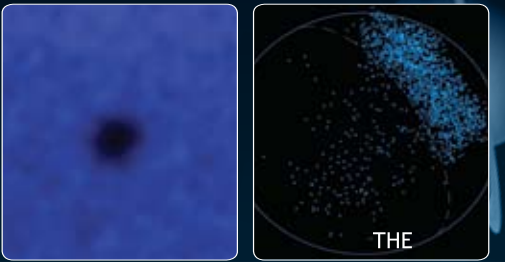
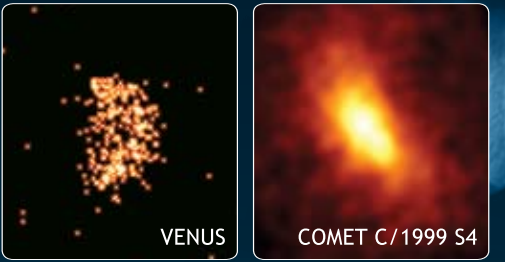


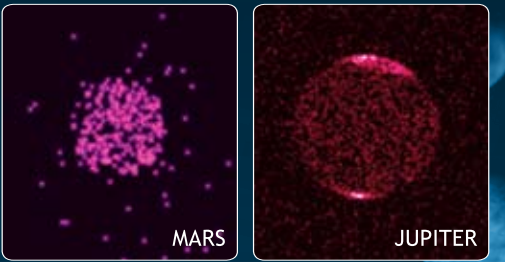
THE SOLAR SYSTEM THROUGH CHANDRA'S EYES
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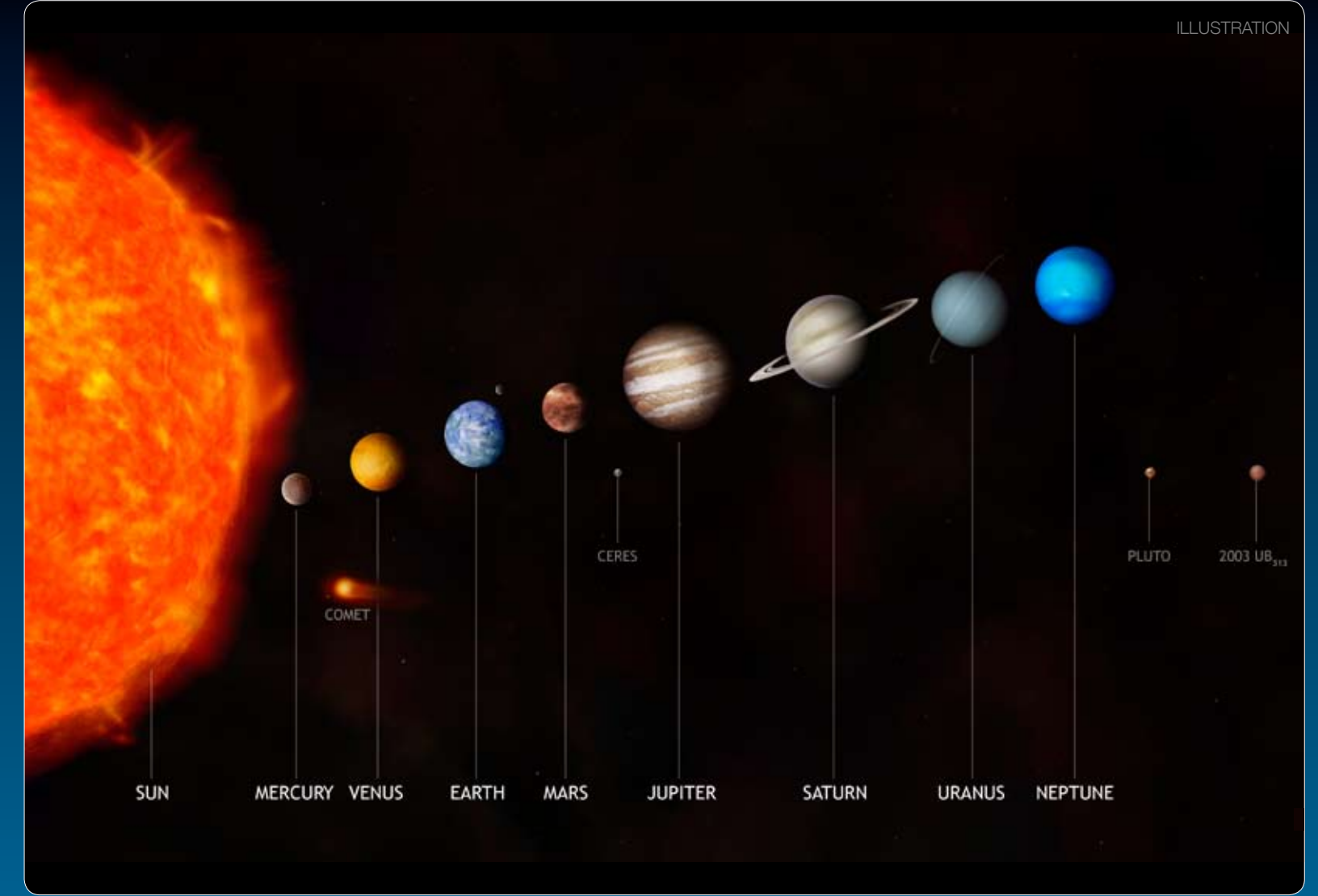


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NASA's **CHANDRA** X RAY OBSERVATORY



ILLUSTRATION

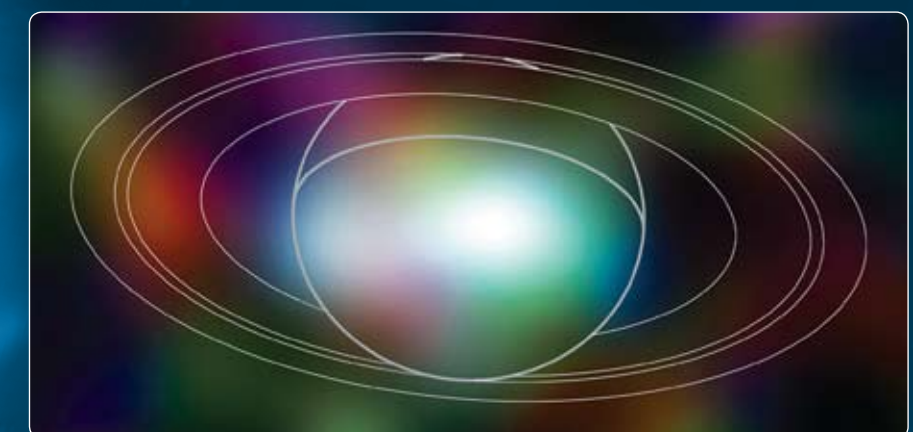
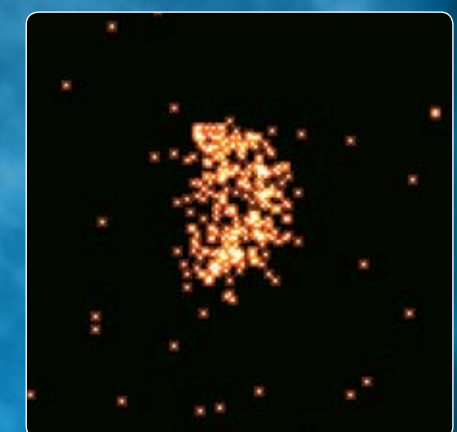
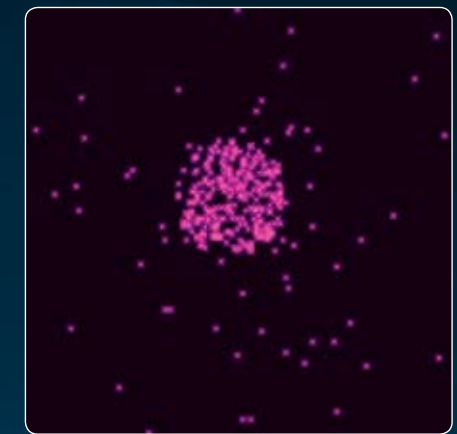
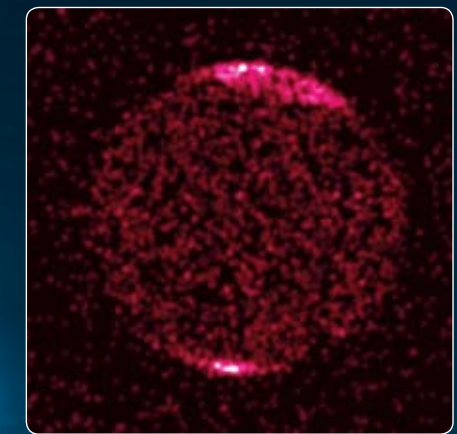
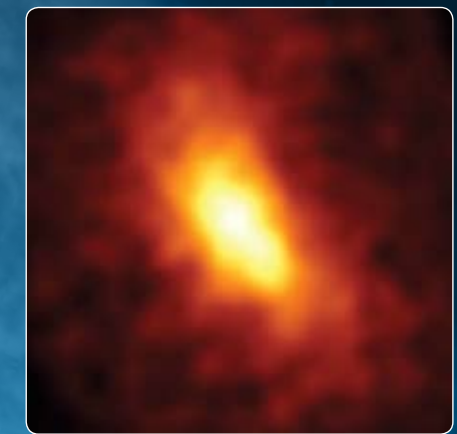
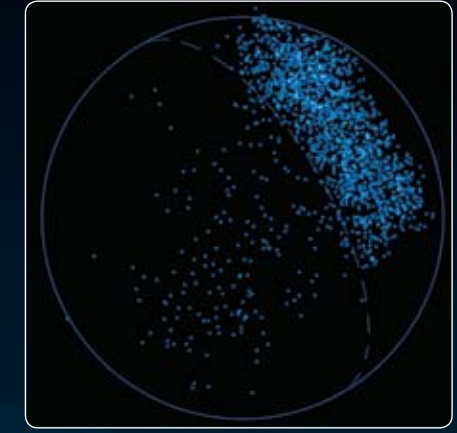
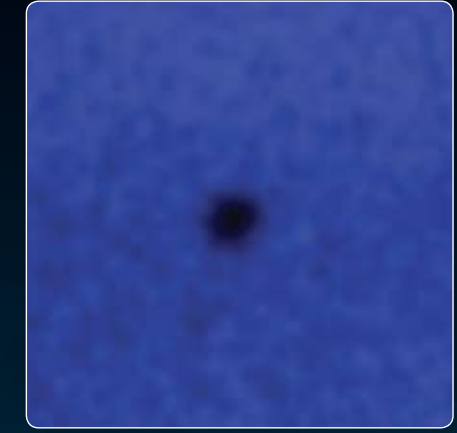
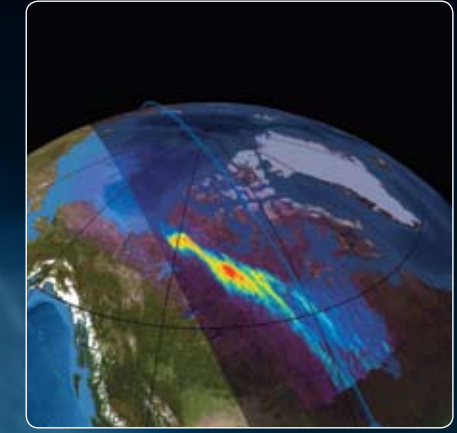
SUN MERCURY VENUS EARTH MARS JUPITER SATURN URANUS NEPTUNE CERES PLUTO 2003 UB₃₁₁

One star, eight planets, and a myriad of moons, comets, and asteroids. This is the Earth's local neighborhood known as the Solar System. Despite studying this system for centuries, astronomers still yearn to know much more. NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory is providing new insight and uncovering new mysteries about objects of all sizes and across all distances throughout our Solar System.

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NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala., manages the Chandra program for the agency's Science Mission Directorate. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory controls science and flight operations from the Chandra X-ray Center in Cambridge, Mass.

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THE SOLAR SYSTEM THROUGH CHANDRA'S EYES

Chandra's specialty is probing the super-hot regions around exploding stars, galaxies, or black holes. But Chandra has also shown that the relatively peaceful realms of space, such as our Solar System, sometimes shine in X-ray light.

Planets, satellites and comets typically have temperatures well below 1,000 degrees, but they still can produce X-rays in a number of ways, most of which involve the Sun directly or indirectly. Although the X-ray power is relatively weak, it provides information difficult to come by with other telescopes.

NASA's **CHANDRA** X RAY OBSERVATORY

