



# Ground measurements of the vertical E-field in Israel and Armenia

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# ▶ Introduction

▶ Results

▶ Summary

# Introduction

- ▶ The global electric circuit:  
what we need?  
Battery: Thunderstorm  
Charge: free electrons and ions
- ▶ IP: ~300-350 kV
- ▶  $J_z$ : ~2 pA/m<sup>2</sup>

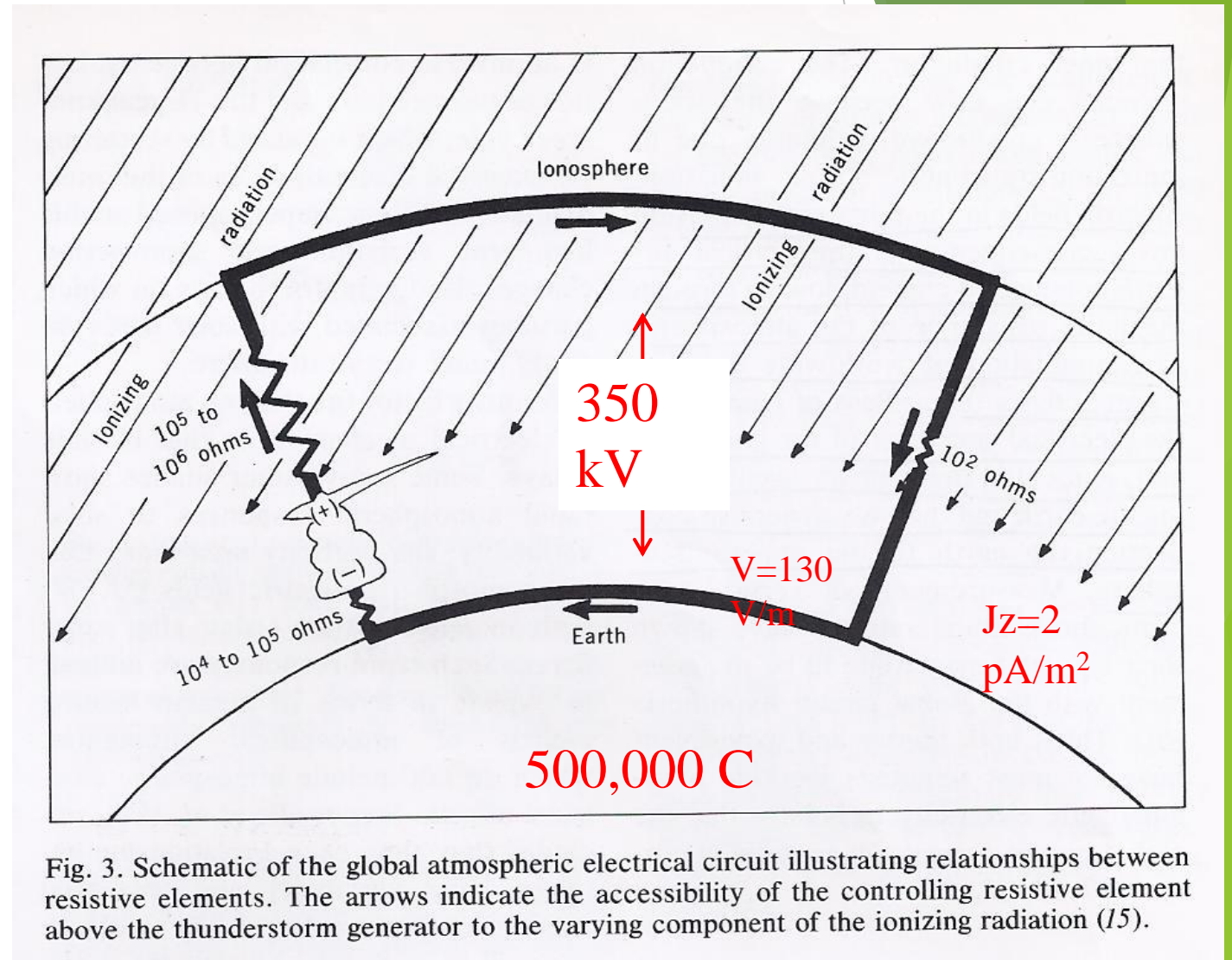
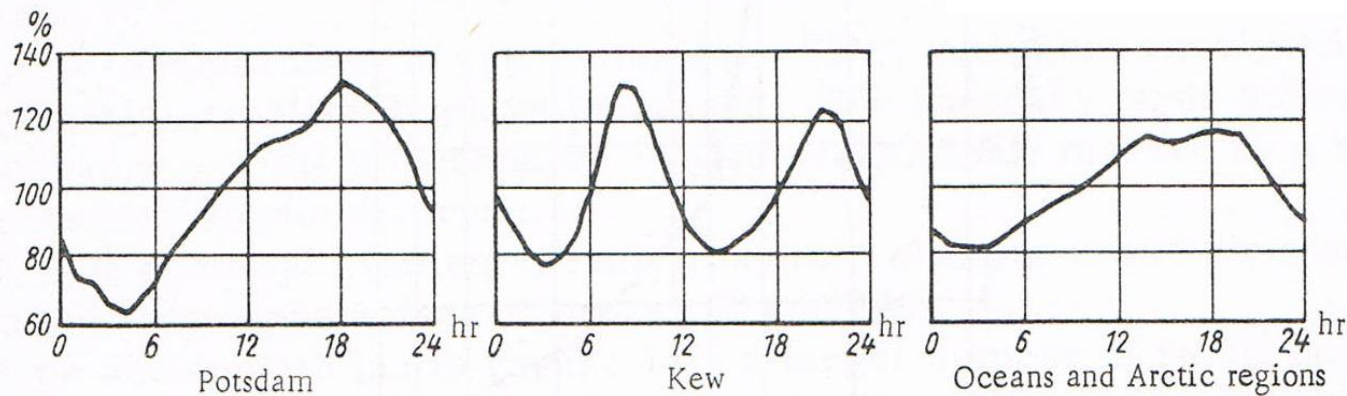
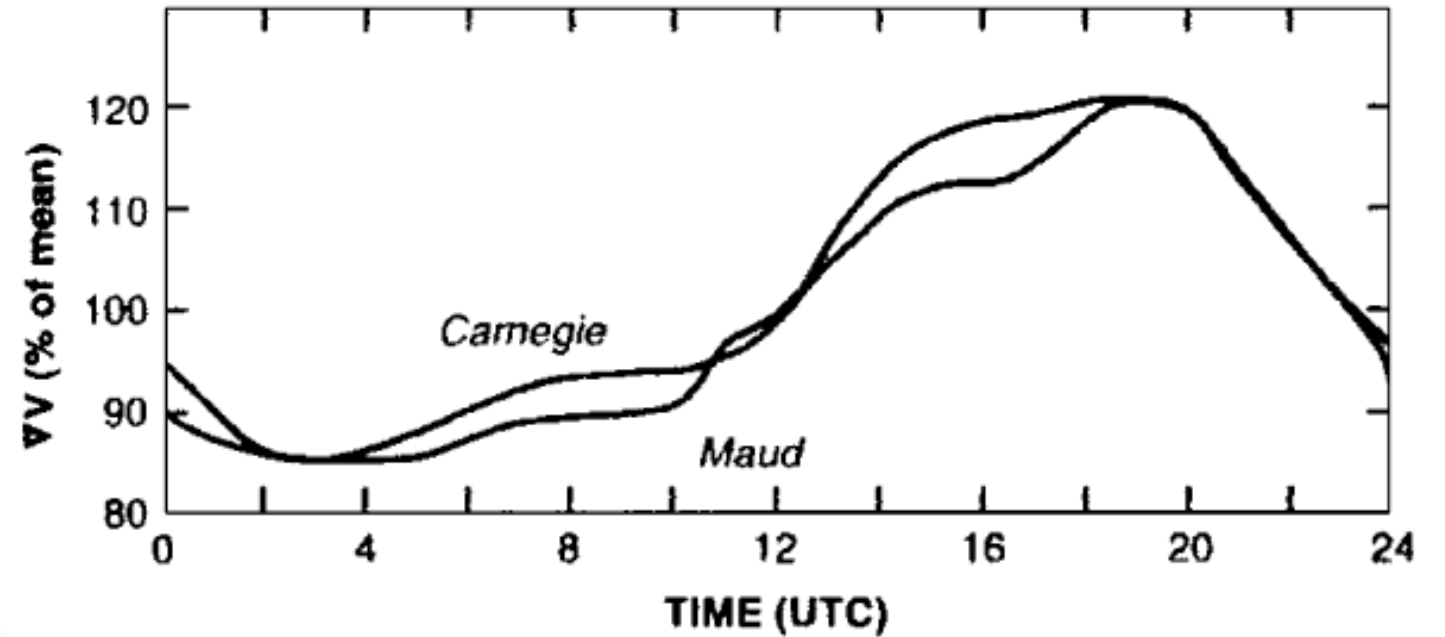


Fig. 3. Schematic of the global atmospheric electrical circuit illustrating relationships between resistive elements. The arrows indicate the accessibility of the controlling resistive element above the thunderstorm generator to the varying component of the ionizing radiation (15).

Markson 1980

# Vertical Electric field ( $E_z$ ) near ground

- ▶ Carnegie curve
- ▶ Diurnal variation of the  $E_z$  over land and ocean

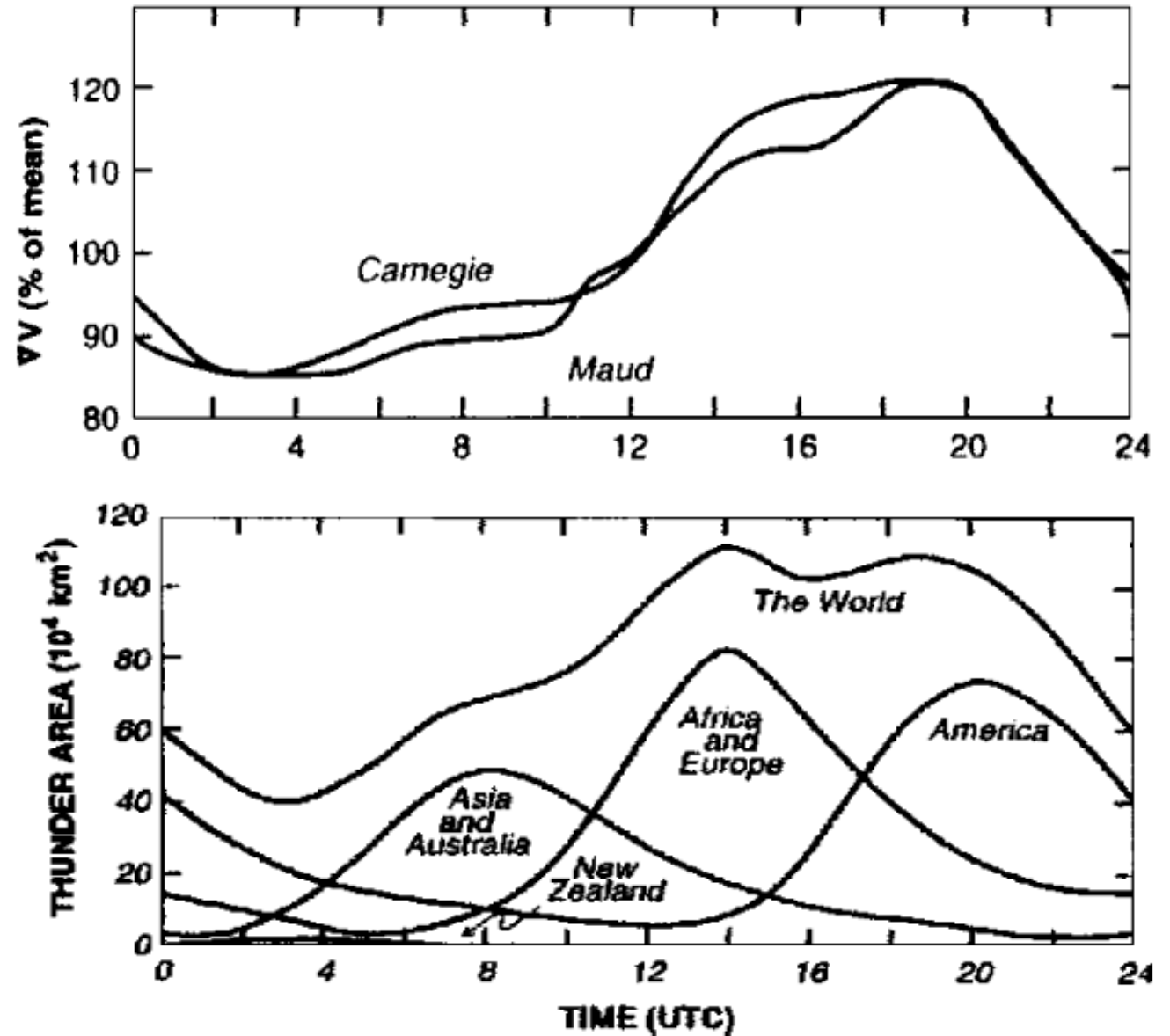


Harisson 2012

Israël 1970

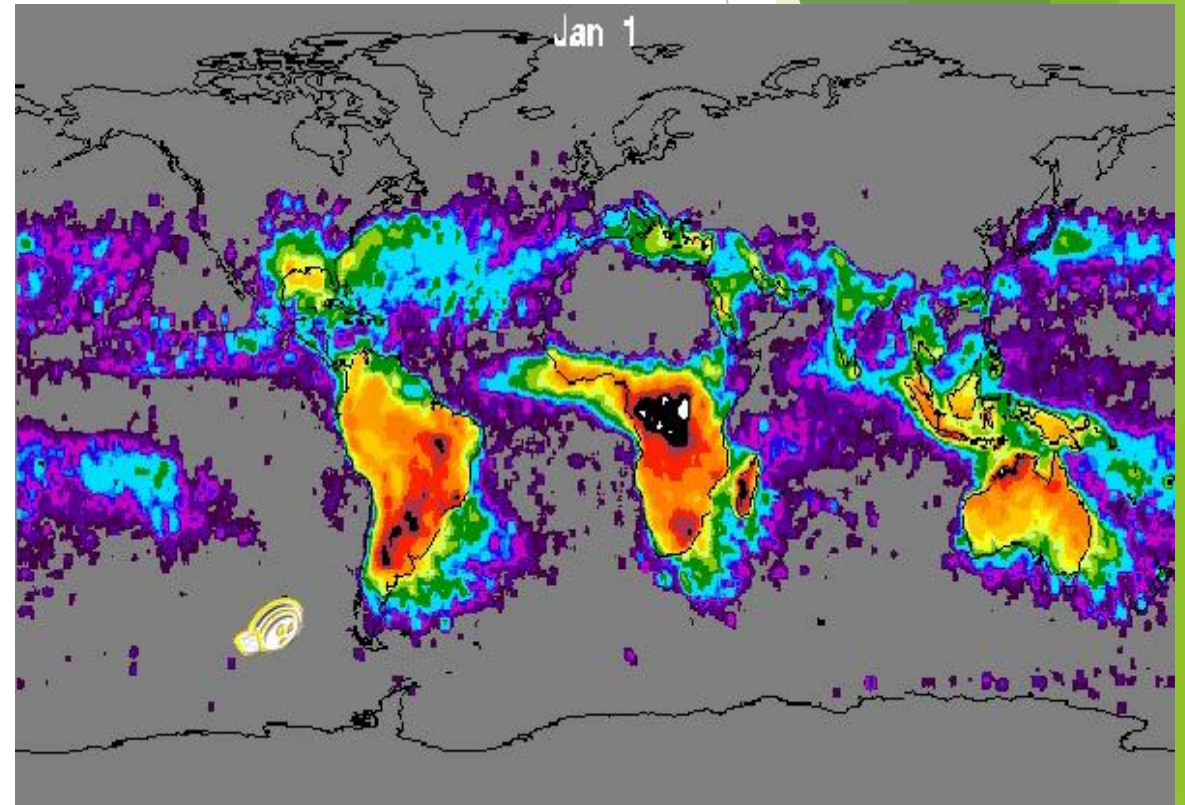
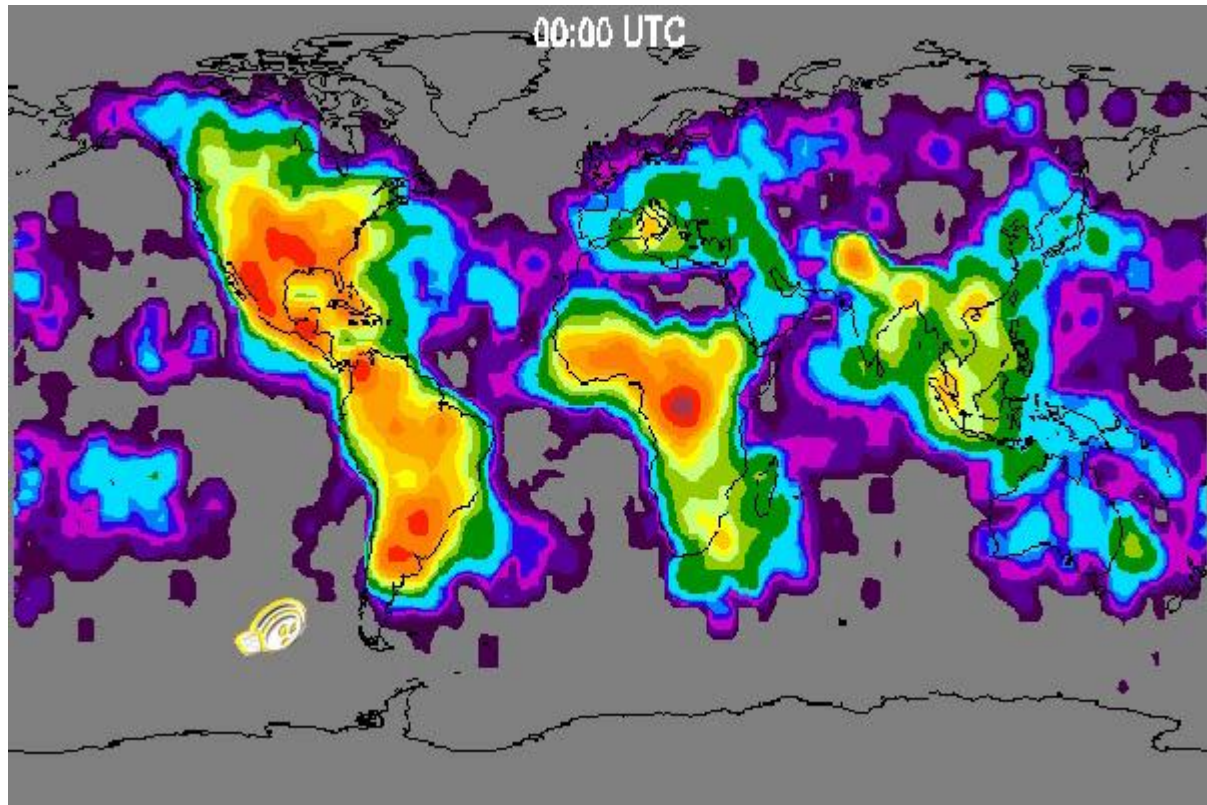
# Ez and lightning connection

- ▶ Whipple (1929) found positive correlation between global thunderstorms activity to the *Carnegie* curve



Whipple 1929

# Global distribution of lightning



Credit: NASA website

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ **Results**
- ▶ Summary

# Four years of fair weather Research

(Yaniv et al 2016 Atmospheric research)

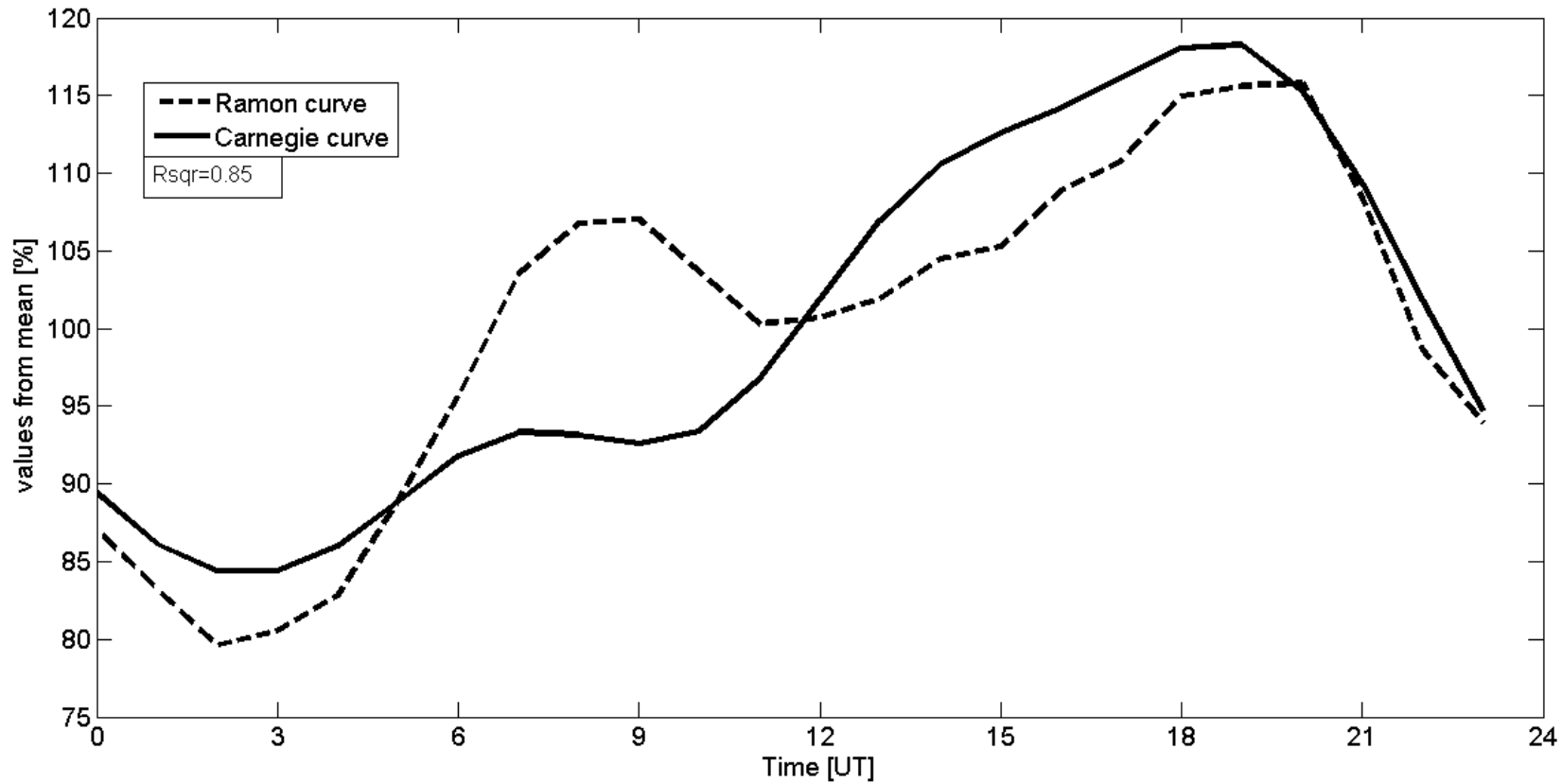
- ▶ Presenting first ground measurements of  $E_z$  from low latitude arid area (Mitzpe Ramon) and from a mountain station (Hermon).
- ▶ Finding the Global and Local impact on the diurnal  $E_z$  values over annual and seasonal time scale



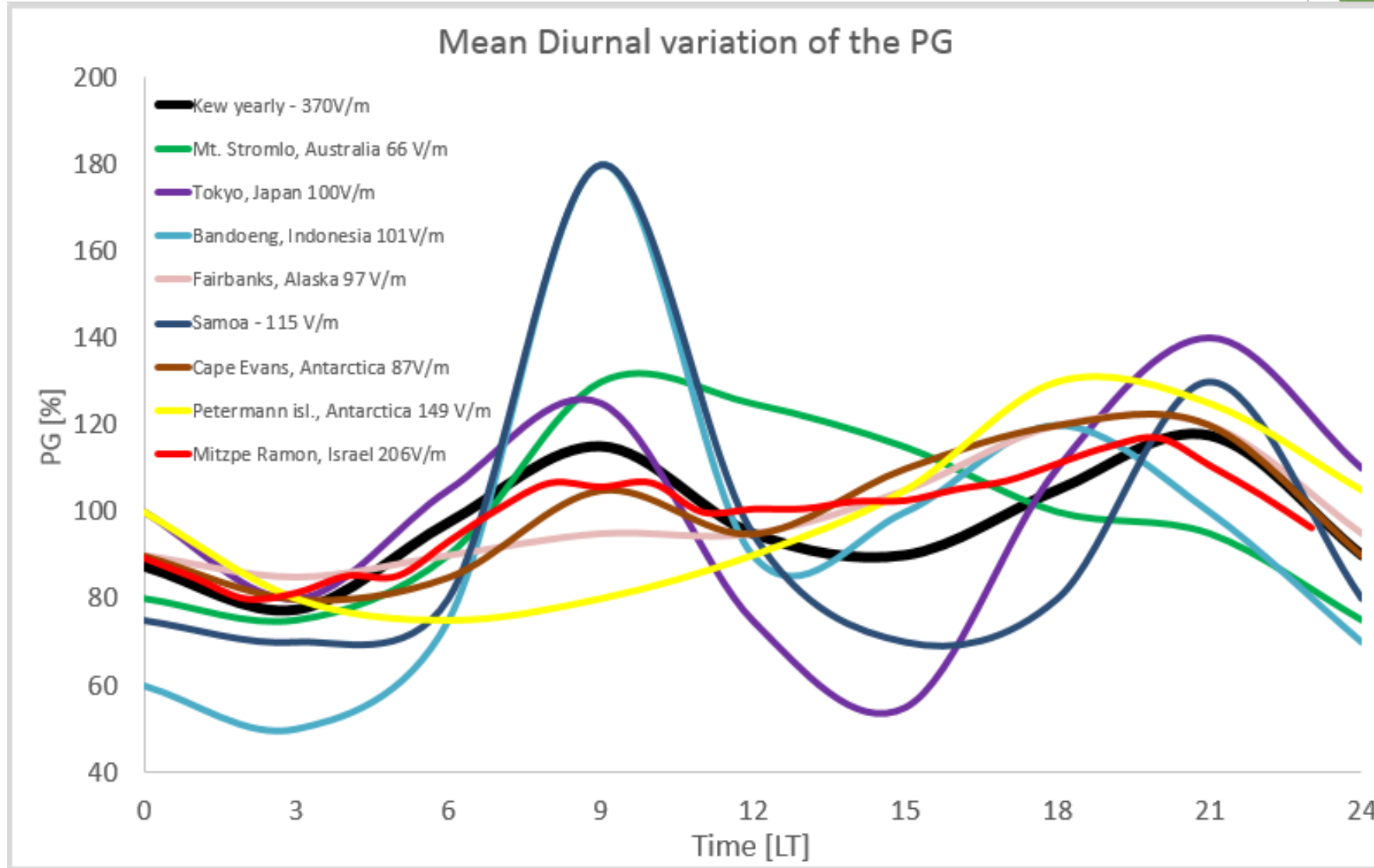


# The Ramon and Carnegie curves

- Ramon curve 200 fair weather days. (Yaniv et al 2016)



# Other Diurnal Ez land curves

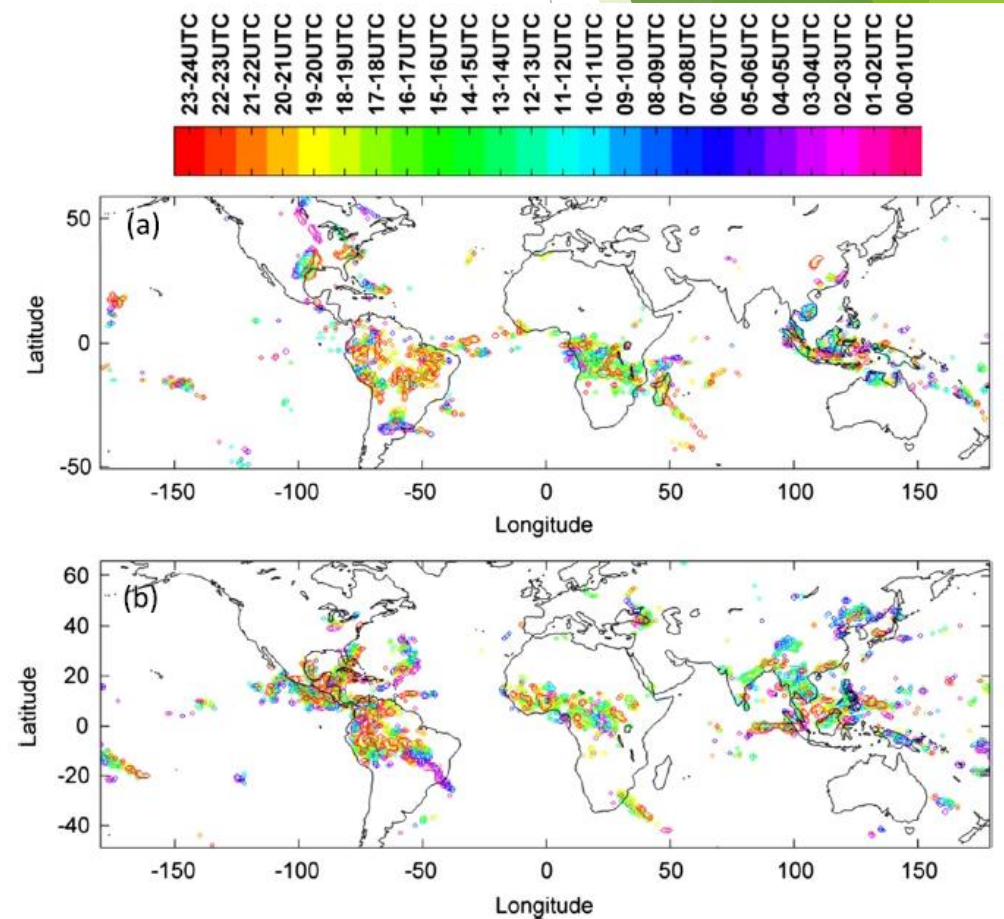
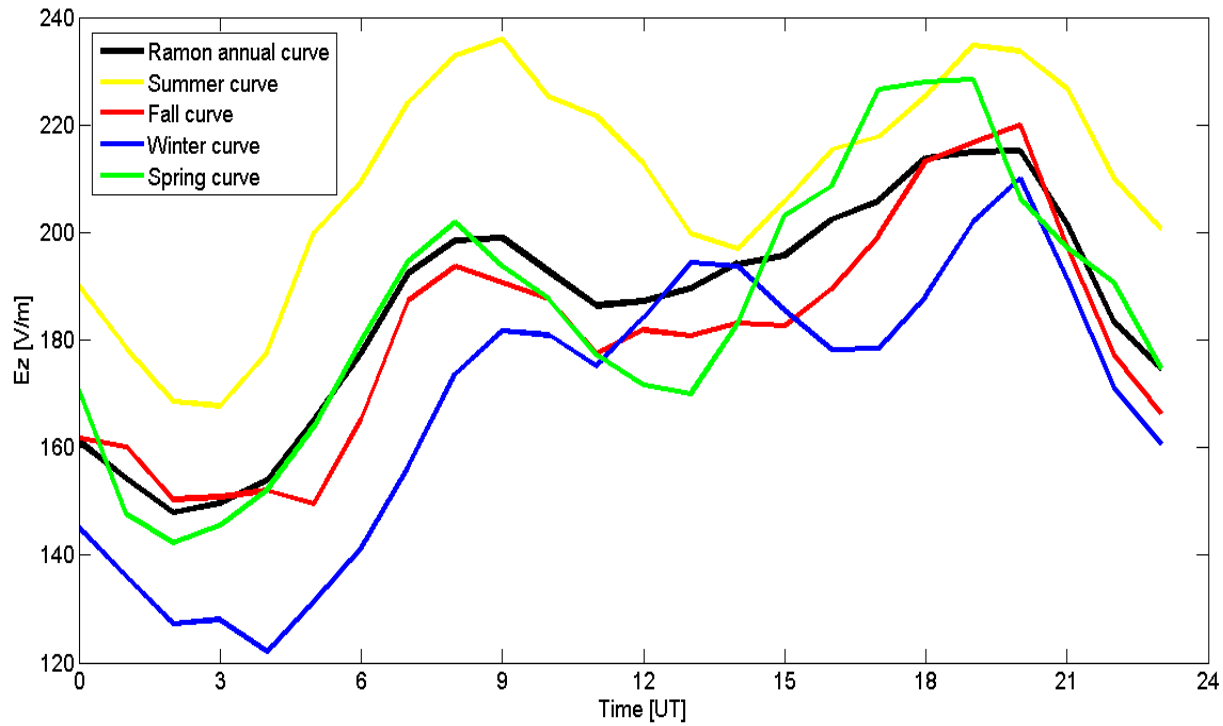


Israël 1970

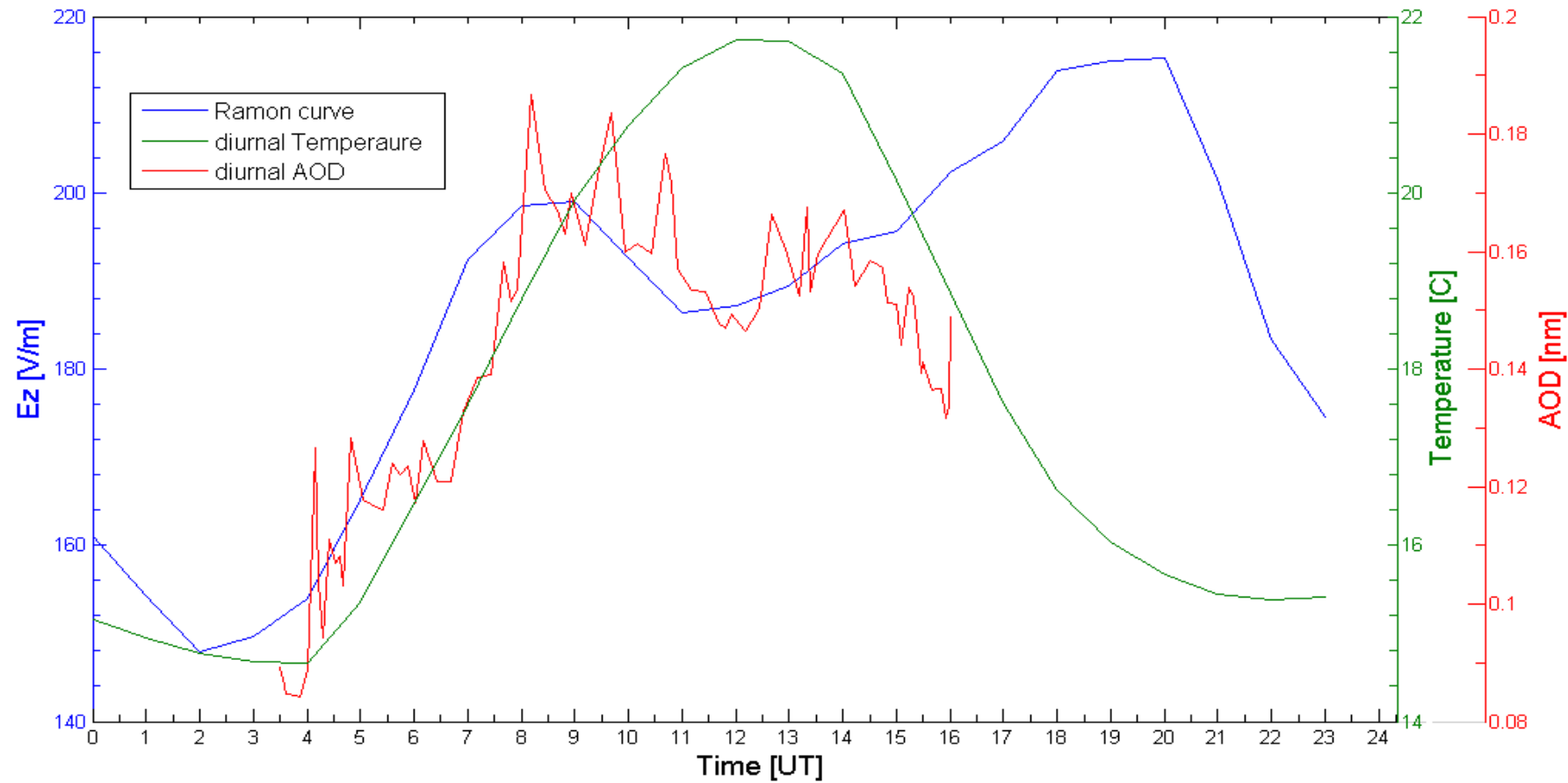
# Seasonal analysis

## Summer to Winter lightning intensity

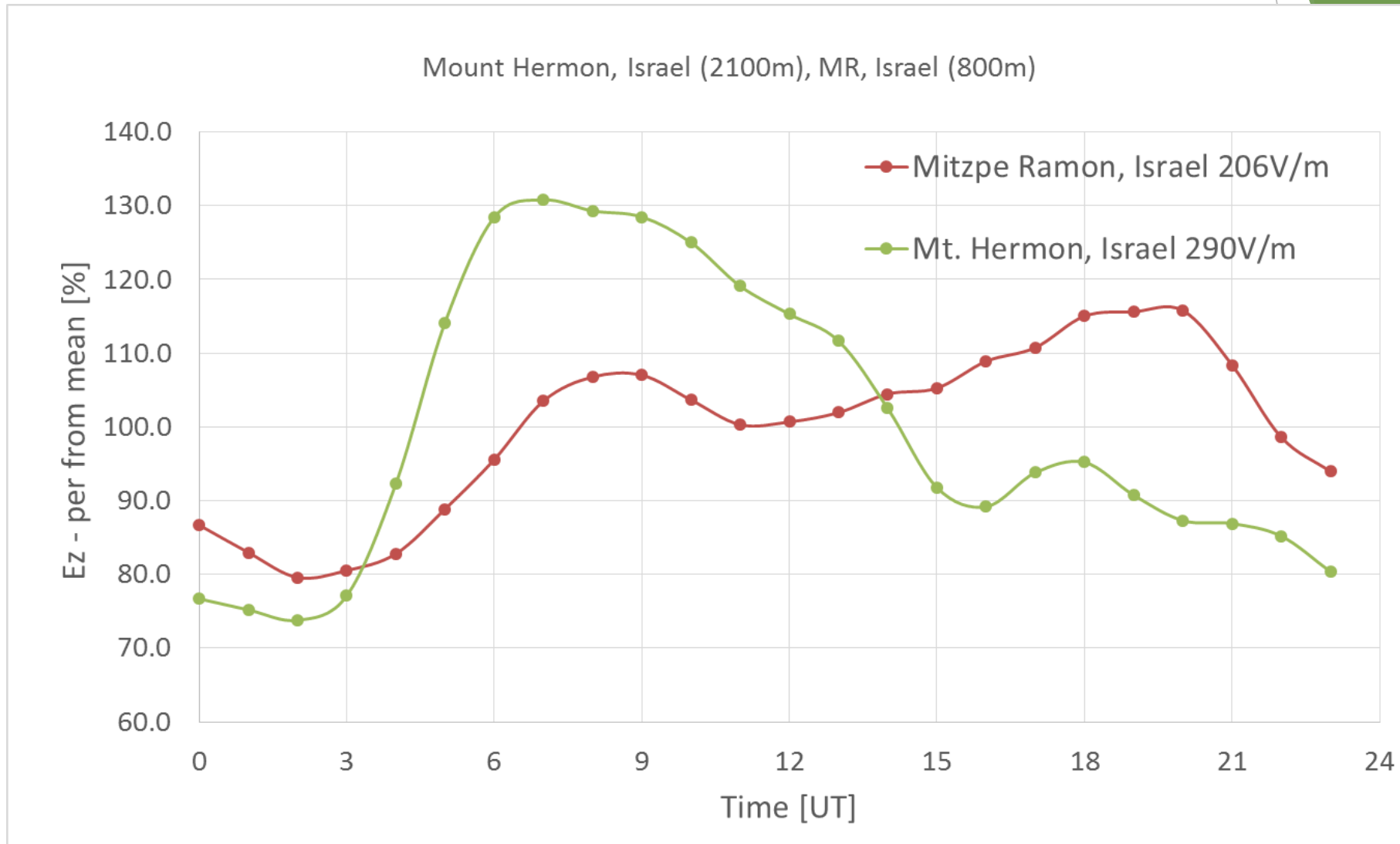
Mezuman et al 2014



# Local impact - morning aerosols

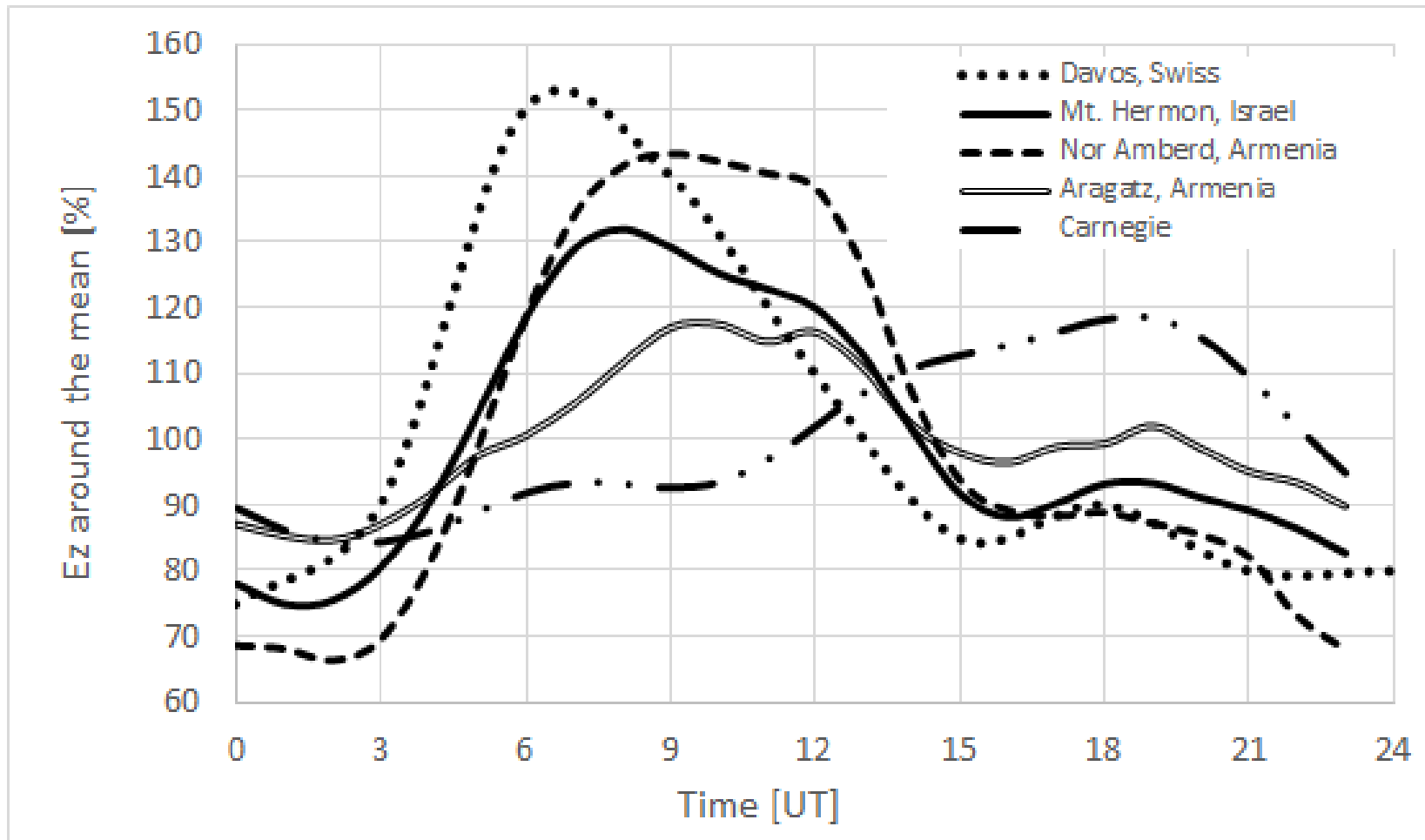


# Results - Ramon - Hermon curves



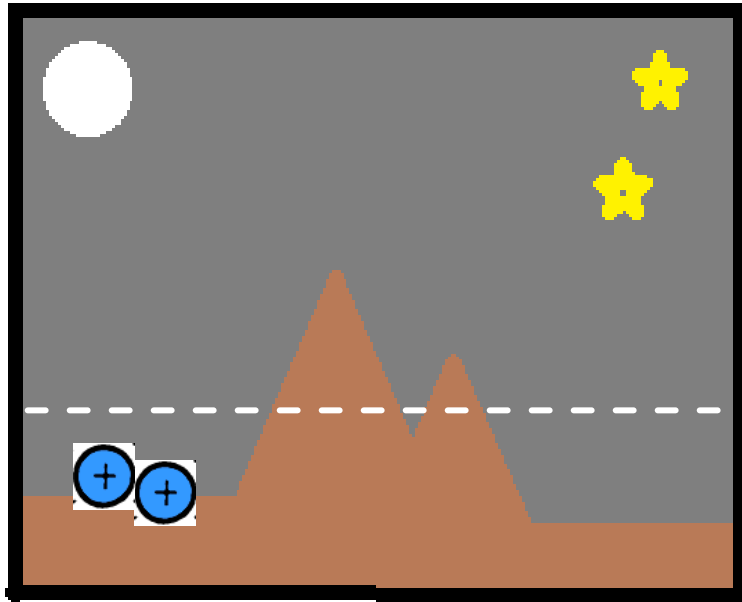
# Mountain curves

(Yaniv et al 2016 - Ground-based measurements of the vertical E-field in mountainous regions and the “Austausch” effect - under review - Atmospheric Research)

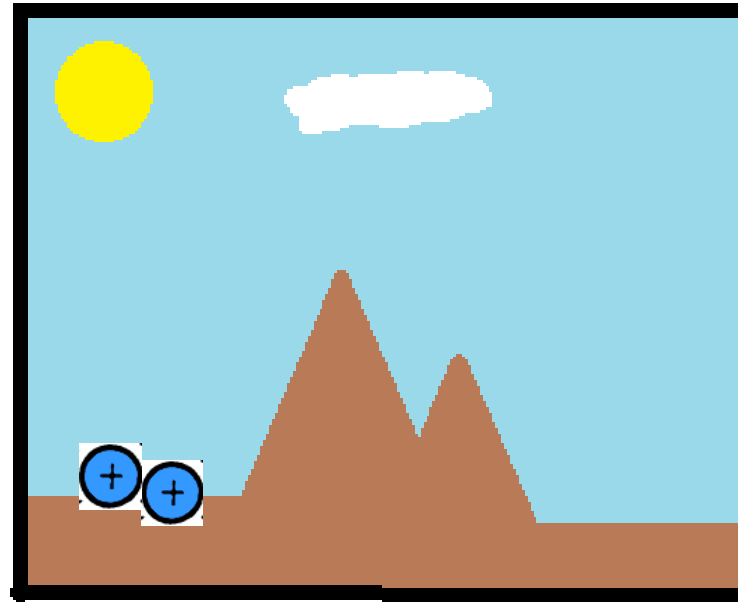


# Mechanism

- Night: Inversion layer trap the the free charge in valley. The charge attach the aerosols in what known as “electrode effect”.

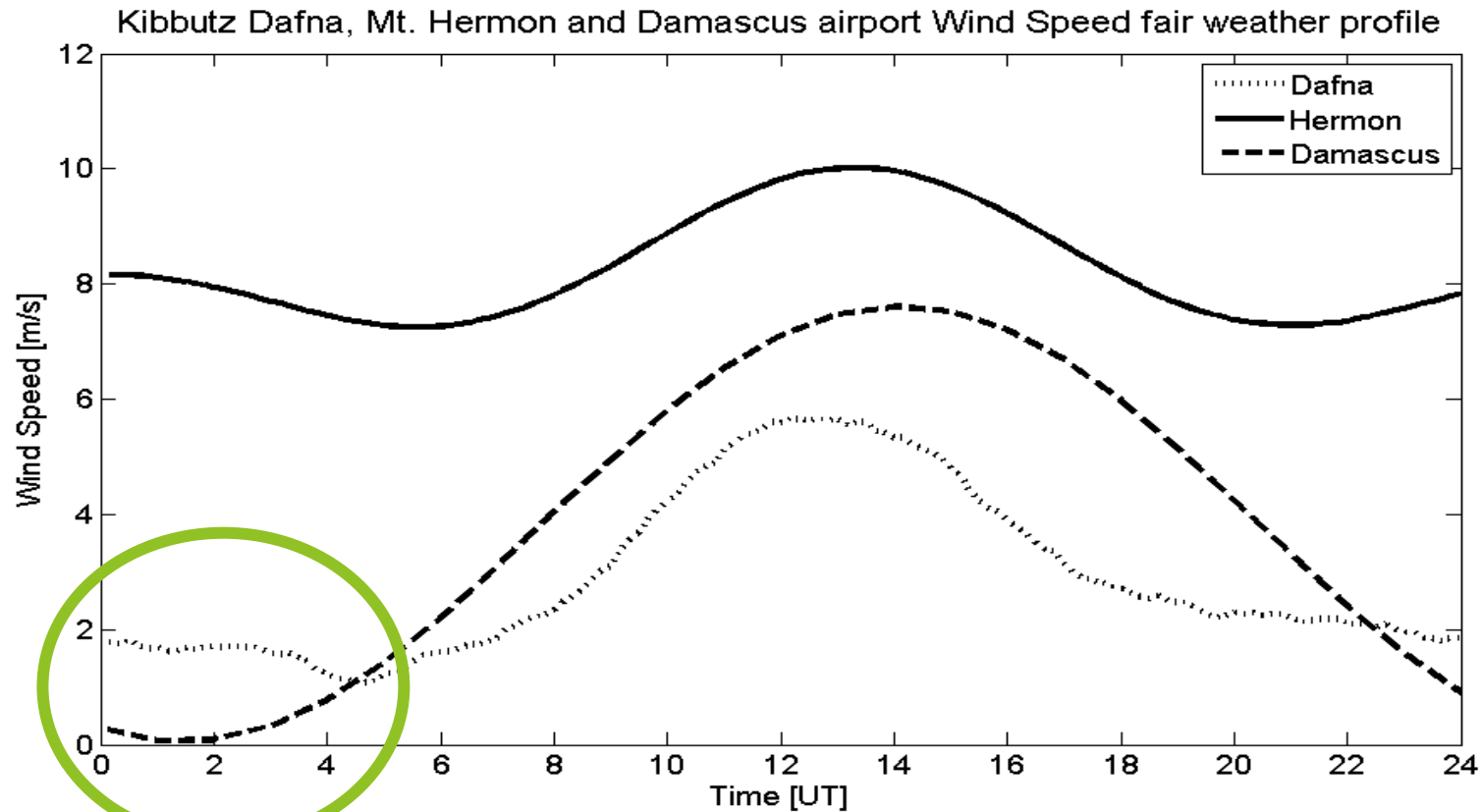


- Morning: Solar heating uplift the charge with convection and adiabatic wind to the mountain tops, lowering conductivity, Increasing  $E_z$  in what known “Austausch”



# Electrode effect

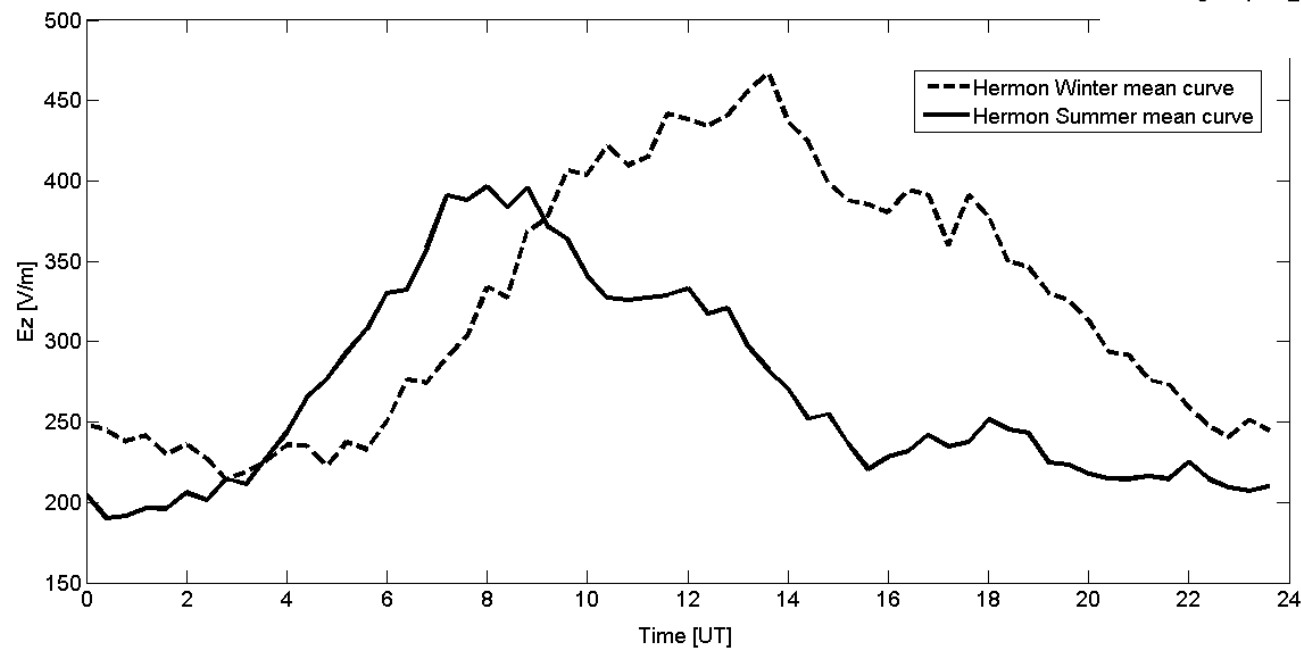
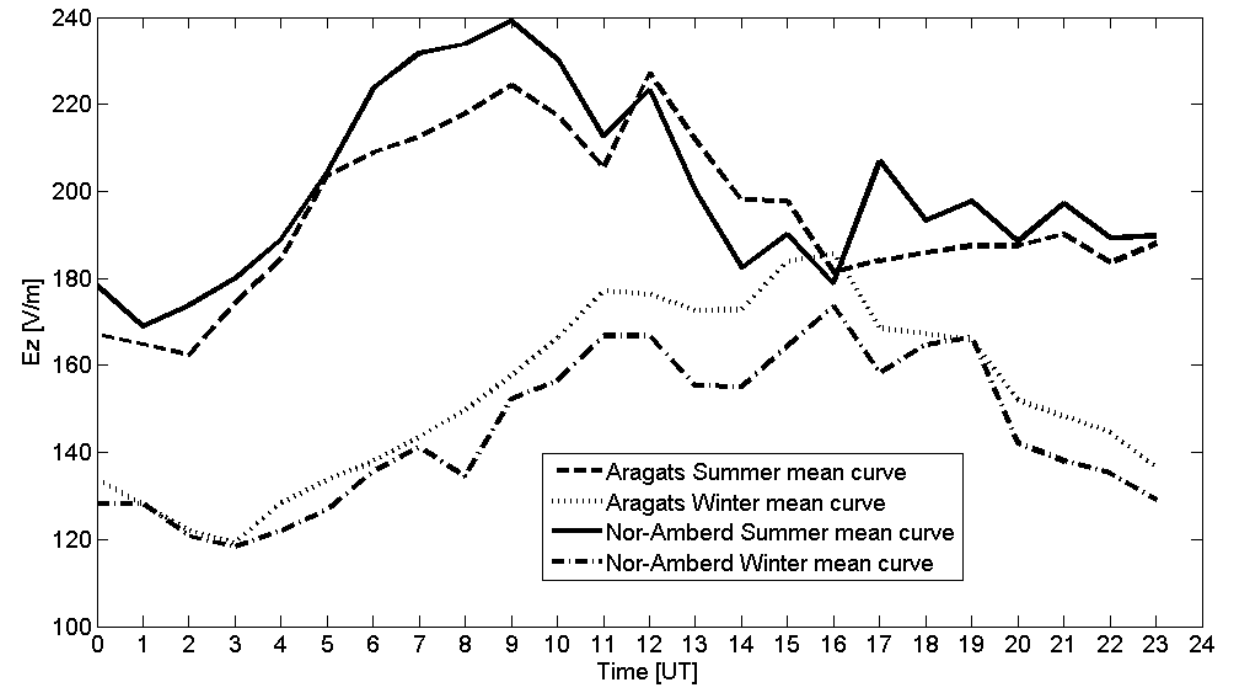
- ▶ To maintain the electrode effect we need low wind at night





# Solar heating

- ▶ Summer to Winter analysis show early increase of  $E_z$  in summer and late increase in the winter

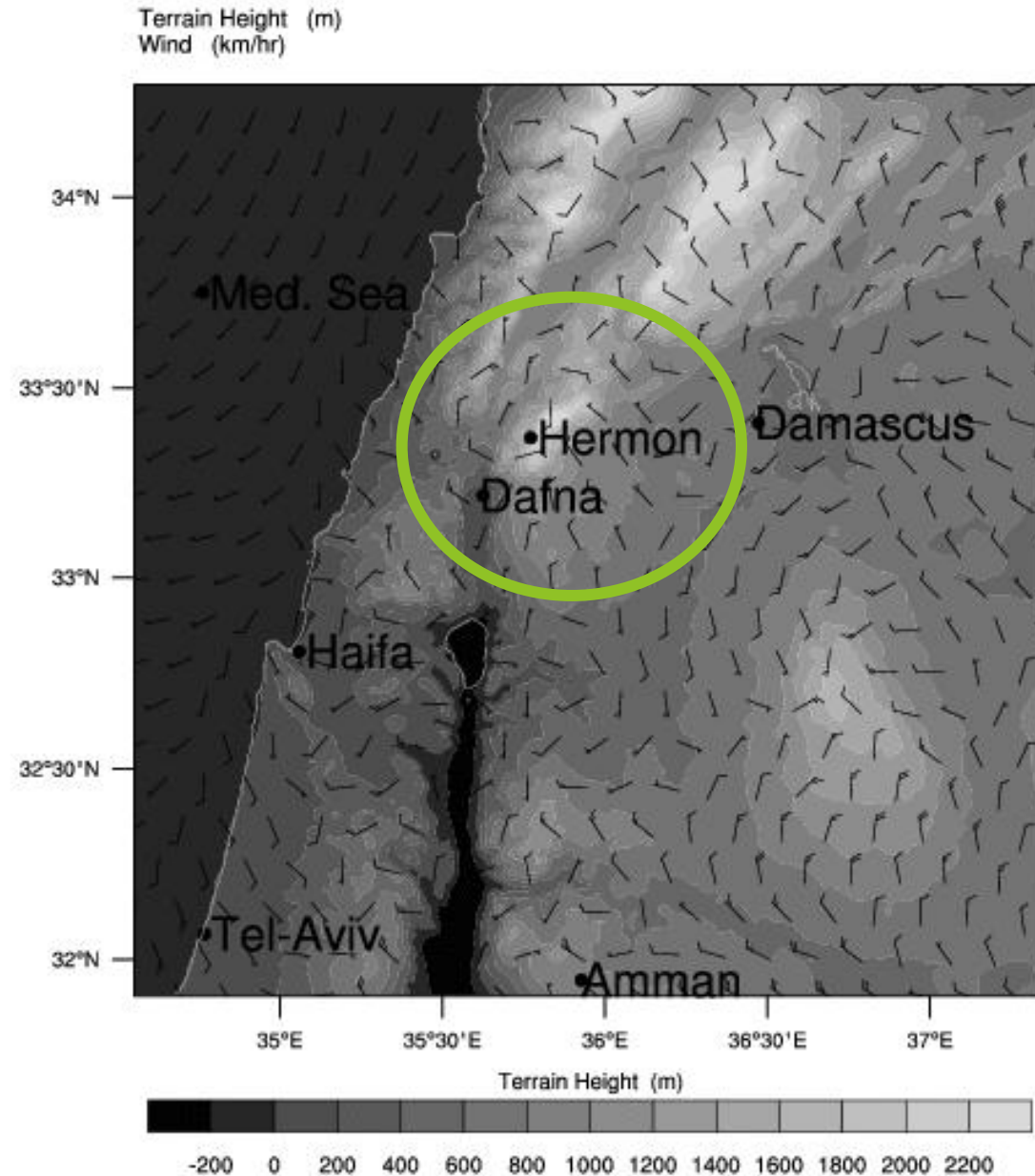


# Mountain is a wind convergence zone in the morning hours

- ▶ 15 days hourly average
- ▶ 05-09 winds convergence to mountain
- ▶ 09+ sea breeze dominate

REAL-TIME WRF

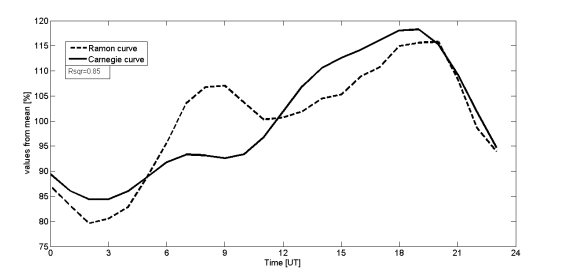
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Valid: 2015-07-29\_03:00:00



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# Summary

- ▶ The Ramon curve show similar trend like the Carnegie curve.
- ▶ Positive correlations were found between the Ramon curve to the Carnegie curve
- ▶ The global impact of lightning is observable on a diurnal basis.
- ▶ Local impact is due to aerosol lifting from morning heating.
- ▶ A local impact was seen on mountain stations around the world - We believe it is the “Austausch” effect.
- ▶ Charge accumulation in valleys is supported by wind speed analysis.
- ▶ Mountain tops are convergence zone to surrounding wind in morning hours.



# Current work and future plans

- ▶ Current work:
  - ▶ Airborne measurements of Ionization and radiation dose rate up to 35km
  - ▶ Impact of dust storms on the E-field ( $E_z$ ) and conduction current ( $J_z$ ).
- ▶ Future work:
  - ▶ Thunderstorm impact on  $E_z$  and  $J_z$  and TGE (Thunderstorm ground enhancement)
  - ▶ Impact of Solar events on the  $E_z$  and  $J_z$ .
  - ▶ Unmanned aerial vehicle measurements

Thank you

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.

# Ohm's laW

$$\blacktriangleright V = I \cdot R \quad I = \frac{V}{R}$$

$$\blacktriangleright I = J \cdot A \quad V = E \cdot l \quad R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\blacktriangleright J \cdot A = \frac{E \cdot l \cdot A}{\rho \cdot l} \quad J = \frac{E}{\rho} = E \cdot \sigma$$

# GEC relaxation time

- ▶  $\tau = C \cdot R \quad \tau = \left(\frac{Q}{V}\right) \times \left(\frac{V}{I}\right) = \frac{Q}{I} [\text{sec}]$
- ▶  $I = Jz \times A_{\text{Earth}} = Jz \times 4\pi r^2 \quad - Jz \cong 2 \frac{\text{pAmp}}{\text{m}^2} ; I \cong 1000 \text{ Amp}$
- ▶  $V = 300 \text{ kV} ; E = 100 \text{ V/m} ; \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{C}^2}{\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2}$
- ▶ *Gauss law:*  $Q = 4 \pi R^2 \epsilon_0 E = 450000\text{C}$
  
- ▶  $\tau \cong 450\text{sec} \cong 5 - 10 \text{ min}$