



LISA and its possible successors

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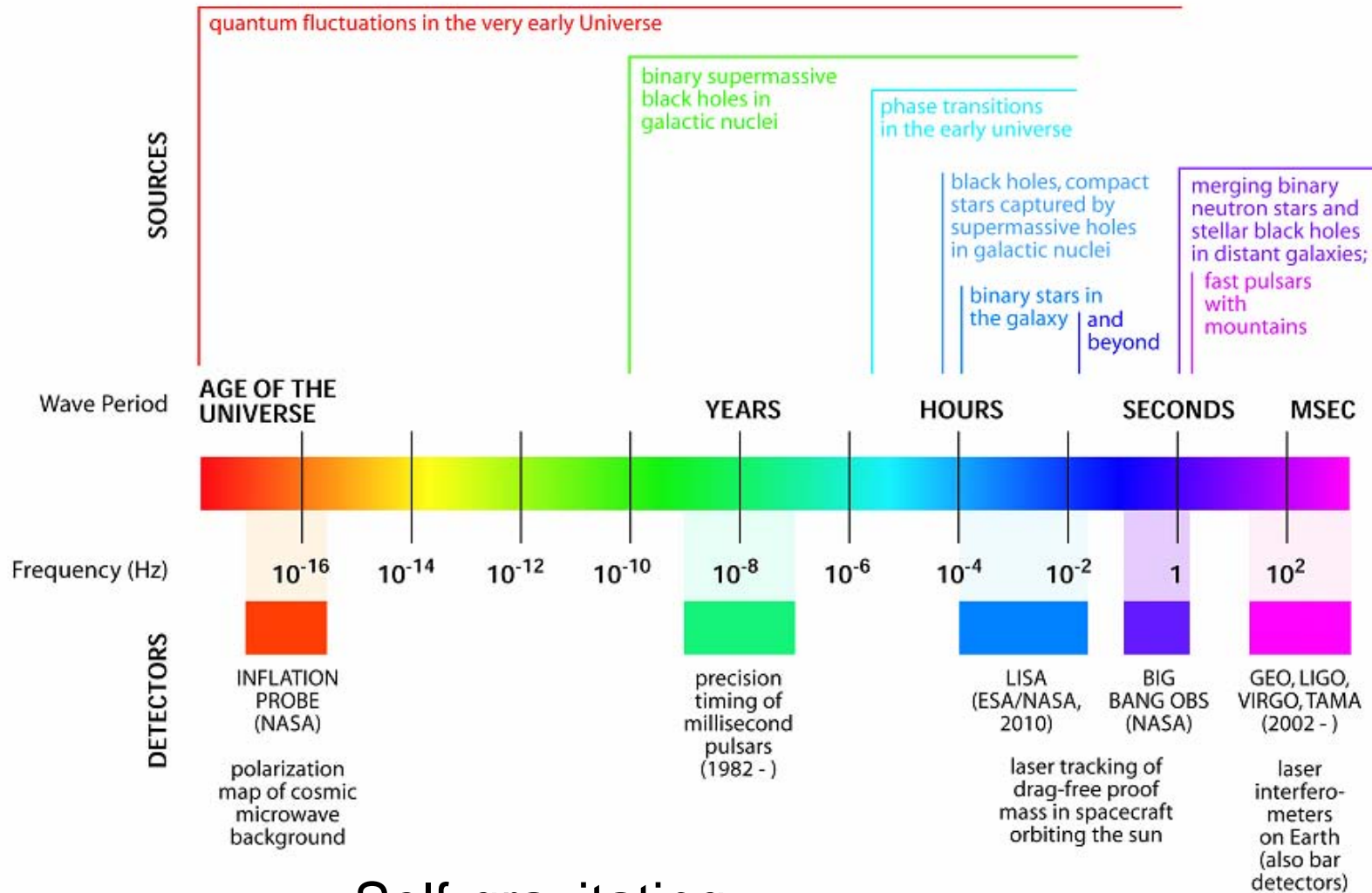
and

Department of Physics and Astronomy

Cardiff University



Gravitational Wave Spectrum



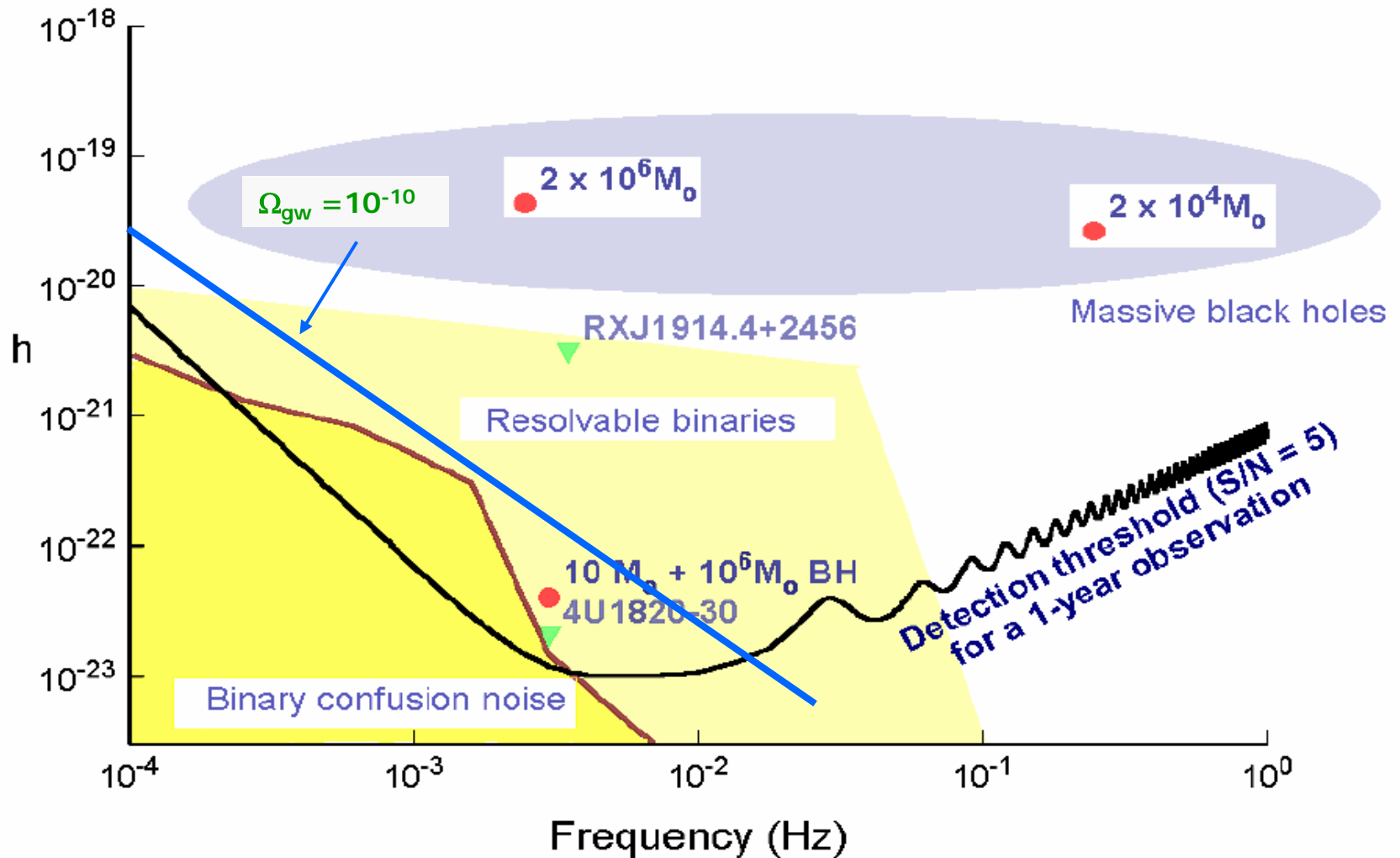
Self-gravitating system:

$$f_{\text{rest}} \sim \left(4\pi GM / R^3\right)^{1/2}$$

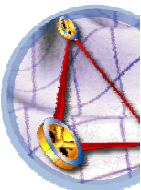
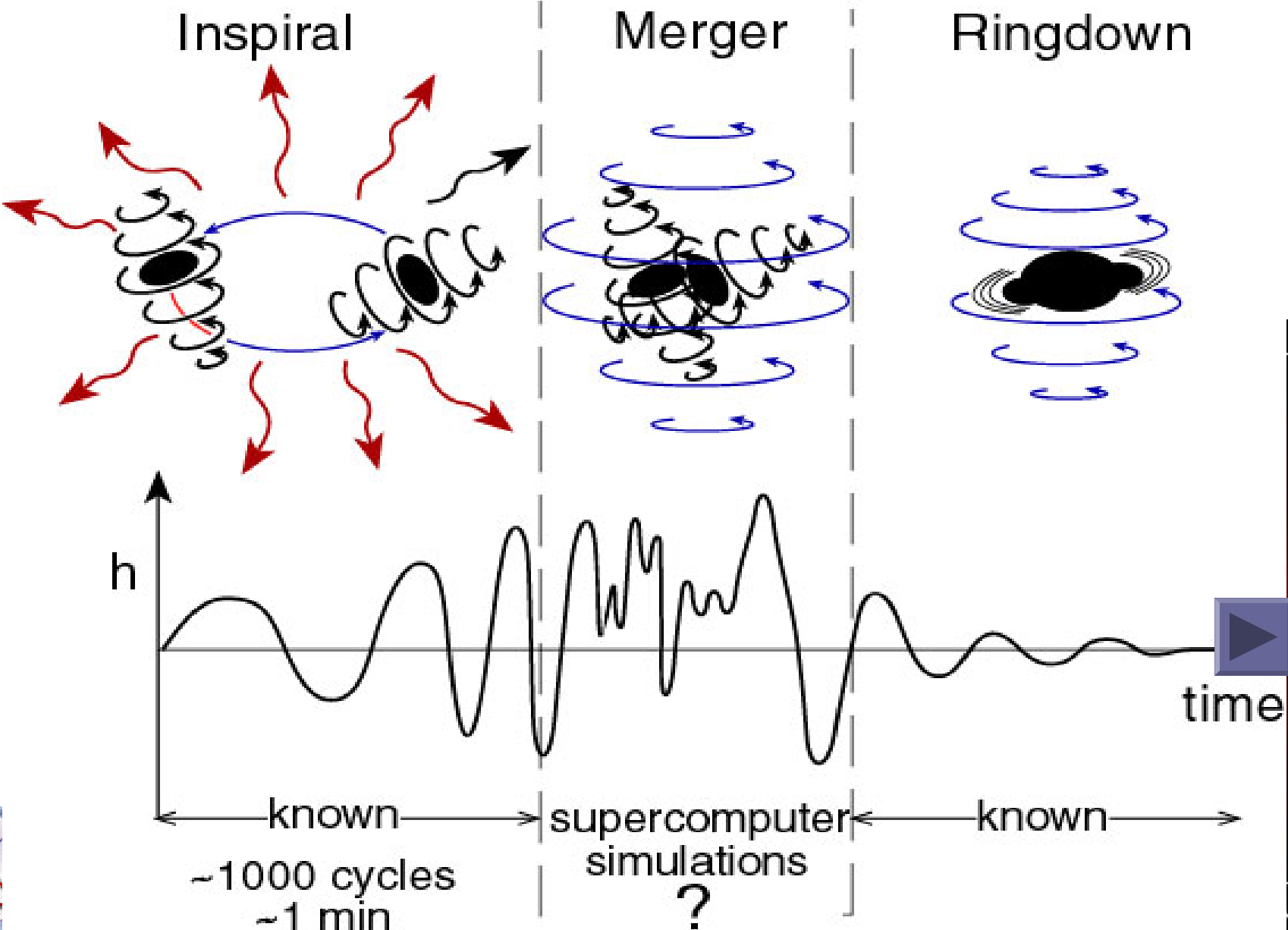
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Listening to the universe at low- f



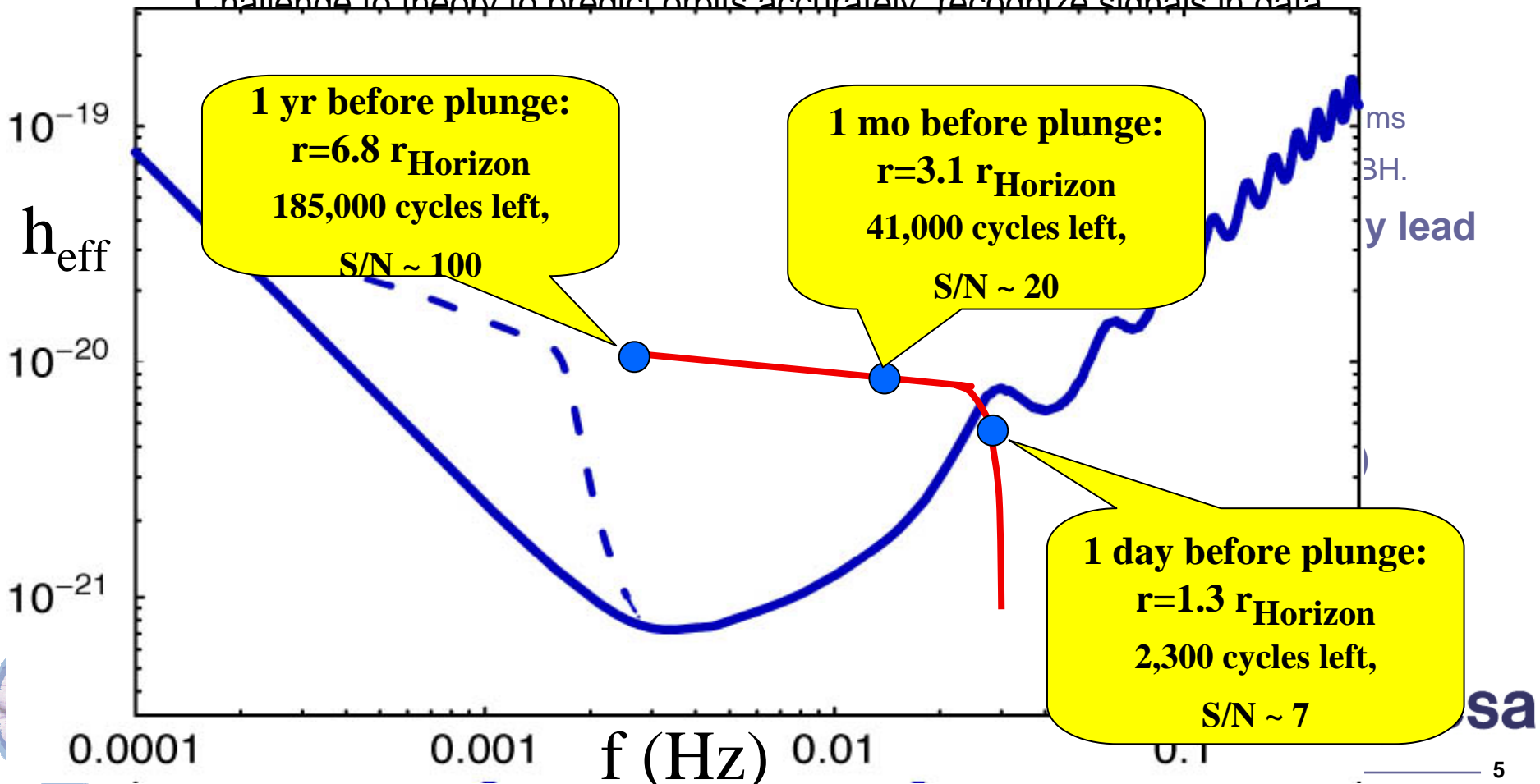
LISA and massive black hole mergers



LISA and captures

- LISA will hear stellar black holes and neutron stars falling into massive holes, observing 10^5 or more orbits (EMRI events).
 - Objects captured into orbit by hole on first highly eccentric encounter.

Challenge to theory to predict orbits accurately, recognize signals in data

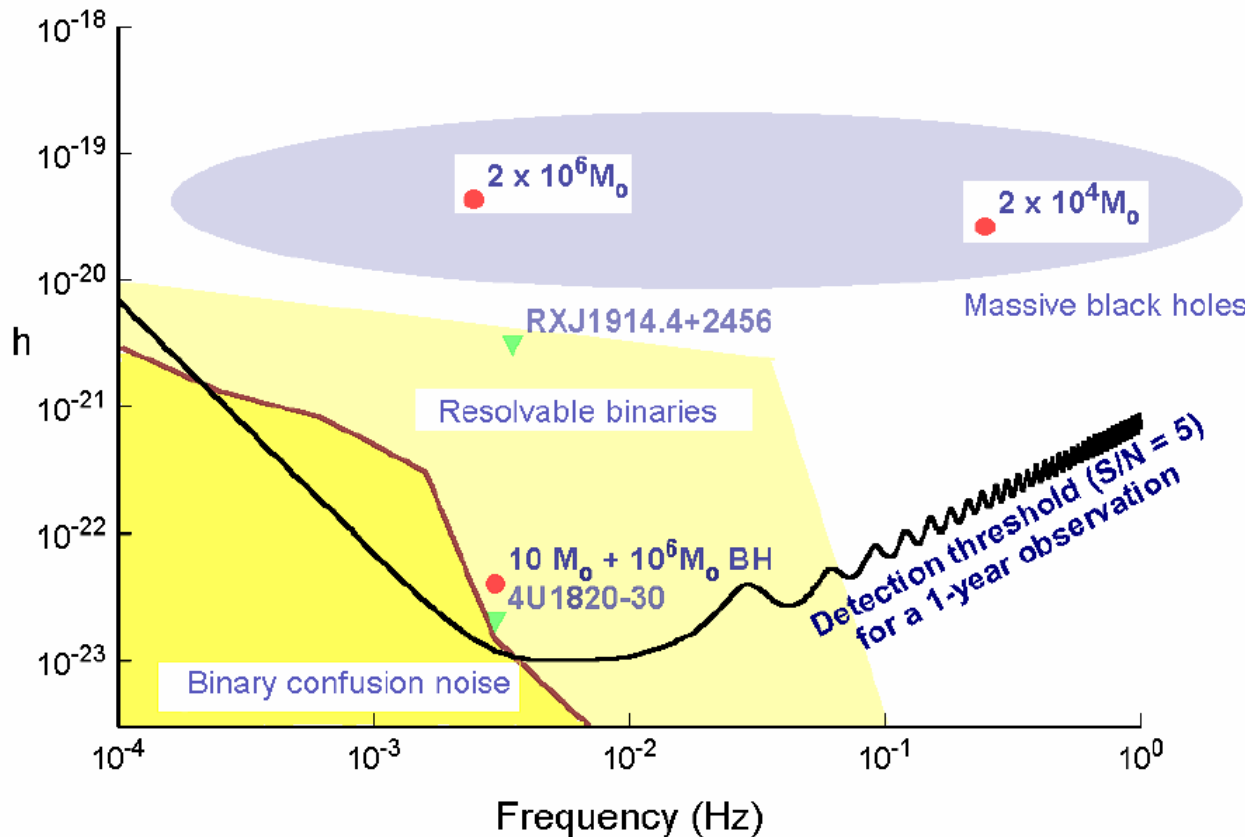


LISA and binary systems



- LISA will hear every binary system in the Galaxy that has a period < 2 hr, but at periods > 0.5 hr only nearby systems can be resolved.

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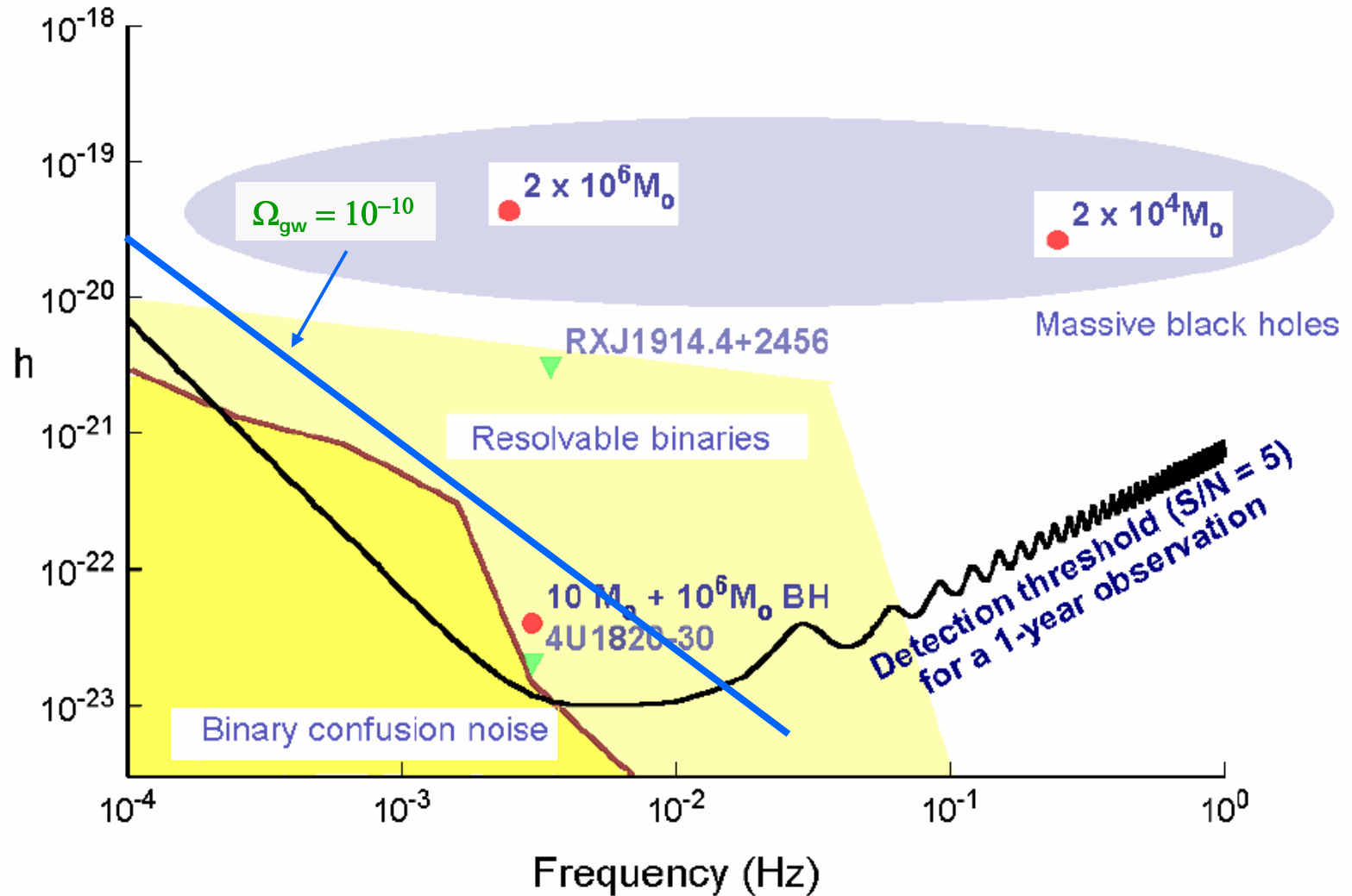


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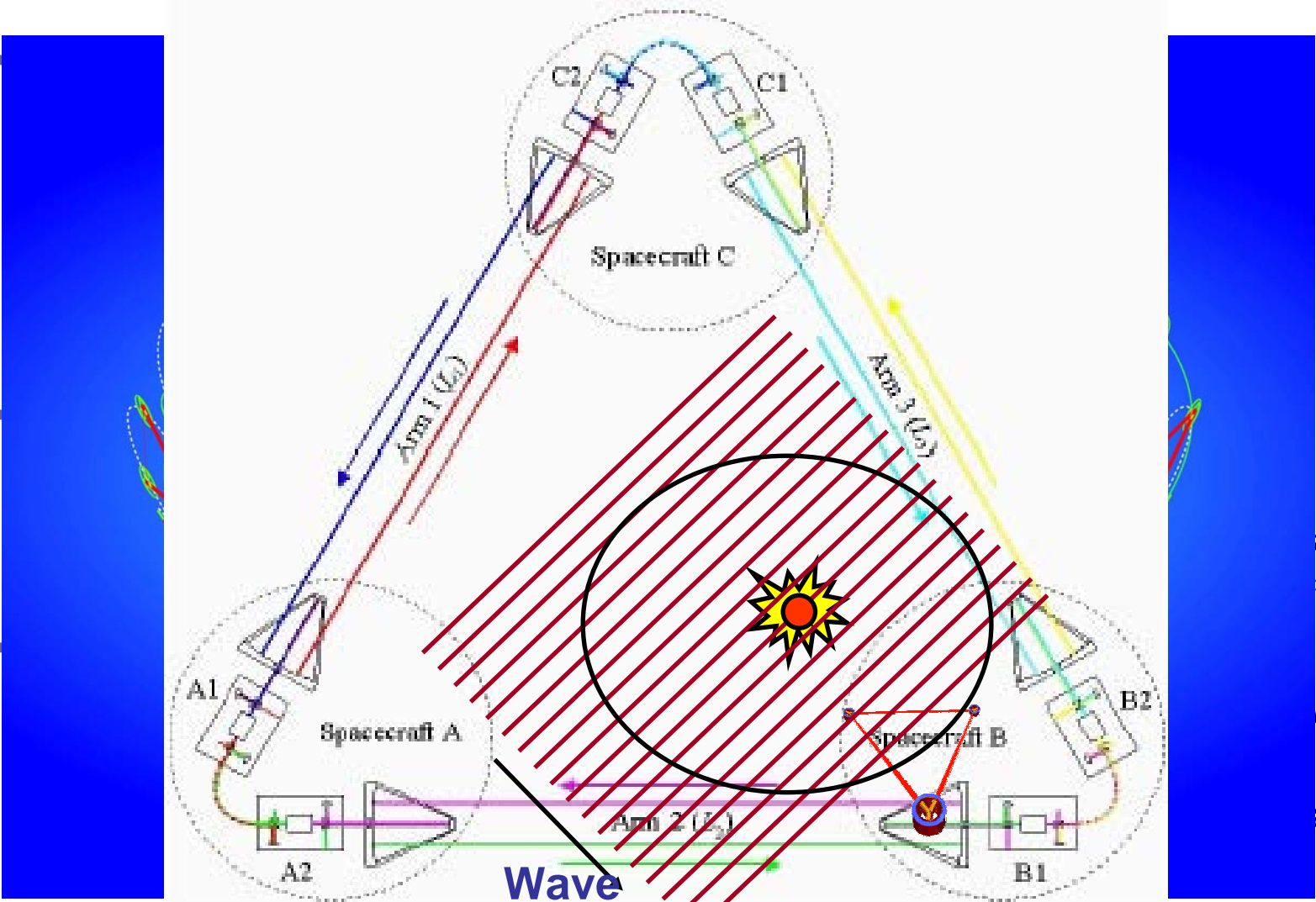
tal plane
binaries
helping to



LISA and a primordial background



LISA data challenge



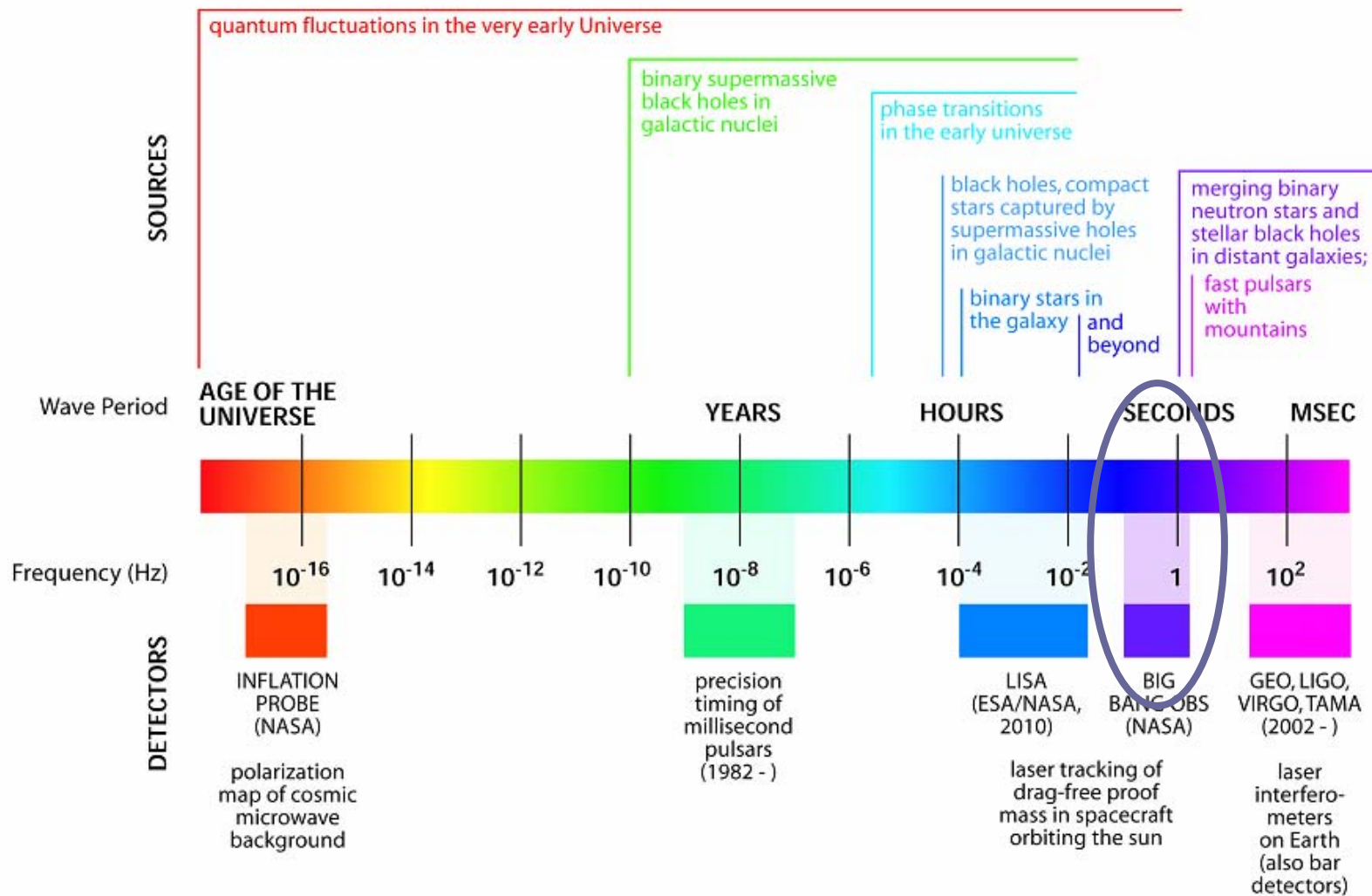
Wave
($f = 16 \text{ mHz}$)

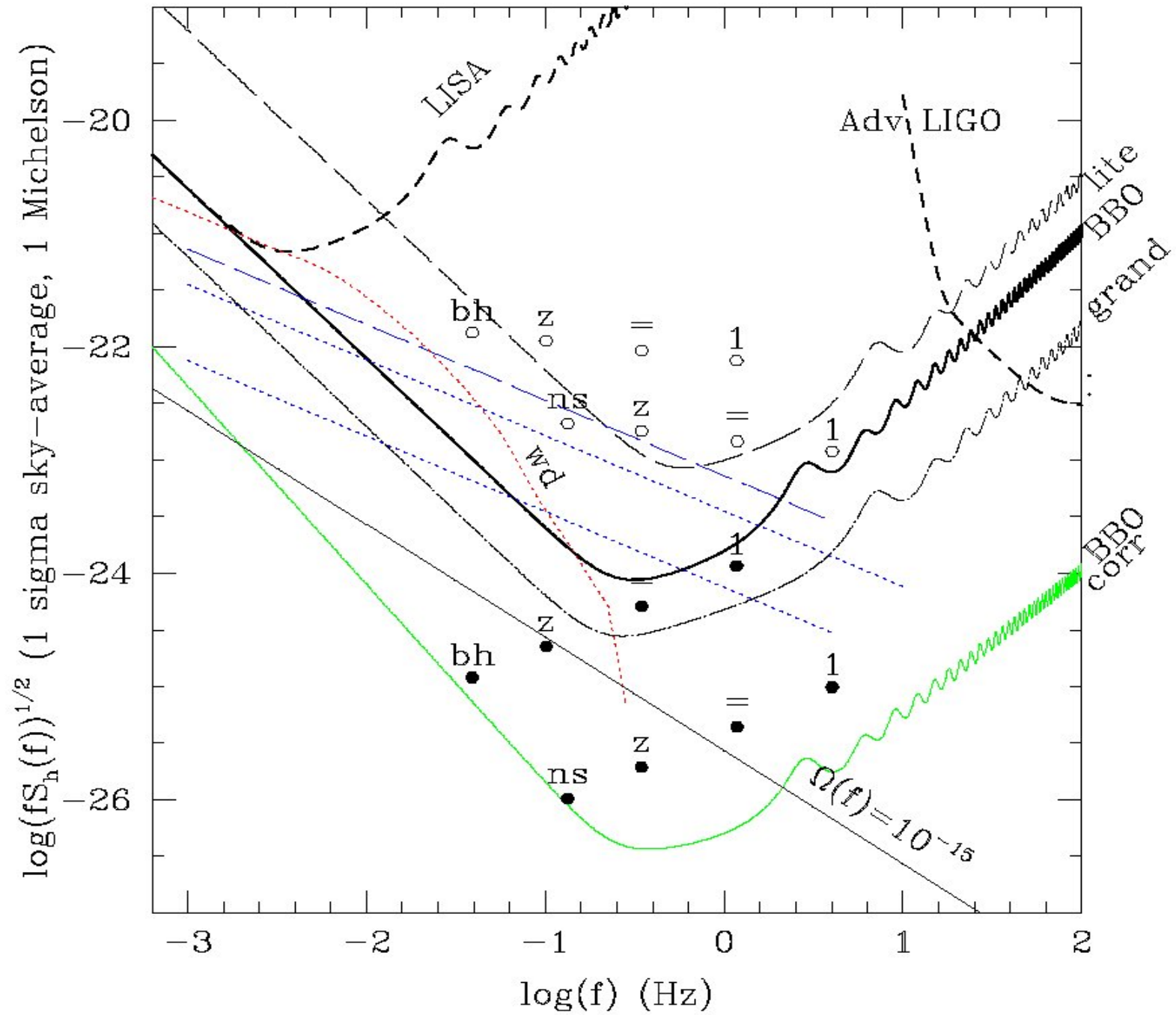
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1 Hz window into the early universe





Next steps



- BBO was conceived when LISA launch was 2012. Today it looks less helpful as a future goal than it did then.
- European GW community may put in a more modest proposal to Cosmic Vision: develop technology, explore 1 Hz band for astrophysics.
- Goal of detecting CGWB is just as interesting as ever, but we learn *least* if the background is as small as $\Omega_{\text{gw}} = 10^{-15}$. We should ensure capability of detecting background at $\sim 10^{-12}$.
- New technological approaches could have a major impact on this next step.

