Exploring With The World's Most Powerful Telescope

National Radio Astronomy Observatory

The Very Large Array (VLA)



Green Bank Interferometer



Starting the VLA Dirt, Dirt, and More Dirt



Dedication Ceremony: 1980



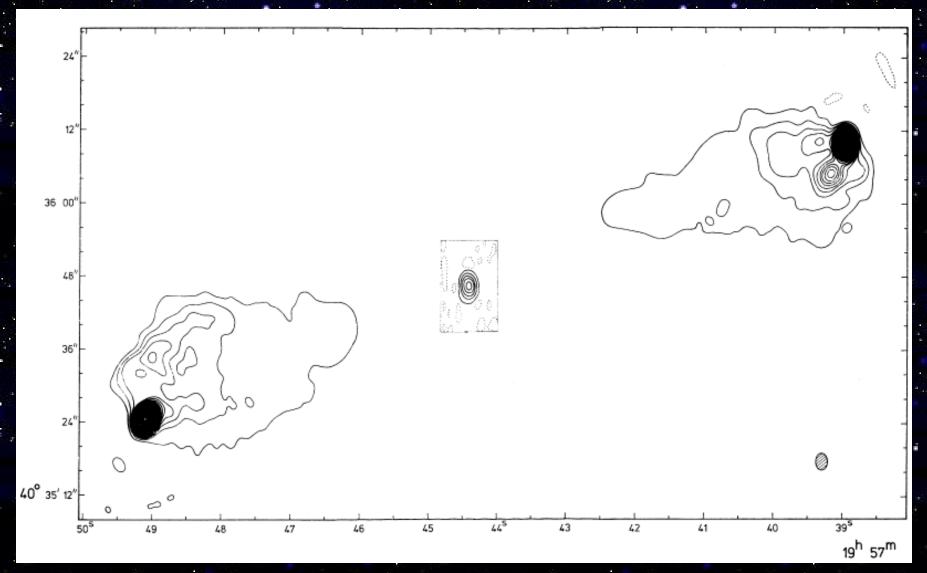
The Long VLA Railroad System



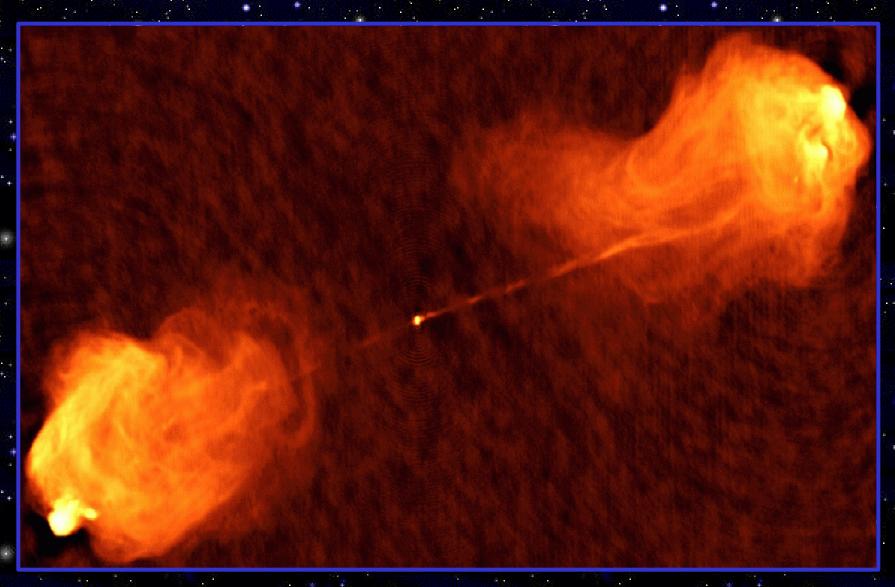
Traffic Jam, VLA Style



Radio Galaxy Cygnus A: Pre-VLA



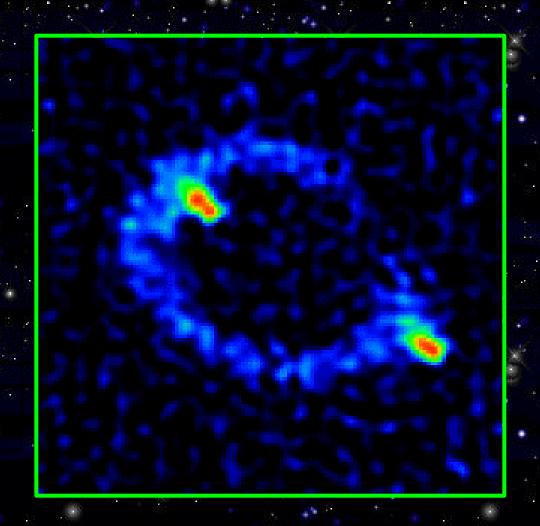
Cygnus A Imaged by the VLA



Gravitational Lenses

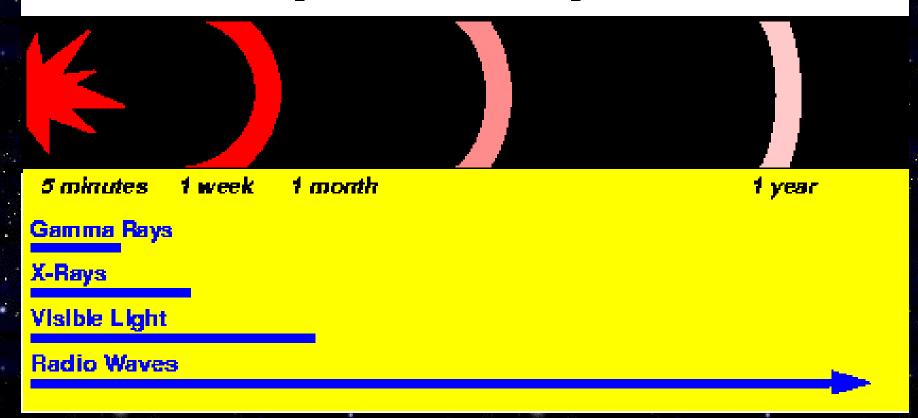
The first Einstein ring, discovered by the VLA

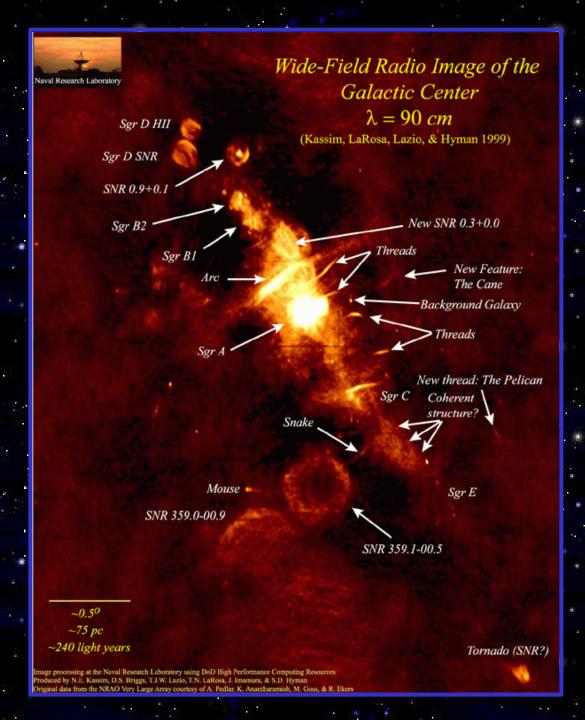
An intervening galaxy "lenses" a background quasar into a ring



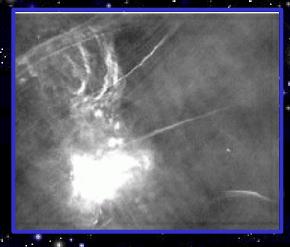
Cataclysmic Explosions in Distant Galaxies

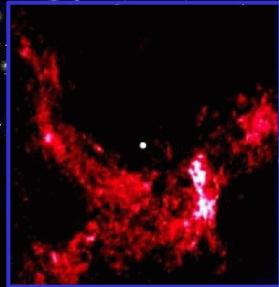
Observability of Gamma Ray Burst Fireballs





Center of our Galaxy



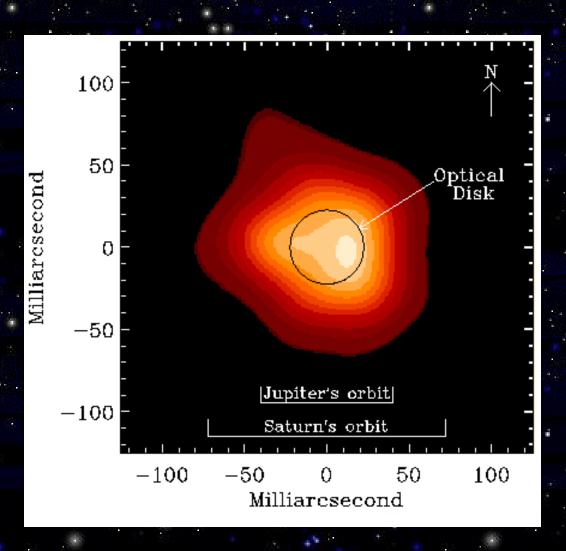


Betelgeuse (a Orionis)

Red supergiant in Orion

Star contains a very bright radio-emitting corona

Caused by
convection and
mass loss in star's
atmosphere

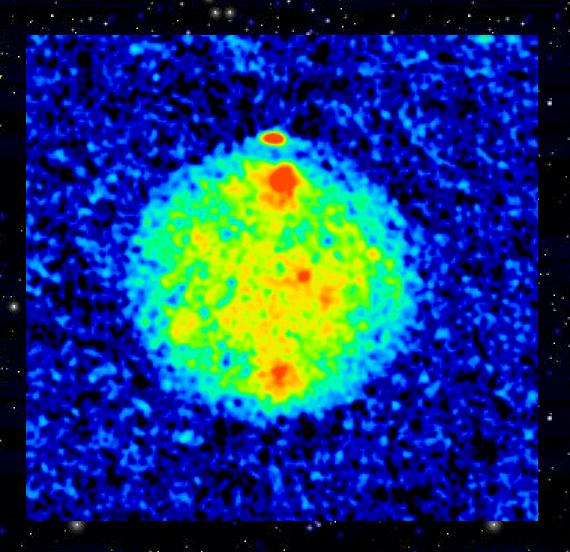


Mercury: A Hot Planet with Ice

Radar transmitted by

NASA tracking station is reflected and received by VLA

Red dot at top is water ice in shaded crater at North Pole



VLA is Taxpayer-Supported



Public and School Tours



The Expanded VLA (EVLA)

More than 700 astronomers use the VLA every year ...

However, most of the electronic equipment dates back to the late 1970s

The VLA has produced more published science than any other telescope on the face of the Earth

However, its capabilities have improved only incrementally over the last 20 years

The National Science Board has approved Phase 1 of the Expanded VLA

New electronics, receivers, fiber optics, & central processor



1970s waveguide
to be replaced
by fiber optics
with 100 times
more capacity

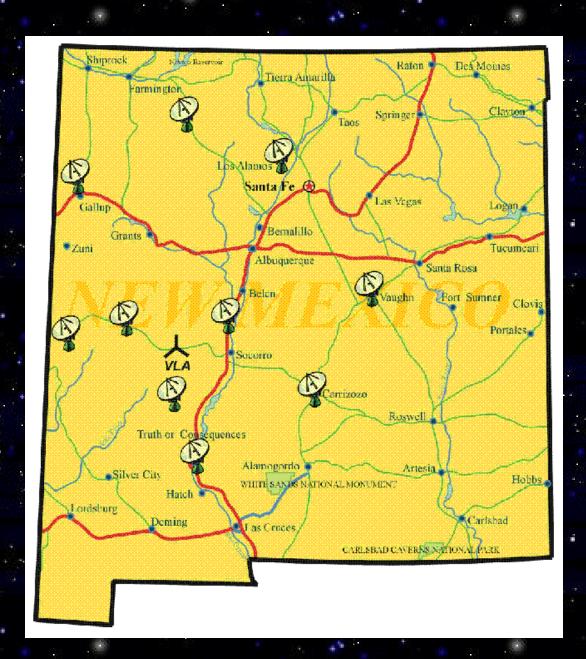


EVLA Phase 2

"New Mexico
Array"

10 times better resolution (fine detail) than the VLA

Not yet funded



VLA: The Adventure Continues

