John Archibald Wheeler American, 1911-

Q: What is a black hole?

A: An object contained within its own event horizon.

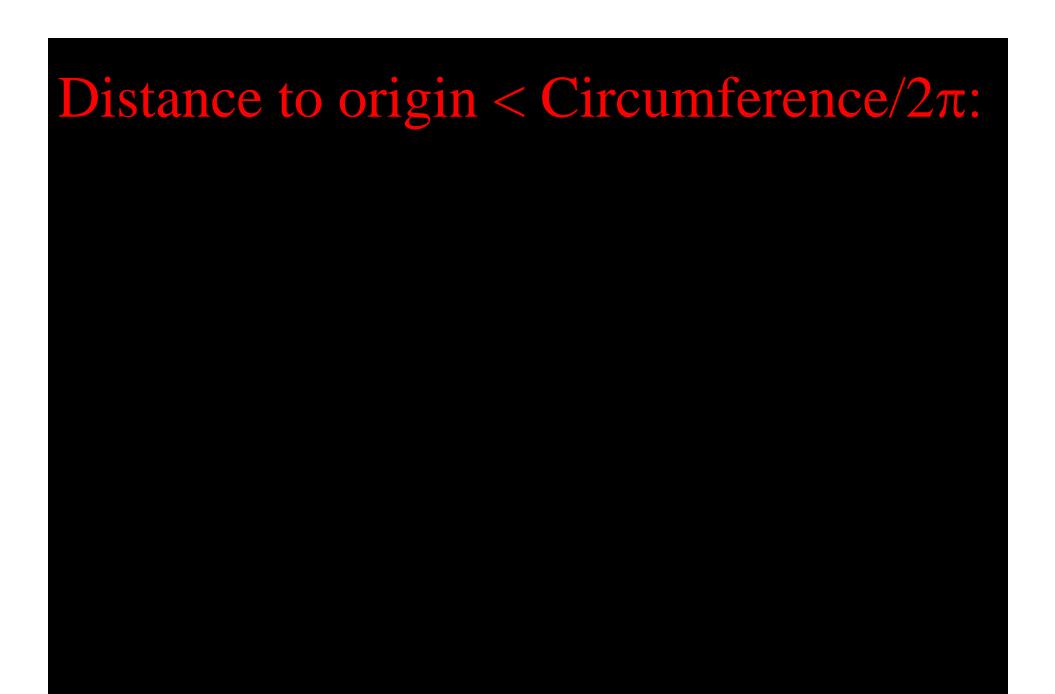
Q: What 3 measurable properties do black holes have?

A:

1. Mass

2. Angular momentum

3. Charge



The river model of black holes

(Hamilton 2004)

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

MIT Course 8.033, Fall 2006, Lecture 22

Max Tegmark

TODAY'S TOPICS:

- Astrophysical evidence for black holes
- Special relativity review for final exam
- Orbital equations in Schwarzschild metric

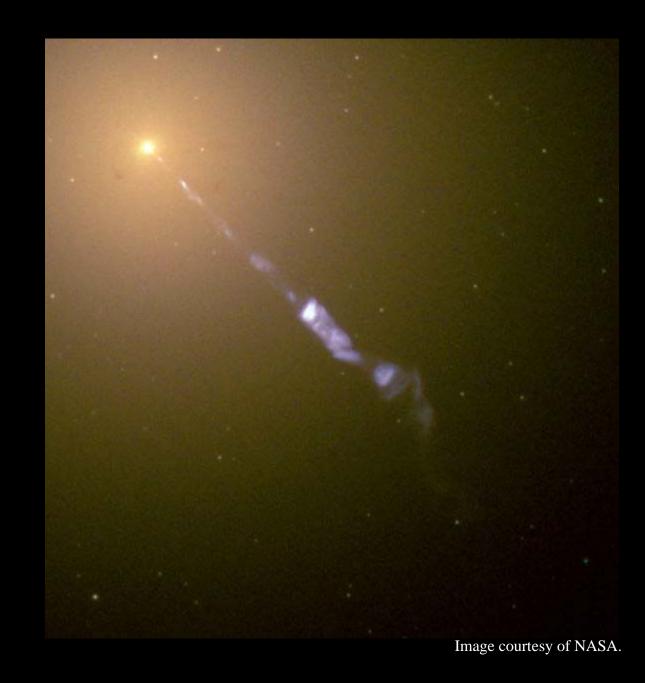
Evidence for black holes, part

- 1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:
- existence of quasars, huge jets
 - stellar motions \Rightarrow 10⁶ 10⁹ solar masses
 - orbiting gas disks => size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)
 - devoured star incident => size less than 0.4 A.U.
 - X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!

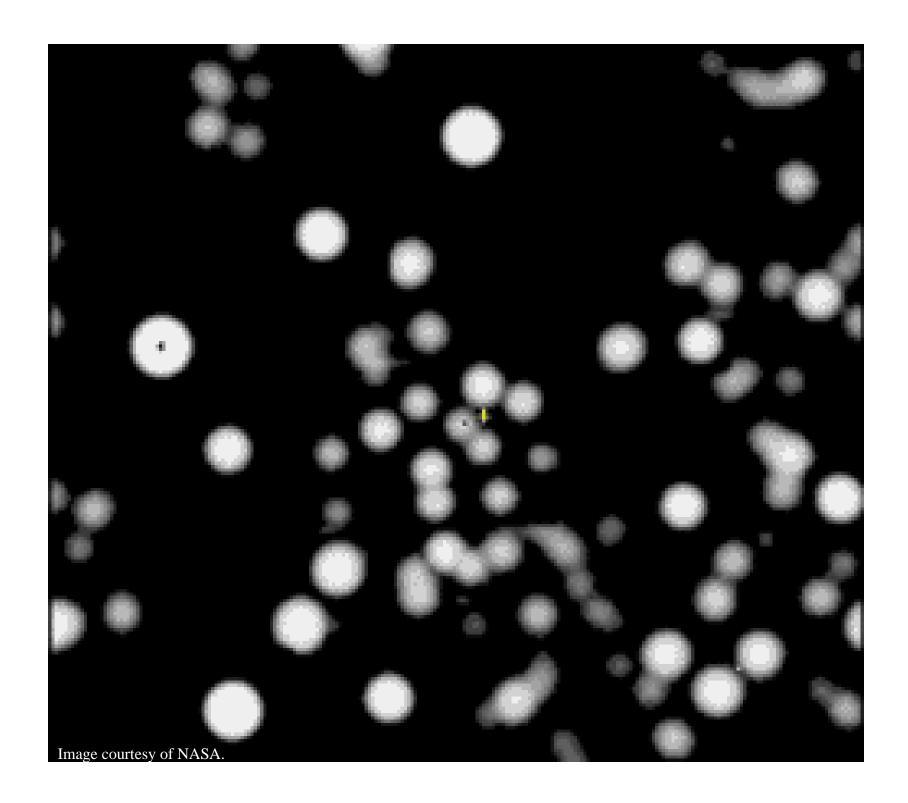
M87 AGN

+

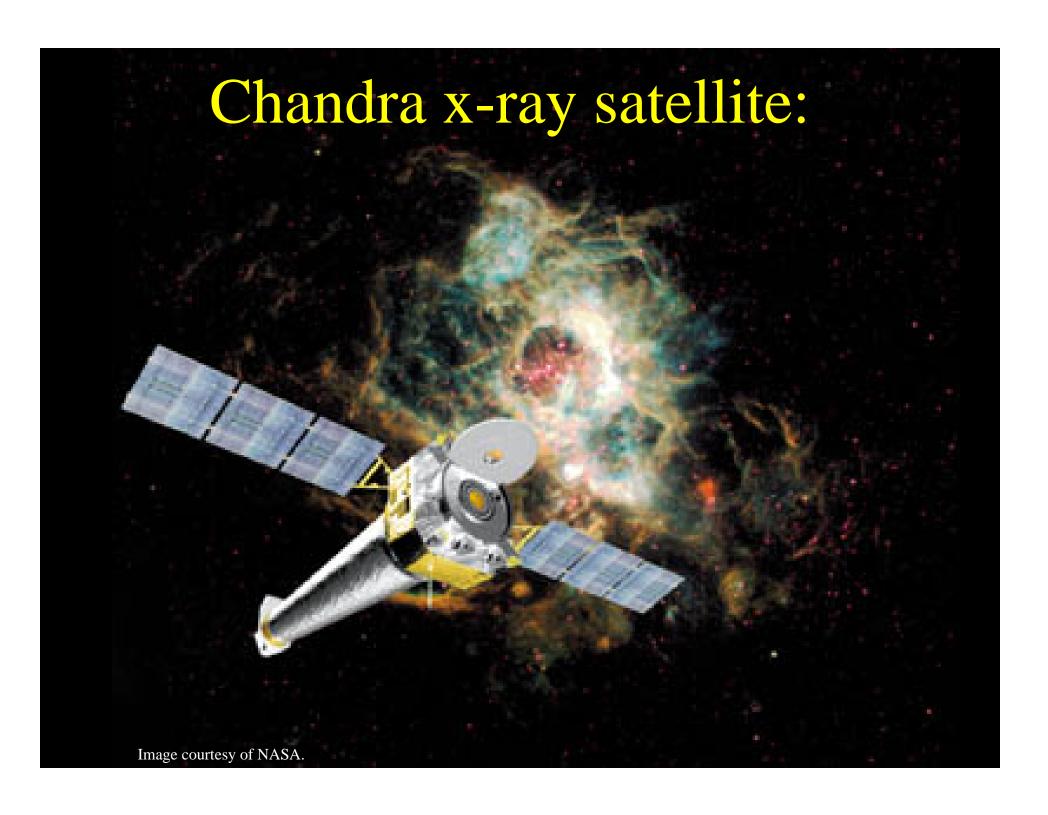
jet



- 1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:
 - existence of quasars, huge jets
- \rightarrow stellar motions => 10^6 10^9 solar masses
 - orbiting gas disks => size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)
 - devoured star incident => size less than 0.4 A.U.
 - X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!



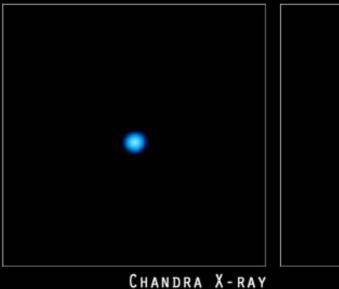
- 1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:
 - existence of quasars, huge jets
 - stellar motions \Rightarrow 10⁶ 10⁹ solar masses
- orbiting gas disks => size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)
- devoured star incident => size less than 0.4 A.U.
- X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!



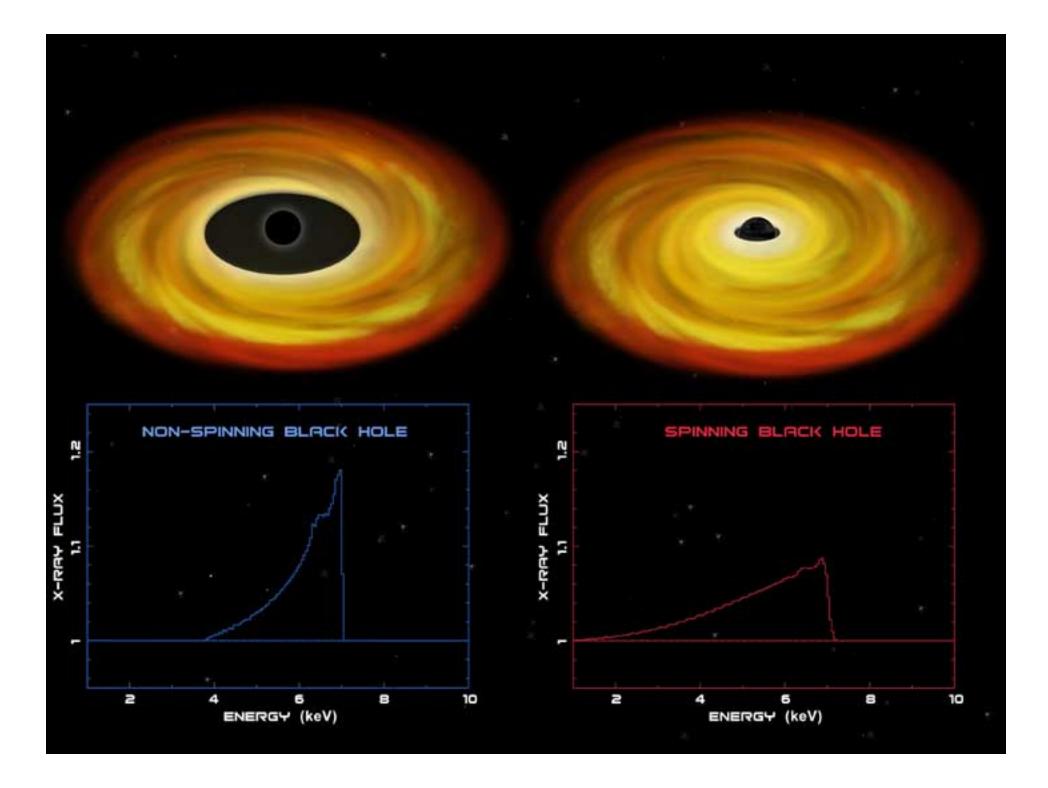
Star strays too close to
Sagittarius A*
supermassive
black hole



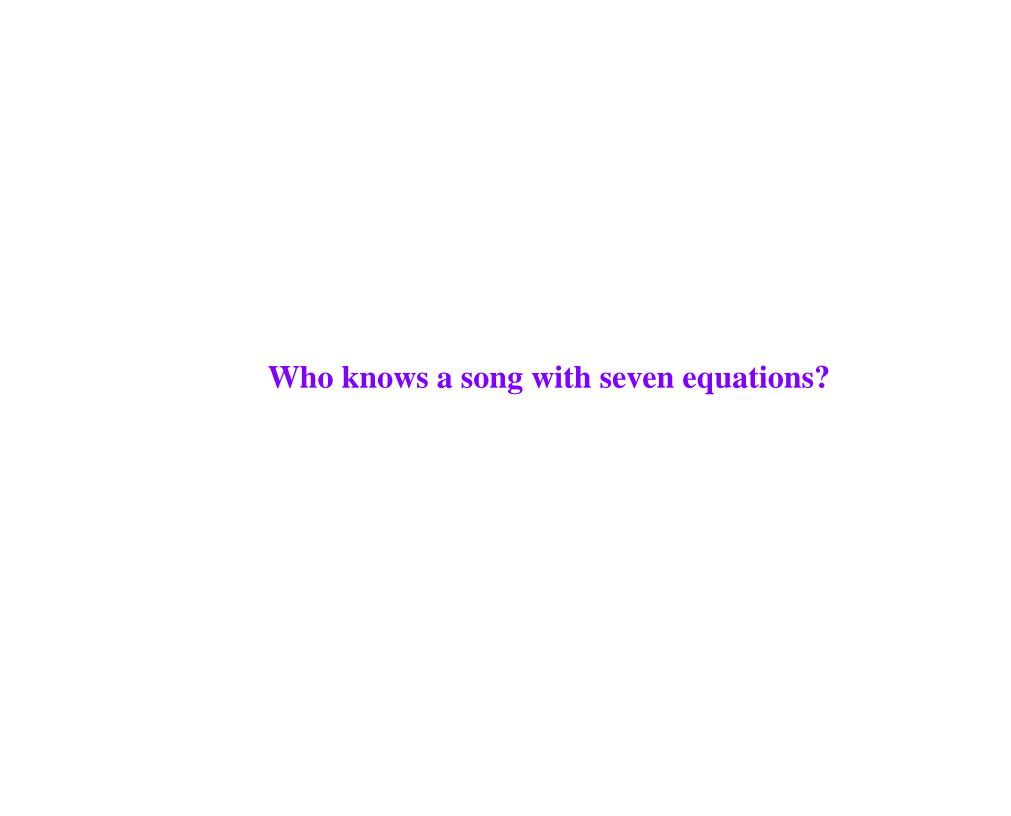
(=>size<0.4au)



ESO OPTICAL



Review for final exam

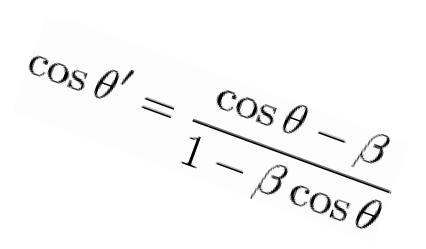


WE ALL BELIEVE IN RELATIVITY

Melody: Yellow Submarine, with italicized lines going like the chorus

Rømer measured the speed of light, and something basic just wasn't right. because Michaelson and Morley showed that aether fit data poorly. We jump to 1905.
In Einstein's brain, ideas thrive:
"The laws of nature must be the same in every inertial frame."
We all believe in relativity, relativity, relativity. Yes we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

Einstein's postulates imply that planes are shorter when they fly. Their clocks are slowed by time dilation, and look warped from aberration.



Cos theta-prime is cos theta minus beta ... over one minus beta cos theta. Yes we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

With the Lorentz transformation, we calculate the relation between Chris's and Zoe's frame, $B^{2}E^{2}=B^{2}E^{2}$ but all invariants, they are the same.

Like B dot E and B-squared minus E-squared,

... and the rest mass squared which is E-squared minus p-squared. 'cos we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

Soon physicists had a proclivity for using relativity.

But nukes made us all scared because E=mc².

Everything is relative, even simultaneity, ... and soon Einstein's become a de facto physics deity. 'cos we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

But Einstein had another dream, and in nineteen sixteen he made a deep unification between gravity and acceleration. He said physics ain't hard at all as long as you are in free fall, 'cos our laws all stay the same in a locally inertial frame. And he called it general relativity, relativity, relativity. And we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

If towards a black hole you fall tides will make you slim tall, but your friends won't see you enter a singularity at the center, because it will look to them like you got stuck at radius 2M. But you get squished, despite this balking, and then evaporate, says Stephen Hawking. We all believe in relativity, relativity, relativity. Yes we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.

We're in an expanding space
with galaxies all over the place,
and we've learned from Edwin Hubble
that twice the distance makes redshift double
We can with confidence converse
about the age of our universe.
Rival theories are now moot
thanks to Penzias, Wilson, Mather & Smoot.
We all live in an expanding universe, expanding universe, expanding universe.
Yes we all live in an expanding universe, expanding universe, expanding universe.

But what's the physics of creation?
There's a theory called inflation
by Alan Guth and his friends,
but the catch is that it never ends,
making a fractal multiverse
which makes some of their colleagues curse.
Yes there's plenty left to figure out
like what reality is all about about.

but at least we believe in relativity, relativity, relativity.

Yes we all believe in relativity, 8.033, relativity.



How interesting did you find the various course components? (1-7)

- 25) Kinematics (special relativity basics, Lorentz transformations)
- 26) Dynamics, rockets
- 27) Electromagnetism
- 28) Particle physics
- 29) General relativity basics, metrics
- 30) Cosmology
- 31) Black holes
- 32) Historical background, the discoveries and the discoverers

Java orbit simulator

Evidence for black holes, II

- 1) Supermassive BH's in centers of most (all?) galaxies:
 - existence of quasars, huge jets
 - stellar motions \Rightarrow 10⁶ 10⁹ solar masses
 - orbiting gas disks => size less than 0.4 lightyears (can't be stars)
 - devoured star incident => size less than 0.4 A.U.
 - X-ray spectra reveal disk extending in to 6-20M!

- 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
- X-ray variability puts upper limit on size
- Appears that no "surface"

