



Mount Agung, November 2017 Eruption

Photo: Michael W. Ishak, "Mount Agung, November 2017 eruption – 27 Nov 2017, seen from the northeast", Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0

Volcano-tectonic signal separation reveals pre-eruptive deformation at Mount Agung six months before the November 2017 eruption

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Aula Duza 1, June 17th, 2026

Significance

127 active volcanoes

Can we use satellite radar to detect which ones are quietly preparing to erupt – months before anyone notices?

Barren Island

Narcondum

Pulau Weh

Seulawah Agam

Peuet Sague

Geureudong

Sibayak

Kembar

Helatoba-Tarutung

Toba

Sibualbuali

Lubukraya

Sorikmarapi

Marapi

Tandikat

Talang

Sumbing

Kerinci

Kunyt

Kaba

Bukit Daun

Besar

Patah

Suoh

Hulubelu

Karang

Tampomas

Muria

Pulosari

Guntur

Merbabu

Lamongan

Bratan

Ijen

Agung

Batur

Singapore

Bombalai

Unnamed

Awu

Banua Wuhu

Dukono

Lokon-Empung

Hiri

Tobaru

Colo [Una Una]

Ambang

Sempu

Makian

Tidore

Amasing

Bibinoi

Banda Api

Manuk

Serua

Nila

Wuriali

Teon

Emperor of China

Batu Tara

Klang Kotang

Sirung

Ebulobo

Iya

Egon

Significance

10 eruptions





Significance

Marapi

Dempo

Dieng Volcanic Complex

Merapi

Tectonic and magmatic deformation signals overlap spatially – standard InSAR cannot separate them

Great Sumatran Fault

Marapi

Dempo

Dieng Volcanic Complex

Merapi

Significance

48 active volcanoes along the Sumatran arc — 22 within 10km of the Great Sumatran Fault (Acocella et al, 2018)



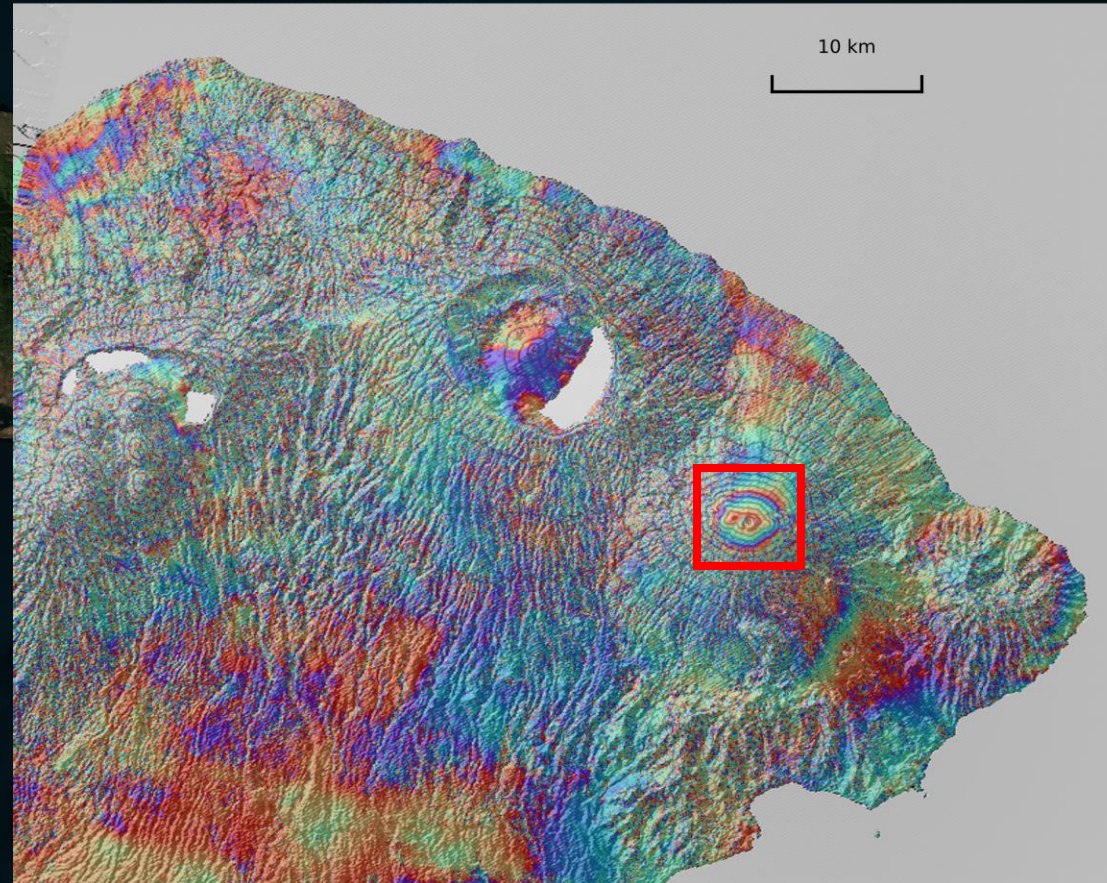
Tectonic and magmatic deformation signals overlap spatially – standard InSAR cannot separate them



Significance



Tropospheric noise mimics volcanic deformation – a persistent challenge at SEA volcanoes



Tropospheric noise above Mount Agung (2016)

Significance

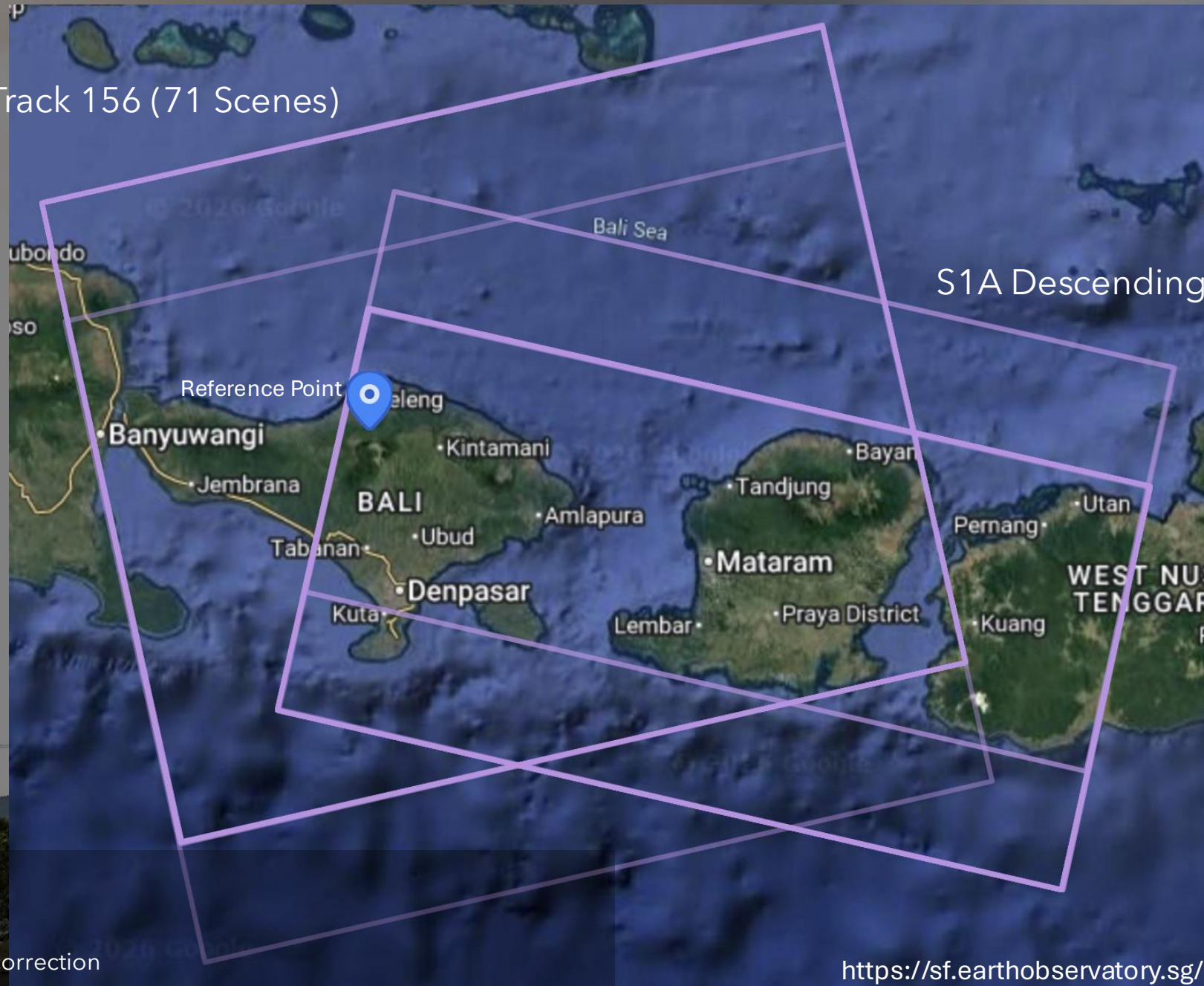
Mount Agung 2017



Agung

S1A Ascending Track 156 (71 Scenes)

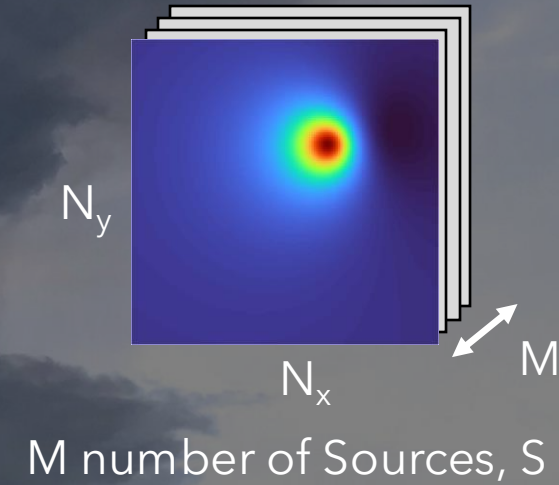
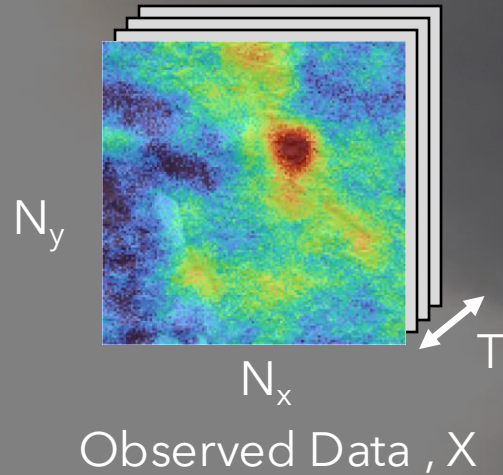
S1A Descending Track 32 (70 Scenes)



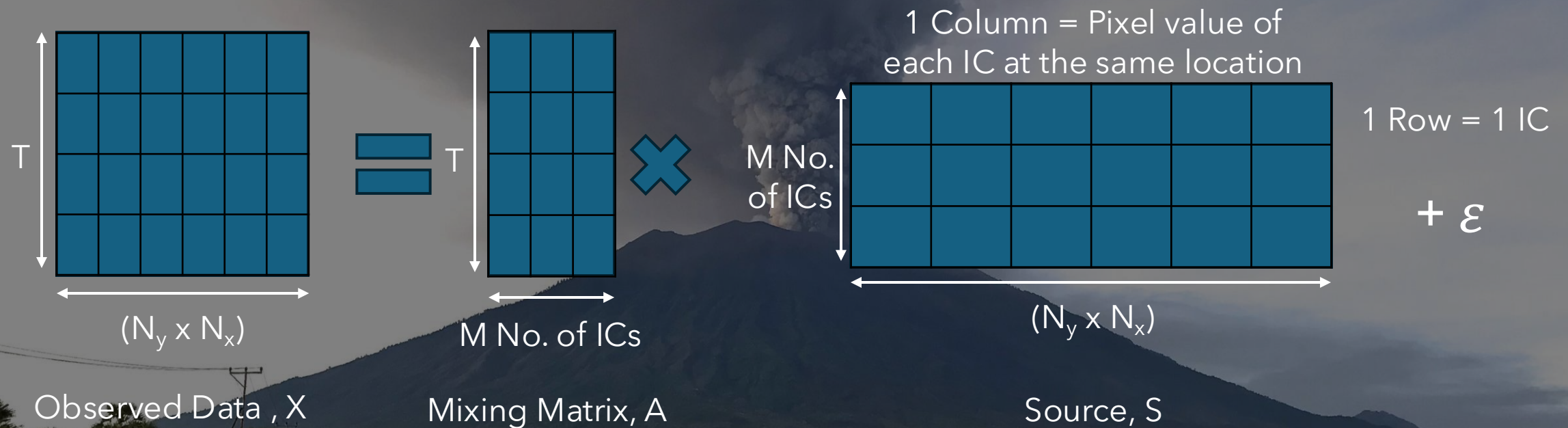
- Data Range: 2016-2018
- StackSentinel and MintPy
- ERA5 tropospheric delay correction
- 19range, 7 azimuth multilook

<https://sf.earthobservatory.sg/>

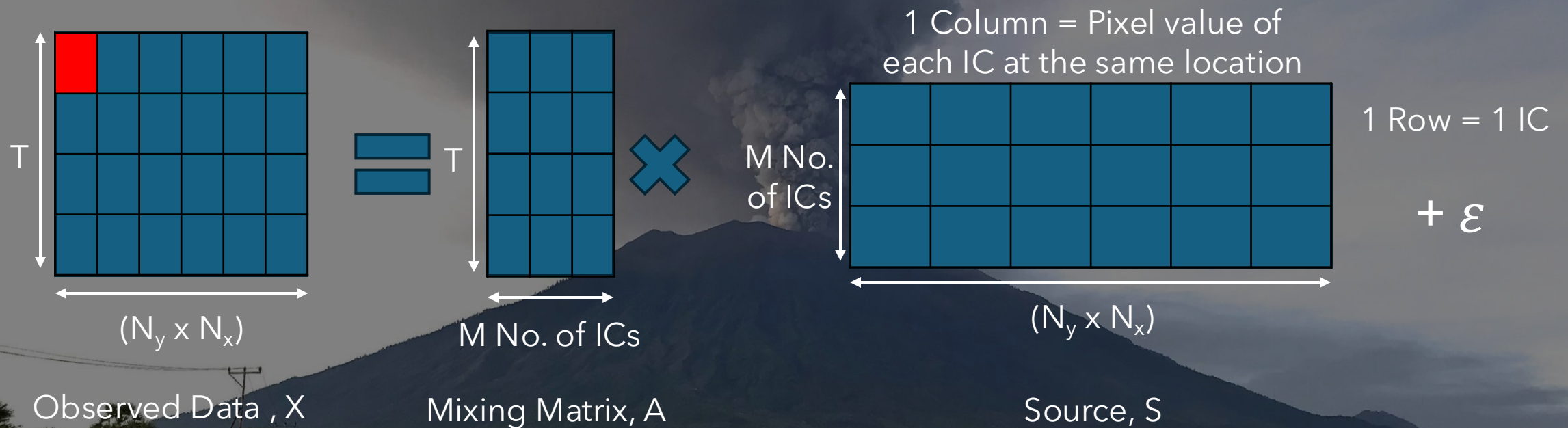
Variational Bayesian ICA (vbICA): separating independent source signals in InSAR time series



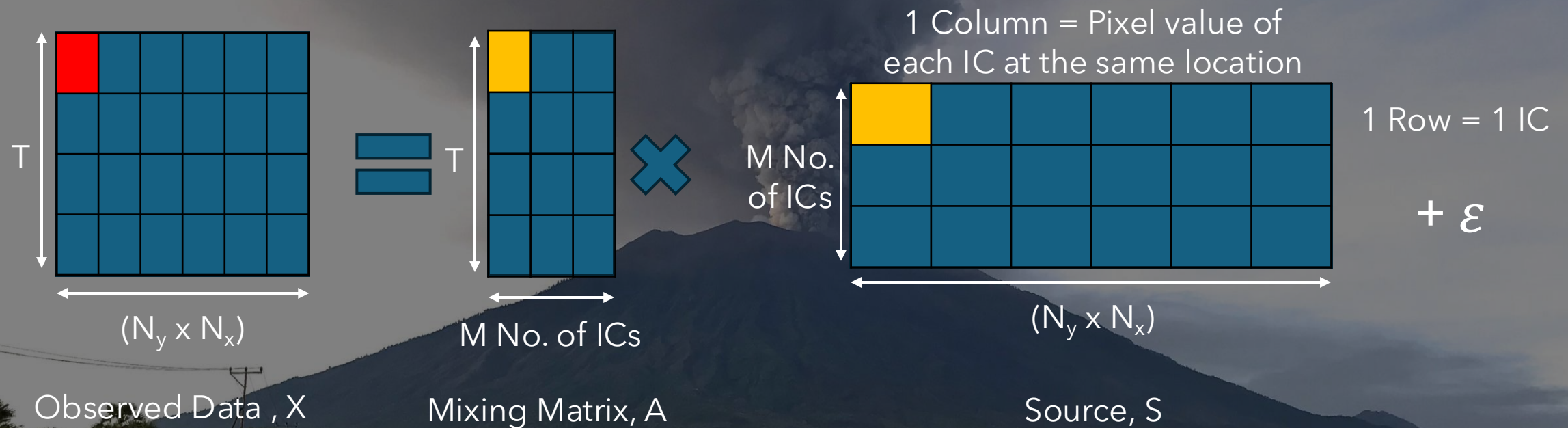
vbICA reconstructs temporal and spatial components using matrix decomposition



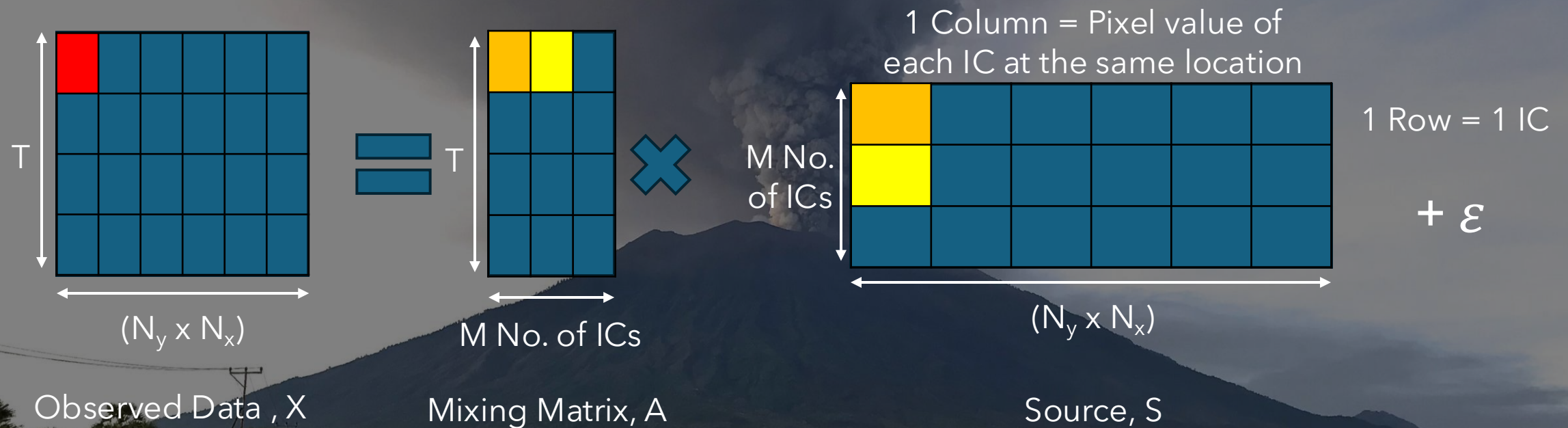
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



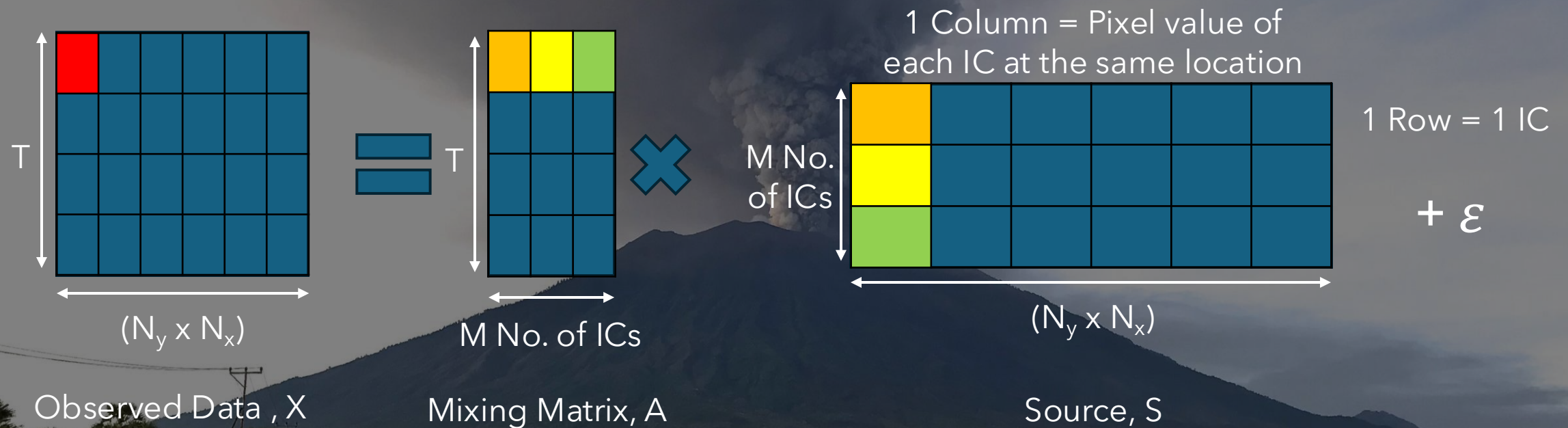
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



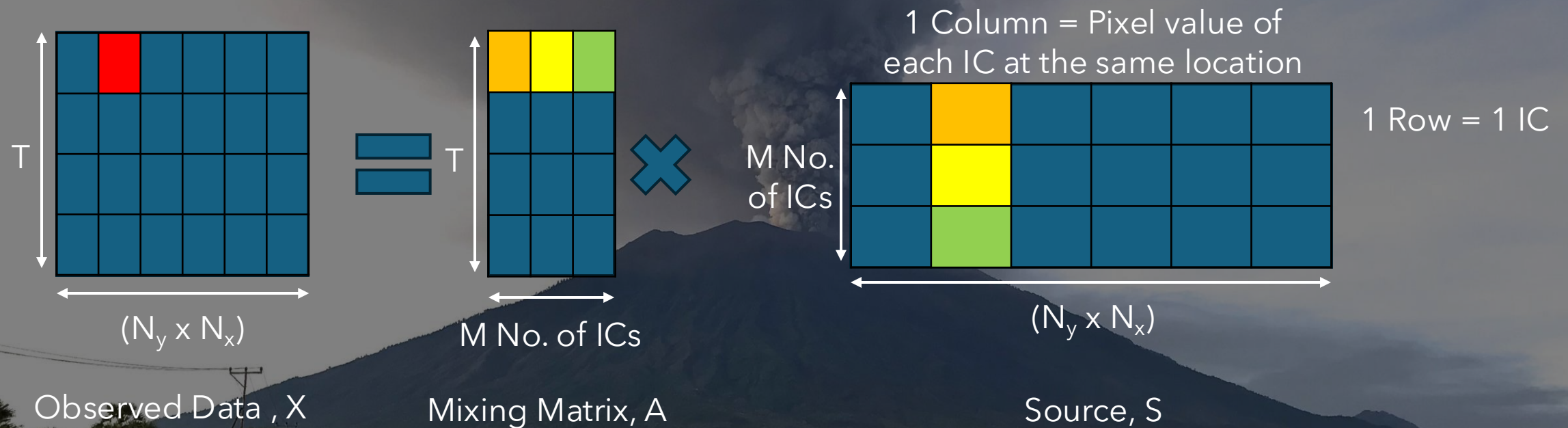
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



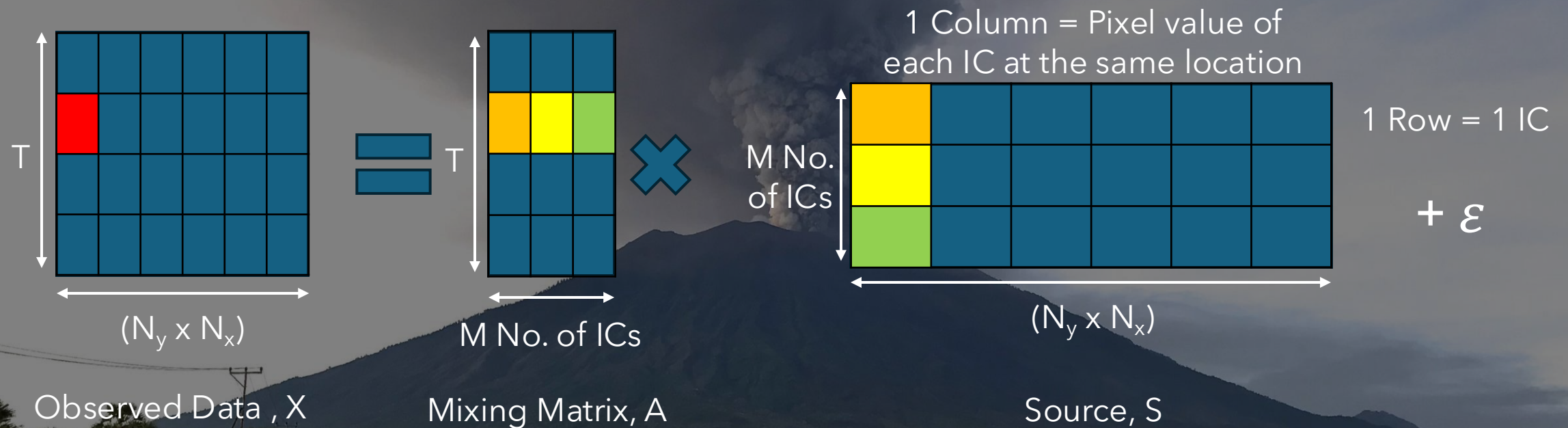
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



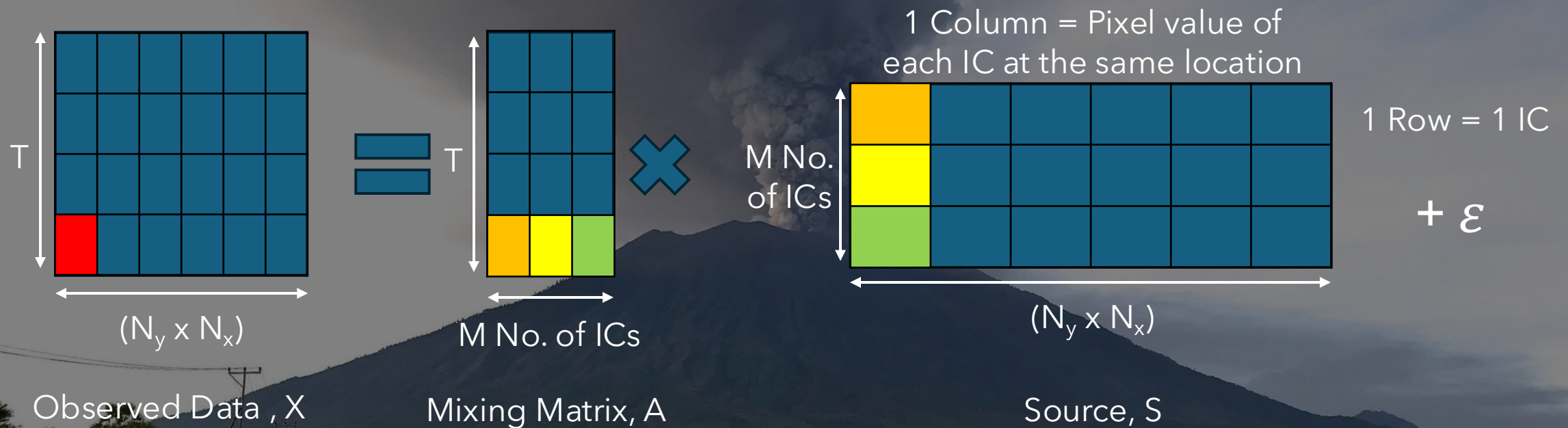
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



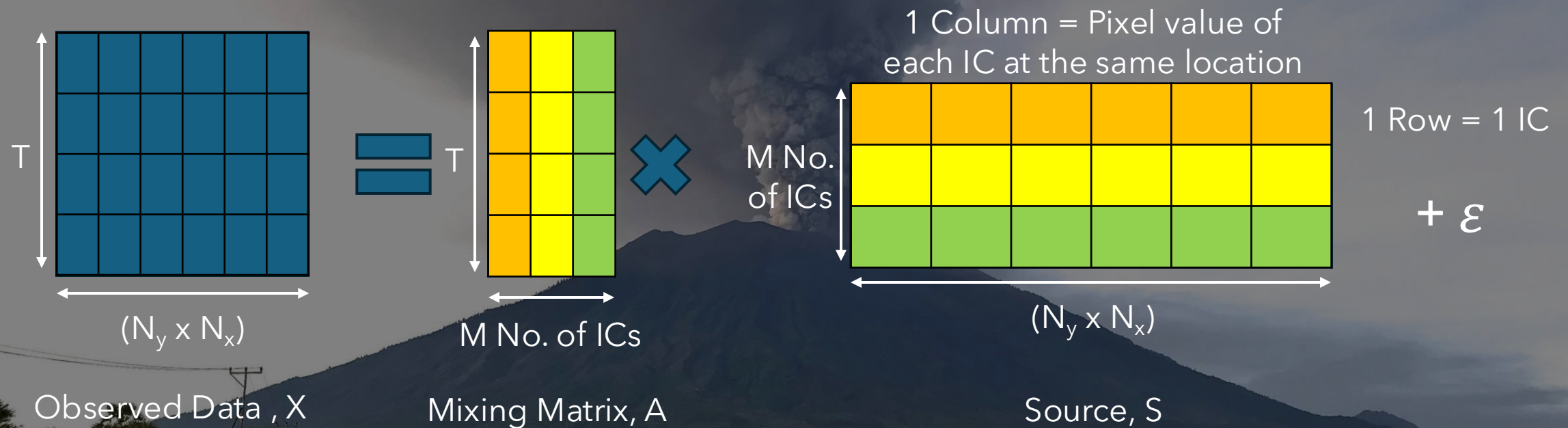
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



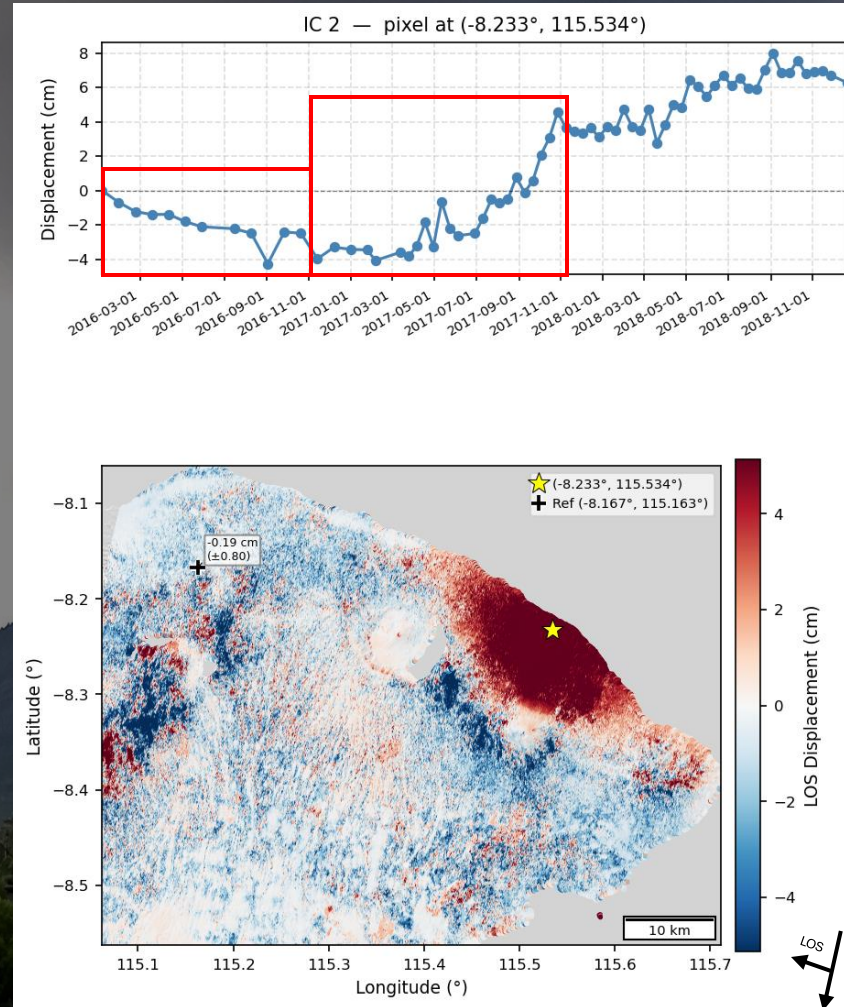
Each element in X is computed as the sum of products between corresponding elements of A and S



Each column of the mixing matrix corresponds to the temporal evolution of one independent component



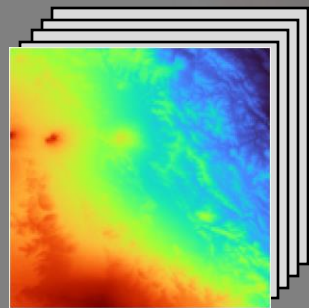
Full timeseries ICA conflates tectonic and magmatic signals



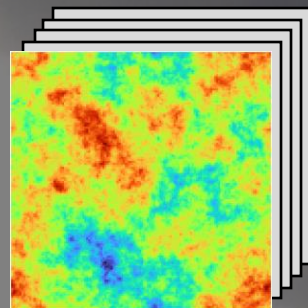
Methods

2016

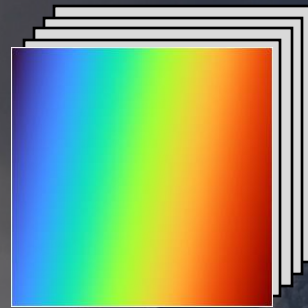
ICA trained on 2016 data



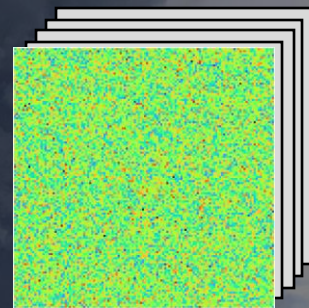
Tropospheric Noise
(Topography)



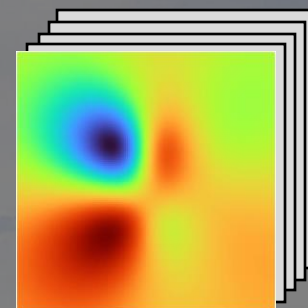
Tropospheric Noise
(Turbulent)



Satellite Orbital Error



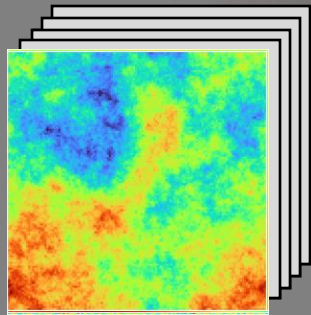
Instrument Noise



Non Volcanic
Deformation

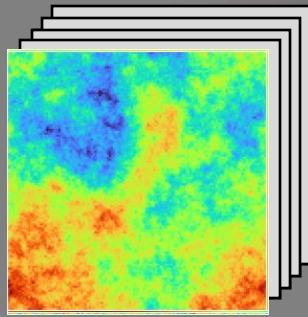
Key Assumption:
No volcanic signal

2016

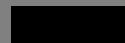


2016

Volcanic 2016 appears
used to explain 2017 data



2016 explained 2017 Data



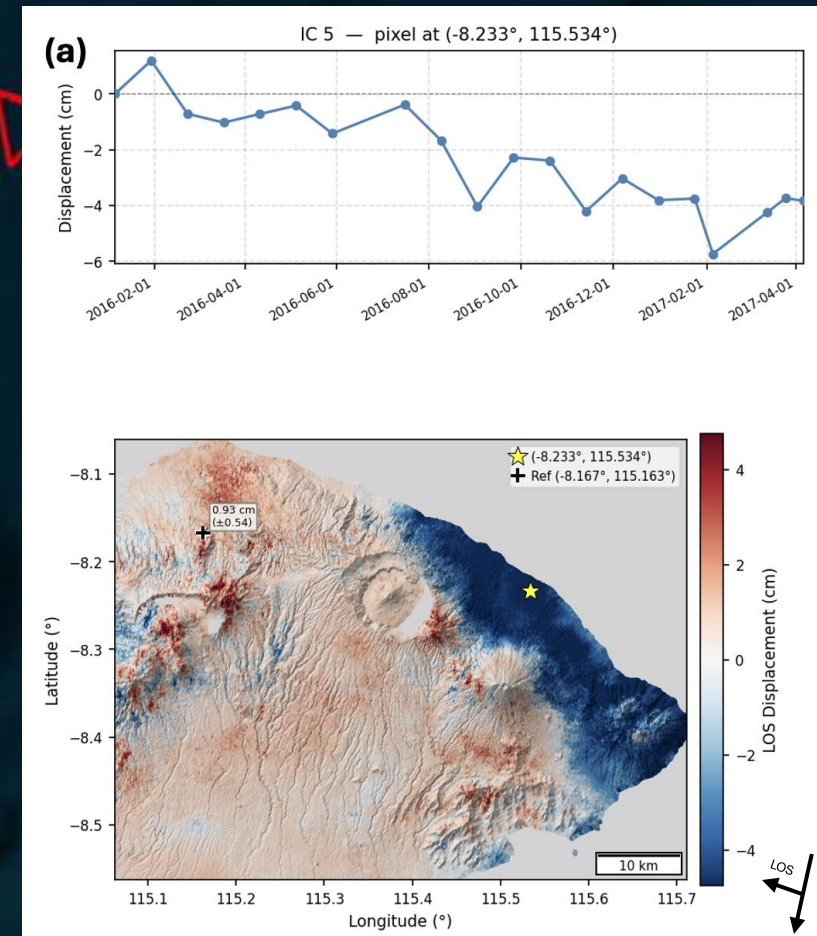
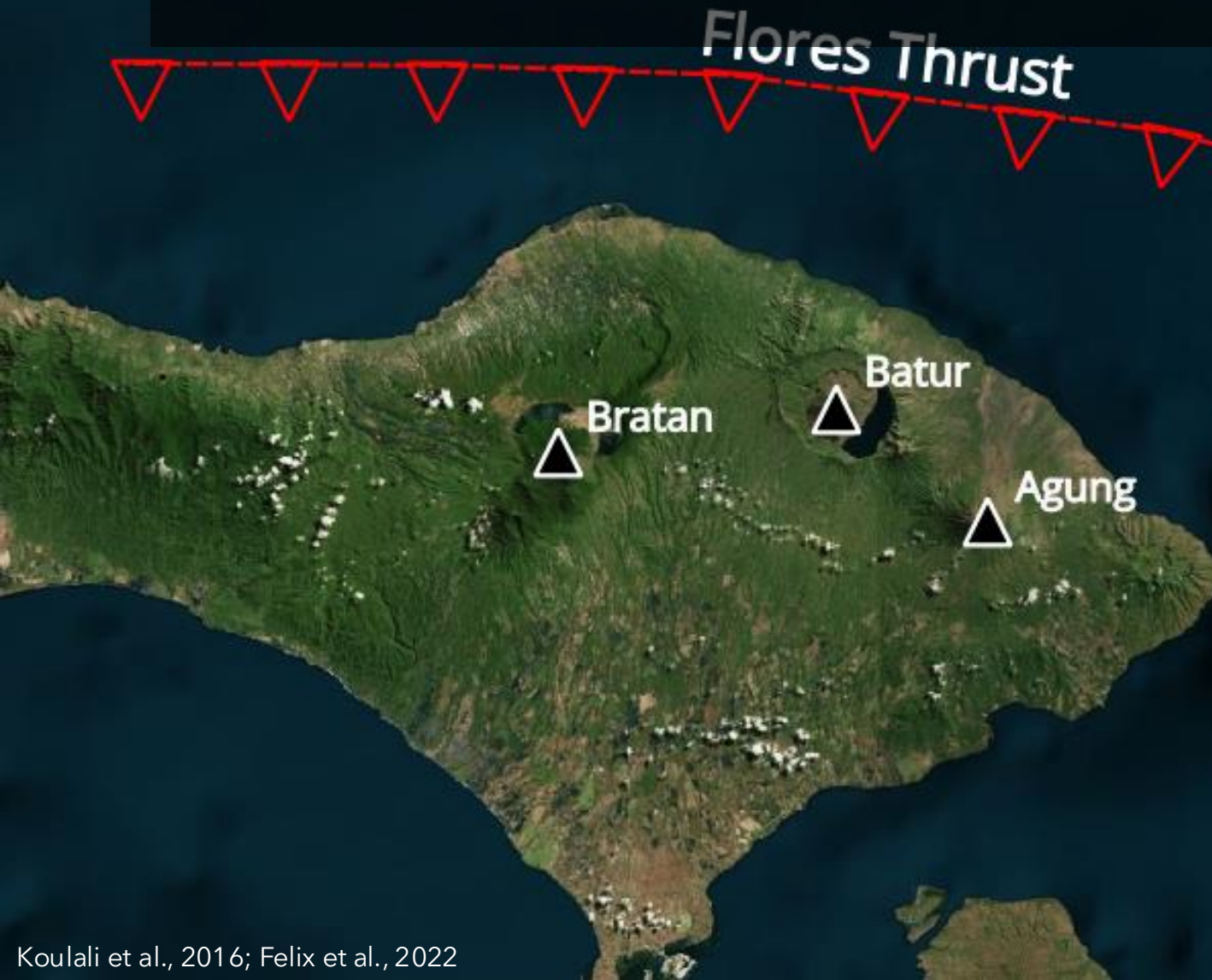
Project 2016 spatial patterns into the 2017 data→
residuals reveal new signal

$$\text{Project: } A_{new} = X_{2017} s_{2016}^T (s_{2016}^T s_{2016})^{-1}$$

$$\text{Reconstruct: } x_{explained} = A_{new} s_{2016}$$

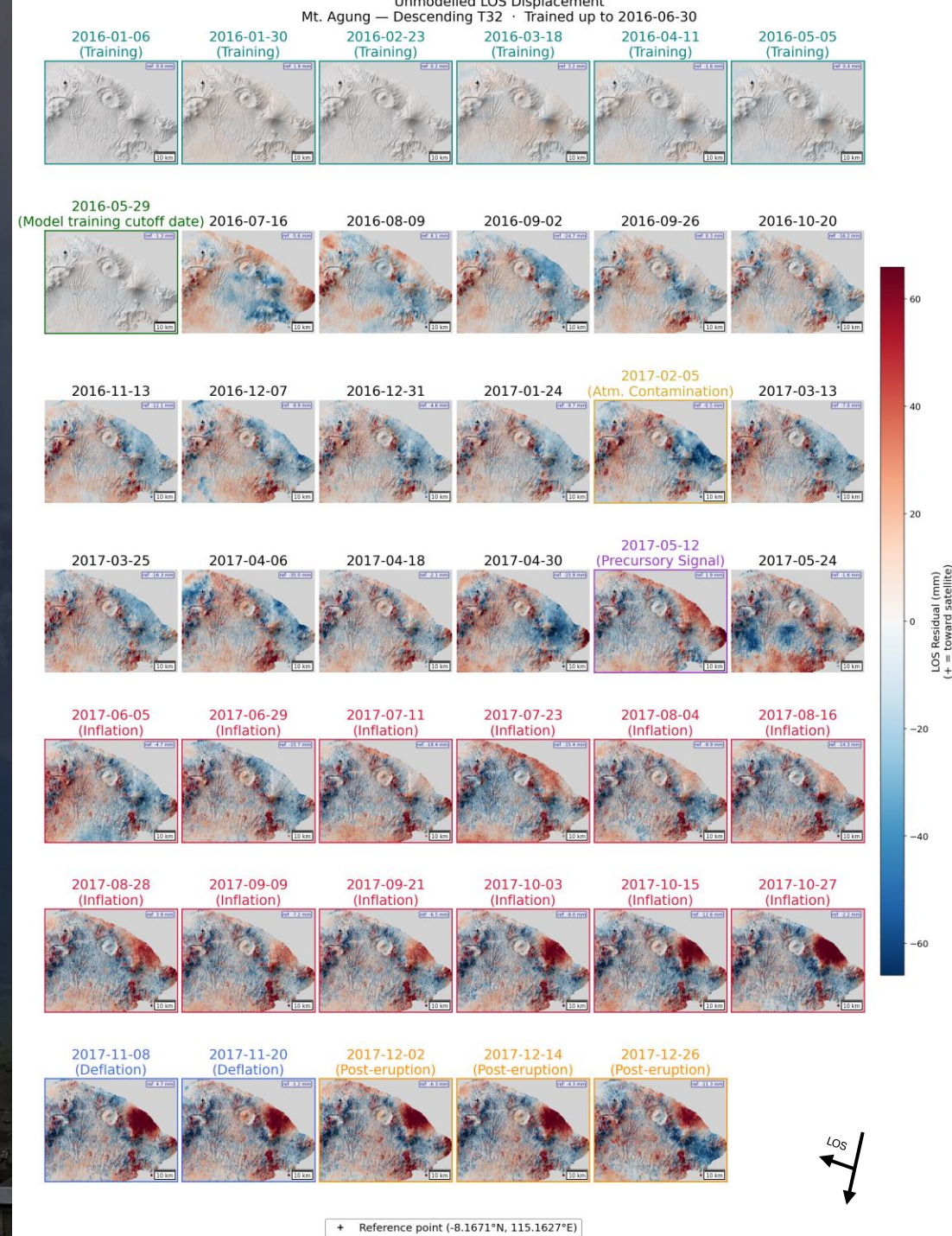
Residuals: $X_{2017} - X_{explained}$ = signal the 2016 model cannot
explain

Tectonic subsidence from the Flores Thrust hanging wall dominates the northern Bali deformation field?

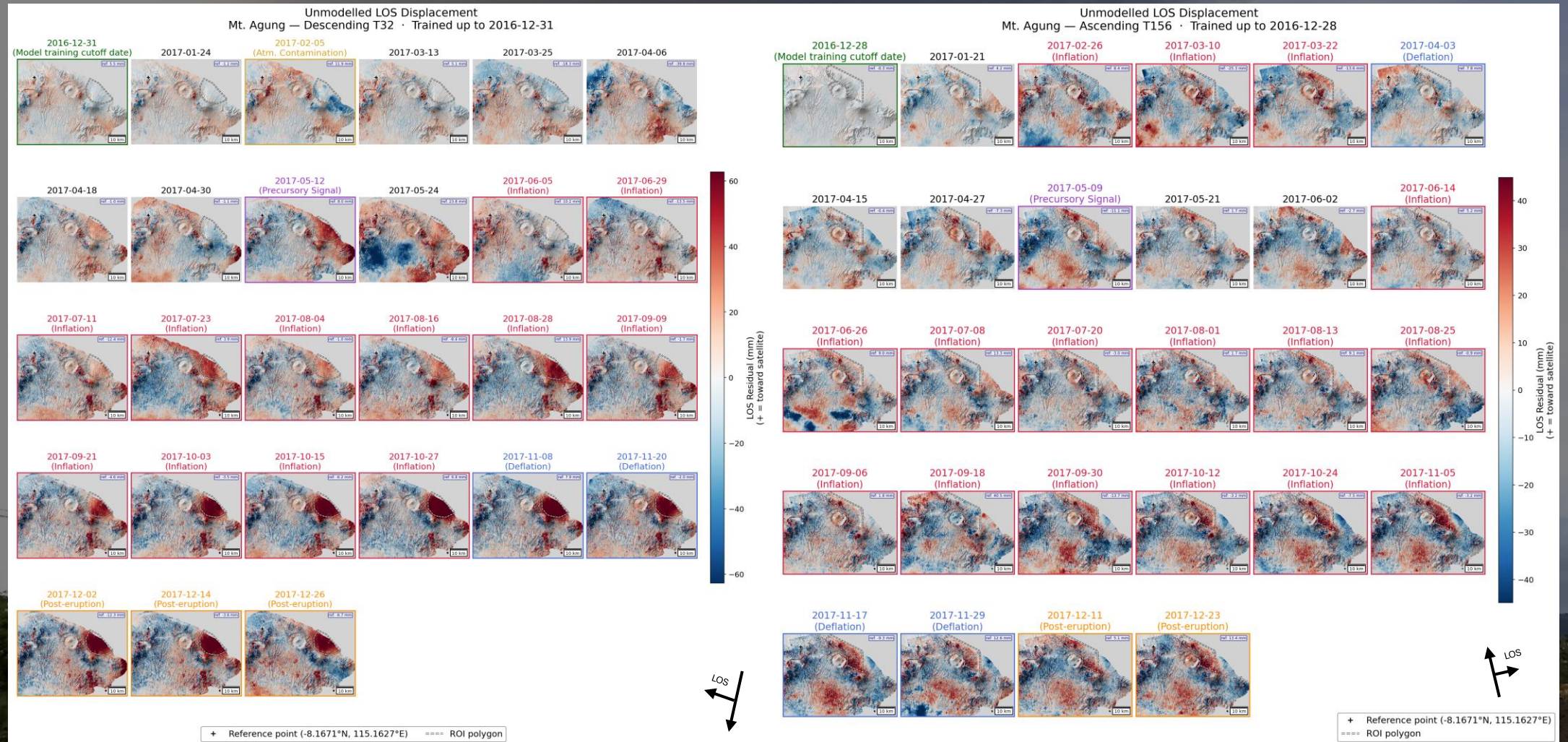


Results

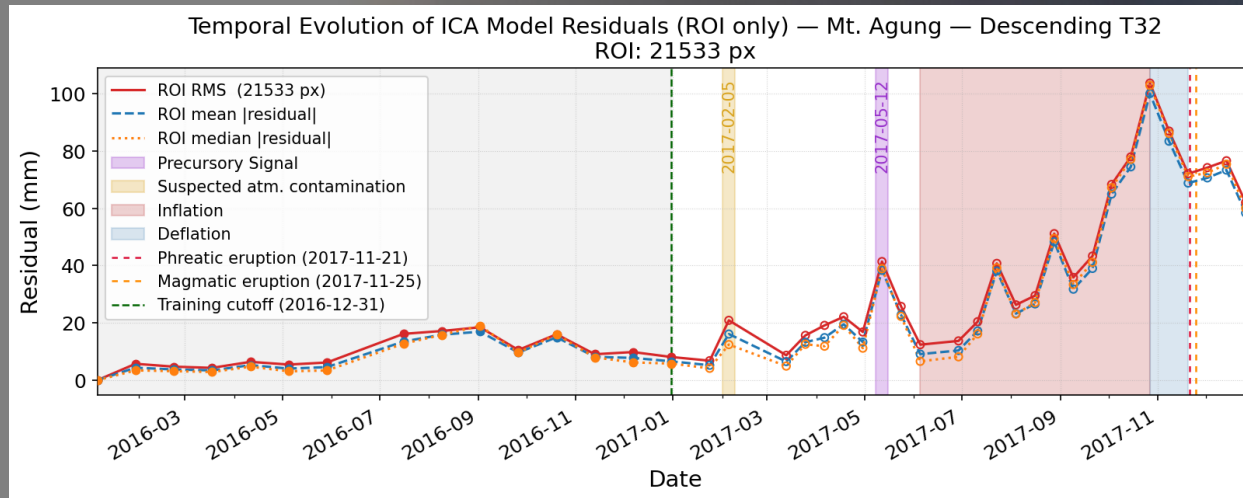
2016 baseline is stable
across all training cutoffs



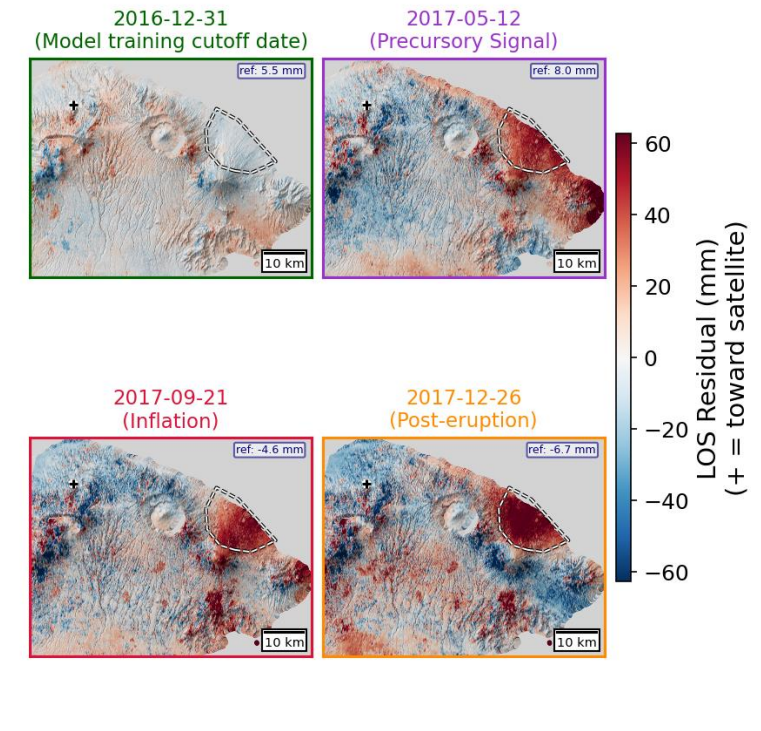
Residual time series capture the 2017 unrest sequence in both tracks



Magmatic inflation anomaly emerges six months before eruption

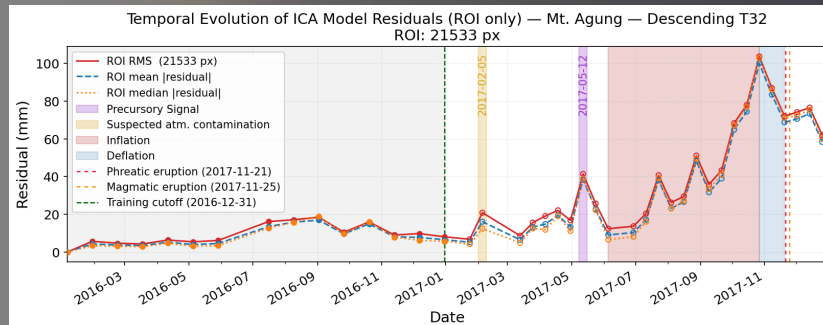


Unmodelled LOS Displacement Mt. Agung — Descending T32 · Trained up to 2016-12-31

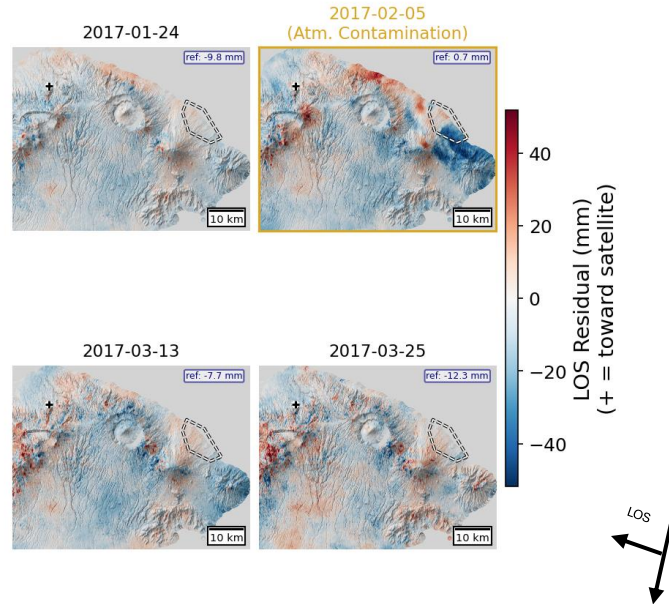


+ Reference point (-8.1671°N, 115.1627°E) == ROI polygon

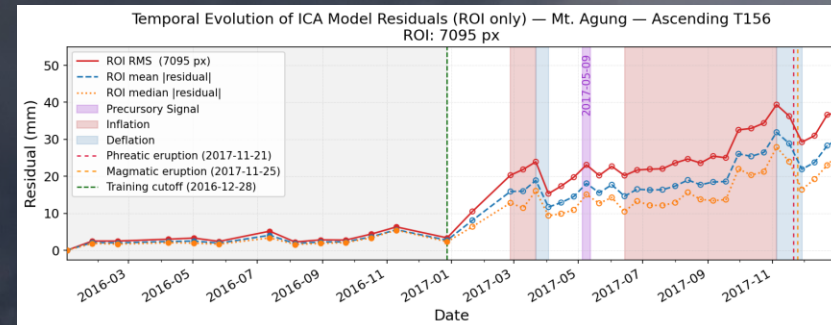
February–March inflation in T156: evidence for earlier onset?



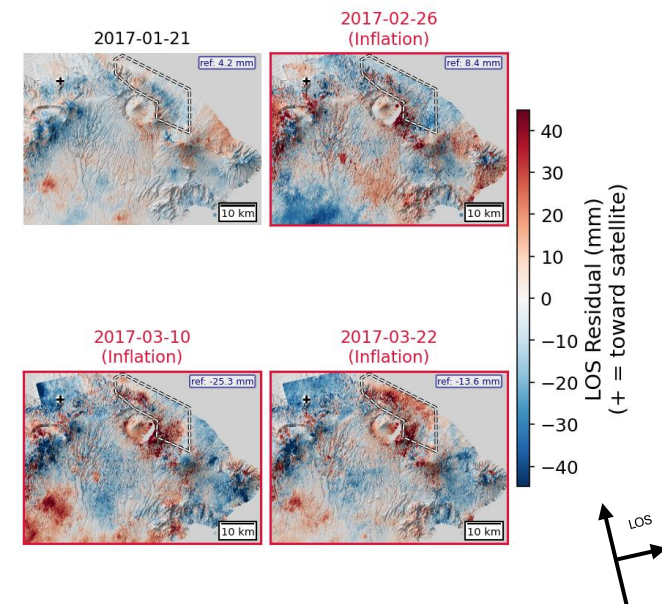
Unmodelled LOS Displacement
Mt. Agung — Descending T32 · Trained up to 2016-12-31



+ Reference point (-8.1671°N, 115.1627°E) ==== ROI polygon



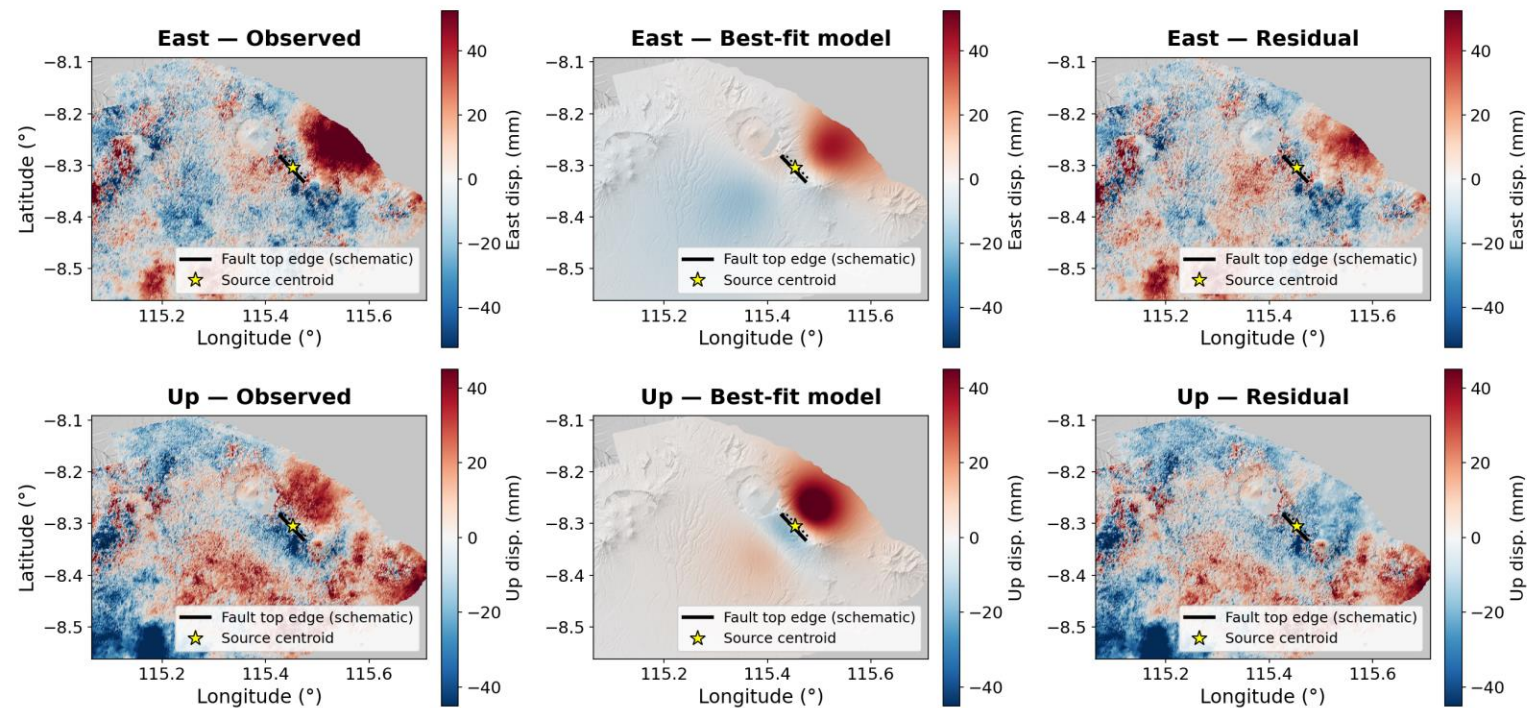
Unmodelled LOS Displacement
Mt. Agung — Ascending T156 · Trained up to 2016-12-28



+ Reference point (-8.1671°N, 115.1627°E) ==== ROI polygon

Okada inversion constrains source depth at ~9 km

Okada Source Inversion — East-West + Vertical | 01 Aug 2017 → 29 Nov 2017



depth(centroid) 8.80 [8.52, 9.14] km dip 75.50 [74.31, 76.55] ° strike 316.09 [314.09, 318.34] °
 length 2.84 [0.94, 5.32] km width 1.99 [1.01, 4.24] km opening 8.75 [1.86, 19.39] m
 ΔV 35.706 [33.699, 37.840] ×10⁶ m³

consistent with the interpretation proposed by Albino et al. (2019).



Marapi

Dempo

Dieng Volcanic Complex

Merapi

Raung

Semeru

Lewotobi

Lewotolo

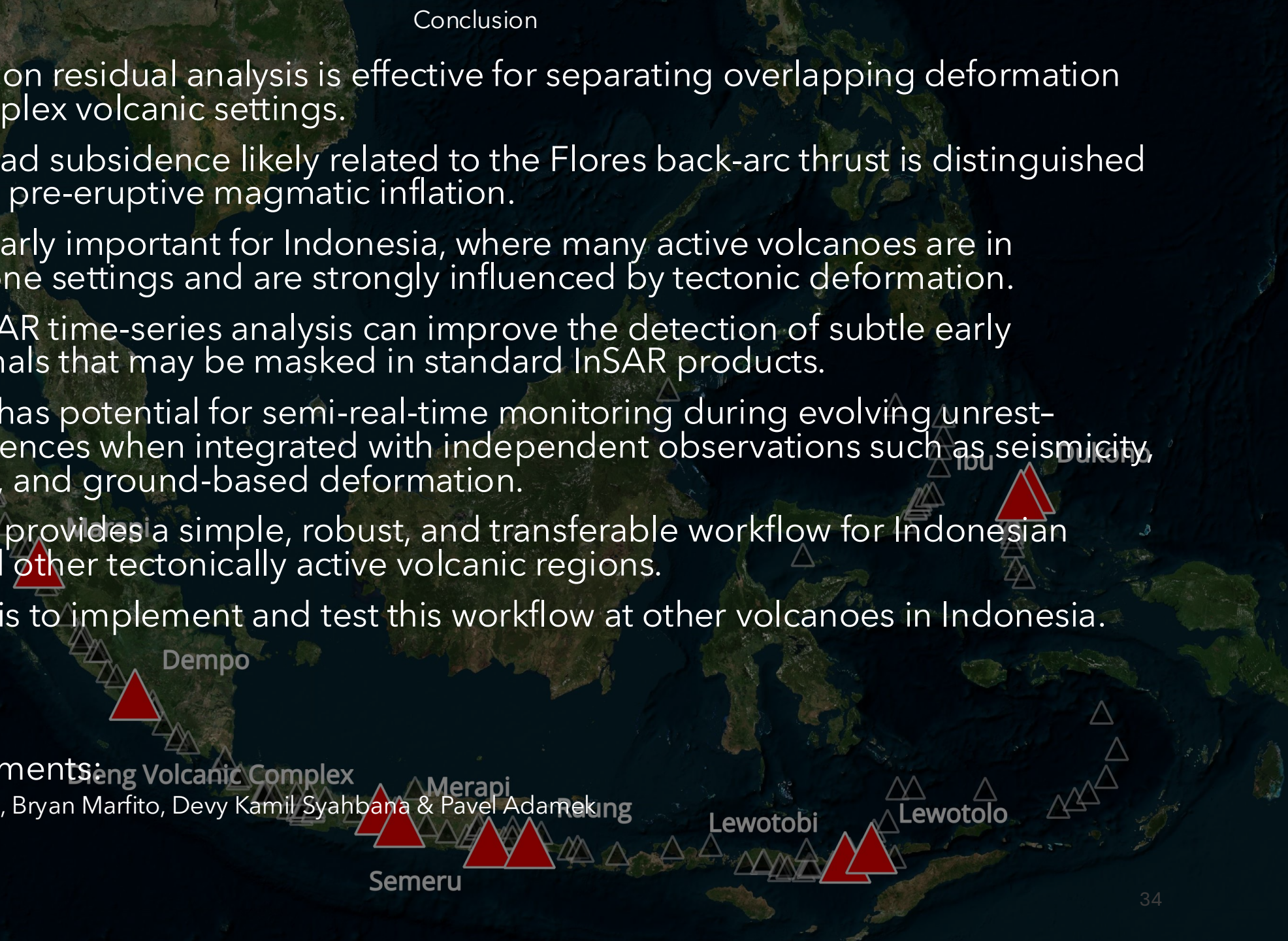
Ibu

Dukono

- vblCA projection residual analysis is effective for separating overlapping deformation signals in complex volcanic settings.
- At Agung, broad subsidence likely related to the Flores back-arc thrust is distinguished from localised pre-eruptive magmatic inflation.
- This is particularly important for Indonesia, where many active volcanoes are in subduction-zone settings and are strongly influenced by tectonic deformation.
- Advanced InSAR time-series analysis can improve the detection of subtle early magmatic signals that may be masked in standard InSAR products.
- The workflow has potential for semi-real-time monitoring during evolving unrest-eruption sequences when integrated with independent observations such as seismicity, gas emissions, and ground-based deformation.
- The approach provides a simple, robust, and transferable workflow for Indonesian volcanoes and other tectonically active volcanic regions.
- The next step is to implement and test this workflow at other volcanoes in Indonesia.

Acknowledgements

- Ma Zhangfeng, Bryan Marfito, Devy Kamil Syahbana & Pavel Adam



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Thank you!