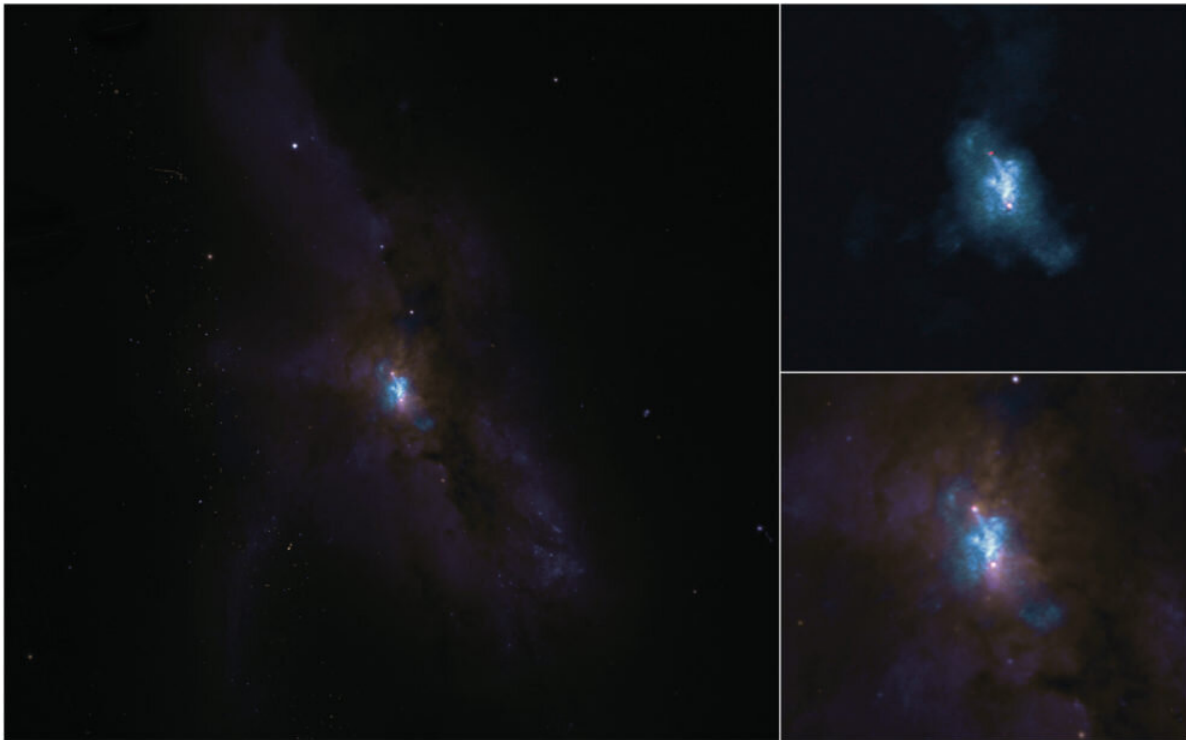


The turbulent life of two supermassive black holes caught in a galaxy crash

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NGC 6240 as seen with ALMA (top) and the Hubble Space Telescope (bottom). In the ALMA image, the molecular gas is blue and the black holes are the red dots. The ALMA image provides the sharpest view of the molecular gas around the black holes in this merging galaxy. Credit: ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO), E. Treister; NRAO/AUI/NSF, S. Dagnello; NASA/ESA Hubble

An international team of astronomers used the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) to create the most detailed image yet of the gas surrounding two supermassive black holes in a merging galaxy.

400 million light-years away from Earth, in the constellation of Ophiuchus, two [galaxies](#) are crashing into each other and forming a galaxy we know as NGC 6240. This peculiarly-shaped galaxy has been observed many times before, as it is relatively close by. But NGC 6240 is complex and chaotic. The collision between the two galaxies is still ongoing, bringing along in the crash two growing supermassive [black holes](#)

that will likely merge as one larger black hole.

To understand what is happening within NGC 6240, astronomers want to observe the dust and gas surrounding the black holes in detail, but previous images have not been sharp enough to do that. New ALMA observations have increased the resolution of the images by a factor of ten—showing for the first time the structure of the cold gas in the galaxy, even within the sphere of influence of the black holes.

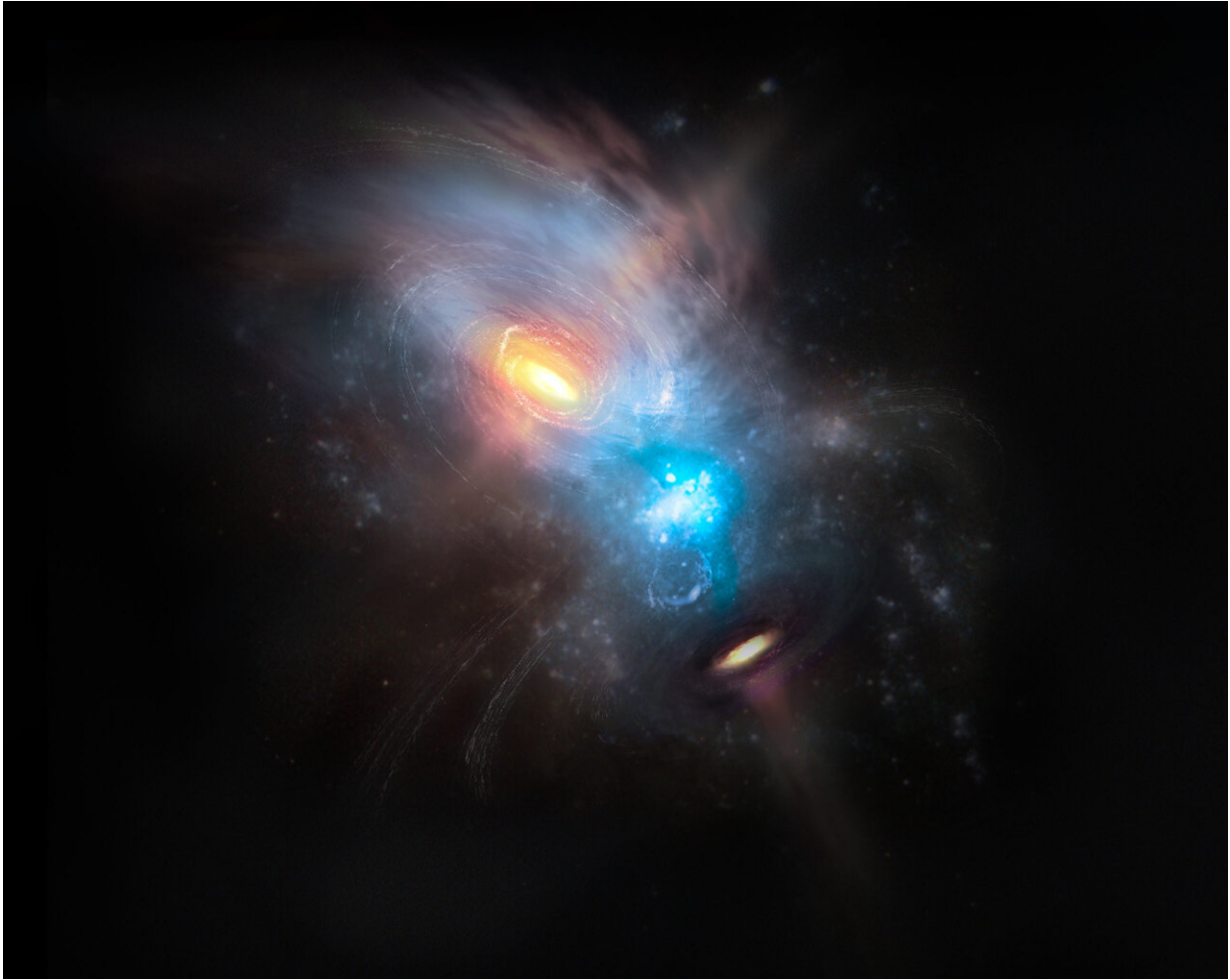
"The key to understanding this galaxy system is molecular gas," explained Ezequiel Treister of the Pontificia Universidad Católica in Santiago, Chile. "This gas is the fuel that is needed to form stars, but it also feeds the supermassive black holes, which allows them to grow."

Most of the gas is located in a region between the two black holes. Less detailed observations taken previously suggested that this gas might be a rotating disk. "We don't find any evidence for that," said Treister. "Instead, we see a chaotic stream of gas with filaments and bubbles between the black holes. Some of this gas is ejected outwards with speeds up to 500 kilometers per second. We don't know yet what causes

these outflows."

Another reason to observe the gas in such detail is that it helps to determine the mass of the black holes. "Previous models, based on surrounding stars, indicated that the black holes were much more massive than we expected, around a billion times the mass of our Sun," said Anne Medling of the University of Toledo in Ohio. "But these new ALMA images for the first time showed us how much gas is caught up inside the black holes' sphere of influence. This mass is significant, and therefore we now estimate the black hole masses to be lower: around a few hundred million times the mass of our Sun. Based on this, we think that most previous black hole measurements in systems like this could be off by 5-90 percent."

The gas also turned out to be even closer to the black holes than the astronomers had expected. "It is located in a very extreme environment," explained Medling. "We think that it will eventually fall into the black hole, or it will be ejected at high speeds."



Artist impression of the merging galaxy NGC 6240. Credit: NRAO/AUI/NSF, S. Dagnello

The astronomers don't find evidence for a third black hole in the galaxy, [which another team recently claimed to have discovered](#). "We don't see molecular gas associated with this claimed third nucleus," said Treister. "It could be a local star cluster instead of a black hole, but we need to study it much more to say anything about it with certainty."

ALMA's high sensitivity and resolution are crucial to learn more about

[supermassive black holes](#) and the role of gas in interacting galaxies.

"This galaxy is so complex, that we could never know what is going on inside it without these detailed radio images," said Loreto Barcos-Muñoz of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Charlottesville, Virginia. "We now have a better idea of the 3-D-structure of the galaxy, which gives us the opportunity to understand how galaxies evolve during the latest stages of an ongoing merger. In a few hundred million years, this galaxy will look completely different."

More information: The Molecular Gas in the NGC 6240 Merging Galaxy System at the Highest Spatial Resolution," by E. Treister et al., *Astrophysical Journal*. arxiv.org/pdf/2001.00601v1.pdf

Anne M. Medling et al. How to Fuel an AGN: Mapping Circumnuclear Gas in NGC 6240 with ALMA, *The Astrophysical Journal* (2019). [DOI: 10.3847/2041-8213/ab4db7](https://doi.org/10.3847/2041-8213/ab4db7)

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