

Micro-inclusions in the EGRIP ice core identified with Raman-spectroscopy

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Acknowledgements
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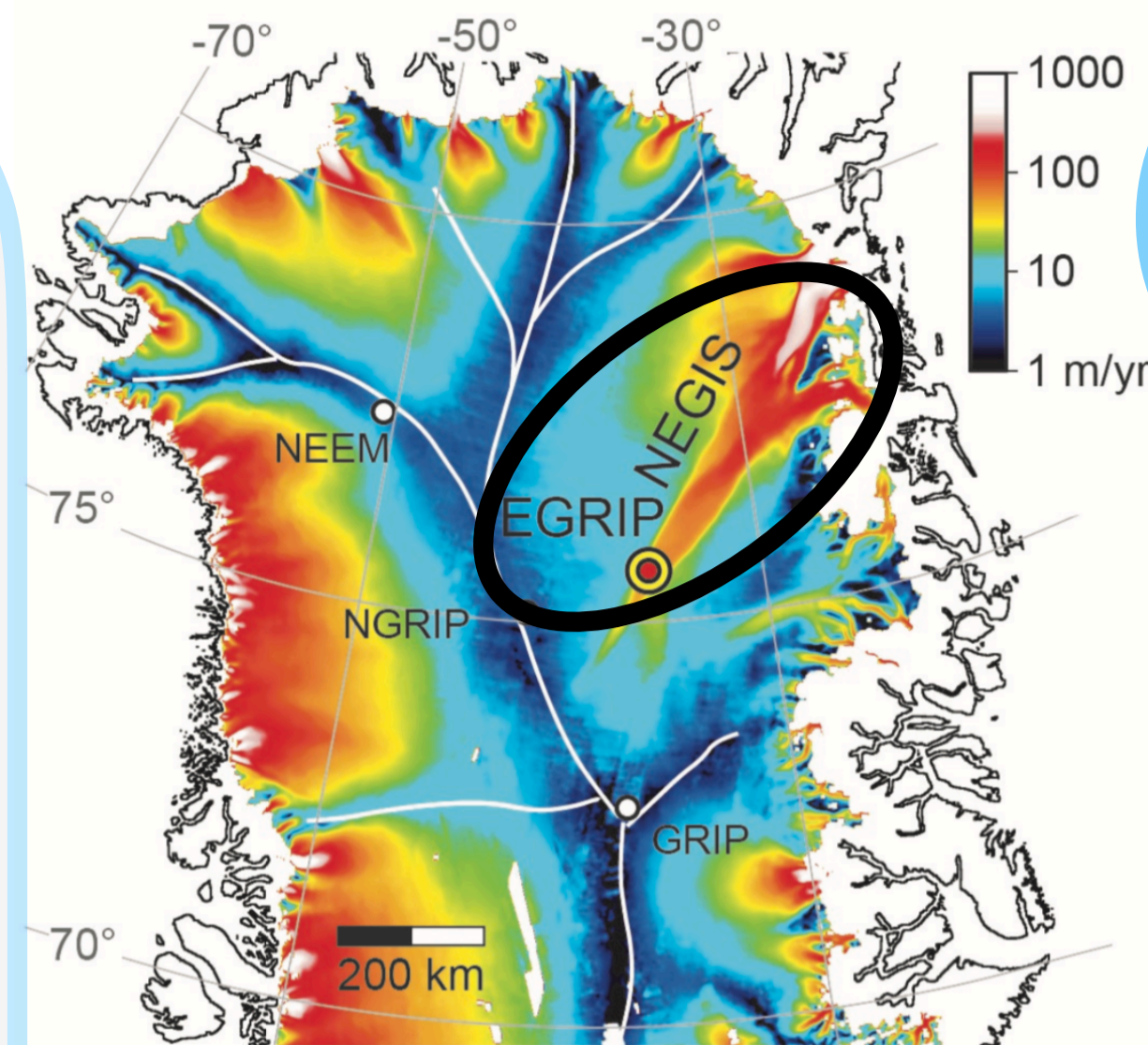
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Motivation

Impurities and their microstructural locations are crucial to understand the deformation (i.e. flow) of ice. Thus, we systematically analysed ice from the upper 1340 m of the *East Greenland Ice Project* (EGRIP) ice core, currently drilled on the *Northeast Greenland Ice Stream* (NEGIS) in North-Greenland.

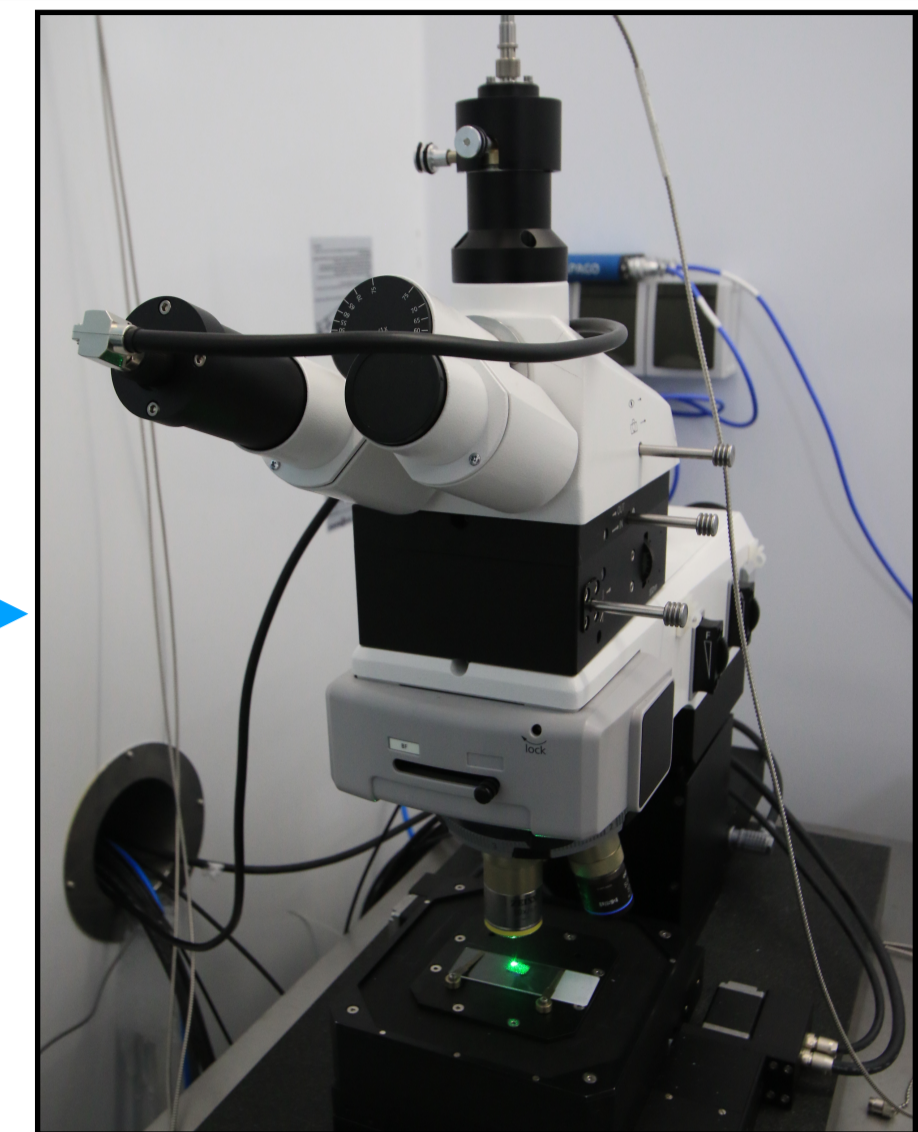


Location of NEGIS and the EGRIP camp. Colours indicate ice flow velocities (figure from Westhoff et al., 2020).

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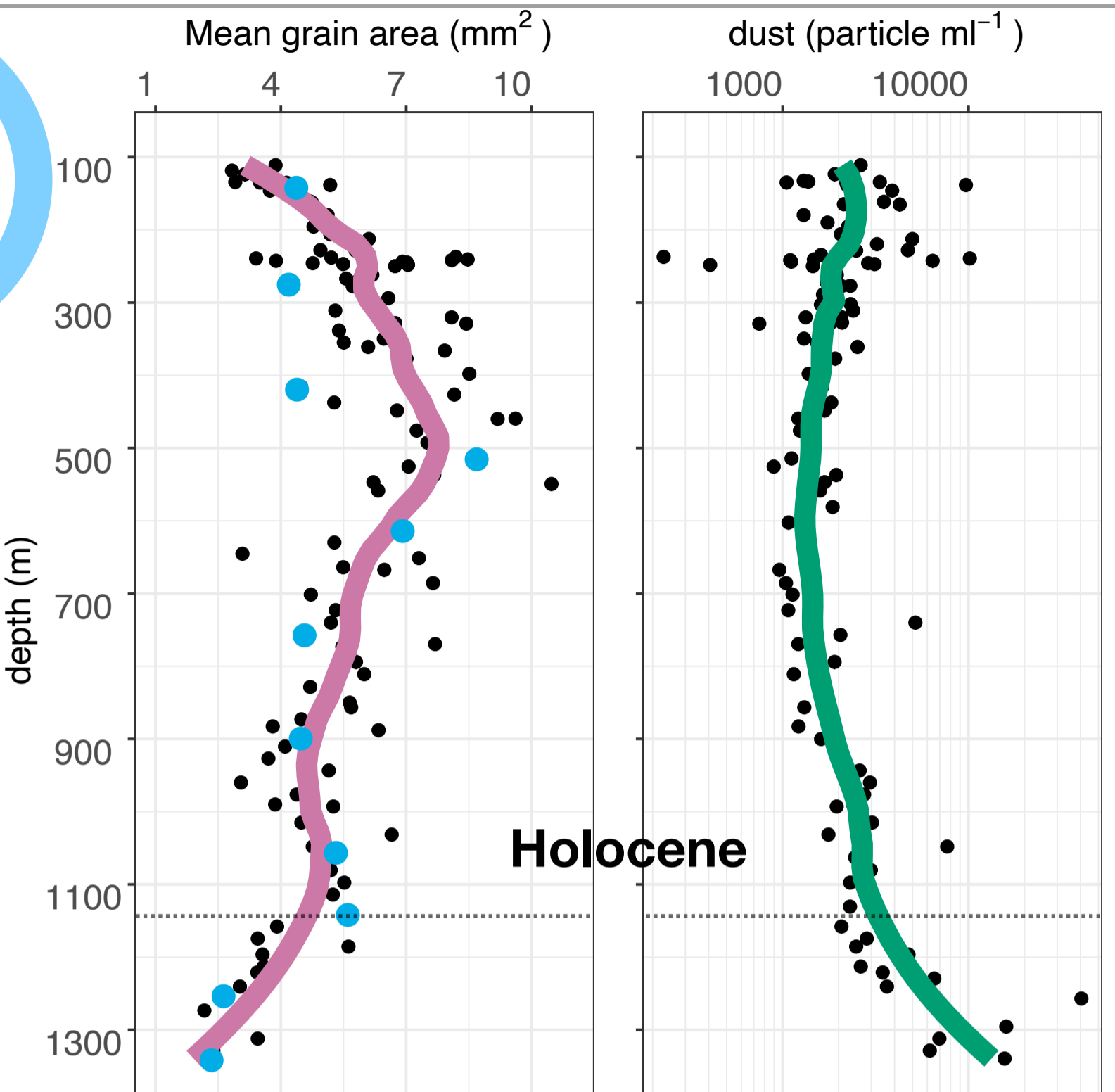


High-resolution microscope images of sample surface & 500 µm below surface.



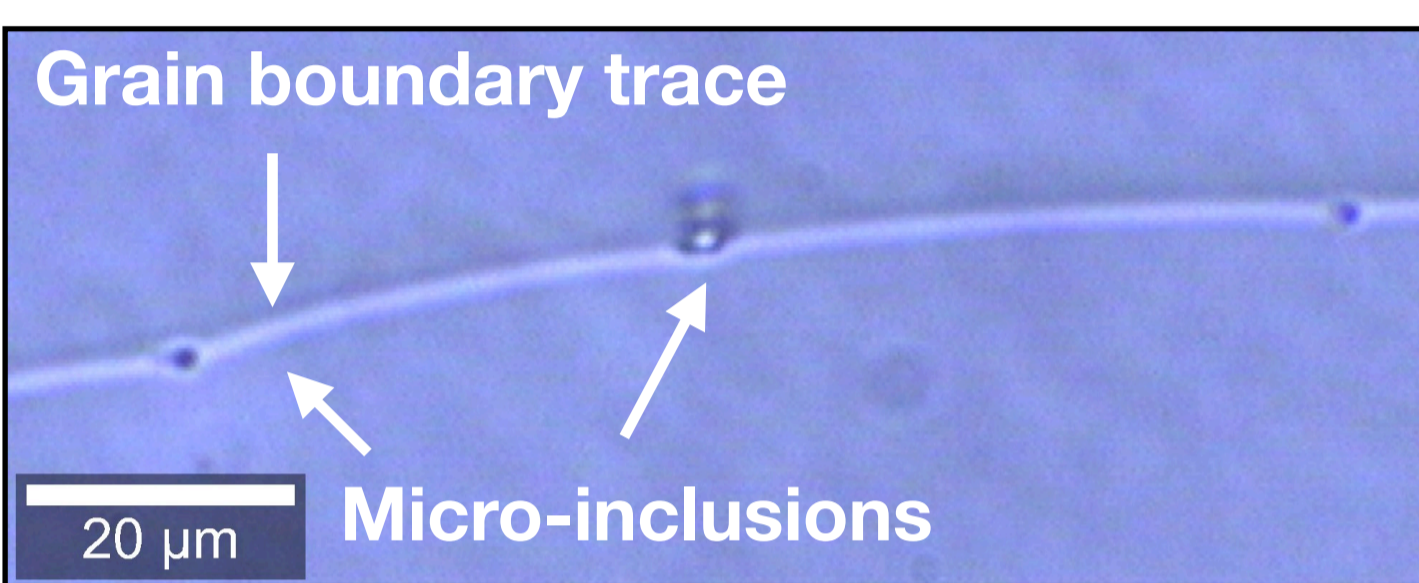
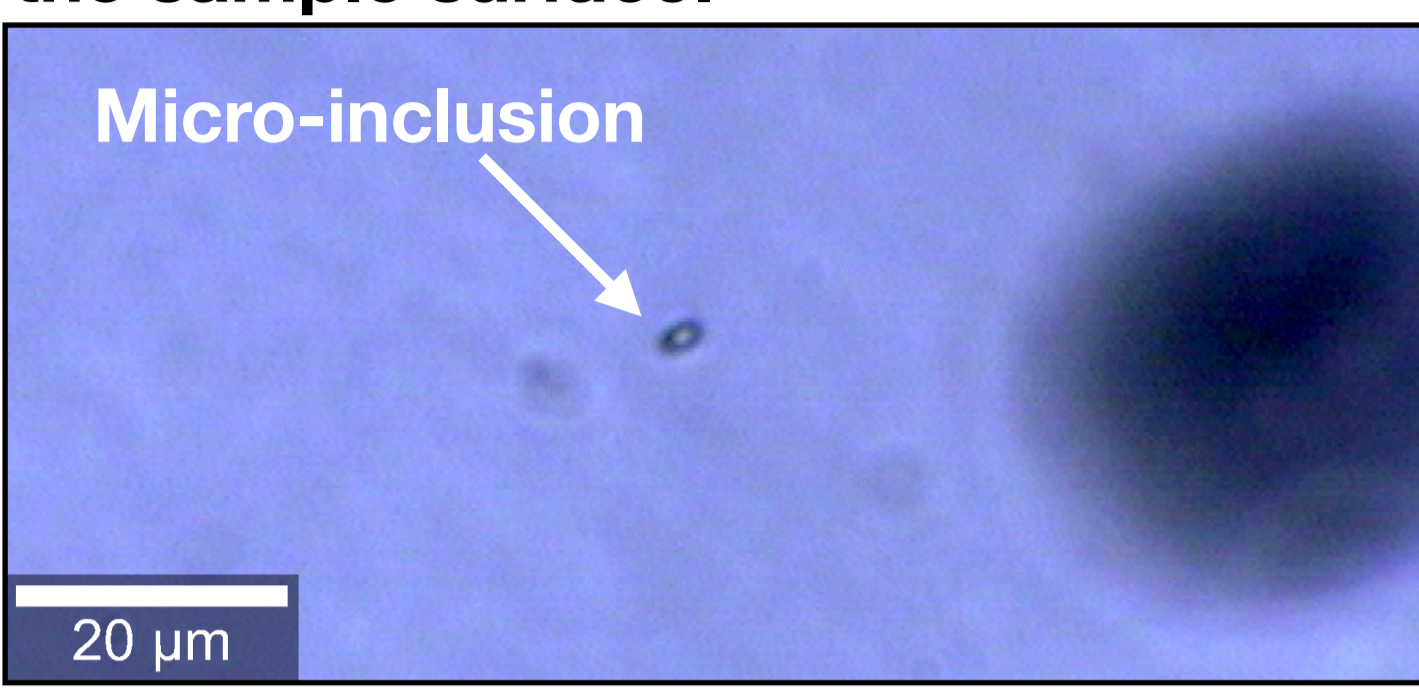
Localised micro-inclusions analysed with WITec alpha 300 M+ with Nd:YAG laser (532 nm) at -15°C.

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● = Analysed samples ● = Mean from 55 cm bag

Micro-inclusions 500 µm below the sample surface.

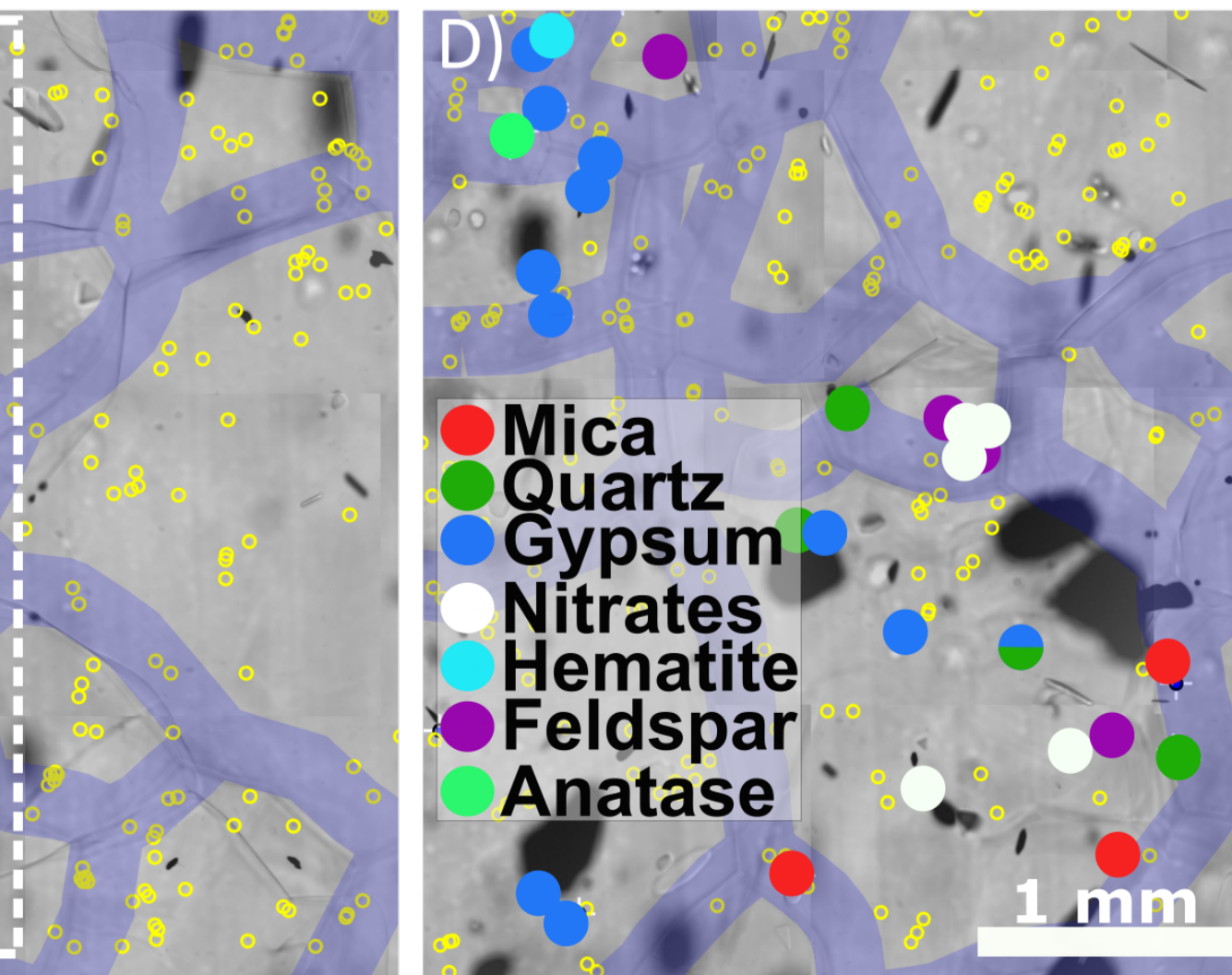
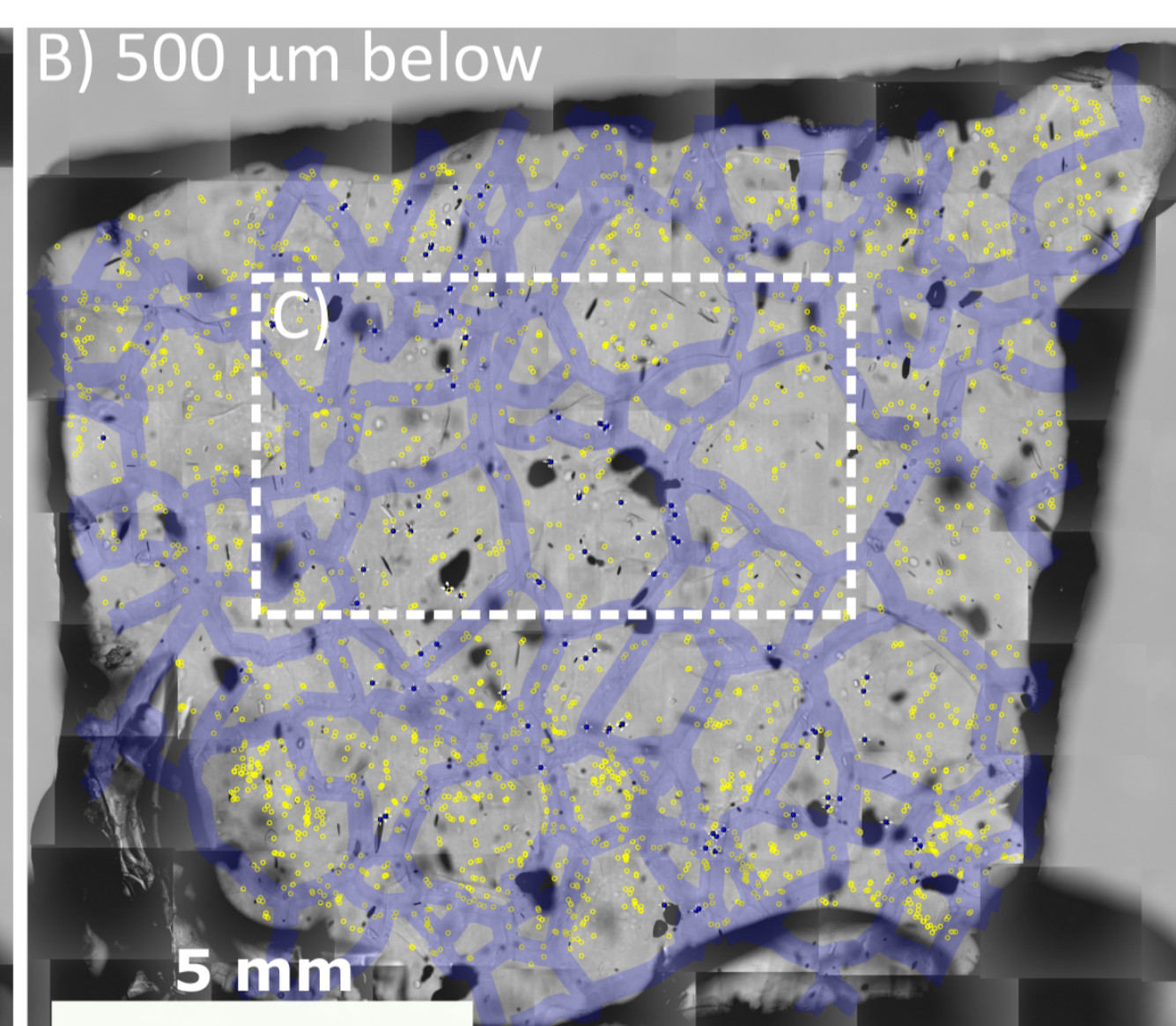
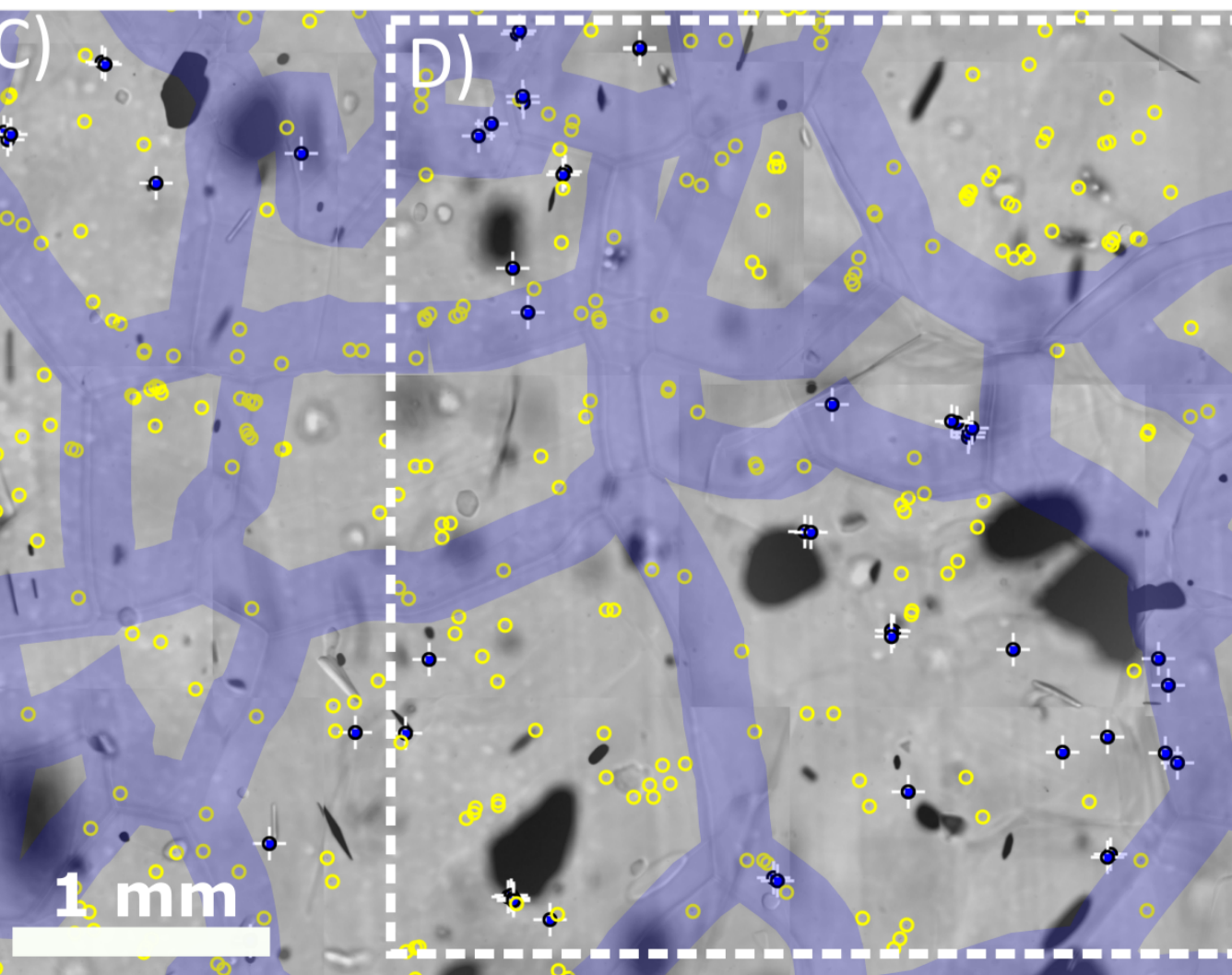
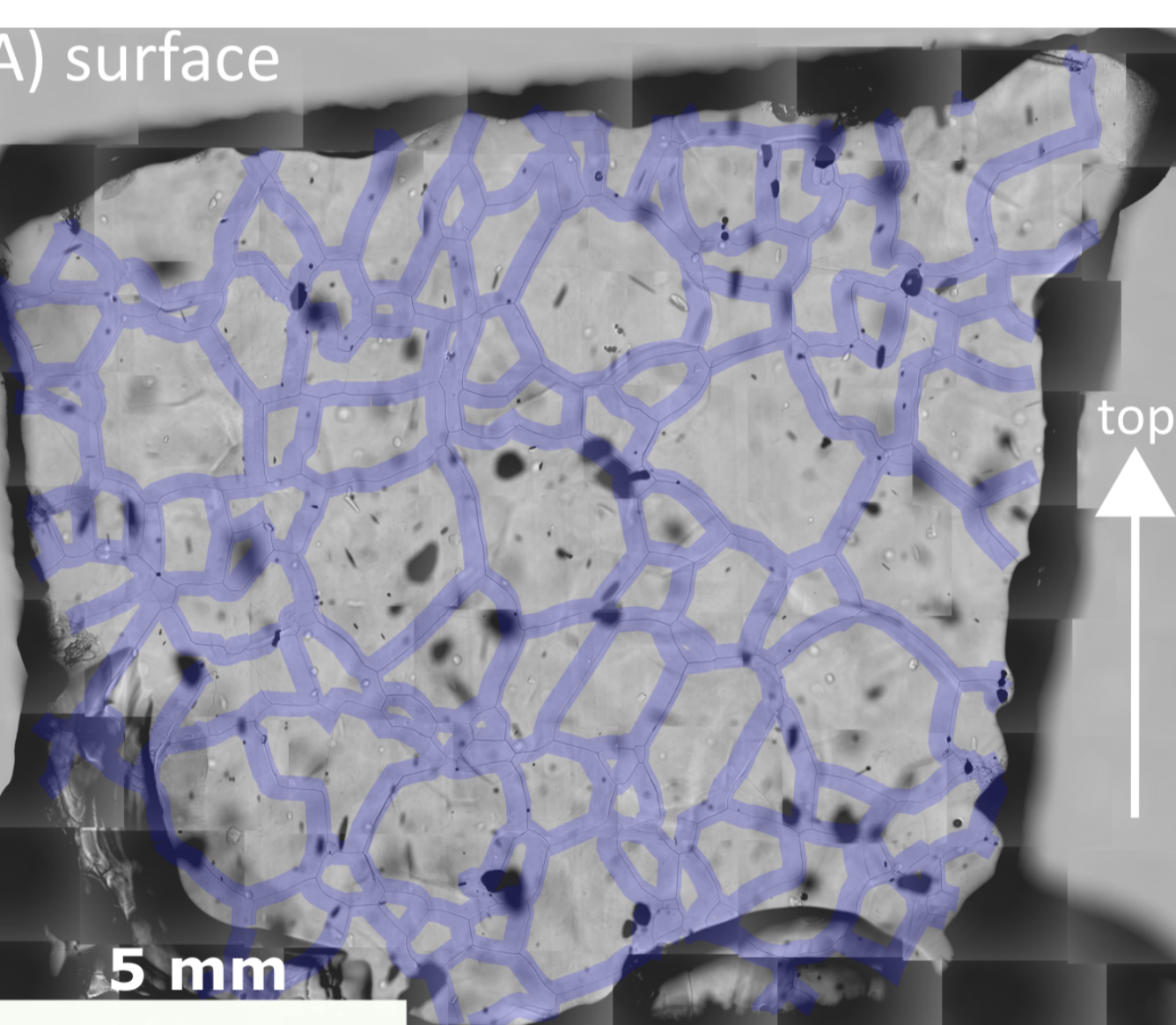


Key findings

- 1) 5800 micro-inclusions located in microstructure from 11 depths
- 2) Different spatial patterns (solitary, clusters, rows) of inclusions, depending on examined scale
- 3) ~33% of micro-inclusions close to grain boundaries (p-value >0.05 for 5/10 samples)
- 4) Diverse mineralogy of inclusions: sulfates (especially gypsum), quartz, feldspar, mica, hematite, nitrates
- 5) high sulphate diversity until 900 m, below only gypsum

3

Localisation of micro-inclusions. Grain boundaries are indicated by 300 µm violet lines, yellow dots are micro-inclusions and blue crosses were analysed with Raman-spectroscopy.



- Quartz
- Gypsum
- Nitrates
- Hematite
- Feldspar
- Anatase

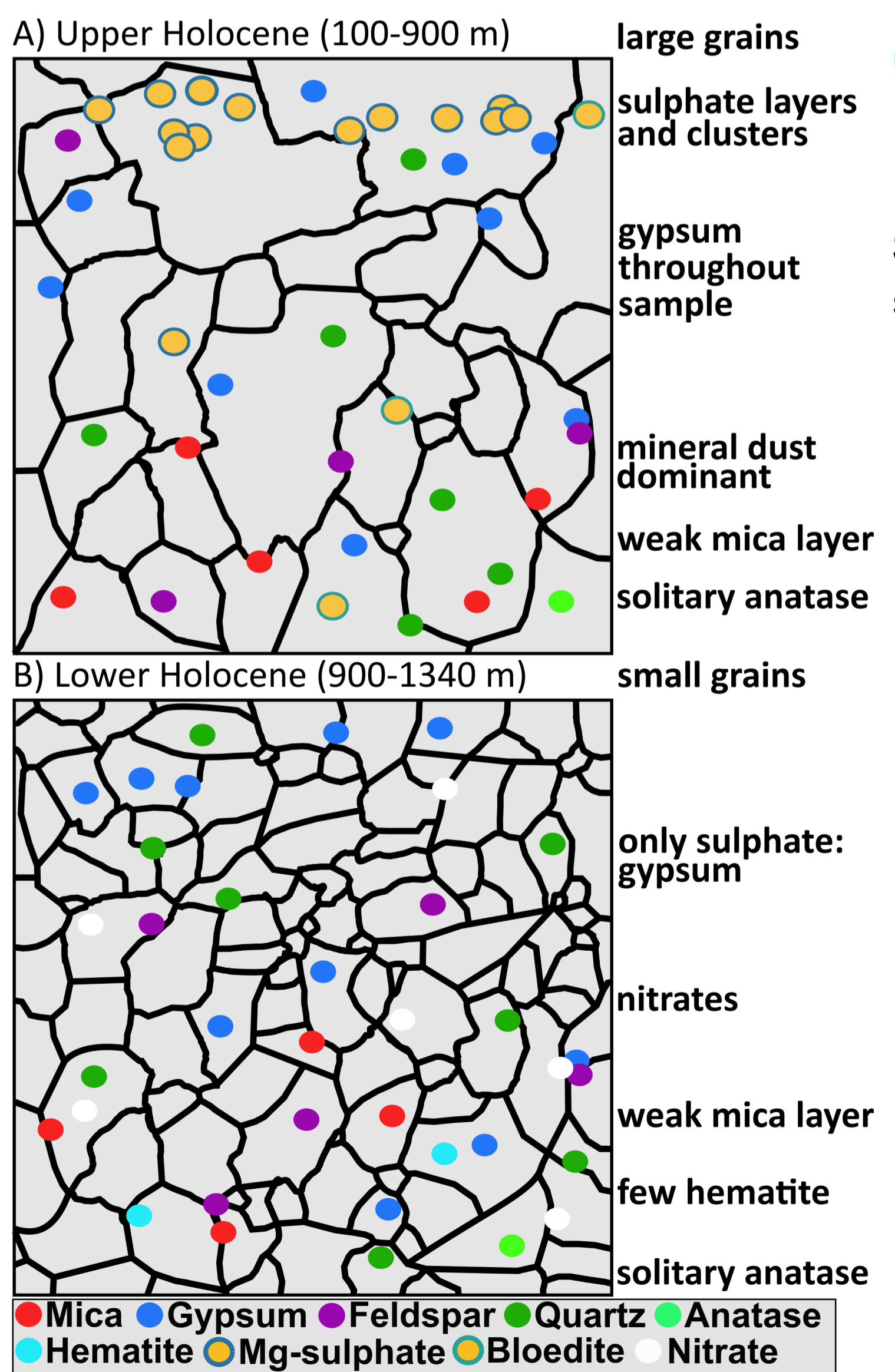
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Simplified mineralogy-dependent spatial distribution of inclusions.

4

Most abundant minerals.

Mineral	Number	Number at grain boundary
Sulphates	386	92
Gypsum	170	47
Quartz	126	28
Mica	81	22
Feldspar	67	21



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