

Dear Mark Vaughan, Oleg Dubovik and anonymous referee,

Thank you very much for your time and effort you spend on reviewing our manuscript. We are grateful for your detailed comments and suggestions. And we did our best to incorporate them into the manuscript.

First, we want to introduce the major changes on the manuscript:

- 1. Motivated by the comments of referee #1 we checked the cross talk from the elastic wavelength in the 1058 nm Raman channel. Indeed, a cross talk was present and has been corrected (see below). Furthermore, a temperature correction was applied.**
- 2. In the discussion, a dedicated section for the comparison of the AOD and Ångström exponents was introduced. Furthermore, the vertical profiles of the extinction and backscatter Ångström exponent were included in Figure 1 + 3.**
- 3. We strengthened the point, that the columnar photometer results include the fine-mode pollution in the planetary boundary layer, whereas the lidar results focus on the Saharan dust layer.**

Now, we respond in bold to the specific comments of all reviewers. Attached, you'll find the revised version of the manuscript with changes indicated in bold.

Kind regards,

Moritz Haarig

On behalf of all co-authors

Response to the anonymous referee #1

Concerning the technique for measuring the 1064nm extinction coefficient

Two interference filters (IFF) with a bandwidth of 9nm are placed one after the other before the infrared Raman channel in order to suppress the light from the elastic scattering. Even though the transmission information at 1064nm from the manufacturer seems sufficient for this, factors such as the temperature and/or the incidence angle of the collected light on the IFF could shift the transmission spectrum of the IFF allowing cross-talks from the elastic line. Have the authors checked that this is not the case experimentally? This can be checked by placing a third typical IFF centered at 1064nm in the rotational Raman channel and see if any significant amount of light is detected.

We are thankful for the reviewer's suggestions. Unfortunately, we are not able to check the cross talk experimentally as suggested, because the two Raman filters are currently installed in our new system at Cabo Verde. New filters are ordered but haven't arrived yet. Nevertheless, we investigated the issue of possible cross-talk using the water clouds at around 4 km height in the measurement of 22 February 2021 (case study 1). And indeed, we found some signal from the clouds in our 1058 Raman channel. Thus, we subtracted the elastic signal (1064 nm) times a cross -talk factor from our Raman signal (1058). We were iterating the cross-talk factor until the influence of the clouds vanished from our Raman signal at cloud base. We could not use the center of the cloud because the elastic signal was saturated there. Additionally, we scaled the 607 nm Raman signal to check the slope of the decreasing 1058 nm Raman signal in the first 100 m of the cloud. We found a cross-talk factor of 0.0175 ± 0.0005 , so 1.75% of our elastic signal were detected in the Raman channel. We implemented the cross-talk correction of the 1058 nm Raman signal in our data processing and added the following statement to the manuscript (lines 84-88):

"However, still some cross-talk from the elastic signal at 1064 nm was present in the Raman channel. The enhanced signal received from the liquid clouds on 22 February 2021 (Section 3.1) was used to estimate the cross-talk factor of 0.0175 ± 0.0005 . For the further analysis, the elastic signal at 1064 nm multiplied by the cross-talk factor was subtracted from the Raman signal at 1058 nm to correct for the cross talk. In this simple approach, the cross talk is assumed to be temperature independent."

We are grateful for the reviewer's comment, because the cross-talk correction is important for a proper extinction measurement.

In addition, the Raman spectrum is affected by the air temperature. Is the bandwidth of the IFF sufficient to eliminate any temperature effects in the profiles? What are the uncertainties? Even if such issues are reported in a previous study, a reference must be added along with a few lines explaining the main findings.

Thank you for pointing to the temperature effect. The previous study (Haarig et al., AMT 2016) stated: "The detected Raman backscatter intensity is only weakly temperature dependent (4% increase of the measured rotational Raman signal for a temperature decrease from 300 to 230 K)." However, we calculated the temperature dependence of our Raman filters, again, using the temperature range relevant for the present study. We found that the temperature dependent transmission of the oxygen and nitrogen Raman lines varies from 0.729 to 0.793 in the temperature range (288-208 K) observed on 22 February 2021 in the troposphere. We corrected the 1058 nm Raman signal for the temperature dependence and found around 3 % higher extinction values in the dust layer for

the temperature corrected signal. For more detailed information about the temperature dependence of the rotational Raman signals we refer to Veselovskii et al., 2015. In the manuscript we added the following statement (lines 88-93):

“The temperature dependent transmission of the oxygen and nitrogen Raman lines varies from 0.729 to 0.793 between 288 and 208 K, which was the maximum and minimum temperature observed in the troposphere on 22 February 2021. The rotational Raman signal at 1058 nm was corrected for the temperature dependence after the cross-talk correction. Within the dust layer, the correction led to around 3% higher extinction values. Detailed calculations of the temperature dependence of rotational Raman lidar signals can be found in Veselovskii et al. (2015).”

Thank you for your helpful comment. We started the effort to calculate the temperature dependence of all our interference filters in the other systems, especially for the vibrational-rotational Raman channels and the depolarization channels.

Temperature effects can be even more pronounced in the near range (below the full overlap region) where the angle of incidence of the collected light in the IFF is still expected to change with range, especially for biaxial systems. This translates to a shift of the central wavelength of the IFF which in turn could result to temperature dependencies, especially if the IFF central wavelength shifts to a more temperature sensitive region. In the near range this could create overlap-like effects to the signal. Values of the extinction profiles at 1064nm in figures 3 and 4 are not provided in the near range, probably due to overlap issues. Could temperature issues be the reason why the 1064nm extinction profile in figure 3 starts at 2km while the 355nm and 532nm profiles start at 1km? Please add a description explaining whether such issues are present. If they are, please provide some information on how they have been dealt with.

This is a valid point and needs further investigation. For further studies, we will investigate the influence of the angle of incidence on the near range signal. For the current publication, we decided to not use the near range.

Additionally, the long vertical smoothing length of 2000 m (267 bins) in the case of the 1064 nm extinction on 22 February led to the decision to not show the profiles below 2 km height. At 355 and 532 nm a vertical smoothing of 950 m (127 bins) was sufficient, enabling us to show the profile down to 1 km height. On 3 March 750 m vertical smoothing for all profiles were sufficient because of the longer temporal averaging. It is not stated in the manuscript, but BERTHA is a coaxial system in contrast to our Polly lidars.

Concerning the comparisons with the AERONET inversions

The lidar and sunphotometer measurements are not simultaneous. They have a time difference that is larger than 11 hours (around 0 UCT for the lidar -middle time -, and 11:35 UTC for the first sunphotometer measurement). The atmosphere could have changed significantly in the meantime. The authors use only the inversion on 23rd of February in their analysis. The retrievals on 22 of February are also available. They should be used to indicate the degree of atmospheric change in Figure 4, Figure 5, and in the discussion. Looking at the AERONET size distributions on 22 and 23 it seems that there are substantial changes. Furthermore, the inversion on 3rd of March is also available. Having provided the degree of atmospheric change in a ~11hour interval from the 22/02 case, the authors could add the 2 inversions on 03/03 in the analysis since the time difference is not far greater (~14 hours).

Our aim was to compare the Saharan dust events from lidar and sun photometer observations. We have chosen the closest sun photometer observations of Saharan dust to our lidar measurements. Indeed, there are further photometer observations available for 22 February (until 15:30 UTC). The first slices of Saharan dust arrived at around 16 UTC over Leipzig, the full dust layer at around 19 UTC. The development of the Saharan dust plume can be studied using the continuous observations from PollyNET (<https://polly.tropos.de/calendar/location/1>). We decided to not use the photometer observations from 22 February as they don't measure the Saharan dust plume. However, we calculated the mean of the photometer observations of 23 – 25 February, where the Saharan dust layer was continuously present. The values were similar, but the agreement was a slightly better for the 23 February 2021. Thus, we decided to not use them for the publication. Concerning the results of 3 March 2021, there are no photometer observations of the Saharan dust layer. On 3 March, together with the Saharan dust plume cirrus clouds were present over Leipzig preventing photometer observations. The rain event on 4 March around 6 UTC, removed the dust. Again, no photometer observations of the Saharan dust plume were possible. Again, we used the continuous observations from PollyNET to study the development of the dust layer. Now, it is stated in the paper in a clearer way, why we don't use further photometer measurements for comparison. See lines 163-165 and 190-192:

"The AERONET measurements from 22 February 2021 did not capture the Saharan dust event, which arrived at 19 UTC at Leipzig, first slices already at 16 UTC."

"Unfortunately, no AERONET observations could be used for comparison. The dust layer was accompanied by extended cirrus layers preventing sun photometer observations and on the next day the precipitation event removed the dust."

In addition, an AOD and Angstrom exponent comparison part or section should be included in the manuscript prior to the inversion comparisons in the Discussion as these AERONET products are far more accurate. Extinction and backscatter-related Angstrom profiles are also missing from figures 3 and 4. Please include them as well.

Following your suggestion, we introduced a new chapter 4.1 "Backscatter and extinction Ångström exponent" to compare the AOD and EAE to the AERONET observations for 22 February 2021 and the BAE to literature values. Furthermore, we added in Fig. 1 + 3 vertical profiles of the BAE and EAE for the wavelength pairs of 355/532 and 532/1064. These additions make indeed the comparison more complete.

Moreover, it should be stressed in the Discussion section that differences with the AERONET retrievals, especially in the lidar ratio, are expected also due to the overlap function of the lidar system. For figure 1 and 3 it is obvious that the extinction profiles are available only above 1km and the 1064nm extinction profile above 2km! This is certainly not negligible, and could affect the comparison, even for the intensive properties since the aerosol type tends to be different inside the PBL. As mentioned above, a comparison with the AERONET AOD and Angstrom values will help quantify the degree of the uncertainties in the overlap region.

We improved the manuscript in this point. Firstly, we calculated the AOD from the lidar measurements. For the overlap region, we had to assume the backscatter coefficient times a lidar ratio of 50 sr. To assess the uncertainty, we

varied the lidar ratio from 40 to 60 sr. Secondly, we strengthened the discussion about the fine-mode pollution in the boundary layer which certainly affect the columnar photometer observations, especially at the shorter wavelengths. The enhanced lidar ratios in the UV are most probably caused by the influence of the PBL. Whereas the lidar-derived values correspond to the dust layer only.

Concerning the 1064 depolarization ratio profiles

The 1064nm PLDR profiles have different vertical structure than the 355nm and 532nm profiles which in general show similar patterns. This is especially visible in figure 1 where PLDR maxima and minima are reproduced in both 355nm and 532nm profiles but not in the 1064nm profile. Can the authors explain this behavior? Is this a matter of atmospheric variability since the 1064nm depol. measurements last only for the first 20 minutes. In this case, and serving mainly as a test, would the profiles be more consistent if the first 20 minutes are used so that all three depolarization ratios can be measured at the same time?

Yes, you are right. We changed Figure 1 + 3 to show all depolarization ratio profiles at the same time (first 20 min). In Figure 3, we show additionally the PLDR profiles at 355 and 532 nm for the longer measurement as dashed lines. Furthermore, in Table 1 we are just using the depolarization ratios measured simultaneously during the first 20 min.

Technical Comments

-- Line 111-112: Have the two instruments been intercompared? Please provide references.

We have done previous comparisons of BERTHA and Arielle PollyXT measurements, but there are no publications about it. BERTHA was compared to POLIS measurements at Barbados (Haarig et al., 2017) and to another PollyXT for the stratospheric Canadian smoke event (Haarig et al., 2018). We add some more technical details about Arielle PollyXT.

-- Line 114, Lines 144-145: Here it is not clear what the reference value is and how the cirrus clouds facilitate the selection of a better value, especially for people outside of the lidar community. The authors should provide a clearer description and provide references.

We moved the description of the backscatter calibration to the Instruments section according to a comment by another reviewer (lines 69-75). Therefore, we removed the sentences from the description of the case study. Indeed, we found that the backscatter coefficient in the cirrus cloud was not wavelength independent as we previously assumed. The thick cirrus on 3 March had a backscatter color ratio (1064/532) of 0.88. The cirrus cloud on 22 February was too thin to draw firm conclusions.

-- Figure 1, 3, and the tables: How were the mean lidar ratio and Angstrom values calculated? From averaging the lidar ratio profile or by averaging the extensive products (backscatter, extinction) first and then dividing them? If not yet applied, the authors should switch to the later as this leads to less noise.

We have done it in both ways and the lidar ratio has not changed. The same vertical averaging was applied for extinction and backscatter coefficients to derive the lidar ratio. In case of the Ångström exponents, the results improved when taking the average of extensive products.

-- Figure 4 and 5 on the right: Please add also the time of the lidar measurement in the Figures.

Thank you, the time has been added.

Response to Mark Vaughan's comments

In this manuscript, the authors use approximately 6 hours of measurements acquired on 22–23 February and 3 March 2021 to characterize the lidar ratios and particulate depolarization ratios retrieved from three wavelength Raman lidar measurements of Saharan dust transported over Leipzig, Germany. They then compare the lidar-derived parameters to the same quantities estimated using the GRASP algorithm and AERONET measurements acquired ~12 hours prior to the February lidar measurements. From these comparisons they conclude that the AERONET/GRASP technique (a) adequately reproduces the spectral dependence of Saharan dust lidar ratios at longer wavelengths (675 nm and above), but fails at shorter wavelengths (440 nm); and (b) deficiencies remain in reproducing the spectral dependence of the particulate depolarization ratio. This is a well-organized and well written manuscript that I expect will be of particular interest for space-based aerosol lidar applications. Subject to the caveat initially put forward by the content editor (i.e., this manuscript should be published as a "measurement report", not as a research article), the topic is well-suited for publication in ACP. To my mind, the primary contribution of this work lies in providing retrievals of Saharan dust lidar ratios at 1064 nm. The lidar literature abounds with reports of retrievals of dust lidar ratios from across the globe at 355 nm and, to a somewhat lesser extent, at 532 nm. But to my knowledge, BERTHA is unique in being able to deliver high quality range-resolved retrievals of 1064 nm lidar ratios. Nevertheless, I have a few quibbles about some of the content that prevent me from fully endorsing the manuscript in its current form. I outline these in a few brief paragraphs below and in an annotated version of the manuscript attached at the end of this review. Once the authors have considered these remarks, I will gladly recommend publication of their paper.

Thank you for your kind words and the support of our opinion that the current manuscript is a research article and not a measurement report.

General Remarks

While the manuscript briefly touches on the technique used for the polarimetric calibration (lines 78–80), I find no mention of the method(s) used for the radiometric calibration of the 1064 nm channel (or of any of the other channels, for that matter). The paper should be expanded to include a sentence or two describing the most prominent contributors to the retrieval uncertainties at all three wavelengths. While I understand that "more details can be found in Haarig et al. (2016)" (line 71), the cirrus scenes examined in that paper offer relatively straightforward calibration opportunities, and the dust cases in this paper could be more challenging.

We added some sentences to describe the radiometric calibration (Rayleigh calibration) in the instrument section. Indeed, the backscatter coefficient was not wavelength independent in the cirrus cloud as originally expected. "The radiometric or Rayleigh calibration of the signals was done in clear air which is at 1064 nm a challenging task. At 1064 nm the elastic return signal from molecules is 81 times and 16 times smaller than for 355 and 532 nm, respectively. The reference height for the 1064 nm signal was set some hundreds of meters above the dust layer top height for a sufficient strong molecular signal. On 3 March 2021 (Sect. 3.2) a thick cirrus cloud was present, which could be used to check the Rayleigh calibration. A backscatter color ratio (1064/532) of 0.88 was observed, which is in line with observations by Vaughan et al. (2010) who reported values of 1.01 ± 0.25 in cirrus clouds. On 22 February 2021 (Sect. 3.1), the cirrus clouds were too thin to check the calibration."

I'm not sure I understand what the authors are showing in panel (f) of Figures 1. They quite clearly state that the 1064 nm depolarization ratio measurements were conducted only during the first 20 minutes of the observation period. So in Figure 1(f), are the 355

nm and 532 nm averaged profiles also restricted to data acquired over the first 20 minutes? If so, the text and caption should both clearly state this fact. And if not, the figure should be recreated using only the first 20 minutes of the 355 nm and 532 nm measurements. Similarly, are the data in the averaged profiles shown in panels (c), (d), and (e) restricted to observations acquired between 22:45 and 01:02 UTC? Again, if they are, please say so unambiguously; and if they are not, please recreate the plots so that all data are from the exact same time period. These comments also apply to panels (c), (d), (e), and (f) in Figure 3.

Thank you for your comment. We recreated Figure 1 + 3 in the way to show all optical profiles from the long measurement (3+3+2 configuration), only the profiles of the PLDR are shown from the short measurement during the first 20 min (3+2+3 configuration). In that way all PLDR profiles are from coincident measurements. In Table 1 we now provide the PLDR from the first 20 minutes to have them measured all at the same time.

On 22 February, the vertical structure of the dust layer did not change between the measurements, except of the lowest 2 km, there the depolarization ratio decreased. This behavior could be seen in the time-height plot of the cross-polarized signal (Fig. 1a). In Fig. 3 we added the PLDR profiles at 355 and 532 nm from the long measurement as dashed lines. The dust layer descended, but the mean values in the 2.0-3.5 km height range did not changed.

We could not show all profiles from same time, as we can either measure the depolarization ratio or the extinction coefficient at 1064nm.

Our statement in the Figure caption now clearly states for which time period the profiles are shown.

New information at 1064 should be especially helpful in interpreting measurements made by the Cloud Aerosol Transport System (CATS) lidar (<http://cats.gsfc.nasa.gov/>), as the vast majority of the CATS measurements were at 1064 nm only.

Also note that NASA is planning to launch to new space-based Earth-observing lidars in the coming years (see <https://vac.gsfc.nasa.gov/accp/home.htm>), and that both of these will be outfitted with an elastic backscatter channel at 1064 nm. beefing up our collective knowledge about 1064 nm lidar ratios should be a huge help in deriving the best possible estimates of aerosol optical properties from these future systems.

Thank you for mentioning the importance for CATS and future NASA missions. We included it in the introduction.

*Please state the wavelengths measured by Arielle PollyXT and the measurement technique used (e.g., Raman, HSRL, elastic backscatter). in particular, I'd like to get some understanding about how the Arielle PollyXT data augments/complements the BERTHA data *without* having to review Engelmann et al., 2016.*

We included a short description with the key facts of PollyXT in the instrument section.

"It is a Raman polarization lidar, measuring the backscatter coefficient at 355, 532 and 1064 nm, the extinction coefficient at 355 and 532 nm (vibrational-rotational Raman) and the depolarization ratio at 355 and 532 nm. Additionally, near range channels at 355, 387, 532 and 607 nm provide information at lower altitudes and the dual-field-of-view polarization technique (Jimenez et al., 2020) is implemented to study clouds."

Why? an instrument malfunction maybe? some additional info/context would be helpful.

We have two lasers, one emitting at 532 nm, the other at 355 and 1064 nm. The second laser had some problems with emitting reduced power at 355 nm. The neutral density filters were not adapted sufficiently to the reduced power. This

issue was solved until the next measurement. A statement was added in Section 3.1:

"The signals at 355 nm of the BERTHA lidar were very weak during that night. In fact, neutral density filters in front of the UV channels were not adapted to the strongly reduced power of the UV laser."

Voudouri et al., 2020 recently published evidence to the contrary. so perhaps this assertion is true only for a subset of cirrus? what are the backscatter color ratios (or backscatter-related Angstrom exponents) for the cirrus observed during these dust measurements? these values should be included in the manuscript.

You are right. We revised the Rayleigh calibration. The cirrus cloud on 22 February was too thin to check the calibration. But, the thick cirrus on 3 March was strong enough. A backscatter color (1064/532) ratio of 0.88 was observed. We reported this value in the instruments section. However, we decided to not report the backscatter and extinction Ångström exponents for the cirrus cloud because this publication focuses on the dust observations and not on cirrus observations.

This is very curious wording. in the first outbreak, data were averaged over 2 hours and 15 minutes. does this shorter averaging interval mean that the extinction values retrieved at 1064 nm are not trustworthy?

The word "trustworthy" was misleading. We rephrased the sentence to: "To avoid too strong vertical smoothing for the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm compared to the previous case, signal profiles collected over 3 h 20 min (21:11–00:32 UTC) were averaged."

Please explain why different sliding window lengths are used for the two sets of measurements

2h15min of data were collected for the first measurement, 3h20min for the second measurement. From the 2h15min, we had to exclude the cloudy profiles. In the end, the profiles of the 1064 nm extinction were very noisy on 22 February, so we had to increase the vertical smoothing. Also, for the other wavelengths, we could reduce the vertical smoothing for the second dust event with 3h20min of temporal averaging. We included a statement in Sect. 3.2: "To avoid too strong vertical smoothing for the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm compared to the previous case, signal profiles collected over 3 h 20 min (21:11–00:32 UTC) were averaged."

Very interesting. the magnitude of the difference in lidar ratios is similar to what was reported by Liu et al. (2008) using CALIPSO measurements. given the very substantial changes to the CALIOP 1064 nm calibration coefficients made since 2008, it's not entirely clear that a comparison between the two sets of results would be really relevant. but it remains interesting nevertheless.

Thank you for pointing us to the study of Liu et al., 2008. We included a sentence about the increase of the lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm found by Liu et al.

Why is it obvious that the difference in PLDR should be attributed solely to mixing with anthropogenic pollution and not to potential differences in the mineralogy of the dust source regions? lidar ratios vary considerably with source region (e.g., Schuster et al., 2012). it does not seem inconceivable that depolarization ratios could vary as well.

Over the past years and a lot of field campaigns in Morocco, Cabo Verde, Barbados, Cyprus, Israel, Tajikistan, Greece, we concluded that a depolarization

ratio of around 0.30, at least at 532 nm is a characteristic feature of mineral dust and does not vary with source region. The depolarization ratio at 355 nm is more sensitive to mixing with fine-mode pollution. And for the depolarization ratio at 1064 we definitely need more observations, but we have indications that it is quite sensitive to transport way and the removal of larger dust particles.

The dust – non-dust separation schemes by Shimizu et al., 2004, Tesche et al., 2009 and Mamouri and Ansmann, 2017 are based on the assumption of a somehow universal value of the dust depolarization ratio of around 0.3 at 532 nm.

In contrast, the lidar ratio depends on source region as shown by Schuster et al., 2012 and Hofer et al., 2020.

This "clear evidence" is quite sparse (two events) and applicable to Saharan dust only.

We changed the sentence to: "The present study indicates an increase of the lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm."

The SAMUM study measured pristine, freshly mobilized dust. on the other hand, the current study focuses on aged dust that has been transported over a considerable distance and has mostly likely been mixed with other aerosols of anthropogenic origin. it should be no surprise then that different measurement conditions yield different results.

We agree and added a statement on line 253: "In contrast to those measurements for freshly emitted dust close to its source, we found now lidar ratio values of 47 ± 8 sr, 50 ± 5 sr, and 255 ± 14 sr for the three wavelengths after a dust transport of less than 2 days."

I don't understand the use of the word "drop"? according to Shin et al., the AERONET retrievals show "an increase in the imaginary part of the refractive index with decreasing wavelength". So, I believe this sentence should be reworded to say "The increase in the imaginary part of the refractive index at 440 nm compared to 675 nm is too large in the AERONET inversion procedure..."

You are right. We corrected the sentence accordingly. Thank you.

The Schuster study found significant differences in the real part of the refractive index, not the imaginary part.

Thank you for the comment. The manuscript was changed accordingly.

Response to Oleg Dubovik's comments

The paper emphasizes the fact that the triple-wavelength lidar observations of depolarization together with extinction-to-backscatter ratios of Saharan dust were done for the first time. However, for scientists as myself, who is not specialist in lidar instrumentation, it is not fully clear the importance of this new advanced technique. I would encourage authors to emphasize the achievements. For example, as a reader I have following questions:

What is the real advantage of the new technique? I could see triple-wavelength lidar observations of depolarization together with extinction-to-backscatter ratios of Saharan dust in other papers, for example, in Muller et al., (2012)?

Is there any important differences (comparing with previous studies, e.g. Muller et al., 2012) were revealed? If yes, then what are those differences? May be, the new technique mainly confirms the previous results? If so, this should be stated.

The extinction coefficient at 1064 nm could not be measured until the introduction of the rotational Raman method at this wavelength by Haarig et al., AMT 2016. The rotational Raman technique had been applied previously to other wavelengths such as 355 or 532 nm, e.g., by Veselovskii et al., AMT 2015. Former studies like Müller et al., 2012, used solely photometer observations to retrieve the lidar ratio at 1064 nm or combined photometer and lidar approaches like Tesche et al., Tellus B, 2009. Müller et al., 2012, clearly states "[107] We do not have measurements of the lidar ratio at 1064 nm" Unlike those retrieval results of fresh Saharan dust, our measurements in transported Saharan dust point to higher values of the lidar ratio at 1064 nm. In this way, they confirm the photometer retrievals (AERONET and GRASP) for the presented case study.

If I understood correctly, previously the measurements at 1064 were not simultaneous, but possible with few minutes of delay? If that is really a case, how critical is to have really simultaneous data, specifically thinking that more than 3 hours are required to get some meaningful data is necessary.

Previously, there were no measurements of the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm. The combined lidar and photometer approaches of Tesche et al., 2009 and Mamouri and Ansmann, 2017, were the best estimates of the dust lidar ratio at 1064 nm until now. They clearly show the need of having that lidar ratio. It is not so important to have simultaneous measurements, because 2-3 hours of averaging during nighttime are necessary to derive the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm.

Why in the figures 1 and 3 the different lidar characteristics are provided in different altitude ranges? These parameters can't be retrieved simultaneously even with this advance technique? If yes, this shows some remaining serious limitation of the measurements. Also, the spectral dependencies of depolarization ratios, lidar ratios and other properties are different and often contradicting to each other especially at low and high altitudes.

The different altitude ranges in Figure 1 and 3 reflect the fact that the overlap function affects the extinction, but not the backscatter.

The calculation of the extinction coefficient is based on the Raman signal only (387, 607 and 1058 nm). Therefore, it is affected by the overlap of the emitter and receiver field of the view of the lidar system. The overlap of the BERTHA is complete at 800-1000 m. Below this height, no extinction can be measured. Whereas the backscatter coefficient is calculated by using a signal ratio. In this

way, the overlap function cancels out, because both signals are affected in the same way.

The spectral dependence of the PLDR and the lidar ratio reflects changes in the optical properties of the distinct aerosol layers. These vertical differences might be caused by different mixing ratios of dust and pollution, by different source regions or transport paths of the mineral dust.

In my opinion, there are several weaknesses in the methodology of comparisons of lidar data with AERONET in the present version of the manuscript. They need to be addressed and corrected:

First of all, the AERONET information content is significantly different from that of lidar: AERONET is measuring aerosol properties in total column while lidar in specific altitudes and doesn't observe not negligible aerosol layer near ground;

You are right. In the revised version we clearly state, that the fine-mode pollution found in the wintertime planetary boundary layer over Leipzig, affects the columnar observations and that we can not directly compare the layer-based lidar results with the columnar photometer results. We added the statement in lines 274-279:

"However, in the present case the explanation might be simpler. The sun photometer measures columnar values whereas the profile measurement of lidar permits to focus on the dust layer only. The fine-mode aerosol pollution of the wintertime boundary layer at Leipzig can significantly influence the AERONET lidar-ratio products, especially at the shorter wavelengths of 440 and 380 nm. Therefore, the columnar lidar ratio should increase towards the UV."

Lidar measures signal in back scattering, while AERONET radiances are measured mostly in forward hemisphere with maximum scattering angle of ~ 140 - 150 degrees. The properties provided by the AERONET retrieval at 180 degrees are not directly constrained by the measurements.

Yes, the 180° backscatter direction is not accessible for photometers and lidar systems are limited to this special angle. To mention this difference, we added a statement in the conclusion section, lines 347-352:

"In contrast to lidar systems which are only operating at 180° backscatter angle, this angle is not accessible for the photometer. Therefore, the photometer retrievals are not optimized for this special angle. Joint inversions of the lidar and photometer data as done in Lopatin et al. (2021) would be desirable."

The above differences should be considered and discussed seriously in the AERONET and lidar comparisons:

AOD and AE from AERONET are nearly directly measured by photometers and very reliable. It would be good if integrated extinction values and their spectral dependence compared AERONET AOD and AE, before comparing more complex retrieval products.

We agree and added a in Section 4 "Discussion" a new subsection " Backscatter and extinction Ångström exponent", where we compare the AOD and AE for the 22 February case.

The reported aerosol lidar ratios and depolarizations are not fully direct measurements and rely on some caveats and assumptions in processing. It would be nice if those assumptions and their accuracy are discussed. For example, lidar community tends to consider desert dust properties spectrally independent while, in reality, it is not true. Even AE of extinction for dust is rarely zero, and it can be notably positive or negative.

In Figure 1 + 3, we added the vertical profiles of the extinction Ångström exponent (EAE) and backscatter Ångström exponent (BAE). Within the dust layer, the EAE is very close to zero in the 532/1064 range (see also Table 1). The EAE in the 355/532 is also very close to zero for the pure dust case (22 Feb) and around 0.33 for the polluted dust case (3 March). These results were obtained without further assumptions. However, the dust layer filled not the whole atmospheric column. For example, the EAE 355/532 in Fig. 1 shows an increase below the dust layer base at around 2 km, indicating a different aerosol situation below.

In the considered observations, the observed aerosol seems to be not a pure dust in the entire vertical column. How the analysis assure that lidar characteristics derived at specific altitudes are for the same dust as seen in total column by AERONET?

If we are not in a desert, it cannot be assured that the whole atmospheric column is filled with mineral dust. In continental Europe we have to deal always with the boundary layer aerosol, if we want to compare columnar photometer observations with our lidar measurements. However, the dust event of 22-23 February was quite strong, so the dust layer should dominate the columnar optical properties. We added several statements concerning the fine-mode pollution in the boundary layer to explain differences in the observations, especially of the lidar ratio in the UV, see lines 274-278, 319-320, 354-355.

The authors write: "The drop (I ASSUME "increase") of the imaginary part of the refractive index at 440 nm compared to 675 nm is too strong in the AERONET inversion procedure, resulting in too high lidar ratios at 440 nm. In-situ studies could not confirm the spectral slope of the imaginary part used in AERONET inversions as discussed by Müller et al. (2012)." First, all AERONET "retrieves" imaginary part, not "uses" as the authors imply. Therefore, the spectral dependence is induced by the necessity of measurement fit. In these regards, I think the sensitivity to the imaginary part is likely higher in AERONET data than in lidar ones. Also, the obtained spectral slope tends to agree with the majority of other analyses of the dust (Shettle and Fenn 1979; WMO1983, Patterson et al. 1977; Sokolik et al. 1993; Koepke et al. 1997; Sokolik and Toon 1999, and there are many more recent data). In contrast, as I mentioned above the lidar community tends to assume no spectral dependence for desert dust properties. In these regards, I would suggest the authors to elaborate this aspect and if there is full confidence in the results to put a clear statement suggesting to use neutral or less pronounced spectral dependence for imaginary part of the dust. Some more extensive literature review of this subject is also desirable.

The sentence was corrected and the second sentence about the in-situ studies of the imaginary part of the refractive index was removed. Overall, we realized that the fine-mode pollution included in the columnar AERONET observations prevent us from drawing firm conclusions from the lidar ratio comparison in the UV. For the longer wavelengths, the lidar observations confirm the spectral slope retrieved by AERONET (and GRASP). However, the small urban haze particles have a stronger effect on the shorter wavelengths. So, we don't argue about the imaginary part of the refractive index any more. We have to be in a desert, to have the whole column filled with mineral dust.

The lines 271-279 state now:

"The enhanced lidar ratios in the UV retrieved by AERONET were already discussed by Shin et al. (2018): The increase of the imaginary part of the refractive index at 440 nm compared to 675 nm is too strong in the AERONET inversion procedure, resulting in too high lidar ratios at 440 nm. However, in the present case the explanation might be simpler. The sun photometer

measures columnar values whereas the profile measurement of lidar permits to focus on the dust layer only. The fine-mode aerosol pollution of the wintertime boundary layer at Leipzig can significantly influence the AERONET lidar-ratio products, especially at the shorter wavelengths of 440 and 380 nm. Therefore, the columnar lidar ratio should increase towards the UV.”

One of the weakest points of the paper is comparison with so-called GRASP retrievals. First of all, I would like to emphasize that GRASP and AERONET retrievals have the same origin (Dubovik and King, 2000 and Dubovik et al. 2006). Indeed, Giles et al. (2019) was reporting only updates in quality assurance of the AERONET results but not the change of the retrieval, Sinuyk et al. (2021) outlined few new elements in the retrieval but emphasized that overall the retrieval methodology remains the same as in Dubovik and King, 2000 and Dubovik et al. (2006). Therefore, for the same data GRASP and AERONET retrievals should not show any significant differences. Certainly, GRASP is more flexible and can easily use the different (more complete observations than a 4 wavelengths) and this is why GRASP was used in the paper, I suppose... However, what was the RATIONALE for comparing lidar results with results of inversion of AOD data only (i.e. no angular sky radiances) as done by GRASP-AOD approach by Torres et al. (2017)? It is evident, that AOD HAS practically NO SENSITIVITY to aerosol properties at 180 degrees!!! Torres et al. (2017) clearly stated that GRASP-AOD strongly relies on the a priori assumptions about complex refractive index and particle sphericity. It is interesting that the authors see the better agreement of GRASP lidar ratios with the lidar data. This probably shows nice potential of GRASP-AOD retrieval once the constraints are correctly assumed by Torres et al. (2017). However, overall, I do not see much justifications of comparing AOD only retrievals with lidar results!

The authors were aware of common nature of GRASP and AERONET retrievals and that you have tried to show that in the paper (lines 114-115).

The so-called GRASP retrievals in our paper included AOD + radiance measurements. This information is now clearly stated in the new version of the manuscript and we have added other references to GRASP (Dubovik et al., 2014, 2021) in the paper since the use of the reference Torres et al. 2017 only can be confusing. The use of GRASP algorithm is justified since it allows us to include 380, 500 and 1640 nm measurements (both radiances and AOD) and it is an open code with similar approach of AERONET.

Since we include radiance measurements the refractive index and the sphericity are not pre-set and are retrieved following the same strategy as AERONET but with the extra information provided by the use of more wavelengths.

In the instrument section, we rephrased the following paragraph (lines 112-117):

“Besides the standard AERONET data analysis procedure (Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006; Sinyuk et al., 2020), the related GRASP retrieval scheme was applied (Dubovik et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2017; Toledano et al., 2019; Dubovik et al., 2021). GRASP is based on a similar approach as the standard 115 AERONET retrieval (Dubovik and King, 2000), but using optical information (AOD and radiances) at the wavelengths of 380, 500 and 1640 nm additionally. From both algorithms the column lidar ratios and depolarization ratios at several wavelengths were retrieved.”

From my viewpoint, the comparisons of GRASP results with the lidar ones would be much more convincing if GRASP would be used for inverting AERONET AOD and radiances at more wavelengths (even if at some new channels only AOD data would be

added). Moreover, I would think that the best approach would be to use GRASP for simultaneous inversion of the lidar data and AERONET data as illustrated by Lopatin et al. (2013) and especially Lopatin et al. (2021). Such approach would be the most appropriate to reveal the strength and shortcoming of GRASP aerosol model, since would show if the model can adequately reproduce all (lidar and photometer) data or not.

We agree, that joint inversions of lidar and photometer data using GRASP would be the way forward to inspect the GRASP model assumptions. We are looking forward to a collaboration with Anton Lopatin about this task.

In the conclusion (lines 351-352), we paved the way forward to future collaboration:

“Joint inversions of the lidar and photometer data as done in Lopatin et al. (2021) would be desirable.”

The authors emphasize serious limitations of Dubovik et al. (2006) spheroid model to reproduce the lidar measurements. Based on my personal experience I would probably agree that Dubovik et al. (2006) model would have difficulties to reproduce nonmonotonic spectral dependence of depolarization ratio, as well as, the highest values of the depolarization ratio. However, I do not think that the comparisons of lidar data with AERONET and GRASP shown in the paper can be considered as a solid justification for such a statement. Once again, I would suggest trying the joint inversion of lidar and photometer data by GRASP as demonstrated by Lopatin et al. (2013, 2021). By the way, Lopatin et al. (2021) shown that using direct lidar measurements, e.g. volume depolarization instead of aerosol depolarization ratio results in better comparisons between photometric and lidar results.

The lidar ratios are well reproduced. In the case of the particle linear depolarization ratio (PLDR), it is more difficult, because of the strong effect of the non-sphericity of mineral dust particles. Especially the spectral slope of the PLDR of dust as reported from several studies (Fig. 5a), seems to be difficult to reproduce with the model assumptions used in the AERONET retrieval. The use of more wavelengths seems to improve the spectral slope as shown by Toledano et al., 2019. We have to admit, that the PLDR at 1064 nm was very low in the present case (see as well Fig. 5a), now stated in lines 311-312.

Minor comment:

The following sentence seems to be awkward and incorrect: "Ln.33 The particle depolarization ratio sensitively depends on the form of the backscattering particles, whereas the dust lidar ratio is a function of particle shape".

Thank you. The rephrased the sentence (line 34):

“The optical properties of dust strongly depend on particle shape (depolarization ratio), size and mineralogy (lidar ratio).”

First triple-wavelength lidar observations of depolarization and extinction-to-backscatter ratios of Saharan dust

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Abstract. Two layers of Saharan dust observed over Leipzig, Germany, in February and March 2021 were used to provide the first ever lidar measurements of the dust lidar ratio (extinction-to-backscatter ratio) and linear depolarization ratio at all three classical lidar wavelengths (355, 532 and 1064 nm). The pure dust conditions during the first event exhibit lidar ratios of 47 ± 8 , 50 ± 5 and 69 ± 14 sr and particle linear depolarization ratios of 0.242 ± 0.024 , 0.299 ± 0.018 and 0.206 ± 0.010 at the 5 wavelengths of 355, 532 and 1064 nm, respectively. The second, slightly polluted dust case shows a similar spectral behavior of the lidar and depolarization ratio with values of the lidar ratio of 49 ± 4 , 46 ± 5 and 57 ± 9 sr and the depolarization ratio of 0.174 ± 0.041 , 0.298 ± 0.016 and 0.242 ± 0.007 at 355, 532 and 1064 nm, respectively. The results were compared with Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) version 3 inversion solutions and the Generalized Retrieval of Aerosol and Surface Properties (GRASP) at six and seven wavelengths. Both retrieval schemes make use of a **spheroid shape model for mineral** 10 **dust**. The spectral slope of the lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm could be well reproduced by the AERONET and GRASP retrieval schemes. **Higher lidar ratios in the UV were retrieved by AERONET and GRASP. The enhancement was probably caused by the influence of fine-mode pollution particles in the boundary layer which are included in the columnar photometer measurements.** Significant differences between the measured and retrieved wavelength dependence of the particle linear depolarization ratio were found. The potential sources for these uncertainties are discussed.

15 1 Introduction

Triple-wavelength polarization Raman lidar observations of particle depolarization and extinction-to-backscatter ratios are of importance for several reasons. Many lidars (including ceilometers) are standard backscatter lidars and need trustworthy information about the particle extinction-to-backscatter ratio (lidar ratio) in the retrieval of backscatter and extinction profiles and aerosol optical depth (AOD). This is of special importance in the case of the spaceborne CALIPSO lidar (Cloud-Aerosol 20 Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations) monitoring aerosol and clouds around the globe at 532 and 1064 nm (Omar et al., 2009; Kim et al., 2018). **Besides CALIPSO, the CATS space lidar (Cloud Aerosol Transport System, Yorks et al., 2016) will benefit from lidar ratio measurements at 1064 nm, as well as possible future space missions operating a backscatter lidar at 1064 nm.**

Triple-wavelength lidar measurements are also **important** for aerosol typing efforts that make use of spectrally resolved intensive aerosol parameters such as the linear depolarization ratio, lidar ratio, as well as the extinction and backscatter-related Ångström exponents for all climate-relevant aerosol types like marine aerosol, dust, smoke, volcanic ash, and haze particles (Burton et al., 2012; Groß et al., 2013; Baars et al., 2017). In this respect, our measurements will contribute to these aerosol typing efforts by adding new information on dust lidar and depolarization ratios at 1064 nm.

The most important aspect of triple-wavelength lidar observations of dust depolarization and lidar ratios is, however, that such measurements at all three classical aerosol lidar wavelengths (355, 532, and 1064 nm) are required to improve optical models applied to simulate the optical properties of aerosol particles as a function of size distribution, shape characteristics, and chemical composition. Especially in the case of mineral dust there is a strong request for those lidar observations to improve the applied particle shape parameterization. **The optical properties of dust strongly depend on particle shape (depolarization ratio), size and mineralogy (lidar ratio).** These data, presented here, will support the validation of shape models for the irregularly shaped dust particles.

Modeling of dust optical properties is especially challenging for the 180° backscattering direction. Complex dust shape models were developed to improve the agreement between lidar observations and respective simulation results (Gasteiger et al., 2011; Kemppinen et al., 2015; Saito et al., 2021). The spheroidal shape model is widely used (Dubovik et al., 2006), e.g., in the analysis of Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET, Holben et al., 1998) sun and sky radiometer measurements to obtain the inversion products which include the lidar ratio and the particle linear depolarization ratio at four wavelengths between 440 and 1020 nm. The photometer retrieval products were compared with lidar measurements of desert dust (Tescbe et al., 2009; Müller et al., 2010, 2012; Noh et al., 2017; Shin et al., 2018; Toledano et al., 2019) and **discrepancies were found**.

Triple-wavelength lidar observations of the depolarization ratio are available since 2013 (Burton et al., 2015; Haarig et al., 2017). However, direct observations of the lidar ratio at all three lidar wavelengths are missing as was stated in Shin et al. (2018). Haarig et al. (2016) showed, for the first time, directly measured vertical profiles of the 1064 nm extinction coefficient. Since then, we used the triple-wavelength Raman lidar approach to characterize cirrus (Haarig et al., 2016) and wildfire smoke (Haarig et al., 2018) in terms of backscatter, extinction, lidar ratio, and depolarization ratio at 355, 532 and 1064 nm. Now, we present two case studies of pure dust and polluted dust outbreaks towards central Europe which occurred in February and March 2021. The first Saharan dust plume extended from the ground up to 8 km height and reached our station in Leipzig, Germany, in less than 2 days (around 36 hours) after emission. The fast transport process at great heights prevented mixing with anthropogenic pollution. The second dust outbreak occurred one week later. The dust spent more time over Europe (3–4 days of transport) and the dust plume mixed with European haze.

The article is structured as follows. After a short description of the lidar system and the additional, new option to measure extinction coefficients at 1064 nm in Sect. 2, the two observed dust cases are presented in Sect. 3. The discussion in Sect. 4 focuses on **the Ångström exponents and** the spectral dependence of the depolarization ratio and lidar ratio. We use the opportunity to compare our results with AERONET v3 inversion results as well as with products obtained by applying the Generalized Retrieval of Aerosol and Surface Properties (GRASP) technique (Dubovik et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2017; Dubovik et al., 2021), available for the same dust event in February 2021.

2 Instrumentation

60 For the present study two lidars and an AEROENT sun photometer at the Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TRO-POS) in Leipzig (51.35°N, 12.43°E), Germany, were used.

The multiwavelength polarization Raman lidar BERTHA (Backscatter Extinction lidar-Ratio Temperature Humidity profiling Apparatus, Haarig et al., 2017) provides the backscatter coefficient, extinction coefficient and depolarization ratio at 355, 532 and 1064 nm (3+3+3 configuration). However, it can not measure the depolarization ratio and the extinction coefficient
65 at 1064 nm at the same time. A couple of minutes are necessary to switch the NIR setup from depolarization to extinction measurements.

The radiometric or Rayleigh calibration of the signals was done in clear air which is at 1064 nm a challenging task. At 1064 nm the elastic return signal from molecules is 81 times and 16 times smaller than for 355 and 532 nm, respectively. The reference height for the 1064 nm signal was set some hundreds of meters above the dust layer top height for a
70 **sufficient strong molecular signal. On 3 March 2021 (Sect. 3.2) a thick cirrus cloud was present, which could be used to check the Rayleigh calibration. A backscatter color ratio (1064/532) of 0.88 was observed, which is in line with observations by Vaughan et al. (2010) who reported values of 1.01 ± 0.25 in cirrus clouds. On 22 February 2021 (Sect. 3.1), the cirrus clouds were too thin to check the calibration.**

The extinction coefficients at 355 and 532 nm were derived by using the vibrational-rotational Raman channels at 387 and
75 607 nm, respectively. The rotational Raman technique (Whiteman, 2003a, b; Veselovskii et al., 2015; Haarig et al., 2016; Ortiz-Amezcu et al., 2020) was applied to provide measurements of the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm. A detailed description of rotational Raman technique implemented in BERTHA can be found in Haarig et al. (2016). The Raman channel is equipped with an interference filter centered at 1058 nm (Alluxa, Santa Rosa, CA, <http://www.alluxa.com>). The transmission band is from 1053 to 1062 nm with a transmission >90% in this wavelength range. The filter bandwidth of 9 nm restricts the
80 1058 nm Raman observations to nighttime hours. For the laser wavelength of 1064.14 nm, the transmission is specified to be 0.005%. For a better suppression of the transmitted radiation at 1064 nm two identical 1058 nm interference filters are used in front of the photomultiplier tube (photocounting, R3236 from Hamamatsu, Japan). **However, still some cross-talk from the elastic signal at 1064 nm was present in the Raman channel. The enhanced signal received from the liquid clouds on 22 February 2021 (Section 3.1) was used to estimate the cross-talk factor of 0.0175 ± 0.0005 . For the further analysis, the**
85 **elastic signal at 1064 nm multiplied by the cross-talk factor was subtracted from the Raman signal at 1058 nm to correct for the cross talk. In this simple approach, the cross talk is assumed to be temperature independent. The temperature dependent transmission of the oxygen and nitrogen Raman lines varies from 0.729 to 0.793 between 288 and 208 K, which was the maximum and minimum temperature observed in the troposphere on 22 February 2021. The rotational Raman signal at 1058 nm was corrected for the temperature dependence after the cross-talk correction. Within the dust**
90 **layer, the correction led to around 3% higher extinction values. Detailed calculations of the temperature dependence of rotational Raman lidar signals can be found in Veselovskii et al. (2015).**

In BERTHA, linearly polarized laser pulses are transmitted into the atmosphere and the so-called co-polarized and cross-

polarized signal components are measured. “Co” and “cross” denote the planes of polarization parallel and orthogonal to the plane of linear polarization of the transmitted laser pulses, respectively. In the case of spherical droplets, wet marine and small haze particles, the polarization state of the laser pulse radiation is preserved during the backscattering process and the particle linear depolarization ratio (PLDR), computed from the ratio of the cross-polarized to the co-polarized signal component, is close to zero. In the case of irregularly shaped dust particles, depolarization takes place during the backscattering event and the PLDR values are close to 0.3 at 532 nm (Freudenthaler et al., 2009; Haarig et al., 2017). The calibration of the polarization-sensitive channels at all three wavelengths makes use of the so-called $\Delta 90^\circ$ method (Freudenthaler, 2016). The error estimation for the BERTHA system is described in Haarig et al. (2017).

The second lidar was the Polly^{XT} (Engelmann et al., 2016), . It is described below. The second lidar used in the present study is a Polly^{XT} (POrtabLe Lidar sYstem, neXT generation, Engelmann et al., 2016) which is usually used for ship-borne observations (Engelmann et al., 2021) within OCEANET Atmosphere. It is a Raman polarization lidar, measuring the backscatter coefficient at 355, 532 and 1064 nm, the extinction coefficient at 355 and 532 nm (vibrational-rotational Raman) and the depolarization ratio at 355 and 532 nm. Additionally, near range channels at 355, 387, 532 and 607 nm provide information at lower altitudes and the dual-field-of-view polarization technique (Jimenez et al., 2020) is implemented to study liquid clouds. The Polly^{XT} was operated several meters apart from the BERTHA instrument.

A CIMEL sun-sky photometer of AEROENT (Holben et al., 1998) is operated at Leipzig since 2000. Currently, only level 1.5 data are available for February and March 2021, although the data already passed all quality criteria, including cloud screening and operational checks (Giles et al., 2019). **Besides the standard AERONET data analysis procedure (Dubovik and King, 2000; Dubovik et al., 2006; Sinyuk et al., 2020), the related GRASP retrieval scheme was applied (Dubovik et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2017; Toledano et al., 2019; Dubovik et al., 2021). GRASP is based on a similar approach as the standard AERONET retrieval (Dubovik and King, 2000), but using optical information (AOD and radiances) at the wavelengths of 380, 500 and 1640 nm additionally. From both algorithms the column lidar ratios and depolarization ratios at several wavelengths were retrieved.**

3 Observations

Two case studies of triple-wavelength depolarization ratio and lidar ratio observations of Saharan dust from late winter 2021 will be shown. Pure dust conditions were observed on 22–23 February 2021, while mixed pollution-dust conditions prevailed on 3 March 2021.

120 3.1 First dust outbreak: 22–23 February 2021

Huge amounts of mineral dust were emitted from western Saharan regions around and before 21 February 2021. The dust plumes were directly transported towards central Europe and reached Leipzig in less than 2 days (around 36 hours) after emission as shown by the HYSPLIT (HYbrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory, Stein et al., 2015) backward trajectories in Figure 1b. More detailed source attributions indicate the Sahara as main source region for the lofted layers (see

Fig. 2). Below 3 km height, aerosol from continental Europe were probably mixed into the Saharan dust plumes. In the night of 22–23 February 2021, the dust plumes reached from the ground up to 8 km height. Saharan dust was transported towards central Europe continuously from the evening of 22 February till the morning of 26 February 2021. **The whole dust event was studied using the continuous observation of the Polly^{XT} lidar (polly.tropos.de/calendar/location/1, Baars et al., 2016).** The transport pattern were similar to the dust outbreak in October 2001 described in Ansmann et al. (2003), which was measured by the entire EARLINET community (European Aerosol Research Lidar NETwork, now part of the Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure, ACTRIS, Pappalardo et al., 2014).

The lidar measurements are presented in Fig. 1. The time-height plot (Fig. 1a) of the cross-polarized and range-corrected signal at 532 nm provides an overview of the dust conditions observed with the BERTHA lidar system. During the first 20 min the system was in the configuration to measure the depolarization ratio at 1064 nm. Then, the configuration was switched to permit measurements of the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm for the next 2 h 15 min. Some clouds were forming in the humid dust layer at around 4 km height, indicated by strong backscatter signals (dark red) and the attenuation of laser radiation above the cloud layers. The cloud-containing profiles were excluded from the calculation of the dust optical properties, **but used for the estimation of the cross-talk correction.** The signals at 355 nm of the BERTHA lidar were very weak during that night. **In fact, neutral density filters in front of the UV channels were not adapted to the strongly reduced power of the UV laser.** Therefore, the optical properties at 355 nm were taken from the nearby Polly^{XT} measurements. Additionally, the optical properties at 532 nm measured with the Polly^{XT} are shown in Fig. 1c–f. The profiles at 532 nm (green lines) from the different lidar observations agree well.

In the dust layer (main part 3–5 km height, extending up to 8 km height), no wavelength dependence for the backscatter coefficient between 355 and 532 nm was found (backscatter Ångström exponent BAE = 0.040 ± 0.524). The backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm was around 80% of the value at 532 nm within the dust layer. The extinction coefficient exceeded 100 Mm^{-1} at around 3.5 km height at all three wavelengths. **The total AOD was approximately 0.45 at 532 nm during that night. The extinction Ångström exponent (EAE, Fig. 1e) were vertically constant within the dust layer and close to zero, but slightly negative.** The lidar ratio (Fig. 1f) derived in the strongest part of the dust layer (3–5 km height), increased with wavelength from 47 ± 8 sr at 355 nm, to 50 ± 5 sr at 532 nm and 69 ± 14 sr at 1064 nm. The particle linear depolarization ratio PLDR at 532 nm of up to 0.30 ± 0.02 (3–5 km layer mean and systematic uncertainty) indicates pure dust conditions (Freudenthaler et al., 2009). The PLDR decreases towards 355 nm (0.242 ± 0.024) and 1064 nm (0.206 ± 0.010). **In order to compare simultaneous observations of the PLDR the values are reported for the first 20 min (22:12–22:32 UTC) when the 1064 nm channels measured the depolarization ratio. Whereas all other intensive optical properties were measured from 22:45–01:02 UTC. The depolarization ratios for the later period were nearly the same (0.256 ± 0.025 and 0.298 ± 0.017 at 355 and 532 nm, respectively).** A summary of the intensive optical properties measured in the night of 22–23 February 2021 can be found in Table 1.

The AERONET version 3 inversion results for the lidar ratio and PLDR (five separate observations) performed on 23 February 2021 between 11:35 and 14:49 UTC will be compared with the lidar observations in Section 4. The AERONET measurement period is indicated in Fig. 2. The continuous observations of the Polly^{XT} and the source attribution for 23 February 2021 in Fig.

160 2 reveal that the same Saharan dust layer was present during the nighttime lidar measurements and the daytime AERONET observations. **At lower heights, Europe is indicated besides the Sahara as a potential source region. The AERONET measurements from 22 February 2021 did not capture the Saharan dust event, which arrived at 19 UTC at Leipzig, first slices already at 16 UTC.**

3.2 Second dust outbreak: 3 March 2021

165 A second dust outbreak occurred one week later on 3 March 2021. Travel time was 3–4 days from the Sahara to Leipzig via Spain and France as indicated by the HYSPLIT backward trajectories in Fig 3b. **On 3 March 2021, the dust plume arrived around 10 UTC over Leipzig with some cirrus clouds above. In the night, the dust plume reached its largest vertical extend. Some clouds were formed within the dust layer. In the morning of 4 March, around 6 UTC, precipitation started and washed out the dust. The development of the dust plume over Leipzig was studied using the continuous observation of PollyNET (<https://polly.tropos.de/calendar/location/1>, Baars et al., 2016).**

170 This time the BERTHA lidar was fully operational at all three wavelengths so that also the optical properties at 355 nm could be used. The lidar observations are shown in Fig. 3. The dust layer extended up to 5 km in the beginning, later on the dust plume descended down to 4 km height. During the first 20 min, the lidar was **configured** to measure the depolarization ratio at 1064 nm (3+2+3 configuration). The process of changing the interference and polarization filters was optimized so that 7 min
175 later the extinction measurement at 1064 nm could be started (3+3+2 configuration). **To avoid too strong vertical smoothing for the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm compared to the previous case,** signal profiles collected over 3 h 20 min (21:11–00:32 UTC) were averaged. The main dust layer extended from 1.5–4 km height and provided vertically homogeneous conditions for averaging. The profiles of the extinction coefficients and lidar ratios in Fig. 3d and f are shown for a sliding average window length of 750 m.

180 **The AOD was 0.41 at 355 nm, 0.37 at 532 nm and 0.34 at 1064 nm.** The lidar ratio in the center of the dust layer (2.0–3.5 km height) at 1064 nm (57 ± 9 sr) was slightly higher than at 532 nm (46 ± 5 sr). The slight increase in the lidar ratio at 355 nm (49 ± 4 sr) compared to 532 nm could be an indication for pollution mixed into the dust layer.

The depolarization ratios (Fig. 3g) were measured from 20:44–21:04 UTC. The dashed lines indicate the depolarization ratios at 355 and 532 nm (layer mean values (2.0–3.5 km height) of 0.179 ± 0.053 and 0.264 ± 0.0163 , respectively)
185 **measured at the same time as the other optical properties (21:11–00:32 UTC). The dust layer showed a larger vertical extent up to 5 km height and higher values of the PLDR at 532 nm (0.292 ± 0.016) during the first shorter measurement period.** Especially, the PLDR at 355 nm was significantly reduced (0.174 ± 0.041) compared to the previous case with pure dust conditions. The longer transport over Europe obviously caused the weak mixing with anthropogenic pollution. A summary of the intensive optical properties measured on 3 March 2021 can be found in Table 1. **Unfortunately, no AERONET**
190 **observations could be used for comparison. The dust layer was accompanied by extended cirrus layers preventing sun photometer observations and on the next day the precipitation event removed the dust.**

4 Discussion

4.1 Backscatter and extinction Ångström exponent

The aerosol optical depth from the lidar measurement in the night of 22–23 February 2021 was 0.48 ± 0.03 at 355 nm, 0.45 ± 0.03 at 532 nm and 0.45 ± 0.03 at 1064 nm. Below the dust layer, the backscatter coefficient times a lidar ratio of 50 sr was used to estimate the extinction coefficient. The uncertainty was estimated by varying the lidar ratio ± 10 sr. Figure 2 shows a slight decrease in the dust plume height till the next morning where the AERONET observations were performed. Slightly lower AODs of 0.43 at 340 nm, 0.42 at 500 nm and 0.36 at 1020 nm were measured by the photometer (AERONET, 2021).

The intensive optical properties such as the extinction Ångström exponent (EAE) are given in Table 1. The lidar derived EAE for the three wavelength are all negative, but close to zero ranging between -0.005 (355/532) and -0.098 (355/1064). Negative EAE (355/532) down to -0.2 were observed for Saharan dust in Senegal (Veselovskii et al., 2016), where the EAE of Saharan dust accumulated in the interval -0.2 to 0.2 .

The AERONET observations from the early morning of 23 February 2021 showed an Ångström exponent calculated from the AOD at 440 and 870 nm of 0.217 ± 0.039 and for the wavelengths 380/500 of 0.124 ± 0.073 (AERONET, 2021). The greater and positive Ångström exponent of the AERONET observations might be influenced by the small urban haze particles in the wintertime planetary boundary layer. The lidar data did not include these urban haze effects. Considering the whole column, AOD Ångström exponents from the lidar observations of 0.155 ± 0.177 (355/532), 0.008 ± 0.021 (532/1064) and 0.062 ± 0.015 (355/1064) were obtained. The AOD Ångström exponent in the UV–VIS range agrees within the uncertainties, whereas the higher AOD at 1064 nm led to lower Ångström exponents from the lidar, probably due to an overestimation of the AOD at 1064 nm in the boundary layer.

The backscatter Ångström exponents (BAE) are provided in Table 1. The backscatter coefficients at 355 and 532 nm were almost the same ($100 \pm 5\%$), whereas values at 1064 nm were lower (here 79% of the value at 532 nm) as found in other observations of mineral dust (Veselovskii et al., 2016; Hofer et al., 2020). This behavior is expressed in the BAE (532/1064) of 0.35, and at Barbados of 0.47. Liu et al. (2008) reported CALIPSO observations of the backscatter color ratios (1064/532) of 0.72–0.75 in Saharan dust. This translates to an average BAE of 0.44, which is comparable to the value observed in the Saharan air layer at Barbados.

4.2 Spectral dependence of the lidar ratio

The discussion of the spectral behavior of the lidar ratio of Saharan dust is based on the two presented case studies from Leipzig and observations at Barbados during the Saharan Aerosol Long-range Transport and Aerosol–Cloud–Interaction Experiment (SALTRACE, Weinzierl et al., 2017). The BERTHA lidar system at Barbados (13°N , 59°W) measured the Saharan dust after long-range transport over 5000–8000 km across the Atlantic Ocean in three intensive campaigns in 2013 and 2014 (Haarig et al., 2017). The statistics of the lidar ratio at 355 and 532 nm and the Ångström exponents based on 22 SALTRACE measurement cases are reported in the present publication for the first time (Table 1). During the SALTRACE campaigns,

the rotational Raman technique applied to measure the extinction at 1064 nm was not implemented in the BERTHA lidar. However, the lidar ratio at 1064 nm could be estimated for one intense dust event with very homogeneous dust conditions observed on 20 June 2014. Here, the column-integrated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm in the dust layer after sunset and the AOD at 1020 nm (from AERONET observations) before sunset were used as described in Mamouri and Ansmann (2017). An AOD contribution of 0.035 for marine aerosol below the dust layer was subtracted to obtain the pure dust value for the lidar ratio estimate. This method led to a dust lidar ratio of 67 ± 15 sr at 1064 nm.

The spectral dependence of the lidar ratio of Saharan dust is shown in Fig. 4a. The lidar ratio does not change significantly in the wavelength range of 355 to 532 nm. In the case of Saharan dust, this behavior was observed in numerous studies (e.g., Tesche et al., 2011; Groß et al., 2015). Some studies however, point to higher values in the UV (Mattis et al., 2002). Veselovskii et al. (2020) observed cases with the same lidar ratio at 355 and 532 nm and cases with higher lidar ratios at 355 nm. The ratio of lidar ratios for 355 and 532 nm is an indicator of the imaginary refractive index enhancement in the UV depending on the mineralogical composition of the dust particles (Veselovskii et al., 2020).

The present study **indicates** an increase of the lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm. As mentioned, the reason is the lower particle backscatter coefficient β at 1064 nm compared to the one at 532 nm so that the backscatter Ångström exponent BAE , defined as $BAE_{\lambda_i, \lambda_j} = \ln(\beta_i/\beta_j)/\ln(\lambda_j/\lambda_i)$ in the spectral range from wavelength λ_i to λ_j , is positive. The extinction coefficient α usually does not show a significant wavelength dependence so that the respective extinction Ångström exponent EAE is close to zero as **shown in Fig. 1e and 3e**. According to Ansmann et al. (2002), the Ångström exponent SAE for the lidar ratio S , given by

$$SAE = EAE - BAE, \quad (1)$$

is then negative. This relationship (1) holds within the uncertainties for the intensive optical properties provided in Table 1. The ratios of the lidar ratios given in Table 1 quantify the increase of the lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm. We found around **24–38%** higher values for the lidar ratio at 1064 nm compared to 532 nm. **A similar increase (27–34%) in lidar ratio from 532 to 1064 nm was observed from three early CALIPSO measurements of Saharan dust transported from Africa across the Atlantic (Liu et al., 2008).** Combined sun photometer and lidar observations during the Saharan Mineral Dust Experiments (SAMUM) in Morocco led to the conclusion that the lidar ratio is almost independent of wavelength with values of 55 ± 5 sr, 56 ± 5 sr, and 59 ± 7 sr at 355, 532, 1064 nm, respectively (Tesche et al., 2009). The authors used the extinction Ångström exponent (for the 500–1020 nm wavelength range) from sun photometer observations to transfer the extinction profile from 532 to 1064 nm and calculate the lidar ratio at 1064 nm using the corresponding backscatter profile in addition. **In contrast to those measurements for freshly emitted dust close to its source**, we found now lidar ratio values of 47 ± 8 sr, 50 ± 5 sr, and 69 ± 14 sr for the three wavelengths **after a dust transport of less than 2 days**.

The spectral dependence of the lidar ratio measured with lidar and retrieved from the AERONET observations is compared in Fig. 4b. The AERONET data base (AERONET, 2021) provides AOD values at 440, 675, 870 and 1020 nm together with further products such as lidar ratio and linear depolarization ratio. The lidar ratio and particle linear depolarization ratio are retrieved by means of the AERONET v3 inversion algorithm (Dubovik and King, 2000; Giles et al., 2019; Sinyuk et al., 2020) which

assumes a spheroidal dust particle shape (Dubovik et al., 2006). Additionally to the standard four wavelengths, the inversion
260 was performed using the GRASP algorithm at six wavelengths (plus 500 and 1640 nm) and seven wavelengths (plus 380 nm,
Dubovik et al., 2014; Torres et al., 2017; Dubovik et al., 2021). For the mean values the data were filtered in the way that the
residual is <10% of the inversion retrieval. **Since radiance measurements were included in the GRASP data analysis the
refractive index and the sphericity are not pre-set and are retrieved following the same strategy as AERONET but with
the extra information provided by the use of more wavelengths.** A comparison of the lidar observations with the respective
265 AERONET v3 inversion products was only possible on 22–23 February 2021.

The spectral slope of the lidar ratio is well reproduced by the AERONET observations for the spectral range from 675 to
1020 nm. The **seven-wavelength** mean values show exactly the same spectral slope as obtained by the lidar observations. The
retrieved lidar ratios at 440 nm using the standard AERONET algorithm indicate **higher values** of the lidar ratio in the UV
range. The GRASP retrieval at 440 nm shows a much better agreement with the lidar observations. The increase of the lidar
270 ratio at 380 nm (seven-wavelength retrieval) points again to **higher values** of the lidar ratio in the UV range. The enhanced
lidar ratios in the UV retrieved by AERONET were already discussed by Shin et al. (2018): The **increase** of the imaginary
part of the refractive index at 440 nm compared to 675 nm is too strong in the AERONET inversion procedure, resulting in too
high lidar ratios at 440 nm. **However, in the present case the explanation might be simpler. The sun photometer measures
columnar values whereas the profile measurement of lidar permits to focus on the dust layer only. The fine-mode aerosol
275 pollution of the wintertime boundary layer at Leipzig can significantly influence the AERONET lidar-ratio products,
especially at the shorter wavelengths of 440 and 380 nm. Therefore, the columnar lidar ratio should increase towards
the UV.**

As mentioned, the refractive index depends on the mineralogical composition of dust particles and this changes for different
dust source regions. Schuster et al. (2012) investigated the variation of the lidar ratio obtained from AERONET observations
280 for different deserts around the Earth and found significant differences. The highest lidar ratios were found for the western
Sahara, lower values for Asian deserts. The global coverage of AERONET sun photometers is a big advantage. However, the
retrievals should be checked against Raman or high spectral resolution lidar (HSRL) observations as has been started by Shin
et al. (2018), **ideally in a desert, where no other aerosol type contributes to the columnar values. The present study
indicates a good agreement of the lidar ratio in the spectral range of 675 to 1020 nm.**

285 4.3 Spectral dependence of the depolarization ratio

The spectral dependence of the particle linear depolarization ratio of Saharan dust is shown in Fig. 5a. The results of the two
presented case studies are set into context with previous triple-wavelength depolarization ratio observations. The observations
of Saharan dust close to its source in Morocco (Freudenthaler et al., 2009) and after long-range transport towards Barbados
(Haarig et al., 2017) and North America (Burton et al., 2015) show a consistent spectral slope. The PLDR increases in the
290 wavelength range from 355 to 532 nm and then decreases again towards the wavelength of 1064 nm.

Table 1 **provides the values for the two presented cases studies at Leipzig and the SALTRACE observations.** The table
includes the ratio of PLDR for the wavelength pairs of 355 and 532 nm and of 1064 and 532 nm. The depolarization ratio at

355 nm was very low on 3 March 2021 (0.174 ± 0.041) and probably reflects the impact of aerosol pollution mixed into the dust layers. The small and spherical pollution particles affect the backscattering at shorter wavelengths more effectively than at the longer wavelengths. For pure Saharan dust (22–23 February 2021, Barbados, Morocco), the PLDR at 355 nm reached around 80–90% of the value at 532 nm. The PLDR at 1064 nm depends on the amount of rather large dust particles in the observed layer and thus is very sensitive to the travel duration (and the corresponding removal of large particles). The decrease of the PLDR with wavelength in the range from 532 to 1064 nm is expressed by PLDR ratios of 0.69–0.83 for Saharan dust after long-range transport (Table 1).

The spectral slope of the PLDR is not an unique feature of Saharan dust. Hu et al. (2020) observed the same spectral dependence but with generally higher values for dust from the Taklamakan desert in western China. **Observations were performed** very close to the main dust sources, and thus with an enhanced fraction of very large dust particles. The same behavior was found for locally emitted dust in the Southwest of the United States (Burton et al., 2015). The large dust particles of the freshly emitted dust were still present in the air during the lidar observations and produced significantly higher depolarization ratios of 0.38 ± 0.01 at 1064 nm.

The spectral dependence of the PLDR in Fig. 5b derived from the sun and sky photometer observations is very different from the respective lidar observations of the PLDR spectral behavior. The lidar measurements of desert dust generally show a pronounced maximum of the depolarization ratio **in the visible wavelength range**. This is not visible in the AERONET spectra. By using the GRASP method (including the use of optical data measured at 1640 nm, not shown in the figure) leads to a decrease of the PLDR with wavelength, starting already at 1020 nm. However, the PLDR in the NIR is still overestimated for the presented case, in which a PLDR of 0.206 ± 0.010 at 1064 nm was measured. **Compared to previous observations of the PLDR at 1064 nm (Fig. 5), the value is quite low.** The six- and seven-wavelength GRASP retrievals lead to a better agreement in the NIR, but underestimates the depolarization ratio at the shorter wavelengths. Previous comparisons of lidar-measured and AERONET-retrieved depolarization ratios pointed out that the spheroidal model used for the AERONET inversions fails to predict the spectral slope of the PLDR (Noh et al., 2017; Shin et al., 2018). Only Toledano et al. (2019) was able to obtain the spectral slope as observed with polarization lidar systems by using the six-wavelength sun photometer retrieval for Saharan dust observations on Barbados during SALTRACE. In their study, the PLDR increases from 0.277 ± 0.040 at 440 nm to 0.282 ± 0.031 at 675 nm and then decreases again to 0.259 ± 0.030 at 1020 nm. A further decrease was retrieved for the wavelength of 1640 nm (0.191 ± 0.028). Again, the boundary-layer fine-mode pollution (over Leipzig) **influenced** the AERONET retrievals and may lead to smaller AERONET depolarization ratio values than observed with lidar in the lofted dust layer. However, the significant discrepancies between the AERONET and the lidar observations in the 532–1064 nm spectral range remain an unsolved issue and seem to be related to the used spheroidal shape model in the AERONET and GRASP retrieval schemes.

5 Conclusions

We presented, for the first time, measurements of the dust lidar ratio at the main aerosol lidar wavelengths of 355, 532 and 1064 nm. Together with the depolarization ratio at these wavelengths, we demonstrated the unique potential of a triple-

wavelength polarization Raman lidar to permit so-called 3+3+3 profiling (3 backscatter coefficients, 3 extinction coefficients, 3 depolarization ratios). Two case studies of Saharan dust over central Europe were presented, one for pure dust conditions and another case with slightly polluted dust. The measurement of the depolarization ratio and lidar ratio at three wavelengths from 355 to 1064 nm provides an improved, more complete set of constraints in modeling efforts to develop a realistic dust particle shape model. A better assessment of the absorption properties which are linked to the mineralogical composition of the dust particles may be possible by considering the spectral information of the lidar ratio at 355, 532 and 1064 nm. Nevertheless, realistic assumptions on the imaginary part of the refractive index are required. Good measurements of the refractive index are important to allow for an accurate computation of the spectral slope of the lidar ratio in the wavelength range from 355 to 1064 nm.

To derive the extinction coefficient at 1064 nm from backscatter lidars and ceilometers, realistic estimates of the lidar ratio at this wavelength are necessary. We presented now the first direct measurements of the lidar ratio at 1064 nm for Saharan dust. It would be desirable, in this context, to perform such triple-wavelength lidar measurements in very different desert regions of the world. Middle East and central Asian dust show, e.g., lower lidar ratios, especially at 532 nm, as presented here (Hofer et al., 2020). We found lidar ratios of 47 ± 8 , 50 ± 5 and 69 ± 14 sr at 355, 532 and 1064 nm, respectively, for pure dust conditions, and respective lidar ratios of **49 ± 4 , 46 ± 5 and 57 ± 9 sr** for slightly polluted dust. In central Asia, pure dust lidar ratios were on average 43 ± 3 and 39 ± 4 sr at 355 and 532 nm, respectively (Hofer et al., 2020).

The lidar ratio at 532 and 1064 nm are important input parameters for the CALIPSO lidar data analysis to derive the respective extinction coefficients at these two wavelengths (Omar et al., 2009). In the retrieval algorithm version 4, lidar ratios of 44 ± 9 sr at 532 nm and 44 ± 13 sr at 1064 nm are used for the aerosol type of pure dust (Kim et al., 2018). Based on our results, we would suggest to use a higher value at 1064 nm compared to 532 nm.

The comparison with AERONET v3 inversion products revealed that the spectral dependence of PLDR was not matched by the AERONET results. The GRASP computations based on the optical information (AOD, radiances) measured at six and seven wavelengths improved the agreement, but lead to overall lower values. **In contrast to lidar systems which are only operating at 180° backscatter angle, this angle is not accessible for the photometer. Therefore, the photometer retrievals are not optimized for this special angle. Joint inversions of the lidar and photometer data as done in Lopatin et al. (2021) would be desirable.**

The lidar measurements could confirm the spectral slope of the lidar ratio from the VIS towards the NIR retrieved by the AERONET and GRASP data analysis. The fine-mode pollution aerosol in the boundary layer led to higher lidar ratios in the UV from the columnar photometer measurements compared to the Saharan dust observations with lidar.

We may conclude that an appropriate particle shape model for the non-spherical dust particles is still missing. The spheroidal shape model (Dubovik et al., 2006) has proven to be useful to derive volume and surface area concentrations from sky radiance and AOD observations at several wavelengths **even for non-spherical dust particles**. However, this shape model is not able to reproduce the spectral slope of the particle linear depolarization ratio **with a maximum at 532 nm** measured with lidar at the 180° backscatter direction. Complex particle-shape models (Gasteiger et al., 2011; Kemppinen et al., 2015; Saito et al., 2021) are computationally expensive. Nevertheless, they may lead to a more realistic representation of the non-spherical dust

particles **for the 180° backscatter direction** in the models.

As a final remark, it would be helpful, and a good addition to field observations, if laboratory measurements of the depolarization and lidar ratios at all three wavelengths (in the 180° backscatter direction) could be realized for well defined size fractions of real dust particles with real irregular shape characteristics. An effort was already started by Miffre et al. (2016).

365

Data availability. The BERTHA lidar data can be obtained upon request **from Moritz Haarig (haarig@tropos.de)**. The Polly^{XT} data are available in the PollyNET data base (<https://polly.tropos.de/>) (PollyNET, 2021). The AERONET data are available via the AERONET web page (<https://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/>) under the site 'Leipzig' (AERONET, 2021).

370 *Author contributions.* MH performed the lidar measurements, analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript. AA provided advise and valuable comments on the manuscript. RE supported the rotational Raman measurements. HB provided the Polly^{XT} results. DA provided technical support for the BERTHA lidar system. CT and BT provided the six and seven wavelength GRASP retrieval. MR did the source appointment analysis. UW provided comments on light scattering.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1. Intensive optical properties of Saharan dust observed at Leipzig on 22–23 February (pure dust case) and 3 March 2021 (slightly polluted dust case). For comparison, the optical properties of long-range-transported Saharan dust at Barbados as observed during the SALTRACE campaign are provided, the PLDR during SALTRACE are taken from Haarig et al. (2017). **The PLDR of the Leipzig cases are reported for the 3-wavelength depolarization setup of the measurement (first 20 min), whereas the other properties are reported for the 3-wavelength extinction measurement.** SAL – Saharan Air layer, PLDR – particle linear depolarization ratio, EAE – extinction Ångström exponent, BAE – backscatter Ångström exponent

	Wvl. (nm)	22–23 Feb 2021	3 March 2021	SALTRACE
Height range		3–5 km	2–3.5 km	SAL
	355	47±8 sr	49±4 sr	59±16 sr
Lidar ratio	532	50±5 sr	46±5 sr	57±8 sr
	1064	69±14 sr	57±9 sr	67±15 sr ^a
Ratio of lidar ratios	355/532	0.94±0.19	1.07±0.14	1.04±0.30
	1064/532	1.38±0.31	1.24±0.24	1.31±0.32 ^b
	355	0.242±0.024	0.174±0.041	0.252±0.030
PLDR	532	0.299±0.018	0.292±0.016	0.280±0.020
	1064	0.206±0.010	0.242±0.007	0.225±0.022
Ratio of PLDR	355/532	0.81±0.09	0.60±0.14	0.90±0.12
	1064/532	0.69±0.05	0.83±0.05	0.80±0.10
	355/532	−0.005±0.186 ^c	0.332±0.051	0.103±0.254
EAE	532/1064	−0.083±0.213	0.008±0.079	–
	355/1064	−0.098±0.139	0.128±0.067	–
	355/532	0.040±0.524 ^c	0.120±0.276	−0.030±0.153
BAE	532/1064	0.347±0.260	0.345±0.260	0.474±0.201
	355/1064	0.187±0.193	0.262±0.144	–

^a Estimated using lidar and AERONET.

^b Here the lidar ratio at 532 nm (51 sr) of the same day (20 June 2014) was used.

^c Polly^{XT} data at 355 and 532 nm were used.

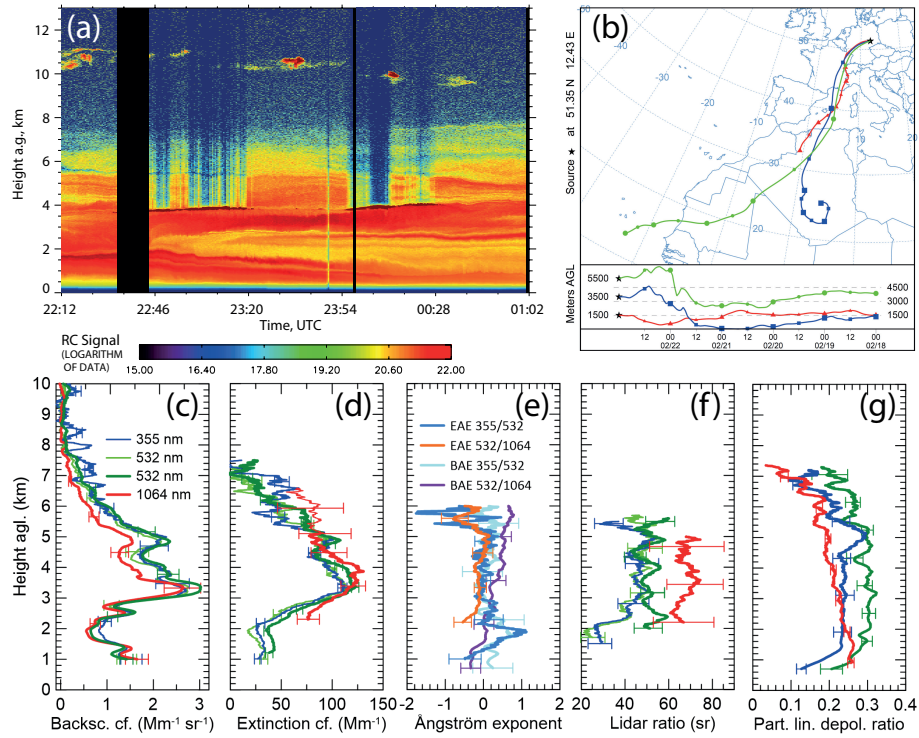


Figure 1. Saharan dust observations at Leipzig on 22–23 February 2021, 22:12–01:02 UTC, (a) time-height display of the 532 nm cross-polarized, range-corrected signal. (b) HYSPLIT backtrajectory for 23 February 2021, 00:00 UTC (<2 days from the Sahara to Leipzig). (c) Particle backscatter coefficient (200 m vertical smoothing), (d) particle extinction coefficient (950 m vertical smoothing, 2000 m (3290 m) at 1064 nm below (above) 5 km), (e) extinction Ångström exponent (EAE) and backscatter Ångström exponent (BAE) for the given wavelengths pairs, 355/532 from Polly^{XT}, 532/1064 from BERTHA, (f) lidar ratio (950 m vertical smoothing, 2000 m at 1064 nm), (g) particle linear depolarization ratio (200 m vertical smoothing, 750 m at 355 nm). BERTHA provided measurements at 532 nm (dark green) and 1064 nm (red) and Polly^{XT} at 355 nm (blue) and 532 nm (light green). All optical properties are shown for the period 22:45–01:02 UTC, except the depolarization ratios are shown 22:12–22:32 UTC to be at the same time as the 1064 nm depolarization ratio measurement.

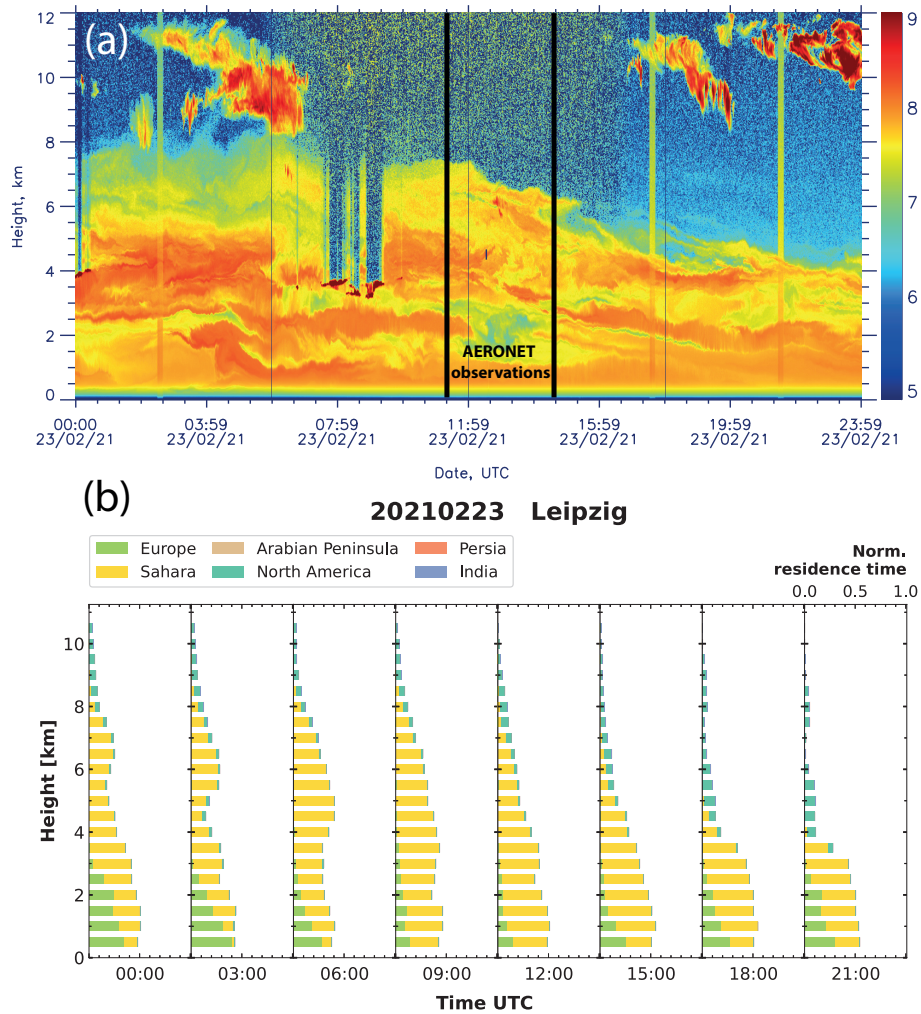


Figure 2. Development of the dust layer over Leipzig on 23 February 2021. (a) Cross-polarized, range-corrected signal at 532 nm measured with Polly^{XT}. The period of the five AERONET observations is marked by thick black vertical bars. (b) Source attribution in 3-hour intervals by using the method of Radenz et al. (2021). The normalized residence time of the air masses close to the ground (below 2 km height) within 10 days prior to the arrival over Leipzig at the indicated time stamps on 23 February 2021 is shown. The trajectory calculations are based on FLEXPART. The colors indicate different regions defined in Radenz et al. (2021). Here, the Saharan desert, continental Europe **and North America** are relevant.

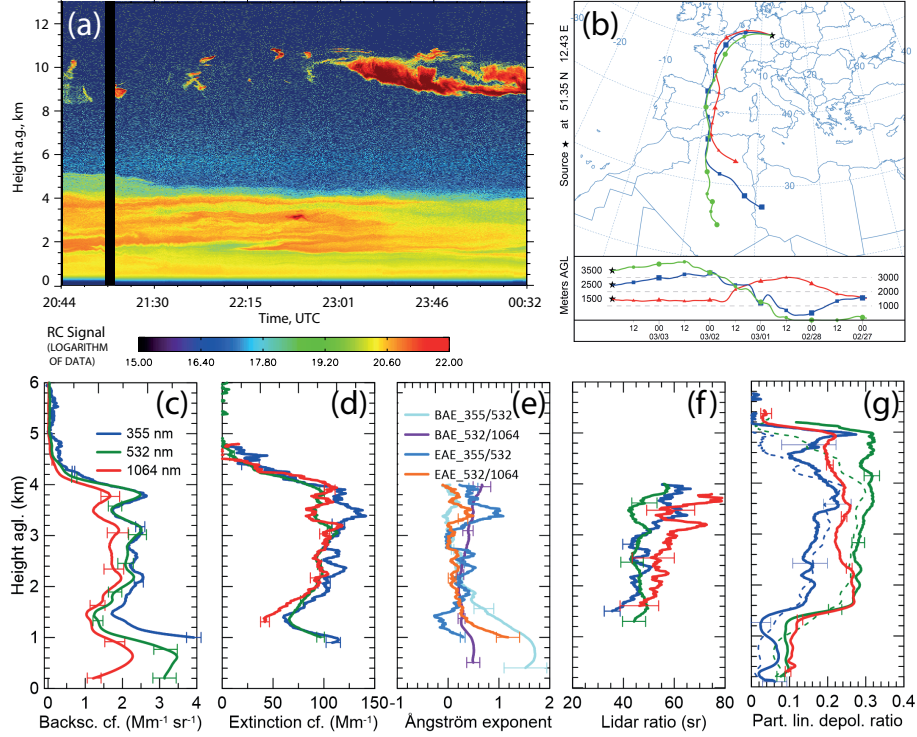


Figure 3. Same as Fig. 1, except for 3-4 March 2021, 20:44–00:32 UTC, (a) time-height display of the 532 nm cross-polarized, range-corrected signal. (b) HYSPLIT backtrajectory for 3 March 2021, 22:00 UTC. (c) Particle backscatter coefficient (200 m vertical smoothing), (d) particle extinction coefficient (750 m vertical smoothing), (e) extinction Ångström exponent (EAE, 750 m vertical smoothing) and backscatter Ångström exponent (BAE, 200 m vertical smoothing) for the given wavelengths pairs, (f) lidar ratio (750 m vertical smoothing), (g) particle linear depolarization ratio PLDR (200 m vertical smoothing). **All shown optical properties are the mean profiles from 21:11–00:32 UTC, except the thick lines of PLDR (20:44–21:04 UTC). The dashed lines of the PLDR at 355 and 532 nm belong to the main measurement at 21:11–00:32 UTC, where the dust layer height decreased.**

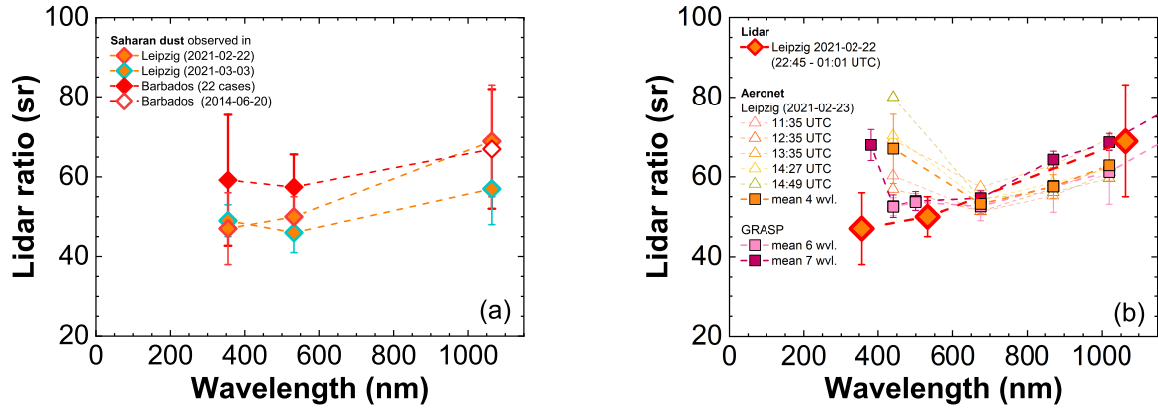


Figure 4. (a) Spectral dependence of the lidar ratio of Saharan dust observed at Leipzig and Barbados (during SALTRACE). The lidar ratio at 1064 nm during SALTRACE (open diamond) was estimated on 20 June 2014 combining AERONET AOD and lidar observations (see text for explanations and Mamouri and Ansmann (2017)). (b) Spectral dependence of the lidar ratio of Saharan dust observed in the night of 22–23 February 2021 compared with AERONET v3 inversion solutions for the lidar ratio on 23 February 2021. The results of the five photometer scans (open triangles) at indicated times are shown together with the mean of the four-wavelength retrieval (orange squares, standard retrieval) and the six and seven wavelength retrieval (pink and purple squares, GRASP method). The GRASP retrieval at 1640 nm (not shown) leads to lidar ratios of 94 ± 8 (using six wavelengths) and 101 ± 4 sr (using seven wavelengths) for this long wavelength.

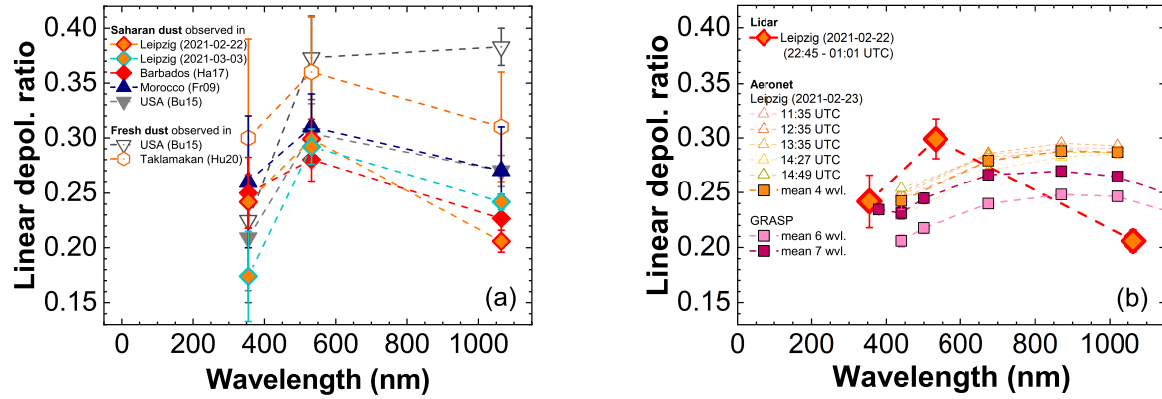


Figure 5. (a) Spectral dependence of the particle linear depolarization ratio (PLDR) of desert dust. The Leipzig observations are compared with triple-wavelength depolarization-ratio measurements of Saharan dust and fresh dust available in the literature (Ha17 – Haarig et al. (2017), Fr09 – Freudenthaler et al. (2009), Bu15 – Burton et al. (2015), Hu20 – Hu et al. (2020)). (b) Spectral dependence of the PLDR of Saharan dust observed in the night of 22–23 February 2021 compared with AERONET v3 inversion solutions for the PLDR on 23 February 2021. The results of the five photometer scans at indicated times are shown together with the mean of the four wavelength retrieval (orange squares, standard retrieval) and the six and seven wavelength retrieval (pink and purple squares, GRASP method). The GRASP retrieval at 1640 nm (not shown) leads to PLDR values of 0.184 ± 0.007 (using six wavelengths) and 0.192 ± 0.008 (using seven wavelengths) for this long wavelength.