

# Ionospheric photoelectrons from Mars Express ASPERA-ELS

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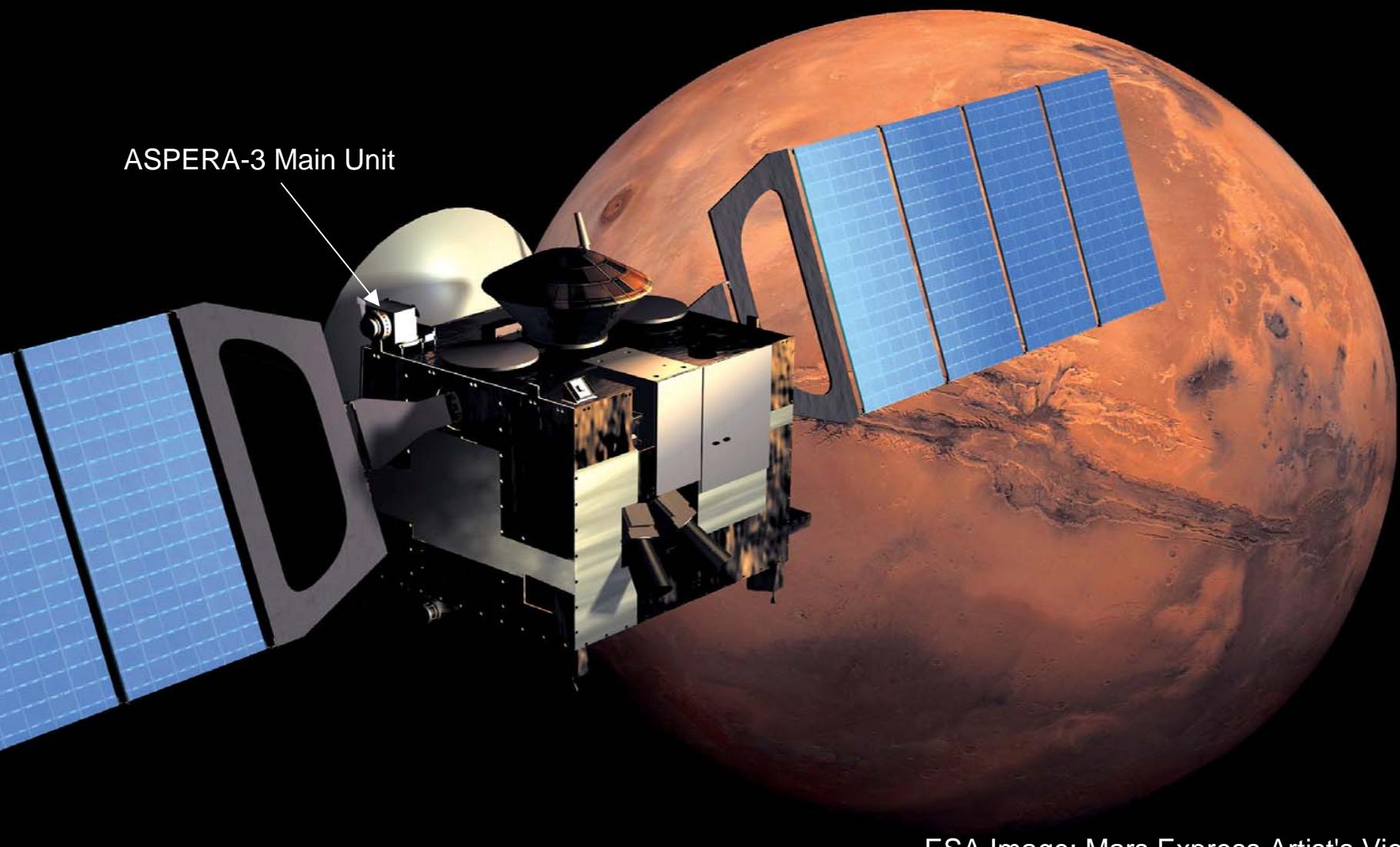
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ESA Image: Mars Express Artist's View

# Instrument performance

Table 2. Baseline performances of the NPI, NPD, ELS and IMA sensors.

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>NPI</i>	<i>NPD</i>	<i>ELS</i>	<i>IMA</i>
Particles to be measured	ENA	ENA	electrons	ions
Energy range, keV per charge	= 0.1 - 60	0.1 - 10	0.01 - 20	0.01 - 30
Energy resolution, $\Delta E/E$	No	0.8	0.08	0.07
Mass resolution	No	H, O	-	$m/q = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, >20$
Intrinsic field of view	$9 \times 344^\circ$	$9 \times 180^\circ$	$10 \times 360^\circ$	$90 \times 360^\circ$
Angular resolution (FWHM)	$4.6 \times 11.5^\circ$	$5 \times 30^\circ$	$10 \times 22.5^\circ$	$4.5 \times 22.5^\circ$
G-factor*/ pixel, $\text{cm}^2 \text{sr}$	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$5 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.5 \times 10^{-4}$
	( $\epsilon$ not incl.)	( $\epsilon$ not incl.)		
Efficiency, $\epsilon$ , %	~ 1	0.1-20	inc. in G	inc. in G
Time resolution (full 3D), s	32	32	32	32
Mass, kg	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2
Power, W	0.8	1.5	0.6	3.5

\*G-factor is the instrument geometrical factor

Value in high resolution mode.  
Normal mode 0.24

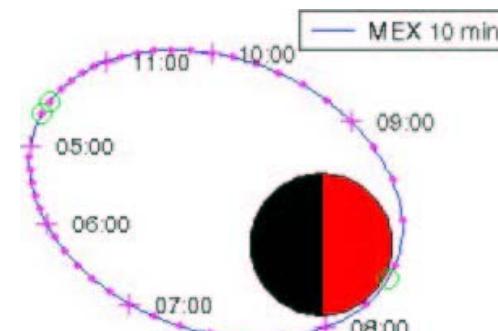
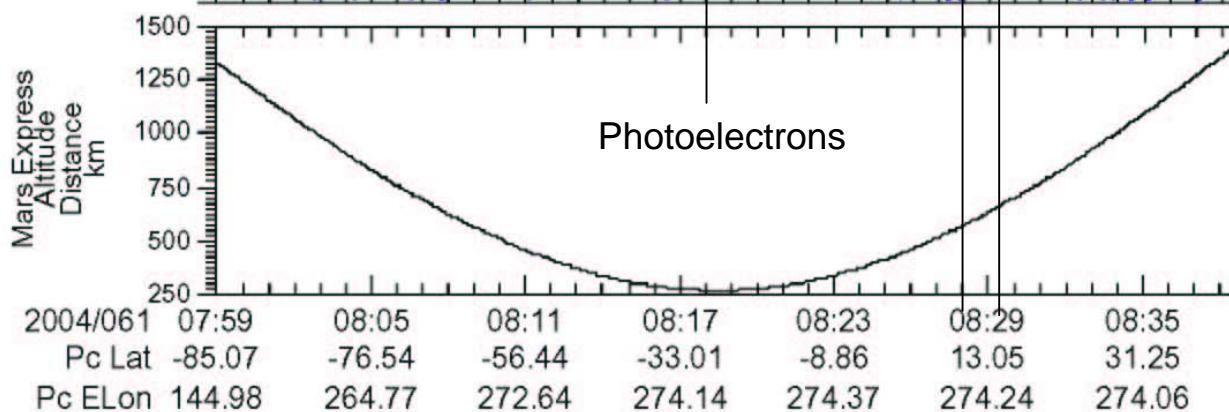
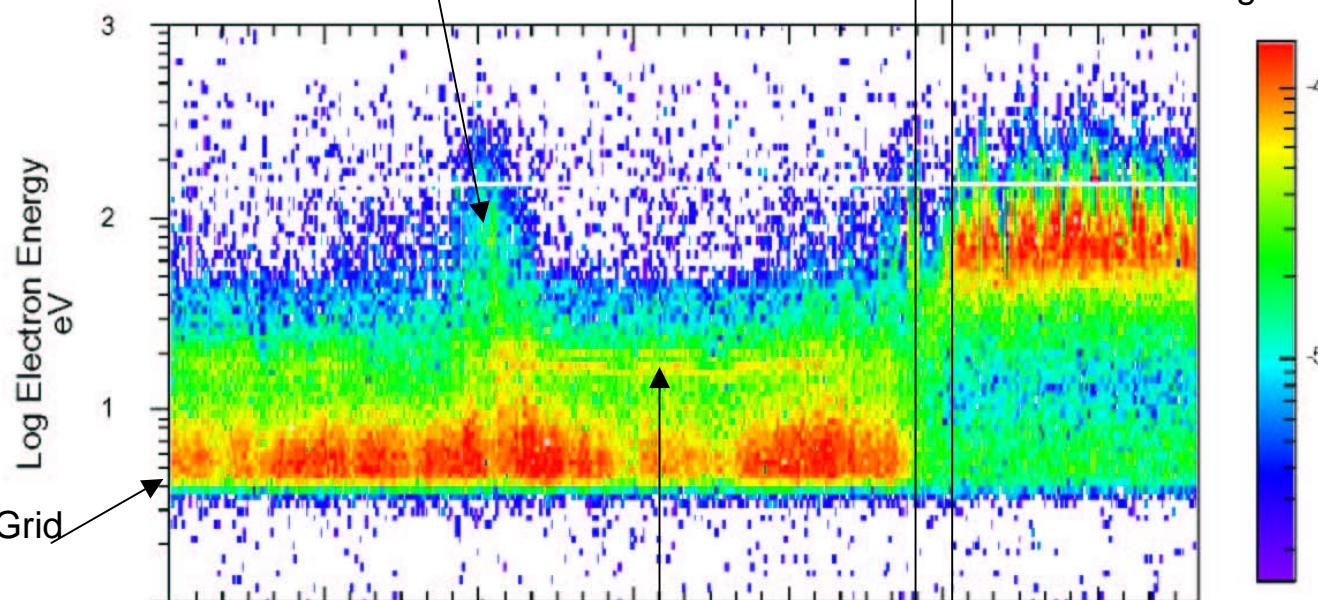
Also an ‘oversampling’ mode

# Electrons in the Mars Ionosphere

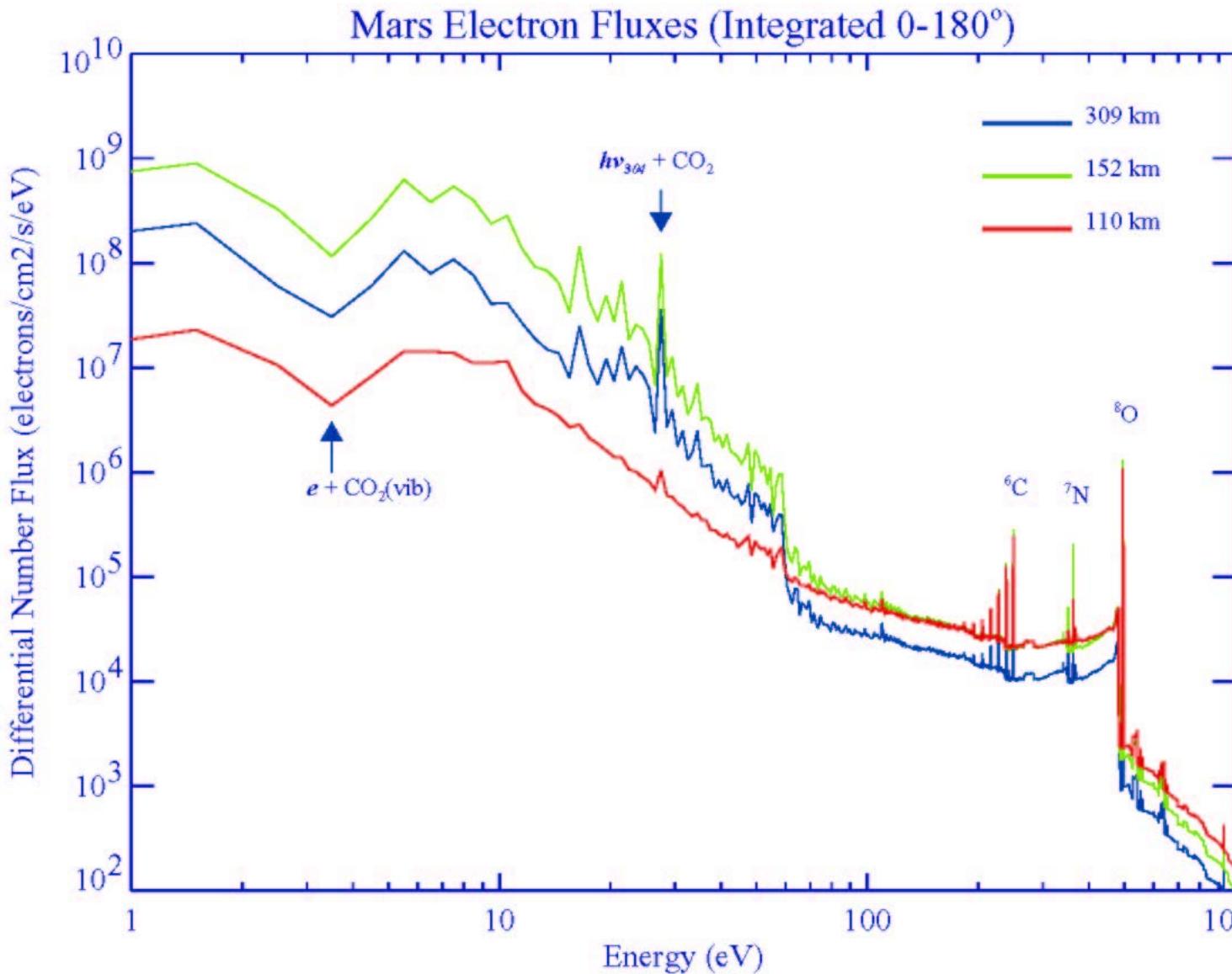
Magnetic Anomaly or  
solar wind fluctuation

Ionospheric Plasma

Sheath Plasma  
Transition Region

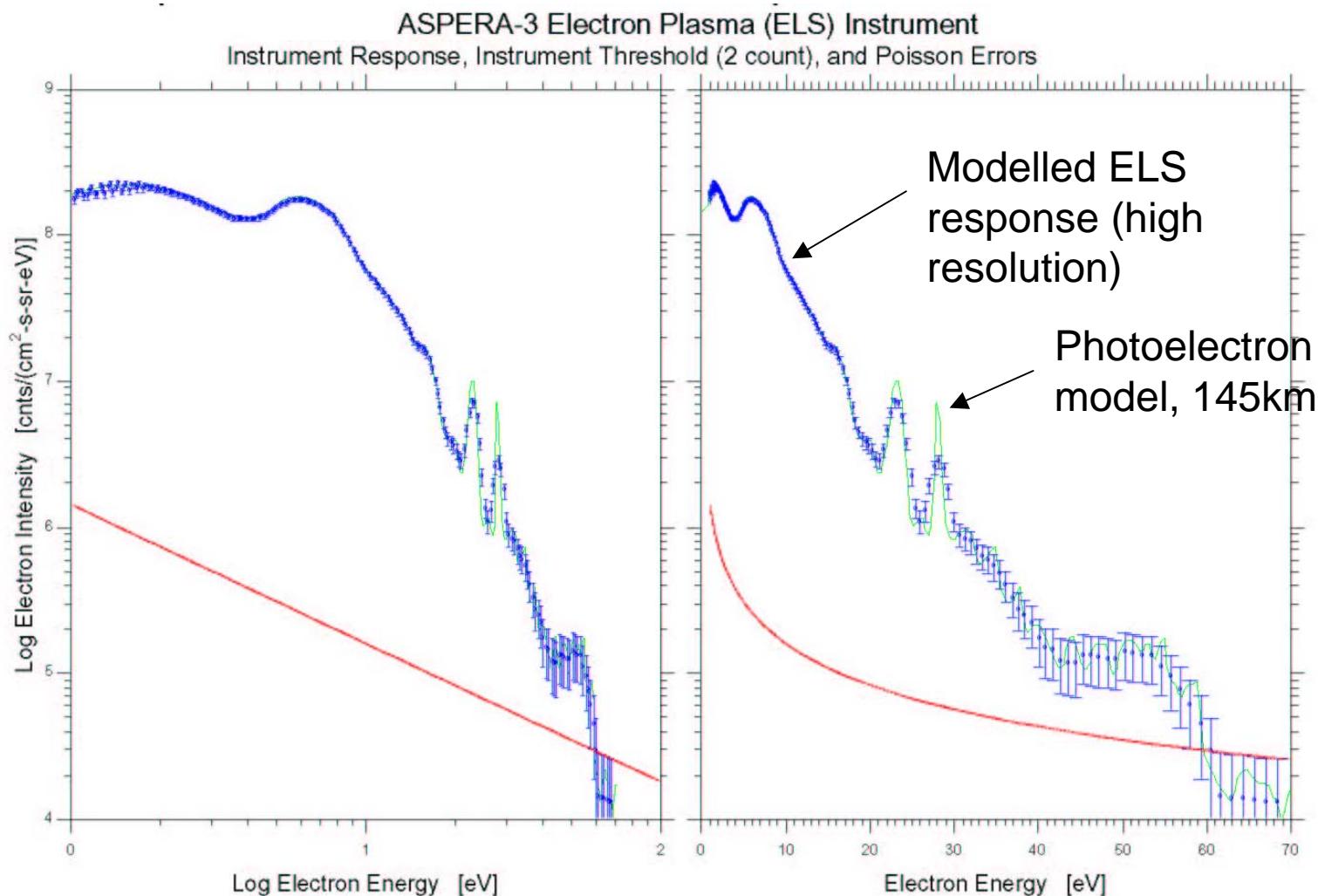


# Mars Photoelectron Spectrum

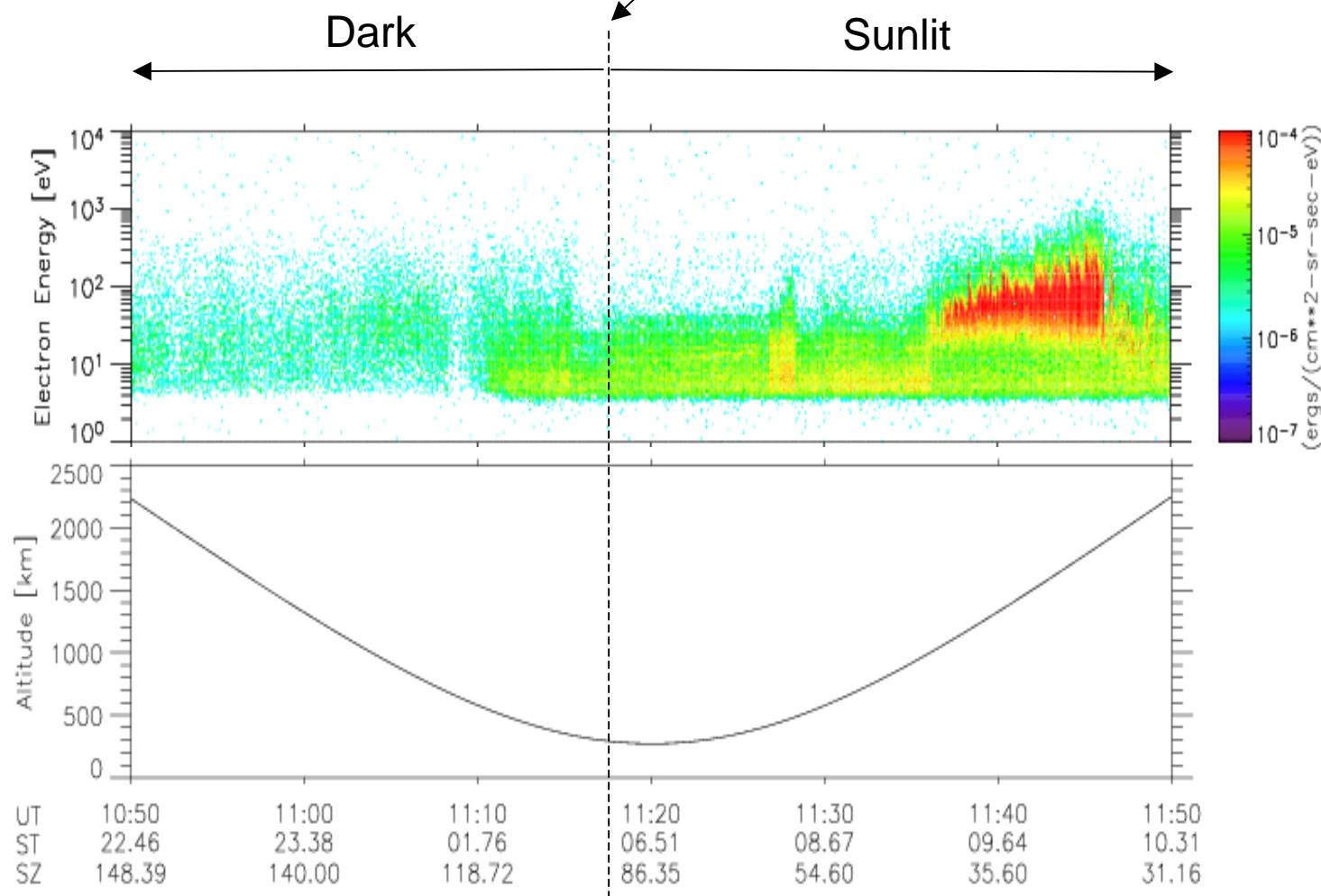


R. Link



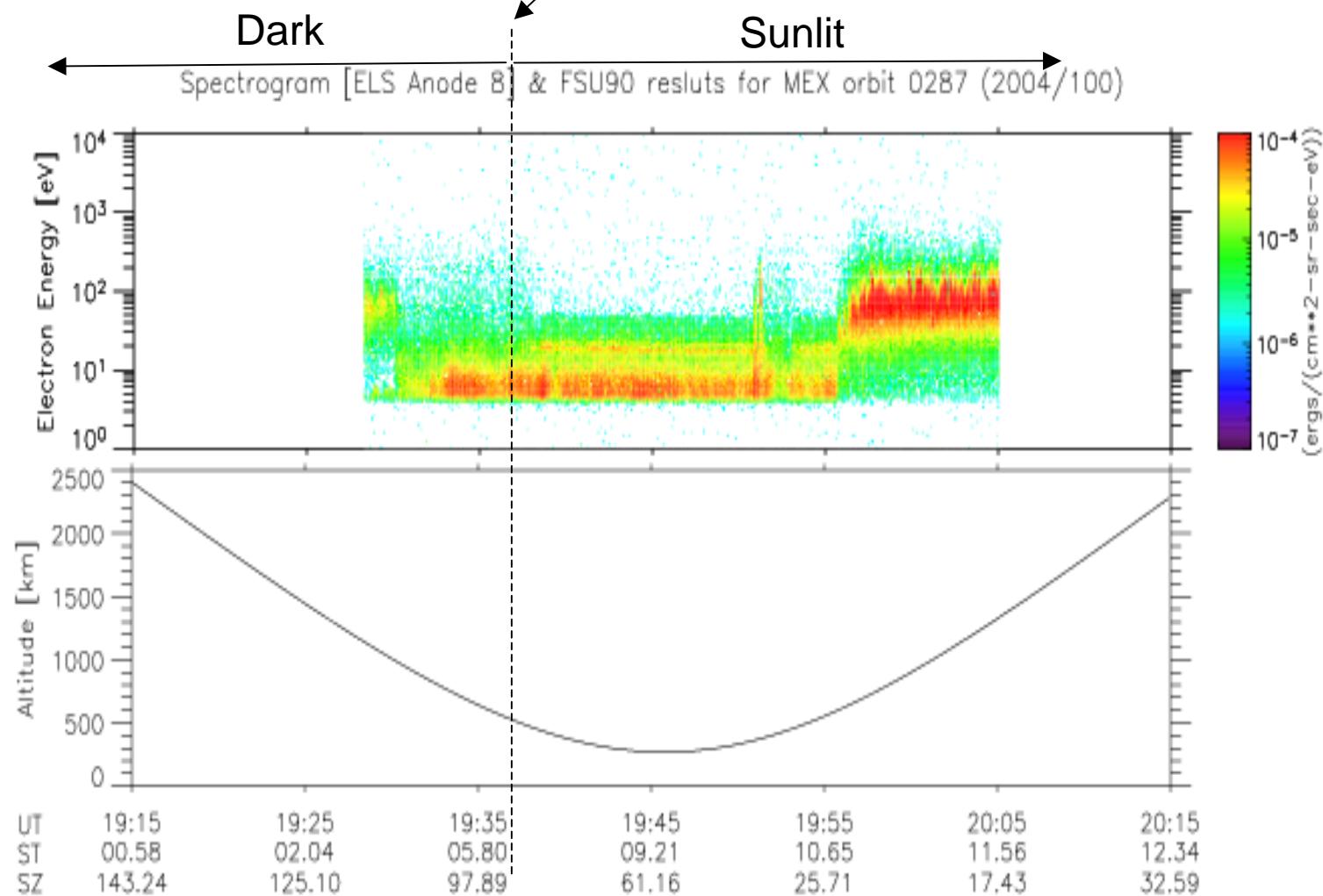


Onset of distinct photoelectron peak with sunlight in ionosphere  
~0600 solar time, ~96 deg SZA



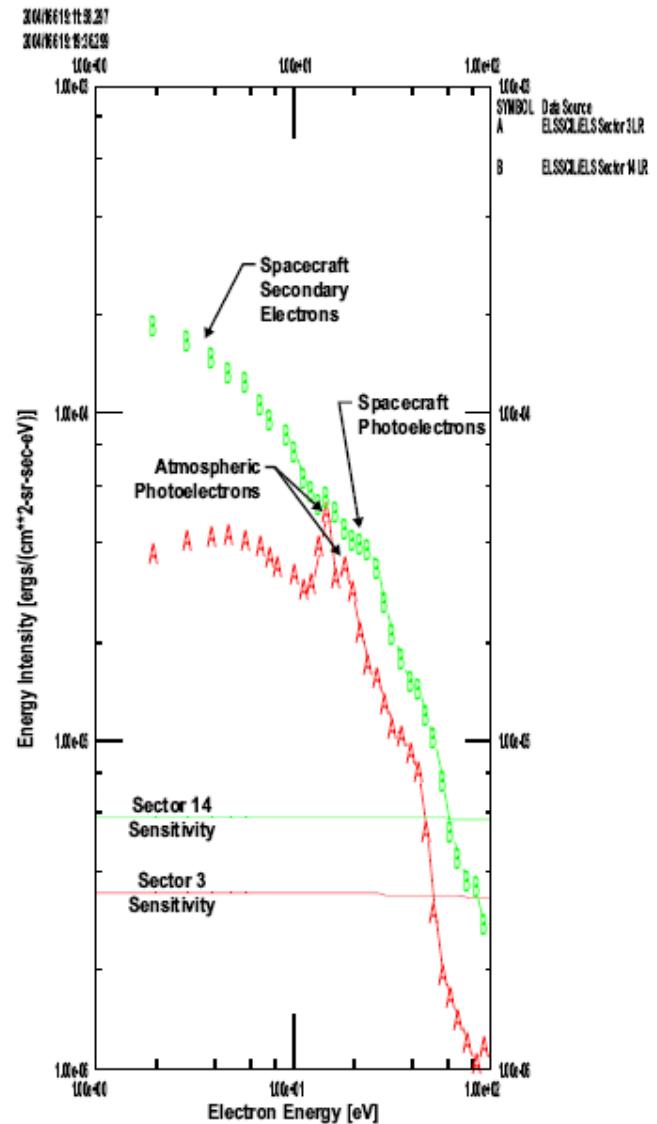
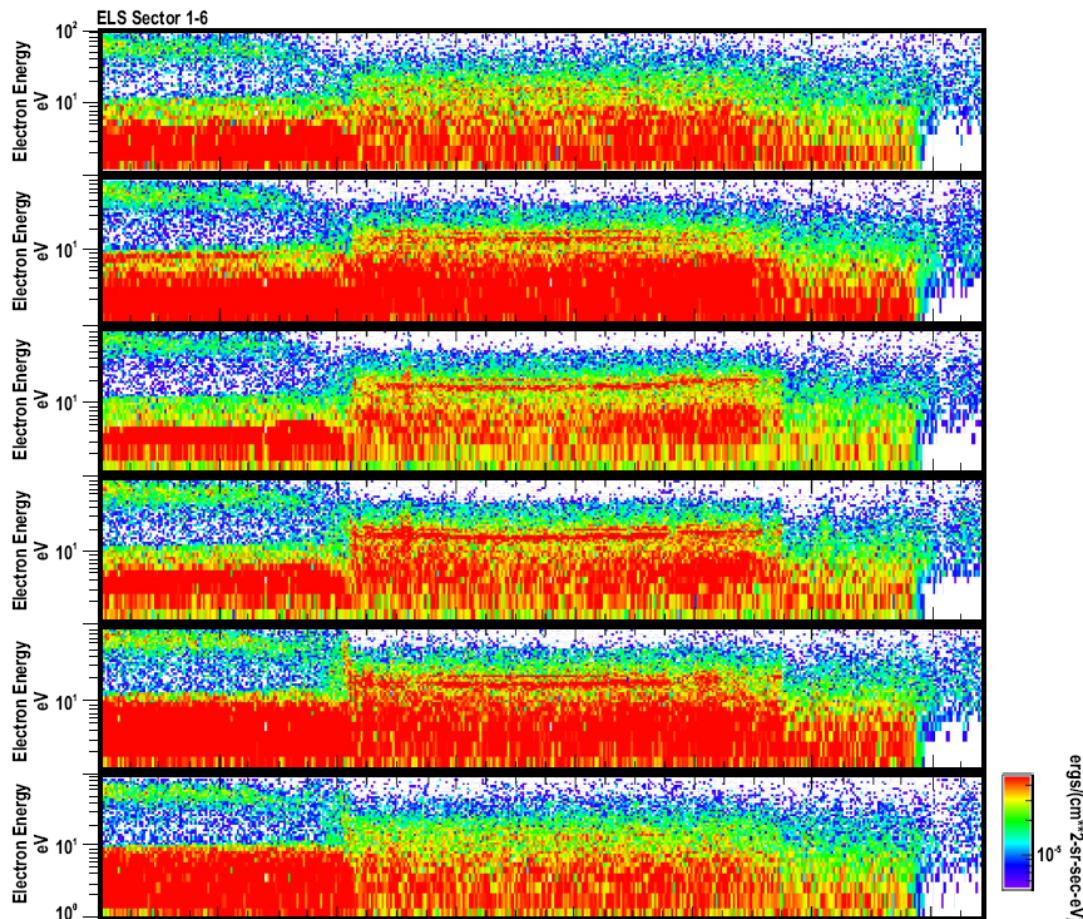
Orbit 399 (2004/135), anode 8

Onset of distinct photoelectron peak with sunlight in ionosphere  
~0600 solar time, ~90 deg SZA



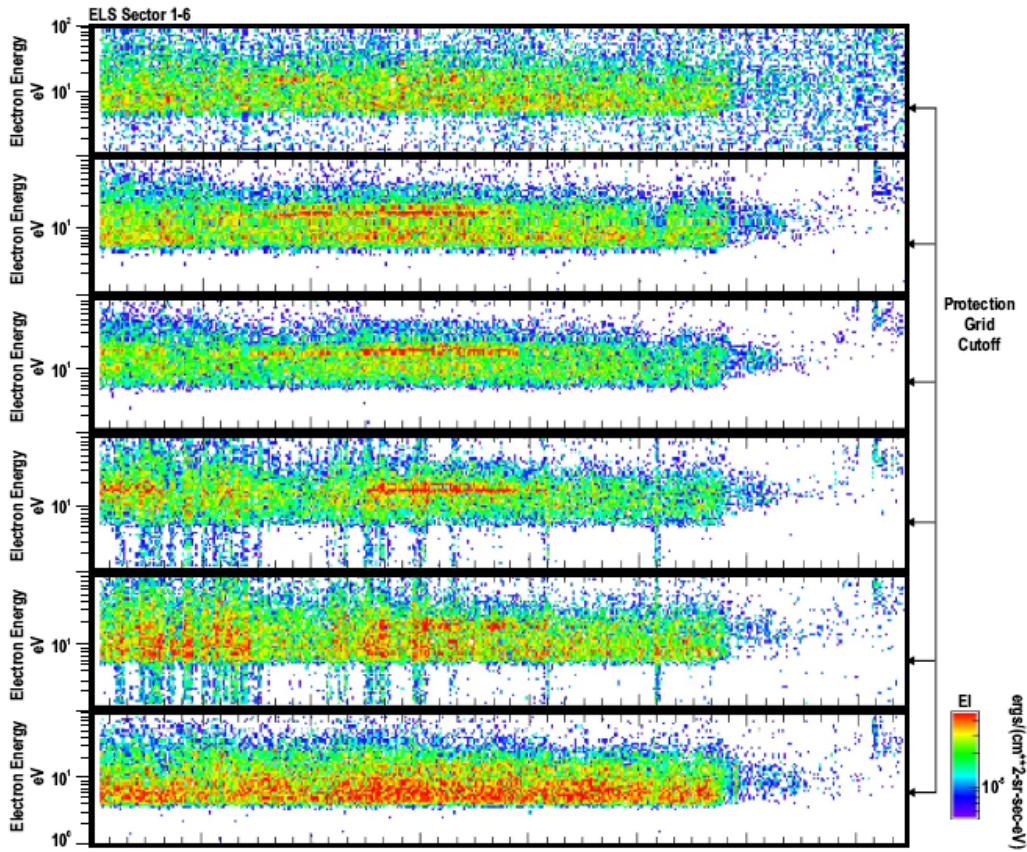
Orbit 287 (2004/100), anode 8

# Tail, ~4000 km (2004/166)

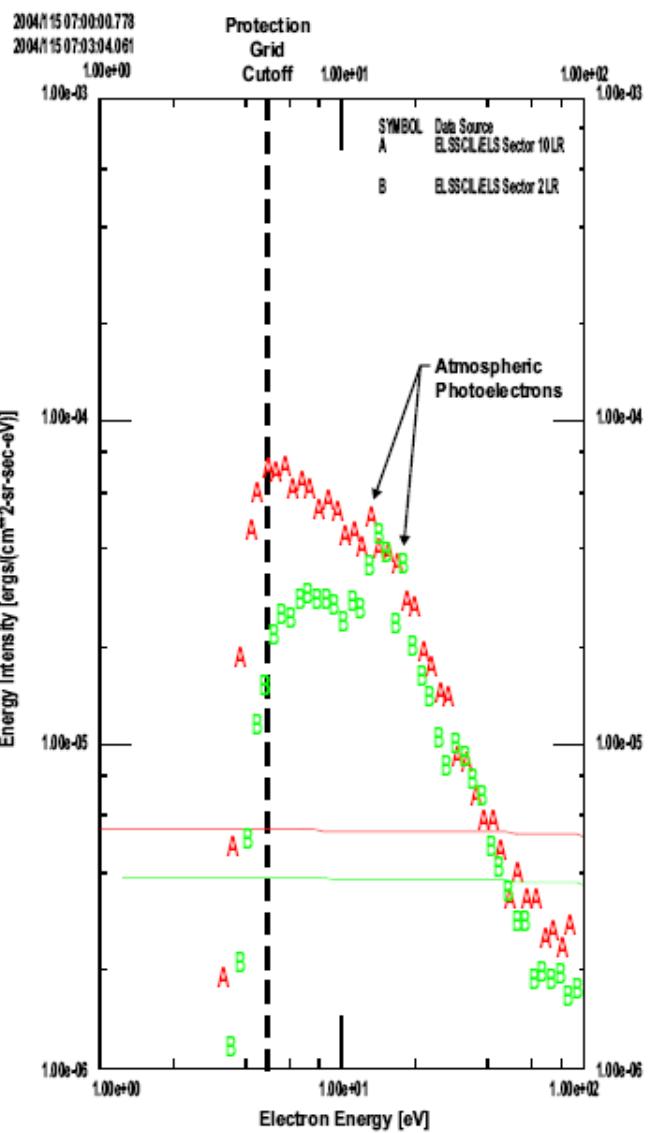
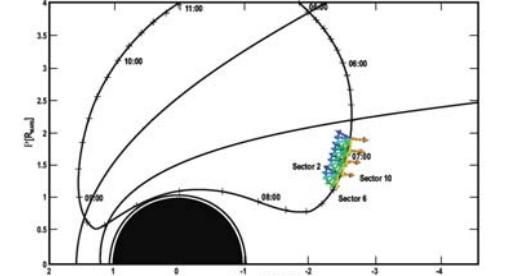


2004/166	18:50	18:58	19:06	19:14	19:22	19:30	19:38	19:46
GD Lat (deg)	42.01	37.08	31.46	24.92	17.14	7.61	-4.47	-20.29
GD Lon (deg)	168.11	166.66	165.21	163.76	162.35	160.99	159.77	158.81
GD Alt (km)	6229.72	5666.16	5058.48	4406.55	3712.17	2981.28	2228.65	1487.74
Sol Lat (deg)	34.07	29.98	25.24	19.64	12.90	4.58	-5.99	-19.68
Sol Time (hr)	19.04	19.26	19.49	19.73	20.00	20.31	20.70	21.23
SZA (deg)	102.90	106.32	110.12	114.40	119.21	124.57	130.19	134.76

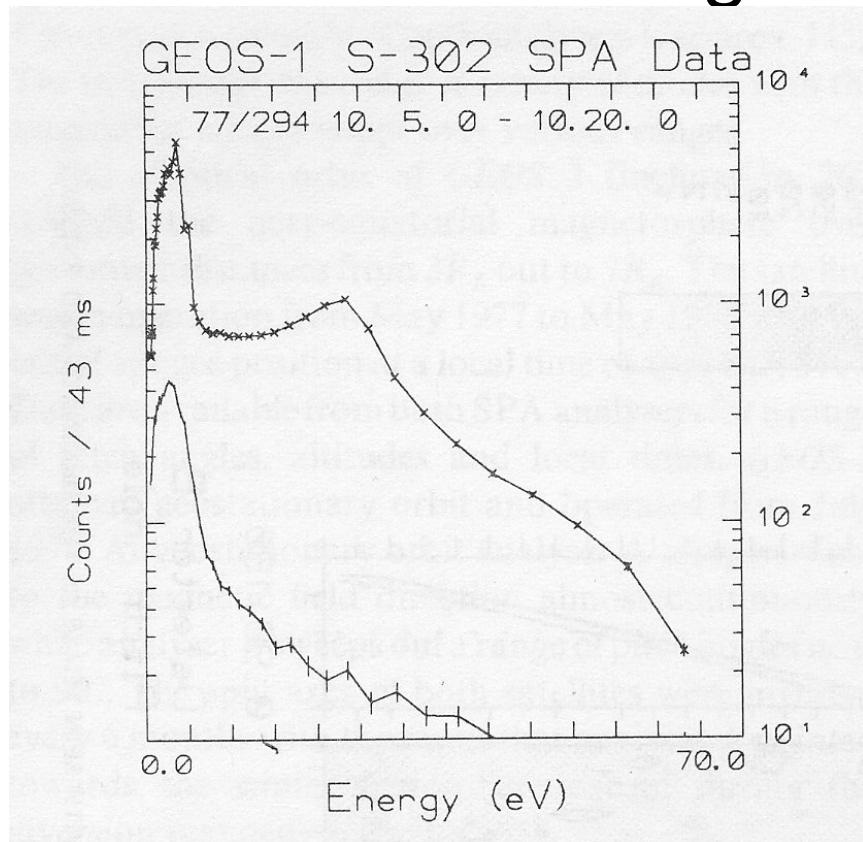
# Tail, ~7000 km (2004/115)



2004/115	06:50	06:56	07:02	07:08	07:14	07:20	07:26	07:32
GD Lat (deg)	17.85	15.19	12.20	9.02	5.55	1.72	-2.54	-7.35
GD Lon (deg)	244.79	243.50	242.23	240.96	239.71	238.48	237.27	236.10
GD Alt (km)	7756.83	7374.42	6970.27	6543.75	6094.28	5621.41	5124.88	4604.61
Sol Lat (deg)	14.91	12.53	9.95	7.16	4.10	0.71	-3.06	-7.31
Sol Time (hr)	21.77	21.86	21.96	22.08	22.17	22.30	22.43	22.59
SZA (deg)	143.49	145.57	147.72	149.91	152.12	154.25	156.16	157.58

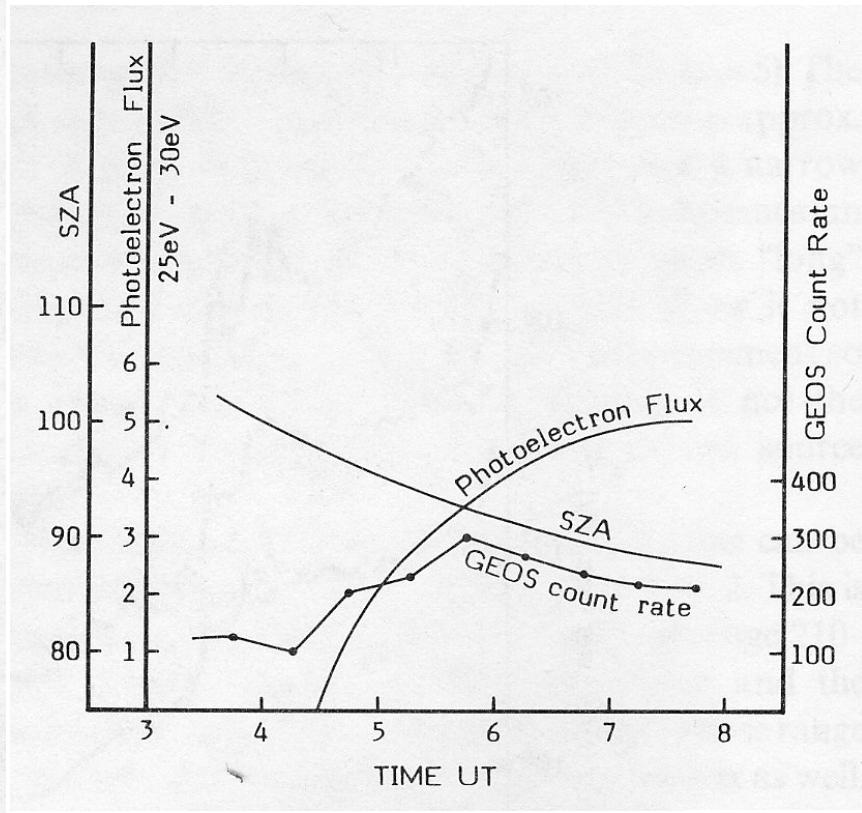


# Photoelectrons high in Earth's magnetosphere

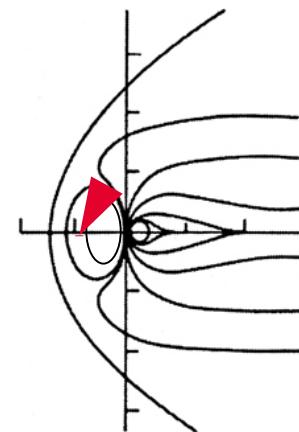


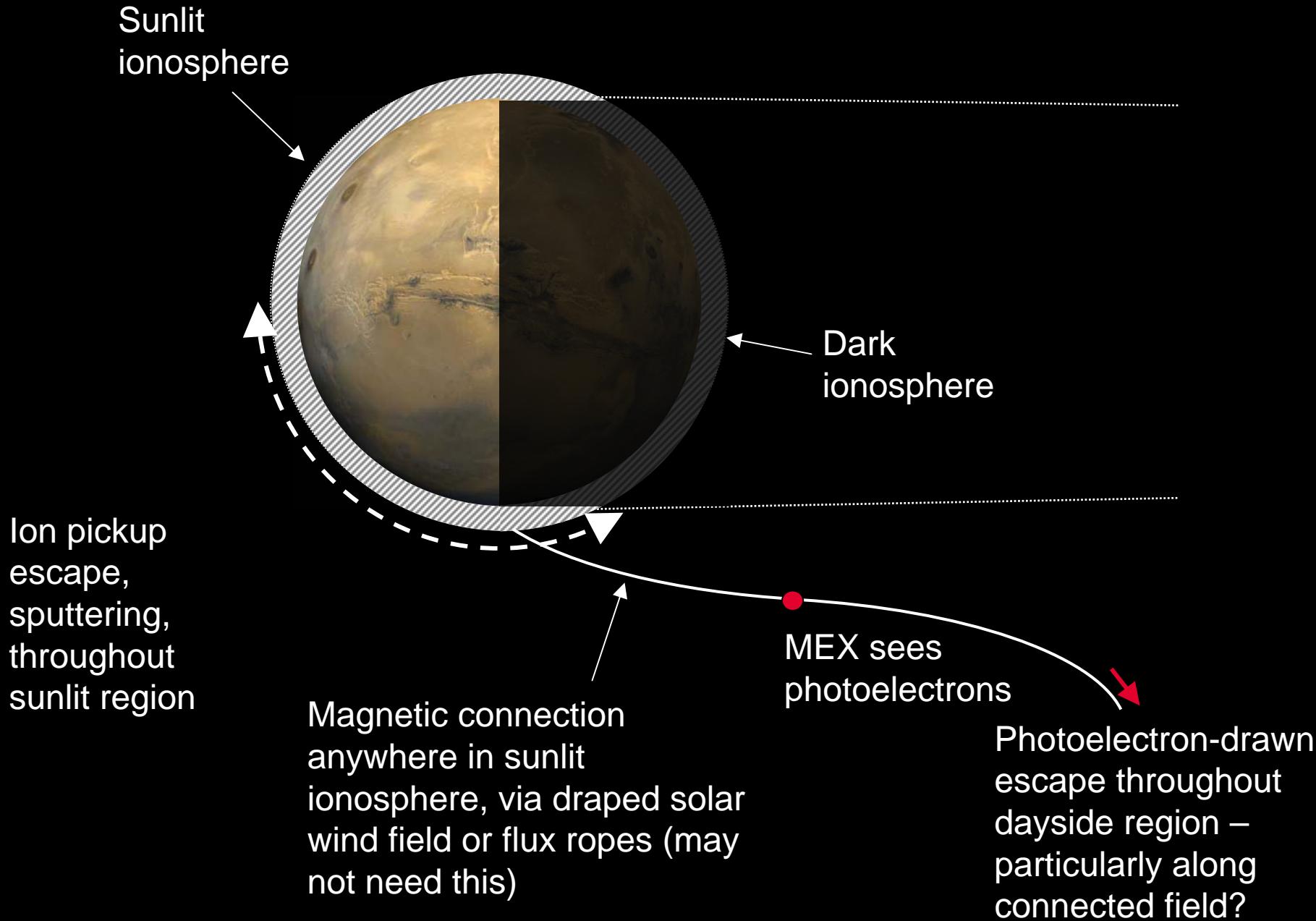
Ionospheric photoelectrons in Earth's magnetosphere up to  $6.6 R_e$  (Coates et al, 1985)

- Magnetic connection from sunlit ionosphere to spacecraft
- Provides non-thermal escape mechanism – electric field set up



Fluxes seen for  $SZA < 97^\circ$  in the ionosphere at foot of modelled Earth magnetic field





# Conclusions

- ELS spectra at Mars show ionospheric photoelectron peak(s)
- Ionosphere – peaks due to  $\text{CO}_2^+$  (e.g., Mantas & Hanson, Link)
- Onset of sunlight in ionosphere starts photoelectrons
- Photoelectrons seen on night side and at high altitudes at times
- Magnetic connection to sunlit ionosphere, similar to Earth?
- May extract ions via electric field: photoelectrons pull ions
- Process seen at Mars, Earth, Titan – Venus?