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NASA/ASEE SUMMER FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

_NALYTXCAL STUDY OF **THE EFFECTS OF CLOUDS ON THE LIGHT**

PRODUCED BY LIGHTNING

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 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\text{max}}$.

I. **INTRODUCTION**

We consider the scattering of light (visible or infrared) due **to** lightning by cubic, cylindrical, and **spherical** clouds. A **typical** cloud is represented by **a** statistically homogeneous ensemble of configurations of N identical and **aligned** spherical water droplets whose centers are uniformly distributed in its volume. The incident light is from point **sources** inside **the** penetrable cloud.

The optical effects of clouds on **the** light produced by lightning have received great interest for many years. Different **techniques** have been used in **trying to** explain **the** complicated nature of **these** effects. In particular, we mention **the** Monte Carlo method [9] which is **a** computer **simulated technique.** In **a** Monte **Carlo** prograra, we follow **the** path of **the** photons emitted into **the** cloud by lightning. A photon is said **to** be scattered if it escapes from **the** cloud after colliding with **the** spherical droplets. Otherwise, it is considered as being absorbed by **the** cloud [1 to 8]. The Monte Carlo method is **time** consuming, expensive and it is very difficult **to** obtain from it reliable statistics [9].

Here, we extend to cloud physics the work done by Twersky [10 to 12] for single and multiple scattering of electromagnetic waves. We solve the interior problem separately to obtain the bulk parameters for the scatterer equivalent to the ensemble of spherical droplets. With the interior solution or the equivalent medium approach, the multiple scattering problem is reduced to that of a single scatterer in isolation. Hence, the computing methods of Wiscombe [13] or **Bohren** [15] specialized to Mie scattering with possibility for absorption have been used to generate numerical results in short computer time.

II. MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

We model the incident point source as $\phi = \mathbf{a}_{\tau}^2$, $\kappa_1 = k\eta'$, and η' being the complex relative index of refraction for the host medium inside the cloud, the total outside solution

$$
\vec{\psi} = \vec{\phi} + \mathbf{u}_o \tag{1}
$$

satisfied the following differential equation obtained from Maxwell's equations after suppressing the harmonic time dependence

$$
\left[\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times + \kappa_1^2\right] \vec{\psi} = 0, \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\psi} = 0.
$$
 (2)

Here,

$$
\kappa_2 = \kappa_1 \eta'' = k \eta' \eta'', \tag{3}
$$

with η'' being the complex relative index of refraction for the medium inside the spherical water droplet.

Similar to Twersky [11], we have from (1)

$$
\vec{\psi} = \hat{\mathbf{a}} \frac{e^{i\kappa r}}{r} + \left\{ \tilde{h}(\kappa_1 |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|), \mathbf{u}_o(\mathbf{r}') \right\}.
$$
 (4)

Asymptotically, for $\kappa_1 r >> 1$, we can write

$$
\mathbf{u}_{o}(\mathbf{r}) = h(\kappa_{1}r)\mathbf{g}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\kappa}_{1} : \hat{\mathbf{a}}), \hat{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{0}, \tag{5}
$$

and the scattering amplitude

$$
\mathbf{g}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\kappa}_1 : \hat{\mathbf{a}}) = \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_t e^{-i\vec{\kappa}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}'}, \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{r}') \right\} \tag{6}
$$

are evaluated from Mie **scattering** theory.

From the general **reciprocity** relation

$$
\left\{ \mathbf{\Psi}, \vec{\psi}_{\mathbf{a}} \right\}_{t} = 0 \tag{7}
$$

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for any arbitrary direction of incidence, we derive as in [11] the self-consistent integral equation for the multiple configurational scattering amplitude

$$
\mathbf{G}_{t}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{t}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\kappa}_{1}) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{a}} + \sum_{m}^{\prime} \int_{c} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{t}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}_{c}) \cdot \mathbf{G}_{m}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}_{c}) e^{i \vec{\kappa}_{1c} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{\text{tm}}}. \tag{8}
$$

We take the average of (8) over a statistically homogeneous ensemble of configurations to obtain [11] the dispersion relation determining the coherent parameters

$$
\mathcal{G}\left(\vec{\kappa}_{1}|\vec{\mathbf{K}}\right) = -\frac{\rho}{c_{o}(\mathbf{K}^{2} - \kappa_{1}^{2})} \left\{ \left[e^{-i\vec{\mathbf{K}}\cdot\mathbf{R}}, \mathbf{U}\right] \right\} + \rho \int_{V_{\infty}-v} \left[f(\mathbf{R}) - 1\right] e^{-i\vec{\mathbf{K}}\cdot\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{U} d(\mathbf{R}).
$$
\n(9)

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Equation (9) **solves** formally **the** interior problem for **the** cloud. To obtain **numerical results,** one can **apply** stationary phase method [12] on (8) and reduce (9) **to**

$$
K - \kappa_1 \sim -\frac{i g \sigma_o}{2\eta} \mathcal{L}^{-1}
$$

\nand
\n
$$
\mathcal{L} = \left\{ 1 - \rho \frac{g \sigma_o}{2\eta} \int_{0}^{\infty} [f(\mathbf{R}) - 1] e^{i \left\{ \kappa_1 - \mathbf{K} \right\}} d(\mathbf{R}) \right\}.
$$
\n(10)

From equation (10), the leading **term** approximation gives

$$
\eta^{2} = \epsilon
$$
\n
$$
\epsilon = 1 + \frac{3\mathfrak{F}}{1 - \mathfrak{F}},
$$
\n
$$
\mathfrak{F} = \omega_{o} \left(\frac{\epsilon' - 1}{\epsilon' - 2} \right),
$$
\n
$$
\omega_{o} = \frac{\omega}{1 + \omega}.
$$
\n(11)

For

$$
\epsilon' = \left(\eta'_r + \eta'_i\right)^2,\tag{12}
$$

and the bulk index of refraction is

$$
\eta^2 = \epsilon,
$$

\n
$$
\eta_r = \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_r}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon_i^2}{\epsilon_r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \pm 1 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.
$$
\n(13)

The bulk parameters reduce the multiple **scattering** to a problem of a single equivalent scatterer. (See tables for numerical results).

III. CONCLUSION

Due to the complexity of the problem, only results for the leading term approximation are given here. The multiple scattering problem has been reduced to that of a single scatterer in isolation. Depending on the size parameter of the cloud particles as compared to the wave length of the incident light, either Rayleigh or Mie scattering technique can be used to determine Qext, Qscat, and Qbacs.

With the bulk parameters, we can use Wiscombe's computer code **to** obtain in short computer **time, acceptable** numerical results for a medium with a complex relative index of refraction which is an improvement of Bohren [15]. The equivalent medium approach gives naturally **the** polarizations and **the** angular distributions of photons which escape the cloud surface.

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SPHERE SCATTERING PROGRAM

REFMED= O.IO00E+OI REFRE= O.500000E+O0 REFIM= O.O00000E+O0 SPHERE RADIUS = 15.000 WAVELENGTH = 0.4880 SIZE PARAMETER= 0.1931E+03

REFMED= 0.1000E+01 REFRE= 0.132900E+01 REFIM= -0.329000E-06
SPHERE RADIUS = 0.480 WAVELENGTH = 0.8600
SIZE PARAMETER= 0.3507E+01

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REFMED= 0.1000E+01 REFRE= 0.132500E+01 REFIM= -0.124000E-01
SPHERE RADIUS = 100.000 WAVELENGTH = 5.0000
SIZE PARAMETER= .01257E+03

