SOLAR WAVELENGTH EXPLORER

The sun makes energy in the form of light and different types of waves. We can only see small portions of these waves with our eyes

Scientists use special telescopes and lenses to look at the sun in ways we can't with the naked eye. These tools help us see different types of light.

Looking at the sun with these tools helps us learn about solar activity and predict things like weather, power outages, phone service, and radio signals. Shorter light waves, such as ultraviolet, show us the sun's powerful energy, including corona and solar flares.

Courtesy of NASA/SDO and the AIA, EVE, and HMI science teams.

The arcs of plasma moving along the Sun's magnetic field are called coronal loops. These are big, glowing paths of hot gas that follows the Sun's invisible magnetic lines.

Temperature:

1.8 Million F

It shows the Sun's strong eruptions and activity in its outer layer, called the corona. These eruptions are powerful bursts of energy and gas.

Temperature:

3.6 Million F

Allows us to see the cooler dense plumes of plasma above the surface of the Sun.

Temperature:

90,000 F