

This paper reports spectral polarisation radar measurements within a rather complex ice cloud system, and subjects these data to careful analysis using a “fall streak reconstruction” technique. The main virtue of the paper is the effort to pull together all the measurements to reveal a story about the evolution of the ice particles. This story is qualitative rather than quantitative, but this is fair enough - most other studies of this kind in the literature have the same limitation.

I think this is well within ACP’s scope. It’s pretty well-written, the results and methodology used are of interest to the community, and the paper makes a worthwhile addition to the existing literature on this topic. I have a number of minor corrections below - I think the paper is publishable once these have been addressed.

We would like to thank the reviewer for the time and effort provided for the review.

Lukas Pfizenmaier, Christine Unal, Yann Dufournet and Herman Russchenberg.

### Introduction

page 2, line 8 onwards. You make a big deal here about how it’s important to study precipitating mixed-phase clouds and melting of ice particles, linking the ice above the melting layer to the rain below. I saw very few links in your paper to this aspect. Essentially your focus is on the ice-phase bit of a cloud that happens to be raining at the surface. I suggest that you change the emphasis a bit here to fit better with what you are doing.

The focus is indeed given to the precipitating mixed-phase cloud. However in the investigated cases, the growth process of ice particles is analyzed with a link to the reflectivity of rain, showing the importance of the fall streak rearranged data.

You also make a link here to attenuation and attempt to establish a dichotomy between cloud radars (W, Ka, X bands) and precipitation radars (C- and S-band), then latter being relatively immune to attenuation. This seems to be a link to motivate the use of TARA which is S-band. I personally think the distinction is overplayed, but I acknowledge that the longer wavelength has some advantages for the interpretation of the data. I’m not sure I would make such a big deal of it myself, but I leave that to the authors.

Thank you for this opinion.

Studies by Bader et al, Field et al were S-band not C-band.

This is corrected in the paper.

You might consider adding Keat et al (2017, JGR) to your review of relevant literature here. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2017JD026754/abstract> again identified oriented pristine crystals and inferred the presence of supercooled liquid water. Seems relevant to your case 2.

Thank you for mentioning Keat and Westbrook, 2017, we missed this article, which is now read and referenced in the article.

## **Section 2.**

page 4, line 30,31. You say cloud top from MIRA is at least 0.5km higher than the one from TARA. Always? Surely this is case-dependent. I suggest it is better to quote the minimum detectable dBZ at, say, 5km height for the two radars.

We emphasized in the text the case dependency of this observation.

## **Section 3.**

The arrow at the bottom of figure 2 confused me. First because it points backwards compared to the evolution of the particles in the cartoons. Second because it implies ZDR goes down as the particles grow, but this is not the case in your vapour deposition cartoon where ZDR is maintained. So I suggest removing this.

We preferred to leave the Zdr arrow in Figure 2 with a small adjustment.

Orientation of particles. This issue first arises in section 3 (line 14, page 5) but continues throughout the paper. The terminology you use here mixes two distinct physical characteristics: shape (where the idea of prolate, oblate makes some kind of sense) and orientation (which is completely distinct and controlled by aerodynamics). You use the term "prolate" to mean a particle which is broadly in the shape of a prolate spheroid, which has its long axis vertical. Conical graupel can be an example of this. But there are other particles (like needles) which are prolate in shape but have a horizontal preferred orientation. So I strongly recommend you disentangle shape and orientation here and in the rest of the paper.

Thank you for this comment. The text is adapted to be more specific on this topic.

Page 5, line 18. Say diffusional growth of ice happens when vapour diffuses towards the crystals instead of forming supercooled droplets. Why instead? It is perfectly possible to grow both if the supersaturation is large enough.

The text is adapted.

line 20 - during diffusional growth particles keep their characteristic shape. I would like some clarification on this. I can think of two obvious counter examples: (1) dendrites for example often grow wider and wider without thickening significantly, and can end up with aspect ratios of 100:1. (2) when an in particle falls into a different temperature from its earlier growth - e.g. rosettes grow plate-like appendages, columns get plate caps, etc. So perhaps you can be more direct in your meaning here, and what you are assuming which is actually critical for the analysis that follows vs general information.

The text is adapted.

line 23-30 These are relevant bits of literature, but personally I think the evidence is not so clear cut. Suggest softening the wording in this paragraph to explain these studies have suggested or indicated what nature might be doing. Then when you pick these ideas up later and find evidence to support rapid aggregation of needles for example, that also makes the contribution of your new results more apparent.

The text is adapted.

## **Section 4.**

Page 6 line 2. The reference to the text books here is not necessary, you have already introduced these processes. There are a few other places in the text where I felt the referencing was repetitive (e.g. Westbrook et al 2007 on page 10, line 20)  
line 17-19 - recommend remove discussion about sZDR in rain. It is irrelevant to what follows and confused me when I was trying to understand this paragraph.

The references are removed as well as the discussion of the sZdr in rain.

line 23-29. I found this hard to understand. Is diffusion dominant in this scenario? Or aggregation? or both? could be clearer. the first line of the paragraph says “a signature of diffusional growth”, but then there is lots of talk of aggregation.

The first line is now: Figure 3 b) depicts a signature of diffusional growth and aggregation in sZ and sZdr.

Figure 3 could potentially be annotated to help make it clearer - e.g. with text and arrows saying for example things like “rimed particles” “crystals growing from vapour” etc

We finally kept the Figure as it was, because the additional text made the Figure less clear.

I think generally in section 4 it would help to be clear that this is your conceptual picture of how these processes play out in a typical cloud, rather than asserting these signatures are universal - which would require detailed evidence.

The last two sentences of the first paragraph of section 4 is now: It is pointed out that these sketches are meant to explain spectral signatures of a S-band slantwise profiling radar. Other radar setups may have different spectral signatures.

## **Section 5.**

Fall streak reconstruction. Any strengths and limitations to the technique worth summarising here? (for reader who does not go back to your previous paper)

A small section is added at the end of the first paragraph of page 8.

Page 8 line 13. “3 time bins” - can you specify in seconds please

This is done.

## **Section 6.**

Page 8, line 18. "S-band radar profiler TARA" - repetitive. Already introduced.

The repetition is removed.

line 31-32. homogeneous wind conditions. can you be quantitative?

The values of the retrieved horizontal are in average around 22 m/s. However, one can see that that in some regions values up to 25 m/s are visible. Due to the fact that values up to 35 m/s are visible when the new airmass is moving and the wind direction changes, we assume the wind field of the horizontal wind field as homogeneous.

Panels in figure 6, 10, 12 could be neater. "differential reflectivity [dB]" label on fig 6 panel (e) is impinging on the panel next to it (f). Quite a mix of font sizes etc.

Differential reflectivity [dB] label on fig 6 panel (e) doesn't impinge anymore on the panel next to it (f).

Page 10, line 10. "a supercooled liquid water layer...is identified". How? From RH close to 100%? or some more sophisticated balloon-borne sensor. If the former do need to acknowledge this is not direct (but I do believe it).

Super-cooled liquid water is assumed when the temperature and the dew point temperature of the radiosonde launch match. In general, this is an indication for the supersaturation of water vapor in these areas. In the ice phase of clouds supersaturation of liquid water is also possible, which is assumed here if the relative humidity reaches 100%. This is shown in the light blue shaded areas in the Figure 9.

Talk a lot about needles in case 1. How do you define a needle? Do you count a hexagonal column as a needle?

A needle is defined as a prolate ice particle. An explicit distinction between them and hexagonal columns using polarimetric radar observations is rather complicated and almost impossible. They both originate in regions with similar temperatures. Needles are generated if super cooled liquid is present while hexagonal columns are formed under supersaturation with respect to ice. The identification of needles is based on the given temperature and supersaturation detected by the radiosonde. The Mira measurements confirm such particle shapes. However a 100% prove can only be given using in situ observations in this case. Nonetheless we are quite sure that our synergistic observation gives a good indication that we observed needle during Case 1.

In case 2 and case 3 there are parts of the sZDR spectra which are negative. However you also acknowledge that there is a lot of fluctuation in these sZDR values. This raises the question - what is the expected random fluctuation on a sZDR data point? Can you estimate that? I think that would help the discussion a lot if you could.

The variance of sZdr is large, and increase when the SNR and the copolar correlation coefficient decrease. To mitigate this issue, only data with SNR larger than 10 dB are considered. TARA processing provides Doppler spectra with the average number 2. Further 3 of these Doppler spectra are averaged (hh and vv) for this study to obtain

consistent trends in sZdr at different times and heights. The total number of averaging is thus 6.

Significant negative values are obtained in this case. It might be that during the growth process and due to turbulence some prolate particles are within the volume (sZdr spectrum at 2864 m). Nevertheless, the large negative sZdr are rather uncommon and there is a sharp decrease of the sZdr values at the edge of the spectrum, making them questionable. For the presented spectrum at 3055 m, due to nucleation and growth of the seeded particle from above the probability of prolate particle in the volume is higher. Also the drop into negative values is less sharp.

Page 12, line 27. "newly generated particles...lead to an increase of Z in the rain pattern below the melting layer". This wasn't obvious to me. Can you be more explicit how you determined this to be the case?

By analyzing the time height plots (Fig 4) and the spectral data discussed in Section 6 an increase of reflectivity in rain was observed. This increase seems to have a strong correlation with the observed microphysical processes. One can also see a decrease on rain reflectivity when the discussed signatures (Zdr band) are not observed.

Page 13, line 13. 114730UTC. Similar format for time elsewhere. I've not met this way of expressing time before. I guess it is just HHMMSS but you mix this around in the text with the more usual HHMM. Can I suggest you clarify this somewhere.

The time information will be unified and clarified in the text.

Page 13, line 4 (and elsewhere). When you do the fall streak reconstruction, you talk about using a "cloud base height" of 2.25km (for example). These aren't really cloud base heights though (CBH is a physical characteristic of the cloud) - instead they are simply boundary conditions for the reconstruction. So suggest rephrase. In case 3 the choice of 2.25km seems almost immediately invalidated by your arguments for not analysing any data below 3km. Can you justify this?

The cloud base height is selected above the melting layer in precipitating cloud systems. The fall streak retrieval is optimized to analysis the cloud containing ice particles.

Concerning Case 3, the data below 3 km are not analyzed because of the horizontal wind direction shear. In that case we cannot relate the microphysical properties of the particle population under investigation to the ones below 3 km related probably to another particle population. However the full fall streak retrieval can be obtained (homogeneous conditions are not required), but in that case cannot be fully exploited.

line 16. Aggregation. So aggregation is occurring 5-4km. But then why does it stop below that?

From the observations the main growth of the particles occurs between 5 km and 4 km. Considering the Mira Doppler power spectra, the mean Doppler velocity slowly increases towards the melting layer, which means that aggregation continues (slowly).

General Comment: This study collected polarimetric Doppler spectra at an elevation angle of 45 degrees. The observed spectra were realigned with height along with retrieved fall streaks and analyzed the reflectivity and differential reflectivity spectra changing with height to discuss ice particle growth. The novelty technique and idea used in this study are very interesting, but sometimes I was confused by increase/decrease of fall speed when looking at the observed spectra. Because horizontal wind components would be larger than vertical wind components in slant pointing Doppler spectra measurements, it would be good if components of horizontal wind could be removed from each Doppler spectrum plot, so that readers can track growth processes which can be represented by increases/decreases of reflectivity and absolute values of Doppler velocity.

We would like to thank the reviewer for the time and effort provided for the review.  
Lukas Pfitzenmaier, Christine Unal, Yann Dufournet, and Herman Russchenberg

1) I was confused by increase/decrease of fall speed when looking at the observed spectra changing with height. The TARA-observed Doppler spectra include horizontal wind component in addition to particle fall speed component. From the observed spectra (e.g., Figures 7, 11, and 13), it was difficult to see particle growth, which can be represented by particle fall speeds, because the spectra included large components of horizontal wind. I recommend extracting the horizontal wind component from the observed spectra. I think that this is not so difficult because the authors nicely retrieved horizontal wind.

Answer 1)

We agree that the removal of the horizontal wind would help in the interpretation of the measured Doppler spectra. The implementation in the original manuscript was considered during the writing process. Because the results were not as expected we decided to show the not corrected spectra.

One reason for this is the measurement geometry of the TARA radar and the design of wind retrieval. In the wind retrieval at high time resolution, homogeneous conditions with the 3 probing beams is assumed, which is not the case for all cloud conditions. This leads to some problems especially for dynamically inhomogeneous cloud systems as discussed in the paper.

Second reason is, that at that stage, we did not remove the contribution of the mean horizontal wind in the measured Doppler velocities. If we would correct the Doppler velocities for the mean horizontal wind, we have still in the Doppler velocity measurement, a residual component of the horizontal wind (difference between the actual horizontal wind and the mean horizontal wind) AND the actual vertical wind AND the actual Doppler fall velocity. We show non-averaged spectra. Therefore, presently, we cannot provide the Doppler fall velocity, which would be, of course very useful to interpret growth processes.

2) Polarimetric variables have an elevation dependency; for instance, Zdr values decrease with elevation angle for horizontally-oriented oblate particles. Particularly, the Zdr values can significantly decrease above an elevation angles of 20 degrees. Did you correct the observed Zdr for elevation angles?

Answer 2)

The shown Zdr values are not corrected for elevation at which they are observed. Also, we perform only qualitative analyzes of the values and relate the values to a specific particle type. Therefore, we did not correct the values for elevation.

3) Section 4, Figure 3: As the authors mentioned, the differential reflectivity is influenced by particle densities. One example is that aggregation can reduce its density, resulting in

decreasing in Zdr (this was mentioned in the text). Another example is that initial riming of branched crystals can increase the density as gaps between branches are filled, resulting in increase in Zdr. I recommend mentioning this effect in the text as well.

Answer 3)

Indeed riming of branched crystals increases the particle density. This leads to an increase of the Zdr-values. This scenario is not implemented in the article. We focus on the possible scenarios of growth processes which can explain the discussed measurements.

4) Section 5: Please explain how to take into account individual particle fall speeds to retrieve fall streaks and discuss particle growth of individual particle populations. Particles included in the radar sampling volume have different fall speeds. In the next range bin, the composition of particles in the volume can be different from that in the previous range bin volume above, because individual particles can have different fall speeds (i.e. size sorting effect). This is true even for retrieved fall streaks. When discussing ice particle growth using Doppler spectra at different heights (Figures 7, 11, and 13), I think that different particle fall speeds should be considered. Please explain if some assumptions were used in the discussion.

Answer 4)

This effect is not taken into account in the fall streak retrieval, see Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017, doi:10.1175/JTECH-D-16-0117.1. The fall streak retrieval is based on Doppler measurements (mean Doppler velocities) and do not take into account the distribution of Doppler velocities. Therefore the retrieval consists of a mean fall streak. In the fall streak retrieval article, Section 4a explains the limitations of the horizontal wind retrieved by TARA, which have an impact on the fall streak retrieval. With the current retrieval the mean movement of the particle population can be tracked. Therefore size sorting cannot be taken into account, if it occurs.

5) P. 8, line 22: There could be non-Rayleigh scattering effect in addition to attenuation.

Answer 5)

The contribution to non-Rayleigh scattering effects in addition to the attenuation is added to the text.

6) P. 8, line 31 "homogeneous wind": Does this mean horizontally homogeneous?

Answer 6)

Yes, horizontally homogeneous wind conditions are meant. This will be clarified in the text

7) P. 8, line 32 "shear": vertical shear?

Answer 7)

Yes, this is a vertical shear in the wind direction (about 30 deg.). This will be clarified in the text

8) P. 10, lines3-4 “The closer...”: If large particles dominated the total reflectivity, RHO<sub>hv</sub> may not reflect the particle diversity. In that case, as overall there is little contribution from the non-spherical particles, resulting in high RHO<sub>hv</sub>.

Answer 8)

The statement of the reviewer is right. However, in this case, considering the spectral polarimetric signature, sZ<sub>dr</sub>, which is flat versus Doppler velocity (Fig. 7, from 3076 m to 2524 m), the particles are spherical independently of their size. Therefore, the high RHO<sub>hv</sub> values are observed in the area 3076-2524 m. The text will be adjusted.

9) Section 6.1, Figures 6 and 10: What is the minimum limitation value of LDR due to the antenna limitation? In Figures 6 and 10, below Region N, LDR seems to be relatively high (~ -25 dB) at the edges of spectra. LDR tends to be large with low signal- to-noise ratio. What can the relatively high LDR at the edges of spectra indicate?

Answer 9)

First we want to point out that a 10 dB SNR clipping was applied to the Mira sL<sub>dr</sub> to avoid contributions from low SNR regions near the edges of the spectra. The technical limitation for the L<sub>dr</sub> detection is at -35 dB.

Tyynelä et al, 2011, ([doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-11-00004.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-11-00004.1)) modeled L<sub>dr</sub> for vertical pointing radar for a range of frequencies. There it was found that L<sub>dr</sub> in the simulations vary more than expected for the two different model approaches discussed. It was found that aggregates seem to produce larger L<sub>dr</sub> than smaller ice crystals. One reason they pointed out may be incorrect mass size relation for aggregates. Nevertheless, aggregates have complex shapes and align during the sedimentation in a preferred orientation.

Analyzing the Mira spectra, we observed large aggregates (Doppler velocity up to 2 m/s) which can explain the increased L<sub>dr</sub> for larger particles. While smaller particles have still a more defined shape and therefore increased L<sub>dr</sub> values (modeled values cited in the paper).

10) Section 6.1:, Figure 7: Compared to other studies showing S-band polarimetric radar Z<sub>dr</sub> in dendritic growth zones (e.g., Kumjian and Lombardo, 2017, [doi: 10.1175/MWR-D-15-0451.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/MWR-D-15-0451.1); Griffin et al. 2018, [doi: 0.1175/JAMC-D-17-0033.1](https://doi.org/10.1175/JAMC-D-17-0033.1)), Z<sub>dr</sub> values in Fig. 7 are relatively small. Why? Is there an elevation dependency?

Answer 10)

Z<sub>dr</sub> values are indeed relatively small because the measurement is carried out at 45 deg. elevation. Again a trade-off between polarimetric signature and Doppler velocities related to Doppler fall velocities. Although we don't have yet the absolute values of terminal fall velocities.

11) Figure 9: How did the radiosondes measure supercooled liquid droplets? Did they have special sensors?

Answer 11)

The radiosondes are standard Vaisala sondes and did not have special sensors. Supercooled liquid water is assumed when the temperature and the dew point temperature of the radiosonde launch match. In general, this is an indication for the supersaturation of water vapor in this area. In the ice phase of clouds supersaturation of liquid water is also possible, which is assumed here if the relative humidity reaches 100%. This is shown in the light blue shaded areas in the Figure 9.



12) P. 10, line 19: What is the difference between ice particles and snowflakes here? I guess this meant ice crystals and snowflakes (aggregates)?

Answer 12)

It means that pristine ice crystals or small aggregates grow via aggregation into larger and denser aggregates and snowflakes, respectively.

13) P. 11, lines 6-9: This does not make sense to me. I am wondering why the seeded case showed slower increase in  $Z_h$ ? I think that the ice seeding could accelerate aggregation, resulting in rapid increase in  $Z_h$ ...

Answer 13)

It is right that the increase of the  $Z_h$  slope is less in Case 2 than in Case 1. Also other observations suggest that the aggregation efficiency is less than in Case 1.

The increase of the observed mean Doppler velocity is less than during Case 1, in the Mira measurements. This leads to the assumption that falling ice particles have lower density and might be smaller. Reason for that can be lower supersaturation in that height and lower concentration of generated particles at around 3100 m. In the cited paper by Hobbs et al., 1974, a strong relation between the particle number concentration and aggregation efficiency for needles is mentioned. Lower number concentrations would lead to less dense aggregates. Also we do not know the aggregation efficiencies of the seeding and the generated particles. From the observations we cannot confirm the fact that the ice seeding could accelerate aggregation, resulting in rapid increase in  $Z_h$ .

However, to investigate this further in situ measurements or additional sensors would have been needed to compare these observations.

14) P. 11, line 17: To me, the spectrum at 3.1 km does not seem to broaden (Fig. 10c). Could you show a zoomed up plot?

Answer 14)

Fig. 11 shows the single spectra corresponding to Fig. 10c and e. There it can be seen that the spectra broadens from 3394 m to 3055 m from  $\sim 1$  m/s up to 1.5 m/s. This is not clearly visible in the spectrograms in Fig. 10. Therefore, the single spectra are shown to give a better and more detailed view into the growth process region, while the spectrograms represent the whole fall streak.

15) P. 11, line 34: Toward 2864 m in Figure 11,  $sZ$  values increases, while  $sZ_{dr}$  kept their values. Does this profile suggest increase in number concentration rather than size? What is the source of nucleated ice?

Answer 15)

It is right that the single  $sZ$  bins increase more than the spectrum broadens. Therefore, it is right that one could assume that the particle number concentration in that region increases more than the size. This could be due to an ongoing ice multiplication process or to a continuous and ongoing particle generation process. The small ice crystals would grow in size by diffusional growth and keep their size dependence.

However, the increase of the single  $sZ$ -bins is too large to be explained by only an increase of number concentration. As already pointed out, TARA spectra are not corrected for the mean horizontal wind contribution and therefore no direct link between Doppler velocity and particle size can be drawn. Nevertheless, the vertical pointing Mira shows such an increase of Doppler velocities towards the melting layer and we assumed such an increase for the TARA spectra as well.

Assuming a diffusional growth of the smaller particles before aggregation leads to less dense and slightly smaller particles, which may cause such spectral signatures. As also already mentioned, because of the lack of additional information we cannot give more insights into the discussed case.

16) P. 12, line 1: Please mention effects of horizontal wind components. Do the particle populations having Doppler velocity  $>-8.5$  at 3055 m exactly correspond to those at 2864 m?

Answer 16)

It is clearly stated in the captions of Figures 6, 10 and 12 that the Doppler velocity contains the radial wind. Therefore we have to interpret the Doppler velocity only relatively.

Concerning Case 2 (altitudes 3055 m and 2864 m), we cannot neglect dynamical influences, although the wind direction at these heights is almost constant.

17) P. 12, line 8, Figure 11: Significant negative values in Zdr were also shown at 3055m. Could you explain the negative values at this altitude?

Answer 17)

The variance of sZdr is large, and increase when the SNR and the copolar correlation coefficient decrease. To mitigate this issue, only data with SNR larger than 10 dB are considered. TARA processing provides Doppler spectra with the average number 2. Further 3 of these Doppler spectra are averaged (hh and vv) for this study to obtain consistent trends in sZdr at different times and heights. The total number of averaging is thus 6.

Significant negative values are obtained in this case. It might be that during the growth process and due to turbulence some prolate particles are within the volume (sZdr spectrum at 2864 m). Nevertheless, the large negative sZdr are rather uncommon and there is a sharp decrease of the sZdr values at the edge of the spectrum, making them questionable. For the presented spectrum at 3055 m, due to nucleation and growth of the seeded particle from above the probability of prolate particle in the volume is higher. Also the drop into negative values is less sharp.

18) Section 6.2, P. 12, line 22: I am not sure why the authors identified the Zdr signature as needles/columns and why they decided that the TARA-observed Zdr corresponded to the Mira-observed Ldr. As the authors pointed out, the retrieved Zdr profile and the  $t_0$  profile were inconsistent at the region N in Figure 9. This suggested that the TARA radar measurements and Mira radar measurements looked at different locations and different particles.

Answer 18)

The hypothesis of the presence of needles/columns is mainly built upon the radiosonde temperature range at the considered altitudes. The radar MIRA is used to confirm this hypothesis, although we know that both radars measure different sampling volumes.

# Observing ice particle growth along fall streaks in mixed-phase clouds using spectral polarimetric radar data

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**Abstract.** The growth of ice crystals in presence of super-cooled liquid droplets represents the most important process for precipitation formation in the mid-latitudes. Such mixed-phase interaction processes remain however pretty much unknown, as capturing the complexity in cloud dynamics and microphysical variabilities turns to be a real observational challenge. Ground-based radar systems equipped with fully polarimetric and Doppler capabilities in high temporal and spatial resolutions such as the S-band Transportable Atmospheric Radar (TARA) are best suited to observe mixed-phase growth processes. In this paper, measurements are taken with the TARA radar during the ACCEPT campaign (Analysis of the Composition of Clouds with Extended Polarization Techniques). Besides the common radar observables, the 3D wind field is also retrieved due to TARA unique three beam configuration. The novelty of this paper is to combine all these observations with a particle evolution detection algorithm based on a new fall streak retrieval technique in order to study ice particle growth within complex precipitating mixed-phased cloud systems. In the presented cases, three different growth processes of ice crystals, plate-like crystals, and needles, are detected and related to the presence of supercooled liquid water. Moreover, TARA observed signatures are assessed with co-located measurements obtained from a cloud radar and radiosondes. This paper shows that it is possible to observe ice particle growth processes within complex systems taking advantage of adequate technology and state of the art retrieval algorithms. A significant improvement is made towards a conclusive interpretation of ice particle growth processes and their contribution to rain production using fall streak rearranged radar data.

## 1 Introduction

The interaction of liquid water droplets and ice crystals leads to an enhanced growth of the ice crystals while falling through layers of super-cooled liquid water. In the mid-latitudes, this is an important process for precipitation formation (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Lamb and Verlinde, 2011). Nevertheless, the implications of the microphysical processes on precipitation formation is currently not well understood. Such microphysical processes involve a variety of hydrometeor sizes, shapes, phases, all affected by cloud dynamics, making the observation particularly challenging (Kollias et al., 2007; Shupe et al., 2008). Nowadays, ground-based radar measurement techniques have the advanced capabilities to observe and study microphysical processes within mixed-phase cloud systems (Kollias et al., 2007). Analyses of ice particle growth processes within mixed-phase cloud systems are primarily based on cloud radar data. Among them, Oue et al. (2016) uses polarimetric radar ( $K_a$ -, and

X-band) and lidar measurements to study ice particle growth processes in the cloud. Kalesse et al. (2016) analyzes Doppler spectra ( $K_a$ -band) during a riming event and compare their findings of particle growth rates from the observations to simulations of such a riming ~~event~~event. Data from the same measurement campaign are used by (Kneifel et al., 2015), where they apply a radar triple frequency method (W-,  $K_a$ -, and X-band) to distinguish between different ice hydrometeor types (aggregates, rimed particles) and their particle size distribution characteristics during snowfall events. Myagkov et al. (2016) uses polarimetric radar measurements ( $K_a$ -band) to derive the shape and orientation of mainly pristine ice particles generated at liquid topped mixed phase clouds.

In the studies mentioned above, the focus is on stratiform and layered clouds (dynamically stable and homogeneous) in the Arctic region or on snowfall events that do not involve any phase transition (ice particles constantly remain in the ice phase). Studies of precipitating mixed-phase cloud systems where melting of the ice particles is involved are rare. However, to understand the whole precipitation formation process the growth of the ice particles and the associated microphysical processes above the melting layer have to be studied to be related to the precipitation intensity below the melting layer. Nevertheless, the frequency bands listed in the studies above (W-,  $K_a$ -, and X-band) suffer from attenuation when it comes to observations of precipitation cloud systems, Kollias et al. (2007). To avoid attenuation in precipitation, radars that operate in lower radar frequencies (C- and S-band) can be used. In the past, low-frequency radars were mainly used to estimate precipitation (Bringi and Chandrasekar, 2001) and to classify hydrometeor types (Straka et al., 2000; Chandrasekar et al., 2013). However, in the last few years, the polarimetric capabilities of those radars were also used to study ice particle microphysics and growth processes in cloud systems (during snowfall events or in the ice part of the cloud above the melting), Kennedy and Rutledge (2011); Bechini et al. (2013); Moisseev et al. (2015). Microphysical studies of ice crystal habits using a ~~C-band~~S-band radar were first done by Bader et al. (1987). They compared differential reflectivity,  $Z_{DR}$ , signatures from the radar with aircraft measurements of ice crystal habits of precipitating stratiform clouds. It was found that the enhanced bands of  $Z_{DR}$  values occur where the aircraft measurements detected defined pristine ice particle shapes. Later it was found that a combination of  $Z_{DR}$  and specific differential propagation phase,  $K_{DP}$ , can be used to identify regions of plate-like particle growth processes and onset of aggregation (Kennedy and Rutledge, 2011; Moisseev et al., 2015). Andrić et al. (2013) modeled polarimetric signatures for a winter storm case. The related simulations showed agreements with the observations; nevertheless, the model was not able to match all the features of the observations in a single run.

Low-frequency radar observation of ice particle growth process due to the interaction of the ice crystals with supercooled liquid droplets is also found in the literature. Field et al. (2004) compared the observed  $Z_{DR}$  signatures (~~C-band~~S-band) to the obtained ice to liquid particle fraction measured with an aircraft and found a good agreement between liquid water presence and  $Z_{DR}$  signatures that were caused by defined ice crystal shapes. Similar findings have also been made by Hogan et al. (2002). Hogan et al. (2002) showed that small convective cells embedded in warm frontal mixed-phase cloud systems triggered ice particle formation, growth, and multiplication related to super-cooled liquid water. Chandrasekar et al. (2013) discussed spectrograms measured with a C-band radar that exhibit signatures of aggregation and riming of ice particles. This shows that precipitation radar can capture particle growth in spectral domain and their related microphysics. Keat and Westbrook (2017) used

Z<sub>DR</sub> signatures and copolar correlation coefficient measurements within mixed phase clouds to separate the signals of pristine ice crystals and aggregates. Their results are validated against aircraft and K<sub>a</sub>-band radar observations.

In this work, radar data measured during the ACCEPT campaign are presented. They are obtained with TARA, which is a fully polarimetric S-band Doppler radar profiler providing measurements in high temporal and spatial resolutions. Because of TARA's unique 3 beam configuration, the full 3D wind vector per sampling volume is also retrieved for each measurement. Therefore, using this radar and its configuration, it is possible to identify and study microphysical processes of ice particles within complex mixed-phase clouds. On top of that, TARA measurements are rearranged along fall streaks according to the recently developed fall streak retrieval algorithm (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017). Fall streaks are considered to be the precipitating path of a population of particles from top to bottom of the cloud system. Therefore, the analyzes of microphysical changes along the fall streaks contain information of microphysical evolution of the same particle population (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017; Kalesse et al., 2016). The retrieval technique reconstructs the precipitation path based on the obtained TARA wind information. In a next step, Doppler spectra and polarimetric radar variables rearranged along those fall streaks are used to study the microphysical evolution of a particle population. This paper demonstrates the advantage of analyzing data along fall streak instead of vertical profiles of radar data. Rearranged spectrograms of polarimetric variables allow to understand how the ice particle size and shape distribution changes versus height. This is used to improve the understanding of the impact of super-cooled liquid water on ice particle growth within a cloud system. Furthermore, the spectral signatures are compared to additional measurements performed during the ACCEPT campaign (K<sub>a</sub>-band cloud radar spectral information and radiosonde temperature profiles) to assess the results from TARA data. After introducing the observation strategy of the ACCEPT campaign, in Section 2, some examples of microphysical observations of ice particle growth processes and their spectral signatures are given in Sections 3 and 4. An overview of the fall streak technique is given in Section 5. Section 6 finally combines the retrieved microphysical information with fall streak correction to interpret growth processes of three different cases. Discussions and conclusions are provided in Section 7.

## 2 Observation strategy

### 2.1 Instrumental setup of the ACCEPT campaign

The aim of the ACCEPT campaign (Analysis of the Composition of Clouds with Extended Polarization Techniques) is achieving a better understanding of microphysical processes involved in mixed-phase clouds using high-resolution polarimetric observations. The measurements were performed from October to mid-November 2014 at the Cabauw Experimental Site for Atmospheric Research (CESAR), the Netherlands. An instrumental synergy was used during ACCEPT to detect the different phases, the variety of sizes and shapes of the involved hydrometeors. For this purpose the TARA radar (Heijnen et al., 2000) at the site was extended by several other sensors: the Leipzig Aerosol and Cloud Remote Observation System (LACROS) (Bühl et al., 2013), a second vertically pointing K<sub>a</sub>-band cloud radar Mira (Görsdorf et al., 2015), and the Raman Lidars Polly<sup>XT</sup> (Engelmann et al., 2016; Baars et al., 2016) and CAELI (CESAR Water Vapour, Aerosol and Cloud Lidar) (Apituley et al.,

2009). A picture of the setup is provided in Figure 1. During special observation periods, radiosondes were launched at the site.

Some results of the ACCEPT campaign are already published. Myagkov et al. (2016) developed a retrieval to obtain the shapes of new generated ice crystals at liquid topped single layer mixed-phase clouds and compared their results to laboratory studies. Good agreement was obtained. Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017) developed a retrieval algorithm to reconstruct fall streaks within the TARA measurements to improve the study of ice particle growth due to supercooled liquid water presence within the cloud system.

## 2.2 The Transportable Atmospheric Radar - TARA

TARA is a frequency modulated continuous wave (FM-CW) S-band radar profiler (3.3 GHz) that has full polarimetric and Doppler capabilities. TARA is able to provide high-resolution column measurements in the Doppler domain ( $0.03 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ), in range (30.0 m, max. height of 10.05 km) as well as high temporal resolution (2.56 s). Measurements are performed under a fixed antenna elevation ( $45^\circ$ ) and a fixed azimuth ( $246.5^\circ$  related to the North). Measurements at  $45^\circ$  elevation are considered as an optimum to get polarimetric and Doppler spectra information related to microphysical properties of the probed medium (Moisseev et al., 2004; Unal et al., 2012). Therefore, TARA does not only allow the analysis of polarimetric bulk parameters as differential reflectivity,  $Z_{DR}$ , and co-polar correlation coefficient,  $\rho_{HV}$ , but it is also possible to study changes in the signatures of Doppler spectra,  $sZ$ , and spectral differential reflectivity,  $sZ_{DR}$  ( $sZ_{DR}$  being the ratio of horizontal polarized to vertical polarized spectral reflectivity,  $sZ_{hh}/sZ_{vv}$ ). These changes in the spectra and spectrogram (height profiles of spectra) can be related to cloud microphysical variations. Therefore, it is possible to identify separate particle modes (having different velocity ranges) in the  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  spectra. Furthermore, the unique three-beam configuration of TARA allows retrieving the full 3D wind vector per measurement. Using the Doppler spectra information of the three beams, main beam and two offset beams, the horizontal wind velocity  $vd_h$ , the vertical Doppler velocity  $vd_V$ , and the wind direction  $\phi_W$  are retrieved with a minimal temporal resolution of 2.56 s (Unal et al., 2012). The combination of all these measurements makes it possible to study ice particle growth within such complex precipitating mixed-phase cloud systems. Table 1 gives an overview over the specifications of TARA during ACCEPT.

## 2.3 Instrumental synergy

In addition to the TARA radar, other co-located sensors measured in parallel, allowing full comparison of the observed data signatures for similar volumes of study. In this paper, measurements of the Mira and TARA radars are compared, and data from two radiosonde launches are used. Unlike TARA, the data of high-frequency, Mira type, radar systems, suffer from attenuation and non-Rayleigh effects during precipitation events. Low-frequency radar systems with high spatial and temporal resolution like the TARA radar have advantages measuring precipitation cloud systems. Nevertheless, the  $K_a$ -band radar is more sensitive to the smaller pristine ice particles near cloud top. Therefore, it can detect particles in far ranges where TARA, operating at a low-frequency, is not able to measure these small particles. Despite of the attenuation and other effects the detected cloud top with Mira for the discussed case is at least 0.5 km higher than the one identified with TARA. TARA and the vertical

pointing Mira obtain linear depolarization ratio in the spectral domain ( $sL_{DR}$ ) at high temporal resolution (1 s for Mira). This parameter, which is the ratio of  $sZ_{vh}$ , cross-polar received spectral reflectivity, to  $sZ_{hh}$ , is not affected by attenuation issues at vertical incidence. Therefore, comparisons between the observed spectral polarimetric signatures from TARA and Mira can be done. These spectral polarimetric measurements are used in combination with thermodynamical conditions (temperature and humidity) within the cloud system, measured from radiosonde launches. On the one hand, radiosondes can retrieve regions of super-cooled liquid water within precipitating cloud systems when other methods or sensors are limited. On the other hand, the temperature profiles in super-cooled liquid layer and the polarimetric radar signatures can help identifying the dominant ice particle shape affecting the growth process in the mixed-phase area (Bader et al., 1987; Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Fukuta and Takahashi, 1999; Myagkov et al., 2016).

### 10 3 Ice particle growth processes

Ice particles within clouds can grow through three main processes (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Lamb and Verlinde, 2011).

- *riming of ice particles*: occurs when supercooled water droplets collide and freeze onto bigger ice crystals, see Figure 2 a). Ice particles grow into large, dense and almost spherical shaped particles. In terms of conical graupel the resulting particles get slightly prolate (Oue et al., 2015a). Because of the sensitivity of the reflectivity to the hydrometeor size,  $Z_{hh} \sim \int D^6 N(D) dD$  where  $N(D)$  is the hydrometeor size distribution and  $D$  is the equivolumetric diameter, the growth of particles is strongly connected to an increase of reflectivity. The differential reflectivity  $Z_{DR}$  gives information on the shape of the measured particle population (positive = oblate,  $\approx 0$  dB spherical, and negative = prolate particle shape). The conceptual change in particle shapes is indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 2. Thus, rimming processes affect  $Z_{DR}$  values by turning ~~horizontally-aligned-oblate~~ ice particle ( $Z_{DR} > 0$ ) into near spherical ( $Z_{DR}$  around 0) or ~~slightly-prolate-particle-in case of conical graupel in slightly prolate particles~~ ( $Z_{DR} < 0$ ) ~~for conical graupels~~.
- *Water vapor diffusional growth of ice particles*: occurs when water vapor diffuses towards the crystals ~~instead of forming supercooled droplets from the gas-phase~~, see Figure 2 b). During that process particles grow, therefore the reflectivity increases. During the diffusional growth particles keep their characteristic shape ~~Pruppacher and Klett (1996); Fukuta and Takahashi (1999)~~ long as they stay in the same growth regime, (Fukuta and Takahashi, 1999; Lamb and Verlinde, 2011). Their  $Z_{DR}$  values slightly increase during the growth process. If particles grow large enough the crystals start to aggregate ~~what again lead which leads~~ to a decrease of polarimetric signature ~~(Pruppacher and Klett, 1996)~~ In our analysis we assume that the polarimetric signal is dominated by particle growth at constant atmospheric conditions and related to the shape of the dominant type of particles.
- *Aggregation of ice particles*: occurs when ice crystals collide and form bigger ice crystals, see Figure 2 c). Aggregation leads to an increase of ice particle size and a change in particle shape from pristine particles to spherical shaped ice particles. The decrease of the differential reflectivity signatures depends strongly on the aggregated pristine particle type. Moisseev et al. (2015) ~~reported-suggested~~ that early aggregates of dendrites align horizontally and therefore can

also contribute to a high  $Z_{DR}$ -signature. This leads to a less strong decrease of polarimetric signatures of  $Z_{DR}$  with increasing size of the grown aggregates. Hobbs et al. (1974) ~~reported~~ indicated that needles have the tendency to clump very fast into spherical particles if their number concentration is high enough. Therefore, needles that aggregate turn faster into spherical shaped particles than dendrites.

#### 5 4 Signatures of ice particle growth in spectral radar observations

The main three ice particle growth processes, riming, diffusional growth and aggregation (~~Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Lamb and Verlinde,~~ in different signatures in the spectral radar observations, see Figure 3. Identifying the growth process signatures in the Doppler spectrum,  $sZ$ , and differential reflectivity spectrum,  $sZ_{DR}$ , is challenging due to concurrent growth process mechanisms occurring within the same resolution volume on different group of particles. Therefore, the signatures of different processes can be overlaid and difficult to separate. It is pointed out that these sketches are meant to explain spectral signatures of a S-band slantwise profiling radar. Other radar setups may have different spectral signatures.

Figure 3 a) sketches riming signatures in the Doppler spectrum,  $sZ$  (black line), and differential reflectivity spectrum,  $sZ_{DR}$  (red line). A Doppler spectrum represents the Doppler velocity distribution weighted by particle backscattering. Therefore,  $sZ$  ~~and  $sZ_{DR}$  are~~ is related to the particle size distribution (negative velocities indicate particle movements towards the radar, therefore, larger particles are associated with larger negative velocities), while  $sZ_{DR}$  is related to the particle shape distribution. In a Doppler spectrum, a separated particle mode of larger and denser ice particles is often a clear indication of a riming process (Kollias et al., 2007; Chandrasekar et al., 2013; Oue et al., 2015a). As described in Figure 3 a) they form a separated particle mode in the Doppler spectrum (left side) that indicates larger particles fall velocities in comparison to already existing particle mode. The particles in the mode on the right side are growing. Ice crystals must have a certain size to be effective to rime (Wang and Ji, 2000; Ávila et al., 2009). Due to the fast growth of already large ice crystals the reflectivity values are also quite large in the right riming mode. Because not all ice crystals fulfill this criteria and might grow due to diffusional growth and/or aggregation, in the left mode the reflectivity also increases. ~~In comparison to  $sZ_{DR}$  values measured in rain, where the oblateness of large rain drops produces the highest  $sZ_{DR}$  values, well~~ Well defined shapes of pristine crystals are mainly responsible of the  $sZ_{DR}$ -signatures in cloud. Riming of particles leads to a decrease of polarimetric signatures and a decrease of the  $sZ_{DR}$  values towards zero. In case that riming leads to conical graupel  $sZ_{DR}$  values become negative (see dotted red line at the left particle mode). In the right mode, a clear shape-size dependence is still expected and the higher  $sZ_{DR}$  values ~~correspond~~ correspond to the smaller ice crystals that have kept their pristine ice crystal shape. However, riming can also increase the  $sZ_{DR}$  values. Oue et al. (2015a) showed that initial riming of the branches of dendrites increases the particle bulk density which leads to increased  $sZ_{DR}$  values.

Figure 3 b) depicts a signature of diffusional growth and aggregation in  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ . The small particle mode on the right side in the Doppler spectrum indicates the diffusional growth of the ice particles. ~~The Doppler spectrum width increases due to the aggregation mode of the larger particles.~~ Particles that grow via water vapor diffusion keep their pristine crystal shape and, therefore, the  $sZ_{DR}$ -values of that mode stay large. ~~The onset of aggregation is seen in the significant decrease of values in the~~



~~$sZ_{DR}$  spectrum, because aggregation leads to more spherical shaped particles.~~ A significant feature of the diffusional growth is the separated mode in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrum. Such a mode of defined particle shapes is not present during the aggregation process of particles. However, at a certain stage particles start to aggregate and the Doppler spectrum width increases. The onset of aggregation is seen in the significant decrease of values in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrum, because aggregation leads to more spherical shaped particles.

Figure 3 c) illustrates an aggregation signature of ice crystals in  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ . Due to the domination of the large particles in the signal the spectral reflectivity can be skewed towards bigger particles. Depending on the particle size distribution a separation of the different ~~partieles~~ particle modes is not always possible in the Doppler spectrum. Therefore, the signatures in  $sZ_{DR}$  are needed to separate the different particle modes in the spectral domain if they are present. Nevertheless, it has to be mentioned that the differential reflectivity is also influenced by the density of the measured particles. Therefore, the strong decrease of  $sZ_{DR}$  signature due to aggregation onset can be caused also by the lower density of the aggregates, compared to the pristine crystals.

The shown signatures in the spectral domain are used to identify qualitatively particle growth within mixed phase clouds. Using bulk and spectral polarimetric measurements, several cases during a complex precipitation system will be investigated next.

## 5 Methodology

The aim of this study is to analyze the microphysical process of a particle population on its way from cloud top to the bottom of the cloud system. Therefore, radar data are rearranged along so-called fall streaks before their signatures are examined. This offers a new insight on ice growth processes occurring in complex, local and inhomogeneous cloud conditions in precipitating cloud systems.

Marshall (1953) and Browne (1952) were the first that analyzed fall streak signatures within radar measurements. They investigated the structure and shape of outstanding reflectivity patterns within radar measurements. They described a fall streak like Yuter and Houze (2003), as a manifestation of an inhomogeneity in the microphysical structure of a cloud system. To be observed, the relative size and number of precipitation particles within the fall streak need to be large such that their radar reflectivity stands out as a local maximum from the immediate background reflectivity. Nevertheless, it was already pointed out that the main shape and structure of the fall streaks is influenced by the present cloud dynamics (Marshall, 1953; Browne, 1952). Because of this dynamical influence on the fall streak shape and structure, Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017) defines a fall streak as the path of a particle population obtained from the observation of its own motion. Taking into account the dynamical conditions within the cloud system the fall streak retrieval is based on the mean 3D wind field retrieved by TARA. Therefore ~~the fall-streak retrieval is~~, a mean fall streak is retrieved which is based on radar Doppler measurements only.

Using directly measured 3D wind information (vertical Doppler velocity  $vd_V$ , horizontal wind speed  $vd_h$ , and wind direction  $\phi_W$ ) the fall streak retrieval estimates the time displacement per height to reconstruct the path of a particle population. This is done using a bottom-up approach starting at the lowest (closest to the ground) valid data point at starting time  $t_0$ . The time

displacement at the height  $z$  is in principle estimated following Equation 1. It consists of two terms:

$$\Delta t(z) = t_0(z_0) + \sum_{z_0}^z \Delta t_{\alpha}(z_i) + \sum_{z_0}^z \Delta t_{dyn}(z_i) \quad (1)$$

The first term is the displacement time related to the antenna elevation,  $\Delta t_{\alpha}$ . The second term is the displacement time due to the cloud system dynamics,  $\Delta t_{dyn}$ . The calculation of the displacement contributions  $\Delta t_{\alpha}$  and  $\Delta t_{dyn}$  is done following the steps of Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017). The initial condition for the retrieval algorithm (cloud base height and averaging time for the wind profiles) are set individually per case, applying the suggested method in Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017). So, a mean fall streak per particle population is retrieved. Individual fall speeds of different particles within the population are not represented and taken into account and effects like size sorting cannot be analyzed using this method. However, it is possible to analyze particle growth processes along the particle fall streak under the assumption of continuous generation of new particles and microphysical homogeneity in the cloud system. Therefore, the rearranged data are supposed to represent all microphysical processes of the tracked particle population.

The microphysical analyzes of the cases are based on fall streak corrected bulk parameter profiles of reflectivity,  $Z$ , differential reflectivity,  $Z_{DR}$ , and the co-polar correlation coefficient  $\rho_{HV}$  as well as on the fall streak corrected Doppler spectra,  $sZ$ , and spectral differential reflectivity,  $sZ_{DR}$ . The growth of the measured particle population is indicated by an increase of reflectivity. Changes in the  $Z_{DR}$ -signature give information on the shape and density changes of the measured particle population. The co-polar correlation coefficient  $\rho_{HV}$  gives information about particle homogeneity within the measured volume. The closer  $\rho_{HV}$  is to 1 the more homogeneous are the particle shapes of the measured particle population. Therefore, changes of those parameters are used to examine the microphysical evolution of the particle population tracked from cloud top to bottom (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017; Kalesse et al., 2016; Oue et al., 2015a). The analysis of the fall streak corrected spectrograms are used to investigate the changes in the spectra due to microphysical changes of the tracked ice particle distribution. Spectrograms provide Doppler spectra per height bin at each time step (spectral reflectivity versus Doppler velocity and height). Therefore, it is possible to identify the different signatures of riming, aggregation and diffusional growth of different pristine crystals by analyzing their changes in signature (Figure 3) from cloud top to bottom.

Due to the variation of small time scale dynamics (horizontal and vertical wind at  $45^\circ$  elevation) on the spectra, the signatures are only analyzed qualitatively. Nevertheless, the changes in the Doppler spectra shape (broadening, modality, and amplitude) with height are detailed enough to provide information about the present particle microphysics. To ensure a good data quality the spectra are averaged over 3 time bins ( $\sim 8$  seconds) per height (one time bin before and one time bin after the rearranged spectrum are used for the averaging) as well as a 10 dB threshold above the noise level is applied to Doppler bins in the spectra. This removes artifacts at the edges of the spectra due to low SNR. However  $sZ_{DR}$  values are still noisy. Therefore the presented and analyzed visible signatures in the spectrograms are also checked manually for consistency over time and height.

## 6 Observations and results

Figures 4 and 5 show measurements obtained with ~~the S-band radar profiler TARA~~ TARA radar, on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2014, from 1000 UTC to 1200 UTC.

In addition, the fields of reflectivity and linear depolarization ratio from the co-located vertical profiling cloud radar Mira are presented in Figure 4 a) and d), respectively. The reflectivity ( $Z$ ) fields in Figure 4 a) and b) display a precipitating cloud system. The band of enhanced  $Z$  values around 2.2 km indicates the melting layer of this frontal system. The attenuation ~~due to and the non-Rayleigh scattering effect in the~~ precipitation is clearly visible for the 35 GHz radar Mira, comparing the  $Z$  fields of both radars ~~(and, e.g. case-in Case 1 and Case 3 with~~ differences in  $Z$ -field above the melting layer up to 20 dBZ ~~)are visible~~. The  $Z$  fields in the cloud part show a high variation. Variability in the structure of the fields of differential reflectivity ( $Z_{DR}$ ) and linear depolarization ratio ( $L_{DR}$ ) are also visible in Figure 4 c) and d). They have a high correlation with the visible fall streak signatures in the  $Z$ -field (e.g. 1030 UTC - 1130 UTC above 4 km). Unfortunately, the TARA obtained wind fields between 1030 UTC and 1120 UTC are corrupted (due to clutter in the non polarimetric offset beam measurements that influenced the retrieved wind fields especially the vertical Doppler velocity component, see Figure 5 c)). Therefore, the data analysis is restricted to cases where the wind retrieval quality is good enough to apply the fall streak retrieval technique (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017). Figure 5 displays the Doppler spectrum width and wind fields. Besides some small fluctuations in the horizontal wind field, Figure 5 b), the measurements show in general horizontal homogeneous wind conditions within the cloud. ~~In~~ However, in the wind direction field, Figure 5 d), a vertical shear in wind direction is visible (about 30 ° from 1000 UTC onwards). Later the wind direction shear reaches the cloud part (starting at 1135 UTC). Therefore, enhanced values of vertical Doppler velocity and horizontal wind speed are visible as well as an increase of the Doppler spectral width can be identified. The turbulence is caused by the mixing of an approaching air-mass that is related to a cold frontal cloud system, into the present airmass. Case 1 analyses an example during the enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  and  $L_{DR}$  signatures on top of the lower cloud layer between 1009 UTC and 1018 UTC. While Case 2 focuses on the band of enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  between 1128 UTC and 1133 UTC at around 3 km. For the last case, Case 3, the fall streak structures of  $Z$  and polarimetric variables that generated within the enhanced band of  $Z_{DR}$  at around 5 km between 1135 UTC and 1147 UTC, are discussed.

### 25 6.1 Case 1: aggregation of needles, 1009-1018 UTC

With Case 1 the analysis of along a fall streak rearranged S-band radar data is discussed to understand the present particle growth process. Figure 6 a) shows the result of a retrieved fall streak at 101251 UTC. The results are obtained using a fixed cloud base height of 2250 m and an averaging window of 30 s for the wind profile as initial conditions for the algorithm (Pfitzenmaier et al., 2017). The main features of interest are the enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  and  $L_{DR}$  signatures near the cloud top of the lower cloud layer (3.75 km to 3.5 km) between ~~1009~~100900 UTC and ~~1018~~101800 UTC in Figure 4 (in the following the time convention HHMMSS is used because some of the retrieved fall streak time reference includes seconds). The reflectivity during Case 1 increases with decreasing height as quickly as the polarimetric variables change towards a spherical shape dependent signature. Therefore, a strong growth of particle size from pristine shaped particles into almost spherical particles is assumed

to be present. To classify the particle population and the growth process even better the fall streak corrected radar data are analyzed.

The particle growth is visible in the fall streak corrected TARA  $sZ$  spectrogram in Figure 6 c). The  $sZ$  spectrogram shows a mono-modal particle population where  $sZ$  maximum increases from  $sZ = -7$  dBZ at the top (3.3 km) to  $sZ = 10$  dBZ above the melting layer (indicated by ML). The four Doppler spectra examples in Figure 7 (left column, black spectra) show the evolution from cloud top towards the melting layer. In these examples of Doppler spectra the particle growth is seen by an increase of spectrum peak values and the broadening of the spectrum width with decreasing height. The fall streak corrected  $Z$  profile in Figure 8 a) (black line) shows a 25 dBZ increase of  $Z$ , from cloud top towards the melting layer. In the profile a slight change in the slope at 3 km is visible. While above 3 km the generation and growth of particles are very fast ( $\Delta Z \approx 20$  dBZ in 0.6 km) below the increase is less. There the slope shows a slight increasing linear trend towards the melting layer. Such linearity in the reflectivity profile indicates aggregation of particles (Westbrook et al., 2007). Due to the homogeneous cloud conditions the contrast of the along fall streak rearranged and vertical  $Z$  profiles (light blue profile) is not huge in the cloud. A larger difference in the data is only visible in the reflectivity of the rain pattern. Therefore, using fall streak rearranged data in Case 1 has its main importance connecting the cloud microphysics with to the rain intensity below.

The decrease of the polarimetric radar signatures in Figure 6 e) and f), at N (dotted circles), points out that the ice particles loose their pristine crystal shapes and become spherical particles. Values of  $sZ_{DR}$  decreases in the spectrogram from  $sZ_{DR} \approx 1$  dB near 3.25 km to  $sZ_{DR} \approx 0.2$  dB around 3 km. In the spectrograms it is also visible that the particles at all sizes become spherical, below 3 km the maximum values of  $sZ_{DR} \approx 0.2$  dB. In comparison to the schematic sketch of the  $Z_{DR}$ -spectrogram in Figure 3 c)  $sZ_{DR}$  values decrease throughout the whole size range (Doppler velocity range). In Figure 7 this is visible in the column of the spectral differential reflectivity (right column, red spectra). At 3.076 km the  $sZ_{DR}$  signature versus the whole Doppler velocity range in the spectra is close to zero dB. This observation indicates strong aggregation of particles into spherical ice particles. The fall streak corrected  $Z_{DR}$ -profile in Figure 6 d) (black line) shows the strong decrease of polarimetric signature from  $Z_{DR} \approx 1$  dB to  $Z_{DR} \approx 0.1$  dB at 3 km. The high values in the  $\rho_{HV}$  profile in Figure 6 b) exhibit homogeneity of the partieles-particle shapes within the measured population. The-closer-the- $\rho_{HV}$  values are to 1-the-more-homogeneous-are the-particle-shapes-in-the-sampling-volume.- $\rho_{HV}$  values-are constantly above 0.9975 below 3 km and therefore match the low  $Z_{DR}$ -values and  $sZ_{DR}$ -signatures of-that-confirm a homogeneous spherical particle population throughout the whole Doppler velocity range.

With TARA operating wavelength it is not possible to have a direct signature related to super-cooled liquid water in the Doppler spectra or bulk parameters, additional information has to be used to detect its presence. The knowledge of the presence of super-cooled liquid water helps in the characterization of the pristine crystal type followed by an even better description of the involved ice crystal growth process. Comparing the observations with the temperature and dew-point-temperature profiles measured by a radiosonde at 1018 UTC (Figure 9) a super-cooled liquid water layer at cloud top is identified when both profiles match and the relative humidity reaches 100 % (light blue shaded area). The detected temperature range of  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$  corresponds to the growth regime of needles at that height (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996). As a second indirect validation the observed  $sL_{DR}$  values and signatures in Figure 6 f) are used. They are consistent with other observations and simulated

$sL_{DR}$  values of needle particles (Aydin and Walsh, 1999; Matrosov et al., 2001; Oue et al., 2015b). The simulated  $L_{DR}$  values span a range from  $-16$  dB to  $-12.5$  dB that is in good agreement with the observed  $sL_{DR}$  values in the spectrogram that reach values up to  $-17$  dB in Figure 6 f). Therefore, the observed signatures of  $sL_{DR}$  and the temperature values indicate the presence of needles at cloud top.

5 Summing up needles that generated at the cloud top grow fast into a homogeneous population of spherical particles. The fall streak corrected  $Z$ -profile, Figure 8 a), and the  $sZ$ -spectrogram in Figure 6 c) show an increase of reflectivity values. The slopes of the  $Z$ -profile are consistent with the linear increase of reflectivity in case of aggregation of ice ~~particles into snowflakes, Westbrook et al. (2007)~~ crystals into snowflakes. In addition the observed Doppler velocities within Mira radar  $sL_{DR}$ -spectrogram of  $-2$   $\text{ms}^{-1}$ , right above the melting layer also match the expected velocities for aggregates or slightly  
10 rimed particles (Mitchell, 1996; Fukuta and Takahashi, 1999). A strong aggregation or clumping of needle particles is mentioned by Hobbs et al. (1974); Rangno and Hobbs (2001); Hogan et al. (2002). The example of  $sZ_{DR}$ -spectra in Figure 7 shows that such spherical particles can be observed within a short distance below particle generation. These compact and dense particles are more efficient to produce precipitation compared to the ice crystals and snowflakes produced in the time frame before Case 1.

## 15 6.2 Case 2: generation of a second particle population, 1128-1133 UTC

The focus of Case 2 is the enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  band between 3.2 km and 2.6 km in Figure 4 c) and the related microphysical processes that can be identified and connected to its presence. Figure 4 b) shows that in parallel the reflectivity values increase below 3.2 km, compared to above, which indicates particle growth. Because the band of enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  decreases (particles become more spherical) towards the melting layer a particle growth process can be assumed in Case 2.

20 In order to go further in the process description, re-arranged fall streaks are additionally retrieved and analyzed. The retrieval is done setting the initial conditions to 2.25 km for the cloud base height and 90 s for the wind averaging. The  $Z_{DR}$  profile, Figure 10 d) (black), ~~show, shows~~ at N, ~~the strong increase of the  $Z_{DR}$  profile a strong increase~~ from  $Z_{DR} \approx 0.2$  dB at 3.2 km to a maximum of 0.65 dB at 2.9 km which indicates the generation of new particles at that height. From N on towards the melting layer, the  $Z$  profile, Figure 8 b) (black), shows a linear increase of reflectivity of 15 dBZ that indicates an ongoing aggregation  
25 process (Westbrook et al., 2007). The rearranged  $Z_{DR}$  profile in Figure 10 d) shows also signatures that are in agreement with an aggregation process. Below N, the  $Z_{DR}$ -values decrease due to the aggregation of the new generated particles into more spherical shaped particles. It is worth noting that such signatures ~~can not cannot~~ be identified in the vertical, not re-arranged,  $Z$  and  $Z_{DR}$  profiles (light blue profiles in the Figures 8 b) and 10 d)). This analysis therefore demonstrates the advantage of using along fall streak rearranged radar data, as obtained from Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017). Compared to Case 1, the slope of the  
30  $Z$ -profile in Case 2 increases much slower at a rate of 15 dBZ per 1km (in Case 1 25 dBZ per 1km). The different slopes of the  $Z$ -profiles might indicate different aggregation processes for the two cases. ~~A reason could be that in Case 2 particles seed from above which is not the case in Case 1, where particles are directly generated at cloud top.~~

In Figure 10 b) the  $\rho_{HV}$ -minimum of 0.956 right above the increase of  $Z_{DR}$  at 3.2km indicates the generation of new particles. Due to a high variation of particle shapes (new generated particles, and seeded particles) within the sampling volume

the values of  $\rho_{HV}$  lead to that minimum. Below 3.1 km, the  $\rho_{HV}$  value increases and reaches values  $> 0.99$  below 2.8 km. This increase of  $\rho_{HV}$  shows that the particle population becomes more and more homogeneous which indicates an aggregation process.

Next, rearranged fall streak data are analyzed in the spectral domain in order to discriminate between the generated particles at N and the particles seeding from above. The rearranged  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrograms are presented in Figure 10 c) and e). At 3.1 km, a broadening is observed in the  $sZ$  spectrogram. This broadening of the spectra corresponds to the generation of a second particle mode that is visible a N. The maximum  $sZ$  values increase from  $sZ \approx -11$  dBZ above N to  $sZ \approx 7$  dBZ right above the melting layer. These observations are indicating aggregation of the newly generated crystals towards the melting layer. In Figure 10 e) a bimodality is visible in the  $sZ_{DR}$ -spectrogram at N. In comparison to the  $sZ$  spectrogram the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram contains a bimodal shape from N till about 350 m lower. In the  $sZ$ -spectrogram such separated modes cannot be identified. Because of the stable second mode in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram the assumption of an aggregation process below N is adjusted and a separated diffusional growth of the new generated particles can be assumed before they aggregate with the ice particles seeded from above.

The analysis of the single  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  spectra in Figure 11 confirms the hypothesis of diffusional growth. Figure 11 displays four fall streak rearranged Doppler spectra ( $sZ$ , left column, black spectra) and differential reflectivity spectra ( $sZ_{DR}$ , right column, red line) at four different heights, 3394 m, 3055 m, 2864 m, and 2630 m. At N, a clear broadening in the  $sZ$  spectra is visible that is caused by the development of a second particle mode. With decreasing height, the shape of  $sZ$  is again monomodal and its values rise, see  $sZ$  at 2864 m, and 2630 m. At 3055 m, it is seen that the newly developed particles at N have high  $sZ_{DR}$ -values and the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrum shape turns bimodal. However, in comparison to the  $sZ$  that loses its bimodal shape rather quickly the  $sZ_{DR}$  maintains it further below. At 2864 m still two particle populations can be identified in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrum. Between  $-8.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  and  $-7.25 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , high  $sZ_{DR}$ -values indicate a large amount of pristine shaped ice crystals, while at Doppler velocities  $< -8.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  low  $sZ_{DR}$ -values refer to almost spherical crystals in that part of the spectrum. This clearly shows that from N to 2864 m the generated particles keep their shape dependence and, therefore, can be separated using the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrum. In parallel the  $sZ$  values increases for Doppler velocities  $> -8.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  indicating large particles. Due to this growth  $sZ$  loses a clearly visible bimodality that was present at N.

These observed signatures fit to the schematic sketches of the diffusional growth of particles, Figure 3 b). The signatures of the  $sZ$  and the  $sZ_{DR}$  clearly show that particles generated at N grow separately from the particles seeding from above. Due to the clear size dependent growth of the smaller particles we assume a diffusional growth of the newly generated particles. Nevertheless, at lower heights it is seen that the clear separation in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectra disappears. This can be explained by the merging of the two particle populations and, therefore, an aggregation process between the particles, see spectra at 2630 m. At N and at 2864 m, the  $sZ_{DR}$ -spectrogram shows negative signatures for large ice particles. The values show that the growth at N leads to prolate oriented particles. Super cooled liquid water droplets can lead to partly riming of large particles or turbulence could lead to this prolate orientation. However, with decreasing height the shape of these particle populations becomes spherical or even slightly oblate again. Nevertheless, the analysis of the along fall streak rearranged spectral data has demonstrated that

such processes cannot be identified using integrated volume data. Because using integrated moment data such size dependent spectral signatures are not longer present.

The particle type of the new generated particles can be identified by combining the polarimetric measurements from TARA with additional data from the radiosonde measurements and the  $sL_{DR}$ -signatures from the Mira radar. Bands of enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  are an indicator for the generation and growth of pristine ice particles, mainly dendrites or hexagonal plates (Bader et al., 1987; Kennedy and Rutledge, 2011; Moisseev et al., 2015). However, the visible polarimetric signatures in the radar measurements in Case 2 are caused most likely by newly generated ice needles or columns. The temperature ranges of the radiosonde launches in Figure 9 show values between  $-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 3km for both launches. This temperature corresponds to a needle or column generation regime, as in Case 1. In addition, the  $sL_{DR}$ -spectrogram observed with Mira shows similar signatures with  $sL_{DR}$ -values of  $-17$  dB that agree to the simulation signatures for needles or columns (Aydin and Walsh, 1999; Matrosov et al., 2001; Oue et al., 2015b). Because the cloud conditions are not homogeneous, the hypothesis of the presence of needles is manly built upon the radiosonde data. The radar Mira  $sL_{DR}$  is used to confirm this hypothesis, although both radars measure different sampling volumes. Therefore, it is expected that the enhanced  $Z_{DR}$  signature is caused by needles or columns. An indication for needle particles can be the presence of a supercooled liquid water layer at that height. Hogan et al. (2002) showed that small-scale dynamics within frontal system clouds lead to super-cooled liquid droplet formation in the cloud system. Such upward motions are visible in the vertical Doppler velocity field during Case 2 in Figure 5, and the hypothesis of needle generation is considered. Nevertheless, in comparison to Case 1, the ~~growth process of the particles is different.~~ aggregation efficiency may be less. In Hobbs et al. (1974) a strong correlation between the particle number concentration and the aggregation efficiency for needles is mentioned. Lower number concentration would lead to less dense aggregates - this may explain the difference between Case 1 and Case 2.

Finally, it is observed, that the new generated particles at 3.1 km and the related growth of ice crystals lead to an increase of  $Z$  in the rain pattern below the melting layer-, see Figure 10 a). When the  $Z_{DR}$ -band at 3km is not present anymore, before and just after Case 2, Figure 4 c), the reflectivity values in rain are less, Figure 4 b). The radiosonde temperature profiles and updraft patterns in the vertical Doppler velocity field show the potentiality for supercooled liquid water layer presence around 3km. The measured  $sL_{DR}$ -signatures show signatures of needle or columnar shaped ice particles. Therefore, the existence of a supercooled liquid water layer is possible. Furthermore, the  $sZ_{DR}$ -spectrogram clearly exhibits two different particle populations below this height. The decrease of polarimetric signature in parallel to the increase of  $Z$ -values suggest the aggregation of the two present particle populations during Case 2. Deeper analysis of the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectra indicate that the mode of smaller particles first grows due to the diffusional growth before merging with the other mode. When these two modes merge, the clear separation disappears and the aggregation of the particles becomes dominant.

### 6.3 Case 3: Particle growth of hexagonal particles, 1135-1147 UTC

Figure 12 shows the analysis of the retrieved fall streak from 114730 UTC. The focus of Case 3 is related to the increased  $Z_{DR}$  signature at 5 km between ~~1135~~113500 UTC and ~~1147~~114700 UTC. At that height the  $Z$ -values increase and indicate a particle growth. The fall streak rearranged data are retrieved using a cloud base height of 2.25 km and a 90 s averaged wind

profile. The vertical profiles and fall streak corrected data are only analyzed from cloud top till 3.0 km. This is done because at 3.0 km a strong shear in wind direction is visible in Figure 5 d). Therefore, a homogeneous cloud cannot longer be assumed and the along the fall streak rearranged data would describe a different particle population below 3.0 km. So the analysis focuses at regions above 3.0 km and no link to the increased precipitation pattern is done for that case. The case is anyhow challenging.

5 Because the data above 3.0 km show signatures of aggregation and some indications for riming are found. Therefore, the focus of Case 3 is the identification of the most probable particle growth process.

Figure 4 b) depicts a horizontal homogeneous  $Z$ -field during Case 3 where the main increase of reflectivity is visible between 5 km and 4.5 km. In the fall streak corrected  $sZ$  spectrogram, Figure 12 c) and Figure 13, the increase of  $sZ$  can be localized at the same height range. There the maximum values of  $sZ$  increase from ~~-5 dBZ~~ -5 dBZ above 5 km to  $sZ \approx 6$  dBZ at around 4.5 km ( $sZ \approx 7.5$  dBZ at 4 km). The  $Z$ -profile in Figure 12 d) (black line) shows constant values above 5 km ( $Z \approx 10$  dBZ) and below 4 km ( $Z \approx 20$  dBZ). The main growth process of the tracked particle population is visible between 5 km and 4 km, where the reflectivity increases linearly of 10 dBZ, which indicates an ongoing aggregation (Westbrook et al., 2007). This signature is consistent with other observations and, therefore, the studies of the microphysics are based on fall streak rearranged TARA data.

15 The  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram exhibits a clear shape-size dependency even below the particle growth. The  $sZ_{DR}$  signature consists of high values at the right edge where the small particles are present. This signature is constantly present between 4.5 km and 3 km. The maximum values of  $sZ_{DR}$  are just below 5 km,  $sZ_{DR} \approx 2.25$  dB,  $sZ_{DR}$ -spectra at P in Figure 13, and decrease with the height. Nevertheless, the shape-size dependency stays. The fall streak corrected  $Z_{DR}$  profile in Figure 12 f) exhibits a maximum of 0.75 dB between 5.0 km and 4.5 km. Below  $Z_{DR}$  values are rather constant around 0.4 dB till 3.0 km. Such a  
20 bulk volume is challenging to interpret without the spectral polarimetric measurement.

The profile of  $\rho_{HV}$  in Figure 12 b) increases with the observed particle growth below 5 km ( $Z$  profile) and stays constant from 4.5 km to 3 km. It also exhibits a minimum before the increase around 5 km (slightly above the maximum of  $Z_{DR}$ ). This is caused by a large variety of particle shapes before the growth, like in Case 2. Below the growth process  $\rho_{HV}$  shows a constant value that is 0.05 lower than in Case 2. This is caused by the shape-size relation that is present in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram.  
25 Because this signature stays constant till 3 km further growth processes of the tracked particle population like aggregation do not occur.

The constant shape-size dependency within the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram between 4.5 km and 3.0 km is the most dominant feature. Comparing these signatures to the schematic sketches in Figure 3 we can opt for riming or aggregation of particles. In Figure 13 the Doppler spectra do not show a separated mode. Simulations of  $sZ_{DR}$  signature indicate that the observed signature at P in  
30 Figure 13, 4.794 km, can be produced by a mixture of pristine hexagonal shaped ice particles and aggregated or rimed particles (Spek et al., 2008). Like in Case 1 and 2, the trend of the  $sZ_{DR}$  versus Doppler velocity can be examined, when it is stable for several heights and times. However, caution is required for the values of  $sZ_{DR}$  because of their large variance. The absolute values of the Doppler velocities of the Mira spectra (not shown) are below  $2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . They correspond to pristine and slightly rimed particles (Mitchell, 1996). Due to the homogeneity of the particle population below 4.5 km in terms of  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  we  
35 assume that the particles mainly grow at P and then seed further through the cloud system. Below 4 km the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram



and spectra in Figure 12 e) and Figure 13 (right column) show that the larger particles could be prolate. Negative differential reflectivity signatures can be expected for conical graupel presence (Oue et al., 2015a). However, the observations of Oue et al. (2015a) indicated that the reflectivity of graupel particles is much higher than in our observations. Riming of particles that lead to prolate particles is also possible but the presence of conical graupel cannot be confirmed. Nevertheless, the observed vertical Doppler velocities of the Mira radar are within the expected range for slightly rimed particles. In comparison to the schematic sketches in Figure 3 a) no separated particle mode is visible. However, the Doppler spectra at 4031 m, and 3309 m in Figure 13 exhibit a small bump where  $sZ_{DR}$  signatures are negative. Therefore, a small amount of rimed prolate oriented particles could be present.

The identification of the dominant particle shape at 5 km can indicate the dominant growth process. Because dendrites and plates have different efficiencies of aggregation and riming (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Lamb and Verlinde, 2011), the temperature of radiosonde launches is used to identify the possible pristine particle growth regime. In Figure 9 both profiles indicate a temperature range between  $-15^{\circ}$  and  $-13^{\circ}$  C, but a direct identification of a super-cooled liquid water layer around 5.0 km cannot be done (dew-point-temperature and temperature profiles do not match at that height). Nevertheless, the temperature range at 5.0 km agrees with the growth regime of hexagonal plates or dendrites (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996; Fukuta and Takahashi, 1999). As in Case 2, the vertical Doppler velocity measurements indicate updraft patterns in that region that increases the probability of the presence of super-cooled liquid water droplets (Hogan et al., 2002). However, from the observations it is not clear which pristine particle shape is dominating the growth process at that height: hexagonal plates or dendrites. Summing up all the facts, the polarimetric measurements, the temperature range, and the updraft patterns we conclude that the presence of supercooled liquid water around P is possible. Because no separated riming mode could be identified in the spectra we do not expect riming to be the dominant particle growth process. It is more likely that the constant reflectivity values and the constant shape-size relationship along the fall streak rearranged data below P are caused by an aggregation process. However, more measurements of the particle microphysics would be necessary to get a more detailed picture on which growth process might dominate in that case.

## 7 Discussion and conclusion

The high temporal and spatial resolution of profiling S-band radar TARA made it possible to detect and identify structures of particle generation and growth within complicated and dynamically complex mixed-phase cloud systems. Using a S-band radar system has the advantage that the attenuation of the radar signal during precipitation can be neglected compared to higher frequencies operating systems (Kollias et al., 2007). The unique 3 beam configuration of TARA makes it possible to retrieve the full 3 D wind field for each measurement (Unal et al., 2012). Furthermore, this dynamical information is used to retrieve particle fall-streaks within the bulk parameter fields, Pfitzenmaier et al. (2017). Therefore, the bulk parameter profiles,  $Z$ ,  $Z_{DR}$ , and  $\rho_{HV}$ , as well as spectrograms,  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ , are rearranged along such retrieved fall streak before they are analyzed. Consequently, these corrected spectrograms and profiles show the consistency of the particle growth within the cloud part and

relate better to the increase of the rain pattern below the melting layer. Such increased rain patterns are identified during Case 1 and 2.

The analysis of the along fall streak rearranged measurements allows to localize the particle growth process. This can be done by examination of the increase and the slope of  $Z$  along the fall streak. Westbrook et al. (2007) showed that the aggregation of ice crystals leads to a constant increase of  $Z$  with decreasing height. The observations were based on averaged data of homogeneous ice clouds over a long time period. Using rearranged data along fall streak such studies can be done in less homogeneous cloud conditions. The presence of super-cooled liquid water leads to a much faster growth of ice particles within a shorter amount of time (fast increase of  $Z$  within short height ranges) compared to the growth of particles by aggregation in the ice phase only (Pruppacher and Klett, 1996). That may explain the increase in the  $Z$  profile within 1 km of 25 dBZ in Case 1, 15 dBZ in Case 2, and 10 dBZ in Case 3.

The fall streak corrected  $sZ_{DR}$  measurements of TARA are able to deliver shape information and their distribution within the tracked particle population. The changes of the observed signature is in good agreement with the discussed particle growth (increase of  $Z$ ). However, stable trends of  $sZ_{DR}$  should be examined, rather than absolute values because of the large variance of this spectral polarimetric parameter.

In Case 3 the observed polarimetric signature in the  $sZ_{DR}$  spectrogram agrees with the simulated  $sZ_{DR}$  signature for a mixture of hexagonal plates and rimed particles or aggregates in Spek et al. (2008). Therefore, we can opt for riming and/or aggregation of particles in that case. Aggregation is assumed to be the dominant particle growth process. Nevertheless, negative  $sZ_{DR}$ -values are observed in the spectrogram, which may indicate rimed prolate oriented particles. However, a typical separated riming mode within the Doppler spectra  $sZ$  is not visible. The Mira vertical Doppler velocities fit to the velocity range of slightly rimed particles. Observed updraft patterns indicate the possible presence of supercooled liquid water at the region of the main particle growth, like observed by (Hogan et al., 2002). Therefore, riming cannot be neglected in Case 3, however, explicit riming signatures cannot be observed in the measured spectra.

The observed signatures of  $sL_{DR}$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  as well as the measured temperature in Case 1 are in agreement with modeled signatures of needles and their strong tendency to clump and aggregate as reported by (Rangno and Hobbs, 2001). In Case 2 the observed signatures are more complex. While the temperature range can be considered the same as Case 1 the polarimetric signature differs. One reason can be the difference in aggregation efficiency of the new produced particles in these two cases. In Case 2 the needles show a lower aggregation efficiency with the ice particles seeded from above, than in Case 1 where only needles were present. The decrease of the polarimetric signature is less strong than in Case 1. Another reason might be a difference in the particle concentration of the generated particles that is less in Case 2 ( $sZ$  of the increased  $sZ_{DR}$  mode is less than the  $sZ$  values in Case 1). Then the aggregation efficiency is less and the decrease of the  $sZ_{DR}$  signature takes longer. Nevertheless, from the observations it is not visible which mechanism is dominant or if they depend on each other. It is only seen that a second population of particles with a high shape size dependency is present in the data. These polarimetric signatures as well as the corresponding temperature profiles indicate the presence of super-cooled liquid water.

Parallel radiosonde launches and the  $sL_{DR}$  of the vertical pointing  $K_a$  radar Mira are used to compare and verify the results based on the TARA measurements. The cases presented in Section 6 are examples of the spectral and bulk parameter

characteristics observed during the whole event. These analyzed ice particle growth processes above the melting layer show a strong correlation with increased pattern of precipitation in the reflectivity fields. Therefore, the presented data with applied fall streak correction demonstrate the advantage of using also high resolution S-band radar data to increase the understanding of ice particle growth within precipitating mixed-phase cloud systems.

5 *Author contributions.* C. Unal designed the data processing of TARA, contributed to the quality control of the data and the result discussion. Y. Dufournet helped organizing and performing the ACCEPT campaign and discussing the results. H. Russchenberg designed the scientific structure of the project, helped in the realization of ACCEPT, and contributed to the discussion of the results. L. Pfizenmaier performed the measurements taken during the ACCEPT campaign in autumn 2014, Cabauw, the Netherlands, supported by the colleagues from TROPOS. L. Pfizenmaier performed the fall streak analysis, contributed to the result discussion, and prepared the manuscript with contributions of all  
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*Competing interests.* The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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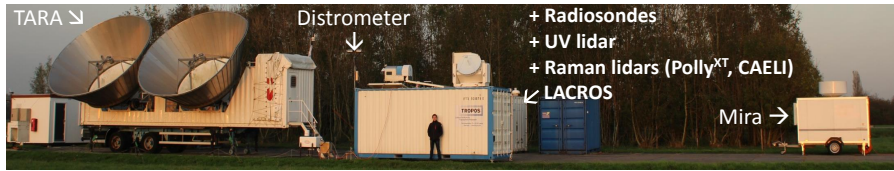
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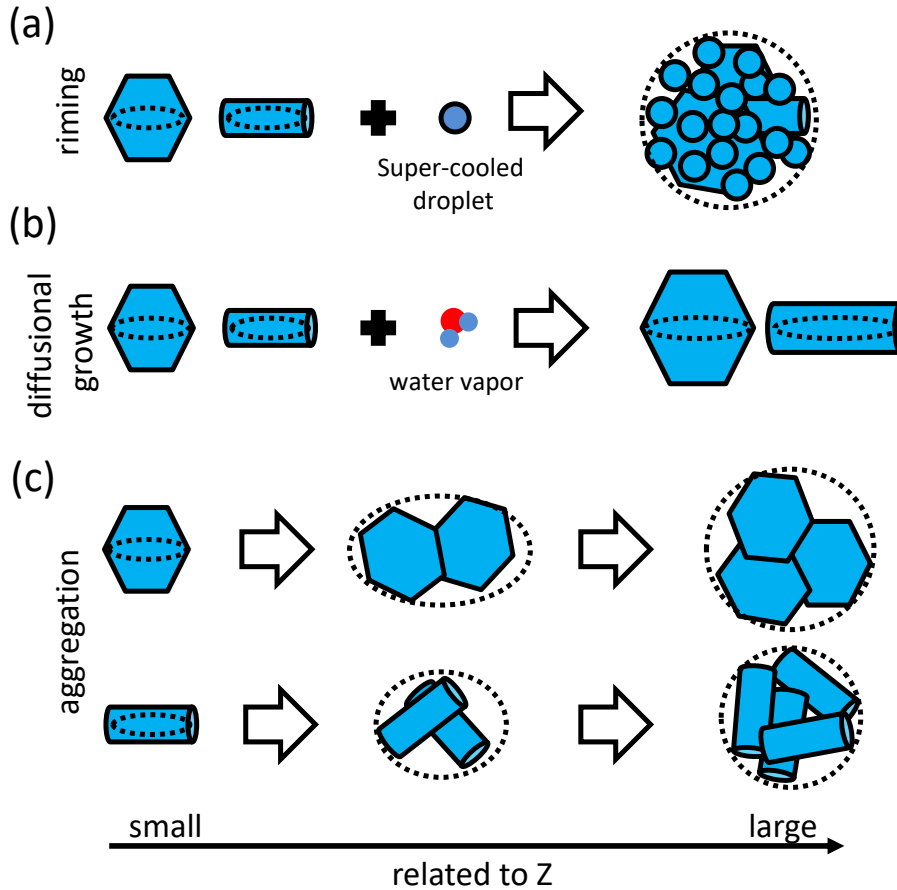
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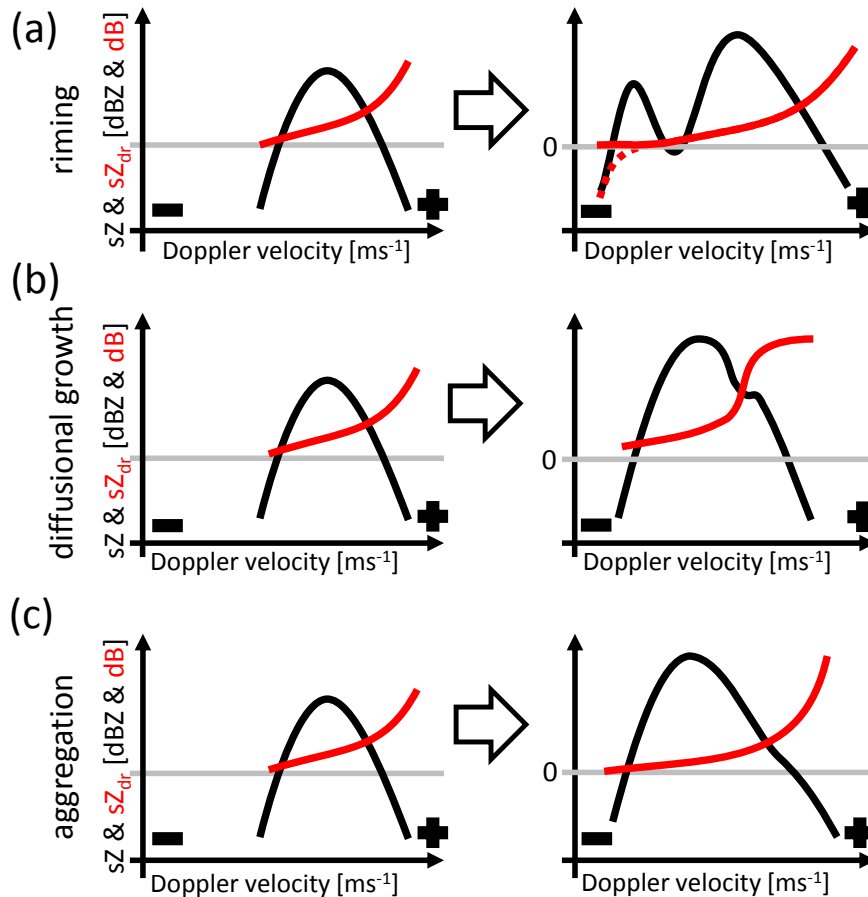


**Figure 1.** Measurement setup of the ACCEPT campaign at CESAR. The arrows point on the TARA radar (radar on the left), the distrometer that is mounted on the LACROS container, and the vertical pointing Mira cloud radar (35 GHz). Complementary instruments of ACCEPT are listed but not visible on this photo.

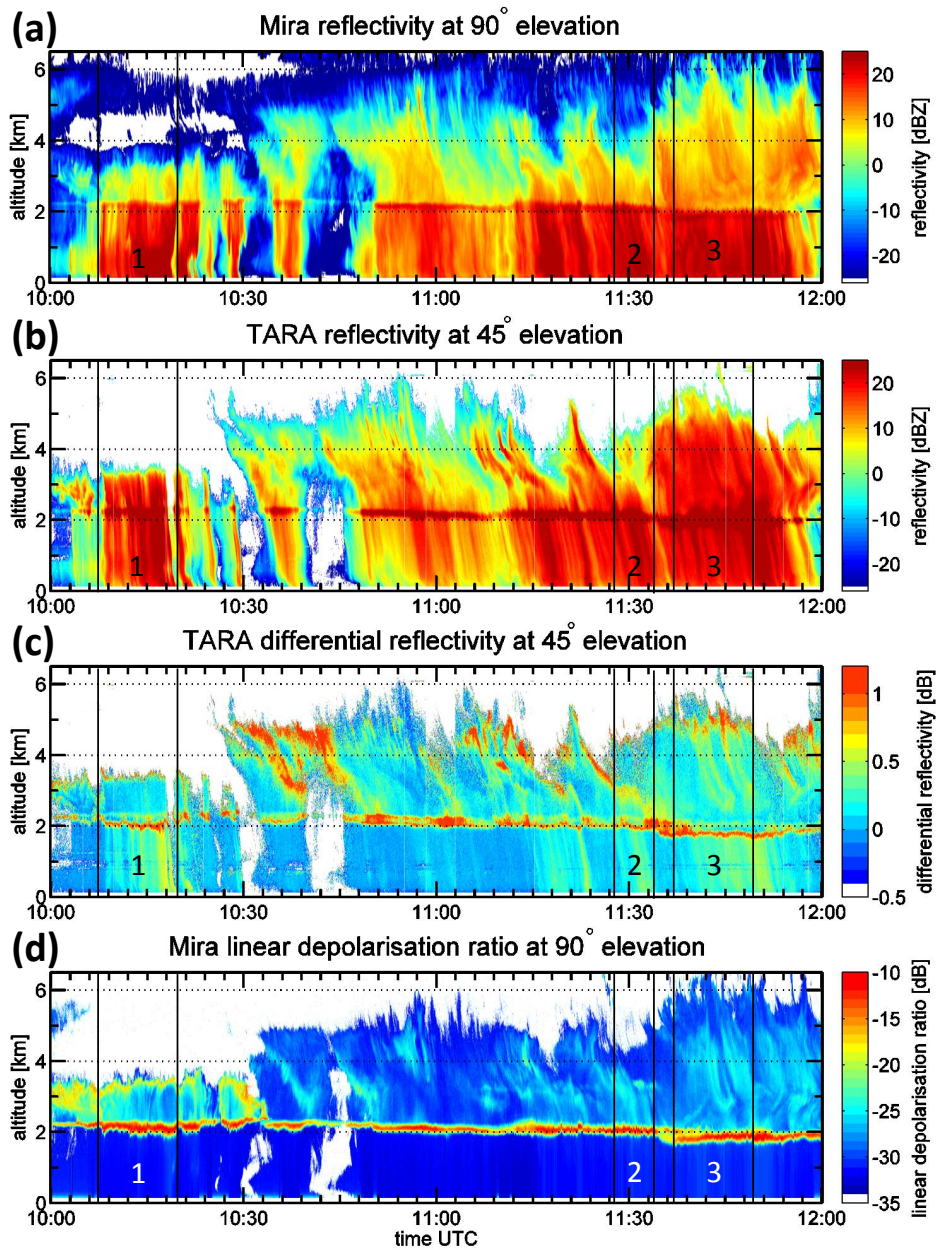


**Figure 2.** Sketch of ice particle growth processes within mixed-phase clouds. In a) riming of ice crystals is depicted. b) shows the diffusional growth of ice crystals and c) the aggregation of ice crystals. The hexagonal plates and cylindrical columns represent either plate and dendrite shape or needles and columns, respectively. Size growth is indicated with bigger particles in the sketch. In the measurements an increase in particle size is related to an increase in  $Z$  values, indicated by the first arrow at the bottom. The particle shapes are indicated by the dotted ellipses (the particles are modeled as spheroids). The second arrow at the bottom indicates the decrease of  $Z_{DR}$  as an indicator for the decrease of defined particle shape with increasing size.

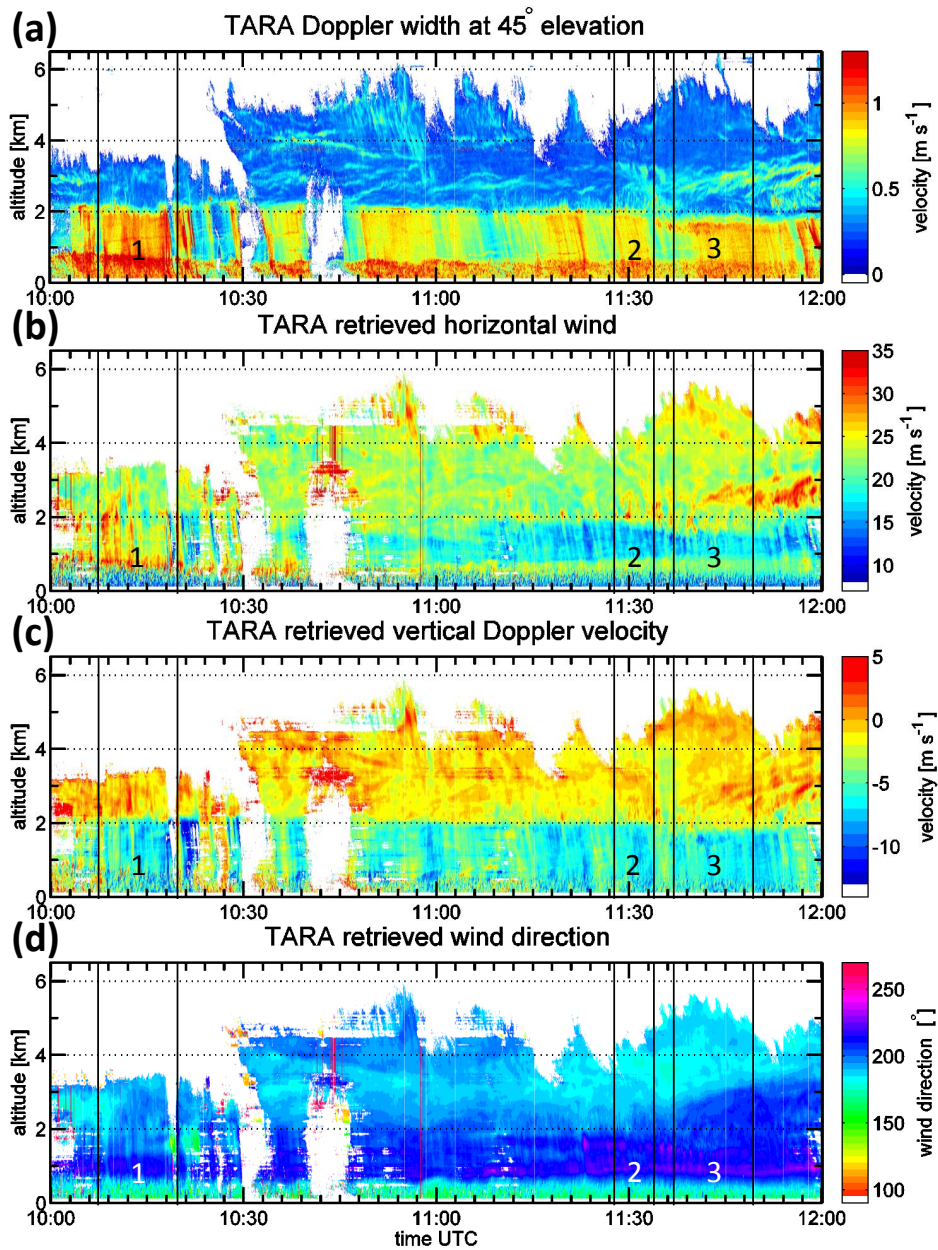




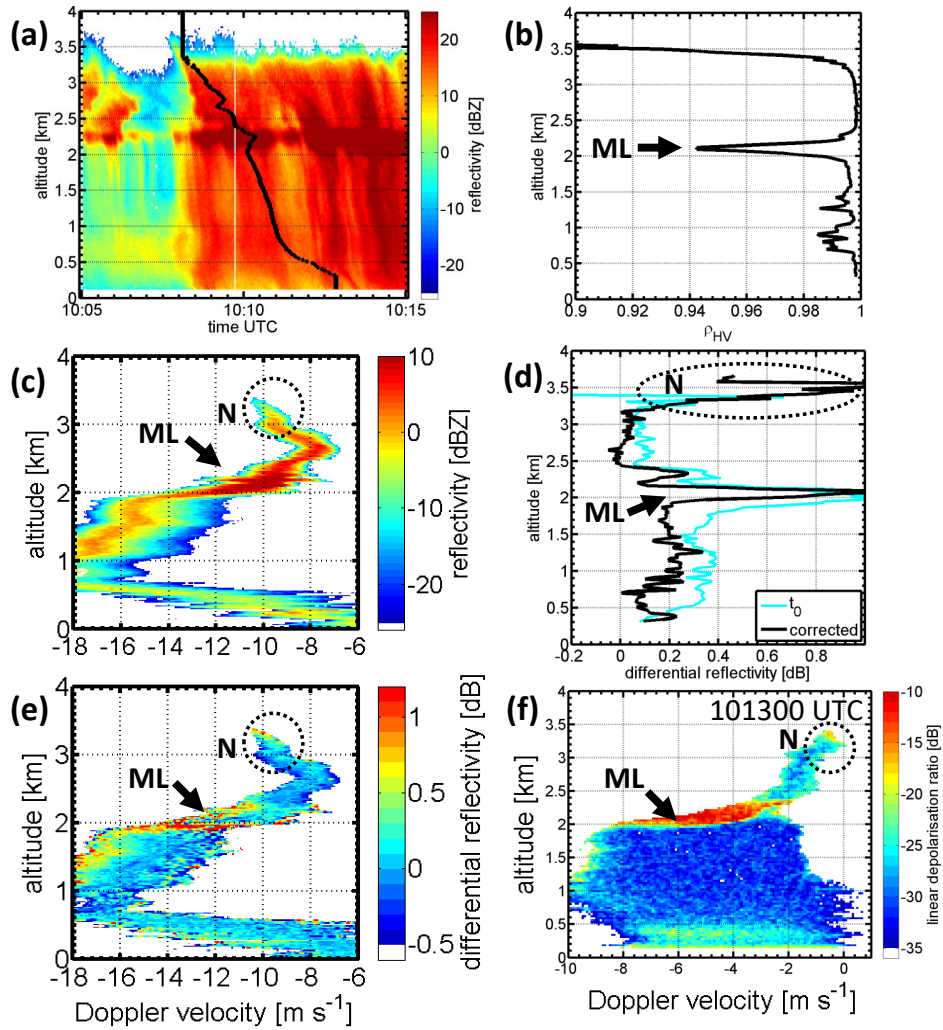
**Figure 3.** Sketch of signature of (a) riming, (b) diffusional growth and aggregation, and (c) aggregation of ice particles and their corresponding changes in the Doppler spectra  $sZ$  (black lines) and spectral differential reflectivity  $sZ_{DR}$  (red lines). All sketches represent theoretical dependencies, the gray line indicates 0 dB for the  $sZ_{DR}$  values. The Doppler velocity values are relative values (left: minus sign: large negative Doppler velocities; right: plus sign; very small or positive Doppler velocities; negative Doppler velocities indicate movements towards the radar). Conceptual sketches are based on spectral simulations of Spek et al. (2008); Dufournet and Russchenberg (2011); Oue et al. (2015a).



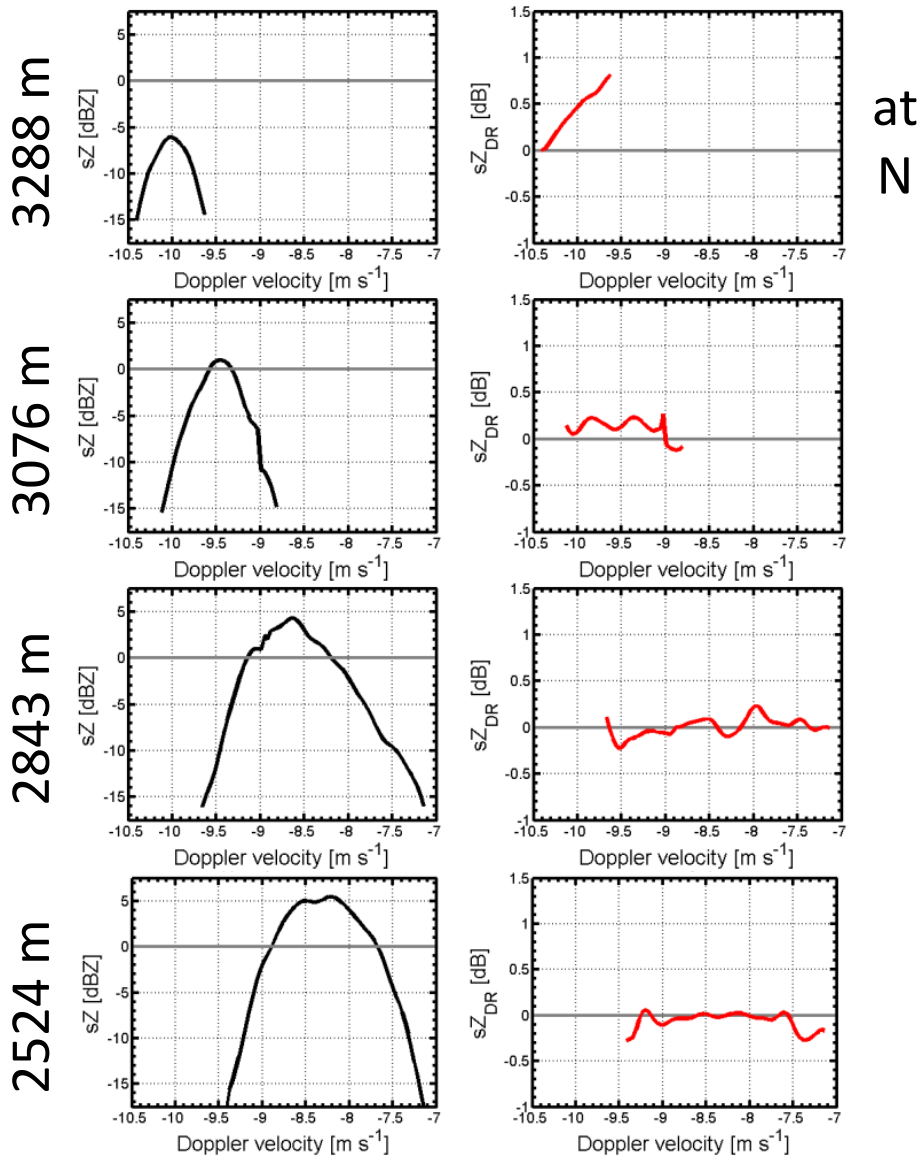
**Figure 4.** Overview of the radar measurements used in this paper. b) and c) show reflectivity and differential reflectivity measurements, obtained with TARA radar (S-band). a) and d) show the reflectivity and linear depolarization ratio measurements from the Mira radar ( $K_a$ -band). The boxes 1, 2, and 3 highlight the time frames where fall streaks at 101250 UTC, 113331 UTC and 114730 UTC are retrieved and their rearranged data are discussed and analyzed



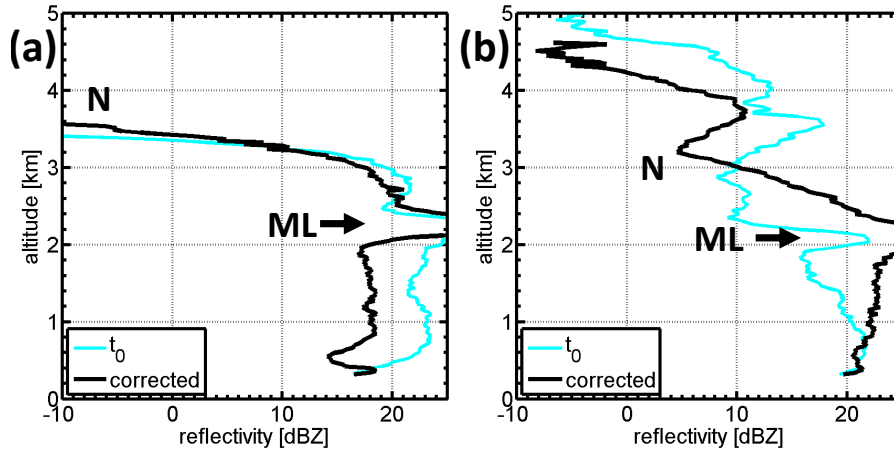
**Figure 5.** Overview of the dynamic variables measured and retrieved by TARA radar (S-band). In a) the Doppler width is displayed, b) shows the retrieved horizontal wind velocity, c) the retrieved vertical Doppler velocity, and d) the retrieved wind direction. The boxes 1, 2, and 3 highlight the time frames where fall streaks at 101250 UTC, 113331 UTC and 114730 UTC are retrieved, and their rearranged data are discussed and analyzed.



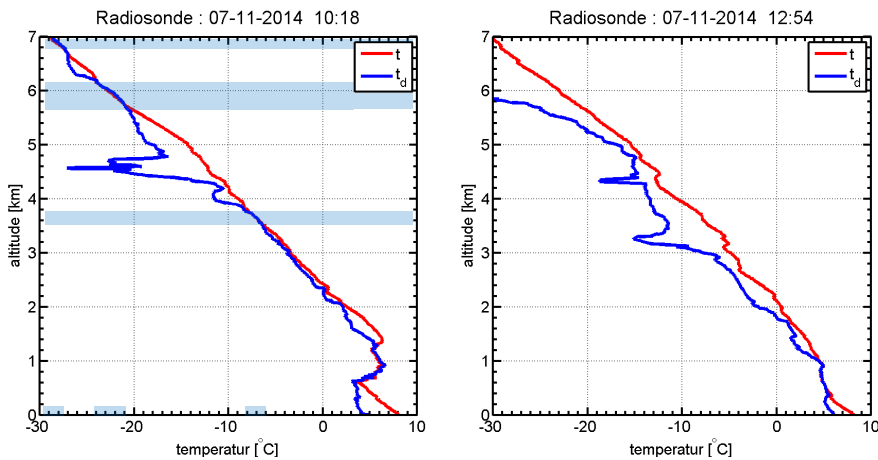
**Figure 6.** a) shows the retrieved fall streak at 101250 UTC obtained with TARA. c) and e) are the fall streak corrected spectrograms ( $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ , 45° elevation - Note that the Doppler velocity contains the radial wind). b) and d) show the fall streak corrected profiles of  $\rho_{HV}$  and  $Z_{DR}$  in black while light blue represents the vertical  $Z_{DR}$  profile at 101250 UTC. f) shows the  $sL_{DR}$  spectrogram of the vertical pointing Mira at ~~1013~~101300 UTC (all data displayed in the spectrograms have  $SNR > 10$  dB). ML points out the signature of the melting layer and N the signature related to the needle particles.



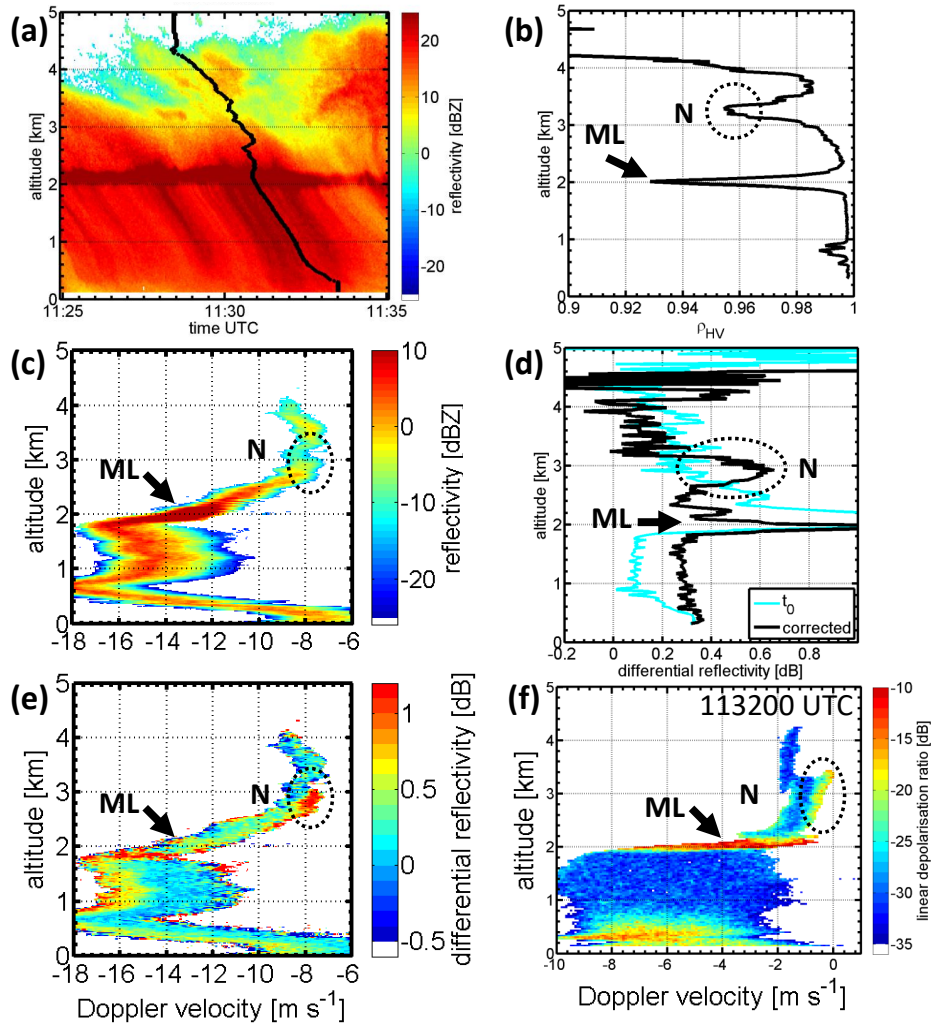
**Figure 7.** Along the fall streak at 101250 UTC rearranged  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  at four different altitudes. The left panel shows Doppler spectra at 3288 m, 3076 m, 2843 m, and 2524 m. The right column displays the corresponding spectral differential reflectivity at the same heights. All spectra are at 45° elevation and averaged over 3 consecutive time bins ( $\sim 8$  seconds).



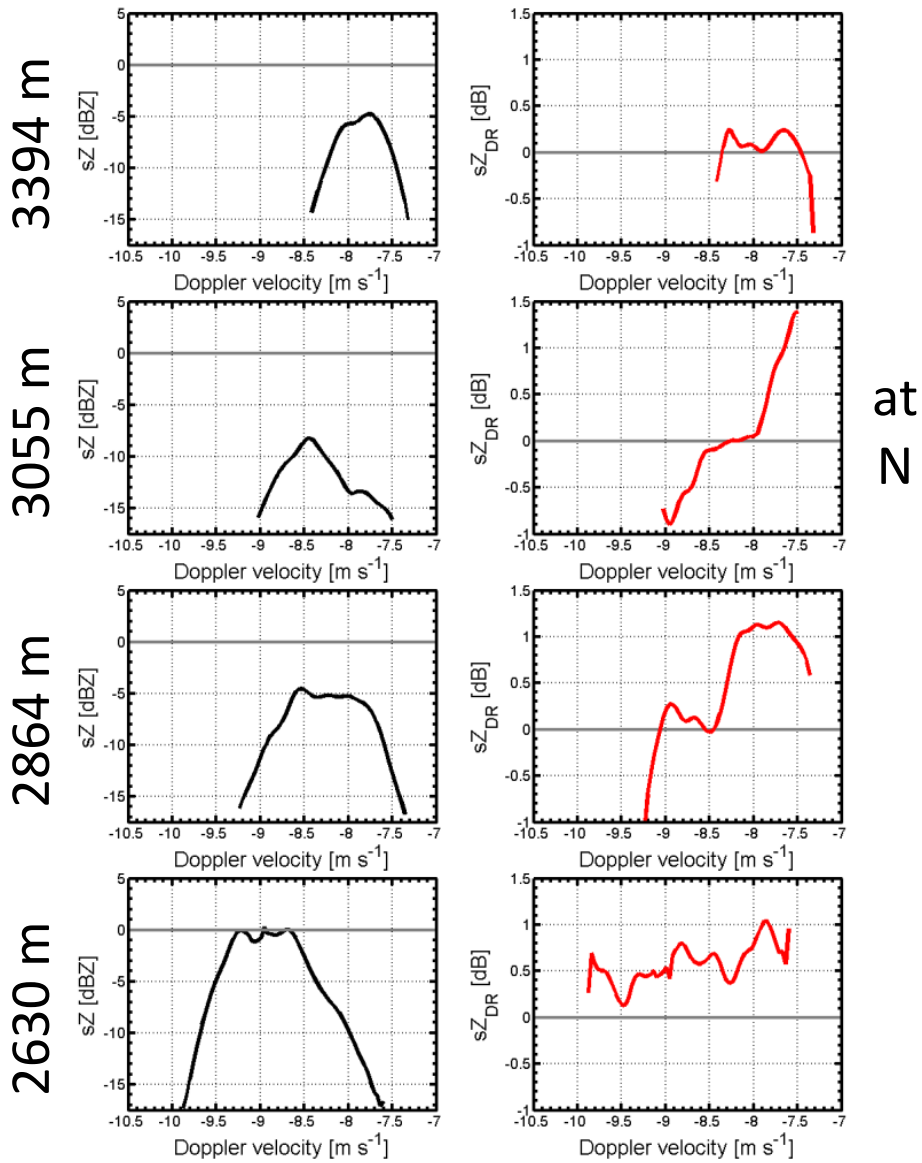
**Figure 8.** a) and b) show the fall streak corrected profiles of  $Z$ . a) shows the profiles at 101251 UTC and b) at 113331 UTC. The black line is the fall streak corrected profile and the light blue line represents the vertical profile at the given time. ML points out the signature of the melting layer and N the signature related to needle growth and new generated particle population, respectively.



**Figure 9.** Radiosonde launches from the CESAR site at 1018 UTC (left) and after precipitation system has passed at 1254 UTC (right). Displayed are profiles of the temperature  $t$  (red) and dew-point temperature  $t_d$  (blue). The light blue bars indicate areas where supercooled liquid water was detected with the radiosondes, their corresponding temperature range on the x-axis is highlighted.

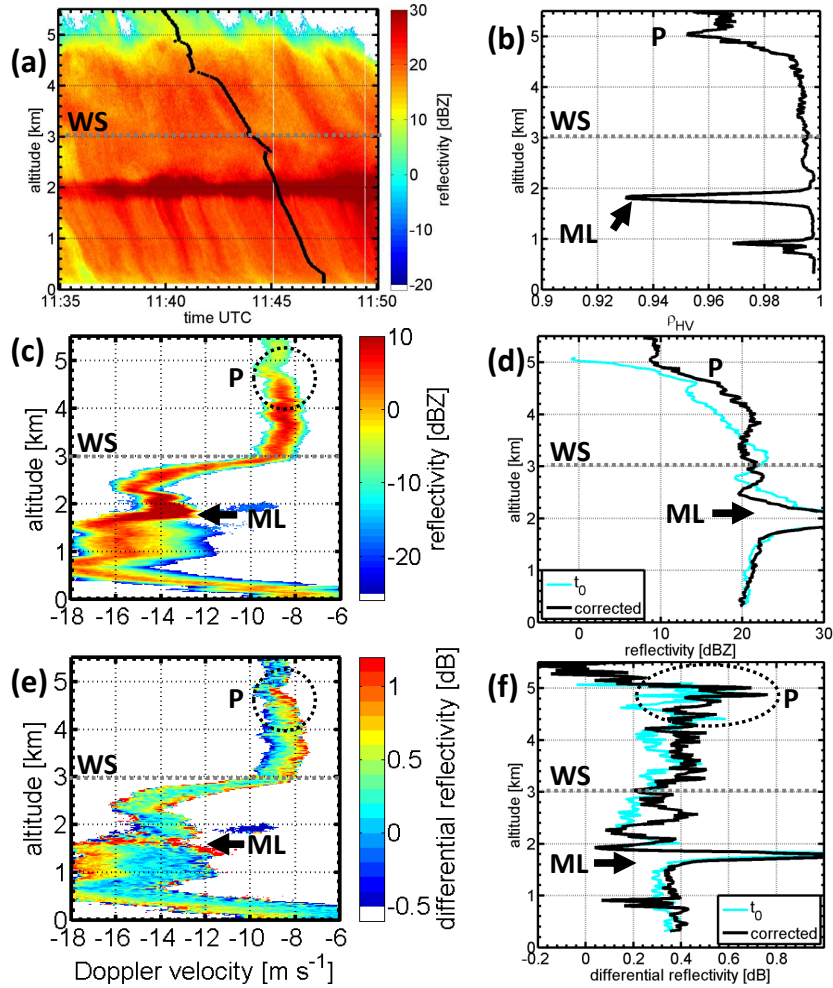


**Figure 10.** a) shows the retrieved fall streak at 113331 UTC on top of the  $Z$  field. c) and e) are the fall streak corrected spectrograms ( $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ , 45° elevation - Note that the Doppler velocity contains the radial wind). b) and d) show the fall streak corrected profiles of  $\rho_{HV}$  and  $Z_{DR}$  in black while light blue represents the vertical  $Z_{DR}$  profile at 113331 UTC. f) shows the  $sL_{DR}$  spectrogram of the vertical pointing Mira at [1132113200](#) UTC (all data displayed in the spectrograms have  $SNR > 10$  dB). ML points out the signature of the melting layer and N the signature related to the new particle population.

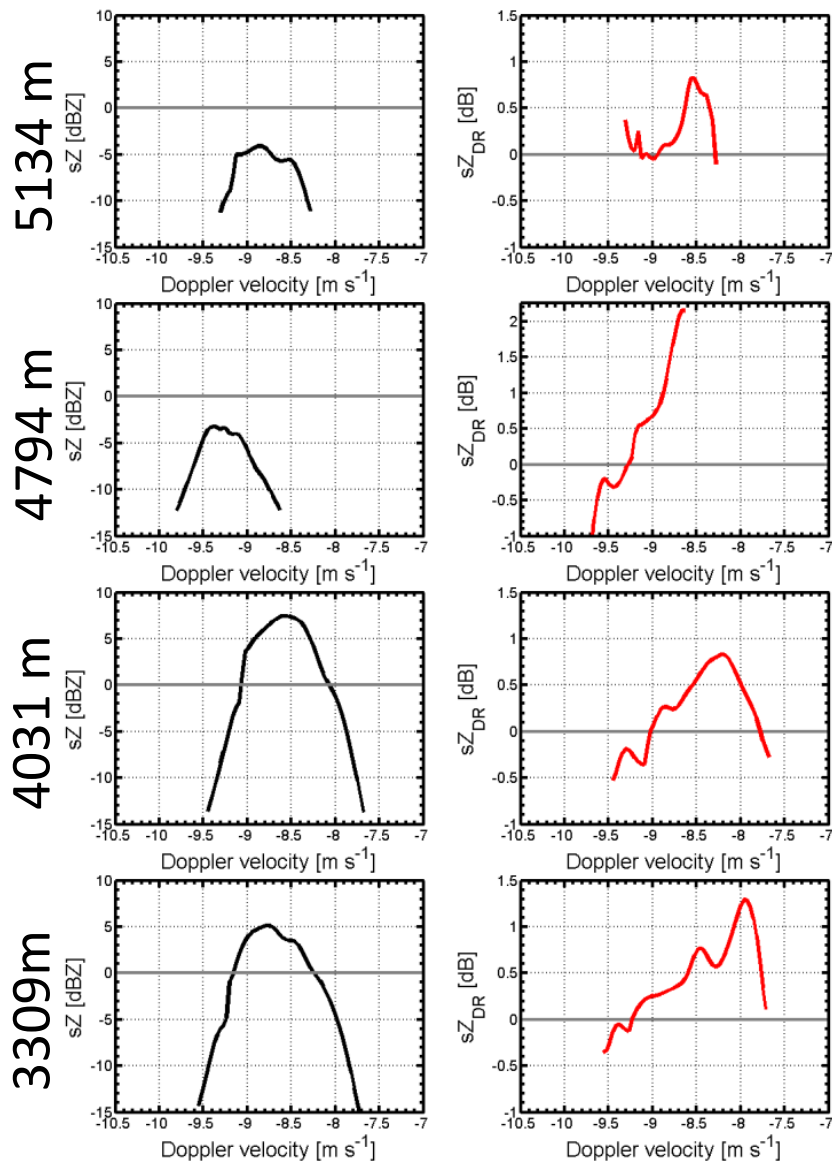


**Figure 11.** Along the fall streak at 113331 UTC rearranged  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  at four different altitudes. The left panel shows Doppler spectra at 3394 m, 3055 m, 2864 m, and 2630 m. The right column displays the corresponding spectral differential reflectivity at the same heights. All spectra are at  $45^\circ$  elevation and averaged over 3 consecutive time bins ( $\sim 8$  seconds).





**Figure 12.** a) shows the retrieved fall streak at 114730 UTC obtained with TARA. c) and e) are the fall streak corrected spectrograms ( $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$ ,  $45^\circ$  elevation), all data displayed in the spectrograms have  $SNR > 10$  dB - Note that the Doppler velocity contains the radial wind). b), d) and f) show the fall streak corrected profiles of  $\rho_{HV}$ ,  $Z$ , and  $Z_{DR}$  in black while the lines in light blue represent the vertical  $Z$  and  $Z_{DR}$  profiles at 114730 UTC. ML points out the signature of the melting layer and P (black dotted circles) the signature related to the growth process of the particle population under investigation. The dotted line WS indicates approximately the wind direction shear height.



at  
P

**Figure 13.** Along the fall streak at 114730 UTC rearranged  $sZ$  and  $sZ_{DR}$  at four different altitudes. The left panel shows Doppler spectra at 5134 m, 4794 m, 4031 m, and 3309 m. The right column displays the corresponding spectral differential reflectivity at the same heights. All spectra are at  $45^\circ$  elevation and averaged over 3 consecutive time bins ( $\sim 8$  seconds).

**Table 1.** Specifications of the TARA radar during the ACCEPT campaign.

<b>Radar</b>		
Type	FM-CW	
Central frequency	3.298 GHz	S-band
Transmitted power	100 W	Automatic decrease by step of 10 dB in case of receiver saturation
<b>Signal generation</b>		
Sweep time	0.5 ms	
No. of range bins	512	
Range resolution	30 m	Height resolution = 21.2 m
Time resolution	2.56 s	
<b>Polarimetry</b>		
Polarisation	VV HV HH	Main beam only
Measurement cycle	VV HV HH OB1 OB2	Main beam + 2 offset beams
<b>Doppler</b>		
No. Doppler bins	512	
Doppler resolution	$0.036 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	
Max. unambiguous vel.	$\pm 9.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	
Max. vel. main beam	$\pm 45.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	After spectral polarimetric dealiasing (Unal and Moisseev, 2004)
Max. vel. offset beams	$\pm 45.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	After spectral dealiasing
<b>Antennas</b>		
Beam width	$2.1^\circ$	
Gain	38.8 dB	
Near field	$\leq 200 \text{ m}$	
<b>Beams</b>		
	Elevation	Azimuth (North= $0^\circ$ )
Main beam	$45^\circ$	$246.5^\circ$
Offset beam 1	$60^\circ$	$246.5^\circ$
Offset beam 2	$43.1^\circ$	$267.3^\circ$
<b>Clutter suppression</b>		
Hardware	Antennas	Low side lobes
Processing	Doppler spectrum	Spectral polarimetry (main beam)