

Tracking Volcano Eruption Dynamics using Remote Sensing: State of the Art



**Thermal Monitoring Systems to Track Eruptive Activity at Stromboli
& The Role of LMV**

Stromboli



Tracking System Dynamics at Stromboli

1. Thermal instrumentation

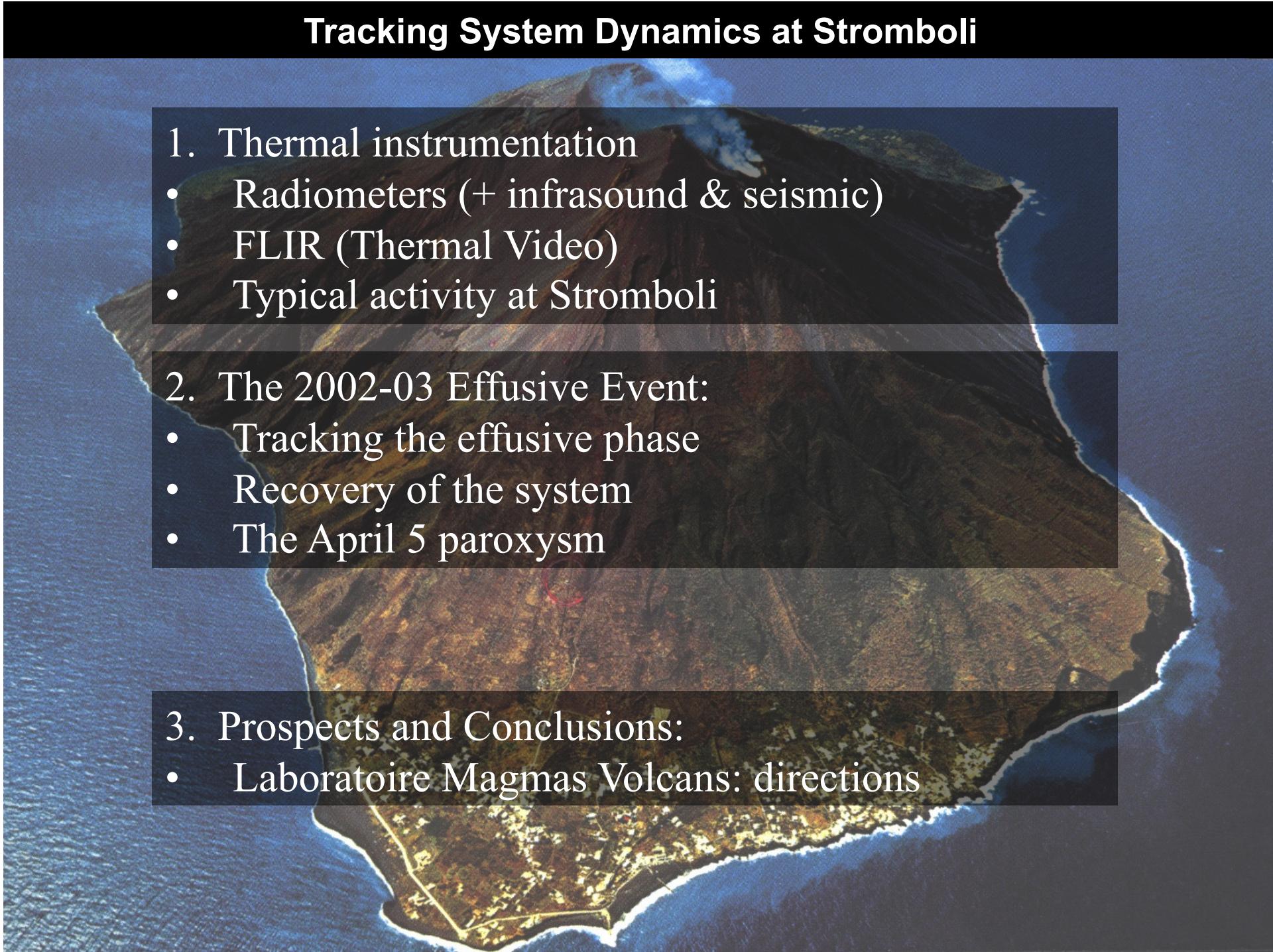
- Radiometers (+ infrasound & seismic)
- FLIR (Thermal Video)
- Typical activity at Stromboli

2. The 2002-03 Effusive Event:

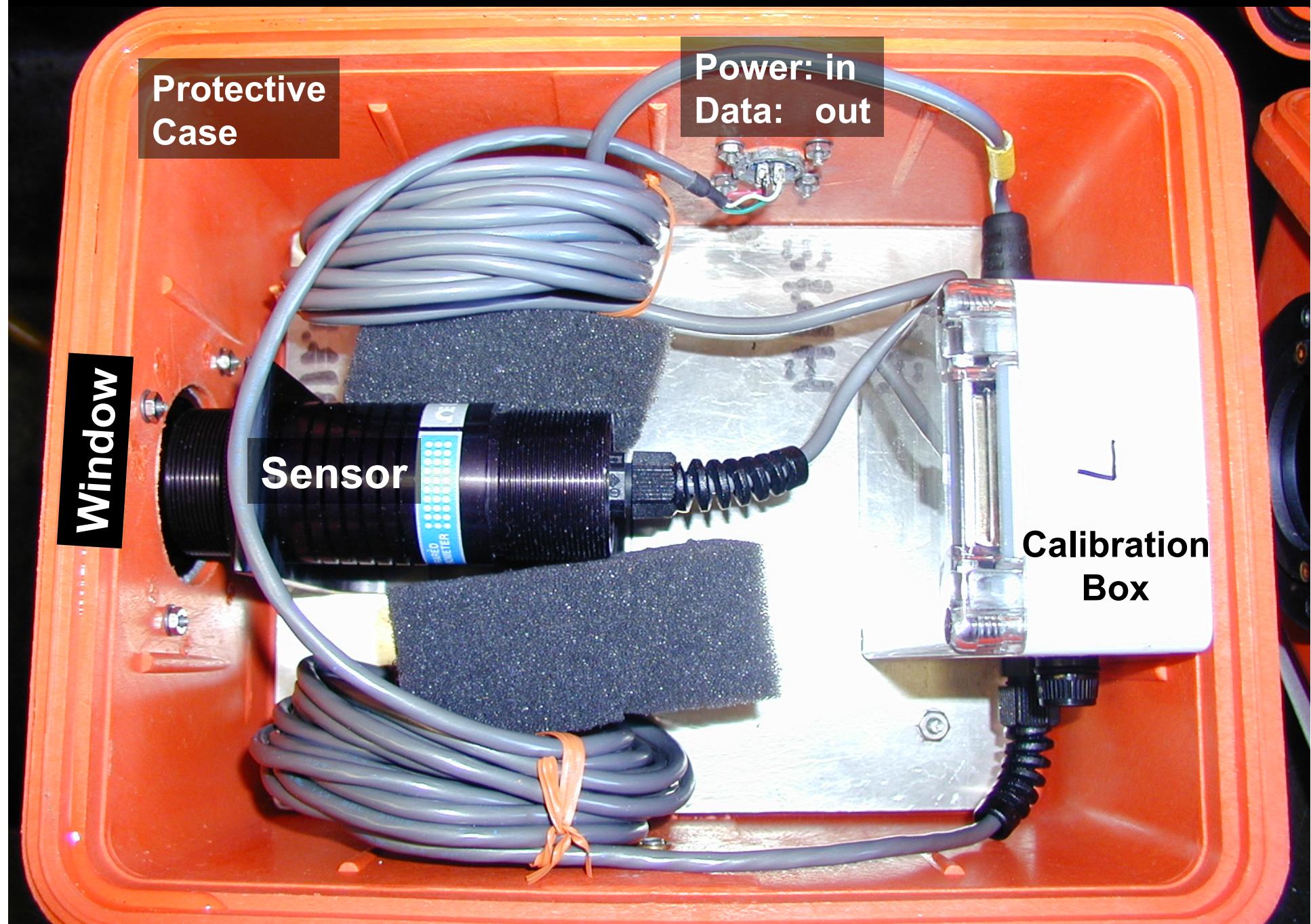
- Tracking the effusive phase
- Recovery of the system
- The April 5 paroxysm

3. Prospects and Conclusions:

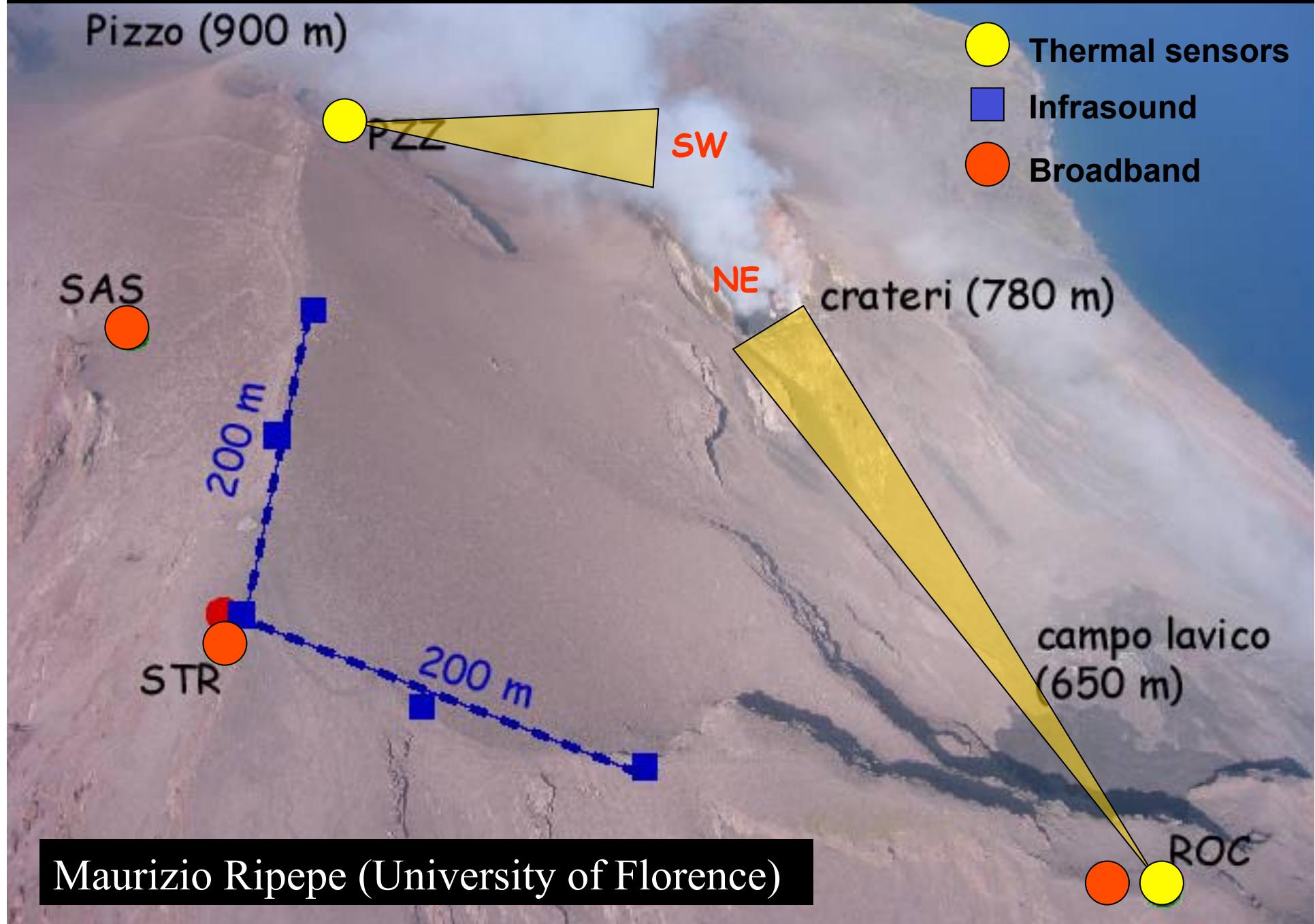
- Laboratoire Magmas Volcans: directions



The DUCK: Armoured Thermal Infrared Thermometer



The Permanent System Configuration: Stromboli



The Forward Looking Infrared Camera (FLIR)



FLIR S40

240 x 320 pixel image

Gain 1: -40 – 120 C

Gain 2: 30 – 500 C

Gain 3: 25 – 1500 C

Sample Rate: 30 Hz

Temporary FLIR Deployment at Stromboli



Typical Strombolian Activity at Stromboli

Persistently active since between 3rd & 7th Century A.D.
(Rosi et al., 2000)

Typically ~13 Strombolian eruptions per hour
(1999 –2004)

Persistent degassing at a rate of ~765 tons of SO₂ per day
65 t/d from explosions

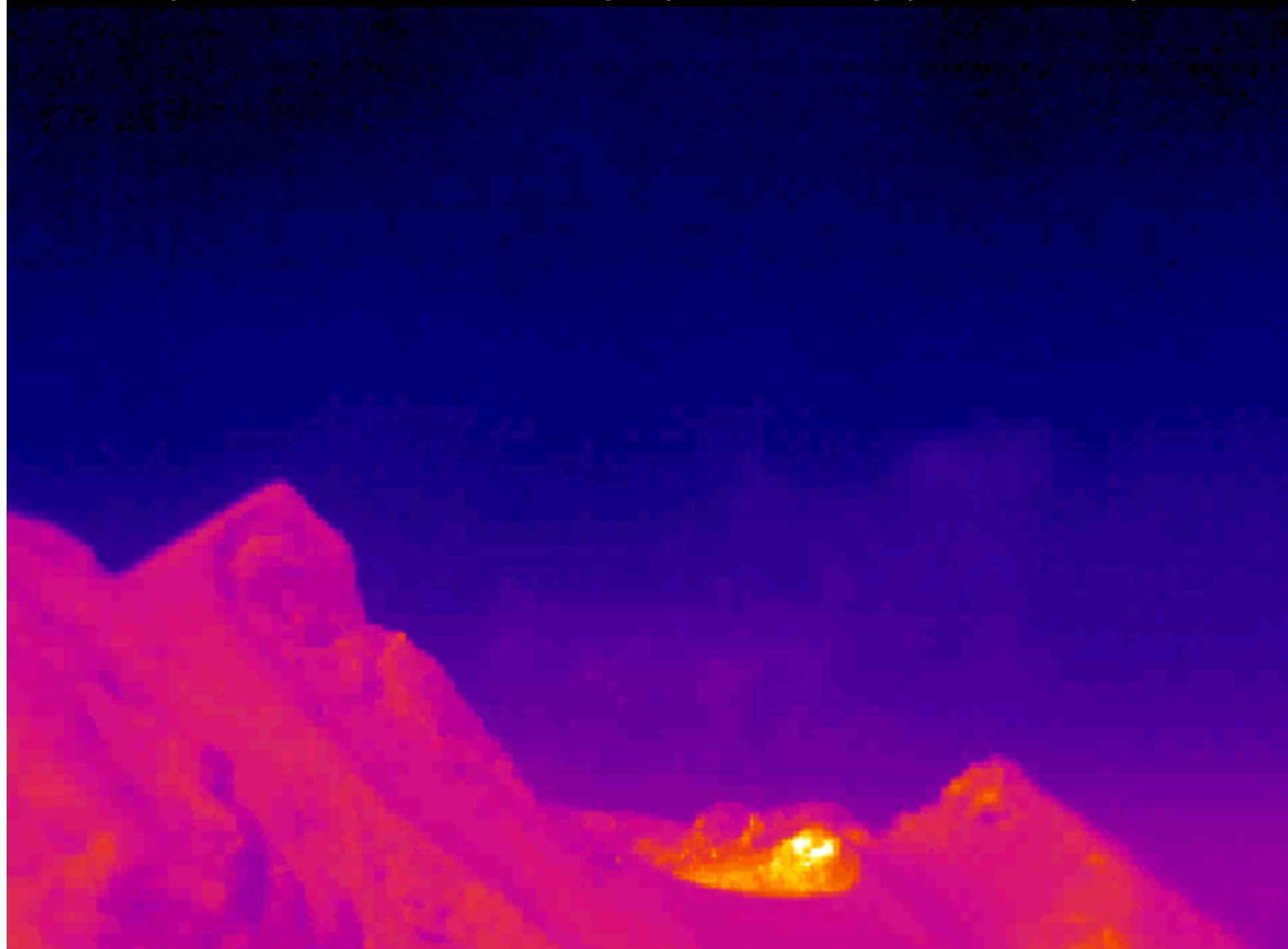
- 700 t/d from persistent degassing + gas puffing

- Effusive events once every ~10 years
(1975, 1985-86, 2002-03 but then another in 2007)
- More energetic explosions: 1-3 times/year
- Major paroxysms every ~100 years
(1930, 2003 but then another in 2007)

Typical Strombolian Activity: Type 1 Activity (Patrick, 2005)



Typical Strombolian Activity: Type 1 Activity (Patrick, 2005)



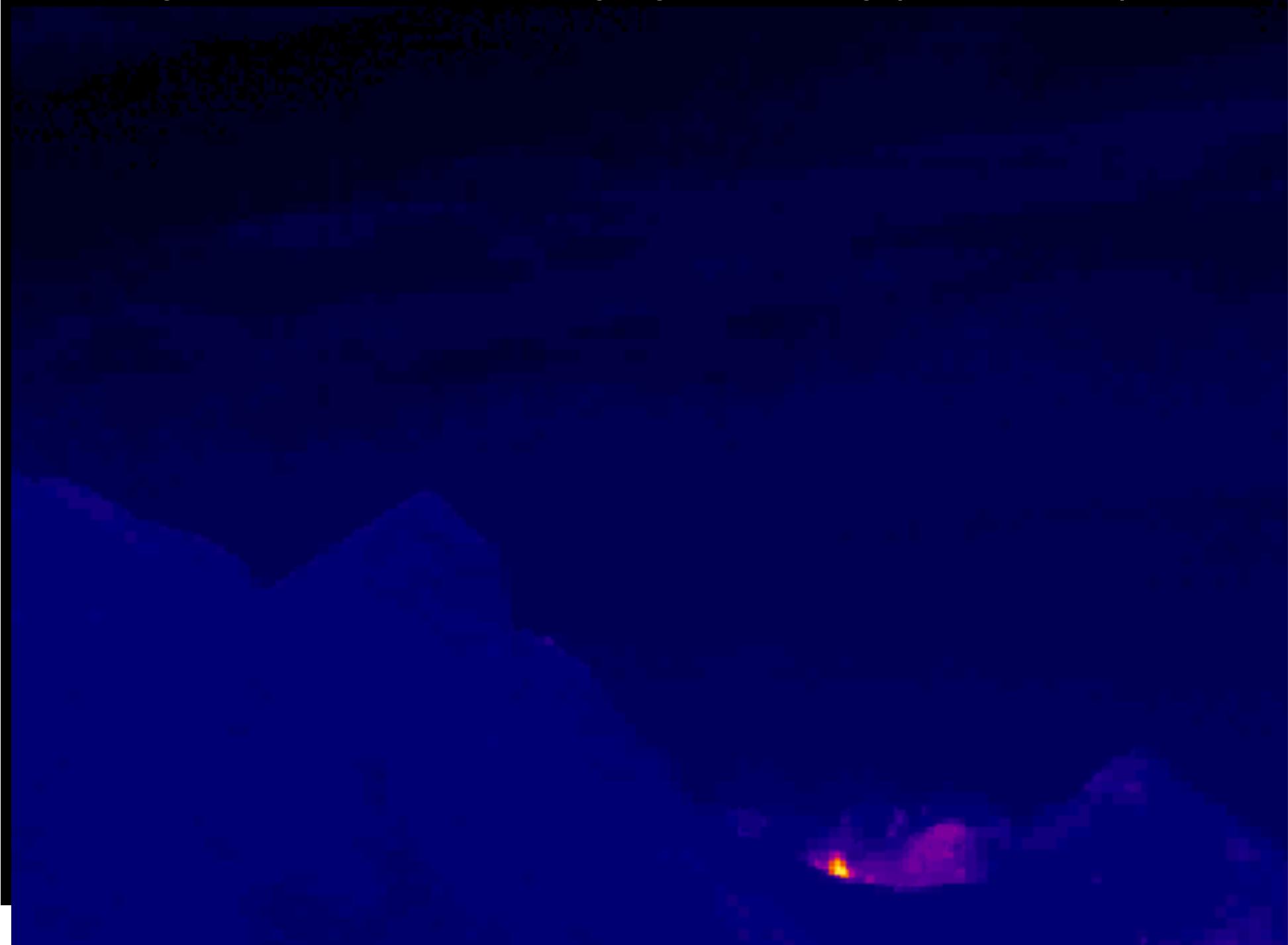
Typical Strombolian Activity: Type 2 Activity (Patrick, 2005)



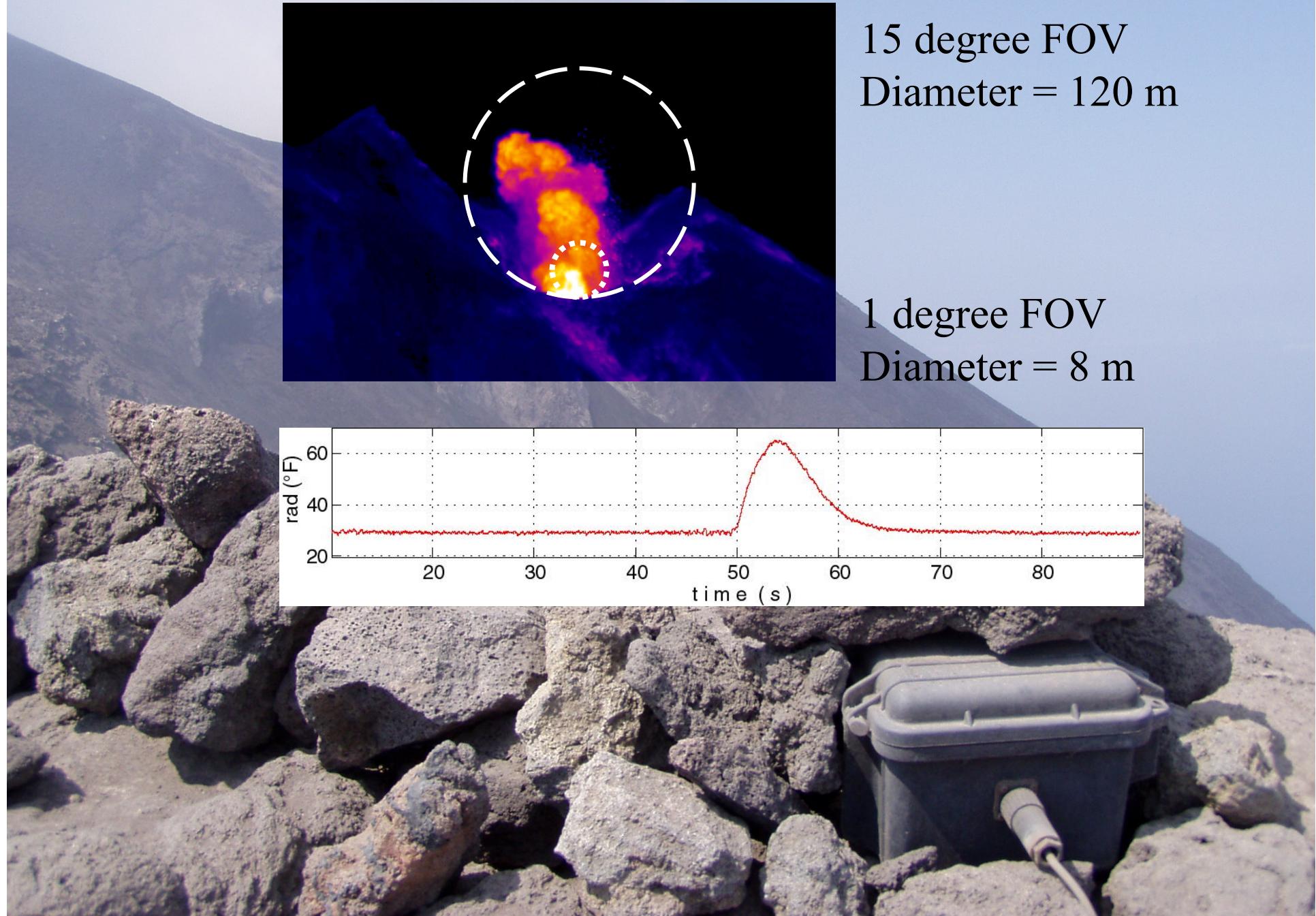
Typical Strombolian Activity: Type 2 Activity (Patrick, 2005)

50

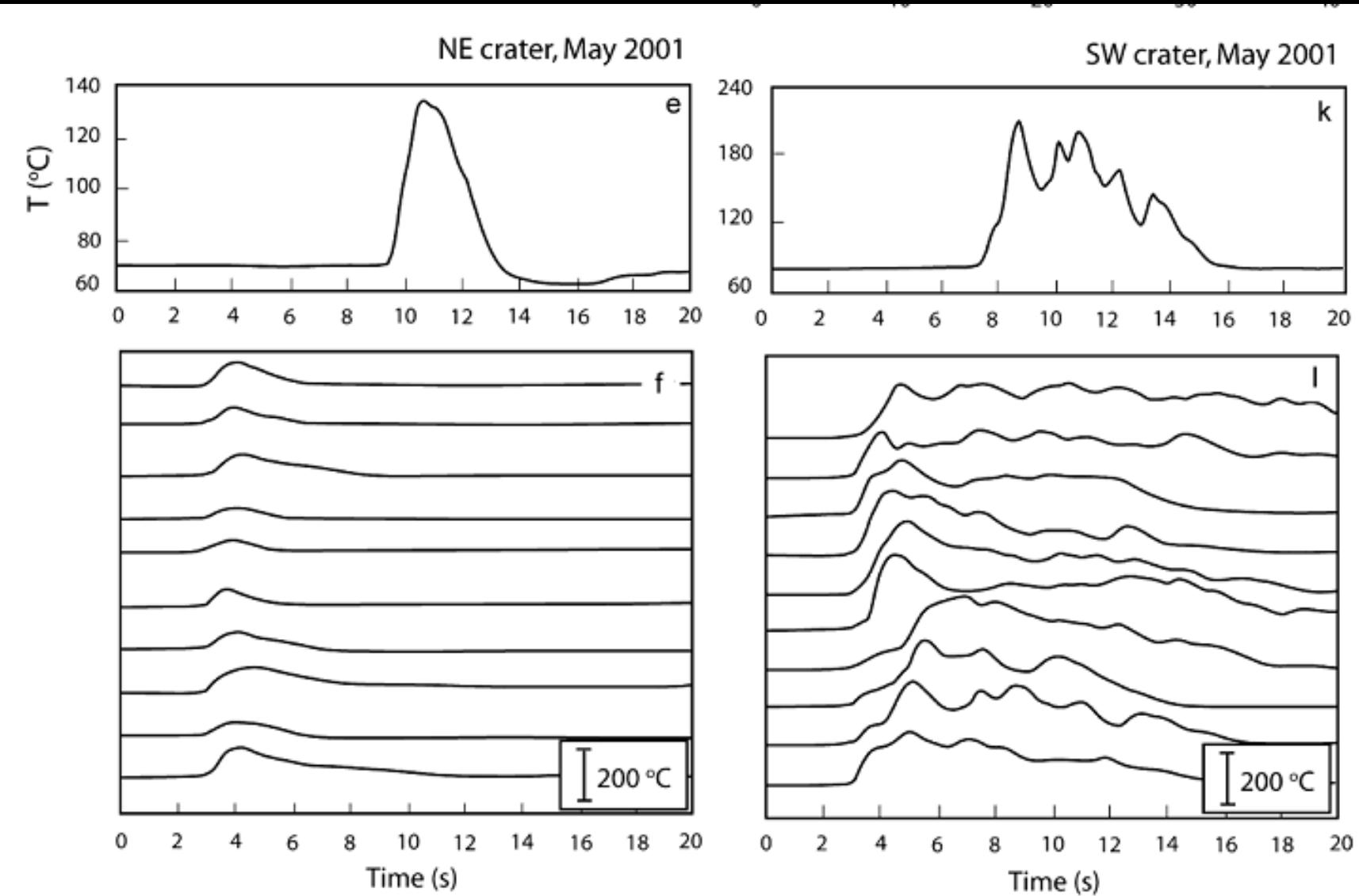
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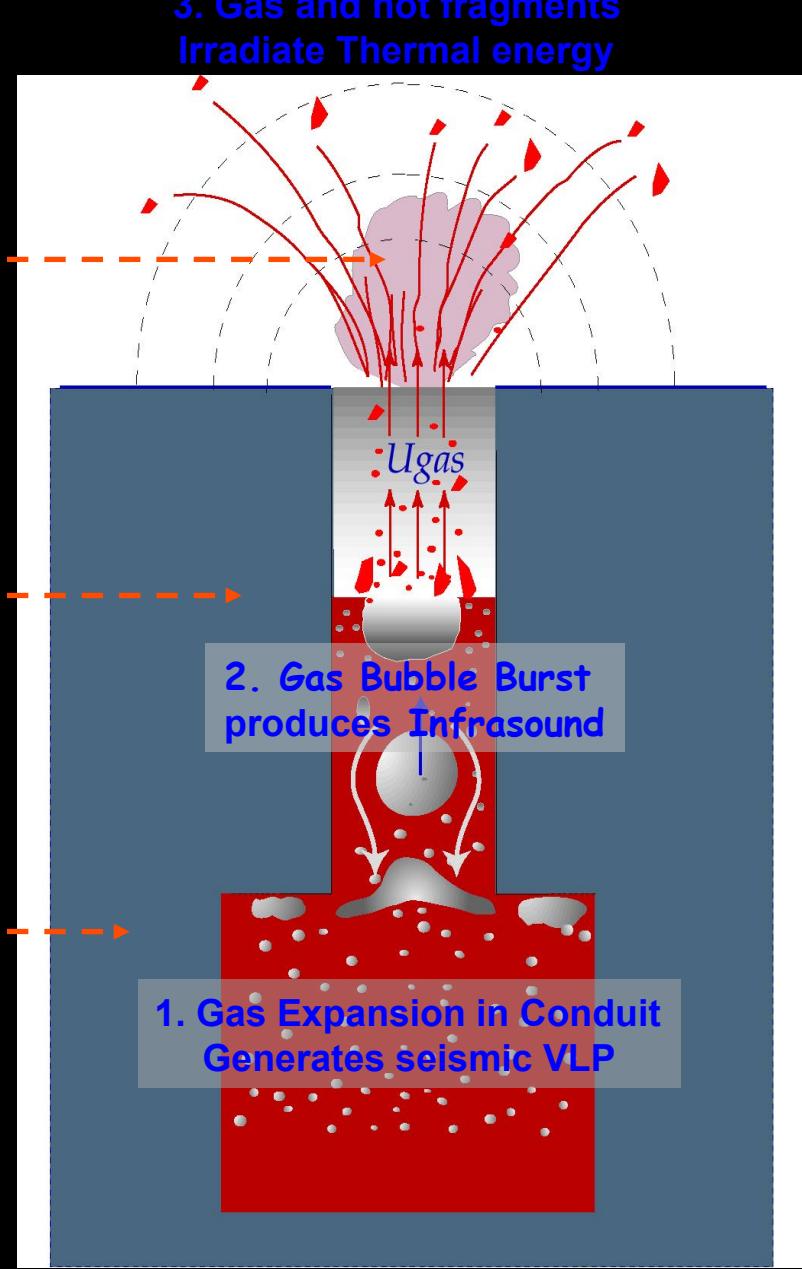
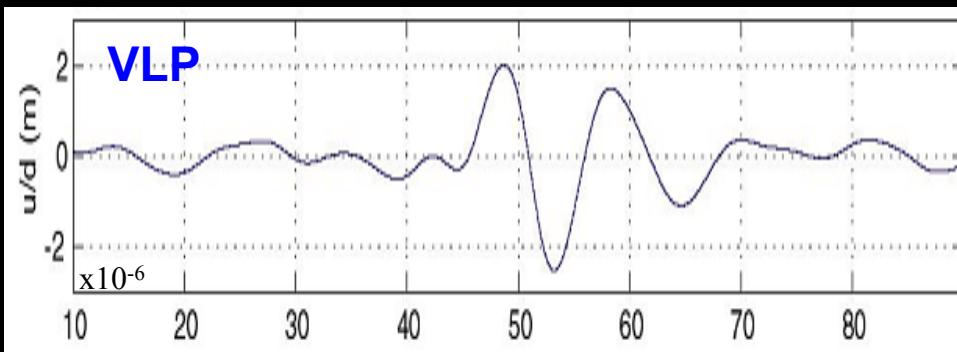
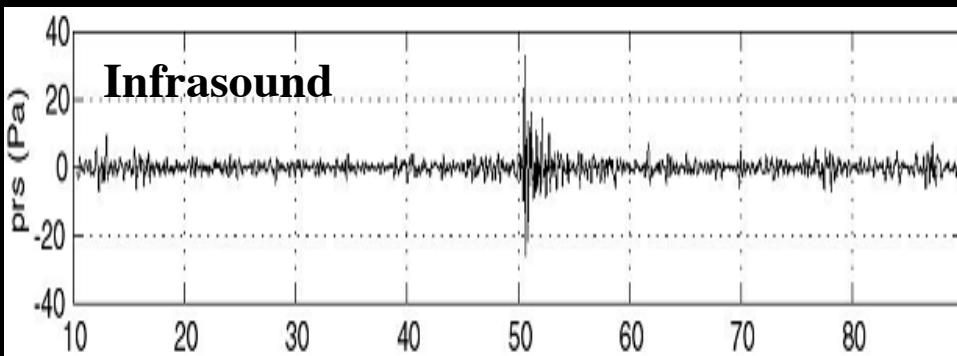
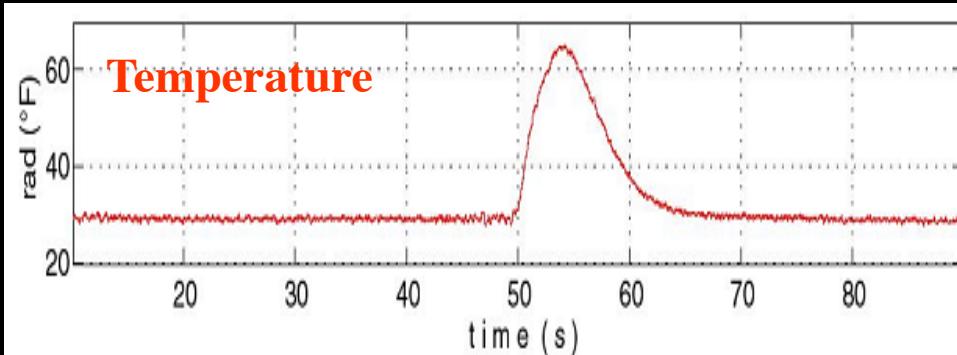
Associated Thermal Signal



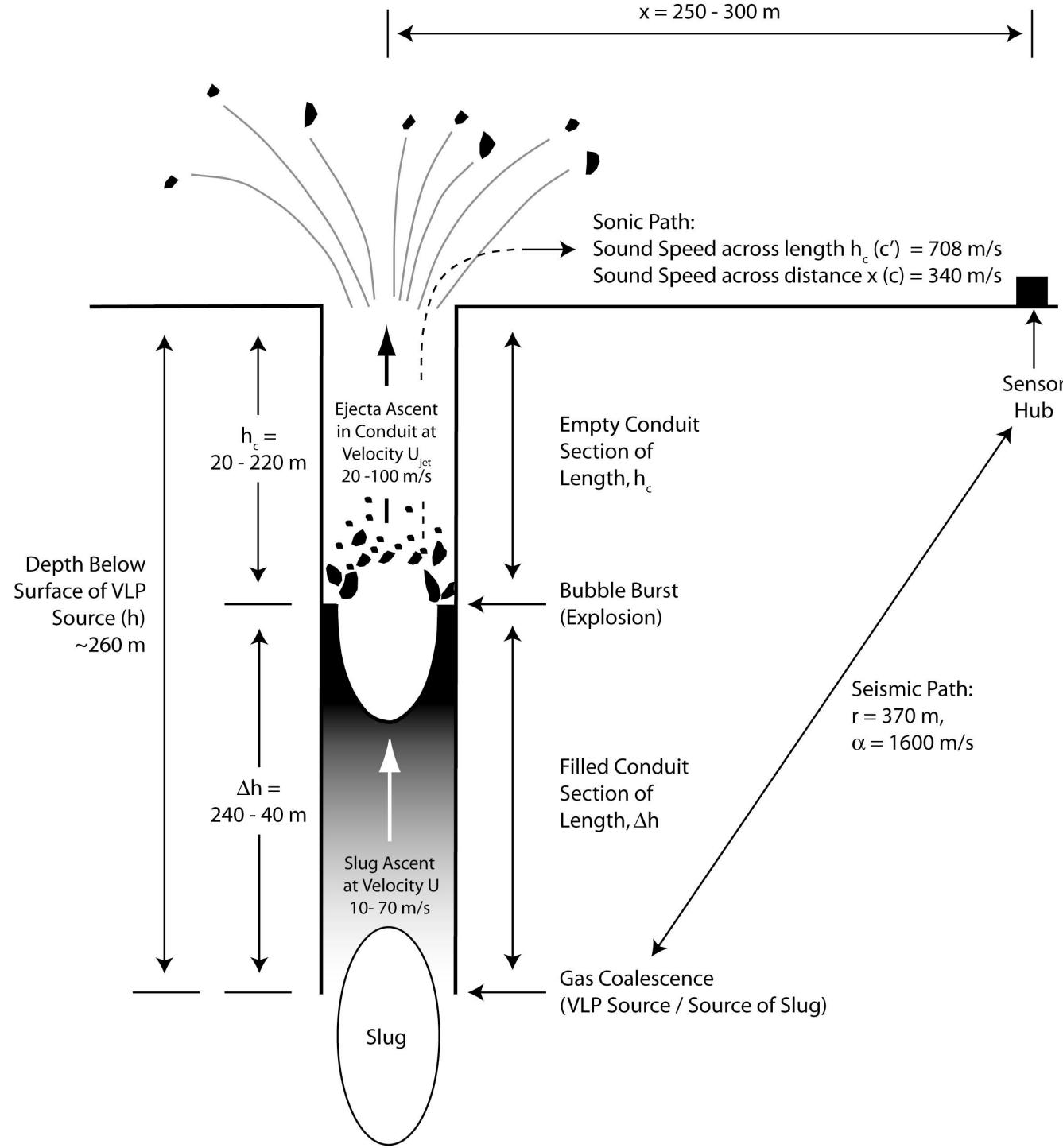
Thermal Waveform Character (NE versus SW Crater)



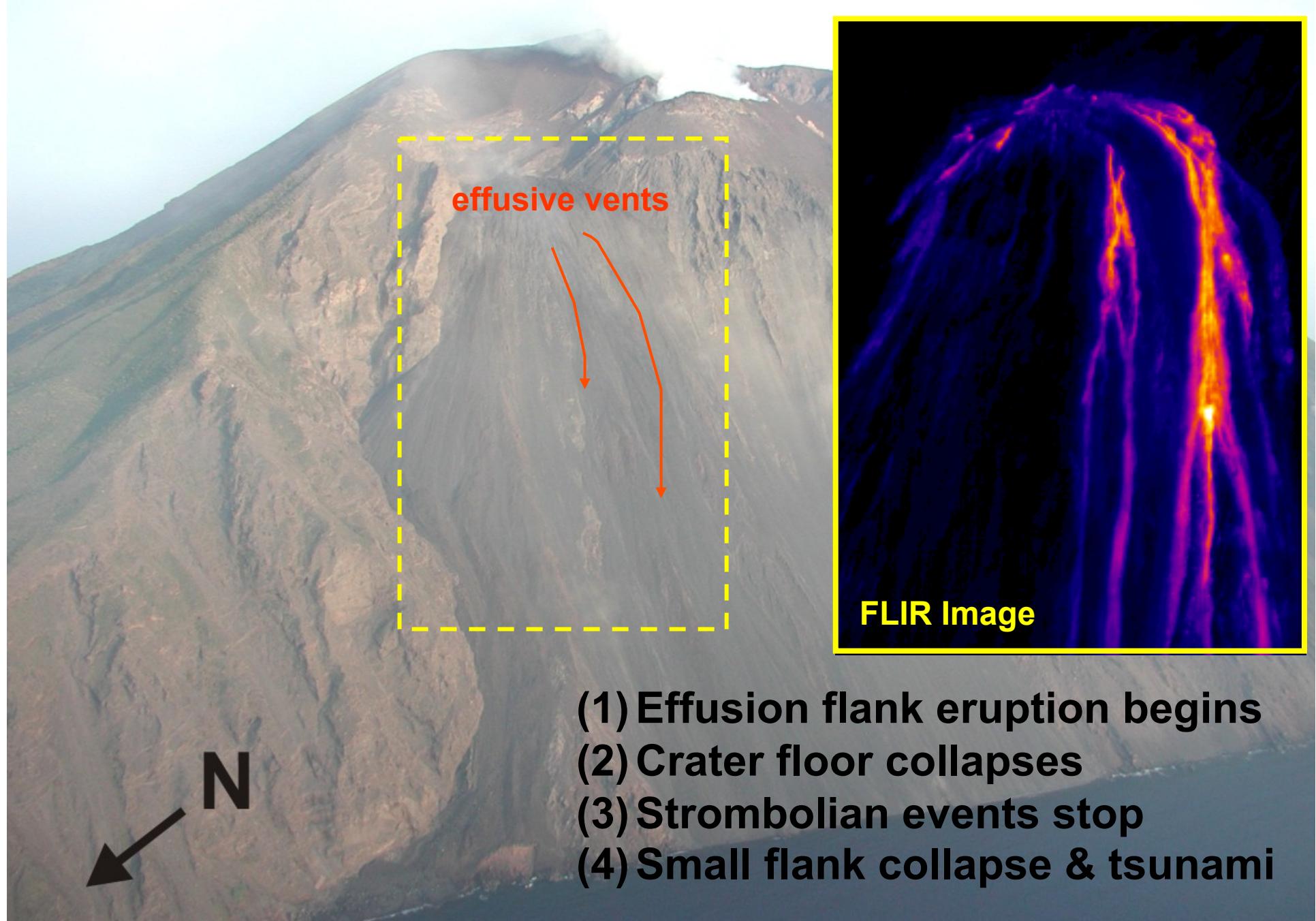
Seismic, Acoustic, Thermal Signal during Explosion



Shallow System Geometry: 1999-2005

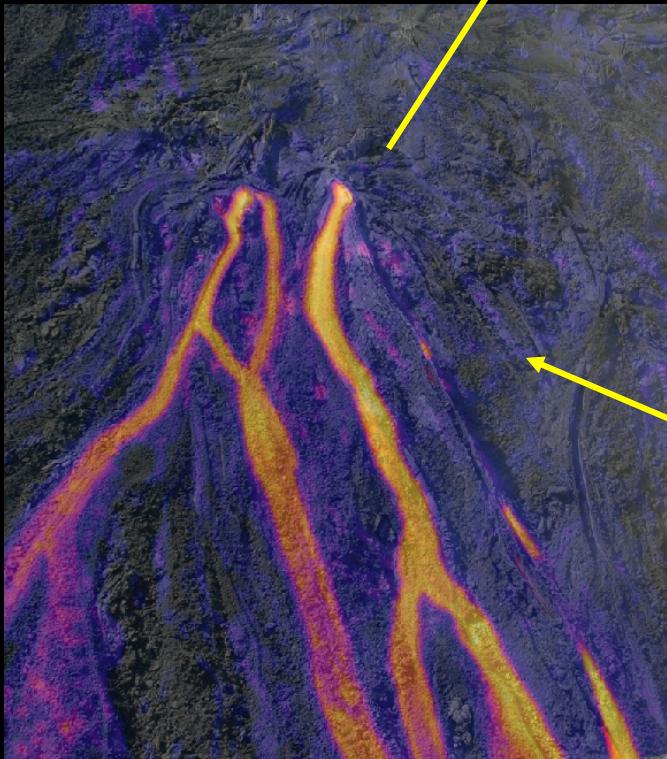


Stromboli: 28 December 2002 – 22 July 2003



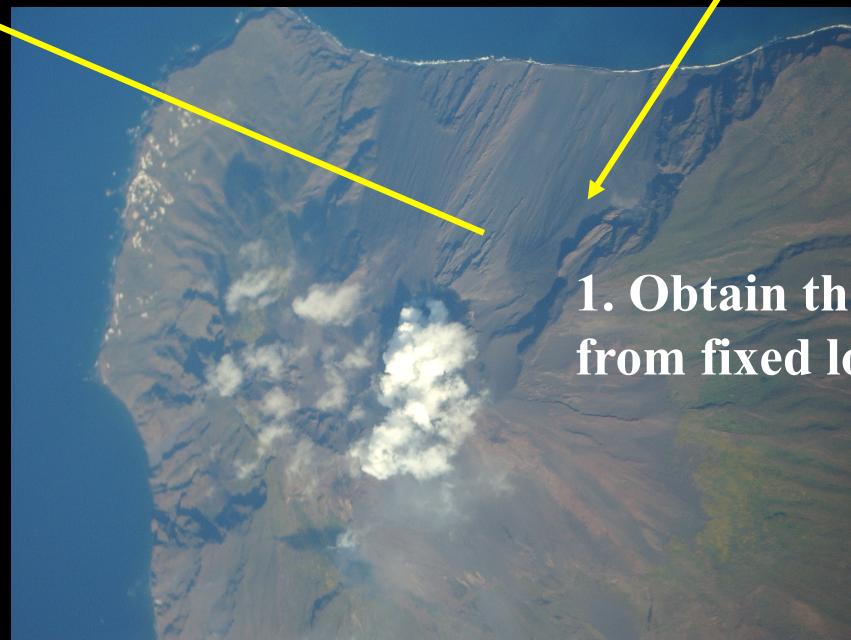
Volume Fluxes (Effusion Rates)

3. Convert to
Effusion Rate



2. Isolate flow area, extract
surface temperatures &
calculate total heat loss

Stromboli: June 2003



1. Obtain thermal image
from fixed location

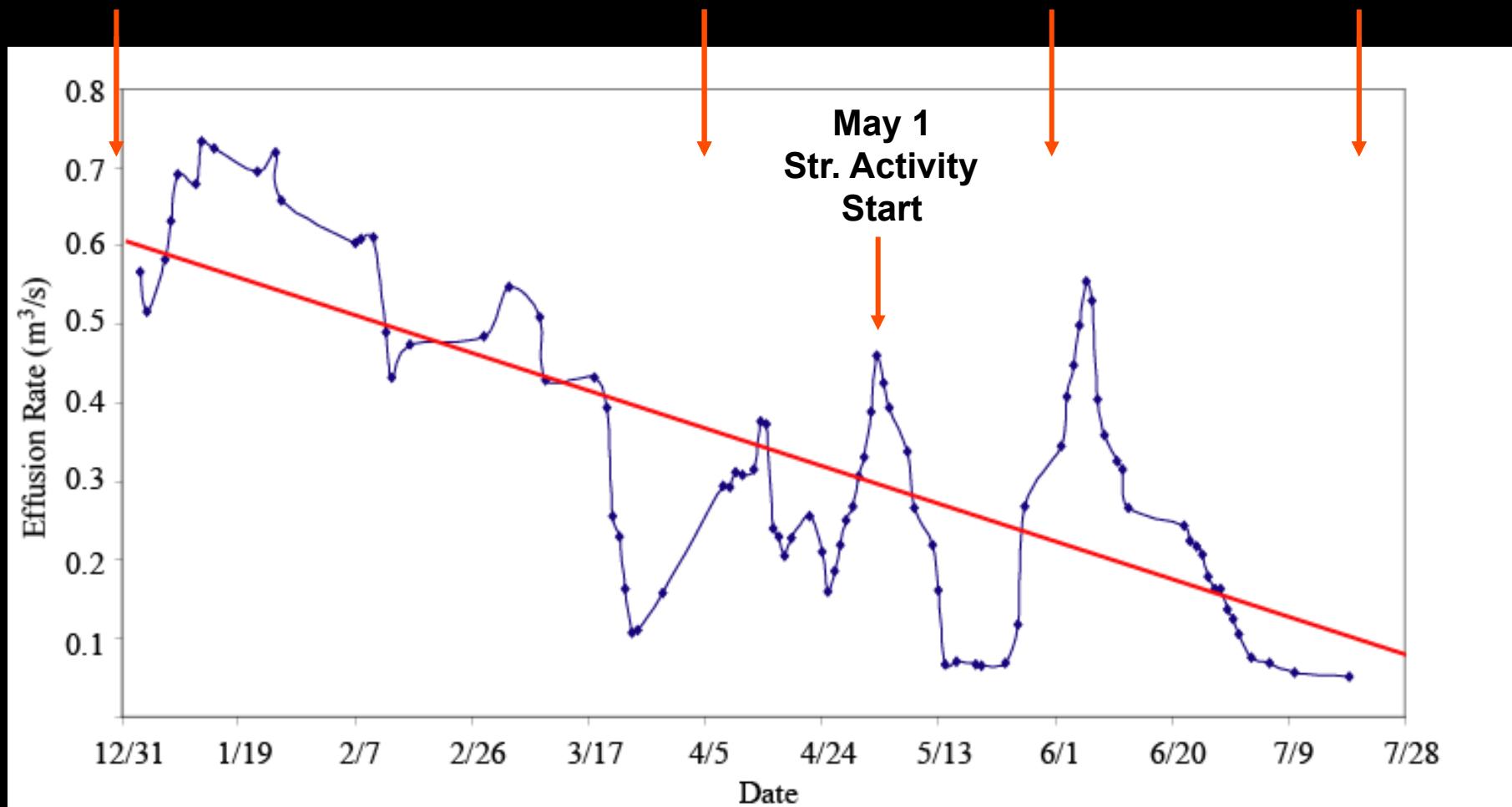
Stromboli, Effusion Rates 2002-2003

December 28
Effusive Phase
Start

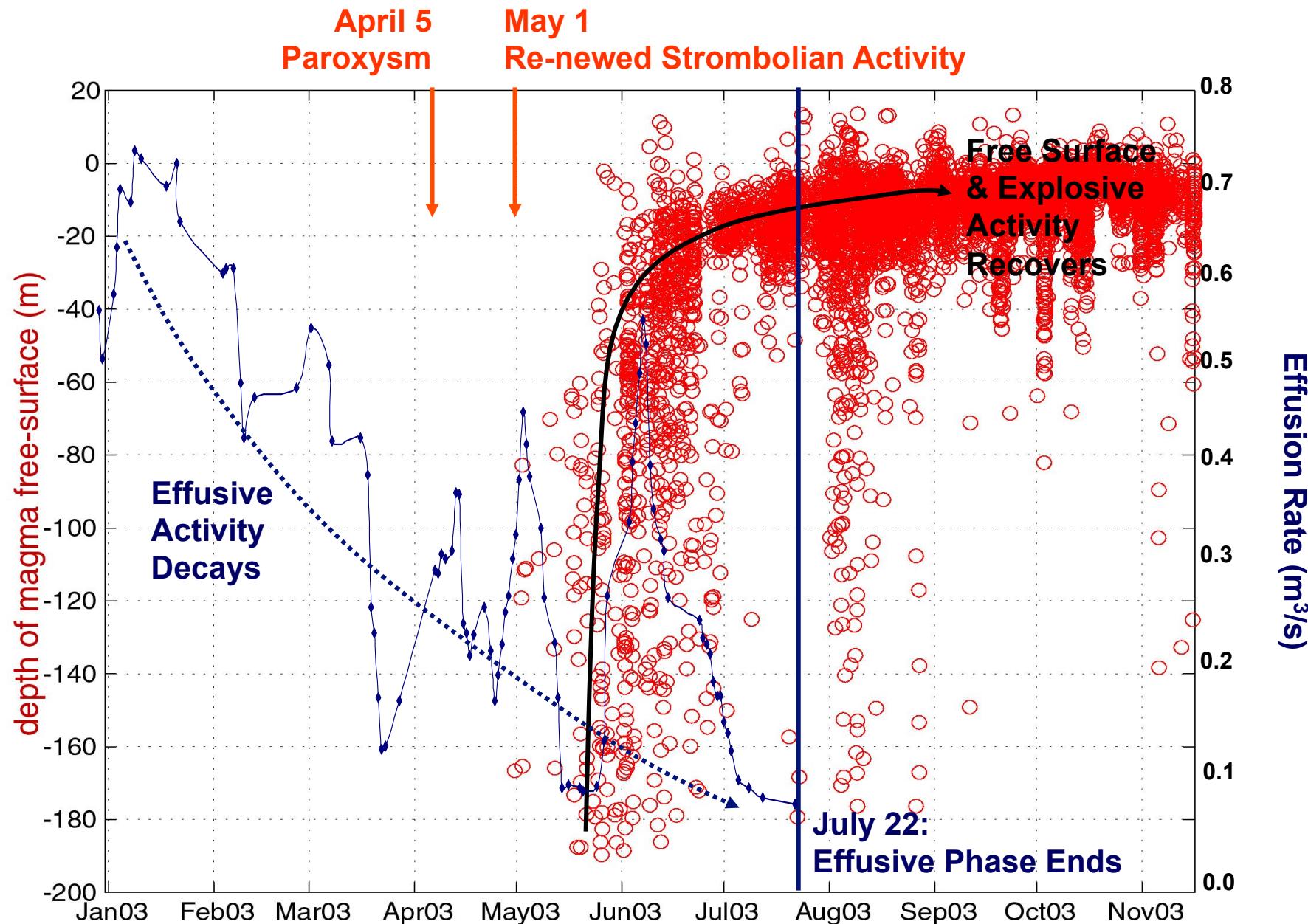
April 5
Paroxysm

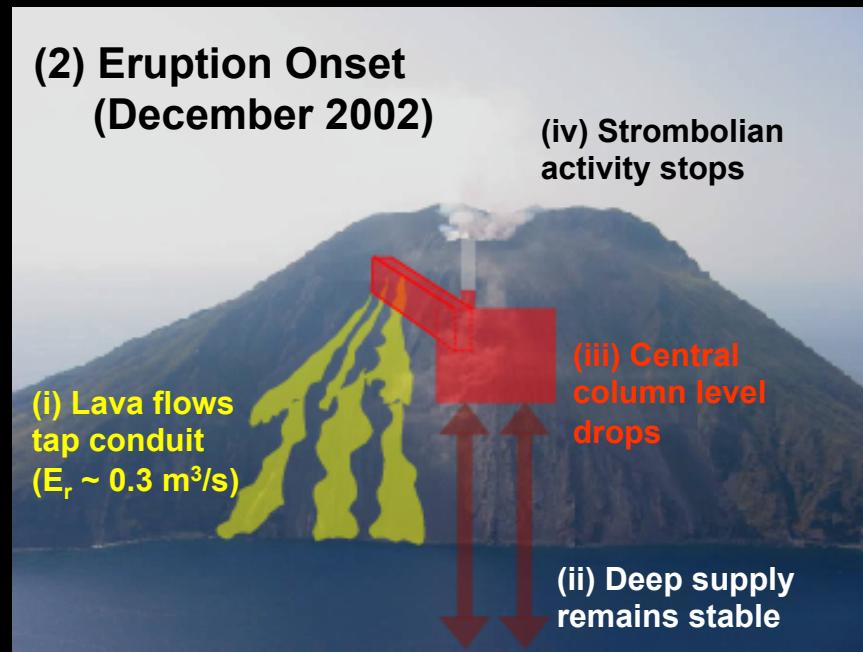
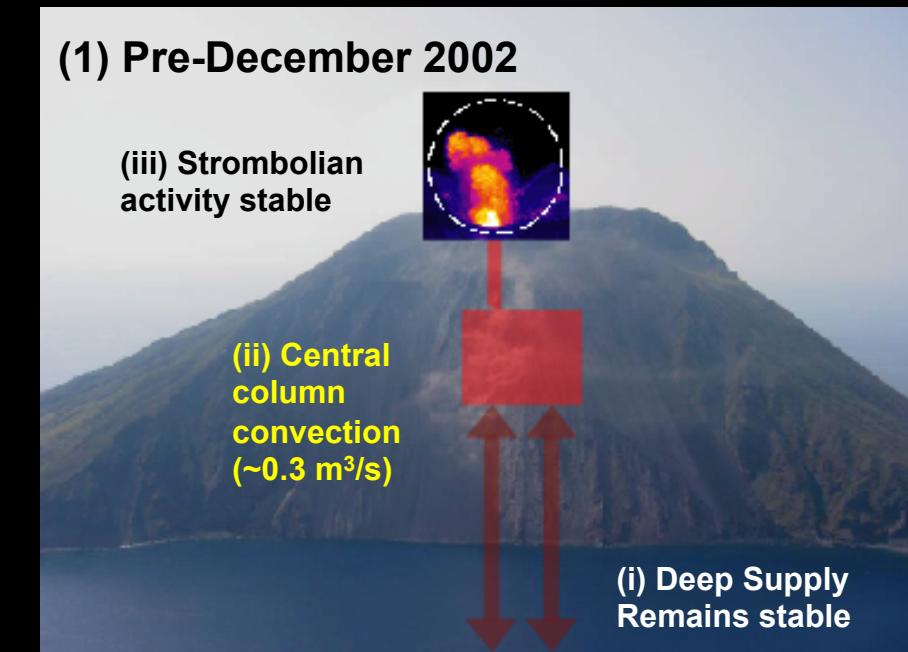
May 31 – June 3
Intense Strombolian
Activity

July 22
Effusive Phase
End

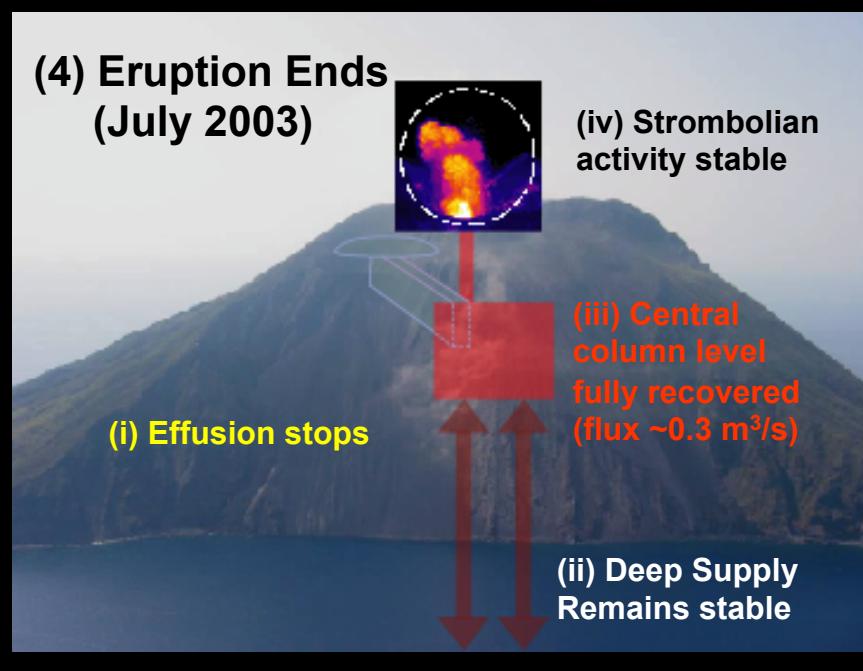
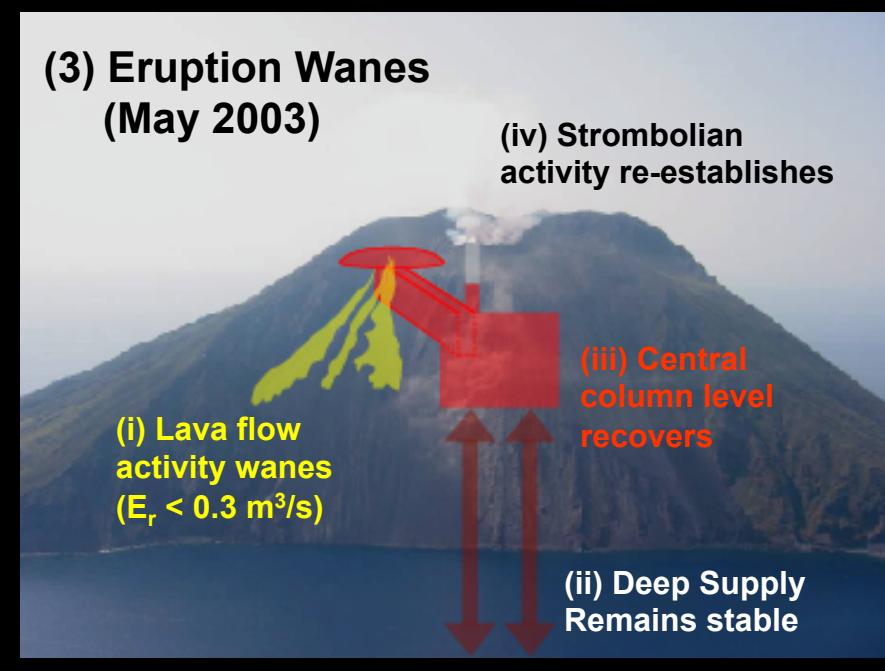


Stromboli: Effusion Rate & Recovery of Free Surface





Stromboli: System Model



Stromboli: April 5, 2003 Paroxysm

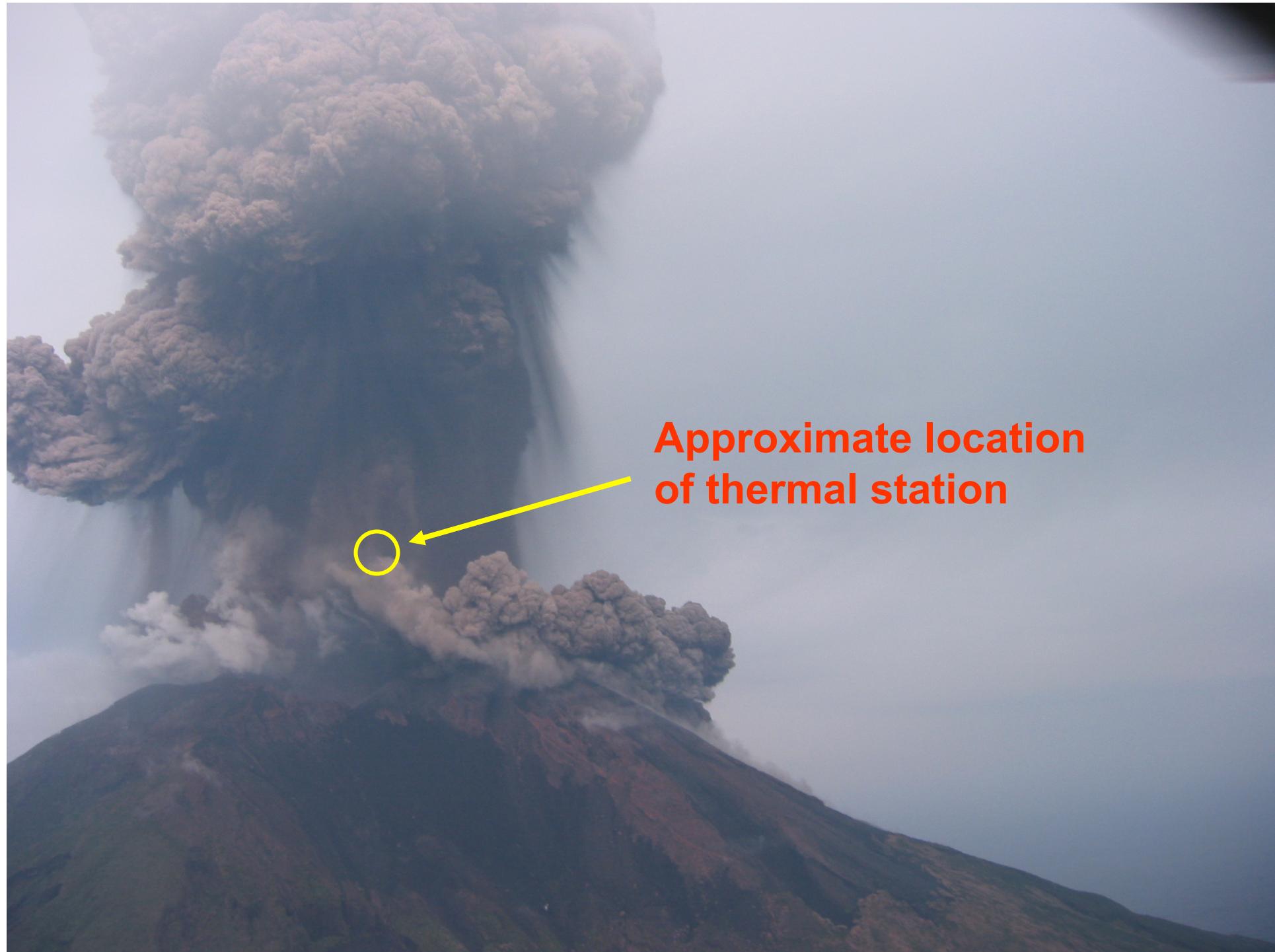


Stromboli: April 5, 2003 Paroxysm
Photo sequence from Sonia Calvari (INGV-Catania)









Approximate location
of thermal station

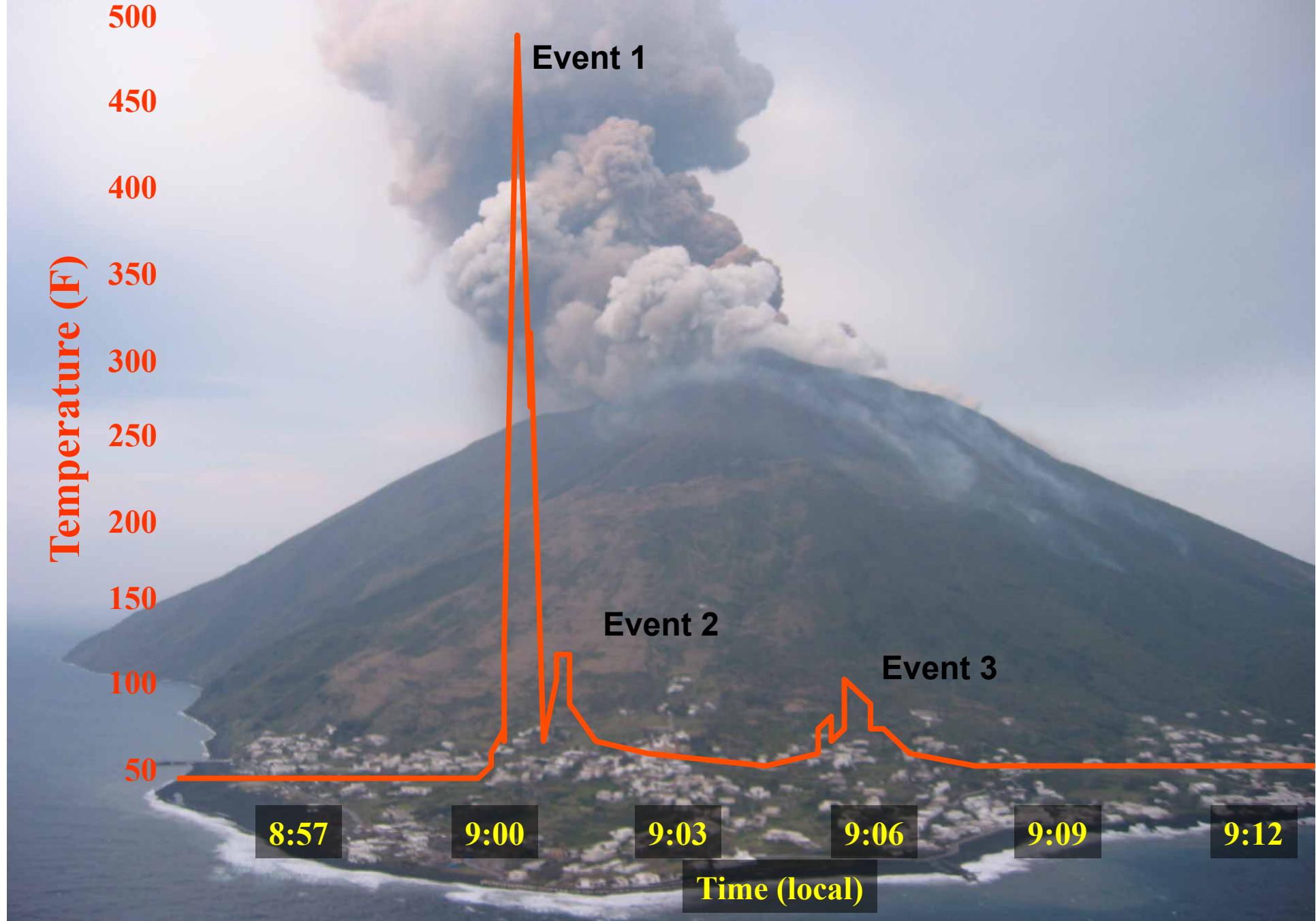
Instrument Bunker Before April 5 Paroxysm



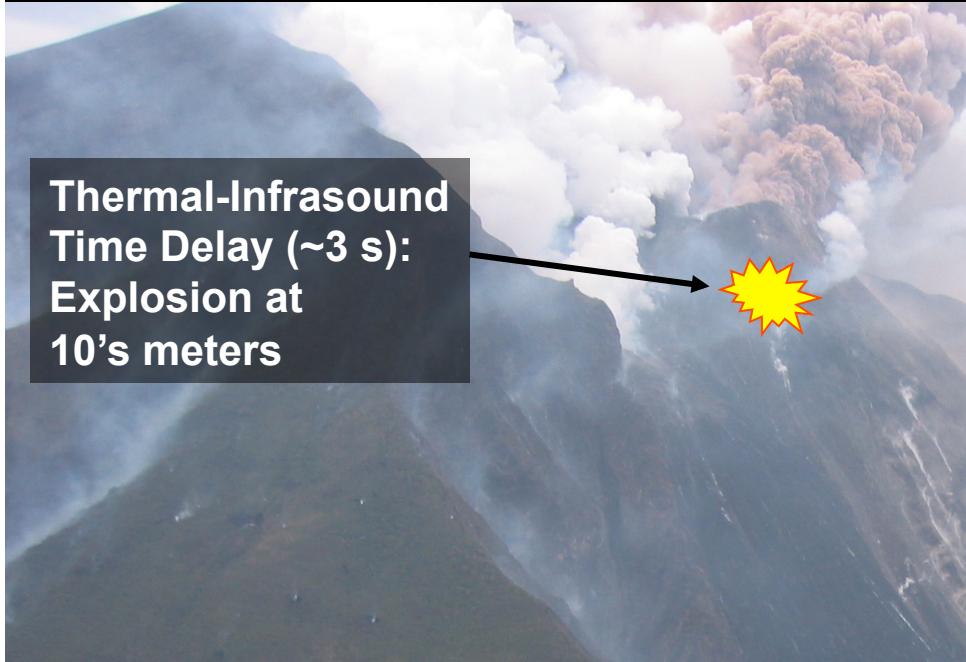
Instrument Bunker After April 5 Paroxysm



April 5 Paroxysm: Thermal Signal



April 5 Paroxysm: Dynamics



Thermal-Infrasound
Time Delay (~3 s):
Explosion at
10's meters

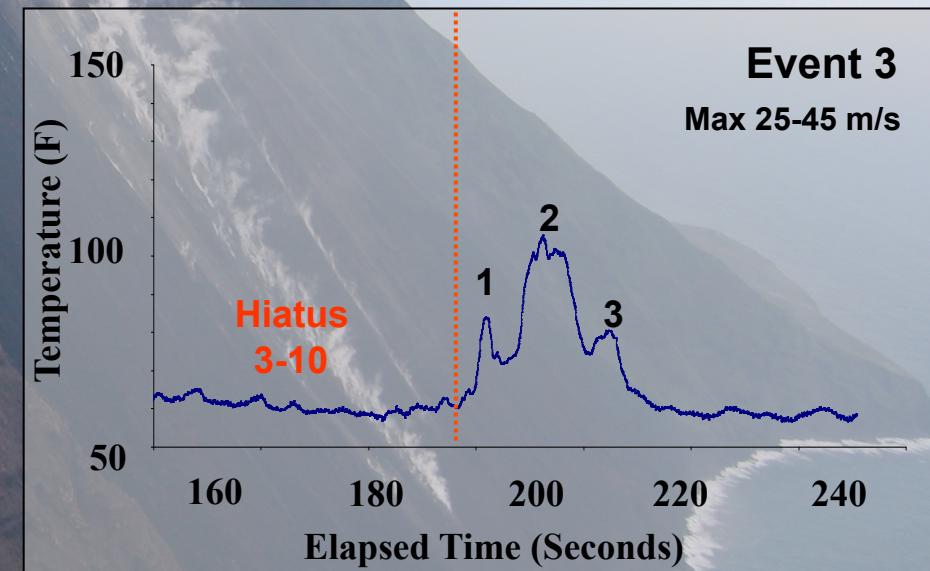
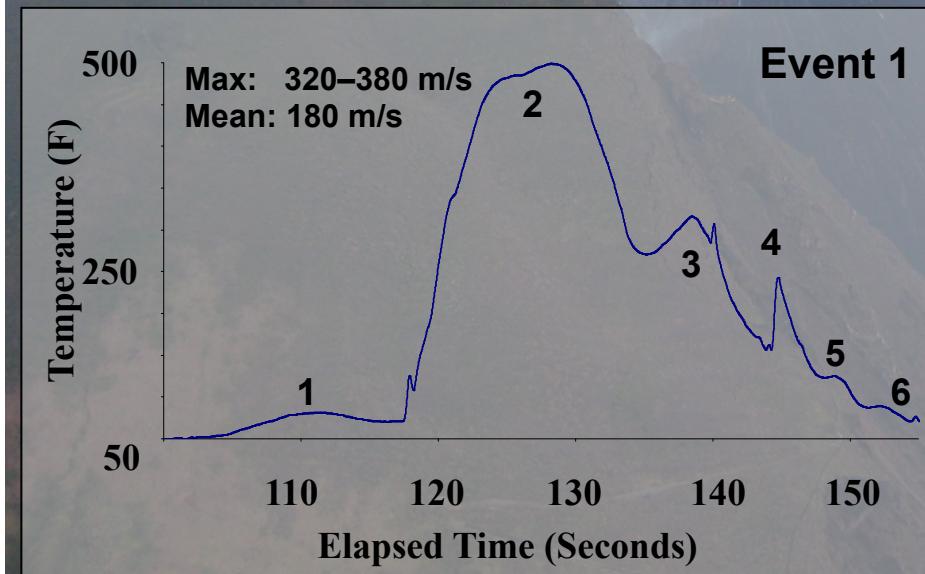
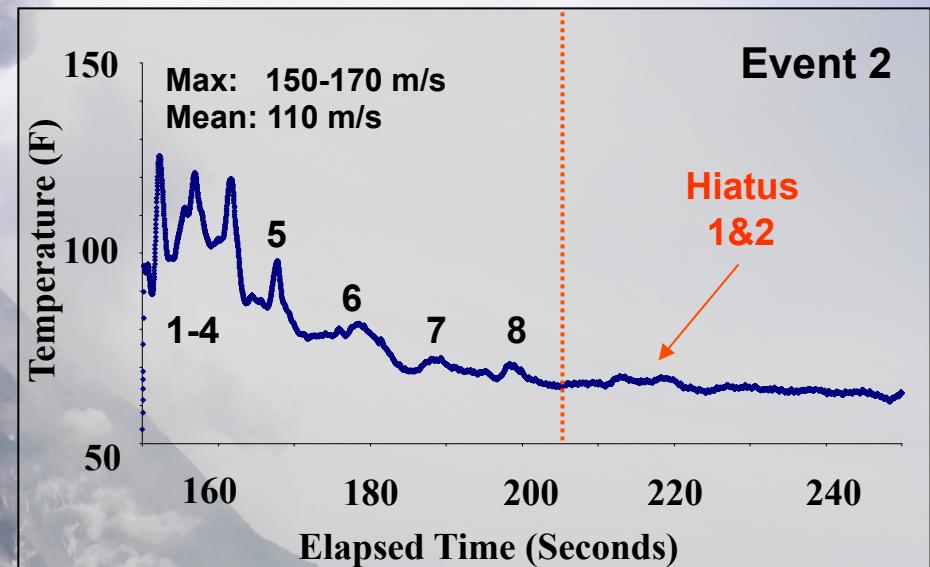


Photo: Sonia Calvari (INGV-Catania)



Tracking Volcano Eruption Dynamics using Remote Sensing: LMV



Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans (LMV)

Pétrologie
Experimental

Géochimie

Transferts
Lithosphériques

Dynamique et
Déformation des
édifices volcaniques

Remote Sensing &
Geophysics:
Eruption Dynamics

Physical Volcanology:
Eruption & Transport

Volcano Instability
& Structure

Seismic
(Battaglia)

Radar
(Froger)

VOLDORAD
(Donnadieu)

Gas
(Moune)

HOTVOLC
(Labazuy)



Tracking Volcano Eruption Dynamics using Remote Sensing: LMV



Cloud Extent,
Altitude, Gas Content
& Dynamics



HOTVOLC
(Labazuy)

Plume/Emission Gas
Content



Gas
(Moune)

Ejection Velocities &
Plume Dynamics



VOLDORAD
(Donnadieu)

Explosion Source
Conditions & Conduit
Processes



Seismic
(Battaglia)

Seismics: Jean Battaglia

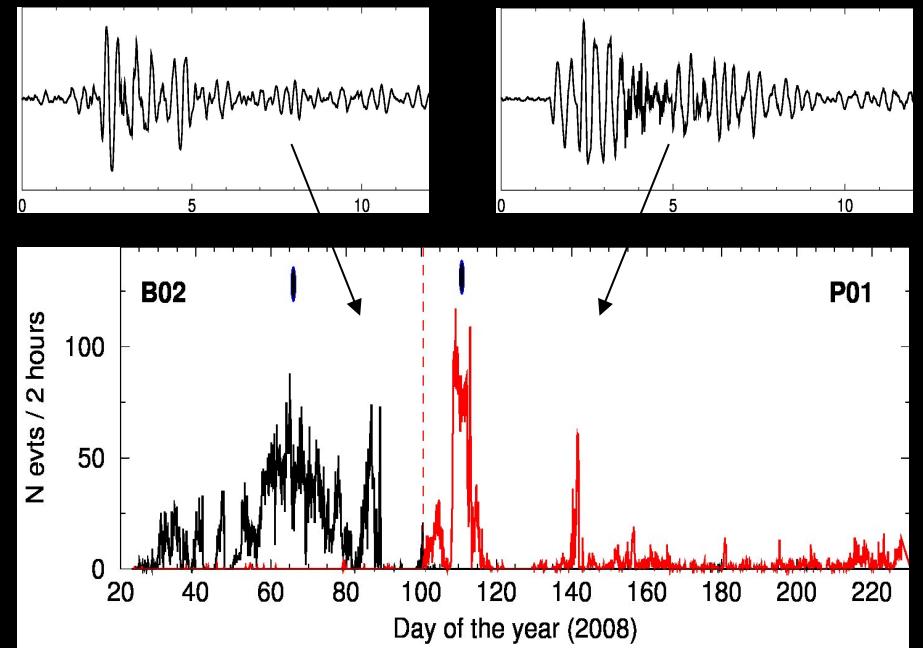
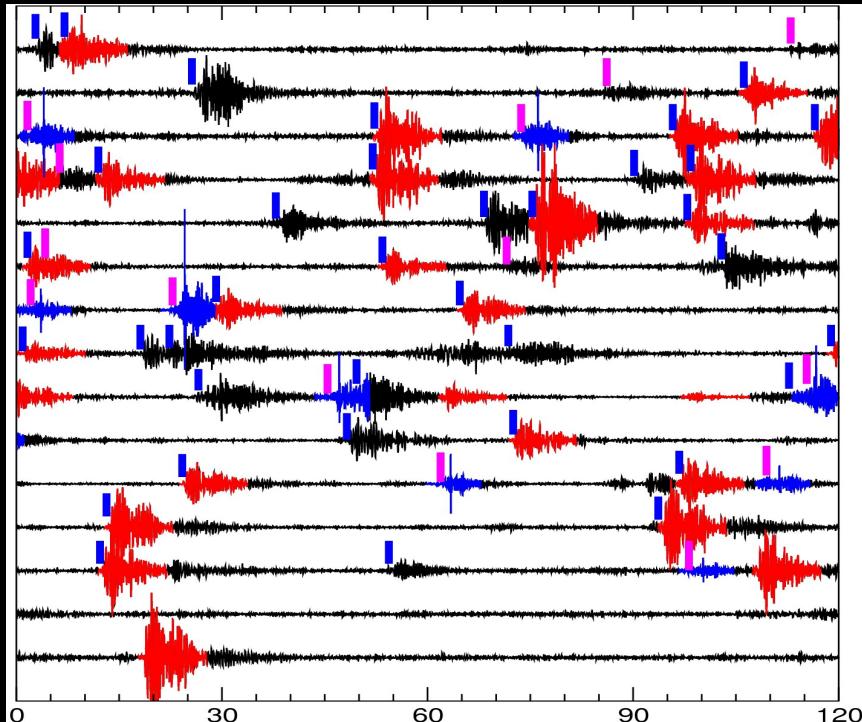


Strombolian activity at Yasur Volcano (Tanna Island)

Installation of temporary seismic network: Jan. 2008 – Feb. 2009 including:

- 12 antenas composed of 7 short period sensors**
- 10 broadband sensors**

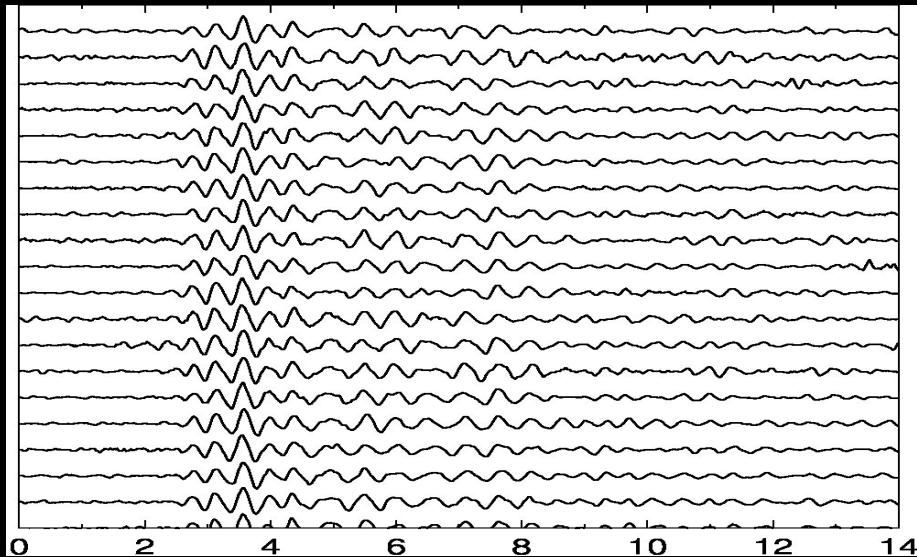
Seismics: Jean Battaglia



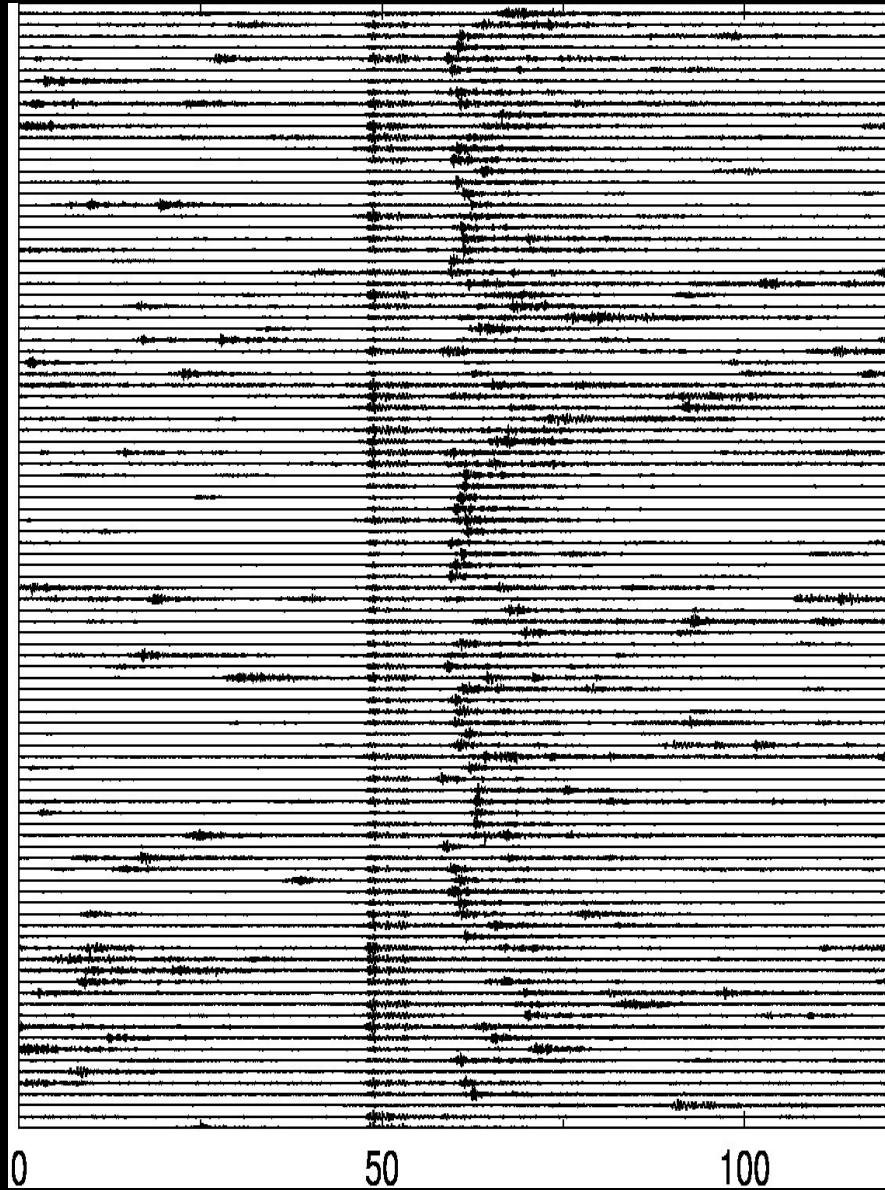
Intense seismic activity with mostly explosion quakes
Including families with similar waveforms corresponding to modes of oscillation of the volcanic conduits

Characteristic waveforms can be tied to individual vents and periods

Seismics: Jean Battaglia

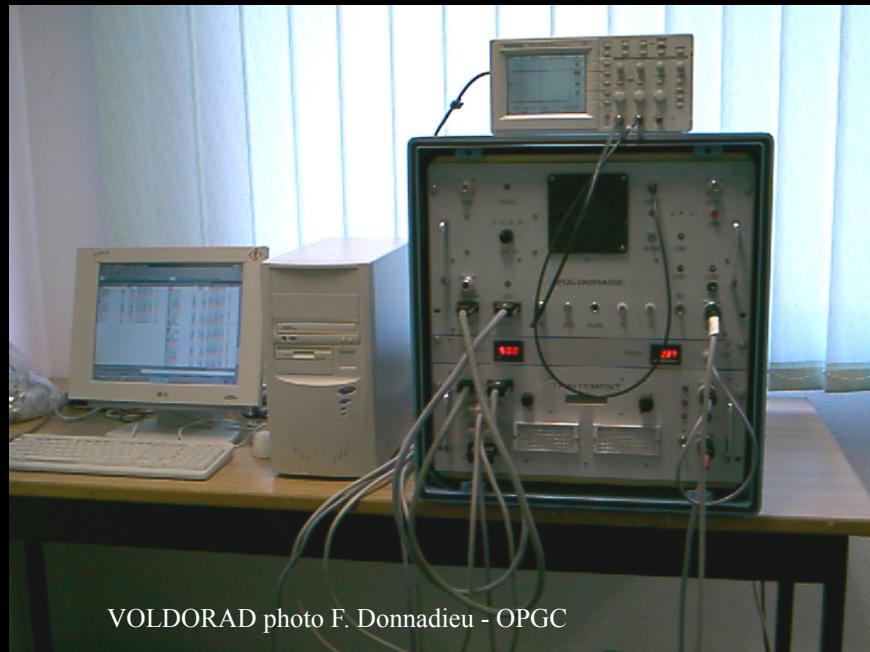


LP events not directly associated with surface explosions and related to deeper processes: short term precursors of strombolian explosions



VOLDORAD (Volcano Doppler Radar): Franck Donnadieu

Portable system, 50 kg,
60*60*60 cm unit
PC-controlled



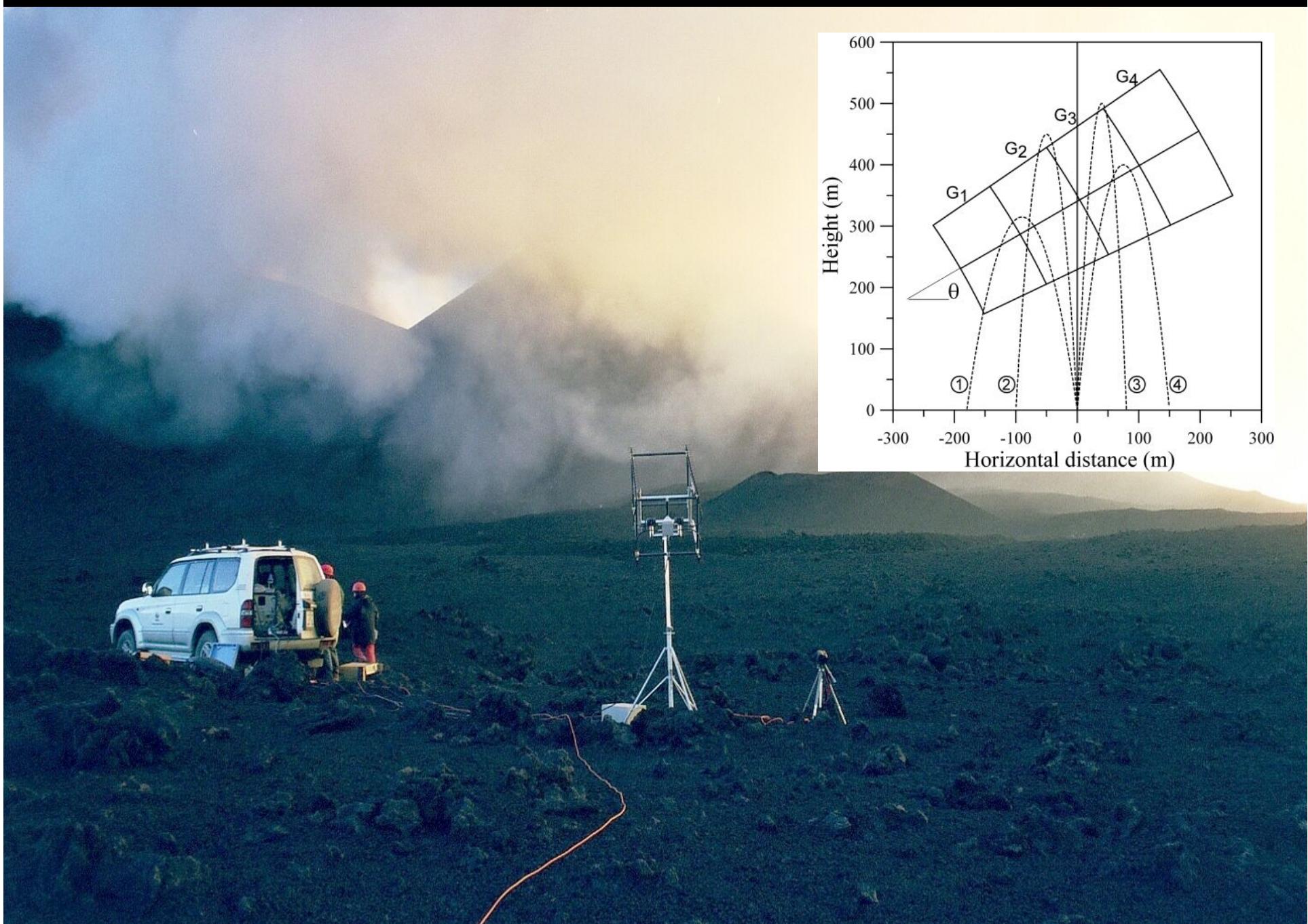
Frequency: 1.274 GHz $\lambda=23.5 \text{ cm}$
Pulse repetition freq.: 100 μs
Pulse duration: 0.4 - 1.5 μs
Transmitted power: 60 W
Power consumption: 200 W (av.)

4 Yagi antennas:
square array

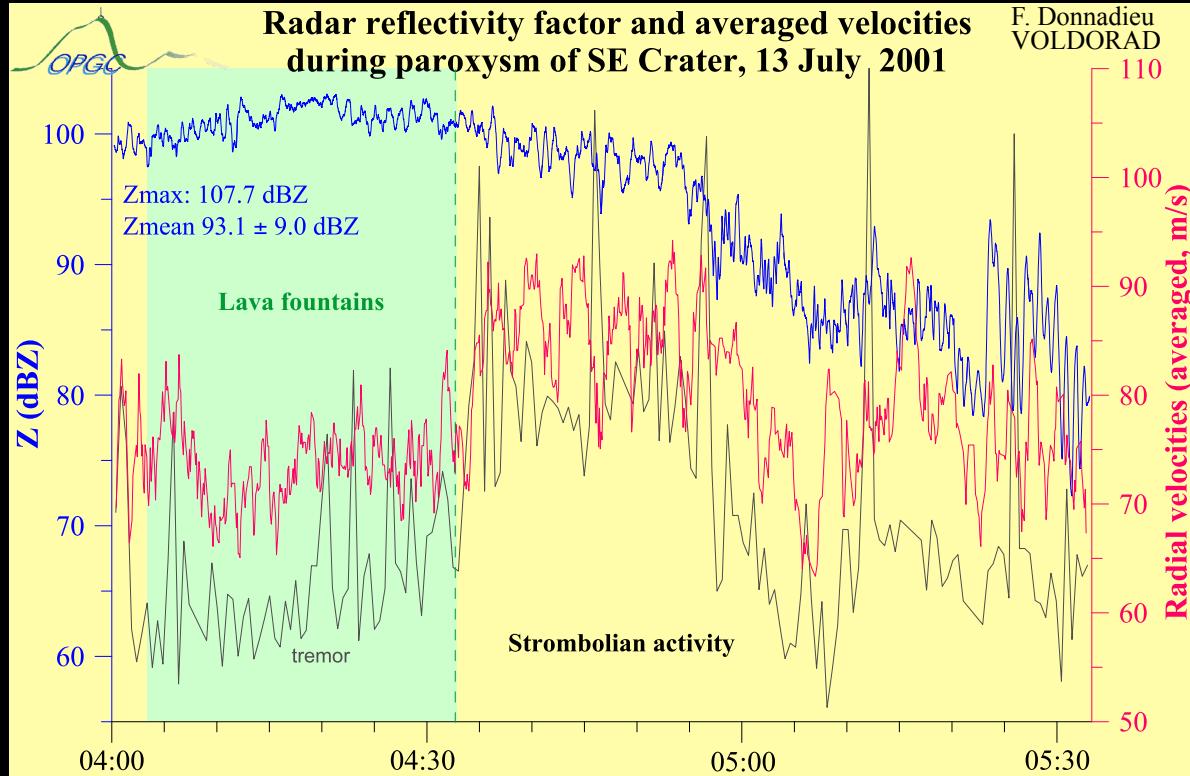


9° beamwidth,
Gain $\sim 23 \text{ dB}$

VOLDORAD: Franck Donnadieu



VOLDORAD: Franck Donnadieu



- Correlation between tremor intensity + eruptive velocities
- Main control on the volcanic tremor at Etna & Stromboli is the dynamics of gas bubbles ascending the conduit
- Maximum reflectivity during lava fountains
- More discontinuous, less dense, higher velocity jets during Strombolian activity
- More gas and fragmentation?

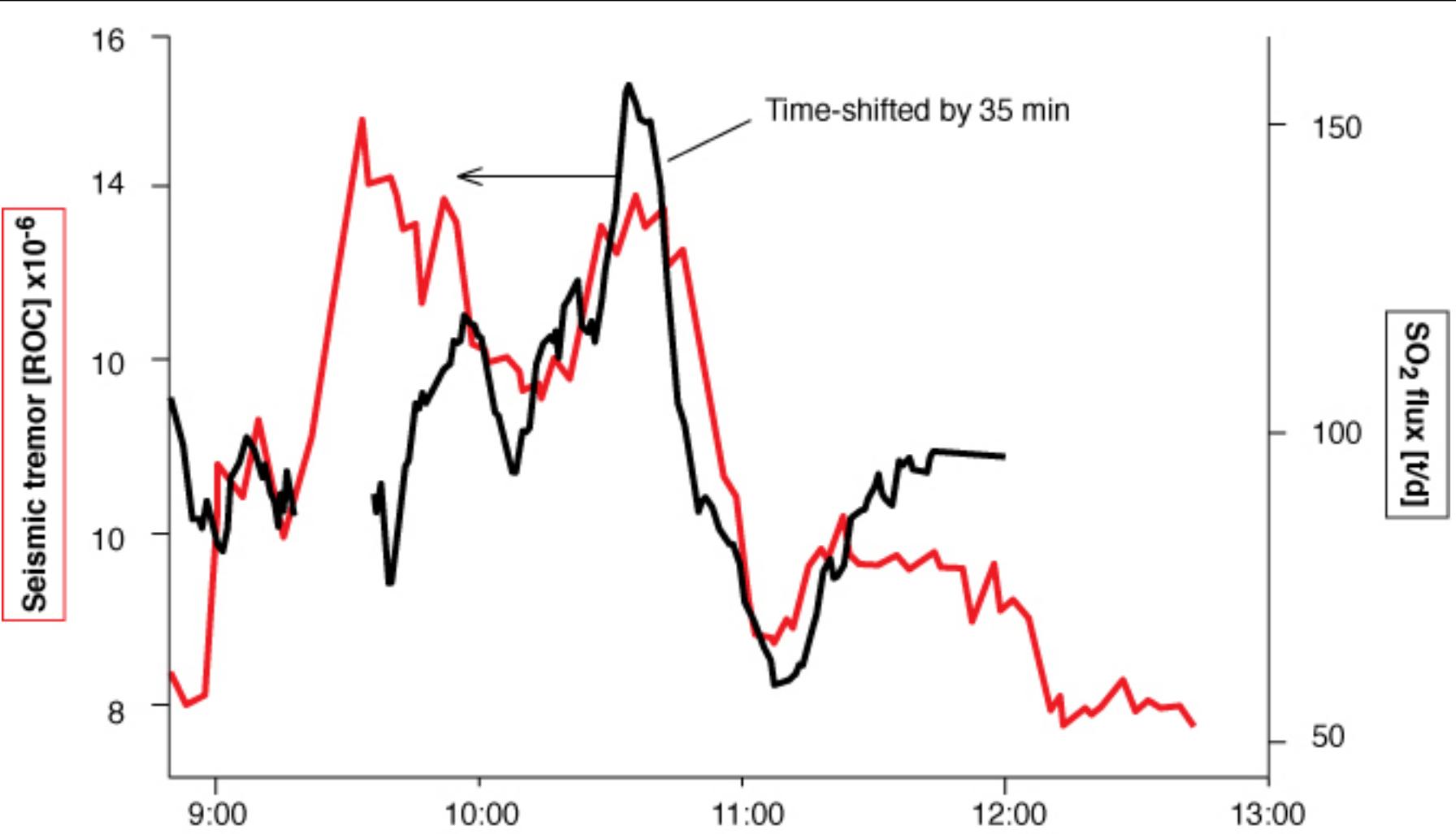
Gas: Severine Moune

Mini-DOAS Gas Spectrometer at Stromboli



Gas: Severine Moune

The relation between tremor and gas flux at Stromboli



Loyc Vanderkluysen

HOTVOLC: Philippe Labazuy

[Http://wwwobs.univ-bpclermont.fr/SO/televolc/hotvolc/index.php](http://wwwobs.univ-bpclermont.fr/SO/televolc/hotvolc/index.php)

The screenshot displays the HOTVOLC website interface. At the top, there's a banner featuring a French flag, a volcano, and a satellite view of Earth with red highlights. The text "Observatoire de Physique du Globe de Clermont-Ferrand" and "Service HotVolc MSG Service d'observation" is visible. A navigation bar shows the current location: Vous êtes ici : OPGC > Services d'observation > TéléVolc > Hotvolc > MSG. Below this, there are links for "Autres Services", "Présentation", and "Modis". A section titled "Alerte GVN :" shows a map with 20 active volcanoes marked. A "Recherche" (Search) box allows users to search by location. The main content area features a large image of Earth with green triangles indicating active volcanic zones. A prominent heading reads "ALERTE ERUPTION : Éruption en cours de l'Eyjafjöll (Islande)". Below it, a link says "Pour plus d'informations, cliquez ici.". Another section, "Alerte MSG : Liste des cibles", provides information about the MSG service. On the right side, there's contact information for "Direction du service" (P. Labazuy, Tel: 0473346729), "Secrétariat" (G. Del Campo, Tel: 0473407380, Fax: 0473407382), and the "Adresse" (University address). A small map shows the location of the observatory in Aubière.

HOTVOLC: Philippe Labazuy

THE Sun

Friday, April 16, 2010 20p thesun.co.uk

THIS PAPER COSTS JUST.. 20p

FIRST ELECTION TV DEBATE

WE'RE ALL PARALYSED BY HOT AIR

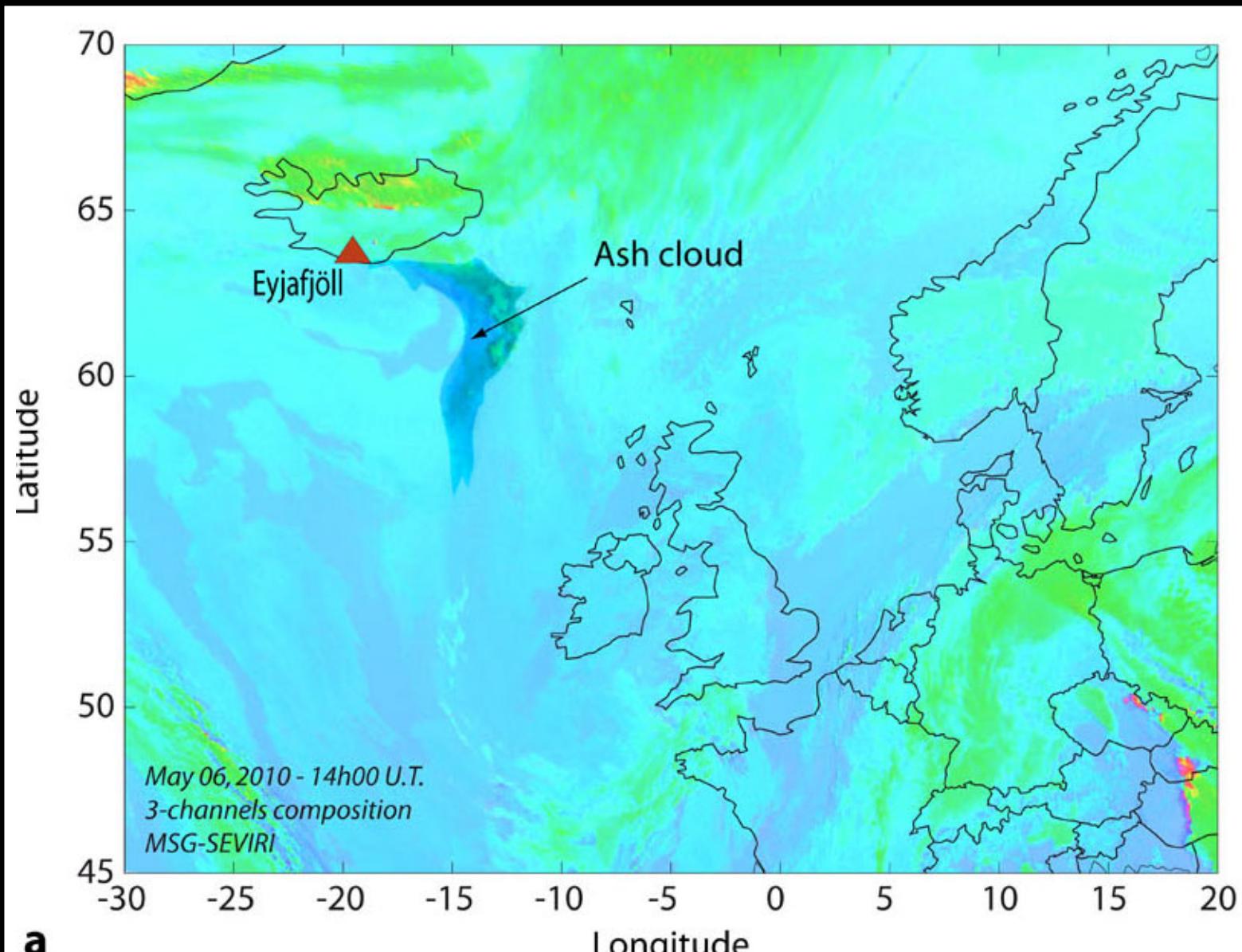
Up for debate... Mr Clegg, left, Mr Cameron and PM Mr Brown appear on TV last night

Leaders dash as jets grounded by ash

PAGES 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

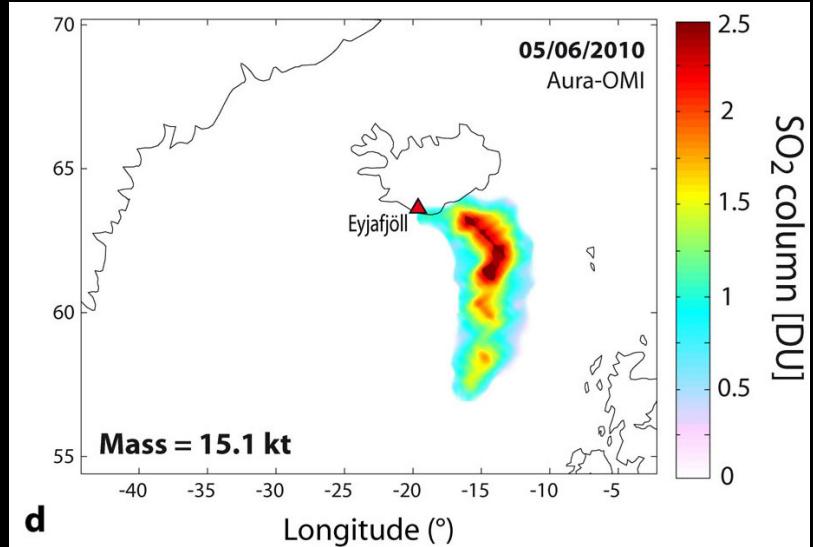
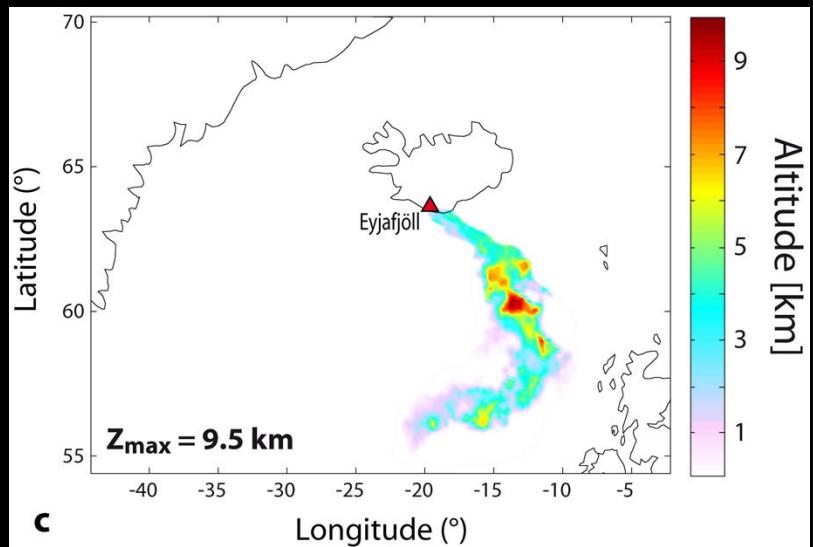
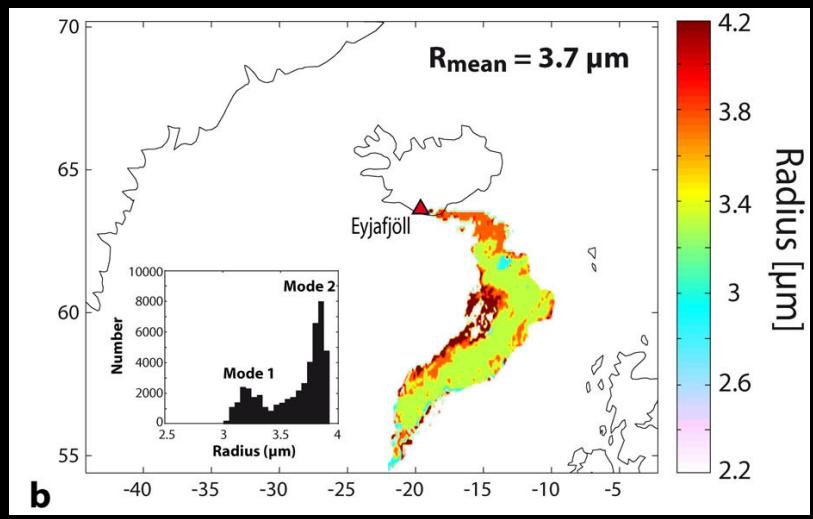
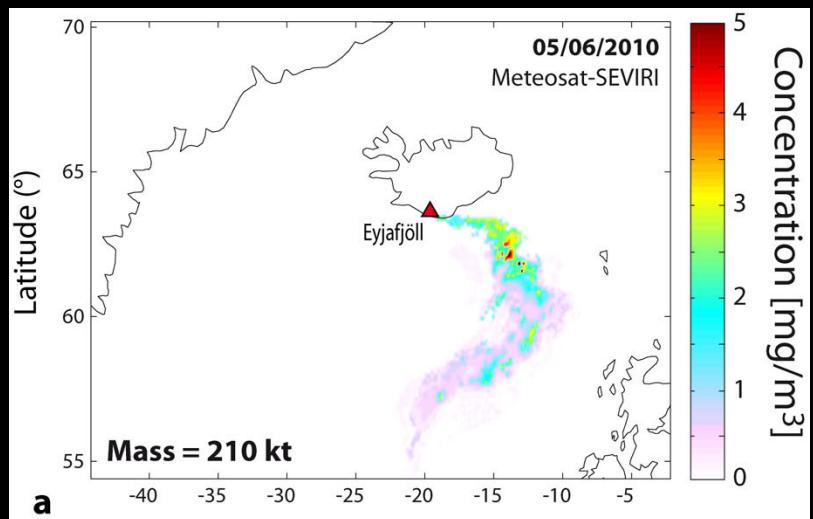
The Sun front page from April 16, 2010, features a large, bold headline "WE'RE ALL PARALYSED BY HOT AIR" set against a background of a large, dark, billowing cloud of volcanic ash. Below the main headline is a photograph of three political leaders—Nick Clegg, David Cameron, and Gordon Brown—seated at a table during a television debate. The paper also includes a sidebar about Wayne Rooney and Fabio Capello, and a small advertisement for "HOLS FROM £15".

HOTVOLC: Philippe Labazuy



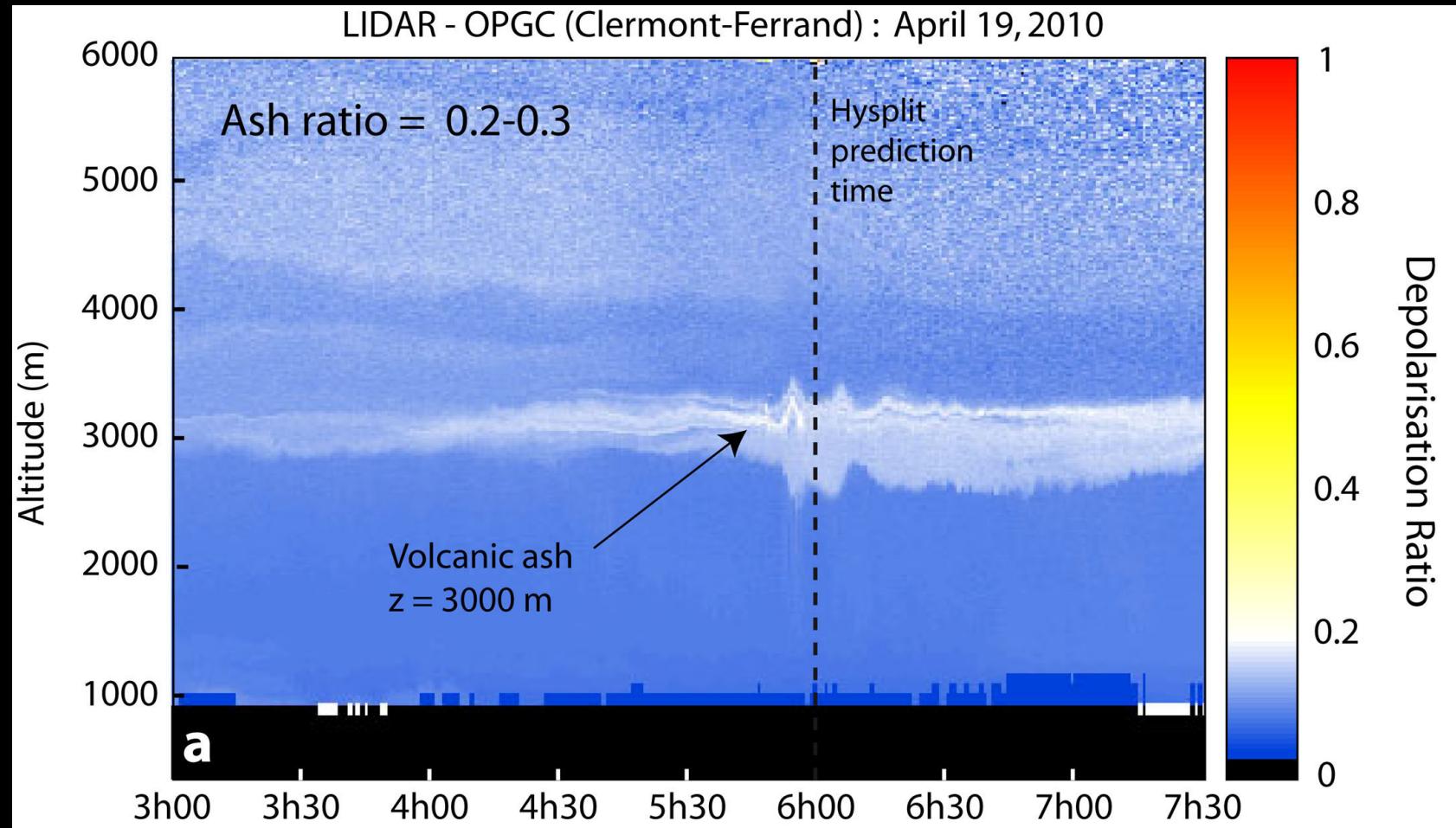
Mathieu Gouhier

HOTVOLC: Philippe Labazuy



Mathieu Gouhier

HOTVOLC: Philippe Labazuy



Mathieu Gouhier

The Chain de Puys



Les cônes de la Vache et Lassolas