# Oxford University Researchers Confirm Einstein's Theory on Black Holes with New Evidence



Researchers from Oxford University have provided evidence supporting Albert Einstein's theory regarding black holes, confirming the existence of a plunging region around them. This region exerts some of the strongest gravitational forces identified in the galaxy. According to Einstein, particles cannot maintain circular orbits close to a black hole and instead plunge towards it at nearly the speed of light.

The study, led by Dr. Andrew Mummery, utilized X-ray data collected from space-based telescopes to explore this region in depth for the first time. This research focused on smaller black holes relatively close to Earth. The findings, published in the Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society, demonstrate the first confirmed detection of this plunging region using data from the International Space Station.

Dr. Mummery emphasized that this new technique allows for a better understanding of gravitational forces near black holes and plans for further studies on larger, more distant black holes later this year.