SIMULATIONS OF MARS NADIR UV AND INFRARED OBSERVATIONS FOR THE SPICAM-LIGHT INSTRUMENT ON MARS-EXPRESS. C. Muller[1], D. Moreau[1], D. Fonteyn[1], O. Korablev[2], J.L. Bertaux[3], [1]Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy, Brussels, Belgium, Christian.Muller@oma.be, [2]Institute for Space Research (IKI), Moscow, Russia, [3]Service d'Aéronomie du C.N.R.S, Verrière-le-Buisson, France.

The Mars-Express mission due to be launched in 2003 will carry the SPICAM-light instrument for the study of the climatology of water vapor and ozone in the Mars atmosphere. The UV channel extends from 180 to 340 nm and the IR channel, aiming at the 1.38 µm band extends from 1 to 1.7 micrometer. Simulations of the signal are given as for different seasons and latitudes for the expected performances of the instrument. A comparison is made with the previous ozone and water vapor sensors flown on Mariner 9 and Viking will be made and the reinterpretation of the data with the new tools to be developed for SPICAM-light will be discussed. This process could cover two purposes: the validation of the new techniques and the acquisition of two coherent series obtained at a thirty years interval.