

Electromagnetic Spectrum Telescopes

Goal: As a group, investigate the major telescope that looks at the Universe in the type of light your group was assigned. Find out the following information about and be ready to share it with our class.

1. Location of the telescope – why this is important if applicable
2. Who runs the telescope
3. Type of light the telescope can “see”
4. How the telescope works
 - a. General description: refractor, reflector, combination, interferometer, etc
 - b. Describe the actual detector – this is usually related to the wavelength
 - c. You should be able to explain how light moves through the telescope
5. What the telescope looks like
6. What images from this telescope look like
7. Other pertinent or interesting information

Radio National Radio Astronomy Observatory 1. Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope 2. ALMA 3. Very Large Array (VLA) 4. Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)	Microwave (pick 4) 1. Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) 2. Microwave Anisotropy Probe (MAP) 3. Planck 4. WMAP 5. Odin
Infrared 1. James Webb Space Telescope 2. Spitzer Space Telescope (SST) 3. Single Aperture Far-Infrared Observatory (SAFIR) 4. The Very Large Telescope (VLT)	Visible (pick 4) 1. Hubble Space Telescope (HST) 2. Gran Telescopio Canarias 3. Keck I & Keck II 4. SALT 5. Giant Magellan Telescope
Ultraviolet 1. Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX) 2. Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph (IRIS) 3. Astrosat 4. Hisaki (SPRINT-A)	X-ray 1. Chandra X-ray Observatory (CXO) 2. Nuclear spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR) 3. XMM-Newton 4. International Gamma Ray Astrophysics Laboratory (INTEGRAL)
Gamma 1. Compton Gamma Ray Observatory (CGRO) 2. Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope (GLAST) 3. Swift 4. International Gamma ray Astrophysics Laboratory (INTEGRAL)	