



Characteristics of the polar wind ion flux on \sim 20000 km altitude

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Characteristics of the polar wind ion flux on \sim 20000 km altitude are presented. Measurements of the ion fluxes were made by Hyperboloid instrument onboard Interball-2 satellite. Characteristics were done for ionospheric H+, He+ and O+ ion moving upward from the sunlit polar cap in the period of solar minimum. From the analysis it were excluded measurements when simultaneously high energy ion and electrons were detected. Cleft ion fountain ions also were excluded from the statistics. It was found with high probability that cases when only H+ ion were detected (another didn't have enough velocity value to overcome positive potential barrier) is the polar wind flux. The characteristics of that fluxes have very good correspond to several models simulations and are $n \sim 1.5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $V_{\text{par}} \sim 21 \text{ km/s}$, $\text{par} \sim 3500$, $T_{\text{perp}} \sim 2000$. In case when also He+ and O+ ions were detected the temperatures were significantly higher modeled ones, and parallel velocity of O+ ion occurs higher model in several times.