



What do iris images reveal about the solar interface region?

The first images from IRIS show the solar interface region in unprecedented detail. They reveal dynamic magnetic structures and flows of material in the sun's atmosphere and hint at tremendous amounts of energy transfer through this little-understood region.

What is the IRIS solar observatory?

The solar observatory was launched in 2013 for a prime mission of two years. The mission has been extended through September 2018, with further extensions possible. IRIS collects data on the temperature and movement of solar material throughout this region to determine how it helps drive the constant changes we see on our sun.

What will iris do?

The IRIS team will use advances in instrumental and computational technology, its extensive experience, and its broad technological heritage to build a state-of-the-art instrument to provide unprecedented access to the plasma-physical processes in the interface region. 1) 2) 3)

How can Iris improve our understanding of the Sun?

Two more years of observation is a valuable opportunity for IRIS to collect more data and increase our understanding of the sun. NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, manages the Explorer Program for the agency's Science Mission Directorate in Washington.

How many solar observations has Iris done?

Over the past year, IRIS has carried out greater than 5000 orbits of solar observations including long observations of active regions and studies of: coronal holes, solar plage, solar flares, emergence of filaments, spicules, coronal rain, and other solar features.

How will Iris help us understand space weather?

IRIS will provide key insights into all these processes, and thereby advance our understanding of the solar drivers of space weather from the corona to the far heliosphere, by combining high-resolution imaging and spectroscopy for the entire chromosphere and adjacent regions.



The uninterruptible power management and distribution system converts solar and tactical power sources to support combat operations and 12/24 VDC commercial accessories. Iris Technology's Man Portable Power System has been deployed successfully throughout the world, including Afghanistan and Iraq with the United States Marine Corps as



IRIS is a Principal Investigator (PI) led Small Explorer Mission; PI is Alan Title located at Lockheed Martin Advanced Technology Center, Solar and Astrophysics Laboratory. IRIS will obtain UV spectra and images with high resolution in space (1/3 arcsec) and time (1s) focused on the chromosphere and transition region of the Sun, a complex



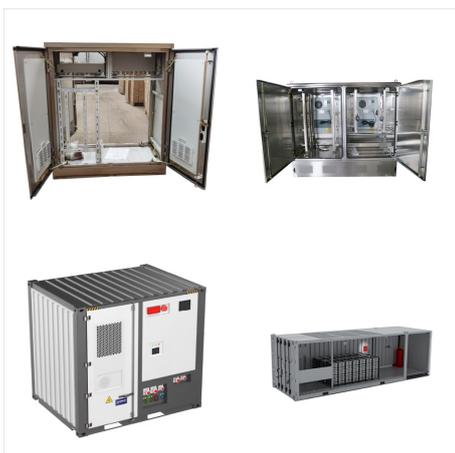
Data from NASA's Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph, or IRIS, mission was recently made public after its June 27, 2013, launch. The mission joins a large Heliophysics System Observatory, or HSO, to help study the sun's interactions with Earth and the solar system.



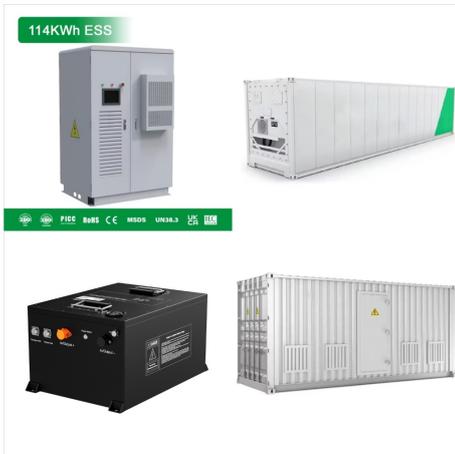
IRIS addresses NASA's strategic Goal 3B to "Understand the Sun and its effects on Earth and the solar system," specifically its Science Question "How and why does the Sun vary?" An investigation of the solar atmosphere and its role in solar variability and space weather addresses the associated Research Objectives:



Solar System: Between the months of April and September in 1997 the Galileo spacecraft observed the results of a substantial volcanic eruption on Jupiter's moon Io at a volcanic crater known as Pillan Patera (marked with the blue star). The upper two images show the original data frames taken by the Solid State Imager instrument of the Galileo



7 Iris is a large, main-belt, S-type asteroid and maybe a remnant of a planetesimal orbiting between Mars and Jupiter is the 4th brightest asteroid belt object. It is "stony". Iris was observed occulting a star twice, 1st on May 26, 1995, and 2nd on July 25, 1997. The surface is quite bright and is probably a mixture of nickel-iron metals as well as magnesium and also iron silicates.



Eris is one of the largest known dwarf planets in our solar system. It's about the same size as Pluto but is three times farther from the Sun. At first, Eris appeared to be larger than Pluto. This triggered a debate in the scientific community that led to the International Astronomical Union's decision in 2006 to clarify the definition of a planet.



Company profile for installer Arco Iris Solar - showing the company's contact details and types of installation undertaken. Solar System Installers. Arco Iris Solar. Arco Iris Solar Travessa Procopio Modesto, N? 20, Centro Araripina, PE, 56280-000 [Click to show company phone](#)



Technicians and engineers at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California mate the Pegasus XL rocket with the Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph, or IRIS, solar observatory to the Orbital Sciences L-1011 carrier aircraft. The launch of NASA's IRIS mission has been delayed one day to 10:27 p.m. EDT on Thursday, June 27.



After its telescope door opened July 17, IRIS's imaging spectrograph began to observe the sun in exceptional detail. IRIS is targeting a region of the sun that is only now possible to observe in detail: the lowest layers of the sun's atmosphere, or interface region, which powers the sun's million-degree atmosphere and drives the solar wind.



Our Solar System is the fifth episode of Gemini Home Entertainment. "Gemini Home Entertainment" "Our Solar System" "The Sun" "Situating 149 million miles away, The Sun provides light for our entire solar system." The Iris is slightly smaller than Saturn, but slightly larger than Neptune. Saturn's rings are dubbed "The Gateway." This is



The power module can receive power from a variety of sources including flexible solar panels, rigid panels, BB-XX90 and zinc-air batteries, fuel cells, or vehicles. Iris Technology's Man Portable Power System has been deployed successfully throughout the world, including Afghanistan and Iraq with the United States Marine Corps as part of



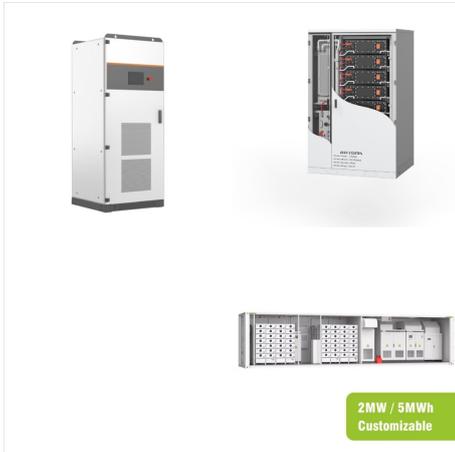
IRIS will observe how solar gases move, gather energy, and heat up through the interface region, information that is key to understanding what heats the sun's corona. Calif., is responsible for mission operations and the ground data system. The Norwegian Space Centre and NASA's Near Earth Network will provide the ground stations to support



IRIS can reveal the dynamics of the chromosphere and transition region, and allow understanding the processes powering them. IRIS is a major leap from previous and existing solar spectrographs (e.g., SOHO/CDS or SUMER; Hinode/EIS) in terms of spatial (0.3-0.4 arcsec), temporal (2 s), and spectral (3 km/s) resolution. Solar System Science



The solar panel does not need to be in direct sunlight all day to charge! Any available direct or ambient sunlight taken in by the solar panel charges the internal lithium-ion battery (#18650) and sends that power through a 30-foot cord to the battery compartment on your AcuRite Iris or AcuRite Atlas sensors.



IRIS is a 3-axis stabilized, sun-pointed mission that studies the chromospheres in the FUV (Far Ultraviolet) and NUV (Near Ultraviolet) spectral region with 0.33 arcsec spatial resolution, 0.4 km/s velocity resolution and a a?]



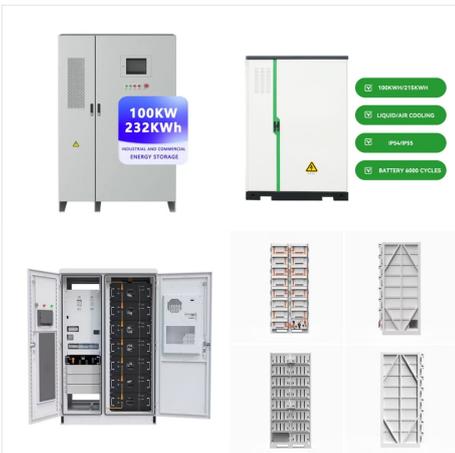
Eris (minor-planet designation: 136199 Eris) is the most massive and second-largest known dwarf planet in the Solar System. [22] It is a trans-Neptunian object (TNO) in the scattered disk and has a high-eccentricity orbit. Eris was discovered in January 2005 by a Palomar Observatory-based team led by Mike Brown and verified later that year. It was named in September 2006 after the a?]



The closest dwarf planet to the Sun, and the only dwarf planet in the inner solar system, Ceres orbits the Sun from an average distance of 257 million miles (413 million kilometers) Ceres is about 2.8 times farther from the Sun than Earth. Compare Earth to other planets using NASA's Eyes on the Solar System.



The Iris is huge compared to almost all the celestial bodies in our solar system. It's in part why we're utterly fucked once it gets here. I think it's worse because it means that iris it's not just able to corrupt entire planets, it also means that it can eat planets so even if we fight back the corruption of the iris (putting in a



The Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph (IRIS) small explorer spacecraft provides simultaneous spectra and images of the photosphere, chromosphere, transition region, and corona with 0.33 a?? 0.4 arcsec spatial resolution, two-second temporal resolution, and 1 km sa??1 velocity resolution over a field-of-view of up to 175 arcsec x 175 arcsec. IRIS was a?|



In late June 2013, the Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph, or IRIS, will launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. IRIS will tease out the rules governing the lowest layers of the solar atmosphere a?? historically some of the hardest to untangle. Known as the solar interface region, this is one of the most complex areas in the sun's atmosphere: all the energy that a?|



IRIS, short for Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph, was launched on June 27, 2013 aboard an Orbital Sciences Pegasus XL rocket released from the L-1011. IRIS is a NASA Small Explorer Mission to observe how solar material moves, gathers energy and heats up as it travels through a little-understood region in the sun's lower atmosphere.



56 Followers, 114 Following, 26 Posts - Iris Solar (@irissolartech) on Instagram: "Introducing Iris, the future of off-grid solar power. UK startup offering an innovative solar tracking system."