

## Reception of real-time solar wind data from DSCOVR and its application

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DSCOVR (Deep Space Climate Observatory) was successfully launched on February 11, 2015 (UT) from Cape Canaveral, USA. DSCOVR is a successor of NASA scientific mission, ACE (Advanced Composition Explorer) and the first operational mission for space weather. It takes approximately 110 days for DSCOVR to reach the Lagrangian point (L1). DSCOVR provides one-second and one-minute data of three components of magnetic field and three-second and one-minute data of three components of velocity, temperature, and density in near real-time. We will present overview of DSCOVR data and their application, such as identification of regime of solar wind.

Keywords: solar wind, space weather, L1, ACE, DSCOVR