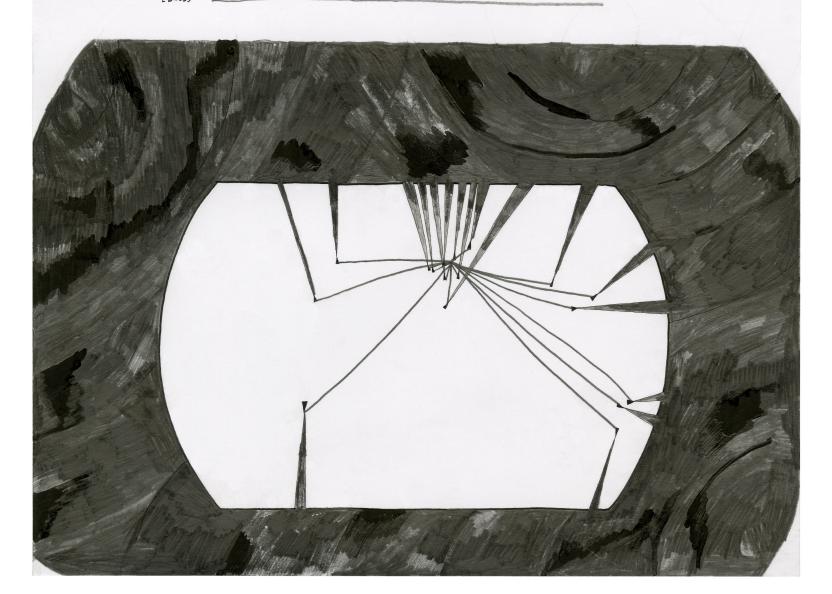
SEVENTEEN RADIO TELESCOPES JOINTLY AND SIMULTANEOUSLY OBSERVE THREE QUASARS USING THE TECHNICAL PROCESS OF ELECTROPIC REAL-TIME VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY (e-VLBI) POR 33 HOMES ON JANMARY 15-16 2009.

The participating telescopes included :

- 1) The 6m ratio telescope at Observatorio Geodésico TIGO, Concepción, Chile
- 2) The 14m radio telescope at the Metsähavi Radio Observatory, Metsähavi, Kylmala, Finland
- 3) The 18.3 m Westford Radio Telescope at MIT's Haystack Observatory, Westford, Massachusetts, USA
- 4) The 22m Mopra telescope at the Mopra Observatory, Coonabarabran, New South Wales, Anstralia
 5) The six 22m antennes of the Australia Telescope Compact Array, Narrabri, New South Wales, Anstralia
 6) The fourteen 25m antennas of the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope, Dwingeloo, Netherlands
 7) To 25 mingeloo, Netherlands
- 7) The 25m radio telescope at Onsala Space Observatory, Ousala, Smeden
- 8) The 25m radio telescope at Onsala Space Observatory, Outala, Inesen
 3) The 25m radio telescope at the Urungi Observatory, Nanshau, China
 3) The 25m sheshan radio telescope at the Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, Sheshan, China
 10) The 26m Hobart radio telescope at Mt. Pleasant Observatory, Hobart, Tasmania, Anstralia
 11) The 26m Mk2 telescope at Johnell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Lower Withington, Uk
 12) The 32m radio telescope at Cambridge, Johnell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Conberton, Uk
 13) The 32m parabolic antenna of the Istituto Nazionale di Astrofizion, Medicina, Italy
 14) The 32m parabolic antenna at the Tarma Contents of Astronomy Picunice Poland

- 14) The 32m precise parabolic antenna at the Torun Center for Astronomy, Piwnice, Poland
- 15) The 34m Kashima antenna of the Kashima Space Research center, Kashima, Japan 16) The 100m Radio Telescope Effelslery, Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, Effelslery, Germany
- 17) The 305m Arecilo. radio telescope at the Areoldo observatory, Arecilo, Puerto Rico

Each telescope's readings were transmitted through plobal high speed networks and combined by a dedicated supercompater 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 BIMENSTONS; 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.



Monitoring the architecture of science: a studious, imaginative investigation of space-bound and land-based far-traveling and distant-looking orbiting and non-orbiting structures Issue #2, February 17, 2009 by Leah Beeferman. http://www.inkbox.org/monitoringthearchitectureofscience/