



Composite image of EIT 196 A and MN illustration of the Solar Interior, 2001
Extreme Hot
Extreme Ultraviolet Photograph with Data-driven Illustration
 Two solar research instruments have yielded data that are combined in this image. An illustration of the sun's interior is based on more than a million data points from the Mission for Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS) mission, which measures sound waves reverberating through the sun. The layers are colored corresponding to temperature. The red, the hottest and, therefore, the faster sound waves travel. The distinctive red layer is a shear zone between the faster-rotating outer layer and the slower interior. This shear is thought to generate the magnetic fields that emerge through the surface, interacting with gases to cause the turbulence that the other instrument, the Extreme Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (EIT), sees there.
 Courtesy of NASA/STP and MMS Consortium



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Brockhaven National Laboratory
 The magnetic field surrounding a superconducting magnet is represented here in false color that varies with the strength of the field. This happens to be the field surrounding one of the 1,743 magnets that surround the Brookhaven heavy ion Collider, a particle accelerator at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The magnetic fields push and pull particles around the 3.4-mile circumference ring.