Variations in Heavy Ion Composition with Geomagnetic Activity and Season

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MOTIVATION

- Under various environmental conditions, such as solar activity, seasons, etc., the ion composition in the ionosphere may reflect the change.
- How does ion composition in the ionosphere vary with seasons?
- What is the response of ion composition during solar storms?
- Understanding the relation between these factors and heavy ion composition in the ionosphere provides us insight to heavy ion energization sources as well as the overall ionosphere-magnetosphere system.



NASA's Orbiting Geophysical Observatory(OGO) 6

Operation : June 5, 1969 — March 1972 Purpose .: study high-altitude plasma parameters (26 experiments) BIMS : one of the first & few instruments to measure densities for 7 ion species

> perigee: 413.00 km apogee: 1077.00 km

> > f = 99.70 min

: H⁺, He⁺, N⁺, O⁺, N₂⁺, NO⁺, O₂⁺ Duration : June 12, 1969 — December 31, 1970 Mass Range : 1 — 45 amu Resolution: 1 in 20 amu & 2° in latitude

Frequency: every 36.8 s

lons

Sensitivity : 1.0×10⁶ — 10 ions/ccm

HEMISPHERIC ASYMMETRY











H_JRA

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DATA VALIDATION

1100 \

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400 -

3.0



n(N+) are consistently 1 order of magnitude less than n(O+) during the summer, validated with Craven et al., 1993 (dotted line).

CONCLUSIONS

Hemispheric asymmetry:

- n(N⁺) and n(O⁺) are higher in the

northern than the southern hemisphere.

Geomagnetic-activity variation

- n(N⁺), n(O⁺) and n(NO⁺) are observed to increase ~1 order of magnitude during storm times.
- Measurements for NO+ are sparse, but it is evident that the n(NO⁺) perform strong day-night
- asymmetry at all times.

- N+/O+ density ratio shows the larger variation during winter than summer seasons.

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