<u>**Replies to Reviewer**</u>

At the outset, we thank the reviewer for positive and constructive comments that improved the quality of the manuscript.

Comment: It is not clear the SST effect is the primary cause of the variability of vertical structure of precipitation. The authors should examine the SST effect on this variability under similar monsoon westerlies conditions, following the paper by Takahashi and Dado (2018) showing that SST makes a positive contribution toward rainfall in the Philippines during the summer Monsoon, but the monsoon westerly is the primary driver of the variation in rainfall.

Reply: *It is true that SST alone cannot explain all the observed variability. SST, of course, is the main forcing parameter, but the vertical structure is dictated by several atmospheric factors, like temperature inversions, atmospheric instability, availability of moisture (in the mid-troposphere), wind shear, etc. Takahashi and Dado (2018) have shown that zonal wind variations can also explain some variability of rain. To examine the impact of zonal wind on rainfall over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, the data are segregated into 3 wind regimes* as *weak (monsoon westerlies lies between 0 and 6 m* s^{-1}*), moderate (monsoon westerlies lies between 6 to 12 m* s^{-1}*) and strong (monsoon westerlies > 12 m* s^{-1}*) winds. The median vertical profiles of reflectivity are computed for each SST bin for deep and shallow systems. These median reflectivity profiles for shallow and deep systems at each SST bin and for each wind category are shown in Figures R1, R2, R3 & R4. Two important observations are noted from these figures. 1. Vertical profiles of reflectivity show considerable variation (2-5 dBZ) in all wind categories over the Arabian Sea, but such variations are absent over the Bay of Bengal. It implies that the reported differences in reflectivity profiles over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal exist in all wind regimes. 2. The variation in reflectivity with SST increases with weak to strong wind regime over the Arabian Sea, indicating some influence of wind on reflectivity (rainfall) variation.*

The above information is included in the revised manuscript (but not figures).

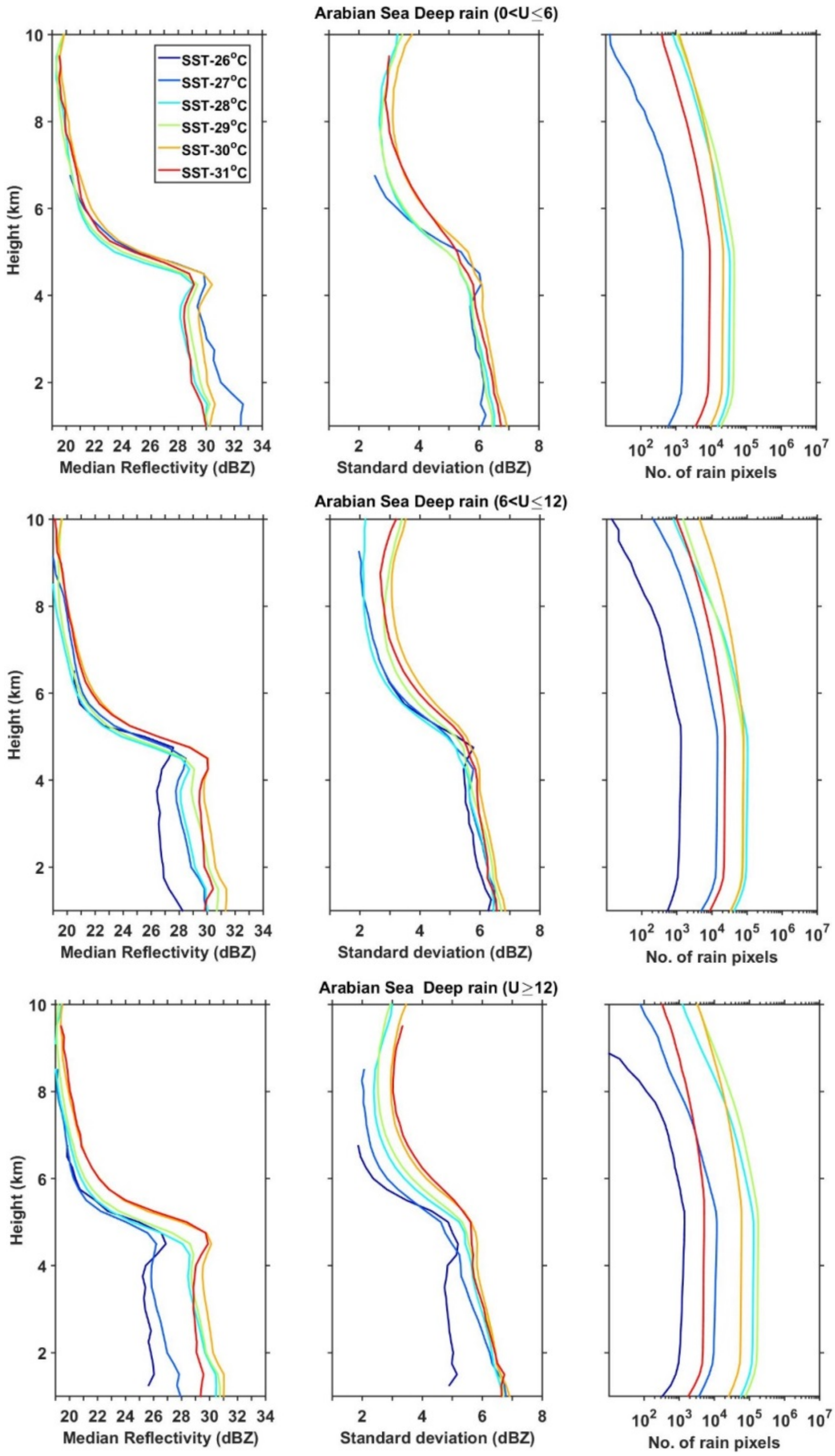

Figure R1: *Vertical profiles of median reflectivity and standard deviation during weak, moderate and strong westerly wind regimes corresponding to deep systems as a function of SST over the AS during the ISM season. Also shown are the number of conditional reflectivity pixels at each altitude used for the estimation of the median and standard deviation.*

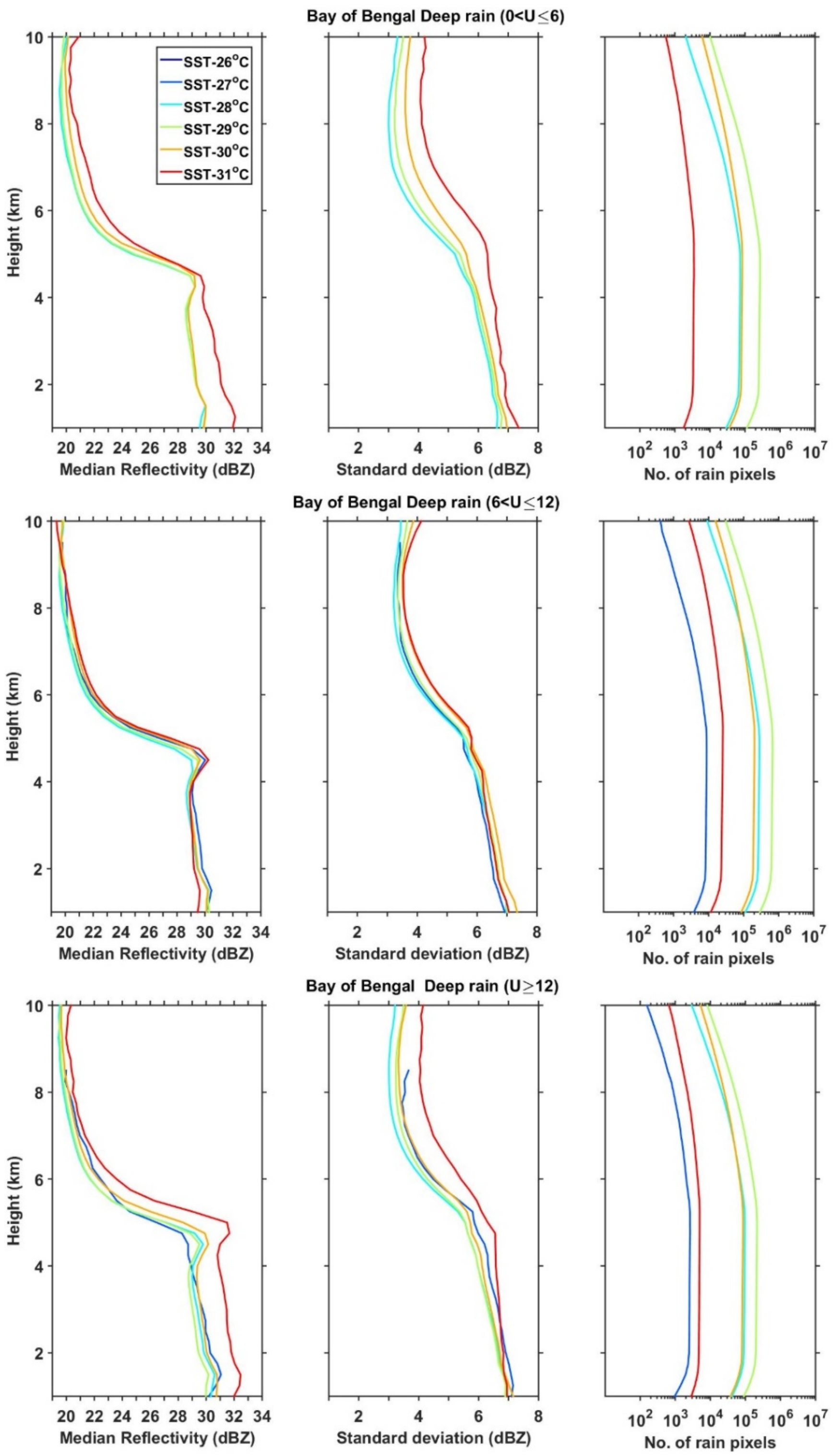

Figure R2: *Vertical profiles of median reflectivity and standard deviation during weak, moderate and strong westerly wind regimes corresponding to deep systems as a function of SST over the BOB during the ISM season. Also shown are the number of conditional reflectivity pixels at each altitude used for the estimation of the median and standard deviation*.

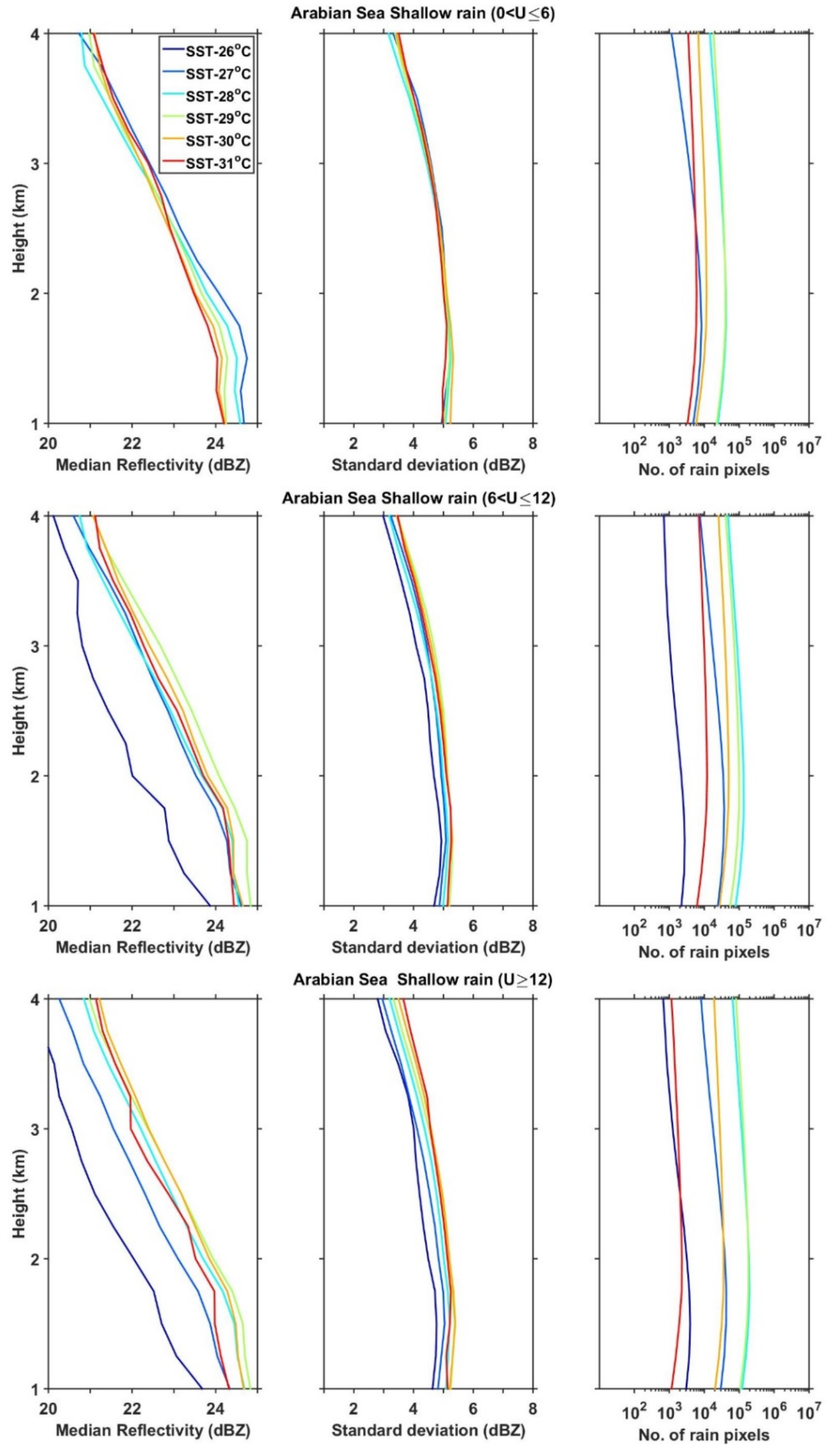

Figure R3: *Vertical profiles of median reflectivity and standard deviation during weak, moderate and strong westerly wind regimes corresponding to shallow systems as a function of SST over the AS during the ISM season. Also shown are the number of conditional reflectivity pixels at each altitude used for the estimation of the median and standard deviation.*

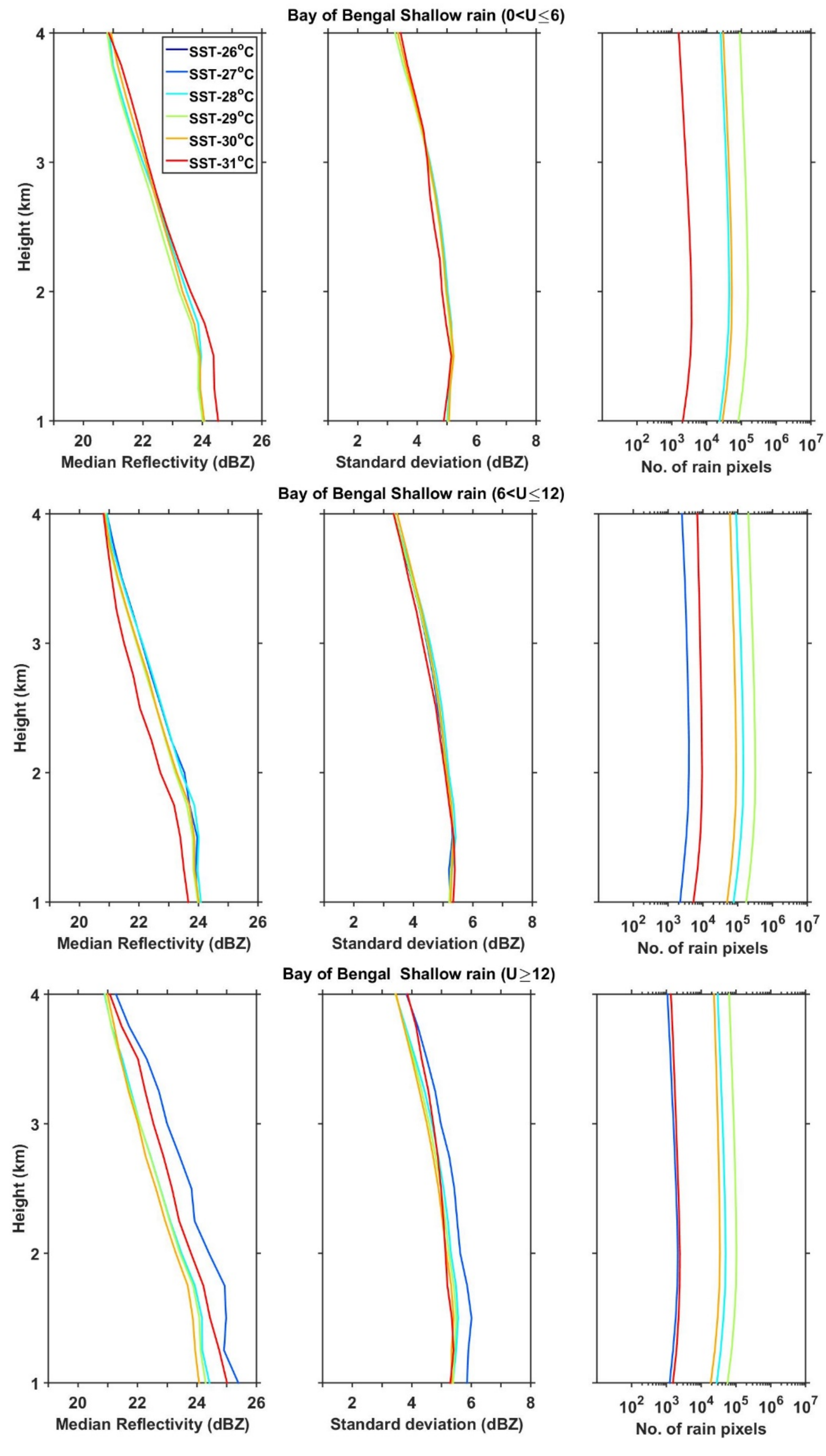

Figure R4: *Vertical profiles of median reflectivity and standard deviation during weak, moderate and strong westerly wind regimes corresponding to shallow systems as a function of SST over the BOB during the ISM season. Also shown are the number of conditional reflectivity pixels at each altitude used for the estimation of the median and standard deviation.*

Comment: I cannot agree with the arguments described in Line 283-285, since cloud effective radius (CER) is not simply linked to precipitation size (i.e. Z-R). The authors should refer to the review by Rosenfeld, D., and C. W. Ulbrich (2003) describing that microphysically “continental” clouds with greater concentrations of small cloud droplets produce greater concentrations of large rain drops and smaller concentrations of small rain drops compared to microphysically “maritime” clouds with small concentrations of large cloud droplets.

Reply: *We do agree with the reviewer that is it not entirely correct to directly link CER to raindrop size (reflectivity), because several microphysical and dynamical processes occur during the cloud drop growth (collision-coalescence, riming, etc.) to rain drop and also its descent (evaporation, etc.) to the ground (Rosenfeld and Ulbrich, 2003; Rao et al., 2009; Radhakrishna et al. 2009). The slope of the vertical profile of reflectivity can provide the dominant microphysical processes occurring during the drop evolution (Saikranthi et al. 2014; Rao et al. 2016). In the present study, the reflectivity gradients are negative (i.e., reflectivity increases in magnitude with decreasing height) at all SST’s, albeit with varying magnitude. It indicates that, on average, there is a low-level hydrometeor growth at all SST’s over both Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Since the microphysical process at all SST’s is same, we linked CER and raindrop size. Since both the study regions (Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal) are oceanic regions, it is a reasonable approximation. However, such approximations may not necessarily be valid over continental regions (or continental clouds) and dry regions (where evaporation of raindrops plays a dominant role) (Radhakrishna et al. 2009; Saikranthi et al. 2014; Rao et al. 2006).*

Comment: It is not clear the definition of deep systems shown in Fig. 3. If deep systems include both convection and stratiform precipitation, they should be separated. I would suggest the authors refer to the paper by Kobayashi et al. (2018) describing vertical gradient of stratiform radar reflectivity below the bright band.

Reply: *The main objective of the paper is to understand the impact of SST (and other atmospheric processes) on the vertical structure of precipitation. Since SST is the surface forcing parameter and triggers only convection (could be shallow or deep)(here convection means the physical process not the type of rain, which we generally refer to as convective rain)(Houze et al. 2015), we primarily focused on these two types of systems. Stratiform rain is the trailing or decaying portion of the convective cell, so, we may not find a direct link between SST and stratiform rain.*

Comment: I speculate that small variation of vertical structure of precipitation with SST over BoB should be explained by the fact that rainfall over BoB is produced by southeastward-propagating systems from the India coast (Yang and Slingo 2001; Li and Carbone 2015) rather than those developed in situ.

Reply: *We do agree with the reviewer that the systems generating along the east coast of India propagate towards the Bay of Bengal at diurnal scale. The local conditions (including SST) play an important role for the propagation of systems (they are not simple advective systems). In that context, it is important to check all the background parameters. All these parameters, like vertical velocity, horizontal wind gradients, AOD, CER and columnar water* *vapor, show smaller variation with SST over the Bay of Bengal than Arabian Sea, indicating that atmospheric conditions are entirely different over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and are dictating the vertical structure of precipitation.*

Comment: Line 78-80: I would suggest that the authors refer to Kumar et al. (2014) and Shige et al. (2017) describing summer monsoon rainfall over the Western Ghats and Myanmar coast.

Reply: *The above references are added in the introduction of the revised manuscript.*

Variability of vertical structure of precipitation with sea surface temperature over the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal as inferred by TRMM PR measurements

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Abstract

Tropical rainfall measuring mission precipitation radar measurements are used to examine the variation of vertical structure of precipitation with sea surface temperature (SST) over the Arabian Sea (AS) and Bay of Bengal (BOB). The variation of reflectivity and precipitation echo top with SST is remarkable over the AS but small over the BOB. The reflectivity increases with SST (from 26°C to 31°C) by ~1 dBZ and 4 dBZ above and below 6 km, respectively, over the AS while, its variation is < 0.5 dBZ over the BOB. The transition from shallow storms at lower SSTs (≤ 27°C) to deeper storms at higher SSTs is strongly associated with the decrease in stability and mid-tropospheric wind shear over the AS. Contrary, the storms are deeper at all SSTs over the BOB due to weaker stability and mid-tropospheric wind shear. At lower SSTs, the observed high aerosol optical depth (AOD) and low total column water vapor (TCWV) over AS results in small cloud effective radius (CER) and weaker reflectivity. As SST increases, AOD decreases and TCWV increases leading to large CER and high reflectivity. The changes in these parameters with SST are marginal over the BOB and hence the CER and reflectivity. The predominance of collision-coalescence process below the bright band is responsible for the observed negative slopes in the reflectivity over both the seas. The observed variations in reflectivity are originated at the cloud formation stage over both the seas and these variations are magnified during the descent of hydrometeors to ground.

1. Introduction

Indian summer monsoon (ISM - June through September) is one of the most complex weather phenomena, involving coupling between the atmosphere, land and ocean. At the boundary of the ocean and atmosphere air-sea interactions play a key role for the coupled Earth system (Wu and Kirtman 2005; Feng et al. 2018). The sea surface temperature (SST) – precipitation relations are the important measures for the air-sea interactions on different temporal scales (Woolnough et al., 2000; Rajendran et al. 2012). Recent studies (Wang et al. 2005; Rajeevan et al. 2012; Chaudhari et al. 2013; 2016; Weller et al. 2016; Feng et al. 2018) have shown that the simulation of ISM can be improved with the exact representation of SST - precipitation relationship. SST modulates the meteorological factors that influence the formation and evolution of different kinds of precipitating systems over tropical oceans (Gadgil et al. 1984; Schumacher and Houze, 2003; Takayabu et al. 2010; Oueslati and Bellon 2015).

The studies dealing with SST and cloud/precipitation population considered whole Indian Ocean as a single entity (Gadgil et al. 1984; Woolnough et al., 2000; Rajendran et al. 2012; Sabin et al. 2012; Meenu et al. 2012; Nair and Rajeev 2014; Roxy 2014). But in reality the Bay of Bengal (BOB) and the Arabian Sea (AS) of Indian Ocean possess distinctly different features (Kumar et al. 2014; Shige et al. 2017; Rajendran et al. 2018; Saikranthi et al. 2019). The monsoon experiment (MONEX) and Bay of Bengal monsoon experiment (BOBMEX) have shown how these two seas are different with respect to each other, in terms of SST, back ground atmosphere and the occurrence of precipitating systems (Krishnamurti 1985; Houze and Churchill 1987; Gadgil 2000; Bhat et al. 2001). The SST in the AS cools between 10 °N and 20 °N during the monsoon season whereas warming is seen in other global Oceans between the same latitudes (Krishnamurthi 1981). SST variability is large over the AS than the BOB at seasonal and intraseasonal scales (Sengupta et al. 2001; Roxy et al. 2013). The monsoonal winds (in particular the low-level jet) are stronger over the AS than BOB (Findlater 1969).

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Also, lower-tropospheric thermal inversions are more frequent and stronger over the AS than BOB (Narayanan and Rao 1981; Sathiyamoorthy et al. 2013). Thus, the atmospheric and sea surface conditions and in turn the occurrence of different kinds of precipitating systems are quite different over the BOB and the AS during the ISM period. For instance, long-term measurements of tropical rainfall measuring mission (TRMM) precipitation radar (PR) have shown that shallow systems are more prevalent over the AS, while deeper systems occur frequently over the BOB (Liu et al. 2007; Romatschke et al. 2010; Saikranthi et al. 2014, 2018; Houze et al. 2015).

The aforementioned studies mainly focused on the morphology of vertical structure of precipitation, but, none of them studied the variation of vertical structure of precipitation (in terms of occurrence and intensity) with SST and the differences in the vertical structure over AS and BOB. On the other hand, information on the vertical structure of precipitation is essential for improving the accuracy of rainfall estimation (Fu and Liu 2001; Sunilkumar et al. 2015), understanding the dynamical and microphysical processes of hydrometeor growth/decay mechanisms (Houze 2004; Greets and Dejene 2005; Saikranthi et al. 2014; Rao et al. 2016) and for improving the latent heating retrievals (Tao et al. 2006). SST being the main driving force to trigger precipitating systems through air-sea interactions (Sabin et al. 2012; Nuijens et al. 2017), can alter the vertical structure of precipitation (Oueslati and Bellon 2015). Therefore, the present study aims to understand the variation of vertical structure of precipitation (in terms of precipitation top height and intensity) with SST over the AS and BOB. Besides the SST, vertical structure can be modified by aerosols (or CCN, mostly at the cloud formation stage) and thermodynamics of the ambient atmosphere. For instance, recent studies have shown the impact of surface PM_{10} aerosols in altering the vertical structure of precipitation (Guo et al., 2018). All these parameters, therefore, are considered in the present study to explain the differences in the vertical structure.

2. Data

The present study utilizes 16 years (1998-2013) of TRMM-PR's 2A25 (version 7) dataset, comprising of vertical profiles of attenuation corrected reflectivity (Iguchi et al. 2009), during the ISM. The range resolution of TRMM-PR reflectivity profiles is 250 m with a horizontal footprint size of ~4.3 and 5 km before and after the boosting of its orbit from 350 km to 403 km, respectively. It scans ±17° from nadir with a beam width of 0.71° covering a swath of 215 km (245 km after the boost). The uniqueness of TRMM-PR data is its ability in pigeonholing the precipitating systems into convective, stratiform and shallow rain. This classification is based on two methods namely the horizontal method (H - method) and the vertical method (V - method) (Awaka et al. 2009). The original TRMM-PR 2A25 vertical profiles of attenuation corrected reflectivity are gridded to a three dimensional Cartesian coordinate system with a spatial resolution of 0.05° × 0.05°. The detailed methodology of interpolating the TRMM-PR reflectivity data into the 3D Cartesian grid is discussed in Houze et al. (2007). This dataset is available at the University of Washington website (http://trmm.atmos.washington.edu/).

To understand the observed variations in the vertical structure of precipitation in the light of microphysics of clouds, Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) AQUA satellite level 3 data (MYD08) are considered. In particular, the daily atmospheric products of aerosol optical depth (AOD) (Hubanks et al. 2008) and cloud effective radius (CER) liquid (Platnick et al. 2017) during the period 2003 and 2013 have been used. MODIS AOD dataset is a collection of aerosol optical properties at 550 nm wavelength, as well as particle size information. Level 2 MODIS AOD is derived from radiances using either one of the three different algorithms, i.e., over ocean Remer et al. (2005) algorithm, over land the Dark-Target (Levy et al. 2007) algorithm and for brighter land surfaces the Deep-Blue (Hsu et al. 2004) algorithm. CER is nothing but the weighted mean of the size distribution of cloud drops i.e., the ratio of third moment to second moment of the drop size distribution. In the level 3 MODIS daily dataset, aerosol and cloud products of level 2 data pixels with valid retrievals within a calendar day are first aggregated and gridded to a daily average with a spatial resolution of 1° × 1°. For CER grid box values, CER values are weighted by the respective ice/liquid water cloud pixel counts for the spatiotemporal aggregation and averaging processes.

The background atmospheric structure (winds and total column water vapor) and SST information are taken from the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) Interim Reanalysis (ERA) (Dee et al. 2011). ERA-Interim runs 4DVAR assimilation twice daily (00 and 12 UTC) to determine the most likely state of the atmosphere at a given time (analysis). The consistency across variables in space and time (during 12-hour intervals) is thus ensured by the atmospheric model and its error characteristics as specified in the assimilation. ERA-Interim is produced at T255 spectral resolution (about 0.75°, ~ 83 km) with a temporal resolution of 6h for upper air fields and 3h for surface fields. The original 0.75° × 0.75° spatial resolution gridded dataset is rescaled to a resolution of 0.125° × 0.125°. The temporal resolution of the dataset used in the present study is 6h (00, 06, 12 and 18 UTC). The equivalent potential temperature (θ_e) is estimated from the ERA-Interim datasets using the following formula (Wallace and Hobbs 2006):

$$\theta_e = \theta exp\left(\frac{L_V w_s}{C_p T}\right) \tag{1}$$

where θ is the potential temperature, L_v is the latent heat of vaporization, w_s is the saturation mixing ratio, C_p is the specific heat at constant pressure and T is the absolute temperature.

The variation of vertical structure of precipitation with SST are studied by considering the dataset between 63 °E – 72 °E and 8 °N – 20 °N over the AS and 83 °E – 92 °E and 8 °N – 21 °N over the BOB. These regions of interest along with the ISM seasonal mean SST over the two seas are depicted in Fig. 1. These regions are selected in such a way that the costal influence on SST is eluded from the analysis. As the rainfall is scanty over the western AS (west of 63°E latitude) during the ISM (Saikranthi et al. 2018), this region is also not considered in the present analysis. The seasonal mean SST is higher over the BOB than in the AS by more than 1 °C during the ISM season, in agreement with Shenoi et al. (2002). The nearest space and time matched SST data from ERA-Interim are assigned to the TRMM-PR and MODIS observations for further analysis.

3. Variation of vertical structure of precipitation with SST

The occurrence (in terms of %) of conditional precipitation echoes (Z ≥ 17 dBZ) at different altitudes as a function of SST over the AS and the BOB is shown in Fig. 2. The variation of precipitation echo occurrence frequency with SST is quite different over both the seas. The top of the precipitation echoes extends to higher altitudes with increasing SST over the AS, while such variation is not quite evident over the BOB. Precipitation echoes are confined to < 8 km at lower SST (< 28 °C) over the AS, but exhibits a gradual rise in height with increase in SST. Large population density of precipitation echoes at lower altitudes is mainly due to the abundant occurrence of shallow storms over the AS (Saikranthi et al. 2014, 2019; Rao et al. 2016). Interestingly, the occurrence of precipitation echoes is seen at higher altitudes even at lower SSTs over the BOB, indicating the presence of deeper storms. Such systems exist at all SST's over the BOB.

To examine the variation of reflectivity profiles with SST, median profiles of reflectivity in each SST bin are computed over the AS and the BOB separately for deep and shallow systems and are depicted in Figs. 3 & 4, respectively. The space- and time-matched conditional reflectivity profiles are grouped into 1°C SST bins and then the median is estimated at each height, only if the number of conditional reflectivity pixels (Figs. 3c; 3f; 4c & 4f) is greater than 500. The median reflectivity profiles corresponding to the deep systems are distinctly different over the AS and the BOB (Figs. 3a & 3d), even at the same SST. Over the

AS, reflectivity of deep systems at different SSTs shows small variations (≤ 1 dBZ) above the melting region (> 5 km), but varies significantly (~ 4.5 dBZ) below the melting level (< 5 km). These variations in reflectivity profiles with SST are negligible (< 0.5 dBZ) over the BOB both above and below the melting region. The reflectivity increases from ~ 26.5 dBZ to ~ 31 dBZ, with increase in SST from 26 °C to 30 °C over the AS, but it is almost the same (~ 30dBZ) at all SST's over the BOB below the melting layer. The standard deviation of reflectivity, representing the variability in reflectivity within the SST bin, is similar at all SSTs over both the seas except for the 26 °C SST over AS. At this SST, the standard deviation is lesser by ~ 1 dBZ than that of other SSTs.

The median reflectivity profiles of shallow storms depicted in Figs. 4a & 4d also show a gradual increase in reflectivity from 20 dBZ to ~ 22 dBZ as SST changes from 26 °C to 31 °C at the precipitation top altitude over the AS and don't show any variation with SST over the BOB. However at 1 km altitude, except at 26 °C SST over the AS, the reflectivity variation with SST is not substantial over both the seas. The standard deviation of reflectivity profiles show ~ 1 dBZ variation with SST (from 26 °C to 31°C) at all altitudes over the AS and don't show any variation over the BOB. The standard deviation of reflectivity for shallow storms varies from 3 to 4 dBZ at the precipitation top altitude and 4.5 to 5.3 dBZ at 1 km altitude over the AS while it shows ~ 4 dBZ at precipitation top and ~ 5.5 dBZ at 1 km altitude over the BOB.

4. Factors affecting the vertical structure of precipitation and their variability with SST

The formation and evolution of precipitating systems over oceans depend on dynamical, thermodynamical and microphysical factors, like SST, wind shear, vertical wind velocity, stability, CER, etc., and need to be considered for understanding the vertical structure of precipitation (Li and Min 2010; Creamean et al. 2013; Chen et al. 2015; Shige and Kummerow 2016; Guo et al 2018).

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4.1. Dynamical and thermodynamical factors:

Takahashi and Dado (2018) have shown that zonal wind variations can also explain some variability of rain. To examine the impact of zonal wind on rainfall over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, the data are segregated into 3 wind regimes as weak (monsoon westerlies lies between 0 and 6 m s^{-1}), moderate (monsoon westerlies lies between 6 to 12 m s^{-1}) and strong (monsoon westerlies > 12 m s^{-1}) winds. The median vertical profiles of reflectivity are computed for each SST bin corresponding to deep and shallow systems (not shown here). Two important observations are noted from these figures. 1) Vertical profiles of reflectivity show considerable variation (2-5 dBZ) in all wind categories over the Arabian Sea, but such variations are absent over the Bay of Bengal. It implies that the reported differences in reflectivity profiles over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal exist in all wind regimes. 2) The variation in reflectivity with SST increases with weak to strong wind regime over the Arabian Sea, indicating some influence of wind on reflectivity (rainfall) variation.

To understand the role of stability/instability, θ_e values computed from (1) using the ERA-Interim datasets during the ISM period over the AS and the BOB are averaged for a season and are depicted in Figs. 5(a) & 5(b), respectively. The surface θ_e (at 1000 hPa) values are larger over the BOB than those over AS for the same SST, indicating that the instability and convective available potential energy (CAPE) could be higher over the BOB. Indeed, higher CAPE is seen over the BOB (Fig. S1, calculated following Emanuel 1994) than AS at all SSTs by a magnitude > 300 J kg^{-1}. The θ_e increases with SST from 358 °K to 368 °K from 27 °C to 31 °C and from 350 °K to 363 °K from 26 °C to 31 °C over the BOB and the AS, respectively. The CAPE also increases with rise in SST over both the seas. To know the stability of the atmosphere θ_e gradients are considered. Irrespective of SST, positive gradients in θ_e are observed between 900 and 800 hPa levels over the AS indicating the presence of strong stable layers. The strength of these stable layers decreases with increasing SST. These stable layers are formed mainly due to the flow of continental dry warm air from Arabian Desert and Africa above the maritime air causing temperature inversions below 750 hPa level over the AS during the ISM period (Narayanan and Rao 1981). However over the BOB, such temperature inversions are not seen in the lower troposphere.

To understand the effect of wind field on the vertical structure of precipitation, profiles of ISM seasonal mean vertical wind velocity and vertical shear in horizontal wind at various SSTs over the AS and the BOB are shown in Figs. 5(c), 5(d) & 5(e), 5(f) respectively. The updrafts are prevalent at all SSTs throughout the troposphere over the BOB, whereas downdrafts are seen in the mid-troposphere (between 200 and 600 hPa levels) up to 27 °C and updrafts in the entire troposphere at higher SSTs over the AS. Also, the magnitude of the vertical wind velocity varies significantly with SST in the mid-troposphere over the AS. Over the BOB, the magnitude of updrafts increases with altitude in the lower and middle troposphere, but doesn't vary much with SST. In the mid-troposphere, updrafts are stronger by > 0.02 Pa S^{-1} over the BOB than over the AS. The profiles shown in Fig. 5(e) & 5(f) are the mean vertical shear in horizontal wind estimated following Chen et al. (2015) at different levels with reference to 950 hPa level. The wind shear increases with increasing altitude at all the SSTs up to 400 hPa, but the rate of increase is distinctly different between the AS and the BOB at SSTs less than 28 °C and nearly the same at higher SSTs. The wind shear decreases systematically with SST (~ 1.5 m s^{-1} for 1° increase in SST) in the middle troposphere over the AS while the change is minimal over the BOB (~ 2 m s^{-1} for 27 °C and 31 °C).

Chen et al. (2015) highlighted the importance of mid-tropospheric wind shear in generating mesoscale local circulations, like low-level cyclonic and upper-level anticyclonic circulations. This feature is apparent over the AS, where down drafts are prevalent in mid-upper troposphere and updrafts in the lower troposphere at lower SSTs. As SST increases, the wind shear decreases and the updraft increases in the mid-troposphere. However, over the BOB the wind shear is relatively week when compared to the AS and hence the updrafts are seen up to 200 hPa level at all SSTs. The weaker CAPE and stable mid-troposphere coupled with upper- to mid- tropospheric downdrafts at lower SSTs over the AS inhibit the growth of precipitating systems to higher altitudes and in turn precipitate in the form of shallow rain. This result is in accordance with the findings of Shige and Kummerow (2016) that showed the static stability at lower levels inhibits the growth of clouds and promotes the detrainment of clouds over the Asian monsoon region and is considered as an important parameter in determining the precipitation top height. As SST increases large CAPE and updrafts in the middle troposphere collectively support the precipitating systems to grow to higher altitudes, as evidenced in Fig. 2a. On the other hand, large CAPE and updrafts in the middle troposphere prevalent over the BOB at all SSTs are conducive for the precipitating systems to grow to higher altitudes as seen in Fig. 2b.

4.2. Microphysical factors

The observed differences in reflectivity profiles of precipitation with SST could be originated at the cloud formation stage itself or manifested during the evolution stage or due to both. Information on AOD and CER would be ideal to infer microphysical processes at the cloud formation stage. CER values are mainly controlled by the ambient aerosols concentration and the available moisture (Twomey 1977; Albrecht 1989; Tao et al. 2012; and Rosenfeld et al. 2014). For fixed liquid water content, as the concentration of aerosols increases, the number of cloud drops increases and CER decreases (Twomey 1977). To understand the variation of AOD and TCWV and the resultant CER with SST, the mean AOD and TCWV for different SST bins are plotted in Figs. 6a & 6b. The mean and standard error are calculated only when the number of data points is more than 100 in each SST bin. AOD decreases from 0.62 to 0.31 with rise in SST from 26 °C to 31 °C over the AS but only from 0.42 to 0.36 as SST varies from 27 °C to 30 °C and then increases at higher SSTs over the BOB. The variation of TCWV with SST (Fig. 6b) shows a gradual increase with SST over the AS while it decreases initially from 27°C to 28°C, and then increases over the BOB. At a given SST the TCWV is more in the BOB (> 8 mm) than in the AS.

The decrease in AOD and an increase in TCWV with SST result in an increase in CER (14.7 μm to 20.8 μm from 26°C to 31°C) over the AS (Fig. 7). On the other hand, CER doesn't show much variation with SST (18.5 μm to 19.5 μm from 27°C to 31°C) over BOB due to smaller variations in AOD and TCWV. This also shows that the cloud droplets are smaller in size at lower SSTs over the AS than BOB, while they are bigger and nearly equal in size at higher SSTs. Since, reflectivity is more sensitive to the particle size ($Z \propto D^6$), the smaller-sized hydrometeors at lower SSTs over the AS yield weaker reflectivity than over the BOB (both for deep and shallow systems). As the SST increases, CER as well as the reflectivity increases over the AS. At higher SSTs, the CER values are approximately equal over both the seas and in turn the observed reflectivities (Figs. 3a & 4a). This suggests that the variations seen in the reflectivity are originated in the cloud formation stage itself.

The hydrometeors also evolve during their descent to the ground due to several microphysical processes. These processes can be inferred from the vertical structure of precipitation or vertical profiles of reflectivity. The median reflectivity profiles of deep systems show a gradual increase from ~ 10 km to 6 km and an abrupt enhancement is seen just below 6 km over both the seas (Figs. 3a & 3d). The sudden enhancement at the freezing level (radar bright band) is primarily due to the aggregation of hydrometeors and change in dielectric factor from ice to water (Fabry and Zawadzki 1995; Rao et al. 2008; Cao et al. 2013). Below the bright band, raindrops grow by collision-coalescence process and reduce their size by either breakup and/or evaporation processes. The collision-coalescence results in negative slope in the reflectivity profile, whereas breakup and evaporation results in positive slope (Liu and Zipser 2013; Cao et al. 2013; Saikranthi et al. 2014; Rao et al. 2016). The observed negative slope (~ - 0.3 dBZ km^{-1}) in the median reflectivity profiles below the bright band indicates dominance of low-level hydrometeor growth over both the seas. The magnitude of the slope decreases with SST over the AS, while it is nearly equal at all SSTs over the BOB. It indicates the growth rate decreases with SST over the AS and remains the same at all SSTs over the BOB. The median reflectivity profiles of shallow systems also show negative slopes (~ -1 dBZ km^{-1}) at all SSTs representing the predominance of low-level hydrometeor growth by collision-coalescence processes over both the seas.

The present analysis shows that the observed reflectivity changes with SST over both the seas originate at the cloud formation stage and magnify further during the descent of hydrometeors to ground.

5. Conclusions

Sixteen years of TRMM-PR 2A25 reflectivity profiles and 11 years of MODIS AOD and CER data are utilized to understand the differences in variation of vertical structure of precipitation with SST over AS and BOB. Precipitation top height increases with SST over the AS indicating that systems grow to higher altitudes with increase in SST while it is almost same at all SSTs representing that the systems are deeper over the BOB. The decrease in stability and mid-tropospheric wind shear with SST over the AS favour the formation of deeper system at higher systems. However the low stability and small wind shear at all SSTs over the BOB help the formation of deeper systems. The variation of reflectivity with SST is found to be remarkable over the AS and marginal over the BOB. The reflectivity increases with rise in SST over the AS and remains the same at all SSTs over the BOB. This change in reflectivity over the AS is more prominent below the freezing level height (~ 4 dBZ) than the above (~ 1 dBZ). Over the AS, the abundance of aerosols and less moisture at SSTs < 27°C result in high concentration of smaller cloud droplets. As SST increases the aerosol concentration decreases and moisture increases leading to the formation of bigger cloud droplets. Thus, the reflectivity increases with rise in SST over the AS. On the other hand, AOD, TCWV and CER do not show substantial variation with SST over the BOB and hence the change in reflectivity is small. Over the BOB, the mid troposphere is wet and hydrometeor's size at the formation stage is nearly the same at all SSTs. The evolution of hydrometeors during their descent is also similar at all SST's. The collision-coalescence process is predominant below the bright band region over both the seas and is responsible for the observed negative slope in the reflectivity profiles.

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Figure captions

Figure 1: Spatial distribution of ISM mean SST (in °C) obtained from ERA-Interim reanalysis data over the AS (63°E-72°E & 8°N-20°N) and the BOB (83°E-92°E & 8°N-21°N). The regions considered in this analysis over these two seas are shown with the boxes.

Figure 2: (a) and (b) represent the altitudinal distribution of occurrence of conditional reflectivity (≥ 17 dBZ) as a function of SST with respect to precipitation occurrence at that particular SST interval over the AS and the BOB, respectively.

Figure 3: (a), (d) and (b), (e) represent vertical profiles of median reflectivity correspond to deep systems and their standard deviation (in dBZ) with SST over the AS and the BOB, respectively during the ISM season. (c) and (f) show the number of conditional reflectivity pixels at each altitude used for the estimation of the median and standard deviation.

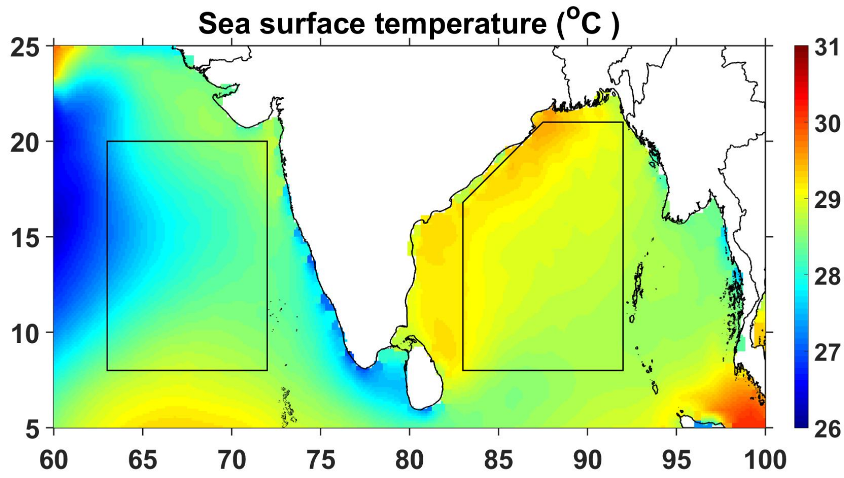
Figure 4: Same as Fig. 3 but for shallow precipitating systems.

Figure 5: (a) and (b), respectively, represent the vertical profiles of mean θ_e (in K) with SST over the AS and the BOB during the ISM season. (c) and (d) and (e) and (f) are same as (a) and (b) but for mean vertical velocity (in Pa s^{-1}) and wind gradient with reference to 950 hPa level (in m s^{-1}).

Figure 6: (a) Mean and standard error of AOD and (b) TCWV (in mm) with SST over the AS and the BOB during ISM.

Figure 7: Variation of mean and standard error of CER liquid (in µm) with SST over the AS and the BOB during the ISM season.

Figures



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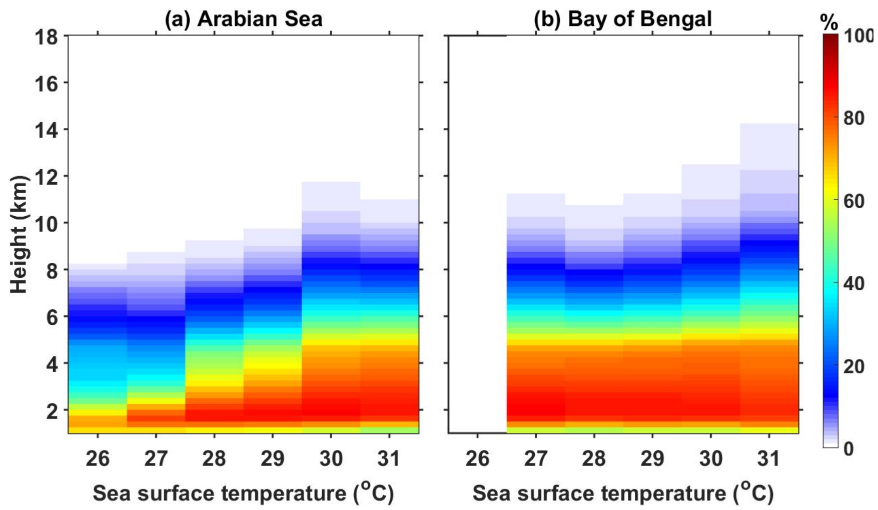

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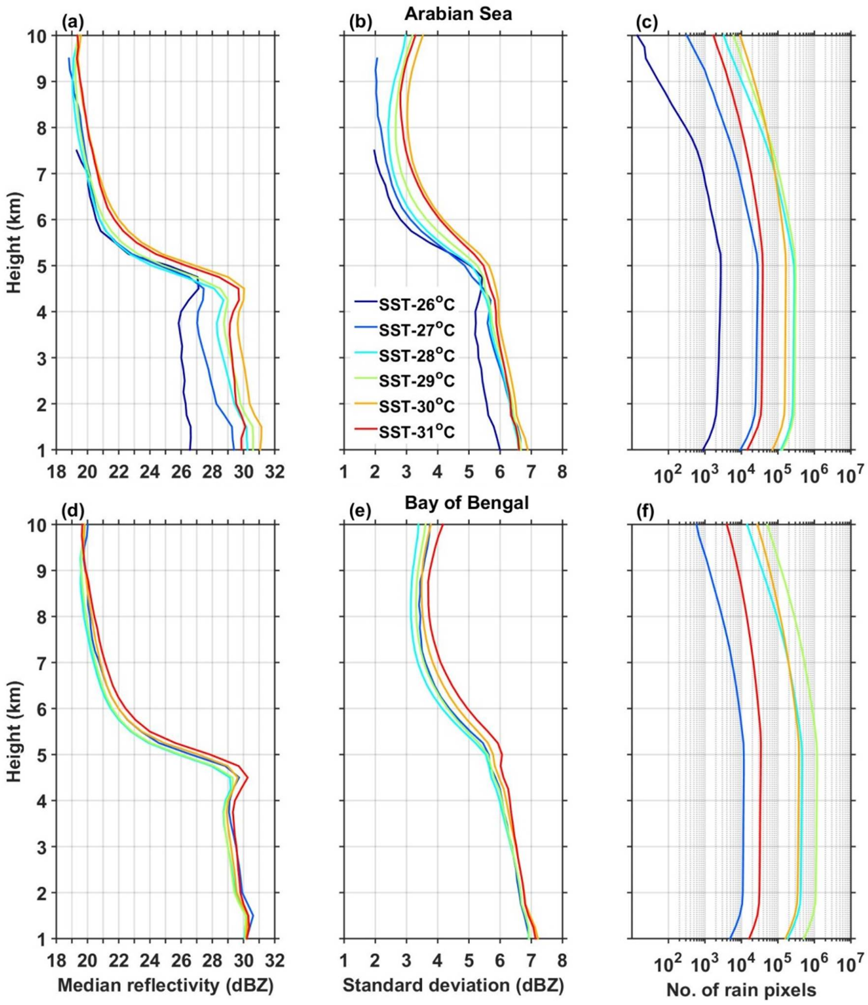

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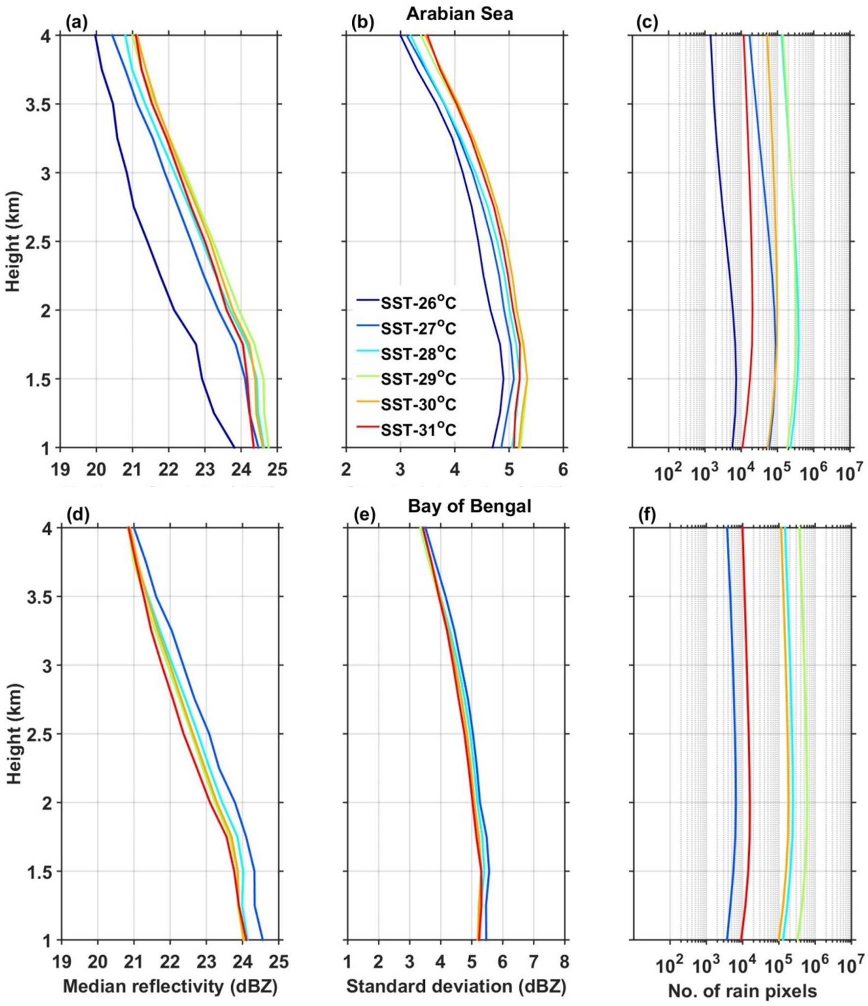

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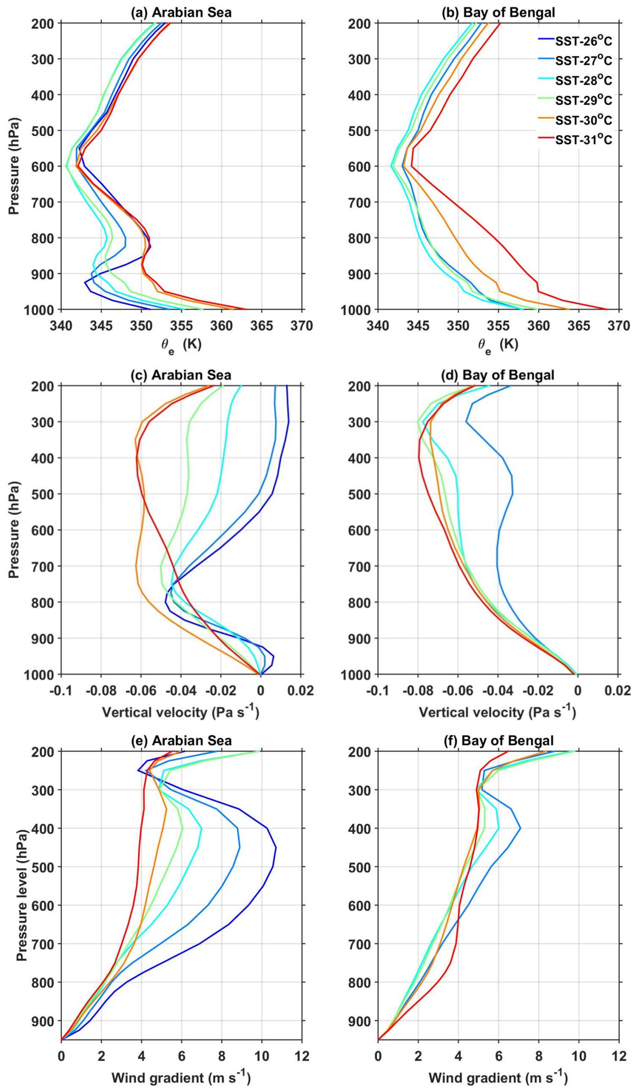

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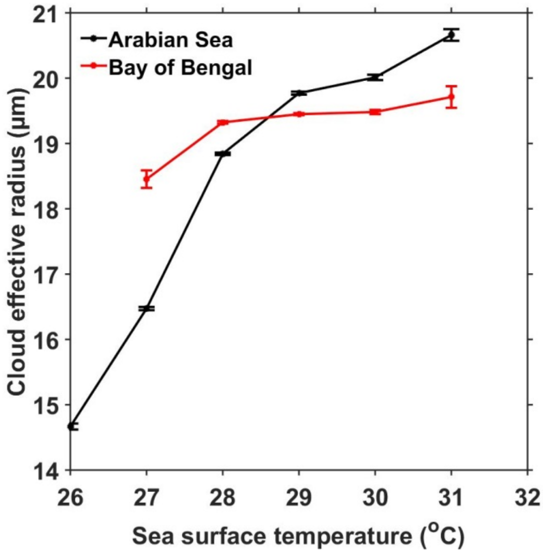

Figure 6: Variation of mean and standard error of CER liquid (in µm) with SST over the AS and the BOB during the ISM season.

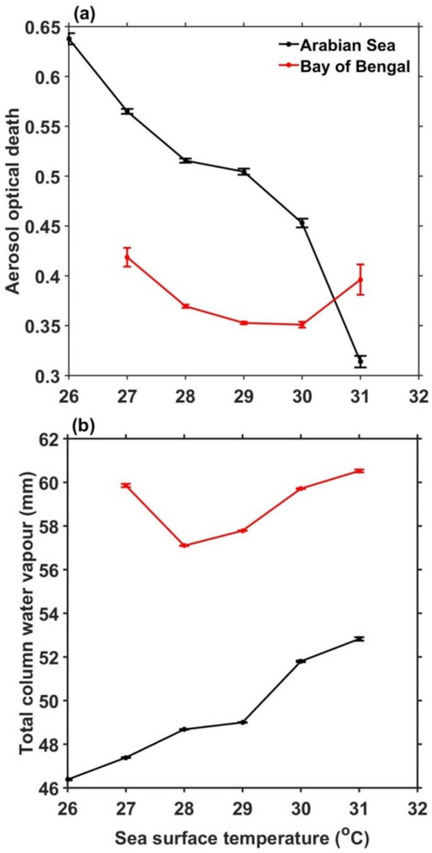

Figure 7: (a) Mean and standard error of AOD and (b) TCWV (in mm) with SST over the AS and the BOB during ISM.

Supplementary material

Satheesh et al. (2006) showed an increase in AOD with increase in latitude over the AS due to the dust advection from Arabia desert regions during ISM season, whereas SST decreases with increase in the latitude. In other words the SST is low and AOD is high in northern AS whereas over the southern AS, SST is high and AOD is low. This contrasting spatial distribution of AOD and SST could cause a negative correlation between AOD and SST as depicted in Fig. 6a. To examine whether the observed decrease in AOD with increase in SST over the AS is due to the latitudinal variation of AOD or exists at all latitudes, we have segregated the data into 2° latitude bins and plotted the mean AOD with SST for all bins and is depicted in Fig. S2. In spite of the magnitude, AOD variation with SST is nearly similar at all latitudes of the AS, i.e., the higher AOD is observed at lower SSTs and vice versa (Fig. S2a). On the other hand the latitudinal variation of AOD with SST over the BOB shown in Fig. S2b also show a decrease in AOD with SST till 30 °C but the magnitude of variation is trivial relative to the AS. Also, as depicted in Fig. 6a AOD increases above 30 °C with SST over the BOB. This indicates that though there is a difference in magnitude of variation, AOD varies with SST over both the seas at all latitudes. This analysis is repeated using the multi-angle imaging spectroradiometer (MISR) dataset (which is not shown here) for small, medium large aerosol particles. Interestingly all three types also show a decrease in AOD with rise in SST over both the seas.

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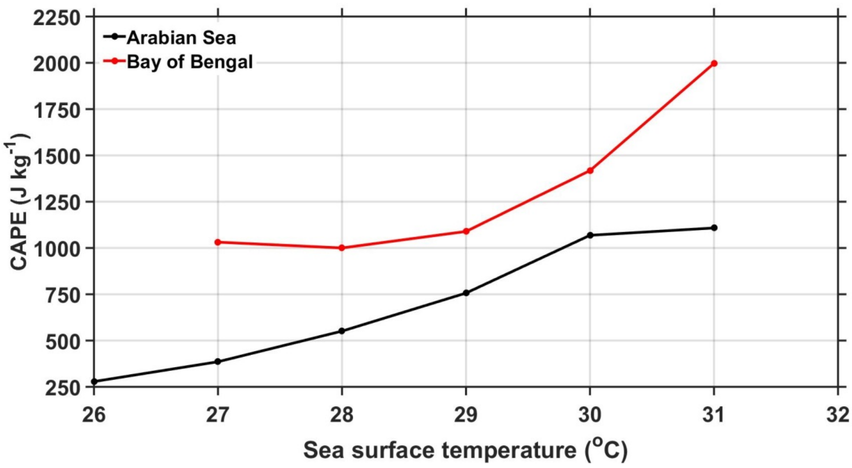

Figure S1: Variation of mean CAPE (in J kg^{-1}) with SST over the AS and the BOB during the ISM season.

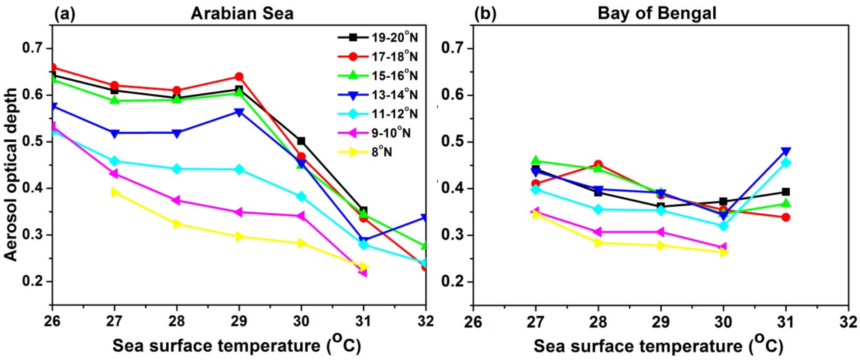

Figure S2: (a) and (b), respectively, represent latitudinal variation (for every 2^o latitude interval) of mean AOD over the AS (between 63°E and 72^{o}E) and the BOB (between 83°E and 92°E).