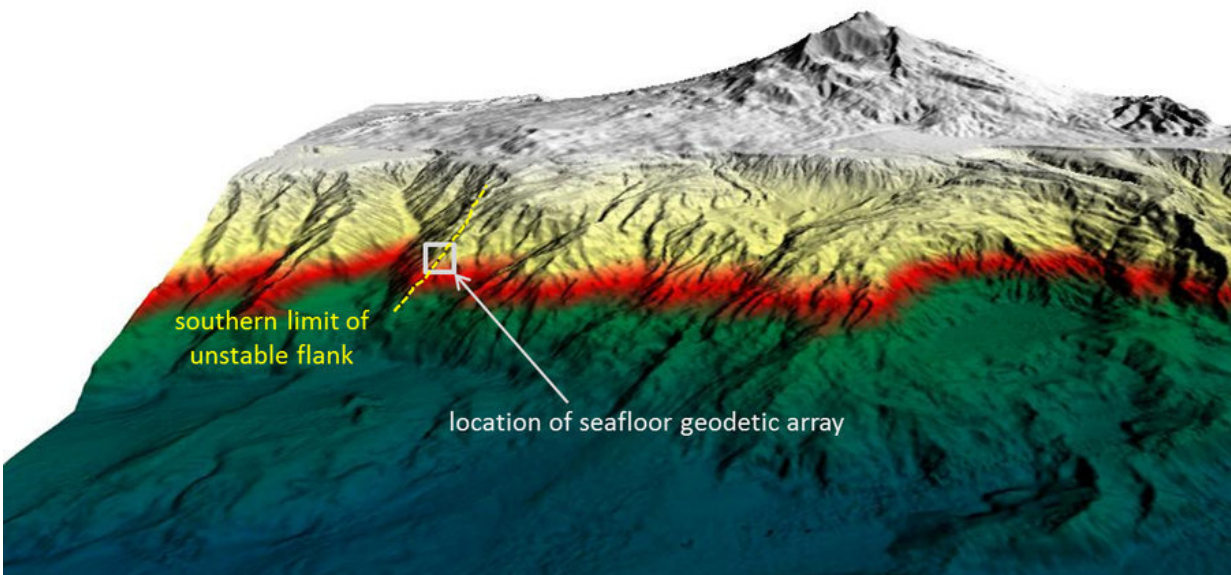


GeoSEA array records sliding of Mount Etna's southeastern flank

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3D view of Mount Etna's eastern flank with the position of the GeoSEA transponder network. Credit: Morelia Urlaub/Felix Gross

The southeast flank of Mount Etna slowly slides toward the sea. A team of scientists from GEOMAR and the Kiel University have showed for the first time the movement of Etna's underwater flank using a new, sound-based geodetic monitoring network. A sudden and rapid descent of the entire slope could lead to a tsunami with disastrous effects for the entire region. The results have been published today in the international

journal *Science Advances*.

As Europe's most active volcano, Mount Etna is intensively monitored by scientists and Italian authorities. Satellite-based measurements have shown that the southeastern flank of the volcano is slowly sliding toward the sea while the other slopes are largely stable. To date, it is unknown if and how movement continues underwater, as satellite-based measurements are impossible below the ocean surface. With the new GeoSEA seafloor geodetic monitoring network, scientists from the GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel, the researchers have detected the horizontal and vertical movement of a submerged volcanic flank for the first time.

The results confirm that the entire southeastern flank is in motion. The driving force of flank movement is most likely gravity and not the ascent of magma, as previously assumed. Catastrophic collapse involving the entire flank or large parts of it cannot be excluded, and would trigger a major [tsunami](#) with extreme effects in the region. The results of the study have been published today in the international journal *Science Advances*.

"At Mount Etna, we used a sound-based underwater geodetic monitoring network, the so-called marine geodesy, on a volcano for the first time," says Dr. Morelia Urlaub, lead author of the study. She led the investigations as part of the "MAGOMET—Marine geodesy for offshore monitoring of Mount Etna" project. In April 2016, the GEOMAR team placed a total of five acoustic monitoring transponder stations across the fault line that represents the boundary between the sliding flank and the stable slope. "We placed three on the sliding sector and two on the presumably stable side of the fault line," says Dr. Urlaub.

During the mission, each transponder sent an acoustic signal every 90 minutes. Since the speed of sound in water is known, the travel time of

the signals between transponders gave information on the distances between transponders on the seafloor with a precision of less than one centimeter. "We noticed that in May 2017, the distances between transponders on different sides of the fault clearly changed. The flank slipped by four centimeters seaward and subsided by one centimeter within a period of eight days," explains Dr. Urlaub. This movement can be compared to a very slow earthquake, a so-called "slow slip event." It was the first time that the horizontal movement of such a slow slip event was recorded underwater. In total, the system delivered data for about 15 months.

A comparison with ground deformation data obtained by satellite showed that the southeastern flank above sea level moved by a similar distance during the same observation period. "So the entire southeast flank changed its position," says Dr. Urlaub.

"Overall, our results indicate that the slope is sliding due to gravity and not due to the rise of magma," she continues. If magma dynamics in the centre of the volcano triggered flank deformation, displacement of the flank would be expected to be larger onshore than below water. This is crucial for hazard assessments. "The entire slope is in motion due to gravity. It is therefore quite possible that it could collapse catastrophically, which could trigger a tsunami in the entire Mediterranean," explains Professor Heidrun Kopp, coordinator of the GeoSEA array and co-author of the study. However, the results of the study do not allow a prediction whether and when such an event might occur.

"Further basic research is needed to understand the geological processes at and around Etna and other coastal volcanoes. Our investigation shows that the sound-based geodetic monitoring network can be a tremendous help in this respect," says Dr. Urlaub.

More information: Morelia Urlaub et al, Gravitational collapse of Mount Etna's southeastern flank, *Science Advances* (2018). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat9700](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aat9700)

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