

## Ionosphere of Mars

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### Abstract

We have studied theoretical models for ionosphere of Mars it was found that Mars is currently a major focus of solar system exploration. Recent mission have demonstrated that the martian environment constitutes a tightly coupled system in which the properties and behavior of one component of the system can influence even the most distant component.

**Key words:-** photoionization , solar zenith angle

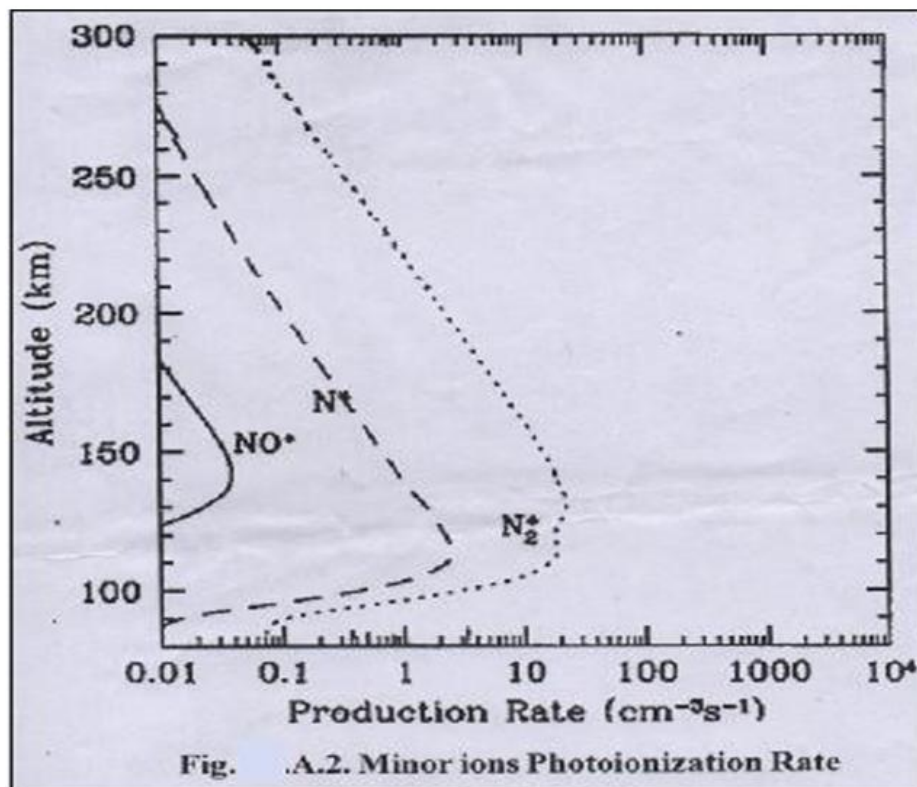
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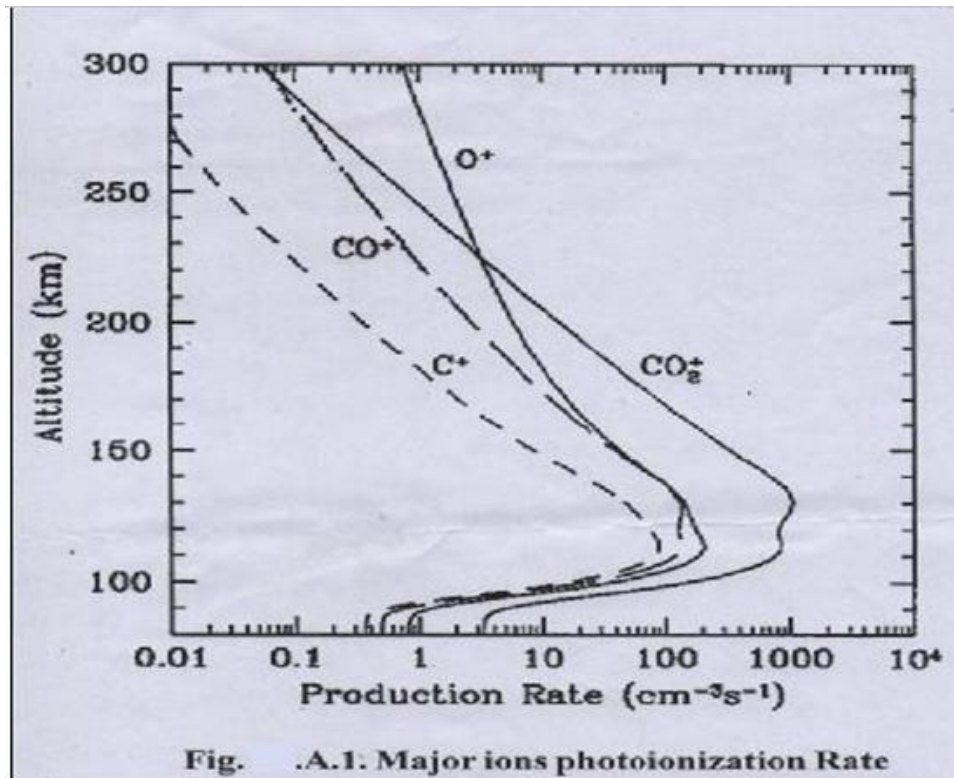
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### I. Introduction

The source of most plasma in the Martian dayside ionosphere is the photoionization of  $\text{CO}_2$  by solar photons at wavelengths shorter than 90nm (Lide 1994, Schunk and Nagy 2000) photoionization of other species such as  $\text{O}_2$  is only important at altitudes several scale heights above the main ionospheric peak relative to photoionization. Influxes of charged particles typically do not cause substantial impact ionization on the dayside (Kallio and Juhonen 2001)

Since plasma is produced by photoionization the plasma densities depend on the photoionization rate and the vertical distribution of plasma depends on the vertical distribution of photoionization the maximum photoionization rate for a given wavelength occurs where the optical depth is unity. Fox and Yeager (2006) calculated the altitude as a function of





wave length for solar zenith angle (SZA) of  $60^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ}$  the altitude at which optical depth equal unity approximately uniform for wave length between 20nm and 90nm and it is approximately 140 km at SZA=  $60^{\circ}$ . The lack of dependence on wave length arises because the ionization photoionization cross- section for  $CO_2$  is approximately uniform at  $3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2$  for these wave length (schunk and Nagy 2000). So this portion of the ionizing spectrum can be considered to be effective monochromatic .

## II. Result And Conclusion

We have calculated the photoionization rates the production of different ions by photoionization along have been shown in fig.1 and fig.2 show the photoionization for major ions  $CO^+$   $CO_2^+$   $O^+$  and  $C^+$  while fig2 show in photoionization for minor ions  $N^+$  , $N^+$  and  $NO^+$ . The photoionization production at altitude 250 km and above is therefore wholly controlled by natural concentration of concerned constituent. Except photoionization the production rate by energetic photoelectron and secondary electron impact also take place .

## References

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