Rob
Ebert
Southwest Research Institute/The University of Texas at San Antonio
Prachet Mokashi, Southwest Research Institute
Heather Elliott, Southwest Research Institute/The University of Texas at San Antonio
C. Elder, Southwest Research Institute
S. Escobedo, Southwest Research Institute
M. Fortenberry, Southwest Research Institute
R. Gomez, Southwest Research Institute
G. Grubbs, Southwest Research Institute
K. Llera, Southwest Research Institute
K. Persson, Southwest Research Institute
R. Perryman, Southwest Research Institute
P. Valek, Southwest Research Institute
J. Carey, ASRC Federal Holdings Corporation
G. Comeyne, NOAA/NESDIS/OPPA
D. Vassiliadis, NOAA/NESDIS/OPPA
Poster
The Solar Wind Plasma Sensor (SWiPS) is an instrument on the upcoming joint NOAA/NASA Space Weather Follow On-Lagrange 1 (SWFO-L1) mission. The SWFO-L1 mission objectives are to establish operational capability and continuity of space weather observational requirements and enable space weather watches, warnings, forecasts, and predictions from the Sun-Earth Lagrange 1 point over a 5-year period starting in 2025. The SWiPS sensor design contains two sensors capable of measuring ions from ~0.17 – 32 keV/q to provide solar wind velocity measurements up to 2500 km/s during potential extreme space weather events. SWiPS data products include solar wind ion velocity, temperature, density and dynamic pressure. These are provided in near real-time to NOAA’s Space Weather Prediction Center and used to characterize Space Weather causing events such as CMEs, interplanetary shocks, corotating interaction regions, and high-speed flows associated with coronal holes. In this presentation, we describe the SWiPS flight model performance through environmental testing and final ion beam calibration.

Poster category:

Poster category
Solar and Interplanetary Research and Applications
Poster session day
Tuesday, April 16, 2024
Poster location
16
Meeting homepage
Space Weather Workshop 2024
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