

Astronomy®

THE WORLD'S BEST-SELLING ASTRONOMY MAGAZINE /// MAY 2025

**HOW
WE
COULD
REALLY
DETECT**

ALIEN LIFE

PLUS

- BEST SHOTS OF THE COMET OF THE YEAR!
- EXPERIENCE THE EASTER ISLAND ECLIPSE
- TOP 10 WOMEN ASTRONOMERS
- EUCLID MISSION EXPLORES THE DARK UNIVERSE
- COMPLETE INFO ON SKY EVENTS TO WATCH

**BONUS
ONLINE
CONTENT
CODE p. 3**

Q | DO BLACK HOLES EXIST FOREVER? IF NOT, HOW DO THEY DIE? IF YES, IS THE NUMBER OF BLACK HOLES IN THE UNIVERSE ALWAYS INCREASING?

*Eliot H. Ginsberg
Riverview, Florida*

A | Black holes are known for their voracious appetites, consuming everything — even light — that falls inside them with no hope of escape.

But in 1974, Stephen Hawking proposed that in fact, black holes do evaporate.

Everywhere, all the time, infinitesimal particles are popping into and out of existence. They appear in pairs that instantly annihilate each other. (Thank quantum mechanics for this weirdness!) But right at the event

IN 1974, STEPHEN HAWKING PROPOSED THAT IN FACT, BLACK HOLES DO EVAPORATE.

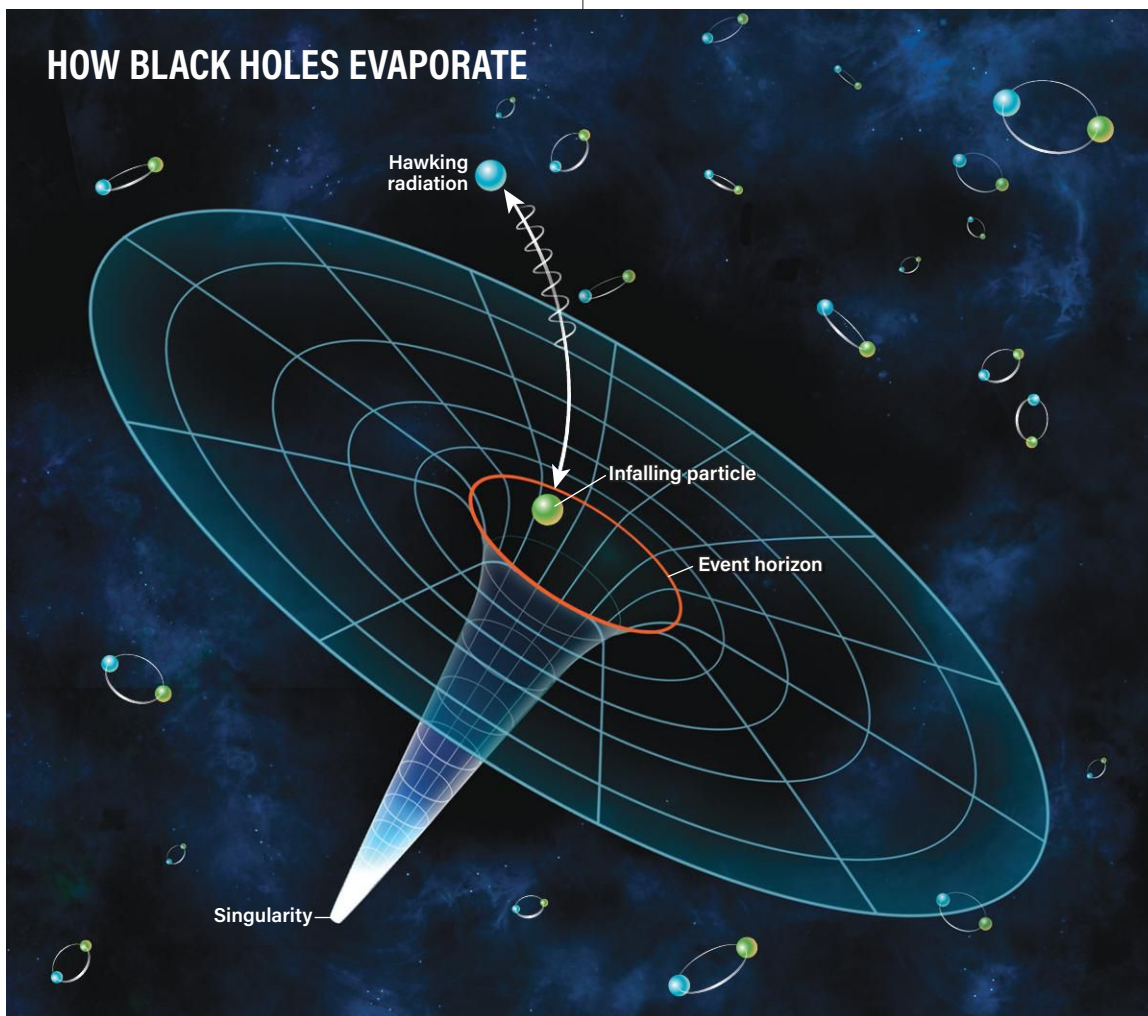
horizon, the black hole's point of no return, sometimes one particle in a pair will fall into the black hole and disappear. Its partner, then, would zoom away — meaning the black hole has emitted energy, and grown smaller.

Hawking reassures readers that it would take far longer than the age of the universe for this to completely evaporate even a solar-mass black hole.

But what about tiny, primordial black holes?

They could indeed evaporate entirely, and the process is one that speeds up as it progresses, leading to a large burp of energy in the black hole's final moment. In Hawking's own words: "This is a fairly small explosion by astronomical standards but it is equivalent to about 1 million 1 Megaton hydrogen bombs."

*Korey Haynes
Contributing Editor*



Hawking radiation, proposed by Stephen Hawking, could cause black holes to slowly evaporate over time. Quantum fluctuations in space-time can cause pairs of virtual particles to pop into existence, and then immediately annihilate each other and disappear again throughout the universe. But if such a pair appears right at the event horizon of a black hole, one particle could fall in while the other escapes, carrying away a minuscule amount of energy — and therefore mass — from the black hole.

ASTRONOMY: RICK JOHNSON & ROEN KELLY