

RECENT MERAPI VOLCANIC ACTIVITY & LAHAR MONITORING SYSTEM

I Gusti Made Agung Nandaka, Agus Budi Santoso, Ilham Nurdin, Kusdaryanto, Radiitya Putra,
Anton Sulistiyo, Sulistiyani, Nurudin, Noer Cholik, Rachmad, Widi Widagdo, Much Rozin

SATREPS-Yogyakarta 9 November 2015

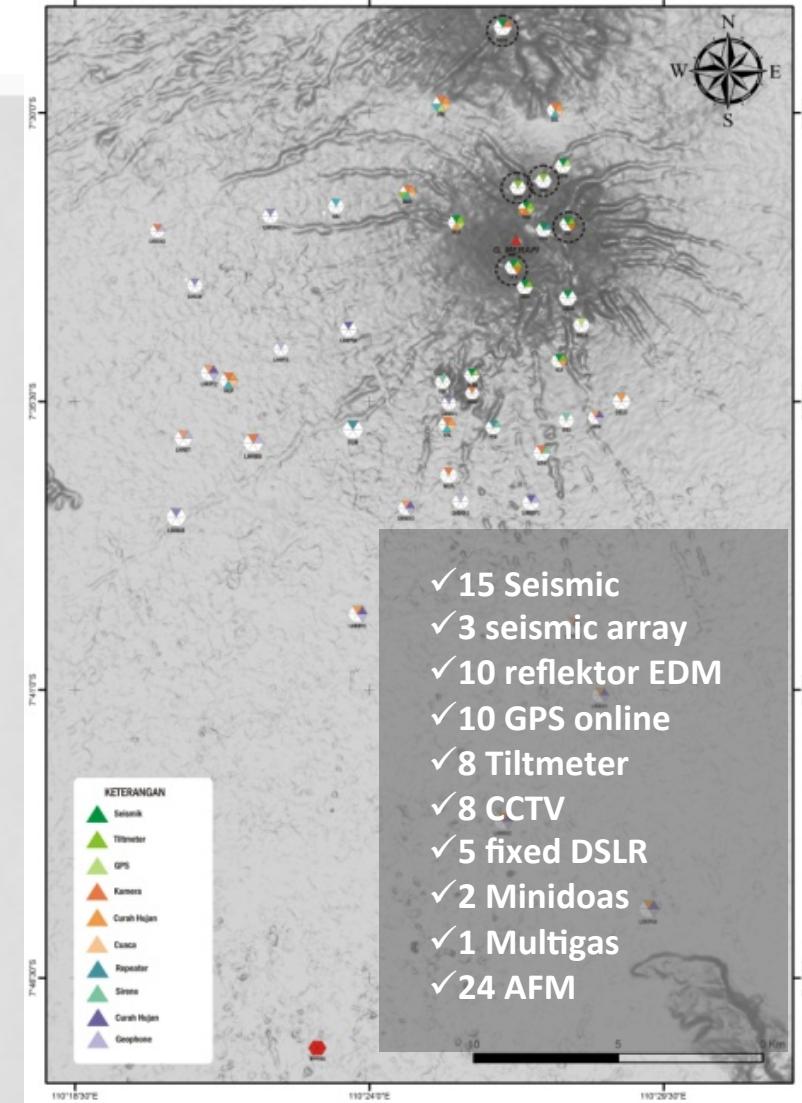
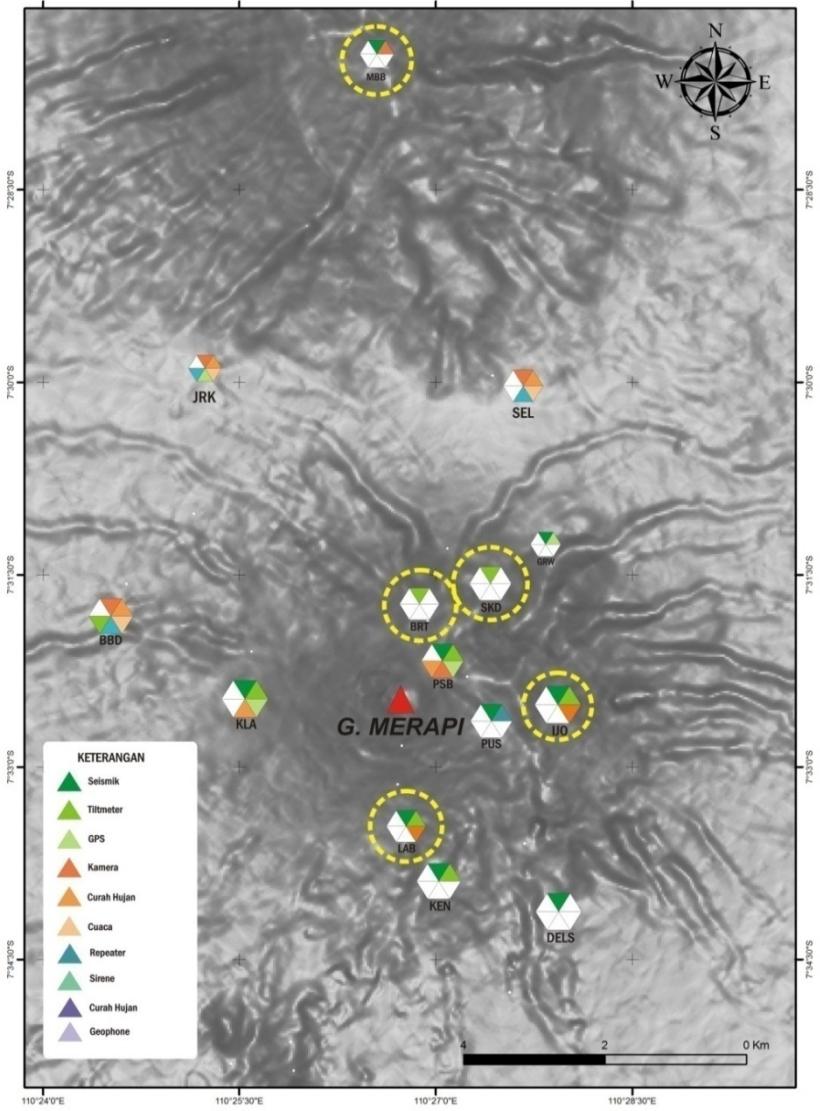
“Integrated study on mitigation of multimodal disasters
caused by ejection of volcanic products”.



**Balai Penyelidikan dan Pengembangan Teknologi Kebencanaan Geologi
Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi**
BADAN GEOLOGI
Jl. Cendana 15 Yogyakarta 55166

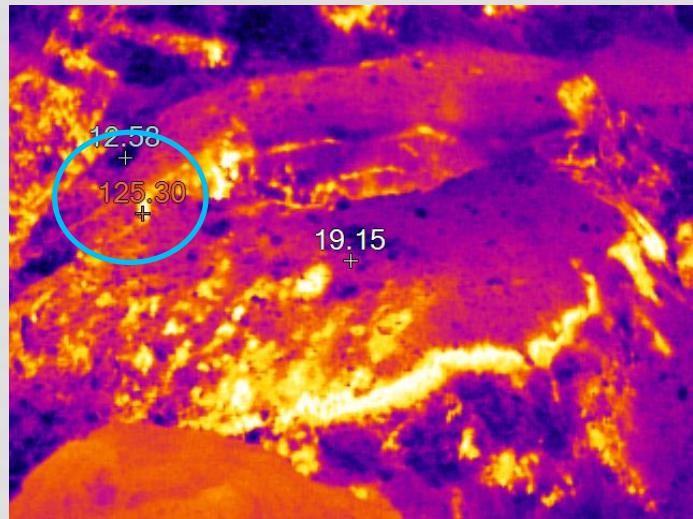


MONITORING METHODS





MORFOLOGICAL ANALYSIS



Taken from Fluke thermal imager





Stereoscopic view from Deles and Kalitengah

10 oct 2014, 8h00



Kali Tengah

Deles

($4272 \times 2848 \text{ pix}^2$
⇒ resolution ~ 15 cm)

13 oct 2015 5h00



No significant morphological variations in one year.



fallen rocks

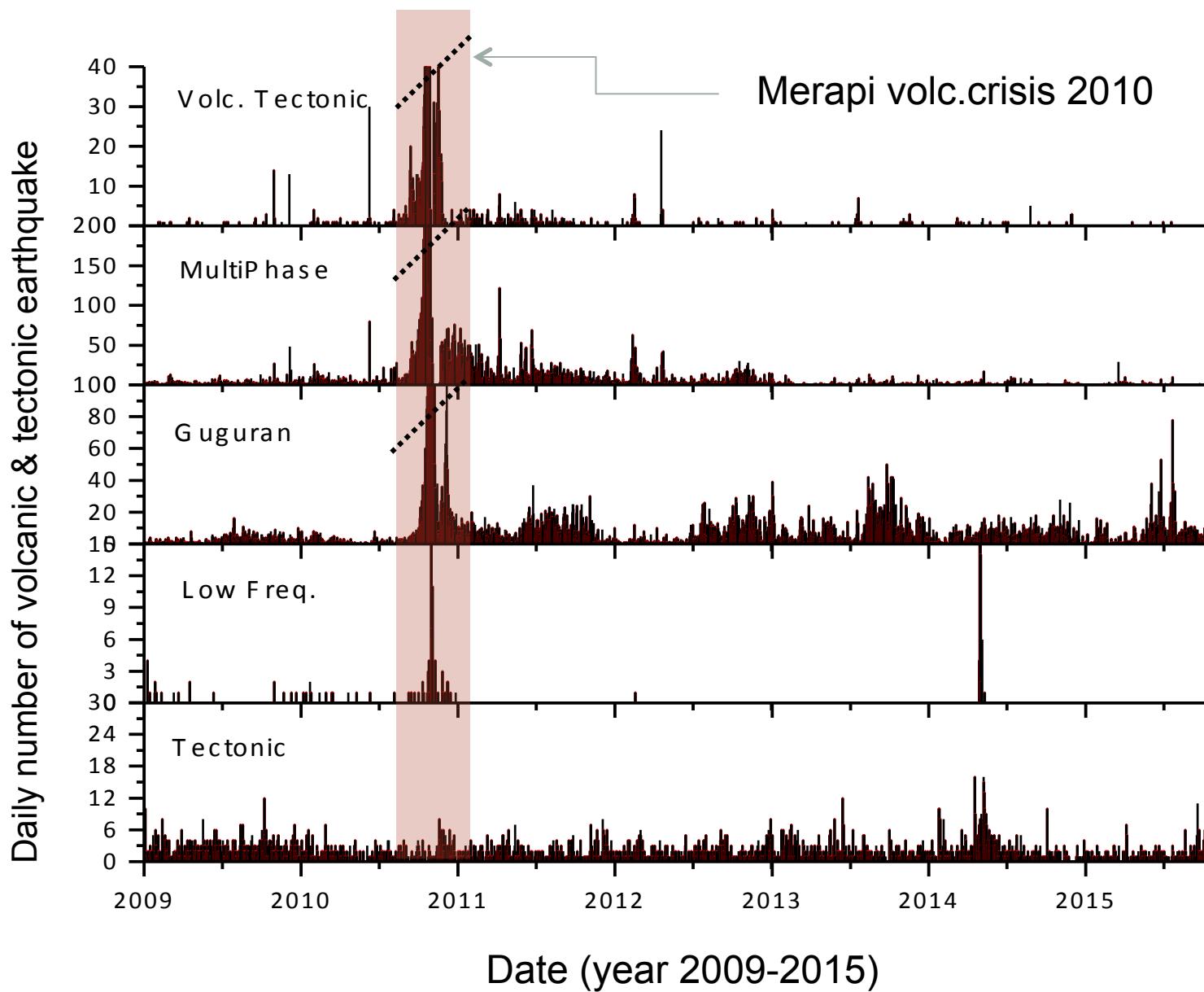
small collapse



14 Oct 2015

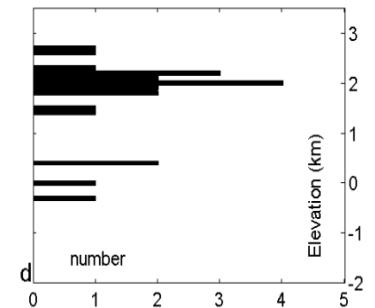
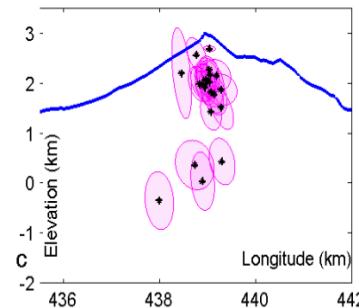
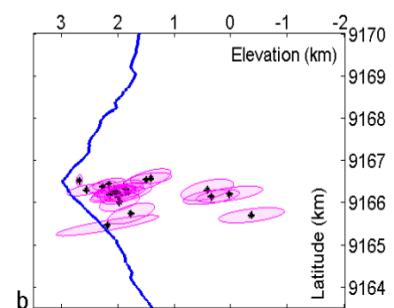
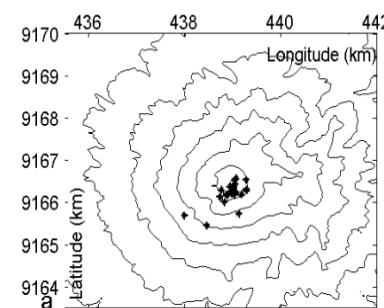
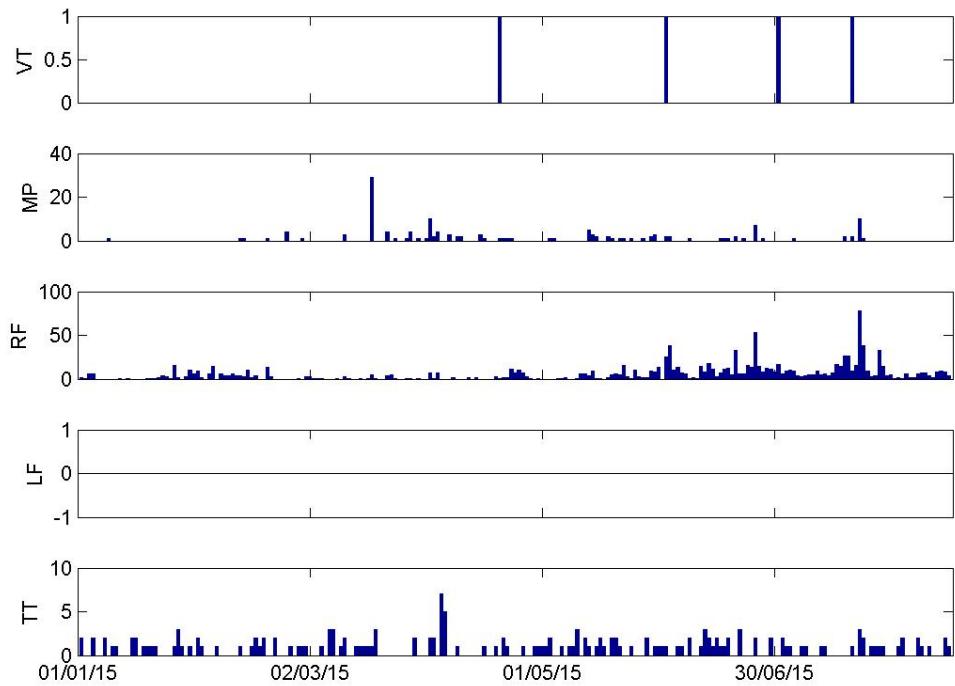


Daily Number of Seismicity Merapi





SEISMICITY



Type	May–Agu 2014	Sep–Des 2014	Jan–April 2015	May–Agu 2015
VT	13	10	1	3
MP	167	44	84	59
RF	769	714	268	1029
LF	24	0	0	0
TT	284	285	90	99

The seismic activity is at a low level

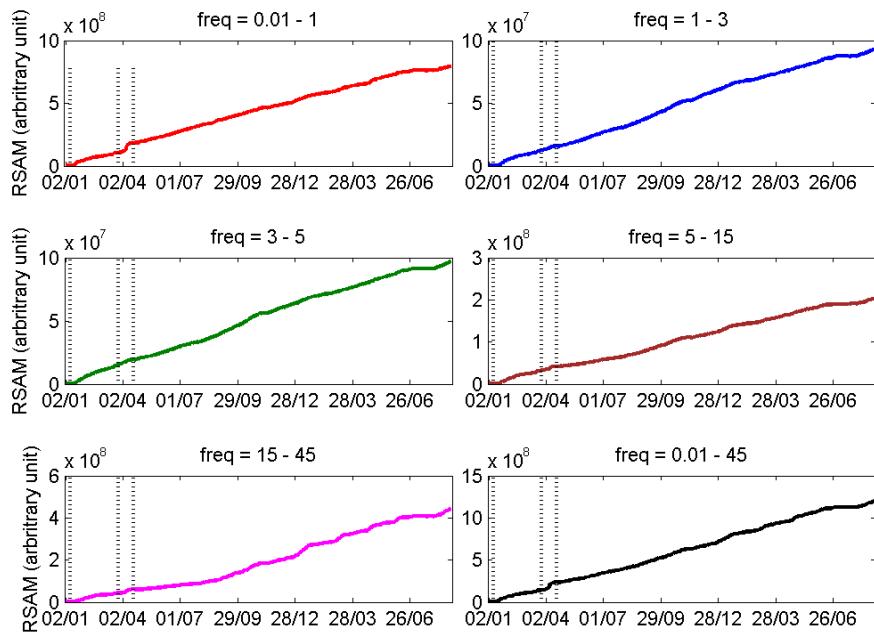
During the beginning of the 2010 Merapi crisis: VT = 1/day, MP = 5/day.

Rockfalls are dominant, could be weather effects?

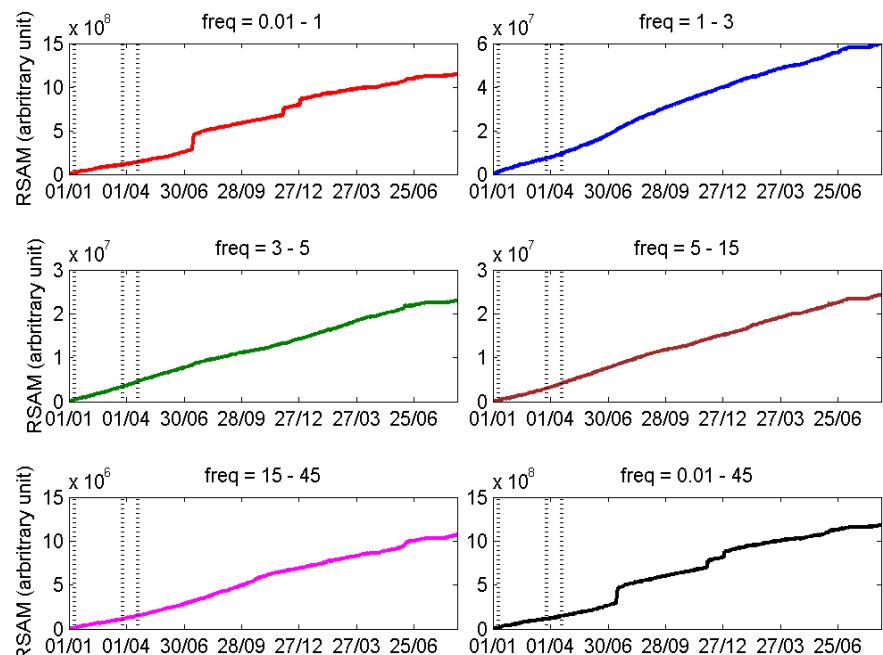


REALTIME SEISMIC AMPLITUDE MEASUREMENT (RSAM-DAILY CUMMULATIVE 2015)

PASB Station



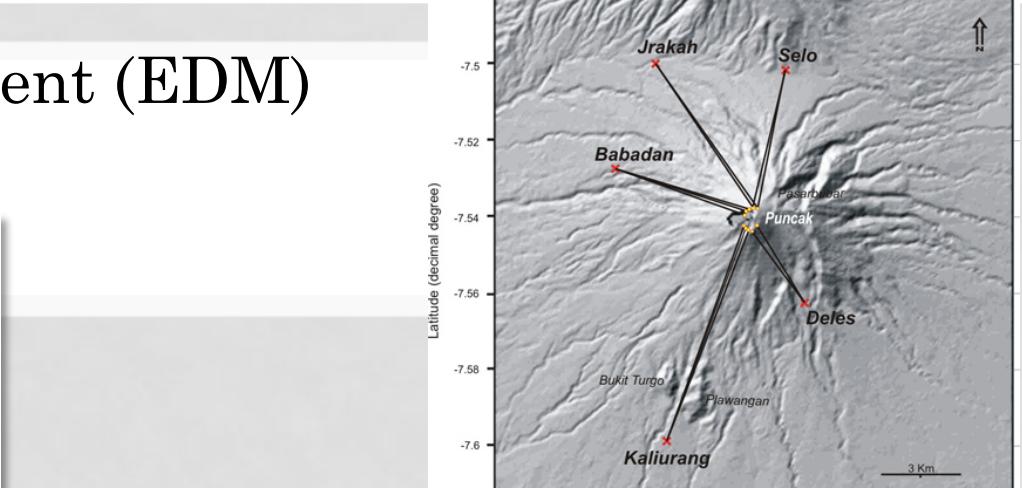
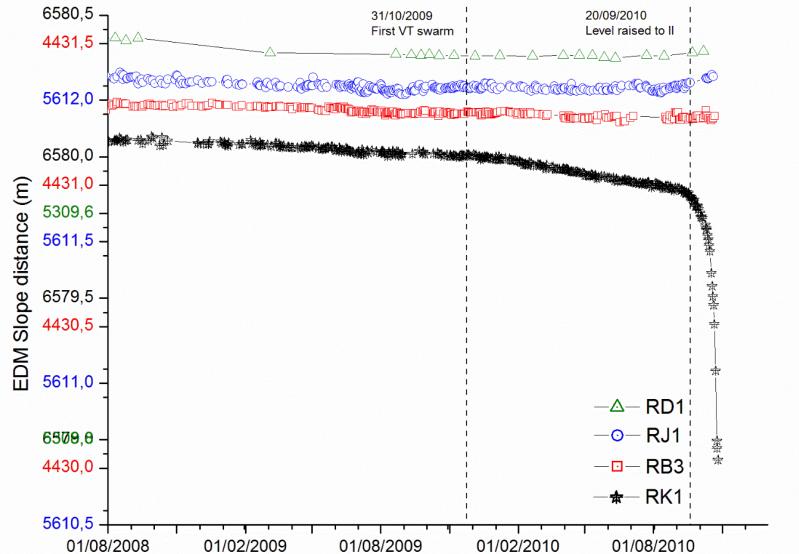
IMO Station



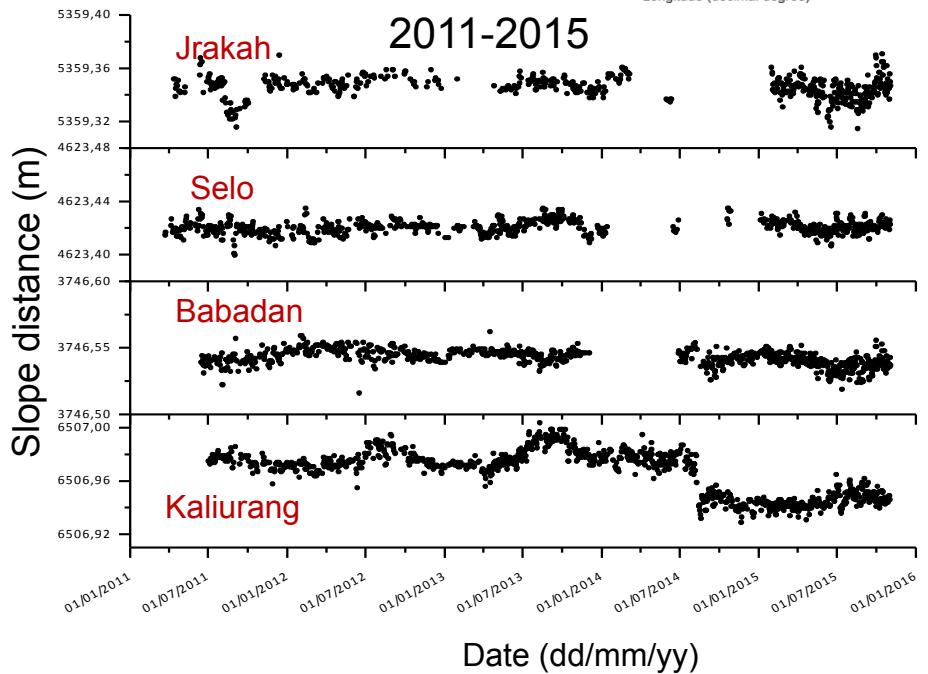
- Constant slopes indicate stable average daily seismic energy.
- An increase of High freq RSAM represents rockfalls activity during dry season.
- Flat means there is no data

Slope Distance Measurement (EDM)

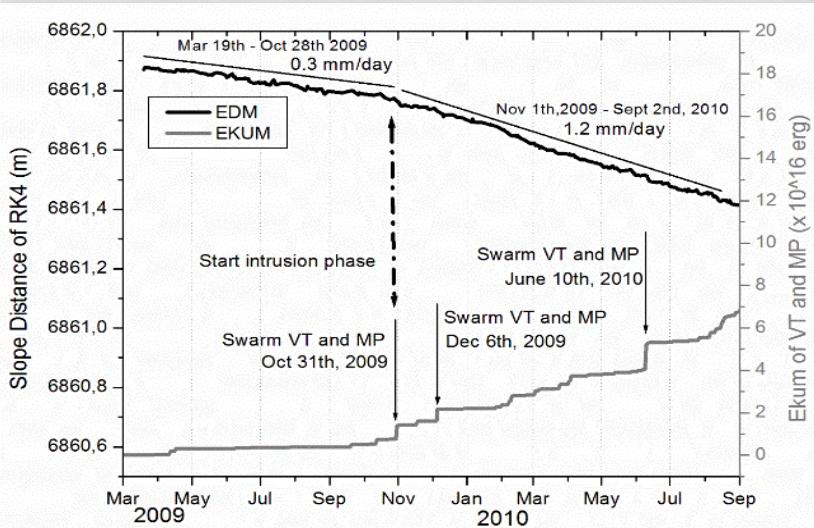
2008-2010



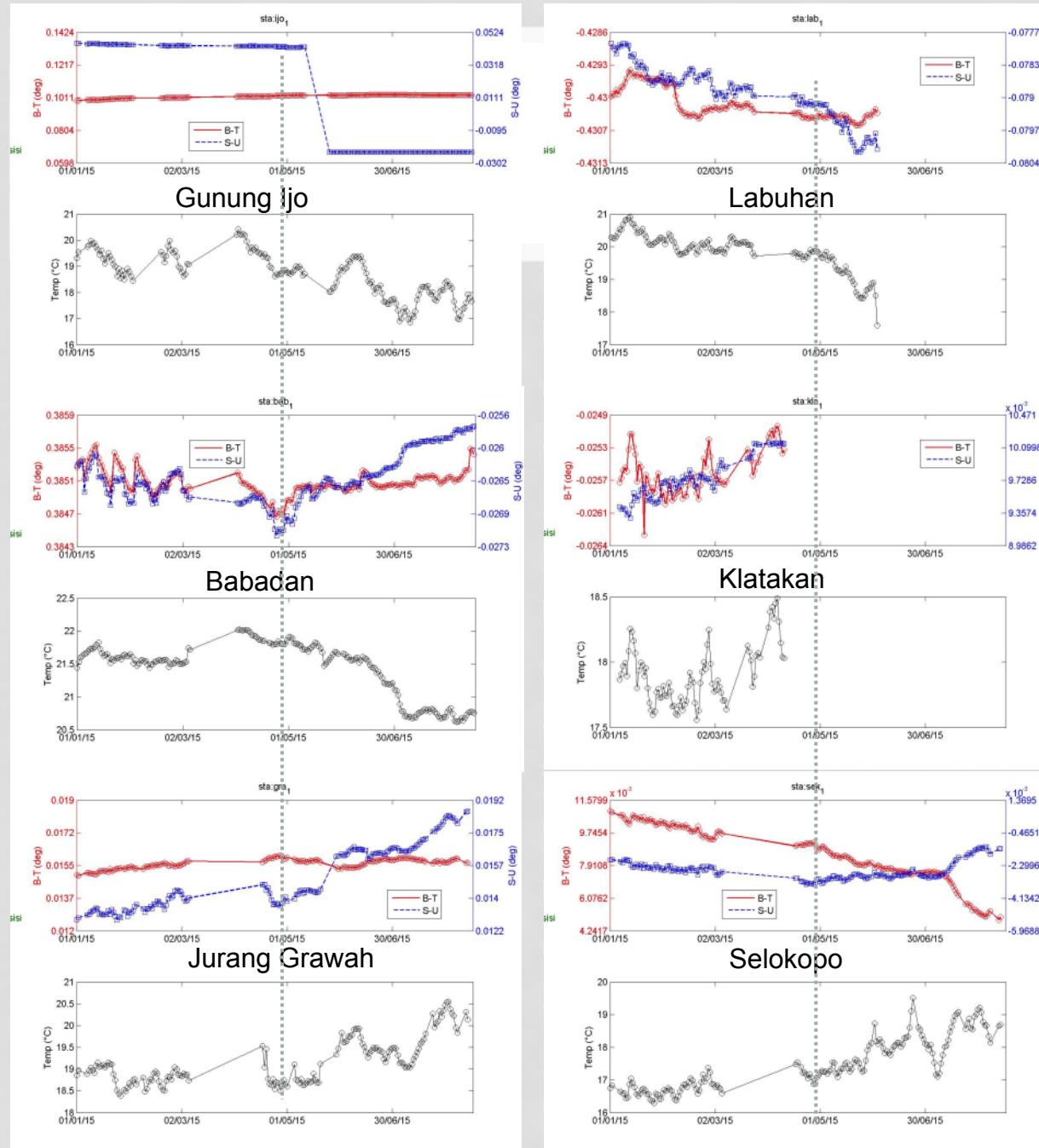
2011-2015



Daily variation of slope distance measurement from 2011-2015 show no significant change.



Electronics Tiltmeter Data 2015



There might be a centralized pressure source since July 2015 or before ????

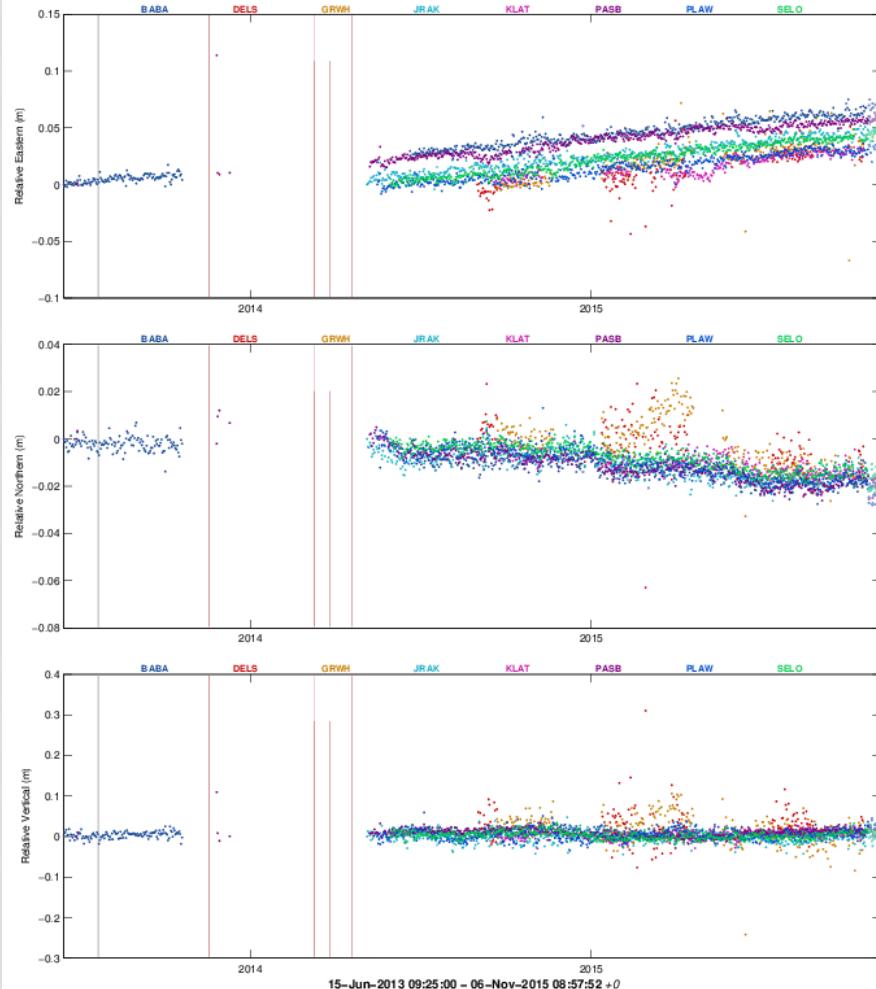




REAL-TIME GPS TELEMETRY - SOURCE MODELLING



GNSS Merapi GIPSY – ITRF08 (All Data)
06-Nov-2015 +0
© DOMERAPI, 2015 + © BPPTKG, 2015



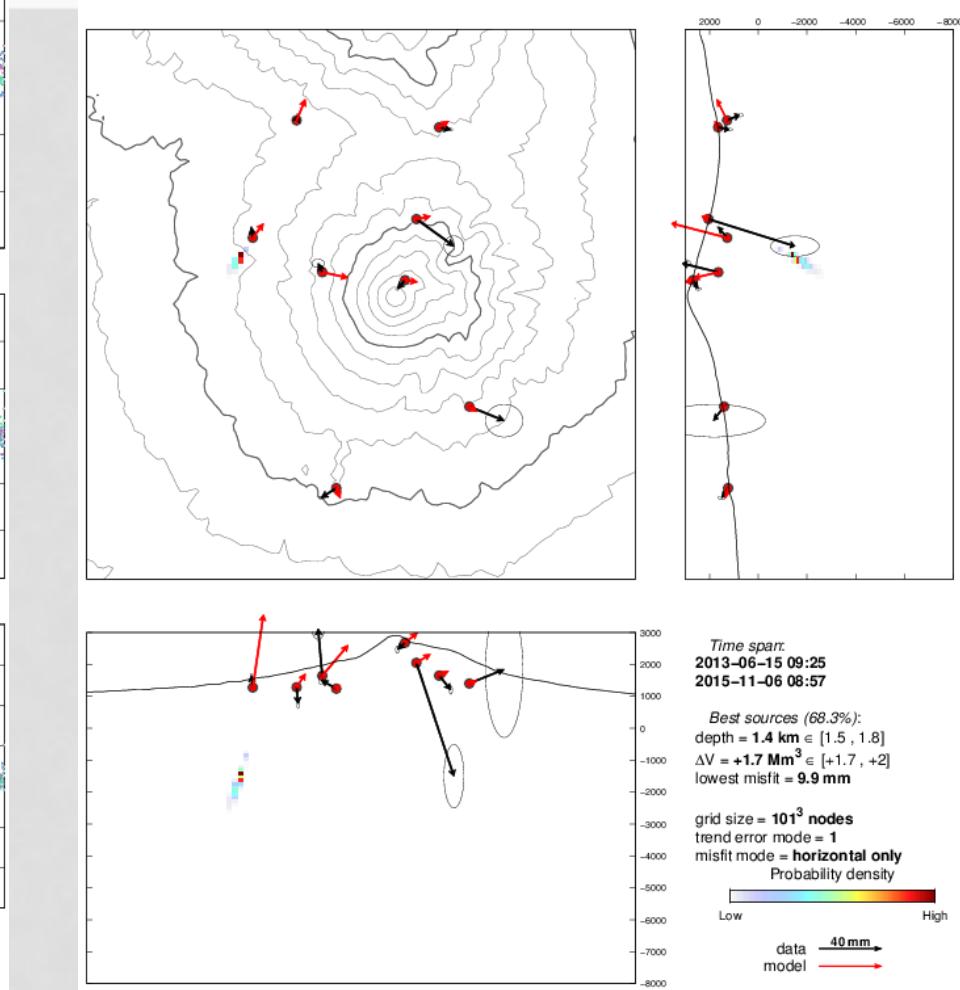
Mogi [1958] model with topographic correction *Williams & Wadge* [1998]



DOMERAPI

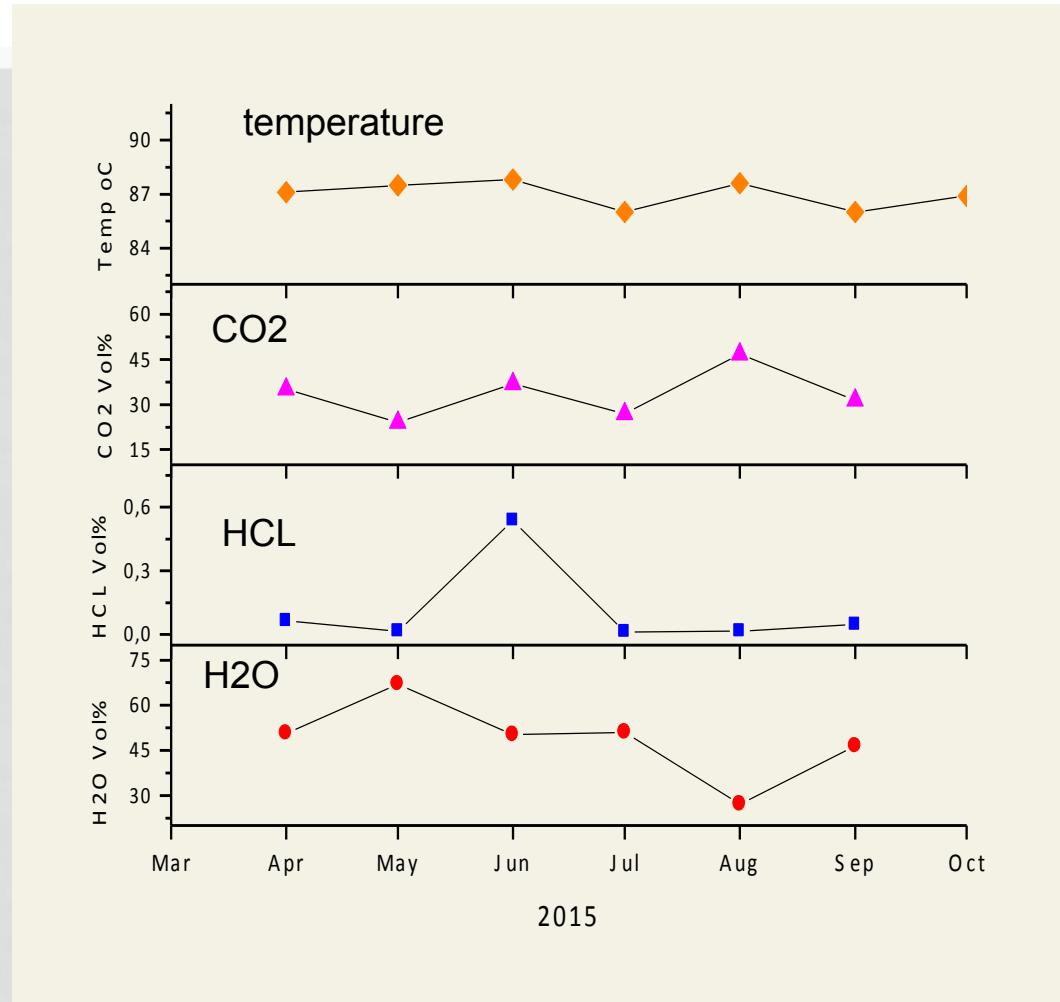
2013-2015

GNSS Merapi GIPSY – Source modelling (All Data)
06-Nov-2015 +0
© DOMERAPI, 2015 + © BPPTKG, 2015



GPS data from DoMerapi and SATREP Project

Gas Measurement at Lava 53 (summit of Merapi)



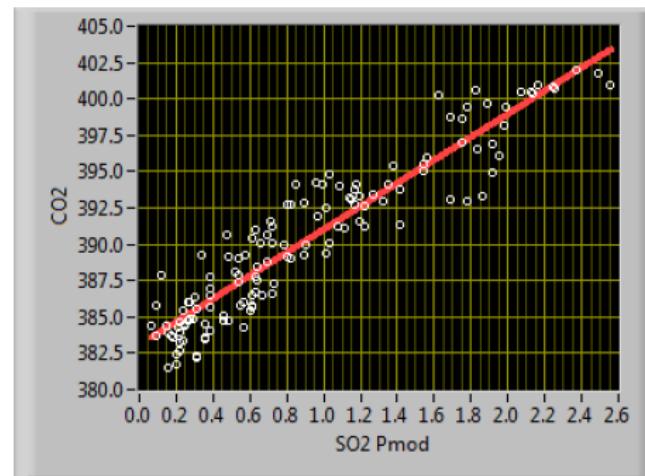
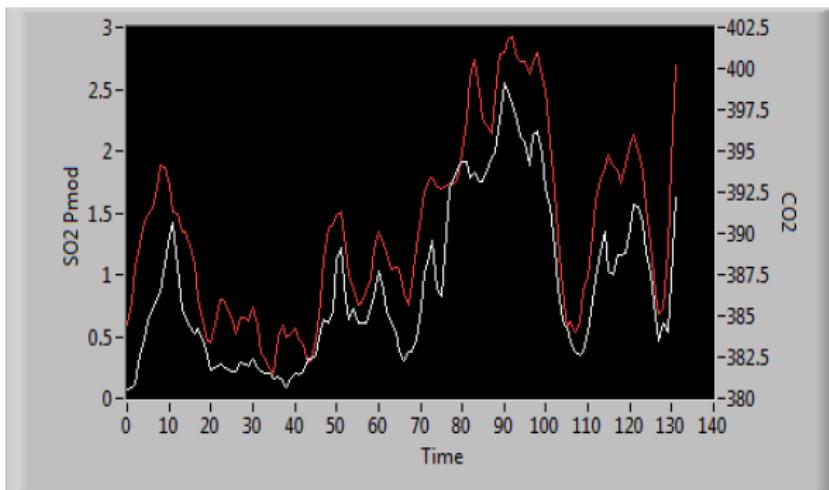
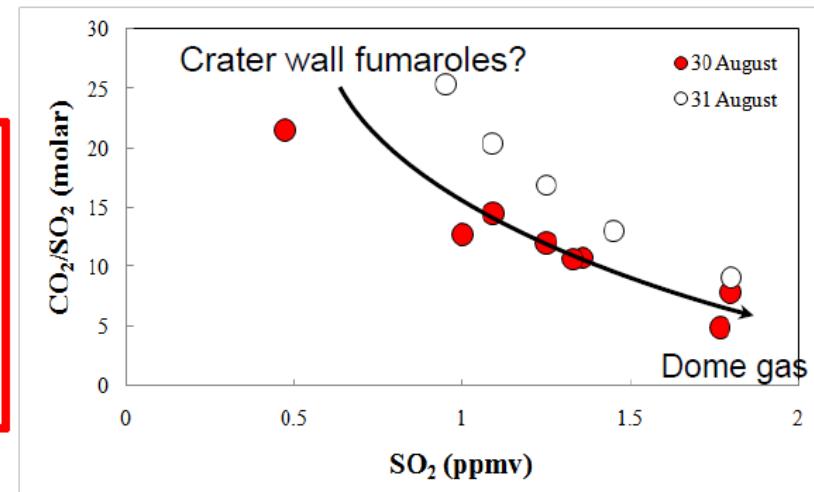
The permanent MultiGAS station on Merapi: Data Analysis

Ratio calc



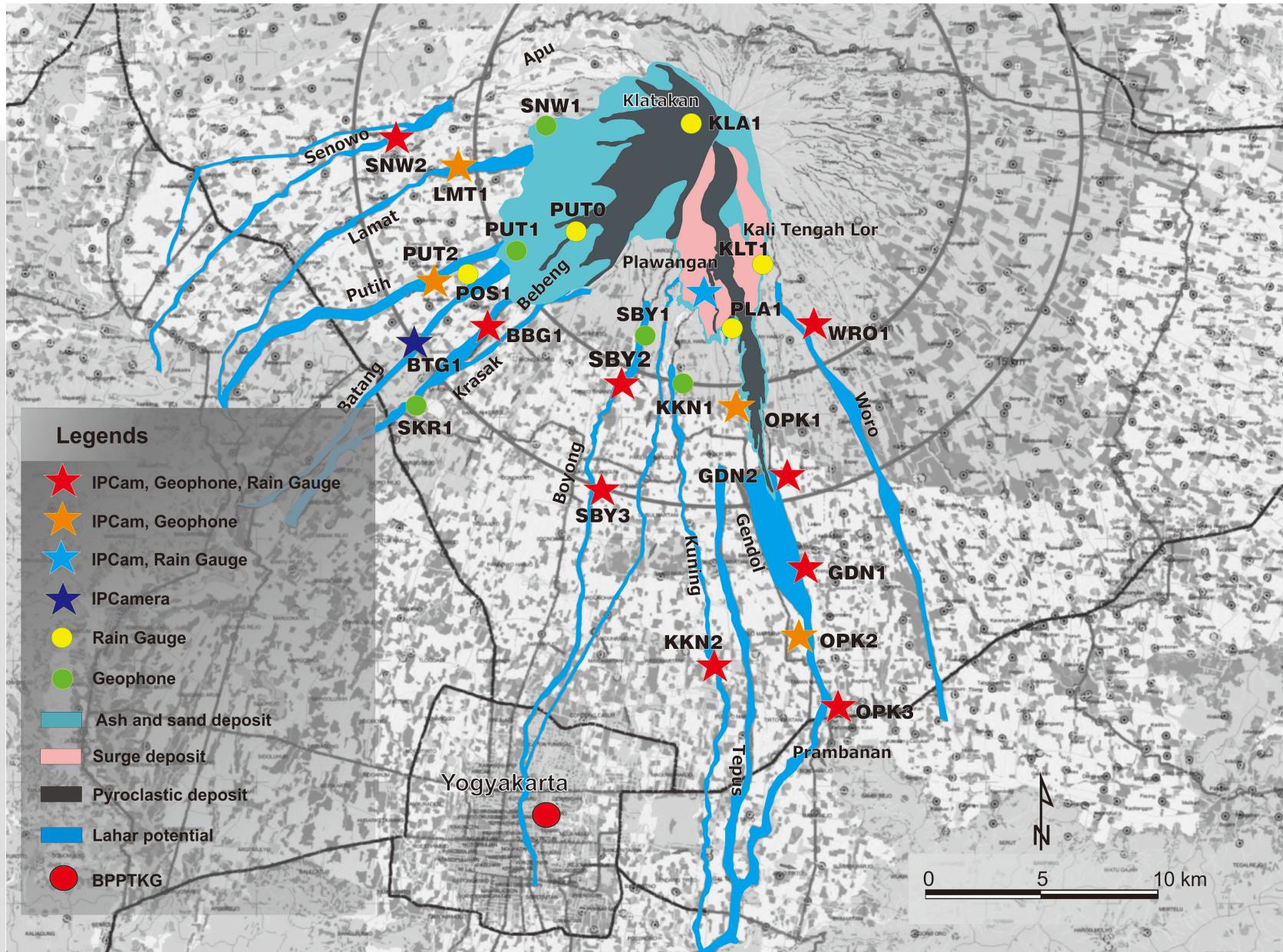
Molar ratios 2014

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}_2/\text{S}_{\text{TOT}} &\sim 5 \\ \text{SO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{S} &\sim 8 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CO}_2 &\sim 55\end{aligned}$$





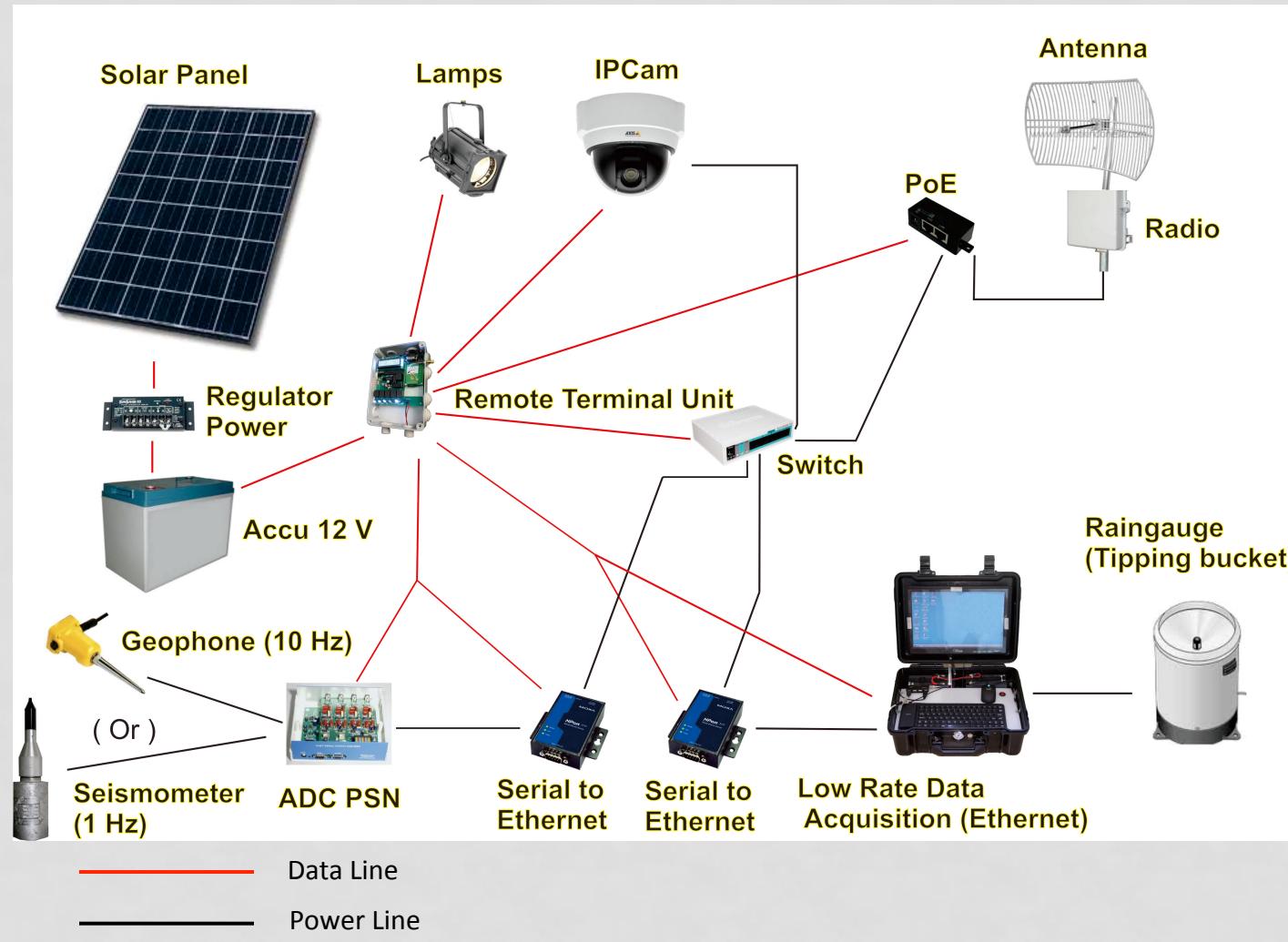
LAHAR MONITORING NETWORK





INSTRUMENTATION

FIELD STATION DATA AND POWER FLOW DIAGRAM (LAHAR MONITORING – DIGITAL DATA TRANSMISSION)

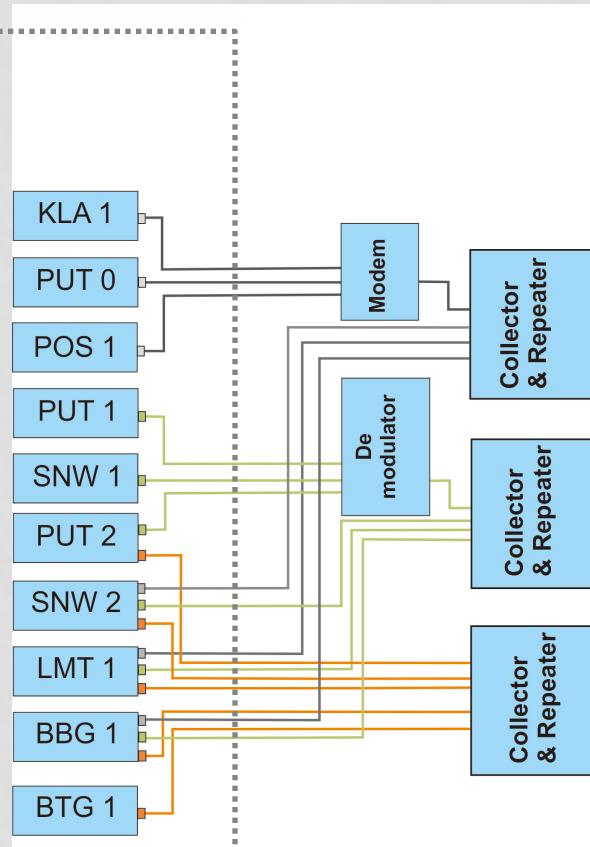




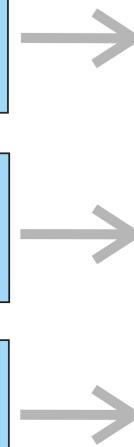
TRANSMISSION MAP OF LAHAR MONITORING NETWORK

WEST & SOUTHWEST

West & Southwest Stations

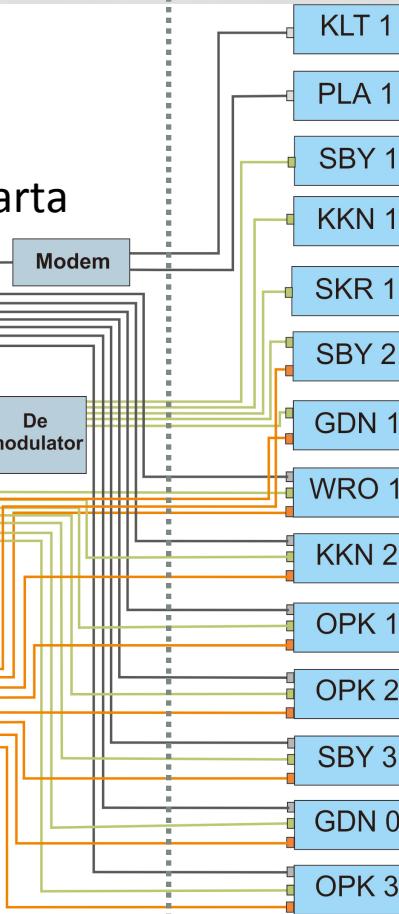


BPPTKG-Yogyakarta



Ngepos Observatory

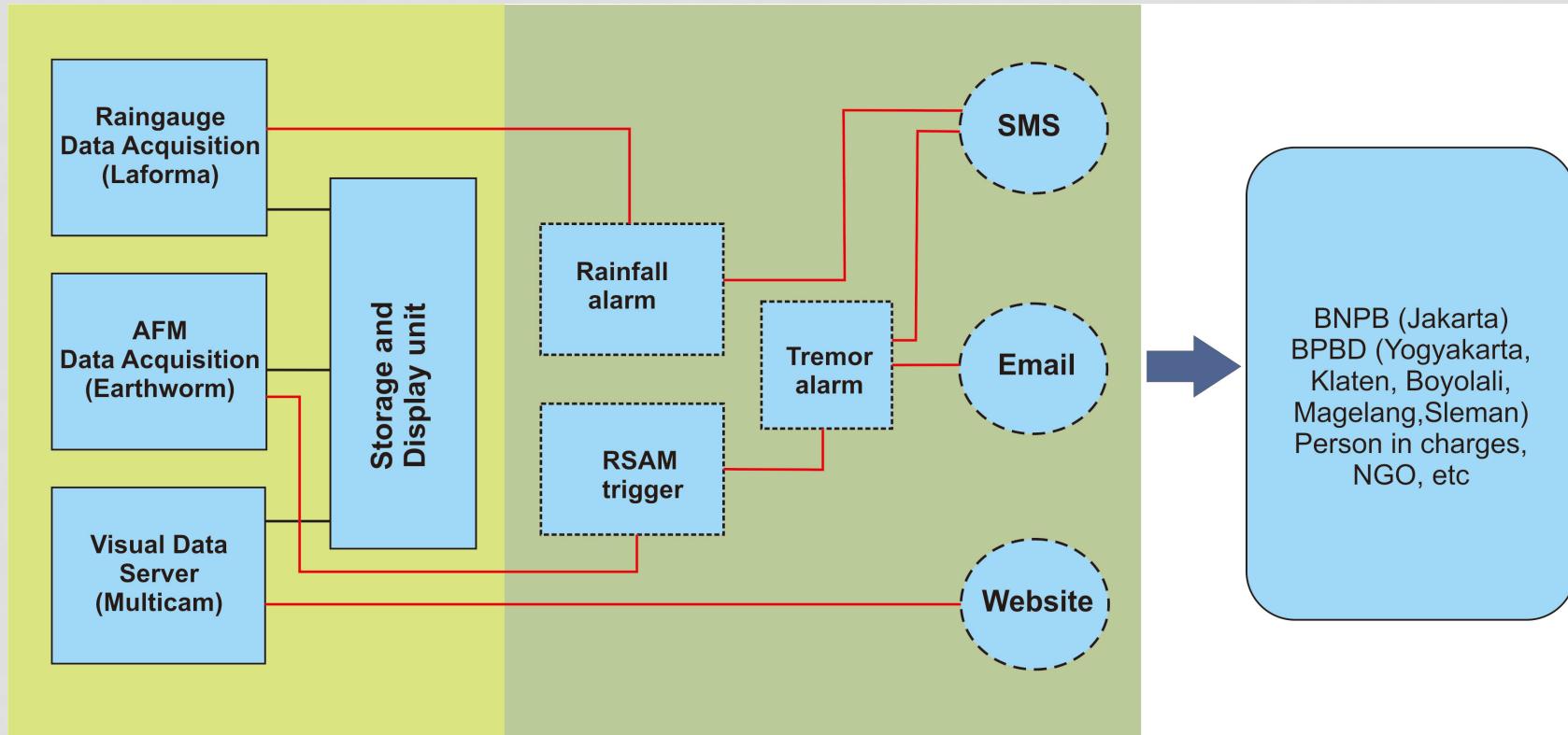
EAST & SOUTHEAST



East & Southeast Stations

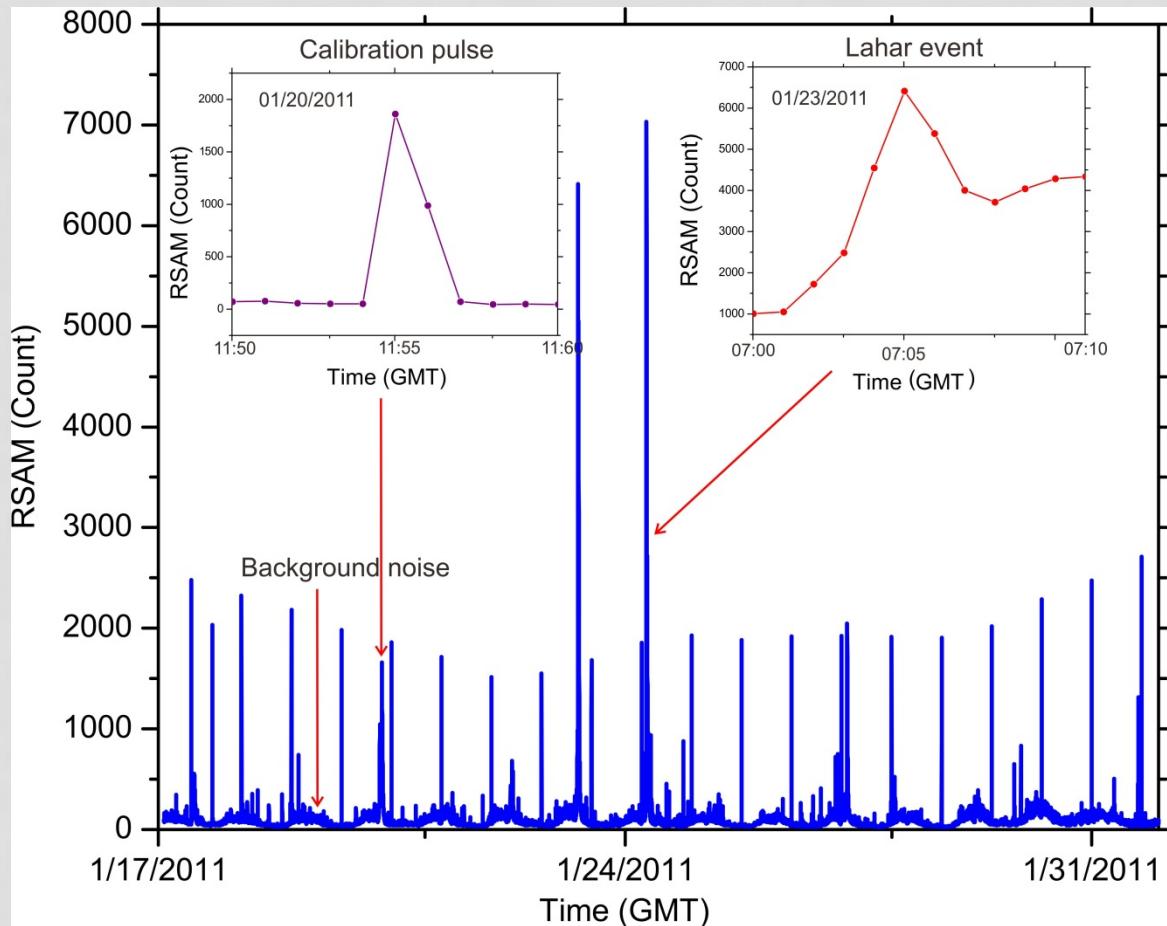


DATABASE AND LAHAR WARNING SYSTEM





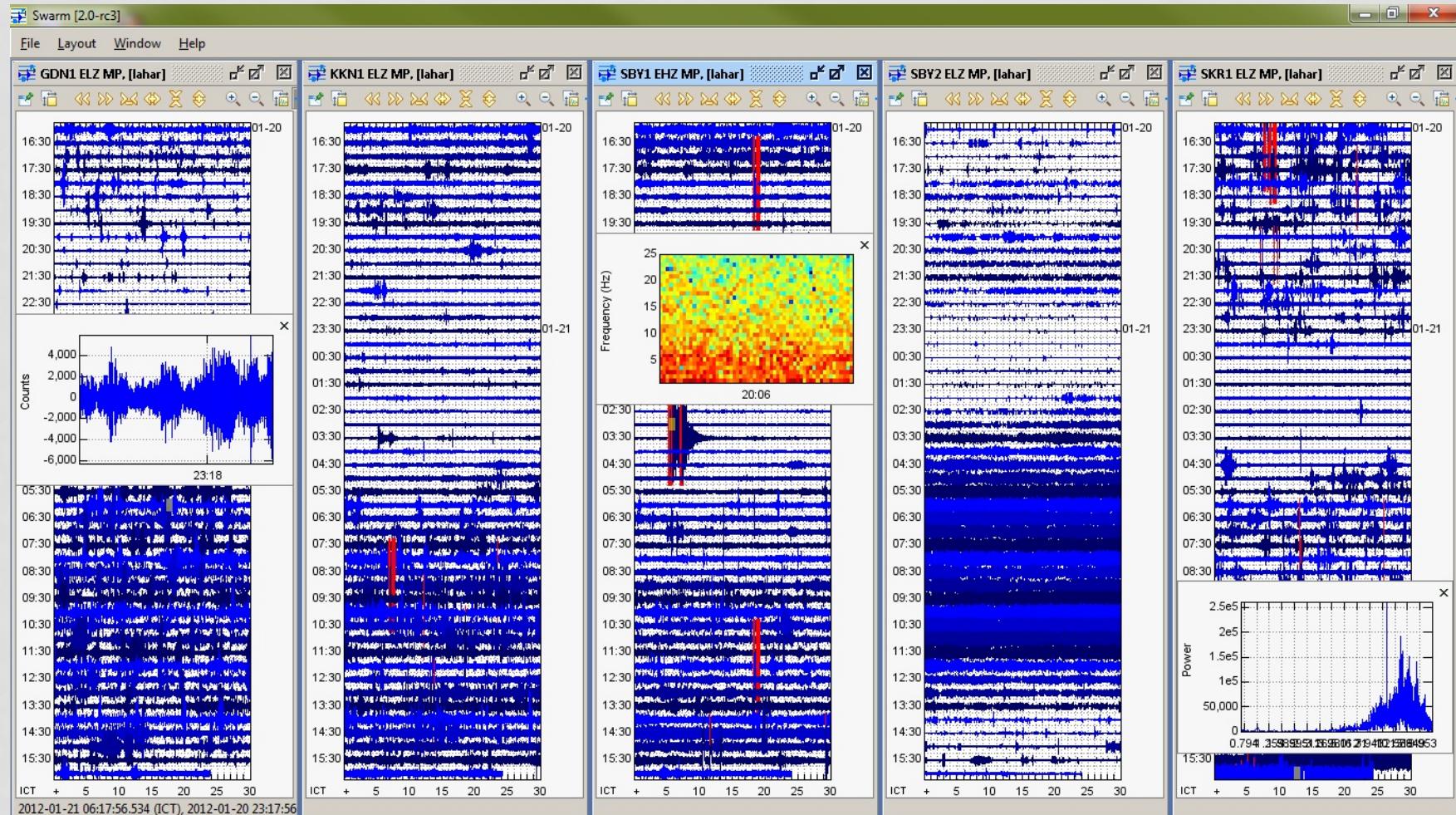
Threshold Criteria for RSAM Warning



Based on data evaluation for 1 month, we compare RSAM signal values for (1) background noise, (2) calibration pulse and (3) lahar events. The background noise usually has a smaller amplitude than the calibration pulse and lahar event. The system will give a warning if the amplitude exceeds a certain value and the difference value of two successive data points is more than 500 counts.



Screen Capture AFM signal (SWARM-2.0 rc3)



Gendol1

Kuning1

Boyong1

Boyong2

Krasak1

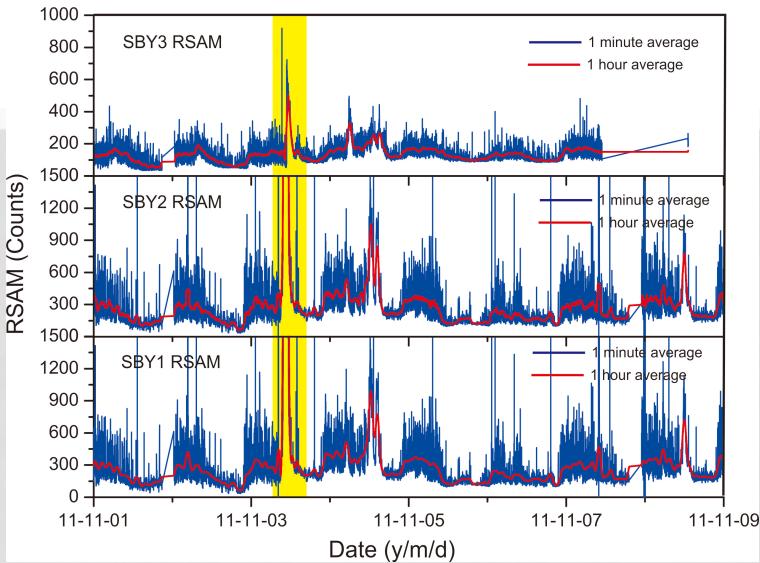


Screen Capture Visual Data Monitoring (Remote VideoTelemetry)



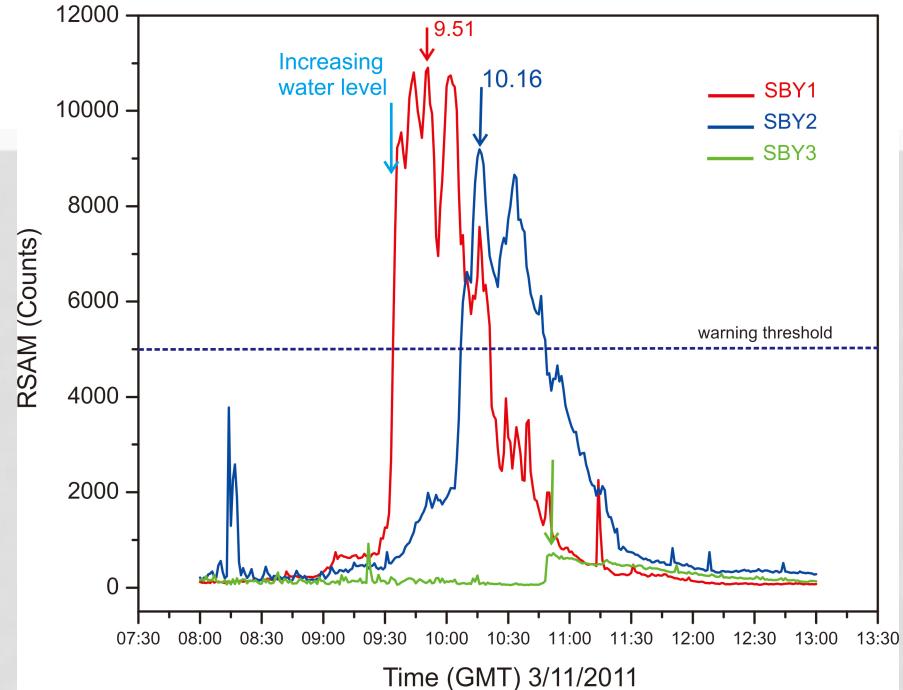
Lahar Monitoring

RSAM Sungai Boyong 01-09/11/2011



Example

RSAM Sungai Boyong 03/11/2011



Visual Data SBY2 (3/11/2011)





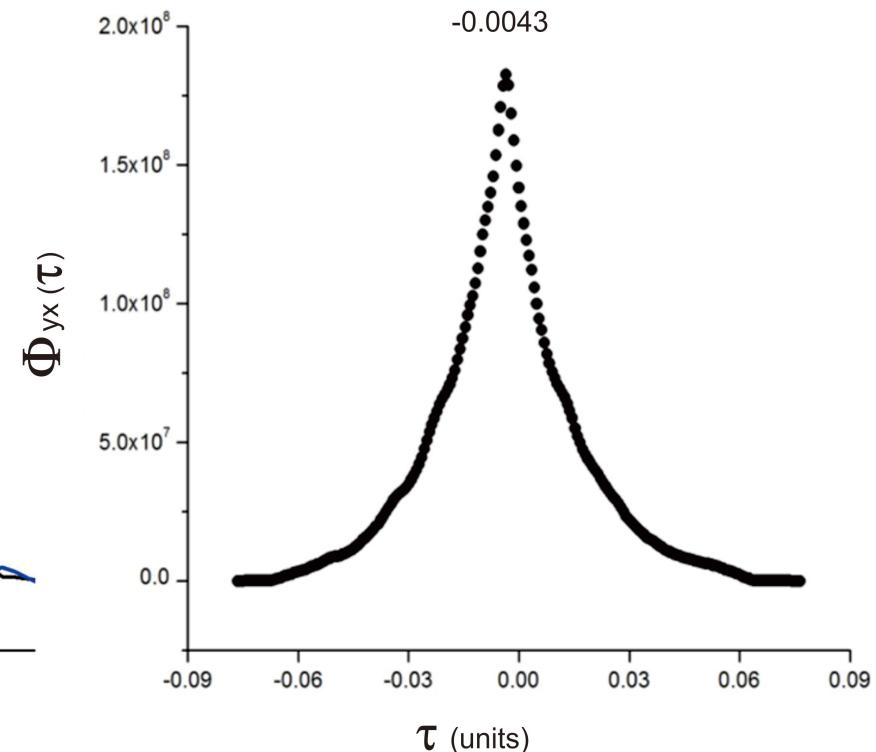
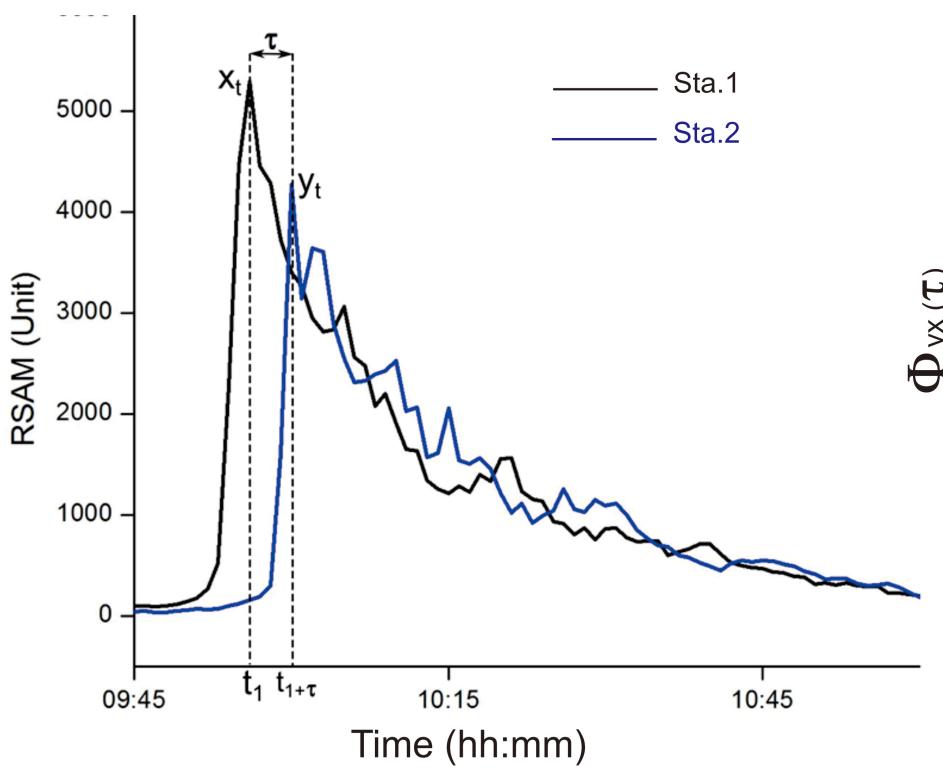
Measurements of debris flow velocity through cross-correlation of monitoring data

$$[x_a] = [x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}] \quad (1)$$

$$[y_a] = [y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{N-1}] \quad (2)$$

$$\Phi_{yx}(\tau) = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} X_t Y_{t+\tau} \quad (3)$$

(1), (2) signal data monitoring;
 (3) cross correlation function
 (4) Distance = Vel * Time



Conclusion

The level of the volcanic activity of Merapi after a catastrophic eruption of 2010, is low. There is no sign from all observations data indicate a new magma supply.

Preparedness for the next eruption

- Improve the quality of monitoring system
- Intensive capacity building for people living in the hazard zone.
- Improve hazard model: PDC and Lahar modelling
- Reconstruct the ancient eruption of Merapi in case of a worst scenario

TERIMA KASIH

