

# Status Report on Several Lightning Mapping Arrays

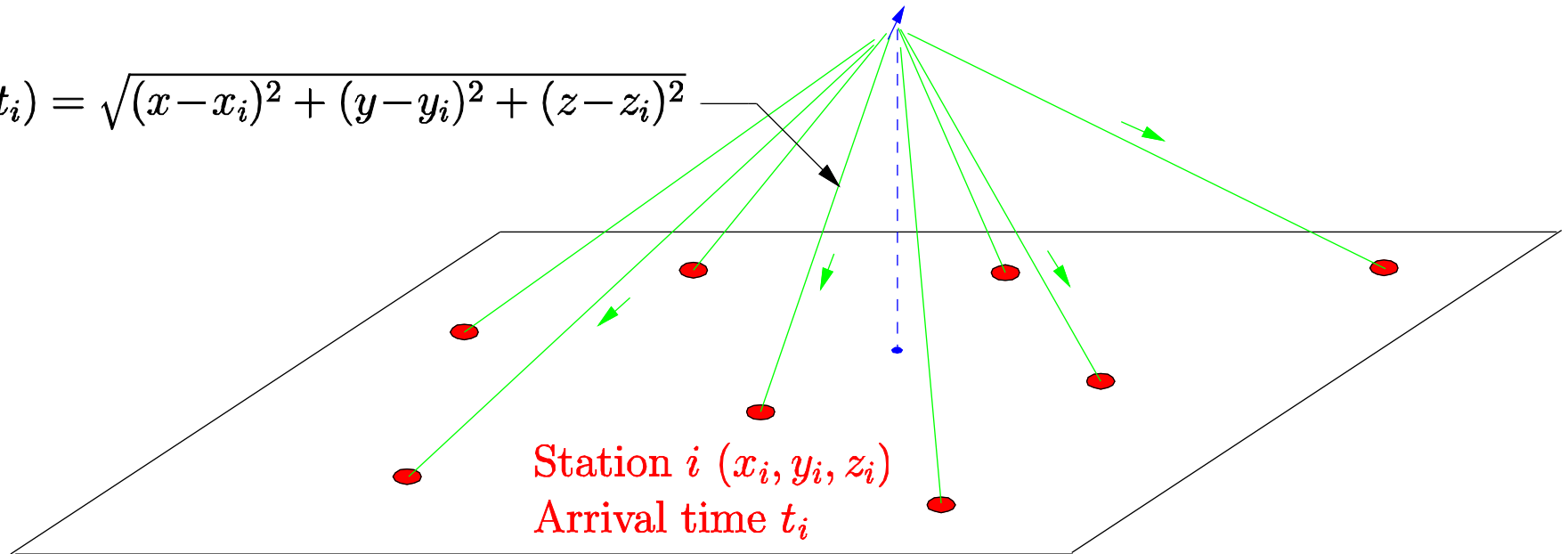
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New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology  
Socorro, NM 87801

Southern Thunder 2011  
Norman, OK July 11, 2011

## Time-of-Arrival (TOA) technique:

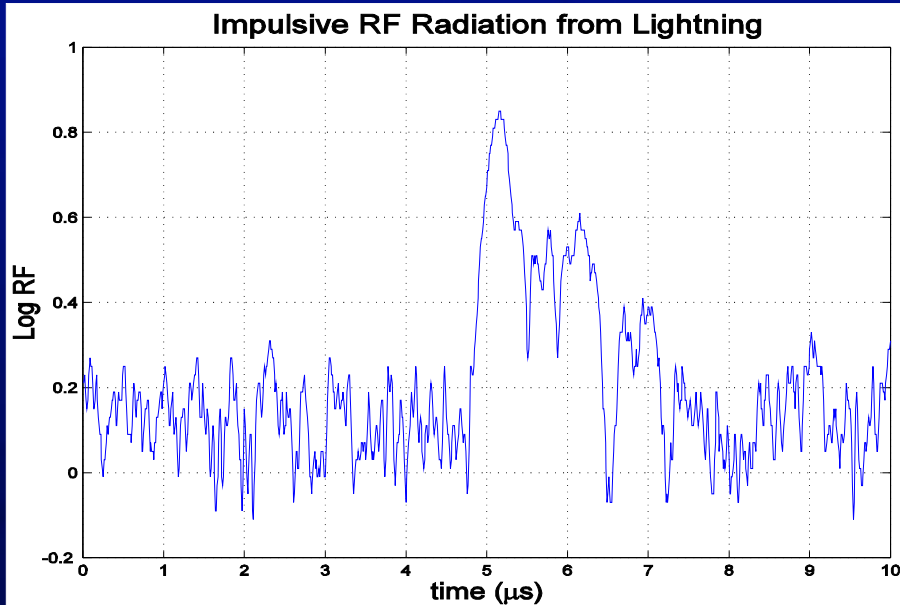
Impulsive lightning event  
 $(x, y, z, t)$

$$c(t - t_i) = \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2 + (z - z_i)^2}$$



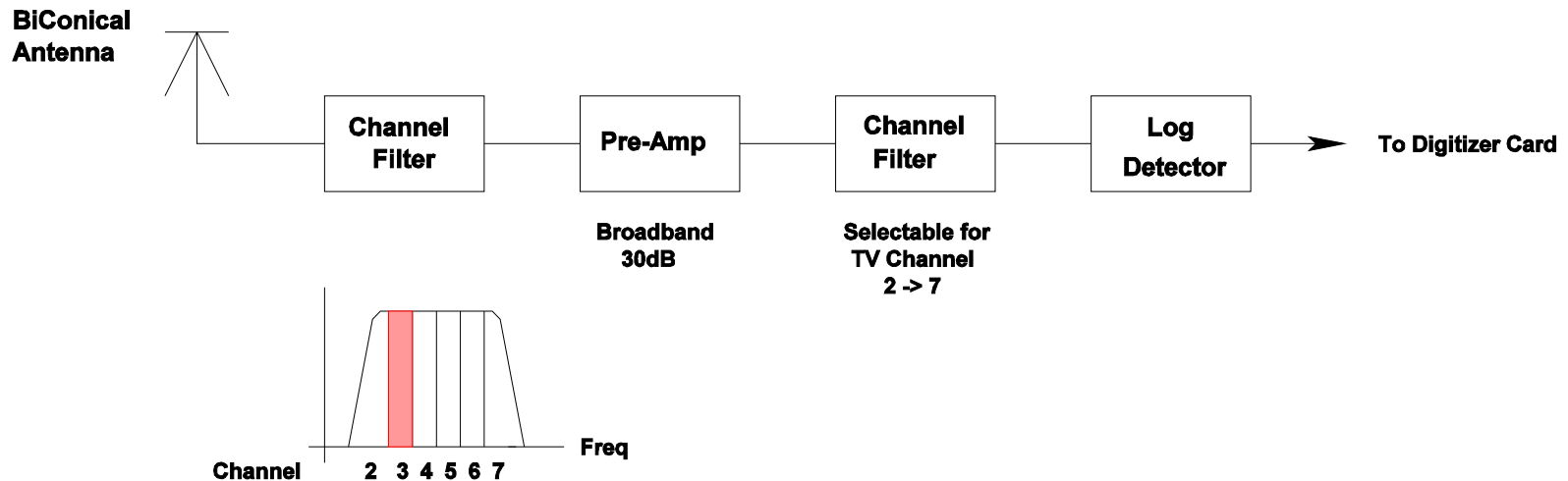
- Measure  $t_i$  at  $N \geq 4$  locations (50 ns accuracy)
- Solve for  $x, y, z, t$  (4 unknowns)
- Inherently 3-dimensional technique

# LMA Operation



- Listen in a locally unused TV channel
- Detect peak event in successive 80 microsecond time intervals
- Measure arrival time within 40 ns
- Up to 12,500 arrival times/second (100,000 in research mode)

## RF Receiver

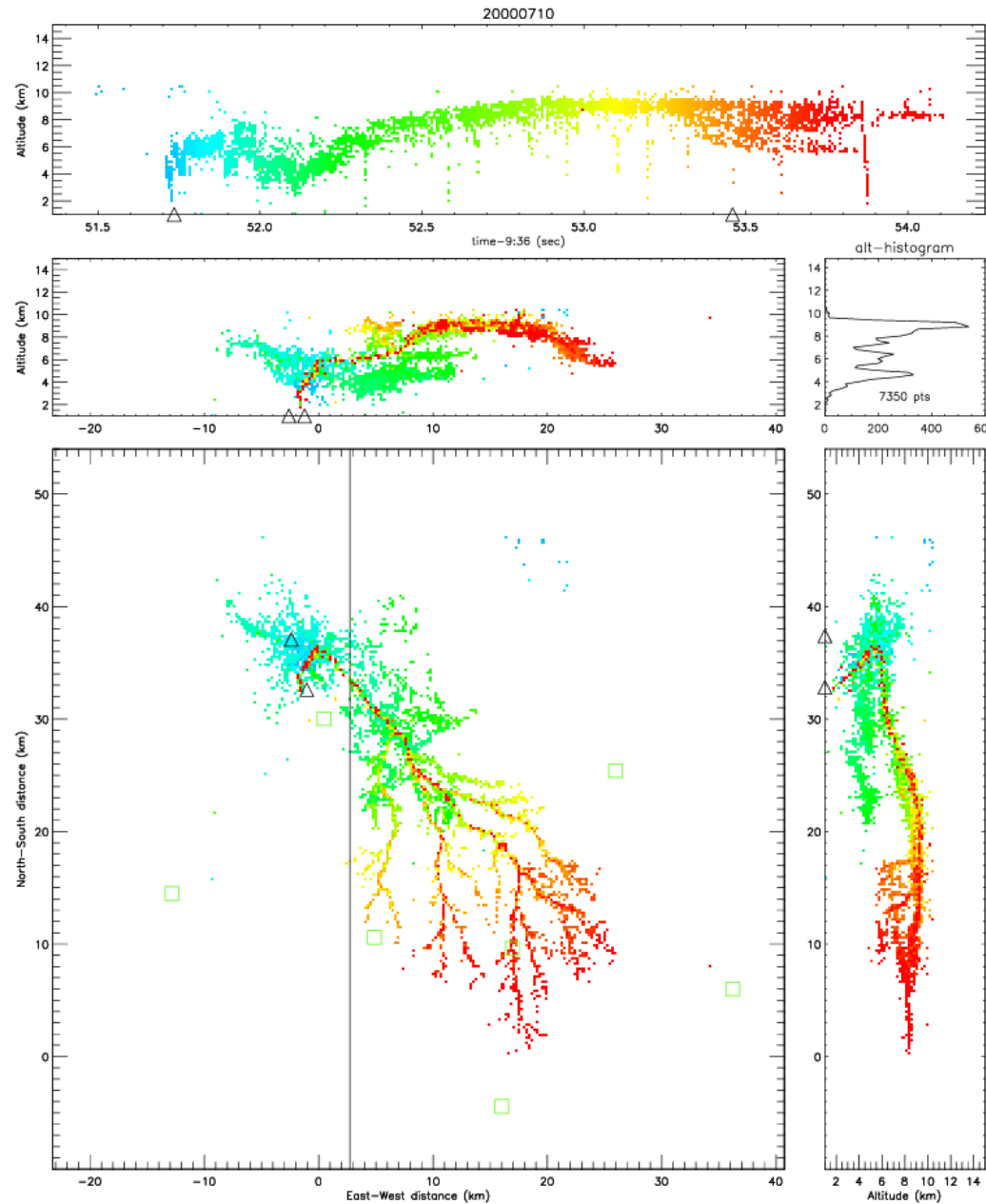


# Example of a highly dendritic negative cloud-to-ground (CG) flash

Height vs. E-W

60 km extent,  
2.5 sec duration,  
7350 sources

Plan view

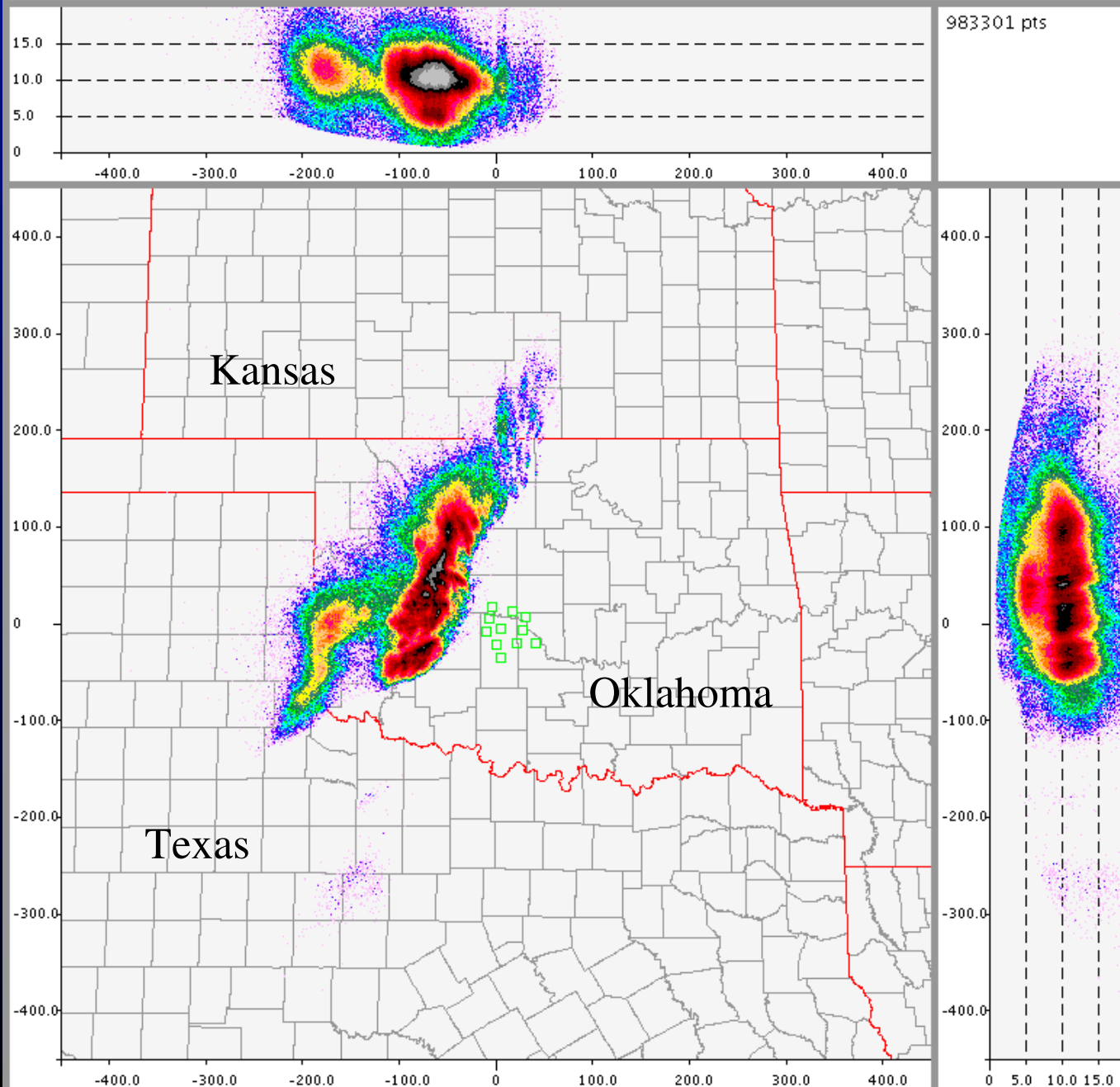


Height vs. time

Height vs. N-S

# Oklahoma Lightning Mapping Array (OU, NSSL)

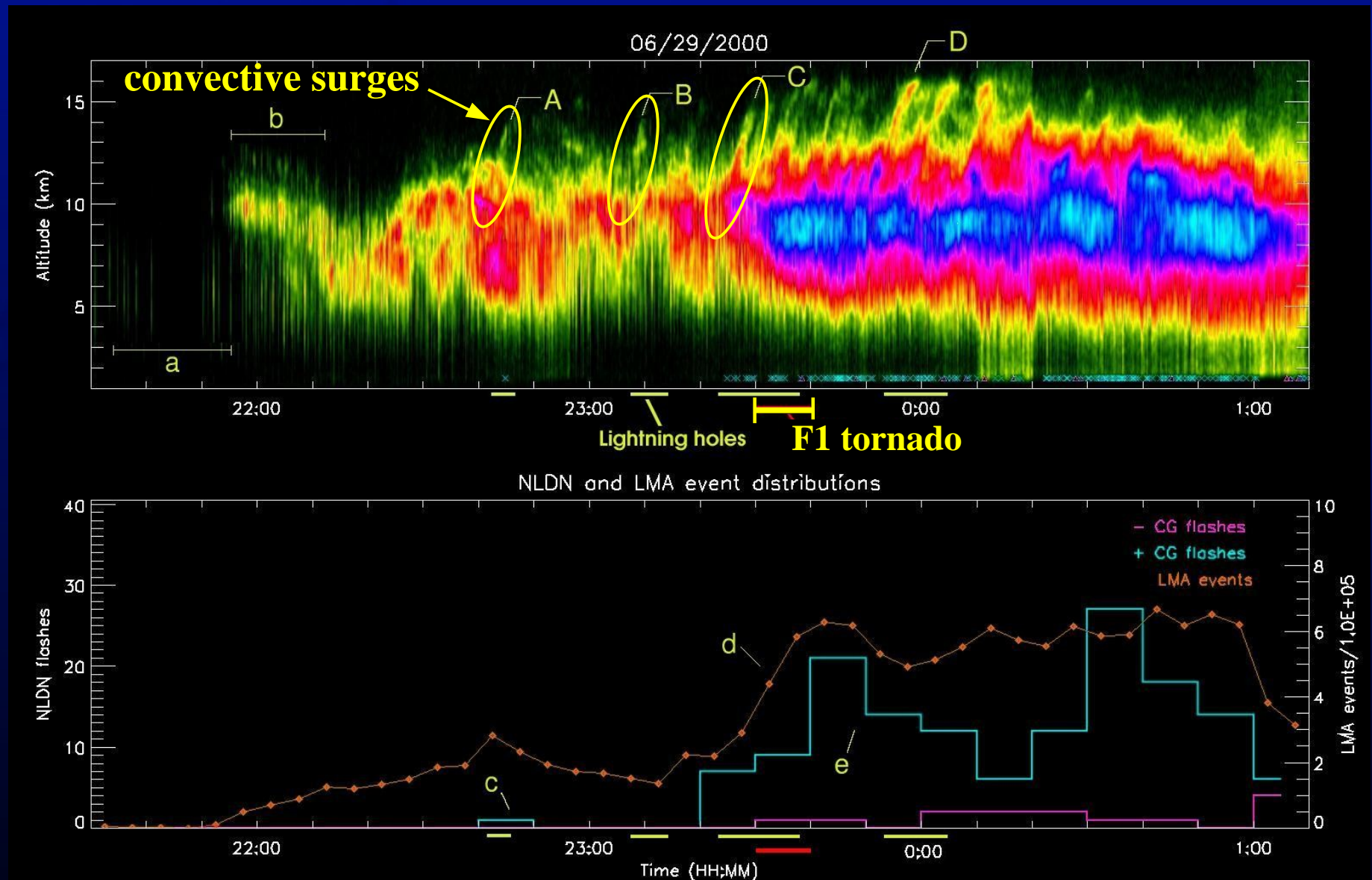
Oklahoma Lightning Mapping Array 300 UTC June 17, 2006



- Density of points display

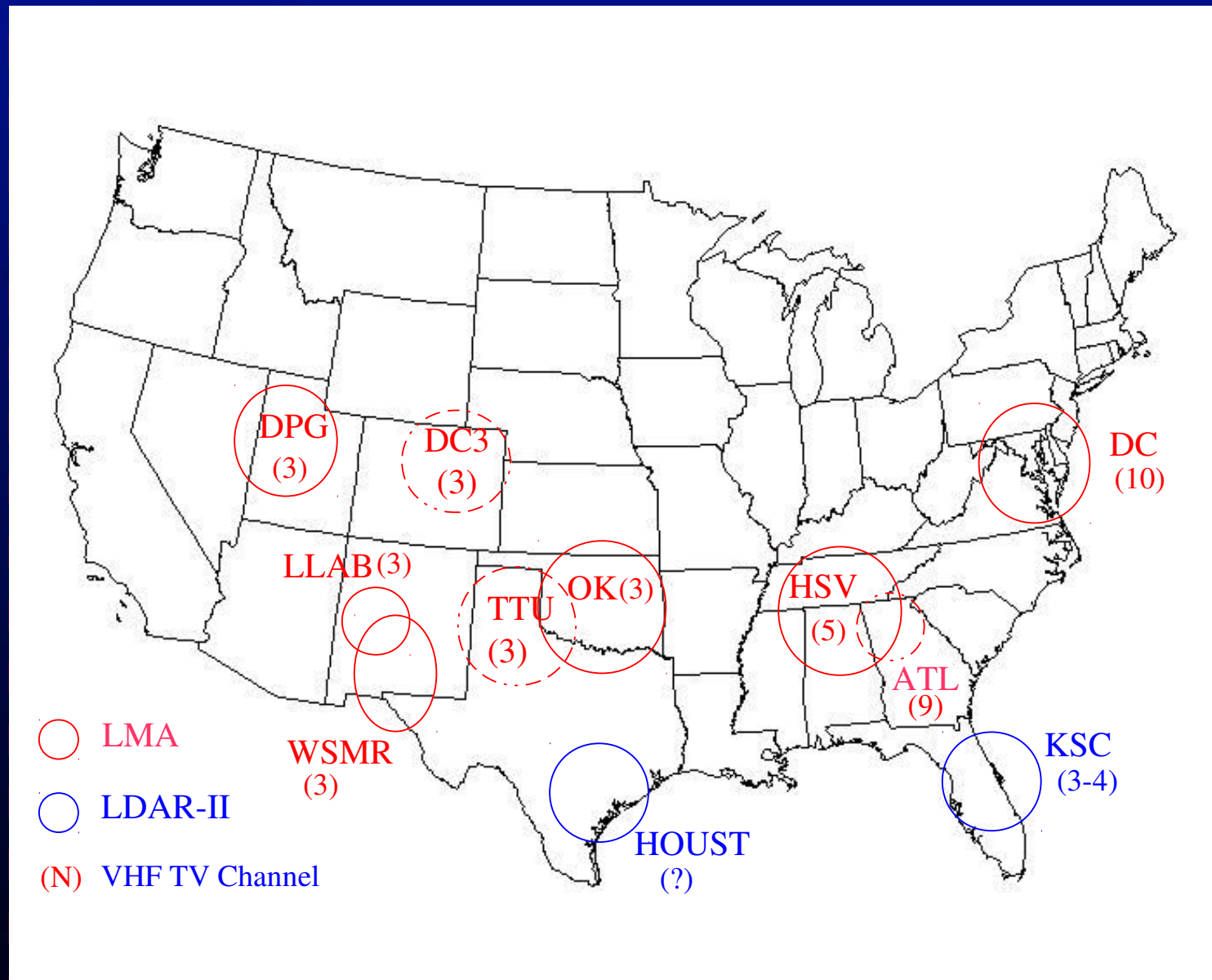
(<http://lightning.nmt.edu/oklma>)

## Tornadic Storm, June 29, STEPS 2000: Height vs. time density plot



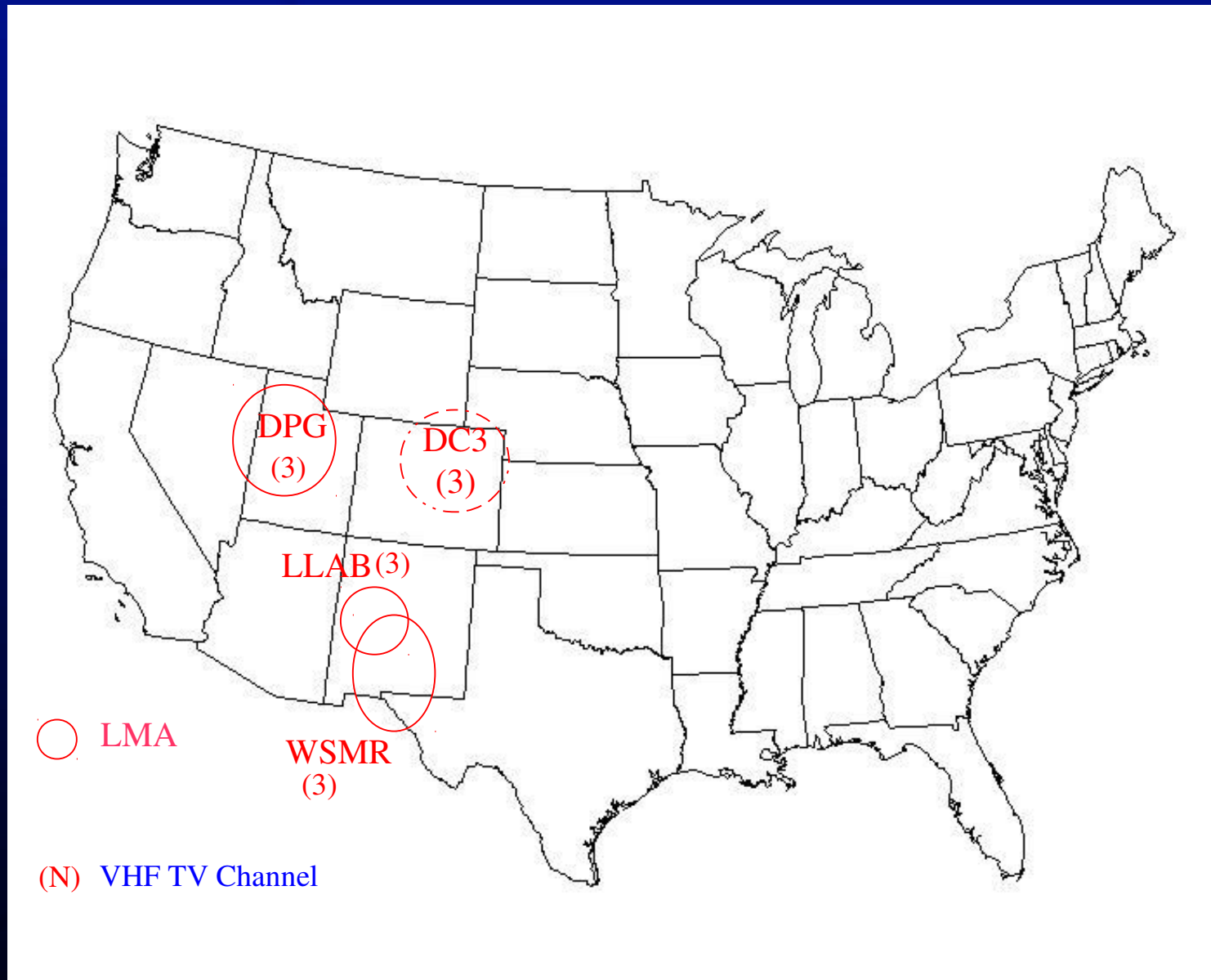
F1 tornado preceded by 2 convective surges (A, B) 45 min earlier;  
accompanied by 3<sup>rd</sup> surge and by onset of +CG discharges

# VHF Time-Of-Arrival (TOA) Total Lightning Mapping Systems





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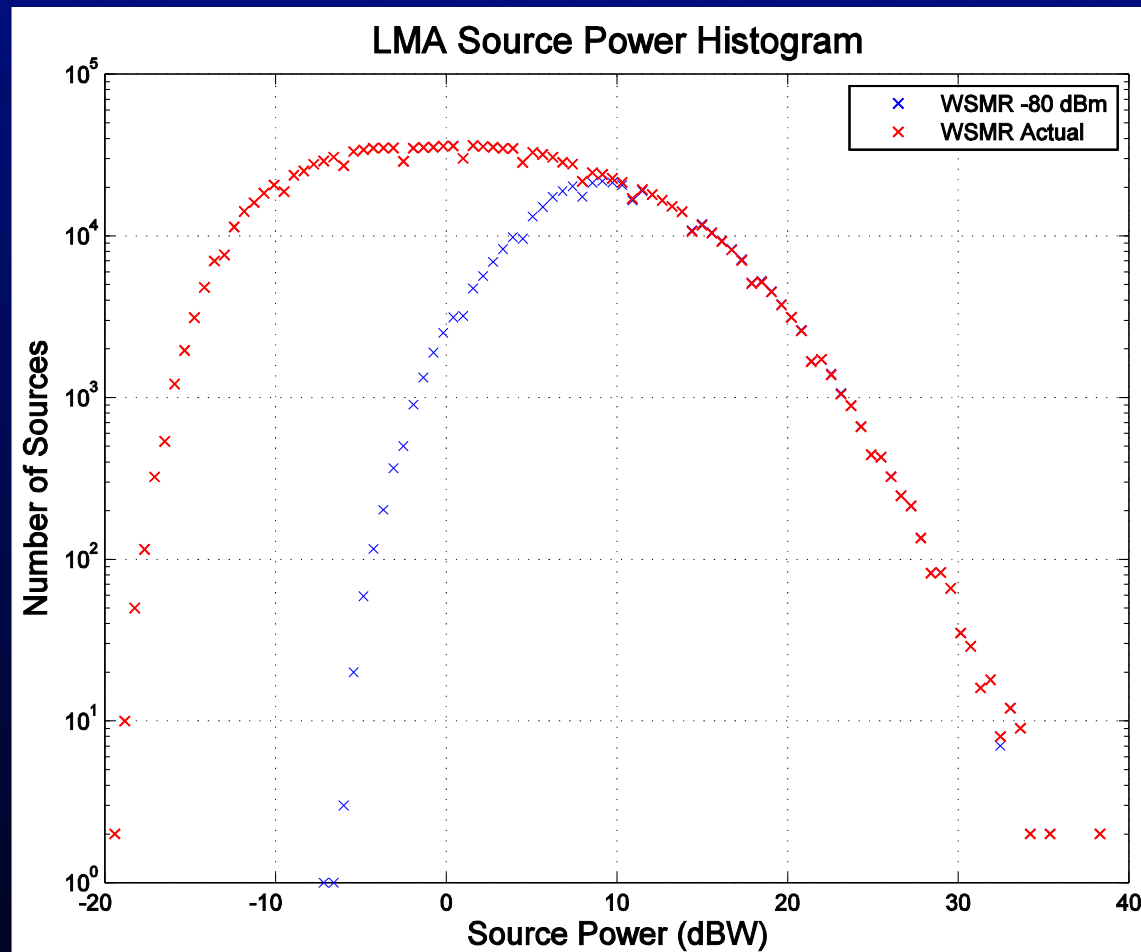
## Practical Considerations

- VHF Frequency: Lightning measurements are best made in the lower VHF
  - Radiated source power decreases as  $\sim 1/f^2$
  - Antenna gain decreases as  $1/f^2$  [(1/2)-wave dipole antennas]
  - Decreased detectability, range in upper VHF
- Array Size
  - Station spacing of  $\sim 20$  km necessary for 3D accuracy and good sensitivity
- Number of Stations
  - Better accuracy and detectability with more stations
  - Minimum number: 10
- Background Noise
  - Lower background gives higher sensitivity
  - Getting away from buildings lowers noise considerably
  - Newer deployments (Langmuir Lab, DPG, TTU, DC3) use solar power in order to get away from local noise sources

# •WSMR Lightning Mapping Array

- Number of sources detected: **717316**
- Number of sources at -80 dBm: 438162

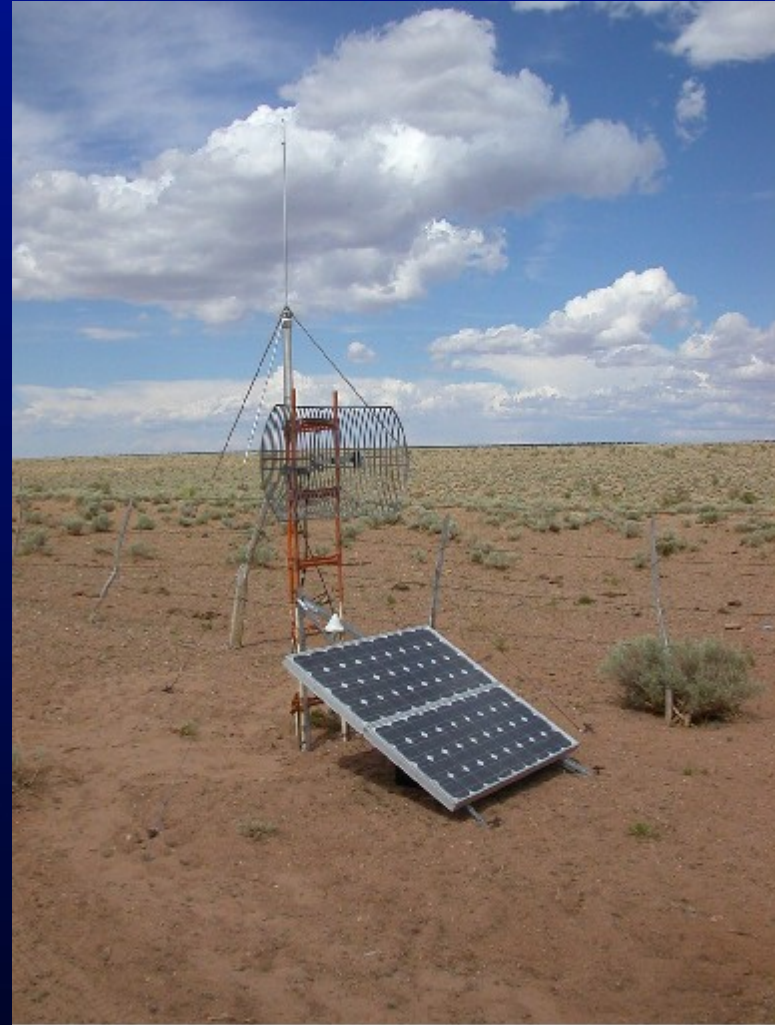
Station	Noise Floor
C	-85 dBm
G	-89 dBm
H	-91 dBm
K	-82 dBm
L	-73 dBm
M	-82 dBm
P	-90 dBm
T	-73 dBm
W	-90 dBm





## Solar Powered LMA Station

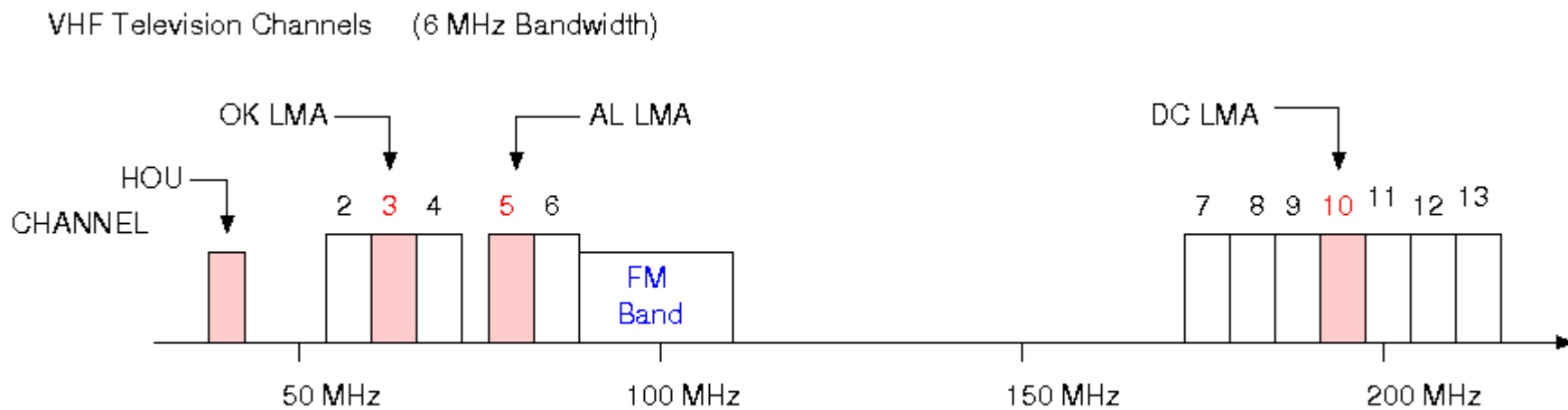
- Noise threshold:  $\sim -90$  dBm



## Practical Considerations (continued)

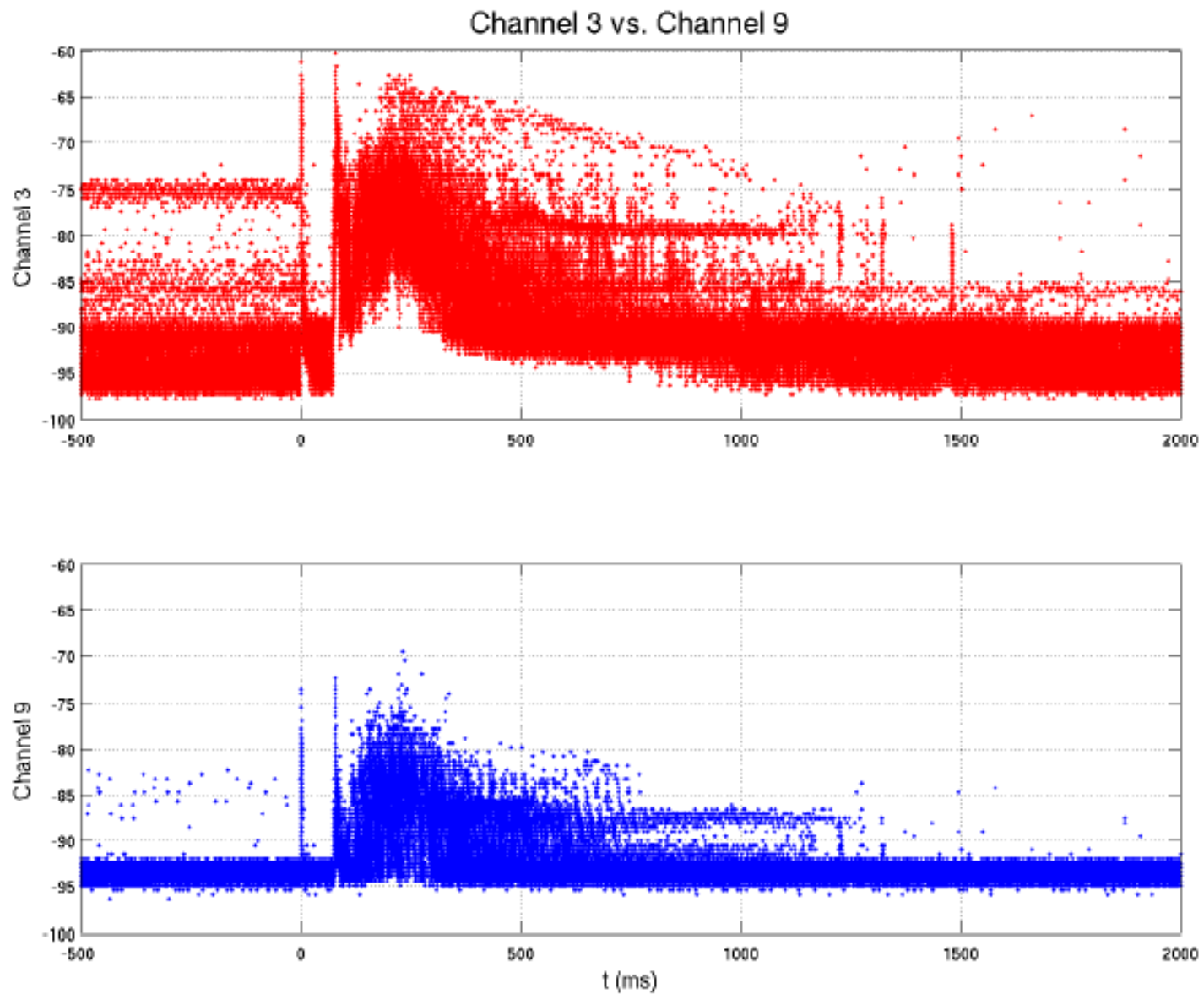
- Communications Link
  - Need 50 Kb/sec to each station for decimated real-time data
  - Need 1 Mb/sec for full data
  - 802.11 Wireless (OKLMA, NALMA)
  - Internet (DC)
  - Fiber Optic (WSMR)
  - Cell Phone Modem (DC3)

# VHF Frequency Spectrum



**LMA stations 'listen' on a locally unused TV channel (e.g., Ch. 3)**

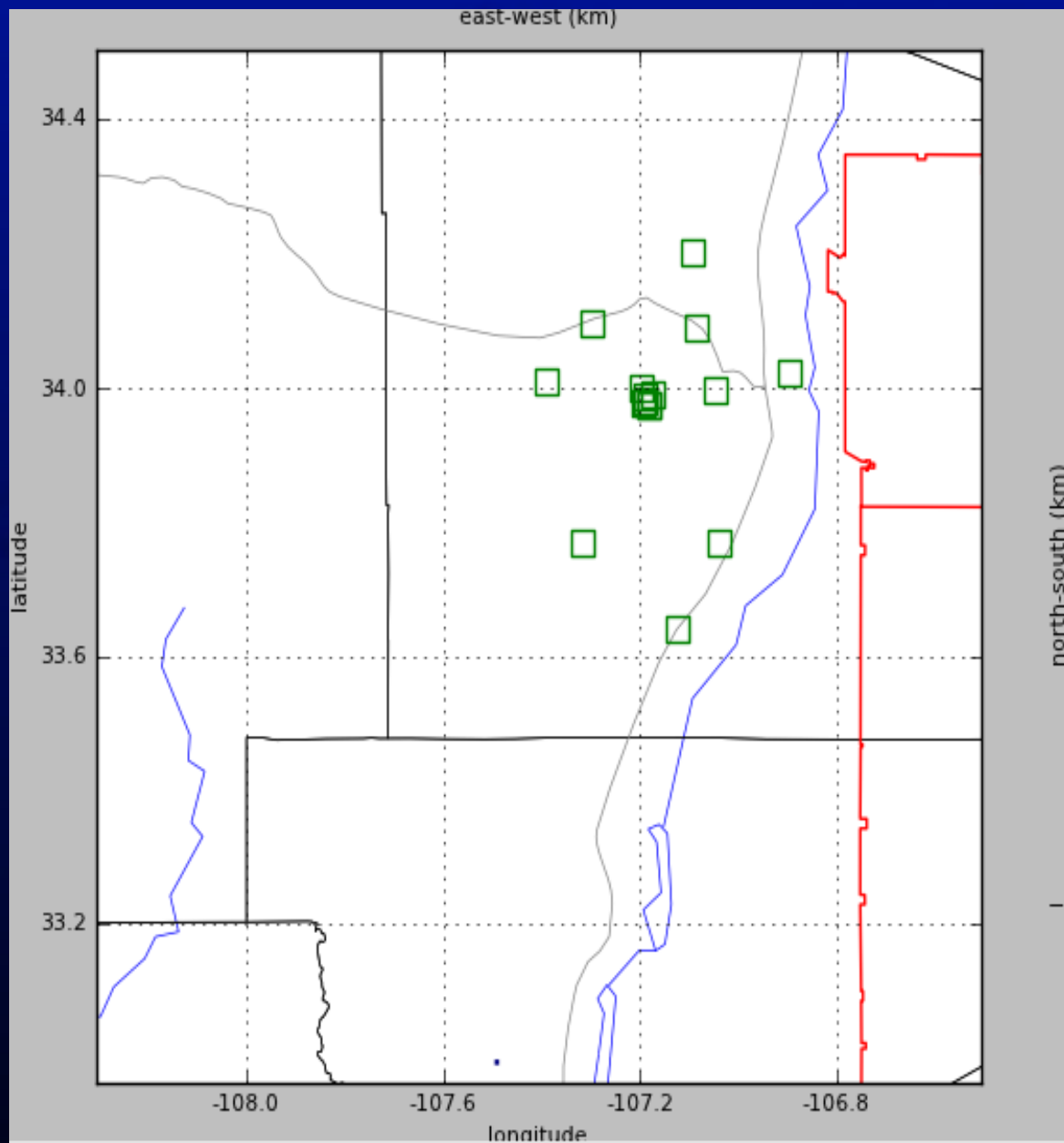
# Total Lightning Observations





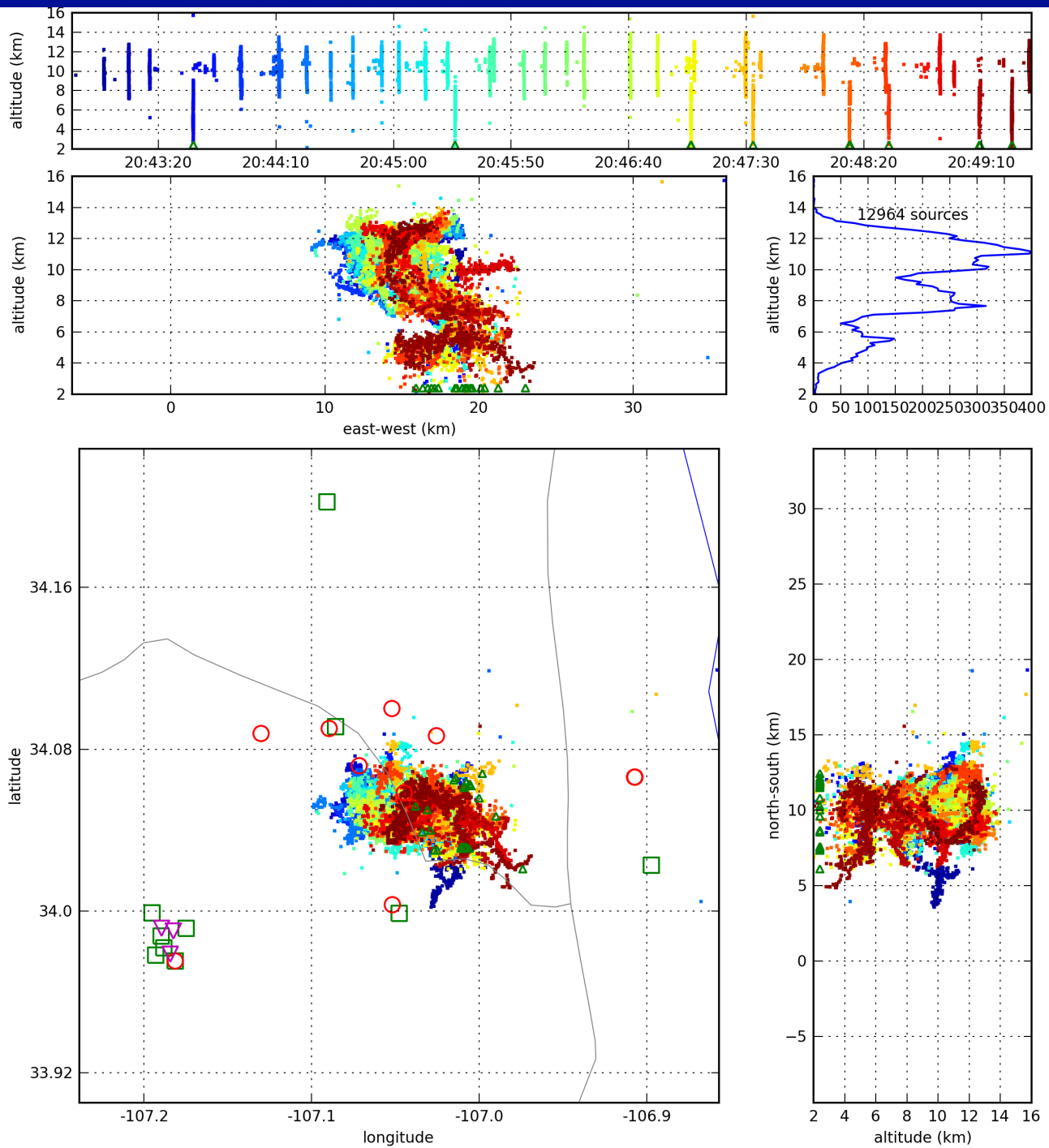


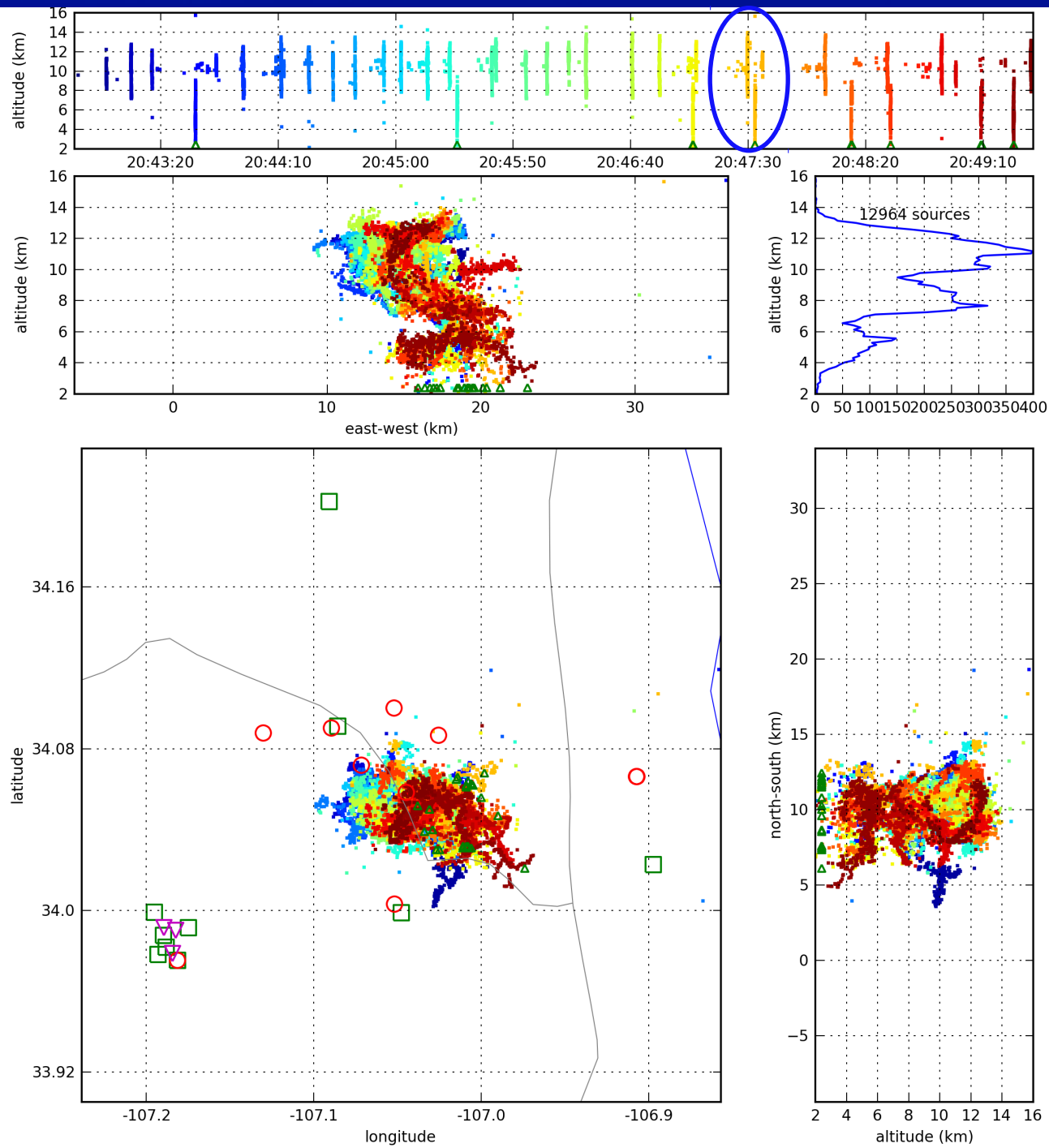


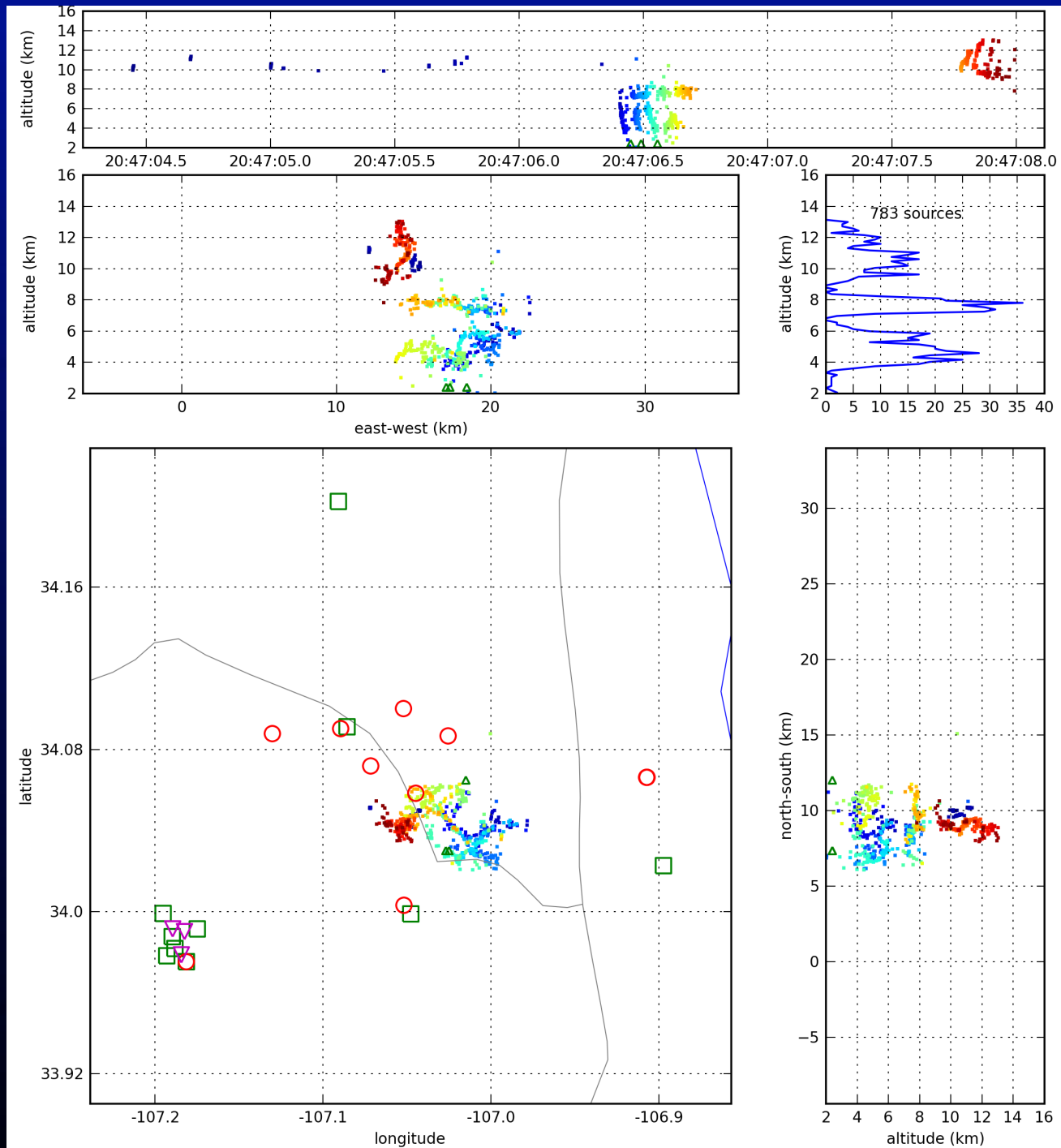


## Langmuir Lab LMA

- 16-Station Network
- 10-Station “Normal” LMA
- 6-Station “Compact” LMA
- Most stations solar powered
- Wireless 802.11b Comms
- LiveLMA Display

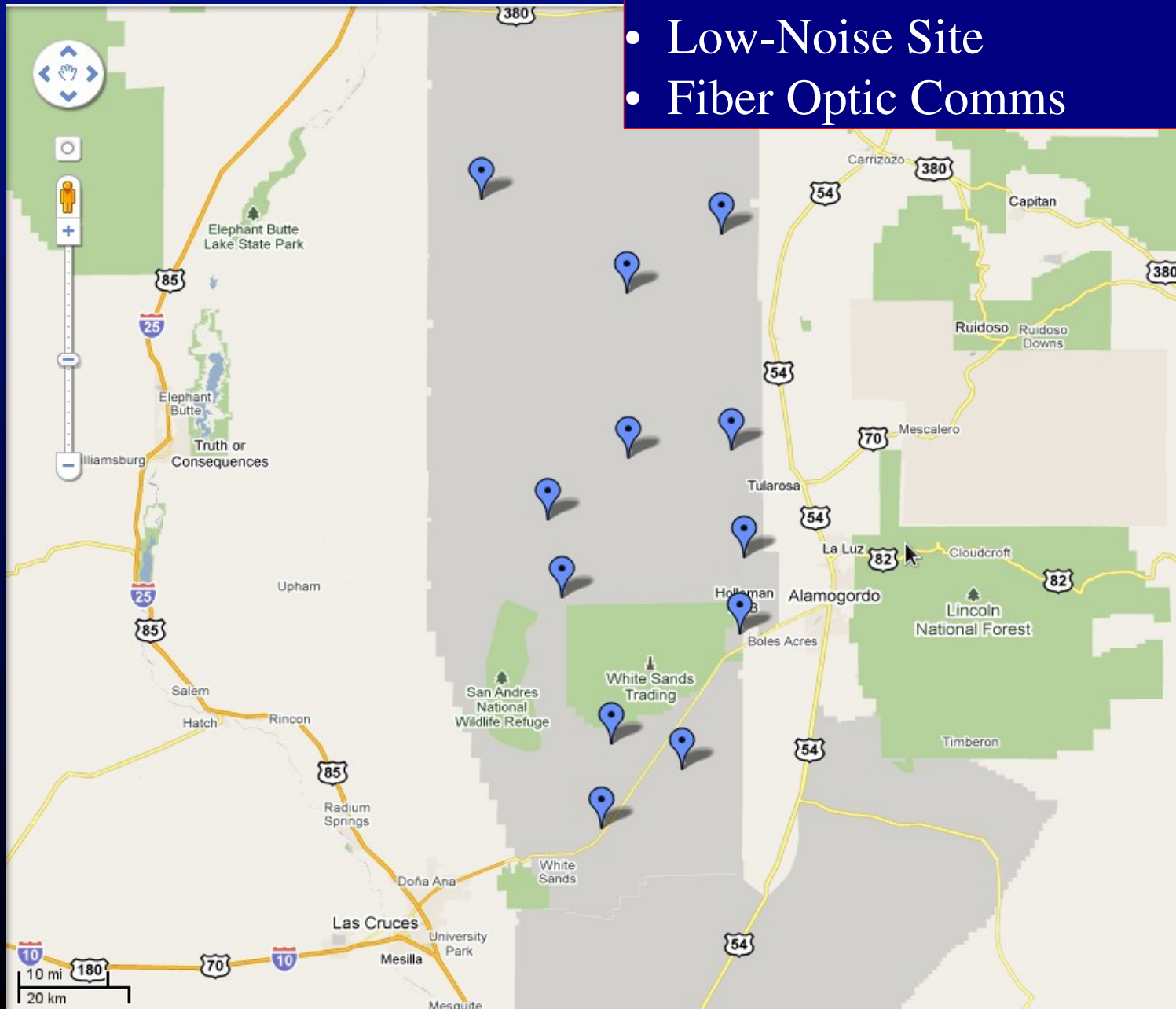




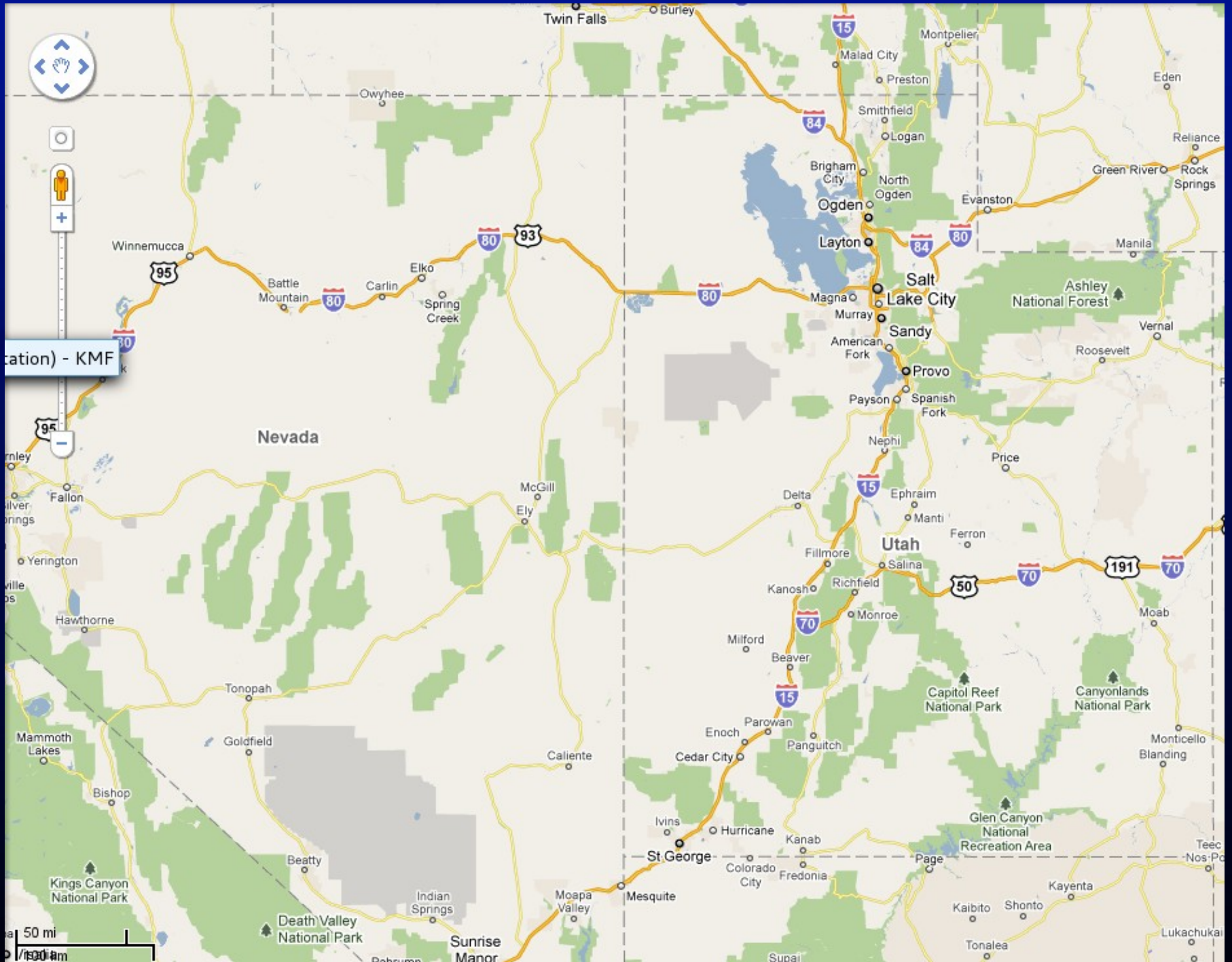


# WSMR LMA

- Installed in 2004
- 12-Station Network (2 more soon)
- AC Powered
- Low-Noise Site
- Fiber Optic Comms





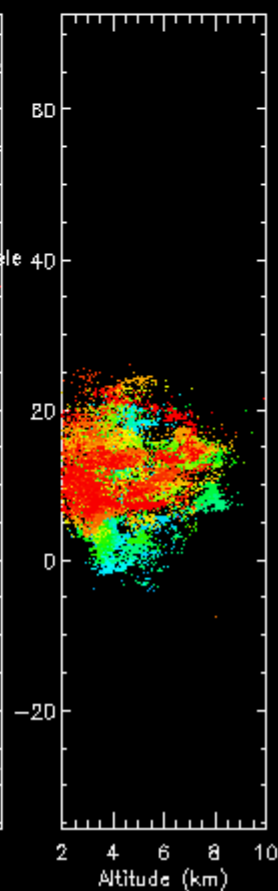
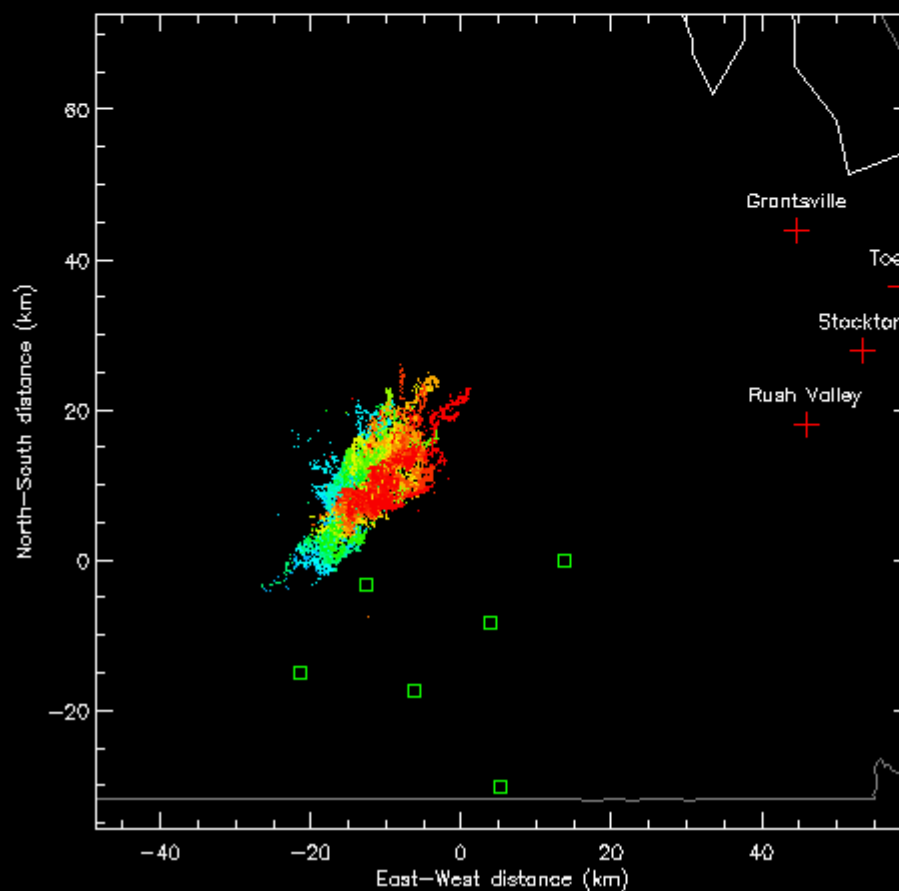
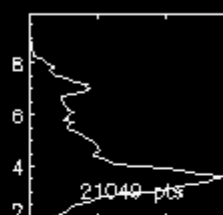
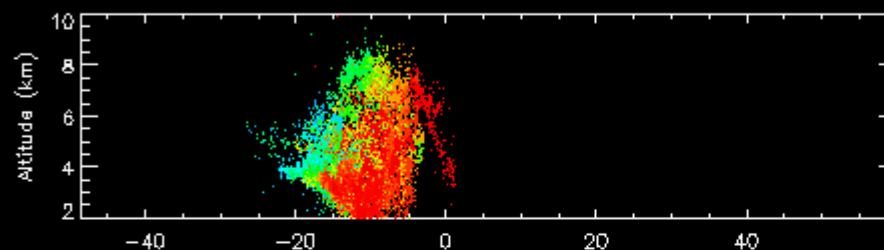
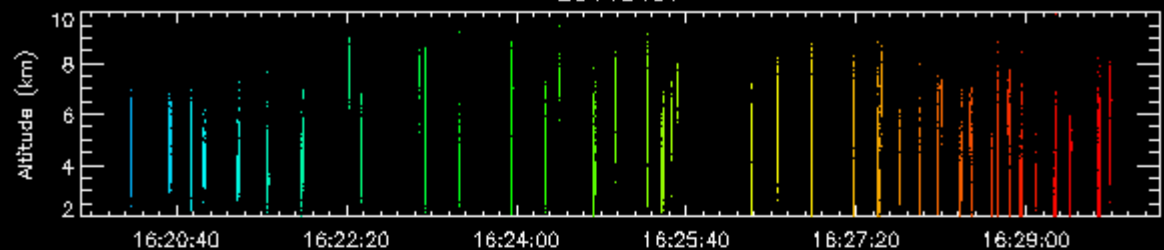


- 12 Station Network
- Solar Powered
- Very Noise Network
- Limited Comms

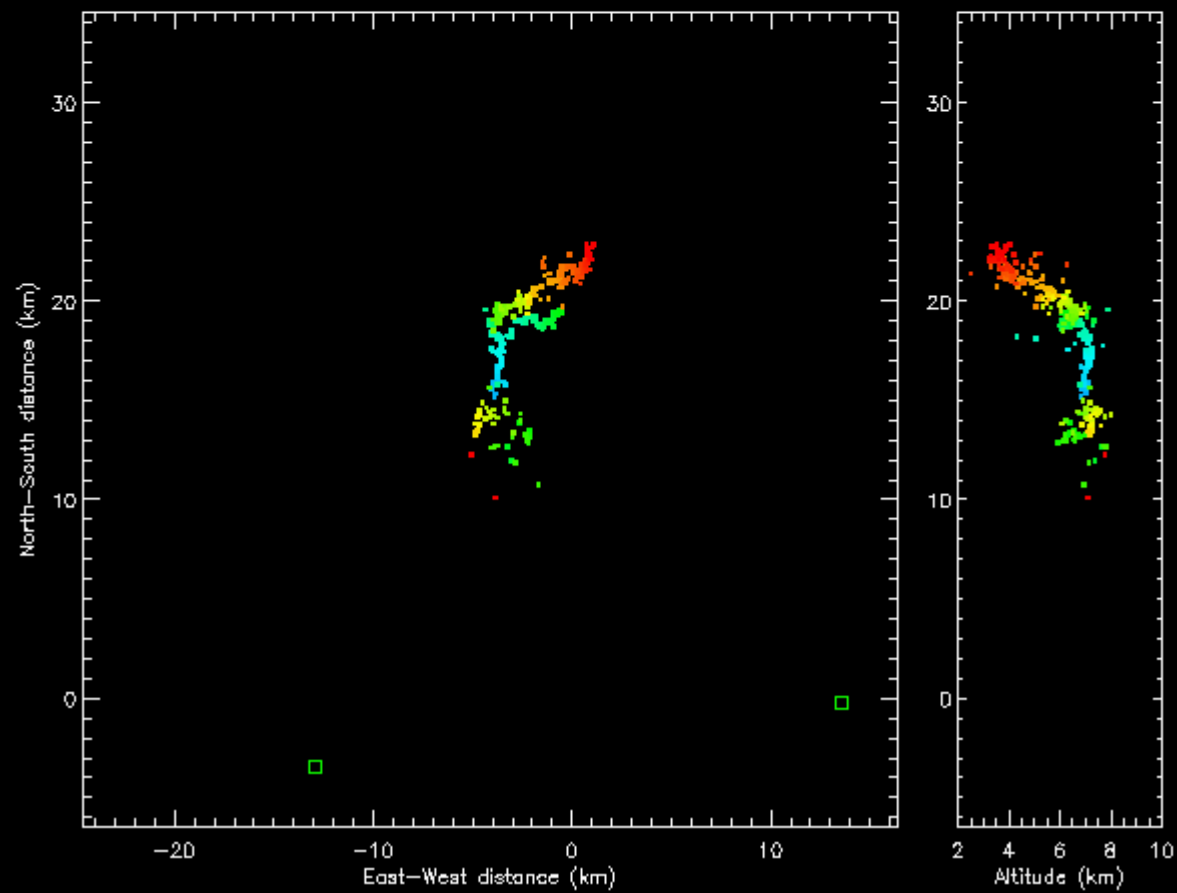
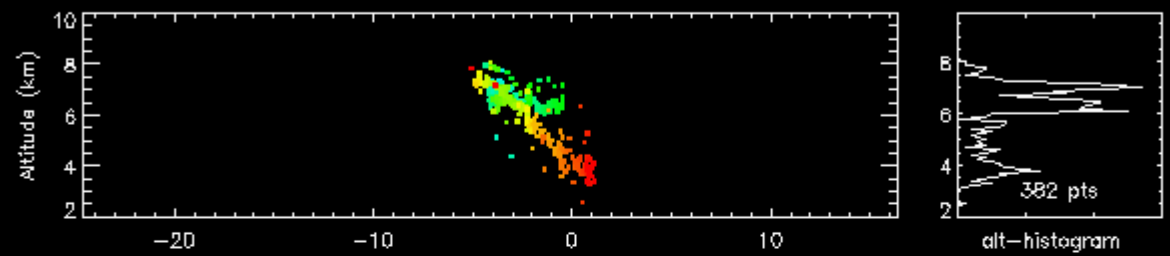
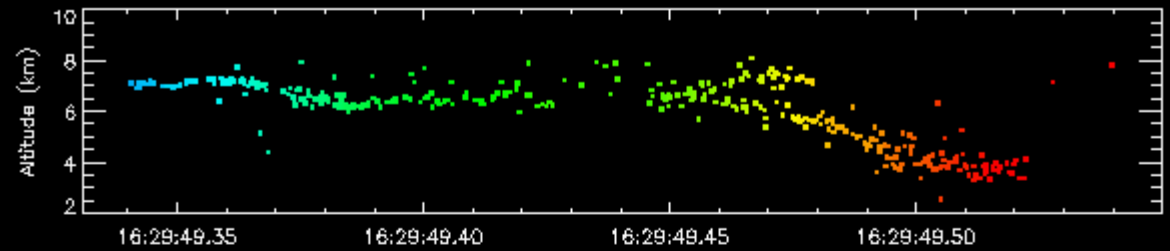




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# DC3 LMA (Deep Convective Clouds & Chemistry Experiment)

- 16-Station Network in Northeastern Colorado, Spring 2012
- Solar Powered
- Cell Phone Modem Comms
- Transition to Colorado Front Range LMA after DC3 Project

