

Response to the typesetter's remarks

TS1: Checked. The updated URL is correct.

TS2: In this version of the formula (Equation (1)), a_i was placed in an incorrect position.

$$Z = a_0 + a_i \sum_{i=1}^n \ln [R_\omega(\lambda_i) - R_\infty(\lambda_i)] \quad (1)$$

According to the description in the preceding text, multiple bands are grouped, and each band should have its own independent a_i . Therefore, a_i should be located inside the summation symbol, as shown in Equation (2).

$$Z = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \ln [R_\omega(\lambda_i) - R_\infty(\lambda_i)] \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) represents the general form of the model proposed by Lyzenga in 1985. It is also the form that has been most widely applied and accepted in subsequent applications, and it is likewise the model used in this study. Equation (1) contains an inadvertent and elementary error, which caused an incorrect formula to be used in this version of the manuscript. We therefore apologize once again for this unintended error in the formula presented in this version and kindly request that it be corrected. Thank you.

TS3: The R^2 used here is not in its standard form but represents an equivalent variant. This expression can be revised to the more general standard definition of R^2 as follows.

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (h_i - \hat{h}_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (h_i - \bar{h})^2} \quad (7)$$

The R^2 formulation in the original manuscript is mathematically equivalent to the definition adopted in this text, and both yield identical results. The form used in the original manuscript has been widely applied in previous studies. The R^2 expression presented here follows the standard definition and is therefore more general. Accordingly, replacement is possible at this stage; however, if revising the formula is not convenient, retaining the original expression would also be acceptable. Thank you.