

Atmospheric impacts of auroral electrons as observed by Arase satellite and ground-based observations at Syowa station

Ryuho Kataoka[1]; Herbert Akihito Uchida[2]; Yoshimasa Tanaka[3]; Takanori Nishiyama[1]; Masaki Tsutsumi[1]; Yasunobu Ogawa[1]; Akira Kadokura[1]; Yusuke Ebihara[4]; Yoshizumi Miyoshi[5]; Kazuo Shiokawa[6]; Keisuke Hosokawa[7]; Mitsunori Ozaki[8]; Takeshi Takashima[9]; Iku Shinohara[10]; Ayako Matsuoka[11]; Kazushi Asamura[12]; Shoichiro Yokota[13]; Yoshiya Kasahara[14]; Satoshi Kasahara[15]; Nana Higashio[16]; Takefumi Mitani[12]; Yoichi Kazama[17]; Shiang-Yu Wang[18]; Sunny W. Y. Tam[19]; Kaoru Sato[20]

[1] NIPR; [2] SOKENDAI; [3] NIPR/SOKENDAI; [4] RISH, Kyoto Univ.; [5] ISEE, Nagoya Univ.; [6] ISEE, Nagoya Univ.; [7] UEC; [8] Electrical and Computer Eng., Kanazawa Univ.; [9] ISAS, JAXA; [10] ISAS/JAXA; [11] ISAS/JAXA; [12] ISAS/JAXA; [13] ISAS; [14] Kanazawa Univ.; [15] The University of Tokyo; [16] JAXA; [17] ASIAA; [18] Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan; [19] ISAPS, NCKU, Taiwan; [20] Graduate School of Science, Univ. of Tokyo

We introduce the Arase-Syowa conjunction events occurred on 2017 May 28 0000-0200 UT and 2017 June 30 2200-2400 UT. The May 28 event occurred during the main phase of an intense magnetic storm as driven by a slow coronal mass ejection. Arase satellite passed across pulsating auroras and then entered into north-south aligned discrete arcs. The June 30 event occurred during a recovery phase of an isolated moderate substorm at a quiet solar wind condition. Arase satellite passed across pulsating auroras. The atmospheric response to these different types of auroras are compared and evaluated using ground-based observations at Syowa station.