Dust detection by monopole and dipole electric field instruments onboard MAVEN Spacecraft

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Measurement Technique

- ➤ The instrument includes of two, 7.1 m stacer booms which support preamplifiers and sensors.
- Sensors are 40cm long titanium rods with a TiN surface.
- ➤ The booms are 110.9° from each other. The separation between the sensors, centre-to-centre, is 12.68 m.
- ➤ We use burst mode (middle frequency, 4096 points over 62.5 milliseconds) of Langmuir Probe and Waves (LPW) instrument (dipole or monopole configuration).

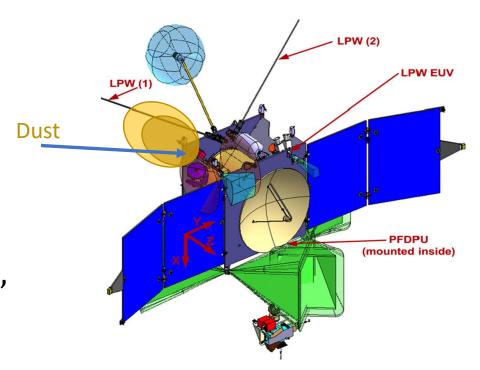
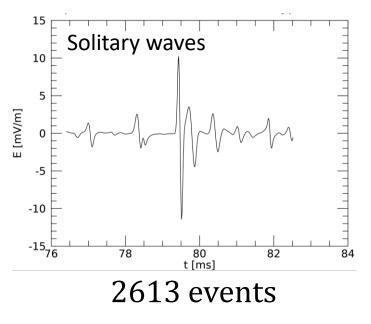
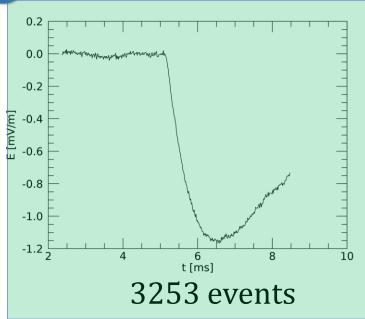
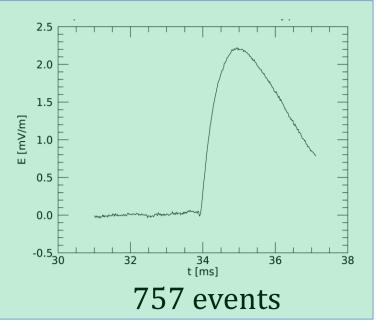


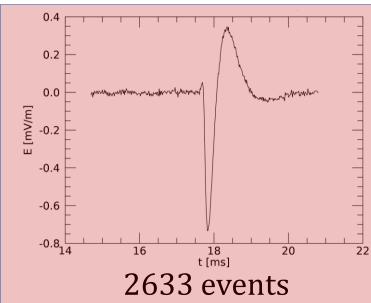
Figure 1: The location of the LPW sensors on MAVEN¹.

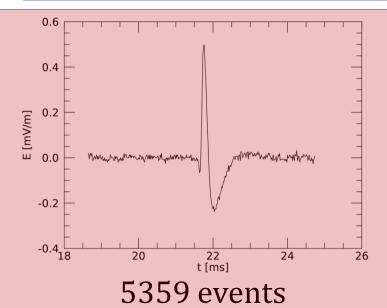
Categorization of Events

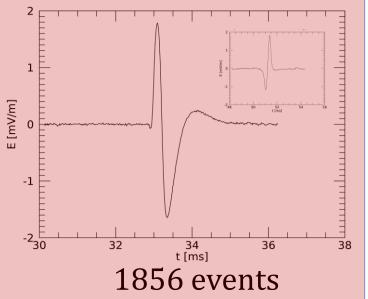




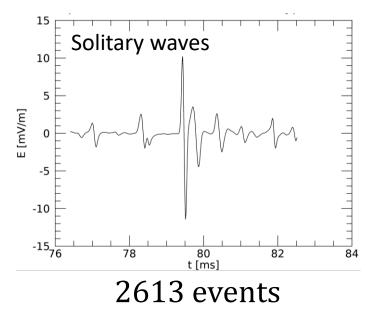


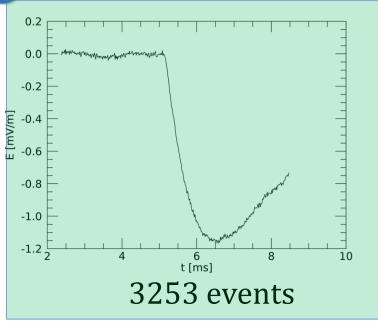


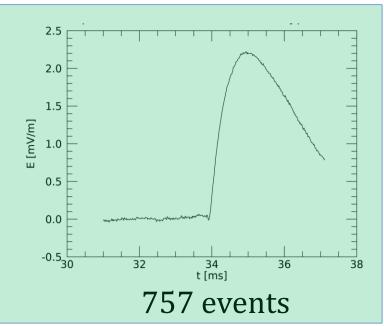


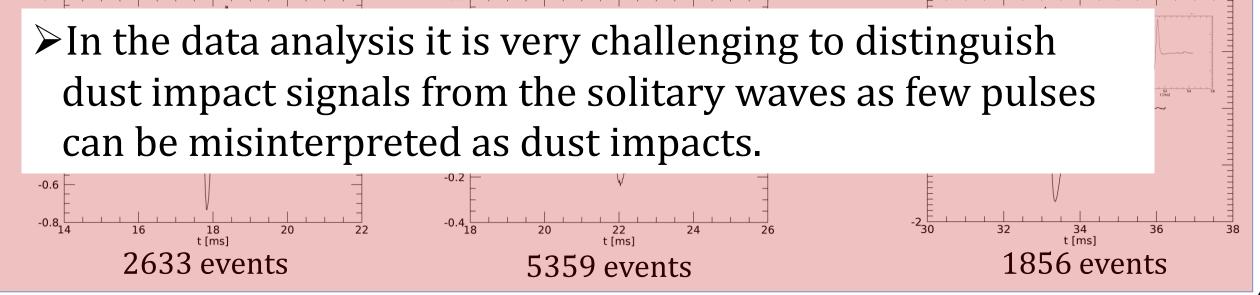


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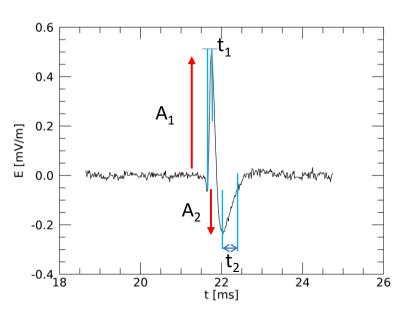


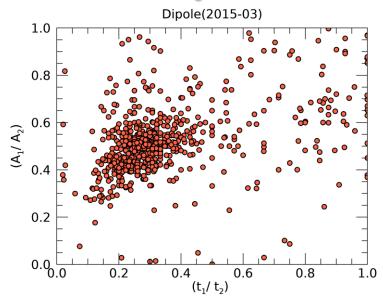


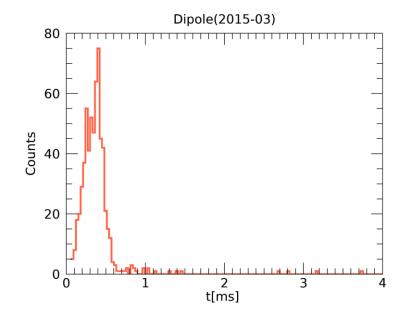




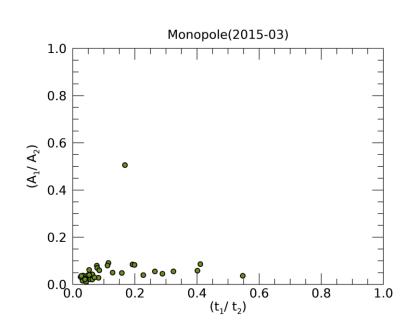
Preliminary Results

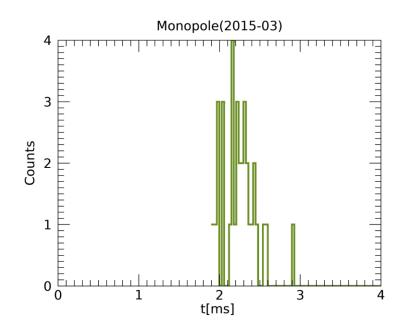






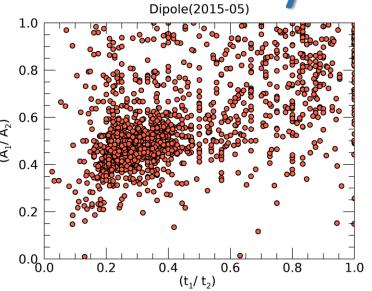
- $> t_1/t_2$ is the ratio of rising and decay time.
- A_1/A_2 is the ratio of amplitudes.

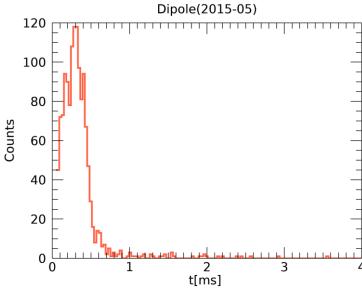




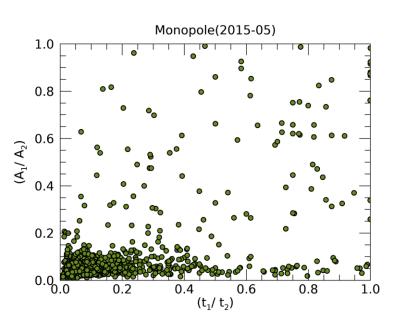
Preliminary Results

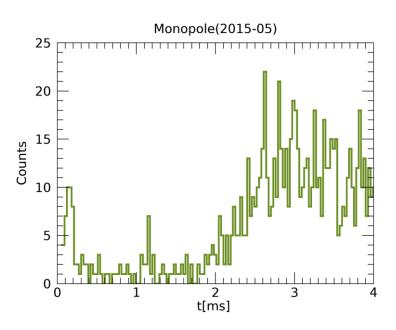
Dust events in the monopole and dipole configuration behave differently.



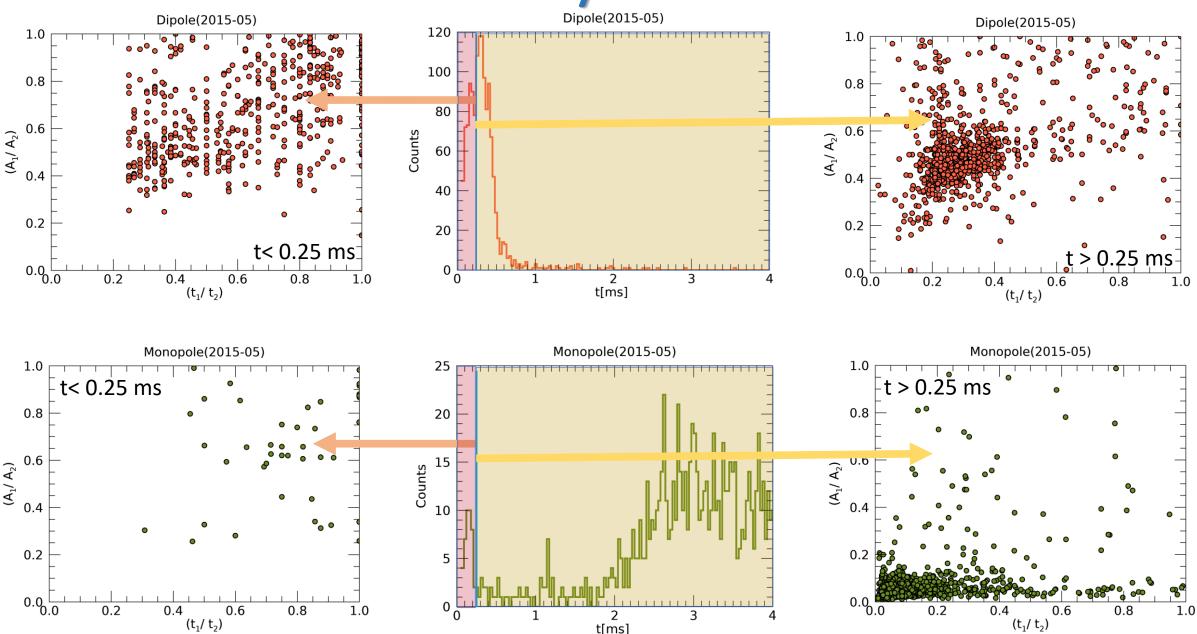


Solitary waves are randomly distributed independent of the instrument configuration.





Preliminary Results



Summary

- ➤ Dust events look different in monopole and dipole mode of the LPW instrument.
- ➤ The behaviour of solitary waves is independent of the configuration of the instrument.

Thank you.