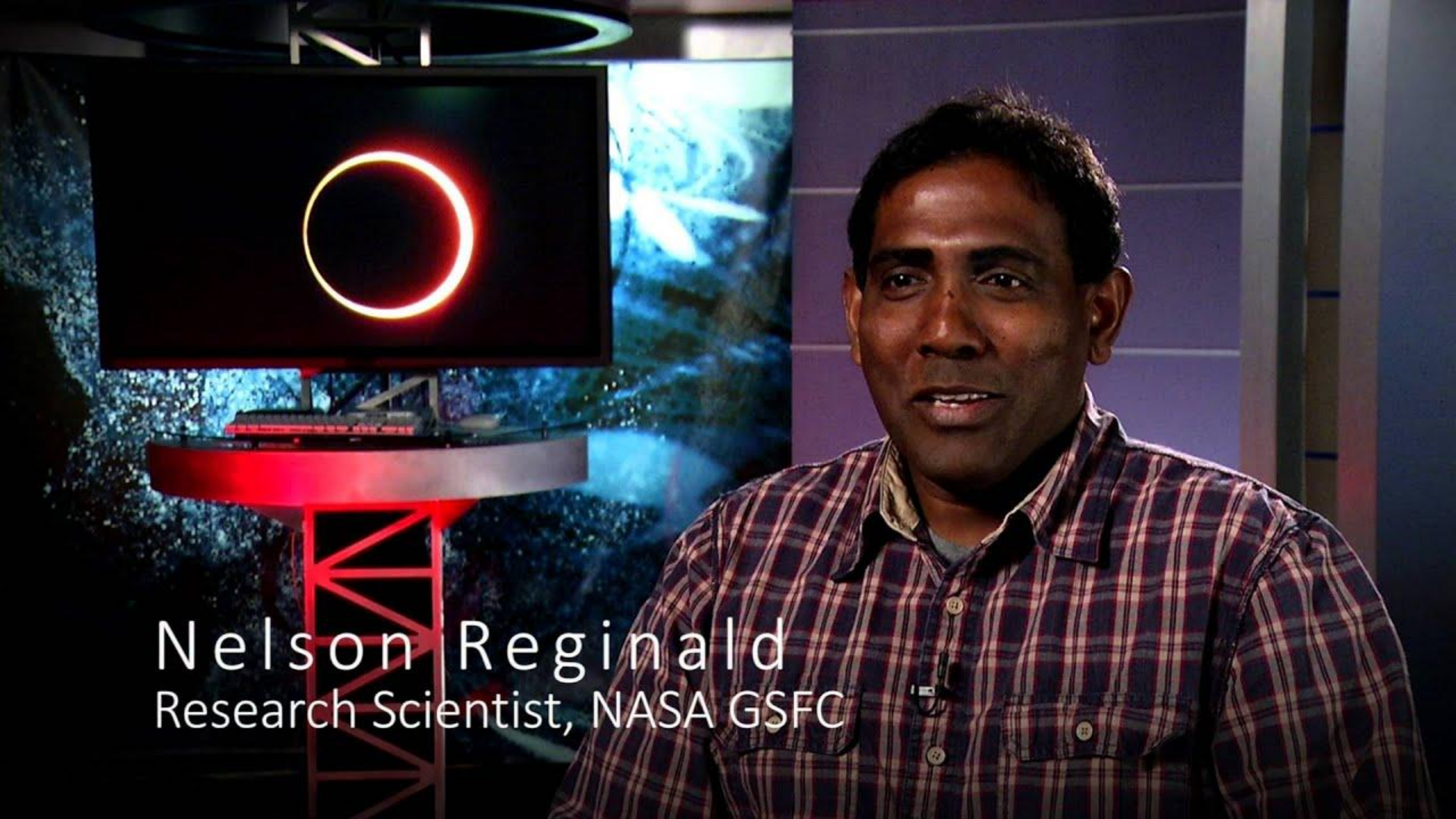
Nelson Reginald
Research Scientist, NASA GSFC

1
00:00:00,010 --> 00:00:04,040
Male Voice: There it is! Here it comes! There is a diamond ring again!

2
00:00:04,060 --> 00:00:08,150
Sarah: During a solar eclipse, the moon is so

3
00:00:08,170 --> 00:00:12,330
big and far away, it has a very sharp edge, so it blocks out

4
00:00:12,350 --> 00:00:16,340
the sunlight from the disc

5
00:00:16,360 --> 00:00:20,410
of the sun very, very precisely

6
00:00:20,430 --> 00:00:24,440
It allows the very faint light from the corona down to Earth,

7
00:00:24,440 --> 00:00:25,660
so we can see it.

8
00:00:25,780 --> 00:00:32,640
Nat: You can connect what is going on in a space coronagraph to what is going on very close to the sun. That

9
00:00:32,730 --> 00:00:36,730
the birth place of mass ejections with the

10
00:00:36,750 --> 00:00:40,770
eclipse. On the other hand with a coronagraph

11
00:00:40,790 --> 00:00:44,820
you can see it only after it has left the, you know,

12
00:00:44,840 --> 00:00:46,720
early part of the corona.

13
00:00:46,780 --> 00:00:52,960

Sarah: This eclipse coming up is a little shorter. Everyone is getting their instruments

14
00:00:52,980 --> 00:00:57,000
ready for 2017 can sort of test them out.

15
00:00:57,020 --> 00:01:01,110
Nelson: And if you can design an experiment that you can do it

16
00:01:01,110 --> 00:01:03,970
within that 3 minutes, that's the best thing.

17
00:01:04,040 --> 00:01:09,160
Eric: Anybody can get involved. You can watch the webcast. We will describing what we are seeing and a lot o

18
00:01:09,190 --> 00:01:13,180
setup, and have telescopes that actually show, even though

19
00:01:13,200 --> 00:01:17,230
we are going to be in the Pacific. Also, you know, as you learn about this, getting ready for

20
00:01:17,250 --> 00:01:21,280
the 2017 eclipse. This is really a prelude for what's going to be

21
00:01:21,300 --> 00:01:25,360
a phenomenal 2017 eclipse.

22
00:01:25,380 --> 00:01:29,410
Cheering