Lincoln Greenhill



Thirteenth Synthesis Imaging Workshop 2012 May 29– June 5





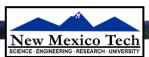






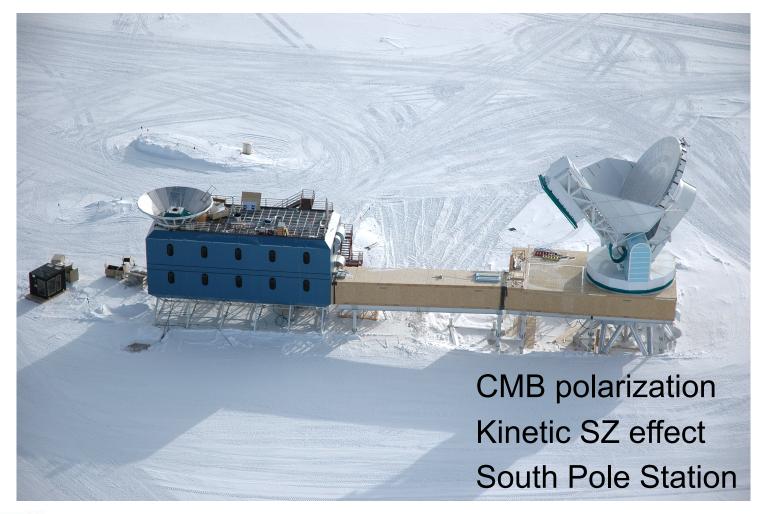
- What drives location?
 - m/cm-wave
 - RF quiet conditions
 - e.g., the AU SKA site: 600 km into the WA desert
 - mm/submm
 - dry conditions
 - Atacama, Greenland, Antarctica, Mauna Kea
 - baloons, space
 - absent tropospheric O₂ line
 - VLBI
 - geographic distribution (diversity a/o filling)
 - super-terrestrial baselines



















- Telescopes at extremes
 - Antarctica:
 - Syowa, O'Higgins
 - Arctic:
 - Ny Alesund





Opting for Altitude



SAO Submillimeter Array Mauna Kea (180-700 GHz)

ALMA Atacama (84-950 GHz)

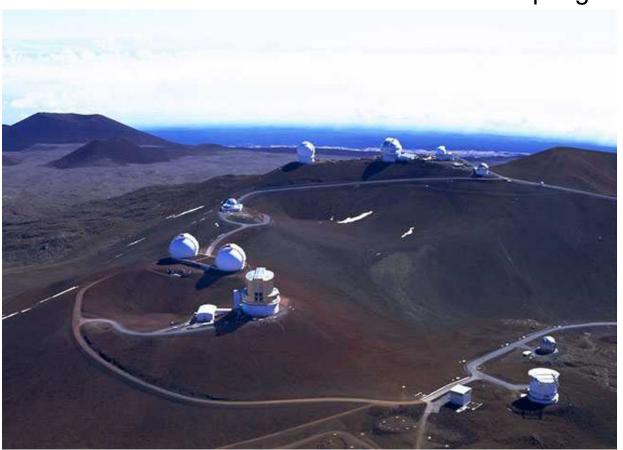






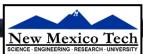


Opting for Altitude



CSO JCMT









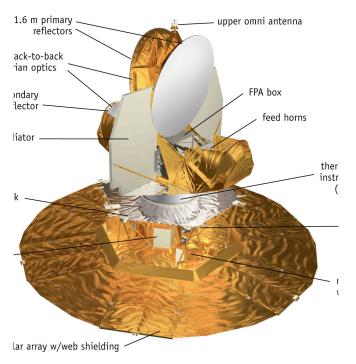














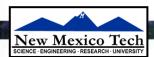


WMAP (23-94 GHz)

Planck (100-857 GHz)

Herschel (>480 GHz)









How many are there?

First stop ... Google

2nd Hit 10 Spectacular Radio Telescopes around the World ~ Kuriositas www.kuriositas.com/.../10-spectacular-radio-telescopes-around.html

Mar 24, 2012 – **Radio telescopes** can be found the **world over**. They are used in radio astronomy, the science of studying, at radio frequencies, celestial objects ...







SATURDAY, 24 MARCH 2012

10 Spectacular Radio Telescopes around the World

Like Send I 181 likes. Sign Up to see what your friends like.



Take a whistle stop tour of some of the most spectacular radio telescopes in the world and find out about what actually goes on there. On almost all of the continents these giants command the landscape as they survey the skies.



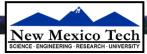








Image Credit Flickr User CHUCKage

Radio telescopes can be found the world over. They are used in radio astronomy, the science of studying, at radio frequencies, celestial objects such as galaxies and stars as well as more difficult to understand phenomena such as Masers and Pulsars. They also collect and track data from space probes and satellites that we have shot up in to the atmosphere and space. Here are some of the more significant and - in terms of design - beautiful radio telescopes in the world.











Image Credit Flickr User CPG Grey

Now for the science - the VLA has investigated any number of astronomical issues. Radio galaxies are studied there, as are gamma ray bursts and black holes. It has also been used to receive data from the Voyager 2 spacecraft as it went past Neptune. It is something of a film star in its own right - with an impressive filmography that would induce jealousy in many an upcoming actor. It upstaged Jodie Foster in *Contact* and was the setting for the start of 2010. You can also see it in the sci-fi films *Arrival*, *Terminator Salvation* and *Independence Day*. It has even featured in a number of pop videos.





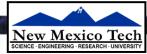




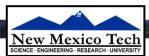




Image Credit Flickr User sofafort

It operates in several modes. Normal mode is when it is properly and fully functioning. It also has a safe mode which is used for maintenance and effectively shuts the whole thing down. Finally there is snow mode which is used to combat the severe West Virginian winters. In this mode it heats up enough to melt off the snow from its structure. It has been the site of numerous discoveries, including that of three millisecond pulsars and a large magnetic field in the Orion Cluster. It also discovered a hydrogen gas superbubble (a cavity in space that can measure hundred of light years across) over twenty three thousand light years away.









The Lovell Telescope at Jodrell Bank



Image Credit Flickr User C@rl Jones

It was originally known, on its completion in 1957 as the Mark 1, but is now known the world over as the Lovell Telescope. The dish had a diameter of just over seventy six meters and it is the third largest movable radio telescope on planet earth. Amazingly, it is a symbol of recycling as well - one would imagine that these enormous beasts would have to be made from scratch. However, Britain in the 1950s was not cash rich and the motor systems of the Lovell were made from the gun turret mechanisms of two retired battleships.











For the experts: do you recognize this antenna?

Image Credit Flickr User amandabhslater

The telescope has been used to track a number of probes, including the Pioneer 5, to which it sent commands. It also tracked the soviet Luna 9 probe that landed on the moon in 1966. In an extraordinary cheeky bit of Britishness the chaps at Lovell 'stole' the facsimile transmissions of pictures from the moon and they were published by the British press before the Russians had a chance to release them. It has also been used for a large variety of scientific observations, including SETI and measuring the distance between bodies in the solar system.



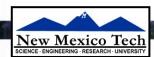








Image Credit Flickr User ToniFish

To give it its full name, the Parkes Radiothermal Telescope is the pride of Australia. It was put in to play in 1961 and has a sixty four meter dish. Like some of the other telescopes featured here, it has also been in the movies, the most notable being *The Dish*, a fictional descent of its involvement in relaying the images of the Apollo 11 landing on the moon around the world.







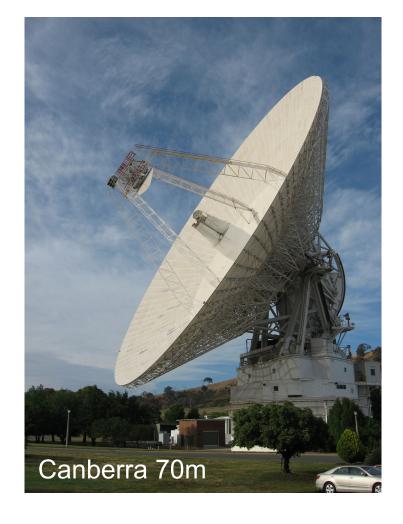






Caption: CSIRO's Parkes radio telescope. Credit: David McClenaghan, CSIRO

Digression: what do these telescopes have in common?













The heritage of a Master Equatorial Innovative solution to a difficult engineering problem











"unusual" configurations

Nancay

transit instr. tilting flat refl.









"unusual"
configurations
innovative
solution to
building A_e

Molonglo

steerable
synthesis
instr.
multiple feeds
fan beam









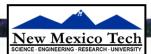


Northern Cross

steerable synthesis instr.

multiple feeds fan beam off-axis









How many are there? First stop ... Google

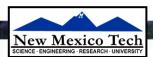
About 2,040,000 results (0.32 seconds)

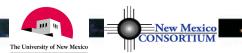
1st Hit <u>Telescopes around the world</u>

www.astro.uni-bonn.de/~rcbruens/links/world_map.html

Radio telescopes around the world. Click on the images to access the homepages of the telescopes.



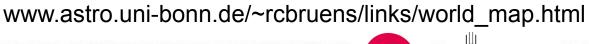


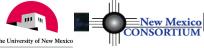


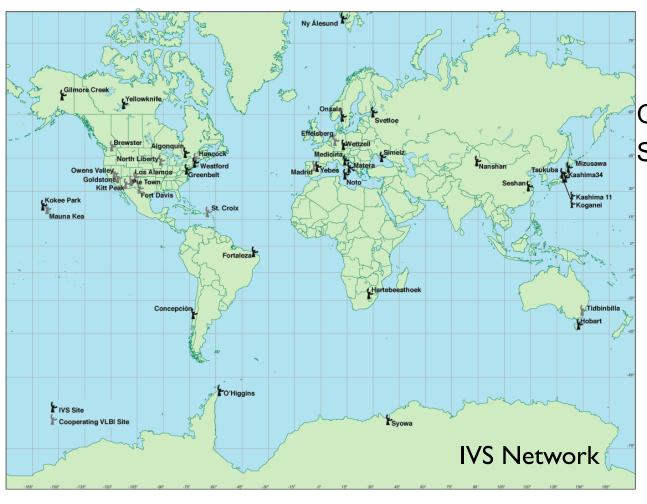












Obvious omissions
Some additions











mainly VLBI apertures www.jb.man.ac.uk/vlbi/gallery/radtel.html











Some retired
Some perhaps not
well instrumented

Excludes: geodetic network, VLBA, VERA, EAVN, KVN, ...

Excludes: WMAP, Planck, Herschel

Excludes: imaging

riometers

Africa

Name	Location	Remarks
HartRAO 26m	Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa	26 m dish. ^[1]
HartRAO XDM	Hartebeesthoek Radio Astronomy Observatory, Johannesburg, South Africa	15m Experimental Demonstrator Model originally build as a technology demonstrator for MeerKAT ^[2]
Indlebe	Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa	5 meter parabolic reflector ⁽³⁾
KAT-7	Carnarvon, South Africa	Seven, 12 meter dishes, measuring 1200-1950 MHz.
MeerKAT	Carnarvon, South Africa	A pathfinder for the Square Kilometre Array. ^[4]
Precision Array for Probing the Epoch of Reionization (PAPER)	Carnarvon, South Africa	Sixty-four, two-meter dishes, measuring 100-200 MHz. Currently, this interferometer has more dishes than any other.

Antarctica

Name	Location	Remarks
Degree Angular Scale Interferometer (DASI)	Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station	13-element interferometer measuring anisotropies in the cosmic microwave background. ^[5]



10 See also 11 References

12 External links



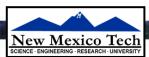


[edit]



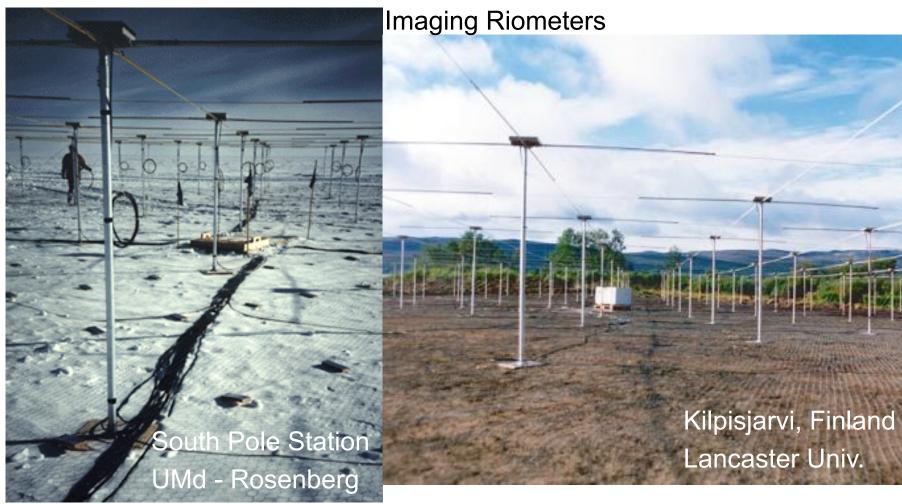
- What is an imaging riometer?
 - relative ionospheric opacity ...
 - low frequency array
 - 20, 30, 38 MHz
 - measures apparent changes in galactic emission due to plasma variability
 - obtain 'quiet day' data (a map of the galaxy) and subtract it
 - aeronomy pursues the residual
 - a curiosity from our perspective (perhaps)
 - angular resolution O(1-10°)
 - ≪300 kHz bandwidth





















LWA (10-88 MHz)





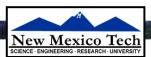






PAPER @ 25%





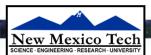






MWA 25% prototype





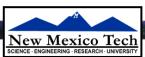






Hypothetical Large-N Configuration









Summary

- How many are there?
 - over 100
 - amazing
- space, ground
- mid-latitude, polar
- individual dishes, interferometers



