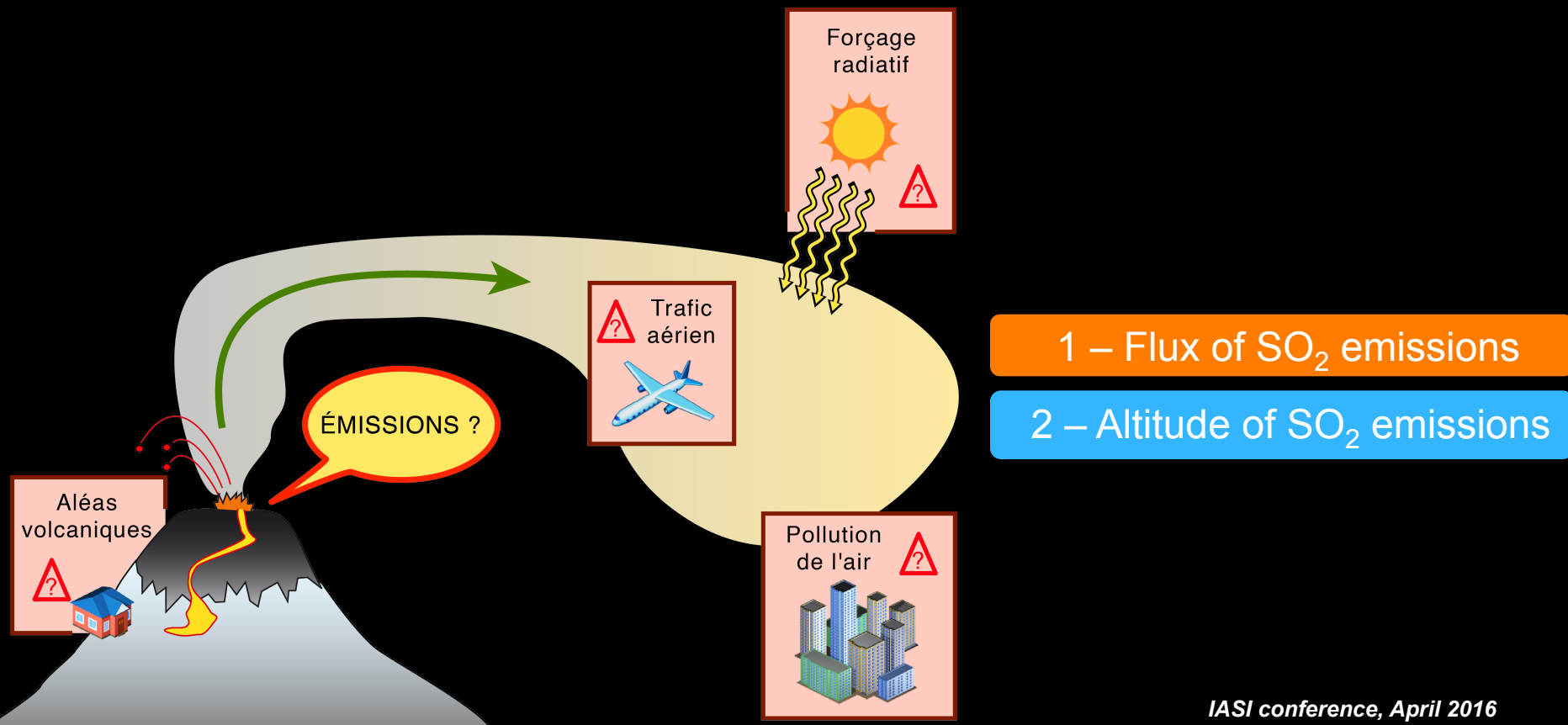


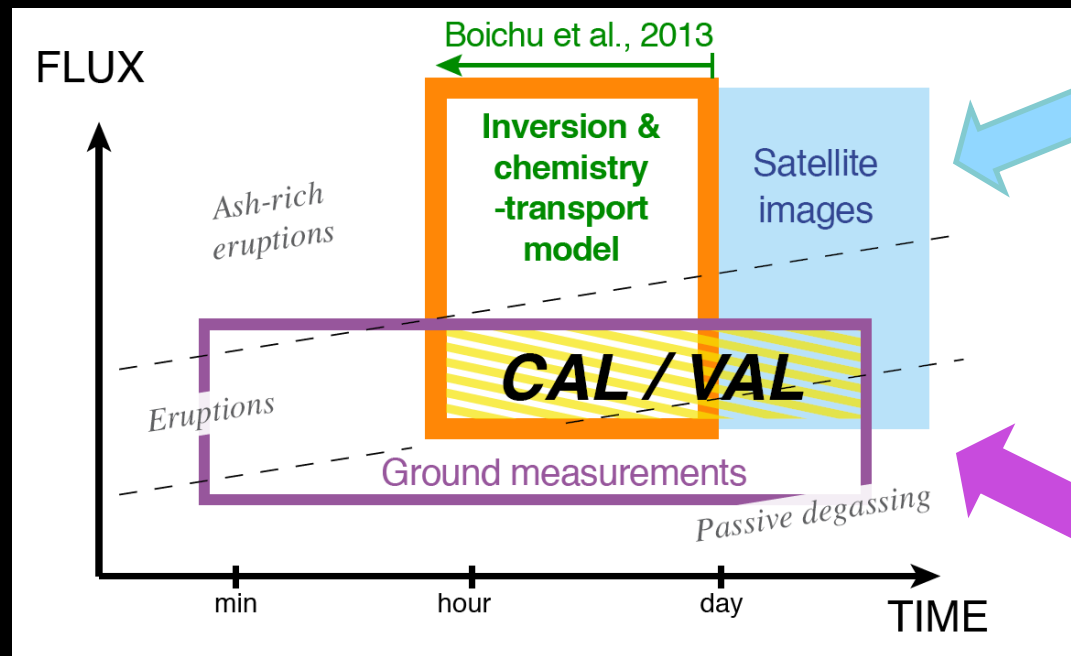
Reconstruction of flux and altitude of volcanic SO₂ emissions from IASI satellite observations: implications for volcanological and atmospheric studies

M. Boichu¹, L. Clarisse², I. J.-C. Péré¹, H. Herbin¹, P. Goloub¹,
F. Thieuleux¹, D. Khvorostyanov³, F. Ducos¹, C. Clerbaux^{2,4}, D. Tanré¹

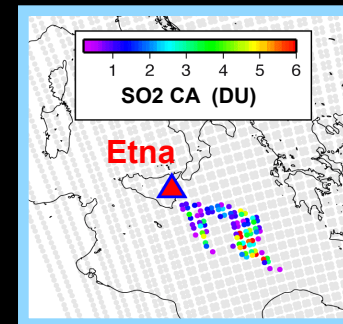
1- Laboratoire d'Optique Atmosphérique, Université Lille 1, CNRS; 2- Spectroscopie de Université Libre de Bruxelles
3- Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, IPSL; 4- LATMOS, IPSL



Presently, what do we know about volcanic SO₂ flux emissions ?



IASI SO₂ load

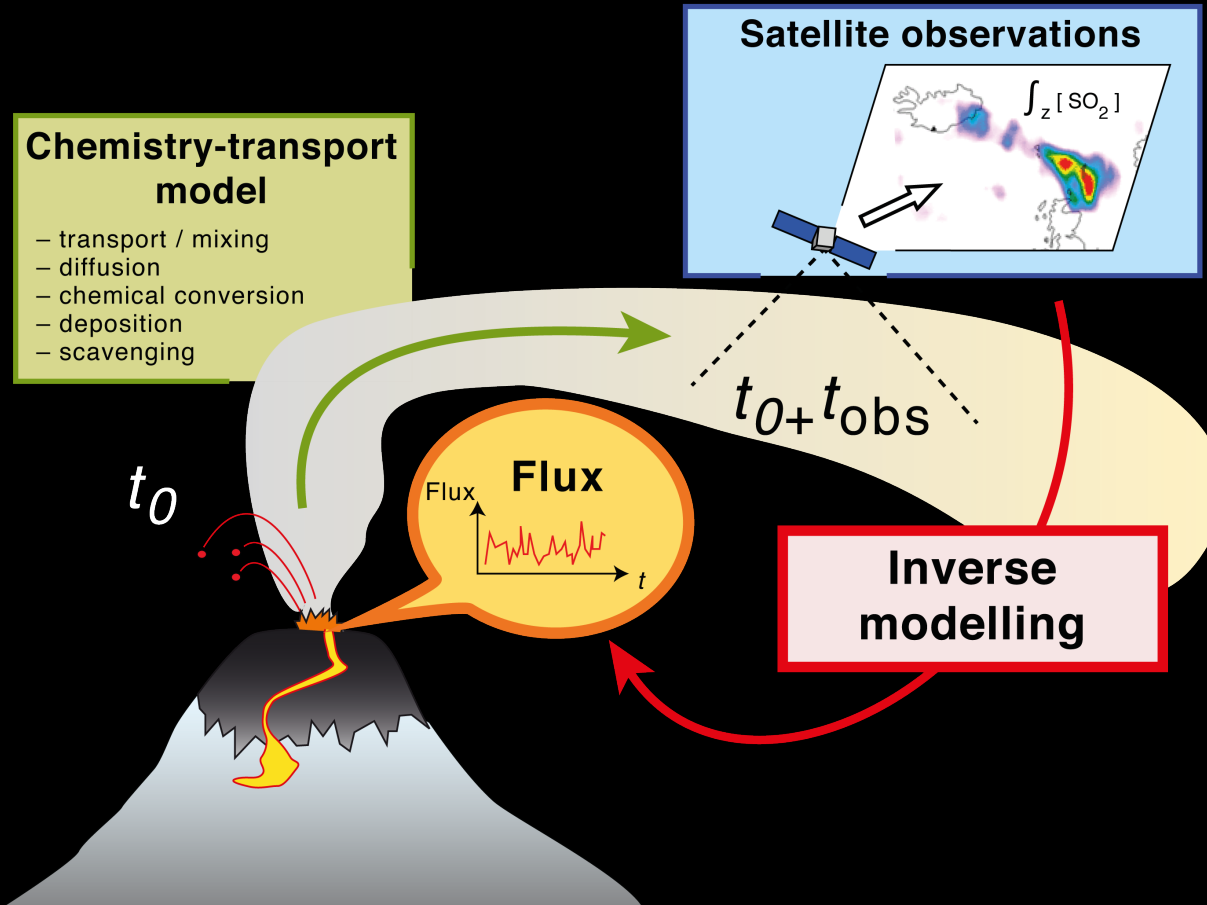


Every ~ 12 hours

Ground-network of UV-DOAS scanning spectrometers (Etna)



How to characterise volcanic gas emissions at high temporal resolution from satellite imagery?



Reconstructing volcanic emissions by inverse modelling



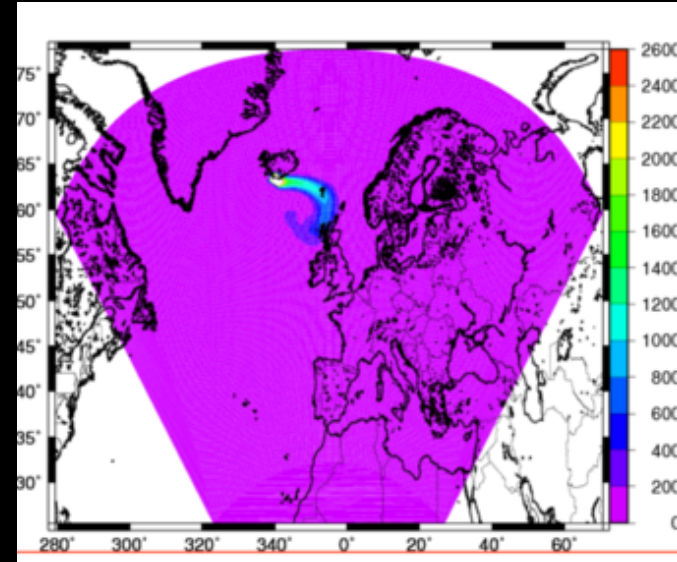
... from the volcano to the observation point !

Forward model:	$d = G m$
Inverse problem:	$m^* = G^{-g} d$
A posteriori prediction:	$d^* = G m^*$

Inverse modelling combining SO₂ spaceborne imagery with chemistry-transport modelling

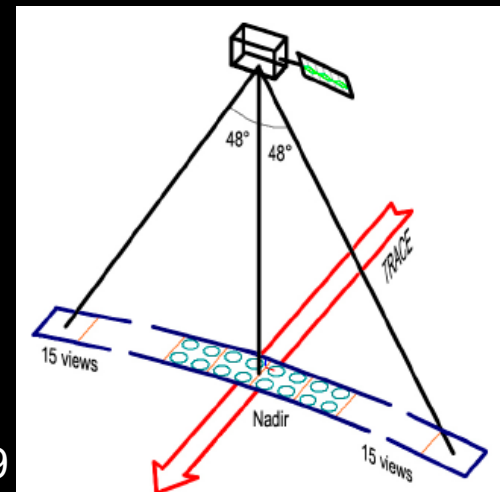
G: CHIMERE regional chemistry-transport model

- Eulerian model
- Grid: $dx = dy = 20$ km horizontal resolution
- 29 vertical layers up to 150 hPa (~ 14 km)
- Forced with WRF meteorological fields



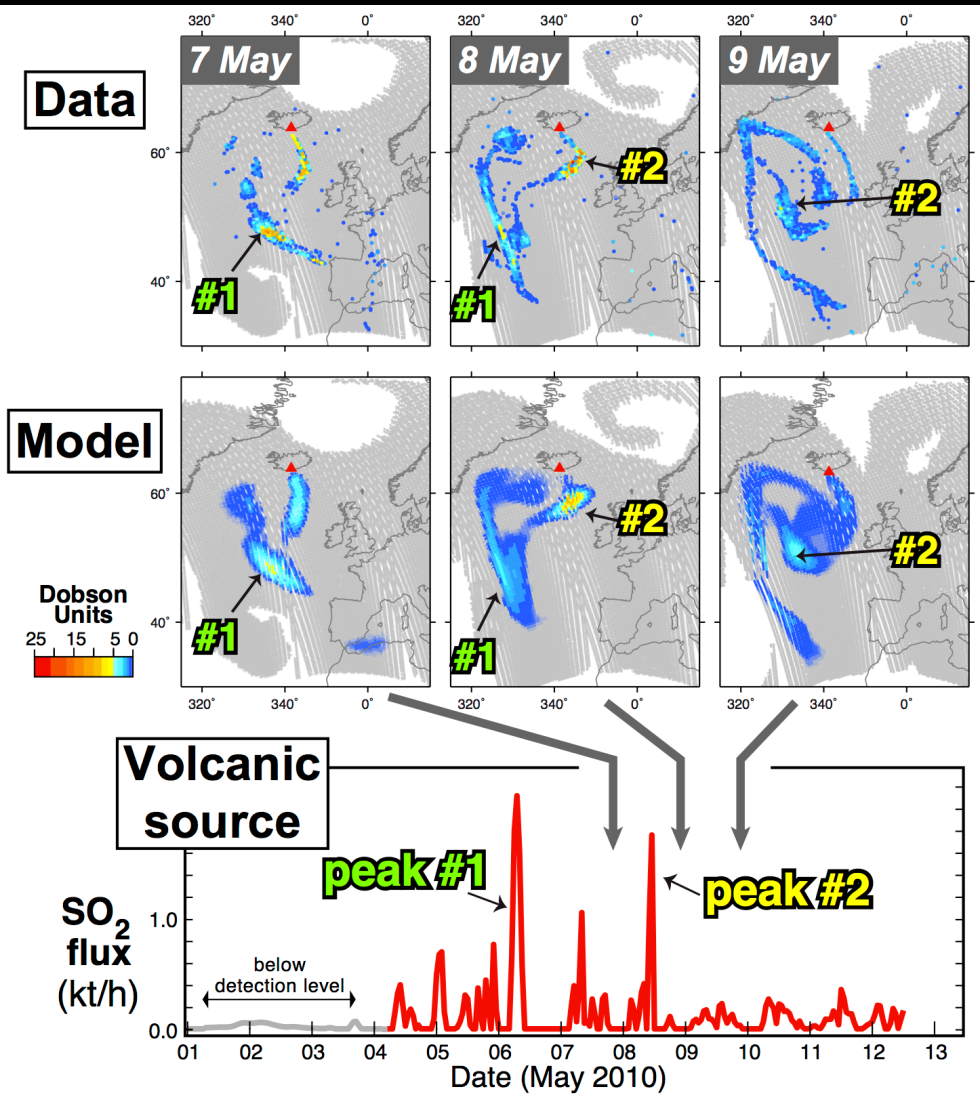
d: IASI (Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer)

- Aboard the polar-orbiting MetOp-A
- Infrared (645 cm^{-1} to 2760 cm^{-1})
- ⇒ 2 overpasses per day at Equator (9h30; 21h30 LT)
- Spatial resolution : (12 km x 12 km) pixel at nadir



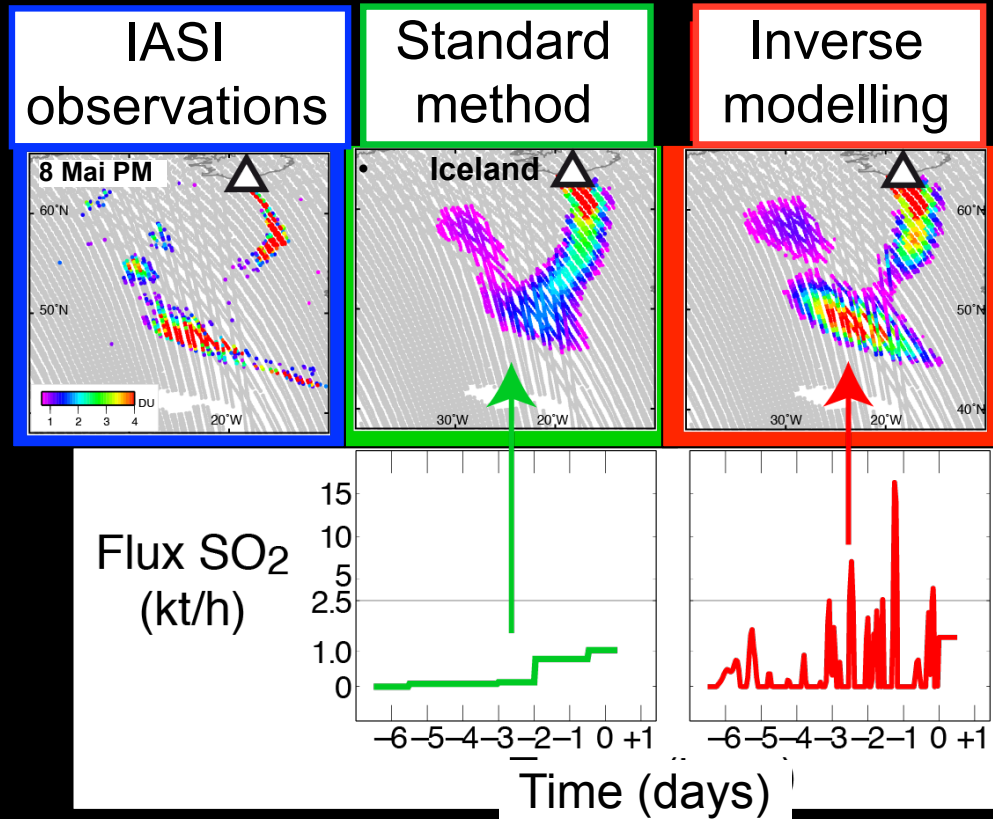
Reconstruction of volcanic SO₂ flux emissions at high temporal resolution

Eyjafjallajökull 2010

IASI SO₂WRF/CHIMERE
SO₂Inverse
modelling

Forecast of the SO₂ cloud dispersal

Eyjafjallajökull 2010

Forecast
at + 12hBoichu et al.,
GRL, 2014WRF/CHIMERE
chemistry-transport model

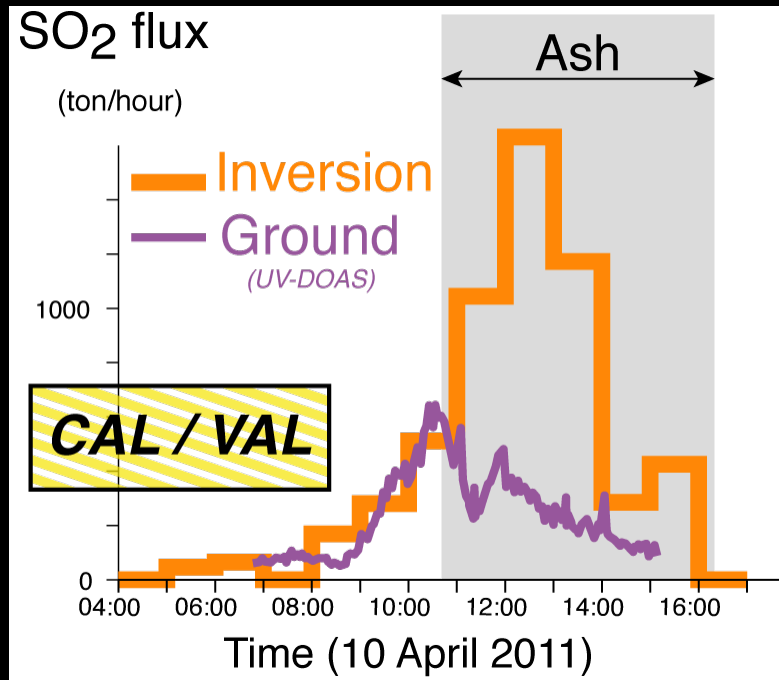
Calibration/Validation with ground UV observations

Ground-network of 9 UV-DOAS scanning spectrometers

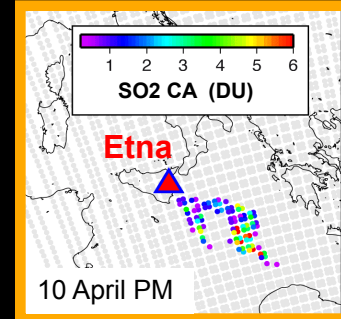


Salerno et al., 2008

Etna, April 2011



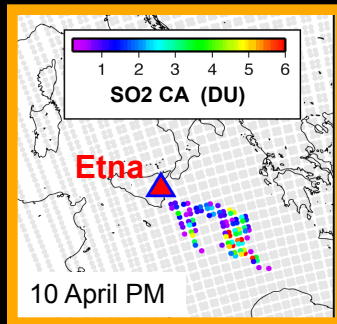
IASI SO₂ load



Boichu et al.,
ACP 2015

Volcano monitoring: precautions to take in the interpretation of ground-based UV-observations for hazard assessment

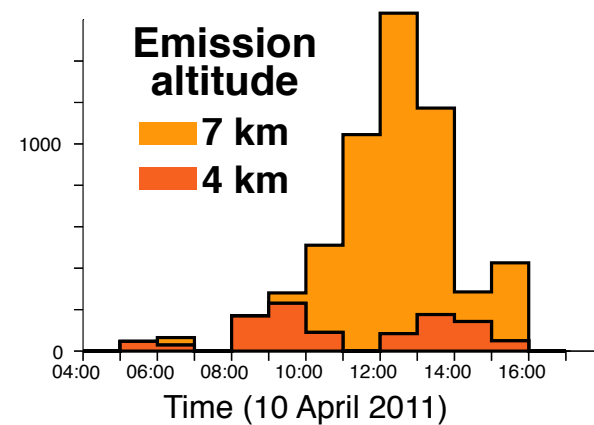
Atmosphere: Re-assessment of the global budget of volcanic emissions (SO₂, CO₂, H₂S, HCl, HF, etc...) ?

Reconstructing the altitude of SO₂ emissions under wind shear conditionsIASI SO₂ load

Inversion

Wind shear
prerequisiteSO₂ flux

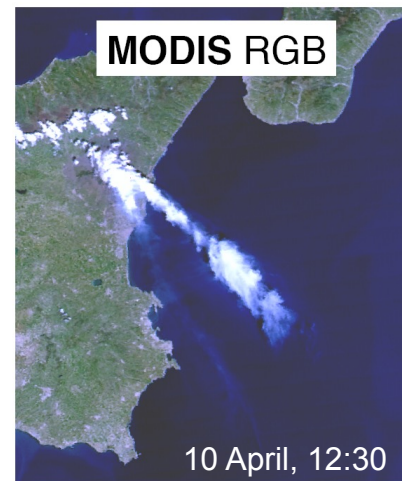
(ton/hour)

Emission
altitude7 km
4 km

Direct model

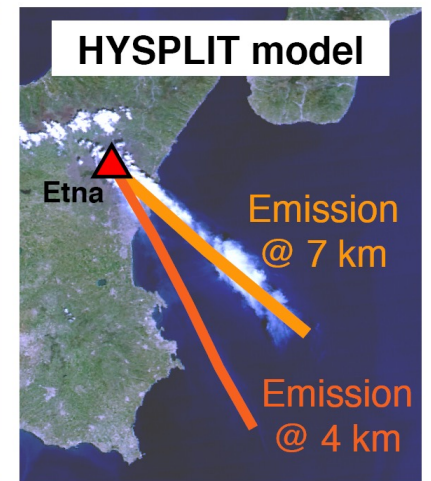
Etna 2011

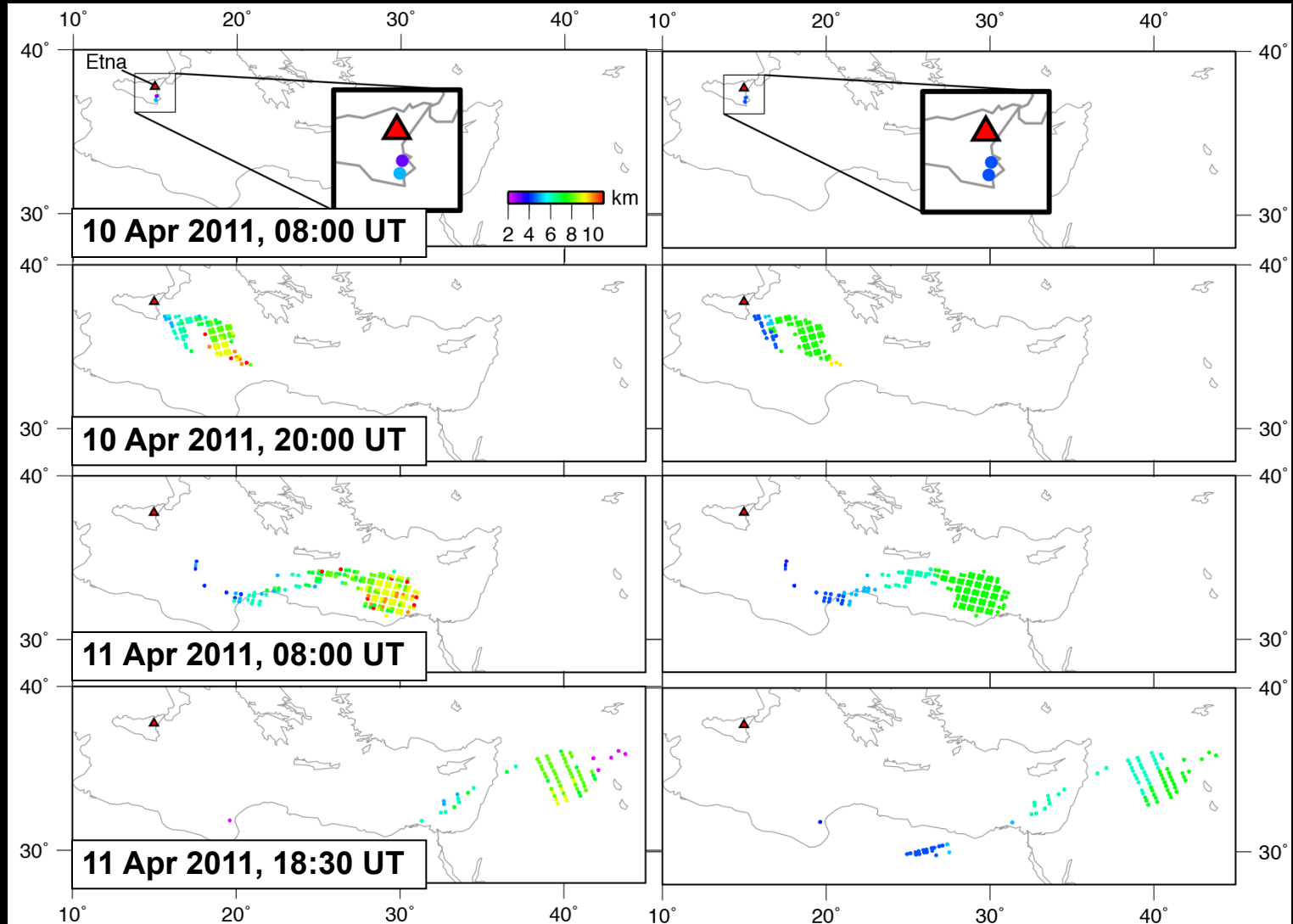
MODIS RGB

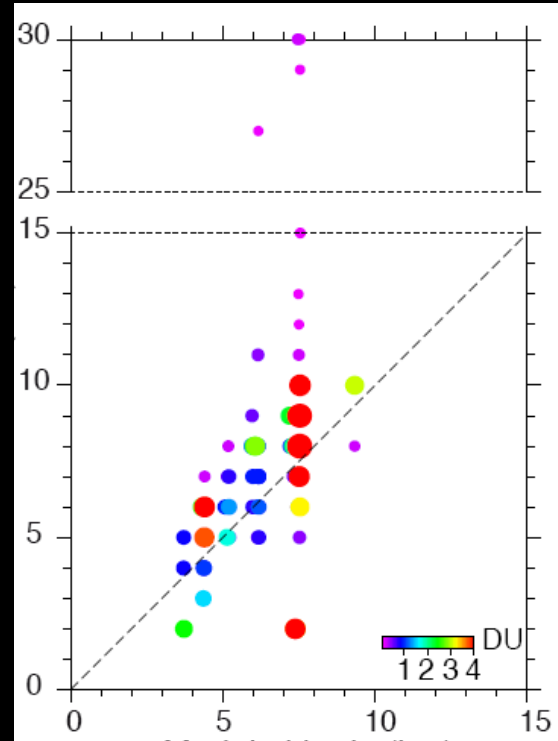


10 April, 12:30

HYSPLIT model



High variability of far-range altitude of SO₂Etna
2011IASI SO₂ altitudeModelled SO₂ altitude

Toward the assimilation of IASI SO₂ altitudeIASI SO₂ altitude
(km)Modelled SO₂ altitude (km)Boichu et al.,
ACP, 2015

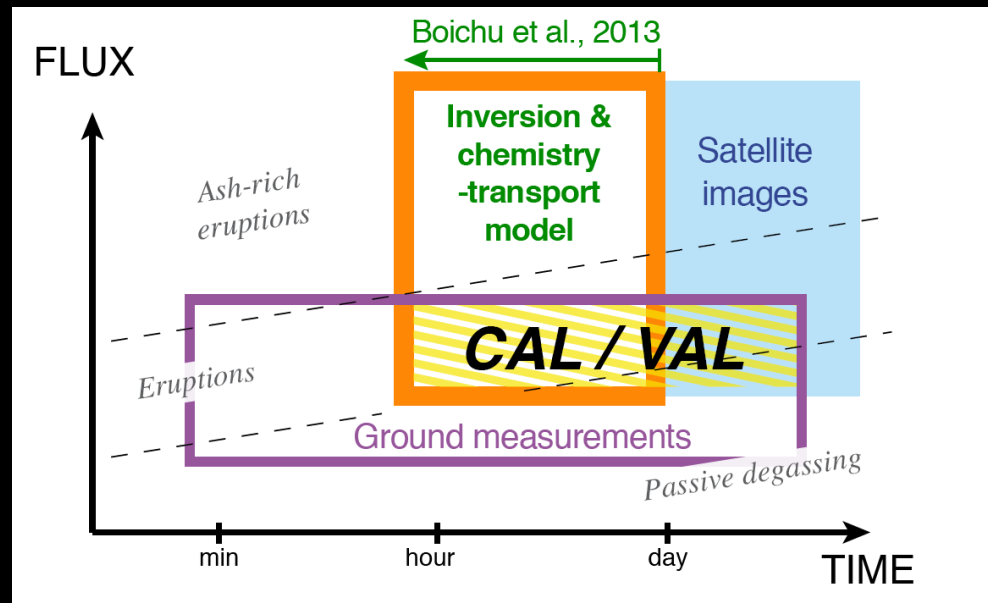
Next step:

Assimilation of IASI SO₂ altitude to reconstruct the altitude of SO₂ emissions
In any meteorological conditions (**no more wind shear pre-requisite**)

Conclusions regarding SO₂ emissions

1- FLUX:

Tools at hand to describe the whole range of volcanic SO₂ degassing behaviours with a high temporal resolution
(ground/satellite synergy is possible using inverse modelling schemes)



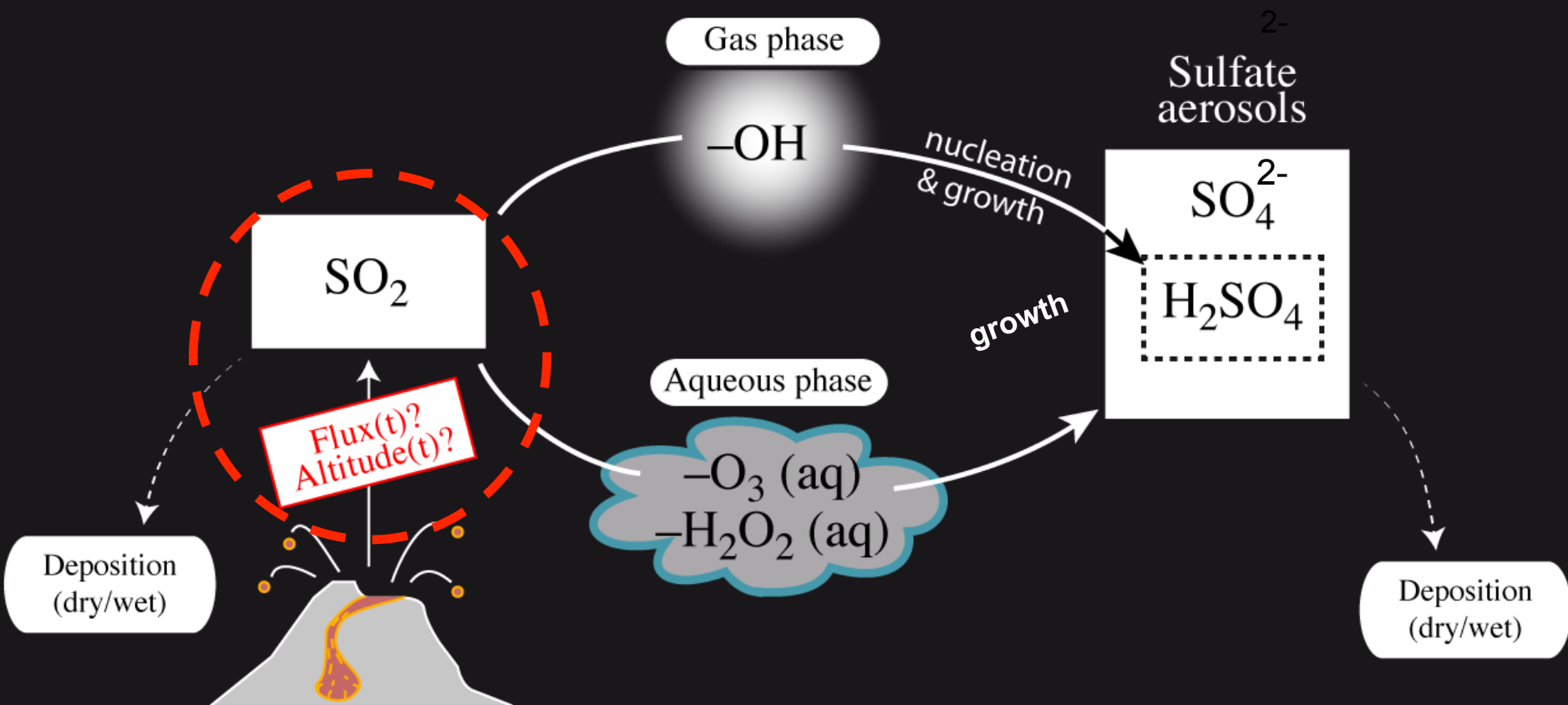
2- ALTITUDE of INJECTION:

Reconstruction of the altitude of SO₂ emissions by inverse modelling under wind shear conditions, but soon in any meteorological conditions!
(thanks to the assimilation of recently-developed IASI SO₂ altitude products)

Perspective: formation and lifecycle of sulfate aerosols

High temporal variability of volcanic SO_2 emissions (flux and altitude):
toward a better modelling of sulfate aerosol production and lifecycle

=> impact of volcanism on climate and air quality

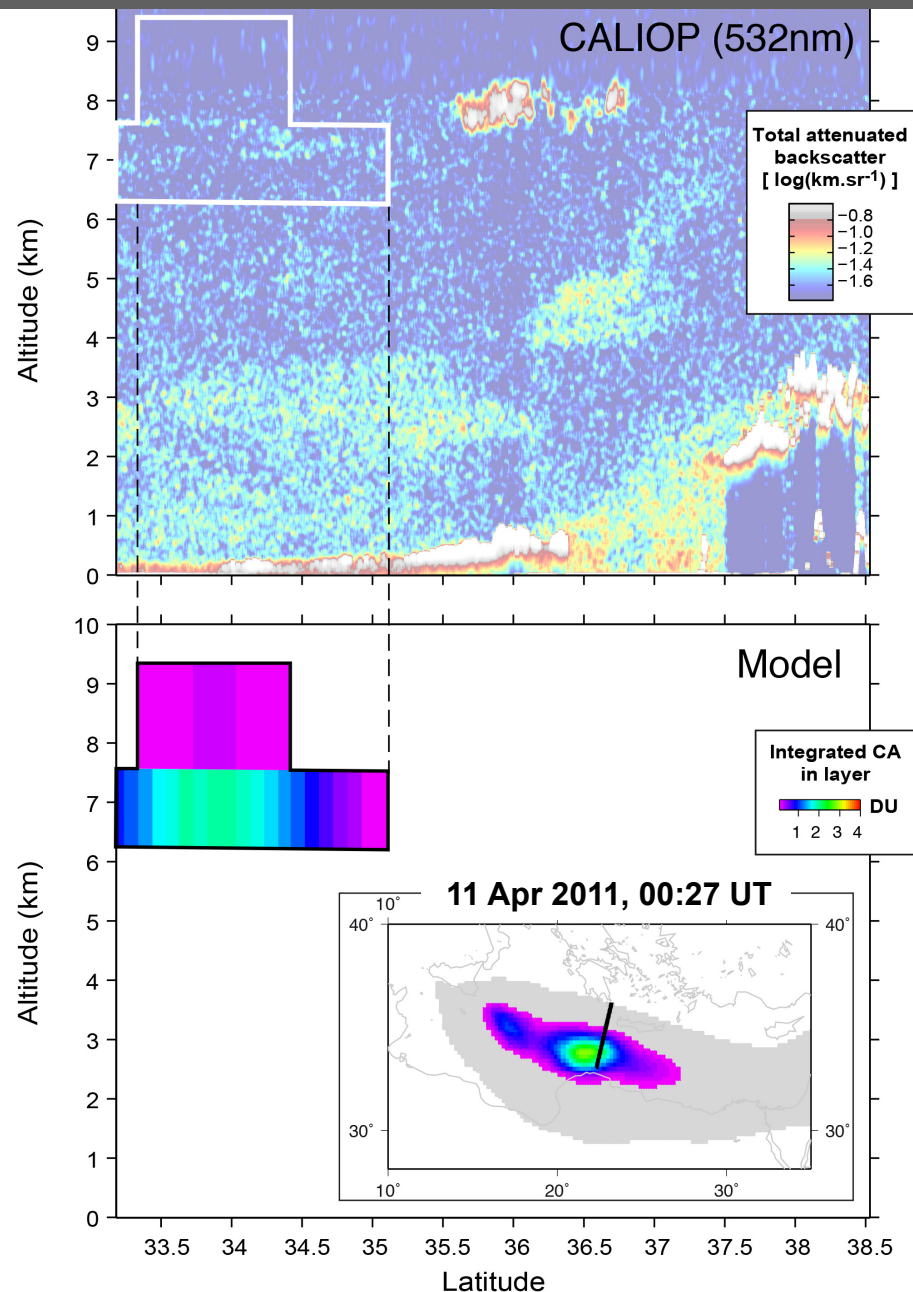


Remote sensing of volcanic sulfate aerosols using spaceborne LIDAR observations

Etna 2011

CALIOP lidar

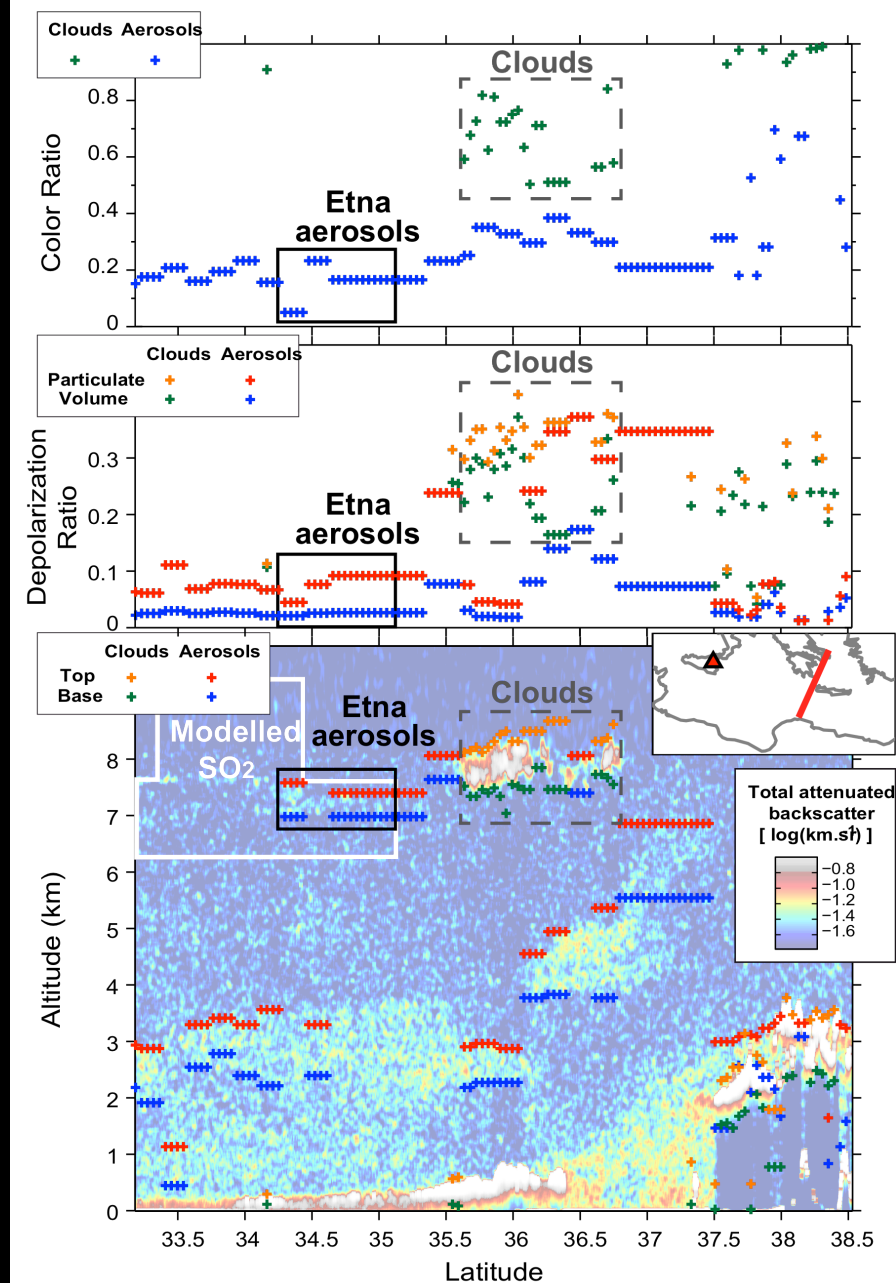
Modelled SO₂
using WRF/CHIMERE
chemistry-transport model
initialised with
reconstructed emissions



Boichu et al.,
ACP, 2015

Coexistence of tropospheric SO₂ and sulfate aerosols

CALIOP lidar

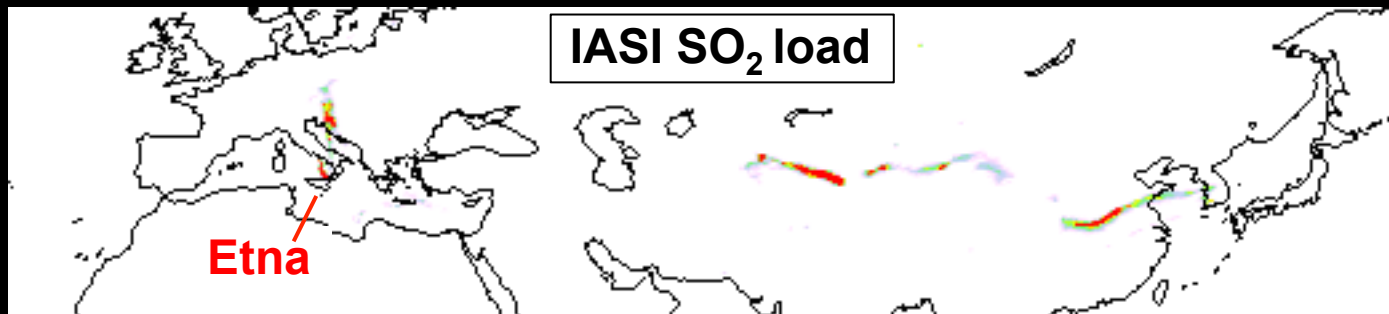


Color ratio

Depolarisation
ratio

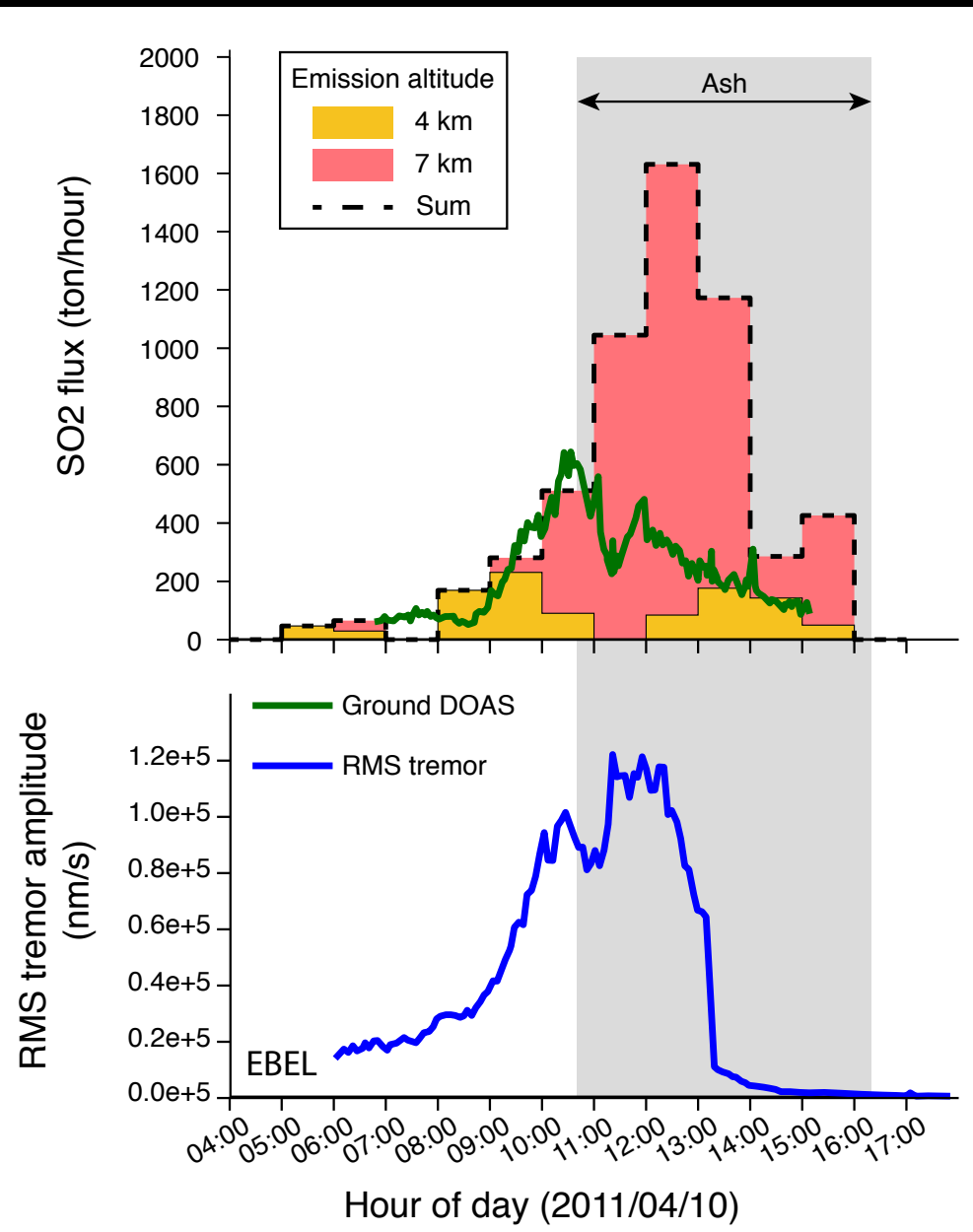
Total attenuated
backscatter signal

Boichu et al.,
ACP, 2015



Major eruption of Mt. Etna, December 2015

Thank you for your attention



Boichu et al.,
ACP 2015