## 1.11 CHARACTERIZATION OF THE VERTICAL PROFILES OF DUAL-POLARIZATION RADAR OBSERVATIONS IN AND ABOVE THE BRIGHT BAND AT S, C AND X-BANDS

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In this study, the vertical evolution of dual-polarization radar variables in and above the bright band is examined for a number of cases at S, C and X-bands, using the Meteo France operational radars. The behaviours of the mean profiles of reflectivity at horizontal polarization  $Z_h$ , differential reflectivity  $Z_{dr}$ , copolar crosscorrelation coefficient hv, and specific differential phase shift  $K_{dp}$  are interpreted by considering the microphysics of precipitation.

In particular, the profiles are analysed as a function of hydrometeor fall speed estimated using the Doppler radial velocity at  $90^{\circ}$  elevation angle (measured by the same or by neighbouring radars). The hydrometeor fall speed is a good indicator of the occurrence of riming: unrimed crystals or aggregates rarely fall faster than 1.5 m/s while rimed particles usually fall at speeds from 1.5 to 2.5 m/s (e.g. Vogel et al, 2017).

To complement the radar observations, Micro Rain Radar (MRR) observations of vertical velocity available from the IGE MRR deployed in Grenoble, close to the Moucherotte X-band radar, are used. In-situ aircraft observations (liquid water content, median drop diameter and temperature) close to the Plabennec C-band radar are also examined, to help infer the presence of supercooled liquid water.

For all the cases, the performance of the Meteo France Hydrometeor Classification Algorithm (HCA: Al Sakka et al, 2013) will be evaluated and improvements to this algorithm for stratiform precipitation cases will be considered, taking into account the vertical distribution of the radar variables.

## References

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