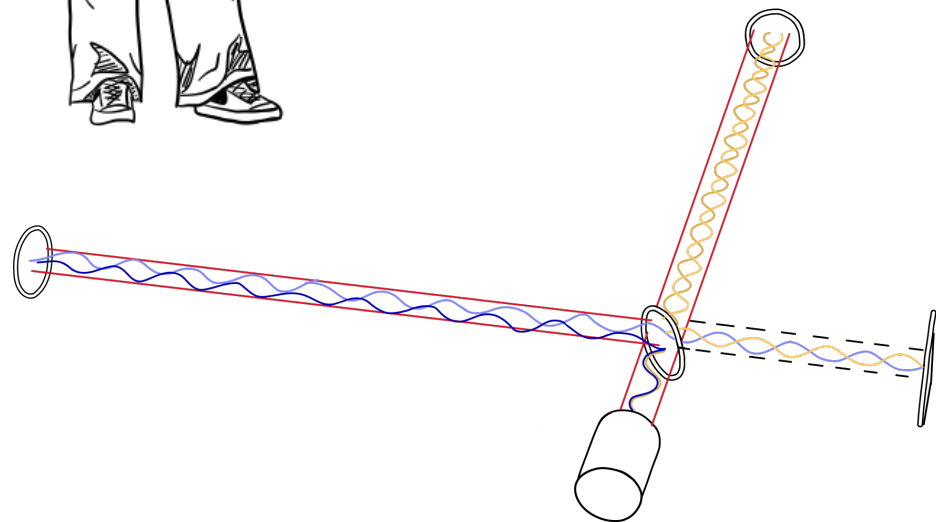


Michelson interferometers offer a way to build GW detectors!

These optical devices split a light beam into two, reflect the beams to the origin point, and recombine them to create an interference pattern.

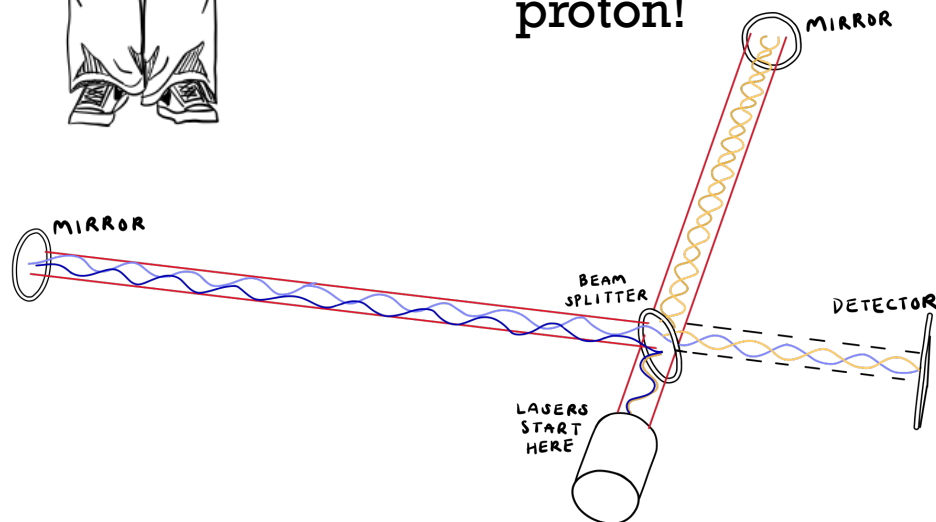
The pattern changes when one of the beams is disturbed, such as by a passing GW.



That is where the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) comes in!



LIGO's 4km L-shaped arms can measure tiny changes in space down to 1/1000 the width of a proton!



The currently operating GW detector network includes five GW interferometers worldwide and another that is under construction in India!

The active HLVK network consists of the combined LIGO Hanford (H), LIGO Livingston (L), Virgo (V), and KAGRA (K) interferometers.

