The morphology of the topside ionosphere of Mars under different solar wind conditions: Results of a multiinstrument observing campaign by Mars Express in 2010

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Solar wind

http://lasp.colorado.edu/home/science/ space-physics/space-plasma (SOHO EIT and LASCO composite)

> Fig 1b of Russell et al. (2000) (WIND data from 4 May 1998)



Magnetosphere



H⁺ (left) and O⁺ (right) densities from Ma MHD model

"Typical" solar wind conditions, no crustal fields

lonosphere



Fig 2 of Withers et al. (2012) Variations in the vertical extent of the ionosphere Observational study of solar wind, magnetosphere, and ionosphere coupling using Mars Express

- March/April 2010
 - Earth and Mars on same branch of Parker spiral
- Solar wind data
 - WIND extrapolation, ASPERA
- Magnetospheric data
 ASPERA
- Ionospheric data
 - Radio occultations, MARSIS local densities





Solar wind data



Magnetospheric data







Summary

Orbit 8051 – Compression

Solar wind dynamic pressure relatively high Magnetosphere relatively compressed and magnetosheath densities relatively enhanced Ionopause detected by MARSIS

Relatively low densities in topside ionosphere

Orbit 8058 – Relaxation

Solar wind dynamic pressure relatively low Magnetosphere relatively relaxed and magnetosheath densities relatively diminished Ionopause not detected by

MARSIS (orbits 8056, 8059)

Relatively high densities in topside ionosphere

Backup



Solar wind-magnetosphere





Fig 2 of Morgan et al. (2006)

Strong ionospheric attenuation seen by MARSIS topside radar sounder in SEP events Implication – enhanced plasma densities at "low"(?) altitudes during SEP events