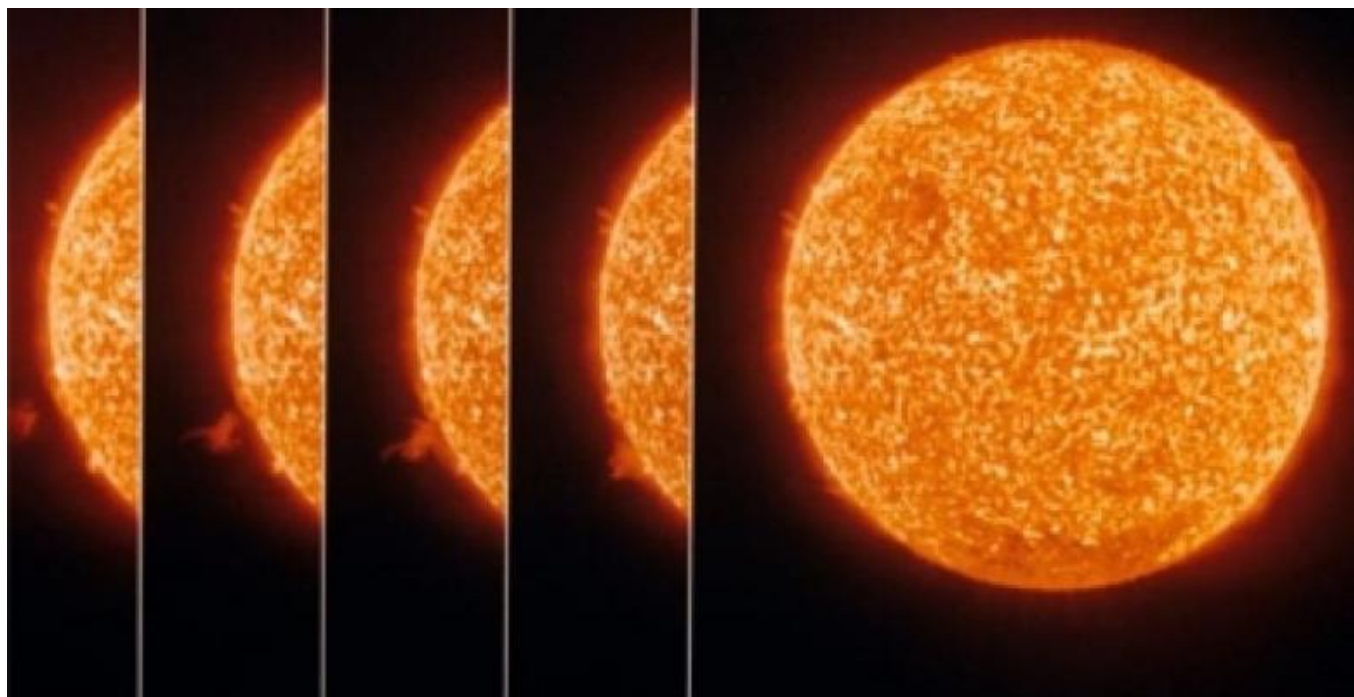

NASA Satellite Captures Images of a Solar Flare

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According to NASA, it was a mid-level eruption that originated from a sunspot, a phenomena of the Sun which has a lower temperature than its surroundings, which is five times bigger than the Earth.

NASA's SDO was able to record images through a satellite but the sunspot has been outside the viewing angle from Earth due to the solar rotation.

Solar flares are powerful bursts of radiation from the sun when its magnetic fields burst and release energy.

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's, or NOAA, Space Weather Prediction Center reports that some "moderate radio blackouts were observed" on Earth during the peak of the flare.

The flare recorded by the satellite on Apr. 17 measures as a M6.7 class which is one-tenth the size of the most intense flares.