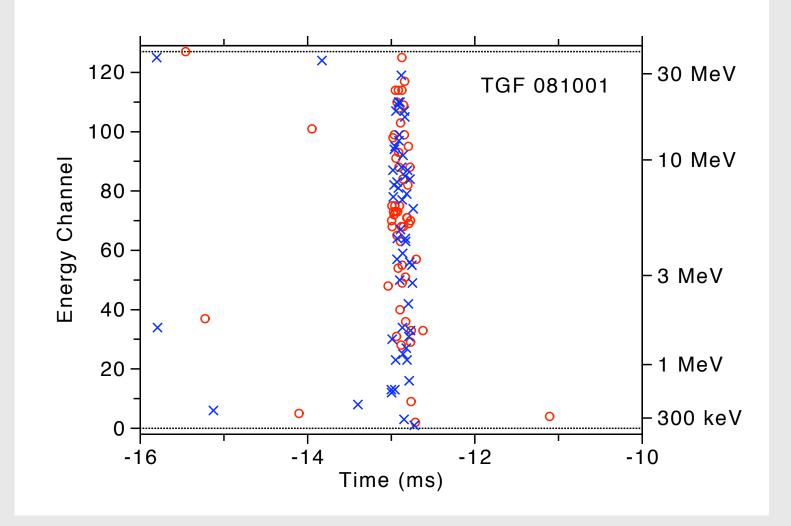
The Third Fermi GBM Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flash (TGF) Catalog

> Michael S. Briggs (UAH), O. Roberts (USRA), S. Lesage (UAH), M. Godwin (UAH), B. Mailyan (FIT) & R. Holzworth (U. Wash)

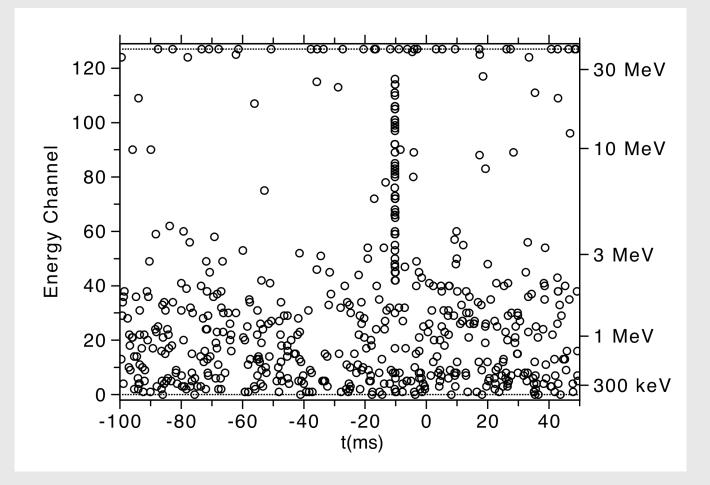


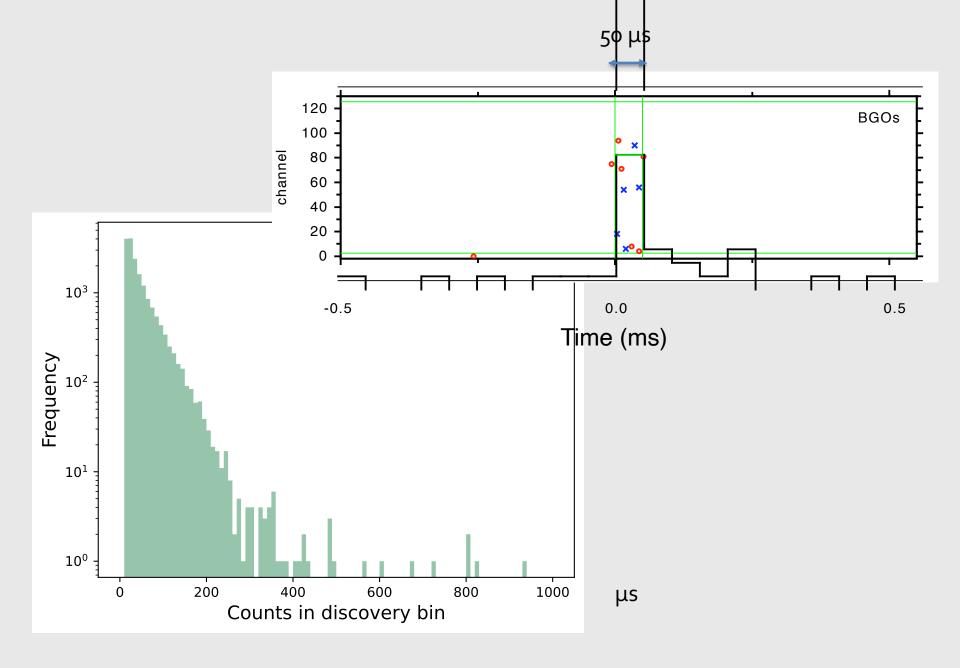
Fermi GBM advantages for TGF research:

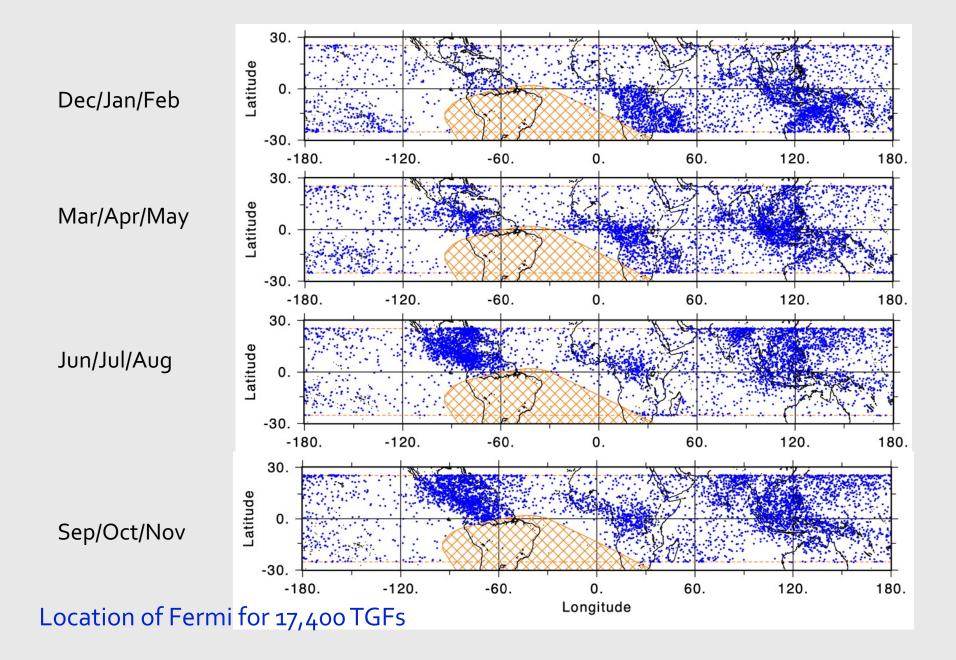
- Covers energy range of TGFs,
- Orbit overflies tropics: high TGF rate,
- Continuous Time-Tagged Events (CTTE) enables highsensitivity ground-based search,
- High-time accuracy (few μs) allows correlation with ground-based radio observations.
- Long dataset: CTTE from late Nov 2012.



150 ms of BGO data

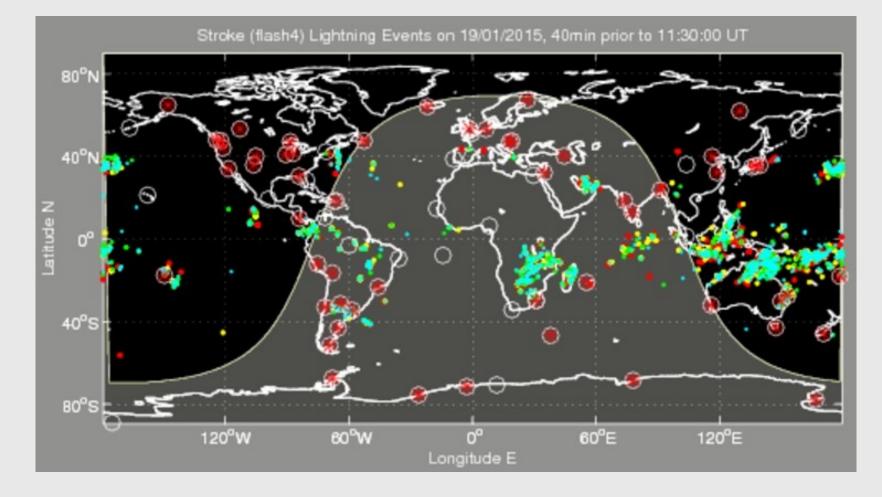




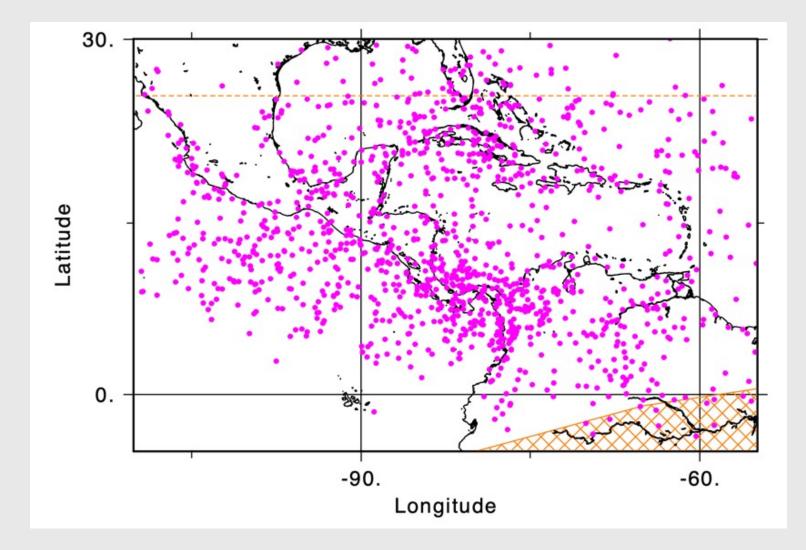


2024 Sept 12

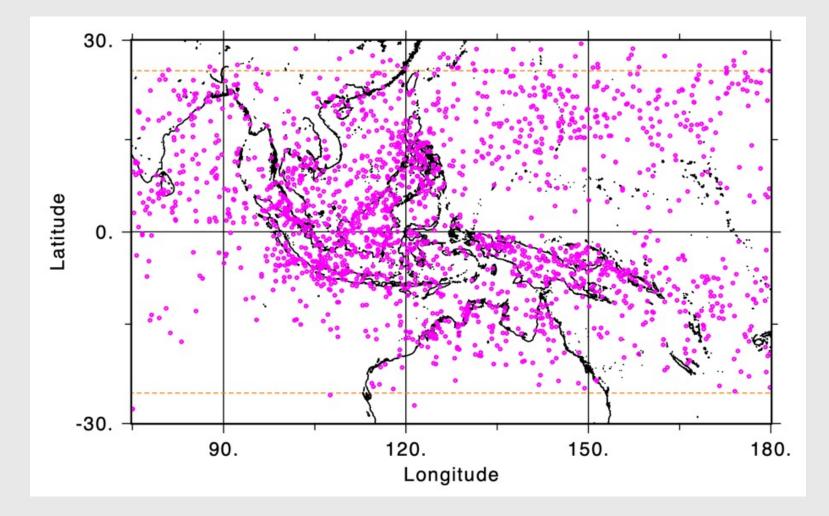
World-Wide Lightning Location Network (WWLLN) Very Low Frequency (VLF) Radio



WWLLN localizations for TGFs



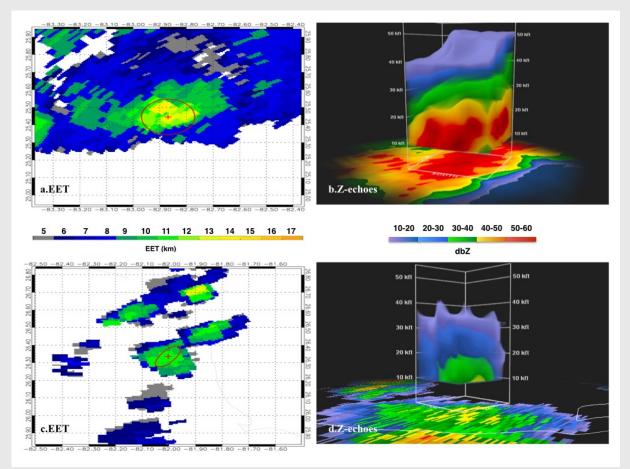
WWLLN localizations for TGFs



Third Fermi GBM TGF catalog

- The catalog will be made available at the FSSC in ~December.
- The 3rd Fermi GBM TGF catalog will be the largest TGF catalog with ~17,000 TGFs:
 - GBM has the highest TGF detection rate and the catalog covers 11 years.
- The 4280 TGFs with WWLLN associations have accurate locations and are particularly useful for correlating with meteorological observations.
- Outstanding questions:
 - Which thunderstorms make TGFs?
 - In which phase of storms are TGFs produced?
 - Are there any meteorological conditions favorable to TGF production?
 - Are there any differences between TGFs originating from ocean or land, or the ocean/land lightning making TGFs?
 - Are there differences in TGF production efficiency compared to lighting rate: land / ocean, geography, seasons, ...

From an earlier sample: TGF producing storms observed by US weather radar. Chronis et al. (2016).



NEXRAD radar: Enhanced Echo Tops (EET) and radar reflectivity (dBZ)

From the previous Fermi GBM TGF catalog: TGF rate as a function of distance from coastline.

