SEVENTEEN RADIO TELESCOPES JOINTLY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY OBSERVE THREE QUASARS USING THE TECHNICAL PROCESS OF ELECTRONIC REAL-TIME VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY (e-VLBI) FOR 33 HOURS ON JANUARY 15-16 2009.

The participating telescopes included :

1) The 6m radio telescope at Observatorio Geodésico TIGO, Concepción, Chile
2) The 14m radio telescope at the Metsähovi Radio Observatory, Metsähovi, Kylmälä, Finland
3) The 18.3m Westford Radio Telescope at MIT's Haystack Observatory, Westford, Massachusetts, USA
4) The 22m Mopra telescope at the Mopra Observatory, Coonabarabran, New South Wales, Australia
5) The six 22m antennas of the Australia Telescope Compact Array, Narrabri, New South Wales, Australia
6) The fourteen 25m antennas of the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope, Dwingeloo, Netherlands
7) The 25m radio telescope at Onsala Space Observatory, Onsala, Sweden
8) The 25m radio telescope at the Urumqi Observatory, Nanshan, China
9) The 25m Sheshan radio telescope at the Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Sheshan, China
10) The 26m Hobart radio telescope at Mt. Pleasant Observatory, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
11) The 26m MK2 telescope at Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Lower Withington, UK
12) The 32m radio telescope at Cambridge, Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Comberton, UK
13) The 32m parabolic antenna of the Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica, Medicina, Italy
14) The 32m precise parabolic antenna at the Toruń Center for Astronomy, Piwnice, Poland
15) The 34m Kashima antenna of the Kashima Space Research center, Kashima, Japan
16) The 100m Radio Telescope Effelsberg, Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, Effelsberg, Germany
17) The 305m Arecibo radio telescope at the Arecibo observatory, Arecibo, Puerto Rico

Each telescope's readings were transmitted through global high-speed networks and combined by a dedicated supercomputer in the Netherlands. Some goals, according to Internet sites about the project: 1) to "zoom in" on the most "energetic events" in the universe; 2) to utilize a REAL-TIME DISTRIBUTED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENT OF INTERCONTINENTAL DIMENSIONS; 3) to continually observe a source for over 24 hours; 4) to obtain an image with over 1000x the resolution of one taken by the optical Hubble Space Telescope.

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