## NOAA GOES Solar X-Ray Imager (SXI) B-Roll

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Time Code	Description	
1:00:12:00	<ol> <li>SXI images of the Sun</li> <li>Red/orange image: color-enhanced for TV</li> <li>Red/orange image: cropped and color-enhanced for TV</li> <li>Blue image: not color-enhanced.         Red tones indicate hotter areas (5 million degrees Kelvin)         Blue areas indicate cooler areas (3 million degrees Kelvin)     </li> </ol>	:16 each
1:01:06:00	SXI images of the Sun – on computer screens Computer mouse pointers circling solar disturbances, etc.	:15
1:01:25:00	Space Weather events 1. Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) 2. Solar Flare 3. Geomagnetic storm*	:03 :03 :25
1:02:12:00	NOAA Space Weather Forecast Center Scientists looking at data, taking a phone call, monitoring solar activity, issuing an X-ray alert	1:03
1:03:19:00	<ol> <li>SXI equipment</li> <li>Model of the SXI stowed in the solar array yoke on the GOES-12 spacecraft.</li> <li>Similar model showing location of SXI on the spacecraft</li> <li>Technicians at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center's X-Ray Calibration Facility setting up for SXI ground testing.</li> </ol>	:10 :10 :23
1:04:09:00	NOAA GOES Satellite Launch Satellite is housed in the cone of an Atlas launch vehicle	:49
1:04:58:00	Animation: NOAA GOES Satellite in space	:13
1:05:18:00	Stylized NOAA logo	:10
1:05:28:00	Flat NOAA logo	:10

Total Running Time = 5:40

Huge explosions on the sun release highly energized particles which are carried through space by solar winds traveling at over 1 million miles per hour.

As the solar wind approaches Earth, it compresses the magnetic field that surrounds us, causing our protective cocoon to flatten and distort.

Solar storms bring the potential for power outages, radio and navigation problems, and satellite disruptions that can affect worldwide communications.

<sup>\*</sup> Solar storm background: