

# SOUNDING ROCKET CAMPAIGN Quick Look

January 15 — 31, 2018

Four launches from the Poker Flat Research Range in Alaska

## Super Soaker

three rockets

LAUNCH WINDOW: January 15 – 31, 2018

LAUNCH TIME: 5 – 8 a.m. AKST All 3 rockets launched within

LAUNCH VEHICLES:

a 32 minute period

NASA Terrier-Improved Orion 1st stage: Terrier 2nd stage: Improved Orion

VEHICLE LENGTHS:

Vehicles 1 and 3: 36 feet Vehicle 2: 34.5 feet

APOGEES:

Vehicles 1 and 3: 100 miles altitude reached in about 3.3 minutes

Vehicle 2: 61 miles altitude reached in about 2.6 minutes

**TOTAL FLIGHT TIMES:** Vehicles 1 and 3: 7 minutes

Vehicle 2: 5.5 minutes

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Irfan Azeem Atmospheric & Space Technology Research Assoc. Boulder, Colorado

### MISSION:

"Super Soaker is a sounding rocket experiment designed to determine how large quantities of water could affect the upper atmosphere and form Polar Mesospheric Clouds (PMCs). Water vapor is a common exhaust product of space traffic. Super Soaker will fly to the upper atmosphere carrying about 50 gallons of water, about the amount in a bathtub. We will release the water canister at about 53 miles, dispersing and vaporizing the water. We will measure the basic state of the upper atmosphere before, during and after the release to determine the impact. These measurements include temperature, winds and high-altitude layers of ice particles known as PMCs."

– Irfan Azeem



A Super Soaker payload is tested for its ability to operate



balance testing in the Sounding Rocket Payload Processing Facility at NASA's Wallops Flight Facility.

# Diffuse X-Rays from the Local Galaxy (DXL)

LAUNCH WINDOW: January 15 – 31, 2018

LAUNCH TIME:

2 – 5 a.m. AKST

**LAUNCH VEHICLE:** 

NASA Black Brant IX
1st stage: Terrier
2nd stage: Black Brant

**VEHICLE LENGTH:** 57 feet

APOGEES:

APOGEES: 143 miles in about 4 minutes

**TOTAL FLIGHT TIME:** About 16 minutes

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Massimiliano Galeazzi University of Miami, Florida

### MISSION:

"Very low energy diffuse X-rays from space are believed to come from two sources. The first source is located outside our solar system and is generated by remnants of multiple supernovae explosions forming what is now called the Local Hot Bubble region of our galaxy. The second source is within the solar system and is generated by the solar wind charge exchange. DXL seeks to gain a better understanding of the nature and characteristics of these sources."

– Massimiliano Galeazzi



Personnel at the Wallops Flight Facility test the DXL payload's ability to connect with the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) network which will be used to determine the location of the payload during flight.



The DXL payload is assembled at NASA's Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia prior to its shipment to the Poker Flat Research Range in Alaska.

