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Near real-time assimilation of volcanic sulphur dioxide in the MOCAGE model

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Introduction

Motivation: Large quantities of SO2 and ash are released during eruptions, threatening aviation safety. The aim of VAAC is to forecast the transport of volcanic plumes in near-real time.

Model: MOCAGE is the CTM developed at Météo-France. It allows to forecast the atmospheric composition on both global and regional domains.

Assimilation of volcanic SO2 total column provided by TROPOMI is already in operations. It allows to correct the model between 2 fixed altitudes.

Goal: Improve our assimilation through the use of height information provided by satellites.







La Soufrière Saint Vincent eruption – 11th April 2021

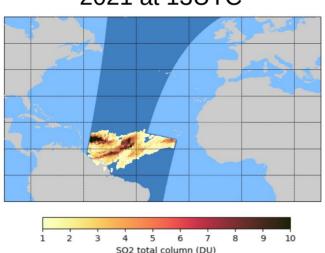
Several explosions between the 9th and the 12th April 2021.

SO2 plume transport is observed by many satellite instruments:

TROPOMI on 11th April 2021 at 16UTC



IASI B anc C on 11th April 2021 at 13UTC



OMI on 11th April 2021 at 17UTC









MOCAGE settings

- Global domain with 1° resolution
- Hourly meteorological forcing provided by ARPEGE model
- Hourly 3D-VAR
- Validation with OMI observations (independent observations)
- All available observations are assimilated (no thinning)

Previous method:

Assimilation of TROPOMI and IASI SO2 total columns using averaging kernels. The modelized plume height was constrained by the B matrix.

Presented at 2022 Eumetsat conference.



New method:

It is assumed that the entire column observed by satellites instruments is between 2 altitudes. These altitudes are given by the satellites products.

We assimilate this partial column in MOCAGE.







MOCAGE for IASI assimilation

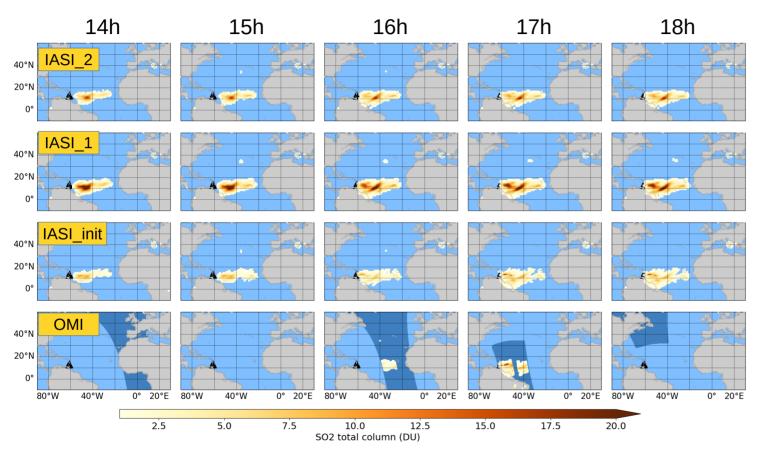
Simulation	Method	B matrix	Horizontal correlation	Vertical correlation
IASI_init	Previous method	1e-8 ppv between 9 and 21km	1°	1 level
IASI_1	New method : partial columns with a thickness of 2km centered on the height given by IASI instruments	1e-8 ppv	1°	1 level
IASI_2		1e-8 ppv	0.5°	0.5 level







IASI assimilation – 11th April 2021



Structures ok with OMI

Values are stronger when taking the height of the plume into account.

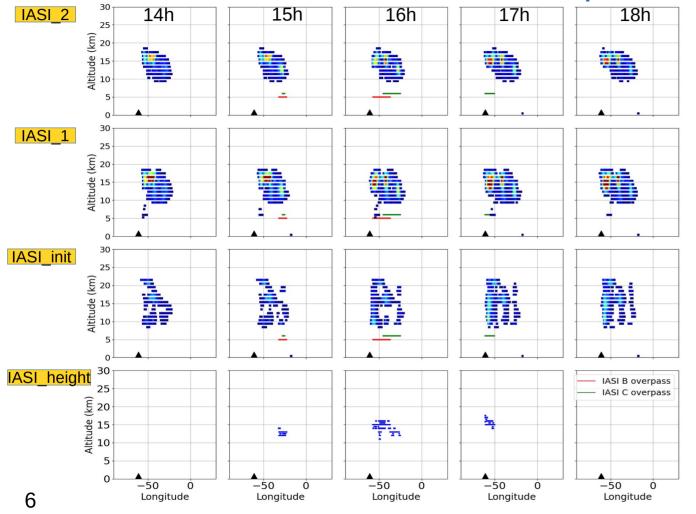
Using a smaller correlation reduces the modelized total columns.







IASI assimilation – 11th April 2021 – 13,5°N



 Plume representation seems to be more realistic by using height information.

200

175

-150

125 (xdd 6-91)

- 75

50

- 25

 Reducing correlations in our assimilation gives a less extended plume.







MOCAGE for TROPOMI/TROPOMI_LH assimilation

Simulation	Method	B matrix	Horizontal correlation	Vertical correlation
TROPOMI_init	Previous method	1e-8 ppv between 9 and 21km	1°	1 level
TROPOMI_LH1	New method. Partial columns > 15DU. Bottom and top altitudes are given by TROPOMI_LH product	1e-8 ppv	1°	1 level
TROPOMI_LH2	New method : Selected partial columns > 15DU.	1e-8 ppv	1°	1 level
TROPOMI_LH3	Bottom and top altitudes are given by TROPOMI_LH product	1e-8 ppv	0.5°	0.5 level

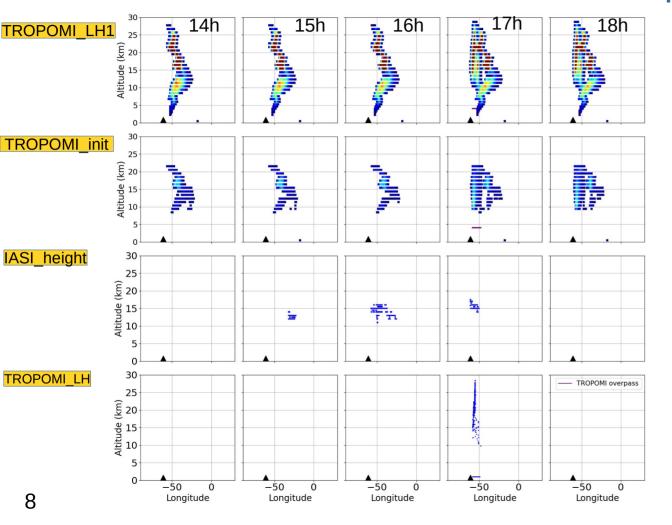
TROPOMI LH assimilation – 11th April 2021 – 13,5°N

200

175

150

SO2 (1e-9 ppv)



- Plume is too thick compared to IASI observations but consistent with TROPOMI_LH height values.
- This strong vertical extent leads to overestimated total columns compared to OMI observations.
- Observations with high or low height are not assimilated.
- => TROPOMI_LH2 and TROPOMI_LH3





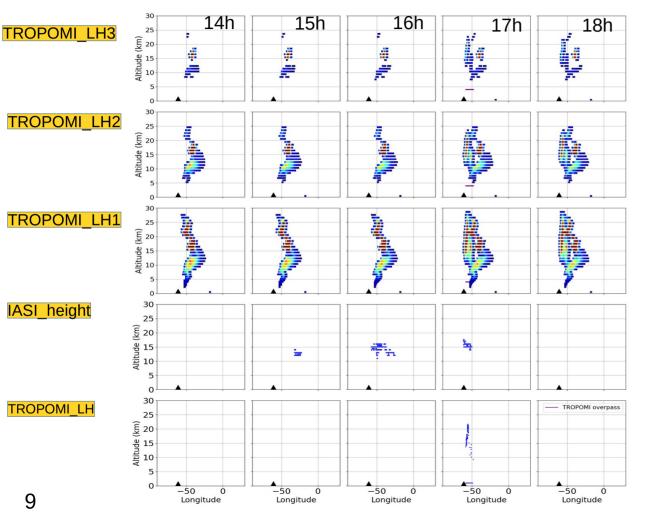


TROPOMI LH assimilation – 11th April 2021 – 13,5°N

175

125

00 SO2 (1e-9 ppv)



- SO2 plume is less extended on the vertical with the deletion of some observations.
- Strongest modelized concentrations are around the height given by IASI and TROPOMI LH products.
- Using smaller correlations leads to a thinner plume in MOCAGE.
- Total columns are overestimated and the plume is smaller than plume observed by OMI.







Take home messages

- Height information is very usefull to model the SO2 plume height. Vertical structures are better represented.
- Nevertheless, simulated total columns are often stronger compared to OMI observations.
- Using smaller correlations allow to get smaller total columns in MOCAGE.
- Forecasts initialized by analyses allow to better represent vertical structures.
- Work on R and B matrices and on the correlations
- Assimilation of 'no volcanic SO2 detected' observations
- Combined assimilation of products (TROPOMI+TROPOMI_LH+IASI)
- Assimilation of other instruments

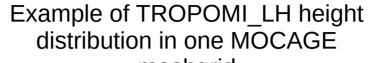


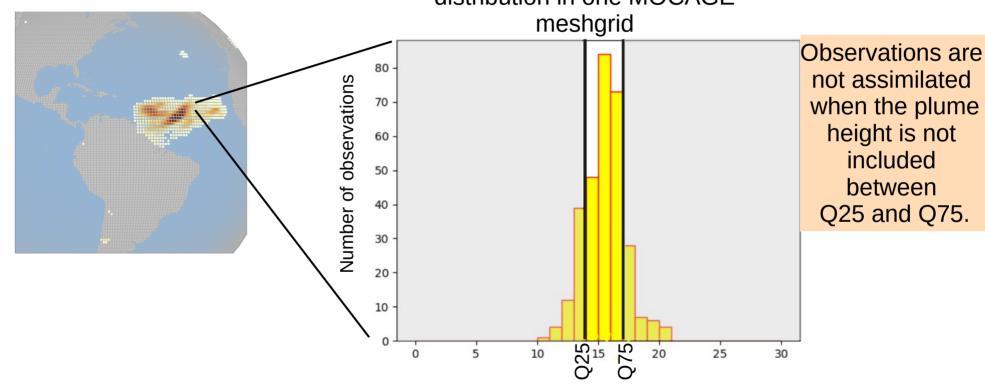






TROPOMI LH assimilation – Observations selection



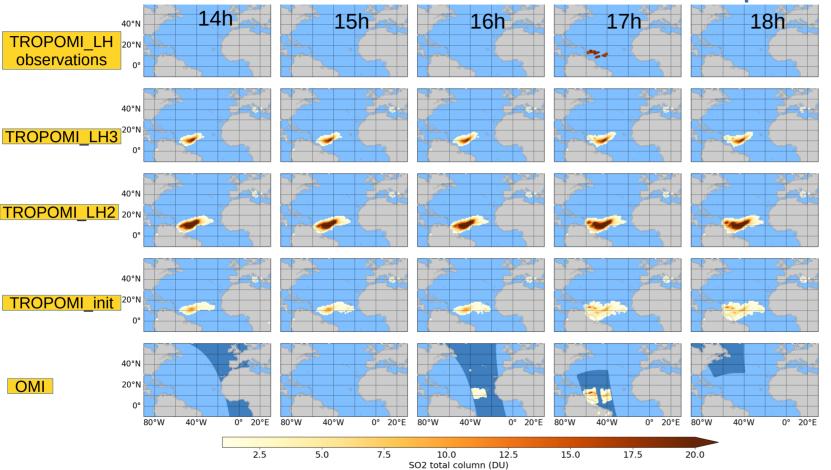


TROPOMI_LH bottom plume height (km)





TROPOMI LH assimilation — 11th April 2021



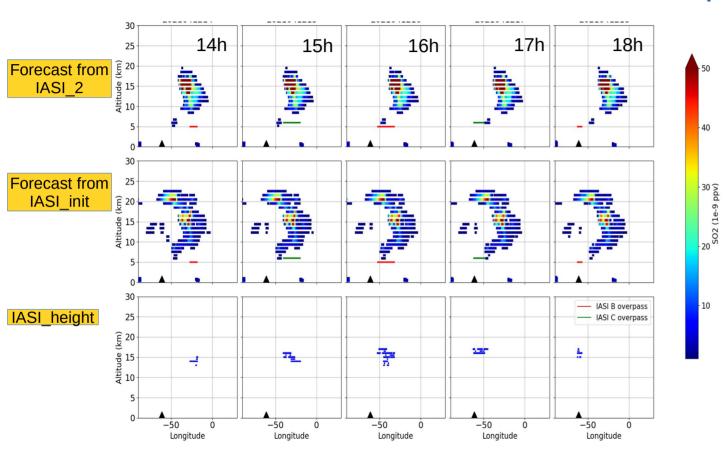
- Compared to OMI, the plume in MOCAGE has smaller shape and it is overestimated.
- Reducing correlations allows to get more accurate total columns but the plume is too small.







Forecast skills – IASI – 12th April 2021



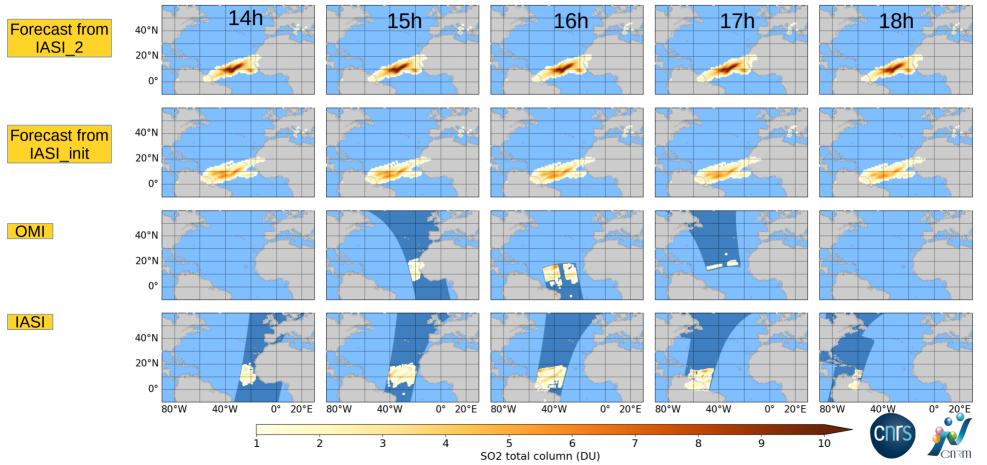
- Forecast are computed using analyses.
 Here forecast valid on 12th April are computed from the 11th April analyses. This is a 14 to 18 forecast range.
- Strong SO2 concentration is simulated around the observed plume height thanks to the IASI height information.
- Plume is less extended and lower than the plume observed by OMI.





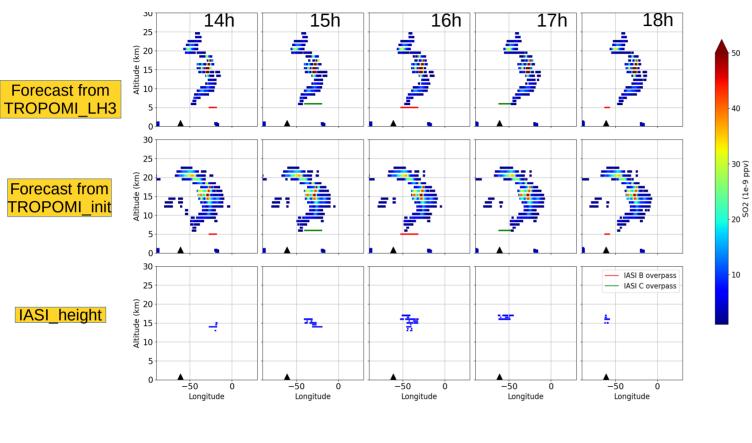


Forecast skills – IASI – 12th April 2021





Forecast skills - TROPOMI – 12th April 2021



- Forecast valid on12th April from full11th April analyses
- Strong SO2 concentration is simulated around the IASI plume height.
- The shape of the plume is similar to the observed one.
 Modelized total columns are often stronger than the OMI observations.







Forecast skills – TROPOMI – 12th April 2021

