

# Secondary Fast Breakdown in Narrow Bipolar Events

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## Key Points:

- The primary streamers of fast breakdown in Narrow Bipolar Events trigger a secondary fast breakdown of the opposite polarity.
- Secondary fast breakdown is analyzed by using a new rebounding-wave model.
- The current pulse of Narrow Bipolar Events is not extinguished at the end of the discharge but instead reverses its direction.

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## Abstract

The physical mechanism of Narrow Bipolar Events (NBEs) has been studied for decades but it still holds many mysteries. Recent observations indicate that the fast breakdown discharges that produce NBEs sometimes contain a secondary fast breakdown that propagates back in the opposite direction but this has not been fully addressed so far in electromagnetic models. In this study, we investigate fast breakdown using different approaches that employ a Modified Transmission Line with Exponential decay (MTLE) model and propose a new model, named “rebounding MTLE model”, which reproduces the secondary fast breakdown current in NBEs. The model provides new insights into the physics of the fast breakdown mechanism.

## Plain Language Summary

Narrow Bipolar Events (NBEs) are intense, bipolar-shaped radio signals emitted from thunderstorms. Because their origin is still poorly understood, they have attracted a great deal of interest in the atmospheric electricity community. Recently, it has been found that NBEs are likely produced by extensive electrical discharges named fast breakdown which are likely composed of millions of thin filaments called streamers. In this study, we propose a model for the fast breakdown current in which we consider that the primary streamer discharge triggers a second breakdown wave, also composed of streamers and propagating in the opposite direction. Our model unveils features of the fast breakdown that can play a key role in our understanding of this phenomenon.

## 1 Introduction

Narrow Bipolar Events (NBEs), sometimes also known as Narrow Bipolar Pulses (NBPs), are impulsive and powerful radio emissions from lightning Compact Intracloud Discharges (CIDs) characterized by intense Very High Frequency (VHF) radiation, fast propagation speed and short-duration bipolar spheric waveforms in the Low Frequency band (Smith et al., 1999, 2002, 2004). NBEs have received great attention since first discovered in the 1980s (Le Vine, 1980; Willett et al., 1989) but their physical mechanism, possibly related to how lightning is initiated inside thunderstorms, remains poorly understood.

Over the past decades, several physical mechanisms have been put forward to describe NBEs. One proposal argued that NBEs are caused by energetic particles from cosmic ray air showers triggering relativistic runaway electron avalanches (RREA), a model known as the Relativistic Runaway Electron Avalanches-Extensive Air Showers (RREA-EAS) model or as the Runaway Breakdown (RB)-EAS model (e.g., Gurevich et al., 1999; Gurevich & Zybin, 2001). Other explanations relied on hypothetical hot, highly conducting channels such as lightning leaders (Nag & Rakov, 2010a; da Silva & Pasko, 2015; Karunarathne et al., 2014; Stolzenburg et al., 2013).

These models are challenged by the latest observations enabled by broadband digital interferometry of lightning (Stock et al., 2014). By combining an interferometer (INTF) with a Fast Antenna (FA) and a Lightning Mapping Array (LMA), Rison et al. (2016) found that positive-polarity NBEs are associated with a new type of discharge which they named Fast Positive Breakdown (FPB), with features incompatible either with the RREA-EAS model or the existence of highly conducting channels. Tilles et al. (2019) extended these observations to negative-polarity NBE, which they found to be similarly caused by Fast Negative Breakdown (FNB). Lyu et al. (2019) found NBEs to initiate some but far from the majority of lightning discharges, the remaining fraction being initiated by an unknown process emitting weak, extremely short VHF pulses, named initial events (IEs) by some authors (e.g., Marshall et al., 2014, 2019; Kostinskiy et al., 2020). It is still unclear whether these IE events have similar physical mechanisms as NBEs.

As a consequence of these observations, it is generally accepted that Fast Breakdown (FB, encompassing both FPB and FNB) is the source of all NBEs and that it involves the propagation of a system of streamers (Phelps, 1974; Griffiths & Phelps, 1976; Luque & Ebert, 2014; Attanasio et

62 al., 2019; Cooray et al., 2020). These streamers, possibly initiated by ice hydrometeors (Petersen et  
 63 al., 2006, 2015), propagate hundreds of meters at a speed of a few times  $10^7$  m/s and intensify the  
 64 electric field in the starting region. Besides the observations listed above, additional studies support  
 65 this conclusion, including the analysis of radio spectra (Liu et al., 2019) and space-based optical  
 66 observations (Soler et al., 2020; Li et al., 2021).

67 Some observations show that NBE-producing fast breakdowns sometimes contain a secondary  
 68 fast breakdown that propagates in the opposite direction along the previous path (Rison et al., 2016;  
 69 Tilles et al., 2019; Attanasio et al., 2021). Recently, Tilles et al. (2020) found alternating-polarity  
 70 streamer fronts associated to Energetic In-Cloud pulses (EIPs). Huang et al. (2021) also found fast  
 71 breakdown events consisting of simultaneous upward and downward streamer fronts, with the tra-  
 72 jectory of the later streamer development pointing back to the initial source location. Most recently,  
 73 Attanasio et al. (2021) discussed the physical mechanism of this secondary fast breakdown of NBEs  
 74 based on an improved version of the Griffiths and Phelps model (Griffiths & Phelps, 1976).

75 A fundamental tool in the study of NBEs is the analysis of their electromagnetic radiation. Sim-  
 76 plifying the NBE source as an infinitesimally short dipole or as a more complex Transmission Line  
 77 (TL), as done, for instance, by (Smith et al., 1999, 2004; Watson & Marshall, 2007; Nag & Rakov,  
 78 2010a,b), allows inferring properties of the source current from ground-based electromagnetic mea-  
 79 surements. Using a TL representation of NBEs, Nag & Rakov (2010a) proposed a bouncing-wave  
 80 model, where a current pulse travels consecutively downward and upward within a highly conduct-  
 81 ing channel of NBEs. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, this explanation is incompatible with our  
 82 present understanding of NBEs generated by fast breakdowns.

83 In their work, Rison et al. (2016) also applied a TL model to explain their fast antenna (FA)  
 84 observations and inferred a current profile that matched the observations without reflected current  
 85 pulses. However, as we discuss below, this agreement resulted from the use of Shao's equation  
 86 (Shao et al., 2004, 2005) for the electromagnetic radiation field. The validity of Shao's equation  
 87 rests on the assumption that the current pulse has decayed completely as it reaches the endpoint of  
 88 the discharge. The equation works well for a return stroke since its channel is typically long enough  
 89 to justify this assumption (Shao et al., 2012), but it remains unclear whether this condition can be  
 90 safely assumed in the current profile inferred by Rison et al. (2016).

91 In this letter, we re-analyze the data presented by Rison et al. (2016) and show that, after  
 92 solving the full-wave propagation problem of the electromagnetic waves, their proposed single-  
 93 pulse current would lead to a radiation peak that is missing in the observed sferic. This raises the  
 94 question of why Shao's expression works better than the full Maxwell equations in fitting the data.  
 95 We show below that this has a physical explanation and unveils a secondary, counter-propagating  
 96 current pulse, which is consistent with the recently reported secondary fast breakdown of NBEs.  
 97 We propose a new model called rebounding MTLE (Modified Transmission Line with Exponential  
 98 decay) model, to explain the secondary fast breakdown current in NBEs which is likely driven by  
 99 counter-propagating streamers triggered by the primary fast breakdown pulse. The existence of  
 100 this secondary streamer wave, suggesting that the fast breakdown does not completely dissipate its  
 101 driving electric field, is a new key to our understanding of this phenomenon.

## 102 2 Sferic waveform analysis

103 In their study, Rison et al. (2016) recorded sferics from NBEs using a Fast Antenna (FA) and  
 104 evaluated the sferic waveforms using a Modified Transmission Line with Exponential decay with  
 105 height model (MTLE), which was previously employed for return strokes by Nucci & Rachidi (1989)  
 106 and Rachidi & Nucci (1990). Adopting the sign convention where a negative current moves positive  
 107 charge downwards (i.e., electrons flow upwards), this transmission line scheme is sketched in fig-  
 108 ure 1. A positive NBE current front propagates downward from an altitude  $H_2$  to  $H_1$ , with a channel  
 109 length of  $L = H_2 - H_1$ . The downward current  $I_d$  (red curve in the figure) decreases exponentially  
 110 along its propagation channel with an attenuation rate  $\lambda_d$ :

$$I_d(z, t) = I(t - (H_2 - z)/v_d)e^{-(H_2 - z)/\lambda_d}, \quad (1)$$

111 where  $v_d$  is the downward propagation velocity, related to the downward propagation time  $t_d$  by  
 112  $v_d = L/t_d$ . The injected current  $I_d$  has a double-exponential waveform

$$I(t) = \frac{I_0 e^{\alpha t}}{1 + e^{(\alpha+\beta)t}} \quad (2)$$

113 where  $\alpha = 1/\tau_1$ ,  $\beta = 1/\tau_2$  are the rise and fall time constants. The amplitude  $I_0$  can be normalized  
 114 to the peak current  $I_{peak}$  by setting

$$I_0 = I_{peak} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^{\left( \frac{-\alpha}{\alpha+\beta} \right)}. \quad (3)$$

115 Let us focus on the events NBE1 and NBE3 analyzed by Rison et al. (2016) and initially assume  
 116 that the current dies out as it reaches the end of the channel at  $H_1$ . In the following, we adopt the  
 117 same geometry as Rison et al. (2016), derived from their observations. This includes the observation  
 118 distance  $\rho$ , maximum channel altitude  $H_2$ , channel length  $L$  and the velocity  $v$  listed in table 1 for  
 119 the case NBE1 and NBE3, respectively.

120 We compute the electric field at ground level at a location that follows the source-observer  
 121 geometry of the events (see table 1) by employing two approaches: Uman's equation (Uman et al.,  
 122 1975) and a solution of the complete Maxwell's equations using the Finite-Difference Time-Domain  
 123 (FDTD) method (Li et al., 2020). We use Uman's equation with the same current parameters used by  
 124 Rison et al. (2016). The adopted parameters are listed in table 1, and the current pulse as a function  
 125 of height resulting from these parameters is shown in figure S1 of the Supplemental Materials, panels  
 126 (a) and (b), whereas figure 3 contains the computational results (blue line and blue triangles), as well  
 127 as the measured sferic observations (black line).

128 The two computational approaches agree with each other to very good accuracy but they differ  
 129 from the measured waveforms. At around  $17 \mu\text{s}$  for NBE1 and, more markedly, at around  $21 \mu\text{s}$   
 130 for NBE3, the model predicts negative deviations that are conspicuously absent in the observations.  
 131 These deviations result from a peak in the radiation component, proportional to the time-derivative  
 132 of the current, emitted as the current terminates abruptly at the end of the channel. This peak has  
 133 previously been referred to as the "mirror image" effect (Uman et al., 1975; Shoory et al., 2009).

134 In their work, Rison et al. (2016) used a different approach to compute the radiation field.  
 135 Instead of Uman's equation, which is a particularization of the retarded time, integral formulation  
 136 of Maxwell's equations (called Jefimenko's or Schott's equations, (Zangwill, 2013, p. 726); a more  
 137 general version of Uman's equation valid for arbitrary time-dependent current density can be found  
 138 in Shao (2016)), they applied Shao's expression (Shao et al., 2005, eq. (11)), which disregards the  
 139 current discontinuity at the end of the TL and applies only to cases where the current is sufficiently  
 140 attenuated before it reaches that point. This approach produces the green curves in panels (a) and  
 141 (b) of figure 3. The late radiative peak is absent and the calculations agree reasonably well with the  
 142 observations.

143 This raises the question of why reproducing the observations requires suppressing the radiative  
 144 peak. We considered the possibility that the current does not disappear abruptly at the end of the  
 145 TL but instead vanishes gradually, damping the radiation peak below the instrument's sensitivity.  
 146 To investigate this, we extended the MTLE model with an extra region where the current decays  
 147 smoothly but we found that an unrealistically long extension with  $d \geq 5 \text{ km}$  is required to sufficiently  
 148 attenuate the radiative peaks (see Figure S3 and accompanying text in the Supplemental Materials  
 149 for further details).

150 One explanation that, avoiding unrealistic assumptions, reproduces the observations is to re-  
 151 cover the idea of the bouncing-wave proposed by Nag & Rakov (2010a) and the rebounding fast  
 152 breakdown waves discussed by (Attanasio et al., 2021). Suppose that, instead of vanishing, the  
 153 current that reaches the end of the TL reverses direction and heads upwards. This eliminates the  
 154 current discontinuity at the end of the channel. Besides, the existence of an upwards-directed pulse  
 155 is supported by the interferometer traces observed by Rison et al. (2016) (see figure 2(a) and (b) in  
 156 Rison et al. (2016) for details).

In our model, we include this upward rebounding current  $I_u$  (marked as a blue curve in figure 1) as a pulse with a velocity  $v_u$  along the previous path and also following the MTLE model but with a different attenuation rate  $\lambda_u$ :

$$I_u(z, t) = I(t - L/v_d - (z - H_1)/v_u)e^{-L/\lambda_d}e^{-(z-H_1)/\lambda_u}, \quad (4)$$

where  $t_u$  is the upward propagation time related to the upward velocity by  $v_u = L/t_u$  and the factor  $e^{-L/\lambda_d}$  ensures the continuity between the downward and the upward-propagating pulses.

The total current  $I_t$  is the sum of the downward current  $I_d$  and the upward rebounding current  $I_u$ :

$$I_t(z, t) = I_d(z, t) + I_u(z, t). \quad (5)$$

As shown in figure 2, the downward and upward propagation time ( $t_d$  and  $t_u$ ) are obtained by fitting the interferometer traces for both NBE1 and NBE3 with the best fit lines shown in panels (a,b) for NBE1 and panels (d,e) for NBE3. We fit the parameters defining the current  $I_t(z, t)$  to the sferic waveforms of NBE1 and NBE3, with the best-fit results listed in table 1. The downward, upward and total current as a function of height for the rebounding MTLE model are represented in figure 2 along with the interferometer data, panels (a,b,c) for NBE1 and (d,e,f) for NBE3. In all cases discussed here, the upward current pulse is attenuated to a negligible value before it reaches the upper top boundary. The resulting waveforms derived from Uman's equation with the rebounding MTLE model and the FDTD model are plotted with a red line and red triangles in panels (a) and (b) of figure 3. Panels (c) and (d) of that figure show the three components of the electric field resulting from Uman's equation using both the MTLE model and the rebounding MTLE model. The late radiation peak is almost completely suppressed and the model predictions match the observations with the same accuracy as Shao's equation. It is shown that the rebounding currents propagate upward following the previous path, which agrees with the interferometer traces for both NBE1 and NBE3. Note that for NBE1 the absence of the radiation peak can also be explained by a strong attenuation of the downward current; with the parameters of table 1 the sferic is weakly sensitive to the parameters of the upward current. This is not the case for NBE3, which can not be reasonably explained without an upward current and therefore provides the strongest evidence for our conclusion.

Both Shao's expression and the rebounding MTLE model underestimate the electric field in the tail of the sferic waveform. As discussed by Rison et al. (2016), NBE3 is more complex than NBE1 and contains features such as a small tilt and a substantial azimuthal spread (see figure 9 in the supplementary material of Rison et al. (2016)). This deserves further analysis but falls out of the scope of the present work.

### 3 Discussion and conclusions

Our results show that the NBE sferics published by Rison et al. (2016) are better explained if one assumes that once the primary current pulse has propagated about 400 m to 700 m, it triggers a counter-propagating current pulse. The data are best fit when downward and upward currents rebound continuously; otherwise, the predicted waveform partly recovers the radiation peak that is absent in the observations. This secondary pulse is also observed in the interferometer data reported by (Rison et al., 2016; Tilles et al., 2019).

The results also indicate that the measured NBE sferics are consistent with a current distribution with a significant spatial extent where FPB and FNB overlap within a significant volume. Although one cannot exclude the possibility that other current distributions may also reproduce the sferics, we believe that the existence of a secondary fast breakdown current is a plausible explanation for the absence of the radiation peak to better agree with the observations.

In their original bouncing-wave model, Nag & Rakov (2010a) explained the secondary pulse as the reflection of a wave as it reaches the end of an established conducting channel. However, the detailed observations of the thunderstorm activity appear to rule this out, as there is no evidence of a leader channel being established before the NBEs (Rison et al., 2016). The simulated results by

203 using the bouncing-wave model are discussed in the Supplemental Materials which can not match  
204 well with the measurements (see Figure S4-S5 and the text there).

205 On the other hand, the interferometer observations suggest that both the downward and upward  
206 pulses share the same nature, most likely being systems of streamers as discussed by Attanasio et al.  
207 (2021). The triggering of streamer channels by streamers of the opposite polarity is not uncommon.  
208 Kochkin et al. (2012) captured images where a positive streamer corona triggers negative streamers  
209 as it approaches an electrode. The same group found positive streamers emerging from the channels  
210 of preceding negative streamers (Kochkin et al., 2014) and a similar process explains the shape of  
211 carrot sprites in the upper atmosphere (Malagón-Romero et al., 2020). In the numerical simulations  
212 of Malagón-Romero et al. (2020), similar currents flow through the channels of the downward and  
213 upward streamers because they are connected through electrically conducting regions.

214 We also note that collisions between streamers of opposite polarities have been proposed as a  
215 source of X-rays and as precursors of Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flashes (TGF) (Cooray et al., 2009;  
216 Ihaddadene & Celestin, 2015; Köhn et al., 2017; Luque, 2017; Babich & Bochkov, 2017). Tilles et  
217 al. (2020) presented a case where alternating fast positive and negative breakdown precedes a large  
218 current pulse (Energetic In-cloud Pulse, EIP) which is likely associated with a TGF (Pu et al., 2019).  
219 Note that the rebounding-wave model proposed here is different from the physical picture described  
220 by Huang et al. (2021): in the cases that they analyzed, negative and positive fast breakdowns  
221 appeared to be simultaneously launched from the same region.

222 A final conclusion concerns the persistence of electric fields after the fast breakdown dis-  
223 charges. That a secondary discharge is allowed to propagate suggests an incomplete screening of the  
224 electric field. Furthermore, the alternating fast positive and negative breakdown reported by Tilles  
225 et al. (2020) hints at the possibility of very weak screening of the electric fields, a conclusion that  
226 is relevant to estimates of the driving field as analyzed by Cummer (2020) and has key implications  
227 for physical models of fast breakdown.

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**Table 1.** The parameters of the NBE-producing current used in the simulation for cases NBE1 and NBE3 reported by Rison et al. (2016). Three different models were used in simulation: Uman’s equation (Uman et al., 1975) with the MTLE model, Shao’s equation (Shao et al., 2004, 2005) with the MTLE model, and Uman’s equation with the rebounding MTLE model.

ID	Method	Parameters adopted in Rison et al. (2016)							
		$I_{peak}$ (kA)	$\tau_1$ ( $\mu$ s)	$\tau_2$ ( $\mu$ s)	$\lambda$ (m)	$\rho$ (km)	$H_2$ (m)	$L$ (m)	$v$ (m/s)
NBE1	Uman’s eq / Shao’s eq with MTLE model	-55.2	0.8	6.0	900	5.5	6000*	455	$3.5 \times 10^7$
NBE3	Uman’s eq / Shao’s eq with MTLE model	-63.4	0.3	2.3	900	3.3	6600	560	$3.5 \times 10^7$

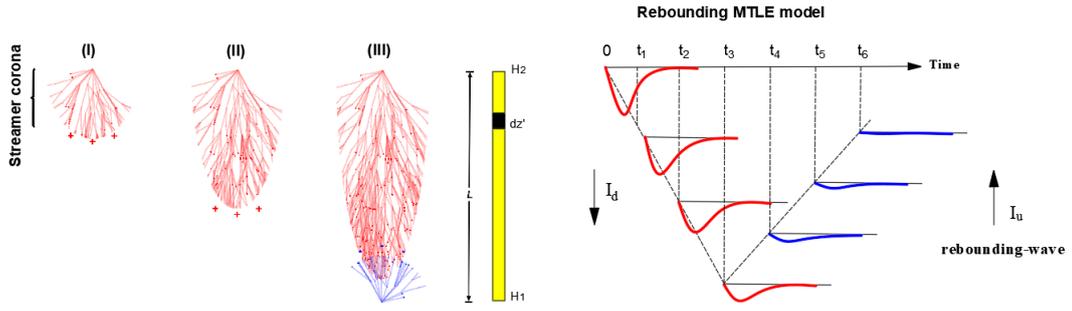
  

ID	Method	Simulation-determined parameters <sup>a</sup>					Interferometer-determined parameters <sup>b</sup>				
		$I_{peak}$ (kA)	$\tau_1$ ( $\mu$ s)	$\tau_2$ ( $\mu$ s)	$\lambda_d$ (m)	$\lambda_u$ (m)	$\rho$ (km)	$H_2$ (m)	$L$ (m)	$t_d$ ( $\mu$ s)	$t_u$ ( $\mu$ s)
NBE1	Uman’s eq with rebounding MTLE model	-30.5	0.8	7.0	374.9	857.6	5.5	6700	720	12	13
NBE3	Uman’s eq with rebounding MTLE model	-61.7	0.3	3.4	378.7	113.7	3.3	6600	412	11	6

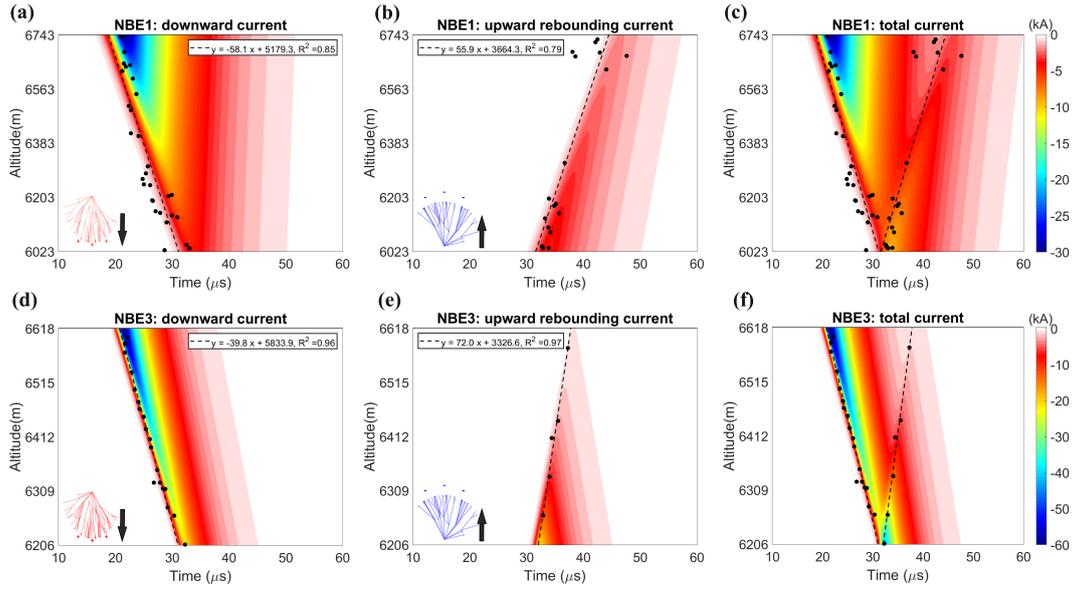
\* The altitude  $H_2$  is derived from the LMA data, see Rison et al. (2016) for details.

<sup>a</sup> The current amplitude  $I_{peak}$ , rise and fall time constants ( $\tau_1, \tau_2$ ), as well as the downward and upward exponential attenuation rates ( $\lambda_d, \lambda_u$ ) are best-fit parameters defining  $I(z, t)$  to the sferic waveforms of NBE1 and NBE3.

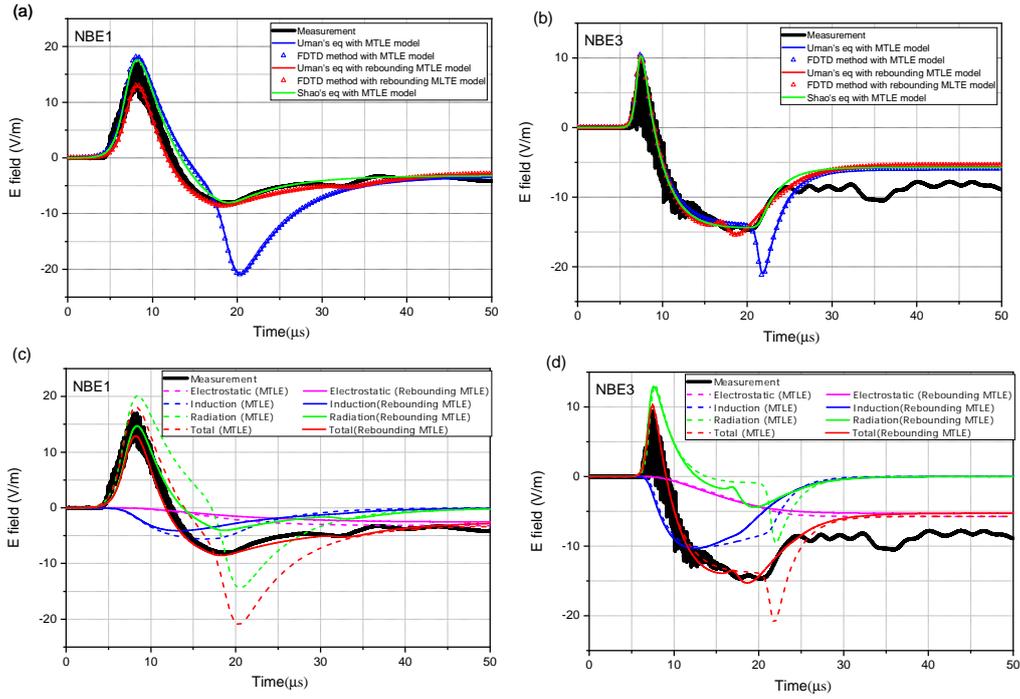
<sup>b</sup> The observation distance  $\rho$ , altitude  $H_2$ , length  $L$ , the downward and upward propagation times ( $t_d, t_u$ ) are determined by the interferometer data in Rison et al. (2016) (see figure 2).



**Figure 1.** The rebounding MTLE model of streamer-based NBEs, (I)-(III) are different growth stages of the streamer corona system of NBEs. We model the NBE discharge channel as a system of positive streamer coronas that propagate downwards from an altitude  $H_2$  to  $H_1$  with a channel length  $L$ , followed by upward negative streamer corona discharges that propagate back along the same path. Here,  $I_d$  is the downward current and  $I_u$  is the rebounding-wave current.



**Figure 2.** The current distribution of rebounding MTL model for NBE1 and NBE3 along with the interferometer data observed by Rison et al. (2016). NBE1 and NBE3: (a,d) downward current  $I_d$  (positive streamer propagates downward), (b,e) upward rebounding current  $I_u$  (negative streamer propagates upward) and (c,f) total current  $I_t$ . Note that the time of interferometer data here has been corrected to the source time. The detailed interferometer data can be found in Rison et al. (2016).



**Figure 3.** Comparison between simulation and measurement corresponding to the case NBE1 (a,c) and NBE3 (b,d) in Rison et al. (2016). (a,b) Different approaches: Uman’s equation (Uman et al., 1975) and full-wave FDTD method with the MTLE model, Uman’s equation and full-wave FDTD method with the rebounding MTLE model, and Shao’s equation with the MTLE model. (c,d) The electrostatic, induction and radiation components of the total electric field calculated by using Uman’s equation with MTLE (dashed line) and the rebounding MTLE model (solid line).