



# Full-chemistry Volcanic Fog Forecast over Hawaii

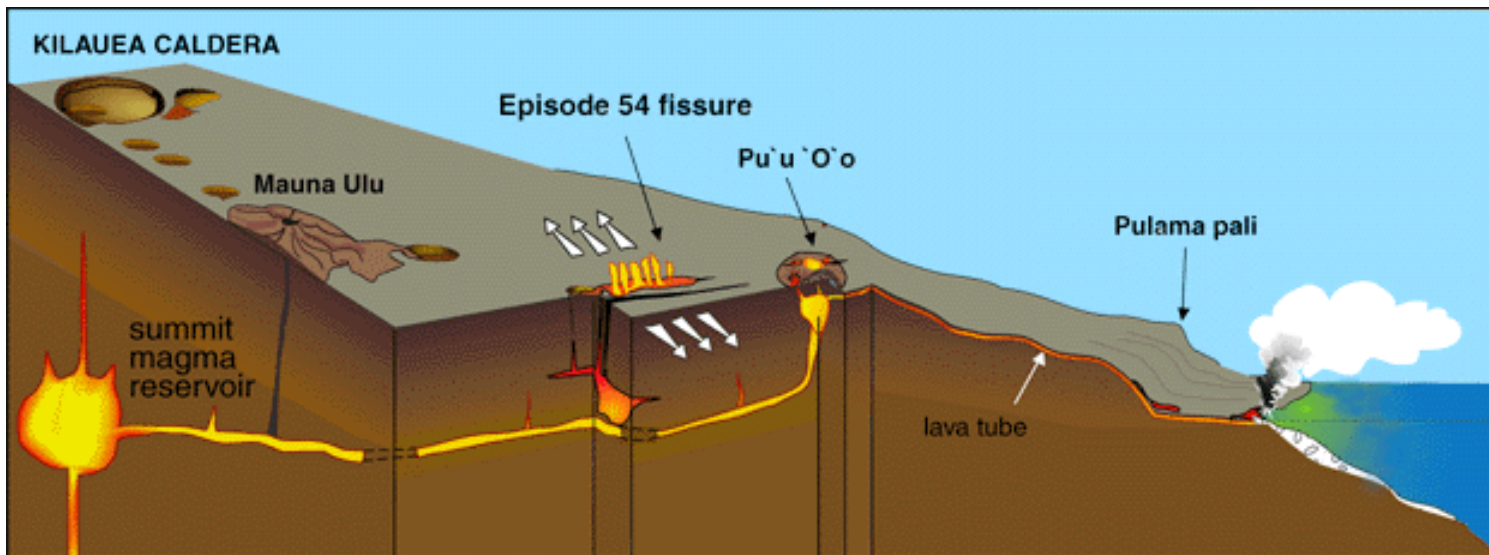
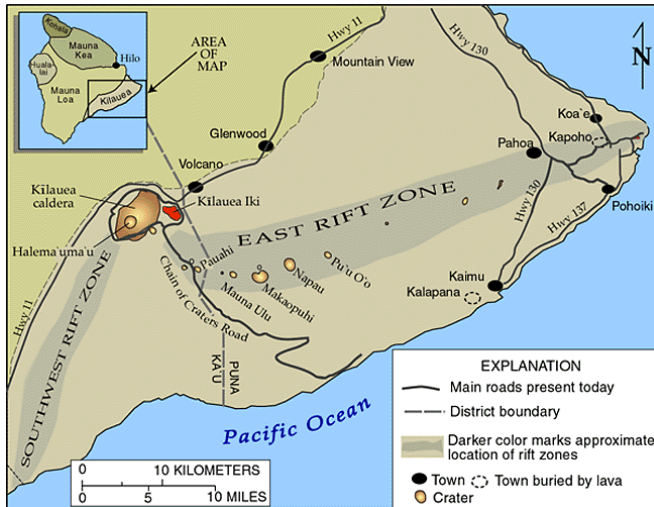
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A pulse of magma moving through Kīlauea's east rift zone

# Kilauea Volcano over the Hawaii Island



**(Source: Hawaiian Volcano Observatory: <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov>)**

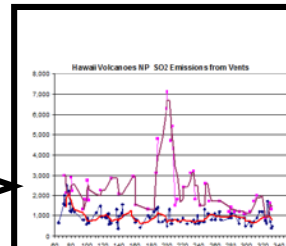
# Methodology for Modeling Volcanic Emissions



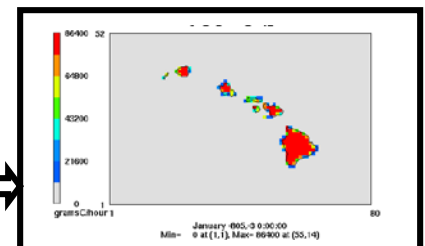
**In-Situ SO<sub>2</sub>  
Measurement**



**Daily web  
update**



**Pre-  
processor**



**Emission  
Processing**

**Hawaiian Volcano Observatory**

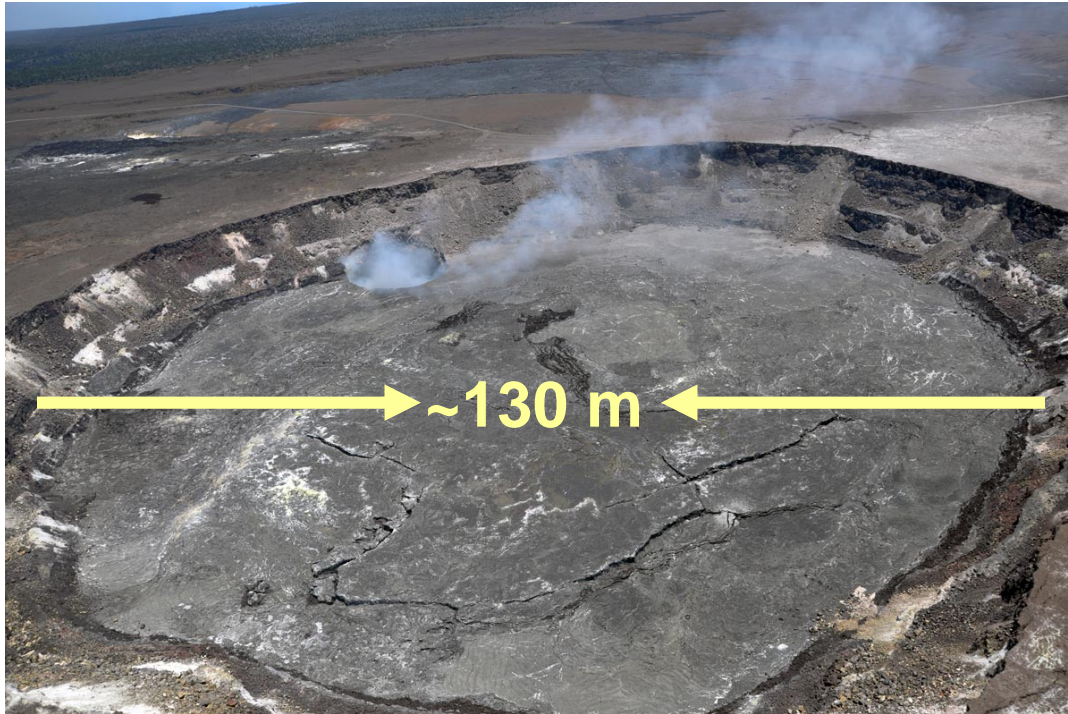
**NOAA Air Resources Lab**

- ❖ SO<sub>2</sub> measurement  
Correlation Spectrometer (COSPEC);
- ❖ Simple plume rise:  
Distributed from ground to 100 m above;



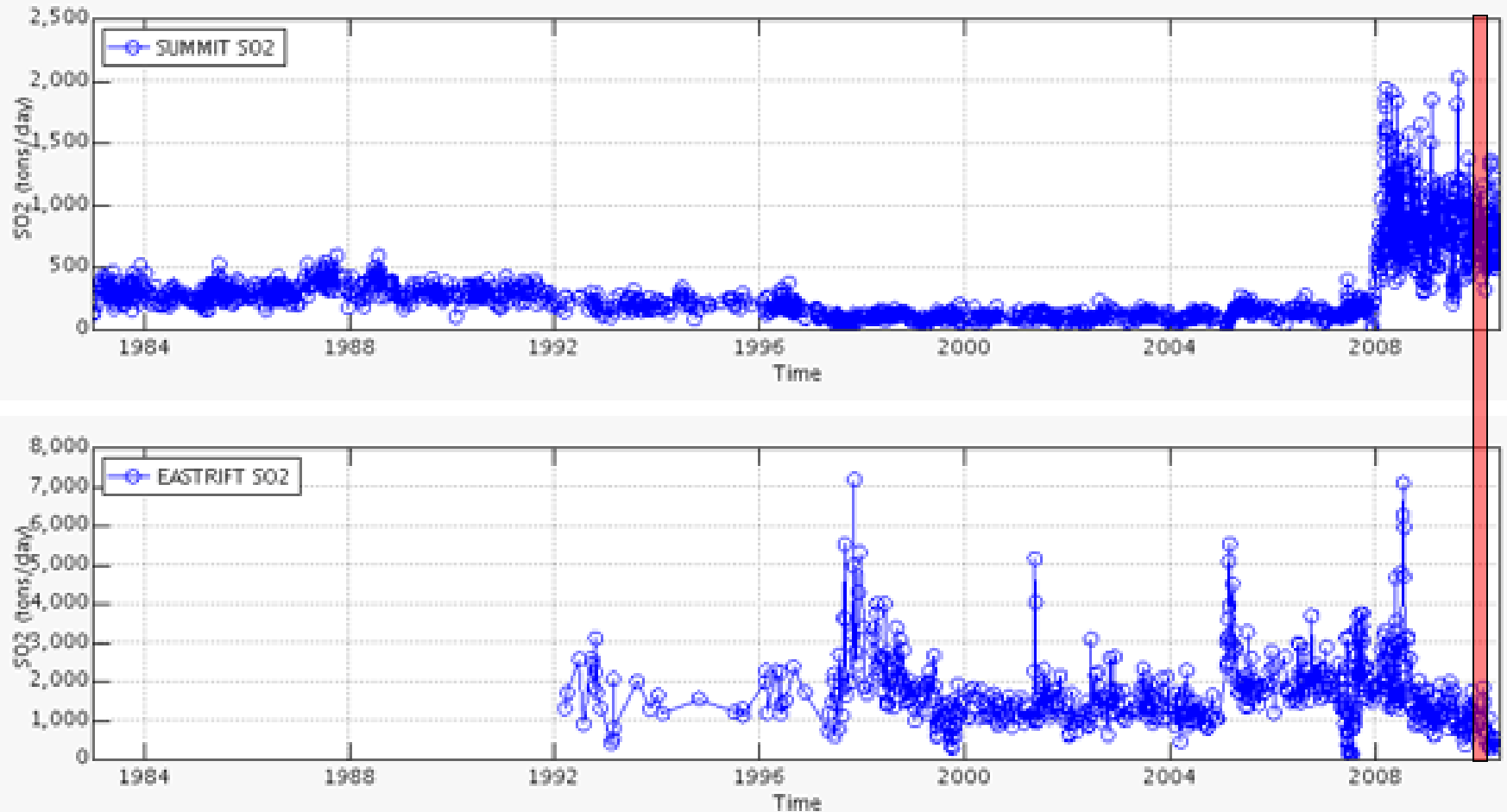
# Plume Rise of Volcanic Emissions

Make it simple since we know so little about it...



- ❖ Multiple and moving emitting points;
- ❖ Emitting point below surface;
- ❖ Dynamic magma movement;
- ❖ Difficult to implement plume rise algorithms, such as Briggs (1972).

# Kilauea SO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



(Source: Hawaiian Volcano Observatory: <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov>)



# Model Configurations

## ❖ Volcano SO<sub>2</sub> emissions:

- Summit Emissions: 650 - 800 tons/day;
- East Rift Zone: ~400 tons/day;

## ❖ Model (National Air Quality Forecast Capability (NAQFC))

- CMAQ 5.0.2 CB05-AQ-AERO6 gas, aqueous and aerosol chemistry

## ❖ NAQFC's Hawaii Domain

- 80 x 52 grid cells (All islands and surrounding water)

## ❖ Horizontal resolution: 12x12 km<sup>2</sup>

## ❖ Vertical level: 35 layers

## ❖ Meteorological inputs

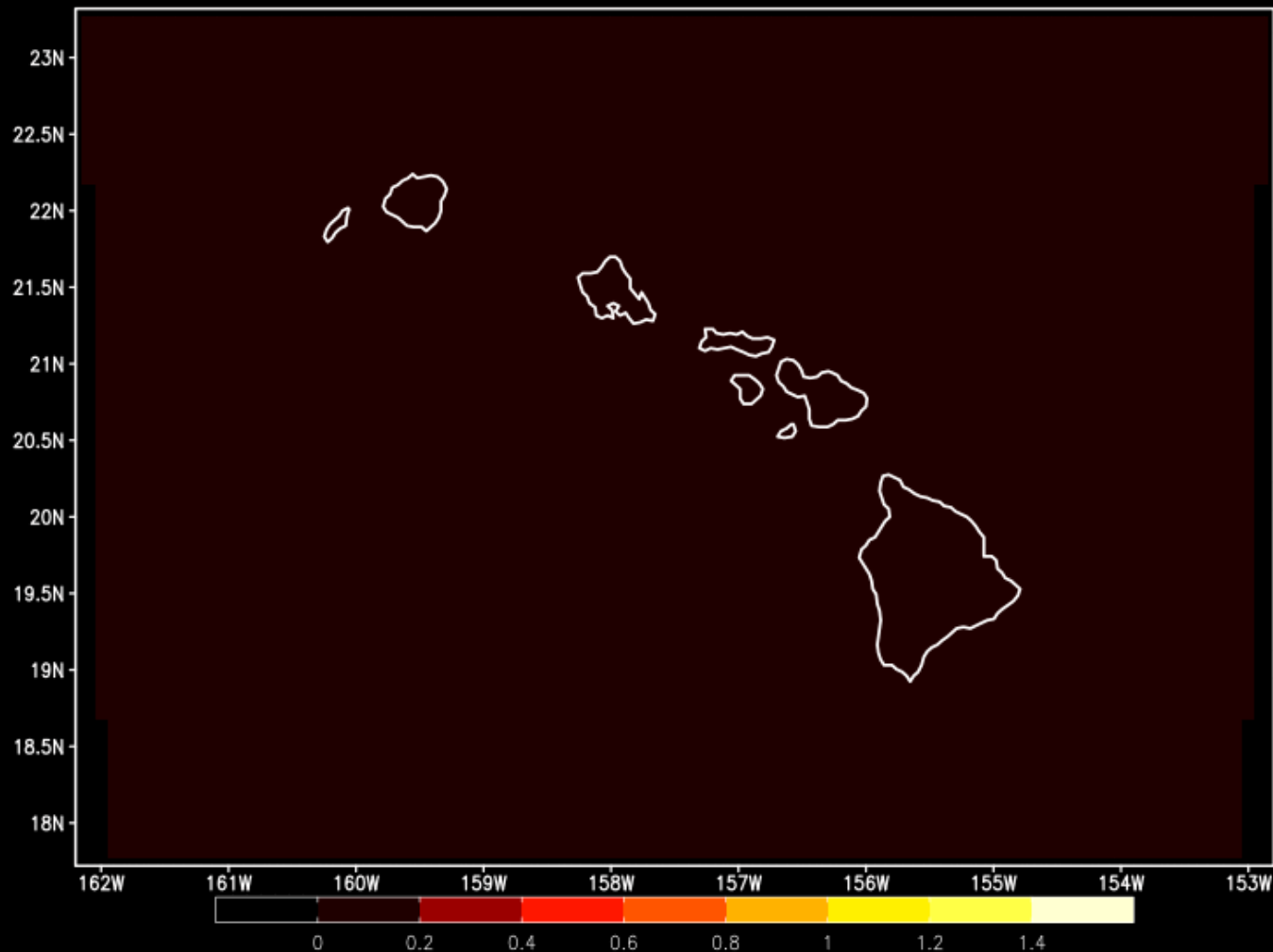
- NAM( NMM-B) 12 km

## ❖ Lateral boundary conditions

- GEOS-Chem precursors with Hilo monthly mean ozonesonde



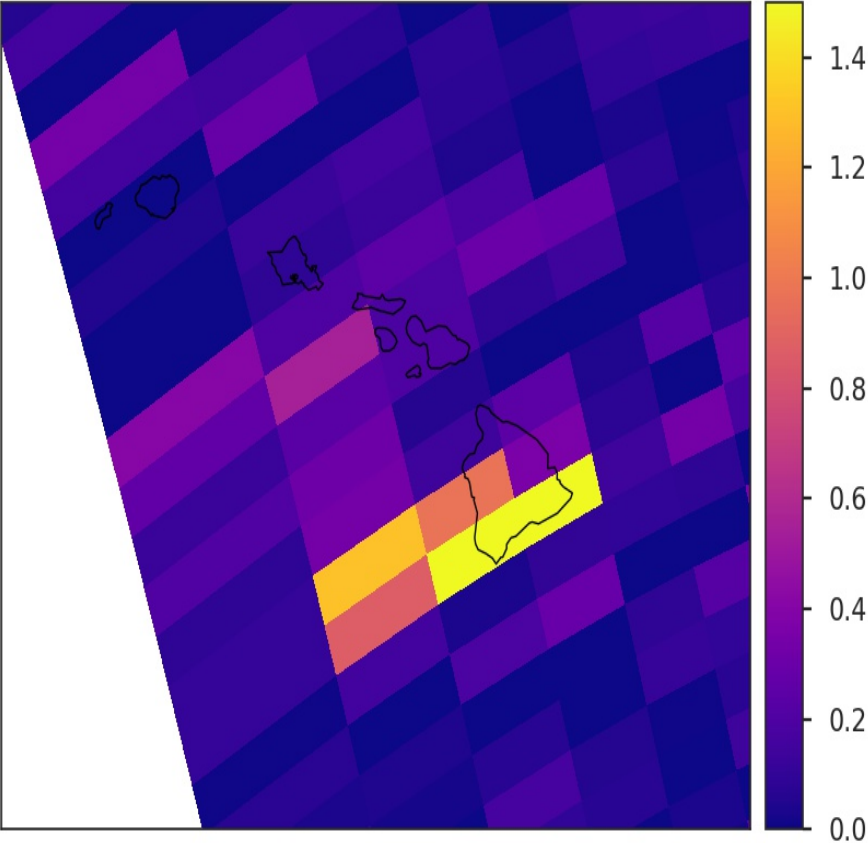
# Model Predicted Total Column SO<sub>2</sub> (DU) at 12Z, 07/11/2017





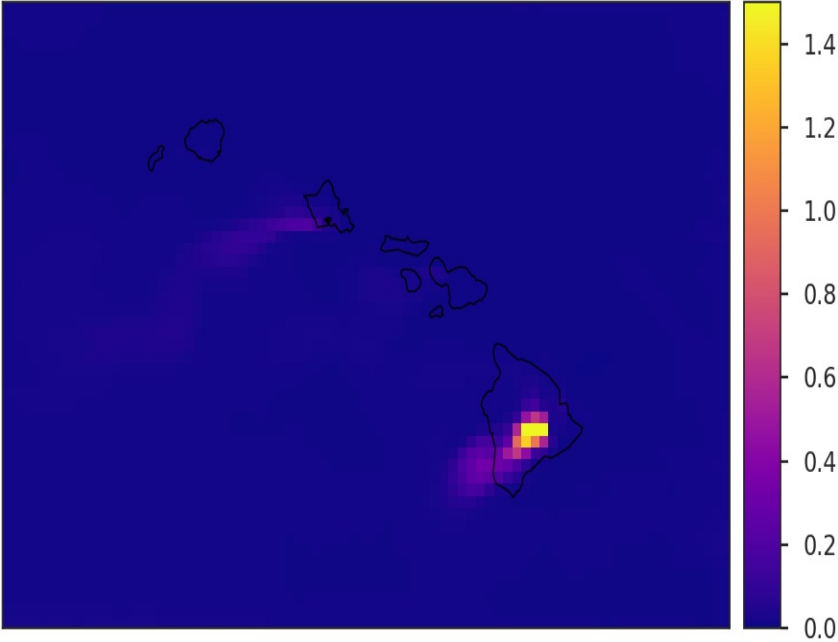
# OMPS SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

2017-07-11 20:55:00



# Model SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

2017-07-11 21:00:00



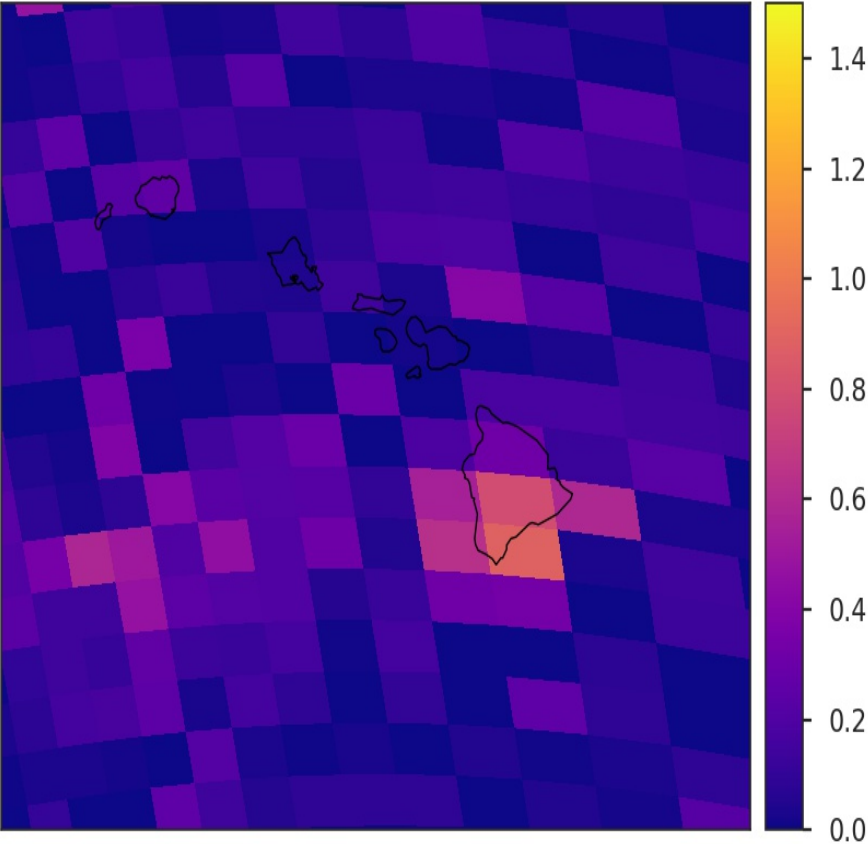
(OMPS SO<sub>2</sub> data is downloaded from NASA retrievals, <https://so2.gsfc.nasa.gov>)





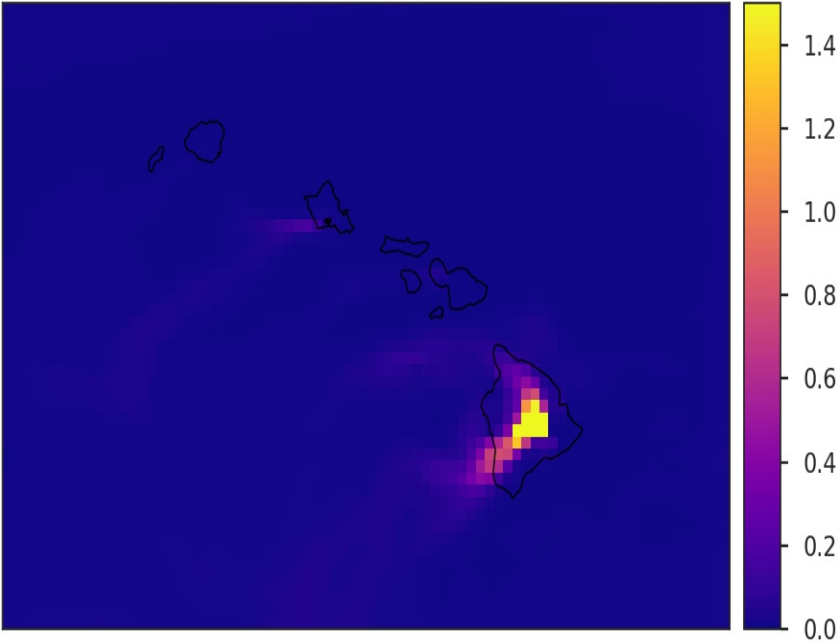
OMPS SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

2017-07-13 21:58:20



Model SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

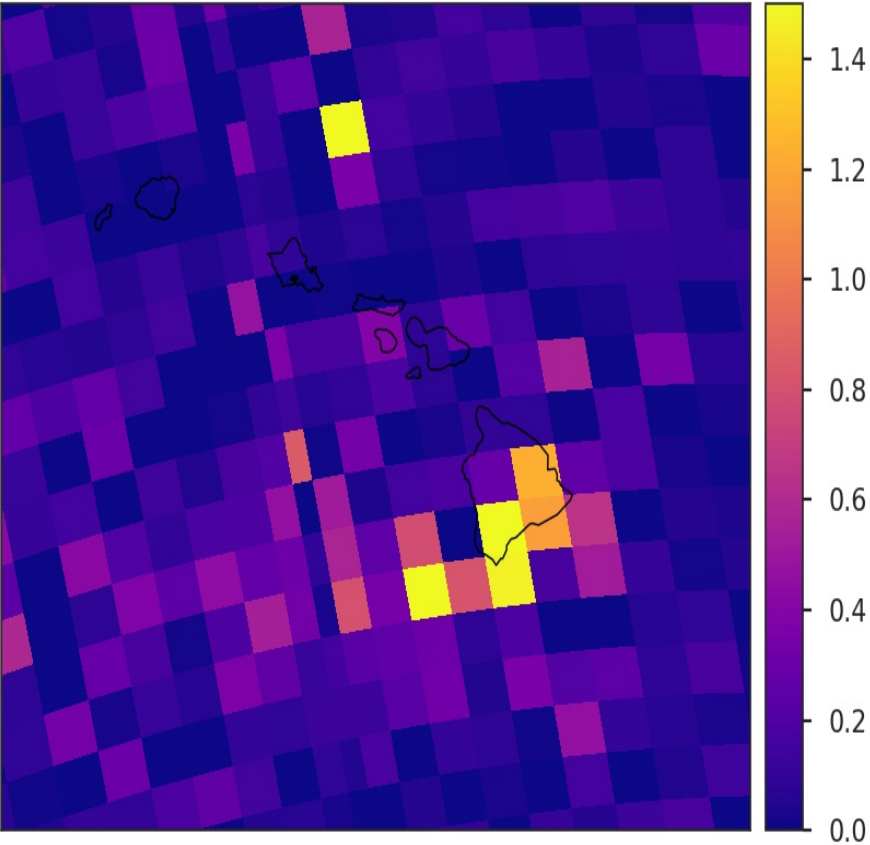
2017-07-13 22:00:00





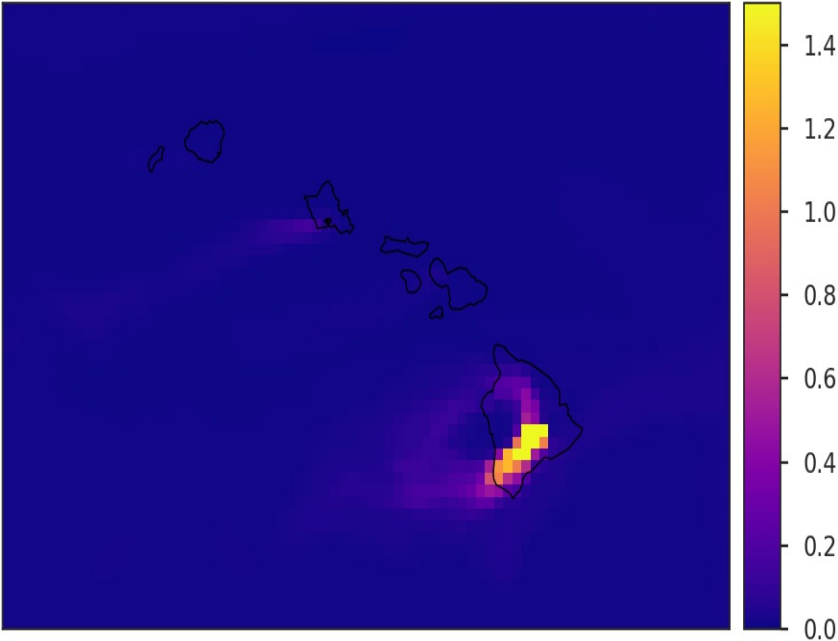
# OMPS SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

2017-07-14 21:39:15



# Model SO<sub>2</sub> Total Column (DU)

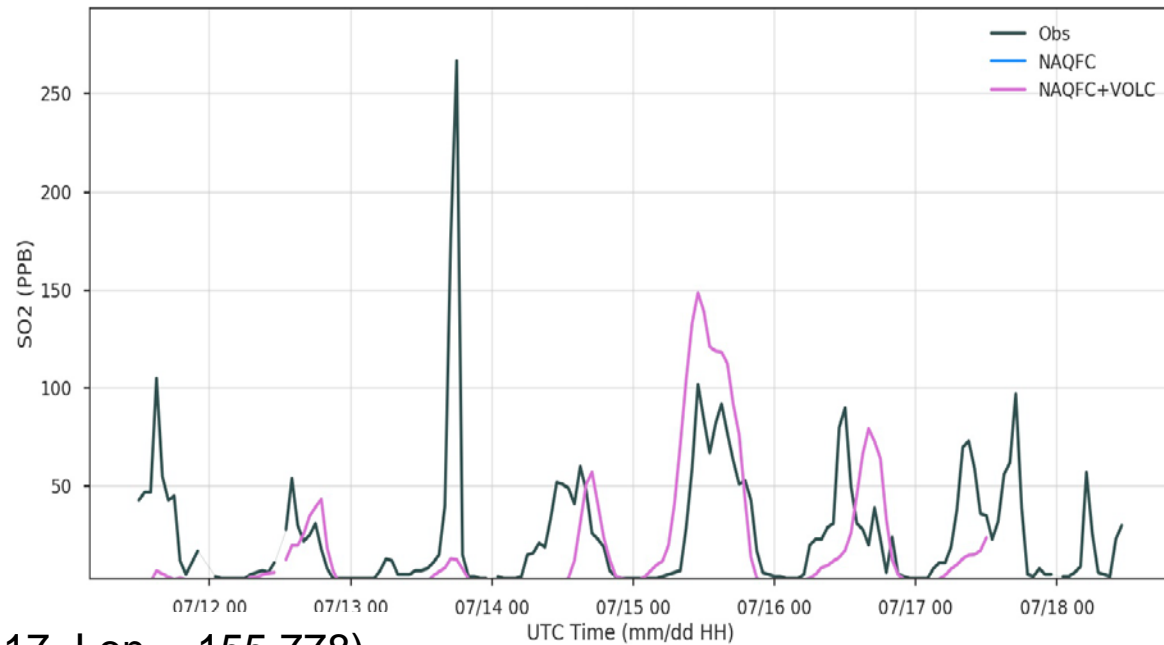
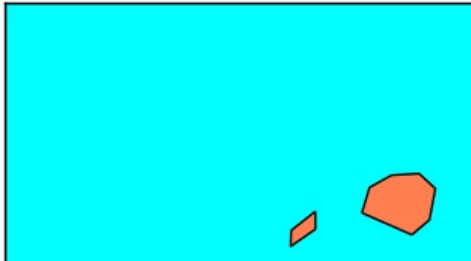
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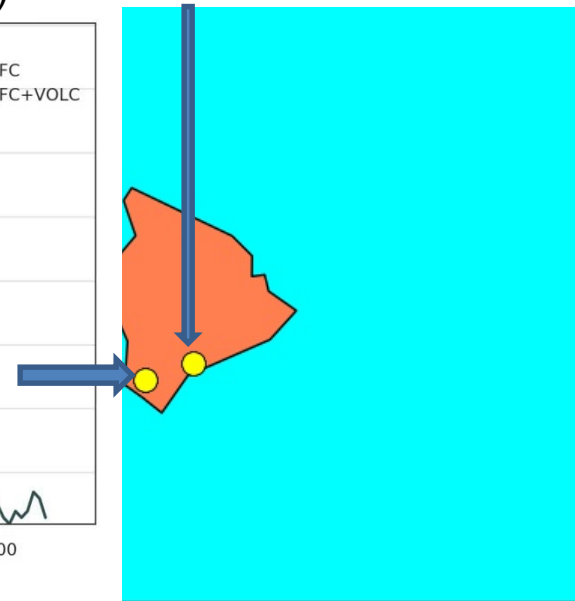
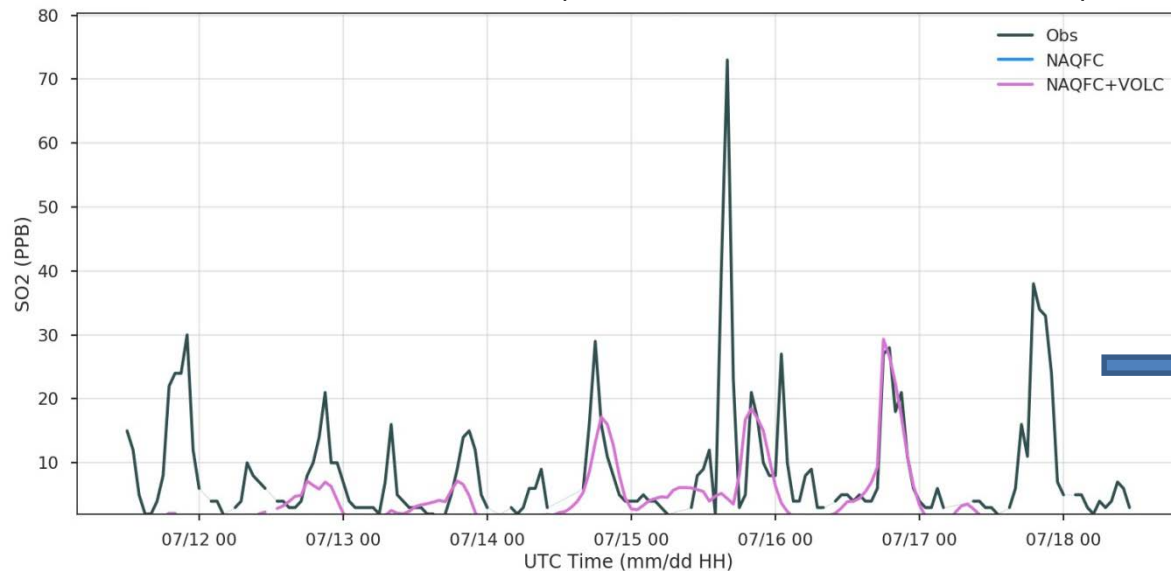


## Pahala Station (Lat=19.206, Lon= -155.469)

**compared to surface SO<sub>2</sub>  
monitering data**

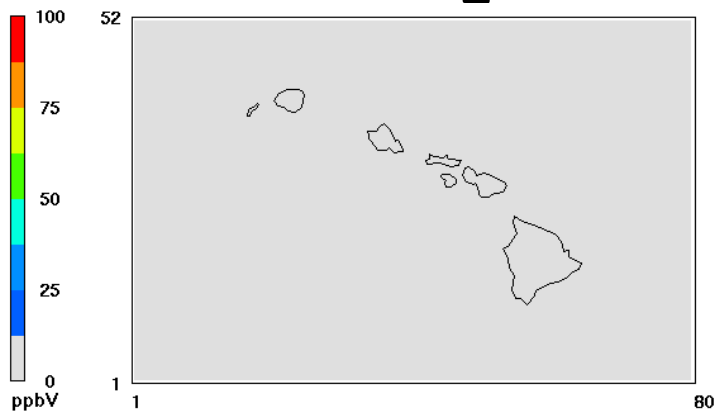


## Ocean View Station (Lat=19.117, Lon= -155.778)



# Effects on Air Quality

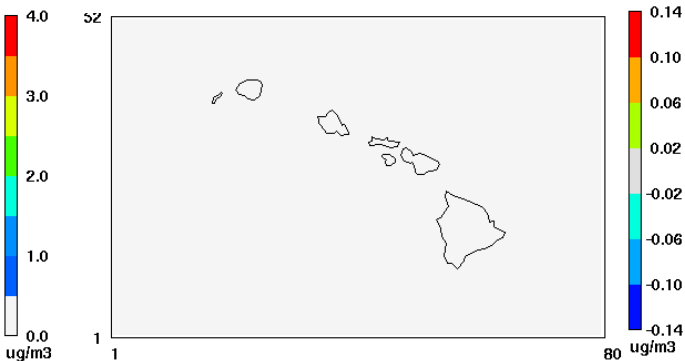
**SO<sub>2</sub>**



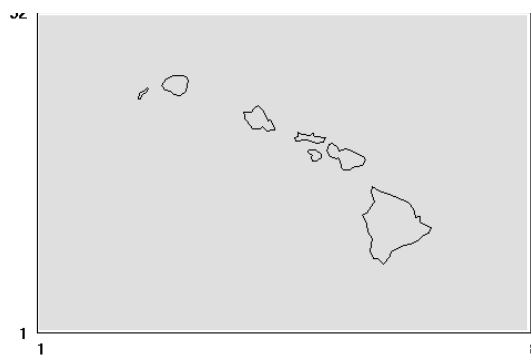
**O<sub>3</sub>**



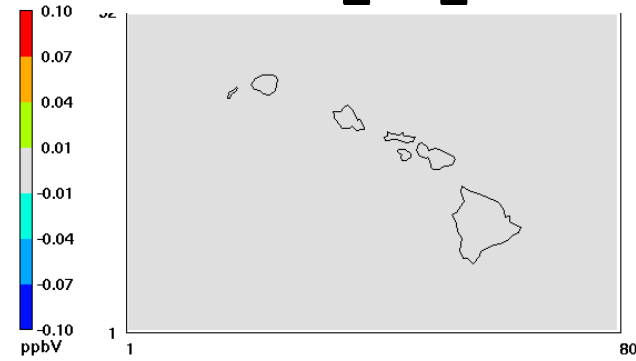
**Sulfate**



**Nitrate**



**H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>**







# Summary

- ❖ With the proper volcano  $\text{SO}_2$  emission, we have capability to predict the Hawaii  $\text{SO}_2$  plume, which is comparable to the surface measurements.
- ❖ OMPS  $\text{SO}_2$  retrievals are comparable to the model results. After suitable Cal/Val, it can be used to verify/assimilate Hawaii volcano  $\text{SO}_2$  concentration or emission.
- ❖ There are still uncertainties in the volcano emissions, such as plume heat fluxes etc, which can be adjusted with the proper satellite retrieval, such as FRP.



# Future Works

- 1. Apply the similar OMPS SO<sub>2</sub> product to verify/assimilate the power-plant SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which is the major SO<sub>2</sub> source over CONUS.**
- 2. As SO<sub>2</sub> is the precursor of sulfate, we should be able see PM<sub>2.5</sub> and AOT enhancement in the downstream areas, which can be verified with the VIIRS AOT product.**