

# ***ATDnet Lightning Data***

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# ICELAND

● Flatey

● Holuhraun

● Bárðarbunga

● Grímsvötn

● Keflavík

● Reykjavík

● Hekla

● Eyjafjallajökull

● Katla

● Surtsey

SKYRSLASAR / LEGEND

- Sandur
- Sandur og íslandi 1950-1960, sandur á 1950-1960
- Sandur og íslandi 1960-1970, sandur á 1960-1970
- Sandur og íslandi 1970-1980, sandur á 1970-1980
- Sandur og íslandi 1980-1990, sandur á 1980-1990
- Sandur og íslandi 1990-2000, sandur á 1990-2000
- Sandur og íslandi 2000-2010, sandur á 2000-2010
- Sandur og íslandi 2010-2020, sandur á 2010-2020
- Sandur og íslandi 2020-2030, sandur á 2020-2030
- Sandur og íslandi 2030-2040, sandur á 2030-2040
- Sandur og íslandi 2040-2050, sandur á 2040-2050
- Sandur og íslandi 2050-2060, sandur á 2050-2060
- Sandur og íslandi 2060-2070, sandur á 2060-2070
- Sandur og íslandi 2070-2080, sandur á 2070-2080
- Sandur og íslandi 2080-2090, sandur á 2080-2090
- Sandur og íslandi 2090-2100, sandur á 2090-2100

MAKING SCALE 1:500 000



JARDFRÆÐIKORT AF ISLANDI  
1:500 000  
BERGGRUNNUR  
Íslök samant af  
Hauki Jónhannssyni og Kristjáni Samundssonum  
útgáfá af Náttúrufræðisstofnun Íslands

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ICELAND  
1:500 000  
BEDROCK GEOLOGY  
compiled by  
Haukur Jónhannesson and Kristján Samundsson  
published by Icelandic Institute of Natural History



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# Icelandic Meteorological Office

## Veðurstofa Íslands



- Government organization – National weather service. Founded in 1920; weather obs. since 1840s (1770s). 130 employees
- Weather – Climate – Atm. Pollution – Seismology – Tectonics – Volcanics – Glaciology – Avalanches – Hydrology
- Natural Hazards: Observations – 24-7 Monitoring – Forecasting – Warnings – Research





# **Systematic Dislocation of some Events**



Eyjafjallajökull eruption. Photo Þórður Arason, 17 April 2010 at 16:35 UTC.

# Eyjafjallajökull eruption

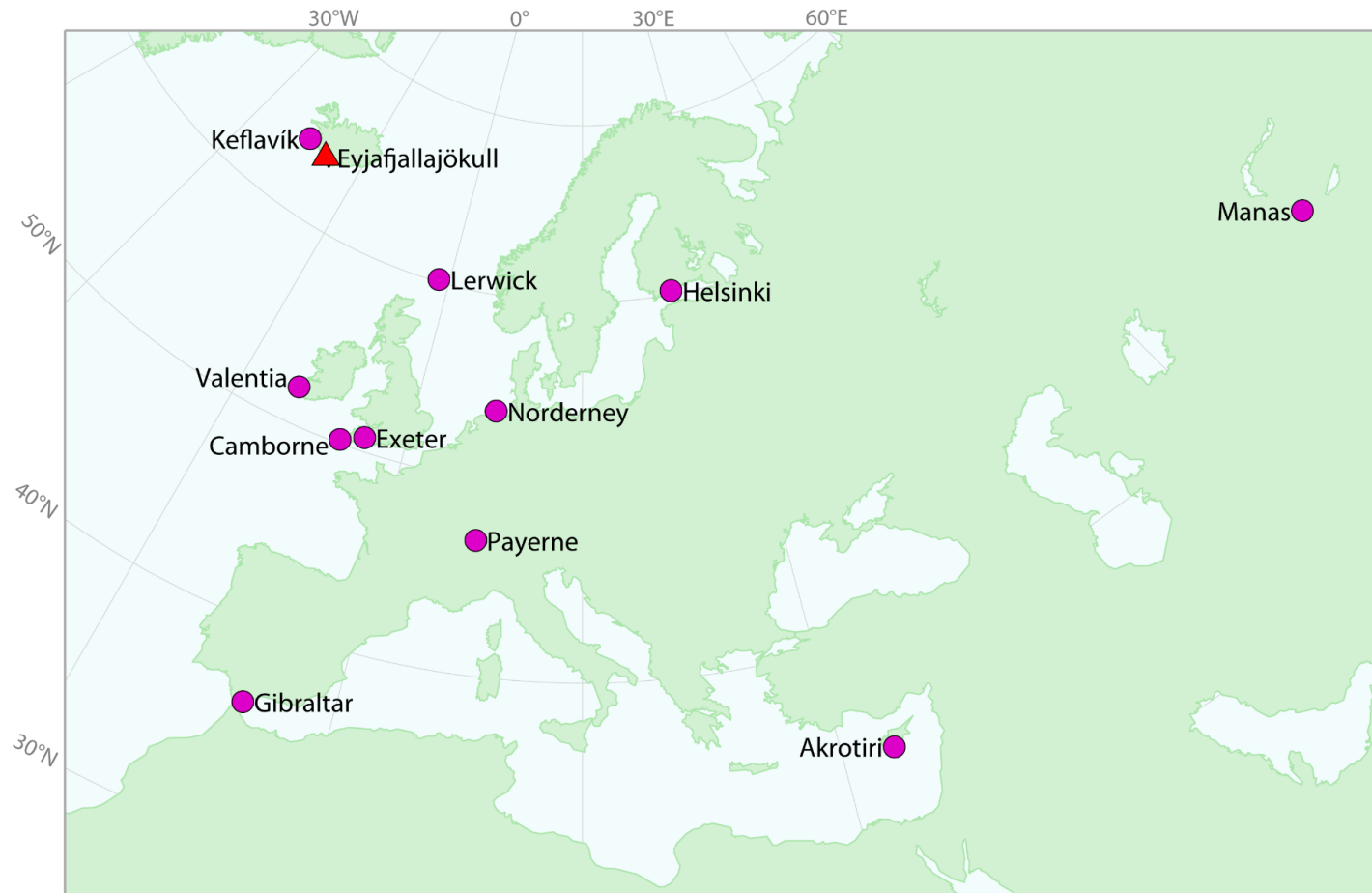
## April 2010



Plume lightning seen from a distance of 72 km  
Notice the characteristic fibrous anvil shape of the plume top

Photo Þórður Arason 17 April 2010 at 04:47:09

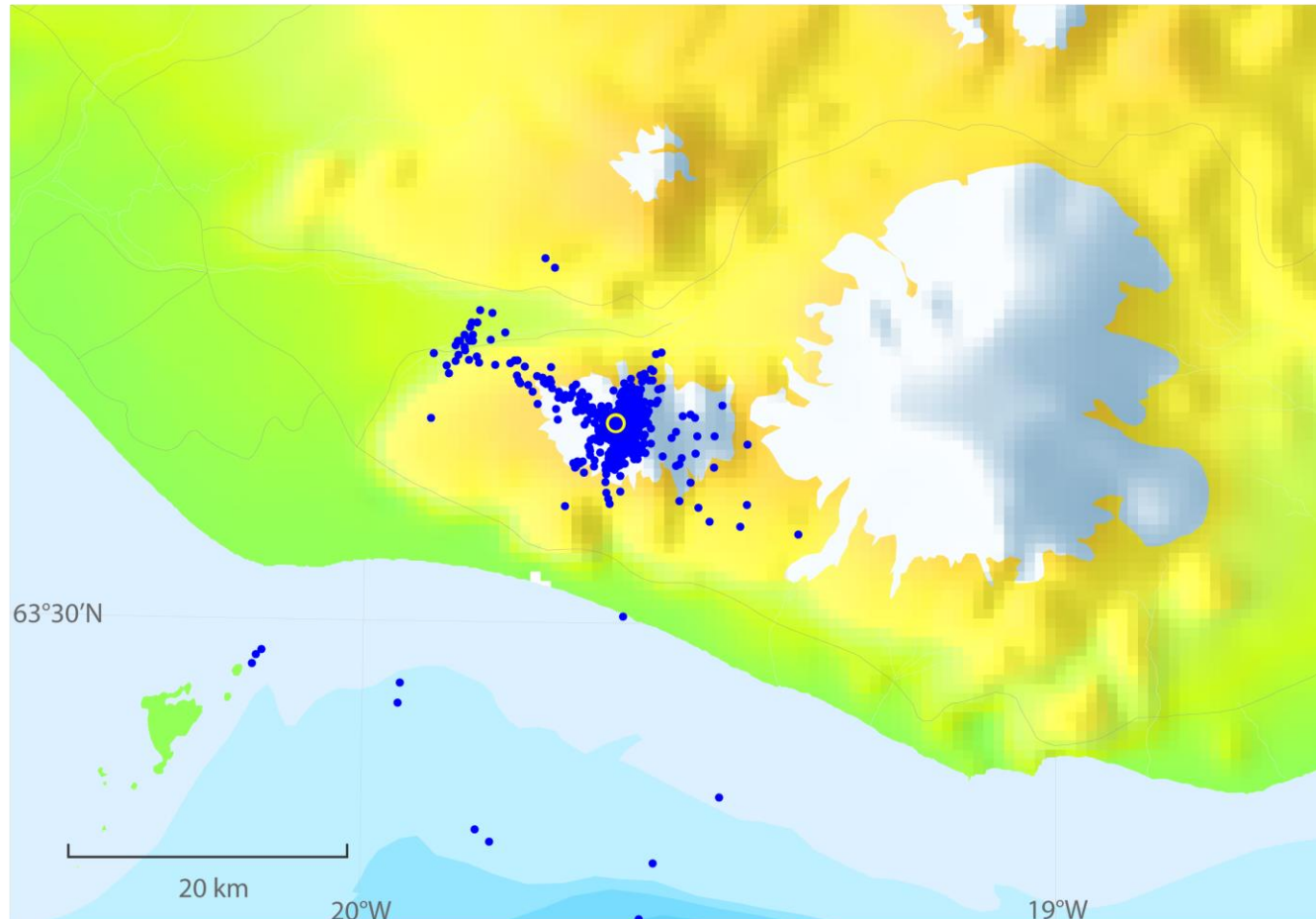
# ATDnet stations of the UK Met Office



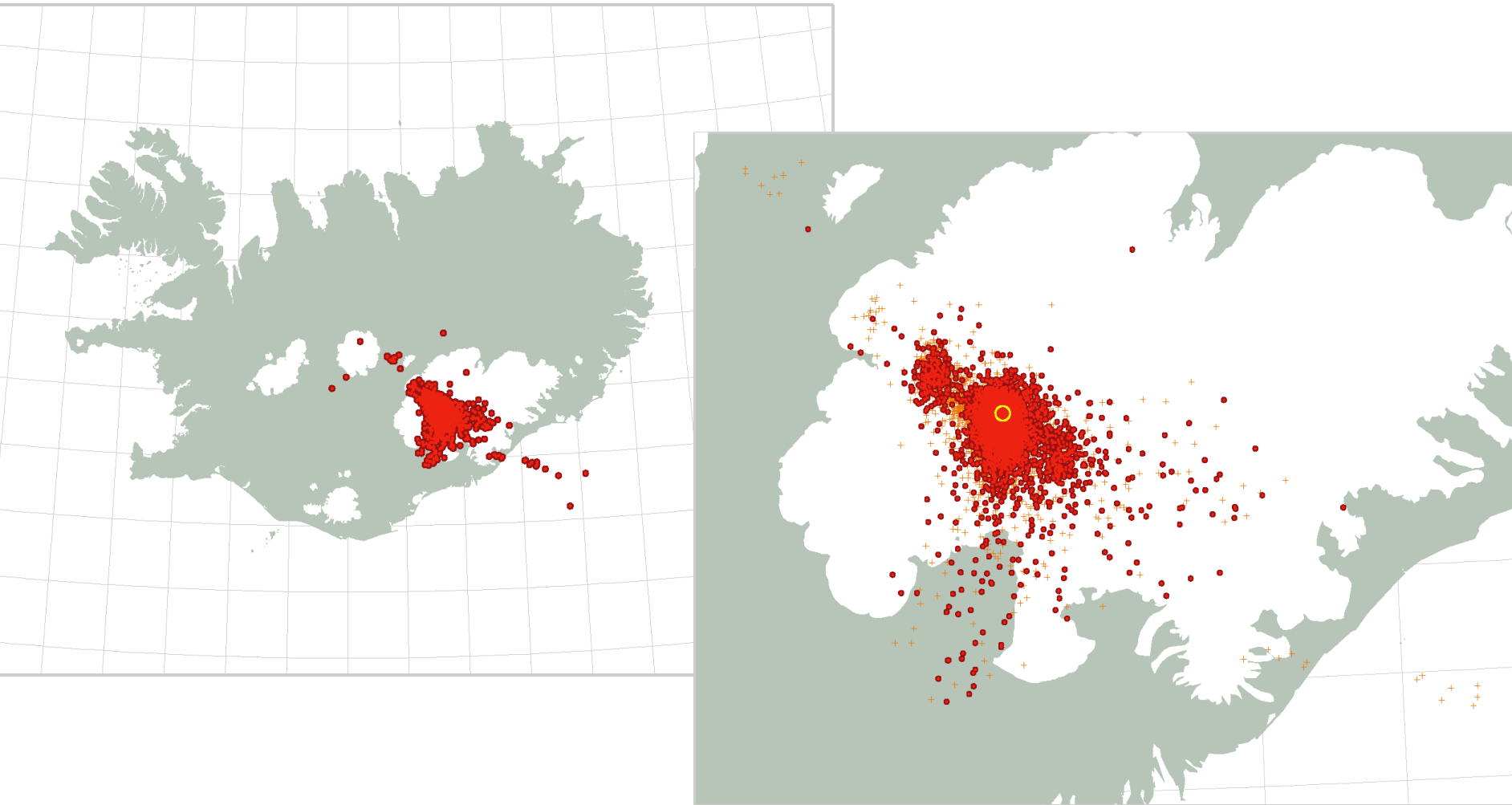
Arason, P., A. J. Bennett & L. E. Burgin (2011), Charge mechanism of volcanic lightning revealed during the 2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajökull, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, **116**, B00C03, doi:10.1029/2011JB008651



# ATDnet lightning during Eyjafjallajökull April-May 2010



# ATDnet lightning during Grímsvötn 21-28 May 2011



21. MAY 2011  
19:19:44

ICELAND



(C) 2011 INGOLFUR BRUUN VOLCANO GRÍMSVÖTN KPS

# Grímsvötn eruption May 2011

— 15 km

— 10 km

— Tr

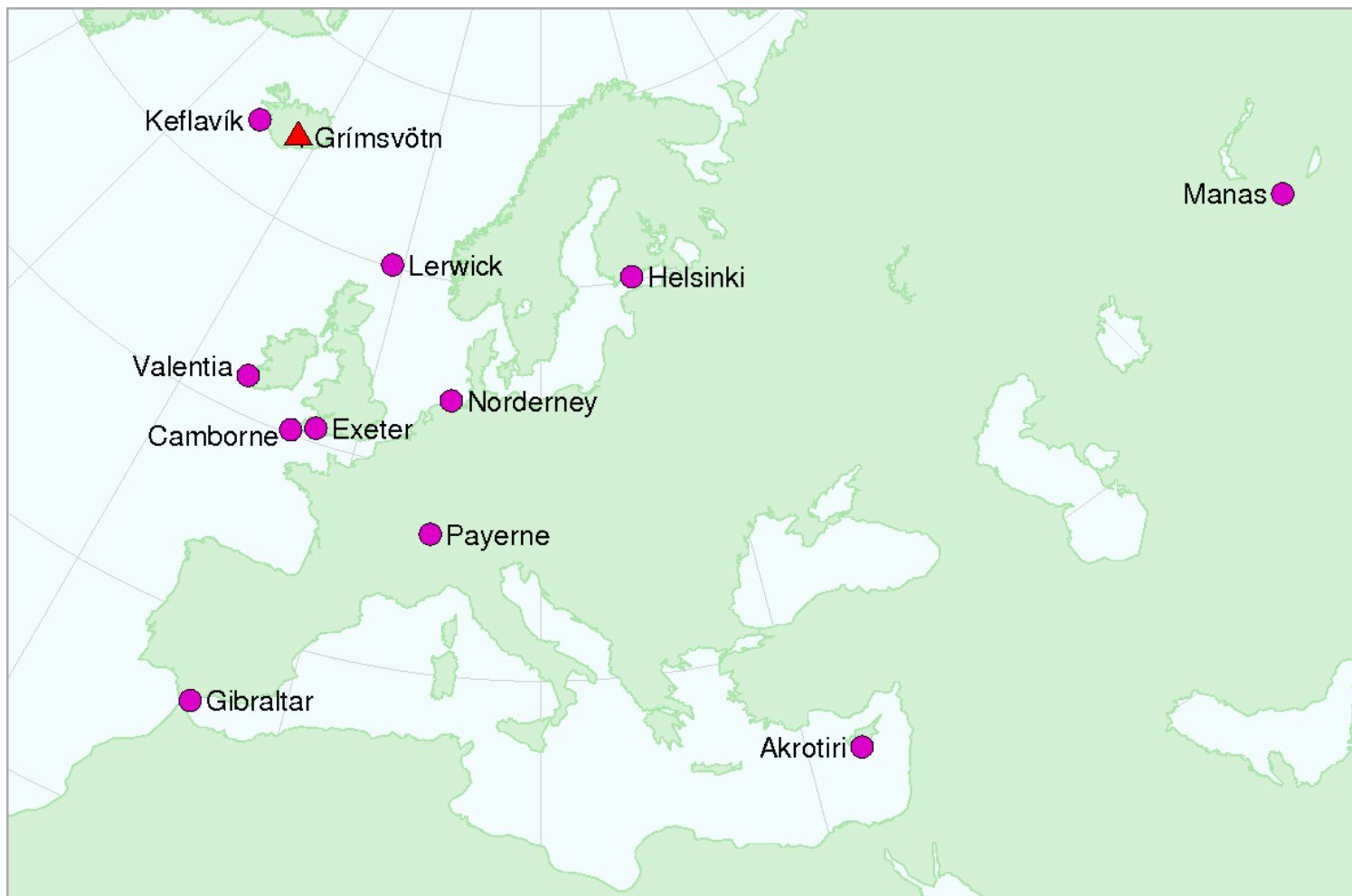
— 5 km

— Gr



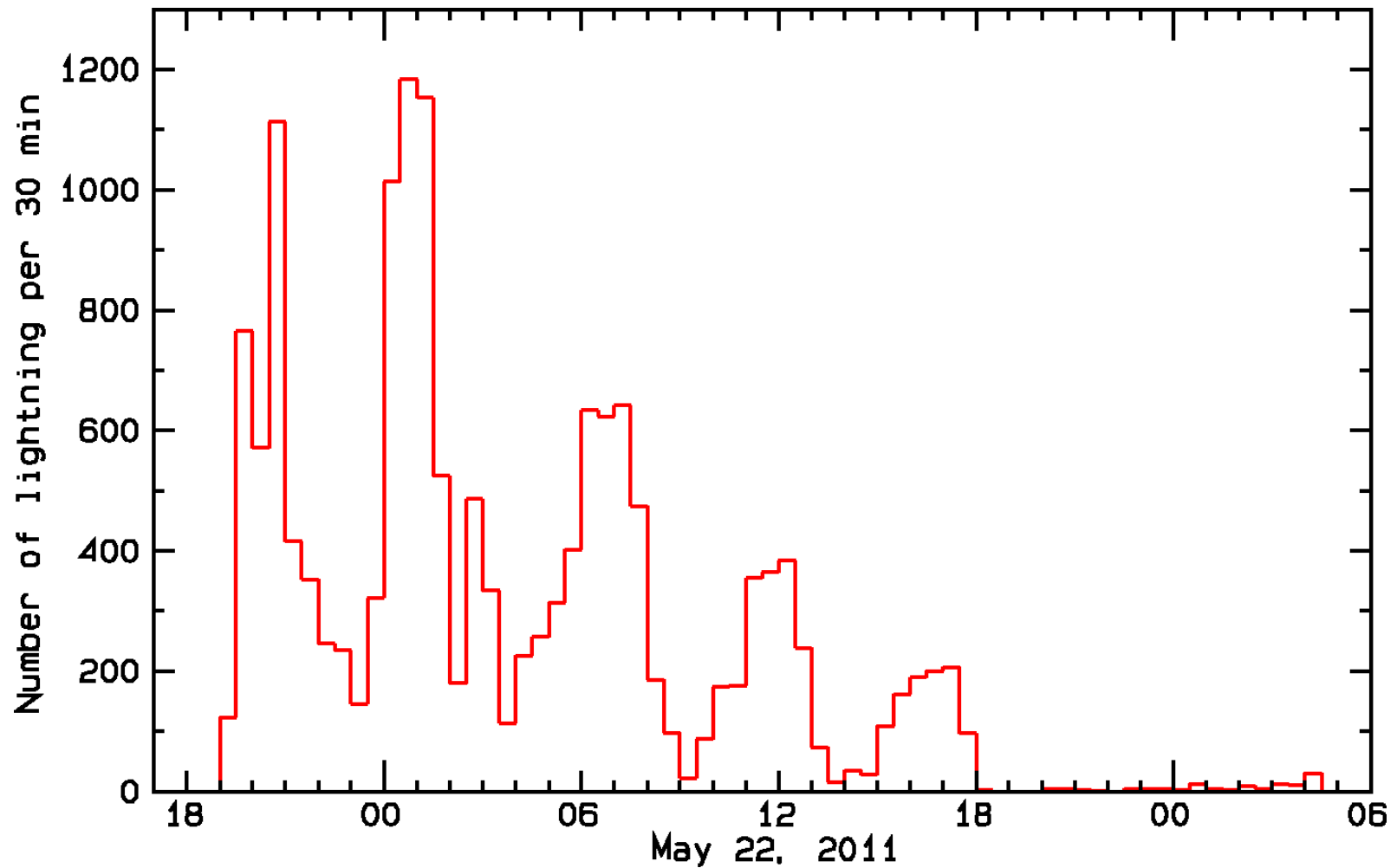
Photo Bolli Valgarðsson 21 May 2011 at 19:20

# ATDnet Out-Stations



# Grímsvötn May 2011

## Lightning count per 30 min





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# Comparison of ATDnet and WWLLN Data

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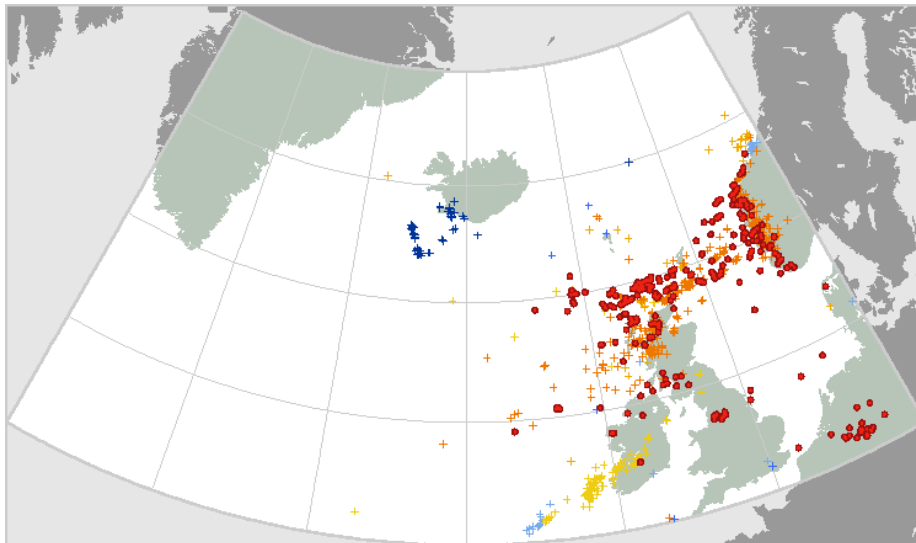
# ATDnet station in Iceland

## Arrival Time Difference Network

- **ATDnet out-station, owned and operated by UK Met Office, was installed at Keflavík upper air radio-sonde station of the Icelandic Meteorological Office in July 2002.**
- **Detects 11-16 kHz vertical electric field**



Technicians from UK Met Office set up an ATD-sferics out-station in Keflavík, SW-Iceland. Photo Þórður Arason 4 July 2002.



ATDnet located lightning from IMO-web on 30 January 2016.  
<http://brunnur.vedur.is/athuganir/eldingar/>

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# WWLLN station in Iceland

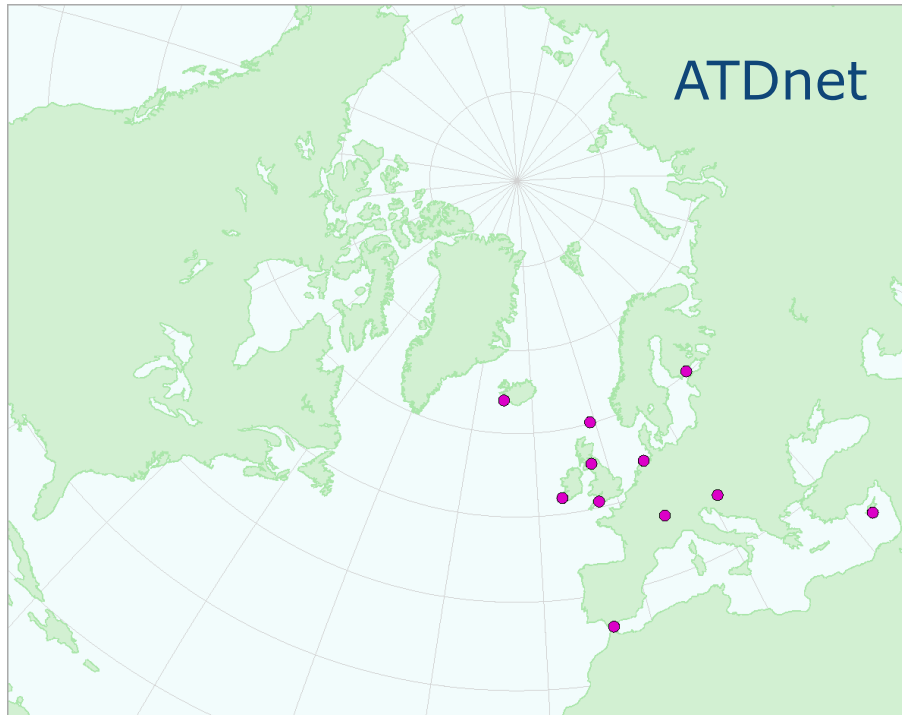
## World Wide Lightning Location Network

- **Operated from University of Washington in Seattle, USA**
- **About 70 stations around the globe, often at universities**
- **Detects 3-30 kHz vertical electric field**
- **IMO has access to data (with one week delay)**
- **Station installed at IMO headquarters in Reykjavík in 2013 and data has been collected since November 2013**



WWLLN antenna at IMO rooftop in Reykjavík.  
Photo Þórður Arason 9 February 2016.

# Station distribution



## ATDnet lightning data

- **Origin time of lightning, resolution 0.1  $\mu$ s**
- **Location (lat, lon), resolution 0.001° (100 m)**
- **Uncertainty estimate in location (km)**
- **Data retrieved from UK Met Office every 10 min**

2015-12-31_16:00:33.6992798	22	64.606	12.928	2.11	G
2015-12-31_16:00:33.8310394	23	64.562	12.743	13.22	G
2015-12-31_16:07:09.4906092	399	64.669	12.988	2.03	G

## WWLLN lightning data

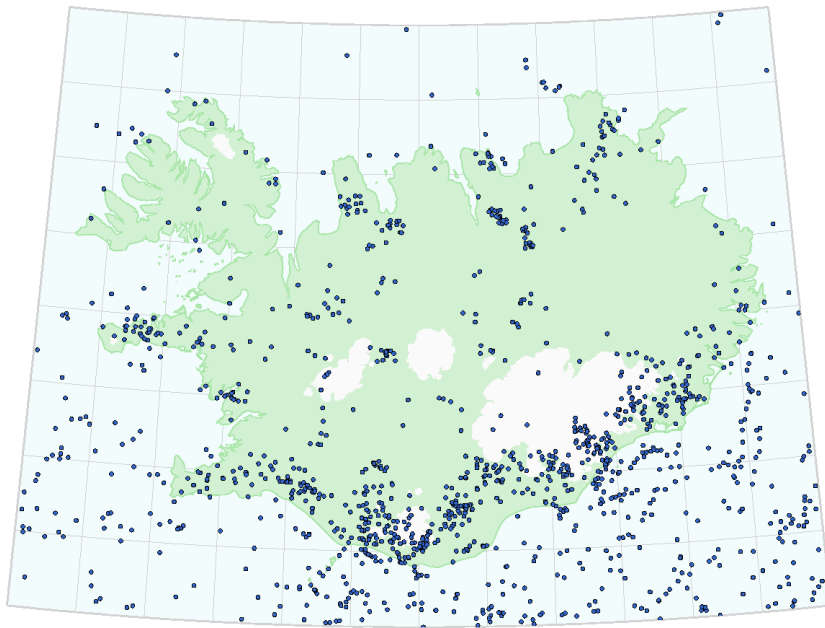
- **Origin time of lightning, resolution 1  $\mu$ s**
- **Location (lat, lon), resolution 0.0001° (10 m)**
- **Uncertainty estimate in time (ms)**
- **Data retrieved daily from UW in Seattle**

2015-12-31_16:00:33.699179	64.6311	13.0452	20.2	9
2015-12-31_16:07:09.490489	64.6393	13.0528	9.6	6
2015-12-31_16:07:09.490493	64.6915	13.0129	16.8	14

# Located lightning 2014-2015

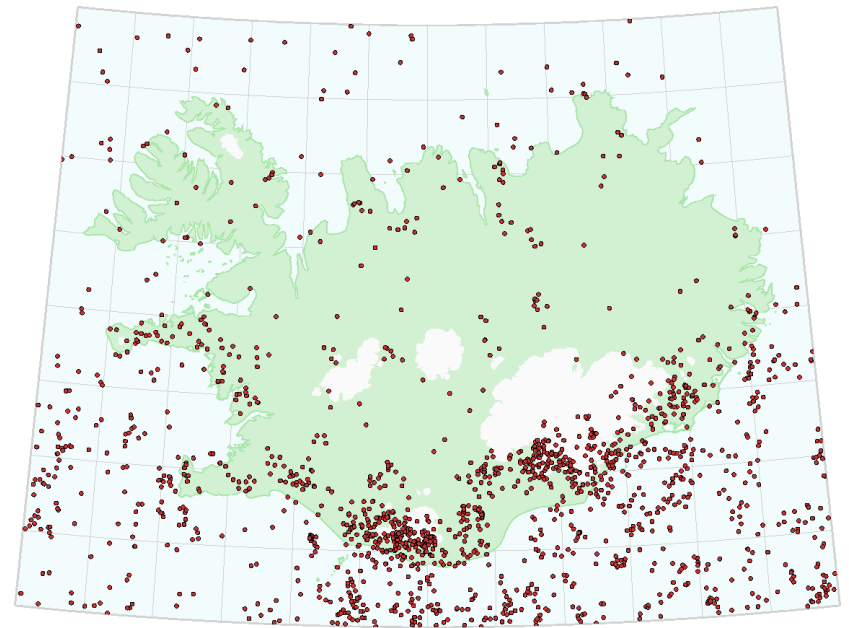
Comparison: Two whole years; 63-67° N, 13-25° W

ATDnet



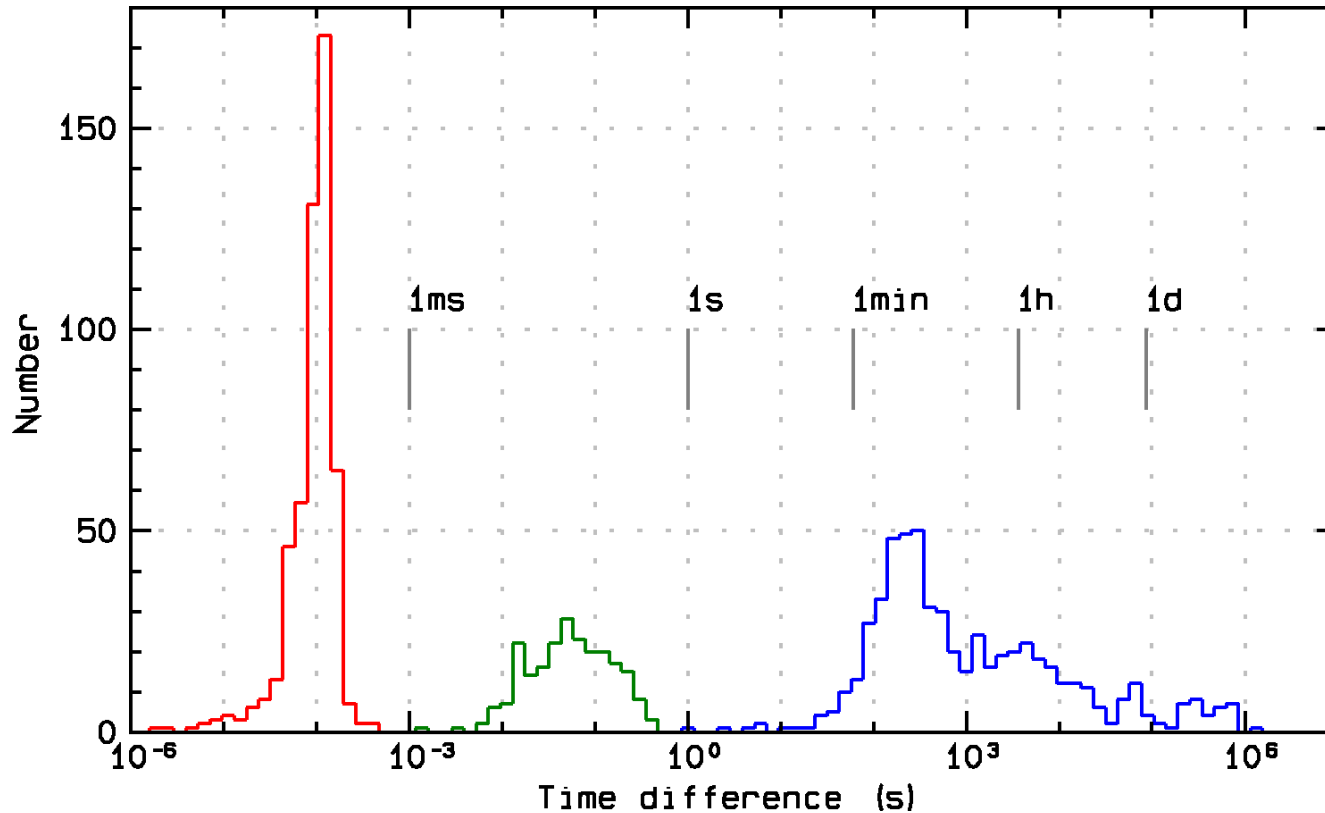
N = 1246

WWLLN

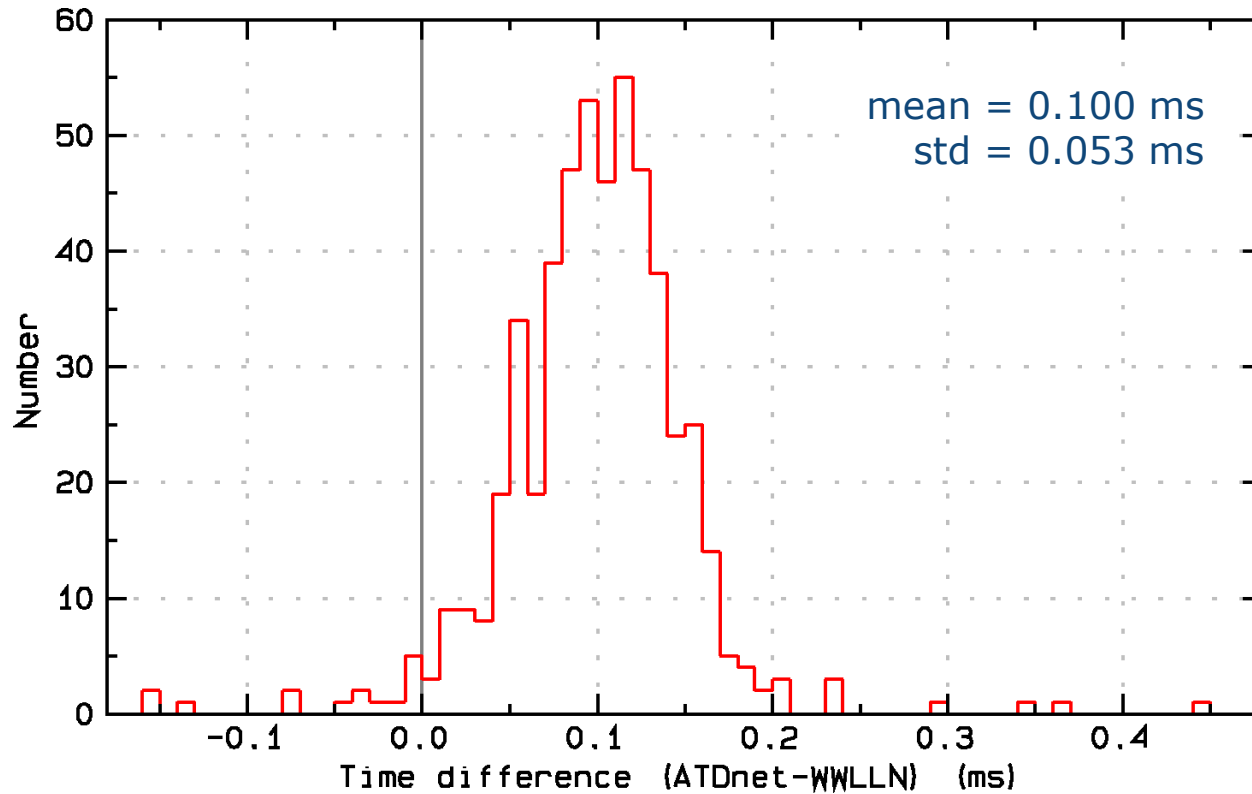


N = 1559

# Time difference between systems when next event is recorded by the other system



# Time difference between systems when $\Delta t < 1$ ms



# Number of synchronous events

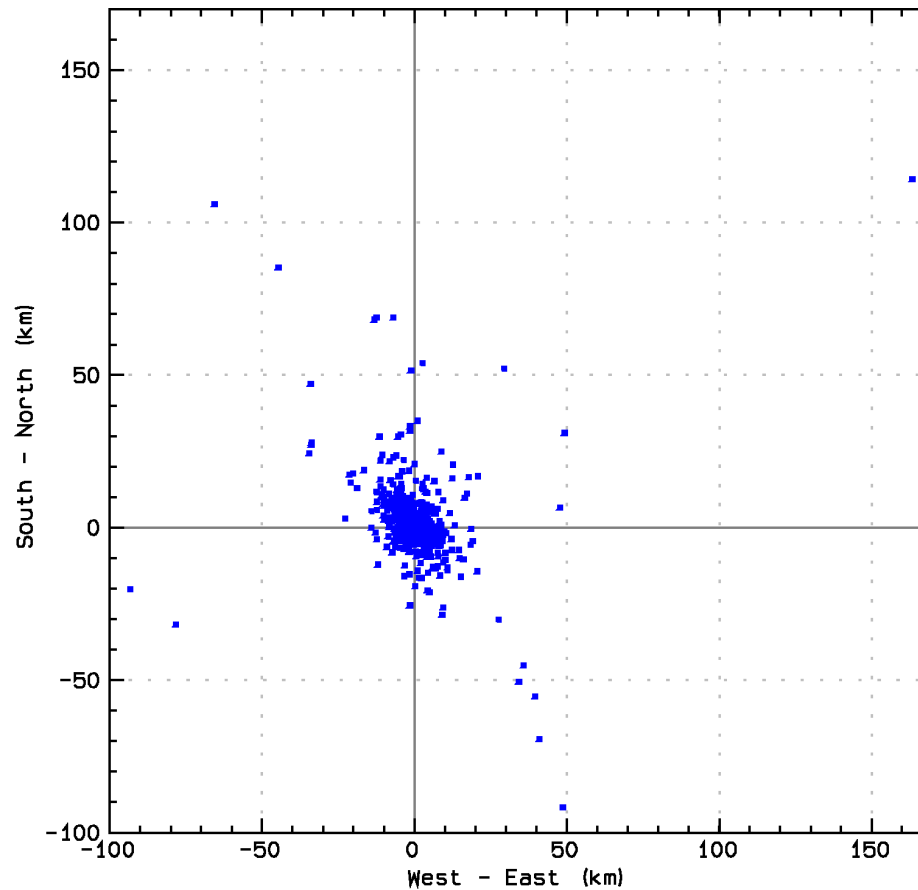
		$N_{atd}$						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$N_{wwlln}$	0	*	388	53	6	0	1	0
	1	385	195	61	10	4	0	0
	2	125	124	27	6	3	0	1
	3	23	27	13	6	2	1	1
	4	3	4	6	1	2	1	1
	5	0	1	3	0	1	1	1
	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

		$N_{atd}$	
		0	1+
$N_{wwlln}$	0	*	435
	1+	526	527
			48%
		53%	



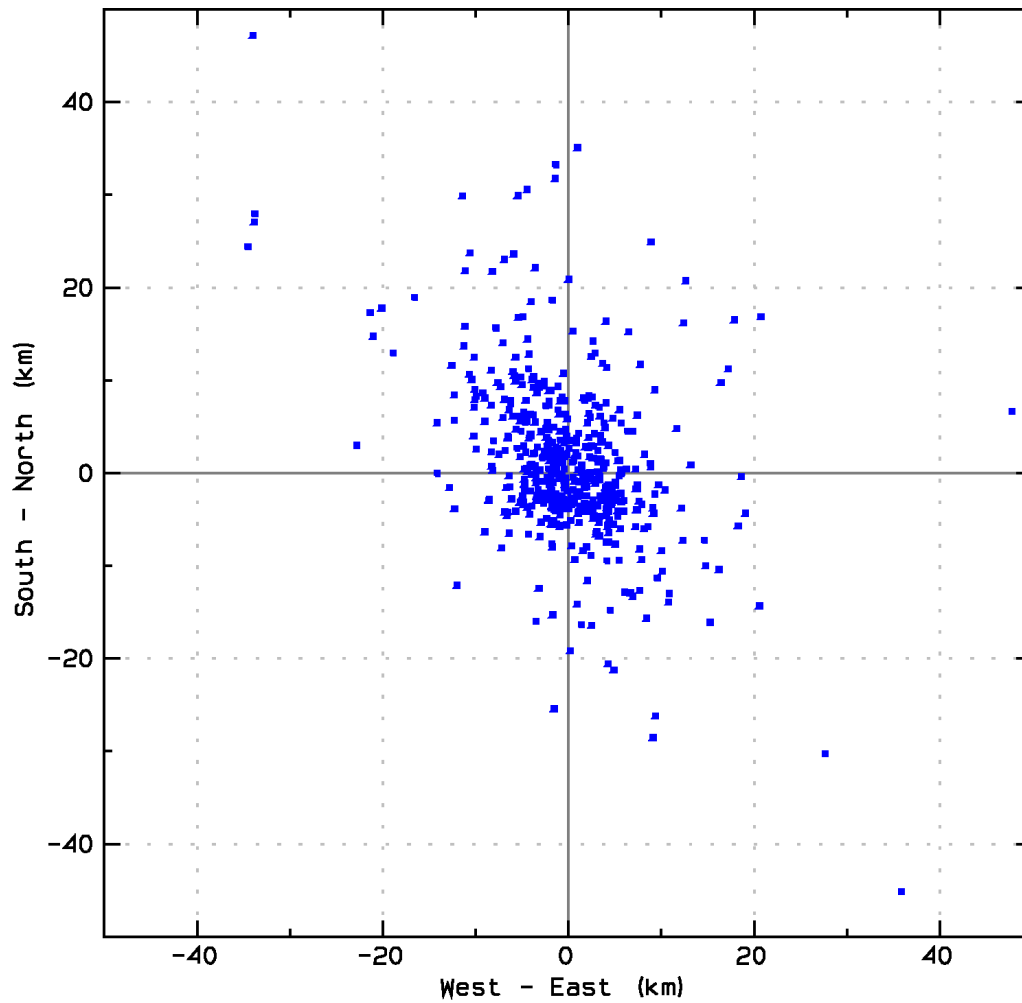
# Relative location of synchronous events

ATDnet set at (0, 0)

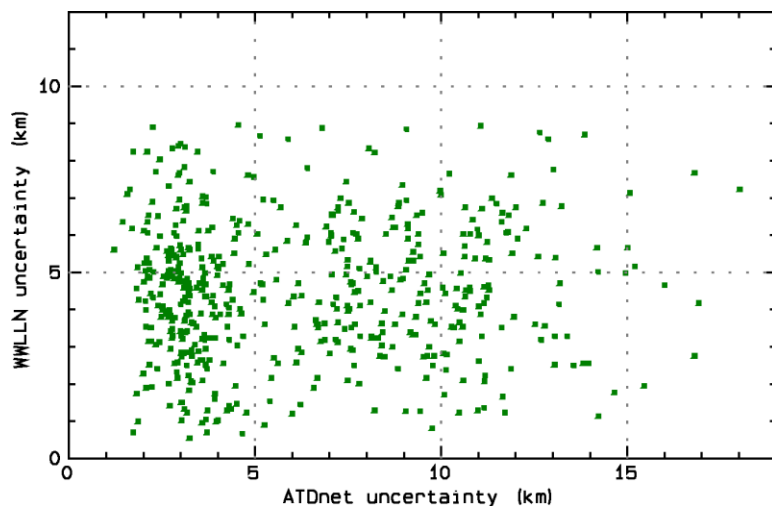


# Relative location

<50 km



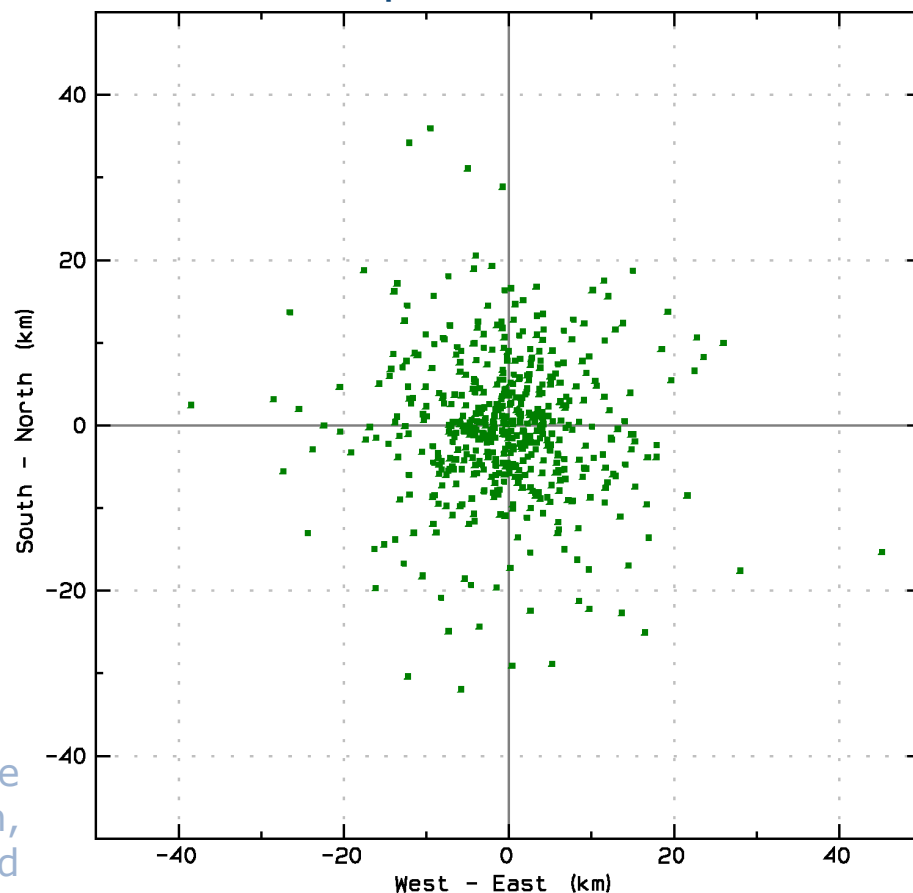
# Location uncertainty



WLLN uncertainty is given as a time uncertainty. Here the time is multiplied by speed of light to get location uncertainty.

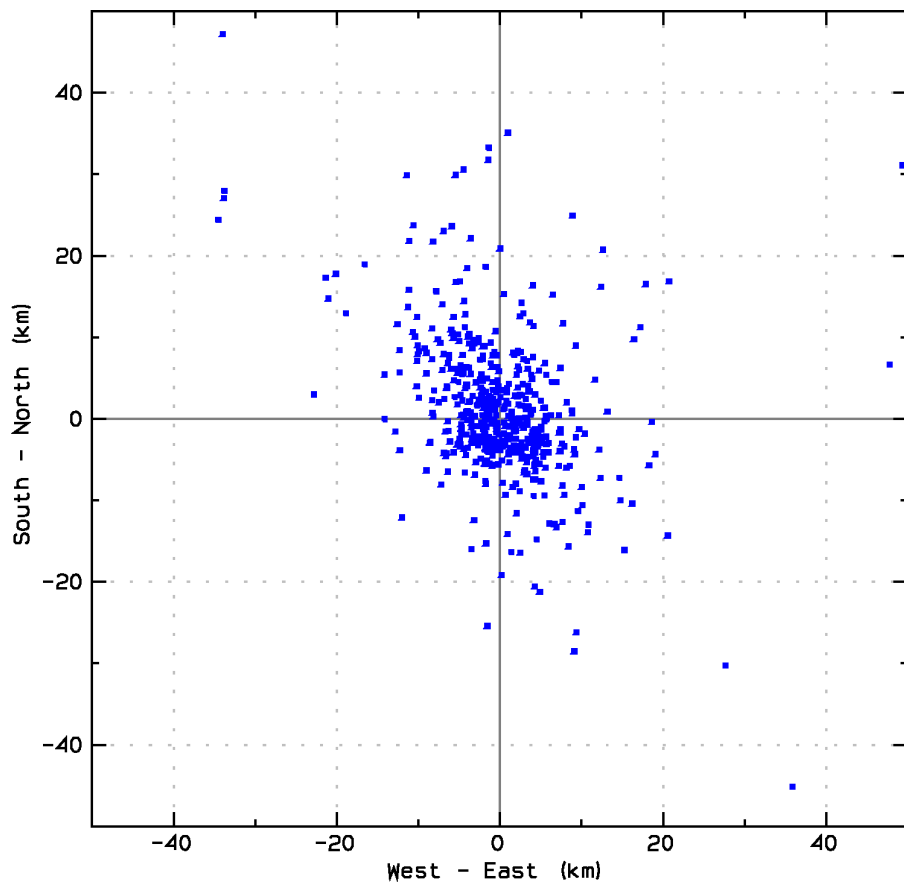
Assuming the given uncertainty is a one standard deviation of a normal distribution, then the relative location difference would look like this.

## Calculated probable distribution

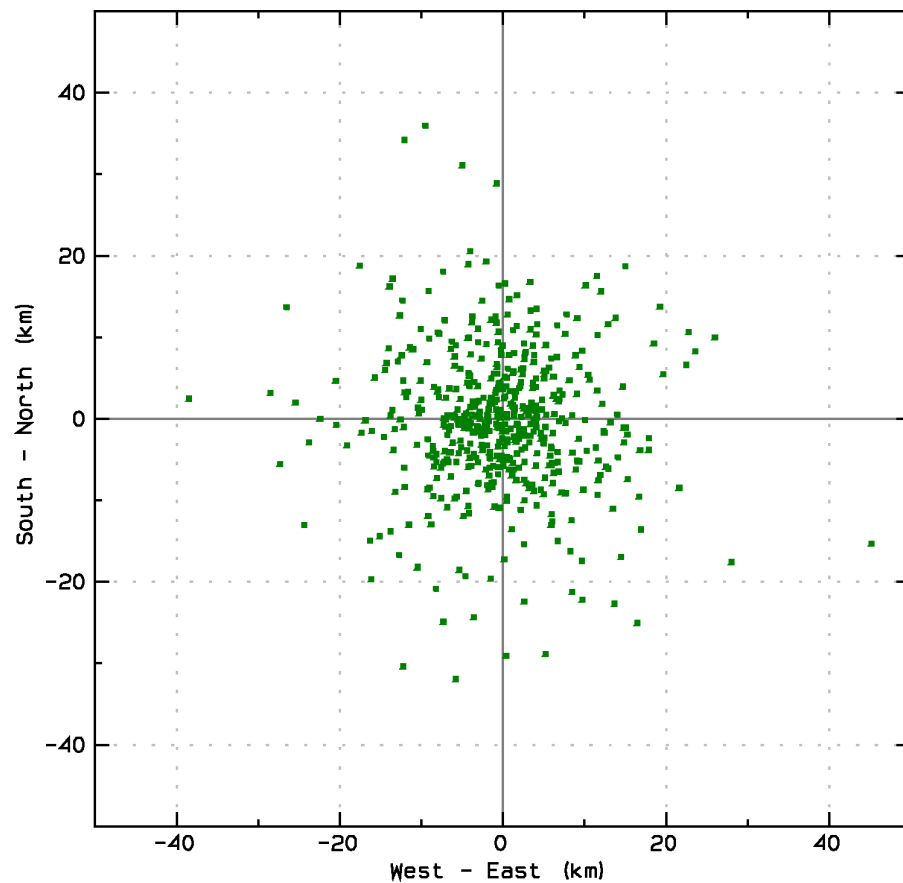


# Comparison of locations

## relative locations and calculated distribution



mean =  $(-0.047, 1.353)$  km  
 $st_{-30^\circ} = 12.2$  km;  $st_{+60^\circ} = 6.5$  km



mean =  $(0, 0)$  km  
Standard deviation = 8.7 km

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# Conclusions

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- **Time difference of systems is about 0.1 ms**
  - **Each system records about half of the lightning recorded by the other system**
  - **No significant mean location bias is between the systems (<2 km)**
  - **Location accuracy is usually well below 10 km**
  - **On average the estimated uncertainty of the systems seems to be reliable**



# **Installation of the ATD-Sferics/ATDnet Out-Station in Keflavík, Iceland, July 2002**

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# Keflavík – ATD-sferics station

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- Photos by Þórður Arason taken on 4 July 2002 during installation of the Keflavík ATD-sferics / ATDnet station
  - Upper-air radio-sonde station of the Icelandic Meteorological Office, at  $63^{\circ}58.098'N$ ,  $22^{\circ}36.811'W$ , 38 m a.s.l. About 400 m to the West from the N-S runway (02) of the Keflavík International Airport
  - Technicians Eric Hibbett & Mark Salkovskis of the UK Met Office installed the station, with a little help from Þórður Arason and Jens Kristinsson of the IMO





Mark Salkovskis and Eric Hibbett by the ground antenna. Photo Þórður Arason 4 July 2002.











Arctic Tern (Kría) in Flatey island, W-Iceland. Photo Þórður Arason, August 2016.