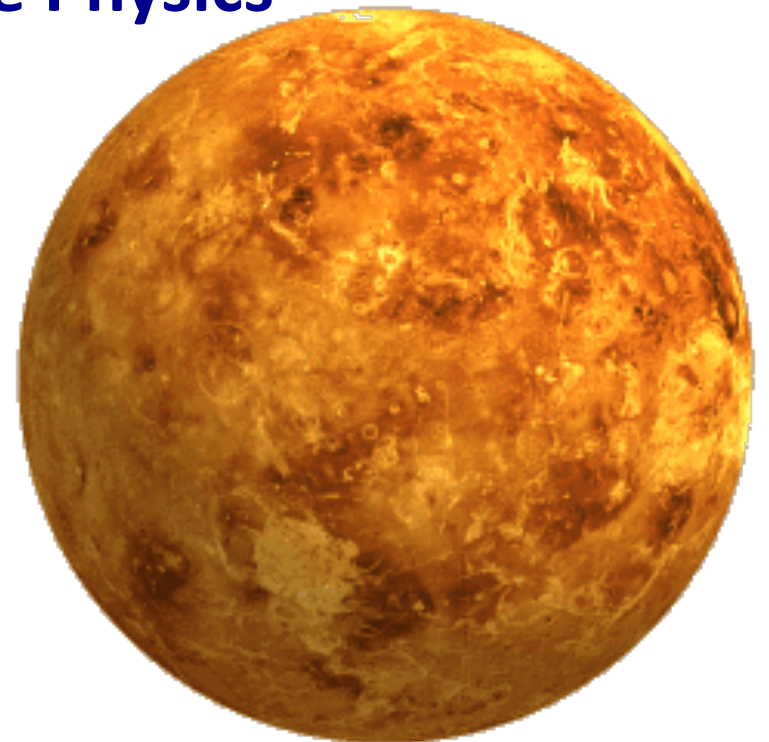


# Precipitation and escape at Mars and Venus

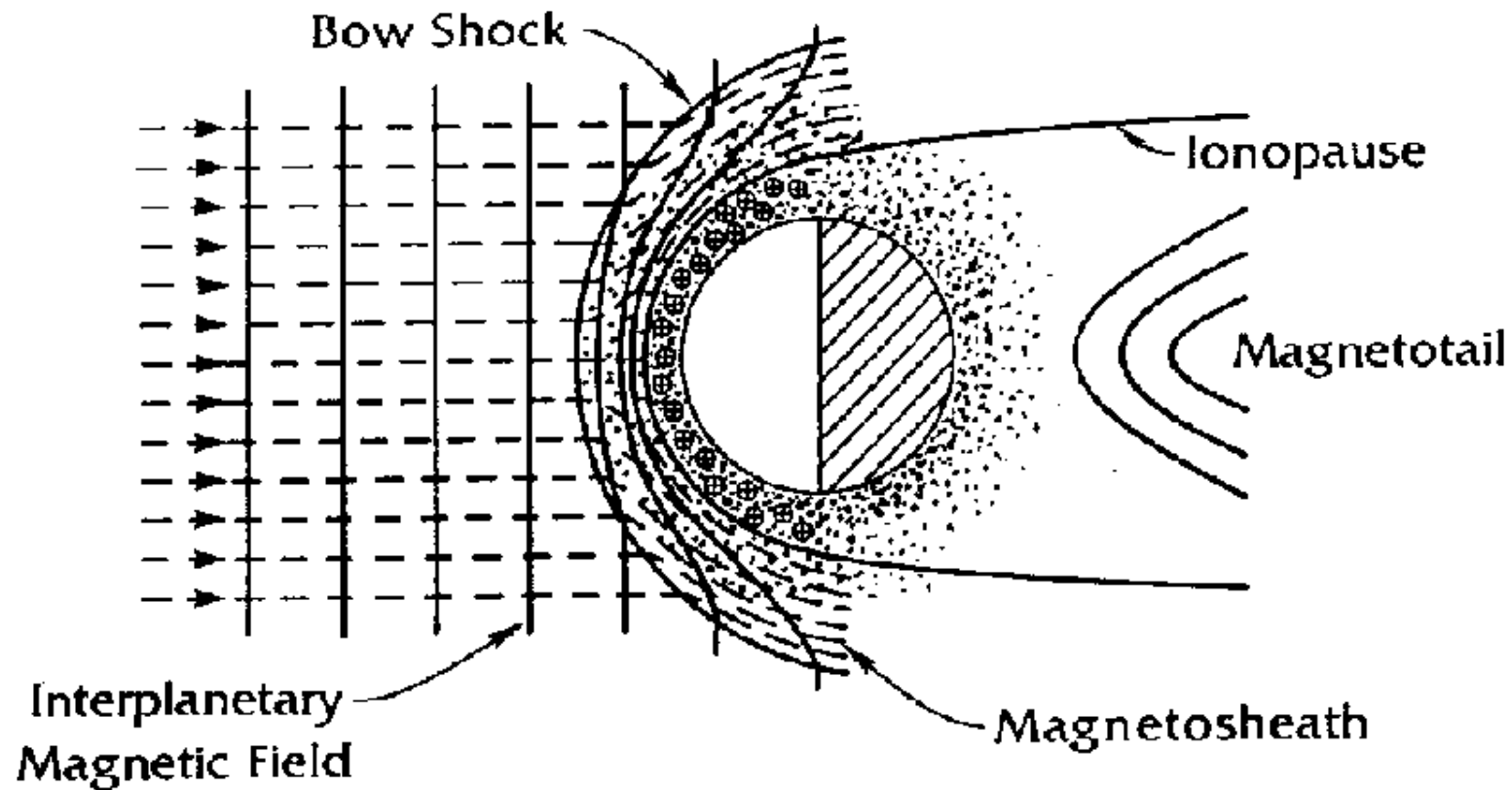
**Gabriella Stenberg**

**Swedish Institute of Space Physics**

**Kiruna**



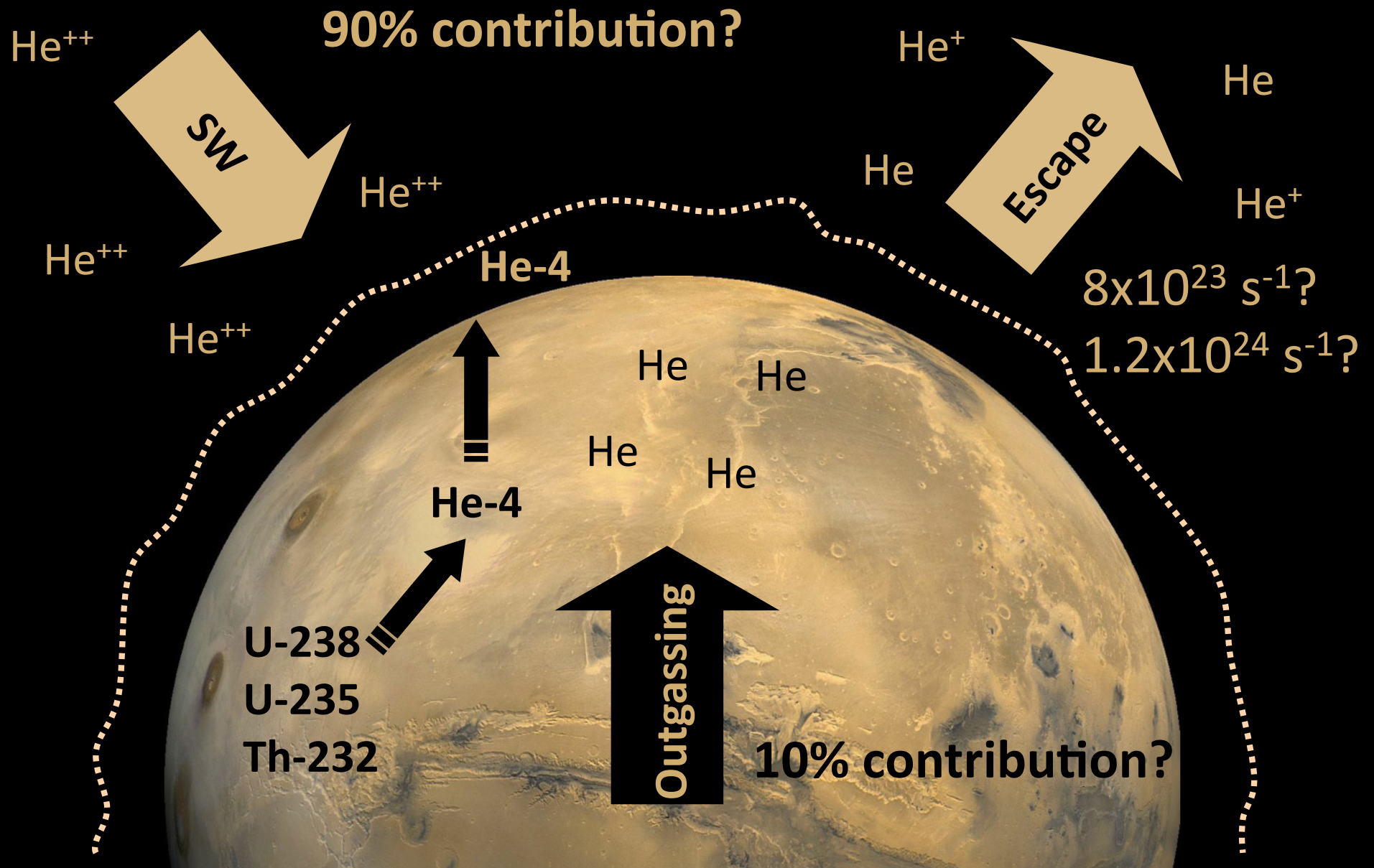
# Induced magnetospheres



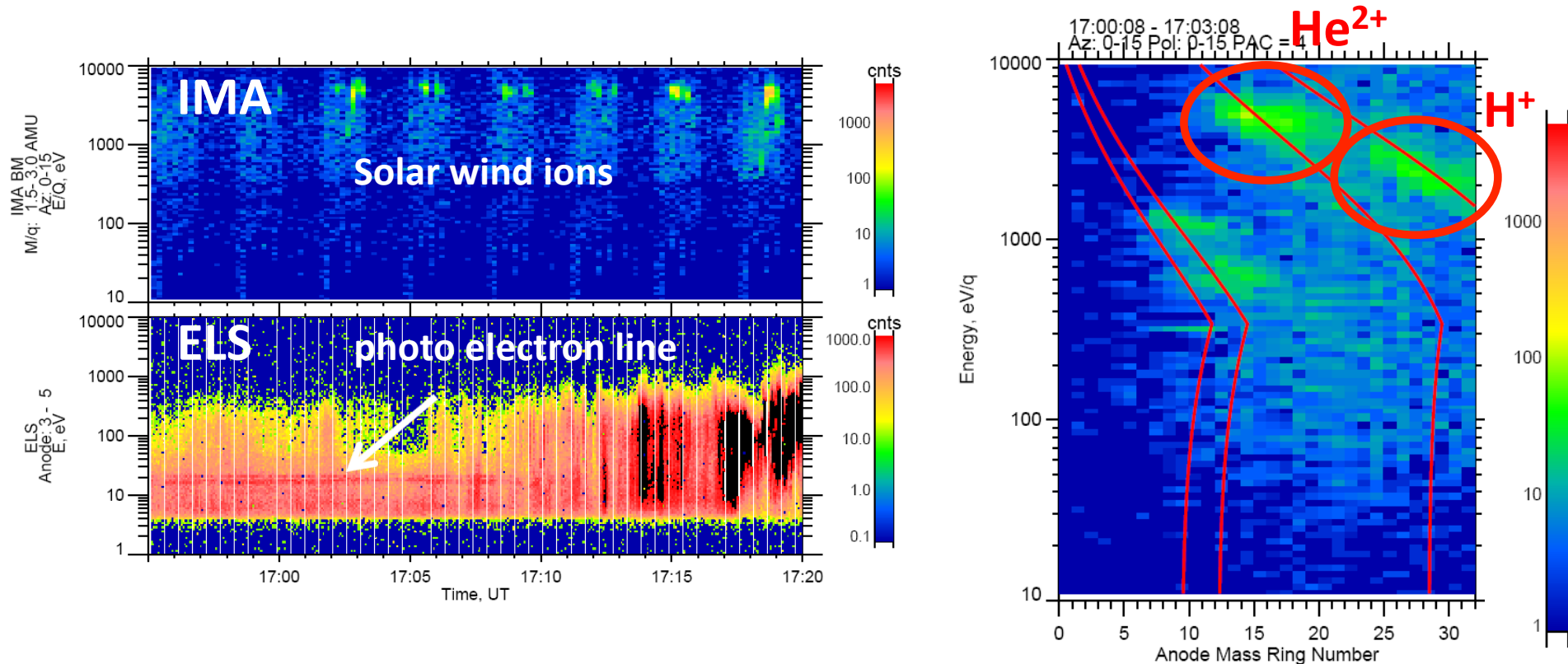
Smaller in size.

The solar wind directly interacts with the atmosphere.

# The Helium balance



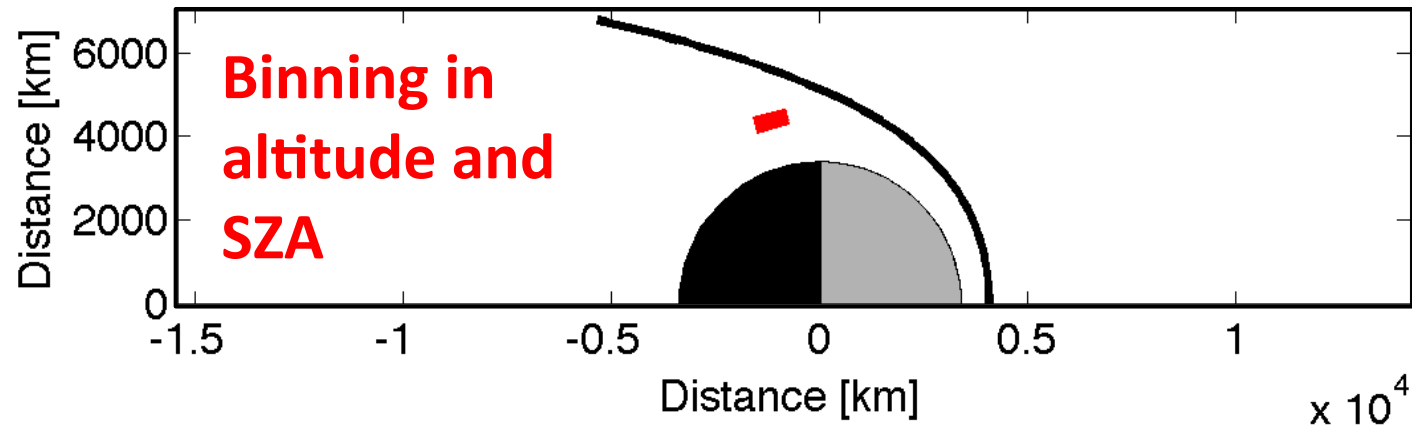
# Solar wind precipitation at Mars



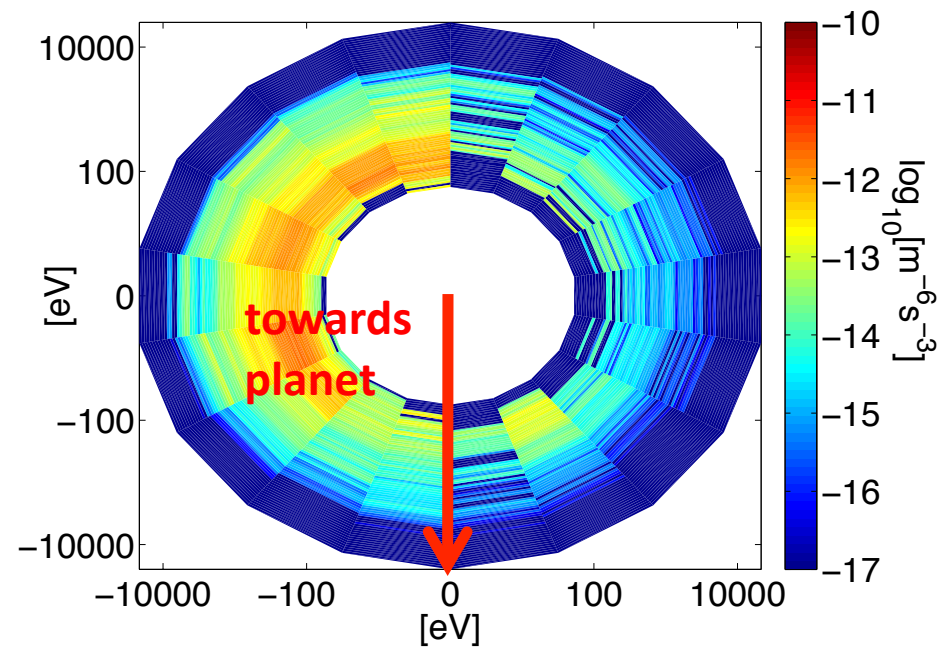
**Intermittent precipitation**  
**Narrow in energy and direction**  
**Both up- and down-going fluxes**

Lundin et al, 2004  
Stenberg et al., 2011  
Diéval et al., 2012a & 2012b  
Shematovich et al., 2012

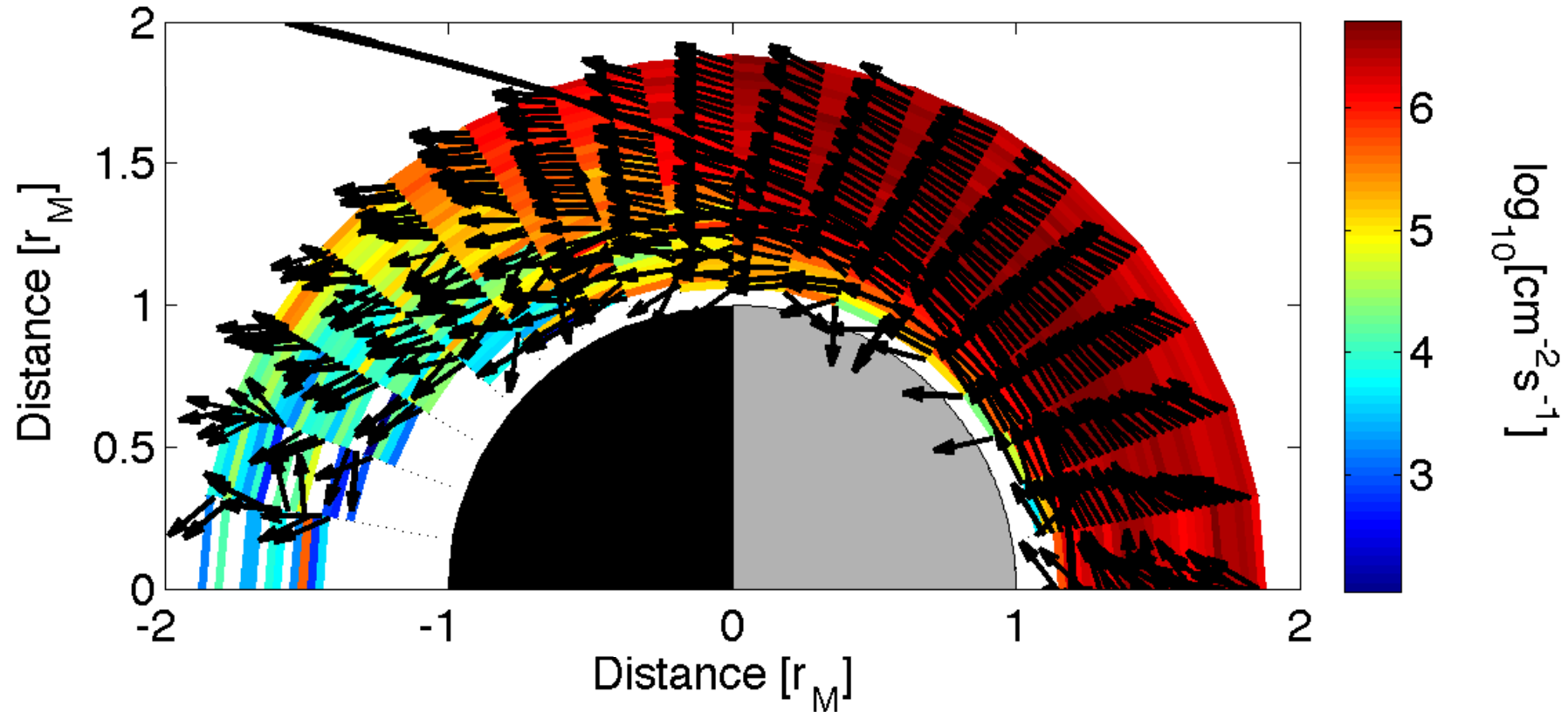
# Statistical approach



**Average distribution function**

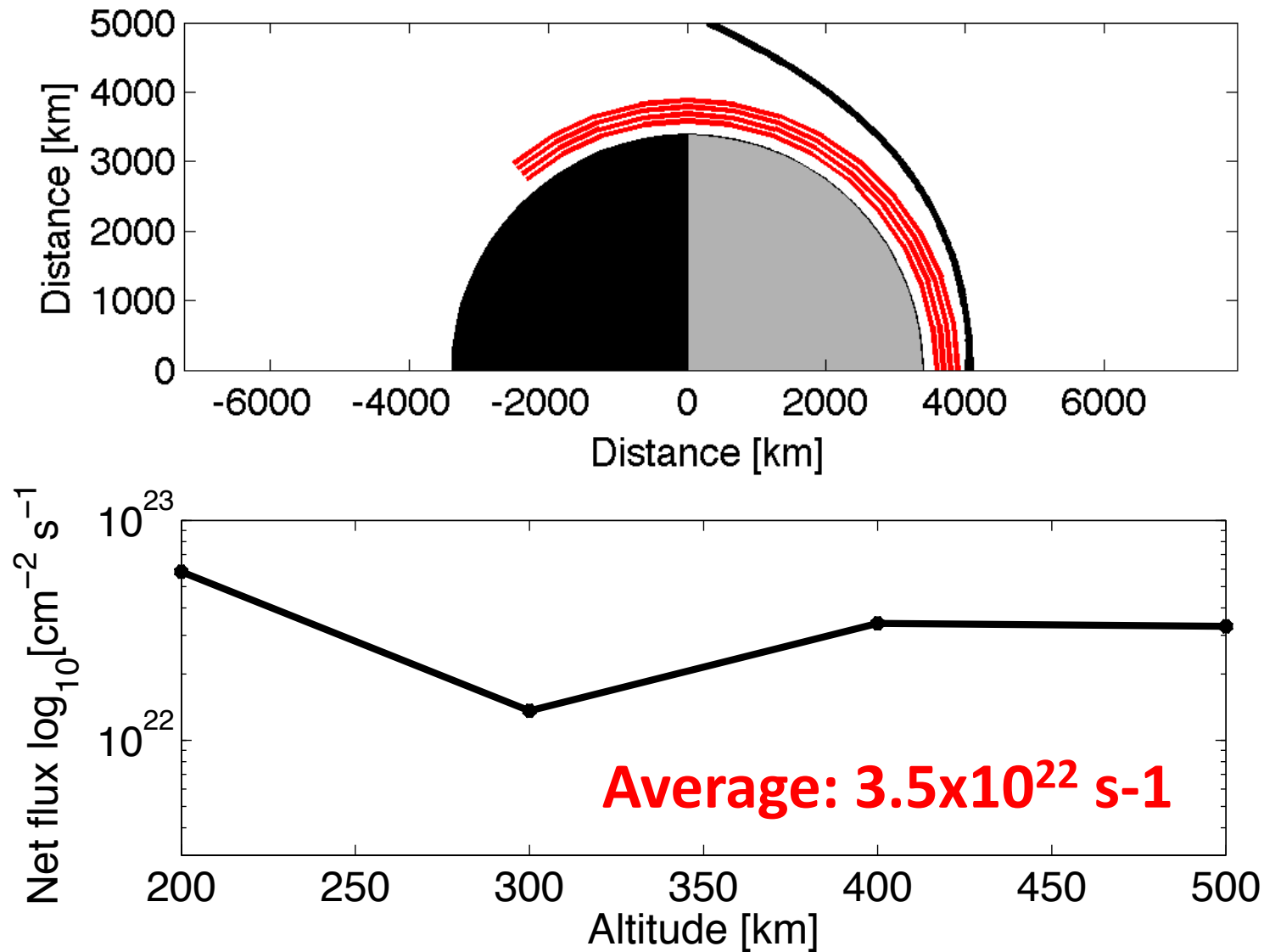


# Total He<sup>2+</sup> flux and flow direction



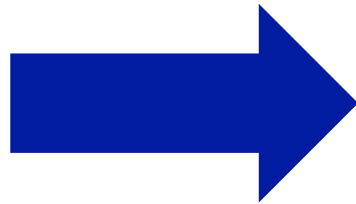
**Colour-coded: Omni-directional flux**  
**Arrows: Net-direction of flow**

# He<sup>2+</sup> flux through 4 spherical shells



# The Helium balance - Mars

Stenberg et al., 2012  
(MEX):  
 $3.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Chanteur et al.,  
2009 (modelling):  
 $7 \times 10^{23} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Barabash et al.,  
1995 (Phobos 2):  
 $1.2 \times 10^{24} \text{ s}^{-1} (\text{He}^+)$

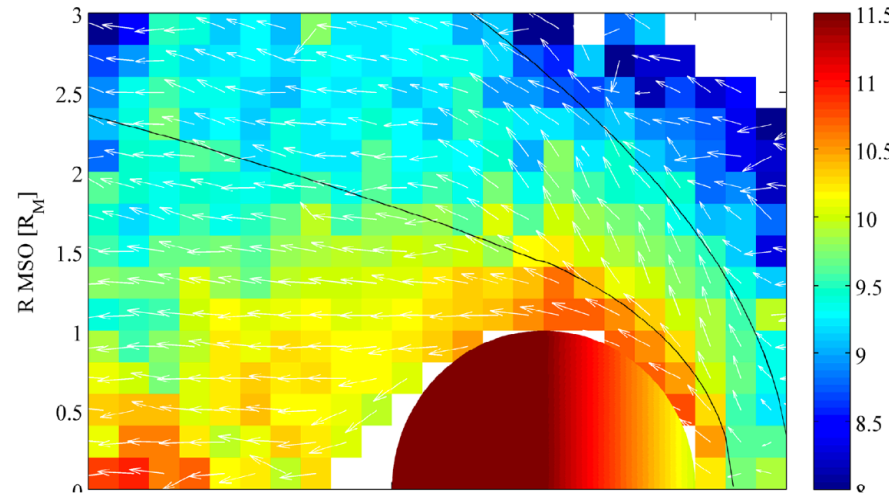


Krasnopolsky and  
Gladstone, 1996  
(modelling):  
 $8 \times 10^{23} \text{ s}^{-1}$



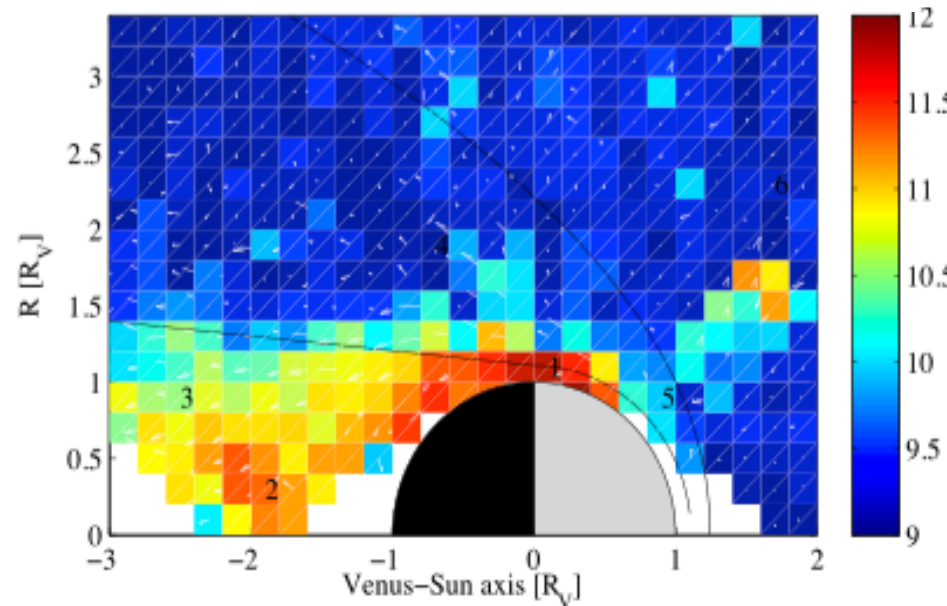
# Atmospheric escape

Mars



Colour-scale:  
Flux [ $m^{-2} s^{-1}$ ]  
of heavy ions  
(log10)

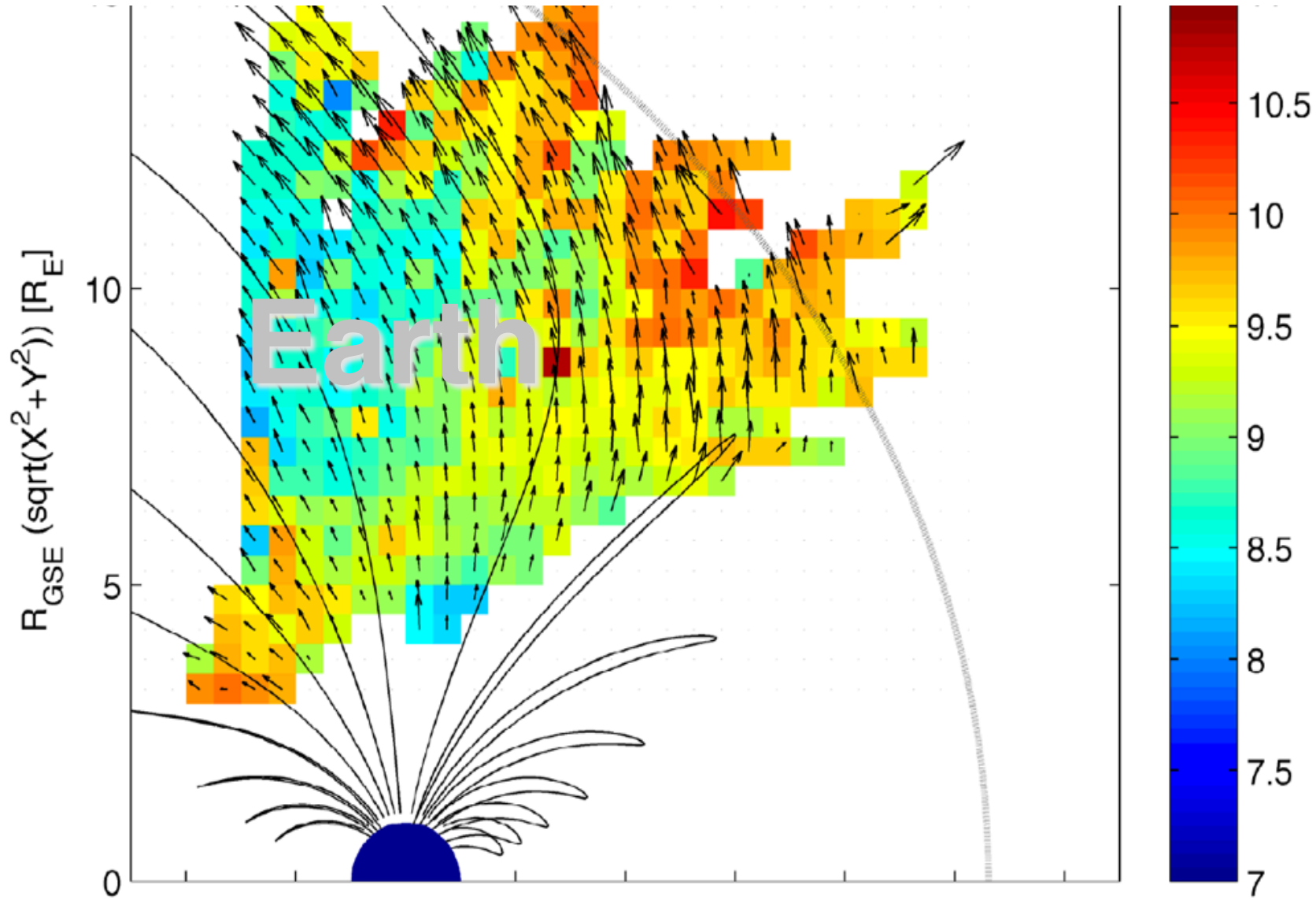
Venus



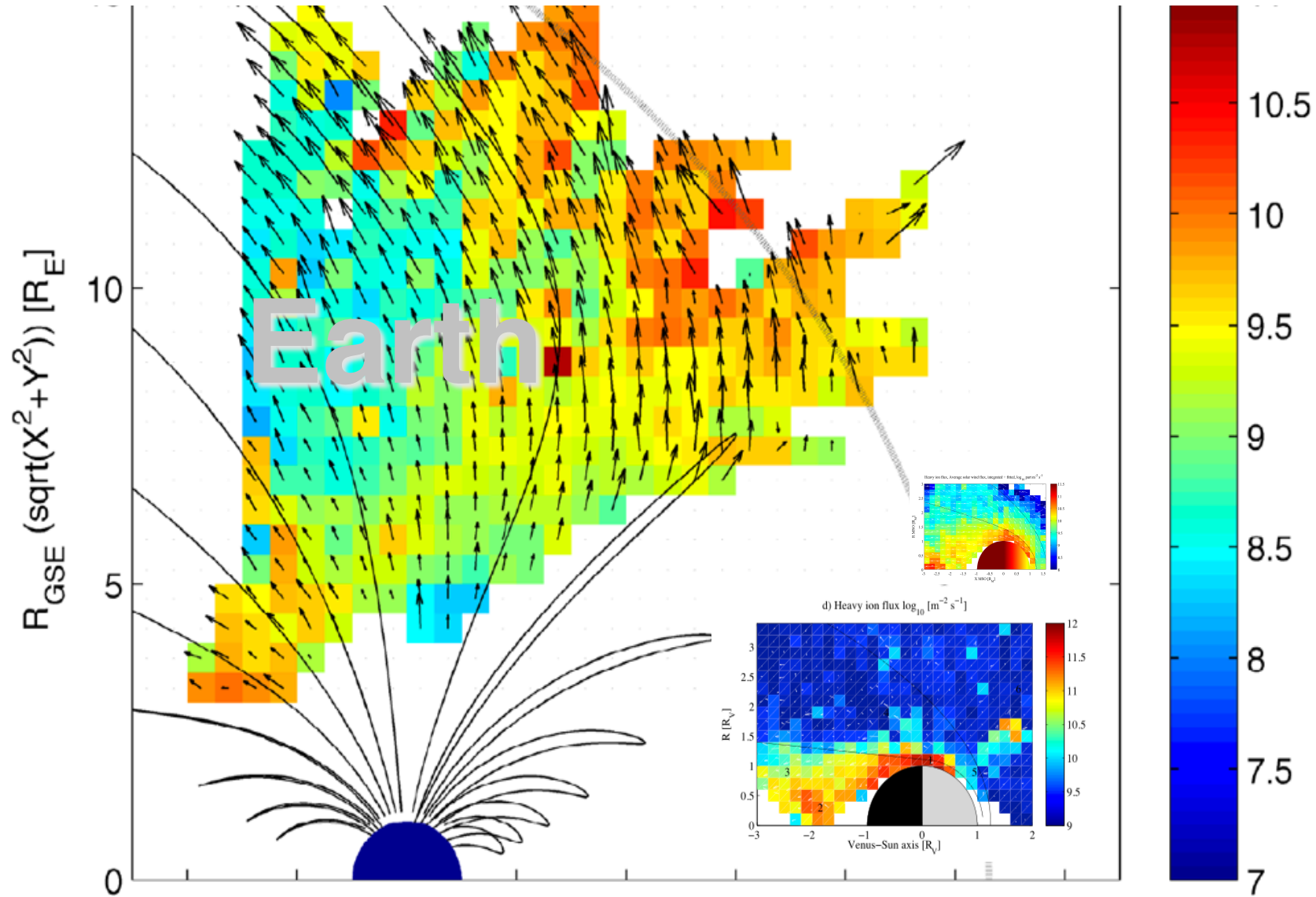
# Escape rates

Condition / Planet	Minimum	Maximum
Venus	$2.7 \times 10^{24} /s$ (Fedorov et al. 2011)	$6 \times 10^{24} - 5 \times 10^{25} /s$ (Brace et al. 1987, McComas et al. 1986)
Mars	$3 \times 10^{24} /s$ (Nilsson et al. 2011)	$3 \times 10^{25} /s$ (Lundin et al. 1989)
Earth	$3 \times 10^{24} /s$ (Nilsson et al. 2011)	$3 \times 10^{25} /s$ (Lundin et al. 1989)

# Size comparison



# Size comparison



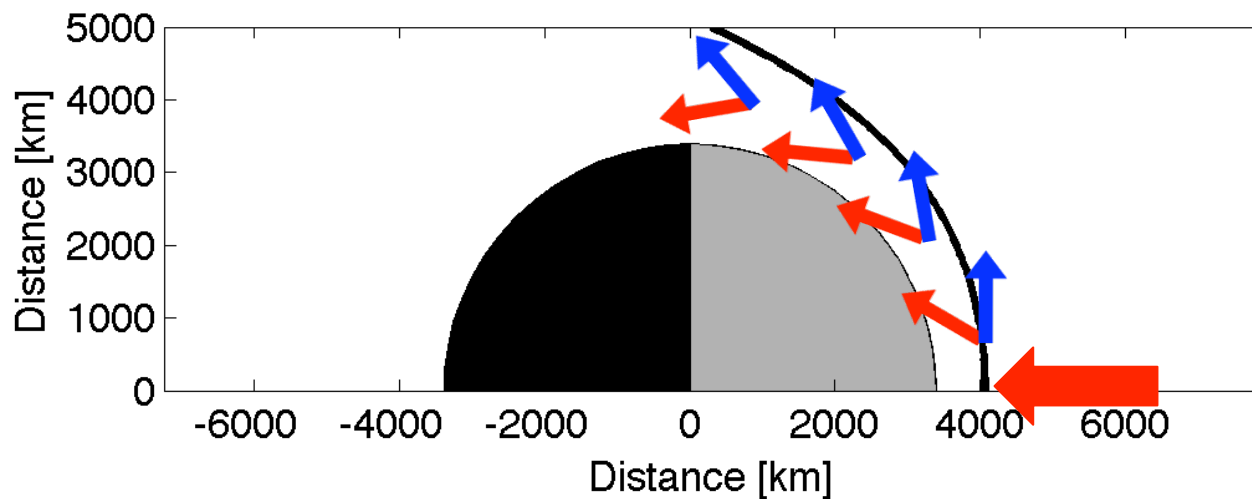
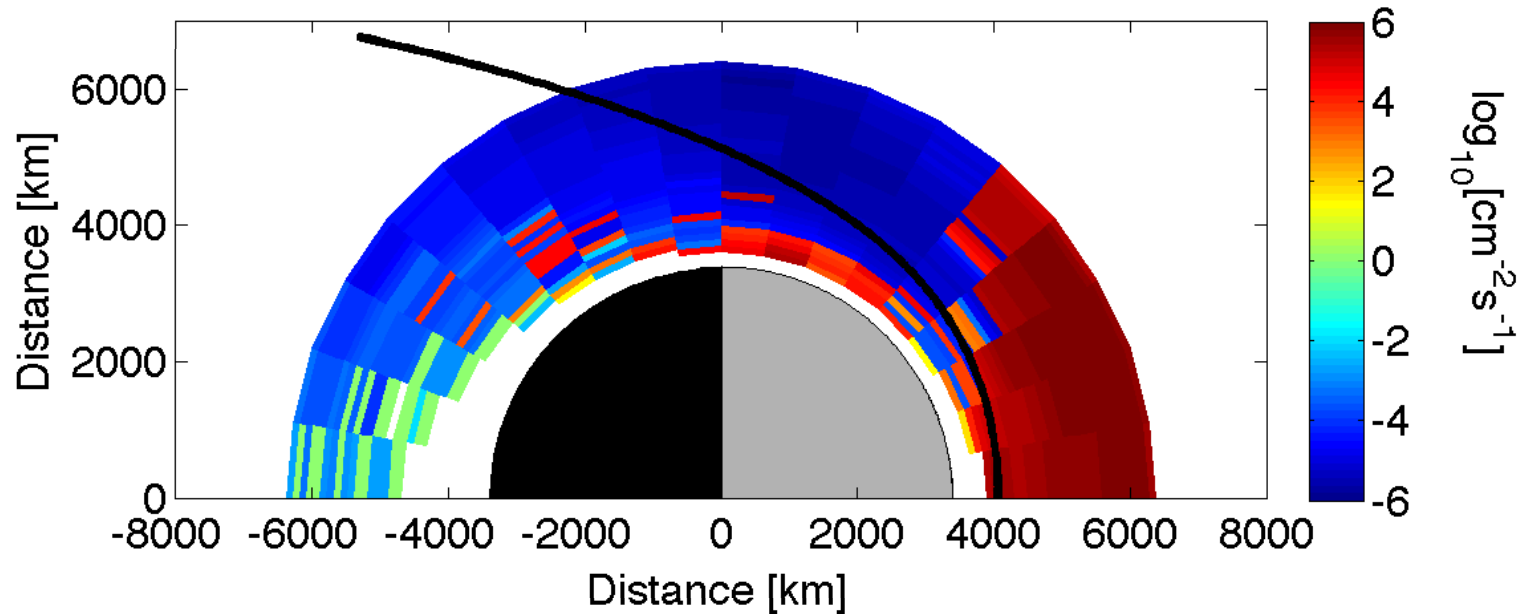
# Conclusions

- ✓ Solar wind  $\text{He}^{2+}$  precipitate onto the ionospheres both at Mars and Venus.
- ✓ The best estimate of the inflow of  $\text{He}^{2+}$  at Mars is  $3.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . This is just a few percent of the solar wind  $\text{He}^{2+}$  and at Venus the inflow is much smaller: **Our current models are wrong!**
- ✓ The oxygen escape from Venus and Mars is comparable to the escape from Earth. The Earth's magnetosphere cannot protect the atmosphere. **Compare the sizes of the objects!**



# He<sup>2+</sup> flux in radial direction

Upgoing  
Downgoing



# Solar Wind Precipitation

Planet	SW Proton precipitation	SW Alpha Precipitation
Venus	$10^{21}-10^{22}/s$	$10^{20}-10^{21} /s$
Earth	$10^{24} /s$	$10^{23} / s$
Mars	$10^{21}-10^{22} /s$	$10^{22} /s$

Alpha: Stenberg et al., 2011, Protons: Dieval et al. 2012a,b  
Earth: Hardy et al. (1989) (+back of the envelope)

# The big context





# And what about Venus?

