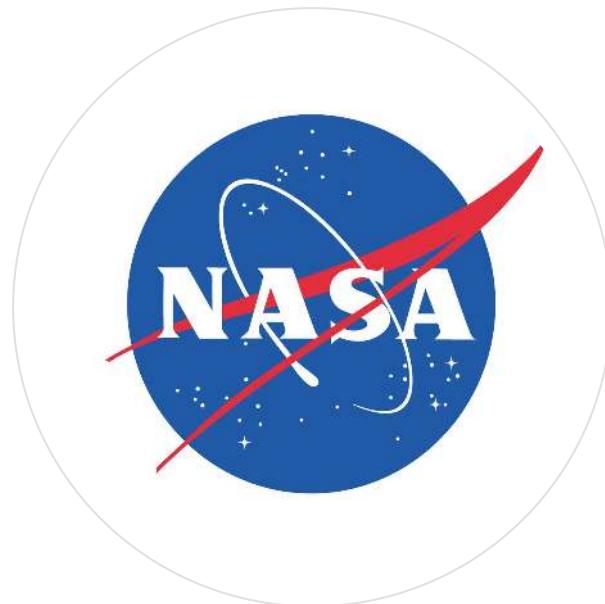


Instagram : @nasa



Posts: 4,464

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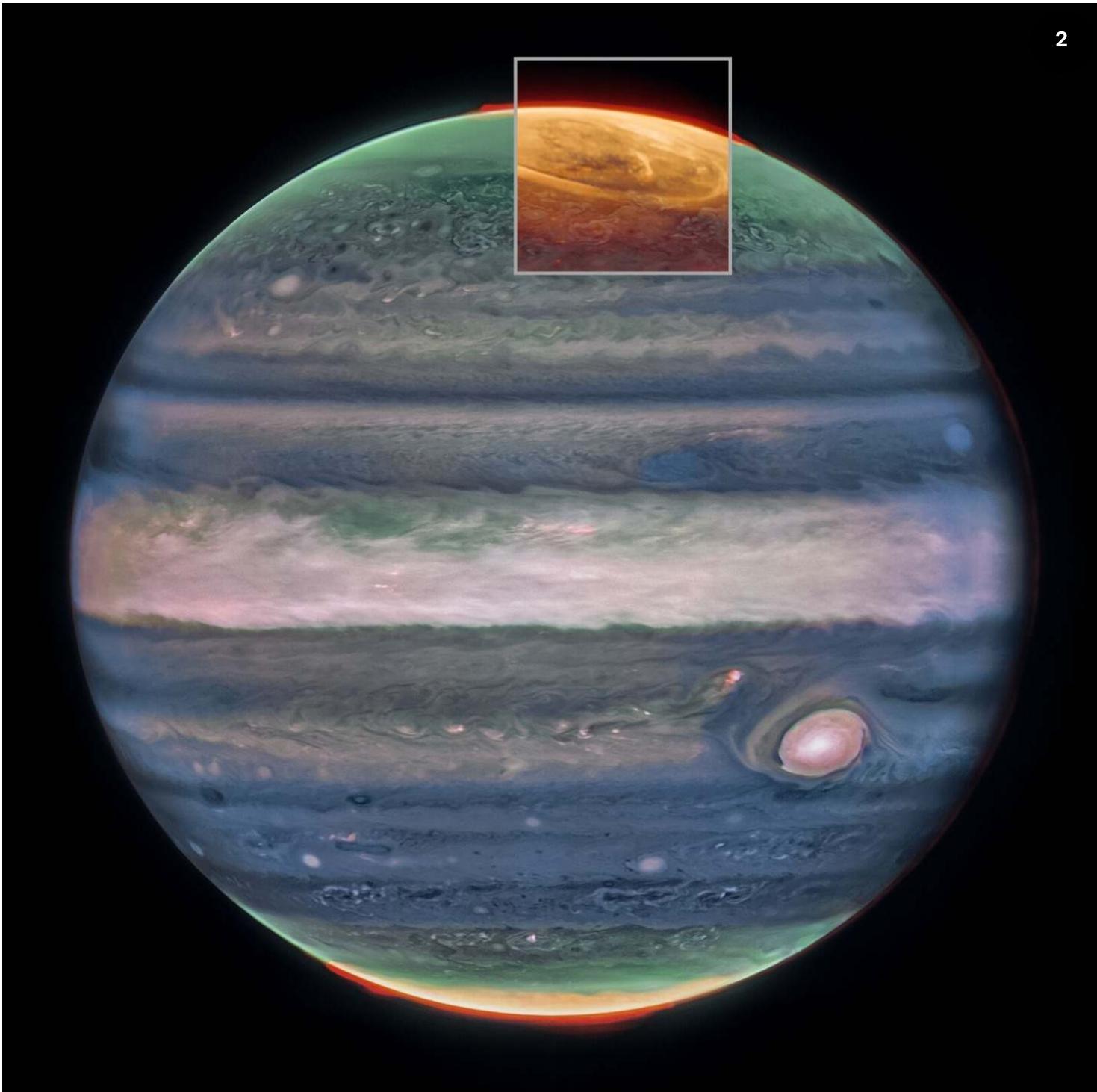
Following: 82

Name: NASA

Bio: 🚀 🌎 Exploring the universe and our home planet. Verification: nasa.gov/socialmedia



Photo by NASA on May 16, 2025. ನಕ್ಷೆ, ಗ್ಲೋಬ್, ರಾಡಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚ್ ನ ಜಿತ್ಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.



More passion, more energy  The amazing dancing lights we can see close to the North and South Poles of Earth happen on other planets, too, and @NASAWebb captured new details of auroras on the biggest planet in our solar system. Observations show that auroras on Jupiter are huge in size and are also hundreds of times more energetic than auroras on Earth. On Earth, auroras are caused by solar storms. When charged particles rain down on the upper atmosphere, it excites gases and causes them to glow colors of red, green, and purple. On Jupiter, there's an additional source of auroras — the magnetic field of the gas giant grabs charged particles from its surroundings, including its tumultuous volcanic moon, Io. Io's estimated 400 volcanoes spew particles that escape the moon's gravity and orbit Jupiter. During a solar storm, a barrage of charged particles is unleashed onto the planet. Jupiter's large and powerful magnetic field captures charged particles and accelerates them to tremendous speeds. These speedy particles slam into the planet's atmosphere at high energies, which excites the gas and causes it to glow. Now, Webb's unique capabilities are providing new insights into the auroras on Jupiter.

The telescope's sensitivity allows astronomers to increase the shutter speed to capture the quick changes of auroral features. Visual descriptions: 1. The planet Jupiter as seen in near-infrared light. Its clouds are dark blue and white in color, with some red spots within the clouds, while its poles are tinged with green, yellow, and red. A box over the North Pole is overlaid with more data in shades of orange, displaying auroras as arcs and rings. 2. The inset area is shown in larger detail. This video is a close-up near-infrared look at Jupiter's North Pole, in shades of orange. Swirling auroras cover the pole. Credit: ESA/Webb, NASA, CSA, J. Nichols (University of Leicester), M. Zamani (ESA/Webb) #NASA #Space #JWST #NASAWebb #Telescope #Jupiter #SolarSystem #Aurora



Photo by NASA on May 09, 2025. ಹಾಗೆನ್ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.



Photo by NASA on June 21, 2025. 1 ಹ್ಯಾಕ್ಟಿ, ಟೆಲಿಸ್ಟೋಂ ಮತ್ತು ಹರ್ಡ್ ನ ಜಿತ್ತಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

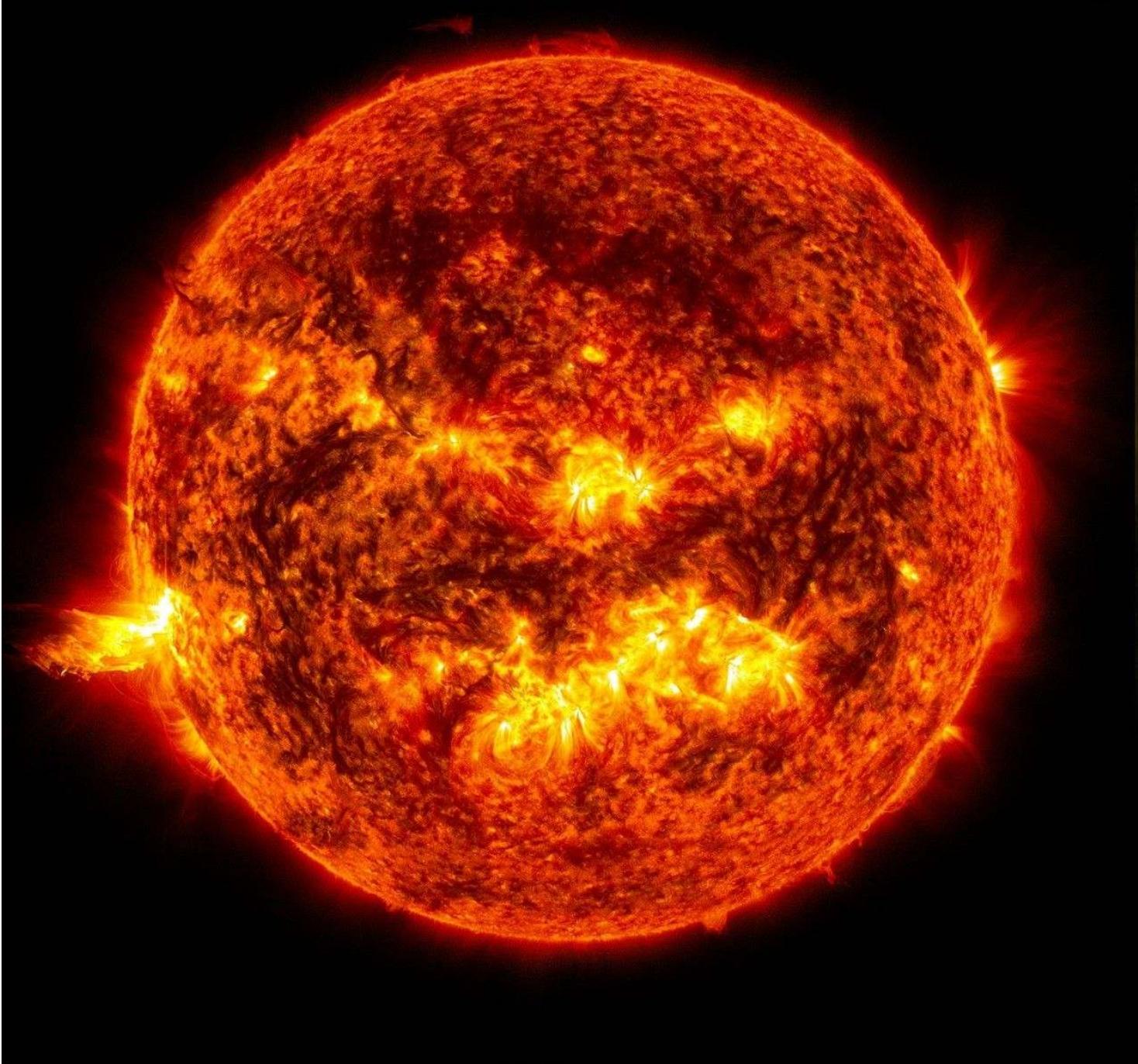


Photo by NASA on June 20, 2025. ಗ್ರಹ, ಗ್ರಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ನ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.



Photo by NASA on June 18, 2025. 1 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನ ಜಿತ್ತಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

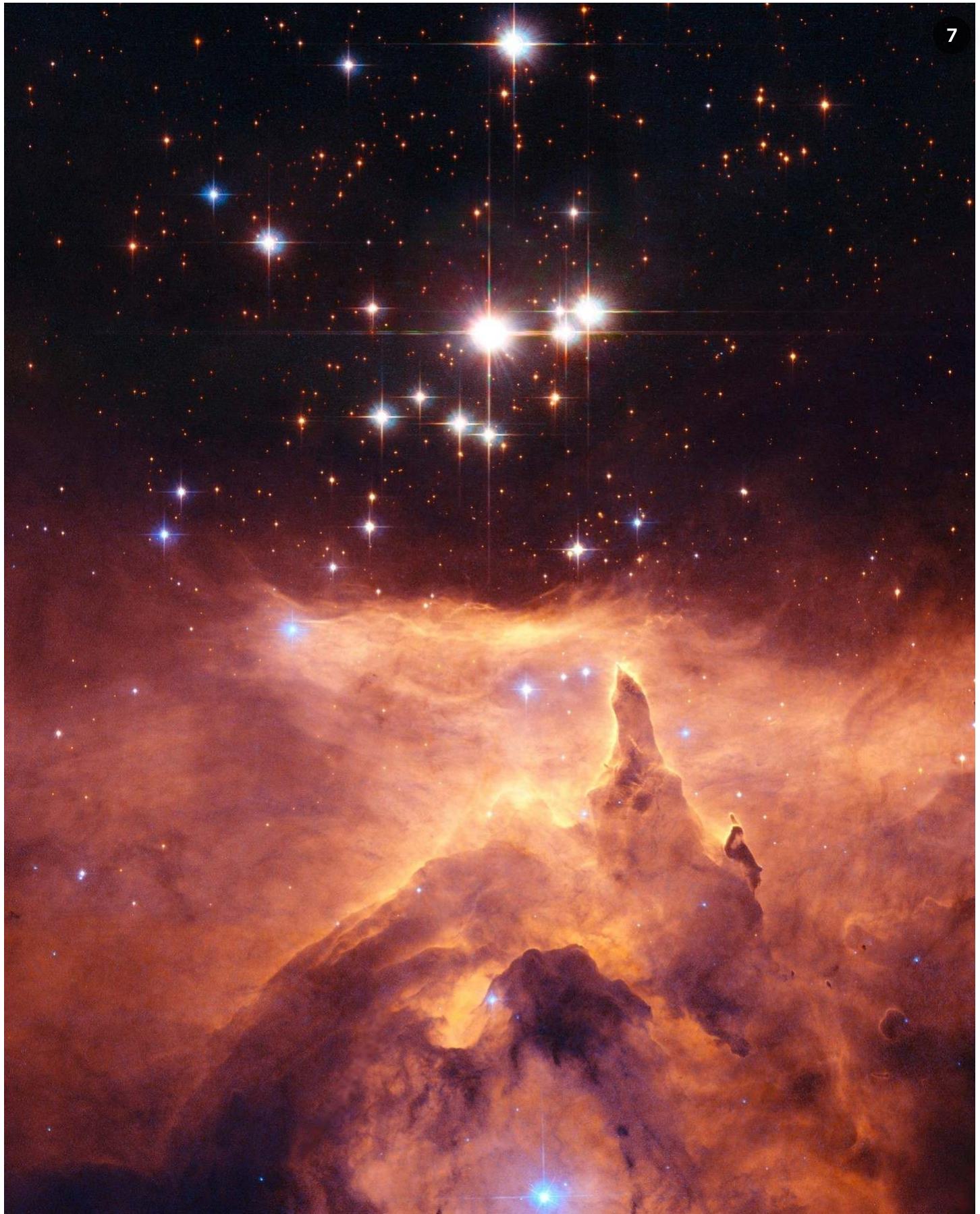


Photo by NASA on June 17, 2025. ಈ ನ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.



Photo by NASA on June 16, 2025. ನಕ್ಷೆ, ಕುಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಜಿತ್ವಾರಿರಬಹುದು.



Photo by NASA on June 13, 2025. ಬಾಹ್ಯಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹರ್ಡ್ ನ ಚಿತ್ರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

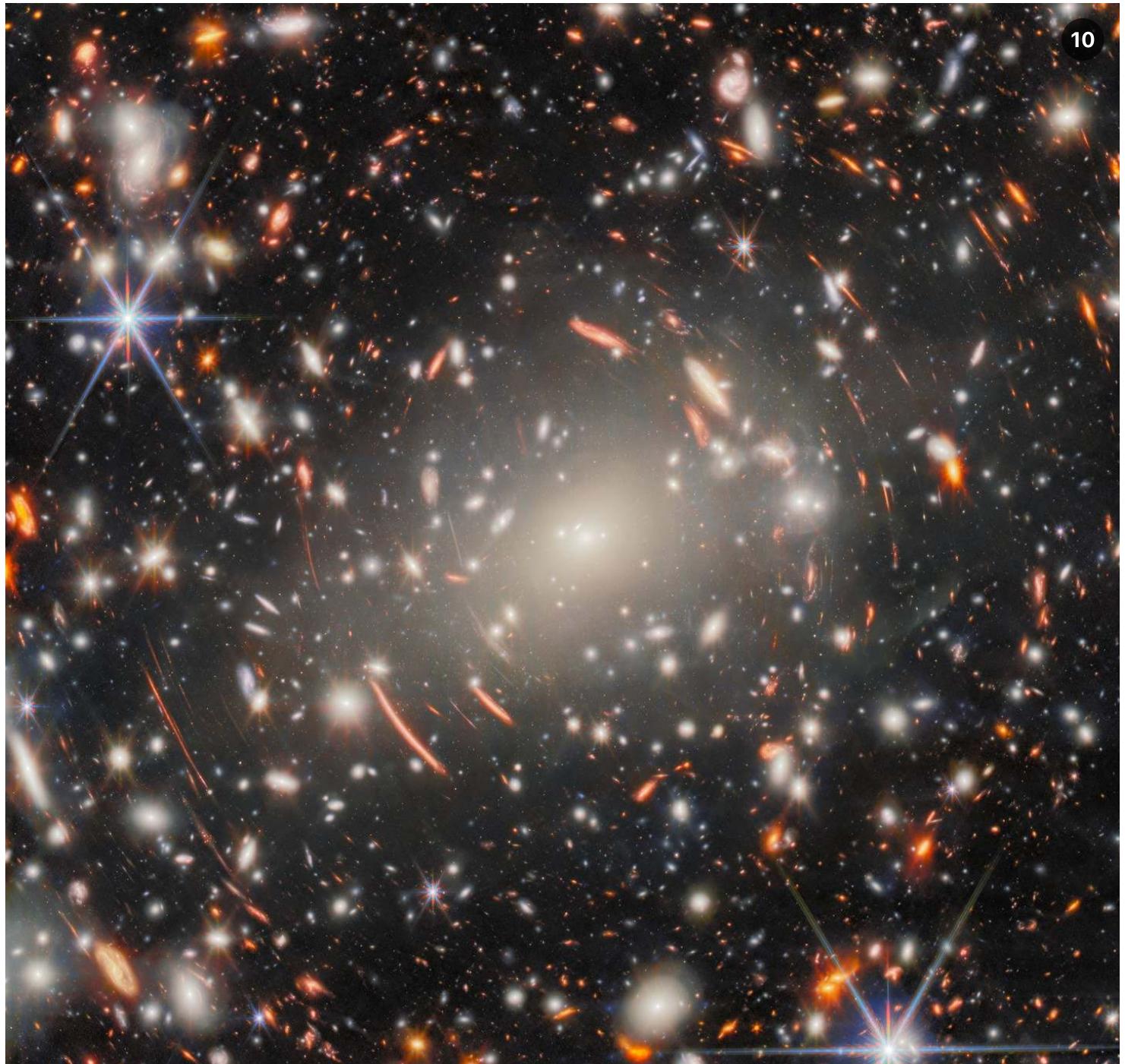


Photo by NASA on June 12, 2025. ಬಾಹ್ಯಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹರ್ಡ್ ನ ಜಿತ್ತವಾರಿರಬಹುದು.

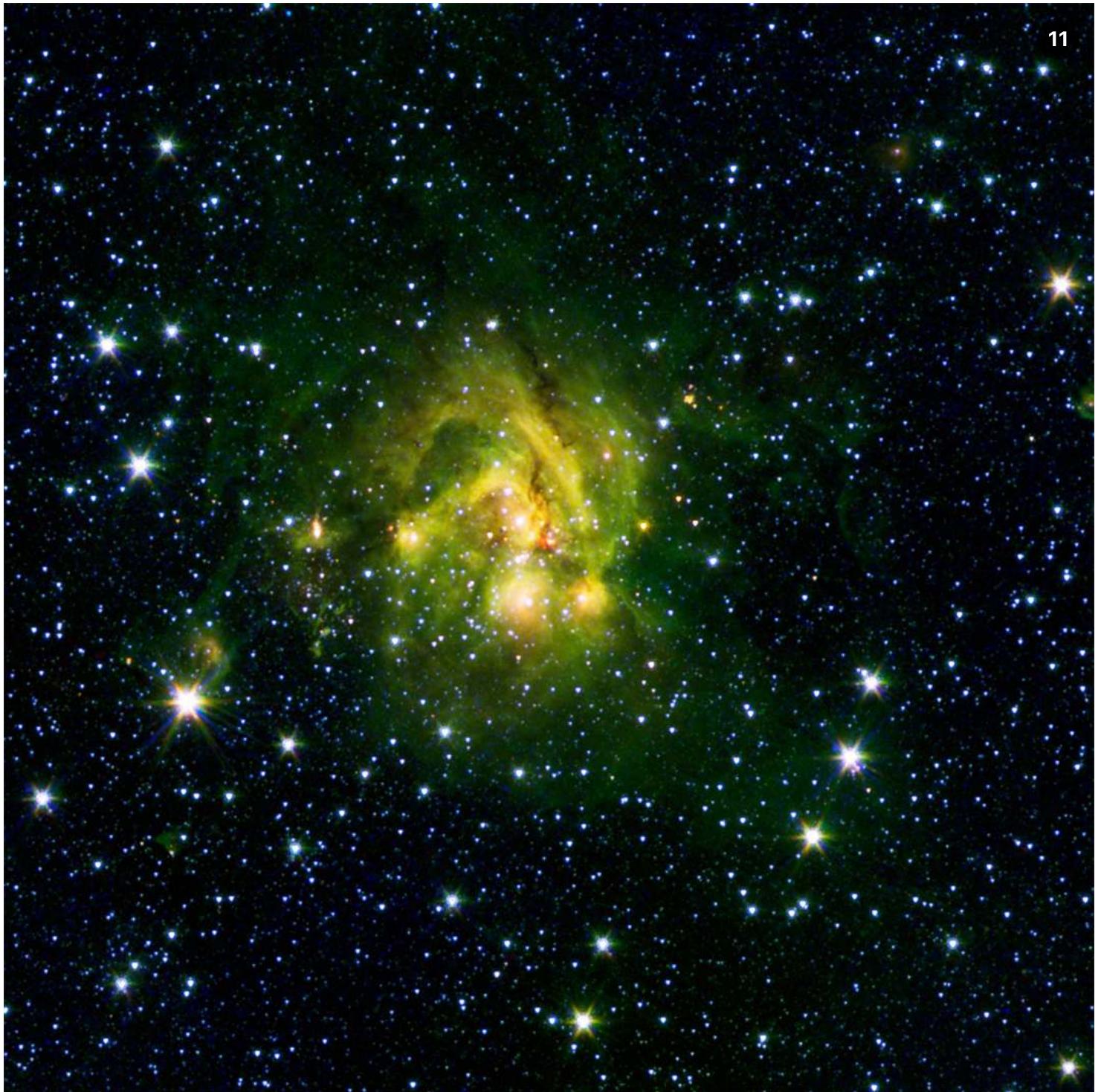
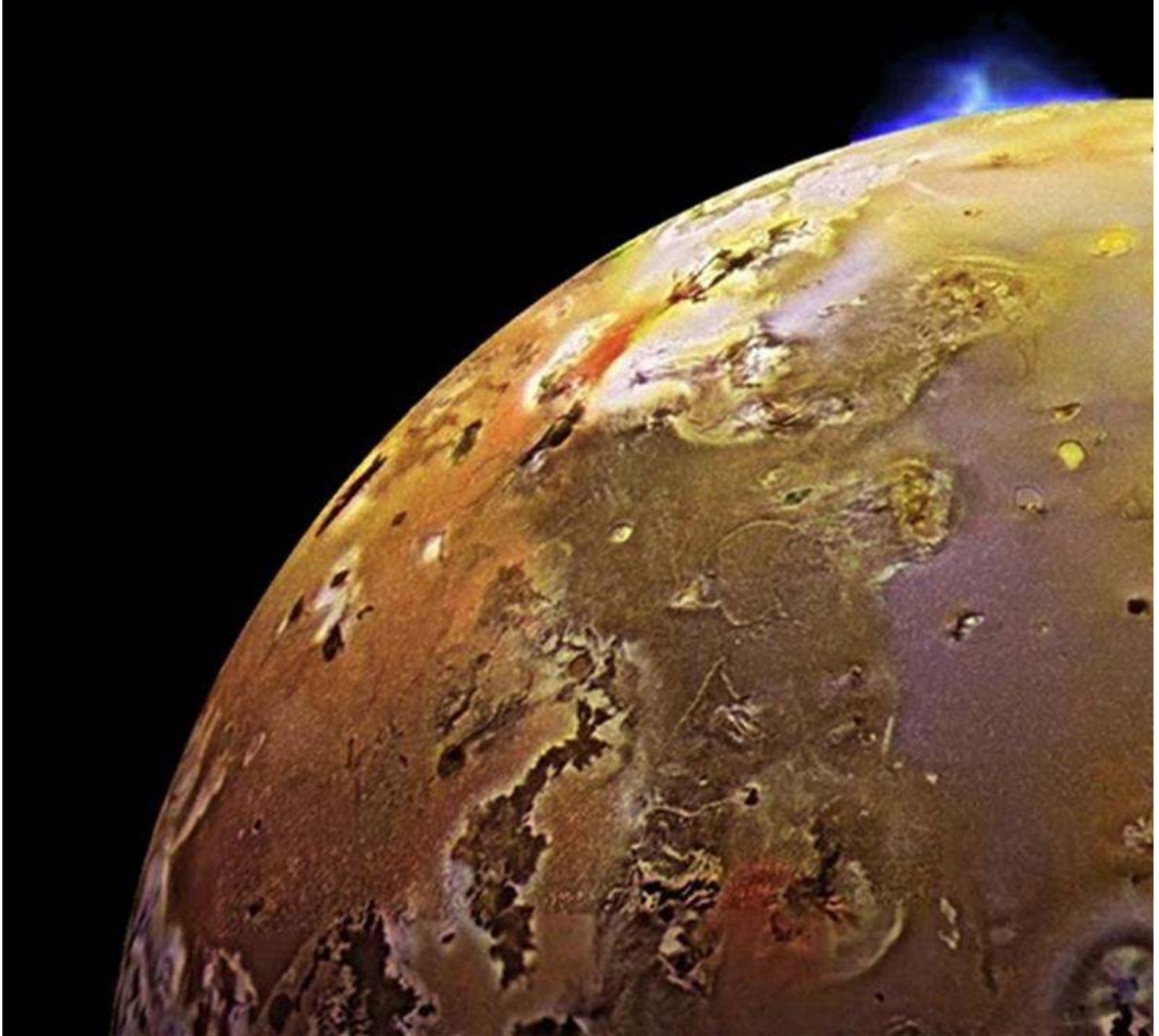


Photo by NASA on June 11, 2025. ಈ ನ ಜಿತ್ಯಾರಿರಬಹುದು.



Photo by NASA on June 10, 2025. ಗ್ರಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು.



Tag someone you lava 🌋 Io, the third-largest moon of Jupiter, is the most volcanically active world in the solar system. Extreme tidal forces from the gas giant (and nearby moons Ganymede and Europa) generate tremendous heat within Io, triggering eruptions from the moon's subsurface crust. Though Io has hundreds of huge volcanoes, it was still an impressive sight for NASA's Galileo spacecraft to spot an eruption in action when it flew past the moon in 1997. Launched in 1989, Galileo was the first spacecraft to enter Jupiter's orbit, studying the planet and its moons for nearly 10 years. Image description: Half of Io, a shiny, chrome-colored world with a maze of rough patches, is seen from space at a close distance. Near the very top, a small blue burst indicates a volcanic eruption. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech, DLR #NASA #Space #Moon #Io #Jupiter #Volcano #Eruption

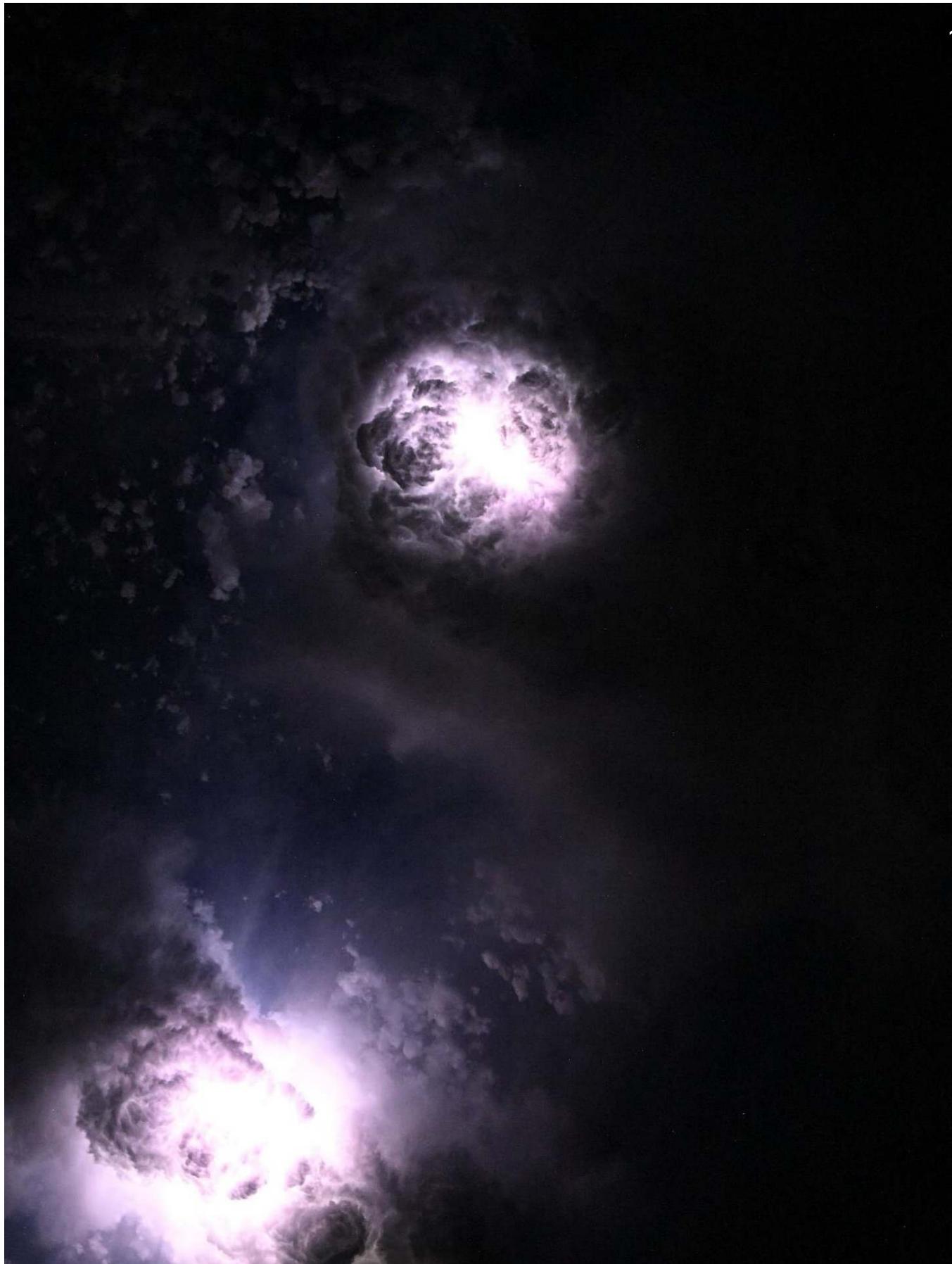


Photo by NASA on June 06, 2025. ಸ್ವಾಕ್ಷರ್ಚಿ, ಹಂಪಳಿಗಳು, ಗೃಹಣ, ಮಿಂಚು ಮತ್ತು ಹರ್ಷ ನ ಜಿತ್ತಾರಿರಬಹುದು.

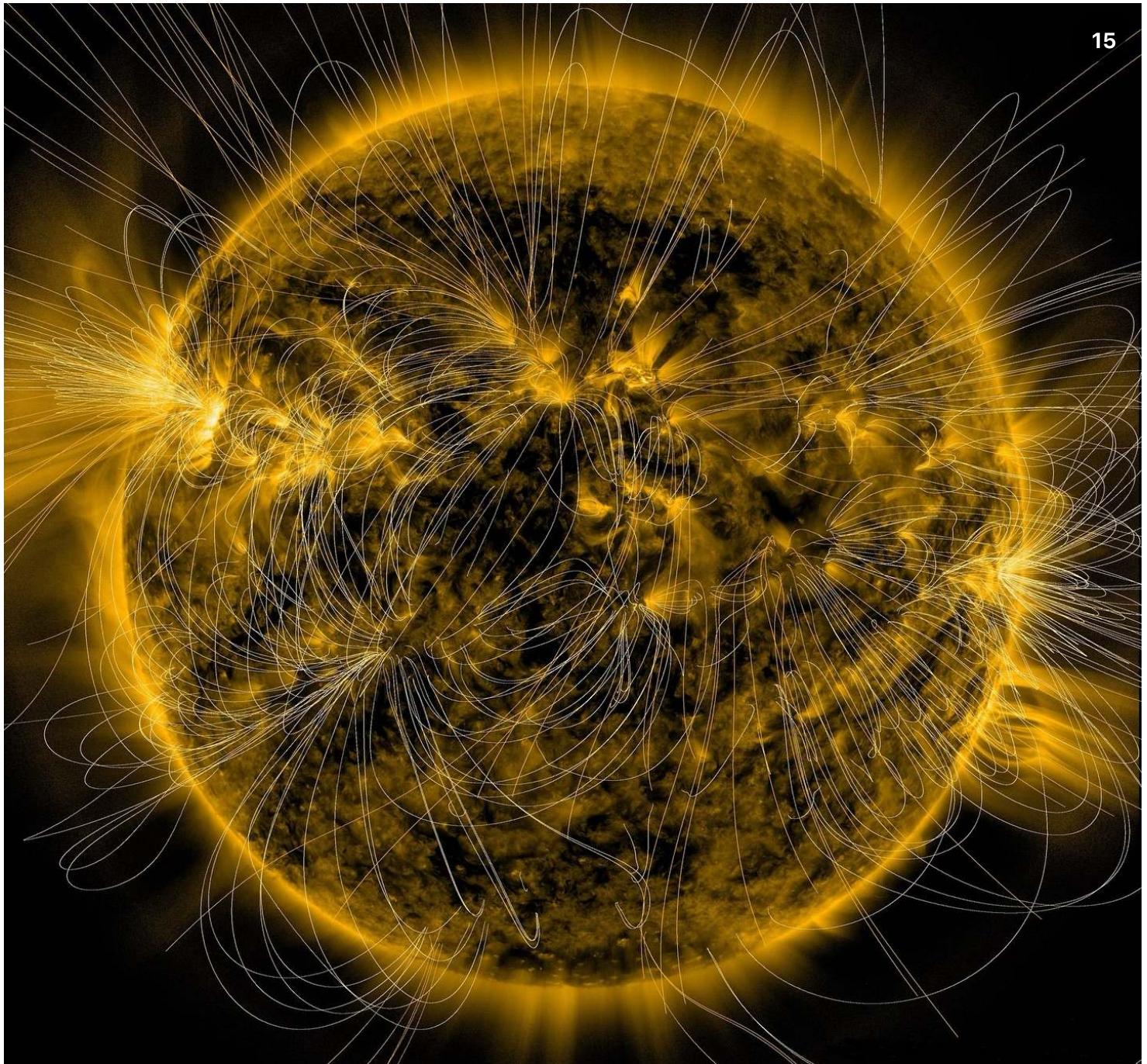
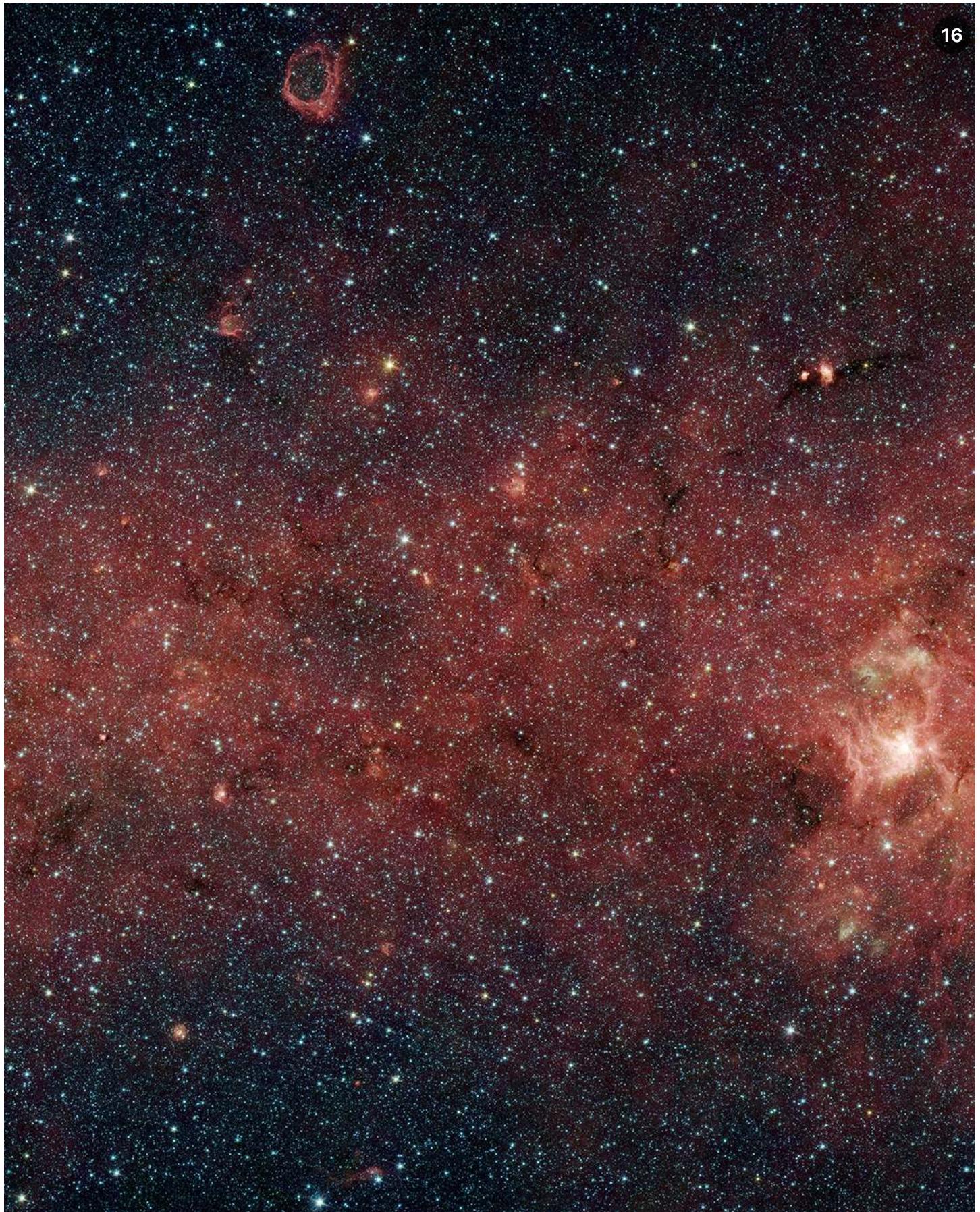


Photo by NASA on June 05, 2025. ಗ್ರಹಣ, ಬಾಹ್ಯಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ನ ಜಿತ್ವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.



Scroll through the Milky Way — in infrared ❤️ In visible light, most of our home galaxy's stars are hidden behind thick clouds of dust and gas. But in the infrared eyes of NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope, distant stars and other features shone with clarity and color.

Infrared light is just beyond the visible spectrum; its waves can pass through dense regions of dust. Humans can't see them, though we can feel them as heat. This Spitzer panorama (first released in 2005) spans 9 degrees of Earth's night sky — about the width of your fist, held out at arm's length. Its infrared data is displayed here in shades of red,

orange, green, and blue. Keep an eye out for bubbles formed by powerful forces from newborn stars, or star clusters in groups of blue, yellow, and green specks. Spitzer, the first telescope to detect light from a planet outside our solar system, launched in 2004 and studied the cosmos until 2020. Its findings are still helping us learn more about our universe. Image description: A highly-detailed, panoramic image of the Milky Way, mostly in shades of red. Bright red clouds and nebulae swirl through the image from left to right, with individual stars of various sizes dotting the entire image. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/University of Wisconsin #NASA #Space #Universe #Telescope #MilkyWay #Panorama

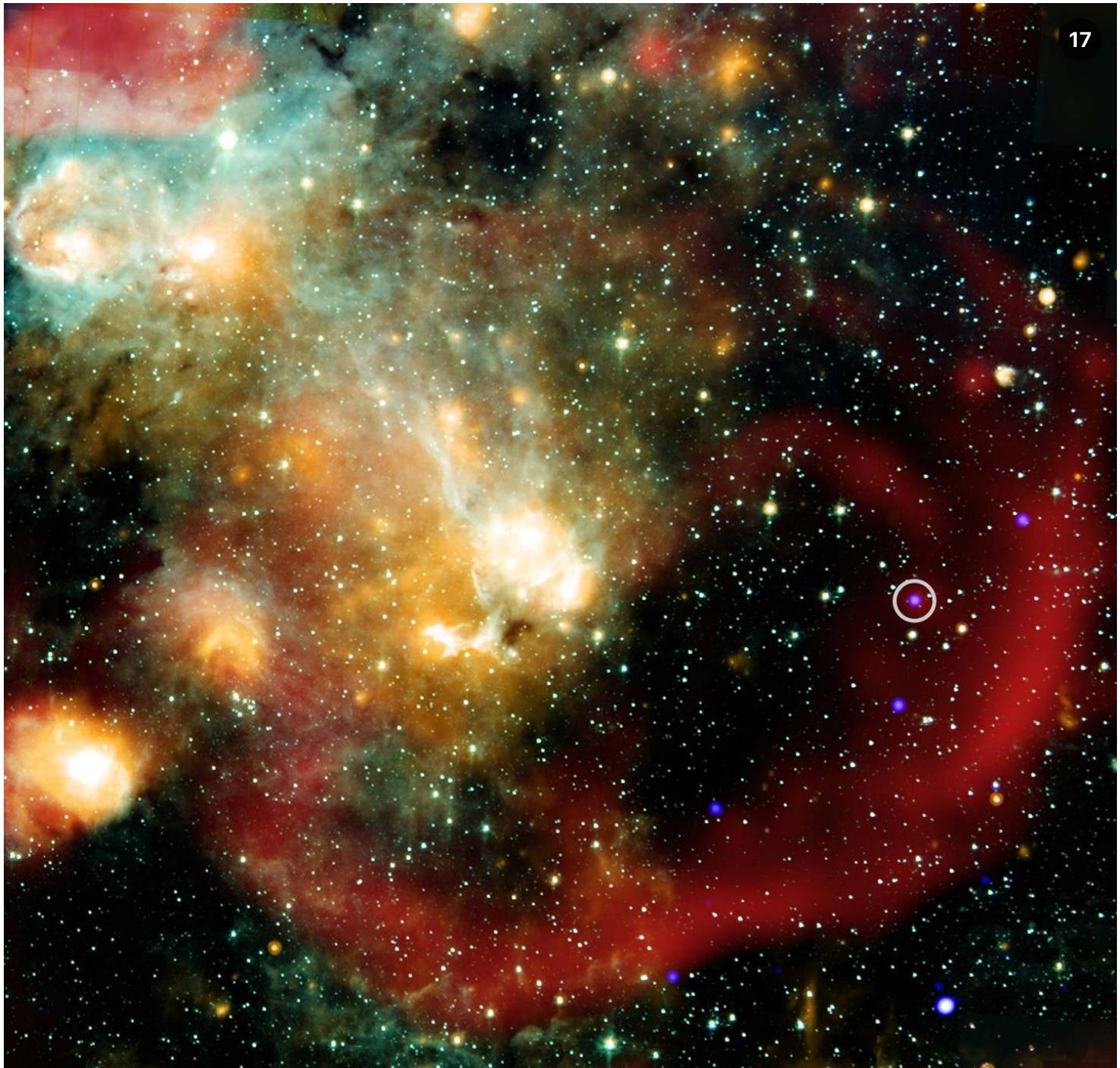
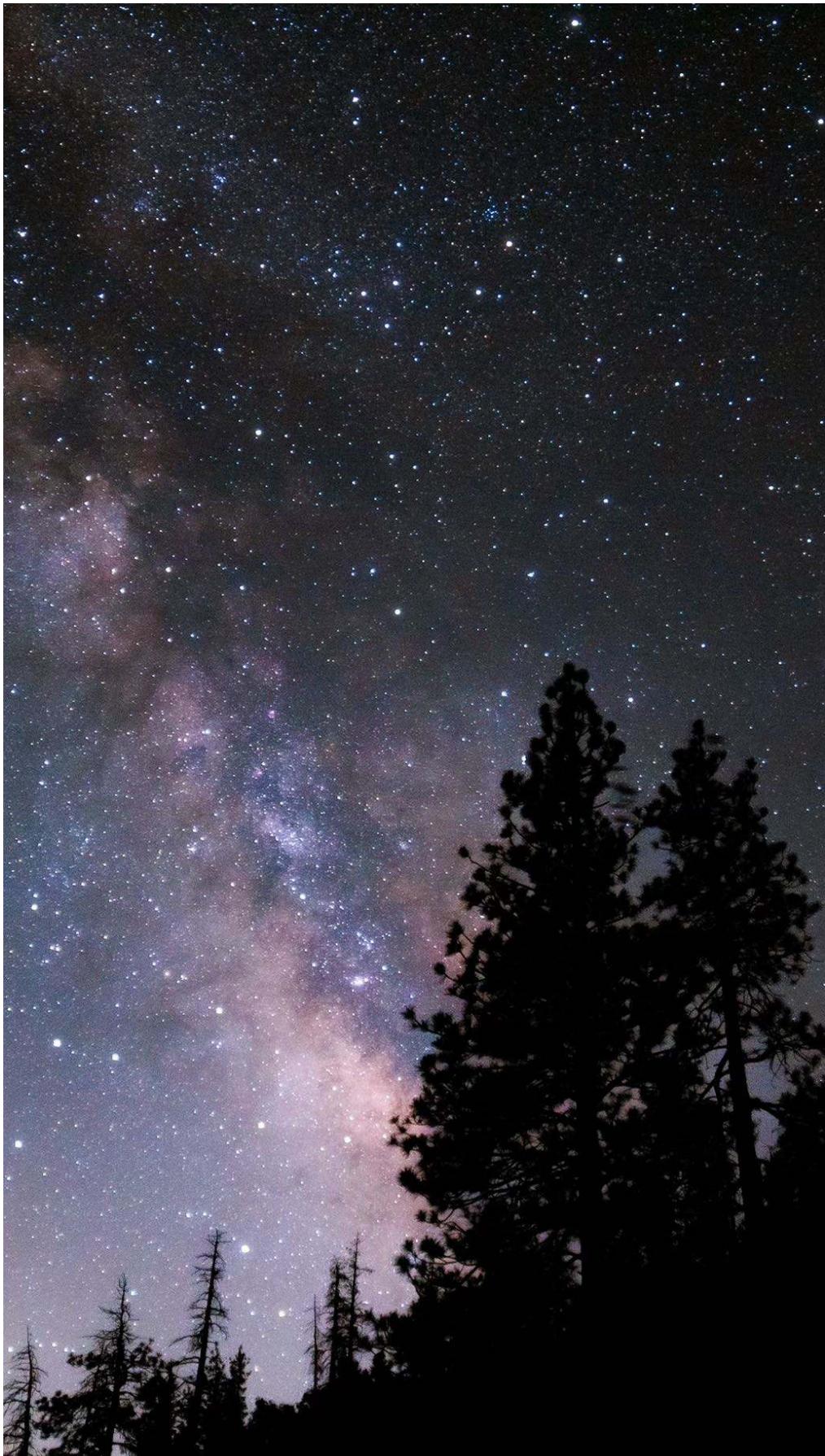


Photo by NASA on June 03, 2025. ಖಾಕ್ಯಾಕಾಶ ಮತ್ತು ಇರ್ಣು ನ ಜಿತ್ತವಾರಿರಬಹುದು.



It's showtime! 🎉 Grab some popcorn and head outside for June's night sky sightings, featuring our solar system's finest: Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, and Saturn. Experience the director's cut: June brings the summer solstice to those north of the equator, which is the winter solstice for those south of the equator. This year, the solstice starts on June 20th if you're in the Northern Hemisphere. This is when the Sun is above the horizon longer than any other day, making it the longest day of the year. The situation is reversed for the Southern Hemisphere, where it's the shortest day of the year. Catch views of our galaxy

during the Milky Way ""Core Season.""" This is the time of year when the Milky Way is most visible as a faint band of hazy light arching across the sky all night. You'll need to be under dark skies, away from bright city lights, if you want to try and see it. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech Thumbnail credit: Preston Dyches #NASA #Space #WhatsUp #ThingsToDo #Skywatching #Stargazing #NightSky #Astronomy



Photo by NASA on May 29, 2025. ഫോട്ടോ നാസയിൽനിന്ന്.



Driving on the Moon? Hot dog! 🌭 This vehicle – which looks like the front half of a famous sausage-shaped car – is one of many lunar rover concepts created for the Apollo program. Part of preparation for the missions was figuring out a design for a lunar vehicle that would allow astronauts a greater range of mobility. Designers had a lot to consider when creating a Moon rover: weak gravity, a lack of atmosphere, and extreme temperature, to name a few. These factors, frank-ly, imposed severe requirements on the vehicle. Each concept provided data that helped in designing the Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV) that made its debut during the Apollo 15 mission (swipe to see it). The LRV, which did not end up being glizzy-shaped, drove at a blistering 5 miles per hour (8 km per hour). Astronaut Dave Scott said of the first trip on the Moon, "This is a super way to travel ... This is great ... and it's easy to drive ... No problem at all." Sounds like a bun-believable experience. During their 67-hour stay on the Moon, Scott and fellow astronaut Jim Irwin used the LRV to make three separate motor trips to explore the rim of Hadley Rille, deep crater edges, and the Apennine Mountains. The LRV more than met its goal of increasing movement, as Scott

and Irwin covered almost four times as much lunar terrain as the total covered by the crews of the Apollo 11, 12, and 14 missions before them. Image descriptions: 1. An astronaut stands near a lunar rover concept that looks like the front half of the Weinermobile attached by a hose to a platform with large fan-like wheels. The front half has the same wheels, as well as an open hatch on the side and small windows in the front. The photo is in black and white. 2. At right, astronaut Jim Irwin works at the LRV on the Moon. The rover looks noticeably different from the concept vehicle in the previous image. It has four tires that look more like ones you'd see on a car, except they are made of wire. The high gain antenna stands out on the rover's right side. St. George crater appears in the distance behind Irwin's head. Credit: NASA #NASA #Apollo #VehicleDesign #HotDog #NowWereHungry

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