

# Three Hot Water Drilling Systems at Nebraska



Antarctic Science Management Office

## Hot Water Drilling Operations Group

*engineering enabling science*

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### (2) Roving Hot-water Drill, 1000 m-deep, 10-60 cm-diameter holes



1000 m-long, 0.75"-diameter hose;  
24 gallons/minute flow rate @ 90°C

### (3) Shot-Hole Hot-water Drill, 30-60 m-deep, 6-10 cm-diameter holes



### (1) WISSARD / SALSA Drill – CHWDS

Clean-access Hot Water Drilling System

### (2) ROVING Hot-water Drill

Upgradable to Clean-access

### (3) Shot-Hole Drill

Shallow for seismic survey

(1)

### WISSARD/SALSA Clean-access Hot-Water Drill



>1500 m-long, 4 cm hose  
10 to >100 cm-diameter holes  
Upgradable to 2,000 to 2,500 m

72 gallons/minute flow rate  
water temp. at 90°C



A team of drillers & engineers with multiple decades of experience in Antarctic Hot Water Drilling for USAP:

**IceCube** Project at South Pole

**ANDRILL** - Coulman High Project Site Survey

**WISSARD** Project:

Subglacial Lake Whillans & WAIS Ice Streams

Ross Ice Shelf Grounding Zone

**SALSA** Project:

Subglacial Lake Mercer





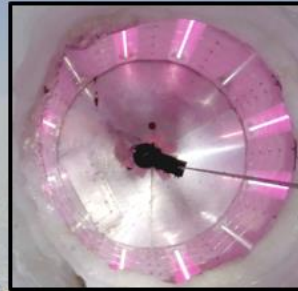
# Three Hot Water Drilling Systems at Nebraska



Drilling and Science Operations  
Subglacial Lake Mercer 2018-19



WISSARD/SALSA HWD system



UV light collar



## Clean Access Hot Water Drill System profile

Main Hole



Filtration + UV Cleaning  
return flow

Heating + Pressure  
input flow

pump  
Rodwell

Hot Water  
drilling &  
reaming

Lake Bottom  
Mercer Subglacial Lake



water flow direction

water flow direction

Subglacial Lake Mercer  
water cavity

Clump Weight

tether

SCINI

sediments at lake bottom



deep-SCINI ROV



clump weight



deep-SCINI ROV

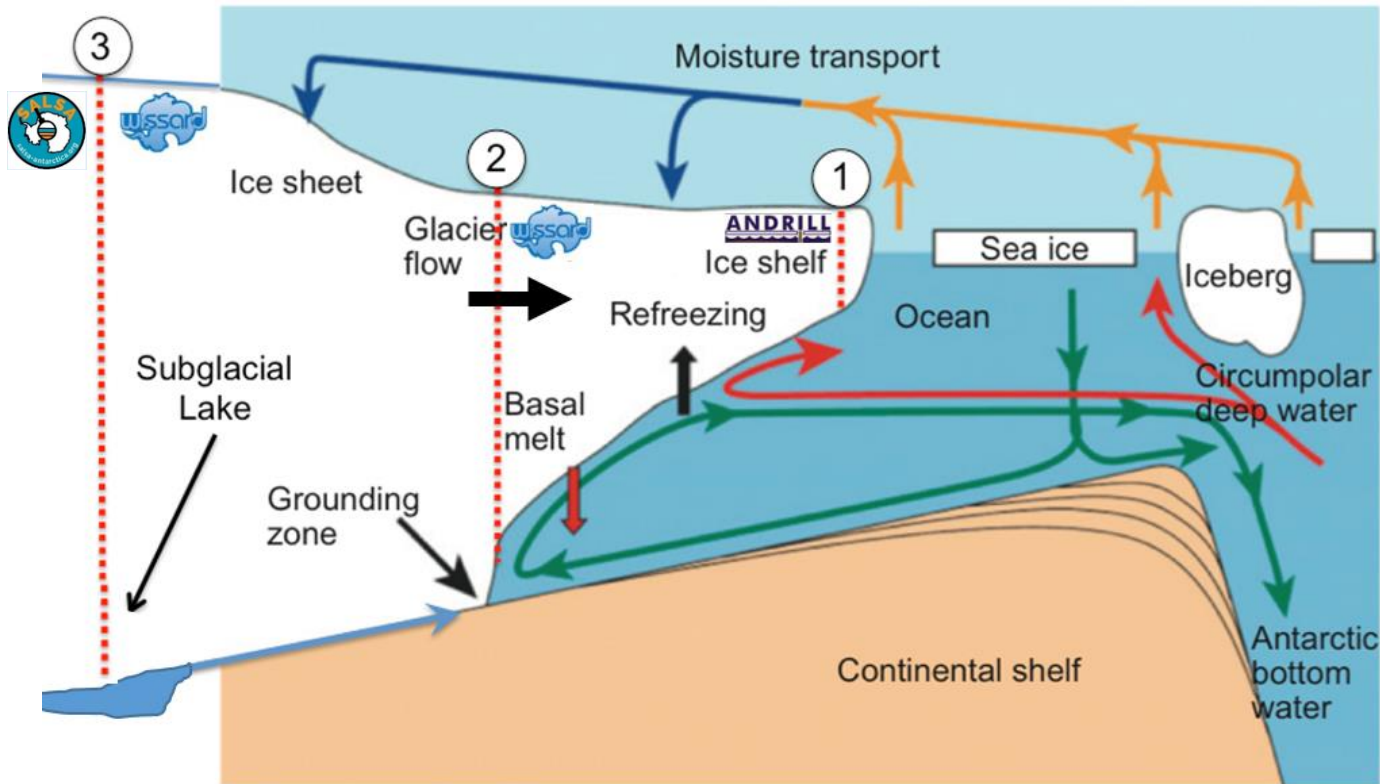


## Three Hot Water Drilling Systems at Nebraska



- (1) Sub-ice shelf access
- (2) Grounding Zone access
- (3) Subglacial Lake access

### Schematic Representation of Fluid Circulation Under an Ice Shelf / Ice Sheet



Modified from Holland, 2013. *Ocean Circulation and Climate*, Vol. 103: Chapter 16 - The Marine Cryosphere, p. 413-442;  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-391851-2.00016-7>

**Roving Hot-water Drill,  
1000 m-deep, 10-60 cm-diameter holes**



1000 m-long, 0.75"-diameter hose;  
24 gallons/minute flow rate @ 90°C

## The 'Roving' Hot Water Drill is:

- a scalable drill, w/modular components
- upgradable to a clean access system
- transportable - Twin Otter or Bassler
- requires a drill crew of 3 to 4 drillers
- field tested with success

**Contact for more info:**

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**SUBGLACIAL COMMUNITY****Subglacial Access  
Science Planning  
Workshop**

March 29-30, 2019  
Herndon, Virginia

**White Paper:**

**Assessment of East Antarctic Ice Sheet sensitivity to warming and its potential for contributions to sea level rise**

**Targets:**

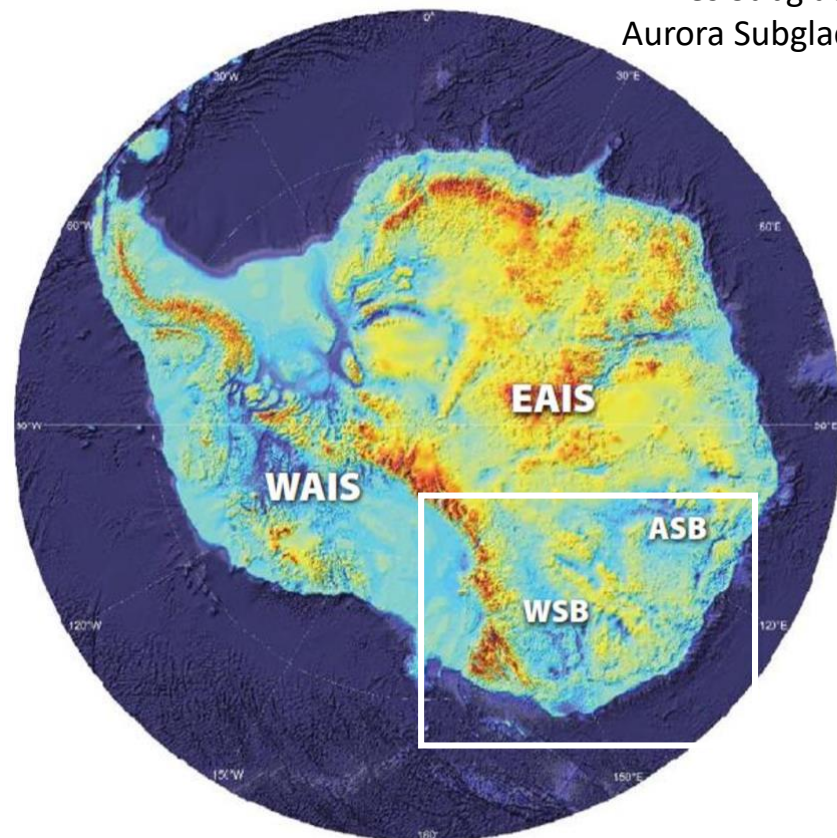
Subglacial sedimentary basins  
stratigraphic drilling  
Crystalline bedrock highs  
spot coring  
Wilkes Subglacial Basin  
Aurora Subglacial Basin

**Aims:**

Pliocene EAIS history  
Sensitivity to Pliocene warming  
Exposure history  
Crustal evolution  
Geothermal flux survey

**Drilling systems:**

RAID  
WISSARD/SALSA  
Roving Drill  
others...



Bed Elevation (meters above and below sea level)

2,800+  
2,000  
1,000  
0  
-1,000  
-2,000  
<-2,800

Figure 1. Bedmap2 image showing bedrock topography and highlighting regions of Antarctica where bedrock is below sea level (cool colors). Ice sheets covering bedrock include the East Antarctic Ice Sheet (EAIS) and West Antarctic Ice Sheet (WAIS); major subglacial basins in East Antarctica include Wilkes Subglacial Basin (WSB) and Aurora Subglacial Basin (ASB). From Escutia et al. (2019), after Fretwell et al. (2013).

**White Paper:**

Allie Balter, Lucas H Beem, John W Goodge, Sean Gulick, Chloe Gustafson, David Harwood, Jennifer Lamp, Amy Leventer, Amelia Schevenell, Matthew R Siegfried, Perry Spector, John Stone, Slawek Tulaczky, Sophie Warny, Paul Winberry, Dale Winebrenner, Duncan Young (2019) White Paper: Assessment of East Antarctic Ice Sheet sensitivity to warming and its potential for contributions to sea level rise. *Ice Drilling Program Subglacial Access Working Group Science Planning Workshop, March 29-30, 2019, Herndon, Virginia, USA*, 1-18.

**Approach:**

Penetration into subglacial targets where water is present will require clean-access approach, which is available with the WISSARD system (presently at 1500 m, but upgradable to 2500 m depth capability) or Roving Drill (1000 m depth capability). Clean-access capability could be incorporated into the next iteration of a RAID Drill. Technological advances in coring should be explored to allow for improved recovery of basal sediment-rich ice, for examination of those sediments, but also as a means of clearing debris from the bottom of a drill hole, and for the recovery of a sequence of sediment cores (i.e., 10s to 100s of meters). A systematic regimen of filter replacement of hot-water drilling systems would allow for recovery and sampling of englacial and basal sediment debris, including soft sediment clasts that may contain marine microfossils of use in dating past marine incursions. The potential to use water from a hot-water drill to drive an electrical generator at the bottom of a borehole to power a drilling system to recover ice or sediment cores could be explored.

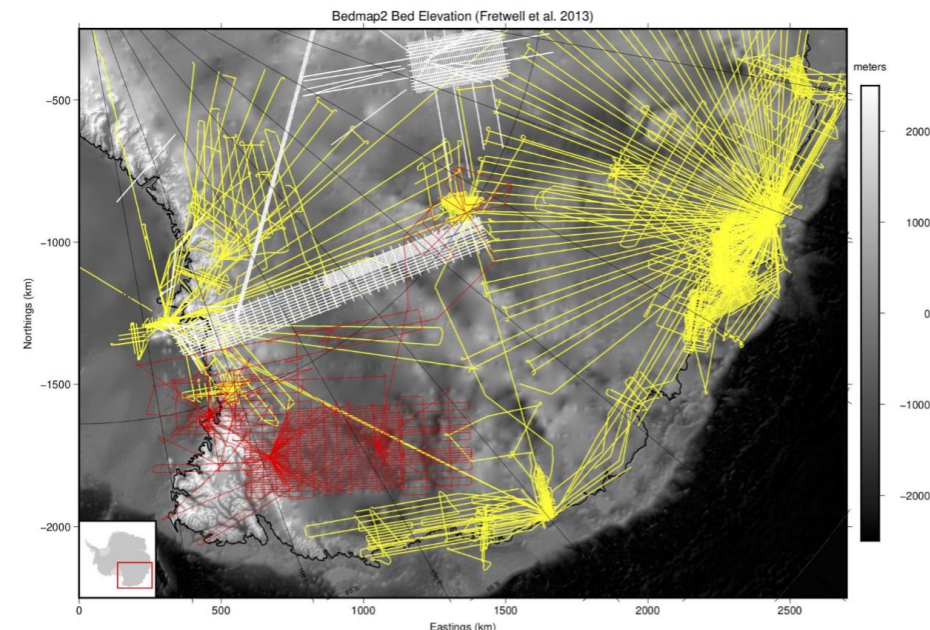


Figure 4: Existing aerogeophysical coverage of Wilkes and Aurora subglacial basins (SOAR in white, ISODYN-WISE in red, and ICECAP in yellow) over Bedmap2 (Fretwell et al., 2013). While some regions of the WSB have excellent coverage, significant gaps remain along the length of the WSB. Much of the ASB has been surveyed at low spatial resolution, with varying radiometric quality.