

GWIC Meeting Summary

New York City, 21 June 2009

David Blair	ACIGA
Massimo Cerdonio	AURIGA
Eugenio Coccia	EXPLORER/NAUTILUS
Michele Punturo	ET
Jim Hough	GEO 600
Jay Marx, Dave Reitze, Albert Lazzarini	LIGO
Bernard Schutz	LISA
Andrea Lommen	NANOgrav
George Hobbs	PPTA
Kazuaki Kuroda, Seiji Kawamura	TAMA/LCGT/CLIO/DECIGO
Benoit Mours, Francesco Fidecaro	Virgo
Szabi Marka, Zsuzsa Marka	2009 Amaldi Report
Sheila Rowan	GWIC Roadmap
B. Sathyprakash, Patrick Sutton, Stephen Fairhurst	
Stan Whitcomb	GWIC Executive Secretary

Minutes

1. Chair's Remarks

1.1. Welcomes and Introductions

- 1.1.1. Jim Hough, GWIC Chair, welcomed four new members to GWIC: Andrea Lommen, Michele Punturo, Seiji Kawamura and Kazuaki Kuroda. In addition, new members Jesper Munch, Michael Kramer, and Dick Manchester were unable to attend: David Blair and George Hobbs attended as substitutes for Jesper and Dick, respectively.
- 1.1.2. GWIC wishes to express its appreciation to David McClelland, Kimio Tsubono and Masa-Katsu Fujimoto, who have stepped down after serving for many years.
- 1.1.3. Jim welcomed invited visitors Szabi Marka, Zsuzsa Marka, Sheila Rowan, Patrick Sutton, Stephen Fairhurst, and Sathyaprakash.
- 1.1.4. The Agenda for the meeting (Appendix A) was briefly reviewed, and approved.

1.2. Report on PaNAGIC

Eugenio reported that PaNAGIC is planning on preparing a Roadmap for Particle Astrophysics.

GWIC reports on its activities to PaNAGIC each year. The next report is due before the scheduled PaNAGIC meeting in early July. The report will be posted on the GWIC website.

2. Report on GWIC Thesis Prize

2.1. Competition for 2008

Stan reported on the selection of the 2008 winner. The 2008 Thesis Prize is awarded to Henning Vahlbruch (Albert Einstein Institute and Leibniz University of Hannover), for his thesis "Squeezed Light for Gravitational Wave Astronomy." Henning will receive his award at the Amaldi meeting.

Eleven nominations (the most ever) were received. The nominations spanned 4 countries and (as in 2008) included two theses from outside the GWIC member projects, reflecting some visibility outside our immediate circle. The selection committee was very impressed with the high quality of the theses.

2.2. Plans for 2009

The process used in 2009 (announcements, deadlines, etc.) will follow the same pattern as in 2008. The five members of the selection committee who were appointed this year will be asked to serve another term and the three that have already served two years will be replaced. GWIC members will be asked for suggestions for new committee members later this year via email. GWIC will be polled about the best venue for awarding the Prize next summer.

3. Reports from Projects

3.1. ACIGA

3.1.1. Participation in AdvLIGO

ACIGA (ANU, Adelaide) funded to participate in AdvLIGO.

UWA continuing to study parametric instability and suppression

3.1.2. AIGO Project Progress Report

a. Acknowledgements:

International Advisory Committee, National Advisory Committee
Project Science Case

Well developed science case thanks to Scot Hughes, Sterl Finney,
Linqing Wen, Susan Scott

b. Community consultation in Australia: brochure completed for AIP,
ASA and other scientific meetings.

c. Project definition

i. AIGO Office: ACIGA has proposed to consortium universities that
a central AIGO Office be set up at University of Adelaide to
administer AIGO project.

ii. AIGO Roadmap completed: propose an AdvLIGO type detector
with possible inclusion of Australian technology for isolation and
suspension, as well as lasers.

iii. Business Plan completed by Jackie Davidson with assistance
from Pablo Barriga, David Ottaway and Bram Slagmolen

iv. Project costing: project cost estimated at \$155M including
engineering design etc from LIGO

v. AIGO-INDIGO Collaboration: funds awarded by India and
Australia to support meetings for planning gravitational wave
astronomy in both countries. Four meetings: Jan, Aug 2009 in India,
Shanghai Oct 2009, one early 2010 in Perth. GWIC asked whether
the Perth meeting should encompass the meeting proposed in
GWIC Roadmap. Later in Roadmap discussion GWIC agreed a
meeting to articulate the science benefits of AIGO would be
appropriate for Feb 2010.

vi. Project Integration: work planned in the last half of 2009

d. Funding Plan

i. Two funding sources under consideration: Education Investment
fund, Royalties for Regions Fund. Present situation looks possible
but plans could easily fail.

ii. Funding proposal does not currently include Indian participation.

iii. Further participation from international groups welcomed and
may be very important.

3.2. AURIGA/DUAL

AURIGA, behaves stationary and Gaussian, and we expect that with routine
maintenance, it can continue to be on the air with duty-cycle at full sensitivity of

about 98%, as it does since May 2005; the spectral sensitivity is better than 6×10^{-21} per root Hertz on a band of 100 Hz between 850 Hz and 950 Hz; the rate of outliers with SNR > 6 in a search for short pulses is about 20 events/day; the operational cost is marginal, about 100 k€/y and we expect that INFN will keep AURIGA on the air at least one year from now.

As a side activity, with no impact on duty cycle, we used the cold damping, which was already integrated by a long time in the AURIGA detection scheme for stabilization purposes, to "freeze" the motion of the 3 normal modes to a much lower (equivalent) temperature than the bath, of the order of 100 microK [Vinante et al, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101**, 033601 (2008); also comment in Viewpoint in Physics 1, 3 (2008); selected by APS News as one of "the top ten Physics News stories 2008"].

A paper on far from equilibrium fluctuations of AURIGA has been published in PRL M. Bonaldi et al., Nonequilibrium Steady-State Fluctuations in Actively Cooled Resonators <<http://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.010601>>, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103**, 010601 (2009), also at arXiv:0906.2705v1 <<http://arxiv.org/abs/0906.2705v1>>

3.3. DECIGO

There was a hearing for selection of the 2nd mission of the small science satellite series run by JAXA/ISAS, in which they plan to launch three missions within 5 years starting from 2012. DECIGO pathfinder was one of the two mission candidates that were called for the hearing. They will make a decision by the end of June.

3.4. EPTA

No report

3.5. ET

The ET design study completed the first year of activity in May 2009 (two are remaining). The first milestone almost obtained is the realization of the science case; interesting targets in astrophysics, general relativity and astroparticle have been investigated. A large number of scientists of the ET science team are collaborating to this purpose under B.Sathyaprakash's coordination. The timeline of ET is under definition and it is still fully affected by the decisions of the EC, that fixes the first steps of the project. An updated timeline has been presented at the conference.

The second ET annual meeting will be the 14-16 October 2009, in Erice, Sicily. All scientists interested in the 3G items are invited.

3.6. EXPLORER/NAUTILUS:

The detectors are running continuously with 95% duty cycle, with a spectral sensitivity $h \sim 1 \times 10^{-21}/\text{rHz}$ @ 915 Hz and an useful bandwidth of > 50 Hz (defined as $h < 10^{-20}/\text{rHz}$).

We intend to run NAUTILUS through 2010, while funding for the operation of EXPLORER in 2010 is not sure. Data are available for analysis IGEC-like or in "astrowatch" mode, also using coherent methods.

Comprehensive and definite results of the study of cryogenic bars as cosmic ray detectors (in normal and superconducting state) is reported at Amaldi8.

3.7. GEO

Since November 2007 GEO has been operating in Astrowatch mode, working along with LIGO H2 and the low temperature bar detectors. As some development and noise hunting was still to be carried out the aim was to have a 'Science Mode' coverage of 80%. In practice 86% was achieved with a time in lock of greater than 92%.

GEO will finish Astrowatch operation on July 6 and conversion to GEO-HF will begin, the first stages involving the installation of a squeezed light source.

3.8. LIGO

The S-6 data run of LIGO is scheduled to begin in the coming month (July 2009). LIGO will be operating the two 4 km interferometers, one at the Livingston observatory site and one at the Hanford Observatory site. These interferometers are in the "enhanced LIGO" configuration with homodyne readout, an output mode cleaner, and a 35 W drive laser. Preparations for the run are continuing with the interferometer's sensitivity somewhat better than achieved in S5. The 2 km interferometer has been shutdown and will not operate during S6.

The Advanced LIGO Project began formal construction in May 2008. The project is proceeding on schedule. Funding for the project is in very good shape with funding for last fiscal year and the current fiscal year at the level requested for the project. Funding for the coming fiscal year in the President's Budget Request is at the level the project needs and several key committees in the US Congress involved in appropriations have approved this funding for Advanced LIGO.

3.9. LISA:

3.9.1. United States/NASA:

No report.

3.9.2. Europe/ESA:

No report.

3.10. NANOgrav

The International Pulsar Timing Array (IPTA) consisting of the European Pulsar Timing Array (EPTA), the North American Nanohertz Observatory of Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav), and the Parkes Pulsar Timing Array (PPTA)

have all mutually signed a data-sharing agreement. Our data will be made public within 12 or 18 months, depending on the rules of the telescope from which it was taken. Data products will be available within the collaboration with 6 months. We have included various provisions to protect graduate students projects. If those shared data are used, the agreement is that the people who original took and reduced the data will be consulted in the publication.

We have just presented the case of NANOGrav to the Particle Astrophysics and Gravitational Program Prioritization Panel of the Astro2010 Decadal Survey. We were questioned about the loss of the Arecibo, and encouraged to grow in organization, structure, and possibly size in order to achieve our goals of gravitational wave study. The subject of building a dedicated telescope for this experience was discussed.

On the basis of our NSF Partnerships in Research and Education (PIRE) pre-proposal we were recommended to submit a full proposal to the PIRE program. If funded, this proposal would significantly help create the structure mentioned above.

3.11. PPTA

The Parkes pulsar timing array (PPTA) project is progressing well. We are currently observing 20 millisecond pulsars (eight of which are not observed by any other pulsar timing array project). We are obtaining typical rms timing residuals around 1us for most of these pulsars, but some are closer to 100ns. Our best timed pulsar, PSR J0437-4715, has an rms timing residual of 56ns over one year of observing. We are developing online tools for making our data available for collaborative projects. We are also commissioning a new coherent de-dispersion system that should improve our timing precision even further. The Australian Square Kilometre Array pathfinder telescope has been funded and will be built over the coming years in Western Australia. The telescope will be able to carry out observations of millisecond pulsars and detect many new pulsars.

3.12. TAMA/LCGT/CLIO:

The budget request for construction of LCGT beginning in 2010 was submitted to the University of Tokyo and will be also submitted to the Ministry of Education, Sports, Culture, Science, and Technology (MEXT). In this economically troubled year, Japanese Government raises a research fund for stimulating economics by establishing 30~40 projects with US\$90M each on average. We are now preparing documents for both sources of fund. The organization of LCGT has been augmented by introducing a new project manager who has an experience of managing several satellite missions of JAXA (new combination of ISAS and NASDA, Japanese Space Agency). Although the program of this stimulus fund requires the completion of the construction and observation within 5 years, we manage to meet the scientific requirement of LCGT if LCGT is approved in this stimulus fund.

Manpower of TAMA has been temporarily shifted to CLIO for its early establishment of the cryogenic mirror technique since the beginning of this year.

In order to join the Astro-Watch as much as possible, we have to plan the observation run of TAMA or CLIO flexibly, considering the schedule of other projects.

3.13. Virgo

The Virgo interferometer suffered in May last year of the breaking of a viewport of the North End Tower. This required an extraordinary repair effort with the replacement of a damaged mirror that lasted until October. Commissioning of Virgo+ restarted, as in the mean time a 60 W laser had been installed, giving a power into the interferometer of up to 25 W. The interferometer was brought back to its previous level of performance, then the Thermal Compensation System was put into operation to allow increasing the power into the interferometer from the 8 W of VSR1. A phase camera was installed to provide better diagnosis of the beam carrier and sidebands. In the meantime digital readout and control electronics was upgraded and a general cleanup related to environmental sources of noise was performed. This work has allowed Virgo to start data taking having doubled the range for NSNS coalescences, reaching 8 Mpc, with a very good duty cycle.

In the meantime preparation for the insertion of monolithic suspensions is going on, with the goal of being ready to suspend with them four new Fabry-Perot cavity mirrors. These mirrors will give to the cavities a finesse of 150 instead of 50.

The data analysis work is progressing well, in total integration with the LSC in the various analysis groups.

Finally Advanced Virgo has been positively reviewed by an external committee and first expenses have been authorized.

3.14. Spheres/miniGRAIL:

No report

4. GWIC Roadmap

Jay presented the current status of the GWIC Roadmap (Appendix B), pointing out the remaining issues and raising the question of what should be done next. This presentation covered the history of the Roadmap initiation, the process used by the Roadmap Committee, the key recommendations and some personal comments about what was needed. One point that Jay emphasized was that this Roadmap was submitted to GWIC and that it was now GWIC's responsibility to decide what to do with it.

Some discussion surrounded the question of balance in the roadmap. Many attendees felt that the pulsar timing efforts did not receive sufficient attention in this version of the report. Jim invited then representatives from Nanograv, PPTA and

EPTA to provide additional verbiage that could be included. There was also some feeling that more could have been said about the space based detectors (LISA, DECIGO). Again, Jim expressed his willingness to add additional material to the report. David Blair raised an objection to the phrase “elucidate the scientific benefits of interferometers in Japan and Australia” as potentially damaging.

With that discussion, and the caveats that some material might be added, the question was asked whether GWIC should accept the report from the Roadmap Committee. The wide consensus was to accept it. It was also noted that this Roadmap offered an opportunity for publicity. The suggestion of a press release announcing the Roadmap was made. A presentation to ASPERA-2 was also mentioned. These were agreed to.

One issue which was raised was that some people outside the GW community see a redundancy between the scientific cases for ET and LISA. Both are using the examples of making precise measurements of the geometry of Kerr black holes, and of measuring cosmological distances as major parts of their rationale. Someone without sufficient background might think that funding one of these two efforts would make the second redundant. It was suggested to put together a short paper to show the complementarity of observations in different frequency bands.

Action Item: Jim appointed a subcommittee consisting of Bernard Schutz, Andrea Lommen and Stan Whitcomb to draft a brief white paper explaining the different scientific roles for third generation interferometers, space-based detectors (most importantly LISA), and pulsar timing arrays in studying black holes.

A number of the recommendations in the Roadmap concerned bringing the community together to work on specific topics, as well as for the GW community to reach out to other communities, through meeting organized or catalyzed by GWIC. Careful thought needs to be taken to be sure that the number of meetings does not balloon out of control. It is possible that some existing meetings can be modified or redirected into serving some of the purposes recommended by the Roadmap. It was noted that the already-funded Australia-India meeting early in 2010 might serve as a place to highlight the value of a Southern Hemisphere interferometer.

Action Item: Jim asked Francesco Fidecaro and Sathyaprakash to lead a committee on meetings. This might take the form of separate committees for technical meetings and astronomy meetings.

The roadmap identified outreach to both the scientific community and the broader public as an important activity. Currently, many such activities are going on, but with little visibility and coordination among the various projects.

Action Item: Jim to consider appointing a GWIC subcommittee to collect and share information from the different projects on outreach activities.

Another recommendation in the Roadmap concerned the release of data to the larger community. Discussion of this recommendation was deferred until the later agenda item on this issue.

The final issue which was discussed was the question of the need to keep the

Roadmap current. Several revisit times were discussed. The final agreement was that GWIC should evaluate the usefulness of the Roadmap, in something like two years time, and if it has proven of value, then it should be revised at that time.

5. Planning for Bar Detector Running

Prior to the meeting, Massimo sent a letter (Appendix C) asking for GWIC's help by making a recommendation concerning how long AURIGA should run to provide coverage during interferometer downtime. Massimo summarized the key points in the letter—the reliable operation of AURIGA, the relatively low cost and effort to keep it running, and the dangers in trying to turn it off and on again. Eugenio added that while NAUTILUS will continue to run, it is possible that Explorer will be turned off at the end of this year. The main science reason for keeping AURIGA running is to avoid missing a galactic supernova (a repeat of SN1987A). There was considerable discussion of what the impact on the field would be to miss another galactic supernova though lack of operating machines. It was pointed out that AURIGA has the sensitivity to detect only a fraction of the galaxy (and definitely not the LMC) if the waves have the strength predicted by current models.

In the end, the key point is that the final decision about the operation of AURIGA will be made by INFN. GWIC did not reach a consensus on a recommendation concerning AURIGA's operation, but did agree to provide Massimo with the run plans for the interferometers so that he could make the best case possible with INFN.

Action Item: Stan will request that the various interferometer projects provide Massimo with their plans for running over the next few years, including if possible estimates of their expected duty factors. Massimo will use this information, along with information about AURIGA sensitivity and duty factor, to determine how long to propose to operate AURIGA.

6. High Frequency Gravitational Waves

Stan raised the issue of recent activities of a loosely organized group of people promoting applications of high frequency gravitational waves (HFGWs). This group has been organizing conferences and publishing papers, mostly in the proceedings of these conferences, making unsubstantiated claims concerning near term practical applications of HFGWs—two notable examples are a paper on the use of HFGWs for surveillance (<http://www.gravwave.com/docs/AIP;%20HFGW%20Surveillance.pdf>) and one claiming using of HFGWs for synchronization could save the communications industry up to \$50B (<http://www.gravwave.com/docs/AIP;%20HFGW%20Telecommunications.pdf>).

The Jasons (a US government funded think tank) have considered the claims of this group, and have written a report which points out some of the errors in the claims made in these papers (<http://www.fas.org/irp/agency/dod/jason/gravwaves.pdf>). In spite of the Jason report, this group continues to find ways to sponsor conferences and to publish their proceedings. Stan pointed out that the American Institute of Physics (AIP) is planning to publish the proceedings of an up-coming conference on HFGWs to be held at the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University (<http://ias-spes.org/SPESIF.html>) in 2010.

There was discussion of whether GWIC should do something to confront the claims about HFGWs directly. The general consensus was that it would not be wise for GWIC to become embroiled in an extended debate with the proponents of HFGW applications. It would be time-consuming and could lend a level of credibility to the claims. However, it was agreed that we should provide a link to the Jason report on the GWIC website, and that GWIC should write a letter to AIP referencing the Jason report and pointing out that their publication of the proceedings of the HFGW conferences was being used to legitimize the erroneous claims of the HFGW community.

Action Item: Stan is to find a suitable place to reference the Jason report on the GWIC website.

Action Item: Stan should draft a letter to AIP concerning their publication of the proceedings of HFGW conferences, for review and approval by GWIC.

7. Common policy regarding “open data”

One recommendation in the GWIC Roadmap notes that the current policies concerning data for most GW projects does not follow the model of many major astronomy projects, and recommends GWIC develop common guidelines for GW projects. During the past year, LIGO Scientific Collaboration prepared a white paper for the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) on this topic in response to a request from the National Science Board (the governing board of the NSF). Dave Reitze made a brief presentation on the content of that white paper (see Appendix D). Andrea described the situation for radio astronomy (including the pulsar timing community). Many (but not all) publicly funded telescopes have a requirement that data taken there must be made public within 12-18 months; however, since there is no central mechanism for archiving large datasets, this requirement is only spottily followed.

The subsequent discussion focused on the need to be proactive, before arbitrary and conflicting constraints are imposed by funding agencies. It was agreed that the LSC paper provides a starting point for discussion. The suggestion was made to leave LISA out of this discussion, since it is already engaged with its two sponsors (NASA and ESA) on the question of data access. With no representatives from the LISA present, this seemed to be the wisest course, but one which can be revised at their request.

Action Item: GWIC appoints a subcommittee to discuss the issues and to draft a white paper outlining a common position for GWIC to consider. The members of this committee are Dave Reitze (chair), Benoit Mours, Bernard Schutz, Seiji Kawamura and George Hobbs.

8. IUPAP Report on Large Collaborations

Cliff Will (unfortunately not in attendance) brought a recent report from a working group commissioned by IUPAP Commission 11 (Particles and Fields) on steps that could be taken to give greater visibility to the contributions of individuals (particularly early career scientists) in large collaborations. The same issues show up in several of the current gravitational wave collaborations. This was briefly discussed, but no

particular consensus was reached except that each collaboration should look at the report (Appendix E), and consider whether any of the recommended actions would be appropriate to implement.

[Just after the GWIC meeting the following on-line article appeared: <http://www.symmetrymagazine.org/cms/?pid=1000706>, which puts some of the issues into human terms, and describes some of the reactions of the particle physics community to the IUPAP recommendations. I (stan) encourage you to read it.]

9. Meeting Reports:

9.1. Amaldi8 Meeting

Zsuzsa Marka reported on the Amaldi8 meeting, beginning the next day (see Appendix F for a copy of her presentation). Attendance is the highest ever for an Amaldi meeting, although near the lower end of the range which had been anticipated at the time of the original proposal. Significant progress has been made toward including students, women, and minorities in the conference attendees and speakers.

The Amaldi meeting is the first to schedule parallel sessions (excepting the Sydney meeting where it was combined with the GR meeting). GWIC members are asked to please provide feedback regarding how successful the parallel sessions are, and about whether it is desirable to continue their use in the future.

9.2. LISA Symposium

The next Lisa Symposium will be held at Stanford University June 28-July 2, 2010. There was no representative from the organizing committee to add any further information.

9.3. GWDAW

GWDAW was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in January 2009. There was no formal report on this meeting but a few of the GWIC members had attended. The meeting was generally thought to be a success, with good attendance and continuing interest. The organizers attempted to continue the move initiated the previous year to attract more astronomers to the meeting, but the anecdotal impression was that this was less successful, perhaps because the venue required more travel.

GWDAW13 will be held 26-30 January 2010 at the University of Roma "Sapienza". The shift of the date of the 2009 meeting to late January was intended to reduce the conflicts with other December meetings (notably, the LSC-Virgo Collaboration meeting and the Texas Symposium), but does not take advantage of the academic winter break. The fact that the organizing committee for GWDAW accepted a proposal for similar timing in 2010 is one indication that they must feel that this was a successful move.

9.4. GWADW:

The GW Advanced Detector Workshop (commonly known as the Aspen meeting) was held this year in May in Fort Lauderdale FL, USA. The attendance was good, and there were good discussions of different alternatives for third generation detectors, largely driven by the start of the ET design effort.

In keeping with the decision made last year to rotate the location among Europe, US, and Asia/Australia, the next GWADW meeting is tentatively scheduled for Kyoto, Japan, 16-21 May 2010. Kazuaki Kuroda is leading the organizing committee.

9.5. Fujihara Seminar

Kazuaki Kuroda gave a brief report on the recently completed Fujihara Seminar near Tokyo (Appendix G). This seminar was a part of an on-going series in Japan, but was a one time event for the gravitational wave community. GWIC served in a scientific advisory role, and many of the GWIC members attended this seminar. Kuroda indicated that he felt that the seminar had done significant good for raising the visibility of LCGT in the Japanese community. It was noted that this seminar was in line with one of the recommendation in the GWIC roadmap.

10. Bids for Amaldi9

The Cardiff University group presented the only proposal to host the next Amaldi meeting. Patrick Sutton described the city, the venue at the university and presented some first ideas about the organization (Appendix H). This would be the first time for Amaldi to be held in northern Europe, and the Cardiff proposal included a number of advantages including a compact and walkable city, free use of the lecture hall and meeting rooms provided by the University, and an active and enthusiastic local group.

The proposed time is July 10-15, 2011--a bit later than this year but in keeping with the timing of past meetings. The local group proposed a stronger emphasis on posters with a less packed schedule of talks. GWIC did not take a strong position on this concept, except to suggest that it be evaluated after the current meeting. The experience of Amaldi8 with parallel sessions will help inform future meeting schedules.

GWIC met in executive session to discuss the proposal. It was enthusiastically adopted. A few suggestions were made to the local organizers. First, they should investigate whether it will be possible to provide power distribution for laptops in the main lecture theatre. Second, the local organizers should consider the value of a public lecture one evening, as has been frequently done at previous Amaldi meetings. Finally, with regard to the program, there were some members who suggested more plenary overview talks. (When asked at an appropriate number, one advocate of this suggested 10 to 12; this could be compared with the 10 overview plenary talks at this meeting).

Most importantly, GWIC expressed a desire to participate more strongly than it had at the current Amaldi meeting in the program. The suggestion was made to schedule a telecon between the local organizing committee and GWIC to discuss the topics and speakers for the plenary overview talks.

11. Closed Session: Selection of Chair for 2009-2011

GWIC met in executive session to select the chair for the period 2009-2011. Jim Hough was selected unanimously and enthusiastically for a second term.

12. Next GWIC Meeting:

Jim expressed the opinion that another meeting of GWIC was needed before next year, to work on implementing the Roadmap. He asked Stan to poll the membership about possible meeting times and places for October. (As a result of the poll, the meeting was later set for October 9-10 at Caltech. Remote connections will be possible for those who cannot attend in person.)

The meeting was then adjourned.

Appendix A

Agenda

- 9:00 Welcome and introductions
- 9:05 Report from the chair
including actions after last meeting, PaNAGIC, etc
- 9:20 Report on GWIC Thesis Prize (update by stan)
- 9:30 Reports from the Projects
Very brief, no slides
Please submit a prepared statement for the minutes
- coffee break**
- 10:45 GWIC Roadmap (Jay Marx)
- 12:00 Closed session: selection of new Chair
- 12:30 **Lunch—Informal discussions**
- 13:30 GWIC role bar detector run planning? (Massimo)
- 14:00 High Frequency Gravitational Waves (stan)
- 14:15 Common policy for opening data (Dave R)
- 14:30 IUPAP Report on Large Collaborations
- 14:45 Meeting reports:
Amaldi 8
Fujihara Seminar
LISA Symposium
GWADW ('Aspen')
GWDAW
- 15:30 Presentations of Amaldi 9 Bids
- 16:15 Wrap-up: any other business? date of next meeting?
- 16:30 Closed session: Selection of Amaldi 9 site
- 17:00 Adjourn

Appendix B:

The GWIC Roadmap

Jay Marx

Appendix C:

Request for Assistance in Planning AURIGA Operations

Massimo Cerdonio

Appendix D:

Open Data Policy

Dave Reitze

Appendix E:
IUPAP Report on Large Collaborations
Cliff Will

Appendix G:

Amaldi 8

Zsuzsa Marka

Appendix H:

Proposal to host Amaldi9

Patrick Sutton