Reservoirs of H2O

Polar Caps

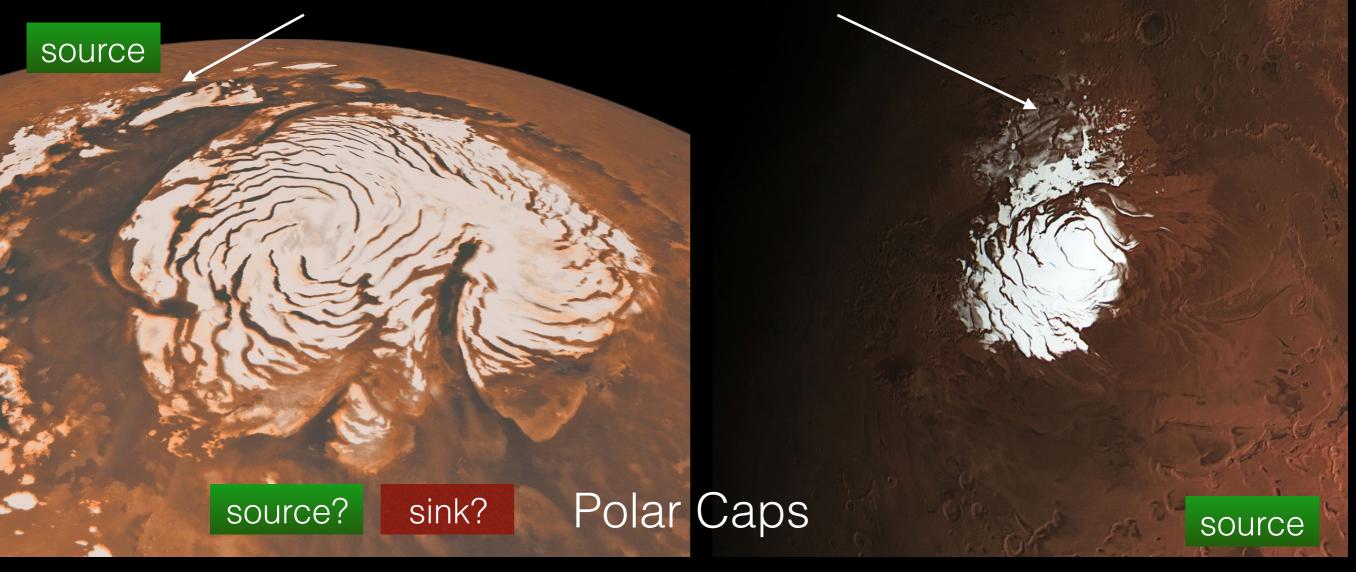
Clouds

Water Vapor

Given atmospheric conditions, clouds and vapor can hold a finite amount of H2O

Beyond a season, atmosphere is neither a sink nor source

Outlier Deposits, including craters source

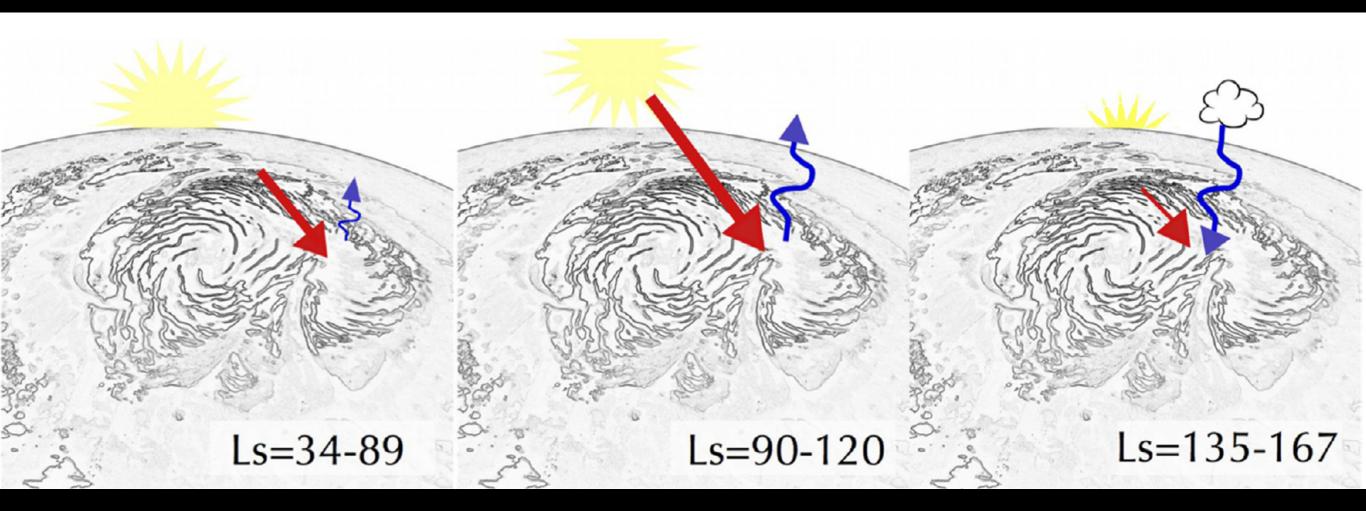


Ongoing debate whether NPLD is gaining or losing mass

Bright surface implies accumulation Climate models + radar suggest long term growth Observed deposition (Brown 2016)

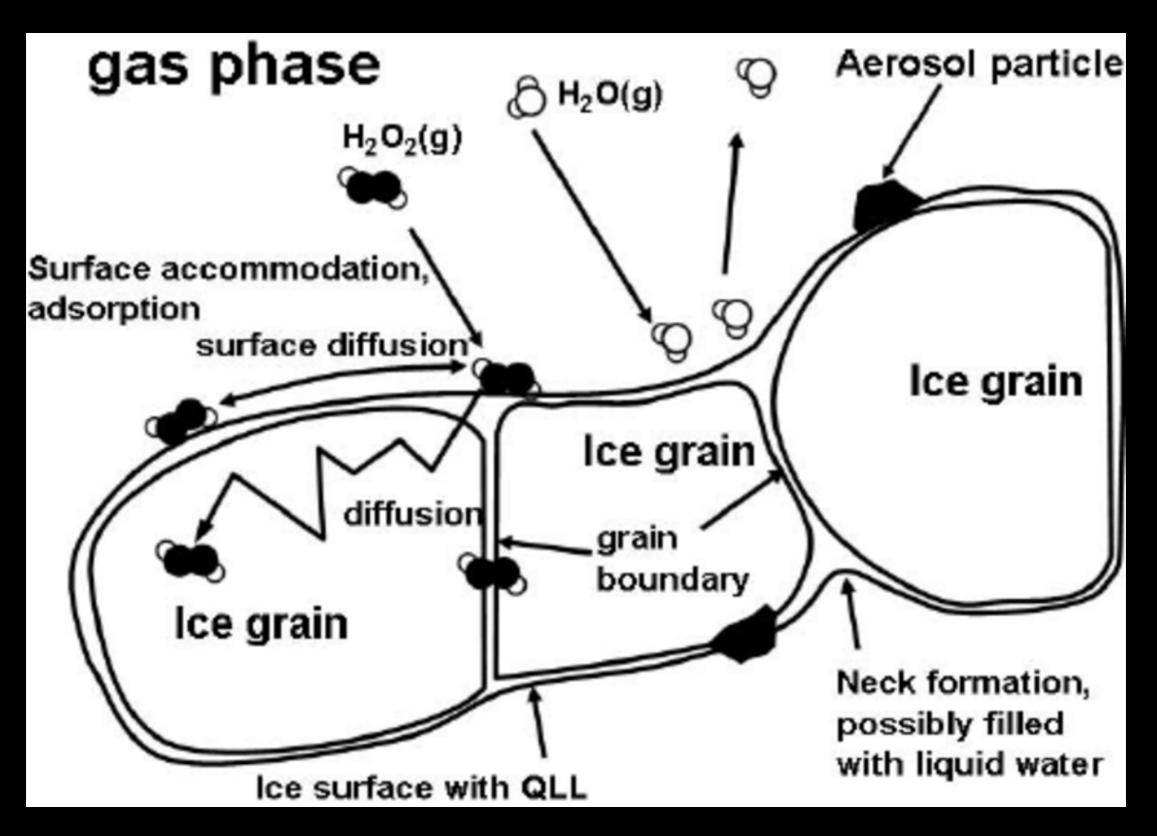
Persistent Large Crystals suggest no growth or ablation

Late Summer Accumulation



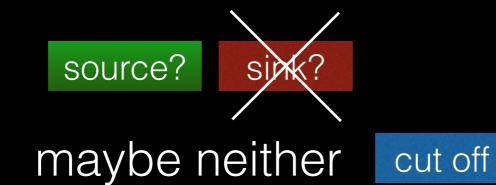
Under the assumption that the shrinking of apparent grain sizes is due to the deposition of fine grained water ice, we approximated the total amount of water ice deposited on the cap each summer. The scattering calculations presented herein suggest that on average a water ice layer ~ 70 microns thick is deposited in the late summer L = 135–164 period. (Brown et al., 2016)

Large grains may be sign of accumulation



Lobate Debris Aprons (LDA) and Lineated Valley Fill (LVF)

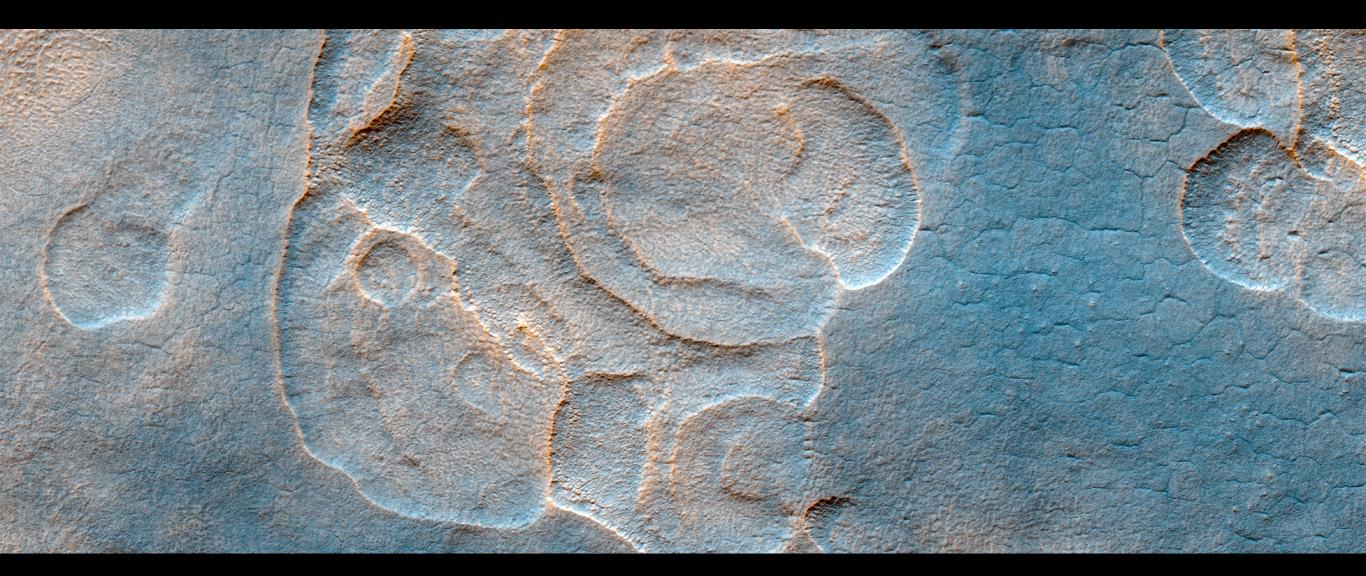






Mid-latitude ice





<100 m thick Utopia and Arcadia Planitias quantities greater than the Great Lakes





Craters impact ice



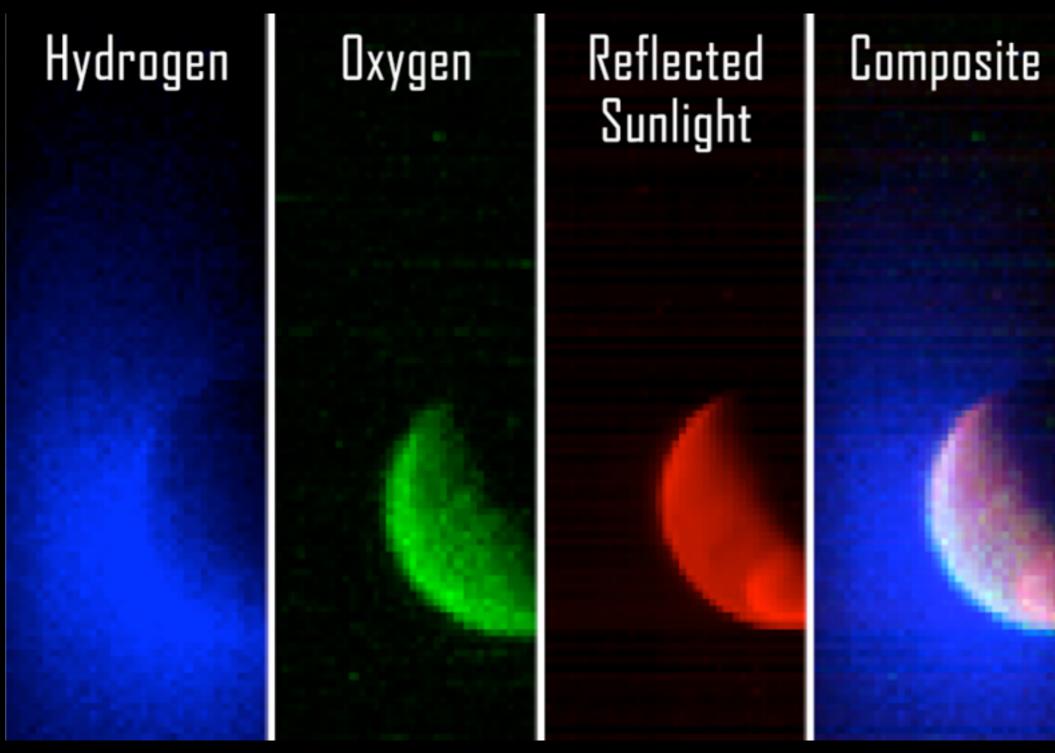
from vapor diffusion not sure how it got here Pore Filling Ice source sink?

May depend on location



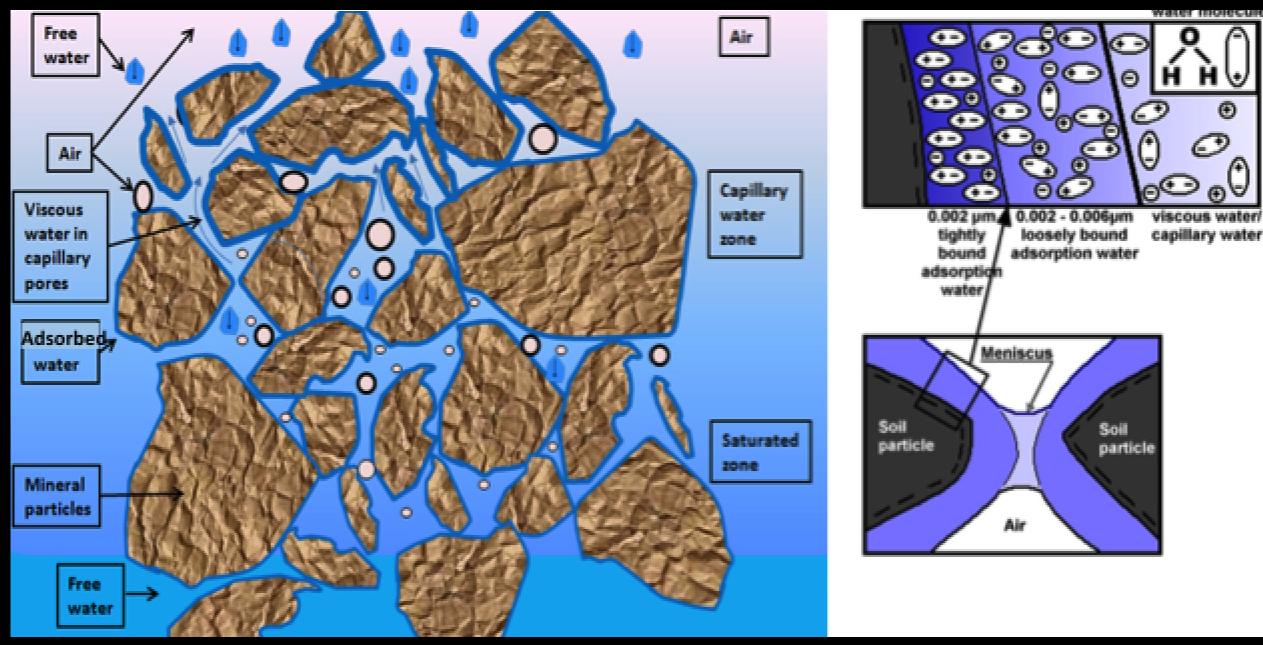
vapor diffusion moves the molecules





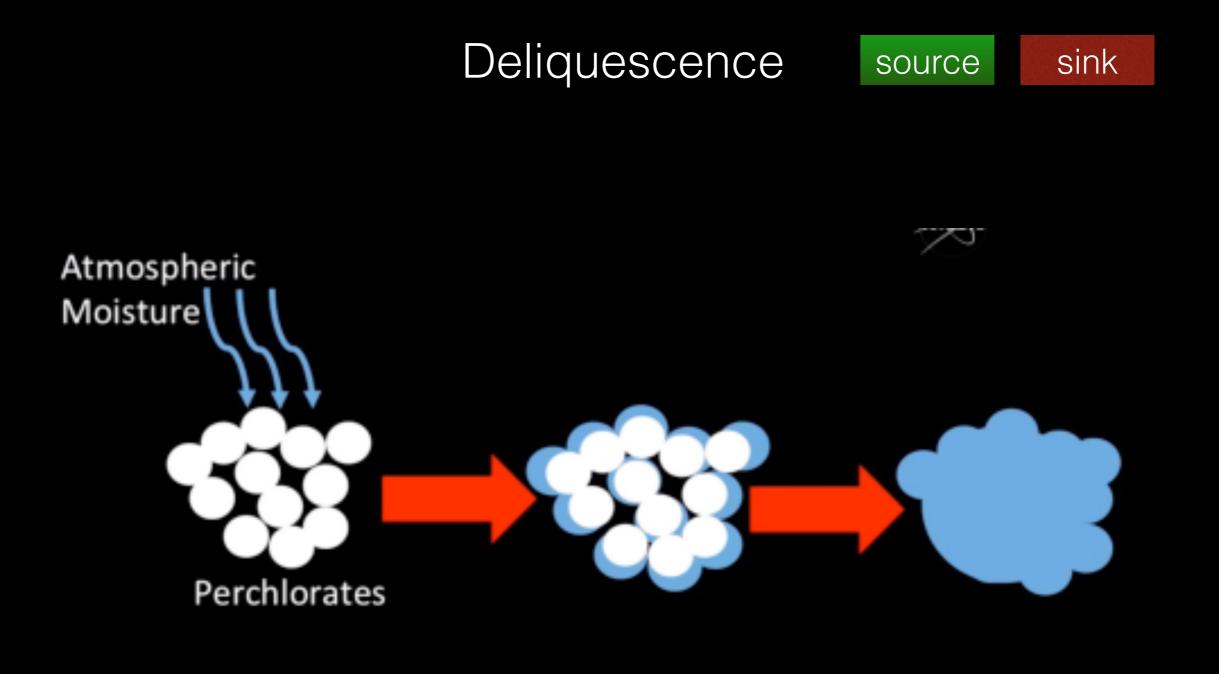
MAVEN spacecraft

Regolith Adsorption source sink



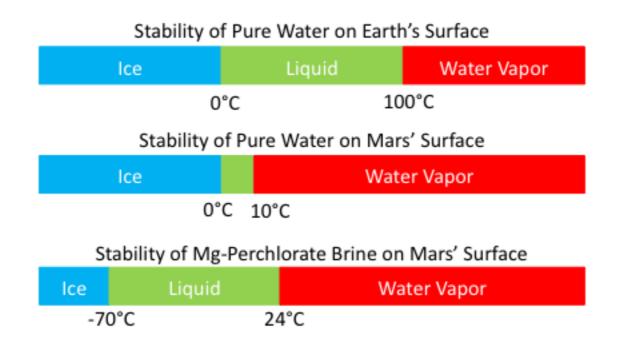
Clays can adsorb water

some finite capacity



some finite capacity

Salts Extend the Stability of Liquid Water on Mars



Deliquescence

Mg(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O 23°C and 75%RH 18 hour timelapse

Polar Caps	source	sink	
Outliers	source		
LDAs	source		cut off
Mid-latitude / Low-latitude Ice: including, Layered ice	source		
Excess ice	source		
Pore filling ice	source	sink?	
Adsorbed in salt or	source	sink	
Regolith	source	sink	
Grain Growth		sink	
Space		sink	