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SPACE ENVIRONMENT DATA ACQUISITION MONITOR (SEDA) ONBOARD HIMAWARI-8 AS A SPACE WEATHER MONITORING PLATFORM

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New Japanese meteorological satellite, Himawari-8, was successfully launched on October 7, 2014. Space environment data acquisition monitor (SEDA) is on board Himawari-8, as one of the housekeeping information for satellite operation. SEDA consists two sensors. One is proton sensor, which has 8 separate diode detectors. The energy range of the proton detectors are from 20 MeV to 100 MeV. The other is electron sensor, which measures internal charging currents caused by energetic electrons. There are eight sensor plates arranged in a stack and each plate responds to a different energy range. As a result, energetic electrons whose energy range between 0.2 to 4.5 MeV can be measured by the electron sensors. The time resolution of each sensors is 10 sec. The field of view of SEDA is eastward. Thus, the specification of SEDA is suitable for monitoring the energetic electrons and protons above Japanese meridian of geostationary orbit. Further, combination of SEDA with other geostationary satellite data, such as GOES, DRTS, enables us to monitor wide area of space environment along geostationary orbit.

Himawari-8/SEDA has been operating since November 3, 2014. Based on the agreement between Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) and NICT, JMA is providing Himawari/SEDA data in near-real time since January 21. 2015. JMA also ask us to archive and distribute SEDA data to the public. Thus, we have tried to check the quality of SEDA data. We are now developing online database for archiving and providing Himawari-8/SEDA. The current status of Himawari-8/SEDA observation will be introduced in our presentation.