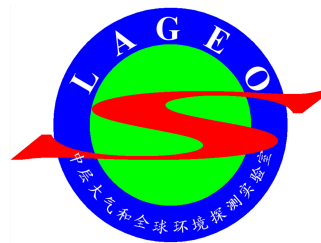


基于射频成像定位技术及高速光学的 闪电通道重新击穿现象研究

袁善锋，蒋如斌，郅秀书，王东方，孙竹玲



报告提纲

一、研究背景和意义

二、观测实验和方法

三、正先导的重新击穿

四、负先导的重新击穿

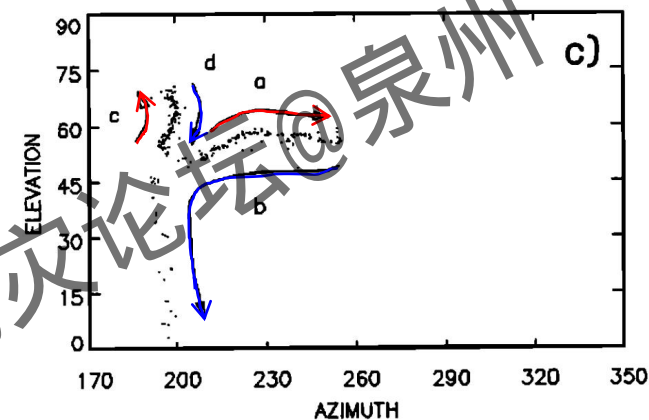
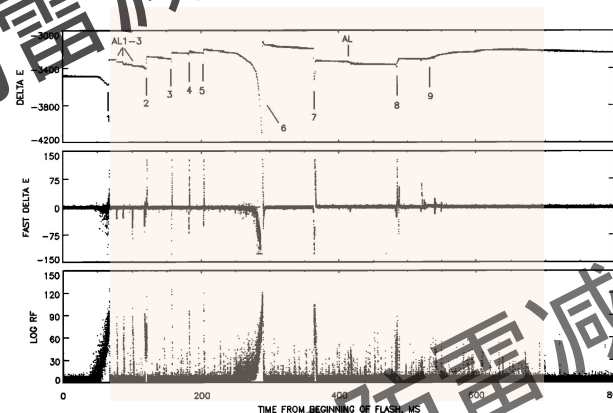
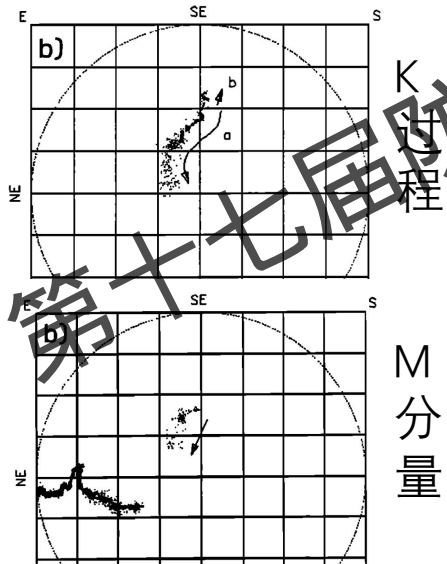
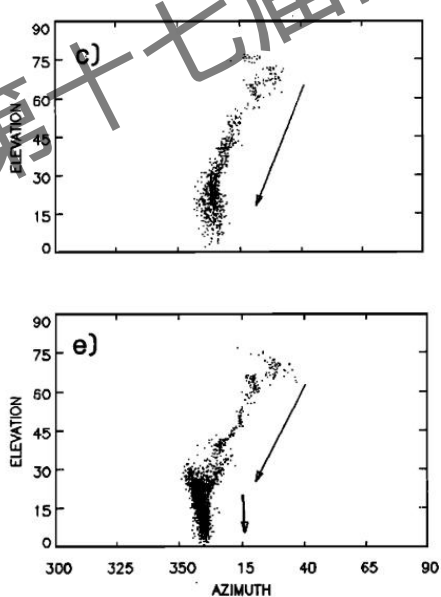
五、小结和展望

闪电通道重新击穿的普遍性和重要性

普遍性： 箭式先导、企图先导、K过程、M分量都涉及闪电通道的重新击穿

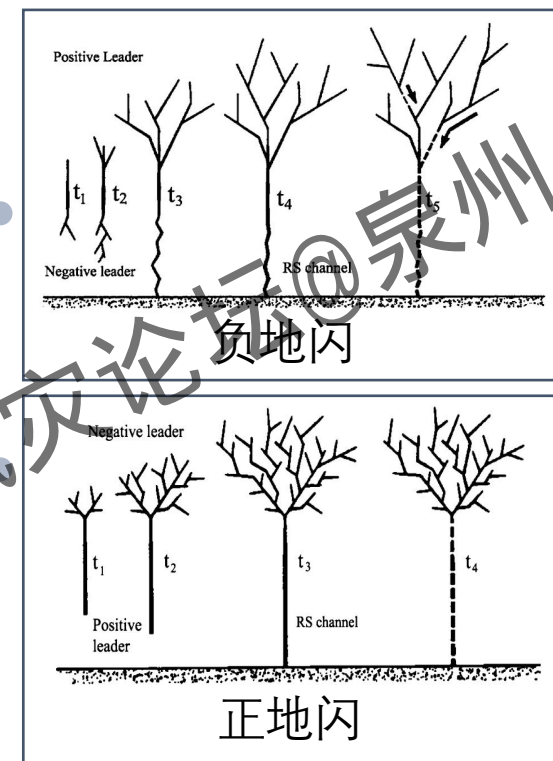
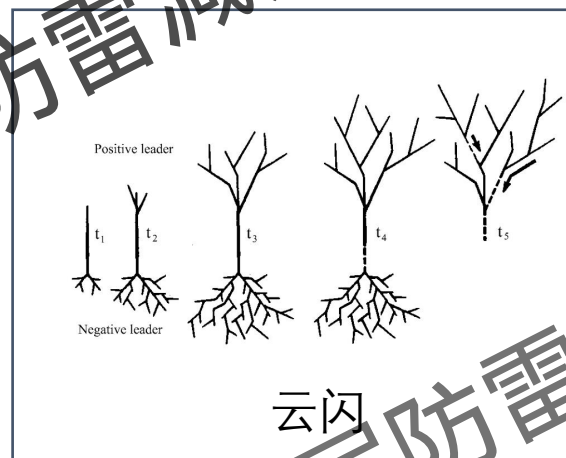
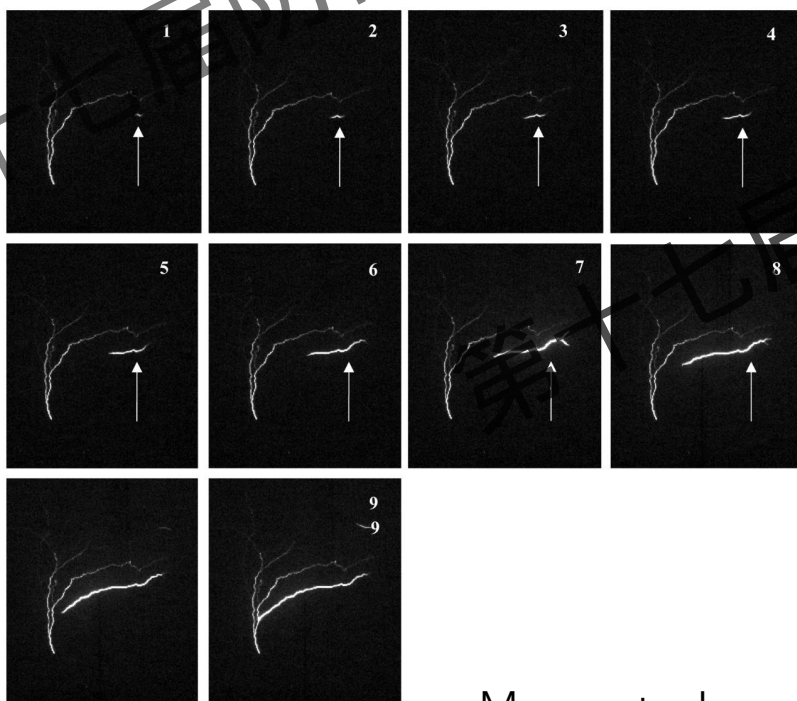
重要性： 继后回击、连续电流、通道维持

特征： 从VHF射频定位来看，单向发展，有正有负，速度 10^6 - 10^7 m/s



闪电通道重新击穿的不对称性

- 反冲先导应该是双向发展的，双向、双极性、整体电中性
- 反冲先导仅发生在正先导通道中，不会发生在负先导中
- 因此负地闪经常沿着首次回击通道产生继后回击，而正地闪几乎没有



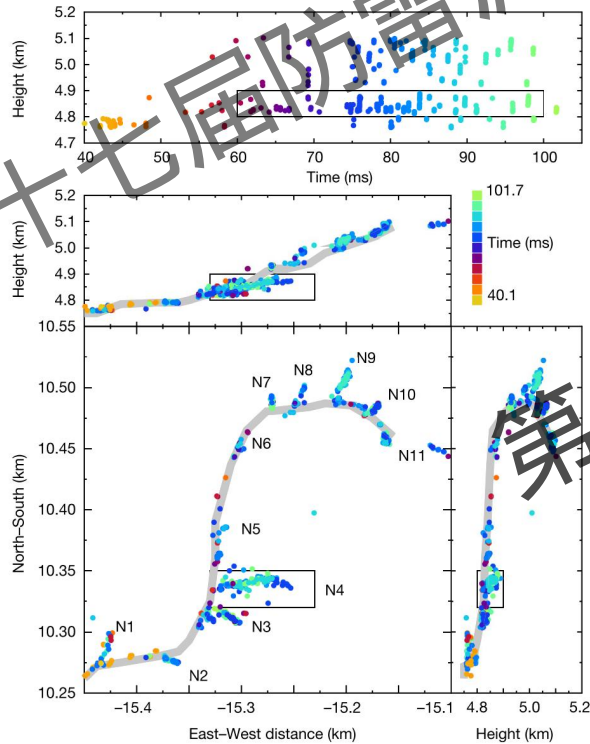
Mazur et al.,
2013

闪电通道重新击穿的新发现——侧向放电

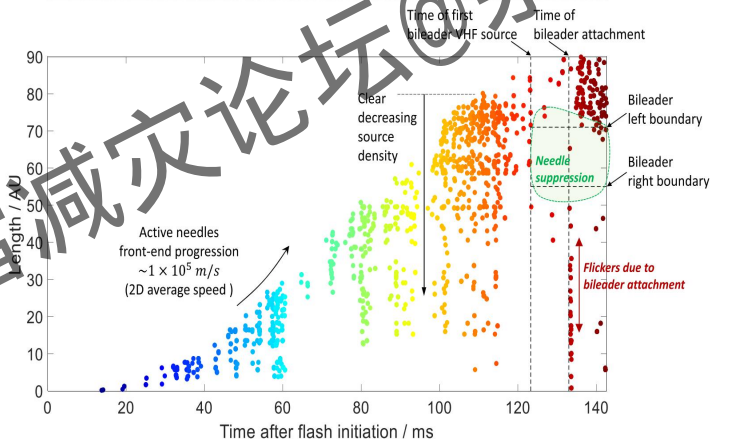
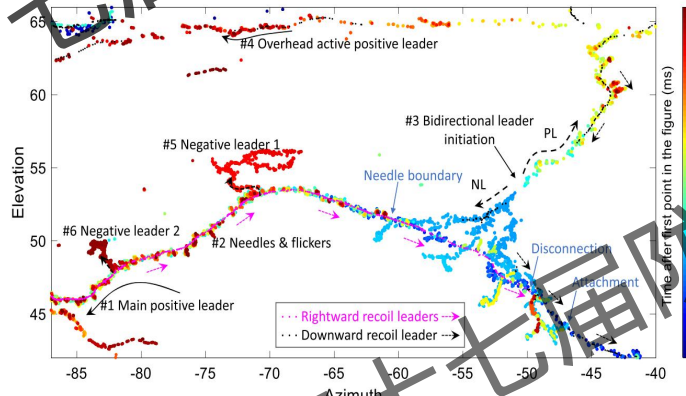
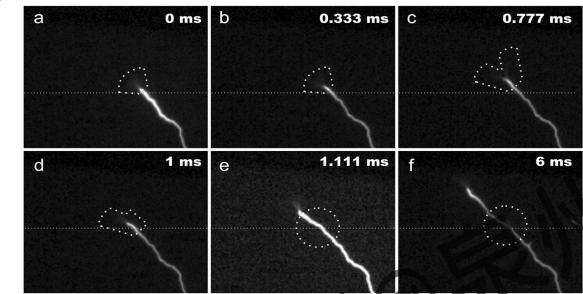
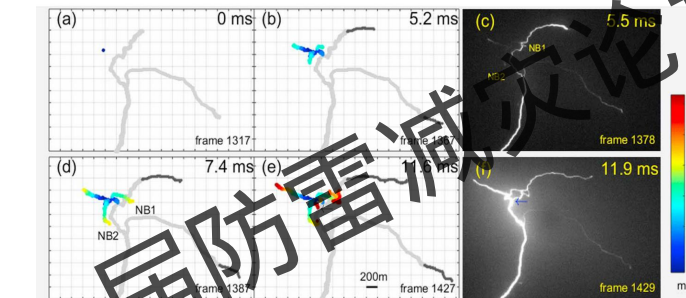
针状放电：由内向外负极性反复击穿，间隔3-7 ms， 3×10^5 m/s，尺度30-100m

悬浮双向先导：负极性端朝向正先导、分叉，正极性端远离、不分叉，速度不对称

Yuan et al., 2019, GRL Saba et al., 2020, SR



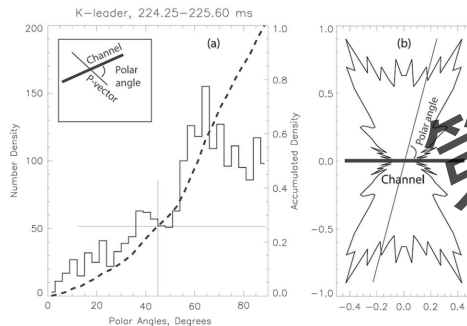
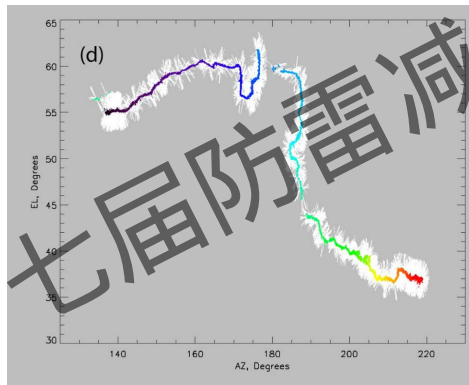
Hare et al., 2019, Nature



Pu et al., 2019, GRL

闪电通道结构模型的争论

重新击穿方向
≠ 电场方向



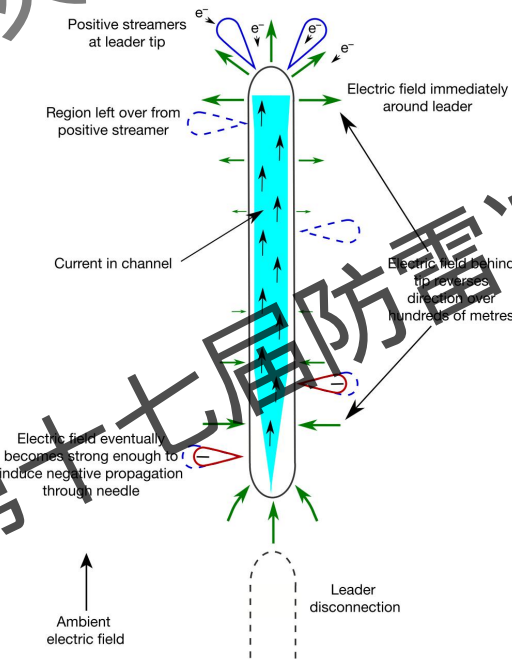
Shao et al., 2023, JGR

主通道是否截断?

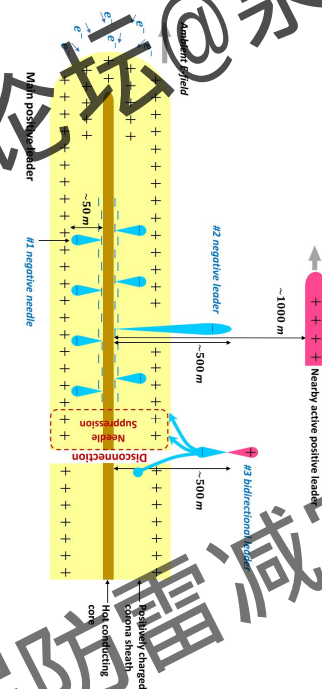
通道截断

V
S

双层先导结构模型

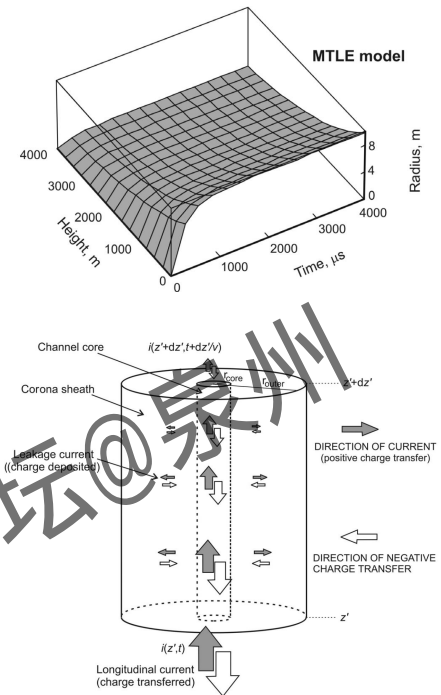


Hare et al., 2019, Nature



Pu et al., 2019, GRL

电晕结构多厚?

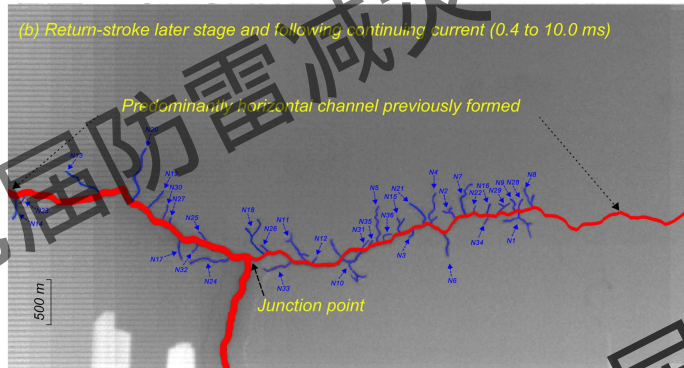


Maslowski & Rakov, 2006, JGR

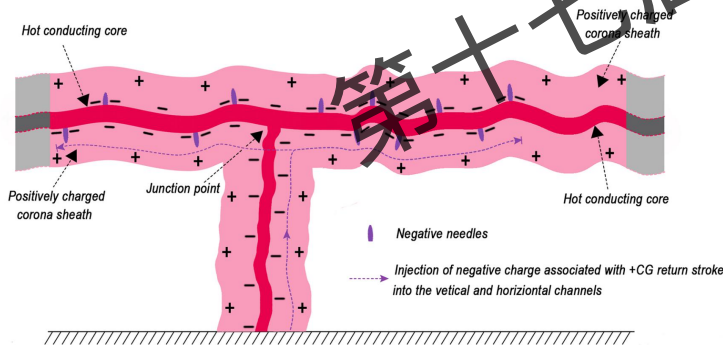
侧向重新击穿的新形式

正地闪回击之后出现的针状放电结构

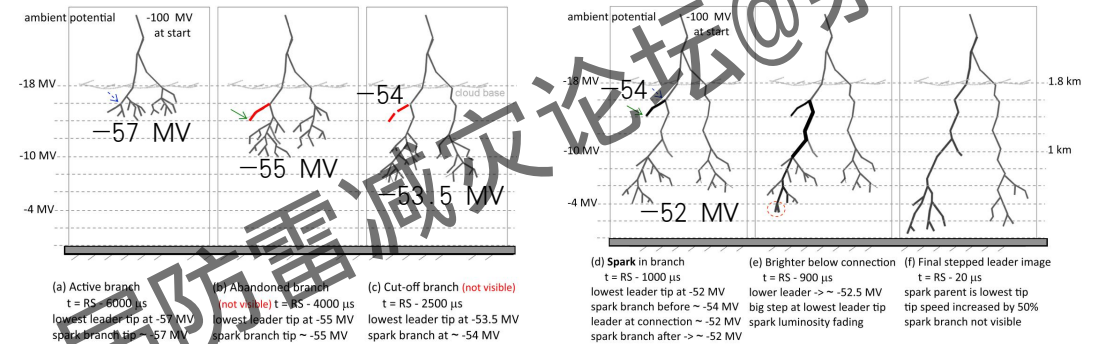
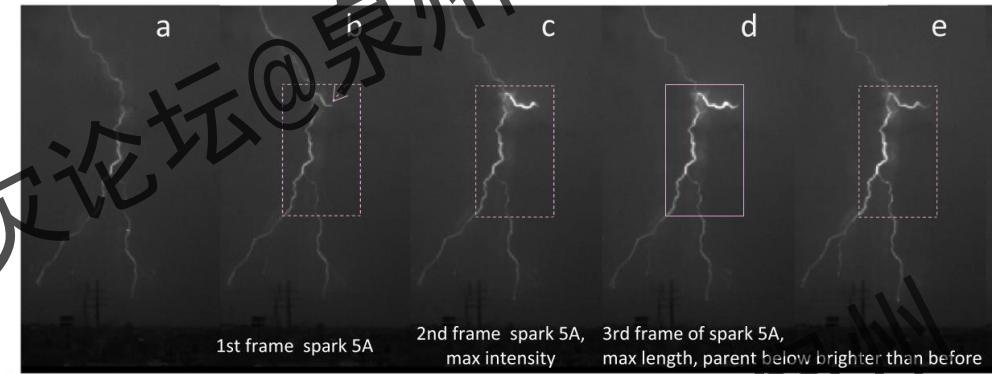
负先导侧面出现熄灭负先导分叉的重新击穿



RS process



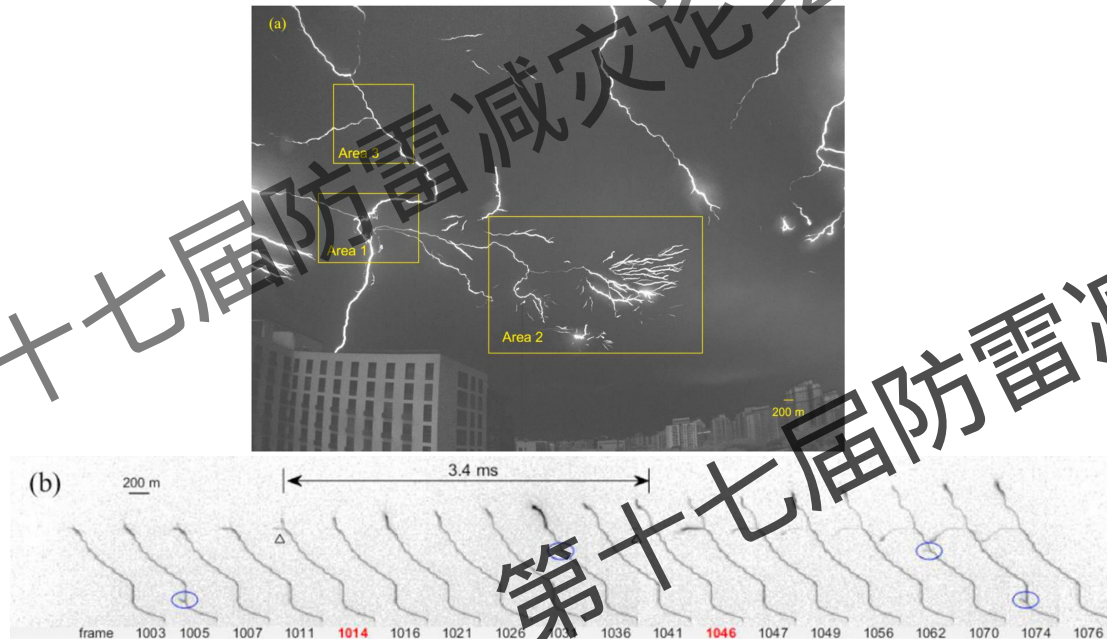
Wu B. et al., 2022,
GRL



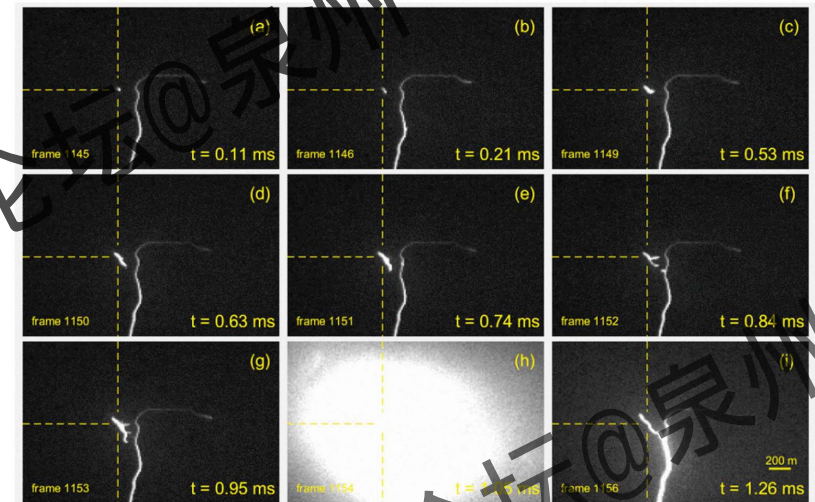
Stolzenburg. et al., 2015, JGR

争议与观测手段不同有关

正先导分叉的竞争发展和重新激活
==>与Saba et al.(2020)观测一致



正先导通道侧面出现的连接先导
==>正极性



Yuan et al., 2019,
GRL

Communication with
Prof. Earle Williams

Date: 19 Mar 2019

If the needle discharge is similar to what we mentioned in Figure 5b in Yuan et al. (2019), which means that the positive channel is conductive. How to explain then?

I don't think you have cutoff in your case, and that (along with the inferred polarity difference) is one reason for believing that your phenomenon is different than Brian's needles.

射频成像
+
高速光学

报告提纲

一、研究背景和意义

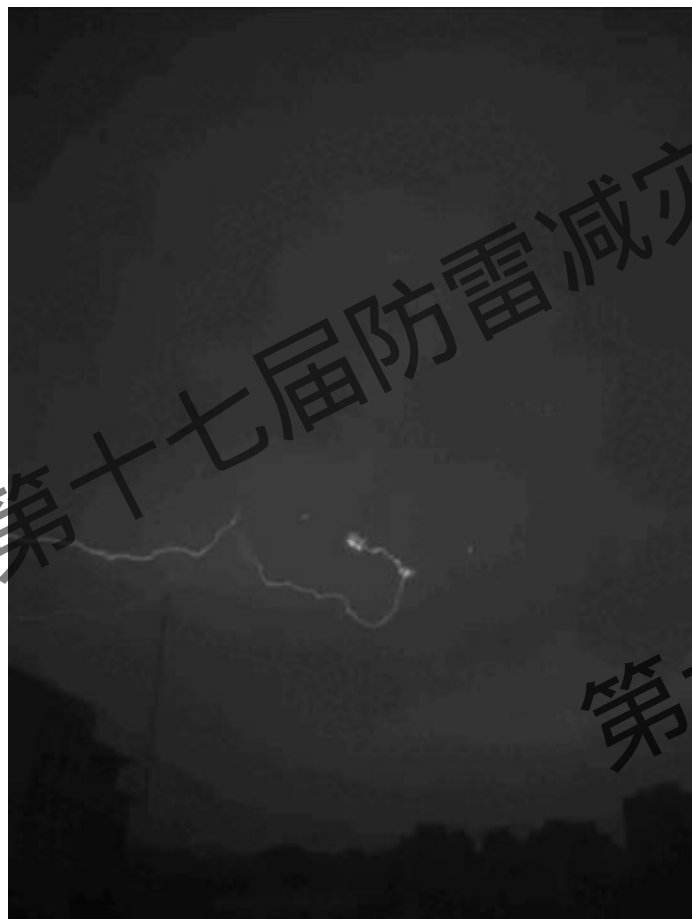
二、观测实验和方法

三、正先导的重新击穿

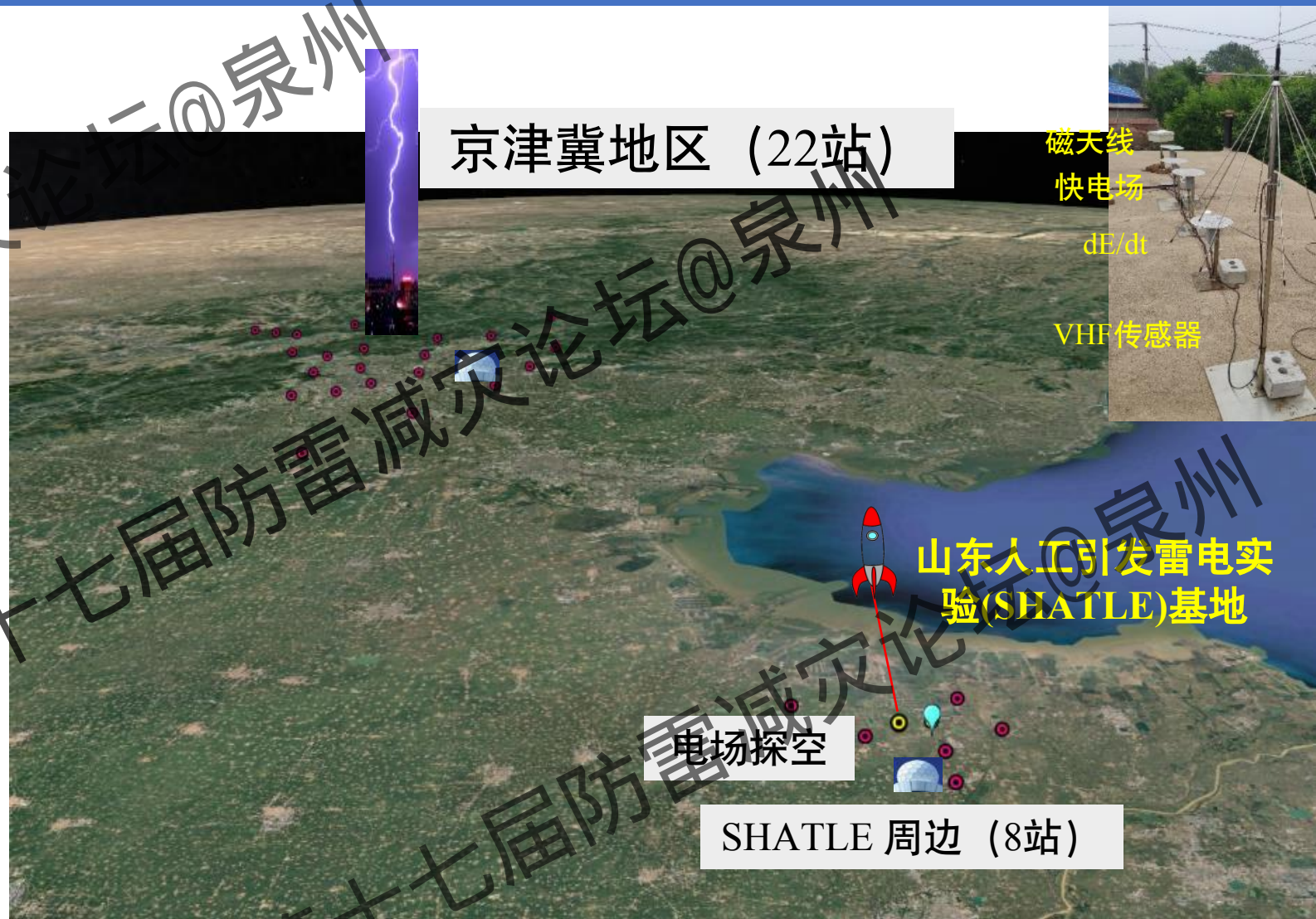
四、负先导的重新击穿

五、小结和展望

华北地区雷电探测实验平台



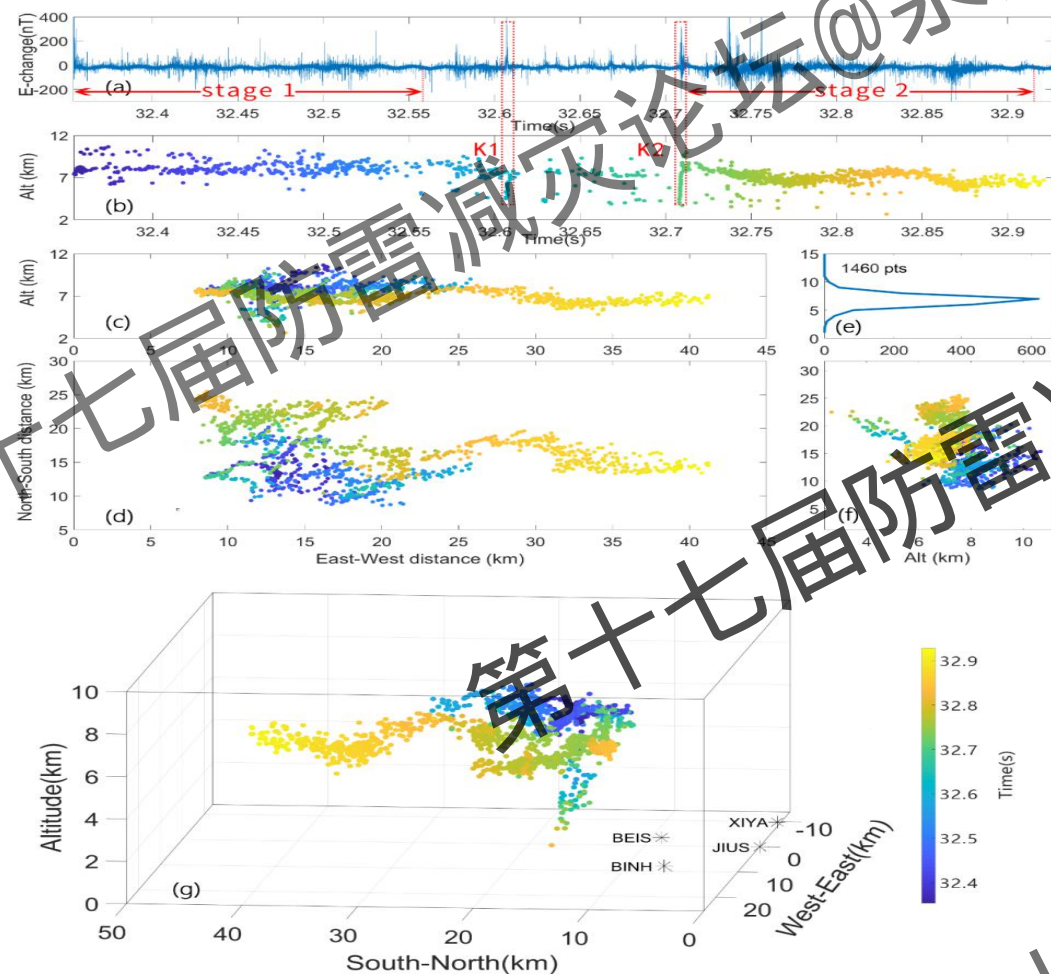
高塔雷电观测



雷电三维定位网、人工引雷、雷暴云电场-气象探空

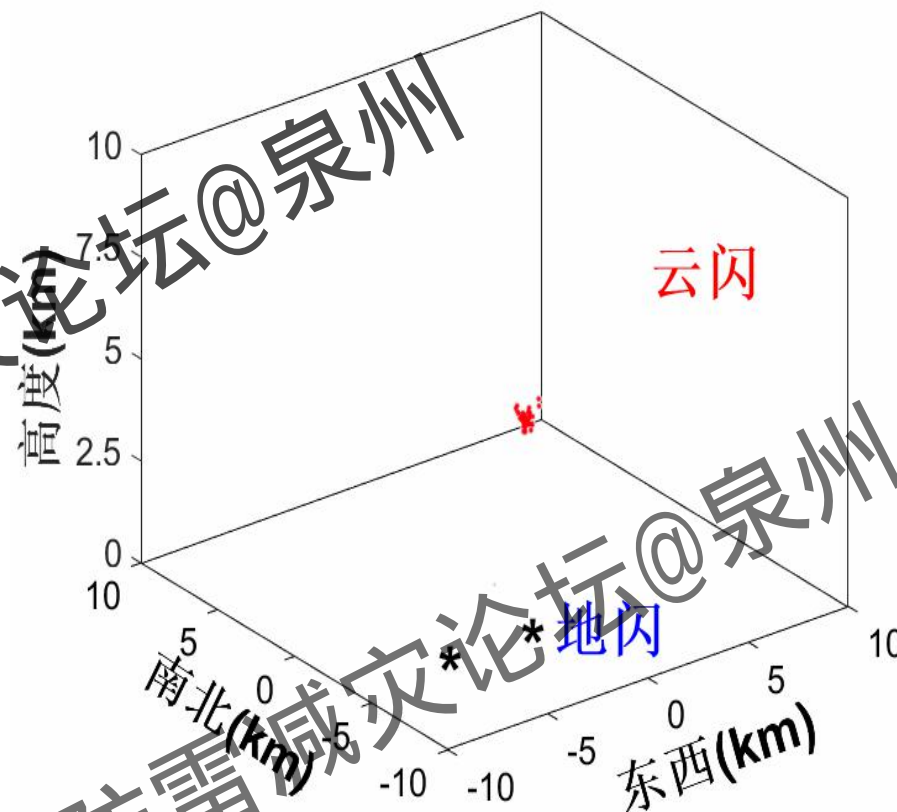
放电通道可分辨的多频段雷电三维定位与成像

LF/VLF, 云闪



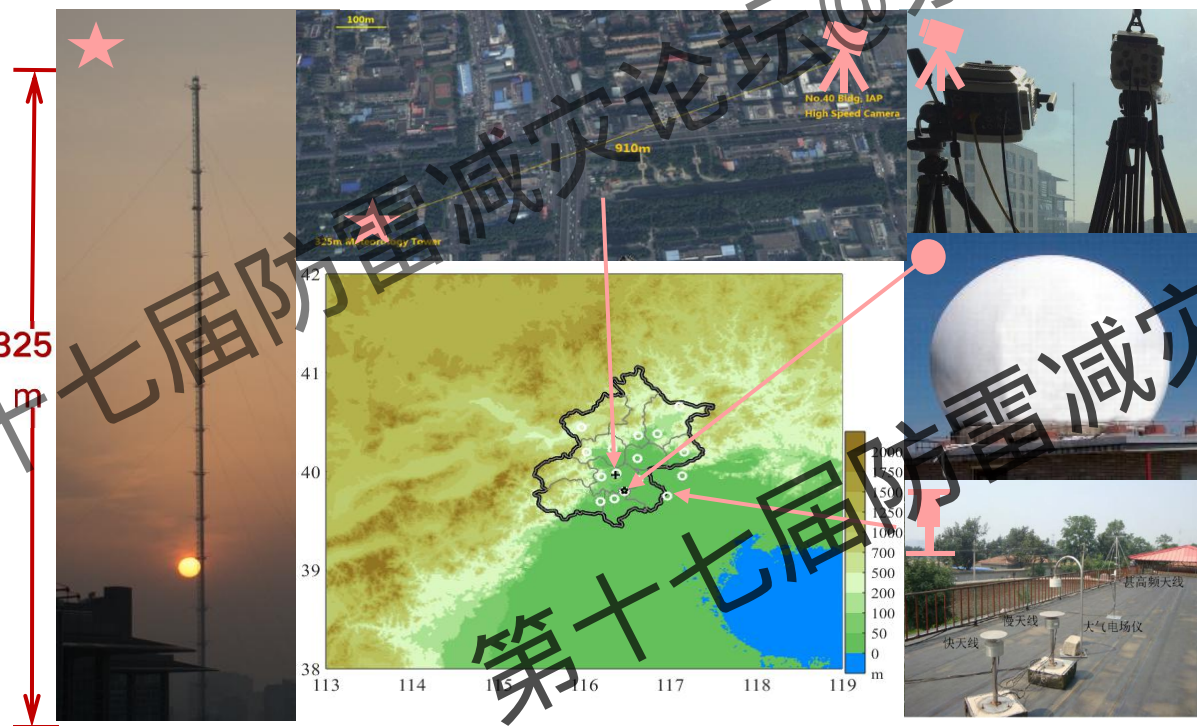
(Ma et al., 2021)

VHF, 地闪



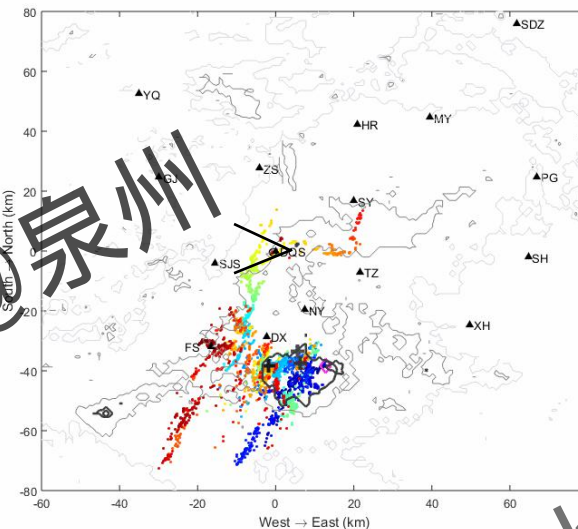
(Sun et al., 2022, RS)

北京闪电综合观测实验



窄视场
150k fps
宽视场
10k fps

快天线
慢天线
甚高频



325米气象铁塔为**高速光学**观测目标

北京闪电网 (BLNET) 进行通道**射频成像**

报告提纲

一、研究背景和意义

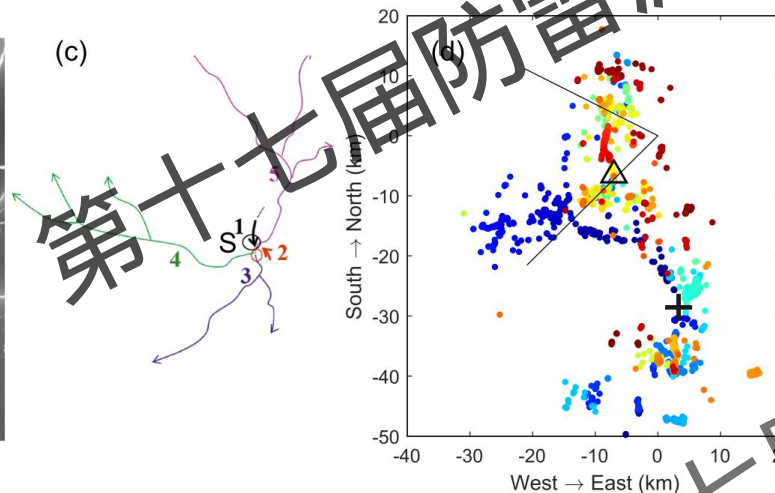
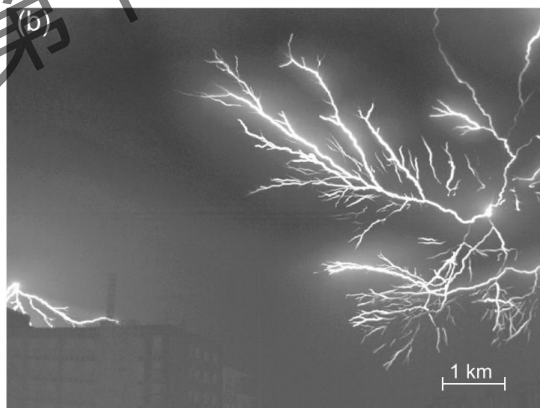
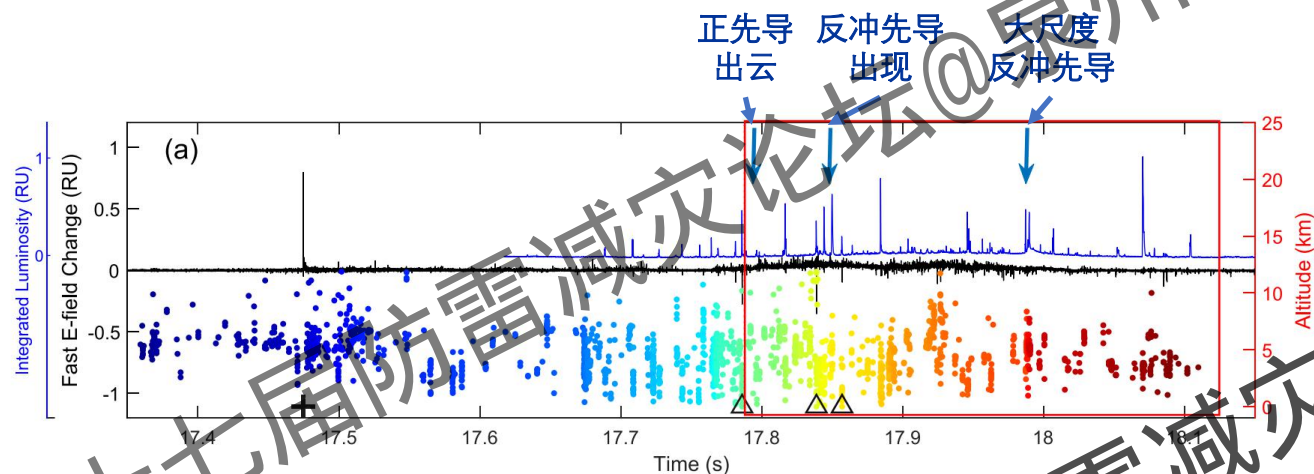
二、观测实验和方法

三、正先导的重新击穿

四、负先导的重新击穿

五、小结和展望

一次云闪过程的射频成像+高速光学观测



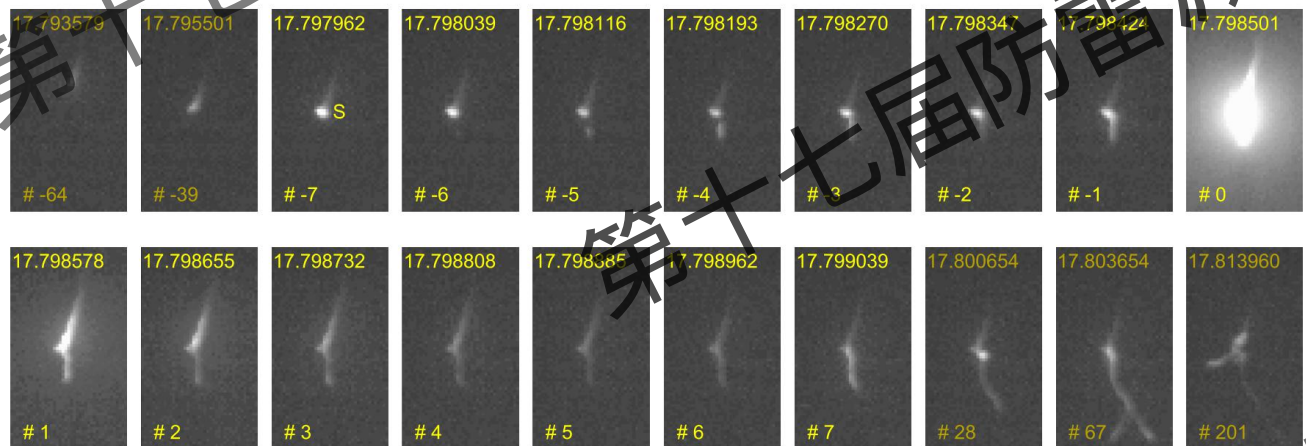
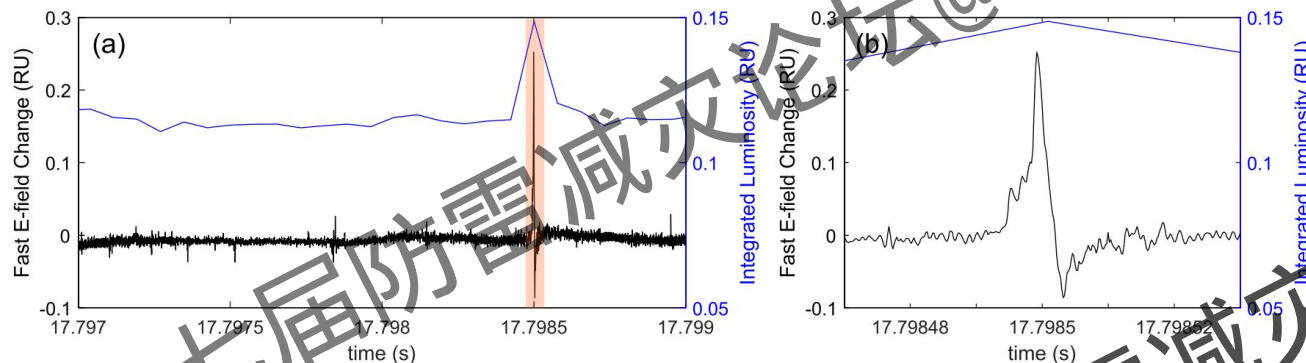
过程描述

- 远处有正地闪，诱发中央广播电视塔上行闪电（照片左下角），产生三次回击
- 视野内捕捉到云闪过程的底层正先导，产生大量反冲先导

分析对象

- 云底正先导发展特征

双向先导出云与双向先导的出现



✓ 正先导向下发展出云，
在S点发展**停滞**

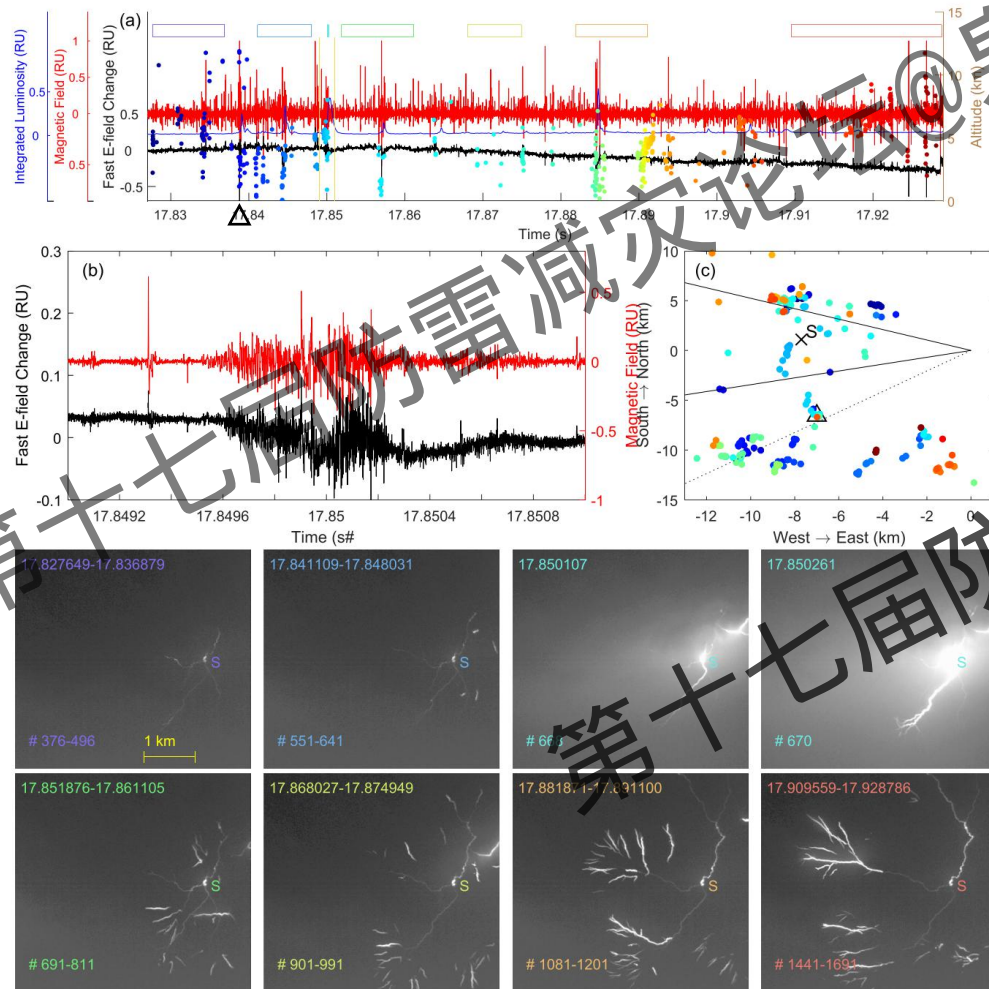
S点开始出现分叉，分叉方式：

头部附近激发了悬浮双向先导

✓ 双向先导连接过程，产生正极
性脉冲，对应云内正电荷向下
移动

之后正先导分叉连续发展

正先导发展方式的转变



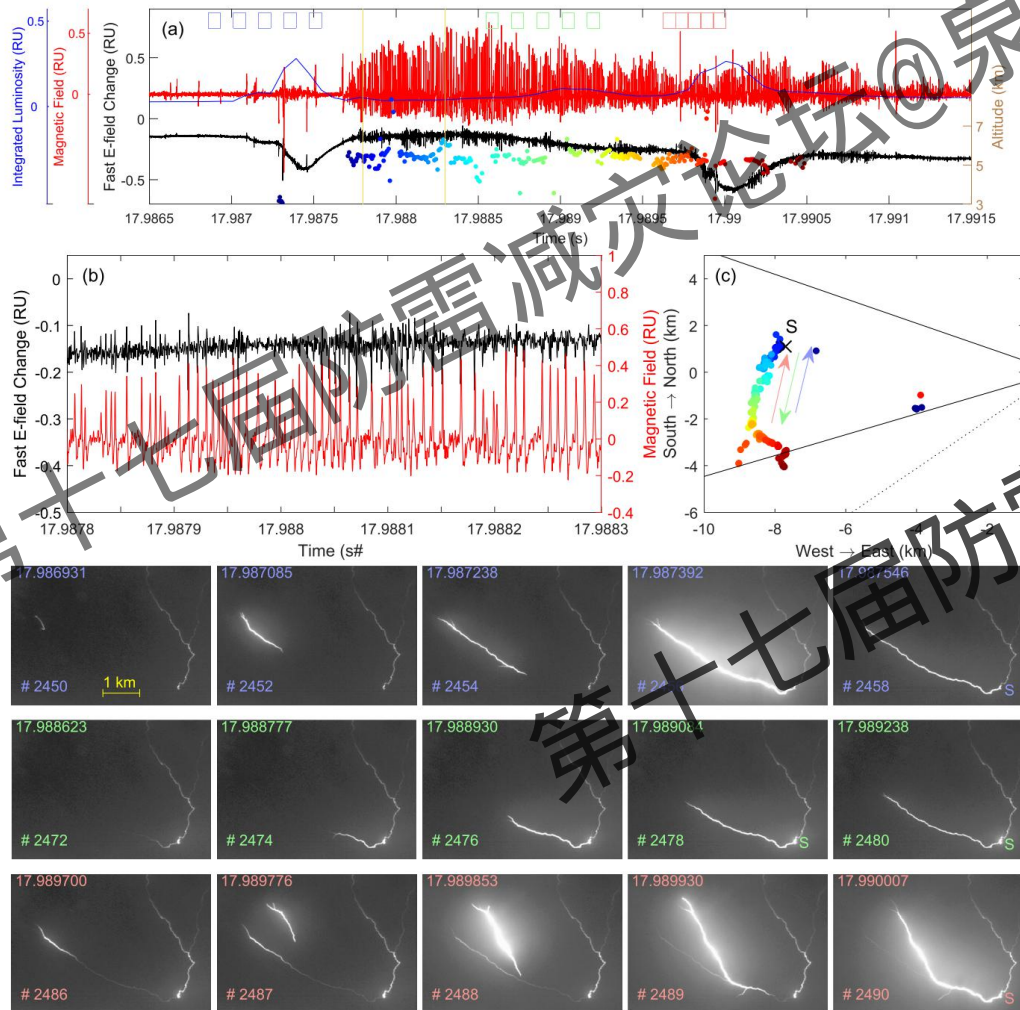
✓ 17.827 正先导分叉继续发展

✓ 17.838 电视塔继后回击

17.849-17.850 云内K过程

17.852-17.928正先导发展方式转变，头部出现大量反冲先导，分阶段叠加，呈扇形分布，无法明确某一时刻正先导通道头部位置

正先导的反复重新击穿



- ✓ 17.9869-17.9875, 0.6 ms, 靠近S点↑
- ✓ 17.9886-17.9892, 0.6 ms, 远离S点↓
- ✓ 17.9897-17.9900, 0.3 ms, 靠近S点↑
- ✓ 17.9876-17.9910, 3 ms 规则脉冲簇,
对应云内负先导, 一直向南远离S点, 单向发展

正负先导端相互促进:
负极性反冲先导抵达S点->规则脉冲簇
->正极性反冲先导->更快的负极性反冲先导

报告提纲

一、研究背景和意义

二、观测实验和方法

三、正先导的重新击穿

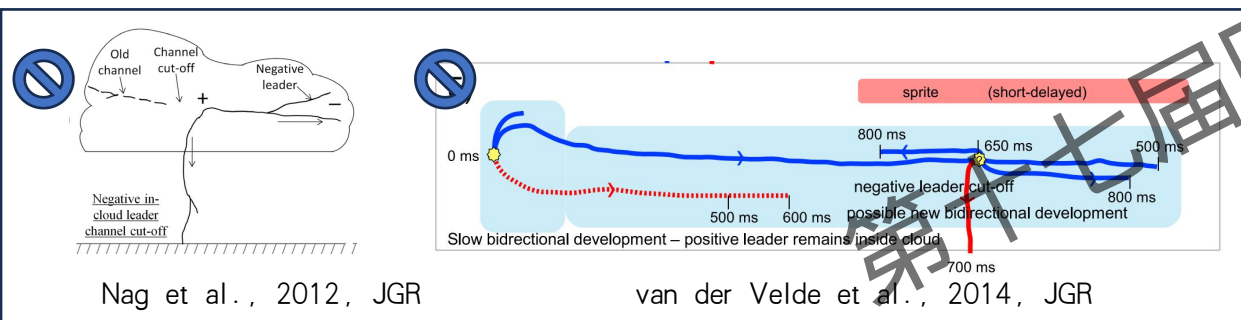
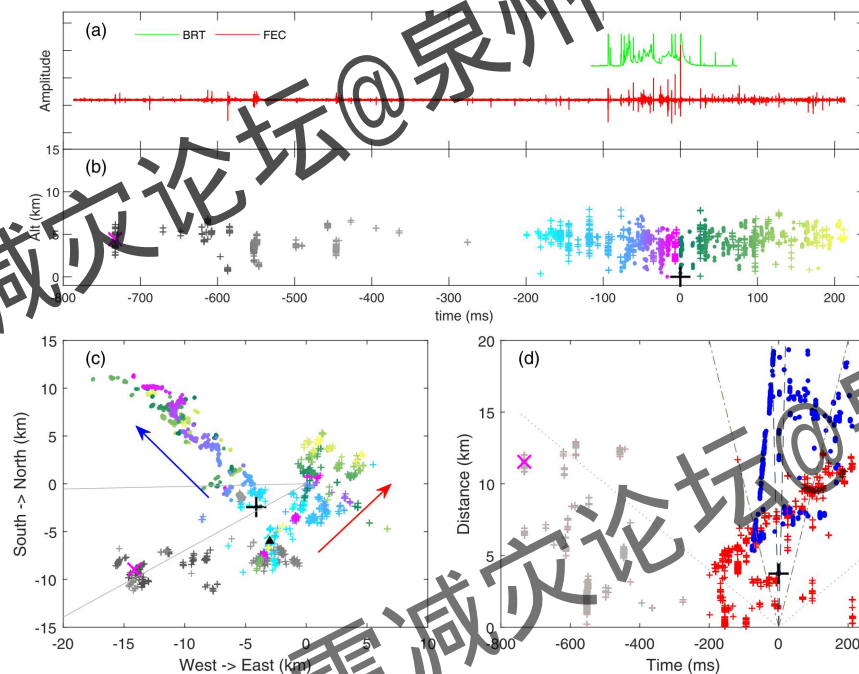
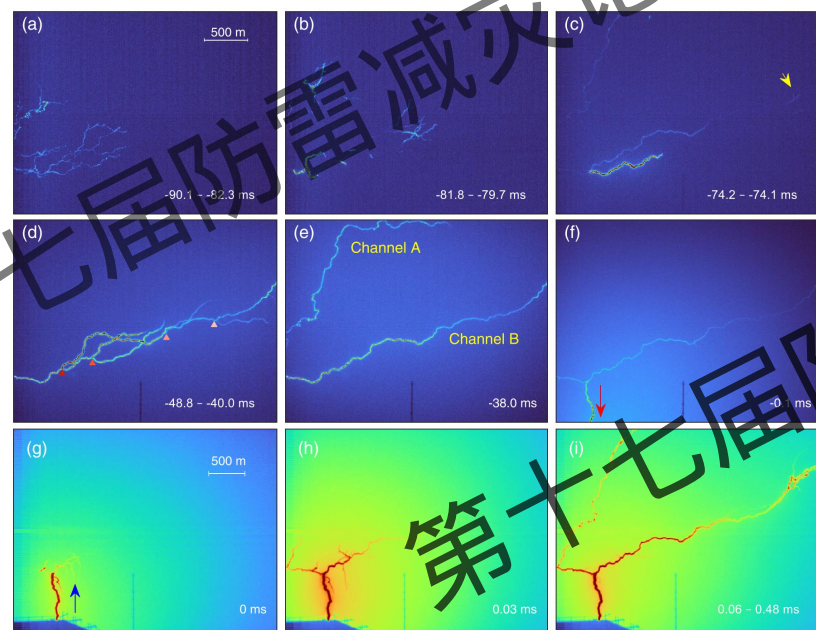
四、负先导的重新击穿

五、小结和展望

一次正地闪的射频定位和高速光学成像

负先导从左往右发展，呈现多分叉
下行正先导从水平负先导通道侧面始发

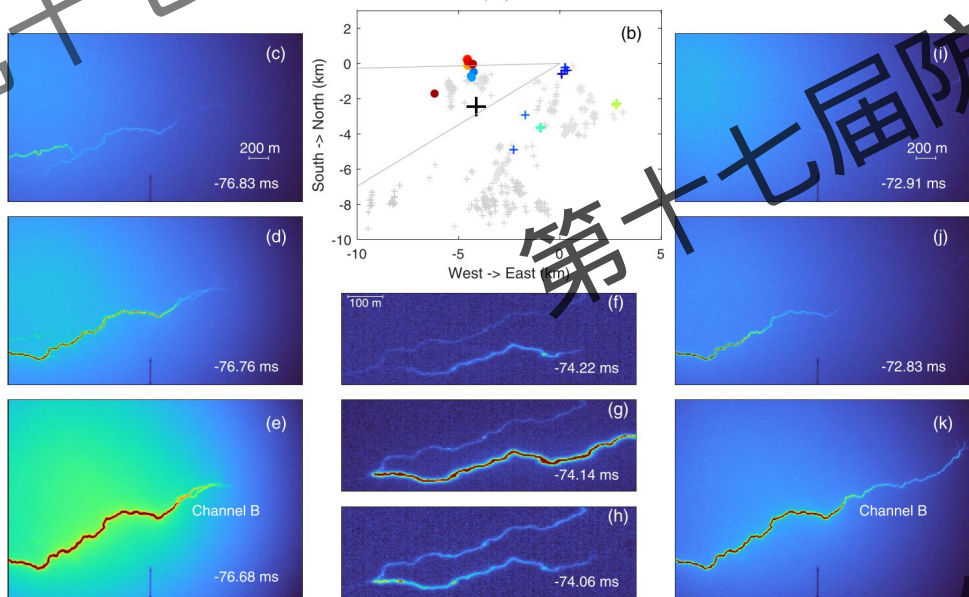
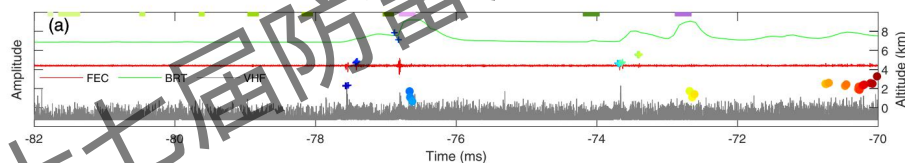
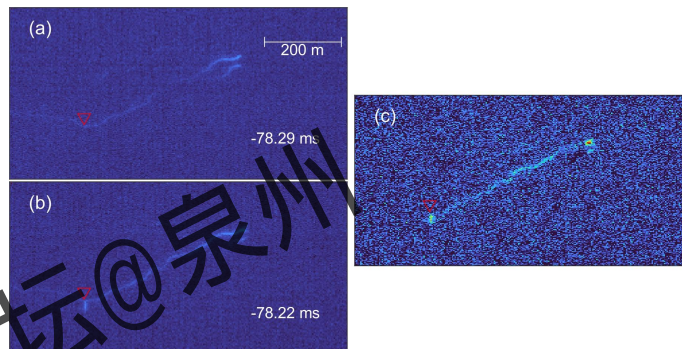
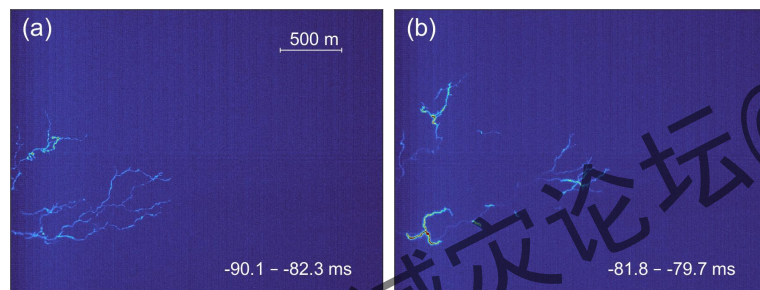
正负先导的不对称性发展
负先导定位点连续，正先导定位点不连续



云闪式发型正地闪
不需要主通道截断

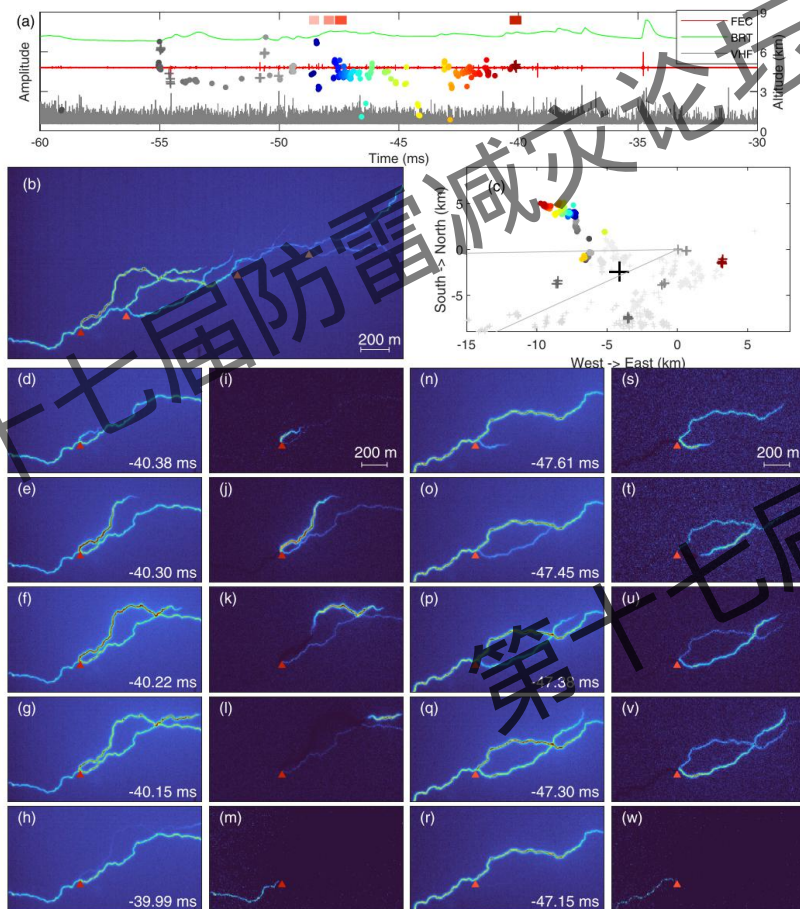
Yuan et al., 2021,
GRI

发展的负先导经历的通道增亮事件



- **负先导**在经过视野范围时，经历了两次**通道显著增亮**；
从定位结果看，辐射源先来自正先导端，之后来自发展的负先导头部
- 另外出现了十几次**熄灭负先导分叉的重新激活**，也会**增亮负先导的发展端**

公里尺度的负先导熄灭分叉重新激活



- -50—40 ms, 视野内经历四次大尺度熄灭分叉重新激活
- 击穿方向，由内到外
- 增亮负先导发展端一侧，负先导速度增加
- 结束后负先导另一端亮度增强
- 过程中定位到的辐射源来自负先导头部，说明重新击穿过程辐射强度弱

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小结

- **正负先导端的相互促进:**

负先导端传来的电流波, 能改变正先导发展状态, 产生大量反冲先导;
正先导的反冲先导, 能激活负先导的发展, 产生规则脉冲簇

- **负先导通道两种侧向正击穿:**

- 1) 熄灭分叉的重新激活, 属于正极性侧向击穿, 使负先导发展端增亮;
- 2) 击穿空气的正先导, 产生正地闪

- **发展中的闪电先导所激发的过程:**

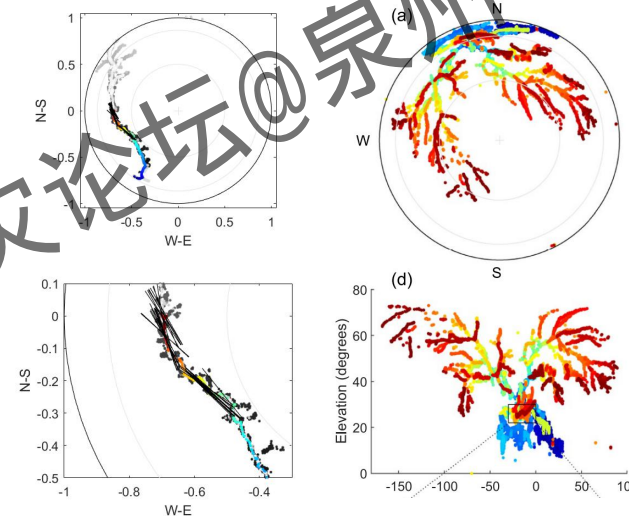
- 1) 正地闪的水平负先导诱发上行闪电, 中高层瞬态发光现象;
- 2) 上行闪电的正先导通道能诱发悬浮双向先导

展望

- 低频成像结果不够精细，百米量级以下的过程难以分辨
- 目前的定位、成像都只是利用了电磁波的相位信息，没有对频谱、偏振状态进行进一步的解读，这两者分别能揭示局地电场强度和电场方向，偏振成像探测大有可为

下一步：高速光学+低频成像+**甚高频偏振成像**

- ✓ 目前已经发展了基于非共面阵列的VHF成像算法
- ✓ 实现了偏振参量解析



Yuan, S., Jiang, R., Qie, X., Sun, Z., Wang, D., & Srivastava, A. (2019). Development of side bidirectional leader and its effect on channel branching of the progressing positive leader of lightning. Geophysical Research Letters, 46(3), 1746–1753. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GL080718>

Yuan, S., Jiang, R., Qie, X., & Wang, D. (2021). Side discharges from the active negative leaders in a positive cloud - to - ground lightning flash. Geophysical Research Letters, 48(17), e2021GL094127. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL094127>

Jiang, R., Yuan, S., Qie, X., Liu, M., & Wang, D. (2022). Activation of abundant recoil leaders and their promotion effect on the negative-end breakdown in an intracloud lightning flash. Geophysical Research Letters, 49(1), e2021GL096846. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021GL096846>

Yuan, S., Qie, X., Jiang, R., Sun, Z., Li, F., & Yang, J. (2023). Lightning VHF radiation mapping method for an irregular short-baseline array. Earth and Space Science, 10(5), e2022EA002752. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022EA002752>