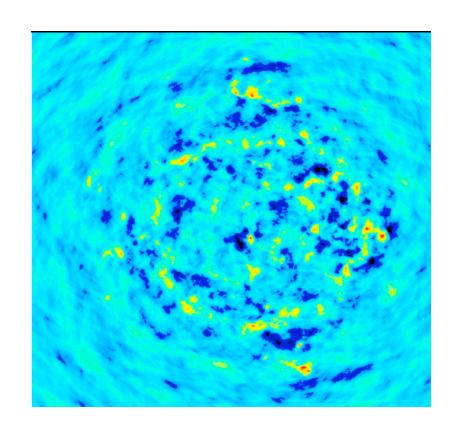


Science with the Byrd Green Bank Telescope

K.K. Dyer - NRAO

The zero-spacing problem:

- Interferometers work by adding signals between antennas.
- Short baselines measure large scale flux.
- Long baselines provide high resolution -- they sample small scale structure.
- Therefore there is an angular size scale beyond which you cannot observe structure.

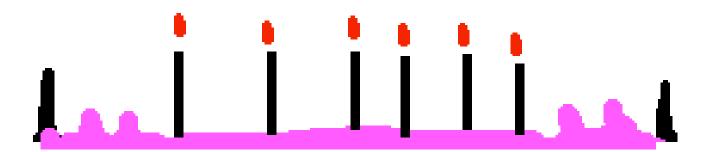






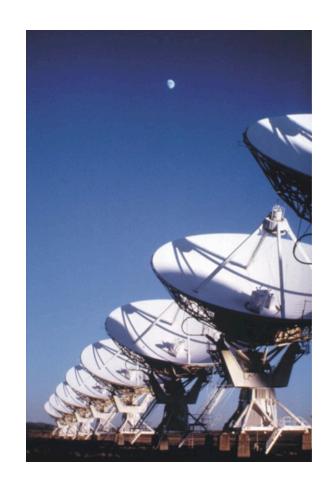






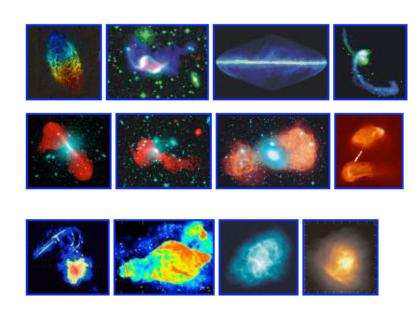
How much do you lose?

- Smallest scale information = \square/D
- D = distance between antennas
- For the VLA in D array at 20 cm ~ 17 arcminutes



What kind of observations does this affect?

- Nearby galaxies
- Galaxy clusters: Coma, Virgo
- Supernova remnants
- Planetary nebulae
- Galactic plane
- HI



CARMA and ALMA





- 12 meters, 90 GHz = 1 arcminute
- 15.4 meters, 490 GHz = 10 arcsecond

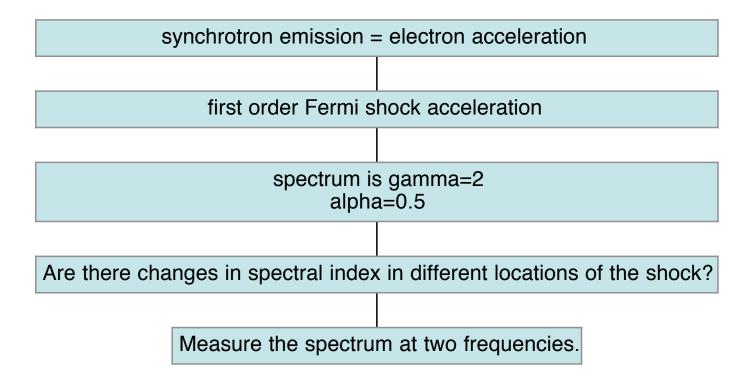
So this will be a problem EVERYWHERE

Science issues affected by zero spacing problem

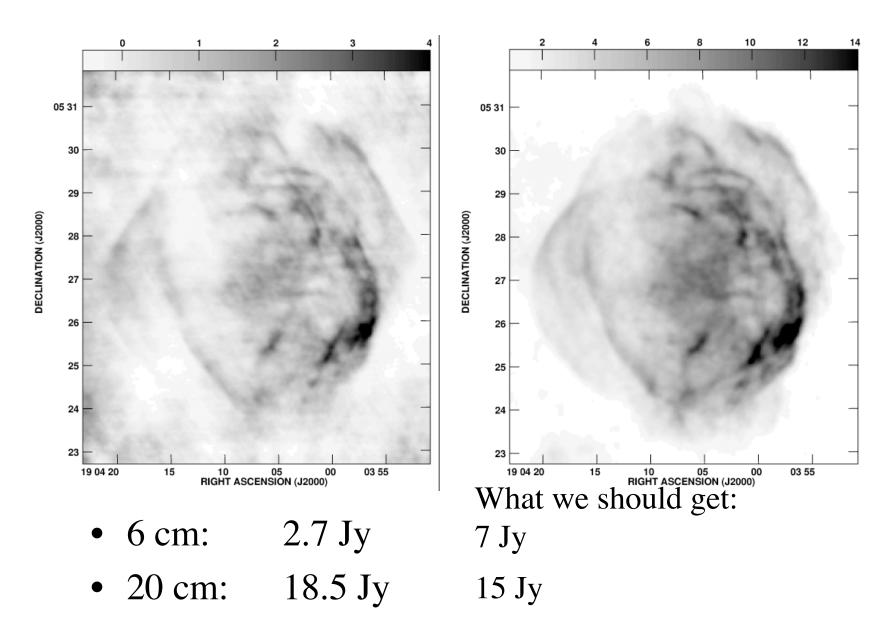
Supernova remnants:

- Testing particle acceleration
- Determining magnetic field

Example 1: Cosmic rays, Particle acceleration

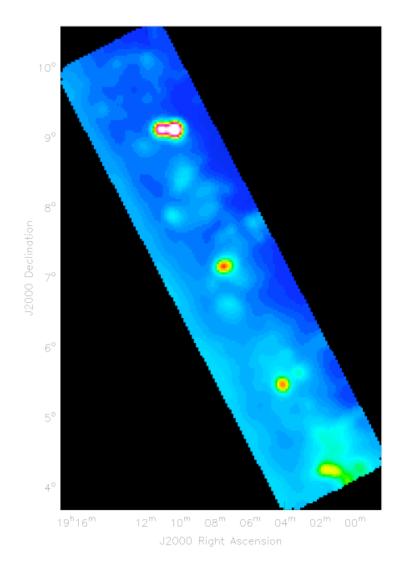


Smallest scale measured is different at each frequency!

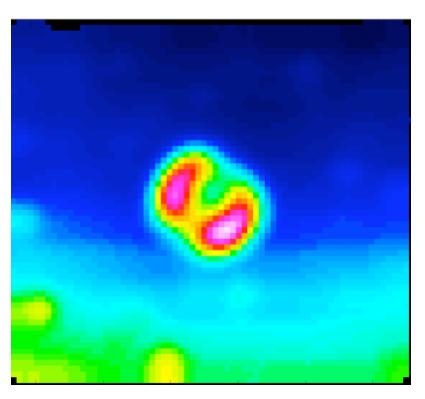


Single dish measurements



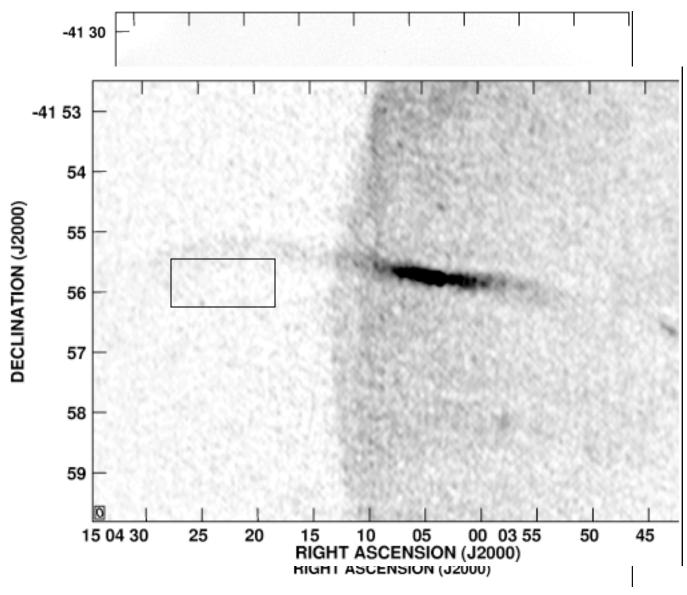


Example 2: The magnetic field across the shock in SN1006



GBT 20 cm observation of SN1006

- Critical example of shock acceleration
- Disagreement over nonthermal x-ray emission
- Confirm the magnetic field



GBT+ VLA BCD 20 cm, Cornwell, Holdaway, Dyer

Conclusions:

- Interferometers do high resolution well, total flux poorly
- Worry about small spacing scale
- Apply for time at the Green Bank Telescope
- Technical issues can hang up very important science questions

