Precise Localizations of LMXBs with Chandra: The ``Big Dipper''
X1624-490

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One major obstacle in the study of low mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) is the difficulty in identifying their optical/IR counterparts in the heavily extincted and crowded regions of the Galactic plane. Chandra, with its spatial resolution of < 1", is providing major advances for this particular problem. We will present a precise position for the dipping LMXB X1624-490 obtained with the Chandra HRC. X1624-490 stands out among the currently known dipping sources: its persistent emission is the brightest, its 20.88 hour orbital period the longest and its dip profiles the most erratic in its class. We will also report on the search for the optical/IR counterpart using our precise Chandra localization.

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