

A 3D topographic map of Mars, showing a prominent canyon system. The canyon is a deep, wide, and winding feature that runs diagonally across the image. The surrounding terrain is rugged and uneven, with various elevations and depressions. The colors range from light gray to dark brown, indicating different elevations and geological features. The canyon itself is a dark, shadowed area, suggesting a deep and narrow channel. The overall appearance is that of a complex and ancient landscape.

**Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter
SHARAD Radar Results**

1
00:00:08,230 --> 00:00:04,870
deserts

2
00:00:10,470 --> 00:00:08,240
are 20 of the surface of the earth

3
00:00:13,669 --> 00:00:10,480
we've been trying to search for water in

4
00:00:14,709 --> 00:00:13,679
the north african sahara for decades and

5
00:00:17,269 --> 00:00:14,719
decades

6
00:00:20,230 --> 00:00:17,279
and the techniques after techniques and

7
00:00:22,310 --> 00:00:20,240
the success has been very limited

8
00:00:25,109 --> 00:00:22,320
we are trying to solve a problem that we

9
00:00:26,230 --> 00:00:25,119
don't understand which is where is the

10
00:00:33,270 --> 00:00:26,240
water

11
00:00:36,549 --> 00:00:33,280
changing over this huge desert surface

12
00:00:39,270 --> 00:00:36,559
the main idea behind our project

13
00:00:42,790 --> 00:00:39,280

was to use the same technology we used

14

00:00:44,790 --> 00:00:42,800

to map ice on the martian subsurface

15

00:00:46,950 --> 00:00:44,800

mars is a desert environment

16

00:00:48,549 --> 00:00:46,960

we thought that why don't we use this on

17

00:00:50,549 --> 00:00:48,559

the earth to find

18

00:00:53,430 --> 00:00:50,559

the water on the subsurface

19

00:00:56,069 --> 00:00:53,440

to our big surprise we're able to find

20

00:00:57,910 --> 00:00:56,079

these aquifers we're able to map the

21

00:00:59,910 --> 00:00:57,920

depth of the water table between the

22

00:01:02,470 --> 00:00:59,920

depth which water change in the

23

00:01:04,070 --> 00:01:02,480

subsurface we're able to see recharge

24

00:01:05,590 --> 00:01:04,080

location we able to see discharge

25

00:01:07,670 --> 00:01:05,600

location

26

00:01:10,070 --> 00:01:07,680

we're able to prove that yes we can use

27

00:01:14,310 --> 00:01:10,080

that radar technology we used on mars to

28

00:01:15,270 --> 00:01:14,320

map water on earth on a large scale

29

00:01:17,910 --> 00:01:15,280

this is

30

00:01:20,710 --> 00:01:17,920

the only technique that can map

31

00:01:22,950 --> 00:01:20,720

subsurface water on a large scale

32

00:01:26,630 --> 00:01:22,960

that can allow us to see what lies

33

00:01:28,550 --> 00:01:26,640

beneath these sand sheets and sand dunes

34

00:01:30,789 --> 00:01:28,560

in terms of water resources but also in

35

00:01:32,469 --> 00:01:30,799

terms of geological information that

36

00:01:34,630 --> 00:01:32,479

help us understand

37

00:01:37,510 --> 00:01:34,640

why these deserts has transferred to