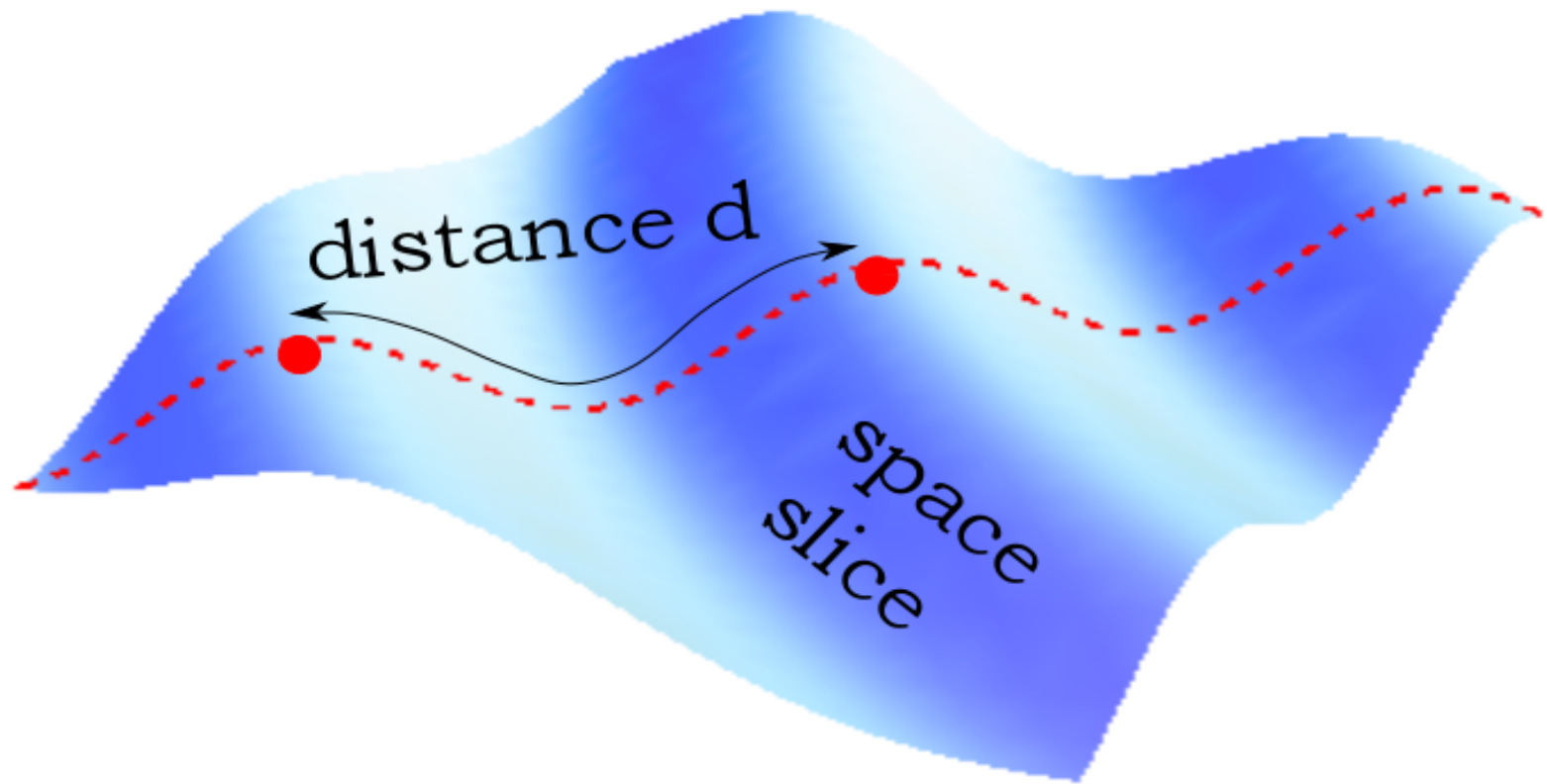


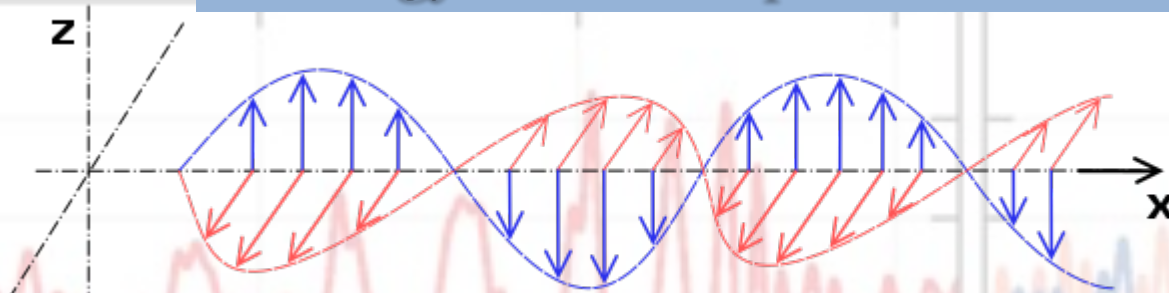
The field $h^{\text{TT}}_{\mu\nu}$ measured
through variations of proper
distance on spacetime



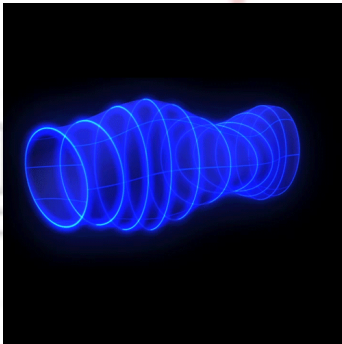
ouis



Analogy between polarizations in EM and GW

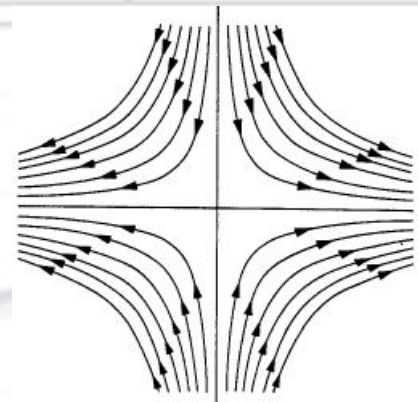


Snapshot of an EM wave



The effect of a GW on a series of circular coaxial necklaces

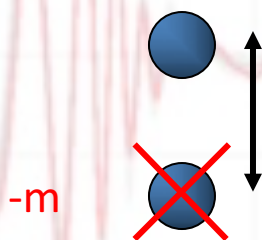
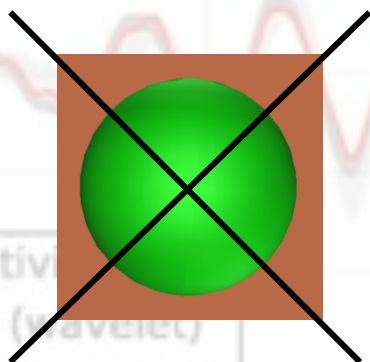
The \mathbf{E} field of a polarized EM wave at a point



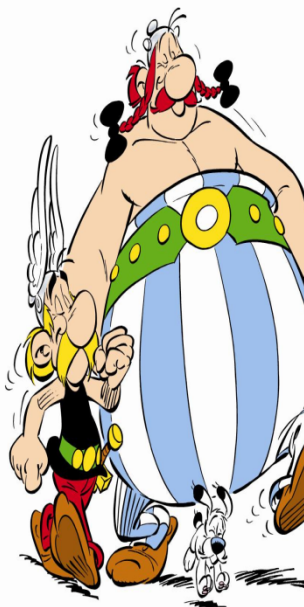
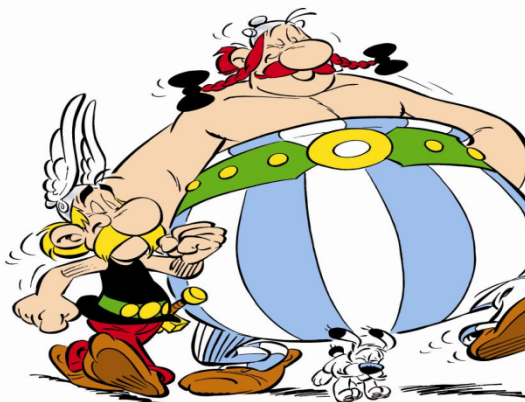
The tidal field of a GW at a point

The basic difference between EM and GW

- EM waves are produced by accelerating charges, e.g., two opposite charges attracting each other (the \mathbf{E} , \mathbf{B} field at some point is proportional to the 2nd time derivative of the dipole moment).
- GW are NOT produced by monopole variations (like EM). Neither by variations of dipole (since there are no negative masses \rightarrow no dipoles at all). They are produced by variations of quadrupole moments (e.g., rotating melons).



No more (tidally distorted) cartoons



erical relativity
nstructed (wavelet)
nstructed (template)

— N
— R
Reconstructed (template)

observed
observed (shifted, inverted)