## ICE and ASTROPHYSICS

Reminder: What are standard tools of astronomy? (JWST, Hubble, e.g.)



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#### CMB: Limitation to Telescopes (if eyes saw $\lambda$ =1 mm)



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#### Alternate astronomical tracers



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#### Neutrinos point directly to sources (but rarely interact)



Ice, Ice, Bambino

#### Neutrino factoids

300 Big Bang Neutrinos (in addition to 400 CMB photons) per cc
each 13.7B vrs old, E<sub>ν</sub> ~ 1→100 μeV

- Solar neutrinos, 50 trillion/body/second.
  - On average, only one will be stopped by biomass per lifetime.
- Aside: <sup>40</sup>K neutrinos in salt
  - each person emits 200 million neutrinos per day
- Supernova: Sources of  $10^{15}$  eV neutrinos
- Higher Energies Gamma-Ray Bursts, Active Galactic Nuclei, 'cosmogenic' neutrinos

Small interaction probability >> need BIG target transparent to radio waves: Earth icecaps, e.g.

Detect radiowaves from debris following neutrino-ice collision!

#### **Detection Strategy**



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# RNO-G (Summit Station, Greenland)



- + High pt. on icesheet
- + well-characterized ice!
- + Less logistically strained than South Pole
- "North Winds"

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- It rains!!

### Radar Echo Telescope (Summit, Greenland)



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#### Detection: Pure as the driven snow



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#### From Snow Queen to...



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## Dielectric permittivity

Qualitatively, dielectric constant  $\epsilon$  for any material determined by response of electrons in medium to incoming EM radiation fields



- electrons bound to atomic nuclei by Coulomb force (~spring) in 3-d
- Incoming EM field drives atomic electrons into oscillation
- Re-radiation of field: index of refraction
- Absorbed signal: attenuation
  - Resonance (water in microwave oven, e.g.)
- Asymmetric (non-spherical)

response: birefringence

These dielectric properties largely determine  $\nu$  detection rate.

# ICE

- Chemistry: it gets bigger when it freezes!
- Physics: Dielectric stuff you hoped you could forget
  - SP ice .ne. Greenland ice!
- Biology
  - Stuff lives in it in ice cores!
  - Astrobiology: Enceladus?
- Climatology
  - Albedo and Negative feedback
    - Snowball Earth
- Astrophysics
  - Clear at optical and also radio frequencies
  - Ice as a good cosmic-ray target
  - Cosmic-ray collisions with ice molecules visible from km-scale distances

# Inupiaq (Alaska) have 100 names for ice!



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### Chemistry: 18 Shades of Ice



- Terrestrial (familiar) ice: "Ice 1h"
- 1996: Ice XII discovered
- 2006: Ice XIII and Ice XIV
- 2009: Ice XV found extremely high pressures and 143 C.
  - At P>1.55×10<sup>12</sup>Pa (10M atm) ice→metal
- Ice, water, and water vapor coexist at the 'triple point': 273.16 K (0.01 C) at P=611.657 Pa.
  - 1° ≡1/273.16 of difference b/w triple point and absolute zero (defn as of May 2019)

# Oddly, $\rho_{ice} < \rho_{water}$



(this happens for Ge, Bi, Si, Pu, liquids that bond into tetrahedrons in solid phase) (sadly, also for water in cells)

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# Socio-Cultural impact: Refrigeration, Curling, Marvel's Iceman (2024: new series)

Refrigeration: 400 BC: Persian engineers carve ice in winter and store in 5000  $m^3$  insulated ('sarooj' - sand, clay, egg whites, lime, goat hair, and ash) caverns in desert during summer





#### Why is ice bluish? Absorption( $\lambda$ )



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#### and snow white? Reflectivity and climate





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#### Let it Snow, Let it...



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#### Albedo, ice ages, and the extent of glaciation



- Last glacial max: 20ka
- pre-Illinois glac: 200ka ago

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#### Glaciation, cont



#### Ice, Ice, Bambino

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#### Snowball Earth (750Ma) - but, how?

One hypothesis (based on evidence that  $CO_2$  concentration precipitously dropped at that time):

- Following pangea break-up, more 'interior' acid rain exposes basalt rocks
  - Basalt⇒Major CO<sub>2</sub> sink
  - Cooling + increased glaciation at Poles⇒cooling due to lack of greenhouse gases⇒ albedo ↑⇒ cooling ↑



#### Ice is everywhere in Solar System



Earth water/ice Likely NOT from comets - D:H higher ×2 for comets. pre-existing - possibly locked below surface and released from below (water vapor during volcanic eruptions, e.g.)

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### Earth has (only) some water

#### HOW THE SOLAR SYSTEM'S LARGEST OCEAN WORLDS COMPARE IN SIZE

				Earth has a surprisingly small amont of water compared to other worlds in the Solar System. Each measurement is the spherical radius of the world and its water (including ice):				
Sector Se	DIONE	EARTH	EUROPA			CALLISTO	TITAN	GANYMEDE
Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:	Water radius:
140 mi./	300 mi./	430 mi./	550 mi./	630 mi./	730 mi./	1,120 mi./	1,180 mi./	1,460 mi./
220 km.	480 km.	690 km.	880 km.	1010 km.	1170 km.	1,800 km.	1,890 km.	2,350 km.
World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:	World radius:
157 mi./	349 mi./	3,959 mi./	972 mi./	738 mi./	840 mi./	1,498 mi./	1,601 mi./	1,635 mi./
252 km.	561 km.	6,371 km.	1,565 km.	1,187 km.	1,352 km.	2,410 km.	2,576 km.	2,631 km.

#### SOURCE: Steve Vance; NASA/JPL-Caltech

#### **BUSINESS INSIDER**

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#### Europa: $2 \times$ Earth water Ganymede: $39 \times$ Earth water

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#### Ice, Ice, Bambino

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#### Enceladus: 10-50 km thick ice crust over water

#### speculate life in water below ice crust...



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#### **Enceladus XSect**



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## Subglacial Antarctic Lakes Scientific Access (e.g)

#### https://salsa-antarctica.org/

Retrieve 1067 m deep sample from Mercer Sub-glacial lake 500 km from SP!

NEWS · 18 JANUARY 2019

# EXCLUSIVE: Tiny animal carcasses found in buried Antarctic lake

The surprise discovery of ancient crustaceans and a tardigrade emerged from a rare mission to drill into a lake sealed off by a kilometre of ice.

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#### Life traces @z=-1 km



Sediments crumble as an underwater camera touches the bottom of Whillans Lake in Antarctica.

IMAGE COURTESY ALBERTO BEHAR, JPL/ASU, AND NSF/NASA

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# Ice Cores and (fuzzy) WAIS psychrophiles



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#### Ice layers chronicle CO<sub>2</sub> & Volcanoes



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#### Ice Likes to Move



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#### Some Ice Likes to Move Fast



#### Ice transports radio waves



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#### 12/18 Test Ice as a CR target medium: $\text{Re}(\epsilon_{ice}) \Rightarrow$ 'horizon', $\text{Im}(\epsilon_{ice}) \Rightarrow L_{atten}$



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#### The SPICE core ice-hole



#### View of South Pole Station from SPICE core site



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#### Double pulses and the mirage effect



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#### Double pulses and mirages



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#### Curved Signal paths owing to velocity gradient!



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#### Double pulses and the mirage effect



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#### (Coolest ever) example-Huygens construction



Figure: Huygens Construction/Feynman Path Integral

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electron waves propagates like Huygens wavelets Particle "path" is the one for which waves interfere constructively "Principle of Least Action"⇔Fermat's Least Time Principle

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#### ARA registered signals



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# n(z) profile (https://arxiv.org/pdf/2406.00857)



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#### SPICE borehole and Summit Station Density Data

#### And BIREFRINGENCE! v depends on polarization



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Inside the ice, only two stresses

# Ice c-axes (symmetry axes)



#### BIREFRINGENCE! velocity depends on polarization

ICS1 signals measured in co-located HPol (red) vs. VPol (blue)



# Making holes in the ice



## A hole



#### Summary of ice dielectric properties

- Ice attenuation length: 1000 m @ λ=1 m; 100 m @ λ=500 nm
- Ice scattering length: (TBD @ 1 m); 50 m @  $\lambda$ =500 nm
- Ice index-of-refraction: n=1.78 @  $\lambda$ =1 m; n=1.45 @  $\lambda$ =500 nm
- Birefringence: δn/n~0.002 both radio/optical

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## Measuring ICE $\epsilon$ : 1. n(z) $\propto \rho(z)$ ?

Determines double pulse structure and extent of 'shadow zone'



#### Volume Scattering? https://arxiv.org/pdf/2405.19472

What happens when radio waves interact with electrons in ice molecules?

- Coherent layer scattering:  $P \propto 1/r^2$
- 2 Coherent/Incoherent volume scattering  $P \propto 1/r^4$

Volume Scattering may add background to neutrino signals

#### Bistatic radar: Xray-ing the ice



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#### at Taylor Dome, Antarctica



Bottom Reflection Studies.

Horn antennas send waves polarized along two perpendicular axes

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#### SP bedrock echo as $f(\phi)$



### Internal layer echo as $f(\phi)$



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 $A(\phi)$ 



### Bedrock echo strength as $f(\phi)$



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#### cf Summit Station echogram, August 2021



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#### Stretch Radar echoes to layer conductivity





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#### Attenuation/Absorption Length



## Greenland (RNO-G) vs. South Pole (ARA, ICG2R)

- Firn layer (∝ shadowing) thickness (n<sub>surface</sub> → n<sub>deep ice</sub>: 100 m/150 m)
- Attenuation Length, upper 1500 m: 1.5 km/0.9 km
- Attenuation Length, all depths: 0.65 km/0.8 km
- Birefringence: 0.002/<0.0002 (Summit!)
- ice thickness: 2.85 km/3.1 km

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#### Shadow zone is unshadowed!

#### Signals traveling horizontally over 3 km



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# Shadow zone signals vary rapidly with depth and frequency!



#### Mysteries: Amplitude(depth)

#### Dec 2018 VPol SNR vs. SPUNK zTx (r corrected)



#### Mysteries: Amplitude(polarization,depth)



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Why is the R signal so much stronger than D, particularly at the Refract $\rightarrow$ Reflect transition (where there should be a DROP in R signal, since some is now escaping!)



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#### RICE B2xB4 - Tx↓

#### Note features on surface reflection!



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#### RICE B2xB4 - Tx↑

#### Reproducible!



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#### Inversion in timing?



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#### My summary

1. Radio wave measurements offers a path towards detection of ultra-high energy neutrinos

- 2. However, a) we've never detected one, and b) radio wave propagation through the ice have many more complexities than current simulations and estimates include
- 3. If we had a more complete fundamental understanding of all the impurities and anisotropies in the ice, we might be able to explain all this, but we are (many) years away from that!