

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 black hole (a neutron star at stable or proliferation state), 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.^[2]

For instance, there is also a lighter black hole in the *Cat's eye nebula (NGC 6543)* as with the *RX J1140.1 + 0307*; and it is also a neutron star at white hole state that the lighter black hole has decayed and is still decaying yet.^{[2][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] *Black holes, white holes, pulsars and neutron stars* <http://vixra.org/abs/1701.0398>

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