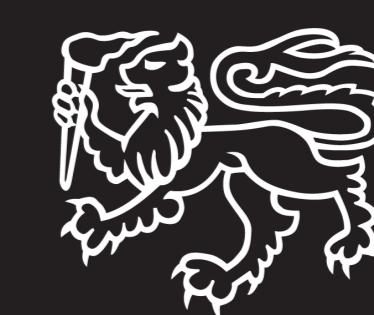


Grilling the Antarctic ice sheet: how to imagine the perfect crust.



UNIVERSITY of
TASMANIA

Tobias Stål

University of Tasmania, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies

Introduction

The lithosphere consists of the Earth's crust and the uppermost mantle. It forms the tectonic plates that define continents and oceans. Continental drift and collisions of plates create mountain ranges, sedimentary basins and causes earthquakes and volcanism. The lithosphere can move vertically in response to added load or deeper forces. Studies of the lithosphere has a special importance in Antarctic research as it interacts with ice sheets.

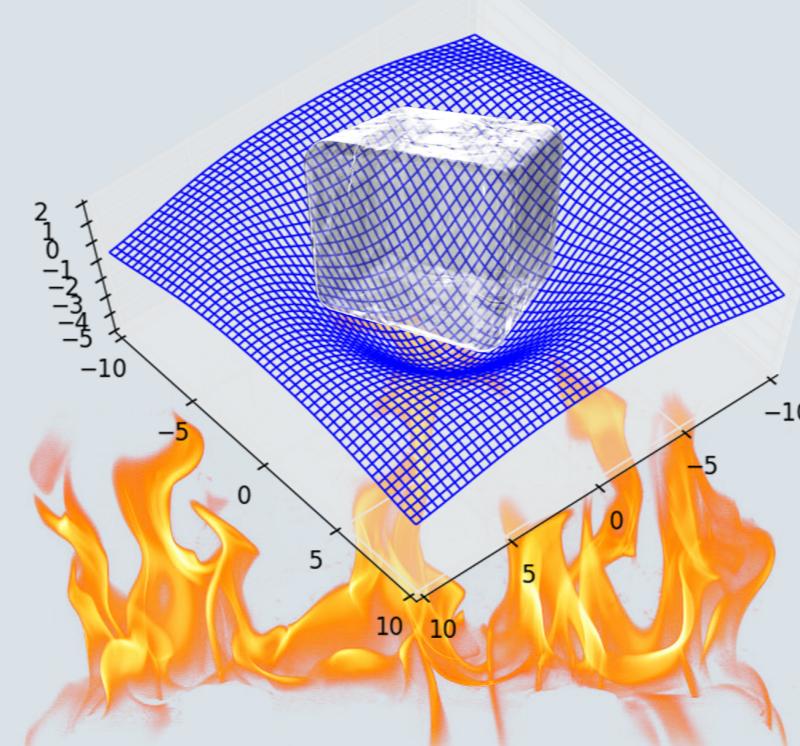
This project aims to progress our knowledge about the structure and variability of the deep reaches of the Antarctic continental basement. I will use geophysical observations, e.g. seismic data, airborne gravity and magnetotelluric data to create a new model of the Antarctic lithosphere. This will be constrained with the limited rock type observations and geochronology.

In the tectonic history of the Earth, Antarctica appears to have been a hub in the supercontinent Gondwana assembly (c. 570-180 million years ago) and also of central concern for reconstruction of earlier supercontinents. Therefore, constraints from neighbouring continents can help us to better understand Antarctic geology. [6, 4]

Until recently, Antarctic geophysical data have been scarce, but extended new datasets are available after the field campaigns begun in the International Polar Year of 2007. I will use a variety of techniques to infer the location and extent of significant hidden tectonic domains from these new datasets.

Ice and rocks

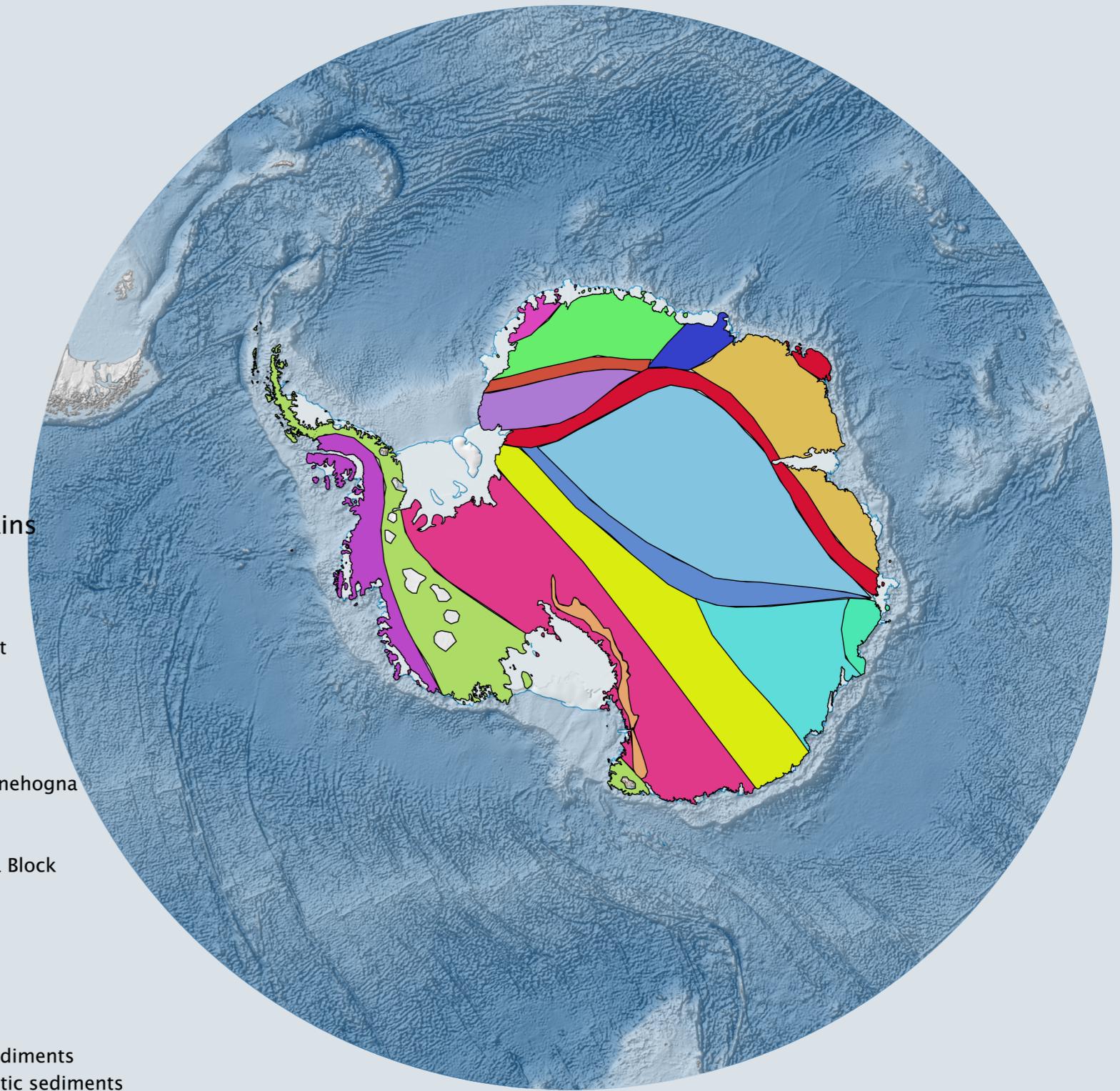
The lithosphere of Antarctica is especially crucial for the interaction between the solid Earth and the ice sheet. The weight of the ice pushes the lithosphere down. How it responds to changes in the glaciation depends on the mechanical properties of the lithosphere, its age and composition. The buoyancy balance of the lithosphere, the ice sheet and the soft material under the lithosphere is called *isostasy*.



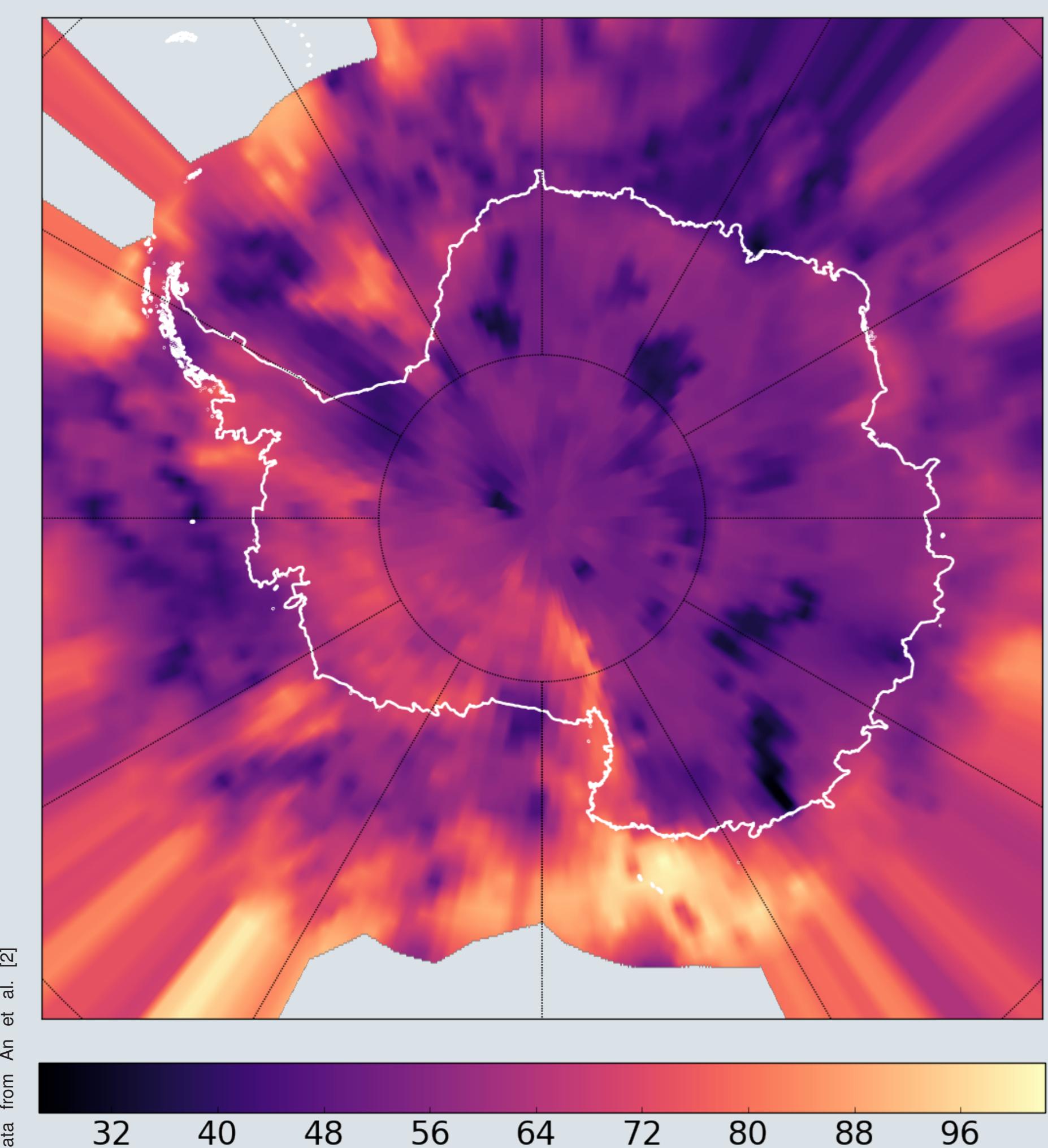
To estimate how much heat that is transferred to the base of the ice sheets, we need to have a model of the lithosphere. The interior of the Earth is warmer than the surface and the heat is leaving the mantle through the crust and causes basal melting of the ice sheet which in turn leads to formation of sub-glacial lakes, sub-glacial erosion and in some cases instability. The heat originates partly from the formation of the Earth, but the larger fraction, 83% of the total global heat flow, comes from radioactive decay. 40% is generated within the shallow crust. The crustal heat production can vary over a large range depending on the geology [3, 5].

Geological maps with colonial borders

The geology of Antarctica is only known from scarce outcrops along the coast and a few mountains in the interior. Therefore, any geological map of Antarctica is a little more than a guesswork. The boundaries between geological terrains are not more justified than colonial borders through a land of unknown cultures. To be able to estimate the heat flux, we need to have a more truthful map of the geological terrains under the ice [4]. If boundaries remain uncertain, the probabilities should be mapped.



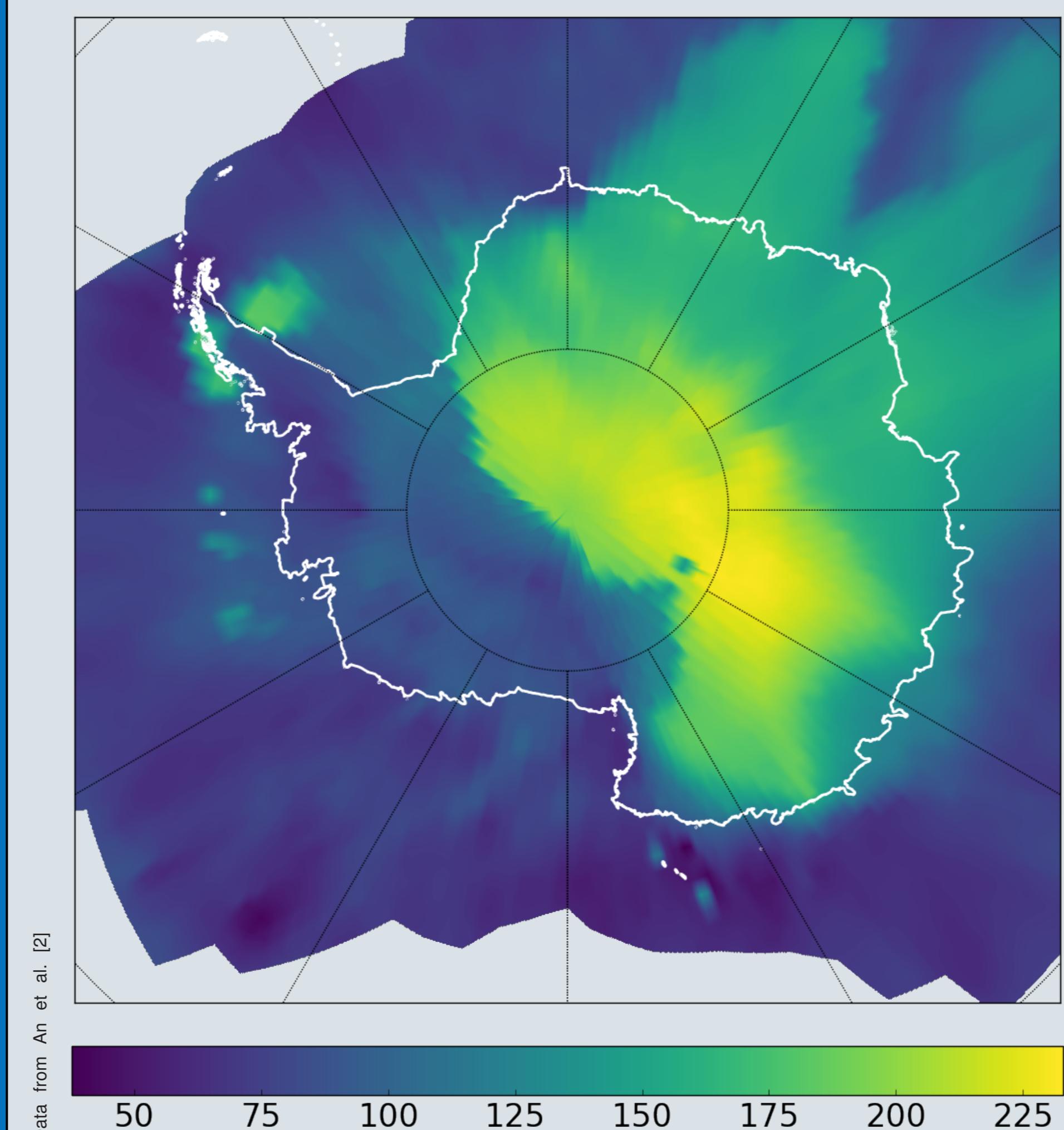
Estimating the heat flow



Crustal heat flow in mW/m^2 based on seismic velocities and heat transfer functions [2]. This is our best available method to estimate the heat flow in absence of direct measurements. Hot material generally have a lower velocity and cold material has a higher velocity. Unfortunately, this kind of models don't agree well with actual direct measurements that locally can be 2-3 times higher. [6]

- The heat production from within the crust is not well known. This is especially a problem in East Antarctica. Continents that was attached to East Antarctica in Gondwana have high heat production in the crust, e.g. South Australia. [5]
- West Antarctica consists of a complex mosaic of small blocks, volcanism and rifting. To estimate this local

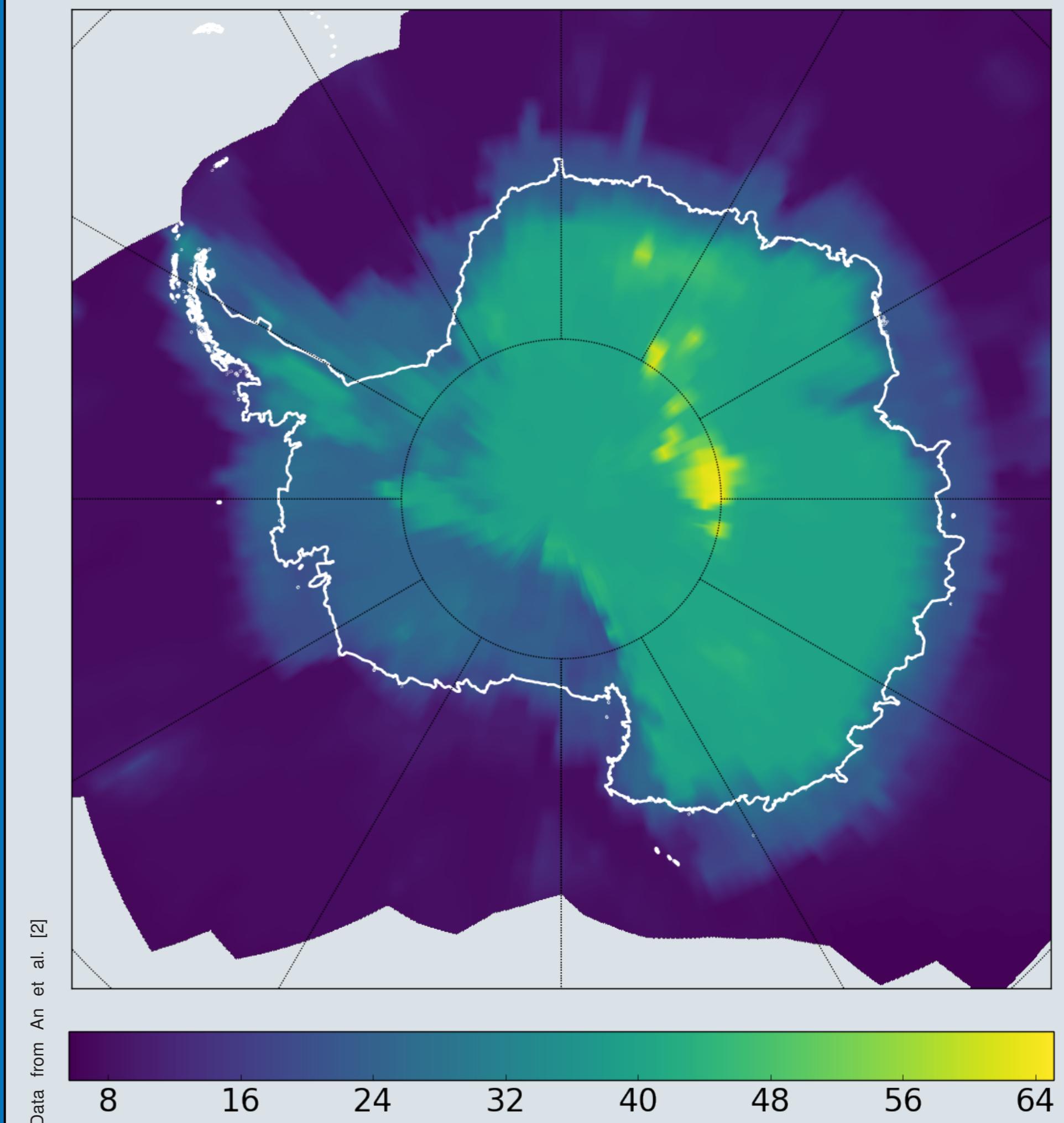
Lithosphere thickness



The depth in km to the boundary between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere is not unambiguous. It depends on what definition we use for the lithosphere. In this map thickness is derived from seismic velocities and can be used as constraints for the tectonic regions of Antarctica. Note that East Antarctica is much thicker than West Antarctica, suggesting a different tectonic history. [2, 4]

By measuring the time for a seismic event from e.g. an earthquake to a seismometer, we can inverse for the velocity. Unfortunately, in this context, there is not many earthquakes in Antarctica and until recently, it's been very few seismometers. The models have been very coarse in probably not correct but thanks to the campaigns during the International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-08 we now have more measurements. For high resolution models, even more seismic stations are needed and

Crustal thickness



The thickness of the crust in km. The crust is chemically distinct from the mantle, and easier to define. The thickness can be used as correlation between various seismic techniques [2]. Different seismic methods don't agree everywhere, e.g. receiver functions can measure the local crustal thickness with

Discussion and conclusion

A better model of Antarctic lithosphere is needed to create more accurate models for heat flow and isostasy. Present models [2] can be improved with a interdisciplinary approach. Constraints from geology and direct measurements can add important parameters. Moreover, a statistical approach to uncertainties can further improve the models. Studies of the Antarctic lithosphere can provide an important missing key.

Acknowledgments

- Antarctic Gateway Partnership - Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies
- Anya Reading, Earth Sciences / IMAS (main supervisor)
- Jacqueline Halpin, Earth Sciences / IMAS (supervisor)
- Jo Whittaker, IMAS (supervisor)

References

- [1] A. R. A. Aitken, D. A. Young, F. Ferraccioli, P. G. Betts, J. S. Greenbaum, T. G. Richter, J. L. Roberts, D. D. Blankenship, M. J. Siegert, J. L. Roberts, D. D. Blankenship, and M. J. Siegert. The subglacial geology of Wilkes Land, East Antarctica. *41(7):2390-2400*, 2014.
- [2] M. An, D. A. Wiens, Y. Zhao, M. Feng, E. Nyblade, M. Kanao, Y. Li, A. Maggi, and J.-J. Lévéque. Temperature, lithosphere-asthenosphere boundary and heat flux beneath the Antarctic Plate inferred from seismic velocities. *119: 8720-8742*, 2015.
- [3] G. R. Beardmore and J. P. Cull. *Crustal Heat Flow: a guide to measurement and modelling*. Cambridge University Press, 2001.
- [4] S. D. Boger. Antarctica — Before and after Gondwana. *19(2):335-371*, 2011.
- [5] C. J. Carson, S. McLaren, J. L. Roberts, S. D. Boger, and D. D. Blankenship. Hot rocks in a cold place: high sub-glacial heat flow in East Antarctica. *171(1):9-12*, 2013.
- [6] A. T. Fisher, K. D. Mankoff, S. M. Tulaczyk, and S. W. Tyler. High geothermal heat flux measured below the West Antarctic Ice Sheet. *(July):1-9*, 2015.
- [7] A. M. Reading. The seismic structure of Precambrian and early Palaeozoic terranes in the Lambert Glacier region, East Antarctica. *244(1-2):44-57*, 2006.
- [8] S. E. Williams, P. Joanne Whittaker, J. A. Halpin, and D. Müller. A recipe for balancing geological and geophysical constraints to derive continental fit reconstructions. *2016*.

Contact

Find me here:

- www.imas.utas.edu.au
- sven.staal@utas.edu.au

430 x 430

Photo of polar ice and rocks by Andreas Kambanis. Licensed under Creative Commons.