

Highly extended planetary O^+ escape region near Venus

Yong Wei (1), Markus Fraenz (1), Eduard Dubinin (1), Tielong Zhang (2), Riku Jarvinen (3), Weixing Wan (4), Esa Kallio (3), Glyn Collinson (5), Stars Barabash (6), Joachim Woch (1), Rickard Lundin (6)

(1) Max-Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Katlenburg-Lindau, Germany (wei@mps.mpg.de), (2) Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Graz, Austria, (3) Finnish Meteorological Institute, Space Research Unit, P.O. Box 503, FI-00101, Finland, (4) Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, (5) Heliophysics Science Division, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20071, USA., (6) Swedish Institute of Space Physics, Kiruna, Sweden (wei@mps.mpg.de)

Abstract

Solar wind interaction with Venusian ionosphere can drive planetary oxygen ions (O^+) escape into the interplanetary space. The in-situ observations near Venus have shown that O^+ can escape through the magnetosphere and the magnetosheath [1]. O^+ escape through unshocked solar wind, i.e., outside of the magnetosheath, has been observed at the other unmagnetized celestial bodies, such as Mars [2] and near-Sun comets [3], but never been observed at Venus.

We show first observational evidences that such an escape region outside the bowshock indeed exists at Venus. Venus Express observations suggest that this region can extend outside of bowshock, even beyond 5 Venusian radii.

References

- [1] Dubinin, E., et al. Ion energization and escape on Mars and Venus, *Space Sci. Rev.*, 162, 173–211 (2011).
- [2] Cravens, T. E., A. Hoppe, S. A. Ledvina, and S. McKenna-Lawlor, Pickup ions near Mars associated with escaping oxygen atoms, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 107(A8), doi:10.1029/2001JA000125, 2002.
- [3] Coates, A. J. & Jones, G. H. Plasma environment of Jupiter family comets. *Planet. Space Sci.* 57, 1175-1191 (2009).