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Broad-band electric field

measurements above thunderstorms by the IME-HF instrument prepared for the TARANIS mission

Ondřej Santolík^{1,2}, Ivana Kolmašová^{1,2}, Radek Lán¹, Luděk Uhlíř¹, Jean-Louis Rauch³, Aude-Lyse Millet³, and Jean-Louis Pincon³

- ¹ Department of Space Physics, Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia
- ² Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Prague, Czechia
- ³ LPC2E/CNRS, Orleans, France

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TARANIS:

(Tool for the Analysis of Radiation from lightNIng and Sprites)

- French space agency CNES, launch in August 2020 (?)
- Scientific team lead by J-L. Pincon, LPC2E Orleans: French institutes and universities, international participation (Czechia, Poland,USA).
- Main focus: Transient luminous phenomena, Terrestrial gamma ray flashes



TARANIS

- Sun-synchronous high inclination low-Earth orbit (700 km)
- CNES MYRIDE microsat (the same as DEMETER), 160 kg
- 2-3 yeas of operations are anticipated







TARANIS



2 microcameras, 4 photometers, 2 detectors of energetic electrons, 3 X-ray detectors, instruments to measure electromagnetic fields in 3 frequency bands, onboard analysis and synchronous triggering



IME-HF instrument

A broad-band (5 kHz – 37 MHz) analyzer intended to study radiation originating in atmospheric lightning discharges and in optical phenomena (Transient Luminous Events) observed between the Earth troposphere and ionosphere.

- Identification of wave signatures associated with transient luminous events and terrestrial gamma-ray flashes
- Characterization of lightning flashes from their HF electromagnetic signatures
- Identification of possible HF electromagnetic or/and electrostatic signatures of precipitated and accelerated particles
- Determination of characteristic frequencies of the medium using natural waves properties
- Global mapping of the natural and artificial waves in the HF frequency range, with an emphasis on the transient events



Trans-ionospheric pulse pairs (TIPPs)

- pairs of short VHF bursts separated by a few tens of microseconds
- the first burst accompanies an IC discharge (Compact Intracloud Discharge)
- the second burst is a the ground reflection of the first burst





IME-HF Analyser for the TARANIS satellite

- Broadband waveform measurements of the HF electric field between 5 kHz and 37 MHz
- Sampling frequency 80MHz, processing on a VIRTEX4 FPGA
- Onboard data selection algorithm, generation of alert signal
- 128 Mbits event mode data, 40 kbit/s survey mode data
- Power 3.8W
- Mass 470g





IME-HF Data structure

Survey data:

- Regular 80 MHz waveform snapshots (12 bit, 17us every 0.8s);
- Averaged filter bank output (12 channels, no gaps, 7.4ms resolution);
- Automatically selected best 80 MHz waveform snapshots (12 bits, 300us every 15s, enough to capture TIPPS and signals from other lightning processes).

Event data:

- Up to 416 ms of 80-MHz waveforms of internally or externally triggered events, nominally 3 events of 42 ms per half-orbit
- Full resolution 12 us filter bank data, 12 channels, up to 32 events

Radio waveforms:

- programmable down-converted 16 bit waveforms,
- bandwidths of 5 kHz, 10 kHz, 20 kHz, or 80 kHz



Flexible Detection Algorithm

1. Detection algorithm for transient signals based on filter bank channels

A rank is calculated as a sum of weighted differences between maxima and averages of the RMS values of the twelve bandpass filters.

We can adjust the weight for each band-pass filter, the number of filter-bank samples over which the maximum amplitude is obtained and the interval over which the average values are calculated.

2. Detection algorithm for transient signals based on waveform

A simplified rank is calculated as a difference between maximum over a series of waveform samples and its average



Analyzer sensitivity

Analyzer withour sensors, from telemetry data, 2kHz - 40MHz :



Gain 4x ... amplitudes from 12 uV_{pp} m⁻¹ à 49 mV_{pp} m⁻¹ 0 dB corresponds to spectral amplitude 1.9 nV m⁻¹ Hz^{-1/2} (L_{eff}=1m) -5 dB at 1 MHz -> sensitivity 1.1 nV m⁻¹ Hz^{-1/2}



Filterbank frequency response





Instrument sensitivity

Sensors+ analyzer, from telemetry data, 2kHz - 40MHz :



Gain 4x ... amplitudes from 12 uV_{pp} m⁻¹ à 49 mV_{pp} m⁻¹ 0 dB corresponds to spectral amplitude 1.9 nV m⁻¹ Hz^{-1/2} (L_{eff}=1m) 18 dB at 1 MHz -> sensitivity 15 nV m⁻¹ Hz^{-1/2}

Ground-based measurements

IME-HF Analyser for the TARANIS satellite is also used in high-resolution ground-based measurements of electric and magnetic fields (using Shielded Loop Antenna with Versatile Integrated Amplifier)

- Measuring station La Grande Montagne, Plateau d'Albion, in cooperation with LSBB Rustrel, France; 4 antenna interferometer, 3component VLF measurements;
- Measuring station Corsica in cooperation with the Institute of Aerologie, Toulouse, France; with LMA;
- Measuring station Lomnicky stit observatory, High Tatras, in cooperation with the IEP SAS, Kosice, Slovakia; with cosmic ray detectors
- Measuring site Milesovka meteorological observatory, Czechia;
- Measuring site, Ter Wisch, Netherlands; with LOFAR.





Measurement of inter-stroke pulse sequences



Kolmašová, I., and O. Santolík (2013), Properties of unipolar magnetic field pulse trains generated by lightning discharges, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 40, 1637–1641, doi:10.1002/grl.50366.

Kašpar, P., O. Santolik, and I. Kolmašová (2015), Unipolar and bipolar pulses emitted during the development of lightning flashes, Geophys. Res. Lett., 42, 7206–7213, doi:10.1002/2015GL064777.

Measurement of short pre-stroke pulse sequences



Broadband measurements x SAETTA



Kolmašová, I., O. Santolík, E.

Daytime Tweek Atmospherics



Santolík, O., I. Kolmašová (2017), Unusual Electromagnetic Signatures of European North Atlantic Winter Thunderstorms, Scientific Reports, 7,1, 13948.

Conclusions

- Broad-band electric field measurements up to 37 MHz have been prepared for the TARANIS spacecraft, waiting for launch;
- Ground based measurements in the same frequency range and at different measurement site in Europe will support the TARANIS mission;
- Examples of recent results of these measurements show a range of subjects from the preliminary breakdown processes, through interstroke pulse sequences, to tweek atmospherics.