## Today in Astronomy 102: properties of "real" black holes, according to general relativity

- ❑ Formation of a black hole from collapse of a massive, dead star.
- ❑ Properties of spacetime near black holes.
- ❑ "Black holes have no hair."
- ❑ "Spacetime is stuck to the black hole."
- ❑ Spinning black holes.
- ❑ Black holes and gravitational radiation

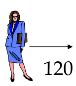
Artist's rendering of a spinning black hole (Dana Berry).

15 October 2009 Astronomy 102, Fall 2009 1

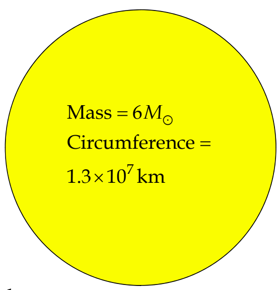
## Collapse of a star to form a black hole

(Same star we made a neutron star and a supernova out of, on Tuesday.)

**Before:**



120 lb

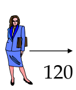



$9\times10^{6}$ km

15 October 2009 Astronomy 102, Fall 2009 2

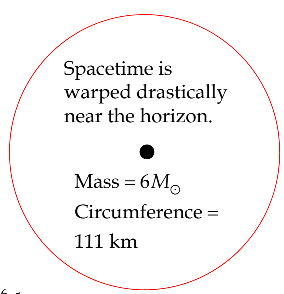
## Collapse of a star to form a black hole (continued)

**After:**



120 lb

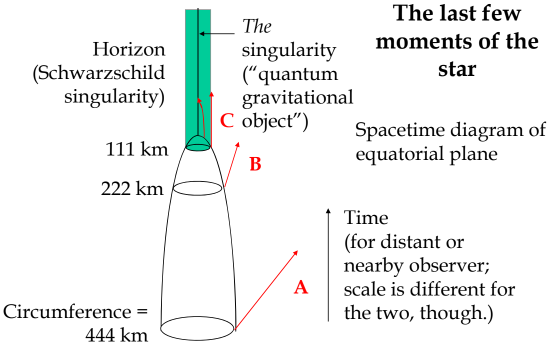
Spacetime is the same **outside the star's former limits** as it was before.




$9\times10^{6}$ km

15 October 2009 Astronomy 102, Fall 2009 3

## The last few moments of the star




Spacetime diagram of equatorial plane



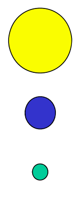
## Last few moments of the star, to an observer on the surface

444 km
t = 0

222 km
t = 0.0002 sec

111 km
t = 0.00027 sec

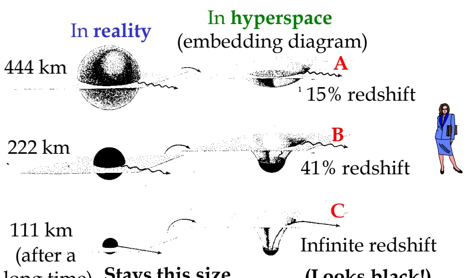
0 km (!)
t = 0.00031 sec



Nothing in particular happens as the star passes through its horizon circumference; the collapse keeps going until the mass is concentrated at a point, which takes very little time.



## Last few moments of the star, to a distant observer




**Stays this size, henceforth ("frozen").**

**(Looks black!)**

## For math adepts

In case you're wondering where the numbers come from in the calculated results we're about to show: they come from equations that can be obtained fairly easily from the absolute interval that goes with the Schwarzschild metric, which we first saw a few lectures ago (notes, 29 September 2009):

$$\Delta s = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta r^2}{1-\frac{4\pi GM}{Cc^2}} + \frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}\Delta\theta^2 + \frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}\sin^2\theta\Delta\phi^2 - c^2\left(1-\frac{4\pi GM}{Cc^2}\right)\Delta t^2}$$

We won't be showing, or making you use, these equations, but we can give you a personal tour of them if you'd like.

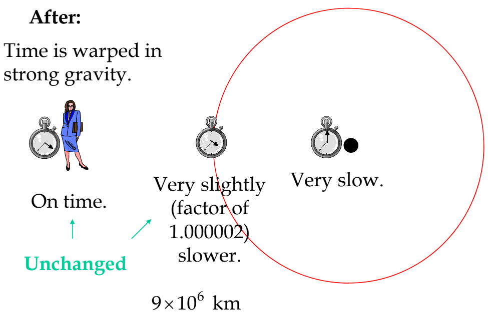
A 6 $M_\odot$ black hole is used throughout unless otherwise indicated.



## Space and time near the new black hole

**After:**

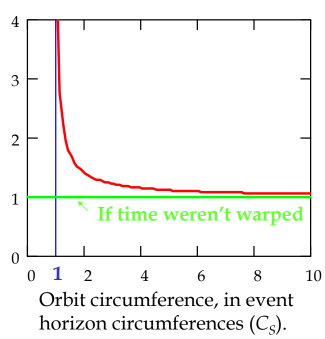
Time is warped in strong gravity.



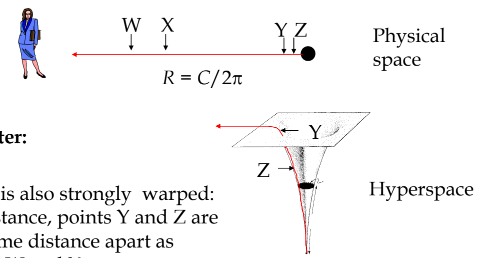



## Gravitational time dilation near the new black hole

Duration of clock ticks (in seconds) a distant observer sees from a clock near a black hole.



## Space and time near the new black hole (continued)



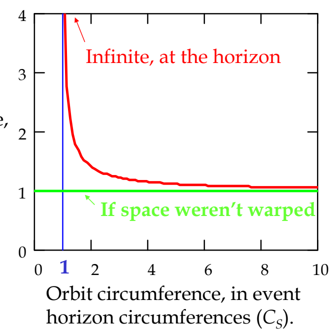

**After:**

Space is also strongly warped: for instance, points Y and Z are the same distance apart as points W and X.



## Gravitational space warping near the new black hole

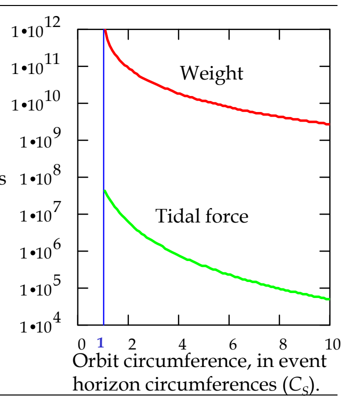
Distance (in meters), along the direction toward the black hole, to the orbit $2\pi$ meters larger in circumference





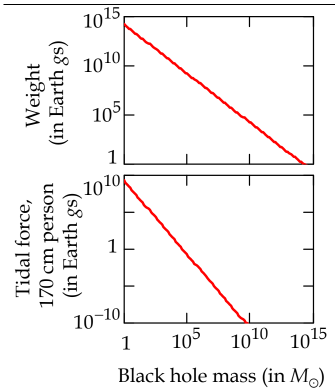

## Other effects of spacetime curvature: weight and tides

Force, in Earth *g*s




The tides are for a 170 cm person lying along the direction toward the black hole.

**How weight and tides depend upon black hole mass**

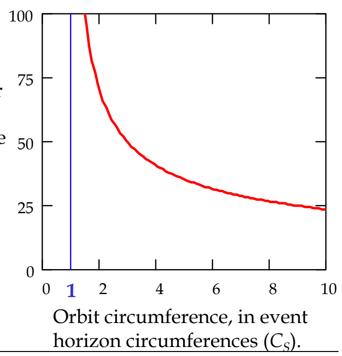



For comparison: the weight and tidal force you're feeling right now are respectively 1$g$ and 5x10$^{-7}g$.



**Orbital speed near the new black hole**

Speed in circular orbit, as a percentage of the speed of light




The orbital speed hits the speed of light at 1.5$C_S$, so no closed orbits exist closer than this to the black hole.



**Instant Quiz!**

You stand where the surface of a 6 $M_\odot$ star used to be, but which has collapsed into a black hole. From a great distance, I can see your clock, and it seems to tick

A. at the same rate as mine.
B. very slightly slower than mine, as would also have been the case before the star collapsed and the black hole formed.
C. very slightly slower than mine, due to your proximity to the black hole.
D. much slower than mine, as would also have been the case before the star collapsed and the black hole formed.
E. much slower than mine, due to your proximity to the black hole.

## More Instant Quiz!

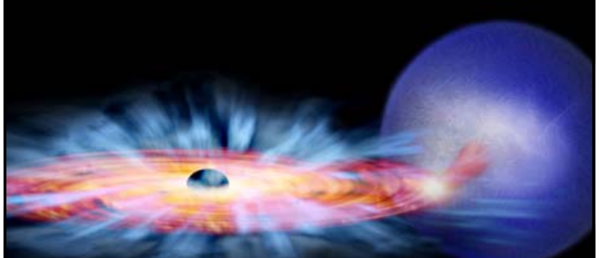
You stand where the surface of a 6 $M_\odot$ star used to be, but which has collapsed into a black hole. You can see a nearby clock as well as your own, and that clock seems to tick

A. at the same rate as yours.
B. very slightly slower than yours, as would also have been the case before the star collapsed and the black hole formed.
C. very slightly slower than yours, due to your proximity to the black hole.
D. much slower than yours, as would also have been the case before the star collapsed and the black hole formed.
E. much slower than yours, due to your proximity to the black hole.



## Mid-lecture break

- Homework #3 is due this Friday at 5:30 PM.



*Artist's rendition of a black hole in a close binary system (M. Weiss, CXO/CfA/NASA)*



## "Black holes have no hair"

**Meaning:** after collapse is over with, the black hole horizon is smooth: nothing protrudes from it; and that almost everything about the star that gave rise to it has lost its identity during the black hole's formation. No "hair" is left to "stick out."

- Any protrusion, prominence or other departure from spherical smoothness gets turned into **gravitational radiation**; it is radiated away during the collapse.
- Any magnetic field lines emanating from the star close up and get radiated away (in the form of light) during the collapse.

Visitors to black holes suffer the effects too? (CBS Paramount)

## "Black holes have no hair" (continued)

- ❑ The identity of the matter that made up the star is lost. Nothing about its previous configuration can be reconstructed.
- ❑ Even the distinction between matter and antimatter is lost: two stars of the same mass, but one made of matter and one made of antimatter, would produce identical black holes.

The black hole has only three quantities in common with the star that collapsed to create it: **mass, spin and electric charge**.

- ❑ Only very tiny black holes can have much electric charge; stars are electrically neutral, with equal numbers of positively- and negatively-charged elementary particles.
- ❑ Spin makes the black hole horizon depart from spherical shape, but it's still smooth.



## "Space and time are stuck at black hole horizons"

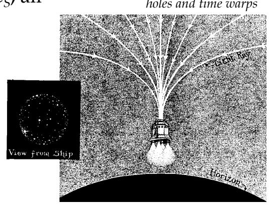
**Time is stuck at the event horizon.**

- ❑ From the viewpoint of a distant observer, time appears to stop there (infinite gravitational time dilation).

**Space is stuck at the event horizon.**

- ❑ Inside a circle with $C = 1.5\ C_S$, all **geodesics** (paths of light or freely-falling masses) terminate at the horizon, because the orbital speed is equal to the speed of light at $C = 1.5\ C_S$: nothing can be in orbit closer than that.

From Thorne, *Black holes and time warps*






## Space and time are stuck at black hole horizons (continued)

- Thus: from near the horizon, the sky appears to be compressed into a small range of angles directly overhead; the range of angles is smaller the closer one is to the horizon, and vanishes at the horizon. (The objects in the sky appear bluer than their natural colors as well, because of the gravitational Doppler shift).
- Thus space itself is stuck to the horizon, since one end of each geodesic is there.

**If the horizon were to move or rotate, the ends of the geodesics would move or rotate with it.** Black holes can drag space and time around.

This is a **very** important effect, since virtually all black holes would be expected to move and/or spin.

## Son of Instant Quiz!

Gravitational time dilation approaches infinity – time is stuck – at a black hole's horizon. This means that, if you are just slightly outside a black-hole horizon,

A. everything appears to you to happen in slow motion.
B. everything far away from the black hole appears to you to happen in slow motion.
C. everything you can see on the inside of the horizon appears to you to happen in slow motion.
D. you feel as if you are moving in slow motion.
E. you seem to distant observers to be moving in slow motion.



## Return of the Son of Instant Quiz!

Which of these objects is the *least* complex, conceptually, mathematically, and physically?

A. A carbon atom. B. A single-cell organism.
C. The Sun. D. A white dwarf. E. A black hole.



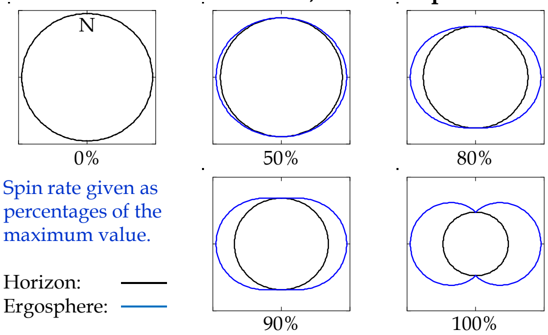
## Spinning black holes

Close enough to a rotating black hole, spacetime is dragged around so well that it becomes impossible for a body to hover in such a way that they would appear stationary to a distant observer. This region is called the **ergosphere**.

The ergosphere represents a large fraction of the rotational energy of the black hole.

- 0-30% of the total energy of the black hole can be present in this rotation, outside the horizon. (The faster it rotates, the higher the percentage.)
- There is a **maximum rotation rate**, for which an object at the horizon would appear to a distant observer to be moving at the speed of light.

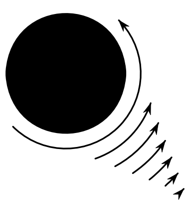
### Cross sections (through N and S poles) of black holes with same mass, different spins






### Spinning black hole (continued)

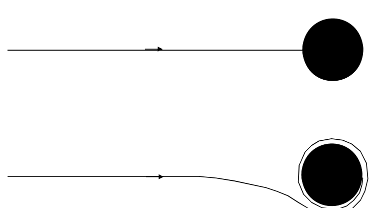
The closer to the horizon one looks, the faster space itself seems to rotate (Kerr, 1964). This appears as a “tornado-like swirl” in hyperspace (see Thorne p. 291).



Motion of several bodies trying to hover motionless above the horizon of a spinning BH, as seen by a distant observer above the north pole.



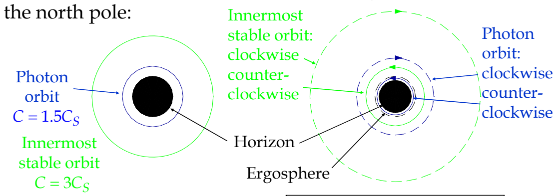
### Spinning black holes (continued)




“Straight” descent to the equator of a black hole, as it appears to a distant observer who looks down on the north pole.

## There are stable orbits closer to spinning black holes than non-spinning ones.

In the reference frame of a distant observer, anyway, and for orbits in the same direction as the spin. Here are two black holes with the same mass, viewed from a great distance up the north pole:





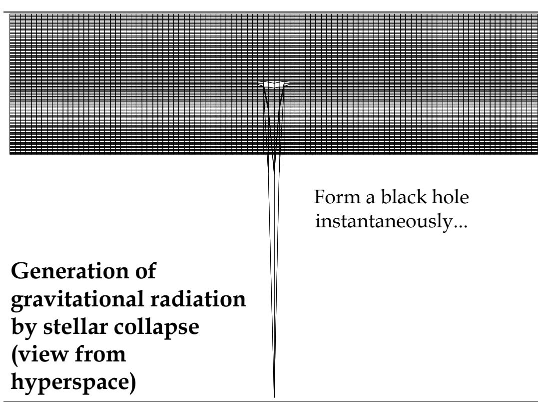

## Black holes and gravitational radiation

Because space is stuck to event horizons, rapid changes in the size or shape of a black hole can generate gravitational radiation. The effect is often likened to ripples of curvature propagating through spacetime, and in turn to the ripples produced by throwing a rock in a pond. Examples:

- Formation of a horizon by stellar collapse.
- Nonradial pulsation of a horizon: spindle through sphere to pancake, and back again.

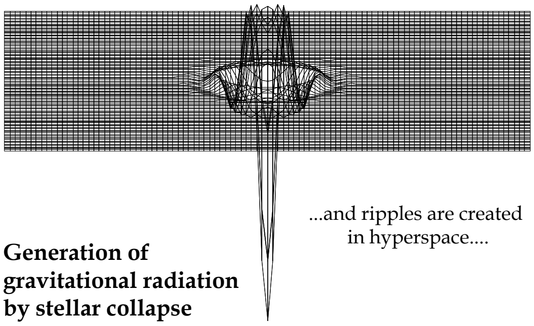

- Sudden growth of a horizon by the coalescence of two black holes.





Form a black hole instantaneously…

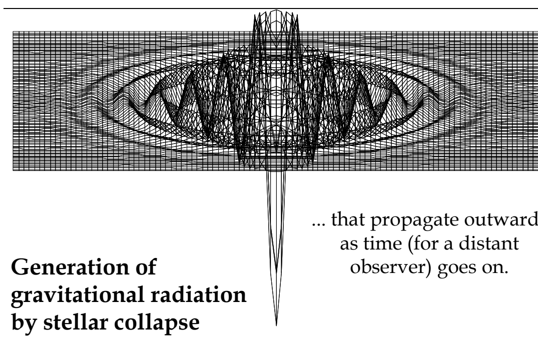
**Generation of gravitational radiation by stellar collapse (view from hyperspace)**



...and ripples are created in hyperspace....

**Generation of gravitational radiation by stellar collapse (view from hyperspace)**





... that propagate outwards as time (for a distant observer) goes on.

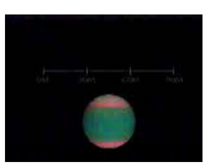
**Generation of gravitational radiation by stellar collapse (view from hyperspace)**



## Black hole pulsation and gravitational radiation (continued)

Event horizons are easily "rung" when they are formed, or when the black hole accretes a substantial lump of mass.

**Simulations**: the horizon of a small nonradial pulsation in a horizon (top), and the embedding diagram of the equatorial plane of a distorted black hole, showing emission of gravity waves (bottom). By Ed Seidel *et al.*, NCSA/U. Illinois.

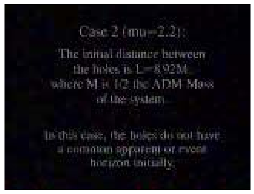


Find simulations at http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/Cyberia/NumRel/MoviesEdge.html

## Black hole - black hole collision and gravitational radiation

The most energetic source of gravitational radiation hitherto conceived is the coalescence of two black holes.

**Simulation:** equatorial-plane embedding diagrams for the head-on collision and coalescence of two equal-mass black holes. (By Ed Seidel *et al.*, NCSA/ U. Ill. Urbana-Champaign.)




Find simulation at
http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/Cyberia/NumRel/MoviesEdge.html

15 October 2009 Astronomy 102, Fall 2009 34

## Which would not generate gravity waves?

a. A stationary black hole spinning at a constant rate.
b. Two black holes orbiting each other.
c. Two neutron stars orbiting each other.
d. The collapse of a star past the neutron-star limit.

15 October 2009 Astronomy 102, Fall 2009 35