# **@AGU**PUBLICATIONS

## Journal of Geophysical Research

## Supporting Information for

### Mars's dayside upper ionospheric composition is affected by magnetic field conditions

Paul Withers<sup>1,2</sup>, C. L. Flynn<sup>1</sup>, M. F. Vogt<sup>2</sup>, M. Mayyasi<sup>2</sup>, P. Mahaffy<sup>3</sup>, M. Benna<sup>3</sup>, M. Elrod<sup>3</sup>, J. P. McFadden<sup>4</sup>, P. Dunn<sup>4</sup>, G. Liu<sup>4</sup>, L. Andresson<sup>5</sup>, and S. England<sup>6</sup>

1 – Department of Astronomy, Boston University, Boston, MA, USA

2- Center for Space Physics, Boston University, Boston, MA, USA

3 - Planetary Environments Laboratory, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA

4 - Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA

5 - Laboratory of Atmospheric and Space Physics, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO, USA

6 - Department of Aerospace and Ocean Engineering, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA, USA

## Contents of this file

N/A

## Additional Supporting Information (Files uploaded separately)

Caption for Figure S1

#### Introduction

One supporting information file is included. Each panel in the file shows density as function of altitude and longitude for a specified mass number. The selection, preparation, and quality of these data are discussed in the article.

**Figure S1.** Species-specific NGIMS ion density as a function of altitude and aerographic longitude from aerographic latitudes poleward of 30°S and solar zenith angles less than 90°. The color indicates the median value in each 5 km by 10° longitude bin. White bins contain fewer than five data points. Ion mass number is stated above each panel.