

Evidence for Recent Interstellar ^{60}Fe on Earth

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Over the last 20 years the long-lived radionuclide ^{60}Fe with a half-life of 2.6 Myr was shown to be an expedient astrophysical tracer to detect freshly synthesized stardust on Earth.

The unprecedented sensitivity of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry for ^{60}Fe at The Australian National University (ANU) and Technical University of Munich (TUM) allowed us to detect minute amounts of ^{60}Fe in deep-sea crusts, nodules, sediments and on the Moon [1-5]. These signals, around 2-3 Myr and 6.5-9 Myr before present, were interpreted as a signature from nearby Supernovae which synthesized and ejected ^{60}Fe into the local interstellar medium.

Triggered by these findings, ANU and TUM independently analyzed recent surface material for ^{60}Fe , deep-sea sediments and for the first time Antarctic snow, respectively [6, 7].

We find in both terrestrial archives corresponding amounts of recent ^{60}Fe .

We will present these discoveries, evaluate the origin of this recent influx and bring it into line with previously reported ancient ^{60}Fe findings.

[1] K. Knie et. al. "Indication for supernova produced ^{60}Fe activity on Earth"
Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (1999) 18.

[2] K. Knie et. al. " ^{60}Fe anomaly in a deep-sea manganese crust and implications for a nearby supernova source"

Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 171103.

[3] P. Ludwig et. al. "Time-resolved 2-million-year-old super-nova activity discovered in Earth's microfossil record",

PNAS 113 (2016) 9232.

[4] A. Wallner et. al. "Recent near-Earth supernovae probed by global deposition of interstellar radioactive ^{60}Fe "

Nature 532 (2016) 69.

[5] L. Fimiani et. al. "Interstellar ^{60}Fe on the surface of the Moon"

Phys. Rev. Lett. 116 (2016) 151104.

[6] D. Koll et. al. "Interstellar ^{60}Fe in Antarctica"

Phys. Rev. Lett., submitted

[7] A. Wallner et al. in preparation