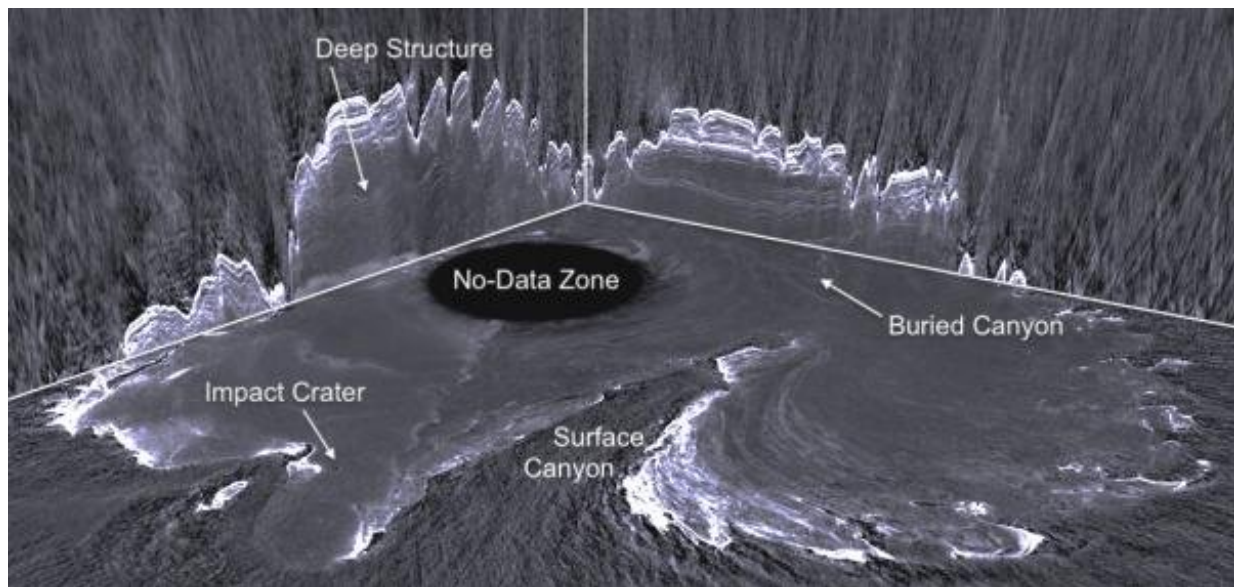


# 3D radargram brings new focus to Mars' north polar cap

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Perspective view of the interior of Planum Boreum. This cut-away view shows one horizontal slice (at bottom) and two opposing vertical slices through the north polar cap of Mars as seen by the MRO radar sounder. The black circle in the middle is centered on the north pole with a diameter of 300 kilometers and represents an area that the radar does not see from MRO's orbit. Scales vary in this view, which shows the upper 2 kilometers of the 1200-kilometer-wide Planum Boreum at a vertical exaggeration of 150:1. Credit: PSI/ASI/JPL/NASA.

A new enhanced 3D radar image offer a greatly improved view of the interior of the Martian north polar cap, according to a paper led by

Planetary Science Institute Senior Scientist Nathaniel Putzig.

Putzig's team, which included PSI researchers Matthew Perry, Isaac Smith, Aaron Russell and intern Isabella Mueller, produced and analyzed the 3D image using observations obtained with the Shallow Radar (SHARAD) instrument on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO).

"In creating 3D radargrams, we assemble all the data from many 2D profiles across the region of interest and apply advanced 3D imaging methods to unravel all of the interferences present in the 2D profiles, placing the reflected signals at their points of origin to produce a geometrically corrected 3D image of the subsurface," said Putzig, lead author of the research that appears in *The Planetary Science Journal*.

"The new 3D radargram really brings into focus many features that were previously difficult or impossible to map due to incomplete imaging of inherently 3D features with a collection of 2D profiles," Putzig said. "So far, we have only scratched the [surface](#) of understanding what the new data volume is telling us about the history of Martian polar processes and climate, and there is a lot more detailed mapping work to be done."

SHARAD probes the subsurface—up to 4 kilometers deep—emitting [radar](#) waves within a 15- to 25-megahertz frequency band to achieve a desired depth resolution of approximately 15 meters. The returned radar waves, which are captured by the SHARAD antenna, are sensitive to changes in the electrical characteristics of rock, sand, and [water ice](#) that may be present in the surface and subsurface.

Changes in the reflection characteristics of the subsurface, caused by layers deposited by [geological processes](#) in the ancient history of Mars, are also visible.

"The results of the 3D imaging offer a better understanding of Mars by providing a greatly clarified view of subsurface features, which can be used to inform geologic interpretations of the origins of the polar deposits and their implications for Martian climate history. The details of the subsurface layering geometry can be used to infer the processes involved in the deposition and erosion of the layers over time," Putzig said.

**More information:** Nathaniel E. Putzig et al, New Views of the Internal Structure of Planum Boreum from Enhanced 3D Imaging of Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter Shallow Radar Data, *The Planetary Science Journal* (2022). [DOI: 10.3847/PSJ/ac9d3b](https://doi.org/10.3847/PSJ/ac9d3b)

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