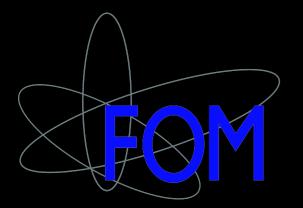
eLISA (or NGO): the New LISA

Gijs Nelemans Radboud University Nijmegen



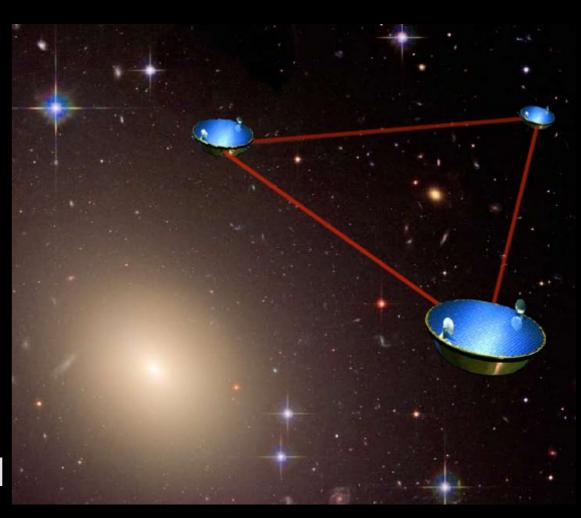
Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen





Some history on GW detector in space

- Low-frequency gravitational wave mission first proposed in '80s (LAGOS)
- ▶'90s: LISA as joint NASA/ESA mission
- ►In the end LISA became (1 of 3) L1 candidate for ESA Cosmic Vision program (decision foreseen in 2011)
- ► Early 2011, NASA: no money to contribute to any ESA L1 mission......
- ▶ Rapid definition teams for all L1 candidates to ESA-led mission. New mission (eLISA/NGO) developed, significant cost reduction, science still strong
- ►Now: April 2012, ESA will select 1 of 3 L1 candidates for launch ~2020



LISA

eLISA

► Affordable mission: smaller arms, closer to Earth (save on launcher)

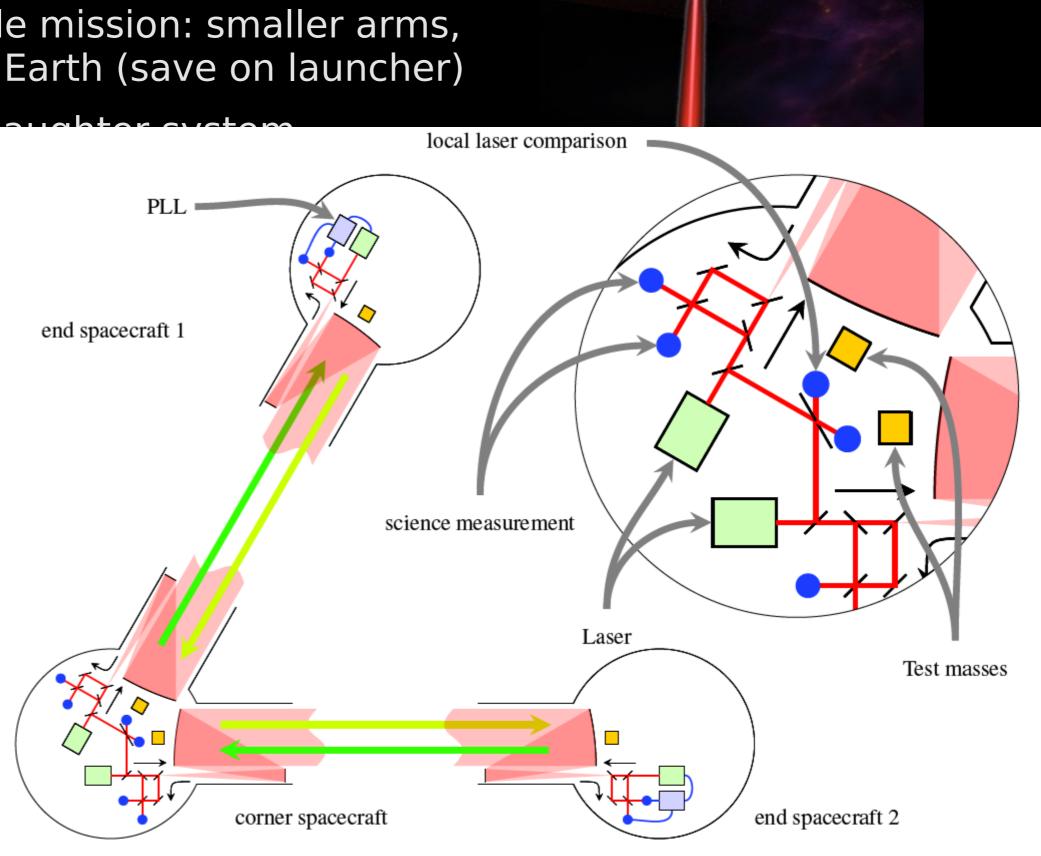
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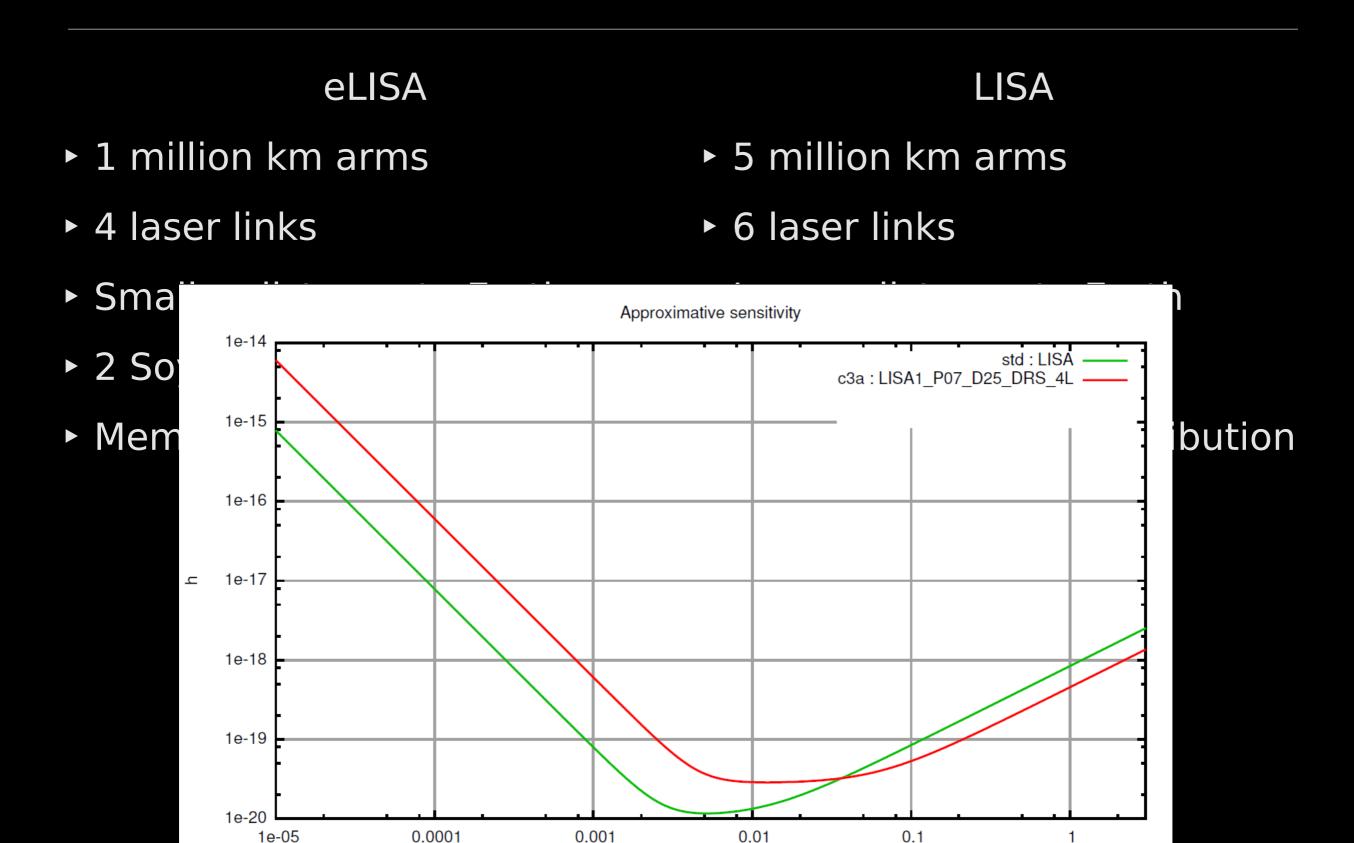
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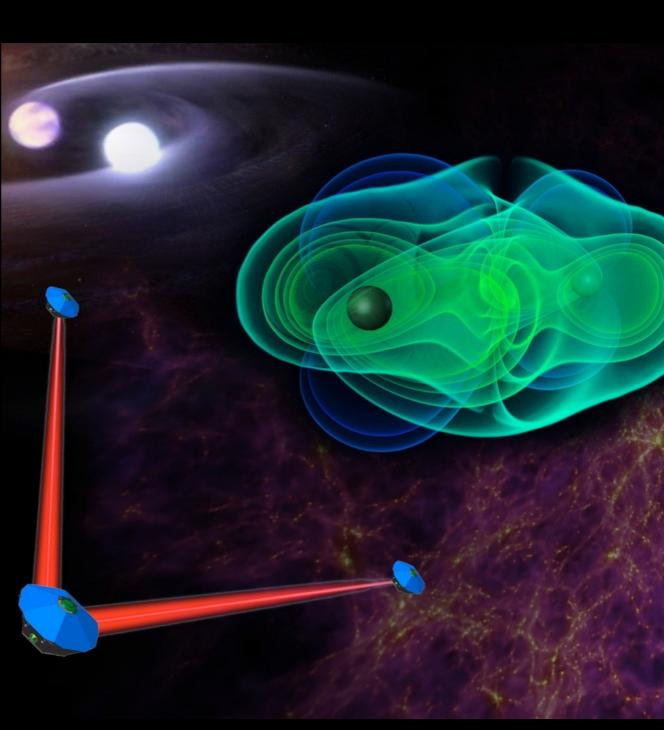
What is different from LISA?



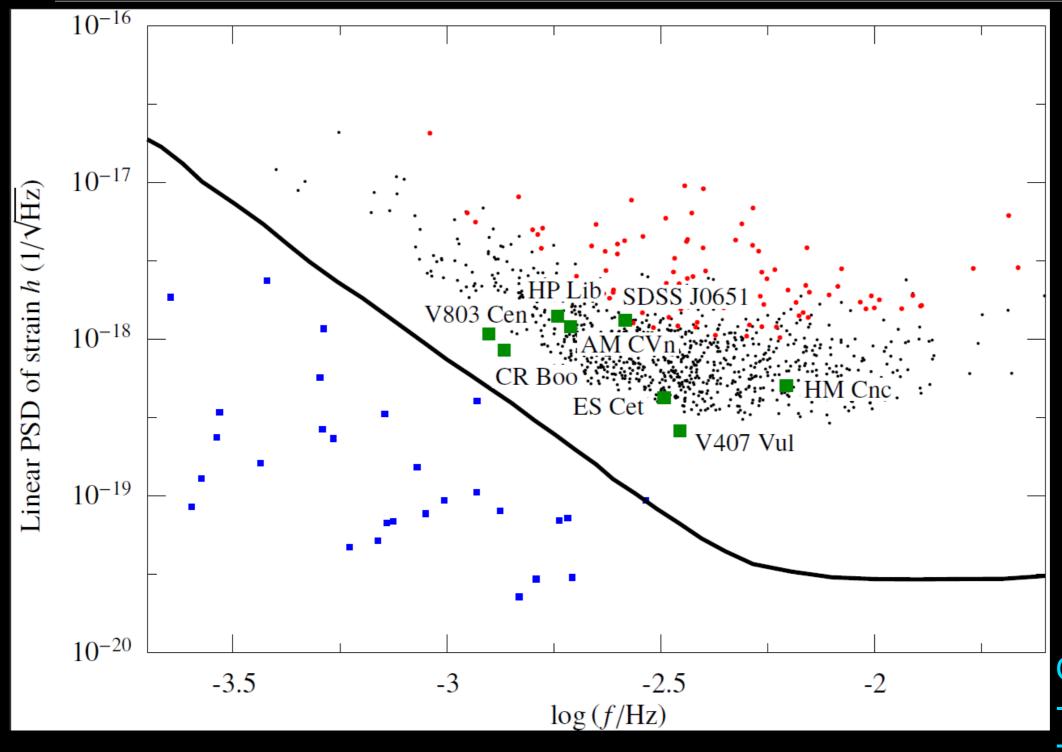
f (Hz)

Overview eLISA science

- Precision test of strong-field gravity
- Detect SMBH mergers at high redshift
- Trace merger history of BHs over large redshift and mass range
- Characterise environment of galaxy central objects and test if are GR Kerr BH
- Measure spectrum or set limits on backgrounds (probe inflation)
- Detect thousands of Galactic binaries (tests binary evolution, type la supernovae, tides, mass transfer, Galactic structure)
- http://arxiv.org/abs/1201.3621



Galactic binaries

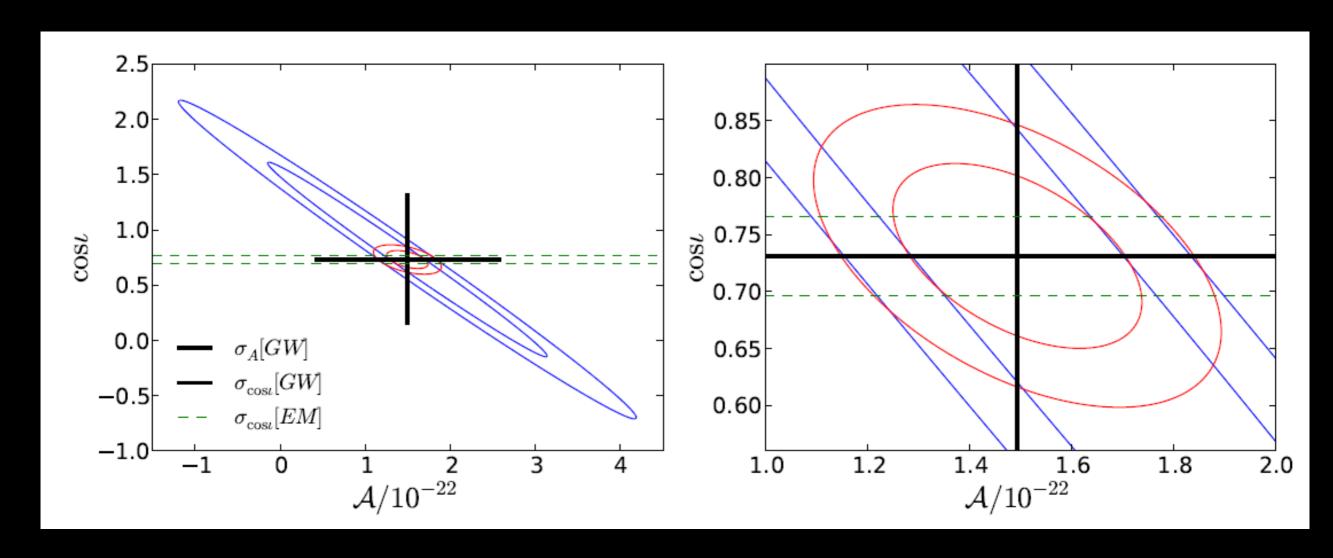


Galactic binaries

- Verification

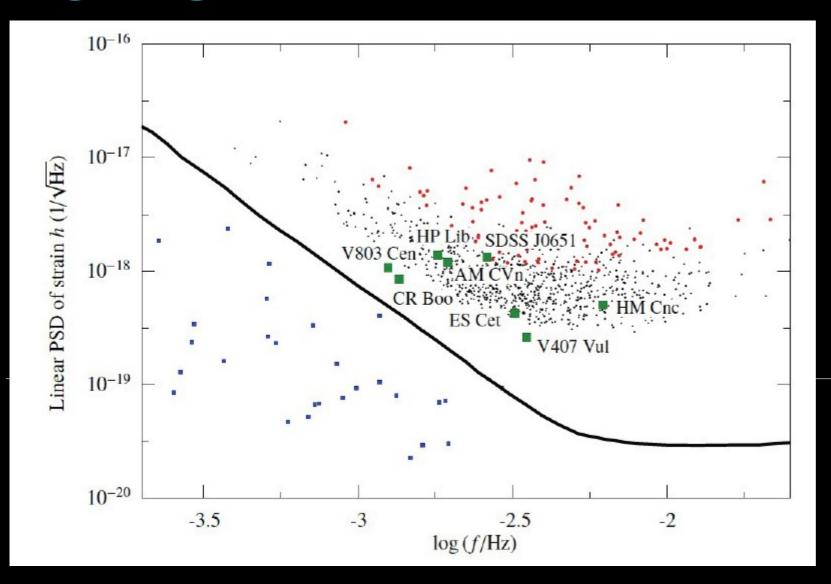
- Simulated pop.

Complementary EM observations



- ► Some correlations GW parameters
- Constrain one with EM data → improve accuratcy other
- ►Inclination important Shah et al. submitted
- Need to sort out fdot (and all other parameters)

eLISA



Complementary EM observations

