



## ESA/Hubble

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Space Sparks Episode 1	Visual Notes
Intro	ISPACESPARKS #001
Globular clusters are extremely dense stellar systems, in which stars are packed <mark>closely</mark> together.	
The globular cluster that is the focus of new research by the NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope, NGC 6397, is known as a core-collapsed cluster, because of its very dense nucleus.	Giddular düsters äre entremely danse stellar systems, in winds stats are packed döselv nogether.
Scientists were expecting to find an intermediate-mass (mid-size) black hole at the heart of this globular cluster, but instead they found evidence of something else	The dynamic observation is to the focus of the Wrens each style method and the state of the focus of the Wrens each style are consistent where the state of the style of the method state of the state of the state of the style of the state of the state focus of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
They found strong evidence for invisible mass in the dense central regions of the cluster and concluded that it must be a concentration of small black holes, rather than white dwarfs or neutron stars that are too faint to observe.	
The scientists predict that NGC 6397 could host more than 20 black holes.	central regions of the cluster and concluded this in must be a concentration of small blick lines, pather than white dwarfs or neutron stars that are too failt to observe.
This is the <mark>first</mark> measurement of the extent of a collection of black holes in a core-collapsed globular cluster.	The public set of contrast of the definition of a share public set of the definition o

The result was also possible thanks to collaboration between Hubble and ESA's Gaia space observatory, which precisely measures the positions, distances and motions of stars.



Total Time: 01:40