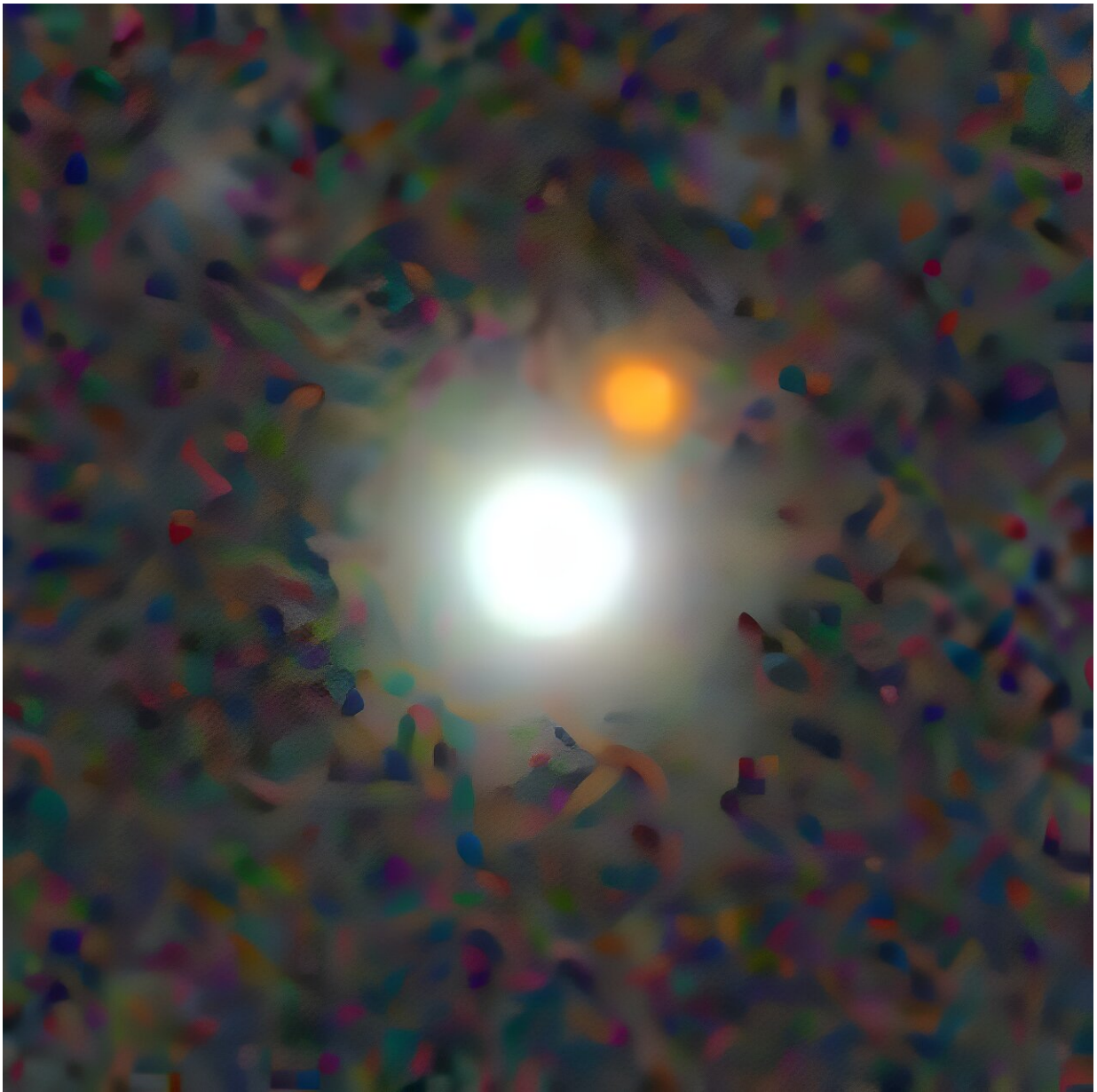


# The brightest object in the universe is a black hole that eats a star a day

February 20 2024, by Christian Wolf

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The brightest thing in the universe: J0529-4351 is a glowing disc of matter around a supermassive black hole, and it is 500 trillion times brighter than the sun. (The red dot is a neighboring star.) [Dark Energy Camera Legacy Survey DR10 / Nature Astronomy](#), [CC BY-SA](#)

Scientists have now reported evidence of the true conditions in Hell, perhaps because no one has ever returned to tell the tale. Hell has been imagined as a supremely uncomfortable place, hot and hostile to bodily forms of human life.

Thanks to a huge astronomical survey of the entire sky, we have now found what may be the most hellish place in the [universe](#).

In [a new paper in Nature Astronomy](#), we describe a black hole surrounded by the largest and brightest disk of captive matter ever discovered. The object, called J0529-4351, is therefore also the brightest object found so far in the universe.

## **Supermassive black holes**

Astronomers have already found around one million fast-growing supermassive black holes across the universe, the kind that sit at the centers of galaxies and are as massive as millions or billions of suns.

To grow rapidly, they pull stars and [gas clouds](#) out of stable orbits and drag them into a ring of orbiting material called an accretion disk. Once there, very little material escapes; the disk is a mere holding pattern for material that will soon be devoured by the black hole.

The disk is heated by friction as the material in it rubs together. Pack in enough material and the glow of the heat gets so bright that it outshines

thousands of galaxies and makes the black hole's feeding frenzy visible to us on Earth, more than 12 billion [light years](#) away.

## **The fastest-growing black hole in the universe**

The accretion disk of J0529-4351 emits light that is 500 trillion times more intense than that of our sun. Such a staggering amount of energy can only be released if the black hole eats about a sun worth of material every day.

It must also have a large mass already. Our data indicate J0529-4351 is 15 to 20 billion times the mass of our sun.

There is no need to be afraid of such black holes. The light from this monster has taken more than 12 billion years to reach us, which means it would have stopped growing long ago.

In the nearby universe, we see that supermassive black holes these days are mostly sleeping giants.

## **Black holes losing their grip**

The age of the black hole feeding frenzy is over because the gas floating around in galaxies has mostly been turned into stars. And after billions of years the stars have sorted themselves into orderly patterns: they are mostly on long, neat orbits around the black holes that sleep in the cores of their galaxies.

Even if a star dove suddenly down towards the black hole, it would most likely carry out a slingshot maneuver and escape again in a different direction.

Space probes use slingshot maneuvers like this to get a boost from Jupiter to access hard-to-reach parts of the solar system. But imagine if space were more crowded, and our probe ran into one coming the other way: the two would crash together and explode into a cloud of debris that would rapidly fall into Jupiter's atmosphere.

Such collisions between stars were commonplace in the disorder of the young universe, and black holes were the early beneficiaries of the chaos.

## **Accretion disks: A no-go zone for space travelers**

Accretion disks are gateways to a place whence nothing returns, but they are also profoundly unfriendly to life in themselves. They are like giant storm cells, whose clouds glow at temperatures reaching several tens of thousands of degrees Celsius.

The clouds are moving faster and faster as we get closer to the hole, and speeds can reach 100,000 kilometers per second. They move as far in a second as the Earth moves in an hour.

The disk around J0529-4351 is seven light years across. That is one and a half times the distance from the sun to its nearest neighbor, Alpha Centauri.

## **Why only now?**

If this is the brightest thing in the universe, why has it only been spotted now? In short, it's because the universe is full of glowing black holes.

The world's telescopes produce so much data that astronomers use sophisticated [machine learning](#) tools to sift through it all. Machine

learning, by its nature, tends to find things that are similar to what has been found before.

This makes machine learning excellent at finding run-of-the-mill accretion disks around black holes—roughly a million have been detected so far—but not so good at spotting rare outliers like J0529-4351. In 2015, a Chinese team almost missed a [remarkably fast-growing black hole](#) picked out by an algorithm because it seemed too extreme to be real.

In our recent work, we were aiming to find all the most extreme objects, the most luminous and most rapidly growing [black holes](#), so we avoided using machine learning tools that were guided by too much prior knowledge. Instead we used more old-fashioned methods to search through new data covering the entire sky, with excellent results.

Our work also depended on Australia's current 10-year partnership with the European Southern Observatory.

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