



Apport potentiel de l'activité d'éclair 3D à haute résolution observée par le réseau SAETTA dans le cadre de l'observatoire atmosphérique CORSiCA*

S. Coquillat⁽¹⁾, E. Defer⁽¹⁾, D. Gazen⁽¹⁾, D. Lambert⁽¹⁾, J.-M. Martin⁽¹⁾,
J.-P. Pinty⁽¹⁾, V. Pont⁽¹⁾, S. Prieur⁽¹⁾, J.-F. Ribaud⁽²⁾

(1) Laboratoire d'Aérodynamique, OMP, UMR CNRS/UPS n°55 60, Toulouse

(2) CNRM-GAME, UMR Météo-France/CNRS n°3589, Toulouse

* Chimie/aérosol (Cap Corse) et physique des nuages/électricité (SAETTA)

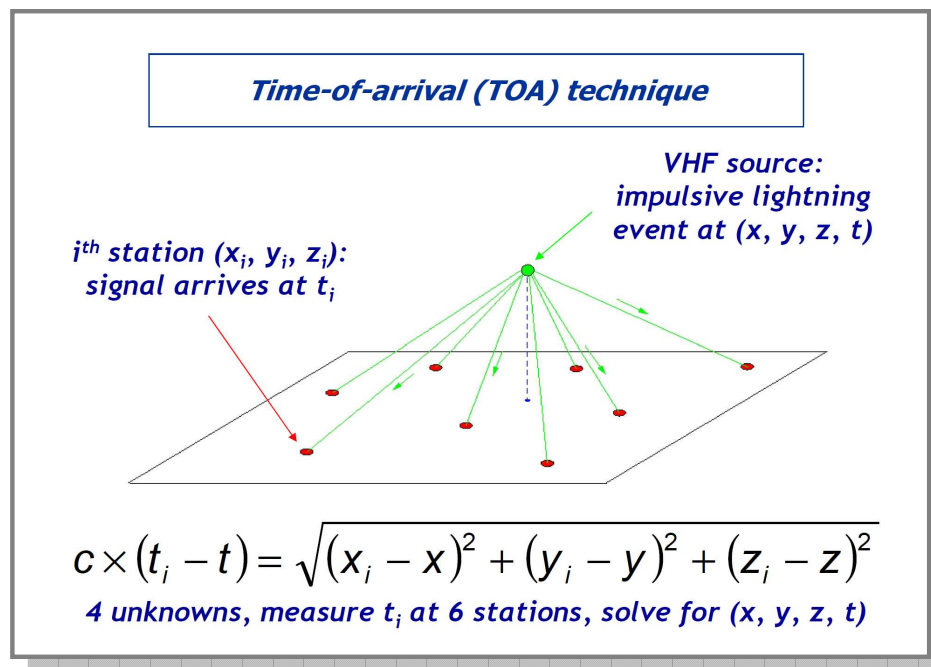
SAETTA du point de vue technique:

➤ Déploiement de 12 stations LMA

- Lightning Mapping Array, New Mexico Tech, USA
- Etendue: 70 km ↔ et 110 km ↑; portée: Ø 600 km
- Résolution temporelle: 80 μs
- Position 3D: technique TOA

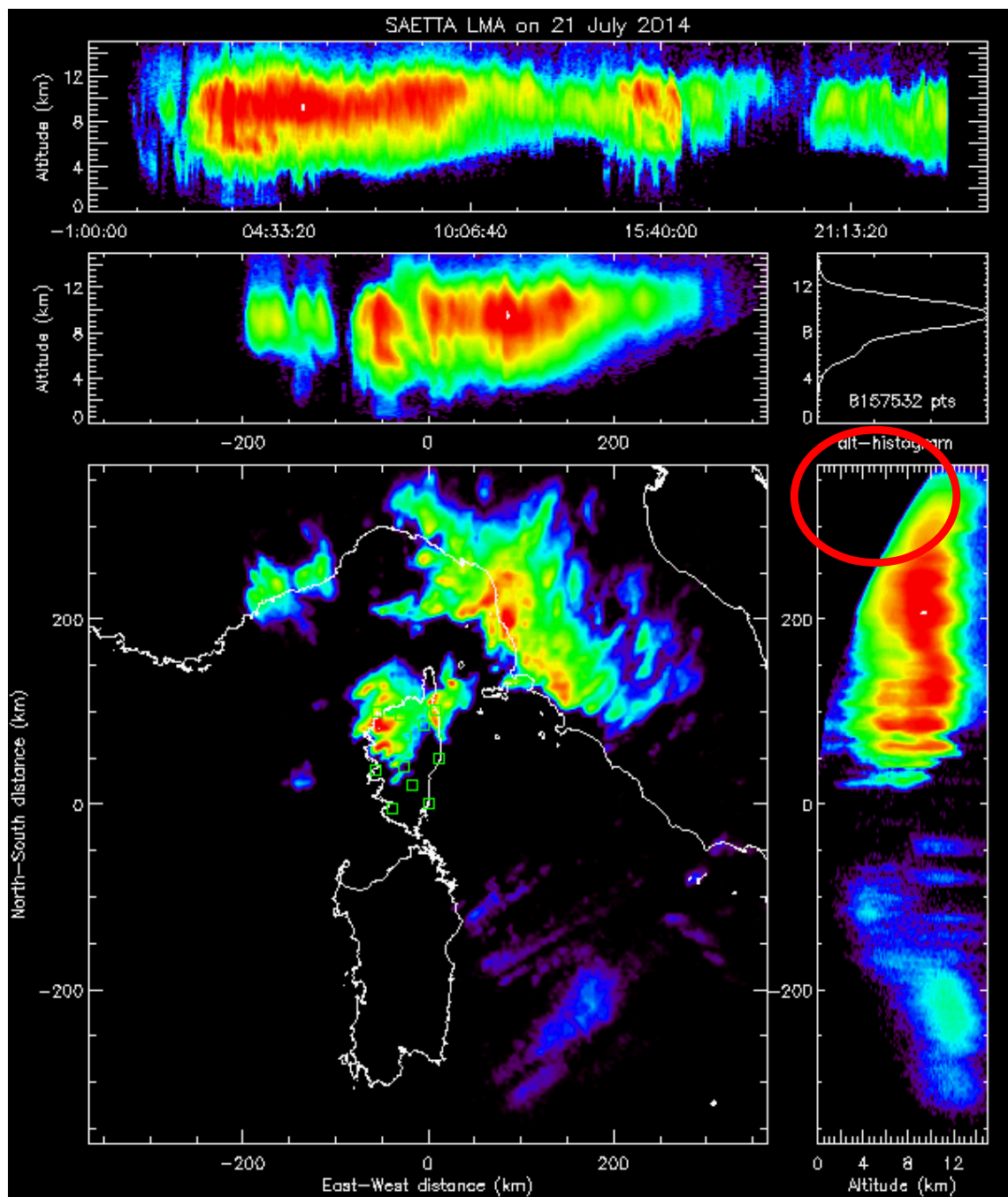
➤ Transmission temps réel

- Téléphonie 3G Orange
- Affichage site web





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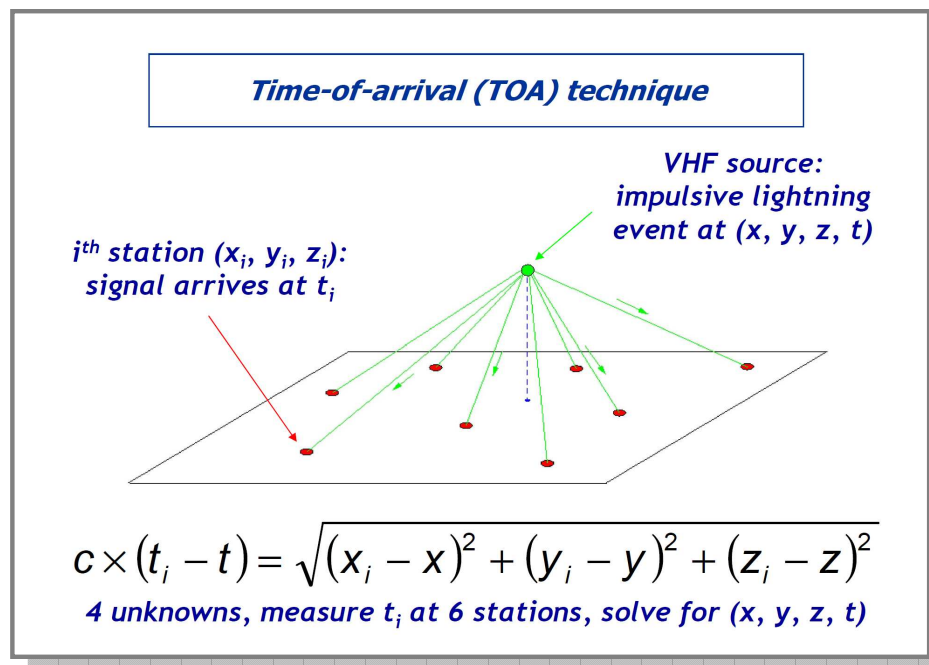
SAETTA du point de vue technique:

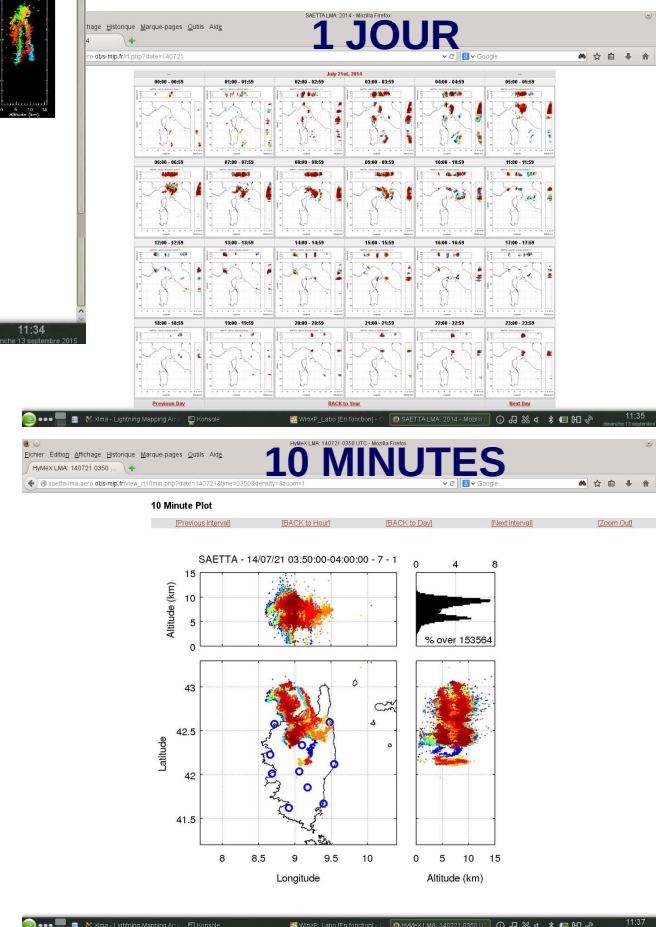
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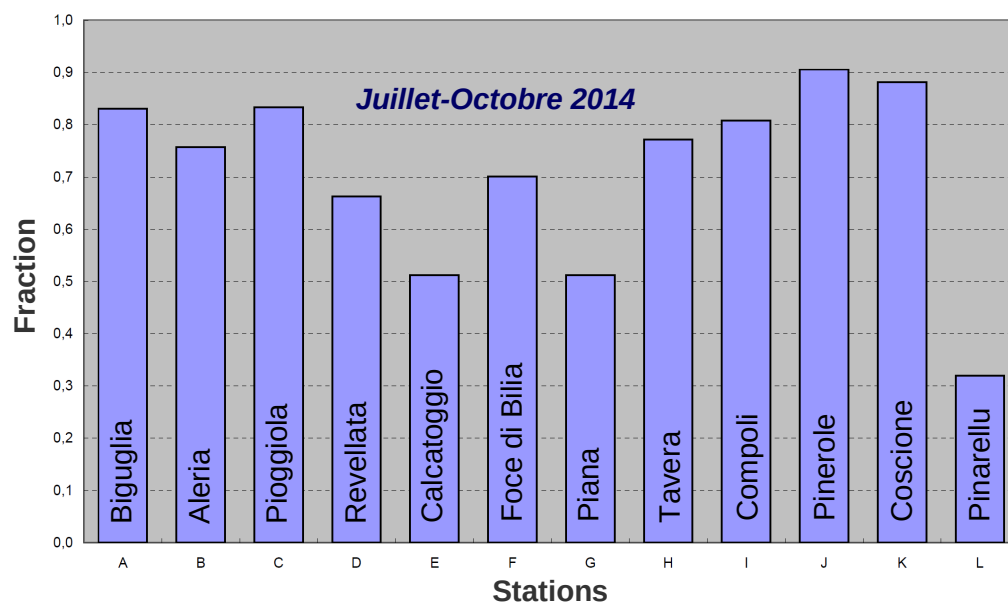


Volume de données produites

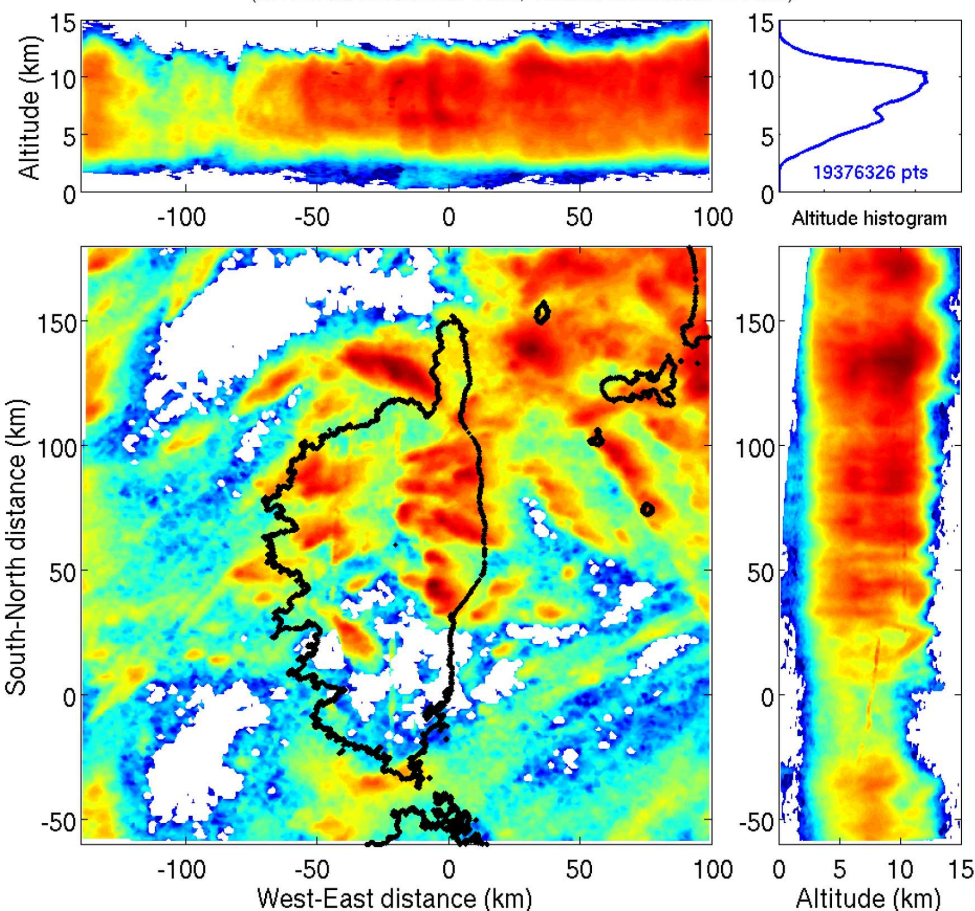
Année	Période	Données brutes	Données élaborées	Quicklooks	Données de suivi (gps, batteries, temp...)
2014	13/07-20/10	1.27 To	6.78 Go	1.18 Go	0.96 Go
2015	11/04-01/12	1.85 To	4.96 Go	1.14 Go	1.66 Go

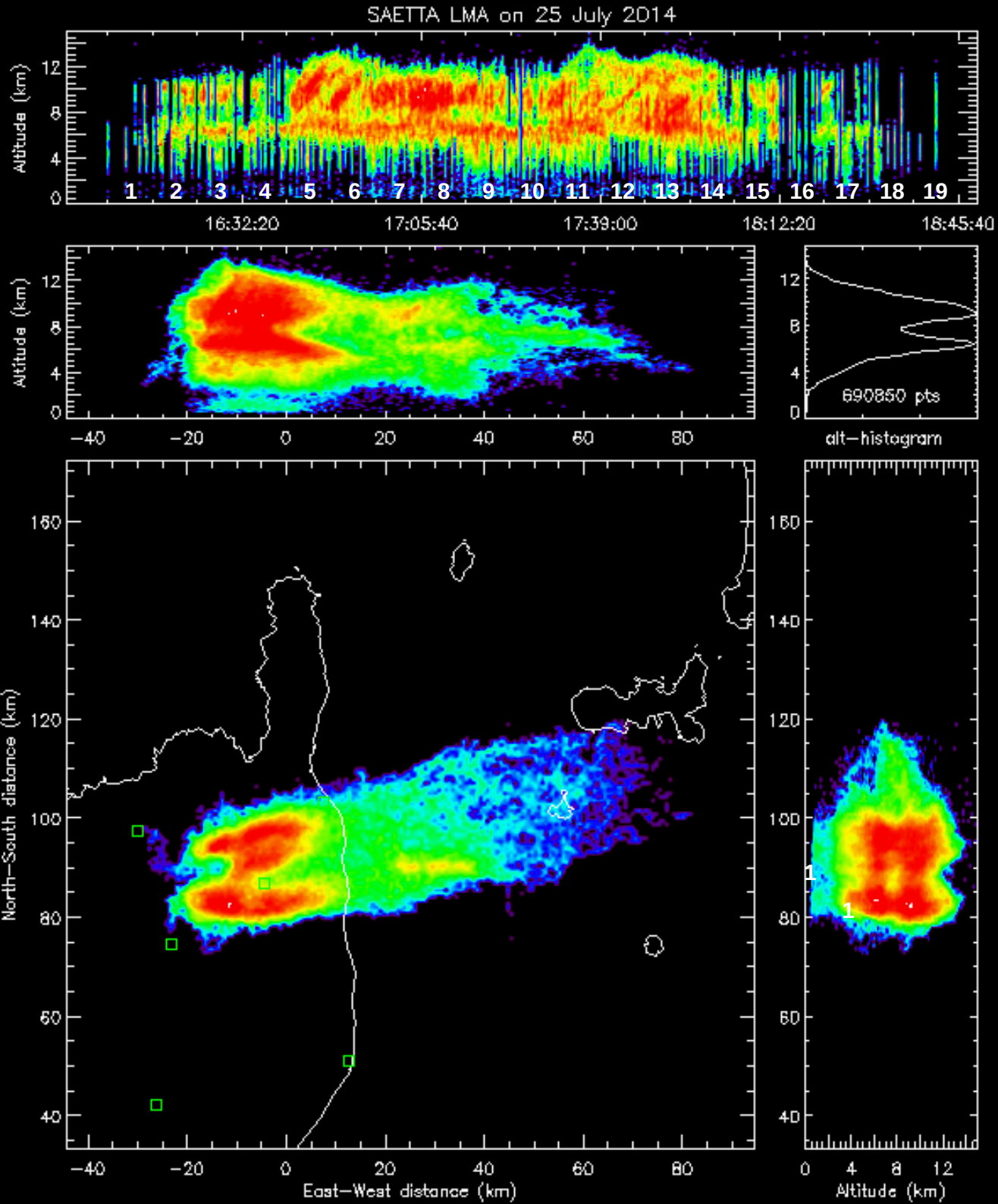
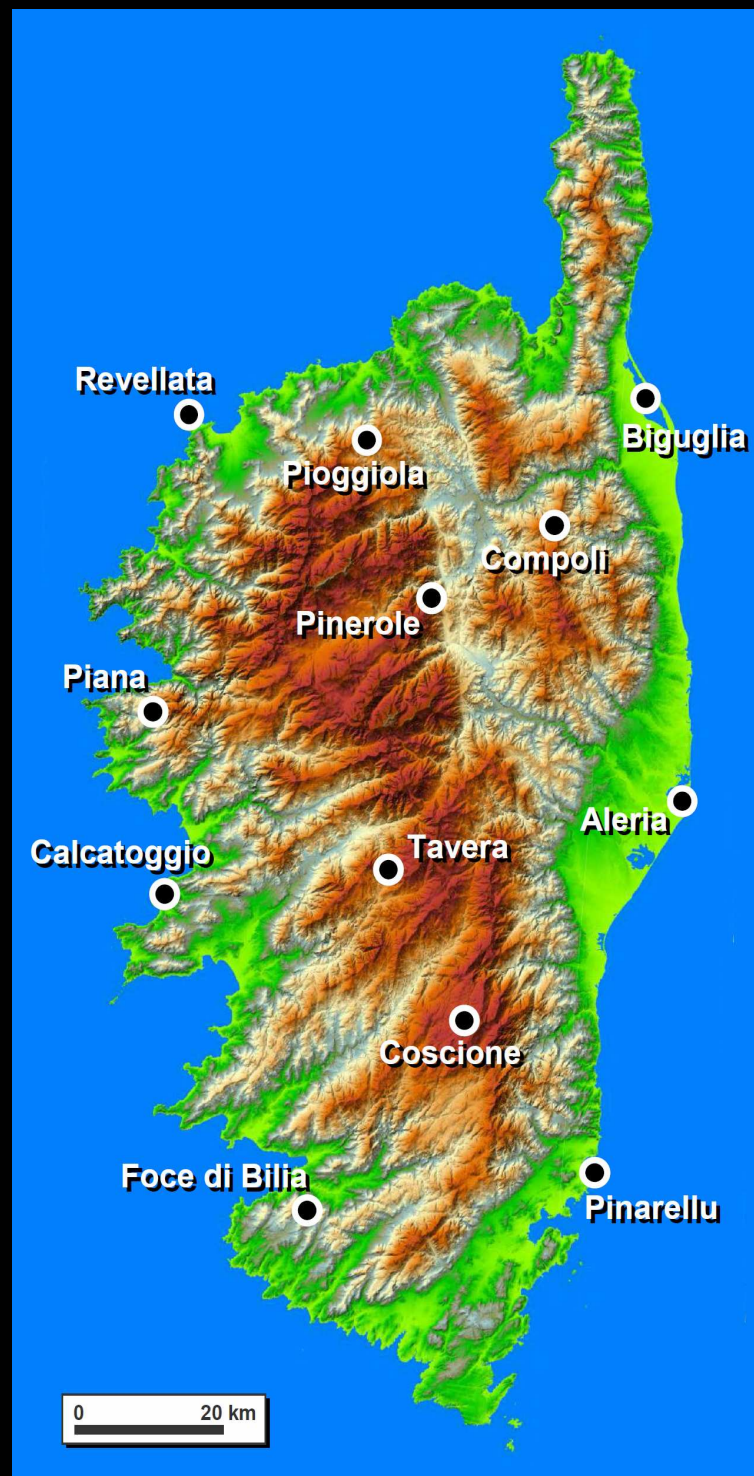
Climatologie des éclairs en 2014

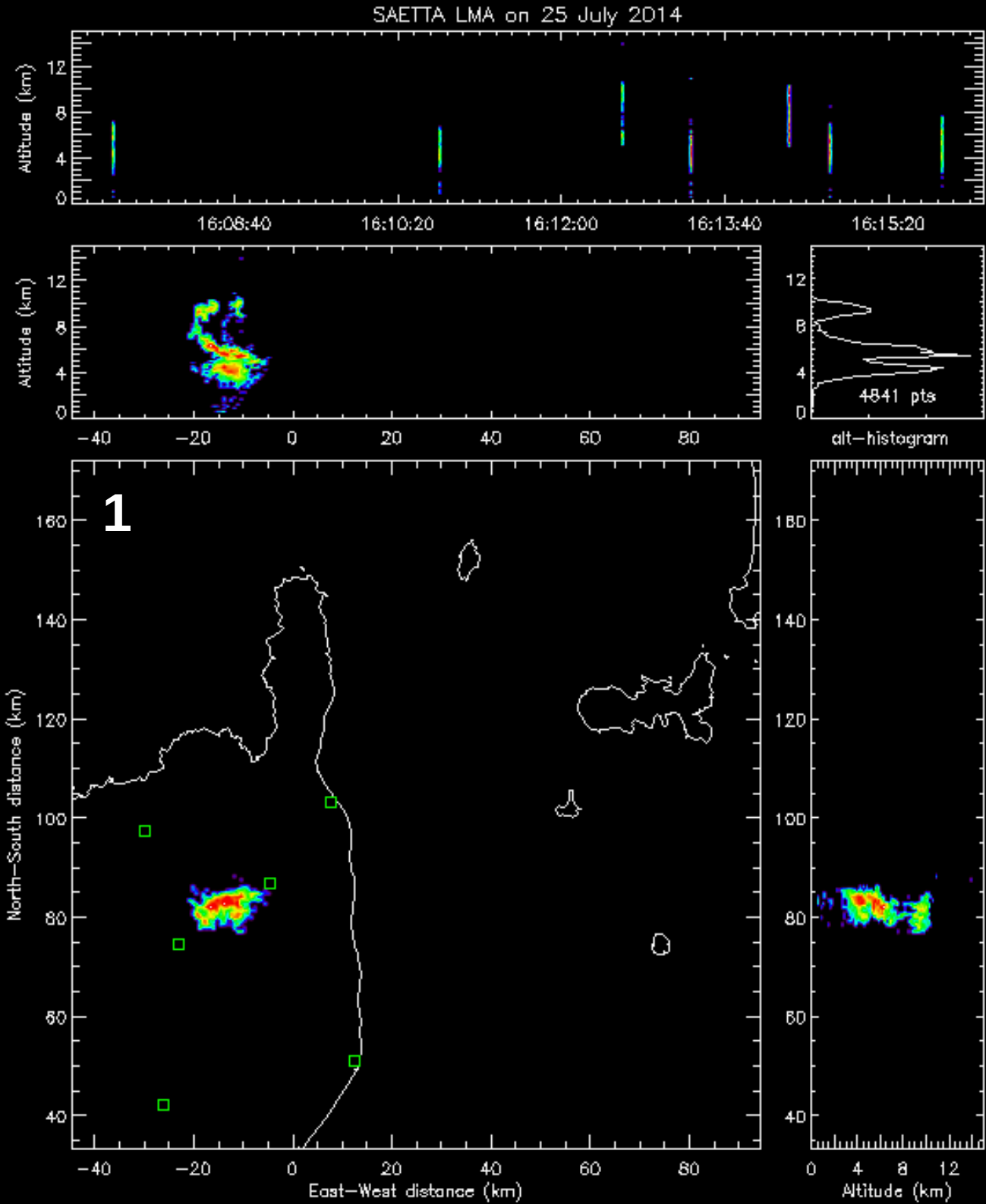
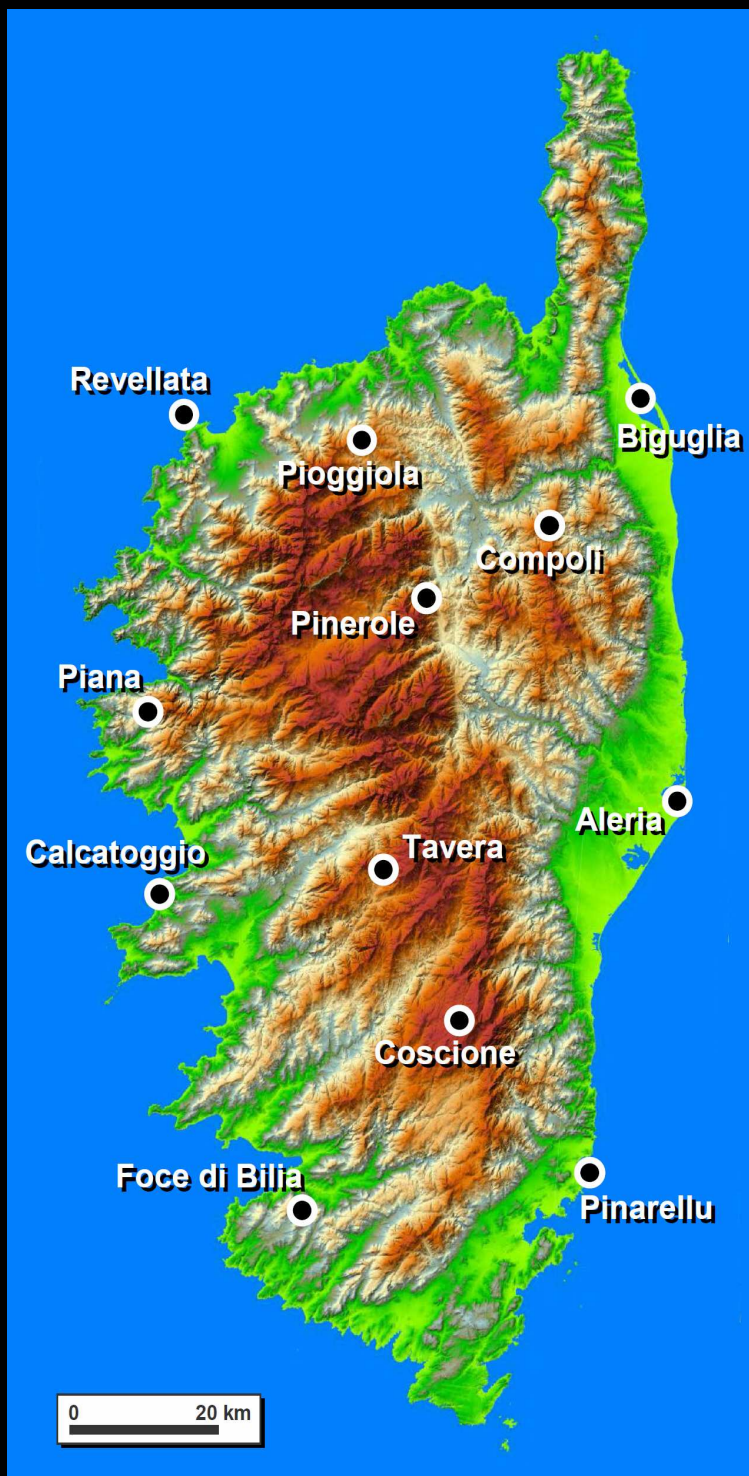
Contribution de chaque station à la détermination des sources

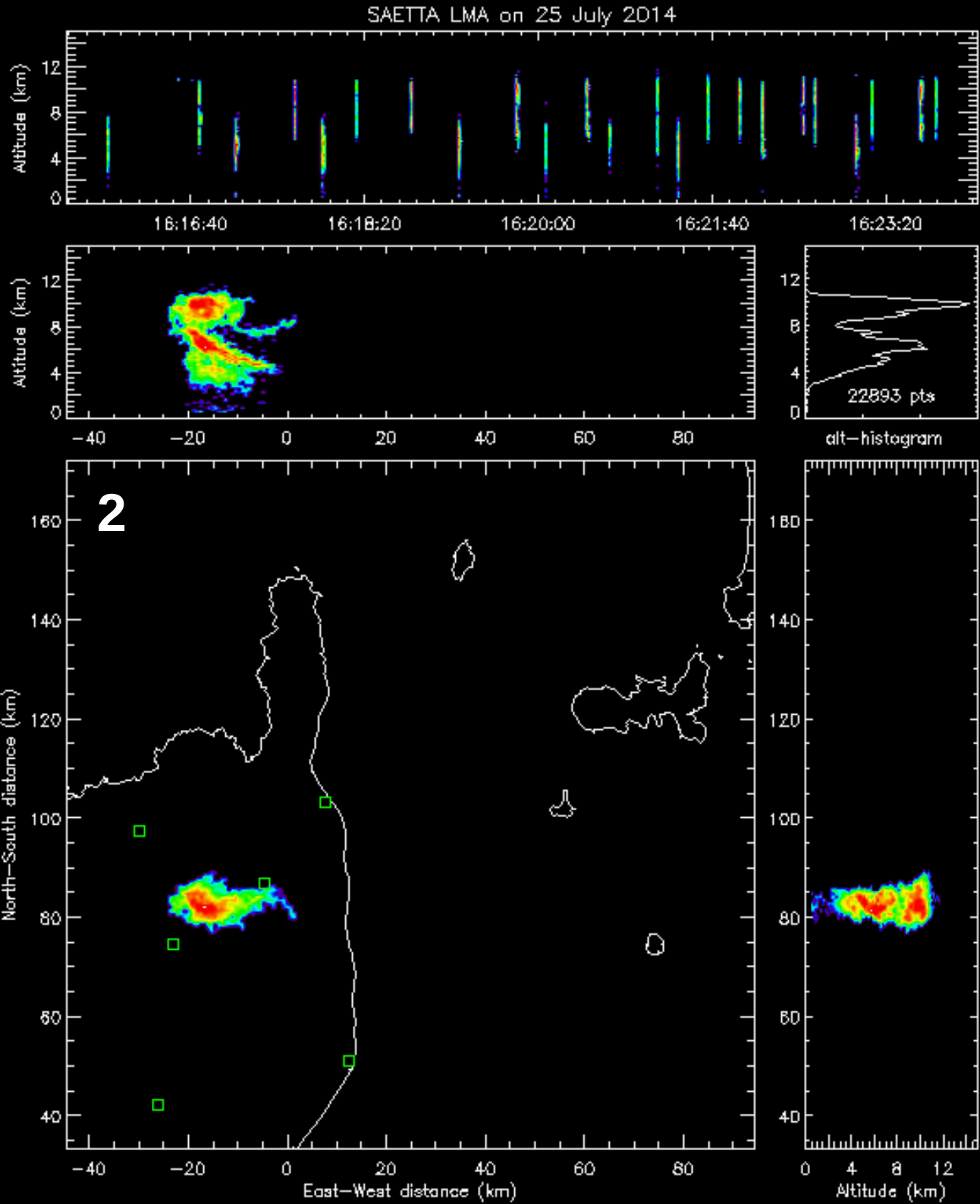
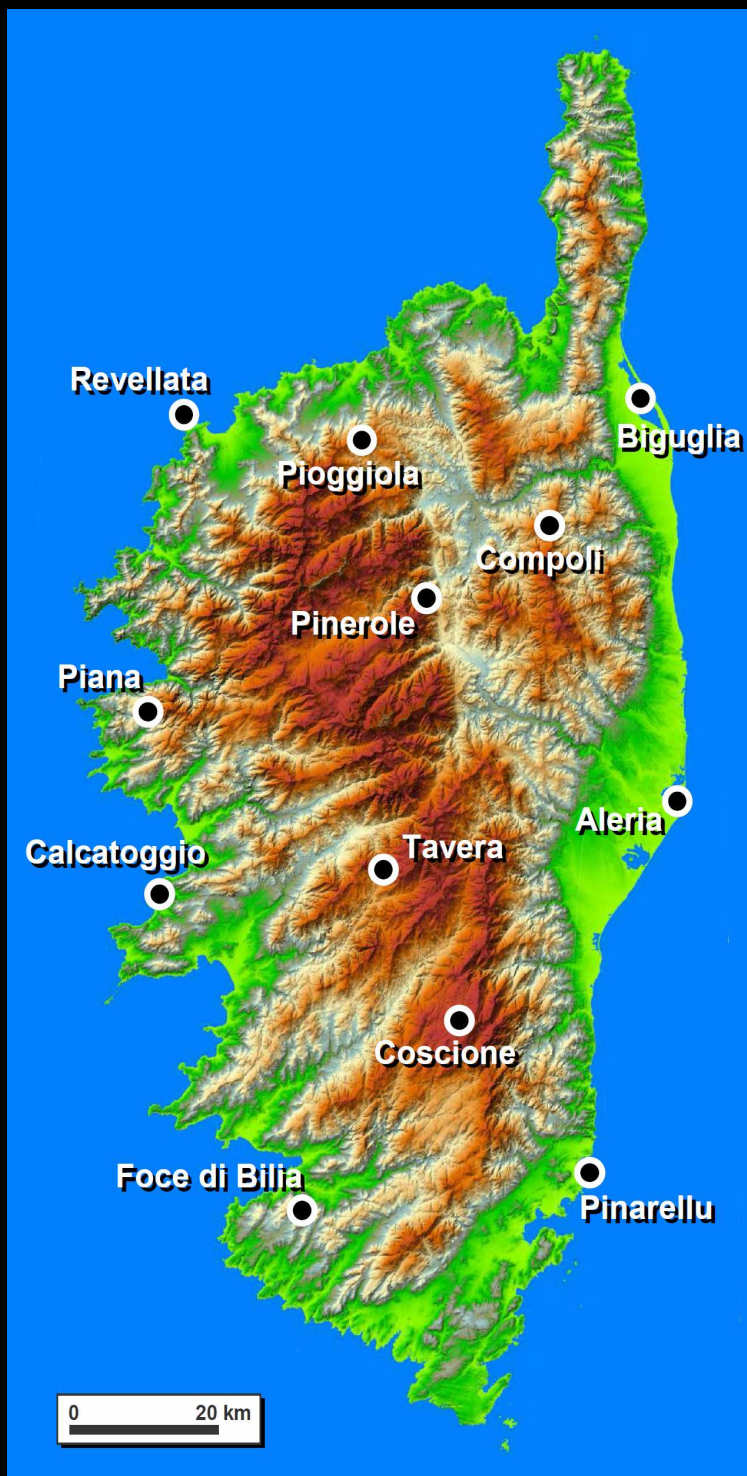


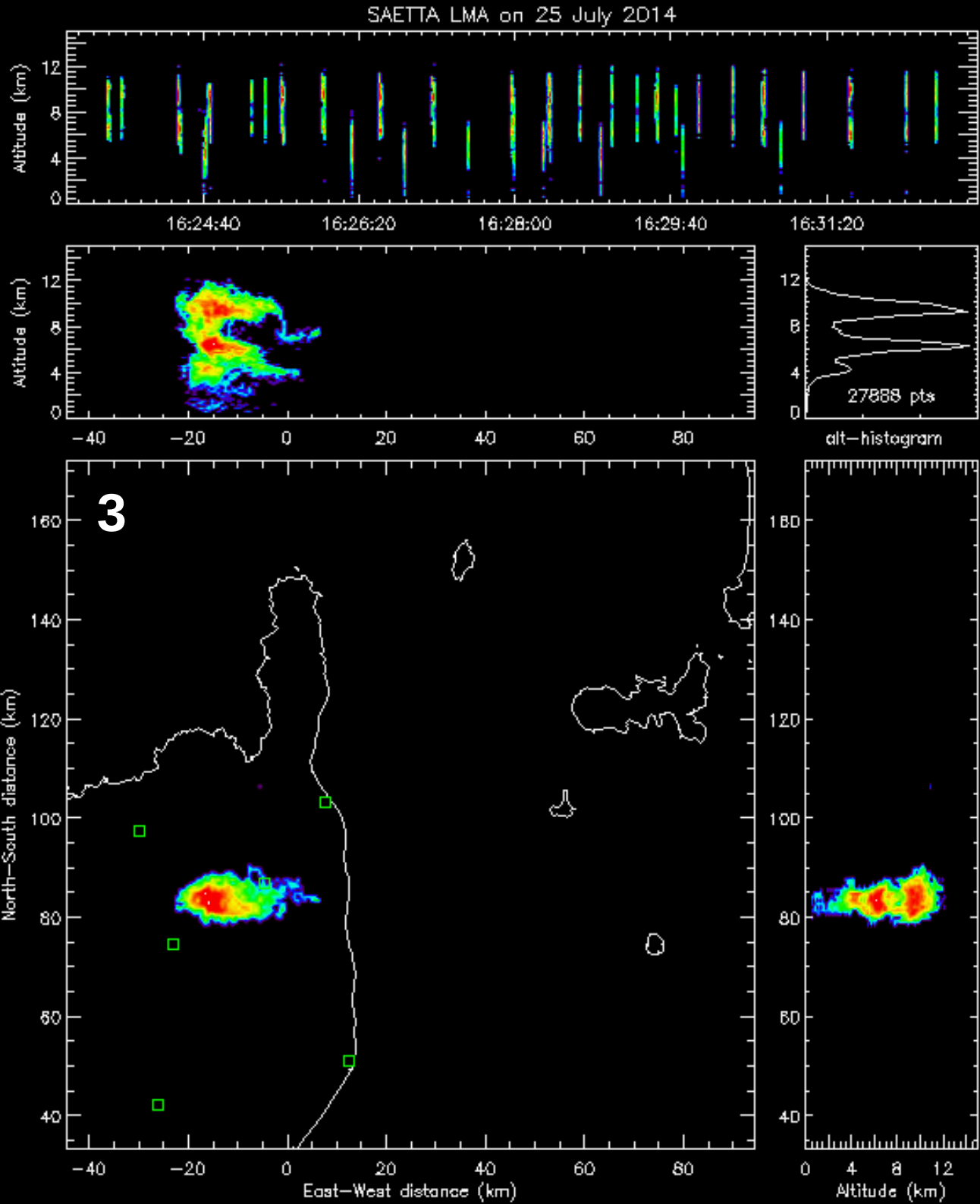
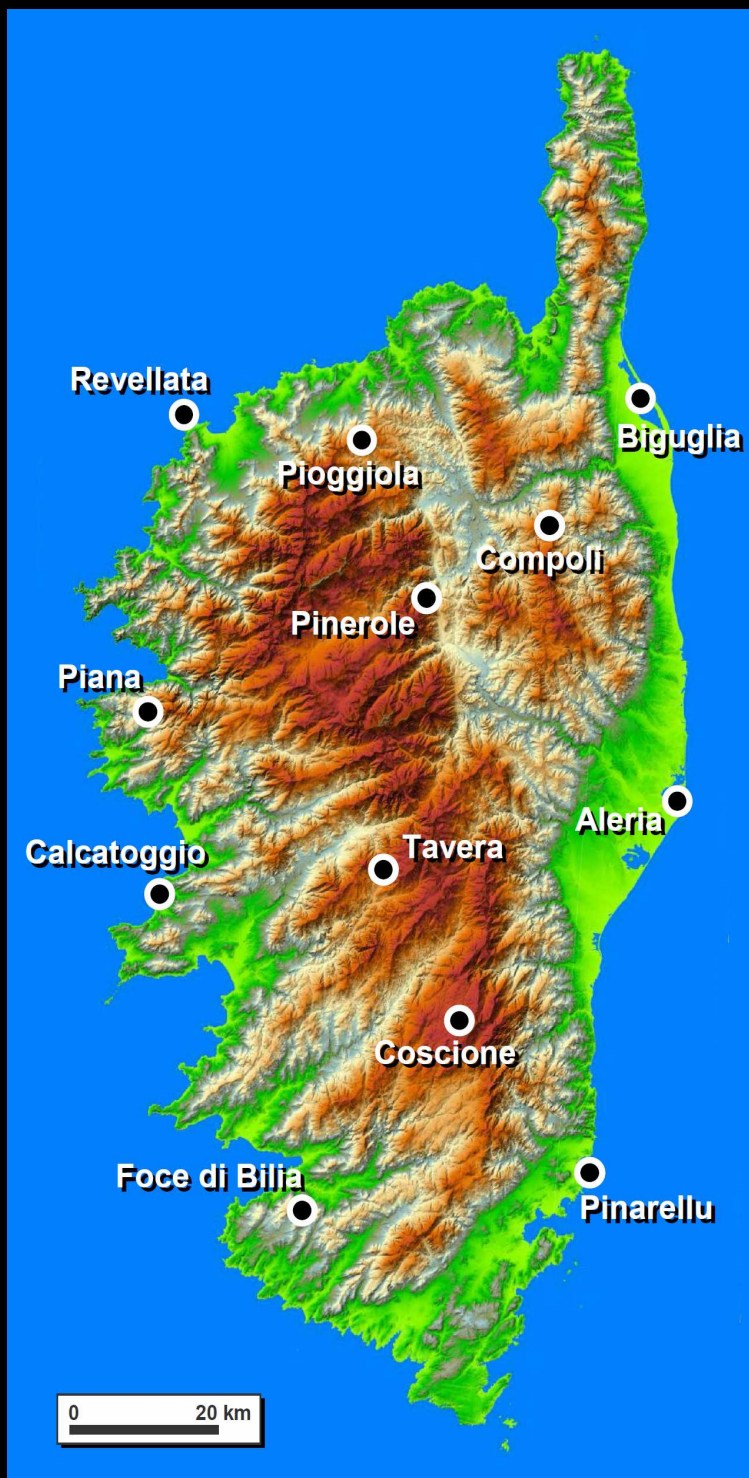
Number (log) of VHF sources between 14/07/2014 and 15/10/2014
(horizontal resolution: 1 km; vertical resolution: 0.1 km)

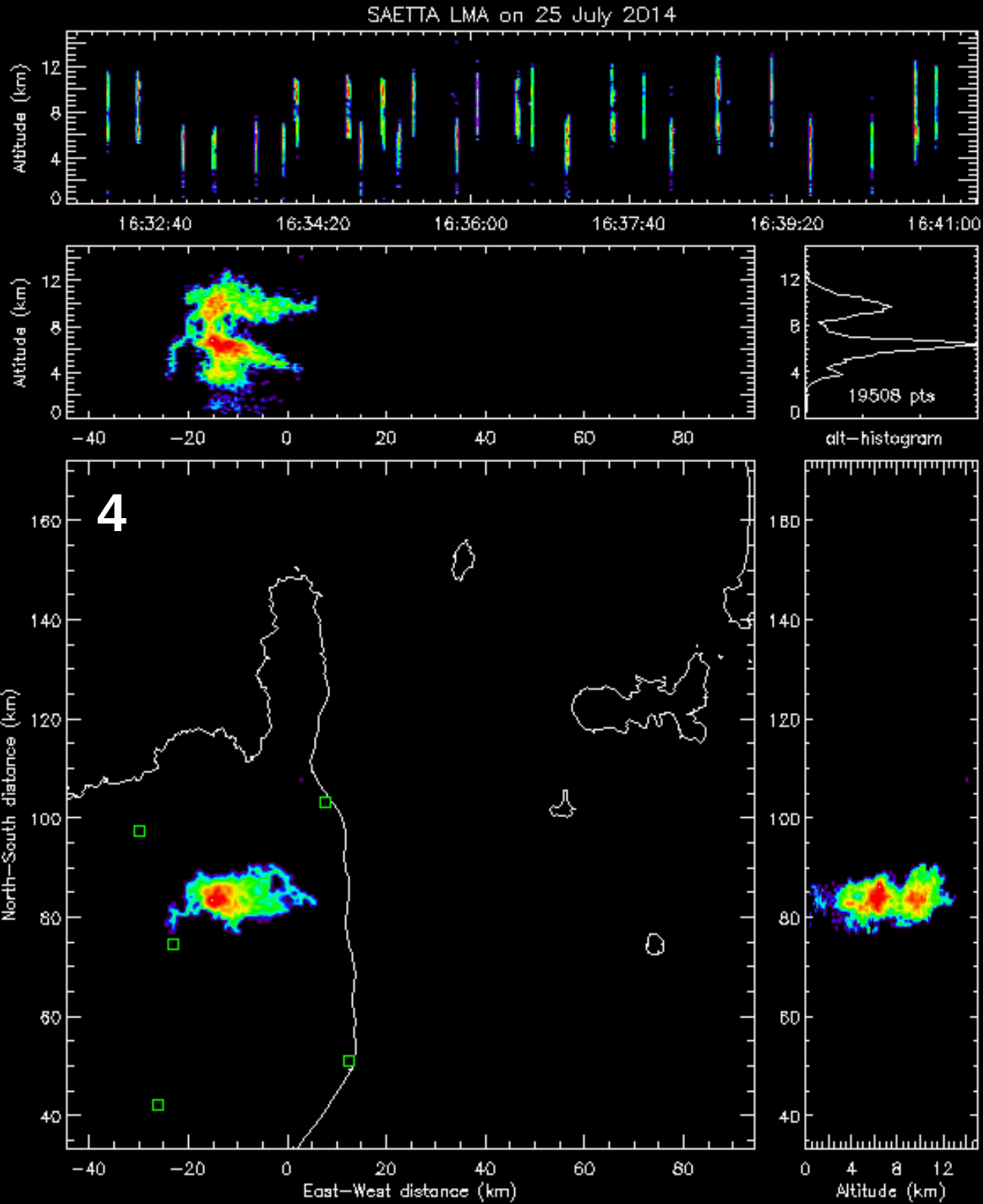
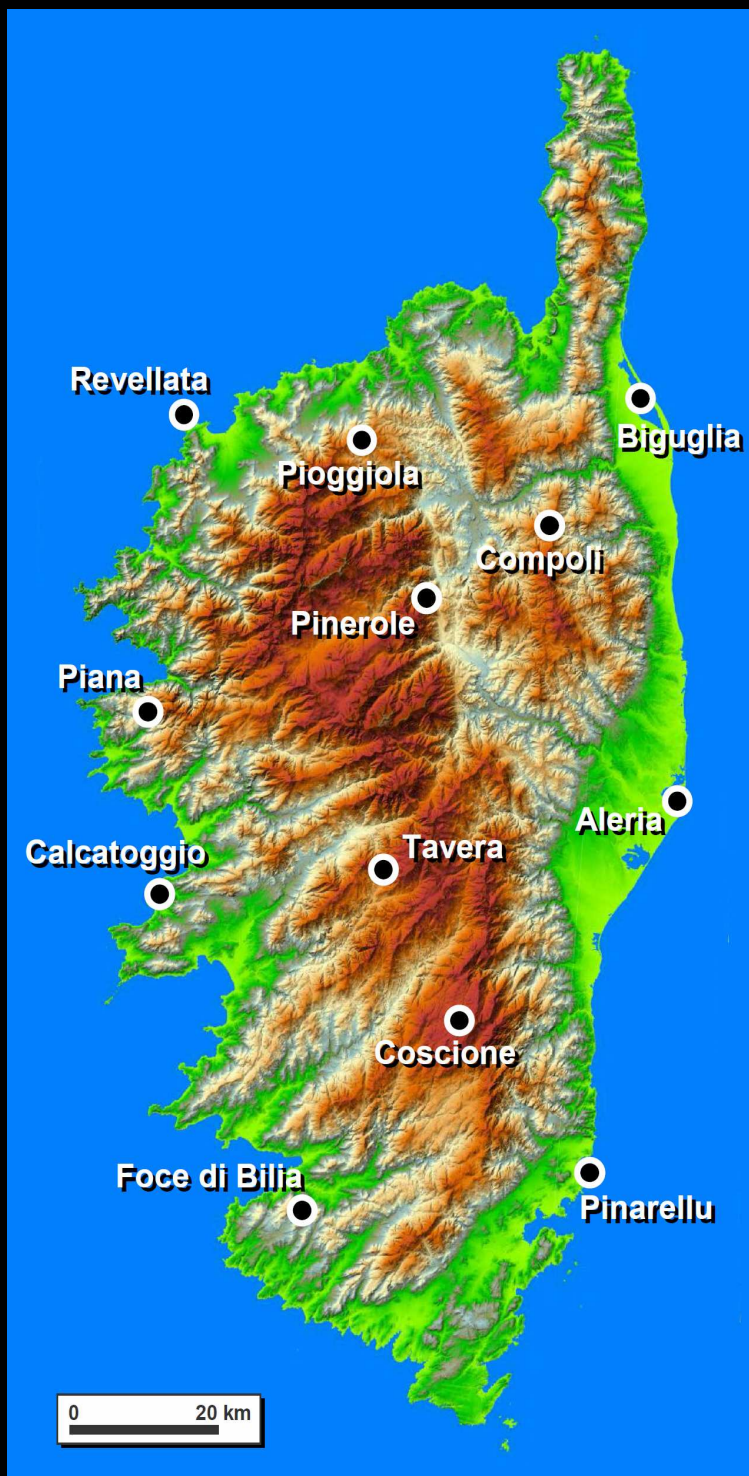


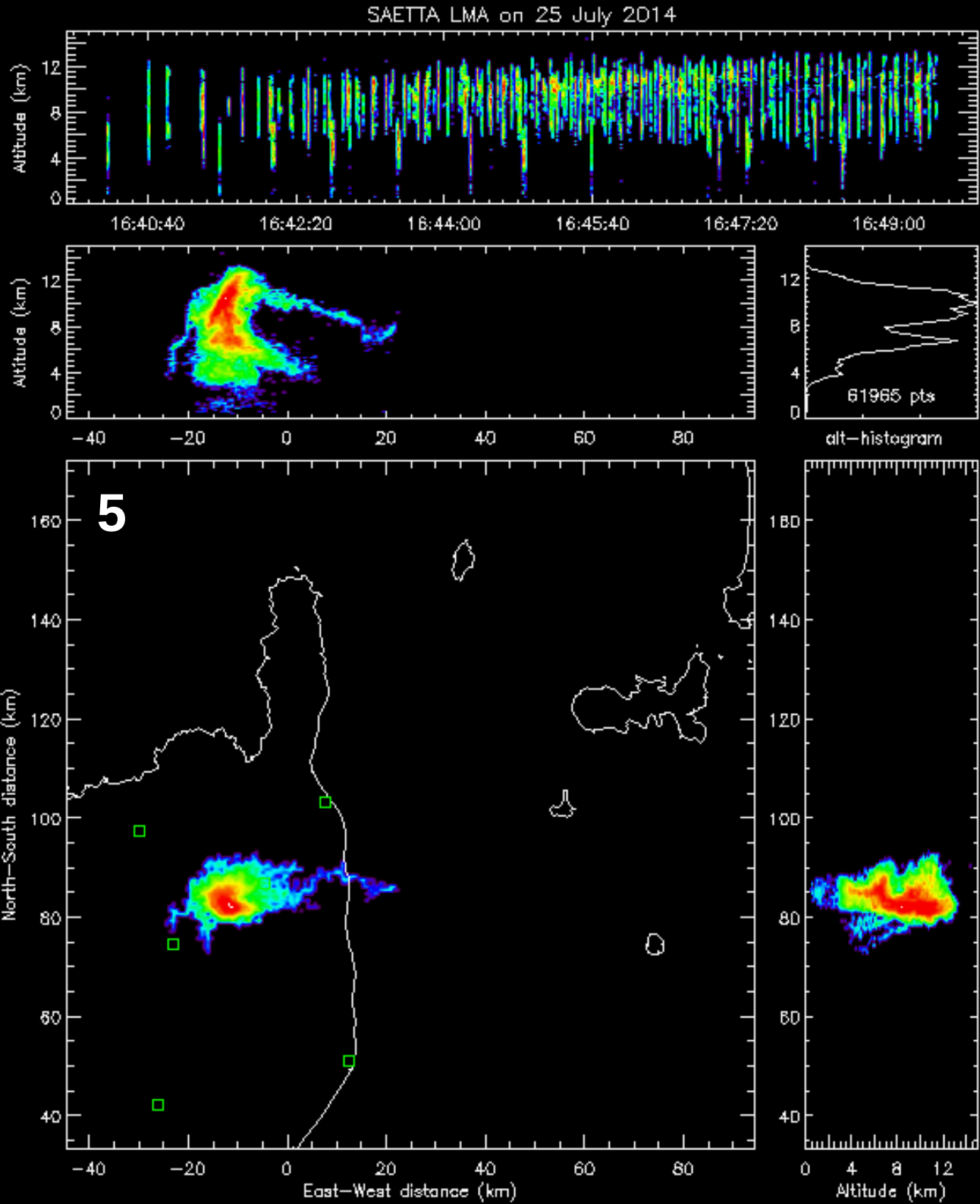
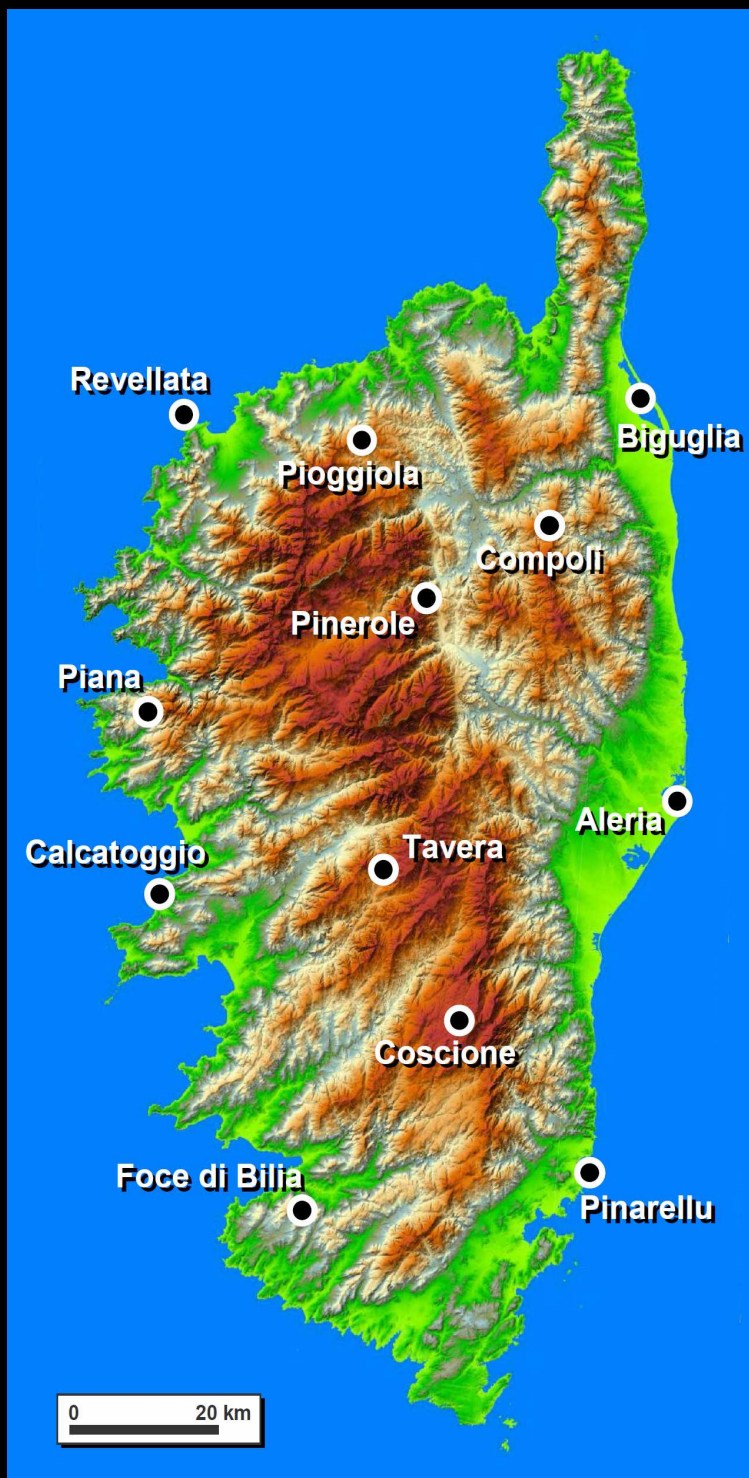


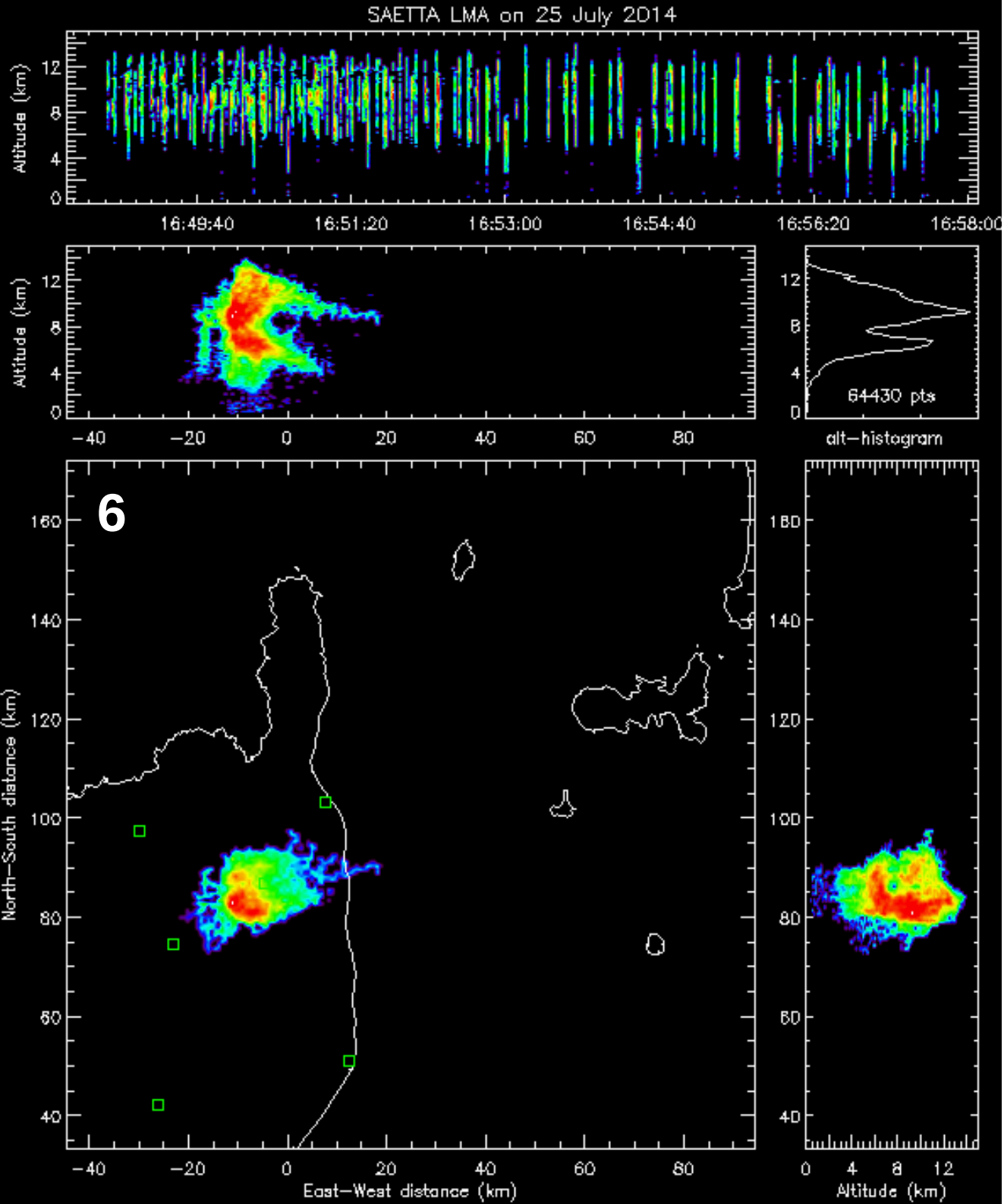
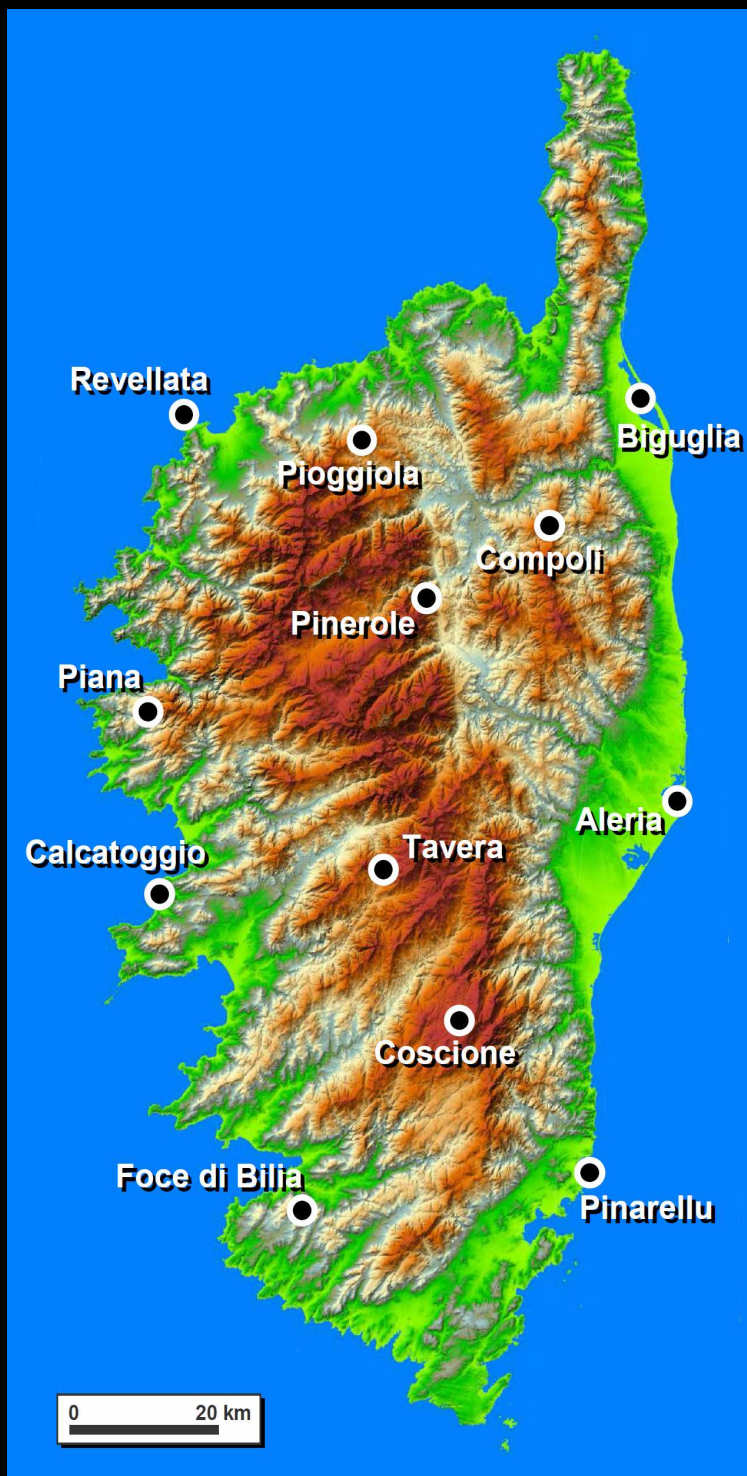


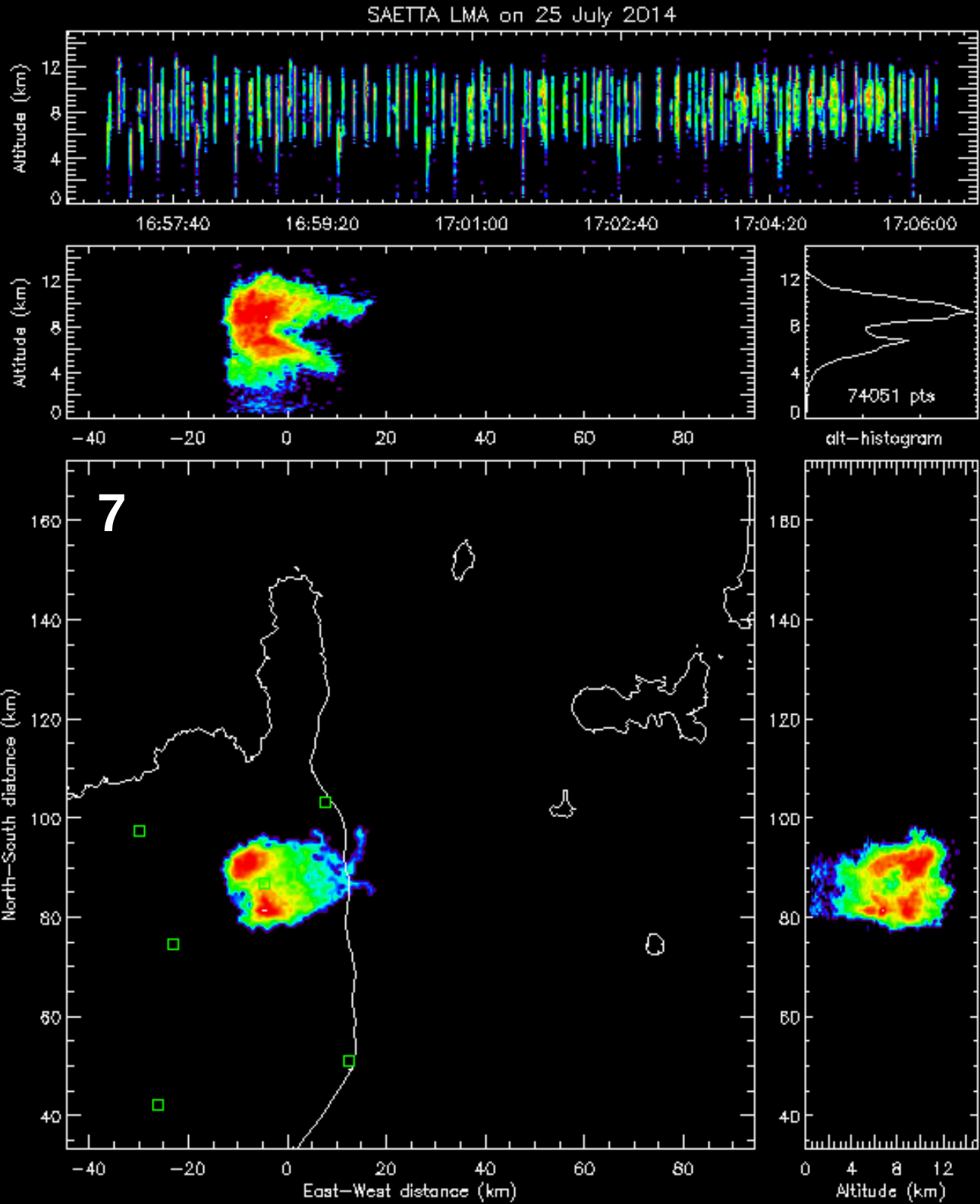
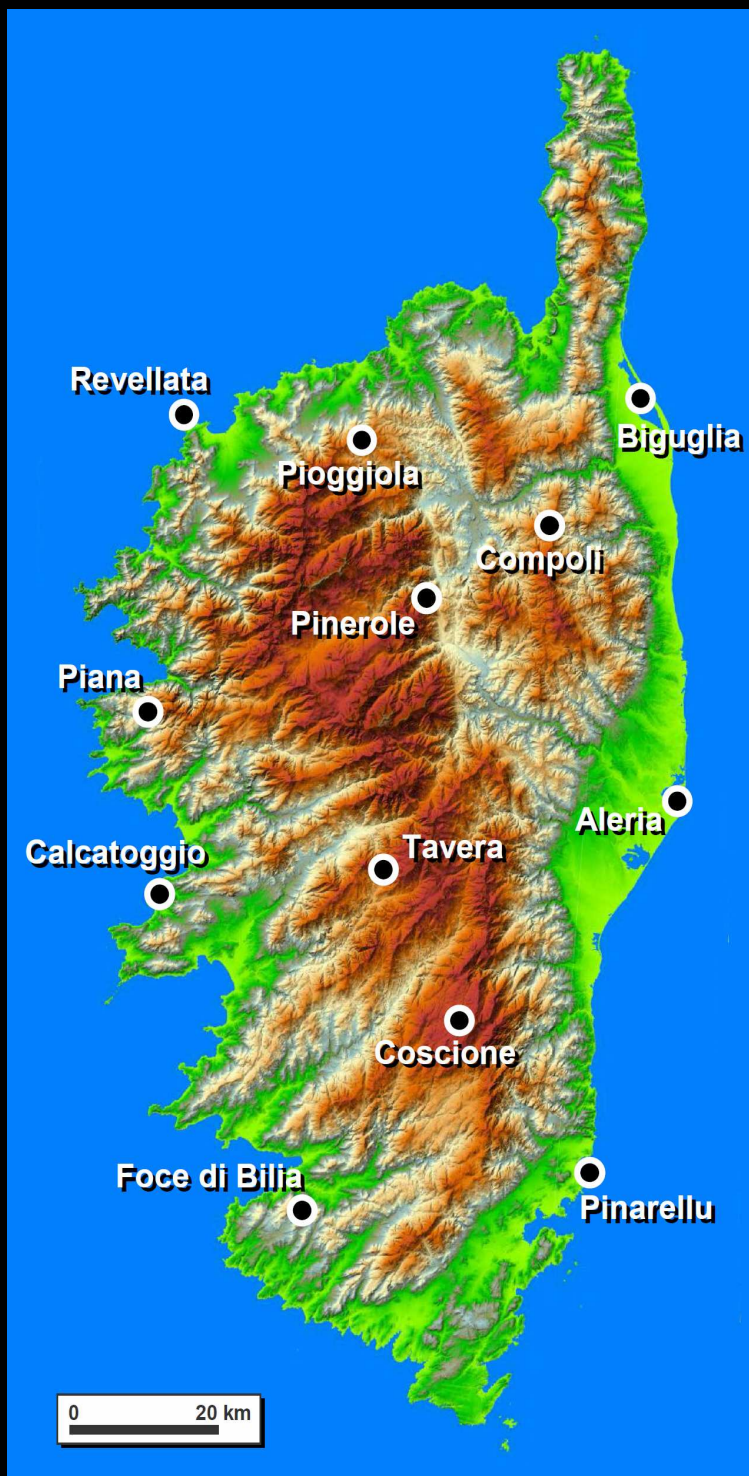


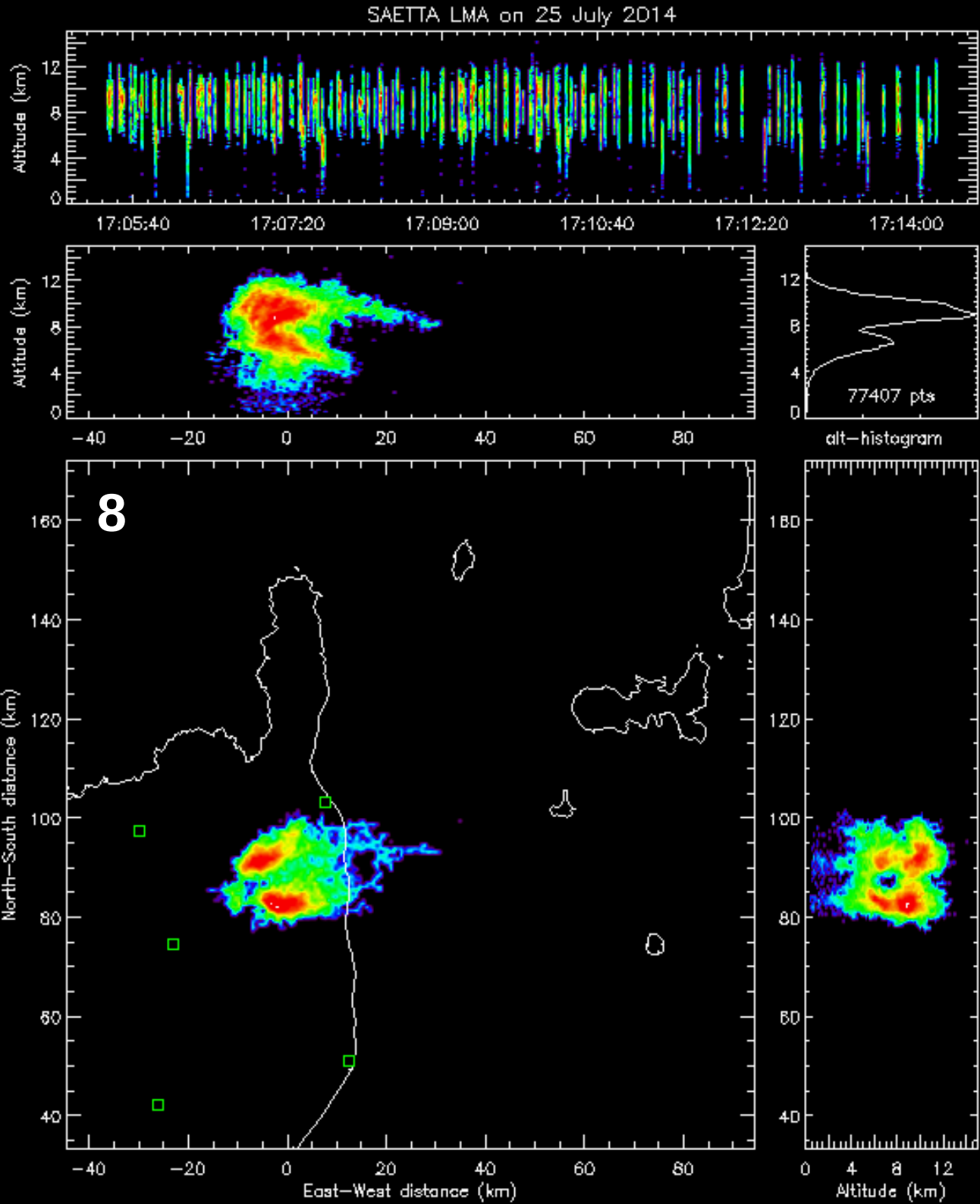
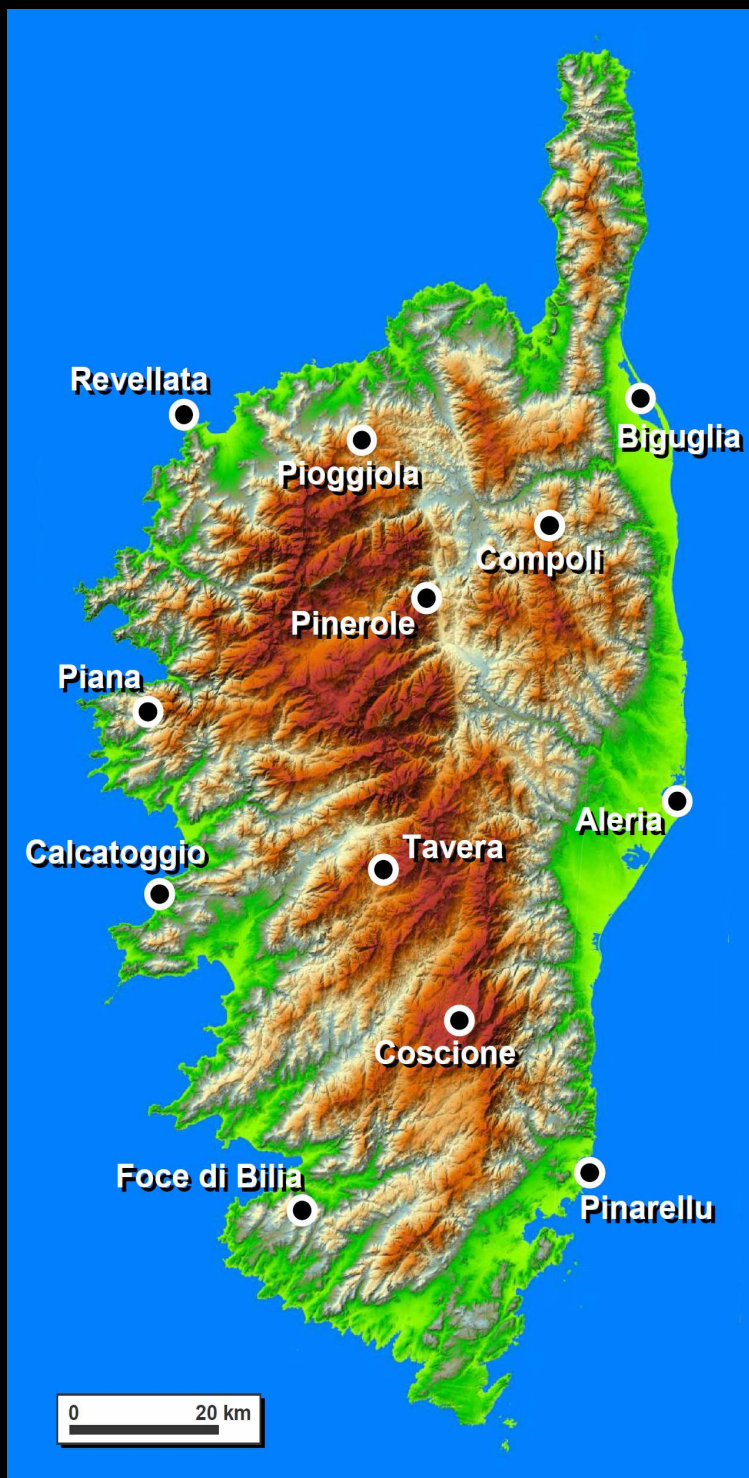


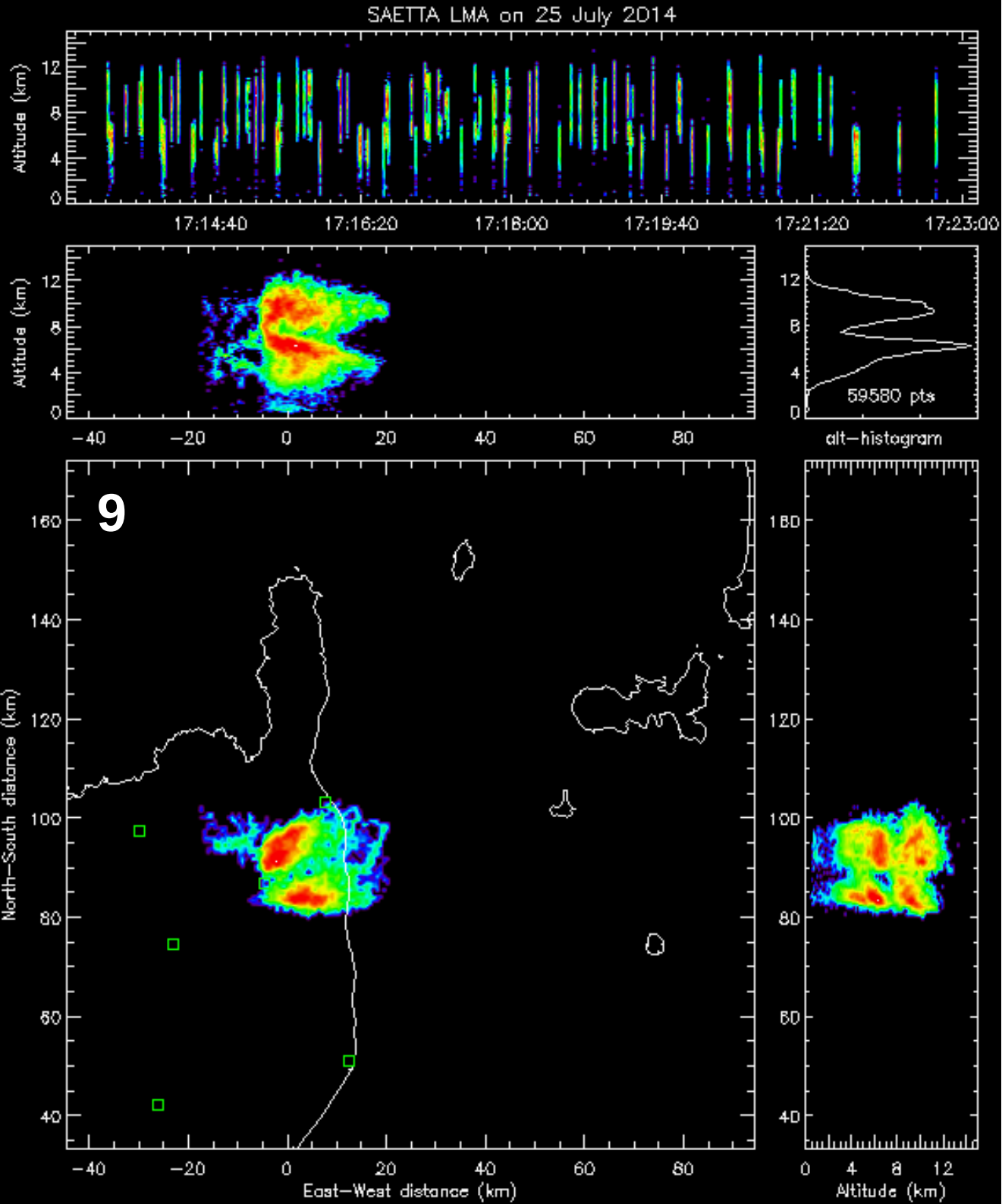
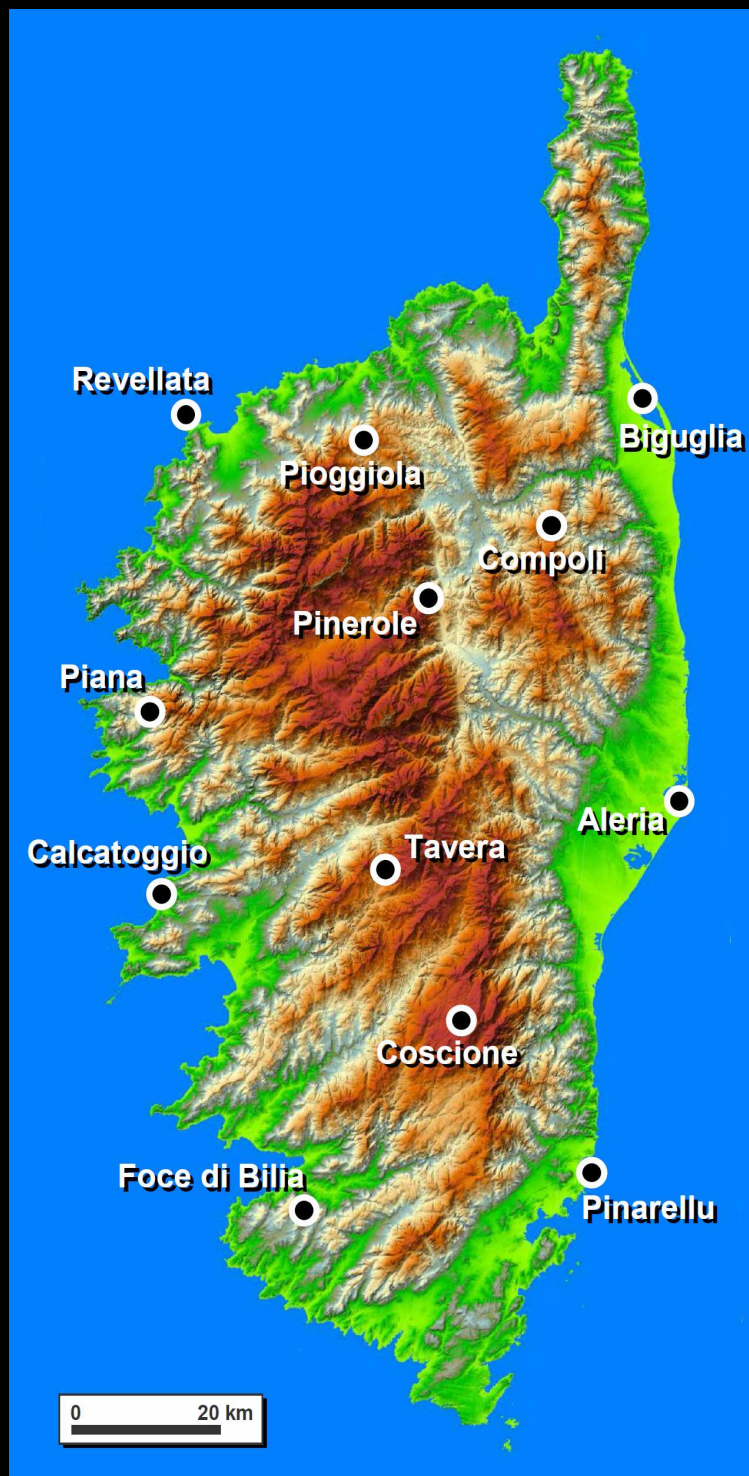


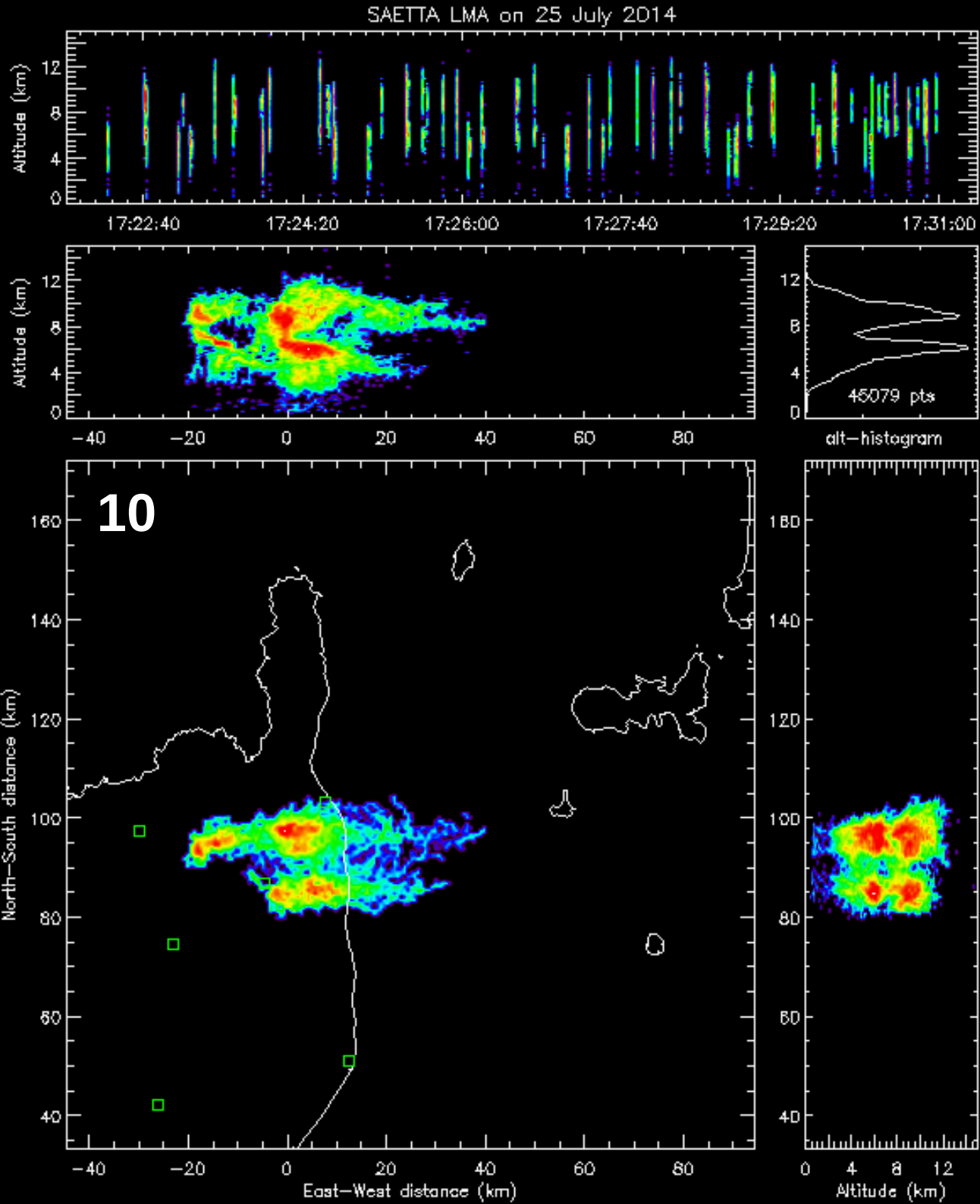
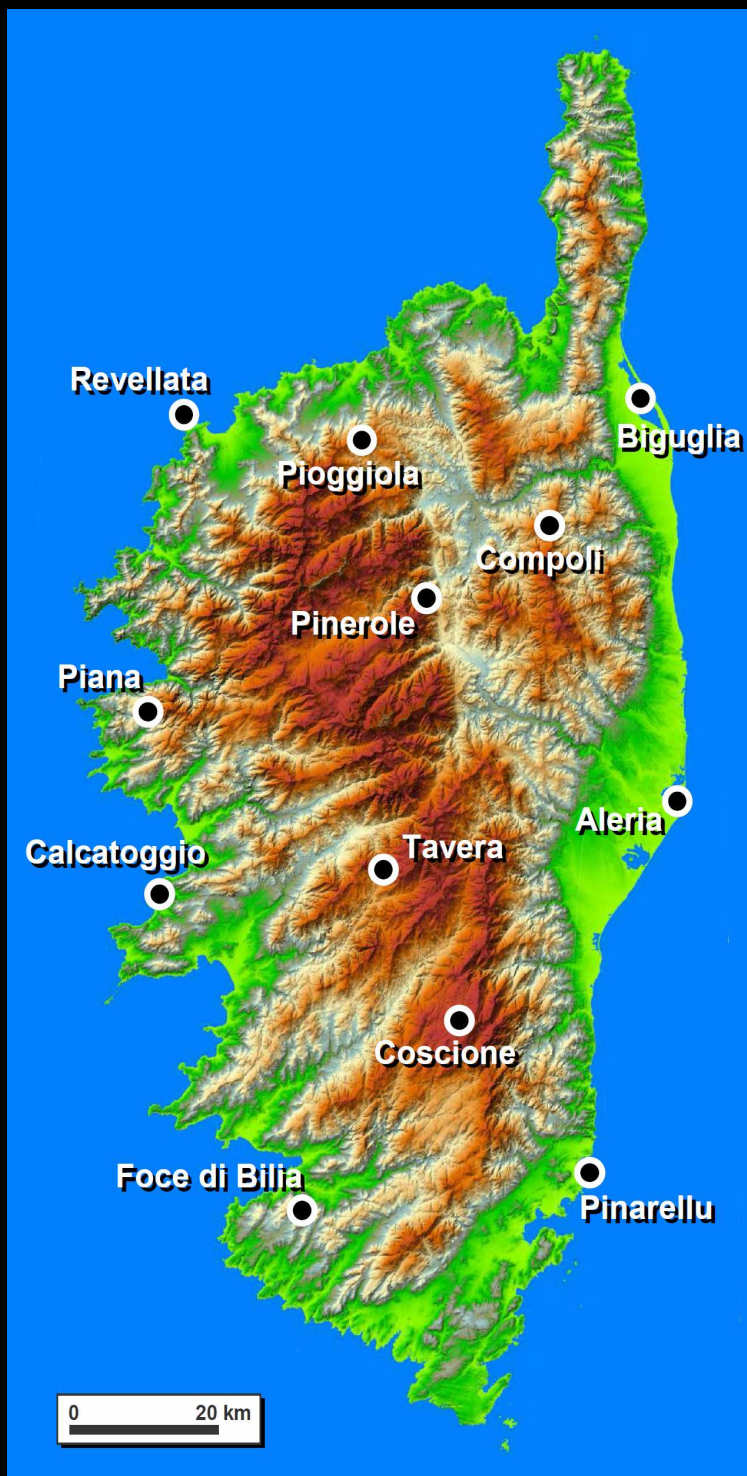


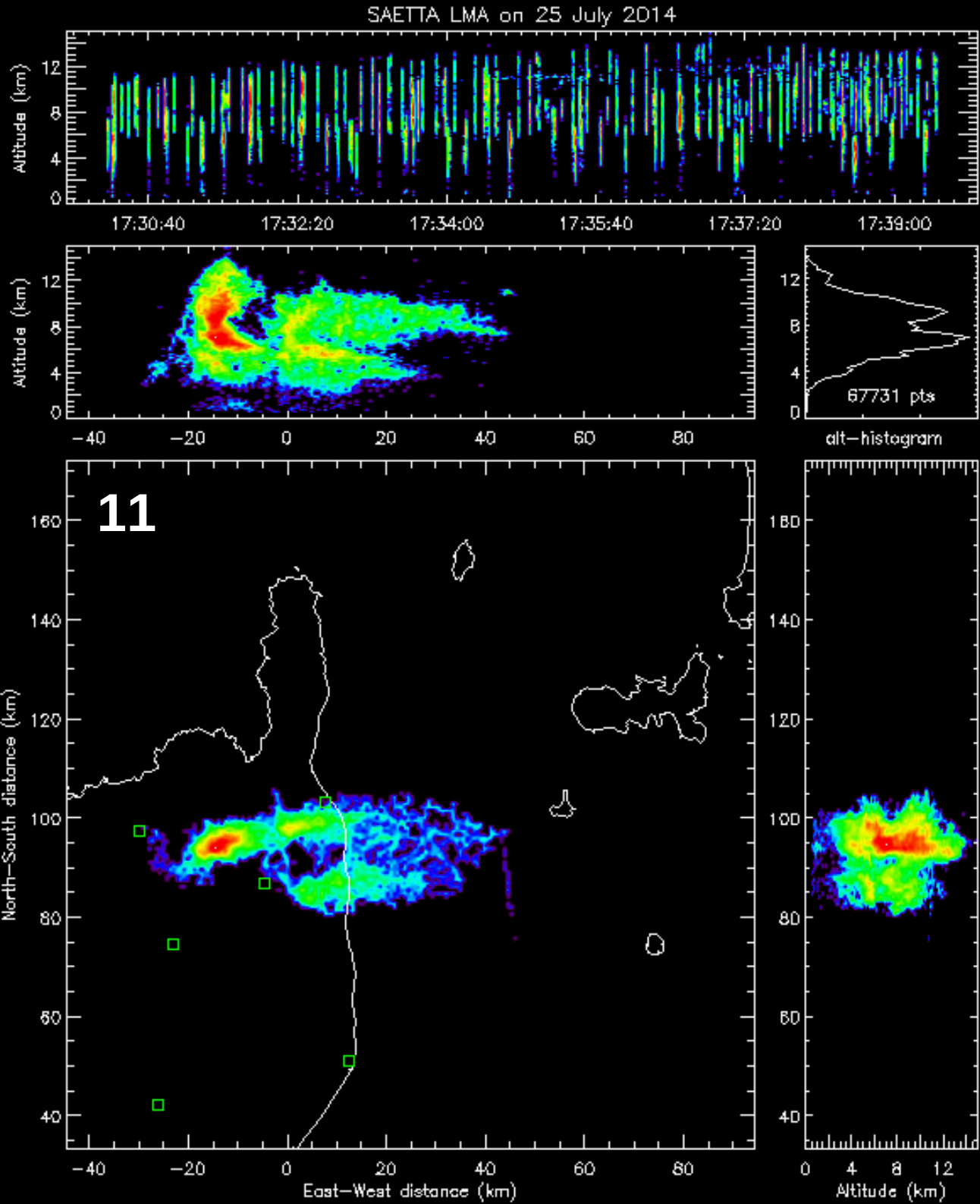
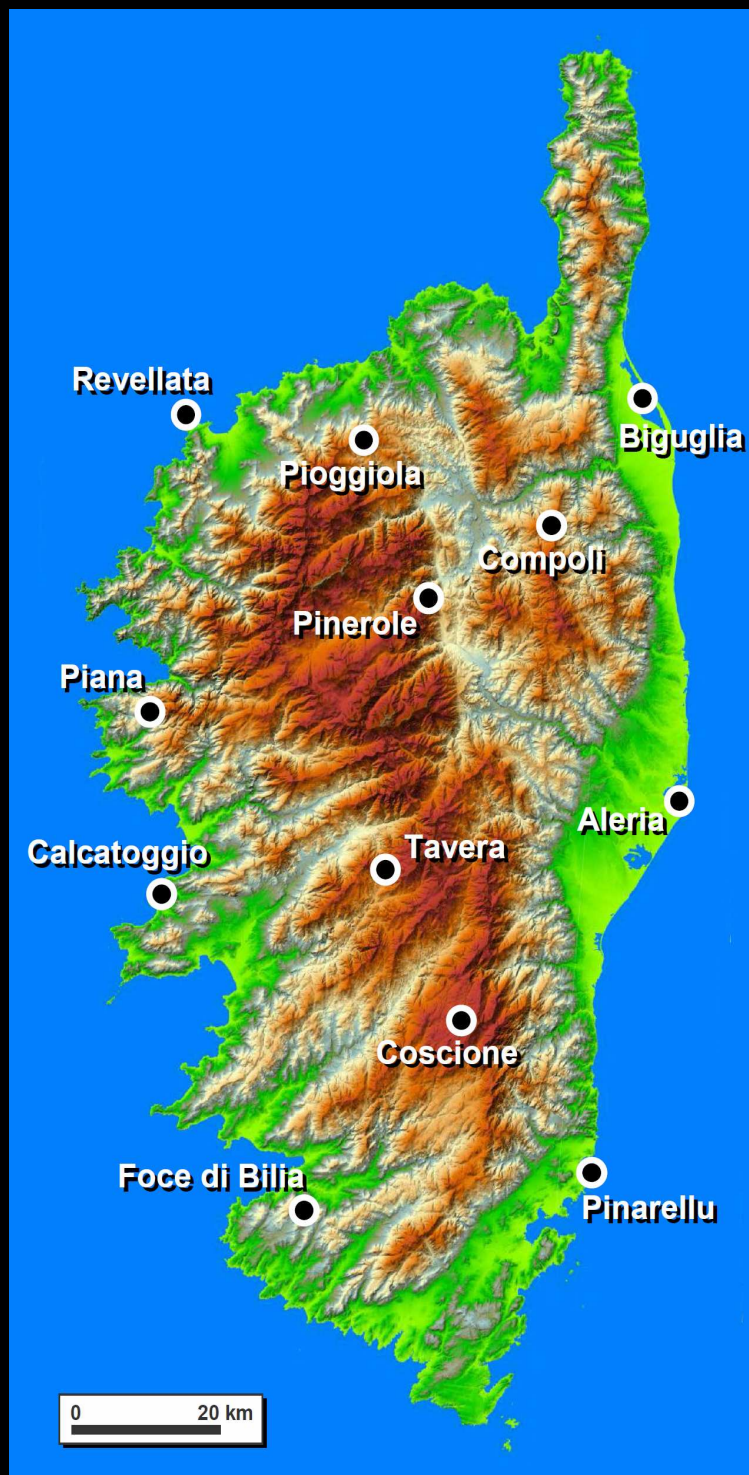


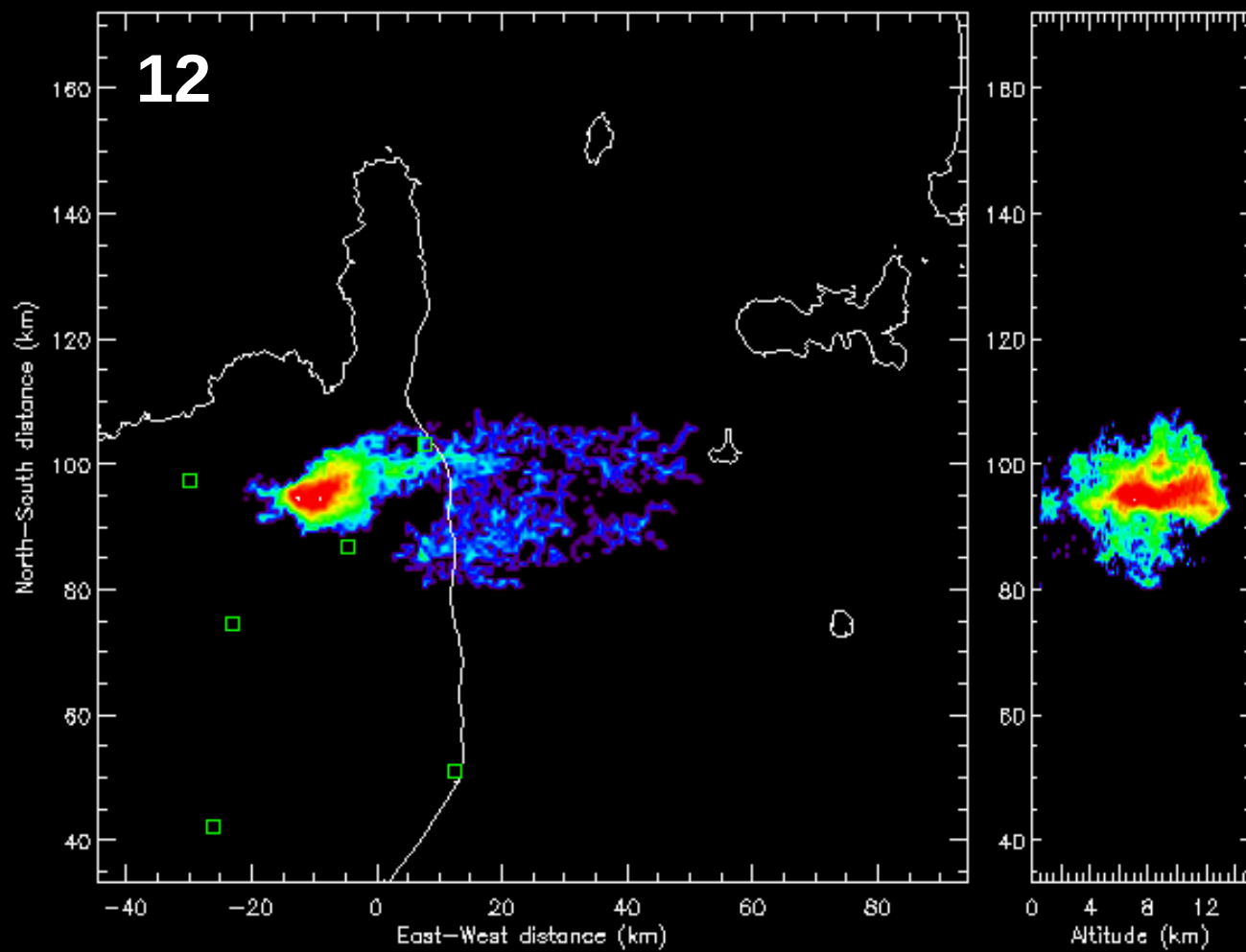
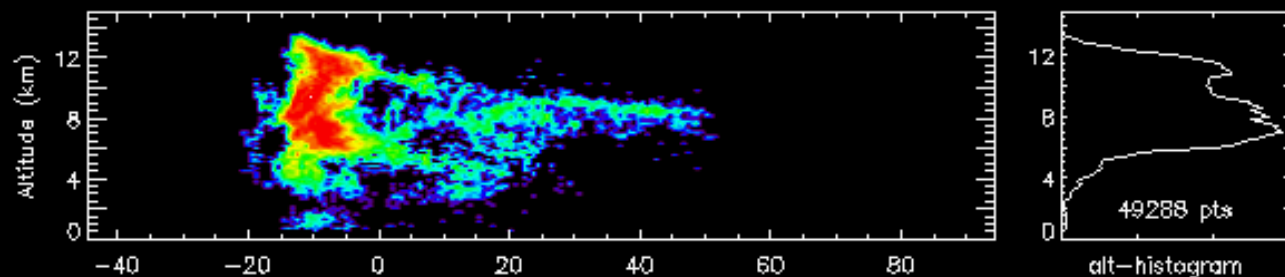
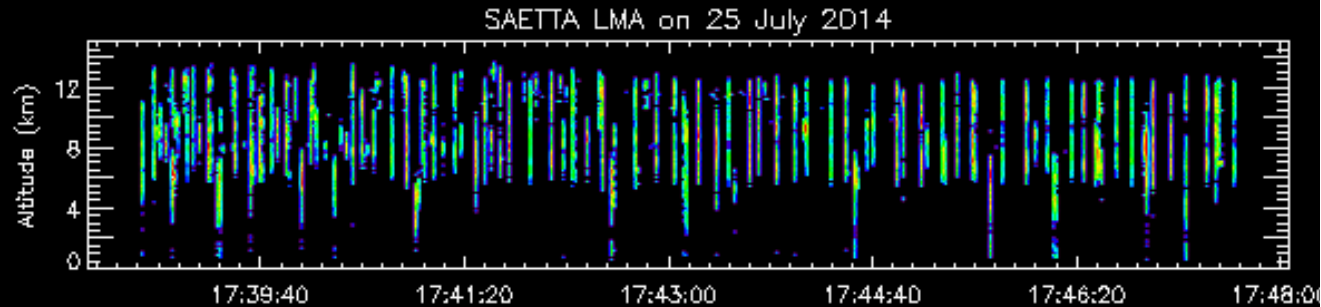
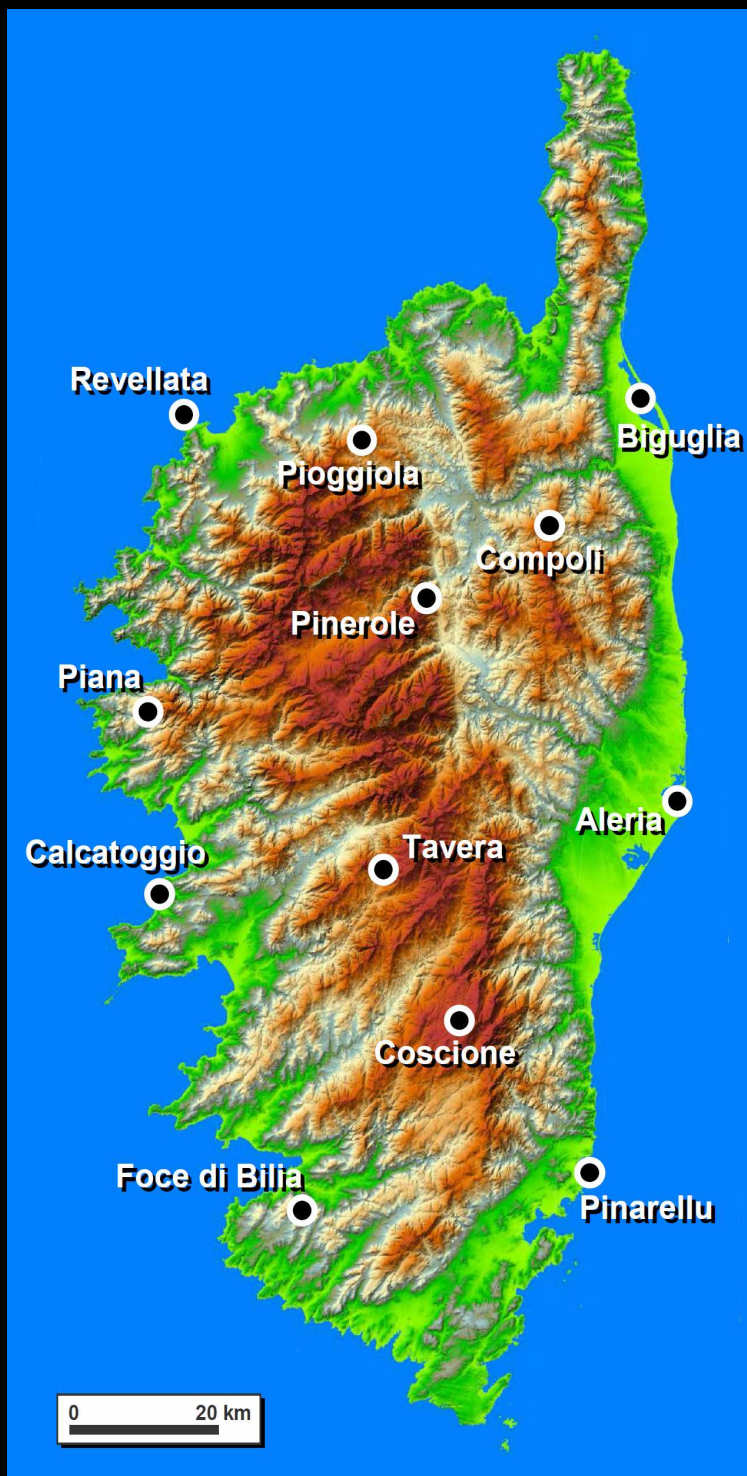


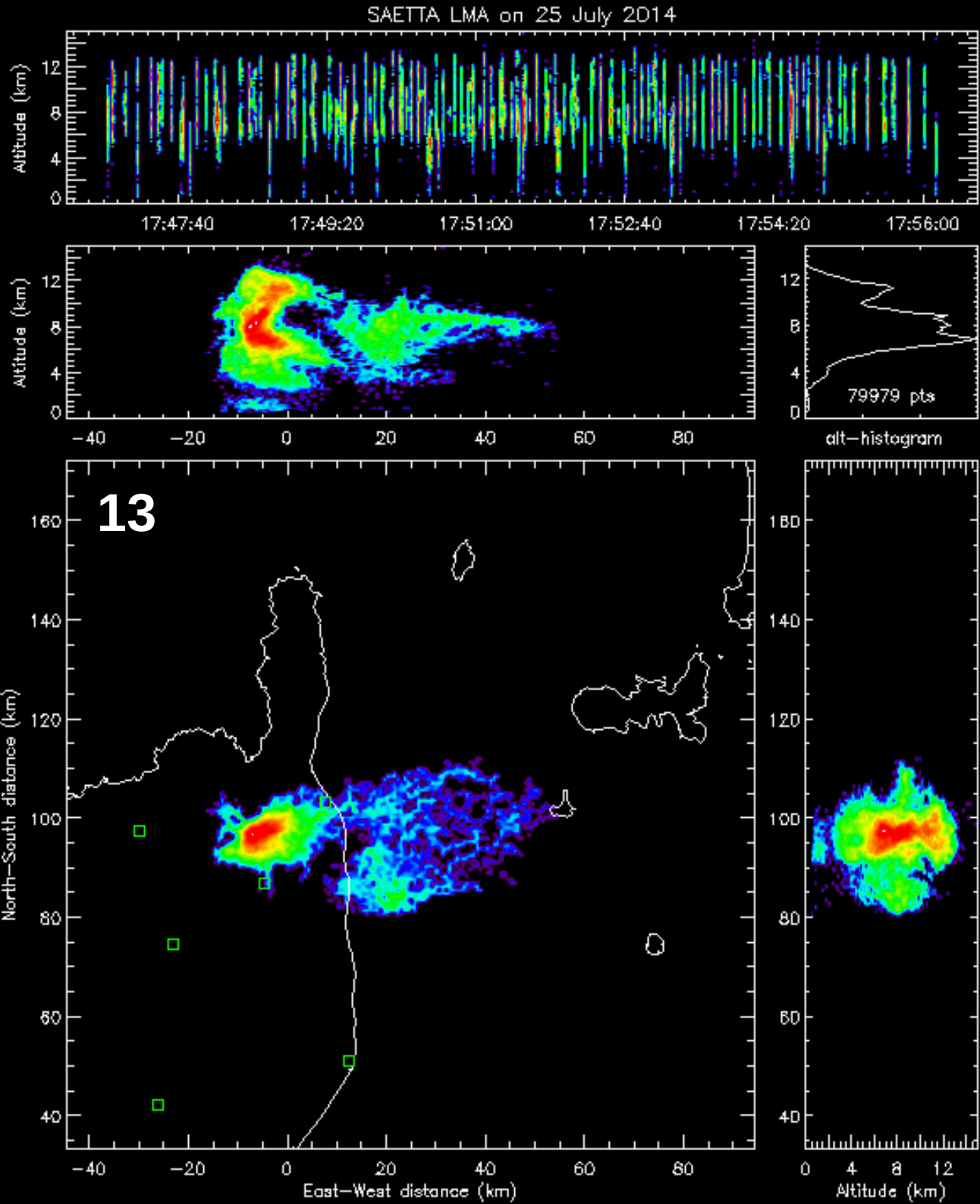
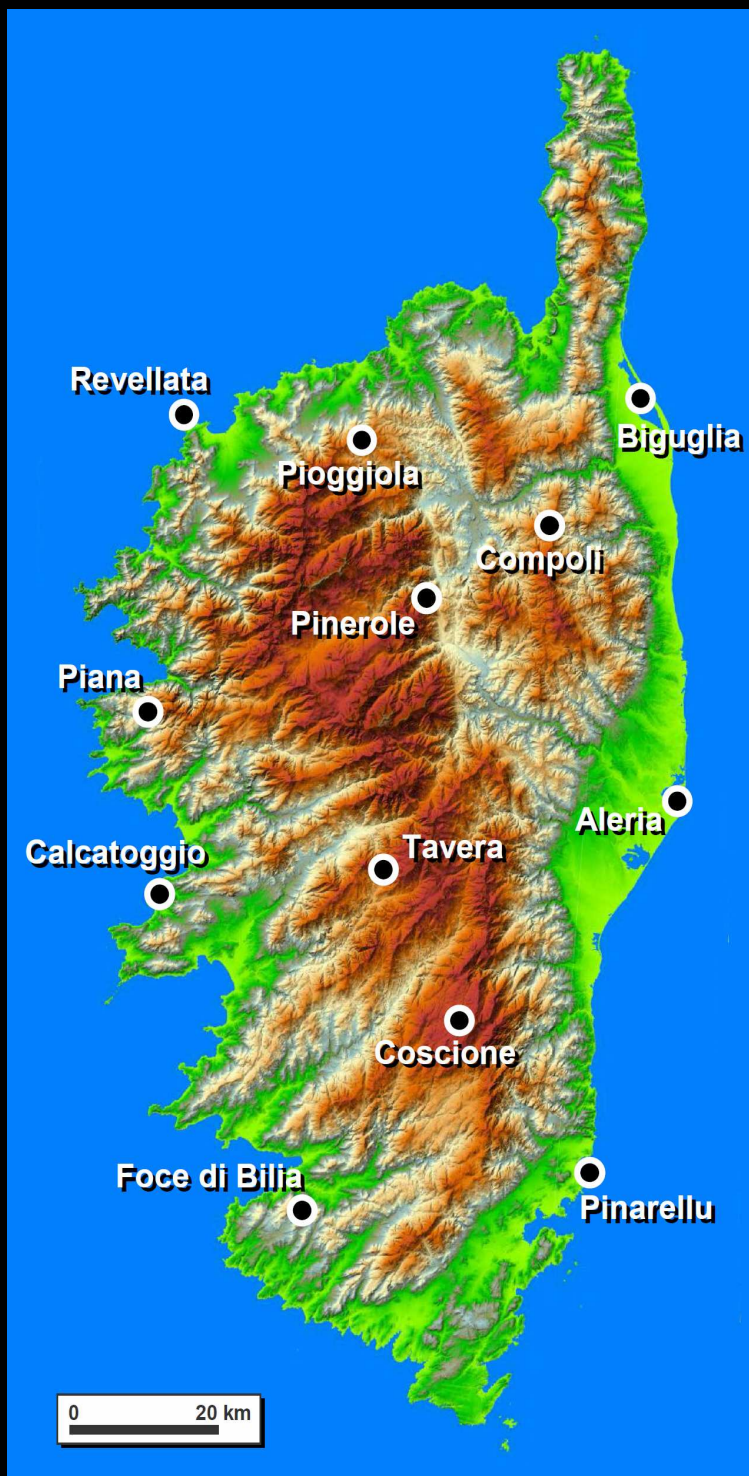


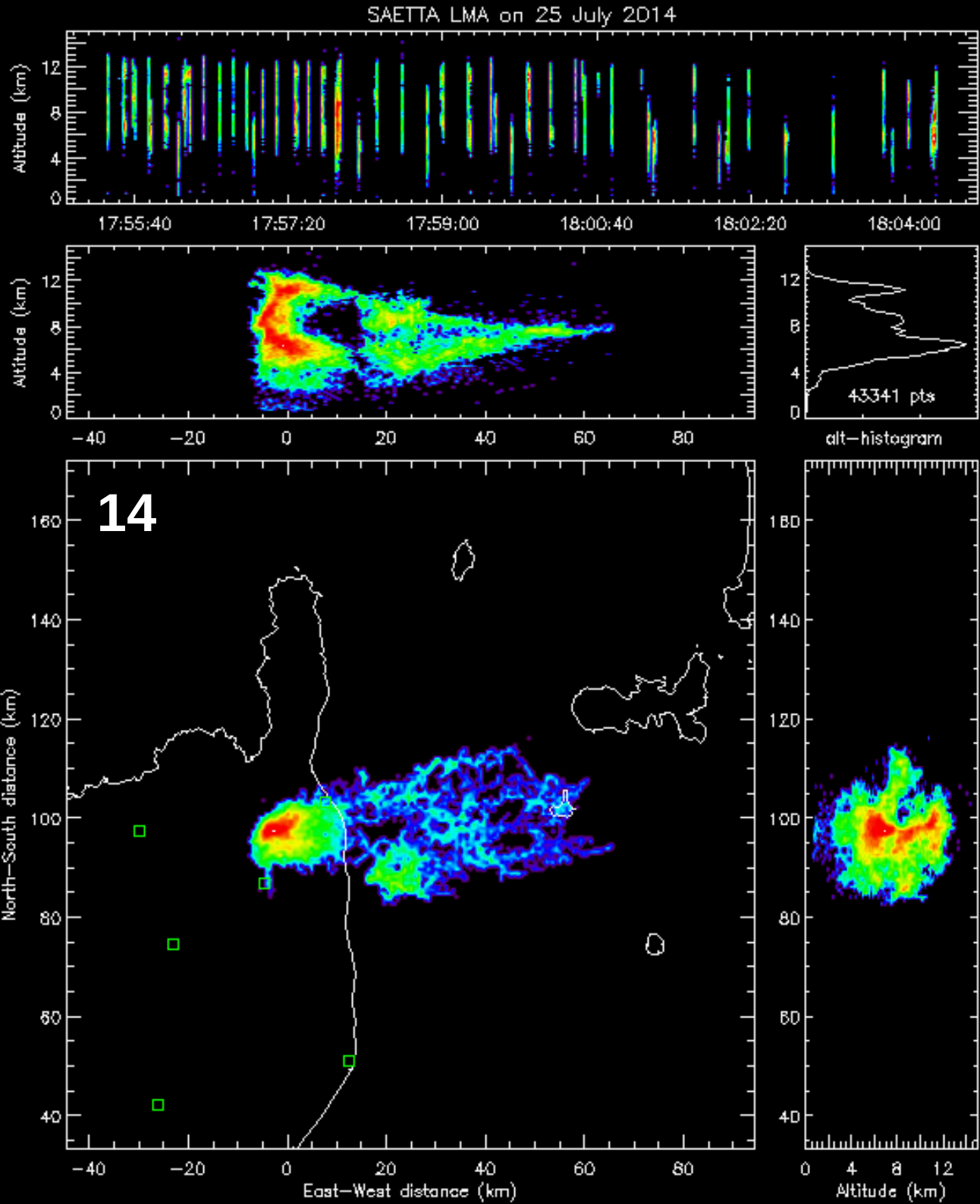
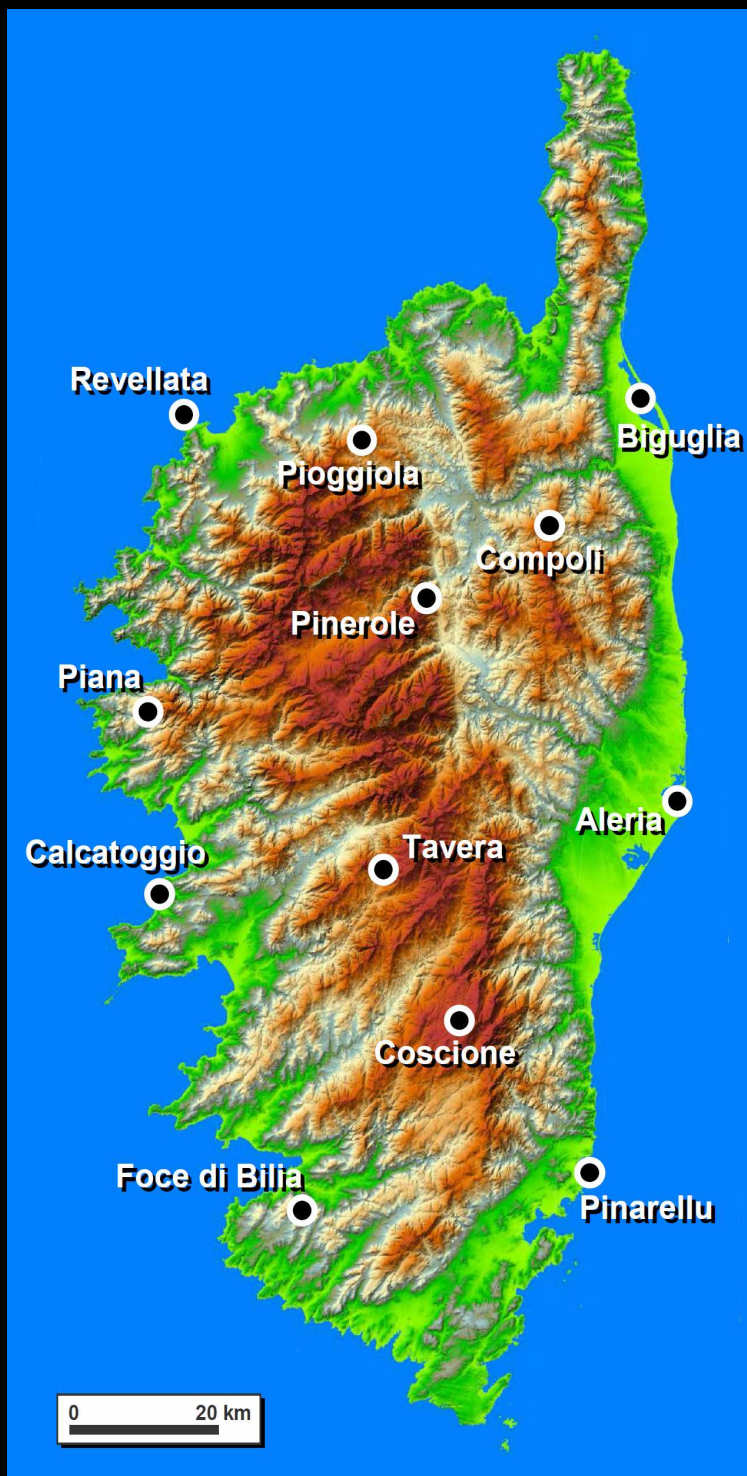


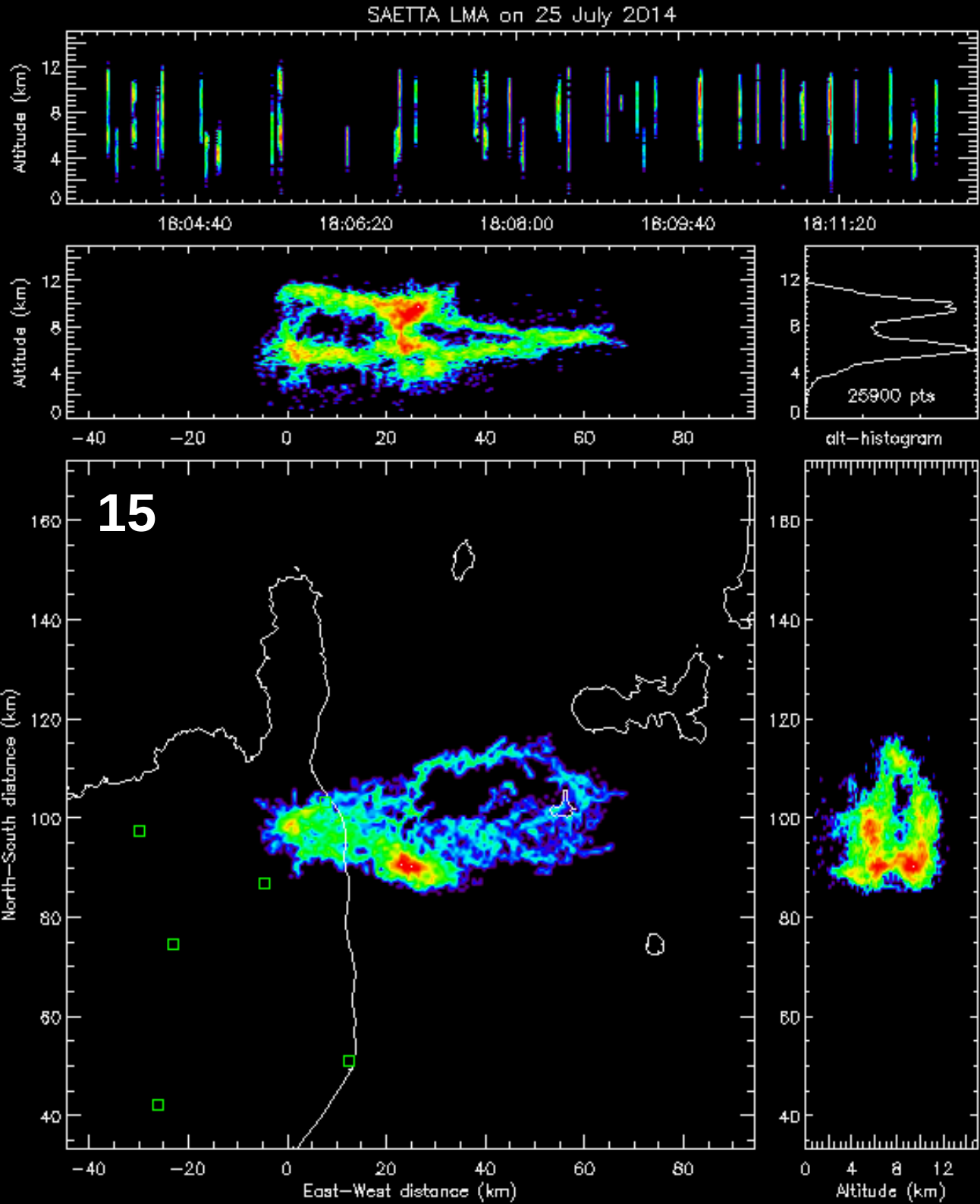
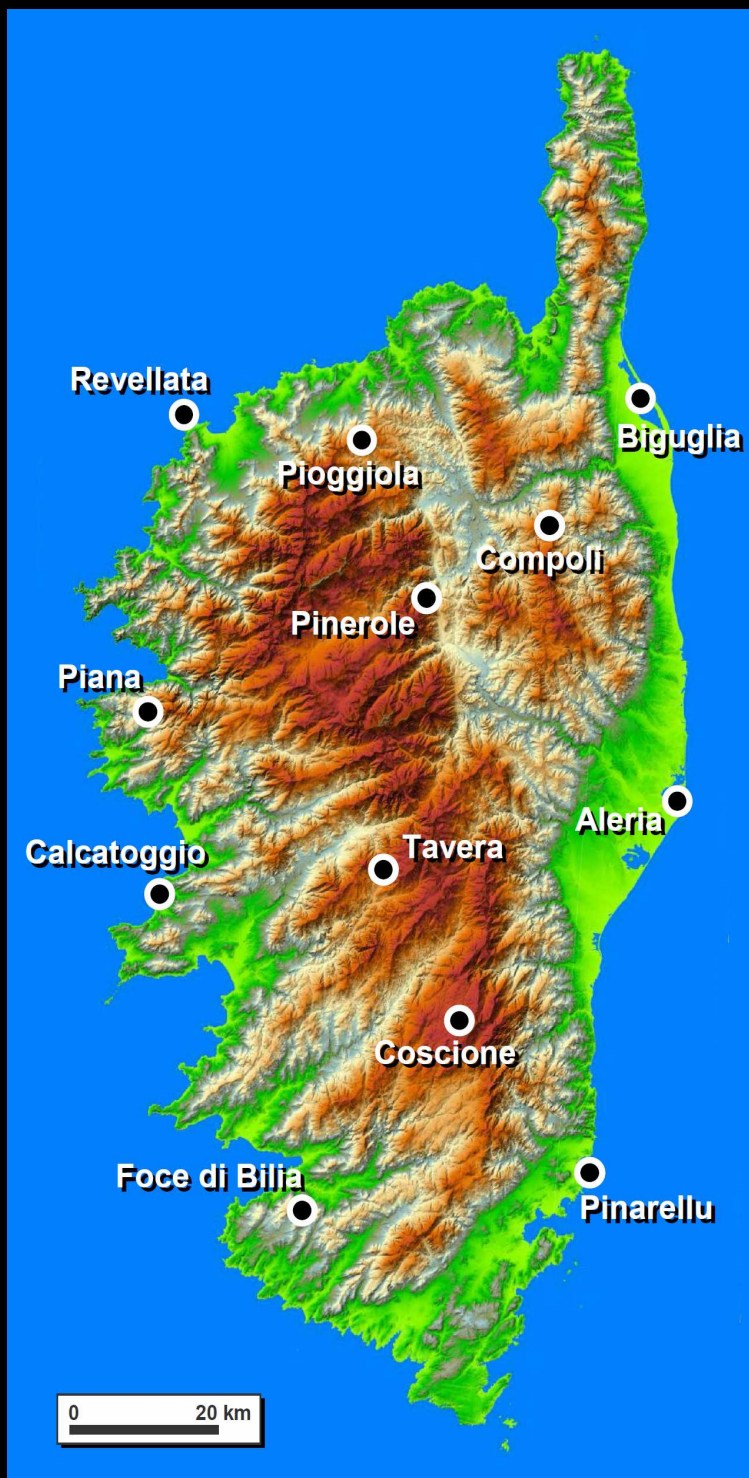


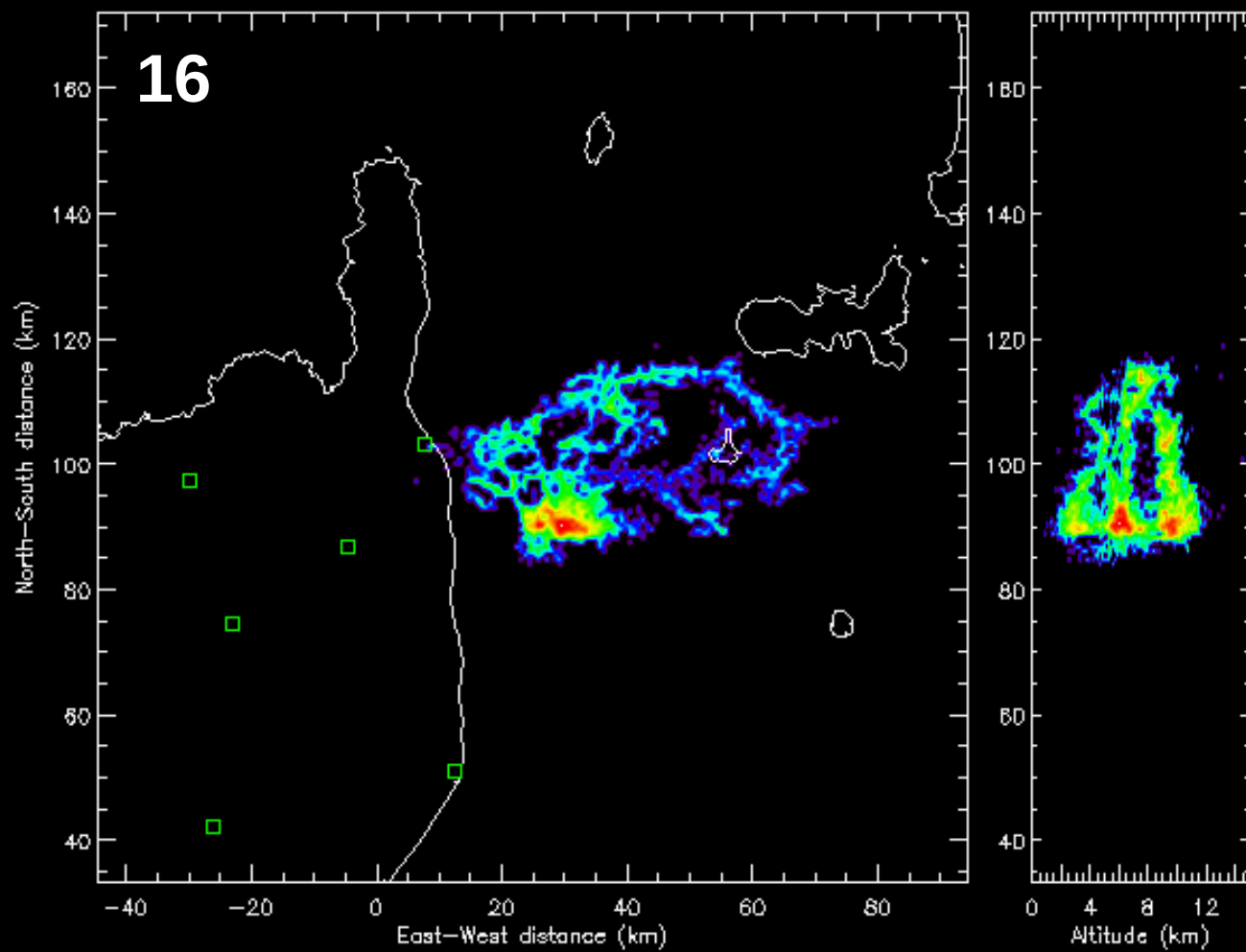
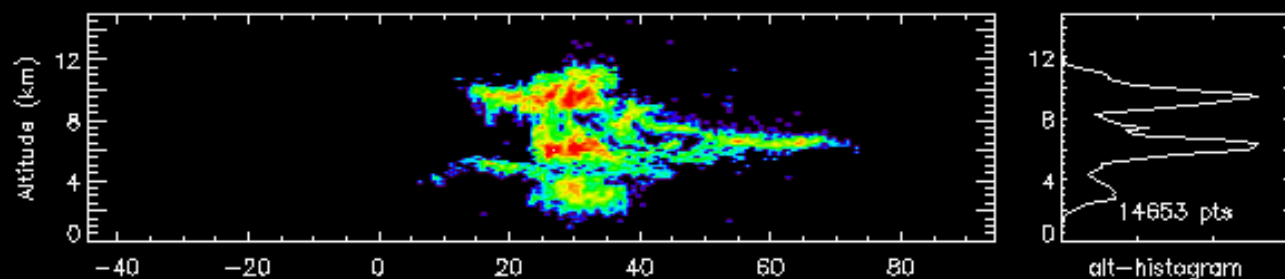
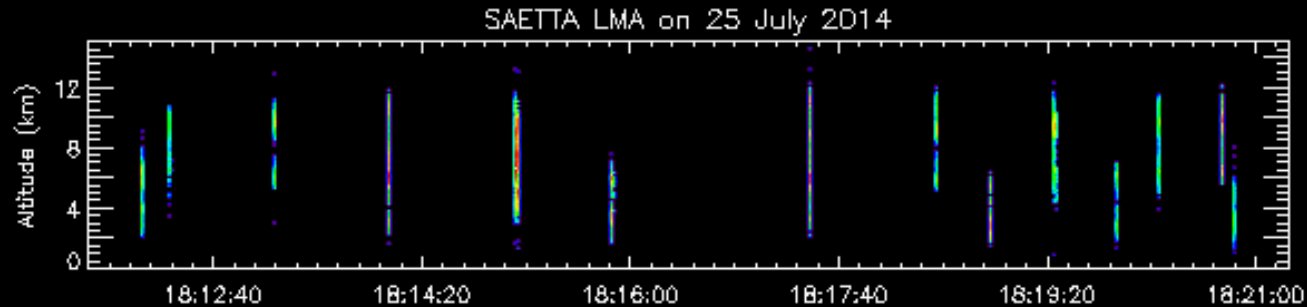
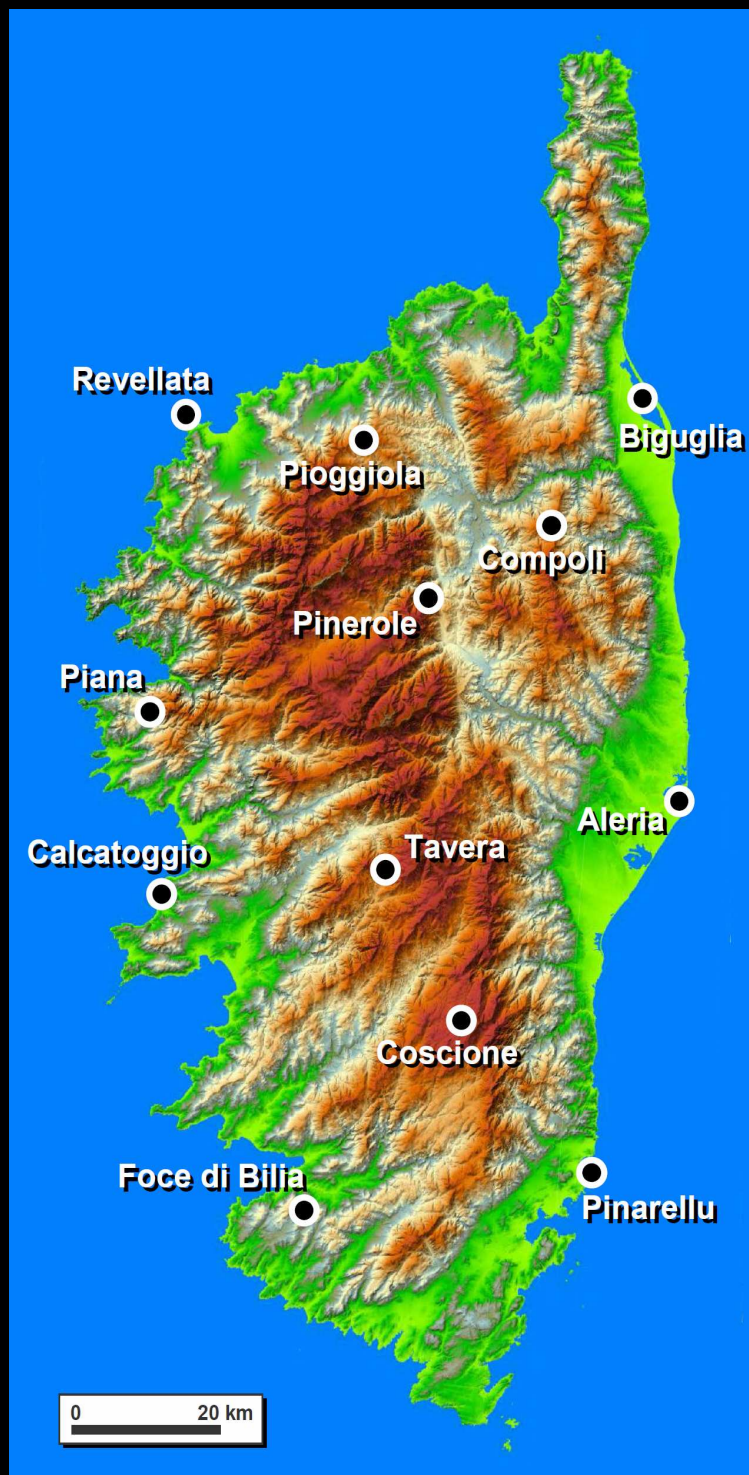


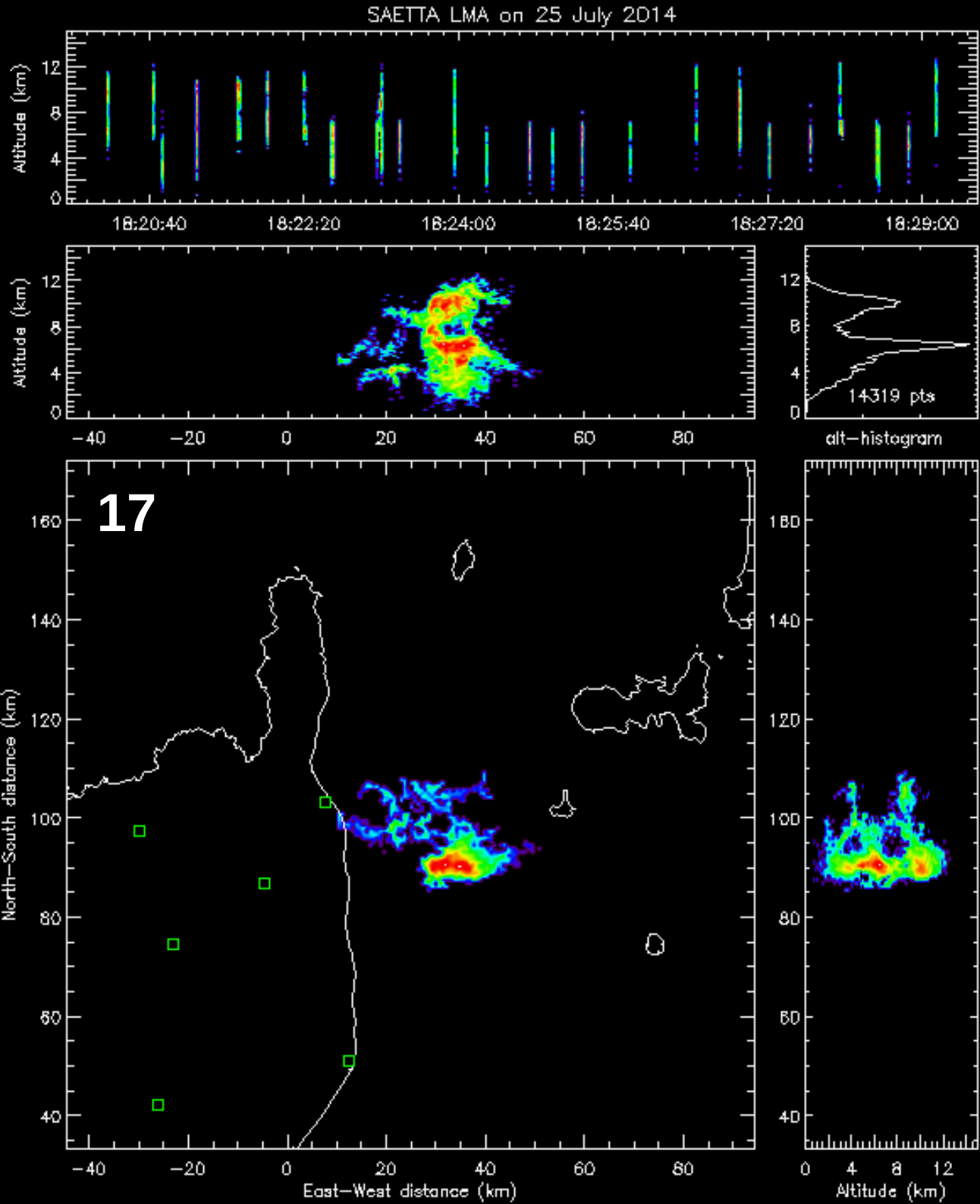
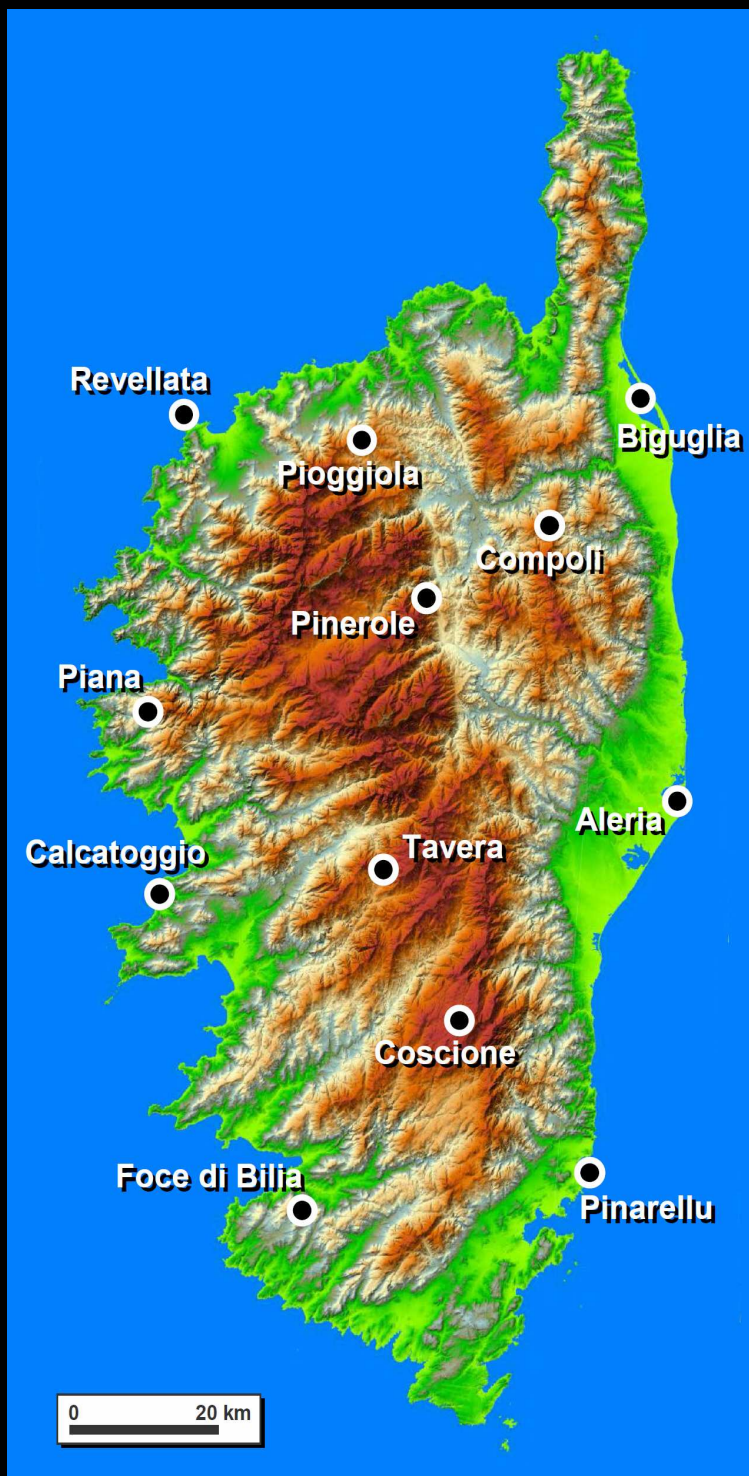


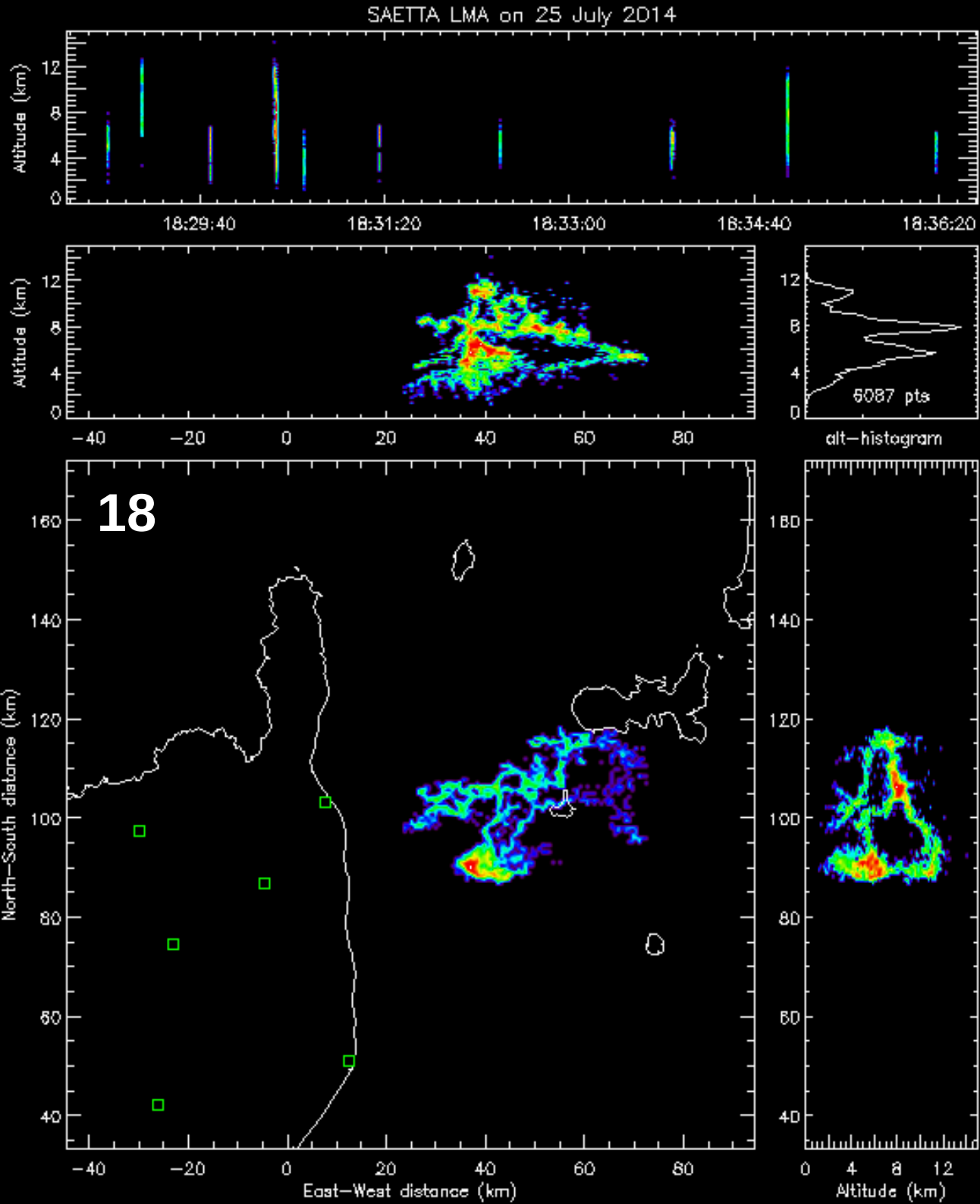
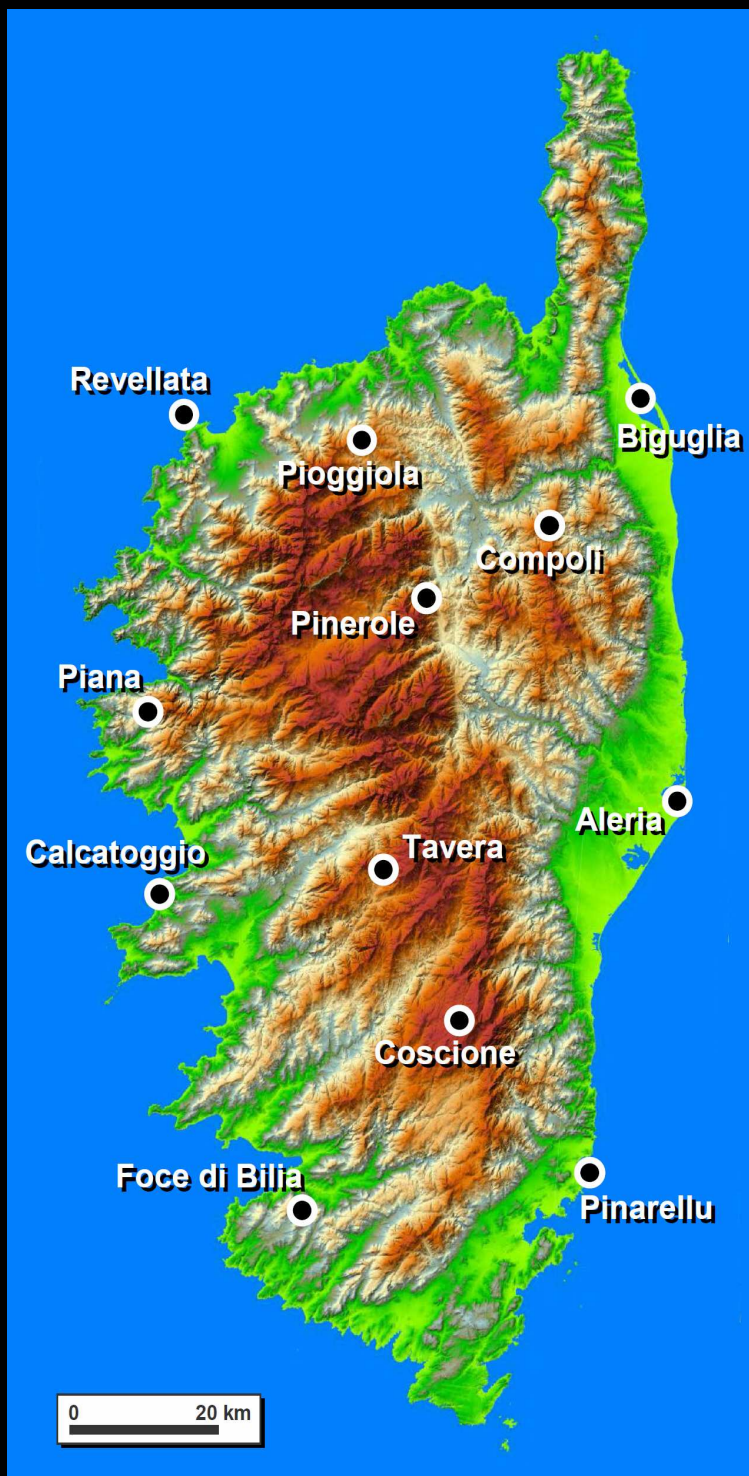


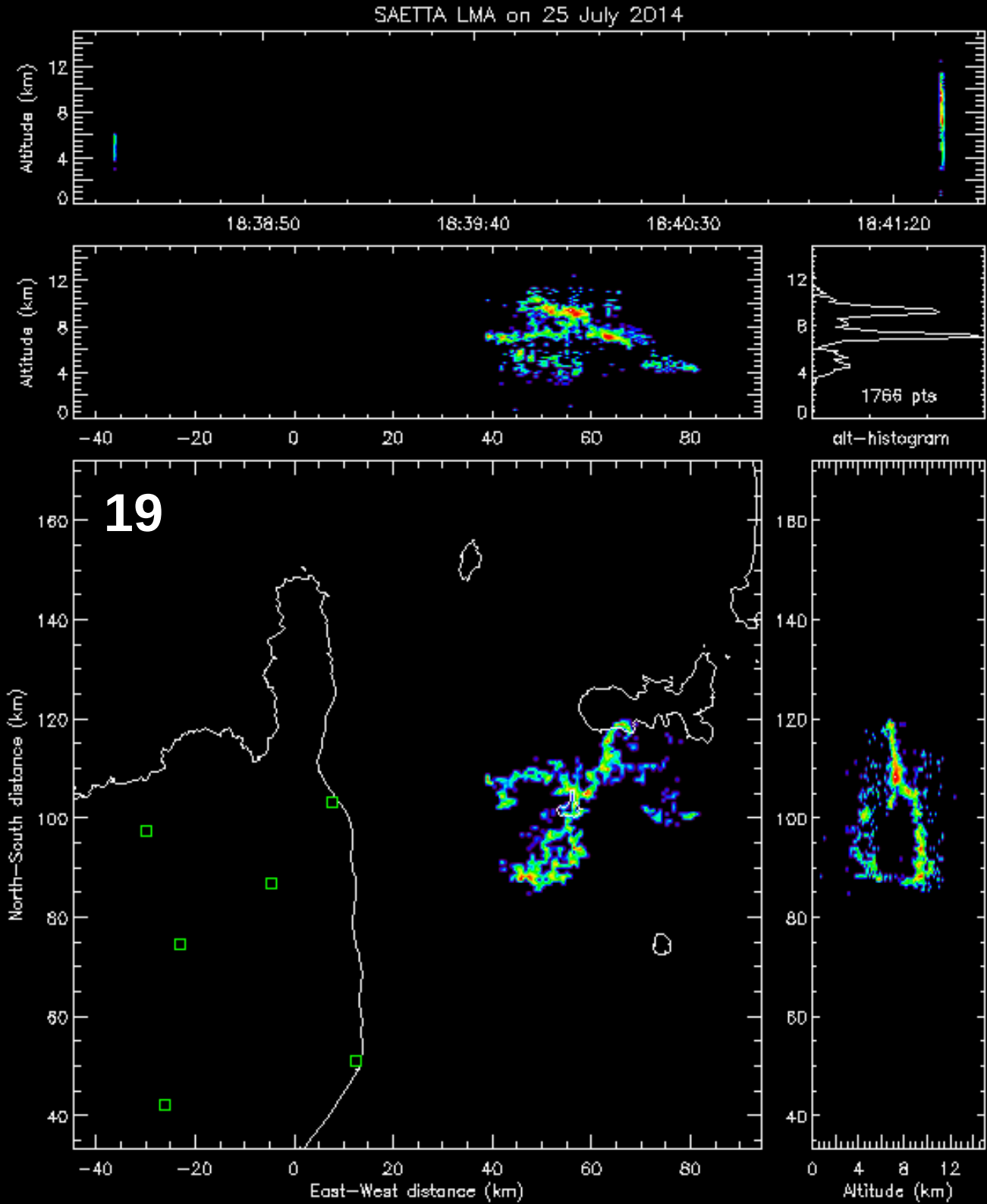
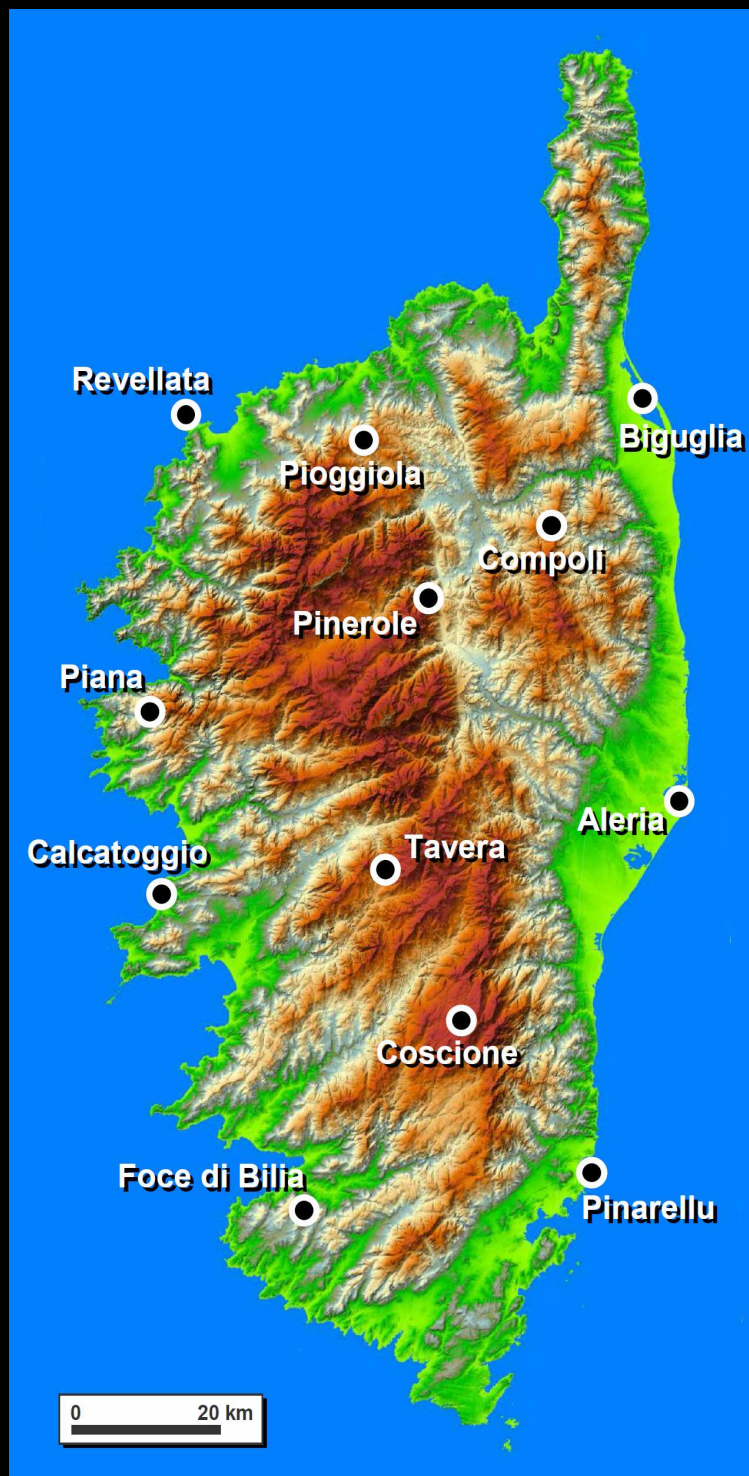


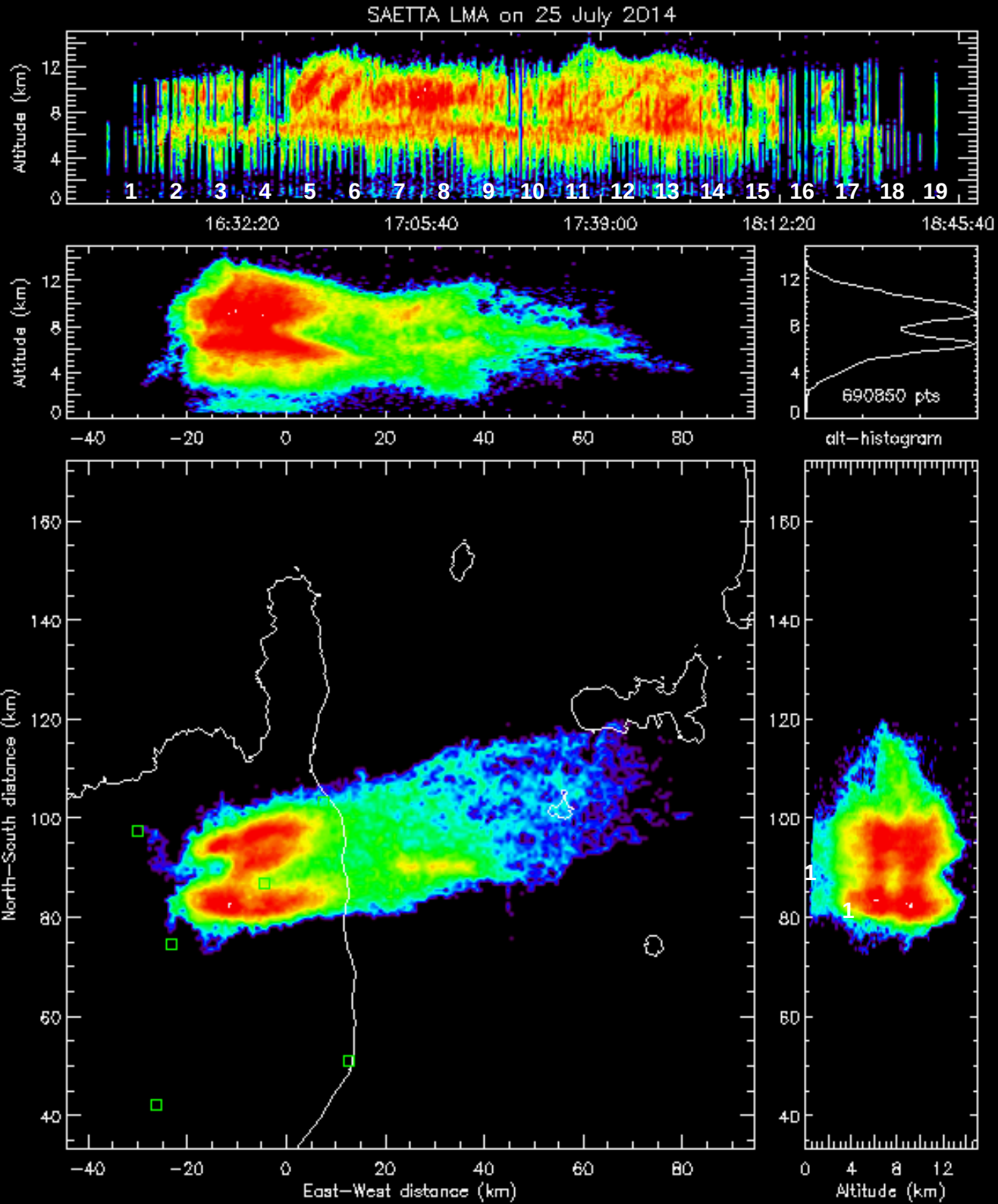
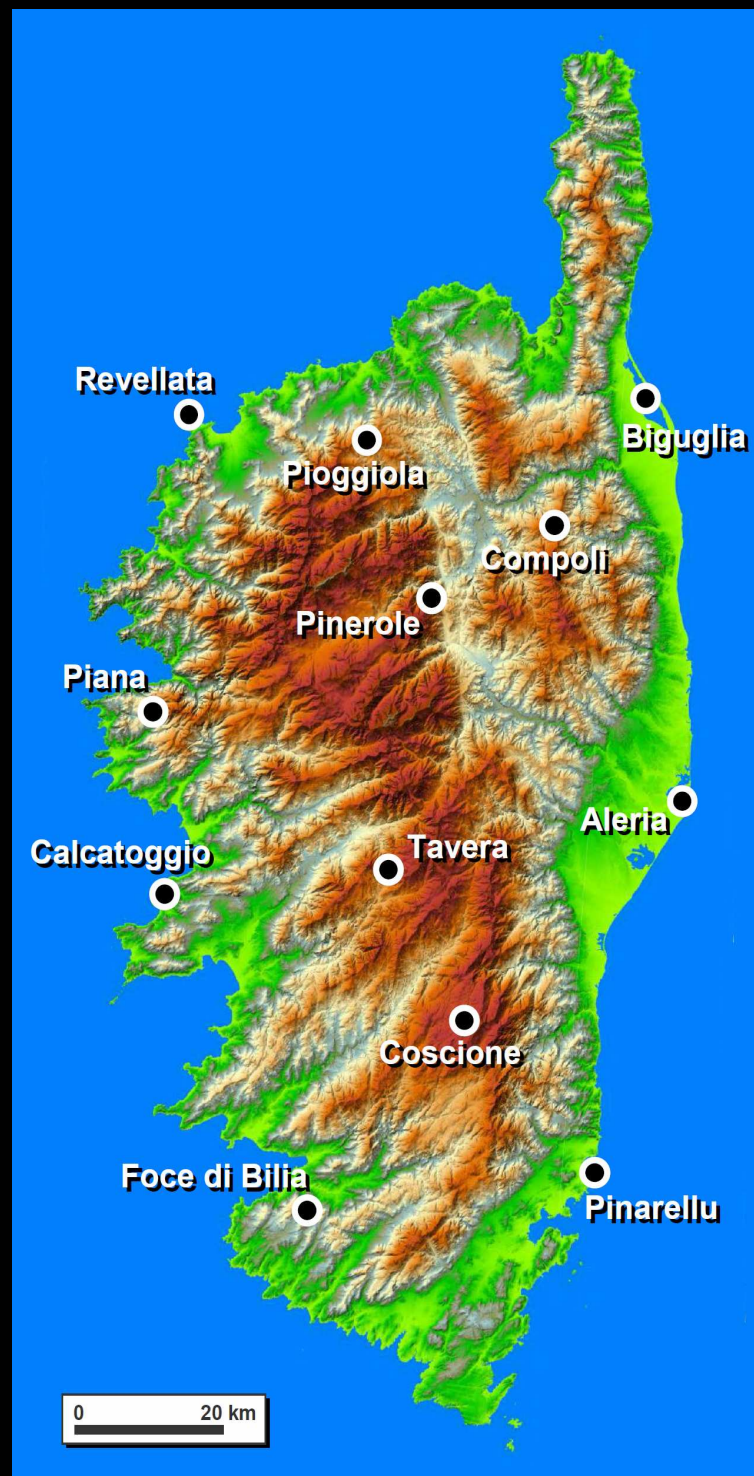


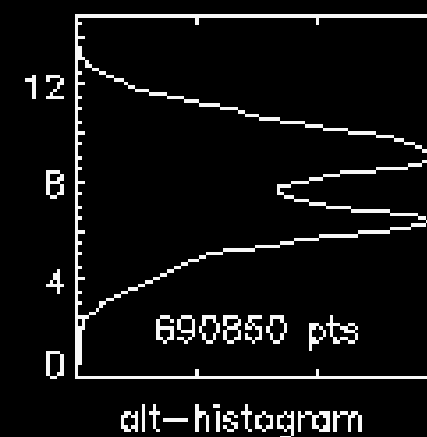
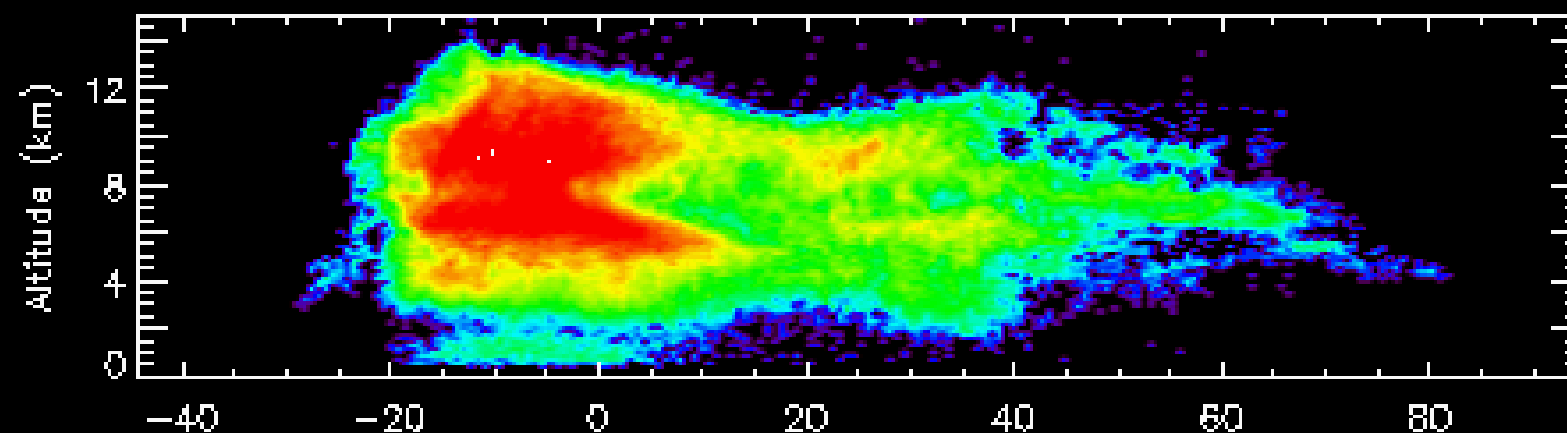
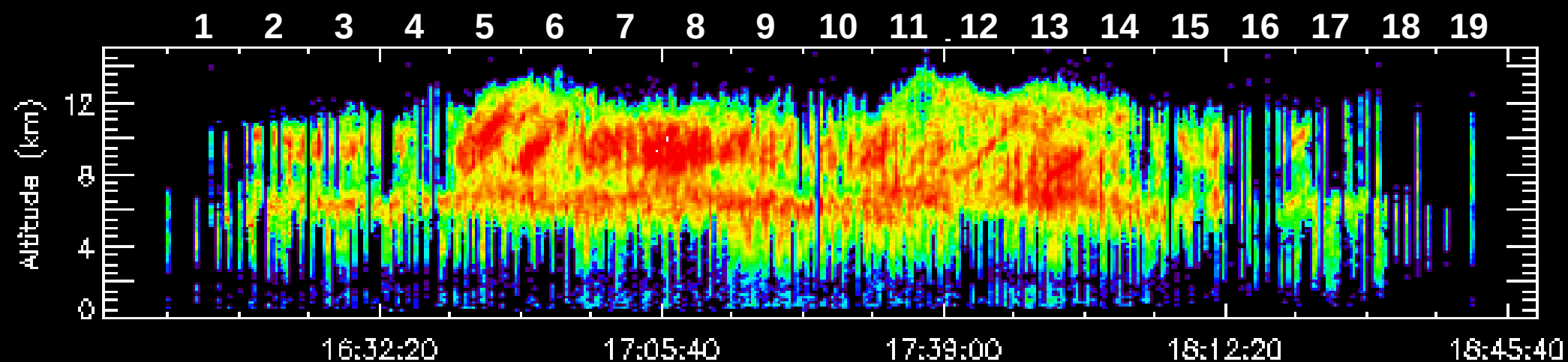




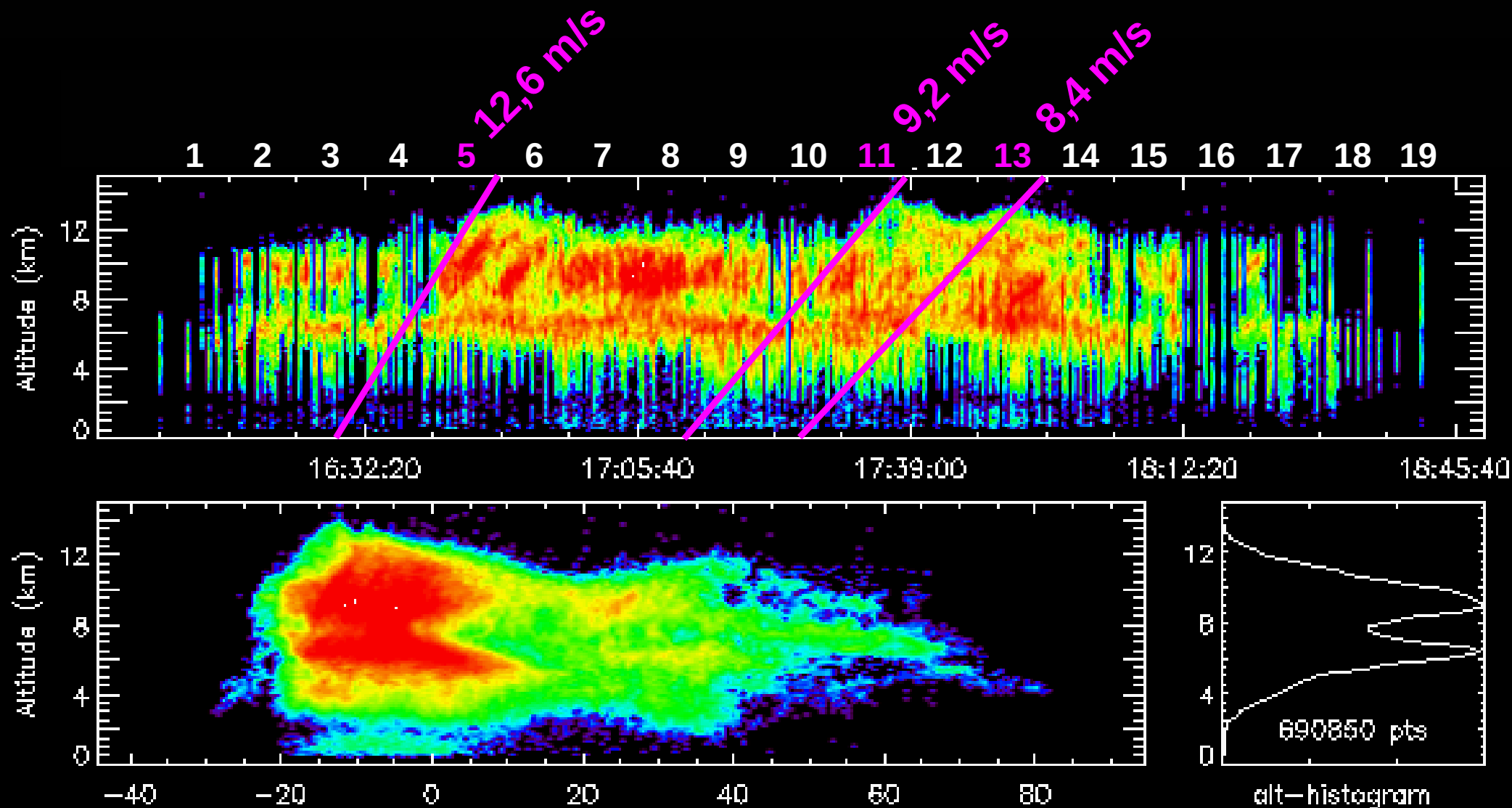




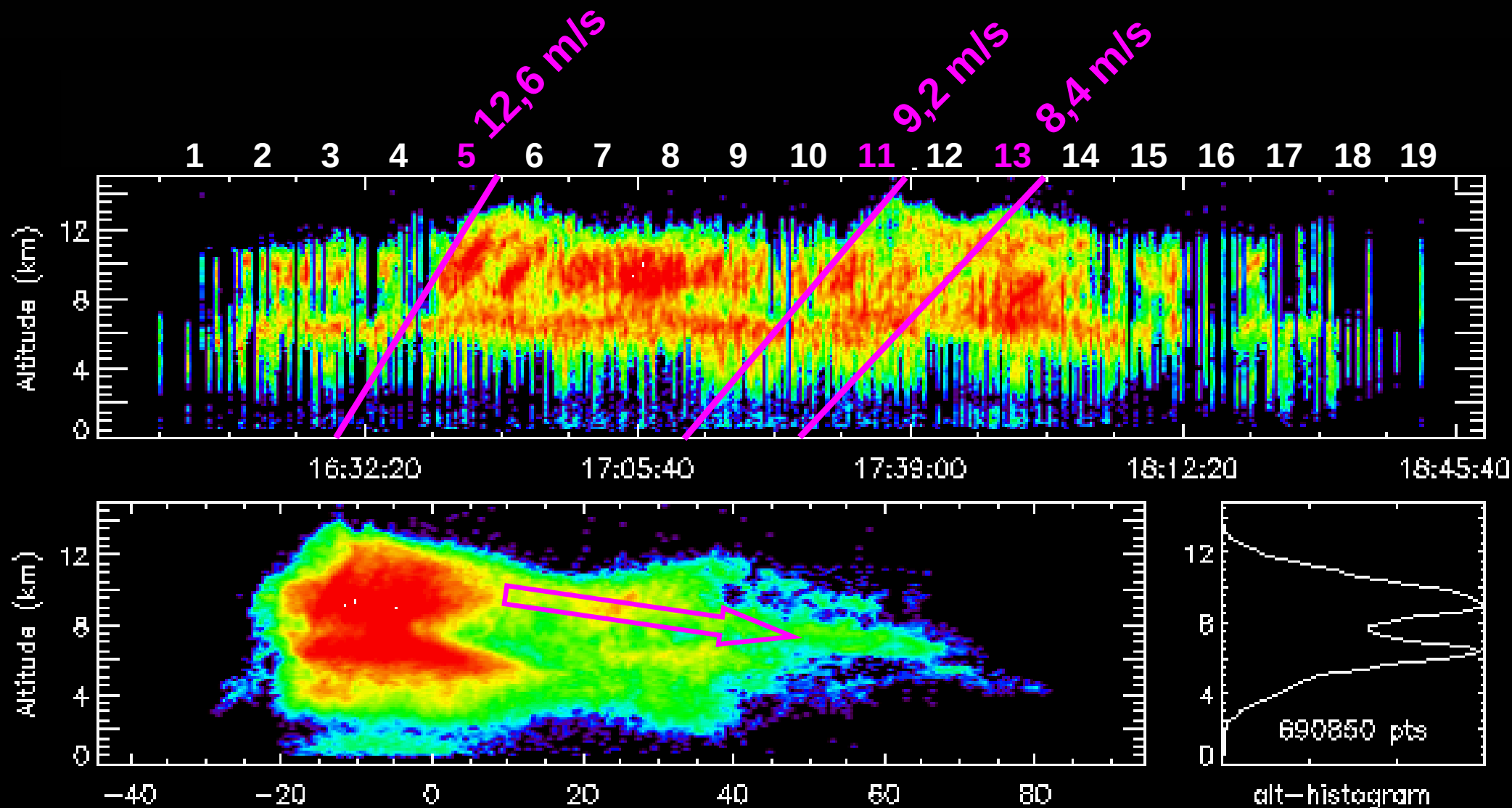




Signature "électrique" des poussées convectives

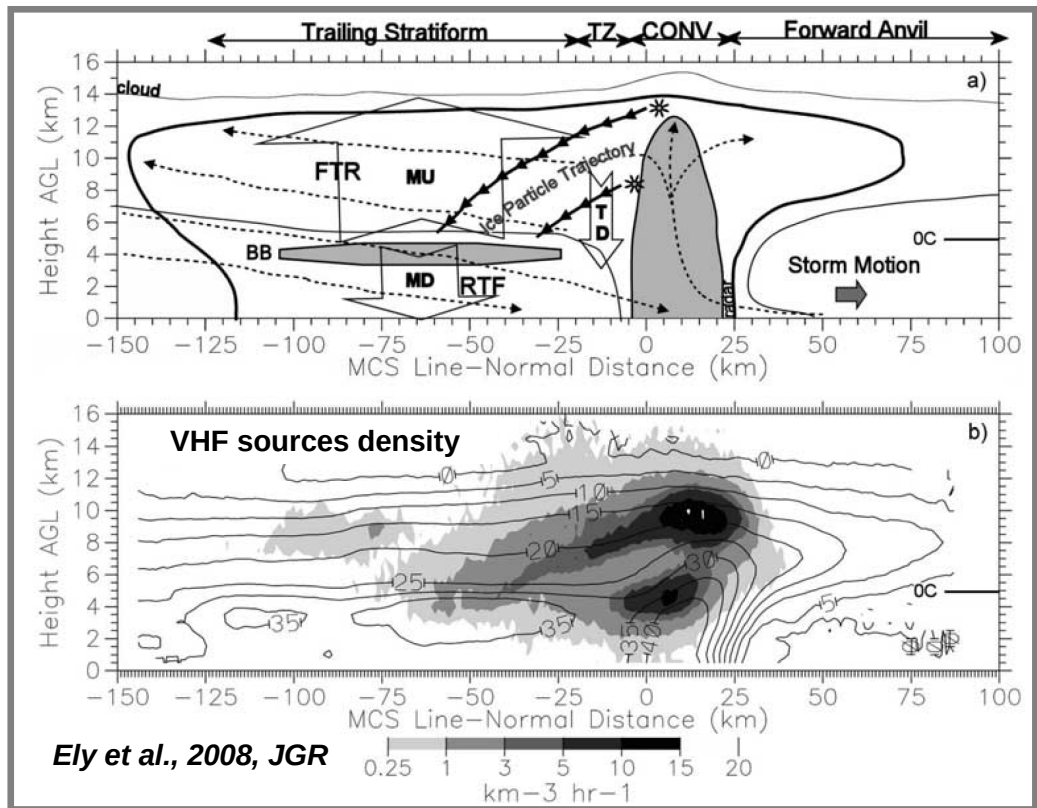
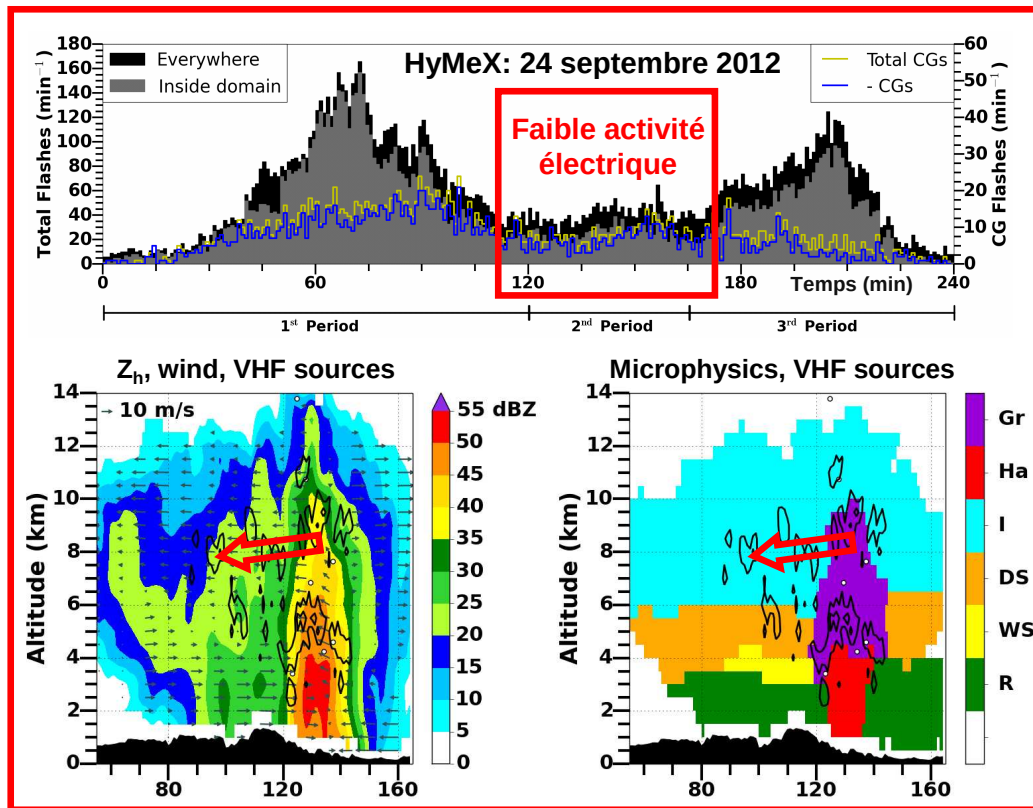


Signature "électrique" des poussées convectives



Signature "électrique" du transport des cristaux de glace chargés dans la partie stratiforme

Signature "électrique" du transport des cristaux de glace dans la partie stratiforme (*Ribaud et al., 2016, QJRMS*)

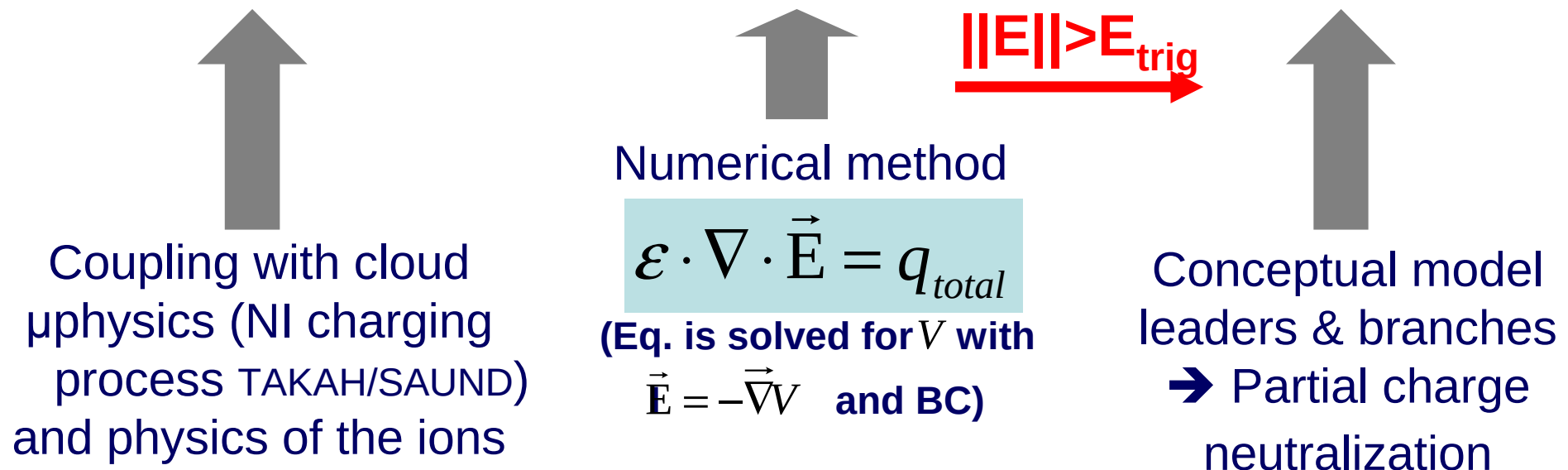


- Etage supérieur: ramification des éclairs sur les cristaux de glace chargés
- Cristaux de glace transportés hors de la zone convective dans la partie stratiforme
- Diminution de la charge électrique dans la zone convective
- Diminution du champ électrique (déclenchement des éclairs moins efficace)
- Diminution du taux d'éclair

Electrical scheme of MesoNH

3 CRM (Mansell et al., 2002; Barthe et Pinty, 2007; Fierro et al., 2013) with a complete explicit 3D electrical scheme

electrical charges + electric field + lightning flashes

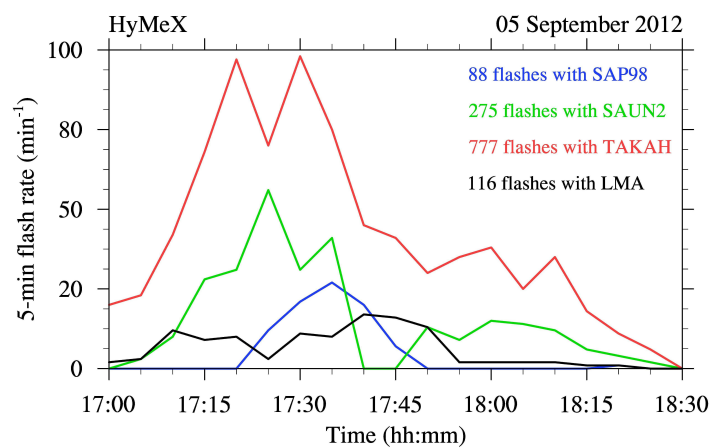
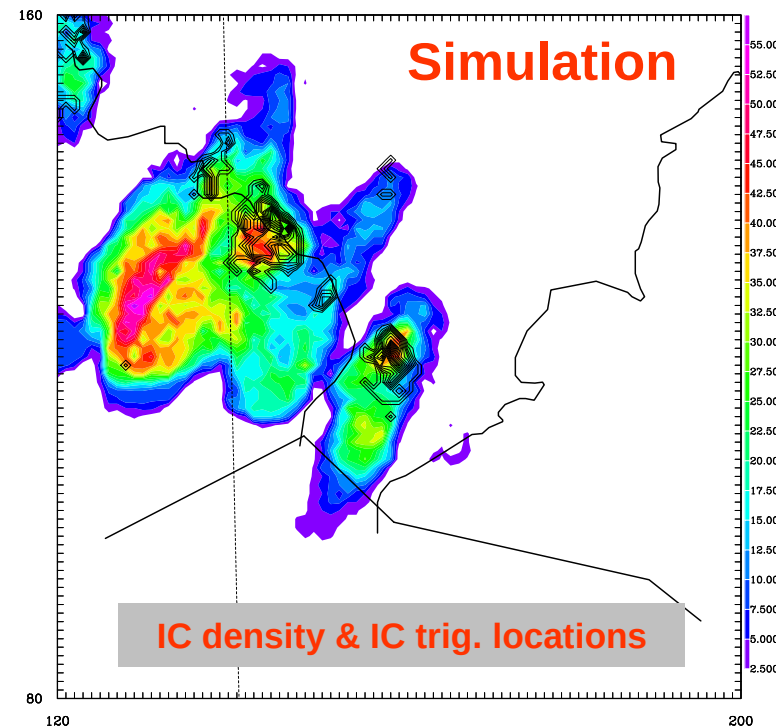
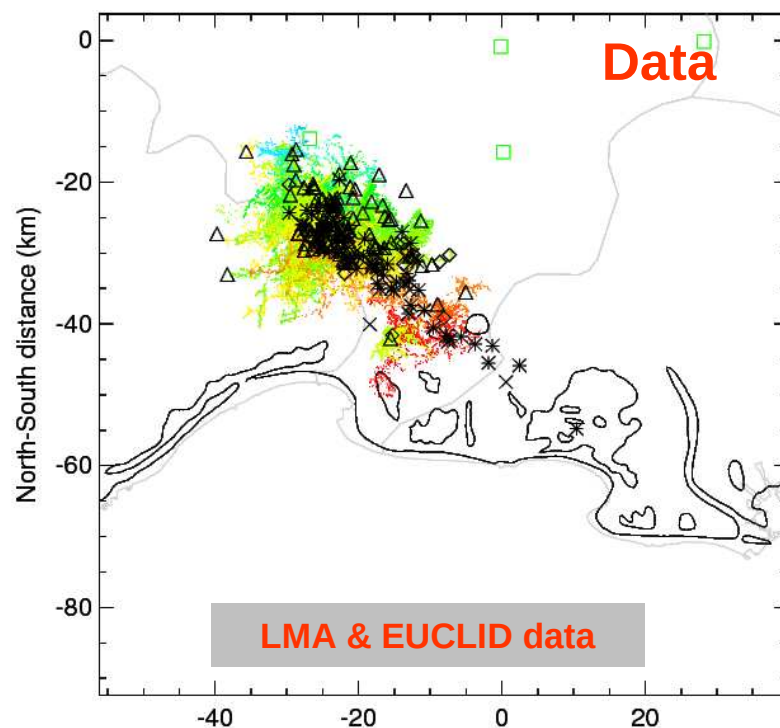


Continuous charging
(μ physics)



Discrete discharging
(flashes)

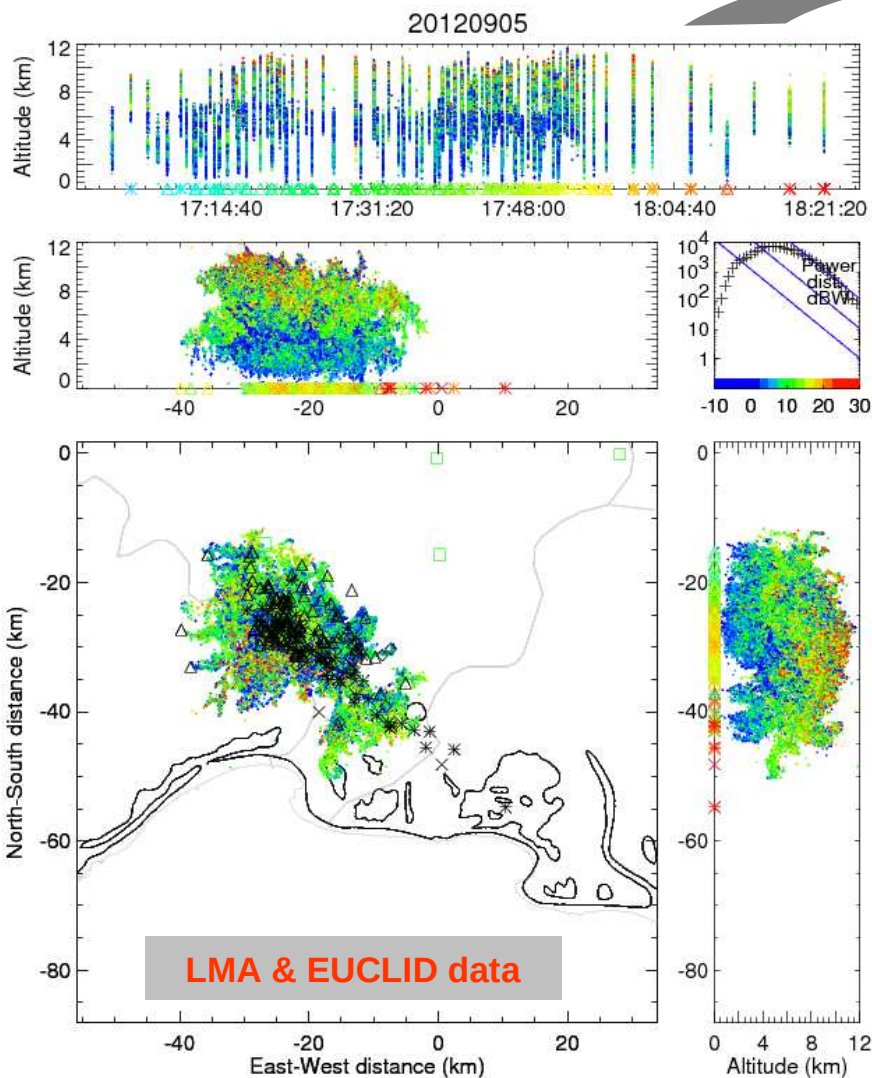
The 5 September 2012 case: close view of “Montpellier” storm



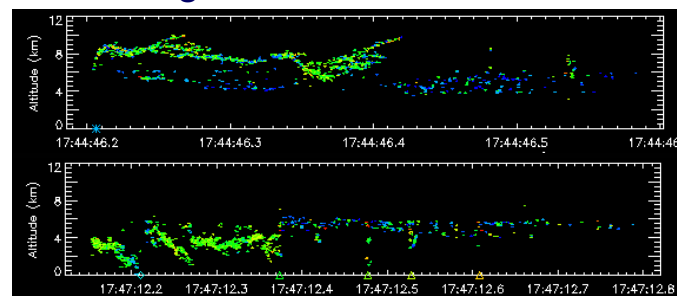
Simulation:

- + accurate location and duration of the storm
- + flash rate (SAUN2 & SAP98)
- lack of CG

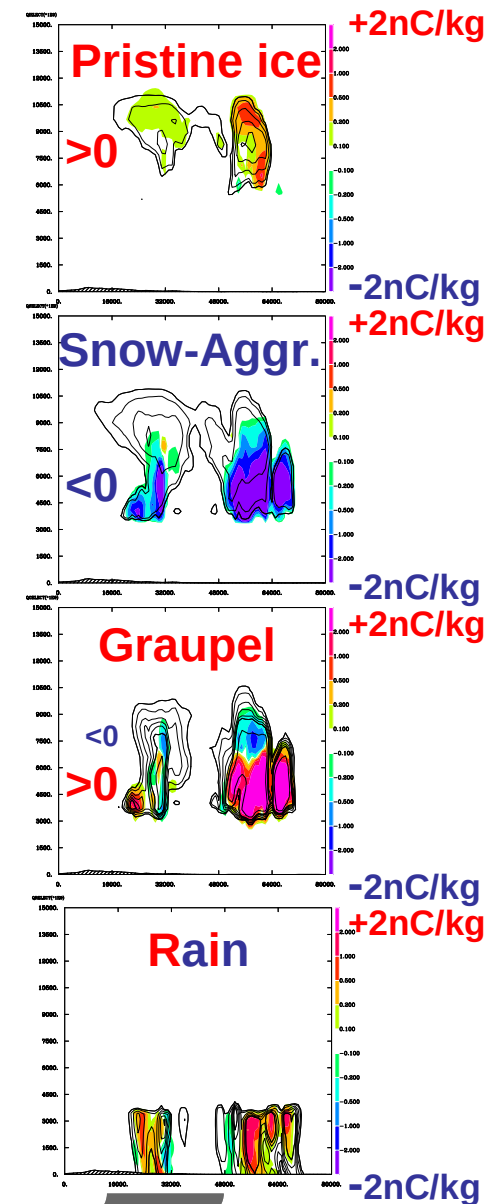
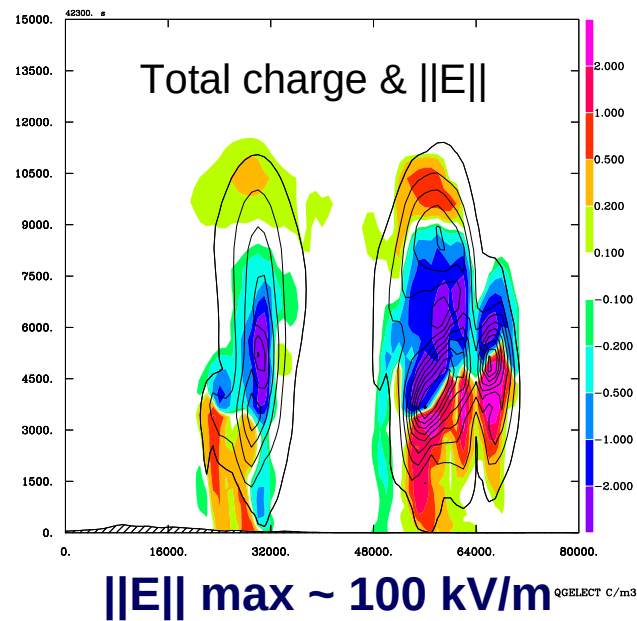
The 5 September 2012 case: electrical charges at 17:45



High & low level flashes

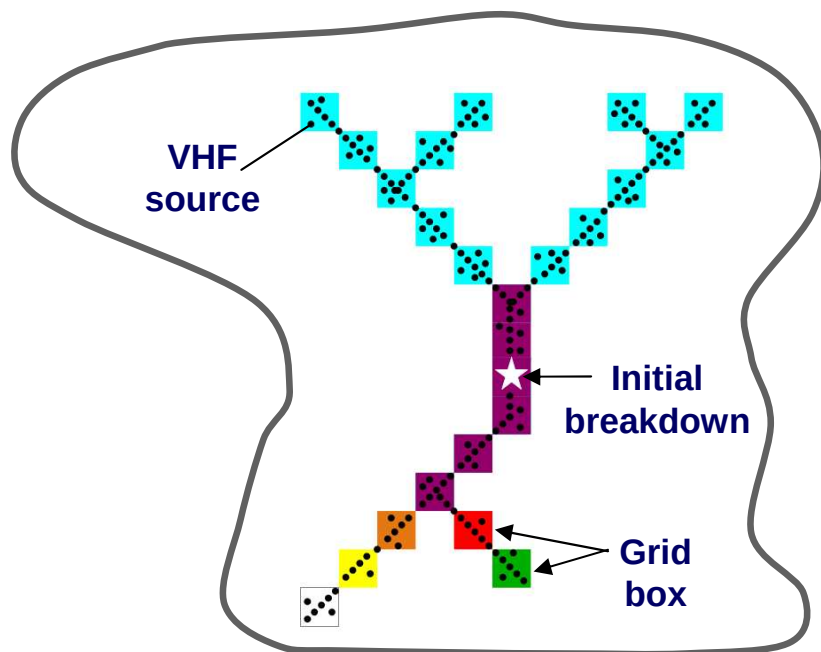


→ Tripole charge structure

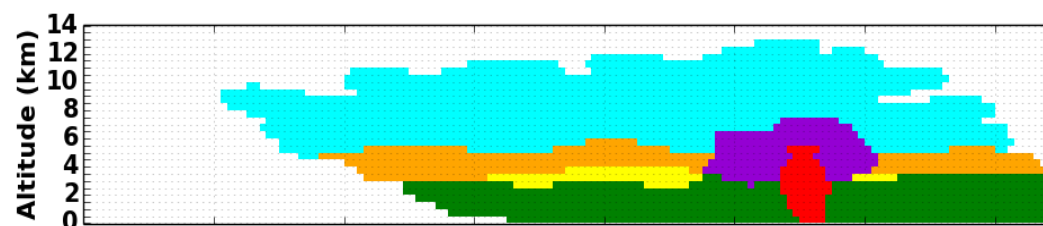
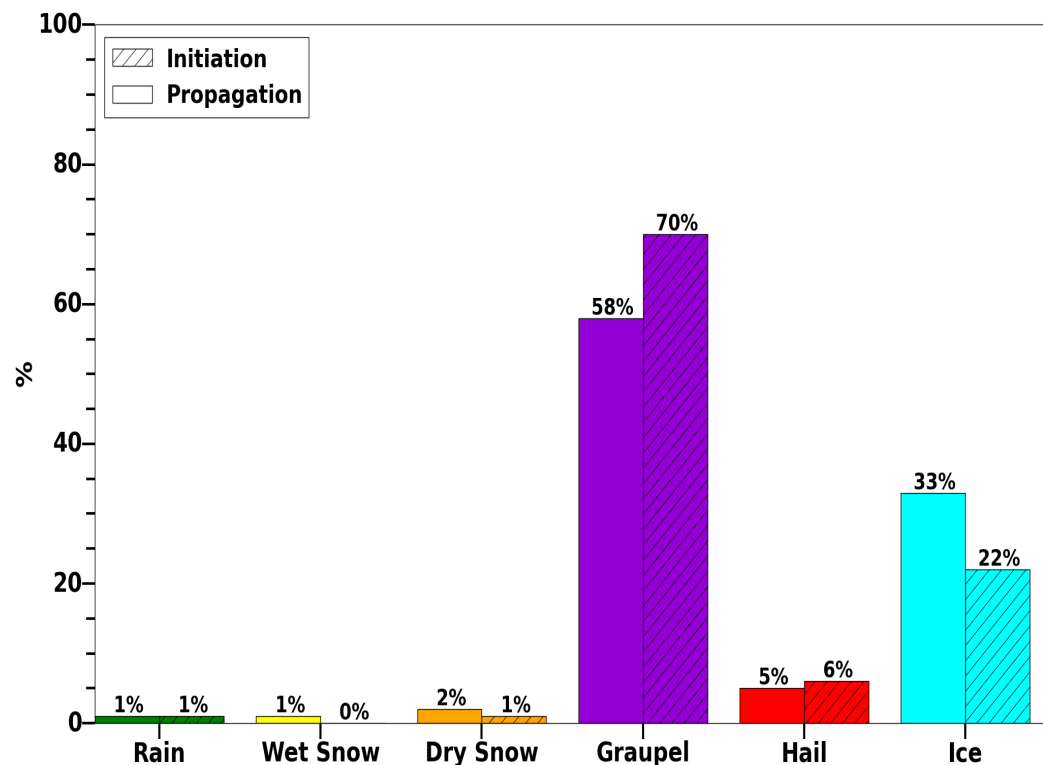


Sources VHF vs microphysique: première quantification

(Ribaud et al., 2016, QJRMS)

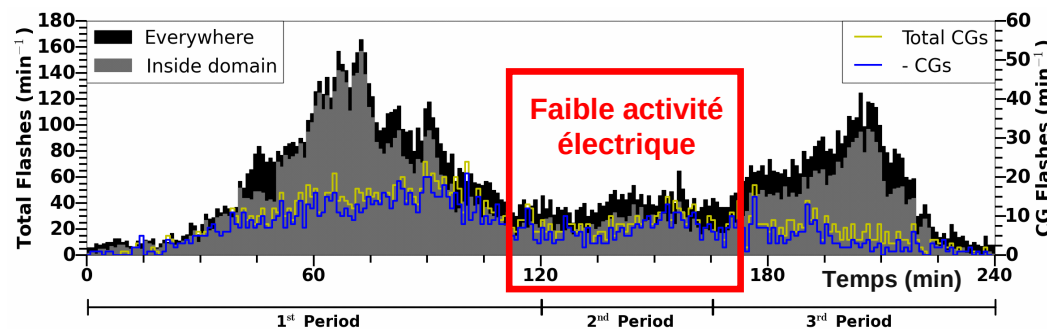


- Propagation des éclairs dans les zones contenant du **graupel** (58%) et de **glace** (33%)
- Déclenchement des éclairs dans les zones contenant du **graupel** (70%) et de la **glace** (22%)

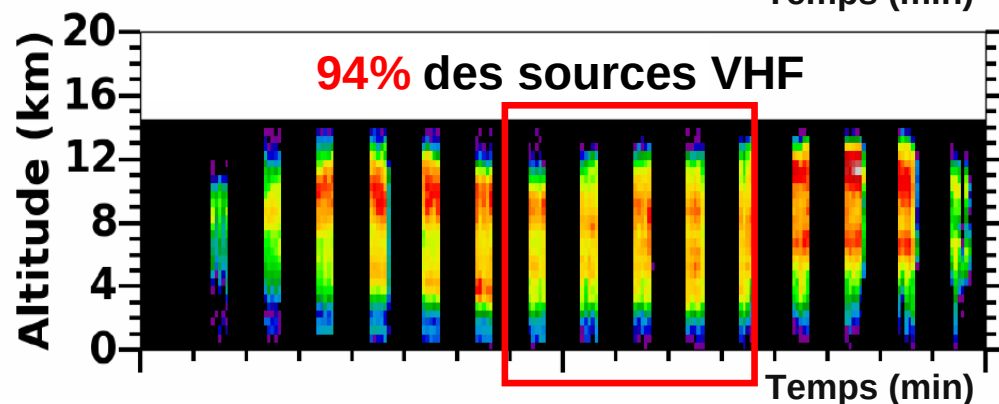
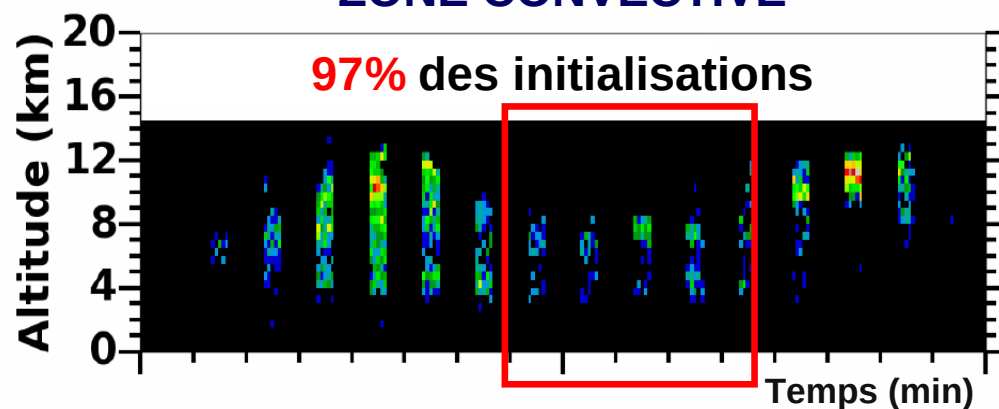


HyMeX: cas du 24 Septembre 2012

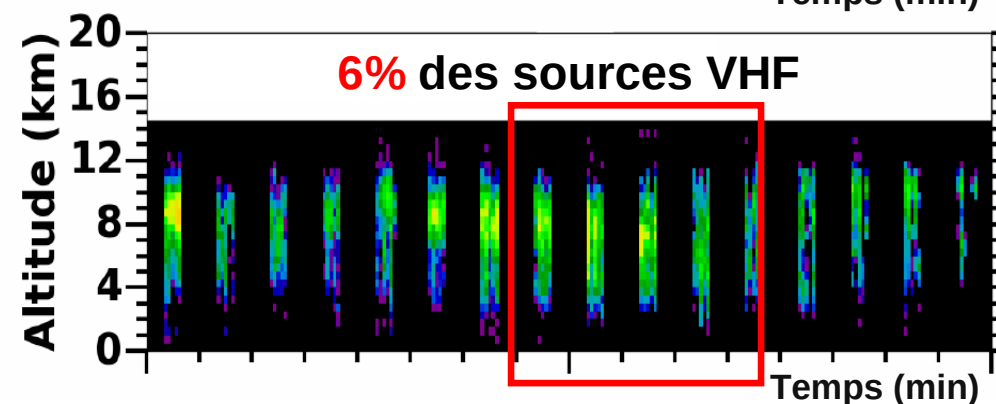
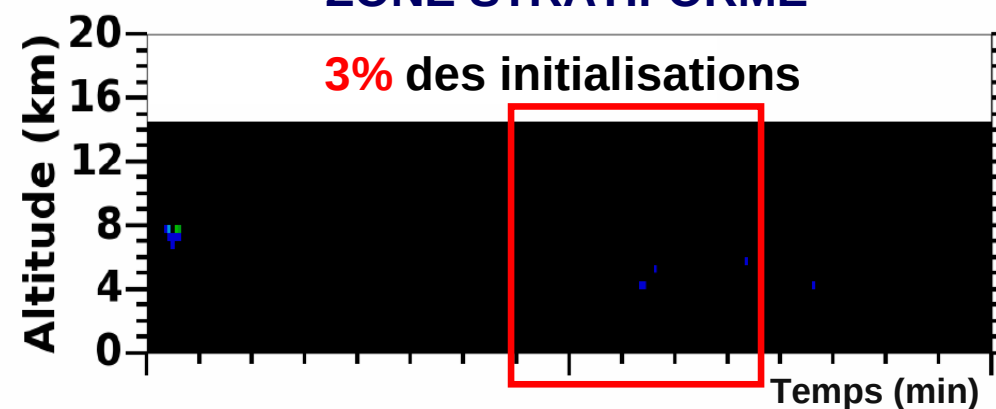
(Ribaud et al., 2016, QJRMS)



ZONE CONVECTIVE



ZONE STRATIFORME



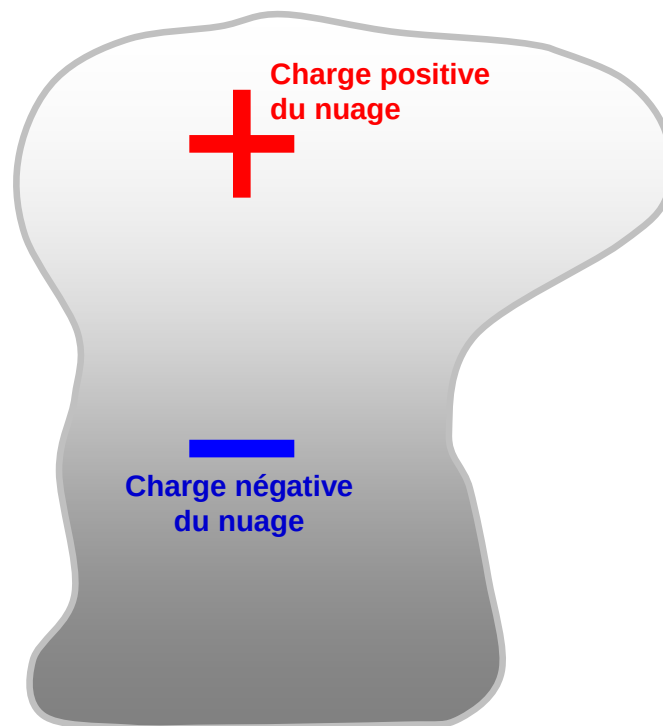


Conclusion: intérêt des observations d'éclairs 3D

- **Positionnement précis dans l'espace et dans le temps des cellules orageuses avec une très grande résolution temporelle** (*densité de sources VHF similaire à la réflectivité radar*)
- **Indicateur de comportements microphysiques et dynamiques: poussées convectives, transport des cristaux de glace en zone stratiforme, localisation des cristaux de glace et du graupel**
- **Validation du schéma électrique de Méso-NH (J.-P. Pinty, C. Bovalo, E. Defer et C. Barthe)**
- **Observations utilisables pour l'assimilation de données $\Rightarrow$ travaux précurseurs d'O. Caumont**

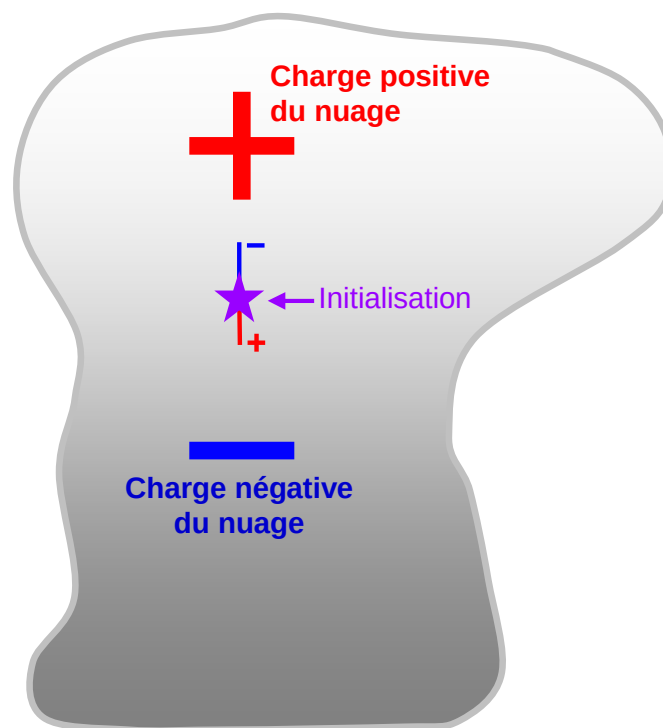


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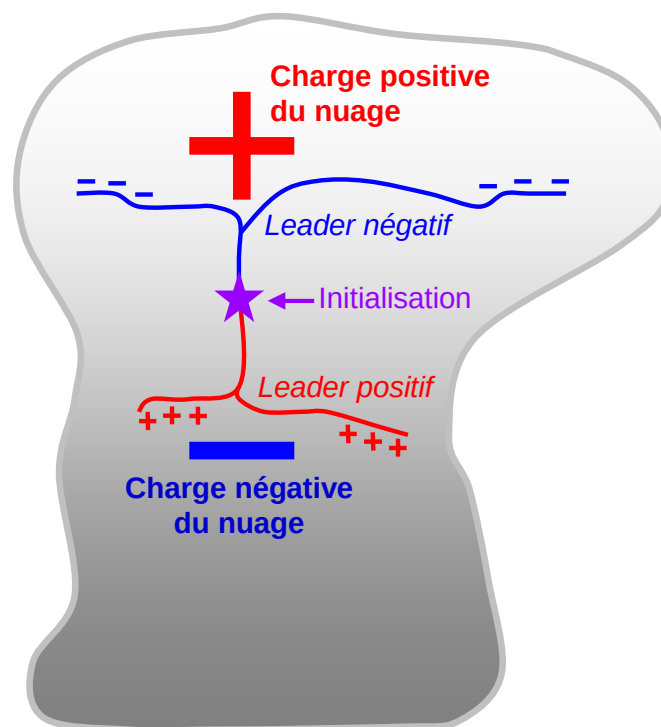


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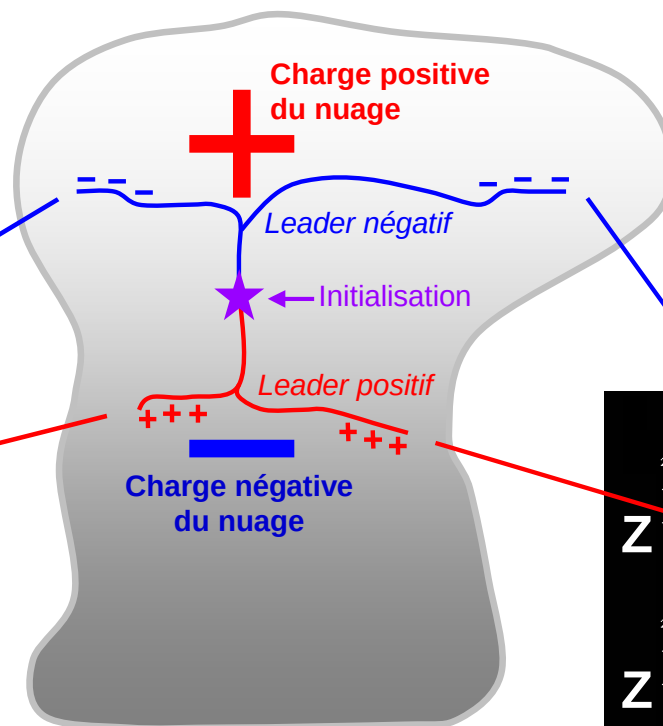
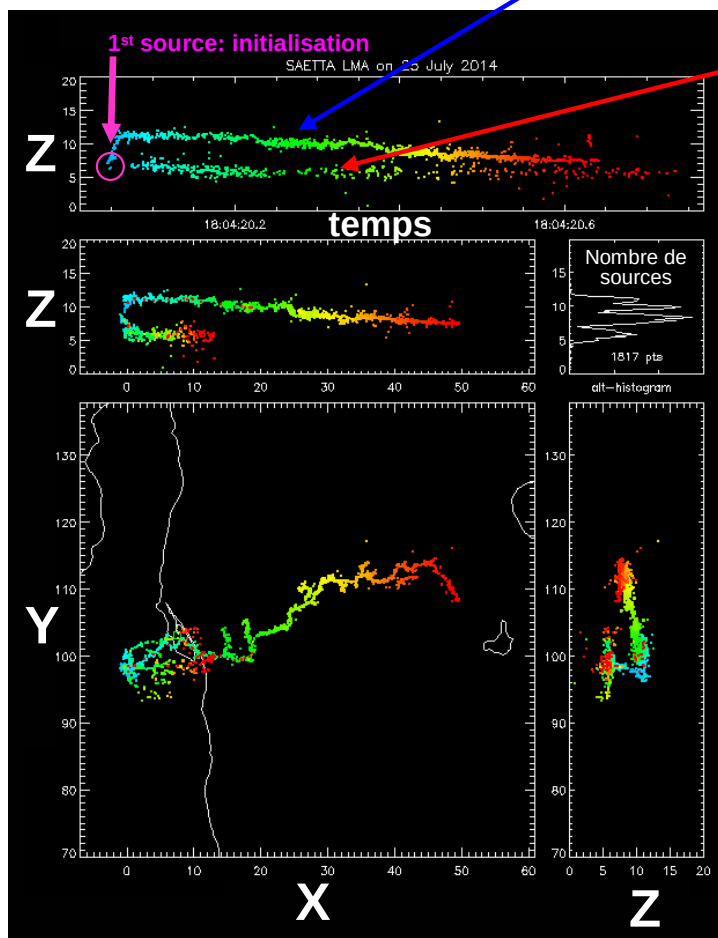


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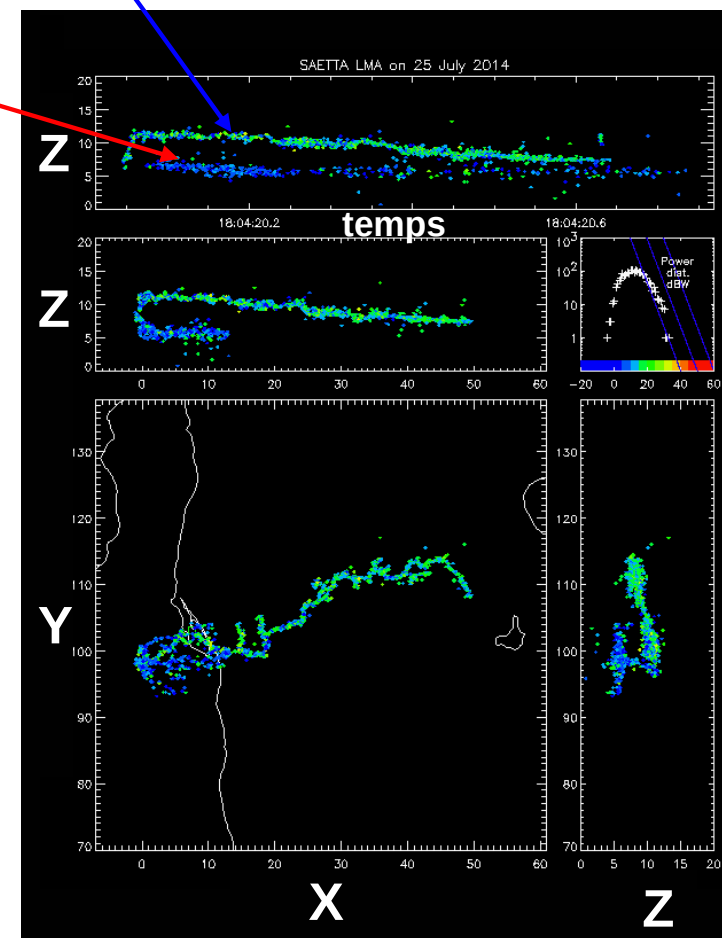


Clefs de lecture de l'affichage

Couleur fonction du temps



Couleur fonction de la puissance



Leader négatif:
 Courant intermittent ($di/dt \nearrow$)
 Puissance rayonnée forte
 Nombreuses sources détectées

Leader positif:
 Courant continu ($di/dt \searrow$)
 Puissance rayonnée faible
 Peu de sources détectées

HyMeX: cas du 24 Septembre 2012

