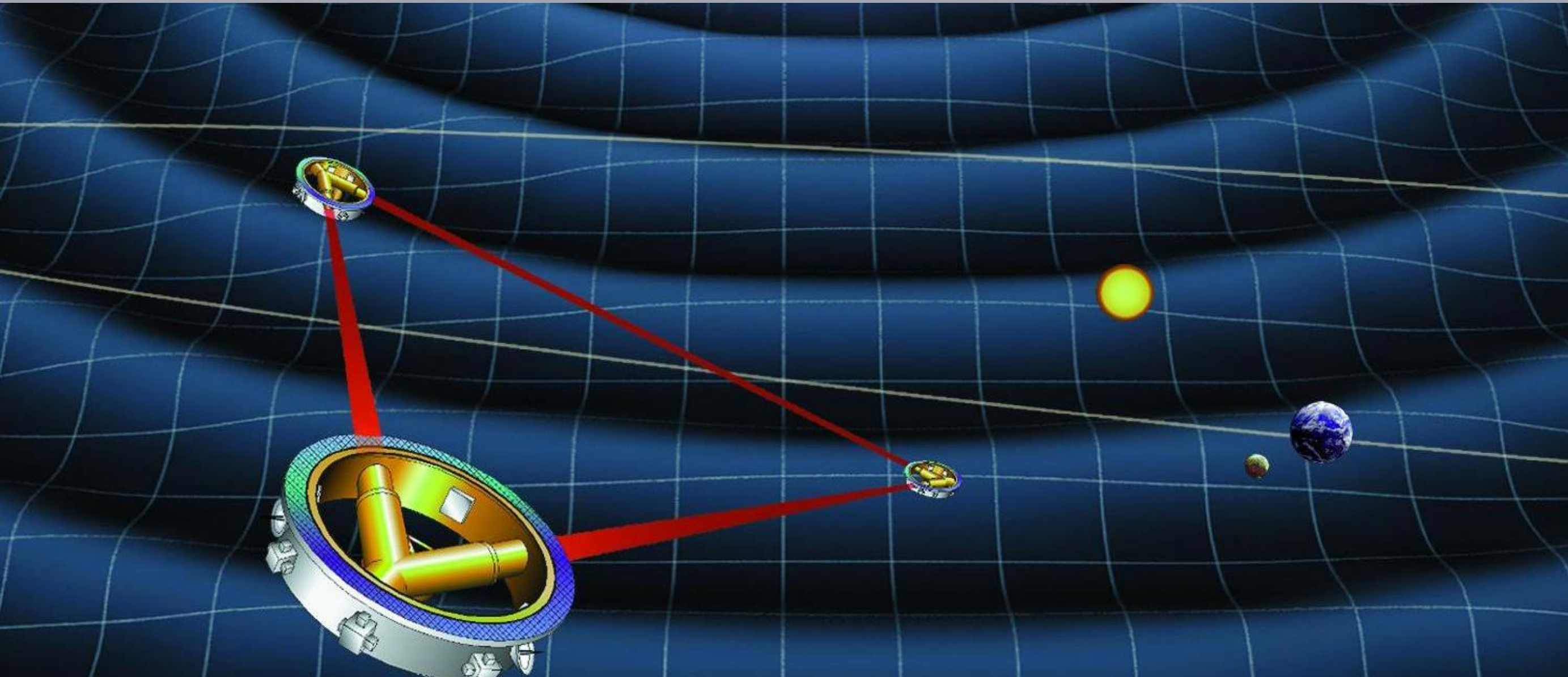


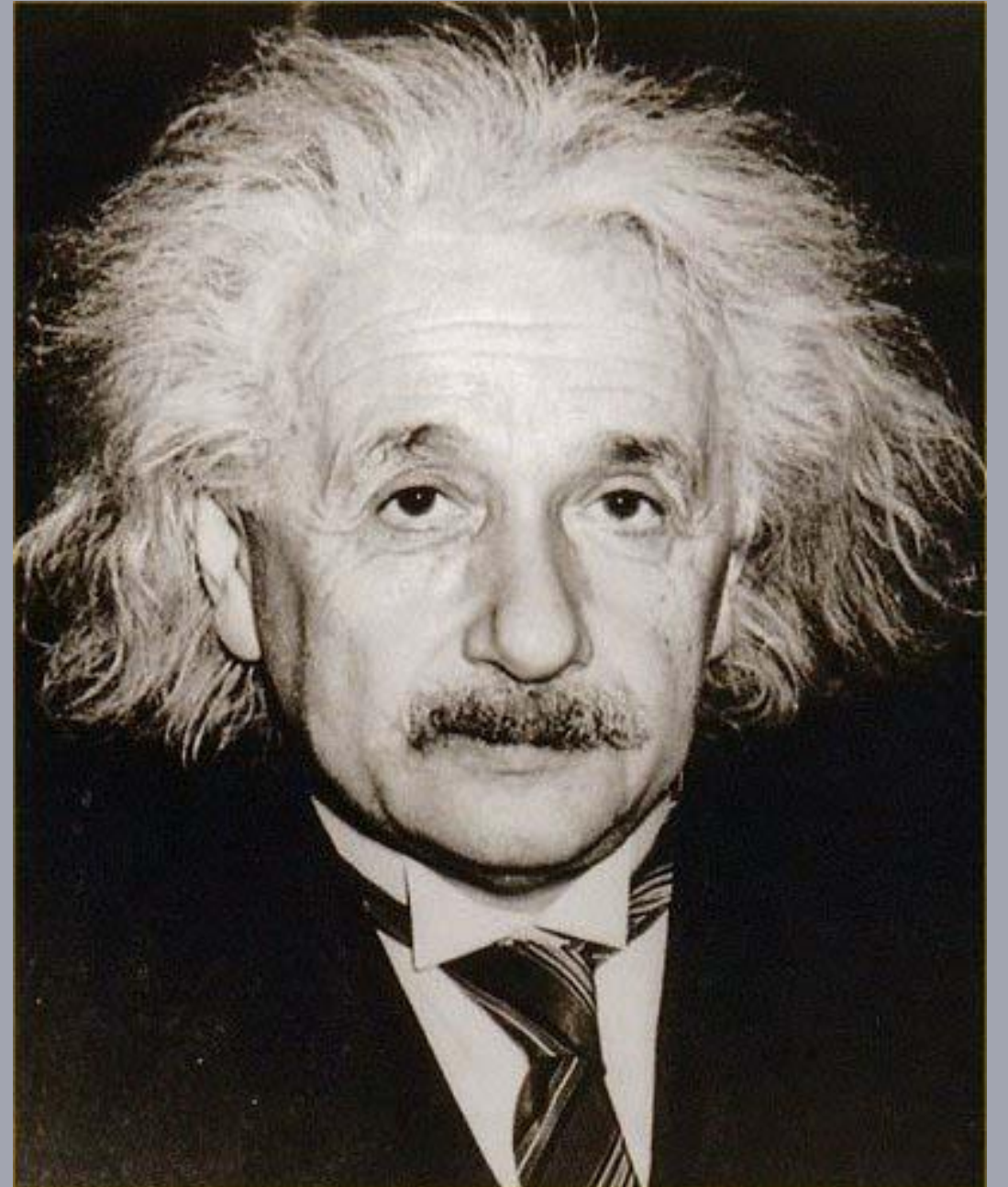
Gravitational Waves:

Space-Based Detection

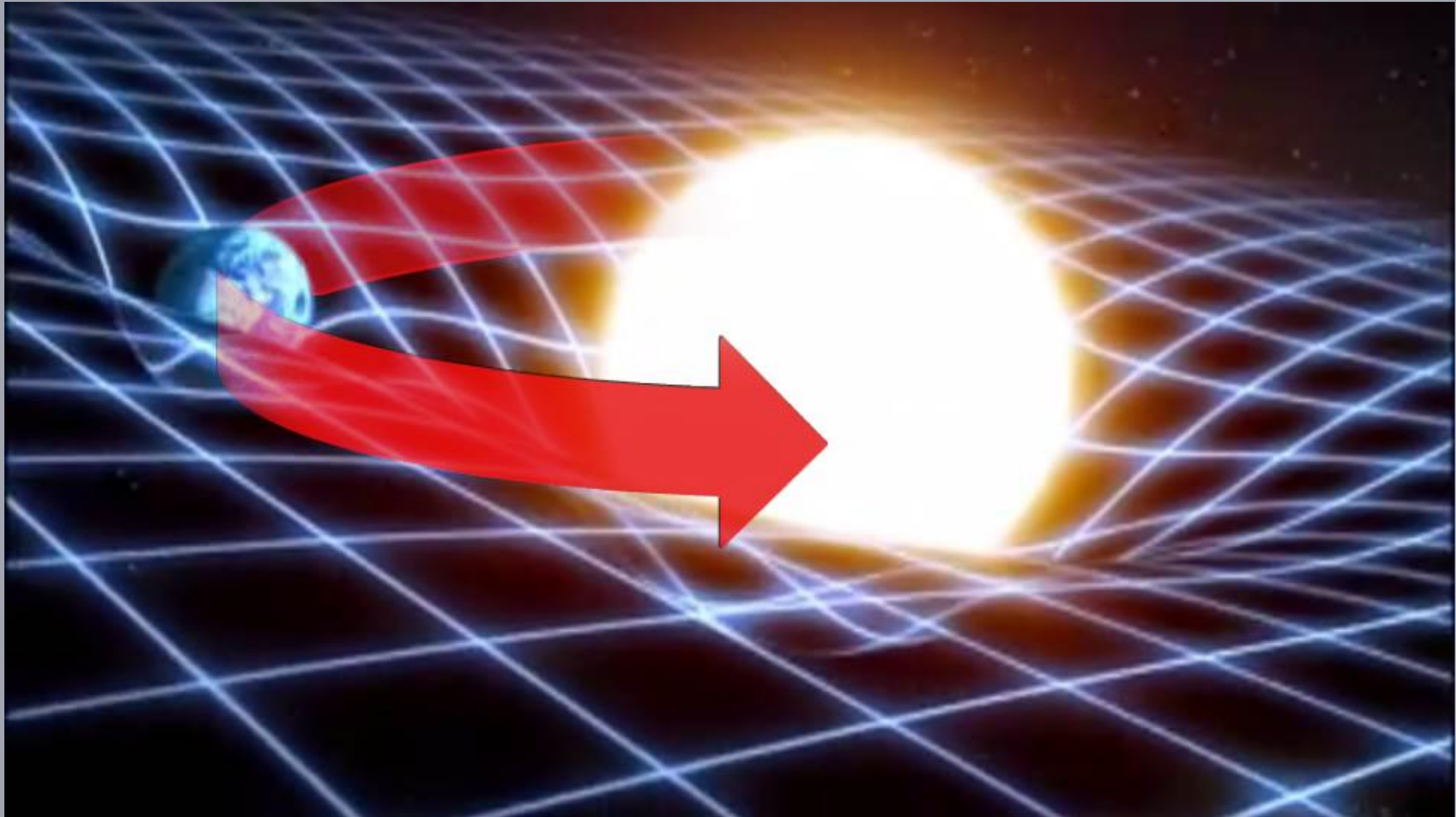
Christopher Berry



Gravity

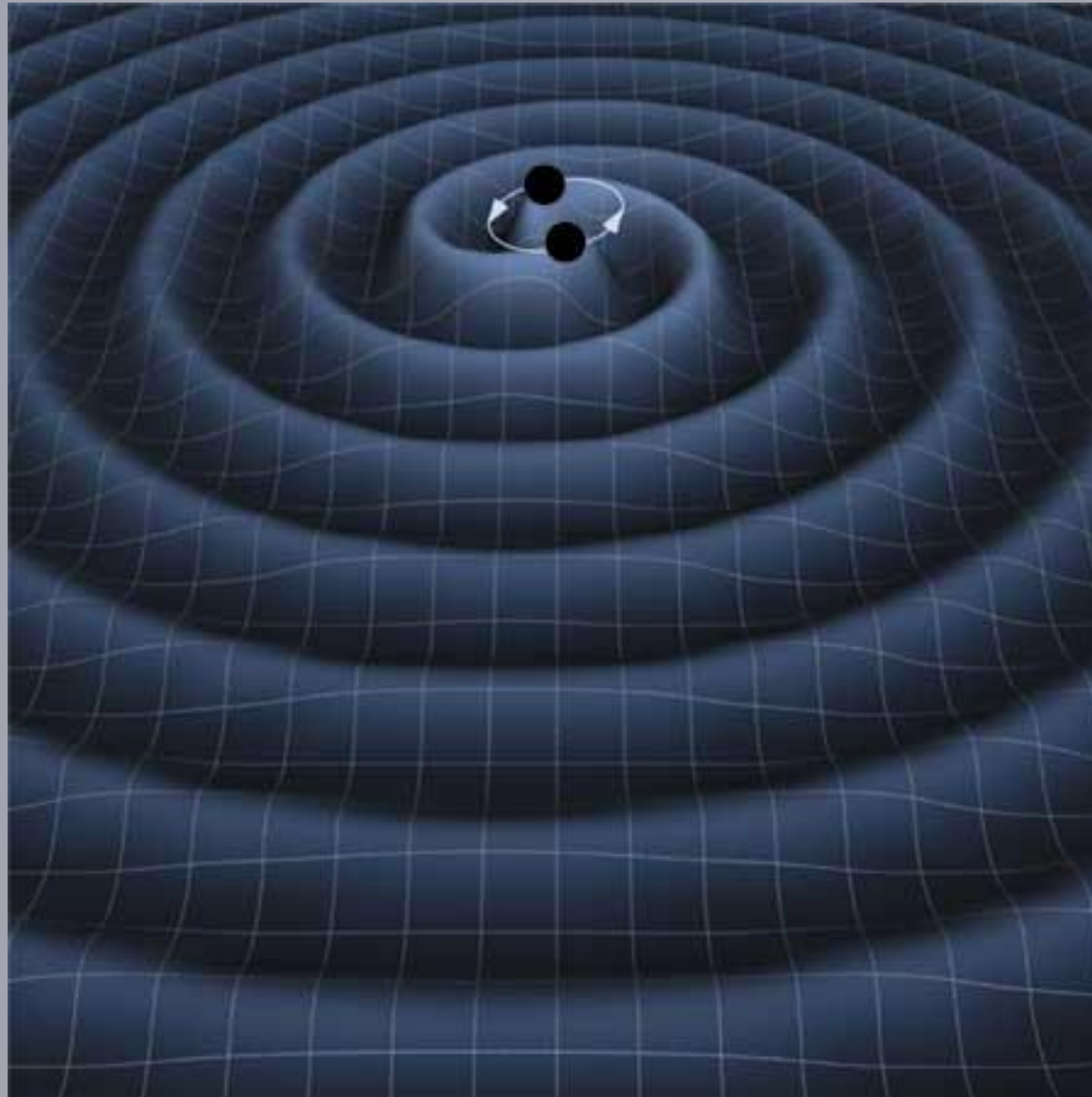


Gravitation



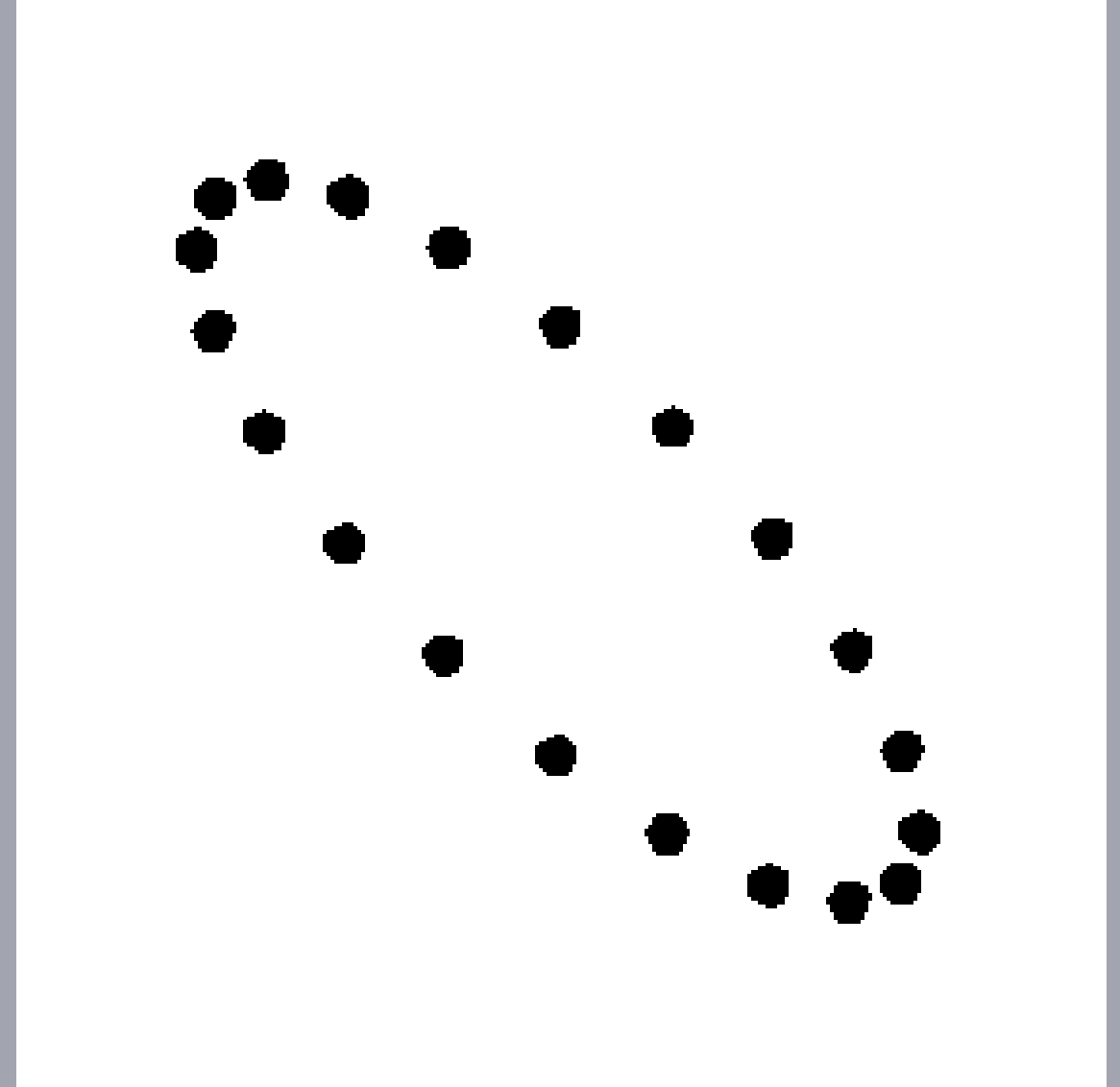
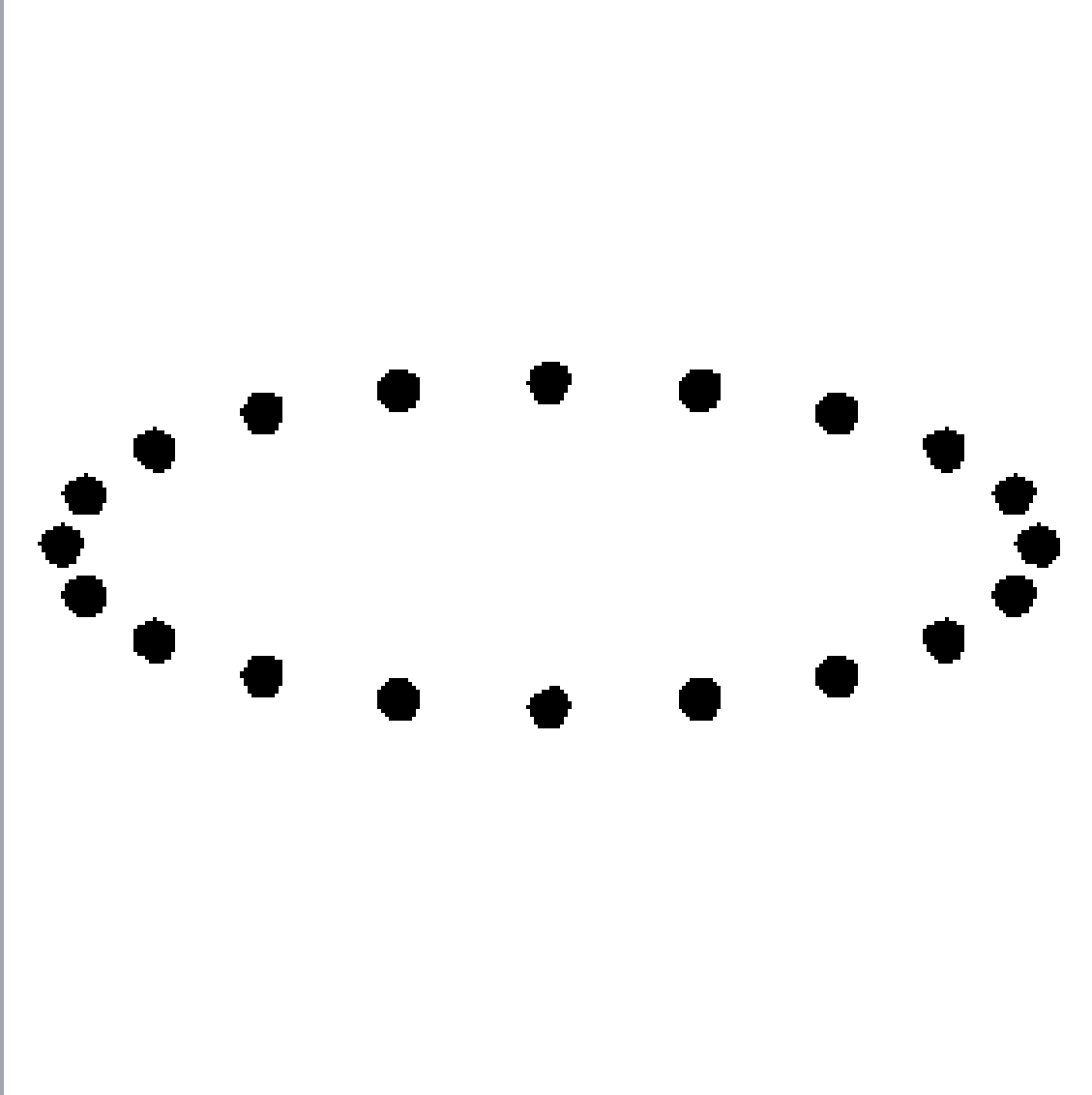
Credit:
WGBH
Boston

Gravitational waves



Credit: T. Carnahan

Gravitational waves

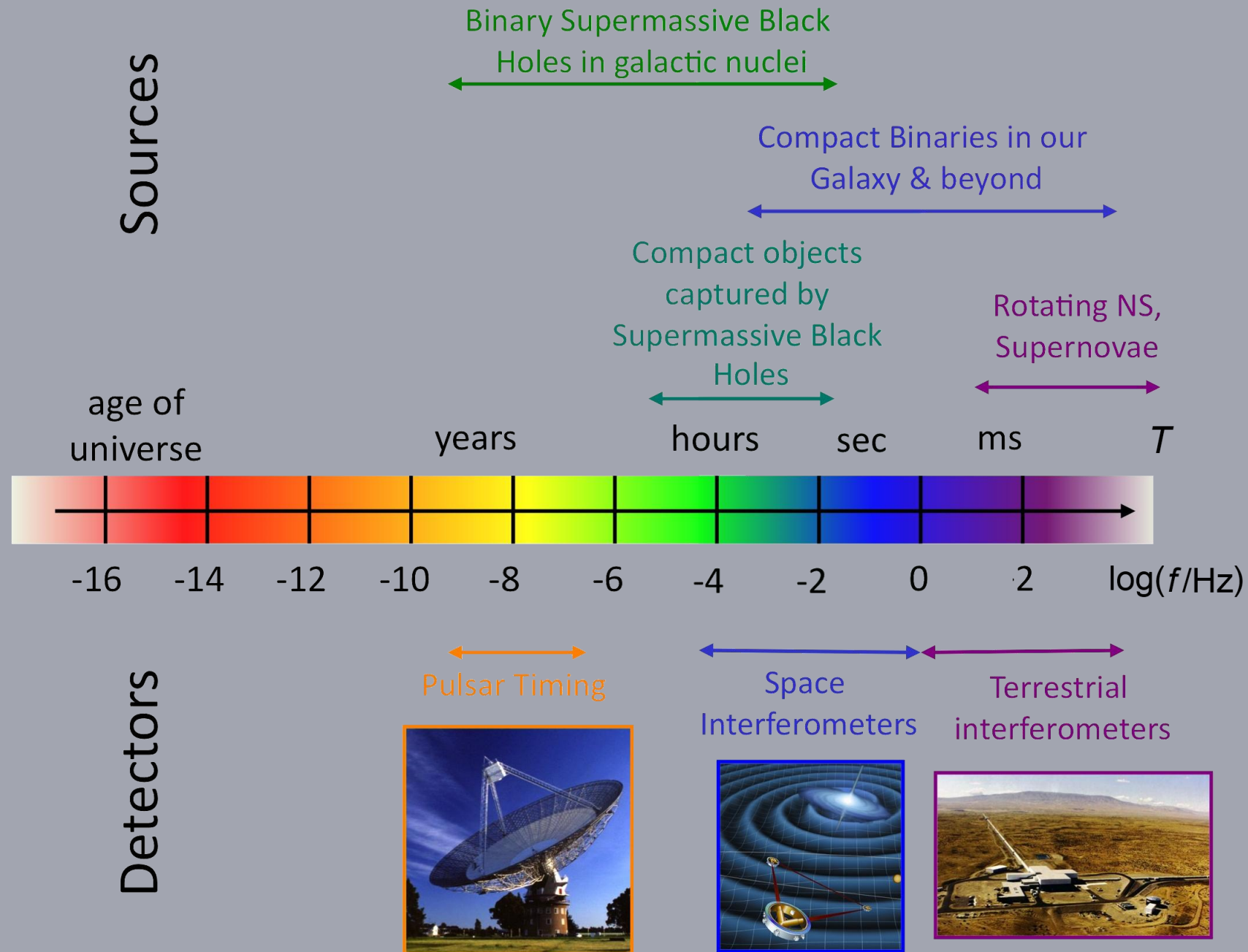


Detectors



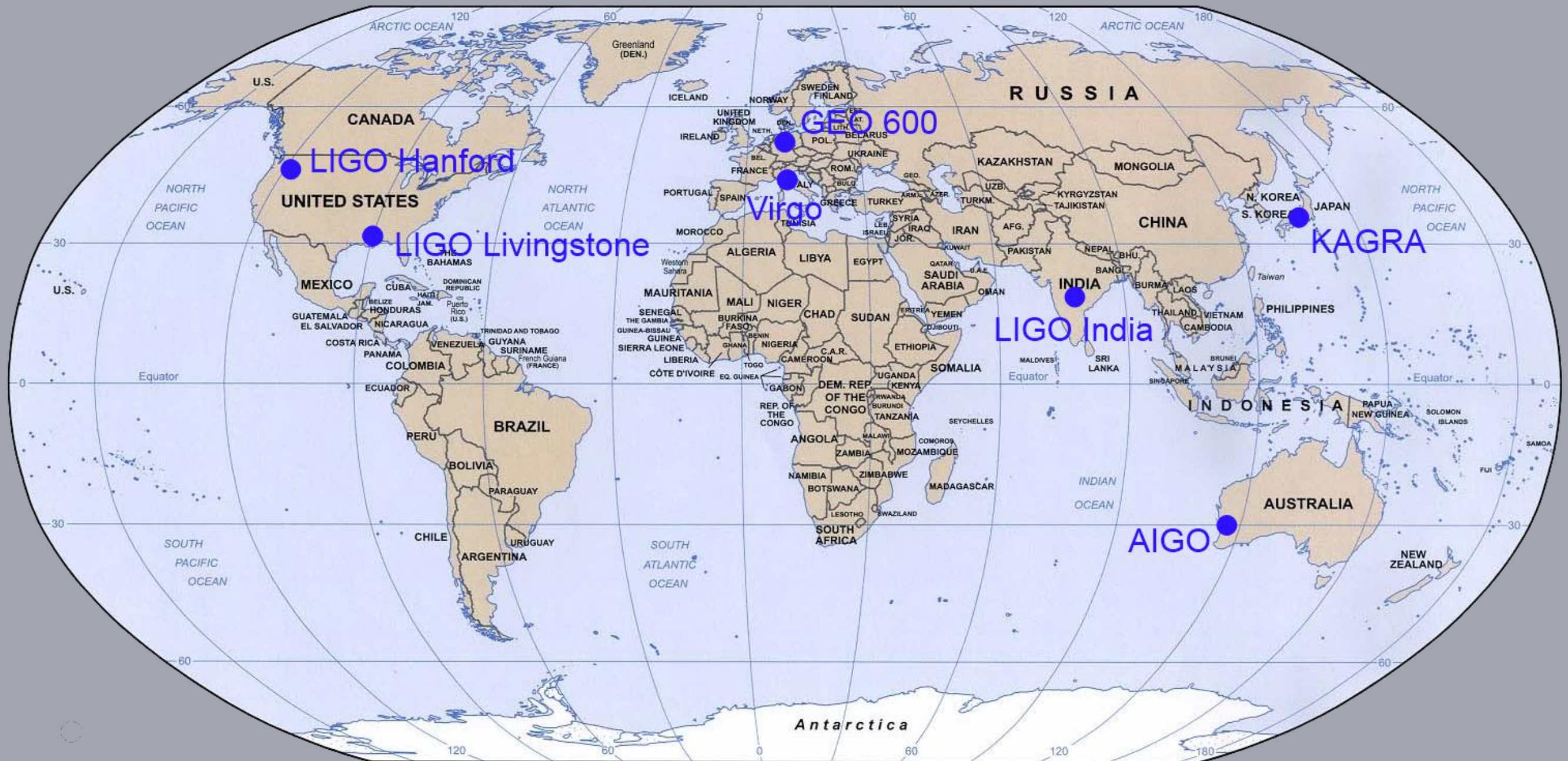
Credit:
LIGO,
Caltech,
NSF

Spectrum

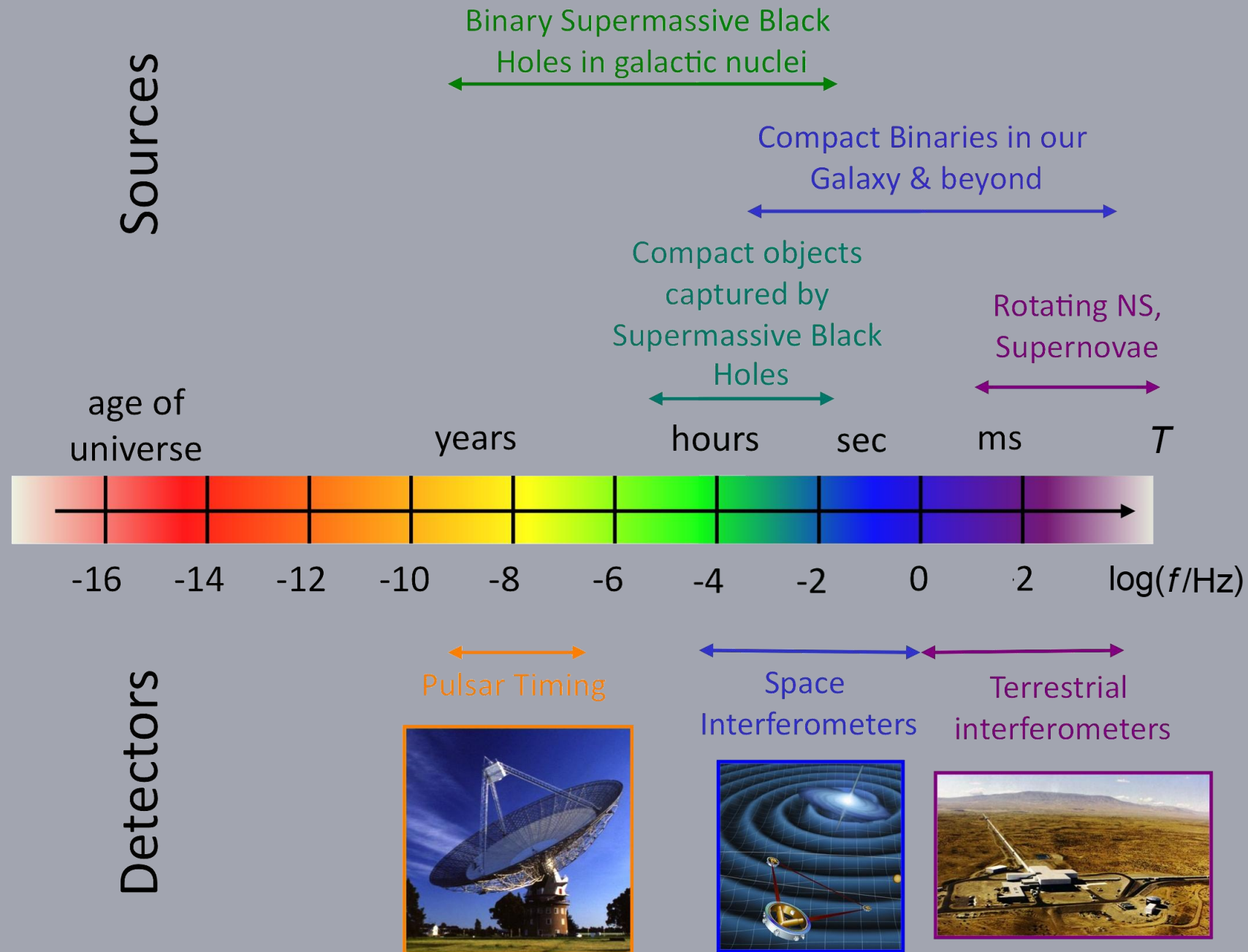


Credit: NASA

Ground-based detectors

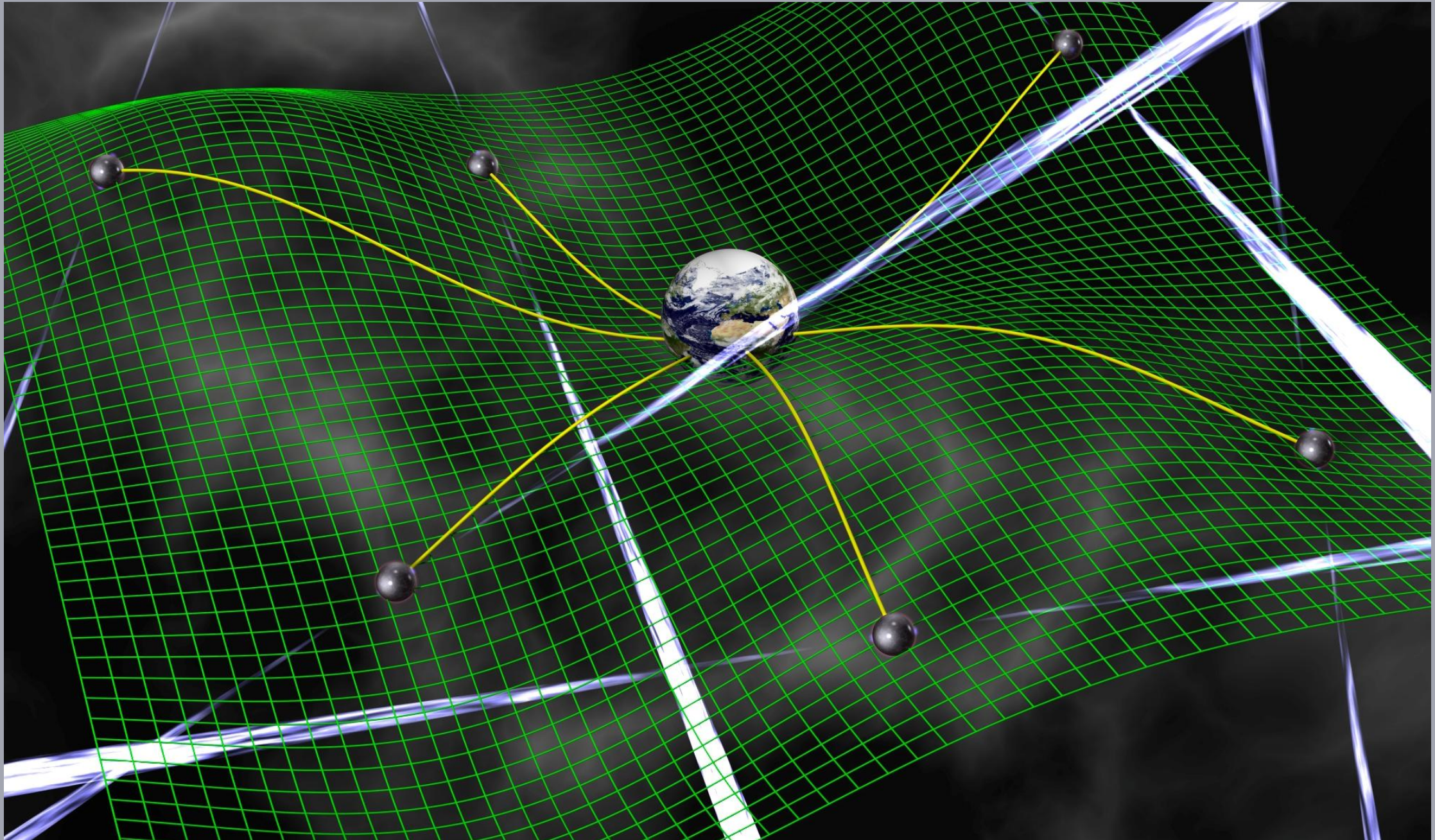


Spectrum



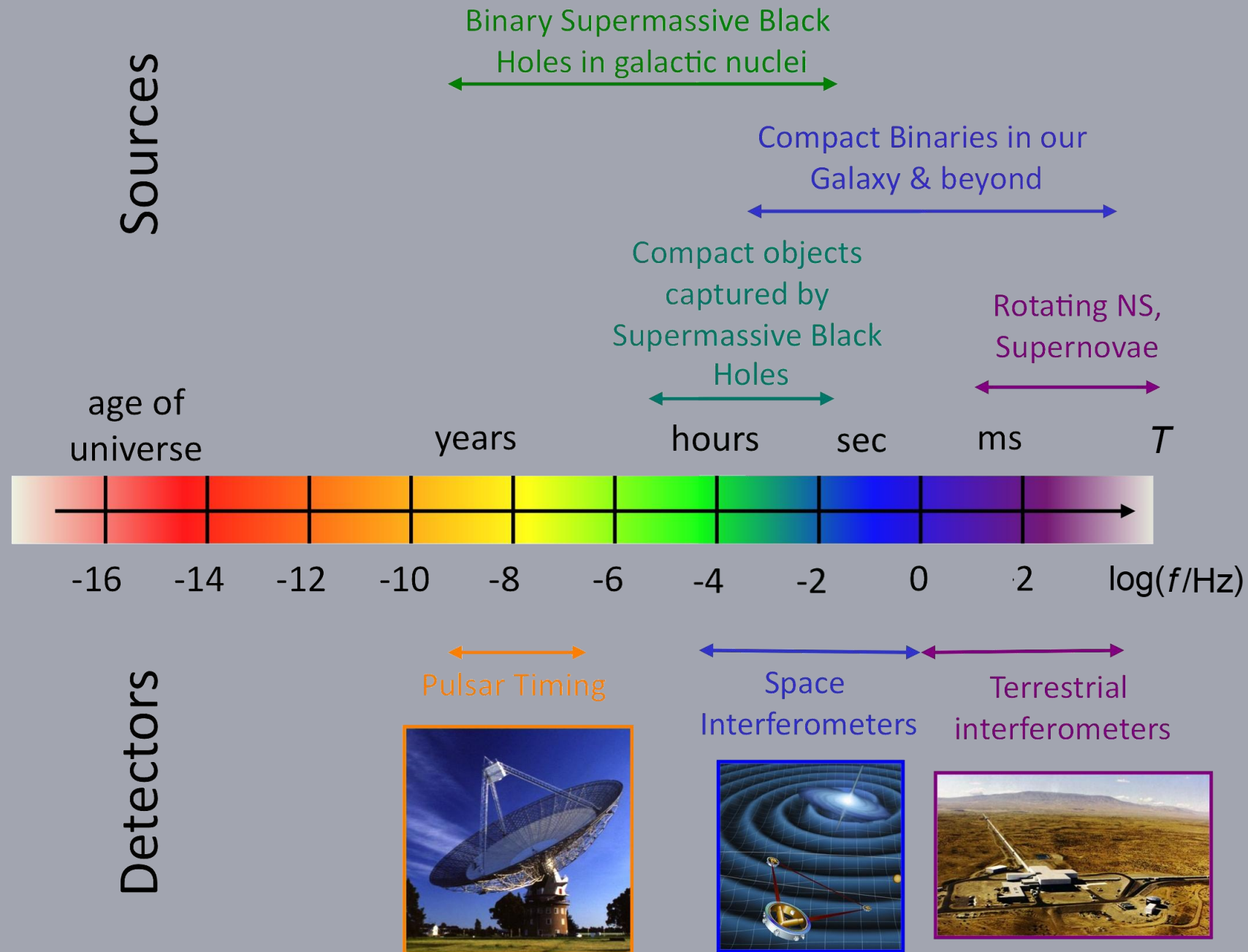
Credit: NASA

Pulsar timing array



Credit: David
Champion

Spectrum



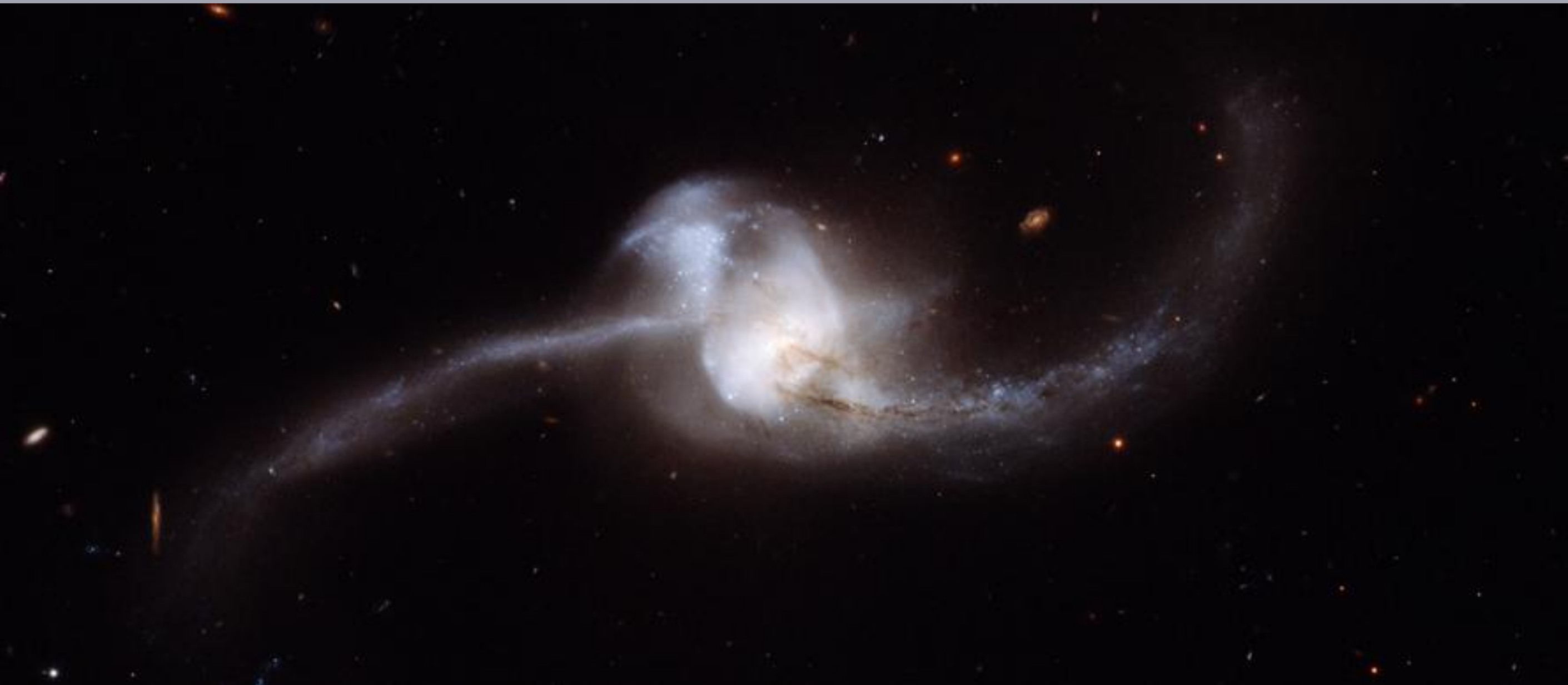
Credit: NASA

Supermassive black holes



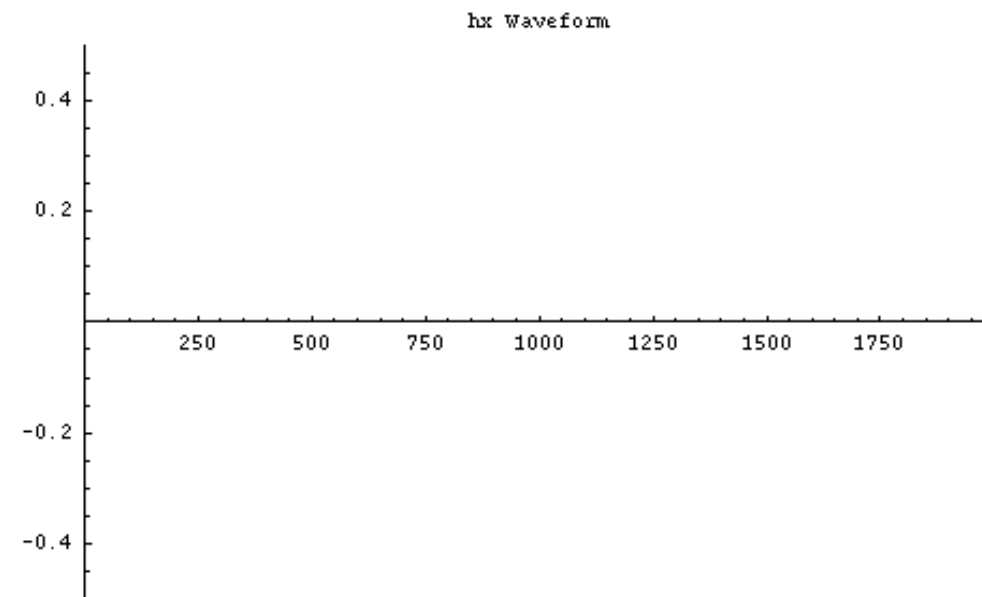
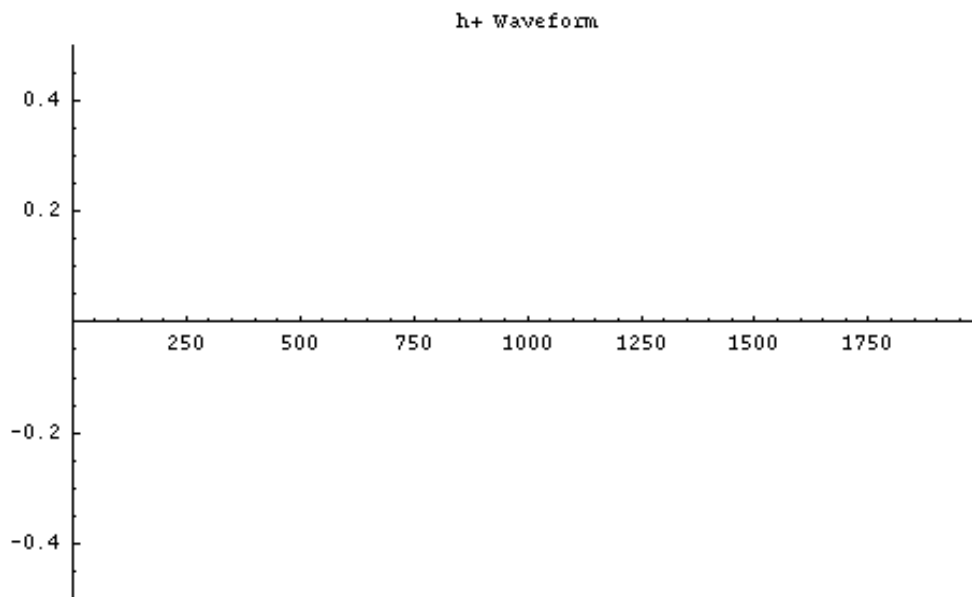
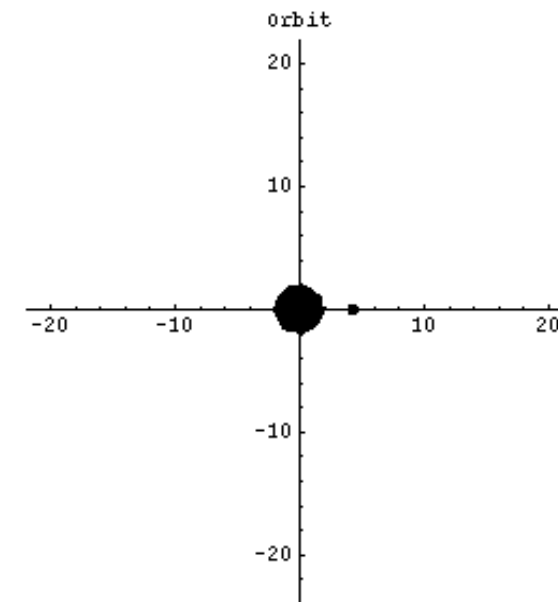
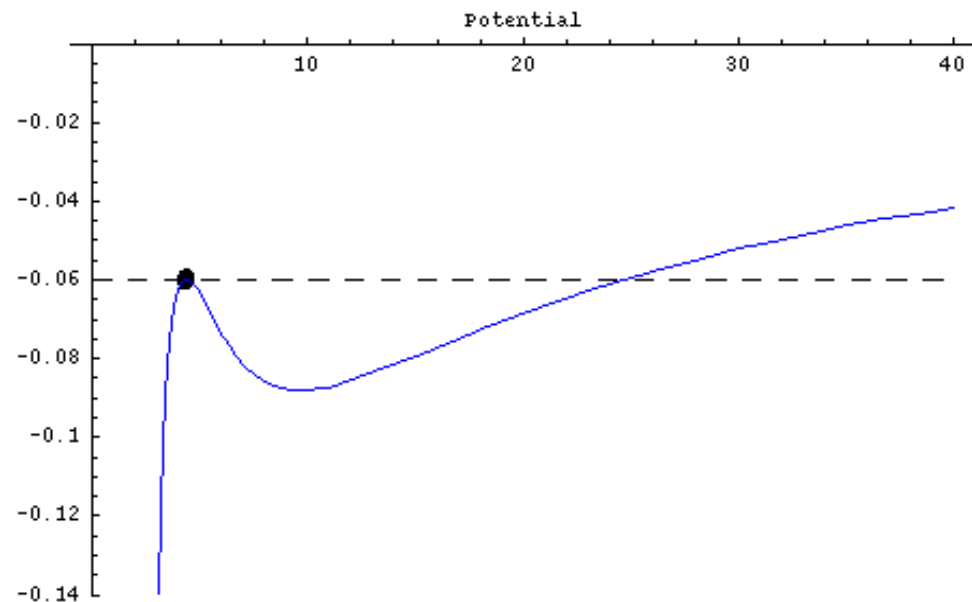
Credit: ESO/
S. Gillessen and
B. Gilli

Mergers



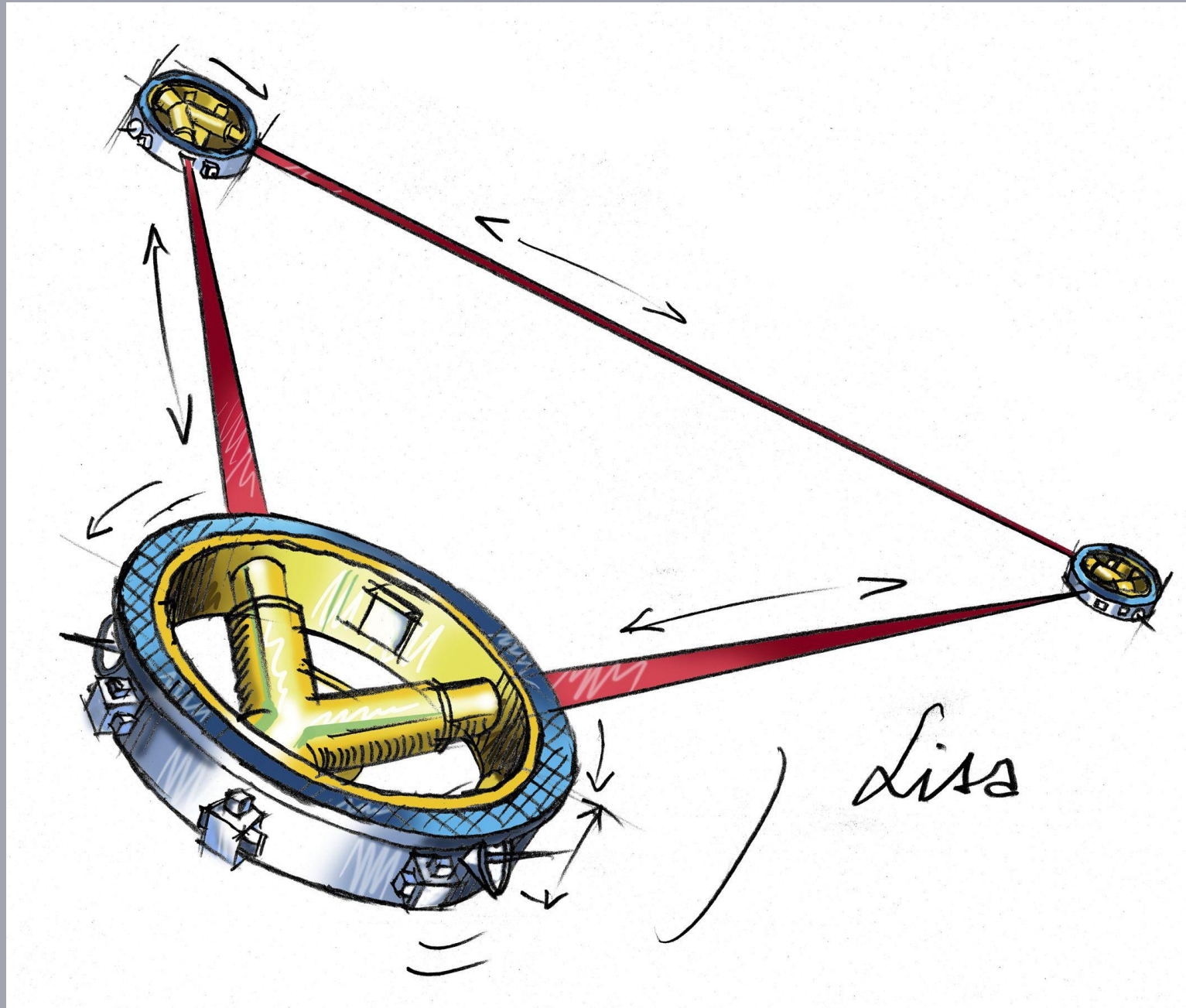
Credit: NASA, ESA and A. Evans

Extreme-mass-ratio events



Credit: J. Gair

Space-based detector

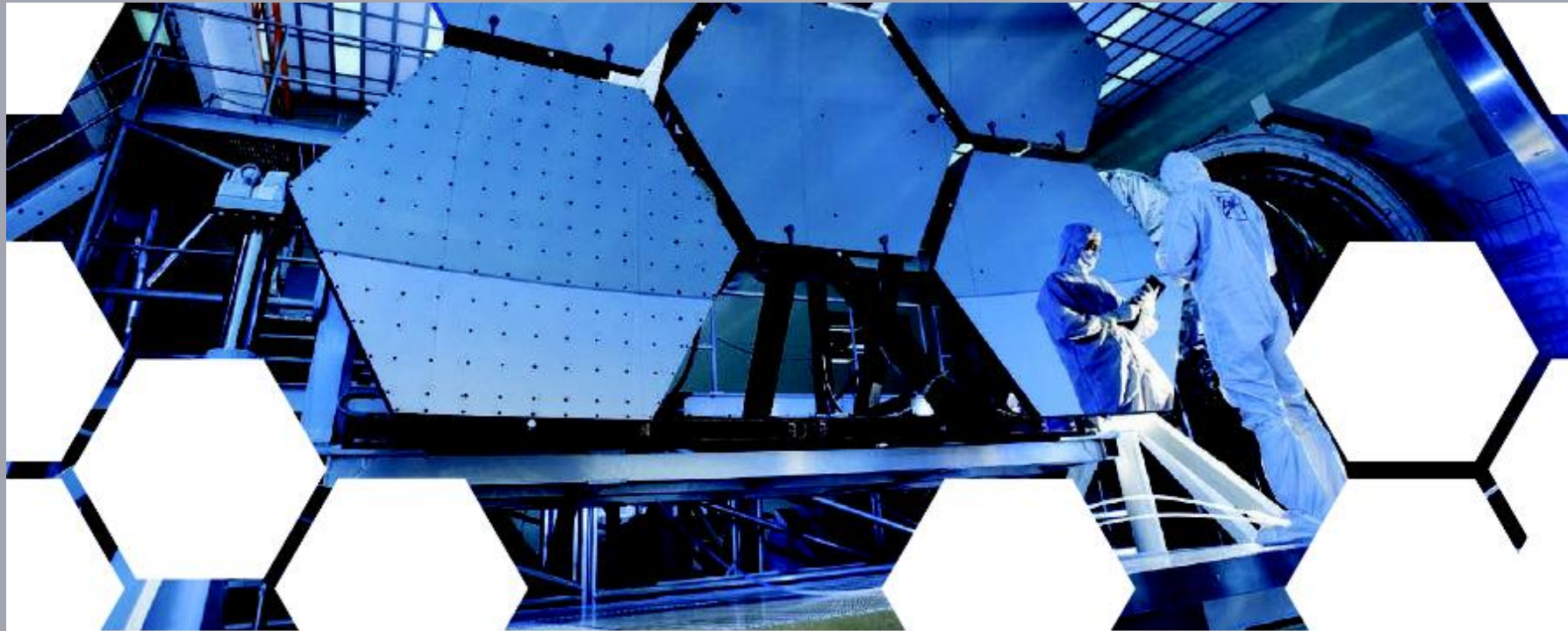


Laser
Interferometer
Space
Antenna
(LISA)

LISA history

1974	First discussions in US
1984	Laser Antenna for Gravitational-wave Observations in Space (NASA)
1993	LISA proposed for ESA's Horizon 2000 study
1996	Chosen as ESA cornerstone mission (launch 2017-2023)
1997	Joint NASA-ESA design (launch 2005-2010)
2000	US Decadal Review: LISA ranked 2 nd
2001	LISA Pathfinder begins
2004	Formal NASA-ESA agreement (launch 2012-2013)
2010	US Decadal Review: LISA ranked 3 rd (launch 2017-2023)
2011	NASA pulls out. ESA continues with New Gravitational-wave Observatory (launch 2022-2023)

What went wrong?



A NASA technician prepares six of the James Webb Space Telescope's mirror segments for cryogenic testing.

THE TELESCOPE THAT ATE ASTRONOMY

NASA's next-generation space observatory promises to open new windows on the Universe — but its cost could close many more.



It has to work — for astronomers, there is no plan B. NASA's James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), scheduled to launch in 2014, is the successor to the Hubble Space Telescope and the

BY LEE BILLINGS

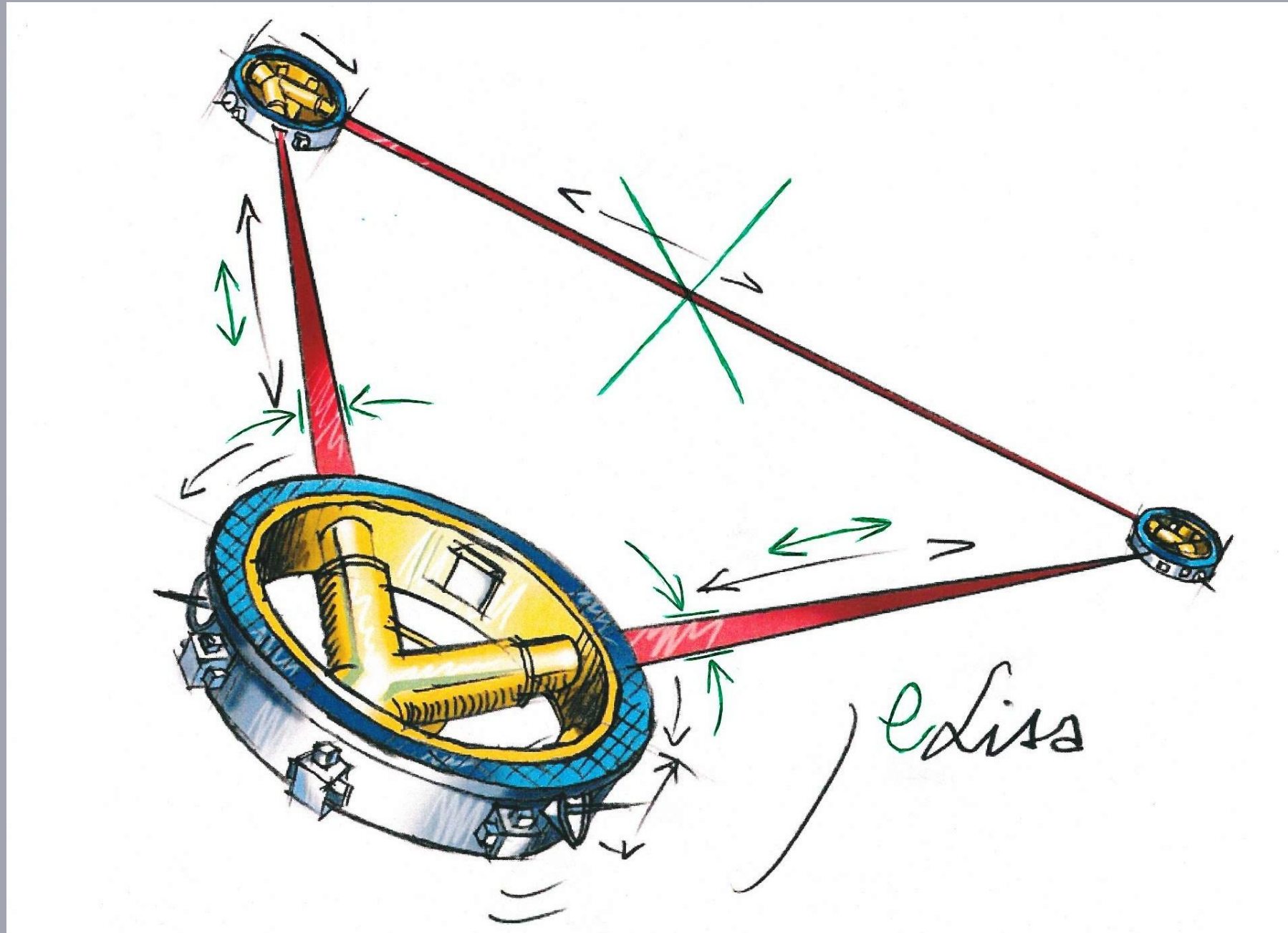
the JWST — named after the administrator who guided NASA through the development of the Apollo missions — fails, the progress of astronomy could be set back by a generation. And just as critical as it is for them, astronomers' follow-up on the

HAM/EGNEN

Credit:
Nature

NGO/eLISA

evolved
Laser
Interferometer
Space
Antenna
(eLISA)



LISA history

1974	First discussions in US
1984	Laser Antenna for Gravitational-wave Observations in Space (NASA)
1993	LISA proposed for ESA's Horizon 2000 study
1996	Chosen as ESA cornerstone mission (launch 2017-2023)
1997	Joint NASA-ESA design (launch 2005-2010)
2000	US Decadal Review: LISA ranked 2 nd
2001	LISA Pathfinder begins
2004	Formal NASA-ESA agreement (launch 2012-2013)
2010	US Decadal Review: LISA ranked 3 rd (launch 2017-2023)
2011	NASA pulls out. ESA continues with New Gravitational-wave Observatory (launch 2022-2023)
2012	ESA chooses JUICE for L1 mission.
2013	???

Prospects

Despite not being selected, NGO was unanimously ranked 1st by ESA's scientific review committee in terms of:

- Scientific interest
- Strategic value for science
- Strategic value for the projects in Europe

LISA Pathfinder still funded, and scheduled for launch in 2014.

LISA Pathfinder



Credit:
Astrium

Prospects

Despite not being selected, NGO was unanimously ranked 1st by ESA's scientific review committee in terms of:

- Scientific interest
- Strategic value for science
- Strategic value for the projects in Europe

LISA Pathfinder still funded, and scheduled for launch in 2014.

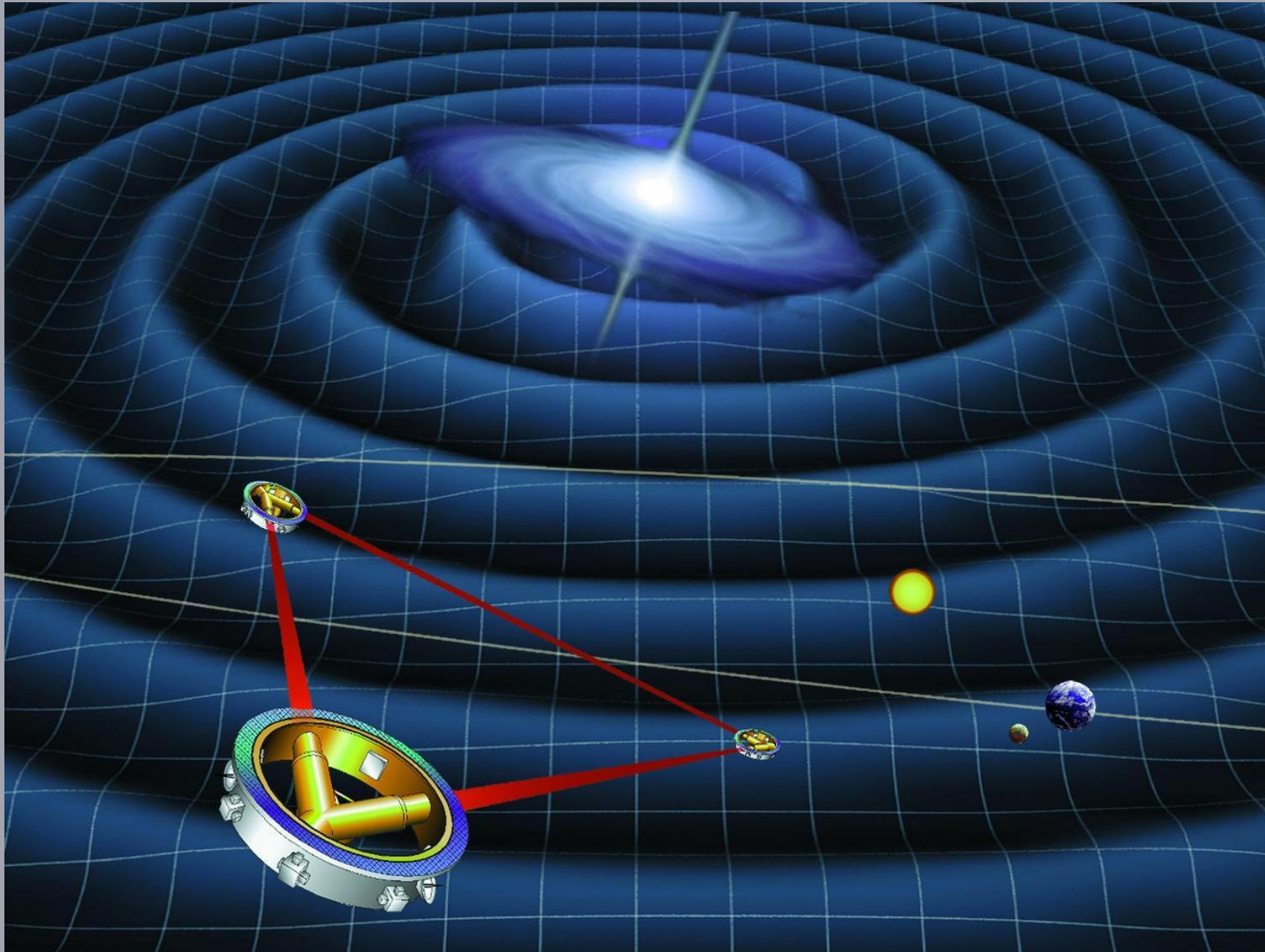
Chinese potentially willing to contribute to an ESA mission.

Old friends or new?

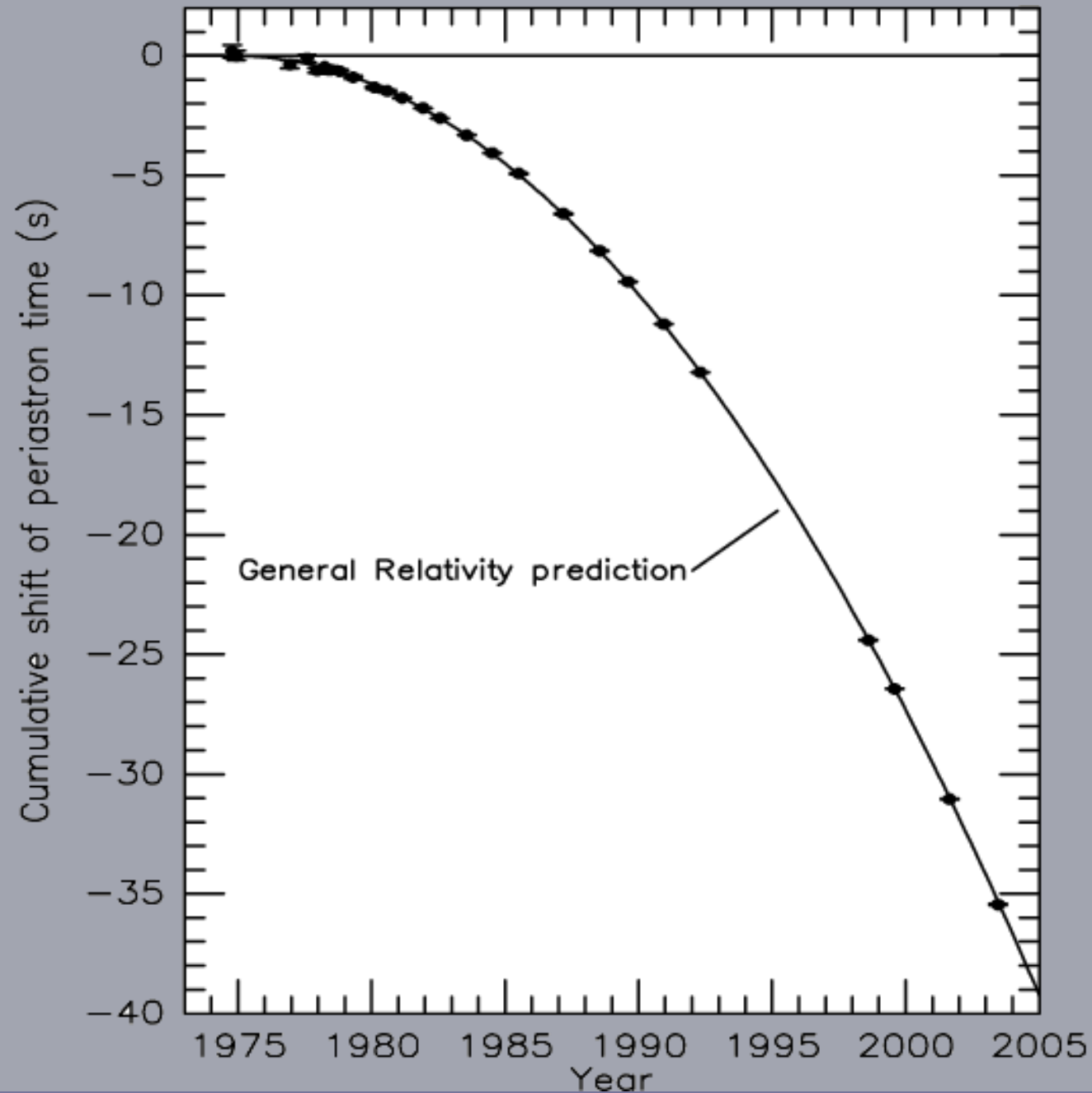


Credit:
Freaking
News

Gravitational waves in space?



Binary Pulsar



Credit:
Weisberg &
Taylor

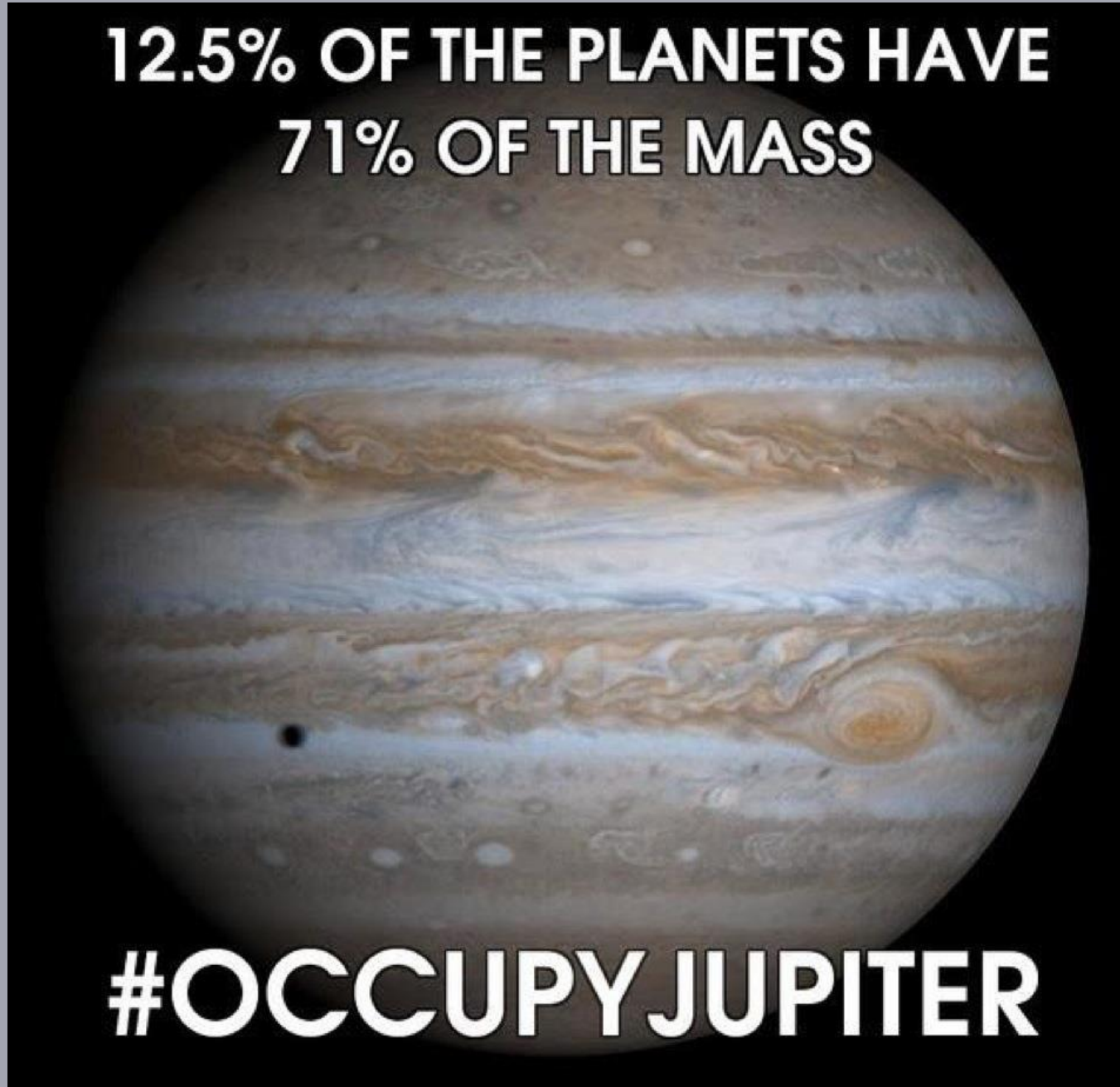
Square Kilometre Array



Credit: SKA
Organisation/
Swinburne
Astronomy

JUICE

**12.5% OF THE PLANETS HAVE
71% OF THE MASS**



#OCCUPYJUPITER

No-hair Conjecture

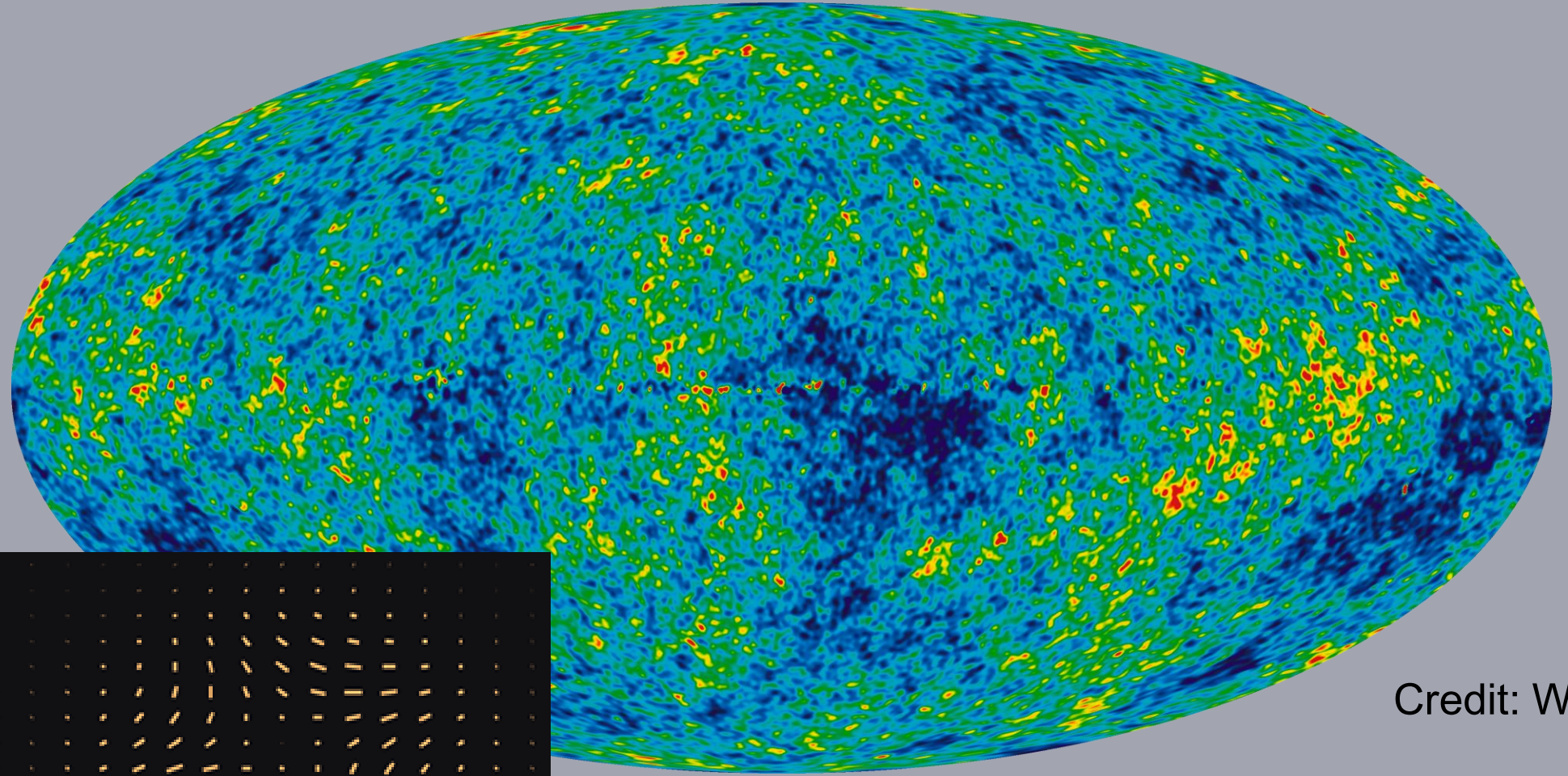
Black hole properties:

1. Mass
2. Spin
3. Charge (ignorable)

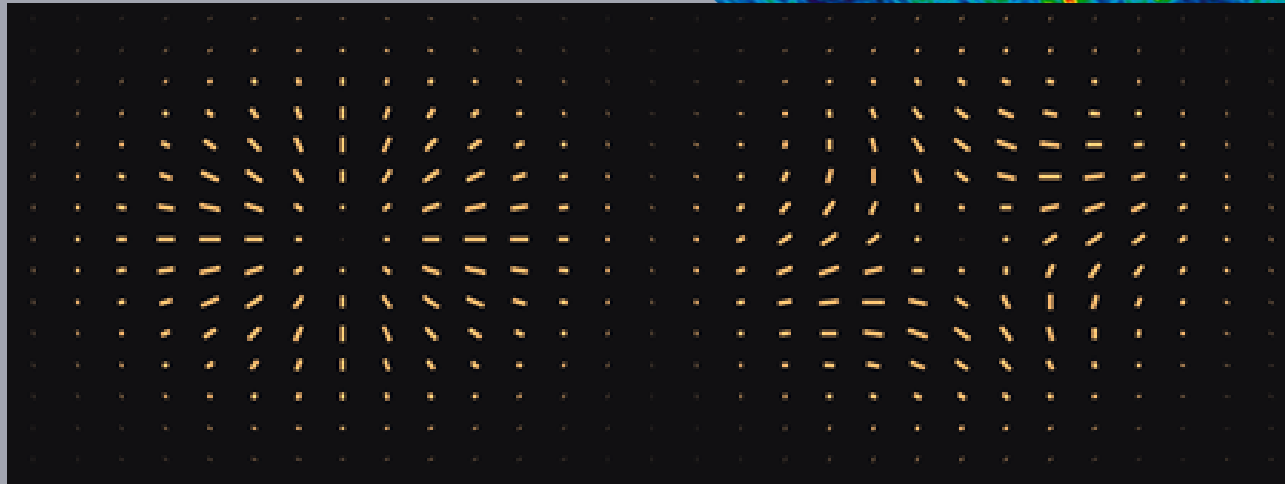
No other hair!



Cosmic Microwave Background



Credit: WMAP



Credit: B-Pol