

GLM Flash Properties & LNO_x Estimates: A Comparison Between Winter and Summer Storms Over CONUS

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GLM Science Meeting

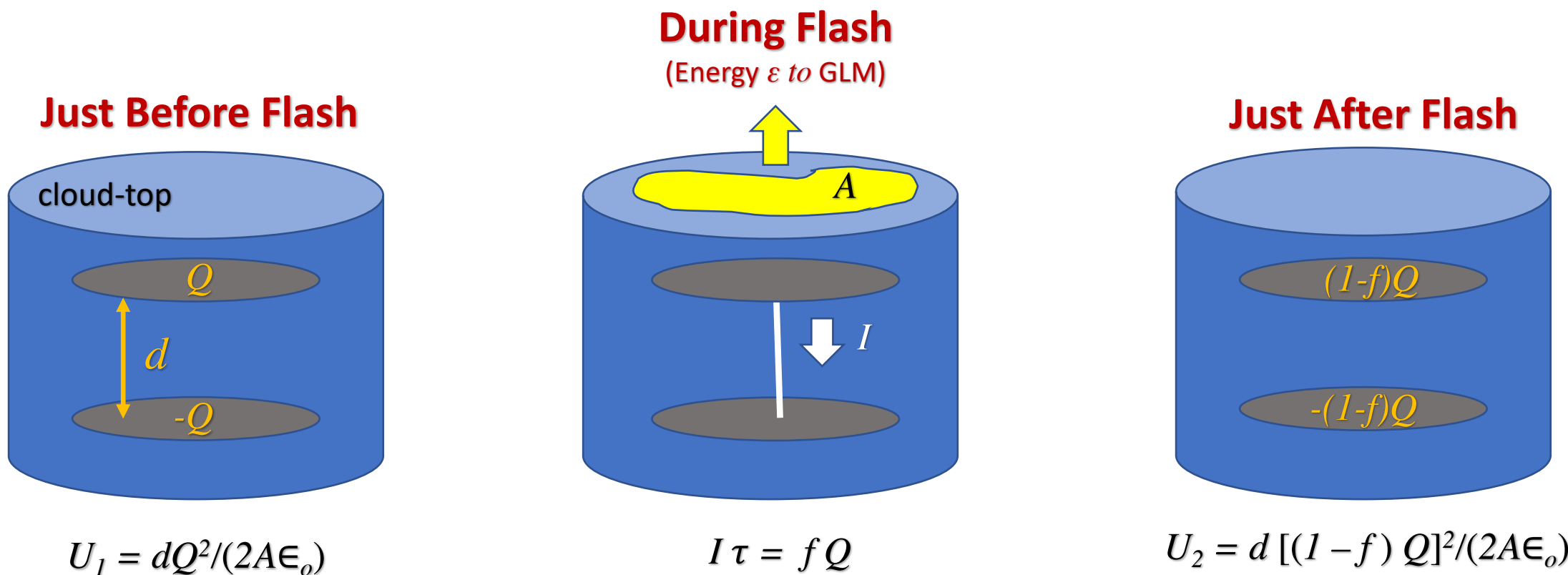
September 21- 23, 2021



Virtual Capacitor Model (VCM)

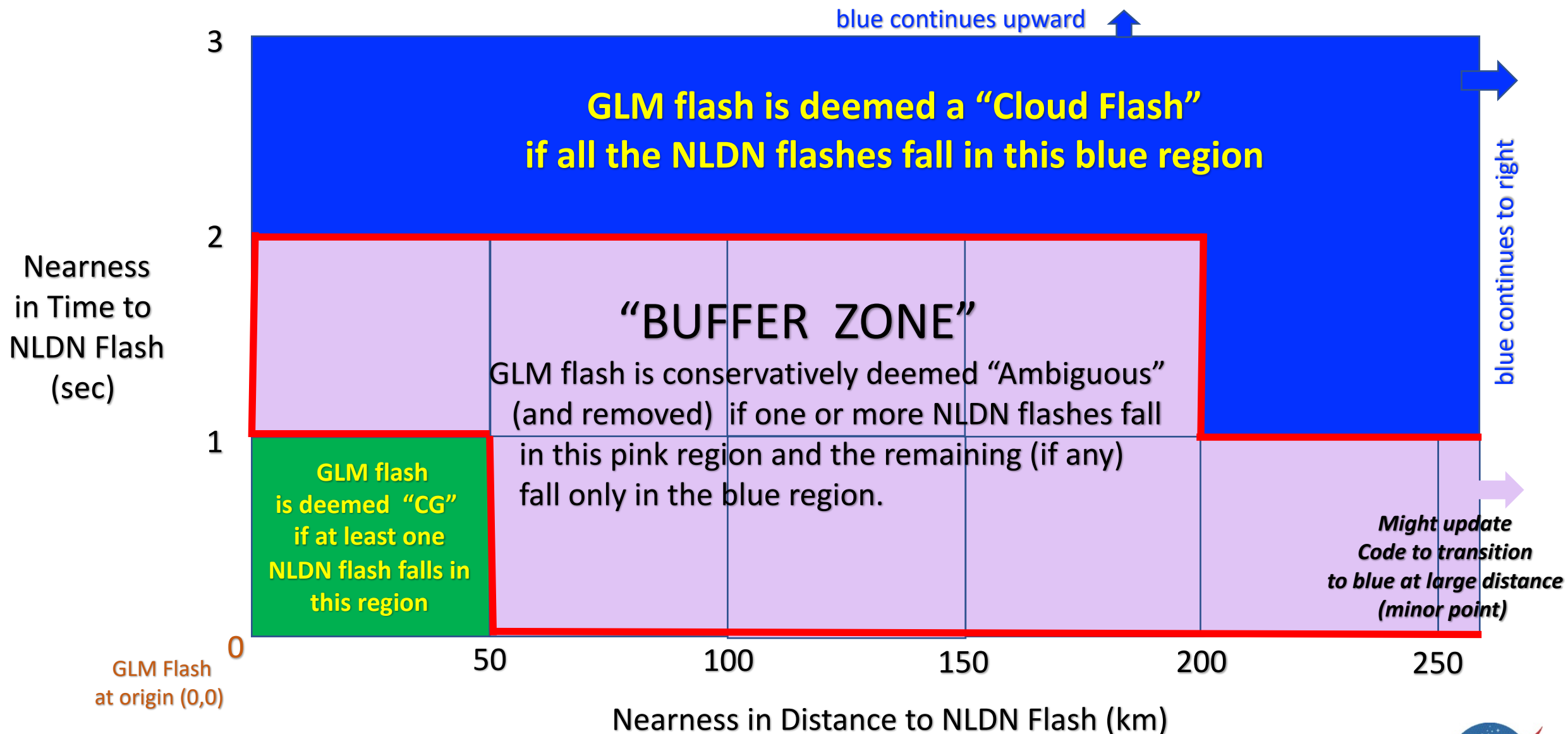
(see Koshak 2021
AMS paper for details)

- Plate area estimated by GLM flash area A . Can be an over- or under- estimation.
- Plate separation d : 6.5 km (-CG), 10 km (+CG), 3.5 km (IC). NLDN used to determine flash-type.
- Plate surface charge density estimated from GLM flash optical energy ε .
- Total Flash Energy U estimated by capacitor energy: $U = U_1 - U_2$.
- Flash LNOx is YU/N_A



Matching Criteria

Plot the NLDN flashes below to decide GLM flash-type



Analyses

Period: **June 2020**

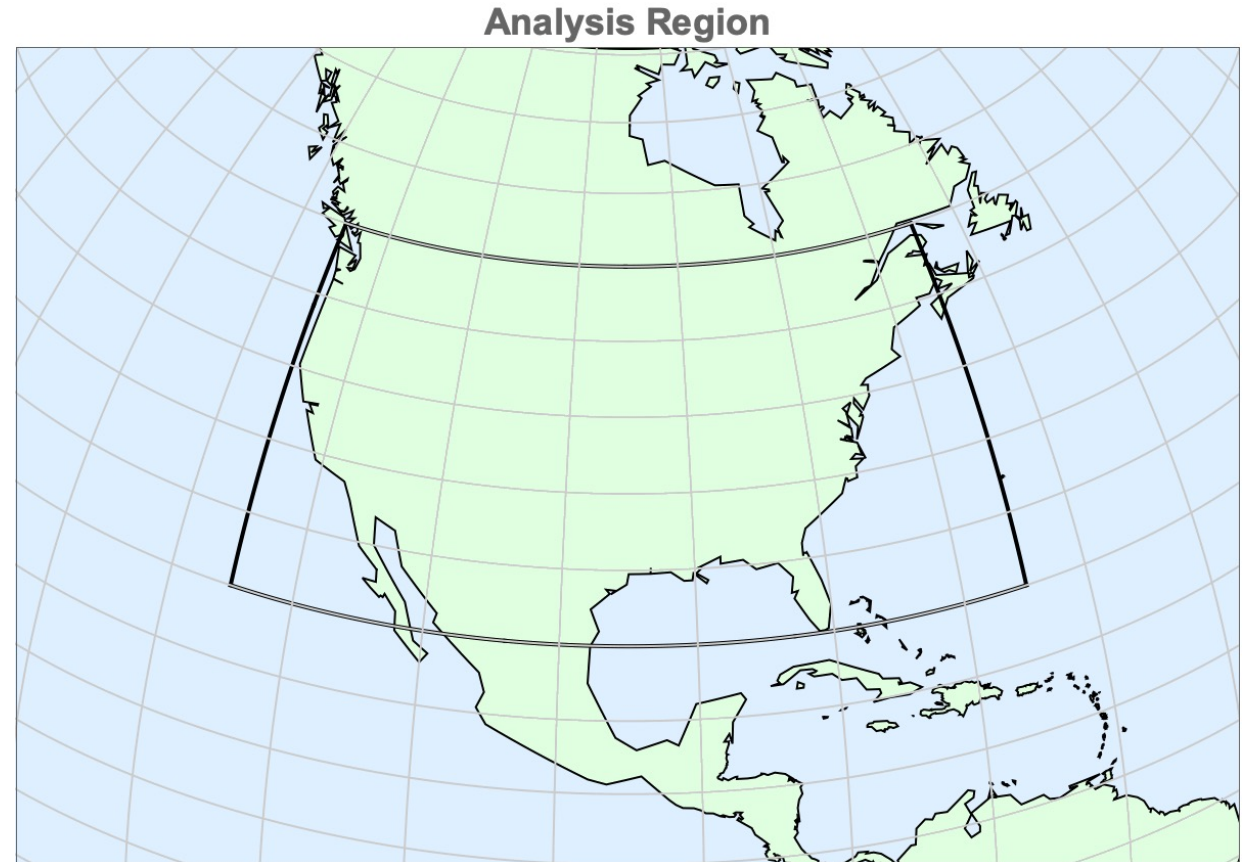
Flash-typed: GLM flashes using NLDN

- **4,369,525 GLM flashes typed**
- 2,076,981 typed Ground
- 2,292,544 typed Cloud

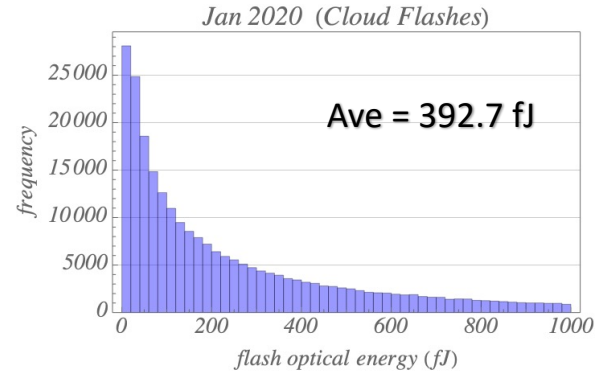
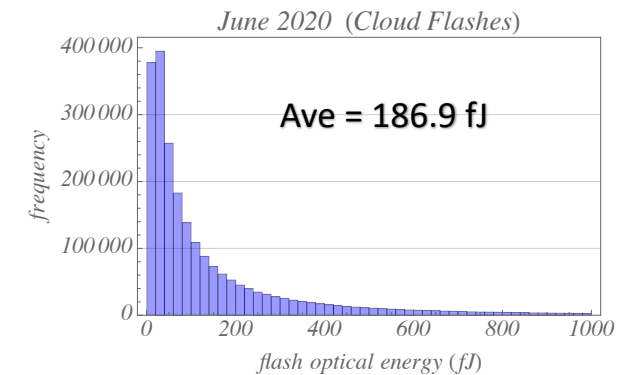
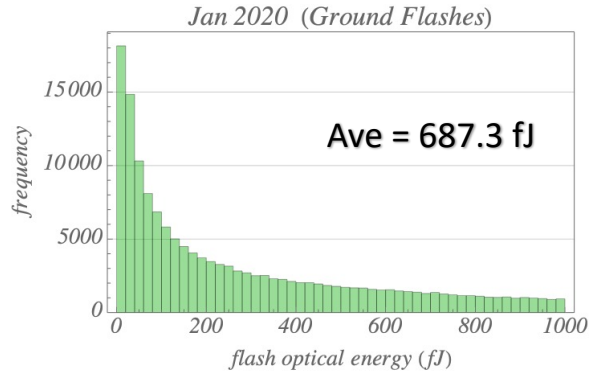
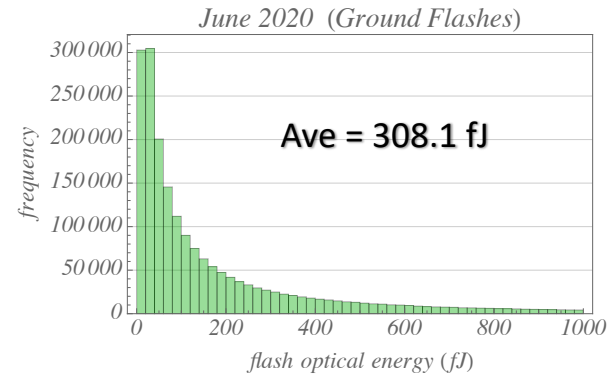
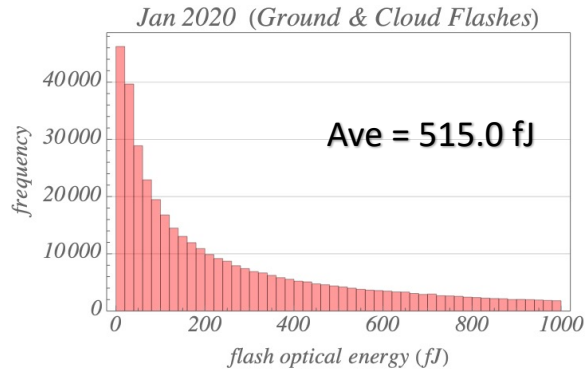
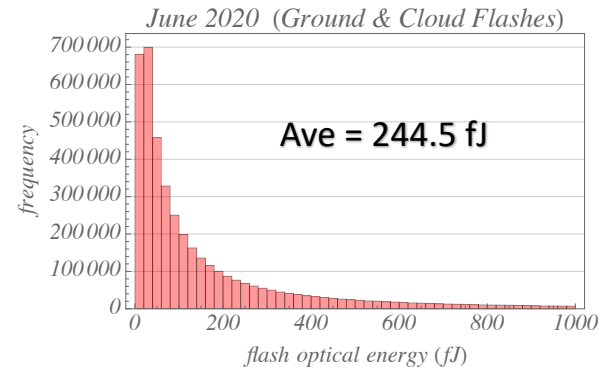
Period: **January 2020**

Flash-typed: GLM flashes using NLDN

- **460,449 GLM flashes typed**
- 191,092 typed Ground
- 269,357 typed Cloud



GLM Flash Optical Energy



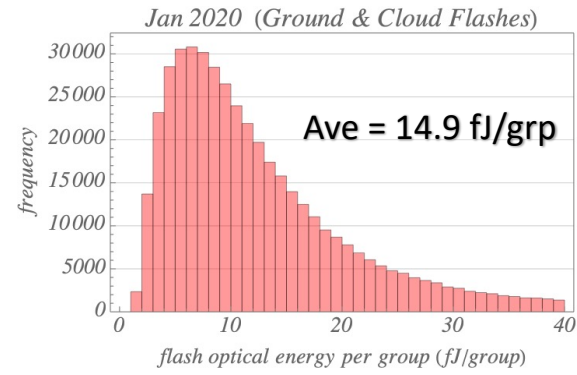
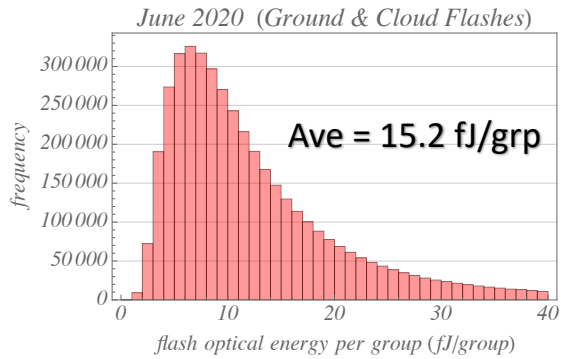
Ratio Winter/Summer: 2.1
(i.e. ratio of averages shown, $515.0/244.5 = 2.1$)

Ratio Winter/Summer: 2.2

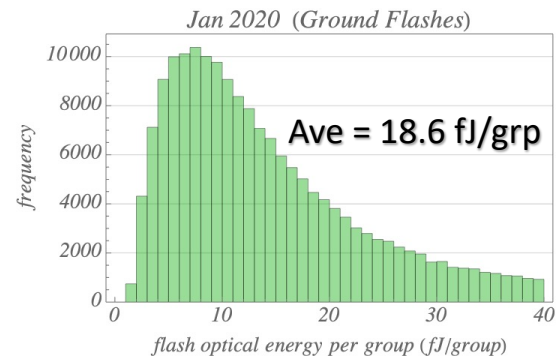
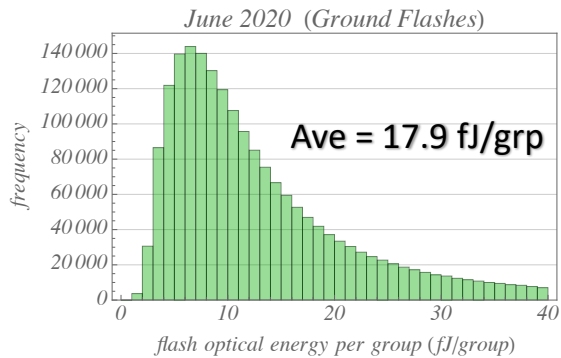
Ratio Winter/Summer: 2.1



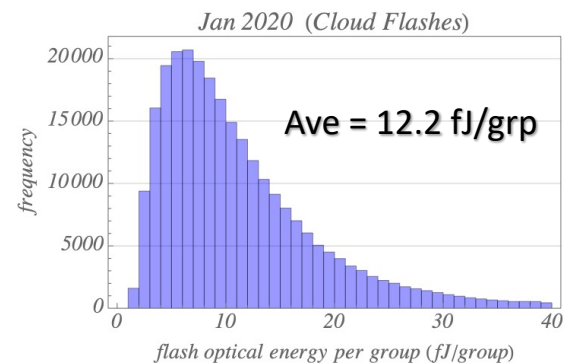
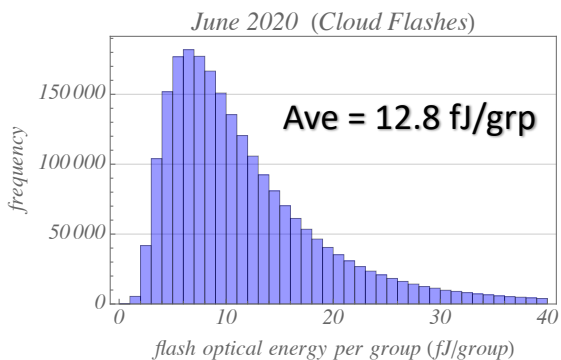
GLM Flash Optical Energy per Group



Ratio Winter/Summer: 0.98



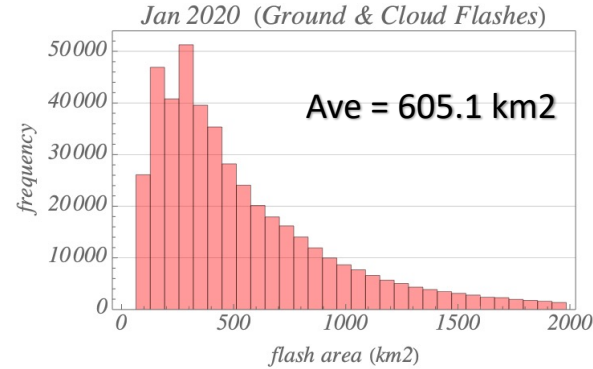
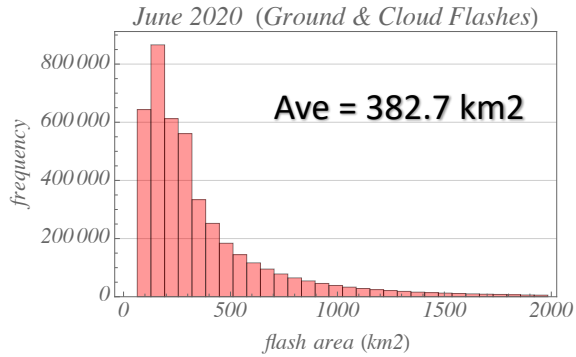
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.03



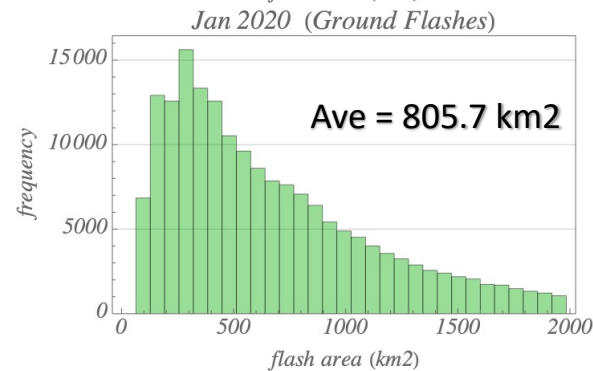
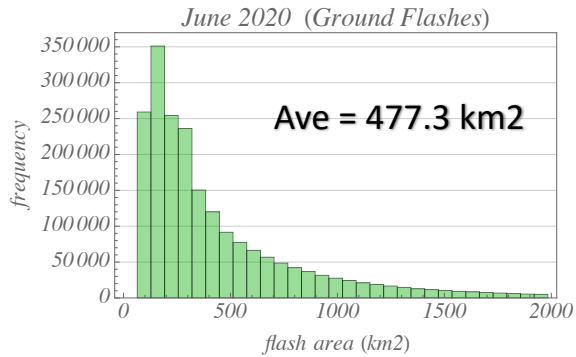
Ratio Winter/Summer: 0.95



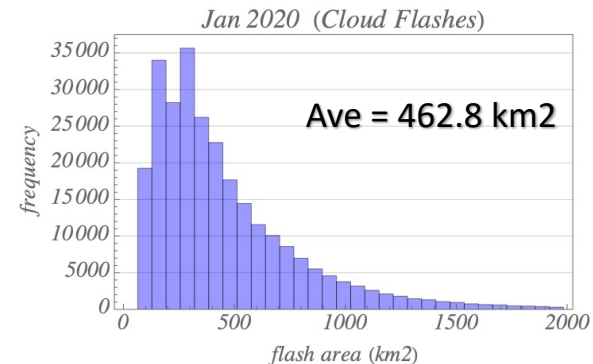
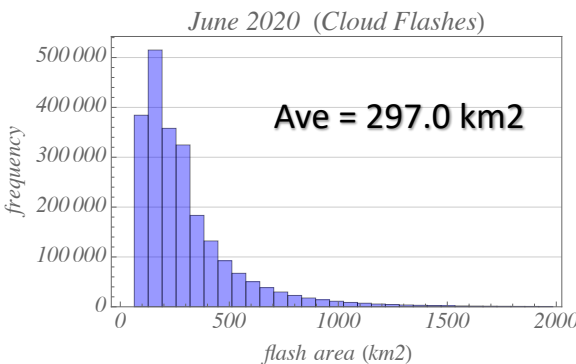
GLM Flash Optical Area



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.6



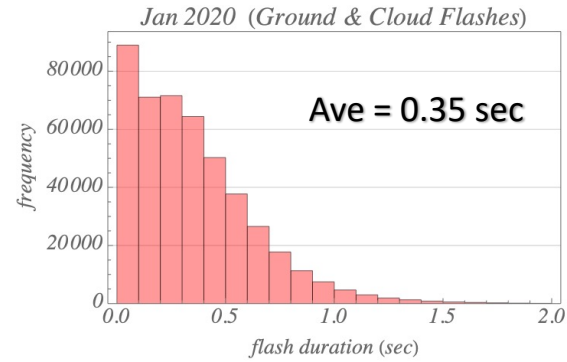
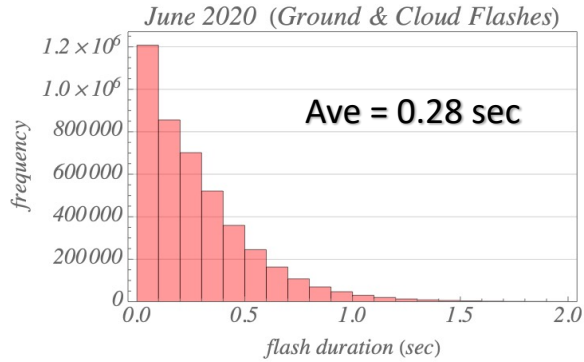
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.7



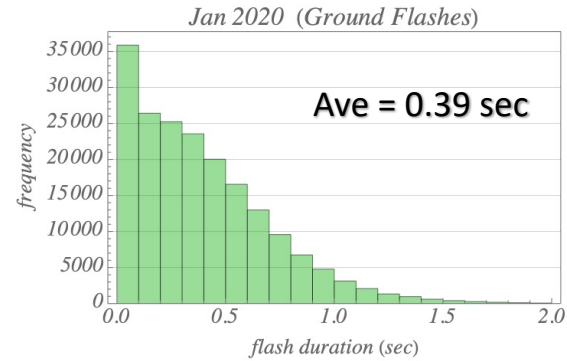
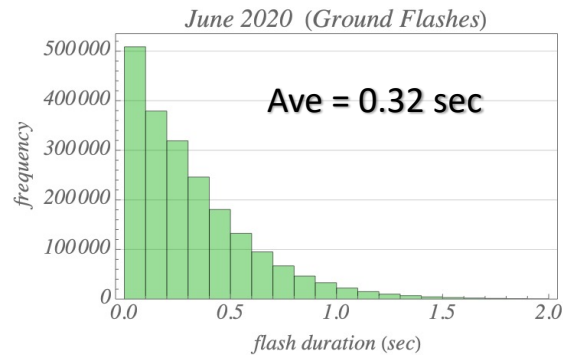
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.6



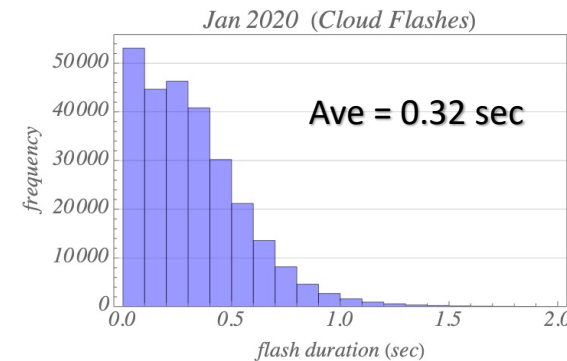
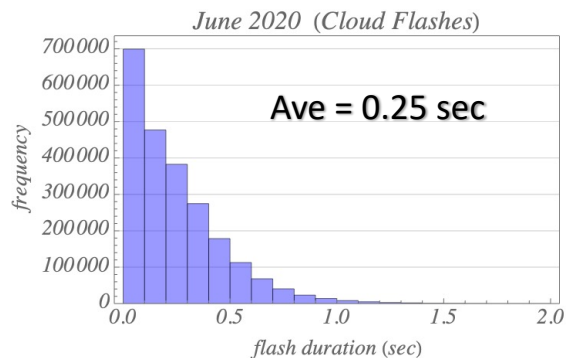
GLM Flash Optical Duration



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.3



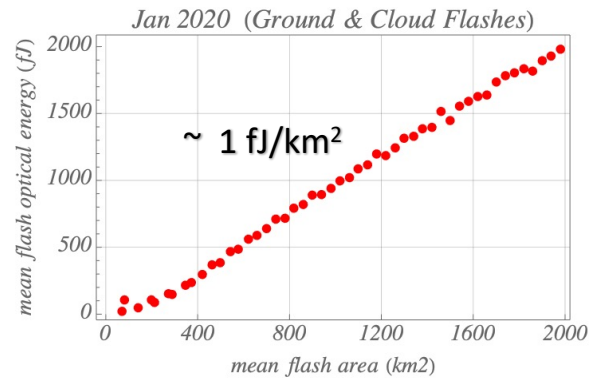
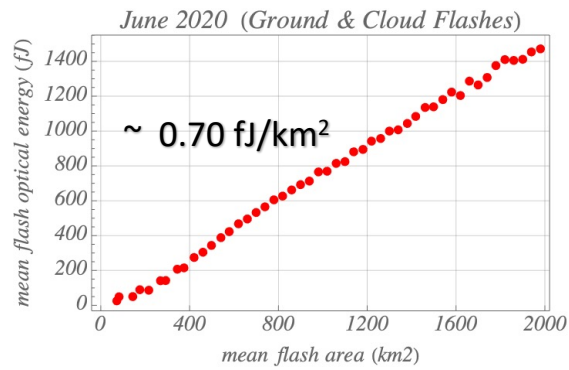
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.2



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.3

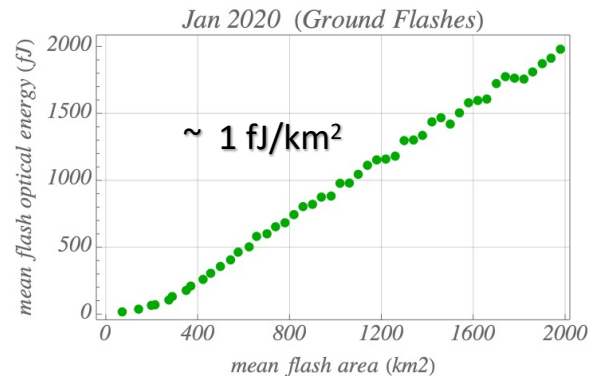
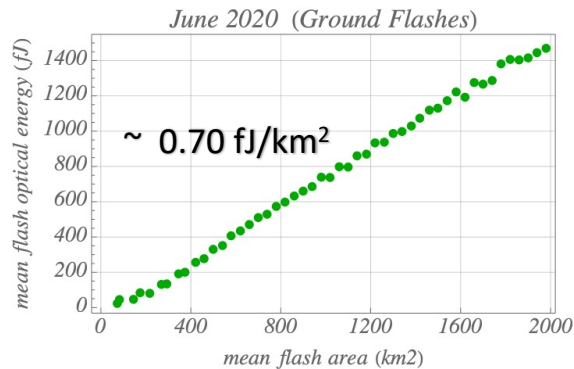


GLM Flash Optical Energy vs. GLM Flash Optical Area

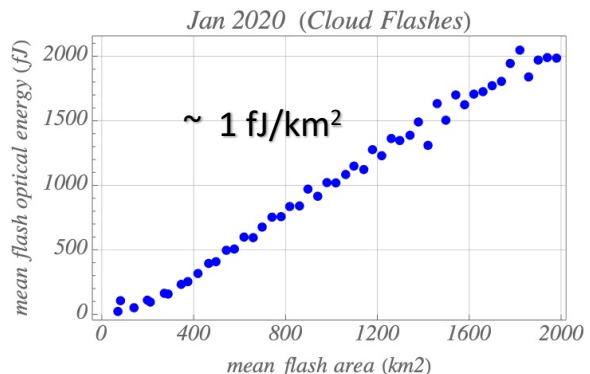
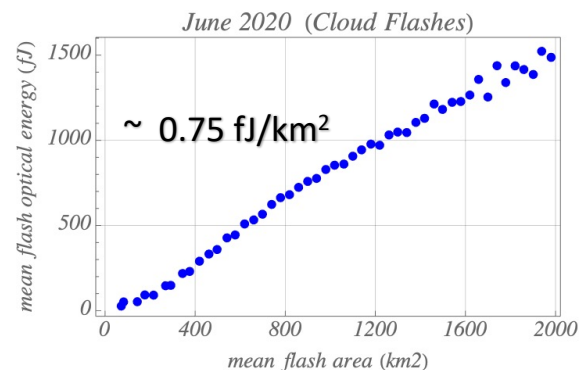


Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.4

More "optical bang" for the "areal buck" in Winter



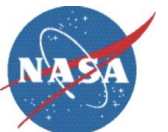
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.4



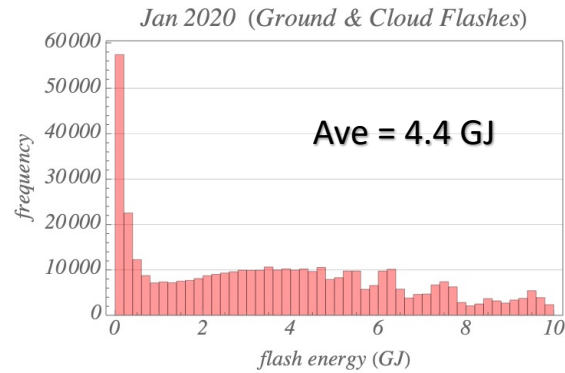
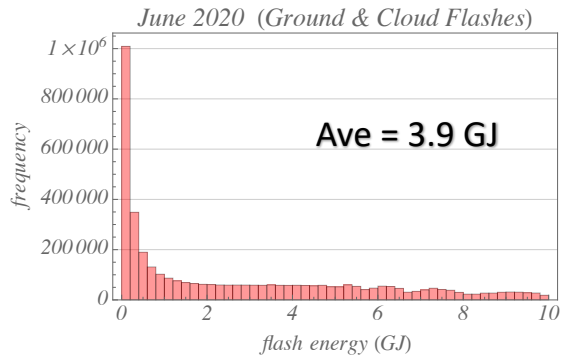
Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.3

There is scatter, so these are plots of mean vs mean

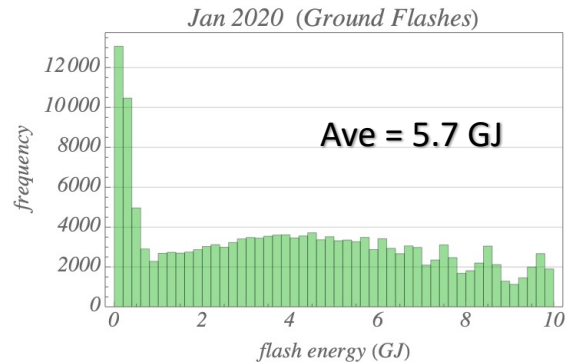
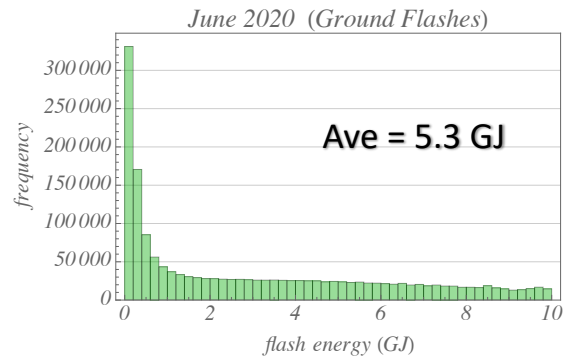
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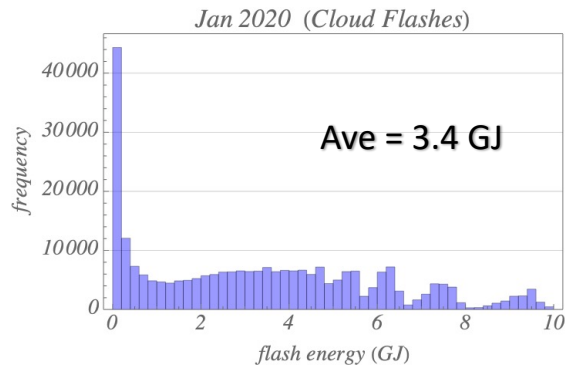
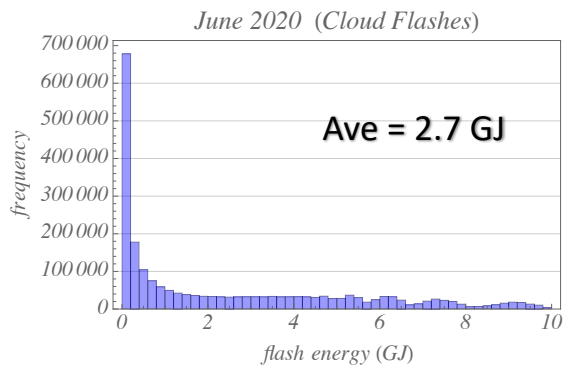
VCM Total Electrostatic Flash Energy



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.1



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.1

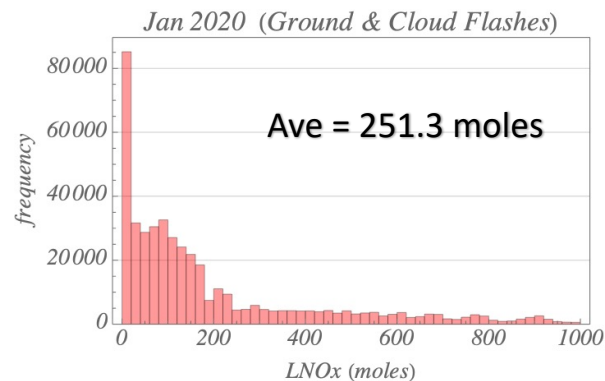
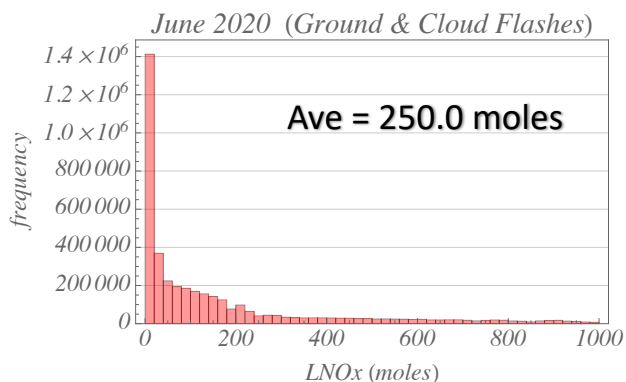


Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.3

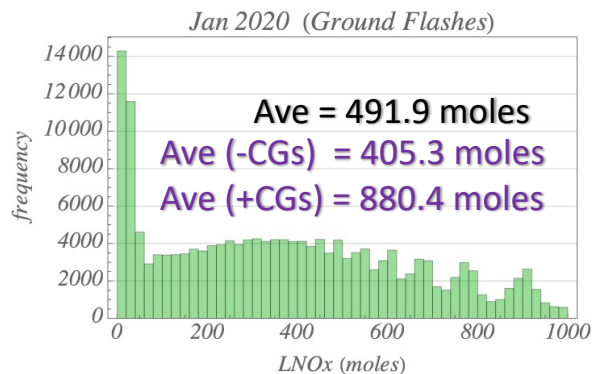
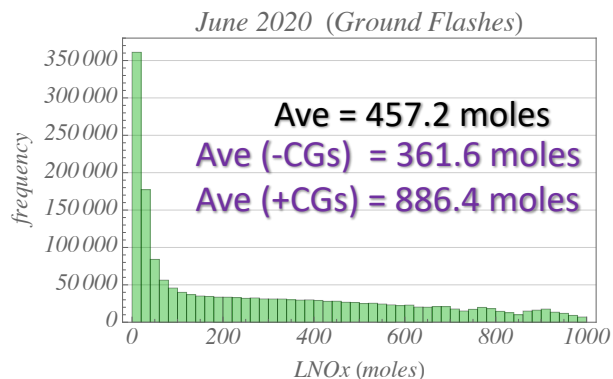


VCM LNOx

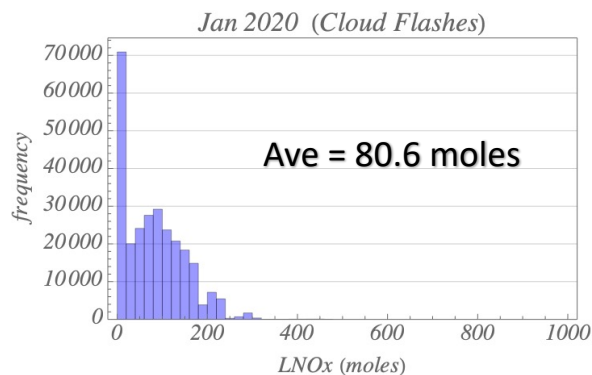
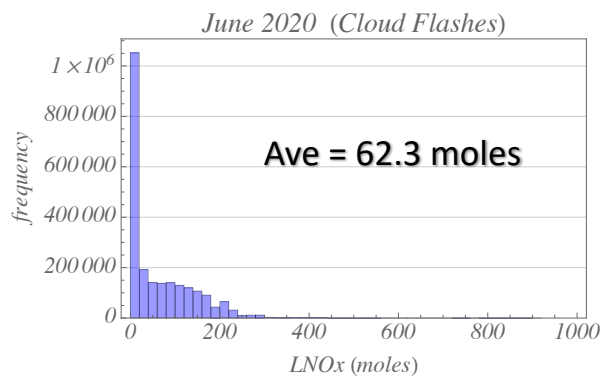
$f = 0.1807$ chosen to force mean in June 2020 to 250 moles; i.e. $\sim 18\%$ of Q discharged by each flash



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.0



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.1



Ratio Winter/Summer: 1.3



Summary

On average:

- Optical energy/flash in Winter storms is about twice as large as in Summer storms.
- But, optical energy/group about the same in Winter & Summer storms.
- Flash optical area is about 60% larger in Winter storms compared to Summer storms.
- Flash optical duration is about 30% larger in Winter storms compared to Summer storms.
- Flash optical energy per flash optical area is close to 1 fJ/km², and is about 40% larger in Winter storms compared to Summer storms.
- VCM-derived electrostatic flash energy U & LNOx only slightly larger in Winter storms compared to Summer storms. (Mapping from optical energy & area space to U/LNOx space is complicated: nonlinear, depends on shape of distributions, depends on relative # ICs and CGs.)

