

# Lightning Radiometry in Visible and Infrared bands

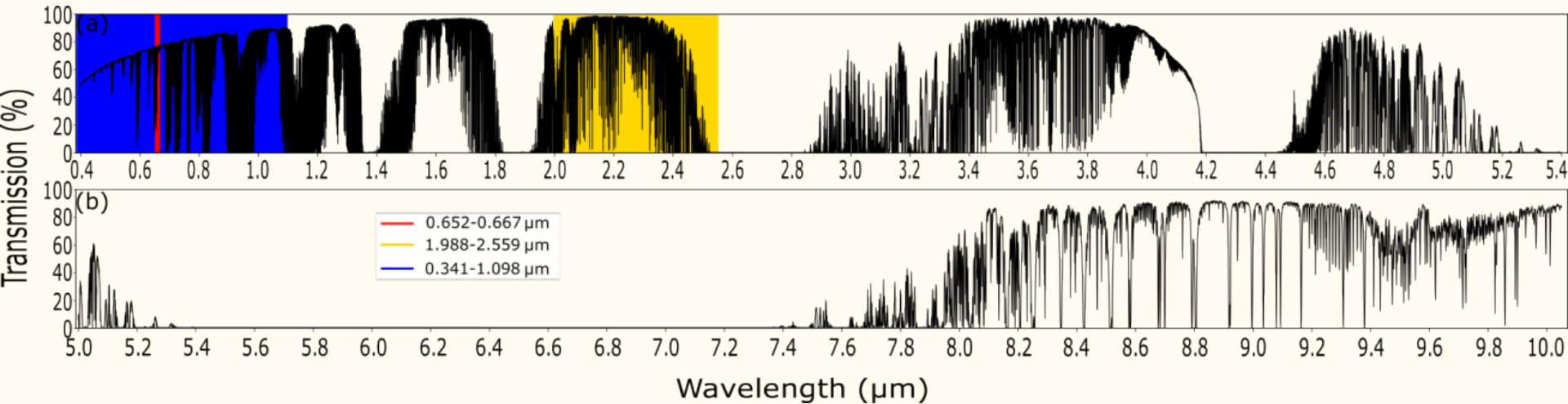
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# Outline

- Experimental data
- Radiometric calibration
- Earth Networks and cross-reference
- Sample pulse results
- Compiled data and prior work

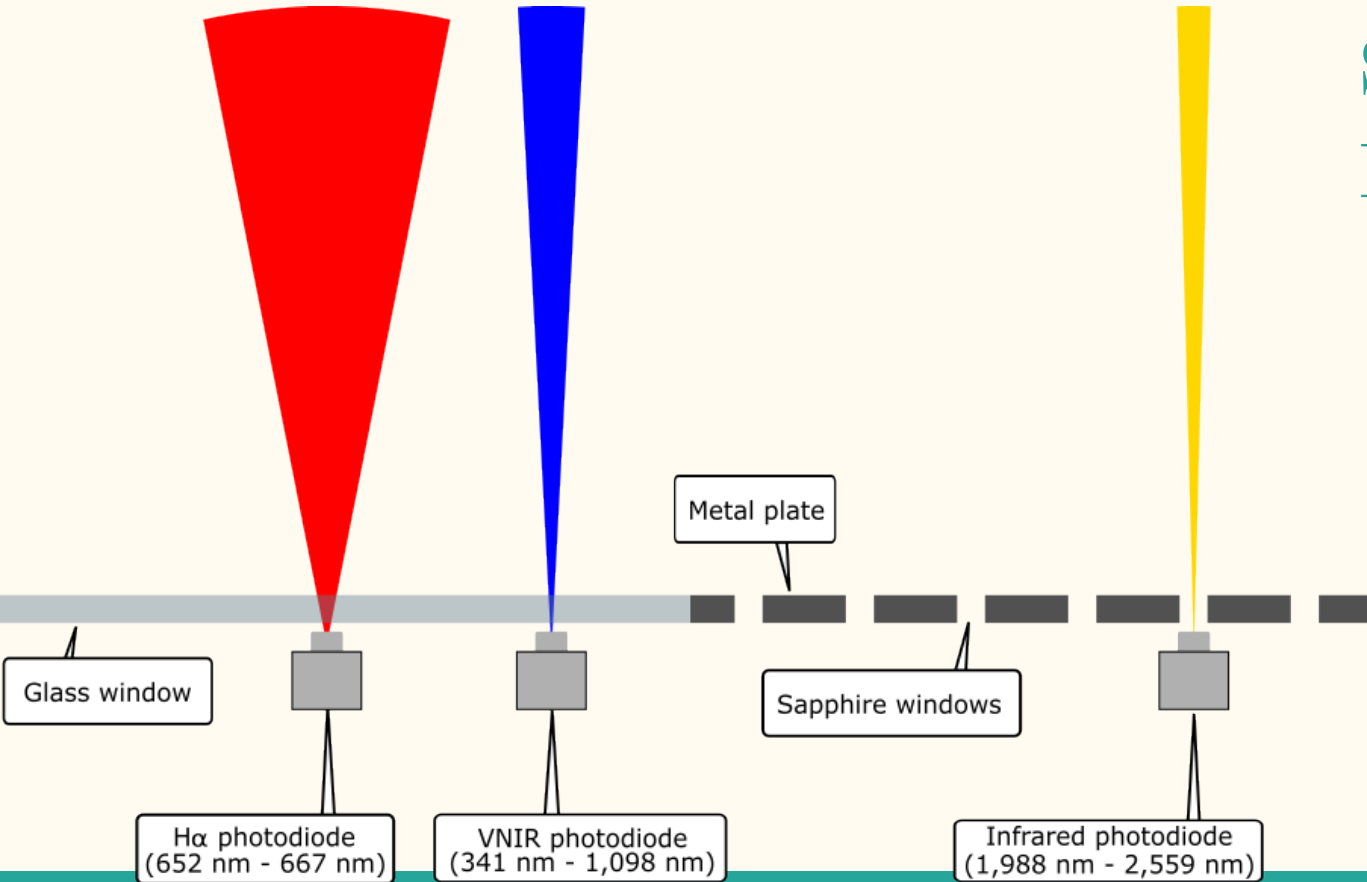
# Experimental Data



Transmission through 10 km of atmosphere  
at an elevation of 3050 m ( $\sim 10,000$  ft)

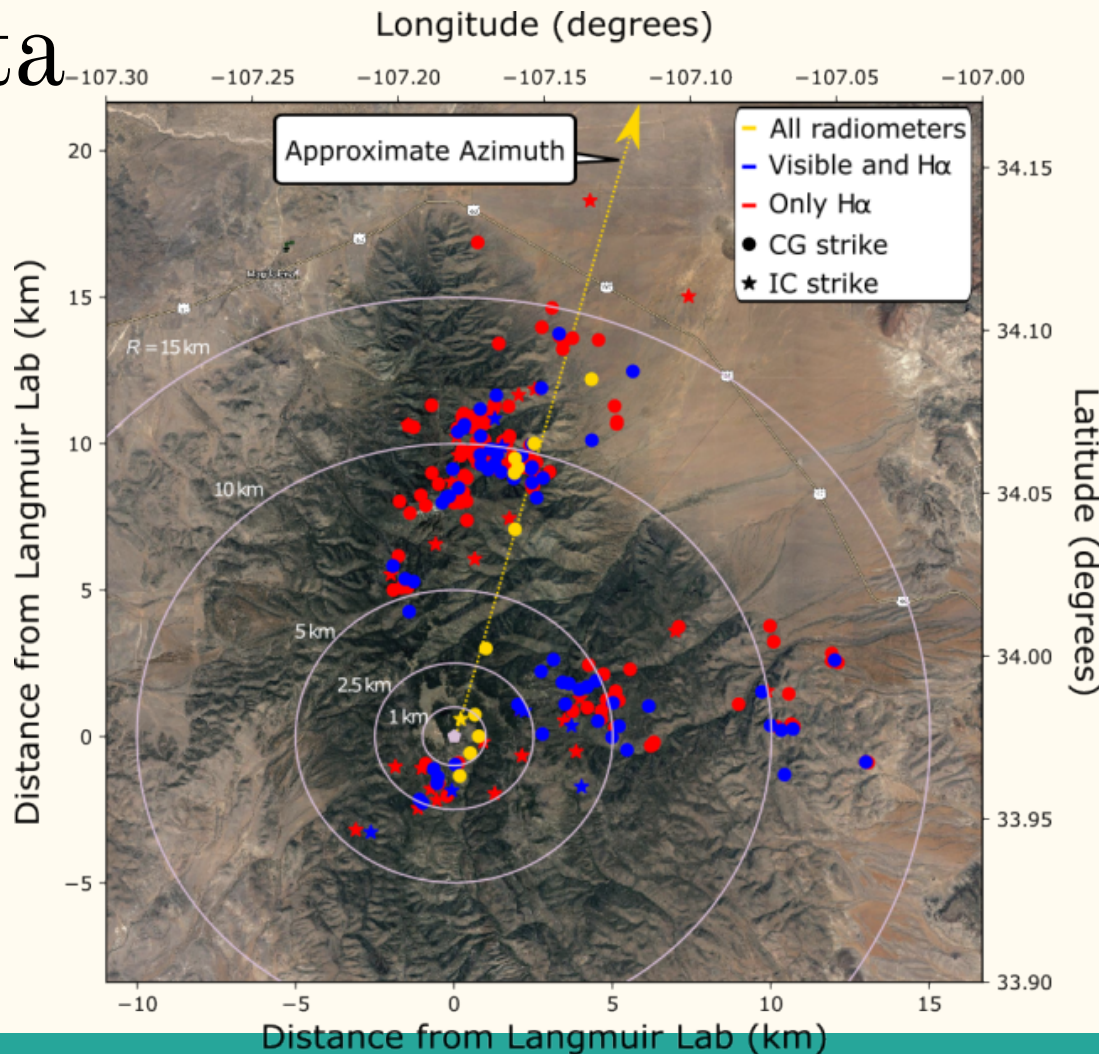
# Experimental Data

Setup at  
Langmuir Lab



# Experimental Data

Storm on August 10<sup>th</sup>



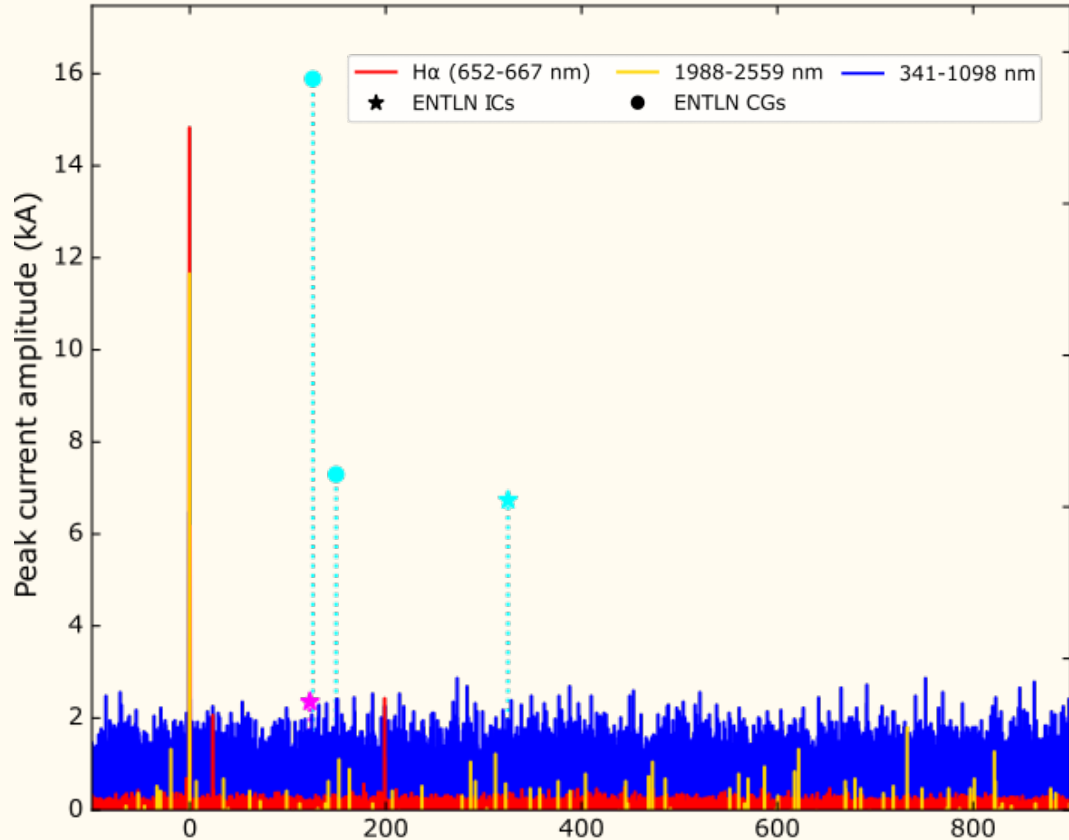
# Radiometric Calibration

- Start with a known source power
- Filter diode to match the magnitude of the voltage in the experimental data
- Finalize with a linear approximation to get observed power

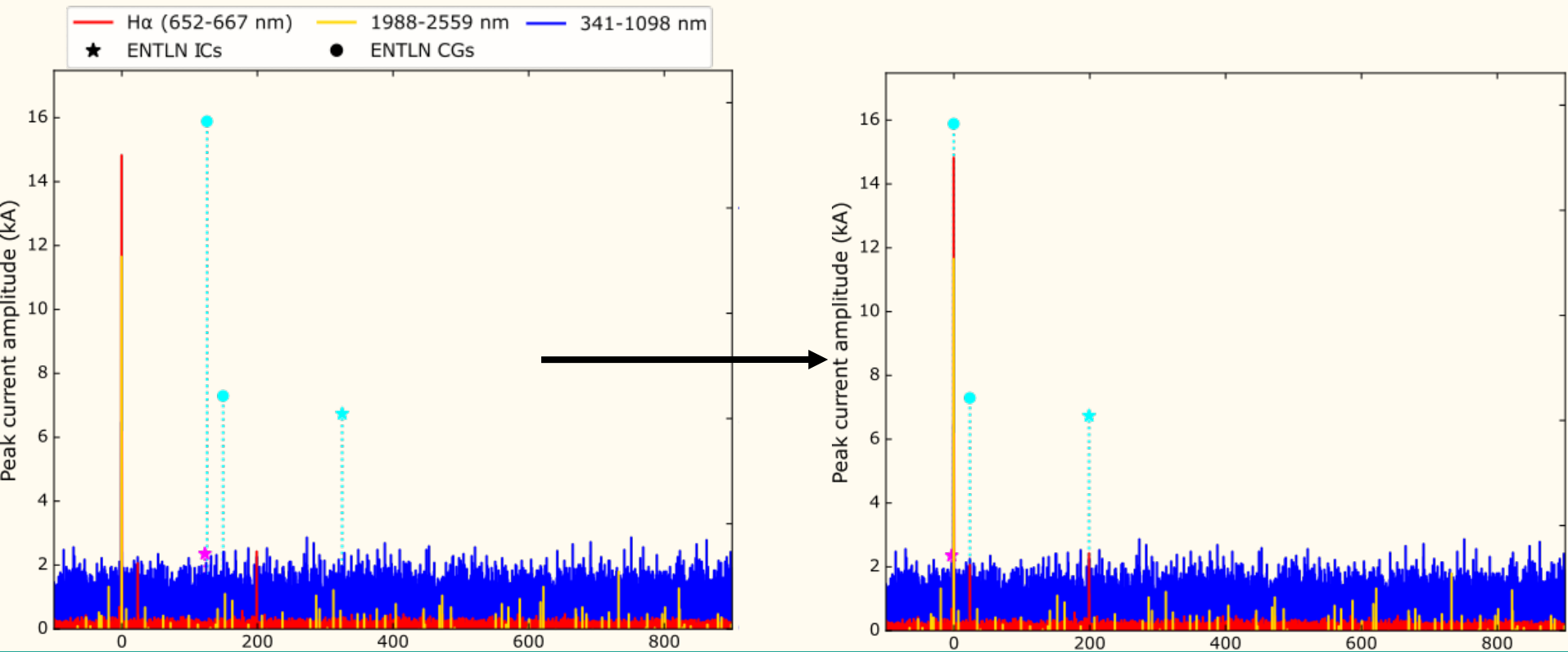
$$P_{\text{source}}(t) = \frac{4\pi P_{\text{obs}}(t)}{\Omega(r)T(r)}$$

# Earth Networks cross-reference

- Unaligned pulses
- Time difference between pulses maintained

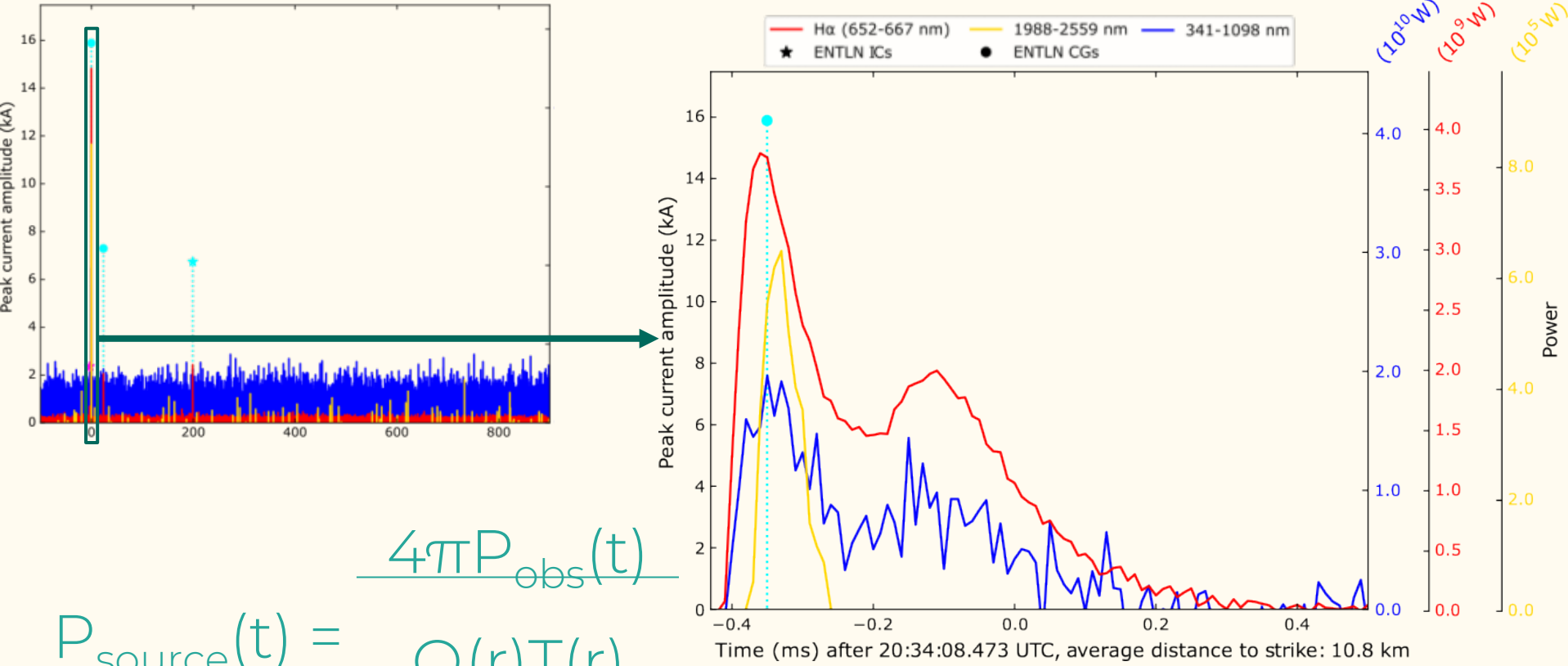


# Earth Networks cross-reference





# Sample pulse results

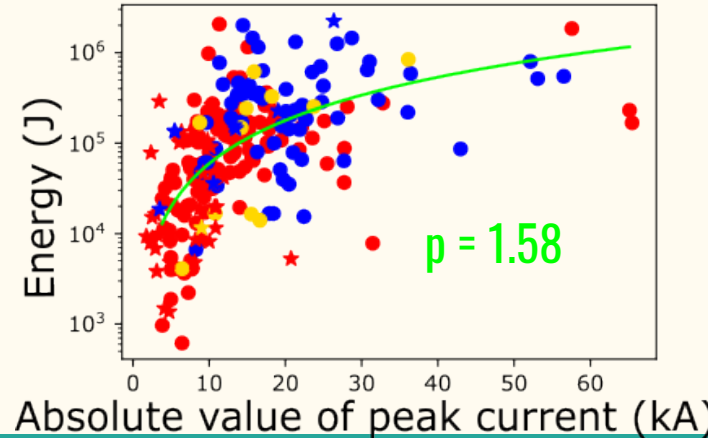
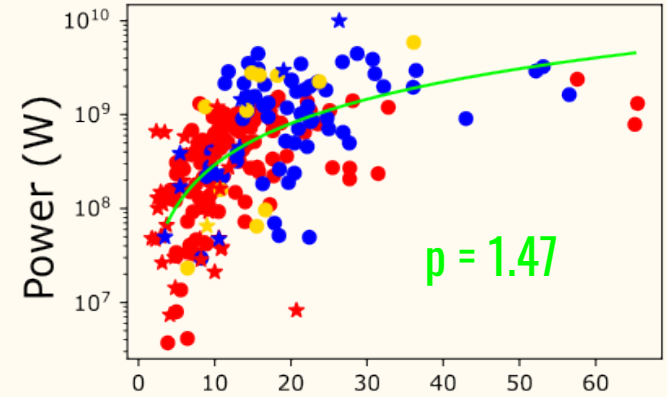


# Compiled Data and Prior Work $H\alpha$

- Trendlines are power laws of the form:

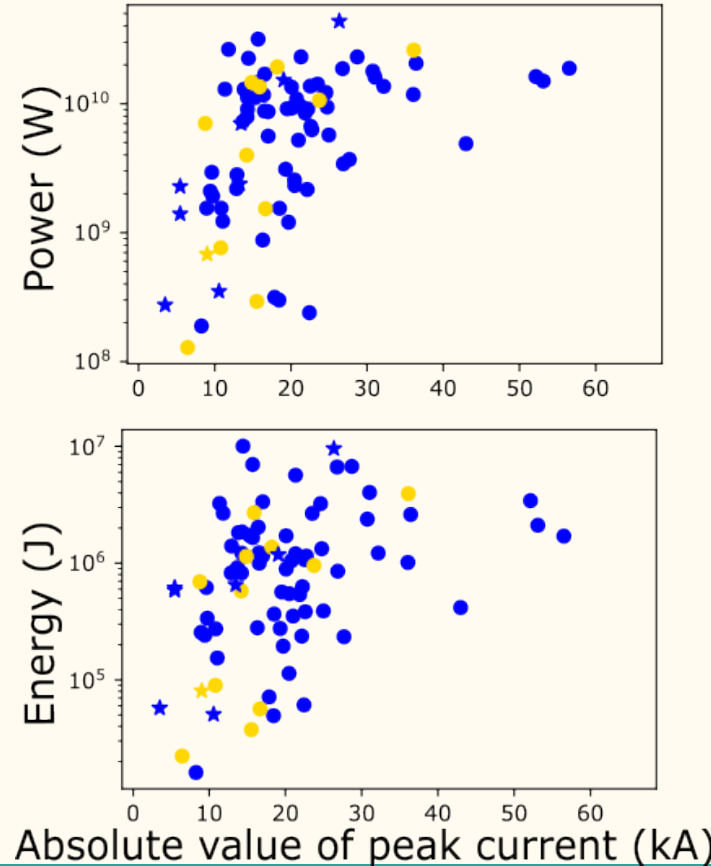
$$y \sim x^p$$

- Between a linear and quadratic fit



# Compiled Data and Prior Work<sup>VNIR</sup>

- Median values for VNIR are  $9.3 \pm 7.4$  GW and  $1.5 \pm 1.9$  MJ
- Quick and Krider (2013) report median values at 18 GW and 3.6 MJ



# Conclusions

- Some infrared ranges can be used to view the lightning return stroke
- Calibration methods should work for both infrared and VNIR photodiodes
- Radiometric data in the infrared bands can be compared to plasma models for temperature estimates
- These results have been submitted for publication in JGR: Atmospheres

# Thank you!

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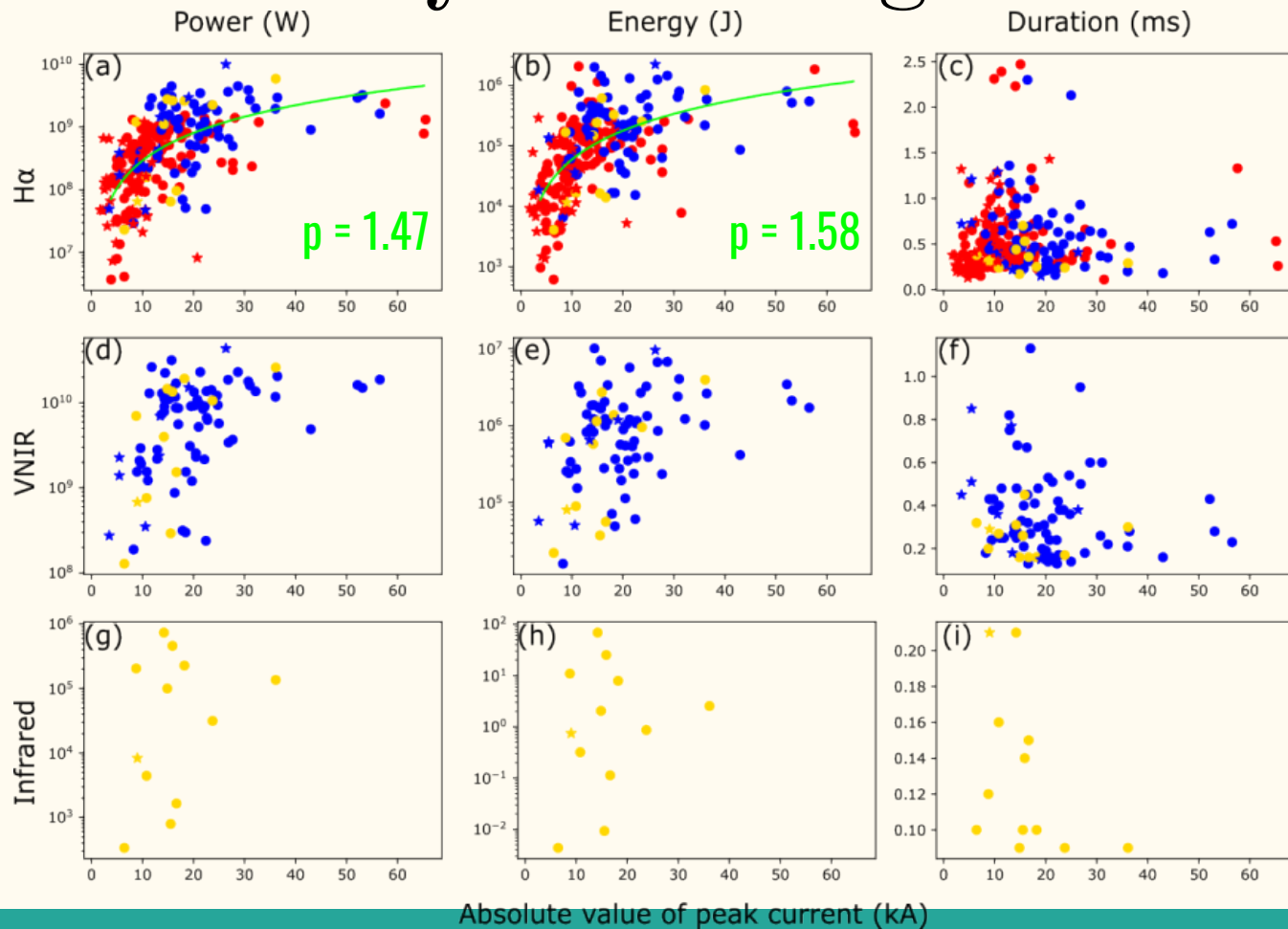
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# Extra Slides

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# Storm Summary - Full Figure



# Storm Summary - Table

	Peak Current (kA)	Number	Power (W)	Energy (J)	Duration (ms)	Power Ratio
(a) Entire data set						
H $_{\alpha}$	14.7 $\pm$ 10.3	235	8.2 $\pm$ 11 $\times$ 10 $^8$	2.1 $\pm$ 3.5 $\times$ 10 $^5$	0.56 $\pm$ 0.40	0.16 $\pm$ 0.04
VNIR		84	9.2 $\pm$ 8.3 $\times$ 10 $^9$	1.5 $\pm$ 2.0 $\times$ 10 $^6$	0.35 $\pm$ 0.20	1
Infrared		12	1.6 $\pm$ 2.2 $\times$ 10 $^5$	9.9 $\pm$ 19	0.13 $\pm$ 0.04	2.5 $\pm$ 4.9 $\times$ 10 $^{-5}$
(b) –CGs only						
H $_{\alpha}$	15.6 $\pm$ 9.5	193	8.7 $\pm$ 9.8 $\times$ 10 $^8$	2.2 $\pm$ 3.3 $\times$ 10 $^5$	0.55 $\pm$ 0.41	0.16 $\pm$ 0.04
VNIR		75	9.3 $\pm$ 7.4 $\times$ 10 $^9$	1.5 $\pm$ 1.9 $\times$ 10 $^6$	0.34 $\pm$ 0.19	1
Infrared		11	1.7 $\pm$ 2.2 $\times$ 10 $^5$	11 $\pm$ 20	0.12 $\pm$ 0.04	2.6 $\pm$ 5.1 $\times$ 10 $^{-5}$

**Table 1.** Optical properties measured with radiometers in three different bands. Section (a) includes data from CGs and ICs of both polarities, while section (b) shows results exclusively for –CGs. Quantities are given as a mean plus or minus standard deviation. The last column shows the ratio of the power measured by that instrument to the power measured by the broadband visible radiometer.



# Detector Responsivity

