Multiple telescopes, including Chandra, observed the Milky Way’s giant black hole simultaneously with the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT).

This combined effort gave insight into what is happening farther out than the field-of-view of the EHT.

X-rays from Chandra reveal hot gas that was blown away through winds from the black hole known as Sagittarius A*.

These data will help astronomers better understand the complex process of "accretion" where material falls towards and into the black hole.

**Distance estimate:** About 26,500 light-years.

**Credits:** X-ray: NASA/CXC/SAO; IR: NASA/HST/STScI; Inset: Radio (EHT Collaboration)

**Instrument:** ACIS


**Caption:** The main panel of this graphic contains X-ray data from Chandra (blue) showing hot gas that was blown away from massive stars near the Milky Way’s central supermassive black hole known as Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*). Two infrared images at different wavelengths from Hubble reveal stars (orange) and cool gas (purple). The new image of Sgr A* from the Event Horizon Telescope, based on data obtained in April 2017, is in the inset. This shows the area close to the "event horizon," the boundary of a black hole from which nothing can escape. [https://chandra.si.edu/photo/2022/sgra/]