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Olgeir Sigmarsson, Baptiste Haddadi, Simon Carn, Séverine Moune, Jonas Gudnason, et al.. The sulfur budget of the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption, Iceland. Geophysical Research Letters, 2013, 40, pp.6095-6100. 10.1002/2013GL057760 . hal-00992831

HAL Id: hal-00992831
https://hal.science/hal-00992831

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The sulfur budget of the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption, Iceland

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Received 10 October 2013; revised 11 November 2013; accepted 11 November 2013; published 11 December 2013.

[1] Sulfur concentrations have been measured in 28 melt inclusions (MIs) in plagioclase, clinopyroxene, and olivine crystals extracted from tephra produced during the explosive eruption of Grímsvötn in May 2011. The results are compared to sulfur concentrations in the groundmass glass in order to estimate the mass of sulfur brought to surface during the eruption. Satellite measurements yield order of magnitude lower sulfur (~0.2 Tg) in the eruption plume than estimated from the difference between MI and the groundmass glass. This sulfur "deficit" is readily explained by sulfur adhering to tephra grains but principally by sulfide globules caused by basalt-sulfide melt exsolution before degassing. A mass balance calculation reveals that approximately ~0.8 Tg of SO_2 is present as globules, representing ~50% of the total sulfur budget. Most of the sulfide globules likely reside at depth due to their elevated density, for potential later remobilization by new magma or hydrothermal circulation.
Citation: Sigmarsson, O., B. Haddadi, S. Carn, S. Moune, J. Gudnason, K. Yang, and L. Clarisse (2013), The sulfur budget of the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption, Iceland, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *40*, 6095–6100, doi:10.1002/2013GL057760.

1. Introduction

[2] Sulfur degassing from hot spot-related volcanoes is an important contribution to the total mass loading of the atmosphere [e.g., *Wallace*, 2001]. The mass loading of sulfur can be estimated directly from satellite measurements of sulfur dioxide in the eruptive plume or indirectly from the difference in sulfur concentrations in pristine melt inclusions (MIs) and outgassed groundmass glass (the so-called petrologic method) [*Devine et al*., 1984]. The sulfur budget at volcanoes from subduction zone settings is often underestimated by the petrologic method but at hot spot-related volcanoes, a relatively good agreement has been found from both methods [e.g., *Sharma et al*., 2004; *Moune et al*., 2007]. An excellent opportunity to test the consistency between these two methods came during the 2011 eruption of Grímsvötn volcano, Iceland.

2. The 2011 Grímsvötn Eruption

[3] Grímsvötn is the most active volcano in Iceland, located beneath the Vatnajökull ice sheet. A subglacial caldera lake is maintained by extensive geothermal activity leading to periodic water outburst floods or jökulhlaups that may empty the lake. The resulting pressure release is often followed by a small eruption such as the November 2004 eruption, which produced 0.02 km^3 DRE (dense rock equivalent) volume of basaltic tephra [e.g., *Thorarinsson*, 1974; *Albino et al*., 2010; *Jude-Eton et al*., 2012]. The 2011 eruption began at 19 UTC on 21 May. The plume quickly rose to 20–25 km [*Petersen et al*., 2012] impacting aviation in Northern Europe. The eruption ended on 28 May having produced an order of magnitude larger volume of magma than in 2004, or approximately 0.2–0.3 km^3 DRE, with tephra fallout detected outside Iceland in Jan Mayen, the British Isles, and Scandinavia [*Gudmundsson et al*., 2012]. Most of the magma was erupted during the first 2 days, and its composition was uniform, namely a quartz normative tholeiitic basalt typical of the last 7000 years of activity at Grímsvötn [*Óladóttir et al*., 2011a]. It has sparse phenocrysts of plagioclase (plag), clinopyroxene (cpx), and olivine (ol) in decreasing order of abundance. The ubiquitous presence of magnetite and rare occurrence of sulfide globules in the 2011 tephra are observed here for the first time in Grímsvötn deposits (Figure 1).

[4] Four fine-grained tephra samples were collected during the eruption on the lowland 45–75 km south of the volcano (three samples collected at different localities on a transect through the tephra fall sector (Gv1–3) during the first eruption night and a bulk sample representing the first 4 days of the eruption (Gv4)). In addition, near-vent lapilli-sized tephra from the first eruption day was later sampled on the caldera rim 1 km south of the eruption site (sample Gv2011-D). The 2011 tephra is composed of glass (95–99%) with only 1–5% of visible crystals.

3. Analytical Methods and Results

3.1. Petrologic Estimate of S Degassing

[5] Olivine, cpx, and plag crystals were handpicked under a binocular microscope from the 100–250 and 250–600 μm grain size fractions of crushed tephra. Crystals with MI were washed with acetone, embedded in epoxy and polished individually to generate adequate exposure of the MI for in situ electron probe microanalysis. The MIs are spherical to oblate in shape and range in size from 5 to 190 μm. Most MIs contain shrinkage bubbles but all are totally deprived of daughter minerals. In total, 19 crystals containing 28 MIs were

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article.

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0094-8276/13/10.1002/2013GL057760

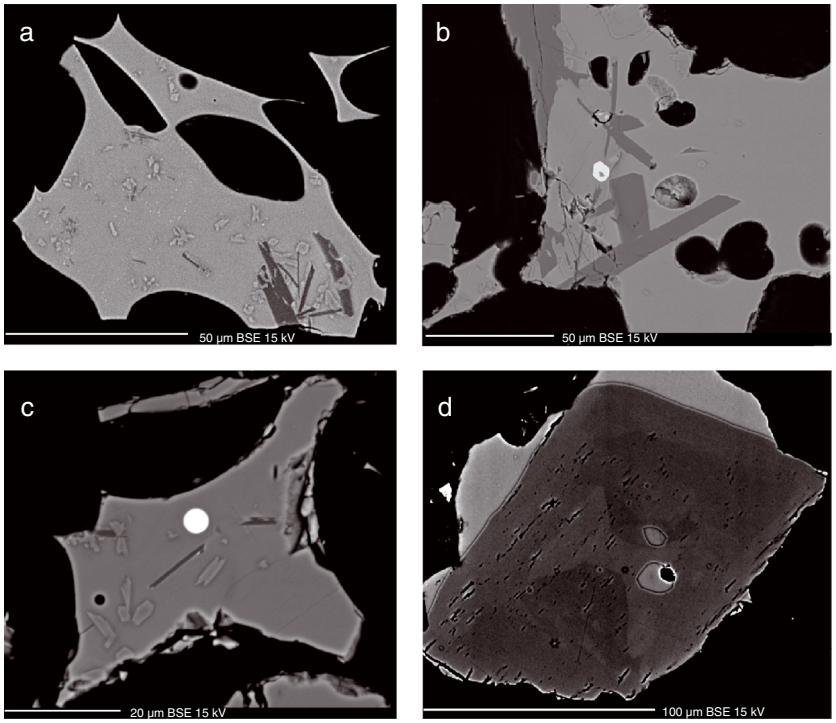


Figure 1. Backscattered electron images of (a) phenocryst-poor but microlite-rich glass, (b) phenocryst-rich tephra grain with euhedral plagioclase, clinopyroxene, and titanomagnetite in a microlite-free glass, and (c) sulfide globule in tephra Gv2011-D. (d) Melt inclusion in clinopyroxene.

selected and prepared for analysis. The number of host crystals with MI reflects the relative abundance in the phenocryst assemblage; 21 MIs in 13 plag, 6 in 5 cpx, and a single 1 in an ol. The groundmass is composed of glass patches with variable microlite contents ranging from those that are completely free of microlites to heavily crystallized groundmass.

[6] Major element and sulfur concentrations were measured on a Cameca SX-100 microprobe at Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans in Clermont-Ferrand, France. The results are given in Table S1 in the supporting information, and analytical details and uncertainties are listed in *Óladóttir et al*. [2011b] and *Moune et al*. [2012]. The largest MIs were analyzed with a spot diameter of 20 μm and sample current of 8 nA, whereas the three smallest MIs were analyzed with a beam of only 1 μm and a current as low as 2 nA. Most MIs are of basaltic composition, but three basaltic icelandite compositions are observed as well. The groundmass glass composition is comparable to that of other Grímsvötn tephra.

[7] Sulfur concentrations in the MI vary from 1311 to 1982 ppm (Table S1), whereas lower values are measured in the groundmass glass (449 to 895 ppm; mean = 651 ± 52 (2 SE) ppm; 26 glass grains; Table S2). The microlite-free glass has higher S concentrations than those that are rich in microlites, suggesting degassing induced crystallization. The S concentrations in the MI exceed the sulfide saturation curve of submarine mid-ocean ridge basalt glasses [e.g., *Wallace and Edmonds*, 2011] in accordance with the presence of sulfide globules in Grímsvötn 2011 tephra (Figure 1c). Sulfide saturation and known sulfur content at sulfide saturation (SCSS) level in basalts [*Jugo*, 2012] suggest that the Grímsvötn magma has oxygen fugacity close to fayalite-magnetite-quartz.

3.2. Satellite-Based SO_2 and H_2S Measurements

[8] We use ultraviolet (UV) measurements from the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) aboard NASA's polar-orbiting Aura satellite to quantify SO_2 emissions during the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption. Although OMI data are currently impacted by a sensor anomaly that reduces the spatial coverage of the sensor [*Carn et al*., 2013], the high latitude of Grímsvötn mitigated this by providing numerous overlapping OMI orbits that covered the SO_2 cloud. The eruption began late in the afternoon of 21 May, and the first complete coverage of the eruption cloud by OMI (daytime only) occurred on 22 May at ~11:50 UTC. A notable feature of the eruption was a distinct separation of the SO_2- and ash-rich portions of the volcanic cloud (Figure 2), with the ash cloud advected south and then east of Grímsvötn at lower altitudes, while the stratospheric SO_2 drifted north.

[9] Operational OMI SO_2 retrievals using the linear fit (LF) algorithm [*Yang et al*., 2007], assuming a lower stratospheric altitude (note that the precise SO_2 altitude has little impact on SO_2 loading above ~10 km), detected ~0.2 Tg of SO_2 in the eruption cloud on 22 May. Errors on SO_2 retrievals are estimated to be ~20%. A peak SO_2 loading of ~0.3 Tg was measured by OMI on 23 May when the volcanic cloud had spread over eastern Greenland and the Greenland Sea. In order to exclude the potential underestimation of large SO_2 column amounts by the LF algorithm, we also analyzed extended iterative spectral fit (EISF) retrievals [*Yang et al*., 2010] for the Grímsvötn plume. The EISF measurements were commensurate with the LF results, providing confidence in the calculated SO_2 loadings. The SO_2 loading gradually decayed after 23 May, with remnants of the stratospheric

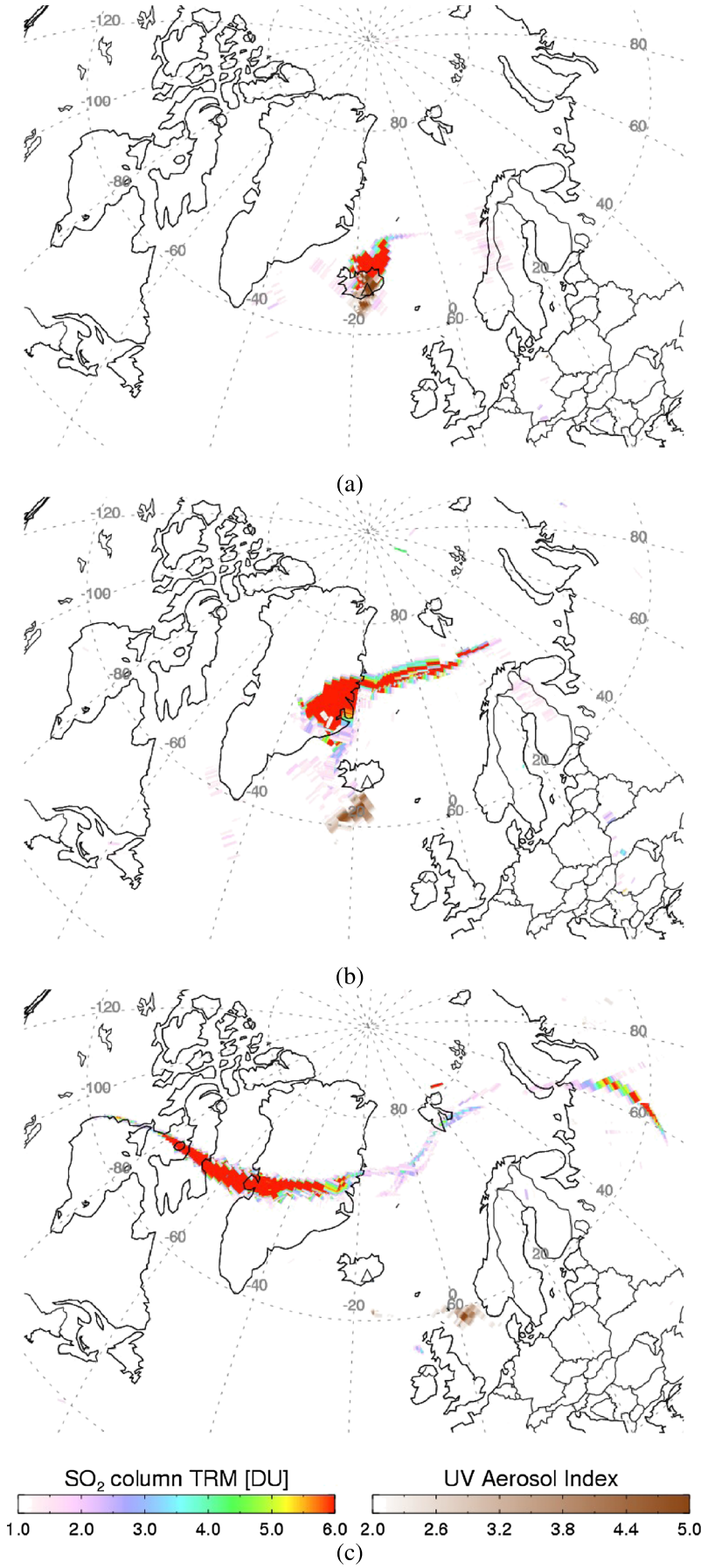

(a)
(b)
SO2 column TRM [DU]
1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0
UV Aerosol Index
2.0 2.6 3.2 3.8 4.4 5.0
(c)

Figure 2

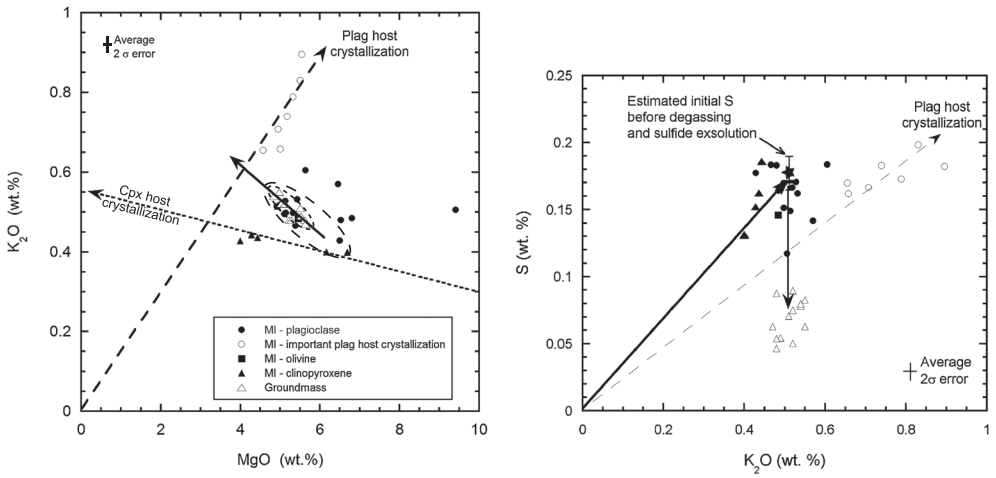


Figure 3. Variations of S, MgO, and K_2O concentrations (in weight %) in melt inclusions (MIs) and groundmass glass in tephra samples Gv2011-D and GV-4. (a) Groundmass glass compositions form a linear array ($R^2 = 0.71$) upon which MI in olivine and several MIs in plagioclase plot. Other plagioclase (plag) MIs are subject to host crystallization as shown by a vector extending from the plag composition at the origin. Same holds for MI plotting above the groundmass glass array. Three MIs in clinopyroxene (cpx) with lowest MgO concentration lie on a vector from the cpx composition passing through the most primitive cpx MI. (b) Initial S concentration is estimated by extrapolating the K_2O concentrations measured in the most primitive cpx MI along the melt differentiation vector toward the groundmass value (from 0.4 to 0.5% yielding initial S of 1750 ppm). This value is indistinguishable from that measured in the most primitive plag MI (1772 ppm) and close to the average cpx MI value (1558 ppm; see text for further discussion). The vertical arrow indicates sulfur decrease caused by combined basalt-sulfide melt immiscibility and sulfur degassing.

SO_2 cloud detected by OMI until early June. We estimate an *e*-folding time of ~10–15 days for the stratospheric SO_2, and extrapolation of the daily SO_2 loadings back to the eruption time yields an initial SO_2 mass within the 20% error on the peak measured value of 0.3 Tg. The SO_2 emissions during the 2011 eruption of Grímsvötn were around an order of magnitude higher than those measured by OMI during its November 2004 eruption, which concurs with the different magma volumes erupted.

[10] Other potentially significant sulfur species in divergent plate volcanic gases are H_2S and S_2 [*Symonds et al*., 1994]. The latter is not measurable using remote sensing techniques but to assess H_2S emissions from Grímsvötn, we use satellite data from the Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI) aboard MetOp-A [*Clarisse et al*., 2011]. IASI measured a maximum of 29 Gg of H_2S on 22 May, collocated with the SO_2 cloud; this is only the second reported satellite-based detection of H_2S in a volcanic plume after the 2008 Kasatochi eruption [*Clarisse et al*., 2011]. IASI also measured ~0.3 Tg of SO_2 in the Grímsvötn volcanic cloud, corroborating the OMI data. This yields a H_2S/SO_2 mass ratio of ~0.1, which is similar to average ratios reported for directly sampled rift volcanic gases derived from tholeiitic basalts (0.06) [*Symonds et al*., 1994]. Based on this concurrence, we use reported S_2/SO_2 ratios [*Symonds et al*., 1994] to estimate a maximum S_2 loading of ~15 Gg. Hence, the total estimated sulfur loading based on satellite data is 150 Gg (as SO_2) + 27 Gg (as H_2S) + 15 Gg (as S_2) = 0.192 Tg S.

[11] *Textor et al*. [2003] modeled scavenging of volcanic gases on hydrometeor-ash aggregates in eruption columns, concluding that 80% of sulfur gases (SO_2 and H_2S) would reach the stratosphere. *Olsson et al*. [2013] have estimated from leaching experiments on freshly fallen 2011 Grímsvötn tephra that approximately 118 Gg of S were sequestered on the volcanic ash during the eruption. In conjunction with the satellite measurements, this implies that a total of 0.31 Tg of S was emitted during the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption, of which 0.192 Tg reached the stratosphere and 0.118 Tg (~38%) was scavenged in the eruption column. We suggest that this high scavenging efficiency (38% cf. 20% estimated by *Textor et al*. [2003]) reflects the wet nature of the subglacial Grímsvötn eruption, with abundant hydrometeors.

4. Discussion

[12] The sulfur concentration in the melt before degassing can be estimated from the measured concentration in the MI. The regular increase in K_2O, with decreasing MgO content in the groundmass glass (Figure 3a), permits assessment of the significance of the S concentrations in the different MIs. These variable S concentrations reflect, in part, host crystallization of the initial MI. Such crystallization can be readily corrected for olivine, which has a well-defined equilibrium K_D of Fe and Mg exchange between melt and crystal [e.g., *Roeder and Emslie*, 1970]. Corrections for cpx and plag crystallization are less straightforward. Therefore, we use the

Figure 2. Aura/OMI measurements of SO_2 column amounts in the Grímsvötn eruption cloud on (a) 22 May (b) 23 May, and (c) 24 May. Volcanic ash is indicated by positive values of the UV aerosol index. Note the distinct separation of tropospheric ash and stratospheric SO_2, due to strong vertical wind shear. Triangle indicates the location of Grímsvötn.

Table 1. Calculation of S Budget in Grímsvötn 2011 Eruption[a]

	m(S)	$S_{Satellite}$	$S_{Leachate}$	S_{Lake}	$S_{Globules}$	α	$\rho_{(Density)}$	V_{DRE}	$S_{(Initial)}$	$S_{(Groundmass)}$
Values	0.73 Tg	0.19 Tg	0.12 Tg	0.037 Tg	0.38 Tg	1.998	2750 kg m^{-3}	0.25 km^3	0.1750 wt%	0.0687 wt%
Errors	±25%	±30%	±30%	±30%	±51%	---	±2%	±20%	±7%	±14%
					Contribution to the SO_2 Budget					
Mean m(SO_2)	1.47 Tg	0.38 Tg (26%)	0.24 Tg (16%)	0.07 Tg (5%)	0.78 Tg (53%)					
Min m(SO_2)	1.10 Tg	0.38 Tg (35%)	0.24 Tg (22%)	0.07 Tg (6%)	0.41 Tg (37%)					
Max m(SO_2)	1.82 Tg	0.38 Tg (17%)	0.24 Tg (11%)	0.07 Tg (3%)	1.13 Tg (62%)					

[a]m(S) and m(SO_2): total masses of S and SO_2, respectively, exsolved during the Grímsvötn 2011 eruption; $\alpha = MW(SO_2)/MW(S)$; DRE: dense rock equivalent.

$m(SO_2) = \alpha \times m(S)$; $m(S) = \rho \times V_{DRE} \times (S_{(initial)} - S_{(groundmass)})$.

relationship between two incompatible elements in plag, namely K_2O and MgO (Figure 3a). The MIs forming a linear correlation extrapolated from the origin are clearly affected by plag host crystallization. Other MIs in plag that have significantly higher MgO and K_2O than the groundmass glass may have also experienced host crystallization. The plag MI (G1-D1) with abnormally high MgO and lowest S concentration is clearly an outlier, possibly a xenocryst in the 2011 magma. By the same token, the cpx MIs with the lowest MgO concentration lying on a vector extrapolated from the concentrations measured in the ferromagnesian minerals (cpx and ol with respectively MgO and K_2O concentrations equal to 17.4; 0.02 and 37.5; 0%) may have been affected by host crystallization as well. The initial S concentration in the magma thus appears best represented by the relatively primitive cpx MIs with $8 > MgO > 6\%$. We note that these MIs lie at the low K_2O and high MgO end of the differentiation trend of the groundmass composition as expected for a parental magma composition for Grímsvötn. These two MIs have K_2O values close to 0.4%, whereas the degassed groundmass glass has average K_2O of 0.5%. We have therefore corrected their S concentration for 20% fractional crystallization (needed to explain K_2O increase from 0.4 to 0.5%) [see *Moune et al.*, 2007] to obtain an initial S concentration ($S_{initial}$) of 1750 (± 125; 2σ) ppm (Figure 3b). A plag MI that plots close to these two cpx MIs has sulfur concentration of 1772 (± 58; 2σ) ppm that is indistinguishable from our $S_{initial}$ estimate. It is worth noting that this selective choice of MI does not affect the outcome of this paper since the average composition of all MIs in cpx yields an initial S concentration less than 10% lower ($X = 1558$ (± 440; 2σ) ppm instead of estimated 1750 (± 125; 2σ) ppm), which is within the error of our approach.

[13] The mass of sulfur exsolved from the initial magma can be estimated as follows (the petrologic method; Table 1): mass $SO_2 = \alpha\ \rho\ V_{DRE}\ (S_{initial} - S_{groundmass})$; where $\alpha = MW(SO_2)/MW(S) = 64.06/32.06$, $\rho = 2750$ kg m^{-3} [*McBirney*, 2006] and $V_{DRE} = 0.25$ km^3. This yields 1.47 ± 0.37 Tg (2σ) that is an order of magnitude larger than the sulfur loading from the satellite data. The considerably lower S concentrations in the groundmass glass relative to the MI thus cannot be explained by S degassing only. Presence of sulfide globules demonstrates that sulfide saturation had been reached, which therefore presents a sulfur sink. In addition, ~118 Gg of S adhered to the tephra in the eruption column, while residual magma from the 2004 eruption (erupted in 2011) may have lost part of its sulfur to the hydrothermal system and the caldera lake. *Ágústsdóttir and Brantley* [1994] estimated a steady state sulfur flux of 5.33×10^6 kg/yr from Grímsvötn's lake composition and volumes of jökulhlaups, which gives 37 Gg over the 7 years repose period preceding the 2011 eruption. The mass balance for the S budget in the Grímsvötn 2011 eruption is thus $S_{initial} - (S_{groundmass\ glass} + S_{satellite} + S_{leachate} + S_{lake} + S_{sulfide\ globule}) = 0$. Input values and associated errors are listed in Table 1 together with average, minimum, and maximum proportions of each sulfur budget component.

[14] On average, 16% of the sulfur adheres to the tephra glass, 26% are degassed as sulfur, 5% were lost to the lake, and 53% of the S is conserved as sulfide globules. The sulfide globules will form a sink at depth due to their elevated density as is observed in cumulate nodules from Piton de la Fournaise, Réunion Island [*Collins et al.*, 2012]. These sulfides may be subsequently remobilized by incoming fresh basaltic magma, undersaturated in sulfide, possibly via reactions such as $\frac{1}{2}\ O_{2(gas)} + FeS_{(sulfide)} = FeO_{(silicate\ melt)} + \frac{1}{2}\ S_{2(gas)}$. Alternatively, a possible sulfur ore deposit will react with hydrothermal solutions having variable fO_2/fS_2 during the heat mining of basaltic intrusions beneath the geothermal system that maintains the subglacial lake at Grímsvötn.

5. Conclusion

[15] The sulfur budget for the 2011 Grímsvötn eruption cannot be simply treated as initial S in MI minus residual S in groundmass equals sulfur released in a gas phase. We propose that 50% of the sulfur was retained in an immiscible sulfide phase (globules) at depth. In such cases, remotely measured sulfur emissions will only account for the minimum quantity of sulfur brought to the surface in an explosive eruption.

[16] **Acknowledgments.** We are grateful to Gudrun Larsen, Sigrun Hreinsdottir, Thora Arnadottir, Magnus T. Gudmundsson, Thorvaldur Thordarson, Armann Höskuldsson, and Freysteinn Sigmundsson for discussions on the 2011 eruption at Grímsvötn. Jean-Luc Devidal provided expert advices during the EMP work. Critical and constructive reviews from Marie Edmonds, Peter Kelly, and Roberto Moretti led to significant improvements. This study was partially supported by the Iceland Science Fund (Volcano Anatomy grant), the French ANR "DégazMag" project, French-Icelandic scientific collaboration project "Jules Verne," and an EC Supersite Programme (FutureVolc), all of which is gratefully acknowledged. SC and KY acknowledge support from NASA through the Aura Science Team (grant NNX11AF42G). This is the Laboratory of Excellence "ClerVolc" contribution #81.

[17] The Editor thanks Robert Moretti and an anonymous reviewer for their assistance in evaluating this paper.

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