









Geodetic imaging of the magma ascent process during the 2021 Cumbre Vieja (La Palma, Canary Islands) eruption

Monika Przeor, José Barrancos, Raffaele Castaldo, Luca D'Auria, Antonio Pepe, Susi Pepe,

Takeshi Sagiya, Giuseppe Solaro and Pietro Tizzani



















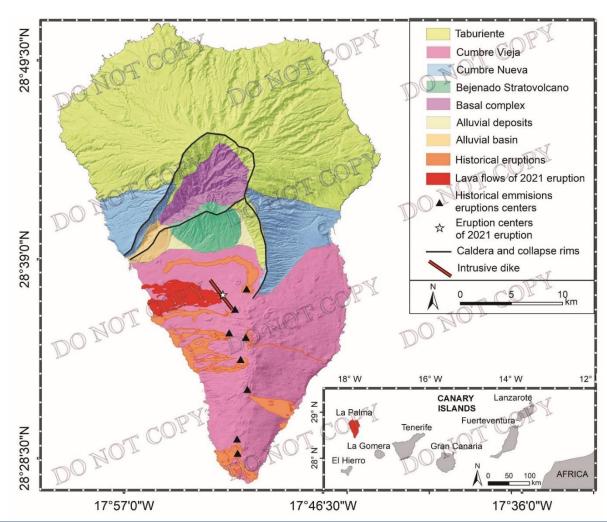






INTRODUCTION

ON 19th OF SEPTEMBER 2021 THE ERUPTION STARTED

























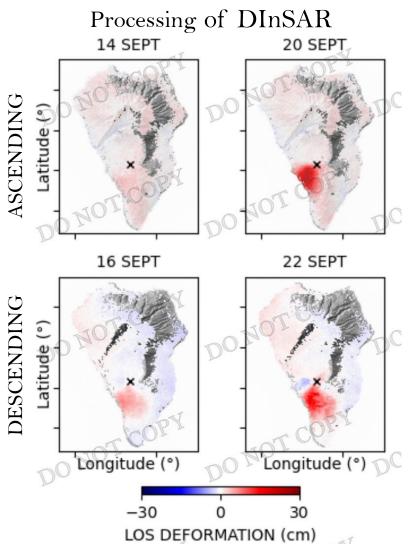




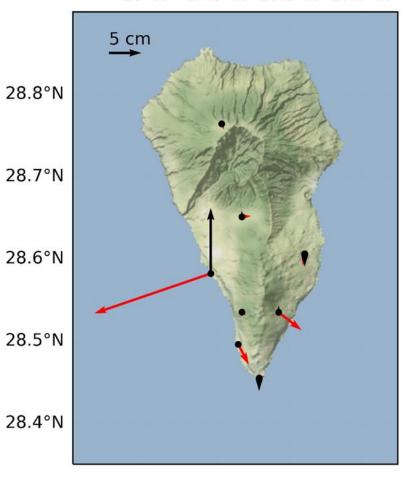
METHODOLOGY

SENTINEL-1 Acquisition from 8 of September to 20 of October.

GNSS data of INVOLCAN. Continuous data since 2010



Processing of GNSS 18°W 17.9°W 17.8°W 17.7°W



















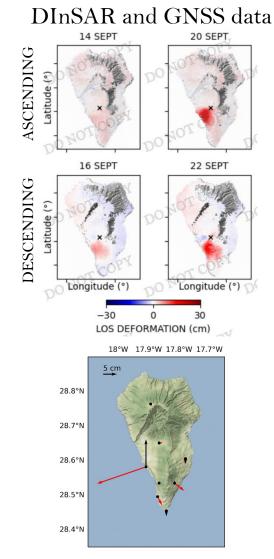




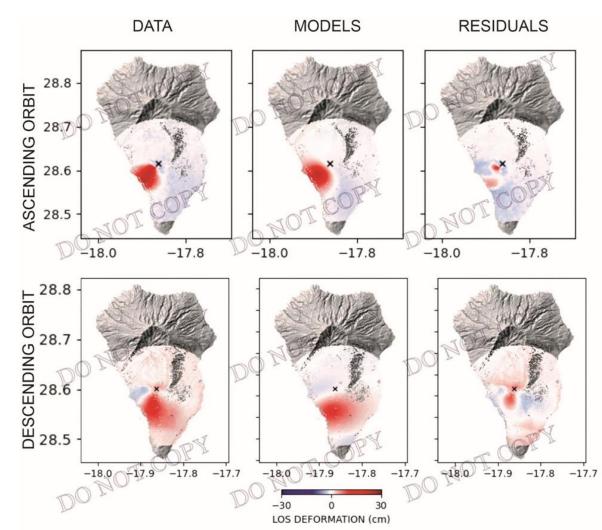




METHODOLOGY



Non-linear inversion



















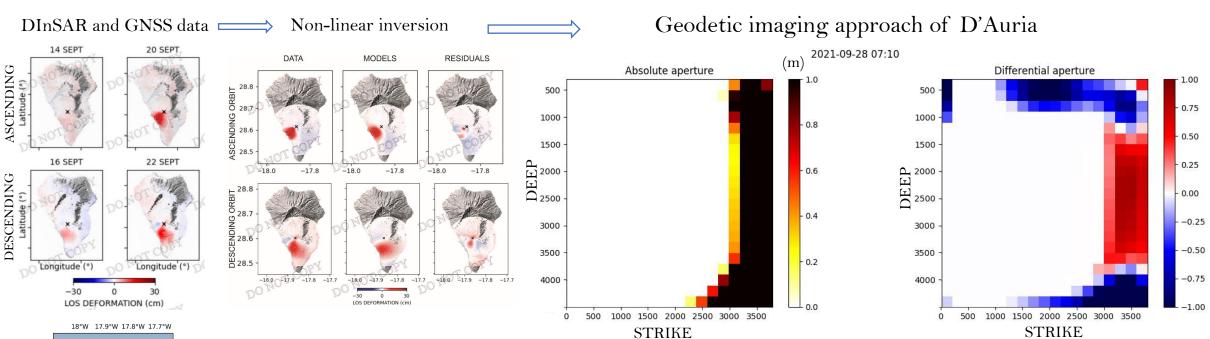








METHODOLOGY



Non-linear inversion of the spatio-temporal pattern with Tikhonov regularization and positivity constraint.



28.8°N

28.7°N

28.6°N

28.5°N

28.4°N















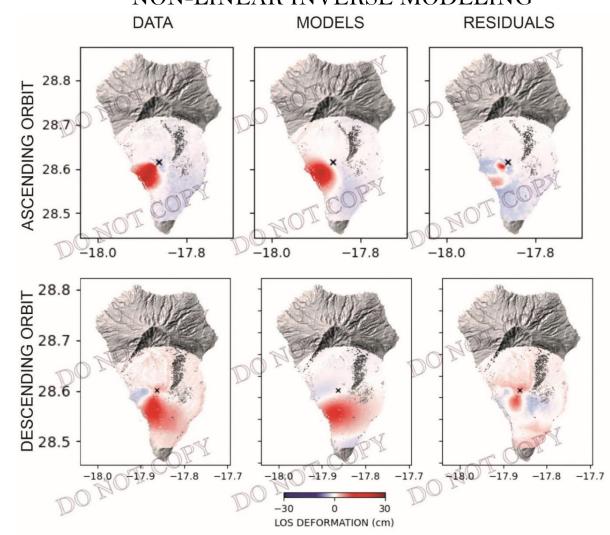








NON-LINEAR INVERSE MODELING

















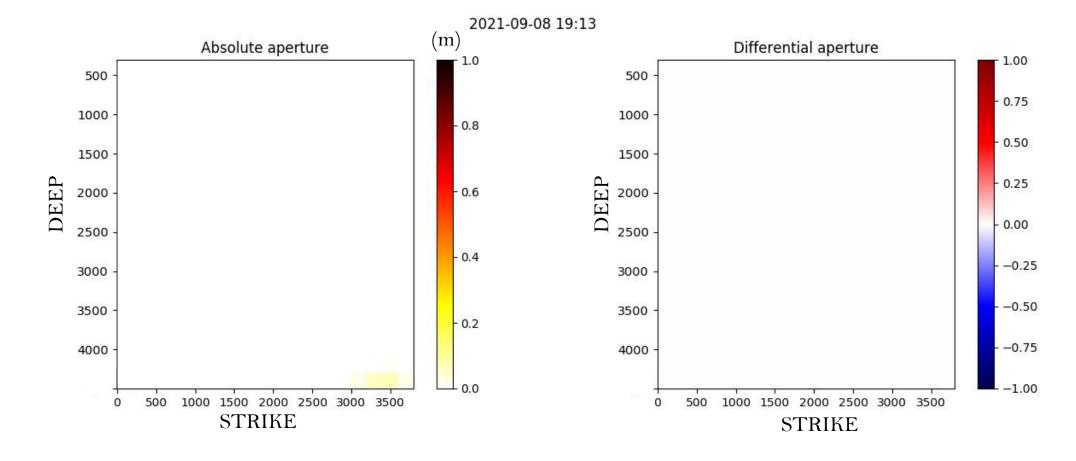


























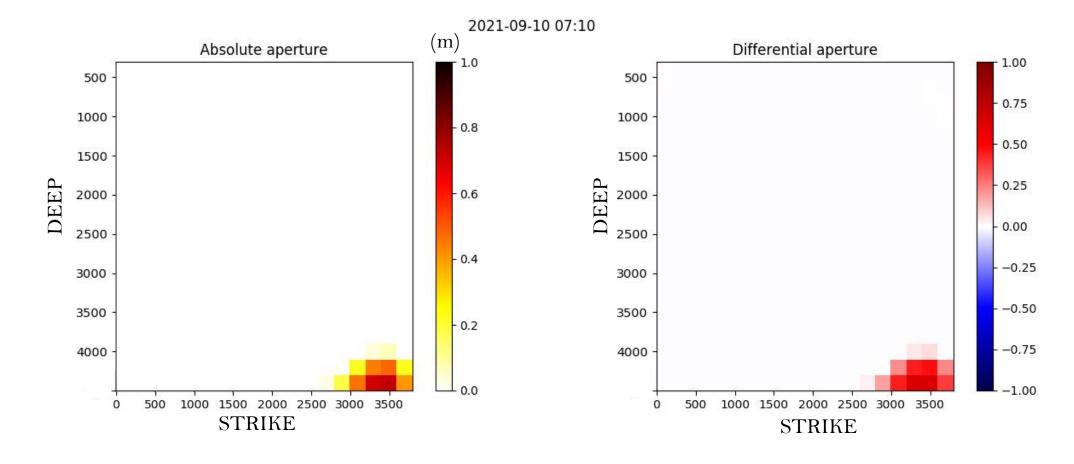


























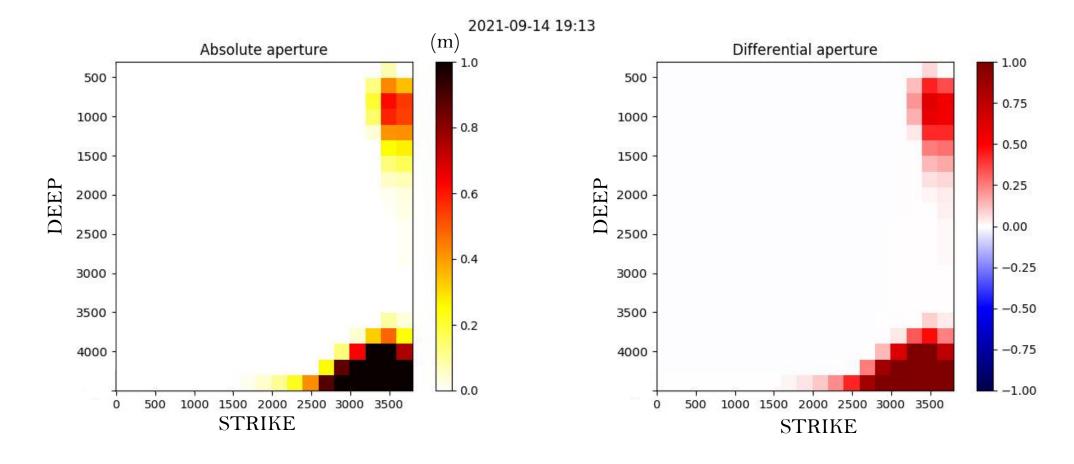


























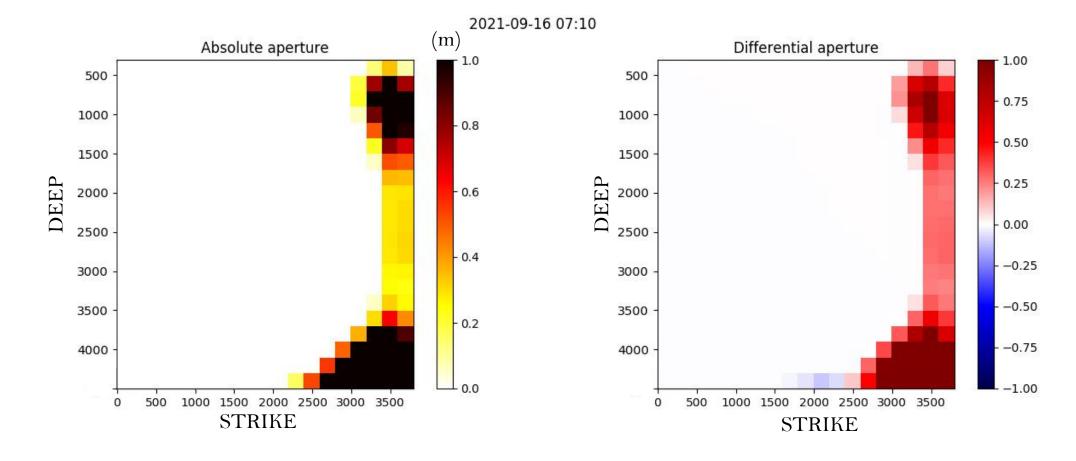


























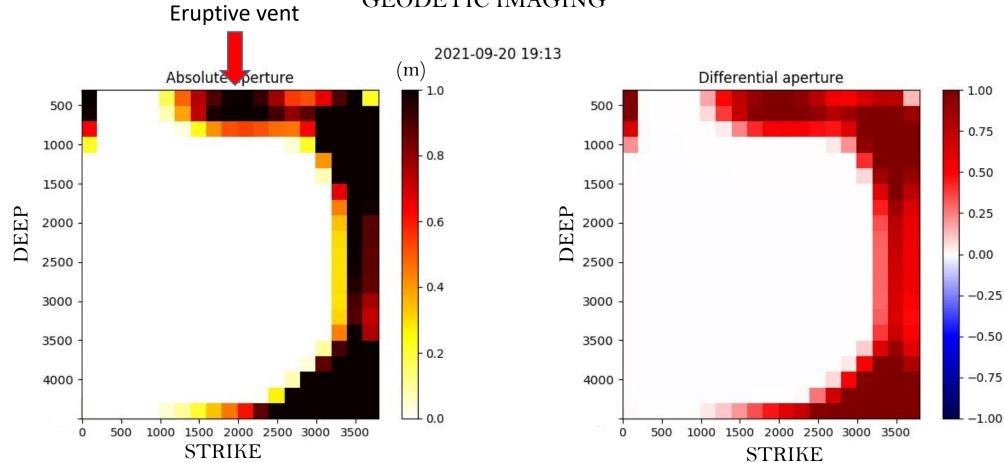


























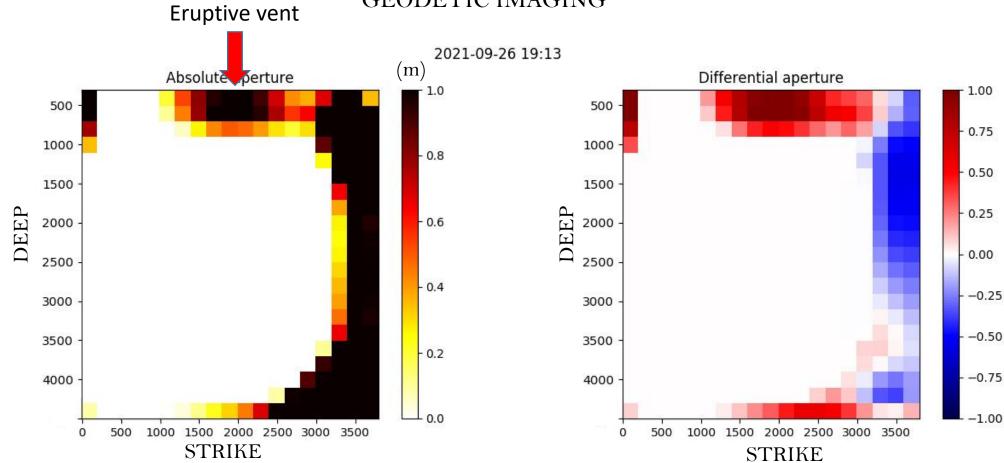






























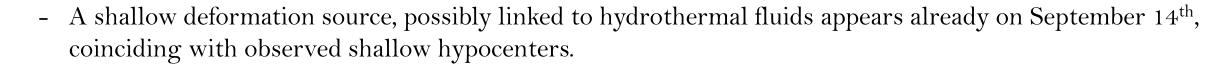






CONCLUSIONS

- The whole deformation pattern can be modeled by two dikes:
 - A shallow dike at a depth of 3.5 km and a width of 3.5 km.
 - A deep dike at a depth of 6.5 km and a width of 5 km.



- On September 16th, the magma was already close to the surface.
- At the onset of the eruption we observe a NW propagation of the eruptive fracture.
- The upward propagation of the magma was very rapid.















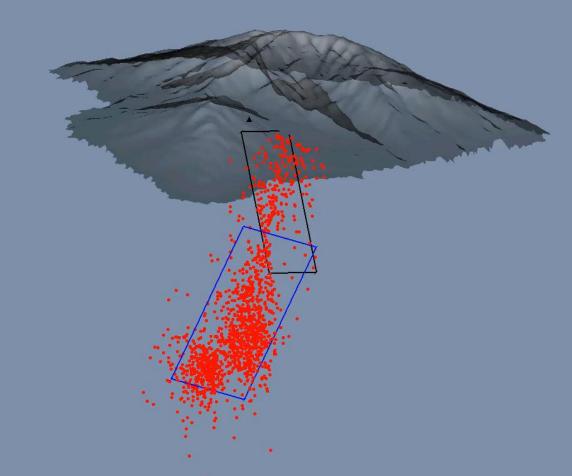












THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION













