

## Exosphere:

### True/False

- Collisions do not occur into the exosphere at all
- The Sun has an exosphere
- Lighter the species is, greater its escaping flux is.

The distribution function of particles is supposed maxwellian at the top of the atmosphere

$$f(v) = n_0 \sqrt{\frac{16}{\pi}} \frac{v^2}{v_{th}^3} \exp\left(-\frac{mv^2}{2k_B T}\right), \quad v_{th} = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{m}}$$

### Question

The thermal escape is given by:

$$F_{esc} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{v_{esc}}^{+\infty} v f(v) dv$$

(1/2 comes from the fact we consider only upward particles). Calculate  $F$

Hint:

$$v_{esc} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r_{exo}}}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} x^3 \exp(-bx^2) dx = \frac{a^2 b + 1}{2b^2} \exp(-ba^2)$$

Plot  $F_{esc}$  as a function of  $\lambda_c = GMm/k_B T r_{exo}$ . What is the physical meaning of  $\lambda_c$ ?

## Ionosphere:

### True/False

- The more energetic a solar photon is, the deeper in the atmosphere it is likely to be absorbed.
- The more energetic an auroral electron is, the deeper in the atmosphere it is likely to be thermalised.
- Let's consider two wavelengths,  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ , with  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$  and a photoabsorption cross section  $\sigma(\lambda)$  associated with a given neutral species. If  $\sigma(\lambda_1) < \sigma(\lambda_2)$ , then solar photons of wavelength  $\lambda_1$  are going to deposit their energy deeper in the atmosphere than the more energetic solar photons of wavelength  $\lambda_2$ .
- The solar flux decreases linearly with the distance from the Sun
- Solar photons of 180 nm are effective ionisers
- The profile in altitude of the electron density always peaks at the same altitude as the profile in altitude of the electron production rate.

- In the ionospheric region, the ion densities are several orders of magnitude lower than the neutral densities.
- Both ionospheric electrons and photoelectrons are thermal.

**Bonus:**

We apply a constant magnetic field  $B_z$  to a very cold plasma moving initially along  $x$  at the velocity  $v_x$ . What is the shape of the distribution function of such a plasma in the  $(v_x, v_y)$  plane?

And for pick up ions?