Observations of planetary lightning with NenuFAR

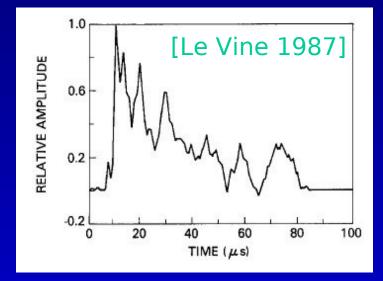
Jean-Mathias Grießmeier

LPC2E, Université Orléans, Station de Radioastronomie de Nançay jean-mathias.griessmeier@cnrs-orleans.fr

Radio emission from lightning



acceleration of charges⇒ electromagnetic radiation



Earth:

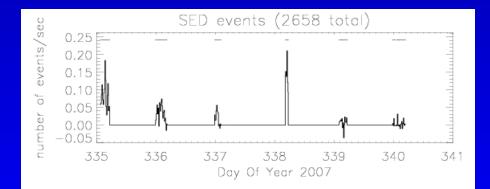
- flash duration ~10 ms
- fine structure $\sim 10 \ \mu s$

Saturn lightning observations

Satellite observations: 10⁵ km 1980 & 1981 • Voyager 1 & 2: Cassini: 2004-now 1.5*10⁹ km i.e. signal Ground observations: 10⁸ times 2007-now • UTR-2: weaker modern • WSRT: under analysis • LOFAR: comm. data Cassini as trigger

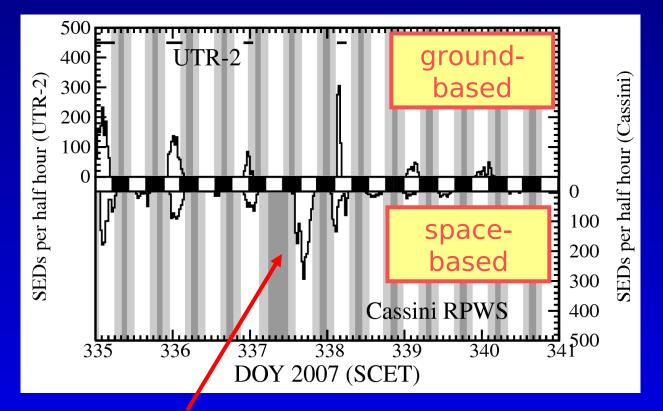
Saturn lightning at UTR-2





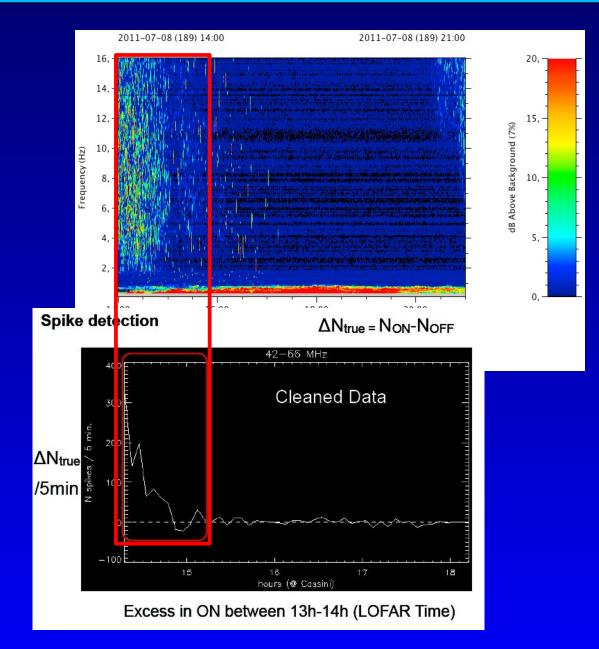
> 2000 Saturn lightning events

Saturn lightning at UTR-2



normalized:

- distance
- obs. mode

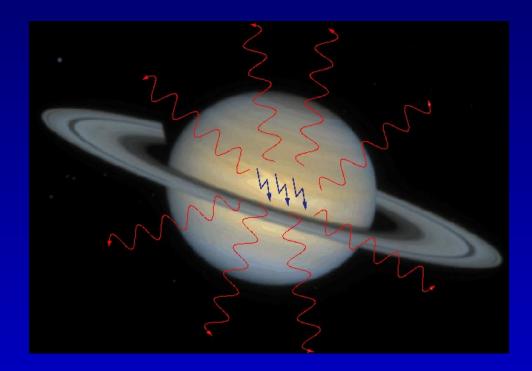


Why to study planetary lightning?

- existence of lightning... on other planets!
- electrification processes (composition?)
- atmospheric dynamics
- geographical and seasonal variations

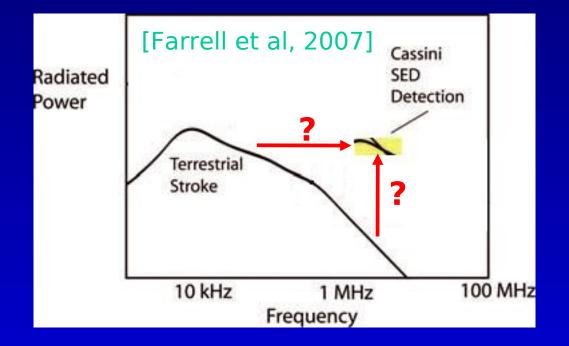
... but how?

Telescope requirements



- high sensitivity (faint signal ground detection only 2006)
- low frequency (known at 2-40 MHz)
- wide frequency coverage (> 40 MHz)
- multi-beam (discrimination against RFI)
- high time resolution (bursty signal ≤ 2 ms)
- good observing cadence & TOO support (sporadic emission: ~30d/year)

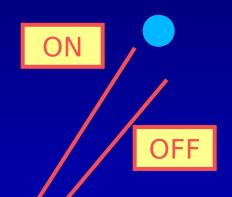
Requirement: Spectral coverage



spectrum well known 2-40 MHz

Requirement: Multiple beams

observations at 18-28 MHz! ⇒ strong RFI expected



- \Rightarrow 2 beam observations
- \Rightarrow planetary signal in ON only
- \Rightarrow signal in both ON and OFF to be discarded

Requirement: Time resolution



- fine structure ≤ 1 ms are known
- time resolution larger $\Rightarrow \tau$ does not probe emission!

 \Rightarrow high time resolution required

Requirement: TOO support

•	November 1980	>8 days			
•	August 1981	>5 days			
•	May 2004	~4 days			
•	July 2004	~8 days			
•	August 2004	~8 days			
•	September 2004	~25 days			
•	June 2005	~3 days			
•	January/February 2006	~36 days			
•	November/December 2007	~35 days			
•	January-August 2008	~240 days			
•	November 2008	~4 days			
•	December 2008	>6 days			
	⇒ low occurrence rate ⇒ difficult to predict:				

- 9 months with signal
- 20 months without signal

Telescope requirements

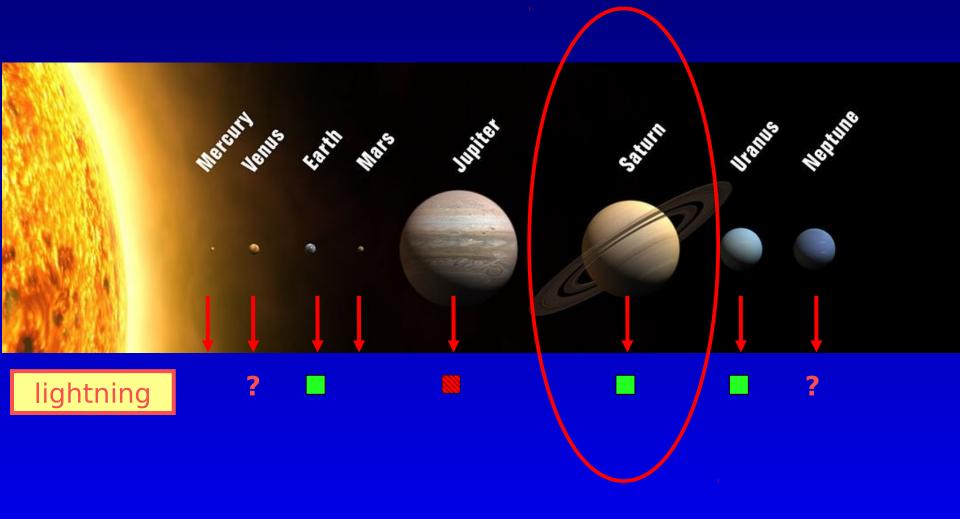




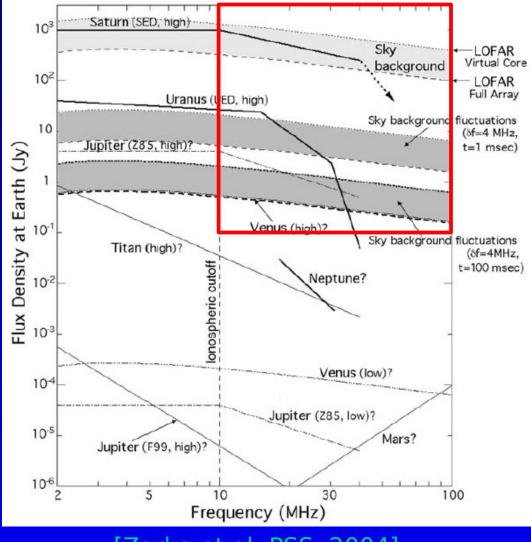
	LOFAR core	LOFAR int-1	NenuFAR-1	NenuFAR-all
sensitivity	"1"	"0.1"	"0.3"	"1.7"
sens. 15 MHz	"0.15"	"0.015"	"0.12"	"0.7"
frequency [MHz]	10/30-90	10/30-90	10/30-85	10/30-85
bandwidth [MHz]	48 MHz	8 MHz	70 MHz	70 MHz
multi-beam	>100	4	2	2 or 4
time resolution	5.12 μs	5.12 µs	5,10,20 μs?	5,10,20 μs?
TOO support	yes	yes	yes	yes

 \Rightarrow NenuFAR-1 well suited!

Planetary lightning

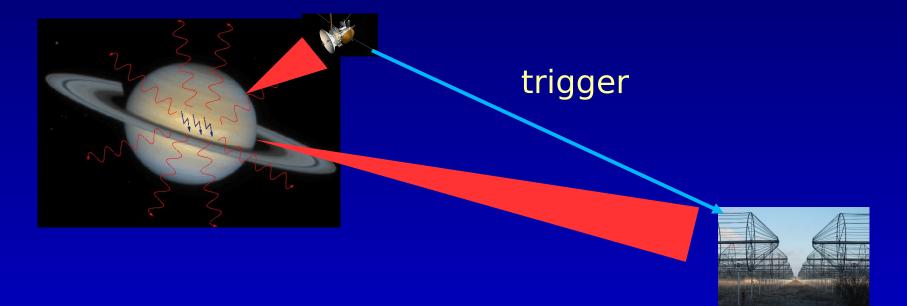


Other planets?



[Zarka et al, PSS, 2004]

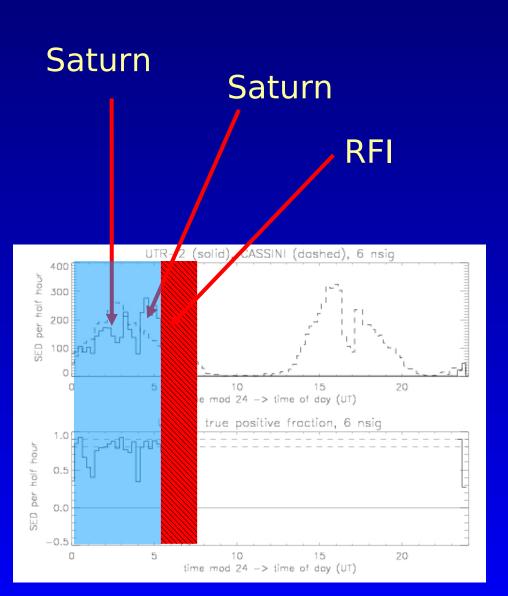
Saturn lightning observations



UTR-2

Cassini triggers ground-based observations

RFI test



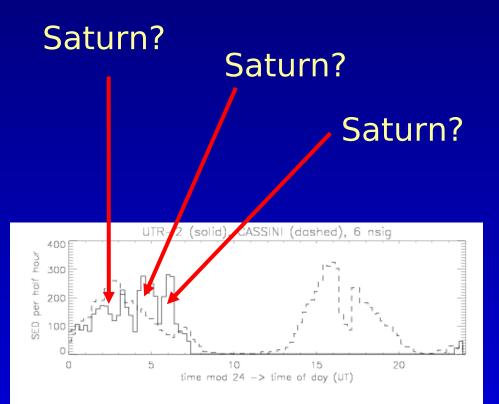
compare character of SED and RFI!

identify & discard RFI

OFF

ON

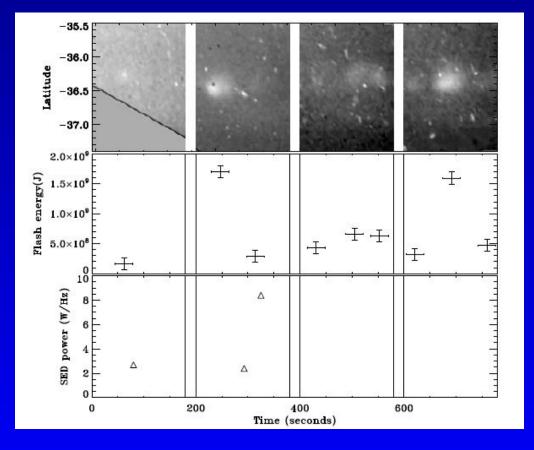
RFI test

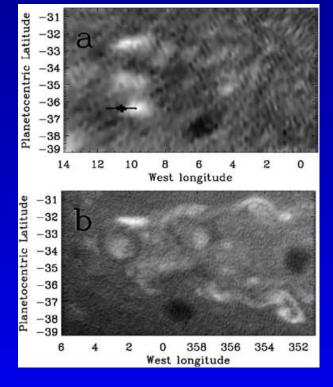




Lightning as a radiosource

Radiosource: lightning activity in corotating storm radio emission ↔ optical lightning flashes





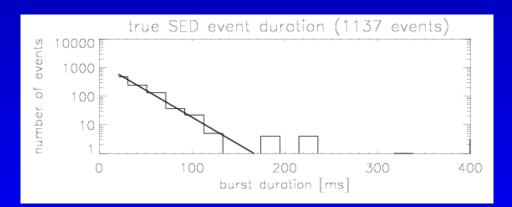
[Dyudina et al. 2010]

Saturn lightning with WSRT?

WRST: • 14 dishes, Westerbork (NL)

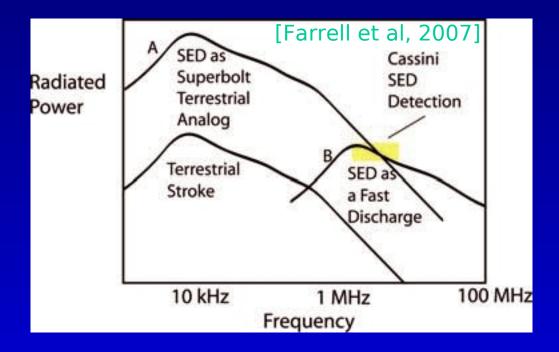
- SEFD = 400 Jy
- observations 27/02/2010
- f = 10 MHz in 130-156 MHz
- 20 kHz, 20.48 msec
- ON/OFF beam
- without RFI mitigation

Work in progress!

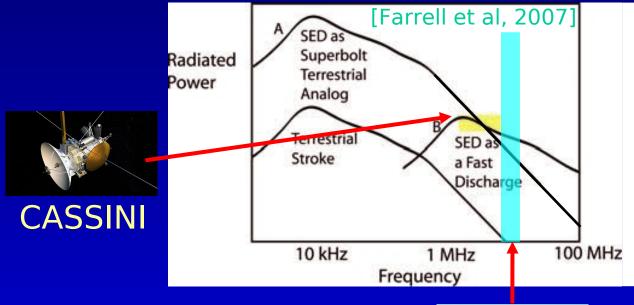




 $\tau \approx 23 \text{ ms}$

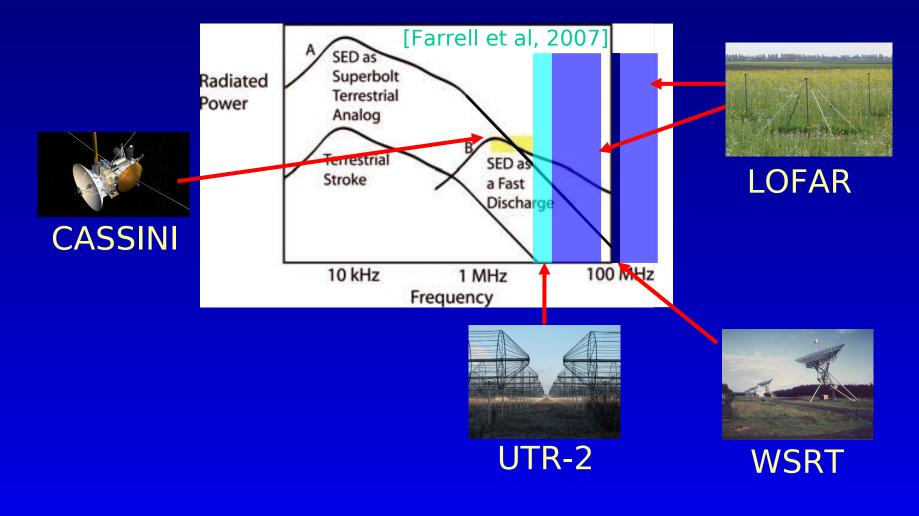


with the currently known spectrum, Saturn lightning could be (A) 10000 times more energetic than on Earth (B) 10000 times less energetic than on Earth



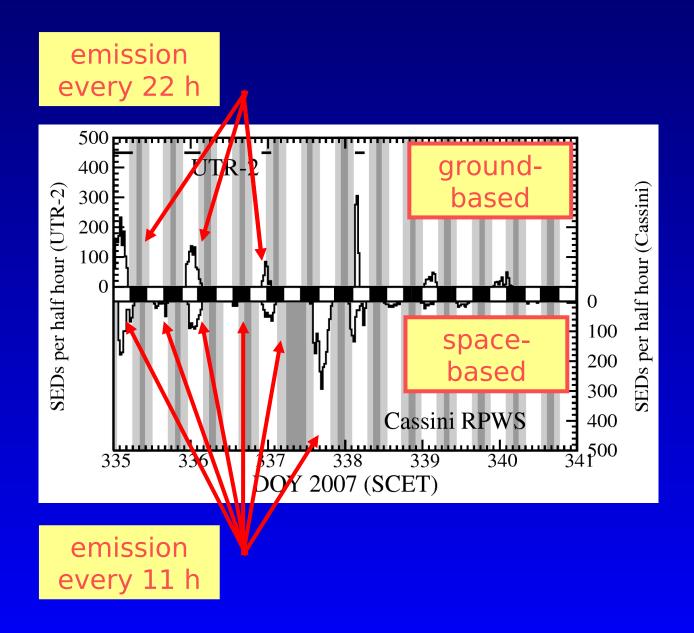






spectrum \Rightarrow temporal profile \Rightarrow emission physics

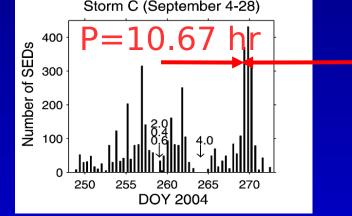
Ground-based vs. space-based



Lightning as a radiosource

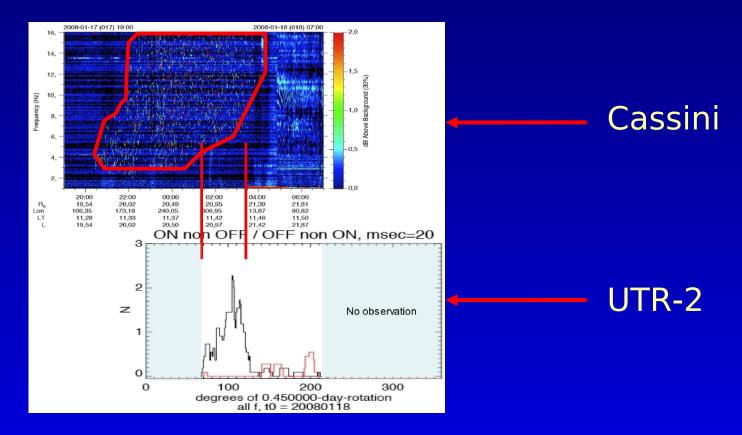
Radiosource: lightning activity in corotating storm system How do we know?

> ⇒ episodes repeat after one planetary rotation

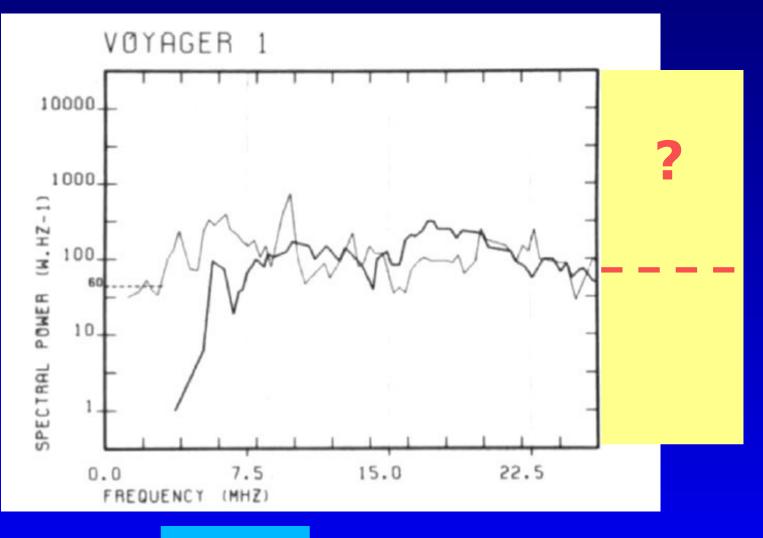


⇒ we even see the storms in IR (e.g. "Dragon storm", 2004)

Ground-based observation

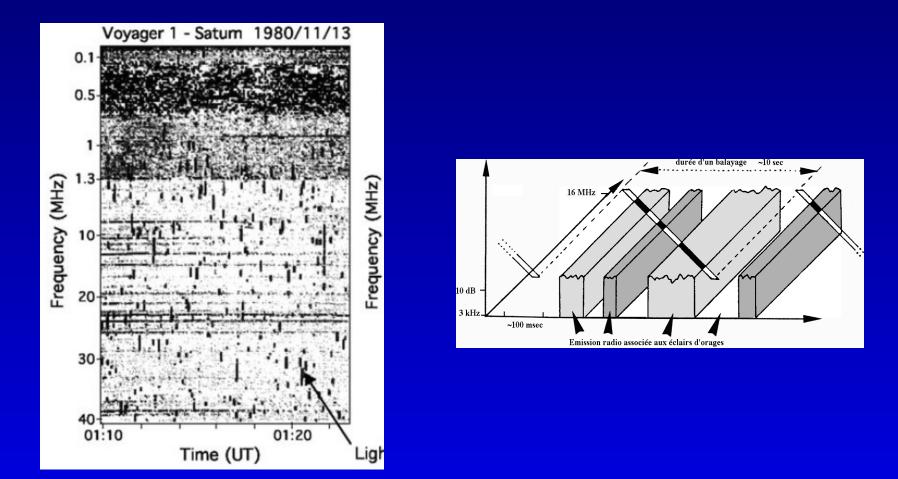


- now: Cassini triggers ground-based observations
- after Cassini (>2010)?



average spectrum

Observation by Voyager



⇒ measured: average spectrum
⇒ spectra of individual events unknown!

Simultaneous ON/OFF mode

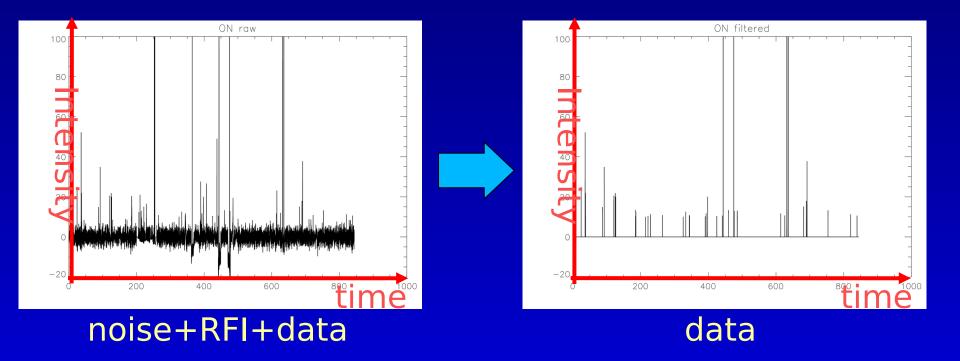
ON OFF

⇒ planetary signal in ON only ⇒ signal in both ON and OFF to be discarded

16/09/2008

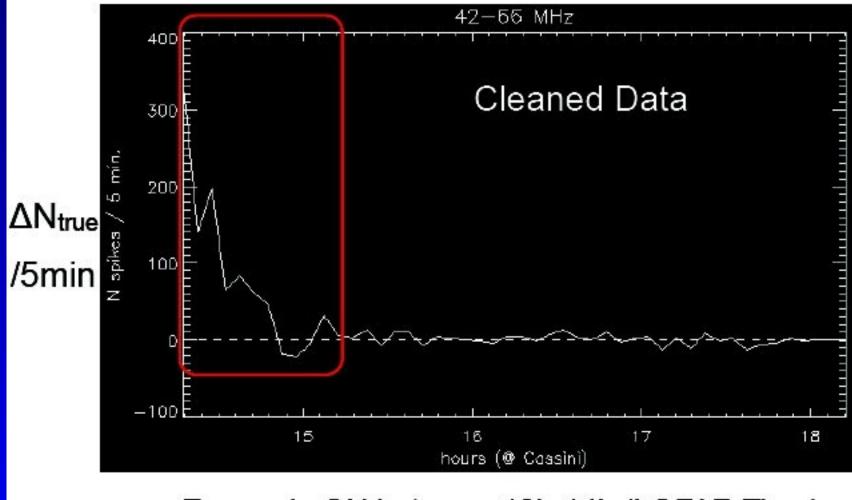
Saturn lightning

What do we see?



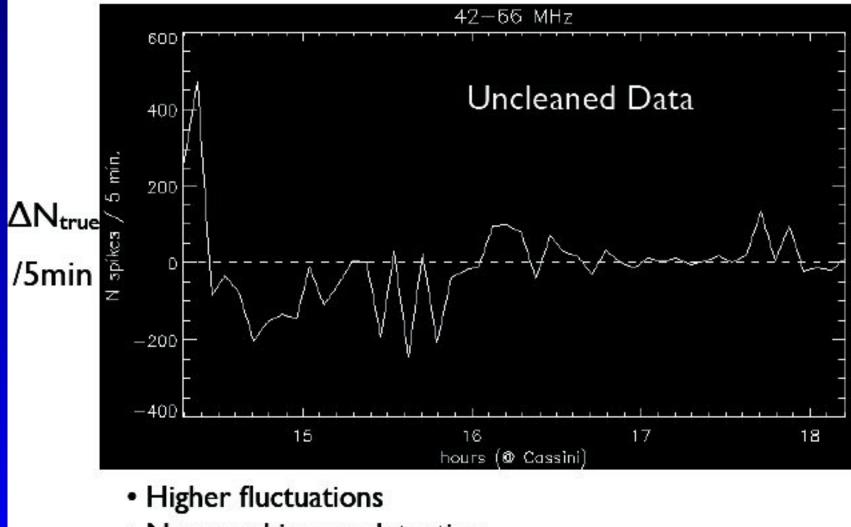
Spike detection

$\Delta N_{true} = N_{ON} - N_{OFF}$



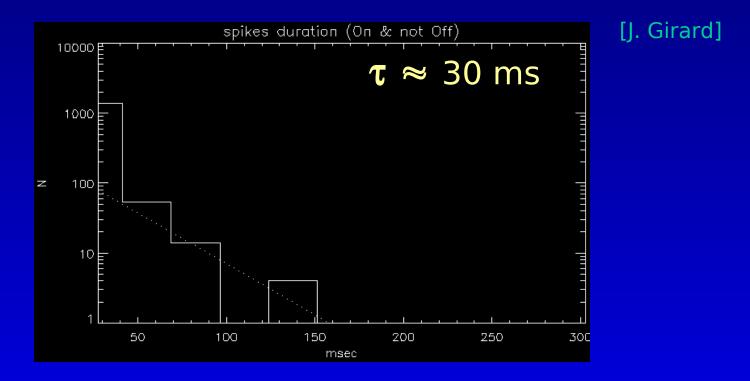
Excess in ON between 13h-14h (LOFAR Time)

Same procedure on uncleaned data



No unambiguous detection

'Clean' data (after RFI elimination)



Work in progress!

Planetary lightning

Observations:

- Earth
- Saturn (Voyager 1 & 2):
- Uranus (Voyager 2):
- Saturn (Cassini):
- Saturn (Nancay & UTR-2):

Tentative detections:

- Neptune (Voyager 2):
- Venus (Galileo, but not Cassini):

Non-detections:

- Mars
- Jupiter
- (Titan)

(but dust discharges expected)
(but optical flashes observed!)

1956-now 1980-1981 1986 2004-now 2006-now

1990/91 1991?

Observation plans with LOFAR

Observations:

- Earth:
- Saturn:

• Uranus:

spectrum imaging geographical variation seasonal variation correlation to optical surveys spectrum discharge timescale

Tentative detections:

- Neptune:
- Venus:
- Mars:

follow-up tentative detections follow-up tentative detections discharges in dust clouds?