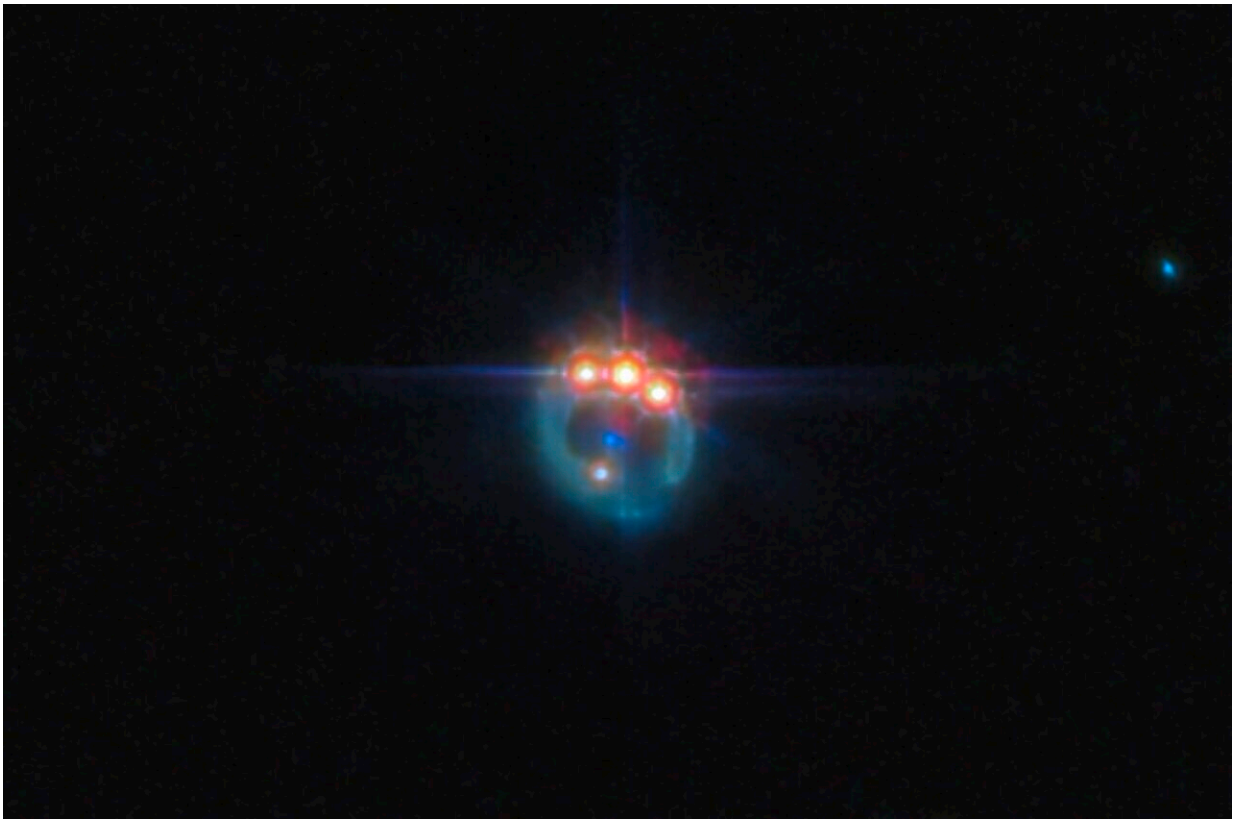


Webb admires bejeweled ring of the lensed quasar RX J1131-1231

July 5 2024



A small image of a galaxy distorted by gravitational lensing into a dim ring. At the top of the ring are three very bright spots with diffraction spikes coming off them, right next to each other: these are copies of a single quasar in the lensed galaxy, duplicated by the gravitational lens. In the centre of the ring, the elliptical galaxy doing the lensing appears as a small blue dot. The background is black and empty. Credit: ESA/Webb, NASA & CSA, A. Nierenberg

This new picture of the month from the NASA/ESA/CSA James Webb Space Telescope features the gravitational lensing of the quasar known as RX J1131-1231, located roughly six billion light-years from Earth in the constellation Crater.

It is considered one of the best lensed quasars discovered to date, as the foreground galaxy smears the image of the background quasar into a bright arc and creates four images of the object.

Gravitational lensing, first predicted by Einstein, offers a rare opportunity to study regions close to the black hole in [distant quasars](#), by acting as a natural telescope and magnifying the light from these sources. All matter in the universe warps the space around itself, with larger masses producing a stronger effect.

Around very massive objects, such as galaxies, light that passes close by follows this warped space, appearing to bend away from its original path by a clearly visible amount. One of the consequences of [gravitational lensing](#) is that it can magnify distant astronomical objects, letting astronomers study objects that would otherwise be too faint or far away.

Measurements of the X-ray emission from quasars can provide an indication of how fast the central black hole is spinning and this gives researchers important clues about how [black holes](#) grow over time.

For example, if a black hole grows primarily from collisions and mergers between galaxies, it should accumulate material in a stable disk, and the steady supply of new material from the disk should lead to a rapidly spinning black hole. On the other hand, if the black hole grew through many small accretion episodes, it would accumulate material from random directions.

Observations have indicated that the black hole in this particular quasar

is spinning at over half the speed of light, which suggests that this black hole has grown via mergers, rather than pulling material in from different directions.

This image was captured with Webb's MIRI (Mid-Infrared Instrument) as part of an observation program to study [dark matter](#). Dark matter is an invisible form of matter that accounts for most of the universe's mass. Webb's observations of quasars are allowing astronomers to probe the nature of dark matter at smaller scales than ever before.

Provided by European Space Agency

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