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Defining spins of supermassive black holes M87* and SgrA* from the form of dark spots at their EHT images

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We use the sizes of dark spots at the EHT images of supermassive black holes M87 and SgrA for inferring their spins, $a > 0.75$ and $a = 0.65-0.9$, respectively. It is supposed that black spots at the EHT images of M87 and SgrA are the lensed images of their event horizon globes. We reconstruct the form of lensed event horizon by using numerical calculations of the photon trajectories in the Kerr metric. Bright rings embracing the dark spots at the EHT images of M87 and SgrA, seemingly, related with the very luminous accreting matter. These accreting matter, as by product, illuminates the event horizon outskirts providing the dark spots at the black hole images. The lensed images of event horizons (related with photons emitted to the distant observer inside the photon spheres) are always projected at the celestial sphere inside the awaited position of the classical black hole shadows, which are invisible in both cases of M87 and SgrA.

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