

Analysis of spatio-temporal correlations between GOES-16/17 GLM observations of lightnings and magnetic field fluctuations measured by Swarm

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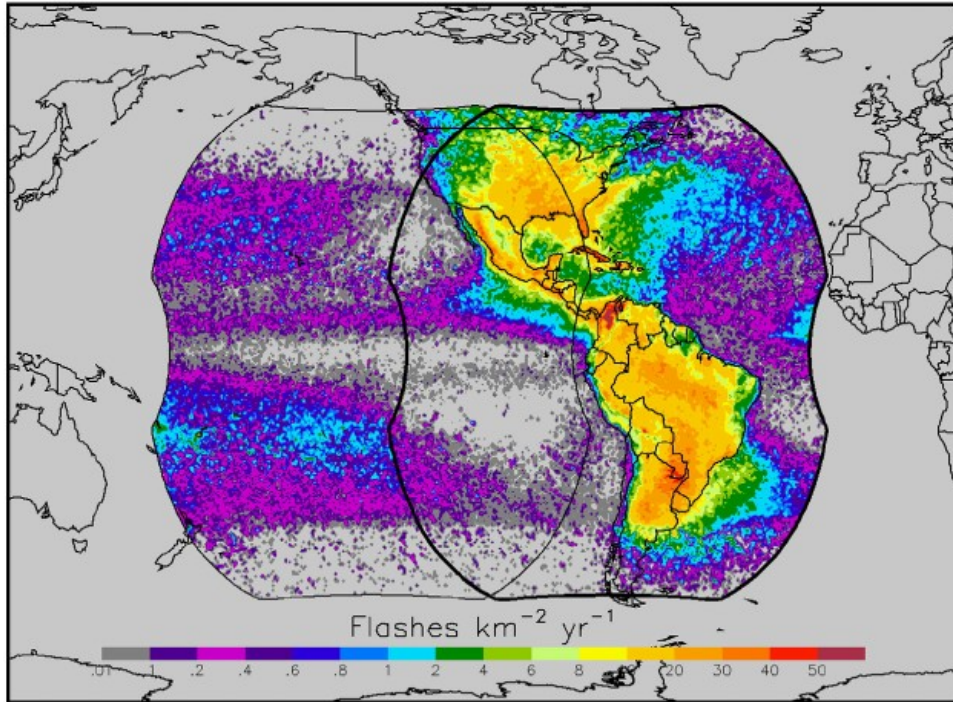
ESA Swarm4Anom project
Progress meeting, 23 April 2020

Outline

- Study based on the list of cases provided by Ewa & Jan
- Analysis of cases covered by the field of view of GOES-16/17 GLM instrument: North and South America, adjacent oceanic regions
- Focus on spatio-temporal correlations between GLM observations and Swarm magnetic-field measurements
- Theoretical context: Mazur et al. 2018 model and simple considerations based on the Biot-Savart law

GOES-16/17 (R series) GLM

Goodman et al. 2013



field of view of GOES-16/17 GLM
instrument: North and South America,
adjacent oceanic regions

Geostationary satellites

GLM is mapping the total lightning activity during day (more difficult) and night

pixel FOV (nadir): 8 km

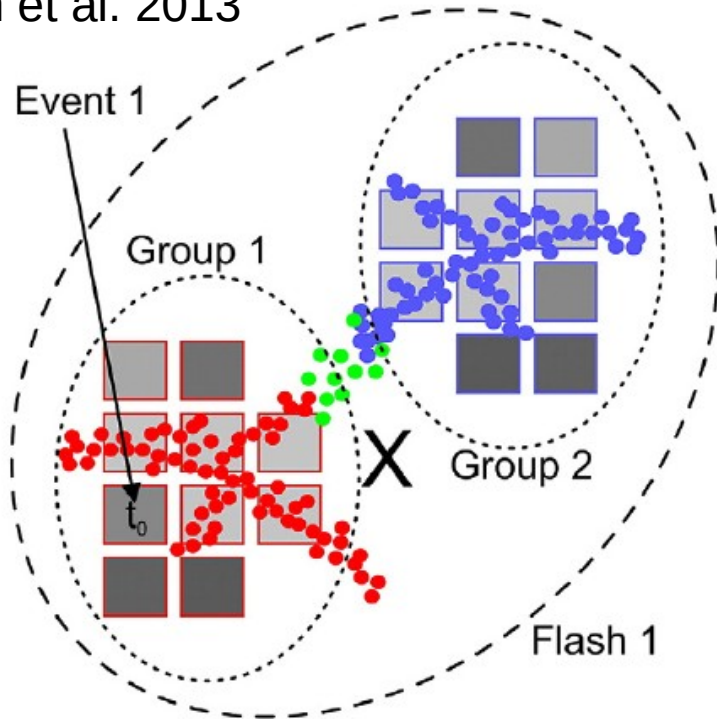
pixel FOV (corner): 14 km

wavelength: 777.4 nm

frame rate: 2 ms

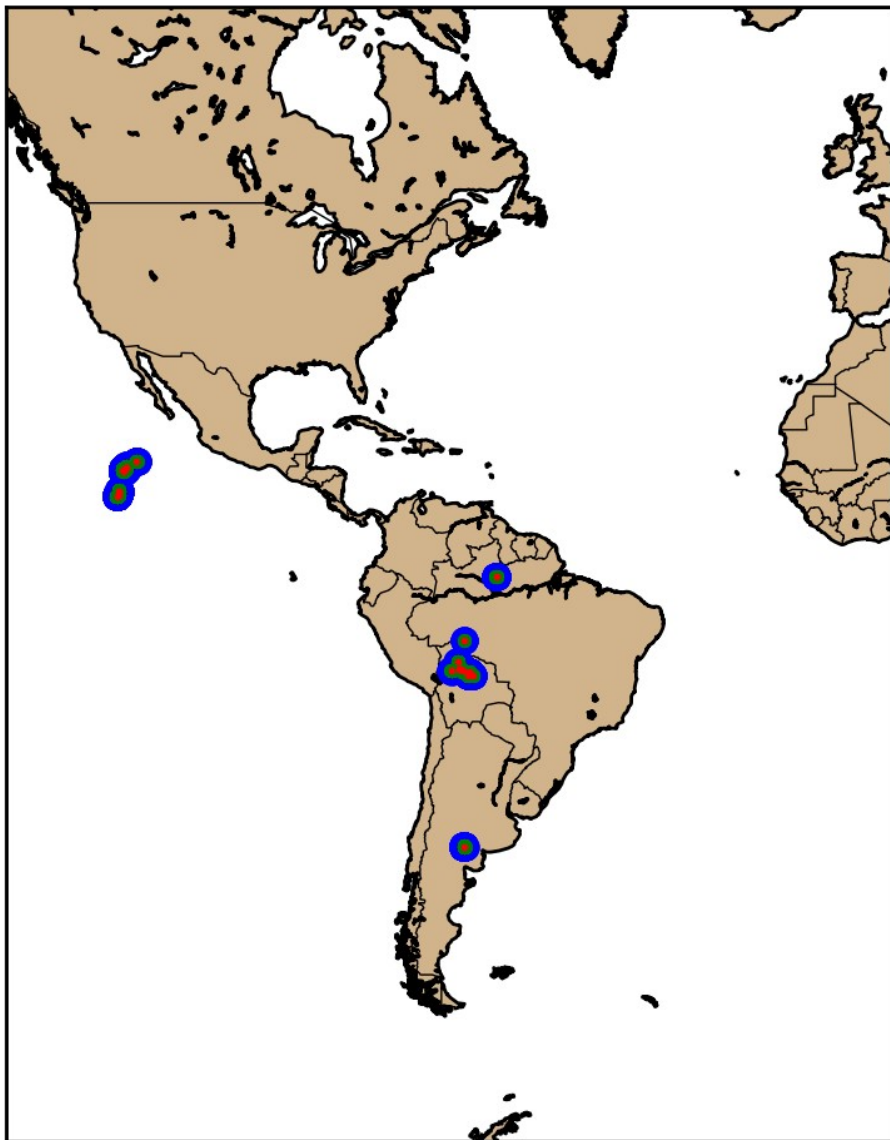
GLM data and algorithms

Goodman et al. 2013



- Event (hot pixel exceeding a threshold)
- Group (set of adjacent events at the same time)
- Flash (set of groups sequentially separated in time by 330 ms or less and in space by no more than 16.5 km – two pixels)

Illustration of the GLM algorithm with heritage from NASA Lightning Imaging Sensor (LIS) and Optical Transient Detector (OTD)

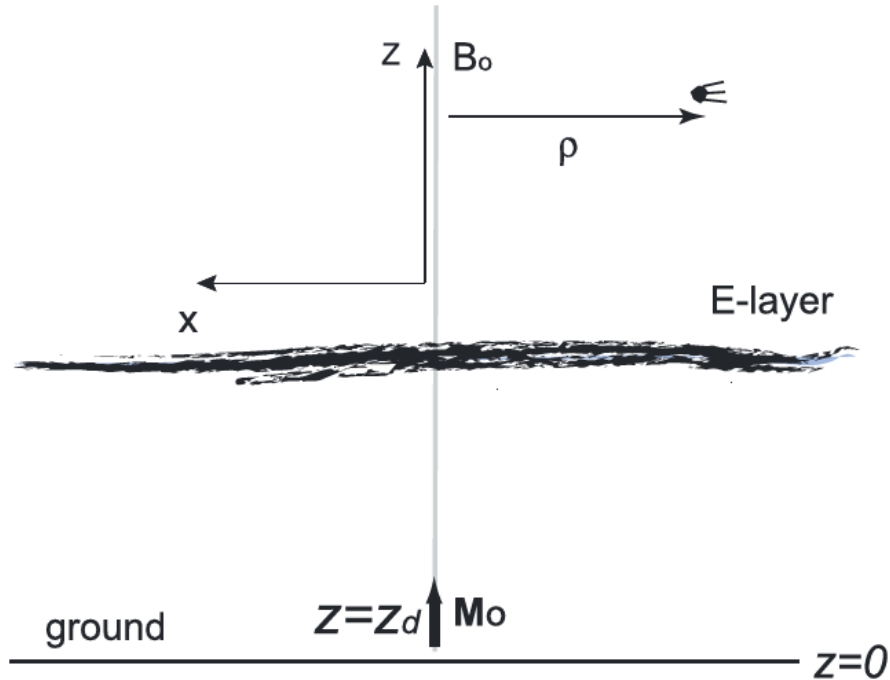


GLM data

- Events show hot pixels (attributes: time, location, energy)
- Groups (attributes: time, location of the center, energy, area, quality flag)
- Flashes (attributes: time interval, location of the center, energy, area, quality flag)

All the three „objects” include interesting information for studies

Modeling ULF/ELF range



Discharge/current at some height above the ground

Propagation of the perturbation in the atmosphere with the light speed

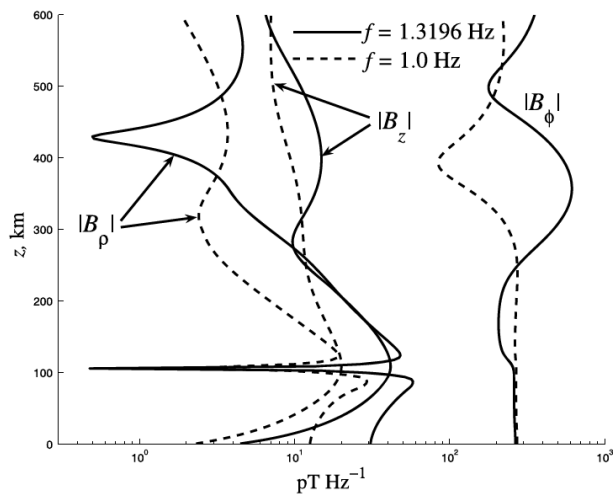
Conversion to a plasma wave in the E-layer

Propagation of the plasma wave with a smaller speed in the ionosphere

Remark: both current and magnetic field are vertical (radial) in the model by Mazur et al. 2018

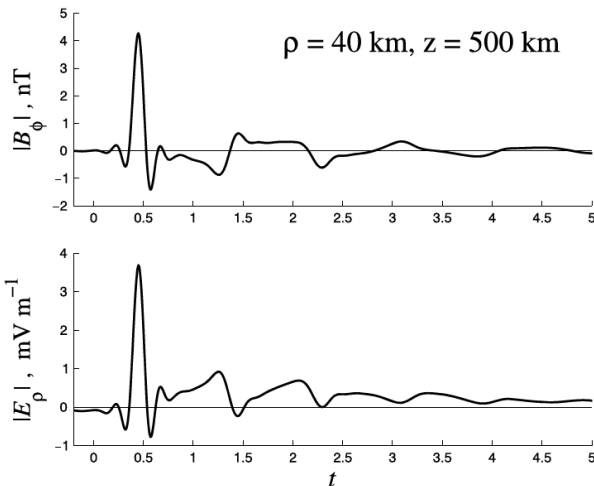
Mazur et al. 2018

Modeling ULF/ELF range

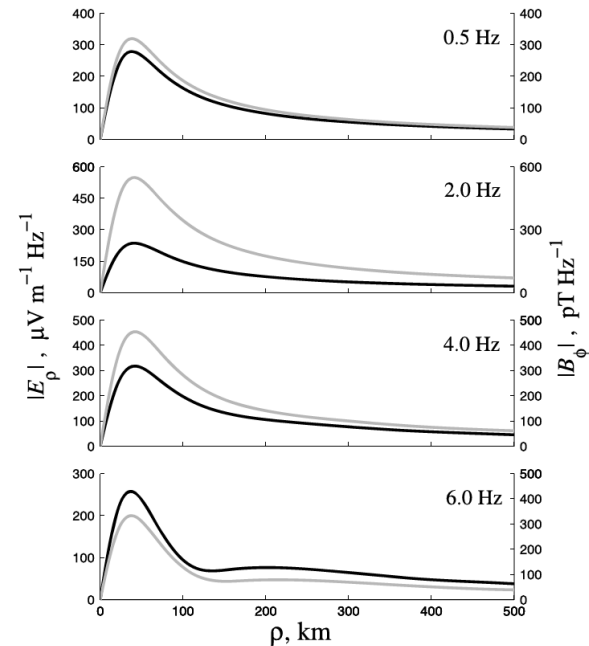


B_ϕ dominates over B_z
and B_ρ

Mazur et al. 2018

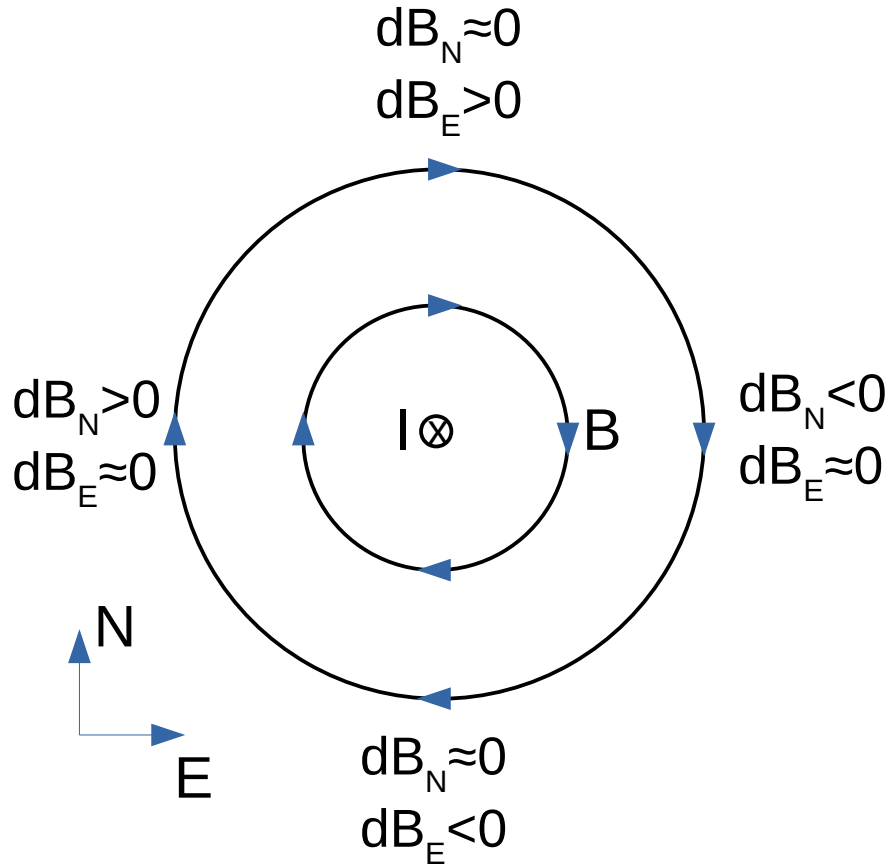


Example of a
waveform seen by a
satellite:
amplitude ~ 4 nT,
time lag ~ 0.45 s,
echo lag ~ 1 s



Amplitude
modulation
dependent on ρ

Magnetic field lines around a discharge



A simpler model gives also some insight: magnetic field from a finite conductor based on the Biot-Savart law (plasma wave not included)

ULF/ELF-range frequency problem can be solved if we have +CG with continuing current

C (center) component should be small for vertical/radial discharges (possibility of testing)

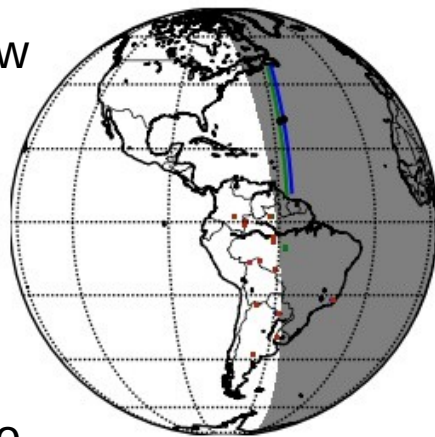
Case study

GLM observations and Swarm magnetic field
fluctuations, time evolution

2018-03-03 22:14:29

54.3° W, 28.5° N

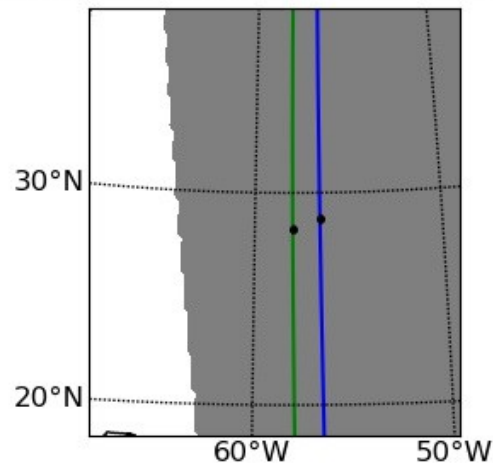
Global-view
map



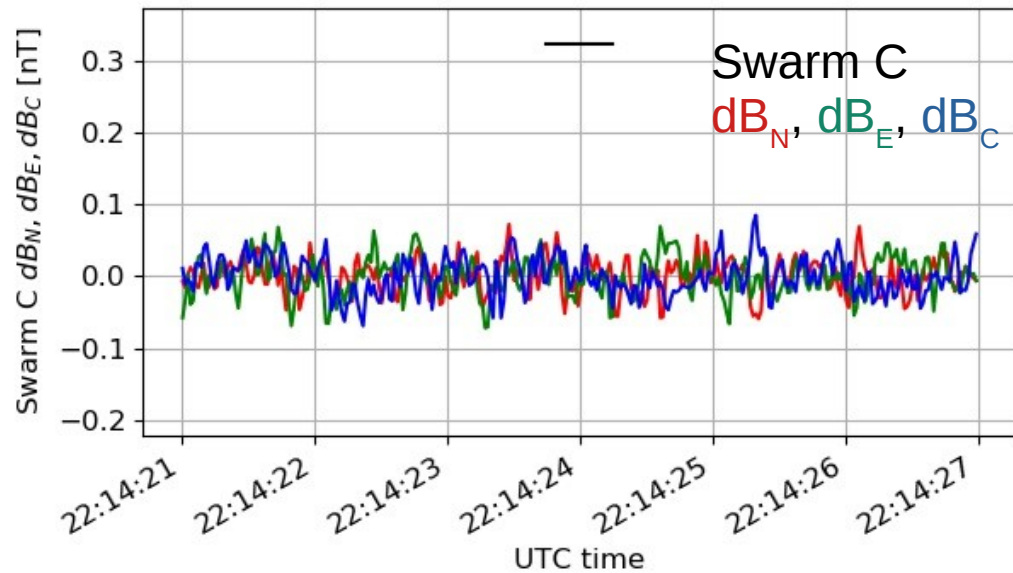
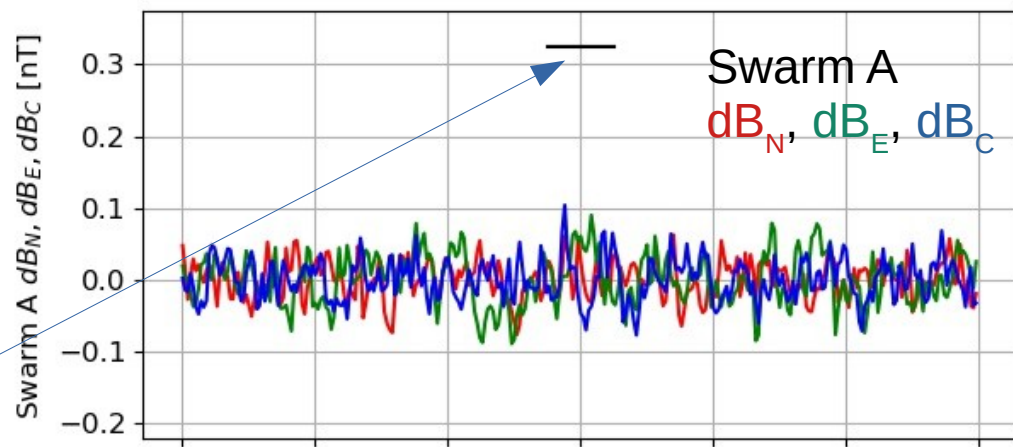
Maps
contain
lightnings
for this time
interval

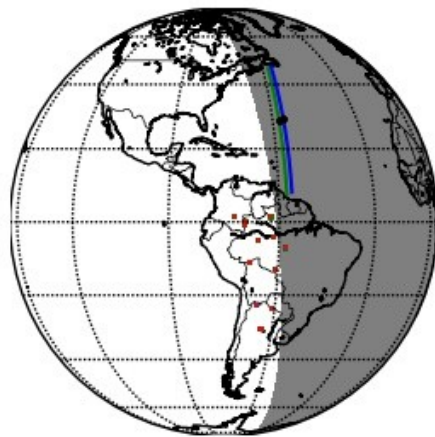
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Local-
view
map

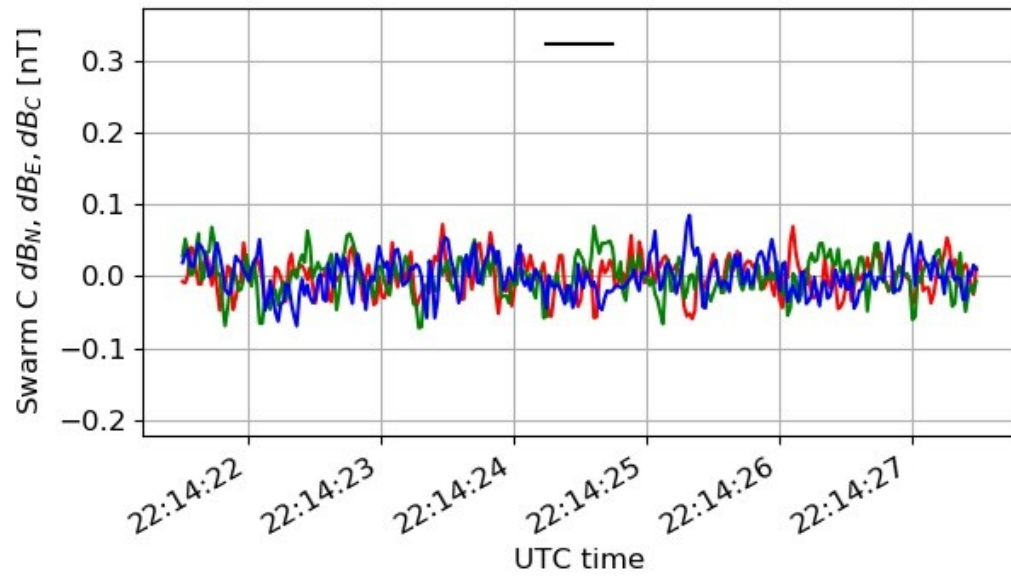
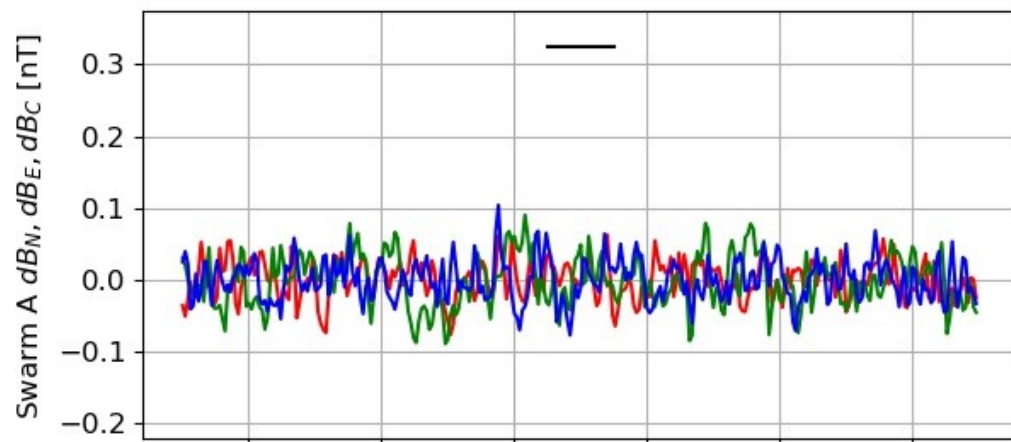
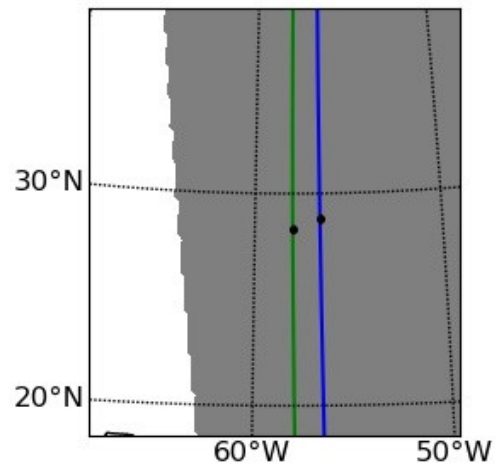


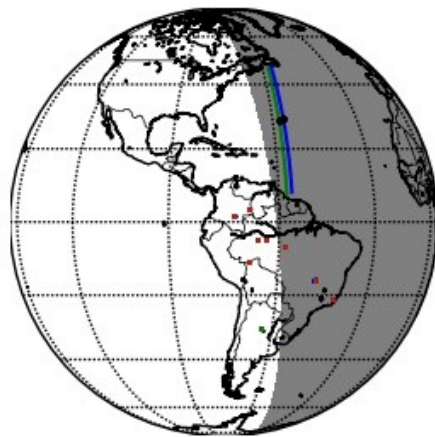
Time step: 0.5 s



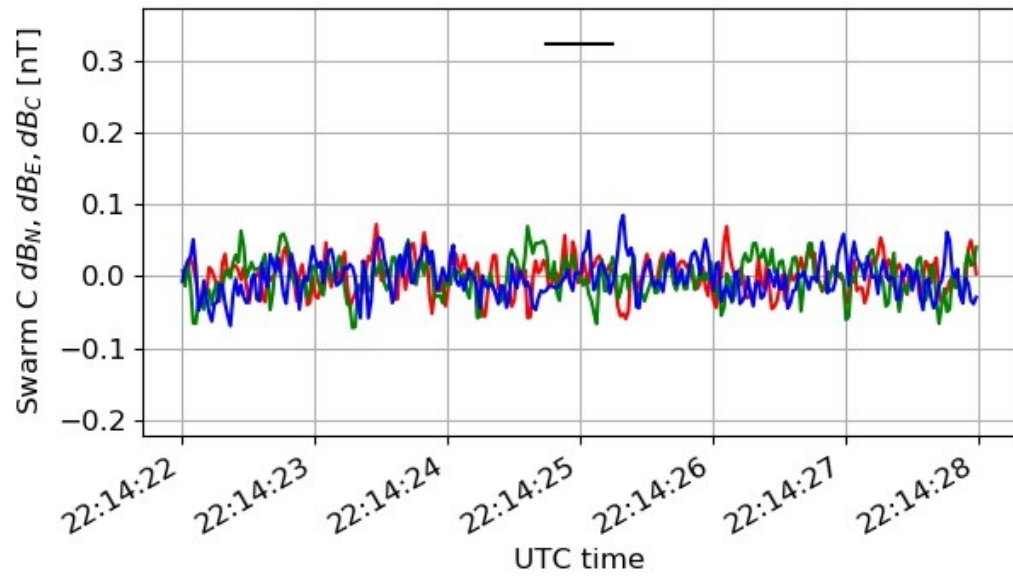
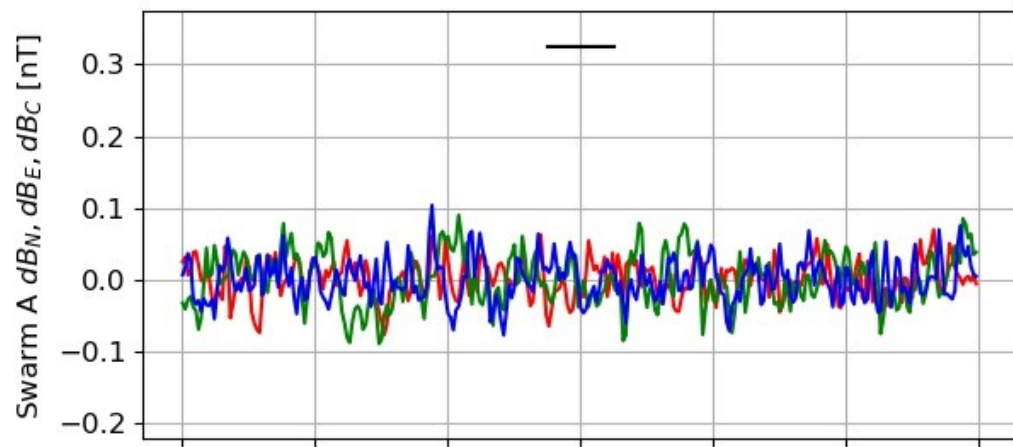
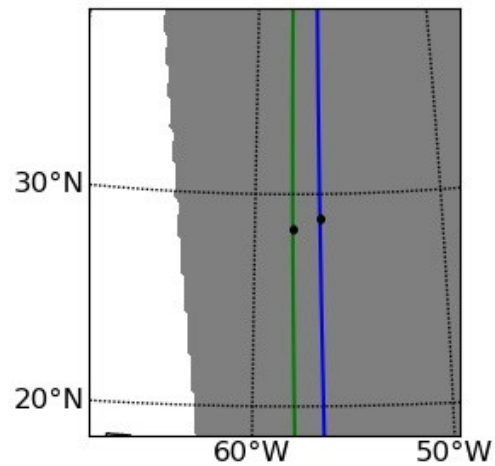


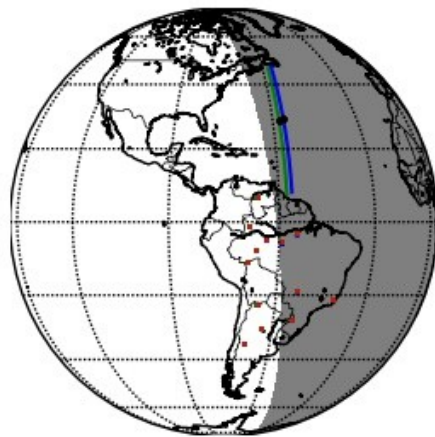
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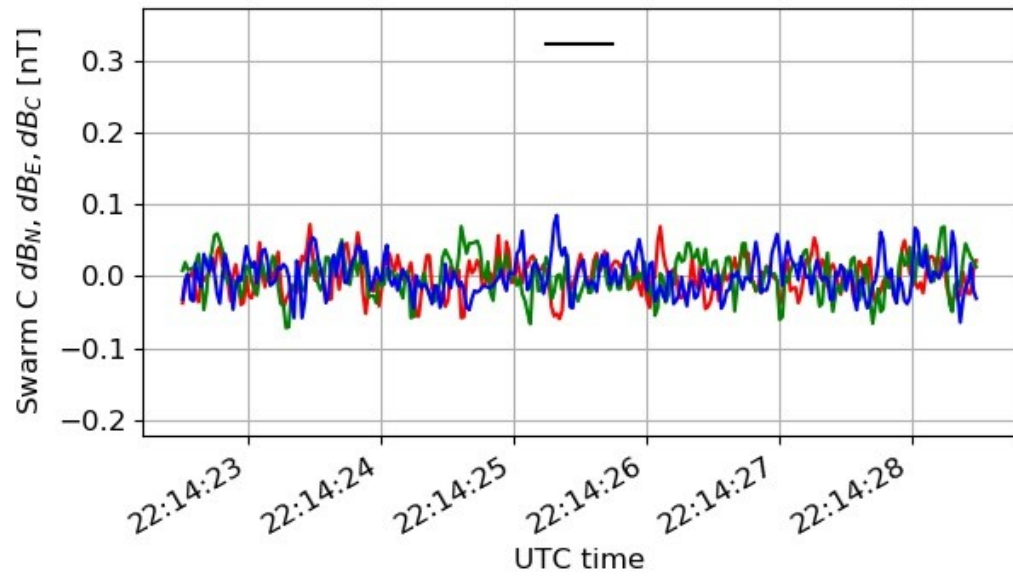
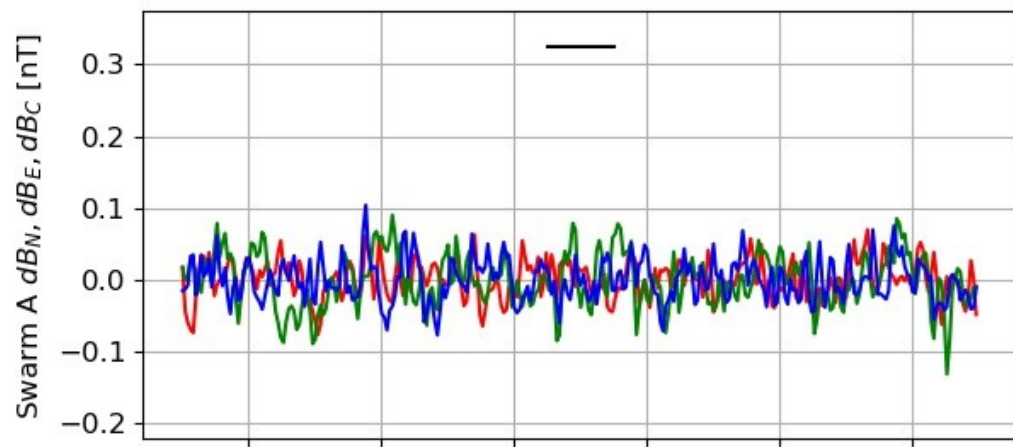
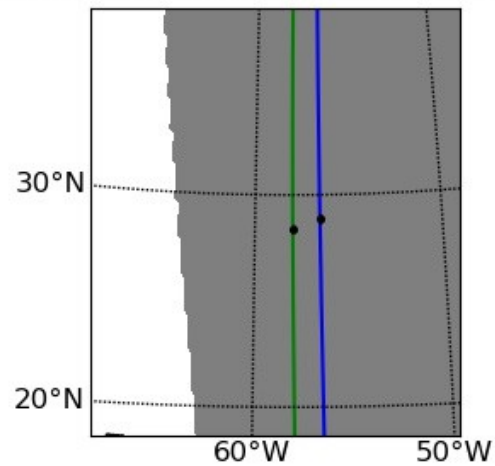


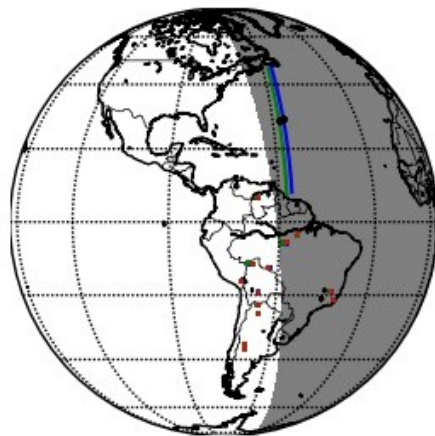
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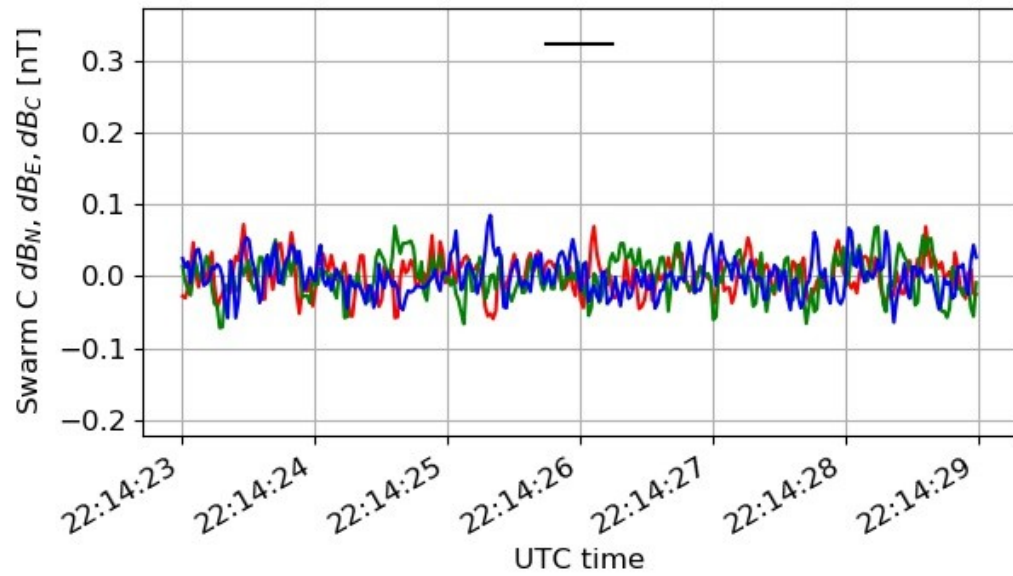
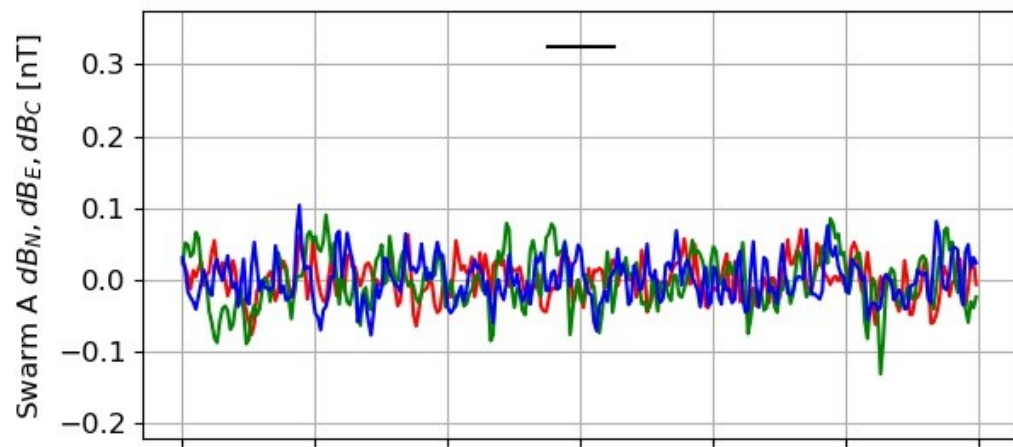
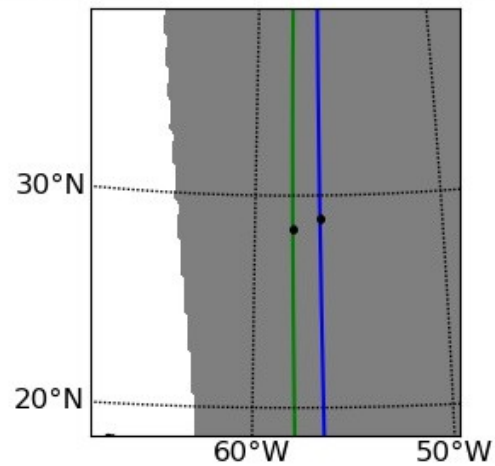


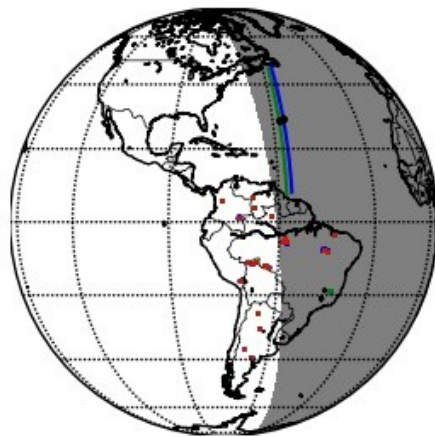
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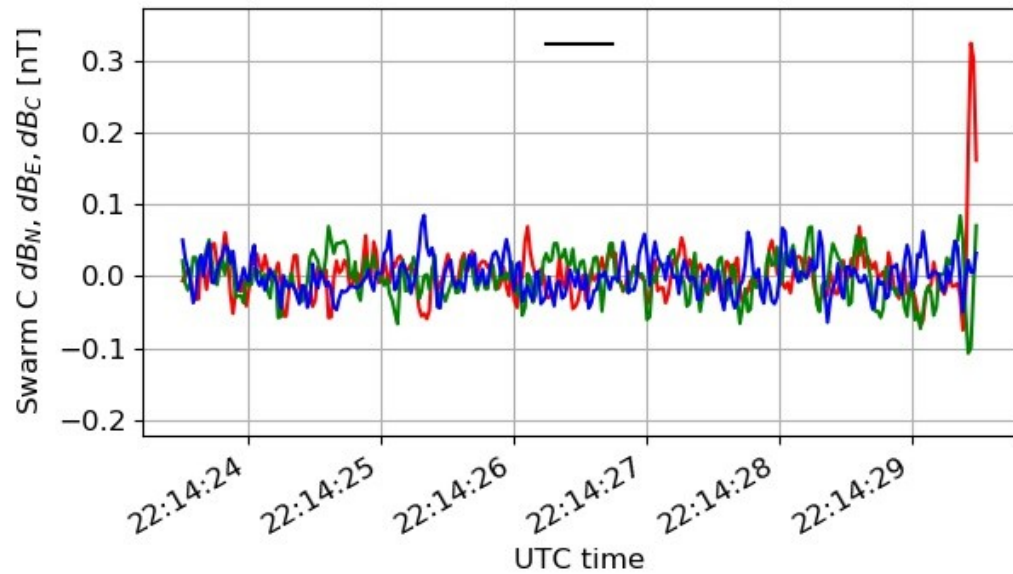
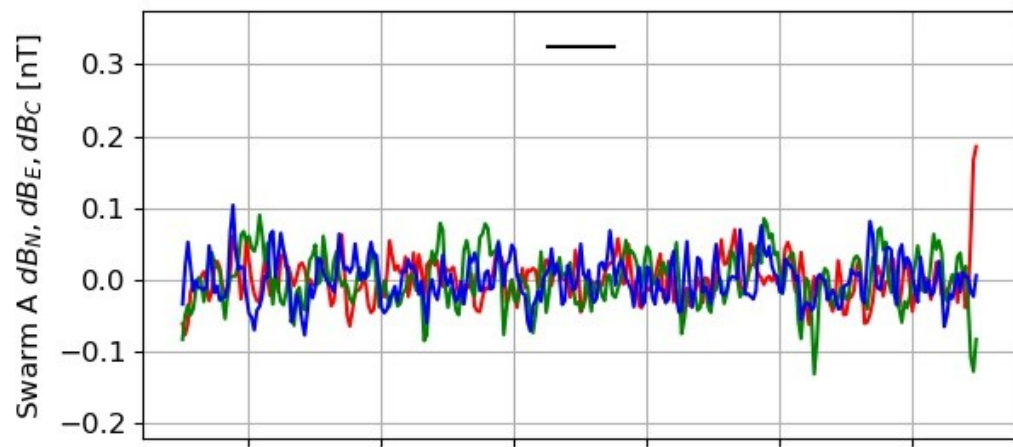
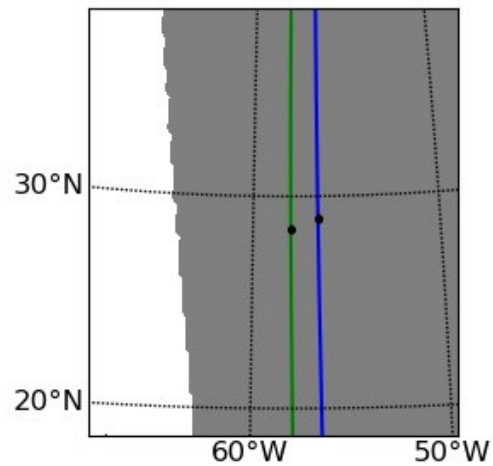


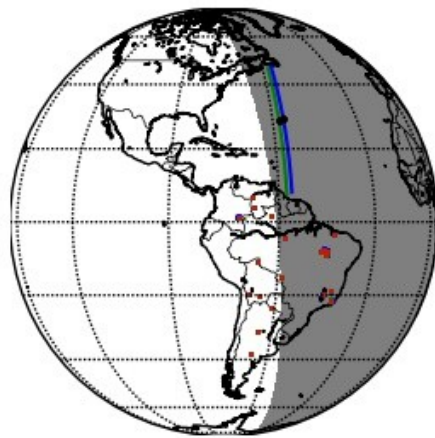
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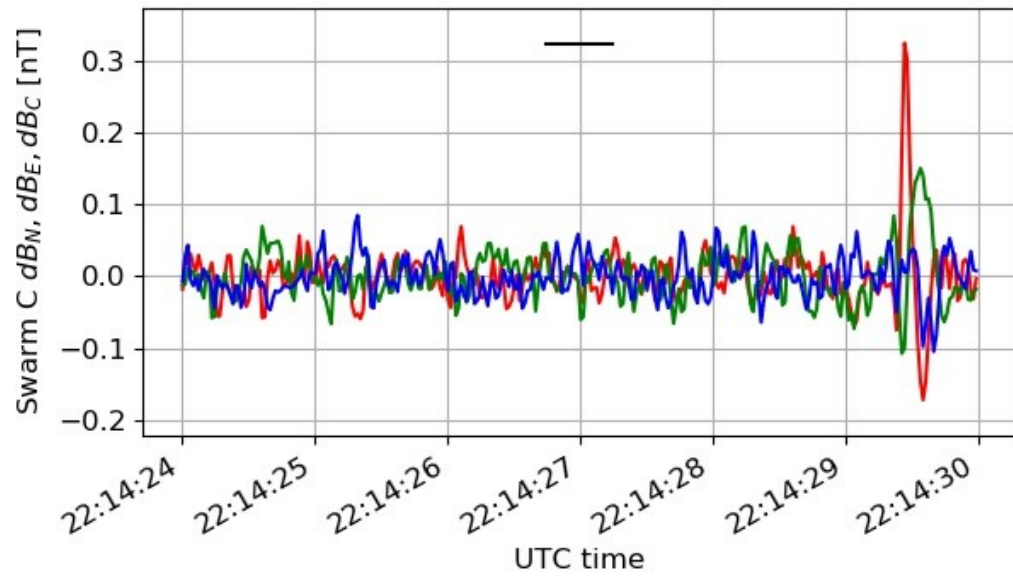
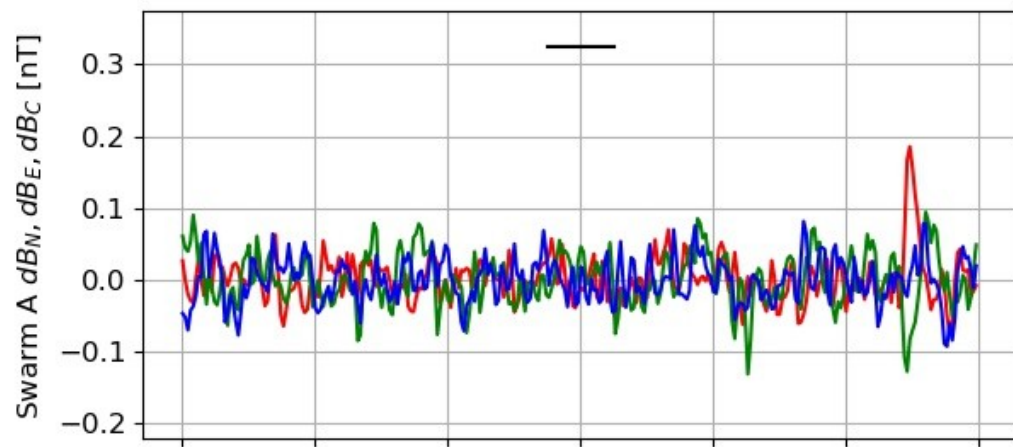
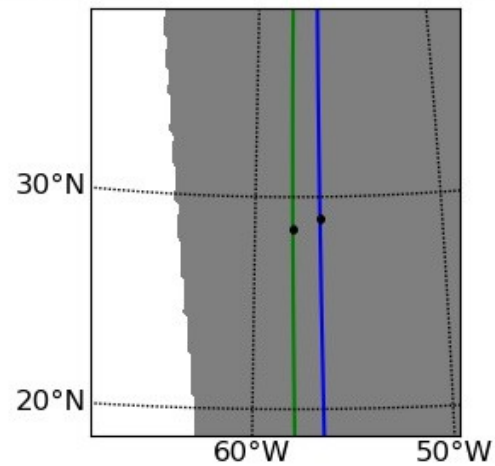


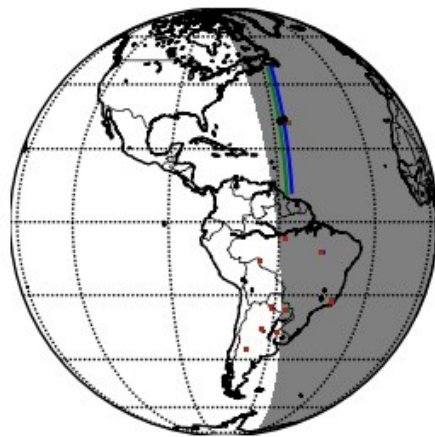
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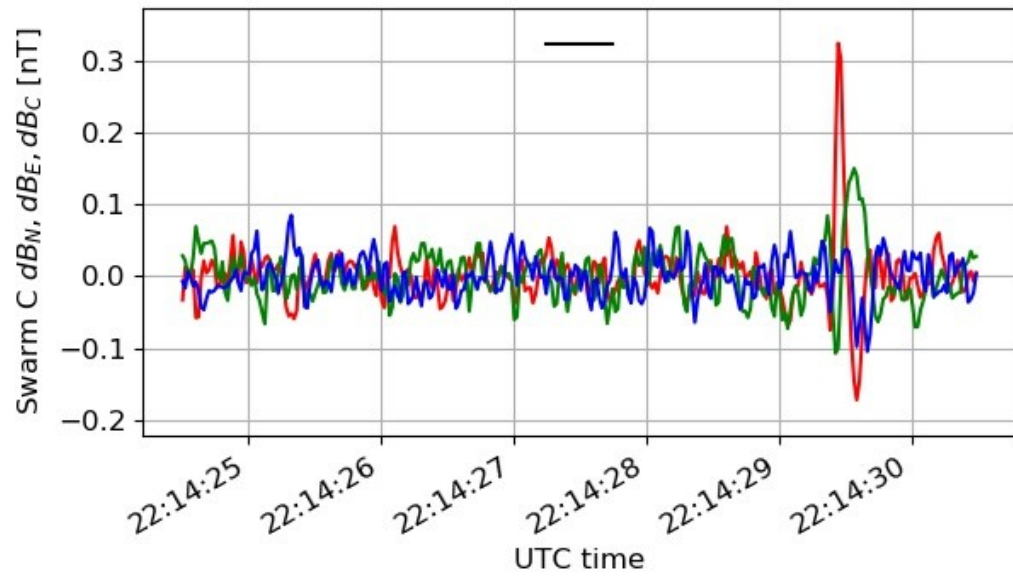
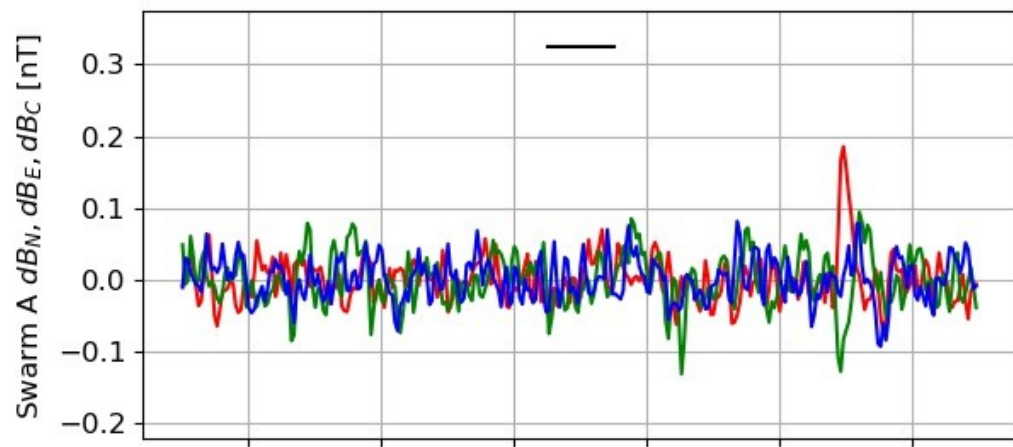
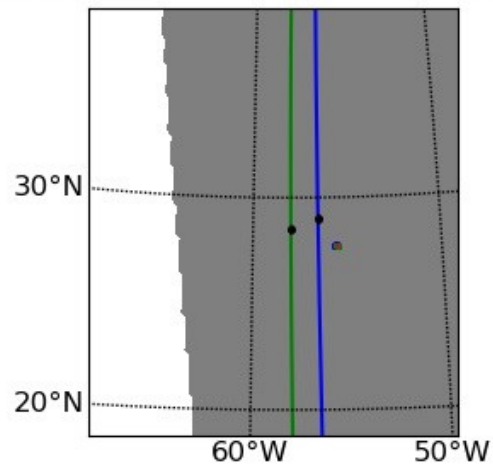


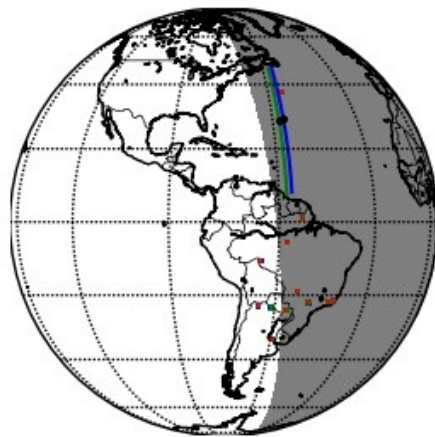
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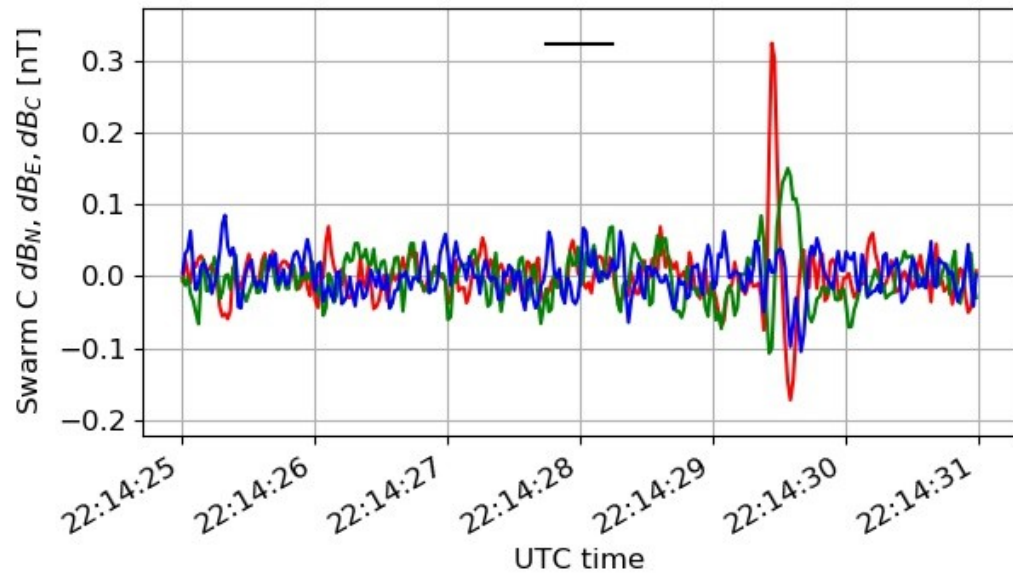
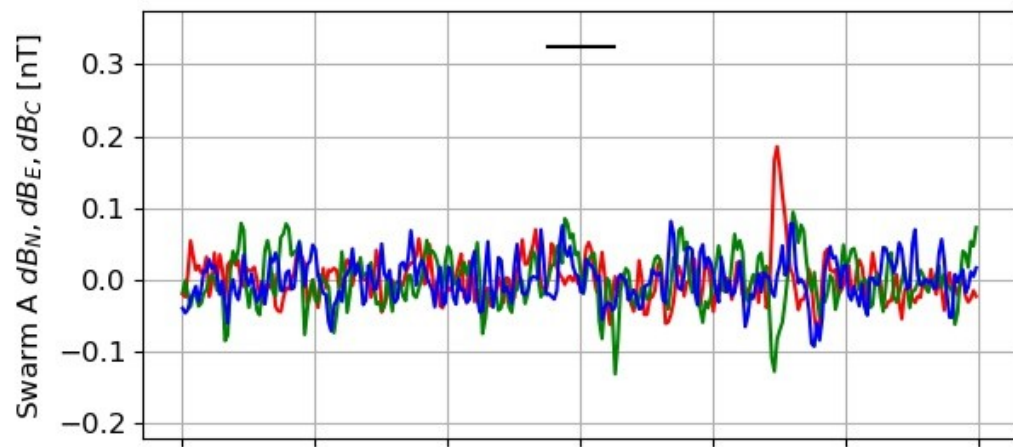
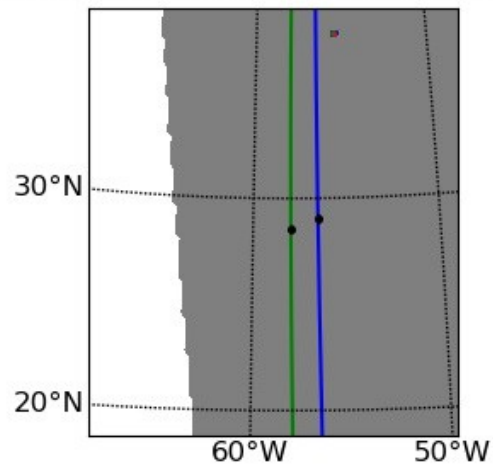


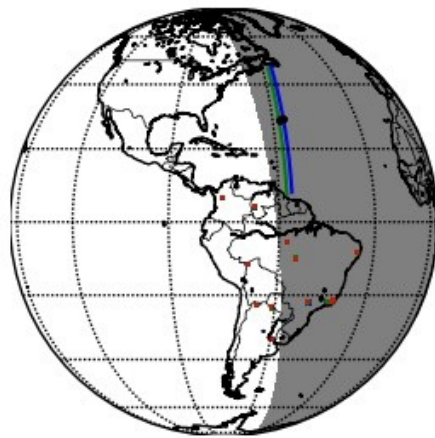
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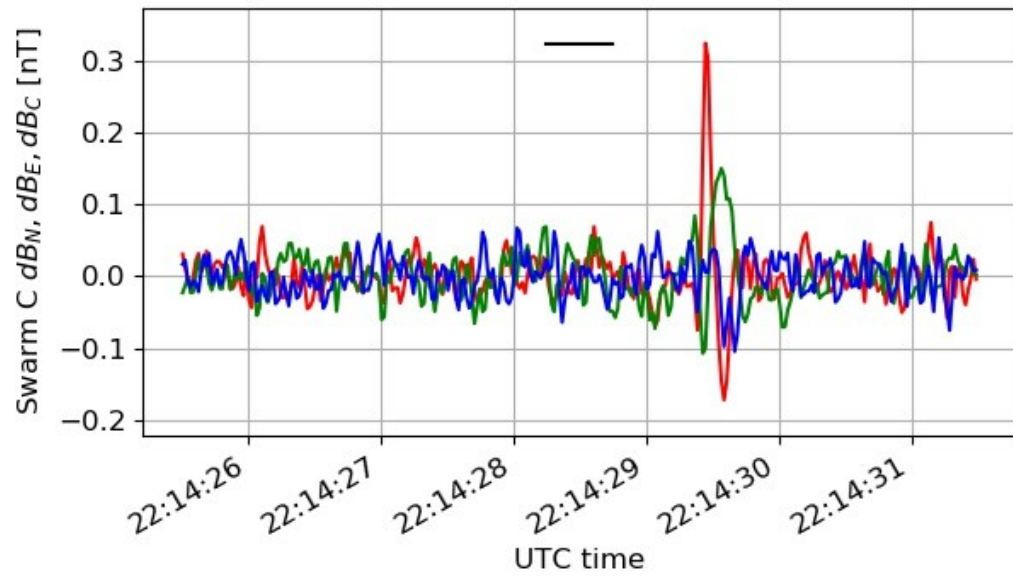
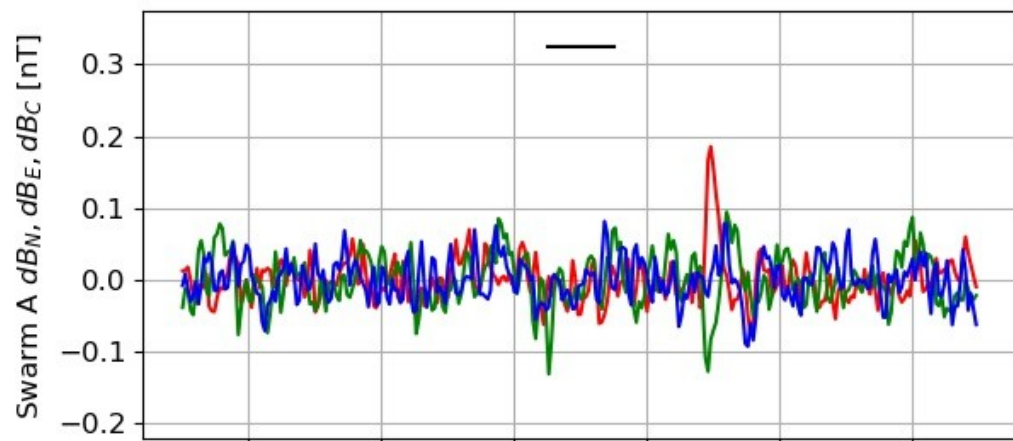
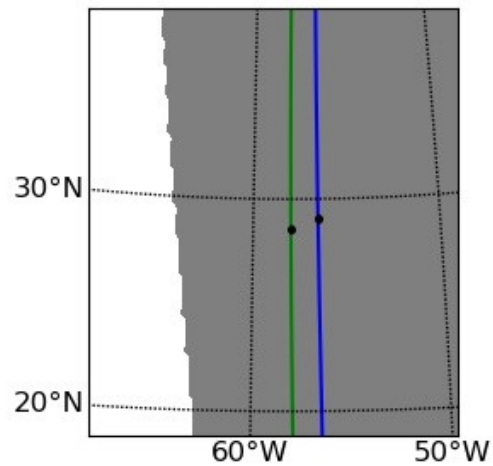


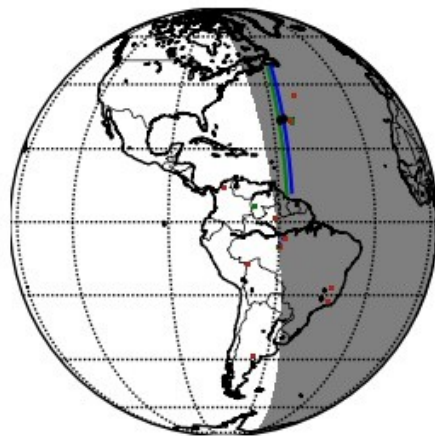
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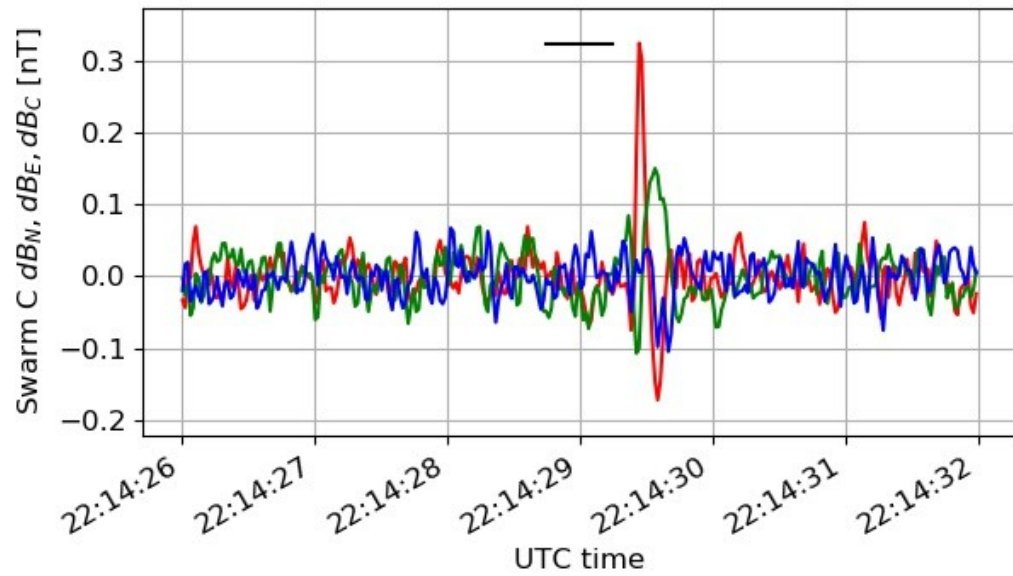
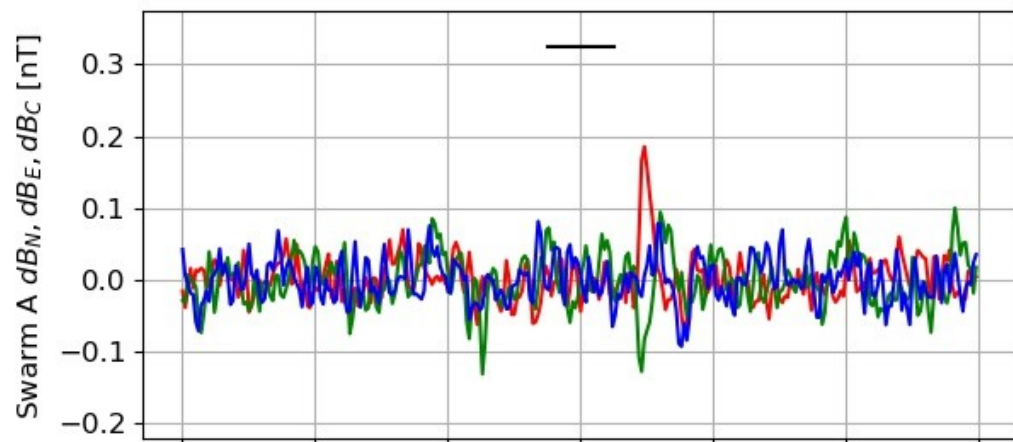
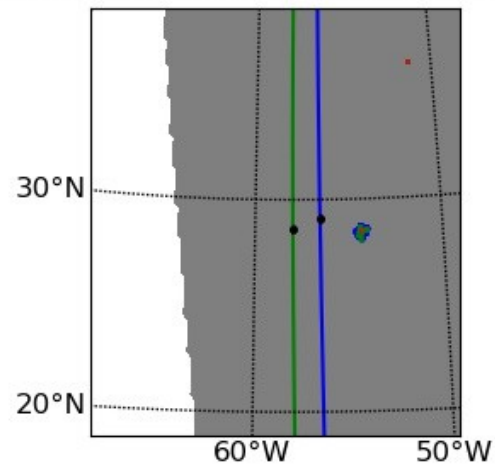


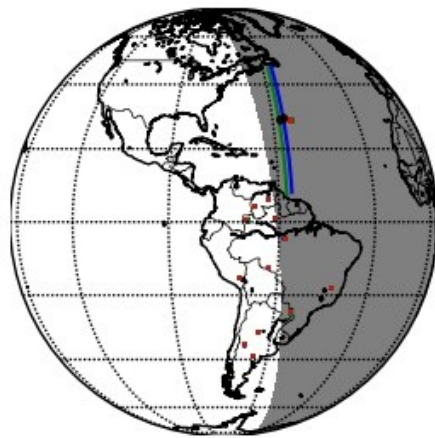
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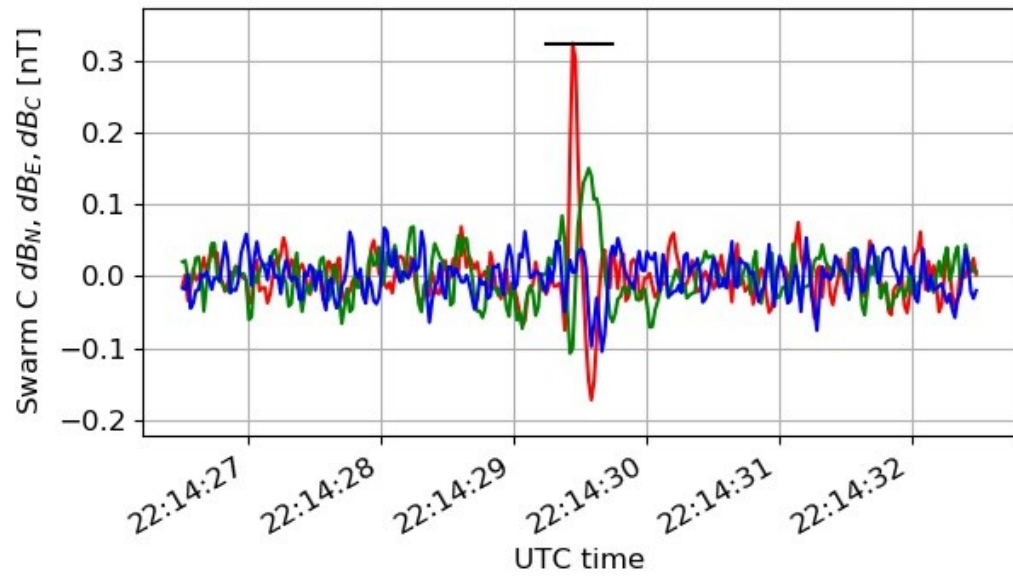
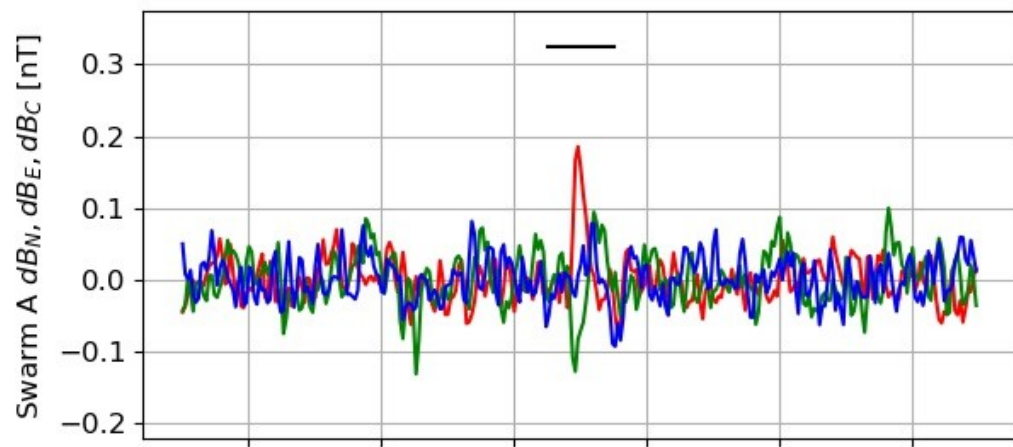
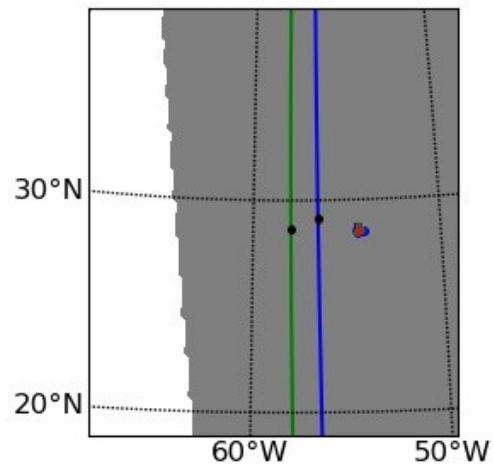


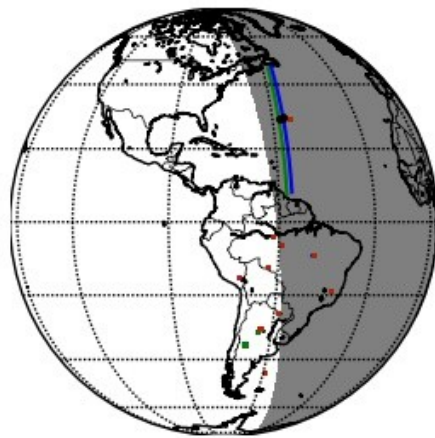
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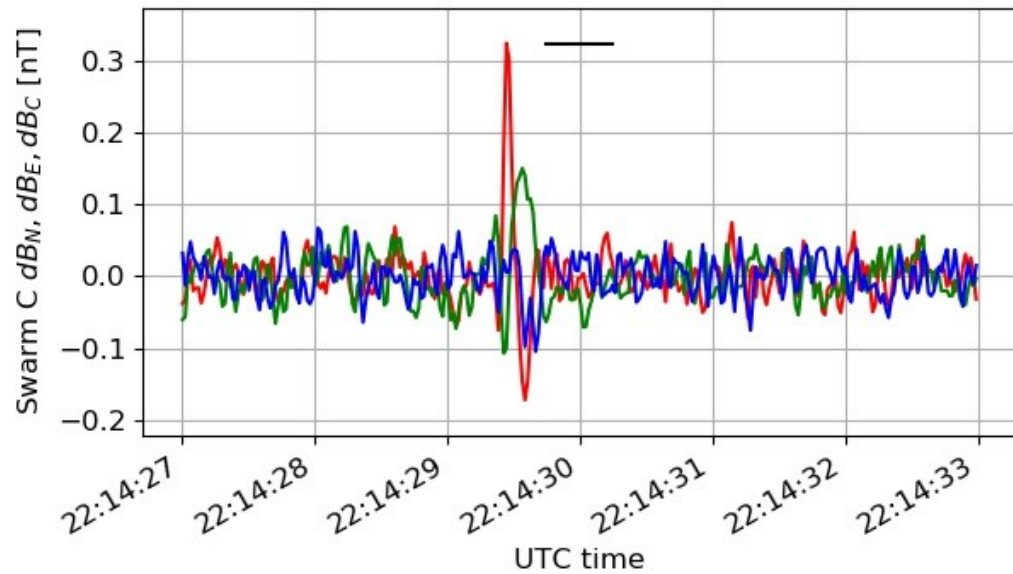
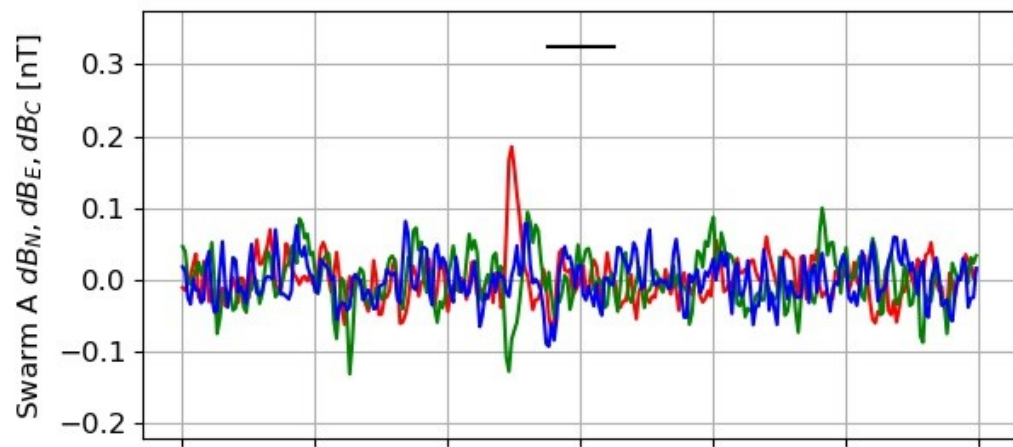
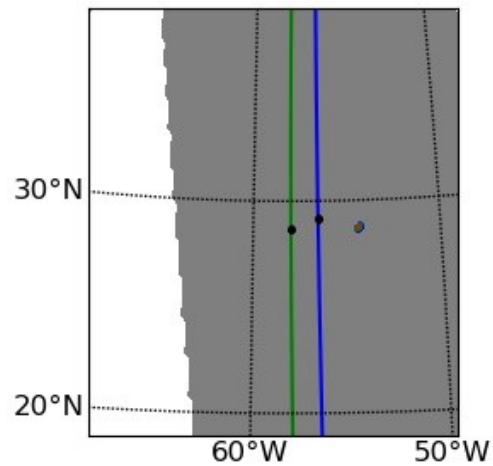


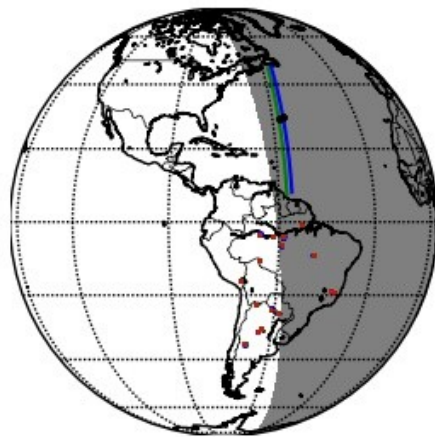
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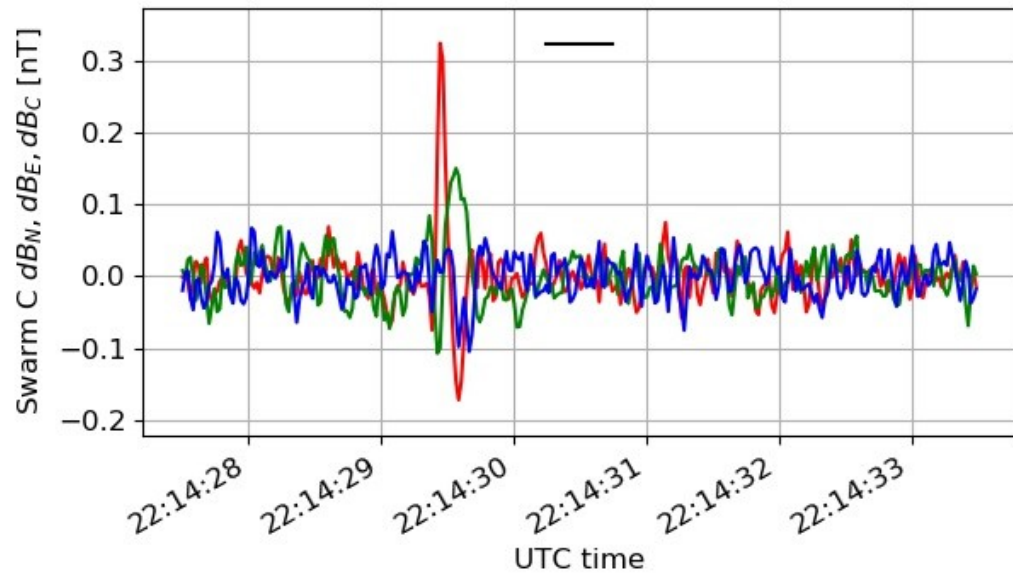
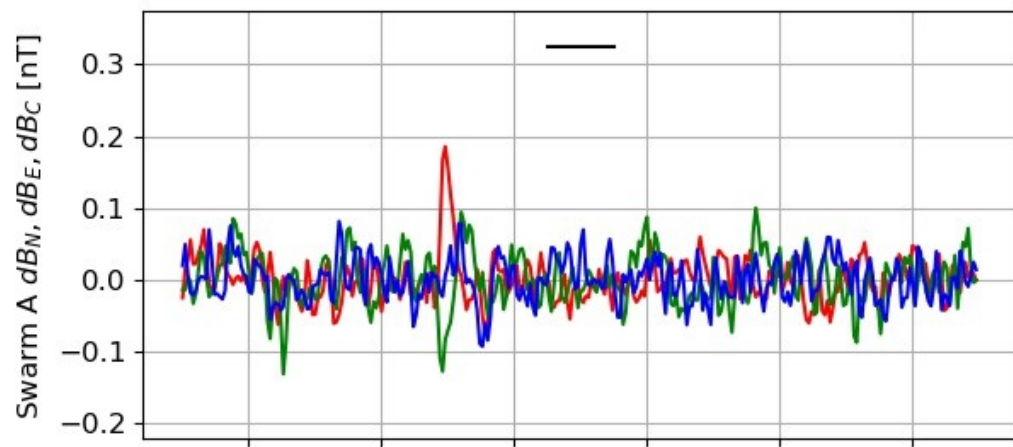
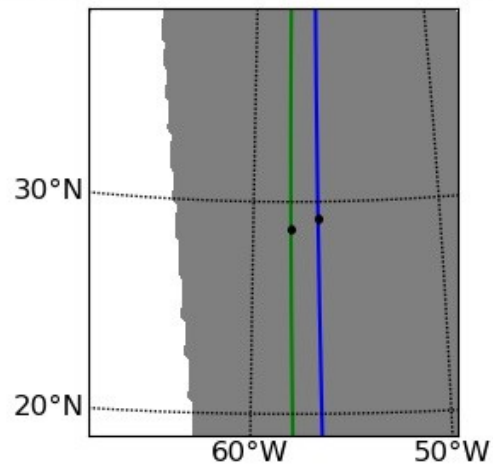


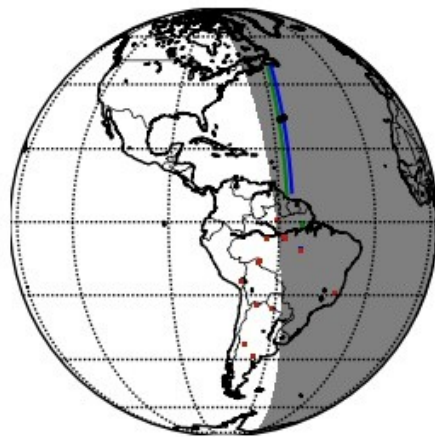
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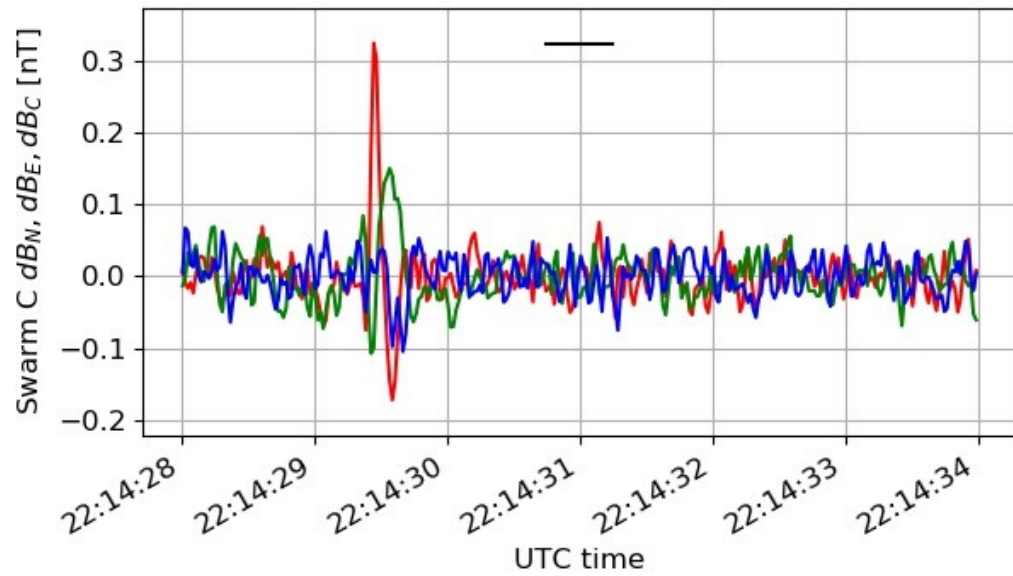
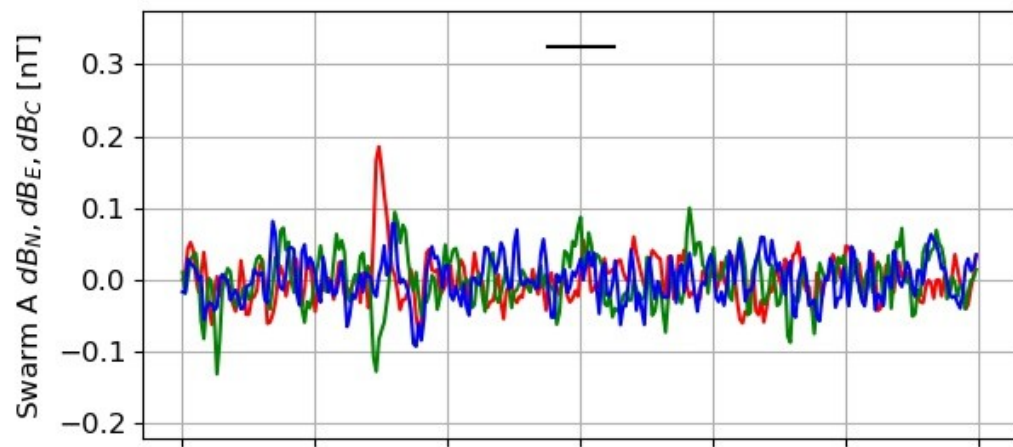
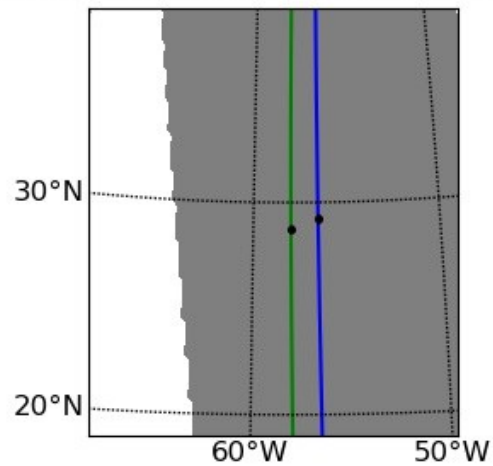


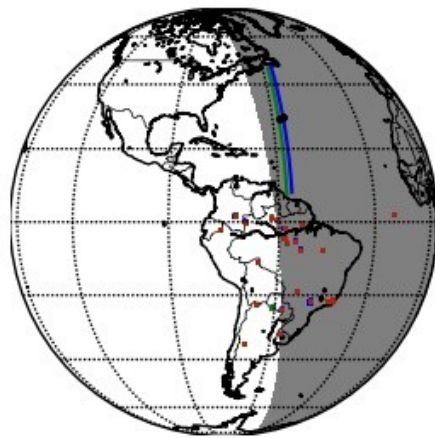
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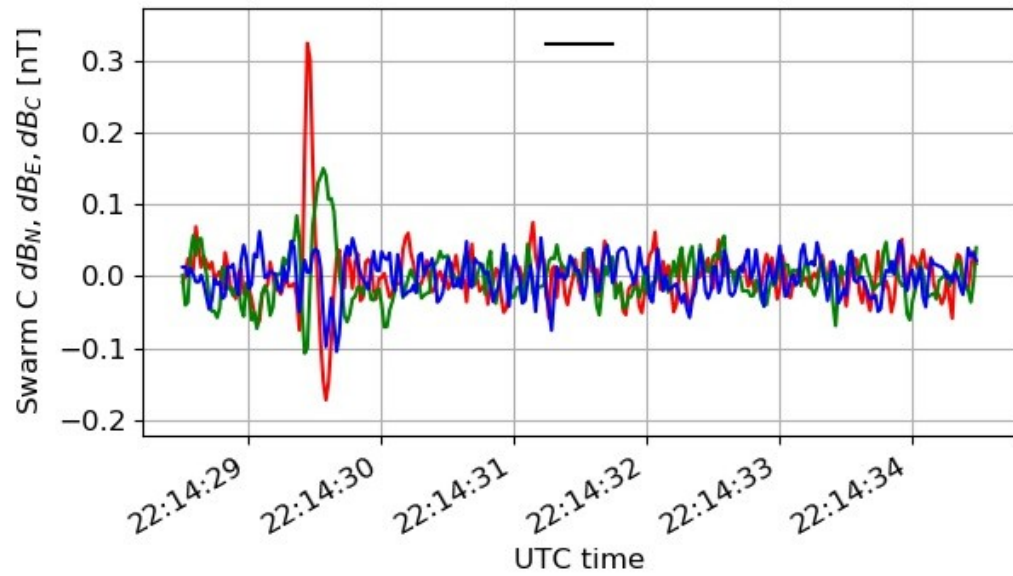
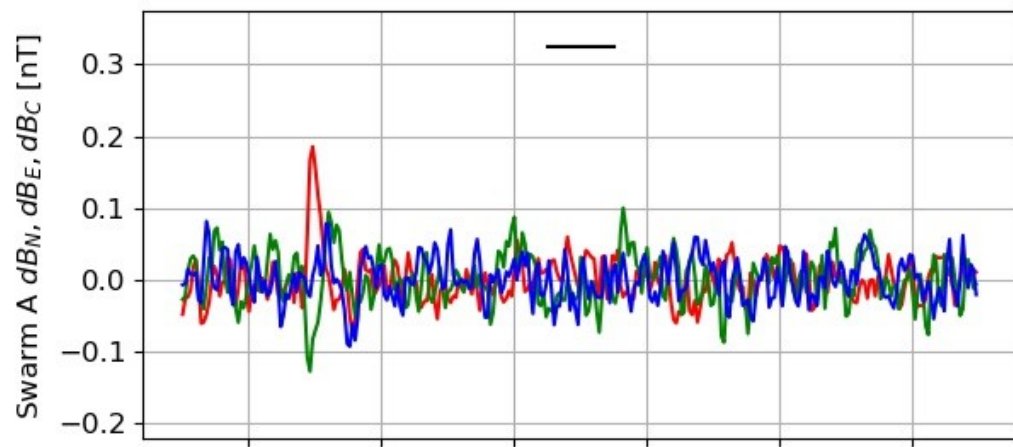
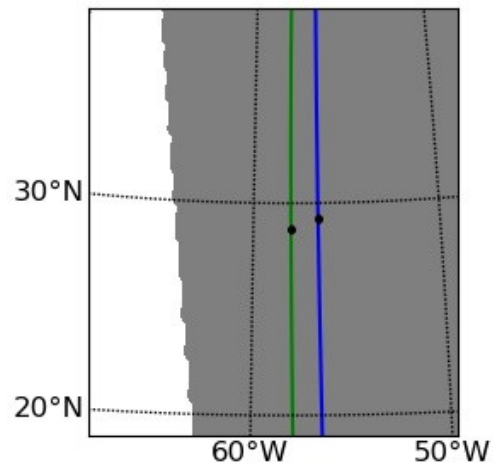


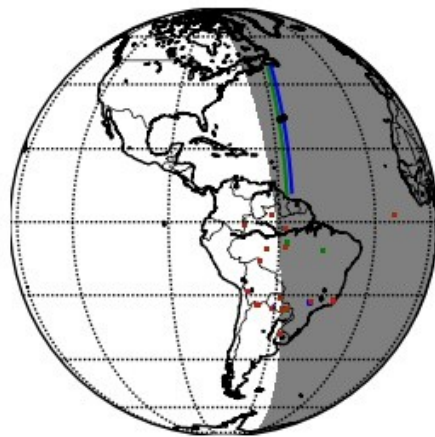
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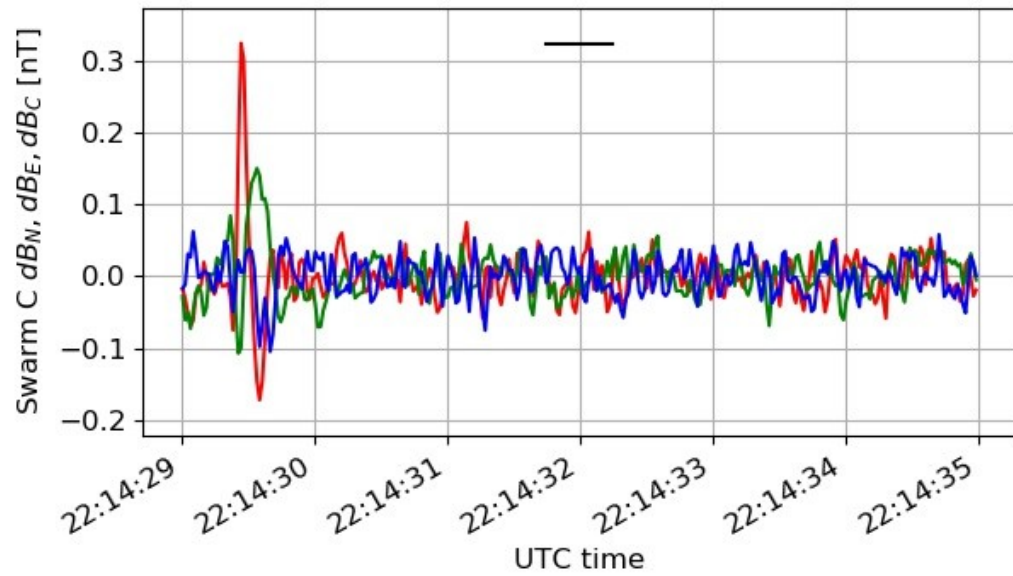
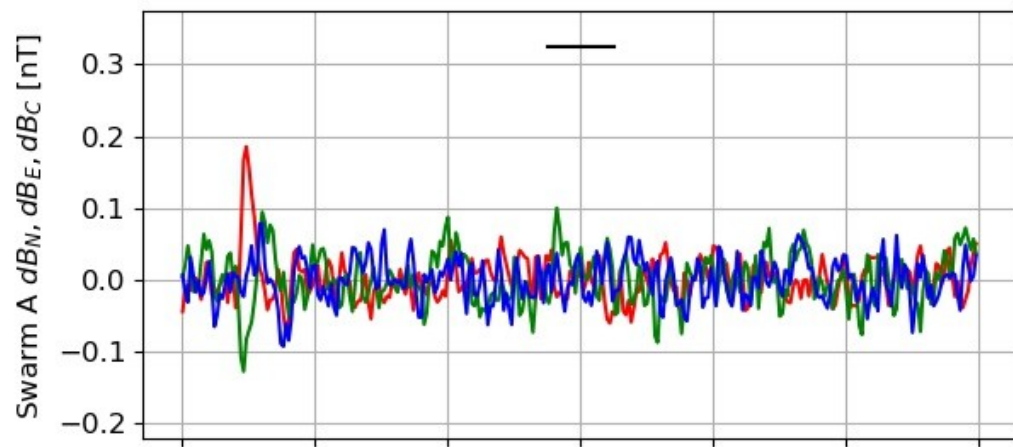
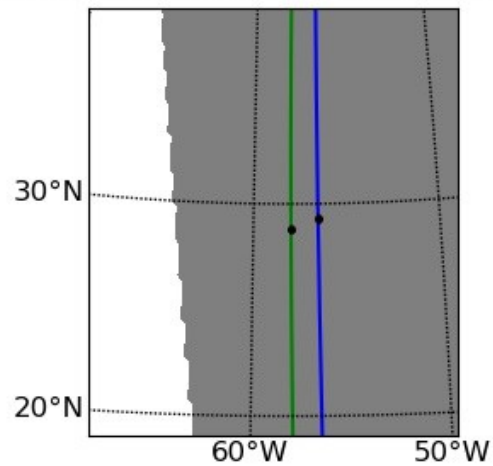


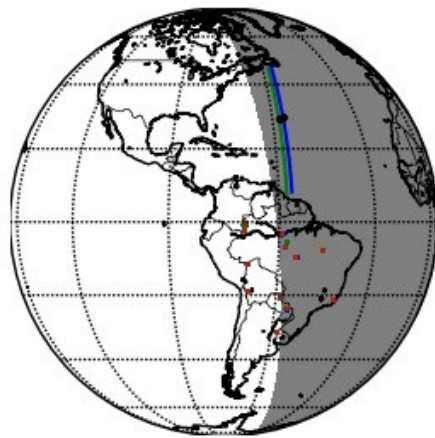
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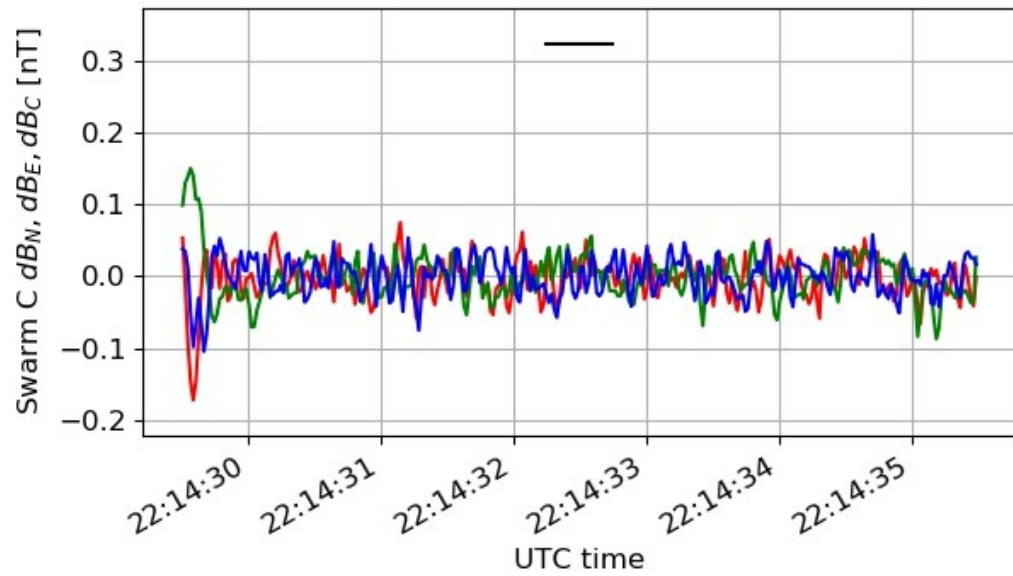
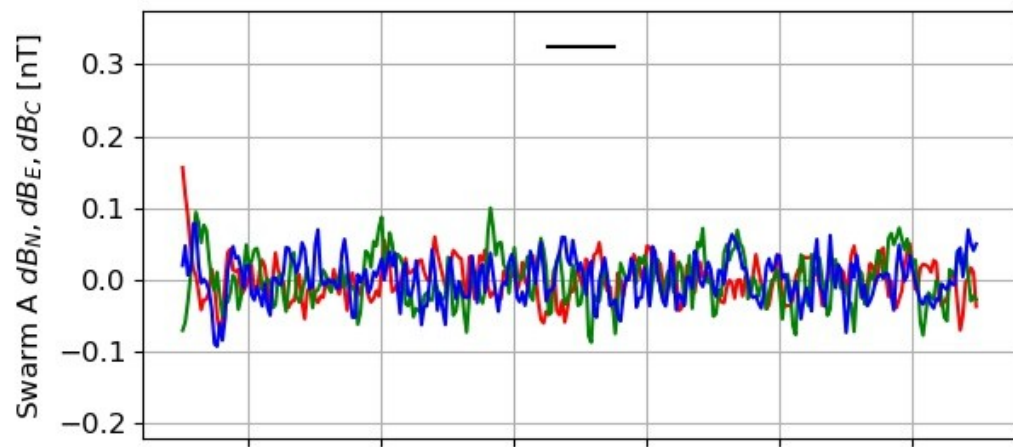
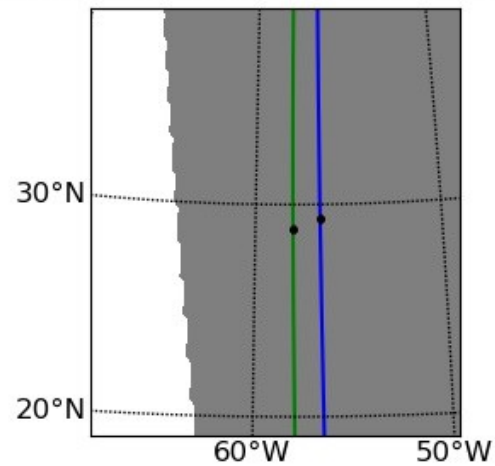


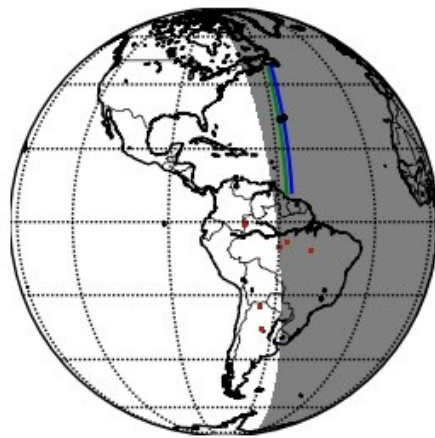
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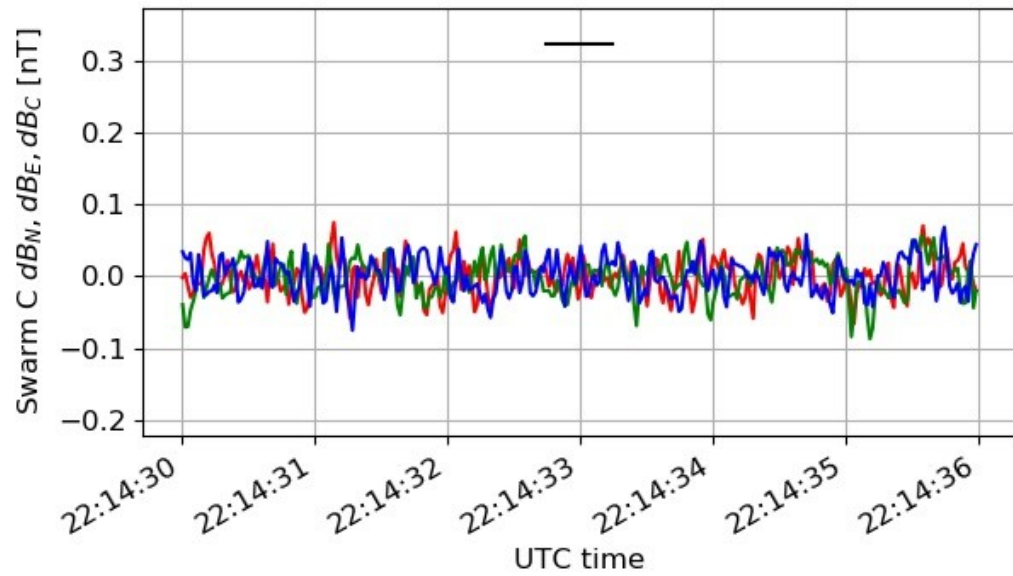
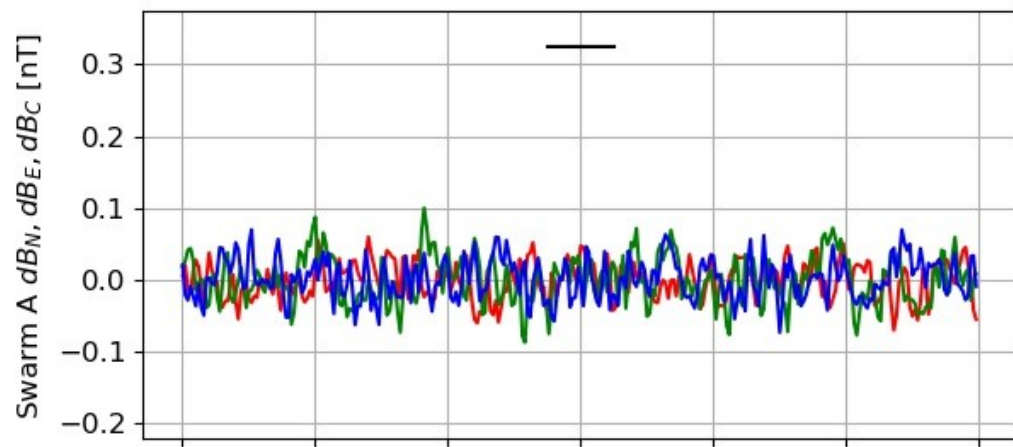
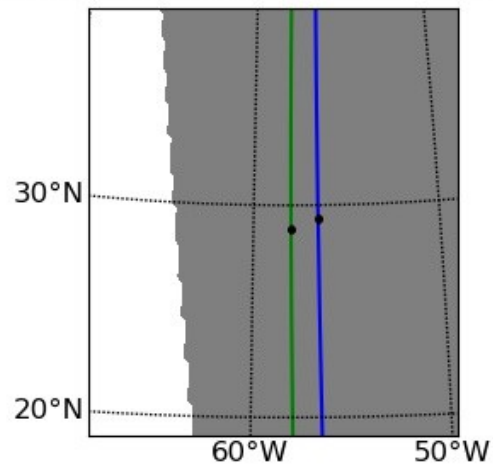


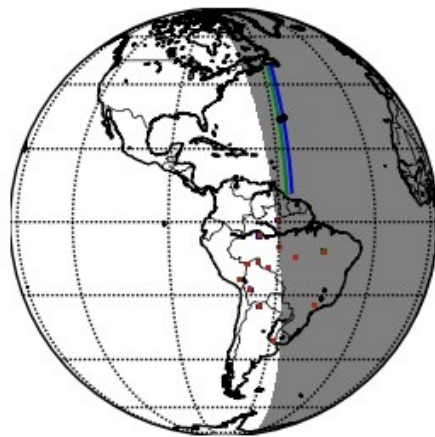
2018-03-03 22:14:32.50 ± 0.25 s



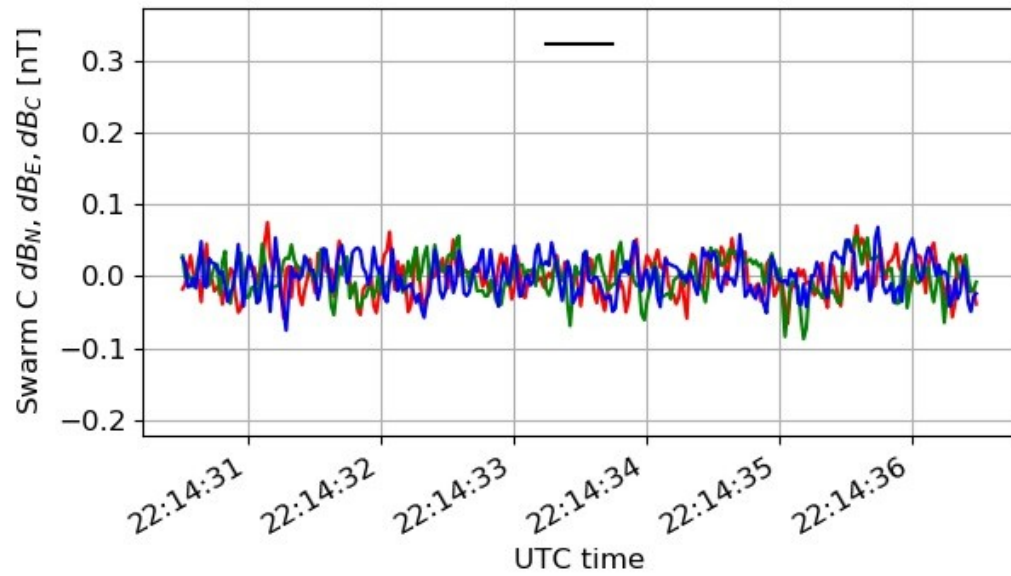
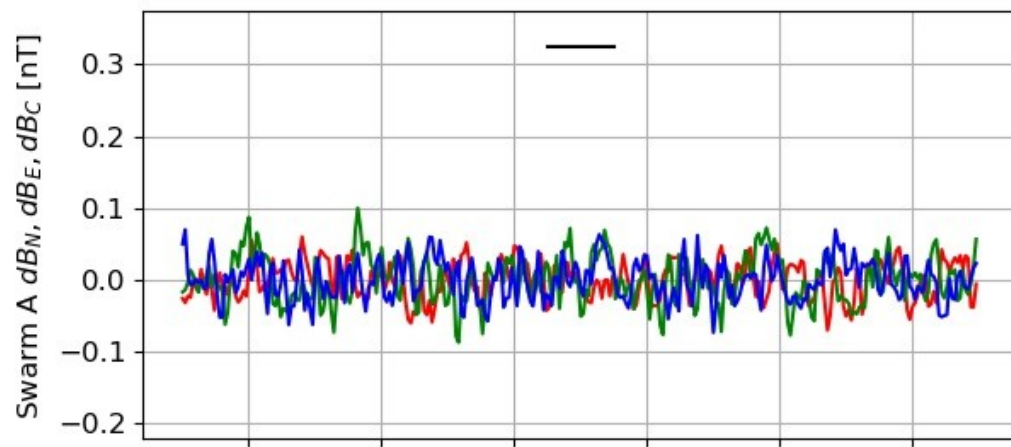
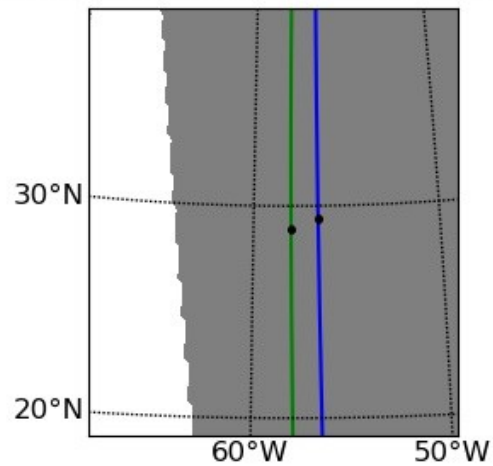


2018-03-03 22:14:33.00 ± 0.25 s

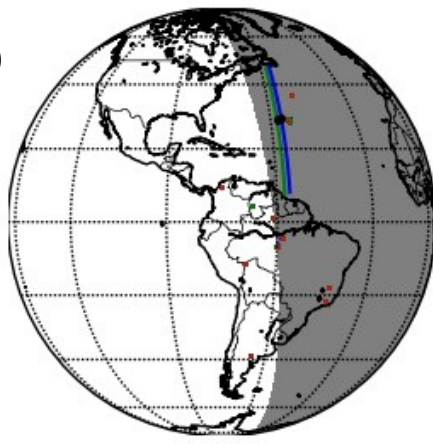




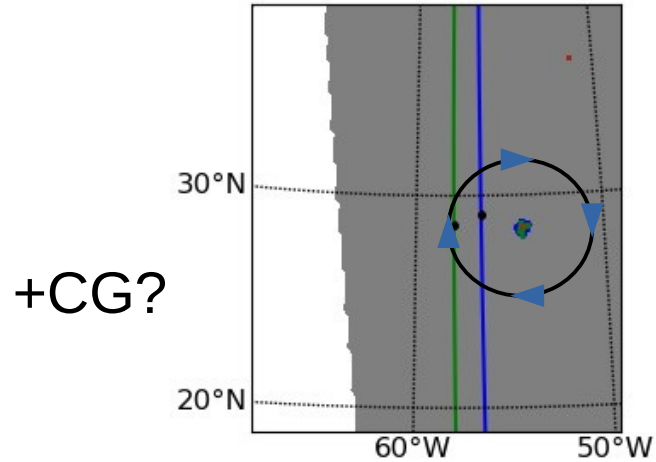
2018-03-03 22:14:33.50 ± 0.25 s



Return to
frame 11

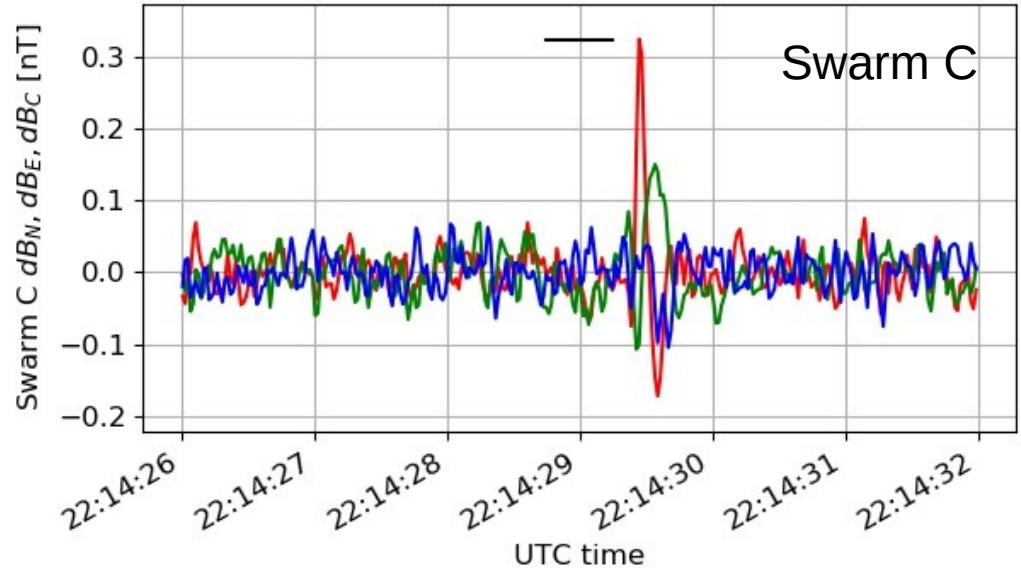
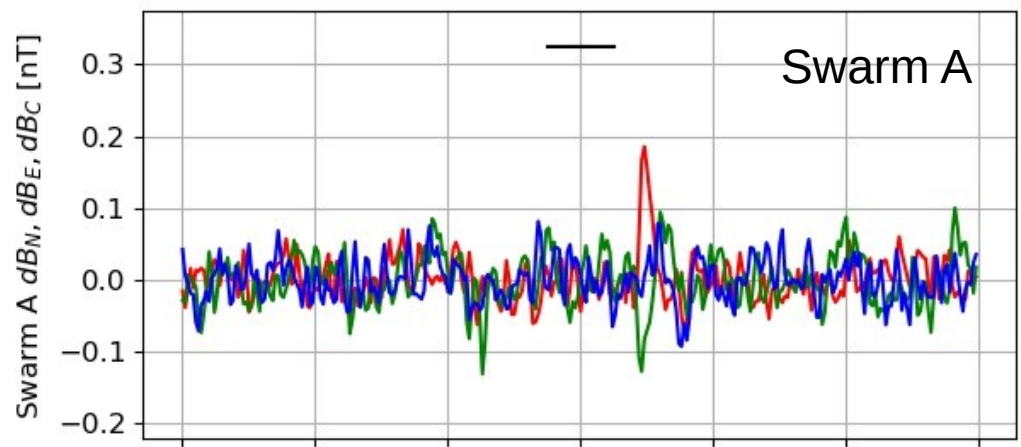


2018-03-03 22:14:29.00 ±0.25 s



+CG?

Expected
magnetic
field lines
 $dB_N > dB_E$



Swarm C closer to the flash than
Swarm A, which is seen in amplitudes

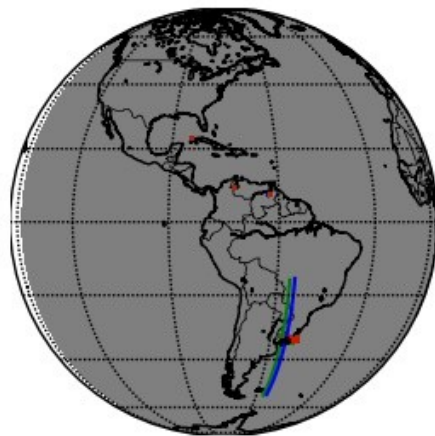
12 similar cases were found (including the first one) in Ewa & Jan list, where similar scenario was observed

1. 2018-03-03 22:14:29, 54.3° W, 28.5° N (shown in previous slides)
2. 2018-09-23 03:36:15, 53.1° W, 33.2° S
3. 2018-10-06 06:10:05, 106.5° W, 19.5° N
4. 2018-11-01 03:03:24, 98.2° W, 20.5° N
5. 2019-05-10 09:38:15, 95.1° W, 30.6° N
6. 2019-06-05 02:57:35, 30.9° W, 31.0° S
7. 2019-06-18 05:26:11, 80.1° W, 25.2° N
8. 2019-06-20 05:41:36, 93.1° W, 33.5° N
9. 2019-06-20 05:42:05, 89.2° W, 34.2° N
10. 2019-10-31 01:25:21, 30.1° W, 35.5° N
11. 2019-11-28 02:57:28, 89.5° W, 18.4° N
12. 2019-12-14 01:29:52, 85.0° W, 32.3° N

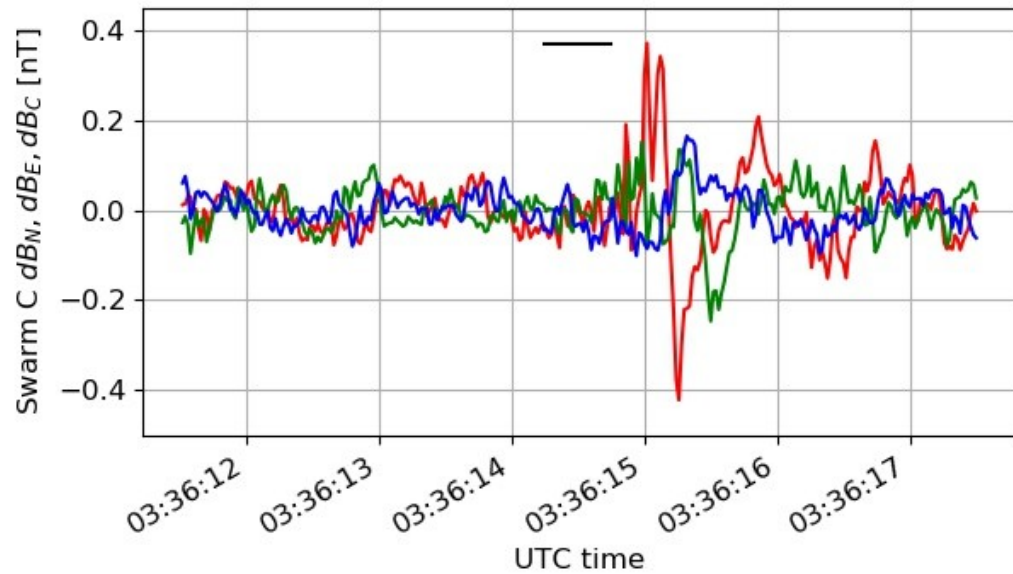
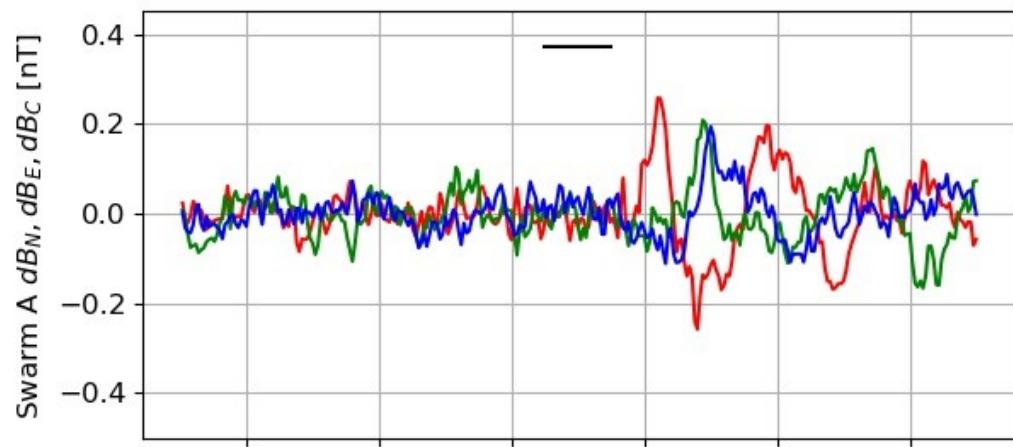
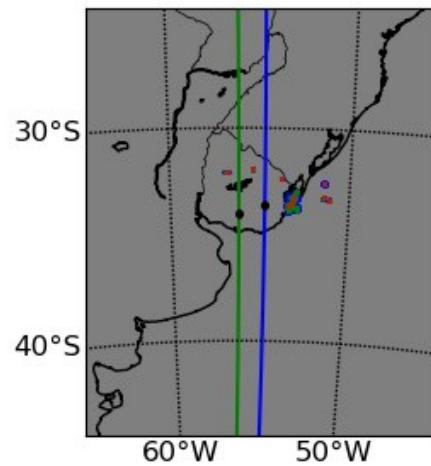
Next slides show these cases, two frames for each case

If a flash is seen in more than two consecutive frames (0.5s each), it is presumably caused by continuing current

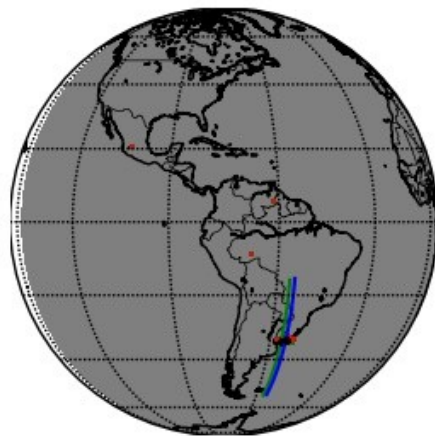
2a



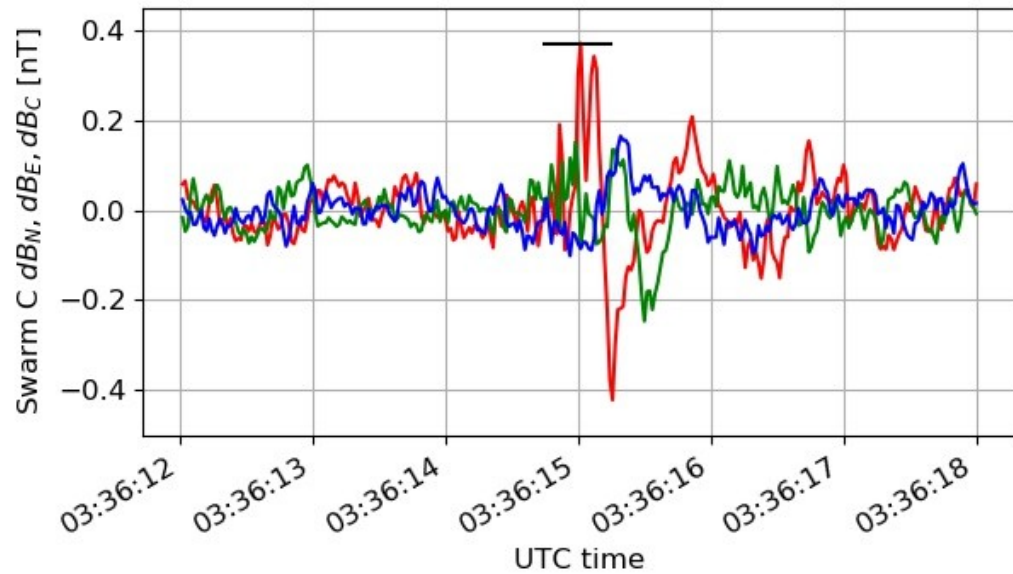
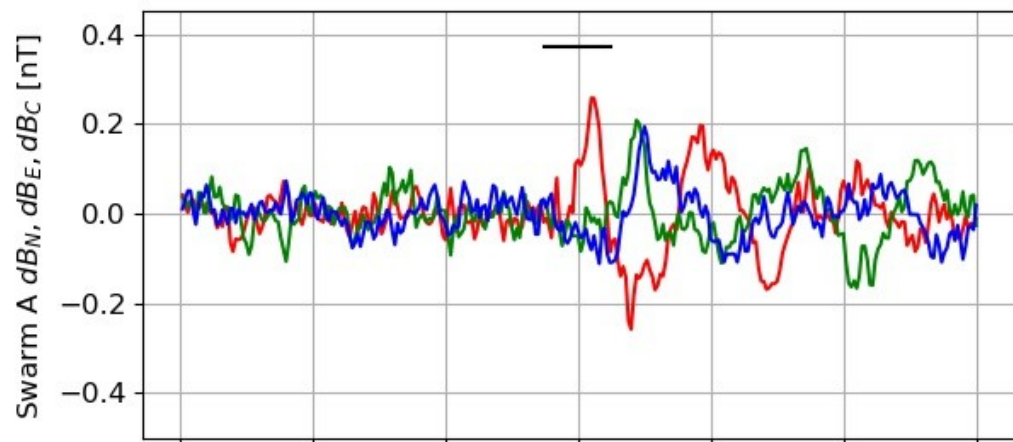
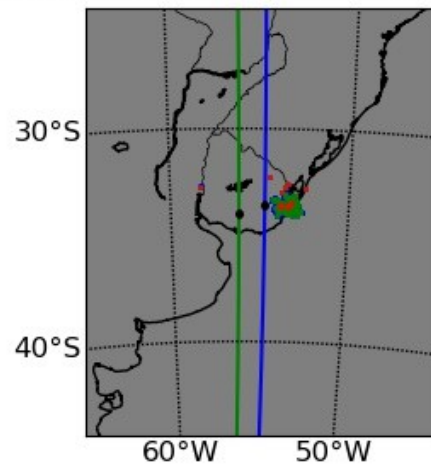
2018-09-23 03:36:14.50 ± 0.25 s



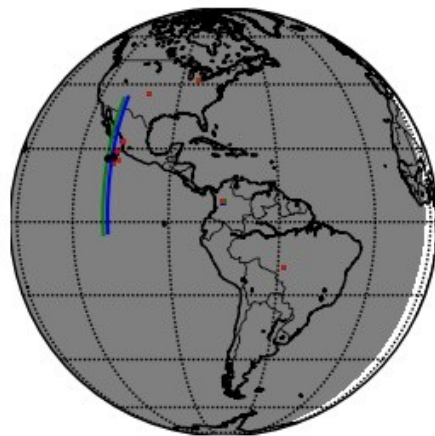
2b



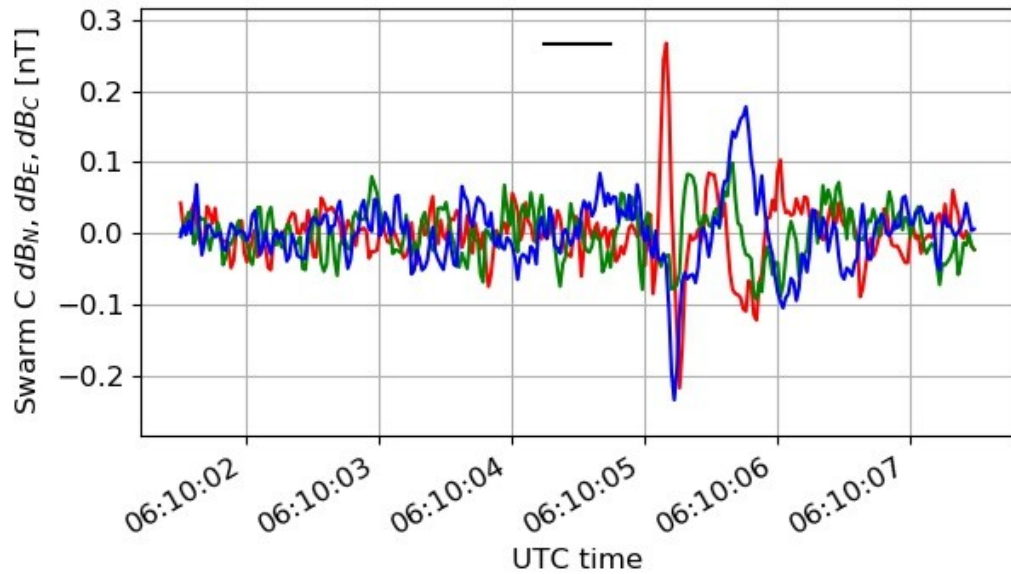
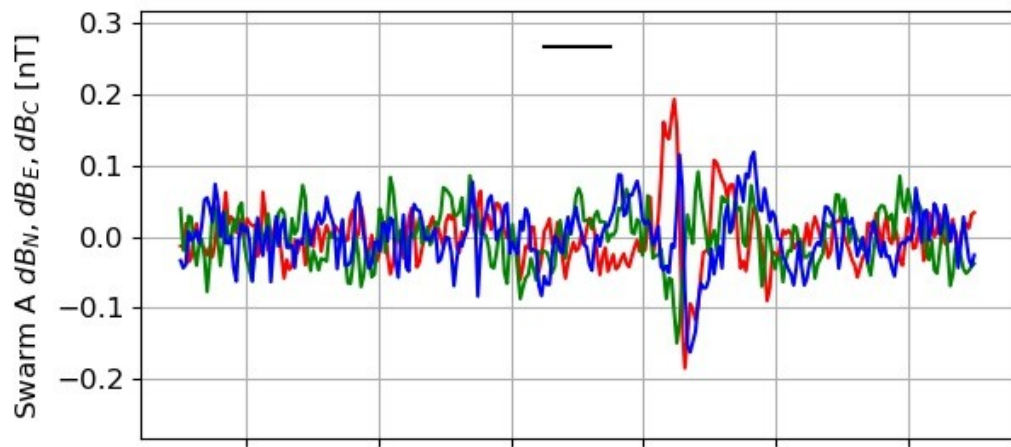
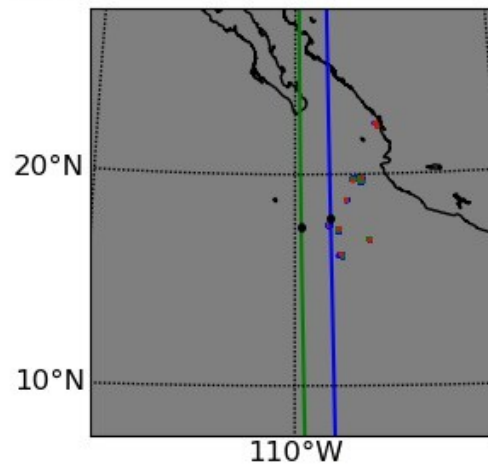
2018-09-23 03:36:15.00 ± 0.25 s



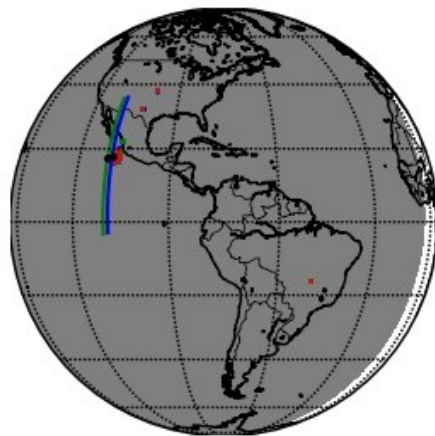
3a



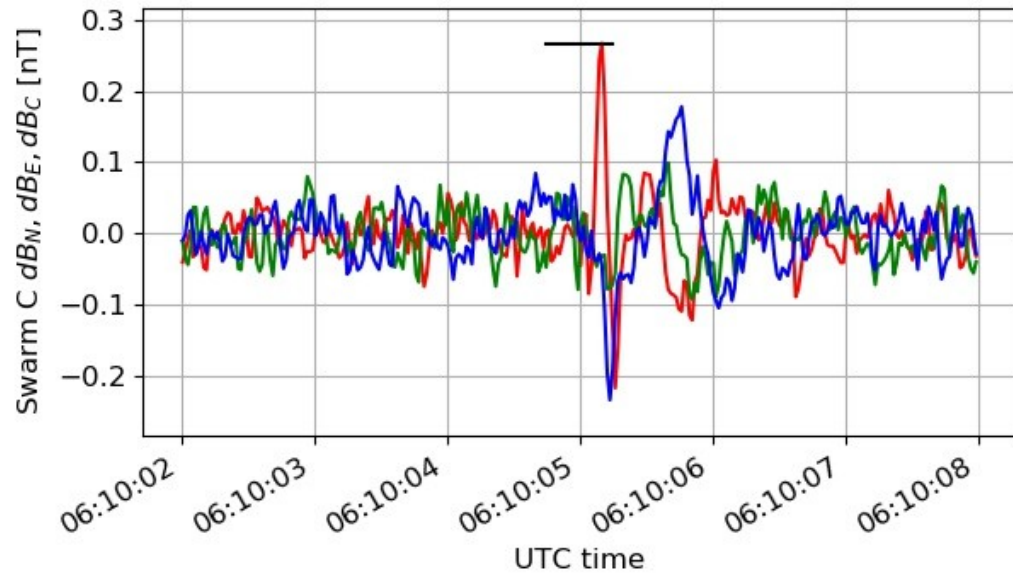
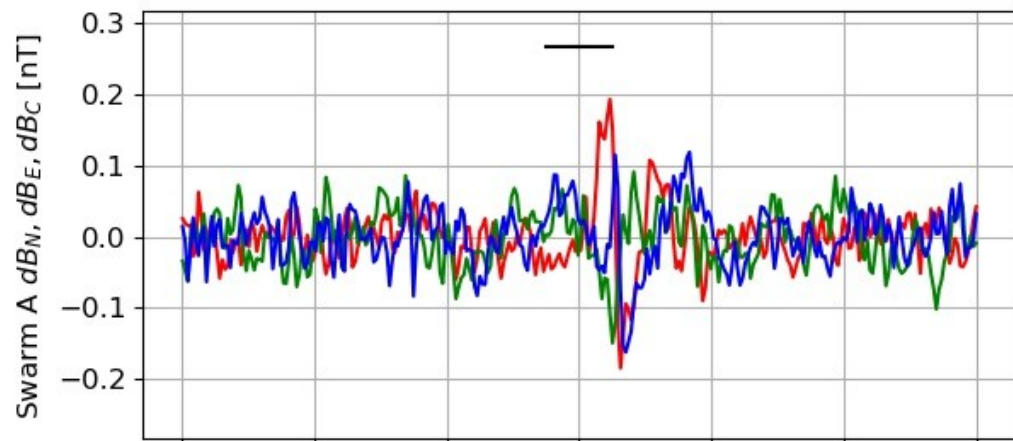
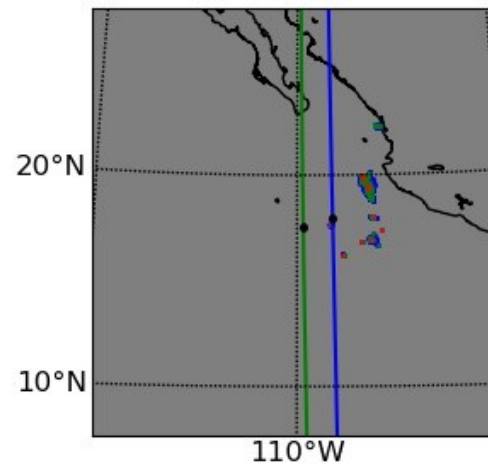
2018-10-06 06:10:04.50 ± 0.25 s



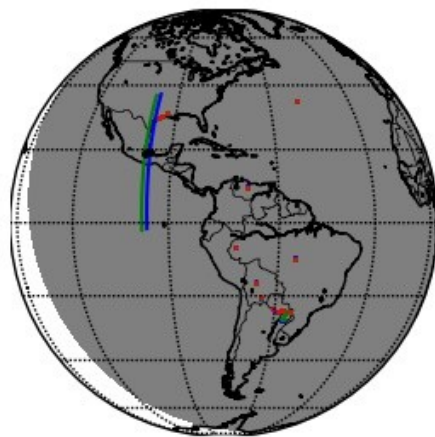
3b



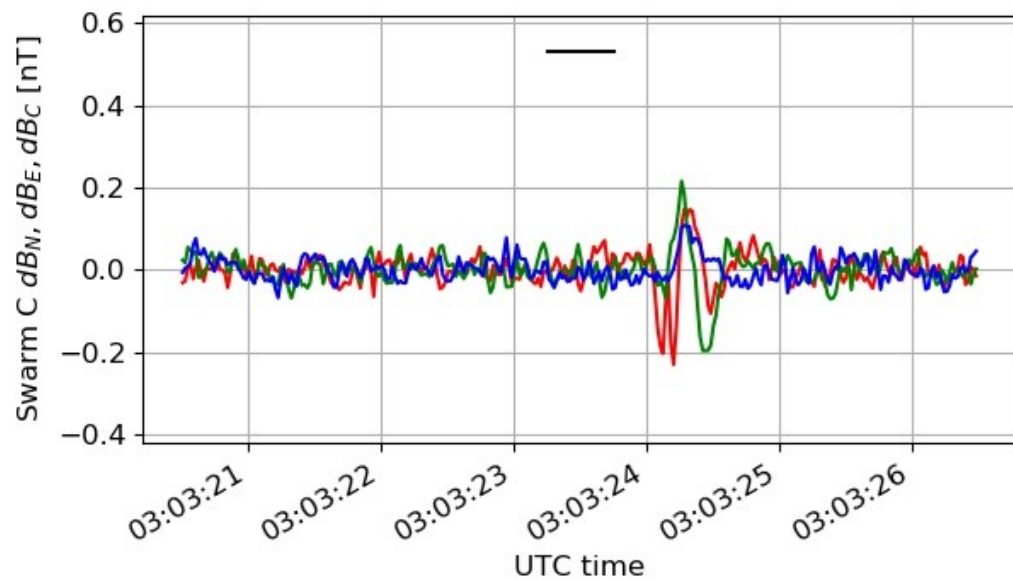
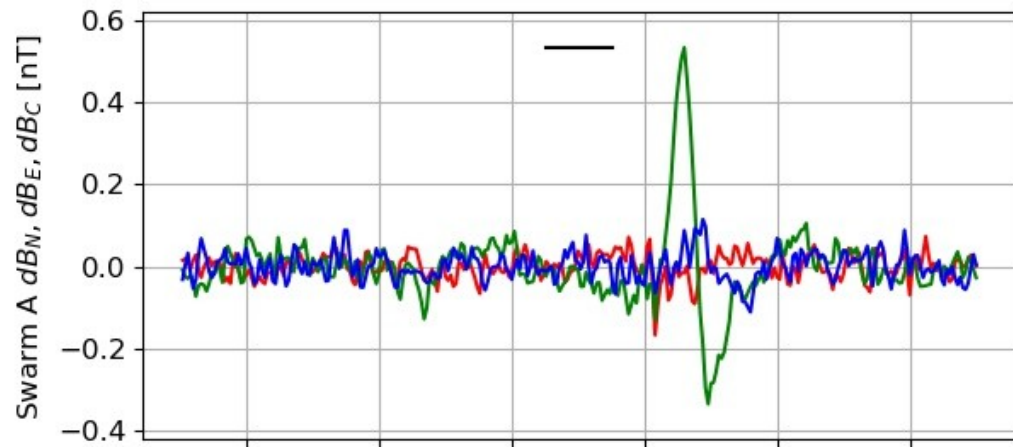
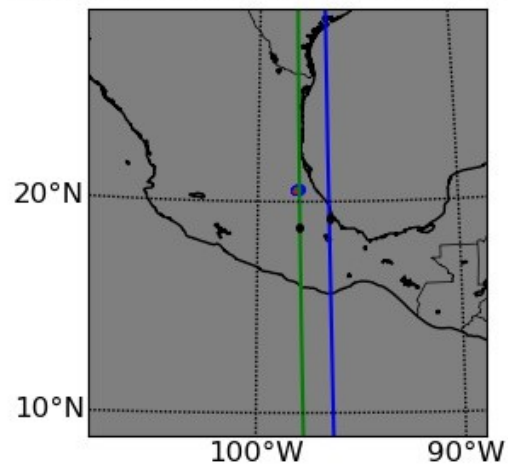
2018-10-06 06:10:05.00 ± 0.25 s



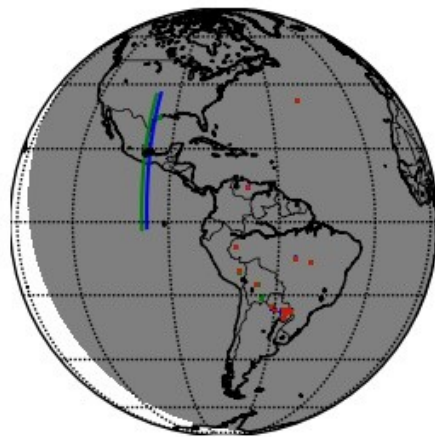
4a



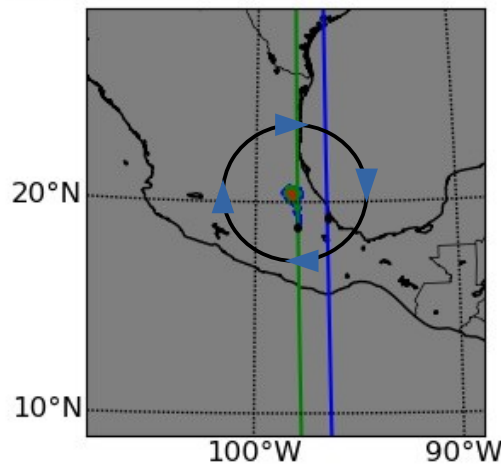
2018-11-01 03:03:23.50 ± 0.25 s



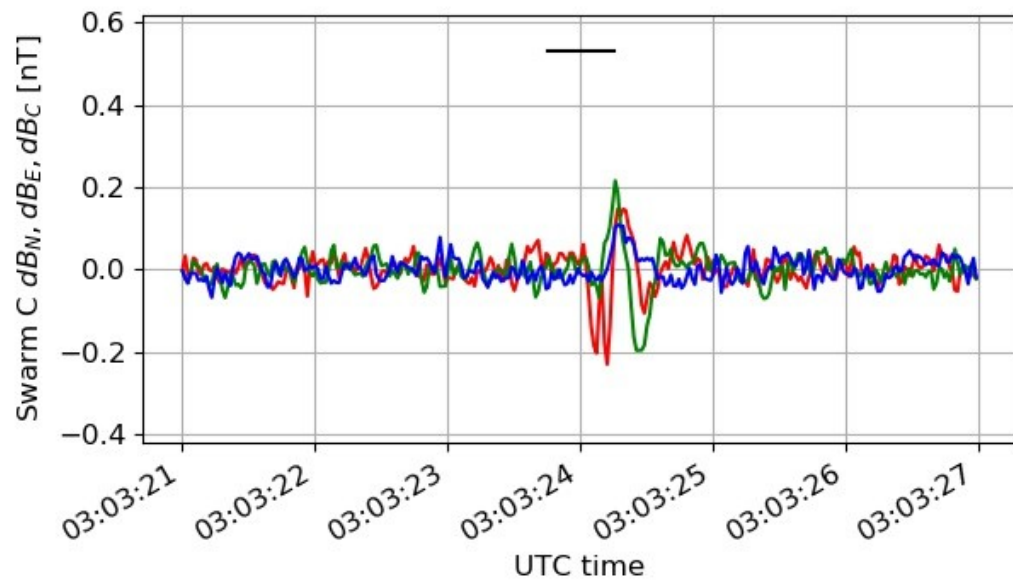
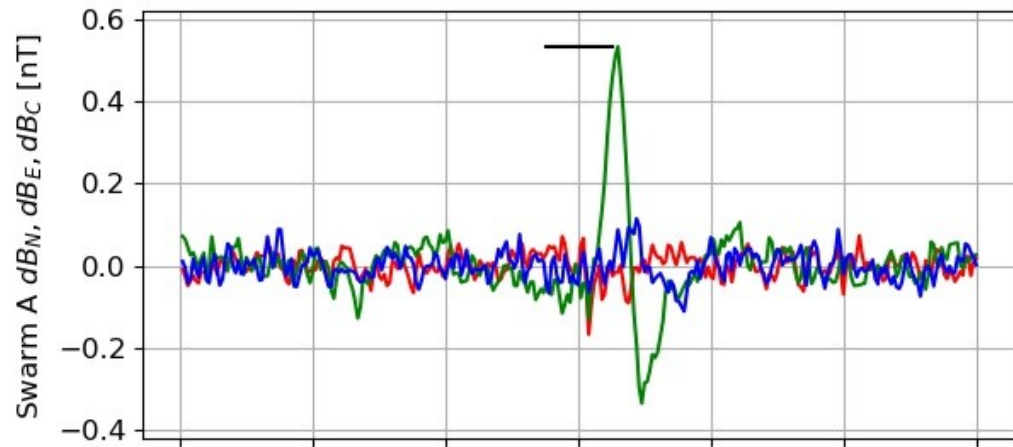
4b



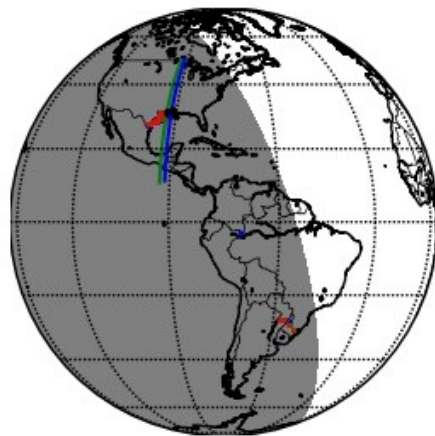
2018-11-01 03:03:24.00 ±0.25 s



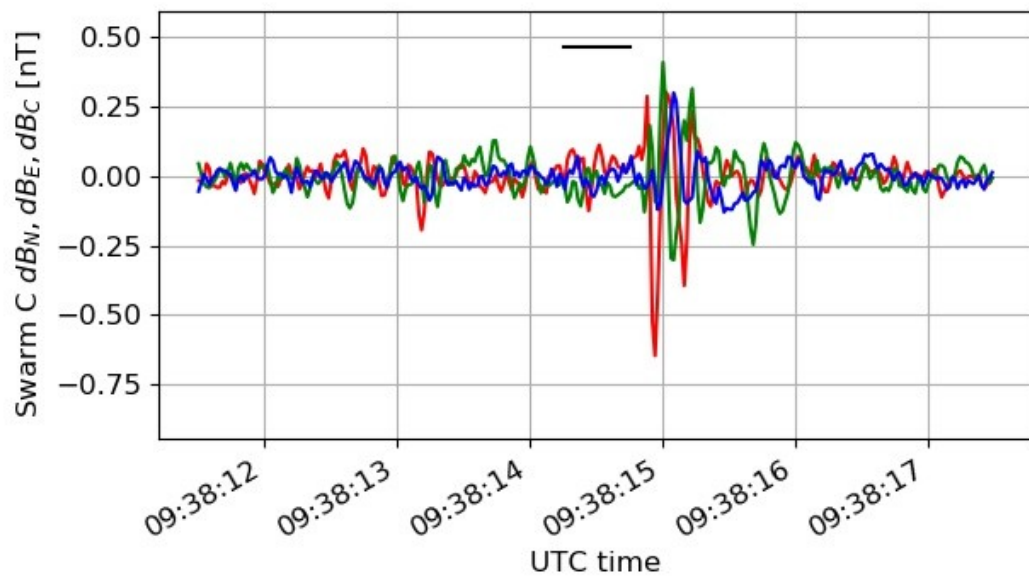
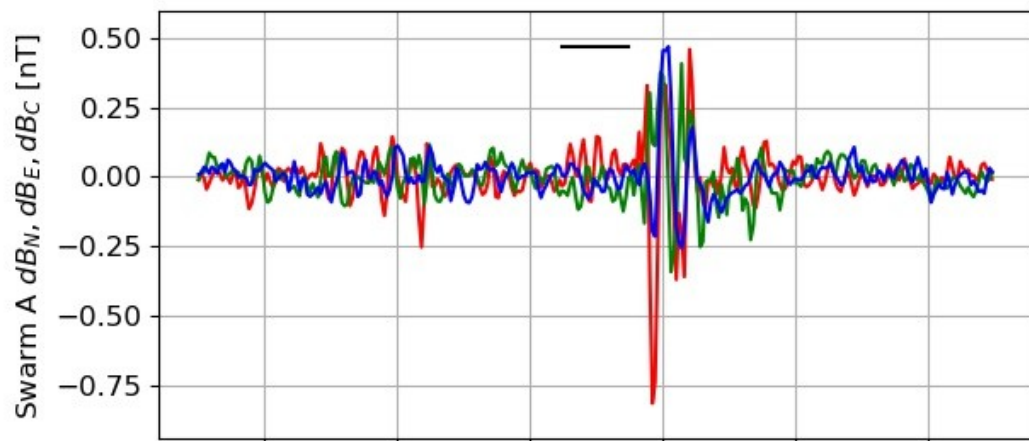
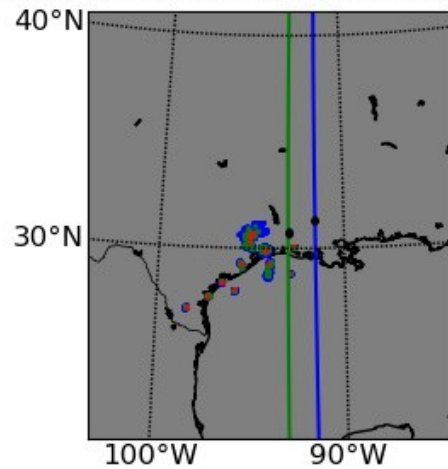
-CG?



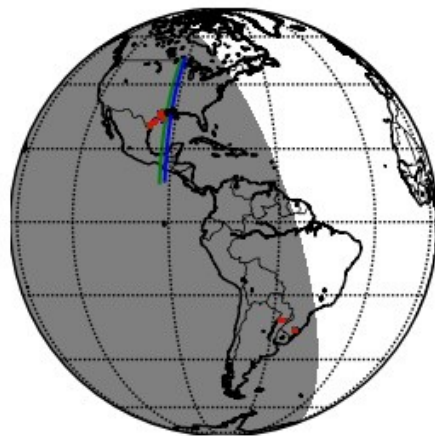
5a



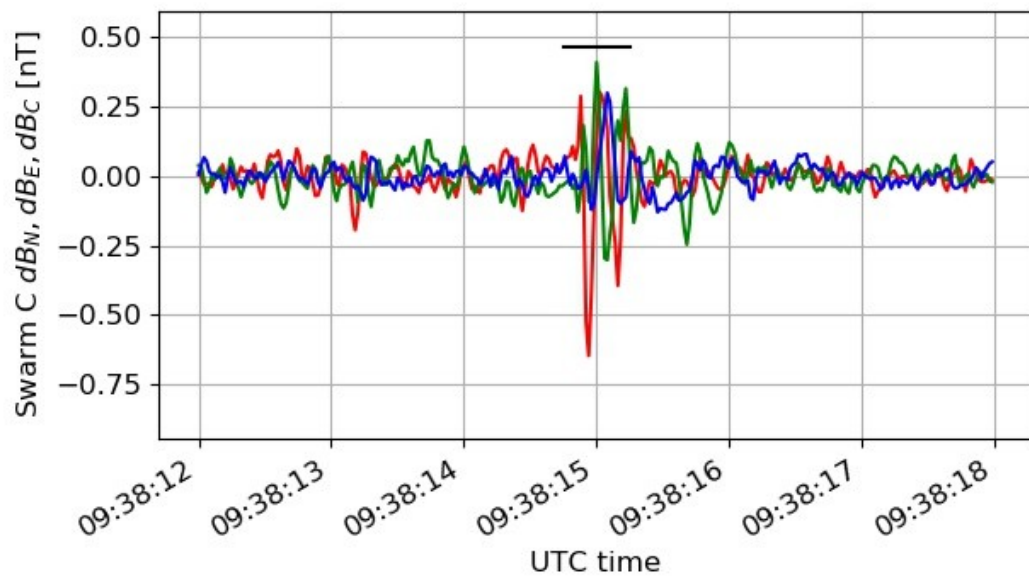
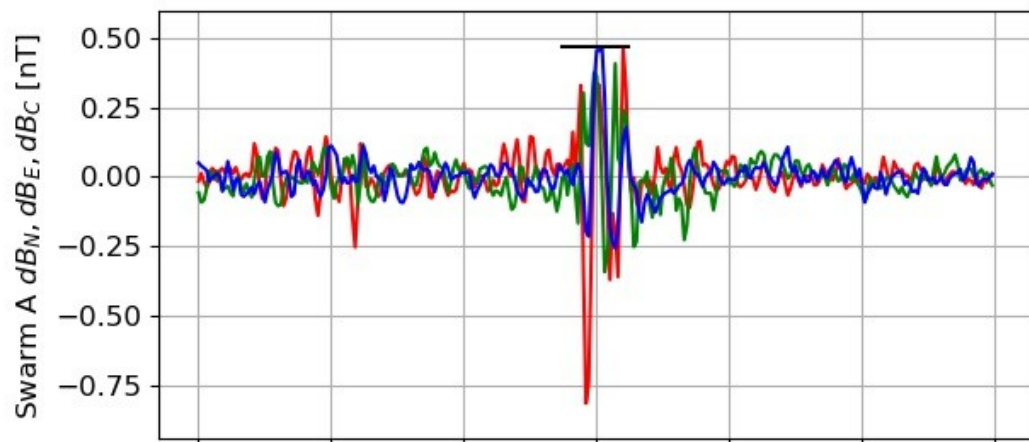
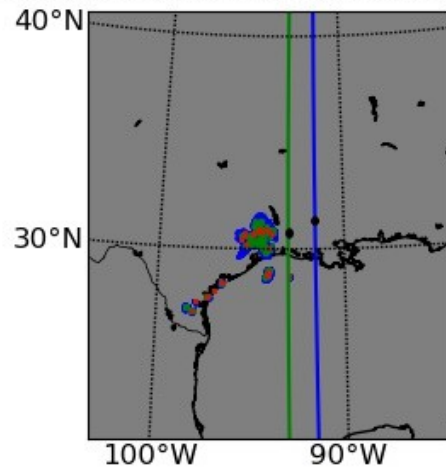
2019-05-10 09:38:14.50 ± 0.25 s



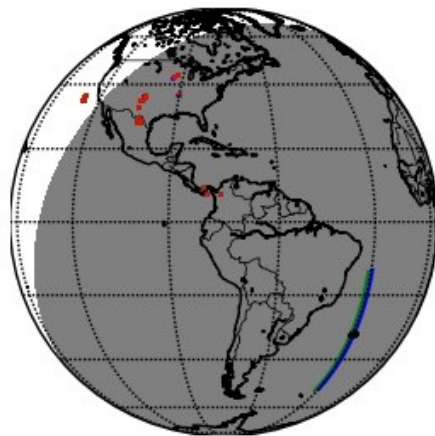
5b



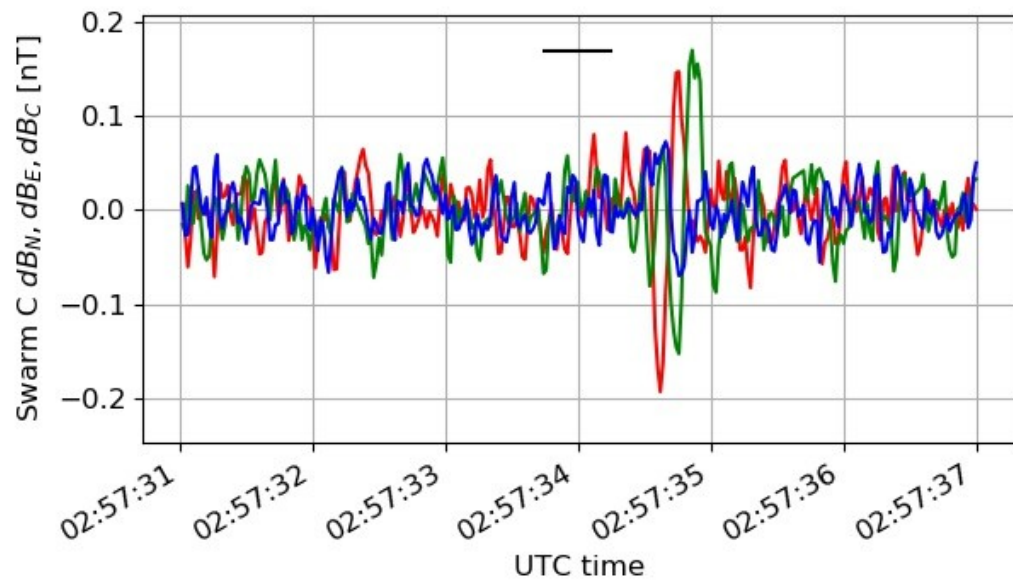
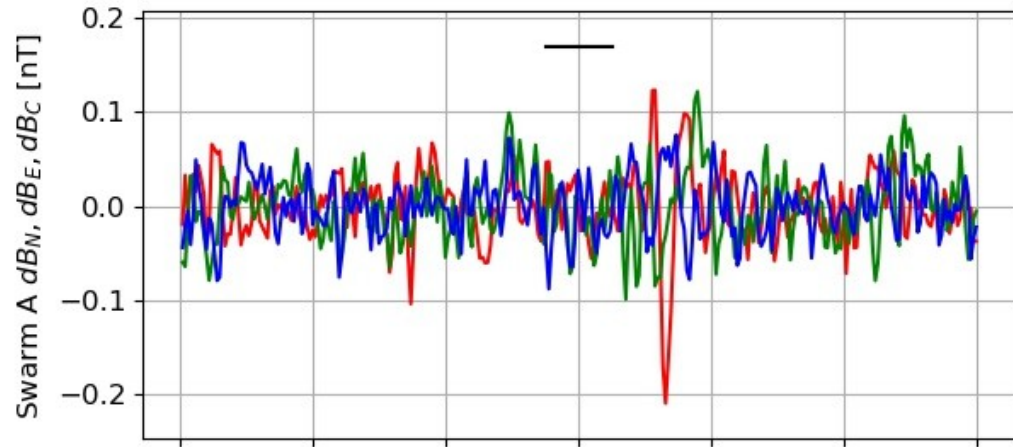
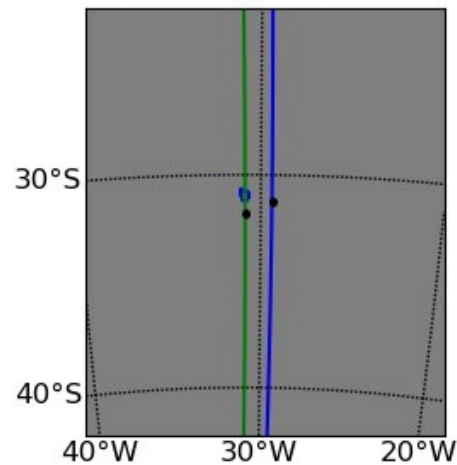
2019-05-10 09:38:15.00 ± 0.25 s



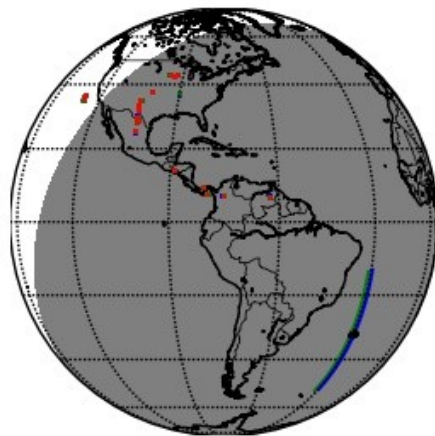
6a



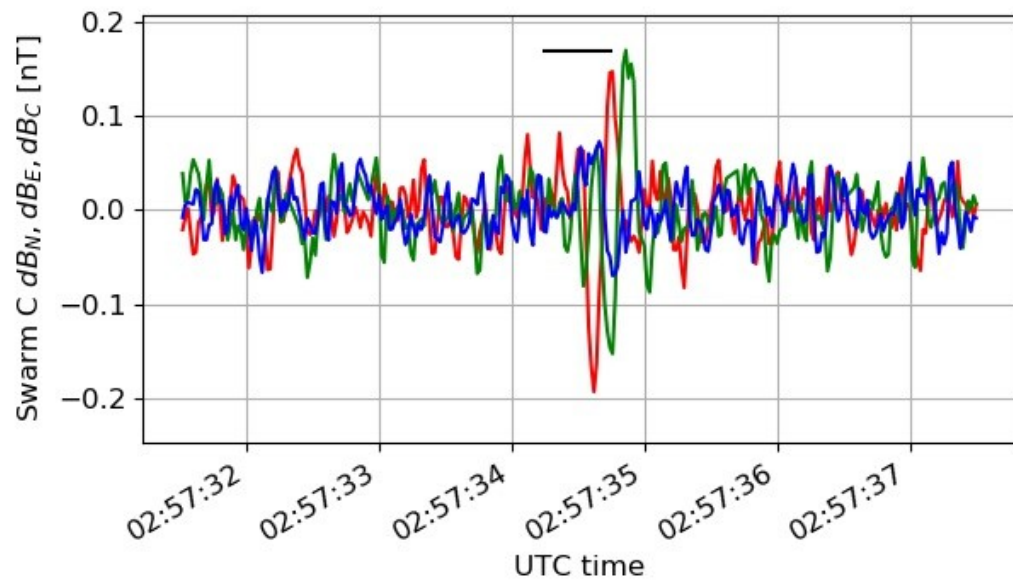
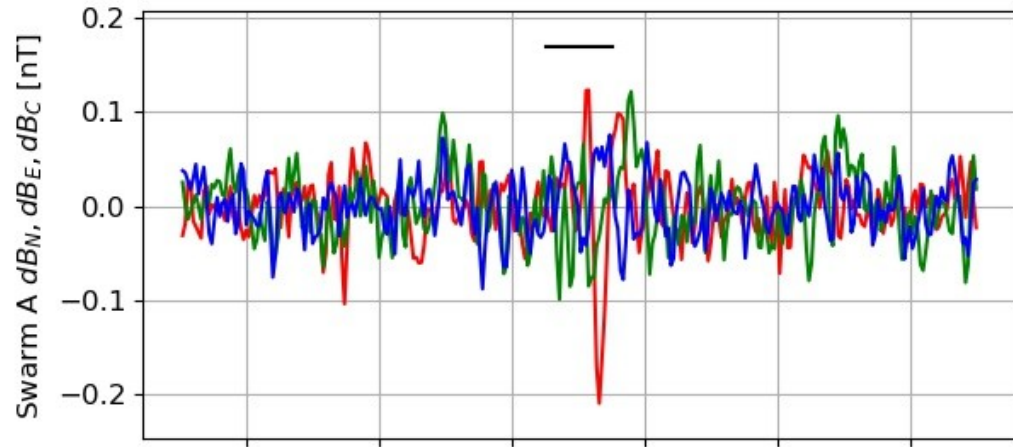
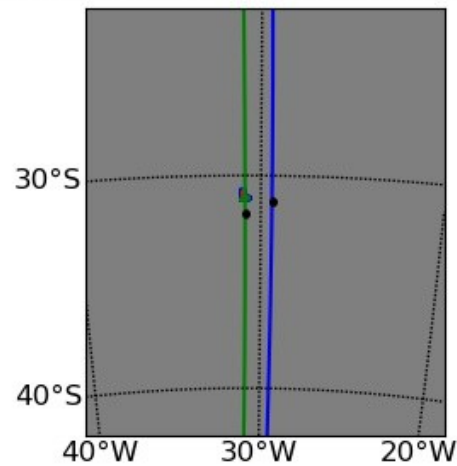
2019-06-05 02:57:34.00 ± 0.25 s



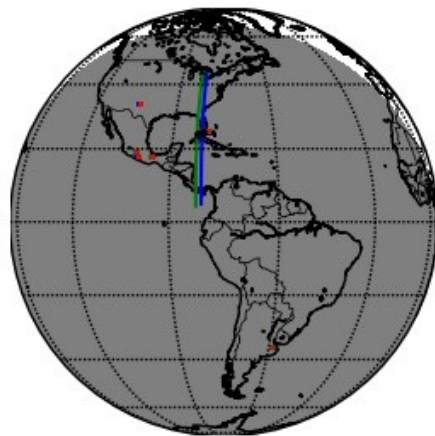
6b



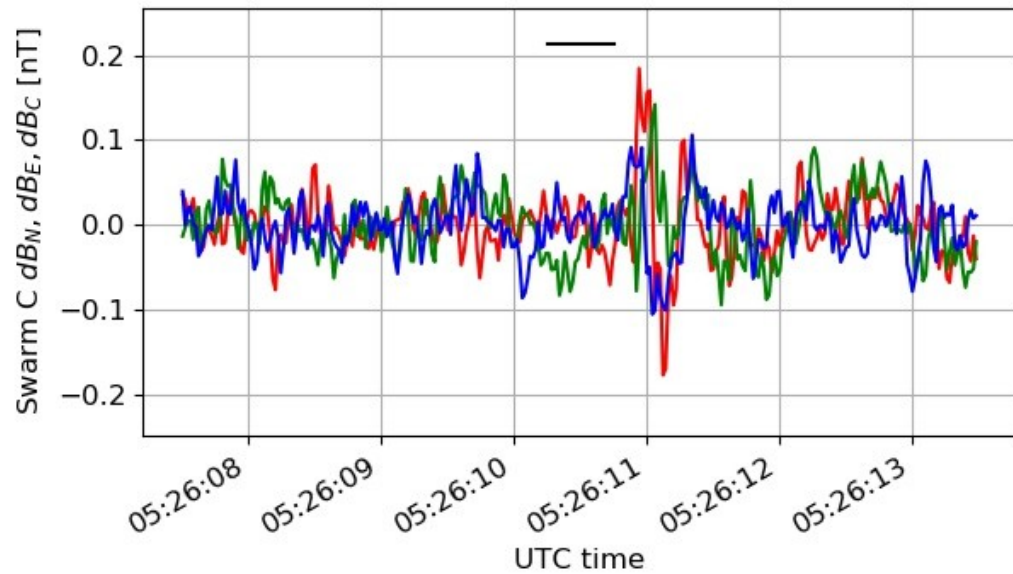
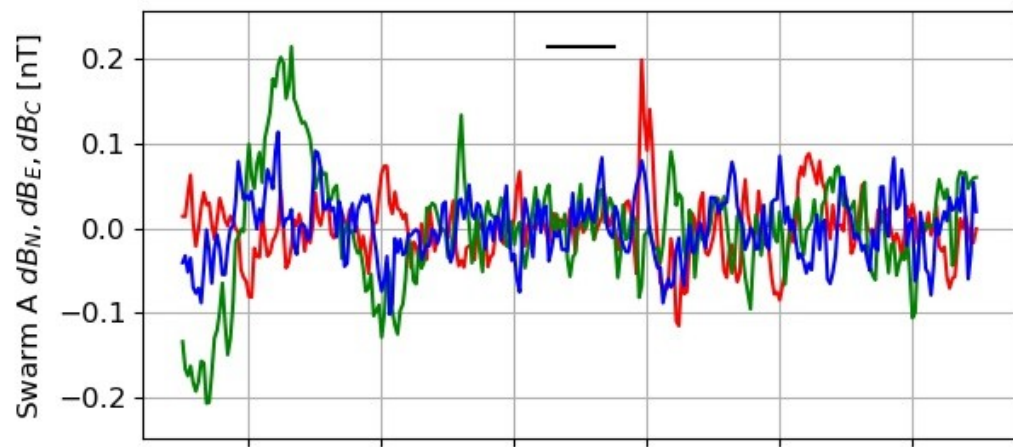
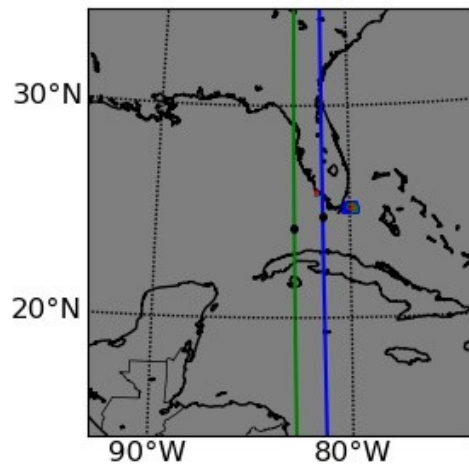
2019-06-05 02:57:34.50 ± 0.25 s



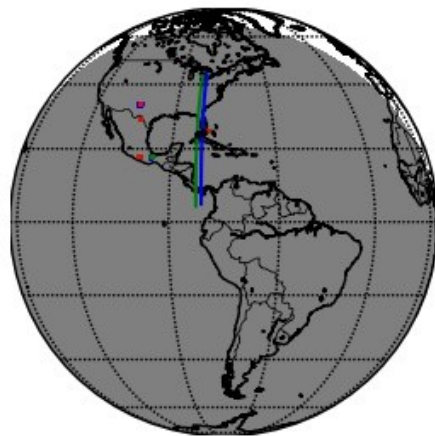
7a



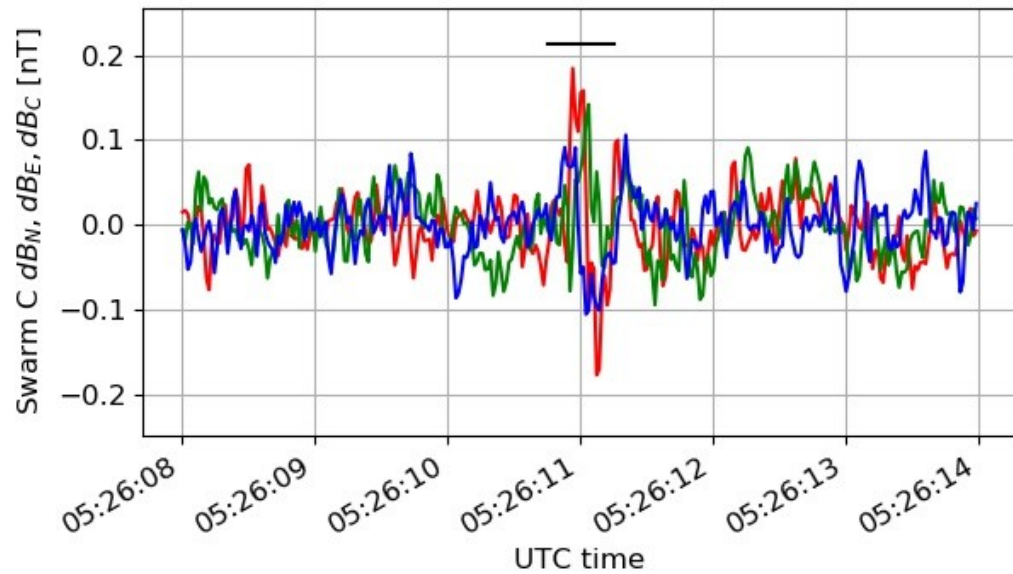
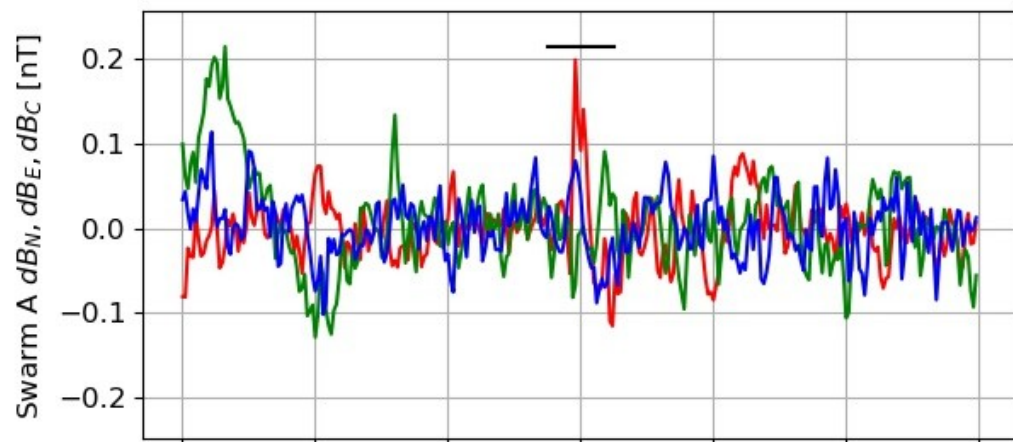
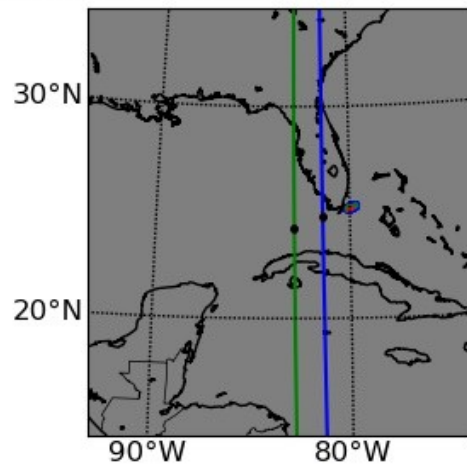
2019-06-18 05:26:10.50 ± 0.25 s



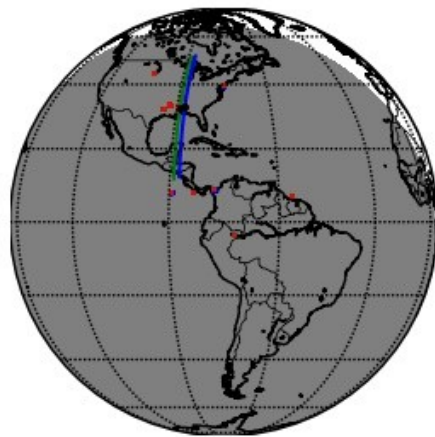
7b



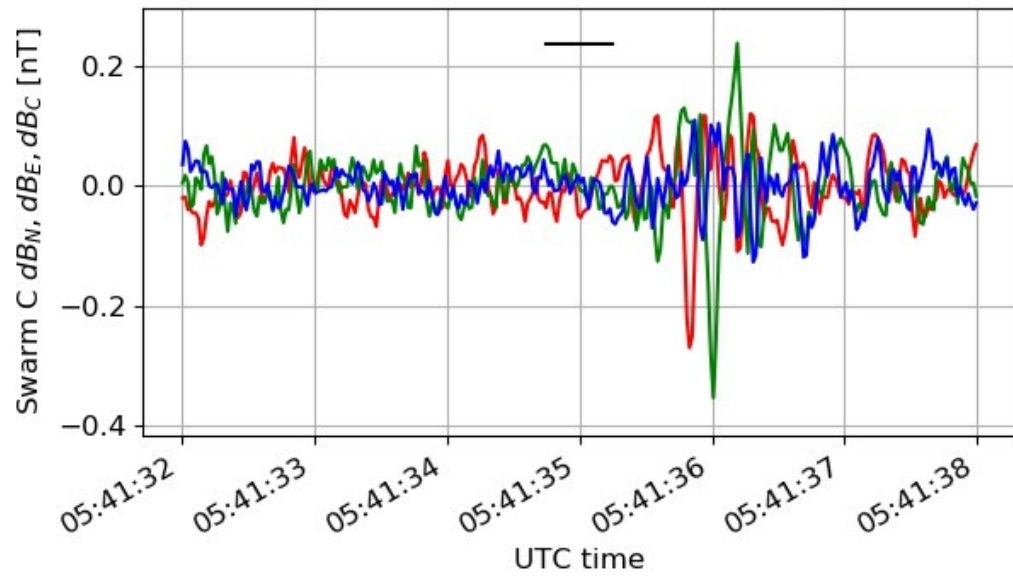
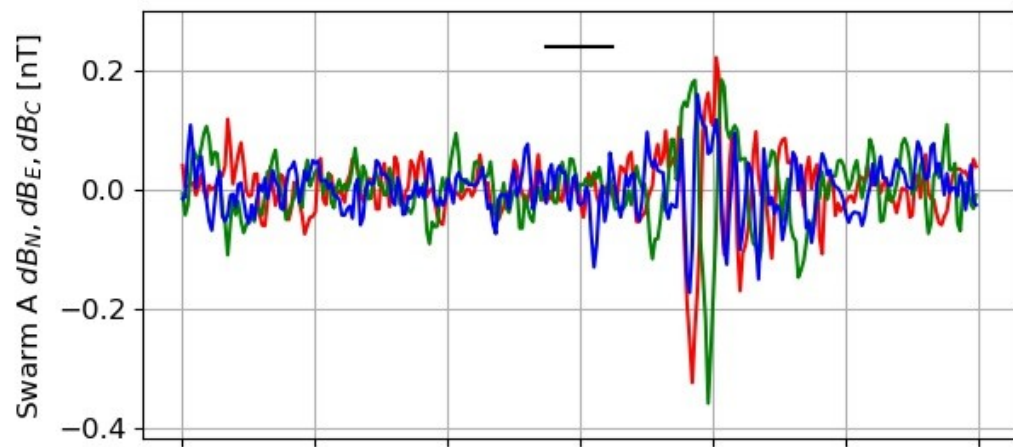
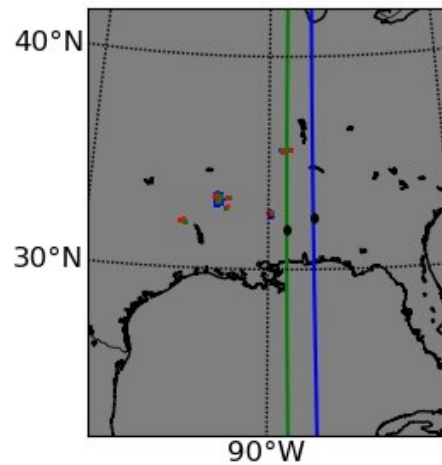
2019-06-18 05:26:11.00 ± 0.25 s



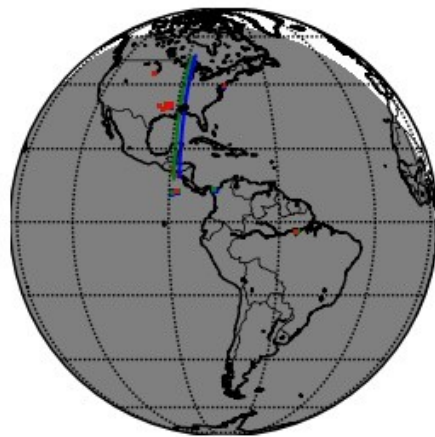
8a



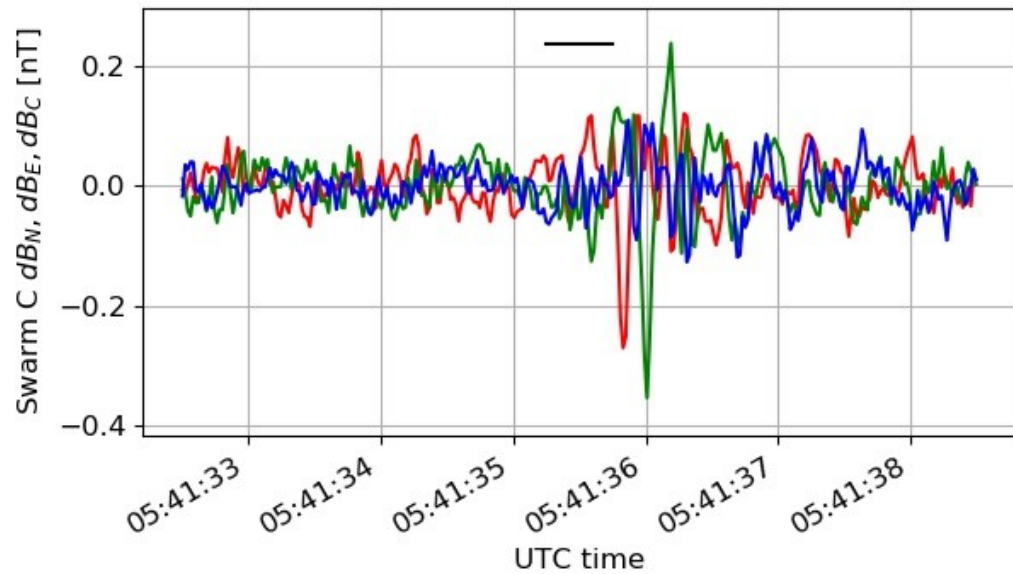
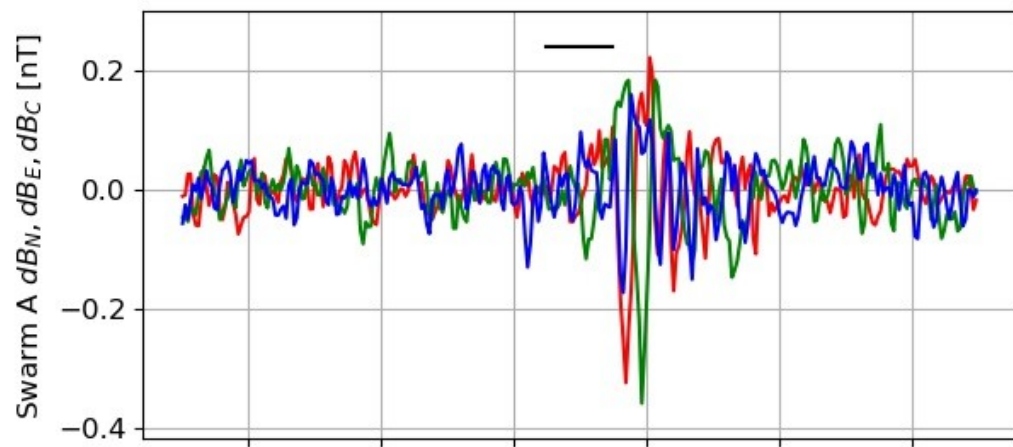
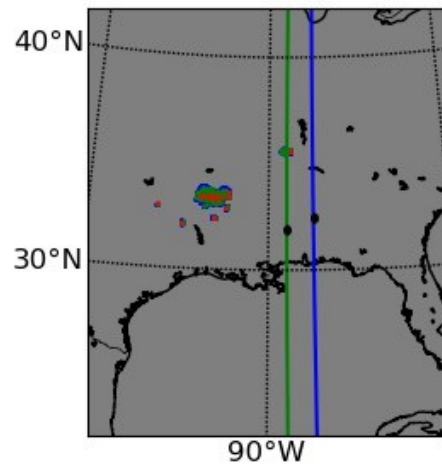
2019-06-20 05:41:35.00 ± 0.25 s



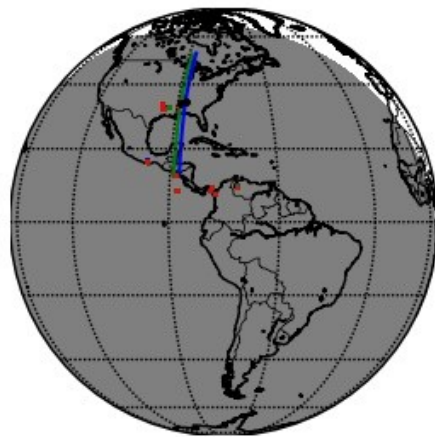
8b



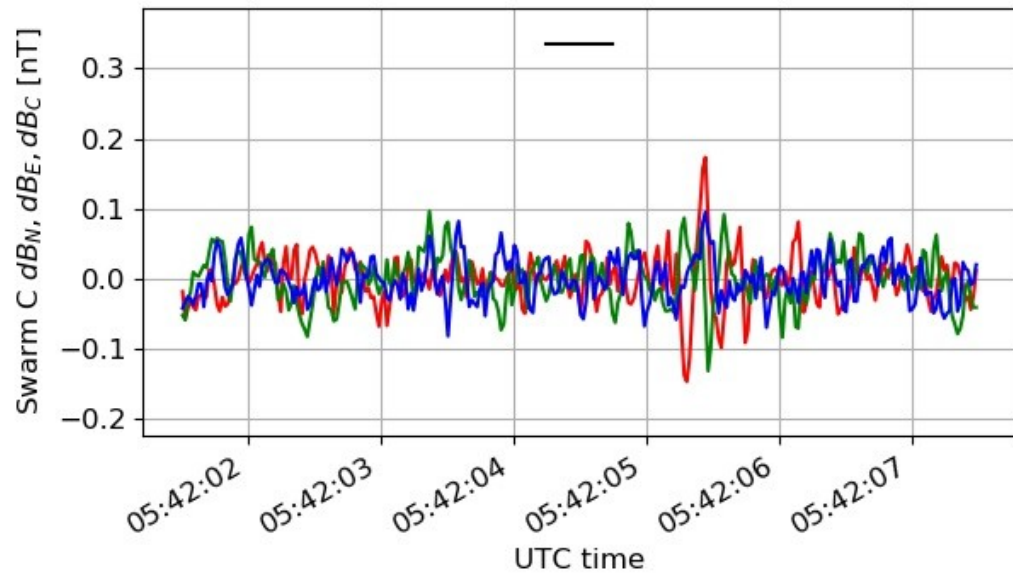
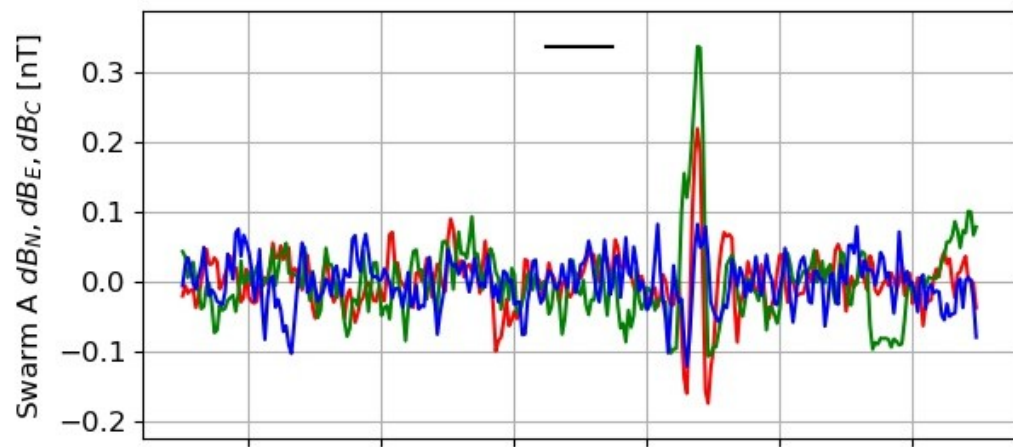
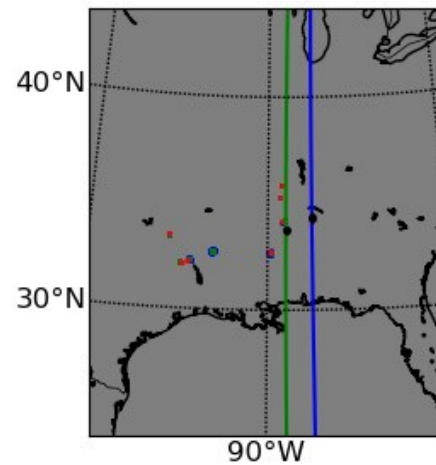
2019-06-20 05:41:35.50 ± 0.25 s



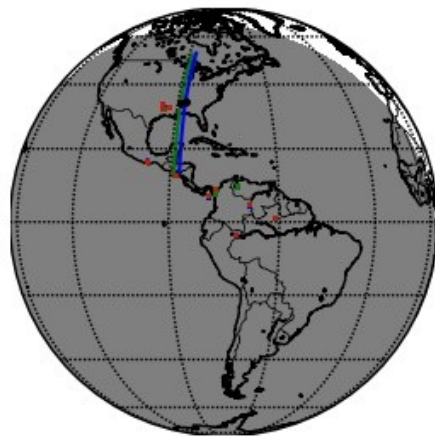
9a



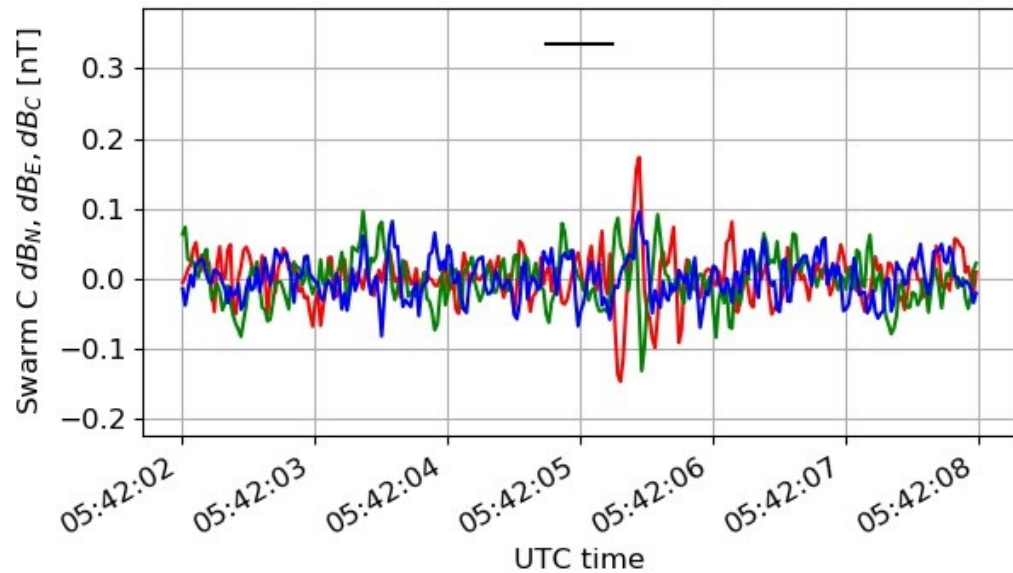
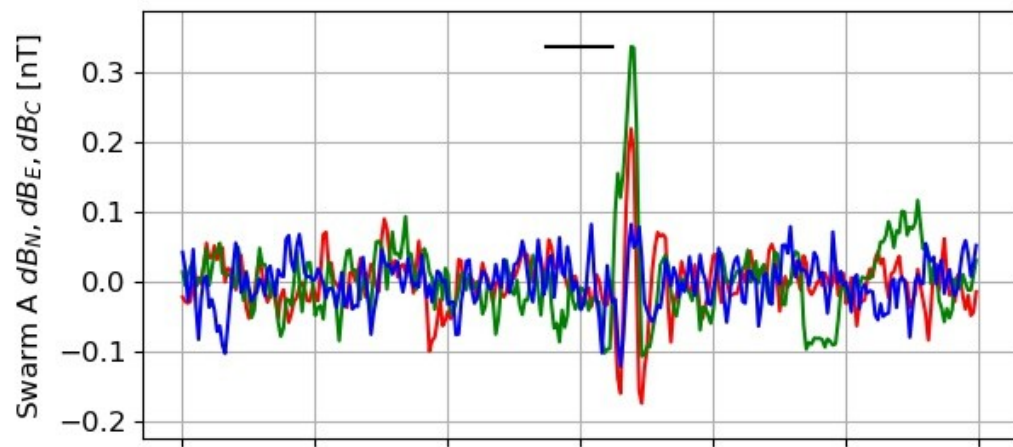
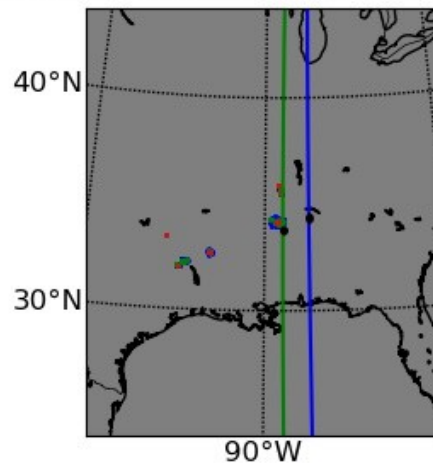
2019-06-20 05:42:04.50 ± 0.25 s



9b

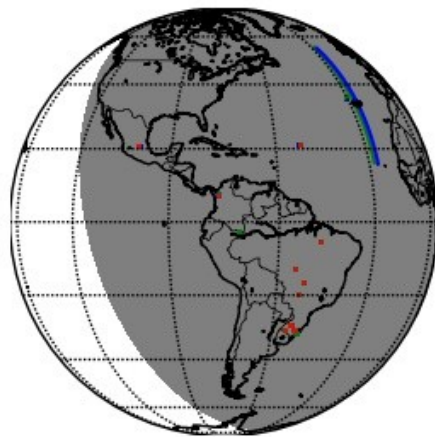


2019-06-20 05:42:05.00 ± 0.25 s

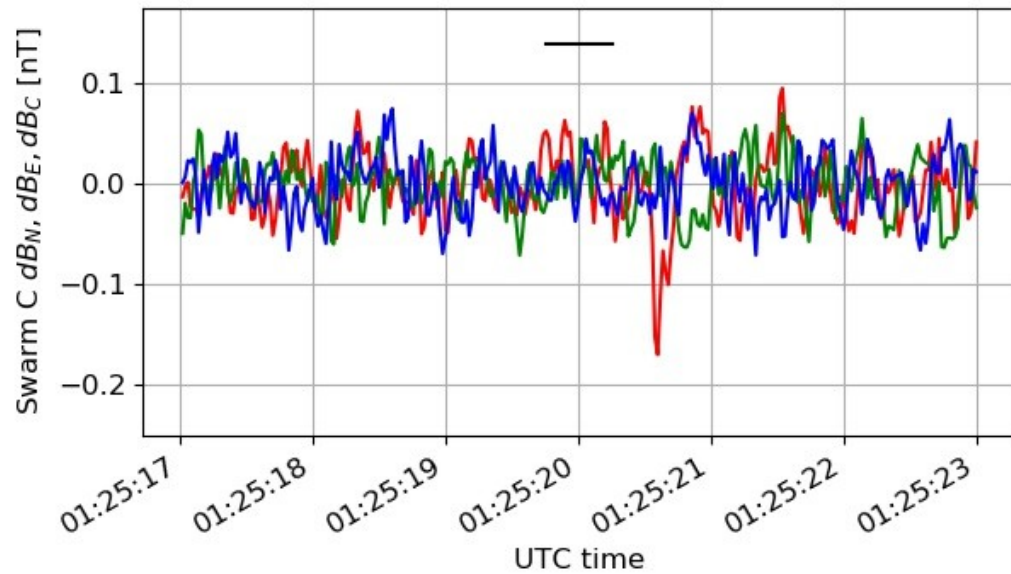
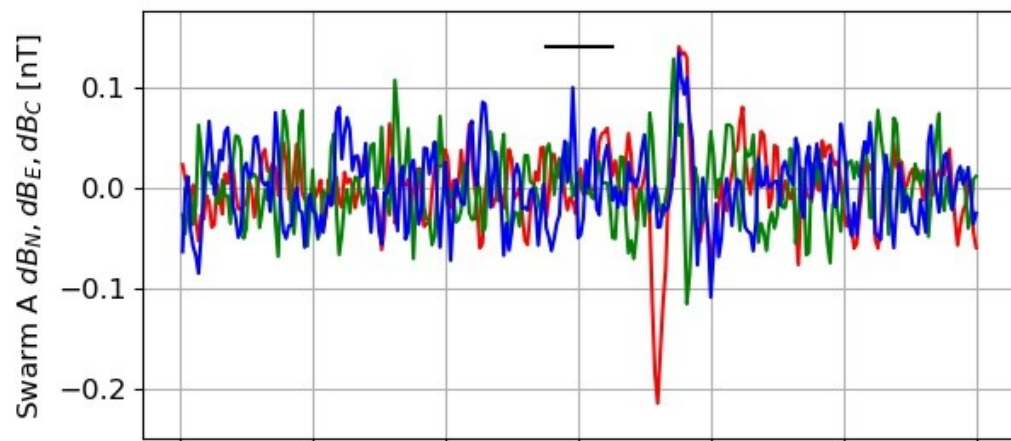
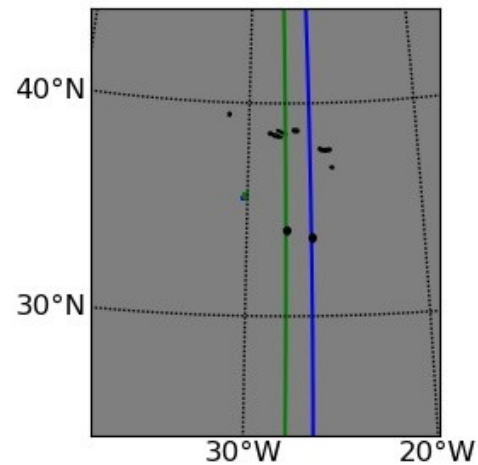


Flash very close to Swarm A,
which is seen in the amplitudes

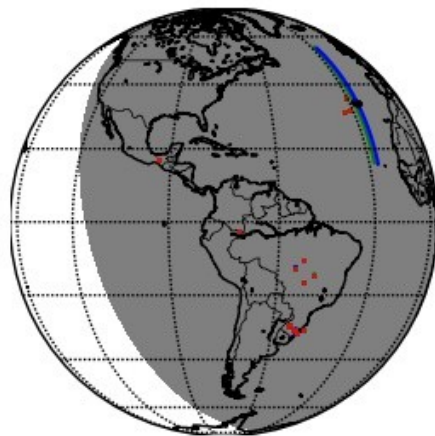
10a



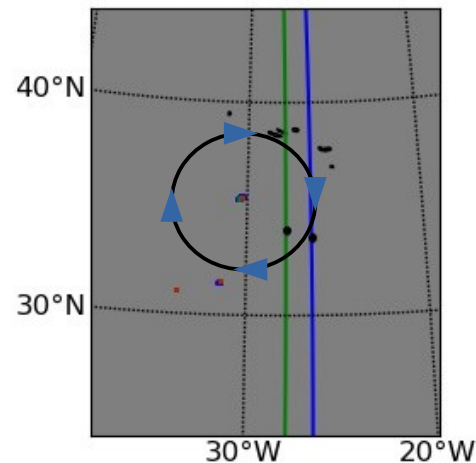
2019-10-31 01:25:20.00 ± 0.25 s



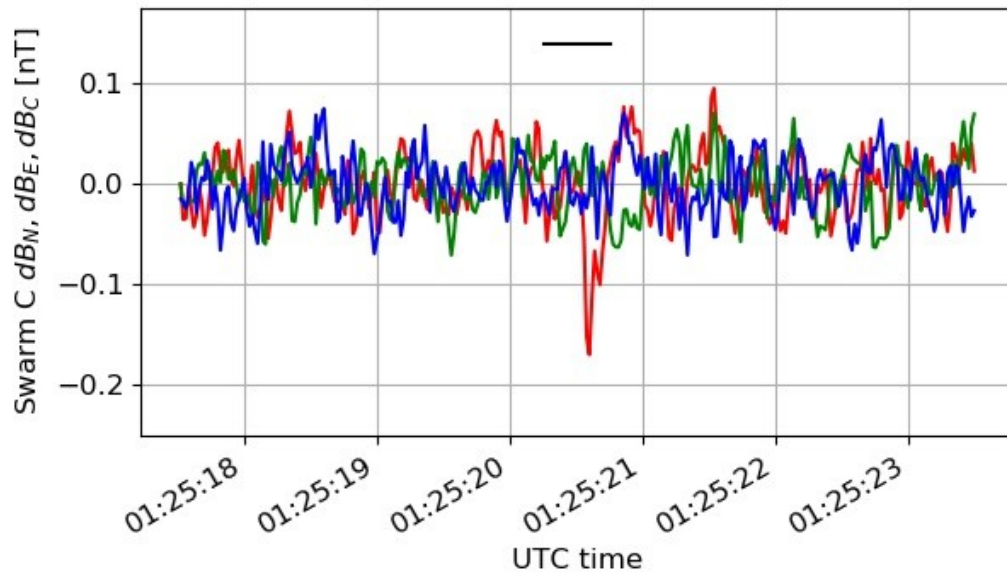
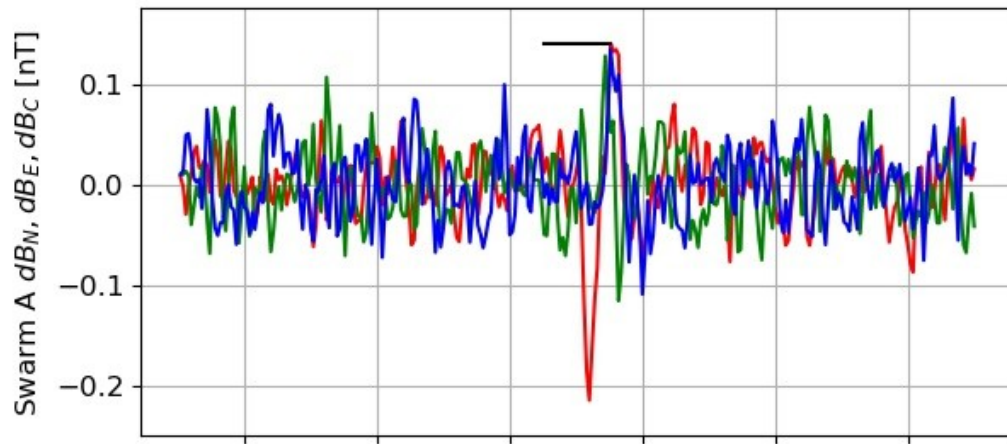
10b



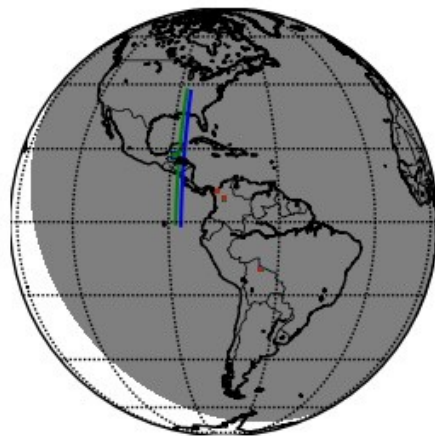
2019-10-31 01:25:20.50 ±0.25 s



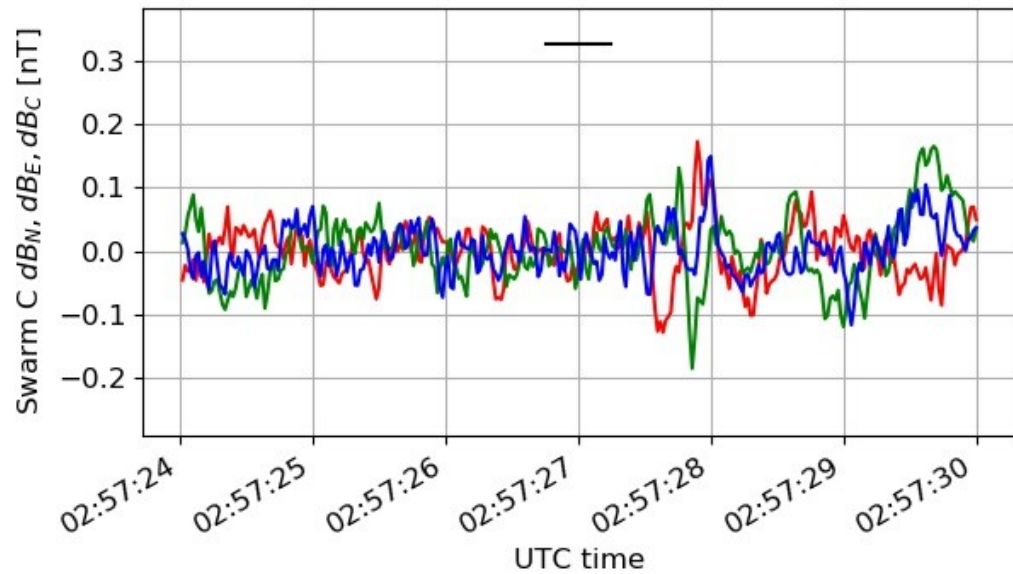
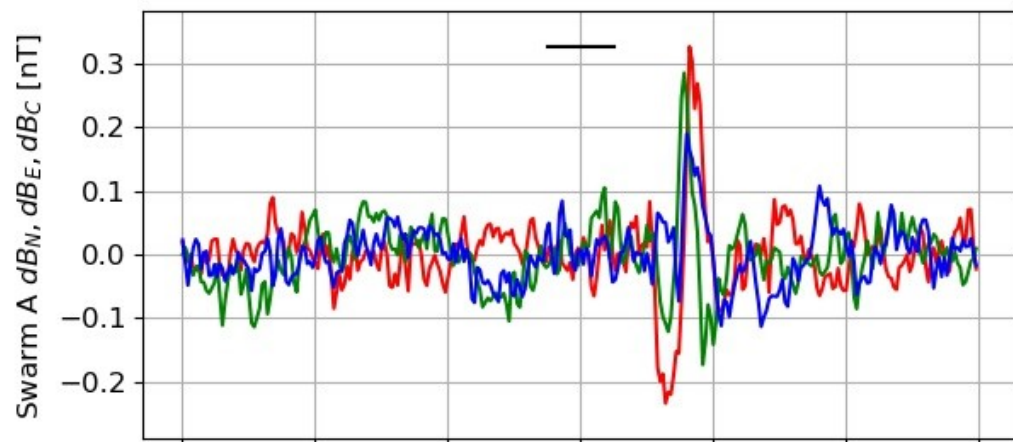
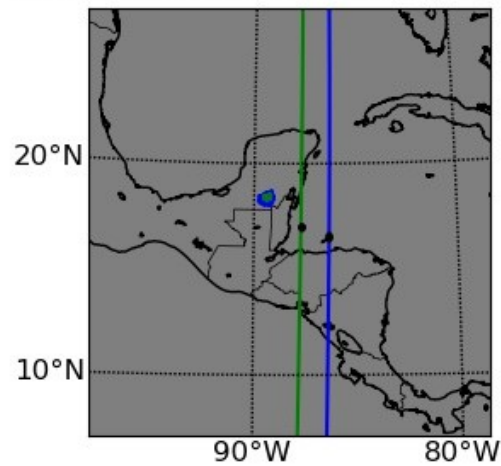
Leading dB_N is negative,
we are on the other side



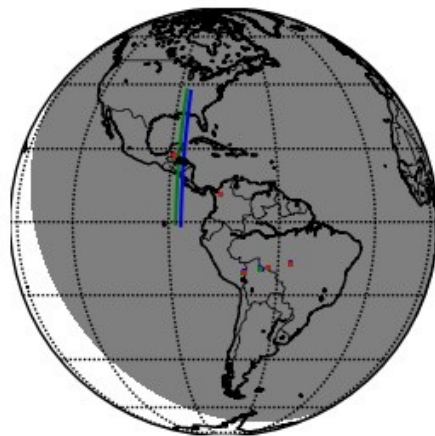
11a



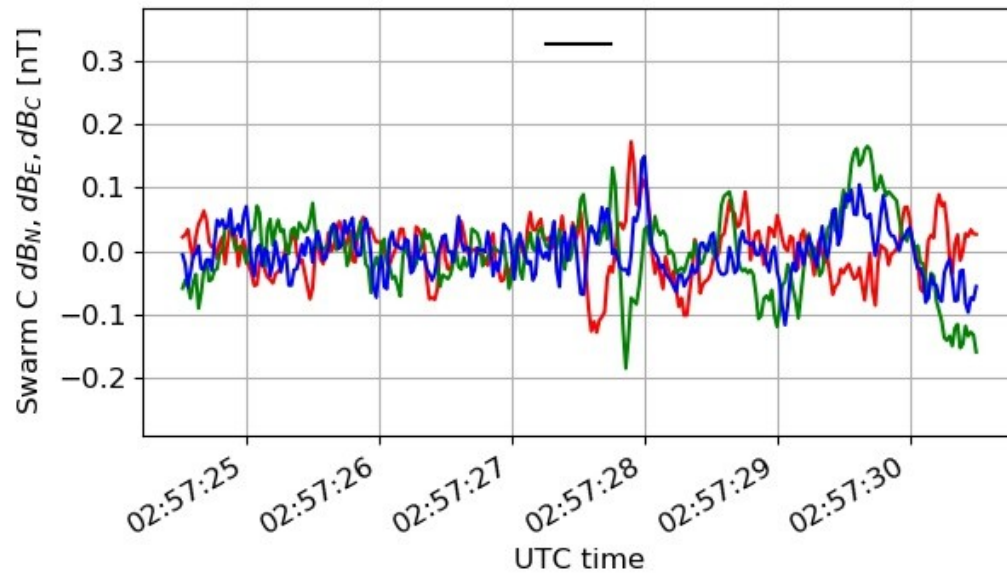
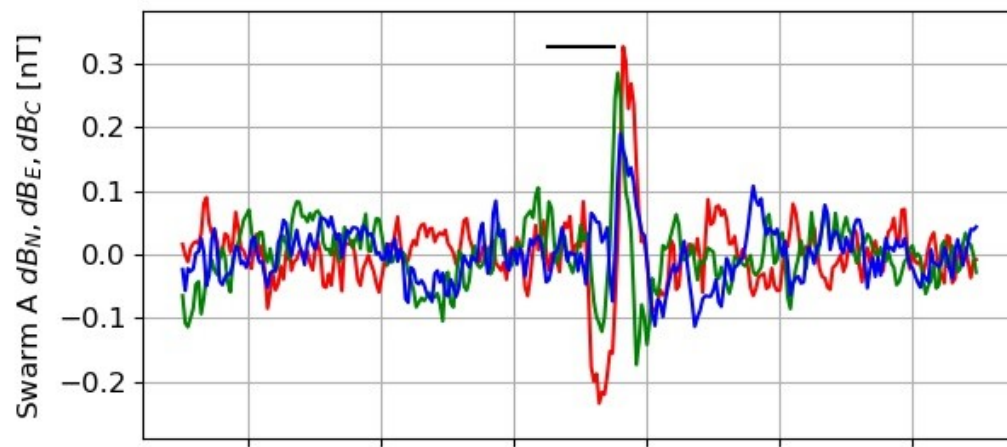
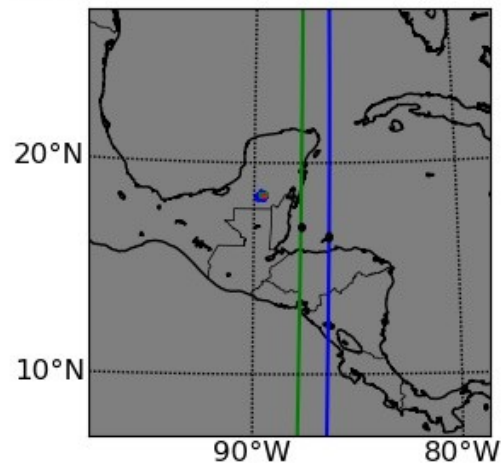
2019-11-28 02:57:27.00 ± 0.25 s



11b

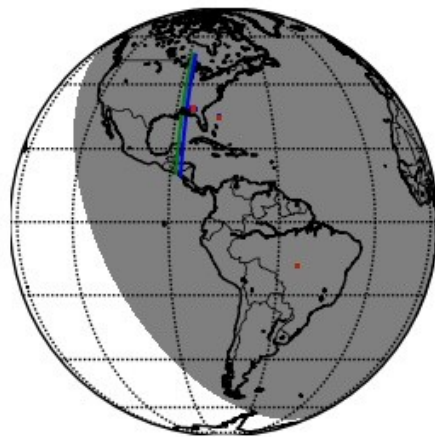


2019-11-28 02:57:27.50 ±0.25 s

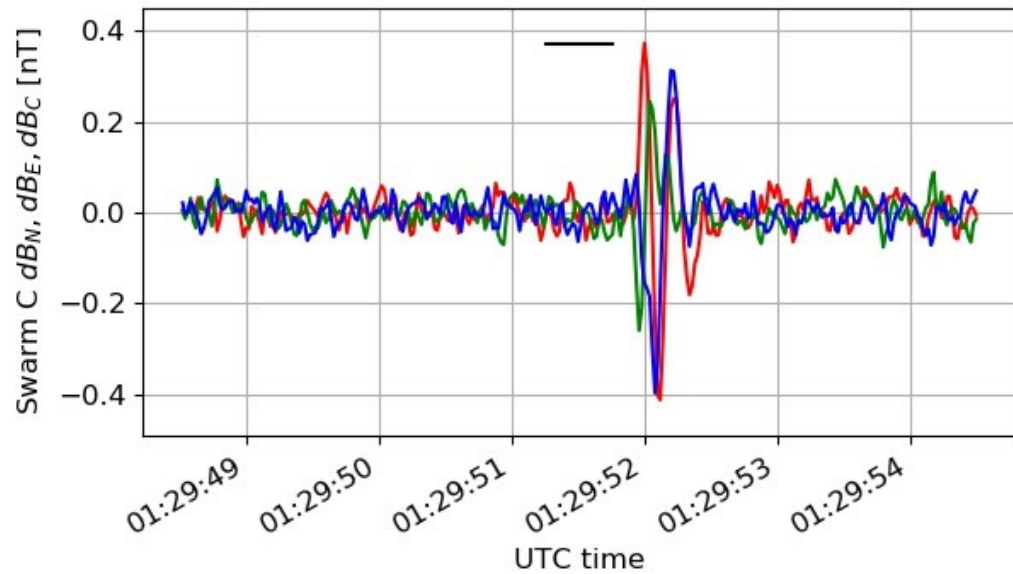
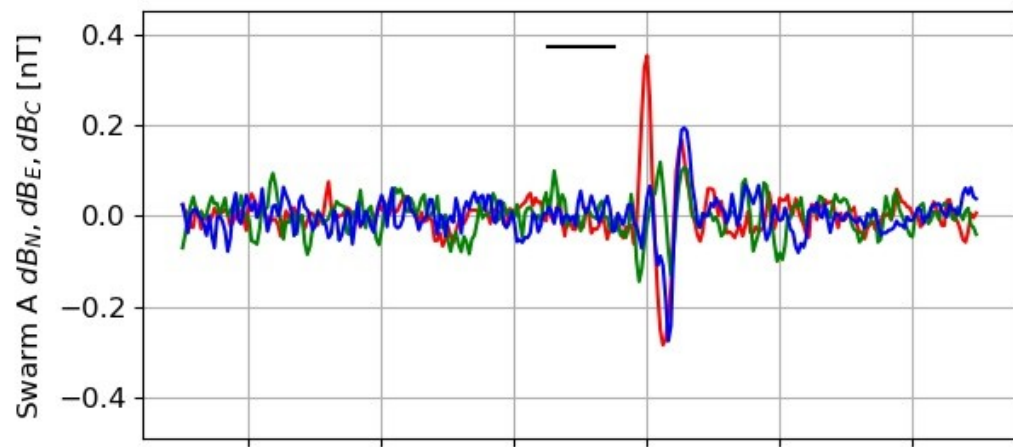
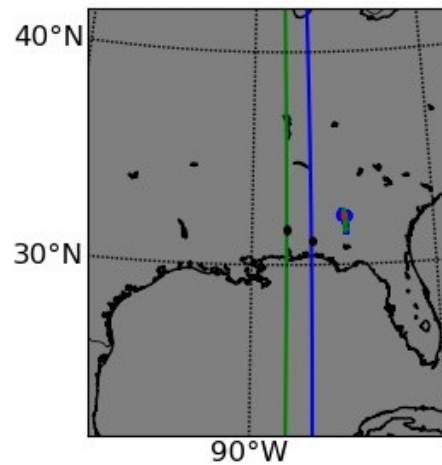


Leading dB_N is negative,
we are on the other side

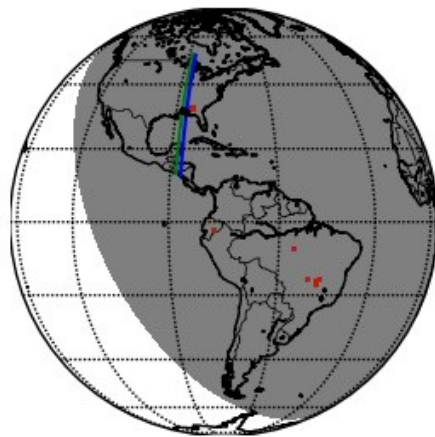
12a



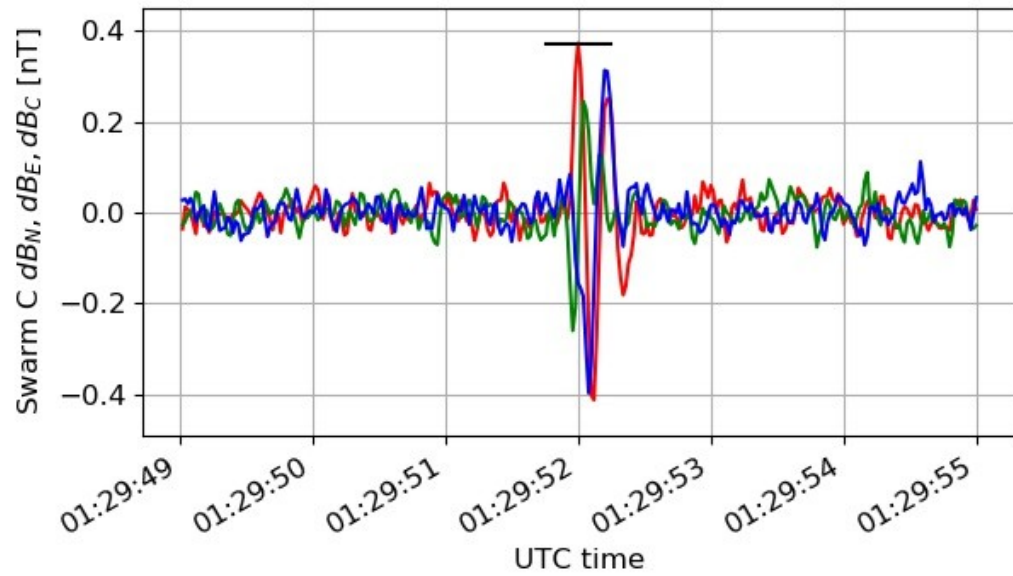
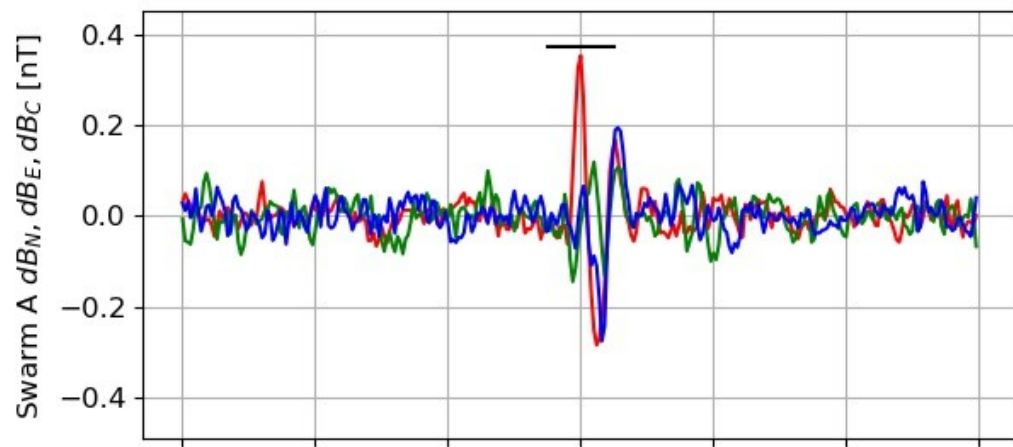
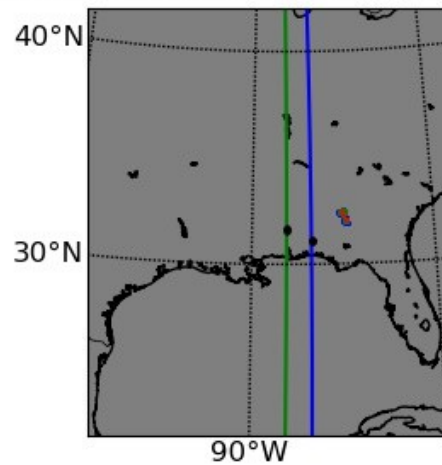
2019-12-14 01:29:51.50 ± 0.25 s



12b



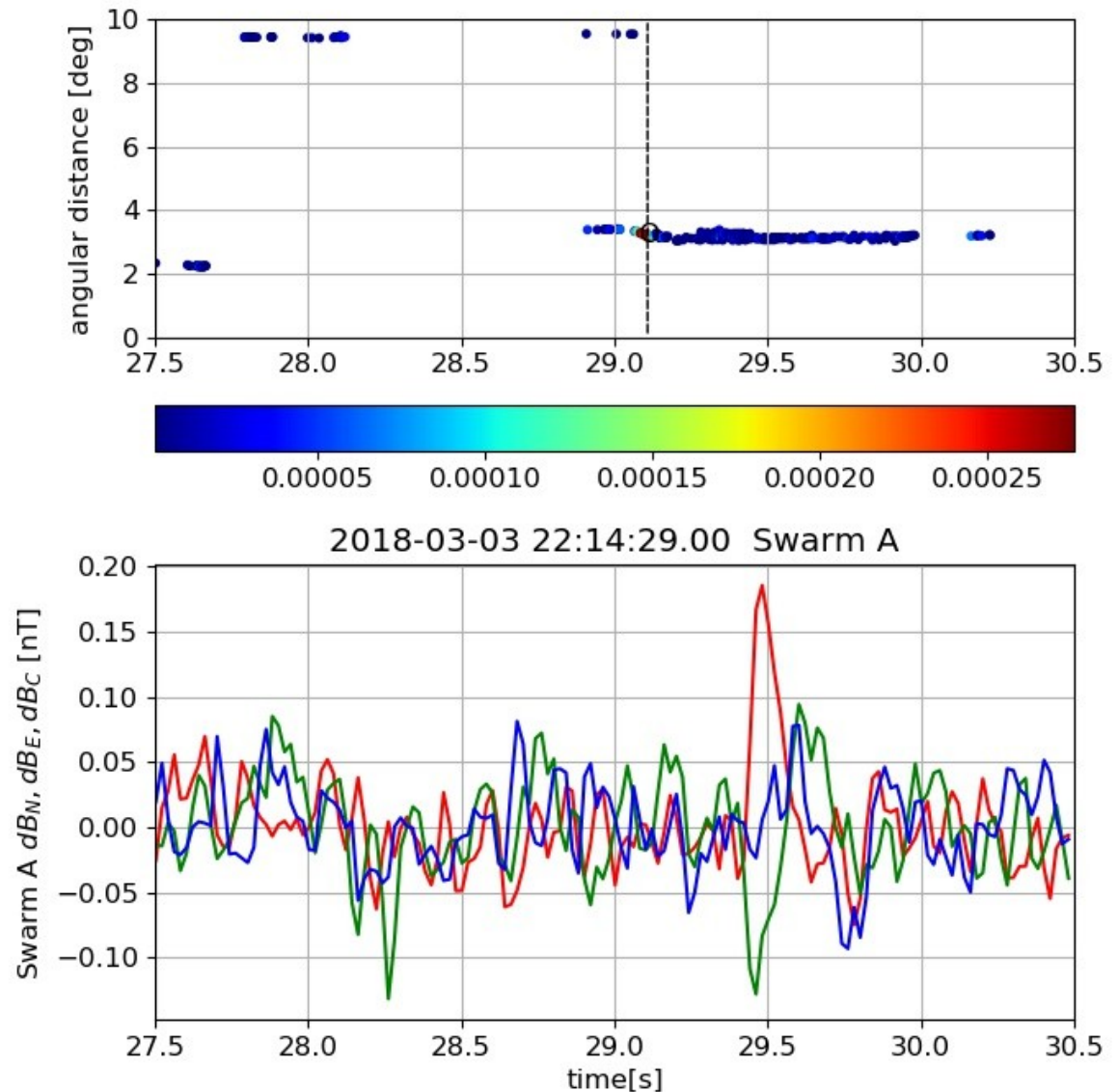
2019-12-14 01:29:52.00 ± 0.25 s



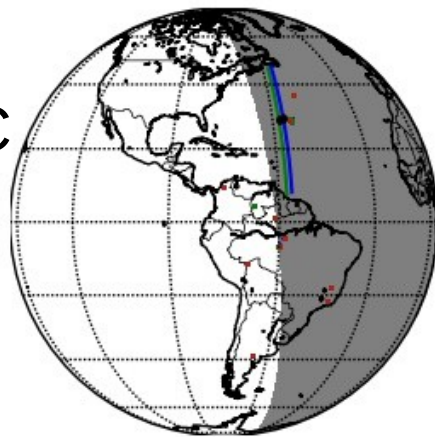
Case 1, Swarm A

Time-distance-energy plot

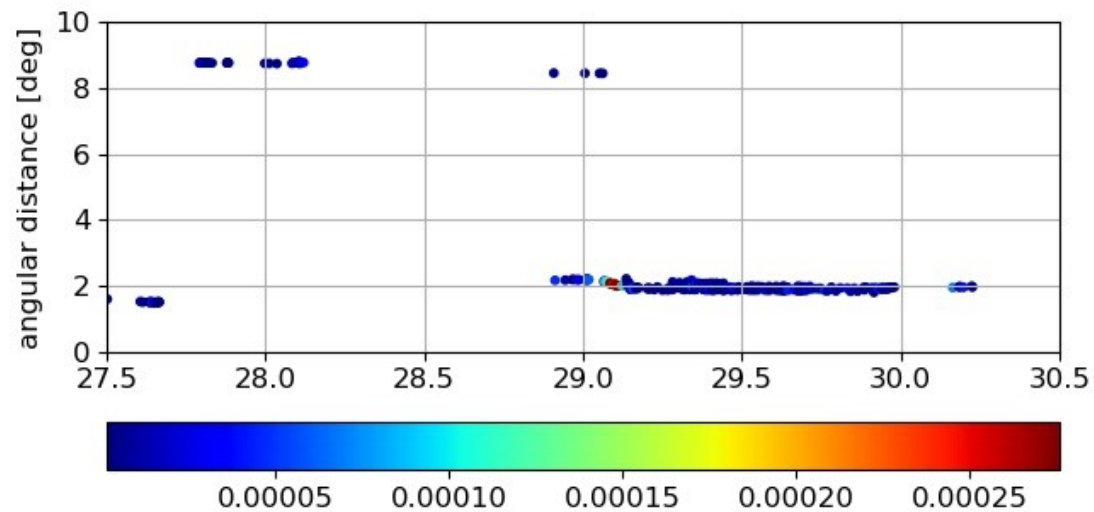
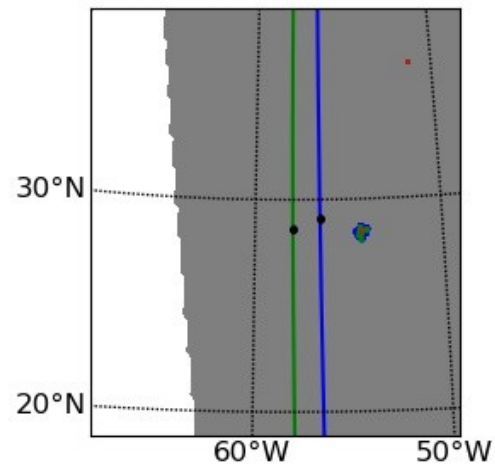
- based on groups
- allows to determine time lag between a flash and a Swarm fluctuation
- we can determine time interval for the flash
- we can estimate size of the flash
- shows the angular distance between the flash and Swarm



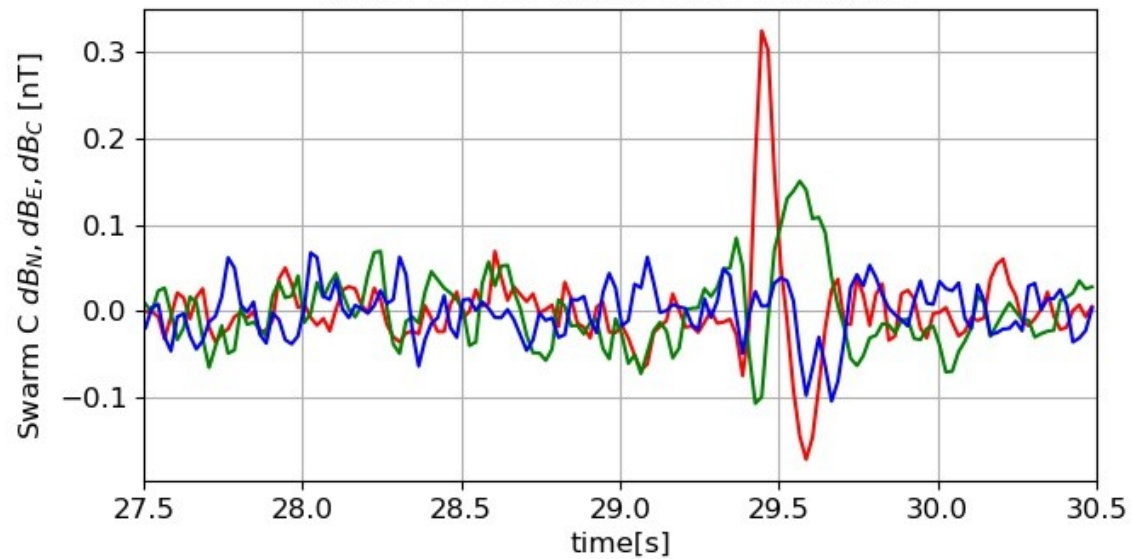
Case 1 Swarm C



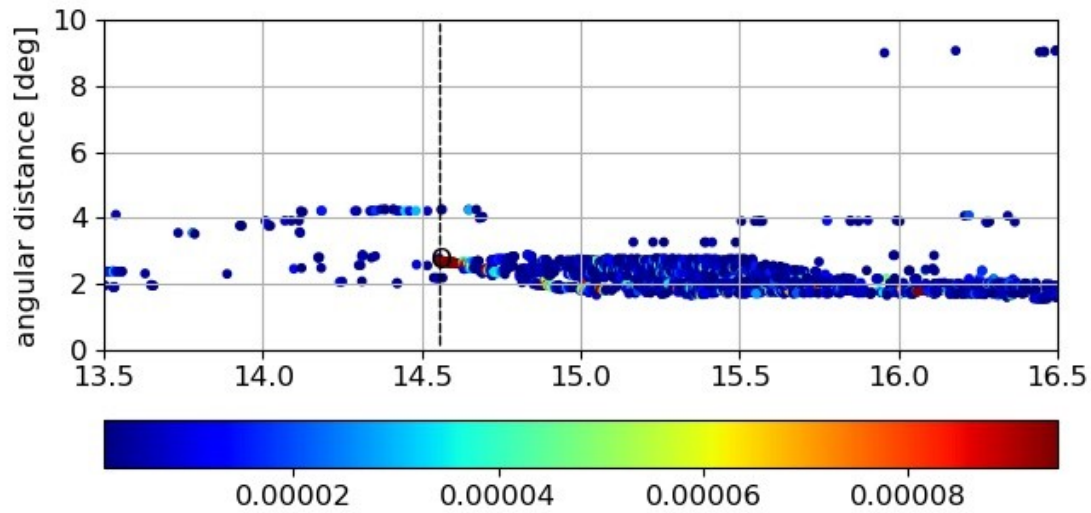
2018-03-03 22:14:29.00 ± 0.25 s



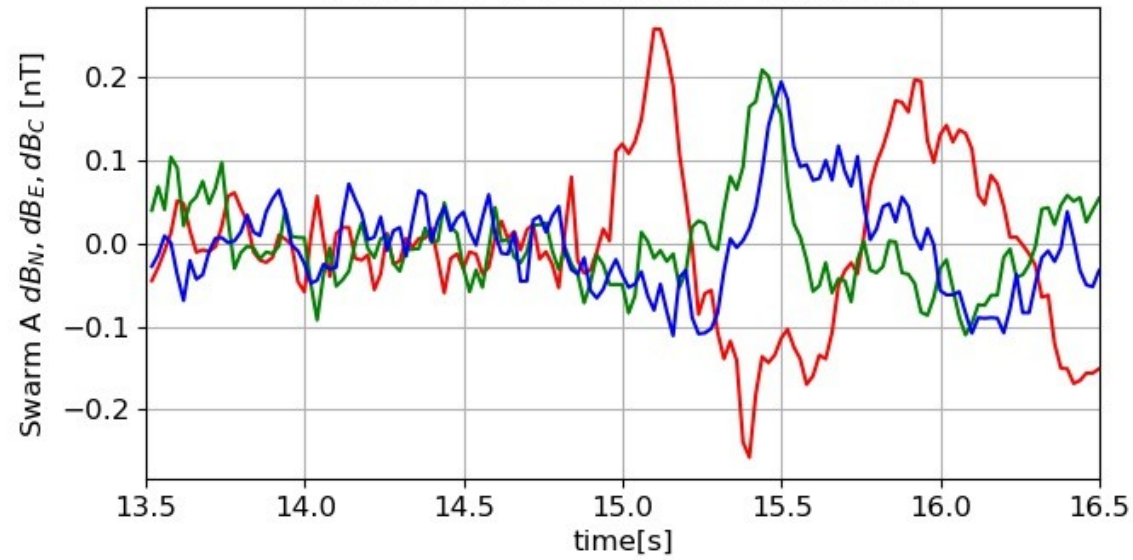
2018-03-03 22:14:29.00 Swarm C



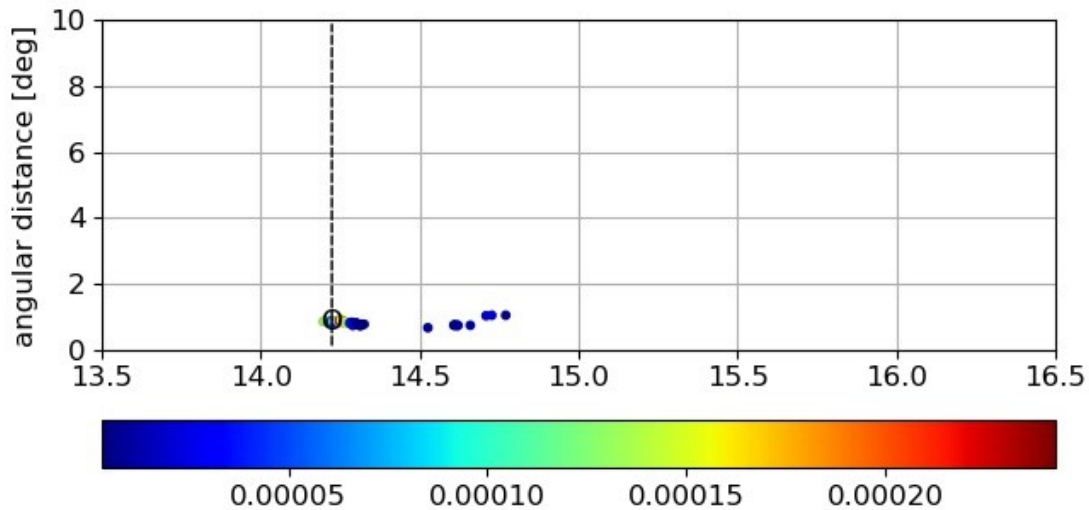
Case 2 Swarm A



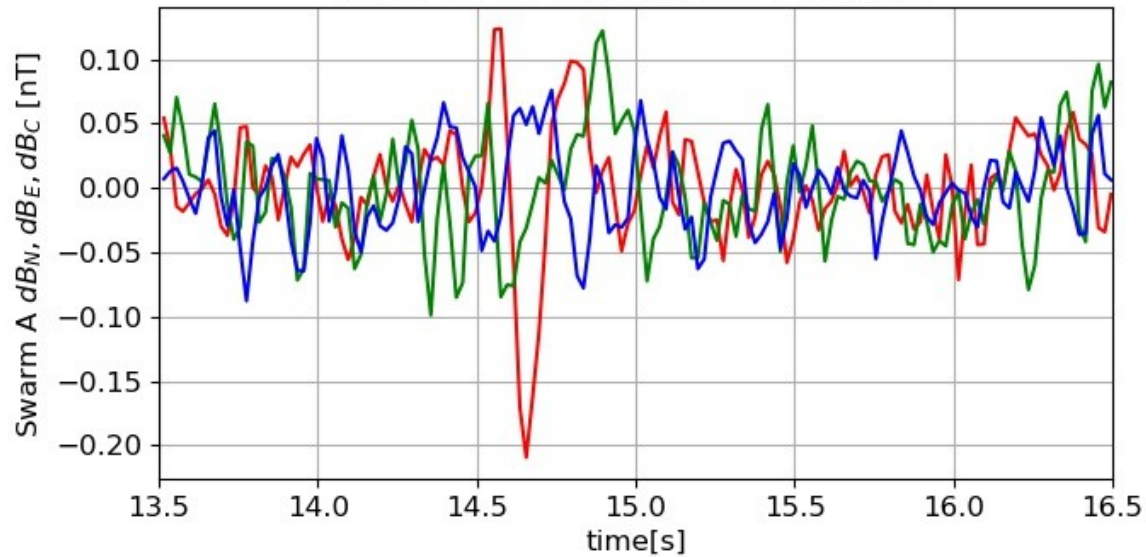
2018-09-23 03:36:15.00 Swarm A



Case 6 Swarm A



2019-06-05 02:57:35.00 Swarm A



Conclusions

- Correlations between GLM and Swarm reveal a picture that is consistent with Mazur et al. 2018 model, but amplitudes are significantly smaller (by factor ~ 0.1) and observed waveforms are more complicated
- If $\Delta t > 0.5$ s is set for flash selection process, then the study naturally focuses on continuing-current flashes, possibly TLE's
- After selecting flashes with $\Delta t > 0.5$ s, it turned out a posteriori that the flashes are spatially extended which is physically consistent
- All analyzed cases were observed during local nighttime
- Most cases are +CG, at least one is -CG, as inferred from the leading part of magnetic field fluctuations
- Time-distance-energy plots were proposed as a useful tool in investigations of spatio-temporal correlations between GLM observations and Swarm measurements
- Cases from 2020 still remain in the fridge to be analyzed soon ...