

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]



Image 1. *RX J1140.1 + 0307*



Image 2. *Cat's eye nebula (NGC 6543)*

References

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

<https://phys.org/news/2017-01-hubble-black-hole-puzzling.html>

[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/apo40910.html>