

# Integration of MAVEN neutral and plasma observations

(or, Testing basic ionospheric predictions  
and seeing where they fail)

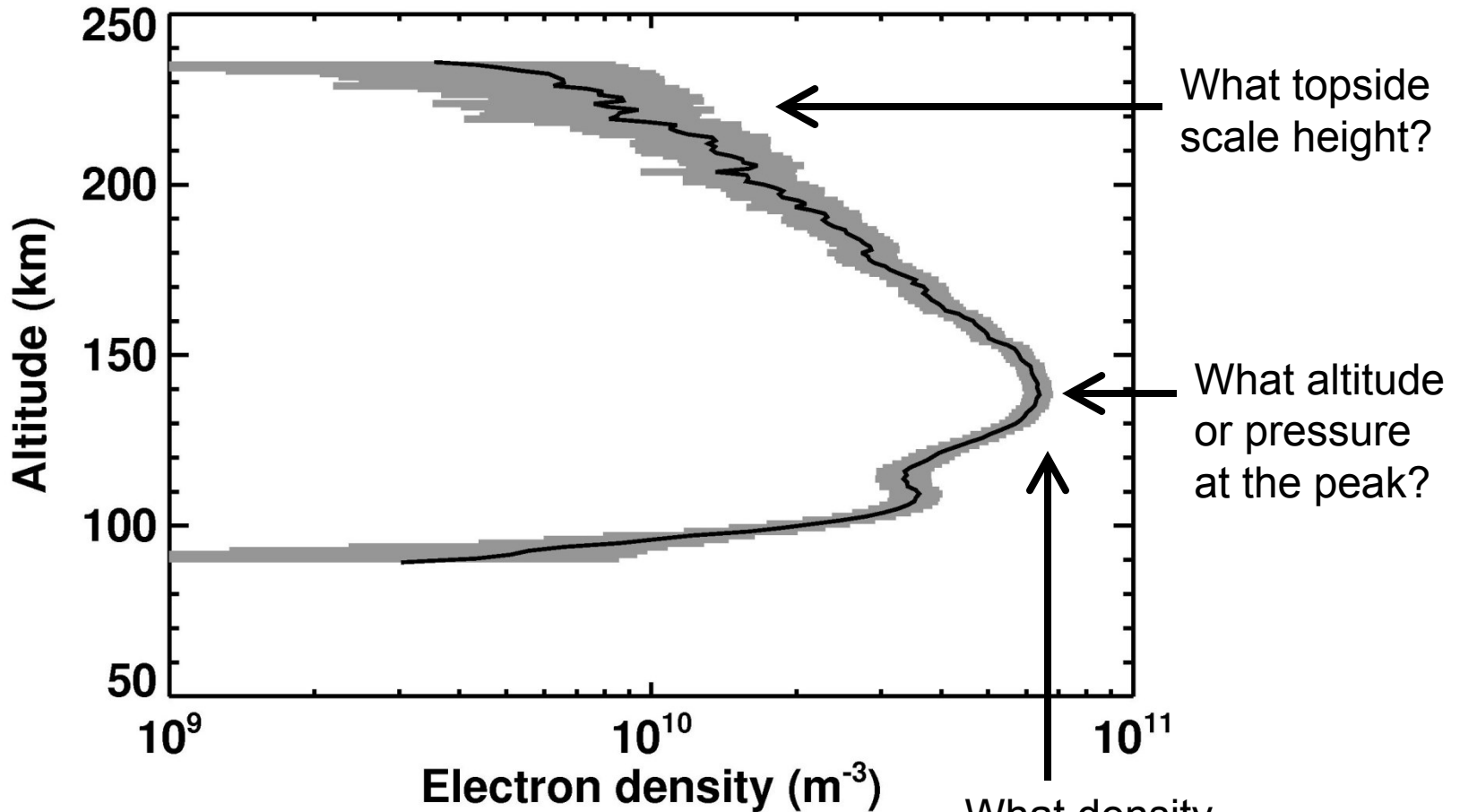
Paul Withers (withers@bu.edu)

MAVEN Participating Scientist

Tag team seminar, BU

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# Several predictions can be properly tested for the first time



MGS radio occultation  
electron density profile

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- Neutral pressure at peak is  $m g / \sigma$
- Find peak plasma density with LPW
  - Langmuir probe instrument, Ne and Te
- Find pressure with NGIMS
  - Neutral/ion mass spectrometer
  - Hydrostatic equilibrium

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- (neglecting transport)

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- Check dimensions
- $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{cm}^2$
- $\text{cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$             OK

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- $F_0 / eH = \alpha(\text{Te}) N^2$
- Find  $F_0$  with UV instruments
- Find  $H$  with NGIMS neutral mass spectrometer
- Find  $\text{Te}$  and  $\text{Ne}$  with LPW Langmuir probe


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- $H_p = 2Hn = 2kT/mg$
- Predict  $H_p = 20$  km
- $H_p$  from LPW  
Langmuir probe  
electron densities
- $H_n$  from NGIMS mass  
spectrometer neutral  
densities

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- $\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} + \underline{\nabla} \cdot (N \underline{v}) = P - L$
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- One eigenfunction has  $v \rightarrow 0$ , other has  $v \rightarrow \text{infinity}$  (guess which one I will pick)

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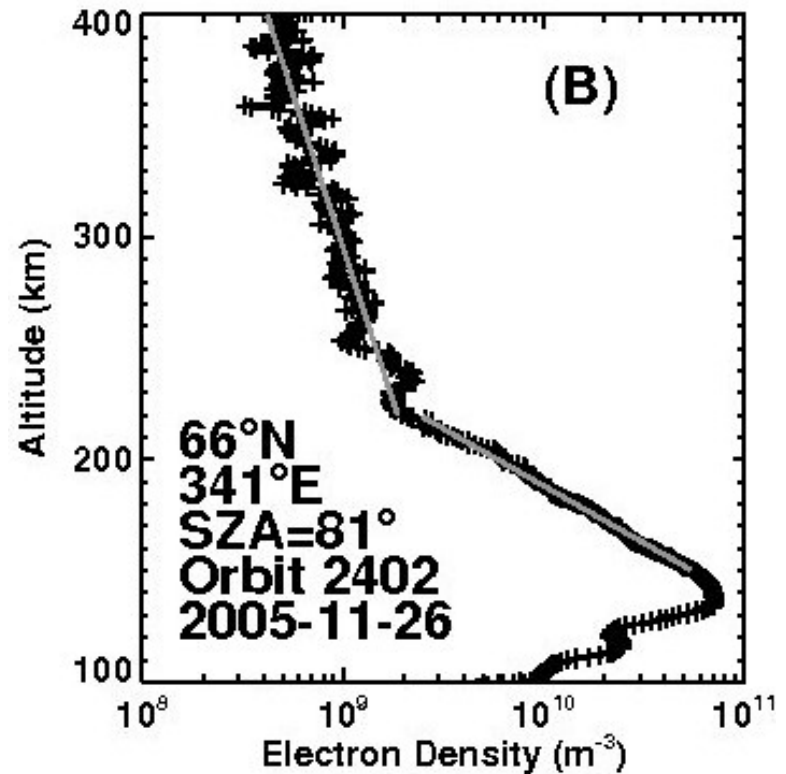
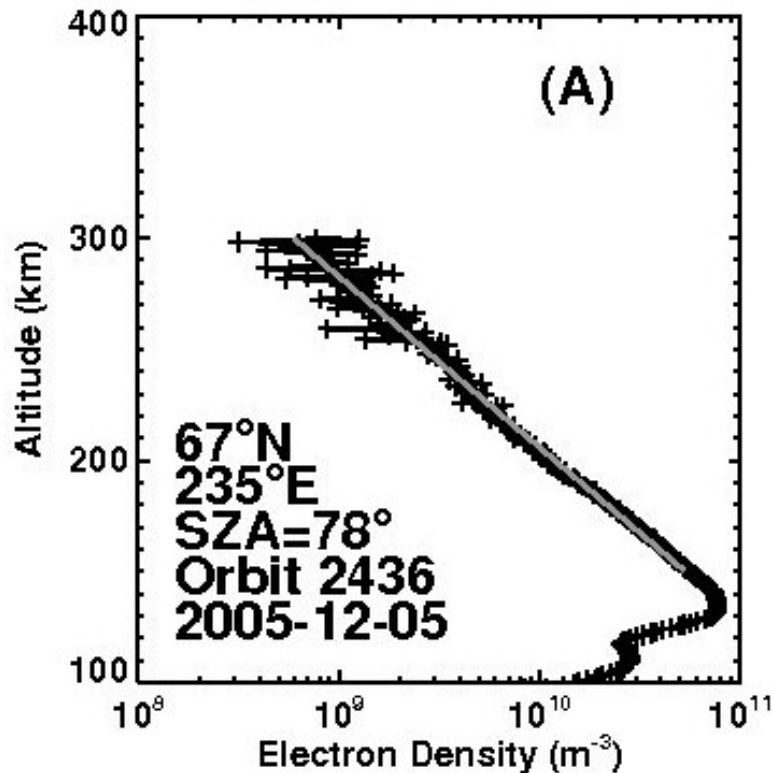
- $\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} + \underline{\nabla} \cdot (N \underline{v}) = P - L$
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- $m_i g = -k (T_i + T_e) d(\ln N)/dz$
- $N$  proportional to  $\exp(-z/H_p)$  where
- $H_p = k (T_i + T_e) / m_i g$
- $H_p = 200$  km (not 20 km)



- Such diverse topside structures do exist!
- $H_p \sim 20$  km  $\rightarrow$  Consistent with no transport
  - Strong horizontal magnetic field
- $H_p \sim 200$  km  $\rightarrow$  Consistent with diffusive equilibrium
  - Strong vertical magnetic field or no field

A+ B – MEX radio occultation profiles

# Summary

- MAVEN will measure:
  - Background neutral atmosphere,
  - Driving solar conditions, and
  - Ionospheric response
  - Simultaneously
- Great opportunity to determine how the ionosphere functions
- Failures of canonical predictions will show where interesting physics can be found