

Surveillance volcanologique : de la mesure instrumentale au modèle prédictif

Exemple des études de déformations du sol

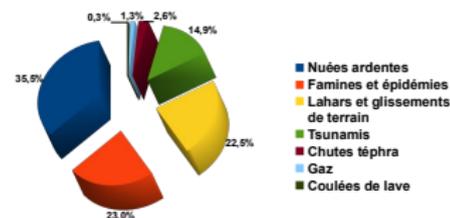
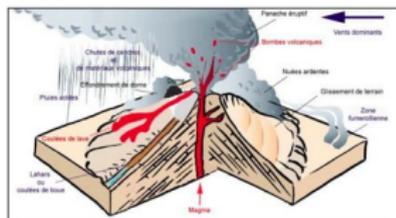
François BEAUDUCEL

Institut de physique du globe de Paris

Sorbonne Paris Cité, Univ. Paris Diderot, CNRS UMR 7154



Les risques volcaniques



Les grandes catastrophes historiques

Tambora, Indonésie	1815	60 000	famine
Krakatau, Indonésie	1883	36 417	nuée ardente + tsunami
Montagne Pelée, Martinique	1902	29 000	nuée ardente
Nevado del Ruiz, Colombie	1985	25 000	lahar
Unzen, Japon	1792	15 118	tsunami
Laki, Islande	1783	9 336	famine
Santa Maria, Guatemala	1902	6 000	nuée ardente
Kelud, Indonésie	1919	5 110	coulée de boue
Galunggung, Indonésie	1822	4 000	coulée de boue
...

Total depuis 1600 A.D.

≈ 300 000 morts



St-Pierre (Martinique), 1902

- ▶ 0 évacués
- ▶ 29 000 morts

Kinahrejo (Indonésie), 2010

- ▶ $\approx 1\,000\,000$ évacués
- ▶ 249 morts

Soufrière : crise sismo-volcanique 1975-1977

La crise en chiffres

- ▶ 7 mois d'activité de surface
- ▶ 16 000 séismes
- ▶ 26 explosions
- ▶ 800 000 m³ de matériaux éjectés + coulées de boue
- ▶ 73 422 personnes évacuées pendant 3 mois $\frac{1}{2}$

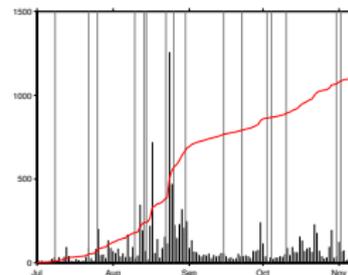
2 hypothèses contradictoires...

- A purement phréatique sans risque
- B intrusion magmatique avec risque



Soufrière : quel retour d'expérience ?

Arguments supporting purely phreatic eruption	Arguments supporting still-born magmatic eruption	
Nothing happened...	✓	-
Surface observations (gas content, temperatures, ash) only phreatic	✓	-
Lack of any violent historical eruption at La Soufrière, small proportion of pyroclastic flows deposits... [Tazieff, 1976]	✗	Recent geological evidences [Boudon et al., 1987; 2008, Komorowski et al., 2005; 2008]
Frequent seismic crisis in the Caribbean without any eventual eruption (e.g. Montserrat)... [Tazieff, 1976]	✗	Posterior facts: St-Vincent 1979; Soufrière Hills 1995-present
No migration of seismic events during crisis [Tazieff, 1976]	✗	Evidence for migration of seismic events [Hirn and Michel, 1979]
-		Seismicity energy and magnetic anomaly [Feuillard et al., 1983]
-		Hot springs chemical modeling (degassing pulses of Cl) [Villemant et al., 2005]
Phreatic surface phenomena usually not followed by magmatic stage	✗	Posterior facts: St-Helens, Pinatubo, Unzen, Soufrière Hills

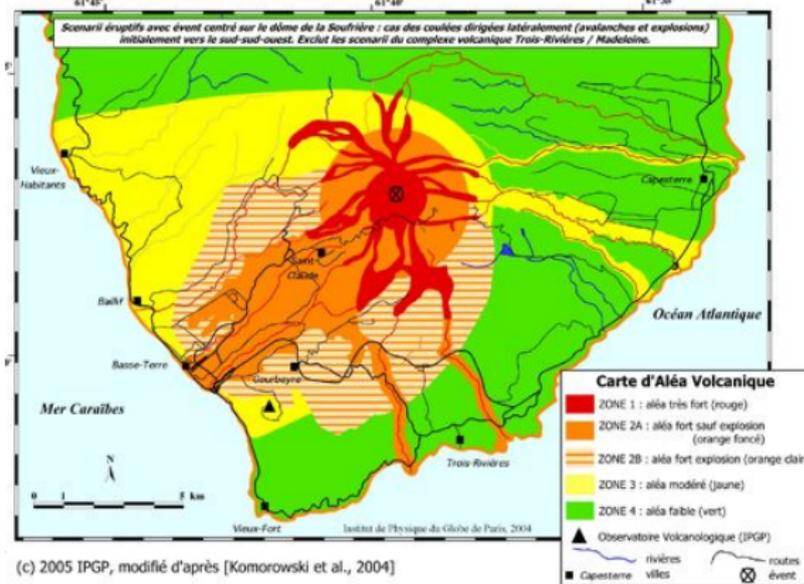
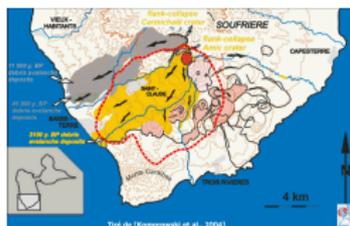
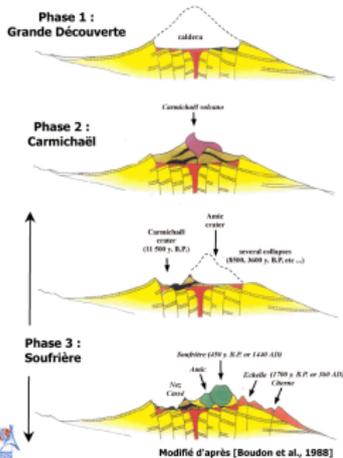


Déficits de connaissance...

- ▶ rien sur le passé géologique
- ▶ méconnaissance des scénarios éruptifs
- ▶ peu d'expérience de suivi instrumental
- ▶ pas de modèle physique quantitatif

Soufrière : la réponse du passé éruptif

Carte d'aléa volcanique de la Soufrière de Guadeloupe

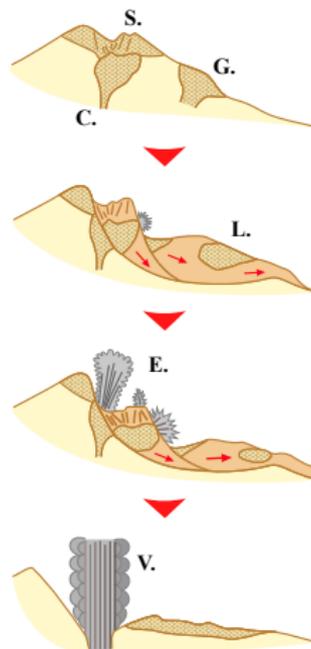


(c) 2005 IPGP, modifié d'après [Komorowski et al., 2004]

[Boudon et al., 1986 ; Komorowski et al., 2005, 2008]

- ▶ éruption type St-Helens 1530 AD
- ▶ nombreuses déstabilisations de flanc

St-Helens 1980 : naissance de la volcanologie instrumentale

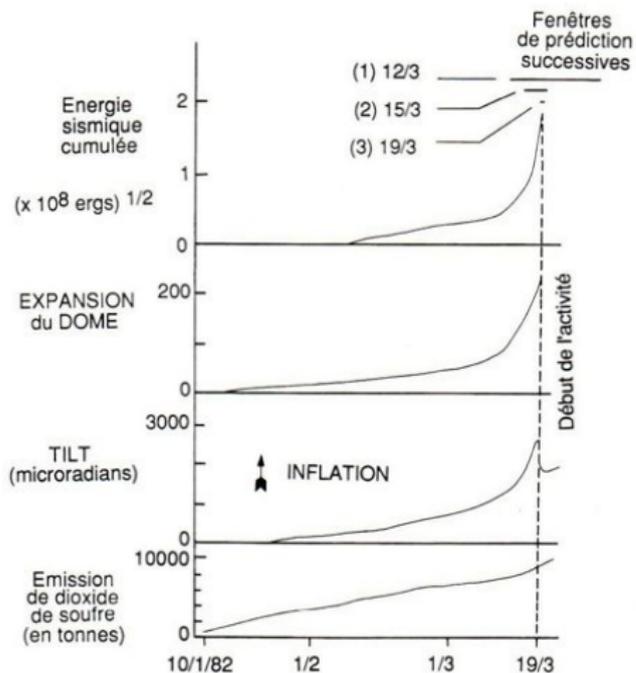


Éruption du 18 mai 1980

- ▶ précurseurs = larges déformations
- ▶ évacuation préventive
- ▶ 3 km³ de roches éjectées
- ▶ 600 km² dévastés (jusqu'à 24 km)
- ▶ observations sismiques, déformations et gaz

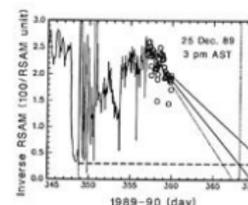
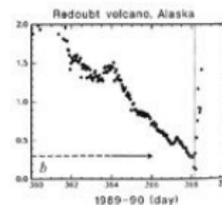
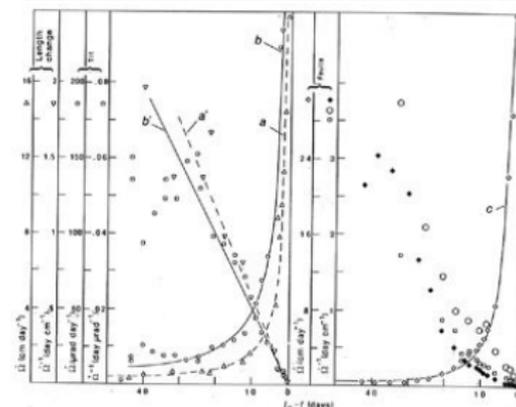


Prédiction : méthode empirique



[Voight, 1988]

$$\dot{\Omega}^{-\alpha} \ddot{\Omega} - A = 0$$



Prévision : approche déterministe



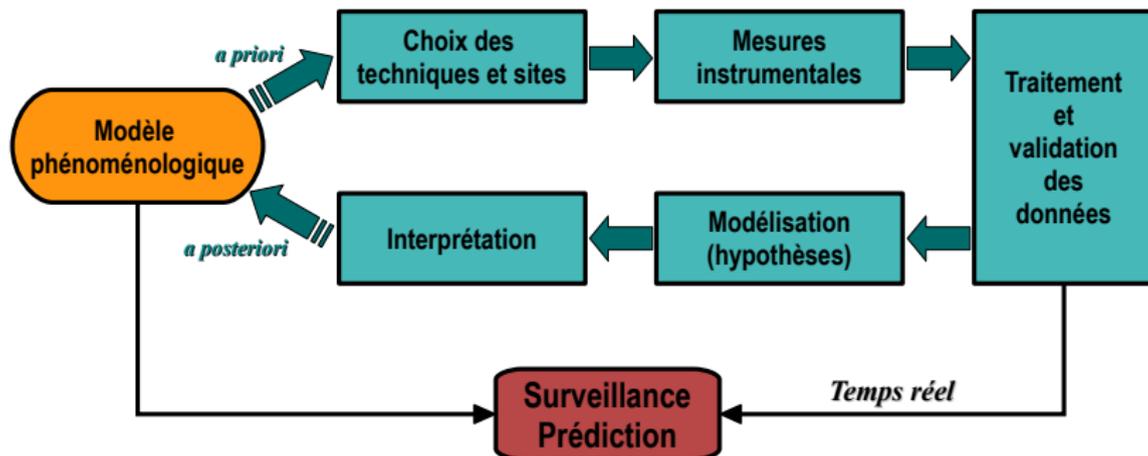
Questions posées

- ▶ Caractéristiques de l'aléa :
 - source magmatique / phréatique / instabilités
 - amplitude, volumes
 - localisation, directions
 - délais temporels
- ▶ Complexité des phénomènes

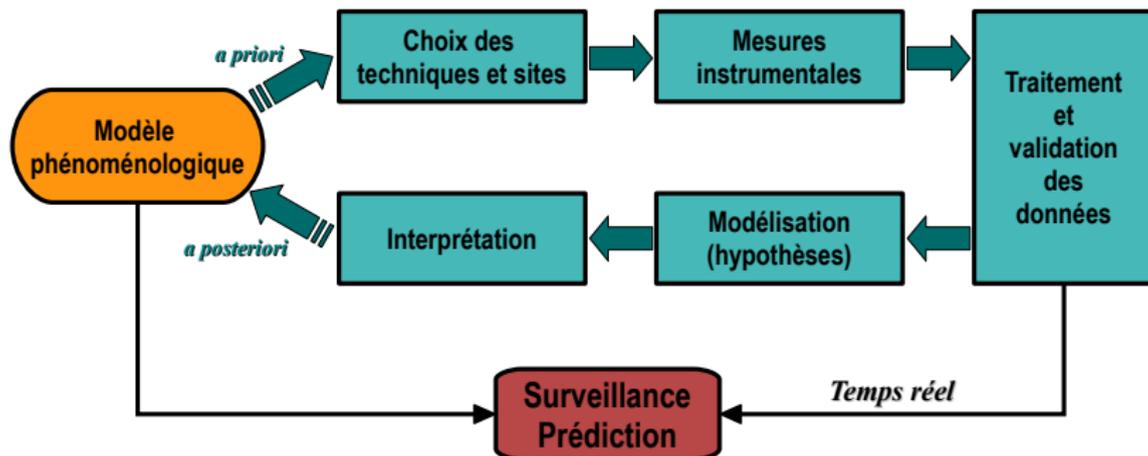
Les besoins

- ▶ Données physiques et géométriques
quantitatives

Ambivalence surveillance/recherche



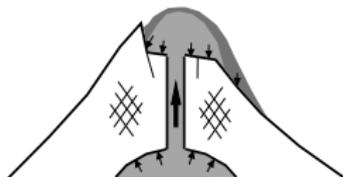
Ambivalence surveillance/recherche



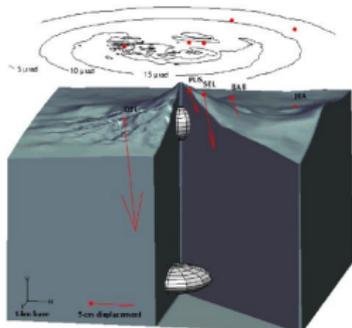
Axiome

Prédiction = données temps-réel + modèle d'interprétation

“Tomographie mécanique”



MERAPI ELASTIC MODEL: Tilt & Displacements



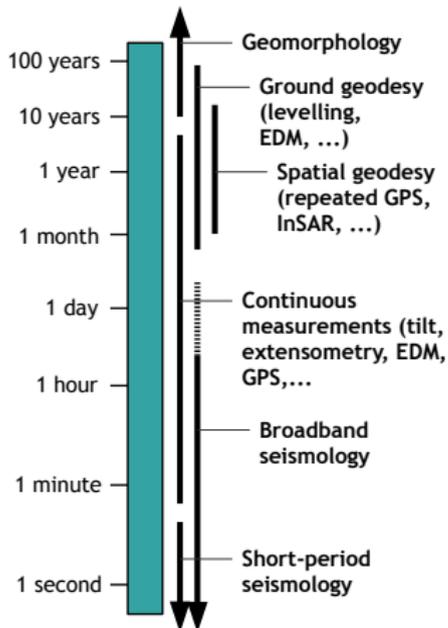
Pourquoi un volcan se déforme-t-il ?

- ▶ Mouvements de fluides (magma, gaz)
- ▶ Modèles = **conditions aux frontières**
dynamique des fluides magmatiques /
mécanique édifice :
 - géométrie des substructures internes
(chambre et conduit magmatique, fractures)
 - paramètres des sources (ΔV , ΔP , $\Delta\sigma$, $\Delta\rho$)

Modèles mécaniques

- ▶ Contraindre les sources et les structures à
partir des déformations de surface
- ▶ Non-unicité des solutions : intégration d'autres
observations (information a priori)
- ▶ Nécessité d'une méthodologie

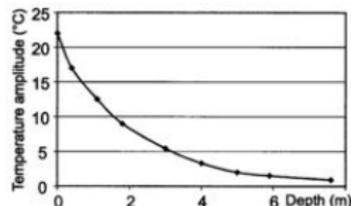
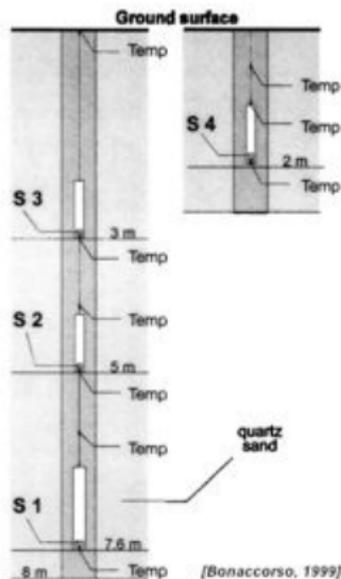
Mesures du champ de déformation



Techniques complémentaires

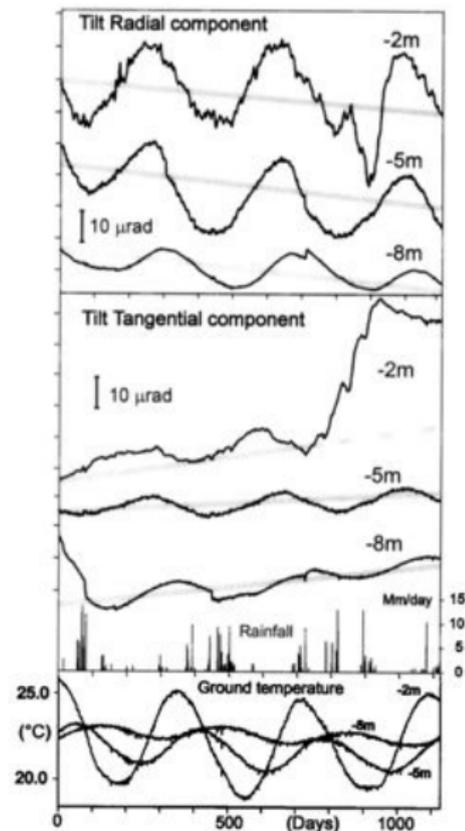
- ▶ Besoin d'observations **spatiales et temporelles** "continues"
- ▶ Classification des méthodes :
 - **Échantillonnage spatial** = ponctuel / réseau / imagerie
 - **Échantillonnage temporel** = périodique / continu / bande passante
 - **Couplage** = sol / télédétection
 - **Paramètre mesuré** = déplacement (1D/3D), angle, déformation
- ▶ Chaque méthode a ses avantages et artefacts propres...

Inclinométrie : couplage et effets thermiques



[Bonaccorso et al., 1999]

- ▶ expérimentation sur 3 ans
- ▶ gradient thermique vertical
- ▶ effets de la pluie

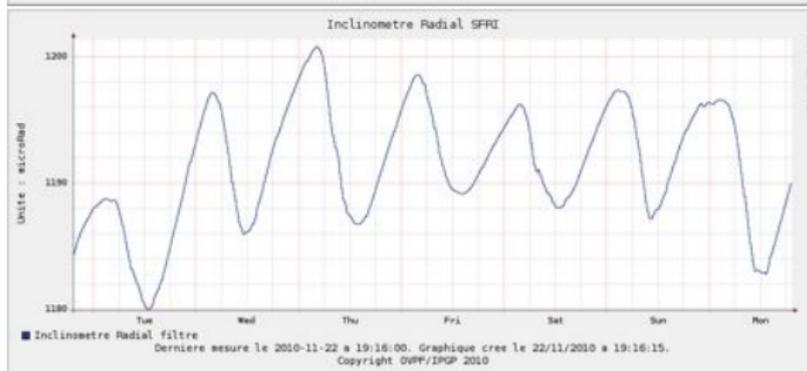
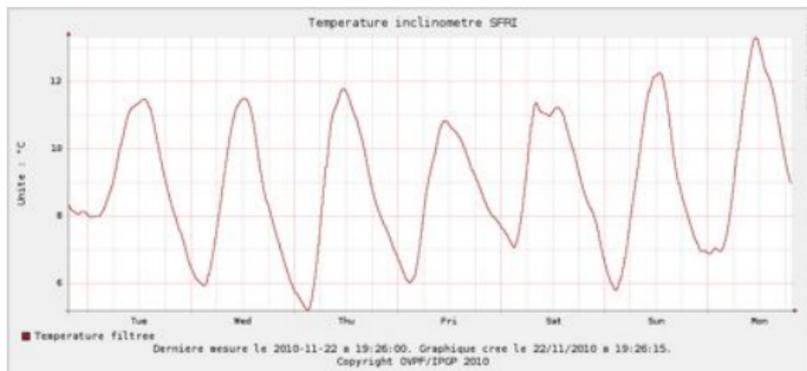


Couplage : installation de surface

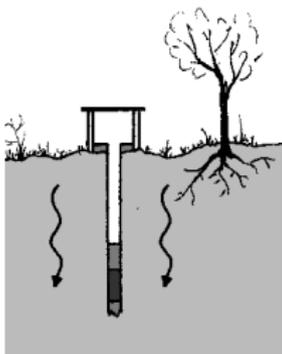


[OVSG-IPGP, 2010]

- ▶ ex : Fournaise
- ▶ effets thermo-mécaniques
- ▶ fractures = non linéaire

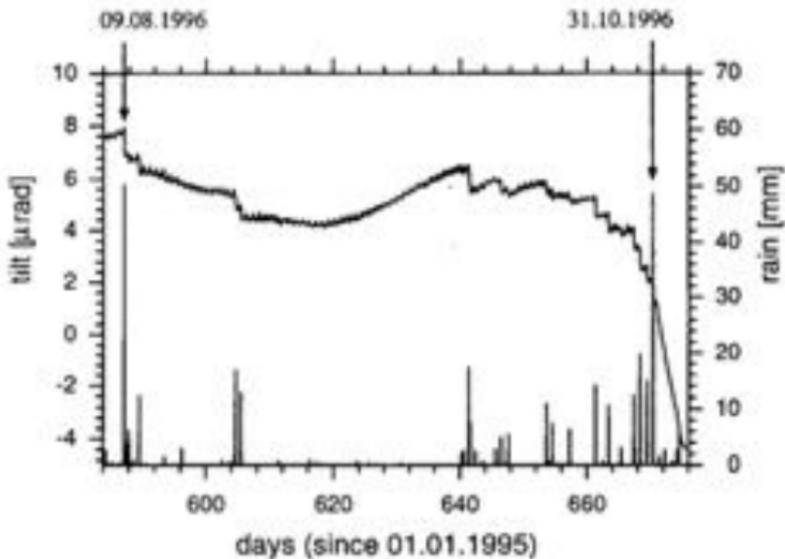


Couplage : puits dans sol poreux

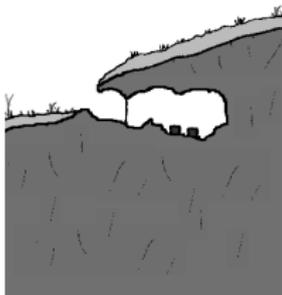


[Rebscher *et al.*, 2000]

- ▶ ex : Merapi
- ▶ circulation de fluides

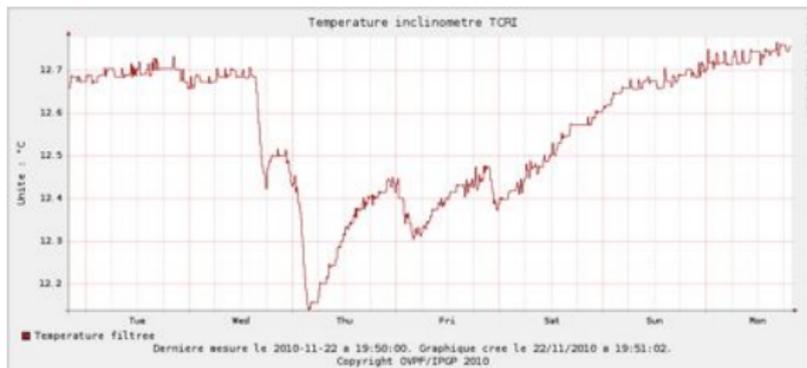


Couplage : cavité naturelle

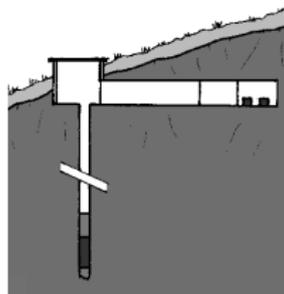


[OVSG-IPGP, 2010]

- ▶ ex : Fournaise
- ▶ effets de cavité
- ▶ non linéaire

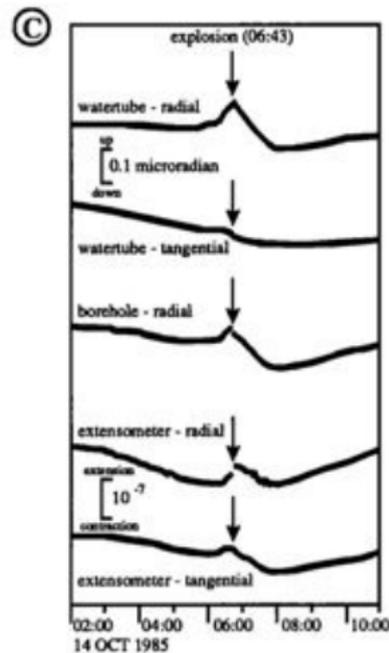


Couplage : forage/tunnel dans roche massive



[Ishihara, 1990]

- ▶ ex : Sakurajima
- ▶ parfait
- ▶ coûteux...



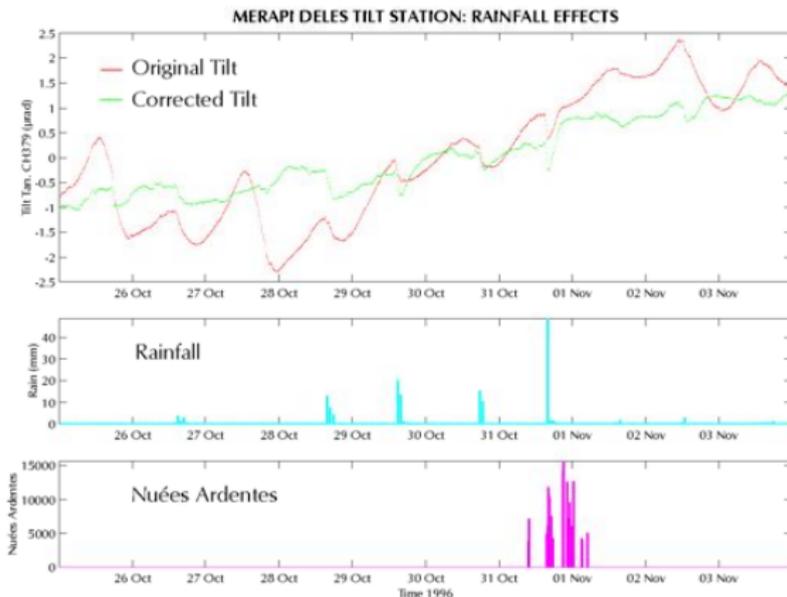
[Ishihara, 1990 ; Dvorak & Dzurisin, 1997]

Couplage : solution "Merapi"



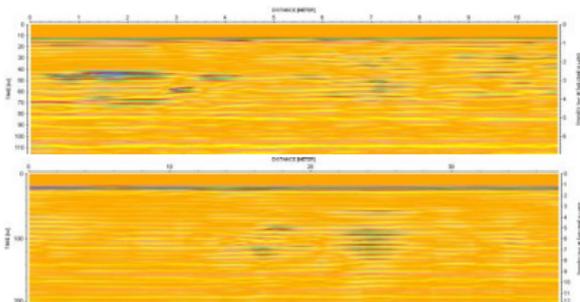
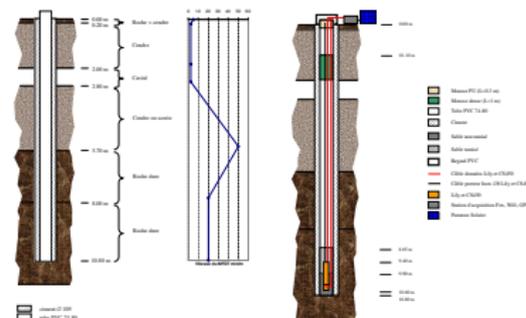
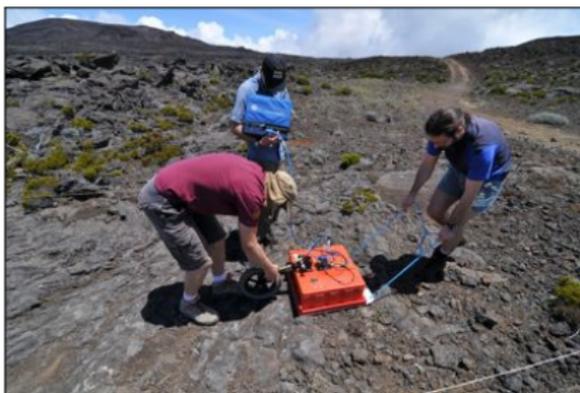
[Beauducel & Cornet, 1999]

- ▶ Ex : Merapi
- ▶ dépôts cendreux sur lave massive = isolant naturel



[Beauducel, 1998]

Piton de la Fournaise : forages peu profonds



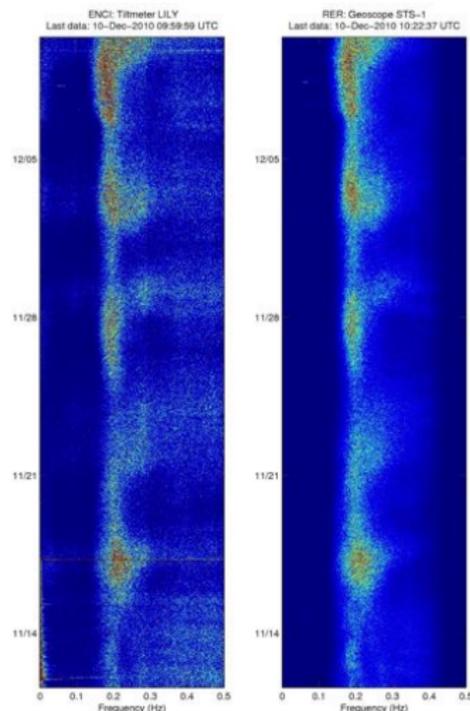
Piton de la Fournaise : forages peu profonds



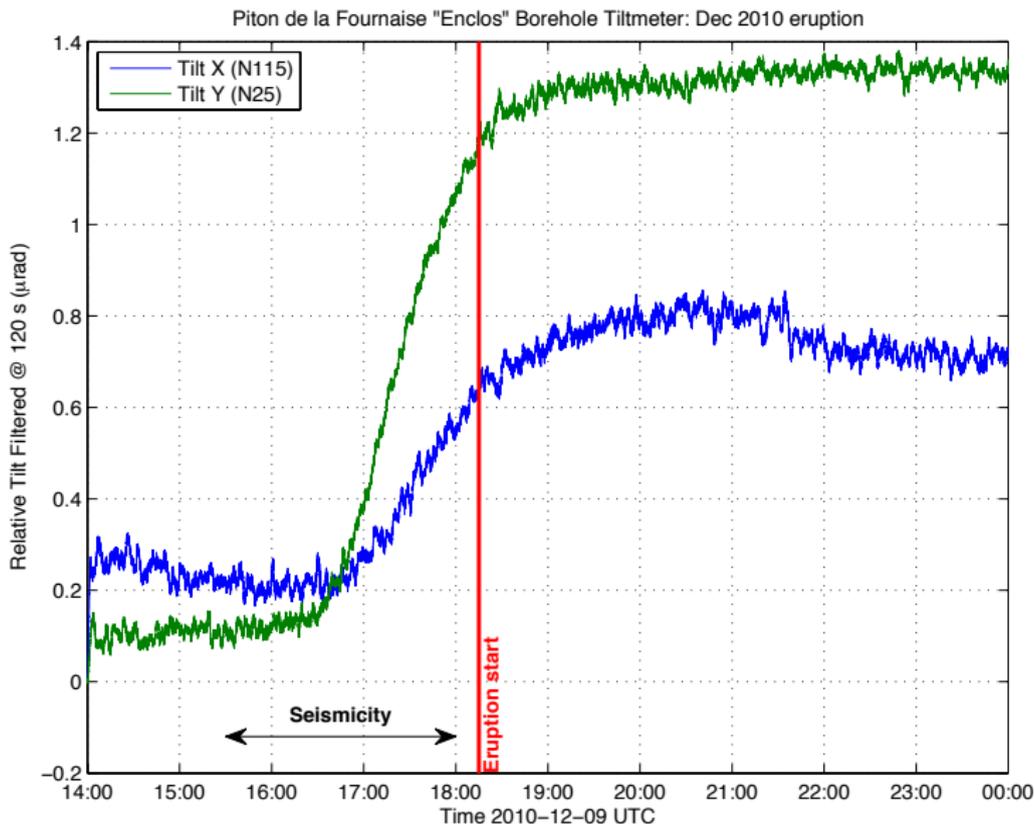
[Beauducel et al., 2010]

Piton de la Fournaise : forages 10 m

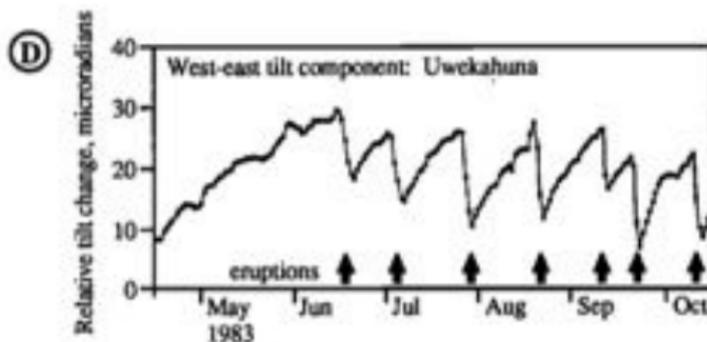
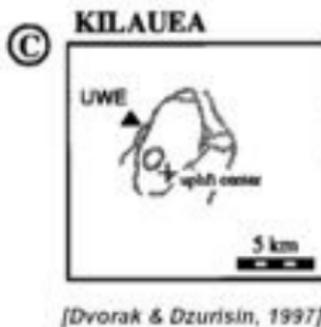
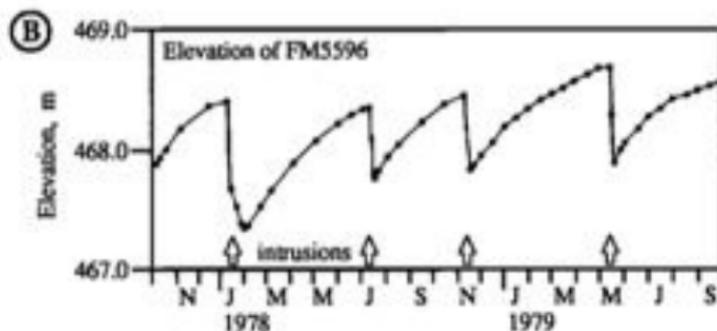
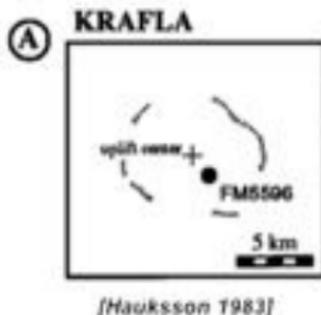
- ▶ variations diurnes = 0.002 °C
- ▶ marées terrestres
- ▶ éruptions et pluies > 200 mm/h



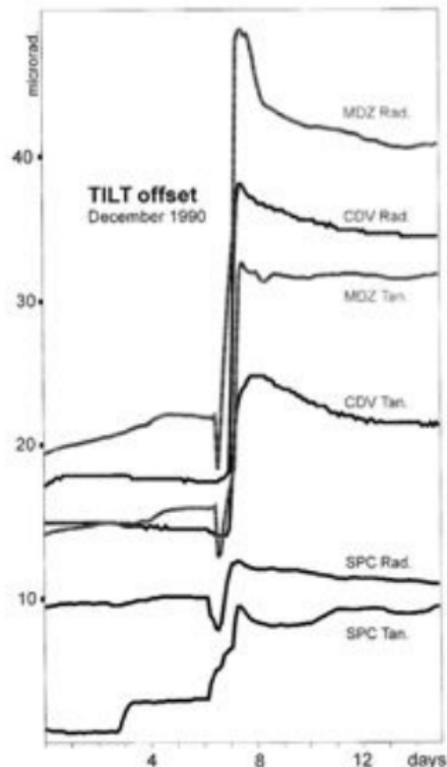
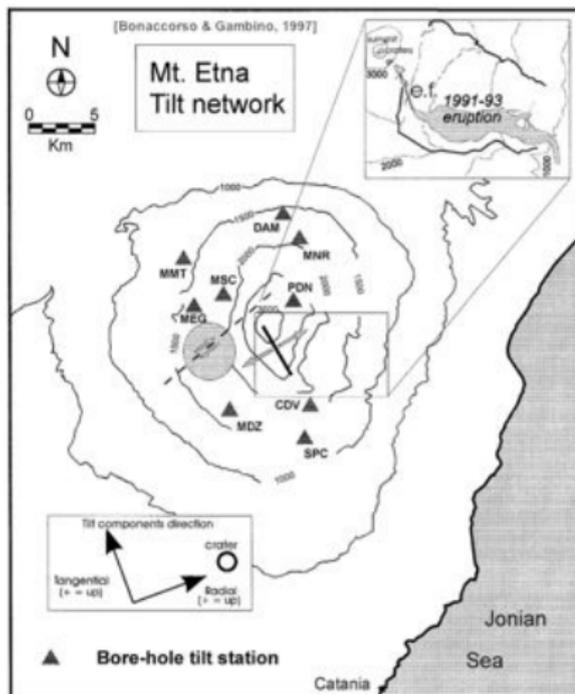
Piton de la Fournaise : forages peu profonds



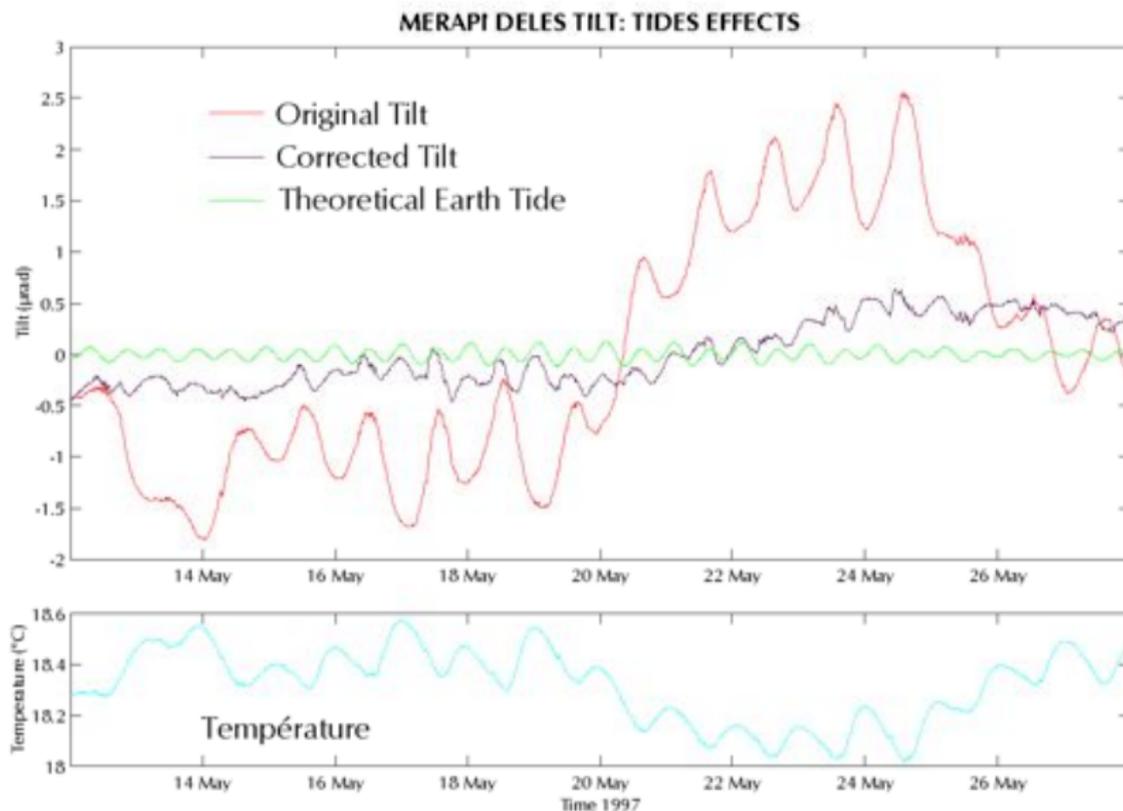
Inclinométrie : signaux associés aux éruptions



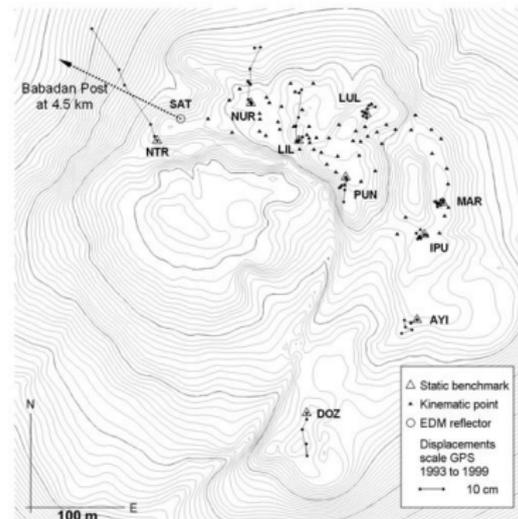
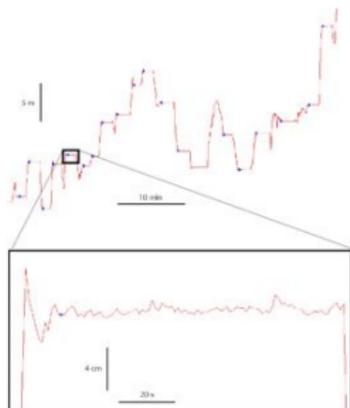
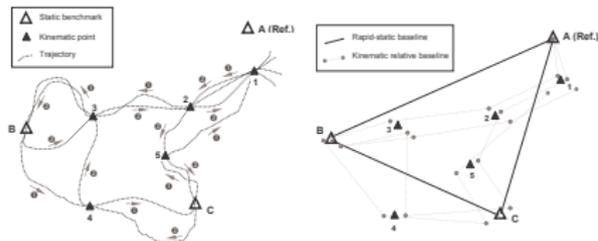
Inclinométrie : signaux associés aux éruptions



Traitements a posteriori



GPS : réseau mixte statique/cinématique



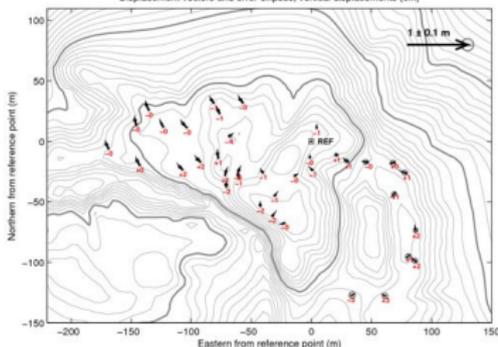
[Beauducel et al., 2006]

- ▶ Compensation jointe
- ▶ ≈ 1.5 cm d'erreur sur le réseau
- ▶ Identification fractures et blocs

GPS : réseau mixte statique/cinématique

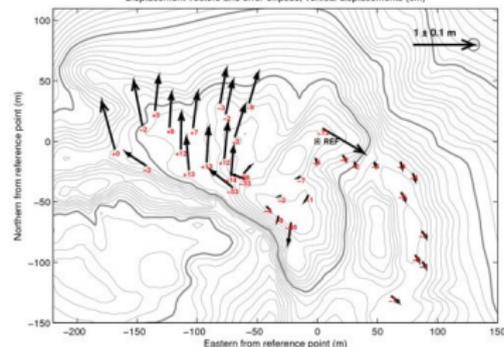
Merapi summit: GPS 1999-12 to 2000-07

Displacement vectors and error ellipses, vertical displacements (cm)



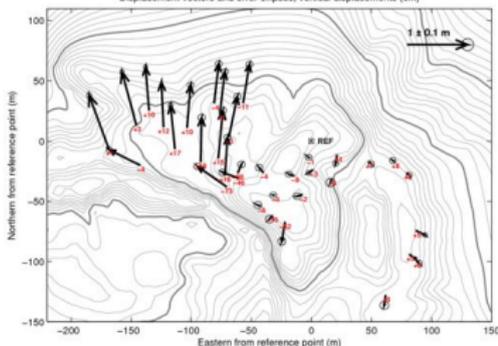
Merapi summit: GPS 1999-12 to 2002-10

Displacement vectors and error ellipses, vertical displacements (cm)



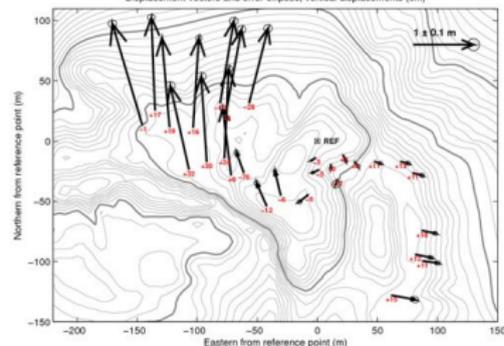
Merapi summit: GPS 1999-12 to 2005-07

Displacement vectors and error ellipses, vertical displacements (cm)

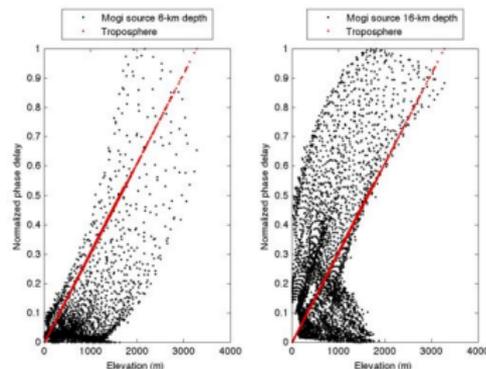
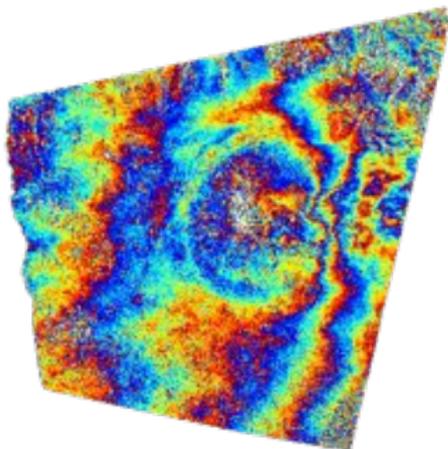
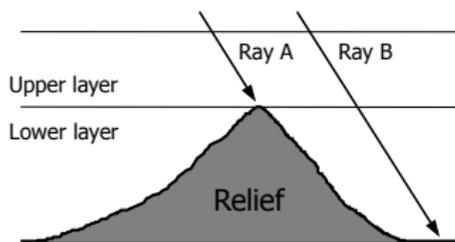


Merapi summit: GPS 1999-12 to 2007-01

Displacement vectors and error ellipses, vertical displacements (cm)



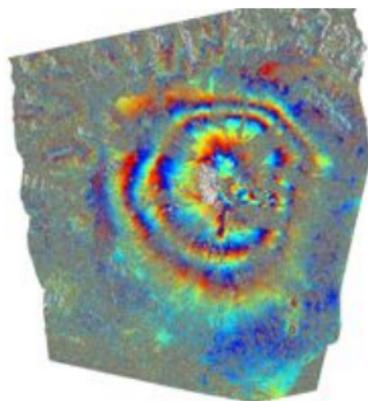
InSAR : artéfacts troposphériques



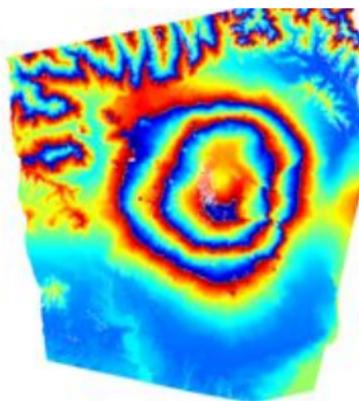
Corrélation avec la topographie ?

- ▶ angle du rayon d'incidence + assymétrie :
- ▶ phase troposphère \neq phase déformations
- ▶ modèle conjoint possible

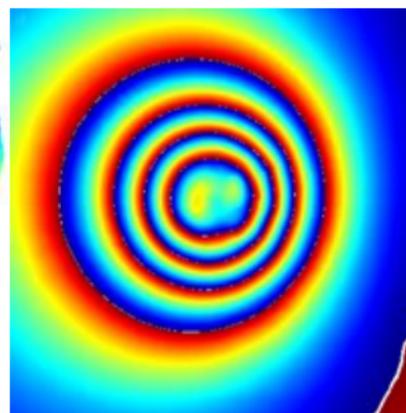
InSAR : modélisation conjointe



[*Massonnet et al., 1995*]

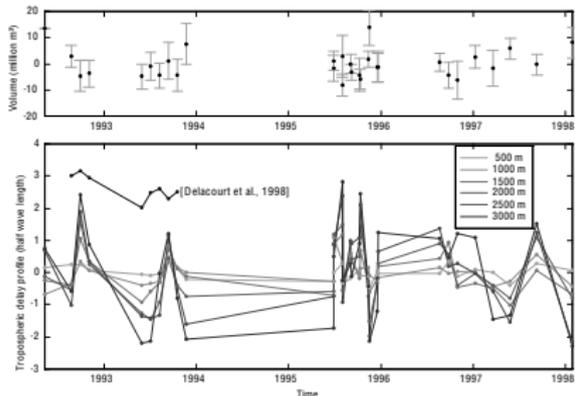


[*Beauducel et al., 2000*]



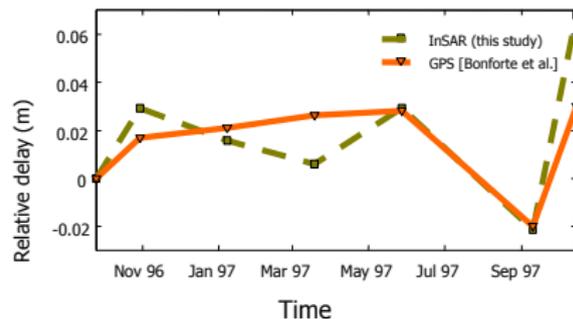
[*Cayol & Cornet, 1998*]

InSAR : modélisation conjointe



[Beauducel et al., 2000]

- ▶ inversion conjointe troposphère + déformations
- ▶ délais troposphériques compatibles avec autres méthodes indépendantes



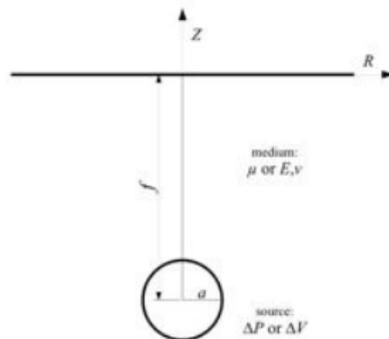
[Massonnet et al., Nature 1995]



Modèles : quelle complexité ?

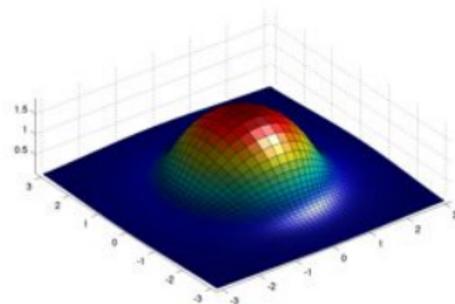
“Top 2” des modèles analogiques

- ▶ Point source (pression isotrope) en semi-espace élastique homogène [*Anderson, 1936 ; Mogi, 1958*]
- ▶ Discontinuité plane (faille) en semi-espace élastique homogène [*Okada, 1985*]



Complexités requises

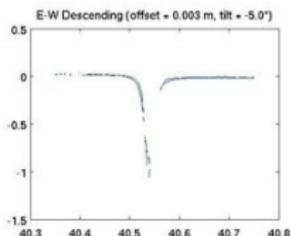
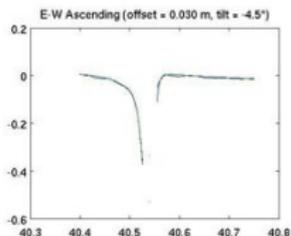
- ▶ sources et géométries multiples
- ▶ 3-D : topographie et structures
- ▶ Discontinuités du milieu (fractures)
- ▶ Rhéologies du milieu : anisotropie élastique, visco-élasticité, poro-élasto-plasticité...



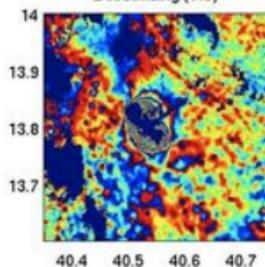
Alu-Dala Filla : modèle de sources ponctuelles (InSAR)

[Le Mevel, 2010]

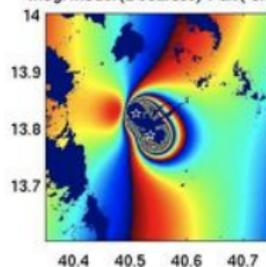
- ▶ orbites A/D
- ▶ ΔV et profondeur



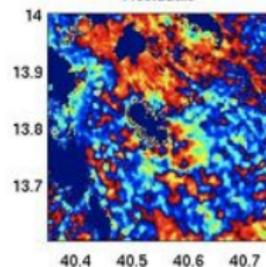
Descending (149)



Mogi model (2 sources) + tilt (-5.0°)

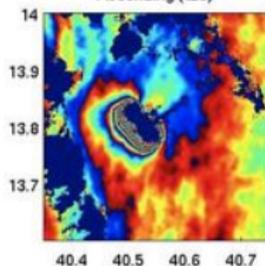


Residuals

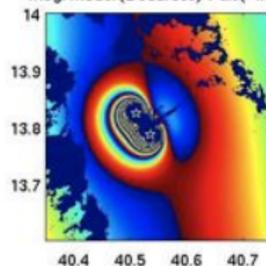


depth₁ = 1.0 km / $\Delta V_1 = -7.7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$
depth₂ = 1.2 km / $\Delta V_2 = -6.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$

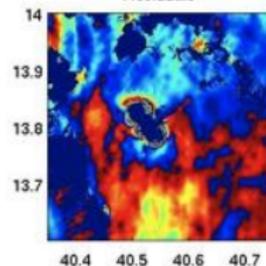
Ascending (128)



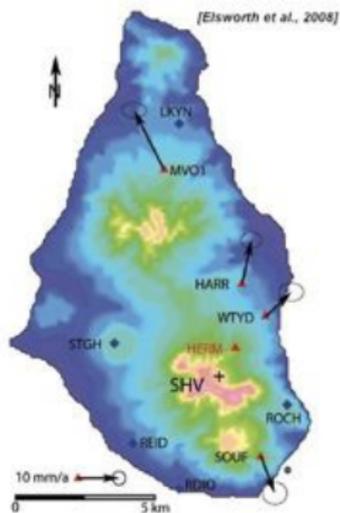
Mogi model (2 sources) + tilt (-4.5°)



Residuals

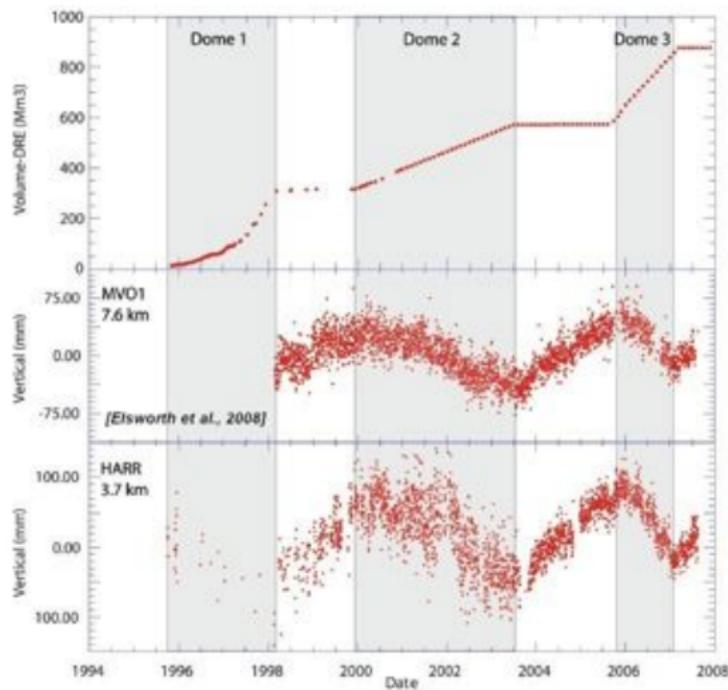


Soufriere Hills Montserrat : modèle de chambres (cGPS)

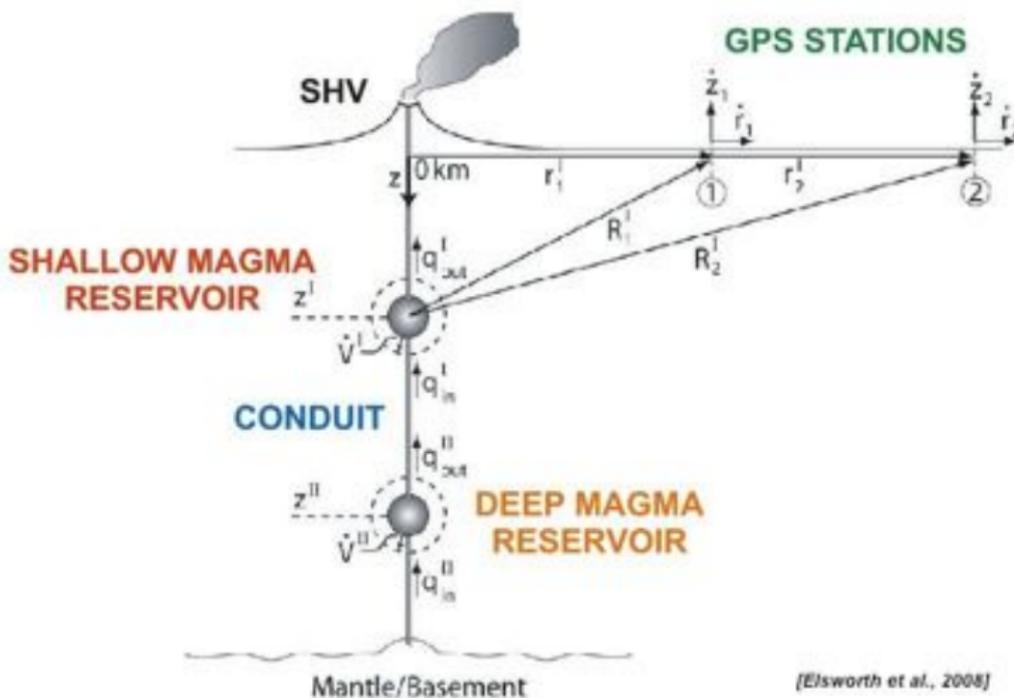


[Elsworth et al., 2008]

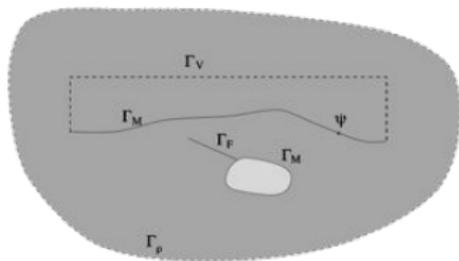
- cycles
inflations/déflations



Soufriere Hills Montserrat : modèle de chambres (cGPS)



Méthode mixte d'éléments frontières



[Cayol & Cornet, 1997]

$$LX = R$$

L = coefficients d'influence

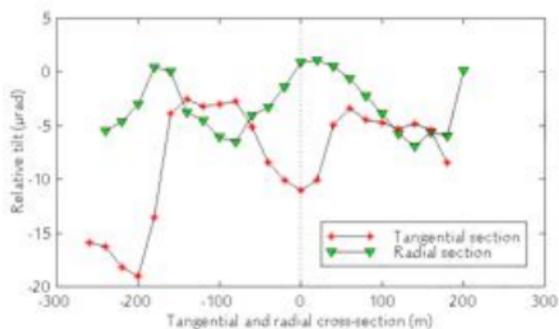
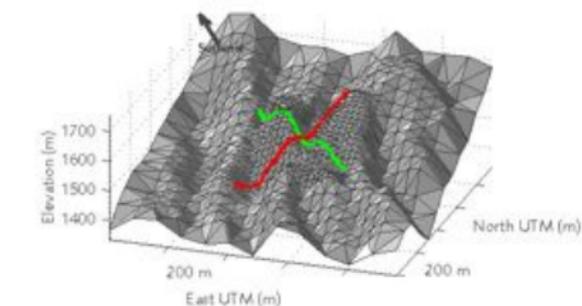
X = inconnues (déplacements + DD)

R = conditions frontières

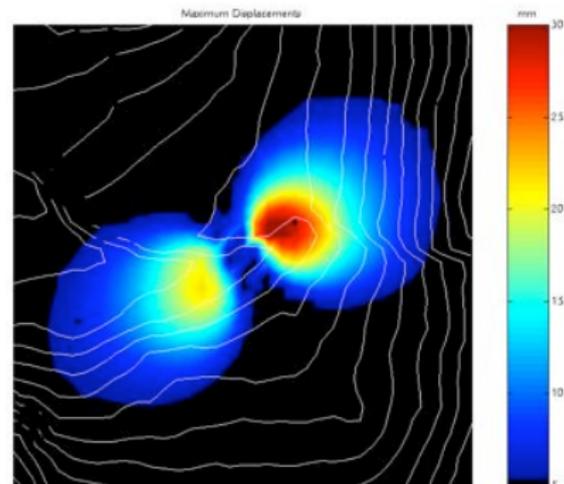
Principe de modélisation

- ▶ Combinaison de 2 méthodes en domaine élastique :
 - Méthode directe [Rizzo, 1967]
 - Discontinuités de déplacements [Crouch, 1976]
- ▶ 3-D avec maillage de surfaces :
 - Structures massives :
 - topographie (surface libre)
 - réservoirs et conduits (pressions)
 - Discontinuités : fractures
 - Maillage simple (Delaunay) + problème direct rapide = **inversion possible**
- ▶ Adapté aux systèmes volcaniques

Effets de la topographie

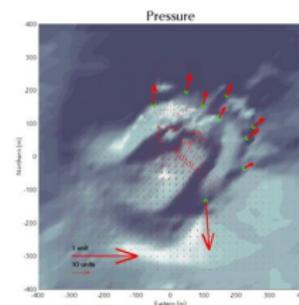
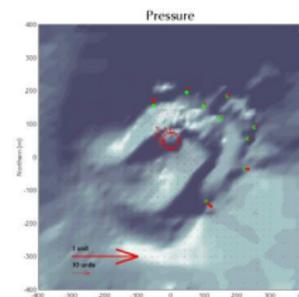
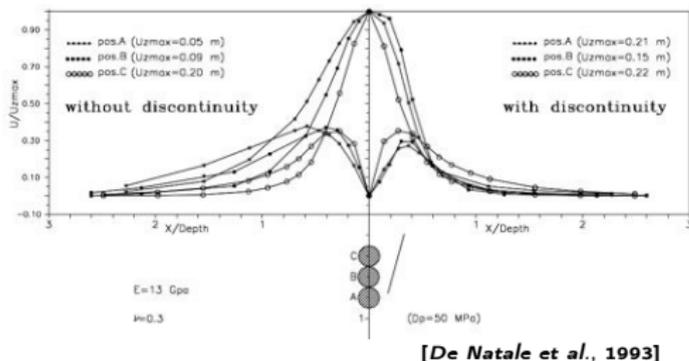


Dyke n°2 "Rempart" (181,32.5) km, N330, $\Delta P = 1$ MPa



*Beauducel & Cornet [JGR 1999]
Beauducel et al. [IPGP report 2000]*

Importance des fractures

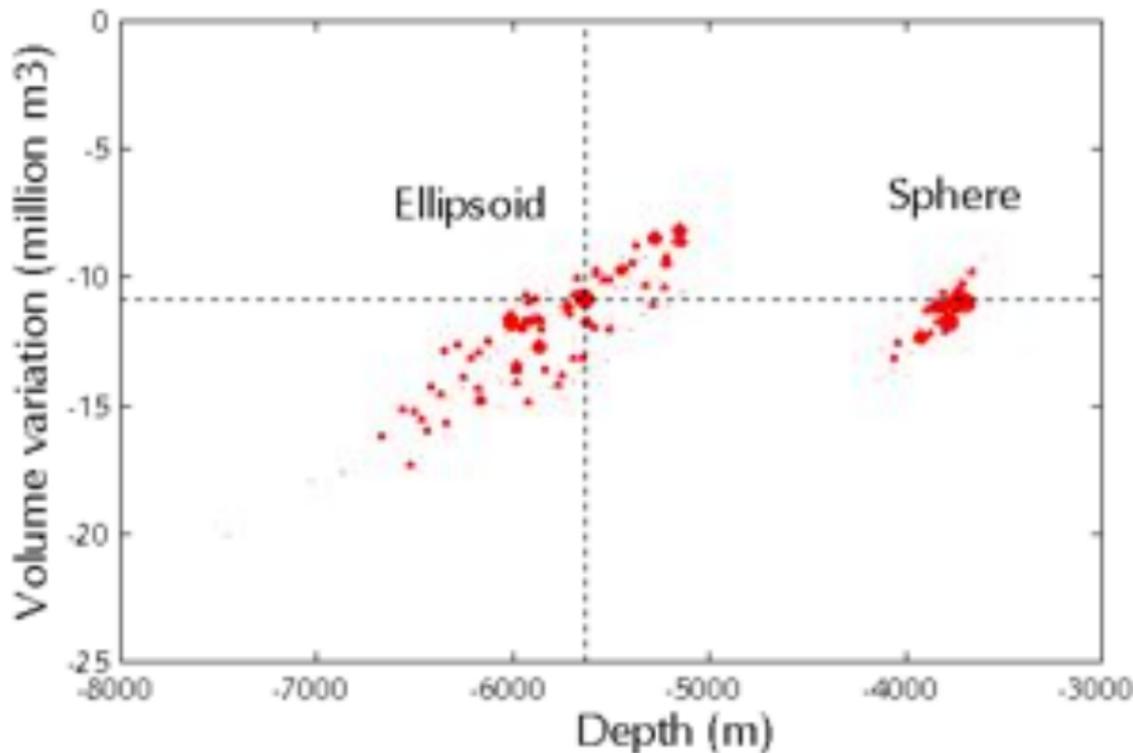


[Beauducel et al., 2000]

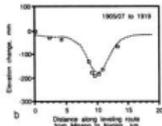
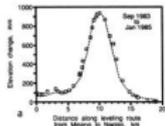
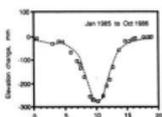
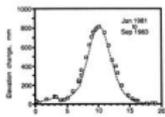
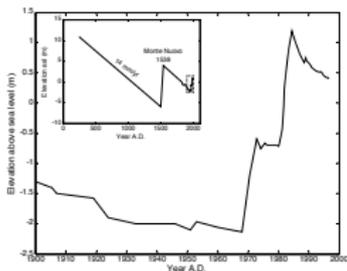
- ▶ Source de pression dans un conduit
- ▶ 1 ordre de grandeur dans les déplacements



Inversion à objectif représentationnel



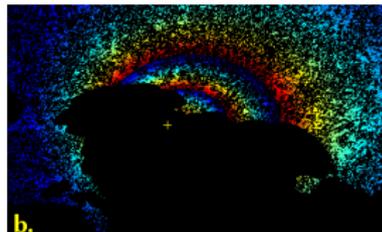
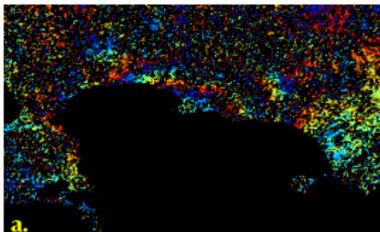
Campi Flegrei : un cas d'école



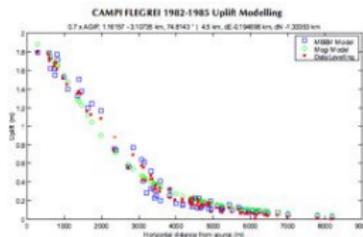
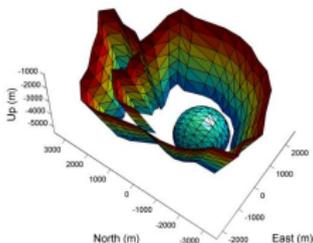
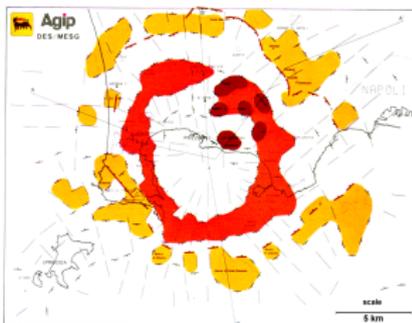
Modélisation du "bradisismo"

- ▶ Bradisisme : ≈ 2 m d'inflation (1982-1985)
- ▶ Modèle de *Mogi* [1958] : bon accord avec données mais profondeur source < 2.5 km
- ▶ Autres données géophysiques (sismique, gravimétrie, forages) indiquent une source magmatique > 4 km
- ▶ **Modéliser \neq "fitter les données" !**

[Dvorak & Berino, 1991]
[Avalonne et al., 1999]



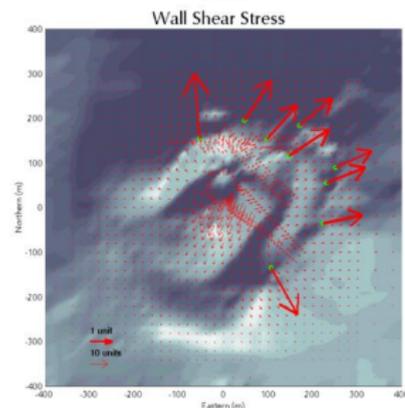
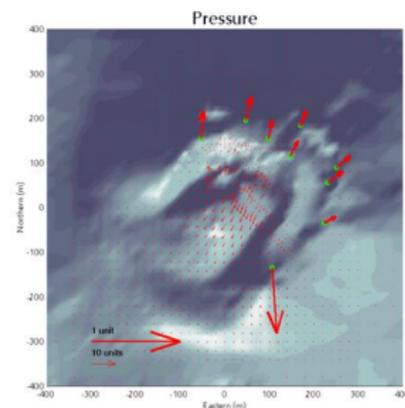
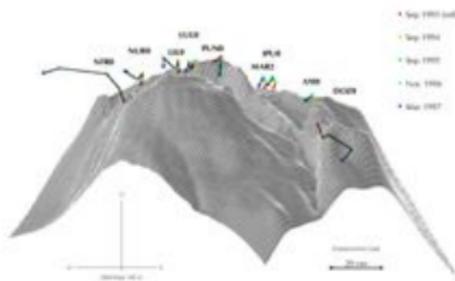
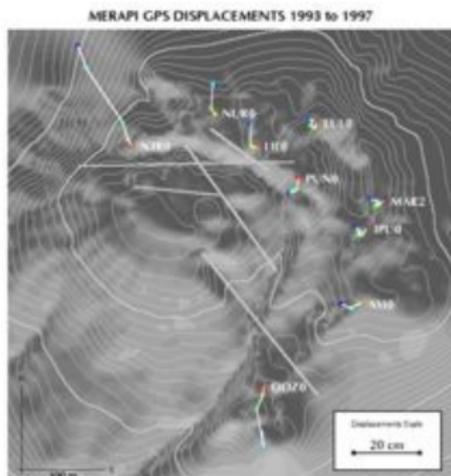
Campi Flegrei : effets de la caldeira



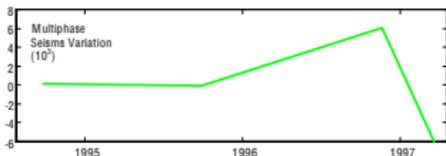
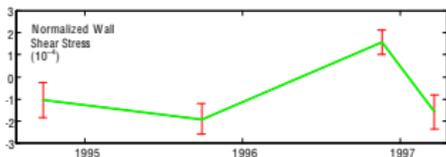
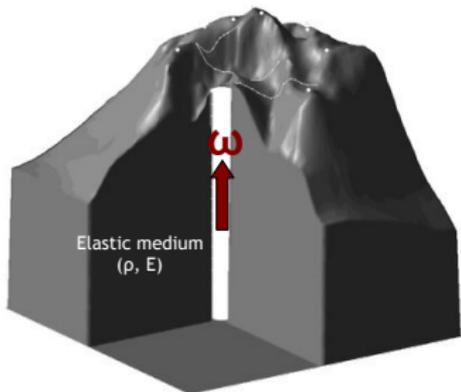
[Beauducel et al., 2004]

- ▶ **Information a priori :**
structure très hydrothermalisée localisée par gravimétrie + forages
- ▶ modélisation 3D de la caldeira
- ▶ Inversion inclinaison et profondeur discontinuité + source simple
- ▶ Meilleur ajustement des données + source à 4.5 km de profondeur

Merapi : flux de magma et module d'Young



Merapi : flux de magma et module d'Young



[Beauducel et al., 2000]

- ▶ Frottement visqueux du magma sur les parois du conduit :

$$\tau = -\mu \left. \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial r} \right|_{r=a}$$

- ▶ Inversion déplacements GPS : modèle 3D combinant contraintes cisailantes, pression et discontinuités
- ▶ Estimation indirecte variations de flux
- ▶ Bonne corrélation avec sismicité de cisaillement [Shimozuru et al., 1969]
- ▶ Estimation in situ du module d'Young $E \approx 1 \text{ GPa}$

InSAR : déformations co-éruptives

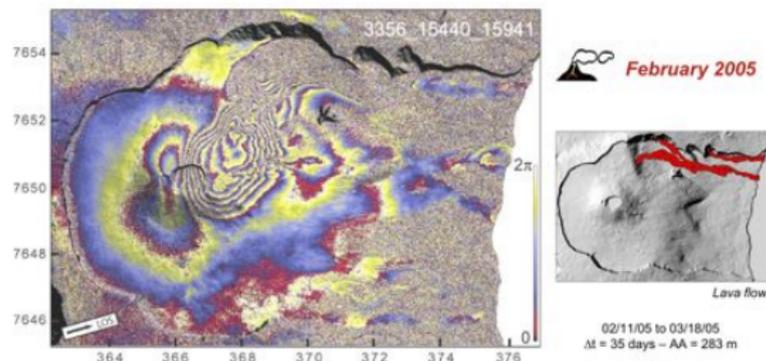


[Tinard et al., 2005]

- ▶ Images ENVISAT-ASAR co-éruptifs
- ▶ Inversion géométrie dyke (8 param.) + ΔP

ASAR-ENVISAT Dataset

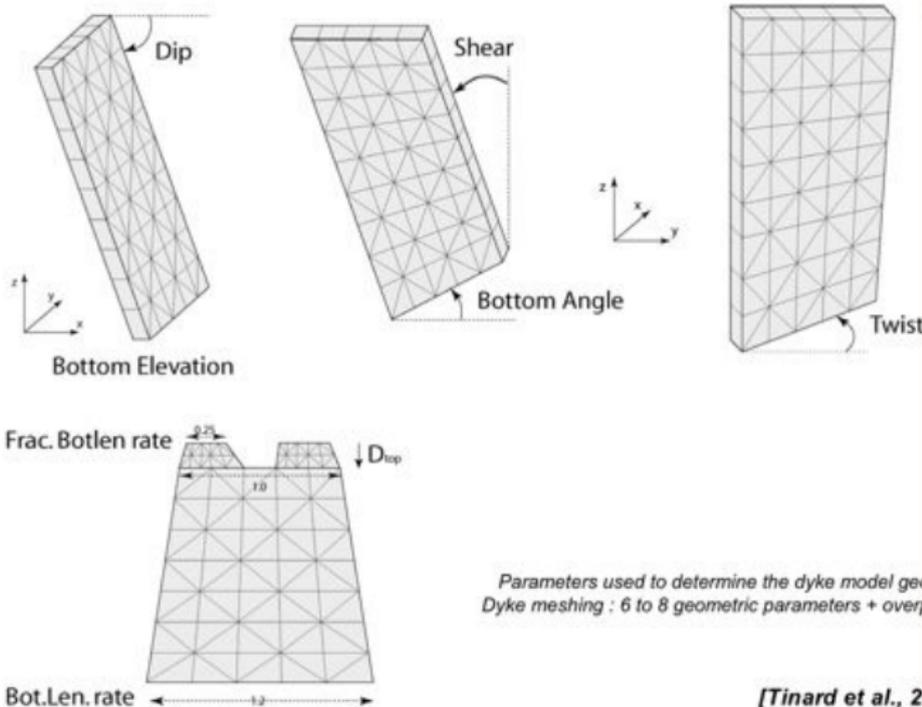
[Tinard et al., 2005]



Vent location	Deforming area (10 ⁶ m ²)	Lava area (10 ⁶ m ²)	Lava volume (10 ⁹ m ³)	Deformation gradient (rad.km ⁻¹)	Interferograms available
Plaine des Osmondes Trou de sable	16.4	4.0	15.0	34.1 – 55.6	3 asc. – 4 desc.

InSAR : déformations co-éruptives

Meshdyke and 3D-MBEM (Cayol and Cornet)

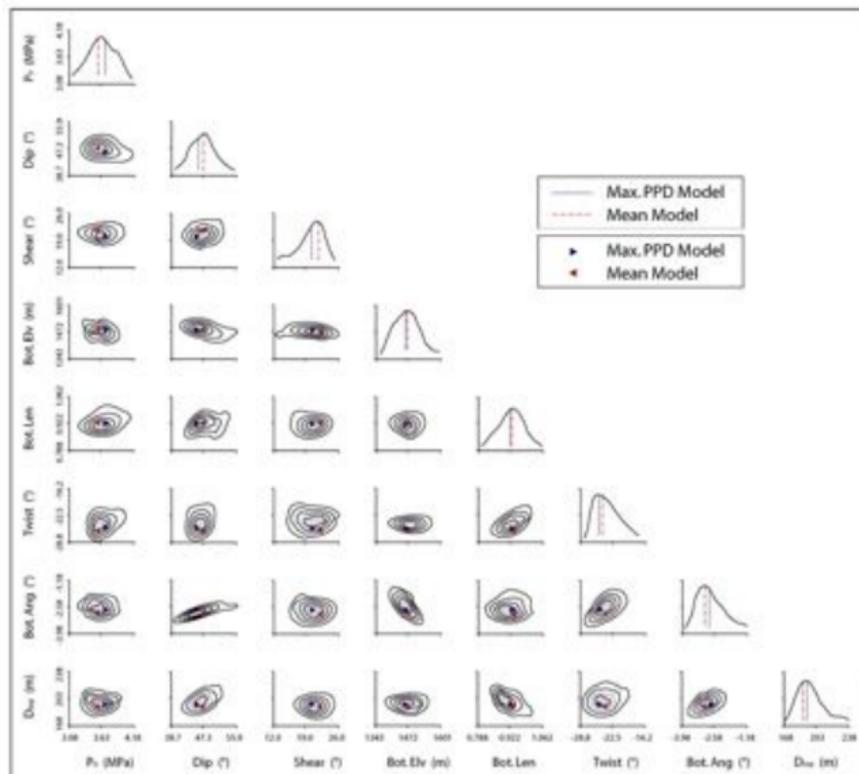


Parameters used to determine the dyke model geometry.
Dyke meshing : 6 to 8 geometric parameters + overpressure.

[Tinard et al., 2005]

InSAR : déformations co-éruptives

Neighbourhood Algorithm and Apraising (Sambrige, Fukushima)

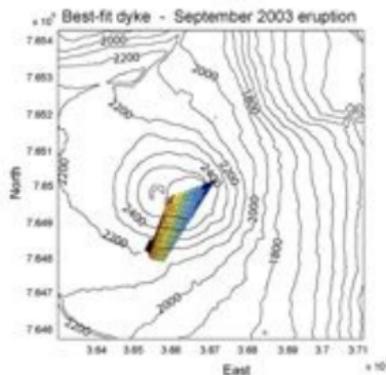
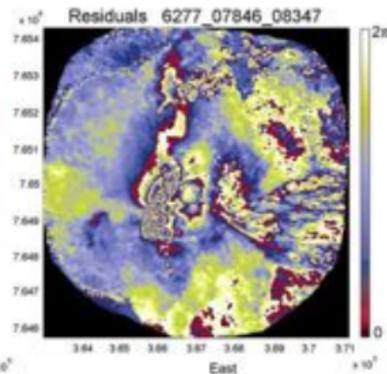
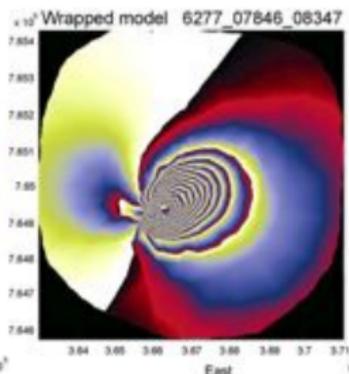
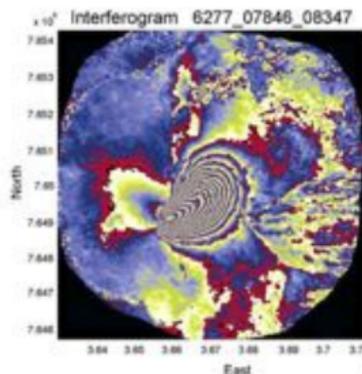


One- and two-dimensional marginal Probability Density Functions for the September 2003 eruption best-fit dyke model. The contour interval is 0.2x the max. value. Parameters are well constrained with small uncertainties.

[Tinard et al., 2005]

InSAR : déformations co-éruptives

September 2003



$P_0 = 3.60 \pm 0.18$ MPa
 Shear = 22.5 ± 2.0 °
 Bot. Length = 0.94 ± 0.08
 Theta = -3.1 ± 0.5
 Misfit = 4.97 %

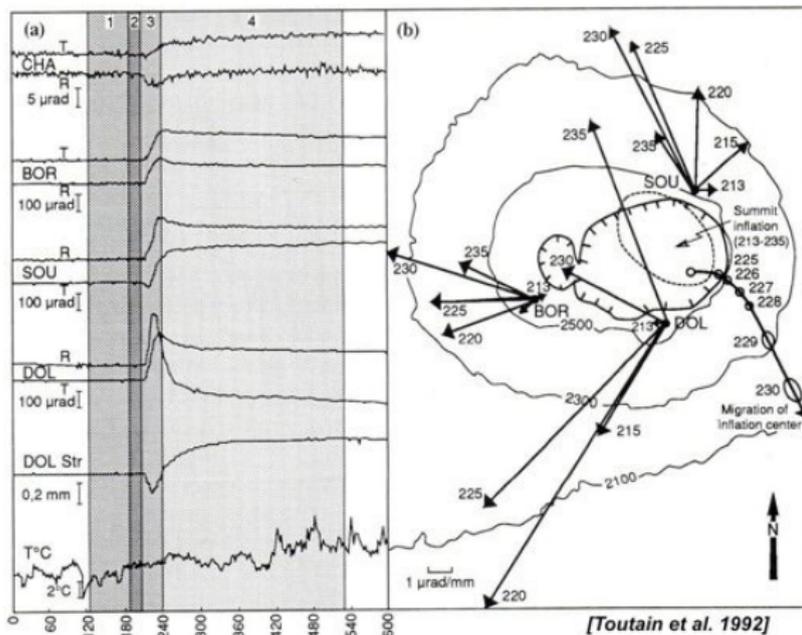
Av. opening = 0.71 m
 Volume dyke = $1.33 \cdot 10^6$ m³

Dip = 47.1 ± 3.8 °
 Bot. Elv = 1470 ± 85 m a.s.l.
 Twist = -25 ± 3.5 °
 D_{top} = 185 ± 20 m

Max. opening = 1.18 m

[Tinard et al., 2005]

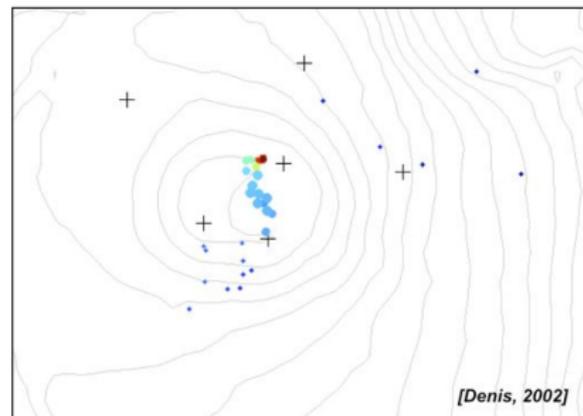
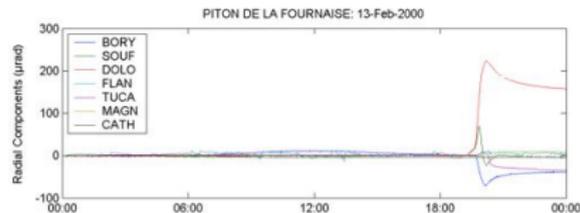
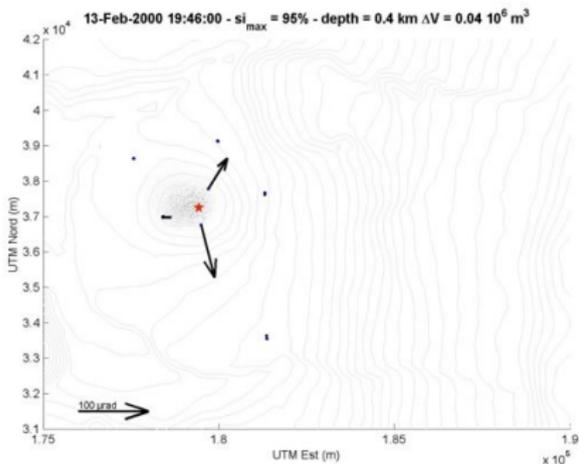
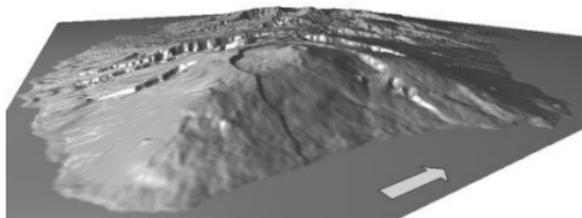
Piton de la Fournaise : suivi temporel des intrusions



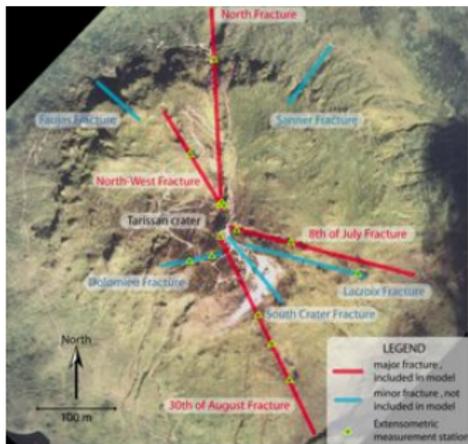
[Toutain et al., 1992]

- ▶ réseau inclinomètres
- ▶ localisation du centre d'inflation
- ▶ point de sortie de l'éruption
- ▶ pas d'estimation de volume

Piton de la Fournaise : suivi temporel des intrusions



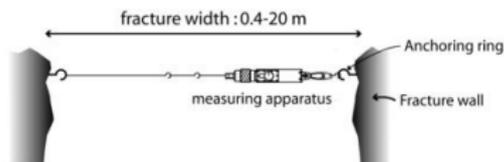
Soufrière : un vrai cas tridimensionnel



Dôme de lave fracturé

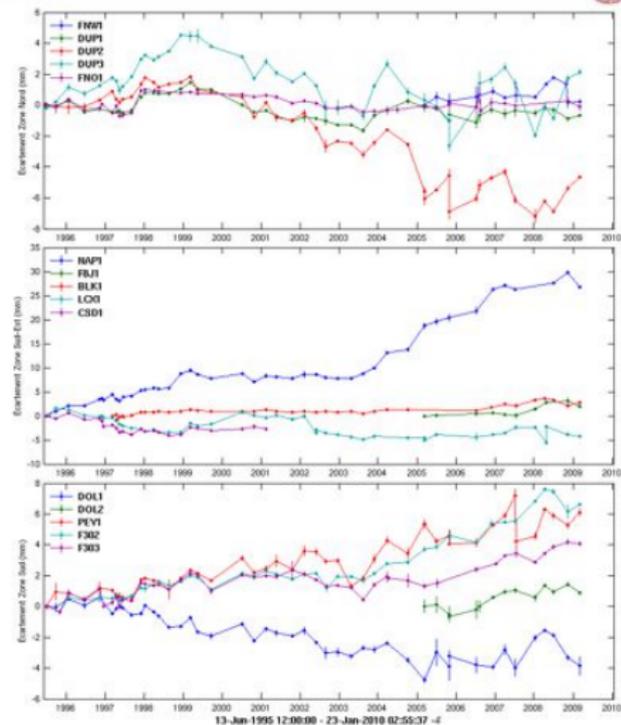
- ▶ Activité hydrothermale intense (sources, fumerolles, sismicité)
- ▶ Dôme 1530 AD : topographie marquée + fractures profondes (> 300 m)
- ▶ Mesures d'extensométrie depuis 1995 : variations complexes > 15 mm

Soufrière : un vrai cas tridimensionnel

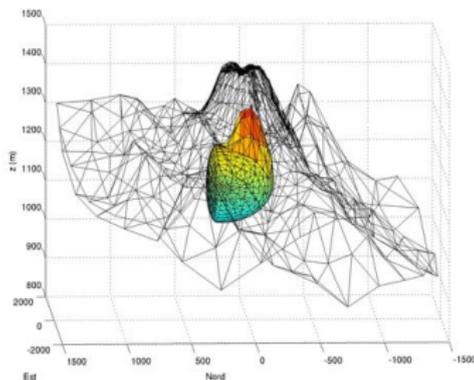
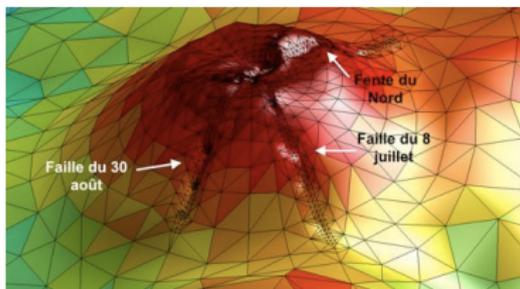


Synthèse Réseau Extensométrie (tout)

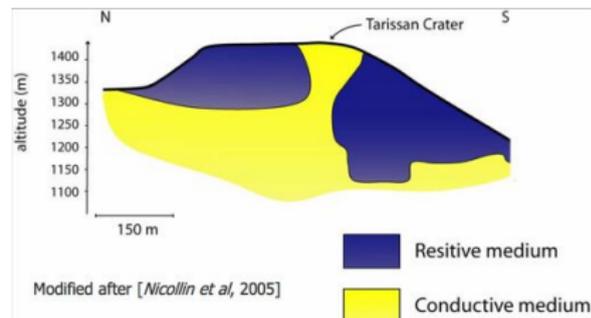
23-Jan-2010 02:55:37 -4 - Etat 000 % - Acquisition:070 % - M - 3 mois
 WEBOS © 2010, DVSU-IPUG



Soufrière : un vrai cas tridimensionnel



[Jacob et al., 2005 ; Beauducel et al. [in prep.]

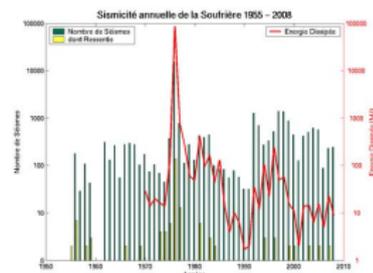
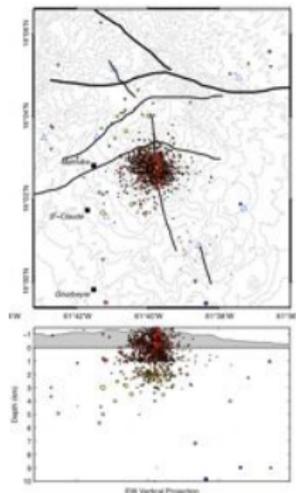
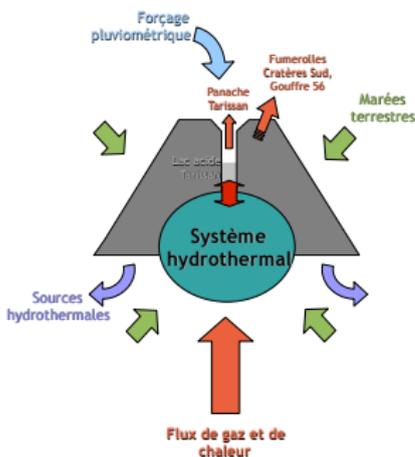


Modified after [Nicollin et al, 2005]

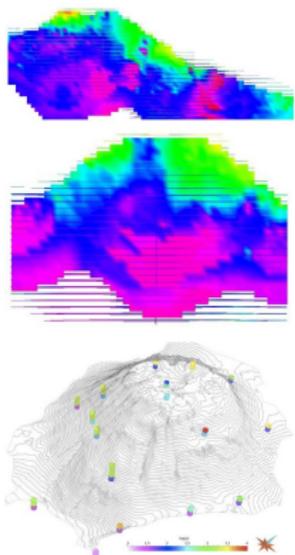
Modélisation élastique 3D

- ▶ Bonne reproduction des observations (source superficielle et inversion de la profondeur des fractures)
- ▶ Source compatible avec zones identifiées par tomographie électrique

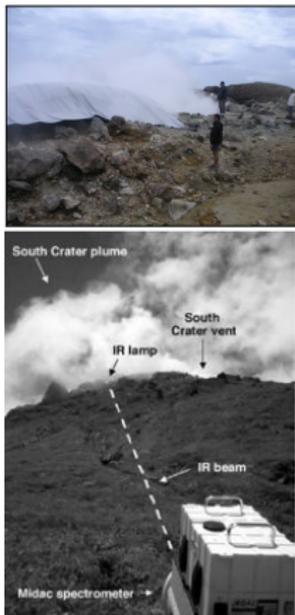
Soufrière : système hydrothermal



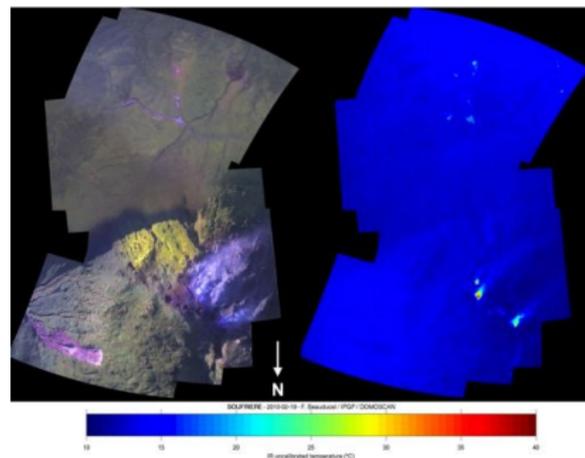
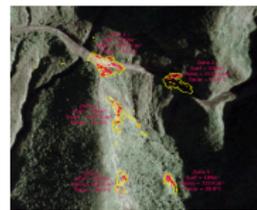
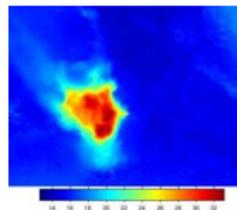
Soufrière : tomographies et mesures de flux



[Nicollin et al., 2005]



[Bernard et al., 2006]



[Beauducel & Gaudin, 2010]
Beauducel et al. [in prep.]

Surveillance opérationnelle

Missions d'un observatoire volcanologique

- 1 Surveillance du volcan actif :
 - comprendre les phénomènes
 - détecter un changement de comportement
 - l'évaluer en terme de potentiel éruptif
 - informer les autorités responsables
- 2 Recherche fondamentale en géosciences
- 3 Information préventive et divulgation des connaissances en géosciences

⇒ **Observer et mesurer...**

... pour **comprendre, prévoir et prédire.**



Surveillance opérationnelle : quels outils ?

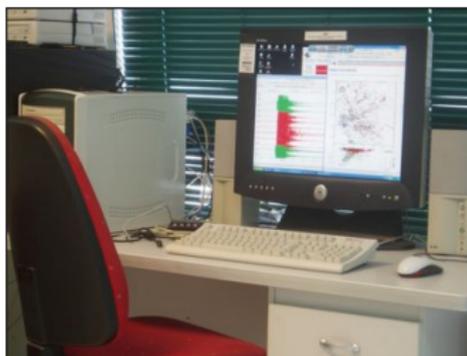


Objectifs

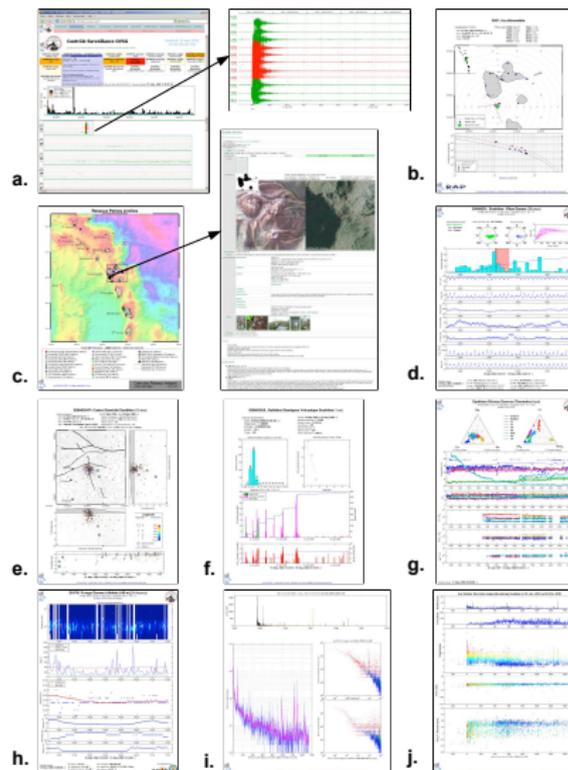
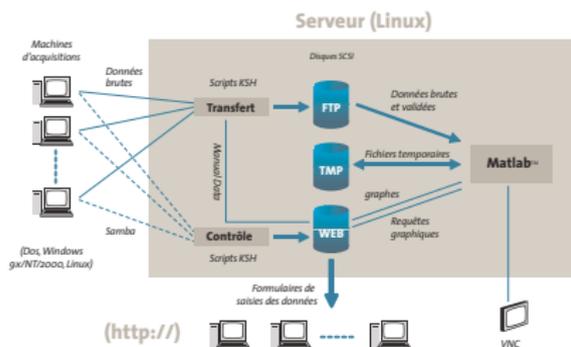
- ▶ **Temps-réel** : accès instantané à l'ensemble des données, toutes disciplines, dans une optique d'aide à la gestion de crise
- ▶ **Archivage** : centralisation des données et méta-données
- ▶ **Partage** : accès à un niveau d'information unique, télé-surveillance, support aux collaborations



Webobs : solution effective



[Beauducel et al., 2010]



Conclusions

Déformations : vers un modèle prédictif temps-réel ?

- ▶ Modélisation **tridimensionnelle** avec **discontinuités** permet parfois d'expliquer le premier ordre
- ▶ Le champ de déformations est **unique** : nécessité de valider et d'intégrer les différentes techniques au travers des modèles
- ▶ Objectif de la modélisation : détermination des structures et des **paramètres physiques** associés (ΔV , ΔP), les seuls comparables aux autres modèles disciplinaires (géophysique et géochimique)
- ▶ Seule une modélisation réaliste permettra une quantification des paramètres et d'aborder les problèmes de prédiction
- ▶ Approche pluridisciplinaire indispensable : vers un "volcan numérique" ?

Références

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