

Propagation and arrest of the May 2021 lateral dike intrusion at Nyiragongo (D.R. Congo)

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Outline



From Lake Kivu to Nyiragongo

- Ground Networks and Remote Sensing
- The eruption and its impact
- Absence of precursors
- A textbook-like dike
- Progressive Crater collapse
- Propagation Arrest
- What's next ?



Nyamulagira and Nyiragongo lights seen from Goma

Ground Networks: Seismic, Infrasound, GNSS

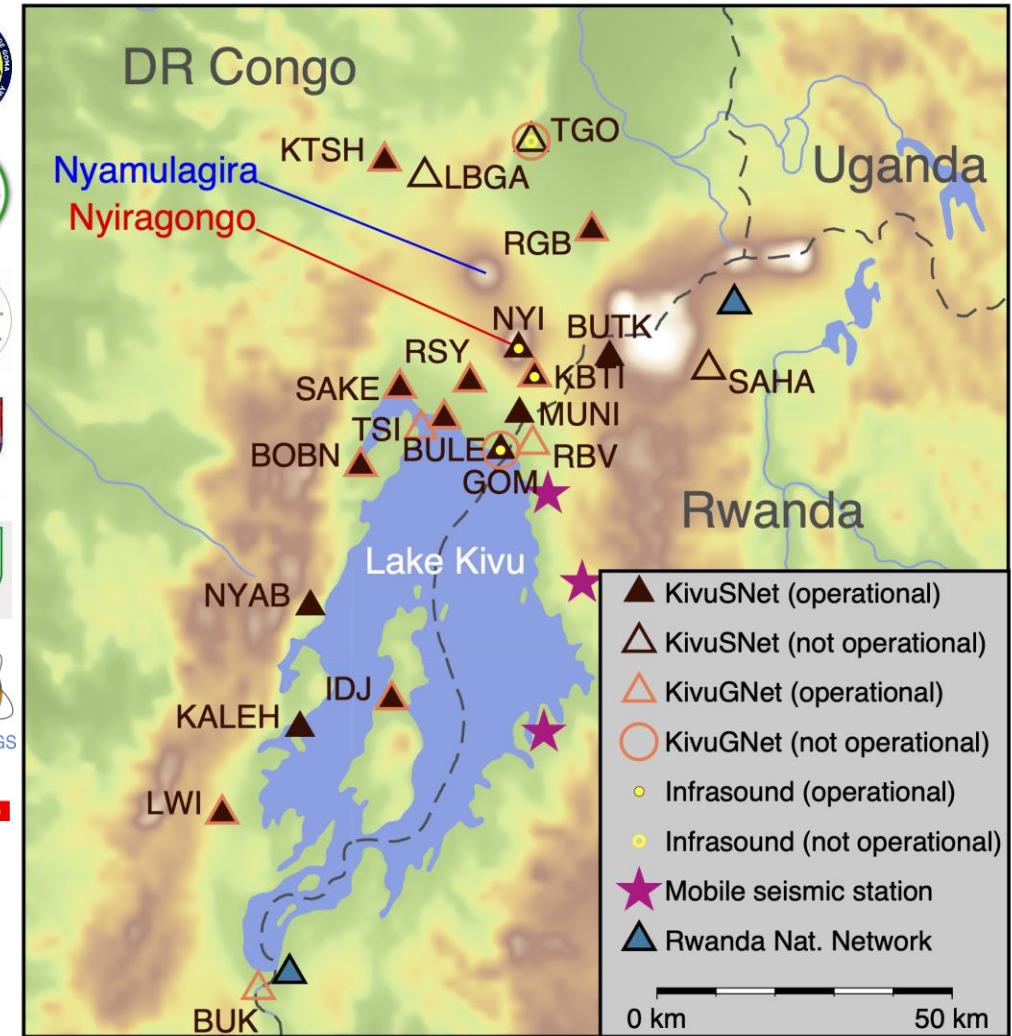
KivuSNet (broadband seismic and infrasound telemetered network)

- Up to 14 real time seismic stations available
- Up to 7 infrasound sensors available

KivuGNet (GNSS telemetered network)

- Up to 13 GNSS stations available

Simultaneous seismic & infrasound data acquisition through *Seedlink* servers at GVO (DRC), RMB (Rwanda) and ECGS (Lux.).



(*) The Rwanda National Seismic Network was designed and installed by ECGS. Stations in Huye and Kigali not visible on this map.

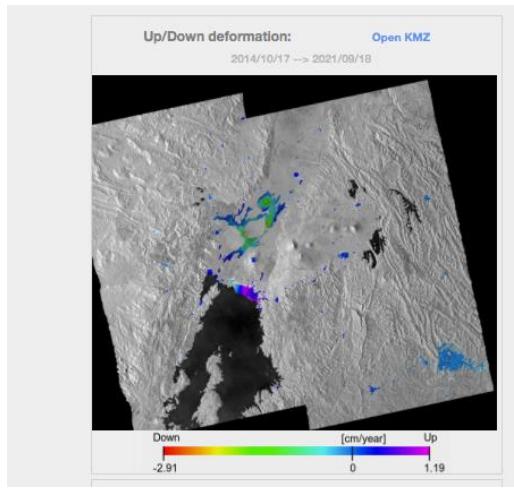
Automated Tools: MasTer

Examples of MasTer products

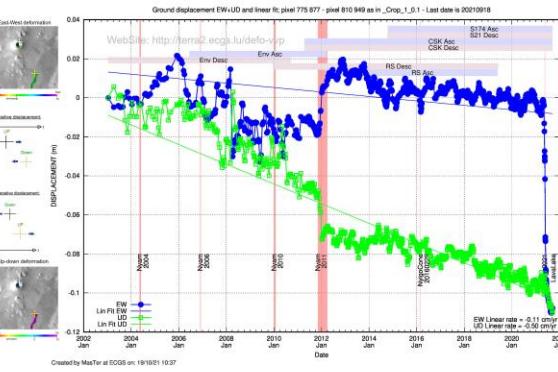
InSAR mass processing + MSBAS time series processor

- Incremental and fully automatic
- Combines all available satellites and acquisition geometries
- Produce 2D time series (vertical and EW) and 1D (LOS)
- Provides all types of geocoded products

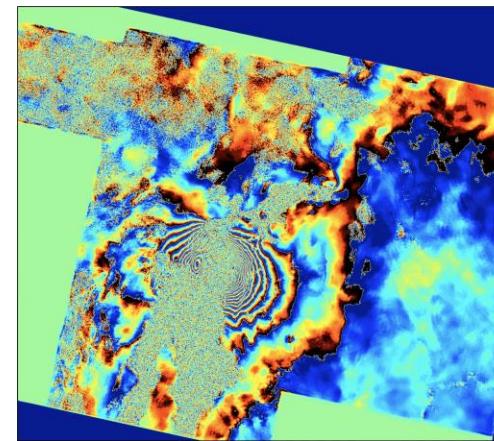
See poster by d'Oreye et al.
On Thursday 16th, 16-18 CST



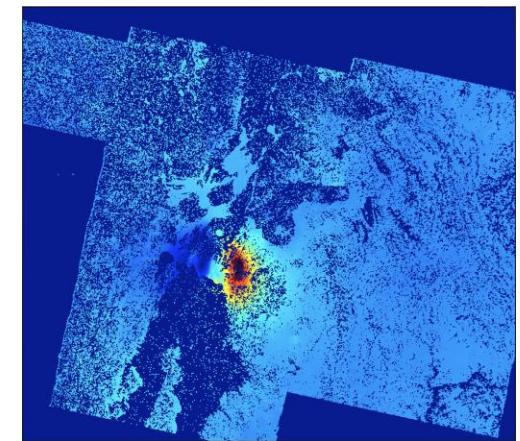
Vertical velocity wrapped on
amplitude map



Vertical (Green) and EW (blue)
ground deformation time series



S1 Desc filtered interferogram
20210521-20210608



S1 Desc Detrended deformation map
20210521-20210608

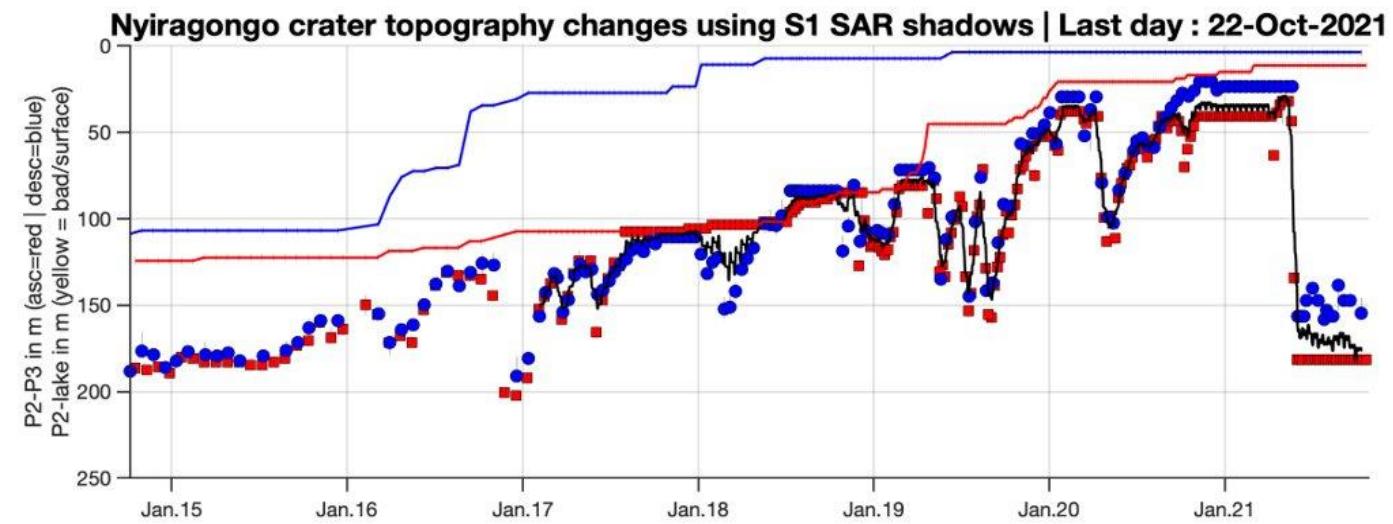
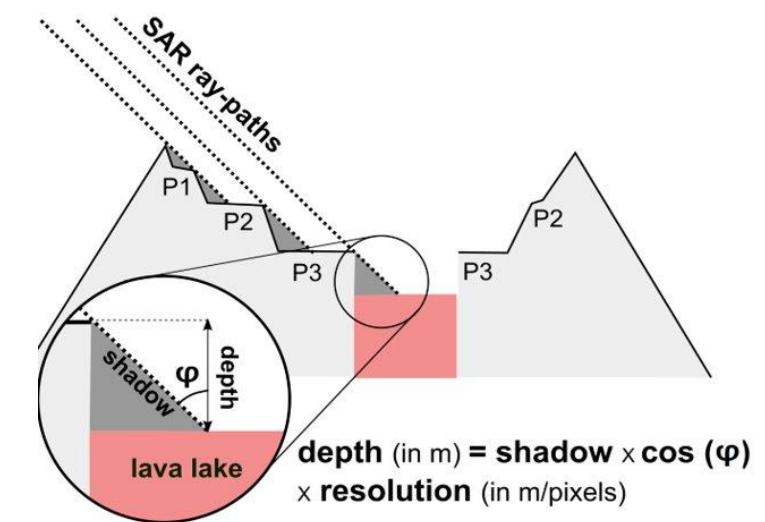
(Derauw et al., JSAES, 2020)
(d'Oreye et al., IGARSS, 2021)

Automated Tools: SAsha

Automatic processing of SAR amplitude images for measuring Nyiragongo's lava lake level

- Basic trigonometry in radar geometry to infer **lava lake level** changes from SAR shadow
- Results are available to GVO on a password-protected web page

See poster by Barrière et al.
On Monday 13th, 16-18 CST



The 22 May 2021 Nyiragongo eruption

Around 16h30 UT (18h30 LT):

first visual accounts of lava outbursts



Lava flows from Nyiragongo on 21 May 2021

View of the lava lake from Nyiragongo summit on 21 May 2021



No warning signs for imminent eruption

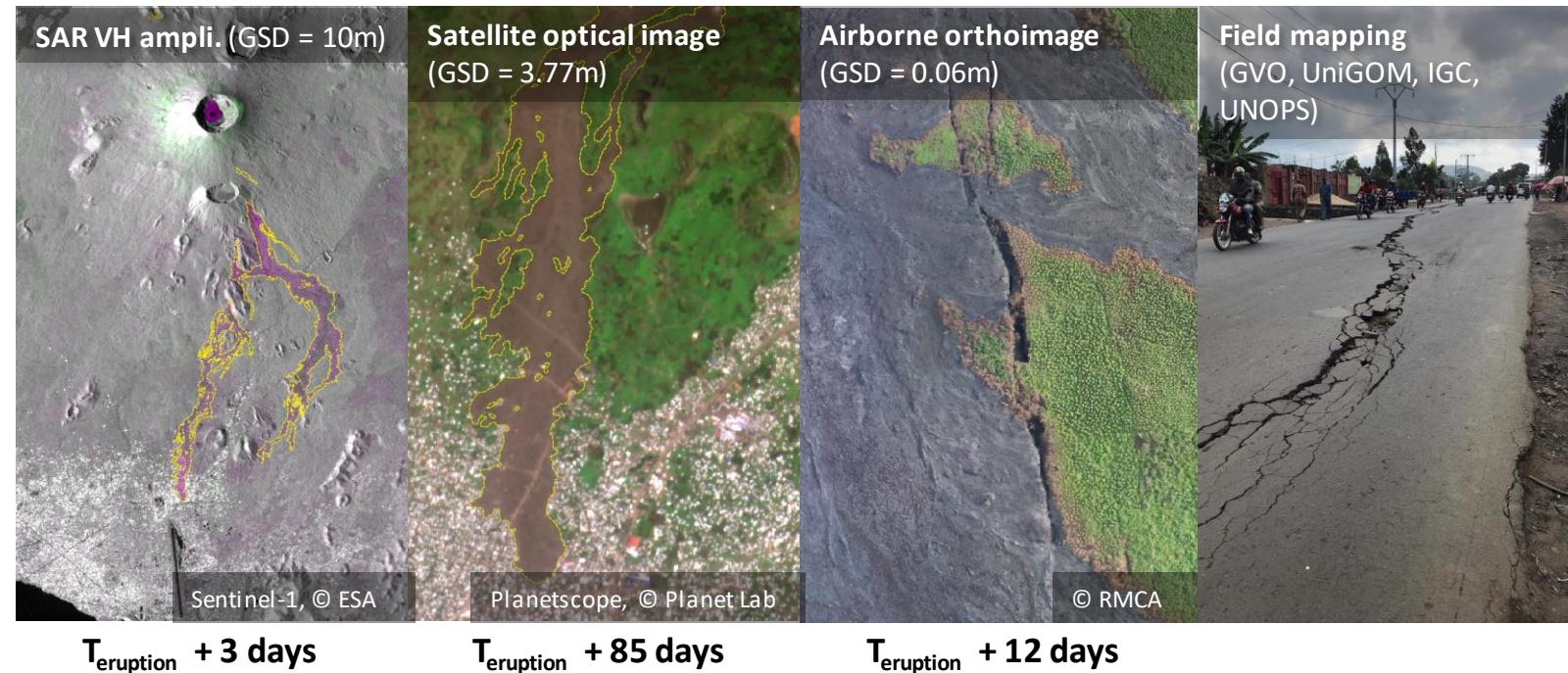
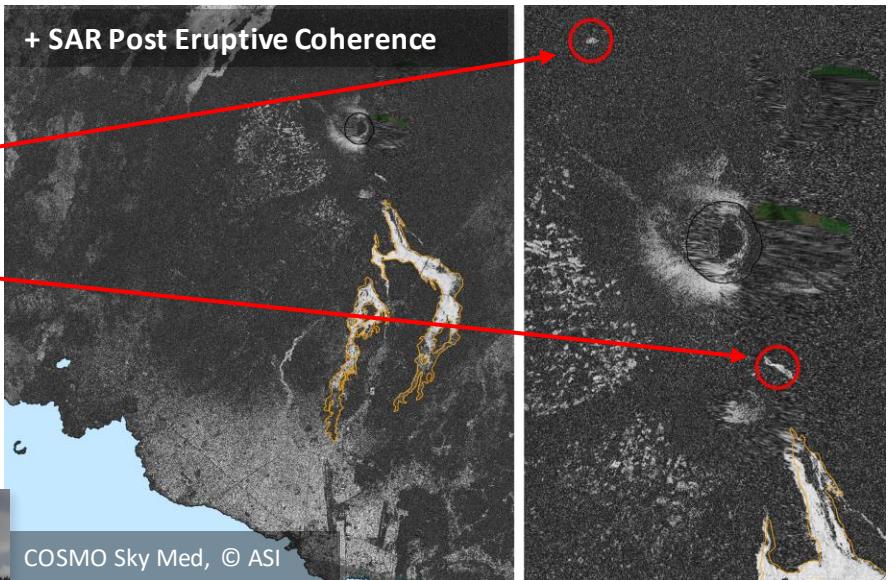
The 22 May 2021 Nyiragongo eruption

The eruption lasted about 6 hours

Lava flows spewed from 4 main fissures (+ 2 small fissures)

Surface covered estimate: 10 km²

Emitted volume estimate: 10-15 Mm³



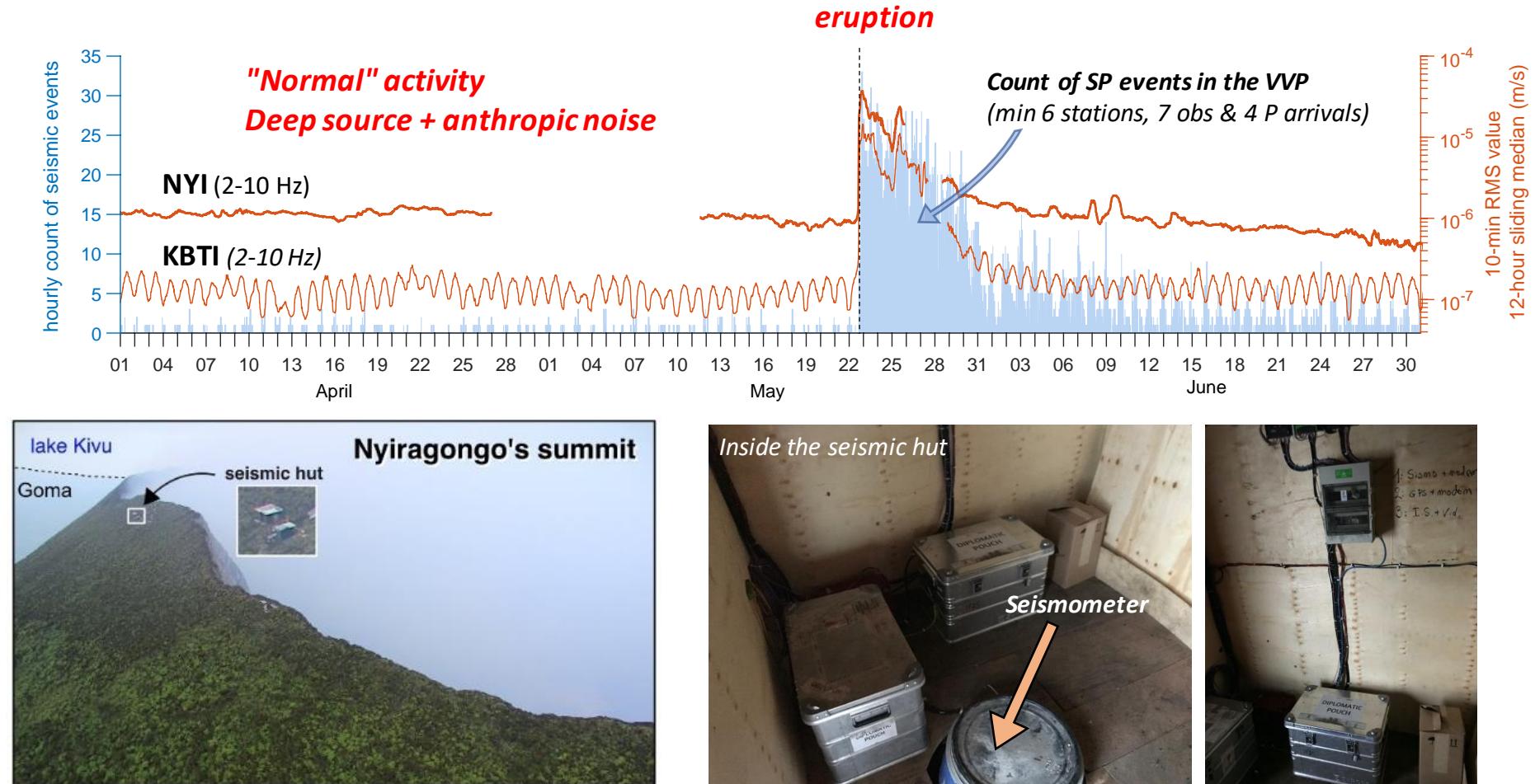
Lava Petrology and Geochemistry
=> Drainage of the Lava lake system
- few millimetre-scale bubbles
- nepheline crystals

See also talk by Smets et al.
On Wednesday 15th, 07:50-07:55 CST

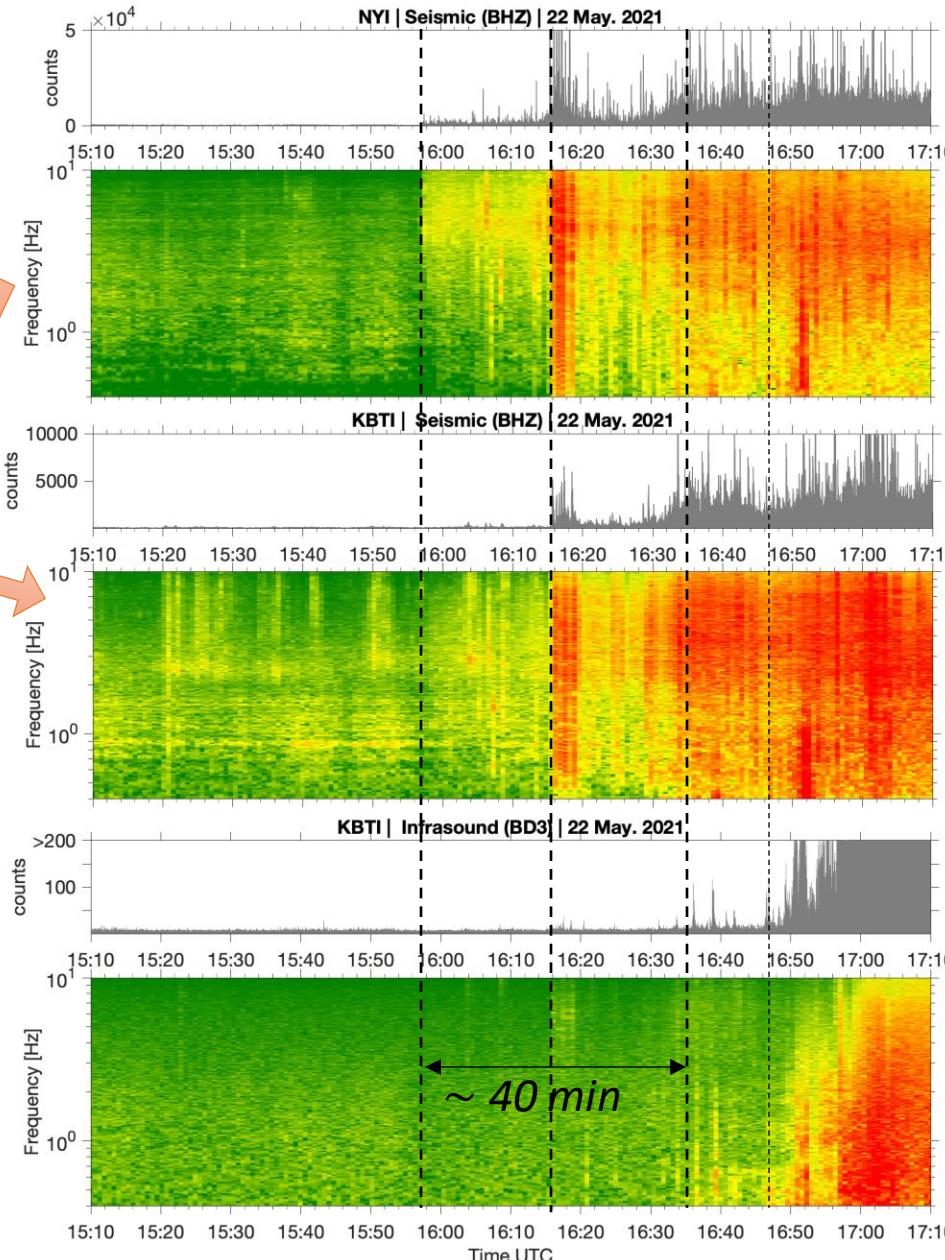
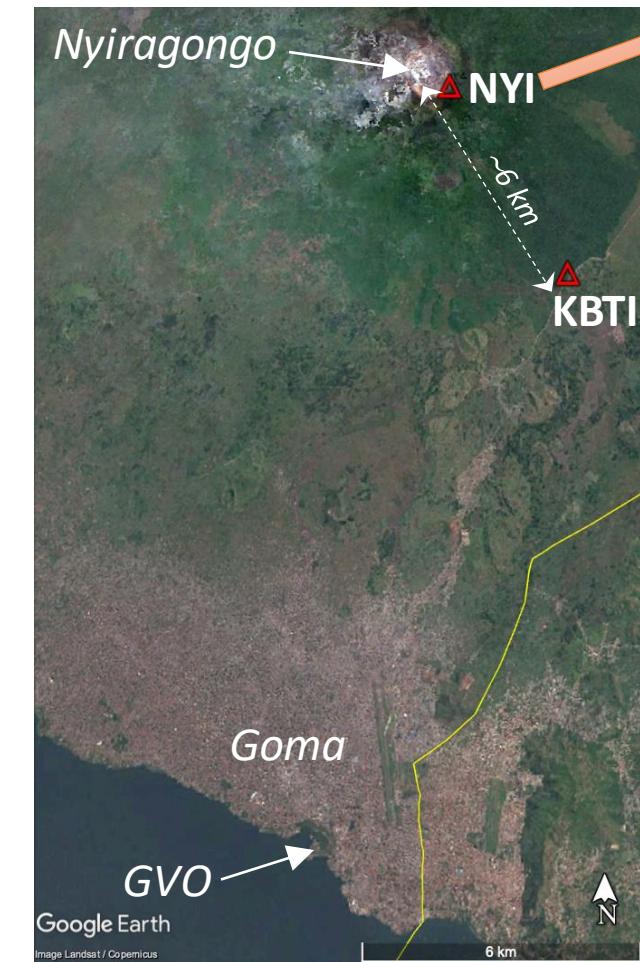
No evident precursors

KivuSNet (seismic & infrasound):

With the available network, no precursory seismicity patterns could have been associated with an impending eruption in a prospective forecasting framework



No evident precursors



Zoom in 22 May - 15:10 to 17:10 UTC

First seismic signals at station NYI at ~15:57 UTC (17:57 LT)

Clear seismic events at KBTI (& other stations) at ~16:15 UTC (18:15 LT)

Clear acoustic (infrasound) signals at KBTI starts with delay of ~20 min at ~16:35 UTC (18:35 LT), roughly coinciding with first visual accounts of lava outbursts

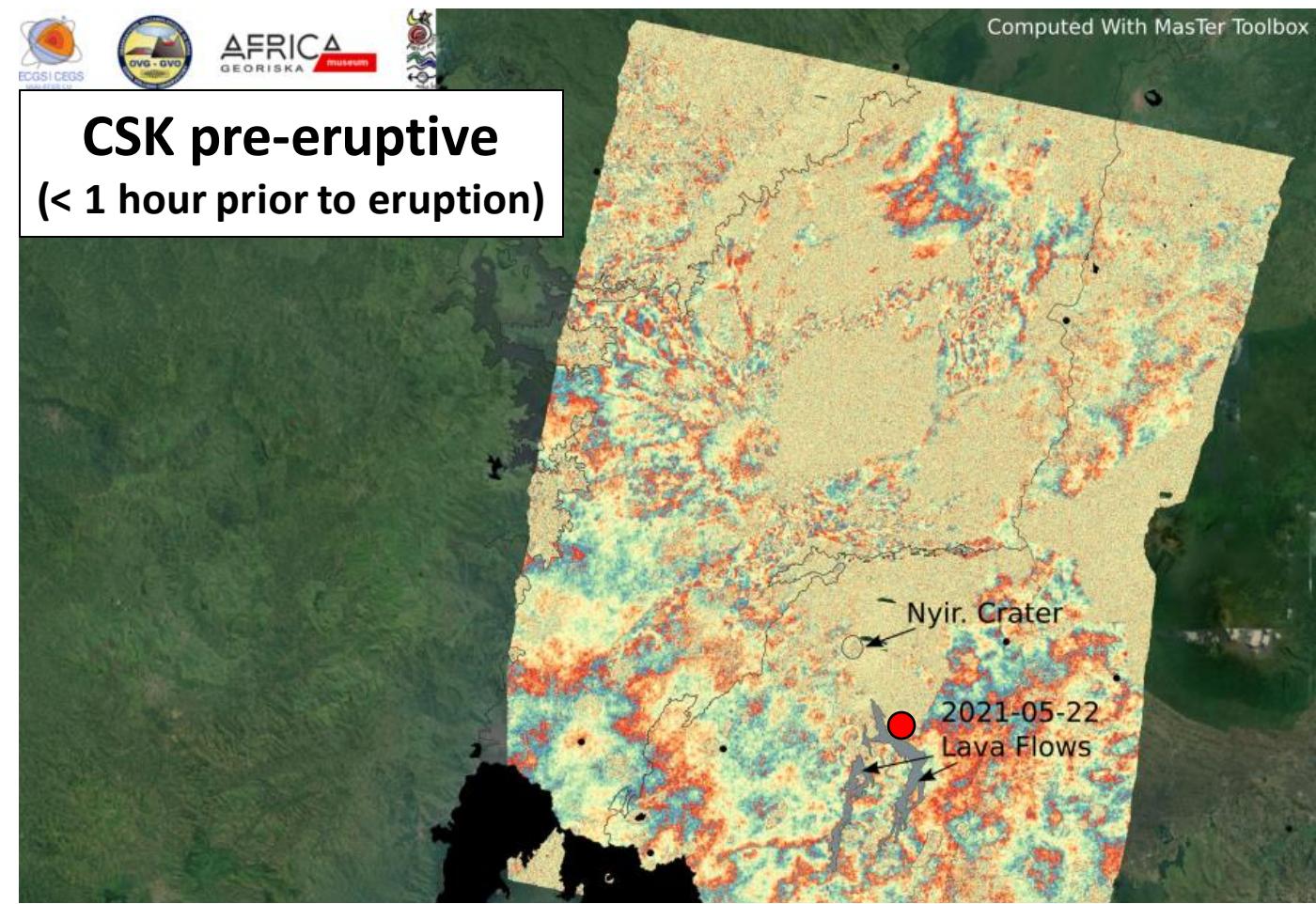
⇒ **(Very) short distance between magma source and surface**

⇒ **(Very) dense instrumentation of edifice might at best have provided some (very) short-term warning signs**

https://georiska.africamuseum.be/en/news/nyiragongo_erection

No Precursory Deformation

MasTer (InSAR): in pre-eruptive interferogram

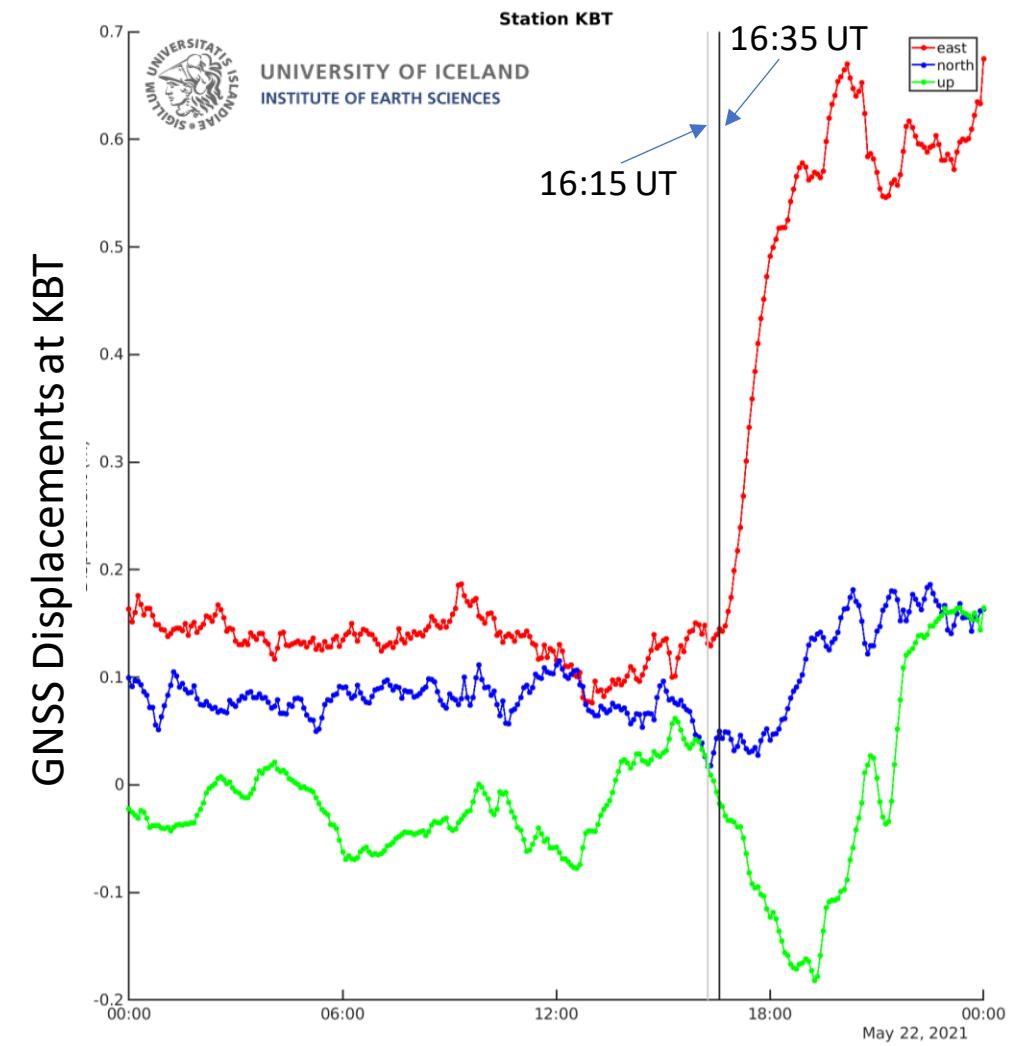


COSMO Sky Med Desc. ©ASI

2021-05-21 15:37 2021-05-22 15:37

1 fringe = 1.5cm deformation in LOS

KivuGNet (GNSS): at station closest to Nyiragongo



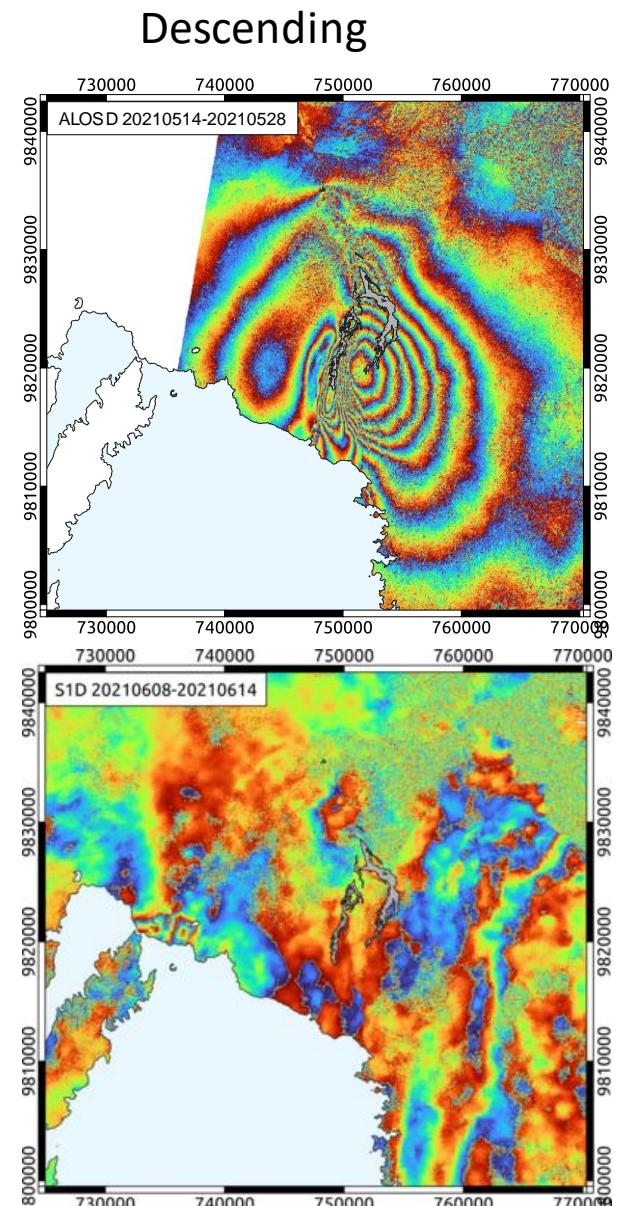
https://georiska.africamuseum.be/en/news/nyiragongo_eruption

Tracking and interpretation

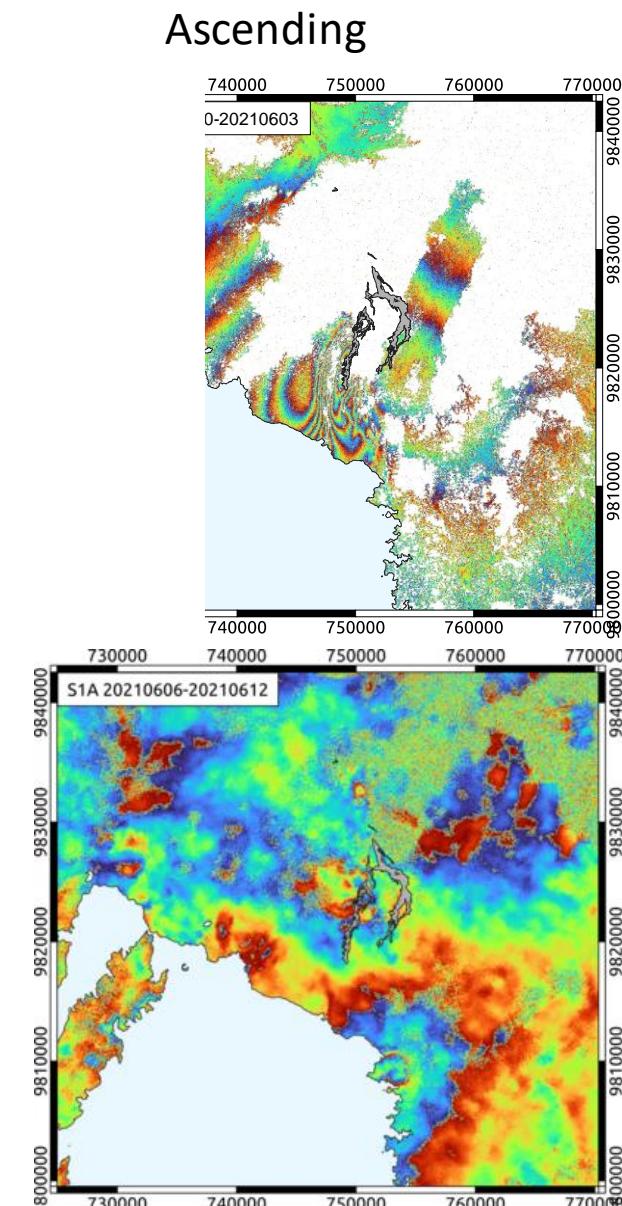
Co-eruptive deformation (interferograms)

- 3 lobes-pattern : EW opening + graben subsidence
- Opening of around 1.5 m in Goma
- Dyke progression ("textbook-like")
- Graben faulting still on-going after June 2nd

ALOS



Sentinel-1



https://georiska.africamuseum.be/en/news/nyiragongo_erection

Tracking and interpretation

Pre-eruptive seismicity

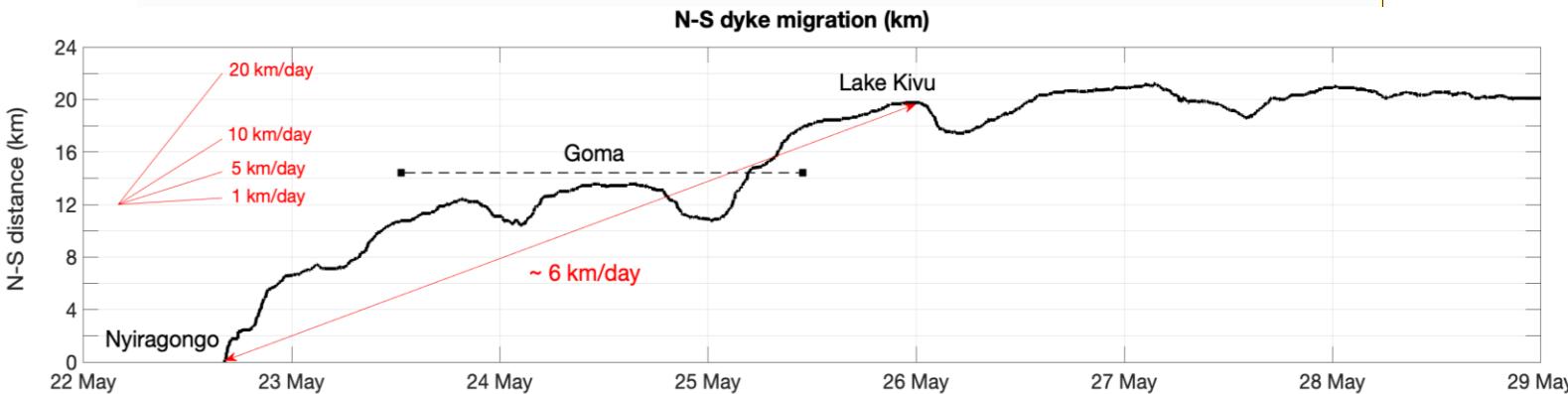
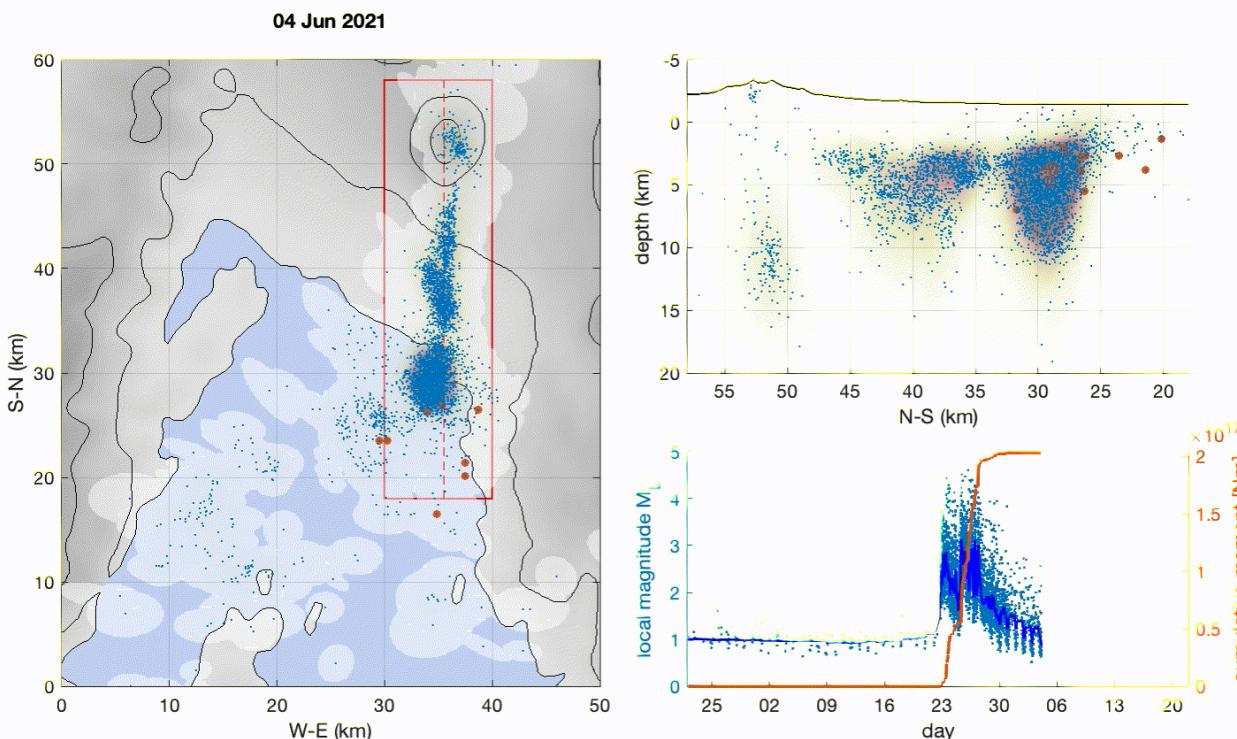
- Deep repetitive seismic source at 10 – 15 km (feeding system)
- Tectonic background seismicity in and around Lake Kivu (→ rift)
- Diurnal variations due to anthropogenic noise

Volcanic crisis

Seismic swarm **migrating north to south**, evidencing dyke progression

Very shallow seismicity, strongly felt in cities of Goma and Gisenyi

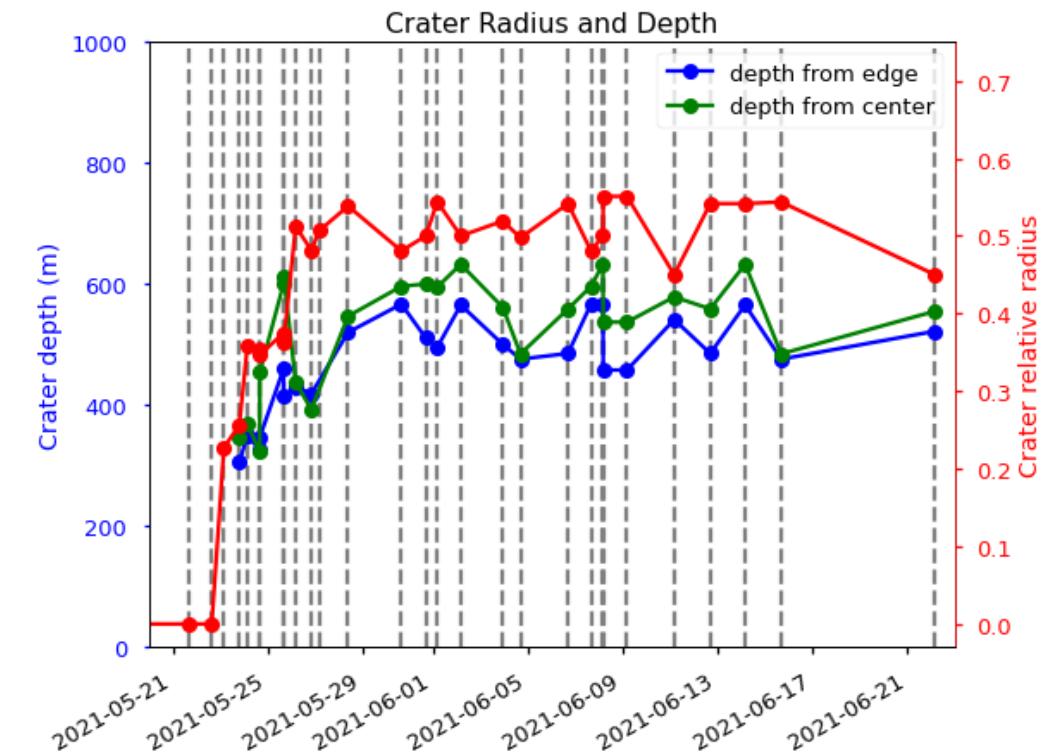
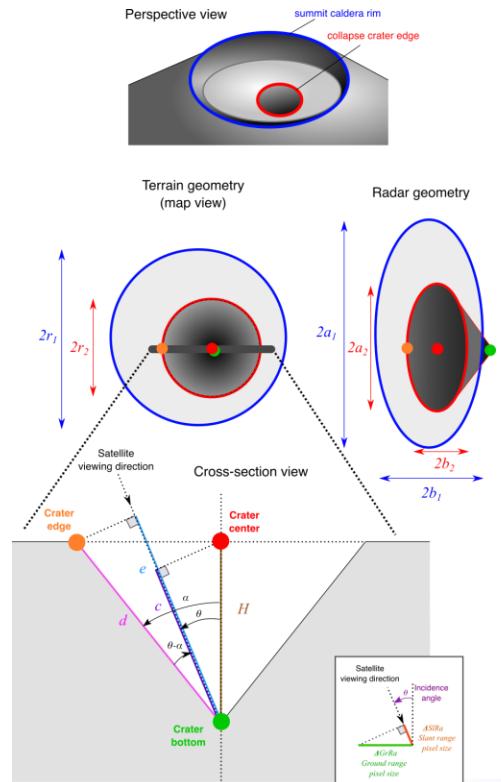
Dyke **progression in bursts**, velocities up to ~20 km/day



https://georiska.africamuseum.be/en/news/nyiragongo_eruption

Progressive Crater Collapse

Sentinel-2 Multi-spectral



https://georiska.africamuseum.be/en/news/nyiragongo_erection

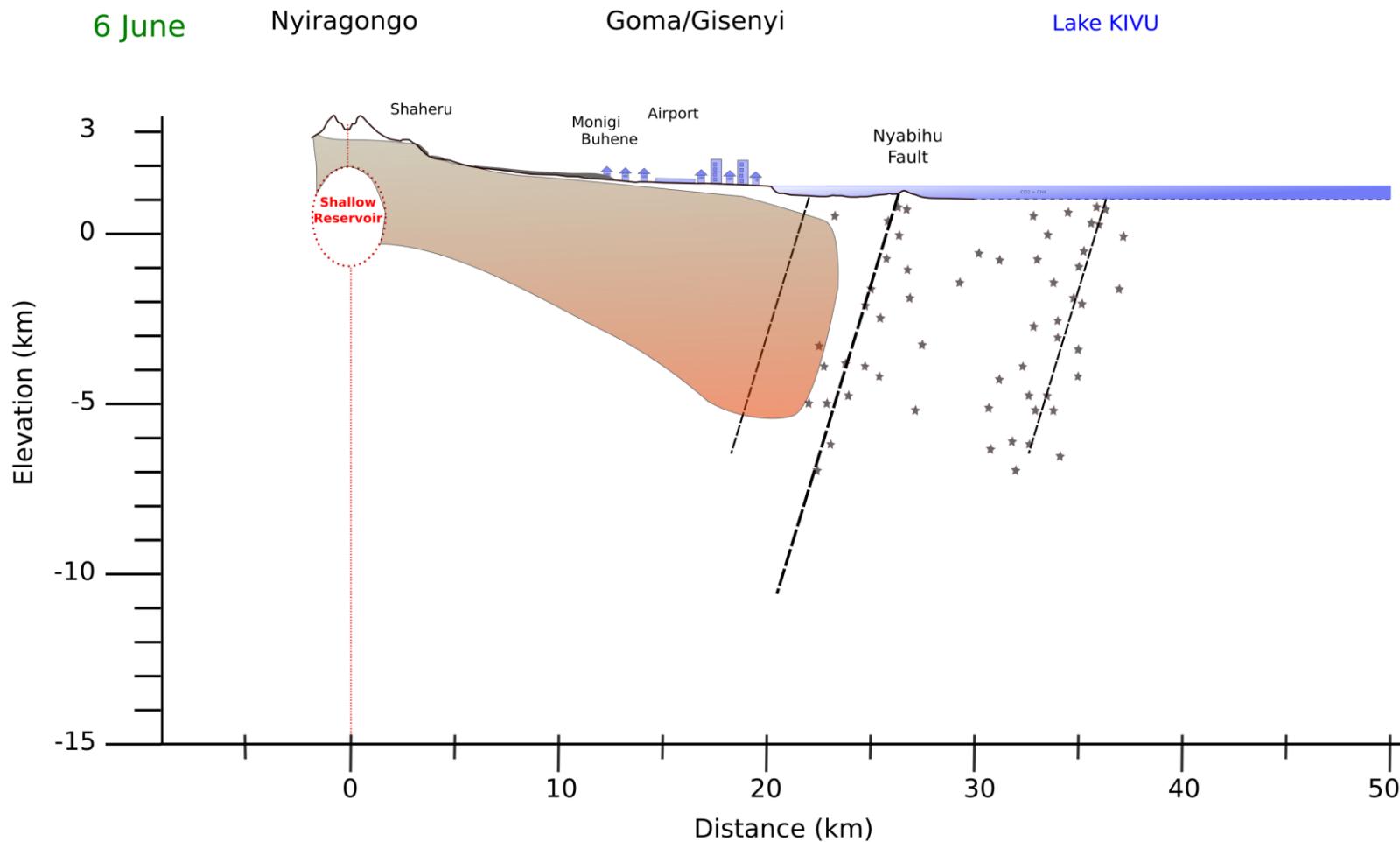
Interpretation and Conclusions

First modelling results show a 240Mm^3 dyke progressing at **shallow depth** roughly in north-south direction

Progression unpredictable (up or down, lateral changes in direction, obstacles, Nyabihu fault)

Very significant associated risks (lava outbursts directly within Goma or Gisenyi, phreato-magmatic eruption, limnic eruption of Lake Kivu)

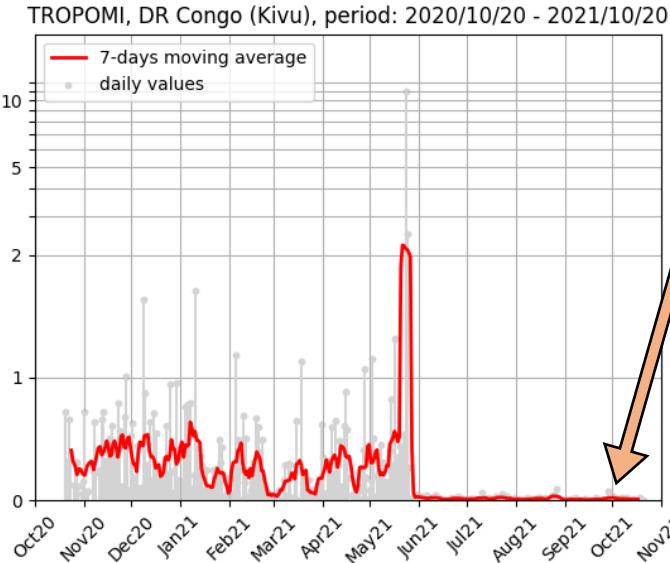
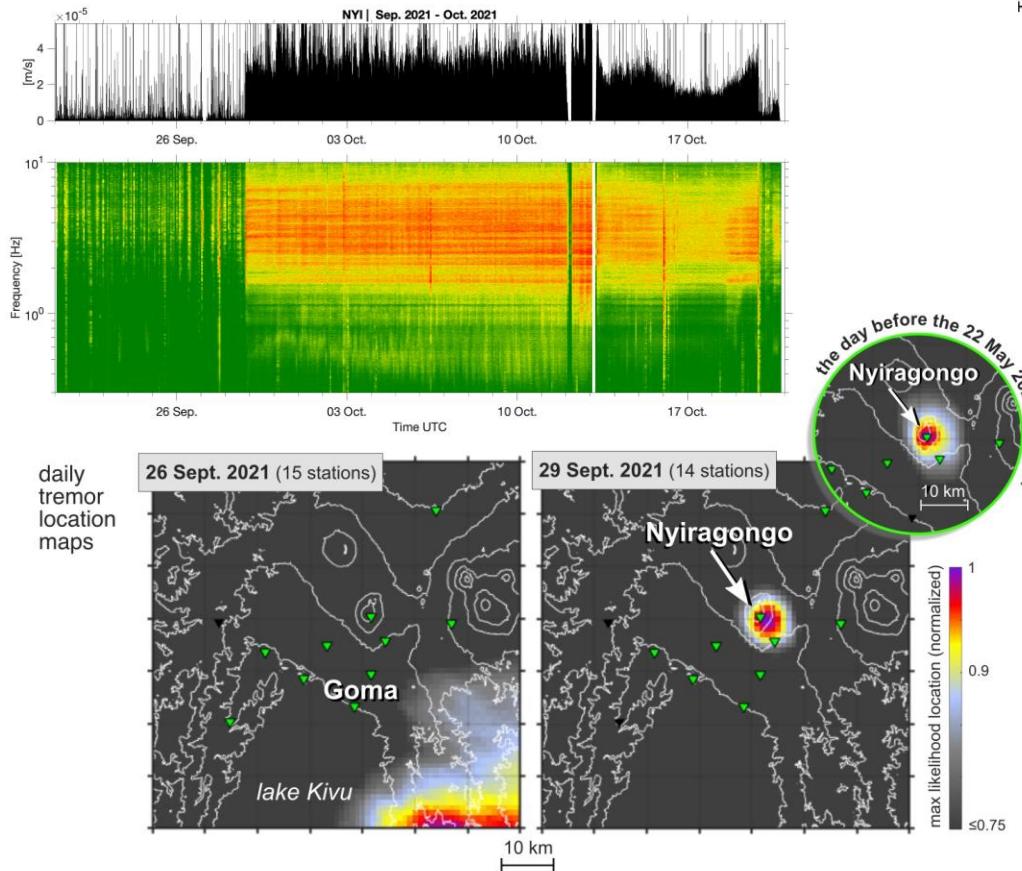
(Re-)Activation of tectonic structures in/around Lake Kivu



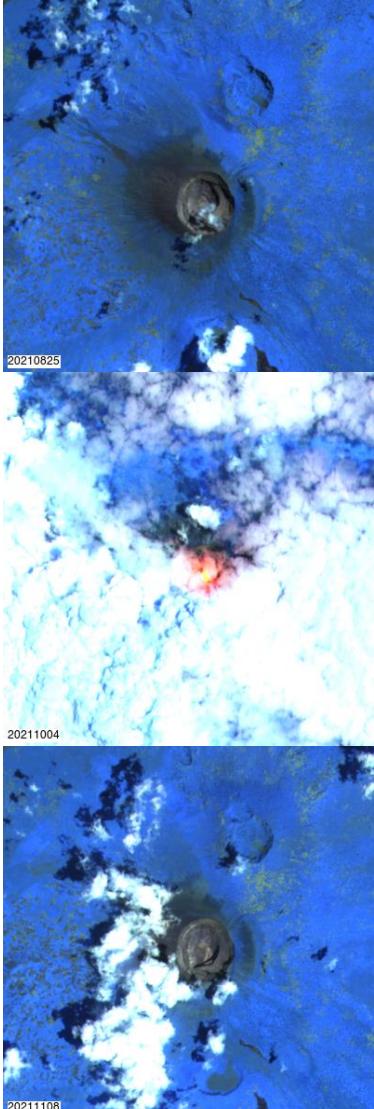
Schematic interpretation of the 2021 Nyiragongo volcanic crisis

What's next?

Summit activity is coming back;
similar seismic tremor signature
still intermittent at the current stage

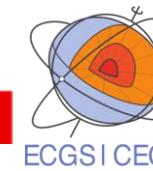


Still very low
SO₂ emission



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Additional information on: <https://georiska.africamuseum.be/> & <https://www.virunga-volcanoes.org/>



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