VEÐURSTOFA ÍSLANDS 1920-2020 – vísindi á vakt

SO₂ flux measurements during the 2021 eruption of Fagradalsfjall

Melissa A. Pfeffer, Santiago Arellano, Guðrún Nína Petersen, Talfan Barnie, Sara Barsotti, and many collaborators

DOAS- UV Spectrometer Differential Optical Absorption Spectrometry



SO₂ can be identified by its molecular absorption structures in UV spectral regions

Measurements only during sunlight

Very little SO₂ in clean, background atmosphere: relatively easy to identify deviations from background



SO₂ reference spectrum

DOAS- Traverses







Flux [kg/s]

DOAS- Scanning instruments



8/24

12:00

8/25

00:00

8/23

8/24

00:00



Best continuous wind data

Webcam image analysis: 1-1.3 km was common plume height

Scanners need wind data fed continuously and automatically- Harmonie

Keflavík radiosonde vs. HARMONIE-AROME 12 hour forecast Time period: All available data from 2021 (201 data point)

- 925 hPa (median 740 m a.s.l.)
- 850 hPa (medain 1400 m a.s.l.)

Wind speed and wind direction better at 850 hPa so used this data for automatic SO_2 flux calculation from the scanners



Best wind data for the traverses





Traverse software provides dominant wind direction

This plus likely plume height used to select the best wind data:

- radiosonde
- ground stations
- Harmonie

End members of optimal wind speed and wind direction used to make:

Four flux calculations from each traverse

This attempts to constrain the uncertainty of each mesaurement

Meteorological impacts on the calculations



UV SO₂ measurements can be affected by:

If the entire plume is not measured.

- The Harmonie wind direction was used to filter the data to include only measurements when the winds traveled from the eruption to the instrument +/- 15°
- Measurements also filtered based on software assessment of plume completeness >= 0.8 and if plume is peaking at the edge of the scan

If the SO₂ absorbance signals are diluted due to the scattering of ultraviolet light

• All available webcam data, both near the eruption and in the direction of the instrument, was looked at to remove times with full fog

All the SO₂ flux measurements that pass the quality checks





Time series of SO₂ flux measurements

Behavior used to define phases











Eruption phases		Start	End
Phase 1	effusive eruption from one main fissure	19.3.2021 20:30:00	5.4.2021 11:49:00
	effusive eruption from up to 8 fissures + opening of new		
Phase 2a	fissures	5.4.2021 11:49:00	14.4.2021 00:00:00
Phase 2b	effusive eruption from up to eight fissures	14.4.2021 00:00:00	27.4.2021 05:18:00
Phase 3a	lava fountains from one main vent	27.4.2021 05:18:00	2.5.2021 05:30:00
Phase 3b	pulsating lava fountains from one main vent	2.5.2021 05:30:00	11.5.2021 21:00:00
	outpouring of lava from the main crater with occasional		
Phase 3c	lava fountains and persistent intra-crater activity	11.5.2021 21:00:00	28.6.2021 15:00:00
Phase 4a	intermittent activity in the crater with long repose time	28.6.2021 15:00:00	2.9.2021 16:45:00
Phase 4b off	off	2.9.2021 16:45:00	11.9.2021 07:00:00
Phase 4b on	intermittent activity in the crater with long repose time	11.9.2021 07:00:00	18.9.2021 14:00:00

Behavior used to define phases





Seismicity to constrain time of high/low degassing





Eruption phases



SO_2 flux during the eruptive phases



Total emissions of SO₂



0.4 - 1.3 with a mean value of 1 Mt SO₂

Holuhraun:

6.7 - 14.3 with a mean value of 9.6 Mt SO_2

2019 Emissions from Iceland: 0.058 Mt

1/10 Holuhraun

18 times Iceland's annual anthropogenic emissions (mostly H₂S from electricity production)



Thank you!