## Time dilation by a black hole <br> Post-16

Topics covered: Gravitational time dilation, black holes, Schwarzschild radius, light-years

Watch the video "What's inside a black hole?" https://vimeo.com/88896853


Time dilation occurs close to a black hole, this means that to an observer far away from the black hole time near the black hole runs slower. The extent of time dilation can be determined from the size of the black hole, $r_{s}$ and the distance of the observer, $r$ :

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{t_{r}}{t}=\sqrt{1-\frac{r_{s}}{r}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

In equation (1) $t$ is the time elapsed for an observer outside the influence of the black hole and $t_{r}$ is the time elapsed for an observer at distance $r$.

The Schwarzschild radius indicates the size of a black hole:

$$
\begin{equation*}
r_{S}=\frac{2 G m}{c^{2}} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $r_{s}$ is the Schwarzschild radius (in metres), $G$ is the gravitational constant $=6.67 \times 10^{-11} \mathrm{~m}^{3} \mathrm{~kg}^{-1} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}, \mathrm{~m}$ is the mass of the black hole ( kg ) and c is the speed of light $=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~s}^{-1}$.

1. Using equation (2) find the Schwarzschild radius, $r_{s}$ of the black hole in the centre of the Milky Way. The mass of the black hole is 4 million solar masses, where the mass of the Sun is $1.989 \times 10^{30} \mathrm{~kg}$.
2. Convert $r_{s}$ into light-years (this will be a very small number). A light year is the distance light travels in a year e.g. if a star is 0.2 lightyears away the light has travelled for 0.2 years.
3. Using equation (1) find the time elapsed for an observer at distance $r$ from the black hole, $t_{r}$ if the time elapsed for Brendan on a planet in another galaxy far away from the Milky Way, $t$, is 10 years. Do this for (i) $r=2 r_{s}$ ( ii) $r=5 r_{s}$; (iii) $r=10 r_{s}$ and (iv) $r=26000 \mathrm{ly}$ (this is the distance of the Earth from the centre of the Milky Way).

## Time dilation by a black hole: ANSWERS

Post-16

1. $r_{s}=1.18 \times 10^{10}$ metres
2. $r_{s}=1.25 \times 10^{-6} \mathrm{ly}$
3. (i) $r=2 r_{s} ; t=7.1$ years
(ii) $r=5 r_{s}$; $t=8.9$ years
(iii) $r=10 r_{s} ; t=9.5$ years
(iv) $r=26000 \mathrm{ly} ; \mathrm{t}=10$ years
