Brief communication: New sonde to unravel the mystery of polar subglacial lakes

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Abstract. The newly developed RECoverable Autonomous Sonde (RECAS) allows sampling and analysis of subglacial water while the subglacial lake remains isolated from the surface. The sonde was successfully tested in East Antarctica during 2021-2022 field season: it reached the ice sheet base at the depth of 200.3 m, sampled melted water from the basal ice and recorded various parameters (pressure, temperature, pH, and conductivity) of melted water. Then the sonde returned to the ice surface. The average downward penetration rate was 1.85 m h^{-1}, and the average upward penetration rate was 2.94 m h^{-1}.

1 Introduction

The base of Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, polar ice caps, and valley glaciers demonstrates alternating warm-based and cold-based areas. According to a hybrid ice sheet/ice stream model approximately 20% of Antarctic ice sheet is likely frozen to the bed, the other larger area of the ice sheet base is under the pressure-melting point (Pattyn, 2010). The melted water at the base would eventually collect in the topographic hollows and trenches forming complicated subglacial hydrological system. The presence of a vast network of lakes, rivers, and streams, is verified by remote-sensing surveys in which flat reflectors at the bottom of ice sheet were interpreted as indicating subglacial accumulations of liquid water. The latest global inventory has identified 773 subglacial lakes in total, which includes 675 from Antarctica, 64 from Greenland, 2 beneath the Devon Ice Cap, 6 beneath Iceland's ice caps and 26 from valley glaciers (Livingstone et al., 2022). The inventory volume would increase as the surveys improve spatial coverage. The hydraulic potential reveals that some of the lakes could be hydraulically connected with each other and with the ocean, whereas the others may not be in communication. Sealed from the Earth's atmosphere for many years, the subglacial aquatic environment, especially hydraulically sealed systems, may provide unique information about the microbial evolution, the past climate of the Earth, and the formation of the ice sheets and glaciers (Pearce, 2009;

Siegert et al., 2016). The discovery of subglacial aquatic environments has opened an entirely new area of science in a short period of time.

Although the modern observations widely employ remote-sensing instruments to provide indirect indications of subglacial environment phenomena, the direct observation and sampling by drilling are still much needed for hydrological, chemical and microbiological studies. Drilling down and retrieving clean samples from deep subglacial lakes would provide scientists with a treasure trove comparable to the lunar rocks, giving insight into the origins and evolution of our planet. Currently, four attempts were made to access, to measure in situ properties and to directly sample subglacial Antarctic lake environments.

In February 2012, Russian team first penetrated into subglacial Lake Vostok, the largest subglacial lake in Antarctica, at a depth of 3769.3 m. Operations allowed the lake water to enter and freeze within the lower part of the ice-core borehole, from which further coring recovered a frozen sample of surface lake water (Lukin and Vasiliev, 2014). Unfortunately, when the subglacial water entered the borehole, it was contaminated by the toxic drilling fluid (Alekhina et al., 2017).

Second, UK team tried to deploy a hot-water drill and to sample the water column and sediments of subglacial Lake Ellsworth approximately 3000 m beneath the surface of the West Antarctic ice sheet (Siegert et al., 2014). Attempts to access this subglacial lake were unsuccessful in December 2012. The main reason for the failure relates to a subsurface cavity of water 300 m beneath the ice surface that could not be connected to the main drill hole. The circulation failure consequently resulted in insufficient water available to continue drilling deeper.

Third, in early 2013, and fourth, in the season of 2018-2019, US teams successfully drilled with hot water circulation into subglacial lakes Whillans and Mercer, hydraulically active lakes at the coastal margin of West Antarctica (Priscu et al., 2021; Tulaczyk et al., 2014). However, during penetration and sampling subglacial lakes were connected to the surface via a borehole. In addition, the ice thickness above these lakes is quite shallow (800-1067 m), leaving the problem of clean sampling of the deep subglacial lakes still unsolved.

In 2019, a joint UK-Chile collaborative partnership was started for the exploration of subglacial Lake Centro de Estudios Científicos (CECs) at the depth of near 2650 m using also deep hot water drilling system (Makinson et al., 2021). Current plans included comprehensive field testing during the 2021–2022 austral summer at a site near targeted subglacial lake. Unfortunately, because of COVID19 pandemic the CECs project has been terminated (K. Makinson, pers. comm., 2021).

The polar engineering community continues to work on the development of the new concepts and technologies for sampling subglacial lakes (Blake and Price, 2002; Fleckenstein and Eustes, 2007). However, these methodologies are still under preliminary conceptual level. To sample subglacial lakes, we proposed to use the freezing-in hot-point thermal drill (so-called Philberth probe) that is able to move towards the glacier base by ice melting while the melted water refreezes behind the probe. This type of the probe was proposed by Phillberth (1976) to study the temperature distribution in ice sheets. The most outstanding characteristic of the probe is that the wires used for the electrical power transmission to them and the signals transmission from them pay out of the advancing drill and became fixed in the refreezing meltwater above it. The probe only travelled one way. In the summer of 1968, the Philberth probe reached the remarkable depth of 1005 m at station Jarl-Joset in Greenland. In the following years, nine similar freezing-in thermal probes were designed in different conceptual and testing

65 phases but all of them travelled one way (probes are reviewed in Talalay, 2020). In this paper we present the newly developed technology to sample subglacial lakes while the subglacial lake remains isolated from the surface and results of the first field tests.

2 Methods

Our proposed freezing-in probe – RECoverable Autonomous Sonde (RECAS) – is equipped with two electrically powered

70 melting tips located at the upper and lower ends of the sonde (Talalay et al., 2014). Top and bottom thermal tips are totally identical except for the central hole for cable in the top thermal tip (Li et al., 2020). Thus, it can drill downwards and upwards and move in the borehole using an inner cable recoiling mechanism similar to a spider climbs on the silk line (Fig. 1). The sonde intends to explore subglacial aquatic environments with the minimal chemical and microbial contamination.

Initially, RECAS sonde, power, and communication systems are installed in a dedicated area of the ice surface above a

75 subglacial lake. Prior to the deployment, all downhole components are sterilized using a combination of chemical washing, hydrogen peroxide vapor, and ultraviolet sterilization in China. Then RECAS parts are assembled into independent modules in a clean room and packed into vacuum bags for shipment. The sterilization procedure is basically the same to the microbial control method designed by the Lake Ellsworth Consortium for UK subglacial sampling probe (Siegert et al., 2012). The deployment procedure do not include the assessment to provide data for control or verification of the cleanliness in the field.

80 Upon activating the lower melting tip, the sonde starts to melt down into the ice bed. Just as Philberth probe, the melted water is not recovered from the hole and it refreezes behind the sonde. The power-signal cable is released from the coil inside the sonde. Motors and electronics are integrated in the pressure chamber while all other parts of the sonde are flooded. The coil motor slows down the paying out of the cable in such a way that the support point is above the centre of gravity of the RECAS. Because of this, the sonde is inherently stable, and its attitude is always plumb.

85 The sonde is raising and lowering using the dual wheel capstan driving mechanism. Three different motors are used to drive a capstan, drum with cable and level winder. The rotation of the capstan motor and corresponding moving speed of the sonde is automatically controlled depending on the signal from the load sensor. The rotation of the drum's motor is also automatically controlled according to the signal from the tension sensor installed between capstan and drum in order to keep the cable tension in the predetermined range.

90 Sampling of a relatively shallow subglacial lakes (500-1000 m) can be conducted during the summer season (1-2 months) and the system is supervised by personnel. However, the exploration of a deeply buried subglacial lake requires 4–6 months. In this case, it was proposed that the research personnel leave the site after deployment and the sonde operates as a fully autonomous system. The smart drilling system measures, controls, and adapts to conditions throughout the drilling operation. An automatically controlled diesel generator provides power till the mission would be completed for at least 6 months in

95 unmanned mode. Coded data from the RECAS are transmitted to a computer on the surface and automatically send via satellite communication to China for inspection. The connection with RECAS is established with Secure Shell (SSH) Protocol which

is commonly used for secure remote login over an insecure network. The main parameters of RECAS and the uninterrupted power supply system are packed and send to monitoring centre in China at regular intervals (<1 min). The remote personnel can not only monitor the drilling process in the field but also send commands to intervene in the process at any time.

100   When the sonde entered the subglacial lake, it samples the water and examines water parameters, such as pressure, temperature, pH, and conductivity (Table 1). The pressure and temperature sensors are custom-made on the base of standard sensing elements, while the conductivity sensor was completely developed by ourselves. The pH sensor is a standard sensor of AMT-6000 type consisting of glass electrode and reference electrode. Upon completing the sampling and monitoring, the coil motor is activated, and the top thermal tip is powered. The recovery of the sonde to the surface begins with spooling of the cable.

105   Finally, the sonde reaches the surface and is ready for service to move to the next site. Therefore, once the sonde reaches the ice base, the subglacial lake remains isolated from the surface reducing the risk of lake contamination.

One of the key steps of the project implementation was to find the optimal relationship between the sonde length, diameter and power consumption with the diameter and length (volume) of the used cable. Balance between the space for 6-mm diameter cable and power requirements were found to be optimal when 900-1000 m of cable is coiled onto the inner winch of the sonde.

110   Finally, the RECAS working prototype (outer diameter 180 mm, length 7.275 m, weight 330 kg, maximum power consumption of heaters 8.82 kW) with 500 m long cable (five winding layers) inside was built and prepared for laboratory and field tests (Fig. 2).

3. Results: field tests in Antarctica

115   After numerous laboratory tests with melting tips (Li et al., 2020), cables (Zhang et al., 2021), electronic control systems (Peng et al., 2021), heating control systems (Yu et al., 2021) and tension sensors (Shi et al., 2021), the RECAS working prototype was finally prepared for Antarctic field tests in 2021-2022 season. The test site was selected at a point ~12 km south of the Chinese Zhongshan Station on the flank of the Dålk Glacier in East Antarctica. Even the site demonstrates cold-based condition with temperature at the ice sheet base of near -5 °C, it was thought to be enough for the principal testing of RECAS

120   functionality.

After prior preparations including the camp construction, sonde assembly and debugging, the drilling of the test hole was started on January 18 (Fig. 3). At the depth of 40.5m, we observed that the temperature sensor of the upper melting tip and load sensor worked abnormally, and the inner winch stopped working. Since the borehole was not frozen yet, the sonde was lifted to the surface for maintenance. A temperature sensor leakage was found, resulting in a short failure of 12V power supply

125   circuit and the damage of the inner winch control circuit board. After repairing, the sonde was lowered into the borehole again, and in 103 hours the base of the ice sheet was reached at the final depth of 200.3 m. The base of the ice was recognized at the point when RECAS penetration ultimately stopped. The final depth was about two meters deeper than the depth of the IBED borehole drilled to the bedrock by electromechanical drill ~60 m to the north-east in 2019 (Talalay et al., 2021).

At the base, the water samples were taken into two 360 mL sterilized sample bottles and the following parameters of melted

130   water were recorded: pressure 1.69 MPa, temperature 6.7°C, and conductivity 0.0299 mS/cm. The sampling system was

triggered manually. When sampling and monitoring were complete, the sonde began to recover itself to the surface by spooling the cable and melting overlying ice. The total surface input power during drilling was 10.11 kW, including 6.15 kW for melting tips, 2.45 kW for lateral heaters, 1.43 kW cable losses, and 0.08 kW for measurement and control system. The average downward penetration rate was 1.85 m h^{-1}, and the average upward penetration rate was 2.94 m h^{-1}. The borehole inclination was in the range of 1.1-1.6°. To use as a comparison, surface snow samples were also collected at the site.

4 Discussion

During field tests, RECAS systems worked in expected range of power consumption. The downward penetration rate slightly exceeded our primary estimations apparently because melting tips efficiency is higher than it was estimated. The upward penetration rate in the freshly-frozen ice was predictably higher than downward penetration rate. The tests revealed few weak places in the sonde design – the sensors hermiticity, performance of the cable tension sensor, evenness of the level winder moving which have to be modified in the future. In addition, plans are underway to increase the drilling depth of the sonde and enhance the means of stabilization. Moreover, we are also working to extend the capability of safe and fast drilling in firn and dusty ice.

Furthermore, we plan to penetrate the active subglacial lake covered by 540-m thick ice at the Flade Iceblink ice cap in northeast Greenland. Another potential target is subglacial Lake Qilin (~42 km in length) discovered in the world's biggest canyon system under Antarctic ice in the Princess Elizabeth Land. The lake is overlain with an average ice thickness of 3600 m. Because the lake is very deep, it is proposed to access the lake in two stages. The first stage would include drilling the pilot hole to the depth of 3100-3300 m with the clean hot-water drilling system providing an access hole with at least 250 mm in diameter. During the second stage, the rest 400-600 m thick "ice bridge" will be penetrated by RECAS sonde. When the sonde reaches the ice sheet base, the subglacial lake remains isolated from the surface allowing to take clean water samples. During RECAS deployment, the main hole is kept open with required diameter by regular hot-water reaming. However, the tangling of the RECAS cable and the reamer hose would be a concern. As the first step, we plan to test anti-wrap fixture suggested by Blake and Price (2002).

Although the dust content, salinity, temperature, and radiation vary significantly between Earth and extraterrestrial bodies, subglacial lakes in Antarctica are considered to be close analogs of subsurface layers of Mars and icy satellites (such as Titan, Enceladus, and Europa). The recent thermal probes for extraterrestrial investigations do not have well-designed system to recover probes to the surface after deployment (Bar-Cohen and Zacny, 2021). Successful RECAS tests give the good example on how extraterrestrial probes can be returned to the surface in a safely and reliable manner, although RECAS sonde cannot be applied in studies of extraterrestrial bodies directly.

The RECAS sonde and its field operation are relatively cheap: it is estimated to be 10–20 times less expensive than penetration with a hot-water drilling system, while the installation and operation require only four specialist staff. The successful tests proved reliability of the new 'spider' drilling approach for subglacial lakes sampling and analyzing, and, accordingly, we

believe that the RECAS sonde deployment could begin a new chapter in subglacial lake studies in Antarctica, Greenland and other regions.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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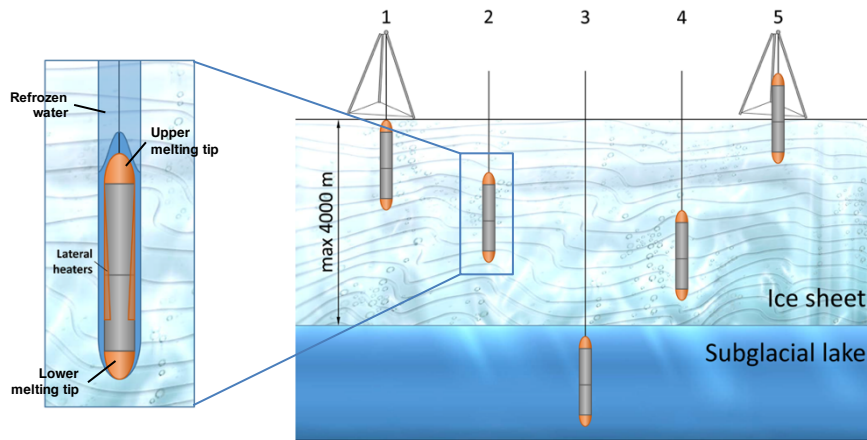
Table 1: Main parameters of RECAS onboard sensors and sampler

Parameters	Sensor/sampler number and type	Range of measurement/sampling	Precision
Pressure	2 × Piezoresistive sensors OST72	0…3500 dbar	±0.05% F.S.
Temperature	2 × Thermistors OST71	-5…35°C	±0.002°C
pH	2 × Glass pH electrodes	2…11	±0.05
Conductivity	2 × Inductive sensors OST75	0…70 mS/cm	±0.005 mS/cm
Water sample	2 × Electromagnetic opening/closing bottles	0…360 mL	NA

245

250

255

Figure 1: RECAS subglacial access and sampling operations: 1 – activation of the sonde; 2 – drilling downwards; 3 – lake sampling; 4 – drilling upwards; 5 – arrival to the surface (modified from Talalay et al., 2014).

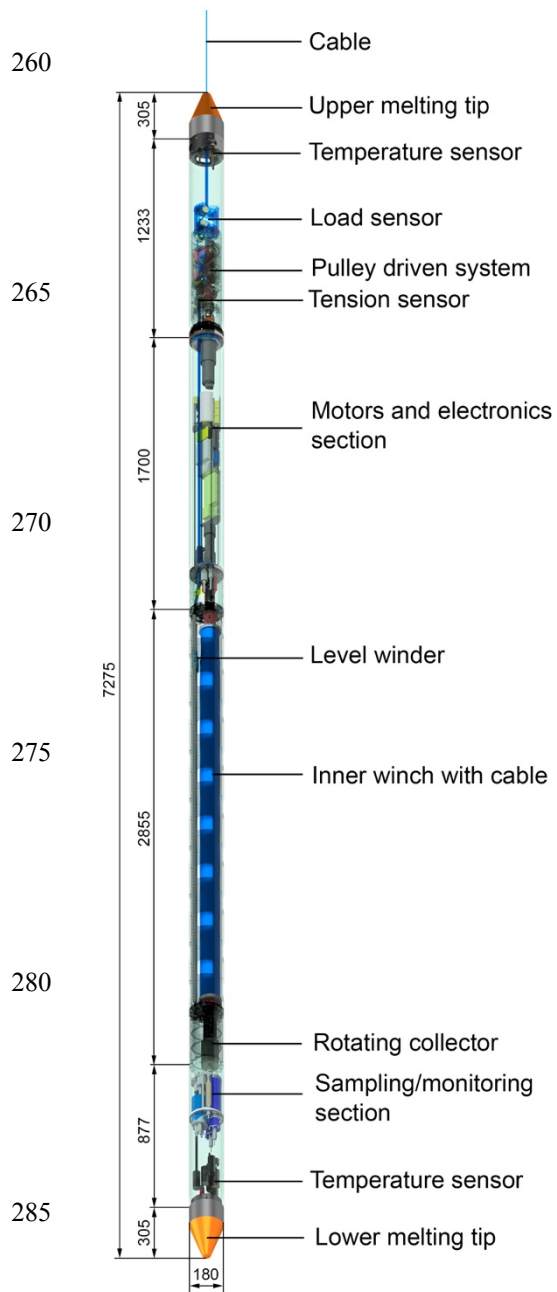



Figure 2: 3D-model of the RECAS working prototype with 500 m long cable inside (sonde body is shown transparent; all dimensions are in mm).

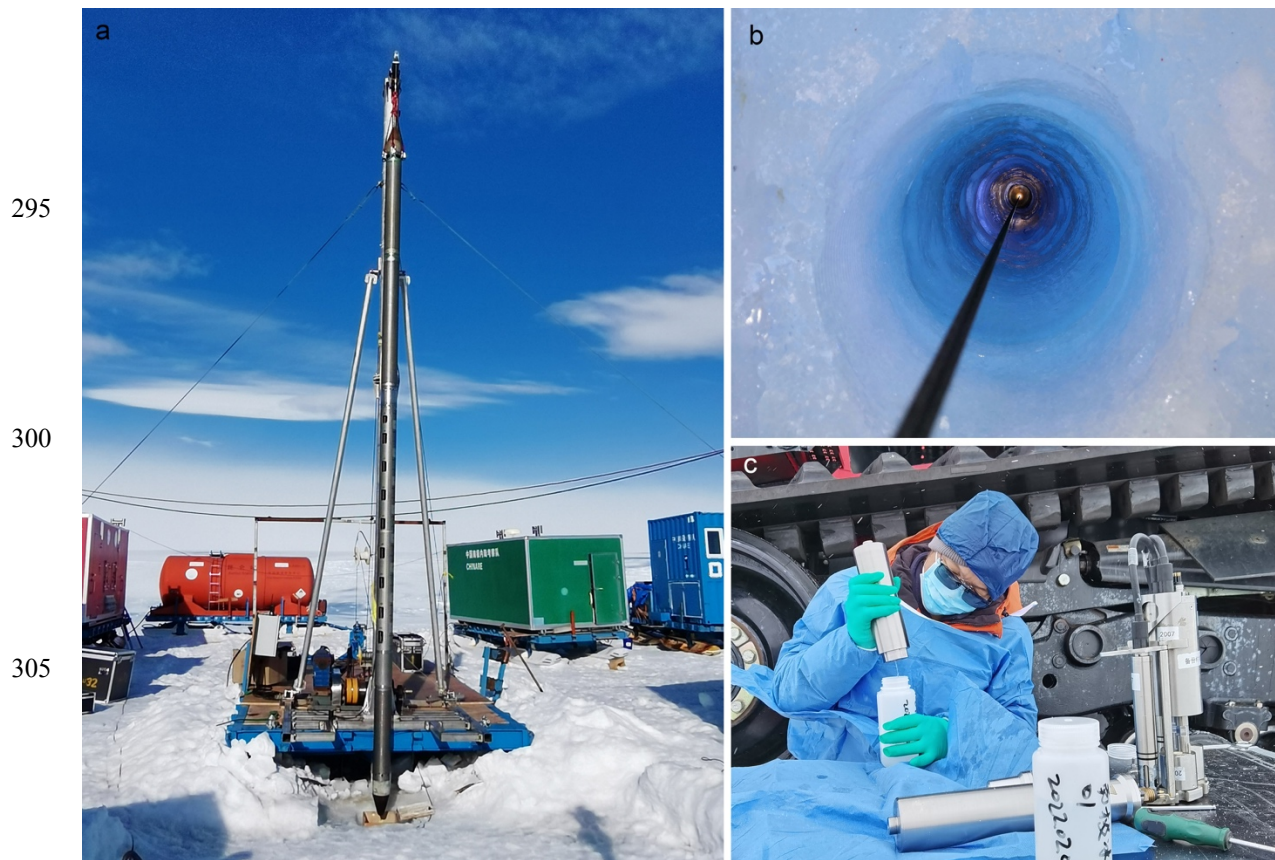



Figure 3: RECAS field tests in Antarctica near Zhongshan Station, January 2022: (a) RECAS sonde (in the foreground) is ready for deployment; (b) Sonde on the way to the base of the ice sheet: because of the surface crevassing, meltwater drained from the borehole and down to the depth of approximately 11 m it remained dry; (c) Sample of basal ice water is poured from sterile pressurized bottles.