THE SOLAR X-RAY/COSMIC GAMMA-RAY BURST EXPERIMENT
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Abstract

The Ulysses (formerly International Solar-Polar) Mission is scheduled for a Shuttle launch in 1990. Its 4.5-year trajectory will take it first to Jupiter, then out of the ecliptic plane, and over the poles of the sun. The X-ray instrument will monitor solar activity during this period. It consists of Silicon surface barrier detectors and Cesium Iodide scintillators, which cover the 5–150 keV energy range. We present the operating modes of the instrument and its solar scientific objectives. We also compare the Ulysses mission to other missions which will be operating simultaneously and discuss the collaborative studies which will be possible.