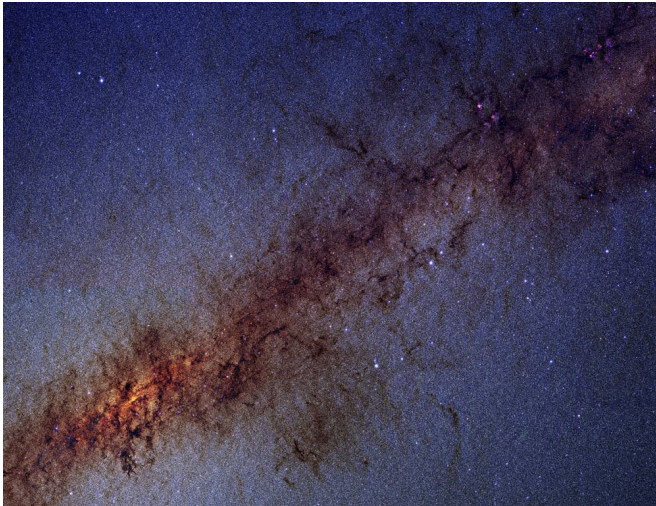


A dormant volcano: the black hole at the heart of our galaxy is more explosive than we thought

8 October 2019, by Joss Bland-Hawthorn



The bright area in the lower left is the centre of the galaxy. Only the densest clouds of dust can be seen in this infrared image. Credit: [Atlas / 2MASS / University of Massachusetts / California Institute of Technology](#)

The supermassive black hole at the heart of our galaxy spat out an enormous flare of radiation 3.5 million years ago that would have been clearly visible from Earth.

In [new research](#) that will soon be published in the *Astrophysical Journal* my colleagues and I found that the flare left traces in a trail of gas called the Magellanic Stream that lies some 200,000 [light years](#) away and encircles the Milky Way.

The team includes Ralph Sutherland and Brent Groves at the Australian National University and ASTRO-3-D; Magda Guglielmo, Wen Hao Li and Andrew Curzons at the University of Sydney; Philip Maloney at the University of Colorado; Gerald Cecil at the University of Carolina; and Andrew J. Fox at the Space Telescope Science Institute in

Baltimore.

The discovery changes our view of our galaxy's central black hole, which has appeared dormant throughout recorded human history. Astronomers are coming to realise that it has been hugely active, even explosive, in the relatively recent past in galactic terms (measured in millions of years).

This activity has been flickering on and off for billions of years. We don't understand why this activity is intermittent, but it has something to do with how material gets dumped onto the black hole. It might be like [water droplets](#) on a hot plate that sputter and explode chaotically, depending on their size.

Our situation on Earth resembles living near a largely [dormant volcano](#) like Mount Vesuvius that is known to have been explosively active in the past, with disastrous consequences for Pompeii.

Despite this, there's no need to be alarmed: as far as we can tell, we are safe here in orbit about a [cool dwarf star](#) far from the centre of the Milky Way.

Why is there a black hole at the centre of the galaxy?

If you look along the Milky Way in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius, you will see the dense agglomeration of stars around the centre of the galaxy. The galactic centre is marked by a very dense, very massive cluster of stars orbiting the [supermassive black hole](#).

Earlier this year, the ESO Gravity team found a star close to the black hole travelling at up to 10,000 km per second, a few percent of the speed of light. This let them weigh the black hole to a precision of

1%, arriving at a number of about 4 million times the Sun's mass.

As galactic supermassive [black holes](#) go, this is a featherweight. For example, our neighbouring galaxy Andromeda also has a supermassive black hole, but it is 50 times heavier than ours.

Essentially all large galaxies have central massive black holes. We don't know exactly why this is so, but we know it's important and that the growth phases of these monsters are likely to have affected the galaxy as a whole.

Understanding the effect of interactions between black holes and host galaxies is one of the hottest topics in modern astrophysics.

Some black holes are more active than others

But if we look out across the universe, we see only a few percent of galaxies appear to have "active" black holes. By active, we mean that gas and stars spiralling into the black hole form an extremely hot ring of gas.

This ring, called an accretion disc, gets so hot that it drives jets, winds and radiating beams of light out across the galaxy. The effects of these explosions are particularly impressive in more massive [galaxies](#).

For decades, Australian radio telescopes have mapped out jet flows that are far larger than the visible galaxy in the middle.

The radio jets in the galaxy Centaurus A extend more than 10 degrees across the sky—that's the size of 20 full moons next to each other. This is remarkable given Centaurus A is 10 million light years away.

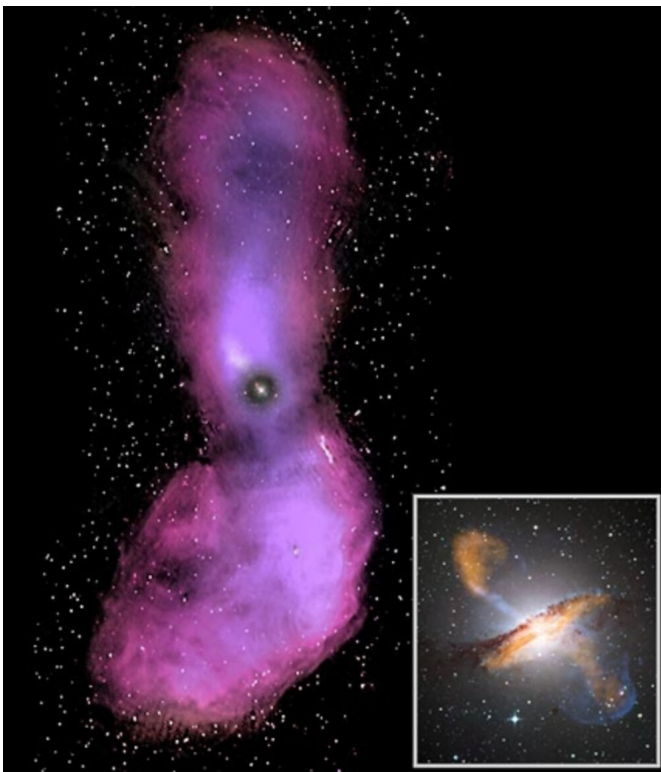
The Milky Way explosion

Some 3 million years ago, our direct ancestor Australopithecus afarensis walked the Earth. They may well have looked up towards Sagittarius and seen cones of light shooting sideways from the Milky Way, brighter than any star in the night sky.

The lightshow would have appeared as static beams on a human timescale, only flickering on timescales of thousands of years. Today, the only visible remnant of that immensely powerful event is the cooling gas along the distant Magellanic Stream.

So how would life on Earth have fared if the explosive jet was directed straight at us? This is a valid question, because we believe that the spin axis of the accretion disc flops around wildly in lightweight supermassive black holes.

If the beam was pointing at the solar system, the jet would have to plough through the Milky Way disc, and it would take about 10 million years to reach us.



An enhanced radio image of Centaurus A. The inset picture zooms in on the jets coming from the central black hole. Credit: CSIRO/ATNF; ATCA;ASTRON; Parkes;MPIfR; ESO/WFI/AAO (UKST); MPIfR/ESO/APEX; NASA/CXC/CfA

So it's possible that a more ancient explosion could have produced a powerful jet that is yet to reach us.

But we need not worry—at its peak, the intensity of the jet when it reaches us is unlikely to exceed the most energetic solar flares. These are known to knock out satellites, and pose a threat to space-walking astronauts, but our own atmosphere largely protects us on Earth.

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