

A scenic view of a valley with a large lake and mountains under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid on the image.

Microphysical simulations of large volcanic eruptions: Pinatubo and Toba

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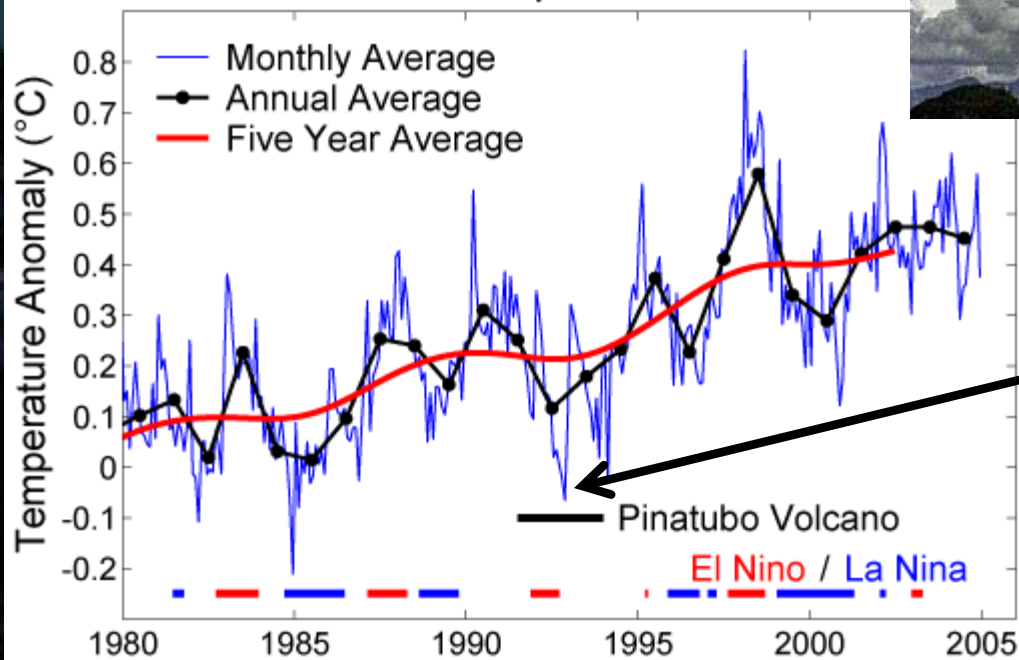
**Thanks to collaborators
Brian Toon and Michael Mills**

The 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo

20 Tg SO₂ (10 Tg S) into stratosphere

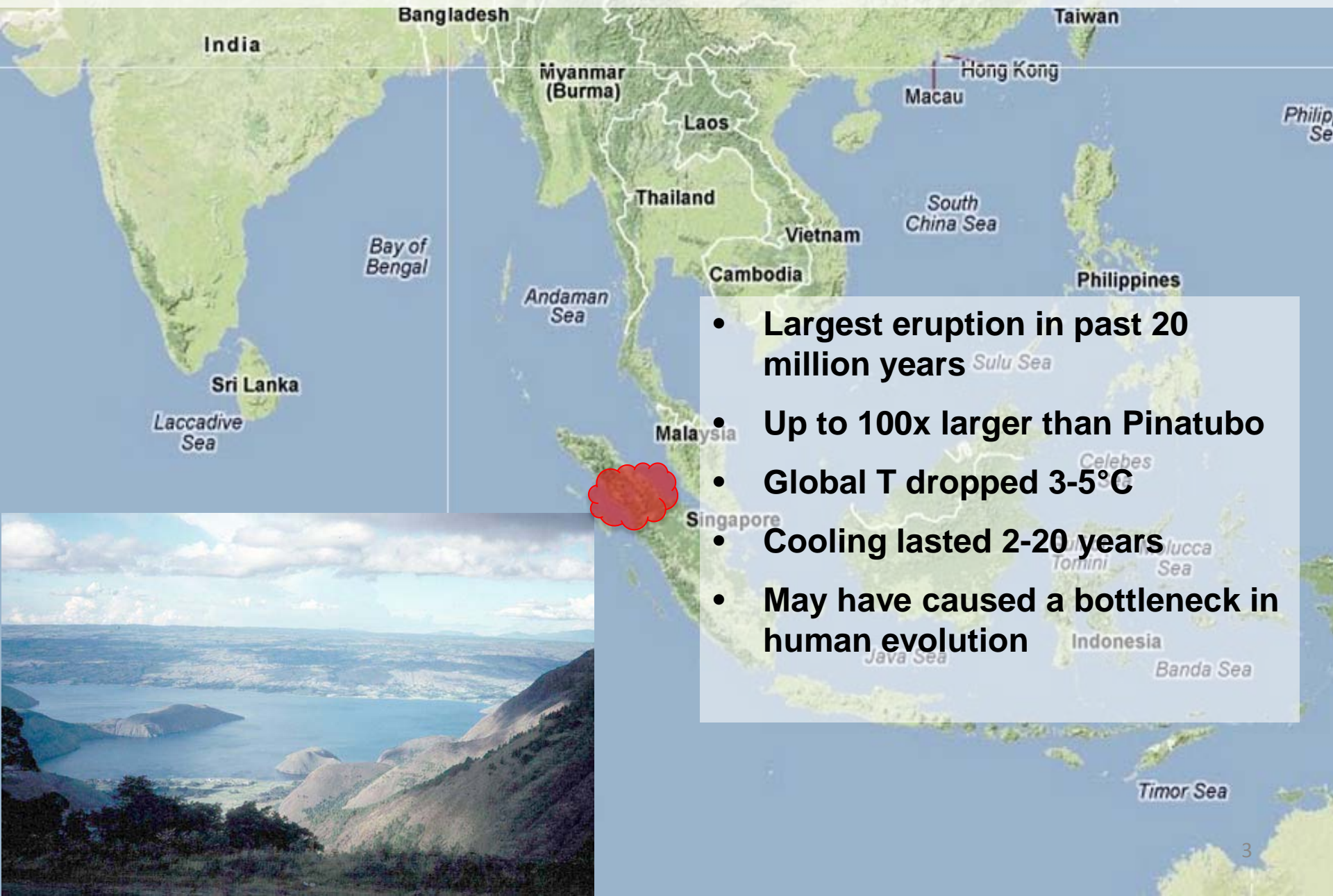


Surface Temperature Record



- 1992: Temperature dropped 0.5°C; coolest year in the past 25 years
- We also saw ozone loss, hydrological changes

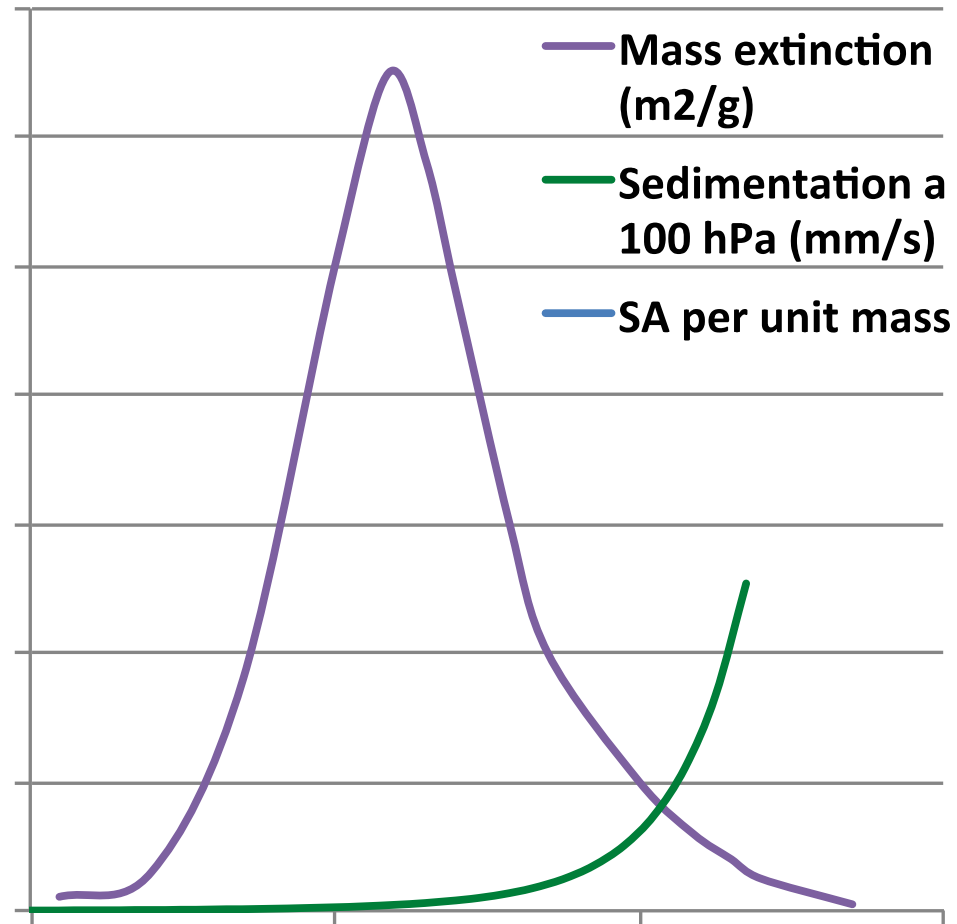
The Toba super-eruption 74,000 years ago



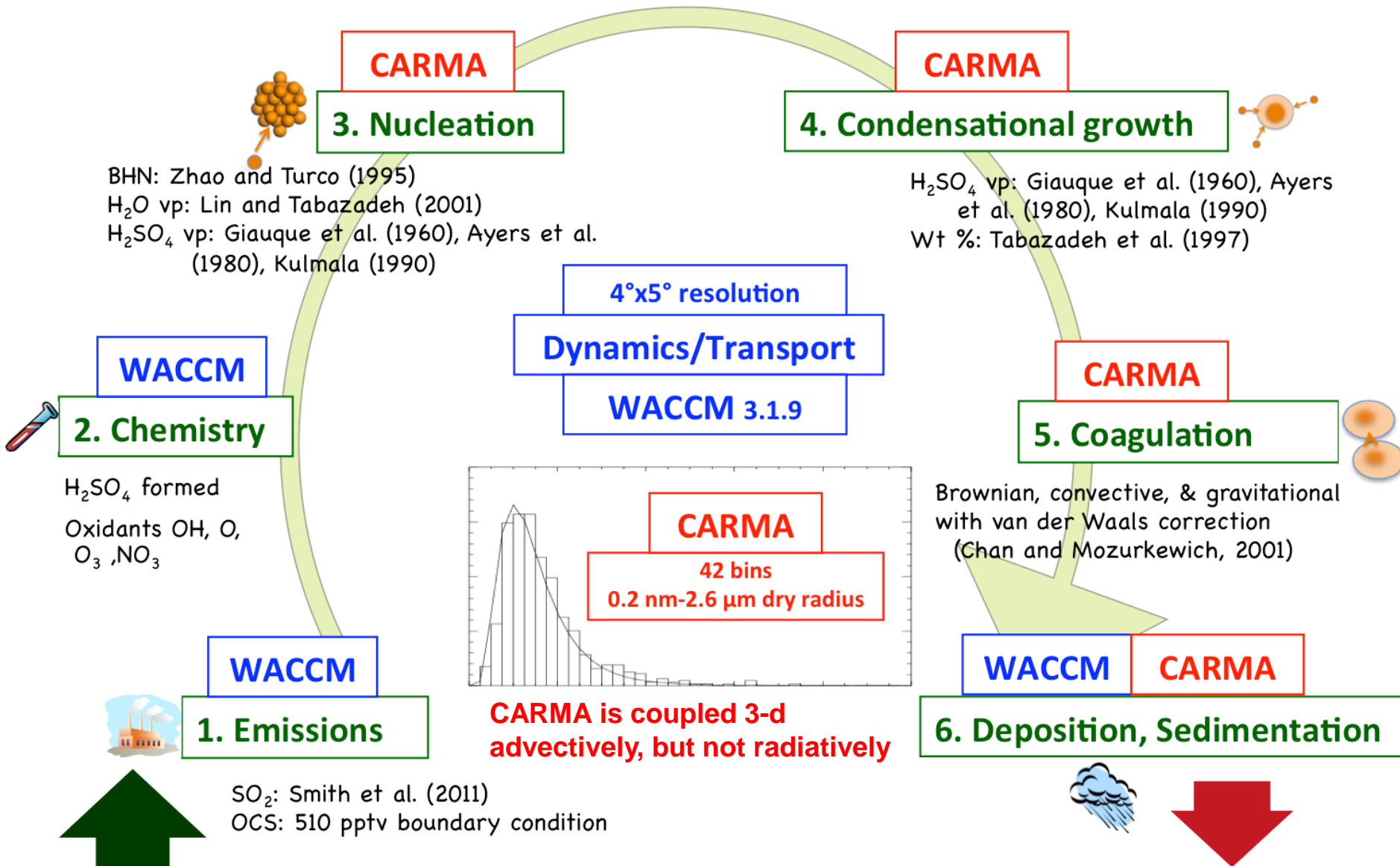
- Largest eruption in past 20 million years
- Up to 100x larger than Pinatubo
- Global T dropped 3-5°C
- Cooling lasted 2-20 years
- May have caused a bottleneck in human evolution



The importance of getting aerosol size right



WACCM/CARMA model

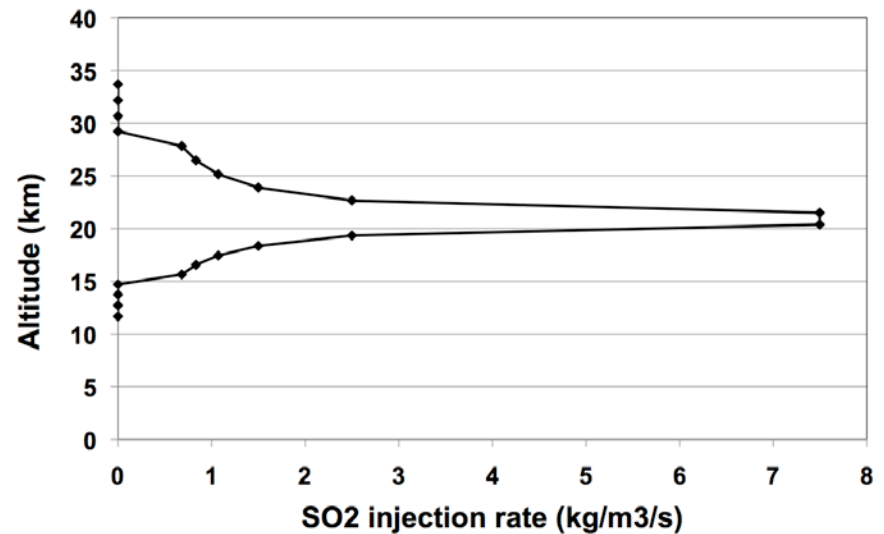


Experimental Design

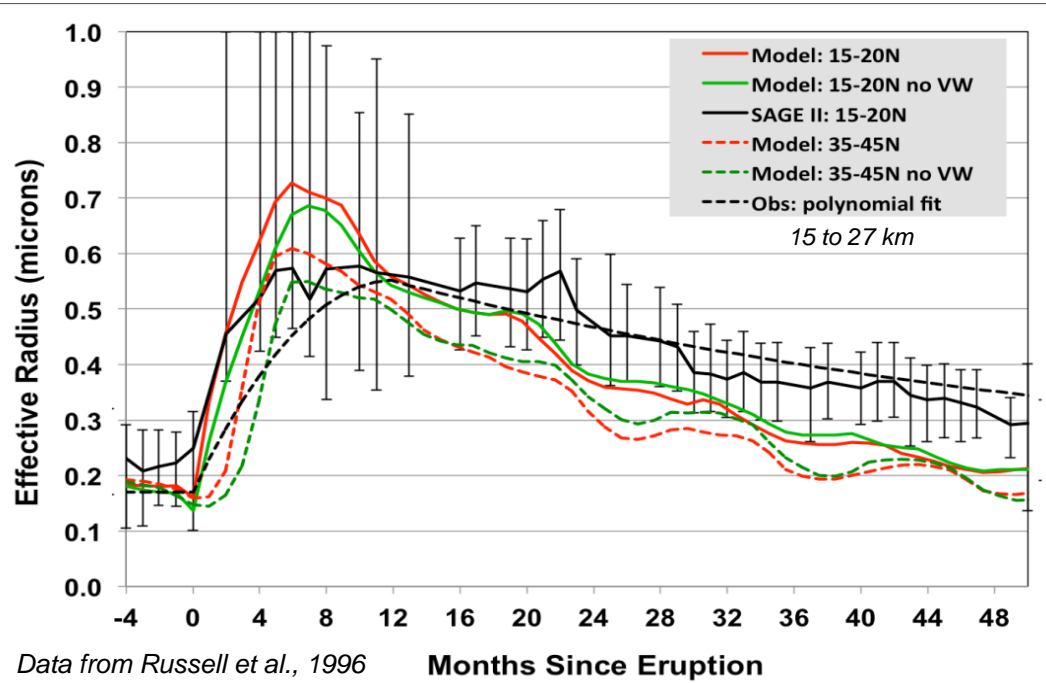
Three eruptions simulated

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Pinatubo | 10 Tg S |
| Pinatubo x 10 | 100 Tg S |
| Toba | 1000 Tg S |

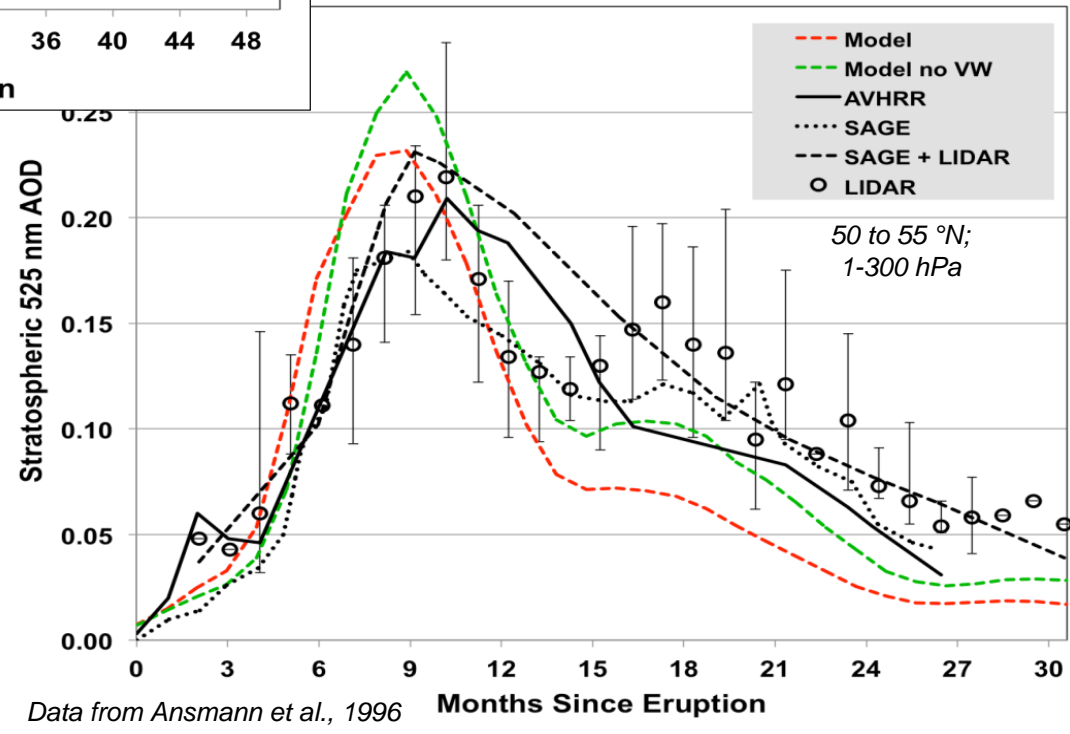
- Simulations with and without van der Waals forces (no VW)
- 10-year simulations
- SO₂ gas injected continuously over 48 hours on June 14-15 of first year



Pinatubo: Model captures peak but declines too quickly

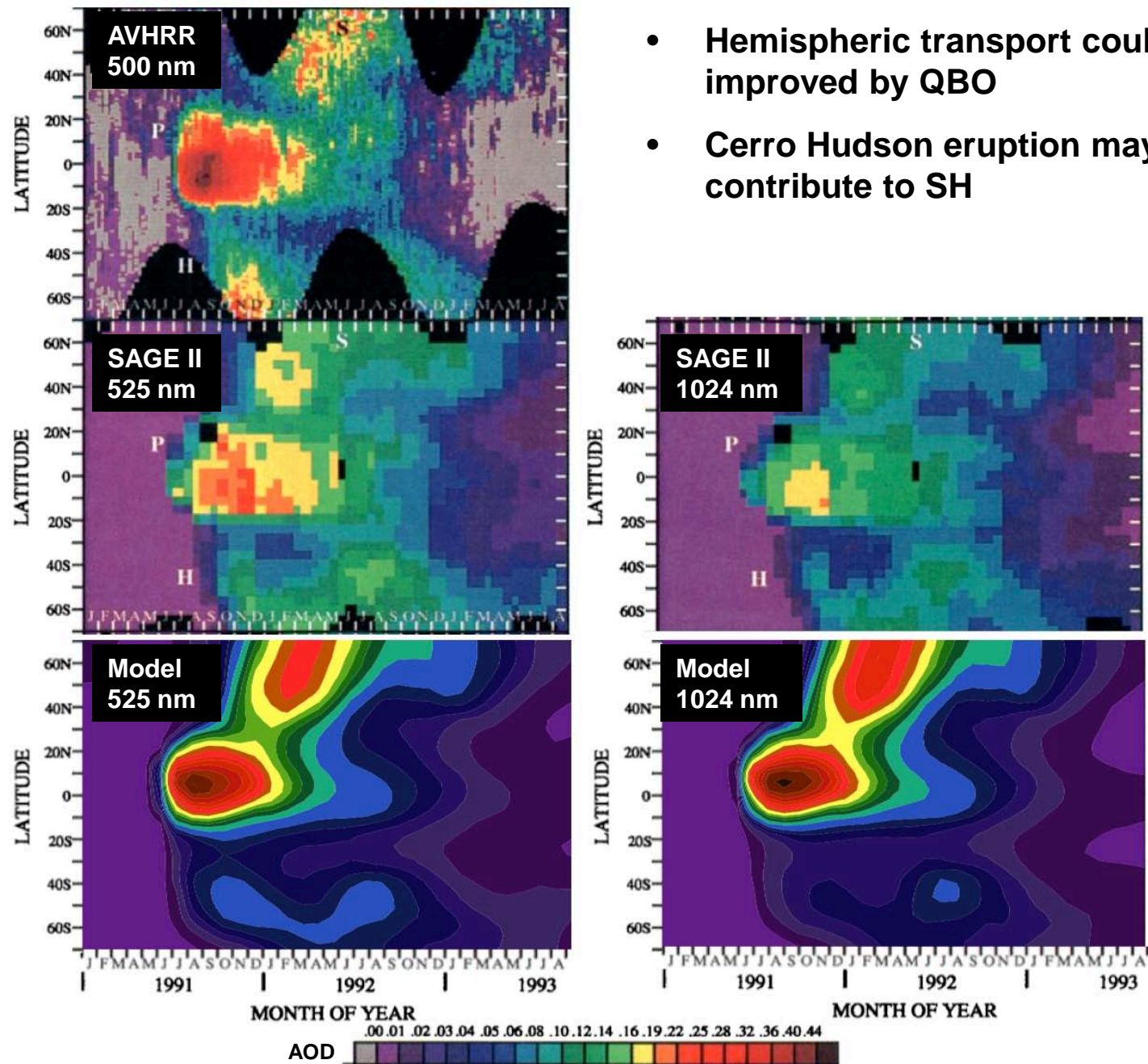


- Model is mostly within error bars but declines too quickly (no aerosol heating, no QBO)
- Including van der Waals forces increases effective radius and reduces AOD

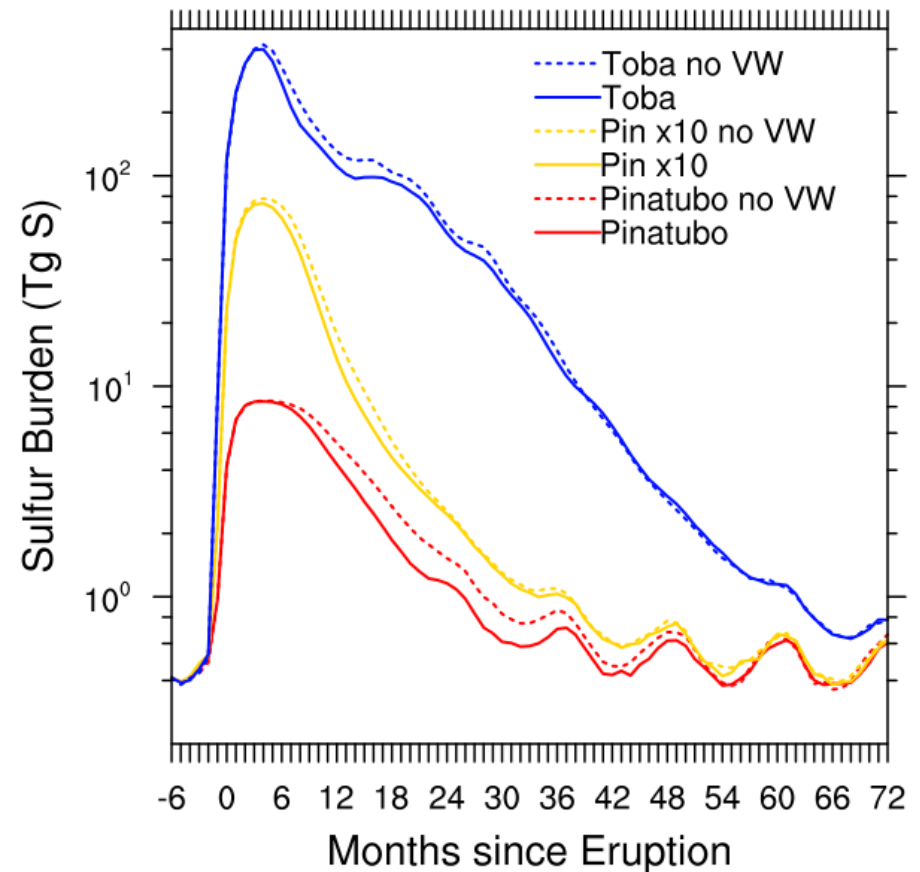
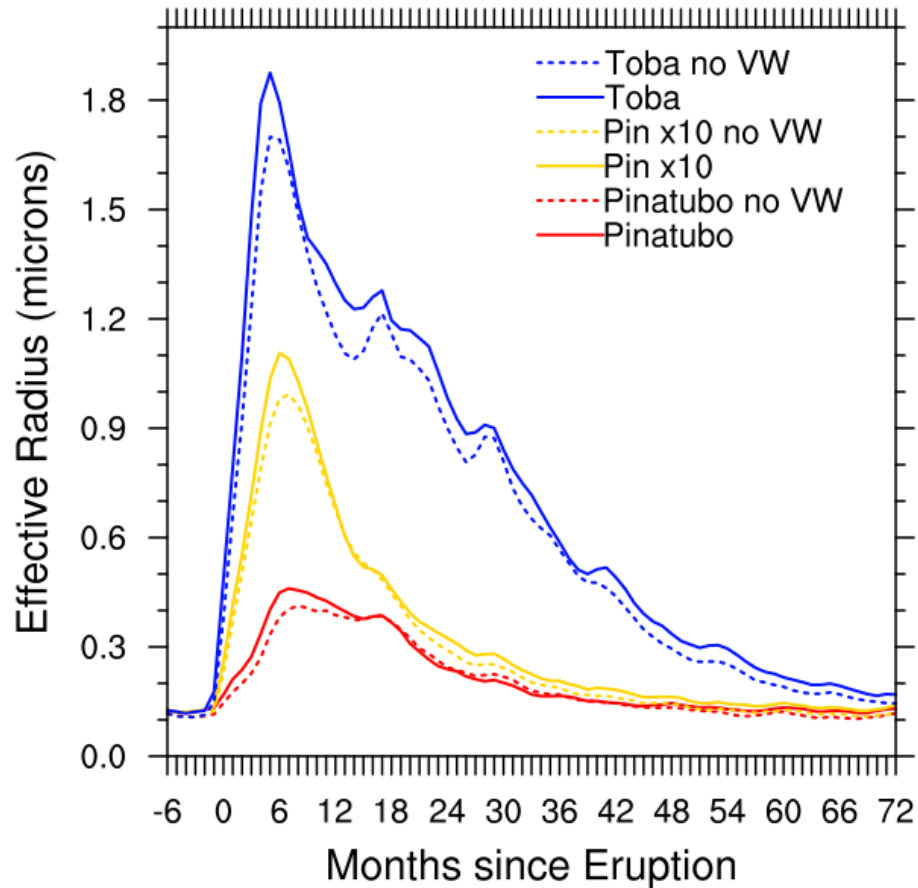


Pinatubo: Model overpredicts AOD in NH; underpredicts SH

- Hemispheric transport could be improved by QBO
- Cerro Hudson eruption may contribute to SH

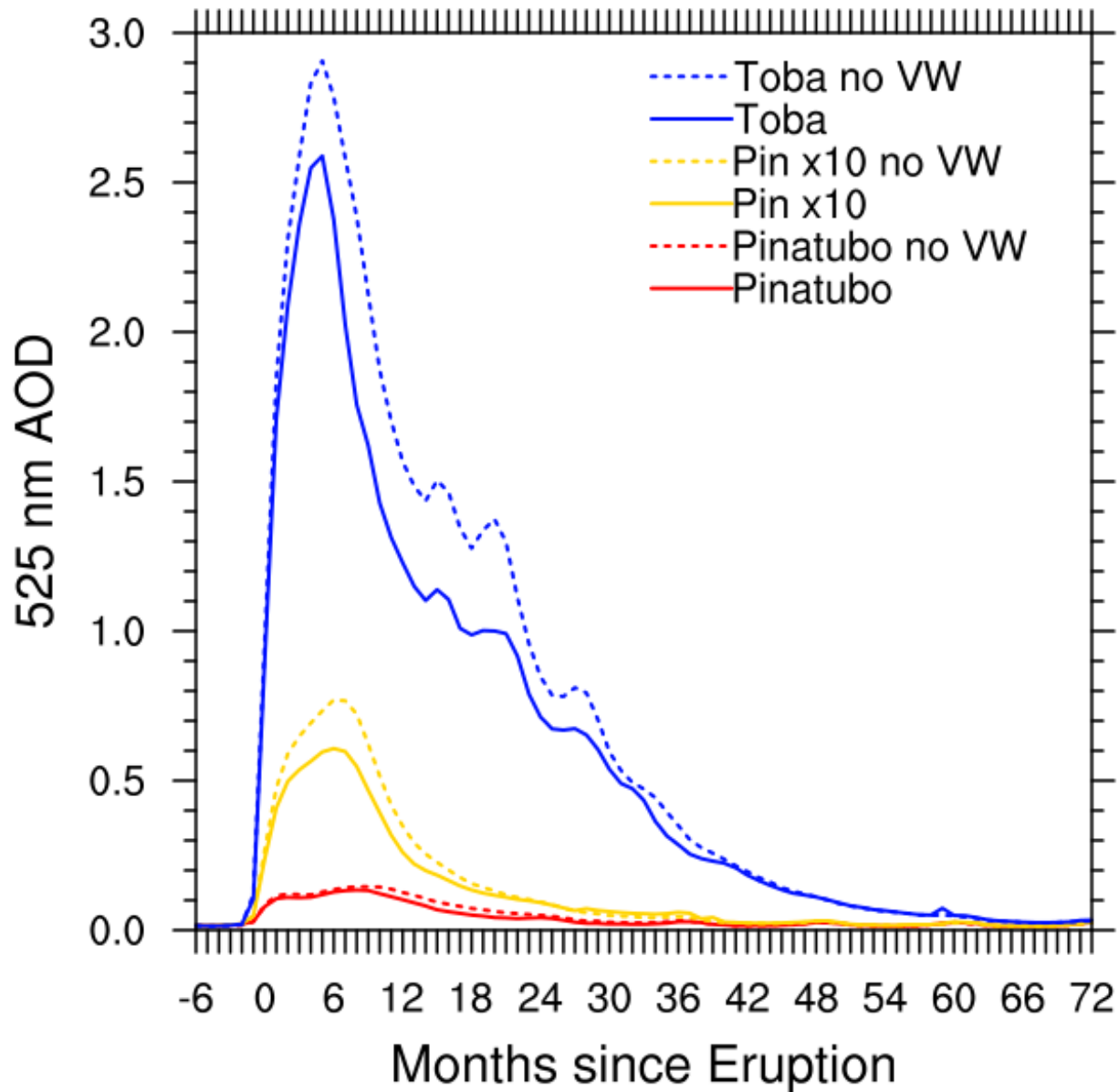


Larger Eruptions have larger particles, limited burdens

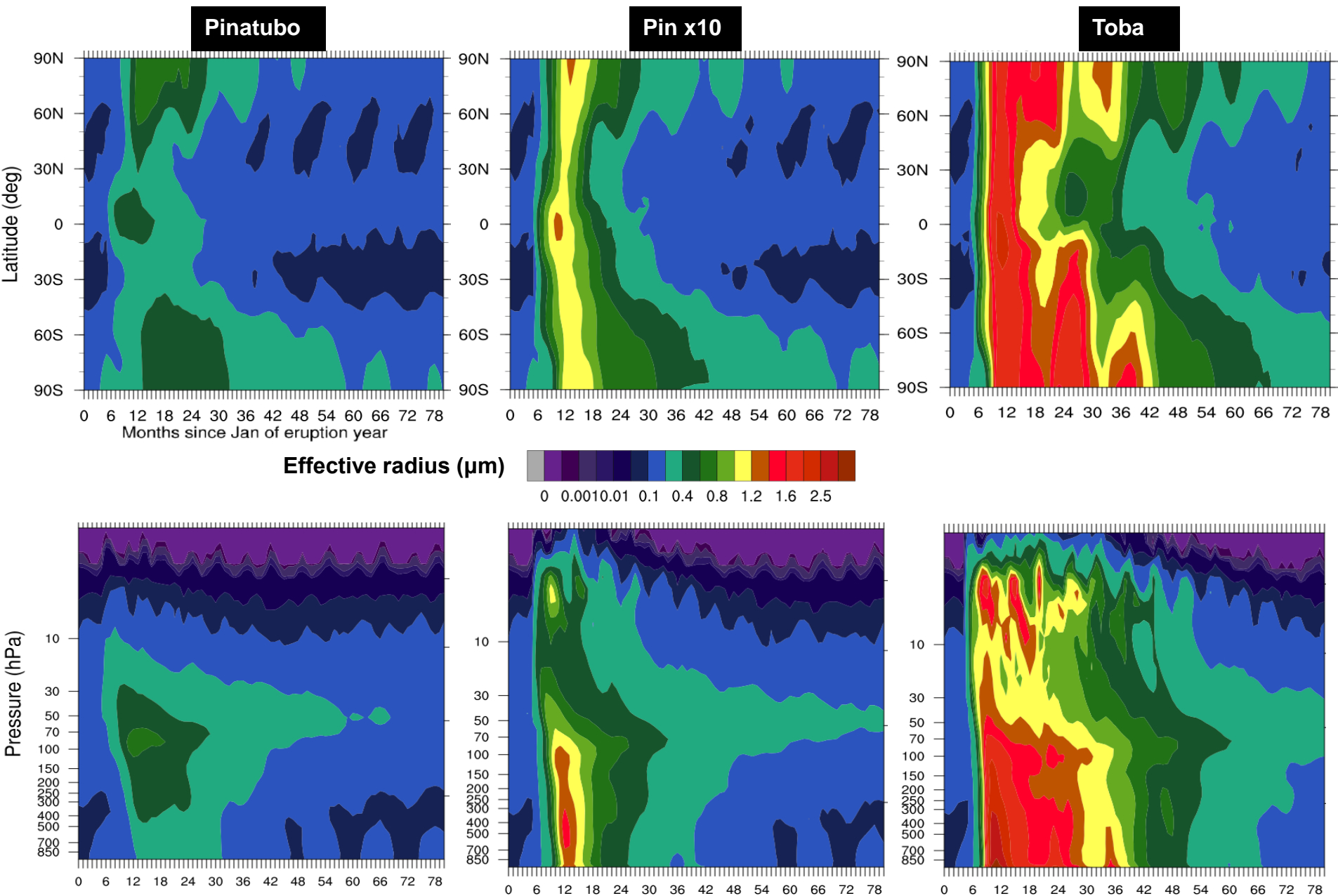


| Comparing Toba Studies | Reff (um) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Robock et al., 2009</i> (Bulk) | ~0.6 μm (0.45 dry) |
| <i>Timmreck et al., 2010</i> (Modal) | 0.8 – 1.1 μm |
| <i>English et al., 2013</i> (Sectional) | 1.1 – 2.2 μm |

AOD is limited further in larger eruptions

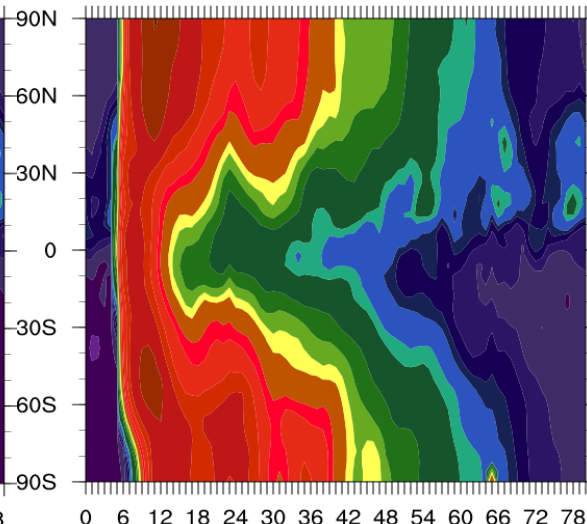
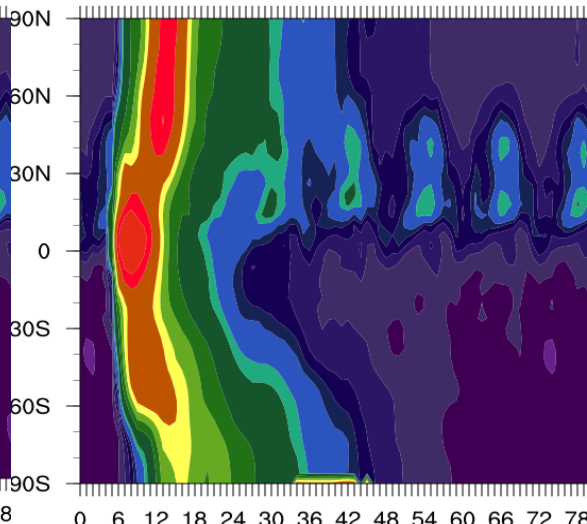
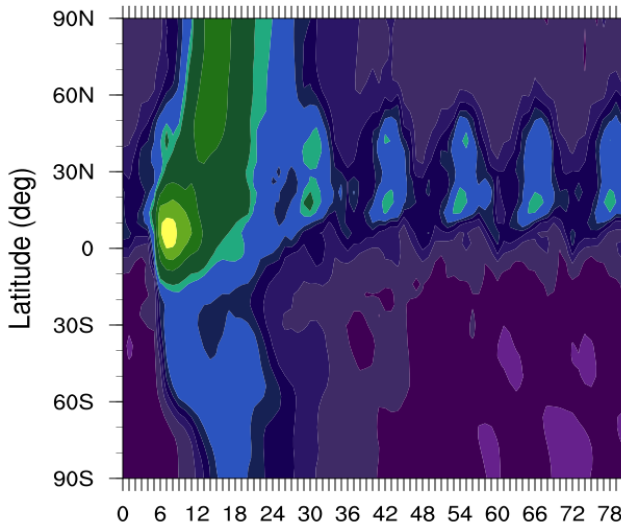
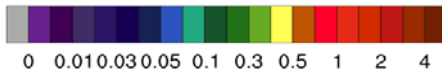


Effective radius peaks in high latitudes and below 150 hPa

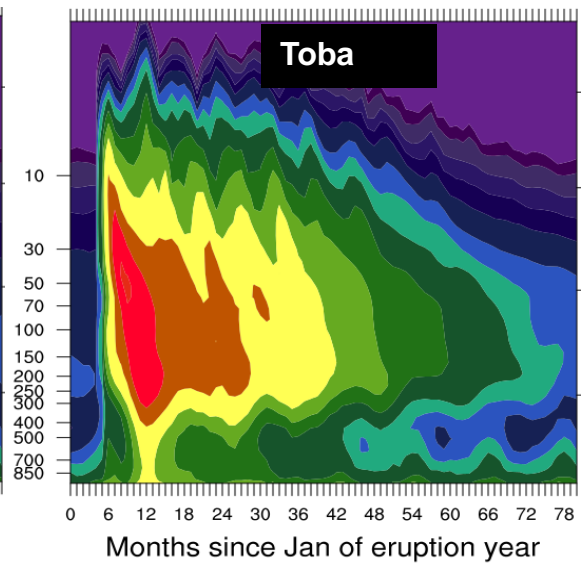
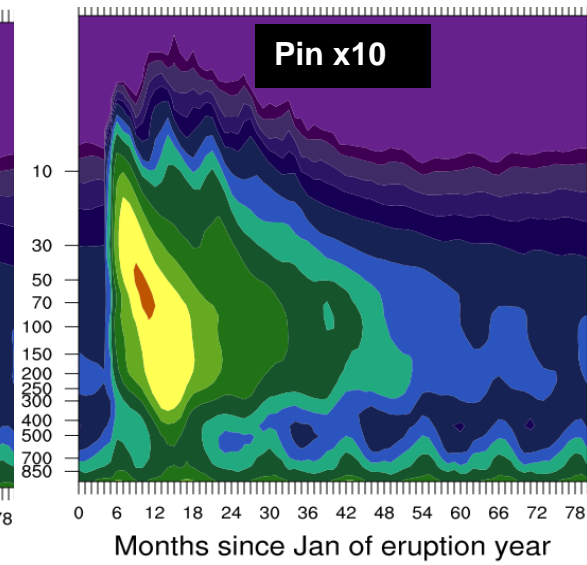
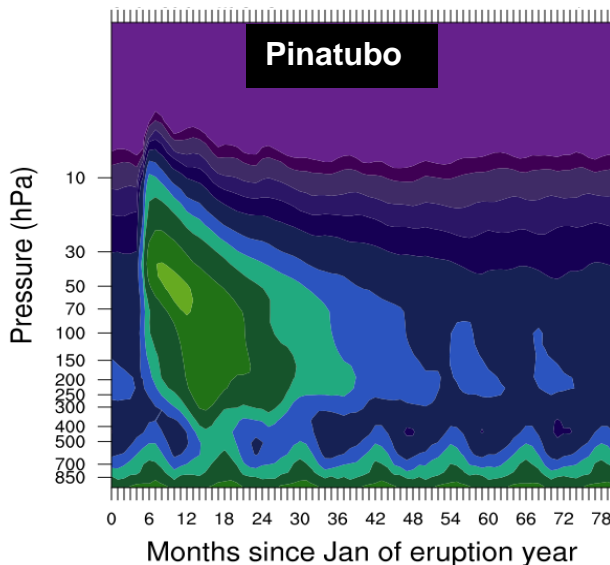
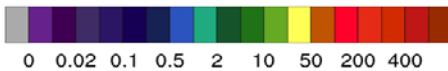


Extinctions peak in lower stratosphere and poles

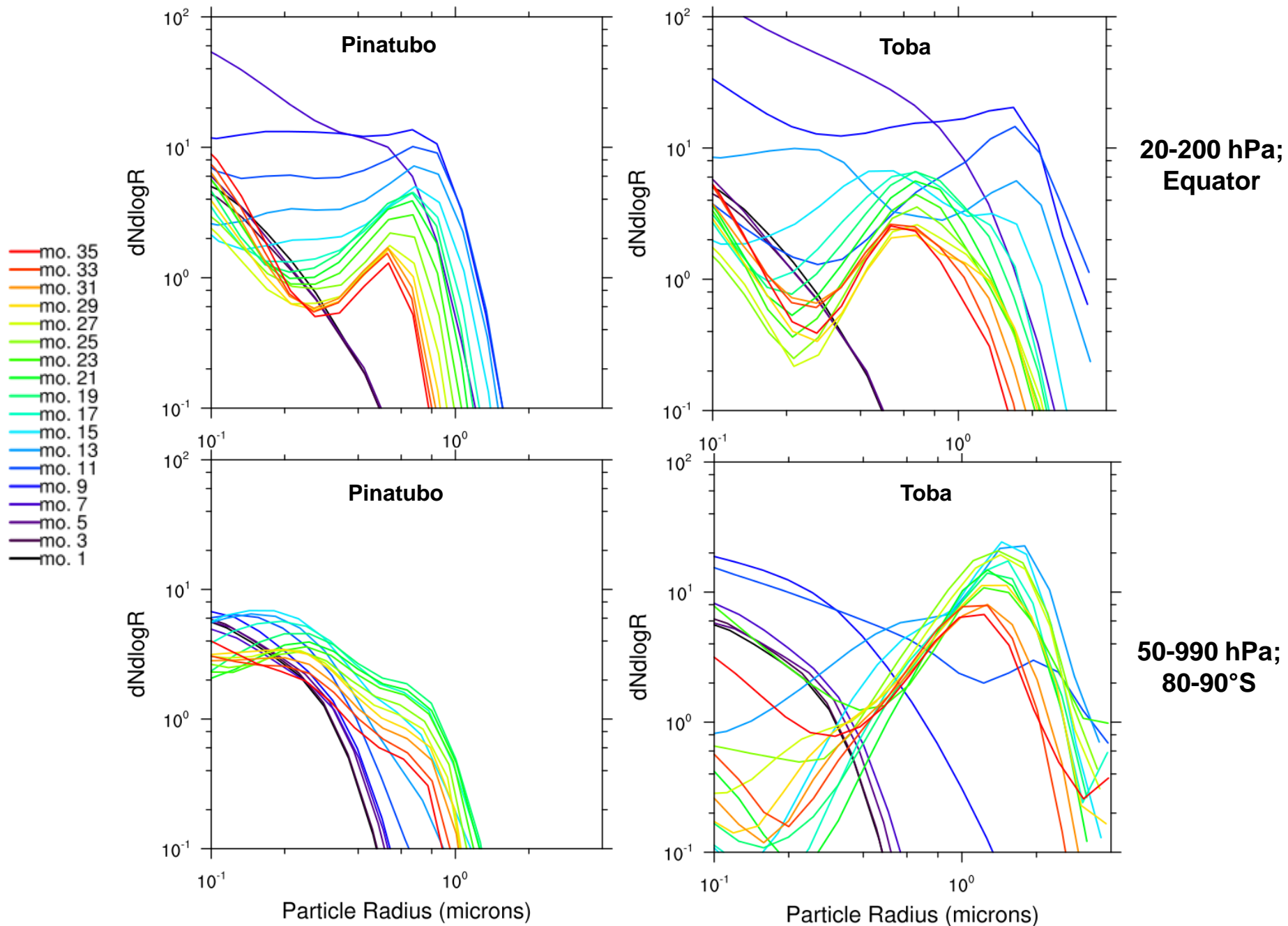
AOD (525 nm)



Extinction (10^3 km^{-1})

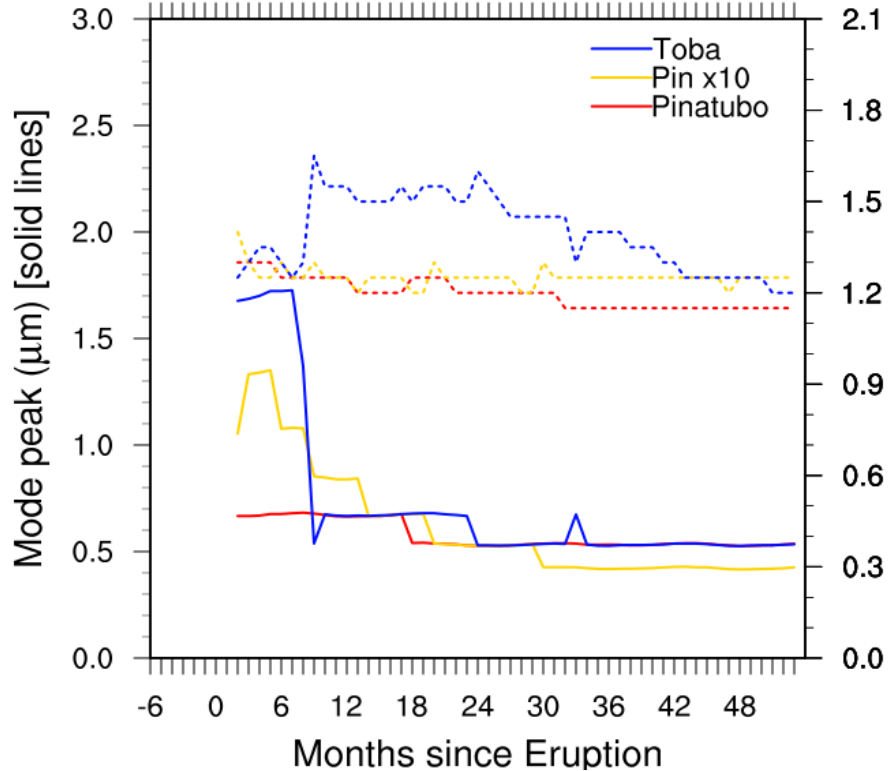


Accumulation modes perturbed in tropics and at poles

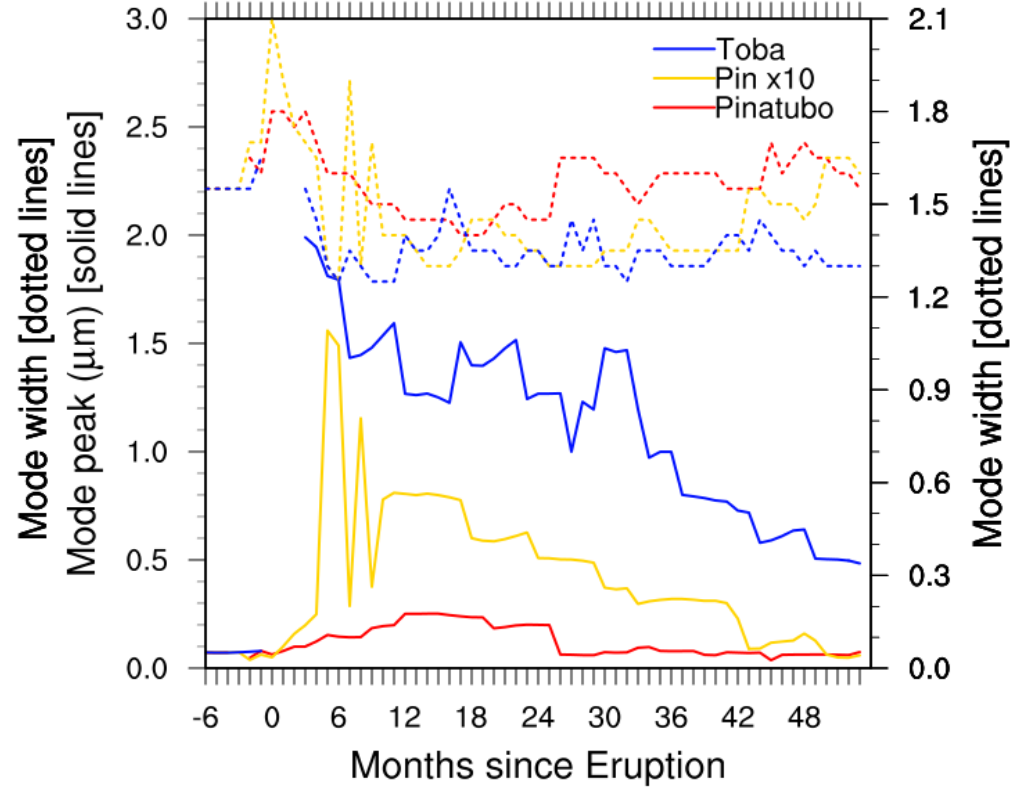


Mode peaks and widths vary

20-200 hPa; Equator



50-990 hPa; 80-90°S



Comparing Toba Studies

Robock et al., 2009 (Bulk)

Mode width

1.25

Timmreck et al., 2010 (Modal)

1.2

English et al., 2013 (Sectional)

1.2 - 2.1

Summary

- **Our Pinatubo simulations capture the observed peaks in the NH but decline too quickly and are too low in the SH**
 - Need to add QBO, aerosol heating, Cerro Hudson to the model
- **Large eruptions have self-limiting radiative effects due to increased particle size**
 - Toba (100x Pinatubo) has only 50x burden; 20x AOD; 5-yr AOD and 2.0 μm reff
- **Accumulation mode peak and widths evolve in a complex manner; 2-moment modal models may not be accurate**
 - Mode widths vary from 1.2 to 2.1
 - High latitude mode peak varies from 2 μm to 0.5 μm over 4 years

In press: English, J. M., O. B. Toon, and M. J. Mills (2013), Microphysical simulations of large volcanic eruptions: Pinatubo and Toba, JGR.