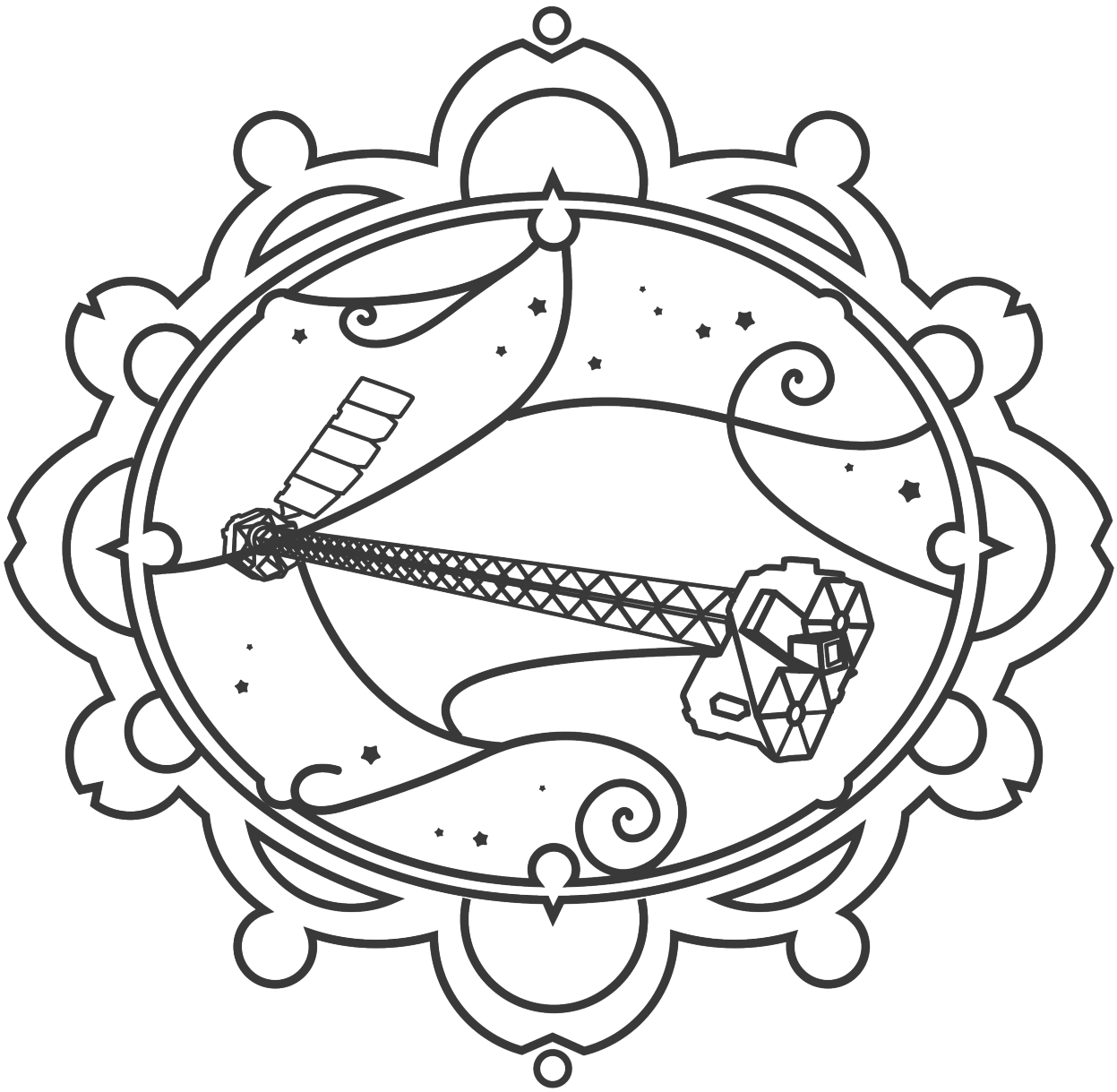
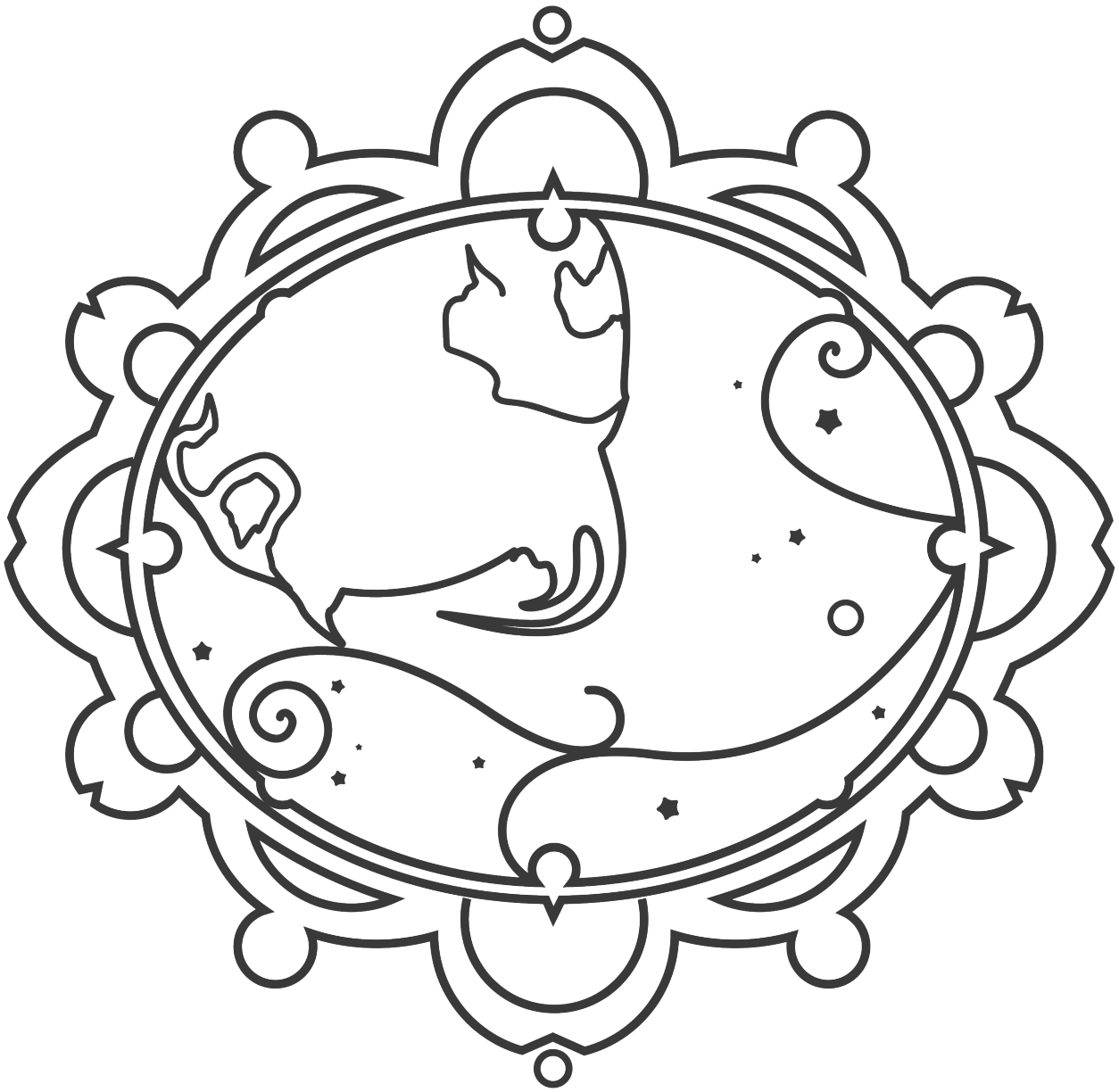
National Aeronautics and Space Administration



NASA's NuSTAR satellite (short for Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array) collects high-energy X-rays to study some of the universe's hottest, densest, and most energetic objects. Its 33-foot-long (10-meter-long) mast is necessary to focus the high-energy X-rays.

Learn more about NuSTAR (Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array):
https://science.nasa.gov/mission/nustar/



NASA's NuSTAR satellite can measure the energy of tiny "nanoflares" on the Sun's surface. These studies help us understand a major solar mystery — why our star's outermost atmosphere, the corona, is thousands of times hotter than the Sun's surface.

Learn more about NuSTAR (Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array):
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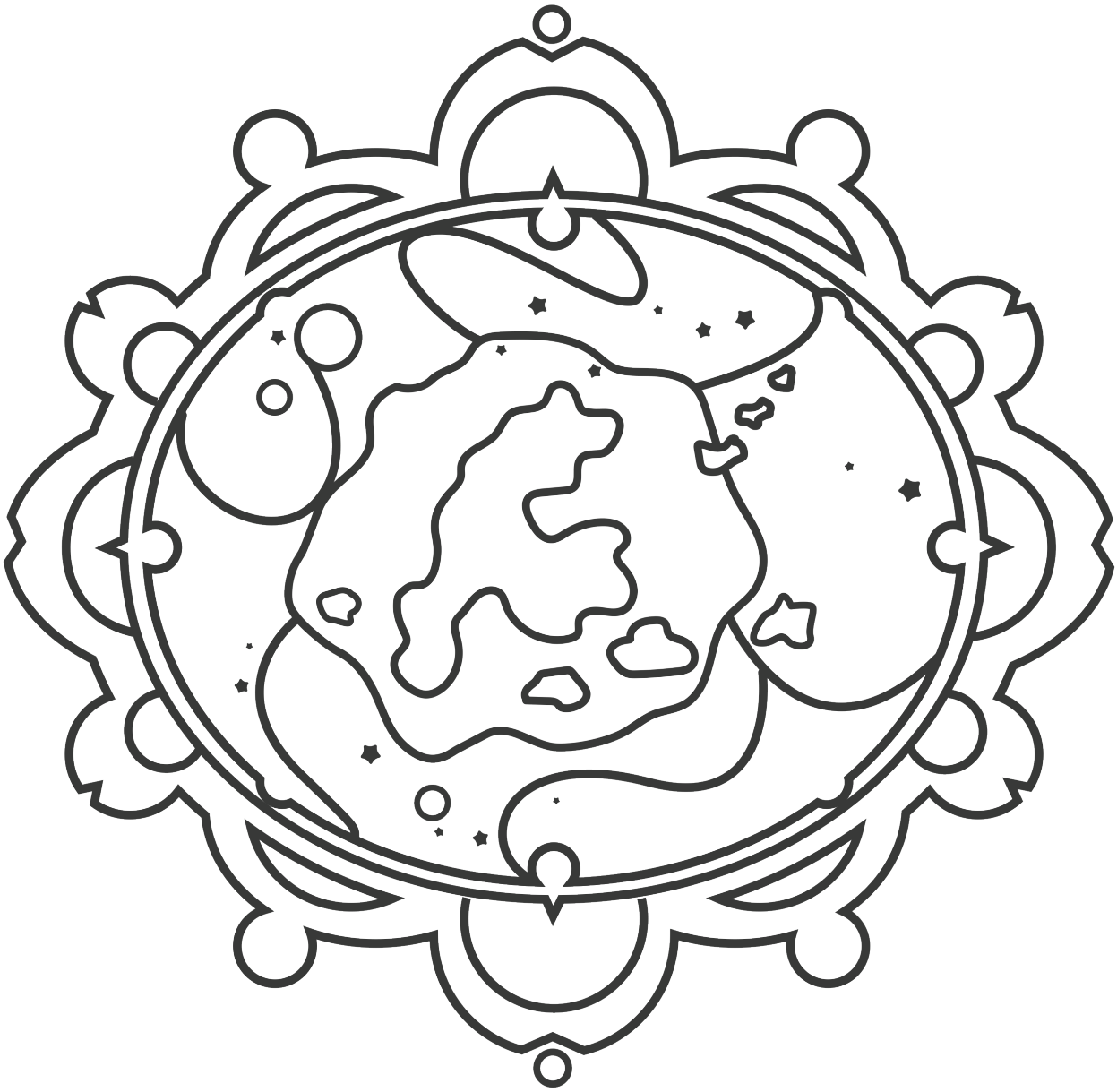

When a star much more massive than the Sun explodes as a supernova, its debris expands into its surroundings for thousands of years. NASA's NuSTAR satellite can trace chemical elements throughout these stellar remains to tell us more about the original stars.

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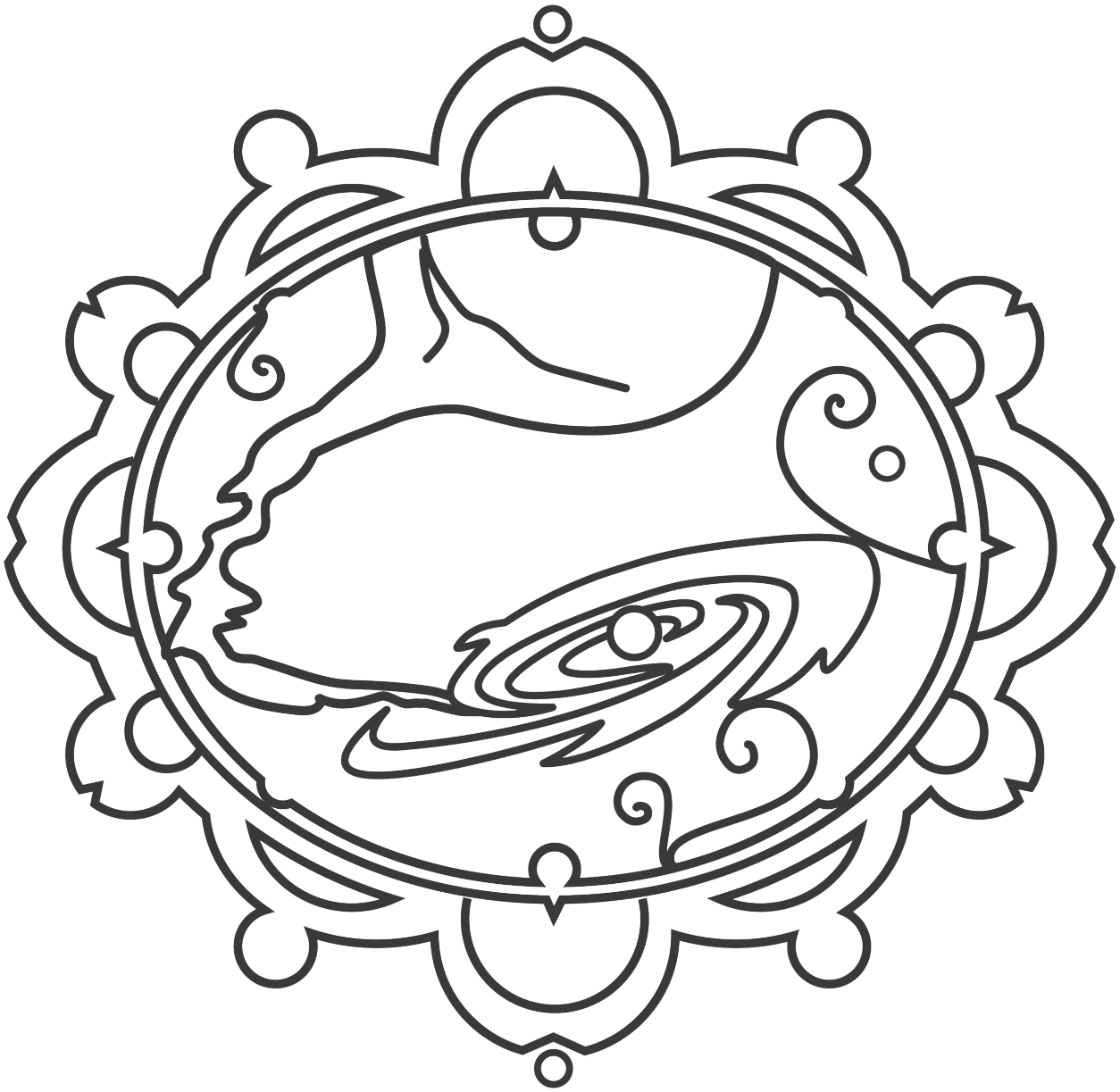

Sometimes the crushed remains of a star (like a black hole or a neutron star) orbits so close to a normal star that it pulls out a stream of gas. As it falls toward these stellar leftovers, the gas becomes so hot it emits high-energy X-rays that NASA's NuSTAR satellite can observe.

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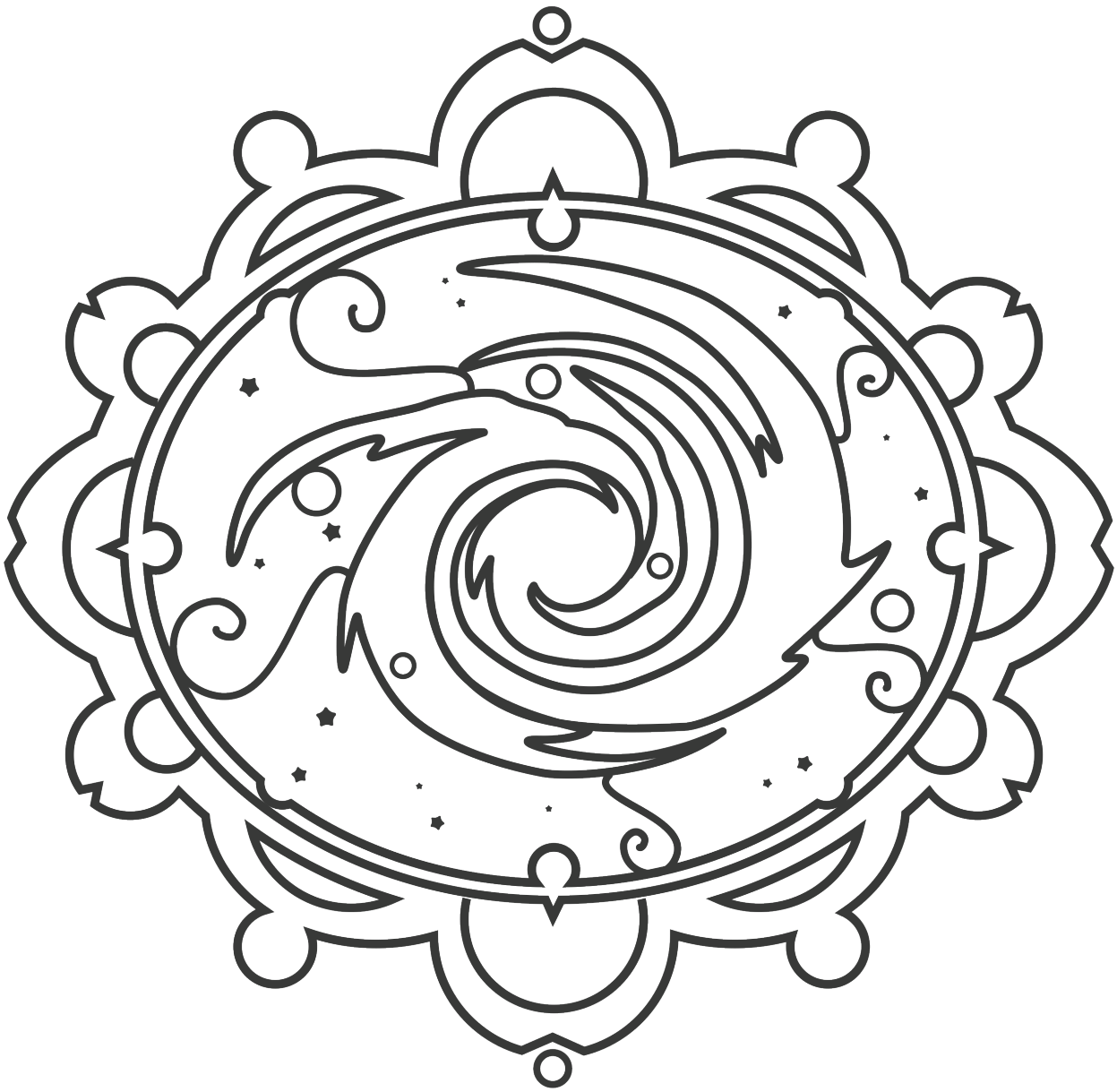

Spiral galaxies can contain lots of bright X-ray binaries, which are systems pairing a normal star with the crushed remains of another star (like a black hole or a neutron star). NASA's NuSTAR satellite detects these systems and can help us understand how their numbers and behaviors change over time.

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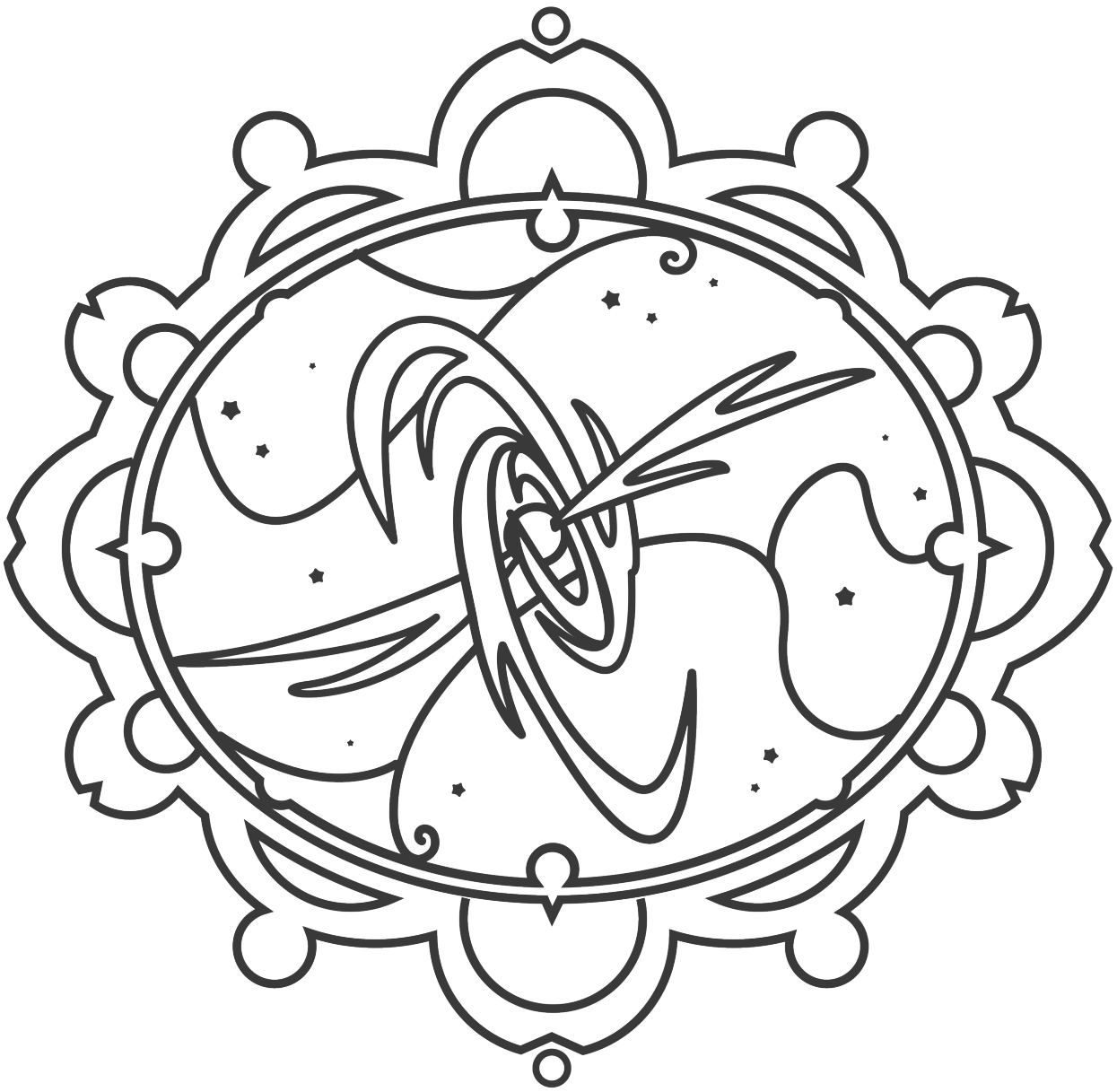

When a supermassive black hole at the center of a galaxy consumes matter, it shines brightly in X-rays. Thick clouds of gas and dust may block most forms of light coming from near the black hole, but not the high-energy X-rays NASA's NuSTAR satellite sees!

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