

## Space weather data of the ARASE satellite

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It is well known that satellites and astronauts are always endangered in space due to plasma, radiation particles, neutral particles, ultraviolet rays/X rays and meteoroids/debris. Space radiation consists of three elements, namely solar energetic particles (SEP), galactic cosmic rays and Van Allen radiation belts particles trapped in the magnetic fields of Earth.

The ARASE satellite was launched on December 20, 2016 from the Uchinoura Space Center in Japan. It has a mission to clarify the mechanism responsible for the decrease and increase electrons in the Van Allen radiation belts. It has 9 instruments and three of them, the MGF, the HEP and the XEP, can provide Quasi-real-time data for space weather. These data are provided from the SEES (Space Environment & Effects System) that is operated by the Research and Development Directorate in JAXA. Graphs of its Quasi-real-time data were published on the SEES website freely and numerical data files are provided for a person who sent an application form to use them. This presentation introduces space weather data of the ARASE satellite and the SEES website.

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