



Constraining the Water Production Rate and Impact on Mars' Ionosphere of Comet Siding Spring

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C/2013 A1 (Siding Spring)

- Oort Cloud Comet
- Closest approach on 19 October 2014 at 18:29 UT
- ~130,000 km

Water from the comet was predicted to effect atmosphere
and ionosphere of planet.

Goals

To constrain the

1. water production rate,
2. perturbations to the neutral atmosphere, and
3. perturbations to the ionosphere

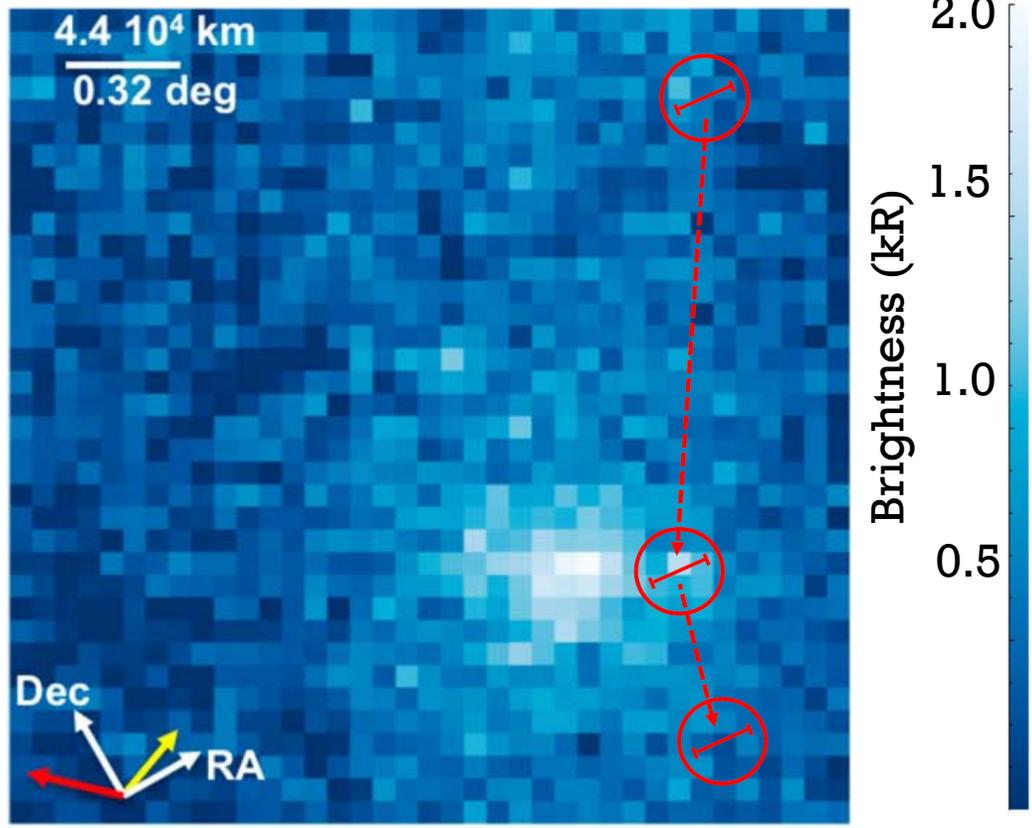
due to comet by using observations from MAVEN (IUVS and NGIMS) and models (IPH, Comet, and Mars Ionosphere).

Comet Siding
Spring Water
Production Rate

$$\sim 10^{27} - 10^{29} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

predicted to measurably perturb neutral and ionized atmosphere of Mars.

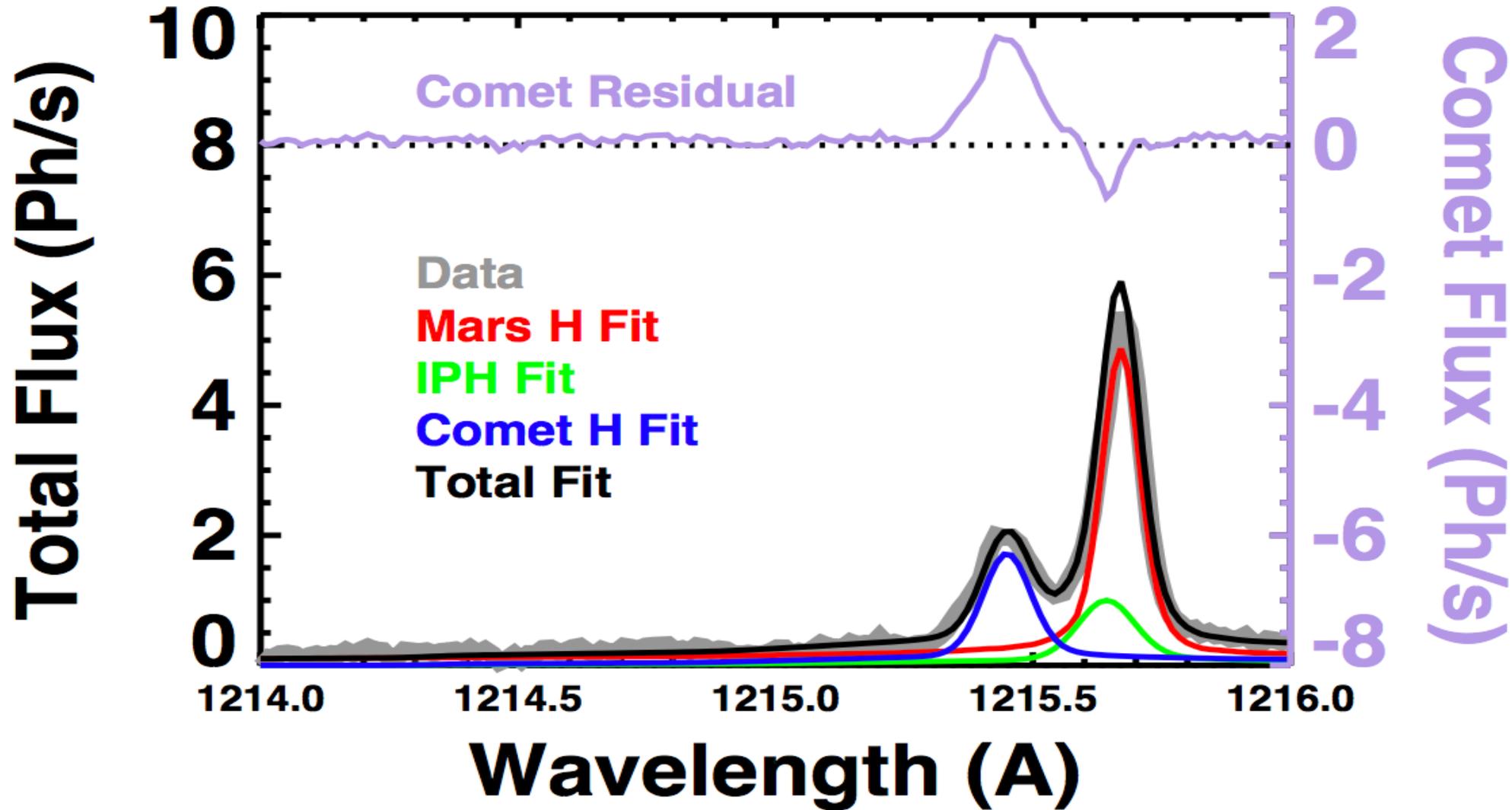
Oct 18, 2014, 3:02 UTC



Crismani et al., [2015]

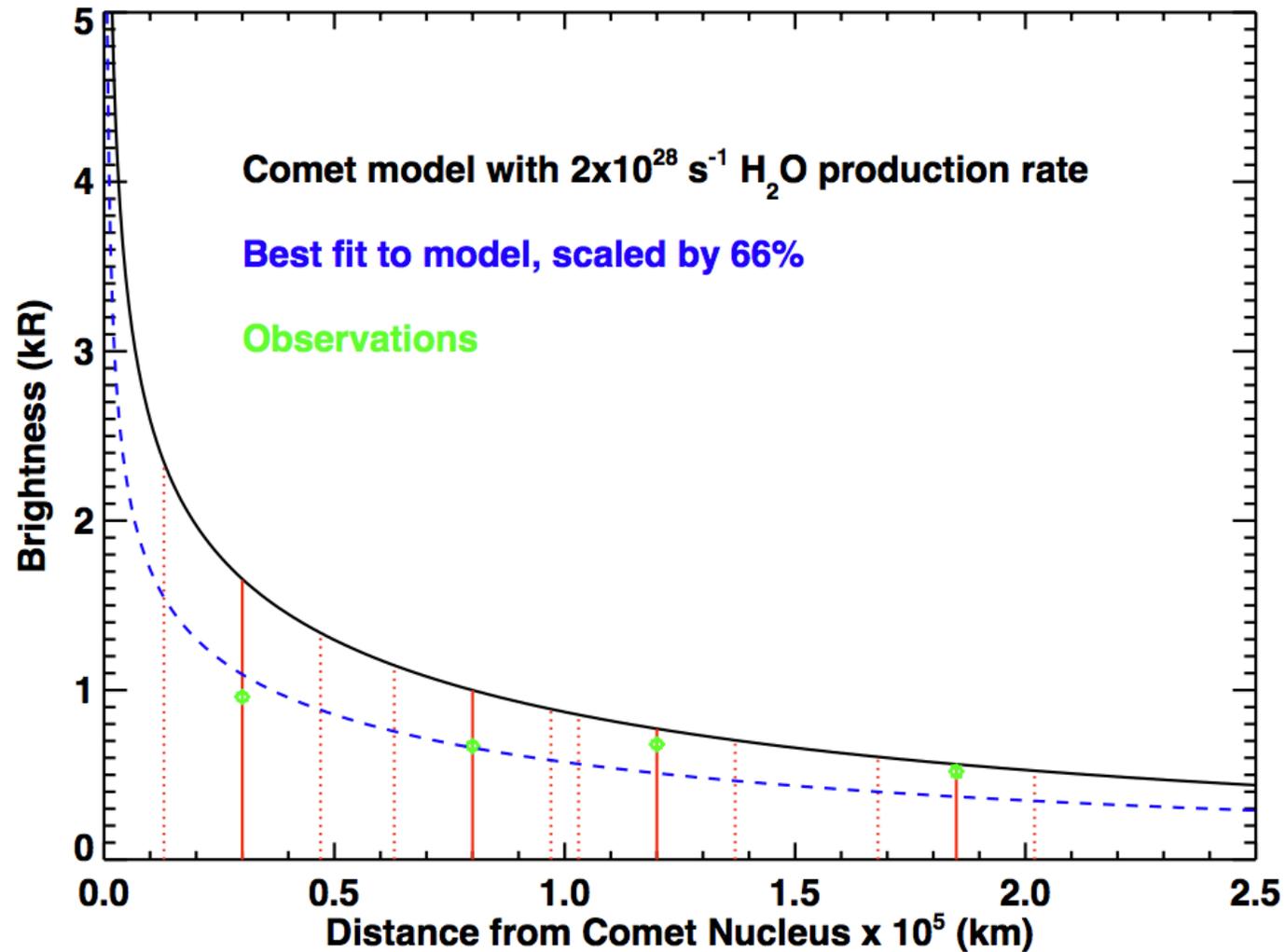


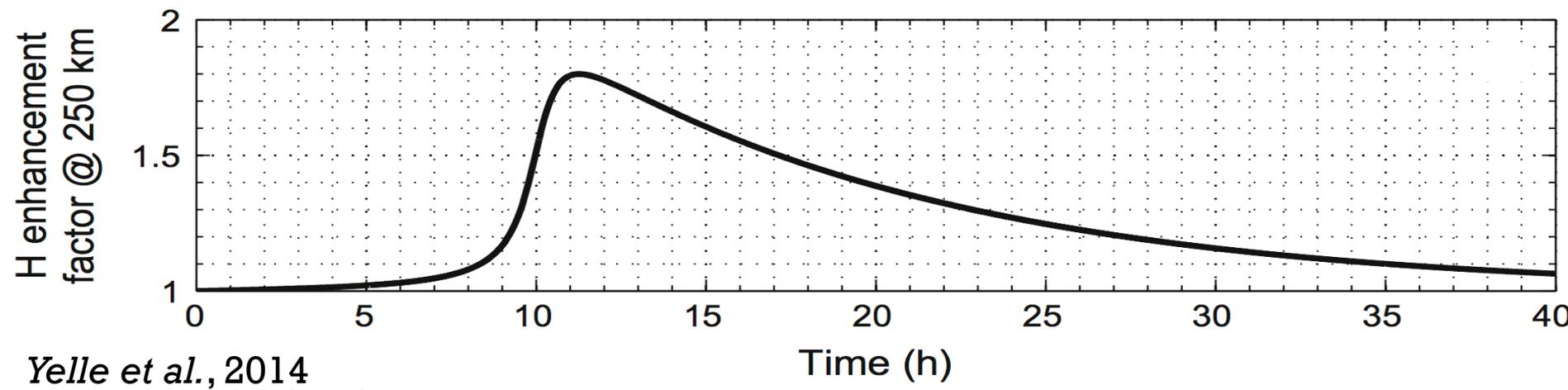
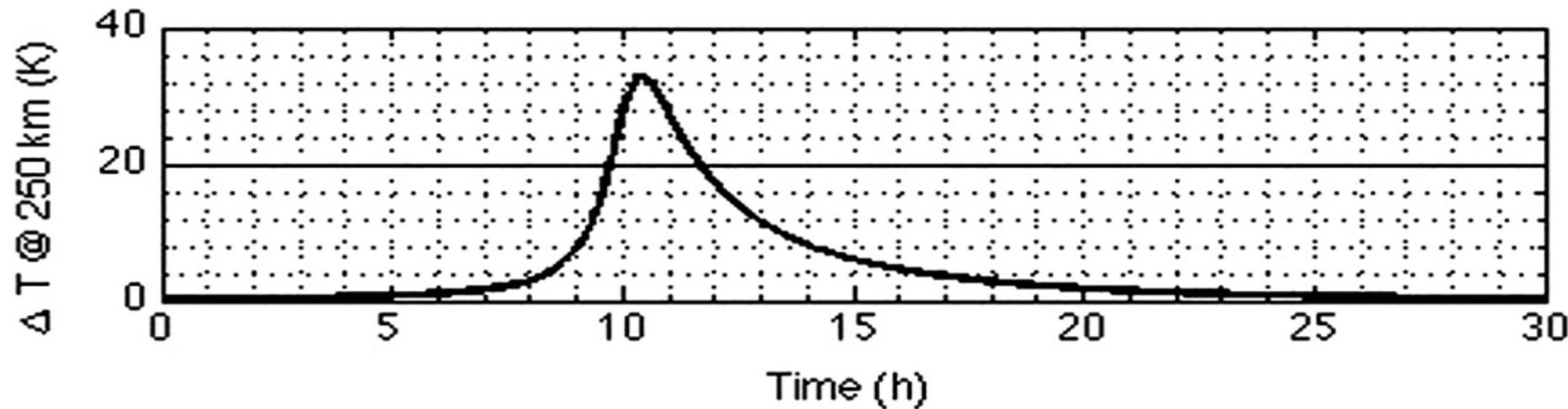
~ 30000 km



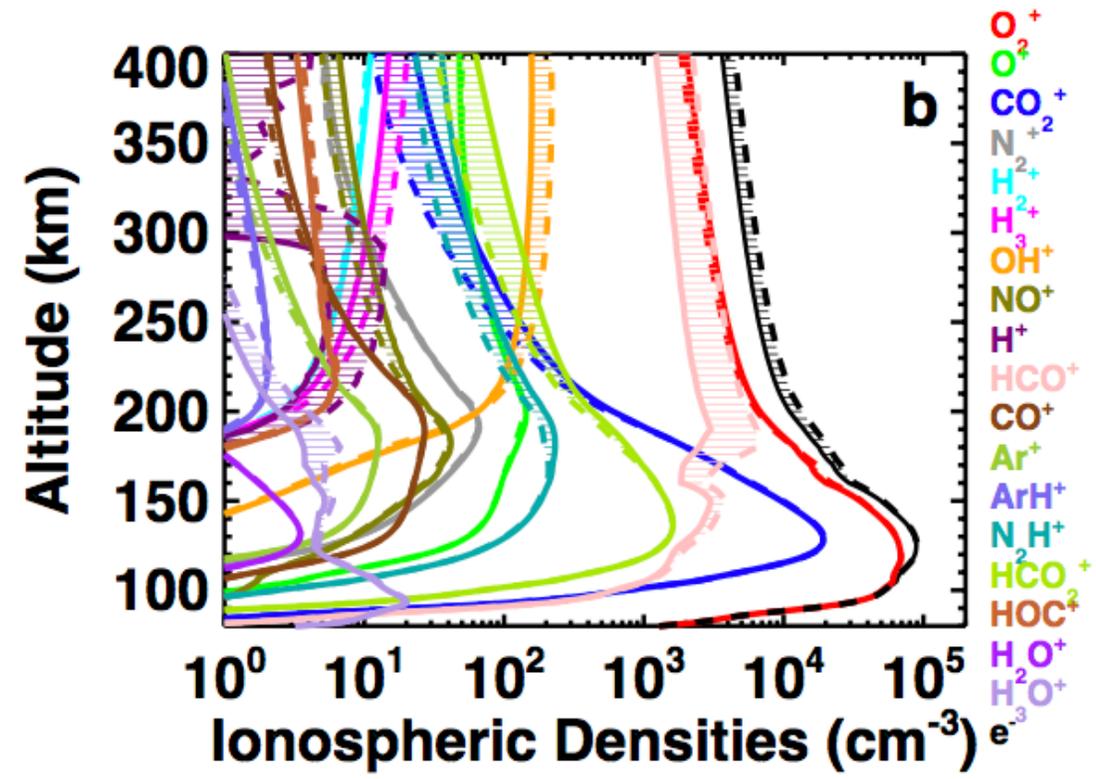
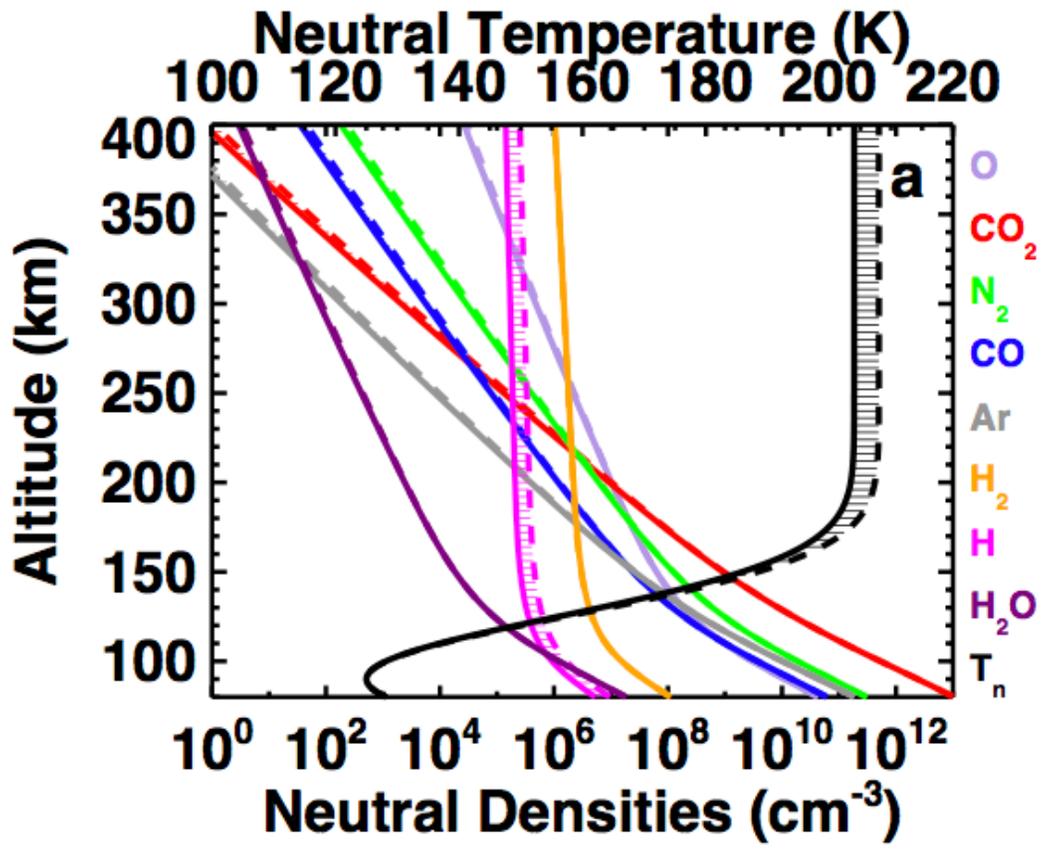
Derived Water Production Rate

$$1.3 \times 10^{28} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

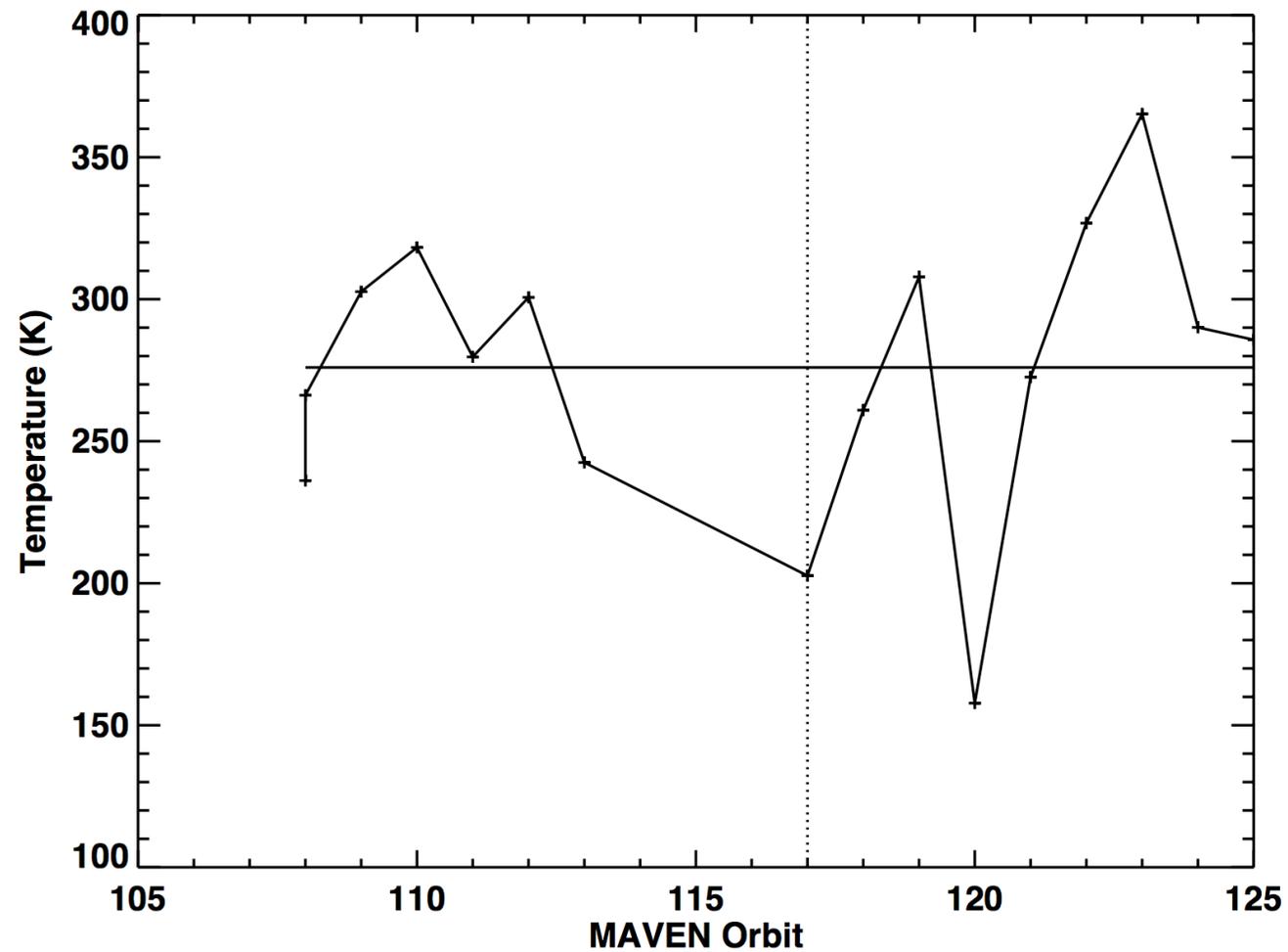




Yelle et al., 2014



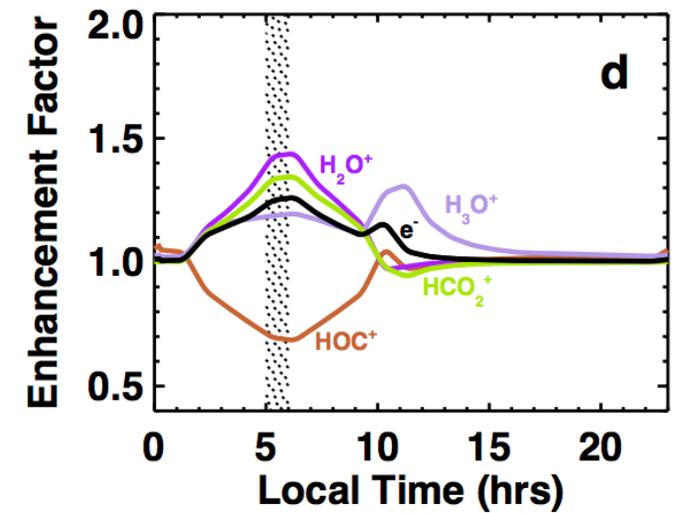
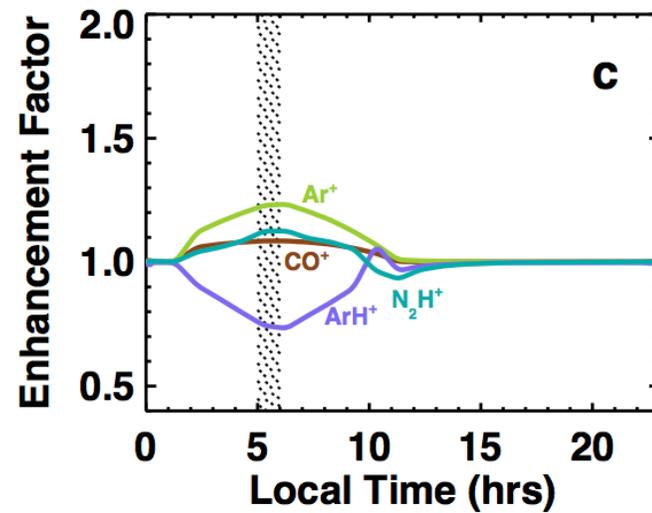
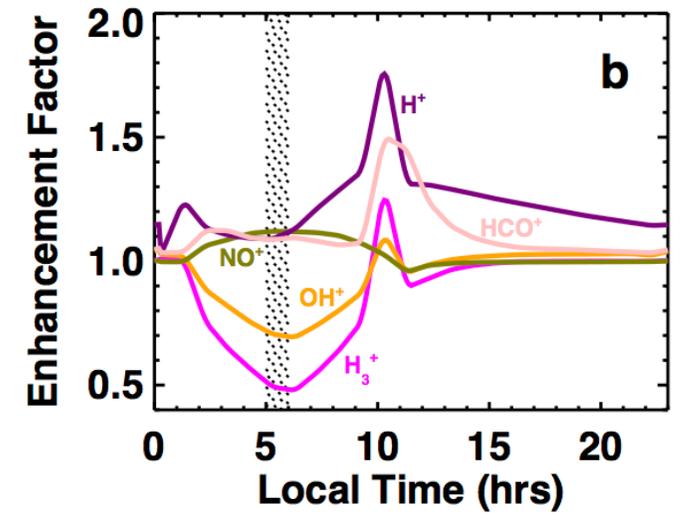
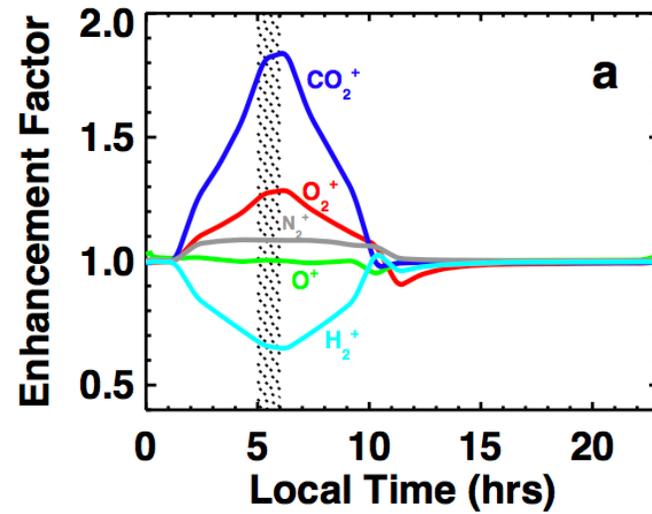
Comparison to NGIMS measurements

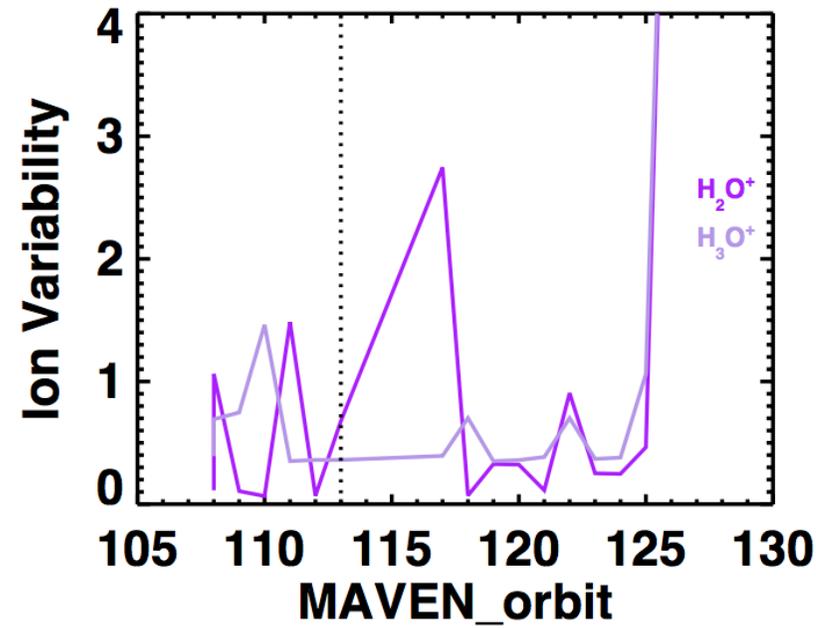
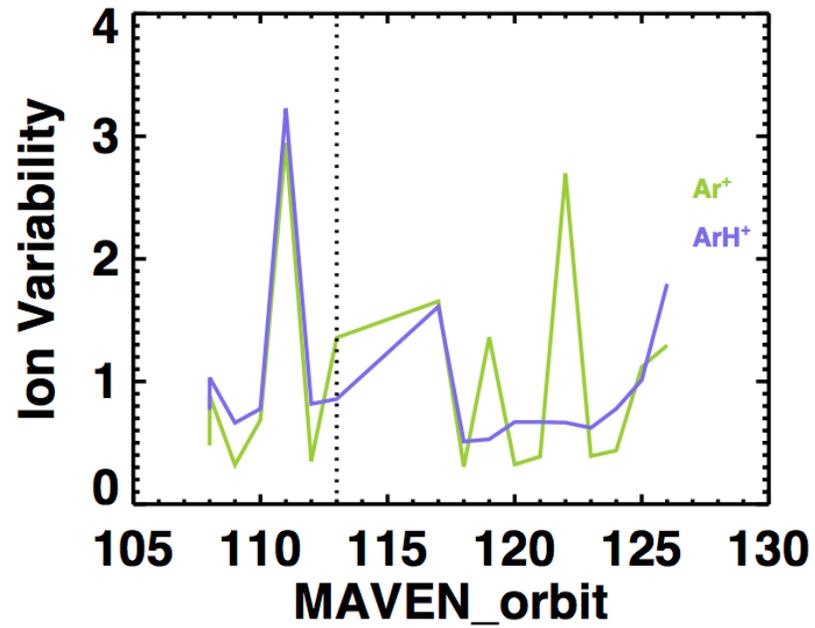
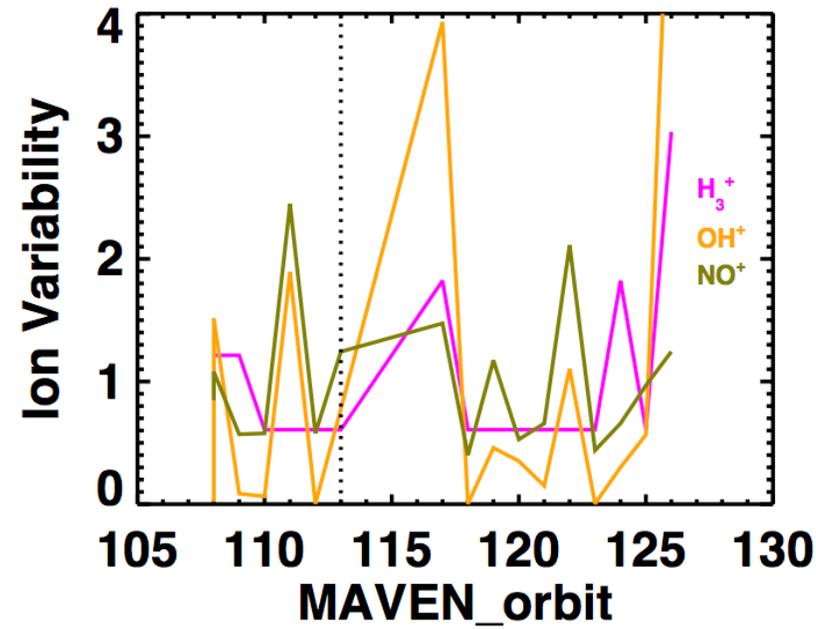
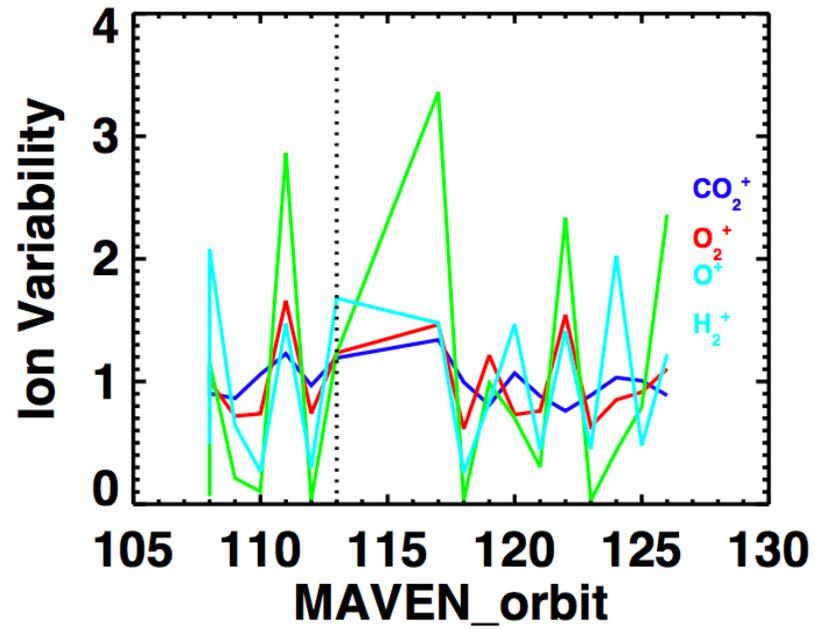


T_n variability at 200 km using NGIMS Ar and CO₂ neutral densities at the lowest altitude scale height.

Candidate Ions:

O_2^+ , CO_2^+ , O^+ , OH^+ ,
 NO^+ , Ar^+ , ArH^+ , H_2^+ ,
 H_3^+ , H_2O^+ & H_3O^+





Results

- **Model the observations by orbit track**
- **Broaden data analysis for added statistics**