Black Holes and Accumulation Disk of a Galaxy

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Abstract: show a viewpoint with regards to the mechanism between the black holes and the disks of galaxies

Main viewpoints and conclusions

Most large galaxies, has a supermassive black hole at its center, and some galaxies are centered on lighter, intermediate-mass black holes, such as the Milky Way galaxy even the RX J1140.1 + 0307.\(^1\)

Based on the large number of research results, astrophysicists have obtained a conclusion and the conclusion is that there must be other mechanisms at play in the interactions between the inner and outer parts of the accretion disk surrounding the black hole.\(^1\)

The viewpoint with regards to the problem of this article as following:

The disk-body of a galaxy is not the outcome of an accretion effect, even if there are some extraneous accretion materials. Galaxies originated in the neutron stars, the disk-body or called the accumulation disk of a galaxy is the decaying product and formed of the materials that released from the decaying of the black hole (neutron stars at stable states).\(^2\)

For instance, there is also a lighter black hole in Cat’s eye nebula (NGC 6543) as with the RX J1140.1 + 0307, and it is a neutron star which has decayed and is still decaying yet.\(^3\)

References

[1] Hubble gazes into a black hole of puzzling lightness  

[2] Origin of the Universe and galaxies  
http://vixra.org/abs/1609.0392

[3] Cat’s eye nebula (NGC 6543)  
http://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap040910.html