

Detection of gravitational waves as the beginning of gravitational wave astronomy

(Scientific session of the Physical Sciences Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2 November 2016)

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A scientific session of the Physical Sciences Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) was held under the title “Detection of gravitational waves as the beginning of gravitational wave astronomy” on 2 November 2016 at the conference room of the Lebedev Physics Institute, RAS. The following talks were presented at the session.

(1) **Reitze D** (LIGO Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, USA), “The first detections of gravitational waves emitted from binary black hole mergers”;

(2) **Bisikalo D V** (Institute of Astronomy, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow), “Multi-messenger astrophysics: how gravitational-wave detection changes the paradigm”;

(3) **Rudenko V N** (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Sternberg Astronomical Institute, Moscow), “Gravitational-wave experiments in Russia”;

(4) **Bisnovatyi-Kogan G S** (Space Research Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow), **Moiseenko S G** (Space Research Institute, RAS, Moscow), “Gravitational waves and core-collapse supernovae.”

The present issue contains papers based on talks 1, 3, 4.



Professor David Reitze, executive director of the LIGO Scientific Collaboration, the first scientist to detect gravitational waves in 2015 (left) and Academician Vladislav Ivanovich Pustovoi, who, back in 1962, suggested, together with Mikhail Evgenievich Gertsenstein, the idea of using laser interferometers to detect gravitational waves. (After the scientific session of the Physical Sciences Division of the RAS “Detection of gravitational waves as the beginning of gravitational wave astronomy” on 2 November 2016, in the conference hall of the Lebedev Physics Institute, RAS.)