



TSUNAMI_RISK

German-Indonesian cooperation on warning for non-seismic tsunamis

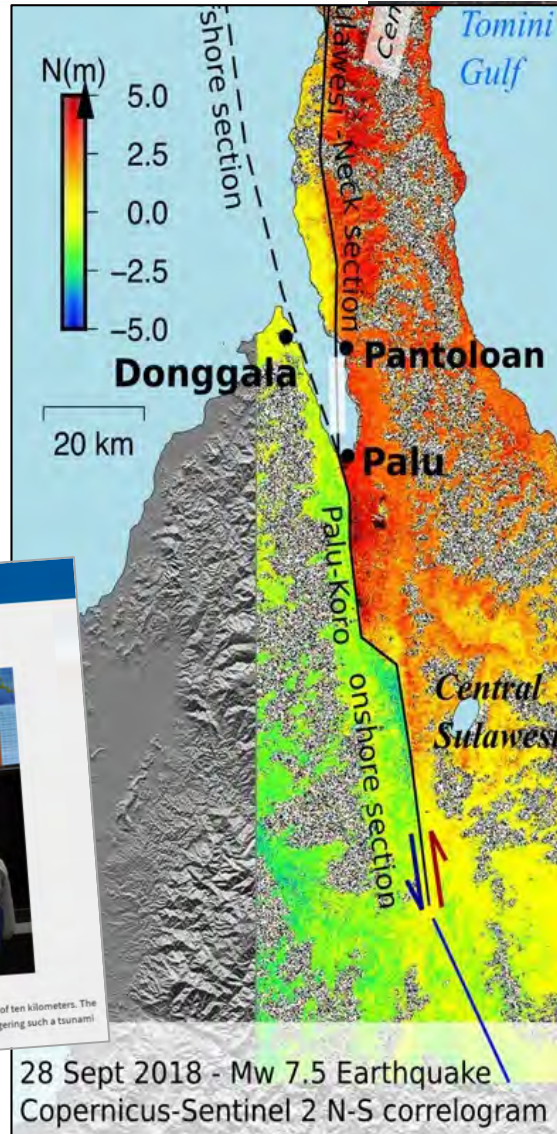
Jörn Lauterjung, GFZ Potsdam



MOTIVATION: LANDSLIDE INDUCED TSUNAMI



Two events struck Indonesia in 2018
 (a) Palu earthquake
 (b) Krakatau collapse



28 Sept 2018 - Mw 7.5 Earthquake
 Copernicus-Sentinel 2 N-S correlogram

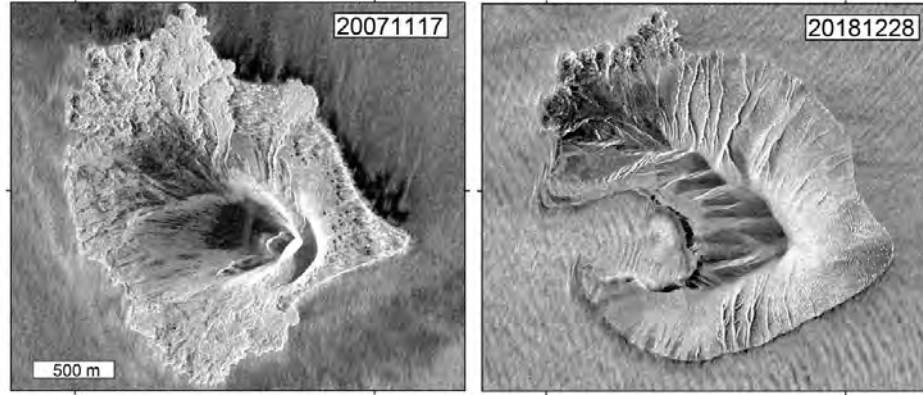
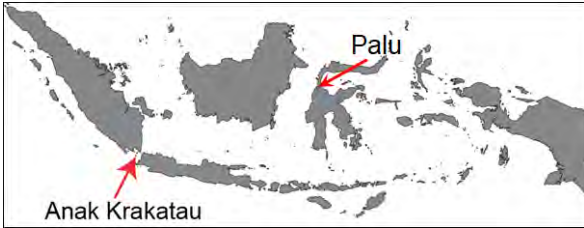


Bacques et al. (2020) Nature

Heidarzadeh et al. (2019) Geophys. J. Int.



MOTIVATION: VOLCANO INDUCED TSUNAMI



Satellite radar observations by German satellite TerraSAR-X

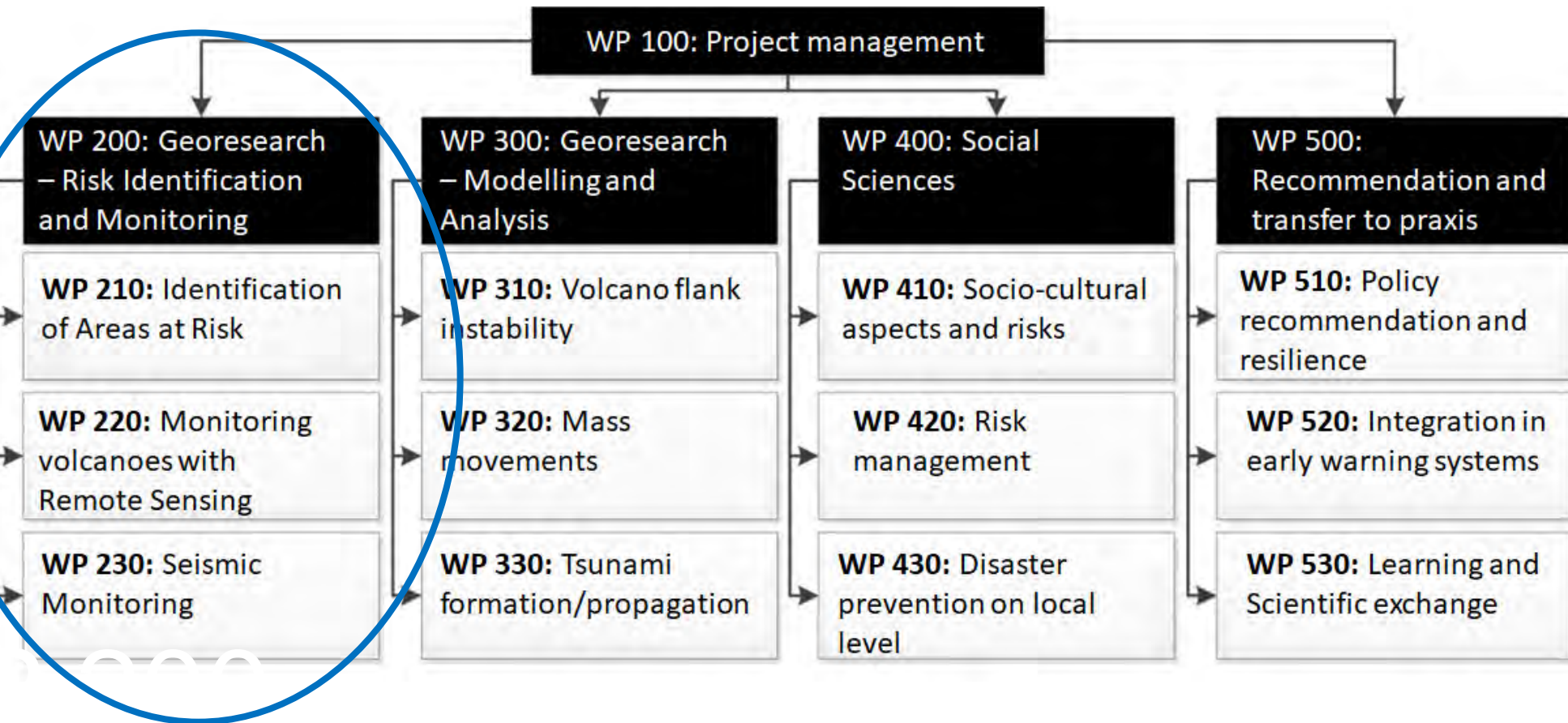
Two events struck Indonesia in 2018
(a) Palu earthquake
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Anak Krakatau in December 2018



Tsunami damage in December 2018



Constructing a Catalogue

Multicriteria Decision Analysis:

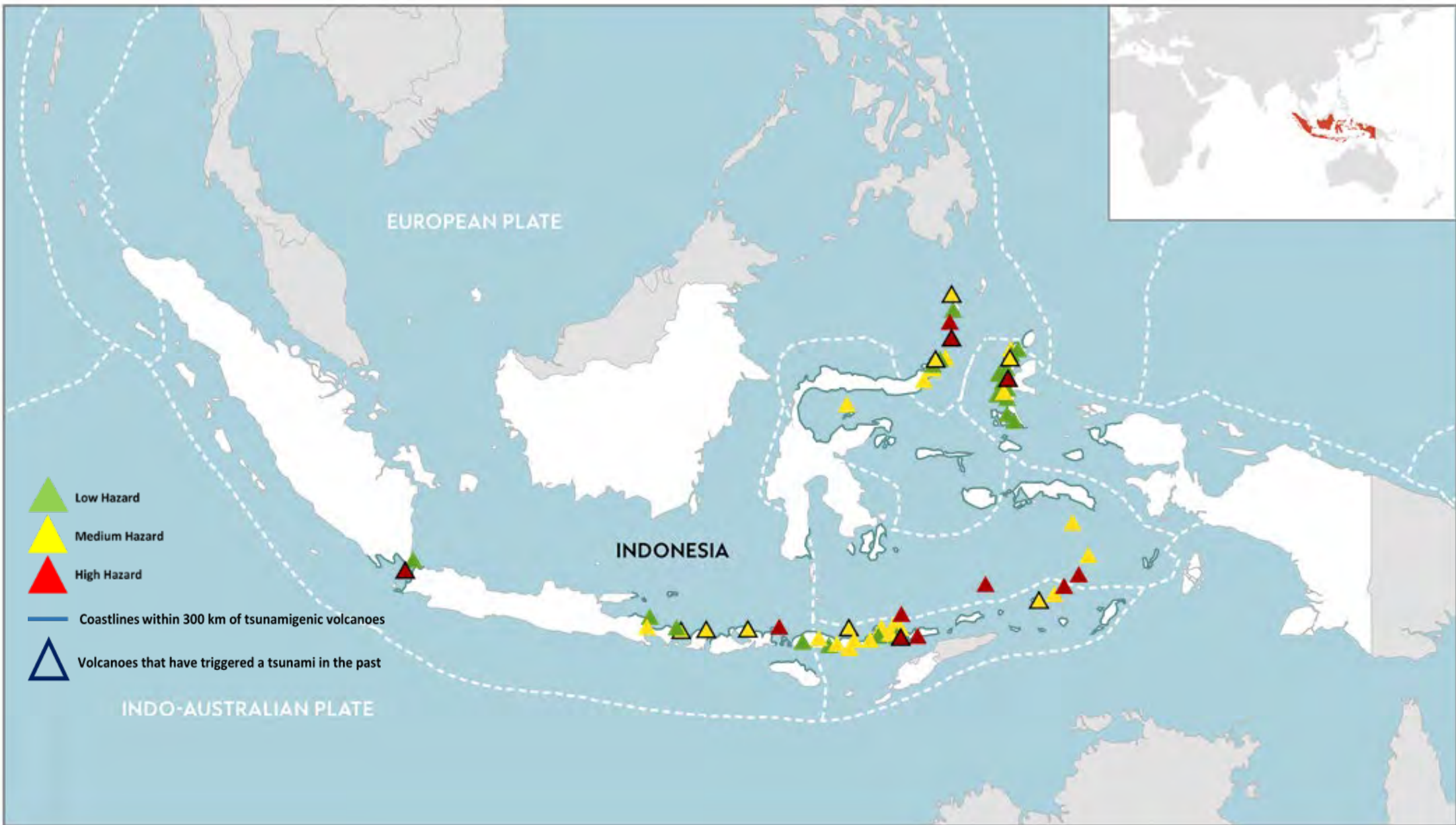
- H/D-ratio of the volcano (height versus distance from the sea) (20%)
- Slope angle (20%)
- Eruption history (30%)
- Tsunami & edifice instability history (20%)
- Further hazardous features (Calderas, vegetation or hydrothermal alteration of the flanks, underwater edifice extent, etc.) (10%)

$$\text{Score} = \text{Factor1} \cdot \text{Weight1} + \text{Factor2} \cdot \text{Weight2} + \text{Factor3} \cdot \text{Weight3} + \dots$$

Point Value e.g.
(0-100 or 1,2,3...)

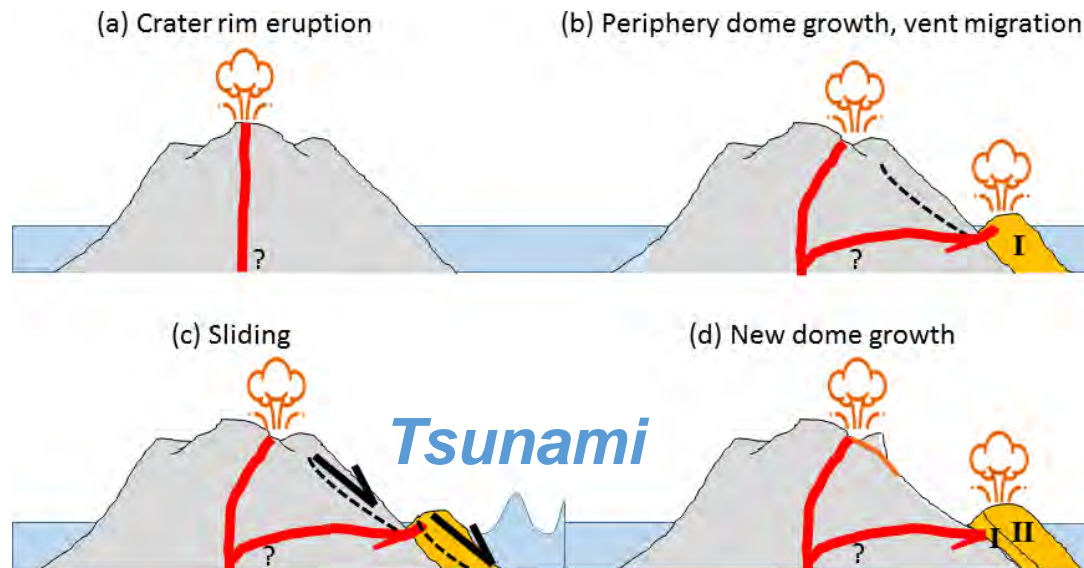
Point Weight
e.g. (10%)

All individual weights
should add to 100%



- **Preliminary work:**

- Joint analysis of SAR, multispectral and thermal satellite data
- Analysis of the growth and collapse of a littoral lava dome
- Dome collapse caused a **tsunami**



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jvolgeores



Growth and collapse of a littoral lava dome during the 2018/19 eruption of Kadovar Volcano, Papua New Guinea, analyzed by multi-sensor satellite imagery

Simon Plank^{a,*}, Thomas R. Walter^b, Sandro Martinis^a, Simone Cesca^b

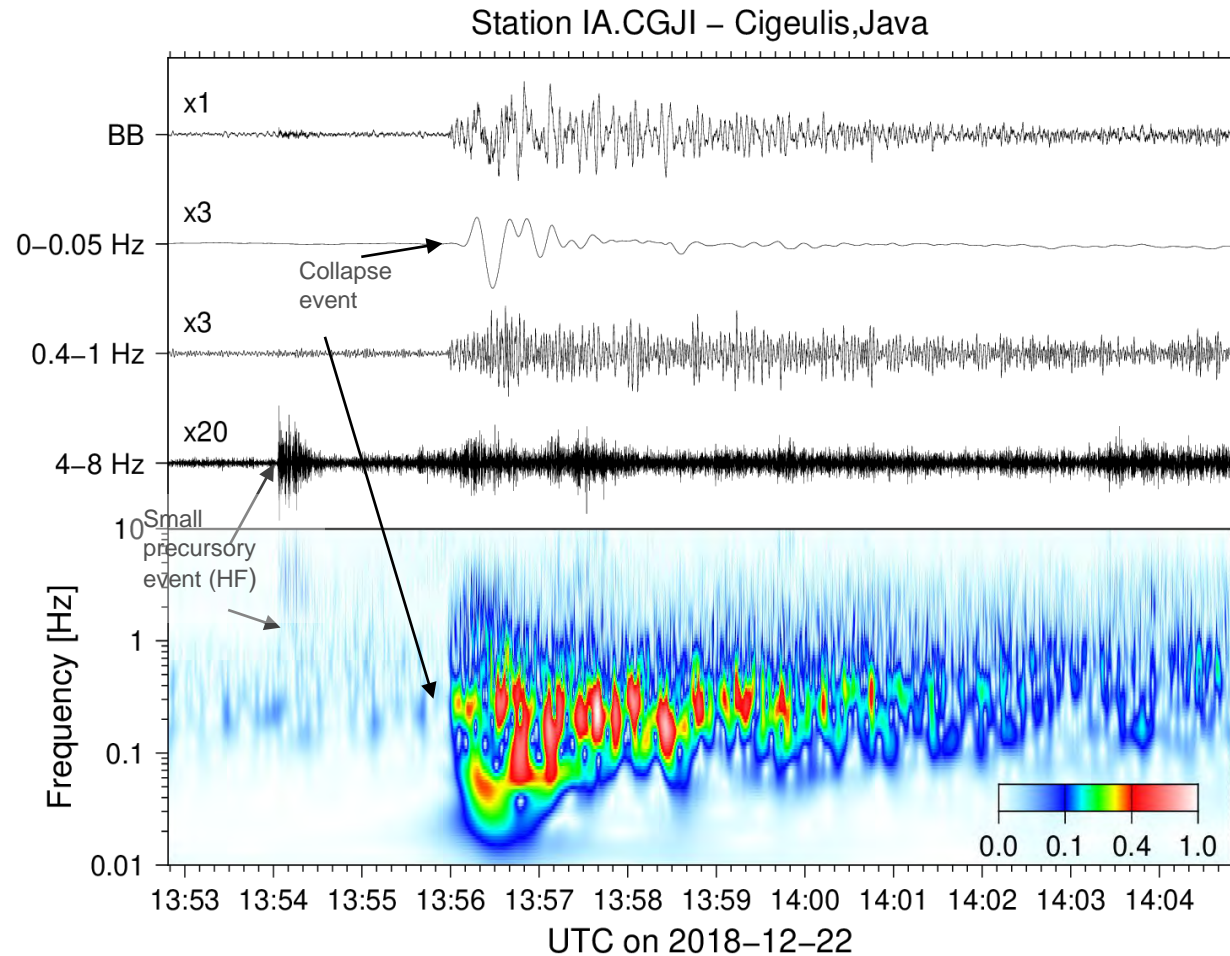
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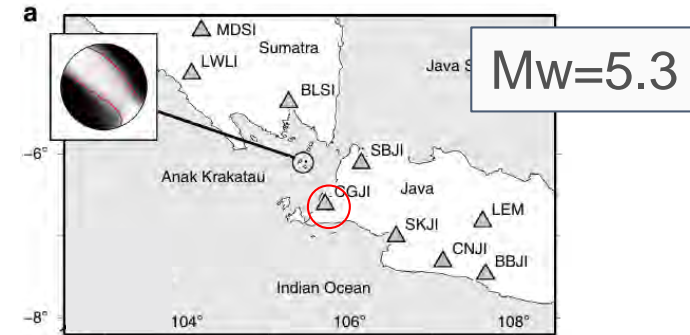
Identification of Areas at Risk (Landslides)



Aim: Develop concepts for seismic early warning for volcanic collapse & landslide tsunami triggers



Walter et al. (2019, Nat Comm.)



- Collapse easily seismically detected on broad frequency range
- The challenges:
 - distinguish collapse events from tectonic earthquakes
 - provide fast location and source estimate
 - is existing network dense enough?

Open points and questions:

- Need of regional or even local monitoring,
- Real-time monitoring of (submarine) landslides and volcanoes difficult (compared to earthquakes),
- Robust and cost-effective instruments not yet available,
- Implementation of new technologies desirable,
- Need to involve several different scientific agencies

Elements of a solution

- Establishment of a multi-hazard cadastre (basis for a tailored monitoring strategy)
- Risk analysis based on multi-hazard cadastre („risk-ranking“)
- Cable based solutions (OBS, Pressure sensors, DAS technologies)
- Development of a flexible monitoring strategy: basic monitoring below a given threshold (e.g. by satellite monitoring), densified monitoring by temporary deployed instruments above threshold