

# Exploring the Invisible Universe: The Past and Future of Radio Astronomy



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# I. Radio Waves

The background of the slide is a complex astronomical image. It features a dark, star-filled field with several prominent, glowing regions. These regions are primarily green and red, with some blue and yellow highlights, suggesting different chemical compositions or physical conditions within the nebula or galaxy. The overall appearance is that of a rich, multi-wavelength astronomical observation.

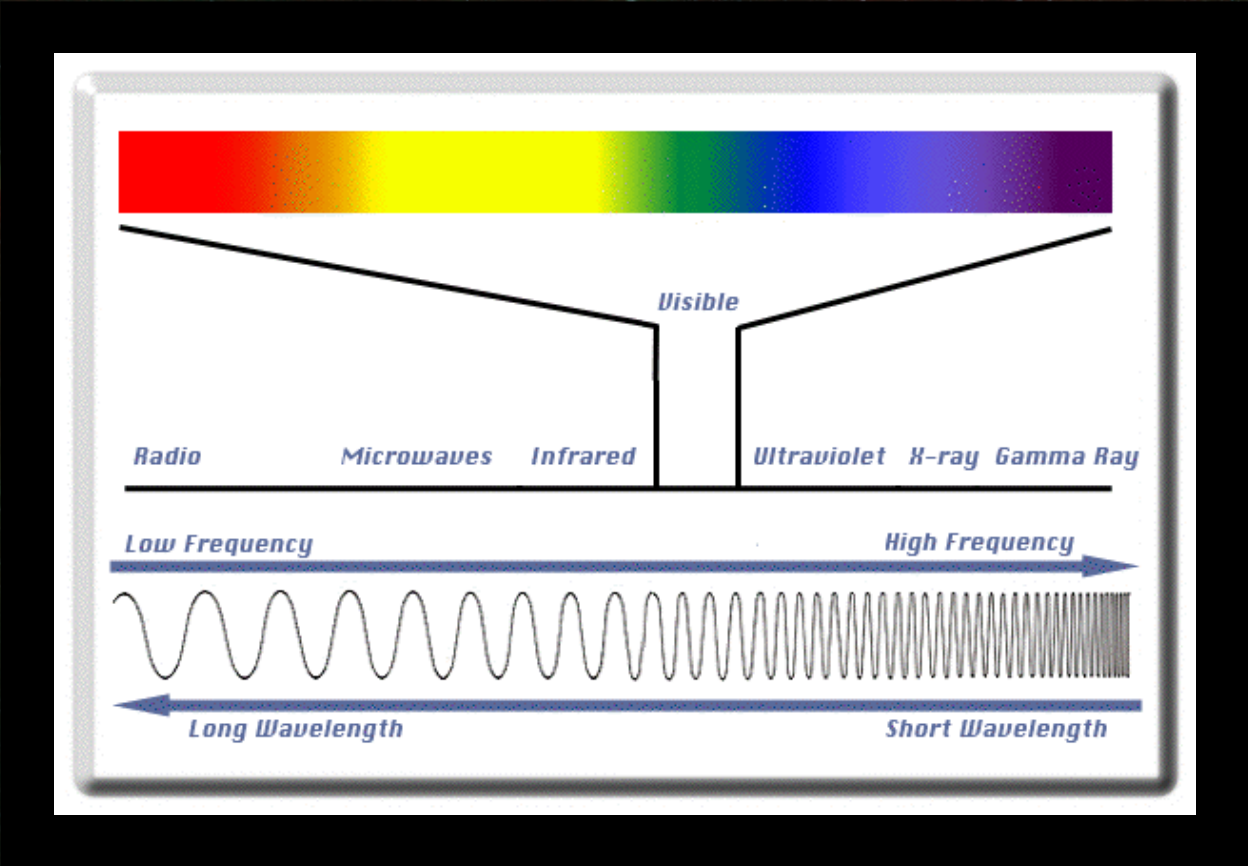
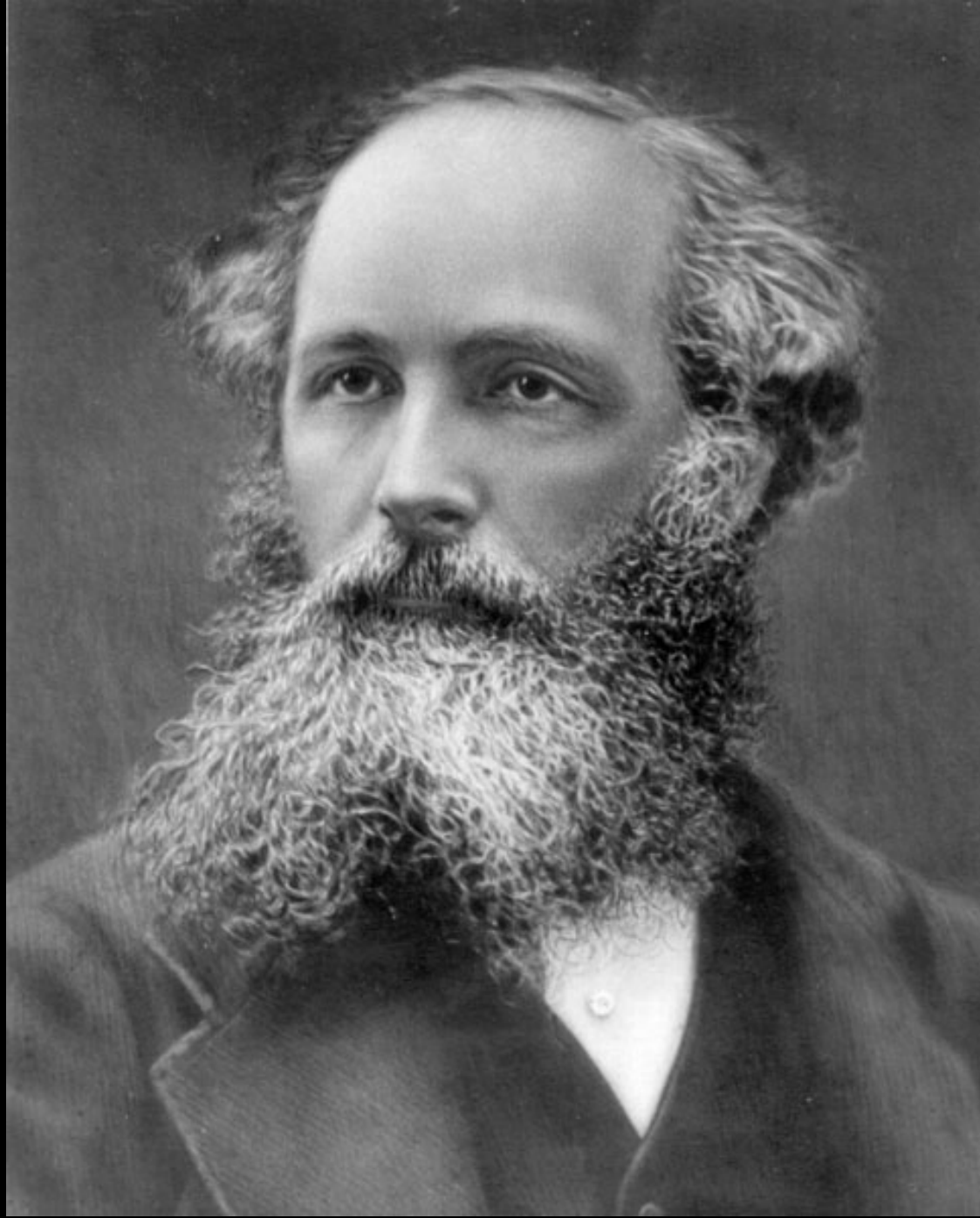


Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI and Rick White (STScI), Bob Becker (GPP/LNL & UC Davis), and David Helfand (Columbia)

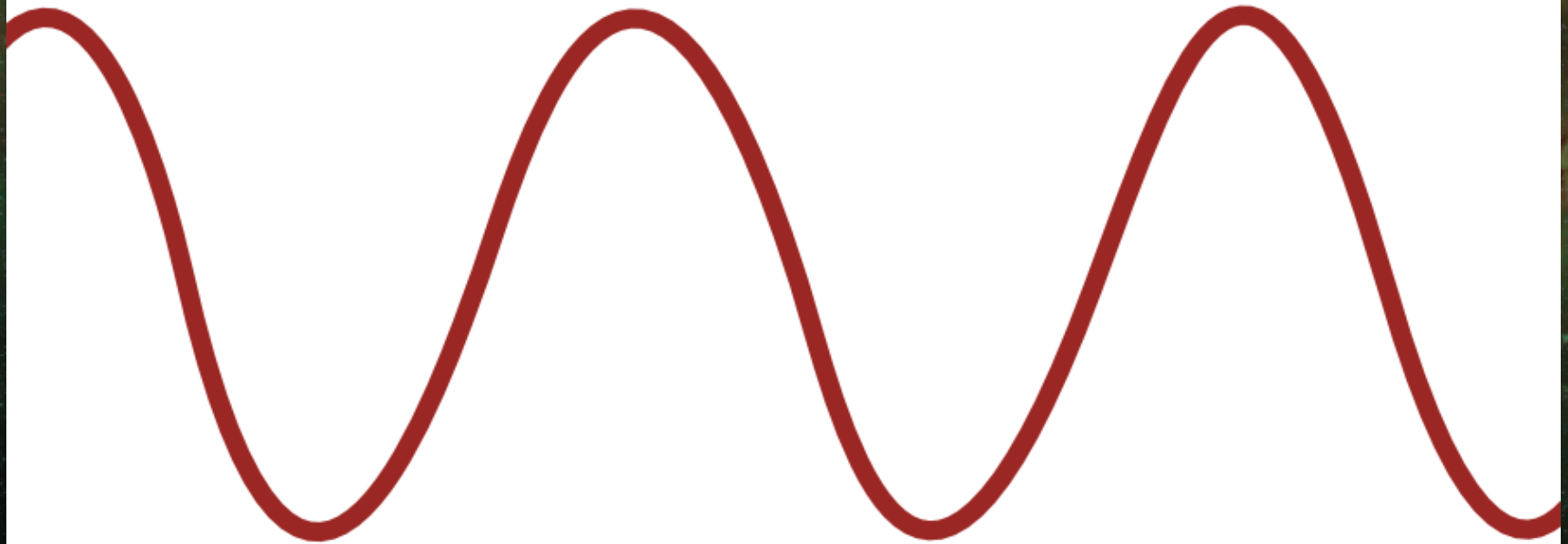


Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, and the James Clerk Maxwell Foundation

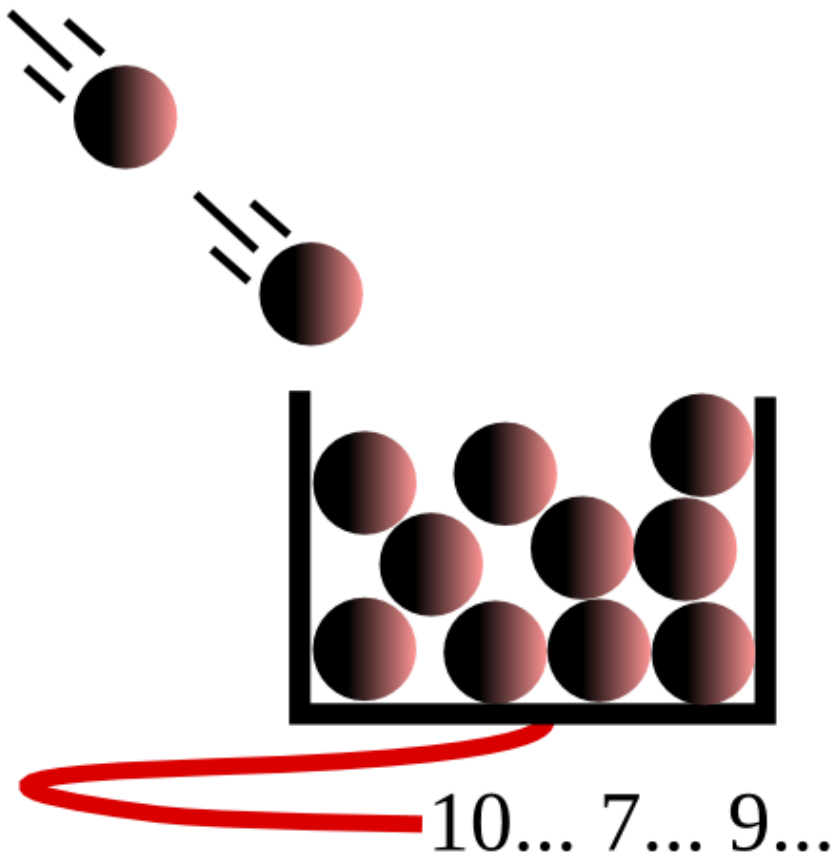
$$\nabla \cdot E = \rho \qquad \nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times B = J + \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

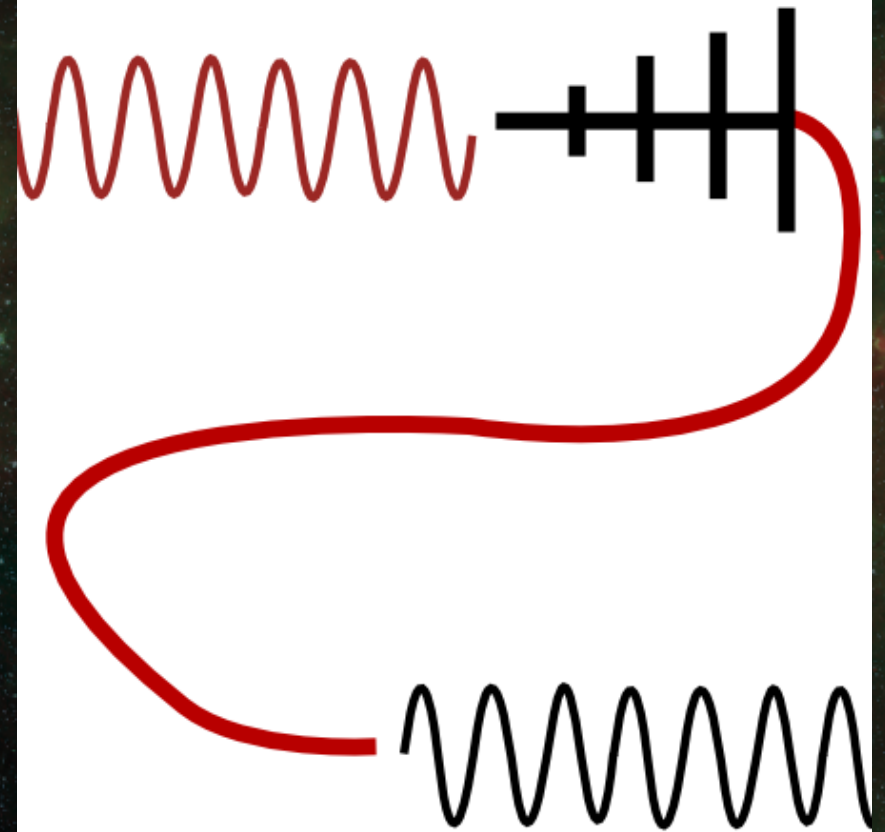
Wavelength

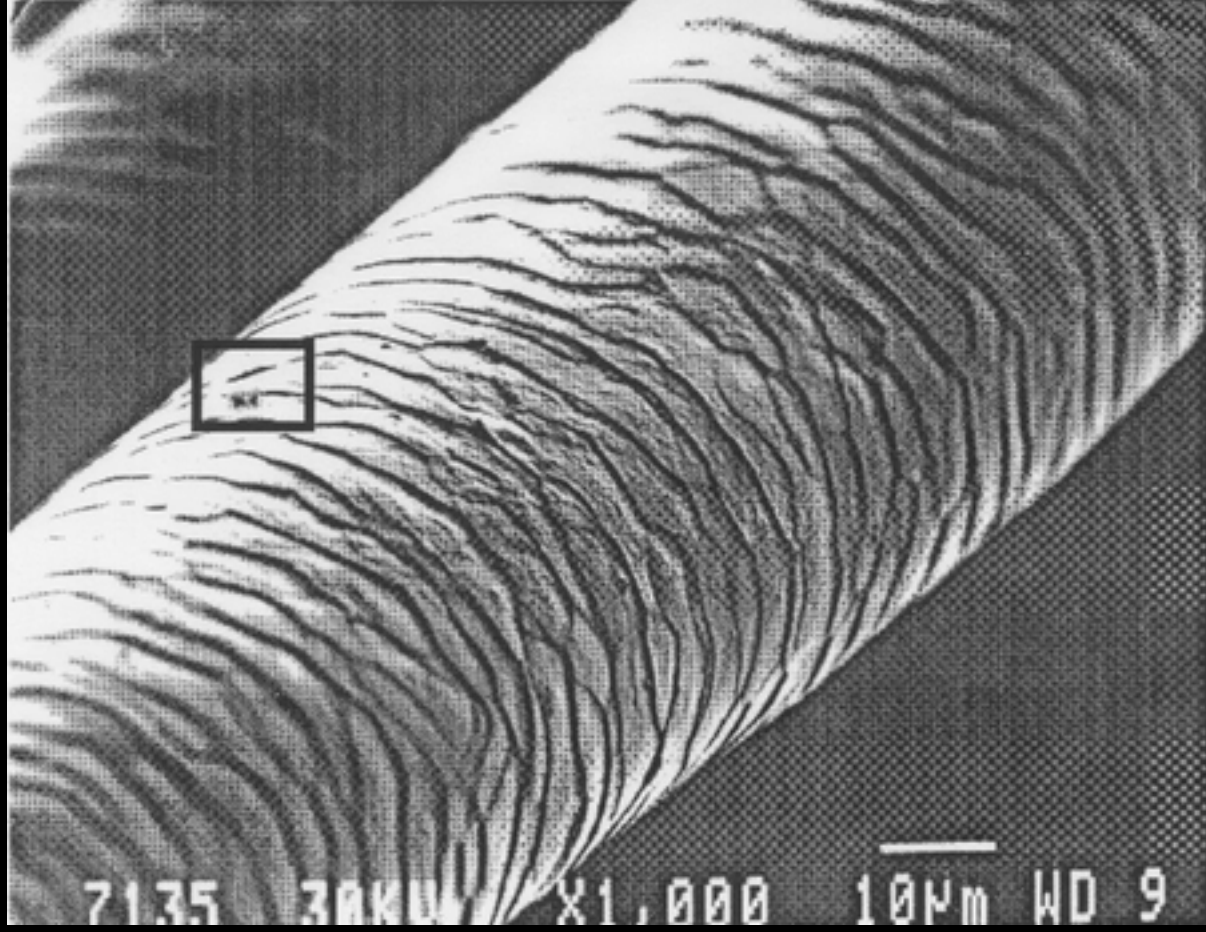


Optical: photon



Radio: wave





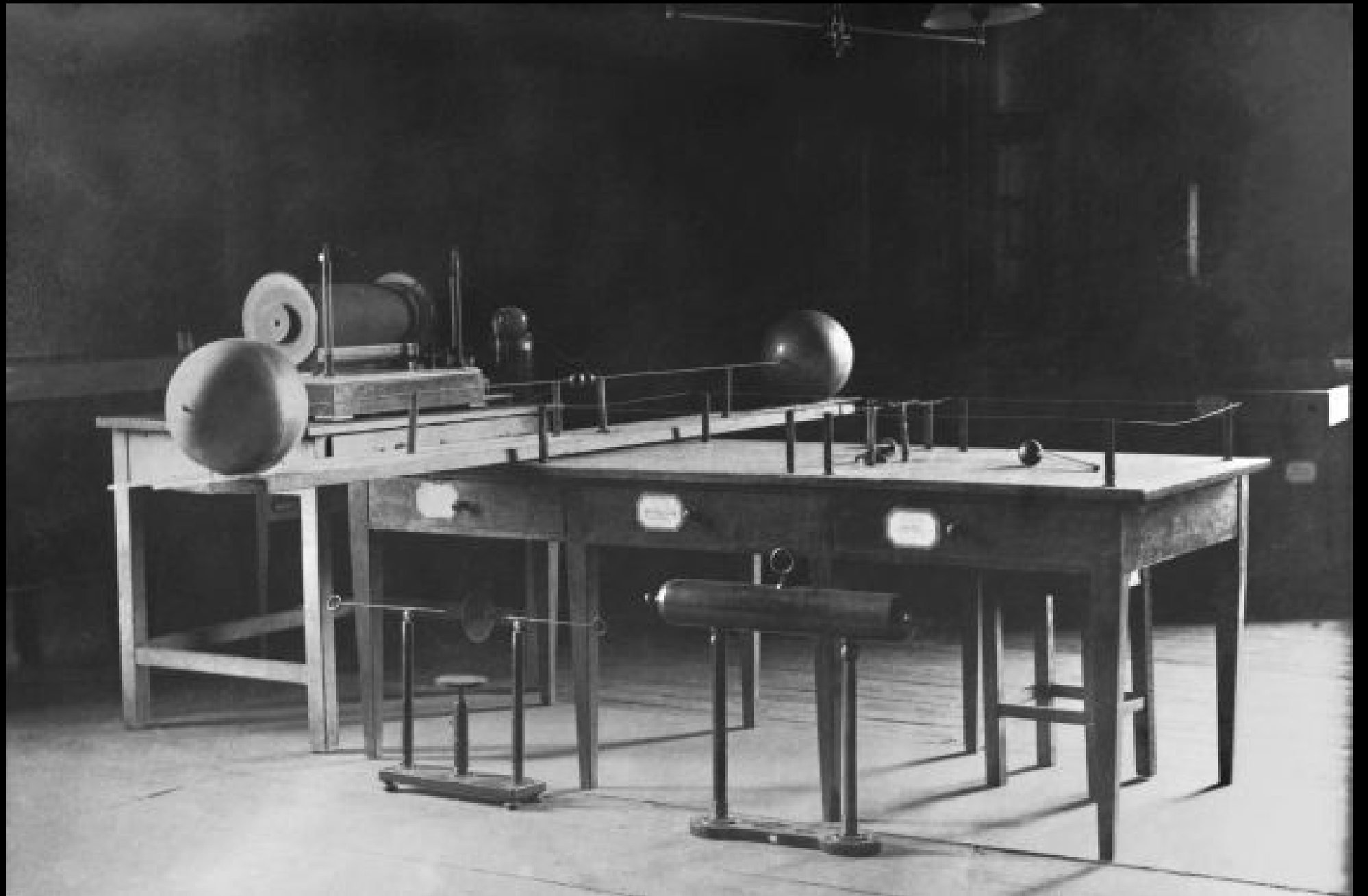






# II. The First Radio Observations

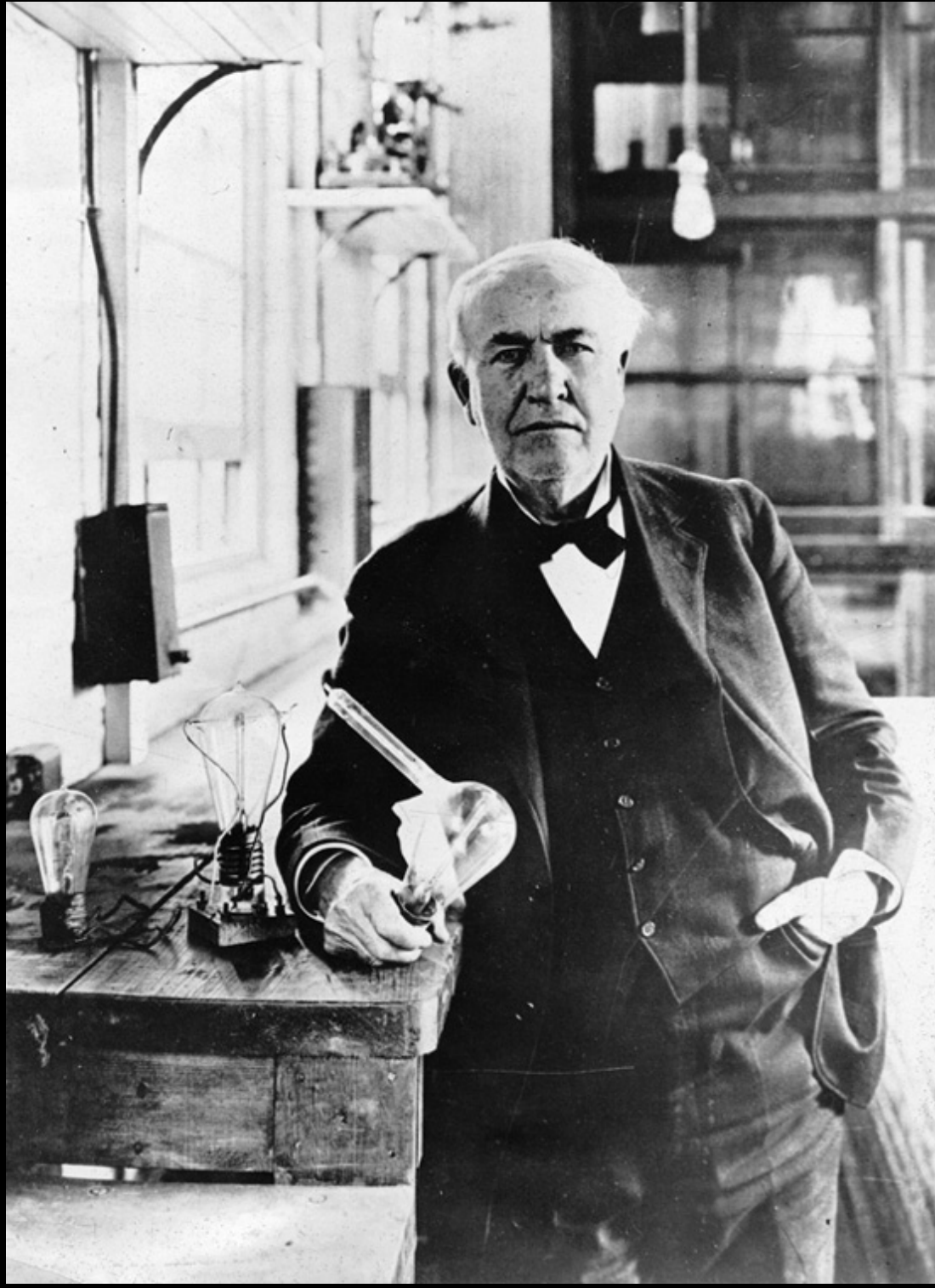




"It's of no use whatsoever.  
This is just an experiment  
that proves Maestro Maxwell  
was right - we just have these  
mysterious electromagnetic  
waves that we cannot see  
with the naked eye. But they  
are there."

"So, what next?"

"Nothing, I guess."



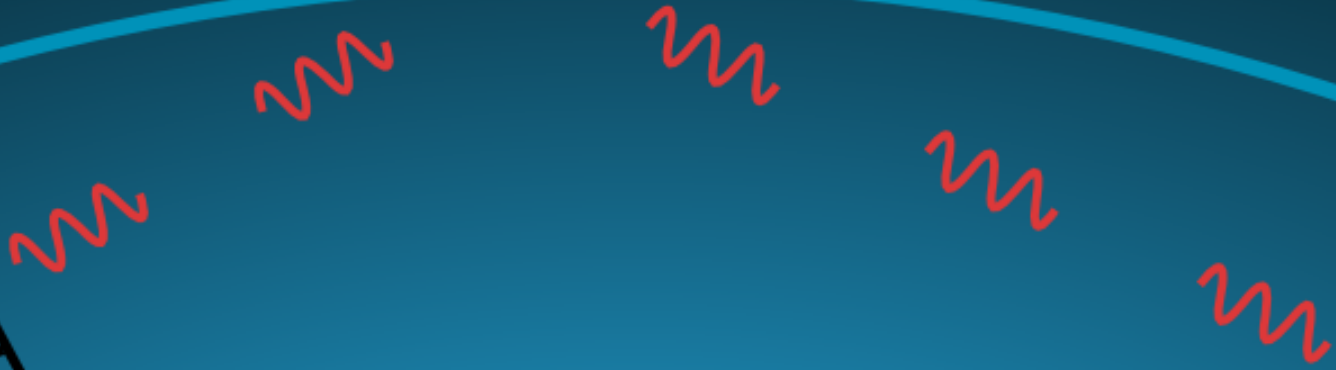








Ionosphere





Ionosphere





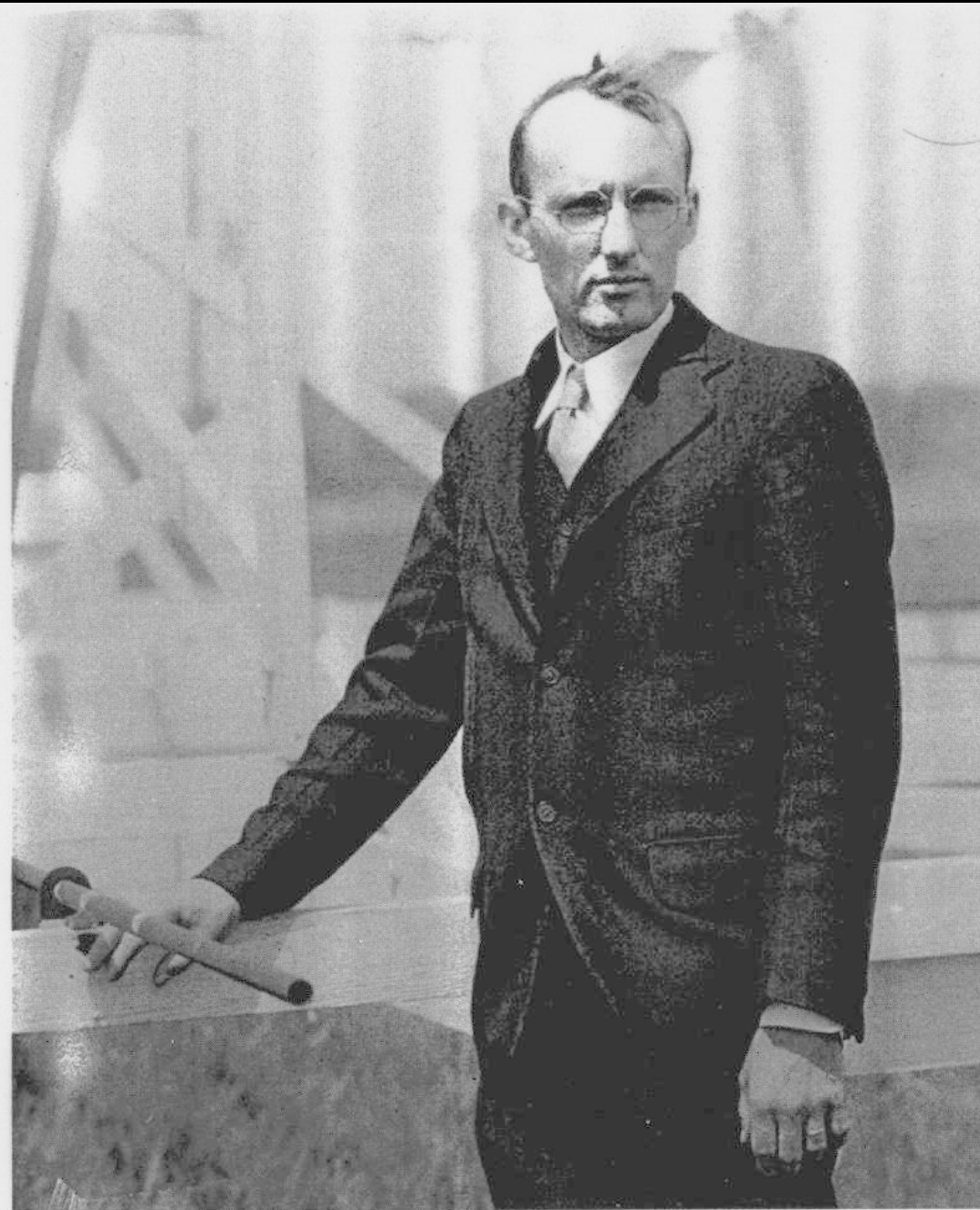
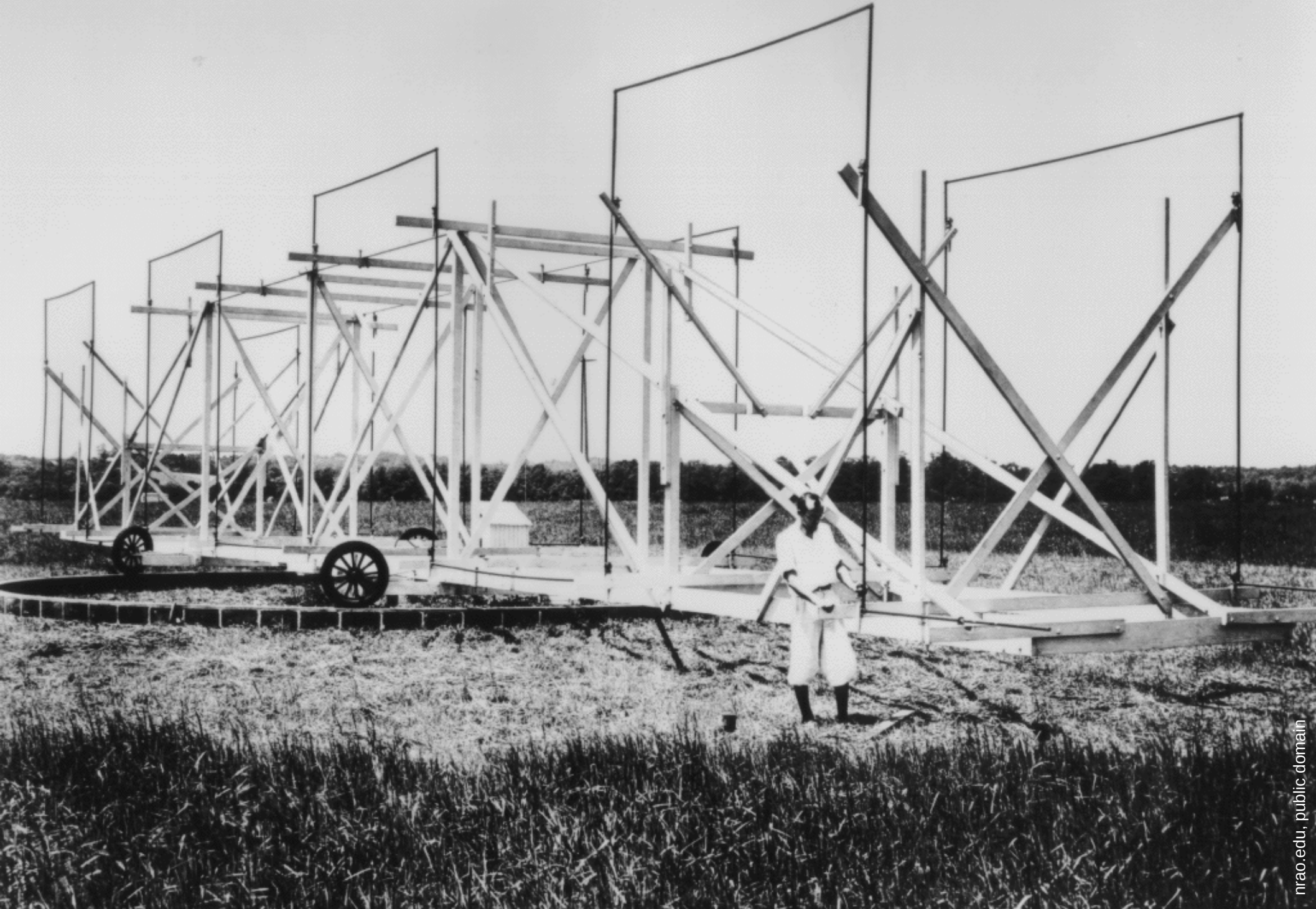
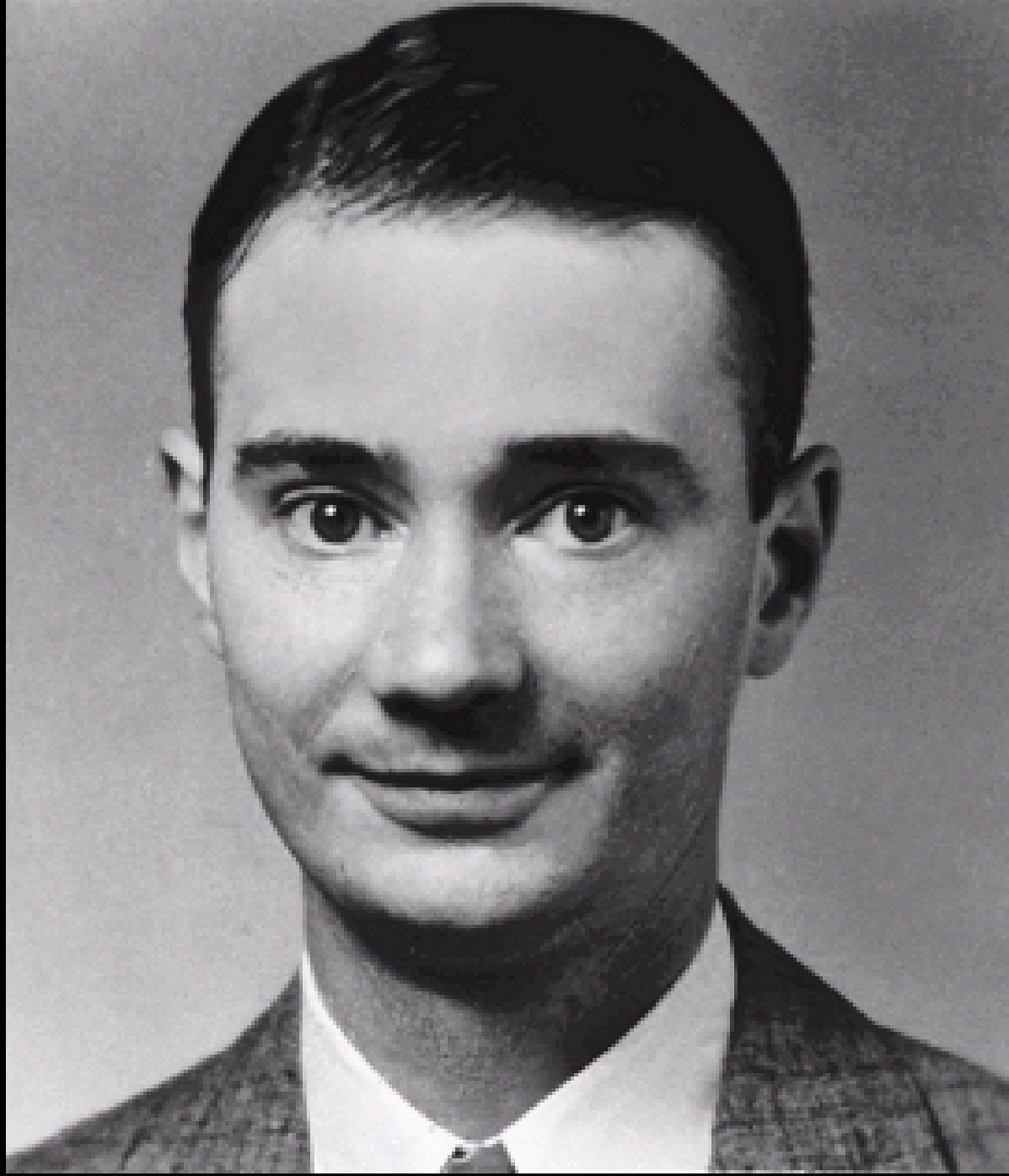
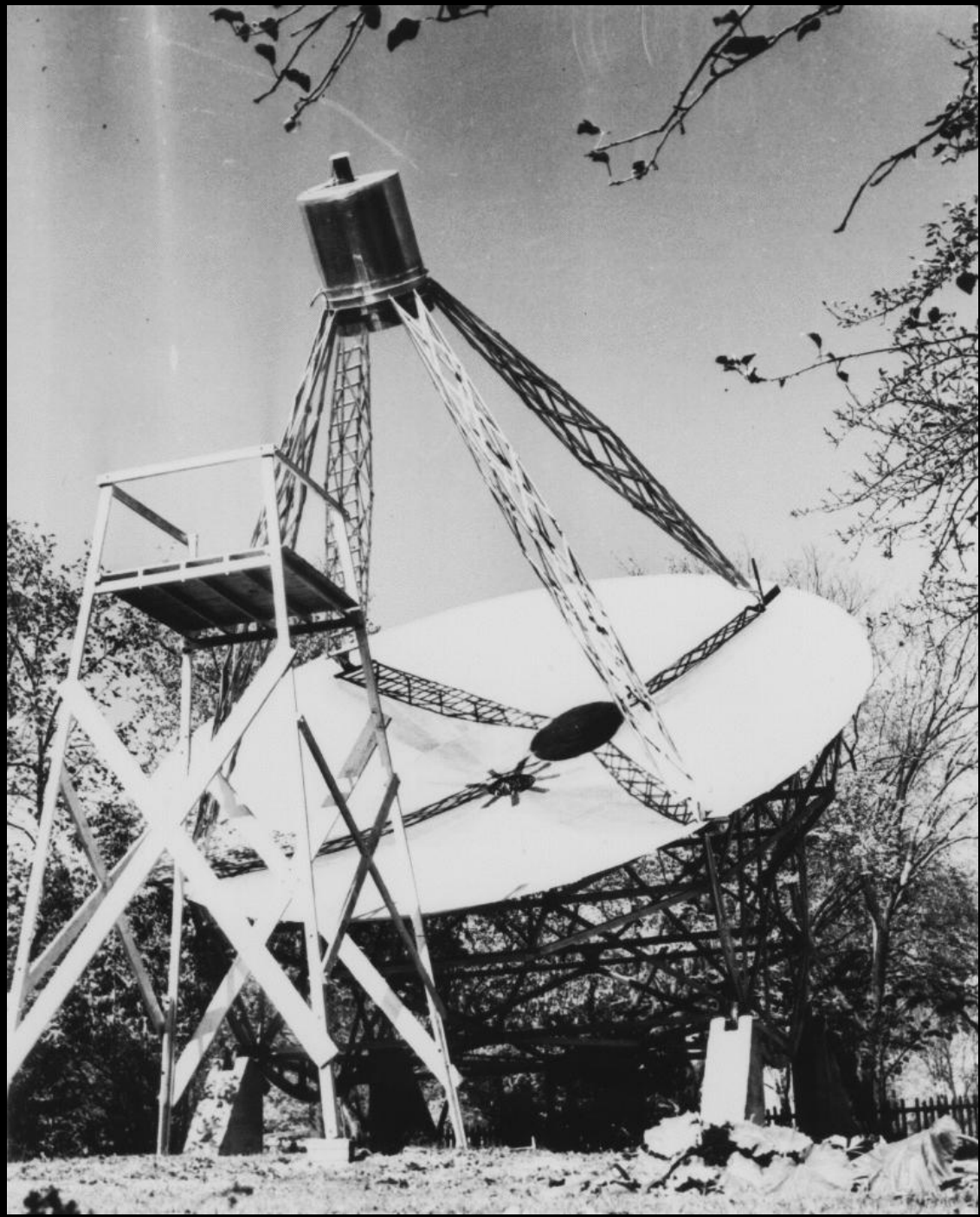


FIG. 1—Karl Guthe Jansky, about 1933.







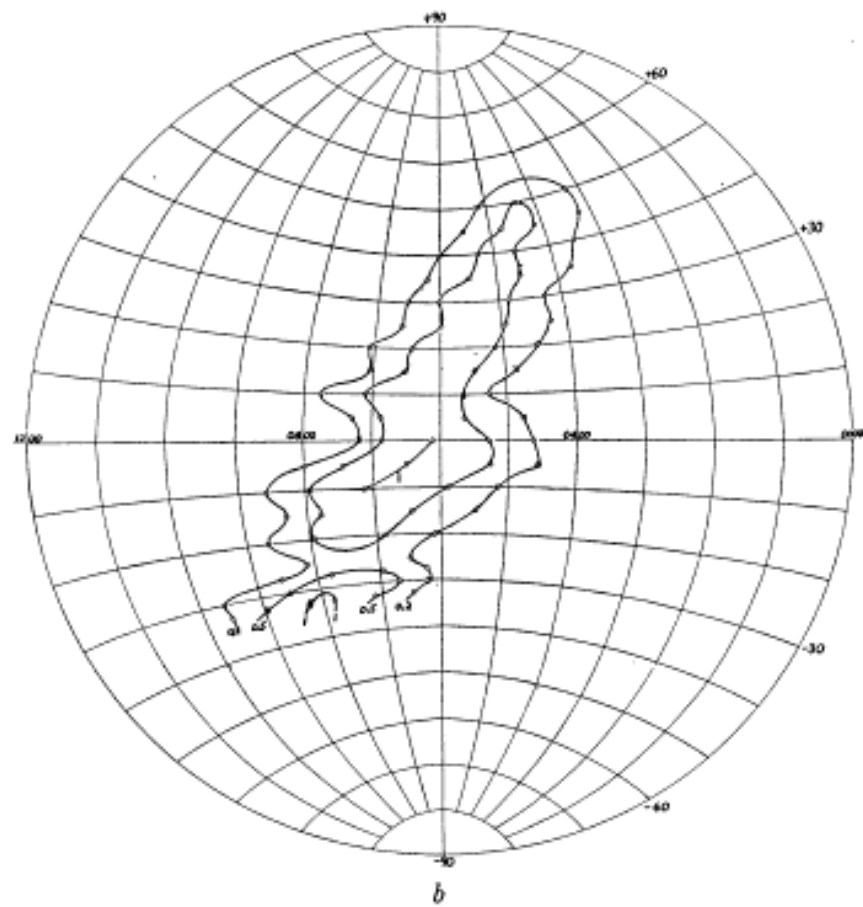
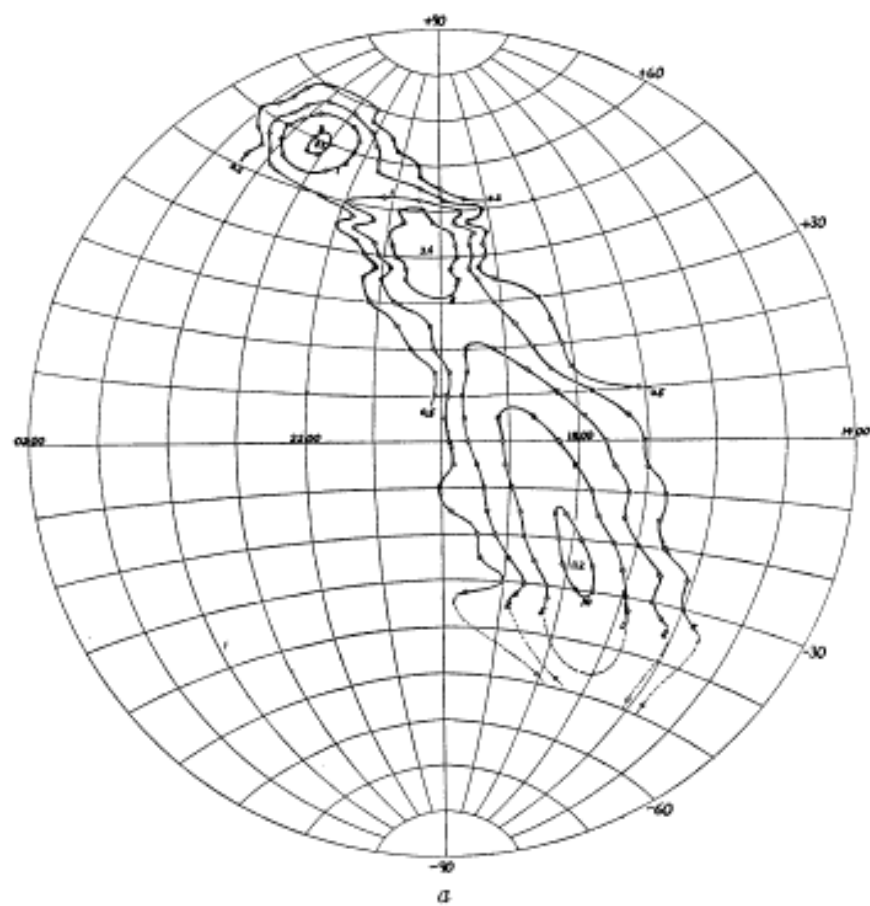
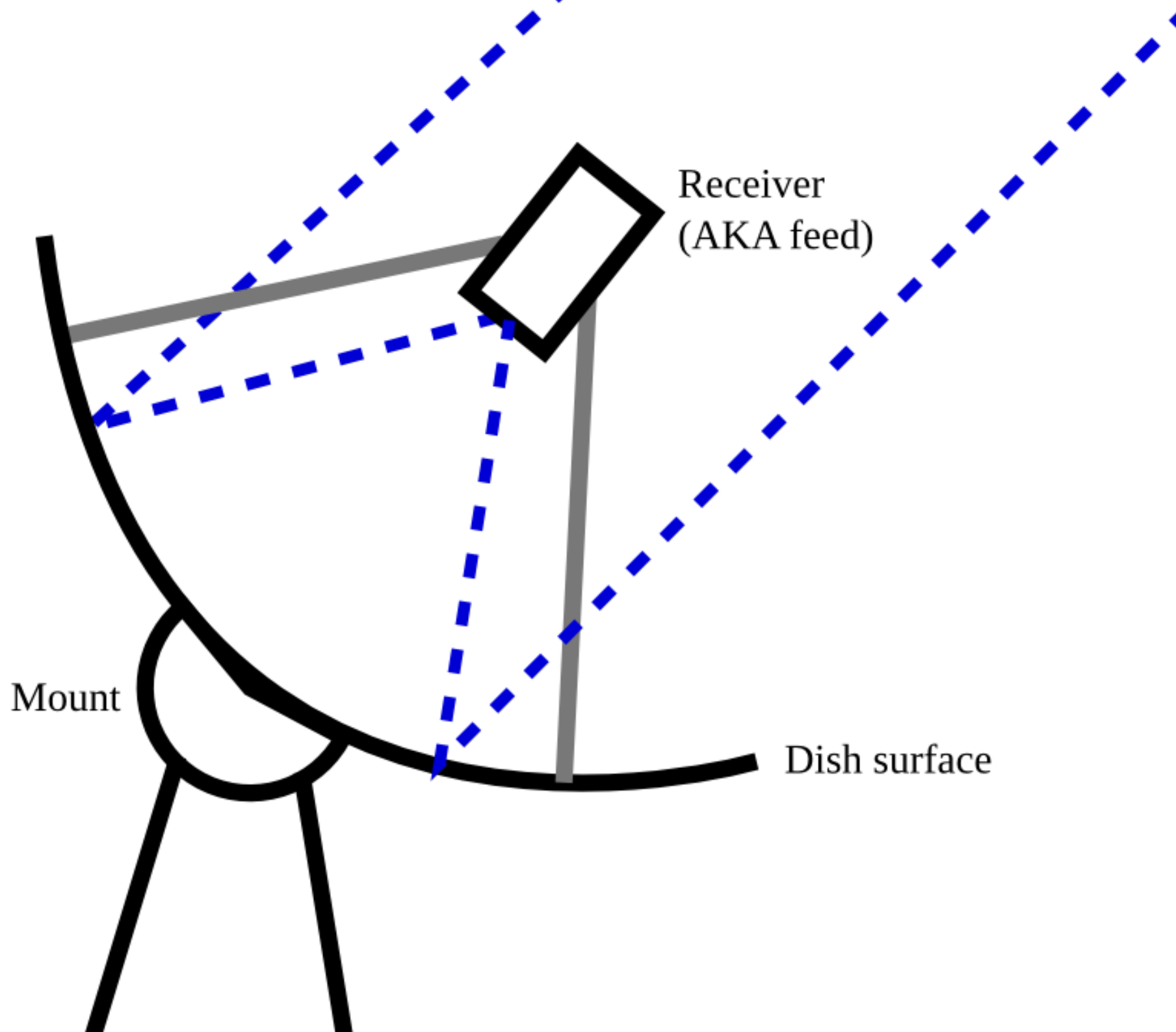


FIG. 4.—Constant intensity lines in terms of  $10^{-22}$  watt/sq. cm./cir. deg./M.C. band





# III. Early Single-Dish Radio Astronomy



$$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

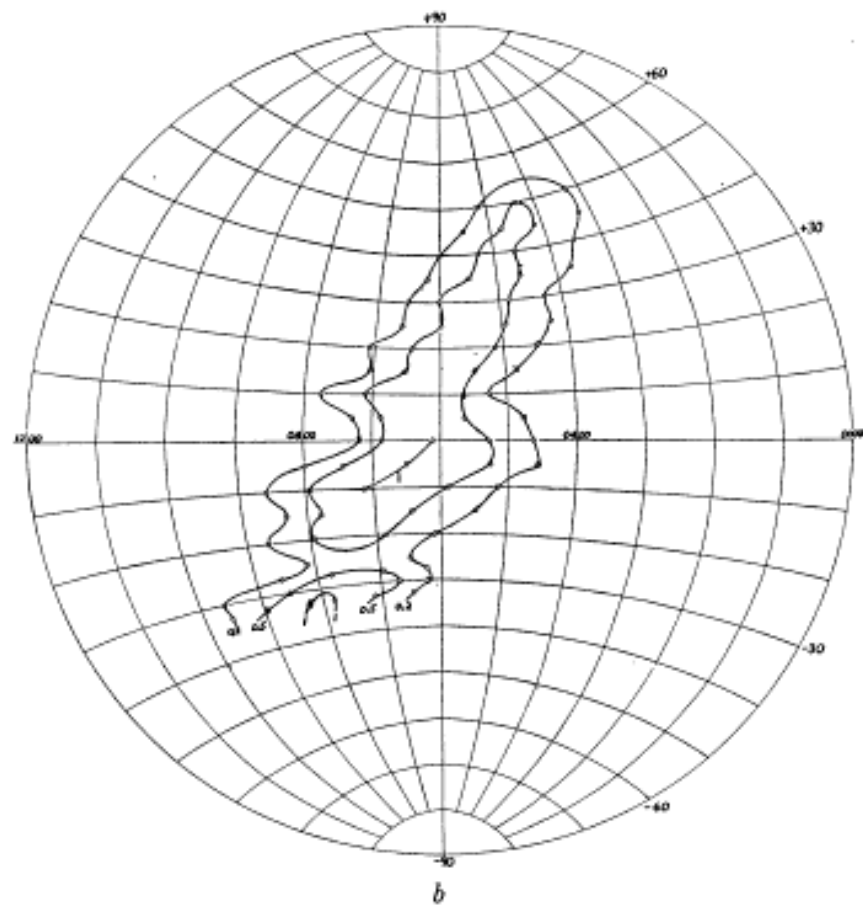
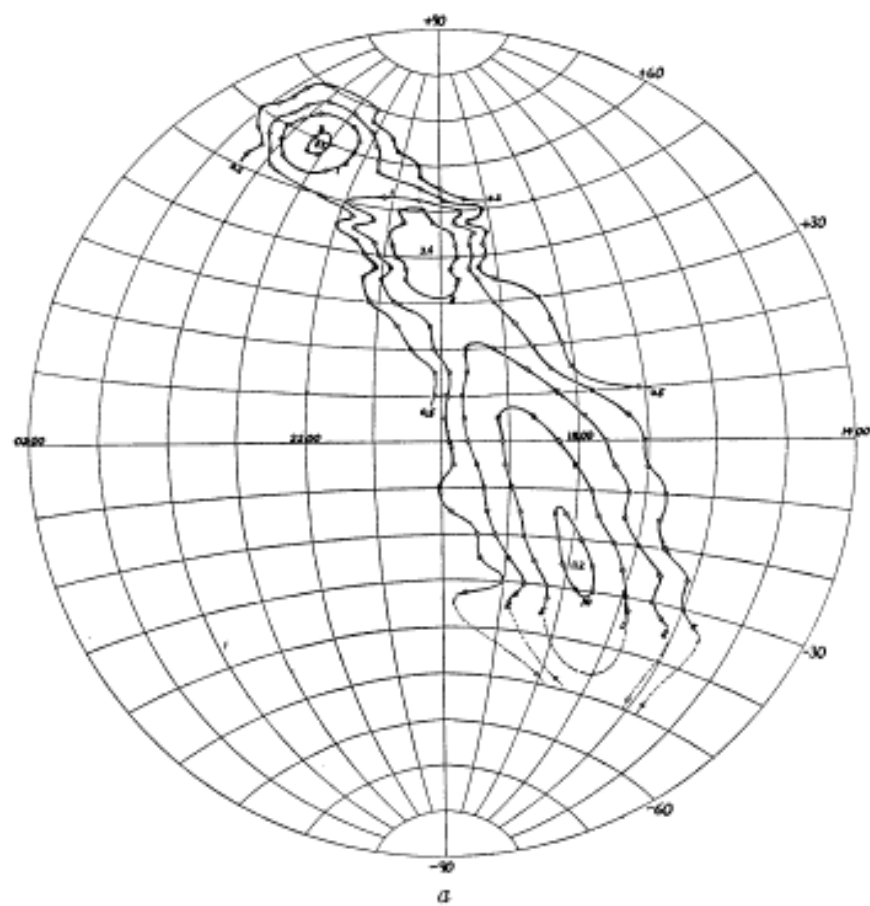


FIG. 4.—Constant intensity lines in terms of  $10^{-22}$  watt/sq. cm./cir. deg./M.C. band

$$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

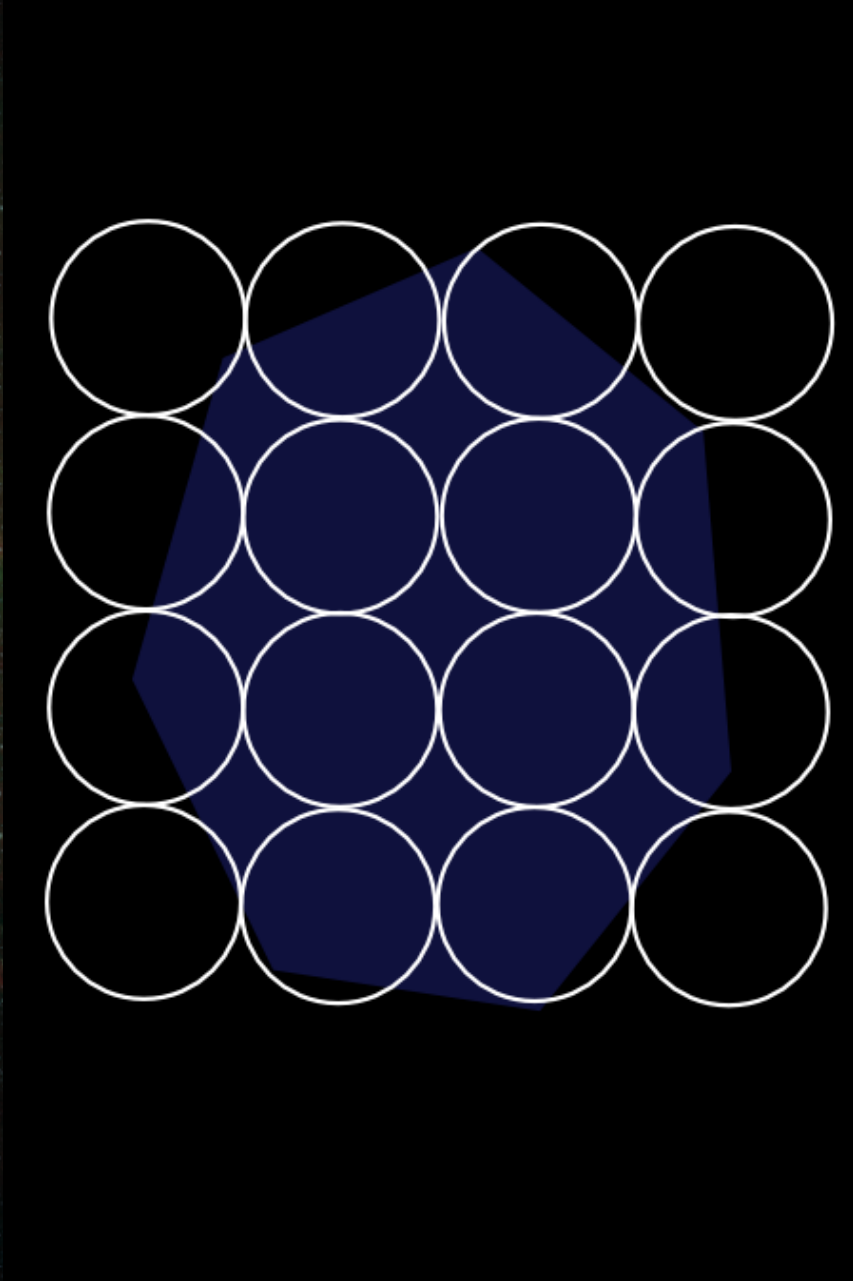
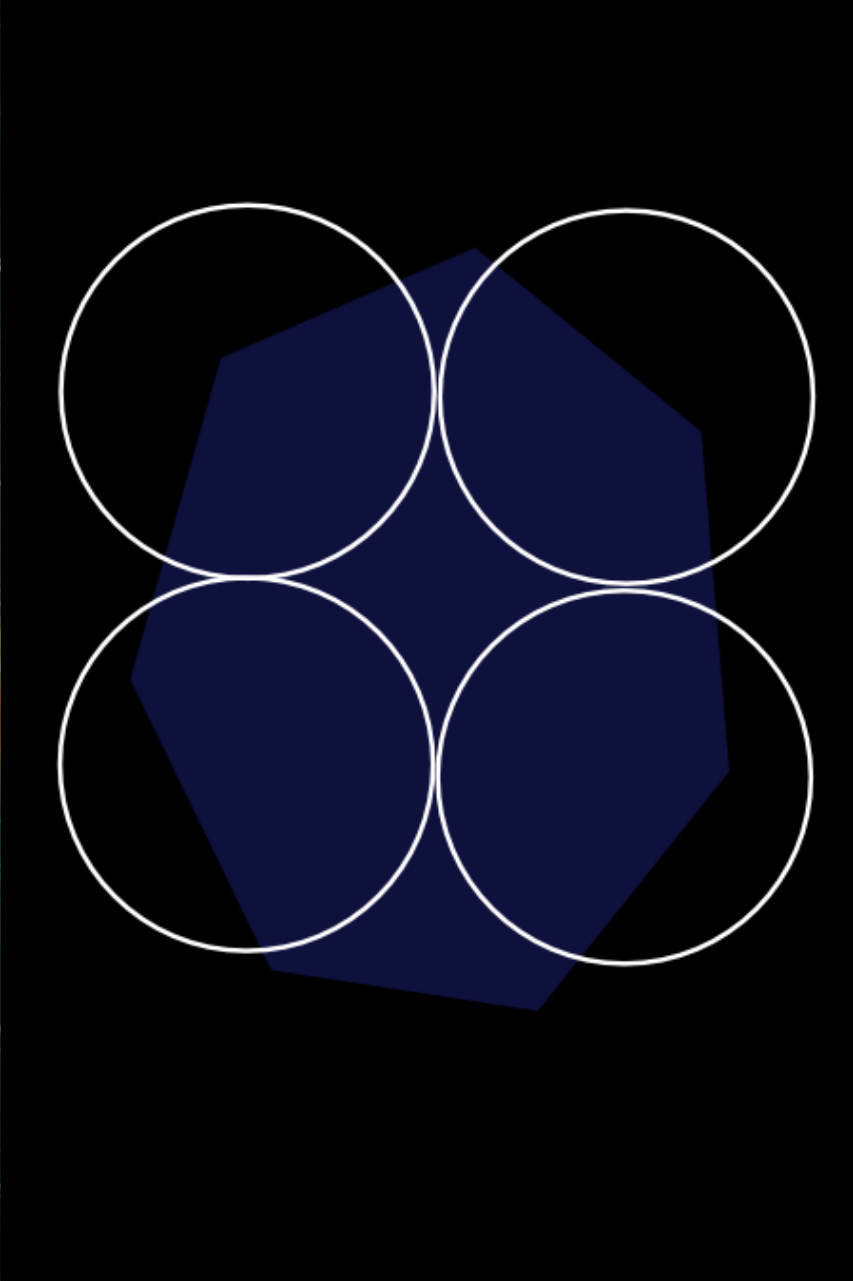




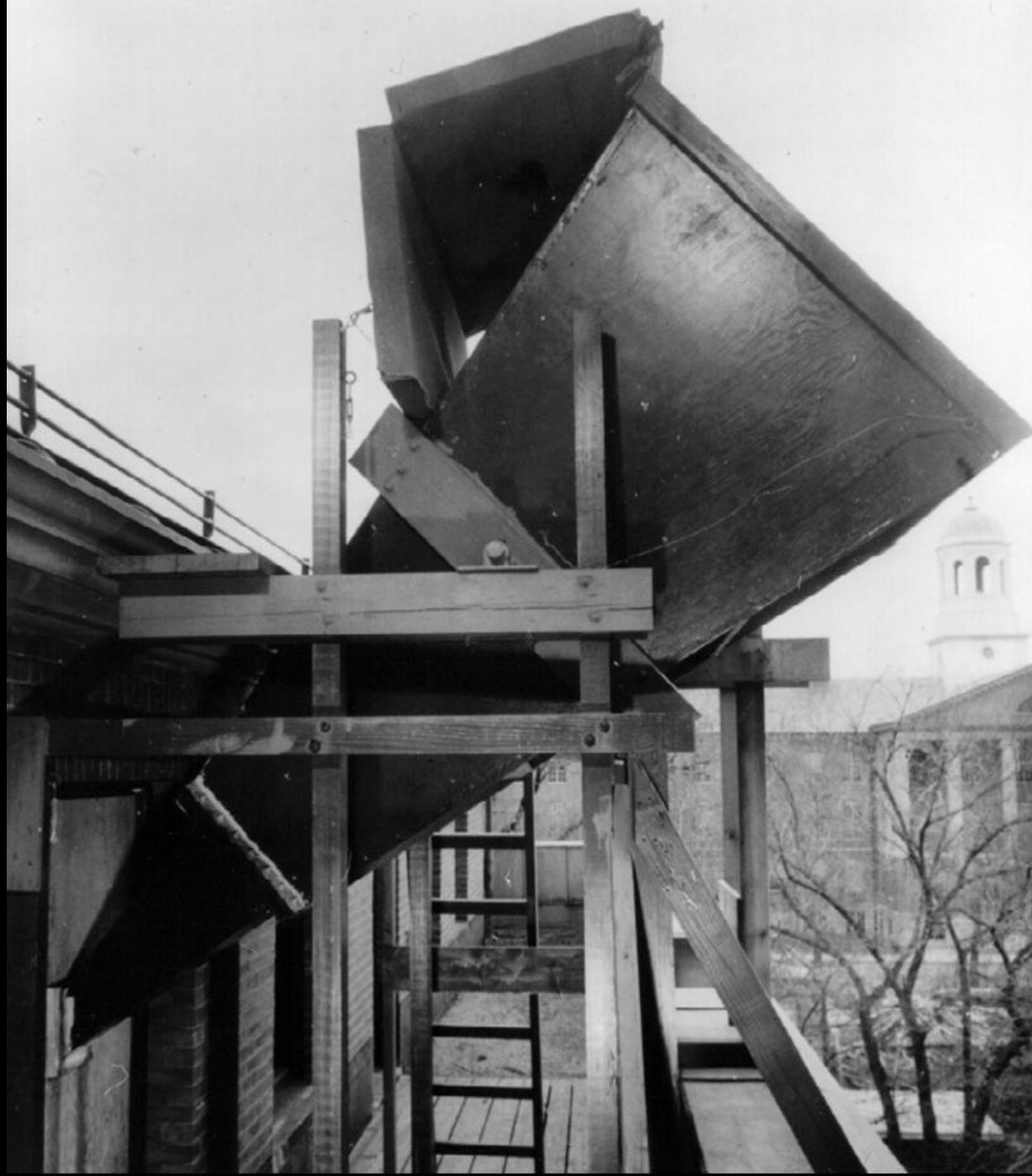






Plate 1.6 Van de Hulst reading his paper on the 21 cm hydrogen line. (This photograph taken in 1955 is a reconstruction of the 1944 meeting).  
(By courtesy of H. C. van de Hulst, Leiden)

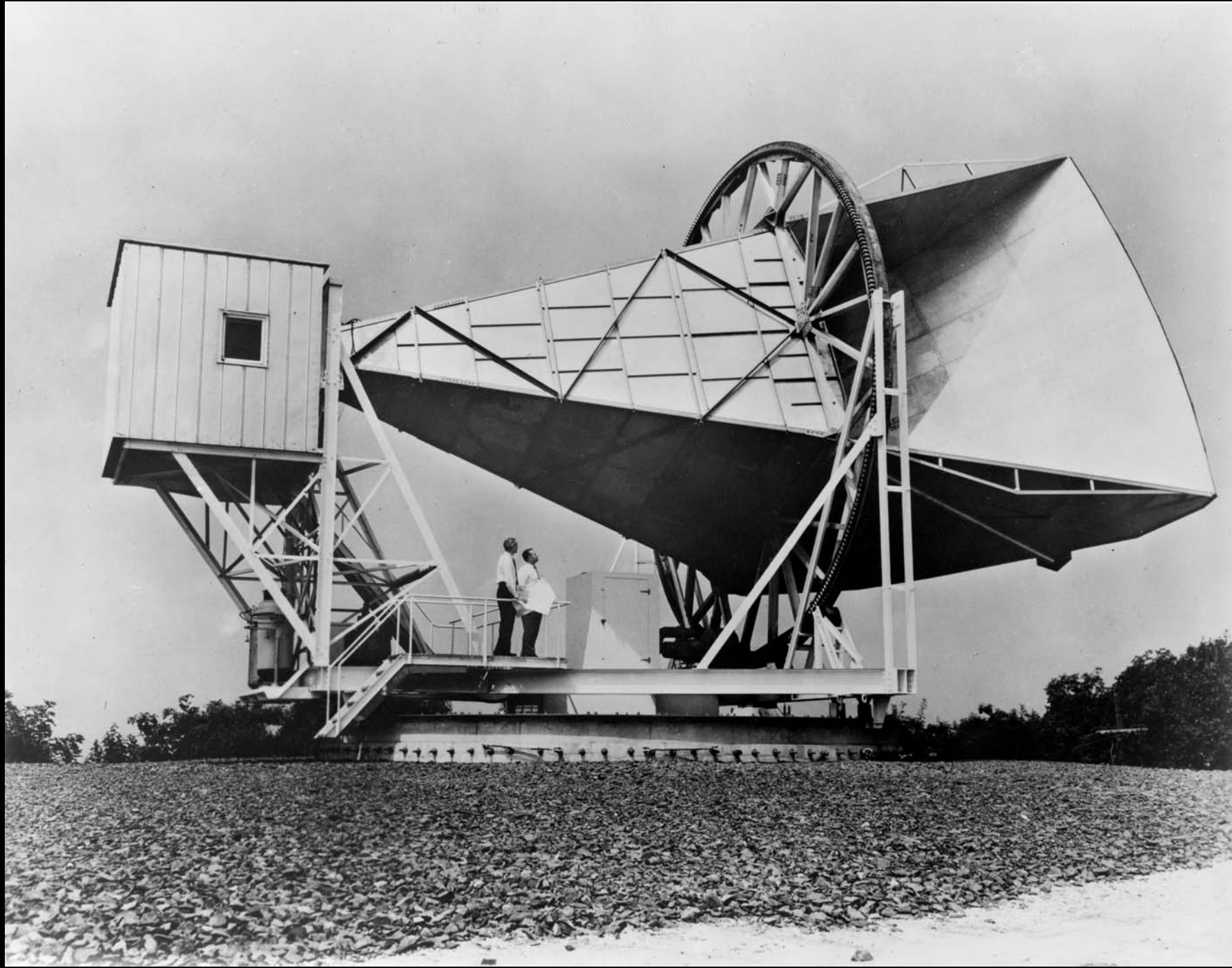




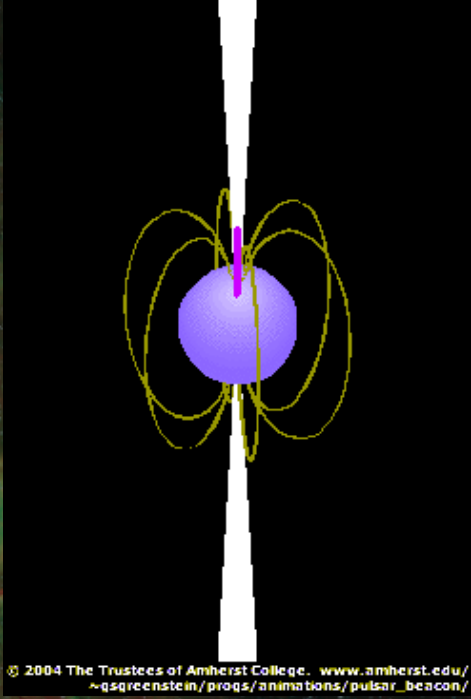




LIFE











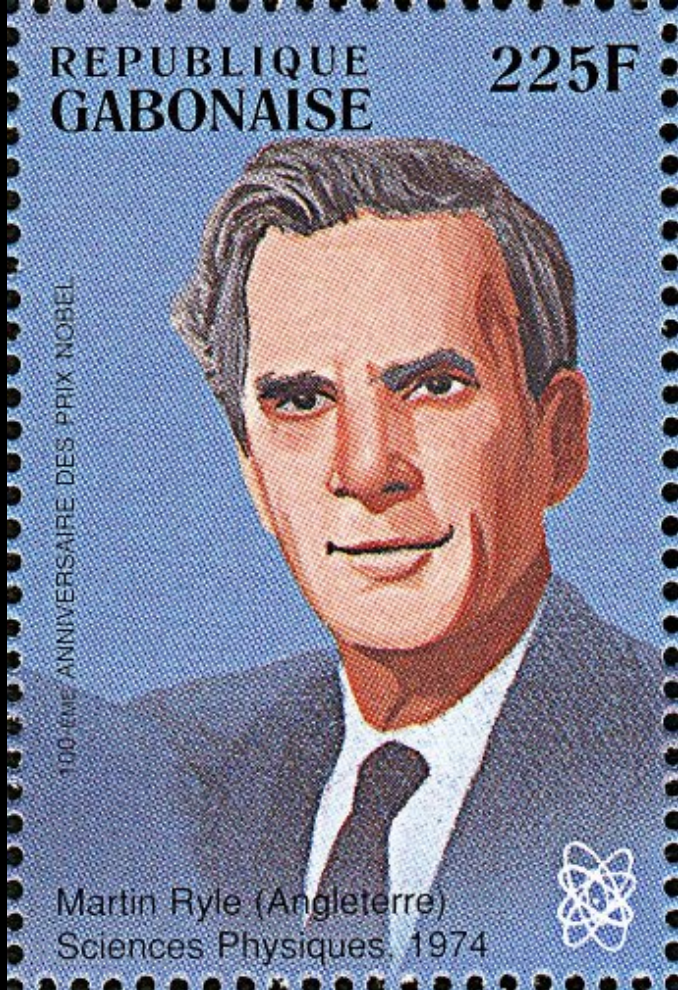
# IV. Interferometry

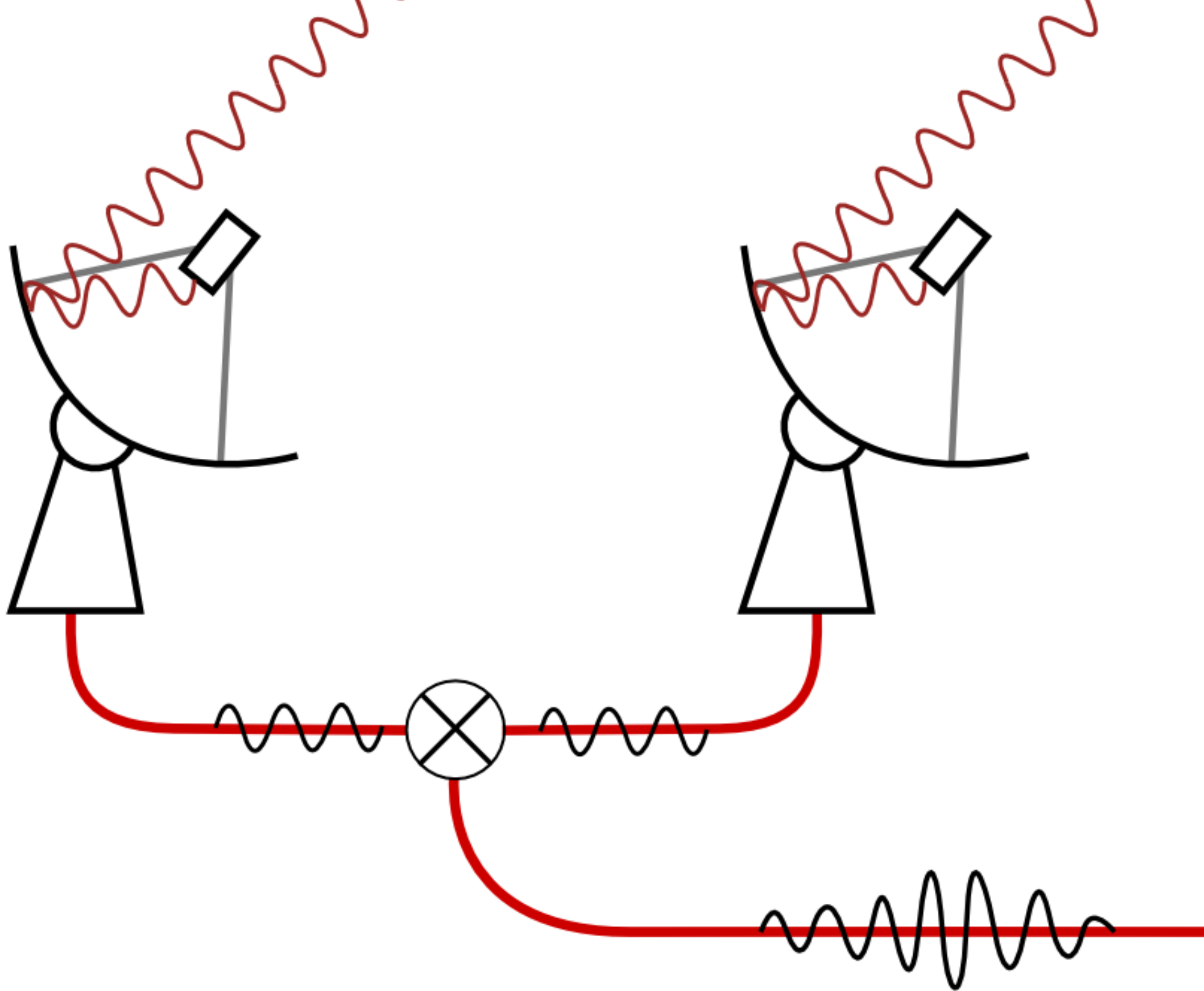
REPUBLIQUE  
GABONAISE

225F

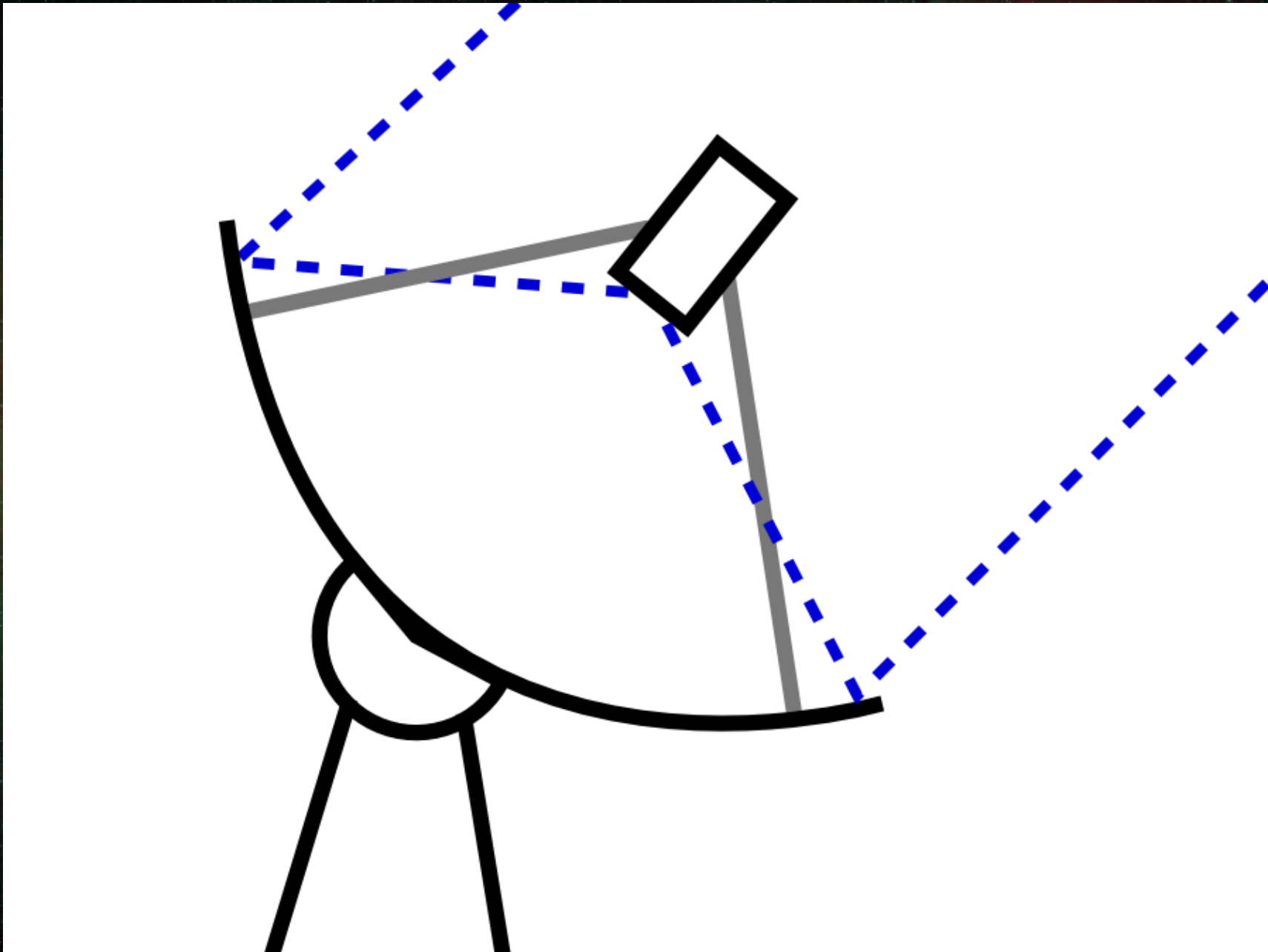
100<sup>ème</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DES PRIX NOBEL

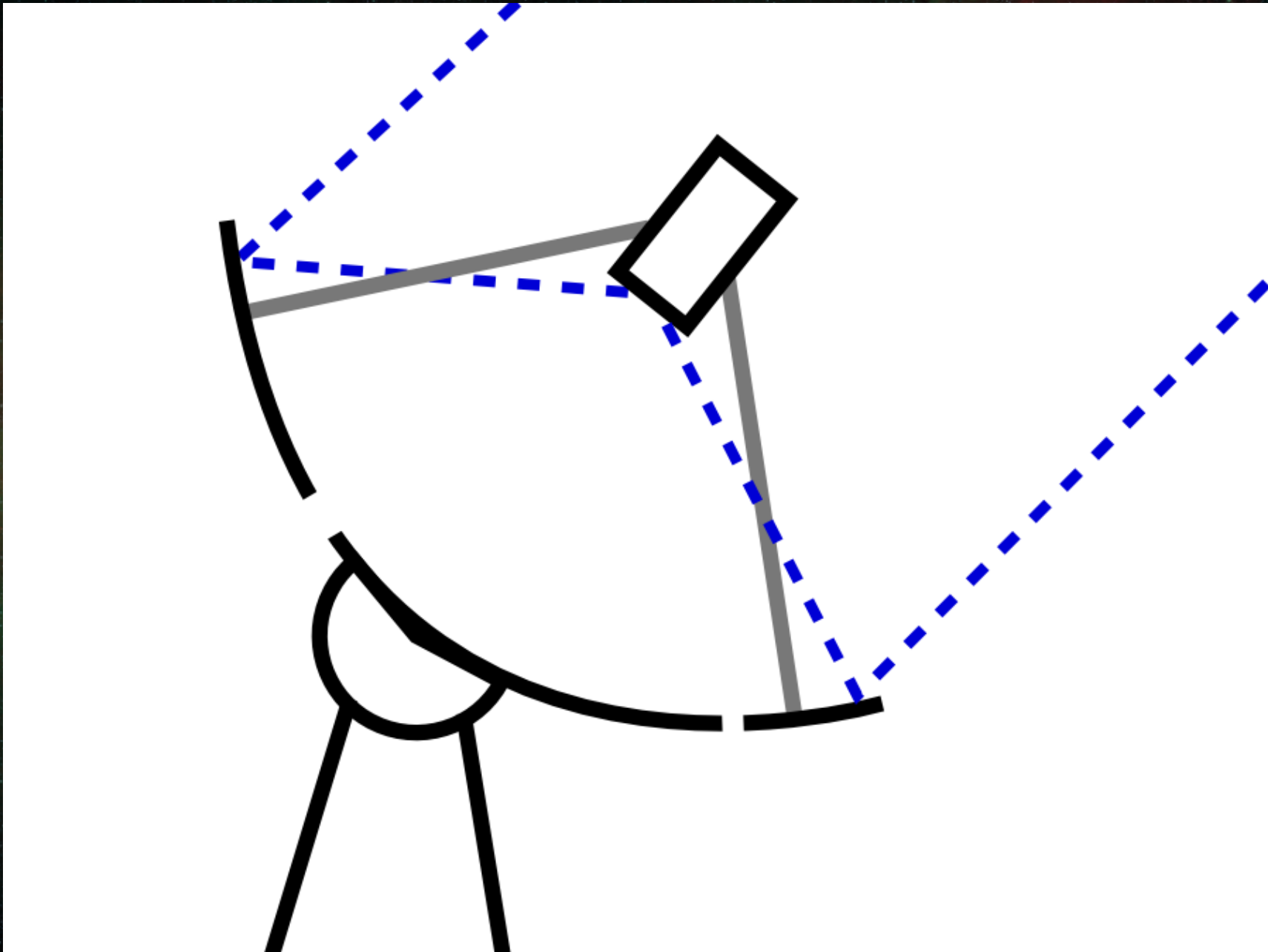
Martin Ryle (Angleterre)  
Sciences Physiques. 1974

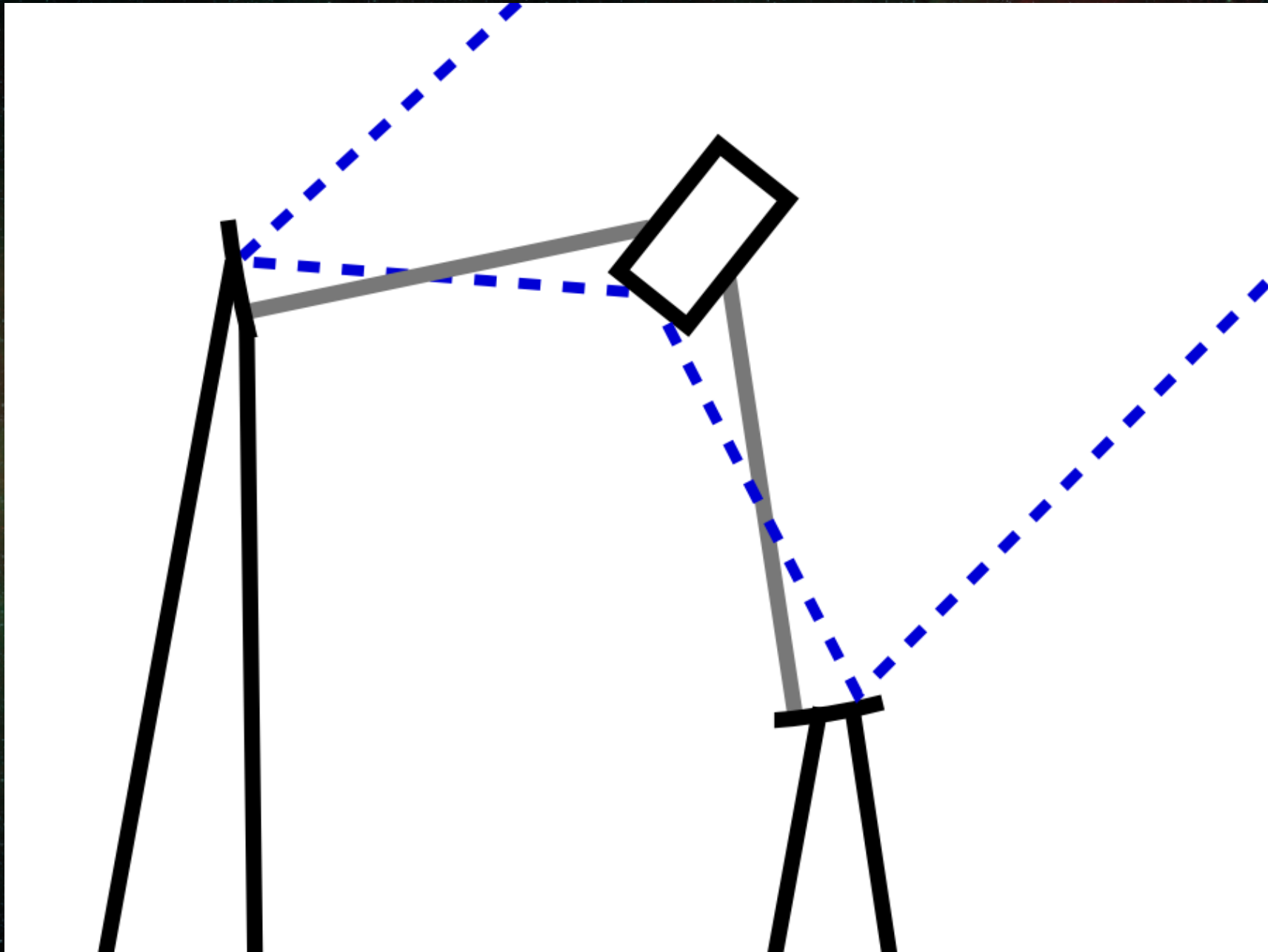


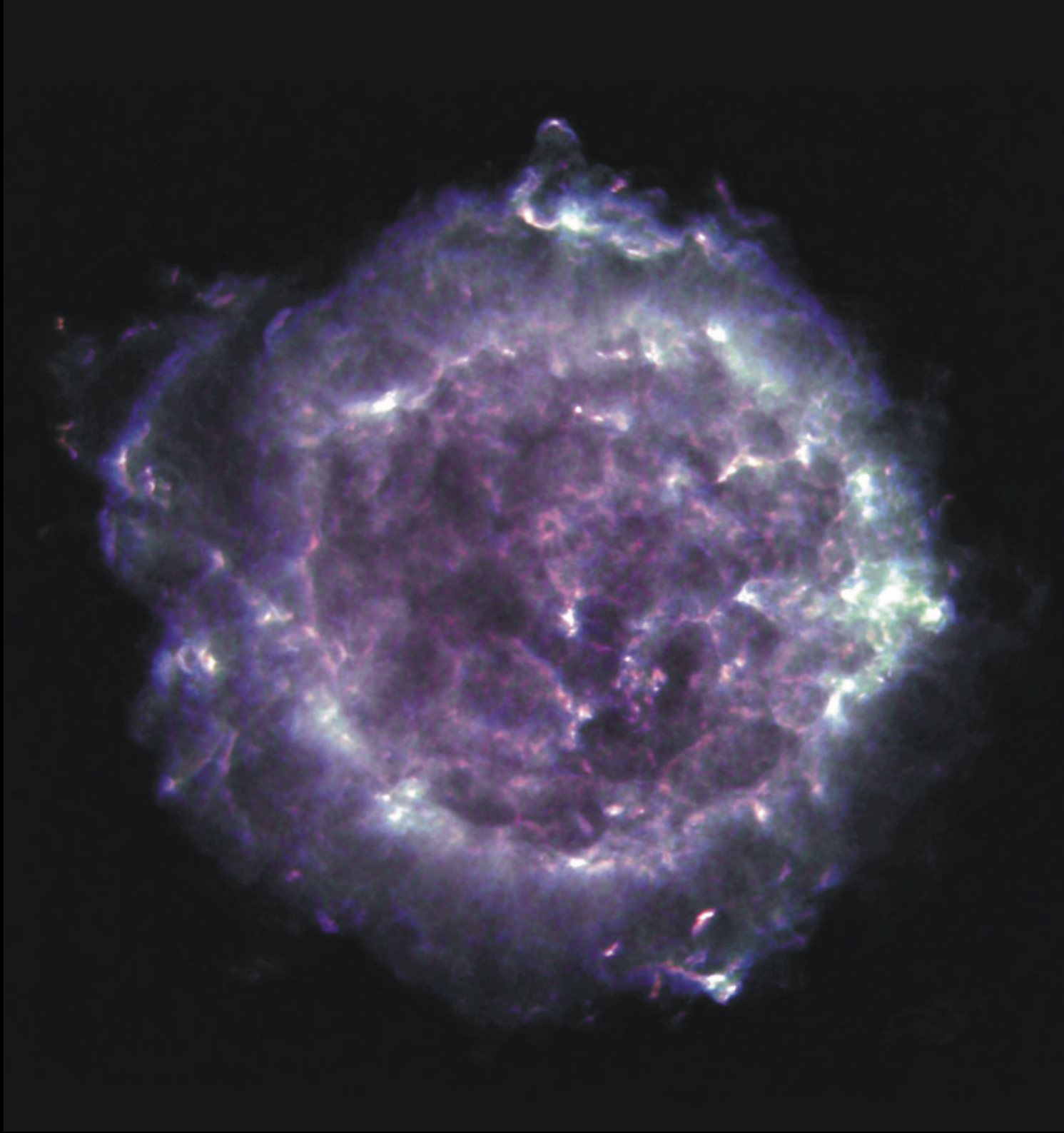


$$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$$











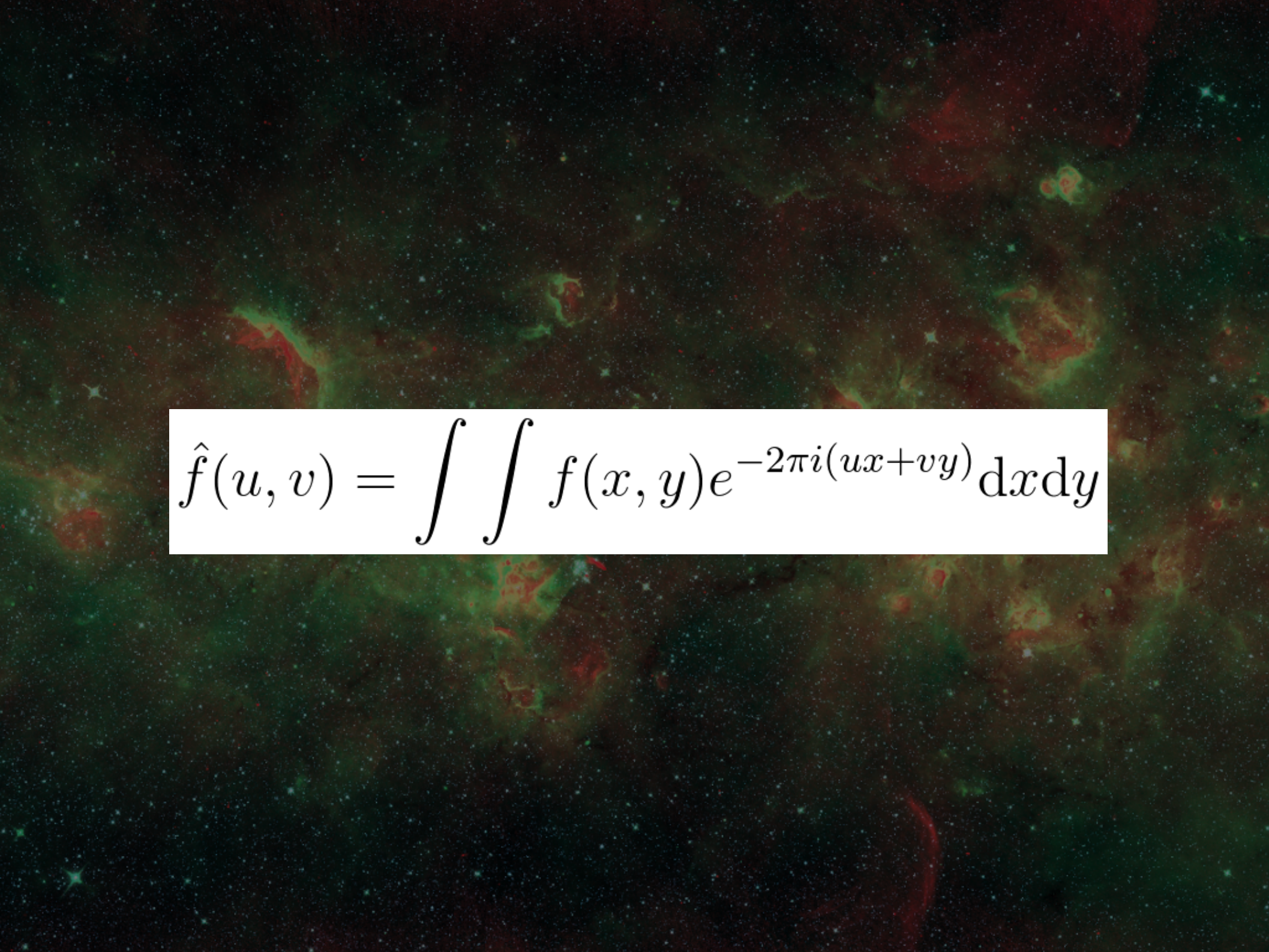

$$\hat{f}(u, v) = \int \int f(x, y) e^{-2\pi i(ux+vy)} dx dy$$



Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI



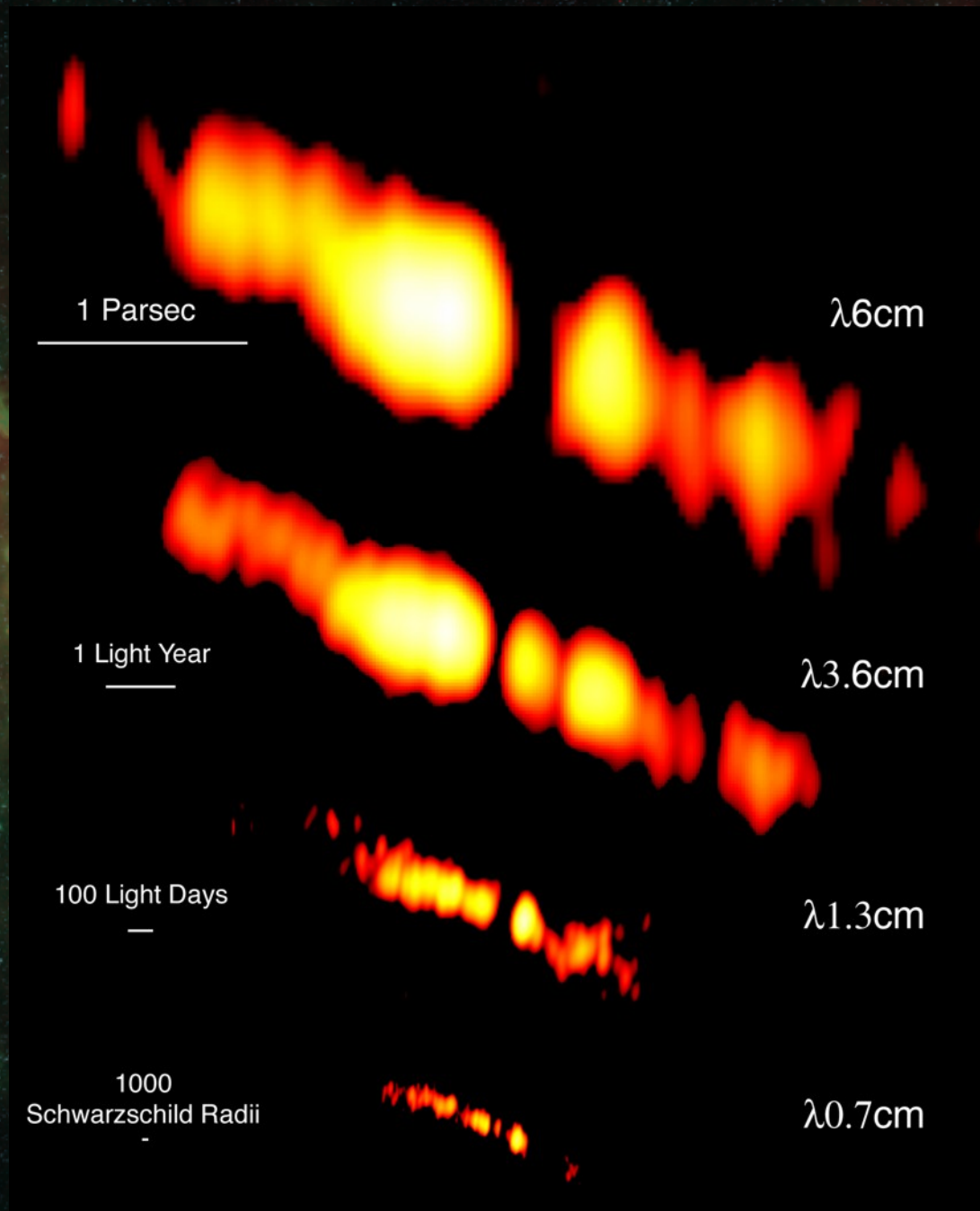


Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI



Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI

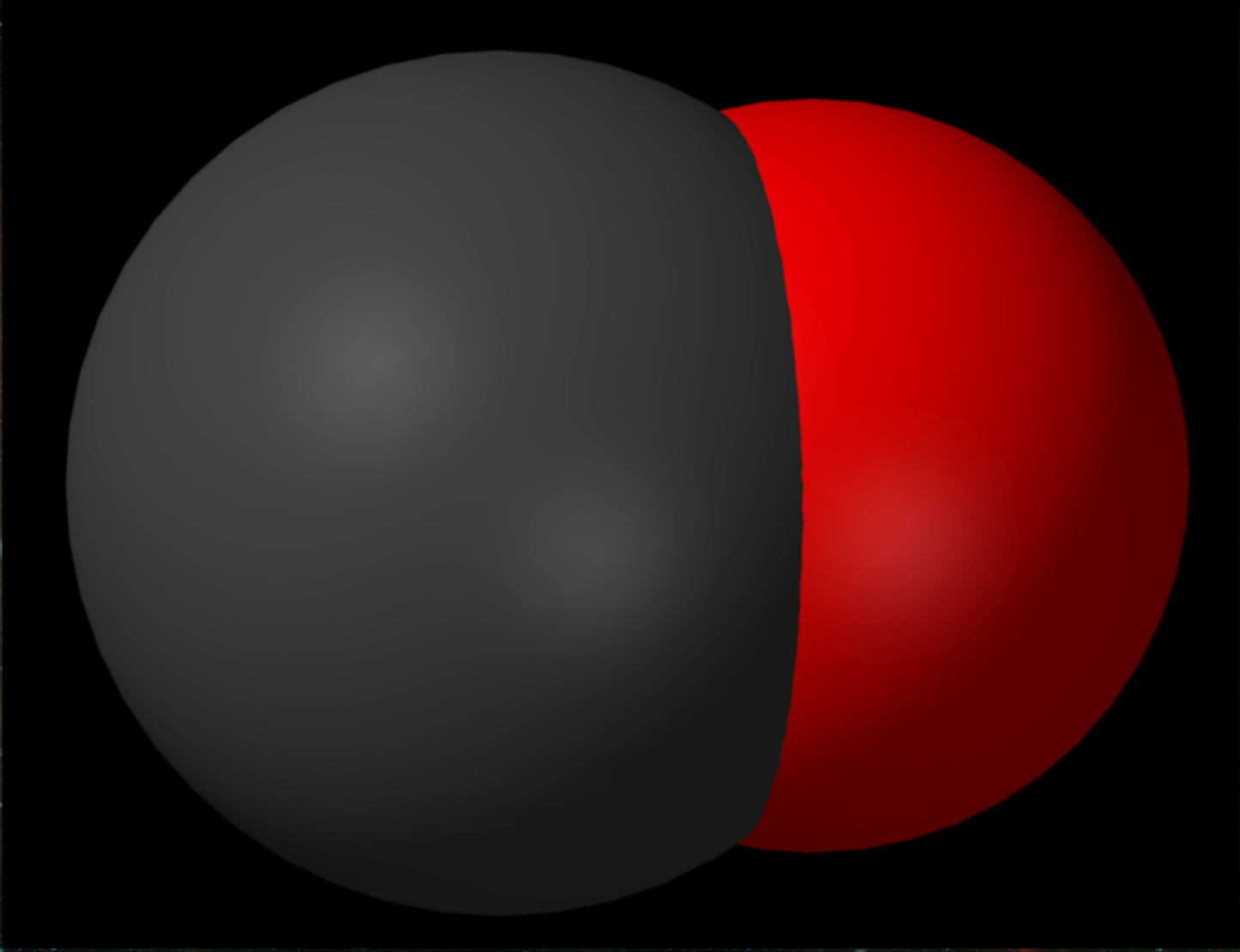


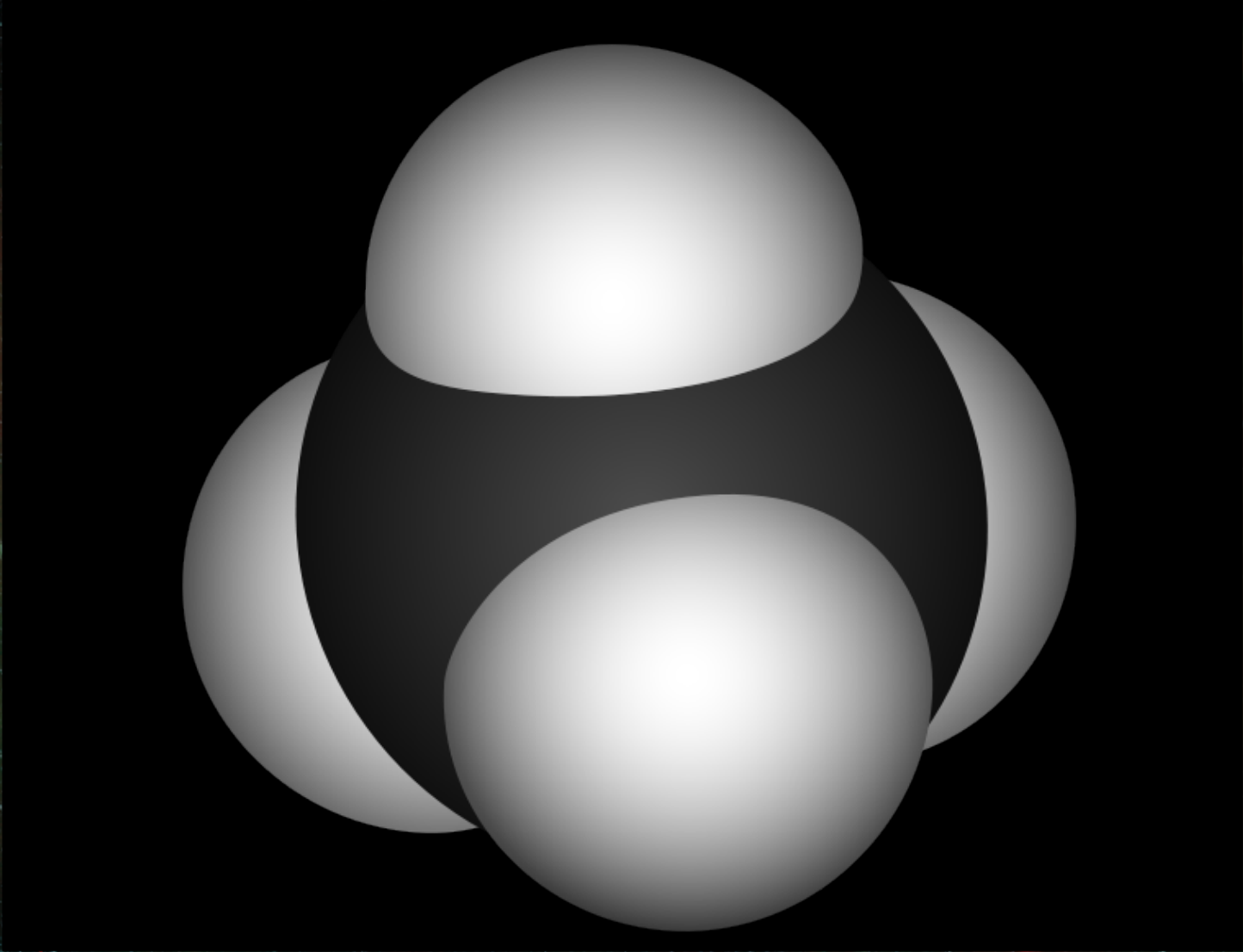


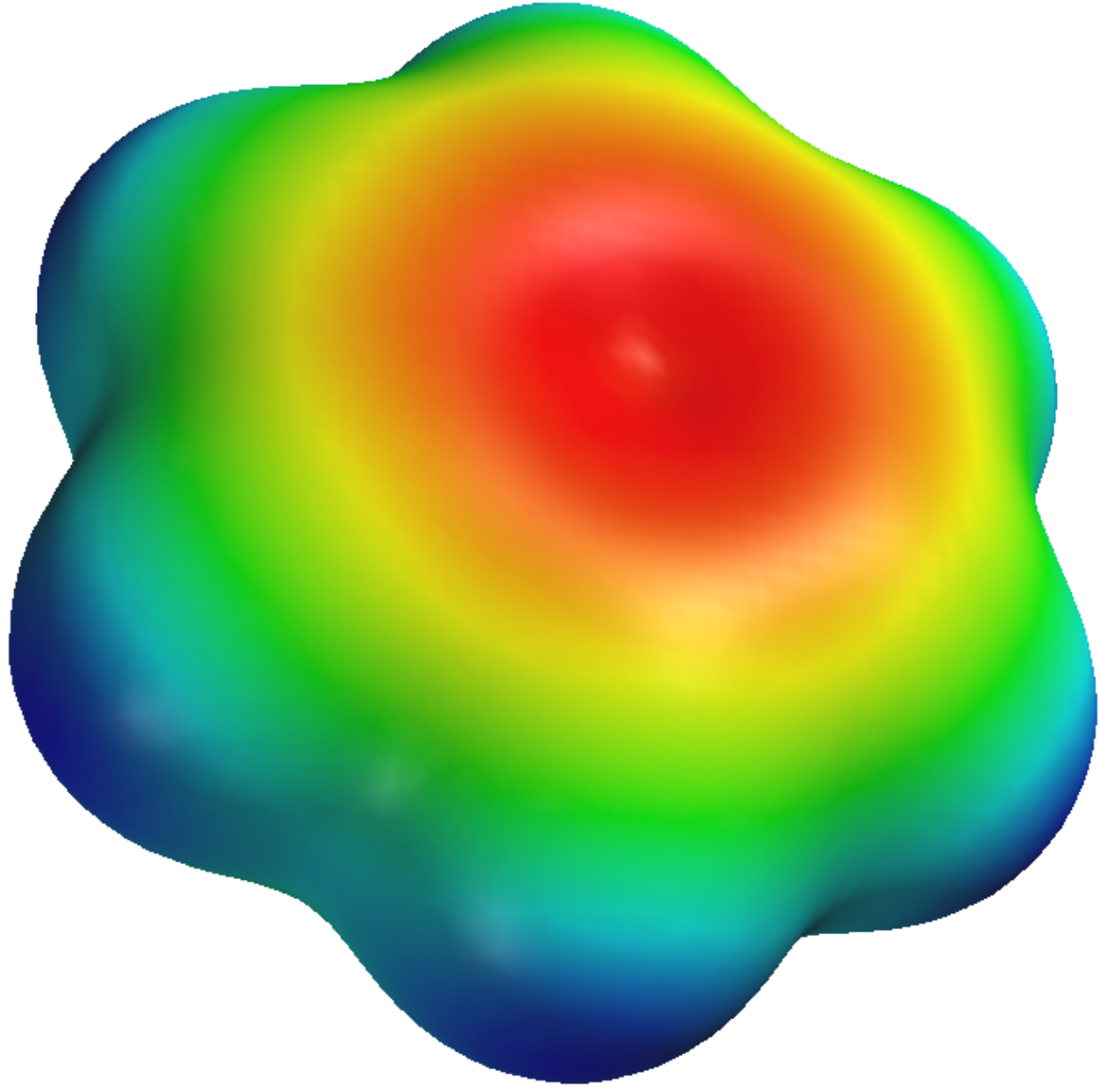


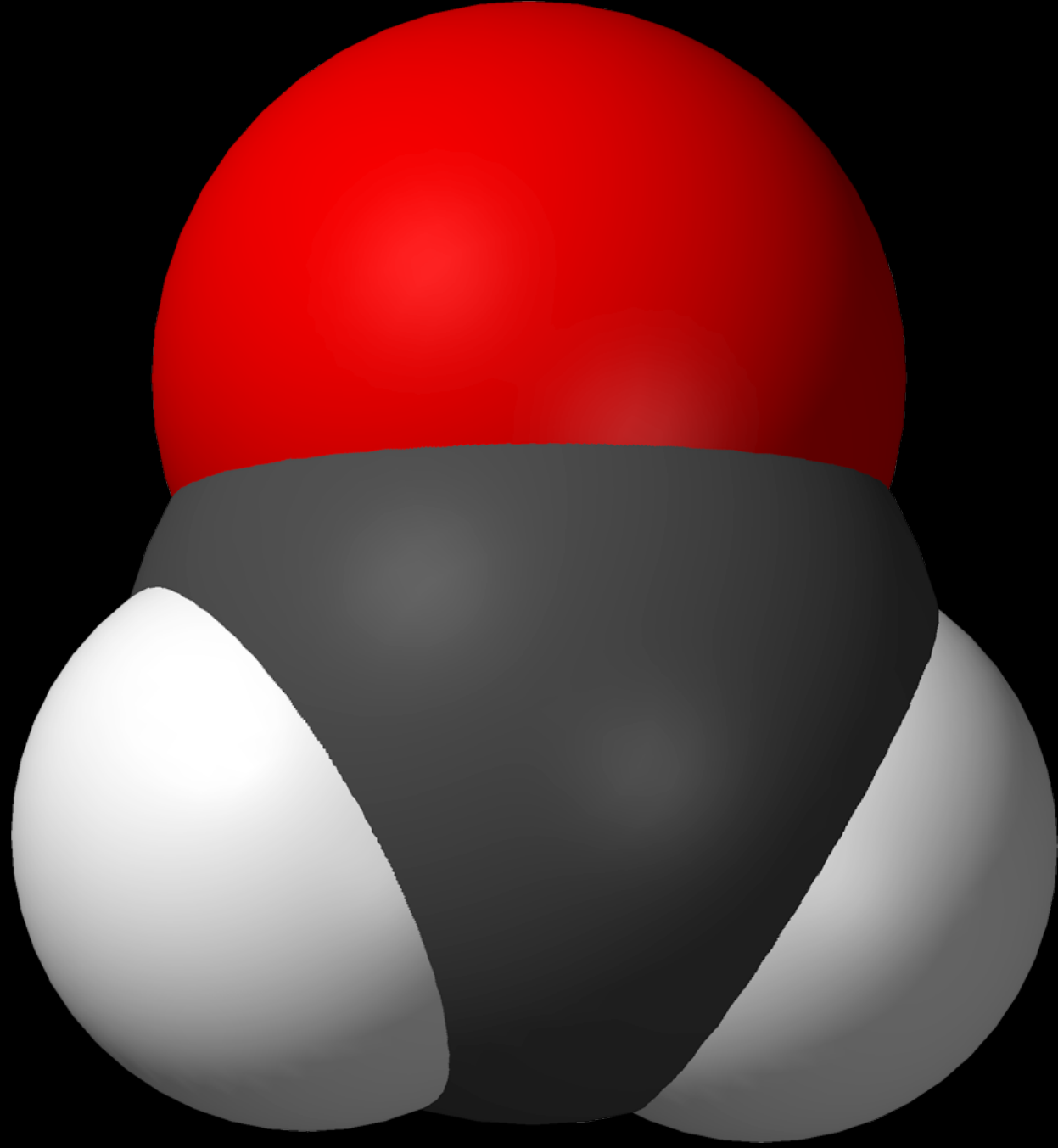
# V. Modern and Future Radio Telescopes











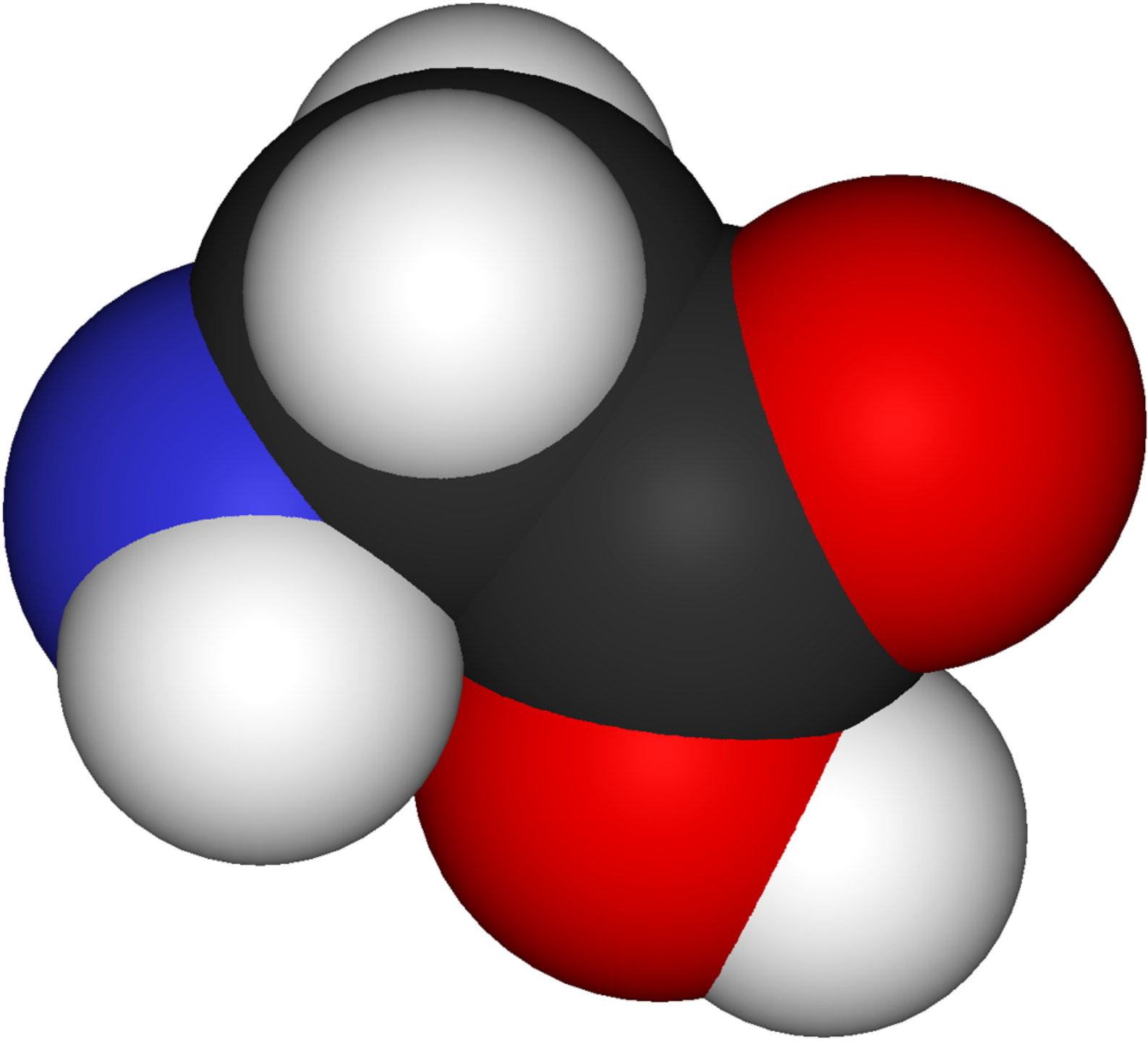




Image courtesy of NRAO/AUI

















