



The COMTESSA project: Tomography of artificial SO₂ plumes with multiple SO₂ cameras for improving our understanding of plume dispersion and turbulence

Anna Solvejg Dinger (1,2), Kerstin Stebel (1), Massimo Cassiani (1), Arve Kylling (1), Ignacio Pizzo (1), Norbert Schmidbauer (1), and Andreas Stohl (1)

(1) Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Kjeller, Norway, (2) Institute for Environmental Physics, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

SO₂ cameras are part of a well-established methodology to measure sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from both natural and anthropogenic sources (e.g. volcanoes, power plants, ...). Nine fast and highly sensitive SO₂ cameras have been developed in the scope of the ERC Advanced Grant project COMTESSA (Camera Observation and Modelling of 4D Tracer Dispersion in the Atmosphere).

Within COMTESSA SO₂ from artificial releases will be used to image tracer dispersion under different boundary layer conditions and thereby deepen our understanding of turbulence and plume dispersion in the atmosphere. Within the next four years, several artificial release experiments are planned in spring to autumn time, when UV radiation is sufficiently high. SO₂ will be released in controlled puffs and continuous plumes from a tower, and will be observed by the nine SO₂ cameras. Six of these operate in the ultraviolet spectral range and three operate in the infrared spectral range. The artificial release experiments will provide a large data set of high time- and space-resolution images from nine observation points. These images enable 4D reconstruction of the SO₂ plume concentrations using tomographic techniques. A suite of eddy covariance measurements of heat and momentum fluxes and other meteorological measurements will complement this data set.

Summed up, the COMTESSA release experiments offer the unique occasion to study and validate commonly used parameter retrievals from imaging data at volcanoes (i.e. SO₂ column densities and emission rates, plume speed) and to compare quantitative measurements in the UV and IR spectral range.

The presentation illustrates the planned experiments, outlines the requirements for the camera hard- and software, describes the new cameras and tests performed with them, and presents first results from an experimental tomographic setup observing SO₂-filled Teflon bags (100 l capacity).