* On the Relationship between Observations from the Lightning Imaging Sensor and Ground-based Lightning Observations at VLF, LF, and VHF Frequencies

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Chuva Workshop May 2013

* Background and Scope

- * GLM needs "all kinds of LLS data" for:
 - * Proxy product generation
 - *Post-launch validation
- * For each candidate dataset we need to:
 - *Quantify its relationship to LIS Events/Groups
 - * Quantify the relative data quality related to LIS and the other datasets

* This Presentation:

- * Description / Demonstration of a LIS:LLS Space:Time exploration tool
- * Description / Demonstration of LLS inter-comparison tool

*Monte's Movies (no..., not Monty Python...)



*LIS Group Analysis Tool Example: LIS, SPLMA, and TLS-CG

- * Spatial Analysis
 - * Limited to LIS swath coverage for each second
 - * LIS Groups: Magenta circles w/ area = LIS group area
 - * LMA: sources color-coded by time

* TLS-CG: red "dots"



- * Time:Height Analysis
 - * LIS Groups:
 - * area ∞ to radiance
 - * "Height" \propto distance from 7 closest LMA sources
 - * LMA: same "time" color scale as spatial analysis
 - * TLS-CG
 - * Area ∞ peak current
 - * Black: negative
 - * Red: positive



*Spatial Analysis



LIS-LMA-2012-02-14_16_55_06_08902.380_11623.1045_00108.merge

*Temporal Analysis



*Spatial Analysis - single flash



*Temporal Analysis - single flash



*LLS Intercomparison Tool

- * Coded in Matlab
- * Stand-alone executables can run on Unix, Linux, and Windows
- * Can specify datasets and related parameters in a "cfg" file using a text editor...

sample Spec file for LLS comparison # written by Ken Cummins, July 2011 # Definition of possible fields in each data file # Date (D): date yyyy-mm-dd # Time (O): Occurrence time (hh:mm:ss.mmmmm) # Lat (L): decimal degrees # Lon (G): decimal degrees # Lon (G): decimal degrees # Ip (I): Peak Current (kA) # LocErr (E): position error (km) # ChiSq (C): Chi-square or consistency parameter # NSR (N): integer number of sensors reports # Type (T): G or C # Skip (S): field to skip

Ref_file: data/sampleRef.asc
Ref_fmt: DOLGIECTN

Test_file: data/sampleTest.asc Ref_fmt: DOLGIECTN

DT is the nominal correlation time in microseconds
DT: 100.

DD is the nominal spatial correlation distance in km
(should be at least DT*c = DT(sec) * 3*10^8(m/sec) =
DT(uS)*0.3(km/uS)
DD: 30.0

MATCH is a true/false requirement for type-matching MATCH: false

START is the start data/time
If not defined, starts at the beginnig of the later-start file
START: 2011-07-01@00:00:00

STOP is the stop date/time
If not defined, stops at the end of the earlier-stop file
STOP: 2011-07-30@23:59:59

LATLON is the lat-lon rectangular boundry for analysis region # in decimal degrees (LL_lat LL_lon UR_lat UR_lon) # If not defined, the whole region is used LATLON: 36.,137.,41.,142.

* Tool "Outputs"

*<u>Analysis "Sheets"</u>

* Sheet 1:

* Requires date, time, lat, lon, and (optionally) type (CG/CLD pulse)

* Sheet 2:

* Requires peak current estimates

- * Sheet 3:
 - * Requires quality-related parameters
 - * location error estimate
 - * # sensors reporting the stroke/pulse
- *Spatial Detection Efficiency
- *Flash Analysis

* Sheet 1 - CHUVA TLS-CG vs. GLD360



* Sheet 2 - CHUVA TLS-CG vs. GLD360



* Sheet 3 - CHUVA TLS-CG vs. GLD360



\\INTELMULTI-KEN\Users\Kens_shared\CHUVA_GLM_2012-13\TLS200LF-level_1b\20120327.asc - accum -

* Flash - CHUVA TLS-CG vs. GLD360



accum - WNTELMULTI-KEN/Users/Kens_shared/CHUVA_GLM_2012-13/GLD360-level_1b/2012.03.27.gld360.txt

* Sheet 1 - LIS Groups vs. GLD360





LIS_GLD.cfg 09-May-2013 04:43:41 Reference File: LIS-LMA-2012-01-01_15_01_16_01330_LIS.txt Test File: 2012.01.01.gld360.txt						
Network #CG / DE #CLD / DE #Corr / DE Ref: 10262 / (0.3) 0 / (NaN) 346 / (0.3) Test: 134431 / (3.4) 0 / (NaN) 346 / (3.4)						
Classification Table: Test CG CLD						
Ref. CG 000346 000000						
Ref. CLD 000000 000000						
17276 rej. for separation distance 0 rej. for Type mis-match						

* Flash Summary Statistics

- * METHOD:
 - * Produced flashes from LIS Groups (30 km / 0.5 seconds clustering)
 - * Determined mean groups/flash and strokes/flash
 - * Identified LIS flashes with time-correlated LLS data
 - * GLD360 "events" (CG strokes and cloud pulses)
 - * TLS CG strokes
 - * TLS CG strokes and cloud pulses (not in CHUVA dadaset)

LLS Network	# of LIS Flashes	Relative Group DE	Relative Flash DE	Mean Groups/fl.	Mean str./fl.
GLD360	1289	3.4	14.7	7.96	1.94
TLS-CG	433	4.1	20.1	7.05	2.85
TLS-LF "all"	446	5.8	49.8	7.78	2.78

* Summary / Comments

- * LLS Correlation with LIS data must be done <u>carefully</u>
 - * Must track the LIS "Swath" every second
 - * Watch out for LIS buffer overruns
 - * There may be small parallax issues with LIS data
 - * LIS radiance may be a complicated function of peak current, channel geometry and path
- * LLS Relative Performance vs. LIS Total Lightning
 * GLD < TLS CG < TLS(LF) CG+CLD < TLS VHF (studied elsewhere)
 - * CG+ CLD data produced by the TLS LF "Short baseline" (~100 km) network was able to report ~ 50% of the LIS flashes
 - *GLD might be sufficiently good to allow statistical up-scaling of the data for mid-oceanic LIS proxy data

*Future Directions

*_Analyze/compare other CHUVA LLS datasets

- * Relative to each other
- * Relative to LIS groups/flashes

* Try to use above results to allow statistical up-scaling of LLS data for proxy product generation and precalibration of post-launch validation systems

* Formalize correlation between LLS estimated peak current (CG and CLD pulses) and LIS group radiance and group area