

# Numerical Modeling of Storm Electrification

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## Basic Requirements:

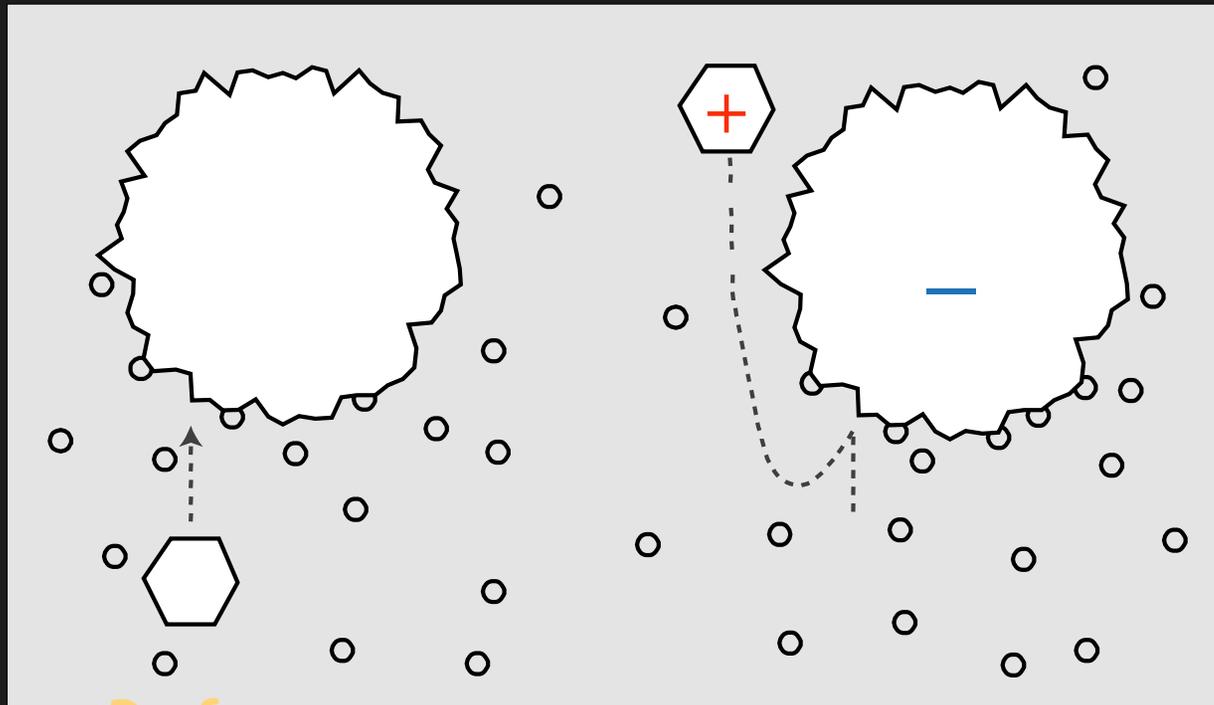
- Storm-scale numerical model ( $dx < 2\text{km}$ )
  - Accurate (monotonic) advection
- Cloud microphysics with ice
  - Bulk: At least two categories (graupel and small ice/snow)
  - Bin: Still want distinct graupel and crystals
- Physical parameterizations:
  - Primary: Non-inductive graupel-ice charge separation
  - Secondary: inductive, small ion physics, etc.
- Poisson equation solver ("easy" on Cartesian grid)
  - Unstructured grid (e.g., MPAS) more challenging (i.e., not me)
- Lightning discharge: simple/fast to complex/slow

## Uses

- Test and form hypotheses
- Relationships between lightning and storm properties
  - e.g., graupel mass, updraft mass flux, etc.
- Lightning prediction/forecasting
- Sensitivity testing (e.g., aerosol)
- Provide realistic conditions for other needs

- Existing cloud models with electrification:
  - COMMAS (not public; shared with collaborators)
  - WRF-ELEC (public, but less physics than COMMAS)
    - Also ported to NASA version (NU-WRF -elec)
    - Works the same as regular WRF for inputs/post processing
  - MESO-NH (not public? Similar to WRF-ELEC?)

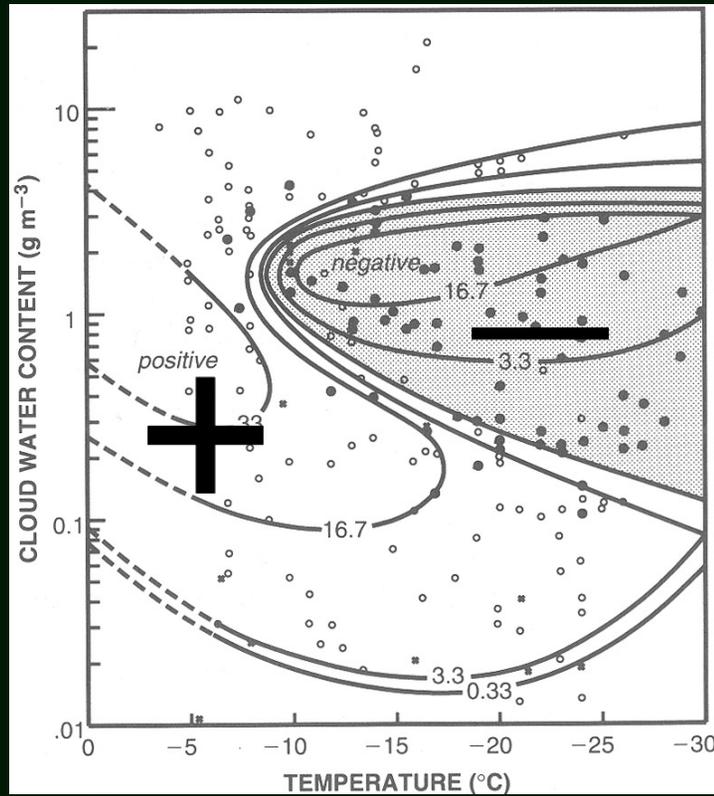
# Noninductive Charge Separation



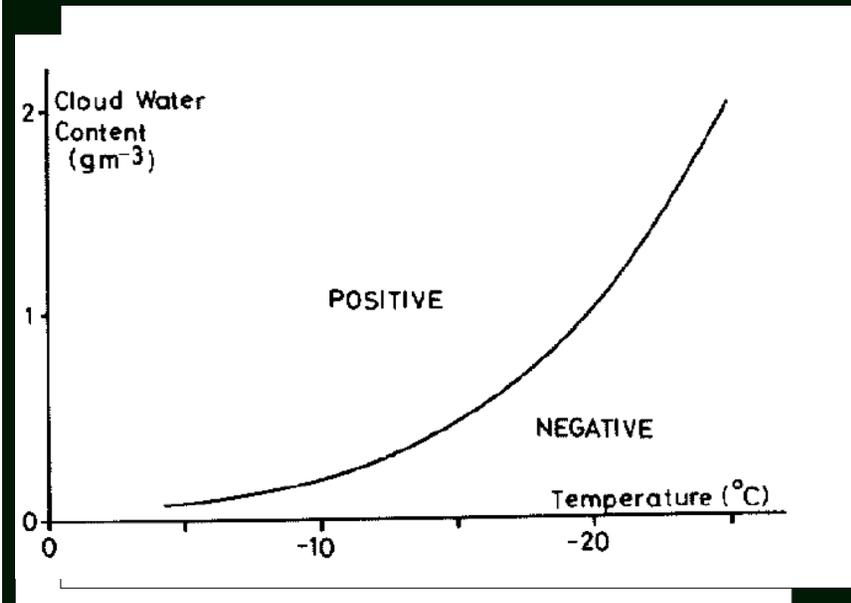
Before  
Collision

After  
collision

## Noninductive Charge Separation in the Lab:



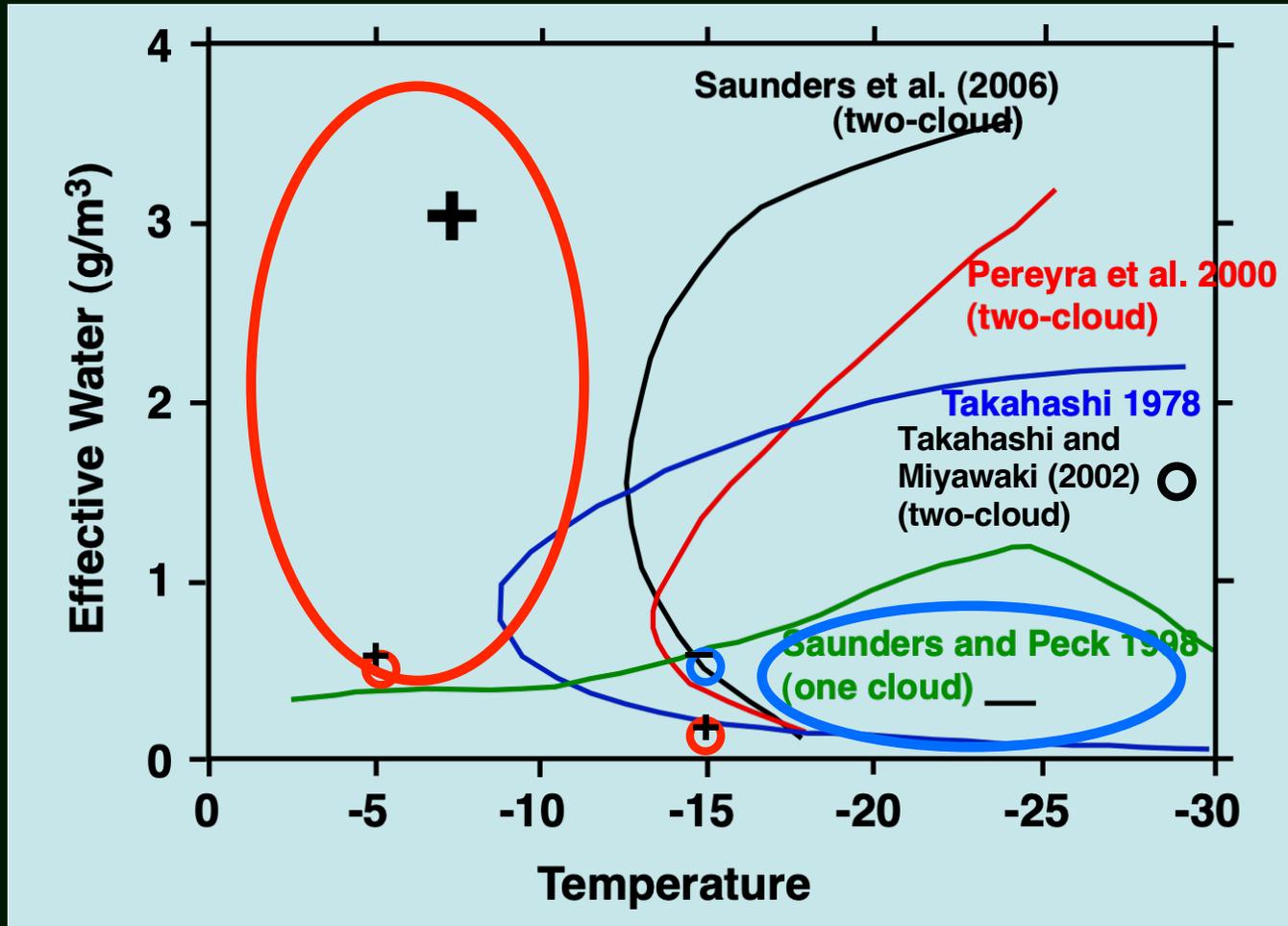
Takahashi, 1978



Taylor et al. (1983)  
Brook et al. (1991)  
Saunders et al. 1998  
Saunders and Peck. 1998

Helsdon et al (2001): 2D model comparison of Takahashi (1978) and Saunders et al (1991)

## Summary of Non-inductive charging results:

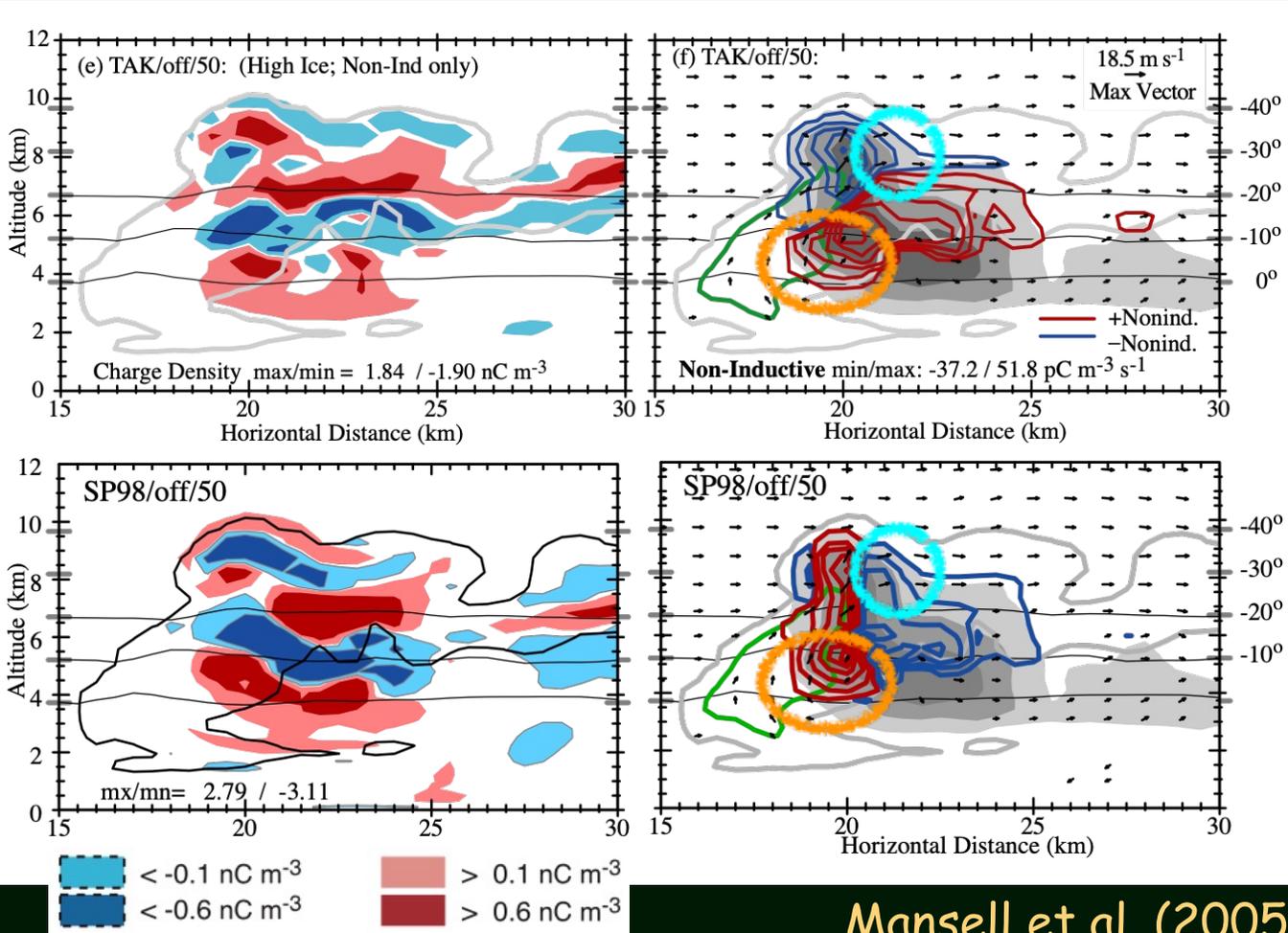


Adapted from Saunders et al., (2006)

# Net Charge

# Graupel charging rate

Saunders-Peck 1998  
Takahashi 1978



Mansell et al. (2005)

# Stochastic Lightning Model

- Segment-by-segment development of lightning channels (derived from Niemeyer, et al. 1984)
- As channel grows, recalculate the electric field via Poisson's equation:

$$-\nabla^2 \phi = \rho / \epsilon$$

- Get E-field from  $\phi$ :

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

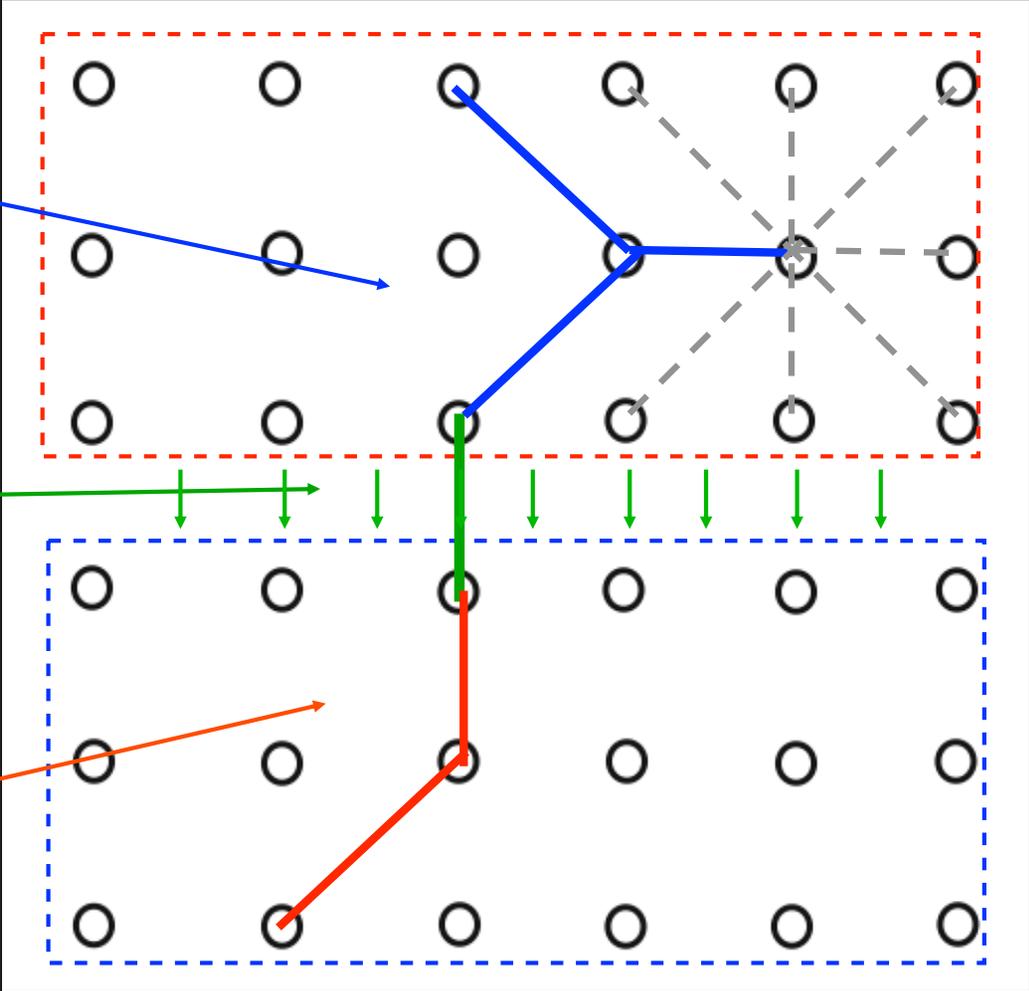
No real lightning physics, but produces fractal-like, realistic structures

# Simulated Lightning Propagation

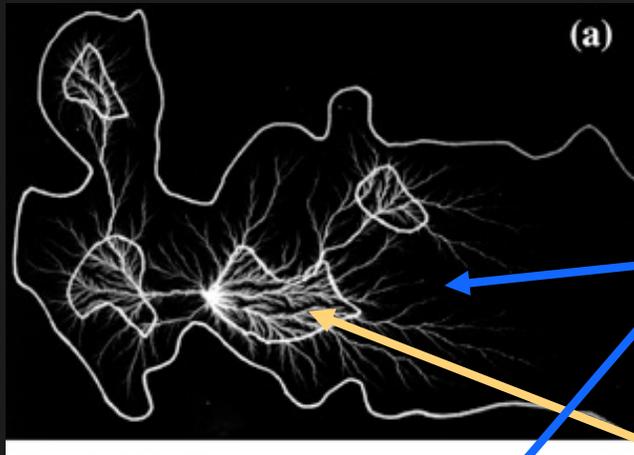
Negative leader

Initial Breakdown

Positive leader

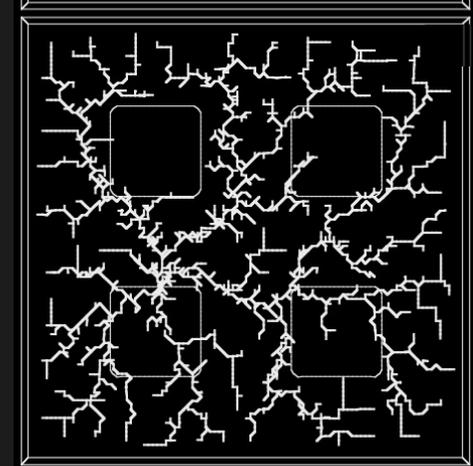
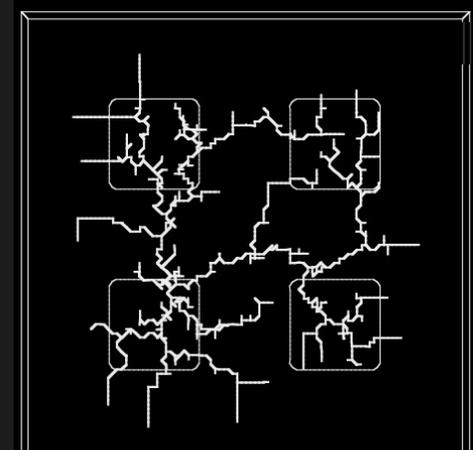
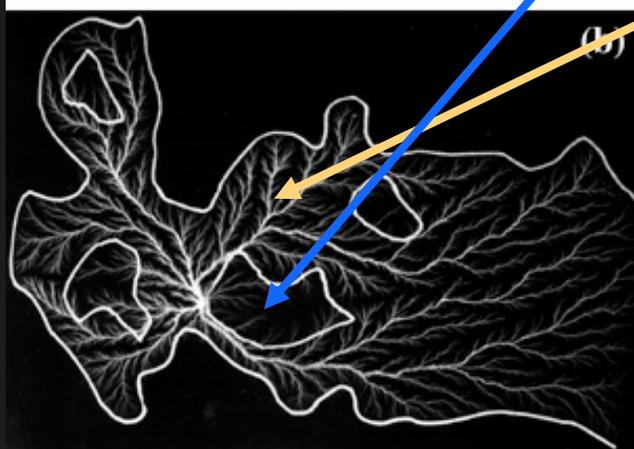


# Laboratory discharges and simulations



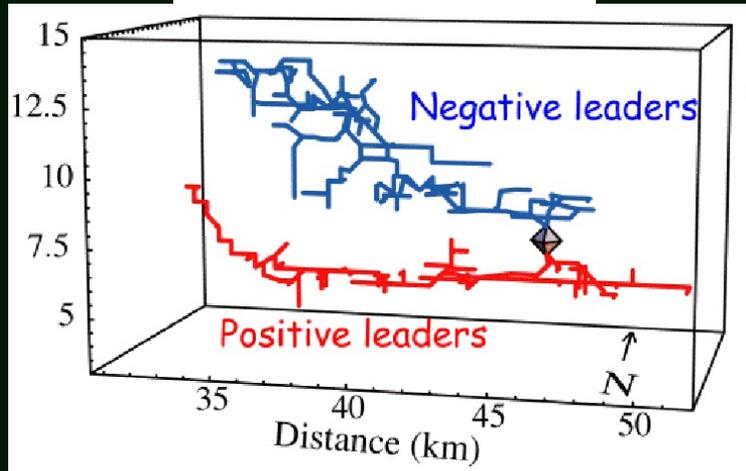
Low density charge

High density charge

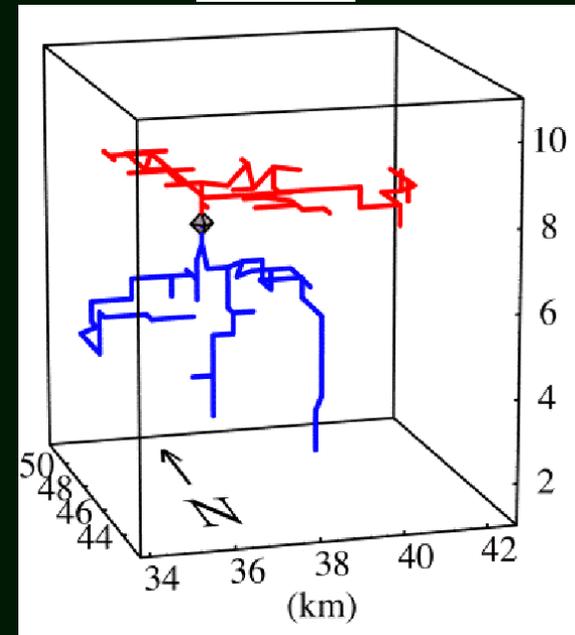


Williams et al. (1985, JGR)

# Intracloud



# -CG

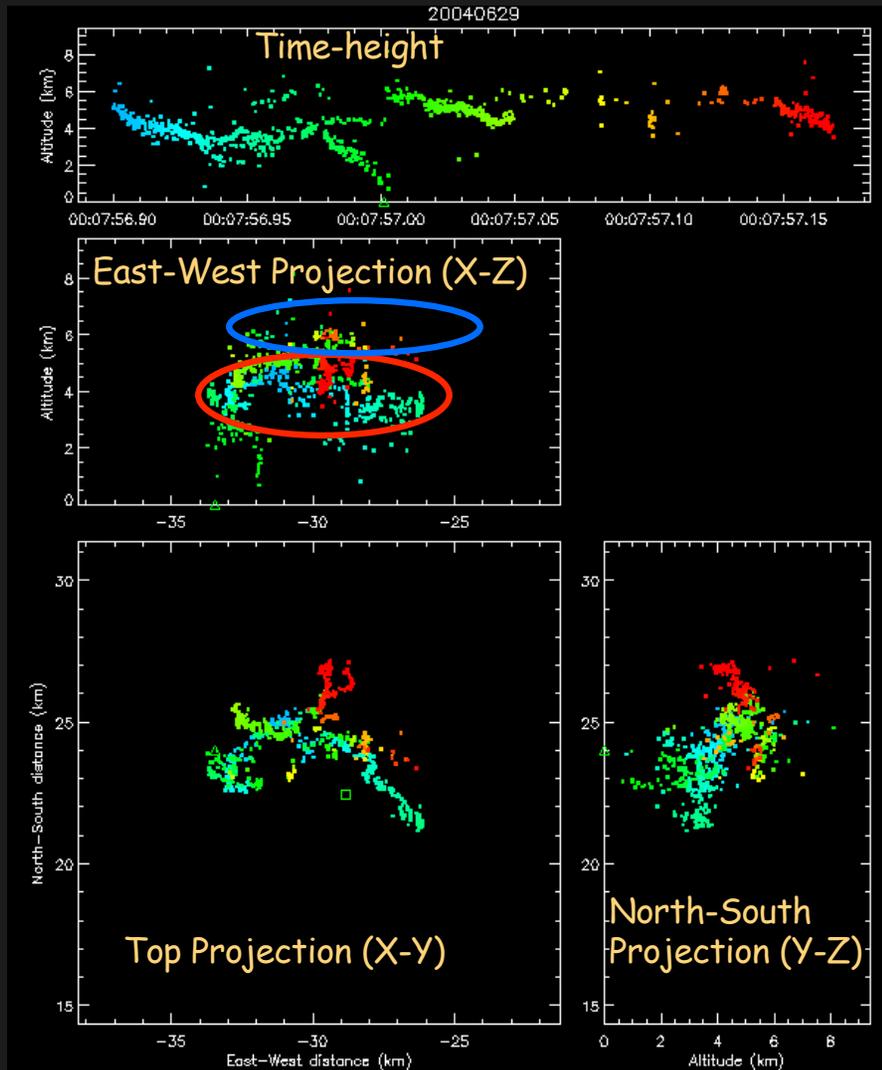


Mansell et al. (2002)

# More advanced versions

- Iudin et al. 2017 (JGR):
  - Channel current, conductivity, and decay parameterized
  - 50  $\mu$ s physical timing
  - used with idealized stacked cylindrical charge regions
- Syssoev et al. 2020 (JGR):
  - Iudin model at 3m grid spacing. Tries to simulate negative leader step formation. (No positive channels)
  - Electrode-plane configuration
- Limitation remains that numerically the 'channels' are really Lego blocks with thickness of grid dx

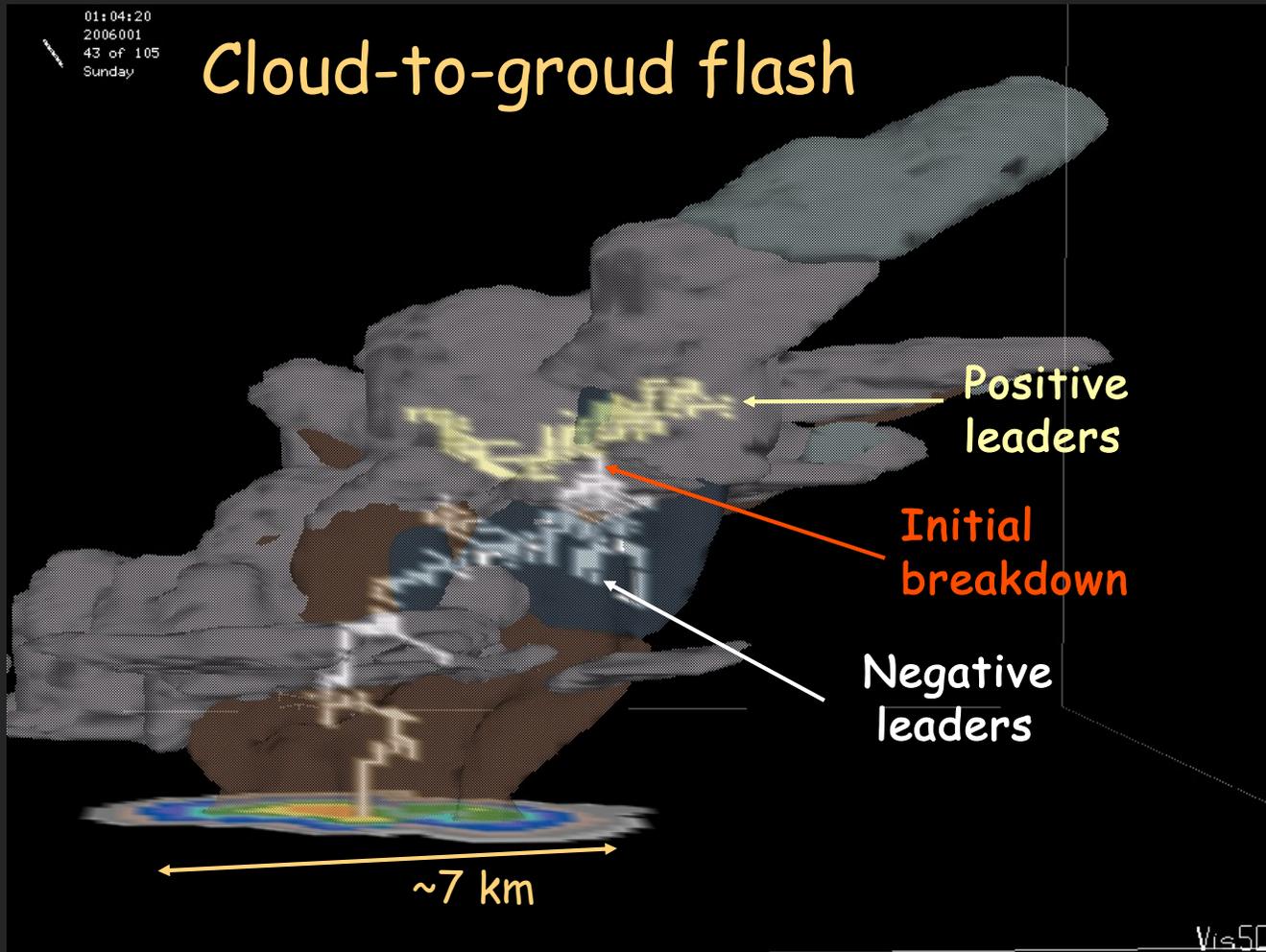
Observed  
negative CG  
flash (LMA)  
(29 June 2004)



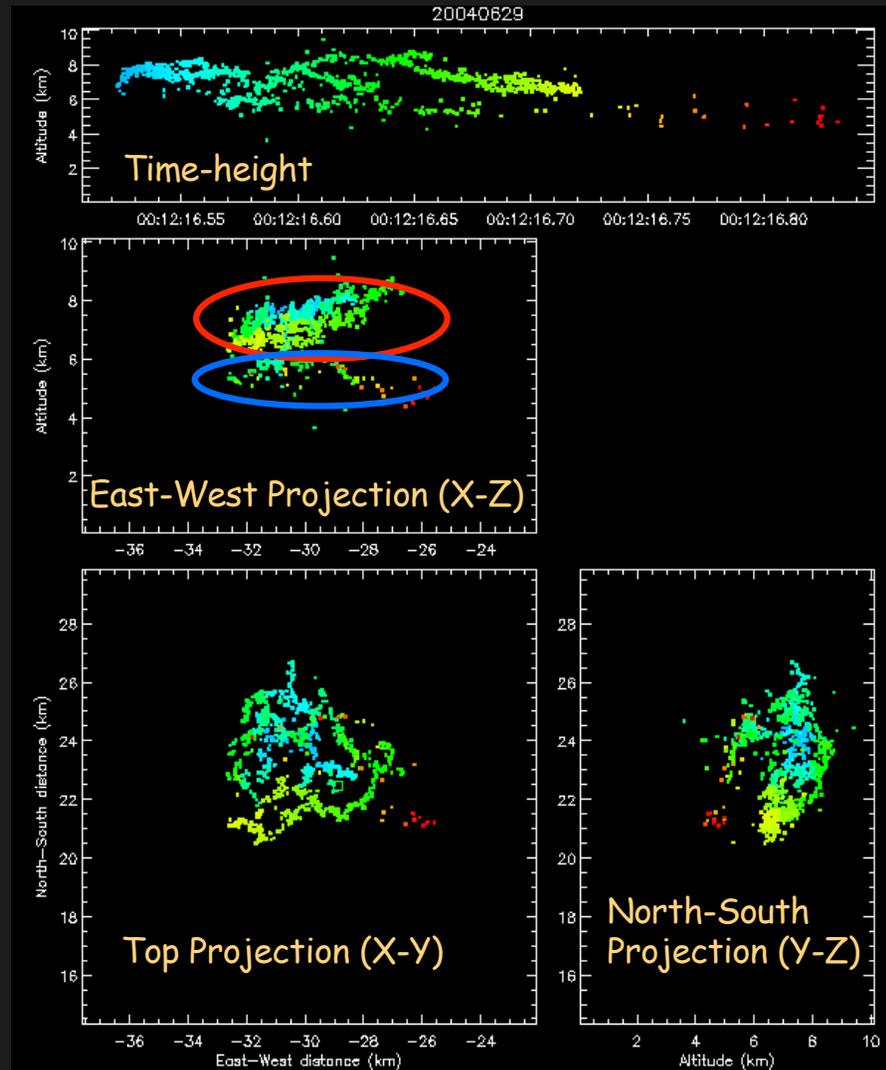
# Storm simulation

## Cloud-to-ground flash

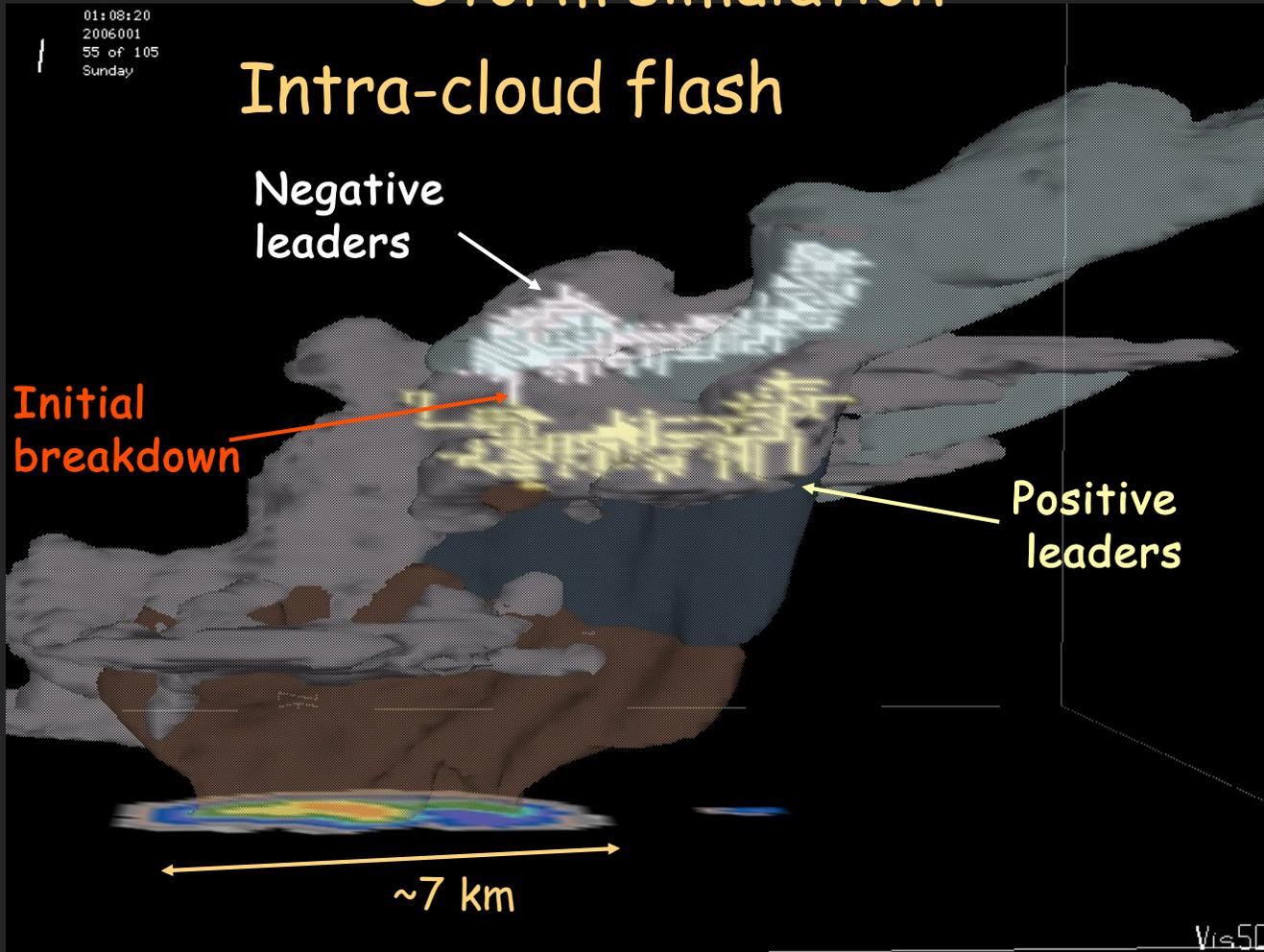
01:04:20  
2006001  
43 of 105  
Sunday



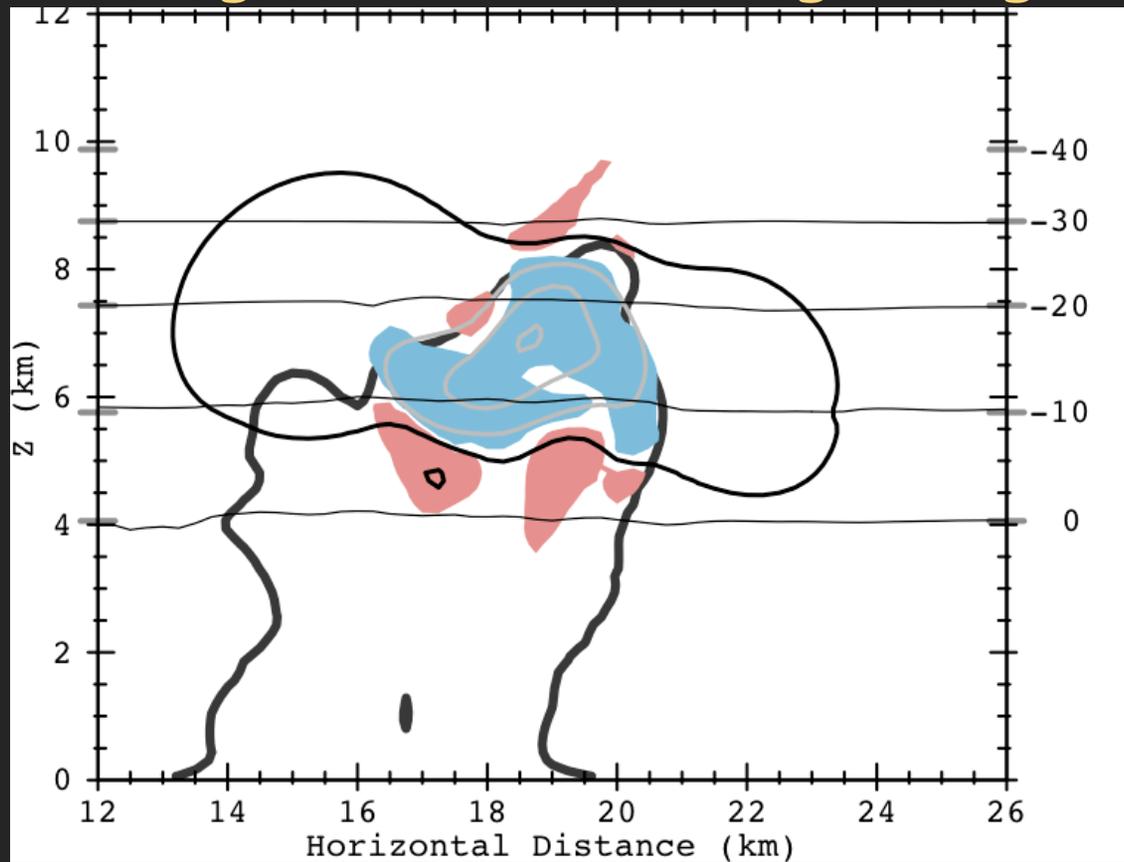
# Observed upper IC flash (LMA)



# Storm simulation



# Charge, Potential, & Lightning



# Gaps 1: Charging

- Lab results of graupel-ice charging don't represent the range of real cloud conditions.
  - Not clear what the true dependent variables are: Relative growth rate hypothesis has little predictive power.
  - Limited results are extrapolated to a wide range phase space
- Charging in anvils and stratiform regions with very little to no supercooled liquid. Unsuccessfully/poorly modeled
  - Limited data on charging with just ice supersaturation (Luque 2016)
  - May need bin microphysics
- Stratiform melting layers: Some proposed non-collision mechanisms that are probably not viable
- Lightning initiation: Threshold? Dependence on hydrometeors?

## Gaps 2: cloud physics

- Secondary ice production
- Ice Collection efficiencies (i.e., small ice sticking to graupel)
- Ice growth/aggregation in anvils, stratiform (e.g., Dye 2019)
- Snow melting (physics and possible weak charging mechanism)
- Charge separation and extreme flash rates in deep updrafts ( $\sim -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $\sim 10\text{km AGL}$ ) (e.g., Calhoun et al. 2013)
- Volcanic lightning (ash-hydrometeor interactions)
- Pyrocumulous: Does wood ash affect electrification? (Reisner@LANL)
- Aerosol/CCN effects on microphysics  $\rightarrow$  electrification

# Avenues for Collaborations

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- Across national organizations or agencies (public and private)
  - NASA Goddard: Toshi Matsui (& Chris Schultz): NU-WRF-Elec (ltg. fcst)
  - NASA Marshall: Patrick Gatlin et al.: Light scattering; Porting branched lightning/ion physics
  - Texas Tech grad students
- International partnerships
  - Hebrew Univ.: Lynn and Yair: Electrification with SBM microphysics in WRF
  - Students of Xiushu Qie (WRF-ELEC: Aerosol effects)
  - Cambridge Univ.: Michael Herzog: Volcano plume electrification/lightning
- Developer has shifted focus more to cloud microphysics

# Funding Sources

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- Past funding from NSF for students
- NOAA/NESDIS for data assimilation work (GLM)