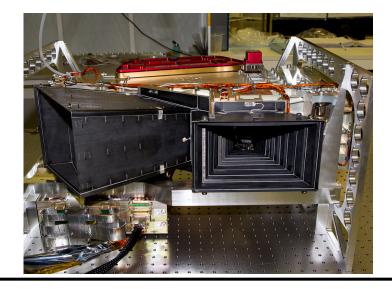
The Martian upper atmosphere studies using the data from Imaging Ultraviolet Spectrograph (IUVS) onboard MAVEN

Sonal Jain LASP, CU Boulder, <u>Sonal.Jain@lasp.colorado.edu</u>

### **MAVEN Remote Sensing**



### Imaging Ultraviolet Spectrograph Wavelength range FUV: 110 – 190nm MUV: 180– 340nm Detectors: Image-intensified 2-D active pixel sensors Cost to build: \$22M Science Team funding: \$2M/ year

Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics (LASP) University of Colorado

Science Lead: Nicholas Schneider Instrument Lead: William McClintock Project Manager: Rory Barrett Observations

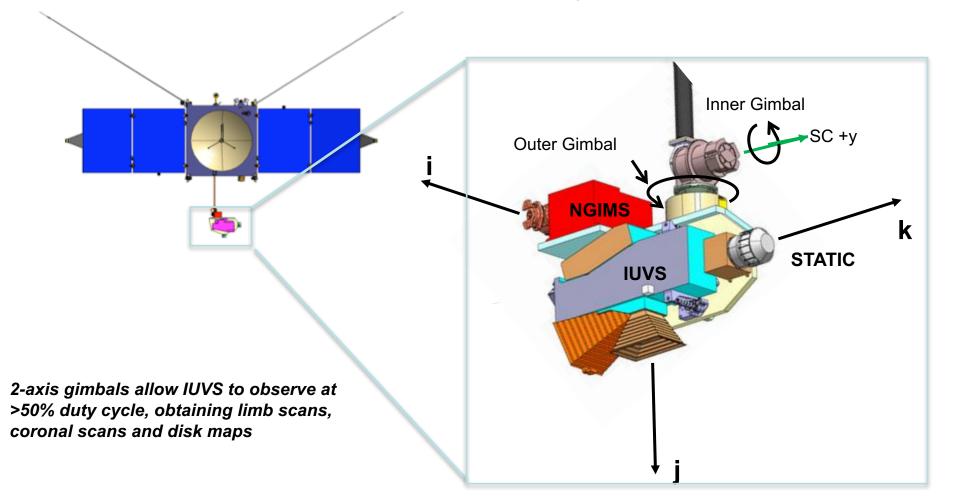
- Limb scans near periapsis
- Disk imaging near apoapsis
- D/H and Oxygen coronal mapping
- Stellar occultations

PDS products include derived quantities (e.g., densities, temperatures) in addition to raw & calibrated data

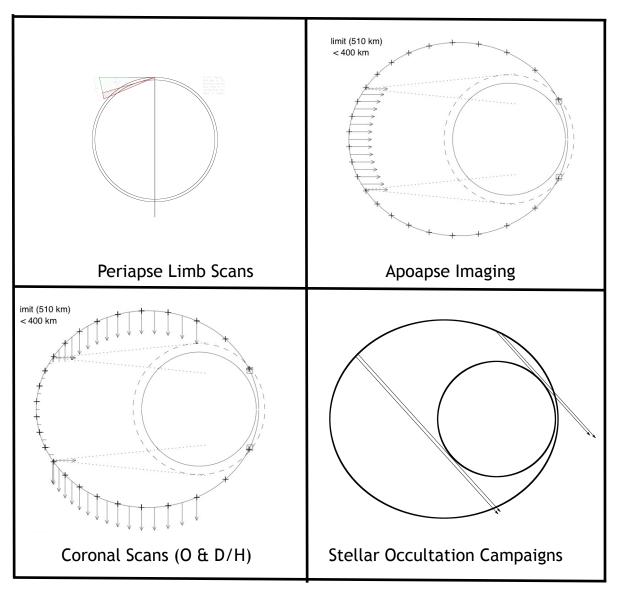
## **IUVS Accommodation & Pointing Capability**

During most normal operations, the spacecraft flies with solar arrays and bodymounted instruments exactly sun-pointing

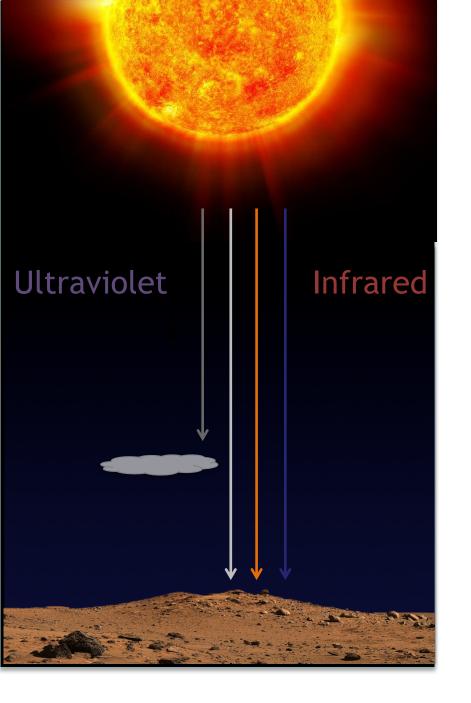
IUVS, NGIMS and STATIC are located on the Articulated Payload Platform (APP) which uses uses two gimbals to orient one instrument axis

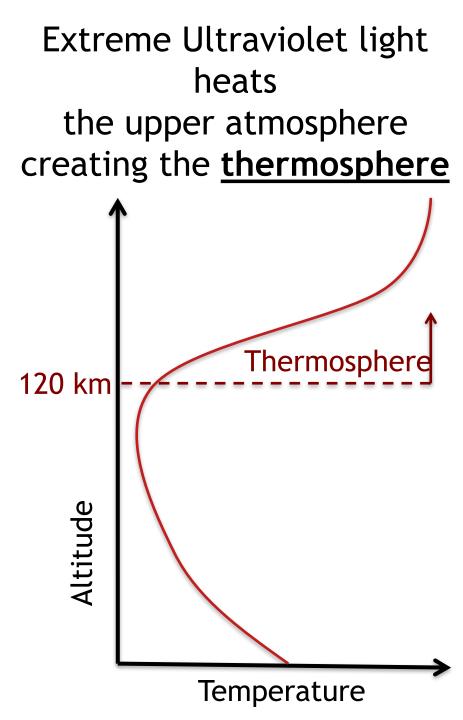


# **IUVS' Four Observing Modes**

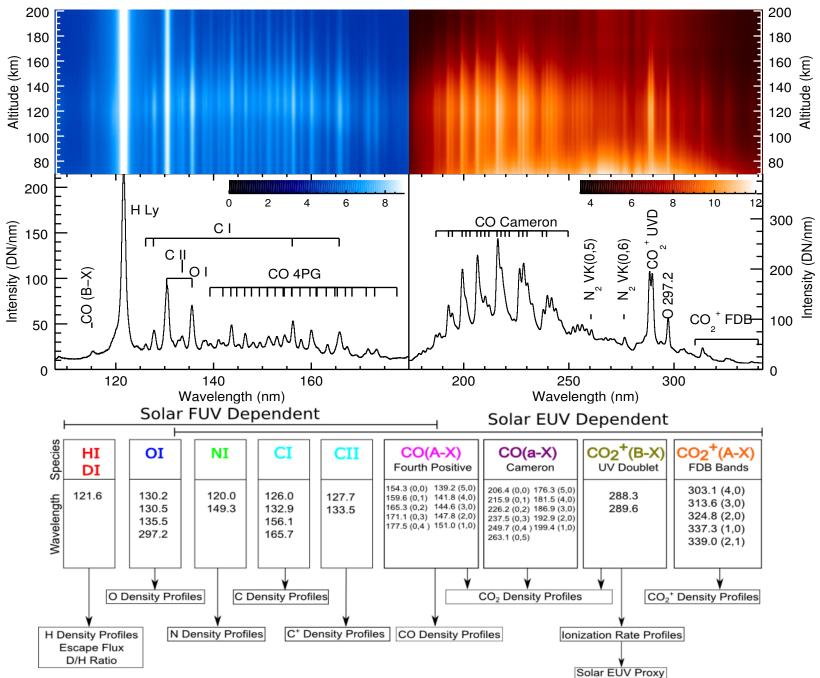


- Each mode has specific pointing strategies, optical and detector settings
- Periapse Imaging and Coronal Scans alternate with orbits STATIC and NGIMS at a predetermined cadence.
- Coronal Scans for O and D/H use identical pointing (inwards on the ascending leg, outward on the descending leg)
- Stellar Occultations occur during dedicated 1- or 2-day campaigns





#### IUVS: FUV and MUV limb scan



- If you are interesting in UV spectroscopy and helping in the analysis of IUVS data to understand the Martian thermospheric variability.
- The proposed study will focus on IUVS airglow data to understand EUV deposition and its spatial and temporal variability.

Please contact:

Sonal Jain Sonal.Jain@lasp.colorado.edu