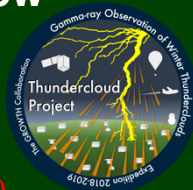


# Lightning-Triggered Termination of a Gamma-ray Glow in a Japanese Winter Thunderstorm (AE33A-3397)

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## 1. Introduction

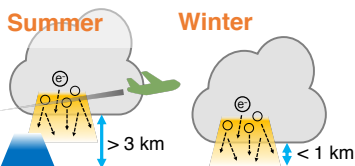
Thunderclouds produce minute-lasting emissions: gamma-ray glows / thunderstorm ground enhancements. (e.g. McCarthy & Parks 1985, Eack+1996, Kelley+2015, Chilingarian+2011)

Bremsstrahlung of avalanche electrons in strong E-field.

Glows sometimes cease with a lightning discharge. (e.g. McCarthy & Parks 1985, Tsuchiya+2013, Chilingarian+2017)

Fundamental questions of gamma-ray glows:

- Life cycle, acceleration mechanisms, energetics
- Do glows assist or prevent lightning initiations?

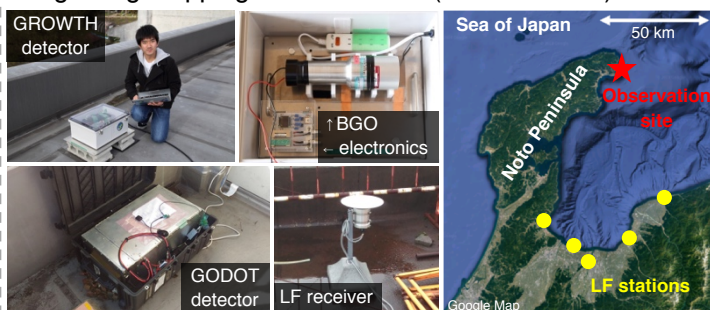


- Suitable target: **winter thunderstorms**
- Lower cloud bases allow us to detect glows at sea level.

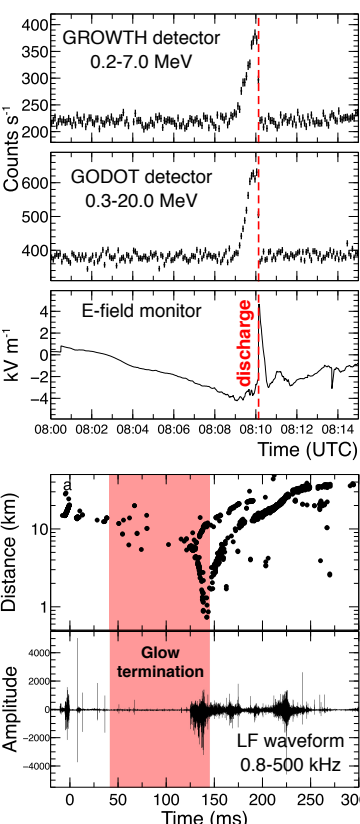
## 2. Instruments

Observation site: **Kanazawa University Noto School**

- GROWTH detector: 3-inch cylindrical BGO (Enoto+2017)
- GODOT detector: 5-inch cylindrical NaI (Bowers+2017)
- Atmospheric E-field monitor: Boltek EF-100
- LF network to detect lightning discharges (0.8-500 kHz)
- Lightning mapping with 5 stations (time-of-arrival).



## 3. Results



We detected a gamma-ray glow on 11th February 2017 during heavy winter thunderstorms.

- The glow lasted for ~60 sec, with energies up to 20 MeV.

Before, during, after the glow, electric field was negative, indicating the cloud base was negatively charged.

**The glow ceased with a lightning discharge.**

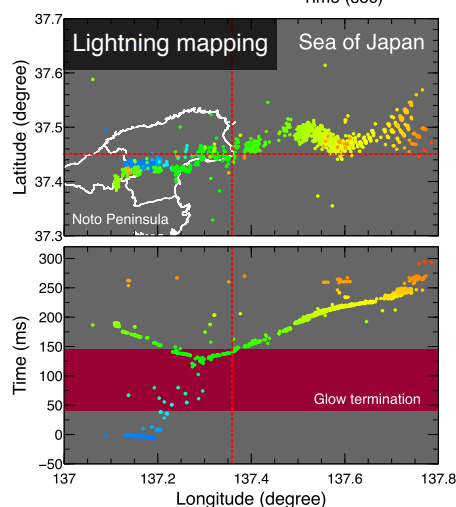
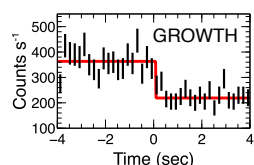
- Termination at 08:10:08.093 +/- 0.052 UTC (evaluated by fitting with a step function)

**LF network detected the lightning discharge.**

- It continued to develop for ~300 ms, spread ~70 km wide in east-west direction. (one of winter lightning's features)

**The discharge passed above observation site.**

- Six faint in-cloud pulses within 1 km.
- Timing of the passage is consistent with when the glow terminated.



## 4. Discussion

**The glow was terminated by pulses of an IC.**

- The pulses might make electric field lower than the threshold for electron avalanche.
- Even small pulses can disturb the glow.

**Was the glow related to the lightning initiation?**

- No. The IC initiated 15 km west from the glow.

**What is charge structure inside the thundercloud responsible for the electron acceleration?**

- E-field between cloud base and ground was too low.
- Two possibilities:
  1. Traditional local positive charge region.
  2. A charge pair above a negative charge layer.

## 5. Summary

- Winter thunderstorms are suitable for gamma-ray glow studies.
- We detected a glow terminated by an IC discharge.
- The IC passed nearby the glow.
- The nearby pulses destroyed E-field region for the glow.
- E-field measurement suggests two possible charge structures.
- The glow was not related to the lightning initiation.

