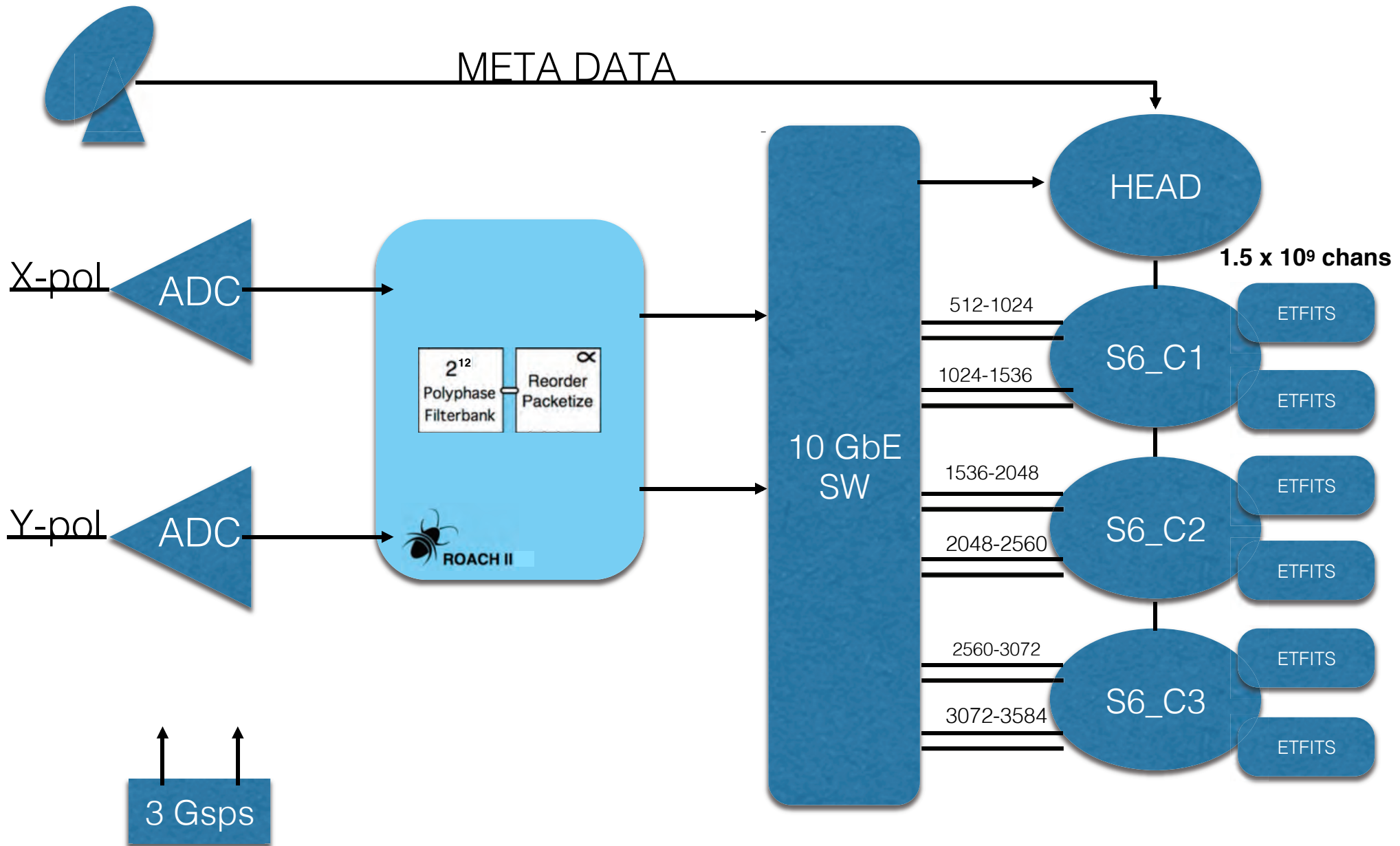


# SERENDIP 6

	GBT	Arecibo
<b>Bandwidth (MHz)</b>	1125	280
<b>Beams</b>	1	7
<b>Frequencies</b>	Q, Ku, K, X C, L, 90cm	L, 90cm
<b>Coarse Channels</b>	3072	2560
<b>Fine channels/CC</b>	512k	131k
<b>Resolution (Hz)</b>	0.6	0.8

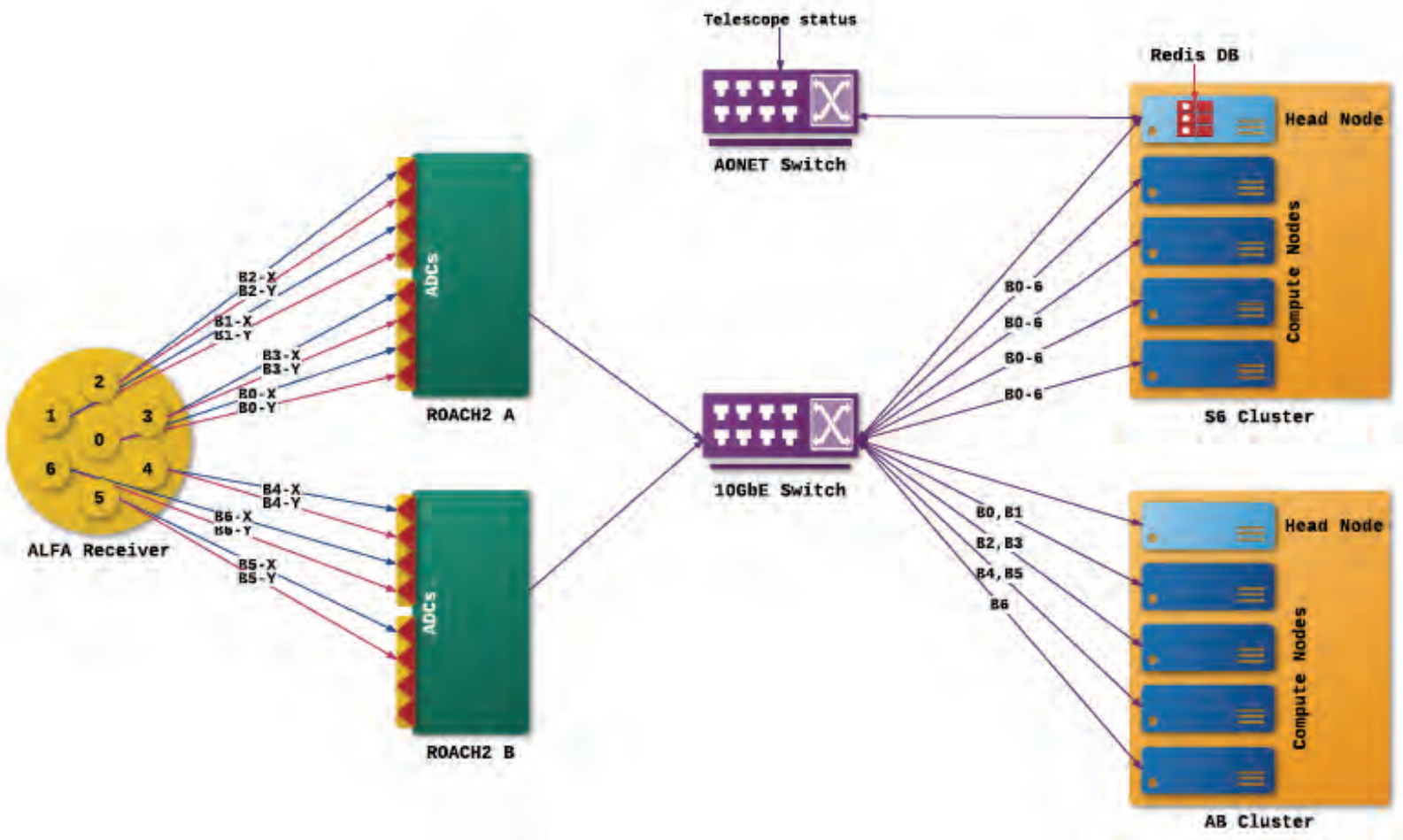


# SERENDIP 6 at the Green Bank telescope





# SERENDIP 6 at the Arecibo telescope



# High Speed Data Transport - Hashpipe

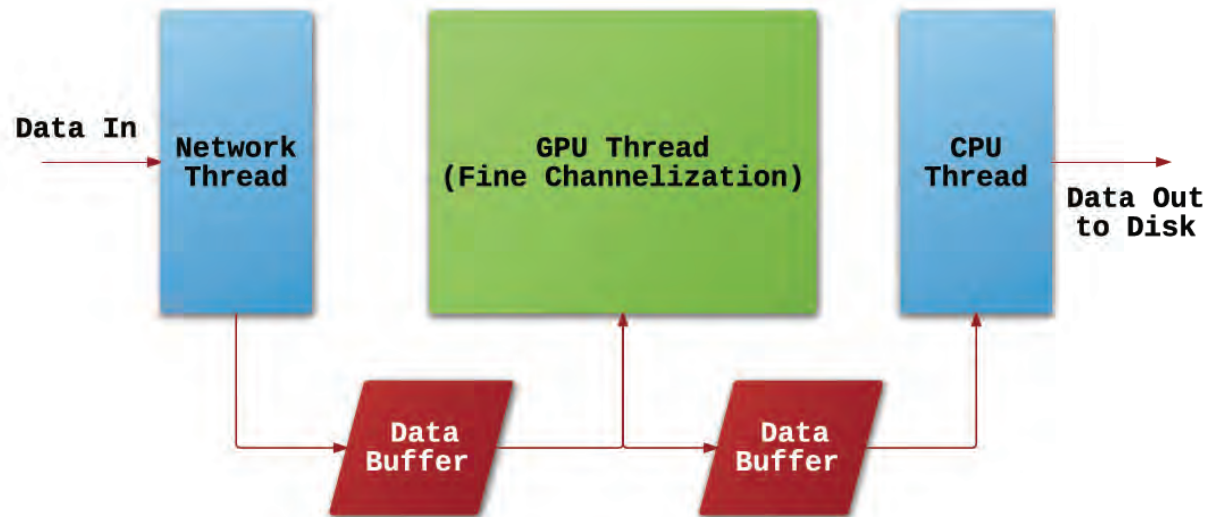
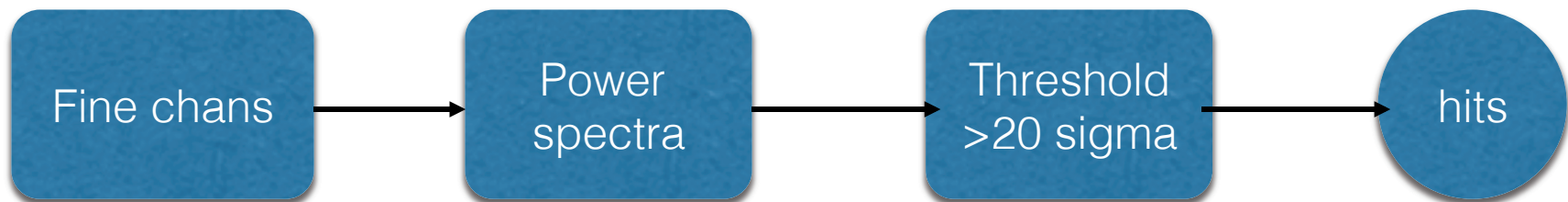
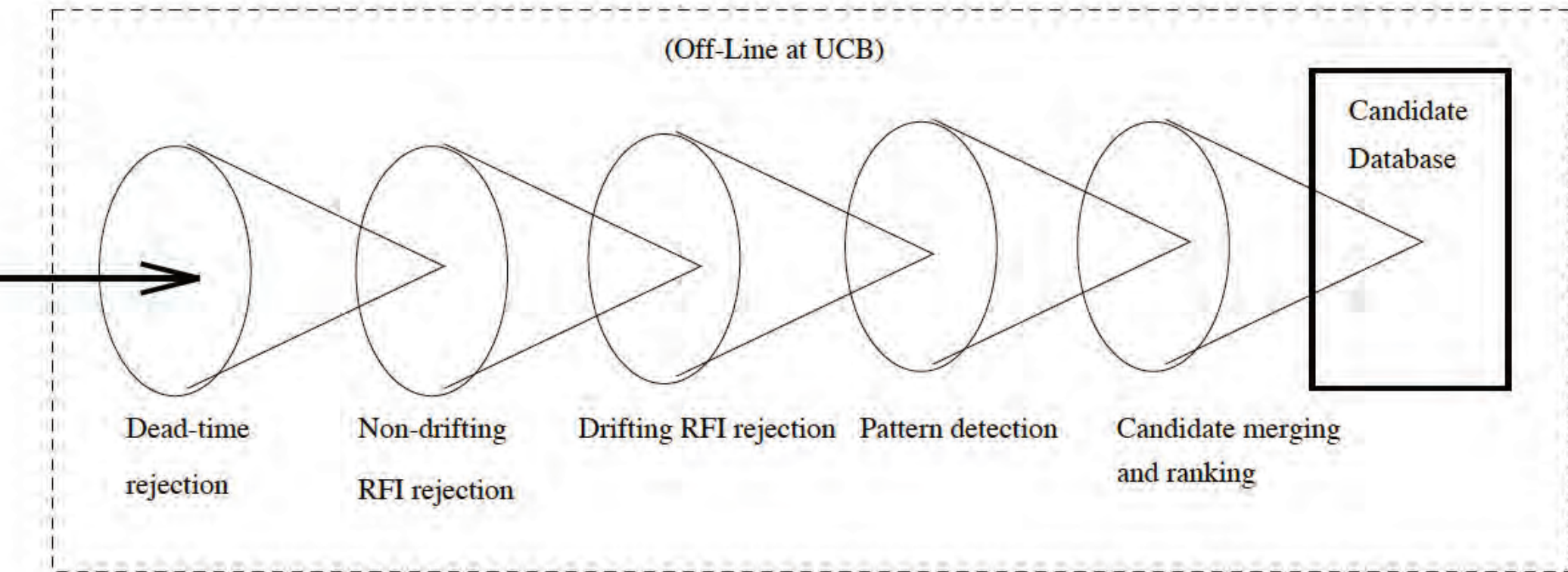


Fig. 3.— Schematic of the HASHPIPE data processing pipeline used in SERENDIP VI. The red blocks and lines depict the data storage and transport provided by the framework, while the blue and green blocks are user-supplied plug-in modules that implement certain functionalities, as described in §2.2.

Chennamangalam et al. 2016



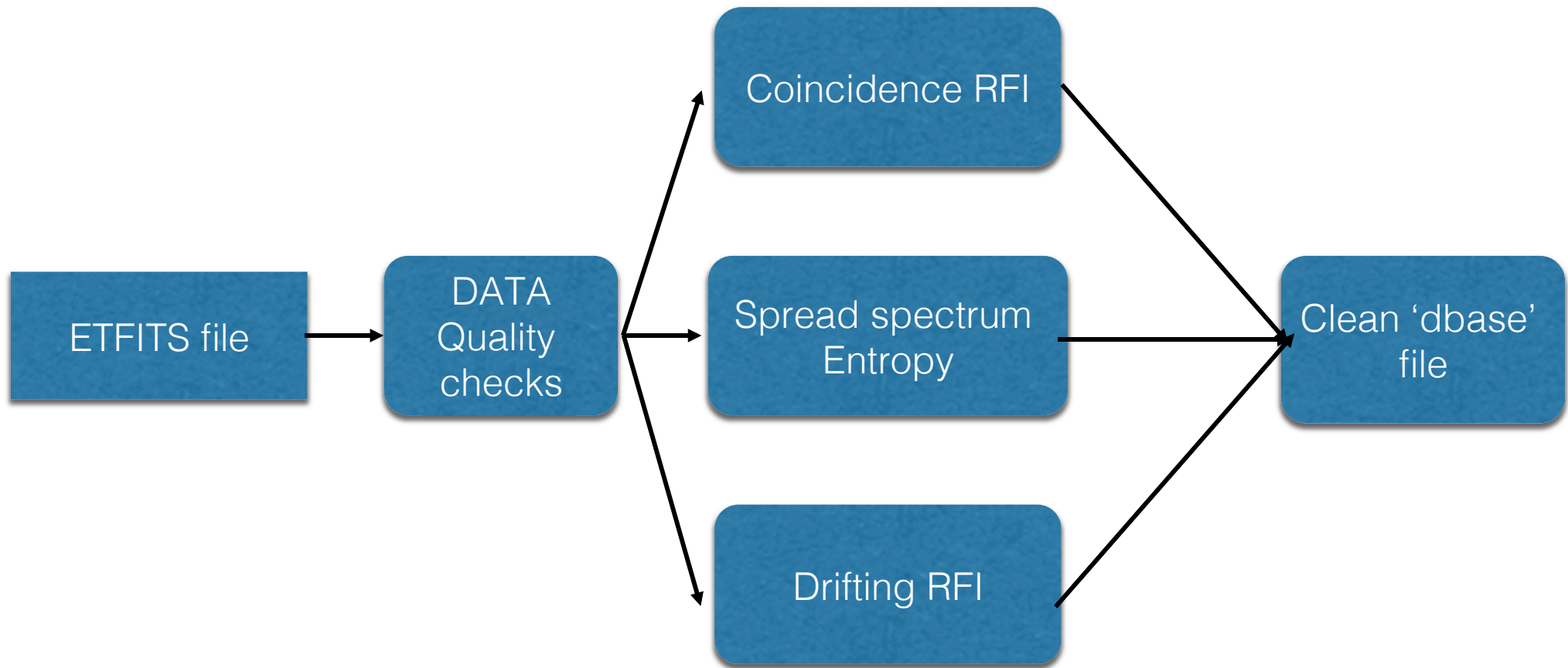
# Data analysis pipeline



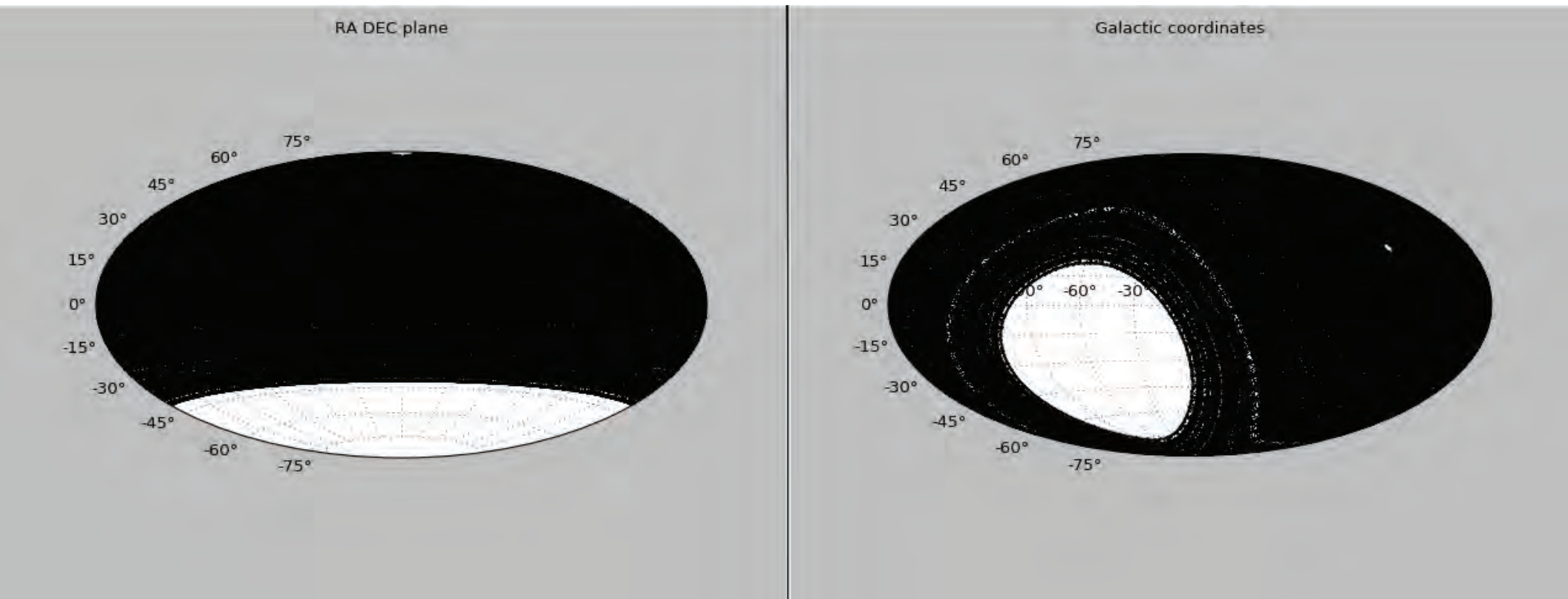
Bowyer et al. 2016



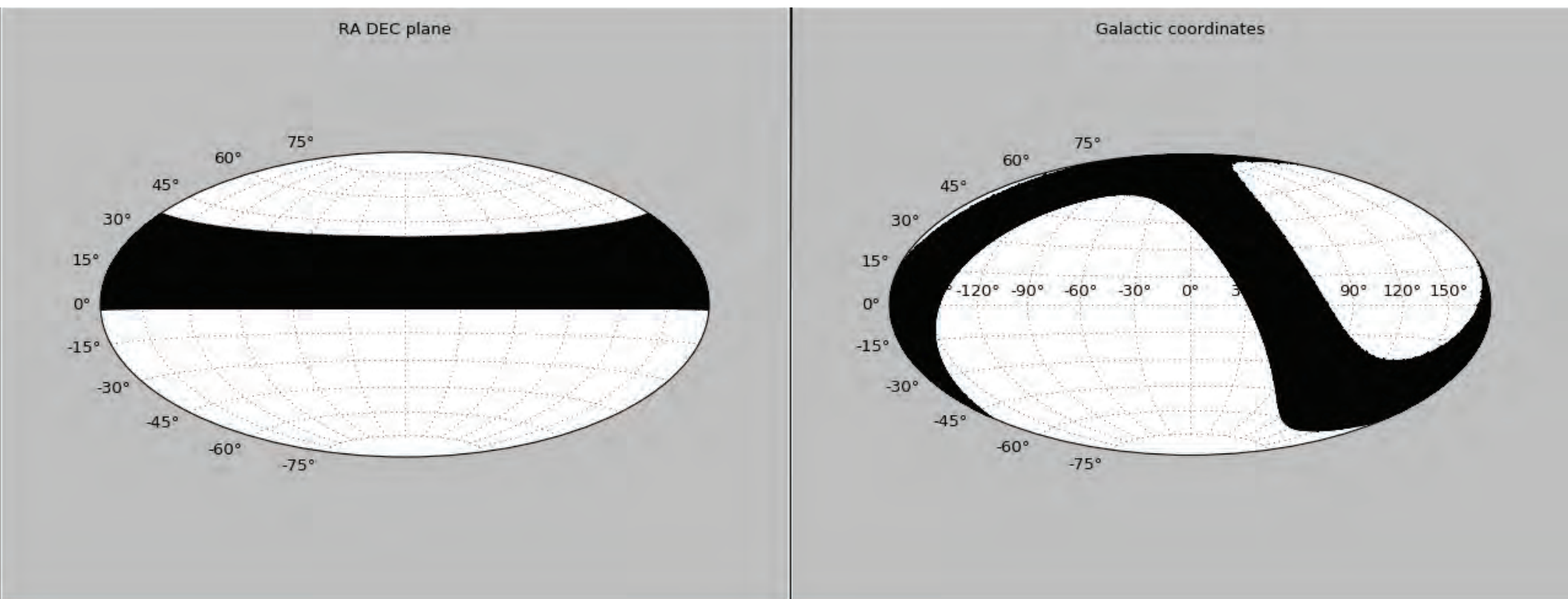
# RFI rejection pipeline



# Sky coverage of SERENDIP 6 data from the GBT

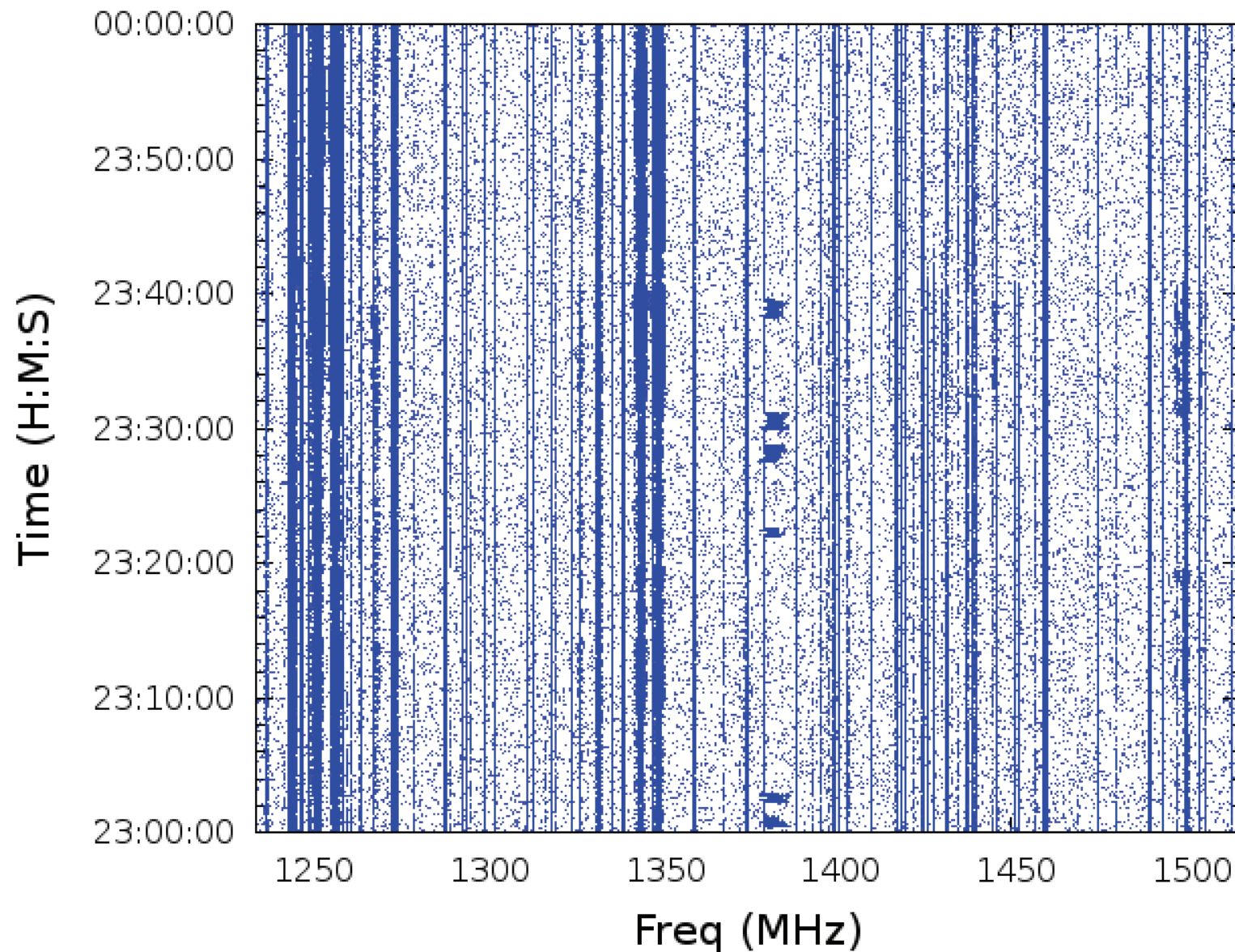


# Sky coverage of SERENDIP 6 data from the Arecibo

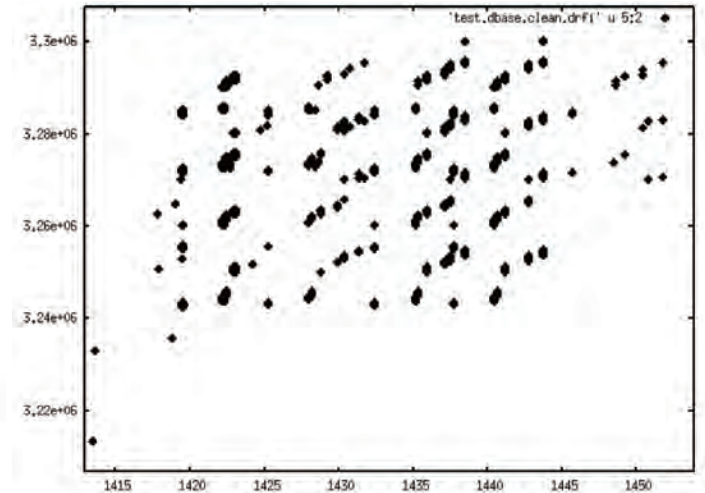
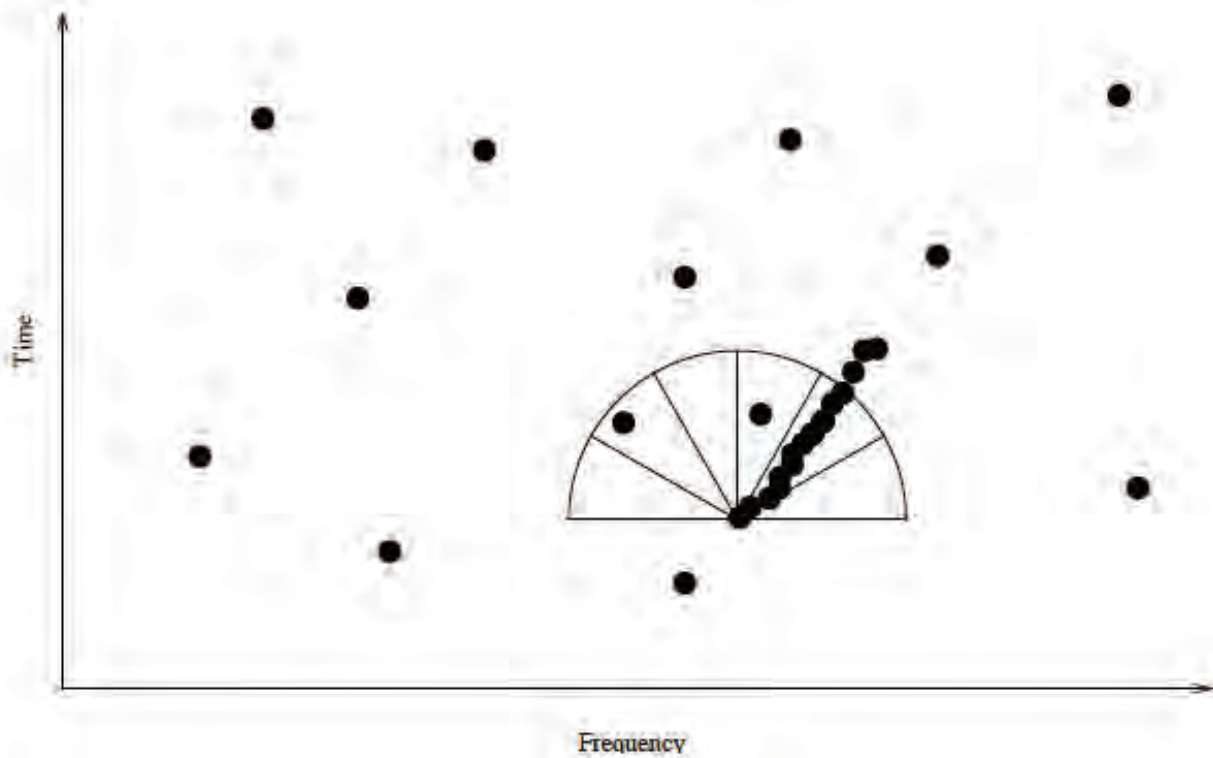




# L band (20th September 2016)

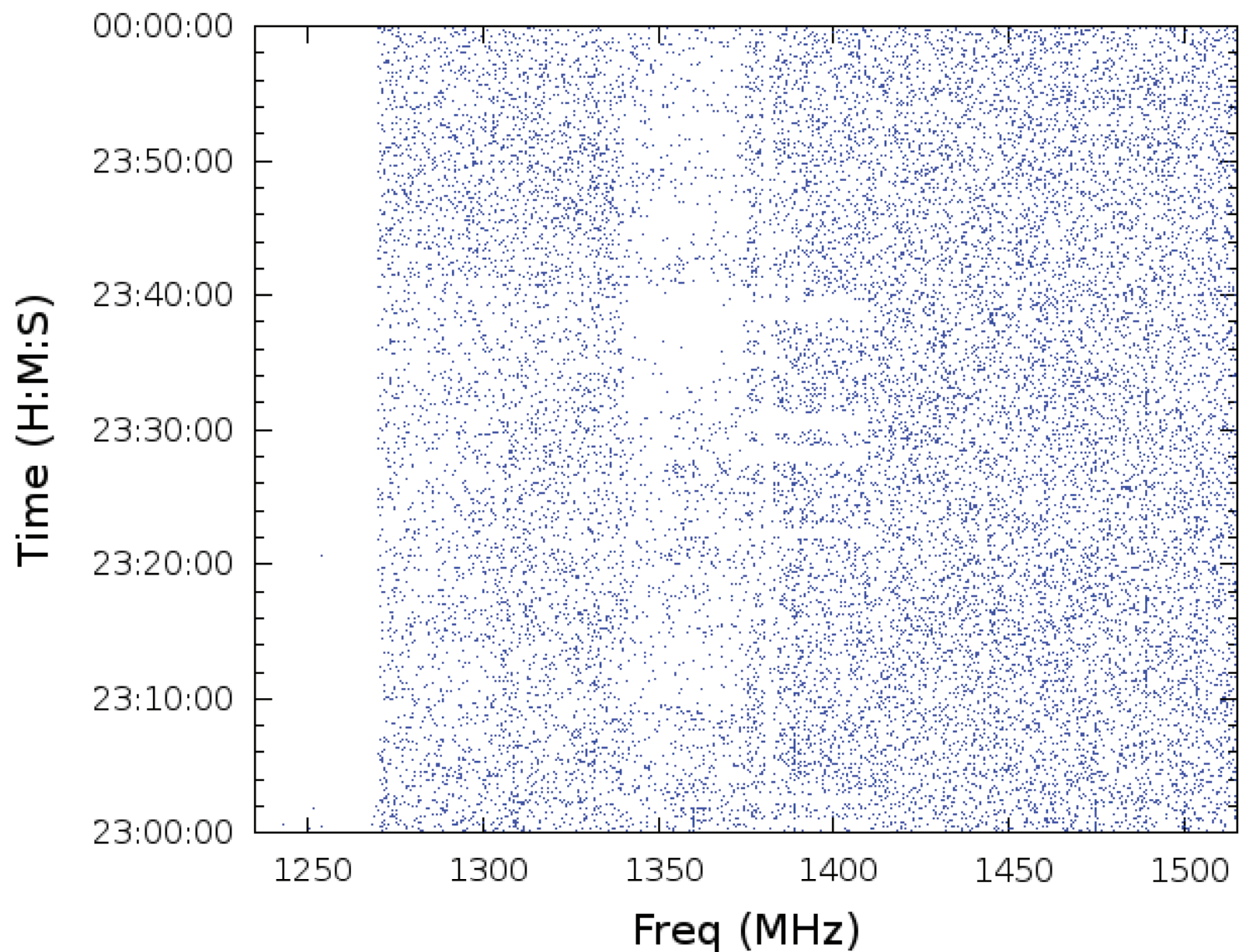


# Drifting RFI mitigation



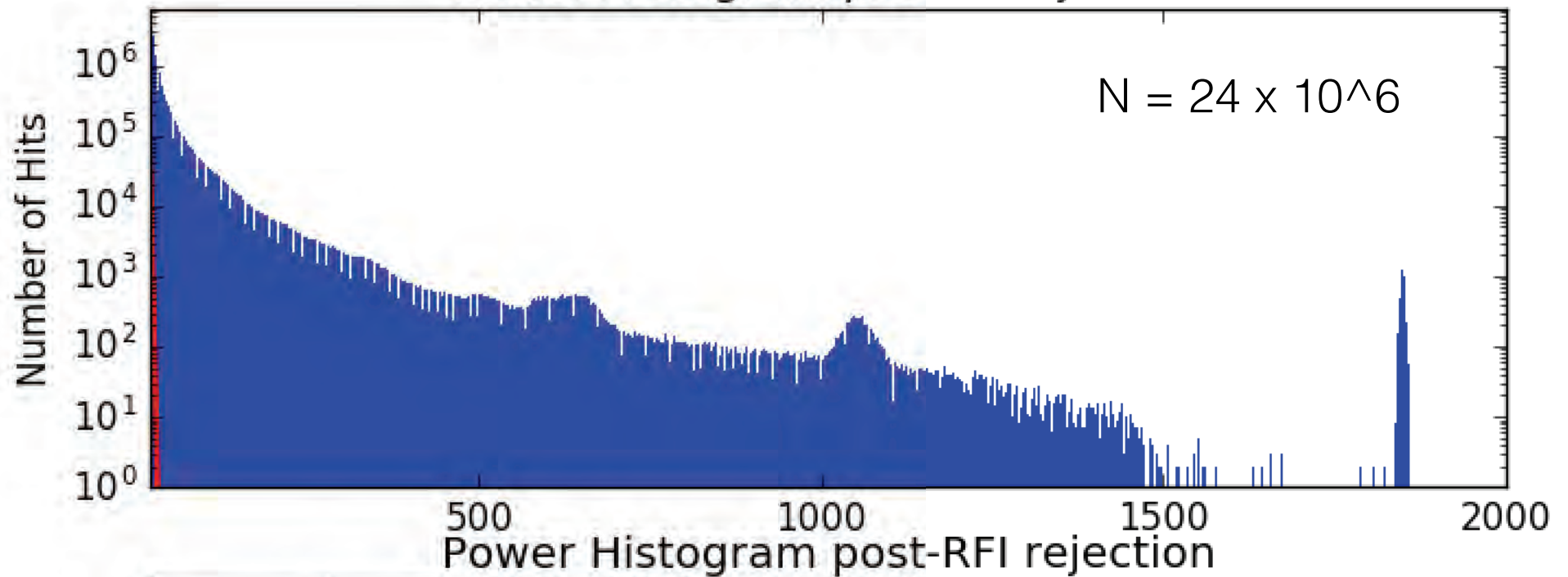
Bowyer et al. 2016

# Post-RFI rejection

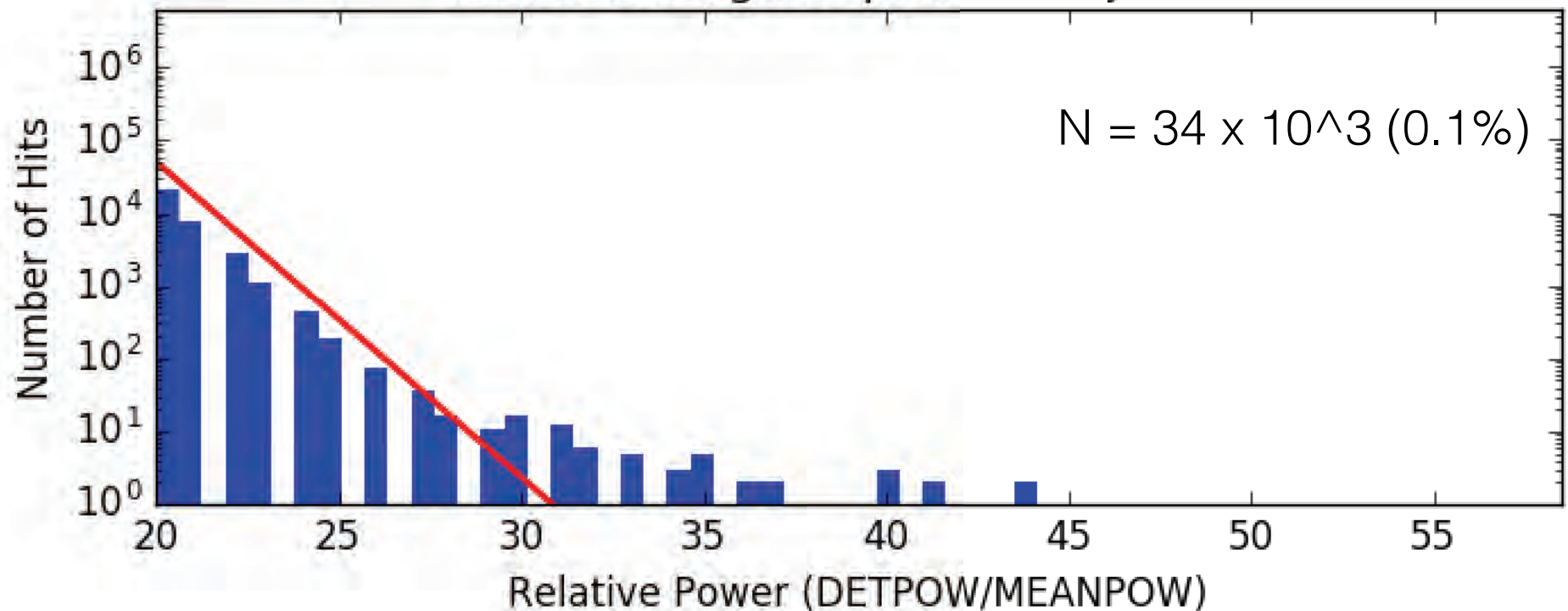




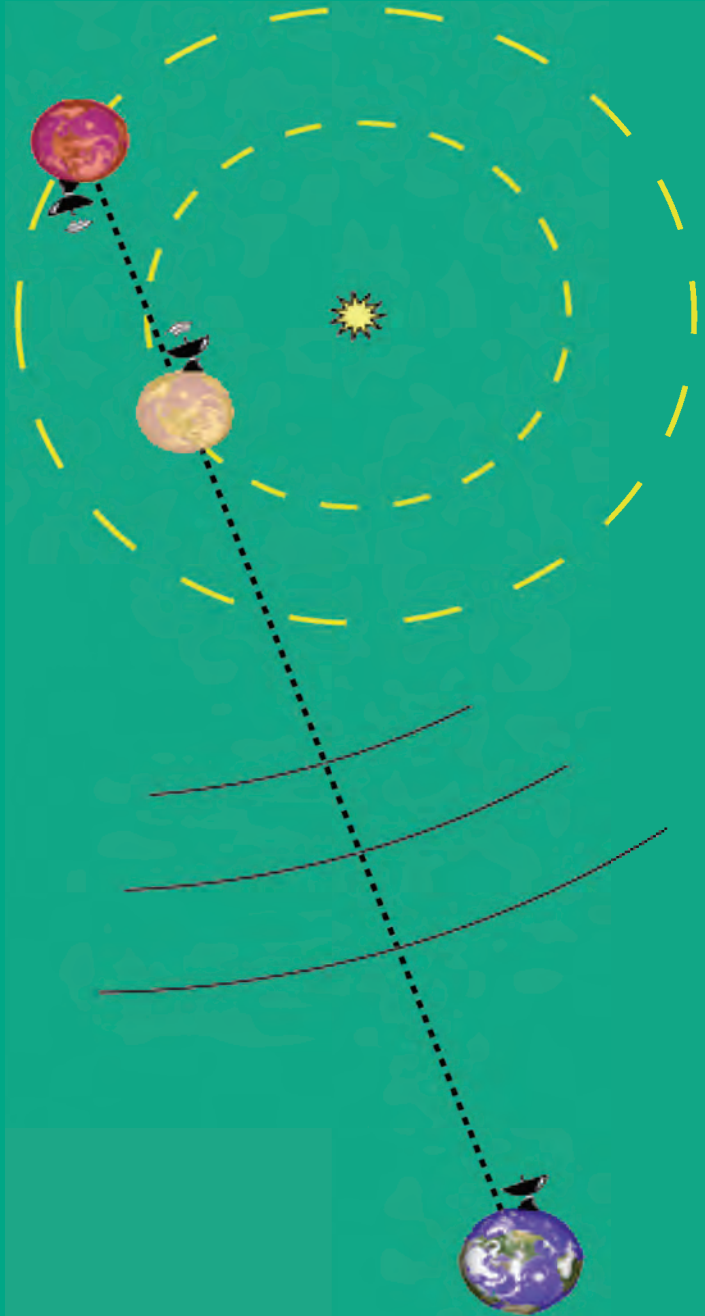
Power Histogram pre-RFI rejection



Power Histogram post-RFI rejection



# Interplanetary eavesdropping



- Kepler has found numerous multiple planet systems
- When planets are in conjunction with Earth the more distant planet is beaming its signals at us, giving us an opportunity to catch spillover.
- Given the number of exoplanet systems, these conjunctions are frequent
- 5-10 minute obs (per band)
  - 1.1-1.9 GHz
  - 1.8-3.0 GHz
  - 7.8-11.0 GHz
- total of about 30 hours thus far

# Future SETI Experiments

New wavelengths? Signal Types? Instruments?  
Algorithms? Machine Learning? Data Mining?  
Commensal?

Encouraging new SETI Experiments and Groups  
Student and Postdoc Training



# OS-ETI Data Mining

VERITAS, Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response (Pan-STARRS), Catalina Sky Survey (CSS), Palomar Transient Factory (PTF), Zwicky Transient Factory (ZTF), Advanced Technology Large Aperture Space Telescope (ATLAS), Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI), Kepler, the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), and the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)

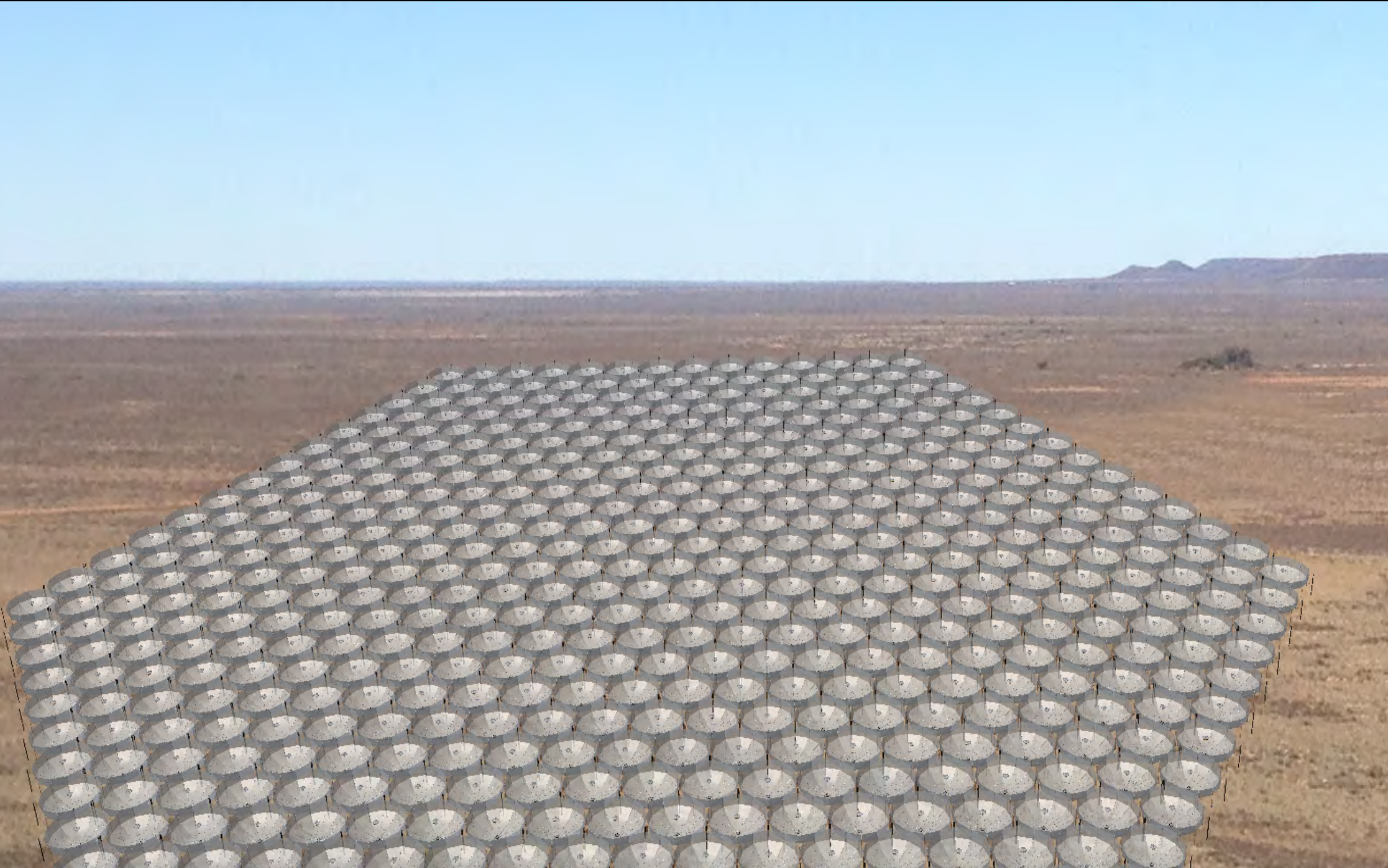


**FAST**





# HERA Array 352 x 14 meter dishes prototype tested at GBO

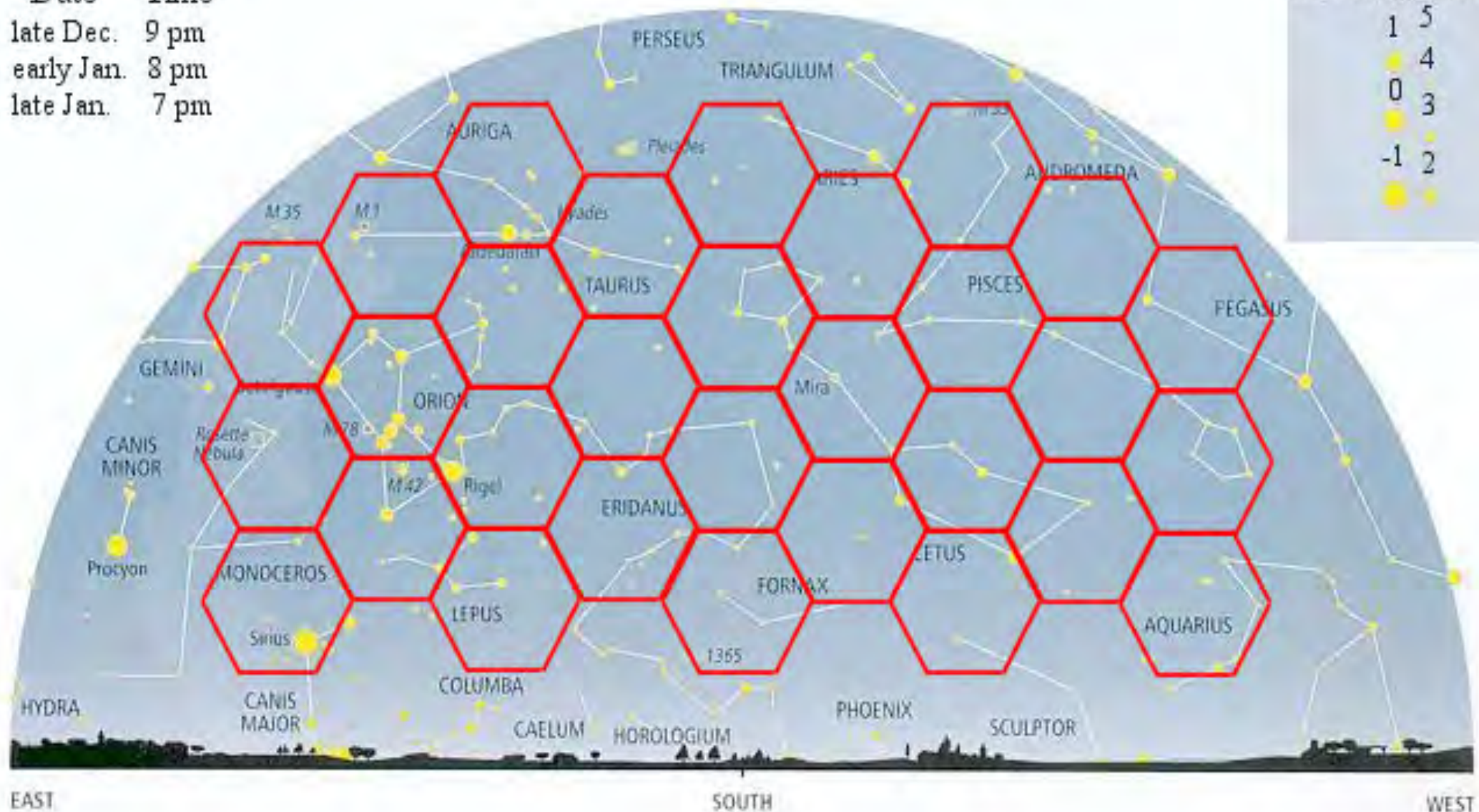


# All Sky All the Time (low duty cycle search)

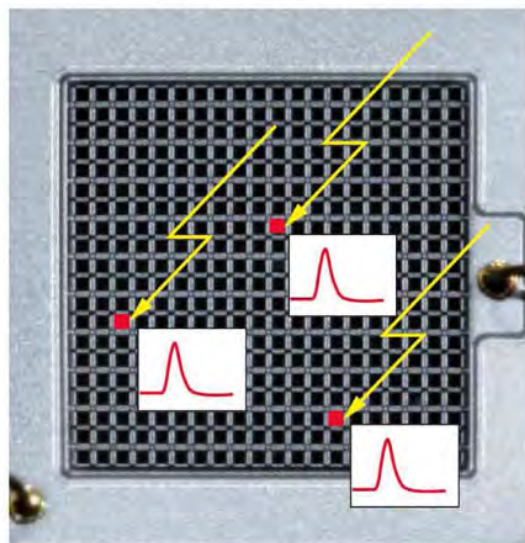
- 1973 Troitsky et al, Sporadic Radiation Resulting from Technological Activity of Extraterrestrial Civilization (Baku, USSR) (cross correlation of several dipoles)
- Phase Array Feeds (Ron Ekers et al)
- Paul Horowitz, All Sky Optical Working Group  
“Synoptic All-sky Pulsed Optical SETI”
- Eliot Gillum and Gerry Harp: Wide Field Camera
- Shelley Wright – SETI WideField IR Survey (SWIS)



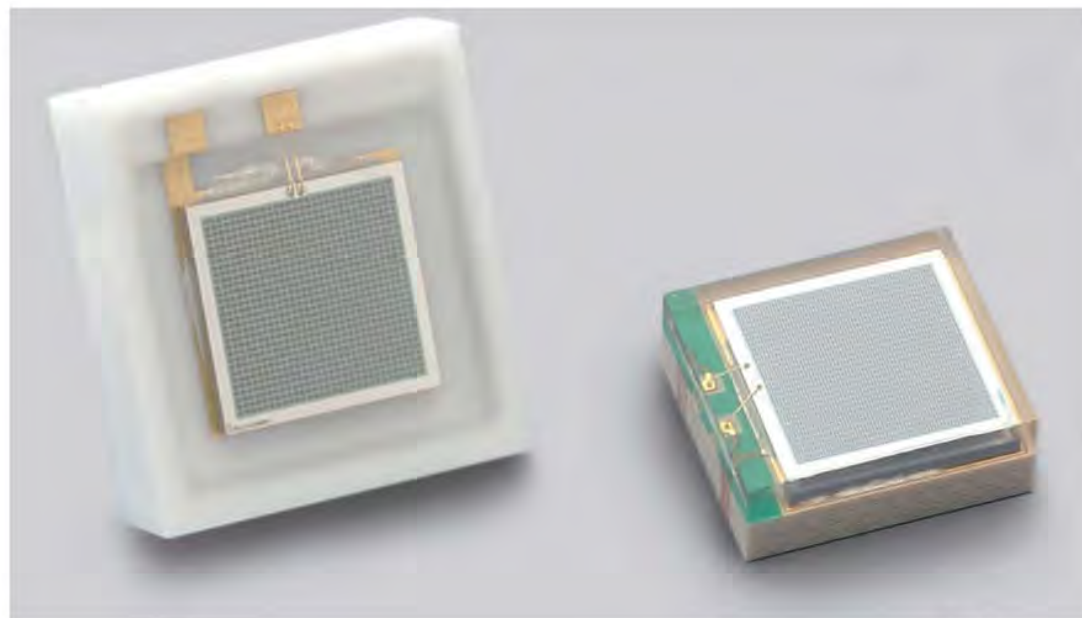
# Paul Horowitz - All Sky All the Time Optical Pulse Search



# Image of MPPC's photon counting



(A)



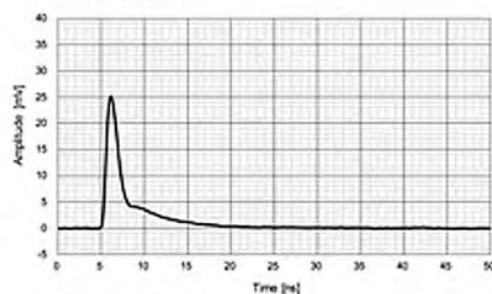
(B)

## Wave form

8

◆ S1257xSeries ( 10, 15, 25  $\mu\text{m}$  )

S12571-010C



Gain :  $1.3 \times 10^5$

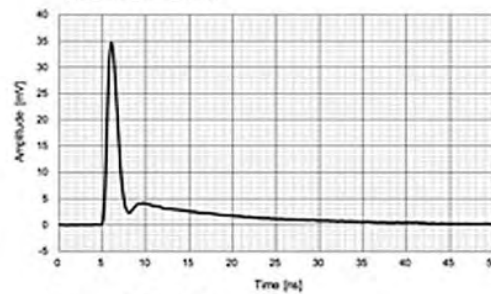
Rise time : 1.0 [ns]

Fall time : 10 [ns]

Rise time and fall time are defined by 10-90% pulse height to peak.

This date was taken by using 1GHz oscilloscope averaging 1,000 1ps pulse shape

S12571-015C



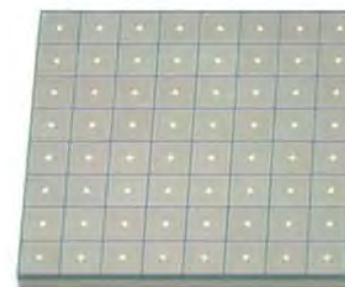
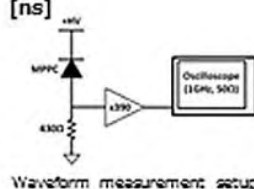
Gain :  $2.3 \times 10^5$

Rise time : 1.0 [ns]

Fall time : 25 [ns]

- Rise time is very fast
- Fall time depends on micro cell size and active area size

(C)



(D)



**Embrace:** 20K/10K elements, 160m<sup>2</sup>, 500-1500 MHz



image by SATorchinsky

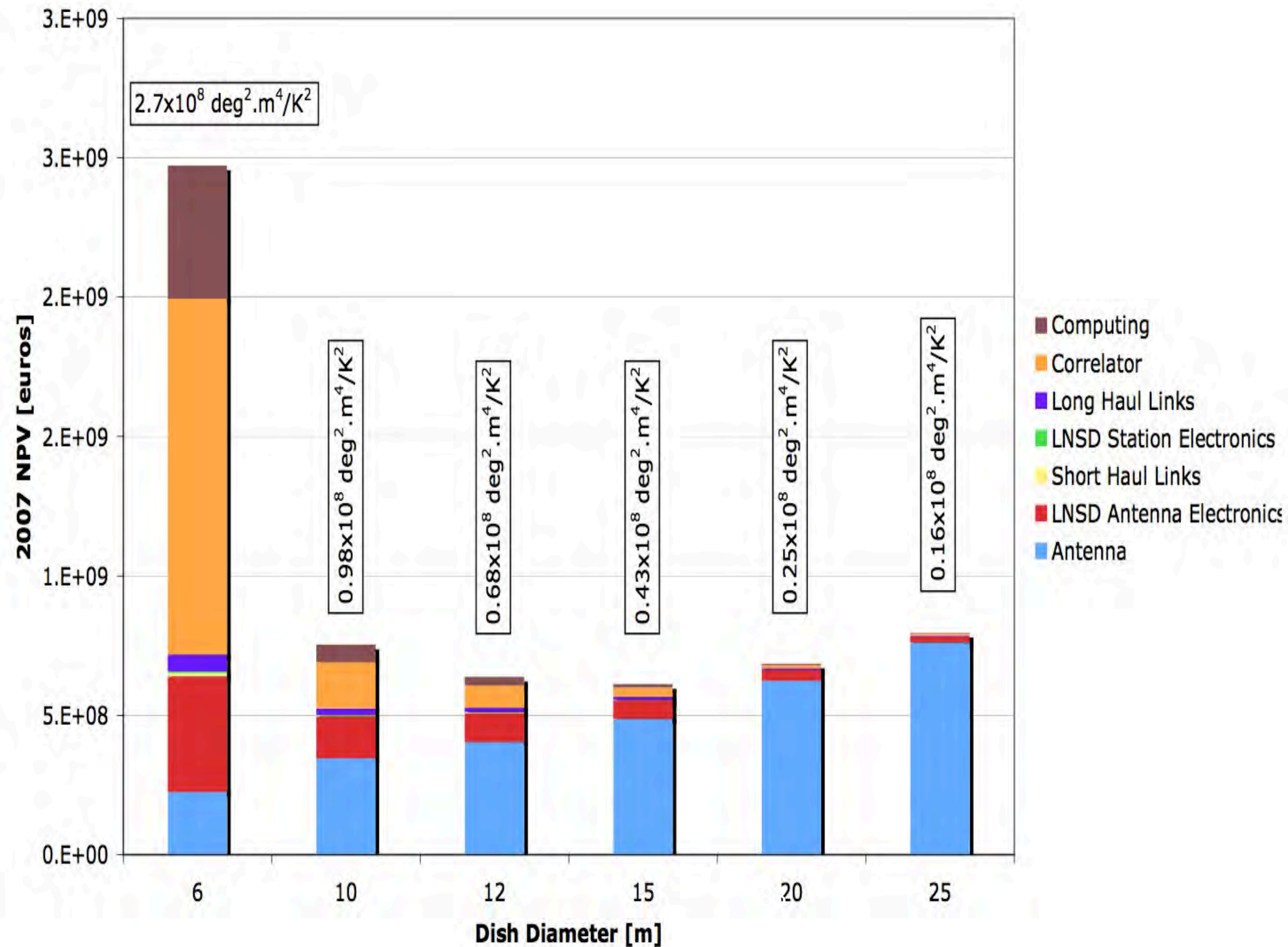


# expect (plan for)

- 100 GHz bandwidth
- 1000 to 1M antenna arrays
- 1000 to 1M beams (commensal experiments)
- 6:1 or 20:1 ? Feeds and receivers
- phased array feeds with low  $T_{\text{sys}}$  ?
- Observatory removes RFI (part of instrument)

# ADC's

<b>26 Gsps</b>	<b>3.5 bit</b>	<b>Hittite</b>
<b>55 Gsps</b>	<b>8 bit</b>	<b>Fujitsu</b>
<b>80 Gsps</b>	<b>8 bit</b>	<b>Berkeley</b>
<b>160 Gsps</b>	<b>8 bit</b>	<b>Keysight</b>
<b>240 Gsps</b>	<b>8 bit</b>	<b>Teledyne Lecroy</b>





SETI SPIN OFFS

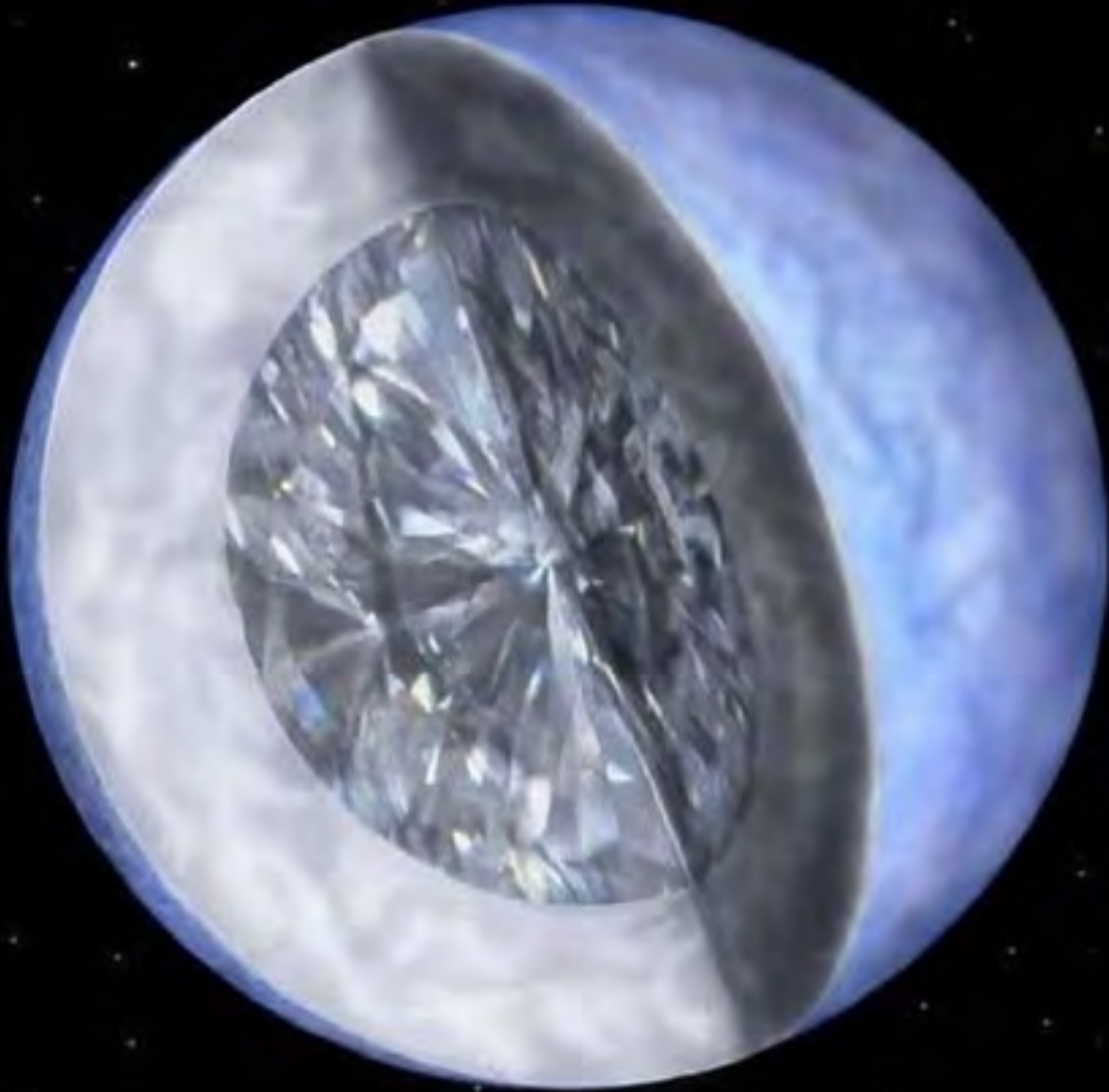
# CASPER

## Collaboration for Radio Astronomy Signal Processing and Electronics Research

### Collaborators

Xilinx, Intel, Fujitsu, HP, Sun/Oracle, Nvidia, NSF, NASA, NRAO, NAIC, CFA (Harvard/Smithsonian), Haystack (MIT), Caltech, Cornell, CSIRO/ATNF, JPL/DSN, South Africa KAT, Manchester/Jodrell Bank, GMRT (India), Oxford, Bologna, Metsahovi Observatory/Helsinki University, University of California, Berkeley; Swinburne University (Australia), Seti Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara; University of California, Los Angeles; CNRS (France), University of Maryland Nancay Observatory, University of Cape Town (South Africa), ASTRON (Netherlands), Academia Sinica (Taiwan), Cambridge, Brigham Young University, Rhodes University (South Africa)

# Diamond Planet





4 September 2008 | [www.nature.com/nature](http://www.nature.com/nature) | £10

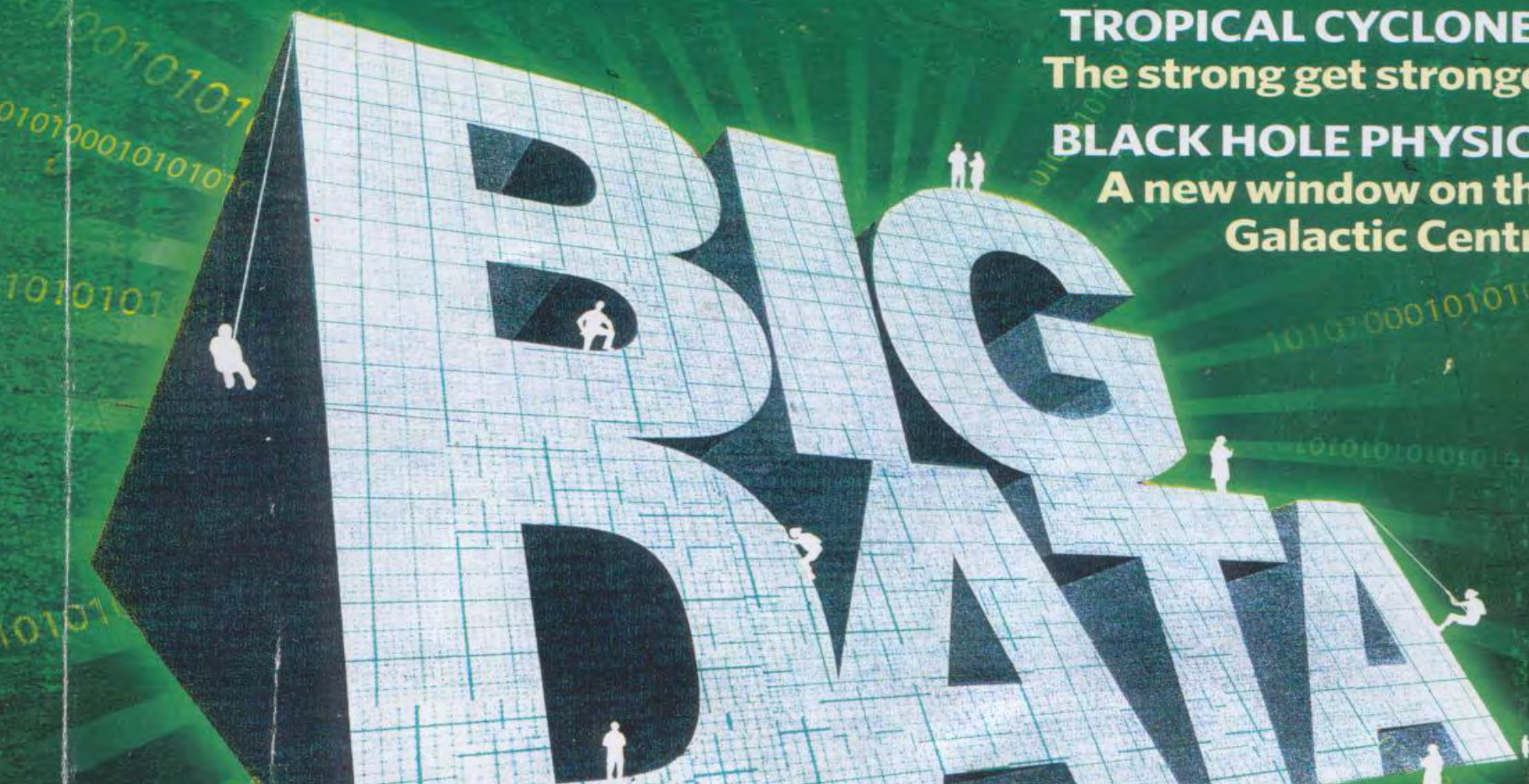
THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

# nature

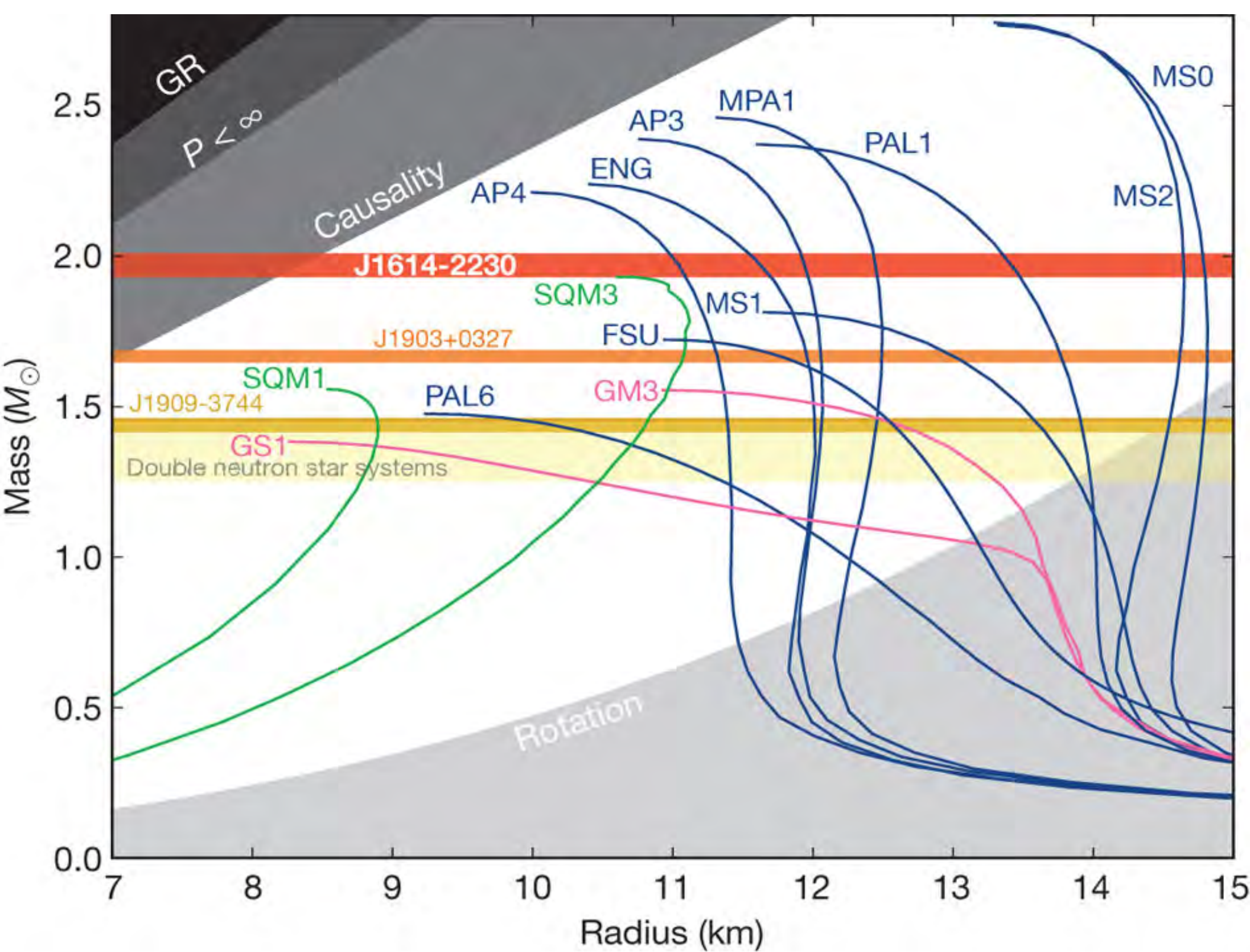
**THE BITER BIT**  
**Viral infections for viruses**

**TROPICAL CYCLONES**  
**The strong get stronger**

**BLACK HOLE PHYSICS**  
**A new window on the  
Galactic Centre**







# Prostheses Control





# Summary and Conclusion

No ET so far

Still working on it

SETI HAIKU

# Searching for life Answers are revealed About ourselves

Paula Cook, Duke University



One million earthlings  
Bounded by optimism  
Leave their PC's on

Dan Seidner