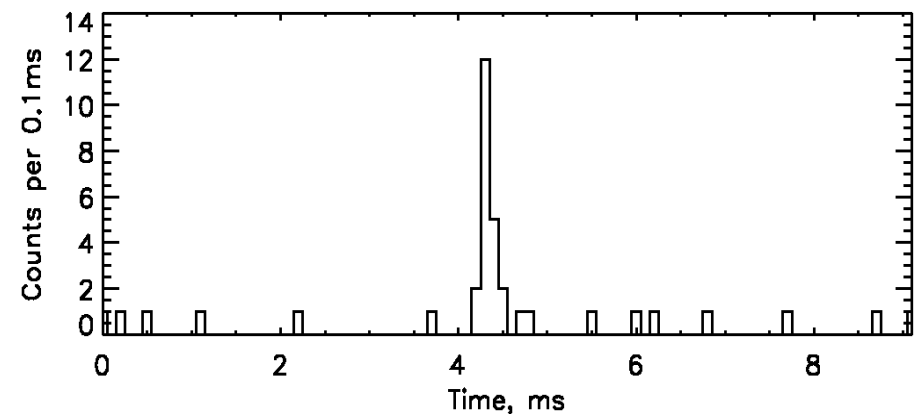
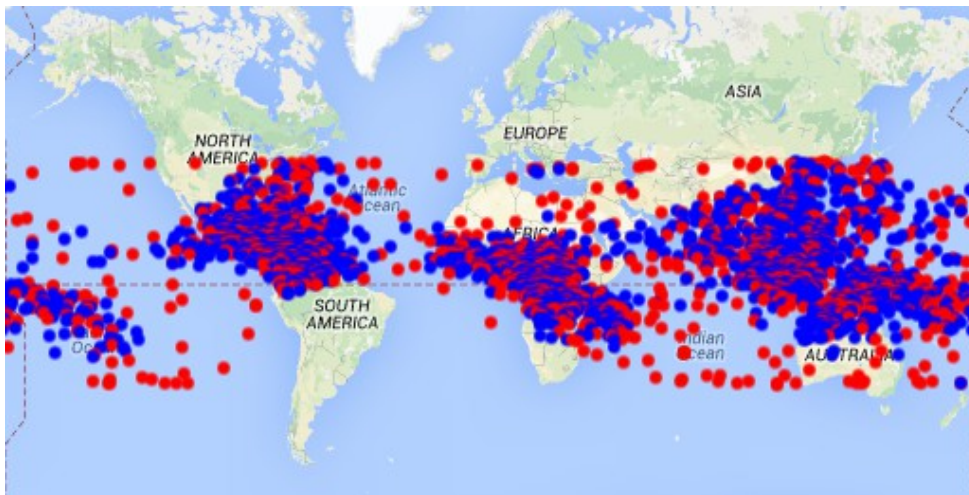


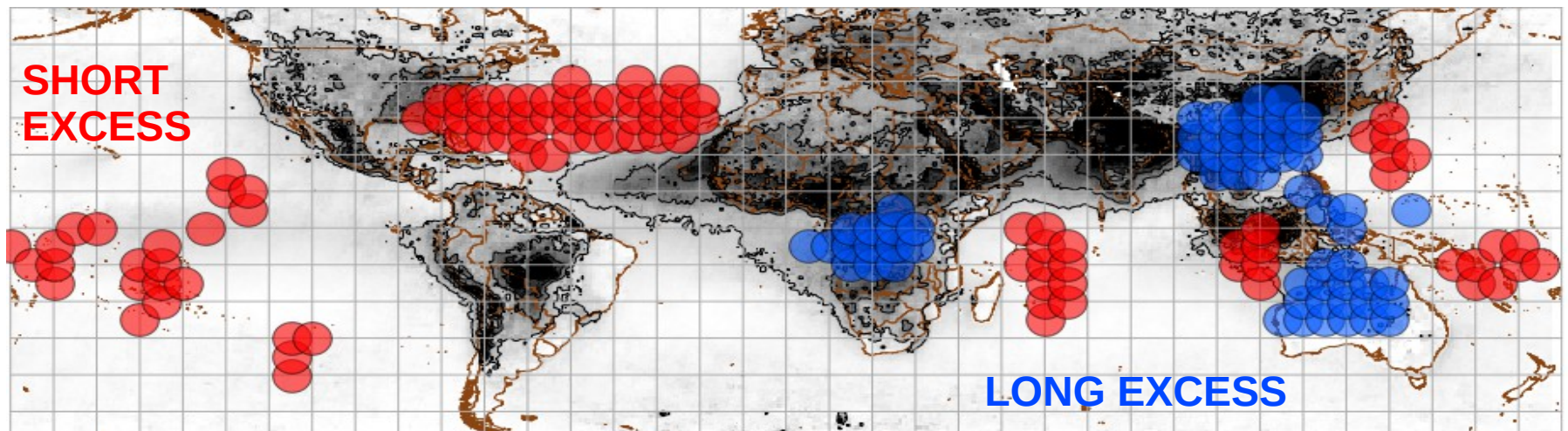
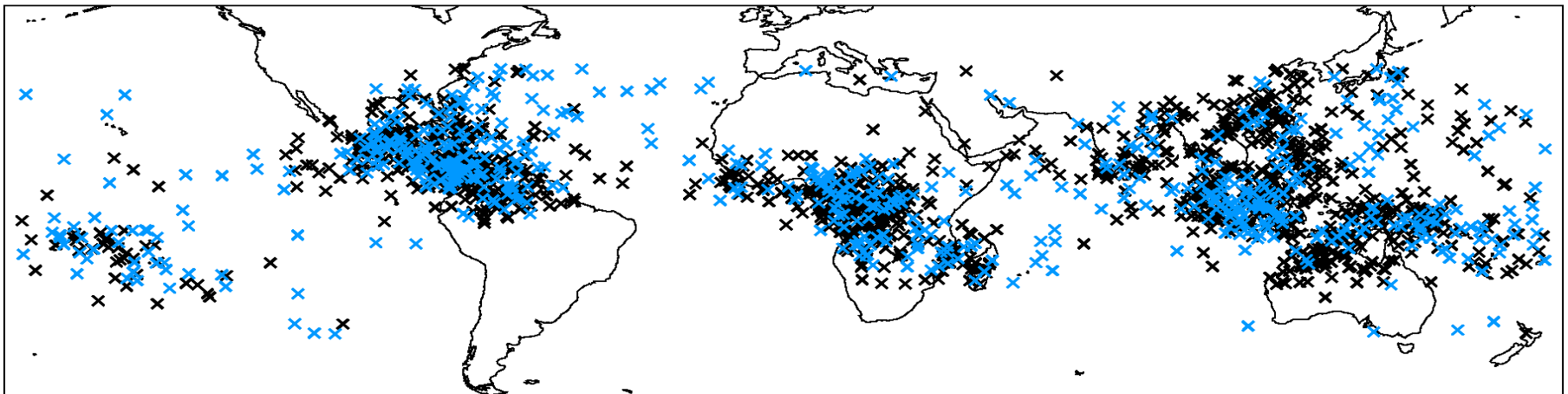
Characteristics of extremely bright TGFs and short TGFs from *RHESSI*, and Stacked search for subluminal TGFs

Alexander Infanger, David M. Smith, Nicole Kelley (UCSC)
Paul Buzbee (UCSC, Google)
Joseph Dwyer, Michael Splitt, Steven Lazarus (FIT)
Robert Holzworth, Michael Hutchins (UW)
Steven Cummer (Duke)



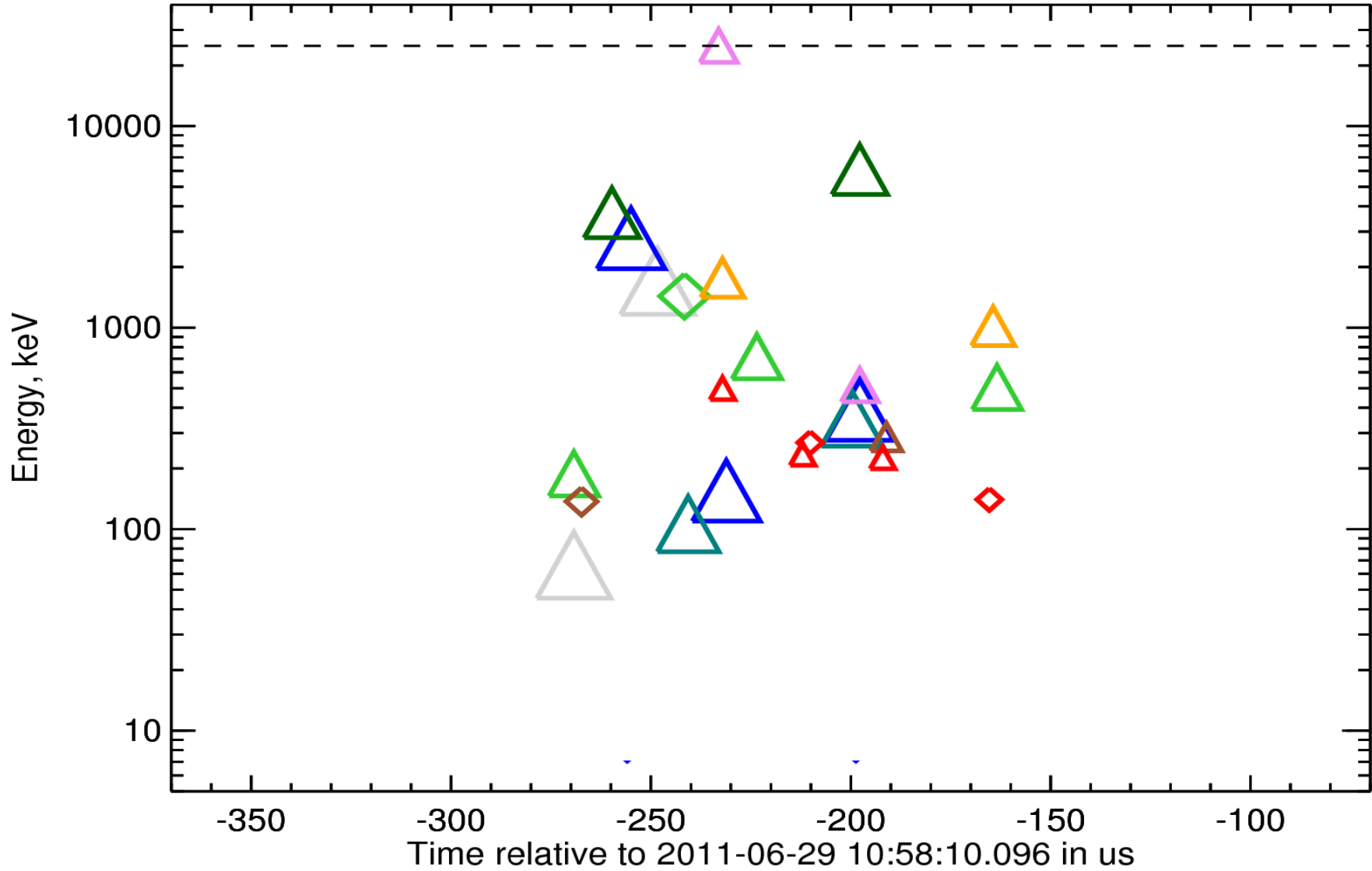
Short TGFs ($T_{68} < 50$ us) show a population with oceanic bias relative to ($T_{68} > 100$ us). Is there any connection to higher lightning peak currents of oceanic -CG lightning?

*Connaughton et al 2013: Short TGFs have more WWLLN matches
Here: (21% +/- 2%) versus (7.6% +/- 0.8%)*

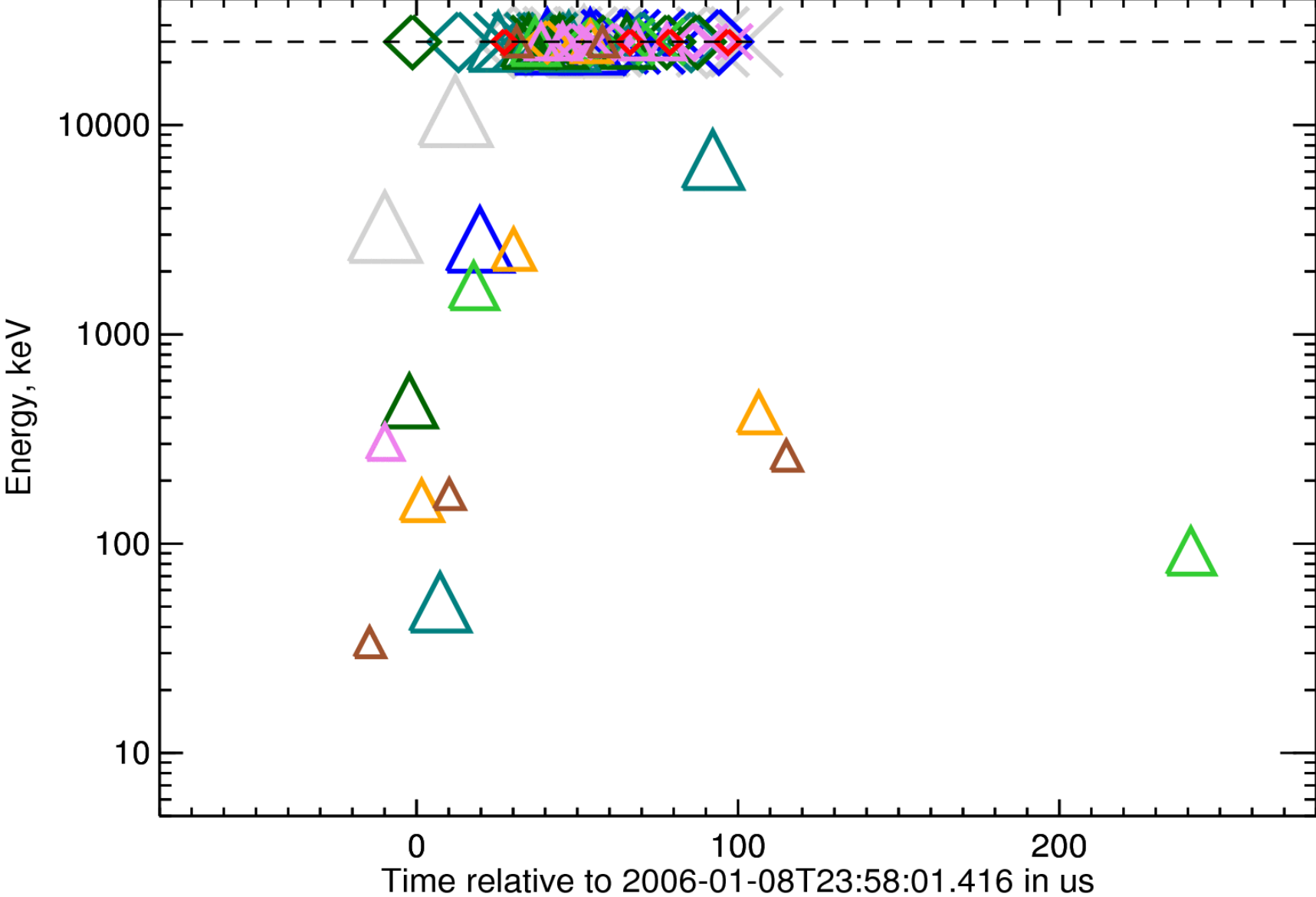


Discovery of (at least) 88 TGFs that saturate *RHESSI*

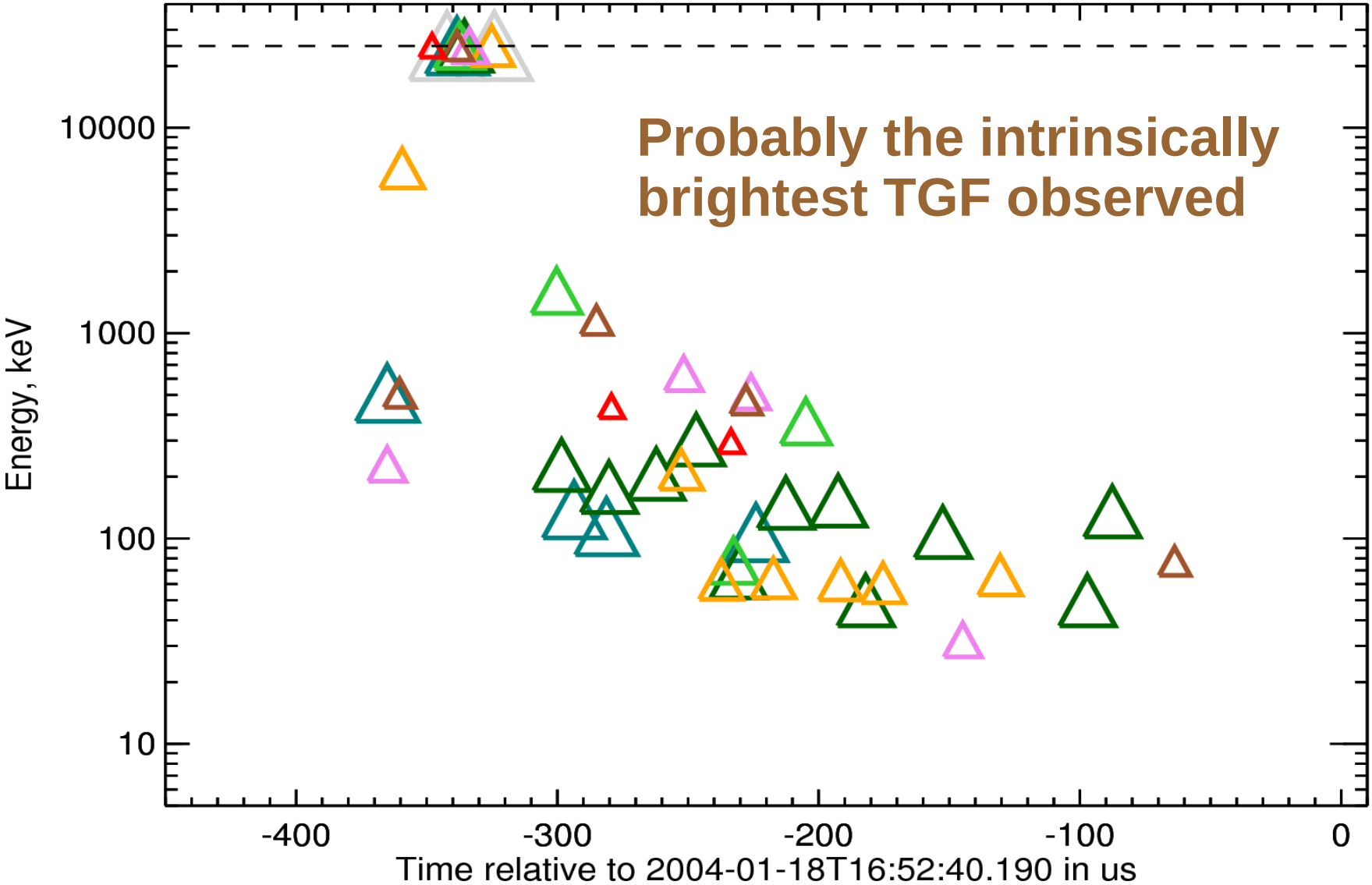
Typical TGF



Longest period of saturation

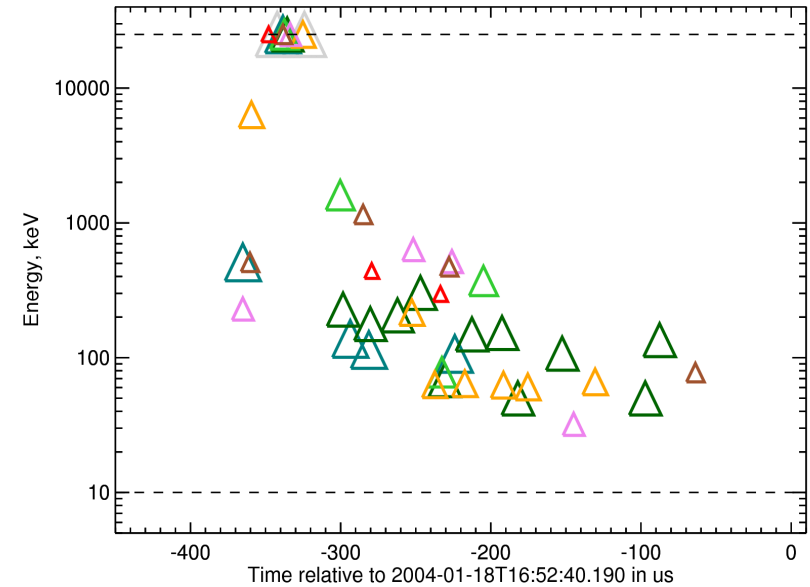
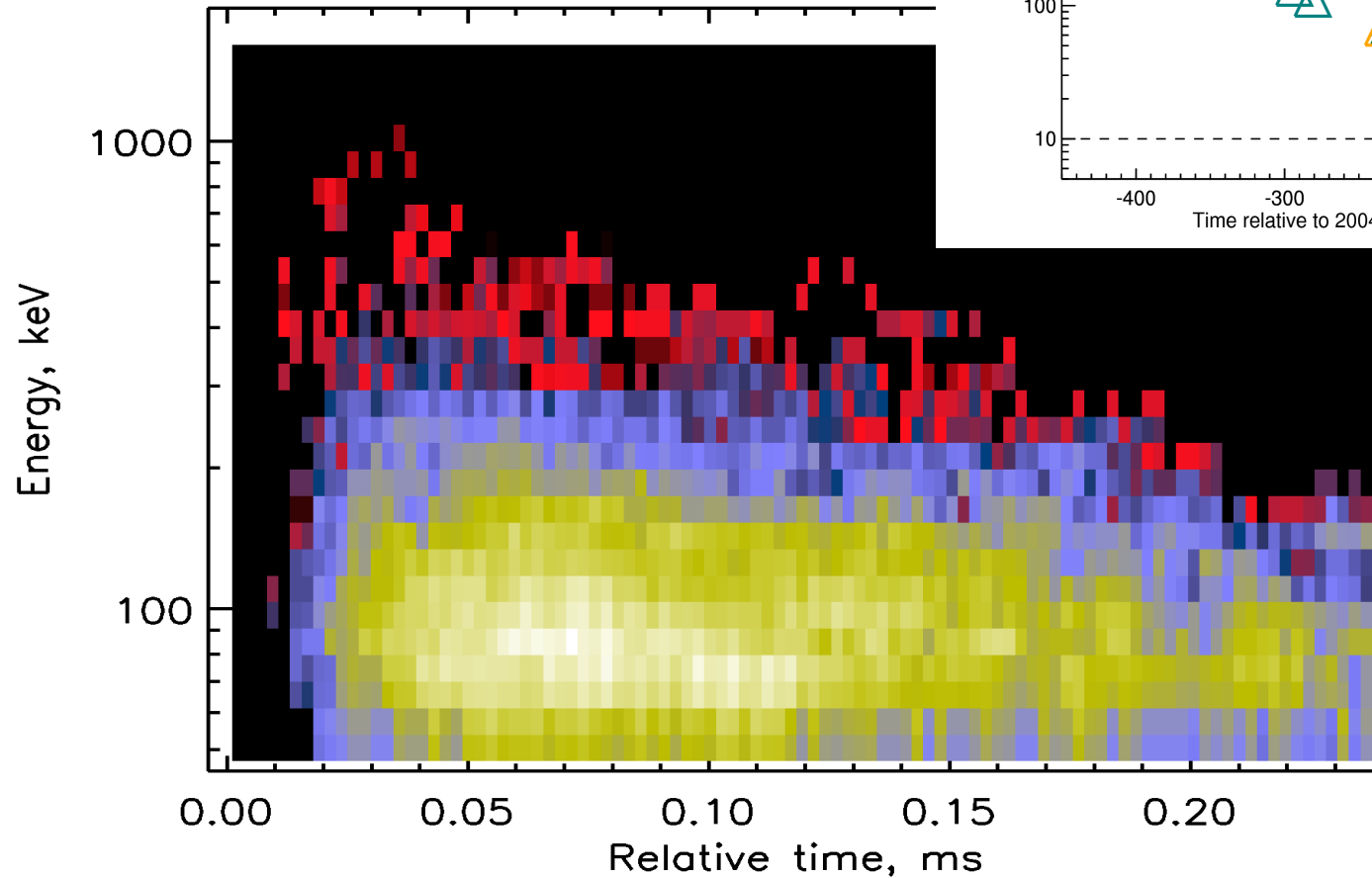


Typical short saturation ----- brightest Compton tail



Deduce brightness from tail

Using simulations of atmospheric scattering and instrument response

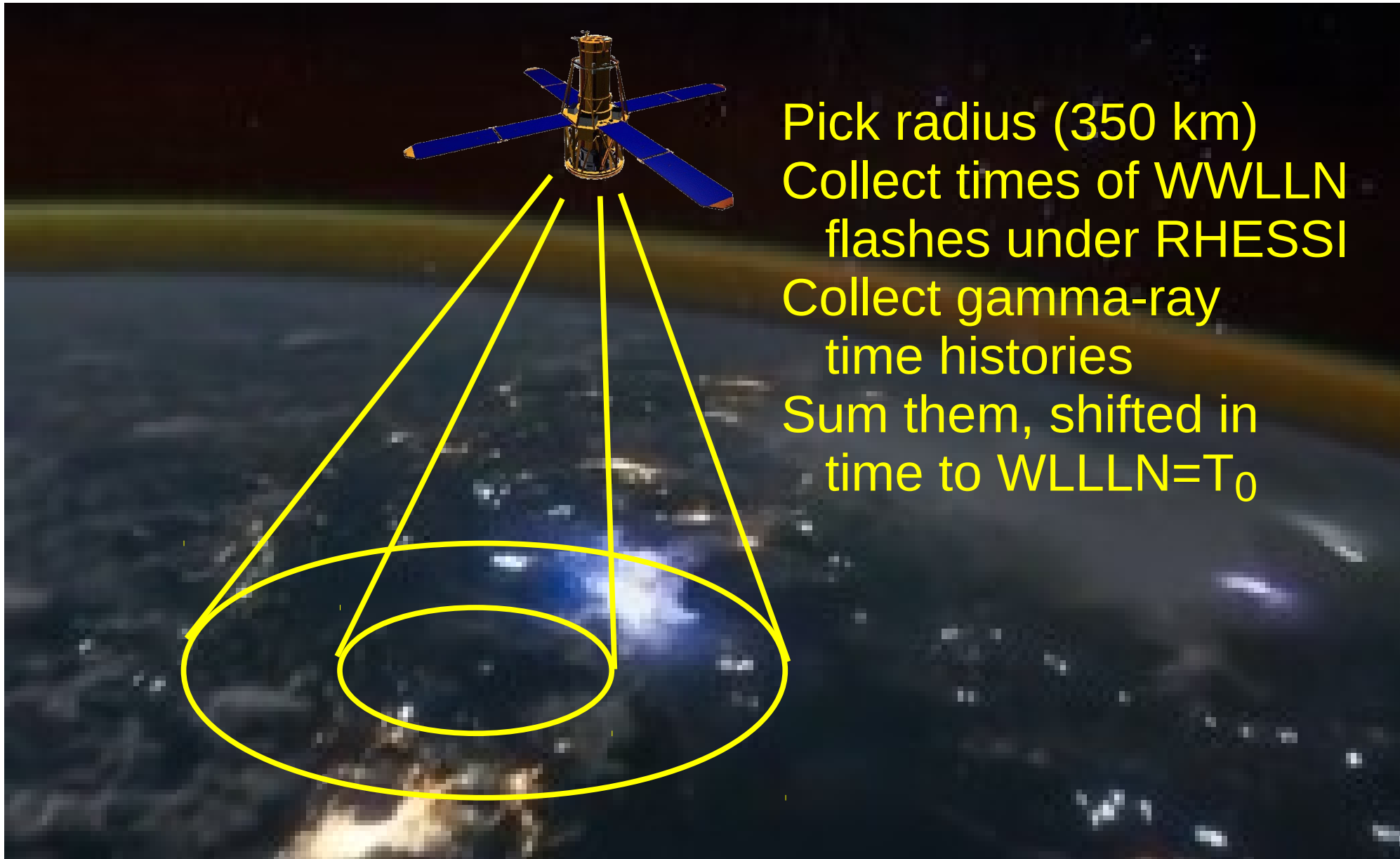


Summary of saturating TGFs

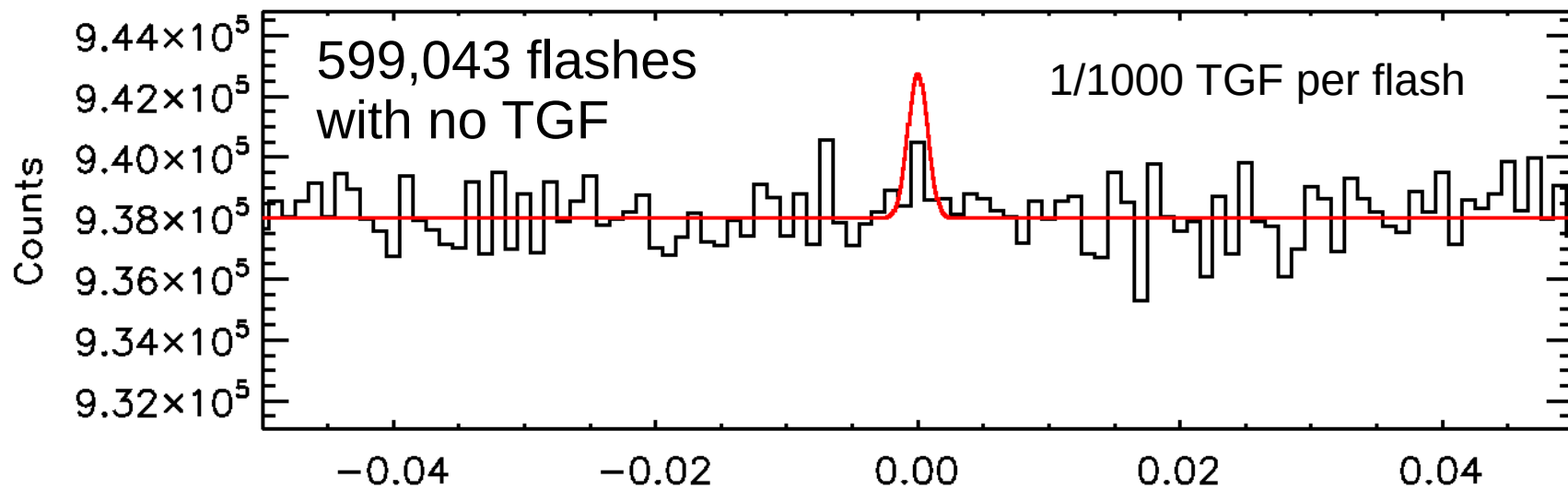
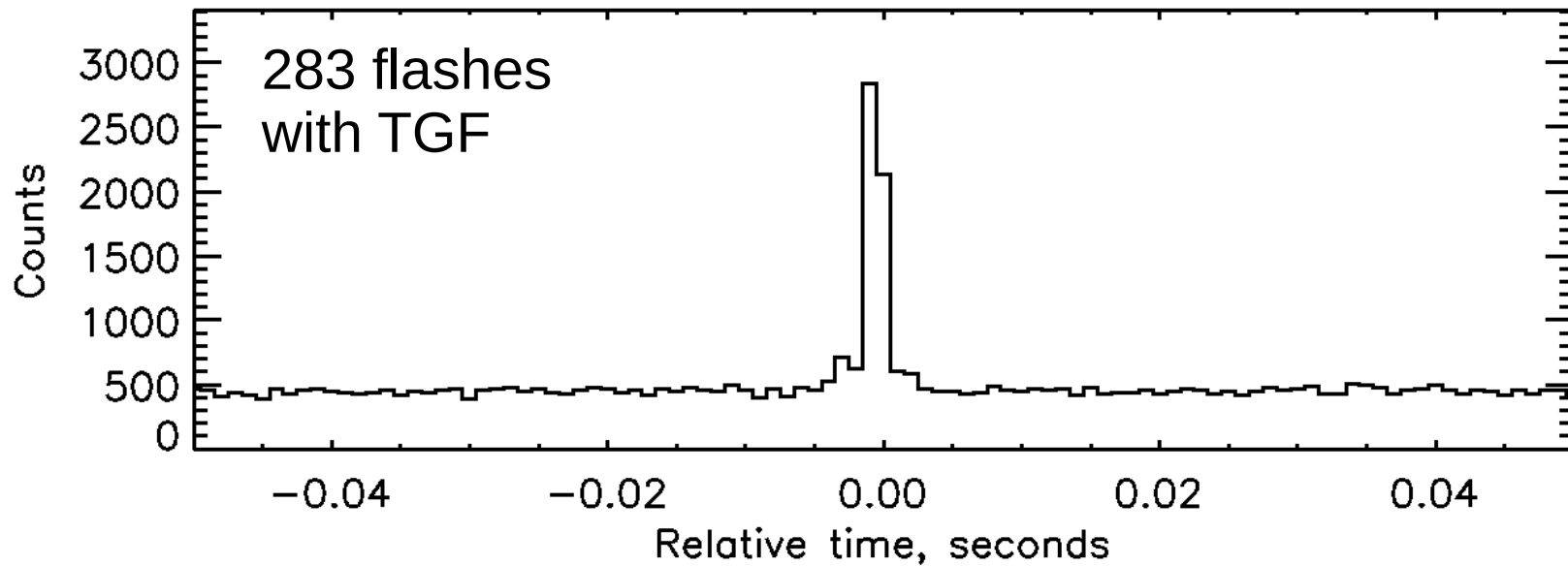
- Compton tail most reliable way to constrain luminosity
- Up to a few $\times 10^{18}$ runaway electrons (a few MJ)
- A subset of short TGFs
- Hint of oceanic bias as well (to be quantified):



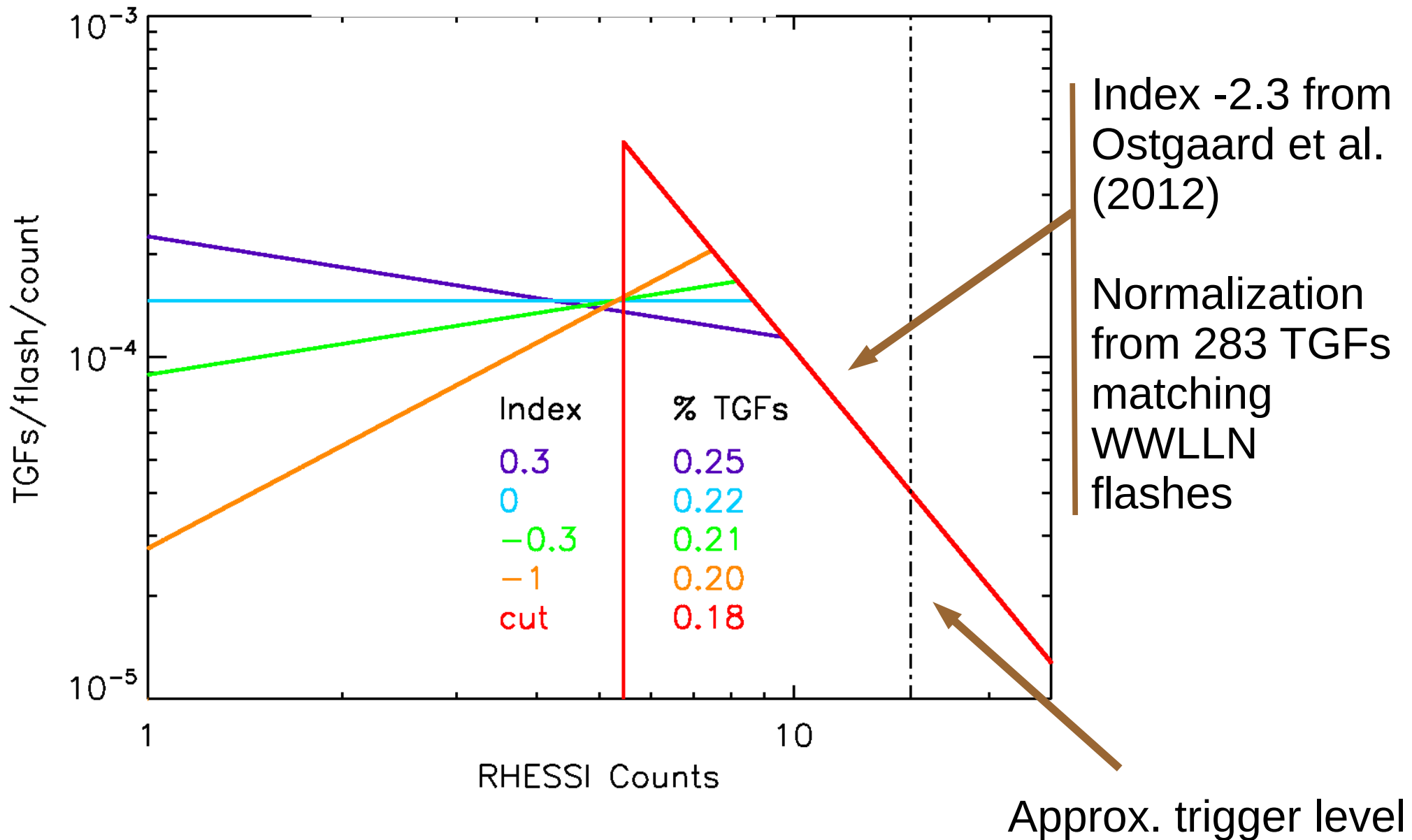
Instead of looking for lightning from triggered TGFs, look for gamma-ray signature from WWLLN lightning below RHESSI



Within 350km



Models of brightness distribution of TGFs



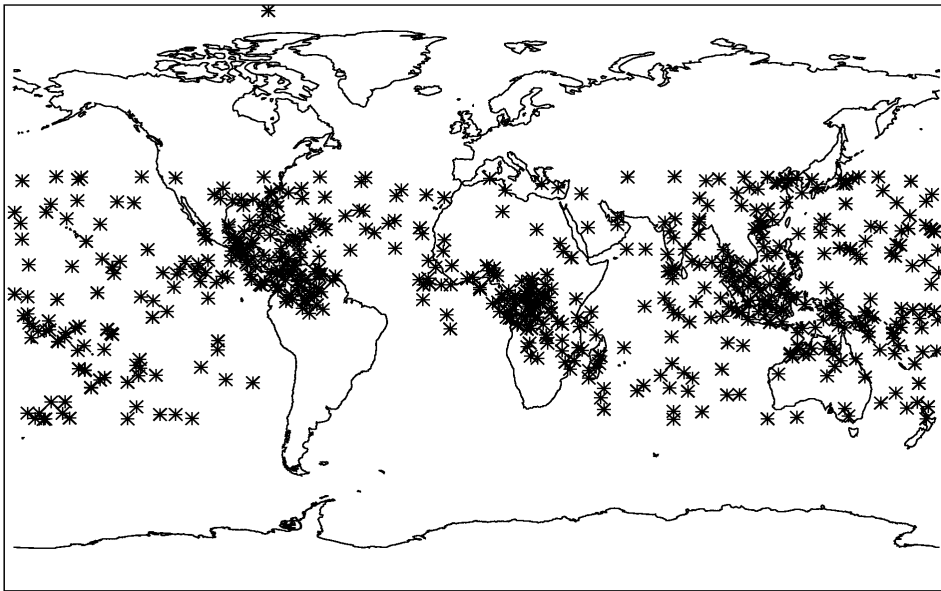
TGF distribution does not extend far below what we already see!

Toward an optimized *RHESSI* TGF Catalog

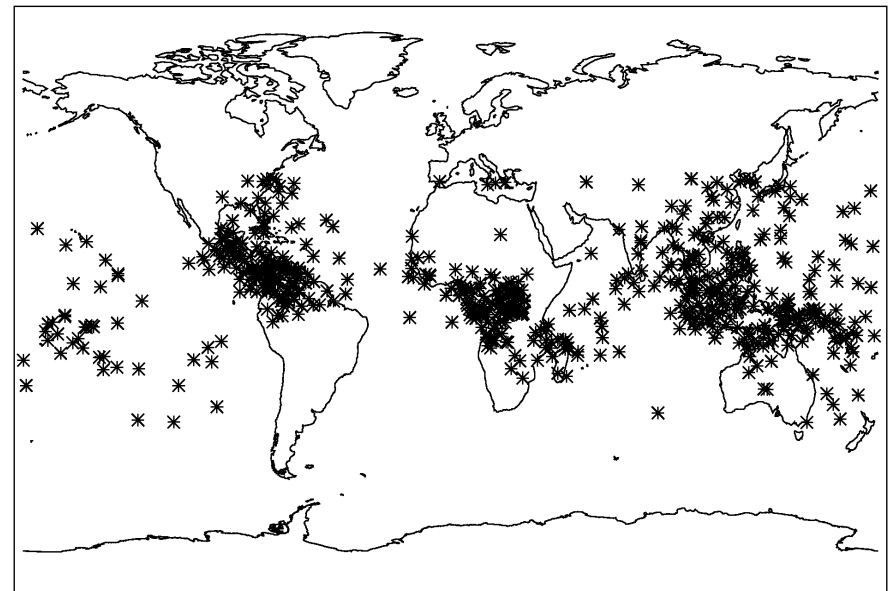
2nd *RHESSI* Catalog (T. Gjesteland, N. Ostgaard, U. Bergen)
3rd Catalog (UCSC)

Goal: > 5000 TGF identifications with < 5% false positives

“Bergen not UCSC”



“UCSC not Bergen”



Conclusions

- Short TGFs favor oceans relative to other TGFs
- Short TGFs are more likely to match WWLLN sferics (confirmation of *Fermi* result, Connaughton et al. 2012)
- The brightest TGFs appear to be members of the short class, and can be several times brighter than previously known ($>$ a few MJ)
- Most lightning does not contain a TGF on the low end of a continuous distribution joining that of known TGFs
- The RHESSI TGF catalog can still be made bigger and remain clean by further reanalysis

Thanks! Please see the “beta” version of the 3rd RHESSI catalog at:
<http://scipp.pbsci.ucsc.edu/rhessi/>

