

# Suivi des essaims de sismicité volcanique en contexte de réactivation aux Petites Antilles

Seismic swarm monitoring during volcanic unrest in the Lesser Antilles

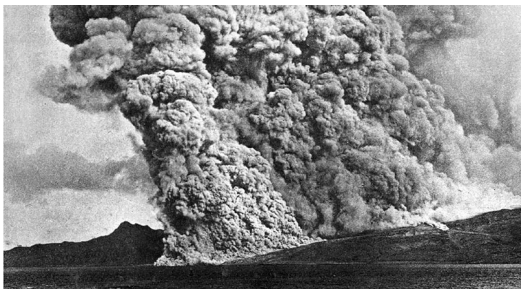
Arnaud Burtin, OVSG, OVSM and OVS-IPGP Teams



RESIF – November, 15-18, 2021

## Last eruptions in Martinique and Guadeloupe

### Mount Pelée



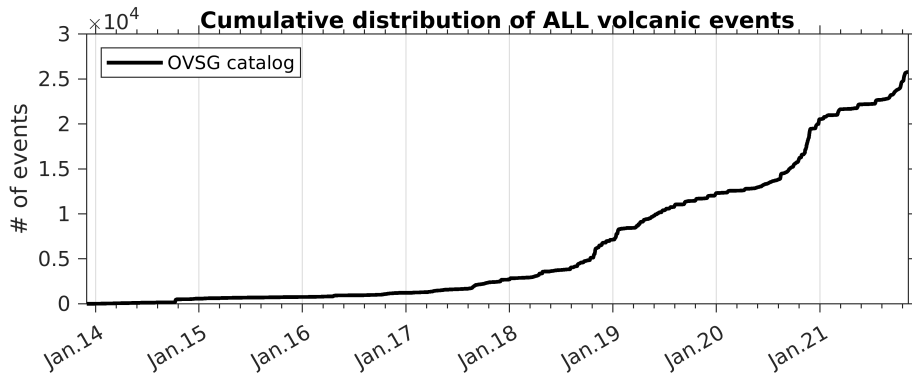
- Magmatic eruption of May 1902, 28 000 deaths
- Last eruption in October 1929
- Recent increase of seismic activity with a large diversity of events (VT, LP, harmonic tremor)

### Soufrière de Guadeloupe



- Last phreatic explosion in 1976
- Eviction of about 76 000 peoples during several months
- $M_L$  4 earthquake in April 2018, largest earthquake recorded since 1976 crisis

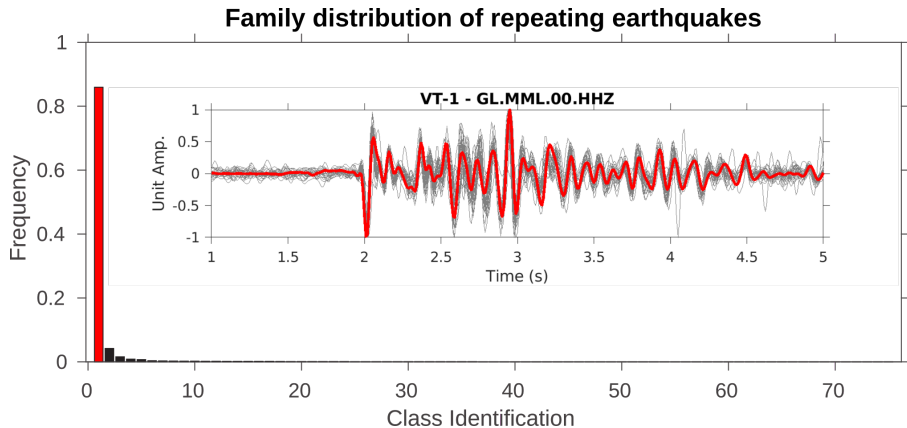
## Volcanic unrest at la Soufrière de Guadeloupe



- An increase of VT number is observed since the end of year 2017
- About 95% of the VTs are located in the dome at shallow depths (< 1 km below the summit) with  $M_d < 0.5$
- This VT activity is triggered during swarm episodes, up to 3 000 events in November 2020

## Repeating earthquakes at la Soufrière

- Identification stage, cross-correlation of waveform and event association

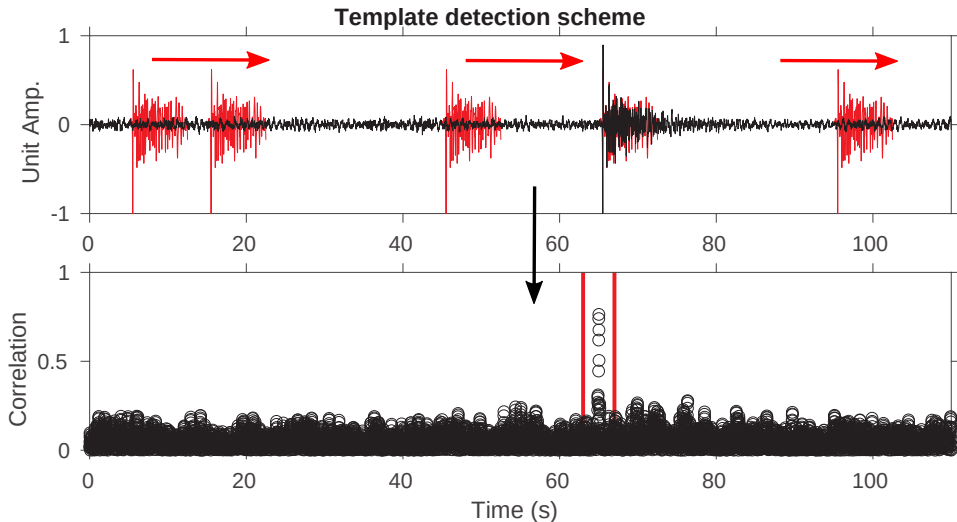


- One repeater contributes for 85% of family association and represents a shallow VT earthquake (almost all the VT catalog)
- Deployment of a template detection to increase the catalog performance



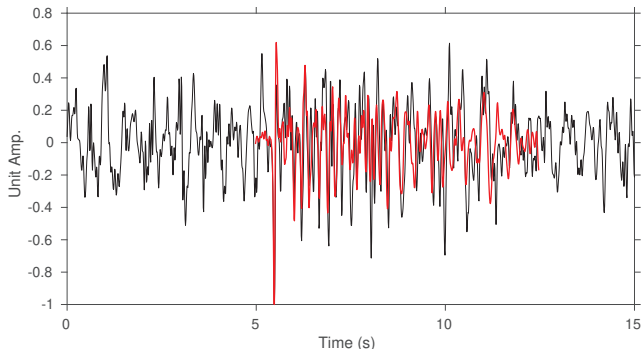
## Template detection: principles and interests

- Waveform detector based on correlation estimates



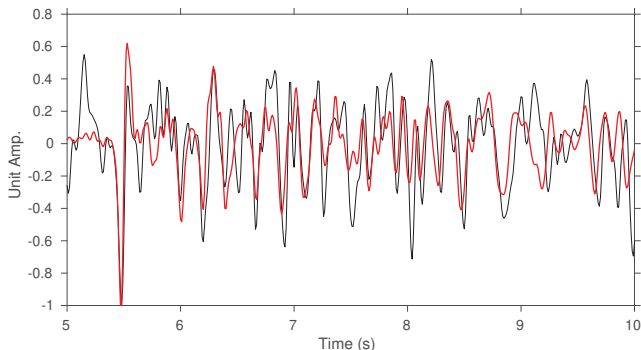
## Template detection: principles and interests

- Automated process unbiased by operator evolution
- Detection well beyond the “screen resolution” (visual detection in observatory)
- Still working with low Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)
- Learning process (improve the MASTER waveform, include new waveforms)
- Possibility to go back in the archive of continuous seismic data

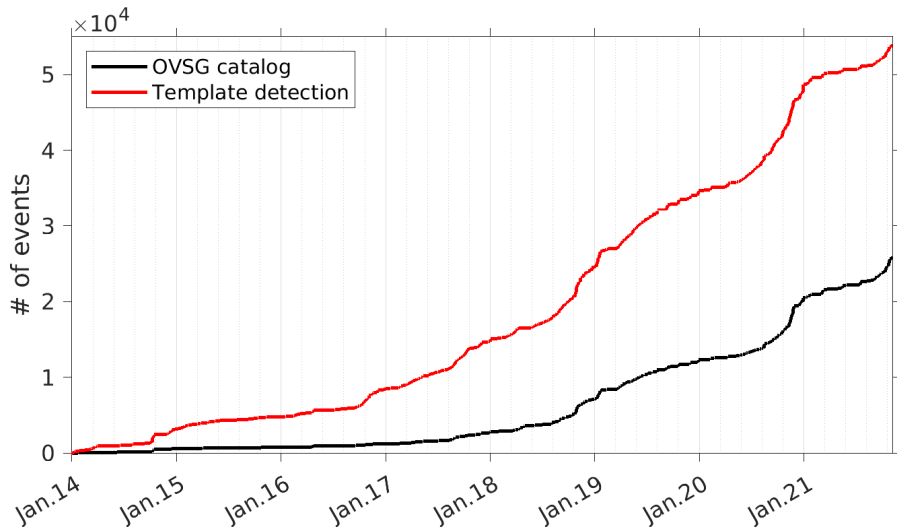


## Template detection: principles and interests

- Automated process unbiased by operator evolution
- Detection well beyond the “screen resolution” (visual detection in observatory)
- Still working with low Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)
- Learning process (improve the MASTER waveform, include new waveforms)
- Possibility to go back in the archive of continuous seismic data



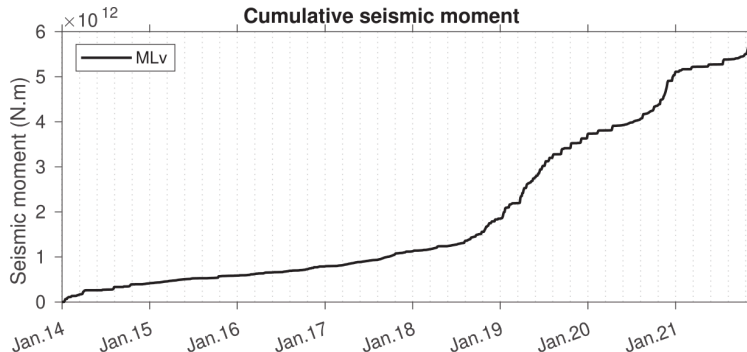
## Template detection: result



⇒ Improve the VT detection and opportunity to deploy automated processes

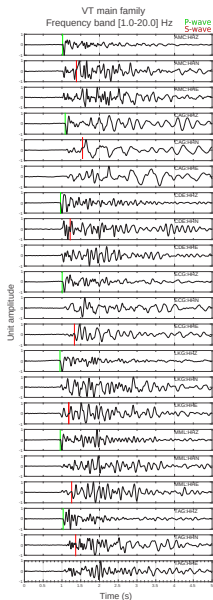
## Seismic energy release in the dome

- Event magnitude estimated from signal peak amplitude with a relation scaled with duration ( $M_{Lv} - M_d(M_w)$  relation)
- Interest for an automatic estimate when event duration is difficult to extract, when seismic energy and SNR is low

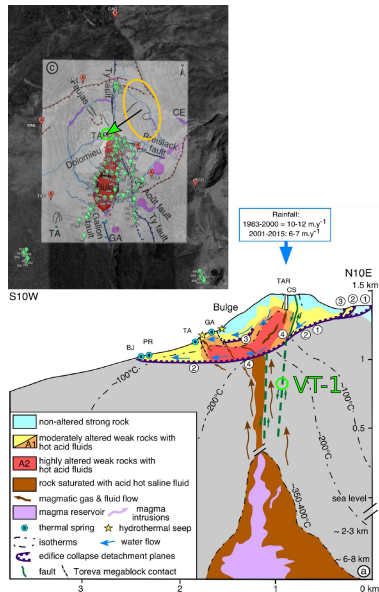


⇒ Increase of seismic moment release at shallow depth after the  $M_L$  4 earthquake (April 2018)

# VT-1 location: constraints from a dense nodal array

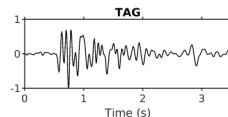
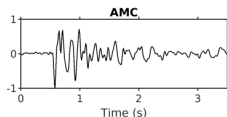
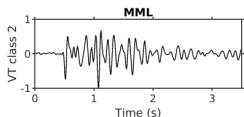
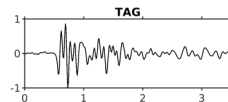
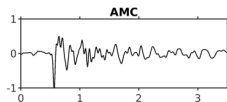
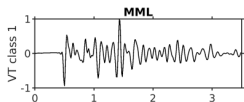
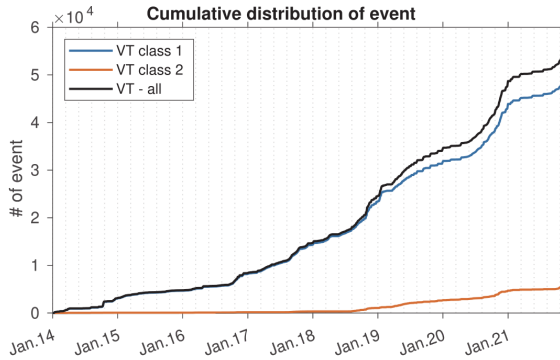


- Stacking waveforms to generate a MASTER VT-1 event with high SNR
- Picking P- and S-waves for almost all sites (76 stations more than 120 picks)
- New hypocentral location inferred from nodes (study of L. Pantobe) – below the Tarissan acid lake
- Coherent with surface activity and the anomaly of high conductivity from Rosas-Carbajal *et al.* (2016)



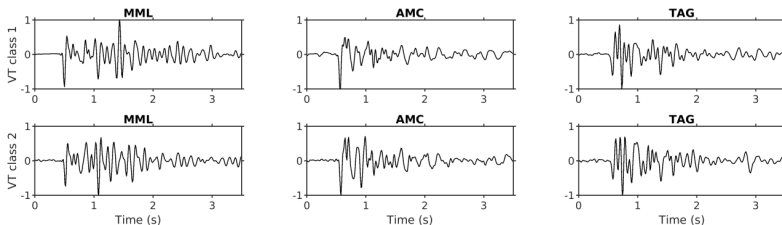
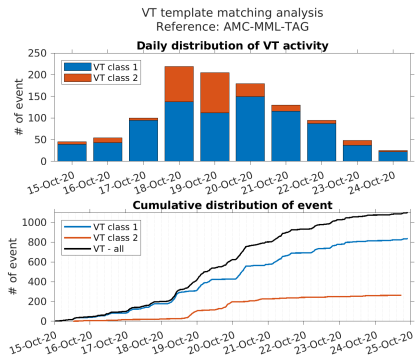
## Evolution of VT-1 – development of VT-2

- The  $M_L$  4 earthquake of April 28<sup>th</sup> 2018, located 3 km away from the summit, damaged the dome (velocity drop observed with dV/V)
- A new class of VT (VT-2) has developed and shares similarities with VT-1 (almost same source and origin)
- Interaction of VT-1 and VT-2: swarms of VT-1 usually precede VT-2 swarms (time scale of hours)



## Evolution of VT-1 – development of VT-2

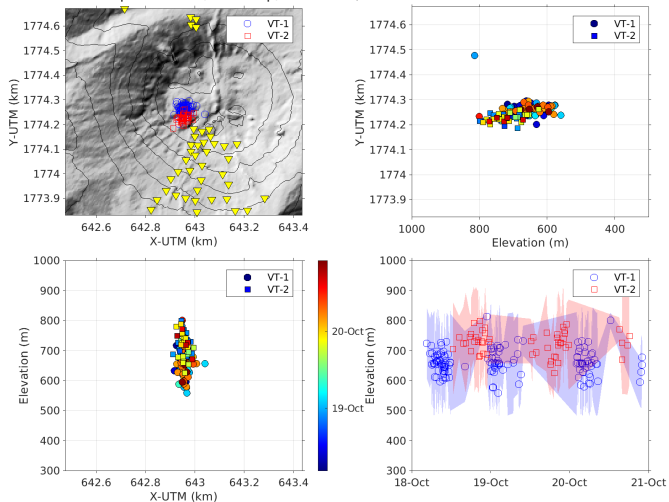
- The  $M_L$  4 earthquake of April 28<sup>th</sup> 2018, located 3 km away from the summit, damaged the dome (velocity drop observed with dV/V)
- A new class of VT (VT-2) has developed and shares similarities with VT-1 (almost same source and origin)
- Interaction of VT-1 and VT-2: swarms of VT-1 usually precede VT-2 swarms (time scale of hours)





## Relative location of shallow VT

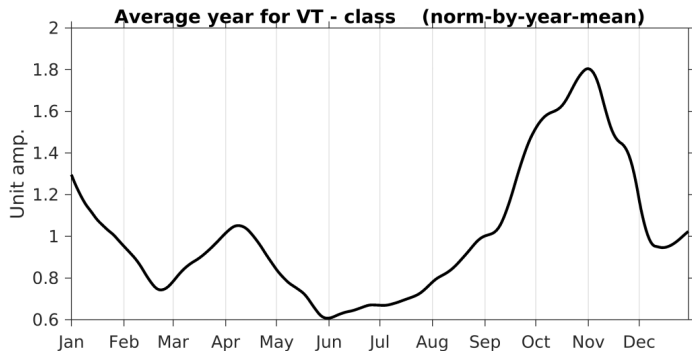
Hypocenter re-location of VT-1 and VT-2 swarm events  
 $V_p = 2.7 \text{ km/s}$  and  $V_p/V_s = 1.69$ , from 2020.10.18 to 2020.10.20



- Relative location using a MASTER event procedure
- Each class has a reference location (nodal array constraints)
- Automatic P- and S-phase picking using a cross-correlation approach with respect to the MASTER P- and S-wave
- Hypocenters are aligned along a sub-vertical conduit below the Tarissan acid lake
- VT-2 above VT-1, illustrating their interactions ?

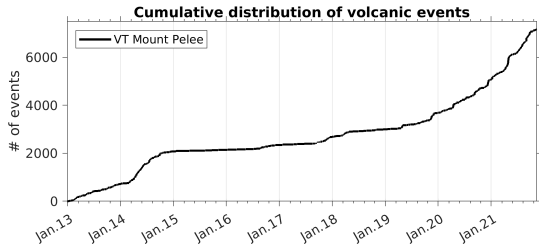
## Temporal feature of shallow VT

Event rate activity during a year scale (average over 8 years):

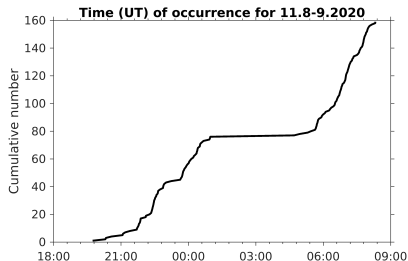
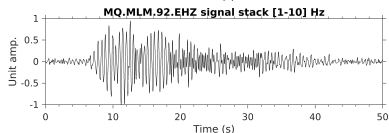
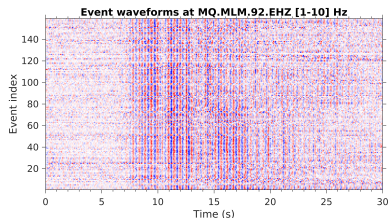


- Peak of activity from September to November during the cyclonic season (rainfall peak)
- Low activity in February and June, rebound in April
- Origin of this VT time distribution and other periods?

## Volcanic unrest at Mount Pelée

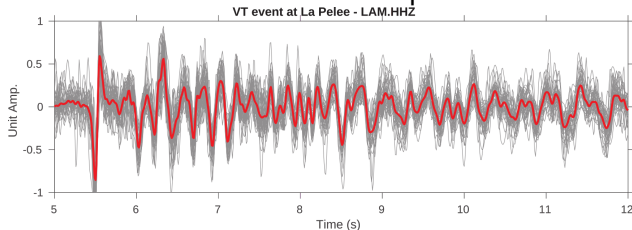


- Signs of volcanic unrest since April 2019
- Increase number of VT with a large diversity of seismic signals (ex. harmonic tremor)
- Degassing on ground and in the sea

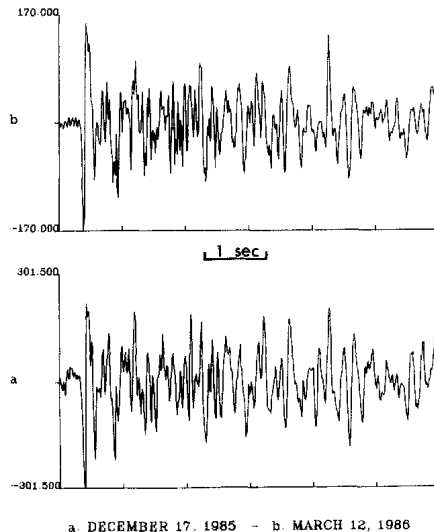


## Shallow VT at Mount Pelée

- Similarities with la Soufrière de Guadeloupe with the occurrence of a repeater



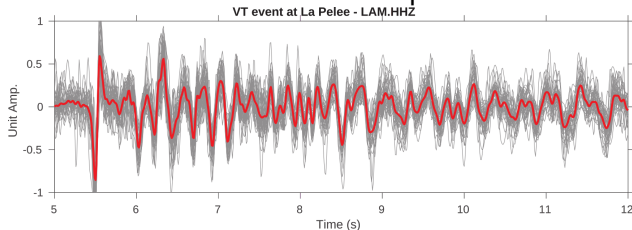
- VT-1 observed for nearly 40 years (Hirn *et al.*, 1987)
- Template detection approach is possible
- Equivalent processing to characterize the spatio-temporal evolution of VT-1



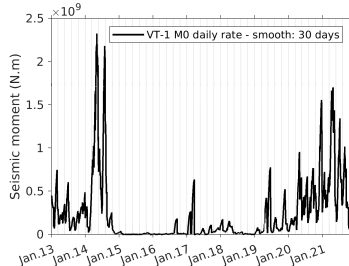
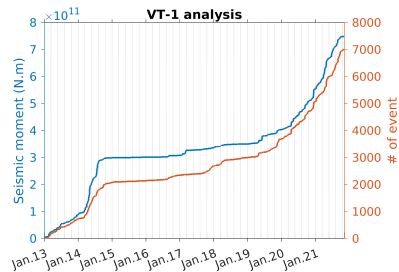
**Fig. 3.** Records of two Pelée events at the LAM station. The amplitudes are in arbitrary units. 170 corresponds to 3.40 microns per second

## Shallow VT at Mount Pelée

- Similarities with la Soufrière de Guadeloupe with the occurrence of a repeater

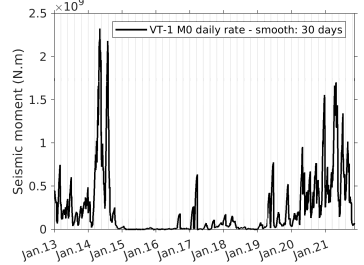
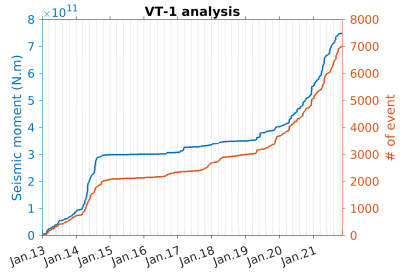
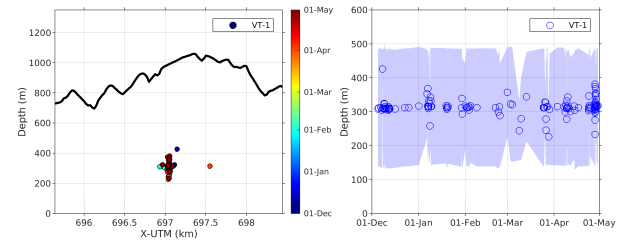
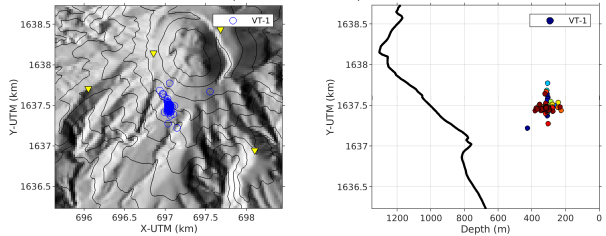


- VT-1 observed for nearly 40 years (Hirn *et al.*, 1987)
- Template detection approach is possible
- Equivalent processing to characterize the spatio-temporal evolution of VT-1



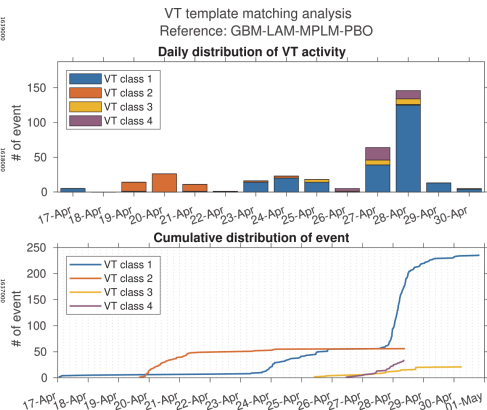
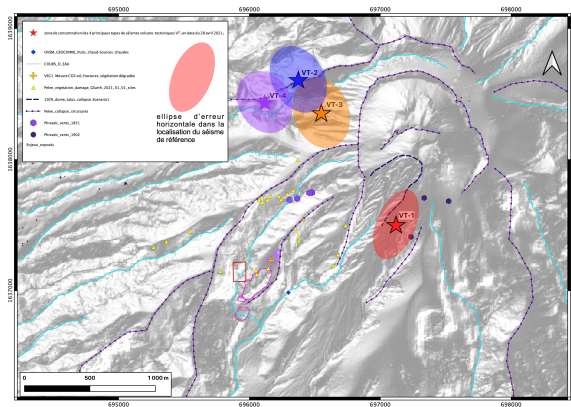
# Shallow VT at Mount Pelée

Relative location of VT-1 swarm events  
 $V_p = 2 \text{ km/s}$  and  $V_p/V_s = 1.8$



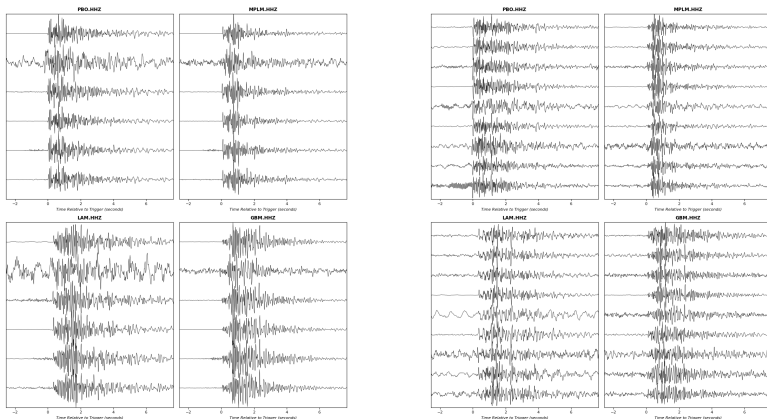
## Other VT events

- End of April 2021: a peak of VT activity was observed and 3 deeper clusters of VT were detected
- Depths of  $\sim 1.5$  km (below sea-level) and many  $M_d > 0$  (max. 0.9)



## Other VT events

- Since May 2021: occurrences of high-frequency VT located in the shallow VT-1 zone ( $\sim 0.3$  km above sea-level), activation of new fractures, VT migrations?
  - At least 4 repeaters are frequently observed with  $M_d > 0$  (max. 1.1)
  - Meanwhile VT-1 occurrences are less detected and less energetic
- ⇒ Towards an evolution of VT-1, up to the destruction?





# Conclusions

Only for repeating. . .

- Occurrences of repeaters at la Soufrière de Guadeloupe and Mount Pelée in Martinique
- Swarms of shallow VT up to thousands of events (Nov. 2020 - OVSG)
- Development of procedures allowing volcanic observatory to quickly process VT events during a crisis
- Help to target new VT signals linked to an evolution of the volcanic activity (focus on waveforms which are unknown)
  - ◇ Soufrière de Guadeloupe: a strategy in practice since a new episode of intermediate depth seismicity is recently observed (new feature since April 2018)
  - ◇ Mount Pelée: following the evolution of VT activity at shallow depth (dynamics of VT-1)
- Applying these procedures on “old dataset” to better characterize the recent state of activity
  - ◇ Soufrière de Guadeloupe: what was the influence of the  $M_w$  6.3 Les Saintes earthquake (Nov. 2004)
  - ◇ Mount Pelée: what about the previous VT activity of 2014, 2006-2007