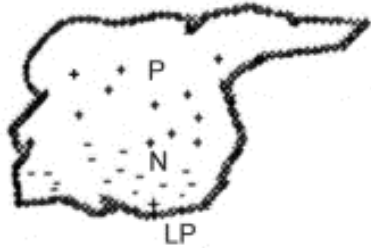


LOFAR for Lightning Interferometry and Mapping

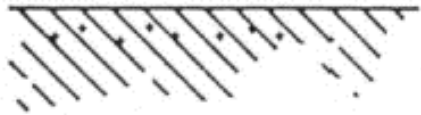
Brian Hare

A. Bonardi, S. Buitink, A. Cornstanje, U. Ebert, H.
Falcke, J.R. Hörandel, P. Mitra, K. Mulrey, A.
Nelles, J.P. Rachen, L. Rossetto, C. Rutjes, P.
Schellart, O. Scholten, S. Thoudam, T. N. G. Trinh,
S. ter Veen, T. Winchen

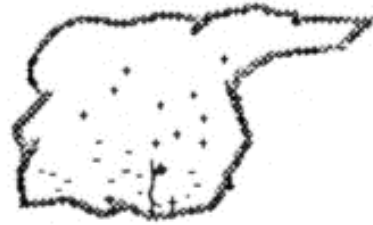
Processes During Downward Negative Lightning



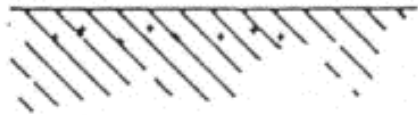
Cloud Charge Distribution



$t = 0$



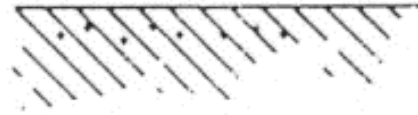
Preliminary Breakdown



1.00 ms



Stepped Leader



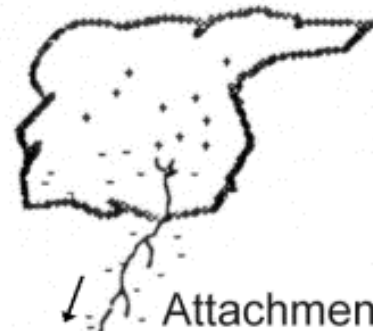
1.10 ms



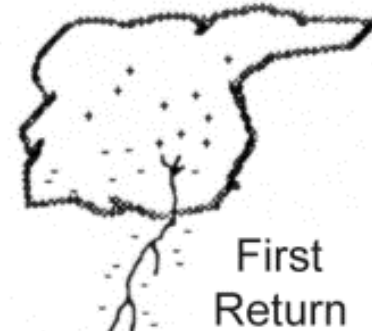
1.20 ms



19.00 ms



20.00 ms

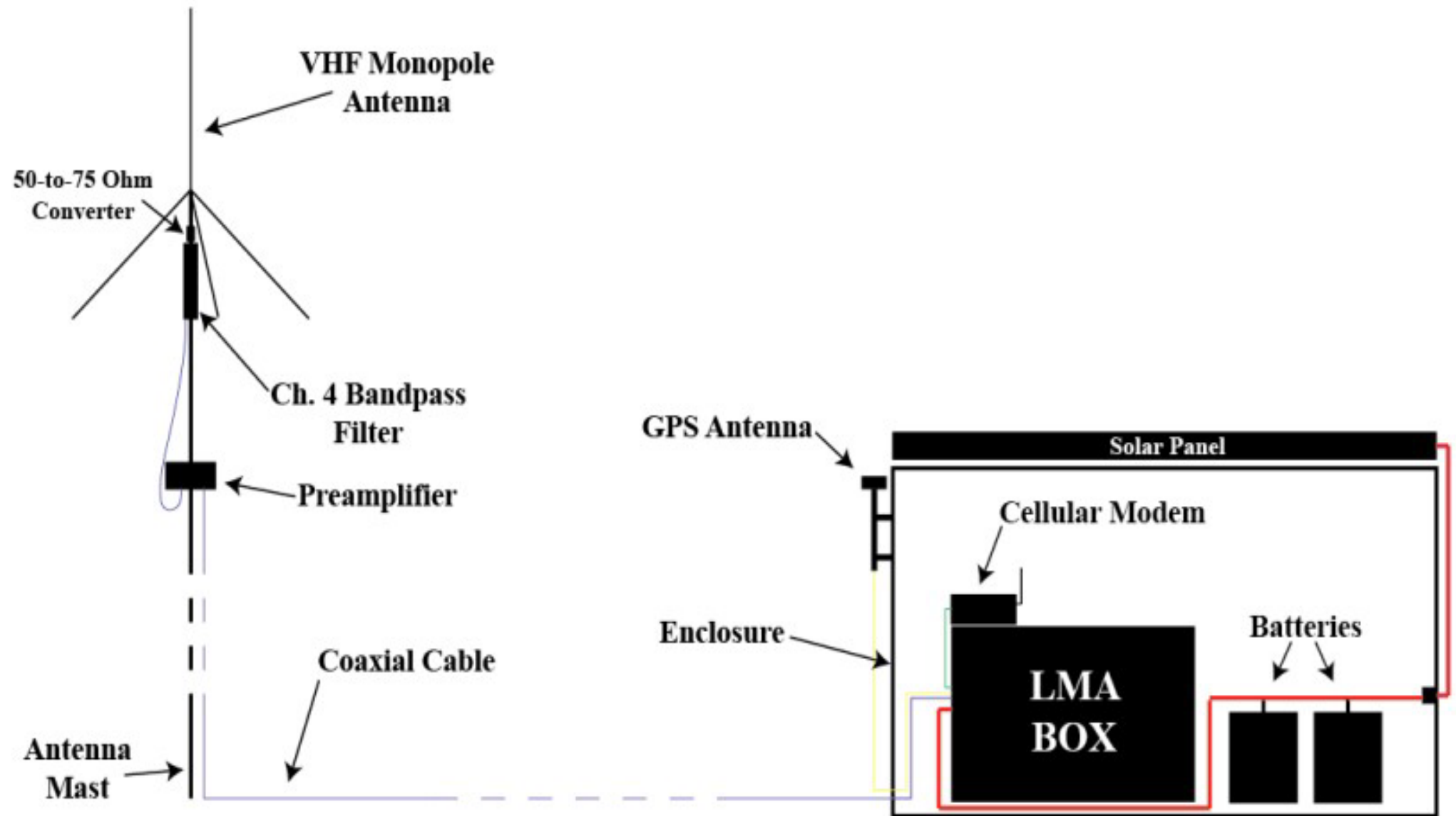


20.10 ms

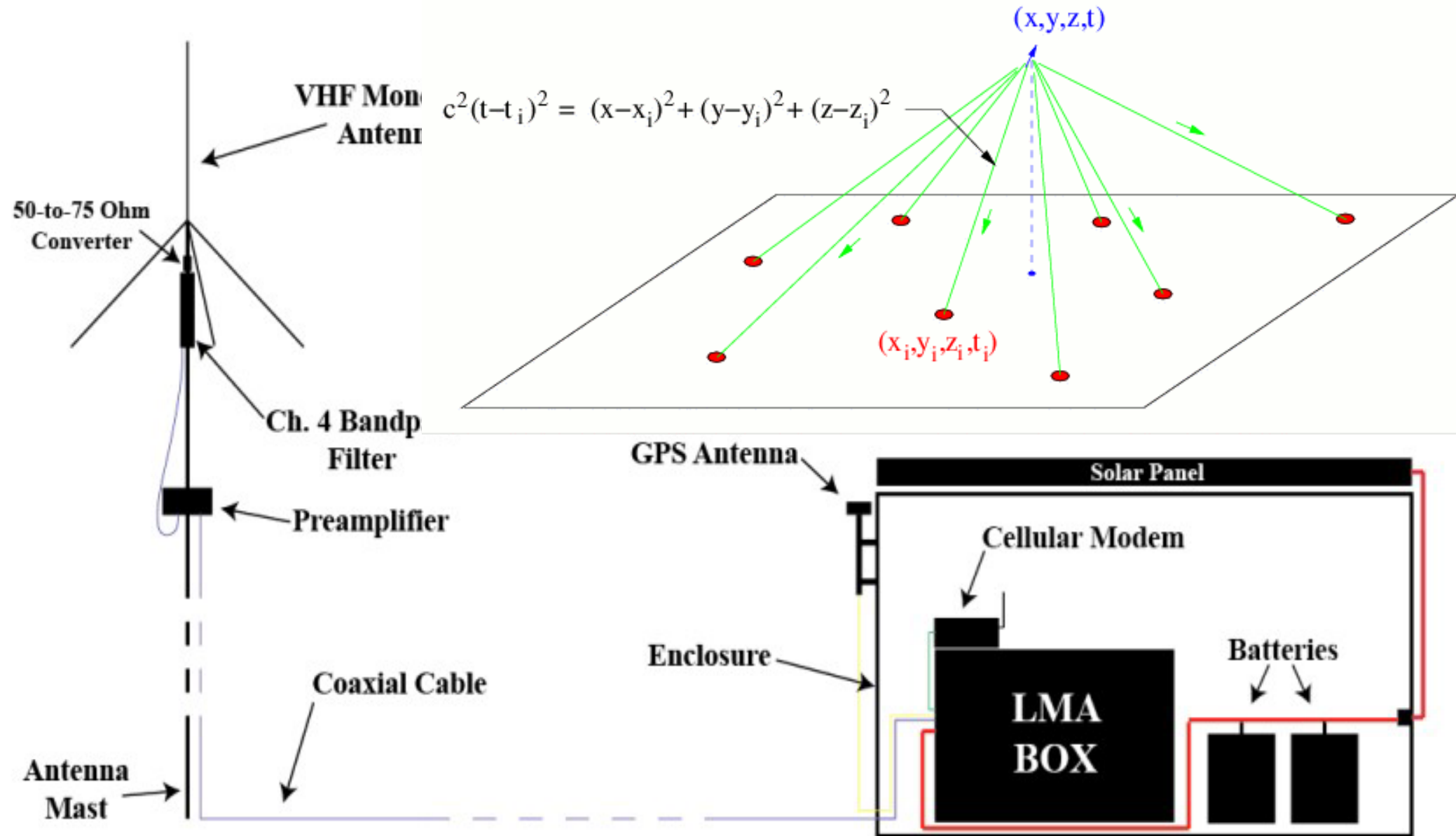


20.20 ms

Lightning Mapping Array



Lightning Mapping Array



LOFAR

Typical LMA

Nanosecond timing precision

70 nanosecond timing precision

Nanosecond resolution between
different pulses

Only the strongest pulse in 10
microseconds

Save raw antenna trace data

Only save time and amplitude of each
pulse

Save Polarization Information

Only sensitive to z-component of
electric field

Broad band: 10 Mhz to 90 Mhz

Narrow band: 66 Mhz to 72 Mhz

Operates in Triggered Mode

Continuous Monitoring

Present Steps in Mapping Procedure

- 1) Find pulses in TBB data

- 2) Find station timing offsets
 - a) Groups pulses in a station into plane wave events
 - b) Group strongest plane wave events into point source events
 - c) Simultaneously fit locations of point source events and station timing offsets

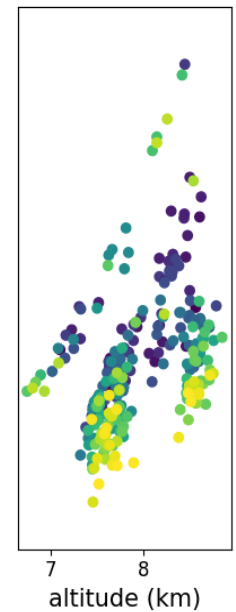
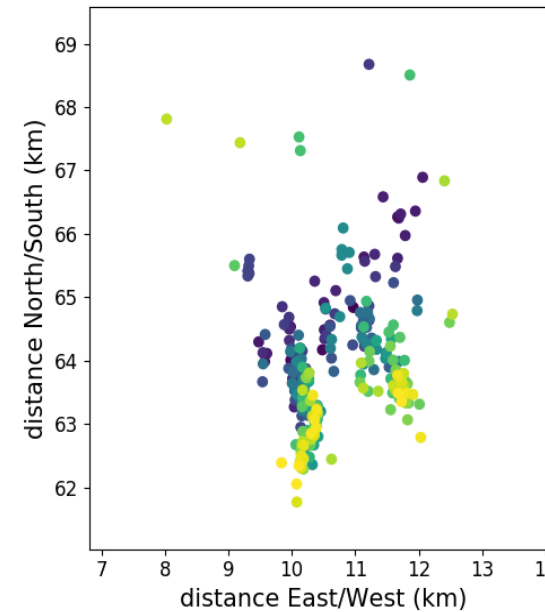
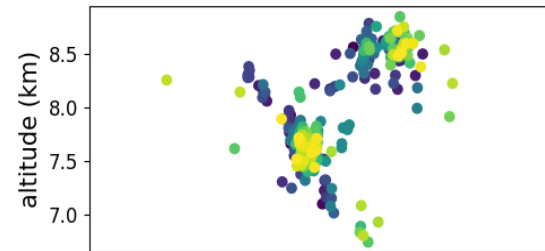
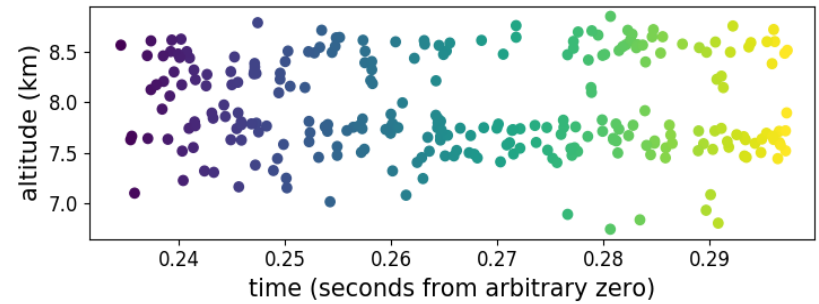
- 3) Group as many pulses as possible into point source events, fit location of each event

The 19 June 2013 Flash

zoomed out



zoomed in

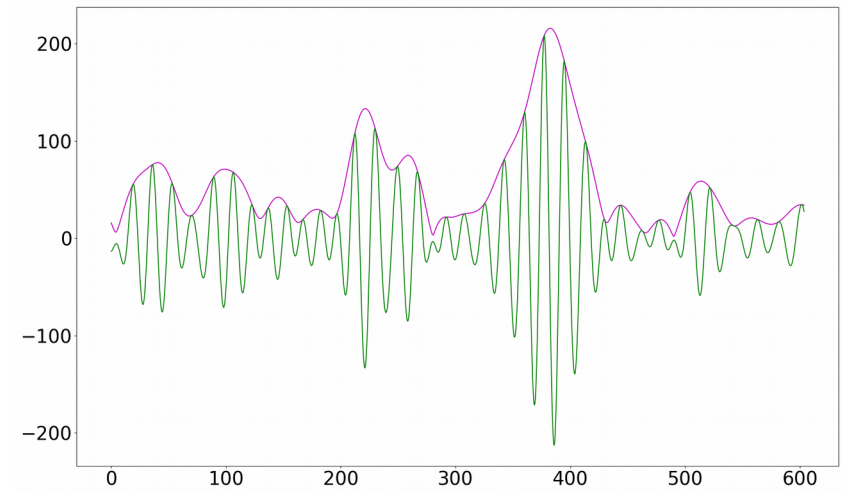
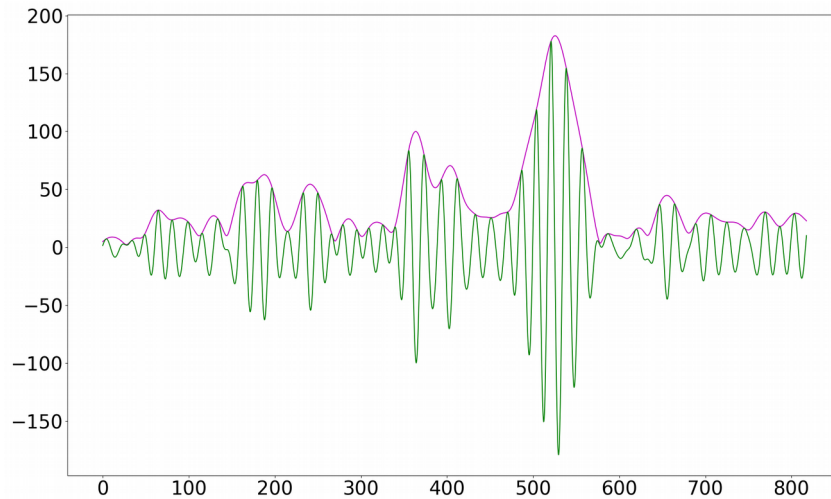


Rich Pulse Structure

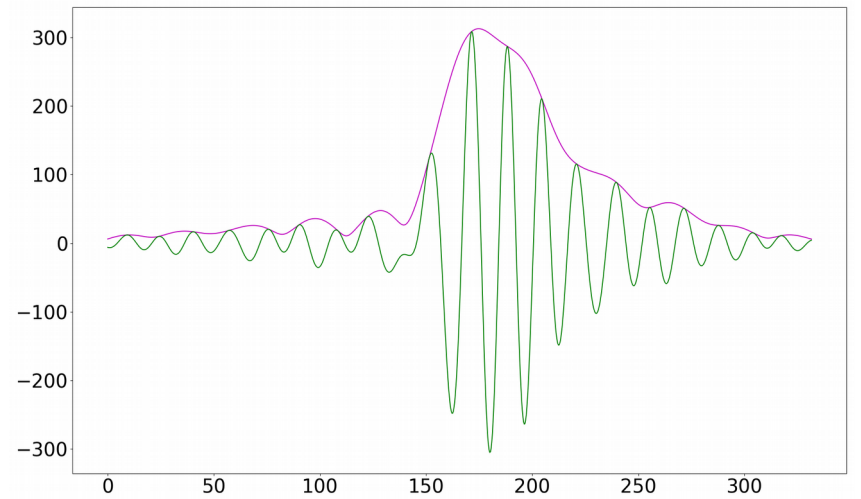
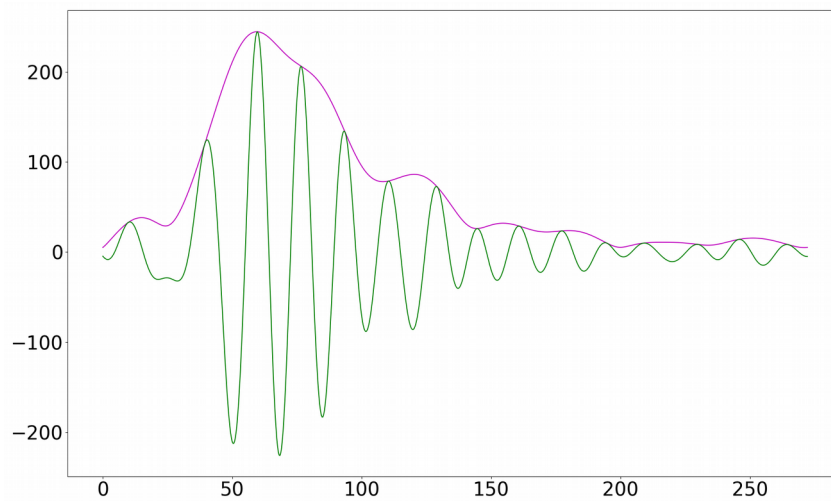
Core Station

Remote Station 3 km north of core

Event 1



Event 2



Time (ns)
arbitrary zero

Time (ns)
arbitrary zero

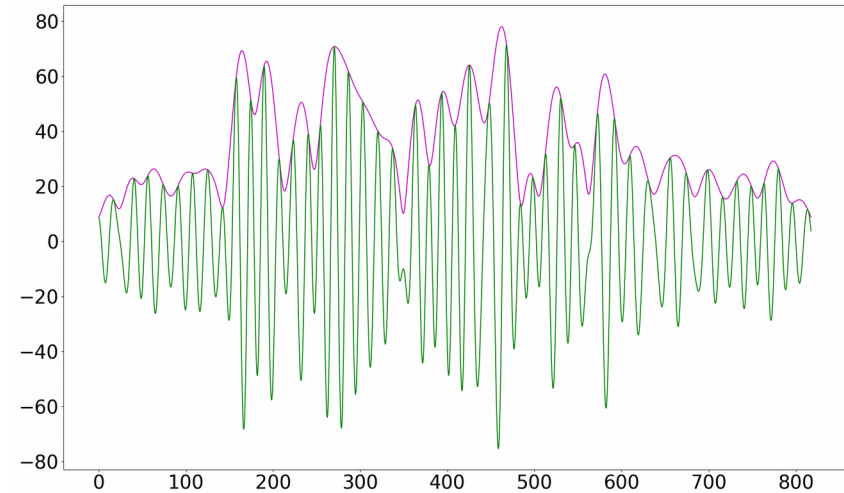
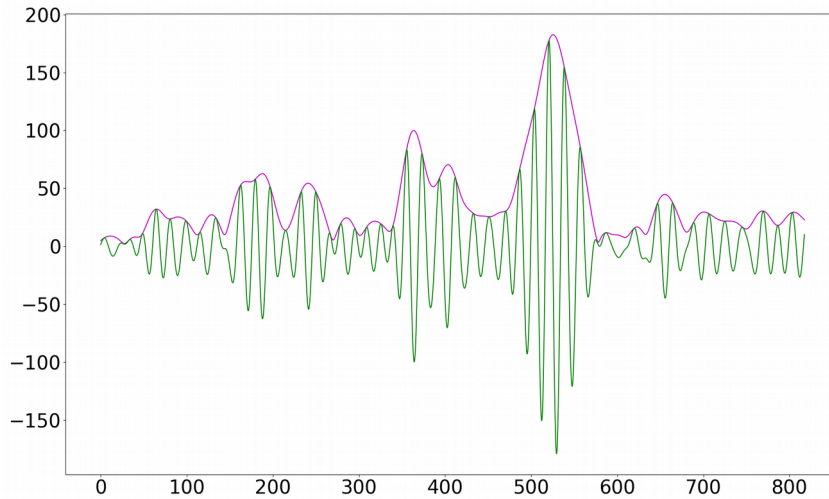
Rich Pulse Structure

differences in polarization

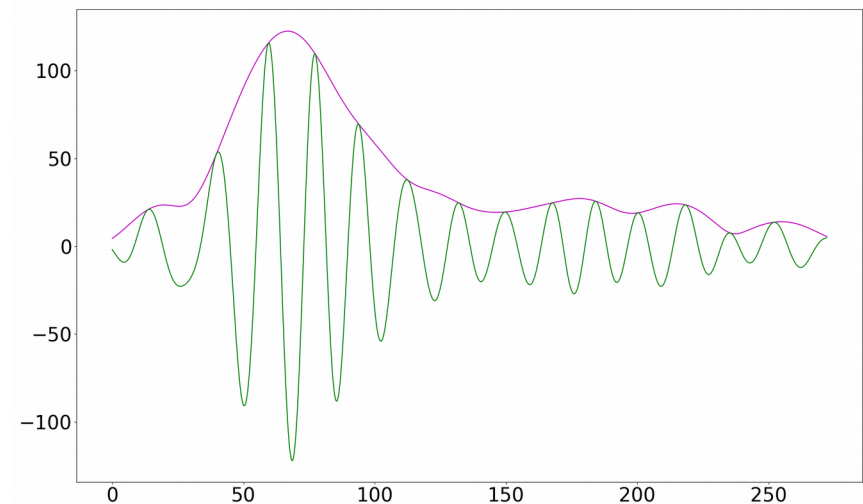
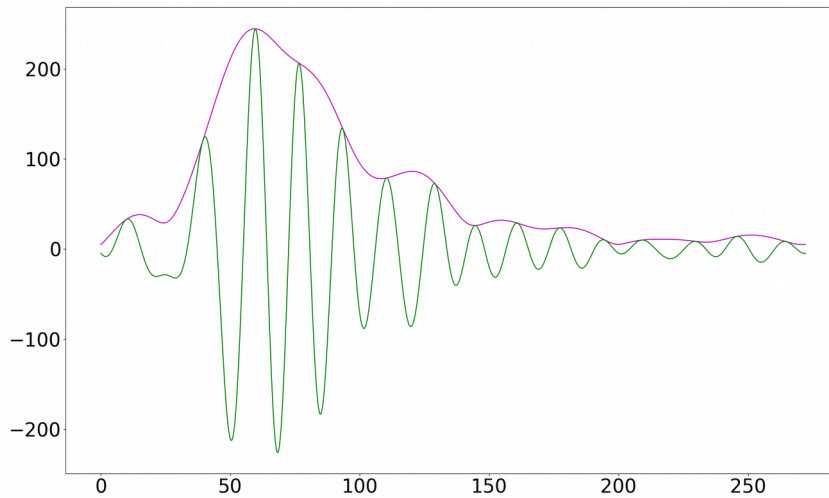
North-South Polarization

East-West Polarization

Event 1



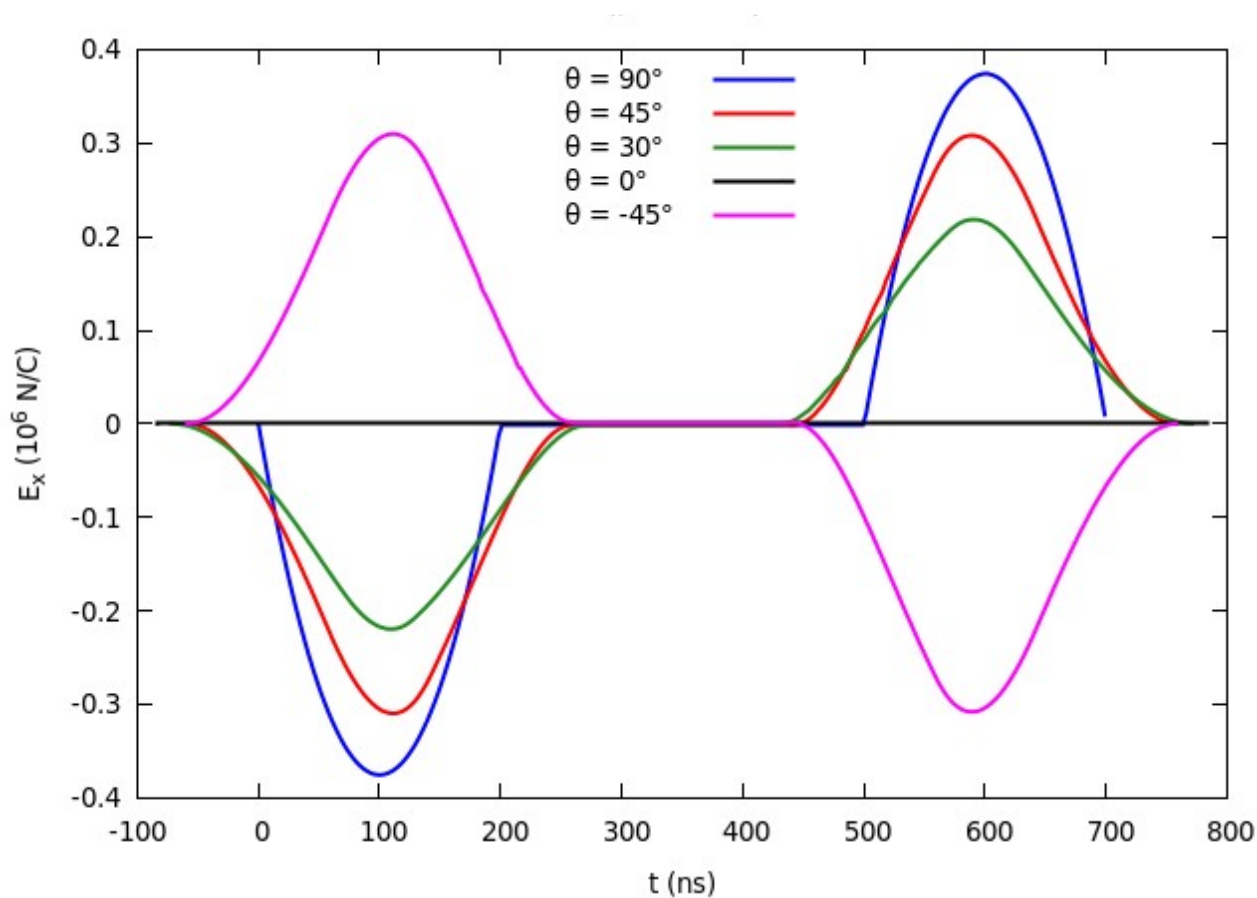
Event 2



Time (ns)
arbitrary zero

Time (ns)
arbitrary zero

Interpretation of Pulse Structure



- Each leader step could be viewed as charge jumping forward
- Each jump will produce a bipolar pulse
- Simulation (to left) shows electric field due to charge jumping forward with parameters:
 - 50 m step size
 - 200 ns rise time
 - $V_{\max} = C/3$

Conclusion

- We can map lightning with LOFAR with order of magnitude better precision and resolution than typical lightning mapping arrays.
- Trace data contains rich structure in a frequency regime that is not well studied in lightning science
- LOFAR can be instrumental to making progress in lightning science