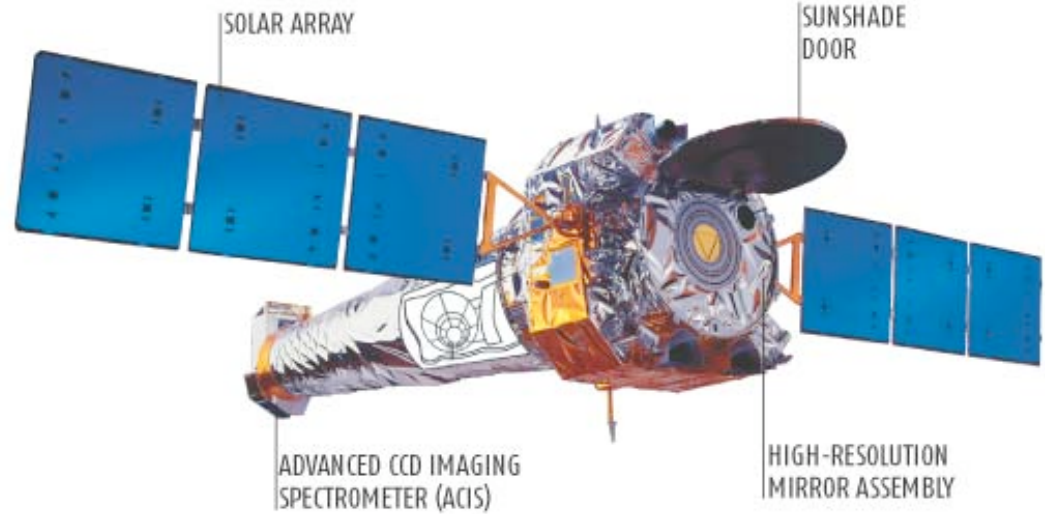
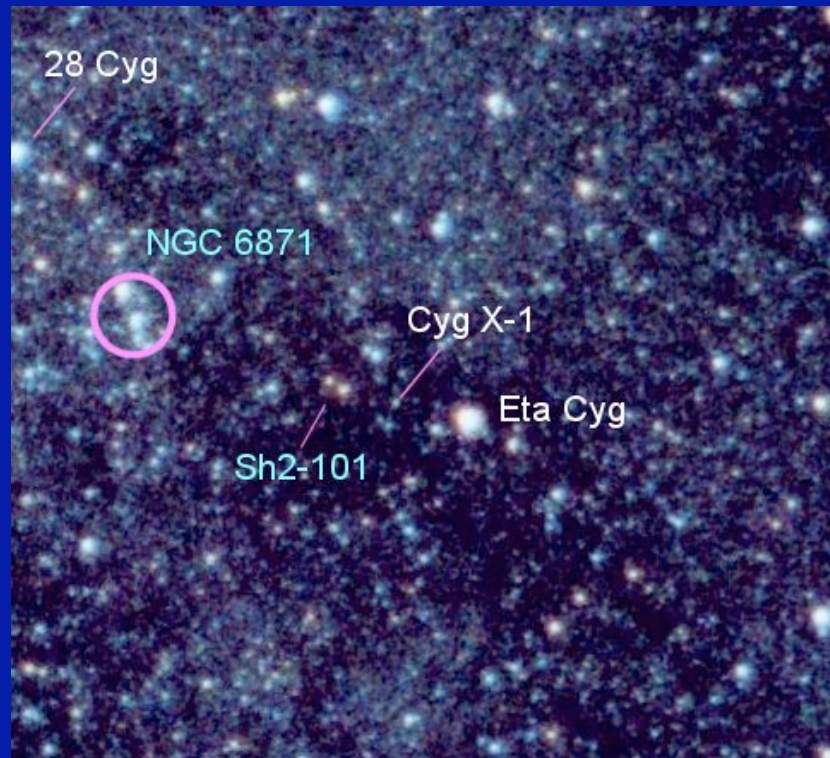


### CHANDRA X-RAY TELESCOPE

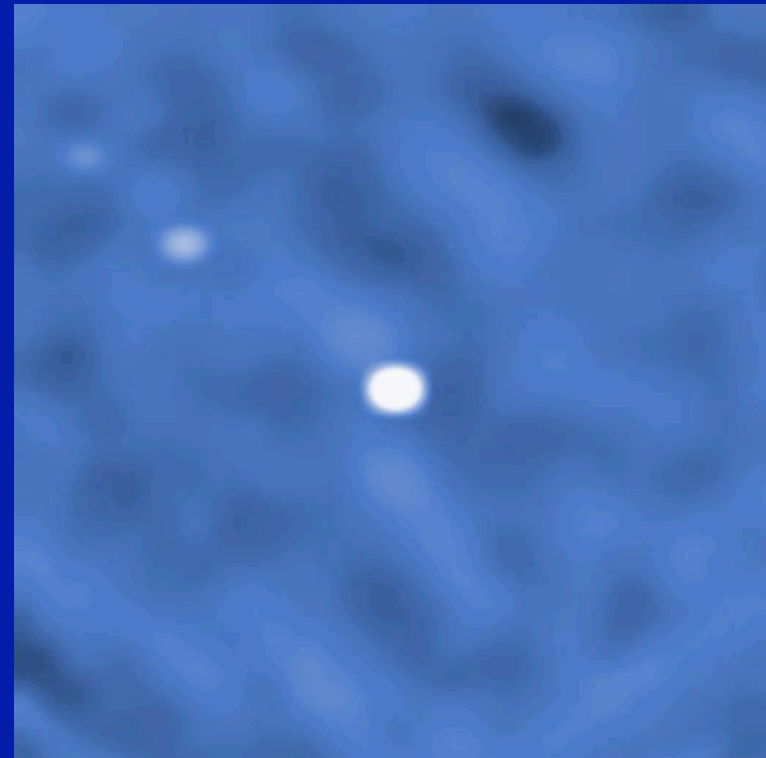
Grease coating a filter in front of the ACIS camera is blocking out almost half the light at low energies



## Optical light



## Gamma rays



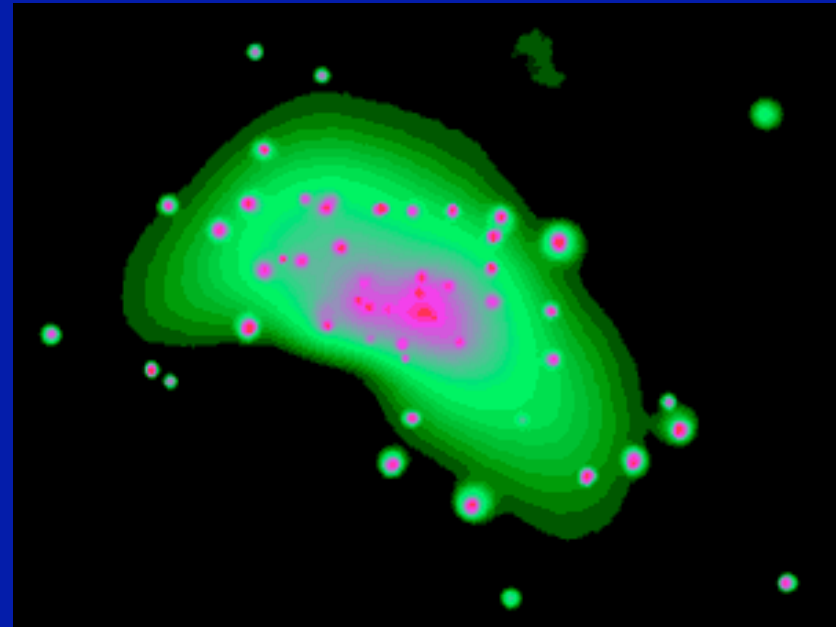
(INTEGRAL satellite, neutron star Cyg X-3 at upper left)

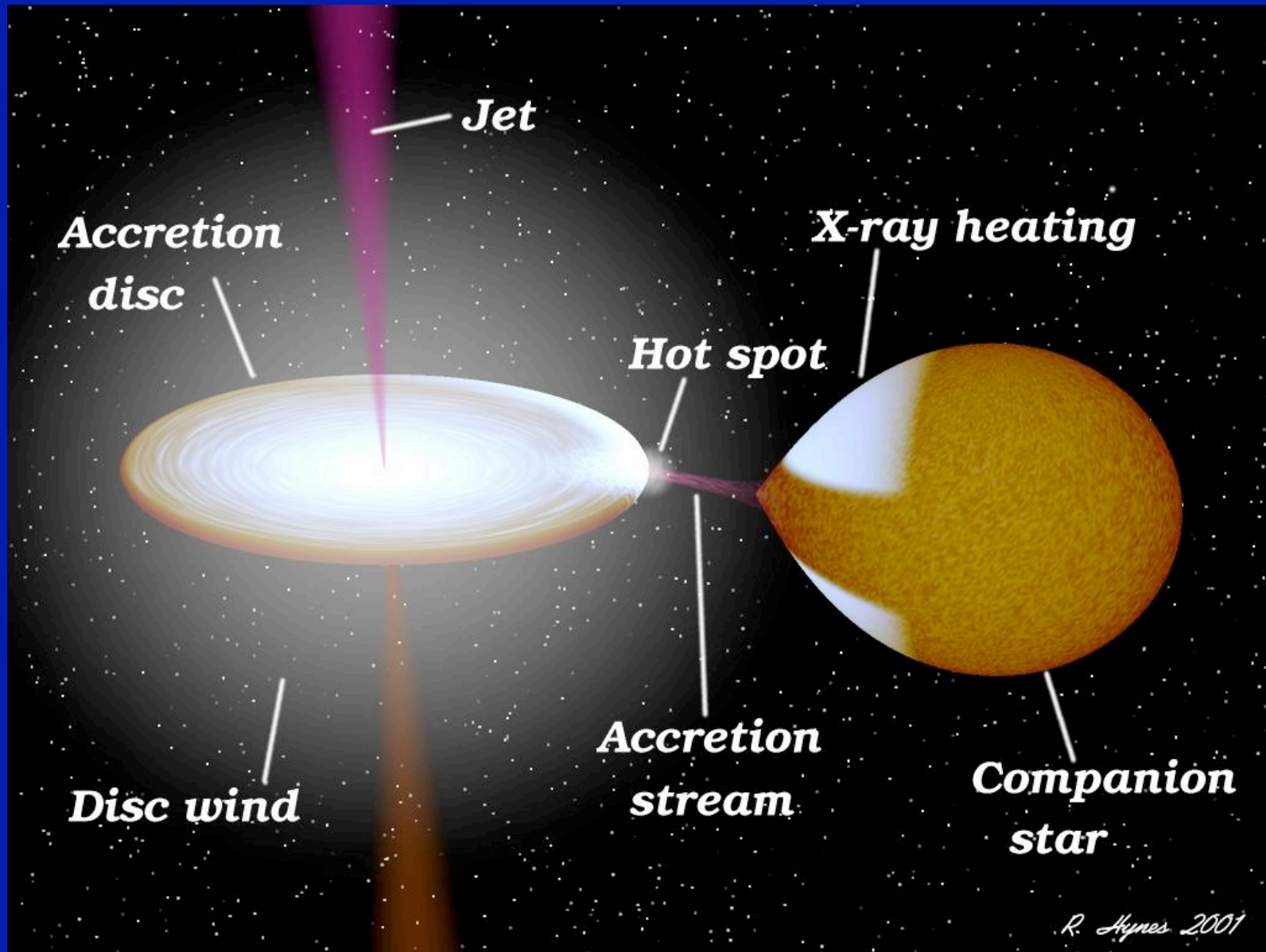
# Galaxy NGC 4697

Optical light

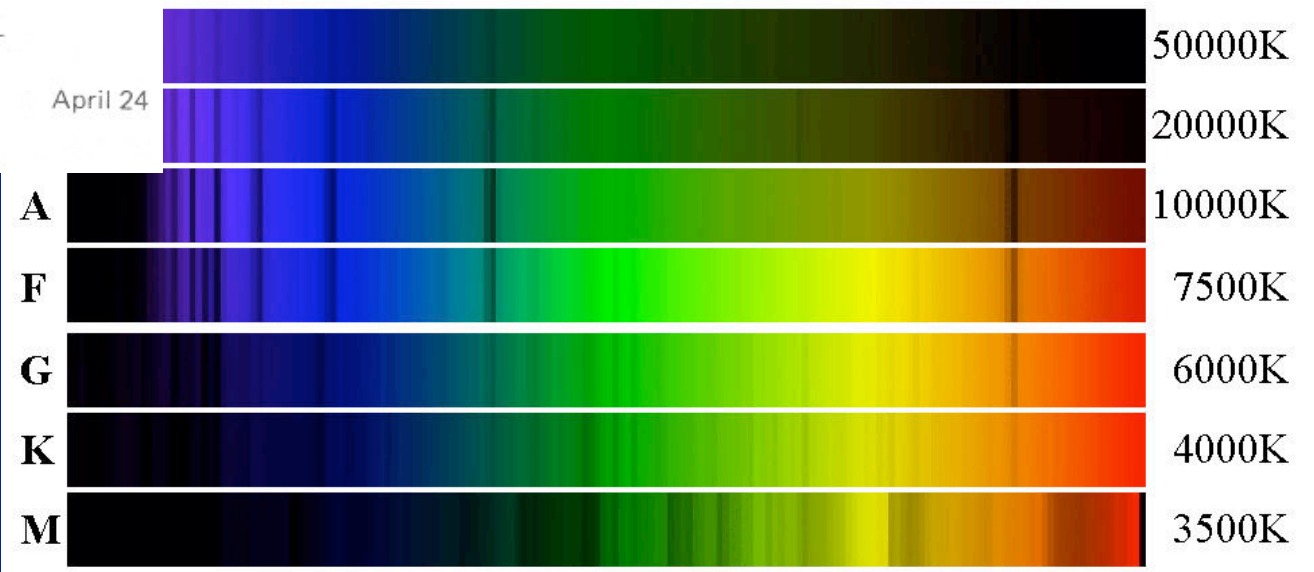
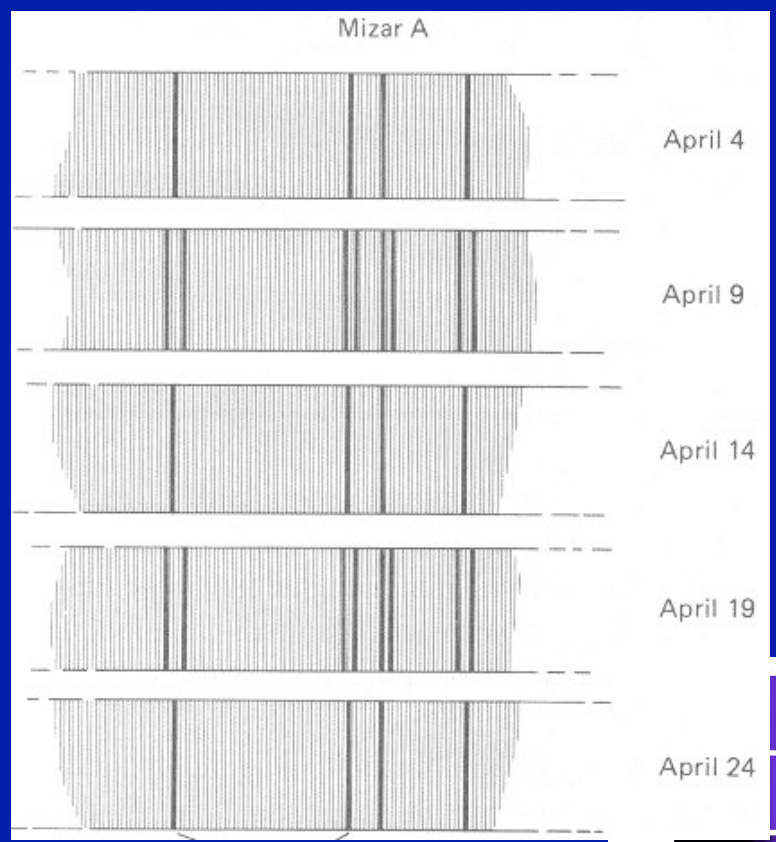


X-rays

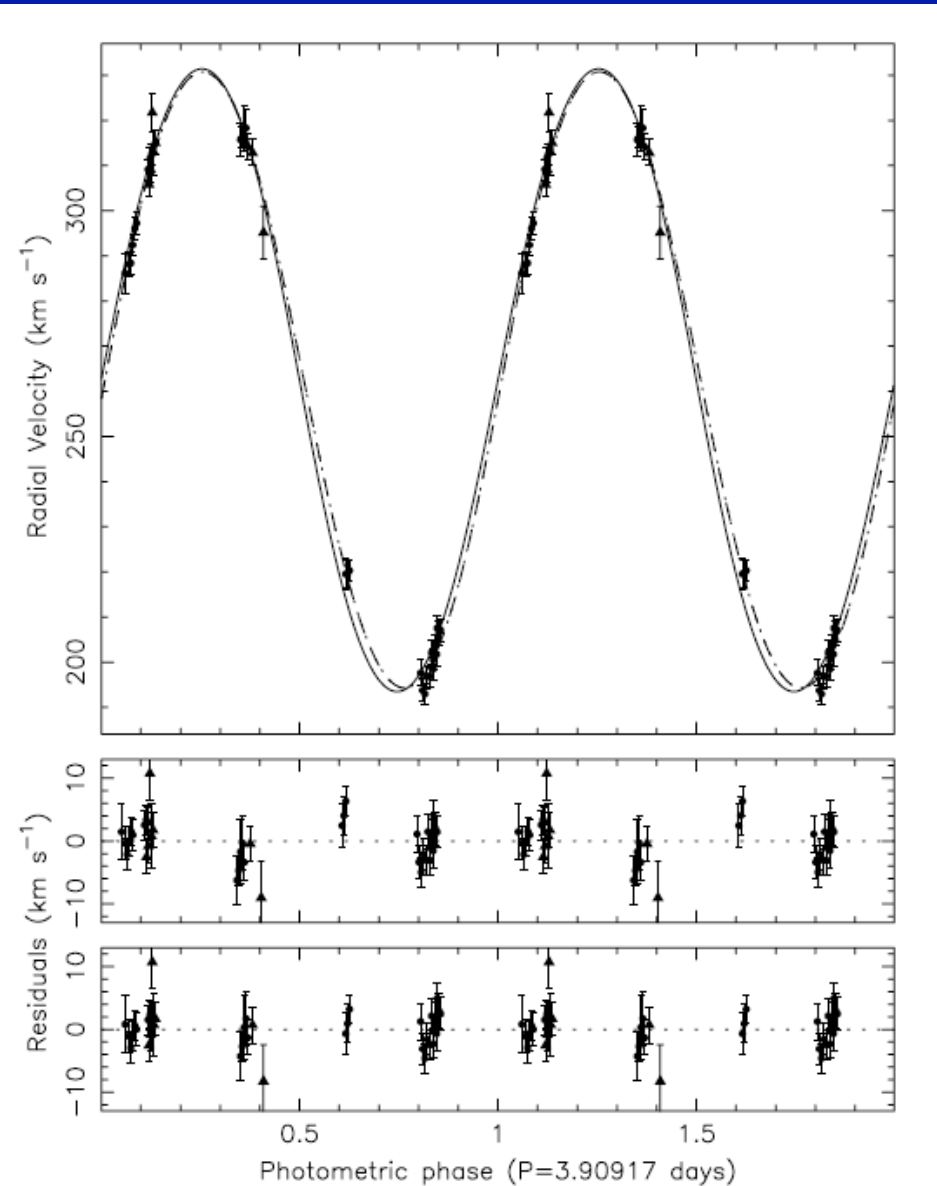
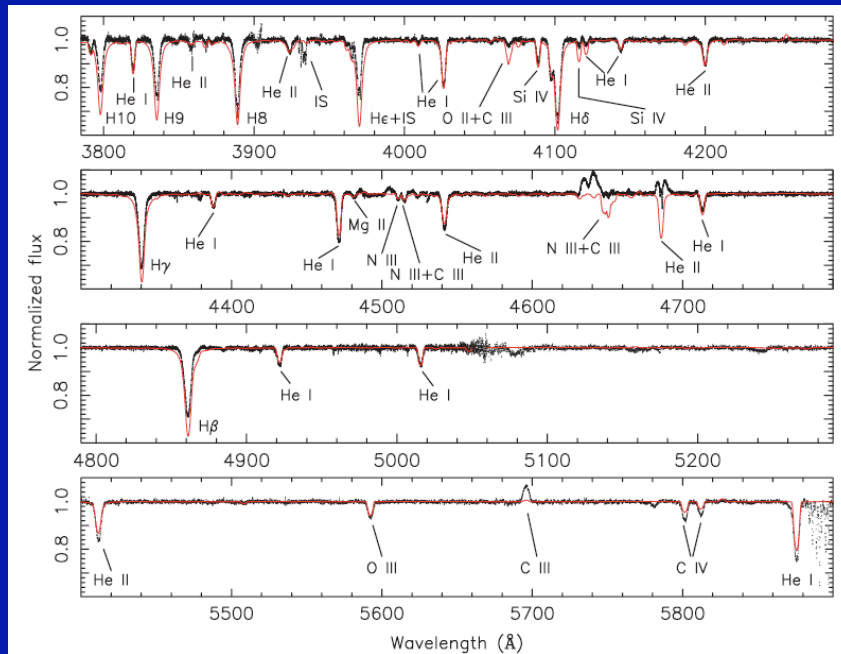
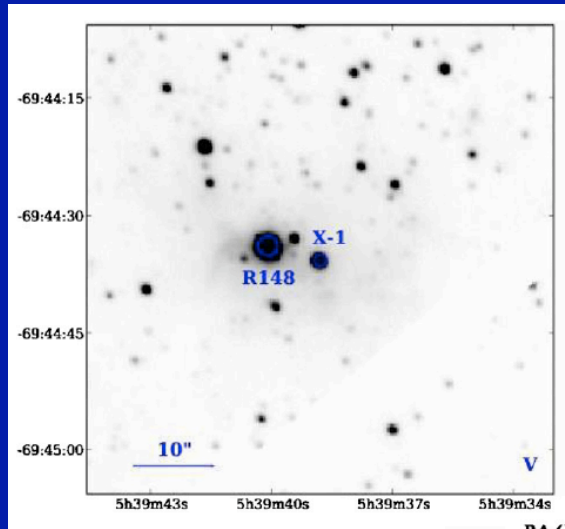




See Thorne Fig 8.3

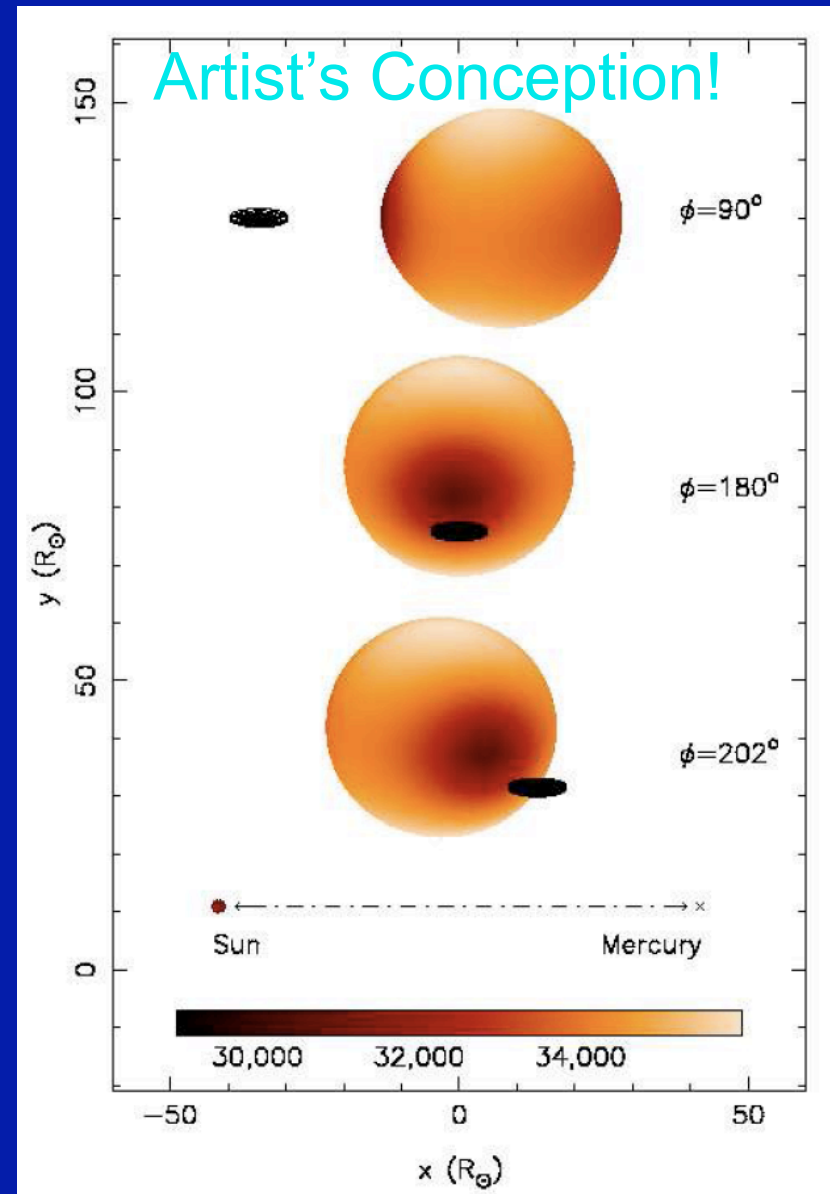
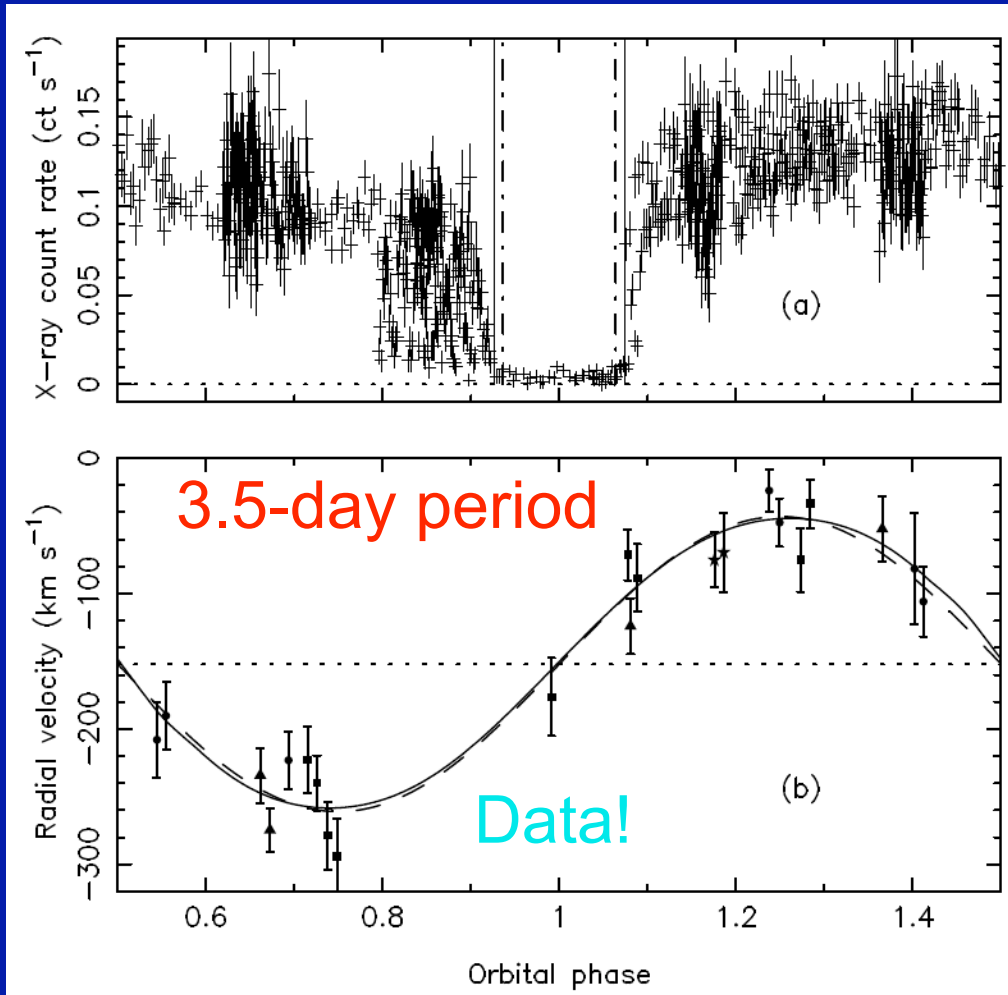


# Orosz et al. 2009, LMC X-1, $M_{\text{BH}} = 10.9 \pm 1.4 M_{\odot}$

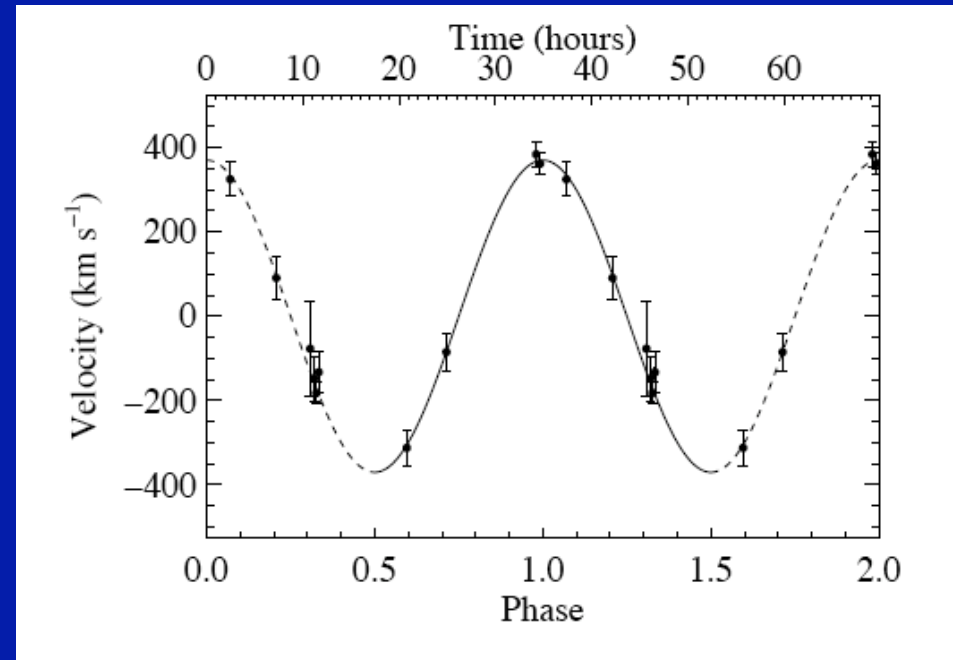
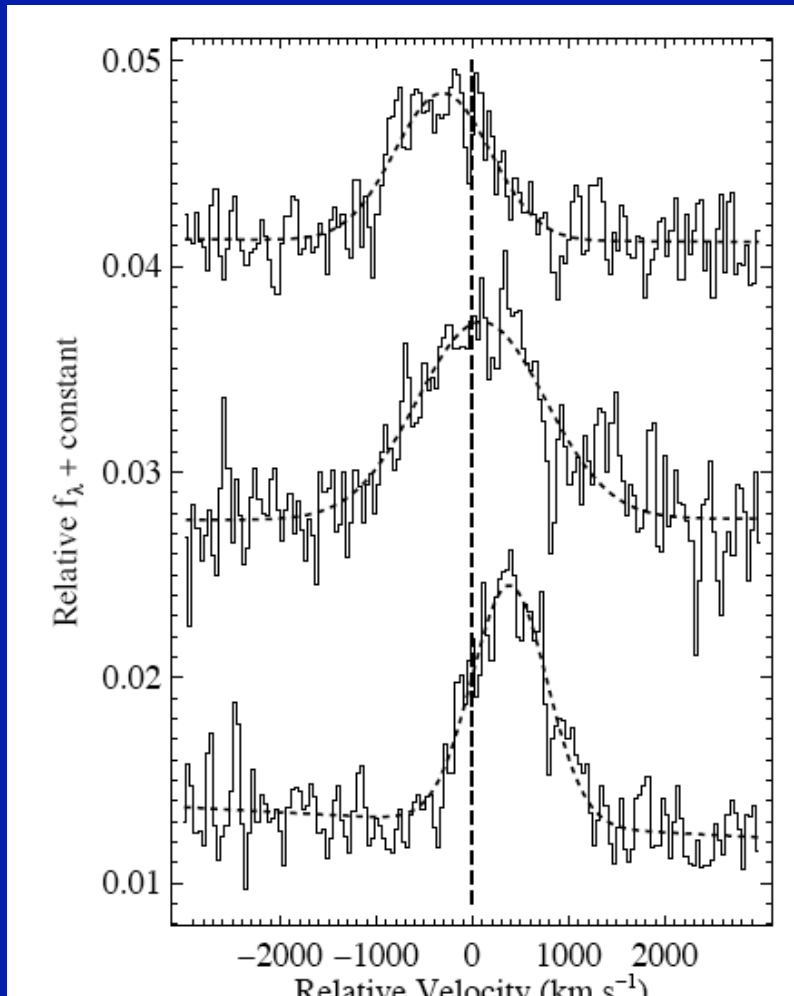




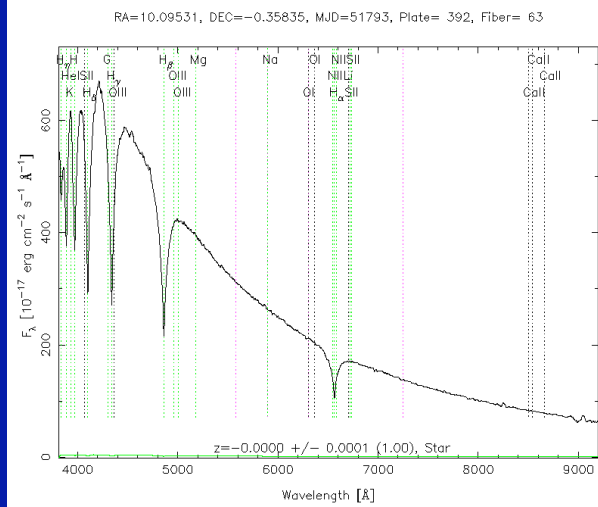
# Orosz et al. 2007, a $15.7M_{\odot}$ BH in nearby galaxy M33, eclipsed by its $70 M_{\odot}$ companion



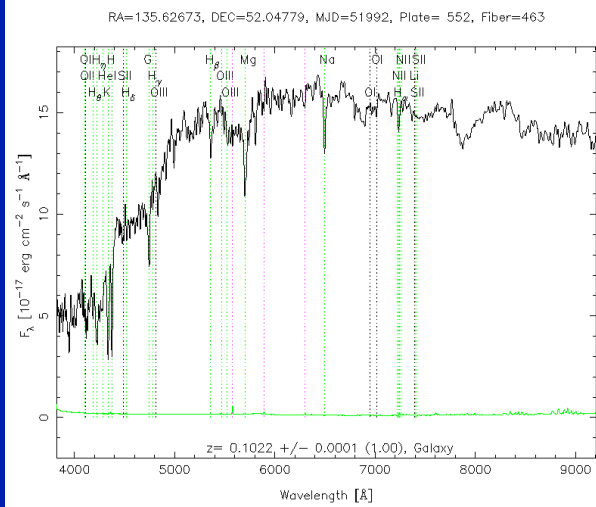
Silverman & Filippenko 2008, confirmation of  $33 \pm 3 M_{\odot}$  black hole in a nearby galaxy (IC 10),



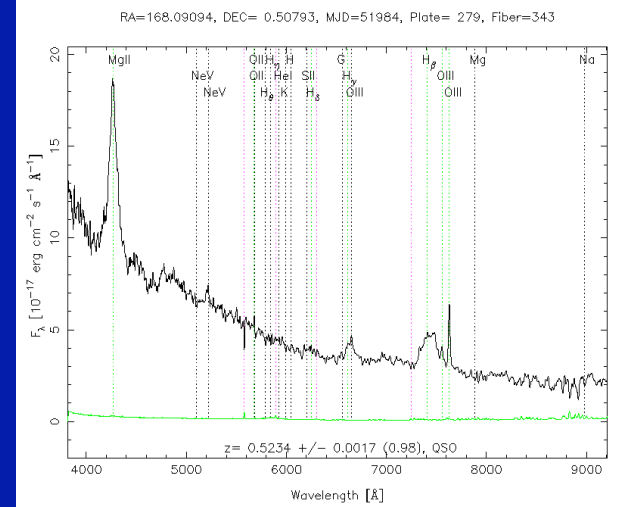
Helium emission line



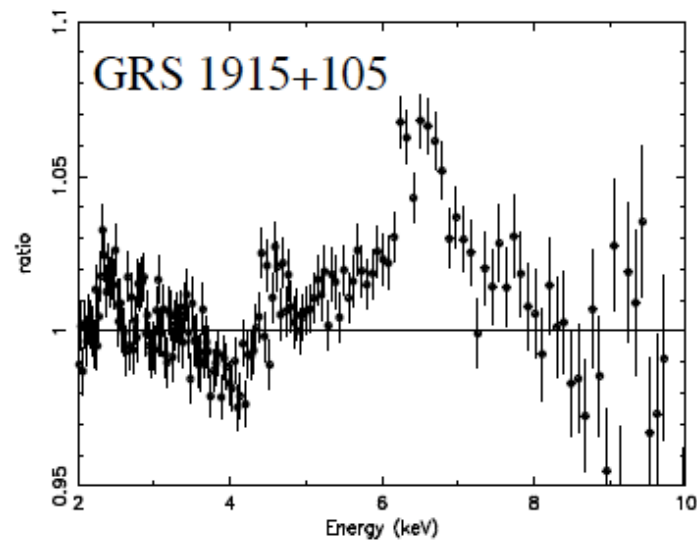
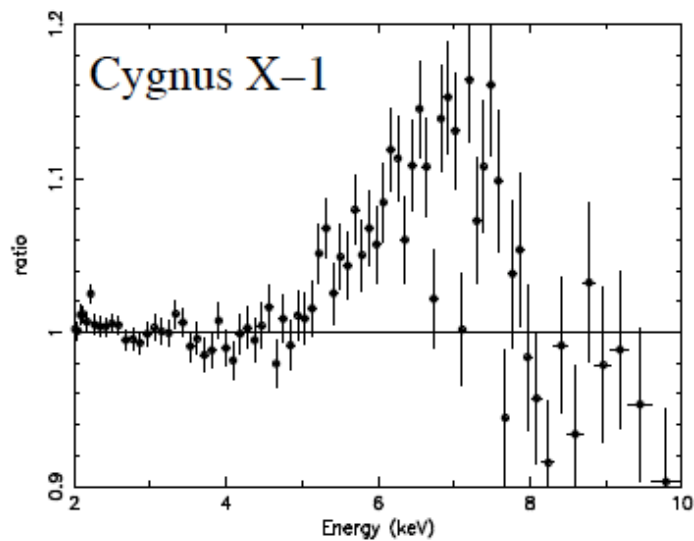
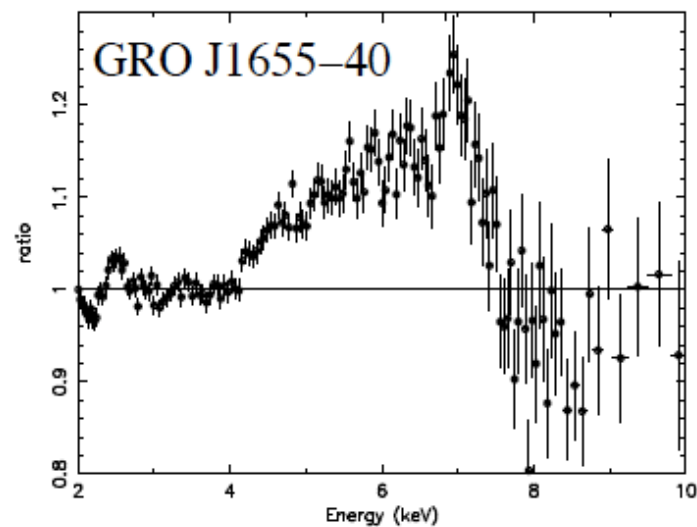
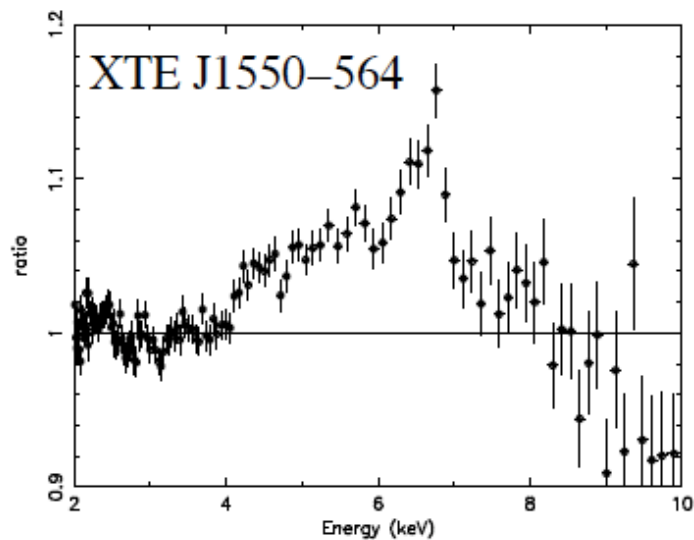
White dwarf



Galaxy



Quasar



## X-ray iron lines of four stellar mass black holes

From Miller 2007, ARAA

Narayan & McClintock 2008: *Minimum X-ray luminosities of X-ray binaries are much higher for neutron stars than for black holes. Suggests the former have a surface, the latter do not.*

