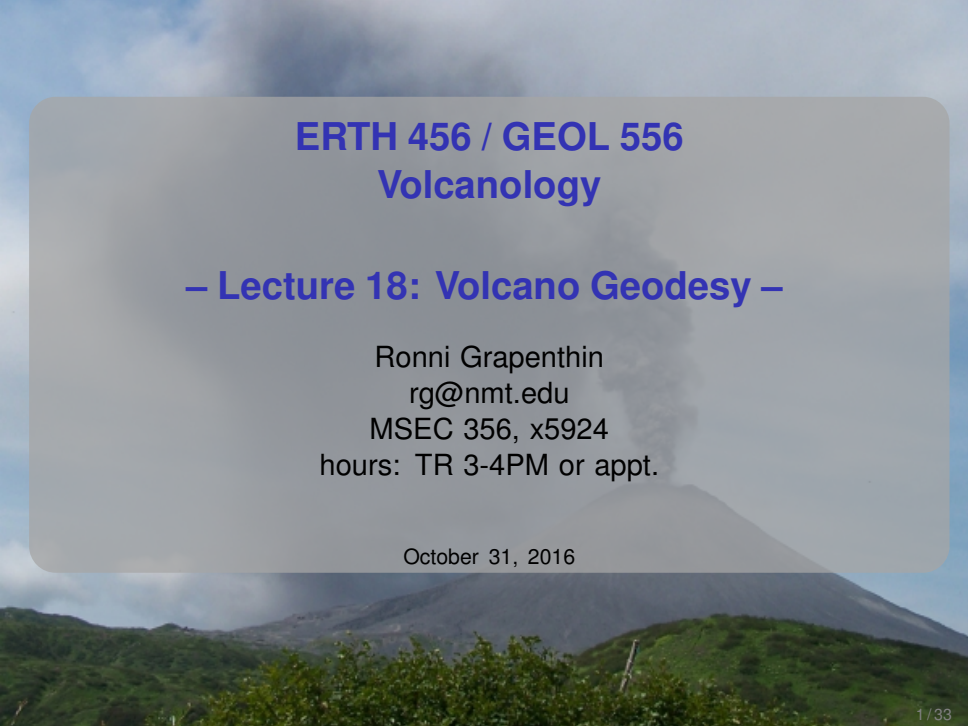




ERTH 456 / GEOL 556

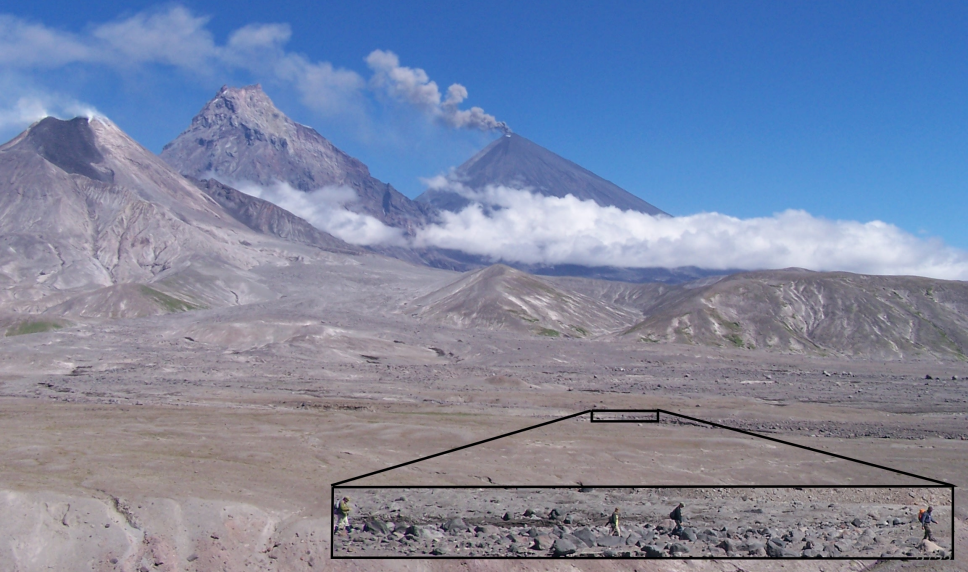
Volcanology

– Lecture 18: Volcano Geodesy –

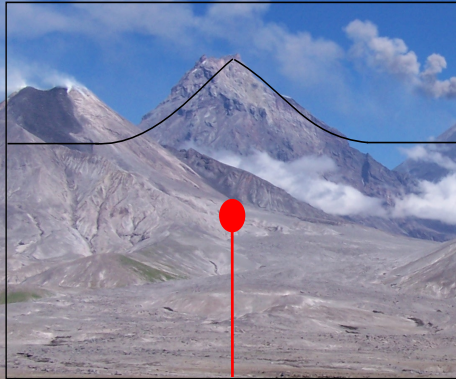
Ronni Grapenthin
rg@nmt.edu
MSEC 356, x5924
hours: TR 3-4PM or appt.

October 31, 2016

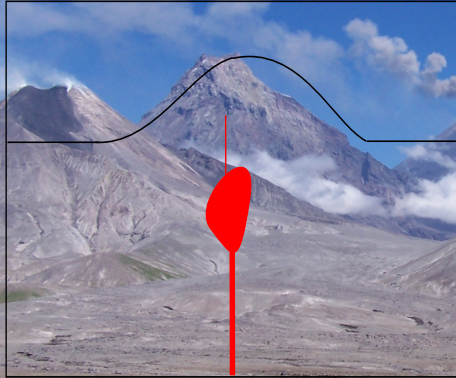
1. Plumbing: How does a Volcano Deform?



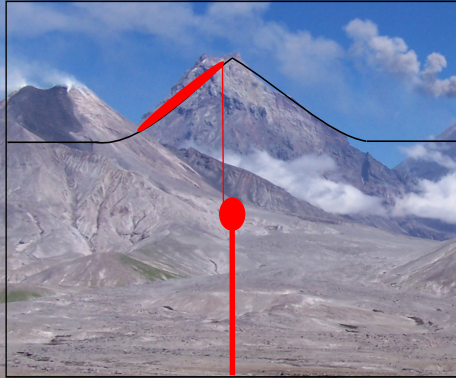
1. Plumbing: How does a Volcano Deform?



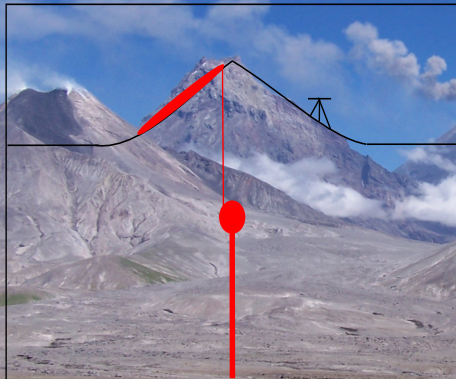
1. Plumbing: How does a Volcano Deform?



1. Plumbing: How does a Volcano Deform?



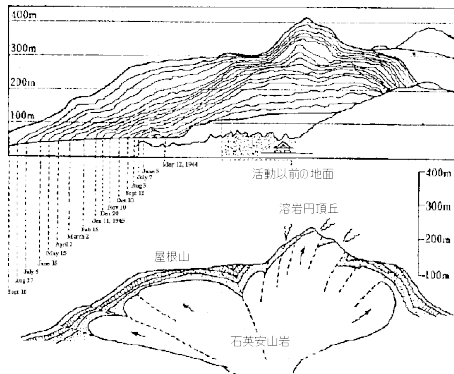
1. Plumbing: How does a Volcano Deform?



- Geodetic tools measure deformation: GPS, InSAR, ...
- Analytical models link deformation to volcano source characteristics



Mimatsu Diagram

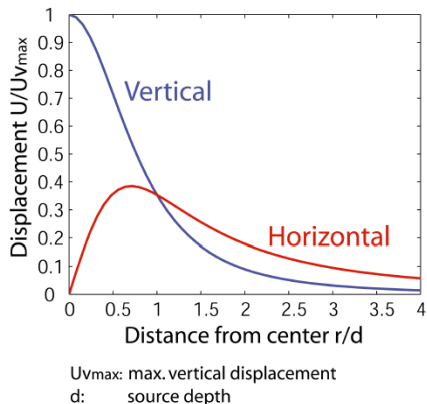
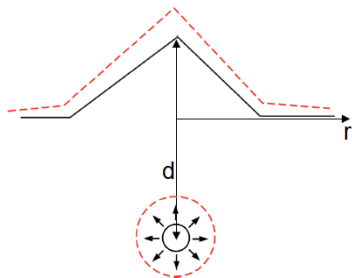


source: Internet

Masao Mimatsu, Japanese postmaster, documented growth of Showa Shinzan (398 m tall) from wheat field in 1944-45.

Source Models: Mogi (1958)

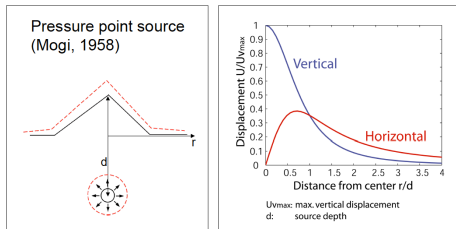
Pressure point source
(Mogi, 1958)



Jeff Freymueller

Model parameters: lat, lon, depth, source strength

Source Models: Mogi (1958)



Jeff Freymueller

- r - radial distance from source
- d - source depth
- ν - Poisson's ratio (0.25)
- $C = \frac{(1-\nu)\Delta V}{\pi}$ - source strength

$$u_z = \frac{(1-\nu)\Delta V}{\pi} \frac{d}{(r^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$u_r = \frac{(1-\nu)\Delta V}{\pi} \frac{r}{(r^2 + d^2)^{3/2}}$$

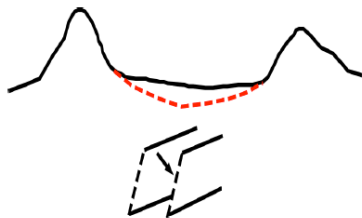
- $\Delta V = \frac{\pi p a^3}{\mu}$ - source volume change (see later!)
- p - pressurization
- a - source radius
- μ - shear modulus

Source Models: Mogi (1958)

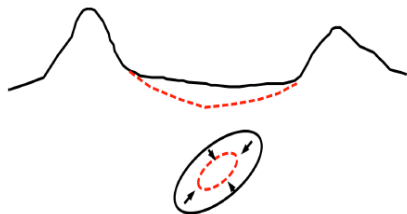
- ΔV is volume change of the chamber $\neq$ magma volume change
- equivalent to scaled pressure change in cavity
- doesn't consider magma compressibility (more compressible the more gases are exsolved)
- volume is function of pressure and mass
- point source approximation means $a \ll d$, in practice good approx. for $a < 0.5d$

Source Models: Okada (1985), Yang (1988)

Rectangular dislocation source (Okada, 1985)



Ellipsoidal pressure source (Yang, 1988)



Jeff Freymueller

Model parameters: lat, lon, depth, length, width, dip, strike, source strength

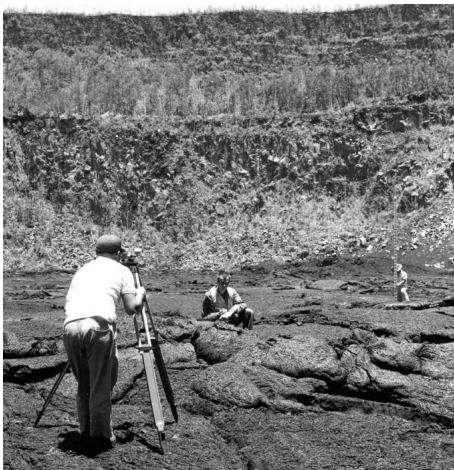
Deformation Measurement Techniques

- Electronic Distance Measurement (EDM)
- Leveling
- Tilt
- GPS / GNSS
- InSAR

Electronic Distance Measurement (EDM)

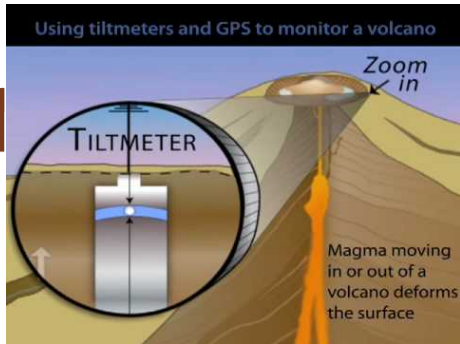
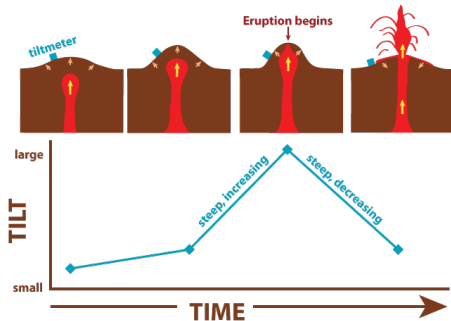


Leveling



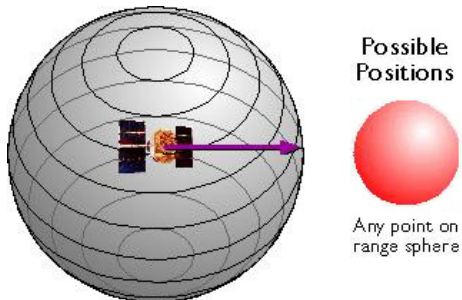
<http://luirig.altervista.org/cpm/albums/geolus-60/30569-Hawaii-Volcanoes-National-Park-Leveling-on-the-surface-of-Alae.jpg>

Tilt



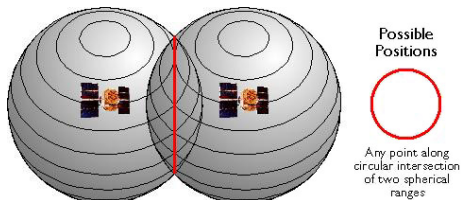
Mount St. Helens Science & Learning Center; Iris

GPS Positioning (in a Nutshell) – Ranging



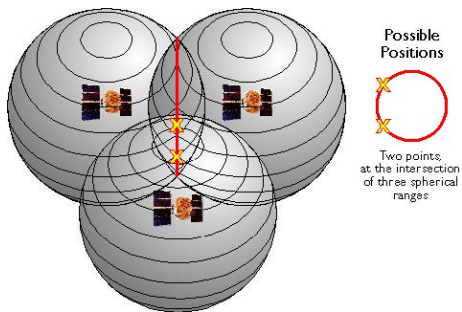
https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog482spring2/c5_p18.html

GPS Positioning (in a Nutshell) – Ranging



https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog482spring2/c5_p18.html

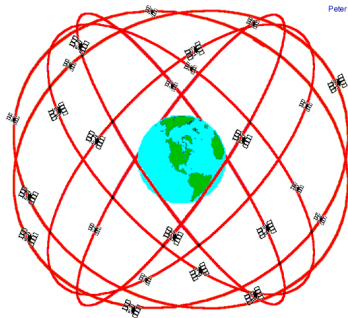
GPS Positioning (in a Nutshell) – Ranging



https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog482spring2/c5_p18.html

System Architecture (Space Segment)

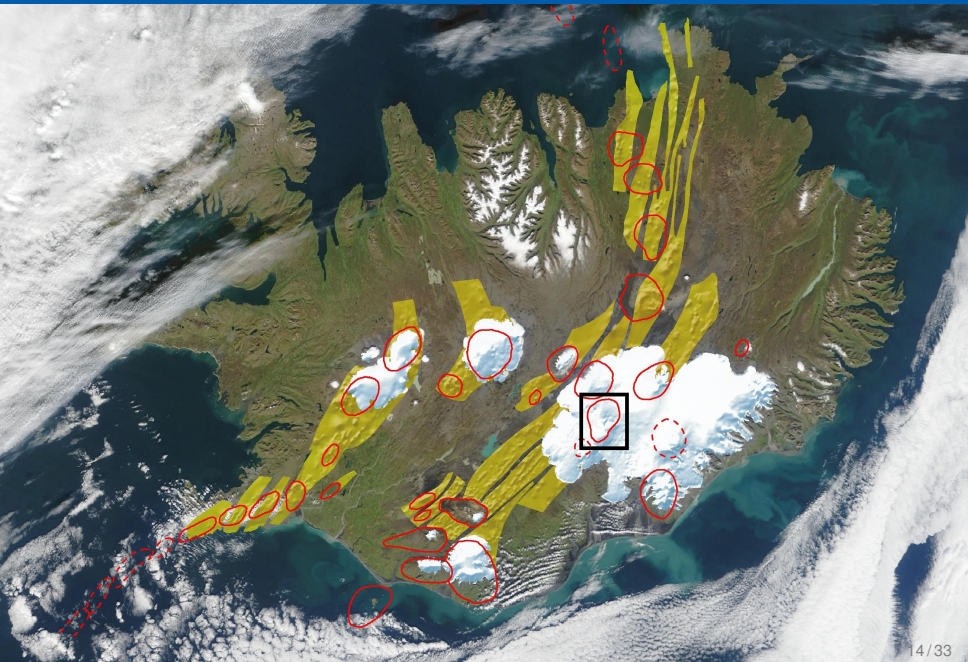
- Baseline constellation 24 satellites, 6 orbital planes, 55° inclined
- Period $\approx$ 12 hours, stationary ground tracks
- Currently 32 satellites operational
- Constellation Status / Outages: <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/>
- E.g. <http://navcen.uscg.gov/?Do=constellationStatus>



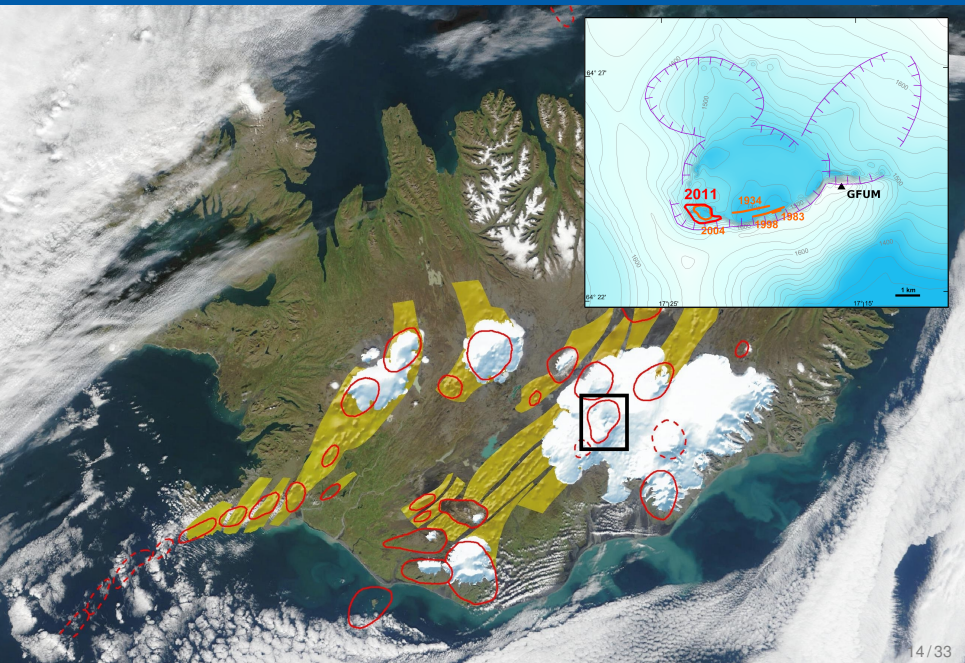
Peter H. Dana 9/22/98

GPS Nominal Constellation
24 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes
4 Satellites in each Plane
20,200 km Altitudes, 55 Degree Inclination

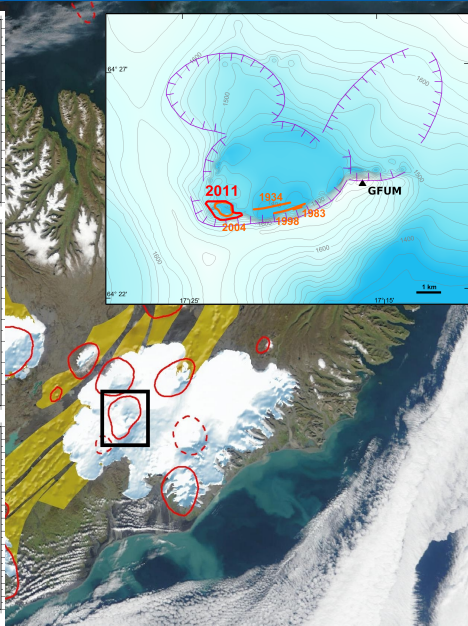
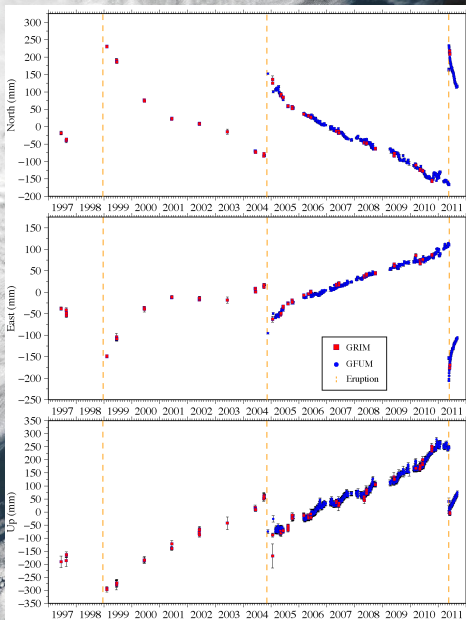
2011 Grímsvötn



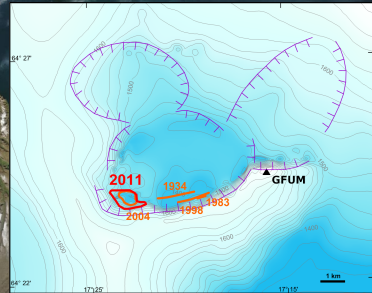
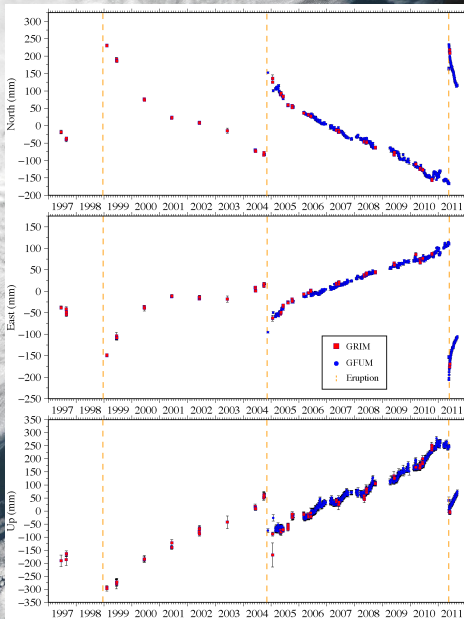
2011 Grímsvötn



2011 Grímsvötn

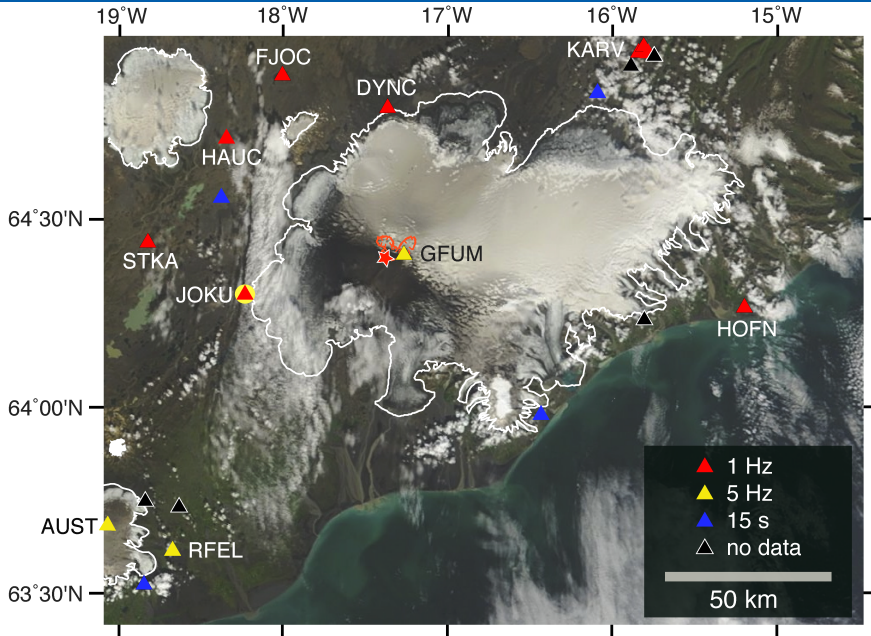


2011 Grímsvötn



- explosive eruption 21-28 May 2011
- plumes > 20 km
- continuous inflation, gradual increase in seismicity

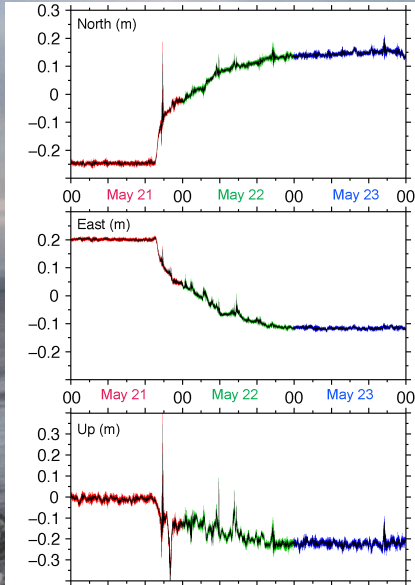
2011 Grímsvötn: Geodetic Network



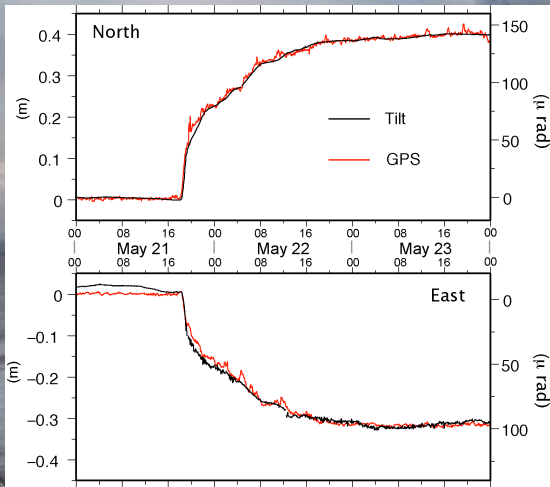
2011 Grímsvötn: Results



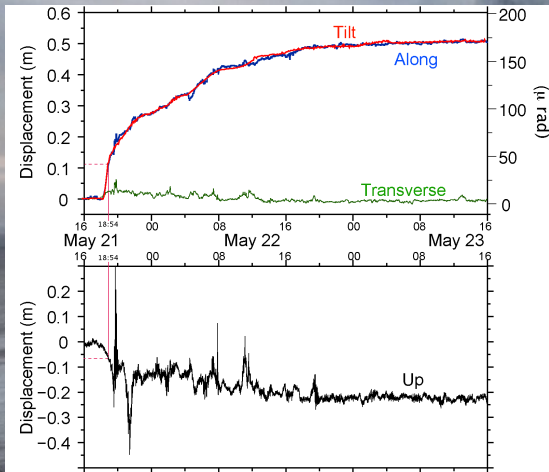
2011 Grímsvötn: Results



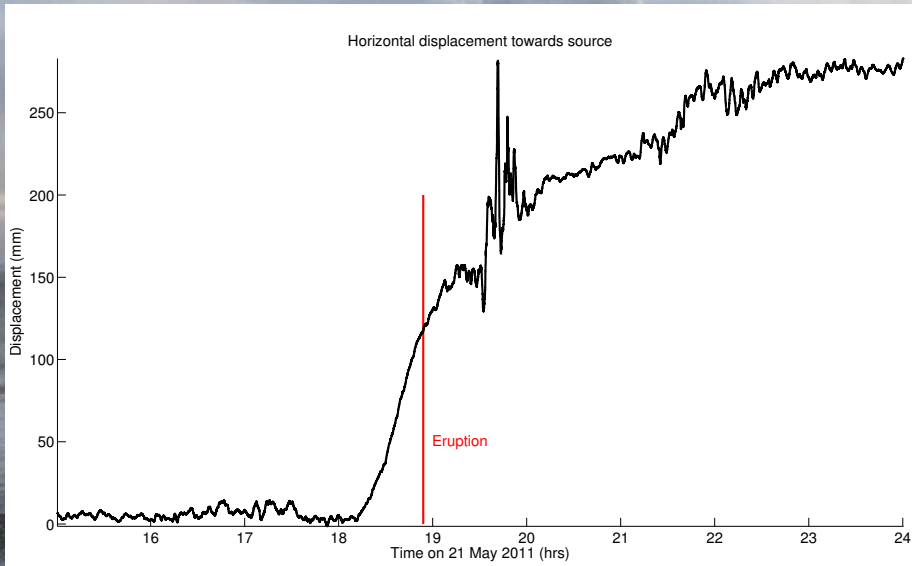
2011 Grímsvötn: Results



2011 Grímsvötn: Results



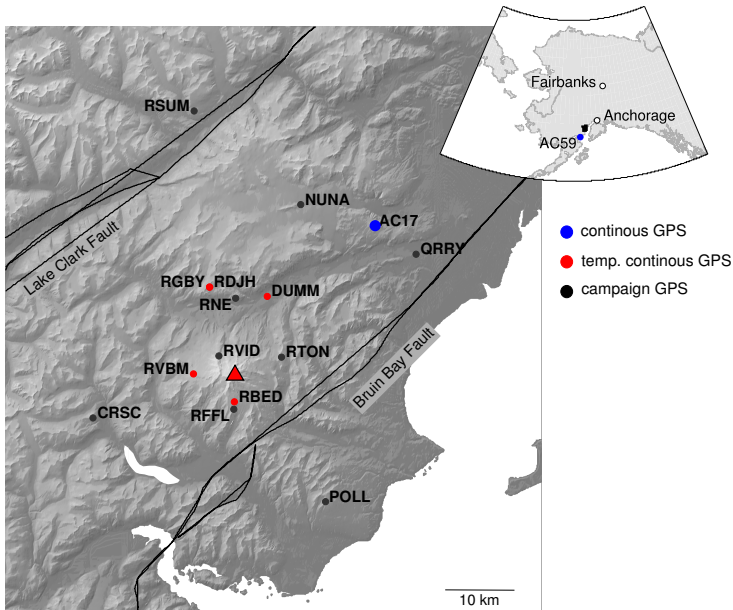
2011 Grímsvötn: Results



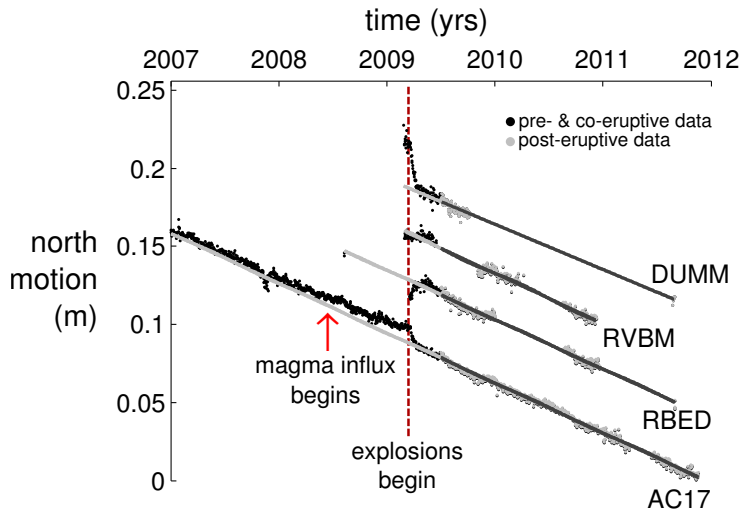
Mt Redoubt, Alaska, 2009



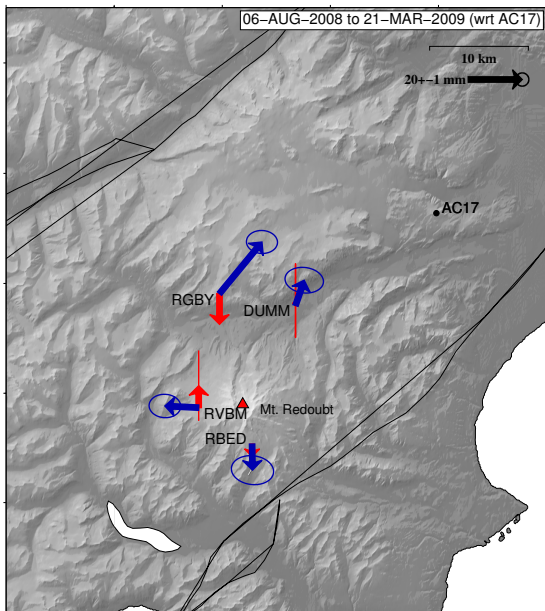
1. Weeks to Months: Mt. Redoubt Source Models



GPS Time Series relative to North America



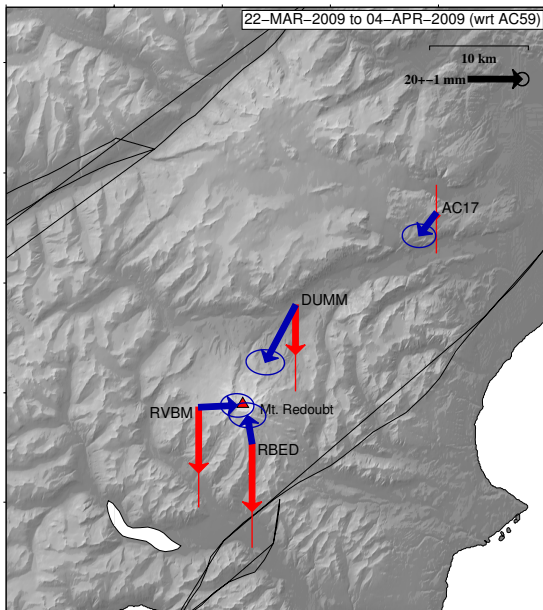
Pre-eruptive Phase – Inflation



Data
horizontal →
vertical →

Model
horizontal ⇨
vertical ⇨

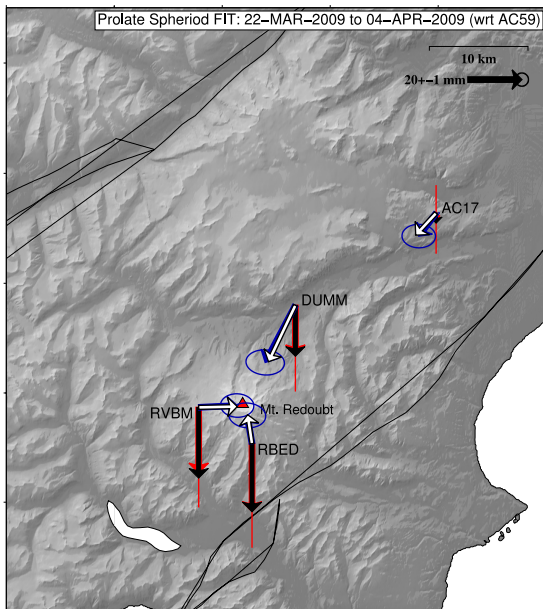
Explosive Phase – Deflation



Data
horizontal 
vertical 

Model
horizontal 
vertical 

Explosive Phase – Deflation



General Spheroid:

$$r = 0.5 \text{ km E of dome}$$

$$d = 9.17^{6.92}_{15.17} \text{ km}$$

$$a = 4.50^{1.25}_{>10.00} \text{ km}$$

$$b = 0.475^{0.3}_{>4.00} \text{ km}$$

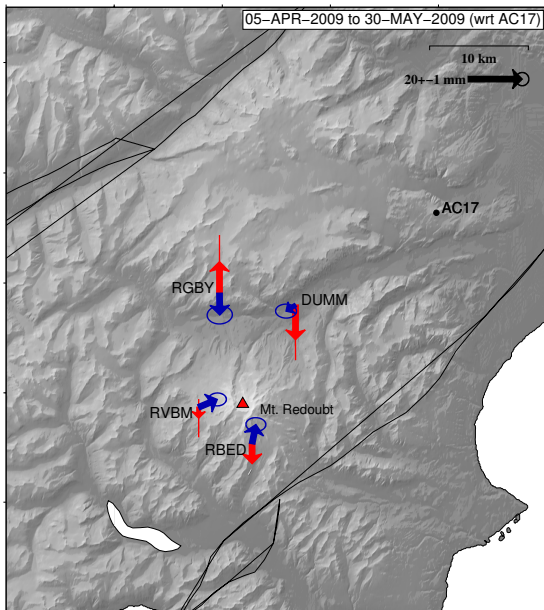
$$\Delta V = -(0.05^{0.028}_{>0.1}) \text{ km}^3$$

F-Test: Spheroid preferred.

Data
horizontal 
vertical 

Model
horizontal 
vertical 

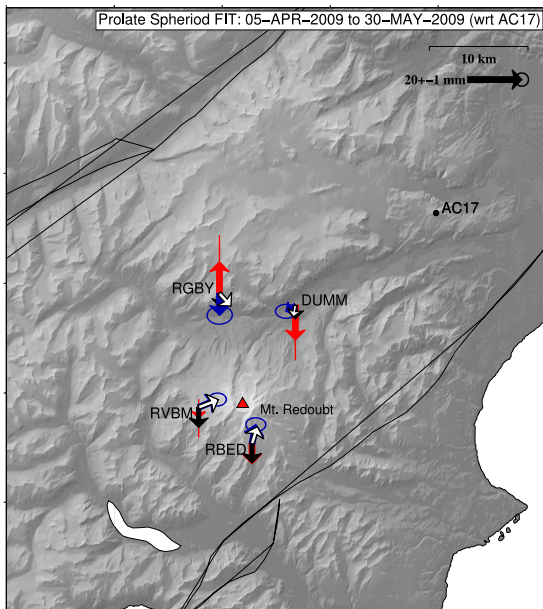
Effusive Phase – Deflation



Data
horizontal 
vertical 

Model
horizontal 
vertical 

Effusive Phase – Deflation

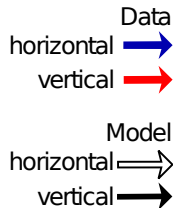


General Spheroid:

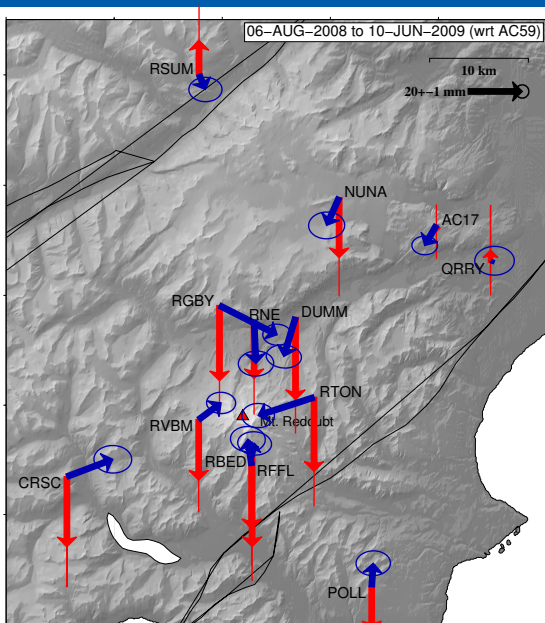
$$\Delta V = -(0.017^{+0.011}_{-0.023}) \text{ km}^3$$

Mogi fits better

F-Test rejects Mogi



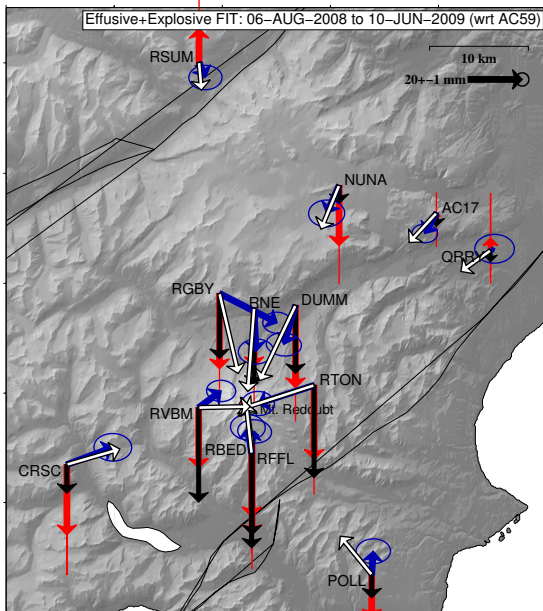
Full Eruption – Net Deflation



Data
horizontal 
vertical 

Model
horizontal 
vertical 

Full Eruption – Net Deflation



Explosive: Prolate Spheroid

$$r = 0.5 \text{ km E of dome}$$

$$d = 9.17^{6.92}_{15.17} \text{ km}$$

$$a = 4.50^{1.25}_{>10.00} \text{ km}$$

$$b = 0.475^{0.3}_{>4.00} \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta V = -(0.05^{0.028}_{>0.1}) \text{ km}^3$$

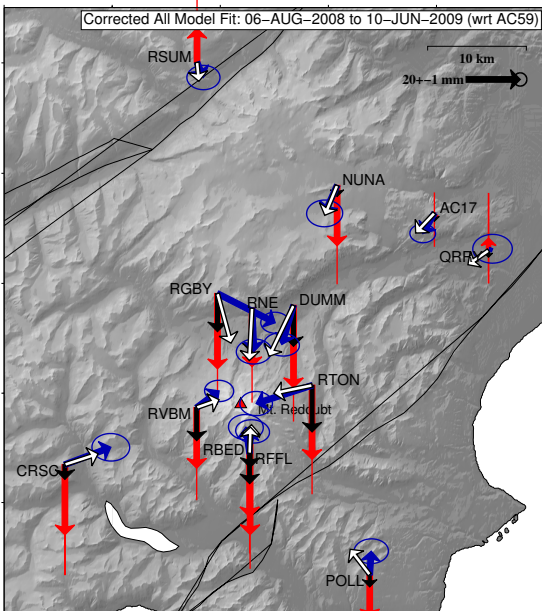
Effusive: same.

$$\Delta V = -(0.017^{0.011}_{0.023}) \text{ km}^3$$

Data
horizontal
vertical

Model
horizontal
vertical

Final Model



Explosive: Prolate Spheroid

$$r = 0.5 \text{ km E of dome}$$

$$d = 9.17^{6.92}_{15.17} \text{ km}$$

$$a = 4.50^{1.25}_{>10.00} \text{ km}$$

$$b = 0.475^{0.3}_{>4.00} \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta V = -(0.05^{0.028}_{>0.1}) \text{ km}^3$$

Effusive: same.

$$\Delta V = -(0.017^{0.011}_{0.023}) \text{ km}^3$$

Pre-eruptive: Mogi

$$r = 1.25 \text{ km S of dome}$$

$$d = 13.50^{10.17}_{17.33} \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta V = 0.0194^{0.0092}_{0.0340} \text{ km}^3$$

2009 Redoubt Source Evolution



2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

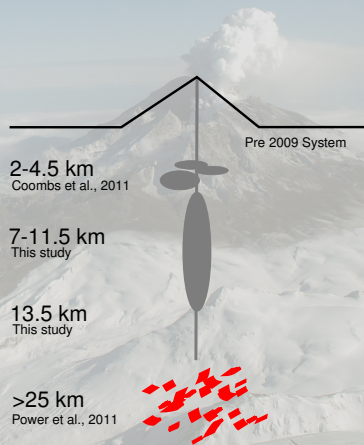
- pre-eruptive intrusion preceded seismic precursors
- dynamic change of source over weeks
- suggested process:



2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

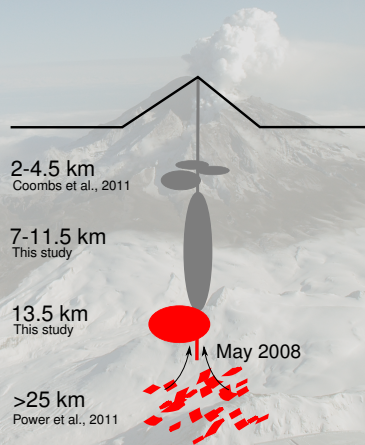
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2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

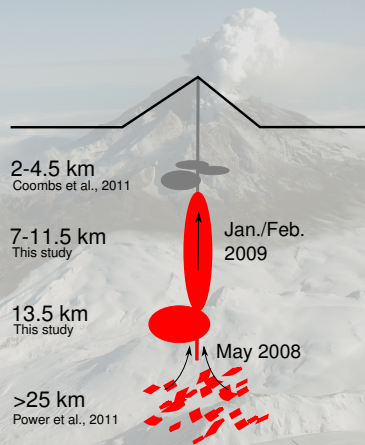
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2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

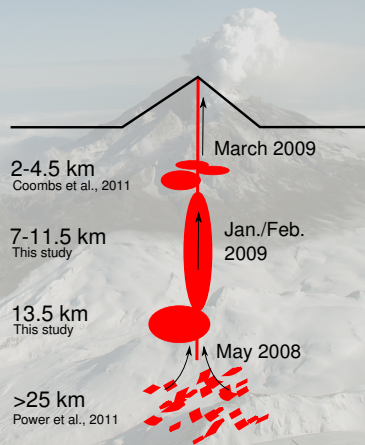
- pre-eruptive intrusion preceded seismic precursors
- dynamic change of source over weeks
- suggested process:



2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

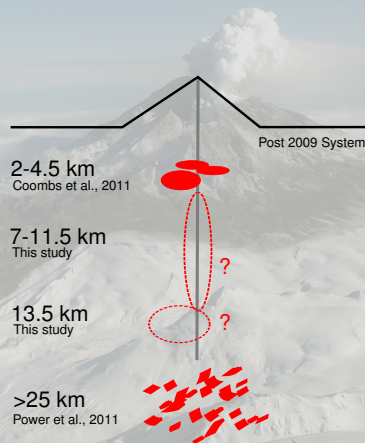
- pre-eruptive intrusion preceded seismic precursors
- dynamic change of source over weeks
- suggested process:



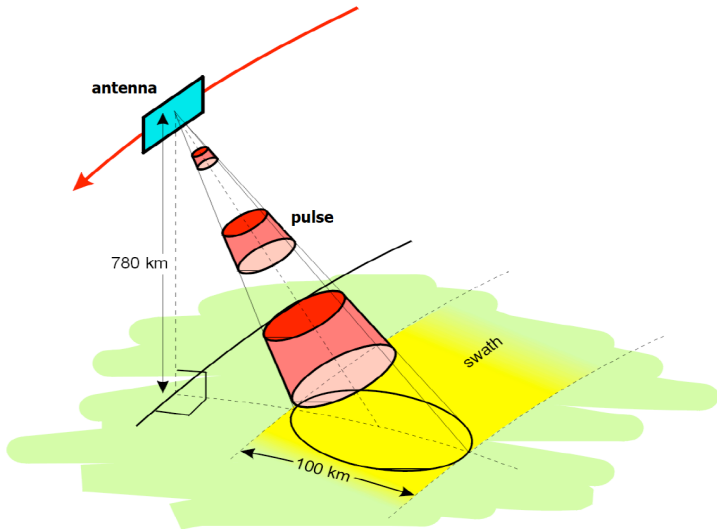
2009 Redoubt Source Evolution

Main Results:

- pre-eruptive intrusion preceded seismic precursors
- dynamic change of source over weeks
- suggested process:

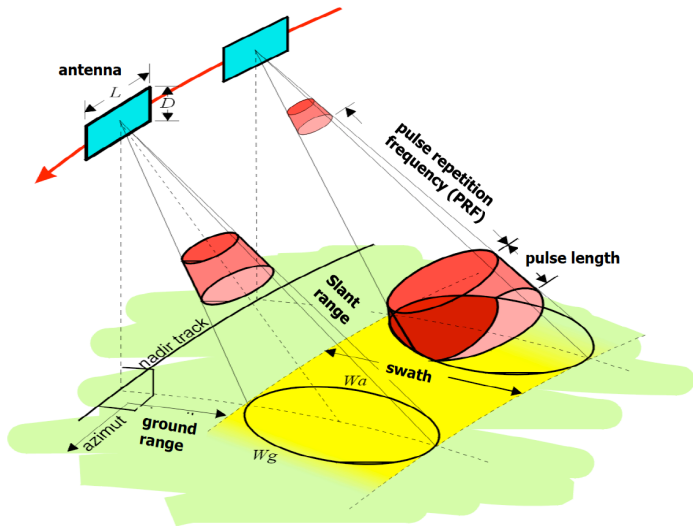


InSAR - General Concept



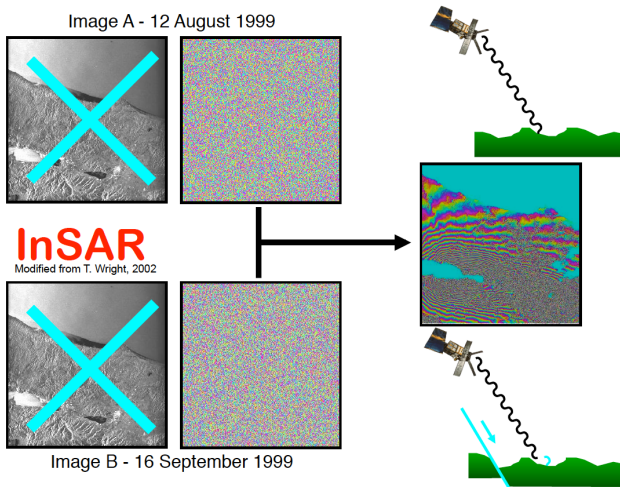
loaned from *J. Freymueller*

InSAR - General Concept



loaned from J. Freymueller

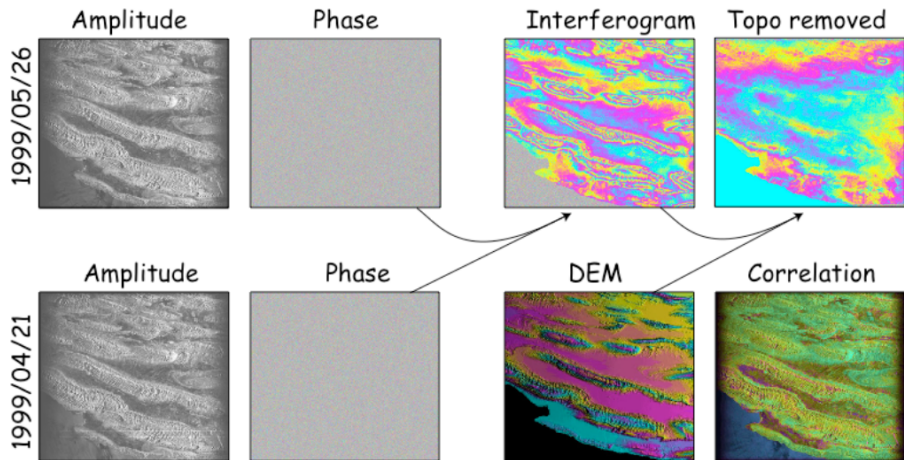
InSAR - General Concept



loaned from R. Bürgmann

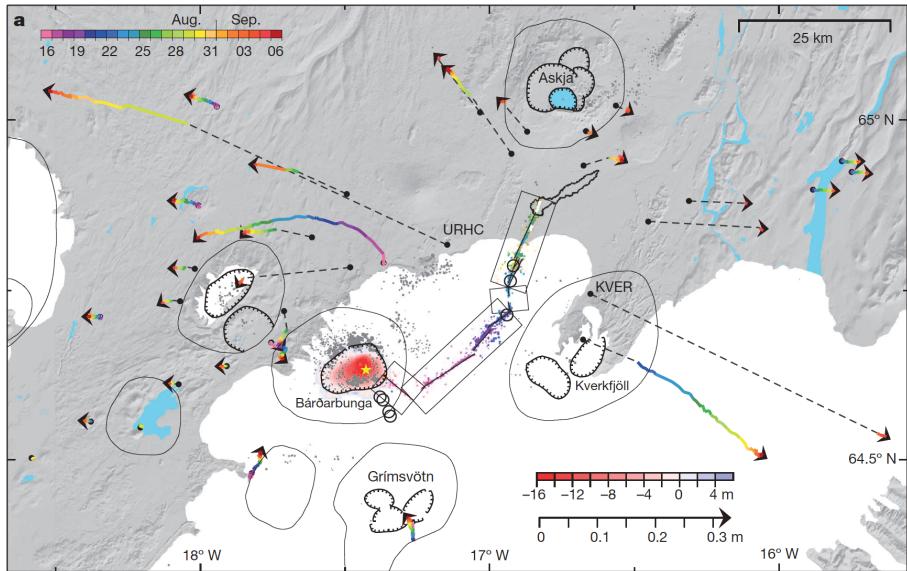
complex values radar signal contains information on
amplitude $a = \sqrt{Im^2 + Re^2}$, and phase $\phi = \arctan \frac{Im}{Re}$

InSAR - General Concept



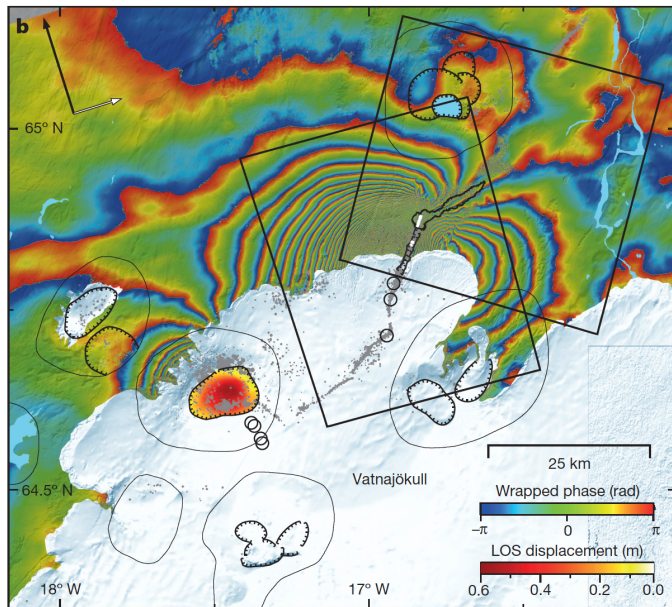
loaned from J. Freymueller

Holuhraun 2014/2015

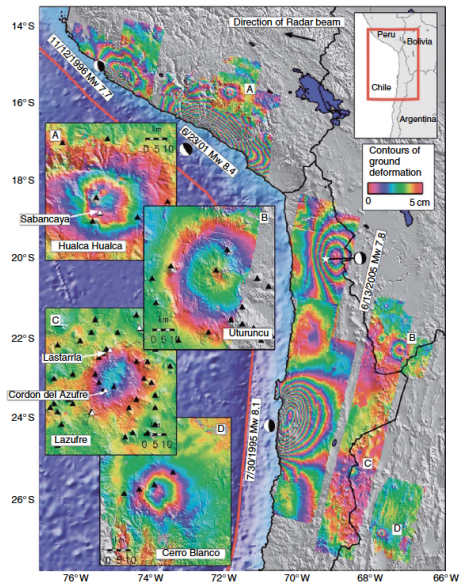


Sigmundsson et al., 2015

Holuhraun 2014/2015



South America



Simons and Rosen, 2007