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Abstract:

Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs) are bright mysterious single pulses. The observation of a bright radio burst from a Galactic magnetar SGR J1935+2154, motivates that FRBs are most likely to originate from magnetars. We propose to observe two super luminous supernovae (SLSNe) at high Galactic altitudes, using the FAST. Both these two sources have significant luminosities in late tail phase, indicating magnetar power injections. If there are bursts observed, the origin of FRB would be revealed. If no signal is found during the observations, combined with previous non-detection results, we can give a stringent upper limit of SLSN-FRB related event rate and then constrain some theatrical models.