The newly discovered black hole contains anomalous characteristics, challenging most astronomical theories today

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Black holes are no longer a new concept in astronomy. Humans have known the existence of cosmic black holes for decades. However, the universe is an endless space with billions of billions of unknown objects, also a fertile ground in scientific research and helps expand knowledge beyond the earth.

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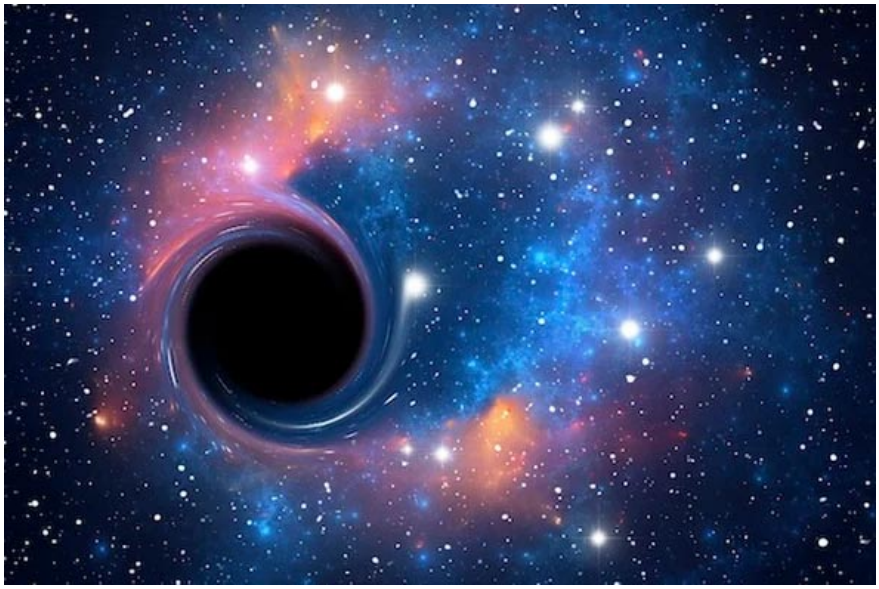

Black holes in the universe have never surprised scientists

There are many things in the universe that we never knew, recently, a black hole called Powehi proved that human knowledge of astronomy is still a grain of sand in the desert. Powehi is a relatively young black hole, discovered earlier this year when astronomers accidentally captured an image of it.

However, another newly discovered black hole has even more cryptic characteristics than Powehi 'tens of times', to the point that the current astronomical laws of humans cannot be explained. It has 'broken' many rules about cosmic black holes that exist and have been proven for decades.

This unusual 'light-sucking hole' was first mentioned in a new study published by NASA. It is at the center of the spiral galaxy NGC 3147, about 130 million light-years away from where we are sitting. Thank God! It was 130 million light-years away, and this distance was far enough for us to continue sitting here 'cutting wind' in peace.

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The researchers used the Hubble Space Telescope Image Spectrometer to observe material swirling deep inside the disk.

This is because the black hole is super large and it is very hungry. In the course of this black hole research, scientists are happy that it is 'malnourished' because it will not be able to find enough 'food' in the right range to fill the mouth. bottomless with its 'deadly' attraction.

However, the surprising point for scientists is that this "hungry hippopotamus" possesses a compact disk of material, embedded in its gravitational field. This disk of matter is revolving around a black hole at a frenetic speed, almost 1/10 of the speed of light.

As NASA explained in a press release, this type of physical disc is often accompanied by a black hole stuffed - a kind of black hole that is being nourished a lot from its surroundings. And yet, although there are nearly 250 million times more massive than our sun, this black hole is relatively faint and 'hungry'. It is these contradictions that go against the knowledge that we have known, making scientists still unable to fully explain it.

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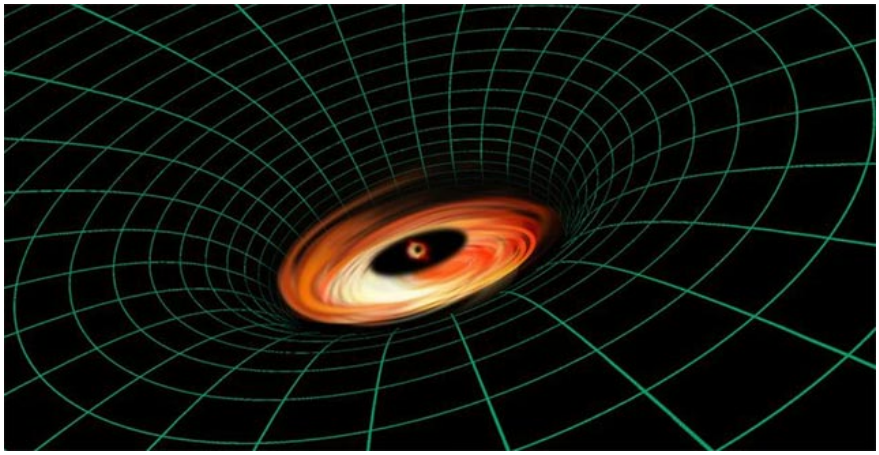

Describe the location of the black hole in the galaxy NGC 3147

Indeed, this black hole is so faint that scientists have to perform many complicated near-field scans on the Hubble Space Telescope's Spectrophotometer to detect its presence.

'If we don't have a modern space telescope like Hubble, we certainly won't be able to find this black hole because it has too low brightness. In fact, the brightness of stars in the galaxy surpasses that of the black hole. Therefore, if you observe it from the ground, you will be dominated by the light of the stars, significantly affecting the ability to observe the already weak emission of a black hole, "Marco Chiaberge, expert NASA scientist and co-author of the study said.

To find the answer to the contradictions, we may have to 'review' again the knowledge of Albert Einstein. Specifically, the researchers wanted to test whether the relativistic theory of the Jewish genius physicist could be applied to black holes - 'galaxies eat bloodthirsty creatures' of the galaxy. Albert Einstein once thought that cosmic black holes existed long before we found them.

Albert Einstein's relativistic theories, when applied to the test of this black hole's physical disk, could give astronomers an unprecedented glimpse of the 'puzzling' that has ever happened. with it.

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According to Professor Stefano Bianchi from Roma Tre University, and co-author of the study, Albert Einstein's theory of relativity showed that the fast rotation speed and the extreme close distance between the black hole and the material disk of it had a great impact on the velocity and intensity of gravity that could affect how the light photons looked.

It seems that the existence of this black hole can challenge most astronomical theories today. It may even disregard known rules about the existence of matter in the universe. However, we will have to wait and see if it can challenge Albert Einstein's 'brain'.

Please refer to the video that simulates this strange physical disc in the top-down direction: