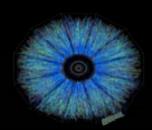
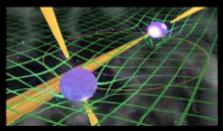


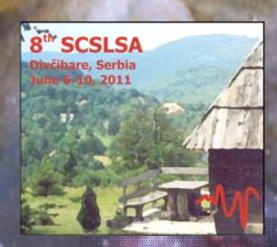
#### BLACK HOLES IN A VIOLENT UNIVERSE ACTION MP0905











#### Silke Britzen

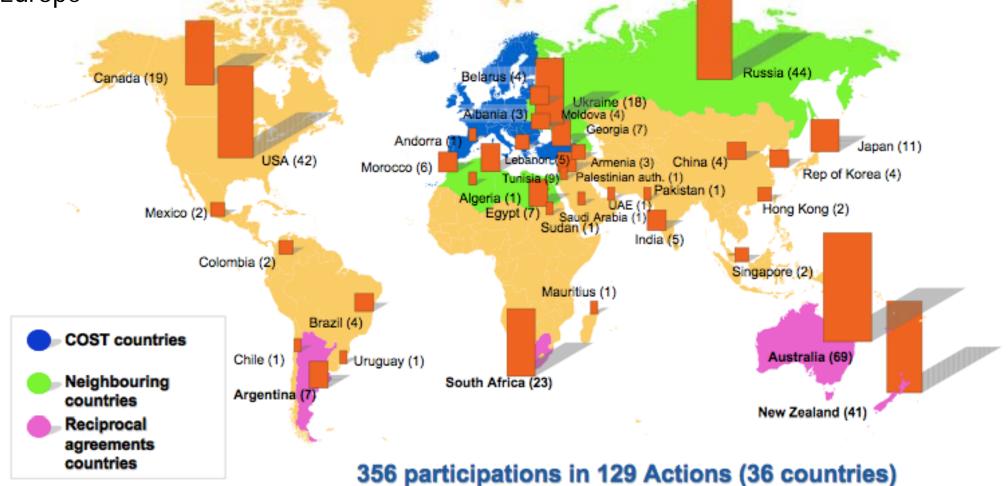
Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie Bonn -The Action "Black Holes in a Violent Universe

- Our COST Action: what we are aiming at ...
- How Black Holes drive our Universe !
- What are the most important questions we are addressing?



### **COST Actions: global participation (status: June 2010)** COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is one of the longest-running

COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is one of the longest-running European instruments supporting cooperation among scientists and researchers across Europe





COST Overview June 2010 - 6

Who we are .....

### Black Hole scientists from 22 countries

## Black Holes are the engines of our Universe's history

Supermassive Black Holes

Galactic Center Black Hole

Primordial Black Holes

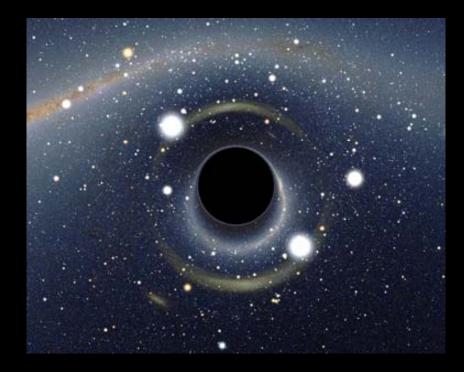
Stellar Black Holes / Pulsars

4

### How did BHs form in the early Universe?

#### Primordial BHs – were they formed? Can their existence be proven ?

How do BHs grow? Merger? Accretion?



How do mergers work?

What kind of new physics describes BHs ?

How can we directly proof the Galactic Center BH?

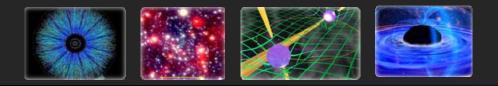
How massive can stellar BHs be? How do they form?

What will gravitational waves tell us about the BHs? And when will they be detected?



- To enhance the understanding of the BH-phenomenon and its impact on the evolution of our Universe
  - To study the fundamental laws of nature using an multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional approach to BH-research
  - To use BHs as "laboratories" to test new physical concepts

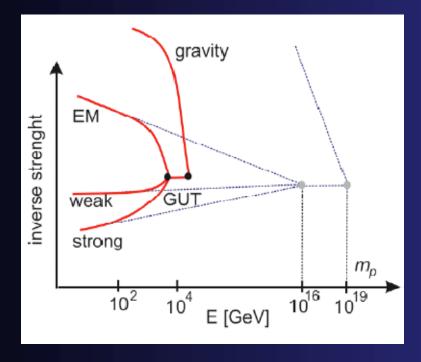
The Working Groups and Science



### WG1: Quantum BHs

Quantum Black Holes at the LHC  $M_{BH} \sim 10^{-24}$ g

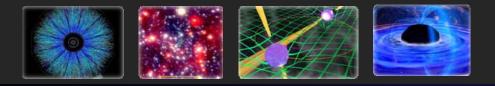
- The Theory of Everything
- Constraints about the energy scale of the Universe
- How many dimensions ?



Primordial Black Holes M<sub>BH</sub> ~ 10<sup>18</sup> g

- Possible remnants of early Universe from initial density fluctuations
- Hawking radiation, possible detection by Fermi?

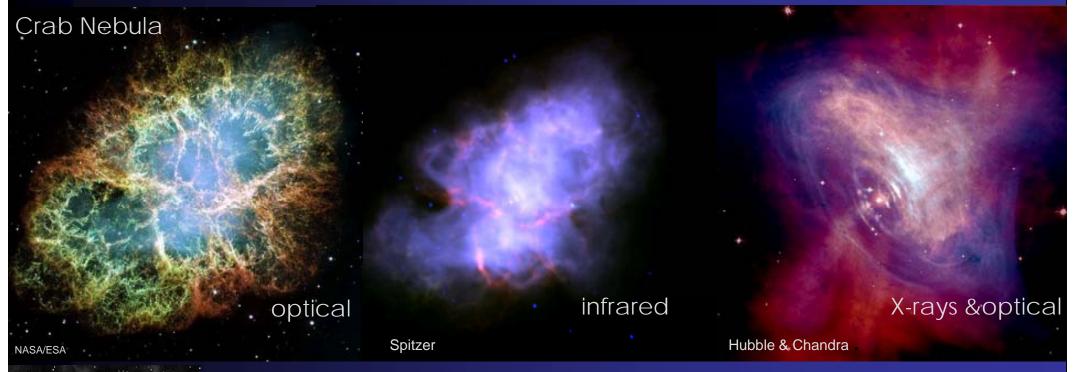




- Questions to be addressed by this WG include:
  - What is the possibility of detecting the primordial black holes evaporating in our Galaxy and close neighbourhood to our Earth?
  - How can the evaporation of the primordial black holes be modelled?
  - Can Quantum Black Holes play a key role in the search for a quantum theory of gravity?
  - What is the role of Black Hole entropy?
  - Any evidence or constraints for GRB observations originating in the evaporation from Quantum Black Holes?



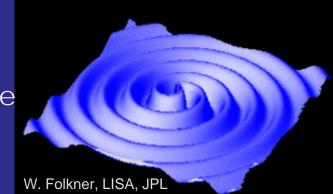
### WG2: Stellar Black Holes / Pulsars (1 $M_{\circ}$ < $M_{BH}$ < 100 $M_{\circ}$ )





- Pulsars as precise cosmical clocks
- probes for strong gravity :
- space-time in violent conditions

 Direct Detection & study of gravitational wave background by pulsar- timing arrays

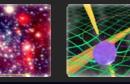




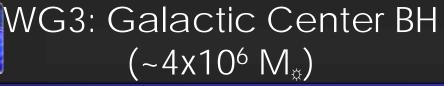
WG2: Stellar Black Holes / Pulsars (1  $M_{\alpha} < M_{BH} < 100 M_{\alpha}$ )

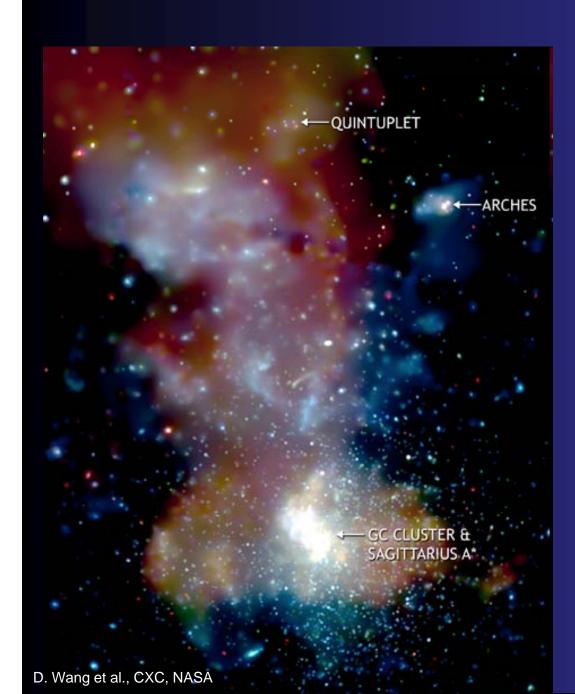
- Science topics for this WG:
  - Search for a pulsar orbiting a Black Hole to probe how space and time behave under extreme conditions
  - Search for a pulsar in orbit around the Galactic Centre Black Hole to probe its curved spacetime
  - Investigate the gravitational wave background produced by the ensemble of SMBH binaries (nano-Hz gravitational wave signals) and gain insight into the history of SMBH mergers throughout the history of the Universe
  - Detect single merger events of SMBH binaries (with 100 million to one billion solar masses out to a distance of several 100 million light years)

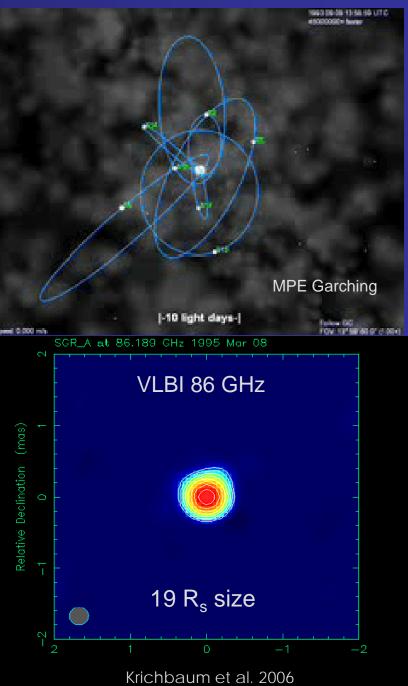










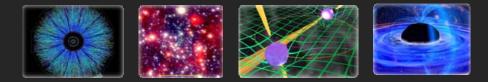




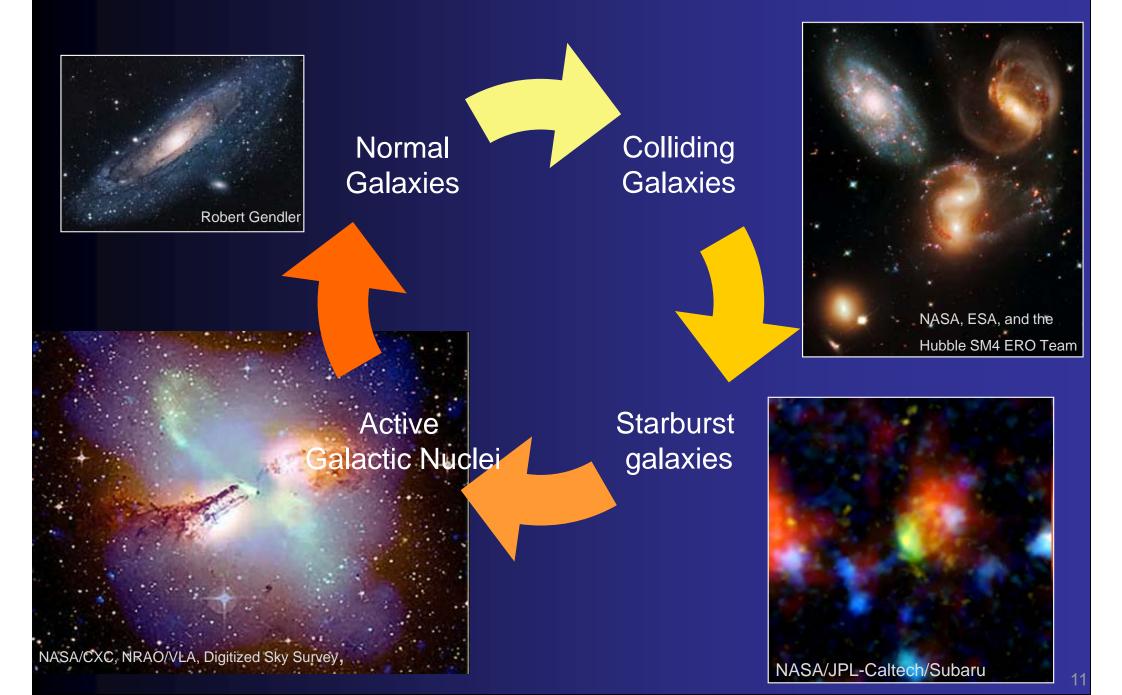
- This WG is interested in:
  - High resolution 1mm-VLBI observations of SgrA\* the event horizon - the Black Hole and the silhouette of radiation surrounding it

 $(\sim 4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot})$ 

- Investigations of the extremely rapidly variable (near-infrared and X-ray) emission of SgrA\* to understand accretion and emission of this most weakly accreting Black Hole
- Prepare observations of the nuclear star cluster
- Strong overlap with WG2 and WG4 synergies wanted!!



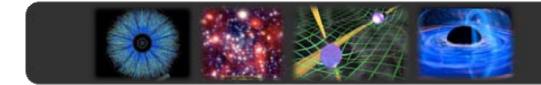
### WG4: Supermassive Black Holes (10<sup>6</sup>-10<sup>9</sup> M<sub>☉</sub>)



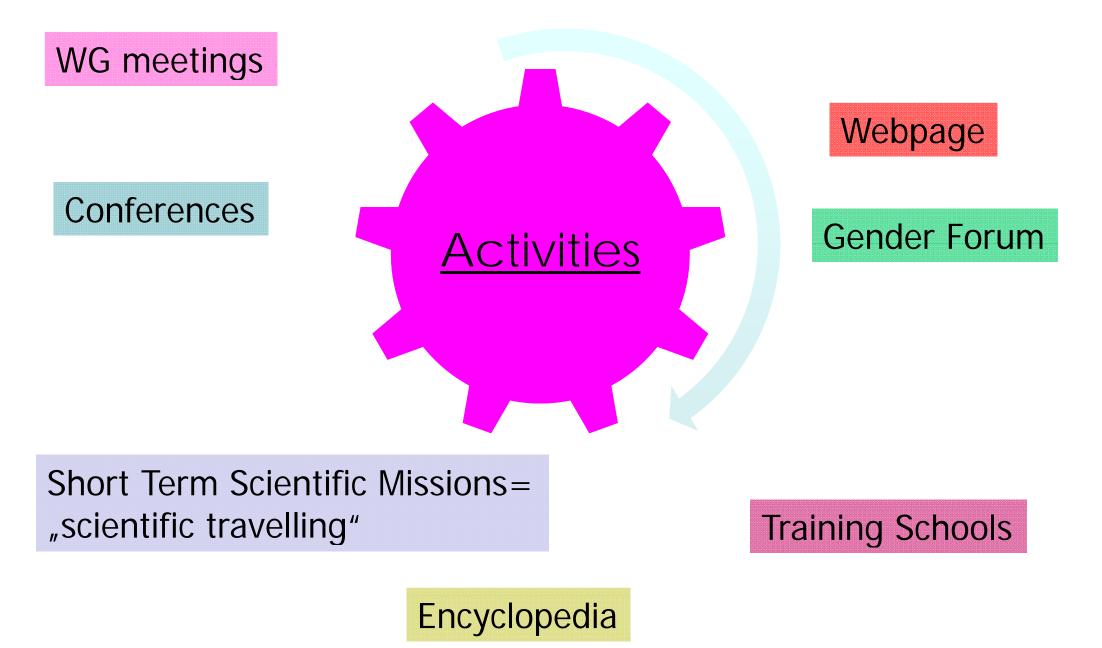


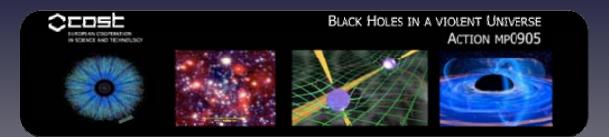
- This WG deals with questions such as:
  - When and how did the first SMBHs form in the early Universe?
  - What is the relative importance of accretion and mergers in the growth of the SMBH masses and in the evolution of their spin?
  - How are jets formed, accelerated and collimated?
  - What do jets consist of?
  - How to find SMBH binary systems observationally?
  - How to model SMBH binary merger? With conservative dynamics and including dissipative elements

How our COST-Action works



# How COST works





"The goal of COST is to ensure that Europe holds a strong position in the field of scientific and technical research for peaceful purposes, by increasing European cooperation and interaction in this field..."

Hence the funding and support for:

## Short Term Scientific Missions (STSMs)

### Find out more about our Action MP0905 at: http://www.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/COST/





ACTION MP0905



