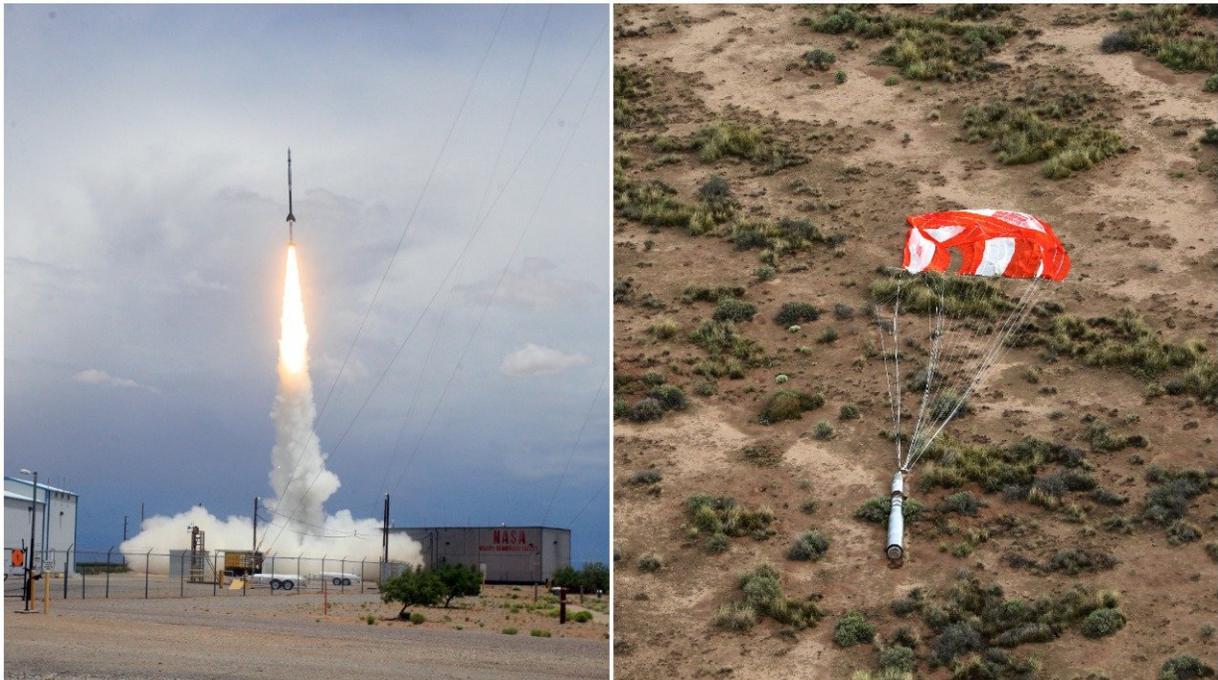


Sounding rocket takes a second look at the Sun

June 15 2018, by Miles Hatfield



Launch (left) and payload with parachute (right) of the EVE sounding rocket from its flight on June 1, 2016. Credit: NASA/CU-LASP

Tom Woods knows about space gunk.

As the principal investigator for the Extreme Ultraviolet Variability Experiment, or EVE, [instrument](#) aboard NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory, he's all too familiar with the ways that exposure to the

harsh space environment can lead to a spacecraft instrument's degradation.

"Since its launch in 2010, EVE's sensitivity has degraded by about 70 percent at some wavelengths," Woods said.

When your job is to measure subtle variability in extreme ultraviolet, or EUV, light emitted by the Sun, that amount of degradation, left unchecked, can be a big problem.

But all is not lost: To correct for the effects of degradation, Woods uses calibration sounding rockets. The seventh such rocket will launch from the White Sands Missile Range in White Sands, New Mexico. The launch window opens at 1 p.m. MT on June 18, 2018.

EVE calibration sounding rockets carry a copy of the EVE instrument to approximately 180 miles above Earth, where it measures EUV light from the Sun for about 10 minutes before parachuting back down to Earth for recovery. The measurements, made by the rocket instruments unaffected by degradation, are compared to the those from the degraded satellite EVE instrument, so Woods and his team can correct for any discrepancies.

"That's why the sounding rockets are so important—they're like a second channel, to calibrate the channel that is seeing the Sun all the time."

The EVE sounding rockets are a critical part of the mission. "Without the calibration, EVE wouldn't be able to do its job," Woods continued. "We really wouldn't know what the brightness of the Sun is, because we wouldn't know how much the instrument has degraded."

Measurements from the EVE sounding [rocket](#) are used to calibrate [extreme ultraviolet](#) instruments aboard several other spacecrafts,

including NASA's Thermosphere Ionosphere Mesosphere Energetics and Dynamics (TIMED); Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment (SORCE); Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STEREO); ESA (the European Space Agency) and NASA's Solar and Heliospheric Observatory; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and NASA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) Program; and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency and NASA's Hinode.

Thanks to calibration sounding rockets like EVE we can keep our space instruments working at full capacity—and through them, keep our eyes continuously on the skies.

Provided by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

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