



## **CO<sub>2</sub>+ ion escape from Mars**

Lukas Maes (1), Markus Fraenz (1), and James McFadden (2)

(1) Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research, Göttingen, Germany (maes@mps.mpg.de), (2) University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, United States

CO<sub>2</sub> is the main constituent of the Martian atmosphere, and CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> is thus also an important part of its ionosphere. Therefore it is important we can reliably measure the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion population, if we want to understand the dynamics, chemistry, and escape process in the Martian upper ionosphere.

Outflowing CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ions are difficult to measure, however, because mass spectra from ion instruments using time-of-flight methods have relatively wide peaks at higher masses. This causes the O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> peak, which usually dominates over CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, to overlap with and obscure the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> peak. Using a peak fitting method to separate the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ions in ion data from the SupraThermal And Thermal Ion Composition instrument (STATIC) onboard MAVEN, we investigate the ionospheric and outflowing CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion populations in the Martian magnetosphere.