

Investigation of the Mt Etna eruption in December 2015 using IASI observations and numerical modelling

Maria Athanassiadou and Franco Marengo

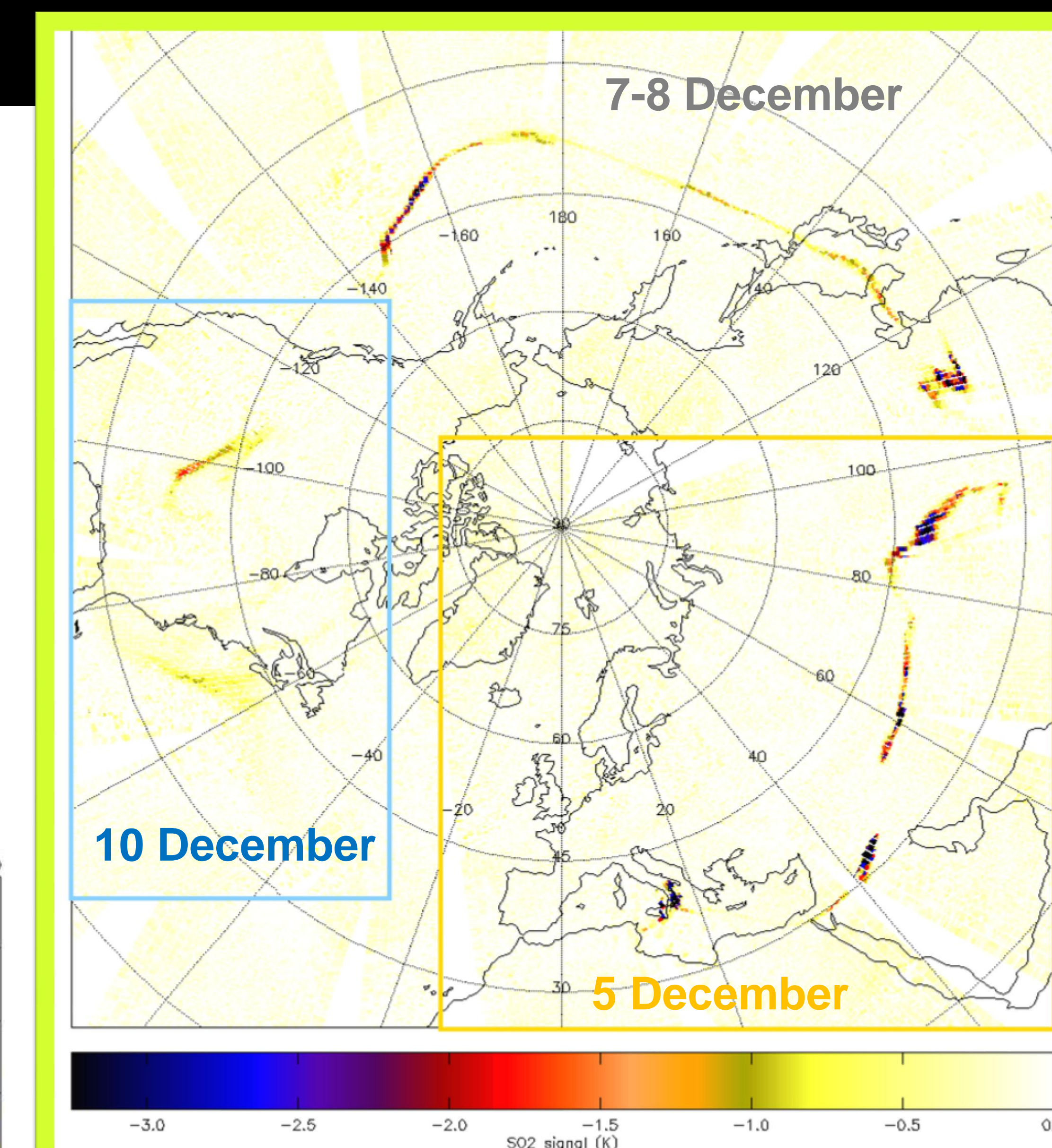
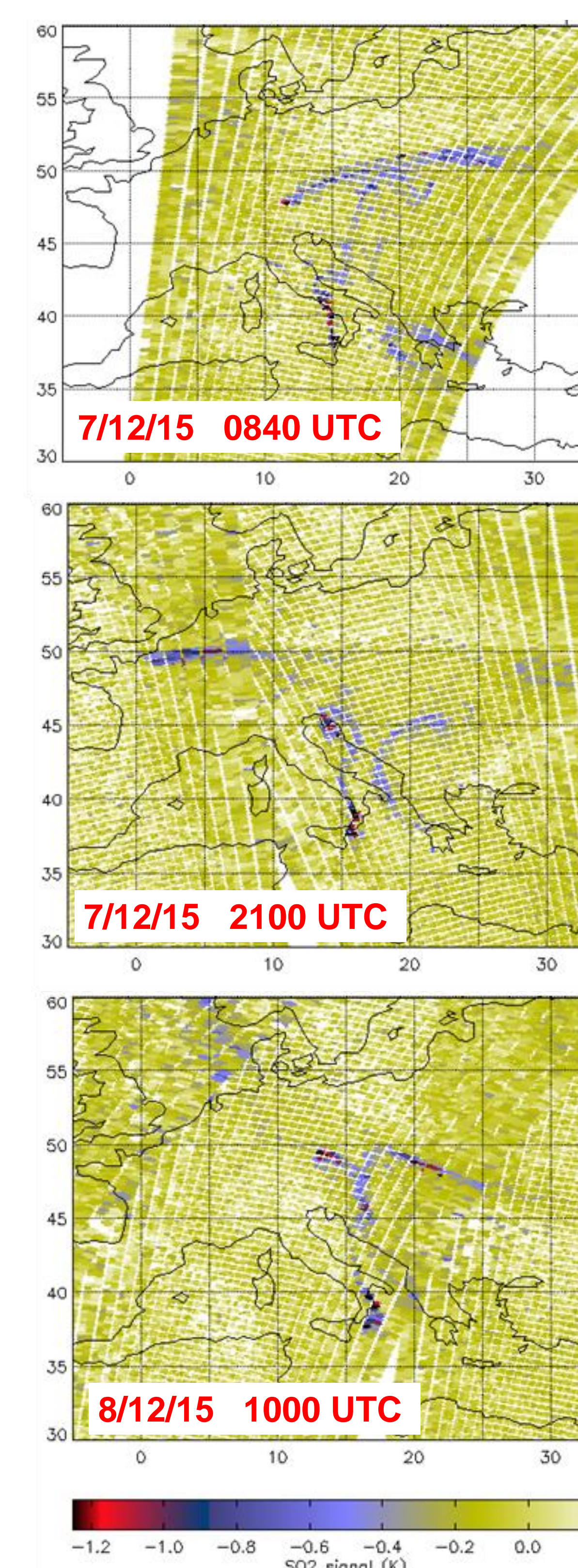
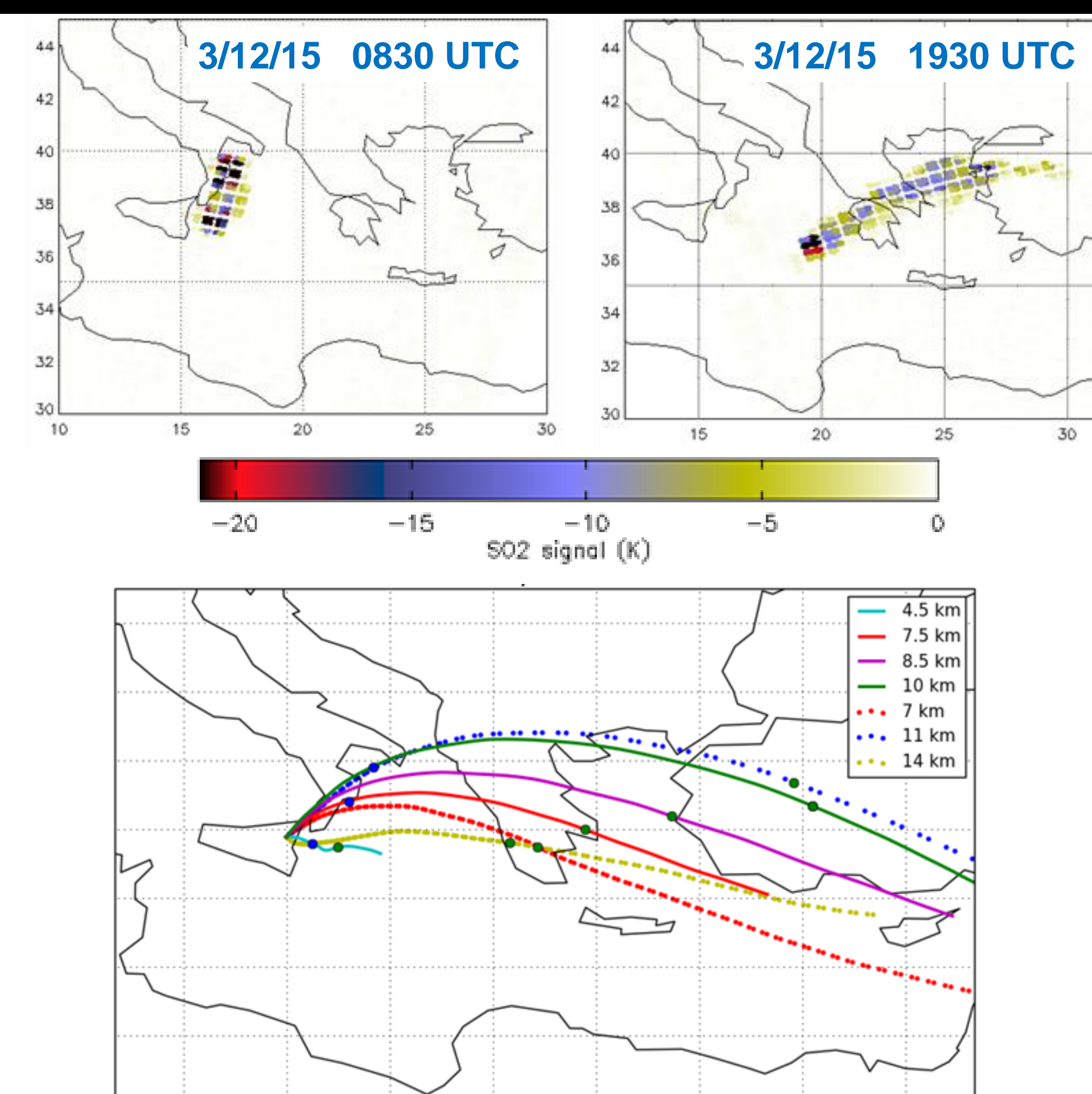
Detection

SO₂ plume identification (horizontal extent):

- ❖ BT differences (DBT) at selected IASI channels, inside and outside the v3 SO₂ absorption band
- ❖ Clarisse et al., 2008 channel selection (light blue dashed vertical lines in top figure below)
- ❖ Pixels with negative DBT = SO₂ plume

SO₂ plume concentrations: ~ 70 Dobson Units

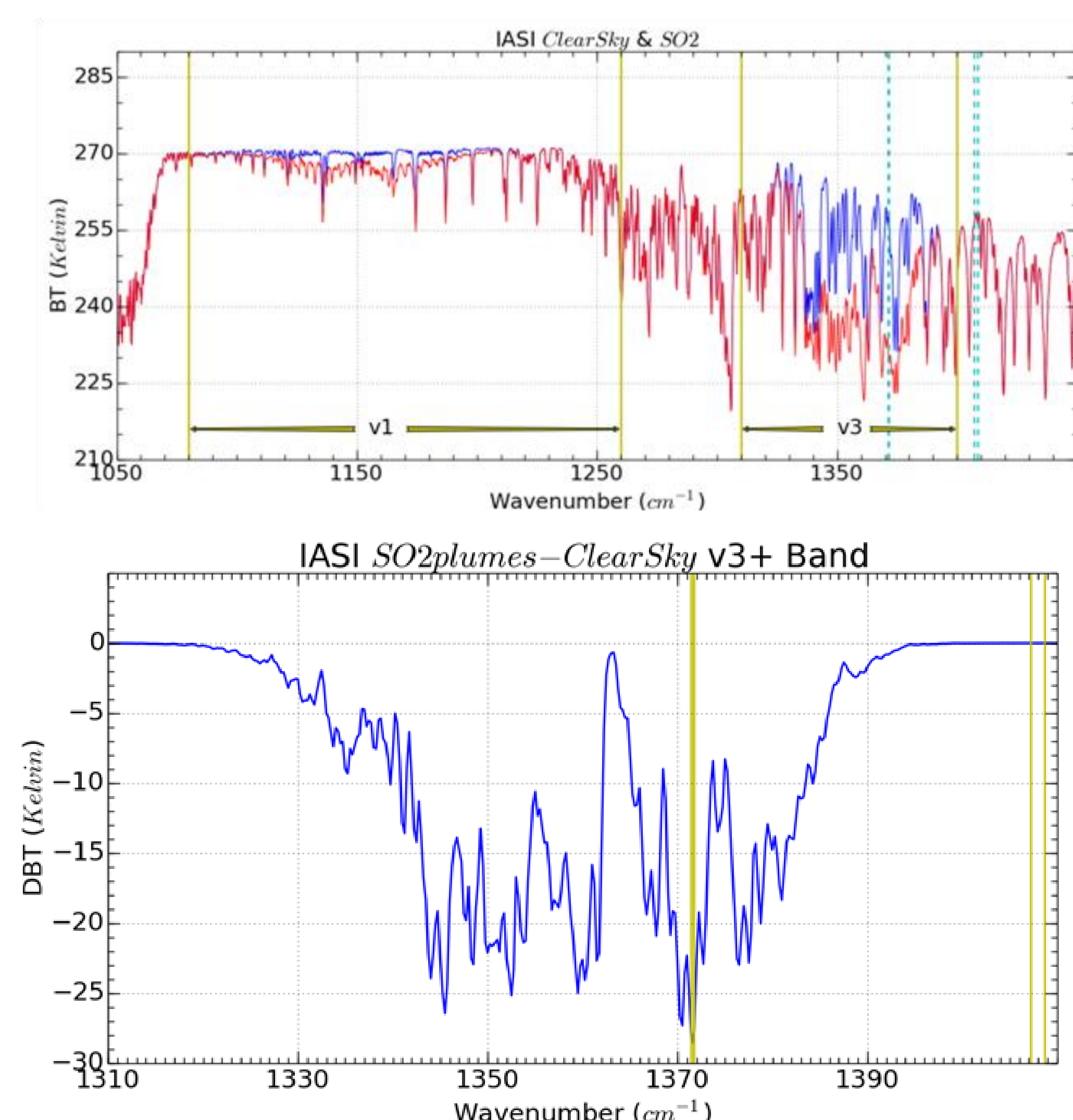
- ❖ Line by line calculations using HT-FRTC model
- ❖ For DBT = -26K (T+16) and plume height 7-14 km



Composite of the SO₂ plume from the Mt Etna eruption

Plume Height

- ❖ Using Lagrangian model NAME and winds from the Unified model (Met Office models)
- ❖ Particles released over Mt Etna (at eruption time) are followed forward in time by 3D flow trajectories
- ❖ The positions of the trajectories are matched (in the horizontal) with pixels identified as SO₂ plume, at times there are IASI observations
- ❖ In the figures above, blue circles match plume at 0830UTC (T+6), green circles at 1930UTC (T+16)
- ❖ The plume height is obtained from the vertical position of the trajectories at the matching points
- ❖ SO₂ plume estimated between 7 and 14 km



The volcano & the eruption

Mt Etna in Sicily, Italy: 37.734° N, 15.004° E

- ❖ **3 December 2015, 0230 – 0310 UTC**
The plume shown above, traveling around the world, is from this eruption
- ❖ 4 - 7 December 2015, at various times.
The plume over Europe from these, is shown on the left (blue and dark colours)