

Inter-comparison exercise of volcanic eruption column models

*Y. J. Suzuki (Univ. Tokyo, Japan)

A. Costa (Univ. Tokyo; INGV, Italy)

S. Barsotti (INGV, Italy; IMO)

C. Bonadonna (Univ. Geneva, Switzerland)

M. Bursik (Univ. Buffalo, USA)

G. Carazzo (IPG, France)

M. Cerminara (INGV, Italy)

W. J. Degruyter (Georgia Tech, USA)

M. de' Michieli Vitturi (INGV, Italy)

L. C. Denby (Univ. Cambridge, UK)

B. Devenish (Met. Office, UK)

S. Engwell (INGV, Italy)

A. Folch (Barcelona Supercomputing Center, Spain)

F. Girault (IPG, France)

M. Herzog (Univ. Cambridge, UK)

A. J. Hogg (Univ. Bristol, UK)

E. Kaminski (IPG, France)

G. Macedonio (INGV, Italy)

L. G. Mastin (USGS, USA)

A. Neri (INGV, Italy)

J. C. Phillips (Univ. Bristol, UK)

S. Tait (IPG, France)

A. van Eaton (USGS, USA)

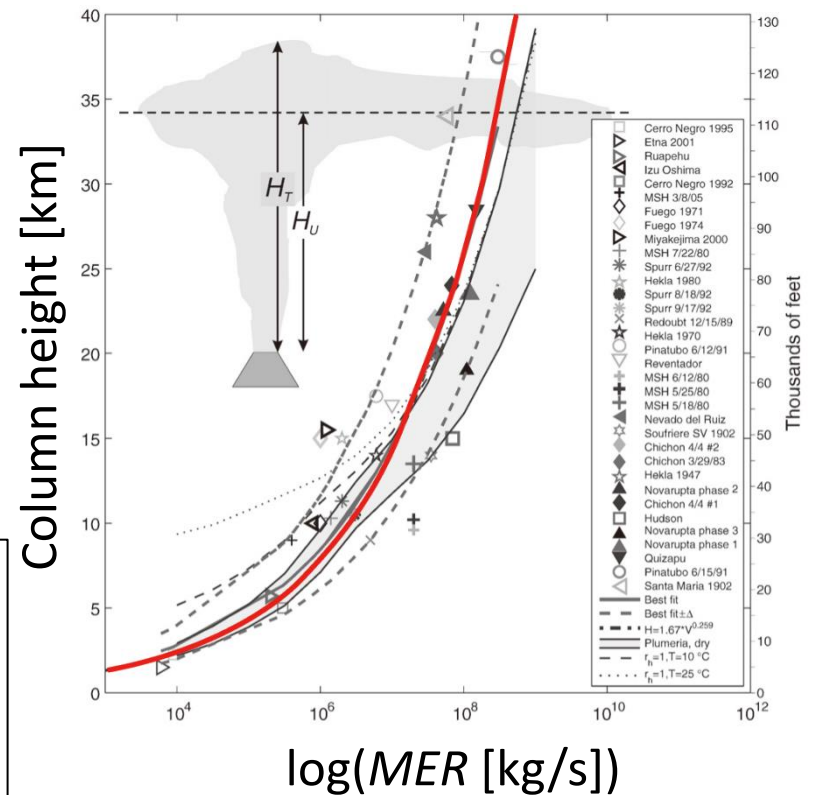
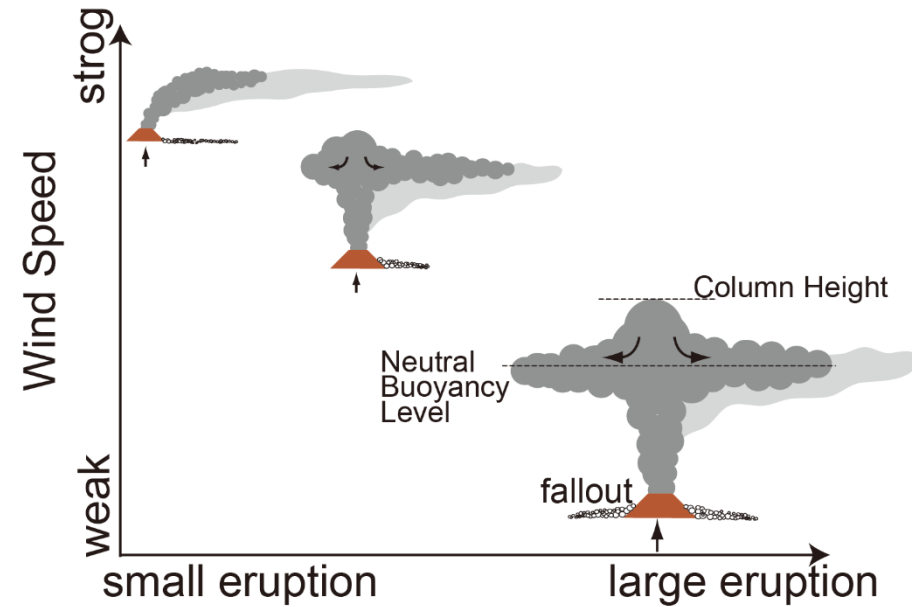
C. Witham (Met. Office, UK)

M. Woodhouse (Univ. Bristol, UK)

Eruption Column Height

Analytical model with empirical constant

$$H_C = C_0(MER)^{1/4} \quad (\text{Morton et al., 1956})$$



Modified from Fig. 1 in Mastin et al. (2009)

Concentration level of fine ash in atmosphere
Distribution of fall deposits on the ground

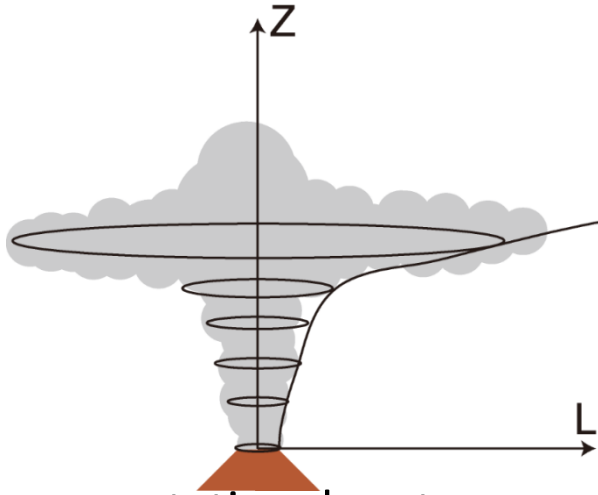
Eruption column height

Mass Eruption Rate (MER [kg/s])

Volcanic eruption column models

1D model

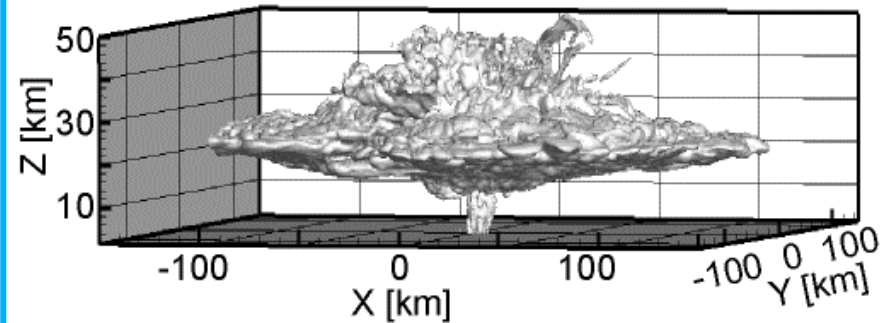
- *Based on the Buoyant Plume Theory of Morton et al. (1956)
- *Steady-state
- *Conservation eq. along the flow axis



Low computational costs
Based on some assumptions (entrainment)
-> Useful for operational purpose

3D model

- *Unsteady
- *Navier-Stokes eqs. in 3D domain



High computational costs
Direct simulation of flow
-> Useful for basic research

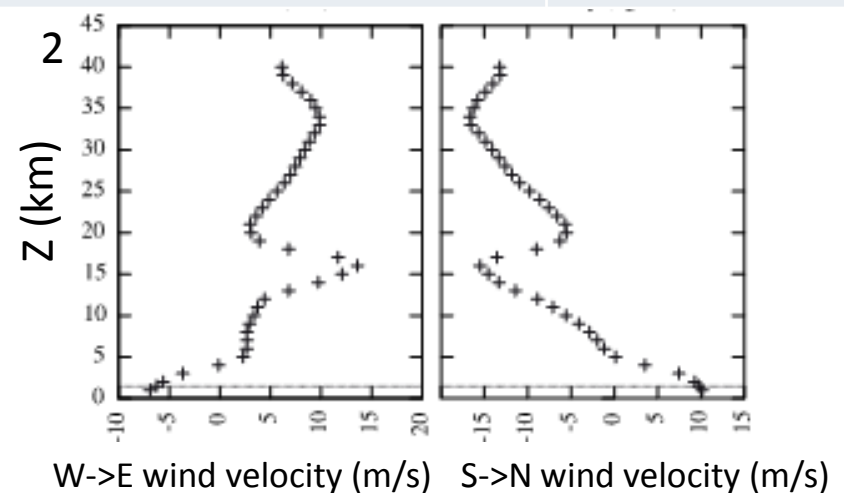
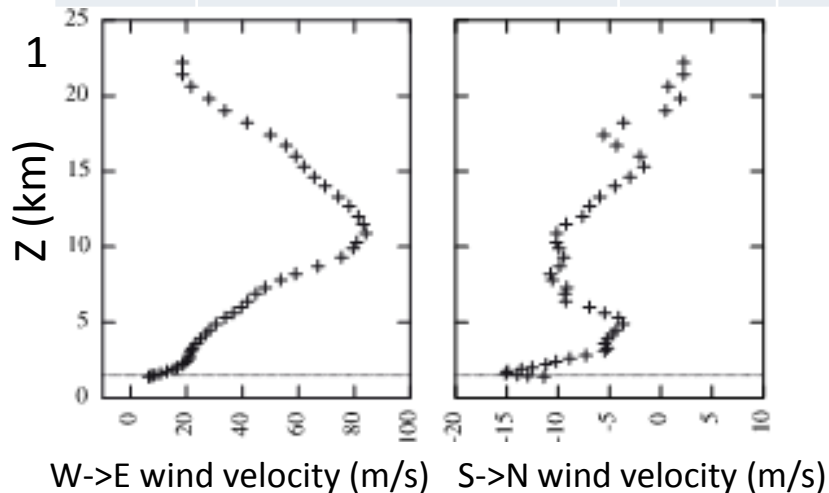
We aim to compare the results derived from different models and reveal the problematic points in the column models.

Models used in the exercise

| Label | Name | Dimension | Air Entrainment | Corr. Author |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Puffin | 1D | $\alpha = 0.15, \beta = 1.0$ | M. Bursik |
| 2 | Degruyter&Bonadonna | 1D | $\alpha = 0.10, \beta = 0.5$ | W. Degruyter |
| 3 | PlumeMoM | 1D | $\alpha = 0.09, \beta = 0.6$ | M. de' Michieli Vitturi |
| 4 | Devenish | 1D | $\alpha = 0.10, \beta = 0.5$ | B. Devenish |
| 5 | FPluMe | 1D | $\alpha = f(Ri), \beta = g(Ri)$ | A. Folch |
| 6 | PPM | 1D | $\alpha = f(Ri), \beta = 0.5$ | F. Girault |
| 7 | Plumeria | 1D | $\alpha = 0.09, \beta = 0.5$ | L. Mastin |
| 8 | PlumeRise | 1D | $\alpha = 0.09, \beta = 0.9$ | M. Woodhouse |
| 9 | Cerminara1D | 1D | $\alpha = 0.10, \beta = 0.0$ | M. Cerminara |
| 10 | ATHAM | 3D | LES | M. Herzog |
| 11 | SK-3D | 3D | no-LES | Y. J. Suzuki |
| 12 | ASHEE | 3D | LES | M. Cerminara |
| 13 | PDAC | 3D | LES | T. Esposti Ongaro |
| 14 | Mastin et al. (2009) | 0D | | L. G. Mastin |
| 15 | Degruyter&Bonadonna(2012) | 0D | $\alpha = 0.10, \beta = 0.5$ | W. Degruyter |
| 16 | Woodhouse et al. (2013) | 0D | | M. Woodhouse |

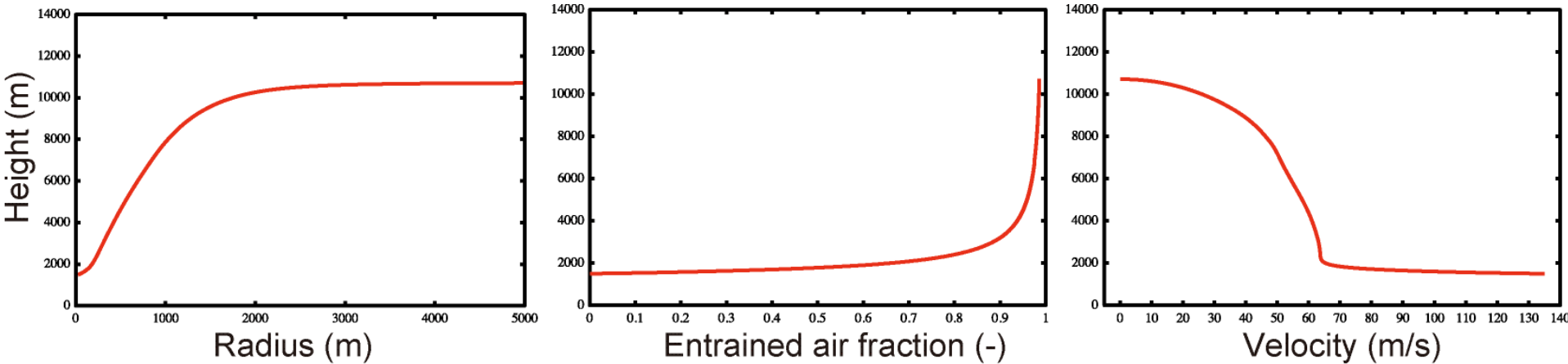
Exercise cases

| | # | Eruption Strength | Wind | Fixed parameter | Used models |
|-------|-----|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Ser.A | WP2 | Weak | - | Column height (6,000 m) | 1D, 0D |
| | WP4 | Weak | ✓ ¹ | Column height (6,000 m) | 1D, 0D |
| | SP2 | Strong | - | Column height (37,000 m) | 1D, 0D |
| | SP4 | Strong | ✓ ² | Column height (37,000 m) | 1D, 0D |
| Ser.B | WP1 | Weak | - | MER (1.5×10^6 kg/s) | 1D, 3D, 0D |
| | WP3 | Weak | ✓ ¹ | MER (1.5×10^6 kg/s) | 1D, 3D, 0D |
| | SP1 | Strong | - | MER (1.5×10^9 kg/s) | 1D, 3D, 0D |
| | SP3 | Strong | ✓ ² | MER (1.5×10^9 kg/s) | 1D, 3D, 0D |

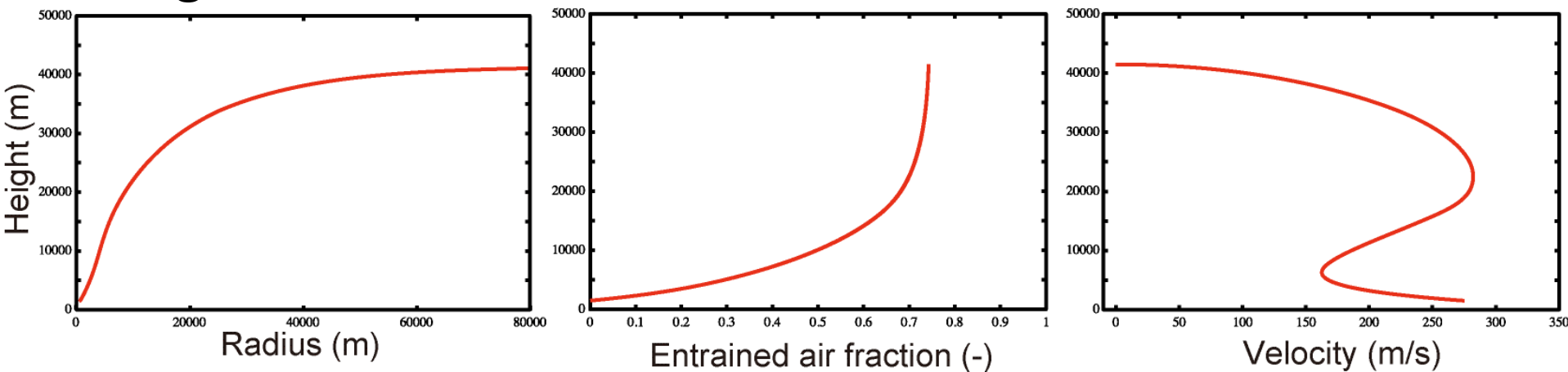


Representative 1D results (Plumeria)

Weak Plume without Wind



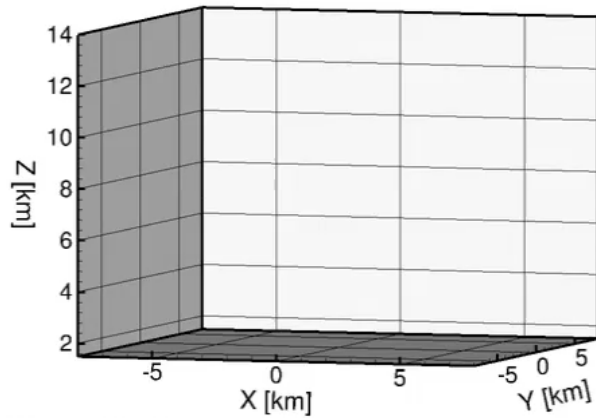
Strong Plume without Wind



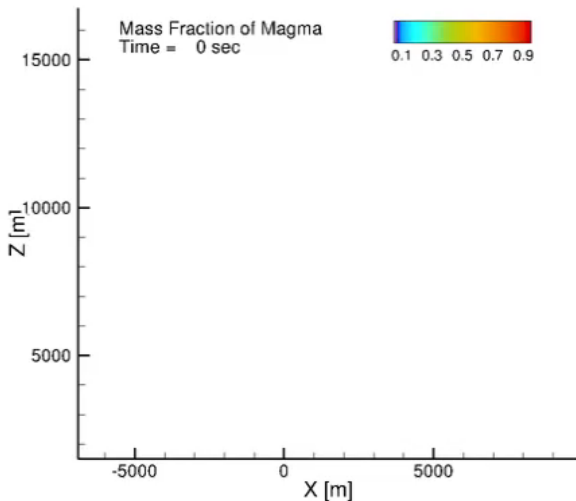
Representative 3D results (SK-3D)

Weak Plume

Mass fraction of magma (0.2 wt%)

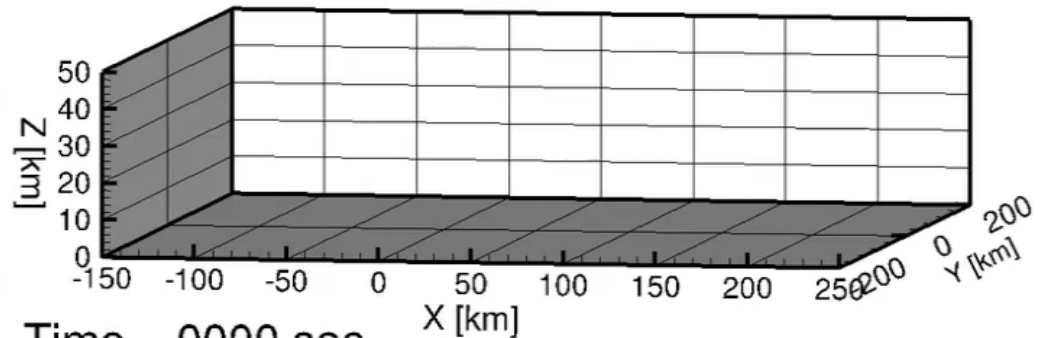


Time = 0000 sec

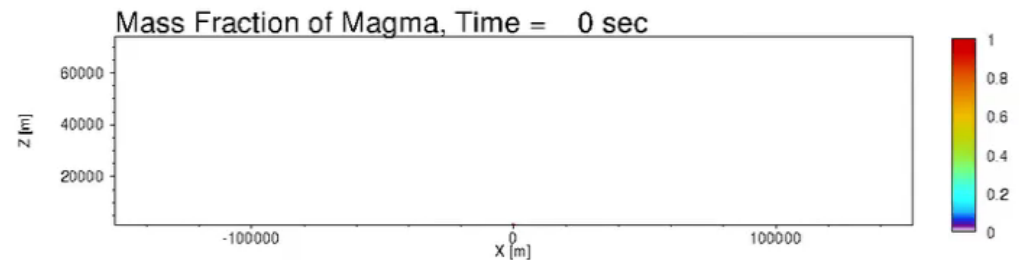


Strong Plume

Mass fraction of magma (0.2 wt%)

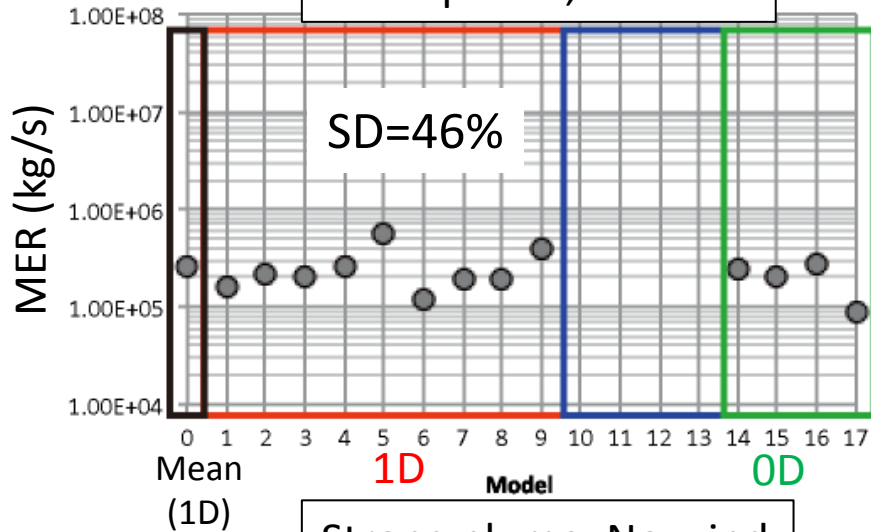


Time = 0000 sec

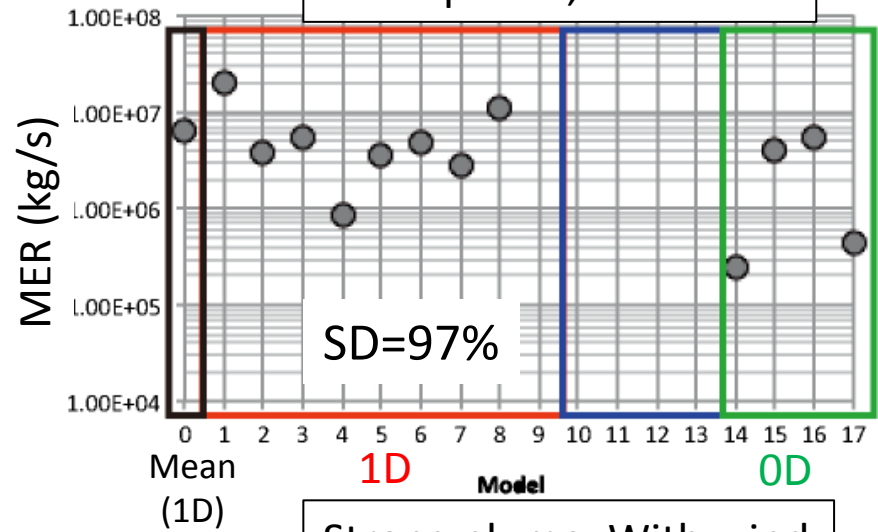


MERs for Fixed Column Heights

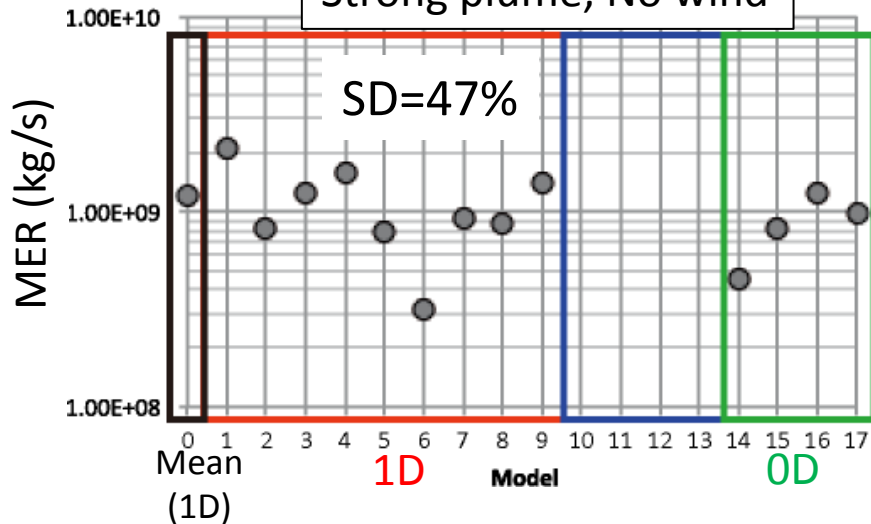
Weak plume, No wind



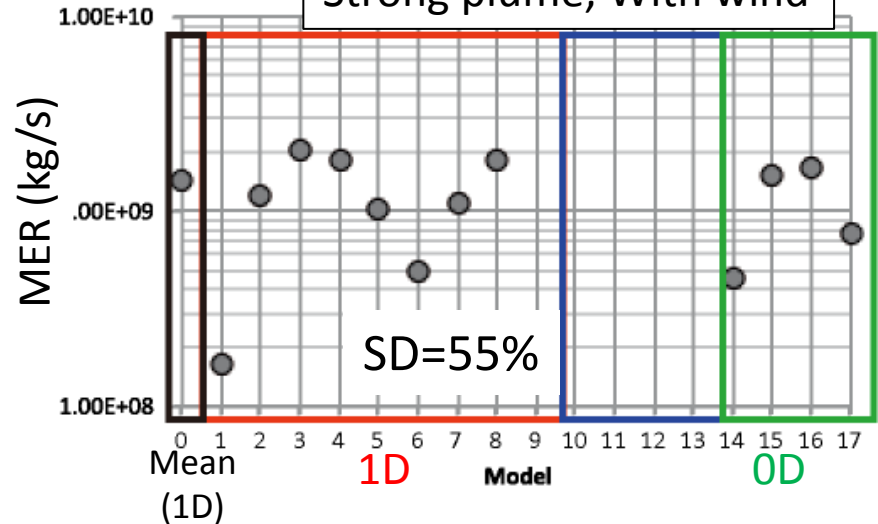
Weak plume, With wind



Strong plume, No wind

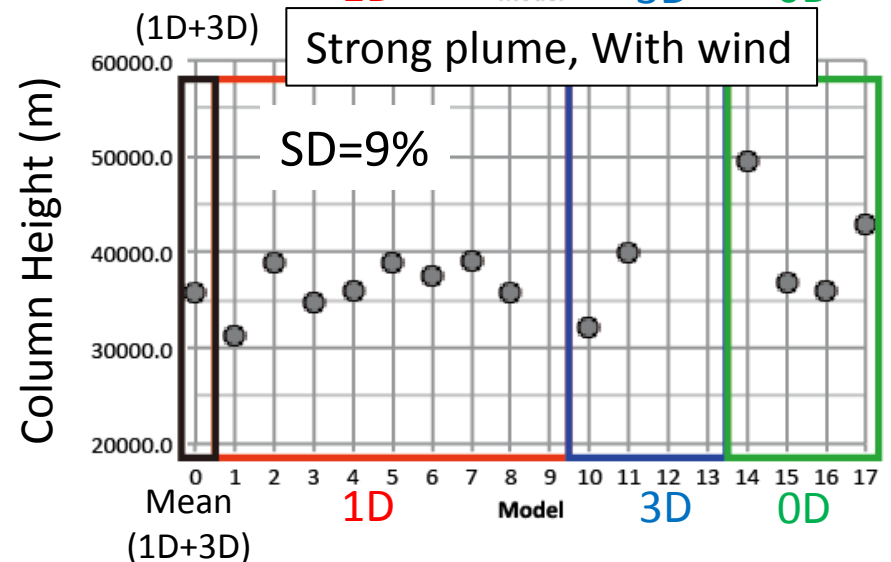
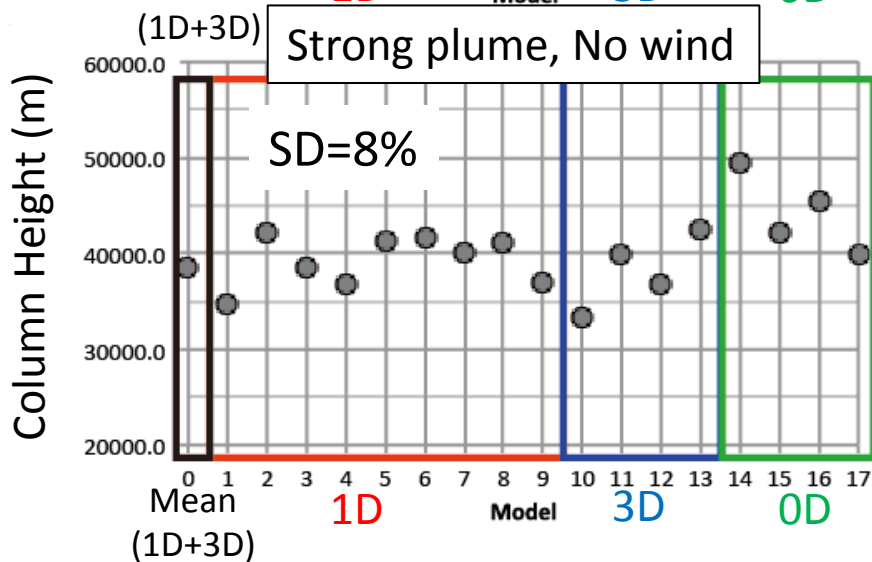
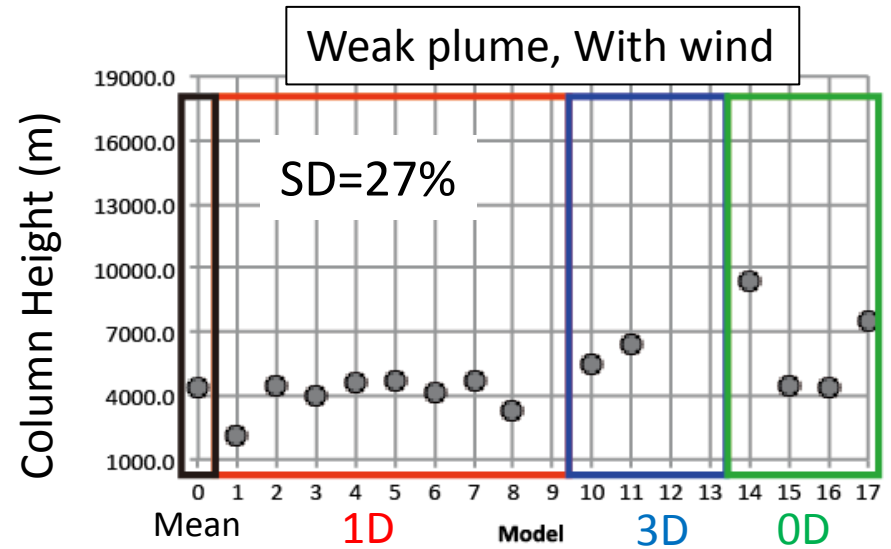
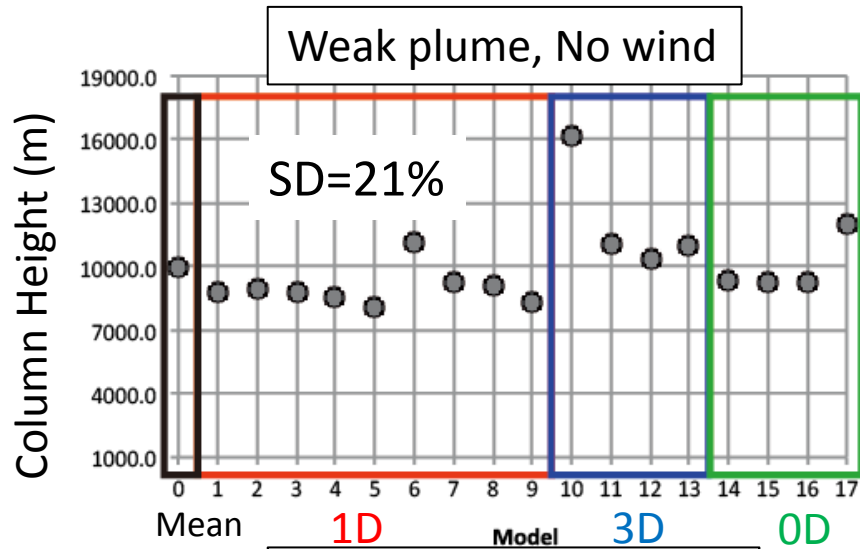


Strong plume, With wind



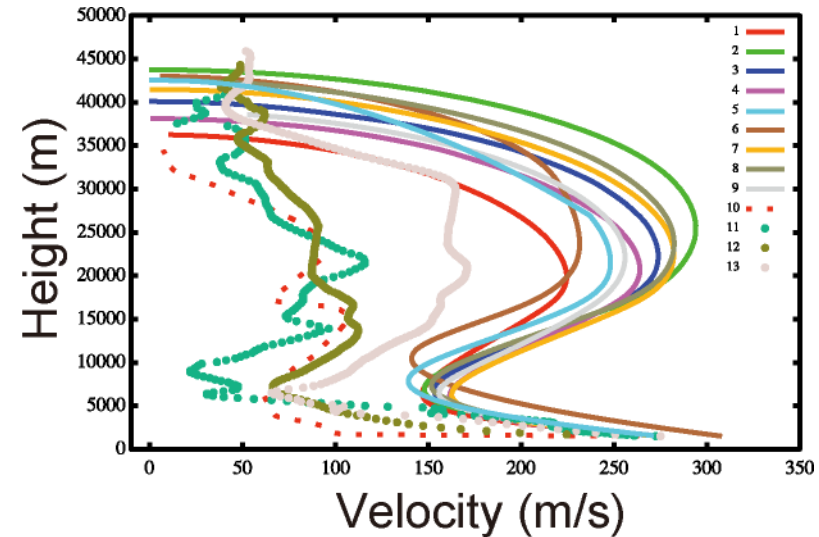
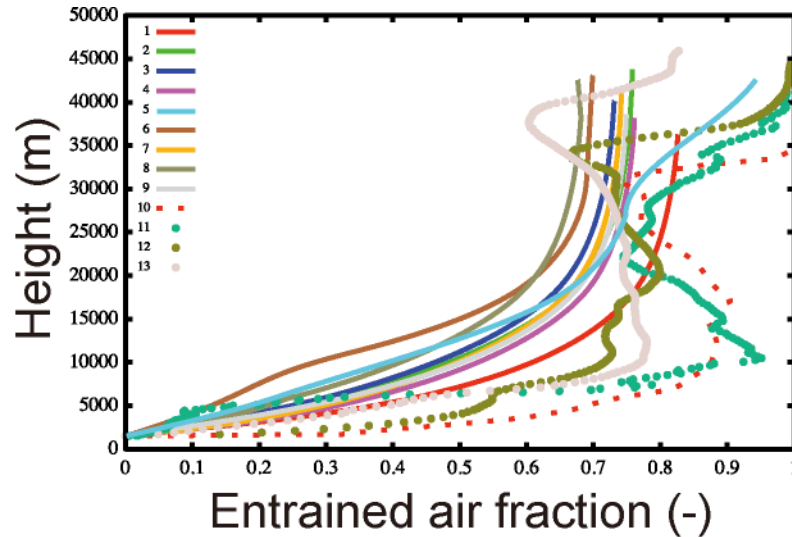
SD: Standard Deviation

Column heights for Fixed MERs

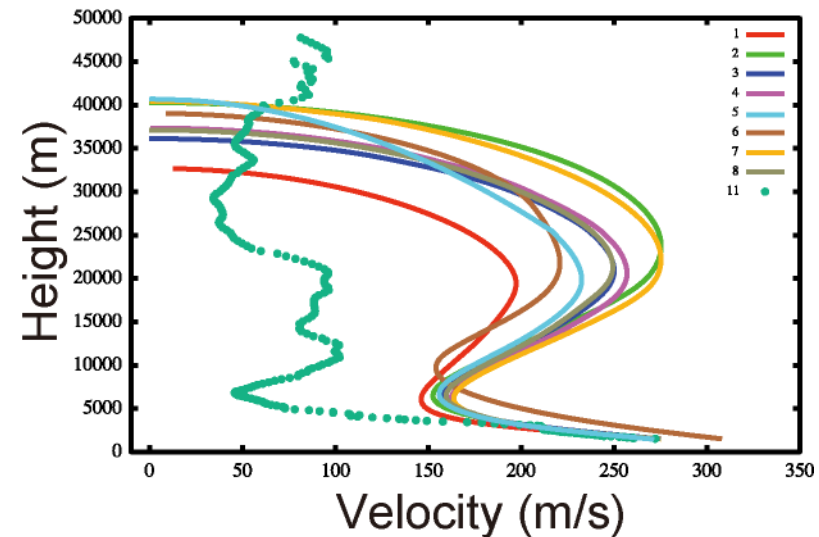
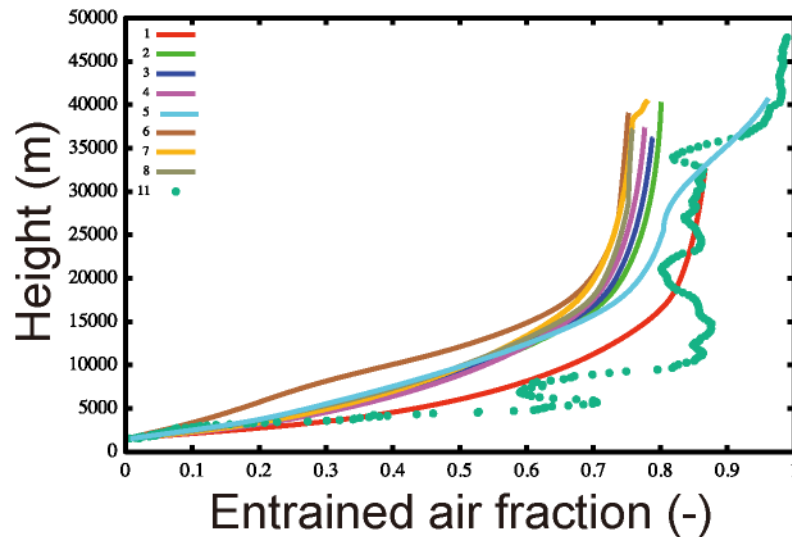


Strong plume

Windless

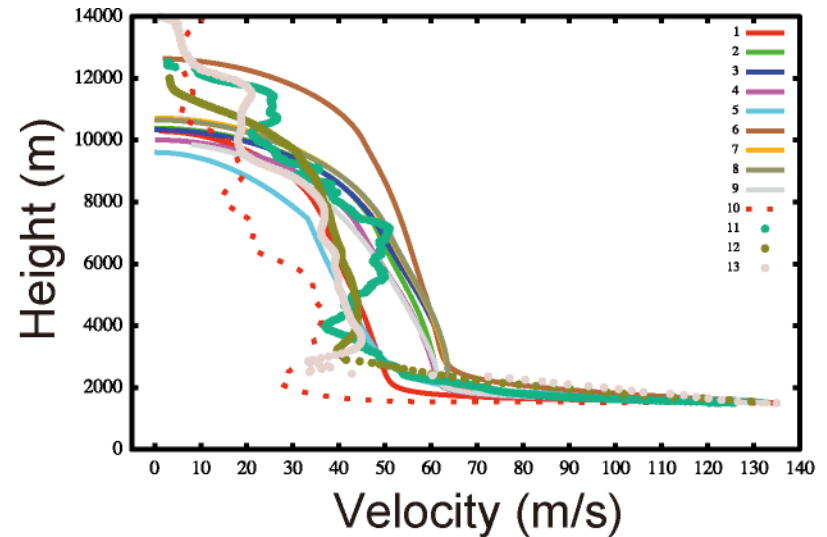
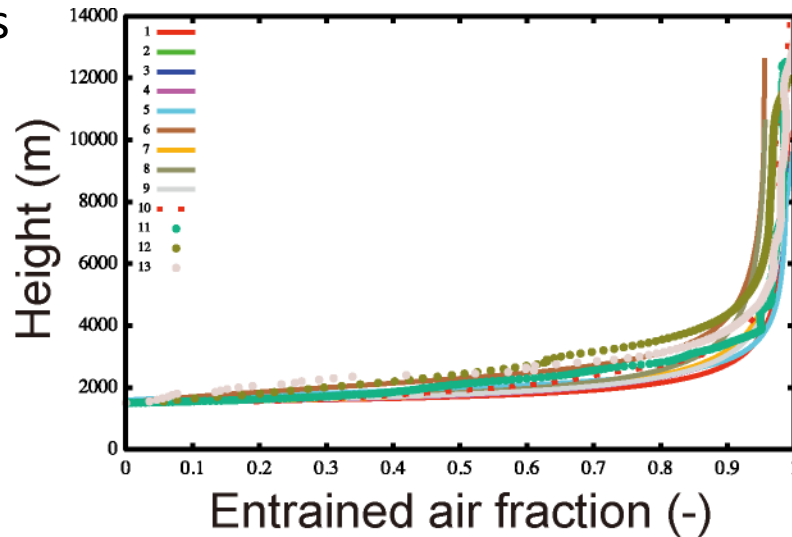


Windy

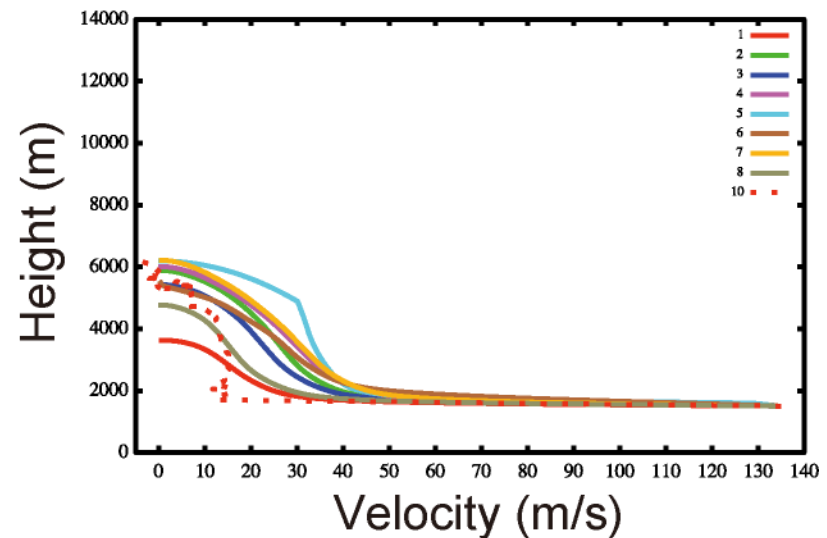
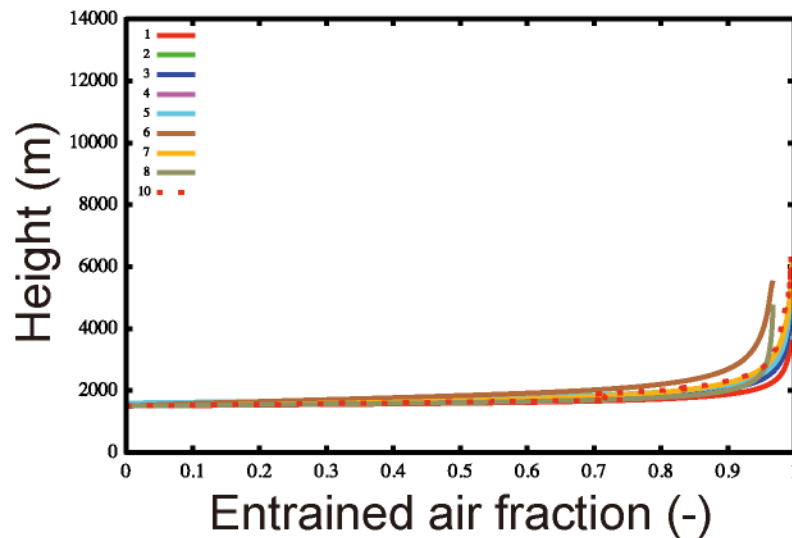


Weak plume

Windless



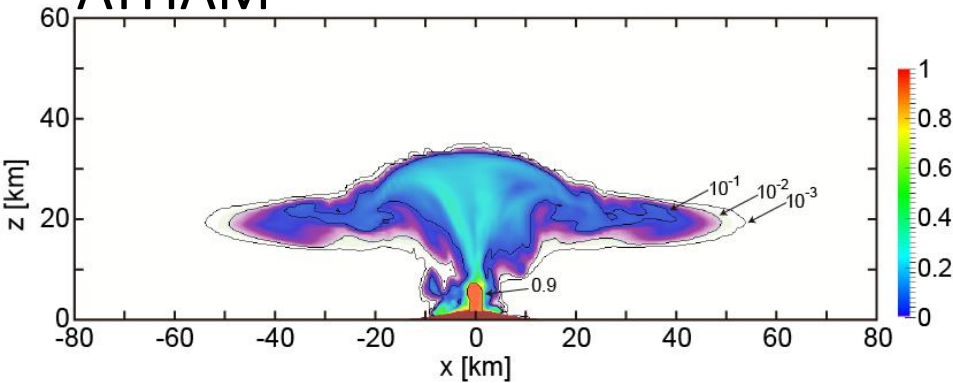
Windy



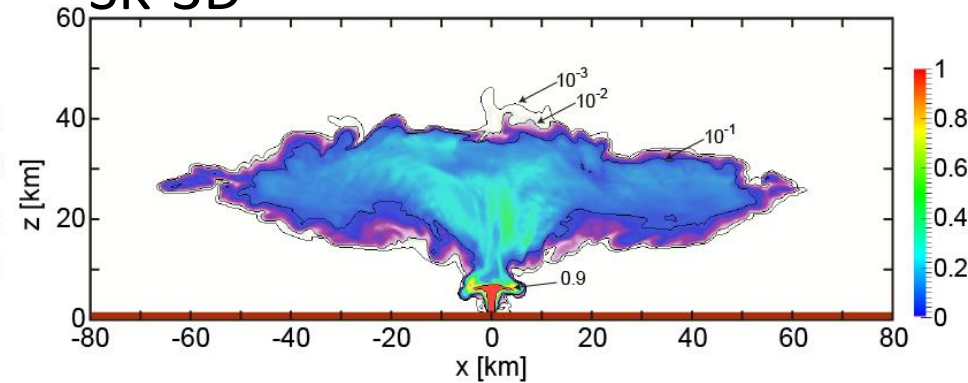
Inter-comparison of 3D models (1)

Strong plume without wind

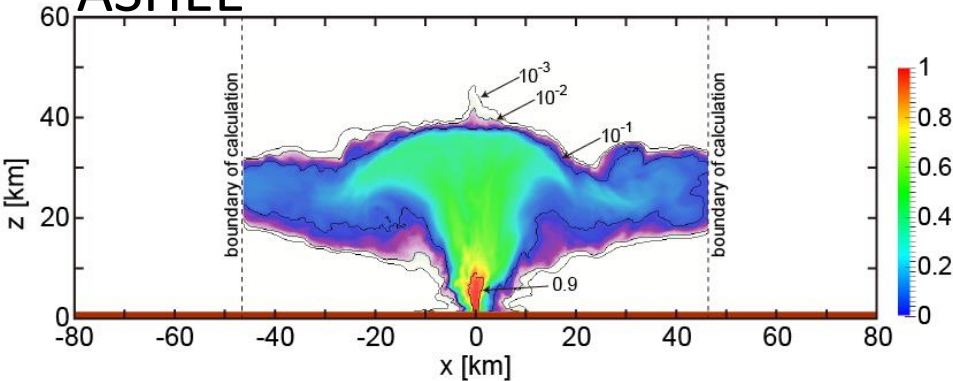
ATHAM



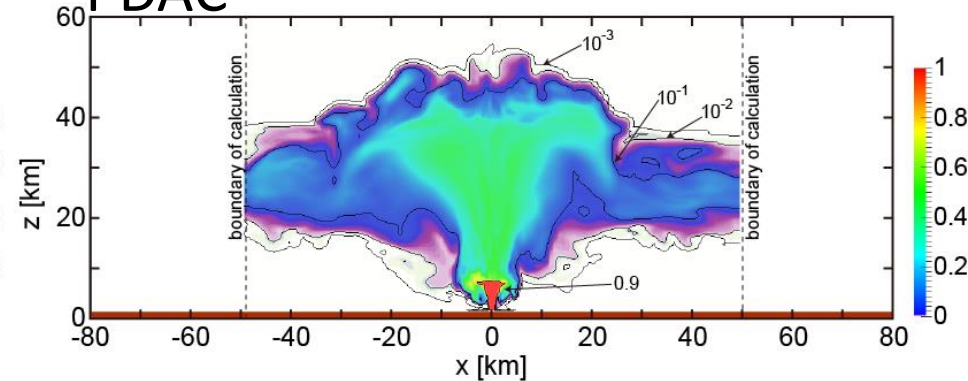
SK-3D



ASHEE



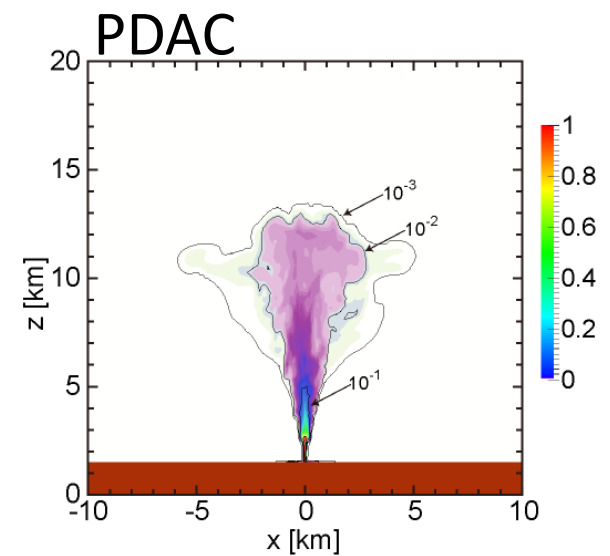
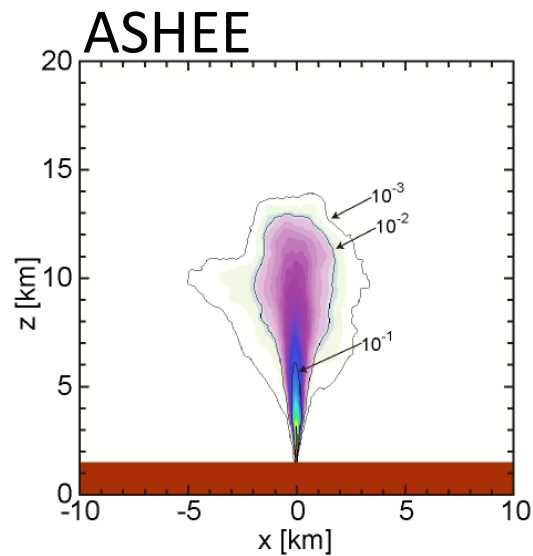
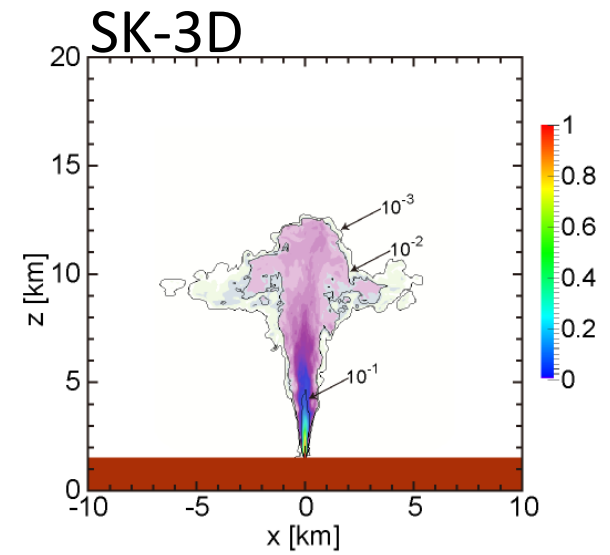
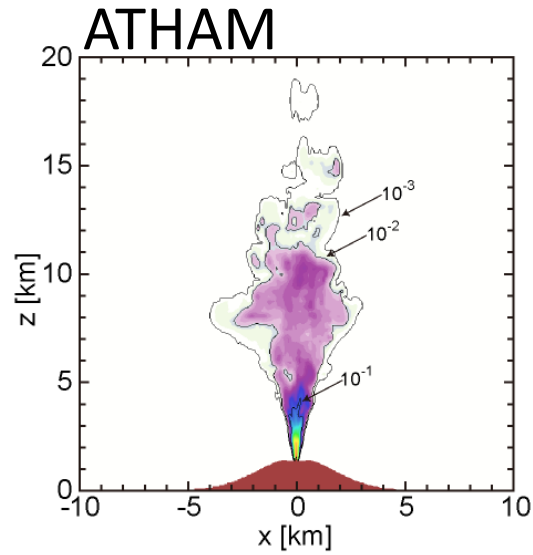
PDAC



Time averaging between 900 to 960 sec.

Inter-comparison of 3D models (2)

Weak plume
without wind



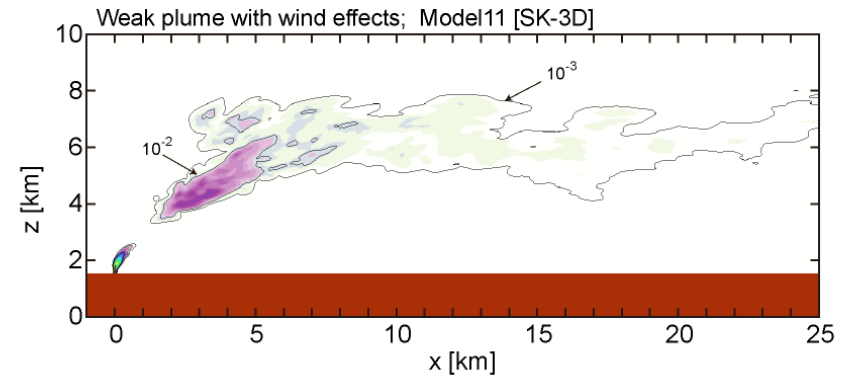
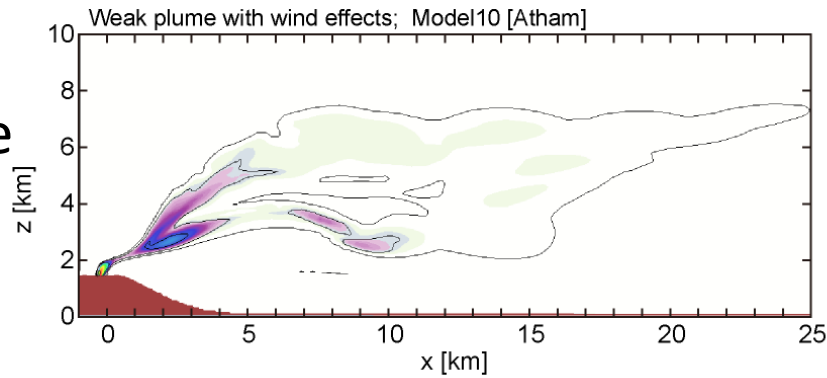
Inter-comparison of 3D models (3)

Windy cases

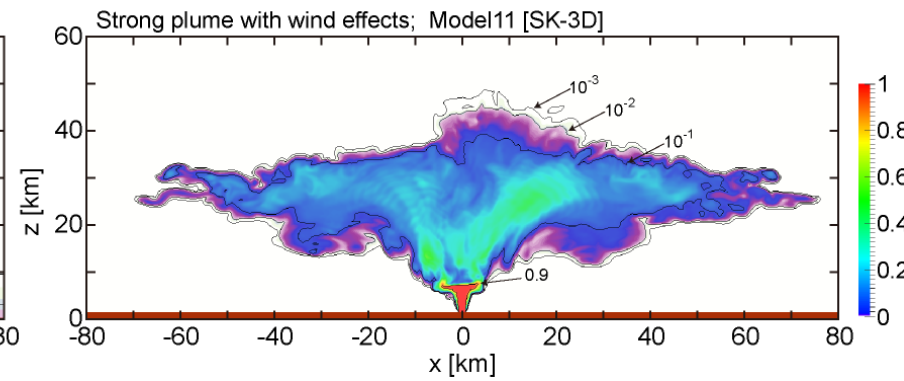
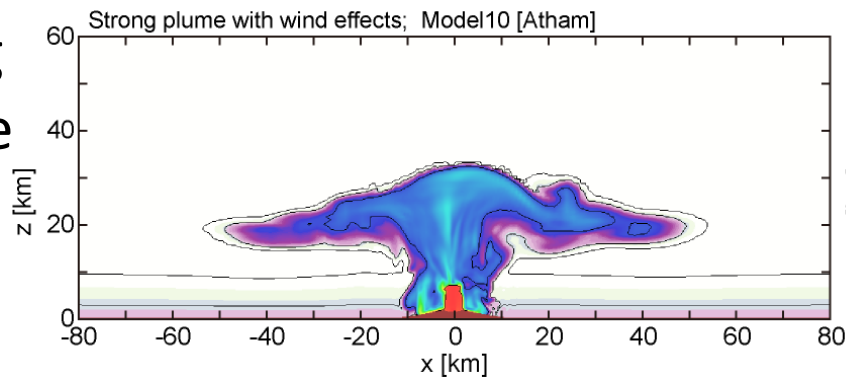
ATHAM

SK-3D

Weak plume



Strong plume



Summary

- *For a fixed MER at the vent, the column heights simulated by each model seem showing a relatively good agreement with each other. However, because of the strong dependence between MER and H, for a fixed column height, the estimated MER depends on which model is applied (differences are higher for weak plumes and in presence of strong wind).
- *Profiles of 1D models for strong plumes differ from the cross-section integrals of 3D models whereas they are quite similar for weak plumes.
- *On the basis of the 3D simulation results, it is required to develop new parameterizations of air entrainment assumed in the 1D models.
- *We have to pay attention to the uncertainty of eruption column models when we use them for operational purposes.