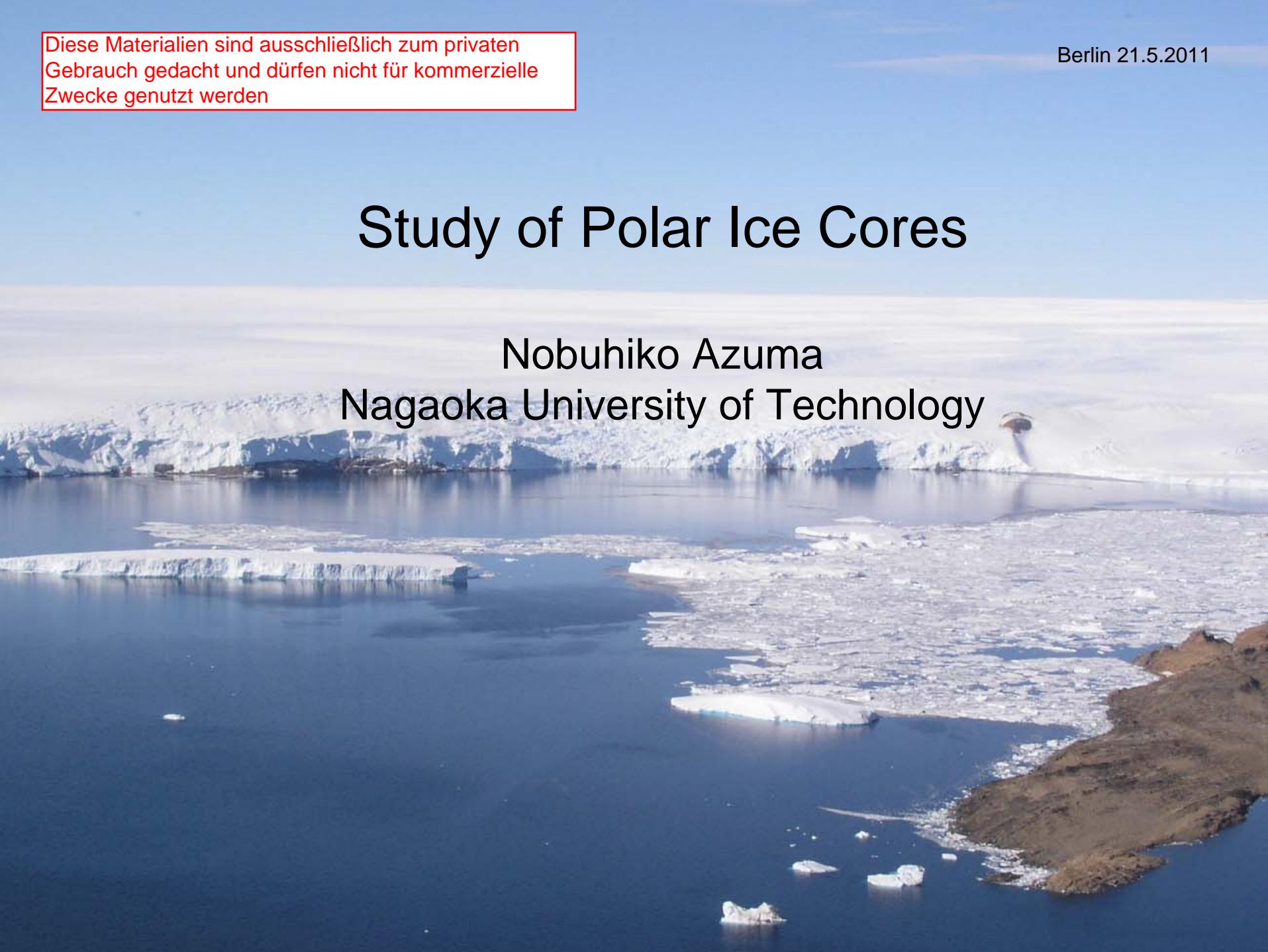


Study of Polar Ice Cores

Nobuhiko Azuma
Nagaoka University of Technology



Acknowledgements

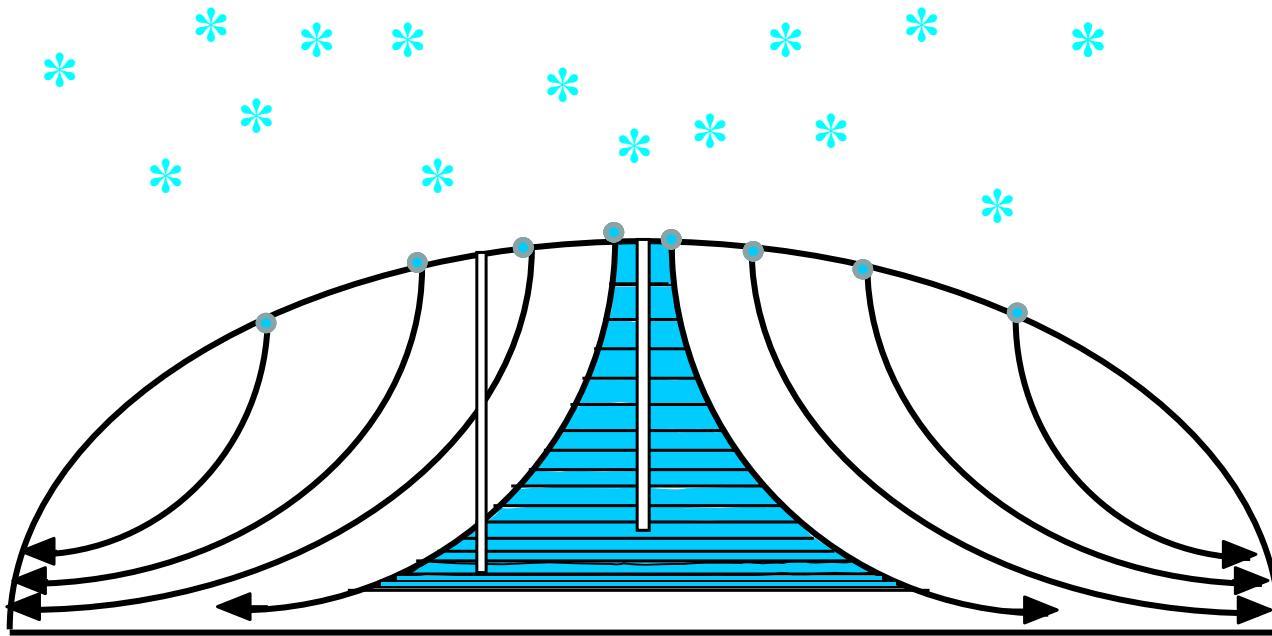
The background of the slide is a high-angle aerial photograph of a vast, light-colored, textured surface, likely a frozen lake or a dry riverbed. Several dark, winding lines, possibly paths or shallow streams, are visible across the terrain. The overall scene is desolate and cold.

Sepp Kipfstuhl (AWI)
Frank Wilhelms (AWI)
Heinrich Miller (AWI)
Ilka Weikusat (AWI)
Sergio Faria (Uni.Gettingen)
Johannes Freitag (AWI)
Anna Wegner (AWI)
Okitsugu Watanabe (NIPR)
Yoshiyuki Fujii (NIPR)
Hideaki Motoyama (NIPR)
Kumiko Goto-Azuma (NIPR)
Shuji Fujita (NIPR)
Kenji Kawamura (NIPR)
Teruo Furukawa (NIPR)
Hitoshi Shoji (Kitami Institute of Technology)
Morimasa Takata (Nagaoka University of Technology)

Talk overview:

- Why ice sheet drilling?
- History of ice core drilling projects in Antarctica and Greenland.
- Japanese ice core drilling project - Dome Fuji project – and German project – EDML project.
- Scientific results and future work.....

Why ice sheet drilling ?



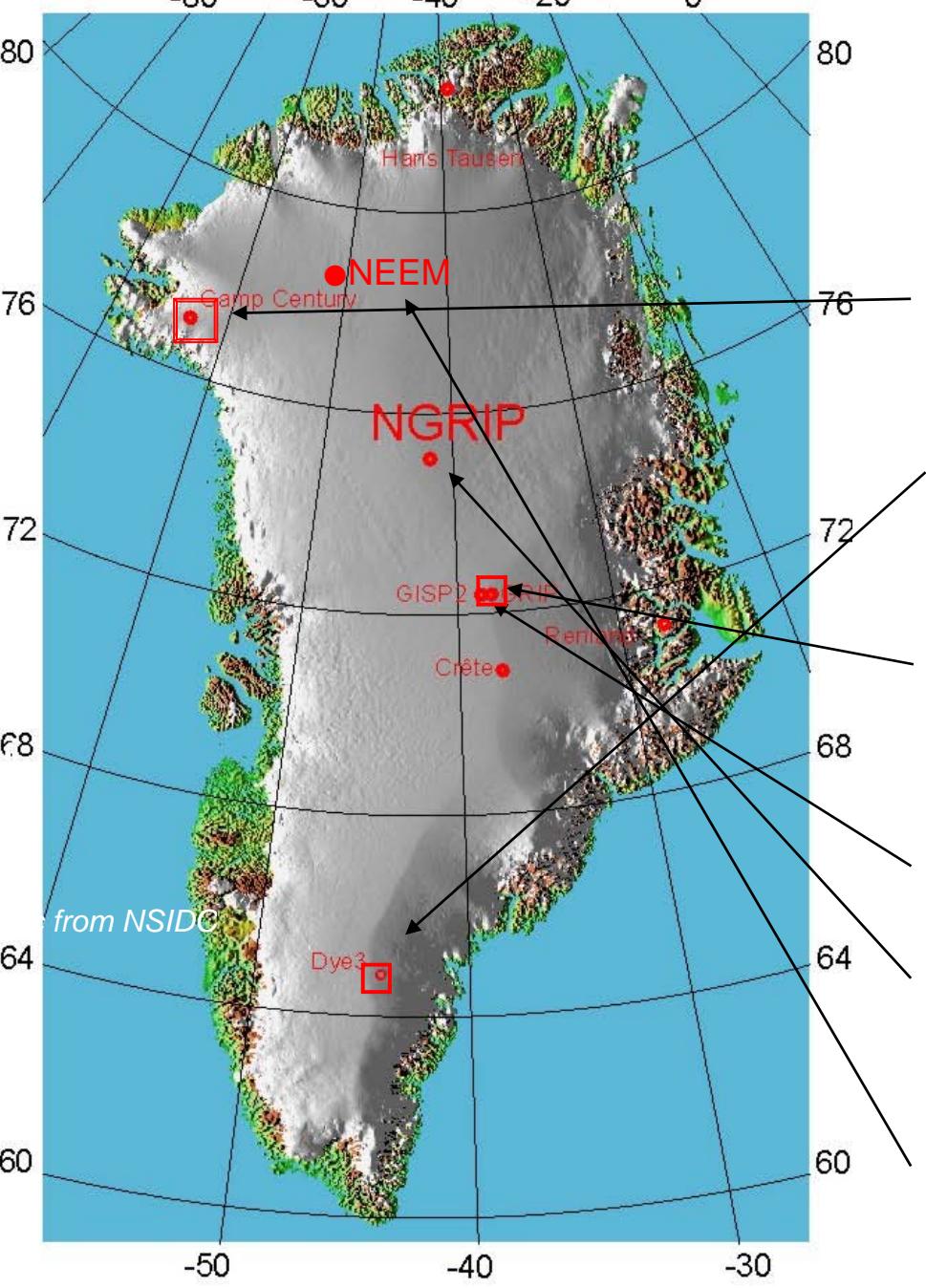
New snow accumulates on the old snow.

Snow is compressed by the overburden pressure and turns into ice.

⇒ Ice sheet is a fossil of ancient snow and air.



Ice core analysis gives us valuable information about the past climate and environment.



History of ice sheet drilling

1966 Camp Century (USA)
Depth: 1375m

1981 Dye3 (USA)
Denmark/Swiss/USA team
Depth: 2037m

1992 GRIP (EU)
International team
Depth: 3029m

1993 GISP2 (USA)
Depth: 3053m

2003 NGRIP (EU)
International team
Depth: 3085m

2010 NEEM (EU,USA,ASIA)
International team
Depth: 2537m

1966 Camp Century (USA)
Depth: 1375m



Camp Century, 1964

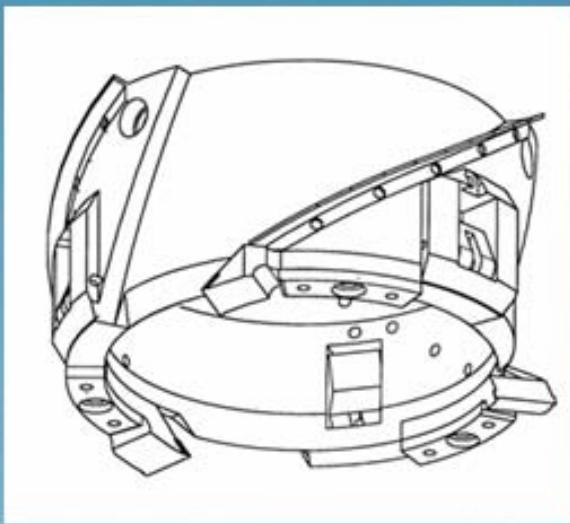
1981 Dye3 (USA)

Denmark/Swiss/USA team

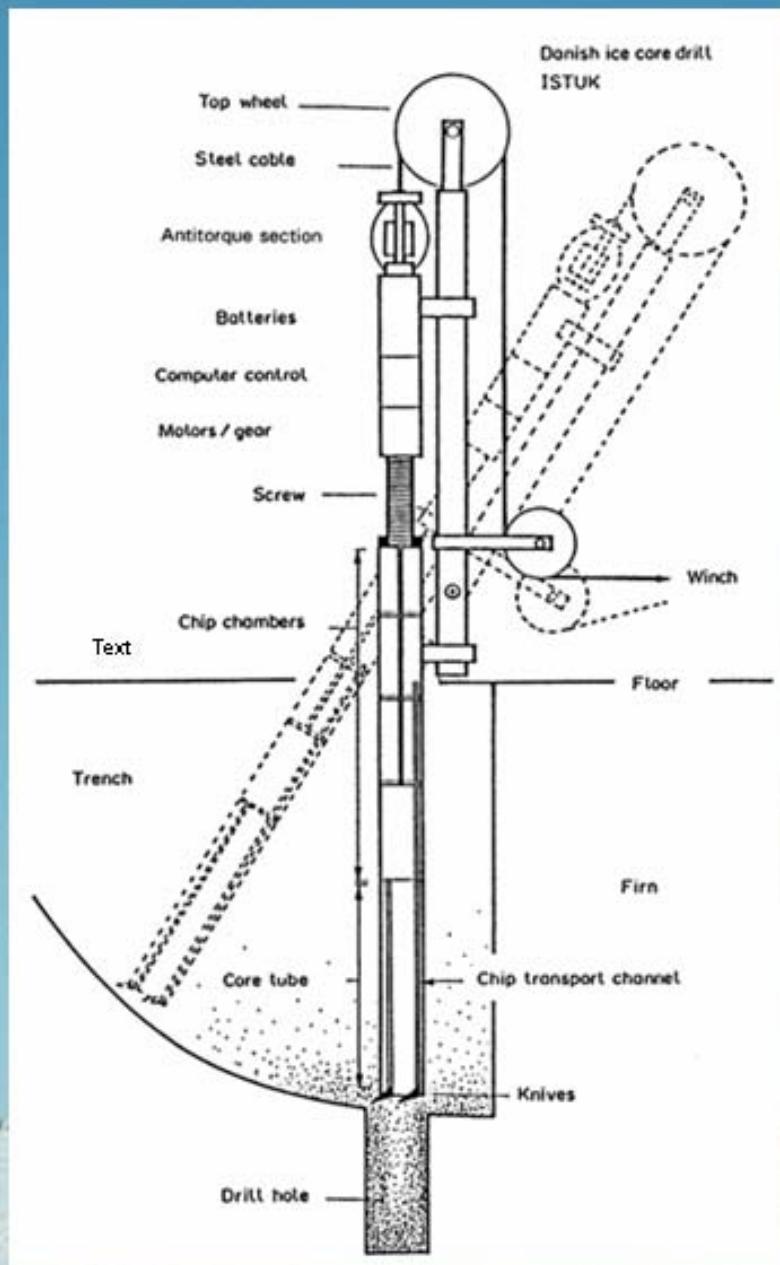
Depth: 2037m



Tilting tower deep drill 1979



- Core diameter: 98 mm
- Hole diameter: 130 mm
- Drill length: 10 m
- Run length: 3.5 m



Science trench

introduced in Dye-3 1979

North-GRIP 1999



1992 GRIP (EU)
International team
Depth: 3029m

GRIP bottom silty ice core, 1992



**2003 NGRIP (EU)
International team
Depth: 3085m**

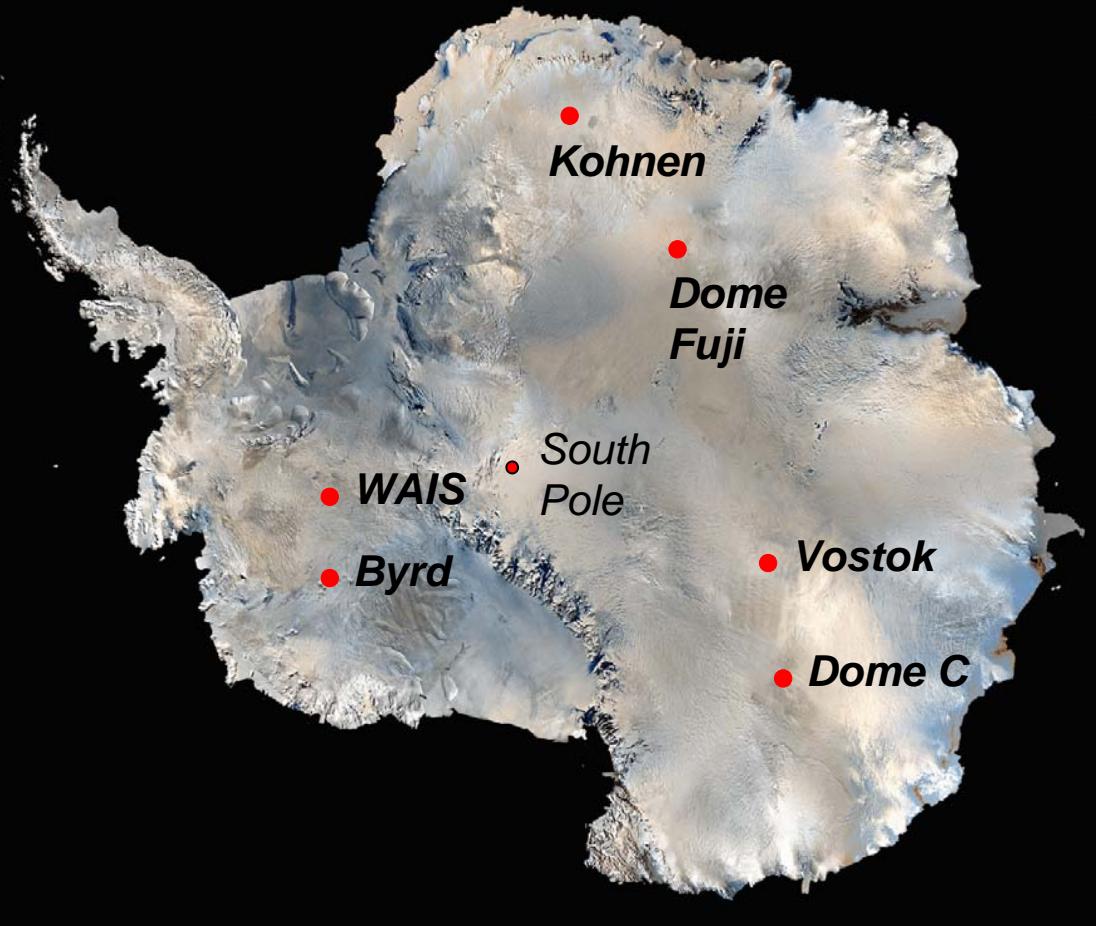


2010 NEEM International team

Depth: 2537m



Antarctica deep drilling



AVHRR mosaic from NSIDC

2007 Dome F (Japan)
Depth: 3035m

2011 WAIS (USA)
Depth: 3331m

1968 Byrd (USA)
Depth: 2164m

1993 Vostok(USSR)
Depth: 2755m

1996 Dome F (Japan)
Depth: 2503m

2004 Dome C (EU,
France and Italy)
Depth: 3270m

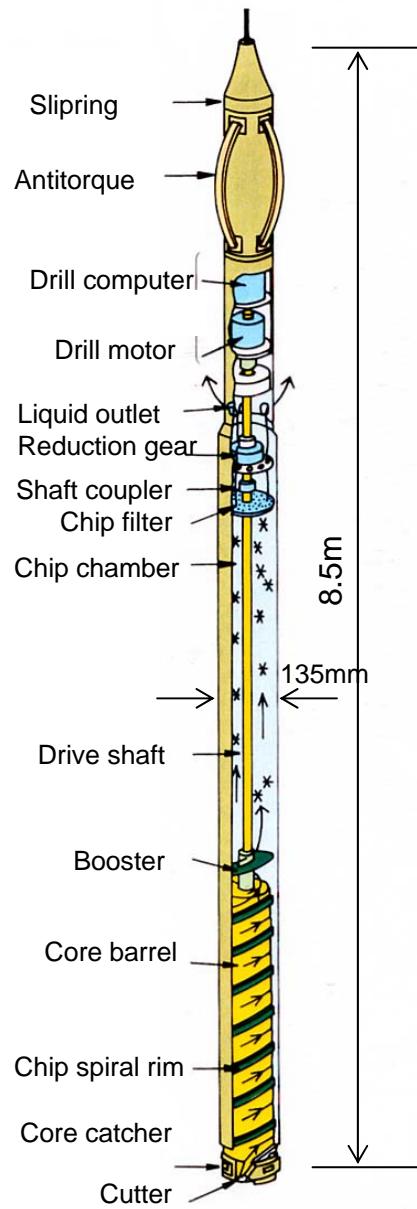
2006 Kohnen (EU,Germany)
Depth: 2775m

2007 Vostok(Russia)
Depth: 3658m

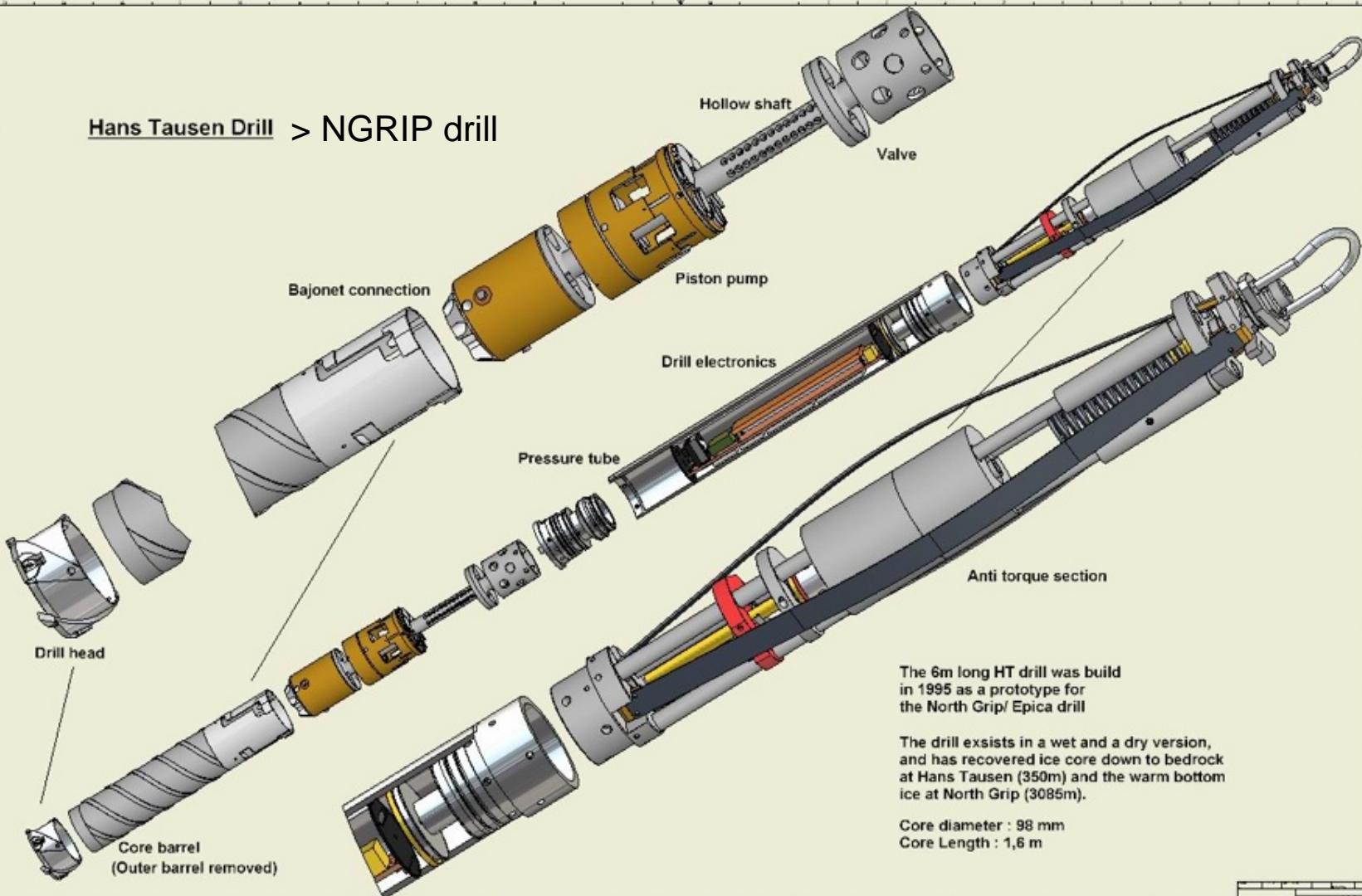
Drilling technology developments:

- Bern, 1974-2004, Henry Rufli, shallow drill systems
- CRREL, 1974, John Rand, shallow drill
- Copenhagen, 1974-, Sigfús Johnsen, shallow drill, deep drills: Istuk, Hans Tausen and NGRIP/EPICA drills
- St. Petersburg, 1987-2002, Vostok drills
- Japan, Suzuki et al. 1969-1987, thermal drill and various shallow drills
- Japan, 1987-2006, JARE deep drill partly based on concepts from Suzuki drills
- USA, PICO, 1990-2000 shallow drill and deep drill
- USA, ICDS, 2003-, new deep “monster” drill under development

JARE deep ice core drill



Hans Tausen Drill > NGRIP drill



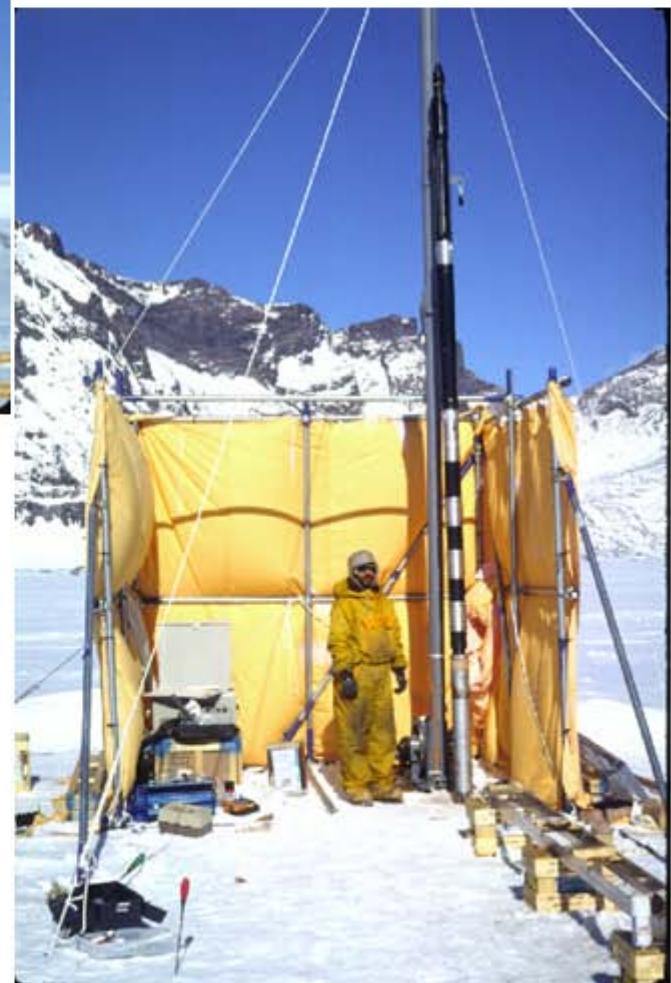
History of Dome Fuji project

- 
- An aerial photograph showing the Dome Fuji research station, which consists of several white geodesic domes and support structures, situated on a vast, light-colored, undulating surface of ice or snow. The station is surrounded by a network of tracks and small red tents. In the background, the horizon is visible under a clear blue sky.
- 1985 Exploration of Dome Fuji, Shallow drilling.
 - 1988 Start of drill development.
 - 1989 First testing of deep ice core drill.
 - 1991 Fuel transportation to Dome Fuji.
 - 1991-92 Testing of deep ice core drill at GRIP.
 - 1992 Survey around Dome Fuji.
 - 1993 Pilot hole drilling. Construction of Dome Fuji Station.
 - 1994 Transportation and construction of Dome Fuji Station.
 - 1995 First wintering at Dome Fuji and start of deep drilling.
 - 1997 Drill stuck at 2503 m depth.
 - 2002 New drill site construction.
 - 2004 Start of the second deep drilling at Dome Fuji.
 - 2006 Drilling reached 3028 m depth.
 - 2007 Reached the bottom at 3035 m depth.

Deep ice core drill test in Antarctic (1988/89-1989/90)



Antarctica:Sør Rondane Mts
Liquid filled deep ice core drill test
1989-1990 (JARE31)



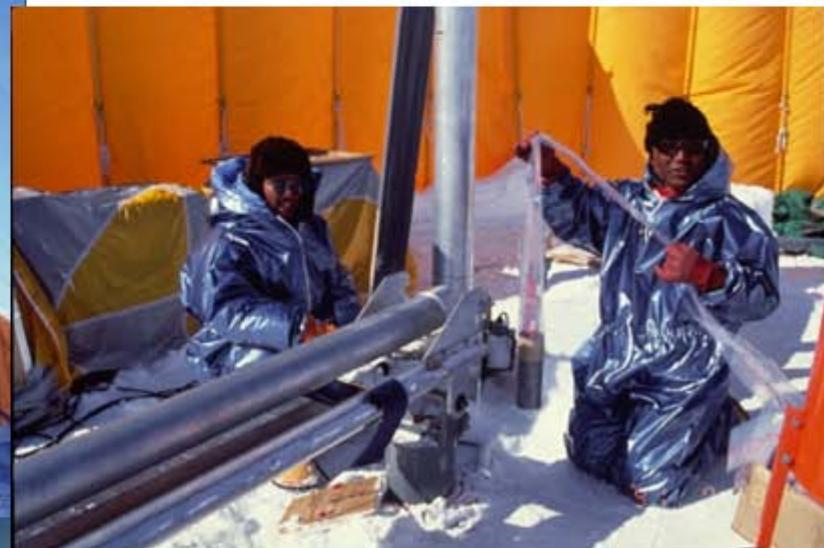
Deep ice core drill test in Greenland (1991,1992)



Greenland ice sheet

liquid filled deep ice core drill test

1991, 1992



GISP2



GRIP

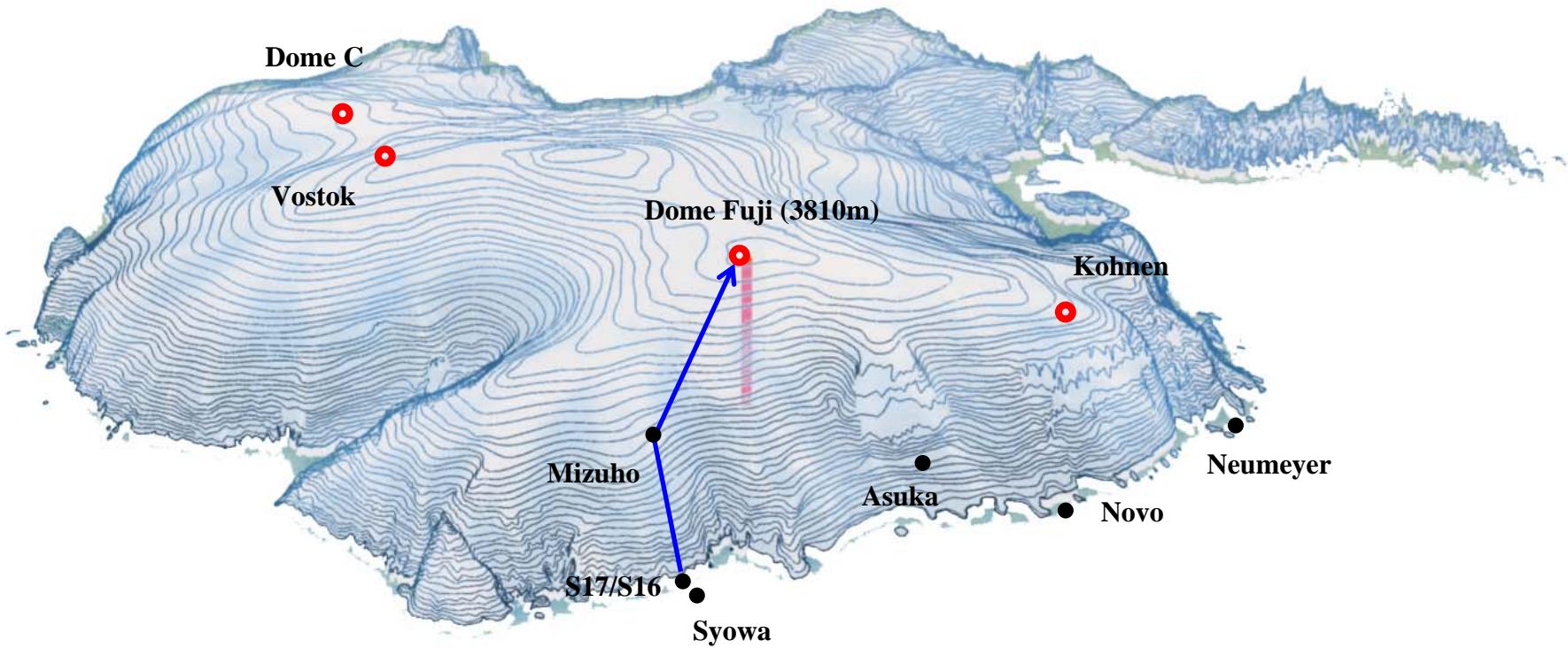
Deep ice core drill test in Japan (1992, 1993, 1994, 2003)



Deep ice core drill test in Rikubetsu, Hokkaido
1992, 1993, 1994, 2003



Antarctica



In 1995, we started the Dome Fuji deep drilling by the first wintering at Dome Fuji.





29 Jan. 1995

Started the first wintering at Dome Fuji



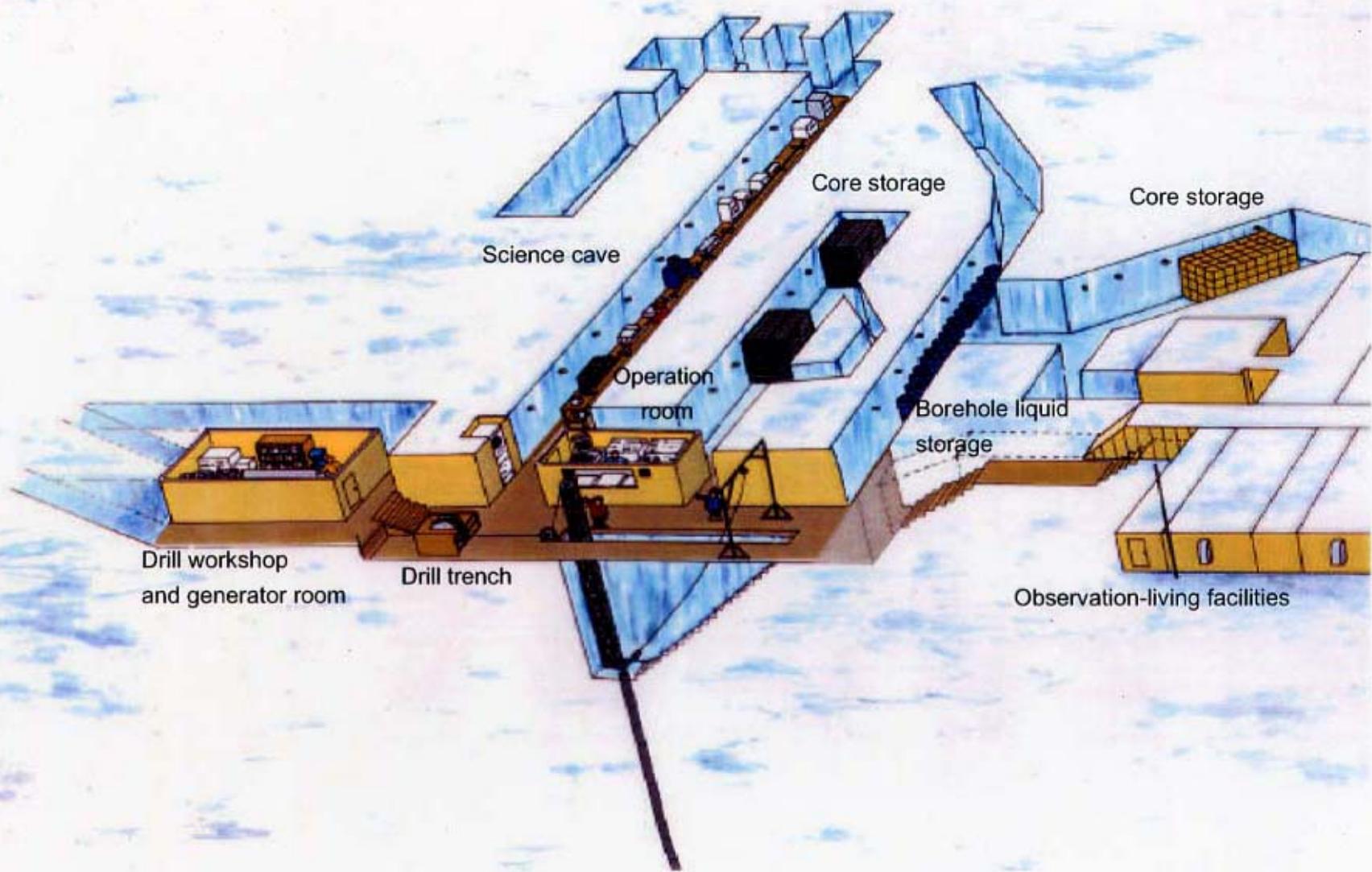
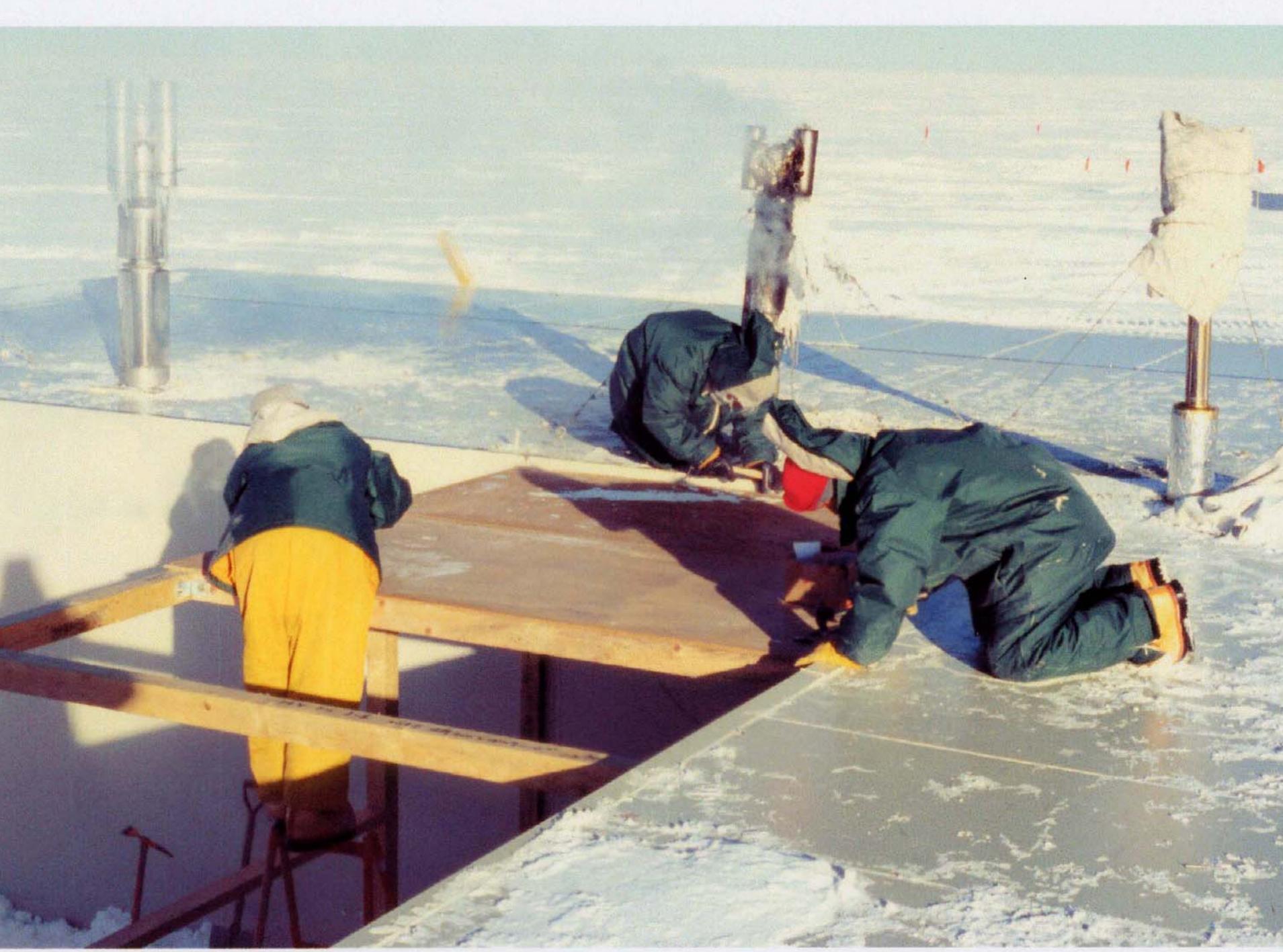


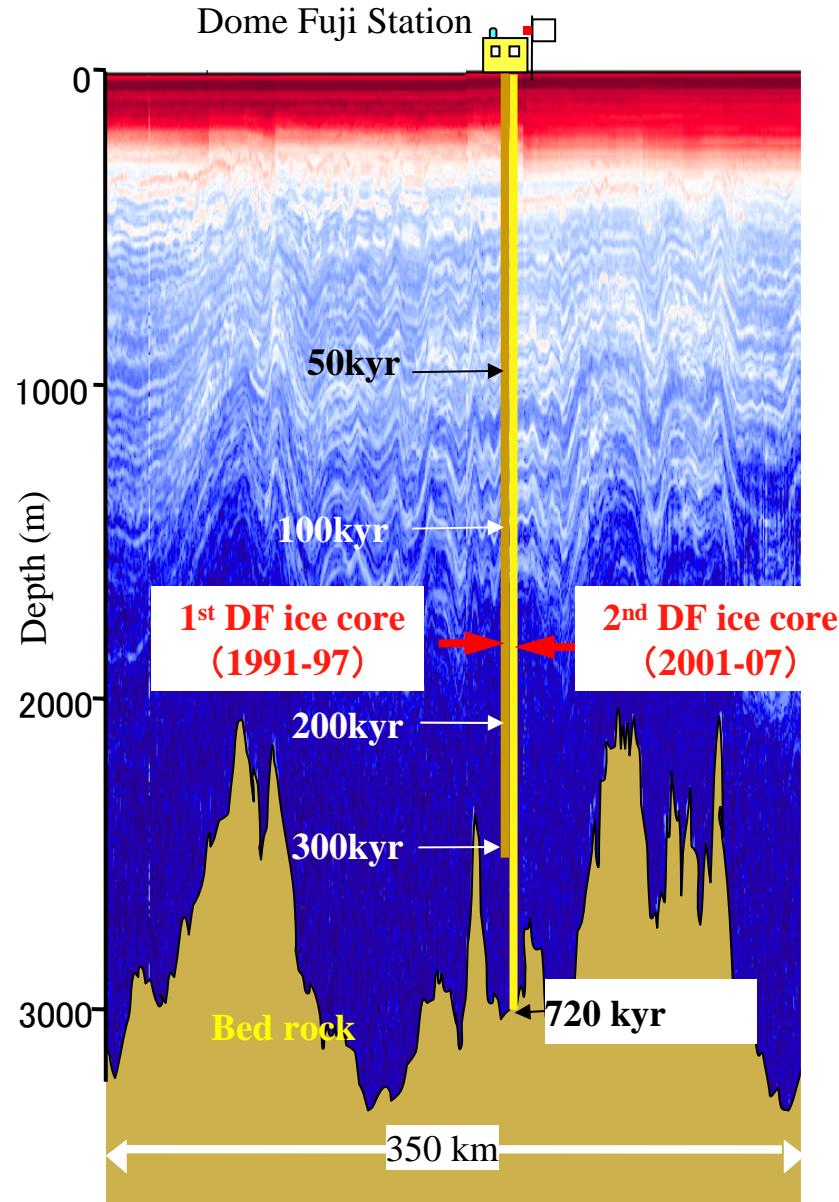
Fig. 1 (Fujii et al.)





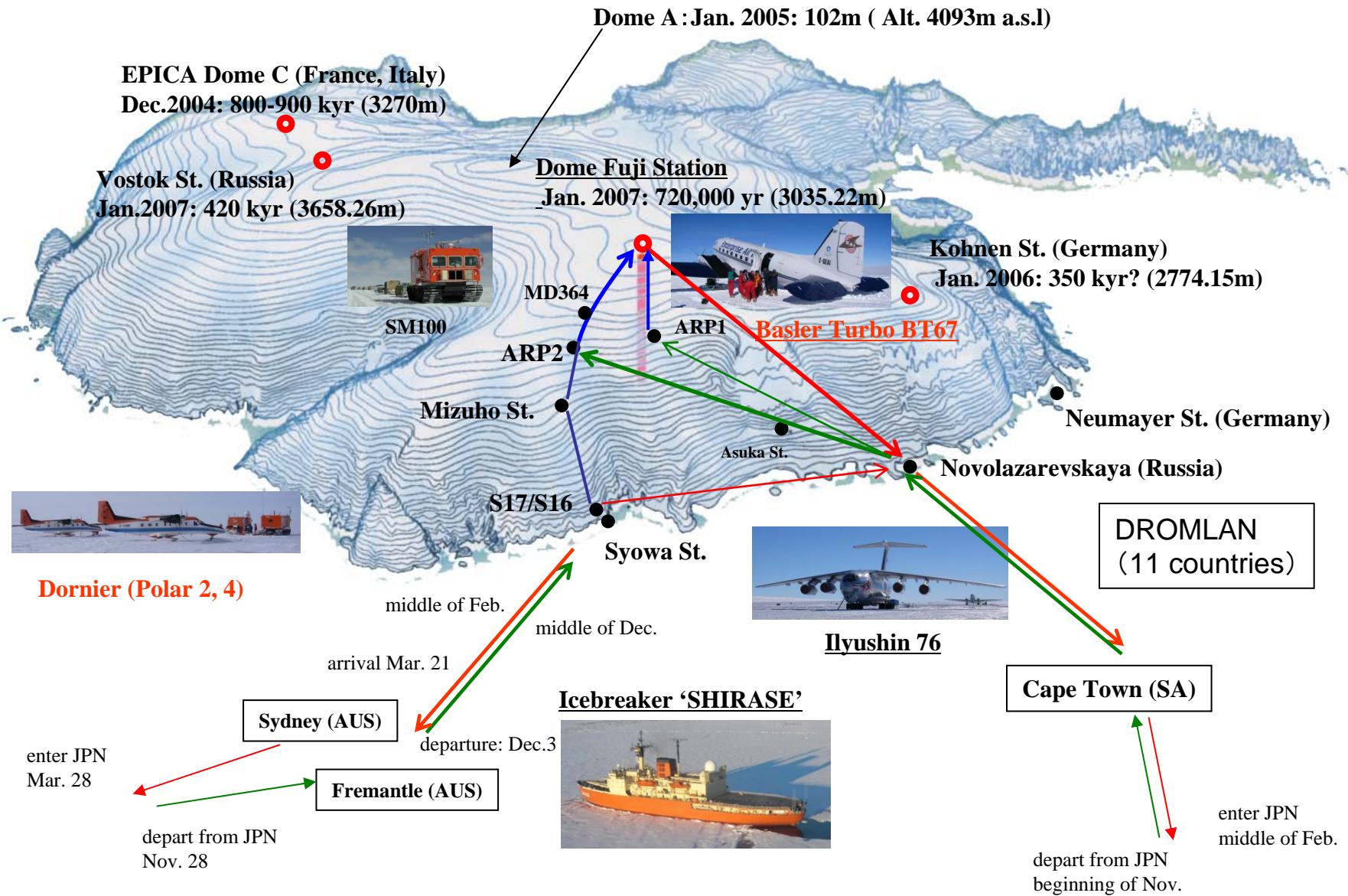
11 23 '95





1997 Drill got stuck at 2503 m depth.

Dome Fuji flight operation from 2003 to 2007

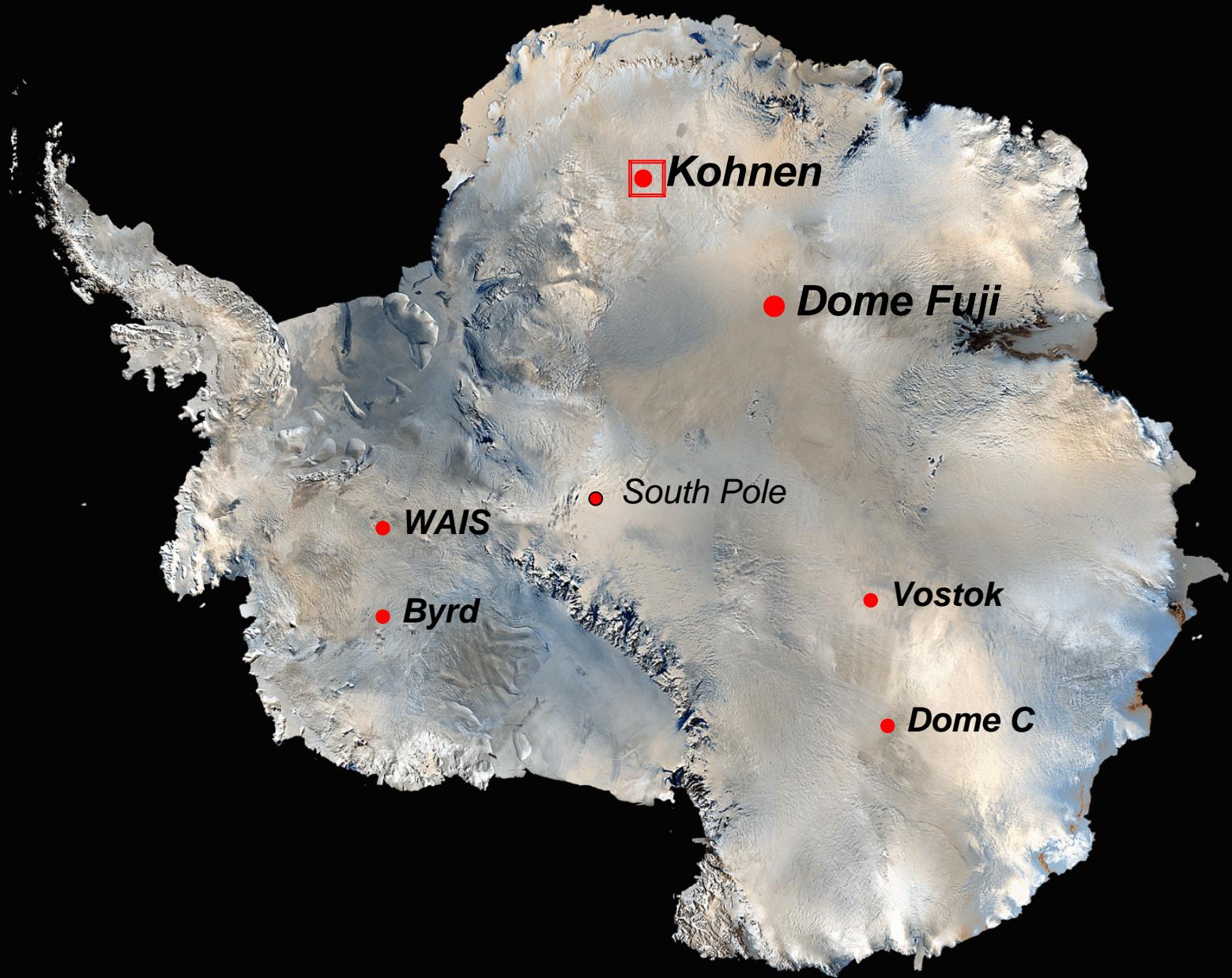




Flight support by AWI from Novo st. to Dome Fuji.



German support for Dome Fuji drilling project





Prof. Heinrich Miller

Prof. Frank Wilhelms





Results from Dome Fuji and other
deep cores...



O_2/N_2 ratio in the Vostok cores recording local summer insolation (not atmospheric composition)

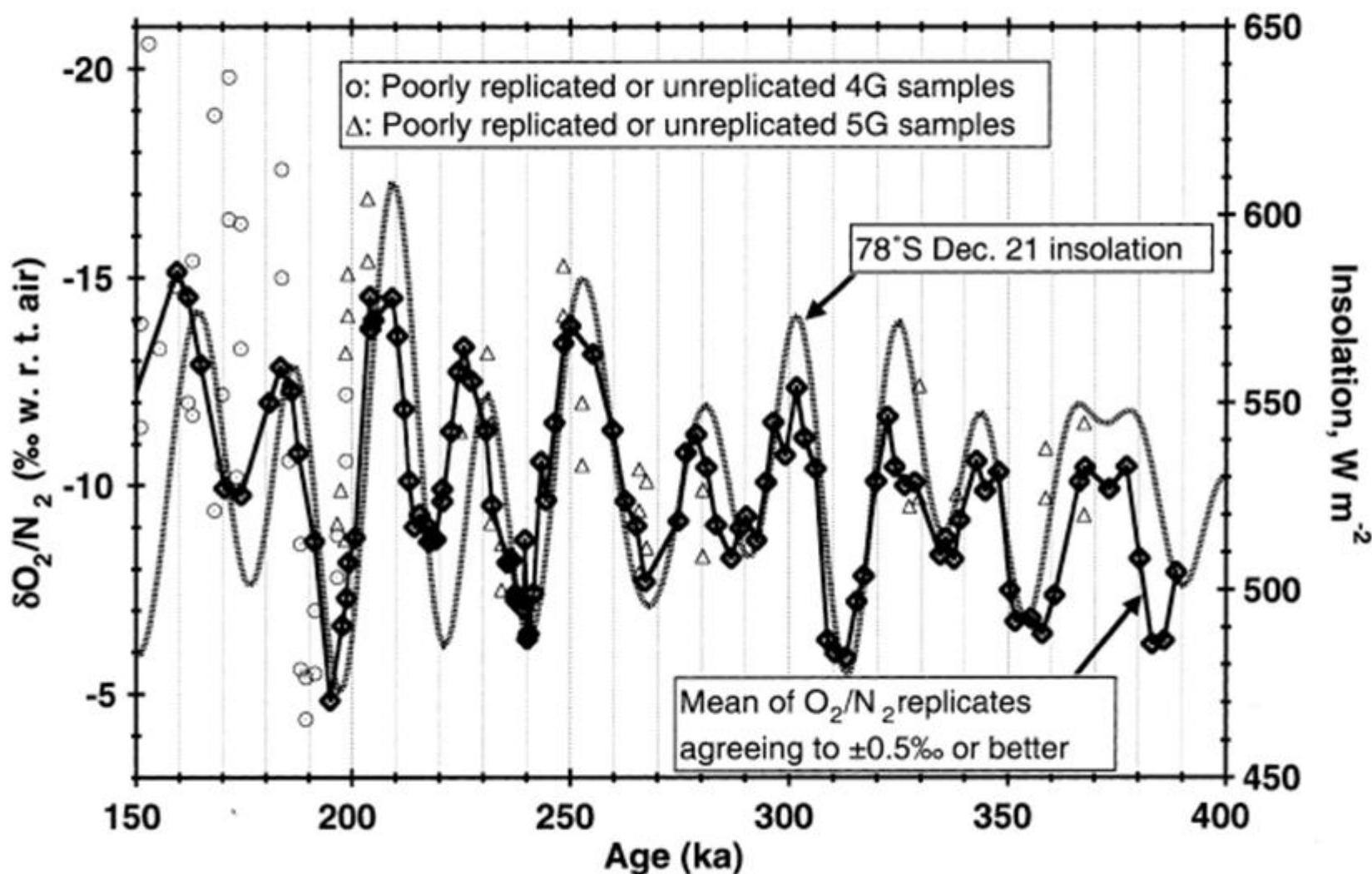


Fig. 2. O_2/N_2 and insolation vs. age for the period from 150–400 ka. Bender, 2002, EPSL

O_2/N_2 is a proxy of local summer insolation.

Physical link without climatic influence ---> Ideal tool of orbital tuning

Summer insolation

Snow surface

Magnitude of snow metamorphism (layering)

Firn

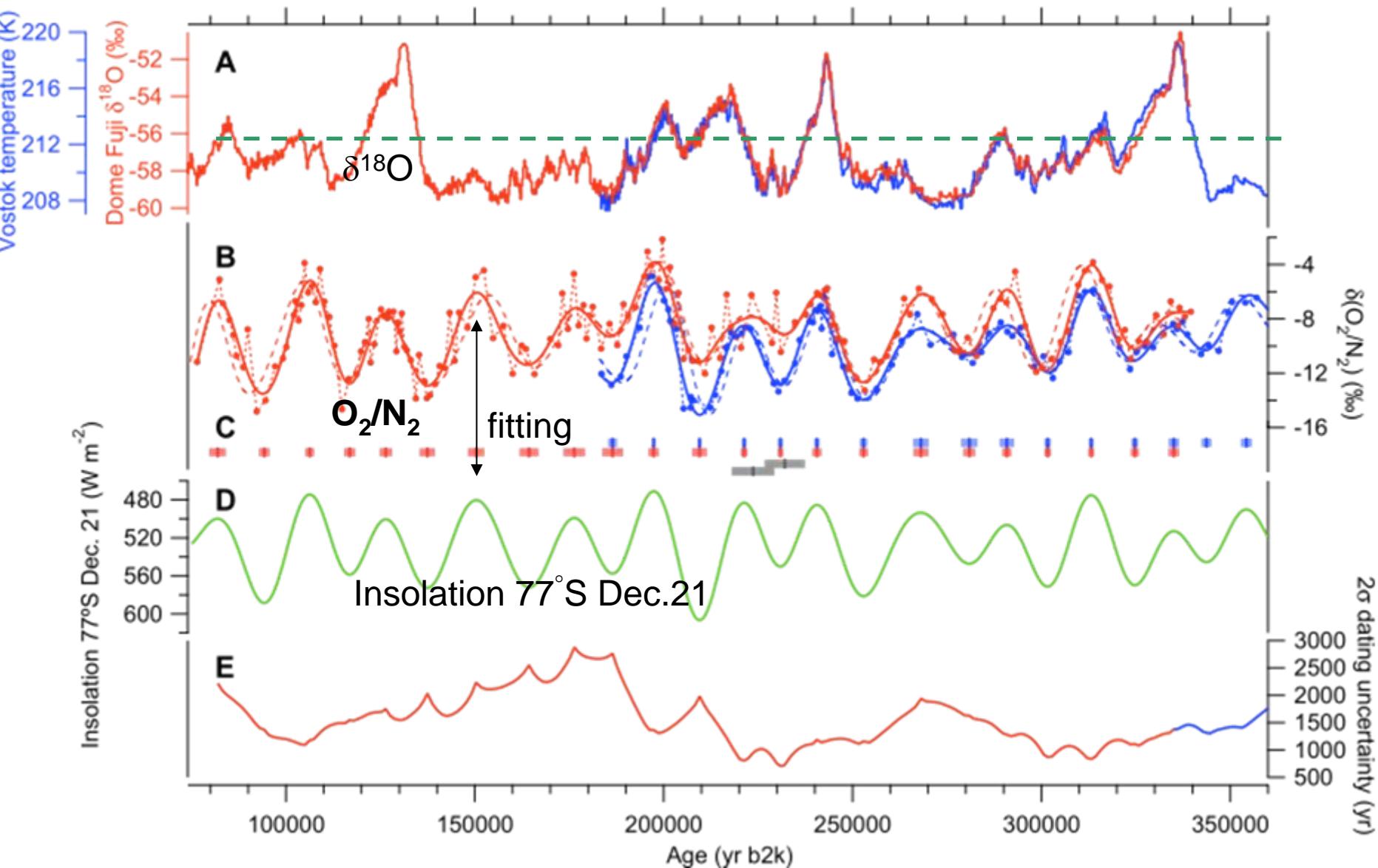
Densification

Magnitude of O_2/N_2 fractionation

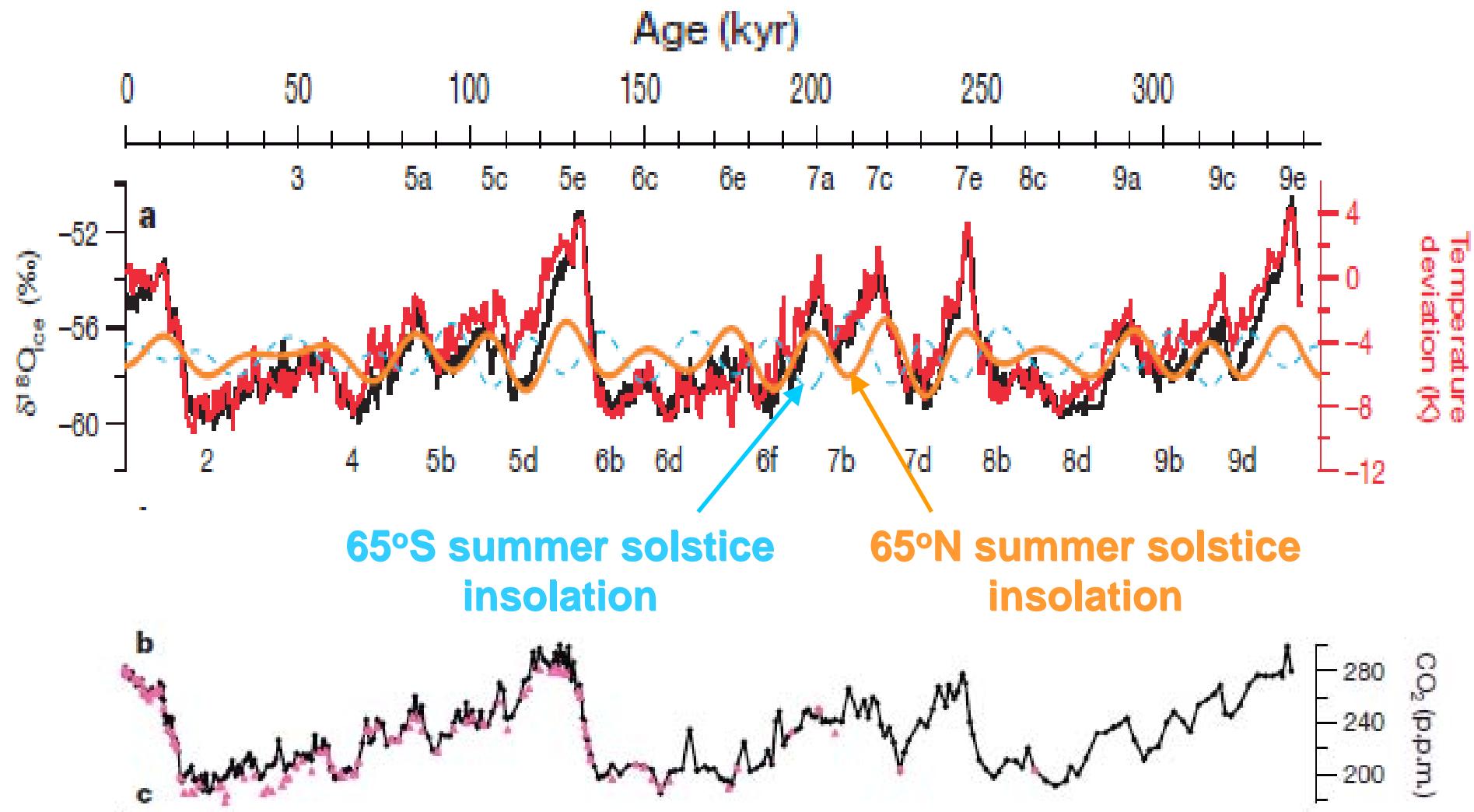
Bubble close-off

Ice

O₂/N₂-orbital tuning of Dome Fuji (red) and Vostok (blue)



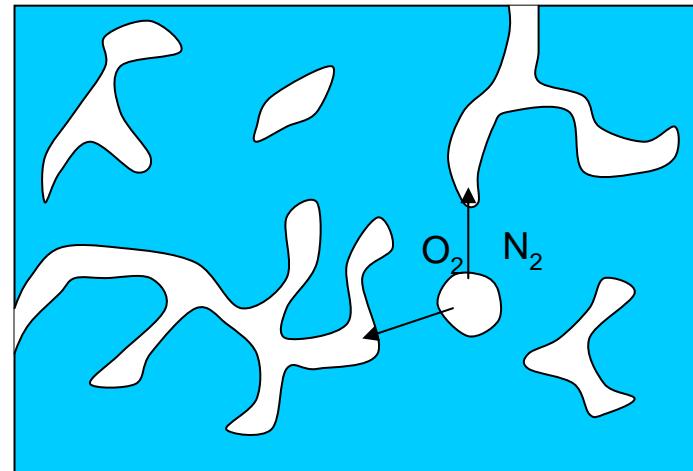
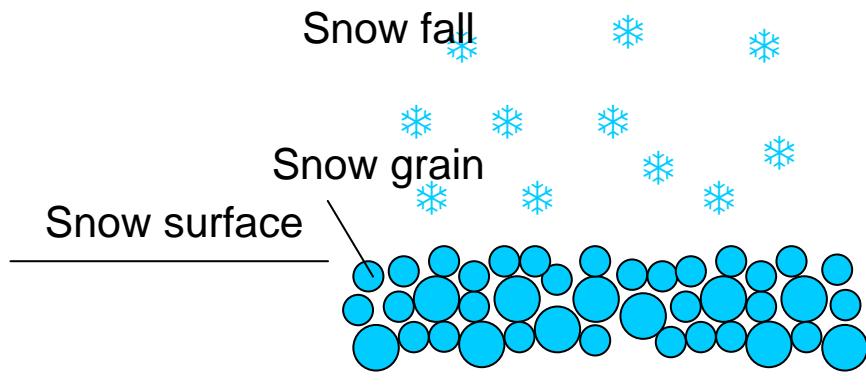
➤ The Antarctic temperature agrees with the northern hemisphere high latitude summer insolation, not with the southern summer insolation.



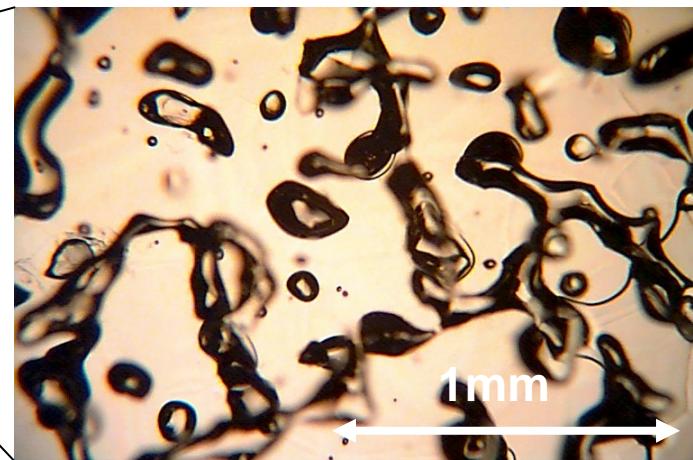
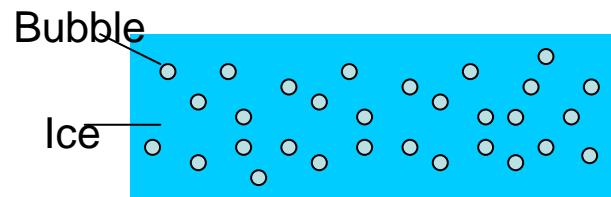
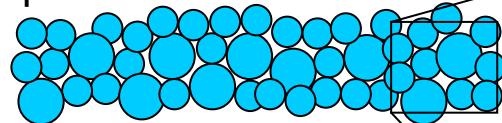
- Antarctic temperature lagged behind NH summer solstice insolation by a few thousand years.
- Antarctic terminations (and atmospheric CO₂ rise) started when northern summer insolation was rising.
- Antarctic glacial inception started when northern summer insolation was falling, before CO₂ and sea level dropped.
- Supports the Milankovitch theory (NH summer insolation trigger)

>Unsolved problems:

Why does summer insolation relate
to diffusion of air molecule?



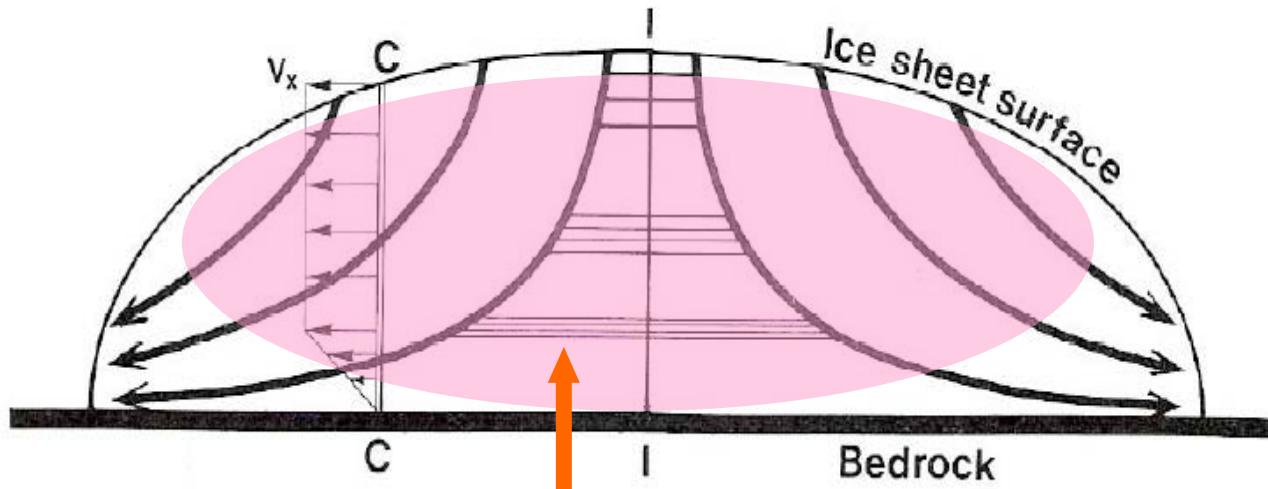
Pore close-off depth
 $\approx 100m$



Dome Fuji 120m depth

➤Moreover:

★We don't know yet:
How do ice sheets really flow?



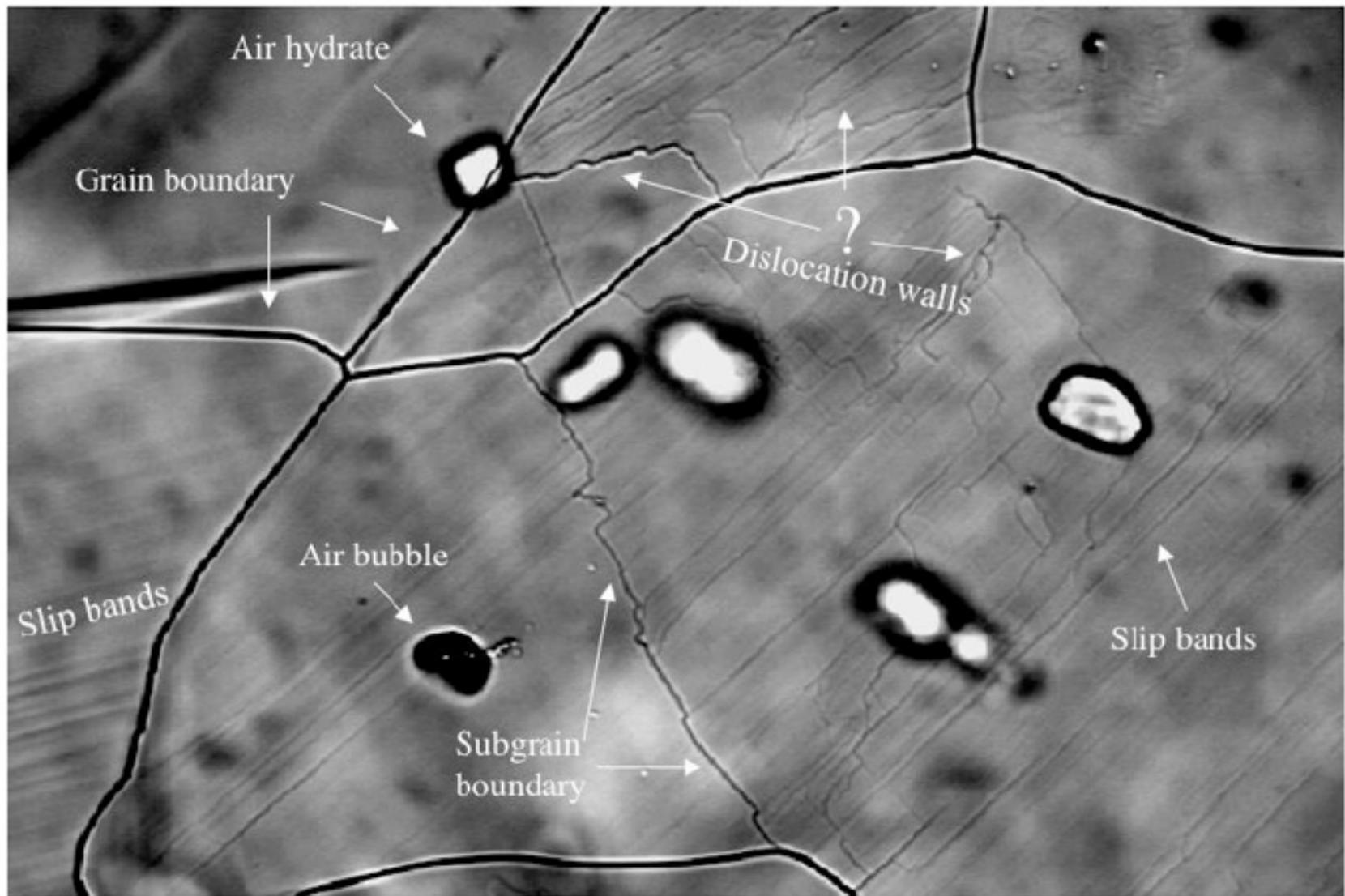
- Mechanisms of ice deformation. ➤
 - Ice flow law in ice sheets. ➤
 - Alteration, migration and reaction of constituents in ice sheets.
- ➡ ➤Understanding of past climatic/environmental records.
➤Prediction of the future behavior of ice sheets.

Ice crystals of EDML ice core

↑
1 cm

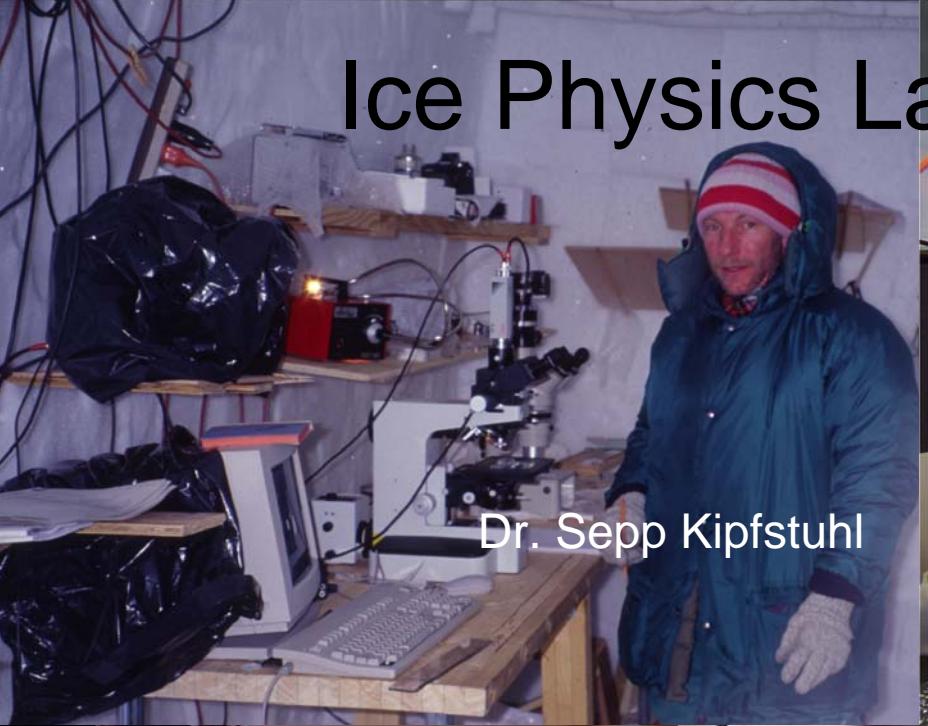
EDML 1655 m

Surface of ice sheet



Scale: 2.5 mm

Ice Physics Lab in a snow cave



Dr. Ilka Weikusat



There is still a lot to do!

Thanks for your attention.