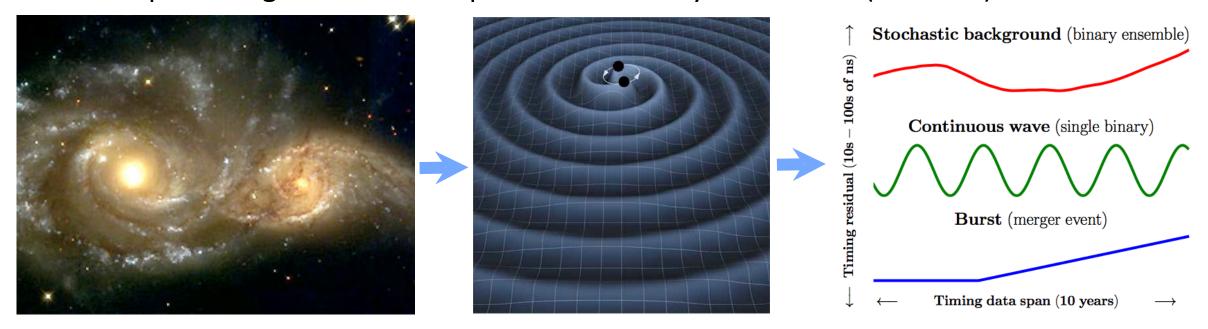


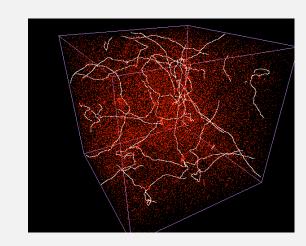
Gravitational wave sources



The most promising sources are supermassive binary black holes (SMBBHs):

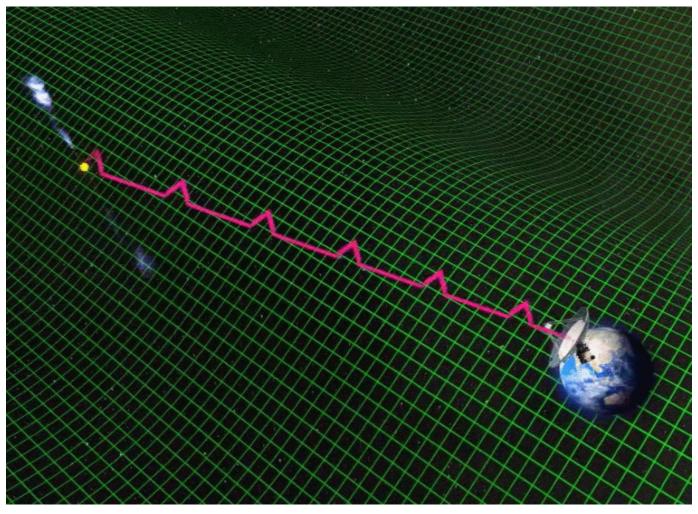


Other sources at nanohertz frequencies include cosmic strings, inflation, and phase transitions in the early universe.





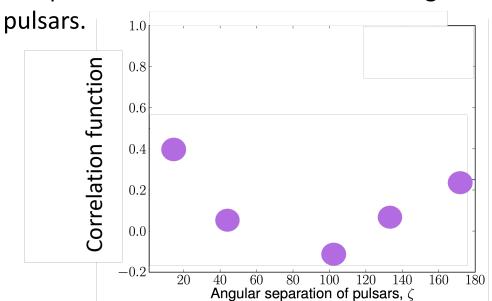
Effect of a gravitational wave on radio pulses



Building a Galactic-scale Gravitational-wave Detector

 Need to observe an ensemble of ultra-stable millisecond pulsars to extract the correlated signal from the noise.

GW perturbations are correlated among different





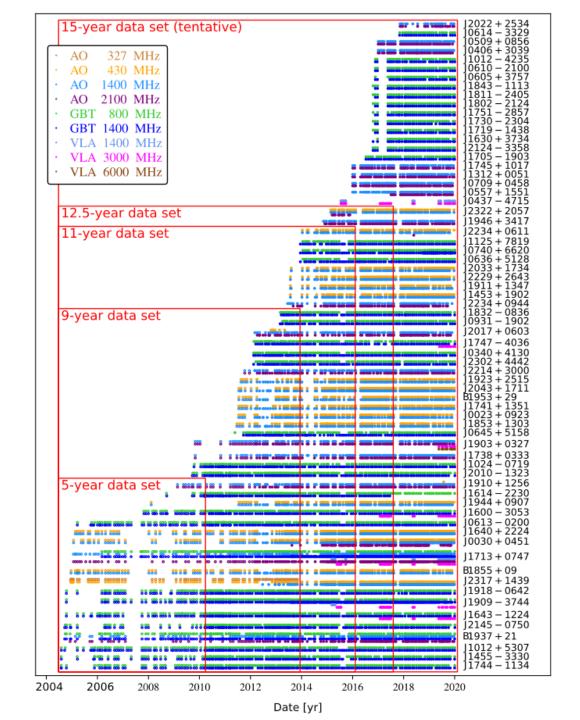
The Arecibo Observatory and the Green Bank Telescope

Our measurements are made with the two most sensitive radio telescopes in the world





NANOGrav data releases





Credit: David Nice

About our work



Work is truly interdisciplinary.

Requires detailed understanding of:

- GW signals and their sources
- properties of neutron stars, our celestial clocks
- propagation of pulses through the interstellar medium
- characteristics of the radio telescopes
- software designed to make the measurements
- algorithms for GW searches
- searching for additional pulsars
- the long term curation of the data products

Work requires close collaboration of:

- Theorists
- Data analysts
- Cosmologists
- SMBBH astrophysicists
- NS astrophysicists
- Radio astronomers
- Cyber-I experts

This makes the work a lot of fun! Rationale for PFC...

NANOGrav PFC Management





