

NRAO Call for Proposals: Semester 2020B

2 January 2020



The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) invites scientists to participate in the Semester 2020B Call for Proposals for the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA), High Sensitivity Array (HSA), and Global 3mm VLBI Array (GMVA).

The submission deadline for Semester 2020B proposals is Monday, 3 February 2020, at 17:00 EST (22:00 UTC).

Proposal preparation and submission are handled via the NRAO Proposal Submission Tool (PST) available at [NRAO Interactive Services \(http://my.nrao.edu/\)](http://my.nrao.edu/). Proposers who need assistance with proposal preparation or have questions regarding the Call for Proposals or NRAO telescope capabilities should contact Observatory staff via the NRAO [Helpdesk \(https://help.nrao.edu/\)](https://help.nrao.edu/). Note that using these tools (both the PST and the Helpdesk) requires registration.

News & Opportunities

Joint NRAO and GBO Telescope Time Allocation Process

Proposals to the National Radio Astronomy Observatory ([NRAO \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/)) and the Green Bank Observatory ([GBO \(http://greenbankobservatory.org/\)](http://greenbankobservatory.org/)) for the scientific use of its telescopes are evaluated on the basis of scientific merit and technical feasibility using a [panel-based proposal review system \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-review-system\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-review-system). This joint process is run by the NRAO in accordance with its [policy of non-discrimination and inclusion. \(https://info.nrao.edu/do/odi/nrao-diversity\)](https://info.nrao.edu/do/odi/nrao-diversity).

The NRAO 2020B Call for Proposals is for observations with the VLA and VLBA/HSA/GMVA; the corresponding call for the GBT can be found at the [GBO Call for Proposals \(https://greenbankobservatory.org/science/gbt-observers/proposals/2020b-call-for-proposals/\)](https://greenbankobservatory.org/science/gbt-observers/proposals/2020b-call-for-proposals/).

Extra-Large Proposals

In the 20A call for proposals, the NRAO invited the submission of Extra-Large proposals (or X-proposals), defined as those requesting a total of more than 1000 hours of telescope time and/or extending over four or more observing semesters. It was also noted in the 20B call that "the maximum amount of time that can be requested through a Large proposal will be capped at 1000 hours starting from Semester 2020B." *Upon further review Large proposals **will not** be capped at 1000 hours for semester 2020B.* Such proposals may provide us with some flexibility in scheduling (e.g., fill an underused LST range).

Evaluation of the X-proposals submitted in 20A is still in progress, but these proposals could be scheduled starting in the 20B semester. *As a general rule at least 50% of the open skies time will still be available to the Regular, Triggered, and Large proposals that request time in this 20B call for proposals.*

Continuing Opportunities

Extra NRAO Staff Help for VLBA Observation Setup and Data Reduction

NRAO is now offering extra staff assistance with VLBA observational setup and data reduction for new or novice users. See the [VLBA, HSA, and GMVA Proposal Guide \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/vlba-proposal-guide\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/vlba-proposal-guide) page for details.

Joint Observing program

Access to the Joint Observing program will continue for the VLA, VLBA and GBT for semester 20B. This includes joint observations with the XMM-Newton Project, the Chandra X-ray Observatory, the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), the Swift Gamma-Ray Burst Mission, and the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope. For more details see the [Joint Proposal page \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/joint-proposals\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/joint-proposals).

Director's Discretionary Time Including Education and Public Outreach

Proposals for Director's Discretionary Time (DDT) may be submitted at any time. They must be submitted through the [PST \(https://my.nrao.edu/\)](https://my.nrao.edu/). DDT proposals are intended to address [targets of opportunity \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/too\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/too), high-risk/high-return [exploratory time \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/exploratoryproposals\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/exploratoryproposals), or other science opportunities deemed sufficiently urgent to justify prompt action.

DDT proposals may also be submitted for the purpose of education and public outreach - for example, to image an iconic source or to support an educational opportunity for students. Such proposals should clearly justify

the requirements for the requested time allocation and observing mode on any given instrument, and should describe the anticipated impact of the observation.

While there is not an *a priori* limit to time that can be requested via DDT, it is expected that no more than 5% of the observing time on each telescope will be allocated for this purpose.

Other Proposal Opportunities

The NRAO would like to make users aware that there are additional proposal opportunities as follows:

- **High Risk Proposals:** As a means of maximizing its scientific impact through cutting-edge observations, the Observatory encourages the submission of high-risk/high-reward proposals.
- **Commensal Observing:** NRAO telescopes and backends are sufficiently flexible in many cases to allow two experiments to run commensally. To the degree that this enhances science return from the telescopes, NRAO wishes to support commensal projects subject to resource and scheduling constraints.
- **Filler Programs:** Some programs are not time critical, strongly dependent on array configuration, or require highly subscribed LST ranges. Such programs may be able to take advantage of "filler" time.

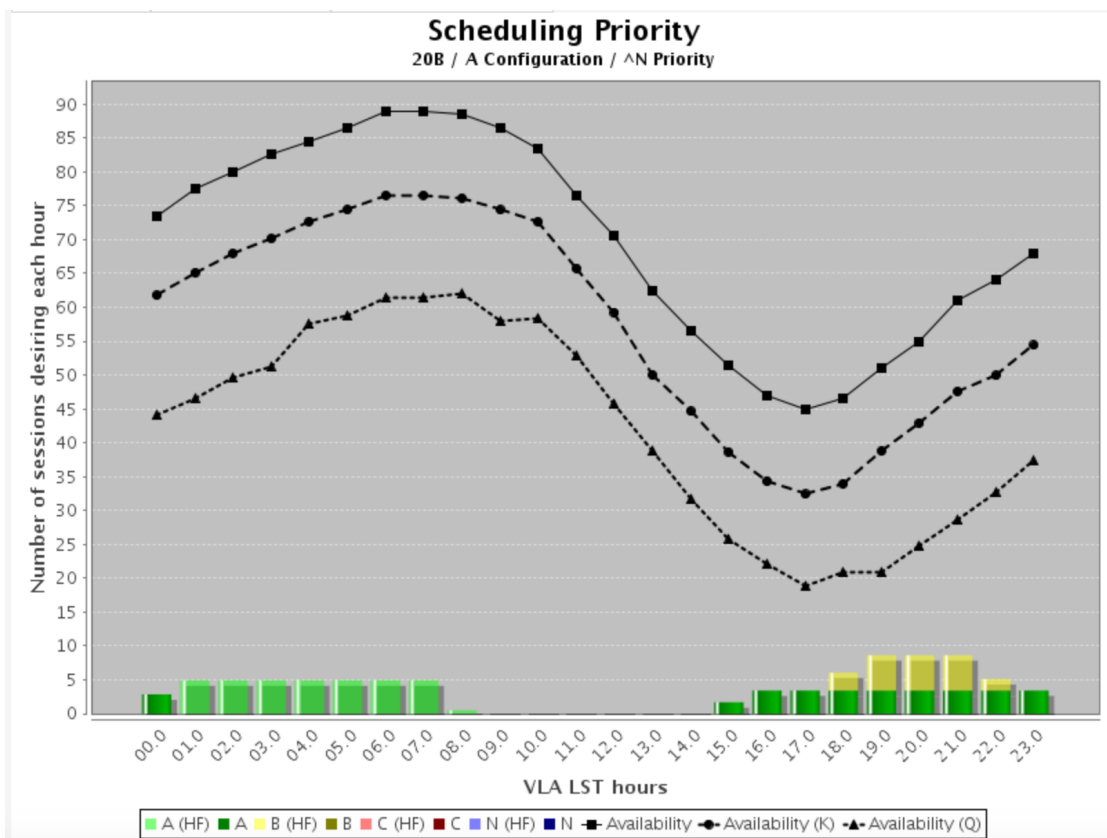
Further information about each of these programs can be found on the [Proposal Opportunities](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-opportunities) (<https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-opportunities>) page.

VLA Proposal Guide

VLA Configuration Plans and Science Time Available

The February 3, 2020 deadline covers the observing period October 30, 2020 through February 8, 2021 (Semester 2020B), encompassing the A configuration of the VLA. Multi-configuration proposals that include this configuration may also be submitted. Additionally, proposals requesting only configurations that will fall in semester 2021A (or later) may be submitted if the Principal Investigator is a graduate student. NRAO offers this service to provide scientific and technical feedback for students, and to provide them with an opportunity to re-submit their proposals for their principal semester with this information in hand. Students should ensure that their status is up to date and correct in the NRAO User Database. Please refer to the [VLA Configuration Plans \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-plan\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-plan) for details and availability of upcoming configurations.

A plot of estimated available observing hours as a function of LST for the A configuration in semester 2020B is shown below. In this plot, engineering, maintenance, and testing cause the solid (upper) line to be less than the total number of LST days in the configuration; such activities occur predominantly during daytime.



Estimated science time available per LST hour is shown by the solid (upper) black line for all frequencies, the dashed (middle) line for K-band conditions, and dotted (lower) line for Q-band conditions. The colored bars show pre-committed time from previous proposal deadlines, where green represents priority A, yellow priority B, and red priority C. For the net available time in either configuration per LST hour subtract the bars of the pre-committed time from the black curve.

We note that for the last few years the VLA has seen consistently lower demand for LSTs in the range of approximately 20 to 24 hours in almost all configurations. While we do not know for sure if this will be true for

the A configuration in the 2020B observing semester, we encourage our users to submit proposals for time in that range.

Observing Capabilities for Semester 2020B

For the 2020A observing semester, capabilities which have been added to the General Observing (GO) program are Y1 observing with VLBA, P-band polarization, and coherent-dedispersion pulsar observing. Details are given in the [Offered VLA Capabilities during the Next Semester \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-capabilities\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-capabilities) section of the [Observational Status Summary \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss) (OSS) and are summarized in the following table. Several additional capabilities are available to proposers through the Shared Risk Observing (SRO) and Resident Shared Risk Observing (RSRO) programs, as described below.

Capability	Description
8-bit samplers	<p>Standard default setups for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 GHz bandwidth continuum observations at S/C/X/Ku/K/Ka/Q bands (16 × 128 MHz subbands) ◦ 1 GHz bandwidth continuum observations at L-band (16 × 64 MHz subbands) ◦ 256 MHz bandwidth continuum observations at P-band (16 × 16 MHz subbands) <p>Flexible setups for spectroscopy, using two, independently tunable, 1 GHz baseband pairs, each of which can be split into up to 16 flexibly tunable subbands</p> <p>Single, dual, and full polarization products</p>
3-bit samplers	<p>Standard default setups for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 8 GHz bandwidth continuum observations at K/Ka/Q-bands ◦ 6 GHz bandwidth at Ku-band ◦ 4 GHz bandwidth at C/X-bands <p>Flexible setups for spectroscopy, using four, independently tunable, 2 GHz baseband pairs, each of which can be split into up to 16 flexibly tunable subbands</p> <p>Single, dual, and full polarization products</p>
Mixed 3-bit and 8-bit samplers	Allows more flexibility for simultaneous continuum and high-resolution spectral line observing
Subarrays	Up to 3 independent subarrays using standard 8-bit continuum setups
Phased array and Y1 for VLBI	See VLBA Call for Proposals (https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/vlba-proposal-guide)
Solar observing	All solar observing except the L-band reverse-coupled system
On-The-Fly Mosaicing (OTF)	P-, L-, S-, and C-bands only; no subarrays
Pulsar	Phase-binned and coherent-dedispersion (YUPPI) pulsar observing, except 4-band YUPPI
Frequency averaging	Frequency averaging in the correlator by a factor of two or four (only available for single subarray and non-OTF observations)

Both single pointing and mosaics with discrete, multiple field centers are supported. Data rates up to 60 MB/s (216 GB/hour) are considered GO. [Correlator integration time limits per band and per array configuration \(http://go.nrao.edu/tim-res\)](http://go.nrao.edu/tim-res) also apply as described in the OSS. The data rate and total data volume required by a proposal will be a consideration in its technical evaluation.

There are some [limitations on frequency settings and tuning ranges \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-frq\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-frq), especially at Ka-band; please consult the OSS for further details. Additionally, the [Exposure Calculator \(http://go.nrao.edu/ect\)](http://go.nrao.edu/ect) has been updated and other special tools are available to assist users with the development of correlator setups for the proposal deadline (see [VLA Proposal Submission Guidelines \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps)). All antennas employ electronics and receiver systems that provide continuous frequency coverage from 1–50 GHz in the following observing bands: 1–2 GHz (L-band); 2–4 GHz (S-band); 4–8 GHz (C-band); 8–12 GHz (X-band); 12–18 GHz (Ku-band); 18–26.5 GHz (K-band); 26.5–40 GHz (Ka-band); and 40–50 GHz (Q-band). In addition to these, all VLA antennas are equipped with 224–480 MHz (P-band) and 54–86 (4-band) receivers near the prime focus.

We continue to offer shared risk programs to our user community for those who would like to push the capabilities of the VLA beyond those offered for general use.

VLA Shared Risk Observing

The VLA Shared Risk Observing (SRO) program allows users access to capabilities that can be set up via the Observation Preparation Tool (OPT) and run through the dynamic scheduler without intervention, but are not as well tested as GO capabilities. The following capabilities are offered under the SRO program during the 2020B semester:

- On-the-Fly (OTF) mosaicing for X-, Ku-, K-, Ka-, and Q-bands (used when each pointing on the sky is no more than a few seconds), but not using subarrays;
- 4-band (58-84 MHz) Stokes I continuum observations; and
- Dual 4/P-band Stokes I continuum observations.

See the [VLA Proposal Submission Guidelines \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps) web page for information about tools and other advice on proposing for Shared Risk observing capabilities.

VLA Resident Shared Risk Observing

The VLA Resident Shared Risk Observing (RSRO) program provides access to extended capabilities of the VLA that require additional testing. This access is provided in exchange for a period of residence to help commission those capabilities. Examples of capabilities that would fall under the RSRO program in the 2020A semester include:

- correlator dump times shorter than 50 msec, including integration times as short as 5 msec for transient detection;
- data rates above 60 MB/s;
- recirculation beyond a factor of 64 in the correlator;
- 4-band polarization;
- more than 3 subarrays, or subarrays with the 3-bit system;
- complex phased array observations (e.g., pulsar and complex VLBI observing modes);
- Frequency averaging by more than a factor of 4.

A detailed description of the VLA RSRO program for semester 2020B and beyond is available at the [VLA Proposal Submission Guidelines \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-steps) web page.

Commensal Observing Systems at the VLA

There are two commensal systems on the VLA that may take data at the same time as your proposed observation. The first is the [VLITE \(http://vlite.nrao.edu/\)](http://vlite.nrao.edu/) system, which will take data at P-band during regular observations that use bands other than P-band. The VLITE system is deployed on fifteen VLA antennas.

Observers wishing to gain access to the commensal VLITE data taken during their VLA observations should follow the instructions on the [VLITE \(http://vlite.nrao.edu/\)](http://vlite.nrao.edu/) web page for doing so. The second is the [realfast \(http://realfast.io/\)](http://realfast.io/) system, which takes data at very fast dump rates in an effort to detect Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs). This system is already fully commissioned for observing in L- and S-bands, and will be commissioned by the 2020B observing semester for higher frequencies, and we expect it to be running at that time

Proposal and Observation Preparation

Proposal preparation and submission are via the Proposal Submission Tool (PST) at [NRAO Interactive Services \(https://my.nrao.edu/\)](https://my.nrao.edu/). Use of the PST requires registration in the NRAO User Database. There are various tools and documentation to help users in this process. Descriptions of all updated documentation and tools, along with an outline of the steps required to write a proposal, are available at the [Guide to Proposing for the VLA \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop) web page.

When constructing sessions in the PST, proposers should be cognizant of their use by the Time Allocation Committee (TAC). Specifically taking into account the time available as a function of LST, software will assign an initial scheduling priority to each session in each proposal, which can be modified by the TAC if they desire. The assigned scheduling priority will depend on the linear-rank score of the proposal from its scientific review, the LSTs involved in the session (daytime is harder to accommodate than nighttime, for instance), the predicted atmospheric conditions for observing over that LST range at the time of year of the configuration, the total time requested in the session, and the competition from other proposals requesting time at similar LSTs. Please see [this description \(http://go.nrao.edu/obs-session\)](http://go.nrao.edu/obs-session) for guidance on how to set up sessions in the PST, and [this document \(http://www.aoc.nrao.edu/~schedsoc/VLAprioritizerMemo.pdf\)](http://www.aoc.nrao.edu/~schedsoc/VLAprioritizerMemo.pdf) for a complete description of the VLA Prioritizer (the software that generates the initial scheduling priorities for all sessions that are subsequently used by the TAC to derive the final priorities).

All approved VLA observations are set up using the [Observation Preparation Tool \(OPT\) \(http://go.nrao.edu/opt-doc\)](http://go.nrao.edu/opt-doc). Most, if not all, projects will be observed dynamically; users must either submit their scheduling blocks before the start of the configuration or contact the VLA Scheduler (schedsoc@nrao.edu) before that date to avoid a reduction in scheduling priority. Early submission also maximizes the opportunity of them being observed and helps us to schedule the VLA most efficiently. Advice on the optimal length of scheduling blocks and other useful information may be found at the [Observing FAQ \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obsfaq\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obsfaq) web page.

Information about VLA capabilities, proposal preparation and submission, observing strategies, and calibration overhead can be found in the [VLA Observational Status Summary \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss), at the [Guide to Proposing for the VLA \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop), and at the [Guide to Observing with the VLA \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obs\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obs). Answers to Frequently Asked Questions are contained in these proposing and observing guides. Questions may also be directed to the [NRAO Helpdesk \(http://go.nrao.edu/obshelp\)](http://go.nrao.edu/obshelp).

VLBA, HSA, and GMVA Proposal Guide

Proposal submission information for the following three combinations of telescopes are detailed in individual sections below:

- [Very Long Baseline Array](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba>) (VLBA) and [High Sensitivity Array](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/HSA) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/HSA>) (HSA) proposals requesting time in Semester 2020B (2020 August 1 - 2021 January 31) or multi-semester proposals.
- [Global mm VLBI Array](https://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/) (<https://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/>) (GMVA) proposals for 2020 Session II (Oct 08 - Oct 13), or later sessions.

VLBA Proposals

The VLBA provides ultra-high angular resolution for astrophysical studies including:

- Non-thermal continuum emission, including polarimetry, from active galactic nuclei (AGN), Galactic microquasars, pulsars, and other sources.
- Maser emission lines of OH (1.7 and 6.0 GHz), CH₃OH (6.7 and 12.2 GHz), H₂O (22 GHz), SiO (43 and 86 GHz) and other molecules, and numerous thermal absorption lines, in a variety of Galactic and extragalactic circumstances.
- Multiple-phase-center surveys across the primary beam.
- Parallax and proper motion via differential astrometry of a variety of stars, star-forming regions, and nearby extragalactic objects, at accuracies as good as 10 microarcsec.
- Absolute astrometry at accuracies of ~200 microarcsec to expand the International Celestial Reference Frame.

Overall information about the VLBA is available in the [VLBA Observational Status Summary](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss>) (OSS); specific sections relevant to various proposal types are linked below.

The VLBA operates two data systems, a Polyphase Filterbank (PFB), and a Digital Downconverter (DDC). These are described in detail in the [Roach Digital Backend \(RDBE\)](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/sig-proc/rdbe) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/sig-proc/rdbe>) section of the VLBA OSS, which also includes suggestions for selecting the optimal observing system for various scientific goals.

VLBA proposals must be prepared and submitted using the NRAO Proposal Submission Tool (PST), accessible via [NRAO Interactive Services](http://my.nrao.edu/) (<http://my.nrao.edu/>). Use of the PST requires registration by all proposers, including co-investigators, in the NRAO User Database.

Proposals requiring significant additional correlator resources, such as multiple phase centers per field or multiple pulsar phase bins, should consider mechanisms to support the correlation without adversely affecting the throughput of other projects. These should be entered in the technical justification section of the proposal.

Approximately 1000 to 1200 hours of VLBA observing time are expected to be available for Open Skies in observing semester 2020B. **In recent semesters, there has been less pressure in the GST range 0600 - 1800 hours as compared to 1800 - 0600 GST, and we expect this trend to continue.**

Most approved VLBA observations are performed dynamically; for those dynamic observations, users must either submit their observing (.key) files (to vlbiobs@nrao.edu) before the beginning of the semester (February 01 or August 01 for **A** and **B** semesters, respectively), or contact the VLBA Scheduler (schedsoc@nrao.edu) before those dates to avoid a reduction in scheduling priority. Early submission of schedules maximizes the opportunity of dynamic observing and assists in the efficient scheduling of the VLBA.

NRAO Staff Assistance with VLBA Observation Setup and Data Reduction

Beginning with the 2020A proposal call, NRAO offered extra staff assistance with VLBA observational setups and data reduction. We will continue to offer this assistance for the 20B semester. Again, this offer will pertain to proposals which request only the VLBA (i.e. no HSA, GMVA, or cm Global proposals). Additionally, this offer will be limited in scope to new or novice VLBA users, and will include both observing and data reduction assistance. There will also be limitations in some capabilities which will be supported under this program, for example which bands will be allowed. In order to request this assistance, please mark the checkbox on the General page of VLBA proposals in the Proposal Submission Tool (PST), at the bottom of the page, and please provide input on your proficiency, and/or specific requests in the text box. Note that checking the text box and providing the requested input does not automatically mean that this service will be provided for your proposal. There will be an internal NRAO review of these requests similar to that done for RSRO proposals (see below); the proposal disposition letter will inform the proposers whether or not the service can be provided.

VLBA Filler Proposals

Filler proposals, which are scientifically useful programs which can be scheduled at a large range of GST times, with fewer than 8 stations, low-frequency weather requirements, and short (2 - 6 hours) scheduling blocks, are especially encouraged on the VLBA. Such projects can help to fill "gaps" in the dynamic observing schedule.

VLBA Resident Shared Risk Observing

The VLBA Resident Shared Risk Observing (RSRO) program provides users with early access to new capabilities in exchange for a period of residency in Socorro to help commission those capabilities. For example, the phased-VLA system was developed through RSRO programs. **Users are encouraged to conceive and propose innovative ideas for new VLBA capabilities.** Some staff suggestions are at [VLBA RSRO program \(https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/offered-vlba-capabilities-during-the-next-semester#resident-shared-risk-observing\)](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/offered-vlba-capabilities-during-the-next-semester#resident-shared-risk-observing), along with details for submitting RSRO proposals.

Proposers should be aware that RSRO capabilities are generally not approved at priority A, owing to the level of risk associated with these observations.

High Sensitivity Array (HSA) Proposals

The [HSA \(https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/hsa\)](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/hsa) comprises the VLBA, phased VLA,GBT, Effelsberg, and Arecibo telescopes. All of the HSA stations are equipped with instrumentation compatible with the VLBA observing capabilities described in [Roach Digital Backend \(RDBE\) \(https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/sig-proc/rdbe\)](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/sig-proc/rdbe) section of the VLBA OSS. Ongoing special considerations for the HSA telescopes are documented in the [HSA section \(https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/hsa\)](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/hsa) of the VLBA OSS; new features and special cases are cited here.

VLBI observations combining the VLBA with any one or more of the other four HSA stations can be requested in a single HSA proposal. However, separate proposals must be submitted for any *non-VLBI* use of any

requested telescopes.

HSA proposals must be prepared and submitted using the NRAO Proposal Submission Tool (PST), accessible via [NRAO Interactive Services \(http://my.nrao.edu/\)](http://my.nrao.edu/). Use of the PST requires registration by all proposers, including co-investigators, in the NRAO User Database. The inclusion of HSA stations should be quantitatively justified in the proposal.

4096 Mbps on the HSA (SRO)

The highest recording rate on the VLBA (4096 Mbps) can be requested for the HSA, as a shared-risk observing (SRO) mode, for semester 2020B. This includes the VLBA itself, Effelsberg, the phased VLA (Y27) and the GBT, but excludes Arecibo (see below). The [EVN Sensitivity Calculator \(http://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc\)](http://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc) can select 4096 Mbps for sensitivity estimates on the HSA.

HSA Station Notes

- **The phased Very Large Array (Y27)** will be available for HSA observing in Semester 2020B, in the **B** (~Aug - Sep 2020) and **A** (~Oct 2020 - Jan 2021) configurations. Please note that high frequencies (at receiver bands 22 GHz and above) have better phasing in the more compact configurations (**C** and **D**). High frequency phasing in the extended configurations in the summer can be quite difficult.
- **Due to varied pressures on the Green Bank Telescope's (Gb)** scheduling resulting from the transition to reduced open skies time by the NSF, HSA observations will likely have to be ranked at least in or near the top 10-15% of all AUI telescope proposals in order to be accepted. Proposers should clearly justify the need for the GBT in the text of the proposal. All proposers requesting the GBT should include any needed setup and overhead time in the total time request for their proposals. Additionally, proposers should be aware that long scheduling blocks (more than 6 hours) will be difficult to schedule owing to constraints coming from non-open skies time. Proposers are encouraged to make clear in the technical justification section any constraints about how observing time could be broken into smaller pieces without adversely affecting the proposed science; include information as relevant regarding maximum elapsed time of a split schedule and minimum scheduling block lengths.

Observations using the GBT 6-cm receiver as part of the HSA must be taken, correlated, and calibrated in full Stokes mode. Due to the large cross-talk between polarizations, only total intensity (Stokes I) data will be usable.

- **The Effelsberg (Eb) 100-m telescope** supports both the PFB and DDC observing systems available on the VLBA. Consult this [web page \(https://eff100mwiki.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/doku.php?id=information_for_astronomers:user_guide:eb-hsa\)](https://eff100mwiki.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/doku.php?id=information_for_astronomers:user_guide:eb-hsa) for more detailed information about the Eb HSA station.
- **The Arecibo (Ar) 305-m telescope** is continuing its upgrade of the observing system to include the DDC mode of the RDBE digital backend. Mark 6 recording, the DDC mode (as well as PFB), and 4096 Mbps data rates all are expected to be available at Ar for the 2020B semester, but since all these components have not been widely tested, a proposer must use the RSRO Observing Mode in the PST to select these for Ar. For questions about the use of Arecibo in the HSA while writing proposals, please use the NRAO [helpdesk \(https://help.nrao.edu/\)](https://help.nrao.edu/).

The sensitivity of VLBI observations with Ar changed after the 2017 hurricanes at the station, due to flooding which altered the shape of a portion of the main reflector. Please use the [EVN Sensitivity Calculator \(http://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc\)](http://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc) for the most up-to-date values.

The latest information about VLBI observing at Arecibo can be found at the [AO VLBI website](https://www.naic.edu/~astro/aovlbi) (<https://www.naic.edu/~astro/aovlbi>).

Global 3mm VLBI Array (GMVA) Proposals, including Phased ALMA

GMVA proposals submitted by the 2020 February 3 deadline will be considered for scheduling in 2020 Session II (Oct 08 - Oct 13), or later sessions.

Complete information on the GMVA is available at the [GMVA website](https://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/) (<https://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/>). Ongoing special considerations are documented in [GMVA section](https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/gmva) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus/gmva>) of the VLBA OSS; new features and/or special cases are cited here.

As noted in the HSA section above, GBT time available for VLBI has been reduced due to its new partnership arrangements.

GMVA proposals must be prepared and submitted using the NRAO Proposal Submission Tool (PST), accessible via [NRAO Interactive Services](http://my.nrao.edu/) (<http://my.nrao.edu/>). Use of the PST requires registration by all proposers, including co-investigators, in the NRAO User Database. The inclusion of the GBT and/or ALMA in a GMVA proposal should be quantitatively justified. ALMA and/or the KVN must be specified by entering "ALMA" or "KVN" as "Other" entries in the PST.

The GMVA will record at the highest bitrate which instrumentation and resources permit. Currently all telescopes will record at 4096 Mbps (except the KVN, which will record in a 1024 Mbps mode).

Note that the availability of NOEMA (Plateau de Bure) for GMVA Session II in 2020 and later sessions is not confirmed.

Another opportunity to propose VLBI observations using the phased ALMA telescope will be available at this Call for GMVA proposals:

It is expected that phased ALMA will participate in some GMVA observations during ALMA Cycle 8 (Oct 2020 - Sept 2021; see the [ALMA Cycle 8 Pre-announcement](https://almascience.org/news/alma-cycle-8-pre-announcement) (<https://almascience.org/news/alma-cycle-8-pre-announcement>)). There are likely to be ~43 ALMA antennas available for GMVA observations; but the phased sum used for VLBI may be constructed only from those that lie within a circle of radius 0.5 km. GMVA session dates for 2021 are not yet fixed but Session I in 2021, which is traditionally in the period March - May, would provide an opportunity for GMVA + ALMA observing.

Any GMVA proposal requesting phased ALMA during Cycle 8 must be submitted via the NRAO PST at the February 3, 2020 deadline.

Proposers should:

- specify "ALMA" in the *Other Stations* text field in the PST
- select the default GMVA 3mm observing mode of 4096 Mbps, dual polarization
- specify the amount of time and GST range(s) needed for ALMA *separately*, either in Session Constraints or Comments, or in the Technical Justification.

A separate proposal to ALMA must also be submitted at the deadline for ALMA Cycle 8 proposals on April 21, 2020. For this, all proposers (PI and Co-I's) must be registered ALMA users (see: <http://www.almascience.org> (<http://www.almascience.org/>)).

Restrictions on GMVA+ALMA proposal in Cycle 8:

- GMVA observations with ALMA will be limited to a fixed recording mode, which currently provides 4096 Mbps on all baselines. The KVN will not be available in this mode. Only VLBA telescopes will be available at 7mm in this mode.
- Direct phasing of the ALMA array is limited to targets with a correlated flux density >0.5 Jy contained within an unresolved core on ALMA baselines up to 1 km. Direct phasing on the science target ("active" phasing) thus puts a lower limit on the brightness of the science target.
- For weaker sources, the option of "passive" phasing will be introduced in Cycle 8. In this mode, the ALMA array is periodically phased on a bright calibrator close in angular distance to the science target. (This mode has been in use for VLBI at the VLA for many years.) There are thus no restrictions on the flux density of science targets using passive phasing (aside from SNR considerations on VLBI baselines). The properties of the phasing calibrator must meet the same criteria as for actively phased observations, and it is recommended that the phasing calibrator lie within an angular separation of no more than 5 degrees from the science target. Proposers must specify the phasing calibrator in their proposal; consult the [ALMA calibrator catalog \(https://almascience.eso.org/sc\)](https://almascience.eso.org/sc).
- In order to make a clean linear-to-circular polarization transformation of ALMA recordings, any target source must be observed for a duration of at least 3 hours (breaks for calibrators permitted) to sample a range of parallactic angles.
- Large Programs (>50 hours of observing time) are not permitted because phased ALMA is a non-standard mode.
- No long-term programs may be proposed, and no proposals will be carried over into the next cycle.
- There is a cap for VLBI of 5% of ALMA Cycle 8 observing time. As time for GMVA observations will thus be scarce, proposals should include a quantitative justification as to why ALMA is essential for the goals of the project.

Resubmission of ALMA Cycle 7 proposals:

The outcome of scheduled GMVA+ALMA Cycle 7 observations scheduled in April 2020 is unlikely to be known until after the ALMA Cycle 8 proposal deadline. If the PI wishes to mitigate against the possibility that these observations are not completed successfully, the proposal must be **resubmitted to ALMA** by the Cycle 8 proposal deadline and undergo a new review. **The proposal does not need to be resubmitted to the GMVA in this case.** Observations in Cycle 8 will only occur if the April 2020 observations are not completed successfully and the ALMA Cycle 8 proposal is ranked high enough for scheduling.

However, if the PI wishes to obtain a second epoch of GMVA+ALMA observations, even if the April 2020 observations are successful, a new proposal must be submitted to **both the GMVA and ALMA** by their respective proposal deadlines.

Documentation and Assistance

Detailed Information about the VLBA instrument, its capabilities, observing strategies, proposal preparation and submission, and observation preparation, can be found in the [VLBA Observational Status Summary](#).

(<http://go.nrao.edu/vlba-oss>), at the [Guide to Proposing for the VLBA](#) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/propvlba>), and at the [Observing with the VLBA](#) (<https://science.nrao.edu/facilities/vlba/observing>) web pages. Answers to Frequently Asked Questions are contained in these proposing and observing guides. Questions may also be directed to the [NRAO Helpdesk](#) (<http://go.nrao.edu/obshelp>).

Joint Proposals

Joint Proposals with External Facilities

Here we list opportunities for joint proposals with several external (non-AUI) facilities. Agreements for Joint Observations with external facilities were made at different times across the boundaries when the NRAO was split into multiple observatories (NRAO, GBO, and LBO) in 2017, and when the LBO was reintegrated back into the NRAO in 2019. Therefore, the agreements below will sometimes mention various combinations of the NRAO, GBO, and LBO. Regardless, access to the Joint Observing program will continue for the VLA, VLBA, and GBT for semester 20B.

Joint Observations with XMM-Newton Project

By agreement with the NRAO and GBO Observatories, detailed in a [Memorandum of Understanding \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/nrao-gbo-lbo-xmm-newton-mou\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/nrao-gbo-lbo-xmm-newton-mou), the XMM-Newton Project may award up to 3% of NRAO/GBO open skies observing time. Similarly the NRAO/GBO Time Allocation Committee may award up to 150 ks of XMM-Newton time per year. See the [Joint Observations with XMM-Newton \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/new-opportunity-joint-observations-with-xmm-newton\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/new-opportunity-joint-observations-with-xmm-newton) page for details.

Joint Observations with Chandra X-ray Observatory

The community has the opportunity to propose for observing time on NRAO facilities through a joint program with the Chandra X-ray Observatory. Proposers to the NRAO have the opportunity to request time on Chandra, to be awarded on the recommendation of the NRAO Telescope Allocation Committee (TAC) and approved by the NRAO Director. Up to 120 ksec will be made available to NRAO proposers annually. See the [Joint Observations with Chandra \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/chandra\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/chandra) page for details.

Joint Observations with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST)

By agreement between the NRAO and the Space Telescope Science Institute, STScI can award up to 3% of the available time on NRAO's North American facilities to highly ranked proposals that request time on both HST and NRAO telescopes. In return, STScI has offered 30 orbits of HST time for allocation by the NRAO TAC per year. *N.B., HST "Snapshot" observations are **not supported** under the HST-NRAO Joint program since there is no guarantee that Snapshot targets will be completed.* See the [Joint Observations with HST \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/hubble-space-telescope\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/hubble-space-telescope) page for details.

Joint Observations with Swift Gamma-Ray Burst Mission

To foster correlative observations, a joint Swift/NRAO observing program has been established, detailed in a [Memorandum of Understanding \(http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/proposals/nrao.html\)](http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/proposals/nrao.html). By this agreement, the Swift Program permits NRAO to award up to 300 kiloseconds of Swift observing time per year. Similarly, NRAO permits the Swift Guest Investigator (GI) Program to award NRAO observing time. See the [Joint Observations with Swift \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/swift\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/swift) page for details.

Joint Observations with Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

It is possible to propose for observing time on NRAO facilities through the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope Joint Proposal Opportunity or the Cooperative Proposal Opportunity. See the [Joint Observations with Fermi](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/fermi) (<https://science.nrao.edu/observing/call-for-proposals/2020b/fermi>) page for details.

Joint Proposals Between the VLA, GBT, and VLBA

Observing programs that require combinations of the GBT, VLBA, and/or the VLA should submit a proposal for each of the requested telescopes, with a clear justification for each, as has been the case to date. The proposals will be reviewed and considered jointly by the Time Allocation Committee. VLBI proposals which request the GBT or VLA (or any other HSA telescope) as elements of the VLBI array do not need separate proposals---those telescopes can be selected as separate VLBI stations from a VLBA/HSA proposal.

Alerts & Tips for Proposers

Change to the Science Categories

In semester 19B, the ETP science category was split into two in order to manage the increasing number of proposals received in this science area. The new categories are:

- **GWT** – Gravitational Waves and Energetic Transients: supernovae, gravitational wave sources, gamma-ray bursts, tidal disruption events, fast radio bursts, exotic/unknown transients.
- **PCO** – Pulsars and Compact Objects: millisecond pulsars, cataclysmic variables, black hole and/or neutron star x-ray binaries, pulsar timing, pulsar proper motion.

All proposals submitted on or after 4 January 2019 will need to specify one of the following nine [science categories](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-science-categories) (<https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-science-categories>): SSP, GWT, PCO, SFM, ISM, NGA, EGS, AGN or HIZ.

Source Lists

The Observatory requires proposers to specify their source lists in full. This enables the Observatory to identify potential conflicts between observing programs and to better understand scheduling pressure on the instruments it operates. It may be the case that the final target list has not been selected at the time a proposal is submitted. In such cases, all potential targets and fields should be listed. The only exceptions to this requirement are for Triggered proposals to observe targets that are unknown a priori. Proposal source lists are not made public by the Observatory.

Dissertation Plans

Students PROPOSING to use an NRAO telescope for their PhD dissertation MUST submit a "Plan of Dissertation Research" IF THEY CHECK THE THESIS BOX ON THE PST. THE PLAN SHOULD BE no more than 1000 words, AND SUBMITTED with their first proposal. This plan can be referred to in later proposals. **The Plan of Dissertation is important in the proposal review process and should be well written; it is not a placeholder.** At a minimum it should contain:

- A summary of thesis science and goals.
- The role played by NRAO observations being proposed.
- A thesis time line.
- The adviser name and institution.
- An estimate of the total NRAO telescope resources needed.

The plan provides some assurance against a dissertation being impaired by adverse referee comments on one proposal, when the referees do not see the full scope of the project. This requirement applies to all three of the NRAO major instruments: VLA, VLBA and GBT.

The Plan of Dissertation Research can be uploaded either from the Author's page or from the student's user profile at: Profile > My Profile > User Preferences. The Plan of Dissertation Research is associated with an Author which can then be used in one or more proposals. The Plan of Dissertation Research field here is only used to display the current status. For example, if there are no students listed on the proposal who are observing for their thesis the text box will display: Dissertation Research Plan(s) not required"

Tips for Proposers

The NRAO proposal evaluation and time allocation process is panel based. That is, members of the scientific community are responsible for reviewing proposals based on their scientific merit through the [Science Review Panels \(https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-review-system\)](https://science.nrao.edu/observing/proposal-types/proposal-review-system). As a means of broadening the scientific perspective of its reviewers, and of increasing the participation of the wider astronomy and astrophysics community in the science program of NRAO facilities, SRP membership is deliberately selected to include some colleagues that are not necessarily experts in radio observational techniques. This being the case, we encourage proposers to consider the following when preparing their proposals:

1. Avoid the use of radio astronomy jargon
2. Do not assume the reader is familiar with a particular observing technique - explain it briefly
3. Do not assume the reader is familiar with an earlier rationale for a developing line of research - provide adequate historical context and connect the dots as necessary
4. Describe previous observations and publications relevant to the proposed observations
5. If a particular point source or brightness temperature sensitivity is required, justify it.

Useful Resources & Tools

Note: you must be a registered NRAO user to access some of these resources. Please go to [NRAO Interactive Services \(http://my.nrao.edu/\)](http://my.nrao.edu/). If you are already a registered user, you are encouraged to update your profile.

Proposal Submission Tool

The Proposal Submission Tool and associated documentation is accessed through [NRAO Interactive Services \(http://my.nrao.edu/\)](http://my.nrao.edu/).

Proposal Finder Tool

The [Proposal Finder Tool \(http://library.nrao.edu/proposals\)](http://library.nrao.edu/proposals) (PFT) may be used to search cover sheets of proposals approved for time on NRAO telescopes. The PFT returns the proposal's authors, title, abstract, and, if available, approved hours.

Very Large Array (VLA)

- [VLA Observational Status Summary \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-oss)
- [Guide to Proposing for the VLA \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-prop)
- [Guide to Observing with the VLA \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obs\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-obs)
- [VLA Configuration Plans and Science Time Available \(http://go.nrao.edu/vla-plan\)](http://go.nrao.edu/vla-plan)
- [VLA Exposure Calculator \(http://go.nrao.edu/ect\)](http://go.nrao.edu/ect)

Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)

- [VLBA Observational Status Summary \(https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss\)](https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss)
- High Sensitivity Array
 - [VLBA+ Observing \(https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus\)](https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/docs/manuals/oss/vlba-plus)
 - [Observing with the High Sensitivity Array \(https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/proposing/HSA-Tips\)](https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vlba/proposing/HSA-Tips)
 - [VLBI at the VLA \(https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vla/docs/manuals/obsguide/modes/vlbi\)](https://science.lbo.us/facilities/vla/docs/manuals/obsguide/modes/vlbi)
 - [VLBI on the GBT \(http://www.gb.nrao.edu/~fghigo/gbt/doc/vlbinfo.html\)](http://www.gb.nrao.edu/~fghigo/gbt/doc/vlbinfo.html)
- [VLBA/HSA Sensitivity \(via EVN Sensitivity Calculator\) \(https://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc\)](https://www.evlbi.org/cgi-bin/EVNcalc) Note that the EVN sensitivity calculator does not currently allow a computation for 4096 Mbps (Shared Risk for the VLBA only for semester 2019B). Use the calculator for 2048 Mbps and divide the sensitivity calculated by $\sqrt{2}$.
- Observing
 - [SCHED User Manual \(http://www.aoc.nrao.edu/software/sched\)](http://www.aoc.nrao.edu/software/sched)
 - [VLBA Calibrator Search Tool \(https://www.lbo.us/vlba/astro/calib/\)](https://www.lbo.us/vlba/astro/calib/)

NRAO Helpdesk

For help on any aspect of proposing or observing not found in our documentation, please file a ticket with the [NRAO helpdesk \(https://help.nrao.edu/\)](https://help.nrao.edu/).



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