

**Ground deformation detected by
GNSS observation at Sinabung and
Merapi volcanoes**

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Objectives of G1-1 Volcano Monitoring

Develop observation system for prediction and real-time estimation of discharge rate of volcanic products.

GNSS receivers, 3-components short period seismometers and a tiltmeter were installed at each volcano.

Ground deformation detected by **GNSS** will be used for **evaluation of volcanic activity**.

GNSS observation in three volcanoes since 2011, 2009, 2010

Sinabung

Medan



Sumatra

Guntur

Jakarta

Bandung

Java

Java

Surabaya



Merapi

A SATREPS program
"Multi-disciplinary Hazard Reduction
from Earthquakes and Volcanoes in Indonesia"

GNSS Data analysis

***Hourly solutions for a real time monitoring**

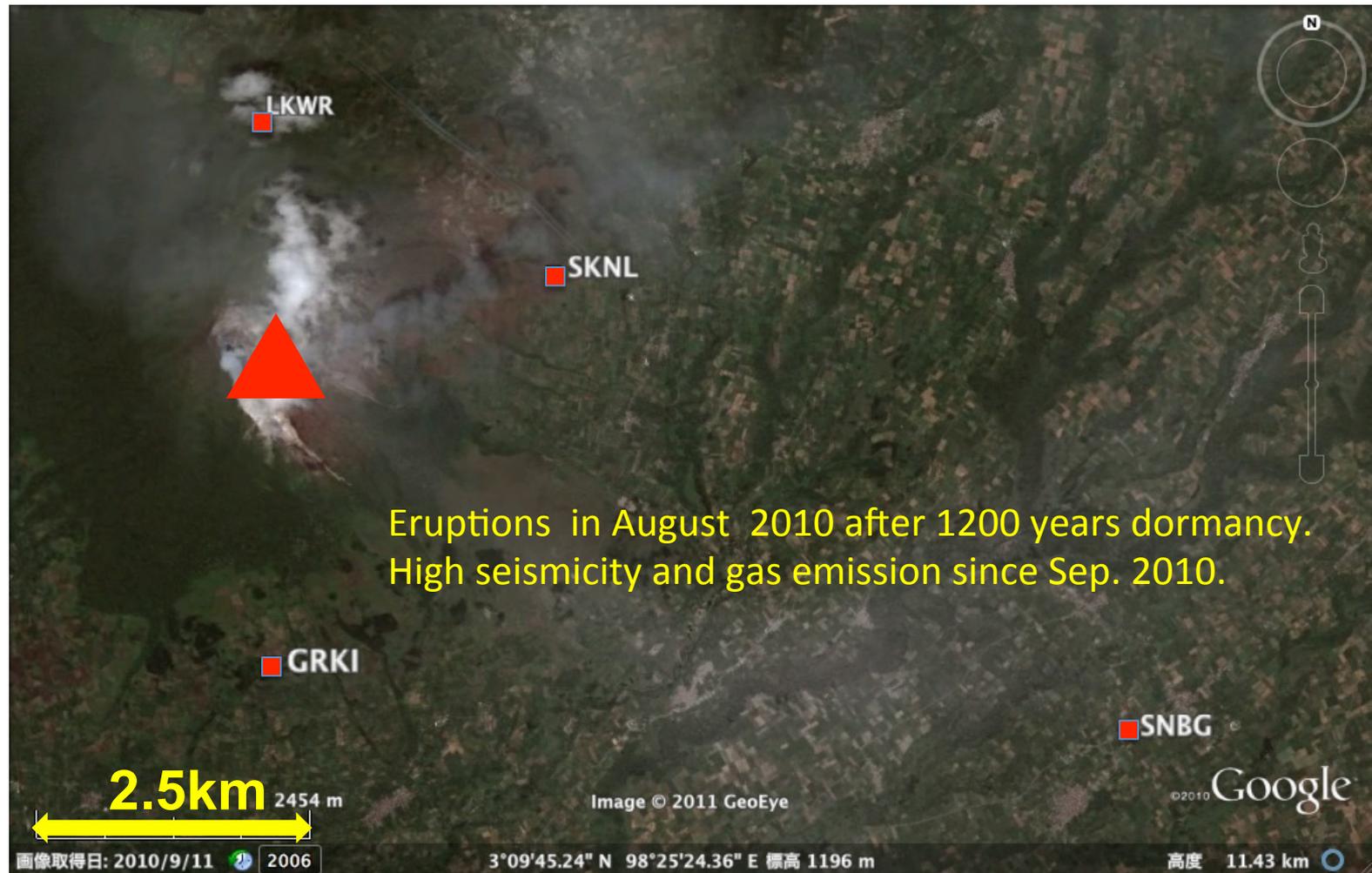
- Automatic quick static analysis to get baseline length using a GNSS software, Leica Spider

For a better evaluation of volcanic activity

***Post processing to get precise daily coordinates**

-Precise point positioning(PPP) using GIPSY-OASIS II Ver.6.1.2 (JPL, NASA)

GNSS stations in Sinabung since Feb. 2011

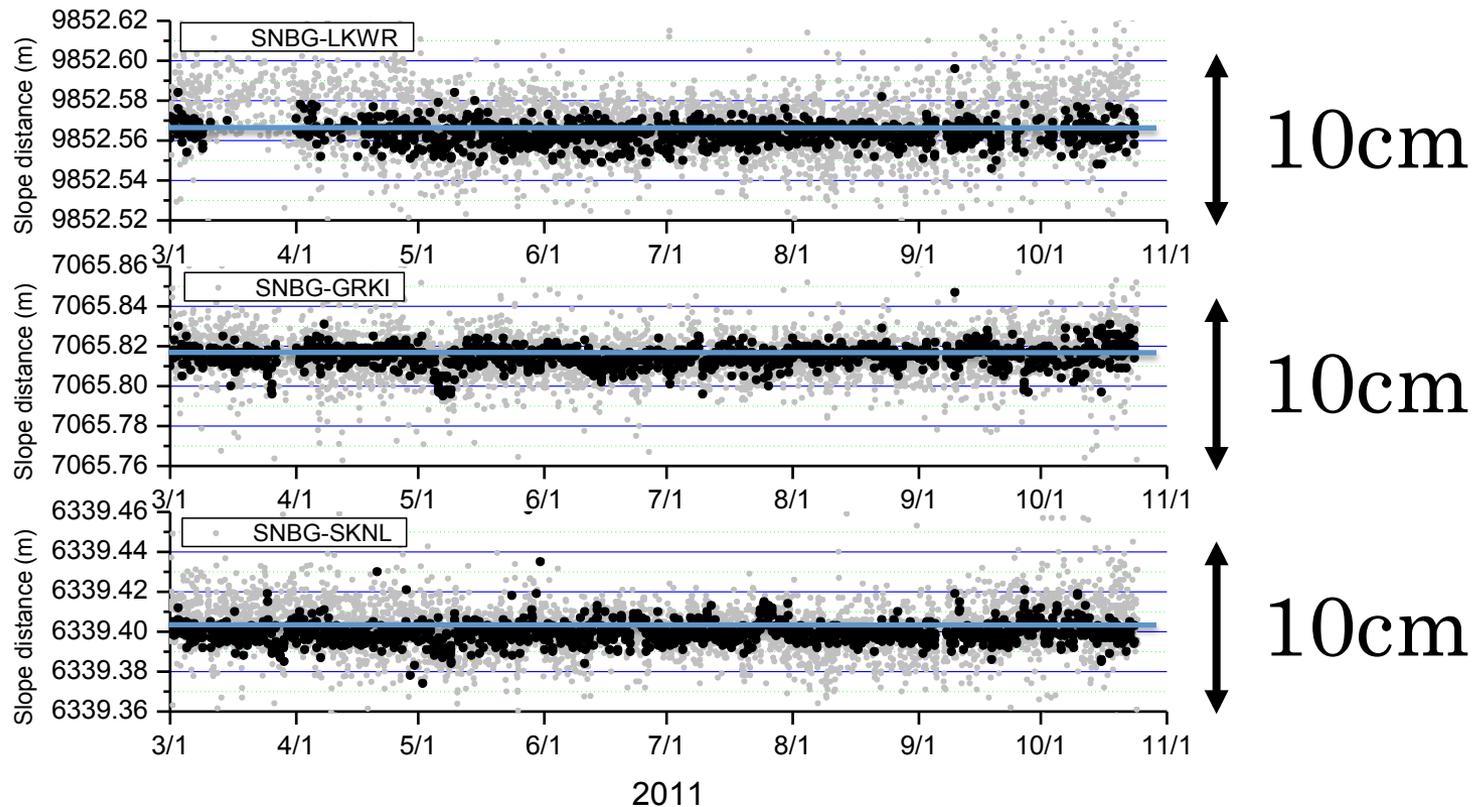


3 stations around the summit(3-5 km apart)
6-10 km away from the base station.

Temporal change of slope distance, Sinabung (2011.03-2011.10)

No deformation detected.

No volume change of the magma chamber.



FIX SNBG (POS Sinabung)

Analysis every 1 hour

Solid dots: night time observation (22:00-03:00)

Evaluation of activity of Sinabung as of Nov. 2011

- **No significant deformation** was detected although **many volcanic earthquakes** occurred and **volcanic gas emission** continued.
- It is possible that **magma supply** magma chamber is **almost equal to** **consumption rate** of magma (e.g. 300 ton/day SO₂ emission, 1~2*10⁶m³ /year magma consumption depth in Aso volcano, Japan)

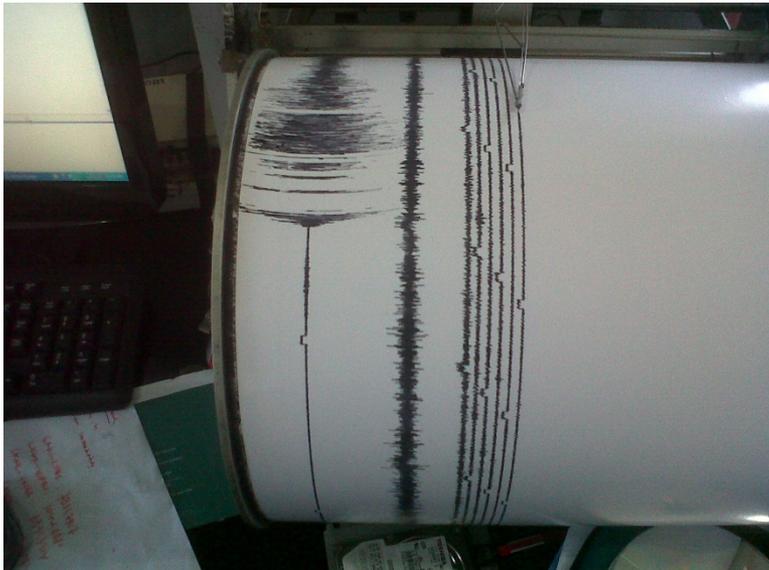


2~300tons/d SO₂ flux

Photo of 2011.02.27

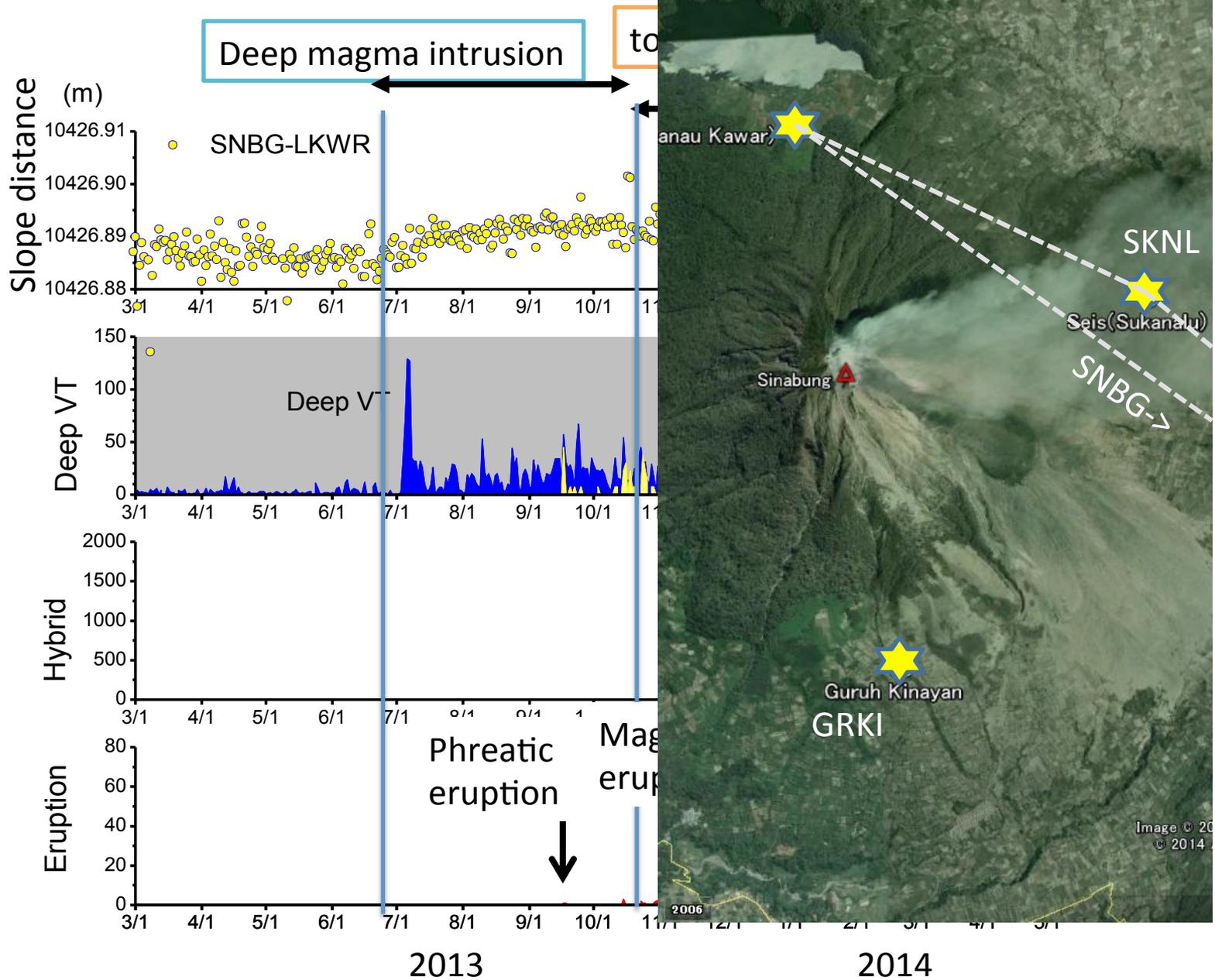
Magma supply on go
To be monitored carefully.

Resume of Phreatic eruption Sep. 2013



Eruption on Sep. 17, 2013

Magma migration process



Baseline length from SNBG

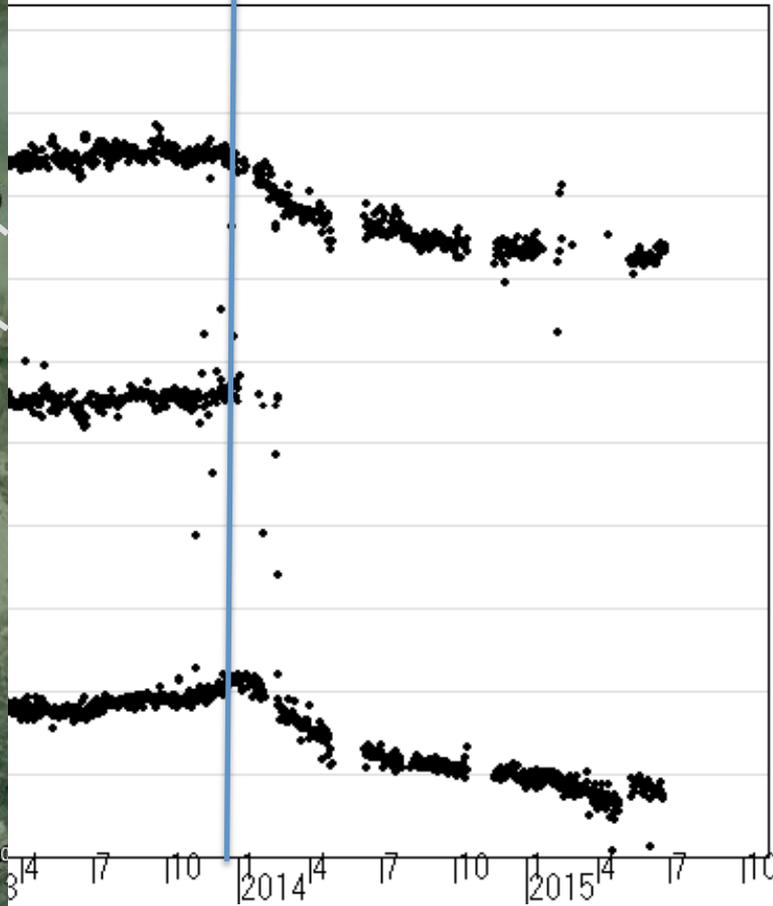
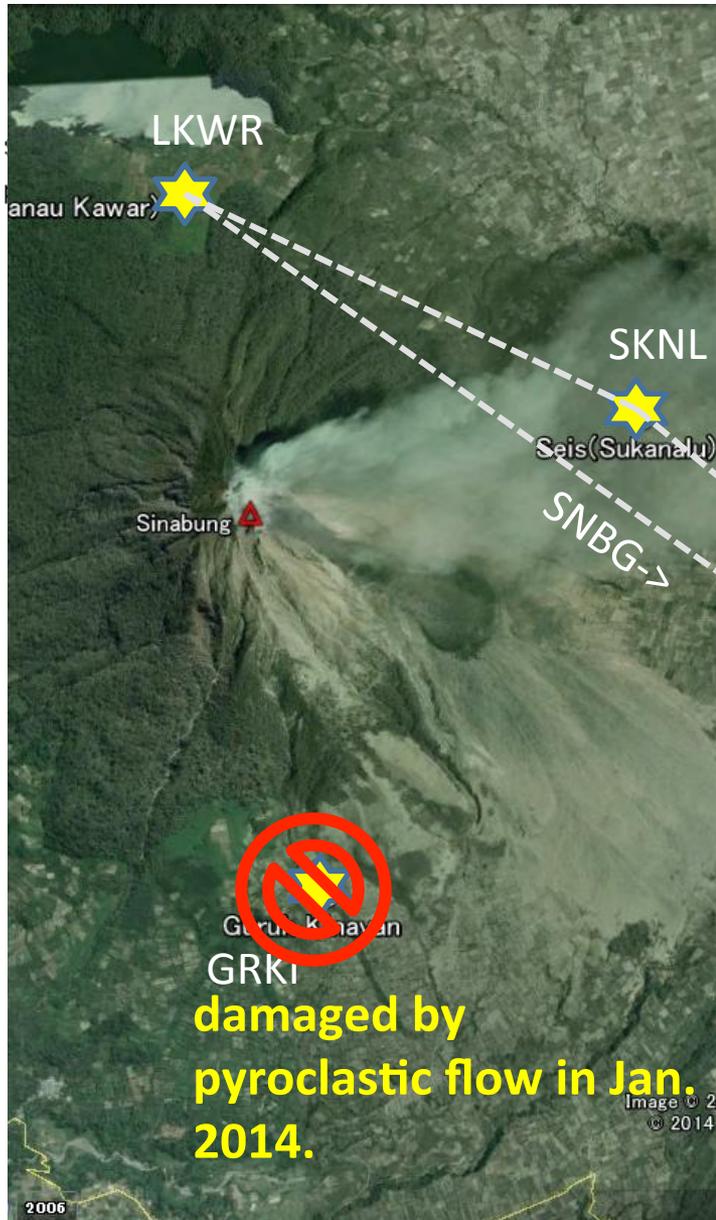
2014 ~ June 2015

Lava appeared

Volcano : Sinabung

Displacement [m]

0.040



2014

Displacement w.r.t. SNBG

June 2012 ~ June 2015

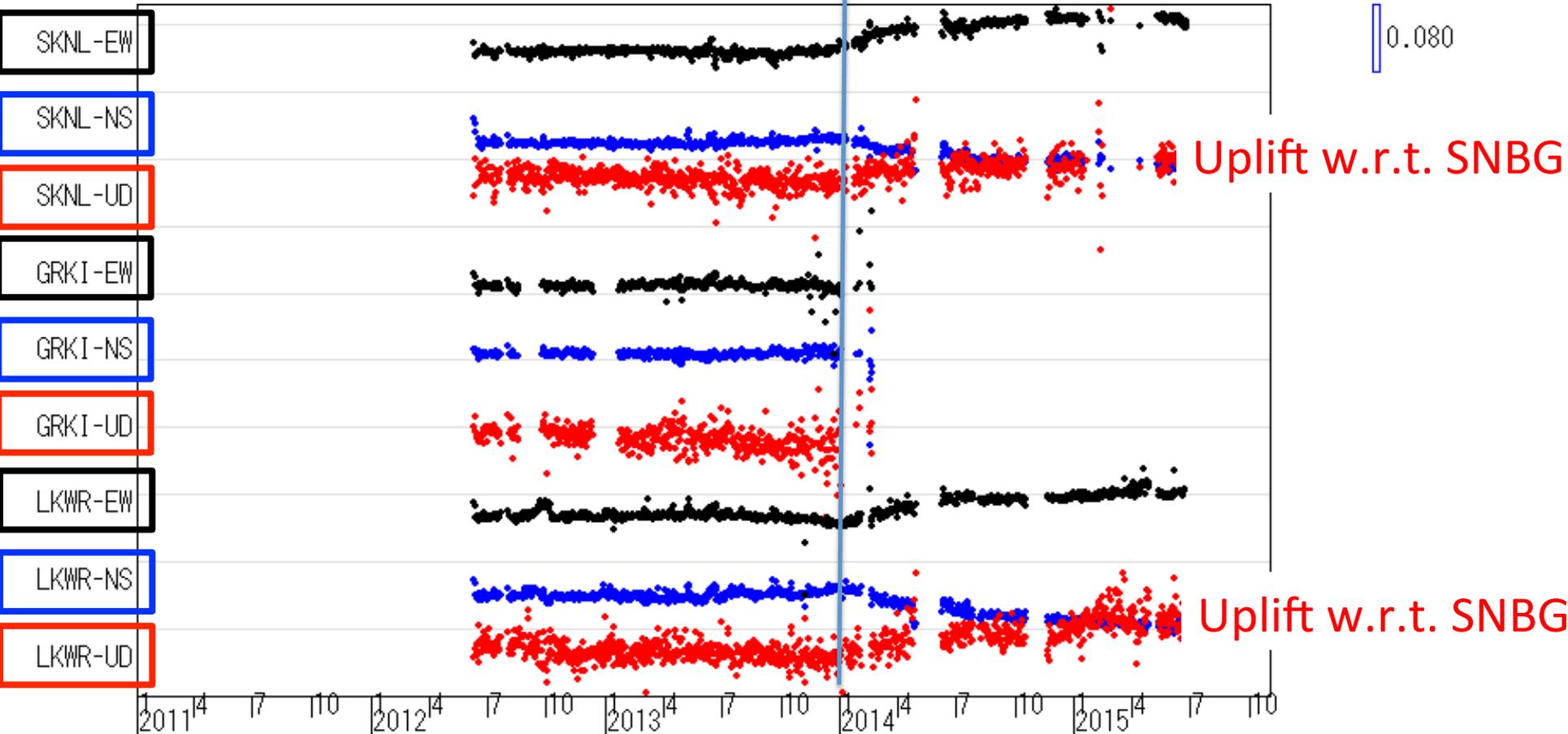
Time series of baseline length from SNBG(Fix)
Time period : 2011/01/01 - 2015/10/31

Volcano : Sinabung

Lava appeared

Displacement [m]

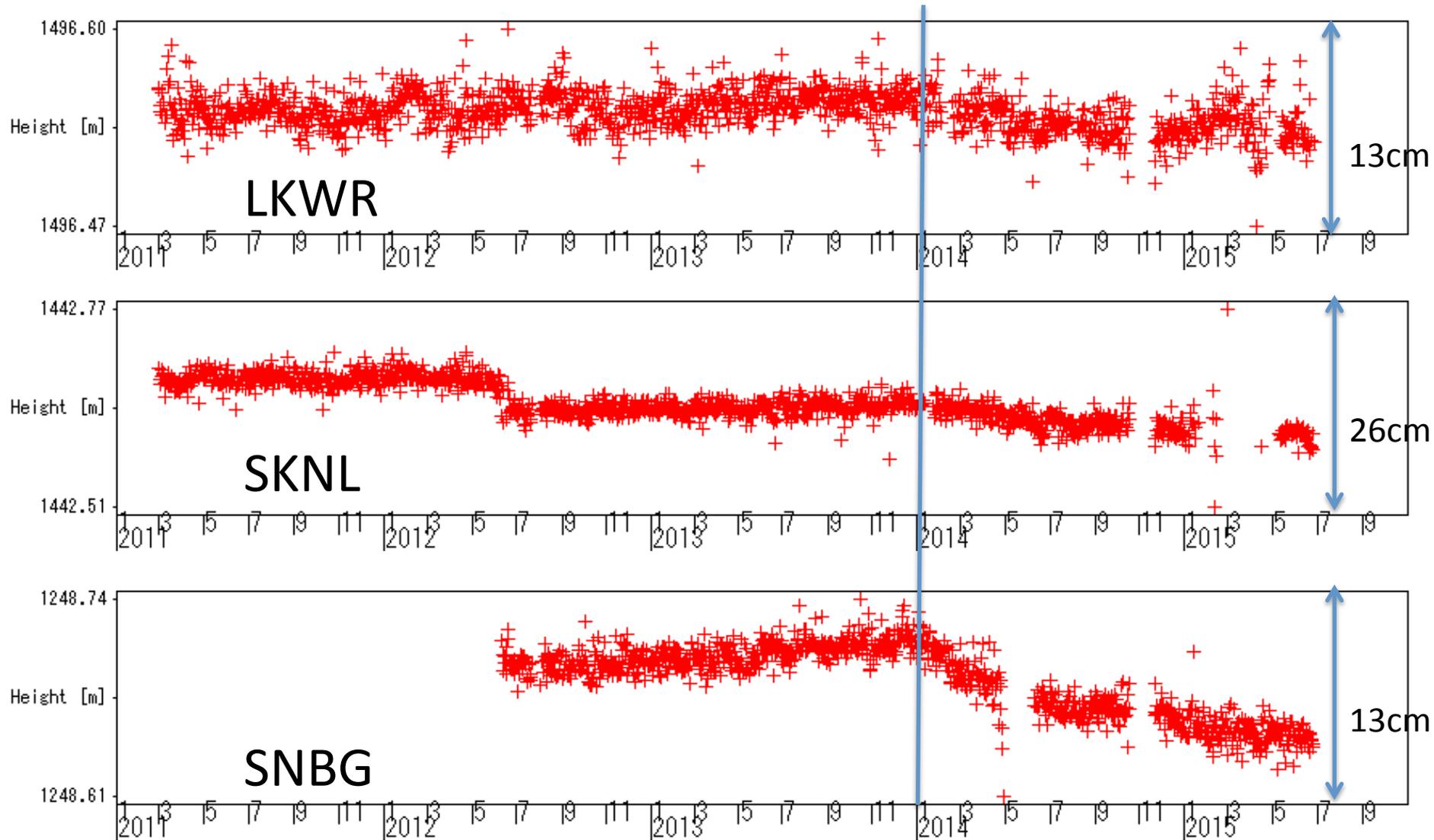
0.080



Station elevation

Jan 2011 ~ June 2015

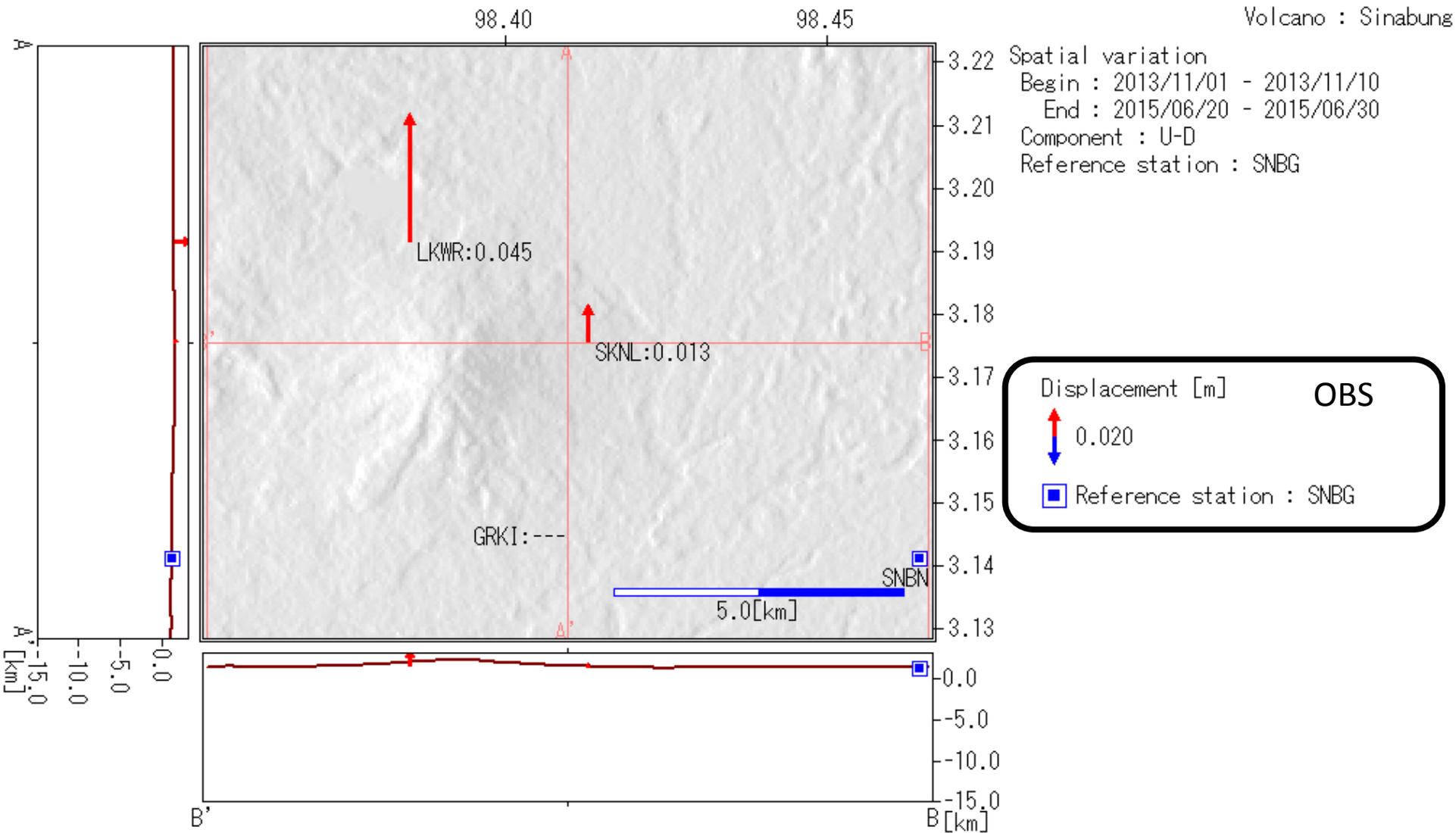
Lava appeared



Displacement w.r.t. SNBG

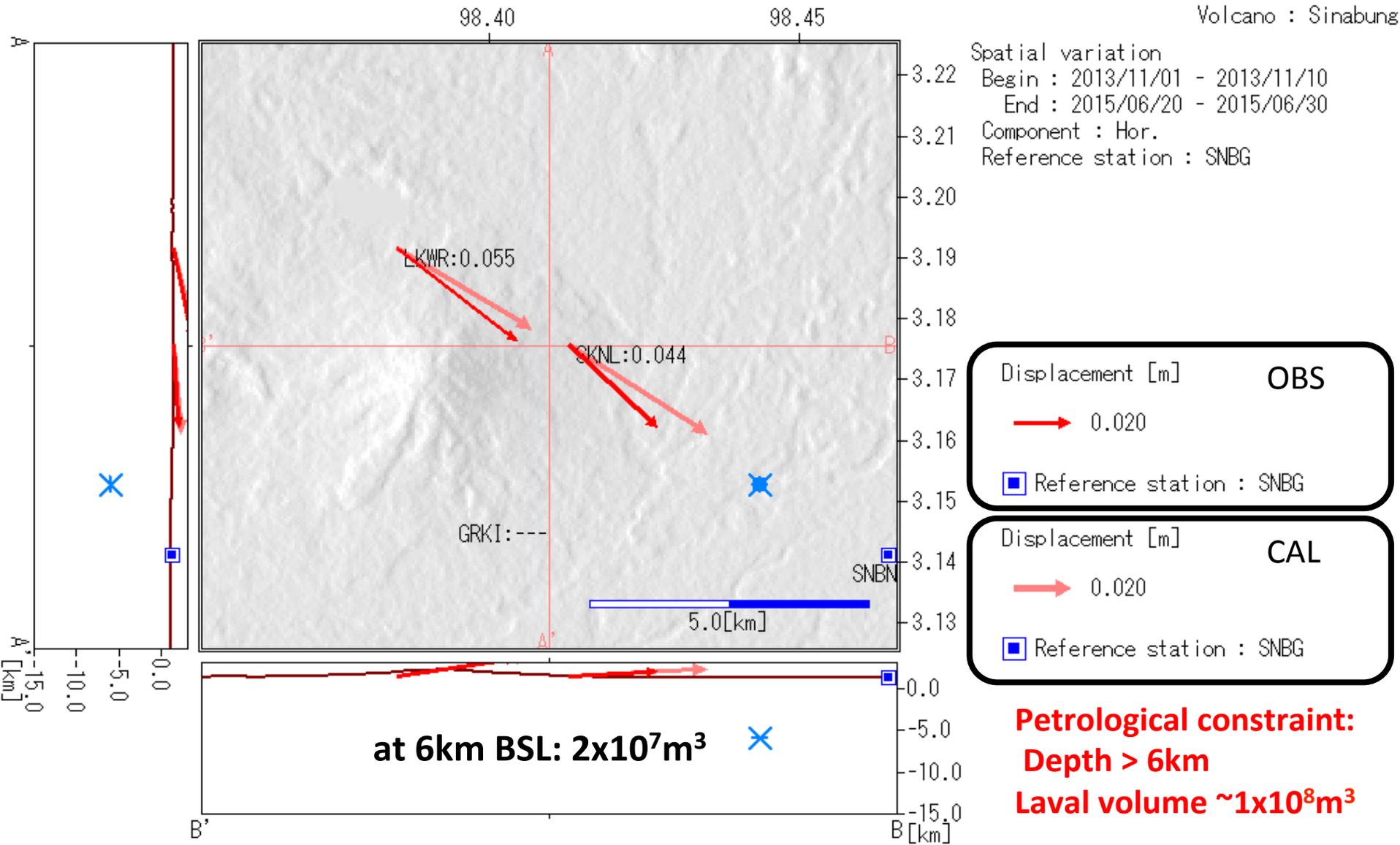
Nov. 2013 ~ June 2015

Volcano : Sinabung



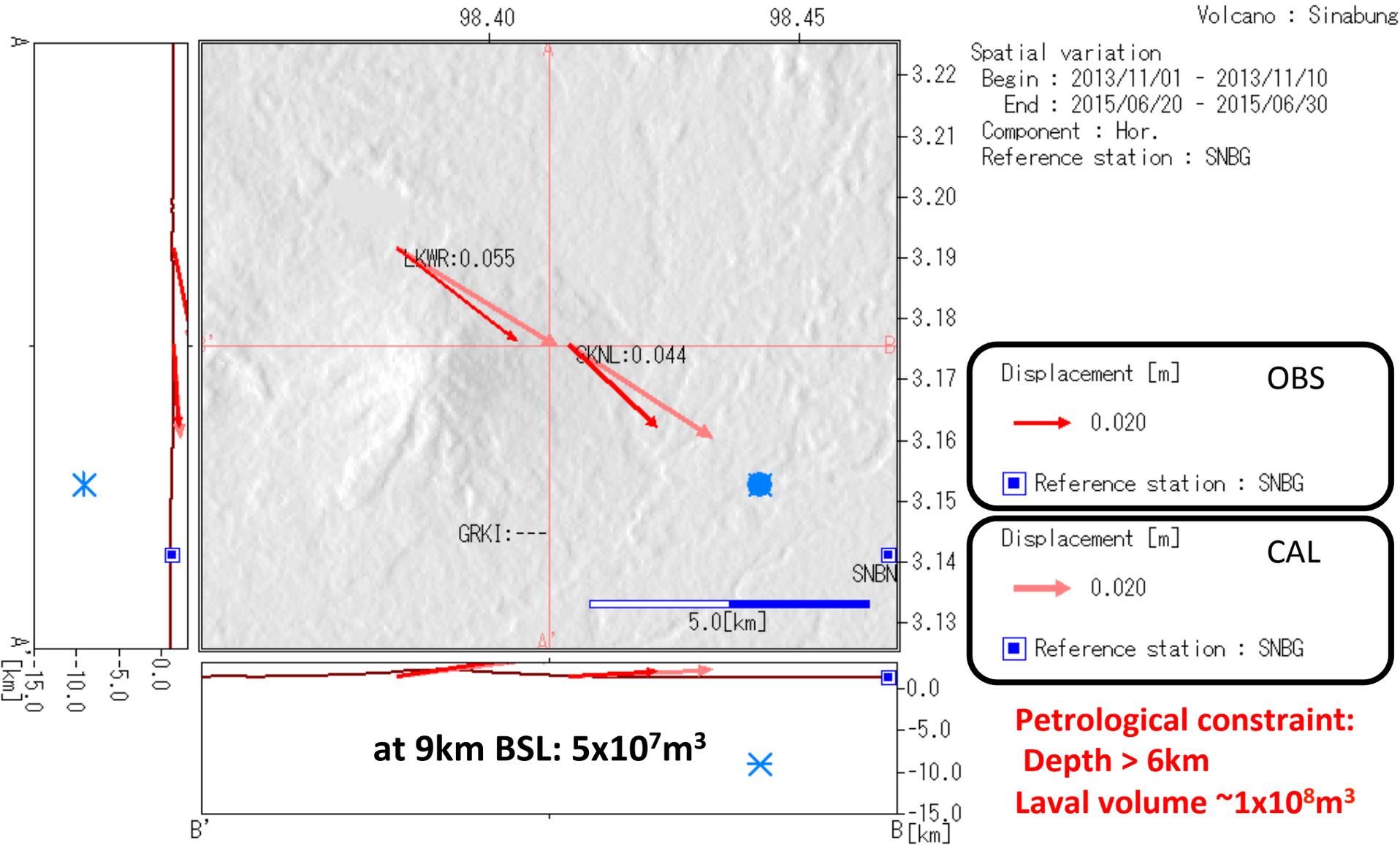
Deformation source location assuming single Mogi source

Volcano : Sinabung



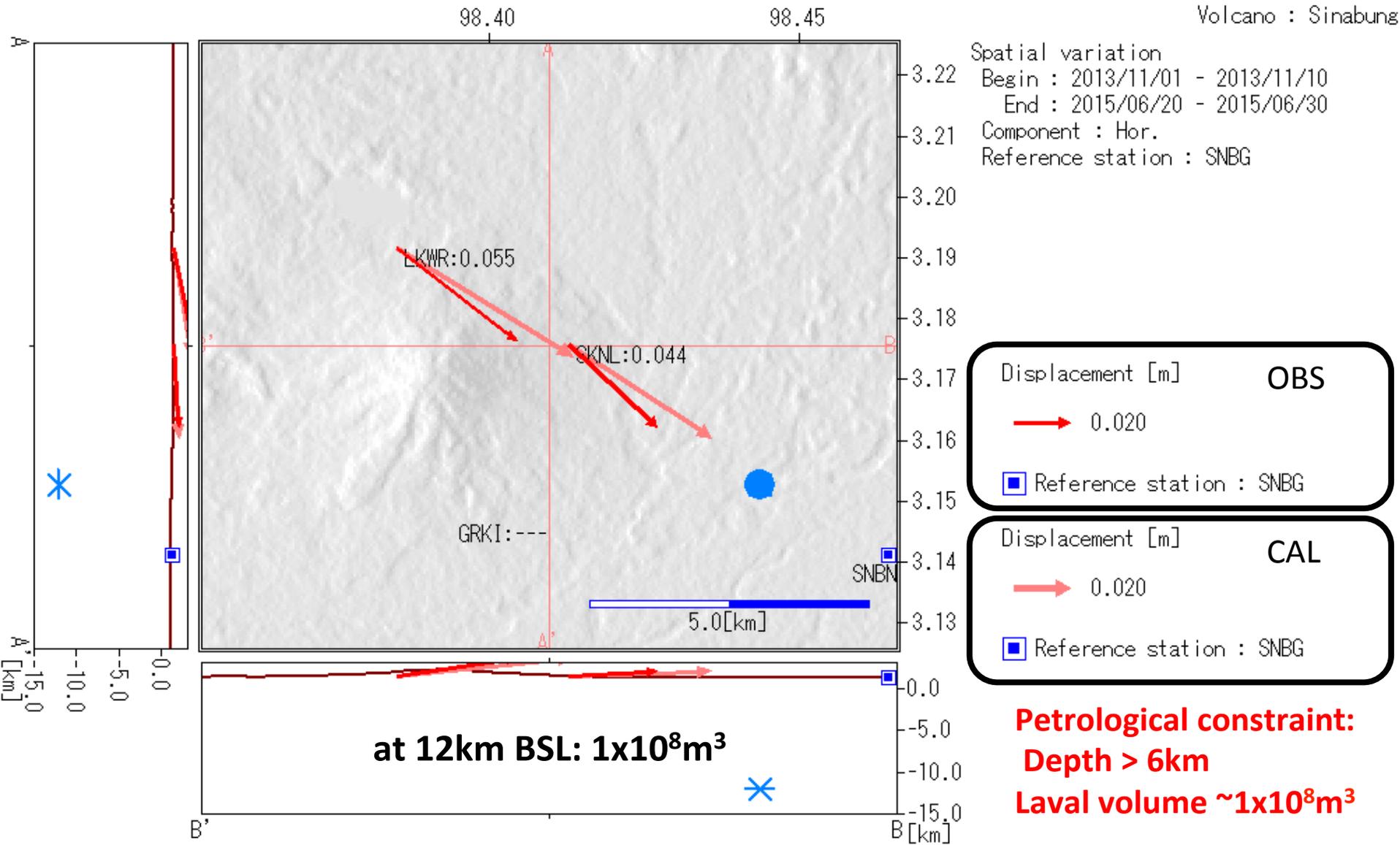
Deformation source location assuming single Mogi source

Volcano : Sinabung



Deformation source location assuming single Mogi source

Volcano : Sinabung



Results of GNSS observation

- **Merapi:**

Inflation of deep magma reservoir just after 2010 eruption

$\sim 2 \times 10^6 \text{m}^3$ of magma accumulated Potential for small eruptions

- **Sinabung:**

Inflation accompanied with deep VT Eq. activity and increase in inflation rate prior to magmatic eruptions and emergence of Lava dome.

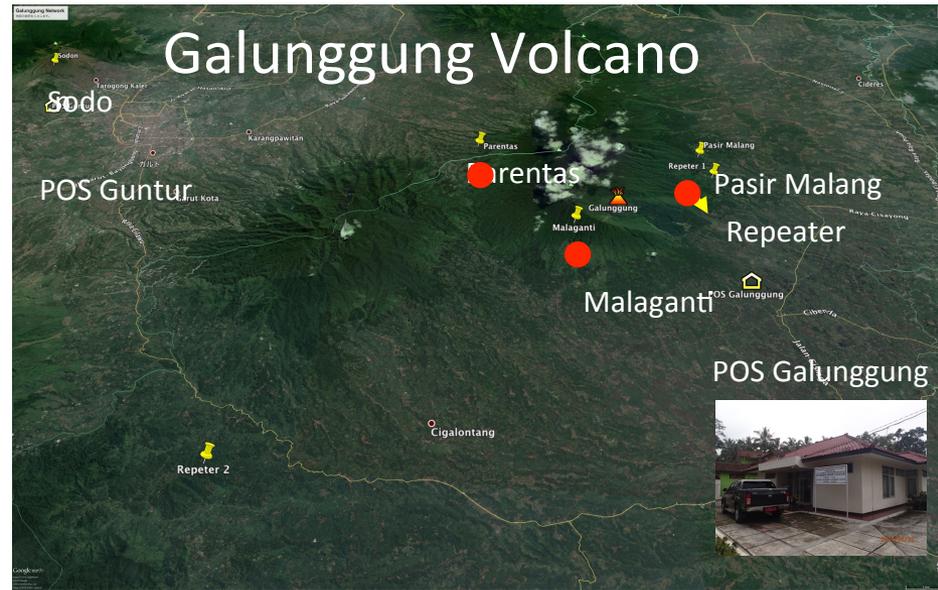
At Lava flow stage: discharge rate \sim GPS baseline length.

Source: 5km ESE from the summit

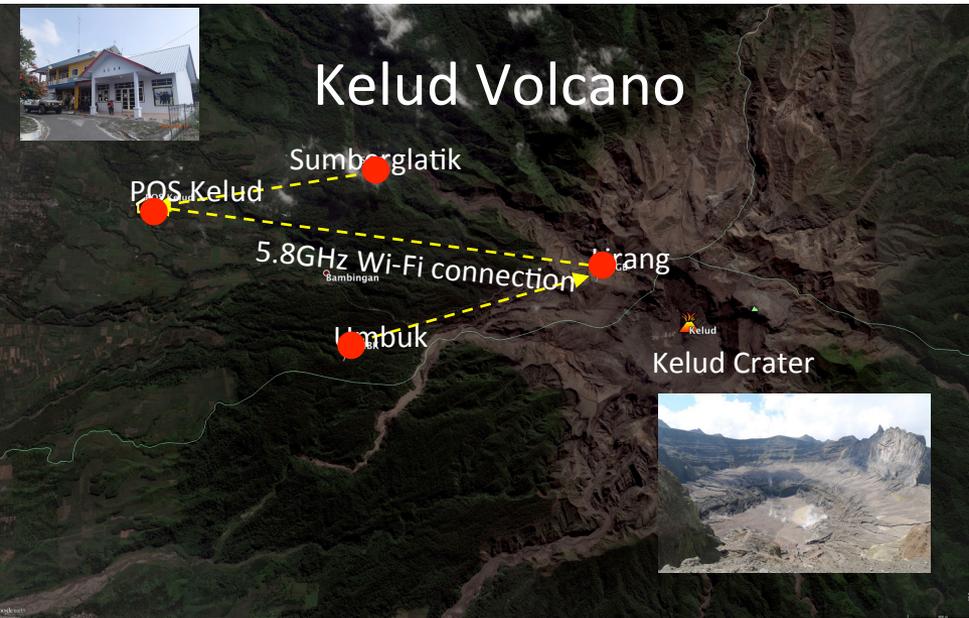
depth 6~12 km

Deflation $20 \sim 100 \times 10^6 \text{m}^3$

GNSS Observation started at other three Volcanoes in 2015



Construction Finished in April 2015



Construction Finished in March 2015



Construction Finished in September 2015

GNSS observation: 6 volcanoes covered

Sinabung

Medan

For a better evaluation of volcanic activity

Padang

Sumatra

Kalimantan

Guntur

Galunggung

Kelud

Semeru

Merapi

Jakarta

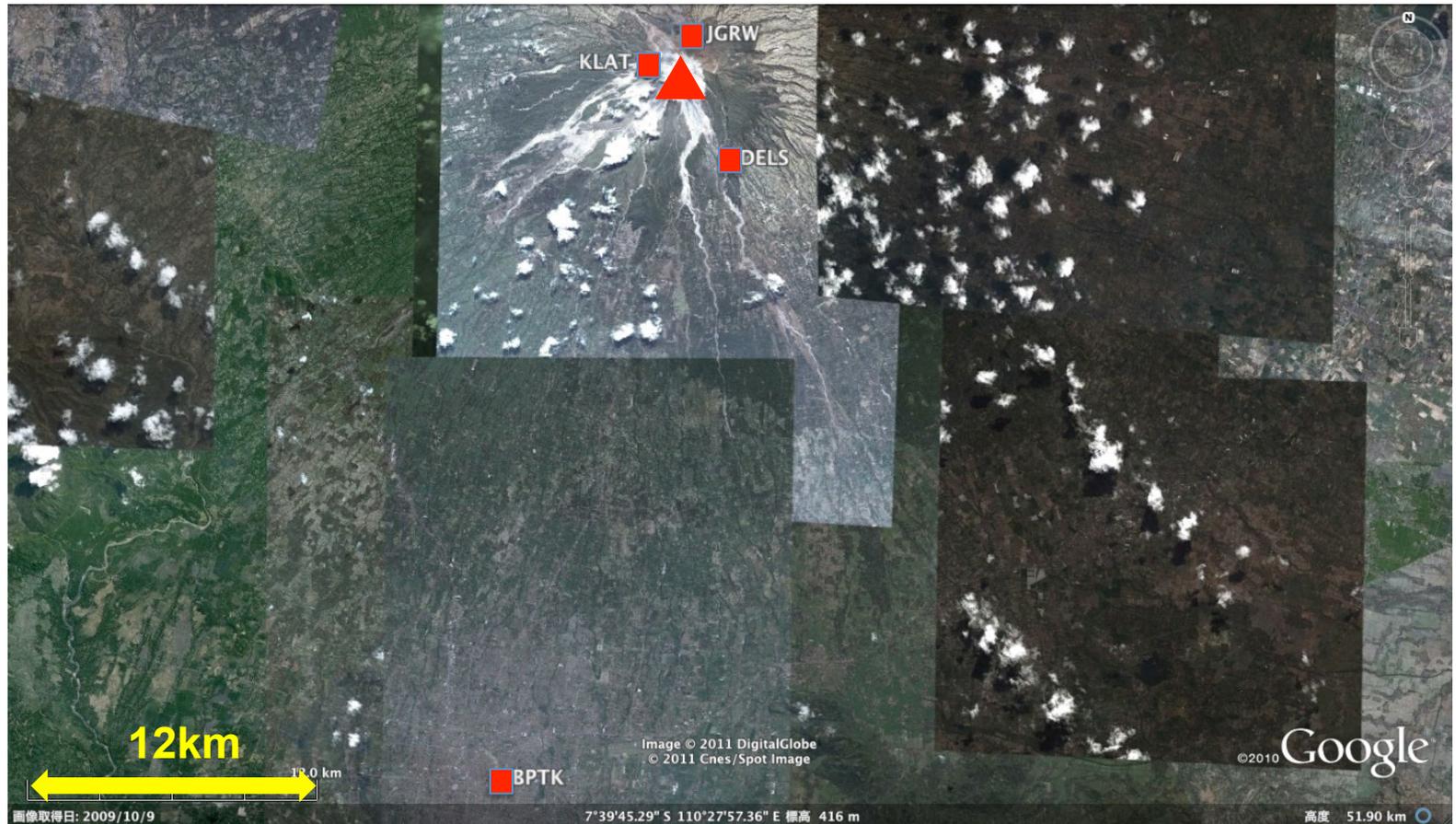
Bandung

Java

Surabaya

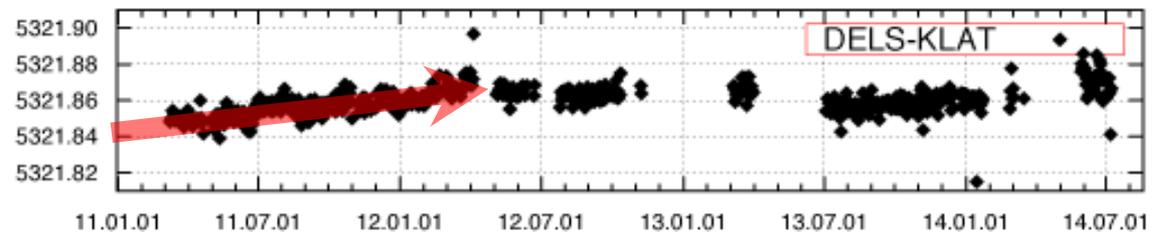
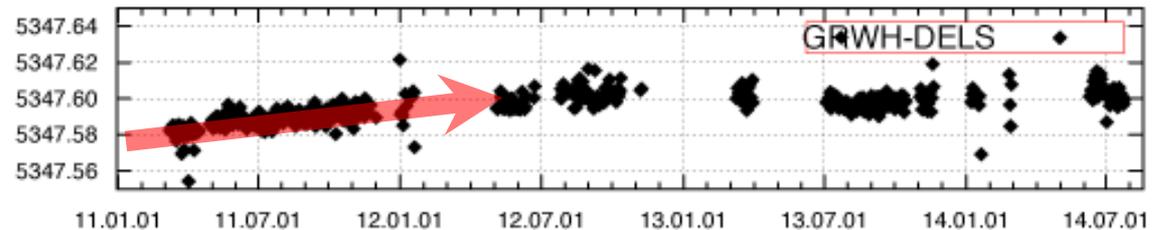
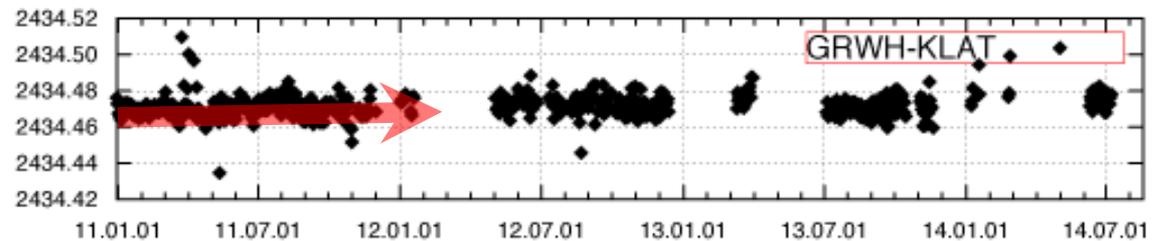
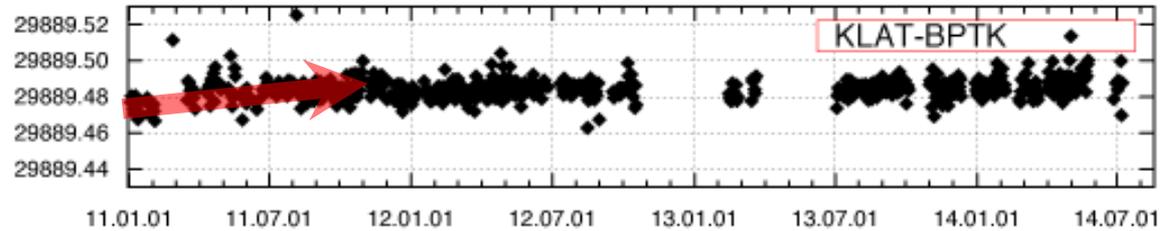
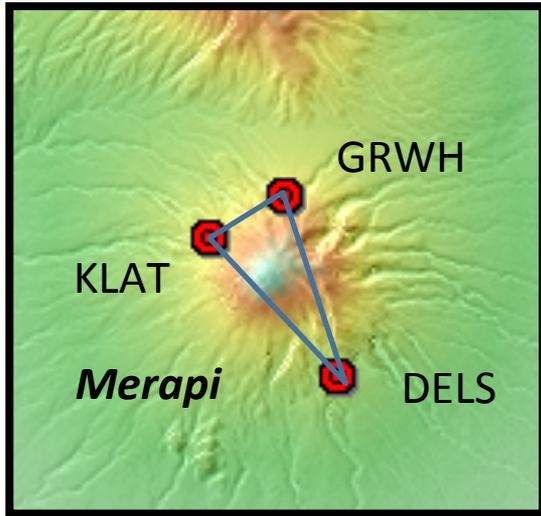
Java Sea

GPS stations in Merapi(since Dec. 2010)



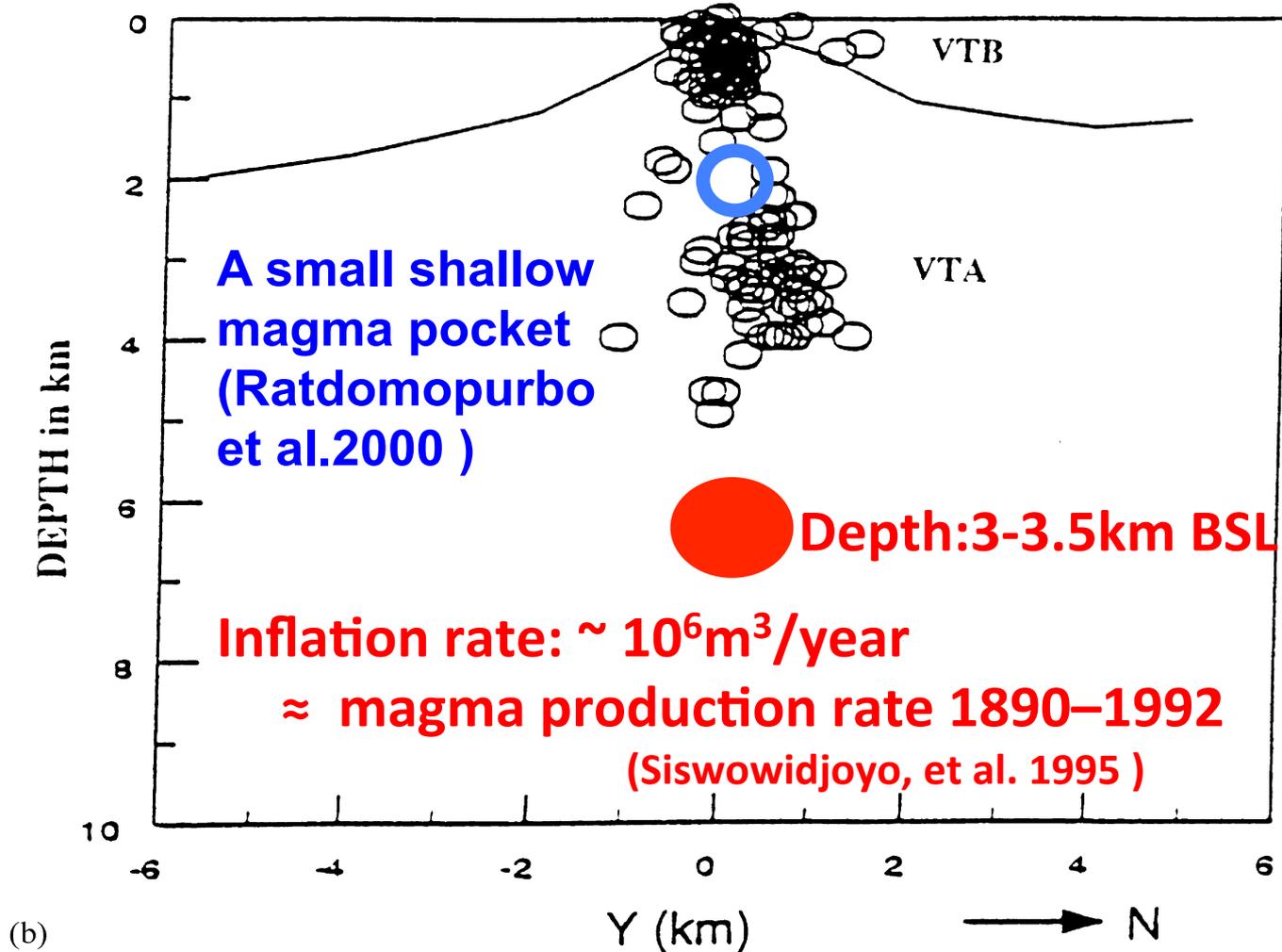
3 stations around the volcano(2-5km apart)
27-32 km away from the base station.

Detection of inflation of Merapi volcano



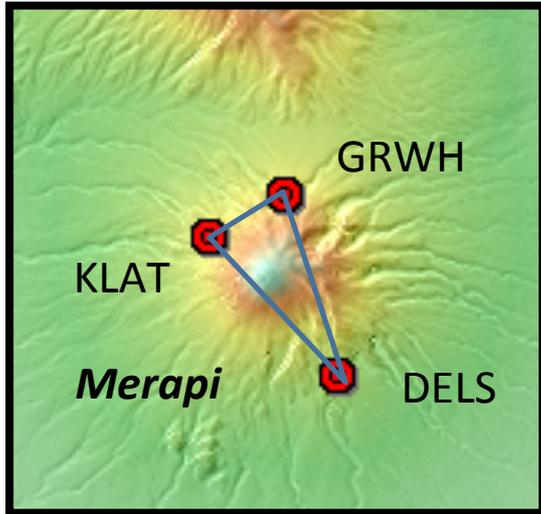
Temporal change of slope distances after 2010 eruption

Deformation source location

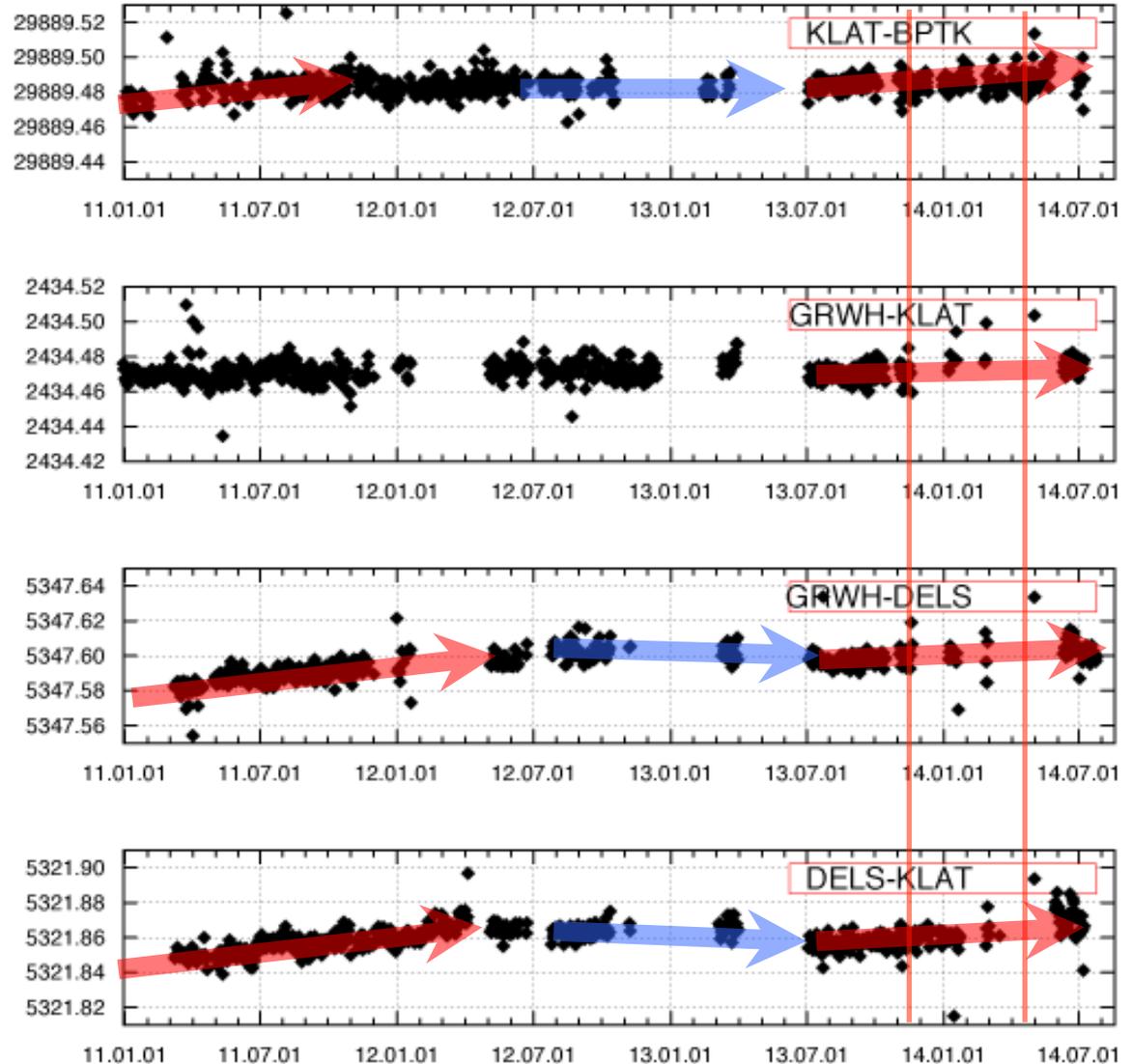


Cross-section of the seismicity in Merapi volcano in 1991

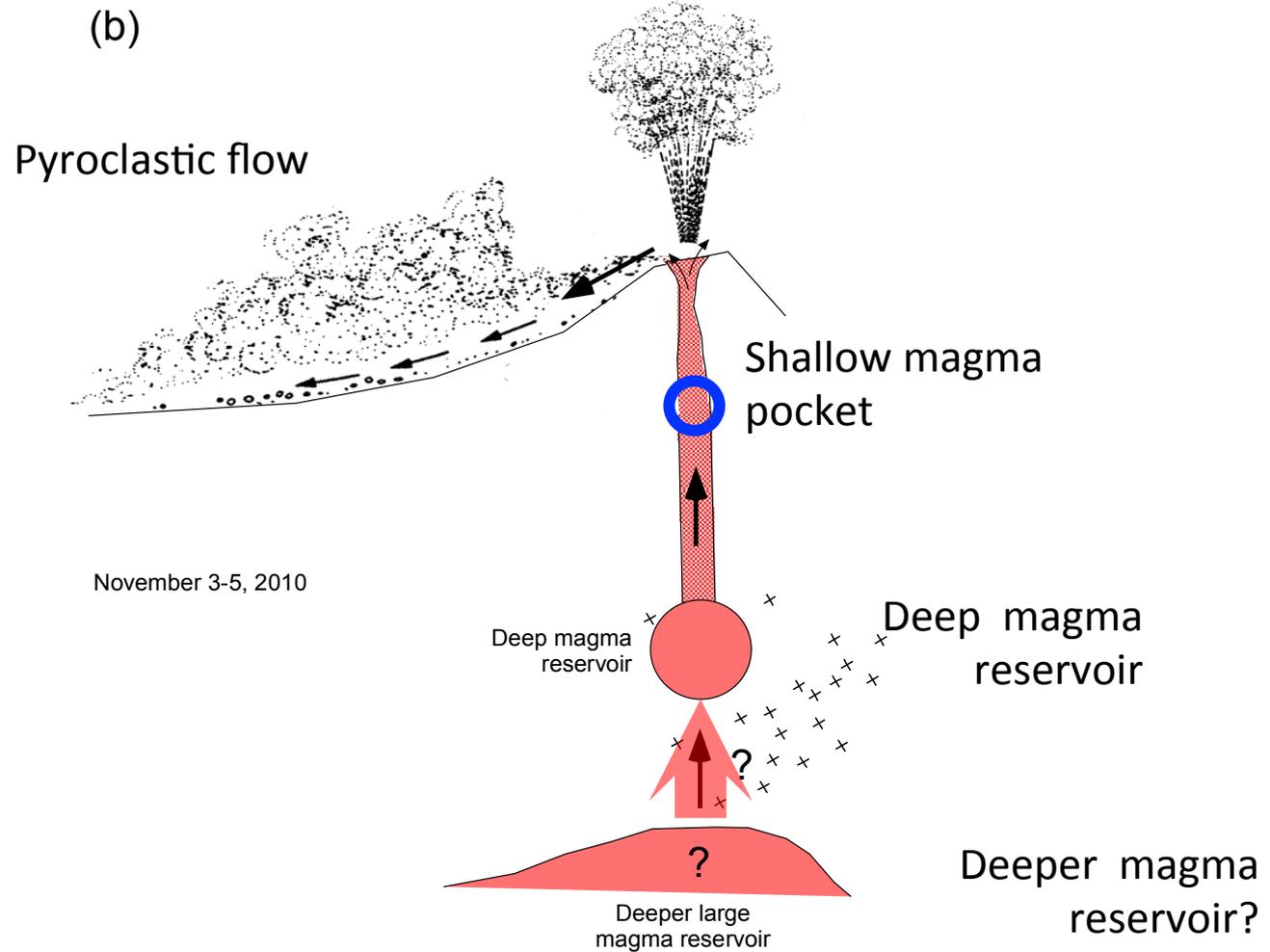
Occurrence of small eruptions; $\sim 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{m}^3$ of magma accumulated



Eruptions

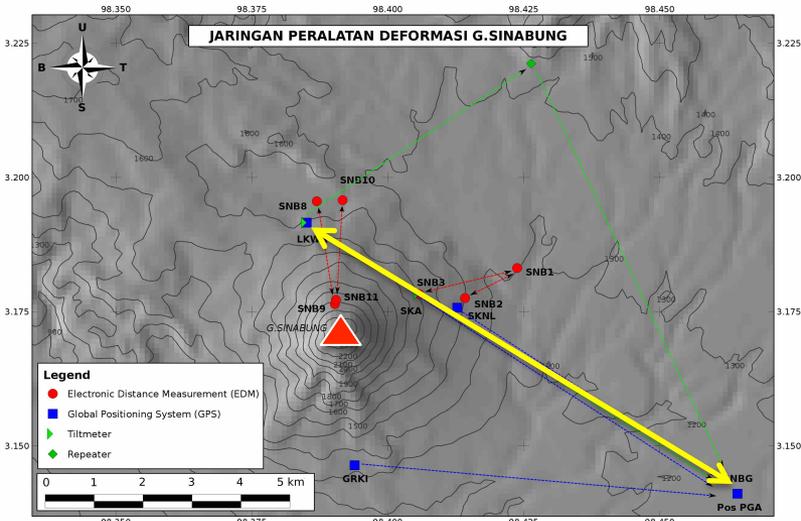


Magma supply system in Merapi

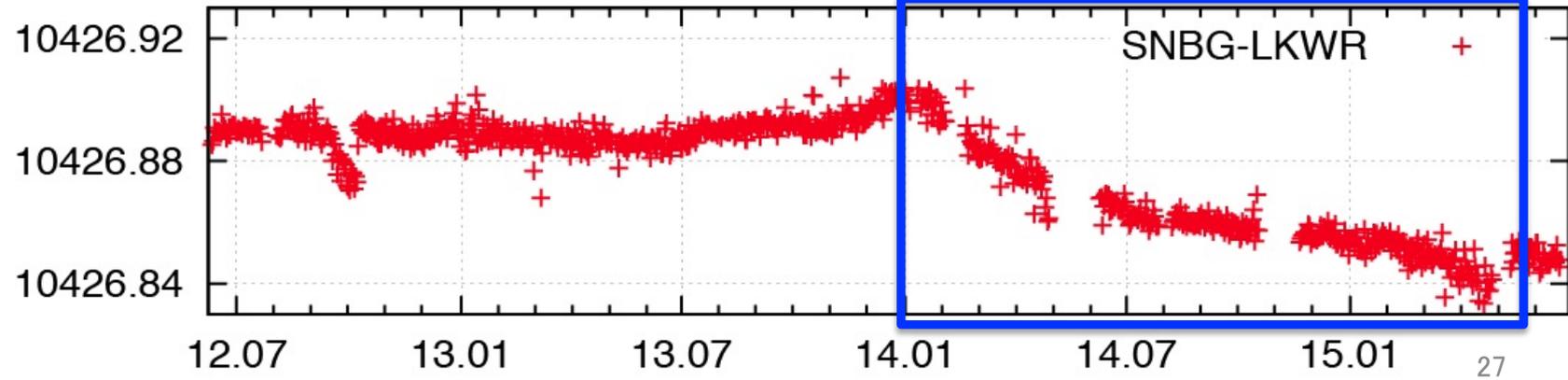
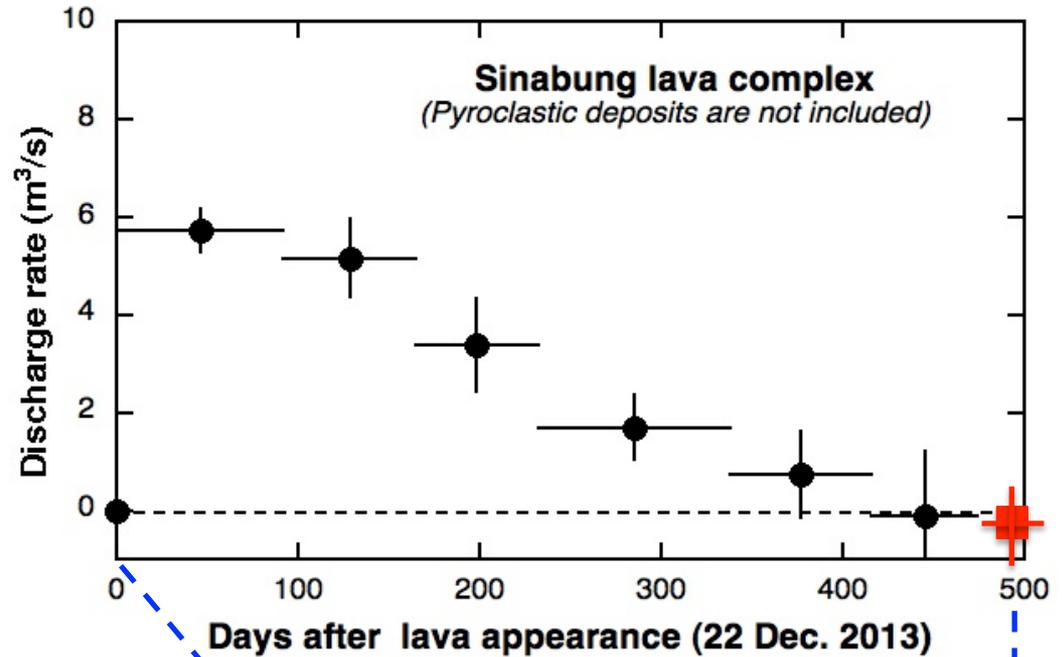


Inflation of deep magma reservoir suggests an existence of another deeper magma reservoir.

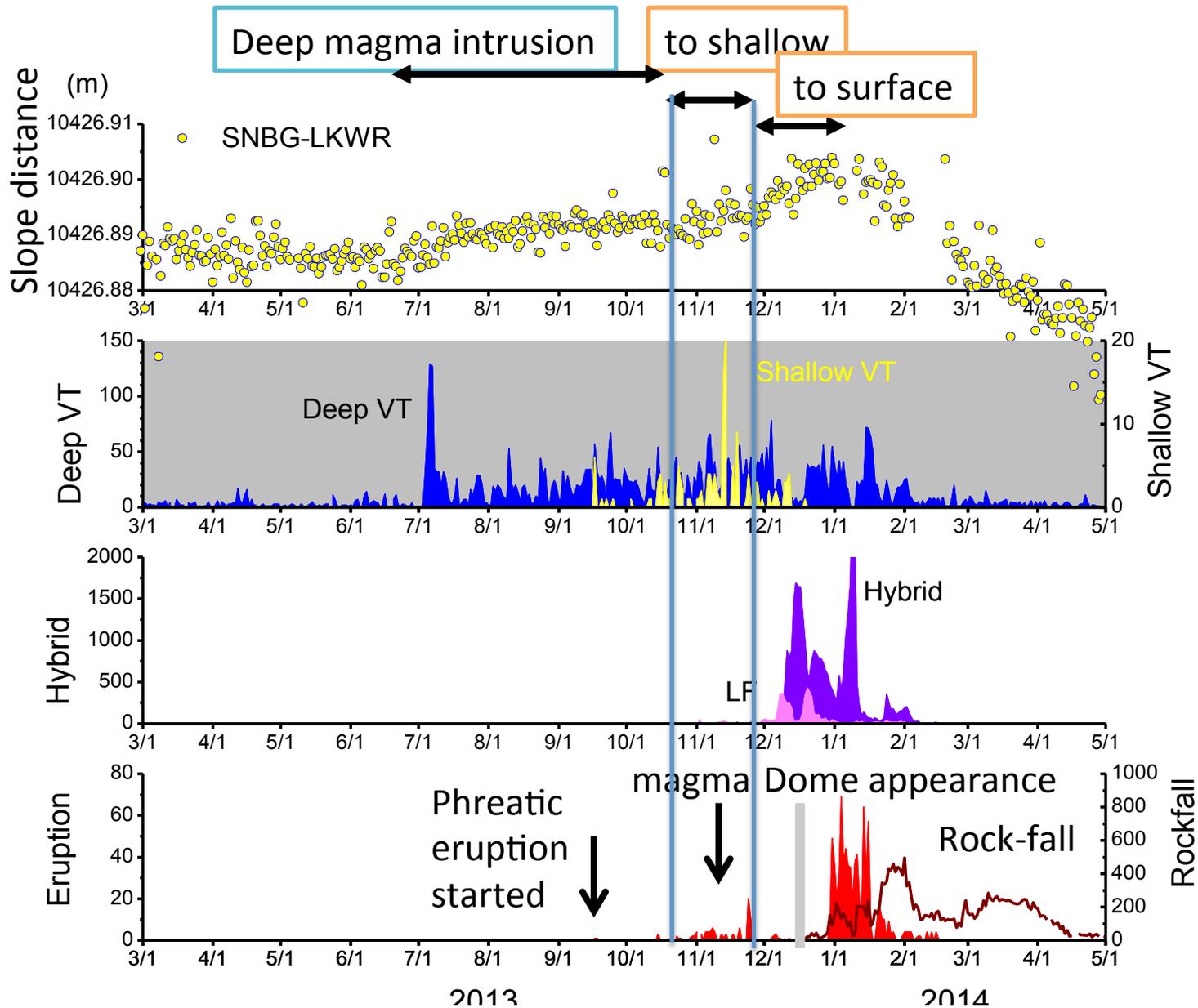
Discharge rate vs. GPS baseline length



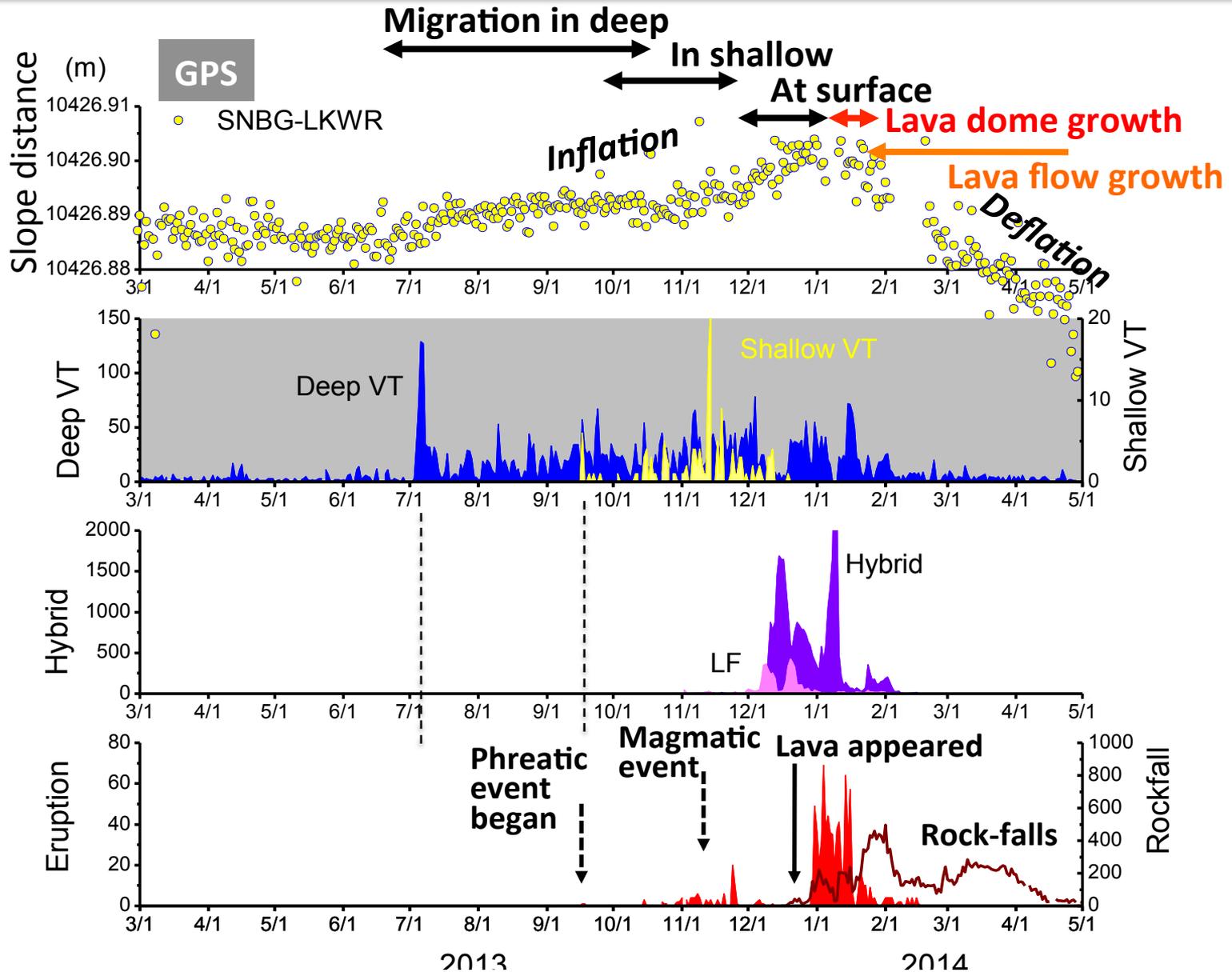
POS



Magma migration process



Geophysical monitoring (Sinabung)



Displacement w.r.t. SNBG

Nov. 2013 ~ June 2015

Volcano : Sinabung

