



Time Variability of the CO₂ Snow Depth on the Martian Polar Caps

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The polar caps of Mars play an important role on the atmospheric structure and dynamics of this volatile-rich planet. The Mars Orbital Laser Altimeter (MOLA), an instrument on the Mars Global Surveyor, provided detailed mapping of the topography, surface roughness and the height of volatile deposits. Using the MOLA topography data collected over one Martian year (1999-2001), we have studied the temporal elevation change and the seasonal cycle of the carbon dioxide frost on the northern and southern polar caps. The temporal variations of the thickness of the CO₂ frost deposit have been found to be in general agreement with the results of general circulation models. The recent results from the Mars Orbiter Camera (MOC) on Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) have further enabled the study of small-scale features during the expansion or recession phase of the polar caps. We have produced two-dimensional mapping of the seasonal CO₂ frost thickness variation for four L_s(300, 30, 120, 180 degree). We set the height of L_s=120 equal to zero in the north hemisphere and L_s=300 equal to zero in the south hemisphere. Elevation changes mean subtracting L_s=120 from another L_s data in the north and subtracting L_s=300 from another L_s data in the south. At high latitudes (above 80 degree) in the north at L_s=300 the elevation changes from 0.75 to 0.9 m and about 0.37 to 0.52 m at the opposite L_s of 120 in the south. The longitude-averaged elevation changes are larger in the north (above 71 degree) than in the south for the same L_s. Using the elevation changes we can calculate the volume of condensation or sublimation of the polar caps. The total volume of condensed CO₂ in the north at L_s=300 is on the order of 2.52 × 10¹⁸ cm³ and 1.23 × 10¹⁸ cm³ in the south at L_s=180.