

ajsh movie



A central black hole is depicted with a glowing, multi-colored accretion disk. The disk shows a gradient from purple and blue on the outer edges to bright yellow and white near the center. The background is a dense field of stars, with a prominent horizontal band of light representing a galaxy or star stream.

Black holes

Max Tegmark
MIT

Our topics

Black holes

- what they are and aren't
- basic properties
- River model
- Evidence for them

If time: time travel

Q: What
is a black
hole?

A: An object
contained
within its own
event horizon.

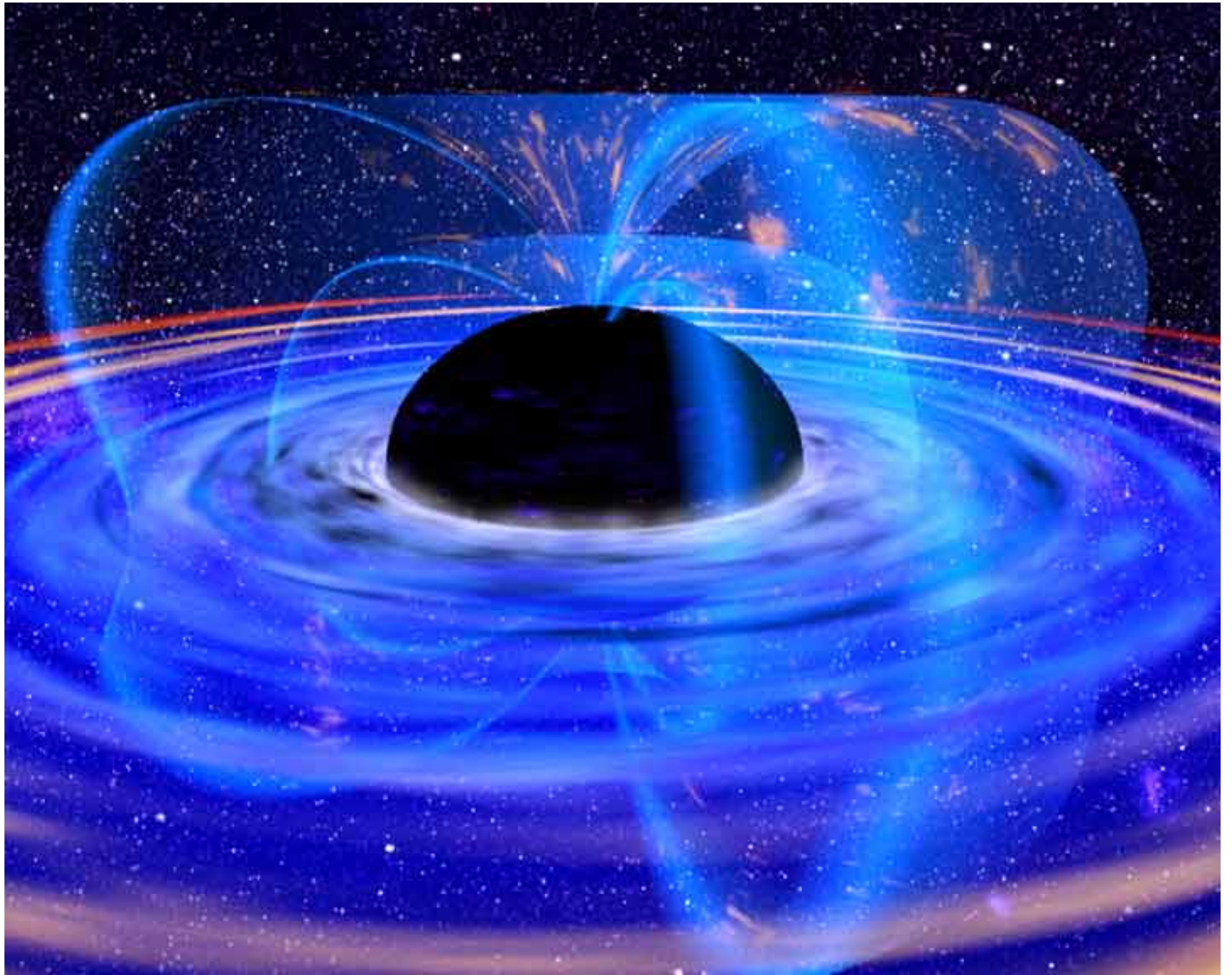
Q: What 3
measurable
properties do
black holes
have?

A:

1. Mass

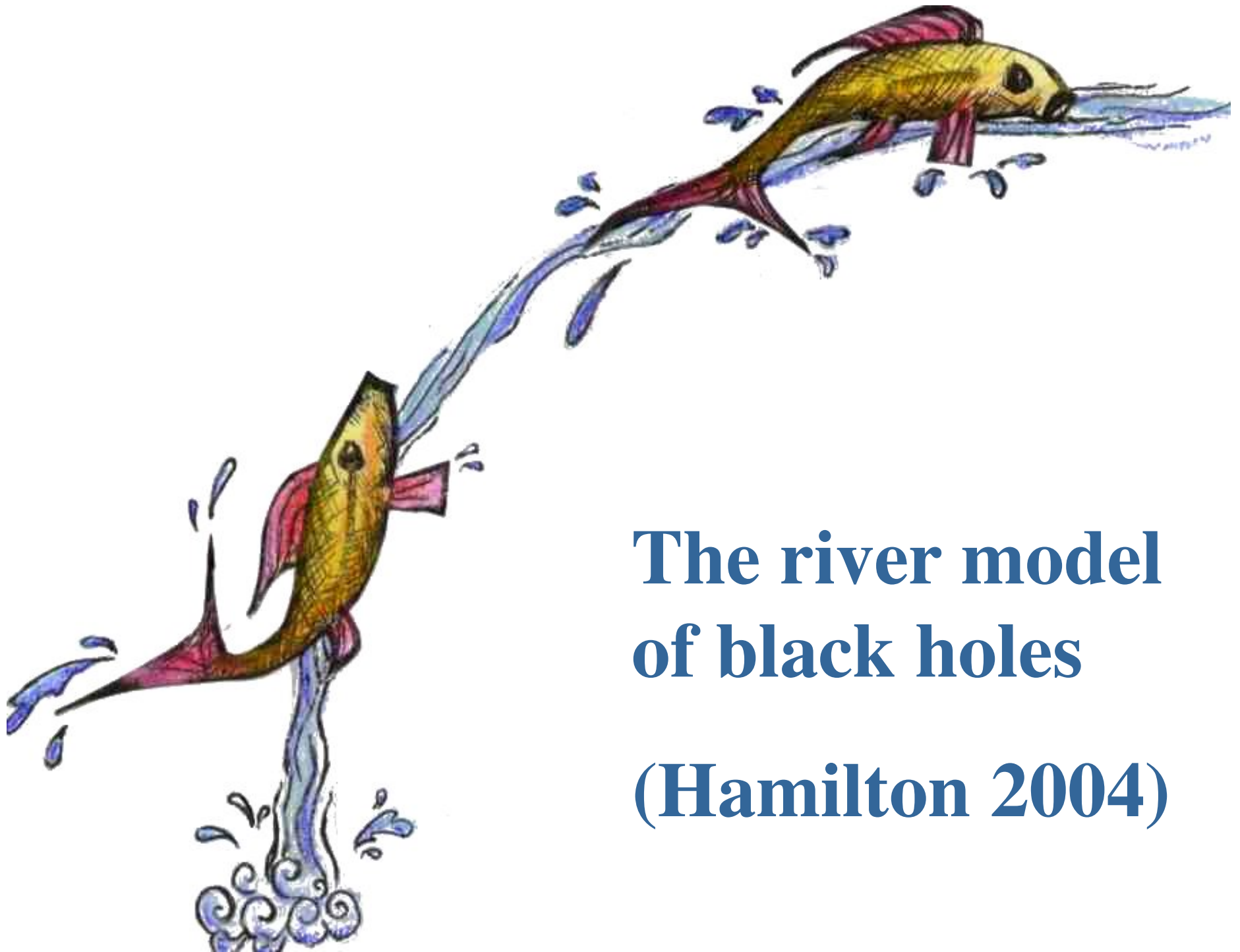
2. Angular momentum

3. Charge



But what is a
black hole *really*?

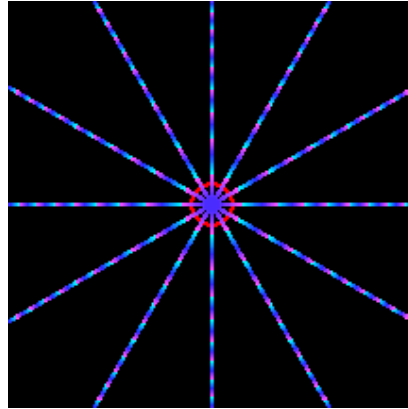
River model gives
great intuition!



**The river model
of black holes
(Hamilton 2004)**



**When you fall
in, how does it
look to your
friends?**

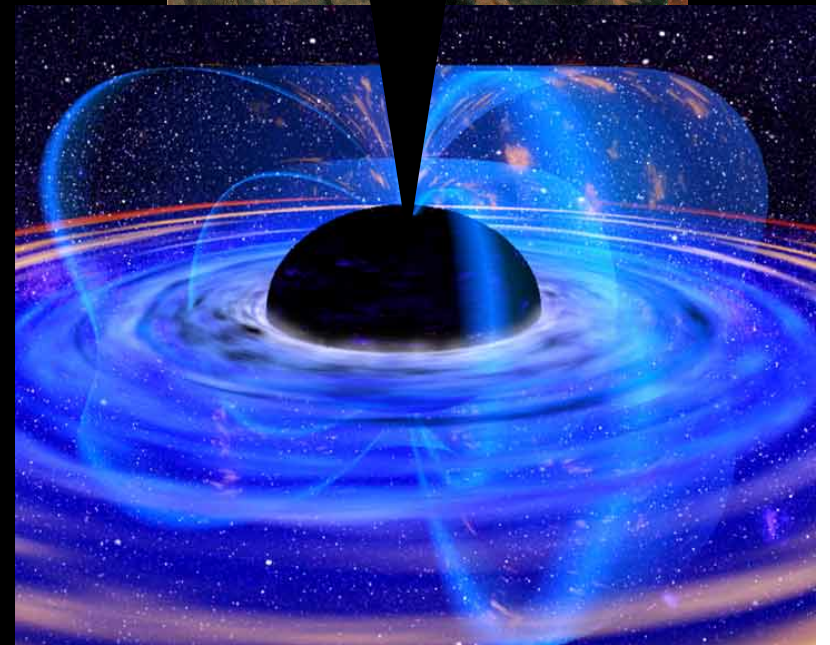
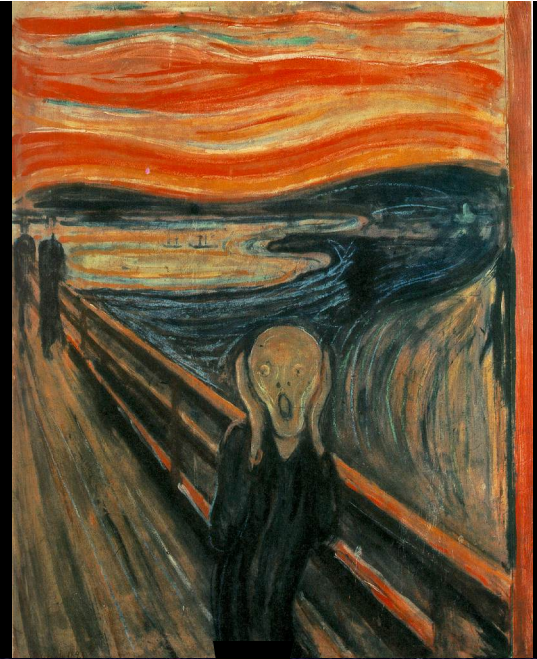


The river model explains

- Event horizon & interior (not singular, compare to Niagara swim)
- Tidal forces
- Why t breaks down at horizon
- Why “excess radius” near horizon

- Escape velocity
- Newtonian calculation for death plunge

How
would
you
die?



Evidence for
black holes,
part I

Astrophysical evidence for black holes:

1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:

→ - existence of quasars, huge jets

- stellar motions $\Rightarrow 10^6 - 10^9$ solar masses

- orbiting gas disks \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)

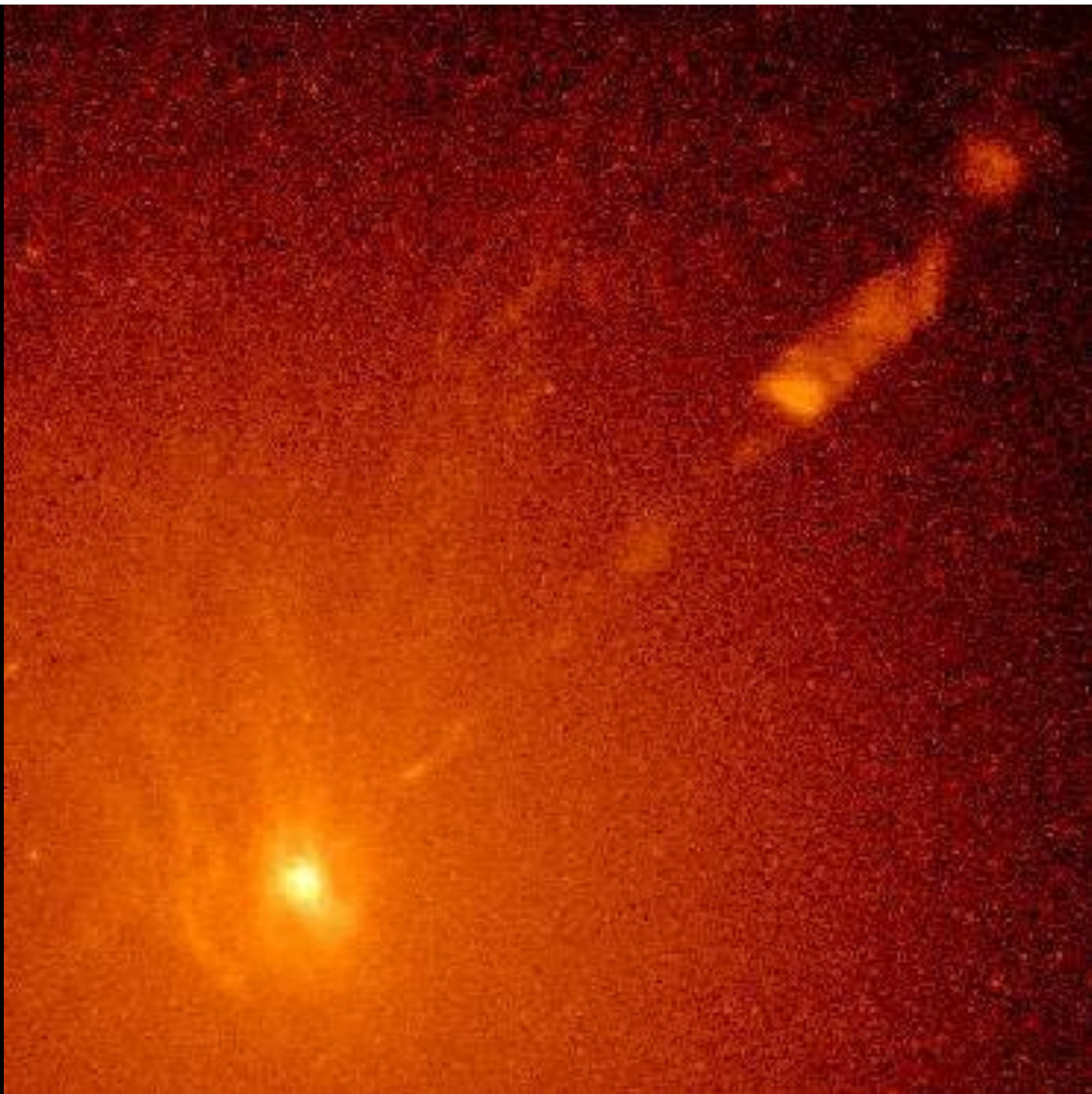
- devoured star incident \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 A.U.

- X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!

M87
AGN

+

jet



Astrophysical evidence for black holes:

1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:

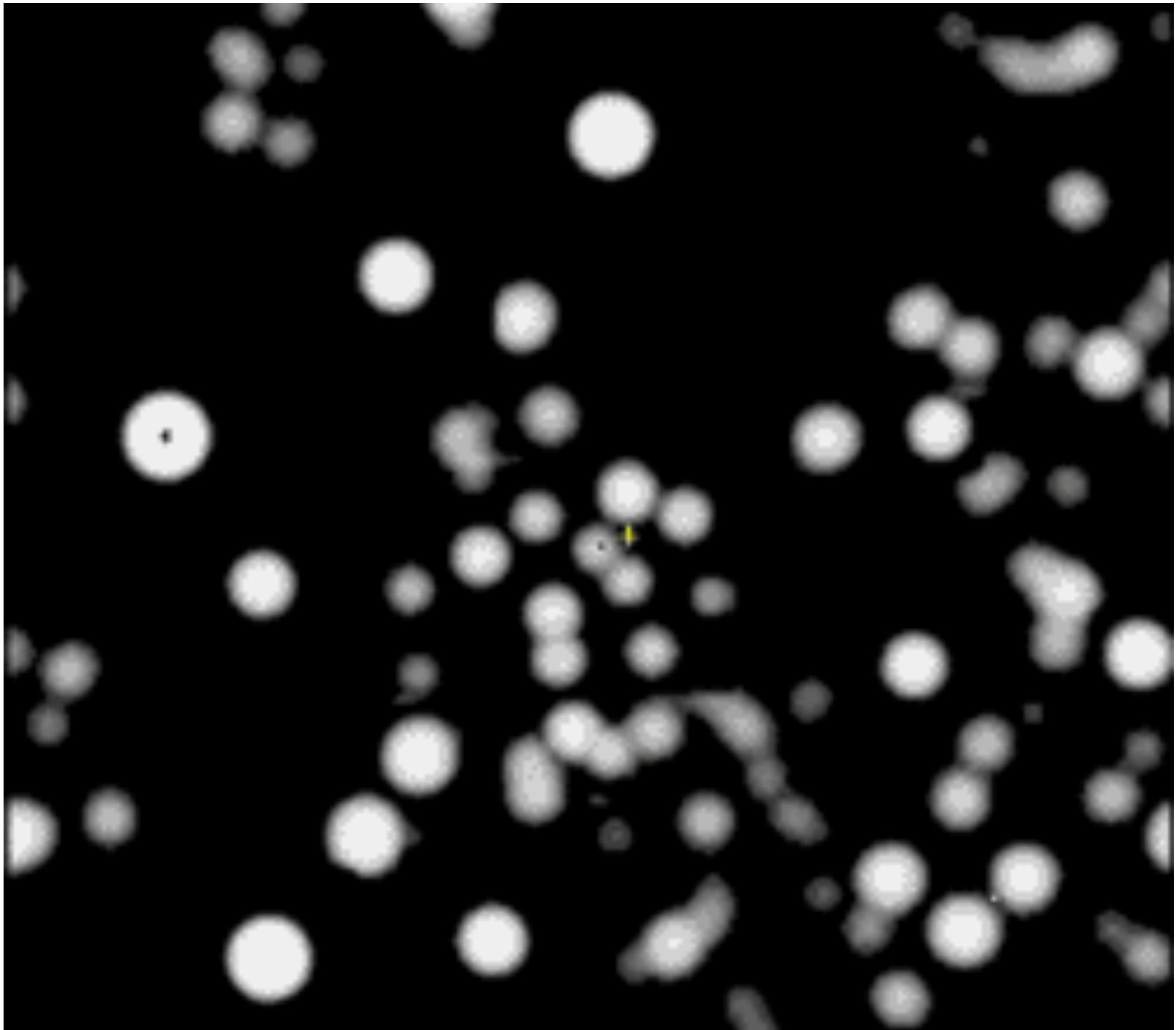
- existence of quasars, huge jets

- - stellar motions $\Rightarrow 10^6 - 10^9$ solar masses

- orbiting gas disks \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)

- devoured star incident \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 A.U.

- X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!



Astrophysical evidence for black holes:

1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:

- existence of quasars, huge jets

- stellar motions $\Rightarrow 10^6 - 10^9$ solar masses

-  - orbiting gas disks \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)

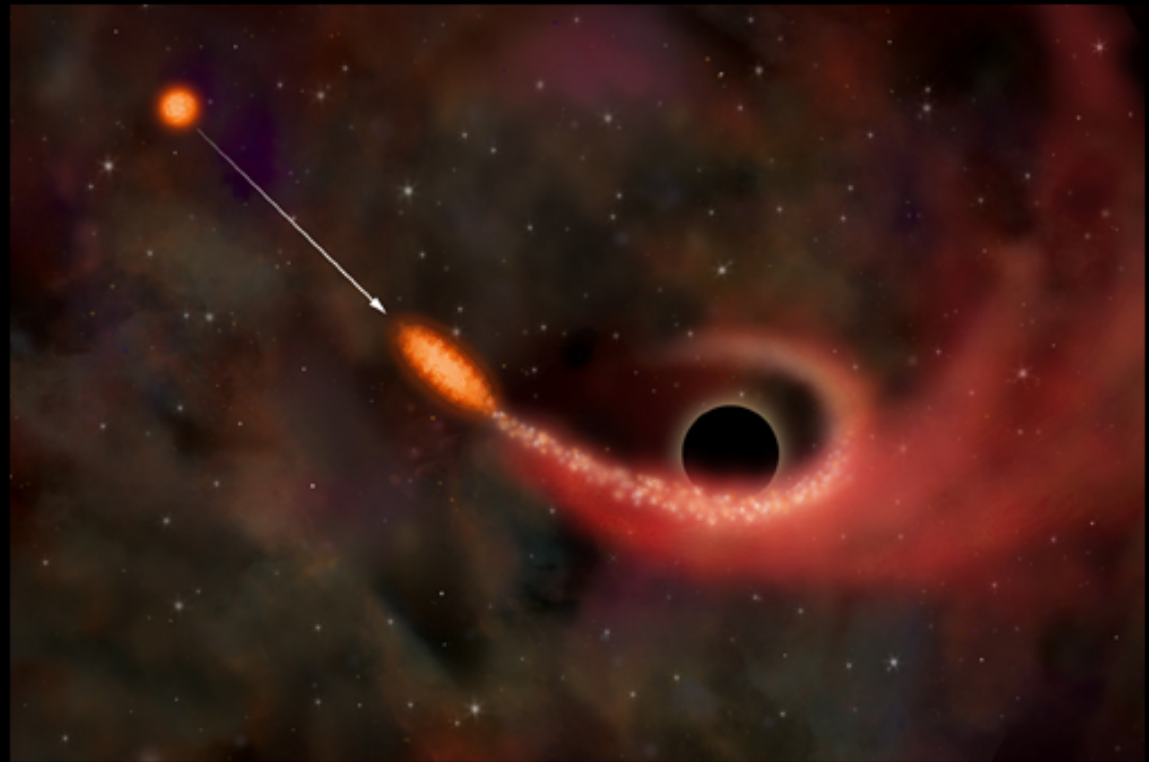
-  - devoured star incident \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 A.U.

-  - X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!

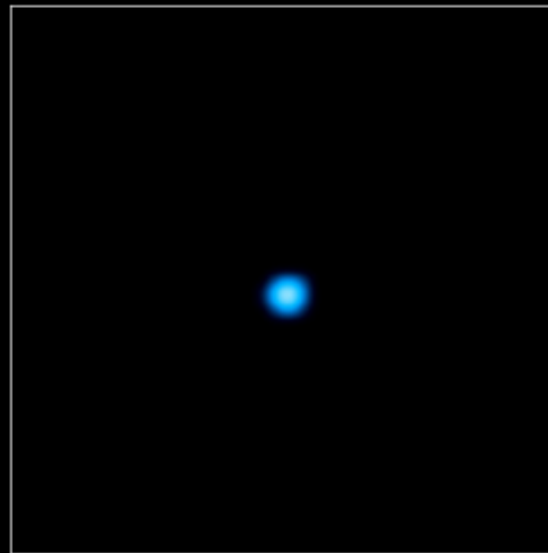
Chandra x-ray satellite:



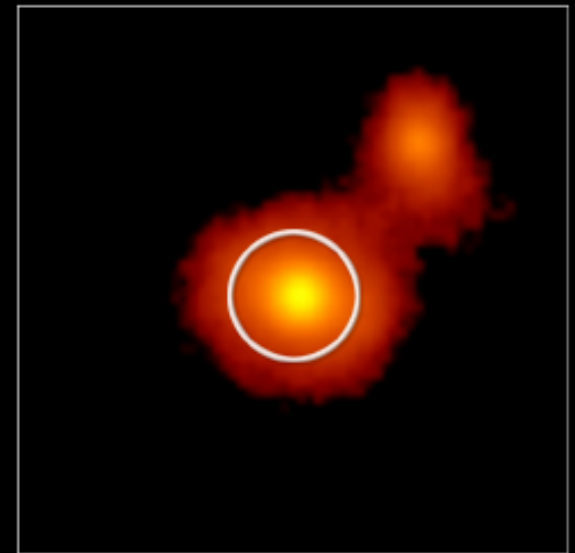
Star strays too close to Sagittarius A* supermassive black hole



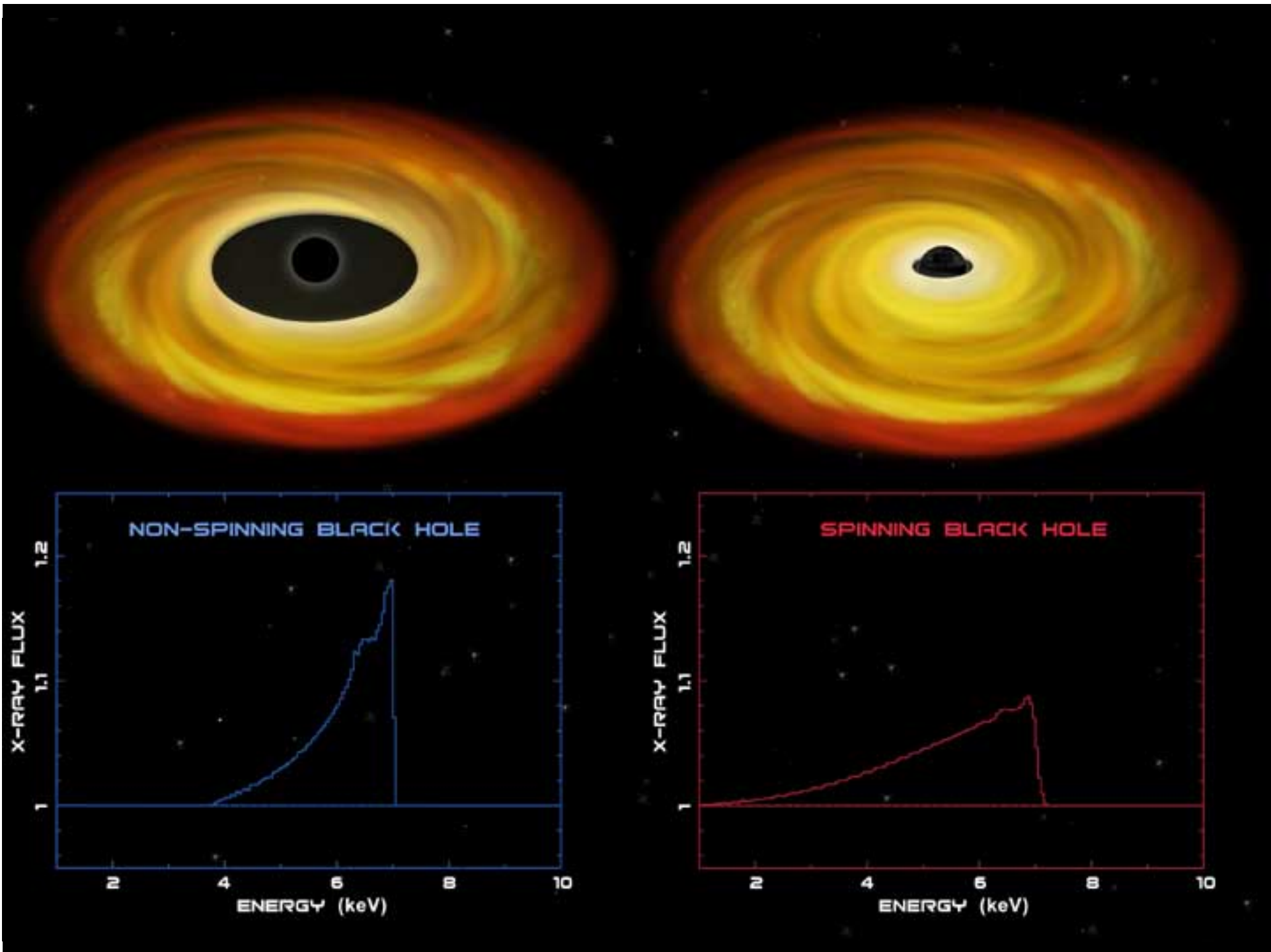
(=>size<0.4au)



CHANDRA X-RAY



ESO OPTICAL



Evidence for black holes, II

Astrophysical evidence for black holes:

1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:

- existence of quasars, huge jets
- stellar motions $\Rightarrow 10^6 - 10^9$ solar masses
- orbiting gas disks \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)
- devoured star incident \Rightarrow size less than 0.4 A.U.
- X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!

Astrophysical evidence for black holes:

2) Stellar mass BH's:

- Stars orbiting massive invisible companion
- Maximum neutron star mass is 3 solar masses
- Best example: V404 Cygni
partner mass = 12 ± 2 solar masses.
- Older example: Cygnus X1 (**StarryNight!**)
- X-ray variability puts upper limit on size
- Appears that no “surface”

