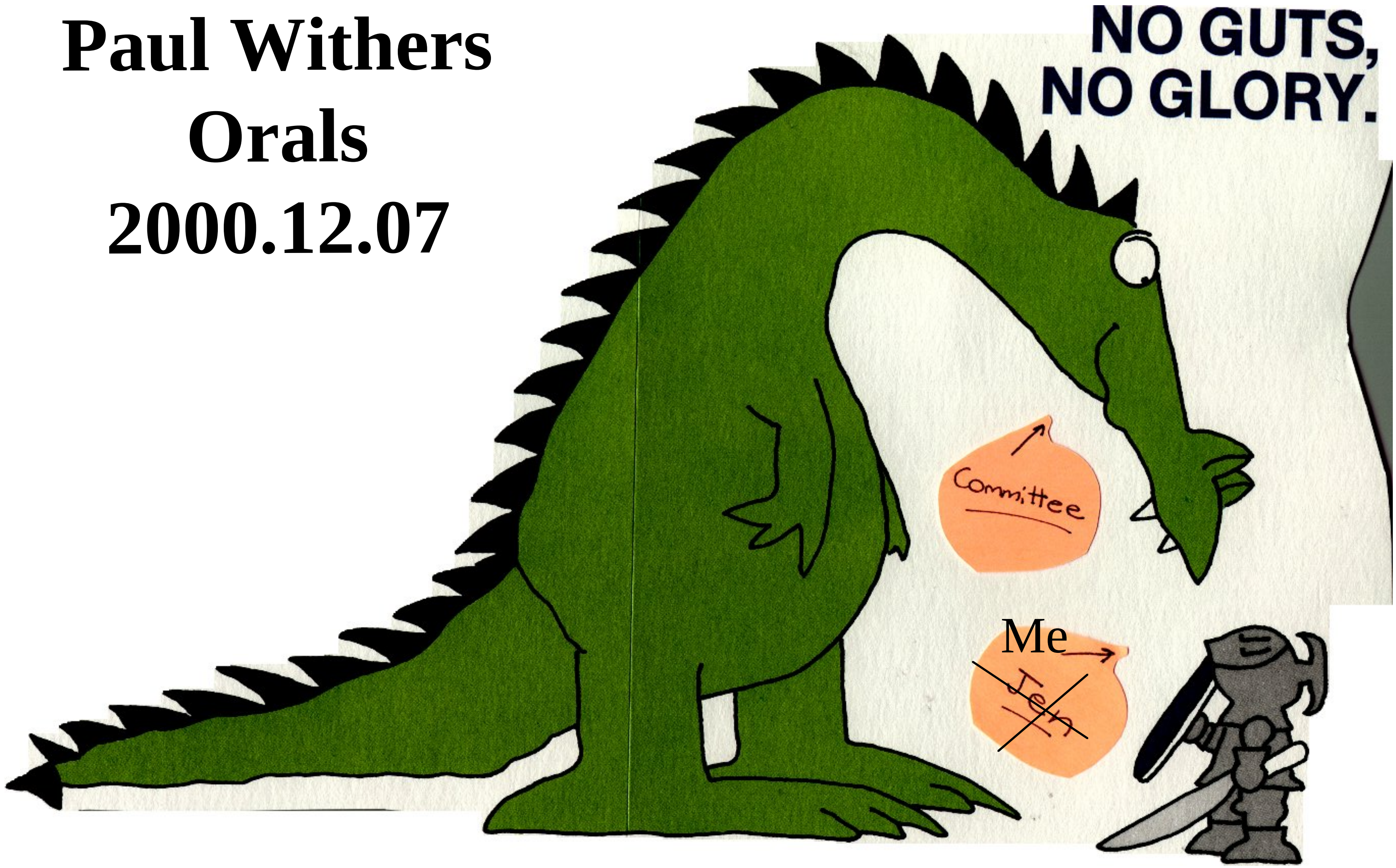
Paul Withers
Orals
2000.12.07



Classes

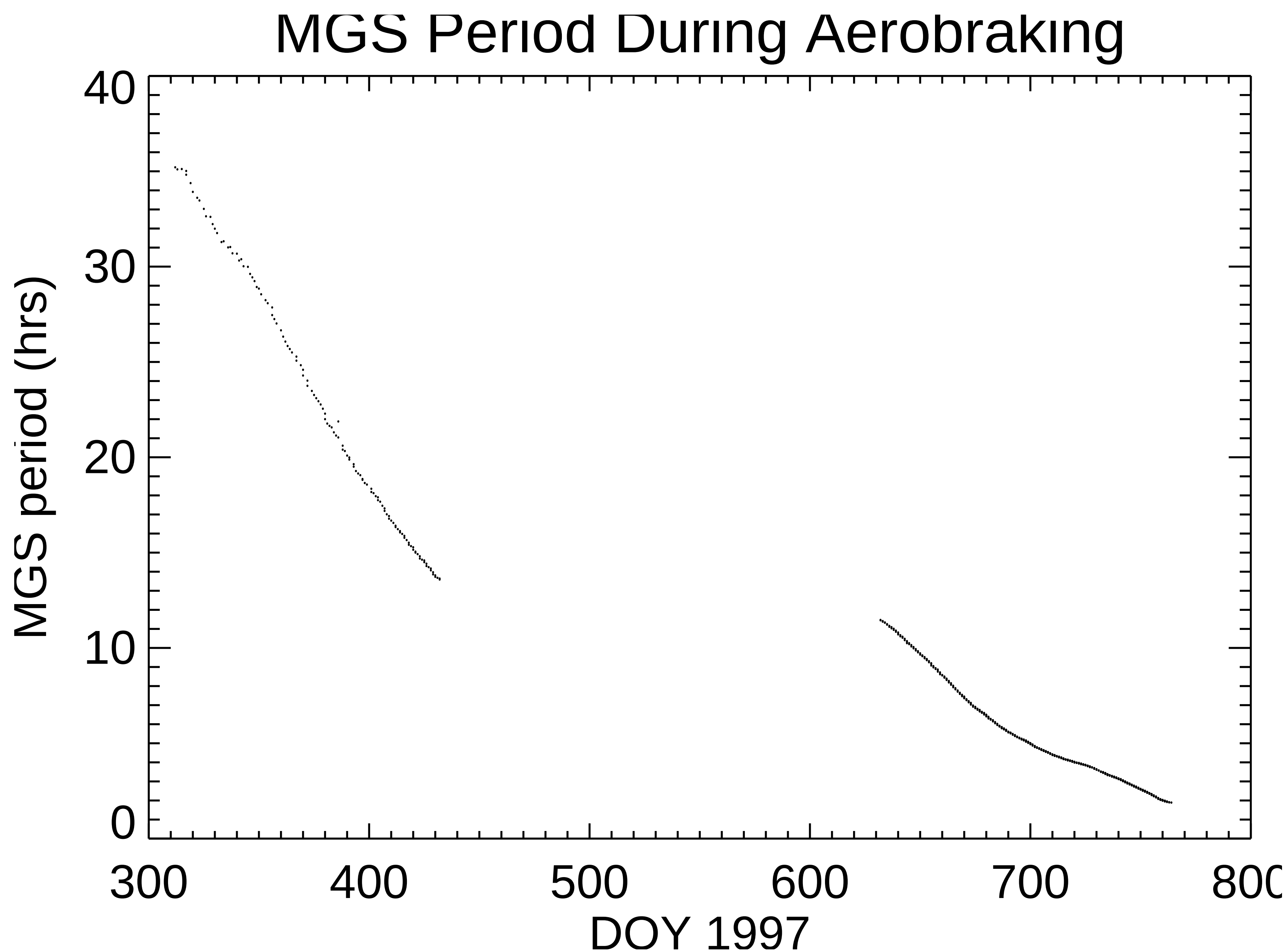
- Atmospheres, Hunten
- Chemistry, Lewis
- Chemistry, Drake
- Surfaces, Melosh
- Geophysics, Melosh
- Physics, Hubbard
- Physics, Jokipii
- Terrestrial Planets, Drake and Melosh
- Remote Sensing, McEwen
- Thermodynamics, Ganguly

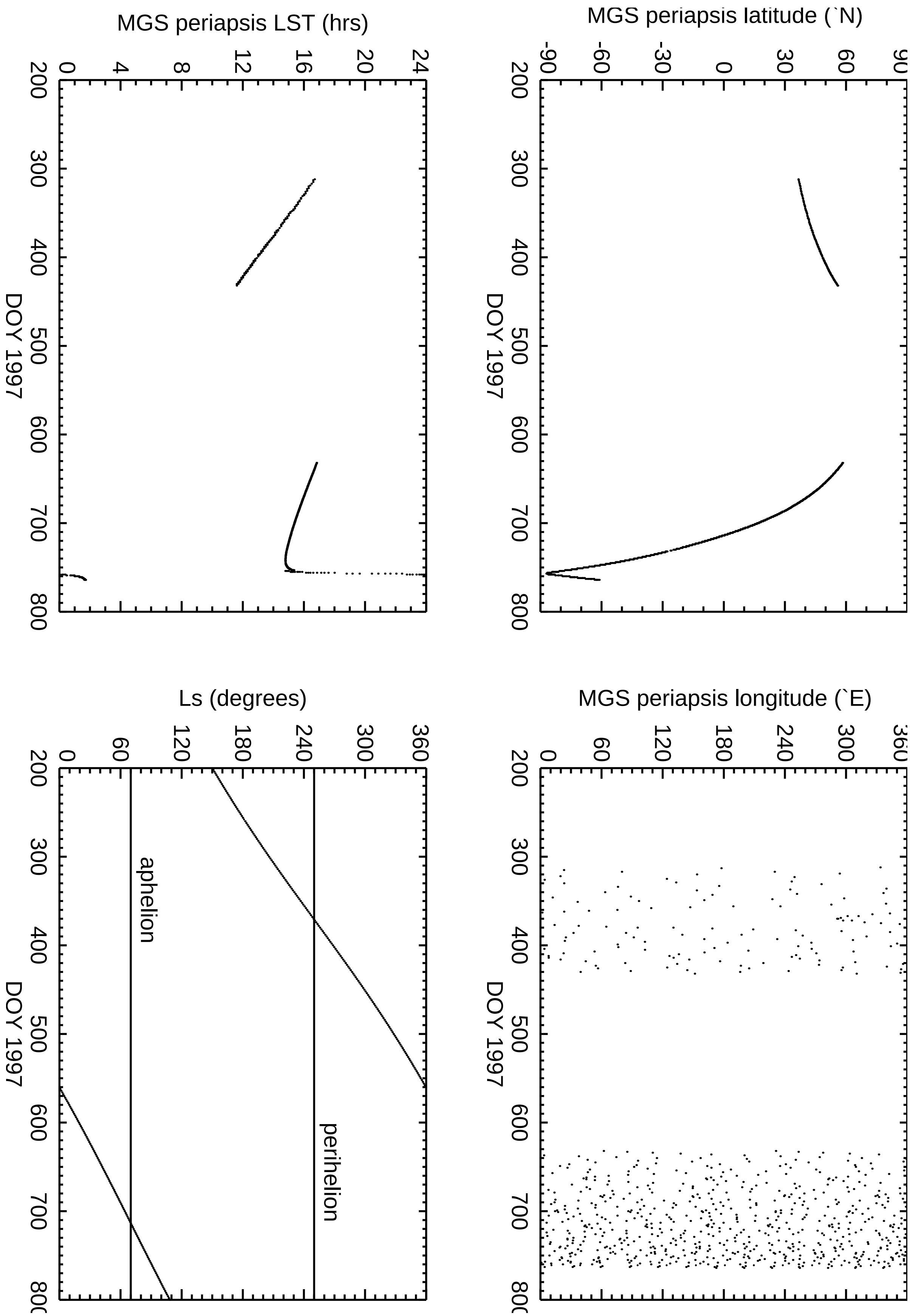
- Meteorites, Boynton
- Volcanology, Kring
- Outer Planets, Hubbard

Research

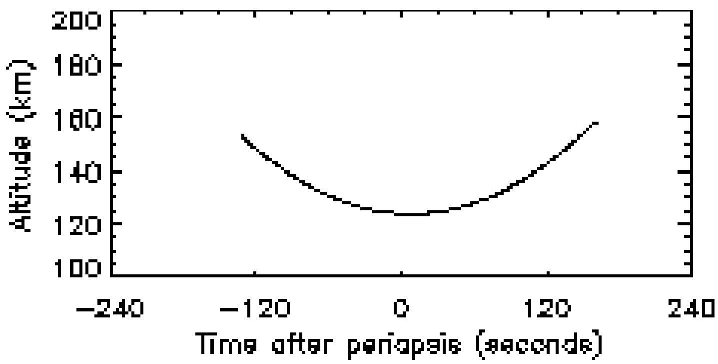
- Martian upper atmosphere (main)
- Recent lunar impact (backup)
- Ridges on Mars - summer with MOLA
- Simple climate models - Ralph's entropy ideas

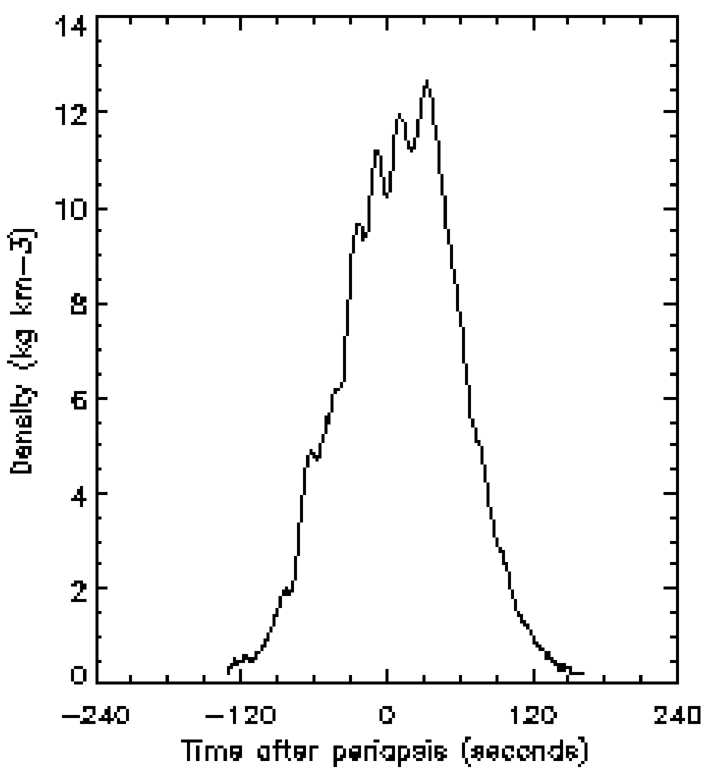
- 1 conference talk, 2 conference posters
- Recent lunar impact paper about to be accepted by Meteoritics
- Coauthor on a few papers currently under review or in press
- Coauthor on a few conference presentations

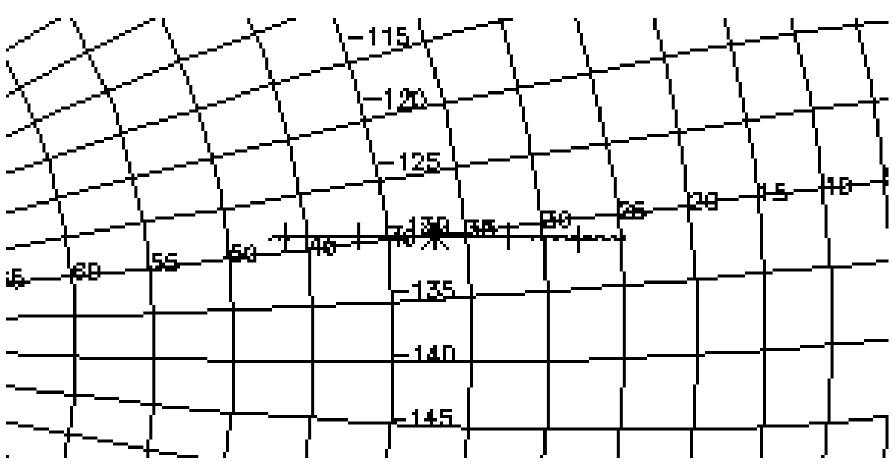

MGS Period During Aerobraking
MGS period (hrs)
40
30
20
10
0
300
400
500
600
700
800
DOY 1997



MGS periapsis latitude (`N)
DOY 1997
MGS periapsis longitude (`E)
DOY 1997
MGS periapsis LST (hrs)
DOY 1997
Ls (degrees)
aphelion
perihelion
DOY 1997


200
180
160
140
120
100
Altitude (km)
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)


14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Density (kg km−3)
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)


−115
−120
−125
−130
−135
−140
−145
60
55
50
40
35
30
25
20
15
10

Accelerometer

$$\mathbf{a}_{meas} = \mathbf{a}_{bias} + \mathbf{a}_{aero} + \mathbf{a}_{grav} + \mathbf{a}_{ACS}$$

$$+ \omega \times (\omega \times \mathbf{r}) + \omega \times \dot{\mathbf{r}} + \mathbf{a}_{panel}$$

a_{meas} = instrument output

a_{bias} = instrument bias

a_{aero} = aerodynamic drag forces

a_{grav} = gravitational gradient between instrument and spacecraft centre of mass

a_{ACS} = Attitude Control System, thrusters

$\omega \times (\omega \times \mathbf{r}) + \omega \times \dot{\mathbf{r}}$ = angular motion of instrument about centre of mass

a_{panel} = translation of instrument due to solar panel vibration

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Results of the Mars Pathfinder atmospheric structure investigation

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Space Science Division, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California

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Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

Alvin Seiff[1]
Space Science Division, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California

... published account has previously been given.

Atmospheric density ρ is related to the aerodynamic deceleration of a spacecraft through the aerodynamic drag equation:

$$\rho = -\frac{2m}{C_D A}\frac{a_v}{V_R^2} \qquad (1)$$

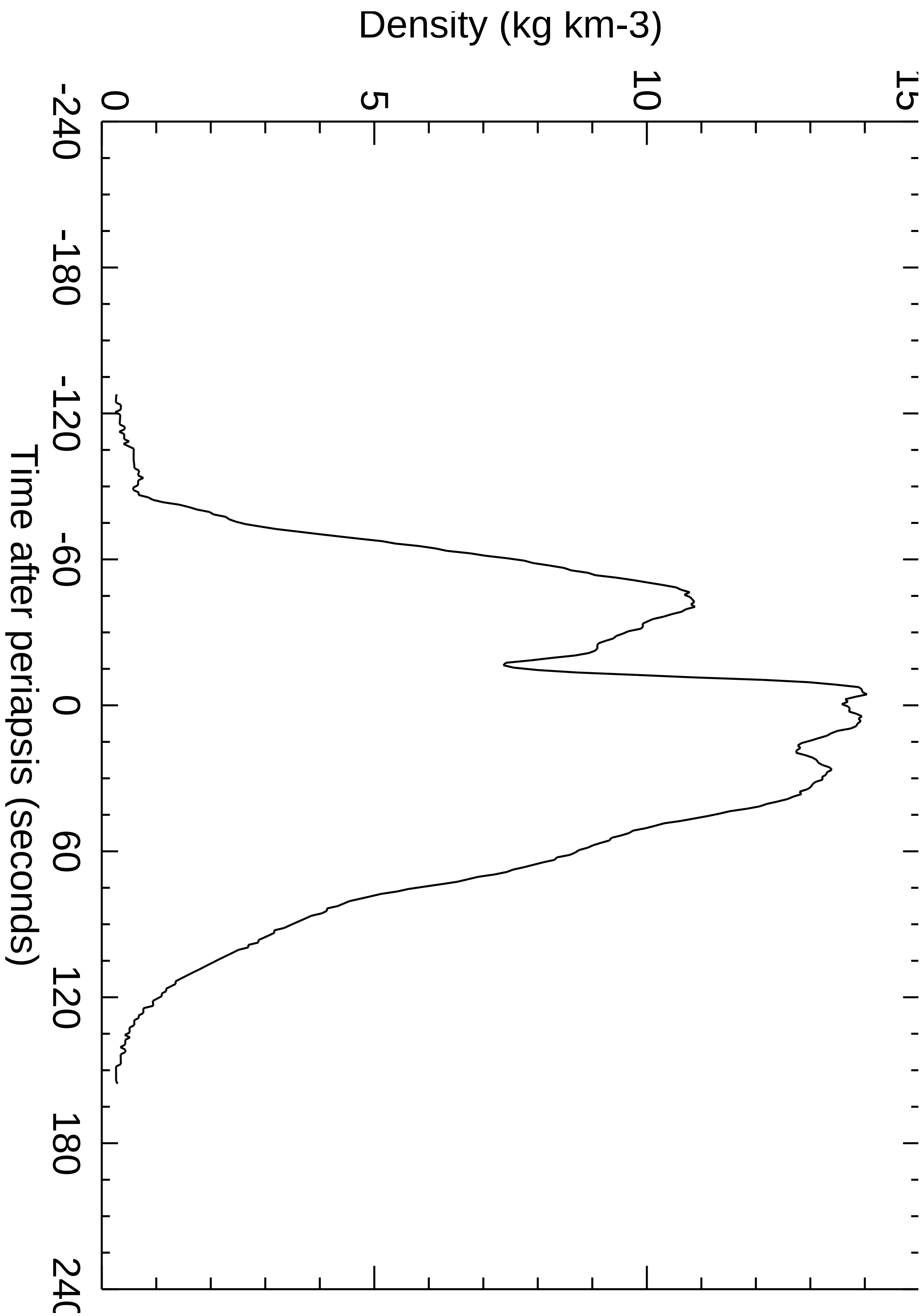
Atmospheric pressure p is then derived from the density by integrating the equation of hydrostatic equilibrium, and the atmospheric temperature T is determined from the ideal gas law with knowledge of the mean molecular weight μ as in the following equations:

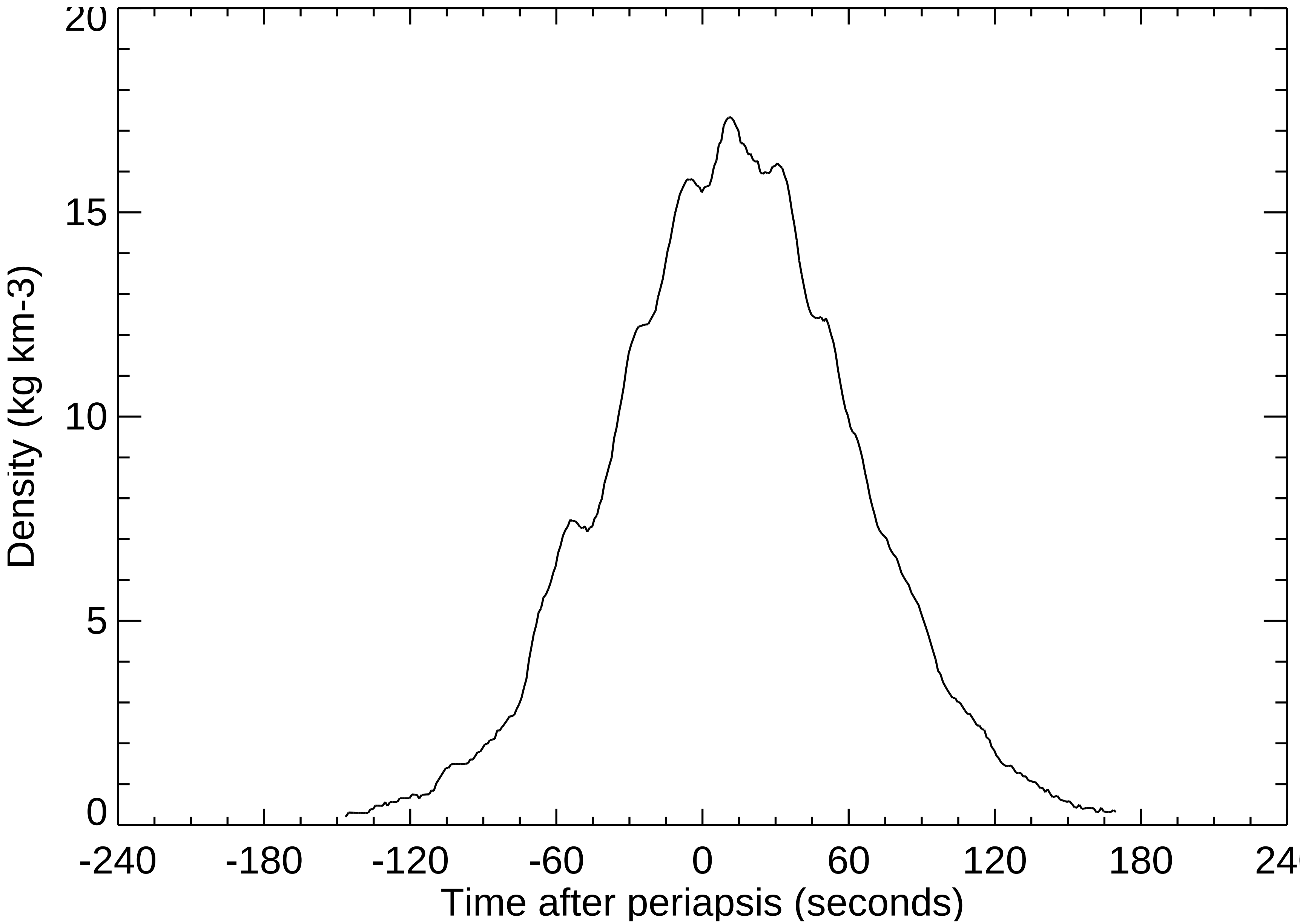
$$p(z) = -\rho(z_0)\, g \left(\frac{d}{dz}\ln\rho\right)^{-1}_{z_0} - \int_{z_0}^{z} \rho g \, dz \qquad (2)$$

$$T(z) = \frac{p(z)\mu}{\rho(z) R_U} \qquad (3)$$

Known anomalies

- Nearly instantaneous changes in acceleration
- Excessive solar panel vibration
- Other oscillatory variations


Density (kg km-3)
0
5
10
15
-240
-180
-120
-60
0
60
120
180
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

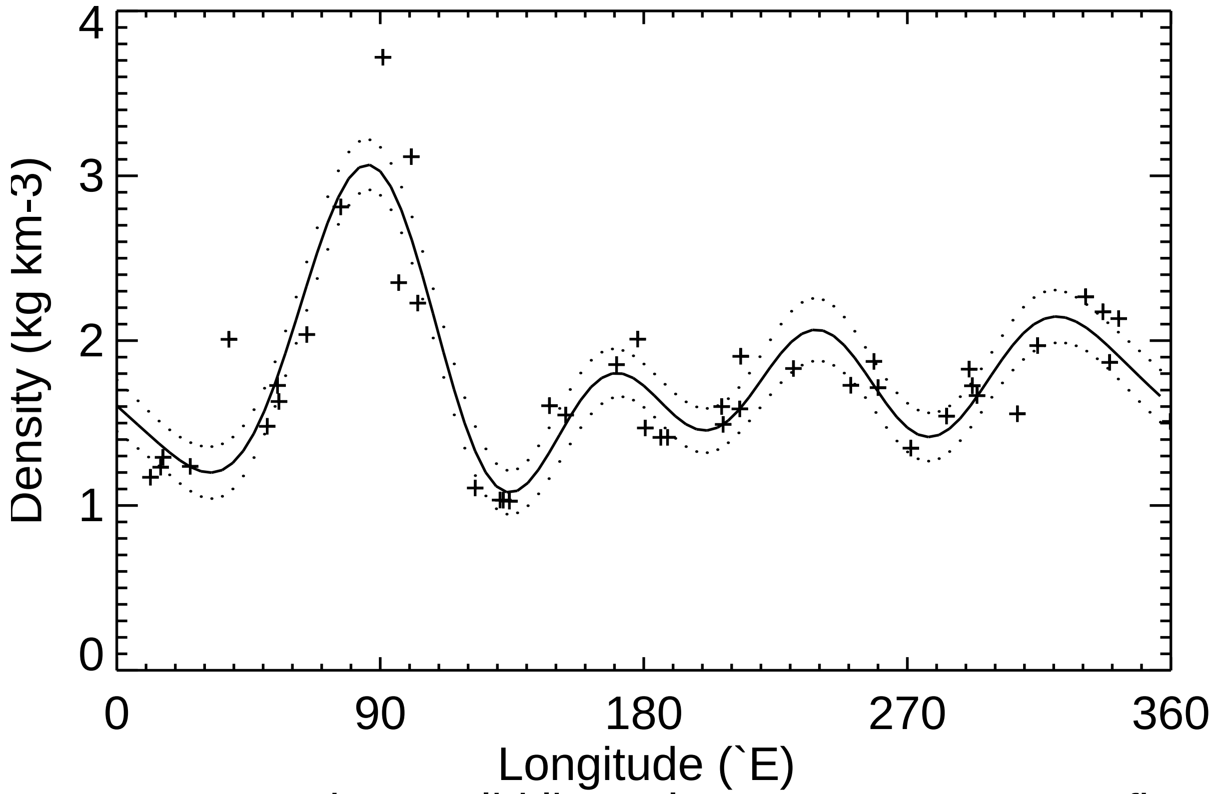


Density (kg km-3)
0
5
10
15
20
-240
-180
-120
-60
0
60
120
180
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

Derived p, T

- $\rho=\rho_0 \exp(-z/H)$
- $H=mg/kT$
- $p = \rho kT/m$
- Assumes hydrostatic eqm and constant temperature over a rather large region.
- Will say nothing more about p, T.

Wave-5 fit to inbound densities at 130km
Phase 2, 10 to 20 `N, 40 second data, daytime



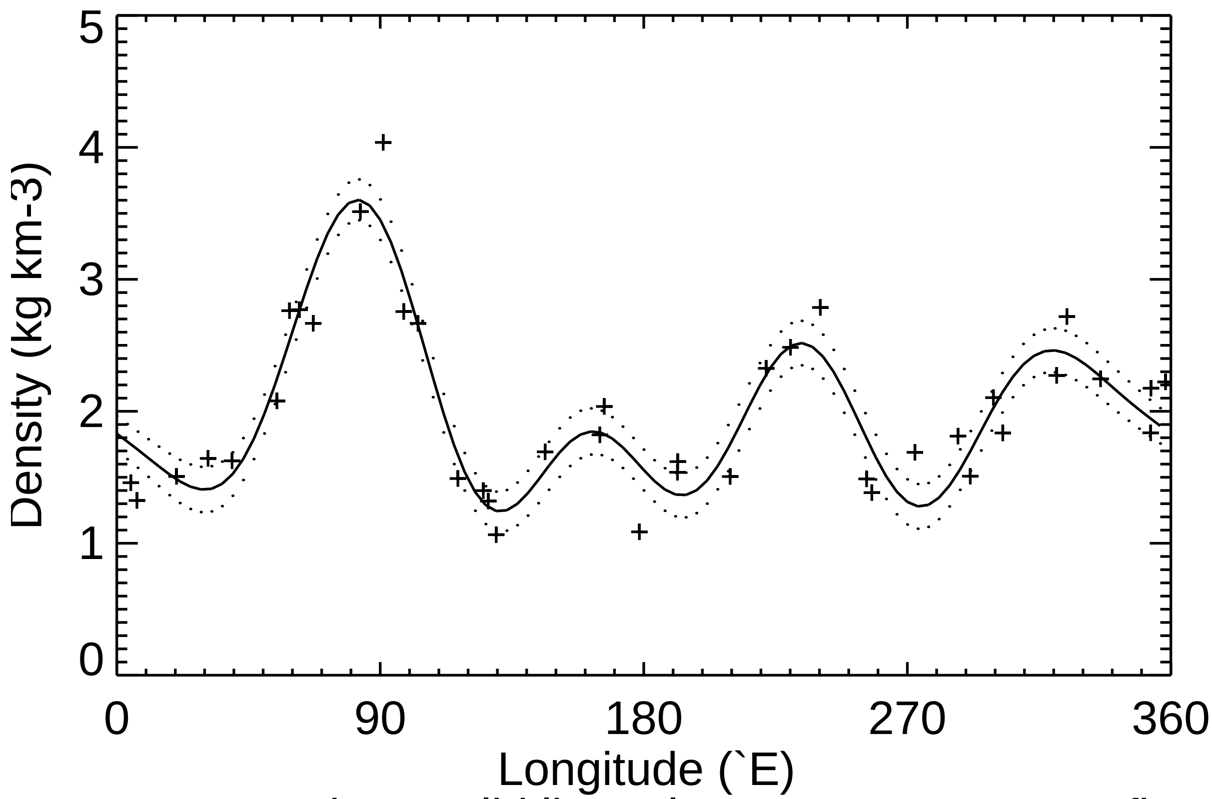
+ = MGS data, solid line = least squares wave-5 fit,
dotted lines = 1 sigma uncertainty in fit

Mean density = 1.786 * (1 +/- 0.001)
Normalized Wave 1 amplitude = 0.074 * (1 +/- 0.030)
Normalized Wave 2 amplitude = 0.164 * (1 +/- 0.013)
Normalized Wave 3 amplitude = 0.246 * (1 +/- 0.009)
Normalized Wave 4 amplitude = 0.161 * (1 +/- 0.015)
Normalized Wave 5 amplitude = 0.131 * (1 +/- 0.019)
Wave 1 phase = 60.963 * (1 +/- 0.027)
Wave 2 phase = 88.438 * (1 +/- 0.004)
Wave 3 phase = 86.376 * (1 +/- 0.002)
Wave 4 phase = 76.638 * (1 +/- 0.003)
Wave 5 phase = 20.088 * (1 +/- 0.011)

Statistics neglects errors in the data

Wave phases are first maximum east of 0`E

Wave-5 fit to outbound densities at 130km
Phase 2, 10 to 20 `N, 40 second data, daytime

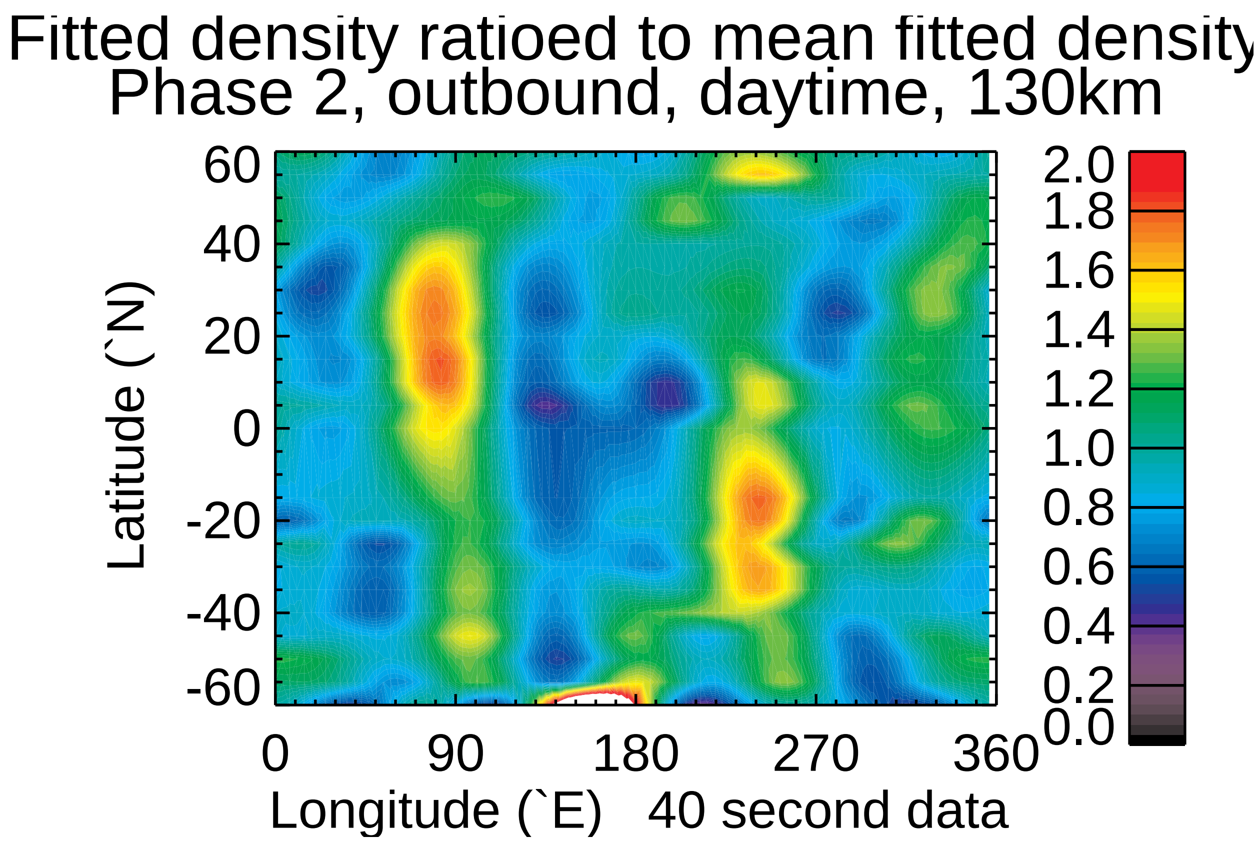


+ = MGS data, solid line = least squares wave-5 fit,
dotted lines = 1 sigma uncertainty in fit

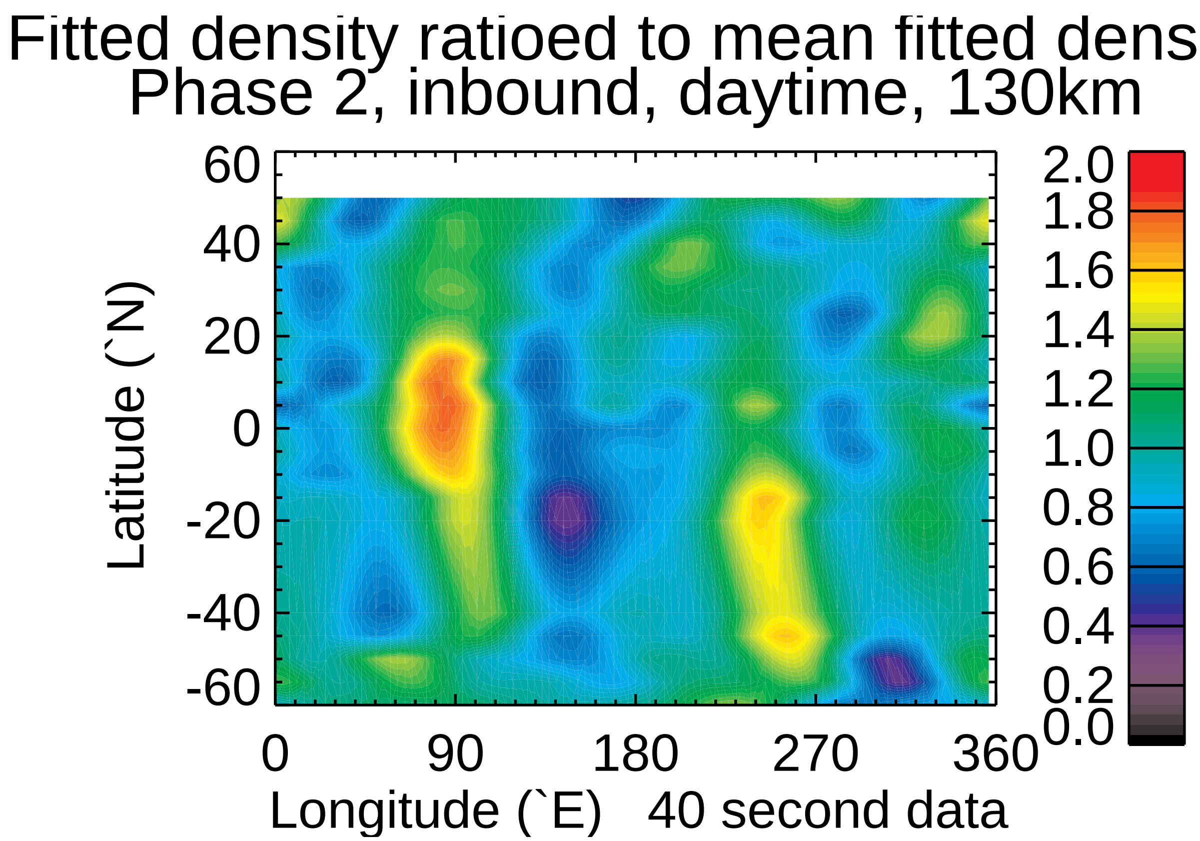
Mean density	=	1.995 * (1 +/- 0.001)
Normalized Wave 1 amplitude	=	0.130 * (1 +/- 0.018)
Normalized Wave 2 amplitude	=	0.179 * (1 +/- 0.013)
Normalized Wave 3 amplitude	=	0.271 * (1 +/- 0.010)
Normalized Wave 4 amplitude	=	0.172 * (1 +/- 0.014)
Normalized Wave 5 amplitude	=	0.165 * (1 +/- 0.014)
Wave 1 phase	=	53.042 * (1 +/- 0.019)
Wave 2 phase	=	82.208 * (1 +/- 0.005)
Wave 3 phase	=	87.354 * (1 +/- 0.002)
Wave 4 phase	=	69.309 * (1 +/- 0.003)
Wave 5 phase	=	16.046 * (1 +/- 0.010)

Statistics neglects errors in the data

Wave phases are first maximum east of 0`E



Fitted density ratioed to mean fitted density
Phase 2, outbound, daytime, 130km
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
Latitude (`N)
0
90
180
270
360
Longitude (`E)   40 second data
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0



Fitted density ratioed to mean fitted density
Phase 2, inbound, daytime, 130km
60
40
20
0
-20
-40
-60
Latitude (`N)
0
90
180
270
360
Longitude (`E)   40 second data
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0

Possible Studies

- Obtain wave amplitudes and phases as a function of latitude, LST, Ls, and altitude.
- Compare with topography, thermal inertia, albedo, …
- Coupled MGCM-MTGCM runs.
- RS electron density peak, RS lower atmosphere profiles, TES non-sunsynchronous lower atmosphere profiles, TES sunsynchronous lower atmosphere profiles, MHSA, mapping orbit perturbations.
- Dust storms, solar flares.
- Structure in individual profiles.
- Orbit-rotation resonance gives repeat coverage, study intrinsic atmospheric variability.

Tidal theory

- Conservation of mass, momentum, and energy plus ideal gas law.
- Some reasonable assumptions
- Some unreasonable assumptions
- Linearise
- $X = X^{\sigma, s}(\theta, z) \exp i(\sigma t + s\phi)$
- θ shape from $\Theta_n^{\sigma, s}$, z shape from $h_n^{\sigma, s}$

Detailed Plan

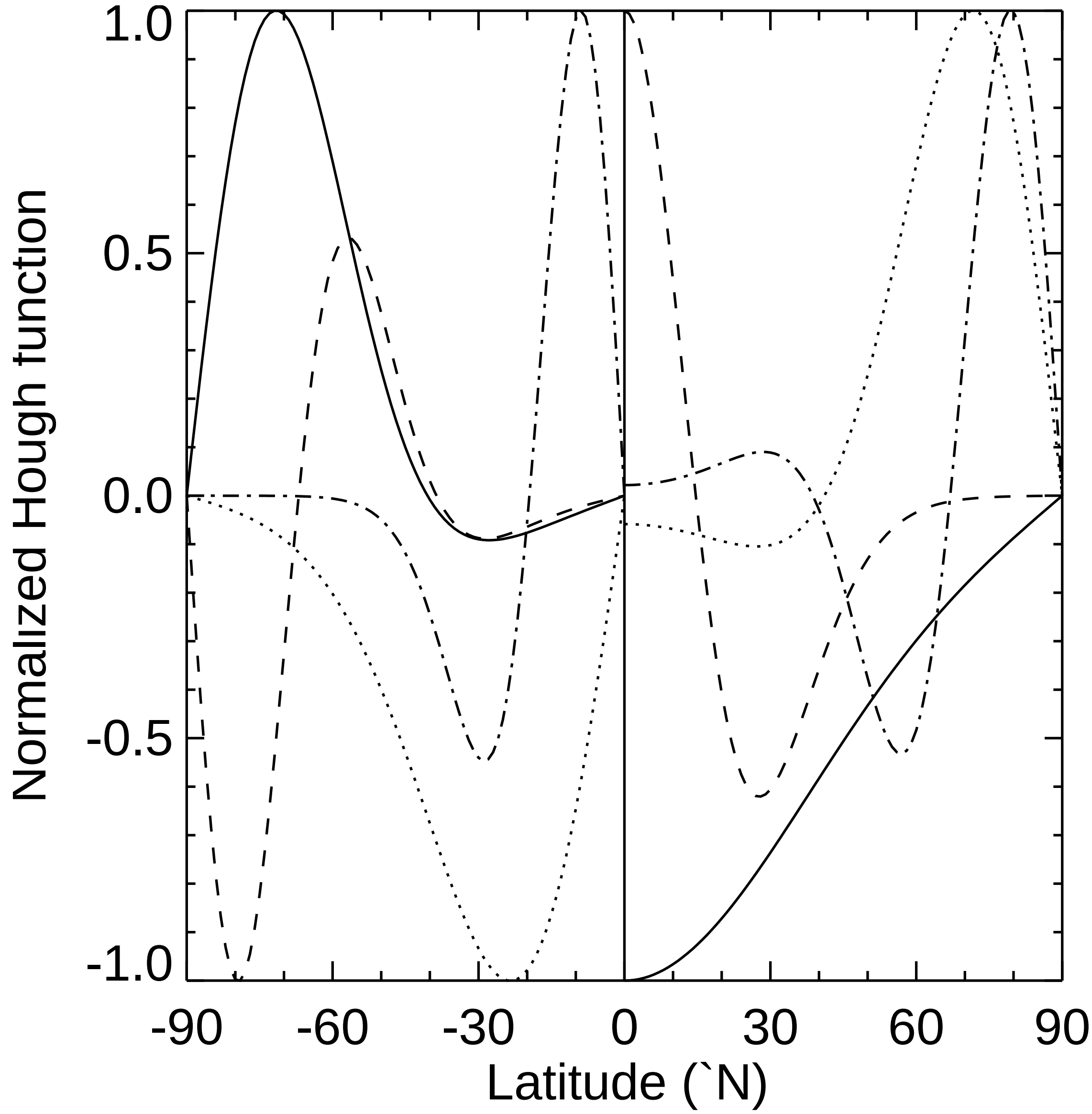
Identify tidal modes that are plausible sources of zonal structure.

1 - Test each $\Theta_n^{\sigma, s}$ for reasonable latitudinal shape and ability to propagate vertically.

2 - Compare day/night data where possible, identifying temporal frequencies.

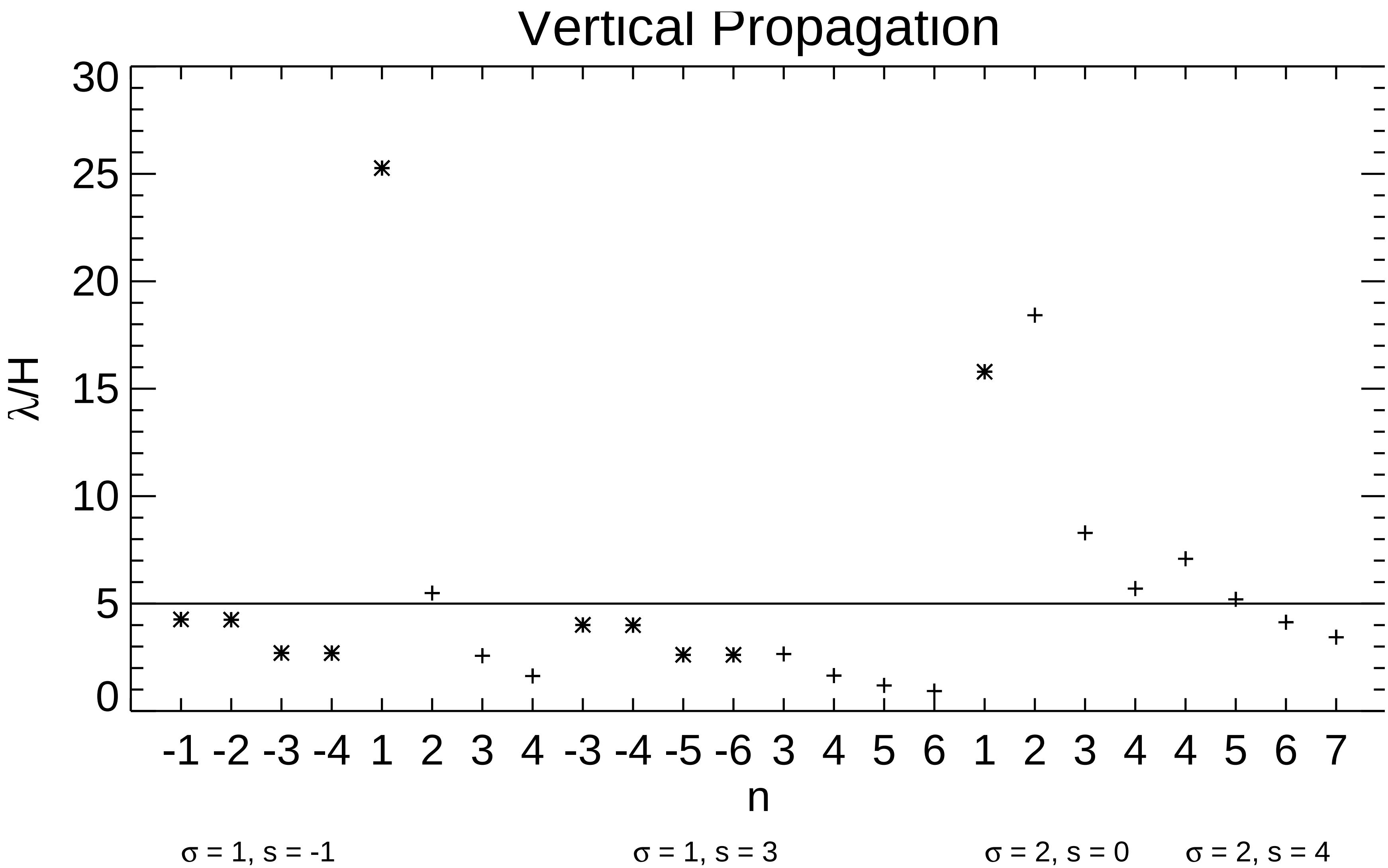
3 - Compare vertical wavelengths in individual profiles to those of each $\Theta_n^{\sigma, s}$.

Quantify intrinsic variability at resonances.

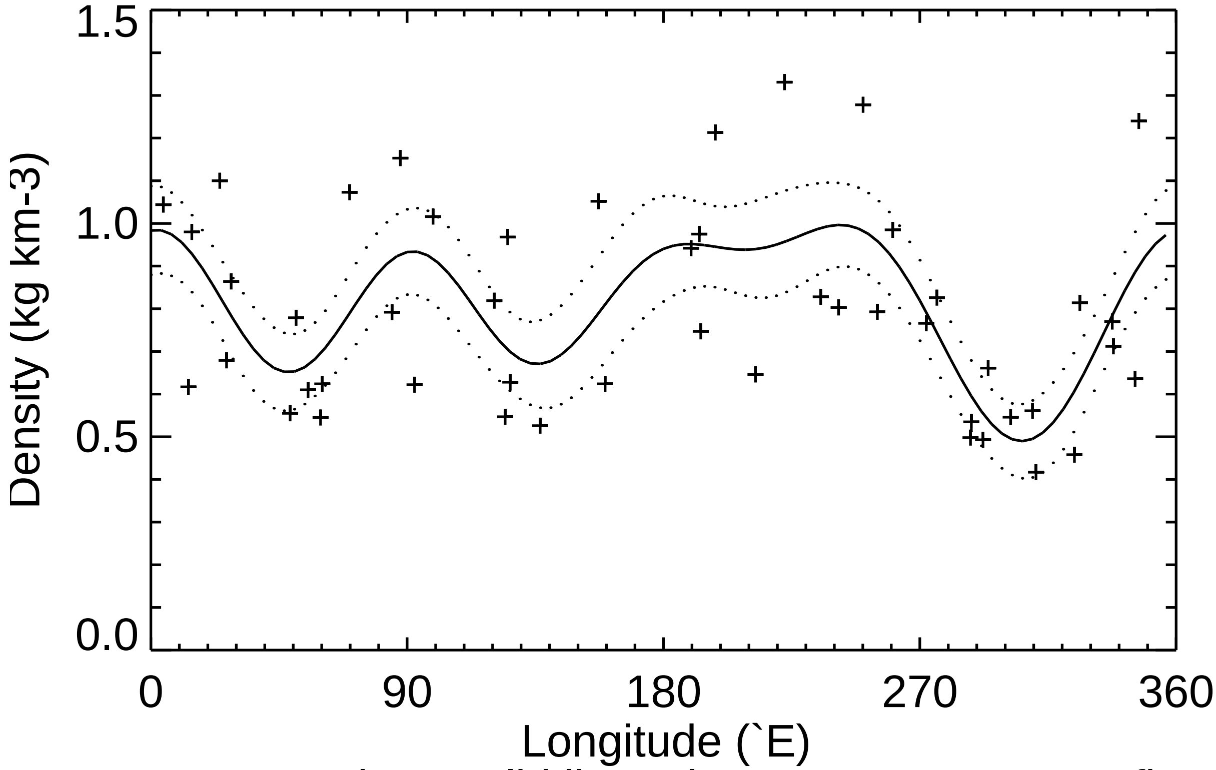


σ = 1, s = -1

Asymmetric	Symmetric
n = -1 : Solid	n = 1 : Solid
n = 2 : Dotted	n = -2 : Dotted
n = -3 : Dashed	n = 3 : Dashed
n = 4 : Dot Dash	n = -4 : Dot Dash


Vertical Propagation
λ/H
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-1 -2 -3 -4 1 2 3 4 -3 -4 -5 -6 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7
n
σ = 1, s = -1
σ = 1, s = 3
σ = 2, s = 0
σ = 2, s = 4

Wave-5 fit to outbound densities at 130km
Phase 2, -70 to -50 `N, 40 second data, daytime

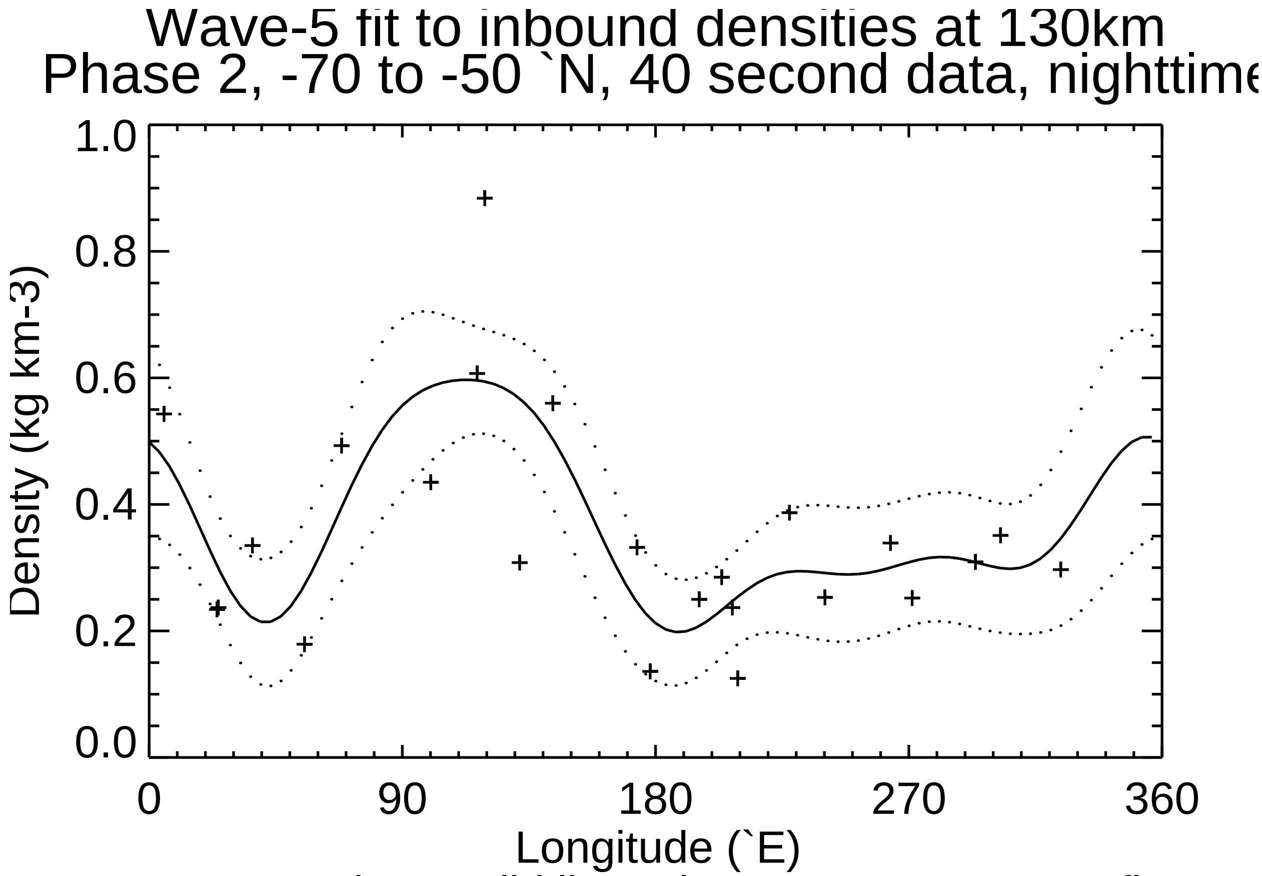


+ = MGS data, solid line = least squares wave-5 fit,
dotted lines = 1 sigma uncertainty in fit

Mean density	= 0.811 * (1 +/- 0.001)
Normalized Wave 1 amplitude	= 0.087 * (1 +/- 0.028)
Normalized Wave 2 amplitude	= 0.142 * (1 +/- 0.016)
Normalized Wave 3 amplitude	= 0.129 * (1 +/- 0.017)
Normalized Wave 4 amplitude	= 0.136 * (1 +/- 0.018)
Normalized Wave 5 amplitude	= 0.022 * (1 +/- 0.089)
Wave 1 phase	= 179.533 * (1 +/- 0.008)
Wave 2 phase	= 34.082 * (1 +/- 0.014)
Wave 3 phase	= 112.600 * (1 +/- 0.003)
Wave 4 phase	= 87.092 * (1 +/- 0.003)
Wave 5 phase	= 21.518 * (1 +/- 0.074)

Statistics neglects errors in the data

Wave phases are first maximum east of 0`E

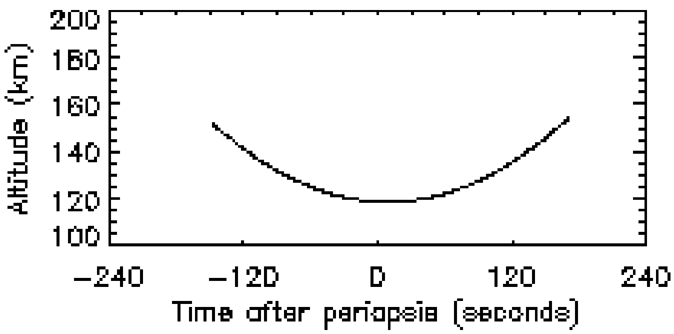


+ = MGS data, solid line = least squares wave-5 fit,
dotted lines = 1 sigma uncertainty in fit

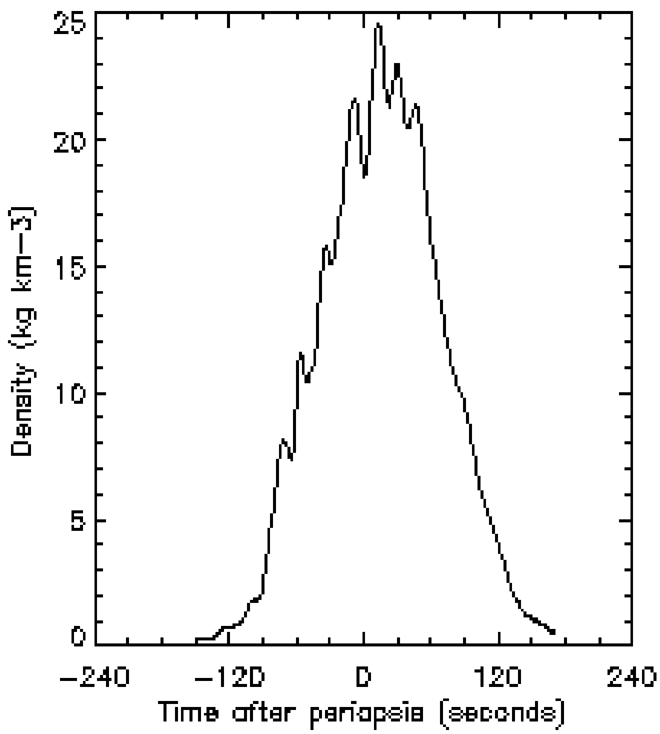
Mean density	= 0.369 * (1 +/- 0.003)
Normalized Wave 1 amplitude	= 0.253 * (1 +/- 0.024)
Normalized Wave 2 amplitude	= 0.262 * (1 +/- 0.021)
Normalized Wave 3 amplitude	= 0.265 * (1 +/- 0.022)
Normalized Wave 4 amplitude	= 0.070 * (1 +/- 0.087)
Normalized Wave 5 amplitude	= 0.095 * (1 +/- 0.059)
Wave 1 phase	= 80.593 * (1 +/- 0.021)
Wave 2 phase	= 123.210 * (1 +/- 0.006)
Wave 3 phase	= 113.963 * (1 +/- 0.004)
Wave 4 phase	= 87.416 * (1 +/- 0.014)
Wave 5 phase	= 0.484 * (1 +/- 1.562)

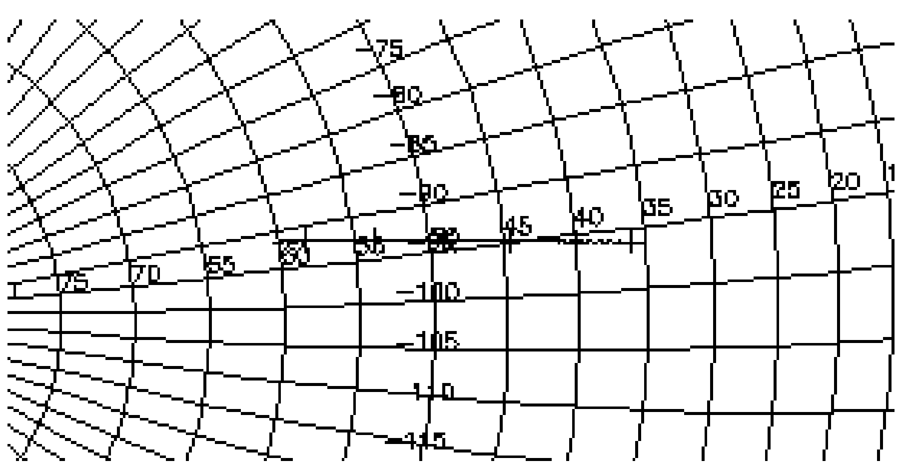
Statistics neglects errors in the data

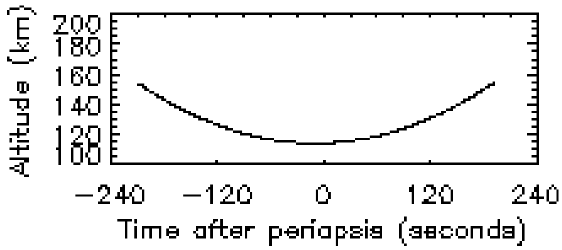
Wave phases are first maximum east of 0`E



P122, wiggles

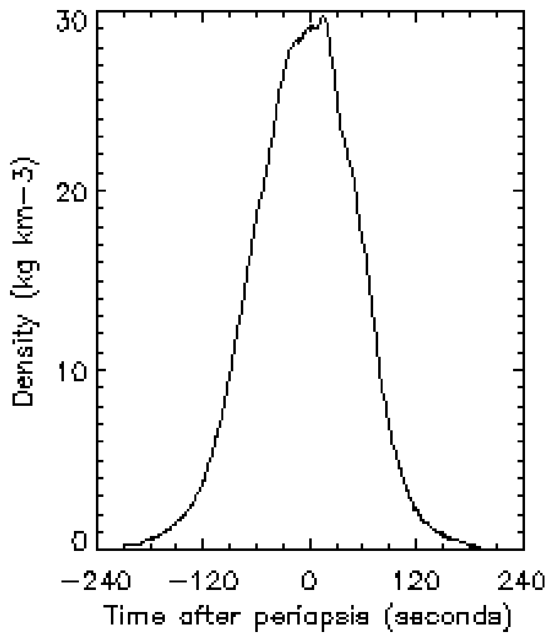




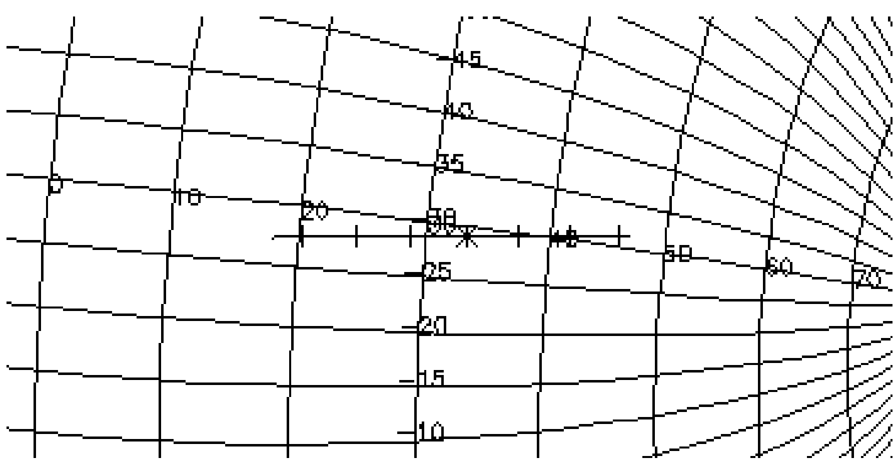


Altitude (km)
200
180
160
140
120
100
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

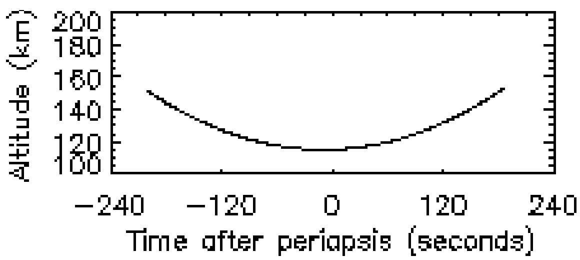
P714, 4:1



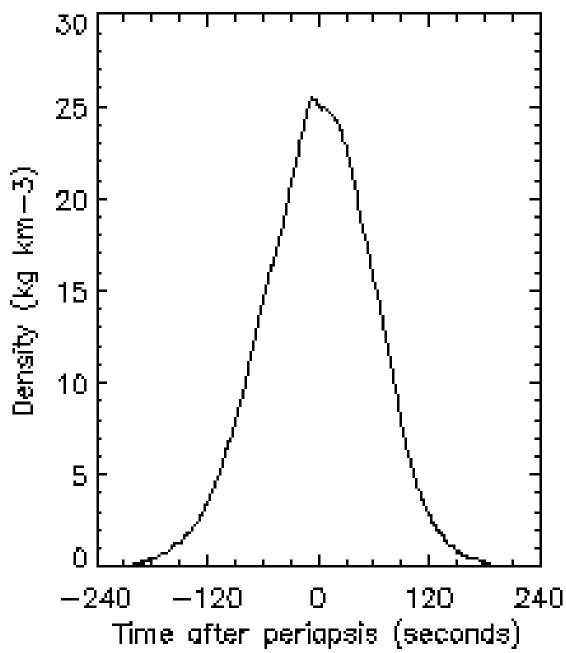
Density (kg km−3)
30
20
10
0
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

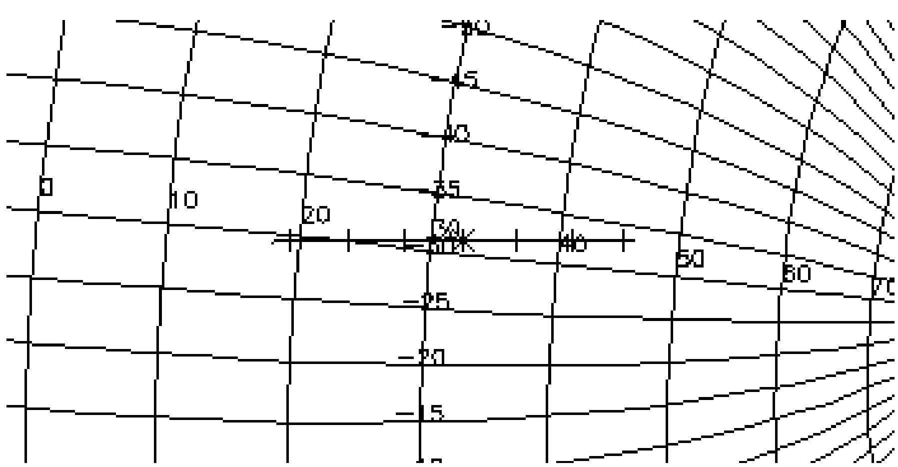


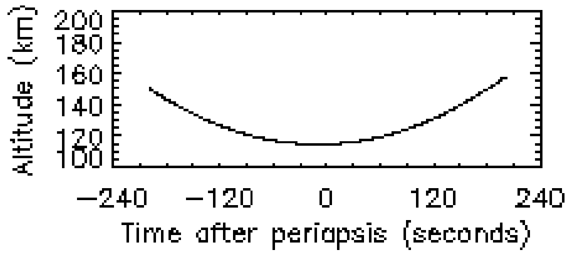
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
0
10
20
50
60
70


Altitude (km)
200
180
160
140
120
100
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

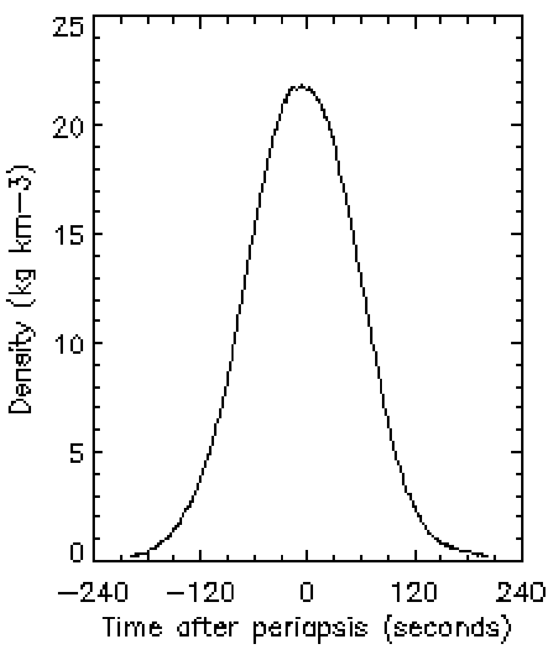
P718, 4:1

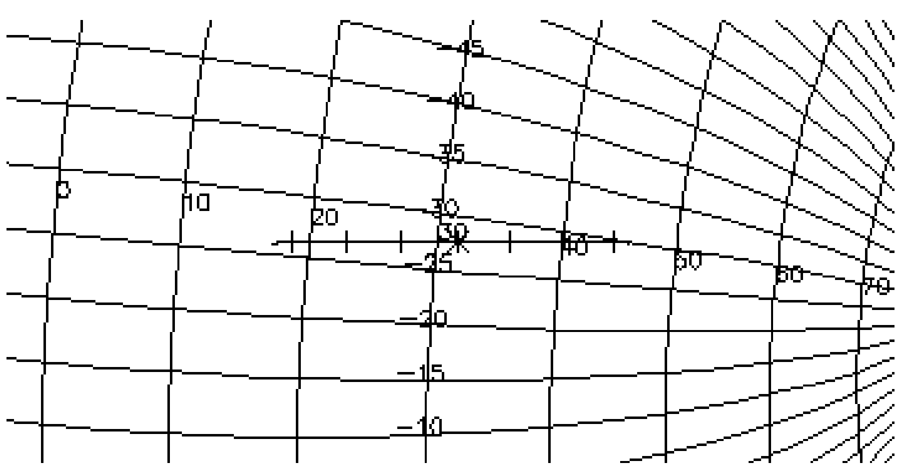

Density (kg km−3)
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)


−45
−40
−35
0
10
20
40
50
60
−25
−20
−15


Altitude (km)
100
120
140
160
180
200
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)

P722, 4:1


Density (kg km−3)
0
5
10
15
20
25
−240
−120
0
120
240
Time after periapsis (seconds)


−45
−40
−35
−30
−25
−20
−15
−10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70