How can we see the universe without using light? A new generation of scientists is working to use gravitational waves—ripples propagating through space and time—to learn about the darkest objects in the cosmos—colliding black holes—and perhaps solve mysteries buried deep in the history of the universe.

Here you can find more about our recent news and highlights:

- **CCRG member featured in undergraduate research video.** Hans-Peter Bischof, professor of Computer Science at RIT and member of CCRG, was recently featured in a video produced by the university about undergraduate research opportunities at RIT. *(MOV)*

- **Dance Brings Celestial Science to the Stage** (November 2011). Take the beauty and grace of dance, throw in some stunning images based on scientific principles as backdrops, mix them with a healthy dose of astrophysics, and what do you get? Astrophysics and Dance: Engaging Deaf Students in Science Education. Read More...

- **SMS Research NewsLetters.** Check out the CCRG contributions to the SMS NewsLetters. Read More...

- **Physics spotlighting exceptional research** (January 2011). In a paper in *Physical Review Letters*, Carlos Lousto and Yosef Zlochower of the Rochester Institute of Technology, US, report their progress in generating gravitational waveforms for pairs of black holes as they orbit each other and merge. Read More...

- **LIGO Core Optic at CCRG** (September 2011). Dr. Michael Landry (a LIGO scientist from Caltech) visited CCRG to present his research on the advanced LIGO experiment and to help us to mount an optic component of the LIGO project.
in a cleanroom environment in the Semiconductor Micro-systems Fabrication Laboratory (SMFL). The core optic and suspension cage of the left arm of the LIGO experiment in Hanford (WA) (see pictures here [9]). The optic was donated by the LIGO laboratory to CCRG for outreach purposes, as I am part of the LIGO Scientific Collaboration outreach group. It will be displayed in the CCRG computer lab. Read More here ... [10]


- **The Universe - Cosmic Holes** (November 2008). Watch our colliding black hole simulations on a [YouTube Video][12].

- **What happens when galaxies collide?** (May 2007). Two billion years from now, our galaxy is in for a shock. With every hour that passes, the Milky Way gets half a million kilometres closer to another large spiral galaxy called Andromeda, and it is only a matter of time before we collide. Read More ...[13]