

A photograph of a massive glacier wall, likely the Petermann Glacier in Greenland, meeting a body of water. The glacier is a deep blue color, showing signs of melting and calving. Large icebergs are floating in the water, and smaller chunks of ice are scattered on the rocky shore in the foreground. The sky is clear and blue.

# **Detrital Cosmochronology of the Greenland Ice Sheet**

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Progress Report  
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# Overview

## *Unanswered Questions:*

- Has the Greenland Ice Sheet been stable in size over time?
- If not, how many times has it melted significantly?
- How extreme are melting events?
- What is the spatial distribution of melting?



# Overview

## *Goals:*

- Use cosmogenic burial dating to investigate times when the Greenland Ice Sheet was reduced in size
- Understand how the ice sheet behaves during interglacial periods

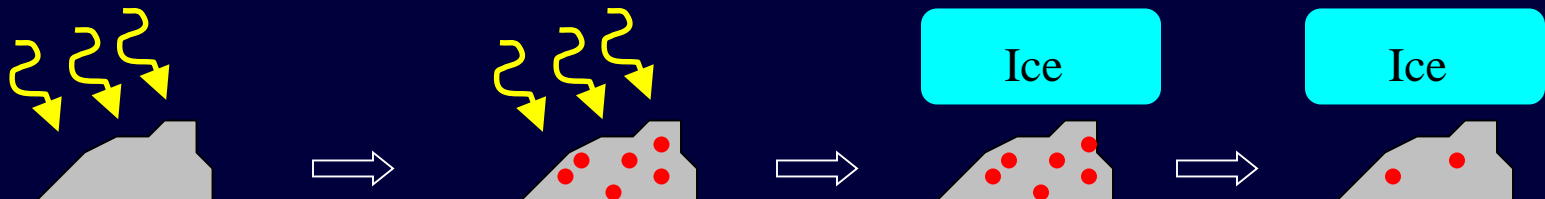


# Cosmogenic Nuclide Dating Basics

## Cosmogenic Nuclides:

- $^{10}\text{Be}$  (half life = 1.3 Ma), measured in quartz
- $^{26}\text{Al}$  (half life = 0.7 Ma), measured in quartz
- $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (half life = 0.3 Ma), measured in potassium feldspar
- $^{14}\text{C}$  (half life = 0.005 Ma), measured in quartz

Burial Dating: Use cosmogenic nuclide concentration to determine how long a surface has spent exposed versus how long it has spent shielded





# Sampling

Northernmost:

*Upernavik*, 72°N

Hypothesized melting: small  
98 ice-bound clasts

Middle:

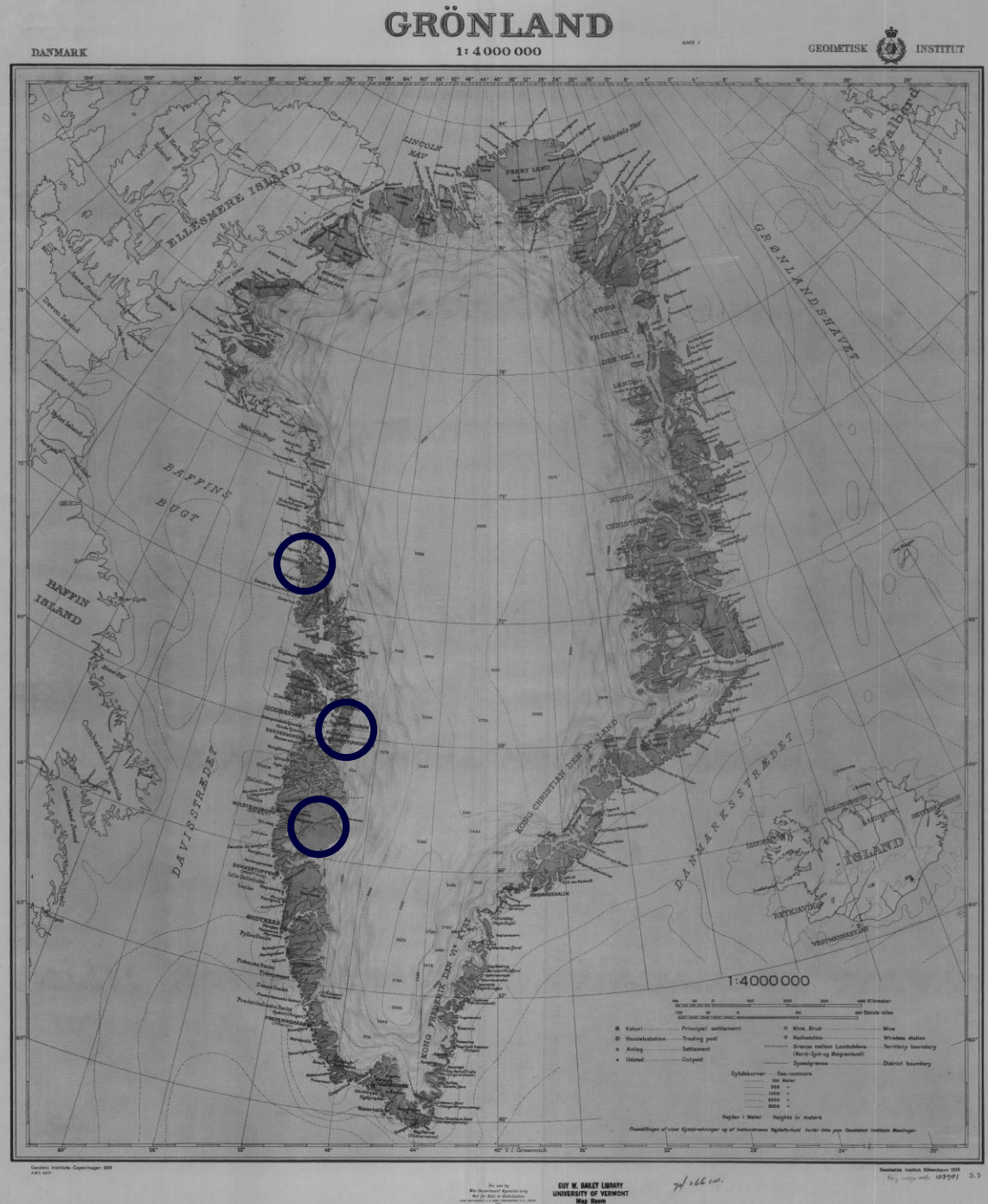
*Ilulissat*, 69°N

Hypothesized melting: ?  
73 ice-bound clasts

Southernmost:

*Kangerlussuaq*, 66°N

Hypothesized melting: great  
100 ice-bound clasts





# Kangerlussuaq





# Kangerlussuaq: *“Dead Ice”* Zone





# Kangerlussuaq: *Drained Lake*





# Kangerlussuaq: *Outwash*





# Upernavik





# Upernavik: *Inclined Ice Faces*





# Upernavik: *Vertical Ice Faces*





# Upernavik: *Outwash*





# Ilulissat





# Ilulissat: *Inclined Ice Faces*





# Additional Sampling



## Bedrock Samples

1 from Kangerlussuaq

20 from Upernavik

16 from Ilulissat

## Boulder Samples

13 from Upernavik

15 from Ilulissat

## Holocene Exposure Clasts

3 from Kangerlussuaq

3 from Upernavik

4 from Ilulissat



# Laboratory Work

## Physical Preparation

- Crushing
- Grinding
- Sieving for 250-710 $\mu$ m grain size fraction
- Magnetic separation

*170 samples during August*



# Laboratory Work

## Chemical Preparation

- Two 24-hour etches in hot HCl
- Three 24-hour etches in hot HF/HNO<sub>3</sub>
- Density separation
- One 72-hour etch in hot HF/HNO<sub>3</sub>

*75 samples (all bedrock, boulder, and Holocene exposure clasts) during September, October, and November*





# Timeline

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Bedrock, Boulders, and Holocene Exposure Clasts</b>	<b>Burial Dating Clasts</b>
<i>Fall 2008</i>	Make quartz	Finish crushing, grinding, etc.
<i>Winter 2008/2009</i>	Perform dissolutions, isolate Be and Al, perform isotopic analysis	Etch all samples in HCl, isolate kspar if possible, begin HF/HNO <sub>3</sub> etches
<i>Spring 2009</i>	Analyze data, begin writing manuscript	Continue HF/HNO <sub>3</sub> etches, begin dissolution and isotopic analysis
<i>Summer 2009</i>	Finish manuscript	Continue with etches and isotopic analysis
<i>Fall 2009</i>	Present results at GSA or AGU	Continue isotopic analysis, begin data analysis, present preliminary data at AGU(?)
<i>Winter 2009/2010</i>	Begin writing thesis	Continue data analysis, begin writing thesis
<i>Spring 2010</i>	Finish data analysis, finish writing thesis, present and defend	
<i>Summer 2010</i>	---	Write manuscript
<i>Fall 2010</i>	---	Present results at AGU



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