

Active region on the sun showing plasma in the solar atmosphere, called the corona, that is around 600,000 Kelvin. Credit: NASA/SDO/GSFC

February 2016

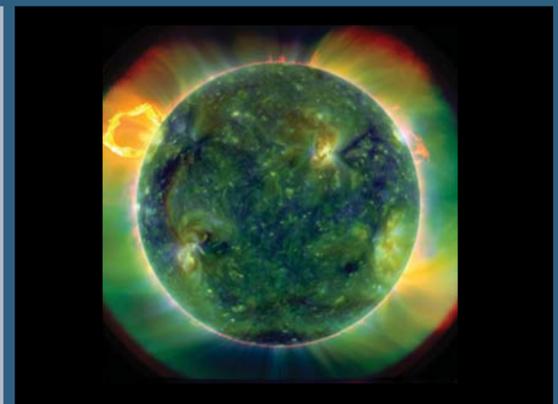


SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																																																																																																																
	1	2	3	4 <small>NOAA-19 launched, 2009</small>	5	6 <small>SMS-2 launched, 1975</small>																																																																																																																
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14 <small>Valentine's Day</small>	15 <small>Presidents' Day</small>	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																
21	22 	23	24	25	26 <small>GOES-7 launched, 1987</small>	27																																																																																																																
28	29				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">JANUARY</th> <th colspan="7">MARCH</th> </tr> <tr> <th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th> <th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td> <td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td> <td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td> <td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td> <td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	JANUARY							MARCH							S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30								31														
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Forecasting space weather

The Extreme Ultraviolet and X-ray Irradiance Sensors (EXIS) on the GOES-R series will monitor solar irradiance in the upper atmosphere. On board EXIS are two main sensors, the Extreme Ultraviolet Sensor (EUVS) and the X-Ray Sensor (XRS). EUVS will measure changes in the solar extreme ultraviolet irradiance which drive upper atmospheric variability on all time scales, changing the environment in which low earth orbit satellites fly and affecting telecommunications and navigation systems. The XRS monitors solar flares and helps predict solar proton events that can penetrate Earth's magnetic field. The EXIS instrument will be able to detect solar flares that could interrupt communications and reduce navigational accuracy, affecting satellites, high altitude airlines and power grids on Earth.

Extreme ultraviolet composite solar image.



Credit: NASA/NOAA