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Multi-annual monitoring of the water vapor vertical distribution on Mars by SPICAM on Mars Express

Anna Fedorova¹, Franck Montmessin², Oleg Korablev¹, Franck Lefevre², Gaetan Lacombe², and Jean-Loup Bertaux²

¹Space Research Institute (IKI) RAS, Physics of planets, Moscow, Russian Federation (fedorova@iki.rssi.ru)

²LATMOS/CNRS, Guyancourt, France

Even if water vapor is a minor species in the Martian atmosphere it plays an important role in the planet's climate. Major efforts were made to understand water vapor distribution during the last decades. Its seasonal cycle was studied in detail using nadir measurements by TES/Mars Global Surveyor, three experiments onboard Mars-Express, SPICAM, OMEGA and PFS, and by CRISM/Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter. In contrast to column abundance, the climatology of water vapor vertical distribution was scarcely documented until recently. The vertical distribution gauges multiple processes controlling the Martian water cycle, including the cloud formation with condensation, evaporation and sedimentation, sublimation and condensation on polar caps, the photodissociation and escape processes, and surface-atmosphere exchange [1]. A few spectrometers, SPICAM on MEX and ACS and NOMAD on TGO, carry out now the measurements of water vertical distribution from Mars' orbit. They have got already prominent results as a supersaturation of water during the aphelion and perihelion season [2,3], high altitude water during global dust storms of MY28 [4] and MY34 [3,5] and high perihelion water in MY34 [3,6].

Observations

In this work, we present the first multi-annual survey of water vapor in the middle atmosphere of Mars based on SPICAM/MEx occultation measurements. SPICAM IR is an infrared spectrometer employing an Acousto-Optic Tunable Filter (AOTF) working in the spectral range of 1-1.7 μm with a spectral resolution of 3.5-4 cm^{-1} , nearly constant in wavenumbers [7]. SPICAM can observe the H_2O vertical distribution using the 1.38 μm band, the CO_2 density in the 1.43 μm band, and the aerosol density and size distribution using several continuum portions of the spectrum. We analyzed Eight Martian years of H_2O vertical distribution from MY27 to MY34.

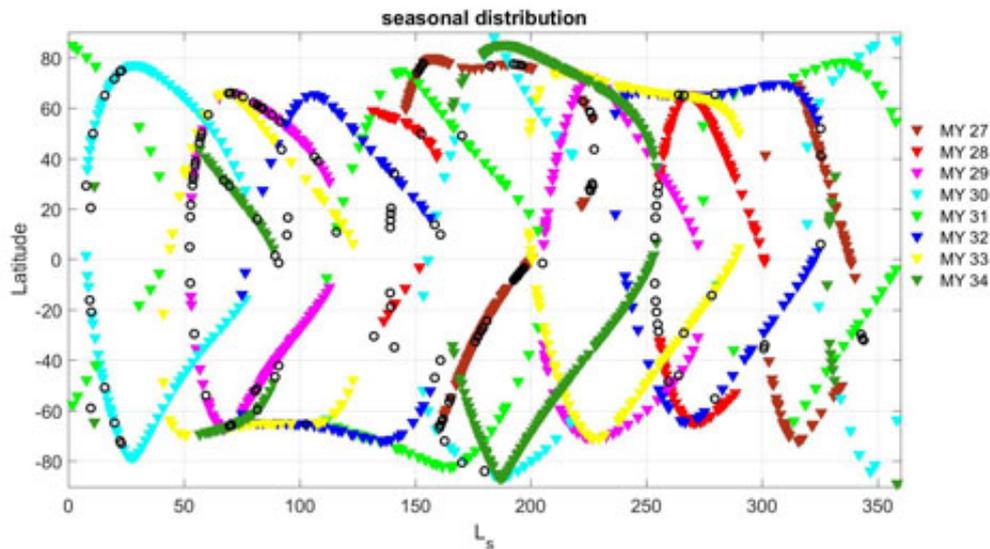


Figure 1. Seasonal-latitudinal coverage of SPICAM observations in solar occultations for eight Martian years. The open circles mark faulty observations inapplicable for retrieval.

Results

The upper limit of water density detected by SPICAM varies from 50-60 km in aphelion to 70-90 km in perihelion. In aphelion ($L_s=0-120^\circ$), the H_2O mixing ratio <30 ppm at levels above hygropause. At $L_s=60-120^\circ$ the hygropause height varies from 15 to 25 km in middle northern latitudes. The perihelion season through regular years has not shown a prominent increase of the water content in high altitudes in the Northern hemisphere. In the Southern hemisphere the increase of density and mixing ratio was observed for all Martian years at an altitude of 50-80 km. The largest mixing ratio >100 ppm at 40-90 km was observed at $L_s=240-290^\circ$ in high and middle southern latitudes. We also present a comparison of two global dust storms of MY28 and 34 and we concluded that the GDS of MY28, coincident with southern summer solstice, shows a noticeably higher water increase.

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