National Aeronautics and Space Administration

2027 NASA SCIENCE

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The Golden Age of SCIENCE



This year's NASA Science calendar celebrates the remarkable moment we are living in — the Golden Age of Science. Every mission, every discovery, and every question answered reminds us that science is advancing rapidly, every second of every hour of every day.

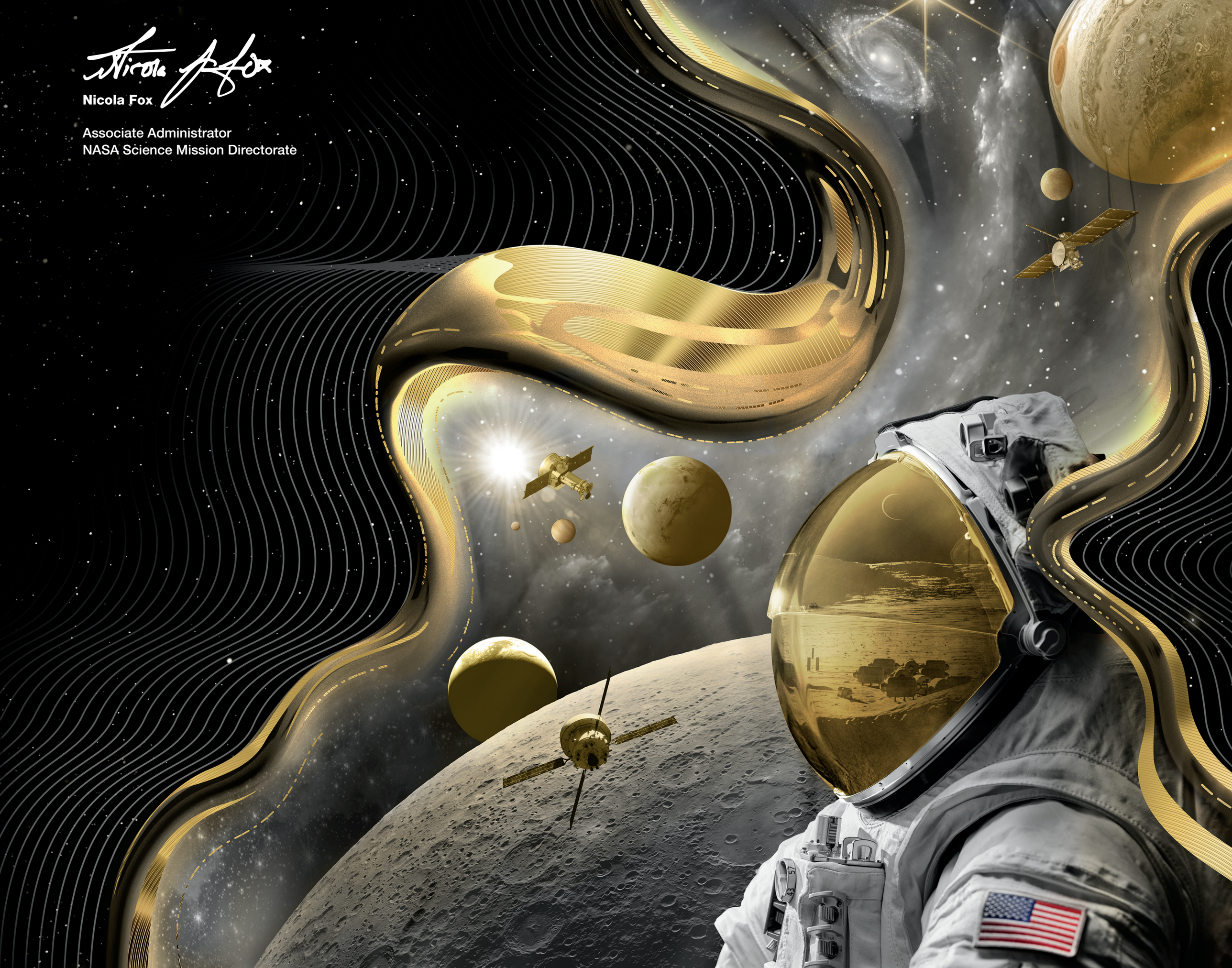
A mission that truly represents NASA's global science leadership is Voyager. The year 2027 marks 50 years since the mission's launch — its golden anniversary! Voyager 1 and 2 have traveled farther than any human-made objects, each equipped with a phonograph record on a 12-inch gold-plated copper disk. The famous Golden Records (which you can spot in the art on the calendar cover) carry the sounds of Earth, and images of life here, across the cosmos.

Today, cutting-edge missions like the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope do first-of-a-kind science, as only NASA can. Roman was designed to illuminate some of the universe's most profound mysteries — including dark energy, which permeates all of space and is responsible for the universe's accelerated expansion.

Science missions like these lead to new technologies that make life easier and safer. NASA's Earth observation data supports weather prediction, farming, and the GPS we use to navigate the world. NASA studies our solar system, our Sun, and the fundamental laws of our universe in part to help plan future human exploration missions and keep our astronauts safe.

The Golden Age of Science is also the Artemis Era. Today NASA is preparing to put humans back on the lunar surface and build the first Moon Base. In the future, astronauts will follow NASA science missions to Mars. And then, who knows how far we'll go?

As you explore this calendar throughout 2027, I invite you to get involved with NASA science. You can dive into the stories behind these images, participate in NASA Citizen Science, and follow along with our missions at science.nasa.gov.



Nicola Fox

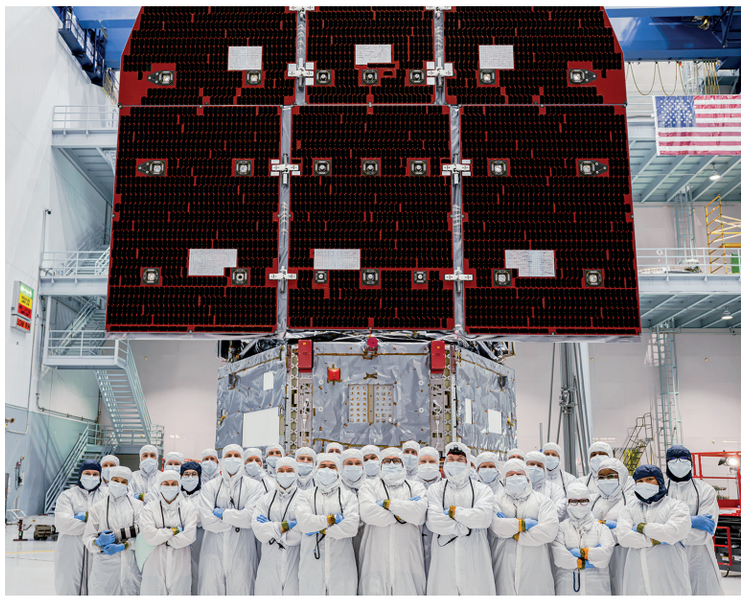
Associate Administrator
NASA Science Mission Directorate



January 2027

NASA Missions Show Glittering Glimpse of Star Birth. The young star cluster Pismis 24 resides in the core of the nearby Lobster Nebula, approximately 5,500 light-years from Earth in the constellation Scorpius. Home to a vibrant stellar nursery and one of the closest sites of massive star birth, Pismis 24 provides rare insight into large and massive stars. Its proximity makes this region one of the best places to explore the properties of hot, young stars and their evolution. This image, released in December 2025, combines data from NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory and James Webb Space Telescope. Webb data capture newborn stars forming in clouds of dust and gas (colored golden and orange). Though these clouds can hide stars by trapping visible light within, in the infrared, the stars shine through the nebula and together appear to be glowing. Meanwhile, high-energy X-rays from Chandra show active stars (represented by the green, red, and golden lights in the blue sky above the clouds of dust and gas). **Credit:** X-ray: NASA/Chandra X-ray Center (CXC)/Pennsylvania State University, G. Garmire; Infrared: NASA, European Space Agency (ESA), Canadian Space Agency (CSA), and Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI); Image Processing: NASA/CXC/Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO)/L. Frattare and NASA/ESA/CSA/STScI/A. Pagan

https://go.nasa.gov/4ekjdZQ



NASA Completes Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope Construction. Team members from NASA's Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope stand in front of the fully assembled telescope in November 2025 at the agency's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland. Named after NASA's first chief astronomer, the Roman Space Telescope will have a field of view at least 100 times larger than Hubble's, potentially measuring light from a billion galaxies in its lifetime. Roman will also block starlight to directly see exoplanets and planet-forming disks, complete a statistical census of planetary systems in our galaxy, and settle essential questions in the areas of dark energy, exoplanets, and infrared astrophysics. **Credit:** NASA/Sydney Rohde

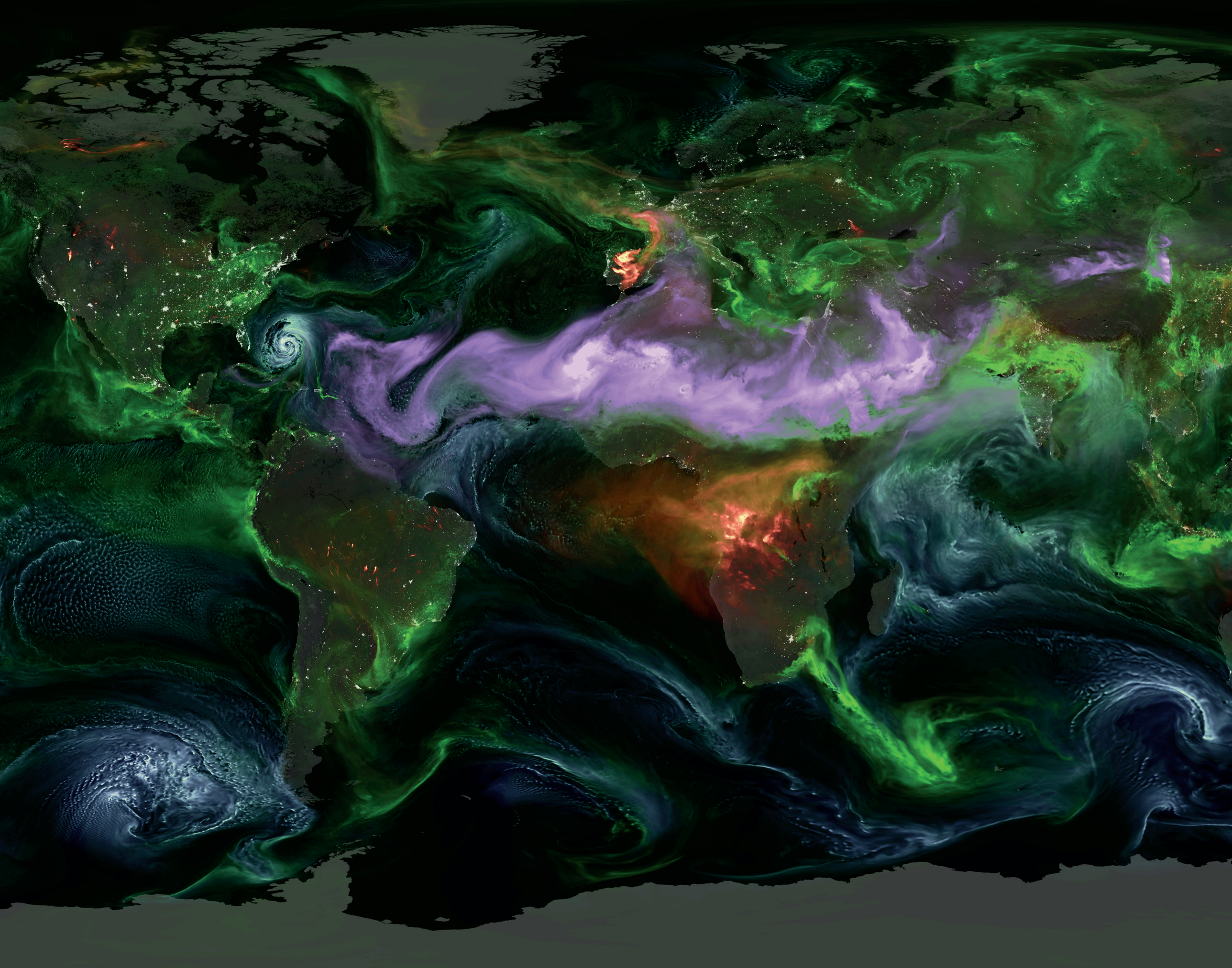
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 New Year's Day	2
3	4	5	6	7 New Moon	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15 First Quarter	16
17	18 Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. (observed date)	19	20	21	22 Full Moon	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29 Last Quarter	30

December 2026

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February 2027

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February 2027

Tracking Aerosols Across the Atmosphere. Aerosols are tiny solid particles or liquid droplets suspended in the air. NASA's Earth-observing satellites collect data on these particles, and scientists use those observations in physics-based models of Earth's atmosphere. These models deepen our understanding of where aerosols come from and how they move through the atmosphere. They also help us understand severe weather and protect human health. This data visualization simulates aerosols traveling between continents on August 19, 2025. Different colors represent different types of particles: blue swirls show sea salt, purple is airborne dust from places like the Sahara, red is carbon from fire smoke, and green is sulfate from pollution and volcanoes. Some aerosol types harm air quality and public health, while others influence cloud formation, thunderstorms, and rainfall patterns. For example, Hurricane Erin can be seen swirling off the United States East Coast. Visualizations like this help scientists understand how atmospheric particles connect distant parts of the world through the air we share. **Credit:** NASA/Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)/Scientific Visualization Studio (SVS); Data Visualization: Joseph V. Ardizzone, Helen-Nicole Kostis; Scientist: Lesley Ott

https://go.nasa.gov/4xcOsgt



FireSense Field Campaign in Action. An ignition helicopter lands during a NASA FireSense and Department of War research campaign at Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield in Georgia. During prescribed burns, skilled pilots fly low over the forest while firefighting personnel drop ignition spheres from the aircraft, helping the blaze spread evenly and according to plan. These burns are ecologically important for plants and animals in the longleaf pine ecosystem and reduce fuels that could accidentally ignite during lightning strikes or military training operations. During this April 2025 campaign, researchers and other specialists from academic institutions and state and federal agencies studied fire from the ground, air, and space to develop tools for safer, more effective wildland fire management. **Credit:** NASA/Milan Loiacono

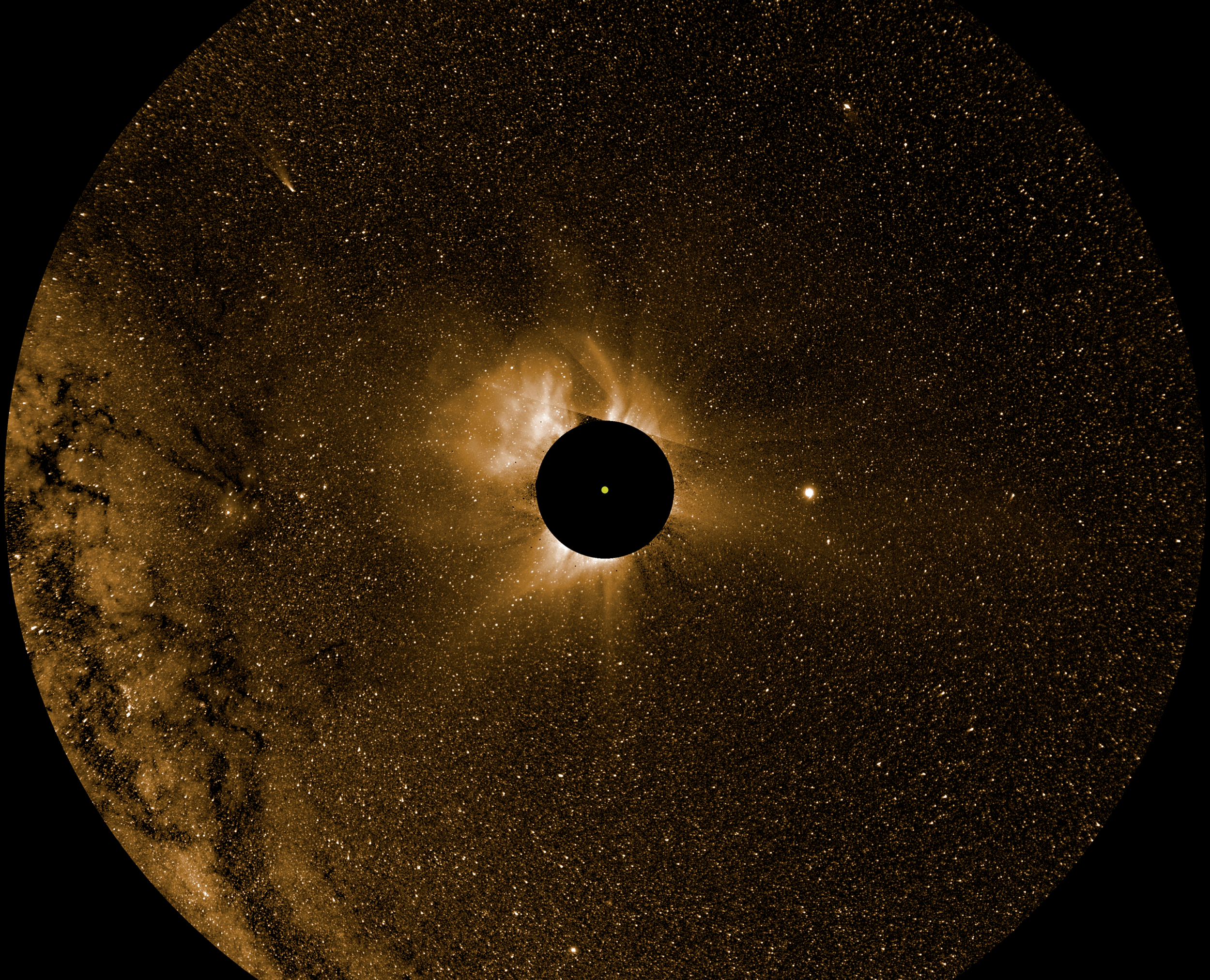
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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First Quarter 14 Valentine's Day	15 Washington's Birthday (observed date)	16	17	18	19	20 Full Moon
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28 Last Quarter						

January 2027

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March 2027

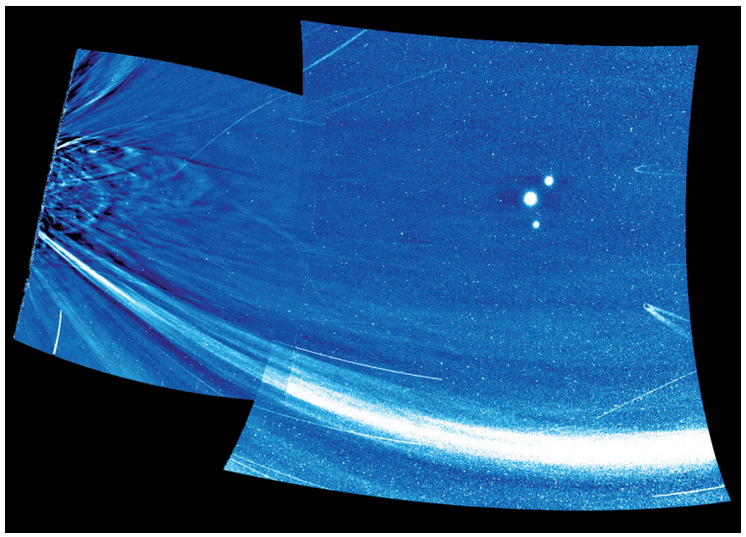
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March 2027

PUNCH Releases Refined Images of Eruptions From the Sun. NASA's PUNCH (Polarimeter to Unify the Corona and Heliosphere) mission reveals the noontime sky as never before. This composite image, collected on November 3, 2025, shows a full 90-degree field of view of the sky, with the Sun at the center. The turbulent, gusty solar wind, which streams out from the Sun at a million miles per hour and fills the inner solar system, is visible as a radiant cloud around our star. Venus appears as a bright orb to the right of the Sun. Comet Lemmon is visible passing near the Sun in the upper left, and the Milky Way dominates the left side of the image. A coronal mass ejection (CME) — an enormous cloud of ions, free electrons, and magnetic fields — hurtles outward from the Sun toward Comet Lemmon, clocking in at a cool 1.5 million mph. The four satellites comprising PUNCH have cameras that work together to collect images like this one around the clock, helping scientists understand space weather and the solar wind that fills our solar system. Before PUNCH, CMEs could only be seen as they traversed one-fifth the way from the Sun to Earth, leaving scientists to guess what happened over the rest of the distance. With PUNCH's wider field-of-view, scientists can now routinely track the solar explosions nearly all the way to Earth, capturing a new image every four minutes. **Credit:** NASA/Southwest Research Institute (SwRI)

https://go.nasa.gov/43Mv4tB



WISPR from the Sun. WISPR (Wide-Field Imager for Parker Solar Probe) snapped this view on March 22, 2025, as the spacecraft observed a coronal mass ejection emerging from the Sun on the left. The three bright orbs on the right are Mercury at the top, Venus in the middle, and Earth at the bottom. The white band swooping in at the bottom is plasma that separates the magnetic hemispheres of the heliosphere. On a mission to "touch the Sun," NASA's Parker Solar Probe became the first spacecraft to fly through the corona — the Sun's upper atmosphere — in 2021. **Credit:** NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (JHU APL)

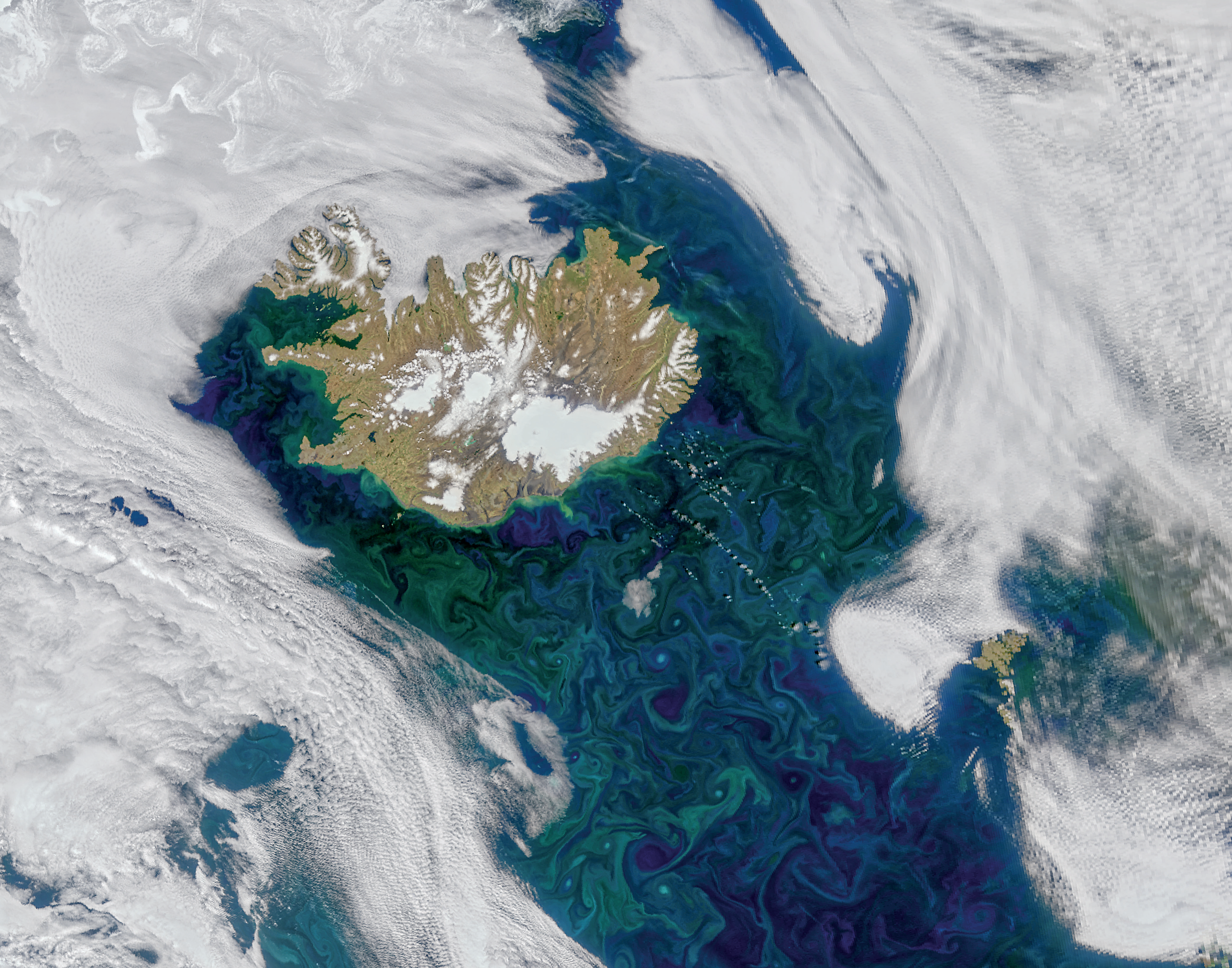
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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7	8 New Moon	9	10	11	12	13
14 Daylight Saving Time Begins	15 First Quarter	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Full Moon	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30 Last Quarter	31			

February 2027

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April 2027

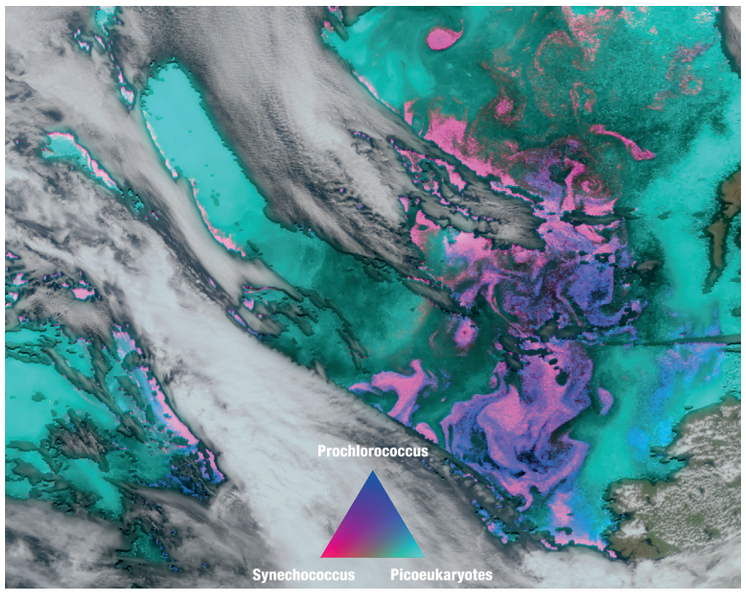
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April 2027

A Bloom of Life in the North Atlantic. A break in the clouds reveals wisps and swirls of life off Iceland's southern coast. Green, aqua, and light-blue hues indicate high concentrations of phytoplankton, microscopic algae that bloom in spring sunlight. The Ocean Color Instrument aboard NASA's PACE (Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, ocean Ecosystem) satellite captured this scene on May 20, 2025. The Ocean Color Instrument measures reflected sunlight in many narrow wavelength bands, allowing scientists to detect subtle color differences that traditional imagers can miss. Over the ocean, that spectral detail helps identify and track changes in phytoplankton as blooms grow, shift, and fade with currents and weather. PACE also looks beyond the sea surface. Its observations help characterize airborne aerosols and clouds and extend over land to support studies of vegetation and other surface features. By collecting measurements across the ocean, atmosphere, and land, PACE helps researchers see how life in the ocean connects to the sky above and the world around it. **Credit:** NASA/PACE Ocean Color Instrument

https://go.nasa.gov/3SWZhDN



Hidden Structure in a Phytoplankton Bloom. Using PACE's hyperspectral ocean-color measurements, the Moana algorithm estimates the distribution of three phytoplankton types within this bloom south of Iceland. Each color highlights where one of the three types is most likely present, revealing that the bloom is not uniform but a patchwork shaped by currents, light, and nutrients. Gray zones mark areas where none of the three modeled types are detected or dominant. That may mean other phytoplankton groups are present, concentrations are low, or clouds and atmospheric effects limit the retrieval. This specialized view allows scientists to look beyond total phytoplankton to identify the communities present. **Credit:** NASA/PACE/Carina Poulin

March 2027

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28	29	30	31			

May 2027

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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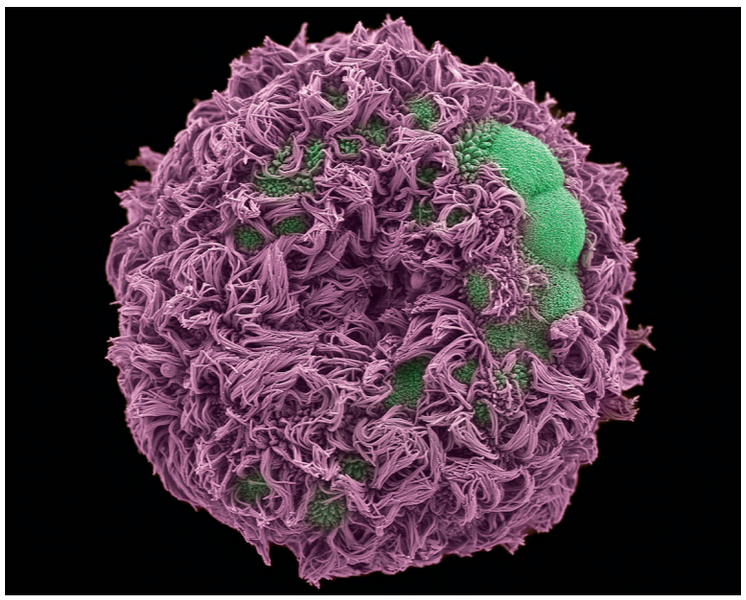
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Did you know that April is Citizen Science Month? NASA's citizen science projects are collaborations between scientists and interested members of the public. Many projects can be done by anyone, anywhere — with just a cellphone or laptop. Visit *https://science.nasa.gov/citizenscience* or scan the QR code to get started.				1	2	3
4	5	6 New Moon	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 First Quarter	14	15	16	17
18	19	20 Full Moon	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 Last Quarter	29	30	



May 2027

How Tiny Particles Come Together in Space. The tiny ball bearings pictured above along with the large central ball bearing depict how particles behave in microgravity. This March 2026 image is from the Fluid Particles Experiment aboard the International Space Station. Suspended in a viscous fluid inside the Microgravity Science Glovebox, the balls react to oscillating frequencies, demonstrating how particles can cluster and form larger structures in microgravity. Supported by NASA's Biological and Physical Sciences Division, insights from the Fluid Particles Experiment show how particles behave in space. Microgravity changes how particles move, affecting everything from the physics of fire suppression to how plants grow. Here on Earth, the findings could inform our understanding of pollen dispersion, algal blooms, plastic pollution, and how storms stir up and distribute sea salt. **Credit:** NASA International Space Station Expedition 73, Zena Cardman

https://go.nasa.gov/44q9s6i



Microscopic Movers of the Respiratory System. This scanning electron microscope image shows a human airway tissue model, colored green, covered with pink hair-like structures called cilia. In their natural environment, cilia beat constantly — sweeping foreign particles, such as bacteria and dust, toward the throat to be expelled from the body. NASA's Biological and Physical Sciences Division uses these human airway models to study how exposure to lunar dust and ionizing radiation may affect ciliary function and respiratory health. By understanding how these critical defense mechanisms respond to the hazards of space exploration, researchers can develop strategies to protect astronaut health during future missions to the Moon, Mars, and beyond. **Credit:** Piyumi Wijesekara, NASA Ames Research Center/Blue Marble Space; Jonathan M. Franks and Donna B. Stolz, University of Pittsburgh; Xi Ren, Carnegie Mellon University

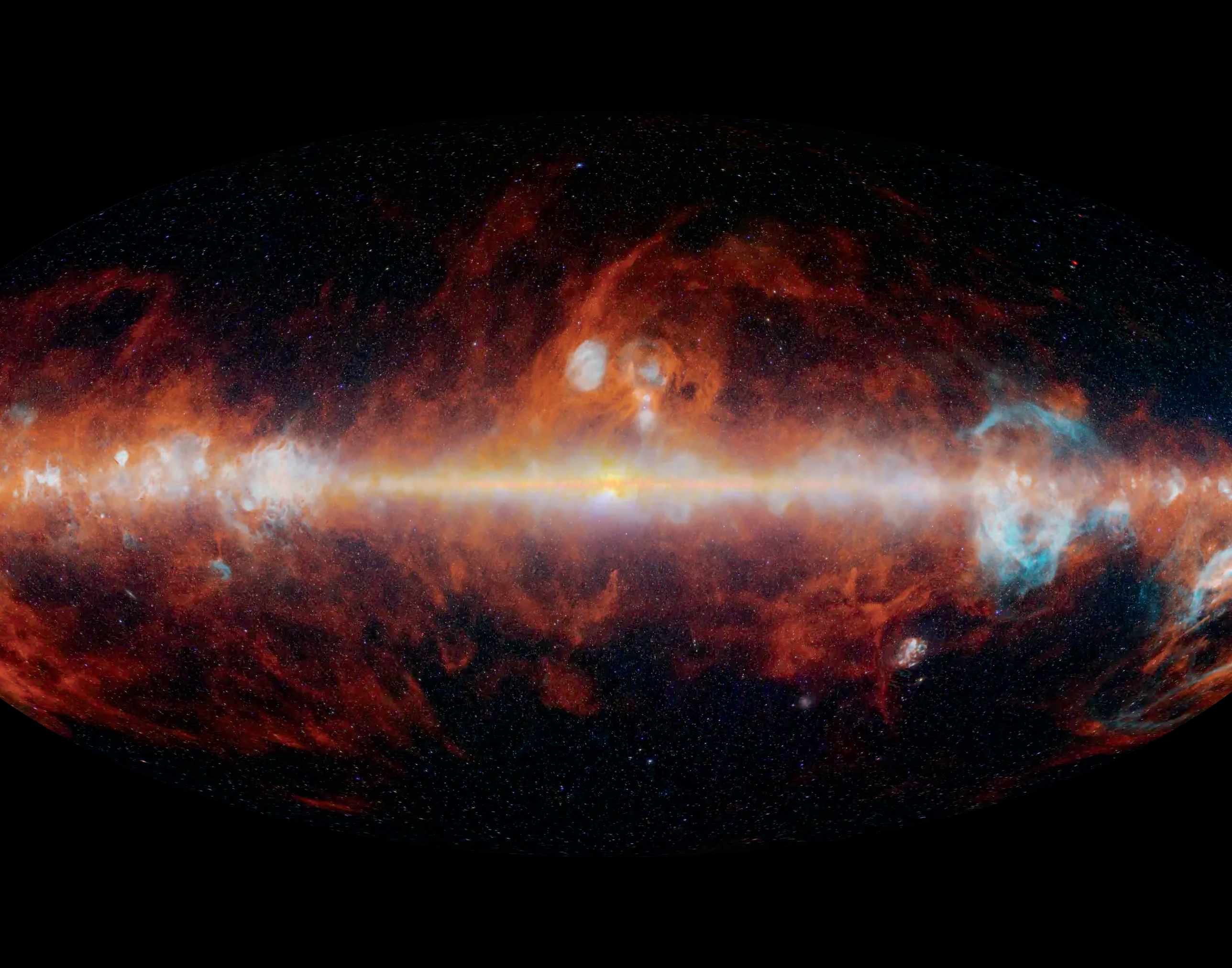
April 2027

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June 2027

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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2	3	4	5	6 New Moon	7	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11	12	13 First Quarter	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 Full Moon	21	22
23 30	24 31 Memorial Day	25	26	27	28 Last Quarter	29



June 2027

First Sky Map From NASA's SPHEREx Observatory. NASA's SPHEREx (Spectro-Photometer for the History of the Universe, Epoch of Reionization and Ices Explorer) Observatory has mapped the entire sky in 102 infrared colors, as seen in this image released on December 18, 2025. This image features a selection of colors emitted primarily by stars (blue, green, and white), hot hydrogen gas (blue), and cosmic dust (red). While not visible to the human eye, these 102 infrared wavelengths of light are prevalent in the cosmos, and observing the entire sky this way enables scientists to answer big questions, including how a dramatic event that occurred in the first billionth of a trillionth of a trillionth of a second after the big bang influenced the distribution of hundreds of millions of galaxies in our universe. Scientists will also use these data to study how galaxies have changed over the universe's nearly 14-billion-year history and learn about the distribution of key ingredients for life in our own galaxy. **Credit:** NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)-Caltech

https://go.nasa.gov/4veTisk



Hubble Light Show Around Rapidly Dying Star. This spectacular view from NASA's Hubble Space Telescope shows the Egg Nebula, a scene sculpted by ejected stardust. Like a yolk nestled within an egg white, a dying star is embedded in the nebula's dense central dust cloud, creating a cosmic light show. The symmetrical patterns captured by Hubble are too orderly to result from a violent explosion like a supernova. Instead, the arcs, lobes, and central dust cloud likely stem from a coordinated series of outbursts in the star's carbon-enriched core. Aged stars like this one create and release dust that eventually coalesce into star systems, including our own solar system about 4.5 billion years ago. **Credit:** NASA, European Space Agency (ESA), Bruce Balick (University of Washington)

May 2027

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July 2027

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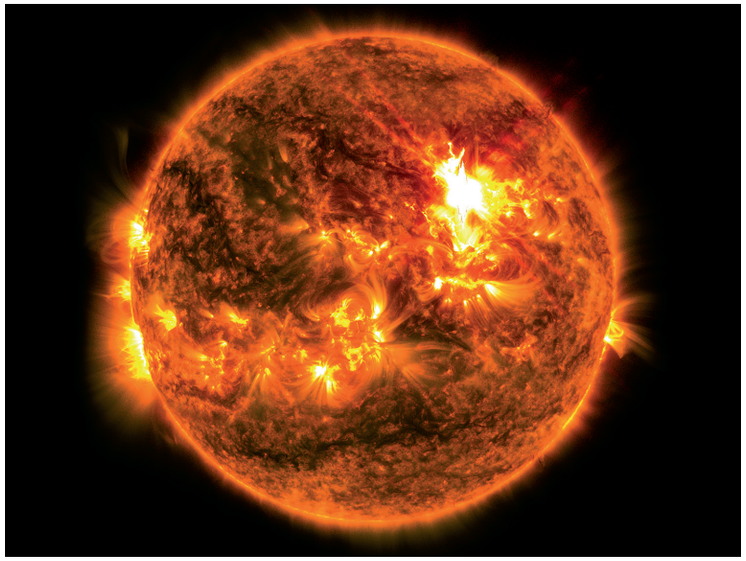
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4 New Moon	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 First Quarter	12
13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18 Juneteenth National Independence Day (observed date)	19 Full Moon
20 Father's Day	21	22	23	24	25	26
27 Last Quarter	28	29	30			



July 2027

Aurora Cinnamon Roll. An intense auroral display danced in the shape of a cinnamon roll over Fort Yukon, Alaska, on March 5, 2022. This image faces east, with the Fort Yukon Long Range Radar Site in the foreground. After this auroral substorm, the LAMP (Loss through Auroral Microburst Pulsations) sounding rocket launched and successfully captured data about pulsating auroras. Auroras come in different shapes and colors, waving their ribbons of vibrant green, red, and purple across the sky. Auroras ignite in our skies when energetic particles from space collide with atoms and molecules in the atmosphere. The intense greens in this image indicate collisions between the charged particles and oxygen in Earth's atmosphere. This photo was captured by Vincent Ledvina, a Space Physics Ph.D. student at the University of Alaska Fairbanks studying the aurora. Ledvina became interested in NASA science as a volunteer and intern for Aurorasaurus, a NASA citizen science project that invited him to contribute aurora reports. **Credit:** Vincent Ledvina, NASA Aurorasaurus project Ambassador

https://go.nasa.gov/4pdlXLi



The Sun Unleashes a Strong X-class Flare. November 2025 was a particularly active month for the Sun. Seen here is an image of a solar flare, as shown in the bright eruption in the upper right, captured by NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory at 10:04 UTC on November 11, 2025. Solar flares, which are intense flashes of light, do not themselves cause geomagnetic storms but are often associated with coronal mass ejections — giant eruptions of solar particles — that do. Solar flares on November 9, 10, and 11 resulted in coronal mass ejections that triggered the most intense geomagnetic storm of the year, from November 11 to 13, leading to aurora sightings as far south as Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida. **Credit:** NASA/ Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)

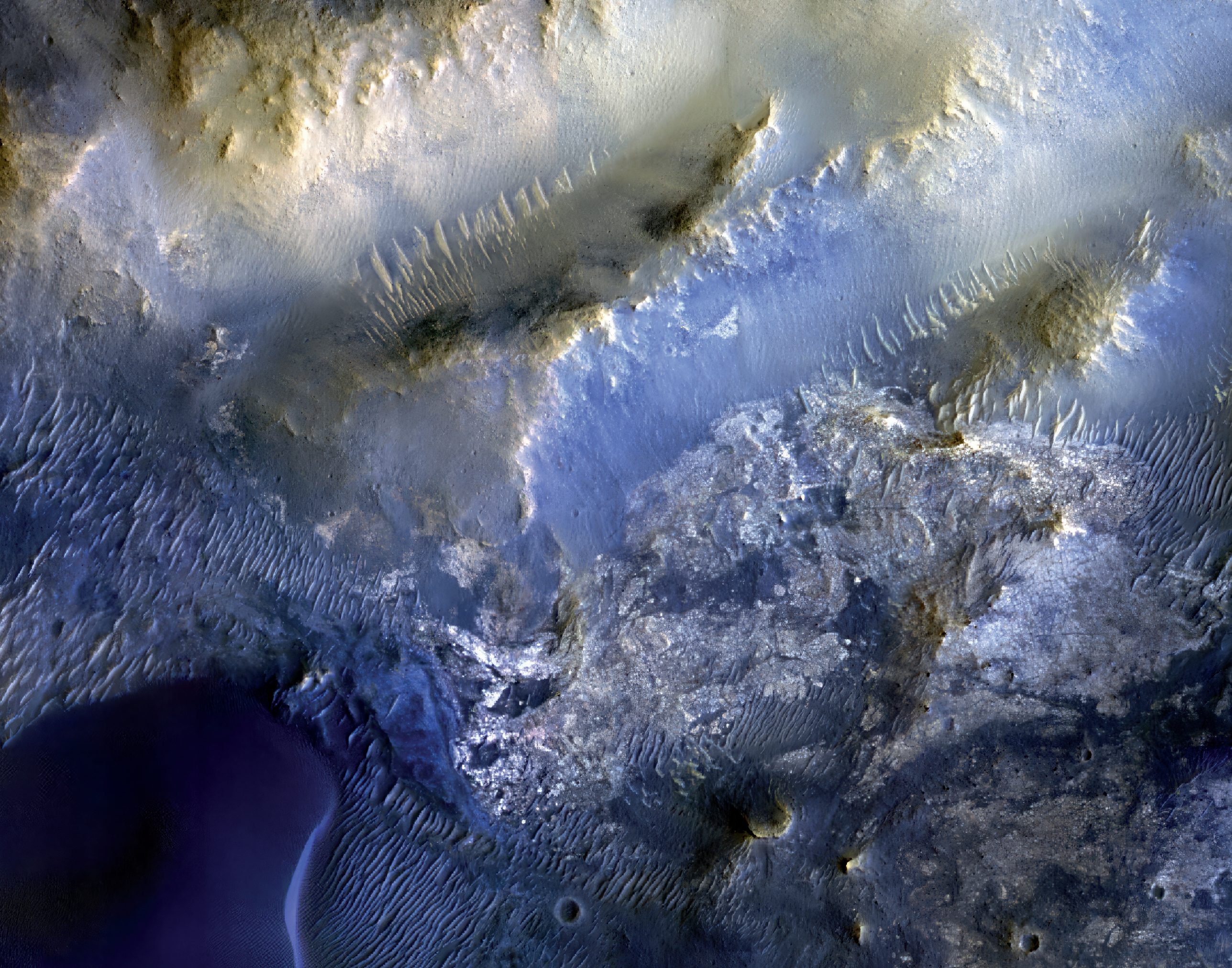
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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New Moon 4	5 Independence Day (observed date)	6	7	8	9	10 First Quarter
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18 Full Moon	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26 Last Quarter	27	28	29	30	31

June 2027

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August 2027

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August 2027

HiRISE-ing to the Occasion After 100,000 Images. This image of plains and wind-sculpted sand dunes in Mars' Syrtis Major region was taken in October 2025 by the HiRISE (High-Resolution Imaging Science Experiment) camera aboard NASA's MRO (Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter). This is the 100,000th image by HiRISE, which has collected data about changes across the Martian surface for more than two decades, helping scientists better understand the planet's evolution and identify safe landing sites and areas of ice deposits critical for human exploration. The area shown here is about 50 miles (80 km) southeast of Jezero Crater, where NASA's Perseverance rover is investigating the composition of surface materials to look for signs of ancient life, water, and other organic materials. **Credit:** NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)-Caltech/University of Arizona

https://go.nasa.gov/4oXJQpu



ESCAPADE Launch. Launched on November 13, 2025, ESCAPADE (Escape and Plasma Acceleration and Dynamics Explorers) is the first coordinated multi-spacecraft orbital science mission to Mars. The twin orbiters will work in tandem to collect data on how space weather affects Mars' distinct "hybrid" magnetosphere and how this dynamic interaction drives atmospheric loss. ESCAPADE's unique dual viewpoint will explore how solar wind strips atmosphere away from Mars to better understand how its climate has changed over time. Information gained from ESCAPADE could help NASA better protect future human and robotic missions to the Red Planet. **Credit:** Blue Origin

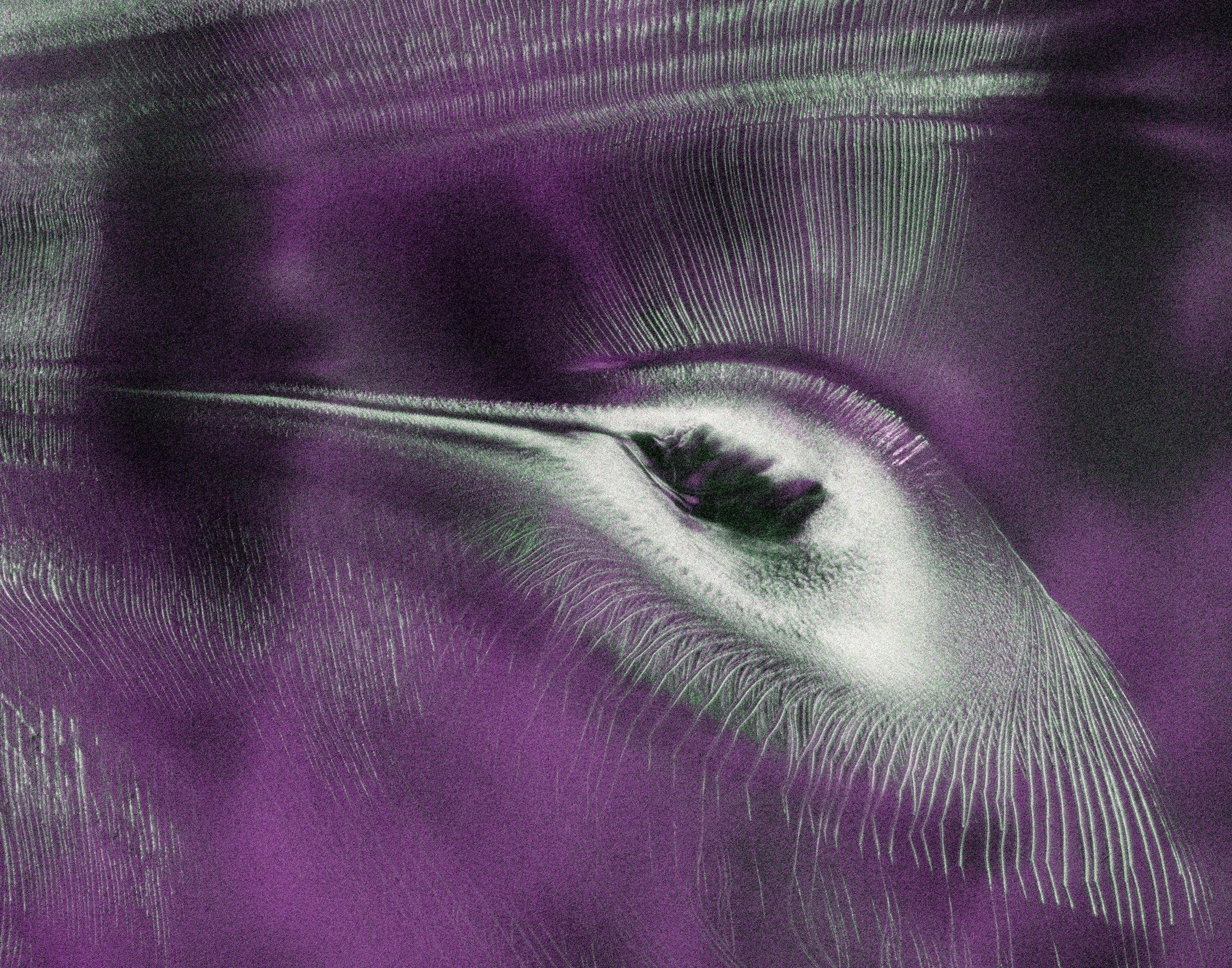
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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8	9 First Quarter	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 Full Moon	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Last Quarter	26	27	28
29	30	31 New Moon				

July 2027

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September 2027

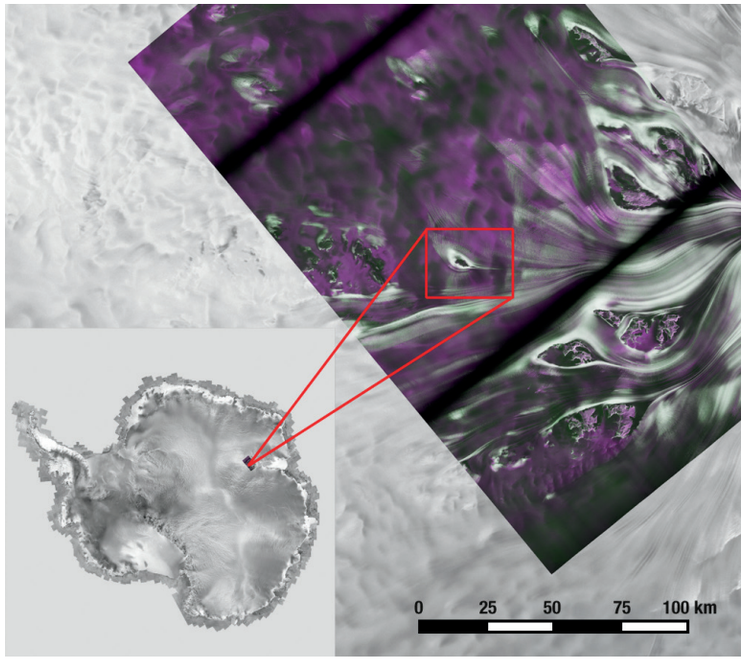
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September 2027

NISAR Captures Mountain Peak Protruding Through the Surrounding Ice. This is an early-engineering, or “candlelight,” NISAR (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) L-band radar image of Nunatak Zaterjavshijsja in East Antarctica, captured on August 24, 2025. NISAR is a joint mission between NASA and ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation). In the scene, a mountain peak protrudes through the ice sheet and is encircled by an active ice stream. As the formation, called a nunatak, obstructs the ice flow, shear and tensile stresses heavily fracture the surrounding surface with crevasses. The colors show differences in the way radar signals interact with and reflect from the ice surface, with green representing the crevasses and magenta representing the smoother, snow-covered areas. Nicknamed “the hummingbird” by the NISAR science team, the image exemplifies one of the mission’s hallmarks: intricately detailed imagery that catches eyes while also offering insights about fundamental Earth processes. In addition to ice, the mission is helping to tell a story of change on our dynamic planet — tracking the deformation of land, monitoring changes in ecosystems like forests and wetlands, and assessing impacts of natural hazards such as landslides and earthquakes. **Credit:** NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)-Caltech

https://go.nasa.gov/3SeQqNI



Seeing Through Ice With NISAR Radar. This early-engineering (“candlelight”) NISAR L-band radar image shows a broader view of East Antarctica near the Amery Ice Shelf, with an inset map marking the scene’s location on the continent. The radar swath captures the upper reaches of the Fisher, Mellor, and Lambert Glaciers, which flow into the ice shelf. Near the center of the highlighted area is Nunatak Zaterjavshijsja, a mountain peak protruding through the surrounding ice. **Credit:** NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)-Caltech

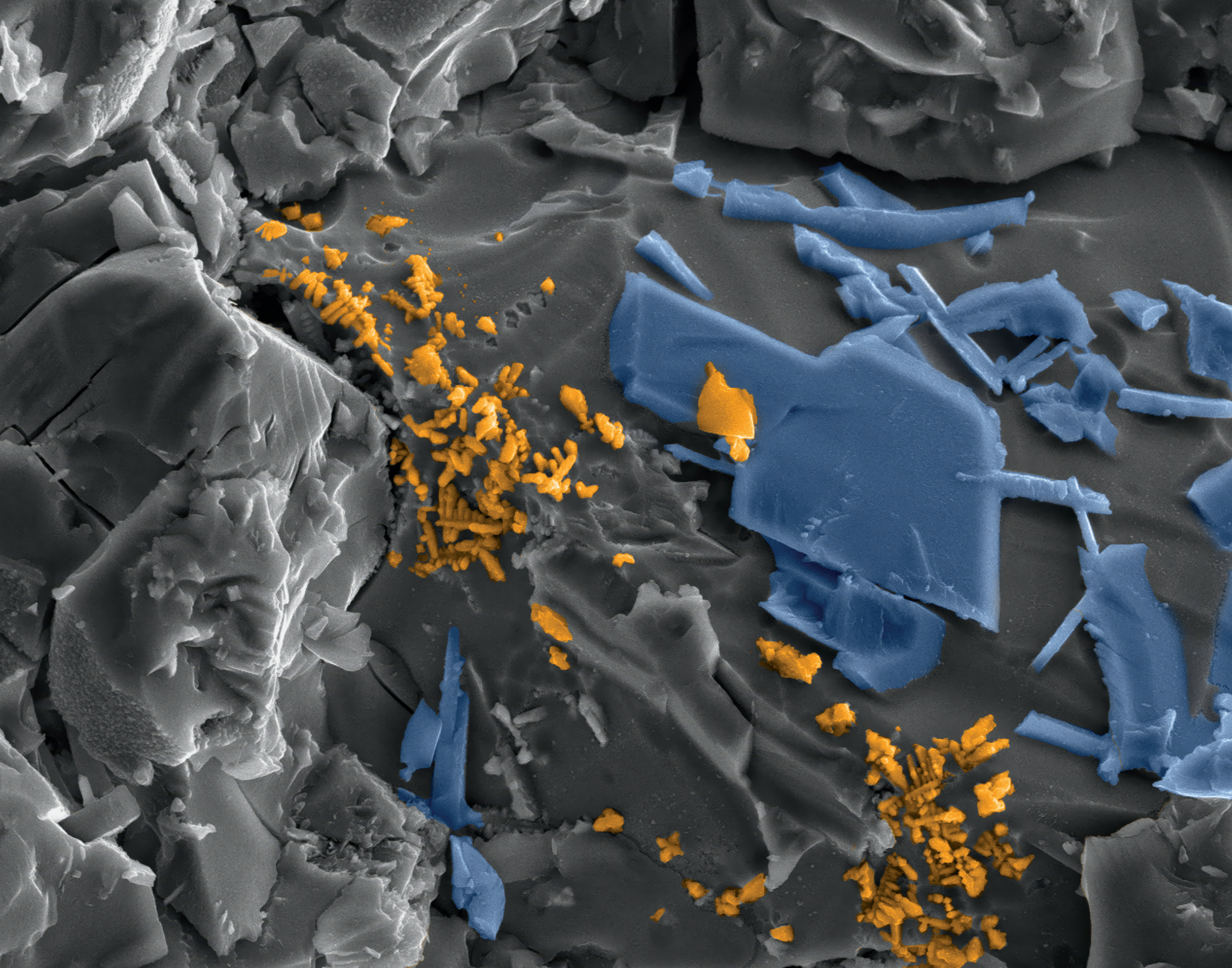
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5	6 Labor Day	7 First Quarter	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15 Full Moon	16	17 Constitution Day	18
19	20	21	22	23 Last Quarter	24	25
26	27	28	29	30 New Moon		

August 2027

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October 2027

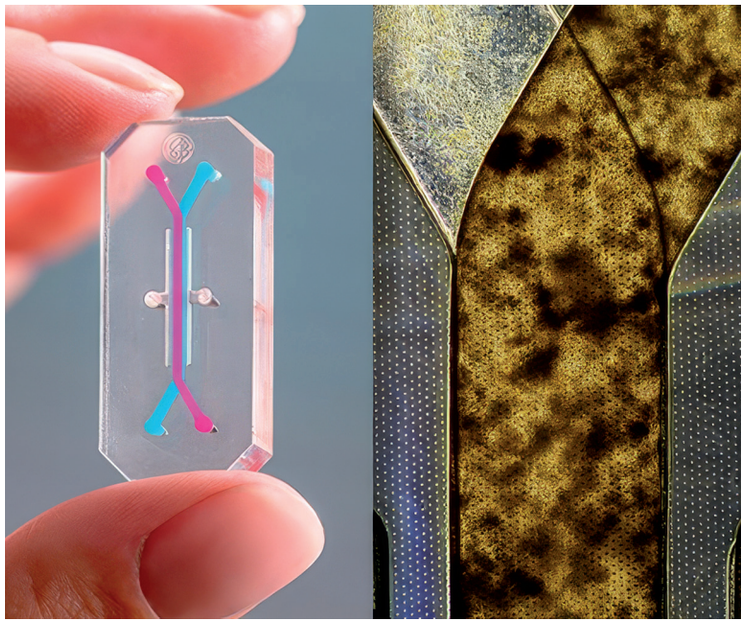
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October 2027

Building Beyond Earth. Building launch pads, roads, and eventually human habitats on the Moon will likely require producing building materials such as cement from lunar regolith, the loose rock and dust that make up the lunar surface. In an experiment conducted within the microgravity environment aboard the International Space Station, researchers treated and heated simulated lunar regolith to investigate how it can be transformed into durable construction materials. The result, highlighted in yellow and blue in this February 2022 scanning electron microscope image, shows the newly formed structures that turn loose regolith into a durable "geopolymer cement." This MASON (Material Science of Cement Solidification) project is a collaboration with the German Aerospace Center and is combined with the MICS (Microgravity Investigation of Cement Solidification) project. Supported by NASA's Biological and Physical Sciences Division, these studies are advancing technologies that could enable sustainable construction using resources available on the Moon. **Credit:** NASA, Expedition 71 Crew, Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology (MMPACT), MASON-MICS Project

https://go.nasa.gov/463MnVm



Organ Chips for Deep Space Health. AVATAR (A Virtual Astronaut Tissue Analog Response) uses organ-on-a-chip devices containing astronaut-derived cells to study how deep space stressors, including radiation and microgravity, may affect human health during missions. Using samples of the Artemis II astronauts' own blood cells, researchers created bone marrow chips that flew alongside the astronauts. This research could provide valuable information about how each astronaut responds to the unique conditions of space and inform the development of countermeasures and personalized medical kits for future missions. For other government agencies and health organizations, AVATAR could contribute to advances in safer and faster drug testing and personalized medicine on Earth. **Credit:** NASA, Wyss Institute, Emulate

September 2027

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November 2027

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28	29	30				

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 First Quarter	8	9
10	11 Columbus Day Indigenous Peoples' Day	12	13	14	15 Full Moon	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 Last Quarter	23
24 31 Halloween	25	26	27	28	29 New Moon	30



November 2027

Goodnight, Earth. NASA's Artemis II crew captured this image of "Earthset" on April 6, 2026, as they traveled around the Moon. The astronauts' view of the far side of the lunar surface, rarely seen by humans, provided both stunning imagery as well as unique science observations. The crew trained extensively with lunar scientists to recognize surface features, such as impact craters and ancient lava flows, describing in detail the nuances in textures, shapes, and colors. The crew's preparation included classroom instruction and field geology training in Moon-like environments on Earth, such as Iceland. Data, imagery, and observations collected by the Artemis II astronauts will support the selection of future landing sites at the lunar South Pole region and contribute to planning for sustained human exploration of the Moon and future missions to Mars. **Credit:** NASA

https://go.nasa.gov/4xUMBh5



Artemis Science Team Inaugurates Science Evaluation Room. For the first time, a science team was embedded with mission control during a lunar mission when NASA's Artemis II crew made its journey to the Moon from April 1–10, 2026. Working from the specially built SER (Science Evaluation Room) at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, a team of scientists who are experts in impact cratering, volcanism, tectonism, and lunar ice provided real-time data analysis and guidance to the Artemis II crew. This image, taken in early June 2025, shows the science team conducting its first mission simulation in the new SER. **Credit:** NASA/ Robert Markowitz

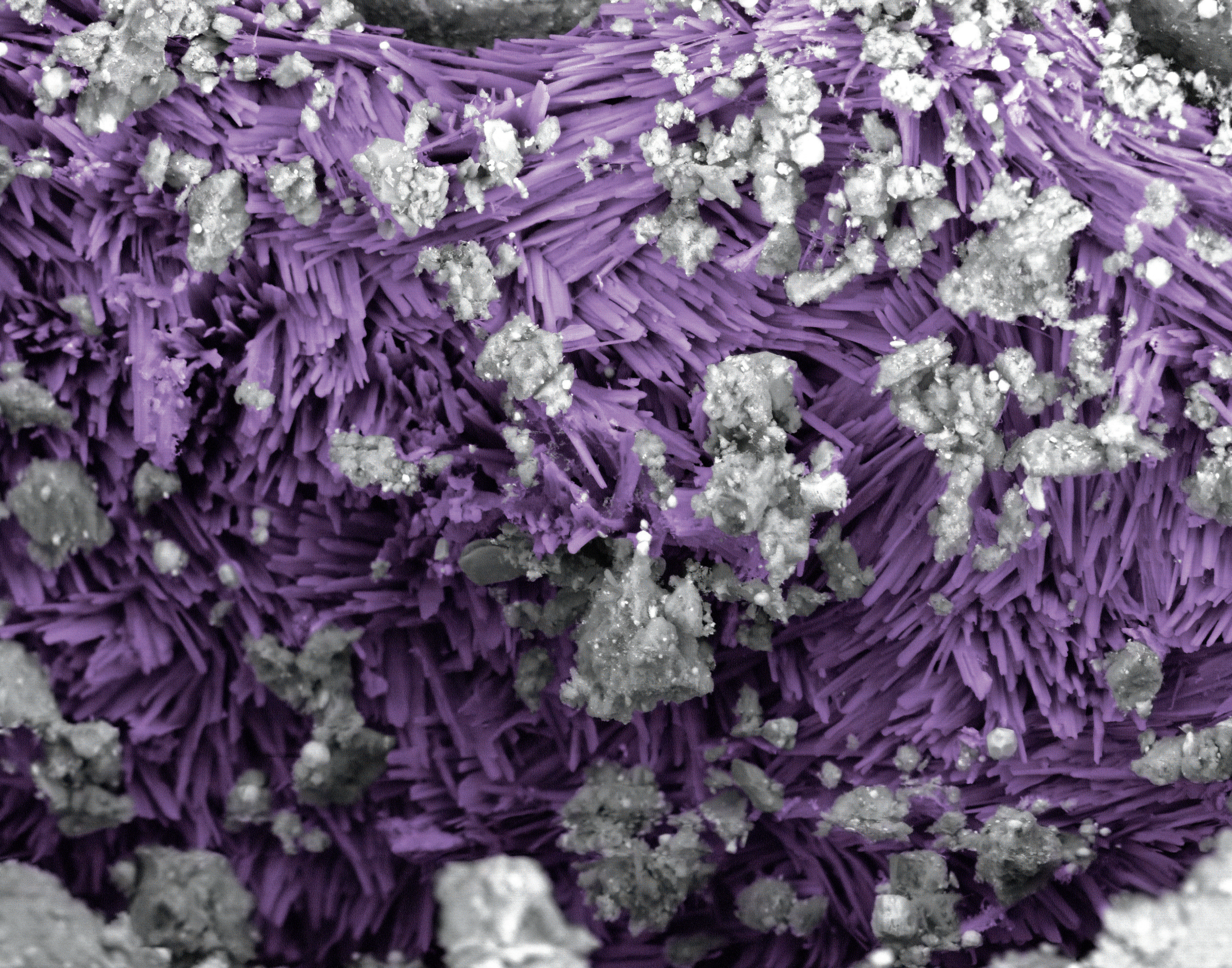
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14 Full Moon	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 Last Quarter	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day	26	27
28 New Moon	29	30				

October 2027

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December 2027

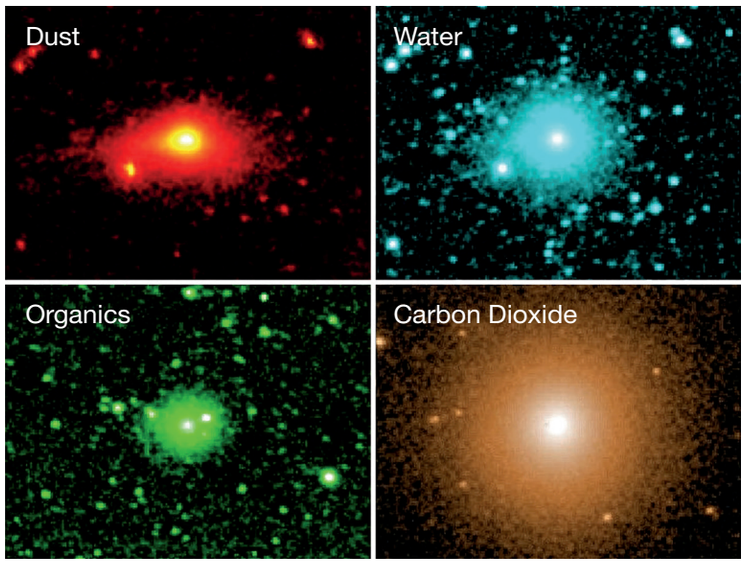
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December 2027

Discoveries From Asteroid Bennu. On September 24, 2023, NASA's OSIRIS-REx (Origins, Spectral Interpretation, Resource Identification, and Security–Regolith Explorer) mission delivered a hefty, pristine sample of asteroid Bennu's surface materials to Earth. Since then, researchers have found molecules in the samples that are key to life on Earth. They also found indications of a history of saltwater that could have helped those compounds interact and combine. This image, released on January 29, 2025, shows hydrated sodium carbonate, a sodium salt that may be left over from brine evaporation. The particle is smaller than 1 micrometer and is shown in false color (purple) to highlight detail. Studying asteroid samples directly from the source and uncontaminated by Earth's environment provides unprecedented insight into the origins of our solar system. Even more discoveries may be made by future researchers, as portions of the sample have been preserved for study using more advanced technologies when they become available. **Credit:** Rob Wardell/Tim McCoy/Smithsonian Institution; **Colorization:** Heather Roper/University of Arizona

https://go.nasa.gov/466Q3WG



NASA's SPHEREx Examines Comet 3I/ATLAS's Coma. After an interstellar comet was first spotted on July 1, 2025, by the NASA-funded ATLAS (Asteroid Terrestrial-impact Last Alert System) observatory in Chile, instruments on more than a dozen NASA spacecraft pivoted to collect data about the comet's unique behavior and composition. Only the third interstellar object identified entering our solar system, comet 3I/ATLAS posed no danger to Earth and provided groundbreaking data. The images here, showing the infrared light emitted by the dust, water, organic molecules, and carbon dioxide in 3I/ATLAS's coma, were captured December 8–15, 2025, by NASA's SPHEREx (Spectro-Photometer for the History of the Universe, Epoch of Reionization and Ices Explorer) mission. **Credit:** NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)-Caltech

November 2027

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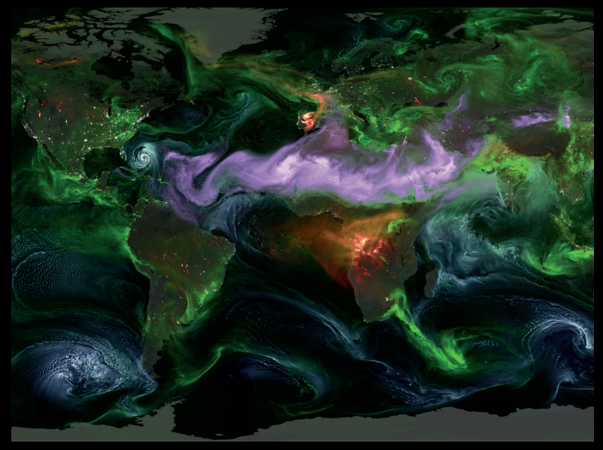
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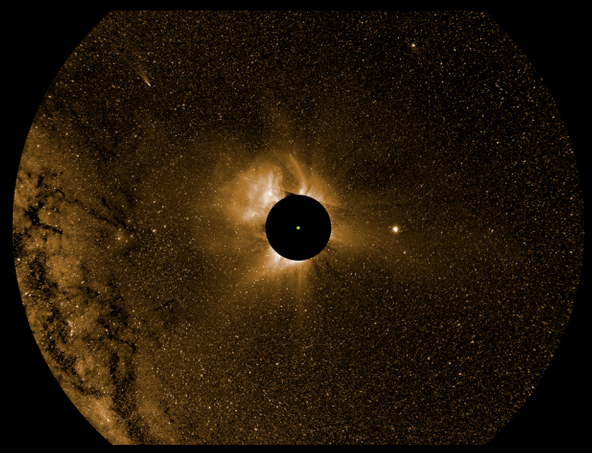
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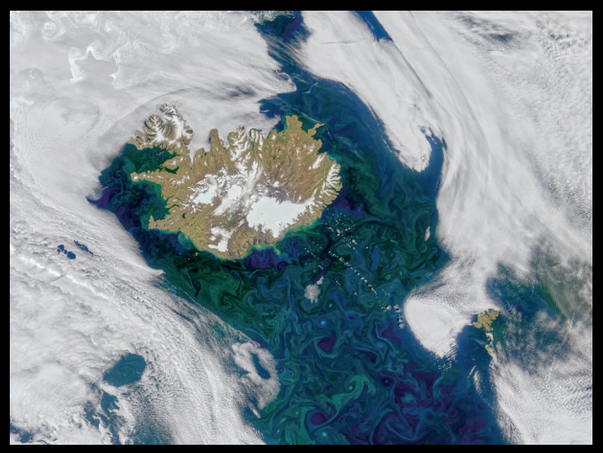
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			1	2	3	4
5	6 First Quarter	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Full Moon	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 Last Quarter	21	22	23	24 Christmas Day (observed date)	25
26	27 New Moon	28	29	30	31 New Year's Day (observed date)	

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration





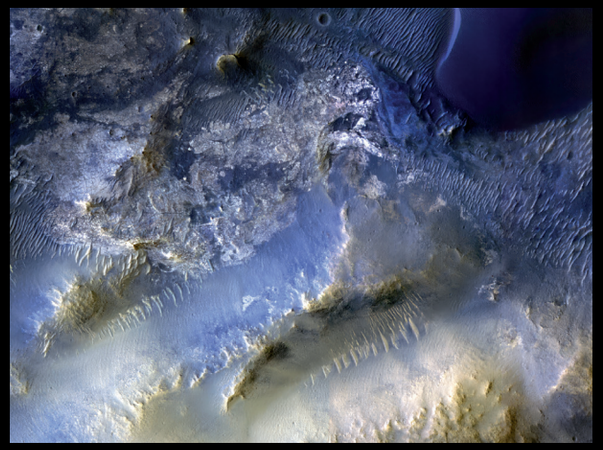


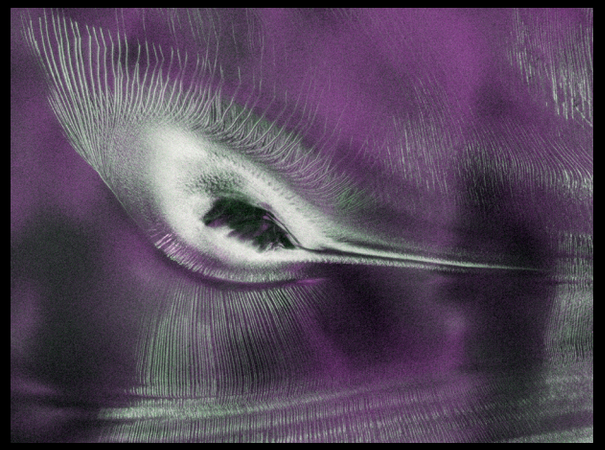


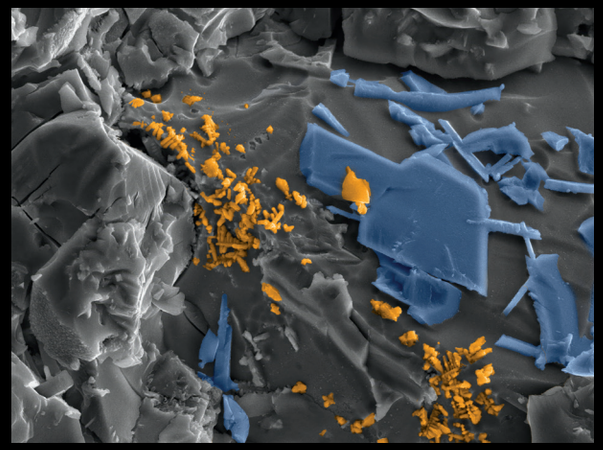




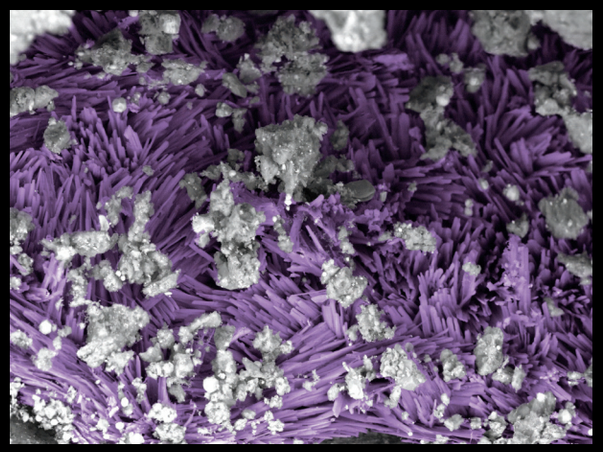












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