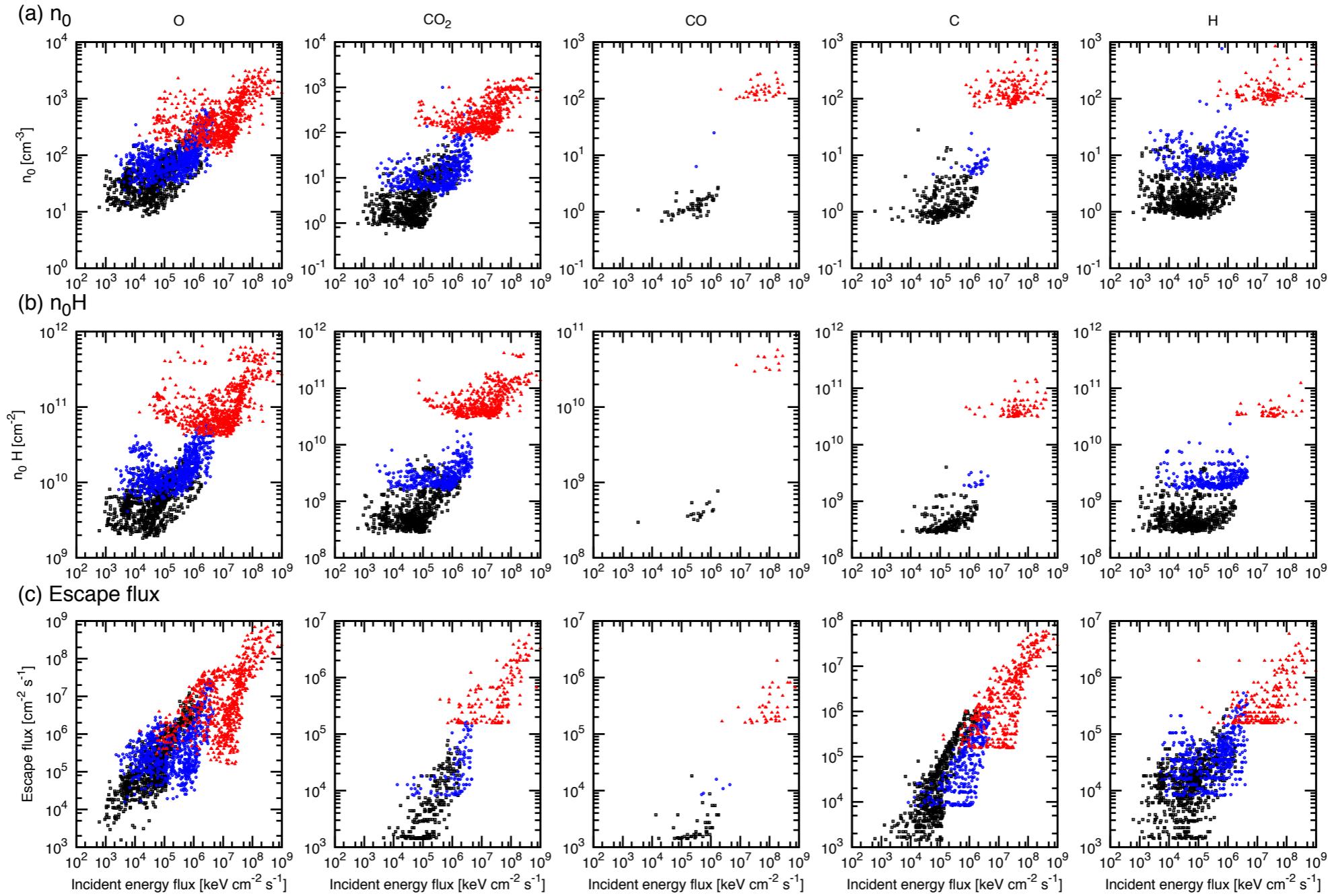


Sputtering response relations: report II

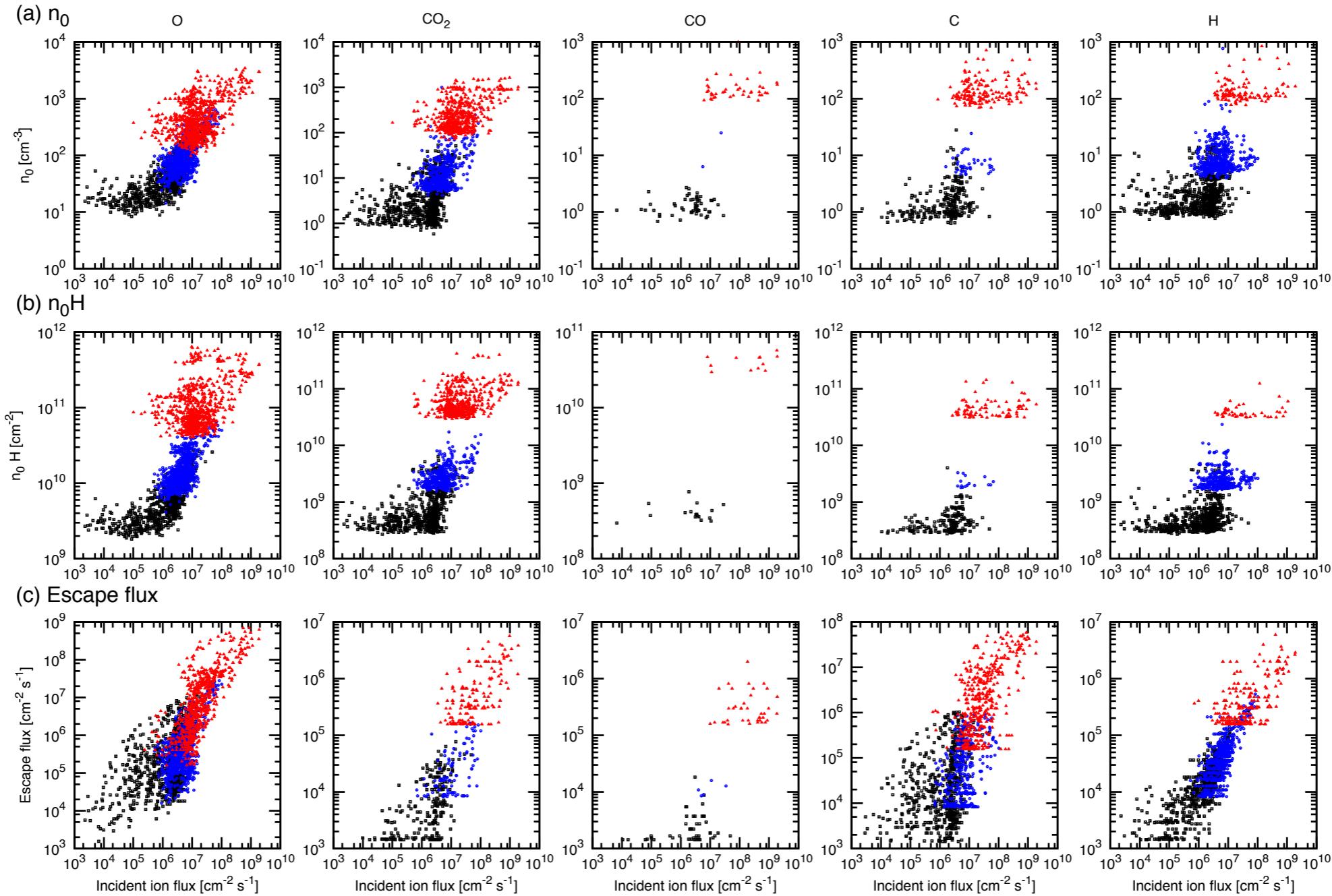
Yung-Ching Wang (Jinnee)

27 June, 2013

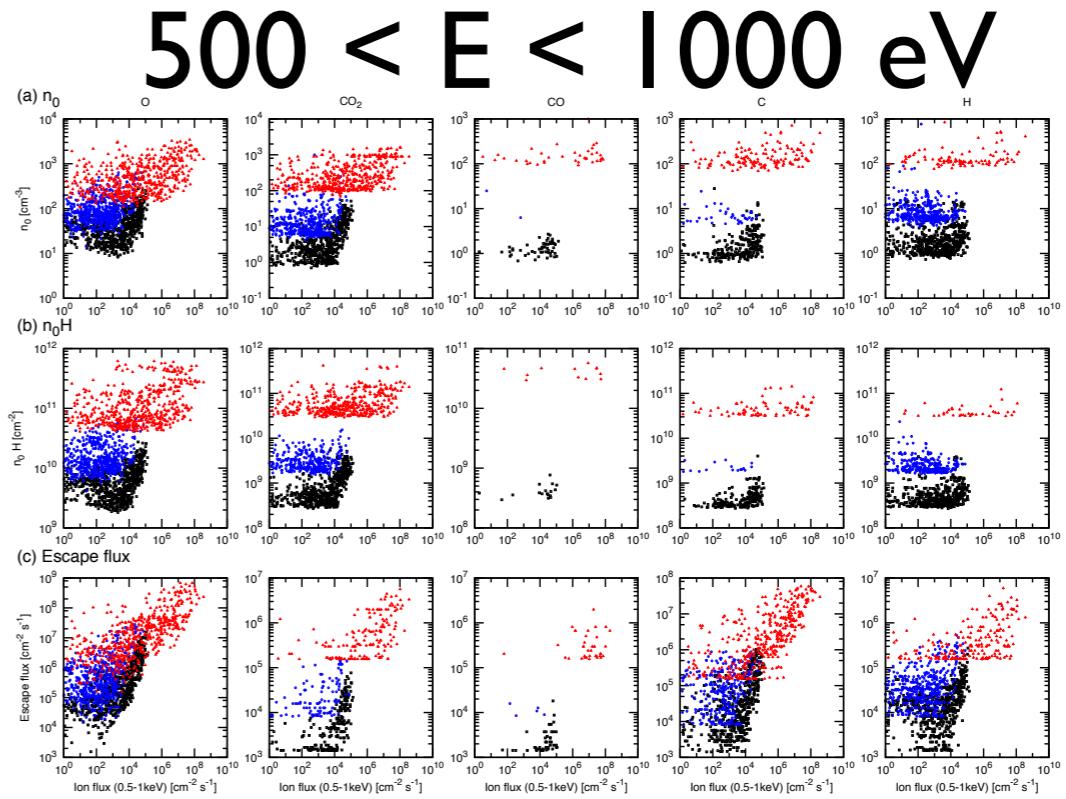
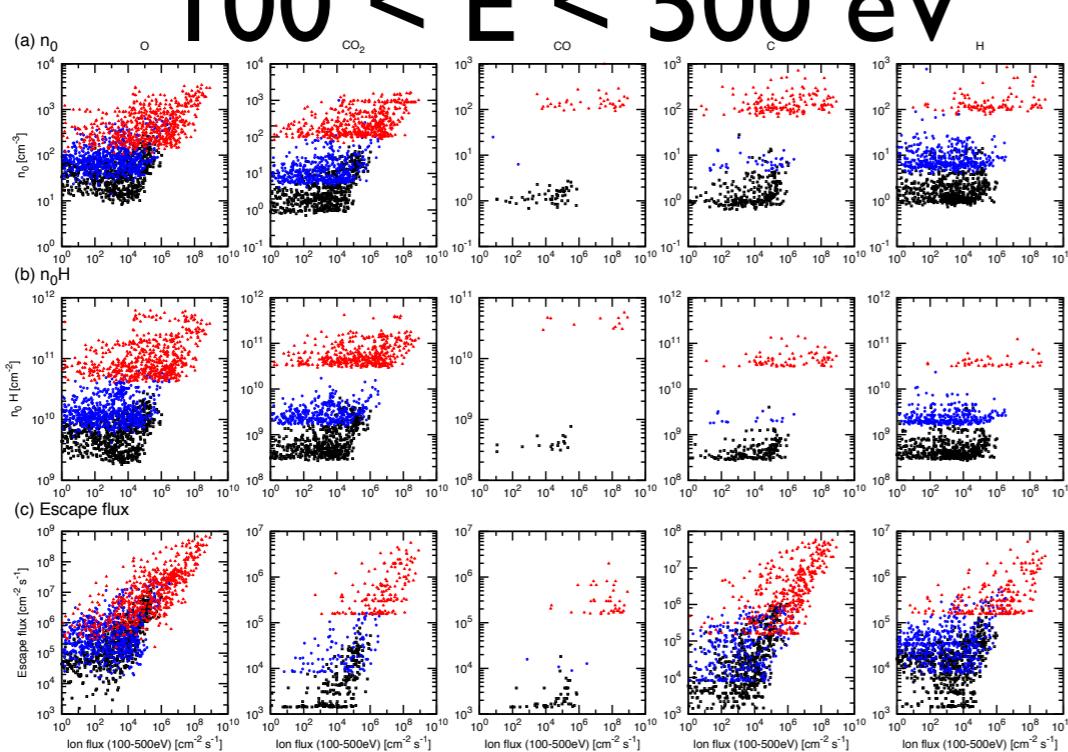
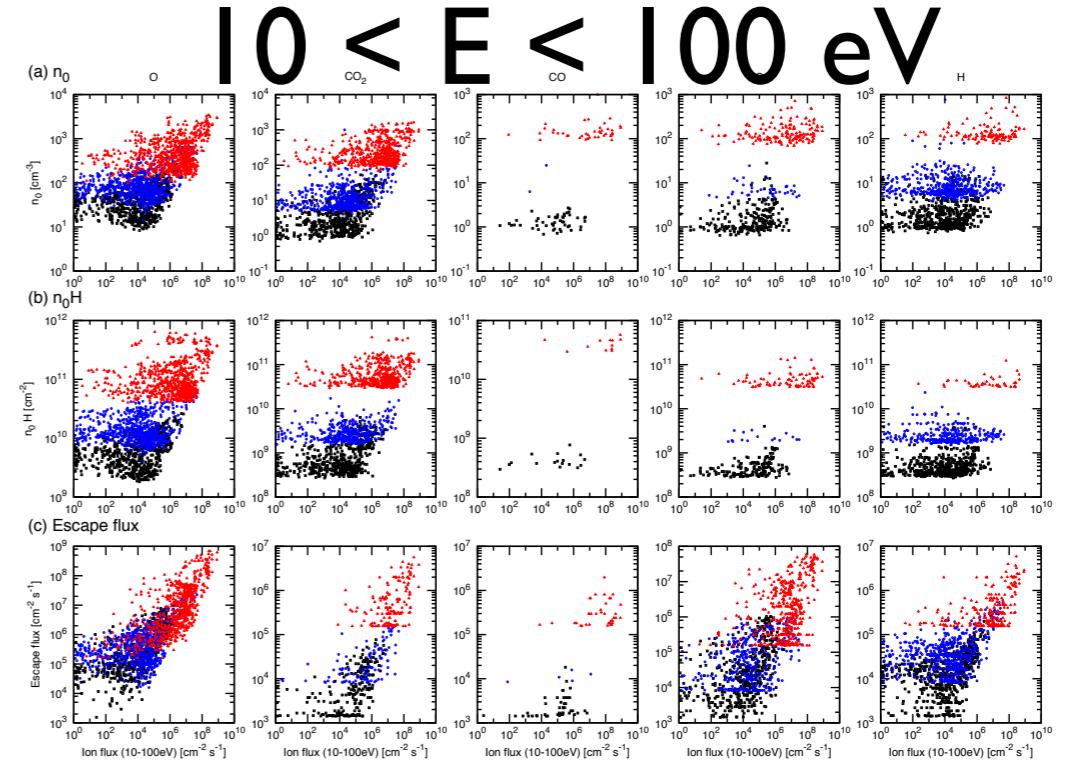
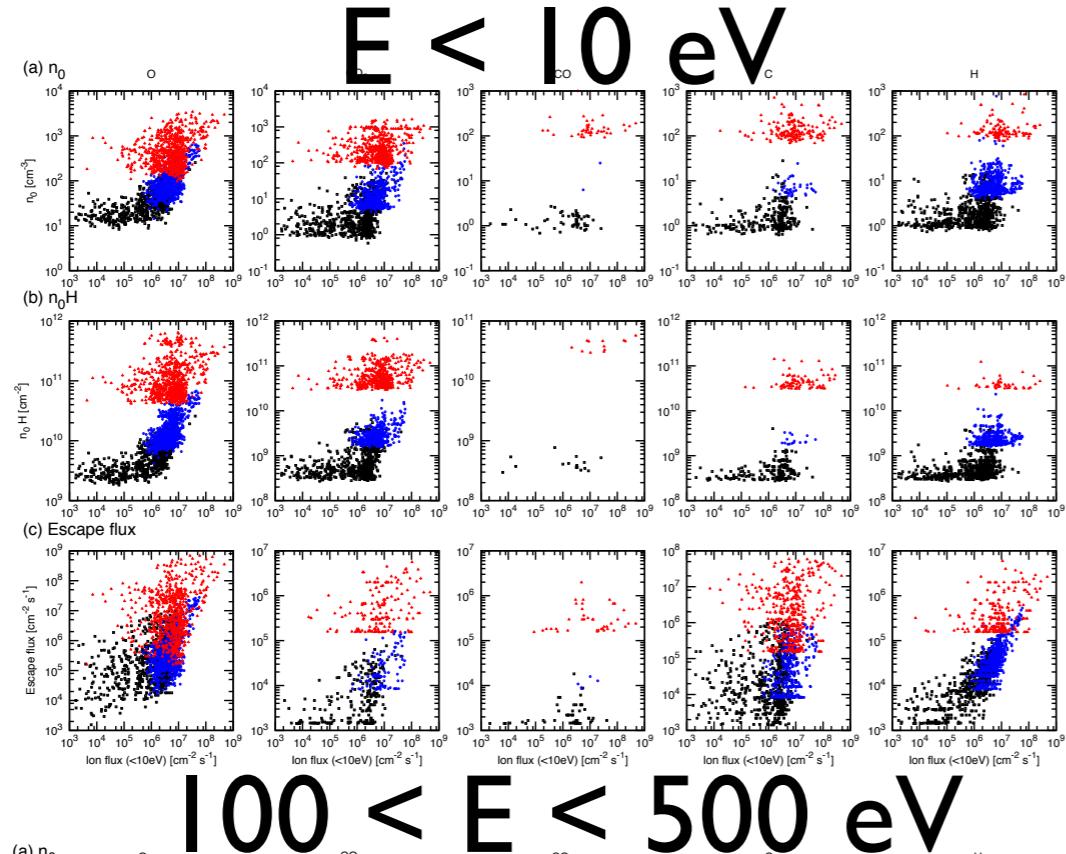
Incident energy flux



Incident ion flux

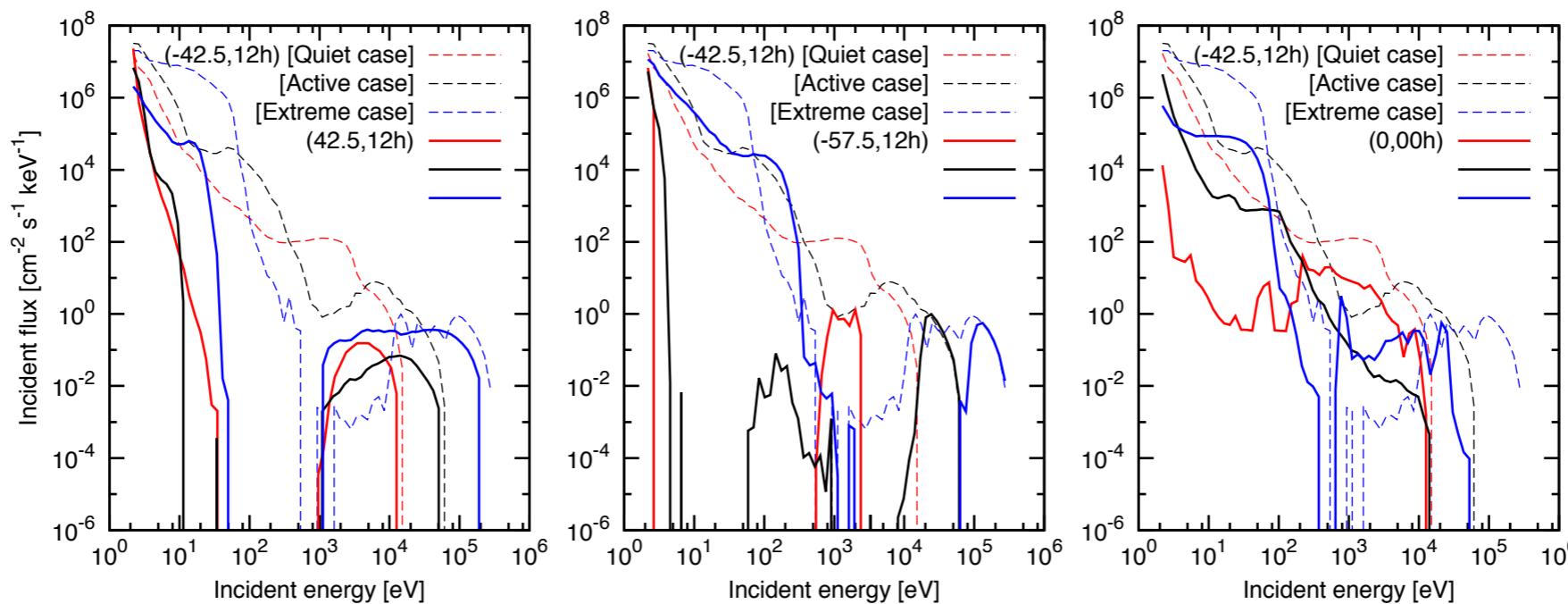


Divide energy ranges



Incident spectra

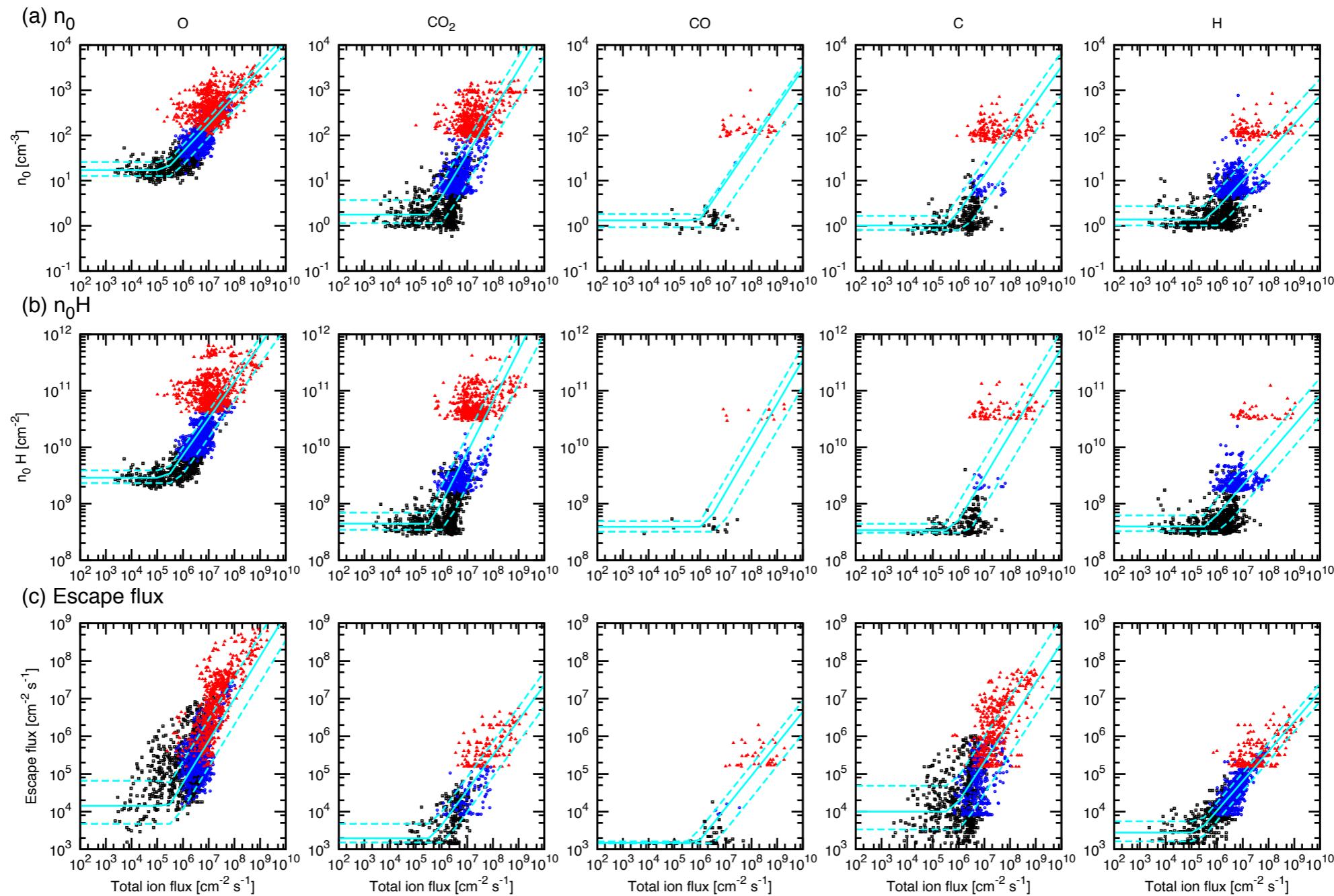
- Although ions with larger energies (~ 1 keV) can produce hot components more efficiently,
 - * Medium energy ion flux \Rightarrow too large variations, due to crustal field variations and pointing of solar wind electric fields.
 - * High energy ion flux \Rightarrow relative flux is too small.
- “Response relations” respect to total incident flux is similar to those respect to incident flux in energy range < 100 eV.



Fit with weightings

- Considering the “response relations” with respect to fluxes at certain energy ranges cannot reduce the scattering of the data.
- Fit the “response relations” with different weightings [$W(E)$] for different energy ranges, when $W(E < 10\text{eV})$ is fixed as 1.

Fit respect to total flux



Define deviations

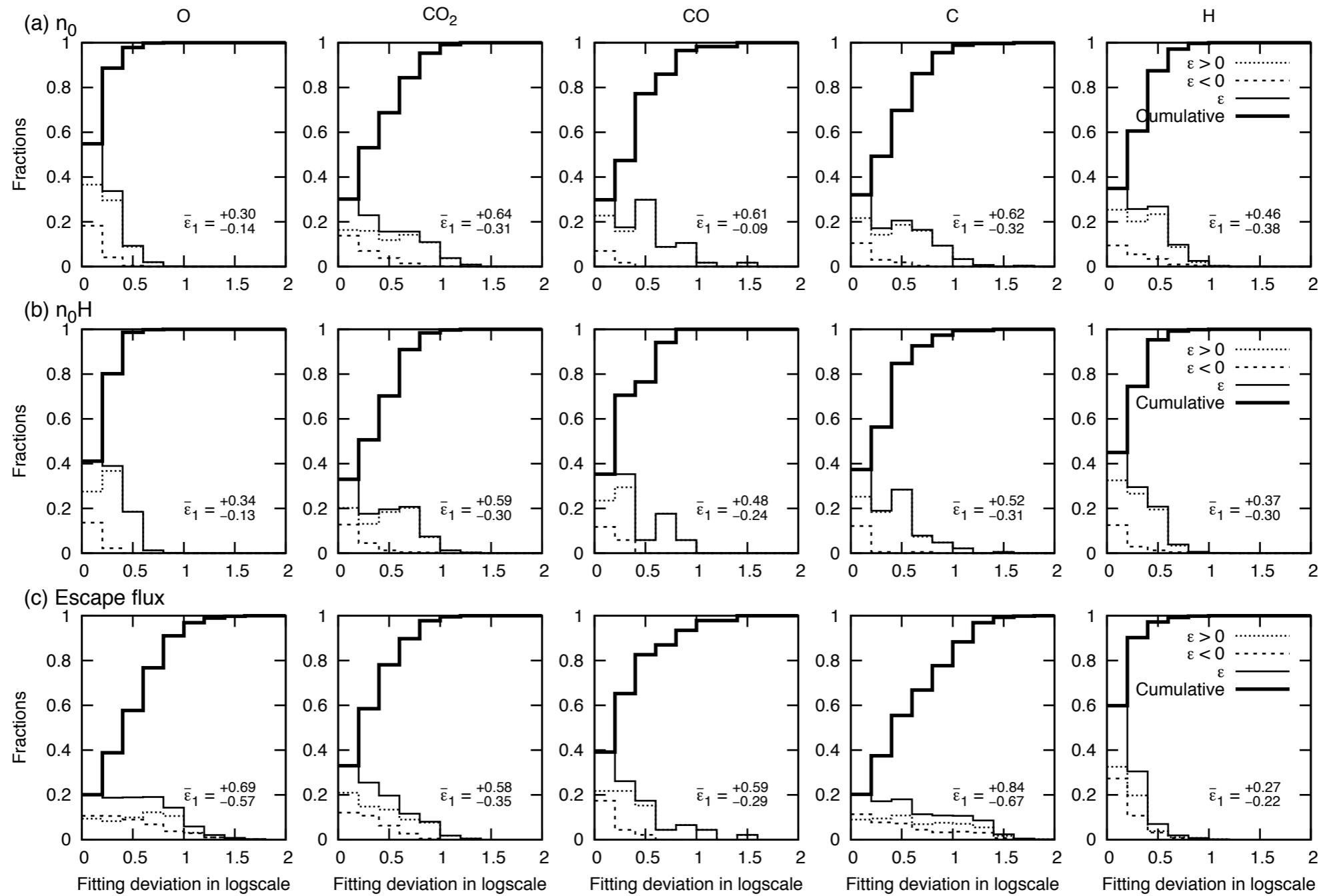
- Deviation (ε) between the modeling values $[Y_m]$ and fitted ones $[Y]$:

$$\varepsilon = \log Y - \log Y_m$$

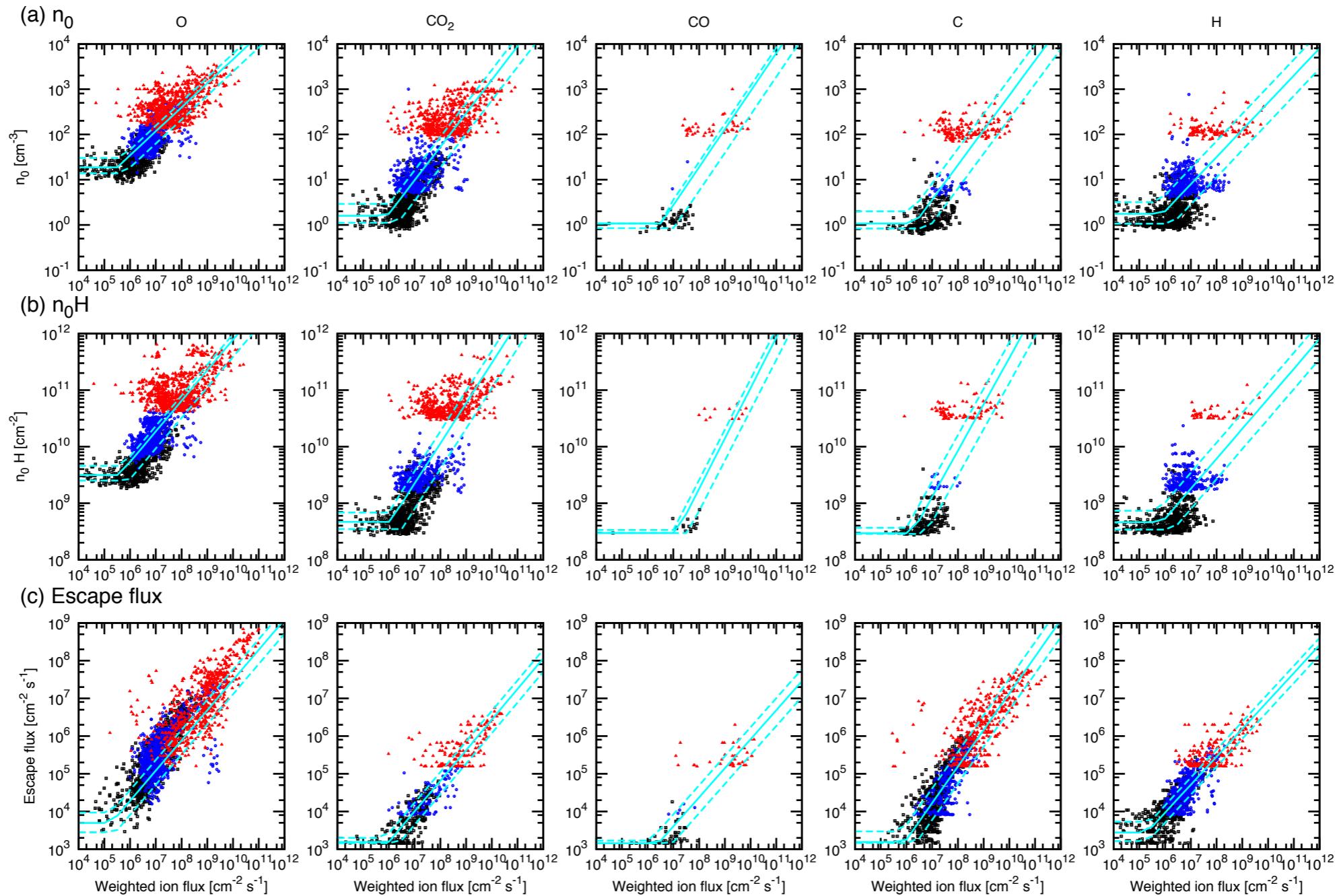
- Standard deviation:

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2}$$

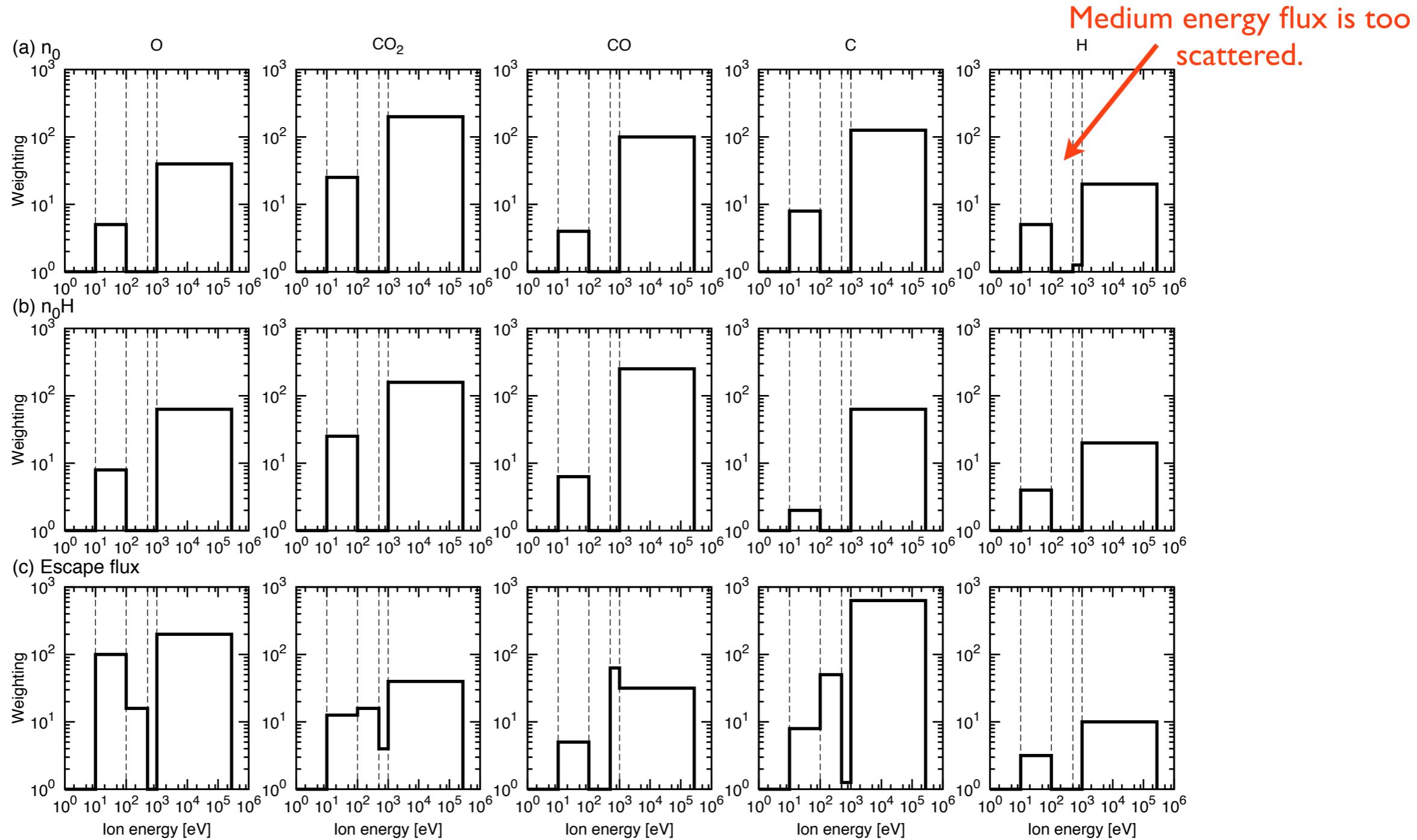
Deviations [W=1]



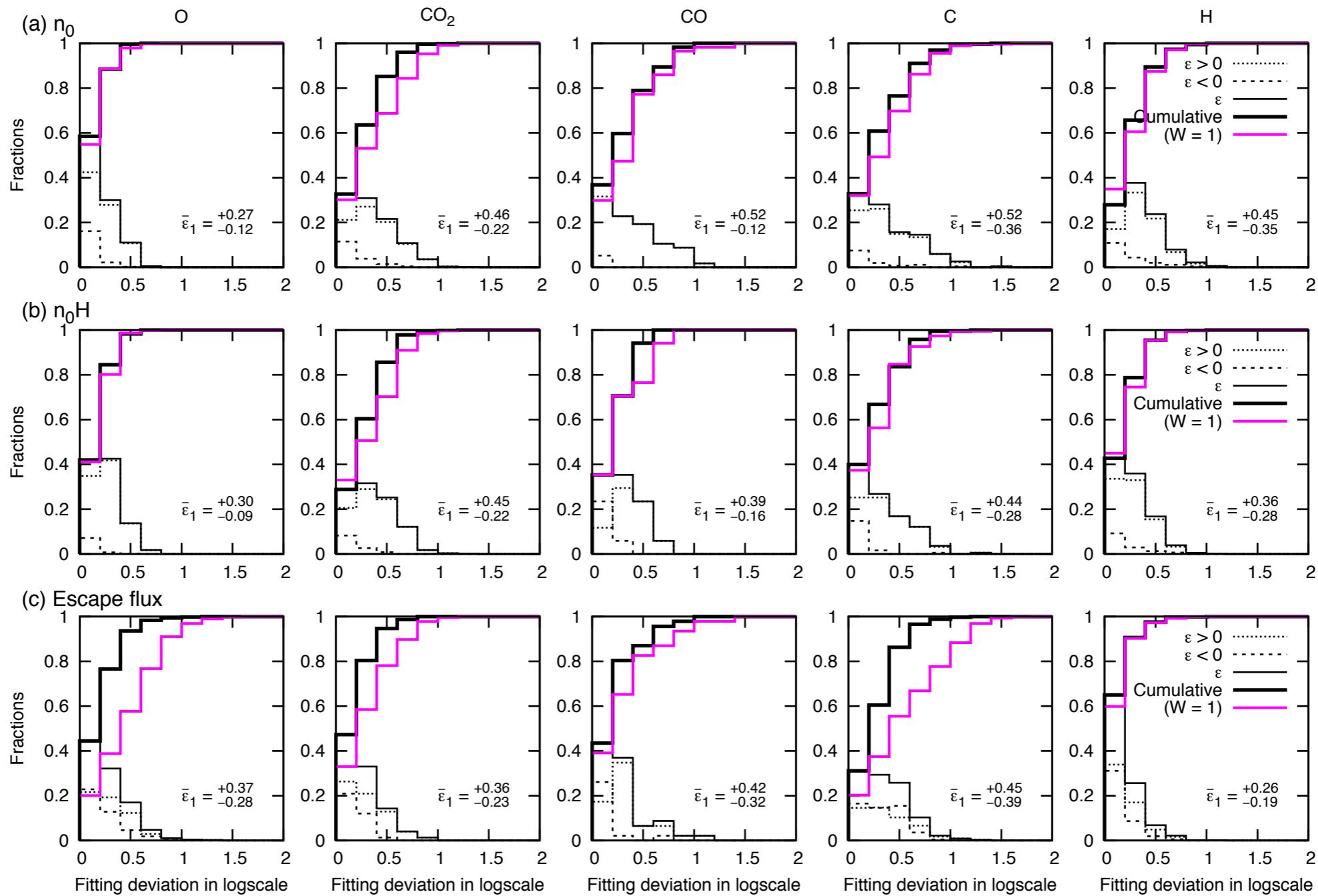
Fit with W(E)



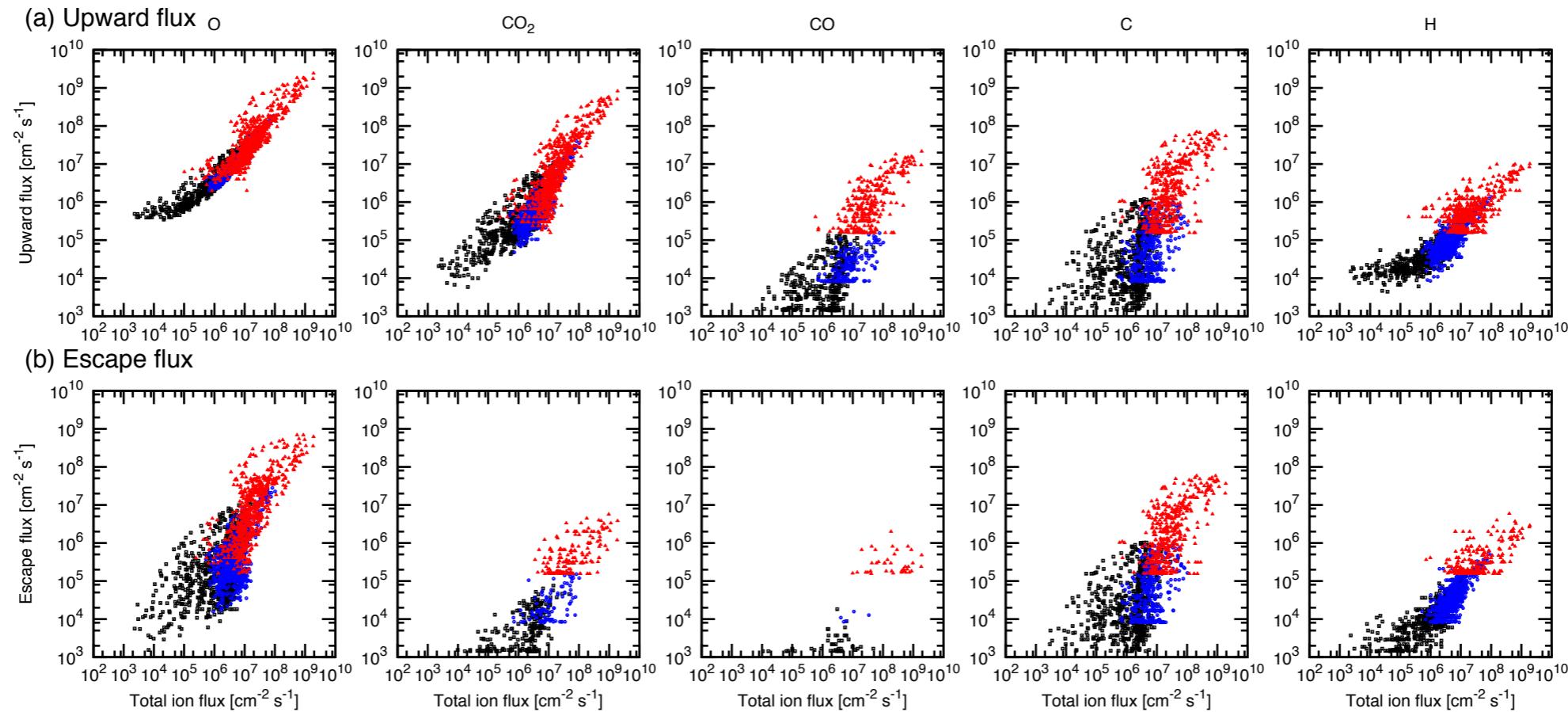
Best fitted weightings



Deviations [W(E)]



Upward & Escape flux



- Escape flux is more dependent on different incident energies and angles.
- Total upward flux at 300 km (include all atoms with $E > 10 \text{ eV}$) is less dependent for non-dissociative components. However, when the transportation of hot atoms is taken into considerations, the hot corona distributions (n_0 & $n_0\text{H}$) will be smoothed out globally. Uncertainties (deviations) cannot be avoided when only local incident ion spectrum is available.

Response relations

