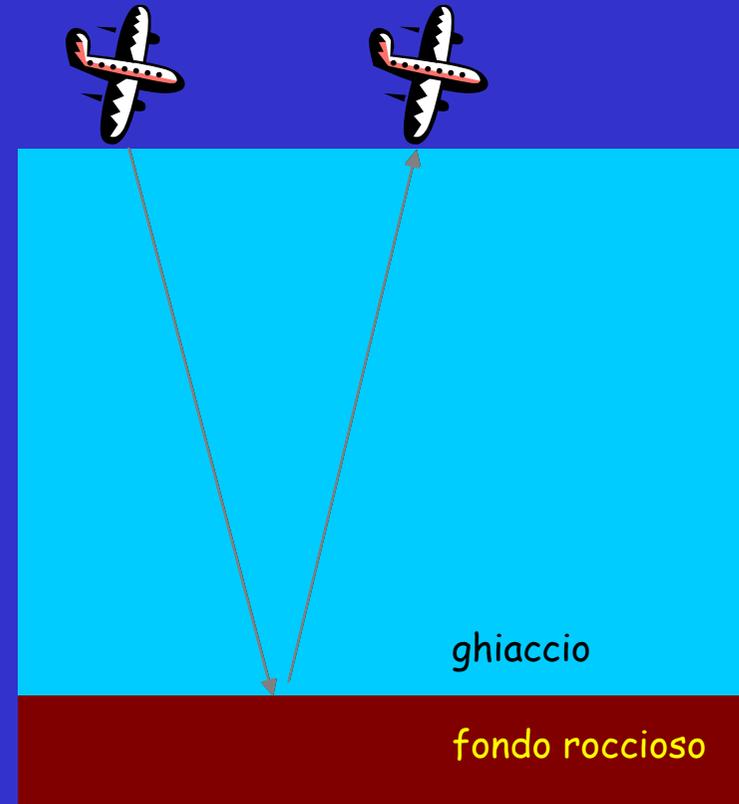


Il radar: principi fisici

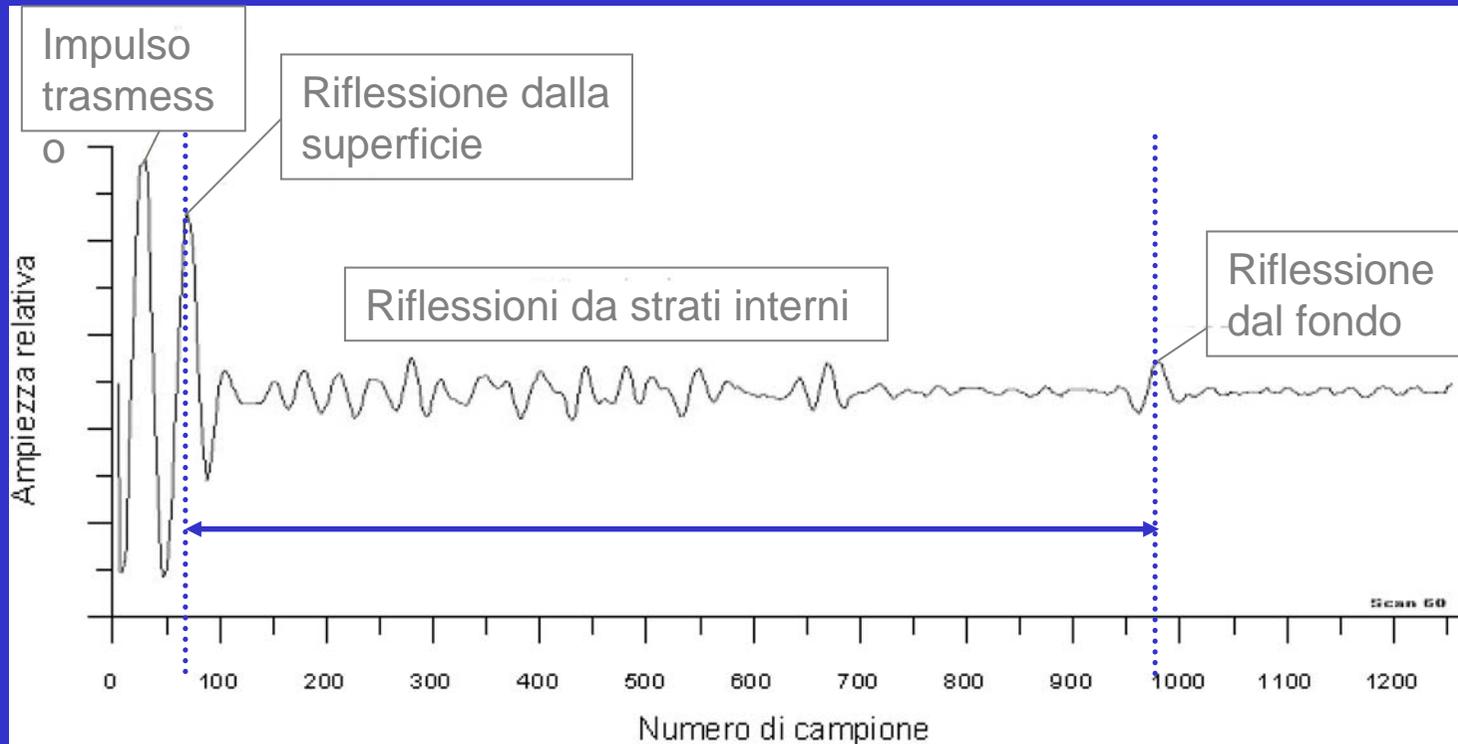


1. Un impulso elettromagnetico di frequenza appropriata viene trasmesso da una antenna



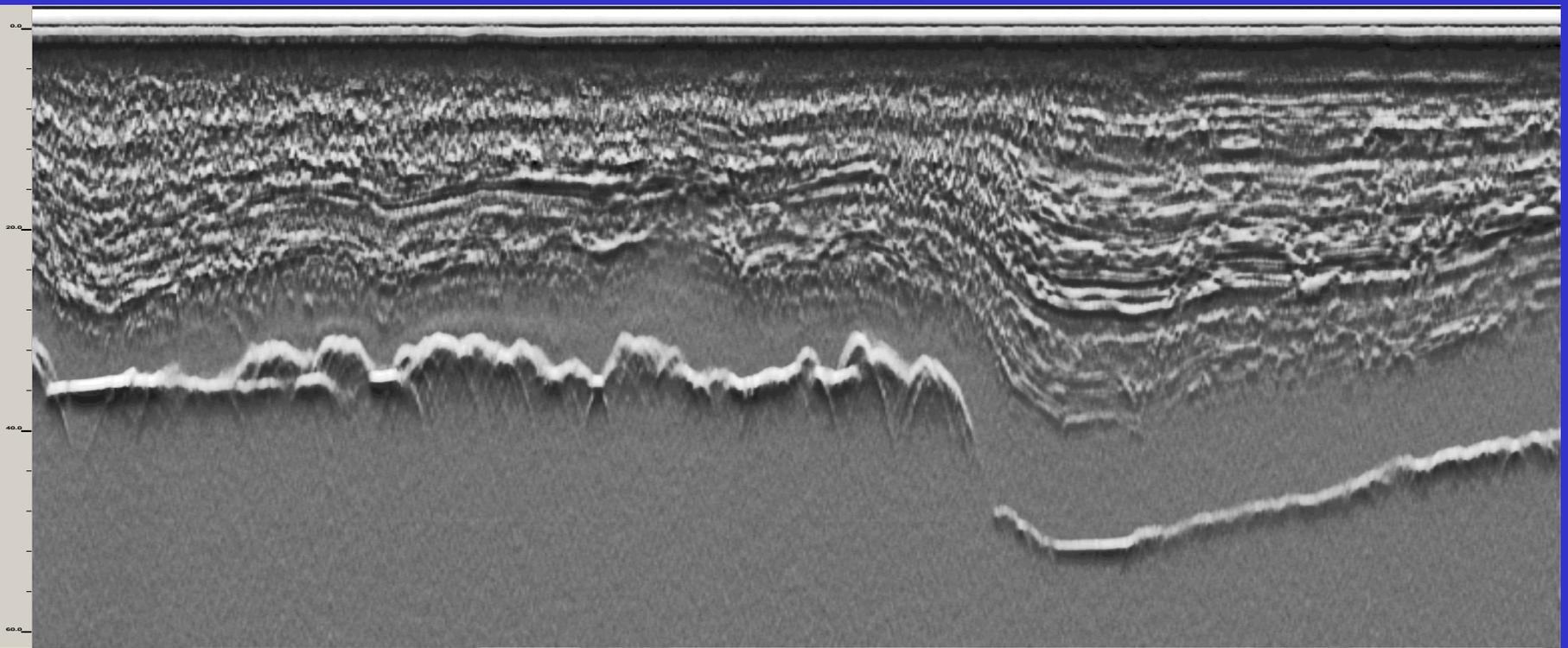
2. Tale impulso penetra nel ghiaccio fino alla base della calotta e riflesso verso la superficie, dove viene ricevuto da una seconda antenna

Il radar: dati

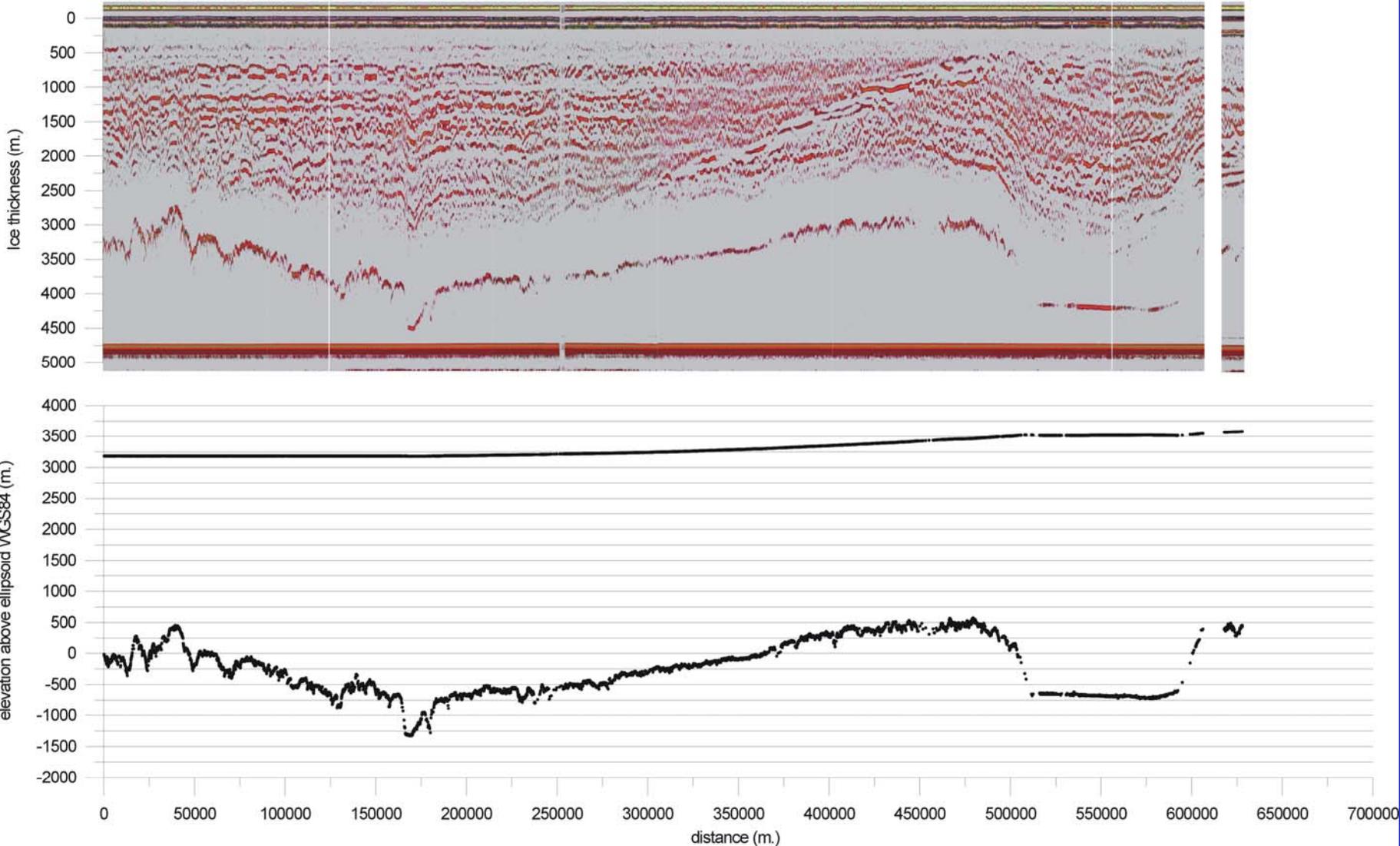


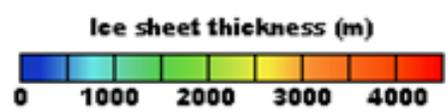
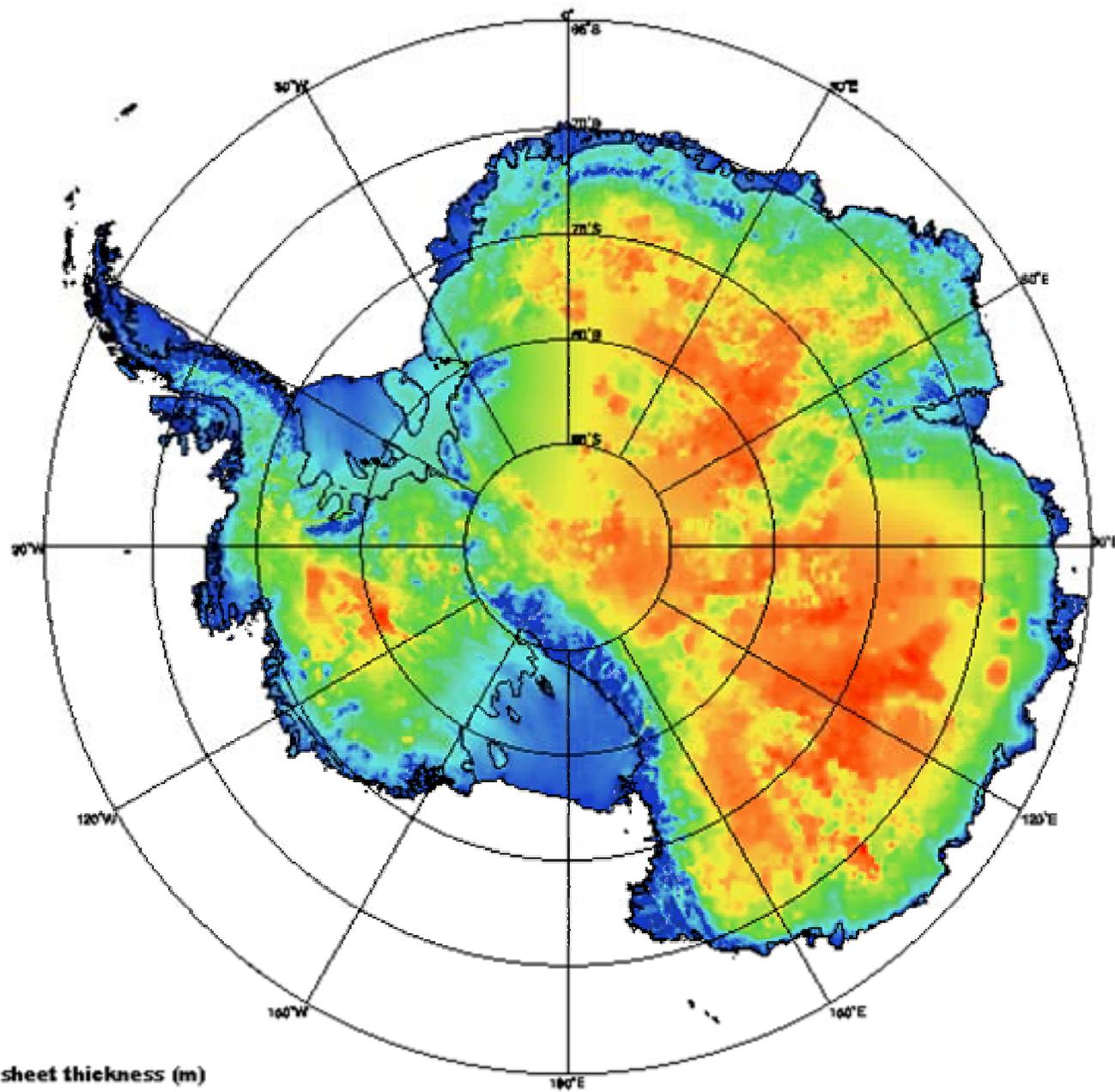
Nota la velocità di propagazione dell'onda nel ghiaccio, calcolando il tempo intercorso tra la riflessione dalla superficie e quella dal fondo, è possibile risalire allo spessore della calotta

Velocità assunta costante e pari a $168 \text{ m } \mu\text{s}^{-1}$ (Bogorodsky, Glen Paren)

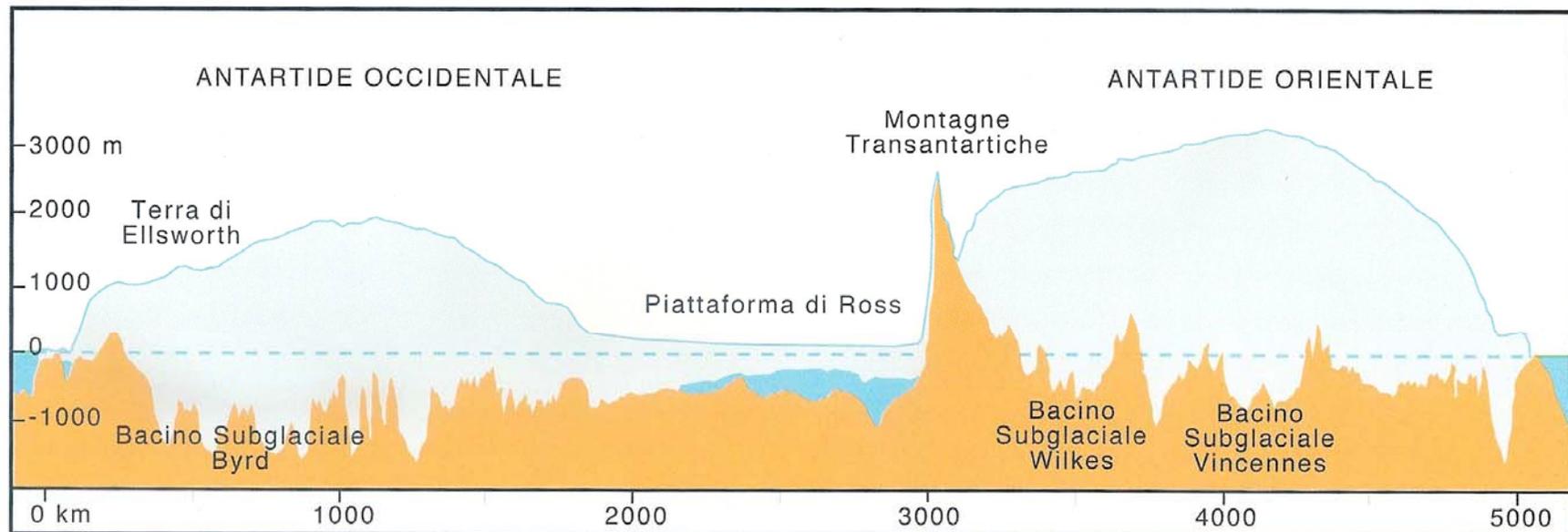


Transect DC-26-20-25

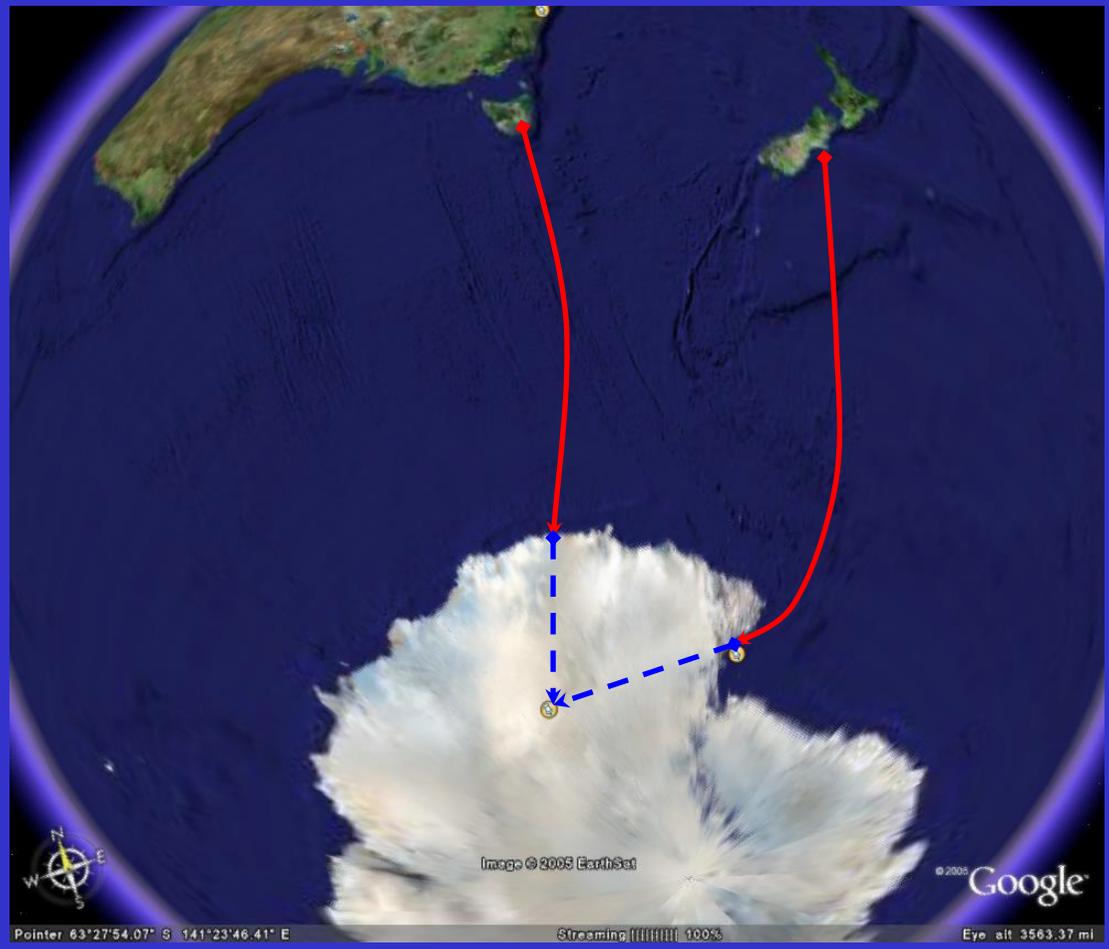


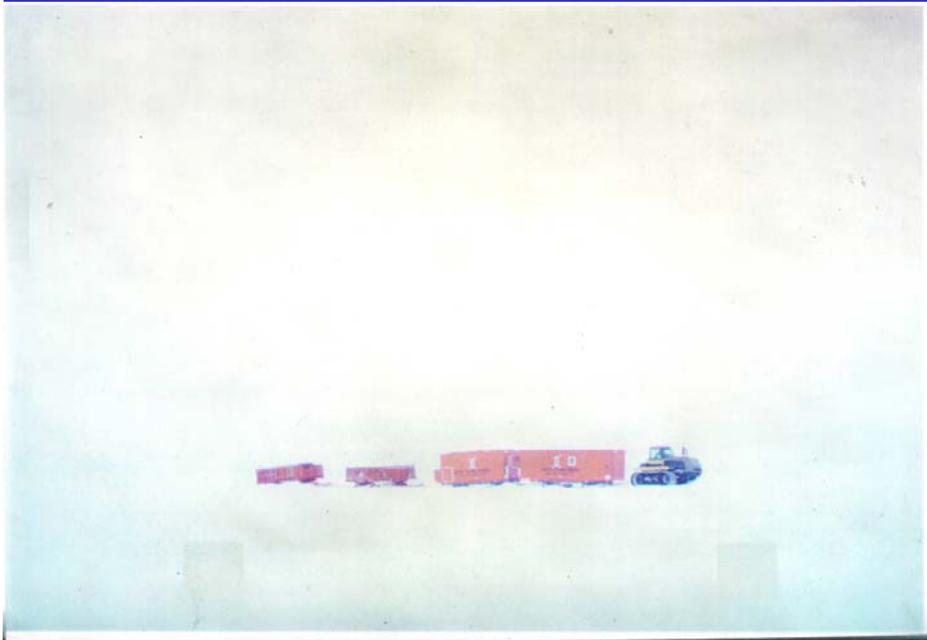


Sezione attraverso la calotta antartica.













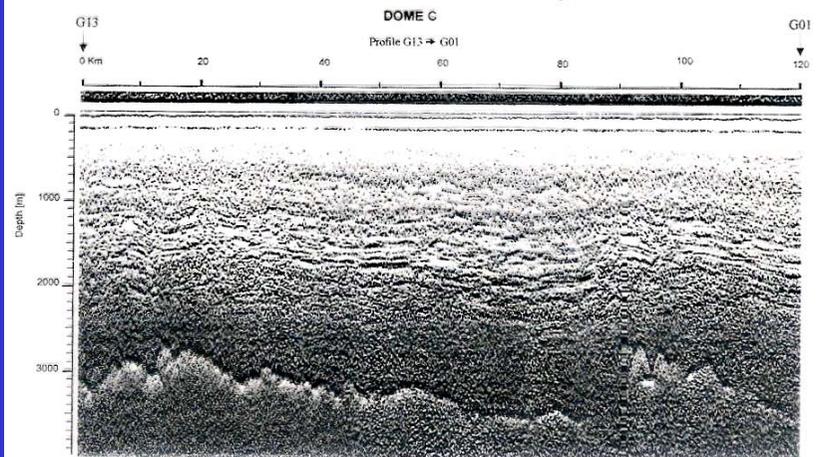
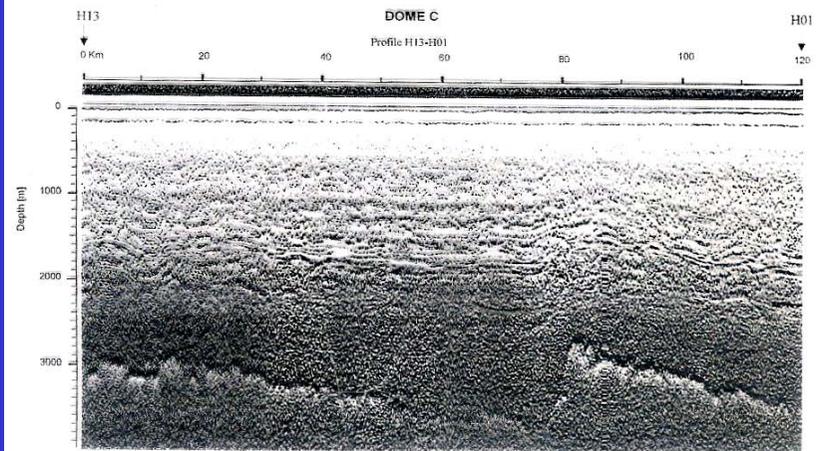
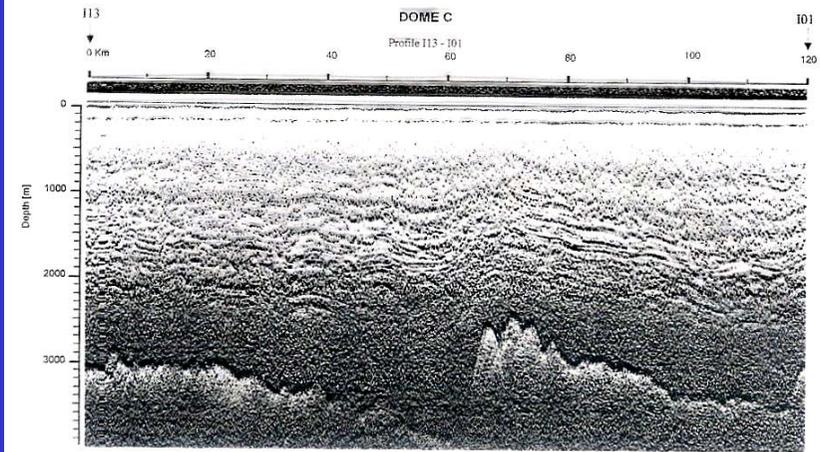


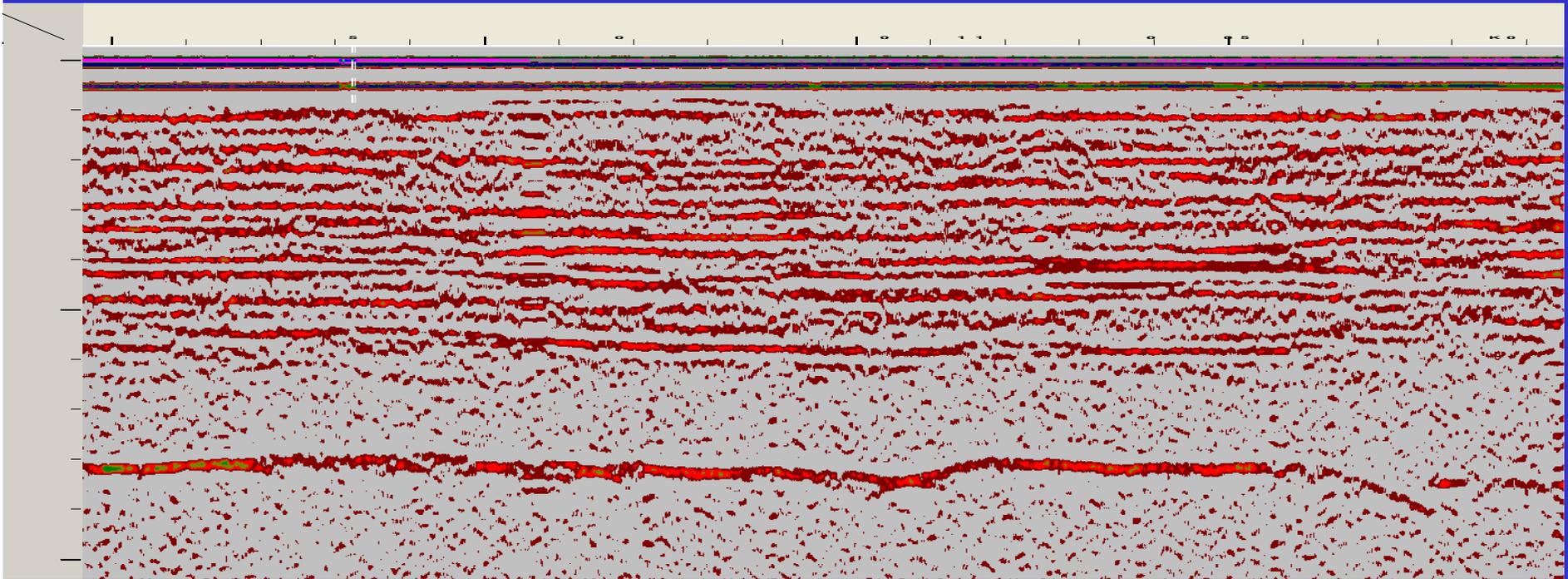


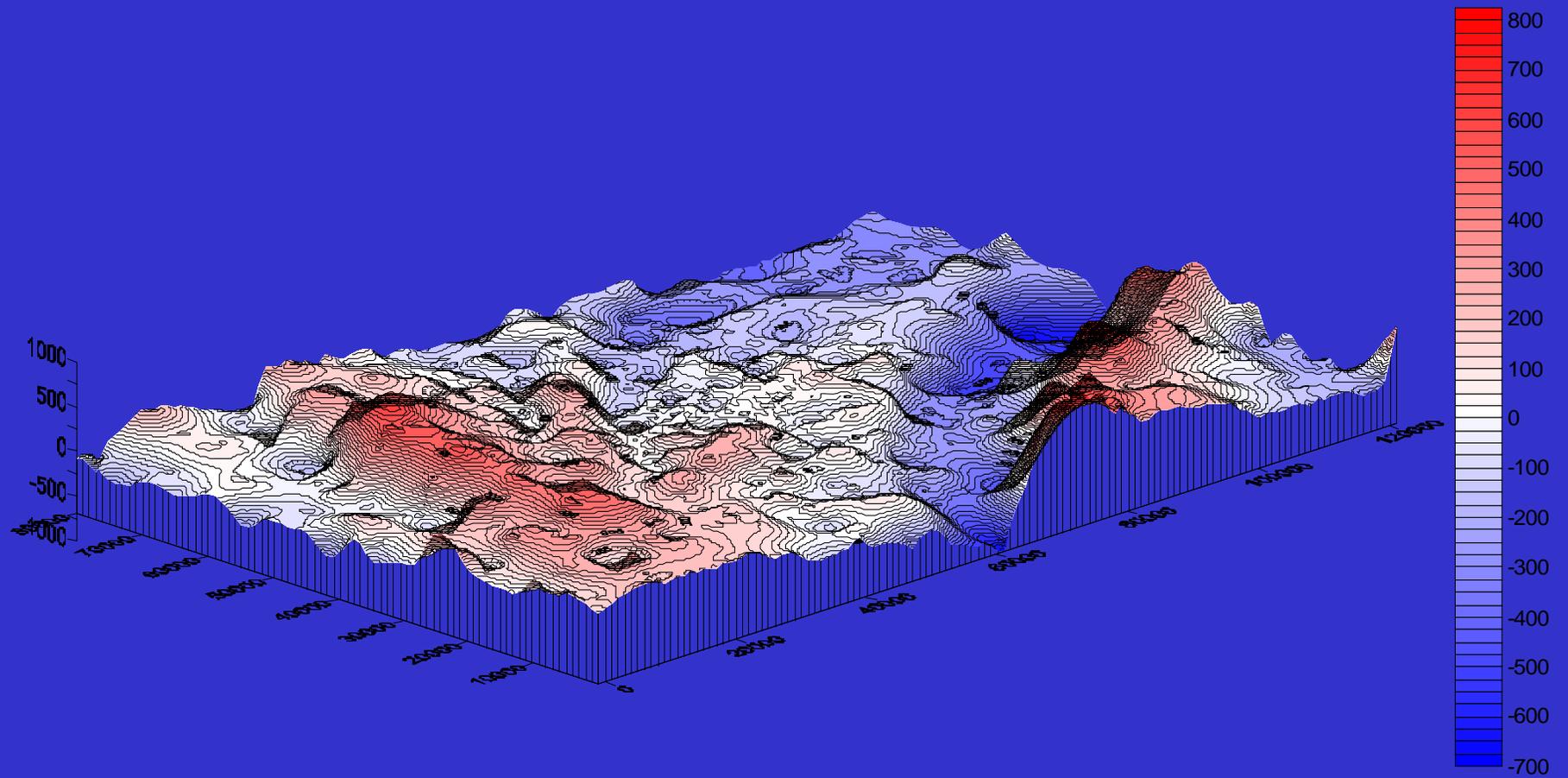












DOME C

DOME C - Bedrock and Surface topography

Vertices coordinates				
UTM (Km)		ϕ	λ	
Easting	Northing			
★	578.919	1689.055	74°52'13.3" S	125°42'34.9" E
☆	514.280	1604.012	75°38'53.4" S	123°30'58.0" E
⊕	441.446	1644.380	75°16'40.0" S	120°56'07.8" E
⊗	515.430	1736.224	74°27'47.3" S	123°30'57.9" E

