

Ensemble atmospheric dispersion modelling of volcanic species: interpreting ensemble data and applications

Cities on Volcanoes 12, Antigua Guatemala

L. Mingari ¹ A. Folch ¹ E. Vazquez ² M. S. Osores ² A. Costa ³

¹Geosciences Barcelona (GEO3BCN-CSIC), Barcelona, Spain

²National Weather Service, Buenos Aires, Argentina

³Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

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Introduction and motivation

- ▶ Atmospheric dispersion models can provide realistic distributions of airborne volcanic ash and gases or tephra deposits
- ▶ Traditionally, operational forecast systems rely on volcanic ash transport and dispersal (VATD) models to produce deterministic forecasts
- ▶ Ensemble modelling poses new challenges: we explore approaches for dealing with large volumes of ensemble data, data interpretation and applications

Why ensemble modelling?

- ▶ **Uncertainty in model input parameters:** Deterministic models are highly sensitive to uncertain model input parameters (e.g. eruption source parameters) and meteorological fields. We can take into account these uncertainties using ensemble modelling
- ▶ **Quantification of model output uncertainty:** Ensemble-based modelling allows one to characterise and quantify model output uncertainties. In addition to traditional forecasting products, the associated errors can be provided
- ▶ **Improvement of forecast skill:** Real observations can be incorporated into dispersal models using ensemble-based data assimilation techniques
- ▶ **Source inversion:** Different techniques for source term inversion have been proposed based on ensemble modelling

Ensemble simulations

Numerical model:

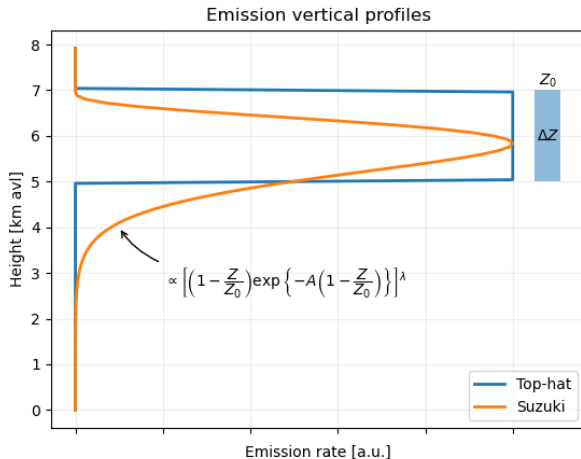
- ▶ FALL3D: model for atmospheric transport and deposition of particles and aerosols

Ensemble construction:

- ▶ Emission source parameters
- ▶ Grain size distribution
- ▶ Aggregation parameters
- ▶ Meteorological fields
- ▶ Diffusion coefficients

Outputs:

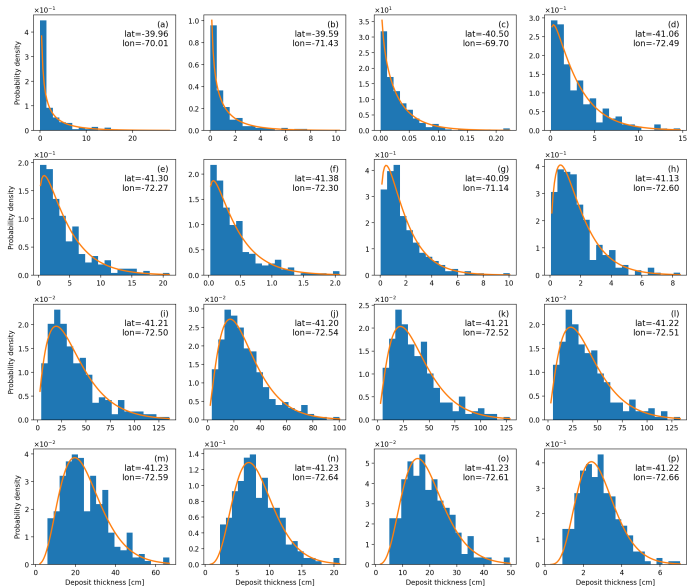
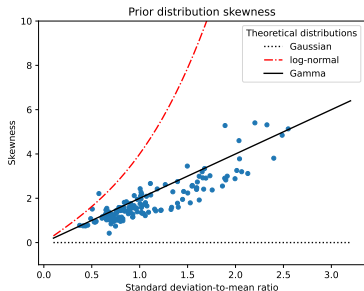
- ▶ Ash/gases concentration
- ▶ Column mass loading
- ▶ Top cloud height
- ▶ Deposit mass loading



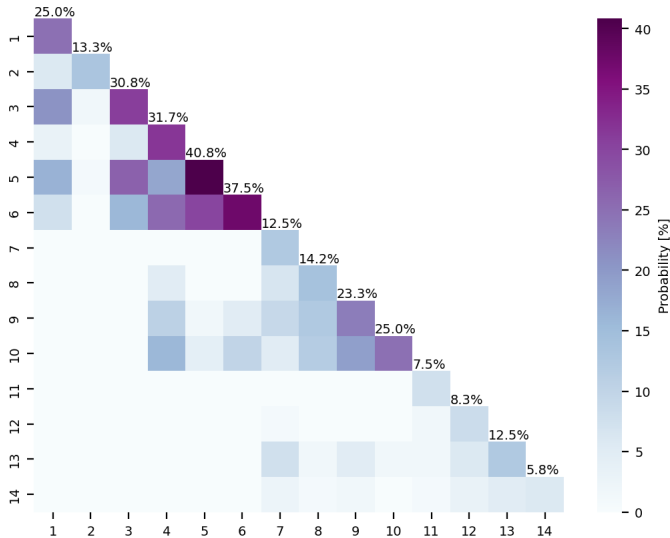
Ensemble simulations: Probability distribution

The gamma distribution provides a good approximation to the ensemble distribution:

- ▶ $\bar{y} < \sigma_y \rightarrow \text{mode}=0$
- ▶ $\bar{y} > \sigma_y \rightarrow \text{mode}>0$
- ▶ Right-skewed probability distributions



Ensemble data complexity reduction



Run configuration:

- ▶ Test case: **2015 Etna eruption**
- ▶ Ensemble size = 120 members

Traditional products:

- ▶ Ensemble mean
- ▶ Ensemble spread
- ▶ Exceedance probability

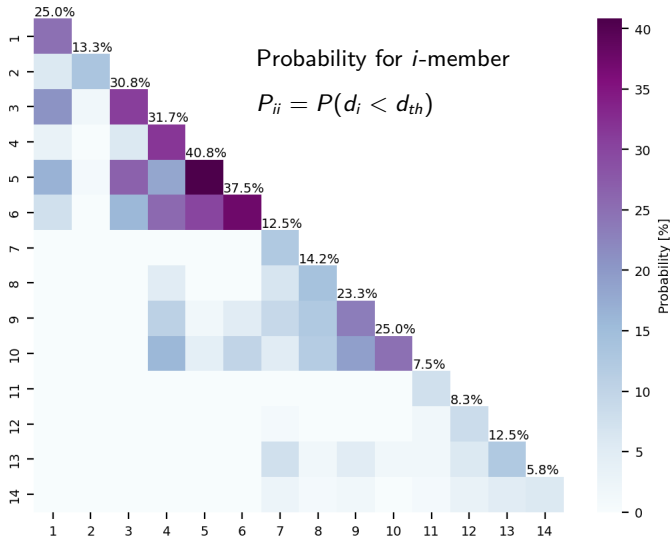
Complexity reduction:

- ▶ Removes redundancy in the ensemble data
- ▶ We need to measure the distance d_{ij} between two model states i and j
- ▶ Ensemble members with low distances are grouped

Reduced ensemble

Ensemble size reduction:
120 → 14

Ensemble data complexity reduction



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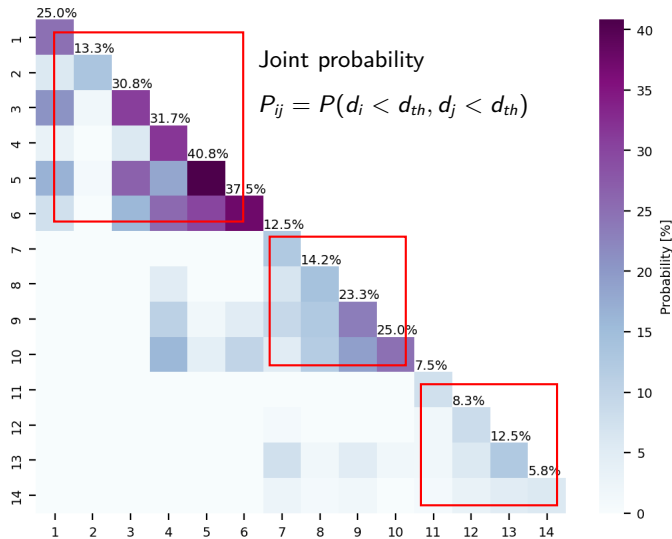
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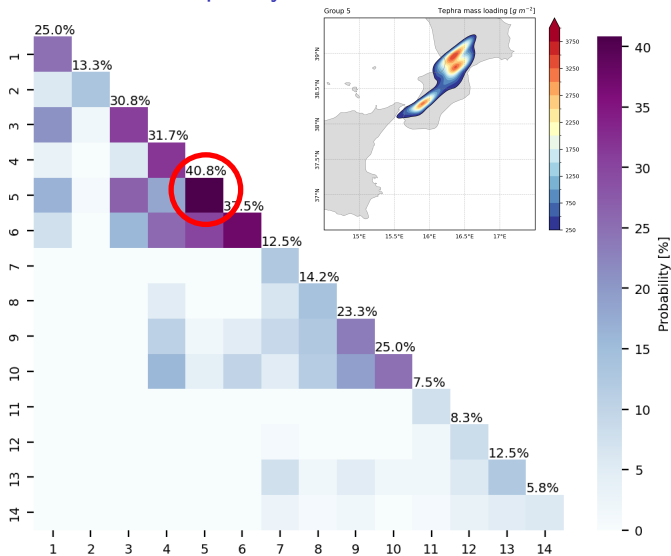
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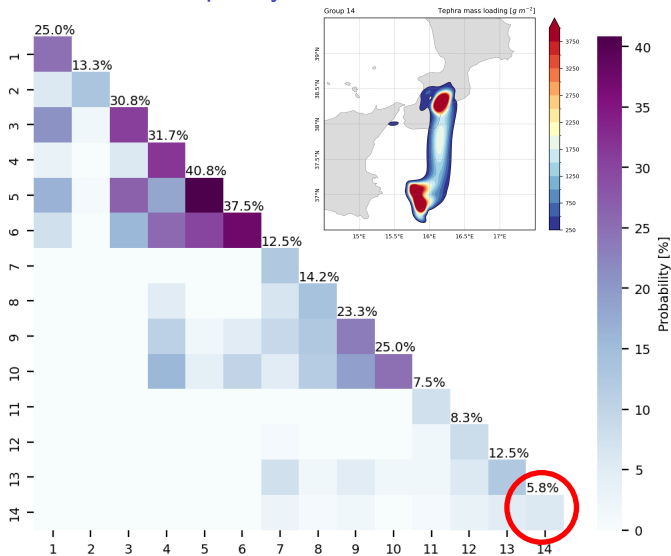
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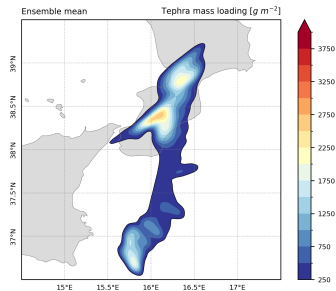
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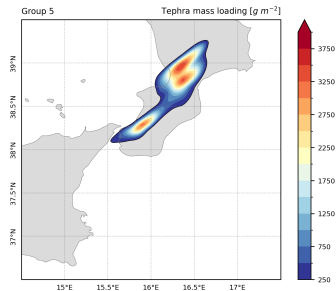
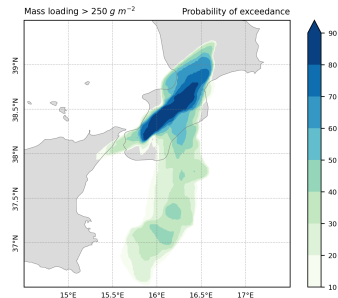
Comparison of output products



Traditional products

← Ensemble mean

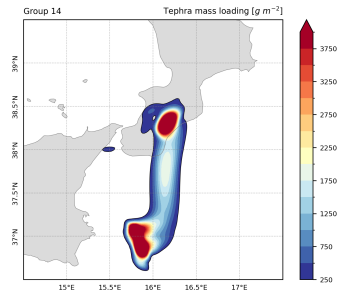
Probability of
exceedance →



Reduced ensemble

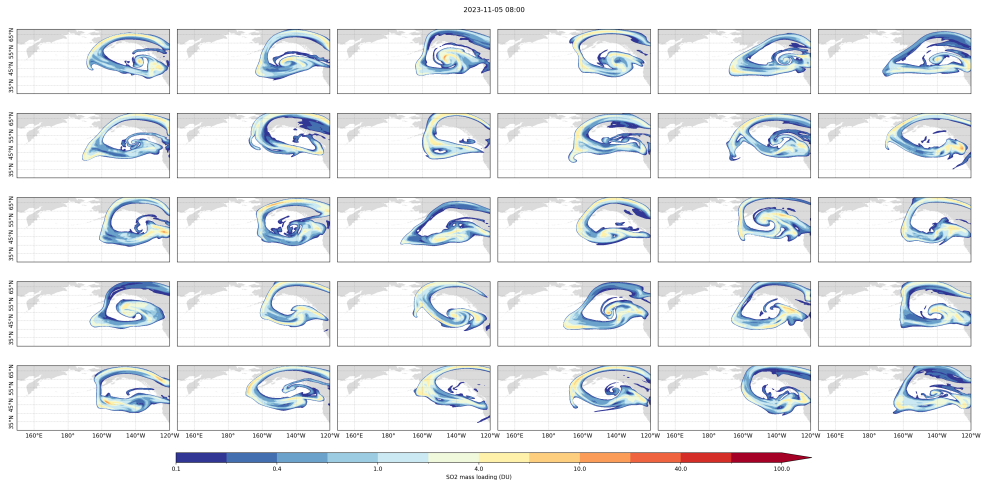
← High probability
state (41%)

Low probability state
(6%) →

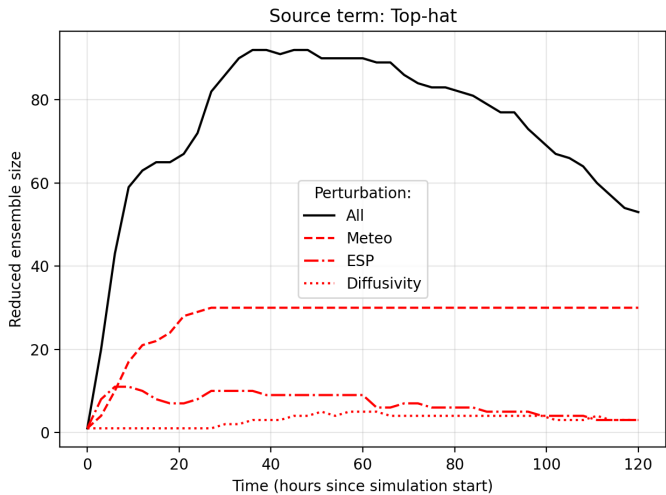


Sensitivity study

- ▶ Test case: SO₂ cloud of the **2023 Klyuchevskoy eruption** (Kamchatka Peninsula)
- ▶ Multiple **ensemble simulations** were performed perturbing single model parameters
- ▶ **Size of the reduced ensemble** as a measure of the variable sensitivity
- ▶ Ensemble size = 120 members



Sensitivity study



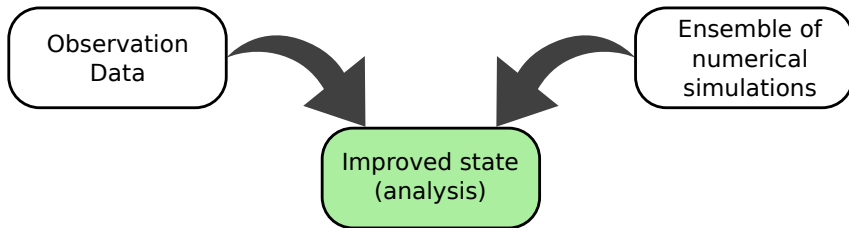
- ▶ Minimum ensemble size required
- ▶ Sensitivity

	Short-term forecasting	Long-term forecasting
Meteo	Medium	High
Eruption Source Parameters	Medium	Medium
Diffusivity	Low	Low

Ensemble-based data assimilation

GNC method:

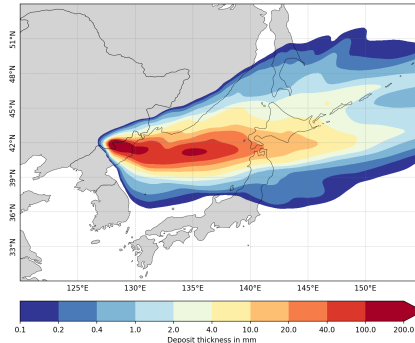
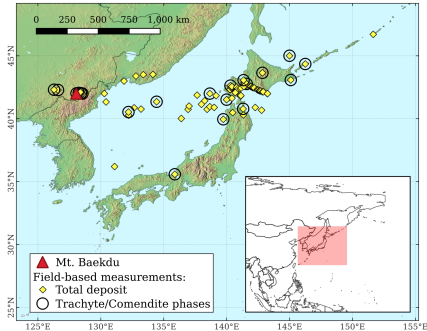
- ▶ We propose a heuristic first-order data assimilation method for lower-bounded (positive) variables
- ▶ The Gaussian with non-negative constraints (GNC) method assumes a multi-dimensional Gaussian probability distribution and a linear observation operator
- ▶ A non-negative quadratic programming problem is solved using an iterative approach
- ▶ This method leads to better results than other DA techniques, including the classical Ensemble Kalman Filter (EnKF)



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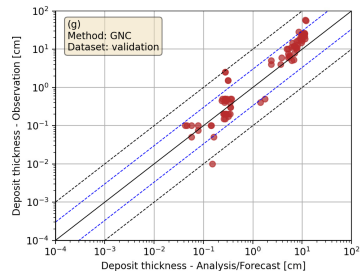
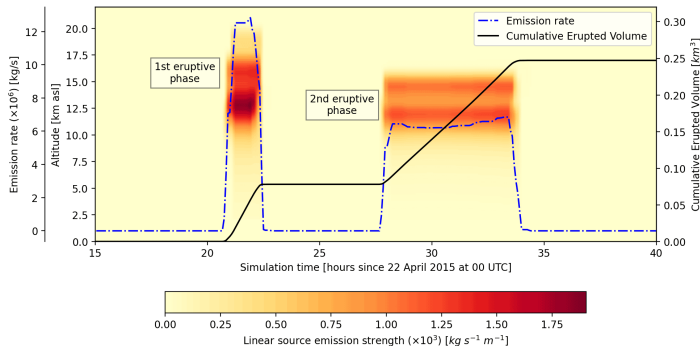


Millennium eruption

Reconstruction of the tephra fallout deposit of the 946 CE Millennium eruption of Changbaishan volcano assimilating deposit thickness data

Source term inversion

- ▶ A technique for emission source inversion based on the GNC method can be used to estimate the space-time distribution of the source
- ▶ Valid for problem with weak non-linearity effects



Calbuco eruption

Time evolution of emission rate profiles for the 2015 Calbuco eruption according to the source term inversion approach based on the GNC method

Conclusions

- ▶ When ensemble simulations are useful?
 - Whenever the ESP or meteorological conditions have large uncertainties
 - If forecast errors must be quantified
 - If observations are available to be assimilated
 - When the emission source needs to be characterised
- ▶ How should the ensemble be constructed? Which variables should be perturbed? What's the minimum ensemble size required?
 - We gave a preliminary insight into which parameters are the most sensitive
 - What is the minimum ensemble size corresponding to each case
- ▶ How interpret and deal with large volumes of ensemble data? Which probabilistic output products are relevant?
 - We proposed a complexity reduction technique in order to identify qualitatively different states in the ensemble
 - We obtained approximate solutions of the physical model, including the state that is most likely to be sampled, and assigned a probability to each state
 - These physically consistent states can be compared directly with satellite images
- ▶ Are the traditional assimilation methods suitable for the atmospheric dispersion of volcanic species?
 - Traditional data assimilation methods lead to suboptimal performance in the case VATD models
 - We propose a new ensemble-based data assimilation method which outperforms the classical EnKF method when is applied to VATD models