

All Quiet at the Galactic Core

Posted by [Guy Pirro](#) on 1/25/2007 7:26 PM



This dazzling infrared image from NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope shows hundreds of thousands of stars crowded into the swirling core of our Milky Way galaxy. In visible-light, this region cannot be seen at all because dust lying between Earth and the galactic center blocks our view. (Image Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/S. Stolovy - SSC/Caltech)

of the galaxy, and its immediate environment, known as the galactic bulge.

Erik Kuulkers of ESA's Integral Science Operations Center in Spain, leads the galactic bulge monitoring program. Integral now keeps its high-tech eyes on about 80 high-energy sources in the galactic bulge. "Most of these are X-ray binaries," says Kuulkers.

X-ray binaries are made up of two stars in orbit around one another. One star is a relatively normal star. The other is a collapsed star, such as a white dwarf, neutron star, or even a black hole. If the stars are close enough together, the strong gravity of the collapsed star can pull off gaseous material from the normal star. As this gas spirals down around the collapsed star, it is heated to over a million degrees Centigrade and this causes it to emit high energy X-rays and gamma rays. The amount of gas falling from one star to the other determines the brightness of the X-ray and gamma-ray emission.

According to the Integral observations in April 2006, the high-energy rays from about ten sources closest to the galactic centre all faded temporarily. Kuulkers excludes the possibility that a mysterious external force is acting on all the objects to drive them into quiescence. "All the sources are variable and it was just by accident or sheer luck that they had turned off during that observation," he says with a smile.

The fortuitous dimming allowed astronomers to set new limits on how faint these X-ray binaries can become. It also allowed a number of new investigations to be undertaken with the data.

"When these normally bright sources are faint, we can look for even fainter sources," says Kuulkers. These could be other X-ray binaries or the high-energy radiation from giant molecular clouds interacting with past supernovae. There is also the possibility of detecting the faint high-energy radiation from the massive black hole in our Galaxy's centre.

For more info:

http://www.esa.int/esaCP/SEMGOVRMTWE_index_0.html

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The European Space Agency's (ESA) Gamma Ray Observatory Integral recently caught the center of our galaxy in a moment of rare quiet. A handful of the most energetic high-energy sources surrounding the black hole at the center of the Galaxy all faded into a temporary silence when Integral looked.

This unusual event allowed astronomers to probe for even fainter objects and after all the data is analyzed, may give them a glimpse of matter disappearing into the massive black hole at the center of our galaxy.

The galactic center is one of the most dynamic places in our galaxy. It is thought to be home to a gigantic black hole, called Sagittarius A*. Since the beginning of the Integral mission, ESA's Gamma Ray Observatory has allowed astronomers to keep watch on this ever-changing environment.

Integral has discovered many new sources of high-energy radiation near the galactic center. In February 2005, Integral began to regularly monitor the center