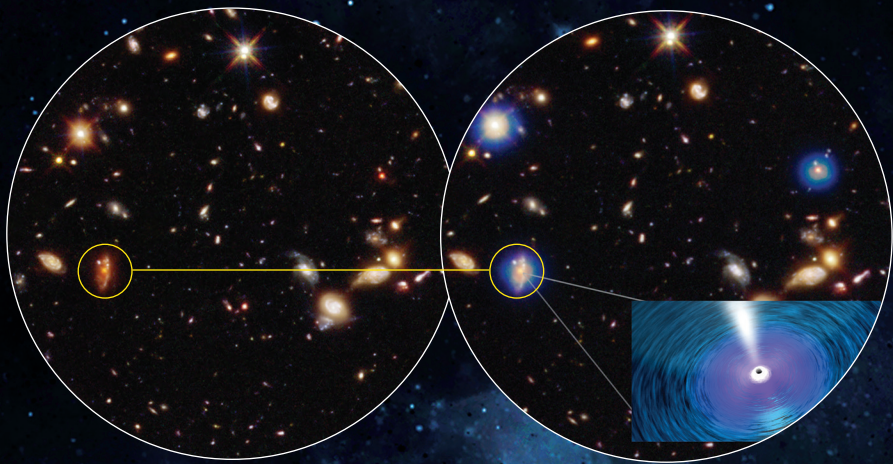


25 Years of COSMIC REVELATION



70 trillion bytes of raw data generated since the beginning of its mission, the equivalent of streaming over **9.8** million songs.

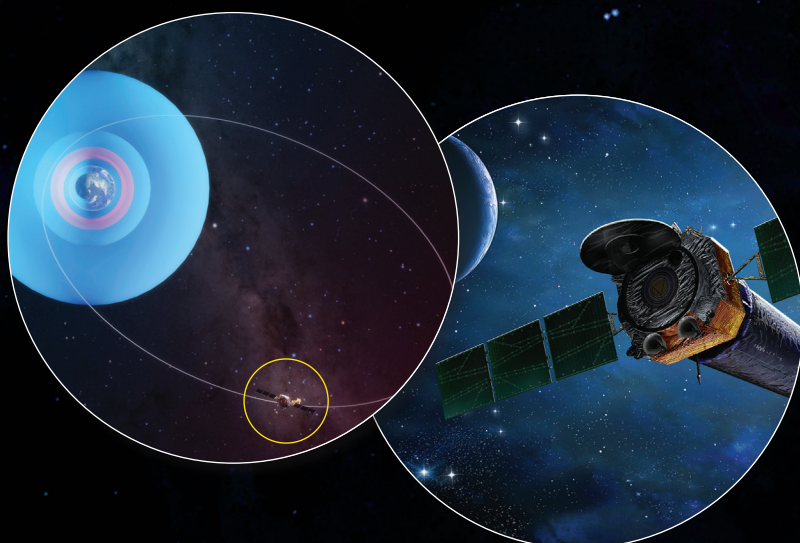
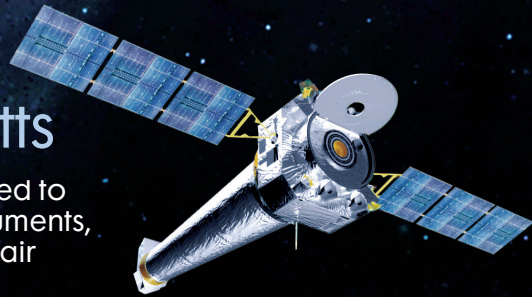
7 million seconds, equal to two-and-a-half months, of total exposure time — so far. The deepest X-ray image ever obtained is from Chandra's observation of a region of the cosmos known as the Chandra Deep Field-South. The image released after this observation contained the highest concentration of black holes ever seen.



Leading astronomers to estimate that there are over **1** billion black holes over the entire sky.

600 watts

of electrical power are required to operate Chandra and its instruments, less power than an average hair dryer.



11,219

research papers have been published thanks to Chandra's findings, an average of more than **500** per year.

18

new PhDs are minted each year, on average, with Chandra's research, observations and discoveries pushing them across the academic finish line.

At **10,560** lbs.

Chandra is heavier than the average killer whale.



225

people support the observatory — including more than **30** Northrop Grumman employees — at the Chandra X-ray Center in Massachusetts.

1st



Named after Nobel Prize winner Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Chandra is the first space telescope named after a person of color. It was launched in 1999 aboard NASA's Columbia, the first space shuttle commanded by a woman, astronaut Eileen Collins.



Taking approximately **64** hours **18** minutes

to complete, Chandra's elliptical orbit typically sees the spacecraft reach an altitude of around

86,400 miles.