Nested crater morphology, ring-structures and temperature anomalies detected by close-range photogrammetry and thermal remote sensing at Láscar volcano, Chile



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photo: Global Volcanism Program

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EGU General 2022 Data acquisition and Methods

satellite observation

Sentinel-2, Landsat 7 ETM+ & Landsat 8 OLI

repeat drone (UAS) surveys Nov 2017, Feb 2020
Optical camera

FLIR Tau 2 Thermal Imaging Camera

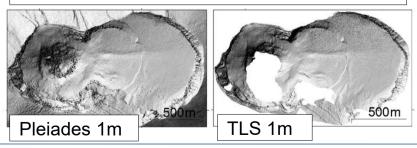
Structure-from-Motion (SfM) processing

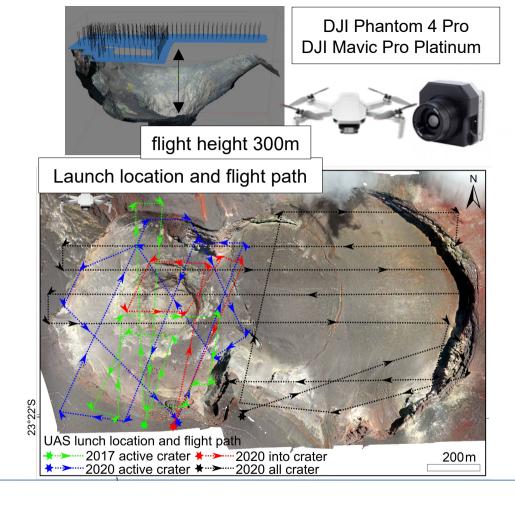
Agisoft Metashape: optical image

Pix4Dmapper: thermal image

DEM of Difference analysis

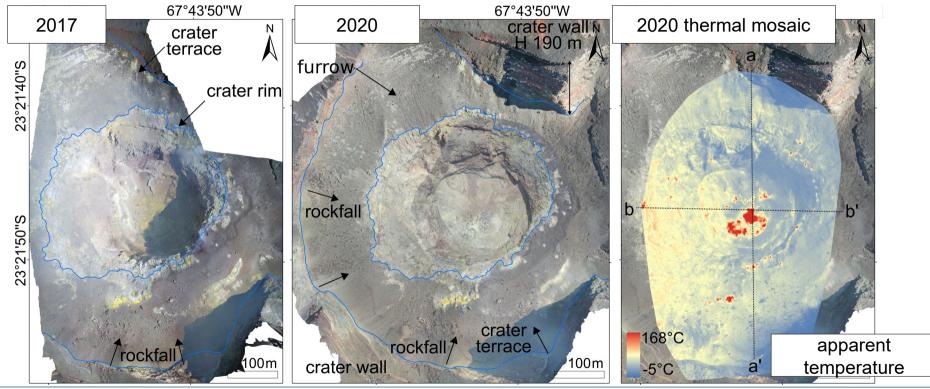
neither satellite nor ground-based survey can realize the investigation of deep active crater





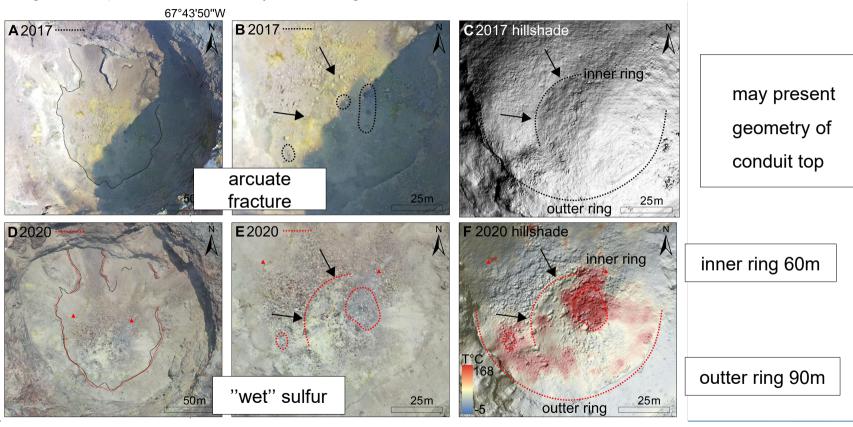
EGU General 2022 Result: Optical and thermal orthomosaic overview

- orthomosaic 2017: 7.7 cm/pixel, orthomosaic 2020: 7 cm/pixel and 5.3 cm/pixel
- thermal orthomosaic 2020: spatial resolution 45 cm/pixel, radiometric resolution 0.04 degree/pixel



EGU Generally 2022 Result: Ring structure on crater floor

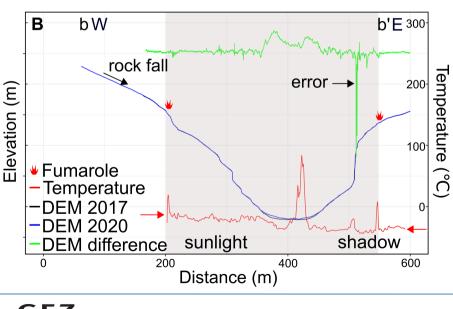
highest temperature restricted by double ring structure on the crater floor

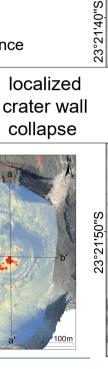




EGU Generally 2022 Results: Morphological changes based on DEM analysis

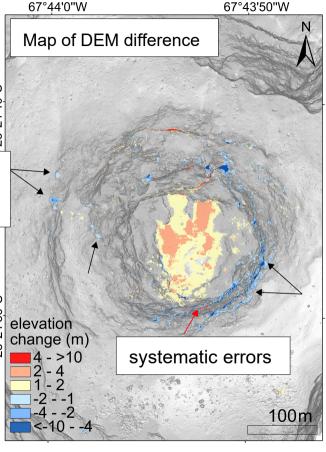
- DEM profile: DEM 2020 overlays DEM 2017 on the area of crater floor
- DEM difference:
 maximum positive DEM difference 5.5 m (WE)
 total volume gain on the crater floor is 1.65 x 10⁴ m³
- Thermal profile: shadow effect, approx. 20°C temperature difference





C 2020 T

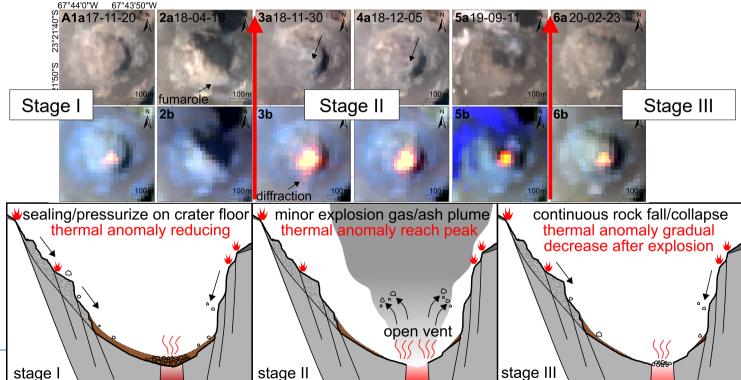
168°C





Discussion: crater morphology relate to thermal activity

- Stage I: sealing, pressurization, 1.65 x 10⁴ m³ volume of material accumulation on crater floor
- Stage II: minor explosion, thermal anomaly rapid enhance to peak value immediately follow explosion
- Stage III: continuous rock fall, collapse recovering the crater floor, thermal anomaly gradually decease





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