

Interactive comment on “An overview of the lightning and atmospheric electricity observations collected in Southern France during the HYdrological cycle in Mediterranean EXperiment (HyMeX), Special Observation Period 1” by E. Defer et al.

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We would like to thank Dr Poelman for his constructive review. All comments have been addressed as detailed in the following document and in the revised version of the paper.

This manuscript describes the observations performed within the PEACH experiment in the framework of the HyMeX campaign, and specifically during SOP1. The different instruments used during SOP1, as well as the operational Lightning Location Systems and some results of specific observations are addressed.

The manuscript fits well within the scope of Atmos. Meas. Tech. and could be a valuable contribution to the literature. However, there are some issues that should be addressed:

Main comments:

- There is an excessive use of brackets “(…)” in the text, which makes it sometimes hard to read. To improve the readability of the manuscript, most of the text within the brackets should be incorporated within the text.

Response : The brackets were originally used to concise the content of the paper. Now most brackets have been removed and the text adapted.

- Abstract: p8015 L18-L26 “A description of the different instruments ... are discussed.” This text belongs to the Introduction section. The ‘Abstract’ should contain the results/outcome of the paper, and not just a description of the different Sections.

Response : We have replaced the following part of the abstract “A description of the different instruments deployed during the field campaign as well as the available datasets is given first. Examples of concurrent observations from radio frequency to acoustic for regular and atypical lightning flashes are then presented showing a~rather comprehensive description of lightning flashes available from the SOP1 records. Then examples of storms recorded during HyMeX SOP1 over Southeastern France are briefly described to highlight the unique and rich dataset collected. Finally, future steps required for the delivery of reliable lightning-derived products to the HyMeX community are discussed” by “Herein we present an overview of the PEACH project and its different instruments. Examples are discussed to illustrate the comprehensive and unique lightning dataset, from radio-frequency to acoustics, collected during the SOP1 for lightning phenomenology understanding, instrumentation validation, storm characterization and modeling.”

- 1 Introduction: p8019 L14-L19: I am missing the goal of this paper. The authors could provide a small paragraph at the end of the introduction containing what the authors want to bring to the

scientific community with this paper, why has it been written? This is partly described in Sect. 2, but a short description is at place at the end of the introduction.

Response : One small paragraph has been added at the end of the introduction section, just prior the brief description of the content of the paper as follows:

“Lightning detection is definitively useful to monitor thunderstorms and to help improve severe weather simulations. Among the open scientific questions related to the electrical activity, are the links between microphysics, kinematics and lightning activity, the use of the lightning information in multi-sensor rainfall estimation and the lightning-flash phenomenology. In the following we describe the rationale for dedicated lightning observations to characterize the electrical properties of Northwestern Mediterranean storms during a dedicated campaign of the HYdrological cycle in the Mediterranean EXperiment (HyMeX) program (Ducrocq et al., 2013). First, the HyMeX project is briefly described in Sect. 2. The scientific questions and the observational strategy of the HyMeX lightning task team, including instruments and models, are described in Sect. 3. Section 4 presents an overview of the observations collected at flash, storm and regional scales. Section 5 then discusses the perspectives by listing out the next steps of the data analysis as well as the data and products made available to the HyMeX Community.”

- 2 The HyMeX program: p8020 L8: “Super sites”. Explain a bit more what these sites are. How were these chosen? What makes them different from other sites? This is somewhat indicated in Sect. 3 L24 but could be described earlier.

Response : A super site over land or the ocean gathers research instruments dedicated to the study of specific processes. We propose the following to detail a bit more the notion of super site.

“Those equipments were deployed at or near super sites where dedicated research instruments are gathered to document specific atmospheric processes c.”

- 3 The PEACH experiment: p8020 L20. Maybe one can start first with the goals of PEACH. For instance, part of Sect. 3.1. could be placed here to describe the scientific objectives.

Response : We would prefer to keep the current structure of the paper as the two first paragraphs describe briefly the nature of the electrical activity in the Mediterranean Basin and the relevance of the lightning detection for storm monitoring over the Mediterranean Sea. Then we list the scientific objectives of the PEACH project and its observational/modeling strategy.

- p8023: LMA, EFM, SLA are all described in a designated subsection. However, this is not the case for INR. Therefore, the authors could consider to include a subsection explaining the main parameters of the INRs, as has been done for the other instruments.

Response : The induction rings (INR) were built just before the field deployment and were not enough tested before their deployment and operation during the field campaign. They all failed due to non-reliable electronic chips. It is why we did not originally describe them in the paper. Notice that the INR measurements were aimed to provide some ground-truth on the actual electrical charges carried by the raindrops at the ground for a comparison and verification of simulated charge distribution at ground level provided by the cloud-resolving model MESO-NH. As suggested by the Reviewer we now include one section describing the principle of an induction ring as well as the explanation of the failure. Here is the text that has been inserted:

” The electric charge carried by raindrops can easily be detected and measured by a simple apparatus commonly called induction ring. This sensor is constituted of a

cylindrical electrode (the ring) on the inner surface of which induced electric charges appear by electrostatic influence when a charge raindrop enters the sensor. When the drop leaves the sensor, the induced charges disappear. The cylindrical electrode is connected to an electrometer and the current signal induced by the passing of a charged drop (a bipolar current impulse) is sampled at a rate of 2000 Hz. It is amplified and integrated by an electronic circuitry that directly provides the charge signal. This one appears as a single pulse with amplitude and length proportional to the charge and to the velocity of the drop, respectively. The actual charge is deduced from the calibration of the sensor. If the drop collides with the induction cylinder, the pulse signal exhibits a slow exponential decay (MacGorman and Rust, 1998) that is easily recognizable in the post data processing. In this case, the raindrop charge that is fully transferred to the induction cylinder is determined by a specific calibration. The charge measurement sensitivity ranges from about ± 2 pC to ± 400 pC. Furthermore, the charge signal duration at mid height can be used to determine the size of the charged raindrops provided the relationship between size and fall velocity in function of the actual temperature and pressure (Beard, 1976).

Such measurement provides key information on the electric charge carried by the rain at the ground to validate numerical modeling. It documents the spectrum of charged drops and helps deduce the proportion of charged drops within the whole drop population by comparing its spectrum with the one measured by a disdrometer. Four induction rings were built and operated during the SOP1, mainly along the South to North axis at the foothills of the Massif Central where most of high precipitating events occur. Unfortunately, only few events passed above the sensors and in these rare cases, the main electronic component of the induction rings suffered dysfunction that were not detected during the laboratory tests, so no valuable INR data are available for the SOP1.”

- 3.3 Operational Lightning Location Systems: The writing style of the subsections concerning the description of the OLLS is not coherent. The authors could slightly rewrite these sections in order to converge the writing style of the OLLS subsections.

Response : As suggested by the Reviewer, the subsections dealing with the description of the OLLSs have been rewritten with similar information. See the different sections describing the OLLSs.

- Concerning the description of all the OLLS: It would be worth to include some LA and DE values + references, if possible within the region/neighborhood of HyMeX SOP1.

Response : Some numbers are now given in the different subsections describing the OLLSs. We would like to stress out that one of the objectives of the investigations performed with the HyMeX SOP1 data is to assess in the SOP1 region both DE and LA for all operational networks.

- 3.5 Modeling: This section is out of the scope of this paper and no further results are presented in this paper on the modeling aspects. Maybe the authors could just make a comment concerning the modeling efforts in stead of including sect. 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 in the manuscript. For instance p8034 L22-L26 can be removed to Section 5 Prospects.

Response : The Authors was discussed on that question before the submission. Our strategy is to use as much instruments as possible, and models are instruments for us, to tackle the different scientific questions investigated here. So we would like to keep the Modeling section as it is now. Some modeling exercises have already been performed, but are not discussed here. s

- 4.1 SOP1 Climatology: The authors should include a bit more info on the climatology during SOP1: How many thunderstorm days were observed in the region of interest (describe Fig. 2), how many flashes have been observed during SOP1?, ...

Response : We have provided some additional information on the lightning climatology. Figure 2 has now one extra panel showing the number of lightning days on the yearly basis for the SOP1 duration. No reference on actual number of flashes is given due to the successive upgrade of Météorage network.

Note that we performed a set of investigations on the lightning climatology based on Météorage data that were used for the definition of the HyMeX SOP1 Implementation Plan.

We propose the following text now:

“The year 2012 was rather weak in terms of lightning activity over the center of the SOP1 domain. The electrical activity was mainly located in the far Northern part of Cévennes-Vivarais, and was more pronounced along the Riviera coastline and over the Ligurian Sea (Fig. 2b). About 0.3% of the 5 km x 5 km pixels of the year 2012 contribute to more than 20% of the 16-year climatology. Over the 500-km side domain plotted in Fig.2a and 2b, and for a period ranging from 5 September to 6 November, the total number of days with lightning activity in 2012 reached a value of 44 days, slightly below the average value for the 16 years of interest (Fig. 2c).”

Minor comments and proposed editorial changes:

Affiliations: Nowcast (with capital letter) and Météo-France (include hyphen)

Response : nowcast has been replaced by Nowcast GmbH, Météo France by Météo-France.

Abstract:

- P8015 L1: The PEACH project (Projet ...) is the ...

Response : Modified.

- P8015 L7: During the HyMeX SOP1 (Special Observation Period) from 5 September to 6 November 2012, four ...

Response : Modified.

- P8015 L8: (OLLs) under which ATDNET, EUCLID, LINET, ZEUS, and the ... + I think it is ‘ATDnet’ and not ‘ATDNET’

Response : Modified.

- P8015 L23: Then, examples ...

Response : Corrected.

- p8015 L24: Finally, future steps required for the delivery ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

1 Introduction:

- P8016 L10: ... ice particles, temperature and liquid water content.

Response : Corrected.

- P8016 L16: However, such an electric field intensity is one order ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8016 L19: or hydrometeor interactions present in high electric fields ...

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8016 L22: exceeds a threshold: threshold is of the order of? Give an idea of this.

Response : of a few kV/m. Added in the text.

- P8016 L23: Hence, it is clear that the lightning activity of a thundercloud ...

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8016 L26: occur in clouds, while ...

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8016 L27: (positive) charge to the ground.

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8016 L28: electromagnetic radiation when connecting to the ground.

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L2: connections to the ground (references?)

Response : We proposed among others the following references:

Mäkelä, A., T. J. Tuomi, and J. Haapalainen (2010), A decade of high-latitude lightning location: Effects of the evolving location network in Finland, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 115, D21124, doi:10.1029/2009JD012183.

Orville, R. E., G. R. Huffines, W. R. Burrows, and K. L. Cummins, (2011), The North American Lightning Detection Network (NALDN)—Analysis of Flash Data: 2001–09. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 139, 1305–1322.

- P8017 L8: rephrase: 'A lightning flash then consists in a multi-scale physical process'

Response : We propose "A lightning flash is then constituted of a series of multi-scale physical processes".

- P8017 L9: ... over large distances of a few km or more.

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L11: ... have been developed to detect and locate these ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L13: For instance, ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L14: ... borne sensors detect electromagnetic ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L21: rephrase: 'to provide the most comprehensive description for analyzing in details the lightning flashes', e.g.: provide the most comprehensive description in order to analyze in great detail ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8017 L29: Flash rates ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8018 L2: Flash rates reach a peak value ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8018 L9: "(IC+CG)" already defined on p8017 L27 => can be removed
Response : Removed.

- P8018 L9: total lightning activity is a more ...
Response : Corrected.

- P8018 L22: For instance, ...
Response : Corrected.

- P8018 L24: ... in the pioneering model ...
Response : Corrected.

- P8018 L25: Altaratz et al. (2005). Based on the references, it should be (2005), not (2003)
Response : Corrected.

- P8019 L4: CRMs are the preferred modeling tools ...
Response : Corrected.

- P8019 L8: ... and by Saunders et al. (1991). Those disagree ... (make a new sentence, original sentence is too long)

Response : We propose “A key challenge in simulating cloud electrification mechanisms is the lack of agreement in the community about the relevance of each of the non-inductive charging diagrams published by Takahashi (1978) and by Saunders et al. (1991). Those diagrams disagree in some way because the protocol of the laboratory experiments was different.”

- P8019 L15: ... strategy of the HyMeX ...

Response : Added.

- P8019 L17: Section 5 then discusses the perspectives ...

Response : Corrected.

2 The HyMeX program:

- P8019 L23: ... and lead to expensive property damage.

Response : Corrected.

- P8019 L24/L25: remove ‘dedicated to the hydrological cycle in Mediterranean’ since this is exactly what HyMeX stands for.

Response : Removed as suggested.

- P8019 L26: As part of this ...

Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8019 L27: ... during 2 months from 5 September 2012 to 6 November 2012 over the Northwestern ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8020 L7: ... lidar, and rain gauges

Response : Added as suggested.

- P8020 L10: Additionally, various

Response : Added as suggested.

- P8020 L13 & L15: two times ‘autumn’, the last one on L15 could therefore be removed

Response : Removed as suggested.

3 The PEACH experiment:

- P8021 L5: ... geostationary satellites can offer ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8021 L15: However, further ...

Response : Added as suggested.

- P8021 L17: ... of the parent clouds ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8021 L15-L20: Last sentences could be split into 2 sentences to improve readability.

Response : We propose now “However, further scientific investigations are required to document the links between the lightning activity and the dynamical and microphysical properties of the parent clouds in continental and maritime Mediterranean storms. In addition it is necessary to identify the key parameters derived from OLLS records alone or in combination with other meteorological observations to provide suitable proxies for a better storm tracking and monitoring over the entire Mediterranean Basin.”

3.1 Scientific objectives and observational/modeling strategy:

- P8021 L21: The scientific objectives, i.e. p8021 L22 – p8022 L18, could be removed and replaced at the beginning of Sect. 3. Therefore, the title could become ‘3.1 observational and modeling strategy’. Thus, p8022 L19 could be the new start of Sect.

Response : As mentioned earlier we would prefer to keep the current structure of the paper.

3.1.

- P8021 L25: Who are member of the PEACH team, this hasn't been described yet.

Response : We propose “The PEACH team, composed of the Authors of the present article, identified five observational- and modeling-based scientific objectives in relation to HyMeX goals:”

- P8021 L26: and modeling-based scientific ... in relation to the HyMeX goals: ..

Response : Corrected.

- P8022 L10: ... to HPEs and flash-floods ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8022 L12: observations to improve monitoring

Response : Replaced.

- P8022 L13/L14: try not to use “(..)”

Response : The parentheses are removed.

- P8023 L3: (SLAs), as well as

Response : Added.

- P8023 L6: Finally, ...
Response : Added.

- P8023 L9: (MBA and MPA, respectively)
Response : Added.

- P8023 L11: also includes a range of numerical ... + rephrase 'hosting or not a lightning/ electrification scheme'
Response : We propose "The PEACH project also includes two cloud resolving models, MesoNH with its electrification and lightning scheme, and WRF."

- P8023 L21: remove ', of course,'
Response : Removed.

- P8023 L23: In addition, ...
Response : Added.

- P8023 L25: ... help to investigate ...
Response : Corrected.

- P8023 L28: of the lightning flashes, as well as ...
Response : Added.

- P8023 L29: ... tHunderclouds, allows ...
Response : Corrected.

- General comment: 'in situ' or 'in-situ': be consistent throughout the paper
Response : 'in situ' is used throughout the paper now.

- P8024 L2: Finally, ...
Response : Added.

- P8024 L7: As a result, ...
Response : Added.

- P8024 L9/L10: three times 'stage' in 1 sentence is a bit too much. Make use of synonyms.
Response : Sorry for the phrasing. We propose "As a result, the HyMeX SOP1 experiment is probably the first ambitious field experiment in Europe to offer such comprehensive description of lightning activity and of its parent clouds over a mountainous area from the early stage to the

decaying phase of the sampled electrical storms.”

- P8024 L11: ... in conjunction with the operational network of Météo-France ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8024 L13: start a new paragraph with: ‘In the following we ...’. However, this sentence is too long and could be split into 2 sentences: In the following we give some ... observations. Several other studies are underway to investigate the ...and rain patterns, as derived ... + However: ‘in the following’ is not true in this case: ‘in the following’ the instruments are described in Sect. 3.2, so text should be changed accordingly.

Response : We propose “In this article we give some examples of only atmospheric electricity observations. Several studies are underway on the electrical properties of thunderstorms relatively to cloud properties like cloud structure, microphysics and rain patterns as derived from radar and satellite observations and in situ measurements.”

3.2.1 The HyMeX Lightning Mapping Array (HyLMA):

- P8025 L10: what are the errors at 300km?

Response : We used the same program as the one used in Thomas et al. (2004) but with the locations of the 12 HyLMA stations and we obtained a theoretical error of location < 1 km at 200 km range.

3.2.3:MBA/MPS

- P8026 L3: (MBA) and a microphone array (MPA).

Response : Added.

- P8026 L10: ... has a sensitivity of a few ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8026 L24: The data from each sensor of the arrays were ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

3.2.4: EFM

- P8027 L8: include space between ‘etc. The’

Response : Inserted.

- P8027 L9: ... due to the variety ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8027 L11: ... irregularities, and the charge ...

Response : Added.

- P8027 L17/L19: orientated -> oriented

Response : Corrected.

- P8027 L15/L20: field mills / field-mills: be consistent

Response : 'field mill(s)' is used throughout the paper now.

- P8027 L25: avoid "(...)"

Response : We propose "The polarity of the field is positive when the field points upward and the electric field is created by negative charge overhead."

3.2.5: VFRS

- P8028 L2: VRFS acronym has been already introduced earlier in the text, so no need to do this again.

Response : OK. It is removed now. We propose "The VFRS instrument".

- P8028 L23: scenario, e.g. location . . .of the storms, the VRFS . . .

Response : Parentheses removed.

3.2.6: Locations and status of the research instruments

- P8029 L12: Finally, ...

Response : Added.

- P8029 L21: distributed to the HyMeX Community.

Response : Added.

- P8029 L22: Additionally, ATDnet ...

Response : Added.

- P8029 L23: to the HyMeX ...

Response : Added.

3.3.2: EUCLID/Meteorage

- P8031 L9: As of August 2009: what is the present status during SOP1 of EUCLID/Météorage?

3.3.3: LINET

- P8032 L7: remove "(total lightning)", since it looks now as if cloud strokes = TL

- P8032 L8: Typical baselines

- P8032 L12: is somewhat lower: any idea how much lower?

3.3.4 ZEUS

- P8032 L19 : remove 'Very Low Frequency', since the VLF acronym has been introduced already earlier in the manuscript

- P8032 L22/L23: remove '(...)'

- P8032 L25/L26: use other word for 'major'

Response : New sections describing the OLLSs were introduced in the paper, with corrections as suggested by the Reviewer. The section is now as follows:

“3.3 Operational Lightning Locating Systems

3.3.1 ATDnet

The UK Met Office VLF ATDnet (Arrival Time Differencing NETWORK) lightning location network takes advantage of the long propagation paths of the VLF (frequency range) sferics emitted by lightning discharges, which propagate over the horizon via interactions with the ionosphere (Gaffard et al., 2008). The ATDnet network consists of 11 that regularly contribute to the “operational network”, plus sensors distributed further afield. The waveforms of VLF sferics received at the ATDnet sensors are transmitted to a central processor in Exeter, where the waveforms are compared in order to estimate arrival time differences. These arrival time differences are compared with theoretical arrival time differences for different locations, in order to estimate the most likely source location. Current ATDnet processing requires four ATDnet sensors to detect a lightning stroke in order to be able to calculate a single, unambiguous source location. ATDnet predominantly detects sferics created by CG strokes, as the energy and polarization of Sferics created by CG return strokes can travel more efficiently in the Earth–Ionosphere waveguide, and so are more likely to be detected at longer ranges than typical IC discharges. ATDnet location uncertainties within the region enclosed by the network of sensors are on the order of a few kilometers, i.e. suitable for identifying electrically active cells.

3.3.2 EUCLID

The EUCLID network (EUropean Cooperation for LIghtning Detection) is a cooperation of several European lightning detection networks (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden) that operate state-of-the-art lightning sensors. As of August 2009 the EUCLID network employs 137 sensors, 5 LPATS III, 18 LPATS IV, 15 IMPACT, 54 IMPACT ES/ESP, 3 SAFIR and 42 LS7000 sensors (oldest to newest), all operating over the same frequency range (1 kHz -350 kHz) with individually-calibrated gains and sensitivities. Data from all of these sensors are processed in real-time using a single common central processor, which also produces daily performance analyses for each of the sensors. This assures that the resulting data are as consistent as possible throughout Europe. In fact, the Europe-wide data produced by EUCLID is frequently of higher quality than the data produced by individual country networks, due to the implicit redundancy produced by shared sensor information. Since the beginning of the cooperation the performance of the EUCLID network has been steadily improved, e.g. with improved location algorithms, with newer sensor technology and by adapting sensor positions because of bad sites. The flash/stroke detection efficiency (DE) of the EUCLID network in the south of France was determined to be 90%/87% for negative and 87%/84% for positive discharges but for a time period where a close sensor was out of order (Schulz et al., 2014). Therefore the values should be rated as lower limits of EUCLID DE in this region. The location accuracy was determined to be 256 m but based on 14 strokes only.

3.3.3 LINET

The LINET system is a modern lightning detection network in the VLF/LF domain (5 kHz – 100 kHz) developed by nowcast GmbH (Betz et al., 2008, 2009). LINET Europe consists of more than 120 sensors placed in 25 countries. Each of them includes a field antenna, a GPS antenna and a field processor. The field antenna measures the magnetic flux produced by a lightning. The processor evaluates this signal and combines it with the

accurate time provided by the GPS antenna. Compact data files are then sent to a central processing unit where the final stroke solutions are generated. Accurate location of strokes requires that the emitted signal is detected by many sensors. Reported strokes are based on reports from at least 5 sensors. Strokes are located using the Time-Of-Arrival (TOA) method. LINET detects also cloud strokes, and can distinguish between CG strokes and IC strokes. Typical baseline of LINET systems are 200 km between adjacent sensors, allowing very good detection efficiency, even for very weak strokes (< 10 kA), whereby an average statistical location accuracy of ~200 m is achieved. However, in the HyMeX area in Southern France the baselines are longer and, thus, the efficiency is somewhat lower than in most other LINET network areas.

3.3.4 ZEUS

The ZEUS network is a long-range lightning detection system, operated by the National Observatory of Athens. ZEUS system comprises six receivers deployed in Birmingham (UK), Roskilde (Denmark), Iasi (Romania), Larnaka (Cyprus), Athens (Greece), Lisbon (Portugal), the latter being relocated to Mazagon (Spain). ZEUS detects the impulsive radio noise emitted by a lightning strike in the Very Low Frequency (VLF) spectrum between 7 and 15 kHz. At each receiver site an identification algorithm is executed that detects a probable sferics candidate, excludes weak signal and noise and is capable of capturing up to 70 sferics per second. Then the lightning location is retrieved (at the central station) using the arrival time difference technique. Further details on ZEUS network are given in Kotroni and Lagouvardos (2008). Lagouvardos et al. (2009) have compared ZEUS system with the LINET system over a major area of Central-Western Europe where the latter system presents its major efficiency and accuracy and found that the location error of ZEUS was 6.8 km and the detection efficiency 25%. These numbers are applicable also for the SOP1 domain. The authors found also that while ZEUS detects cloud-to-ground lightning it is also capable to detect strong IC lightning. At this point it should be stated that the statistical analysis showed that ZEUS is able, with high accuracy, to detect the occurrence of lightning activity although it underdetects the actual number of strokes.”

3.4: Instrumentation during EOP and LOP

- General comment: Maybe this section can be moved to Sect. 5 ‘Prospects’ section, since this paper deals only with SOP1 observations

Response : This section was placed here in order to show that the PEACH team is providing an expertise on lightning activity, mainly with the operational networks, for HyMeX EOP and LOP activities as others supersites are still running and future local field campaigns over the Mediterranean Basin are expected. So we would like to keep that section in its current place in the paper.

- P8033 L3: For instance, ...

Response : Added.

- P8033 L4: ... web site, while ...

Response : Added.

- P8033 L5: are delivered to the HyMeX database.

Response : Corrected.

- P8033 L6: '12 LMA': however, on p8029 L16: '11 stations' => make consistent

Response : This is a new LMA network that has been installed in Corsica and has been operated since mid-July 2014. It is not the same network as the one operated during SOP1, which was borrowed to NASA Marshall Space Flight Center group.

From the Reviewer comment, we have added the following precision in the former p8029 L16 "The 12th HyLMA station was online early beginning of September 2012".

4.1 SOP1 climatology

- P8036 L7: Interestingly, this new ...

Response : Added.

A regular IC

- P8036 L12: an example of a regular

Response : Added.

- P8036 L13: What is meant with #06?

Response : It is the number of the IOP event. We rephrase it as follows "Figure 3 shows an example of a regular IC flash recorded by HyLMA during SOP1 Intensive Observation Period (IOP) IOP-06 on 24 September 2012".

- P8036 L16: Do not use '(' and ')', just make it into a normal sentence. For instance: 'For more information on ... the interested reader is referred to Thomas ...'

Response : We propose the following "It was composed of 2510 VHF sources as reconstructed from at least 7 HyLMA stations and $\chi^2 < 1$. For more information on the definition of the parameters associated to each LMA source the interested reader is referred to Thomas et al. (2004). The VHF sources were vertically distributed between 4 and 12 km height (Fig. 3d)."

- P8036 L17: rephrase: 'and distributed between 4 and 12 km height.'

Response : See previous response.

- P8036 L19: msl? => asl?

Response : "asl". Corrected.

- P8036 L23: propagated faster: as evidenced from?

Response : As evidenced from the actual distances traveled by the negative leaders compared to the ones traveled by the positive leaders during the same temporal gap. We inserted the previous phrase in the paper now.

- P8037 L2: Finally, ...

Response : Corrected.

A regular negative CG

- P8037 L7: ... and the different OLLS, but ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8037 L8: at close range of about 25 km by the VRFS instruments. VRFS has been already explained, so 'FM and video camera' can be removed.

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8037 L11: ... 1464 VHF sources derived from at least ...

Response : Added as suggested.

- P8037 L17: rewrite a bit: ATDnet reported 7 events, whereas EUCLID identified 5 strokes ..., and LINET categorized 8 strokes as ...

Response : Modified as suggested as follows "ATDnet reported 7 events, whereas EUCLID identified 5 strokes as negative ground connections, and LINET categorized 8 strokes as negative ground connections and 1 stroke as positive ground connection"

- P8037 L23: ... close to each other ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8037 L28: remove '(...)' in the text, the same for p8038 L4

Response : Removed. And removed.

- P8038 L6: FM should become EFM as defined first on p8023 L3, also on p8038 L12/L19

Response : FM stands for the Field Measurement of VRFS. To be more precise we replace FM by Field Record at both locations pointed out by the Reviewer and in different phrases in the manuscript.

- P8038 L12: Additionally, the noisy EFM ...

Response : Added.

- P8038 L28: For instance, ...

Response : Added.

- P8039 L1: for a specific type of flash, ...

Response : Corrected.

- P8039 L2: time in UTC?

Response : Yes. It is now indicated.

- P8039 L3: the upper discharge splits in two parts, one progressing continuously upward ...
Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8039 L5: first at a constant altitude of 8 km during 50 ms before descending and ...
Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8039 L6: shows clearly several branches
Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8039 L10: Additionally, ... IC events a few ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8039 L13: This example demonstrates ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8039 L21: The HyMeX SOP1 data offers a unique opportunity to study ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8039 L23: ... enough and well pronounced to be detected ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8040 L5/L6: rephrase sentence: 'HyLMA suggests that ... extensive lightning flash'
Response : A verb was missing in the original sentence. We propose "The temporal and spatial evolution of the successive discharges mapped by HyLMA reveals that the continuous VHF signal emanated from a single but extensive lightning flash".

- P8040 L18/L19: remove '(...)'
Response : Done.

- P8040 L21 strokes/fixes into flashes
Response : Corrected.

- P8040 L21: This unusual flash example demonstrates ...
Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8040 L23: Additionally, ...
Response : Added.

- P8040 L24: Rephrase 'while others emanate from a single OLLSs'? What is meant here?

Detected by only 1 OLLS?

Response : We meant that some of the events detected by one OLLS are also detected by one, two and three other OLLSs, while sometimes some events are only reported by one single OLLS only. We rephrase as follows “Additionally, some of the events detected by one OLLS are also detected by one or more other OLLSs, while sometimes some events are reported by one single OLLS only.”

Concurrent VHF and acoustic measurements:

- P8041 L7: (with one composed of a few ...)

Response : Added.

- P8041 L9: one composed of a few

Response : Added.

- P8041 L11: one composed of a few ...

Response : Added.

- P8041 L12: Point forgotten at end of sentence: ... in the domain of interest.

Response : Added.

4.2.2 Storm and regional levels:

- Rephrase title

Response : We propose “**Examples of SOP1 daily lightning activity as recorded by HyLMA**”.

- P8042 L5: Here we discuss some storms recorded ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8042 L27: in 24 h, and reached locally levels of up to 30-40 mm in Ardeche.

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8043 L8: in the evening of 23 September ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8043 L26: ... system progressing eastwards ...

Response : Modified as suggested.

- P8044 L3: include explanation for ‘while the CG flashes in the afternoon were mostly negative’?

Response : This is currently under investigation.

- P8044 L19: Additionally, ...
Response : Added.

- P8044 L21: (French Riviera), which offers ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8044 L23: Finally, Fig. 9F ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8044 L27: in the complex located at ...
Response : Added.

- P8045 L5: ... from the same flashes ...
Response : Added.

5 Prospects:

- P8045 L12: This task will help to refine ... (or will help refining ...)
Response : Corrected according to the 1st suggestion.

- P8045 L24: Southeastern France and which will be used in ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8046 L4/5: remove ('...')
Response : Removed as suggested.

- P8046 L6: should then help to identify
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8046 L10: performed in the near future to ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8046 L13: ... May 2014 for a minimum of five years.
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8046 L14: ... fall where electrical activity ...
Response : Corrected as suggested.

- P8046 L16: Finally, ...

Response : Added.

Table 1: 'Météo-France' and 'MBA/MPA'

Response : Corrected.

Fig. 1:

- In the figure M1 and M1&M2 are not indicated correctly

Response : A revised version of the figure has been provided with M1 and M1&M2 correctly indicated (see the attached figure as well as the new version of the paper provided in pdf format). See also the new figure caption "Figure 1 - Locations of PEACH instrumental sites (see Table 1 for details on site locations). M1 markers indicate VFRS locations while M2 markers indicate the few locations where additionally a second video camera was operated at the same site; sites where VFRS recorded actual lightning flashes are labeled with an extra letter 'r'. The Cévennes-Vivrais domain is also delimited by the white polygon."

- The white star in the box which is indicated now as MBA, should this become MBA/MPA?

Response : Yes. It has been modified.

Fig. 2:

- Indicate a) and b) in the figures

Response : Labels were already indicated in the lower-left corners of each panel. The labels have been moved to the upper-left corners with a white background.

- In the text 'a)' should be replaced: '... climatology a) in terms of days with ...'

- '... as sensed by' => 'based on'

Response : As one new panel has been inserted in Figure 2, a new figure caption is given, taking into account the comments of the Reviewer. Here is what we propose:

"Cloud-to-ground lightning climatology in terms of number of days with at least one cloud-to-ground lightning flash recorded per day in a regular grid of 5km x 5km and cumulated over the period investigated as sensed by Météorage from 1997 to 2012 (a), contribution of the 2012 records expressed in % relative to the 1997–2012 number of days per 5km x 5km pixel (b), and number of days per year (c) for the period September–November 2012 between over South East of France. The red solid line plotted in (c) corresponds to the average value for the 1997-2012 period. Red and dark red lines indicate 200m and 1000m height, respectively. The Cévennes-Vivarais domain is also delimited by the black polygon."

- What is written in between brackets '(about 0.3% ... climatology)' should be written in the text and not in the caption of the figure.

Response : It has been removed from the caption and is now inserted in the manuscript in the paragraph describing Figure 2.

Fig. 6: - Bolt-from-the-blue

Response : Corrected.

Fig. 8:

- rewrite: '...recorded during between ...'

Response : We removed "during".

- (g): ...'available only for EUCLID and LINET with ...': I see black stars for ZEUS as well

Response : The type of strokes is only available from EUCLID and LINET. This information does not exist for ZEUS. To avoid any mis-understanding, we removed the part of the sentence "and type of detected events available only for EUCLID and LINET".

Fig. 9: Figures are too small to see

Response : The figures were plotted per day and provided individually for the typesetting. The original size of daily-based figures is about the size of Figure 3.

1 **An overview of the lightning and atmospheric electricity observations collected in**
2 **Southern France during the HYdrological cycle in Mediterranean EXperiment**
3 **(HyMeX), Special Observation Period 1**
4

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Abstract:

The PEACH [project](#) (Projet en Electricité Atmosphérique pour la Campagne HyMeX -- the Atmospheric Electricity Project of HyMeX Program) is the Atmospheric Electricity component of the HyMeX (Hydrology cycle in the Mediterranean Experiment) experiment and is dedicated to the observation of both lightning activity and electrical state of continental and maritime thunderstorms in the area of the Mediterranean Sea. During the HyMeX SOP1 (Special Observation Period) [from 5 September to 6 November 2012](#), four European Operational Lightning Locating Systems (OLLSs) ([ATDnet](#), EUCLID, LINET, ZEUS) and the HyMeX Lightning Mapping Array network (HyLMA) were used to locate and characterize the lightning activity over the Southeastern Mediterranean at flash, storm and regional scales. Additional research instruments like slow antennas, video cameras, micro-barometer and microphone arrays were also operated. All these observations in conjunction with operational/research ground-based and airborne radars, rain gauges and in situ microphysical records aimed at characterizing and understanding electrically active and highly precipitating events over Southeastern France that often lead to severe flash floods. Simulations performed with Cloud Resolving Models like Meso-NH and WRF are used to interpret the results and to investigate further the links between dynamics, microphysics, electrification and lightning occurrence. [Herein we present an overview of the PEACH project and its different instruments. Examples are discussed to illustrate the comprehensive and unique lightning dataset, from radio-frequency to acoustics, collected during the SOP1 for lightning phenomenology understanding, instrumentation validation, storm characterization and modeling.](#)

55 1-Introduction

56

57 A lightning flash is the result of an electrical breakdown occurring in an electrically charged cloud.
58 Charged regions inside the cloud are created through electrification processes, dominated by ice-ice
59 interactions. Electrical charges are exchanged during rebounding collisions between ice particles of
60 different nature in the presence of supercooled water. This corresponds to the most efficient non-inductive
61 charging process investigated by Takahashi (1978) and Saunders et al. (1991). Laboratory studies have
62 shown that the transfer of electrical charges between ice particles in terms of amount and sign is very
63 complex and depends on the difference of velocity between the two [ice particles, temperature and liquid](#)
64 [water content](#). The lighter hydrometeors are transported upward, the heaviest being sustained at lower
65 altitude in the cloud. Combined with cloud dynamics and cloud microphysics, electrification processes
66 lead to dipoles, tripoles and even stacks of charged zones vertically distributed in the thundercloud
67 (Stolzenburg et al., 1998; Rust et al., 2005). Between the charged regions, the ambient electric field can
68 reach very high values, i.e. more than one hundred kV m^{-1} (Marshall et al., 2005). [However, such an](#)
69 [electric field intensity is of one order](#) of magnitude lower than the electric field threshold required to
70 breakdown cloud air. Therefore, additional ignition mechanisms have been considered such as runaway
71 electrons (Gurevich et al., 1992) or hydrometeor interactions [present in](#) with high electric fields (Crabb and
72 Latham, 1974; Coquillat and Chauzy, 1994; Schroeder et al., 1999; Coquillat et al., 2003). Natural
73 lightning flashes then occur when the ambient electric field exceeds a threshold [of a few kV/m. Hence, it is](#)
74 [clear that](#) the lightning activity of a thundercloud results from intricate and complex interactions between
75 microphysical, dynamical and electrical processes.

76 Lightning flashes are usually classified into two groups: Intra-Cloud (IC) flashes only occur in
77 [cloud, while](#) Cloud-to-Ground (CG) flashes connect to the ground. Negative (positive) CG flashes lower
78 negative (positive) [charge](#) to the ground and exhibit significant electromagnetic [when connecting the](#)
79 [ground](#). Negative CG flashes are more frequent than positive CG flashes, and generally occur with
80 multiple connections to the ground ([e.g. Mäkelä et al. \(2010\), Orville et al. \(2011\)](#)). Positive CG flashes
81 are relatively rare and often composed of a single or very few connections to the ground with higher
82 current than negative CG flashes. A natural lightning flash is not a continuous phenomenon but is in fact

83 composed of successive events, also called flash components, with different physical properties in terms
84 of discharge propagation, radio frequency radiation type, current properties, space and time scales. A
85 lightning flash is then constituted of a series of multi-scale physical processes spanning from the electron
86 avalanche to the propagation of discharges over large distances of a few km or more. Each of these sub-
87 processes radiates electromagnetic waves in a wide wavelength spectrum.

88 Different detection techniques have been developed to detect and locate these processes. They
89 usually operate at specific wavelength ranges and are sensitive to some components of the lightning
90 discharges. For instance, some ground-based or space borne sensors detect electromagnetic radiation
91 emitted in the Very High Frequency (VHF) domain (e.g. Proctor, 1981; Shao and Krehbiel, 1996;
92 Jacobson et al., 1999; Krehbiel et al., 2000; Defer et al., 2001; Defer and Laroche, 2009). Other
93 instruments detect the radiation emitted by lightning flashes in the optical wavelength (e.g. Light et al.,
94 2001; Christian et al., 2003) or in the Very Low Frequency/Low Frequency (VLF/LF) range (e.g. Cummins
95 et al., 1998; Smith et al., 2002; Betz et al., 2008, 2009). But because no technique covers all the physical
96 aspects of a lightning flash, multi-instrumental observations are required to provide the most
97 comprehensive description in order to analyze in great detail the lightning flashes and consequently the
98 whole lightning activity of a thunderstorm.

99 Lightning flashes can be investigated flash-by-flash to derive their properties. With appropriate
100 lightning sensors such as VHF lightning mappers, the temporal and spatial evolution of the lightning
101 activity can be related to the characteristics of the parent clouds. The total (IC+CG) flash rate is usually a
102 good indicator of the severity of convective systems (Williams et al., 1999). A sudden increase (decrease)
103 of the flash rate is often associated to a more vigorous convection (storm decay). Flash rates usually
104 increase while the storm is developing because conditions for a significant non-inductive charging process
105 are favorable. Flash rates reach a peak value when the cloud top reaches its maximum altitude and then
106 decreases at the onset of the decaying stage of the parent thundercloud. Links between severe weather
107 phenomena including lightning flashes, tornadoes, hail storms, wind gusts, flash floods have been studied
108 since many years. As IC observations were not widely recorded and disseminated, numerous
109 investigations used CG reports to predict severe weather (e.g. Price et al., 2011; Kohn et al., 2011).
110 However, in the past decade it has been shown that the total lightning activity is a more reliable indicator

111 of severe weather (e.g. MacGorman et al., 1989; Goodman et al., 1998; Williams et al., 1999; Montanyà et
112 al., 2007). Schultz et al. (2011) report indeed that the use of total lightning trends is more effective than
113 CG trends to identify the onset of severe weather with an average lead time prior to severe weather
114 occurrence higher when total lightning detection is used as compared to CG detection only. Because
115 detection of the electromagnetic lightning signal can be instantaneously recorded, located and analyzed,
116 flash rate, IC/CG ratio, vertical distribution of the lightning activity, flash duration and flash density can be
117 used to identify in real time severe weather but deeper investigations are required.

118 Having illustrated the potential advantages and the difficulties arising from lightning-storm severity
119 relationships, it is useful to review some available modeling tools to investigate this issue. Among them, 3-
120 D Cloud Resolving Models (CRM) including parameterizations of both electrification mechanisms and
121 lightning discharges are of highest interest. For instance, Mansell et al. (2002) included a very
122 sophisticated lightning flash parameterization in the electrification model of Ziegler et al. (1991). Poeppl
123 (2005) also improved a lightning parameterization in the pioneering model of Helsdon et al. 1987, 2002).
124 On their side Altaratz et al. (2005) concentrated their efforts to test a storm electrification scheme in a
125 regional model (RAMS) but without simulating the lightning flashes, which constitutes by far the most
126 difficult part. More recently, Yair et al. (2010) have developed a method for predicting the potential for
127 lightning activity based on the dynamical and the microphysical fields of Weather Research and
128 Forecasting (WRF) model. Cloud electrification and discharge processes have also been included recently
129 in the French community model Meso-NH (Molinié et al., 2002; Barthe et al., 2005, 2007; Barthe and Pinty,
130 2007a, b).

131 CRMs are the preferred modeling tools to study the sensitivity of the electrical charge structure to
132 the electrification mechanisms (see Barthe et al., 2007a, b). A key challenge in simulating cloud
133 electrification mechanisms is the lack of agreement in the community about the relevance of each of the
134 non-inductive charging diagrams published by Takahashi (1978) and by Saunders et al. (1991). Those
135 diagrams disagree in some way because the protocol of the laboratory experiments was different. As a
136 consequence, changing the non-inductive parameterization rates according to these diagrams deeply
137 modifies the simulated cloud charge structure where regular dipole, inverse dipole or tripole of charge
138 layers can be obtained while keeping the same microphysics and dynamics in the CRMs.

139 Lightning detection is definitively useful to monitor thunderstorms and to help improve severe
140 weather simulations. Among the open scientific questions related to the electrical activity, are the links
141 between microphysics, kinematics and lightning activity, the use of the lightning information in multi-
142 sensor rainfall estimation and the lightning-flash phenomenology. In the following we describe the
143 rationale for dedicated lightning observations to characterize the electrical properties of Northwestern
144 Mediterranean storms during a dedicated campaign of the HYdrological cycle in the Mediterranean
145 EXperiment (HyMeX) program (Ducrocq et al., 2013). First, the HyMeX project is briefly described in Sect.
146 2. The scientific questions and the observational strategy of the HyMeX lightning task team, including
147 instruments and models, are described in Sect. 3. Section 4 presents an overview of the observations
148 collected at flash, storm and regional scales. Section 5 then discusses the perspectives by listing out the
149 next steps of the data analysis as well as the data and products made available to the HyMeX
150 Community.

151

152 **2-The HyMeX program**

153

154 The Mediterranean region is regularly affected by heavy precipitation often causing devastating
155 flash-floods. Floods and landslides in the Mediterranean Basin cost lives and lead to expensive property
156 damage. Improving the knowledge and forecast of these high-impact weather events is a major objective
157 of the HyMeX program (Ducrocq et al., 2013). As part of this 10-year program, the first Special
158 Observation Period (SOP1) HyMeX field campaign was conducted during 2 months from 5 September
159 2012 to 6 November 2012 over Northwestern Mediterranean Sea and its coastal regions in France, Italy,
160 and Spain. The instrumental and observational strategy of the SOP1 campaign was set up to document
161 and improve the knowledge on atmospheric processes leading to heavy precipitation and flash flooding in
162 that specific Mediterranean region. A large battery of atmospheric research instruments were operated
163 during the SOP1 including among others mobile weather Doppler and polarimetric radar, airborne radar,
164 in situ microphysics probes, lidar, and rain gauges (Ducrocq et al., 2013; Bousquet et al., 2014). Those
165 equipments were deployed at or near super sites where dedicated research instruments are gathered to
166 document specific atmospheric processes (Ducrocq et al., 2013). The research lightning sensors operated

167 during the HyMeX SOP1 were located in the [Cévennes-Vivarais](#) (CV) area in Southeastern France.
168 [Additionally, various](#) operational weather forecasting models were used as detailed in Ducrocq et al.
169 (2013).

170 The HyMeX program (Ducrocq et al., 2013) and its intensive observation period of autumn 2012
171 was an interesting opportunity to implement multi-instrumental observations for documenting the various
172 processes related to electrification of thunderstorms in a region prone to thunderstorms and high
173 [precipitating events](#). This was performed during the PEACH (Projet en Electricité Atmosphérique pour la
174 Campagne HyMeX -- the Atmospheric Electricity Project of HyMeX Program) experiment, the HyMeX
175 Atmospheric Electricity component as detailed in the following.

176

177 **3-The PEACH experiment**

178

179 Summer electrical activity is predominately located over continental Europe while during winter the
180 electrical convective clouds are mainly observed over the Mediterranean Sea as established by
181 climatology based on lightning records (e.g. Holt et al., 2001; Christian et al., 2003; Defer et al., 2005) or
182 on space-based microwave measurements (e.g. Funatsu et al., 2009). Holt et al. (2001) discussed that
183 the largest number of days with thunderstorms over the Mediterranean Basin is located near the coasts of
184 Italy and Greece. Based on 3-year Tropical Rainfall Measurement Mission (TRMM) Lightning Imaging
185 Sensor (LIS) observations, Adamo (2004) reported that the flash rates over the Mediterranean Sea as
186 deduced from LIS are significantly smaller than those recorded at similar latitudes in the United States.
187 This finding is consistent with the fact that convection and consequently lightning activity are significantly
188 stronger over land than over sea (Christian et al., 2003).

189 Current geostationary [satellites](#) can offer a relatively satisfying revisiting time (15 min) to track the
190 storms but cannot provide sounding information below the cloud top. Space-based passive and active
191 microwave sensors on low orbit satellite missions such as TRMM (Kummerow et al., 1998) or A-Train
192 (Stephens et al., 2002) only provide a scientifically relevant snapshot of the sampled clouds, but the ability
193 of low orbit instruments to monitor and track weather systems is very limited. Lightning detection data from
194 ground-based detection networks is available continuously and instantaneously over the continental and

195 maritime Mediterranean area as detailed in the following. Lightning information can monitor severe
196 weather events over continental and maritime Mediterranean region but can also improve weather
197 forecast with lightning data assimilation (Lagouvardos et al., 2013). However, further scientific
198 investigations are required to document the links between the lightning activity and the dynamical and
199 microphysical properties of the parent clouds in continental and maritime Mediterranean storms. In
200 addition it is necessary to identify the key parameters derived from OLLS records alone or in combination
201 with other meteorological observations to provide suitable proxies for a better storm tracking and
202 monitoring over the entire Mediterranean Basin.

203

204 **3.1 Scientific objectives and observational/modeling strategy**

205

206 In the frame of the HyMeX program, several international Institutes joined their effort to investigate
207 the lightning activity and the electrical state of thunderstorms. This topic is part of the HyMeX Working
208 Group WG3 dedicated to the study of heavy precipitation events (HPEs), flash-floods and floods. The
209 PEACH team, composed of the Authors of the present article, identified five observational- and modeling-
210 based scientific objectives in relation to HyMeX goals:

- 211 i) Study the relationships between kinematics, microphysics, electrification, aerosols and lightning
212 occurrence and characteristics,
- 213 ii) Document the electrification processes and charge structures inside clouds over sea and land, and
214 during sea-to-land and land-to-sea transitions,
- 215 iii) Promote the use of lightning records for data assimilation, nowcasting and very short range
216 forecasting applications,
- 217 iv) Cross-evaluate lightning observations from different OLLSs,
- 218 v) Establish climatology of lightning activity over the Mediterranean Basin.

219 The first three scientific objectives exhibit obvious connections with WG3 objectives to document
220 and understand thunderstorms leading to HPEs and flash-floods and to explore the pertinence of lightning
221 detection in conjunction or not with operational weather observations to improve monitoring and
222 forecasting of the storm activity. The fourth objective focuses on the inter-comparison of OLLS records as

223 lightning [detection with a quasi instantaneous data delivery to the users](#), and geostationary imagery are
224 the only two weather observing techniques readily available over the full Mediterranean Basin. The fifth
225 objective aims at documenting long-term series of lightning-based proxies of thunderstorms during the
226 10\,year duration of the HyMeX program but also from more than 2 decades of past lightning data
227 available from some European OLLSs.

228 The PEACH observational strategy followed the HyMeX observational strategy with SOP (Special
229 Observation Period), EOP (Enhanced Observation Period) and LOP (Long Observation Period) activities.
230 SOP1 activities are mainly described here while EOP and LOP are briefly discussed as they are still
231 underway at the time of the writing. The SOP1 PEACH strategy consisted in deploying a relevant
232 instrumentation from September to November 2012 in key locations together with instruments operated by
233 other HyMeX teams with common temporal and spatial coverage over the [Cévennes-Vivarais \(CV\)](#)
234 domain. First, OLLSs with continuous, good quality coverage of the Mediterranean were identified. Then
235 a total-lightning detection system was considered and a portable Lightning Mapping Array (HyLMA) was
236 selected. Electric field mills (EFMs), slow antennas ([SLAs](#)), as well as induction rings (INRs) were also
237 listed as key instruments for characterizing the ambient electric field, the change of the electric field
238 induced by the lightning occurrence, and the electrical charges carried by raindrops at ground level,
239 respectively. [Finally, in](#) order to increase the scientific returns, additional research field instruments were
240 operated, including a mobile optical camera combined with electric field measurement (VFRS, Video and
241 Field Record System), micro-barometer and micro-phone arrays ([MBA and MPA, respectively](#)) and
242 Transient Luminous Event (TLE) cameras (Fullekrug et al., 2013). [The PEACH project also includes](#)
243 [two cloud resolving models, MesoNH with its electrification and lightning scheme, and WRF.](#)

244 As discussed in Duffourg and Ducrocq (2011) and Ducrocq et al. (2013), the Southeastern part of
245 France has experienced in the past heavy precipitation with devastating flash-floods, floods and
246 landslides. The PEACH observational setup in conjunction with the other HyMeX research and operational
247 instrumentation aims at documenting the lightning activity existing, or not, in those heavy precipitation
248 systems. The HyLMA observations combined with the OLLS records provide the required accurate
249 description of the lightning activity (e.g. flash rate, flash density, IC/CG ratio, vertical and horizontal flash
250 development) to investigate its relationships with the dynamical and microphysical cloud properties [in](#)

251 combination with ground-based and airborne radars and *in situ* measurements. Such investigation is the
252 basis to develop new lightning-based tools for nowcasting and very short range forecasting applications.
253 In addition, the HyLMA observations, in conjunction or not with ground-based electric field measurements,
254 help to investigate the temporal and spatial evolution of the charge structures inside the clouds, over sea
255 and land, as deduced from the properties of the VHF signal radiated by the different flash components.
256 The capability to map with HyLMA the three-dimensional structure of the lightning flashes, as well as the
257 regions of electrical charges in the thunderclouds allows the validation of lightning/electrification schemes
258 implemented in numerical cloud resolving models and the investigation of new lightning data assimilation
259 schemes. Finally, to establish a solid climatology of lightning activity over the Mediterranean Basin from
260 more than 2 decades of OLLS records, the study of concurrent HyLMA, OLLSs and VFRS records is
261 required not only to access the actual performances of the OLLSs but also to determine precisely the flash
262 components that OLLSs record in the perspective of a better operational use of OLLS observations.

263 As a result, the HyMeX SOP1 experiment is probably the first ambitious field experiment in
264 Europe to offer such comprehensive description of lightning activity and of its parent clouds over a
265 mountainous area from the early stage to the decaying phase of the sampled electrical storms. Note that a
266 battery of ground-based and airborne research radars in conjunction with the operational network of
267 Météo-France provided a detailed description of the thunderclouds as detailed in Bousquet et al. (2014).
268 Other instruments were deployed as listed in Ducrocq et al (2013). In this article we give some examples
269 of only atmospheric electricity observations. Several studies are underway on the electrical properties of
270 thunderstorms relatively to cloud properties like cloud structure, microphysics and rain patterns as derived
271 from radar and satellite observations and *in situ* measurements.

272

273 **3.2 Research instruments deployed during the SOP1**

274

275 **3.2.1 The HyMeX Lightning Mapping Array (HyLMA)**

276

277 A twelve station Lightning Mapping Array (Rison et al., 1999; Thomas et al., 2004) was deployed
278 in the HyMeX SOP1 area from spring to autumn of 2012 (Fig. 1). The HyLMA stations, located in RF-

279 quiet, mainly rural areas, were solar powered and used broadband cell-phone modems for
280 communications. Each HyLMA station recorded the arrival times and amplitudes of the peaks of impulsive
281 VHF sources, recording at most one peak in every 80- μ s interval. Locations of impulsive VHF sources
282 were determined by correlating the arrival times for the same event at multiple stations (Thomas et al.,
283 2004). Every minute, a subset of the raw data (the peak in every 400- μ s interval) was transferred to a
284 central computer for real-time processing and display. The full data was retrieved at the end of the project
285 for more complete post-processing.

286 An LMA locates the strongest VHF source in every 80- μ s interval. Because negative leaders
287 radiate much more strongly than positive leaders, and because negative and positive leaders typically
288 propagate at the same time, an LMA primarily locates lightning channels from negative leaders. In
289 particular, an LMA rarely detects the positive leaders from positive cloud-to-ground strokes.

290 The HyLMA detected all lightning over the array with a location accuracy of about 10 m
291 horizontally and 30 m vertically (Thomas et al., 2004). The HyLMA located much of the lightning outside
292 of the array, with increasingly large location errors (< 1 km at 200 km range) out to a distance of about 300
293 km from the array center. In order to locate a source, at least six stations must have line-of-sight to that
294 source. The lines-of-sight of most of the stations to low-altitude lightning channels outside of the array
295 were blocked by the mountainous terrain in Southeastern France, so the LMA typically detected only the
296 higher altitude lightning channels outside the array.

297

298 **3.2.2 Slow Antennas (SLAs)**

299

300 Two solar-powered slow antennas were deployed to measure the electrostatic field changes from
301 lightning in the SOP1 area. One SLA was deployed a few tens of meters from the Micro-Barometer and
302 Microphone Arrays (MBA/MPA, see Sect. 3.2.3) near the Uzès airfield, and the second was deployed near
303 the HyLMA station at the Grand Combe airfield. Each SLA consisted of an inverted flat-plate antenna
304 connected to a charge amplifier with a 10-s decay constant. The output of the charge amplifier was
305 digitized at a rate of 50,000 samples per second with a 24-bit A/D converter, synchronized to a local GPS
306 receiver, and the data were recorded continuously on SD cards.

307

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3.2.3 The Micro-barometer and Microphone Arrays (MBA/MPA)

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The CEA (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique) team installed two arrays, which overlapped each other: a micro-barometer array (MBA) and a microphone array (MPA). The MBA was composed of four MB2005 micro-barometers arranged in an equilateral triangle of about 500 m side with one at the barycenter of the triangle while the MPA was composed of four microphones arranged in an equilateral triangle of about 52 m side with one at the barycenter of the triangle. The MBA and MPA barycenters were localized at the same place.

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Each sensor measures the pressure fluctuation relative to the absolute pressure. The MB2005 microbarometer has a sensitivity of a few millipascals through a band pass of 0.01–27 Hz. This sensor is used in most of the infrasound stations of the International Monitoring System of the Comprehensive nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (www.ctbto.org). The microphone is an encapsulated BK4196 microphone. Its sensitivity is about 10 mPa through a band pass of 0.1 – 70 Hz. In order to minimize the noise due to surface wind effects, each sensor is connected to a noise reducing system equipped with multi-inlet ports (8 for the microbarometers and 4 for the microphones) that significantly improves the detection capability above 1 Hz. To further reduce the wind noise, micro-barometers were installed under vegetative cover (i.e. pine forest).

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The signal of these sensors was digitalized at 50 Hz for the MBA and 500 Hz for the MPA. The dating was GPS tagged. Data were stored on a hard disk. No remote access was possible during the SOP1. To avoid power blackouts, each measurement point was supplied with 7 batteries. Those batteries needed to be recharged at the middle of the campaign, meaning that the MBA and MPA were unavailable from 9 to 12 October.

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The data from each sensor of the arrays were compared using cross-correlation analysis of the waves recorded. The azimuth and the trace velocity were calculated for each detected event when a signal was coherent over the array. Using the time of the lightning discharge and these parameters, a 3-D location of acoustic sources generated by the thunder is possible (e.g. Farges and Blanc, 2010; Arechiga et al., 2011; Gallin, 2014). Gravity waves generated by thunderstorms (Blanc et al., 2014), could also be

335 monitored by MBA. When a convective system goes over an array, a large pressure variation is
336 measured.

337

338 **3.2.4 Electric Field Mills (EFM)**

339

340 The surface electrostatic field can be used to detect the presence of charge overhead within a
341 cloud. This parameter is generally measured with a field mill and the value obtained can be very variable
342 according to the sensor shape and location, the relief of the measurement site, the nature of the
343 environment, *etc.* The field value and its evolution must be interpreted very carefully due to the variety of
344 sources of charge: the cloud charge, the space charge layer which can develop above ground from
345 corona effect on the ground *irregularities*, and the charge carried by the rainfall (Standler and Winn, 1979;
346 Chauzy et al., 1987; Soula et al., 2003). However, the electric field evolution can be used to identify
347 discontinuities due to the lightning flashes, which can be related to the flashes detected by location
348 systems (Soula and Georgis, 2013).

349 The field-mills used in three of the stations were Previstorm models from Ingesco Company and
350 were initially used in Montanya et al. (2009). The measurement head is *oriented* downward to avoid rain
351 disturbances, and is fixed at the top of a 1-meter mast that reinforces the electrostatic field on the
352 measuring electrode. The measuring head of the fourth field-mill was orientated upward and flush to the
353 ground thanks to a hole dug in the ground. The field mills were calibrated by using a shielding to have
354 zero and by considering the fair weather conditions that correspond to the theoretical value of 130 V m^{-1} .
355 The data from each sensor was recorded with a time resolution of 1 s. This time resolution readily reveals
356 the major discontinuities in the electrostatic field caused by the lightning flashes without the distracting
357 effects of much faster individual processes within a flash. *The polarity of the field is positive when the field
358 points upward and the electric field is created by negative charge overhead.*

359

360 **3.2.5 Induction Ring (INR)**

361

362 The electric charge carried by raindrops can easily be detected and measured by a simple
363 apparatus commonly called induction ring. This sensor is constituted of a cylindrical electrode (the ring) on
364 the inner surface of which induced electric charges appear by electrostatic influence when a charge
365 raindrop enters the sensor. When the drop leaves the sensor, the induced charges disappear. The
366 cylindrical electrode is connected to an electrometer and the current signal induced by the passing of a
367 charged drop (a bipolar current impulse) is sampled at a rate of 2000 Hz. It is amplified and integrated by
368 an electronic circuitry that directly provides the charge signal. This one appears as a single pulse with
369 amplitude and length proportional to the charge and to the velocity of the drop, respectively. The actual
370 charge is deduced from the calibration of the sensor. If the drop collides with the induction cylinder, the
371 pulse signal exhibits a slow exponential decay (MacGorman and Rust, 1998) that is easily recognizable in
372 the post data processing. In this case, the raindrop charge that is fully transferred to the induction cylinder
373 is determined by a specific calibration. The charge measurement sensitivity ranges from about ± 2 pC to \pm
374 400 pC. Furthermore, the charge signal duration at mid height can be used to determine the size of the
375 charged raindrops provided the relationship between size and fall velocity in function of the actual
376 temperature and pressure (Beard, 1976).

377 Such measurement provides key information on the electric charge carried by the rain at the
378 ground to validate numerical modeling. It documents the spectrum of charged drops and helps deduce the
379 proportion of charged drops within the whole drop population by comparing its spectrum with the one
380 measured by a disdrometer. Four induction rings were built and operated during the SOP1, mainly along
381 the South to North axis at the foothills of the Massif Central where most of high precipitating events occur.
382 Unfortunately, only few events passed above the sensors and in these rare cases, the main electronic
383 component of the induction rings suffered dysfunction that were not detected during the laboratory tests,
384 so no valuable INR data are available for the SOP1.

385

386 **3.2.6 Video and Field Recording System (VFRS)**

387

388 The VFRS instrument is a transportable system used to measure electric fields and to record high-
389 speed videos at various locations. The calibrated E-field measurement consists of a flat plate antenna, an

390 integrator-amplifier, a fiber optic link and a digitizer. The bandwidth of the E-field measurement was in the
391 range from about 350Hz to about 1MHz. A 12-bit digitizer with a sampling rate of 5 MS.s^{-1} was used for
392 data acquisition. The high-speed camera was operated at 200 fps (equivalent to an exposure of 5
393 ms/frame), 640×480 pixel and 8 Bit grayscale resolution. The GPS clock provided an accurate time
394 stamp for the E-field and the video data. The range of the VFRS was mainly dependent on the visibility
395 conditions. At adequate visibility, combined video and electric field data could record up to distances of
396 about 50 km with sufficient quality. The VFRS was transportable with a car and independent of any
397 external power supply. Detailed description of the used VFRS can be found in Schulz et al. (2005) and in
398 Schulz and Saba (2009). For the typical observations during SOP1, the VFRS was operated in the manual
399 trigger mode using an adjustable pre- and post-trigger. To ensure capturing the entire lightning discharge
400 we typically recorded 6 s of data with 2 s of pre-trigger data per observed flash. During some storms (e.g.
401 low visibility conditions), the VFRS was operated in the continuous recording mode. Due to memory
402 limitations we only recorded the electric fields in the continuous recording mode.

403 All observation days during SOP1 were chosen based on weather forecasts with sufficient
404 thunderstorm risk over the region of interest. As the real situation could be different to the forecast
405 scenario, e.g. location, motion and stage of the storms, the VFRS sometimes had to be moved from the
406 initial site to another one. For each field operation the lightning activity of the targeted thunderstorm was
407 monitored in real time using EUCLID and HyLMA observations. The VFRS was often deployed at several
408 sites during a typical observation day. An observation day was finished when no more thunderstorms
409 were expected to occur.

410

411 **3.2.7 Locations and status of the research instruments**

412

413 Figure 1 presents the locations of the different PEACH instruments operated during SOP1. The
414 HyLMA network consisted in a dense 8-station network more or less centered on Uzès (Gard) with 4
415 additional remote stations located on the western side of the CV domain. SLA antennas were deployed in
416 two different locations: one at the center of the HyLMA network few tens of meters away from MPA and
417 MBA, the second one in the hills few hundreds meters away from Grand Combe HyLMA station (Table 1).

418 INR and EFM were installed on the same sites with other HyMeX SOP1 instruments like rain gauge,
419 video-distrometers and MRRs (Micro Rain Radar; Bousquet et al., submitted to BAMS). VFRS
420 observations were performed at different locations during the SOP1 according to the forecast and the
421 evolution of the storm activity with guidance from HyMeX Operation Center and members of the lightning
422 team. Finally, the four OLLSs continuously covered the entire SOP1 domain.

423 Table 2 shows the status of the instruments during the SOP1 period and after its completion.
424 HyLMA was initially operated with 6 stations starting on 1 June 2012. HyLMA was then operated with 11
425 stations starting early August 2012. The 12th HyLMA station was online early beginning of September
426 2012. Low time resolution (400- μ s time window) HyLMA lightning observations were delivered in real time
427 during the SOP1 period through wireless communication and displayed on the HyMeX Operation Center
428 web site as well as on a dedicated server at NMT. The full HyLMA data were reprocessed after the
429 completion of the SOP1 campaign and only high temporal resolution HyLMA data are used in the analysis
430 and distributed to the HyMeX Community. Additionally, ATDnet, EUCLID and ZEUS observations were
431 also delivered in real time to the HyMeX Operation Center.

432

433 **3.3 Operational Lightning Locating Systems**

434

435 **3.3.1 ATDnet**

436

437 The UK Met Office VLF ATDnet (Arrival Time Differencing NETWORK) lightning location network
438 takes advantage of the long propagation paths of the VLF (frequency range) sferics emitted by lightning
439 discharges, which propagate over the horizon via interactions with the ionosphere (Gaffard et al., 2008).
440 The ATDnet network consists of 11 that regularly contribute to the “operational network”, plus sensors
441 distributed further afield. The waveforms of VLF sferics received at the ATDnet sensors are transmitted to
442 a central processor in Exeter, where the waveforms are compared in order to estimate arrival time
443 differences. These arrival time differences are compared with theoretical arrival time differences for
444 different locations, in order to estimate the most likely source location. Current ATDnet processing
445 requires four ATDnet sensors to detect a lightning stroke in order to be able to calculate a single,

446 unambiguous source location. ATDnet predominantly detects sferics created by CG strokes, as the
447 energy and polarization of Sferics created by CG return strokes can travel more efficiently in the Earth–
448 Ionosphere waveguide, and so are more likely to be detected at longer ranges than typical IC discharges.
449 ATDnet location uncertainties within the region enclosed by the network of sensors are on the order of a
450 few kilometers, i.e. suitable for identifying electrically active cells.

451

452 **3.3.2 EUCLID**

453

454 The EUCLID network (EUropean Cooperation for LIghtning Detection) is a cooperation of several
455 European lightning detection networks (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal,
456 Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden) that operate state-of-the-art lightning sensors. As of August 2009 the
457 EUCLID network employs 137 sensors, 5 LPATS III, 18 LPATS IV, 15 IMPACT, 54 IMPACT ES/ESP, 3
458 SAFIR and 42 LS7000 sensors (oldest to newest), all operating over the same frequency range (1 kHz -
459 350 kHz) with individually-calibrated gains and sensitivities. Data from all of these sensors are processed
460 in real-time using a single common central processor, which also produces daily performance analyses for
461 each of the sensors. This assures that the resulting data are as consistent as possible throughout Europe.
462 In fact, the Europe-wide data produced by EUCLID is frequently of higher quality than the data produced
463 by individual country networks, due to the implicit redundancy produced by shared sensor information.
464 Since the beginning of the cooperation the performance of the EUCLID network has been steadily
465 improved, e.g. with improved location algorithms, with newer sensor technology and by adapting sensor
466 positions because of bad sites. The flash/stroke detection efficiency (DE) of the EUCLID network in the
467 south of France was determined to be 90%/87% for negative and 87%/84% for positive discharges but for
468 a time period where a close sensor was out of order (Schulz et al., 2014). Therefore the values should be
469 rated as lower limits of EUCLID DE in this region. The location accuracy was determined to be 256 m but
470 based on 14 strokes only.

471

472 **3.3.3 LINET**

473

474

475 The LINET system is a modern lightning detection network in the VLF/LF domain (5 kHz – 100
476 kHz) developed by nowcast GmbH (Betz et al., 2008, 2009). LINET Europe consists of more than 120
477 sensors placed in 25 countries. Each of them includes a field antenna, a GPS antenna and a field
478 processor. The field antenna measures the magnetic flux produced by a lightning. The processor
479 evaluates this signal and combines it with the accurate time provided by the GPS antenna. Compact data
480 files are then sent to a central processing unit where the final stroke solutions are generated. Accurate
481 location of strokes requires that the emitted signal is detected by many sensors. Reported strokes are
482 based on reports from at least 5 sensors. Strokes are located using the Time-Of-Arrival (TOA) method.
483 LINET detects also cloud strokes, and can distinguish between CG strokes and IC strokes. Typical
484 baseline of LINET systems are 200 km between adjacent sensors, allowing very good detection efficiency,
485 even for very weak strokes (< 10 kA), whereby an average statistical location accuracy of ~200 m is
486 achieved. However, in the HyMeX area in Southern France the baselines are longer and, thus, the
487 efficiency is somewhat lower than in most other LINET network areas.

488

489 **3.3.4 ZEUS**

490

491 The ZEUS network is a long-range lightning detection system, operated by the National
492 Observatory of Athens. ZEUS system comprises six receivers deployed in Birmingham (UK), Roskilde
493 (Denmark), Iasi (Romania), Larnaka (Cyprus), Athens (Greece), Lisbon (Portugal), the latter being
494 relocated to Mazagon (Spain). ZEUS detects the impulsive radio noise emitted by a lightning strike in the
495 Very Low Frequency (VLF) spectrum between 7 and 15 kHz. At each receiver site an identification
496 algorithm is executed that detects a probable sferics candidate, excludes weak signal and noise and is
497 capable of capturing up to 70 sferics per second. Then the lightning location is retrieved (at the central
498 station) using the arrival time difference technique. Further details on ZEUS network are given in Kotroni
499 and Lagouvardos (2008). Lagouvardos et al. (2009) have compared ZEUS system with the LINET system
500 over a major area of Central-Western Europe where the latter system presents its major efficiency and
501 accuracy and found that the location error of ZEUS was 6.8 km and the detection efficiency 25%. These

502 numbers are applicable also for the SOP1 domain. The authors found also that while ZEUS detects cloud-
503 to-ground lightning it is also capable to detect strong IC lightning. At this point it should be stated that the
504 statistical analysis showed that ZEUS is able, with high accuracy, to detect the occurrence of lightning
505 activity although it underdetects the actual number of strokes.

506

507 ***3.4 Instrumentation during EOP and LOP***

508

509 The only instruments operated so far during EOP and LOP are the OLLSs due to their operational
510 design. For instance, ZEUS observations are continuously delivered in real time to HyMeX LOP web site,
511 while EUCLID and ATDnet produce daily maps of the lightning activity over the Mediterranean Basin that
512 are delivered to the HyMeX database. During spring 2014, a network of 12 LMA stations has been
513 deployed permanently in Corsica to contribute to the HyMeX LOP efforts in that specific region of the
514 Mediterranean Sea.

515

516 ***3.5 Modeling***

517

518 ***3.5.1 The Meso-NH model***

519

520 The 3-D cloud-resolving mesoscale model MesoNH (see <http://mesonh.aero.obs-mip.fr>) contains
521 CELLS, an explicit scheme to simulate the cloud electrification processes (Barthe et al., 2012). This
522 electrical scheme was developed from a 1-moment microphysical scheme of MesoNH to compute the
523 non-inductive charge separation rates, for which several parameterizations are available, the gravitational
524 sedimentation of the charges and the transfer rates as the electrical charges evolve locally according to
525 the microphysical mass transfer rates. The charges are transported by the resolved and turbulent flows.
526 They are carried by the cloud droplets, the raindrops, the pristine ice crystals, the snow-aggregates, the
527 graupel and the two types of positive/negative free ions to close the charge budget. The electric field is
528 computed by inverting the Gauss equation on the model grid (vertical terrain-following coordinate). It is
529 updated at each model time step and also after each flash when several of them are triggered in a single

530 time step. The lightning flashes are treated in a rather coarse way. They are triggered when the electric
531 field reaches the breakeven field. A vertically propagating leader is then first initiated to connect the
532 triggering point to the adjacent main layers of charges upwards and downwards. Then the flash
533 propagates horizontally along the layers of charges using a fractal scheme to estimate the number of
534 model grid points reached by the flash path. The flash extension is limited by the geometry of the charged
535 areas and the cloud boundaries. Finally an equal amount of positive and negative charges are partially
536 neutralized at model grid points where an IC flash goes through. In contrast, the CG flashes, detected
537 when the height of the downward tip of the first leader goes 1500 m a.g.l., are polarized since they are not
538 constrained by a neutralization requirement.

539

540

541 **3.5.2 The WRF model**

542

543 The PEACH team has already explored the use of the available observational and modeling tools
544 for the improvement of the monitoring, understanding and forecasting of a SOP-like heavy precipitation
545 event over Southern France (Lagouvardos et al., 2013). More specifically the authors applied in MM5
546 mesoscale model an assimilation technique that controls the activation of the convective parameterization
547 scheme using lightning data as a proxy for the presence of convection. The assimilation of lightning
548 proved to have a positive impact on the representation of the precipitation field, providing also more
549 realistic positioning of the precipitation maxima.

550 Following this example, various simulations of SOP1 case studies are expected to be performed
551 based on WRF model. The WRF model (Skamarock et al., 2008) is a community mesoscale NWP model
552 designed to be a flexible, state-of-the-art tool that is portable and computationally efficient on a wide
553 variety of platforms. It is a fully compressible non-hydrostatic model with a terrain following hydrostatic
554 pressure vertical coordinate system and Arakawa C grid staggering. It is in the authors plans to also
555 investigate the ability of WRF model to predict the spatial and temporal distribution of lightning flashes
556 based on the implemented scheme proposed by Barthe and Barth (2008), where the prediction of
557 lightning flash rate is based on the fluxes of non-precipitating and precipitating ice.

558

559 **4-Observations collected during the HyMeX SOP1 period**

560

561 The following section presents an overview of observations collected by different PEACH
562 instruments and demonstrates the rather comprehensive and unique dataset on natural lightning flashes
563 collected so far in Europe. The different examples shown here are not related to any other HyMeX SOP1
564 observations as the main goal of the paper focuses on the actual PEACH observations and their
565 consistency. Several studies are already underway to relate the lightning activity and the electrical
566 properties to microphysical and dynamical properties of the parent thunderclouds using observations from
567 operational and research radars (e.g. Bousquet et al., 2014), in situ airborne and ground-based probes
568 and satellites, and using numerical simulations.

569

570 **4.1 SOP1 Climatology**

571

572 Figure 2 shows a comparison of the lightning activity as sensed by Météorage over South-Eastern
573 France for the period September-October-November (SON) during 2012 and for the period 1997--2012. It
574 is based on the number of days with at least one lightning flash recorded per day in a regular grid of 5 km
575 x 5 km and cumulated over the period investigated. Only flashes identified as CG flashes by Météorage
576 algorithms are considered here. A similar climatology but for the period 1997-2011 was used to determine
577 the most statistically electrically active area in the field domain where to deploy and operate the lightning
578 research sensors. Although further investigations on the climatologic properties of the lightning activity are
579 underway, Fig. 2b shows the contribution of the 2012 records on the period 1997--2012. [The year 2012](#)
580 [was rather weak in terms of lightning activity over the center of the SOP1 domain. The electrical activity](#)
581 [was mainly located in the far Northern part of Cévennes-Vivarais, and was more pronounced along the](#)
582 [Riviera coastline and over the Ligurian Sea \(Fig. 2b\). About 0.3% of the 5 km x 5 km pixels of the year](#)
583 [2012 contribute to more than 20% of the 16-year climatology. Over the 500-km side domain plotted in](#)
584 [Fig.2a and 2b, and for a period ranging from 5 September to 6 November, the total number of days with](#)
585 [lightning activity in 2012 reached a value of 44 days, slightly below the average value for the 16 years of](#)

586 [interest \(Fig. 2c\)](#). Even if the lightning activity was less pronounced in 2012 [over the CV domain](#), electrical
587 properties of several convective systems were documented during SOP1 as shown in the following, in
588 Ducrocq et al.(2013) and Bousquet et al. (2014) as well. HyLMA also captured summer thunderstorms as
589 it was already operated before the SOP1. During the deployment of the HyLMA network, and based on
590 the experience gained during the Deep Convective Clouds and Chemistry (DC3) project, it was decided to
591 enhance the actual coverage of the HyLMA network by deploying four of the twelve stations
592 (Candillargues, Mont Aigoual, Mont Perier, Mirabel) away from the dense 8-station network. The
593 redeployment to the West was also strongly recommended by the local Weather Office to document the
594 growth of new electrical cells within V-shape storm complexes that usually occur in the Southwestern
595 zone of the field domain. [Interestingly, this](#) new configuration offered the possibility to record farther
596 lightning activity in all directions.

597

598 **4.2 Examples of concurrent PEACH observations**

599

600 **4.2.1 Flash level**

601

602 **4.2.1.1 A regular IC (2012/09/24 02:02:32 UT)**

603

604 Figure 3 shows an example of [a](#) regular IC flash recorded by HyLMA during SOP1 Intensive
605 Observation Period (IOP) [IOP-06](#) on 24 September 2012. This flash was recorded within a mature
606 convective cell. The lightning flash lasted for 800 ms. It was composed of 2510 VHF sources as
607 reconstructed from at least 7 HyLMA stations and $\chi^2 < 1$. [For more information on the definition of the](#)
608 [parameters associated to each LMA source the interested reader is referred to Thomas et al. \(2004\)](#). ,
609 [The VHF sources were vertically](#) distributed between 4 and 12 km (Fig. 3d). The IC flash was triggered at
610 8.5 km height (Fig. 3e). This IC flash exhibits a regular bi-level structure with long horizontal branches
611 propagating at 6 and 11 km [asl](#) height (Fig. 3b and c). The lower branches show weaker VHF sources
612 than the upper branches and spread over a larger altitude range (Fig. 3f). The high (low) altitude
613 horizontal branches correspond to negative (positive) leaders propagating through positive (negative)

614 charge regions. As expected the upper channels, i.e. negative leaders, propagated faster [as evidenced](#)
615 [from the actual distances traveled by the negative leaders compared to the ones traveled by the positive](#)
616 [leaders during the same temporal gap](#). During the development of the flash, most of the breakdown
617 events are detected by HyLMA at the edge of the discharges previously ionized and consequently tend to
618 widen the lower and upper channels away from the upward channel. HyLMA partially mapped one fast
619 process at 02:32:33.557 that lasted for 3.5 ms and propagated over 25 km from the lower part to the
620 upper part of the flash (see the black lines in Fig. 3). [Finally, none](#) of the OLLSs reported that specific IC
621 flash while other IC flashes have been recorded by the OLLSs.

622

623 **4.2.1.2 A regular negative CG (2012/09/24 02:02:32 UT)**

624

625 Figure 4 shows a compilation of records for a negative multi-stroke CG flash as recorded by
626 HyLMA and the different [OLLSSs, but](#) also as sampled at close range (25 km) by the [VFRS instruments](#)
627 [and](#) one of the SLAs. The flash lasted for more than 1.1 s and was composed of 9 connections to the
628 ground as deduced from the VFRS [Field Record](#) and video data analysis (Fig. 4e and f). HyLMA
629 reconstructed 1464 VHF sources [derived](#) from at least 7 HyLMA stations. The VHF sources were all
630 located below 5.5 km height (Fig. 4d) and their 3-D distribution indicates that a negative charge region
631 was located south of the ground strokes at an average altitude of 4.5 km height (Fig. 4a--c). Note that for
632 the present -CG flash HyLMA did not map entirely the downward stepped leaders down to the ground
633 (Fig. 4e and f).

634 The -CG flash was recorded by all OLLSs but ZEUS (Fig. 4g). [ATDnet reported 7 events, whereas](#)
635 [EUCLID identified 5 strokes as negative ground connections, and LINET categorized 8 strokes as](#)
636 [negative ground connections and 1 stroke as positive ground connection](#). Times of OLLS records are
637 obviously coincident with times of [Field Record](#) stroke records (in gray in Fig. 4e--g). The signal recorded
638 by the SLA documented the changes induced by the successive ground connections and confirmed the
639 negative polarity of the CG flash (Fig. 4f). The events recorded by the different OLLSs are mainly located
640 close to each [other](#) except for one ATDnet stroke (Fig. 4a--c). Further investigations are underway to

641 study both flash and stroke detection efficiencies and location accuracy of the OLLSs over the HyLMA
642 domain using other coincident VFRS, SLA and HyLMA records.

643 The same CG flash was also documented with the 5-ms camera as shown in Fig. 5 where the
644 images recorded at the time of the ground [connections identified from VFRS records are](#) compiled. Times
645 of the successive (single) frames are indicated in orange in Fig. 4g. The two first frames in Fig. 5 show
646 clearly two channels connecting to the ground. The other frames show scattered light accompanying the
647 successive return [strokes but with the channel itself masked by a nearby hill, except](#) the frame at
648 01:43:18.490 where much weaker optical signal was recorded (Fig. 5). ATDnet, EUCLID and LINET
649 detected this specific stroke (Fig. 4g) as well as the [Field Record](#) sensor (Fig. 4e), but the change induced
650 by this stroke had little impact as detected with the SLA (Fig. 4f). The first channel to ground was recorded
651 without any question by the video camera, but was not located by any OLLS. Interestingly a flash located
652 42 km away from VSFR, and north to the –CG flash, triggered around the time of the first ground
653 connection, so the radiation might have interfered with the signal radiated by the first ground connection.
654 [Additionally, the](#) noisy [Field Record](#) signal recorded at 01:43:18.6 (Fig. 4e, elapsed time equal 1.6 s)
655 emanated from the early stage of a 700 ms duration IC flash located 30 km north from the documented –
656 CG flash.

657 Over the entire SOP1 campaign, several optical observations are available for other –CG flashes,
658 for +CG flashes and also for IC flashes propagating along or below the cloud base. Even if the VFRS was
659 mobile, it was often difficult to capture optical measurements either because of rain or presence of low-
660 level clouds between the lightning flashes and the video camera. However the recorded [Field Record](#)
661 observations, with and without optical measurements, of the mobile instrumentations in conjunction with
662 SLA records offer a rather unique ground-truth to validate the OLLS records, to quantify their detection
663 efficiency and to investigate in detail the flash processes that are recorded and located by the different
664 OLLSs operated with short and long baselines.

665

666 **4.2.1.3 Examples of unusual lightning flashes**

667

668 The more HyLMA data are being analyzed, the more we find lightning flashes that do not fit with
669 either the bi-level structure of regular IC flashes or with the typical development of multi-stroke –CG
670 flashes. In the following we present two examples of unusual lightning [flashes](#). For instance, [Fig. 6](#)
671 [presents the HyLMA and OLLS records for a specific type of flash](#), called bolt-from-the-blue (BFTB) type.
672 In the present case the flash (5 September 2012 17:51:20 UT) started like a regular IC flash with an
673 ignition at 6 km height. Fifty milliseconds after its ignition, the upper discharge split in two parts, one
674 progressing [continuously](#) upward, the second one going downward and propagating first at [a constant](#)
675 [altitude of 8 km during 50 ms before descending](#) and eventually connecting to the ground. The altitude-
676 latitude panel (Fig. 6b) shows [clearly](#) several branches of negative stepped leaders approaching the
677 ground while the flash propagates to the ground.

678 EUCLID and LINET reported the first ground connection and a second ground strike (Fig. 6e and
679 f). [Additionally, EUCLID and LINET reported IC events a few milliseconds after the first VHF source](#) (Fig.
680 6g). The locations of the IC events given by EUCLID and LINET are consistent with the HyLMA [locations](#).
681 LINET reported an IC event at an altitude of 5 km, just above the negative charge region. [This example](#)
682 [demonstrates](#) the capability of the operational systems like EUCLID and LINET to detect IC components,
683 and potentially IC flashes.

684 The ZEUS network did not locate any event during that specific flash. On its side ATDnet recorded
685 the first ground connection but also the VLF radiation in the early beginning of the flash with a rather
686 accurate location (Fig. 6a--c). This example among others confirms the capability of Sferics detecting
687 networks to locate some IC components as Lagouvardos et al. (2009) already reported with ZEUS and
688 LINET. The HyMeX SOP1 data offers a unique [opportunity](#) to study the CG and IC detection efficiencies
689 as well as location accuracy, but also to investigate the discharge properties with a signal strong enough
690 and well [pronounced](#) to be detected and located by long range VLF detection systems. Eleven BFTB
691 flashes over a total of 124 flashes were recorded during the entire lifecycle of the 5 September 2012
692 isolated storm with negative downward stepped leaders propagating from the upper positive charge region
693 to the ground. Other BFTB flashes have been identified in the HyLMA dataset analyzed so far like the
694 ones observed during the event of 24 September 2012, [the IOP-06 case](#) (not shown).

695 Figure 7 presents the example of a complex flash recorded on 30 August 2012 (04:35:00 UTC)
696 before the beginning of SOP1. The VHF radiations were recorded over more than 5 s and the lightning
697 flash propagated from the Northwest to the Southeast over a large domain (> 120 km long; Fig. 7a--c).
698 [The temporal and spatial evolution of the successive discharges mapped by HyLMA reveals that the](#)
699 [continuous VHF signal emanated from a single but extensive lightning flash](#). The flash mainly occurred on
700 the eastern side of the HyLMA coverage area. Comparison with radar observations indicated that the flash
701 propagated in a stratiform region (not shown). The spatial distribution of the VHF sources suggests the
702 existence of multiple charge regions in the parent cloud at different altitudes (Fig. 7b and c). Four
703 (seventeen) seconds before (after) the occurrence of the studied flash another long-lasting flash occurred
704 in the same area. Flashes of 2 to 3 s duration were also recorded between 04:00 UTC and 05:00 UTC
705 mostly in the northwestern part of the storm complex. Forty-four flashes were recorded between 04:30
706 UTC and 04:40 UTC over the domain of interest, all but the one shown in Fig. 7 occurring in the
707 northwestern electrical cell centered at 44.5°N and 5°E.

708 All OLLSs reported space and time consistent observations relatively to HyLMA records. ATDnet
709 reported 4 fixes, EUCLID 14 events including 8 negative ground strokes and 1 positive ground stroke,
710 LINET 14 [events, all identified as ground strokes as no altitude information was available, and](#) ZEUS 7
711 fixes. A single flash identified by HyLMA is actually seen as multiple flashes by the OLLSs with the
712 algorithms used to combine strokes/fixes [into](#) flashes. This unusual flash [example demonstrates](#) the
713 relevance and the usefulness of VHF mapping to characterize the full 3-D spatial extension of the lightning
714 flashes. [Additionally, some of the events detected by one OLLS are also detected by one or more](#)
715 [other OLLSs, while sometimes some events are reported by one single OLLS only](#). This was also
716 observed during the analysis of the lightning data for the 6--8 September 2010 storm but not discussed in
717 Lagouvardos et al. (2013). Such discrepancy is explained by the differences between the four OLLSs in
718 terms of technology, range and amplitude sensibility, detection efficiency and location algorithms. For the
719 studied flash, coincident OLLS strokes are observed with a time difference from 60 to 130 μ s between
720 long range and short range OLLSs and around 20 μ s between EUCLID and LINET.

721

722 **4.2.1.4 Concurrent VHF and acoustic measurements**

723
724 Acoustic and infrasonic measurements were performed during HyMeX SOP1 as detailed in Sect.
725 3.2.3. Figure 8 presents an example of concurrent records during 2.5 min of the lightning activity sensed
726 on 24 September 2012. During that period, HyLMA detected seven lightning flashes (with one composed
727 of a few VHF sources) in the studied area (Fig. 8a and e), all inducing a moderate to significant change on
728 the SLA signal (Fig. 8g). ATDnet sensed all flashes except the one composed of a few VHF sources at T
729 = 48 s (Fig. 8g). EUCLID, LINET and ZEUS recorded all but two flashes including the one composed of a
730 few VHF sources, the second flash being not the same for these three OLLSs. ZEUS erroneously located
731 additional flashes in the domain of interest. Among the seven flashes, three were connected to the ground
732 with a negative polarity (Fig. 8g). The lightning activity was located about 20 km away from the acoustic
733 sensors marked with a red diamond in Fig. 8a. The time evolution of the pressure difference (Fig. 8e)
734 traces two acoustic events of duration greater than 20 s. The first event, between $T=40$ s and $T=70$ s is
735 related to the first IC flash recorded during the first seconds of the studied period. The second acoustic
736 event, starting at $T=105$ s, comes from the two flashes (one –CG and one IC) recorded between $T=60$ s
737 and $T = 70$ s. The propagation of sound waves in the atmosphere and the properties of the atmosphere
738 along the acoustic path to the acoustic sensors are at the origin of the delay between the recording of the
739 electromagnetic signal and the recording of the acoustic signal. For the first acoustic event, the acoustic
740 spectrogram (Fig. 8f) reveals a series of three acoustic bursts while for the second acoustic event, the
741 spectrogram shows a lesser powerful signal. A signal of 0.2 Pa (absolute value) received by the sensors
742 20 km away from the storm is in the amplitude range of acoustical signals usually recorded. Based on the
743 unique dataset collected during the SOP1, several studies have been performed to relate the acoustic
744 signal and its spectral and temporal properties to the original lightning flash type and properties.

745

746 4.2.2 Examples of SOP1 daily lightning activity as recorded by HyLMA

747

748 The previous sections showed a series of concurrent records at the flash scale. Here we discuss
749 on some storms recorded during the SOP1 period. Note that lightning activity recorded during the June--
750 August period is not discussed here but it is worth to mention that different types of storms were fully

751 recorded during the entire HyLMA operation. As an example, Fig. 9 shows daily lightning maps as
752 produced only from HyLMA data with, for each considered day the 10-min VHF source rate reconstructed
753 from at least 7 LMA stations over the HyLMA coverage area in panel (a), the geographical distribution of
754 the lightning activity (the grayscale is time related) with an overlay of the 1-h VHF source density (per
755 $0.025^{\circ} \times 0.025^{\circ}$) at one specific hour in panel (b), and the vertical distribution of the VHF sources (per
756 $0.025^{\circ} \times 200\text{m}$) computed during the hour indicated at the top of the figure in panel (c). As already
757 mentioned, different types of convective systems were recorded during the operation of HyLMA ranging
758 from gentle isolated thunderstorms to organized and highly electrical convective lines between June 2012
759 and November 2012.

760 Figure 9A shows the lightning activity recorded during the IOP-01 (11 September 2012) with
761 scattered deep convection developing in early afternoon (Fig. 9A.a) over Southeastern Massif Central,
762 and due to a convergence between a slow southeasterly flow from the Mediterranean Sea and a westerly
763 flow from the Atlantic. The convection remained isolated and mainly confined to mountainous areas, with
764 some cells reaching the foothills in late afternoon due to the westerly mid-level flow (Fig. 9A.b). The
765 French F20 research aircraft, with the airborne 95 GHz Doppler cloud radar named RASTA (RADar
766 SysTem Airborne) and in situ microphysics probes, sampled the anvils of the closest convective cells to
767 the HyLMA stations. The rainfall accumulation ranged from 5 to 10 mm in 24h, and reached locally levels
768 of up to 30-40 mm in Ardèche. This example shows typical observations collected with HyLMA during
769 scattered convection over the domain of interest, definitively demonstrating that the records of HyLMA as
770 well as the records of OLLSs offer the possibility of a radar-like tracking of storm motions.

771 Figure 9B shows the HyLMA records during the IOP-06 (24 September 2012). An intense and fast
772 moving convective line crossed the CV domain during the early morning, Liguria--Tuscany by mid-day and
773 Northeastern Italy in the evening with an amount of rainfall observed of 100mm/24hr over South-Eastern
774 France, with rainfall intensity up to 50-60 mm/hr and wind gusts up to 90-100km/h locally. The storm
775 activity started in the evening of 23 September on the west side of the HyLMA network and moved to the
776 east with successive electrical cells developing and merging. Figure 9B.b and c show one of the highest
777 density of VHF sources recorded during the entire period of HyLMA operation. Between 02:00 UTC and
778 03:00 UTC, the lightning activity was more or less distributed along a north-south direction but then

779 extended further north to the HyLMA network (Fig. 9B.b). Focusing on the electrical cells located in the
780 vicinity of the LMA network, the lightning activity was located at the east of strong updrafts retrieved from
781 the radar data (see Fig. 8 in Bousquet et al., 2014) with the deepest electrified convective cell reaching up
782 to 13 km height. Many different PEACH instruments documented the lightning activity of this storm as
783 shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 8. The VFRS was operated from the Aubenas airfield (44.538°N, 4.371°E) from
784 the early hours of the storm activity to mid-morning. Some storm cells were also documented with the
785 airborne RASTA radar and in situ microphysics probes on board the F20, and by different precipitation
786 research radars located in the Northern part of the HyLMA coverage area.

787 Figure 9C shows the total lightning activity sensed during the IOP-07a (26 September 2012). A
788 first convective system appears early in the morning over the HyLMA because of a warm, unstable and
789 convergent air mass that merges with a frontal system progressing eastwards during the afternoon. This
790 event brings more than 100 mm in 24h over the Cévennes-Vivarais region. Additionally the city of Nice on
791 the Riviera Coast was flooded in the evening (Fig. 9C.b). The VFRS was operated from Valence
792 (44.992°N 4.887°E) during the first part of the day, and then at Mont Ventoux (44.171°N, 5.202°E). During
793 the morning observations, most CG flashes recorded with VFRS instruments in the northern part of the
794 convective complex were of positive polarity, while the CG flashes in the afternoon were mostly negative.

795 Figure 9D shows the HyLMA records for the 29 September 2012 (IOP-08). This system moved
796 from Spain where heavy precipitation was recorded on the north-easterly flank of Spain with casualties
797 and significant damages. Figure 9D.b shows a rather well coverage by the HyLMA in its southeastern
798 sector with more pronounced altitude errors for very distant flashes. The case is interesting as it moved
799 from sea to land (Fig. 9D.b) and should allow to investigate contrasting lightning properties over sea and
800 over land but also to document the transition from sea to land. VFRS observations were collected for
801 lightning flashes along the Riviera.

802 Figure 9E shows the lightning activity of IOP-13 (14 October 2012) where Nice airport was closed
803 at the end of the day because of strong vertical shear. A tornado (EF1) was observed in the vicinity of
804 Marseille between 14:00 UTC and 15:00 UTC. The analysis of the lightning activity of the tornado cloud
805 revealed the occurrence of a convective surge with a sudden increase of the flash rate and an upward
806 shift of the flash triggering altitude (not shown). Analysis combining HyLMA, OLLSs, and operational

807 radar records is underway to evaluate the benefit of lightning detection in terms of information precursor
808 related to this tornado. [Additionally, the](#) French F20 aircraft sampled some electrified clouds but later
809 (17:00--20:00 UTC) to perform a survey of precipitating systems over Provence/Côte d'Azur (French
810 Riviera), [which offers](#) the possibility to study in situ microphysics, vertical structure of the clouds and
811 lightning activity.

812 [Finally](#), Fig. 9F shows the observed lightning activity during [IOP-16a](#) (26 October 2012). A first
813 system affected the Hérault and Gard departments in the morning but a second more intense system
814 developed in the southeast of France in the afternoon with two casualties in Toulon. Rain accumulation
815 reached up to 170 mm in 24 h on the CV domain. The F20 aircraft flew between 06:00 UTC and 09:30
816 UTC in the complex located [at](#) 43°N, 4°E (Fig. 9F.b). A second F20 flight sampled the electrically active
817 storms shown in Fig. 9F.b (43.2°N, 6°E; 43.2°N, 3°E). VFRS observations were performed at the end of
818 the day about 50-km east of the HyLMA network for a series of mainly -CG flashes. Between 20:30 UTC
819 and 20:40 UTC the lightning activity sensed in the vicinity of the MBA/MPA network was rather weak (i.e.
820 24 flashes in 10 min) so one-to-one correlations between RF HyLMA and EUCLID records and non-noisy
821 acoustics signals from [the](#) same flashes are currently being studied (not shown).

822

823 **5-Prospects**

824

825 The present article summarizes only a small number of observed events made with the different
826 PEACH instruments during HyMeX SOP1. This rather unique and comprehensive lightning dataset
827 collected during the SOP1 period will serve to investigate the properties of individual lightning flashes but
828 also to probe objectively, for the first time, the performances of European OLLSs in the Southeastern
829 France and close to the Mediterranean Sea. This task will help [to](#) refine our current knowledge on what
830 European OLLSs actually record and more specifically which intra-cloud processes are detected and
831 located. The investigation should eventually provide new insights on the potential of IC detection from
832 European OLLSs for operational storm tracking and monitoring over the entire Mediterranean Basin.

833 Several analyses are already underway to investigate the properties of the lightning activity from
834 the flash scale to the regional scale in relation with cloud and atmospheric properties as derived from

835 satellite imagery, operational/research ground-based and airborne radars, rain gauges and in situ
836 microphysical probes. The analyses focuses not only on HyMeX SOP1 priority cases (Ducrocq et al.,
837 2013) but also on non-SOP1 events as HyLMA data cover from June 2012 to end of November 2012. The
838 analysis will eventually provide key lightning-related indexes to describe the electrical nature of
839 thunderstorms in Southeastern France and [which will be used](#) in multi-disciplinary studies carried out
840 within HyMeX. The combination of HyLMA and OLLS records will provide a set of basic products, e.g.
841 flash rate, flash type, flash properties, flash density to feed the HyMeX database.

842 The HyMeX case studies are not only observationally-oriented but are also intended to provide
843 material for verification and validation of km-scale electrified cloud simulations (e.g. Pinty et al., 2013).
844 Indeed successful simulations are already performed and comparisons of simulated and observed
845 parameters, [e.g. vertical distribution of the charge regions, flash location, flash rate, flash extension](#), are
846 already showing promising results. The HyLMA data should then help [to](#) identify objectively which non-
847 inductive charging process treatment (“Takahashi” versus “Saunders”) leads to the best simulation results.

848 An objective debriefing of SOP1 preparation, operation and data analysis will be performed [in the](#)
849 [near future](#) to identify the successes and the failures. This is to help us to refine the preparation of a
850 dedicated Atmospheric Electricity field campaign in early autumn 2015 over the Corsica Island as a
851 permanent LMA [was settled there in May 2014](#) for [a minimum of](#) five years at least. Another region of
852 interest is the Eastern Mediterranean Sea during fall where an electrical activity takes place over the sea
853 but ceases when the thunderclouds are landing.

854 [Finally, the](#) different activities performed around the PEACH project already helped us gain
855 expertise not only for field deployment and operations but also in terms of data analysis methodologies,
856 realistic lightning and cloud simulations and application of lightning detection for very short range forecast
857 in preparation for the EUMETSAT Meteosat Third Generation Lightning Imager (launch scheduled early
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859

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880

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ID #	Location	Type	Owner	Instruments				
				LMA	SLA	MBA/ MPA	INR	EFM
1	Alès	Building roof	EMA school				X	X
2	Cadignac	Land	Private	X				
3	Candillargues	Airfield	Local administration	X			X	X
4	Deaux	Airfield	Local administration	X				
5	Grand Combe	Airfield	MF / Local administration	X	X			
6	Lavilledieu	Building roof	Elementary school				X	X
7	Méjannes Le Clap	Land	Local administration	X				
8	Mirabel	Land	Private	X				
9	Mont Aigoual	Land	Private	X				
10	Mont Perier	Land	Private	X			X	X
11	Nîmes	Land	MF	X				
12	Pujaut	Airfield	MF	X				
13	Uzès - North	Airfield	Private		X	X		
14	Uzès – South	Land	MF	X				
15	Vic Le Fesq	Land	Private	X				

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1080 **Table 1. Site ID numbers and locations of the PEACH SOP1 instruments. Sites of VFRS records are**
1081 **not indicated here. MF stands for [Météo-France](#); EMA for Ecole des Mines d'Alès.**

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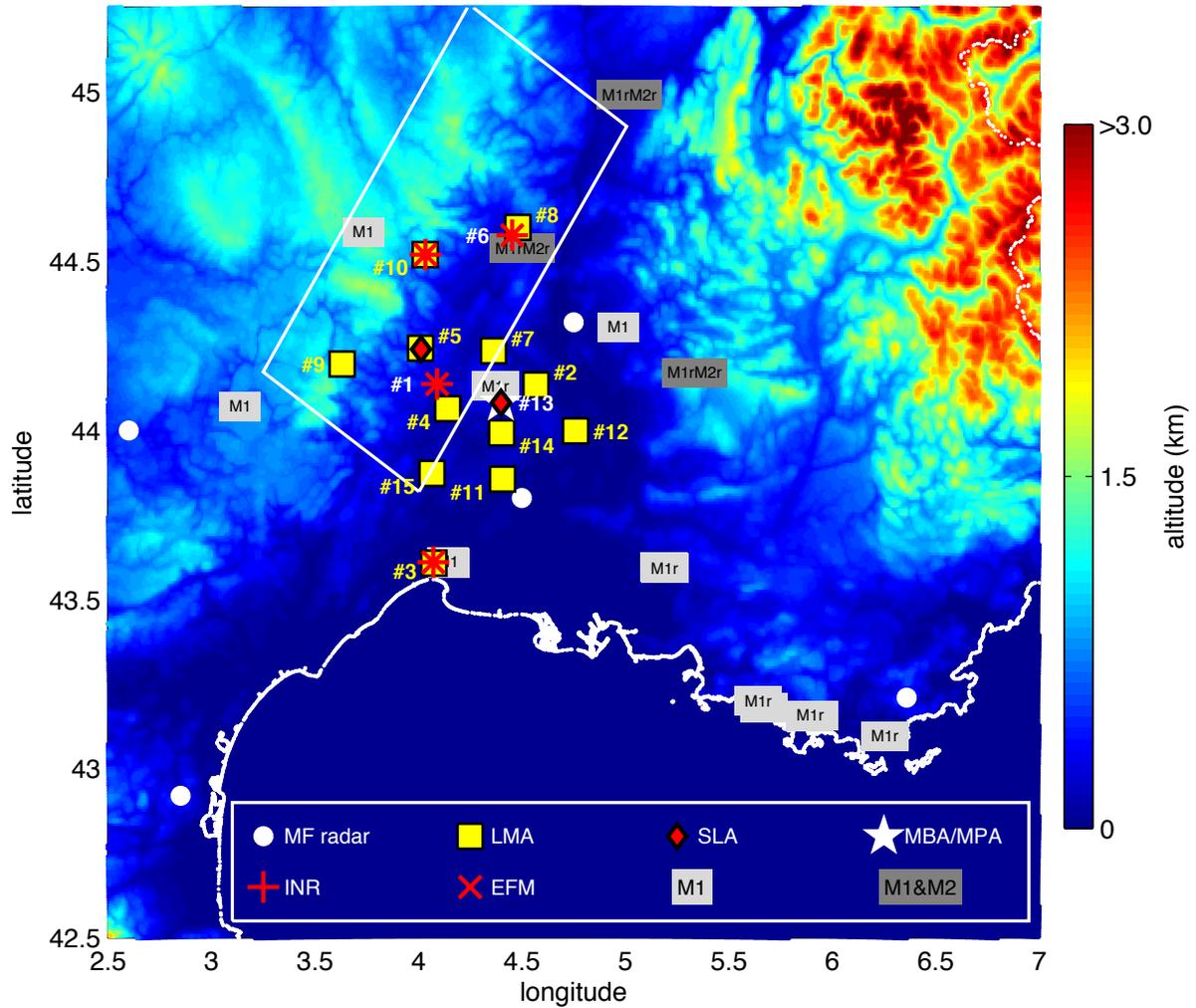
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Table 2. Status of the instruments during HyMeX SOP1 period.

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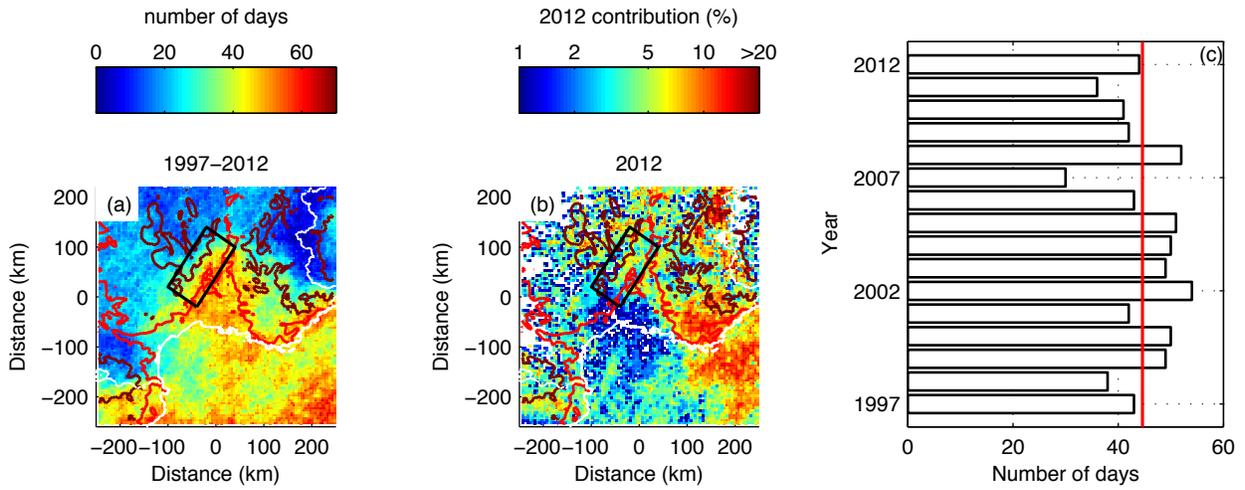
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1090 **Figure 1 - Locations of PEACH instrumental sites (see Table 1 for details on site locations). M1**
1091 **markers indicate VFRS locations while M2 markers indicate the few locations where**
1092 **additionally a second video camera was operated at the same site; sites where VFRS**
1093 **recorded actual lightning flashes are labeled with an extra letter 'r'. The Cévennes-**
1094 **Vivarais domain is also delimited by the white polygon.**

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Figure 2 - Cloud-to-ground lightning climatology in terms of number of days with at least one cloud-to-ground lightning flash recorded per day in a regular grid of 5km x 5km and cumulated over the period investigated as sensed by Météorage from 1997 to 2012 (a), contribution of the 2012 records expressed in % relative to the 1997–2012 number of days per 5km x 5km pixel (b), and number of days per year (c) for the period September–November 2012 between over South East of France. The red solid line plotted in (c) corresponds to the average value for the 1997-2012 period. Red and dark red lines indicate 200m and 1000m height, respectively. The Cévennes-Vivarais domain is also delimited by the black polygon.

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1112 **Figure 3 – HyLMA records during a regular IC flash (24 September 2012, 02:02:32 UTC) with (a)**
1113 **ground projection of the lightning records with 200m increment relief isolines, (b) latitude-altitude**
1114 **projection of the lightning records, (c) longitude-altitude projection of the lightning records, (d)**
1115 **250m increment histogram (bars) and cumulative distribution (red curve) of the VHF source altitude,**
1116 **(e) time-height series of VHF sources, (f) amplitude-height series of VHF sources. The black lines**
1117 **join the successive VHF sources recorded during the K-change event at 02:02:33.557UTC.**

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Figure 4 – Records during a negative CG flash with multiple ground connections (24 September 2012, 01:43:17 UTC) with (a) ground projection of the lightning records, (b) latitude-altitude projection of the lightning records, (c) longitude-altitude projection of the lightning records, (d) histogram (bars) and cumulative distribution (red curve) of the VHF source altitude, (e) time-height series of VHF sources and record of the Uzès SLA, (f) amplitude-height series of VHF sources and record of the VFRS electric field observations, (g) records of OLLSs per instrument and type of detected events available only for EUCLID and LINET. The orange bars correspond to ground strokes as identified from VFRS [Field Record](#) and video records. The VFRS location is also indicated in (a). Gray lines indicate times of all OLLS reports. Records from ATDnet, EUCLID, LINET and ZEUS are plotted with green crosses, blue symbols, red symbols, and black stars, respectively.

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Figure 5 – Enhanced VFERS 5 ms frames recorded during the 9 ground-strokes of the -CG flash presented in Fig. 4.

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1141 **Figure 6 – Concurrent lightning records during a Bolt-from-the-blue flash recorded on 5 September**

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2012 at 17:51:20UTC. See Fig. 4 for a description of each panel.

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Figure 7 - LMA and OLLS records during a hybrid long-lasting flash. See Fig. 4 for a description of each panel. The relief is plotted with 500m isolines. The black isoline corresponds to 200m height.

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Figure 8 – Coincident observations recorded between 05:17:50 UTC and 05:20:20 UTC on 24 September 2012, with (a) ground projection of the lightning records, (b) latitude-altitude projection of the lightning records, (c) longitude-altitude projection of the lightning records, (d) 250m increment histogram (bars) and cumulative distribution (red curve) of the VHF source altitude, (e) time-height series of VHF sources and pressure difference measured at the MPA location, (f) time series of the acoustic spectrum as recorded at MPA location, and (g) records of OLLSs per instrument with in addition the time series of the Uzès SLA record.

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C	F09c.eps		F09d.eps	D

1161 **Figure 9 – Total lightning activity recorded at different dates with HyLMA. (a): HyMA VHF source**
1162 **rate per 10 min period (plotted in decimal logarithmic scale); (b): ground projection of the HyLMA**
1163 **sources during 24 h (in gray, from 00:00UTC to 23:59 UTC) and density of HyMA VHF sources**
1164 **during one hour computed per 0.025° ×0.025° grid (in color); (c): vertical distribution of the HyLMA**
1165 **VHF sources for the same 1 h period (and indicated at the top of the panel) per 0.025° ×200m grid.**

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Figure 9 – Continued.

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