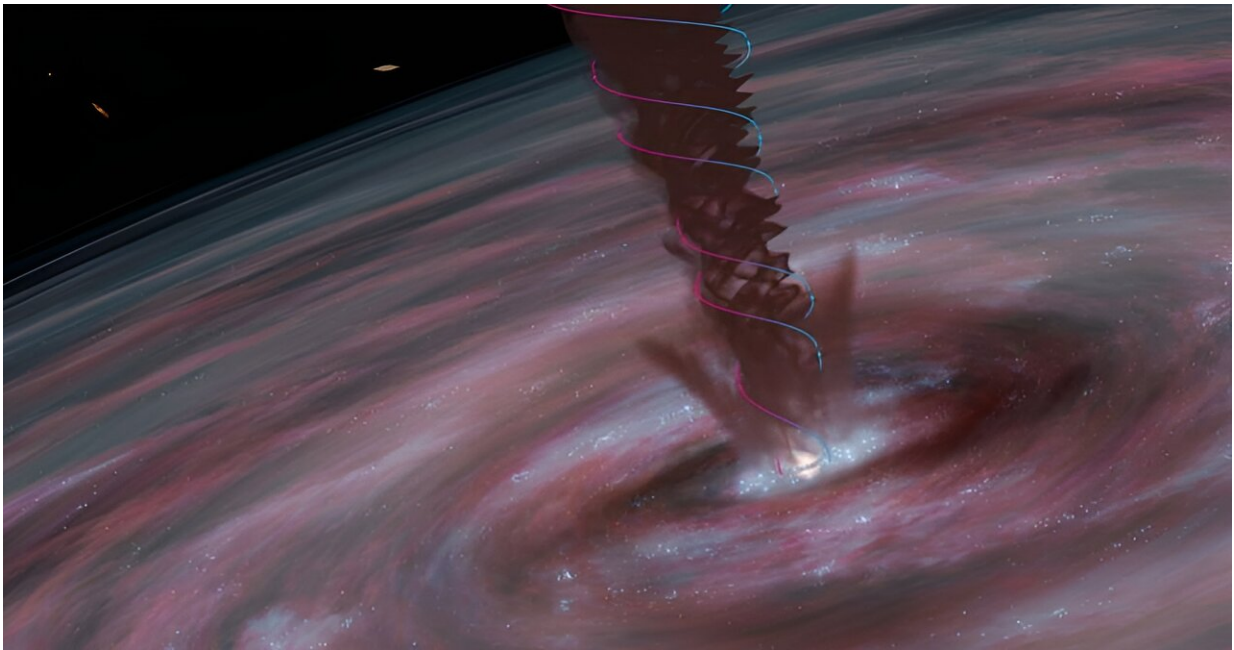


Supermassive black hole appears to grow like a baby star

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Artist's impression: A spiralling wind helps the supermassive black hole in galaxy ESO320-G030 to grow, assisted by magnetic fields. In this illustration, the core of the galaxy is dominated by a rotating wind of dense gas leading outwards from the (hidden) supermassive black hole at the galaxy's very centre. The motions of the gas, traced by light from molecules of hydrogen cyanide have been measured with the ALMA telescope. Credit: M. D. Gorski/Aaron M. Geller, Northwestern University, CIERA, the Center for Interdisciplinary Exploration and Research in Astrophysics

Supermassive black holes pose unanswered questions for astronomers around the world, not the least of which is "How do they grow so big?" Now, an international team of astronomers, including researchers from Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden, has discovered a powerful rotating, magnetic wind that they believe is helping a galaxy's central supermassive black hole to grow.

The swirling wind, revealed with the help of the ALMA telescope in nearby galaxy ESO320-G030, suggests that similar processes are involved both in black hole growth and the birth of stars.

The research is presented in the [paper](#) "A spectacular galactic scale magnetohydrodynamic powered wind in ESO 320-G030," published in the journal *Astronomy and Astrophysics*.

Most [galaxies](#), including our own Milky Way have a supermassive black hole at their center. How these mind-bogglingly massive objects grow to weigh as much as millions or billions of stars is a long-standing question for astronomers.

In search of clues to this mystery, a team of scientists led by Mark Gorski (Northwestern University and Chalmers) and Susanne Aalto (Chalmers) chose to study the relatively nearby galaxy ESO320-G030, only 120 million light years distant. It's a very active galaxy, forming stars 10 times as fast as in our own galaxy.

"Since this galaxy is very luminous in the infrared, telescopes can resolve striking details in its center. We wanted to measure light from molecules carried by winds from the galaxy's core, hoping to trace how the winds are launched by a growing, or soon to be growing, supermassive black hole.

"By using ALMA, we were able to study light from behind thick layers

of dust and gas," says Aalto, Professor of Radio Astronomy at Chalmers University of Technology.

To zero in on dense gas from as close as possible to the central black hole, the scientists studied light from molecules of hydrogen cyanide (HCN). Thanks to ALMA's ability to image fine details and trace movements in the gas—using the Doppler effect—they discovered patterns that suggest the presence of a magnetized, rotating wind.

While other winds and jets in the center of galaxies push material away from the [supermassive black hole](#), the newly discovered wind adds another process, that can instead feed the black hole and help it grow.

"We can see how the winds form a spiraling structure, billowing out from the galaxy's center. When we measured the rotation, mass, and velocity of the material flowing outwards, we were surprised to find that we could rule out many explanations for the power of the wind, star formation, for example.

"Instead, the flow outwards may be powered by the inflow of gas and seems to be held together by magnetic fields," says Aalto.

The scientists think that the rotating magnetic wind helps the black hole to grow.

Material travels around the black hole before it can fall in—like water around a drain. Matter that approaches the black hole collects in a chaotic, spinning disk. There, magnetic fields develop and get stronger. The magnetic fields help lift matter away from the galaxy, creating the spiraling wind. Losing matter to this wind also slows the spinning disk—that means that matter can flow more easily into the black hole, turning a trickle into a stream.

For Gorski, the way this happens is strikingly reminiscent of a much smaller-scale environment in space: the swirls of gas and dust that lead up to the birth of new stars and planets.

"It is well-established that stars in the first stages of their evolution grow with the help of rotating winds—accelerated by magnetic fields, just like the wind in this galaxy. Our observations show that supermassive black holes and tiny stars can grow by similar processes, but on very different scales," says Gorski.

Could this discovery be a clue to solving the mystery of how supermassive black holes grow? In the future, Gorski, Aalto and their colleagues want to study other galaxies which may harbor hidden spiraling outflows in their centers.

"Far from all questions about this process are answered. In our observations we see clear evidence of a rotating wind that helps regulate the growth of the galaxy's central black hole.

"Now that we know what to look for, the next step is to find out how common a phenomenon this is. And if this is a stage which all galaxies with supermassive [black holes](#) go through, what happens to them next?" asks Gorski.

More information: M. D. Gorski et al, A spectacular galactic scale magnetohydrodynamic powered wind in ESO 320-G030, *Astronomy & Astrophysics* (2024). [DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/202348821](https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202348821)

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