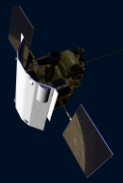
How NASA Space Assets Observed Comet ISON

(items in yellow successfully observed the comet)

For more information, visit:
http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/ison

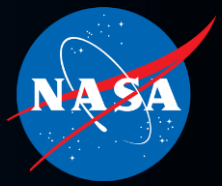
Deep Impact imaged ISON for the first time on January 17 and 18, 2013, from 493 million miles away



MESSENGER observed ISON as it passed by Mercury on November 19th on its way to the Sun

SOHO observed ISON as it plunged through the Sun's corona in November during perihelion

Hubble observed ISON in April-May and October. Hubble may see remnants (if any) in December



STEREO observed ISON as it passed by on its way to Sun in October

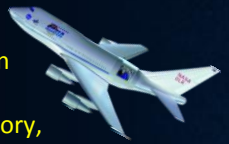
Astronauts aboard the International Space Station observed Comet ISON on November 23, 2013

In January and March, Swift observed ISON in X-ray and UV when it was 460 million miles away from the Sun

Curiosity was not able to observe ISON as it passed by Mars.

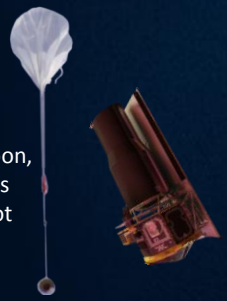
Opportunity was not able to observe ISON as it passed by Mars

In November, Chandra observed ISON with its X-ray instruments



SOFIA, an airborne observatory, captured images of ISON on October 24, 2013, in Infrared

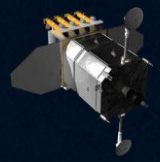
Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter was not able to observe ISON



BRRISON, a sub-orbital balloon, launched successfully, but its instrument failed and did not observe the comet

Spitzer observed ISON on June 13. The comet was 310 million miles away from the Sun

FORTIS, a sounding rocket, launched on November 20, 2013 will obtain ultra-violet spectra from ISON



SDO observed ISON under extreme-ultraviolet light when the comet came closest to the Sun

Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter observed ISON as it passed by Mars on October 1st