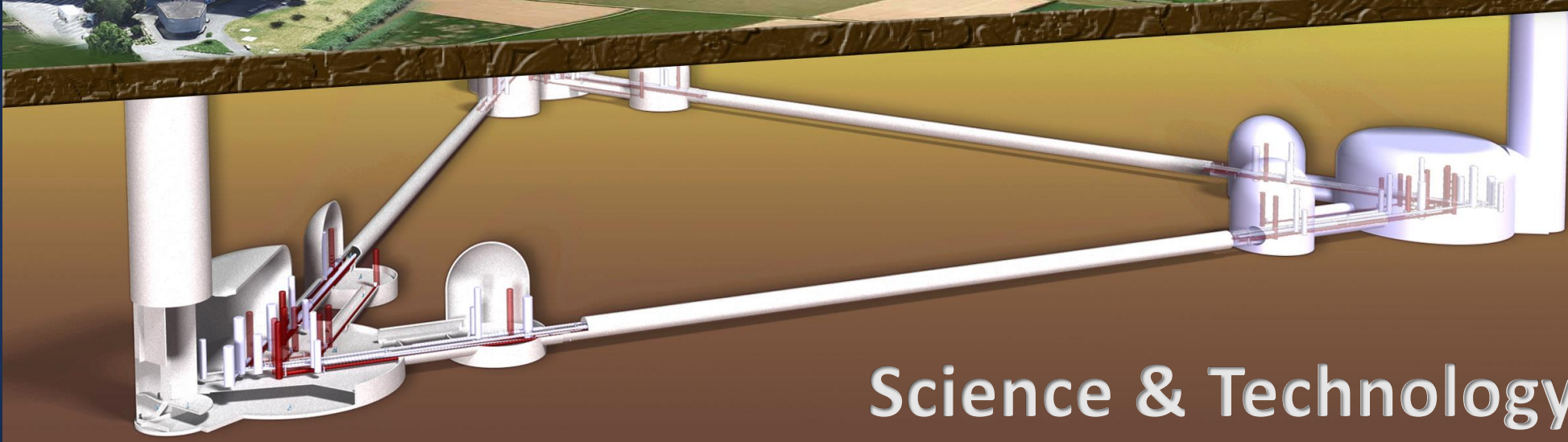
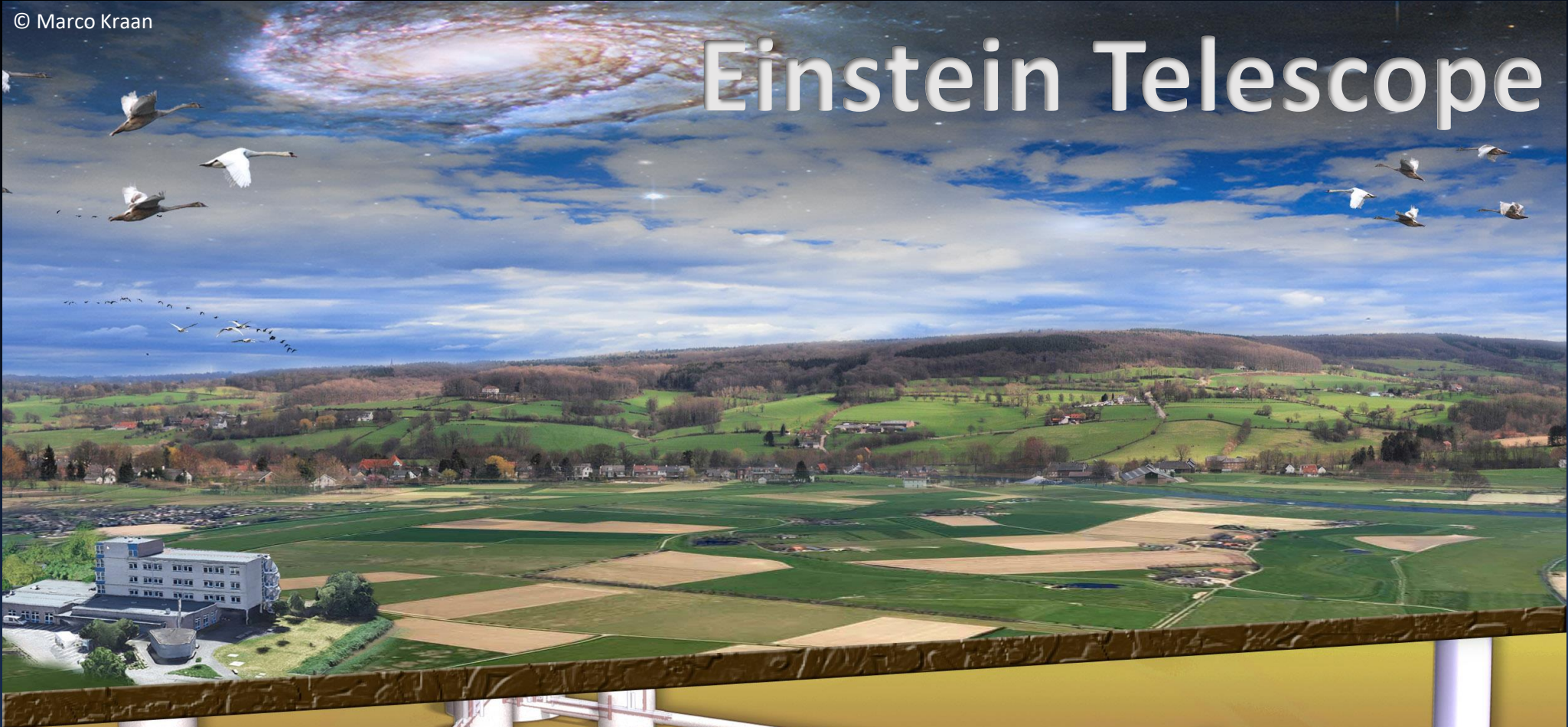


Einstein Telescope



Science & Technology

Fermi



Gamma rays, 50 to 300 keV

GRB 170817A

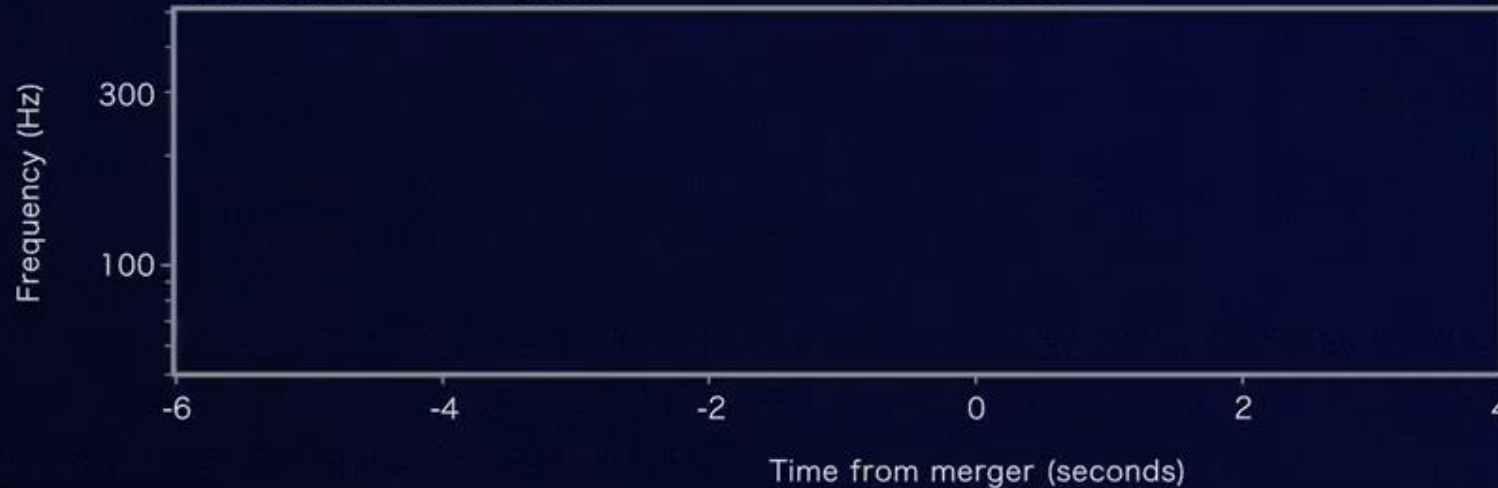


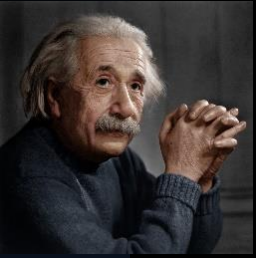
LIGO

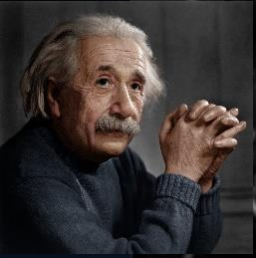


Gravitational-wave strain

GW170817

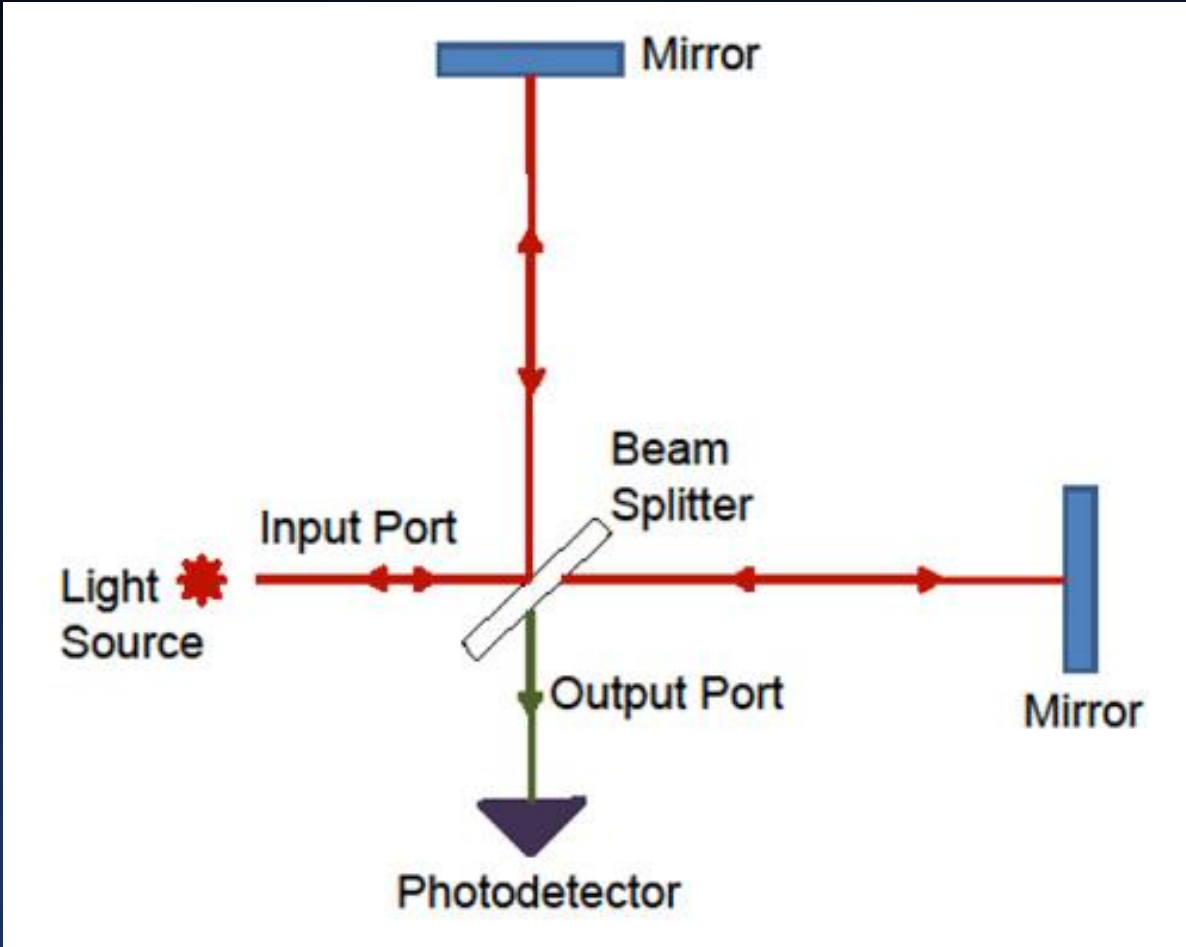






SPACE
LIVE

Michelson-Interferometer



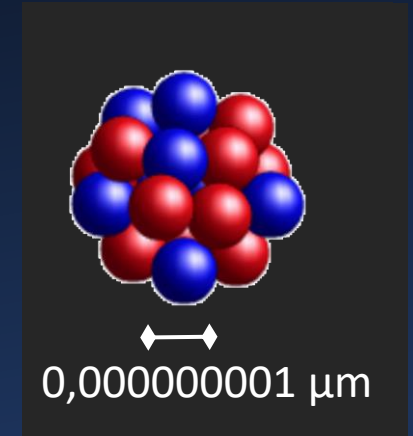
Sensitivity: 0,00000000000004 μm

Wave length: 1 μm

Atom: 0,0001 μm

Nucleus: 0,00000001 μm

Proton: 0,000000001 μm



Einstein Telescope



Science

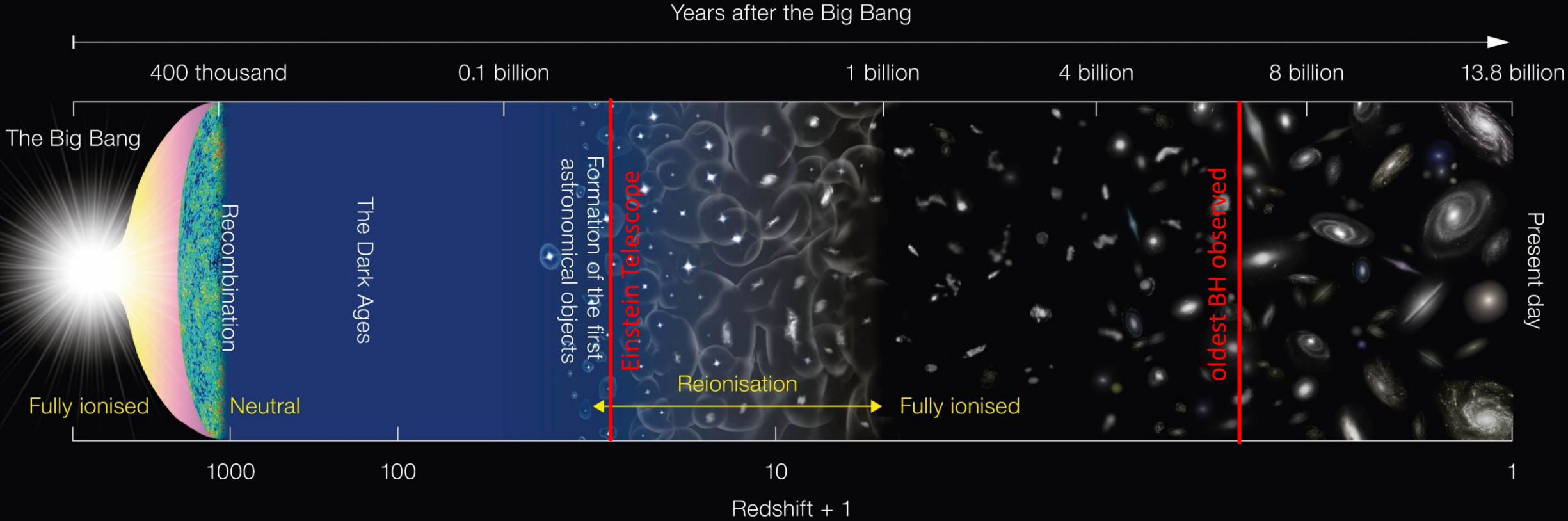
What is the origin of black holes?



Technology

How to suspend a mirror?

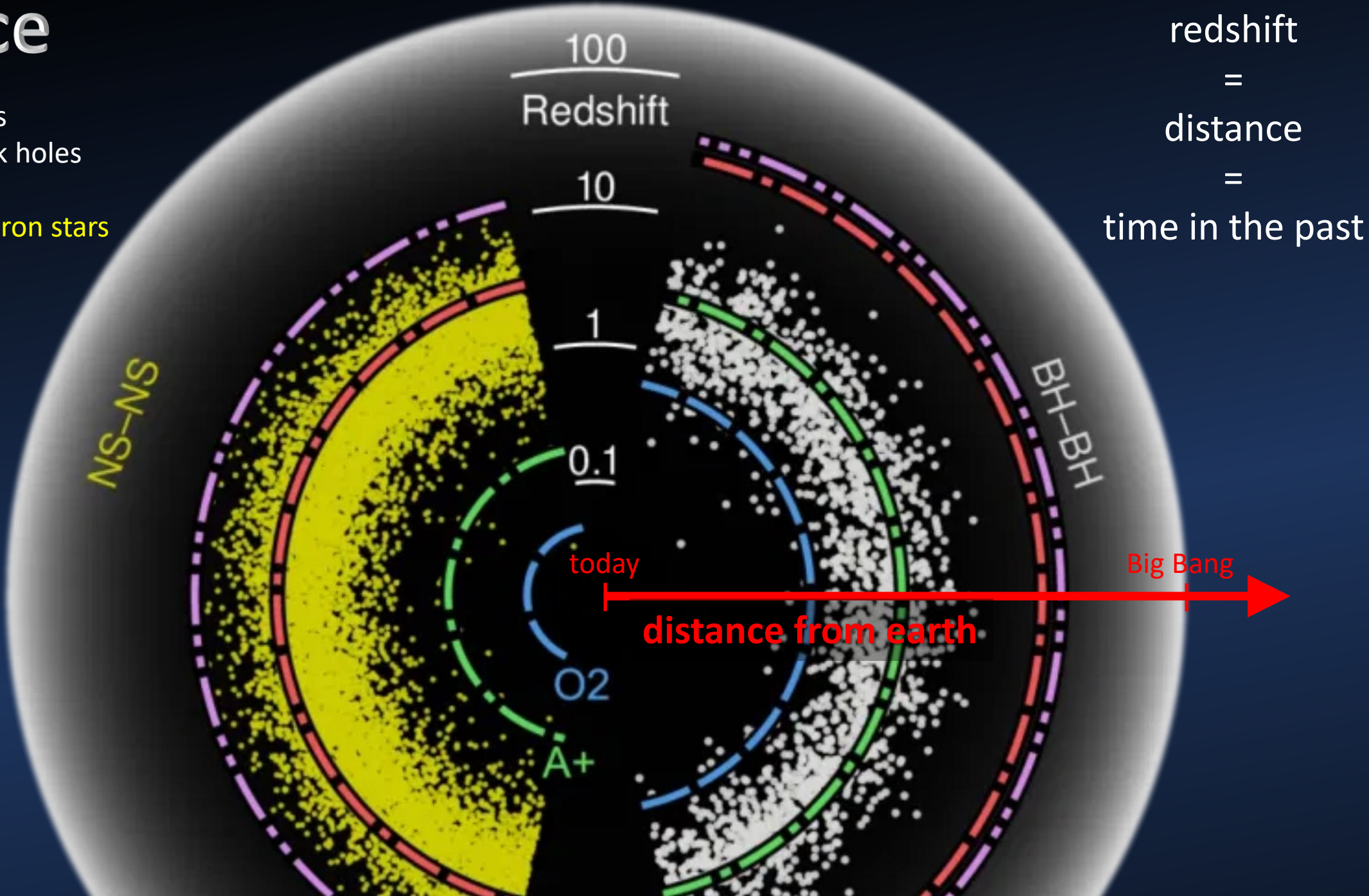
Science



Science

Binary mergers

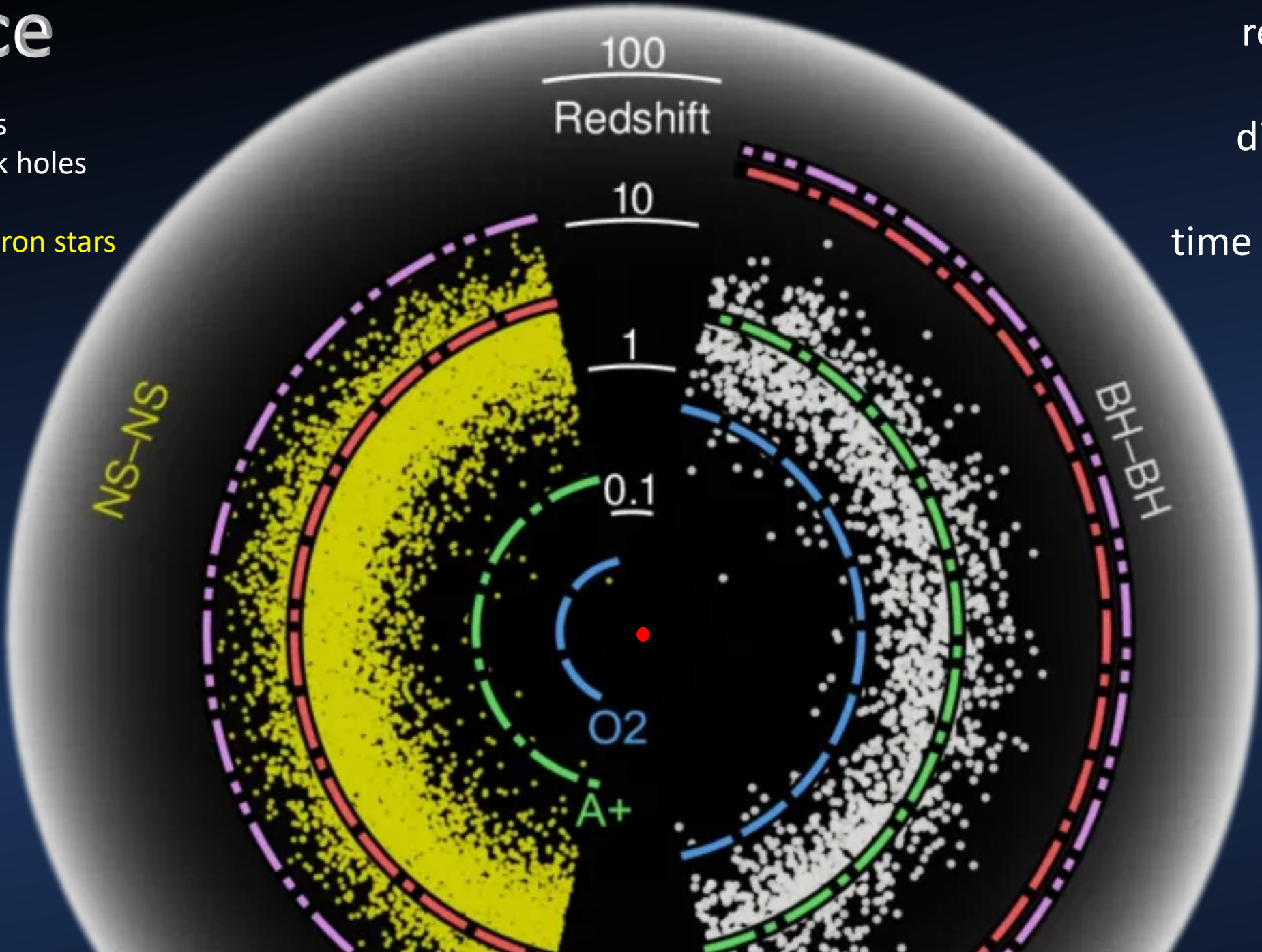
- binary black holes
BH - BH
- binary neutron stars
NS - NS



Science

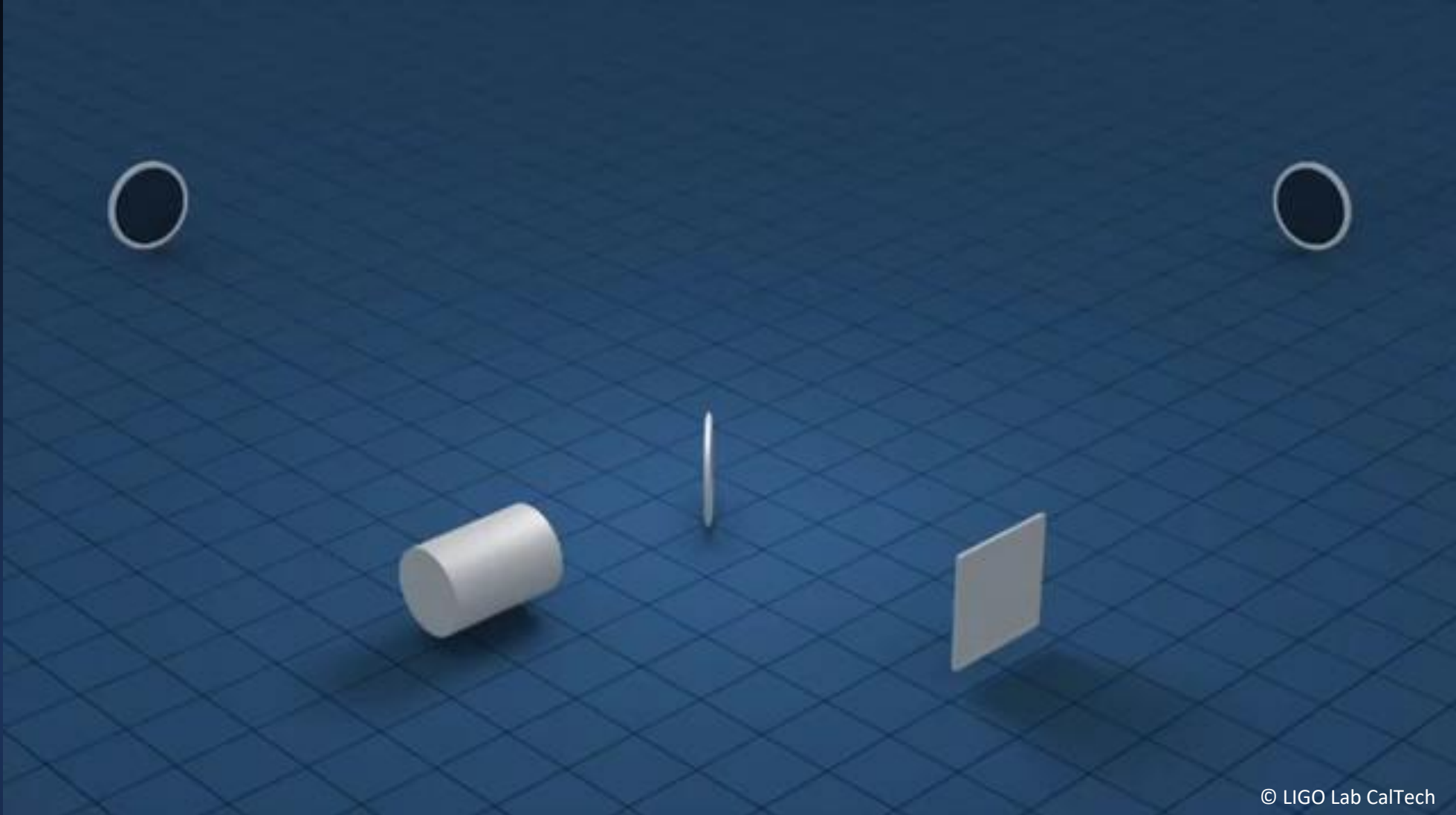
Binary mergers

- binary black holes
BH - BH
- binary neutron stars
NS - NS



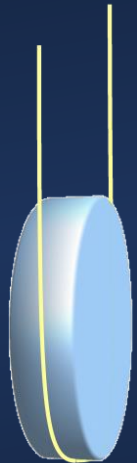
redshift
=
distance
=
time in the past

Michelson-Interferometer

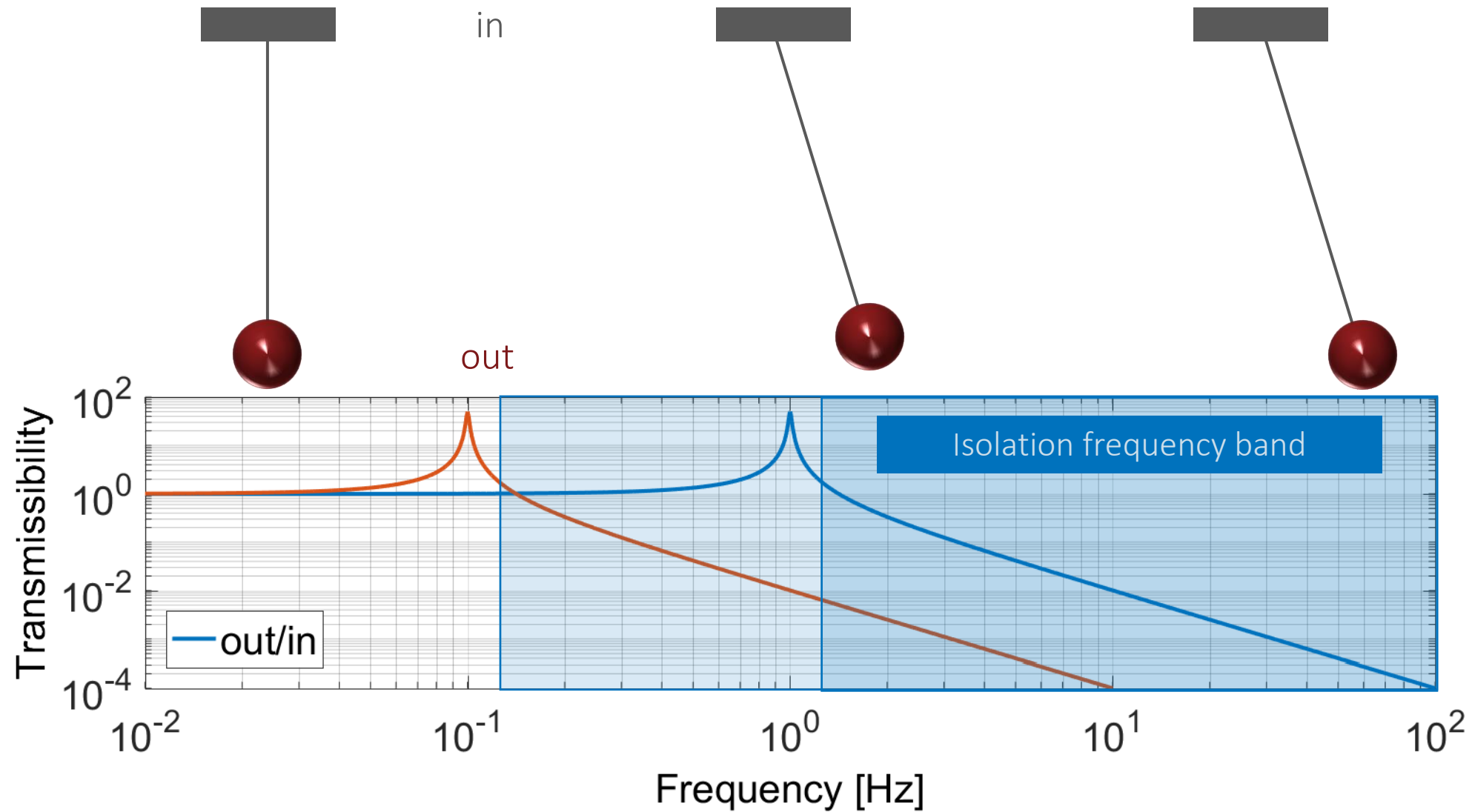


© LIGO Lab CalTech

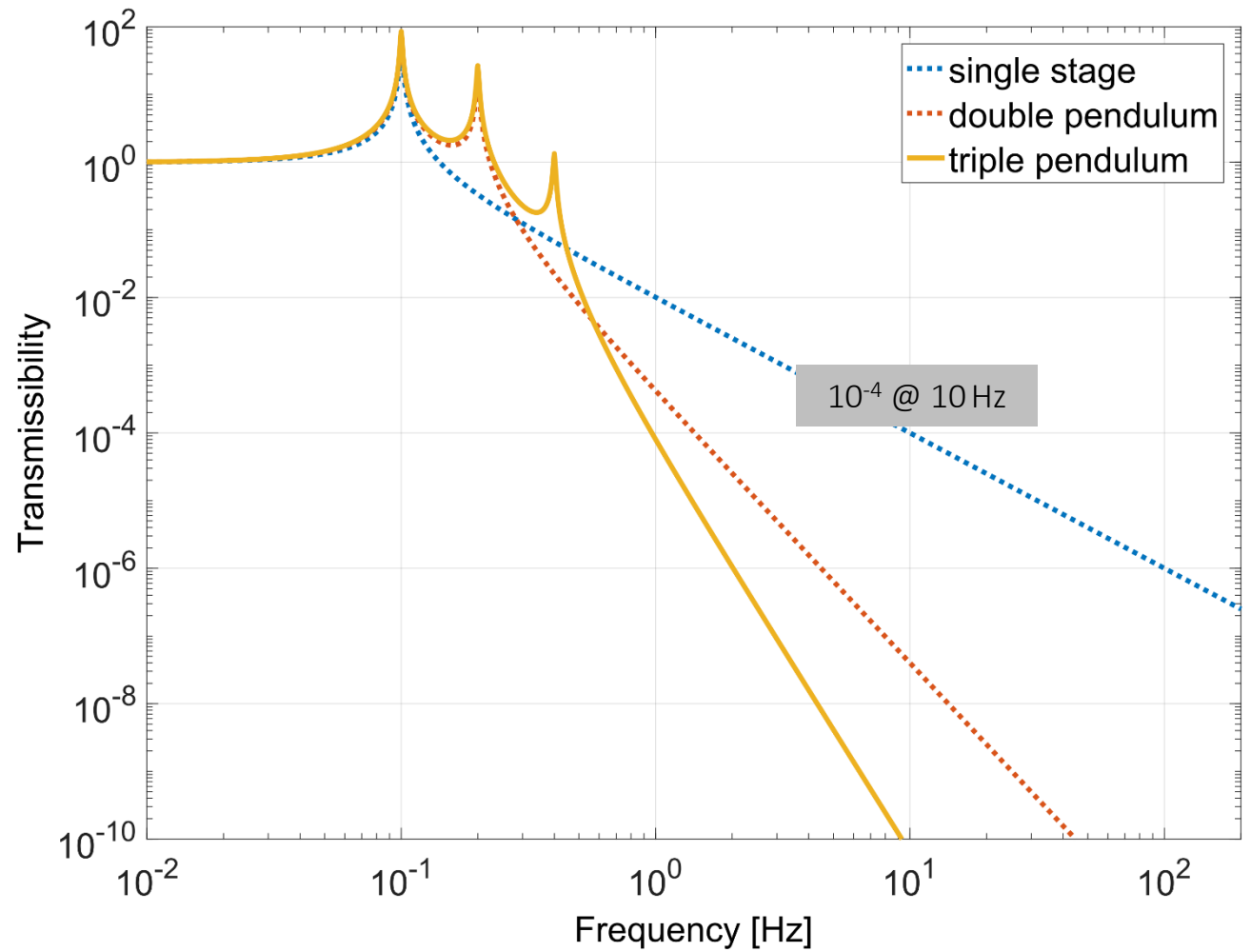
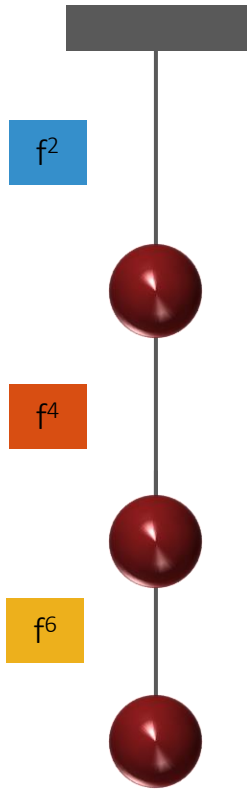
Seismic noise



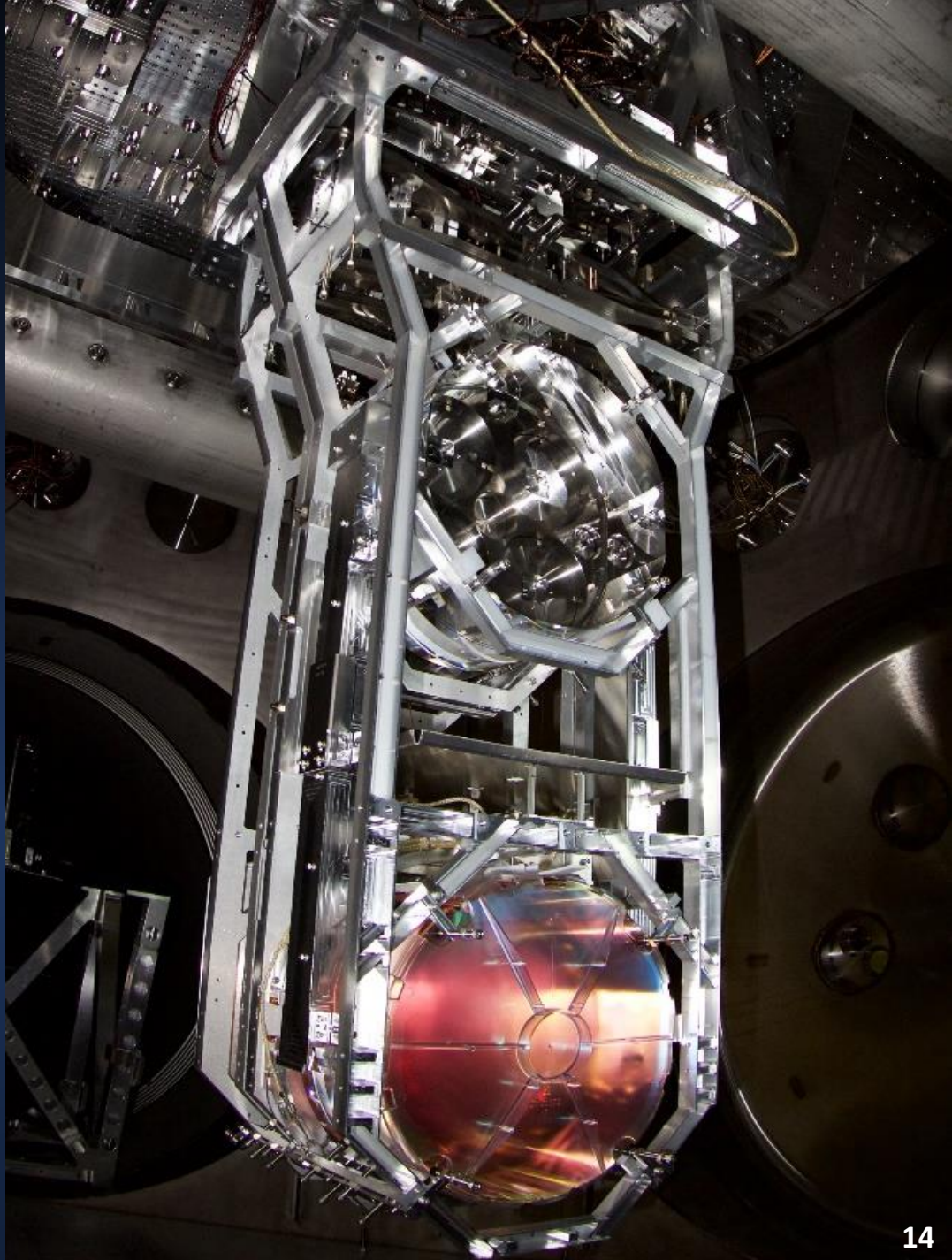
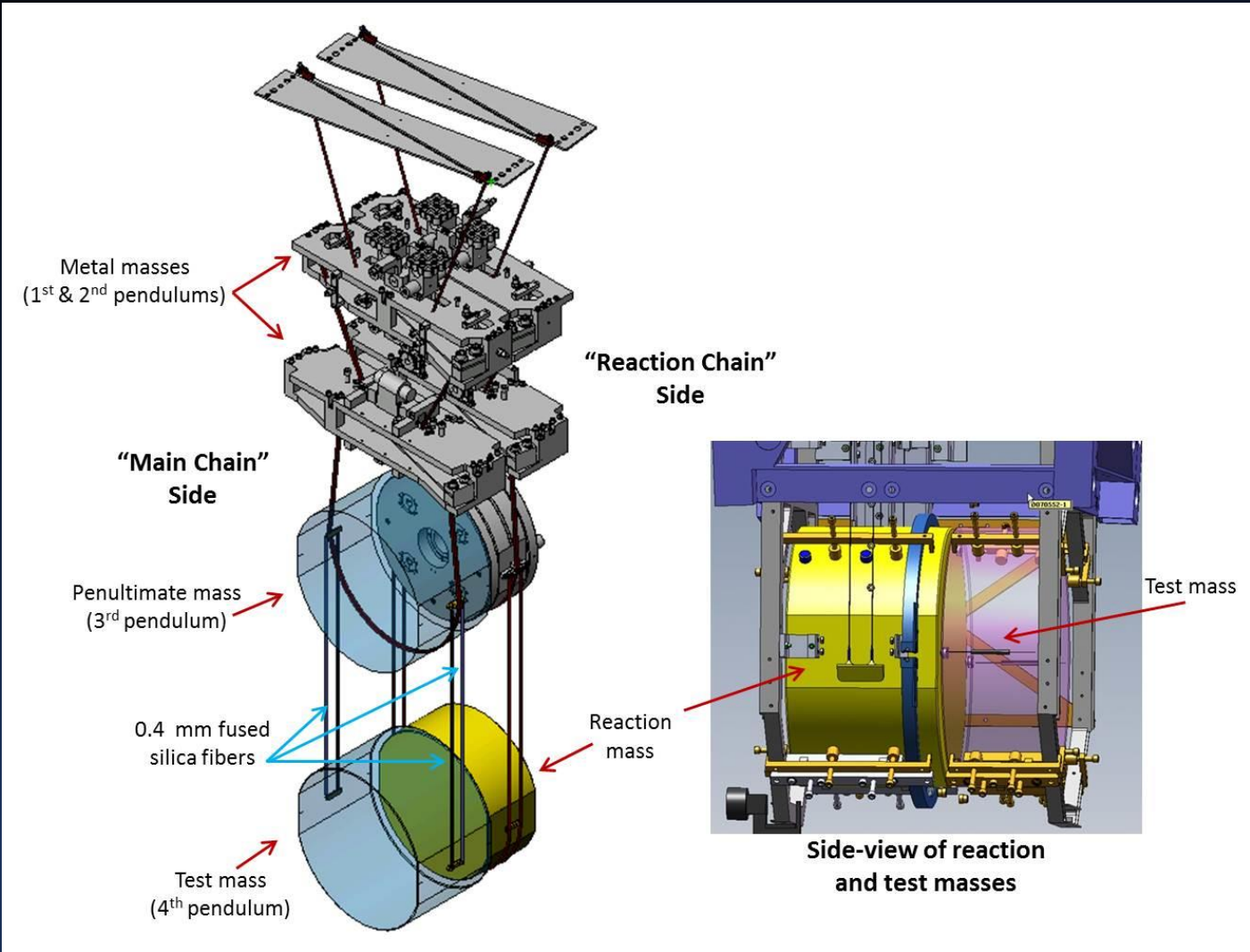
Seismic Isolation



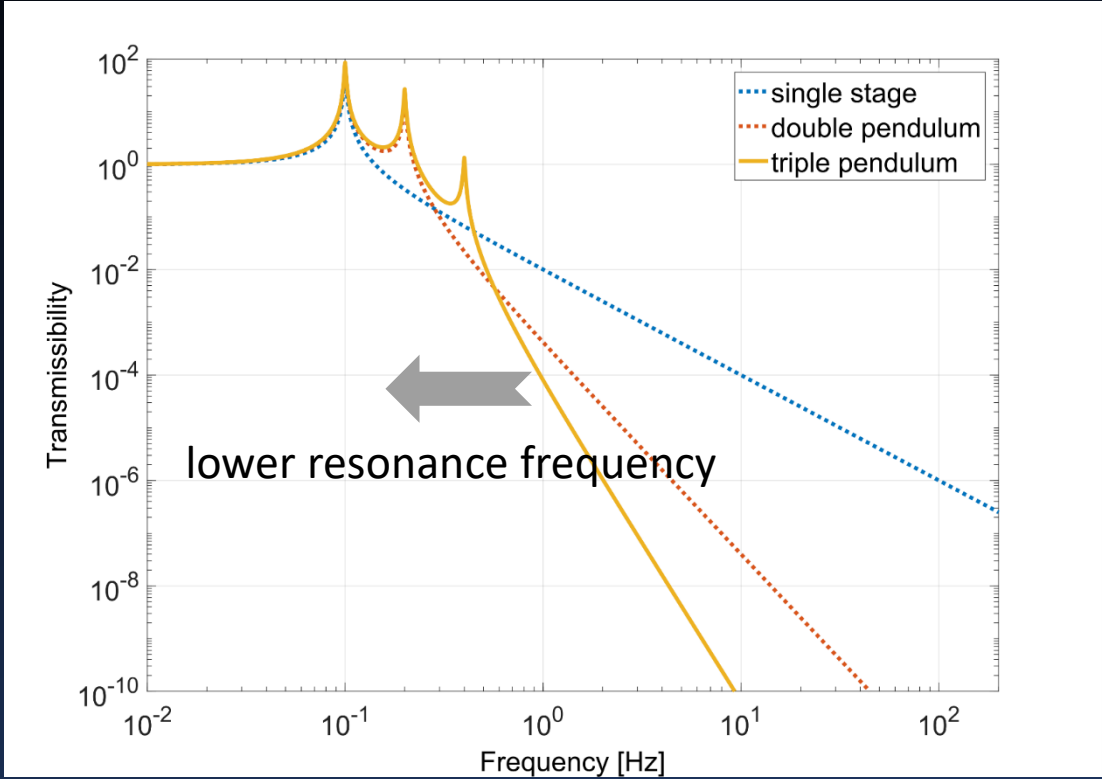
Seismic Isolation



Seismic Isolation



Seismic Isolation



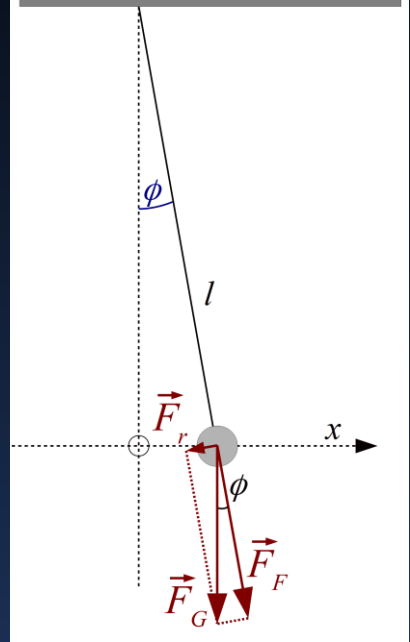
resonance frequency: $\omega_0 = \sqrt{g/l}$

mathematical pendulum

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -k x(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$$

make k small! (here $k = mg/l$)



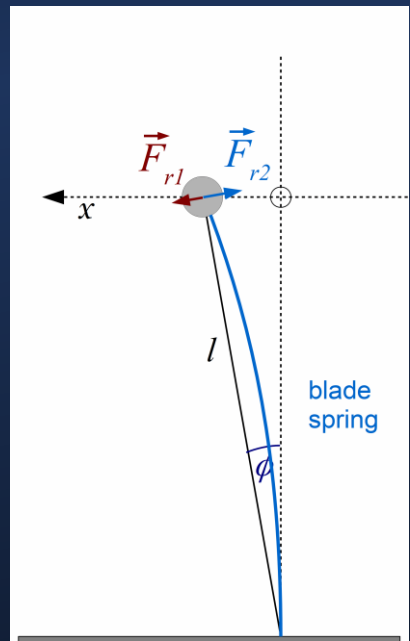
inverted pendulum

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = +k x(t)$$

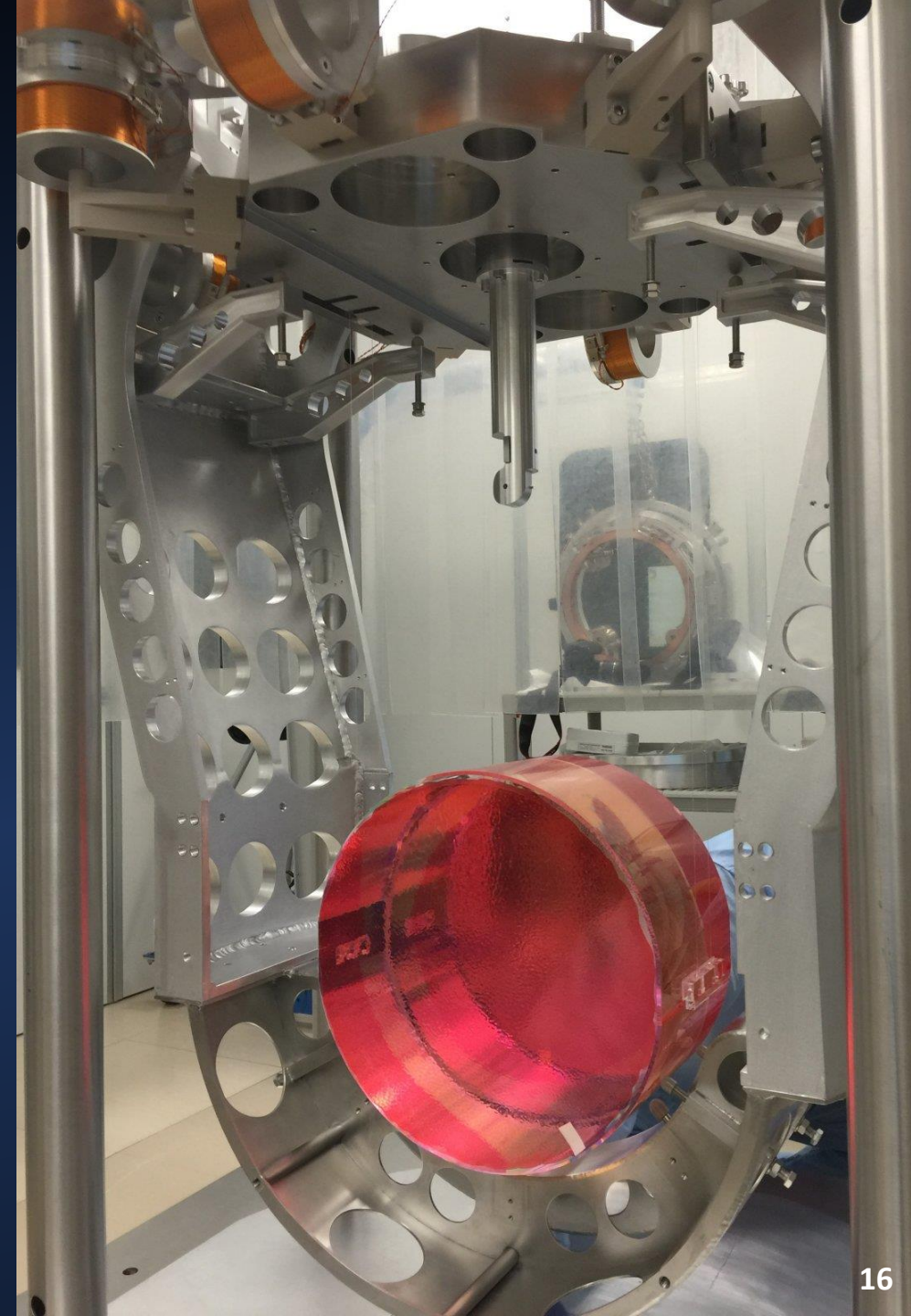
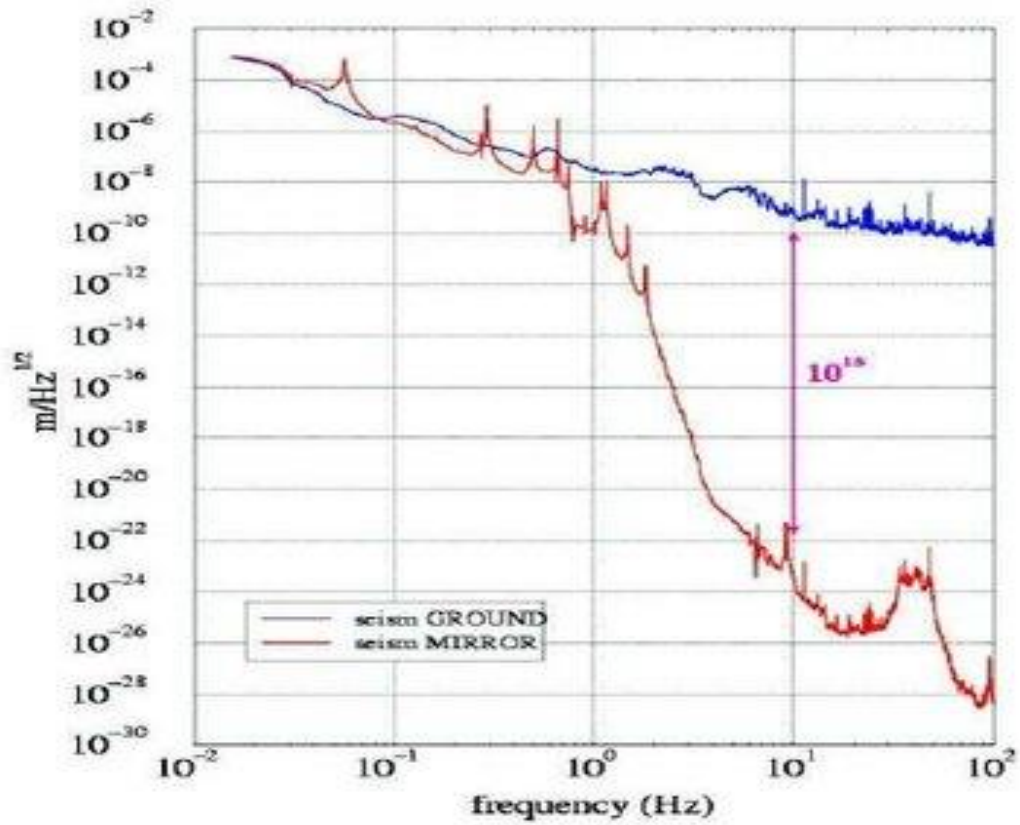
add a blade spring

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = \underbrace{(k_1 - k_2)}_{\text{make small!}} x(t)$$

make small!



VIRGO Superattenuator



Einstein Telescope

Science



Thanks

Technology

