



1  
00:00:07,829 --> 00:00:05,910  
hi this is layla mays i'm a research

2  
00:00:09,830 --> 00:00:07,839  
scientist at goddard you are viewing a

3  
00:00:13,110 --> 00:00:09,840  
solar wind simulation called enlol from

4  
00:00:15,270 --> 00:00:13,120  
dr dushan astrazil you can think of this

5  
00:00:16,870 --> 00:00:15,280  
as a weather map for the solar system

6  
00:00:18,230 --> 00:00:16,880  
this simulation provides solar wind

7  
00:00:20,870 --> 00:00:18,240  
predictions at pluto for the new

8  
00:00:22,630 --> 00:00:20,880  
horizons flyby new horizons trajectory

9  
00:00:25,269 --> 00:00:22,640  
is the white line that you can see near

10  
00:00:26,710 --> 00:00:25,279  
the earth when it launched in 2006 and

11  
00:00:29,669 --> 00:00:26,720  
it has taken nine and a half years to

12  
00:00:31,189 --> 00:00:29,679  
reach pluto in 2015. the sun is at the

13  
00:00:33,430 --> 00:00:31,199

center and we're viewing the plane of

14

00:00:35,430 --> 00:00:33,440

the planets from above as we're zooming

15

00:00:37,350 --> 00:00:35,440

out of the inner solar system the

16

00:00:39,430 --> 00:00:37,360

planets are labeled as circles and the

17

00:00:41,190 --> 00:00:39,440

spacecraft by squares

18

00:00:43,030 --> 00:00:41,200

the color is showing the density of

19

00:00:45,110 --> 00:00:43,040

particles in the solar wind which are

20

00:00:46,709 --> 00:00:45,120

always streaming out from the sun

21

00:00:48,869 --> 00:00:46,719

and near the earth the solar wind speed

22

00:00:50,150 --> 00:00:48,879

is about a million miles per hour and

23

00:00:51,990 --> 00:00:50,160

you can see that the solar wind

24

00:00:54,869 --> 00:00:52,000

structures maintain their shape at large

25

00:00:56,630 --> 00:00:54,879

distances the black outlines you see are

26

00:00:58,709 --> 00:00:56,640

coronal mass ejections from the sun

27

00:01:00,389 --> 00:00:58,719

which expand and elongate as they flow

28

00:01:02,549 --> 00:01:00,399

out you can see that they're being

29

00:01:04,229 --> 00:01:02,559

captured by the solar wind structures

30

00:01:05,990 --> 00:01:04,239

and merged to form global merged

31

00:01:07,910 --> 00:01:06,000

interaction regions which the new

32

00:01:09,910 --> 00:01:07,920

horizons spacecraft can observe as

33

00:01:11,429 --> 00:01:09,920

enhancements the coronal mass ejections

34

00:01:13,990 --> 00:01:11,439

can take about five months to reach

35

00:01:16,310 --> 00:01:14,000

pluto so this simulation began six

36

00:01:17,910 --> 00:01:16,320

months ago and includes information

37

00:01:19,830 --> 00:01:17,920

about over a hundred coronal mass

38

00:01:22,230 --> 00:01:19,840

ejections

39

00:01:24,390 --> 00:01:22,240

now we start to zoom in on pluto before