

## [P-PS02\_28AM2]Mars

Convener:\*Takehiko Satoh(Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency), Masaki Ishiwatari(Department of Cosmo sciences, Graduate school of Science, Hokkaido University), Ayako Matsuoka(Research Division for Space Plasma, Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency), Yoshiyuki O. Takahashi(Center for Planetary Science), Sho Sasaki(Department of Earth and Space Sciences, School of Science, Osaka University), Hideaki Miyamoto(The University Museum, The University of Tokyo), Chair:Takehiko Satoh(Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)

Mon. Apr 28, 2014 11:00 AM - 12:10 PM 418 (4F)

The study on Mars has greatly been advanced due to new data from modern missions as well as to new results from theoretical and numerical works. Morphology and variable phenomena, seen on the surface, in the atmosphere and its surrounding plasma, all indicate that Mars is still an active planet. After the successful launch of Japan's new EPSILON rocket (September 2013), possibilities of small planetary missions are becoming more realistic (Mars is the most important target object, of course). In this session, current researches on Mars, including the latest results from missions, as well as future mission plans are discussed.

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11:40 AM - 11:55 AM

## [PPS02-P04\_PG]Estimation of Martian atmospheric composition change caused by CO<sub>2</sub> condensation and its application to radio occultation

3-min talk in an oral session

\*Sayaka IKEDA<sup>1</sup>, Katsuyuki NOGUCHI<sup>1</sup>, Takeshi KURODA<sup>2</sup>, Martin PAETZOLD<sup>3</sup> (1.Nara Women's University, 2.Tohoku University, 3.University of Cologne)

Keywords:Mars, CO<sub>2</sub>, supersaturation, condensation, radio occultation

We estimated the Martian atmospheric composition change caused by CO<sub>2</sub> condensation using the Ar measurements obtained by Gamma Ray Spectrometer (GRS) onboard the 2001 Mars Odyssey. We applied this estimation of the composition change to the rederivation of the radio occultation (RO) measurements of Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) obtained at polar latitudes of the winter hemisphere, because the MGS RO standard product which is available to the public did not consider the atmospheric composition change by CO<sub>2</sub> condensation. Using the rederived MGS RO measurements, we investigated the occurrence of CO<sub>2</sub> supersaturation in the Martian polar winter atmosphere and found that there were more supersaturation in the rederived data than in the original data.