

Das Schwarze Loch im Zentrum der Galaxis

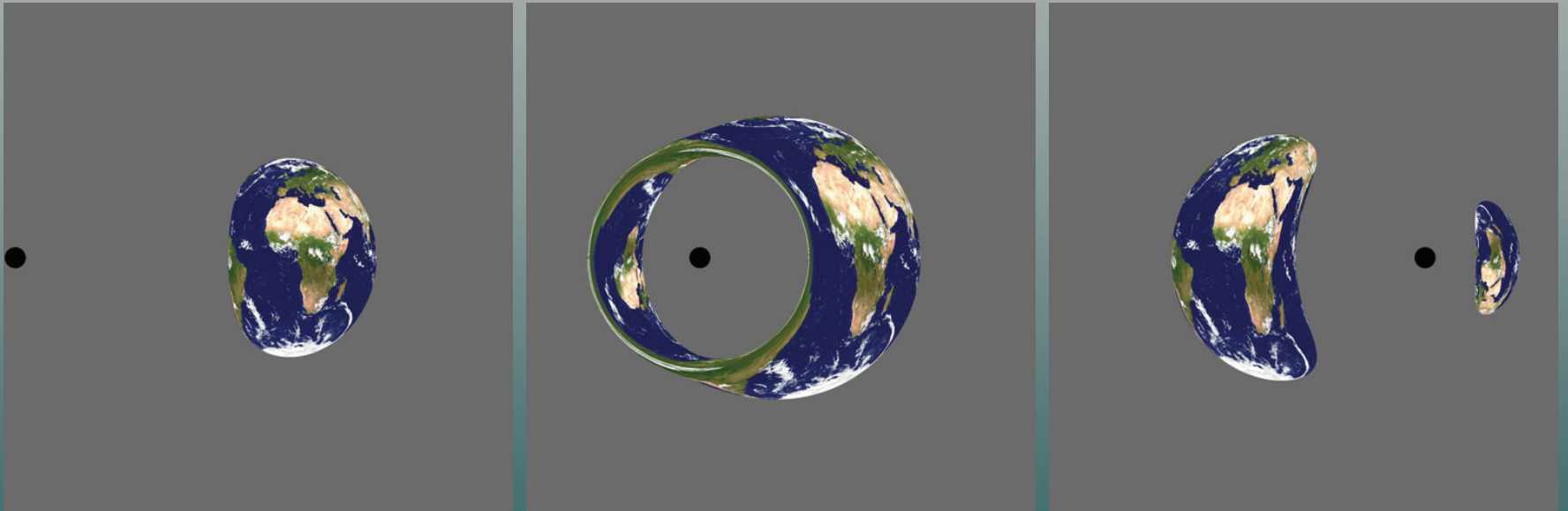
Donaueschingen, 30.10.2006

Uwe Reichert, Sterne und Weltraum



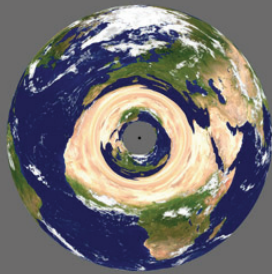
Wie Massen die Raumzeit verbiegen

1. Ein Schwarzes Loch mit 163 Sonnenmassen zieht vor der Erde vorbei

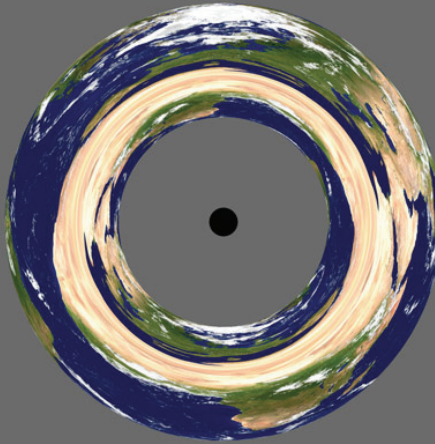


Wie Massen die Raumzeit verbiegen

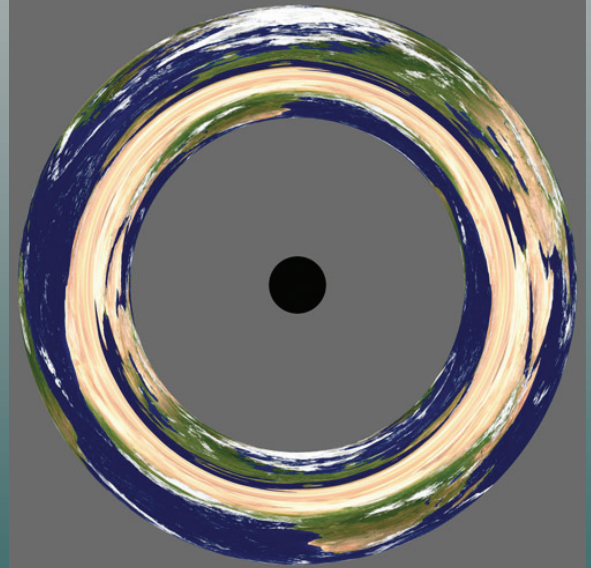
2. Die Erde als Einsteinring



16,3 Sonnenmassen



163 Sonnenmassen



326 Sonnenmassen

Seyfert-Galaxien



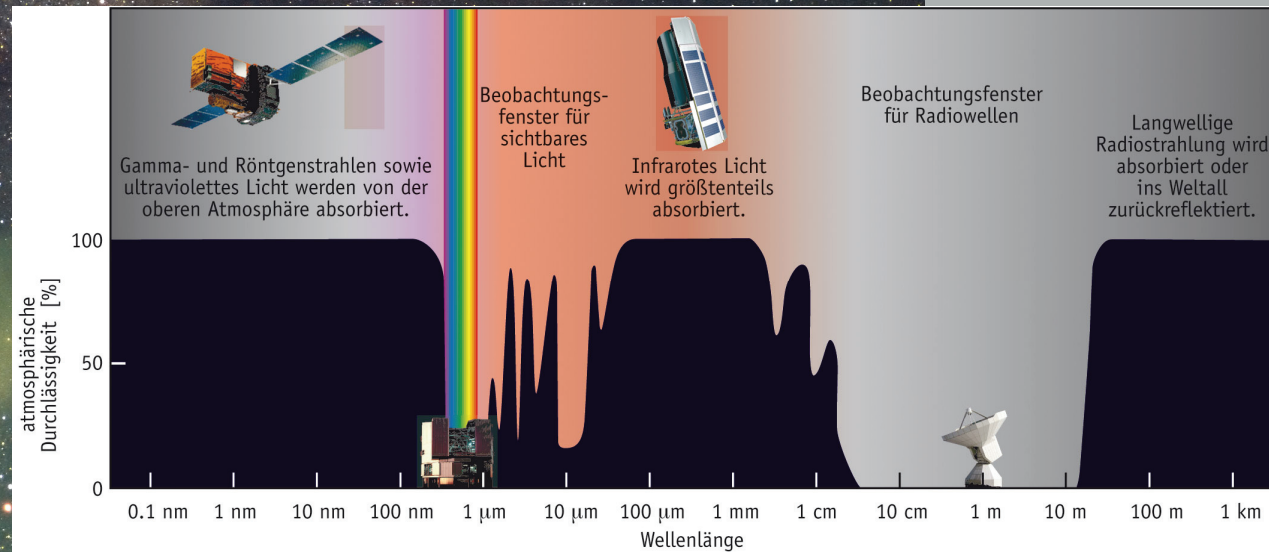
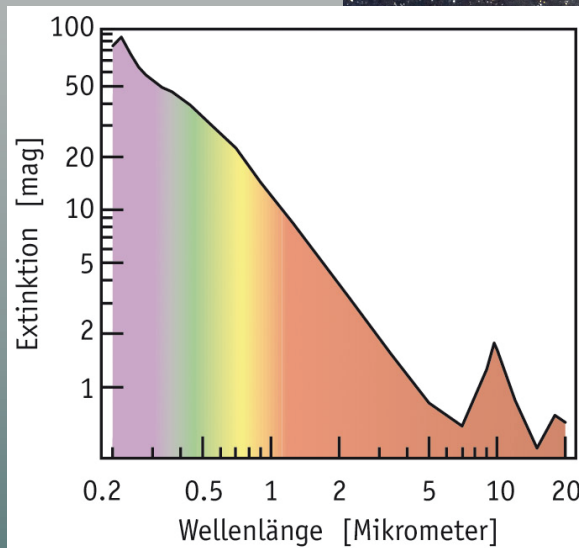
entdeckt 1943
Carl Seyfert

Quasare
entdeckt 1960

=> kompakte Quelle
extremer Energie

=> Akkretion von Materie
auf ein Schwarzes Loch?

ca. 10 % aller Galaxien
mit aktivem Kern?



sichtbares Licht



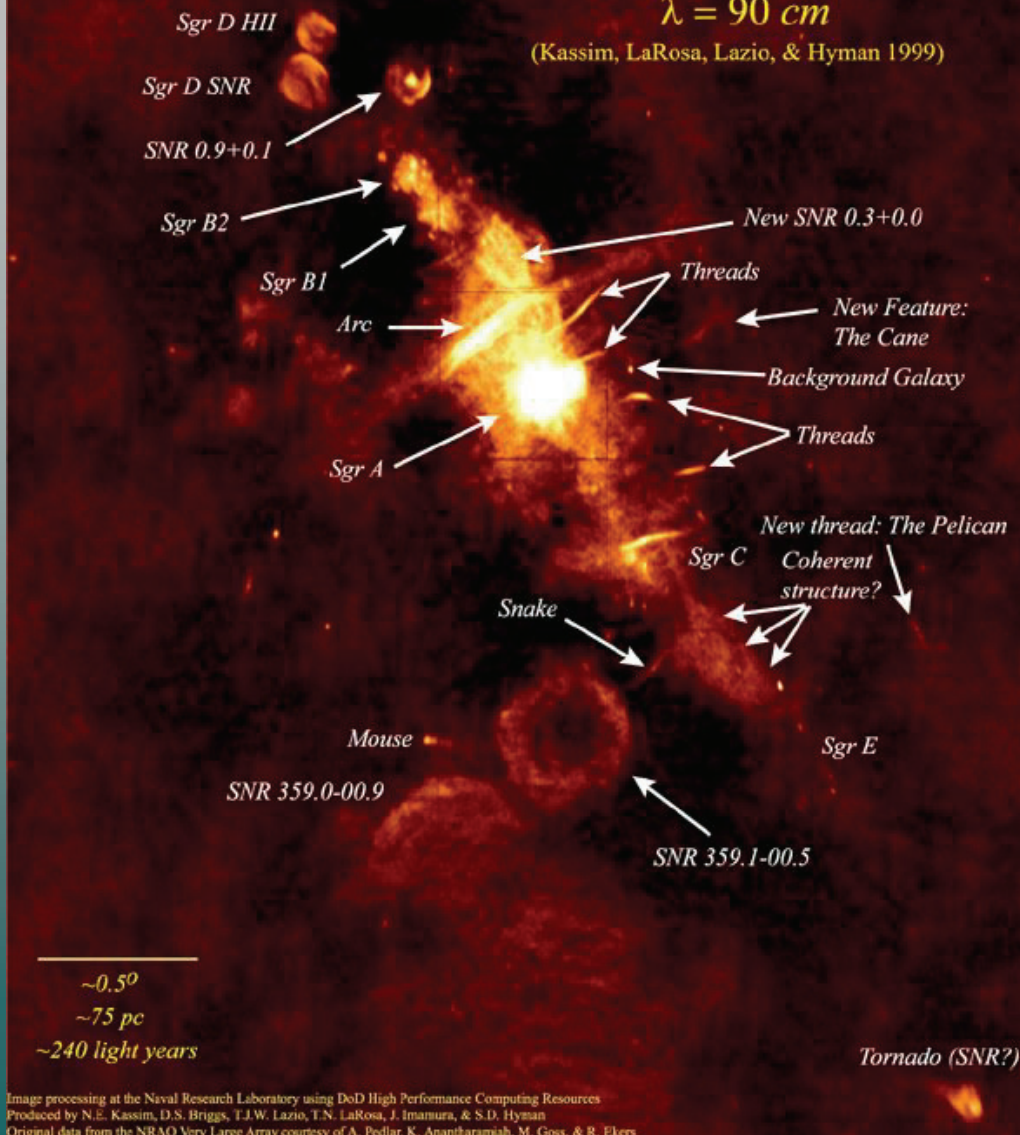
1 Grad



Wide-Field Radio Image of the Galactic Center

$\lambda = 90 \text{ cm}$

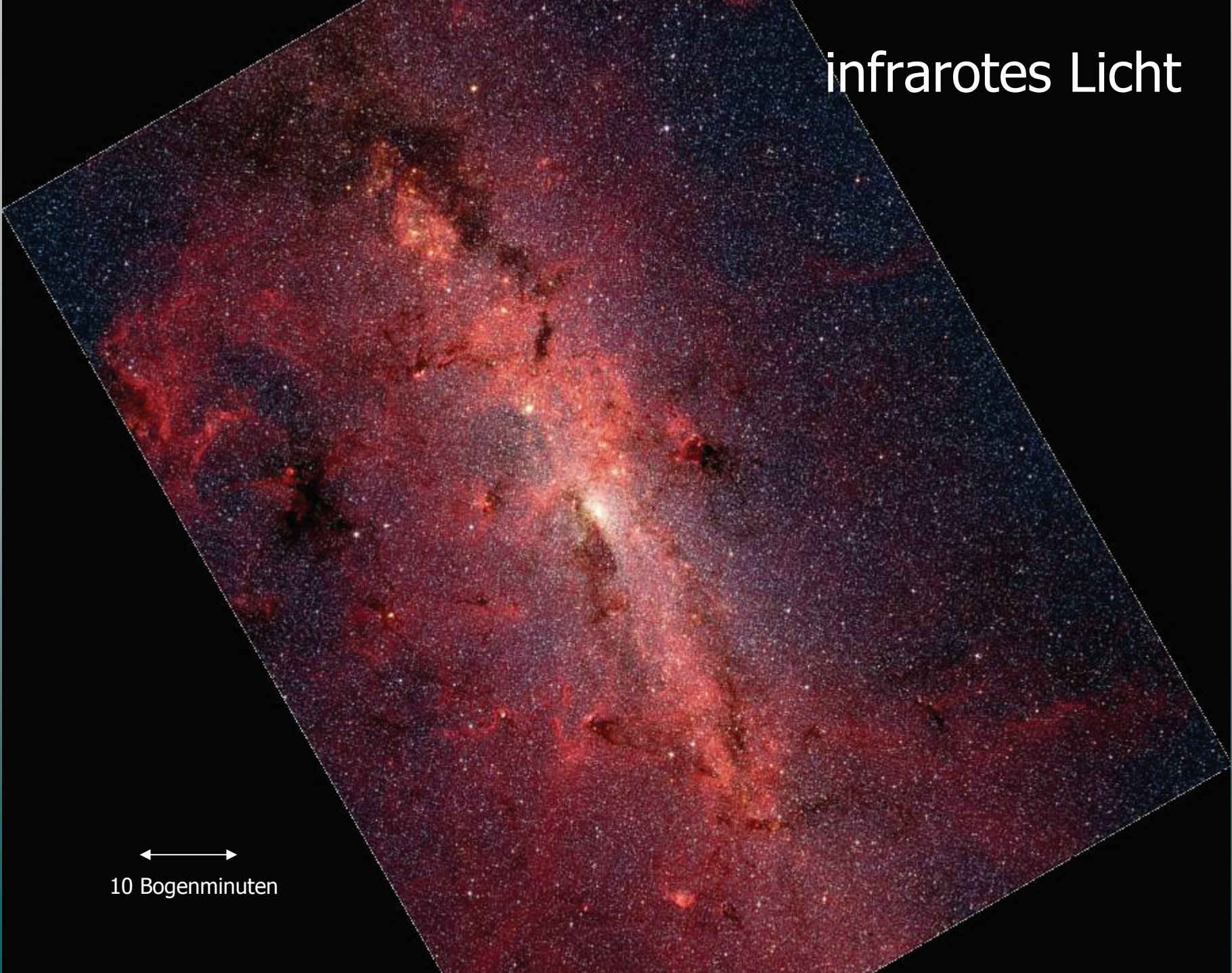
(Kassim, LaRosa, Lazio, & Hyman 1999)



Radiostrahlung

Sagittarius A
1931 entdeckt

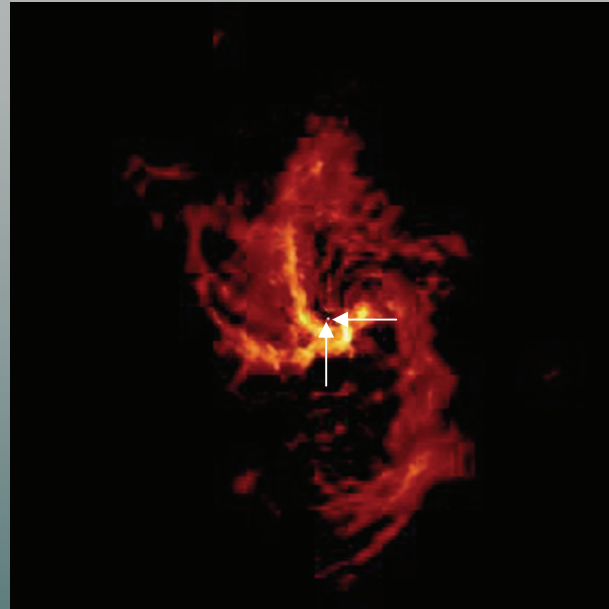
infrarotes Licht



10 Bogenminuten

This is an infrared image of a galaxy, tilted at an angle. The galaxy's core is bright and white, with a diffuse, reddish glow extending outwards. Dark, irregular patches of dust are visible against the reddish background. A scale bar at the bottom left consists of a horizontal line with arrows at both ends, labeled '10 Bogenminuten'.

Radiostrahlung



punktförmige Radioquelle
Sagittarius A*
1974 entdeckt

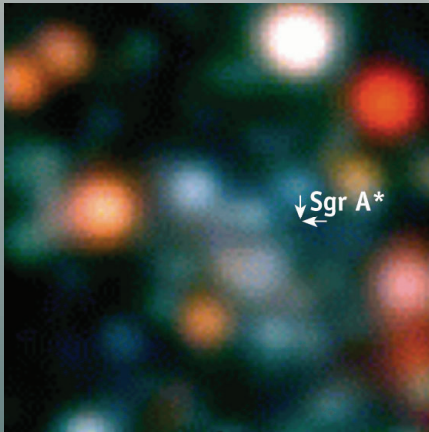
←→
1 Bogenminute

infrarotes Licht

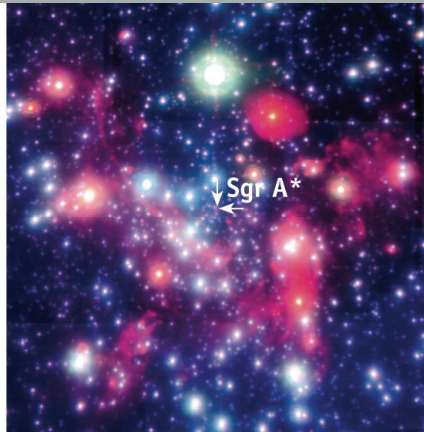


10 Bogensekunden

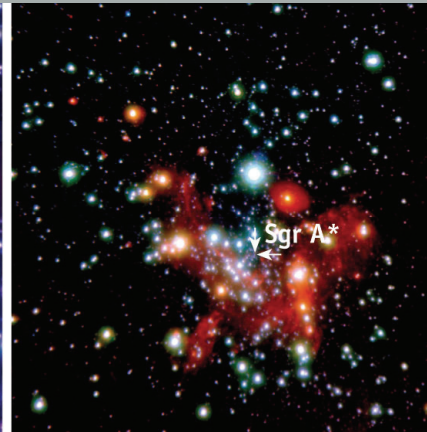
Fortschritte durch adaptive Optik (AO)



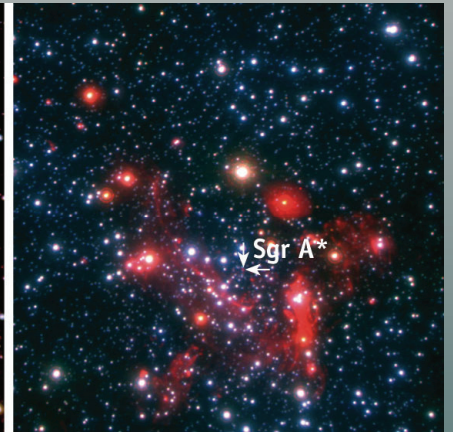
ohne AO, 1992



mit AO, 2003

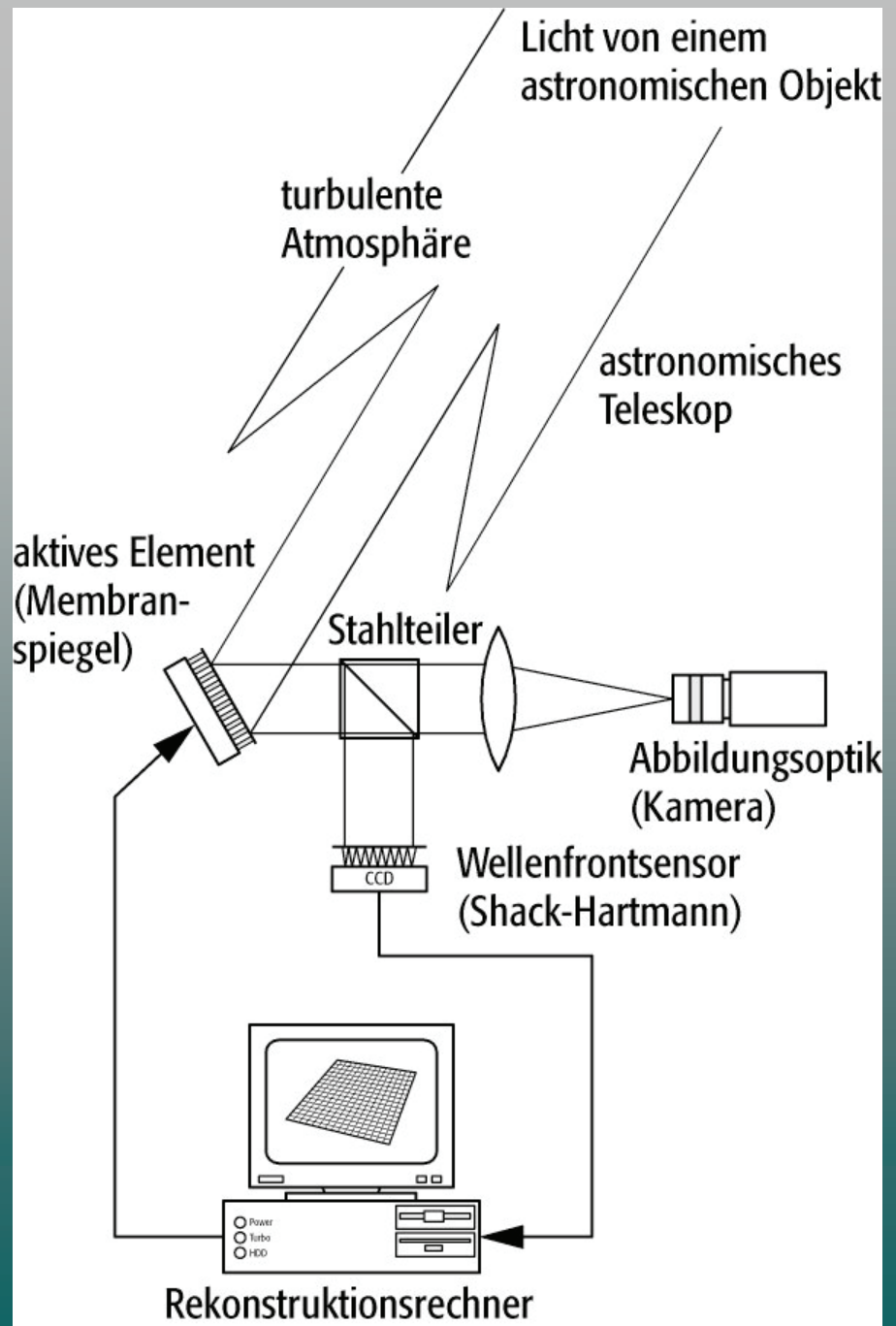


mit AO, 2005



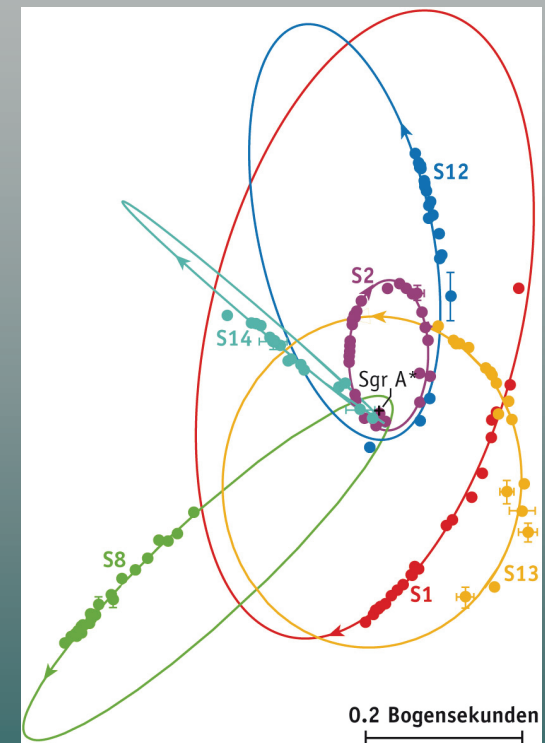
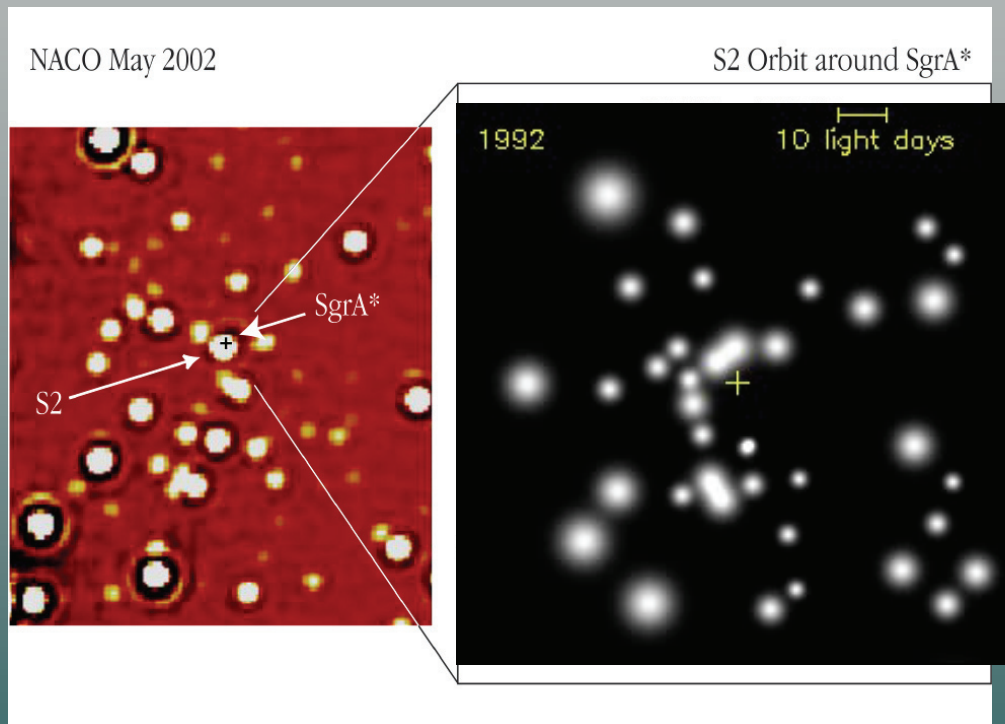
mit AO, 2006

Prinzip der adaptiven Optik



Bewegung der Sterne um das Schwarze Loch

Ziel: Masse und Größe des Schwarzen Lochs aus Kepler-Bahnen ableiten



Ergebnis: 3 Millionen Sonnenmassen