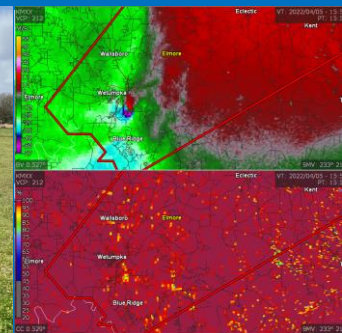




NSSL Lightning Mapping Array

People involved: Vanna Chmielewski¹, Joseph Berry^{1,2,3}, Jacquelyn Ringhausen^{1,2,3}, Doug Kennedy¹, Zachary Barney¹, Kristin Calhoun¹, Sean Waugh¹, Kent Knopfmeier^{1,2}, Derek Stratman^{1,2}, James Glover^{1,2,3}, Christopher Schneider^{1,2,3}, Anthony Lyza^{1,2,3}, Michael Stock^{1,2,3}, Vicente Salinas^{1,2,3}, Eric Bruning^{2,4}, Kelcy Brunner^{2,4}

- ¹NOAA / OAR National Severe Storms Laboratory
- ²Cooperative Institute for Severe and High-Impact Weather Research and Operations
- ³University of Oklahoma
- ⁴Texas Tech University





Mobile LMA Network during PERiLS

- 8 sensors deployed per IOP (from 8 NSSL + 1 TTU)
- NSSL sensors built in 2020-21, designed for deployment of any length of time
- Disassembles into 4 components:
 - Solar panel
 - Antenna attachment
 - Antenna elements
 - Electronics box





Processing & QC

Post-processing completed immediately after PERiLS

Some IOPs did not have full contributions from all stations

- Most issues were consistent throughout any given IOP
- Noted in readme and file headers

IOP 4 includes data from NALMA (Lang et al.)

- Using the Level 1 merge following Chmielewski et al. 2022
- Exception to statement above: sporadic GPS issues at different stations

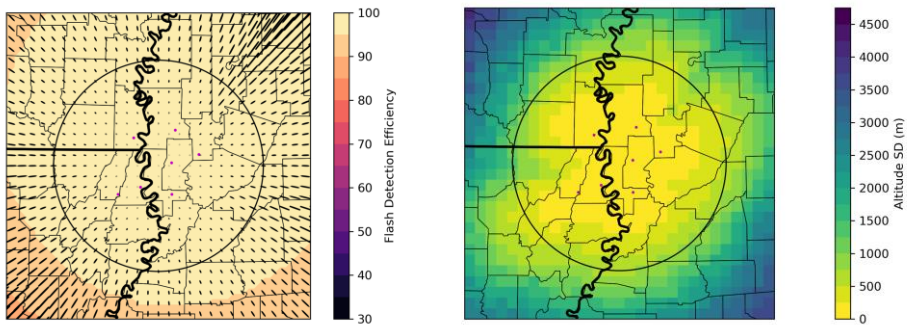
The EOL catalogue: VHF source data with at least 5 contributing stations.





See EOL catalogue for estimates of network performance per IOP

Data files: standard LMA gzip, fixed-width text files of VHF sources with full metadata in header by 10-minute periods



IOP3, 23-25 March 2023. Left: Estimated flash detection efficiency based on local VHF noise thresholds and covariance ellipse of horizontal errors based on instrument uncertainty for sources with at least 5 stations contributing and a 7 km (MSL) source. Right: Altitude standard deviation based on instrument uncertainty. 100 km radius from the centroid of the array shown on both images.

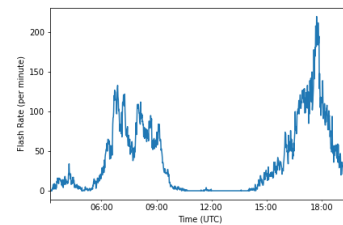
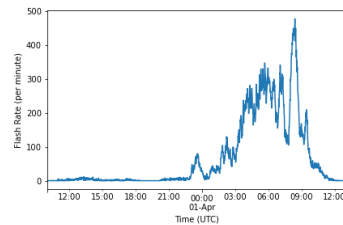
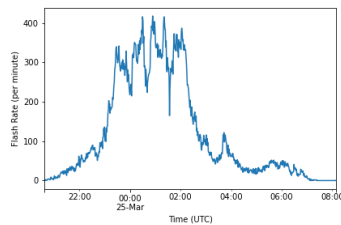
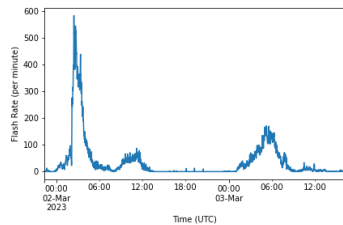
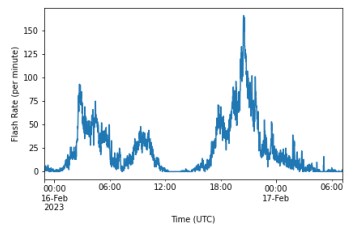




Summary of IOPs

	Subdomain	Date	Number of flashes (Imatools, ≥ 10 pts)	Number of 10-minute periods with lightning	Hours with lightning
IOP1	Brooksville / Selma	02/16/23	44,008	182	30
IOP2	Clarksdale, Mississippi	03/02/23	89,020	197	32
IOP3	Lake Providence, Mississippi	03/24/23	81,345	67	11
IOP4 (+NALMA)	Cypress Inn, Tennessee	04/01/23	108,037	150	25
IOP5	Earle / Kennett	04/05/23	37,020	85	14

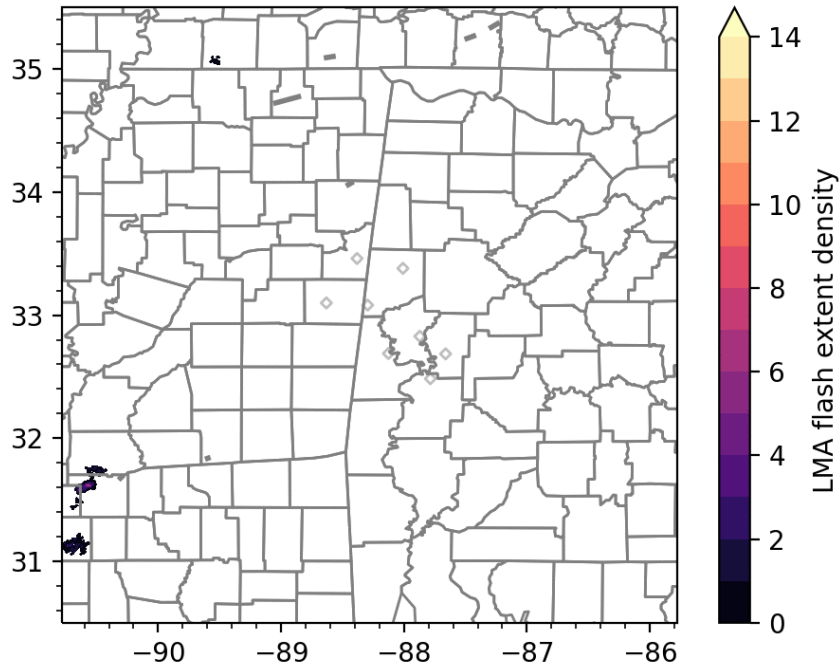
Flash Rates





IOP 1: Selma / Brooksville Domain

NSSL LMA 1600-1605 UTC 16 February 2023



Flash extent density in 5 min, 1x1 km grid cells

Relatively-disorganized case

Did capture a lot of aircraft tracks, and high flash rates in tornadic storms outside of domain

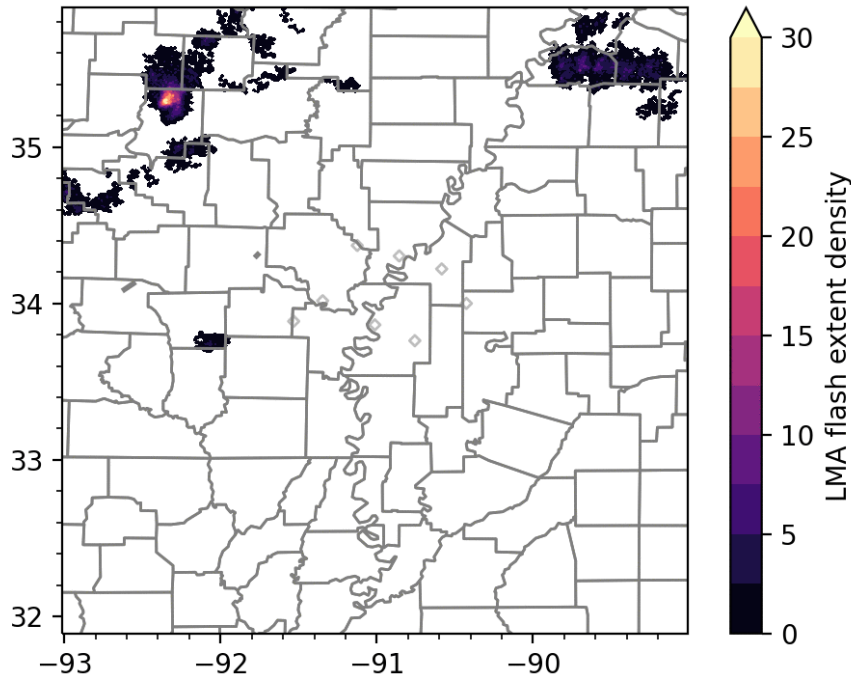
◇ – LMA Sensor





IOP 2: Clarksdale Domain

NSSL LMA 0500-0505 UTC 03 March 2023



Captured high flash rates in storms the night before the IOP

Did see a local enhancement in flash rates with the Jefferson Co tornado ~0757 UTC

◇ – LMA Sensor

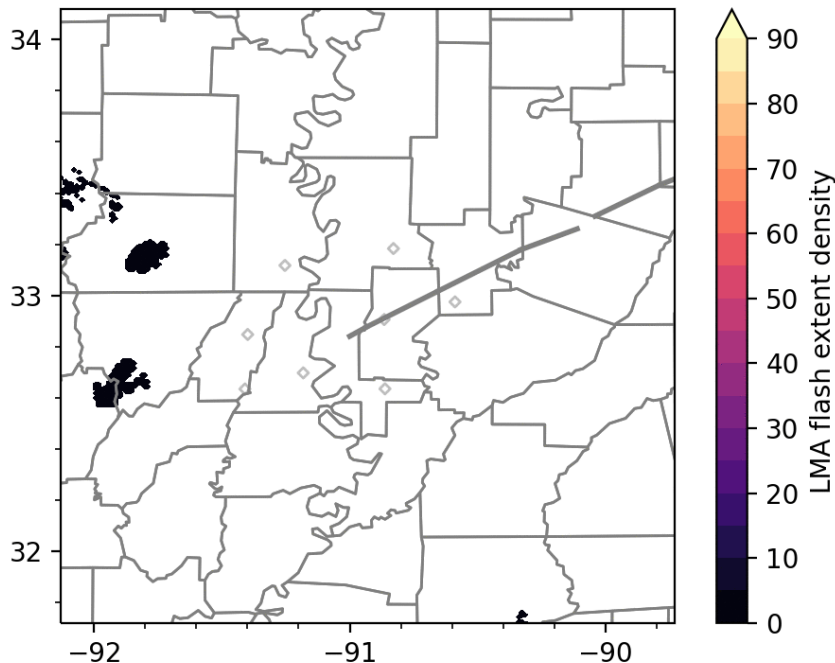
Flash extent density in 5 min, 1x1 km grid cells





IOP 3: Lake Providence Domain

NSSL LMA 2200-2205 UTC 24 March 2023



Captured high flash rates in storms as they entered the domain

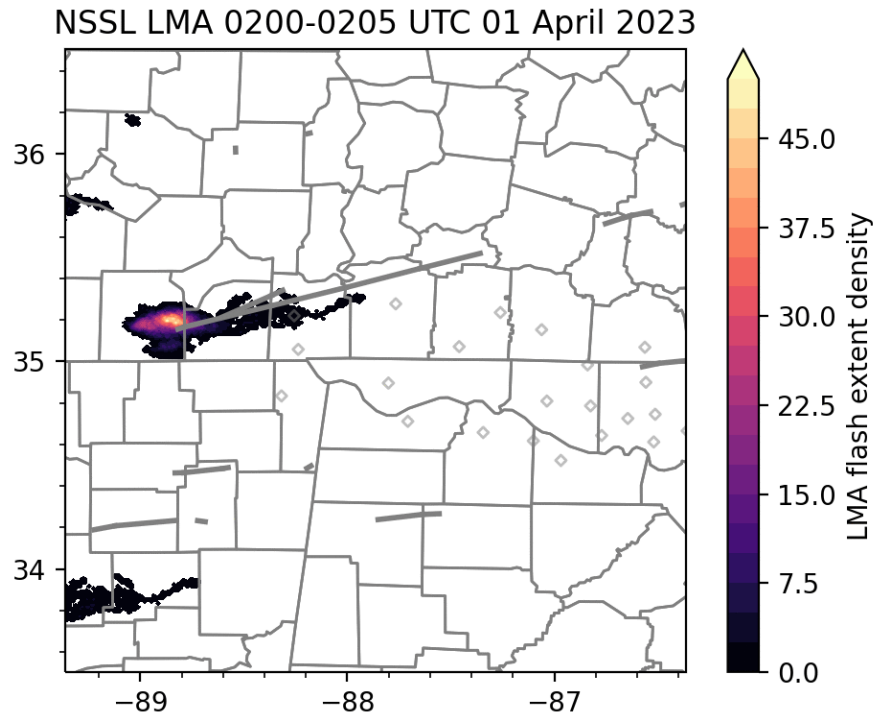
Observed substantial jump in rates with the Rolling Fork storm

Flash extent density in 5 min, 1x1 km grid cells





IOP 4: Cypress Inn / TN Valley Domain



Combined with NALMA for enhanced coverage and sustained sensitivity to the east

Captured strong enhancements in flash rates around rotation

◇ – LMA Sensor

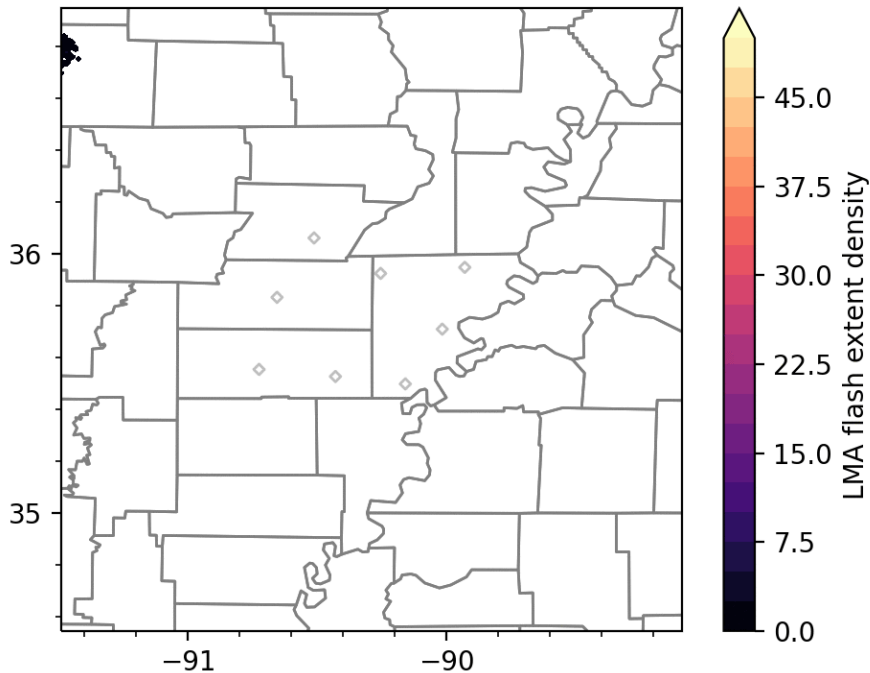
Flash extent density in 5 min, 1x1 km grid cells





IOP 5: Kennett / Earle

NSSL LMA 1500-1505 UTC 05 April 2023



Relatively low flash rates but large flashes

◇ – LMA Sensor

Flash extent density in 5 min, 1x1 km grid cells





See some analyses

Thurs 1:40 – 1:50 pm (10 min): Spatial Trends in Lightning Characteristics During PERiLS - **Bruno Medina**

Fri 9:00 – 9:10 am (10 min): Intercomparison of Lightning Measurements in Tornadic QLCS Storms - **Jacquelyn Ringhausen**

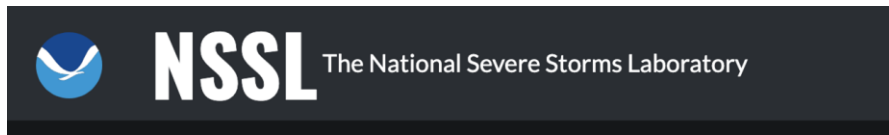
Fri 9:55 – 10:10 am (15 min): Temporal Evolution of Lightning-Microphysics Relationships in Southeastern US Thunderstorms: Insights from StickNets, LMA, and WSR-88D - **Kelcy Brunner**






General Data Availability


Full publicly-available LMA database with the NSSL mobile LMA deployments (doi: 10.15763/DBS.DLMA):
<https://data.nssl.noaa.gov/thredds/catalog/WRDD/OKLMA/catalog.html>



Catalog
Dataset

 Oklahoma Lightning Mapping Array (OKLMA)

[OKLMA_README_20210610.pdf](#)

 2022
↓
2022

 [deployments](#)

