

SDO spots a summer solar flare

8 July 2014



phenomenon that can send solar particles into space and affect electronic systems in satellites and on Earth.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

A mid-level flare erupted on the left side of the sun on July 8, 2014. This image from NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory highlights light of 171 Angstroms, which highlights the hot temperature of solar material in a flare and which is typically colorized in teal. Credit: NASA/SDO

The sun emitted a mid-level solar flare, peaking at 12:20 p.m. EDT on July 8, 2014, and NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory captured images of the event. Solar flares are powerful bursts of radiation. Harmful radiation from a flare cannot pass through Earth's atmosphere to physically affect humans on the ground, however—when intense enough—they can disturb the atmosphere in the layer where GPS and communications signals travel.

To see how this event may affect Earth, please visit NOAA's Space Weather Prediction Center at <http://spaceweather.gov>, the U.S. government's official source for space weather forecasts, alerts, watches and warnings.

This flare is classified as an M6.5-class flare.

Updates will be provided as they are available on the flare and whether there was an associated [coronal mass ejection](#) or CME, another solar

APA citation: SDO spots a summer solar flare (2014, July 8) retrieved 17 October 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-07-sdo-summer-solar-flare.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.