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The dual UV-near IR spectrometers of SPICAM : overview of scientific results.

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SPICAM, a light-weight (4.8 kg) UV-IR dual spectrometer on board Mars Express orbiter, is dedicated primarily to the study of the atmosphere of Mars. The UV imaging spectrometer (118 - 320 nm, resolution 1 nm, intensified CCD) was designed primarily to atmospheric vertical profiling by stellar occultation. The near-IR channel is a 800-g acousto-optic tunable filter (AOTF)-based spectrometer operating in the spectral range of 1-1.7 μ m with resolving power of ~1700 for water vapor retrieval at 1.38 μ m.

We will review a number of original findings made by SPICAM during 2004:

- vertical profiles of density/temperature of CO_2 (20-150km) by solar and stellar occultations. About 1 or 2 profiles are obtained each day, with the objective of consolidation of climatic models needed for aerocapture, aerobraking, and EDL (Entry, Descent, Landing).

- numerous vertical profiles of ozone (only one was recorded before by Phobos mission) and cloud layers.

- the systematic measurement of total vertical ozone along track on the dayside, from its UV absorption imprinted in the solar light scattered by the ground and atmosphere and from 1.27 $\mu m O_2 ~^{-1}\Delta$ emission.

- the first simultaneous measurements of ozone and water vapour (with IR channel) from an orbiter.

- the discovery of a new population of small particles (r_{eff} <0.15 μ m) in the atmo-

sphere of Mars, both from occultations and from day side limb emission.

- the discovery of nightglow NO bands in UV and implications for atmospheric transport.

-the first measurement of H_2O and CO_2 ices albedo spectrum

- the detection of an absorption feature in the normal reflectance of Phobos around 220 nm, mimicking the famous organic interstellar dust signature.

- a search for auroral activity near the crustal remnant magnetic field, and thorough study of the ionosphere-upper atmosphere through high-altitude aeronomical observations.