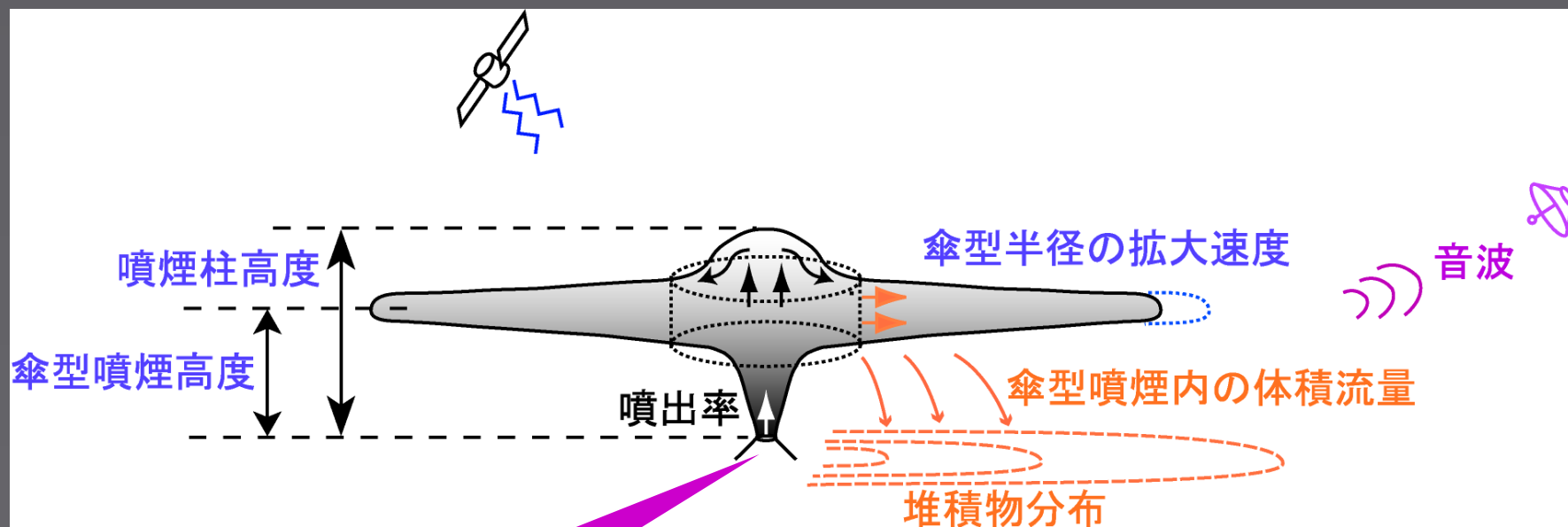


3次元シミュレーションによる 2014年Kelud火山噴火の再現

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目的:爆発的噴火現象の定量的理解

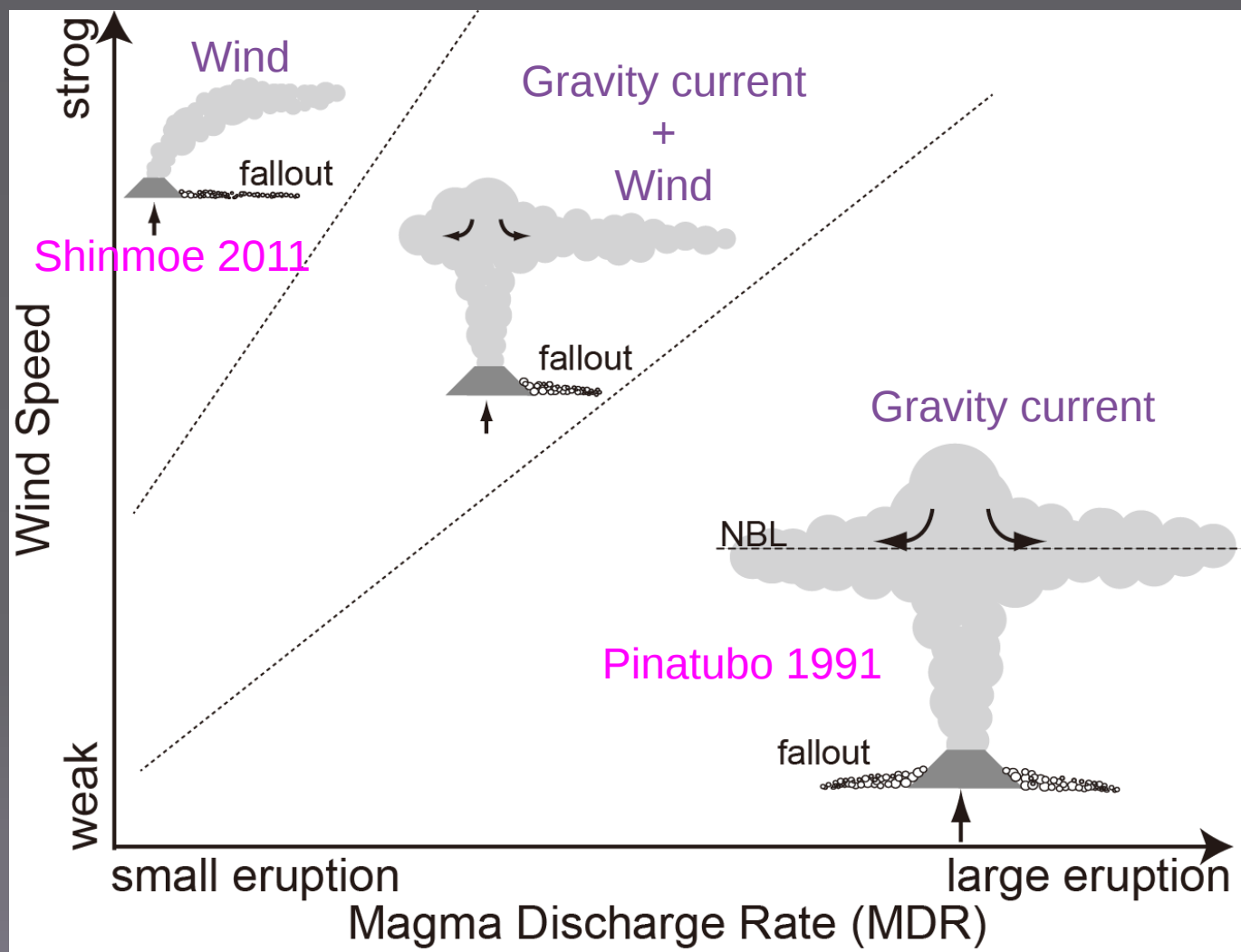


噴出率
噴出速度
火口半径
噴出温度 etc.

噴出・大気条件 $\leftrightarrow$ 観測量
様々な観測データを整合的に
説明できる噴出・大気条件を探す.

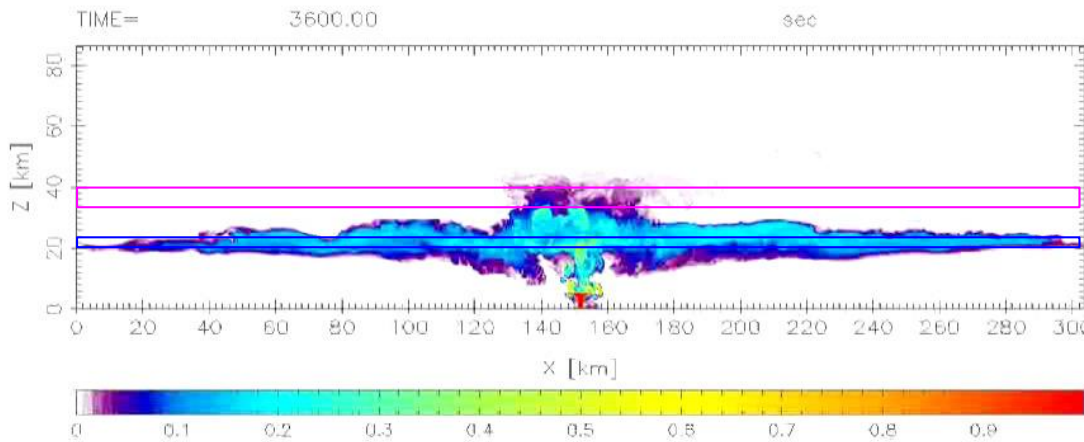
→ 噴出率・風が支配要因

噴煙挙動の支配要因



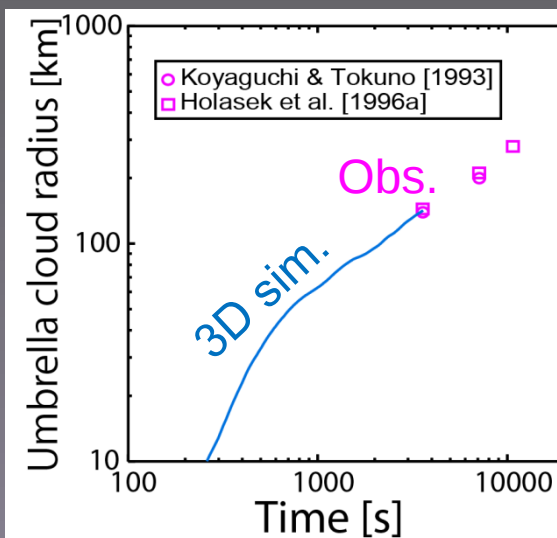
Pinatubo 1991 Eruption

Distribution of mass fraction of magma in cross-section



Observed maximum height
Observed umbrella altitude

Suzuki and Koyaguchi (2009)



- * plume height
- * neutral buoyancy level
- * umbrella cloud radius

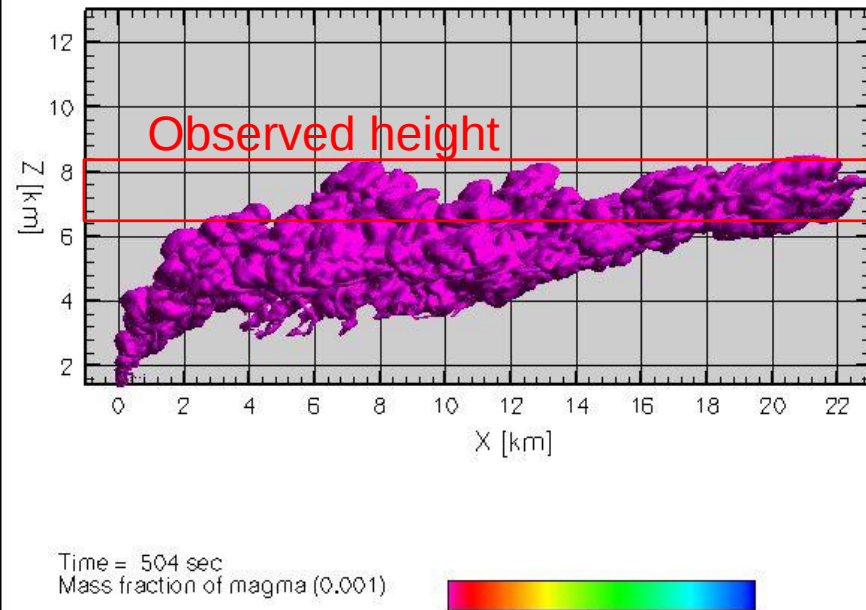
$$MDR=1.0 \times 10^9 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

・噴出物総量/噴火継続時間
から求めた噴出率と整合的

Shinmoe-dake 2011 Eruption

Suzuki and Koyaguchi (2013)

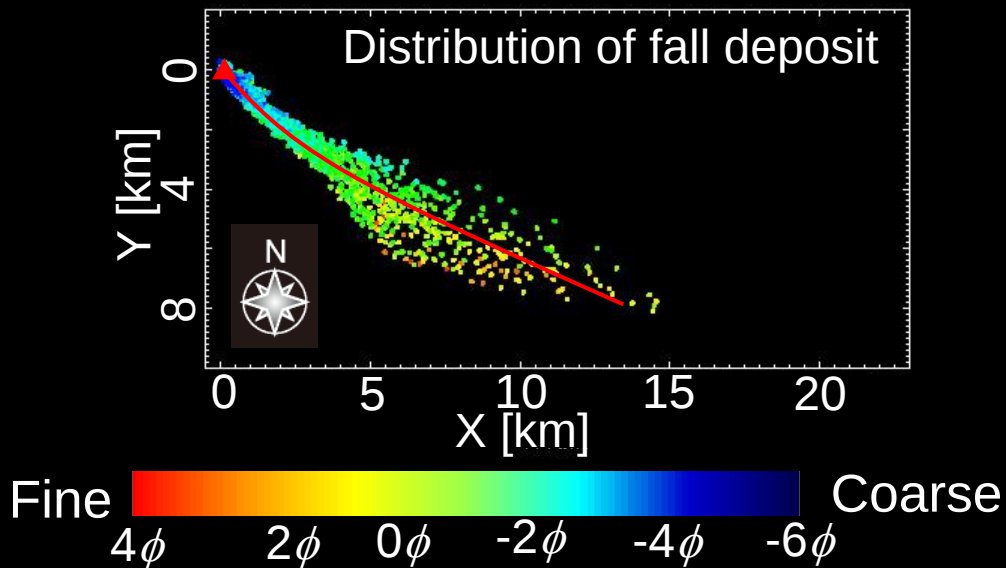
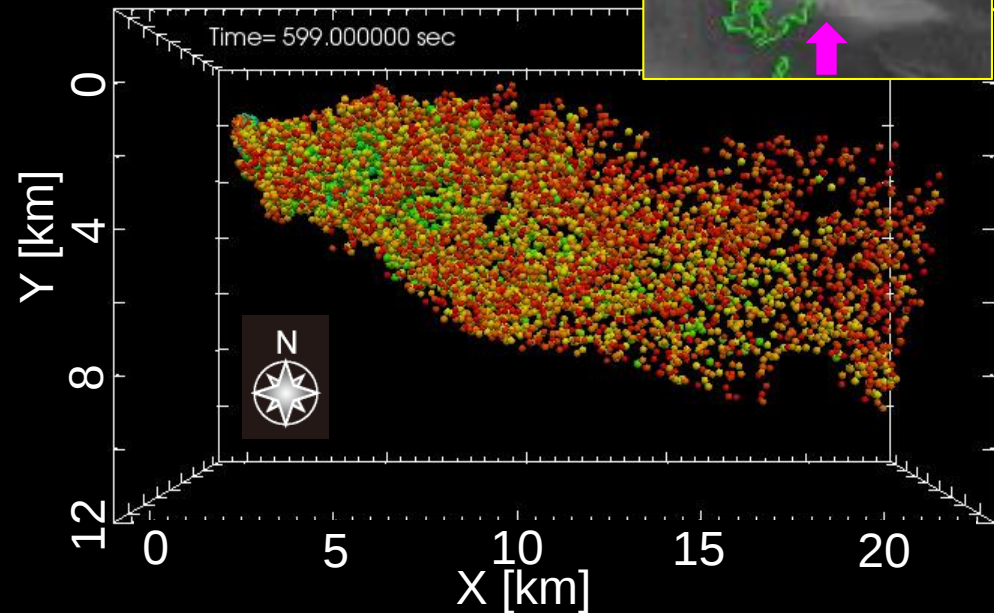
Iso-surface of mass fraction



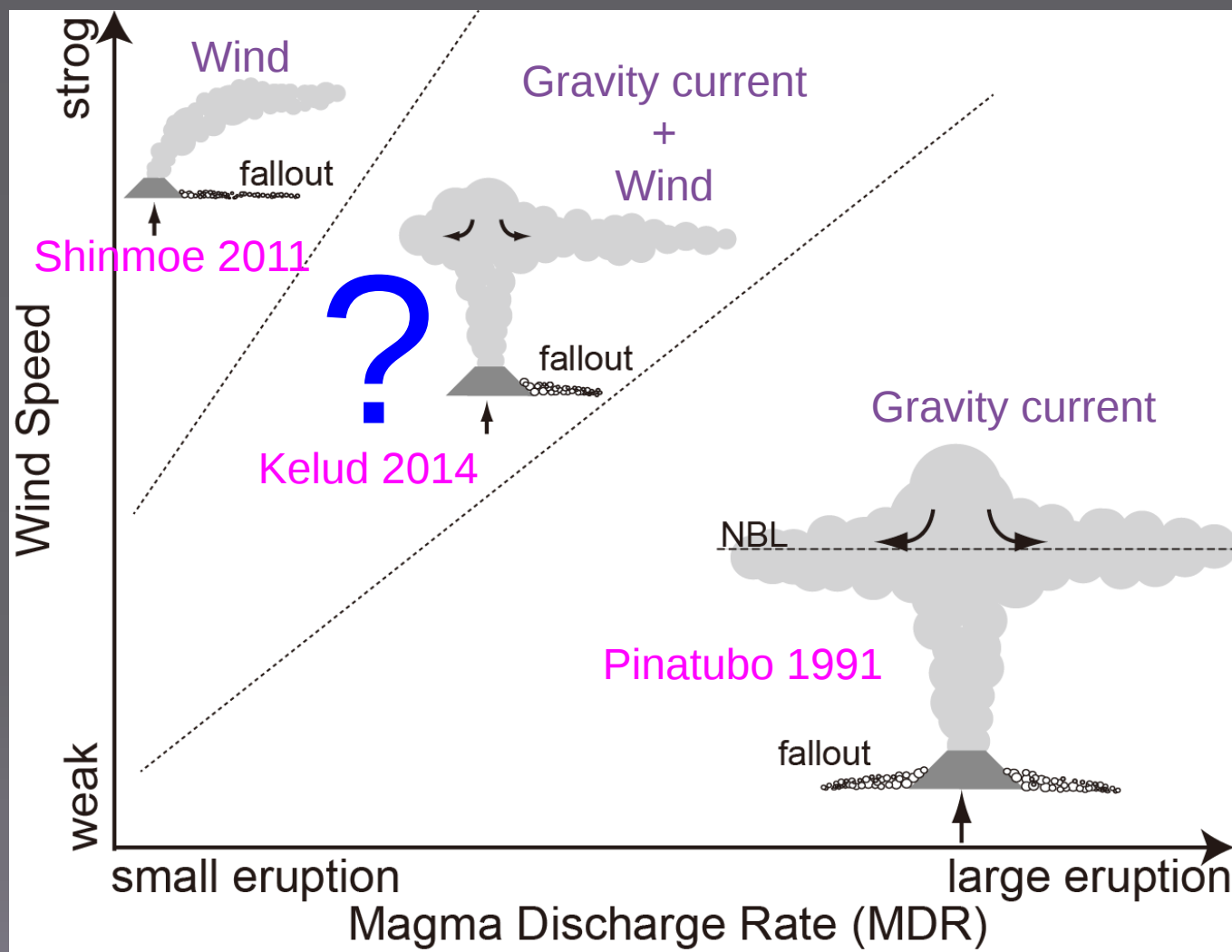
$$MDR = 1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

- ・噴出物総量/噴火継続時間
- ・傾斜変動+測地データから求めた噴出率と整合的

Top view of particle motion



噴煙挙動の支配要因



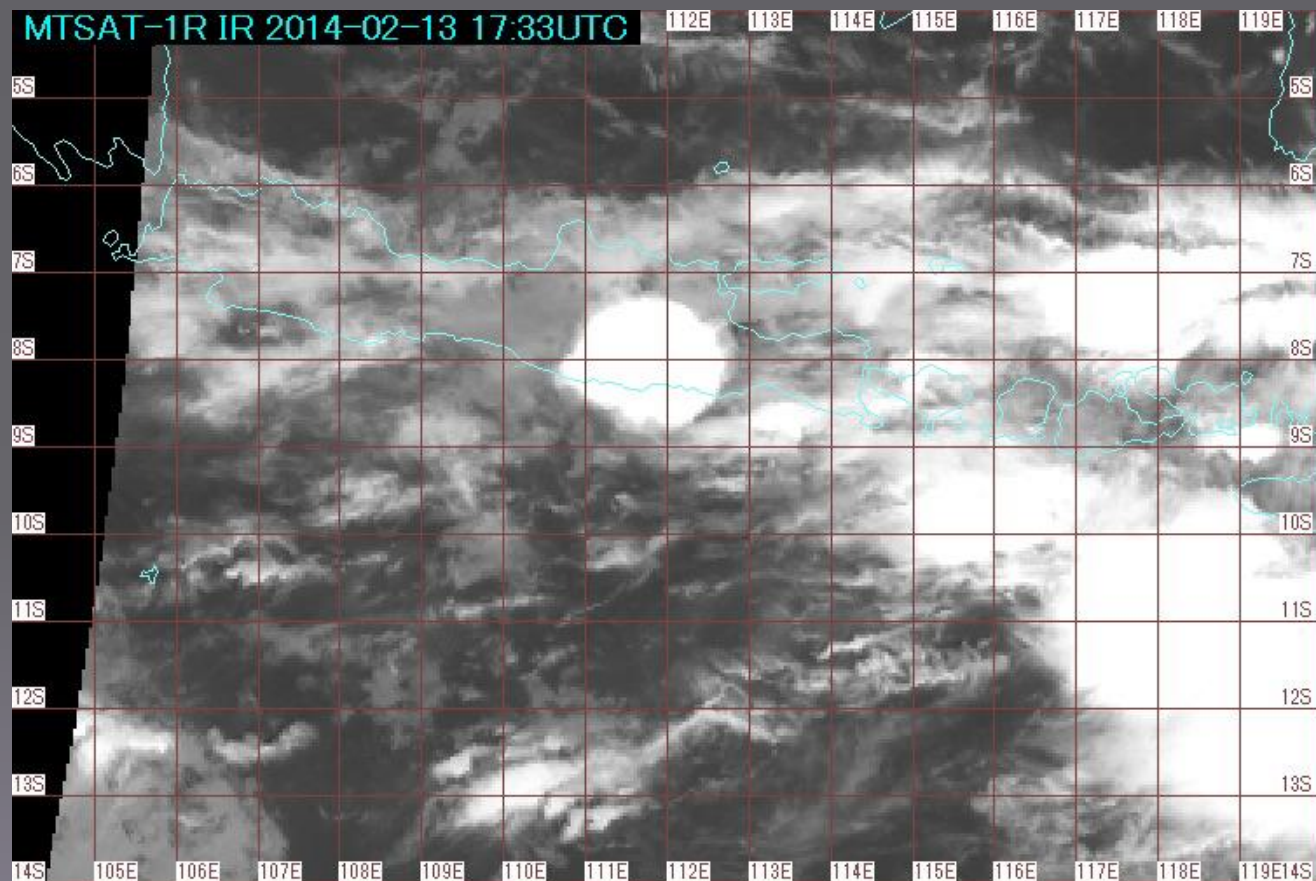
非対称性の強いと思われる中間状態の
噴煙挙動の理解を目指す

Kelud 2014 Eruption

インドネシア・ジャワ島東部

2/13 15:45UTC頃から爆発的噴火開始

16:00過ぎから18・19時頃まで強い噴煙放出

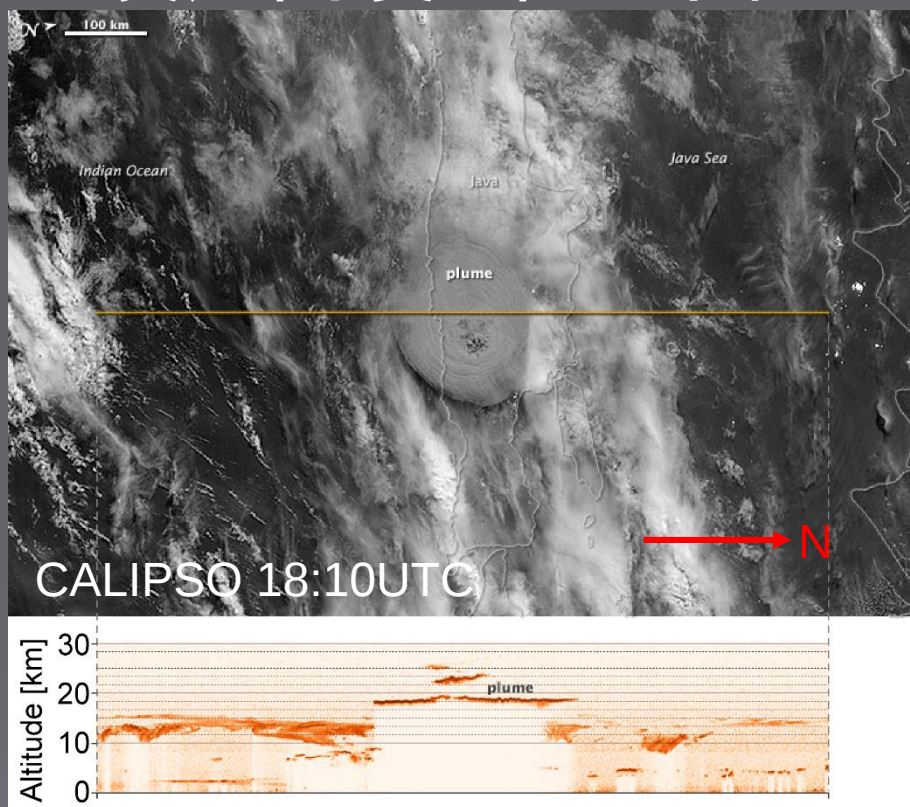


MTSAT rapid scan (infrared imagery)

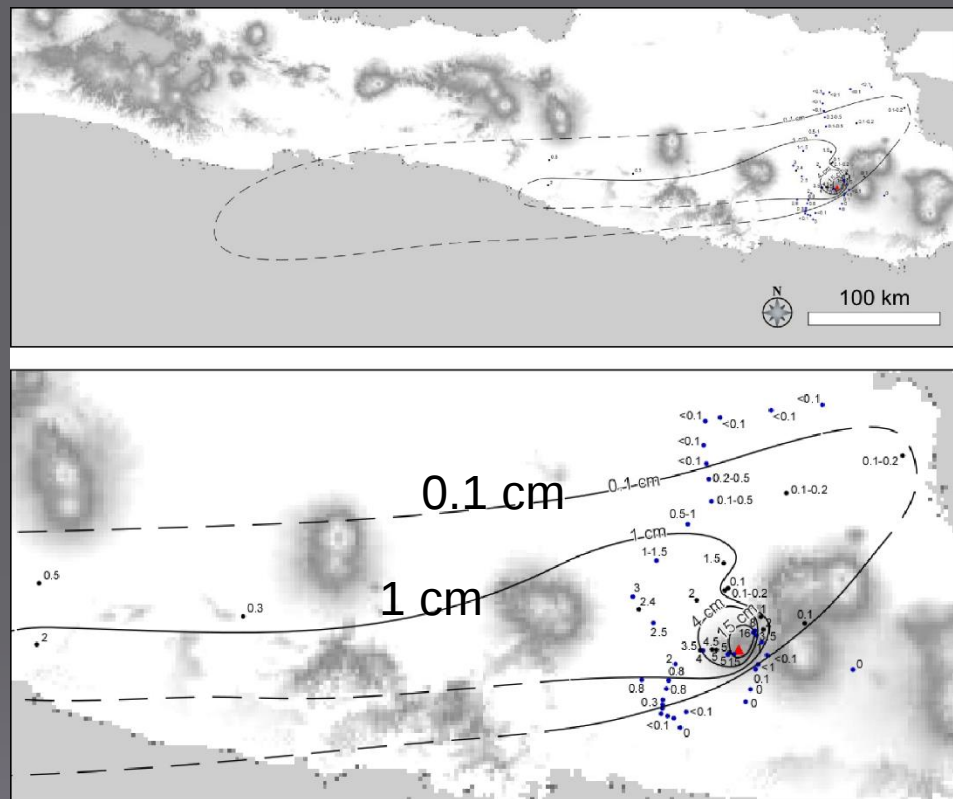
Observed data of Kelud Eruption

噴煙高度・傘型半径

堆積物分布

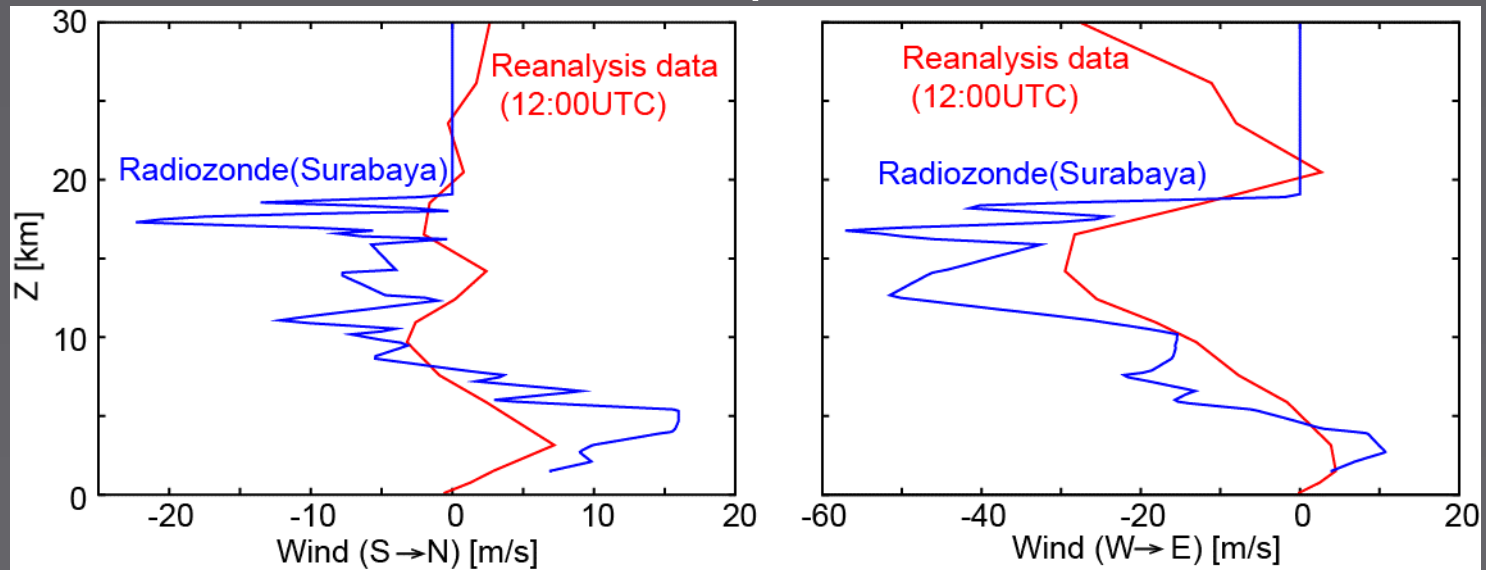


傘型部: 17-18 km asl.
中心部: 22-30 km asl.



Simulation Setting

Wind profiles



Magma temperature: 1273 K

Volatile content: 5 wt%

Exit velocity: 170 m/s

Altitude of vent: 1500 m

	<i>MDR</i>	Atmosphere
Case 1:	$4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$	Radiozonde
Case 2:	$6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$	Radiozonde
Case 3:	$6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$	Reanalysis

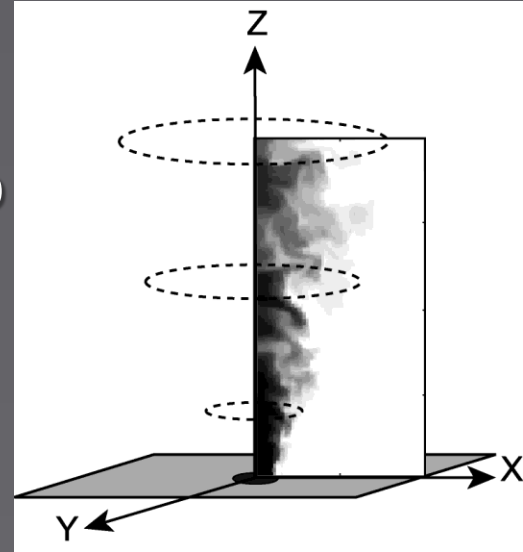
3D Numerical Model

Fluid motion: pseudo-gas model [Suzuki et al., 2005]

- the mixture of gas phases and pyroclasts is treated as a single gas
- mixture density is calculated from mixing ratio

Particle motion: Lagrangian model

- Lagrangian marker particles of ideal sphere
- 200 or 300 particles per second.
- Grain sizes are randomly selected within 0.0625 – 64 mm
- Terminal velocity



$$V_t = \frac{g\sigma d^2}{18\mu} \quad , \quad V_t = d \left(\frac{4d^2\sigma^2}{225\mu\rho_a} \right)^{1/3} \quad , \quad V_t = \left(\frac{3.1g\sigma d}{\rho_a} \right)^2$$

(Re < 6) (6 < Re < 500) (Re > 500)

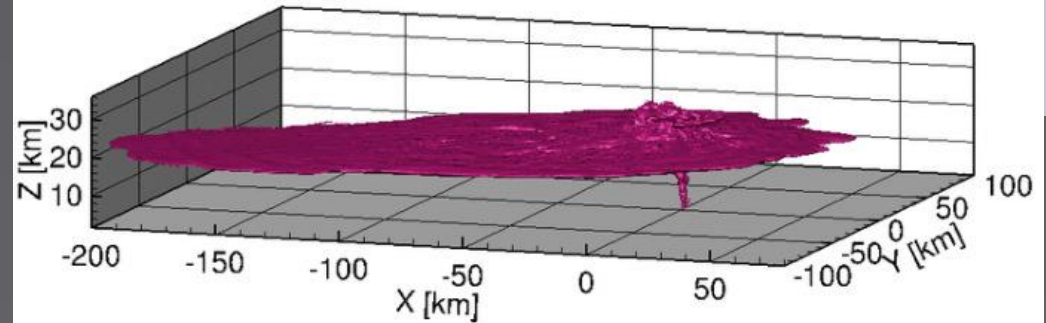
Representative Results

Case 1

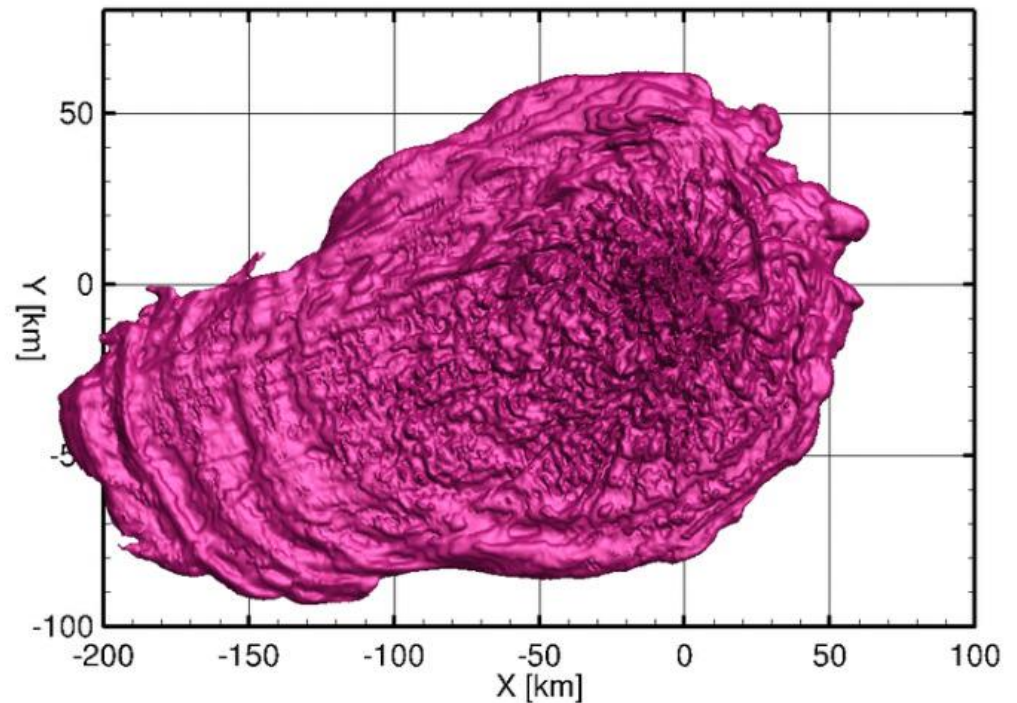
MDR: $4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

ATM: [Radiozonde](#)

Mass fraction of magma (0.2 wt%) Time = 4360 sec



Mass fraction of magma (0.2 wt%) Time = 4360 sec

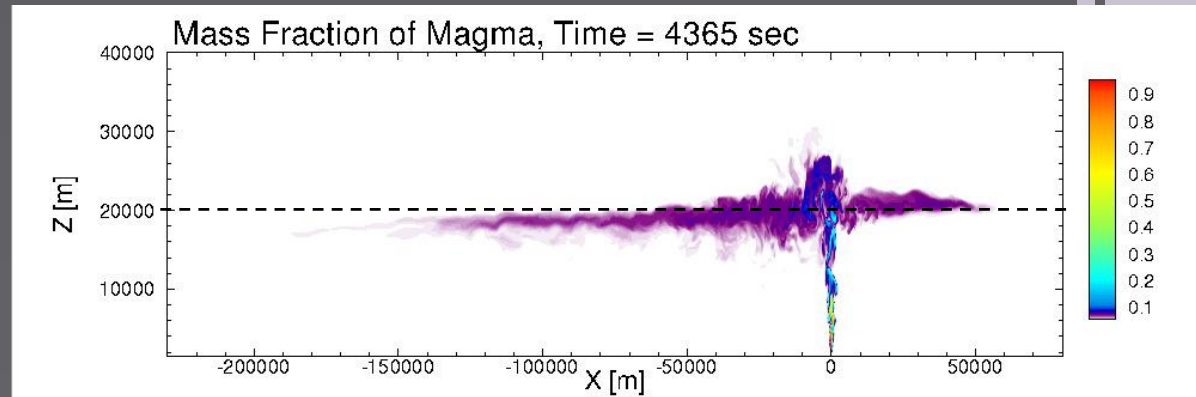


Plume Heights

Case 1

MDR: $4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

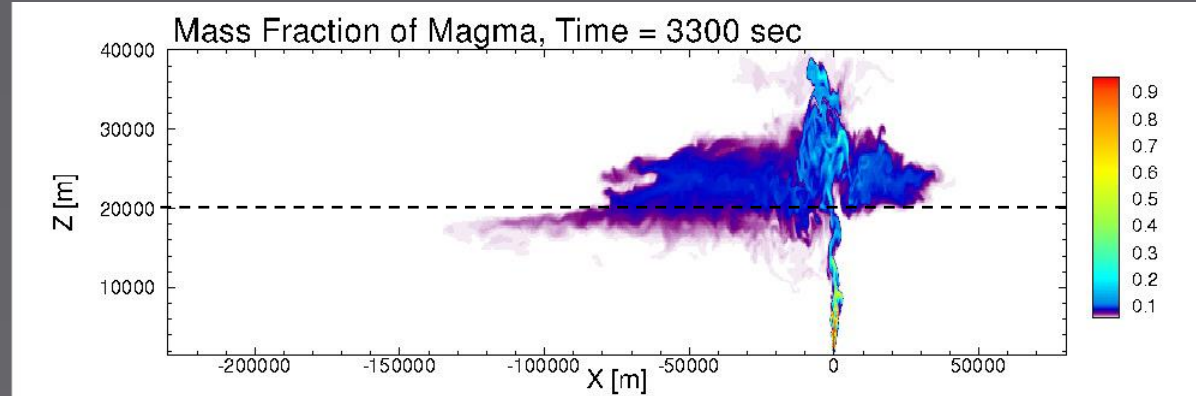
ATM: Radiozonde



Case 2

MDR: $6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

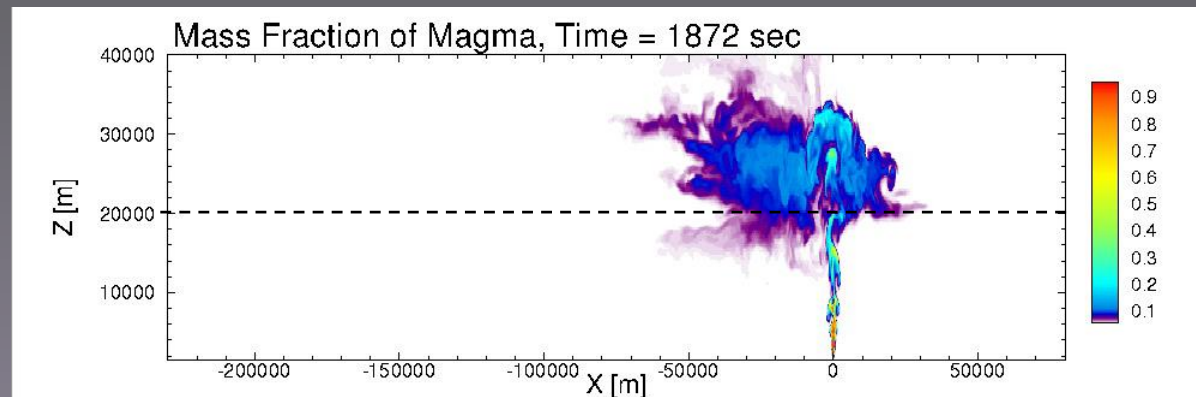
ATM: Radiozonde



Case 3

MDR: $6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

ATM: Reanalysis



風速の大きい高度17-18kmで傘型噴煙が卓越

Fall Deposits

Case 1

MDR: $4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

ATM: Radiozonde

Case 2

MDR: $6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

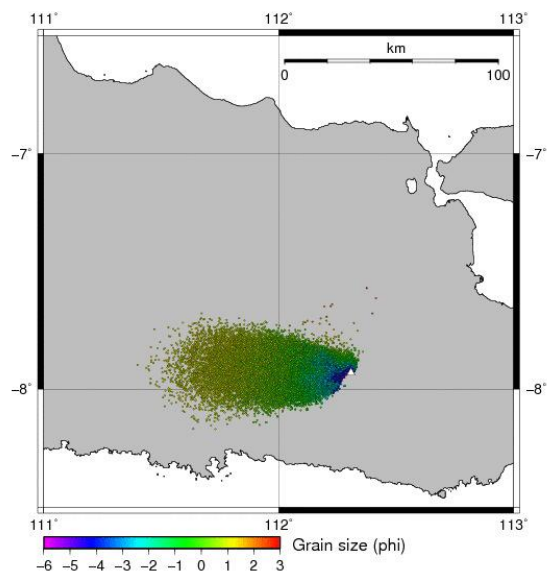
ATM: Radiozonde

Case 3

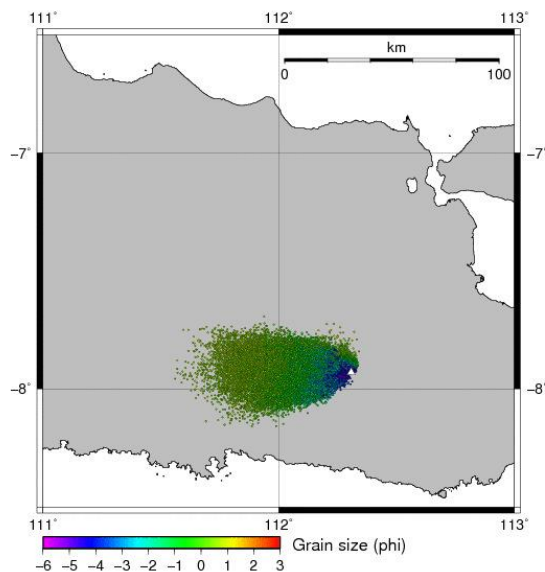
MDR: $6 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$

ATM: Reanalysis

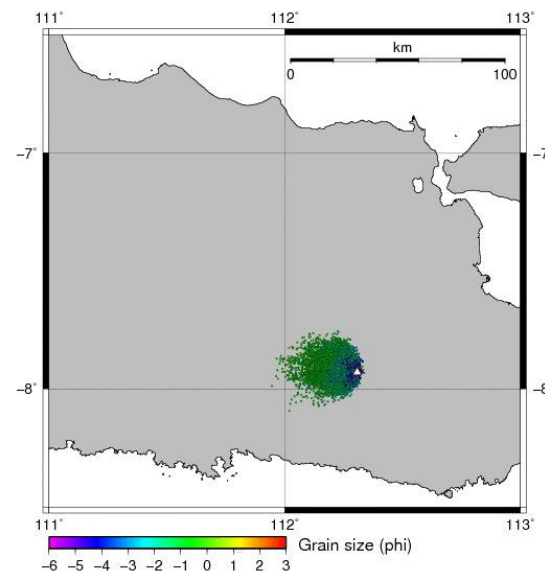
Fall deposits
01 h 12 m 40 s



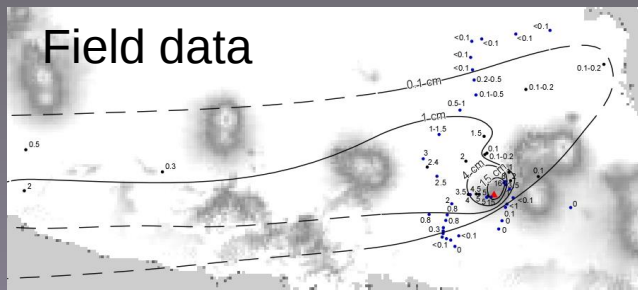
Fall deposits
00 h 55 m 00 s



Fall deposits
00 h 31 m 10 s



Field data

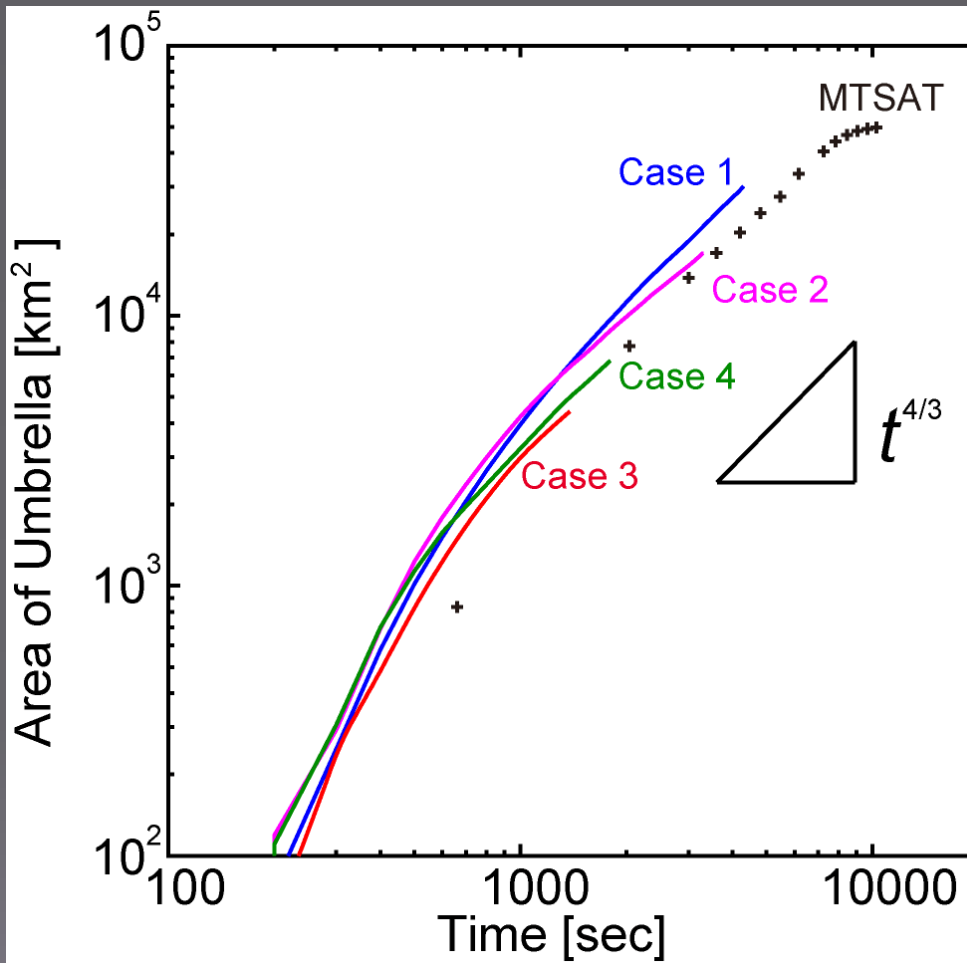


主に火山より西に堆積

北側・北東側にはほぼ堆積しない

→ 実際には噴煙高度が低いフェーズが存在した可能性を示唆. 後半の火砕流からの灰神楽か

Expansion of Umbrella Cloud



傘型噴煙の水平面積Sの拡大率

Observation: $\sim 4/3$

Case 1: $\sim 4/3$

Case 2: $< 4/3$

Case 3: $< 4/3$

©Simple model of umbrella cloud
: Gravity current model

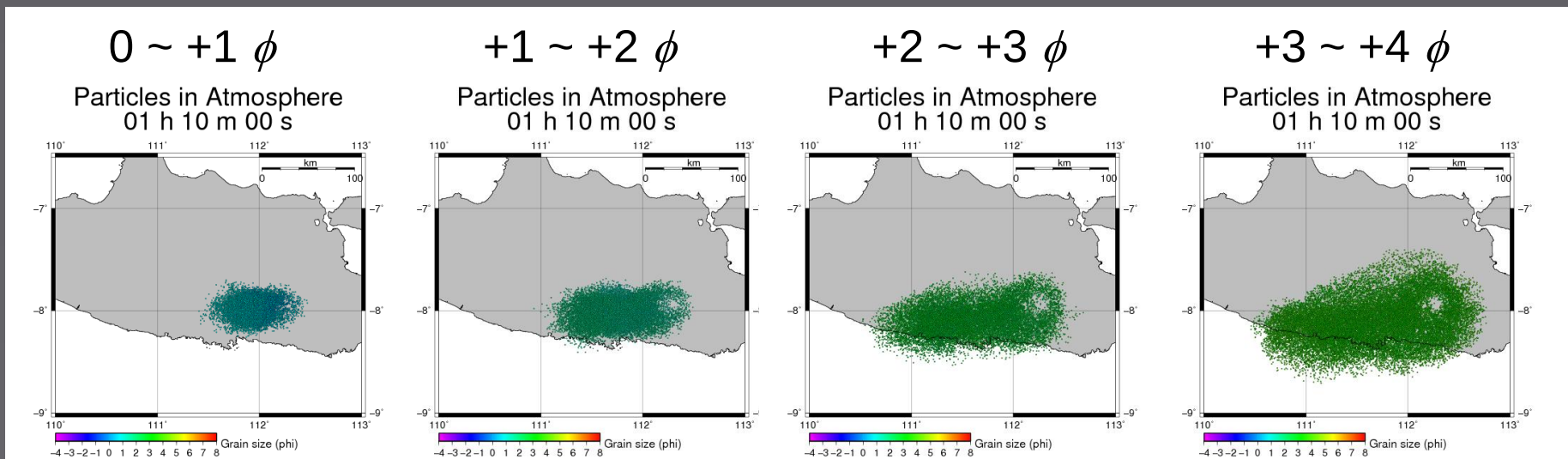
[Sparks et al., 1998]

$$S = \left[\frac{3\lambda N \dot{V}_U}{2\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} t^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

S: Area of umbrella
N: Brant-Vaisalla frequency
 $\dot{V}_U$: volumetric flow rate
t: time

粒子サイズ毎にみた噴煙拡大

3D results



傘型面積

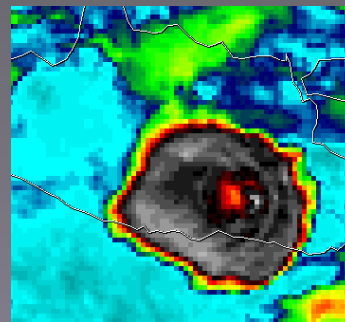
3D計算結果 > 人工衛星画像

- ・衛星画像で見えている粒子サイズ・粒子濃度
- ・計算で用いている圏界面の風速が大きい

(Radiozonde data in Surabaya)

再解析データのほうが実際に近い可能性

Satellite image



Summary

- 様々な風の影響下での噴煙挙動を3次元モデルで再現することができた
- 複数の観測データと計算結果を比較することで、噴出条件・大気条件に拘束を与えられる可能性
- Kelud 2014噴火事例
 - 噴出率: $4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$
 - 大気状態: 再解析データを与えた時に、観測量を整合的に説明する