A massive filament of solar material erupts from the sun into space during a coronal mass ejection in August 2012. Credit: NASA/SDO/GSFC

February 2015

Moon phases are Universal Time (UT)

NEW MOON · FIRST QUARTER · FULL MOON · LAST QUARTER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day
15	16 Presidents' Day	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 GOES-H launched, 1987	27	28

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

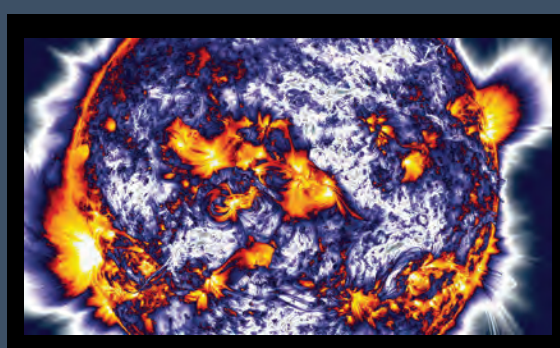
MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Forecasting space weather

The Solar Ultraviolet Imager (SUVI) on the GOES-R series will observe the sun in the extreme ultraviolet wavelength range. SUVI will monitor active regions of the sun in order to detect solar flares and the warning signs of coronal mass ejections. Depending on the size and trajectory of solar eruptions, the energetic particles reaching Earth's environment in space can disrupt power utilities, communication, and navigation systems, and could harm satellites, the International Space Station, and astronauts. SUVI observations will provide an early warning of such impacts to the Earth environment. SUVI will replace the current GOES Solar X-ray Imager (SXI) instrument and will produce multiband "color" images at the same rate as SXI produces single-band images.

Simulated GOES-R SUVI image from the Solar and Heliophysics Observatory Extreme Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope.



Credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center