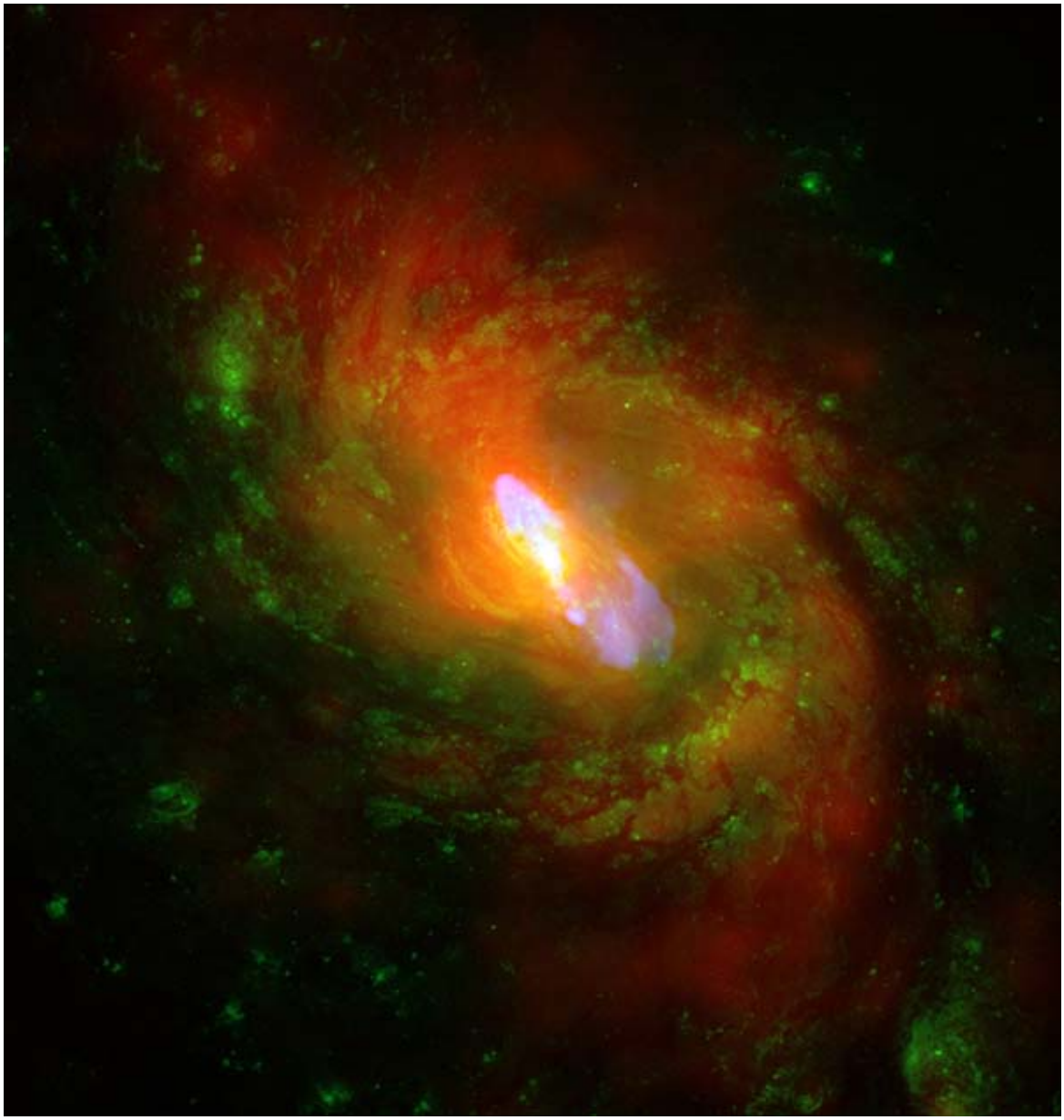

Chandra X-ray Observatory Center

Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
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NGC 1068: A spiral galaxy about 50 million light years from Earth containing a supermassive black hole. (Credit: X-ray (NASA/CXC/MIT/C.Canizares, D.Evans et al), Optical (NASA/STScI), Radio (NSF/NRAO /VLA))

Caption: This composite image (X-rays from Chandra in red, optical data in green, and radio emission in blue) shows NGC 1068, one of the nearest and brightest spiral galaxies containing a rapidly growing supermassive black hole. The X-ray images and spectra obtained using Chandra's High Energy Transmission Grating Spectrometer show that a strong wind is being driven away from the center of NGC 1068 at a rate of about a million miles per hour. These results help explain how an "average"-sized supermassive black hole can alter the evolution of its host galaxy.

Scale: Image is 1.0 arcmin across (about 15,000 light years across)

Chandra X-ray Observatory ACIS Image

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