

Contents

| | |
|--|------|
| Foreword | xi |
| Claude JAUPART | |
| | |
| Preface | xv |
| Jean-François LÉNAT | |
| | |
| List of Abbreviations | xvii |
| | |
| Chapter 1. Seismic Monitoring of Volcanoes and Eruption Forecasting | 1 |
| Philippe LESAGE | |
| 1.1. Introduction. | 1 |
| 1.2. Instrumentation and seismic networks | 2 |
| 1.2.1. Measurement systems | 2 |
| 1.2.2. Sensors | 3 |
| 1.2.3. Monitoring network | 5 |
| 1.3. Types of seismic-volcanic events | 10 |
| 1.3.1. Introduction | 10 |
| 1.3.2. Volcano-tectonic earthquakes (VT, A-type, high-frequency, HF) | 11 |
| 1.3.3. Long-period earthquakes (LP, B-type, low-frequency, LF) | 12 |
| 1.3.4. Hybrid earthquakes (C-type, multiphase, MP) | 14 |
| 1.3.5. Explosions | 15 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 1.3.6. Very-long-period (VLP or VLF) and ultra-long-period (ULP) events | 16 |
| 1.3.7. Volcanic tremor | 17 |
| 1.3.8. Surficial phenomena | 19 |
| 1.3.9. Distortions in seismic signals | 20 |
| 1.4. Volcanic seismicity | 20 |
| 1.4.1. Main characteristics | 21 |
| 1.4.2. Pre-eruptive seismic activity, precursors | 24 |
| 1.4.3. Generic models of seismic-volcanic swarms and pre-eruptive seismicity. | 25 |
| 1.5. Processing of seismic-volcanic signals. | 30 |
| 1.5.1. Introduction | 30 |
| 1.5.2. Seismograms. | 31 |
| 1.5.3. Event detection | 32 |
| 1.5.4. RSAM, RSEM, SSAM. | 32 |
| 1.5.5. Spectral analysis. | 33 |
| 1.5.6. Polarization | 35 |
| 1.5.7. Correlation | 36 |
| 1.5.8. Determination of the Base Level Noise Seismic Spectrum | 37 |
| 1.5.9. Automatic classification | 37 |
| 1.6. Network data analysis. | 39 |
| 1.6.1. Determination of velocity models | 40 |
| 1.6.2. Location of seismic sources | 40 |
| 1.6.3. Seismic moment tensor inversion | 46 |
| 1.6.4. Array analysis | 47 |
| 1.6.5. Coda wave interferometry | 49 |
| 1.7. Forecasting eruptions | 55 |
| 1.7.1. Introduction | 55 |
| 1.7.2. Probabilistic forecasting | 56 |
| 1.7.3. Short-term forecasting | 57 |
| 1.8. The FFM method | 58 |
| 1.8.1. Alert systems and volcanic crisis management | 60 |
| 1.9. Case studies. | 62 |
| 1.9.1. Introduction | 62 |
| 1.9.2. Kelud volcano, Java, Indonesia. | 63 |
| 1.9.3. The “centennial” eruption of Merapi volcano, 2010 | 67 |
| 1.9.4. Piton de la Fournaise | 72 |
| 1.9.5. Phreatic eruptions | 75 |
| 1.9.6. Discussion | 76 |
| 1.10. Conclusion | 77 |
| 1.11. References. | 78 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Chapter 2. Monitoring Volcano Deformation | 95 |
| Valérie CAYOL, Aline PELTIER, Jean-Luc FROGER and François BEAUDUCEL | |
| 2.1. Introduction. | 95 |
| 2.2. Phenomena at the origin of deformation | 97 |
| 2.2.1. Deformation related to the inflation-deflation of magmatic reservoirs. | 97 |
| 2.2.2. Deformation related to magma ascent inside the conduits | 101 |
| 2.2.3. Deformation of hydrothermal origin. | 104 |
| 2.2.4. Flank destabilization related to endogenous growth. | 106 |
| 2.2.5. Other sources of deformation | 107 |
| 2.3. Deformation measurement techniques | 107 |
| 2.3.1. Leveling measurements | 108 |
| 2.3.2. Tilt measurements | 109 |
| 2.3.3. Extensometry | 112 |
| 2.3.4. Electronic Distance Measurement, trilateration | 113 |
| 2.3.5. Volumetric strainmeters | 114 |
| 2.3.6. Satellite positioning system, GNSS | 115 |
| 2.3.7. InSAR. | 116 |
| 2.3.8. Stereophotogrammetry. | 125 |
| 2.3.9. Measurements at sea | 126 |
| 2.4. Adequacy between deformation measurements and monitoring. | 126 |
| 2.5. Contributions and limitations of deformation modeling to the study of volcanoes | 130 |
| 2.5.1. Reservoir models | 131 |
| 2.5.2. Conduit models | 144 |
| 2.5.3. Models without a priori assumptions on source shape | 149 |
| 2.6. Perspectives: from operational monitoring to physical and predictive models | 151 |
| 2.7. References | 153 |
| Chapter 3. Volcano Monitoring by Remote Sensing | 167 |
| Mathieu GOUHIER | |
| 3.1. Introduction. | 167 |
| 3.2. Basic concepts in remote sensing | 168 |
| 3.2.1. Passive and active sensors | 169 |
| 3.2.2. Geostationary and Low Earth Orbit platforms | 170 |
| 3.2.3. Electromagnetic spectrum | 172 |
| 3.2.4. Terrestrial infrared radiation | 175 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 3.2.5. Spectral resolution | 176 |
| 3.3. Main available operating systems | 177 |
| 3.4. Monitoring volcanic ash plumes | 181 |
| 3.4.1. Methodology | 182 |
| 3.4.2. List of main available sensors | 186 |
| 3.4.3. Case studies: Etna and Eyjafjallajökull | 187 |
| 3.5. Monitoring volcanic SO ₂ plumes | 190 |
| 3.5.1. Methodology | 190 |
| 3.5.2. Operational issues | 193 |
| 3.5.3. Case studies: Holuhraun/Bárðarbunga | 195 |
| 3.6. Lava flow monitoring | 196 |
| 3.6.1. Introduction | 196 |
| 3.6.2. Methodology | 197 |
| 3.6.3. Case studies: Piton de la Fournaise, 2015 | 204 |
| 3.7. Future developments | 206 |
| 3.8. References | 207 |

Chapter 4. Volcano Remote Sensing with Ground-Based Techniques

| | |
|---|-----|
| Franck DONNADIEU, David JESSOP, Philipson BANI and Séverine MOUNE | 211 |
| 4.1. Introduction | 211 |
| 4.2. Basic concepts in ground-based remote sensing relying on electromagnetic waves | 212 |
| 4.2.1. Electromagnetic spectrum | 212 |
| 4.2.2. Propagation of electromagnetic waves | 213 |
| 4.2.3. Scattering and absorption | 213 |
| 4.3. Ground remote sensing for the detection of volcanic gas | 215 |
| 4.3.1. Introduction | 215 |
| 4.3.2. Why become interested in volcanic degassing? | 216 |
| 4.3.3. Measurement methods | 220 |
| 4.3.4. Future developments | 235 |
| 4.3.5. Conclusion | 236 |
| 4.4. Ground-based IR remote sensing | 237 |
| 4.4.1. History and development of ground-based thermal remote sensing instruments | 238 |
| 4.4.2. Examples of thermal cameras used in volcanology | 240 |
| 4.4.3. Physical principles | 243 |
| 4.4.4. Characteristics and practical considerations for using thermal imaging instruments | 246 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 4.5. Other volcano remote sensing methods with ground-based techniques | 253 |
| 4.5.1. Introduction | 253 |
| 4.5.2. The importance of monitoring ash plumes | 253 |
| 4.5.3. Radars, operational tools. | 254 |
| 4.5.4. Monitoring proximal ash fallout: disdrometers | 264 |
| 4.5.5. Monitoring of volcanic storms | 268 |
| 4.5.6. Atmospheric lidars to probe low concentration ash clouds. | 274 |
| 4.5.7. Plume detection by GNSS networks | 277 |
| 4.5.8. Monitoring topographic changes | 278 |
| 4.5.9. Monitoring underwater volcanic activity by means of acoustic methods | 285 |
| 4.6. Future developments | 288 |
| 4.7. References | 289 |
| | |
| List of Authors | 303 |
| | |
| Index | 305 |