Response to Referee #1

Dear reviewer,

We would like to thank you for your review, which helped us improve the manuscript. In the following, we address your comments (shown in grey) point by point, with our responses formatted in bold text. Text additions or alterations to the revised manuscript, which is attached at the end of this letter, are shown in blue. Any lines of our manuscript indicated in our responses correspond to the revised version, unless indicated otherwise.

General Comments

The paper is logically structured, clearly presenting the data, methodology, results from long-term and monthly comparisons, and detailed case studies. The conclusions drawn are well-supported by the evidence, particularly highlighting the conditional representativeness of the Mindelo station.

A key strength of the paper is the clear distinction and recommendation for using monthly averaged profiles over single overpasses for long-term validation. The findings strongly suggest that monthly averaged aerosol profiles are better for validating spaceborne profiles over long times, as representativeness cannot be guaranteed for single overpasses without additional measures.

Thank you for the positive feedback on our work.

I would like to offer several constructive observations that may help refine the study and guide future work as follows.

Minor general comments:

• The comparison lacks statistical measures when comparing ground based and satellite derived measurements for monthly analysis.

Thank you for this important point, you are right to bring this up. The main reason for not including statistical measures in the submitted manuscript version was because of the difference in the resolution of the products. To allow for 1-1 comparisons, Polly^{XT} needs to be transformed to the coarser LIVAS resolution (approx. 8 Polly^{XT} bins correspond to 1 LIVAS bin). In addition, the resulting scatterplots contain too many points for all the available radii that they practically become unreadable.

We have decided not to include the scatterplots, as they offer little to no added value to the manuscript, but we have now included an additional table in the Appendix C including the slope and intercept, the correlation coefficient (R), the mean bias and the root mean square error. These metrics are reported for September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022 (separated by comma). For each radius, we report these metrics for the whole profile (first row), PBL (second row) and finally, lofted aerosol layer from 1-6 km (third row). In addition, in the same Appendix (C), a short description on the data treatment is provided. Additionally, lines 272-273 are now referring to the statical metrics.

• The difference between mean and median analysis could be emphasized a bit more in the analysis

Thank you for pointing this out, we have added several statements in section 3.2 regarding the observed differences between the mean and median LIVAS profiles (i.e., lines 276-277 and 286-287).

Specific Comments

• Line 47, please add the Level 1 and Level 2 ATBD references for CALIPSO;

We have added references to the requested ATBDs.

• Line 68, please add the lat/lon information on the JATAC location;

We cannot add additional information on the lat/lon information on the JATAC location, since apart from the ground-based component, which was located at the Ocean Science Center in Mindelo, Cabo Verde (approx. 16.9° N, 25° W), the other components included aircrafts, which took off from Sal and St. Croix and conducted measurements over a wide area.

• Line 91, please clarify what "not as part of ACTRIS facility" mean in the context of your cal/val campaign;

With "(not part of the ACTRIS facility)" we wanted to highlight that the eVe instrument was not part of the permanent ACTRIS station, but deployed only for the purposes of the JATAC campaign.

• Line 113, please add a reference for aerosol typing and its residence time;

We have added two references to support the statement (lines 120-121).

• Line 154, all the aerosol typing analysis throughout ASKOS is based on Floutsi et. al., 2023? Please clarify that this is true for all your analysis. As you are referencing it just for dust aerosol, it is not very clear as this is true for other aerosol types.

No, that is definitely not the case. The reference refers only to that sentence regarding the elevated attenuated backscatter in combination with the high volume depolarization ratio values. To avoid any further confusion, we have removed the reference.

• Line 170, please add an example and/or reference for deriving Ångström exponent from optical models.

Thank you for the comment. In LIVAS, optical models such as OPAC but also values from the literature (e.g., Deshler er al., 1993) were used. The approaches used for the derivation of the Ångström exponents are summarized in Table 2 of Amiridis et al. (2015) and due to the extensive list, we also now refer the reader to that specific Table (line 183).

• Line 175, as above, please add the CALIPSO L2 ATBD reference;

We do not think that the reference is needed again here and, therefore, we have not incorporated this comment.

• Line 203, do you have any statistics that supports your choice as a starting altitude that you ran HYSPLIT? How the lofted aerosol layers are calculated from PollyXT system? What is the bin range for each altitude that HYSPLIT considers? Please argue a bit more on how these input value have been chosen.

Thank you for pointing out this. As stated in the manuscript (lines: 218-219), we have chosen the altitude of 3 km based on visual inspection (Fig.2) of the lofted layers for the months September 2021, June and September 2022. The combination of the attenuated backscatter signal together with the volume depolarization ratio allows us to identify the existence of lofted aerosol layers, which for this specific station mostly comprise of desert dust. Currently, no aerosol layer height/boundaries retrievals are

applied in the PollyNET Processing Chain, which automatically produces several lidar products including the optical properties that were used in this study.

In Gebauer et al., 2025 (https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2025/egusphere-2025-3344), Fig. 3 shows the thickness of the lofted aerosol layers above the same station, but for a two-year observation period spanning from July 2021 to August 2023. During the complete period, the mean layer top height was 4392 m and the mean layer base height was 1336 m, which results to an average of 2864 m for the geometric center of the aerosol layer. For the aforementioned reasons, we believe that the choice of the starting altitude of 3 km is well justified. To further support our choice of starting altitude we have added a statement in lines 220-222.

Regarding HYSPLIT: the bin range comes directly from the meteorological input data used, which in this case are GDAS1 (1 degree, global, 2006-now) files. GDAS files provide 23 pressure levels (see https://www.ready.noaa.gov/gdas1.php, last access: 17 February 2026). This is a very commonly used setting for performing backward trajectories, and we have now included the missing information in lines 213-215.

• Line 225, please clarify the methodology that you used to reach to the statement that "the backscatter and extincion profiles per radius are very similar". What are the statistical criteria you used in your analysis? Please also clarify how you define here that "the atmosphere around Mindelo is comparable homogeneous".

Thank you for this comment. No statistical criteria were used to provide these statements. Even though the extinction coefficient profiles are orders of magnitude larger than the corresponding backscatter, the structure of the vertical profiles is very similar, regardless of the distance to the station. This statement is further corroborated in the following lines (244-250). The fact that the profiles exhibit a similar structure regardless of the distance to the station allows us to conclude that the atmosphere around Mindelo is to some extent (hence comparably) homogeneous. Of course, the averaging plays an important role here, but in case of inhomogeneities, we would expect to see differences in the structure of the vertical profiles for the different radii. We have now rephrased the sentences (244-245) to provide more clarity.

• Fig. 6, Have you used other filtering criteria on both LIVAS and PollyXT data (e.g., associated errors, QA filters) other than cloud screening?

No other filtering criteria were used. Both datasets are already quality assured.

• Line 283, please comment and define the terms "satisfactory" and "severely overestimated" at Line 287. What are the statistical measures used to reach these conclusions?

These statements are now further supported by the metrics provided in Table C1 and we have included a link to the new table in the text (see also response to the first minor general comment).

• Line 314, assuming maximum distance should be less than 100 km between ground based and satellite, the 11 Sept 2022 case is greater than your filtering, please clarify.

Thank you for your comment, which is in fact related with your last point in the technical corrections. As also explained below, the maximum distance of 100 km is intentionally exceeded to assess the

representativeness of the station in such overpass scenarios. We hope that the rephrasing of the lines 329-330 will provide more clarity to the reader.

• Line 334, please comment and/or argue why the chosen of the ground bsaed retrieval measurements interval was not centered around the satellite overpass.

The answer here is already given in the manuscript: we are using automatically-derived Polly^{XT} profiles as derived by the PollyNET Processing Chain. While we are aiming for an averaging of at least one hour, frequently, due to, e.g., clouds, averaging times and hence resulting profiles are shorter than one hour and may vary from profile to profile. Furthermore, the retrievals are not forced to be centered around the overpass due to the nature of the processing chain.

• Line 441, please add reference to EarthCARE L1 and L2 ATBDs

The respective EarthCARE ATBDs are published in form of papers in an AMT SI (https://amt.copernicus.org/articles/special_issue1156.html). To provide the best possible overview, we have cited Eisinger et al., 2024 (https://amt.copernicus.org/articles/17/839/2024/) that provides an extensive description of the processors that produces all L1 and L2 data for all instruments.

Technical Corrections

• valid throughout document: please be consistent with the acronyms and their explanation. Either use the acronym first and the explanation in parenthesis, e.g., line 36, or full name and the acronym in paranthesis, e.g., line 53.

Indeed, throughout the text there were a few intended inconsistencies to increase readability, especially when the acronyms have too long explanations. In such cases, we presented the acronym first. Nevertheless, we now introduce the full explanation first with the acronym in a parenthesis throughout the whole manuscript.

• Line 96, you end the sentence and start the next one with same word (i.e., EarthCARE), please rephrase.

Thank you, we have rephrased the respective part (lines 102-103).

• Line 307, please clarify how the spatial filtering was done here. The phrase "The maximum distance of the CALIPSO overpass to the ground-based station was chosen such as to exceed the radius threshold of 100 km…", one can understand that the minimum distance between the two instruments should be more than 100 km.

We agree that this sentence is a bit misleading as it is. We just wanted to highlight the choice of the maximum distance of 129.10 km, as it is not as obvious as the choice for the closest overpass. To be more specific, within the study period there were many overpasses at distances much greater than 129.10 km. However, we wanted to examine an overpass with a maximum distance that is slightly above the commonly used radius of 100 km. We have now rephrased the sentence (329-330) and hope that it is clearer for the reader.

Response to Referee #2

Dear reviewer,

Thank you very much for your valuable comments and the time and effort to review our manuscript. In the following, we address your comments (shown in grey) point by point, with our responses formatted in bold text. Any lines of our manuscript indicated in our responses correspond to the revised version, unless indicated otherwise. Text additions or alterations to the revised manuscript, which is attached at the end of this letter, are shown in blue.

General Comments:
Major Comments:

1. In the Introduction and elsewhere, there was no discussion of or reference to the article by Gimmestad et al., 2017. This article discusses the challenges of validating spacebased lidar using ground-based measurements including random and systematic differences, statistical limitations, averaging, etc. It would be interesting to present the results of the current Cabo Verde study that found monthly averages more useful for validation in light of the results of this previous study. Also, keep this in mind regarding the discussion in the paper in lines 109-113.

Thank you for raising this important comment regarding the study of Gimmestad et al., 2017. The study indicates that ground-based stations often fail to provide representative data for Cal/Val purposes, due to the introduction of systematic errors into the averages due to aerosol inhomogeneities. The main results from the study are:

- **to achieve 2% rms for CALIOP, data requires along-track averaging of thousands of km (for nighttime and at 5 km altitude estimated 1480 km)**
- **a ground track offset of less than 100 km does not guarantee a successful comparison, especially in the PBL, due to aerosol inhomogeneity.**

Our results are in agreement with Gimmestad et al., 2017 in the case of the 100 km offset within the PBL and we have included a statement in the Conclusion and Outlook (lines 446-448). However, we do not agree with the statement regarding the along-track averaging. Gimmestad et al. (2017) used CALIOP Level 1.5 data and even though not explicitly mentioned in their study, given that the manuscript was submitted in August 2016, we have to speculate that they have used either version 3.XX (3.01, 3.02 and 3.30) or 4.10 (officially released in November 2016). LIVAS uses Level 2 data from the latest (and final) CALIPSO version 4.5. While the update from version 4.10 to 4.50 targeted mainly stratospheric aerosol science and not instrument-related issues, the update from 3.XX to 4.50 was substantial. Among others, the most important update was the new calibration algorithms that were applied to all the Level 1 attenuated backscatter measurements to improve the accuracy of the 532 nm nighttime calibration, which is a fundamental step in the CALIOP data processing (Kar et al., 2018). We can only speculate that Gimmestad et al., 2017 used a CALIOP version 3.XX, but strongly believe that if the study was performed again with the new version of data the estimated along-track average of 1480 km would decrease substantially. In addition, similarly to our study their results are based on one station. Thus, they might not be representative for Cabo Verde, which exhibits completely different atmospheric conditions.
Given the uncertainty induced by the data versions, we refrain from commenting on the along-track averaging conclusions of Gimmestad et al., 2017 in the revised manuscript. Nevertheless, we acknowledge the study in the Introduction (lines 116-119).

2. The summary (line 414) has the statement "Cabo Verde is well suited for validation of spaceborne aerosol profiles." Later (line 418) is the statement "The stable atmospheric stratification hinder vertical

mixing and lead to homogeneous aerosol layers making it an ideal place for performing validation activities." The examples presented in the paper show that, although these statements are true for aerosols above the MBL, there is greater difficulty for using profiles within the MBL. The next sentence in the summary (line 420) gives some indication of this "On the contrary, the monthly averaged results for the PBL showed higher variability with increasing radius indicating that targets within the PBL, which are mostly originating from local sources, are naturally more susceptible to spatiotemporal variability." My suggestion is to provide greater clarity regarding this point so the statement in line 414 could be modified to "Cabo Verde is well suited for validation of spaceborne aerosol profiles, in particular for aerosol layers above the MBL." Likewise a similar statement in the abstract would be helpful.

Thank you for the suggestion, we agree and we have changed the statement as suggested. Regarding the abstract; we refer to the station as "conditionally representative" and in the following sentence we explain that the characteristics within the PBL varied within our analysis. We believe that the statements convey the message sufficiently and, therefore, we have decided to not included another statement.

Specific Comments:

1. Line 41. add "typically" so the sentence reads "The lidar ratio (extinction-to-backscatter ratio) typically had to be assumed to enable…"

We have edited the sentence as requested.

2. Line 45. While the statement is true, the sentence makes it sound like a more capable lidar (e.g., HSRL, Raman) that can directly measure the lidar ratio has little or no need for cal/val. I suggest changing the sentence to read something like "Because of this, validation of CALIOP's products was particularly necessary and so was performed by means of direct comparisons with ground-based and airborne measurements."

You are right and thank you for the rephrasing suggestion, which we have followed (lines 46-47).

3. Lines 52-54. This paragraph is misleading and unbalanced. There are three sentences describing a single airborne lidar mission and publication for CALIPSO Validation (i.e. McGill et al., 2007) and only a single sentence describing the extensive work and numerous publications associated with CALIPSO validation via airborne HSRL measurements. I suggest modifying this single sentence to be "Throughout the mission's lifetime, extensive collocated underflights (see https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/missions/calipso-hsrl-underflights/index.html) of the NASA Langley Research Center airborne high-spectral-resolution lidars (HSRLs) took place to assess CALIOP's calibration accuracy (Powell et al., 2009; Rogers et al., 2011; Kar et al., 2018; Vaughan et al., 2019), aerosol classification and lidar ratio algorithm (Omar et al., 2009; Burton et al., 2013), CALIOP aerosol lidar ratio and aerosol optical depth retrievals (Josset et al., 2011; Rogers et al., 2014; Ryan et al., 2024; Ferrare et al., 2024), and CALIOP retrievals of aerosol extinction profiles (McPherson et al., 2010; Burton et al., 2010; McPherson and Reagan, 2016; Painemal et al., 2019)." As per major comment 1, this also highlights the utility of airborne measurements in relation to ground-based measurements.

We fully agree regarding the unbalanced structure of the paragraph and we want to thank the reviewer for providing not only such a concrete suggestion, but also an extensive literature list (which we have omitted in this letter). We have adapted the sentence as suggested (lines 53-60).

4. Line 129. The inelastic backscatter signals refer to the Raman nitrogen channels, correct? This should be indicated.

Yes, we have rephrased that in the revised version (lines 137-138).

5. Line 136. In the discussion of the Polly system, it's not clear the extent to which the measurements discussed in this paper were made during the daytime and/nighttime. Were measurements made during

both day and night, and if so, what limitations (if any) are imposed on the daytime measurements? It's not clear the extent to which daytime vs. nighttime measurements were used in the various analyses.

Indeed, thank you for noticing this omission. The Polly^{XT} system is fully automated, allowing its stand-alone operation even at remote places (Engelmann et al., 2016) and, hence, measurements are conducted continuously. The automatically-retrieved profiles of optical properties are derived by both the Klett and the Raman methodology, however, for this study only the Raman-retrieved properties were used, regardless of the time of the measurement. Daytime Raman-retrieved profiles are of course more challenging and thus not many daytime profiles were used. It should be noted that all data are quality controlled, since there are several quality assurance procedures implemented in the automatic processing chain (PollyNET Processing Chain (PPC); Klamt et al., 2024).

In the revised manuscript, we have edited lines 133, 145, 149 and 201-202 to provide more clarity.

6. Line 149. The recent paper by Shrestha et al. 2026 seems to suggest marine boundary layers can contain dust even though the lidar depolarization is low.

Thank you for bringing this study to our attention. While Polly^{XT} provides multispectral information on the aerosol optical properties and color ratios could be calculated, we used only the 532 nm Polly^{XT} measurements, since the goal of the study is the comparison against the CALIPSO-LIVAS 532 nm backscatter coefficient. As the study points out, the contribution of dust to the MBL cannot be assessed by a single wavelength, and including more wavelengths for that reason is out of the scope of this study. We have included a statement in lines 159-161.

7. Line 161. At what wavelength is this AOD?

Indeed, an omission from our side. The reported AOD is at 500 nm, we have included this information to the text as well (lines 168, 173).

8. Line 188. Cloud-free attenuated or unattenuated backscatter profiles?

We refer to the unattenuated particle backscatter profiles. This is now specified to the text (lines 201-203).

9. Line 257. Are the LIVAS profiles supposed to be cloud-free? If these were cloud-contaminated, can the authors provide some information as to how severe a problem is the cloud-contamination?

Yes, the LIVAS profiles are supposed to be cloud-free. In particular, cloud-aerosol discrimination (CAD) scores are applied and samples located below opaque cloud layers are removed to ensure trustworthy data. Cloud screening is a challenging task and even though the data are highly filtered, cloud contamination may still occur.

Whenever we suspected that the LIVAS profiles were affected by clouds, we explicitly mentioned it in the manuscript. The issue is not very severe, as it is occurring only at specific altitudes e.g., within the PBL in Fig. 11. As discussed in the manuscript, at Mindelo, we observe frequently low-level clouds forming at the top of the PBL, which are often broken, making the cloud screening more difficult.

10. Line 282. When referring to Figure 6, it is not clear whether the profiles and comparisons use daytime and/or nighttime results. How do the comparison results change from day to night?

This comment is related to comment 5, for which we have modified the Polly^{XT} data description in Sect. 2.1. We believe that these additional information (lines 133, 145, 149 and 201-202) will provide more clarity regarding the profiles used.

11. Line 325. What was the lidar ratio of the elevated dust?

Within the lofted dust layer, the lidar ratio ranged roughly between 50 and 65 sr (for both 355 and 532 nm). This is in accordance with lidar ratios typically reported for Saharan dust (see references within

Floutsi et al., 2023). For the same station specifically, Gebauer et al., 2024 (https://egusphere.copernicus.org/preprints/2025/egusphere-2025-3344/) has examined several lofted aerosol layers and reported similar lidar ratios (see Fig. 4a).

12. Figure 7. There is an abrupt transition in the volume depolarization ratio above about 6 km around 0715 UTC. Why?

This background noise occurs due to the nighttime-daytime transition.

13. Line 362. The uncertainties associated with the Raman retrievals in Figure 11 look fairly small. If these were daytime retrievals, how much smaller are the uncertainties for nighttime retrievals? Given how small these uncertainties are in Figure 11, it's not clear why the Klett retrievals were necessary.

For both nighttime (Raman) and daytime (Klett) retrieval, the uncertainties associated with the backscatter coefficient are assumed to be 15% of the value (Baars et al., 2016). For the extinction coefficient, the automatically-derived PPC uncertainties were used (standard deviation). The Klett retrievals were used regardless of the uncertainties, since it is a daytime overpass and we wanted to investigate whether or not the Klett retrievals improved the comparison (which was not the case).

On the representativeness of the ground-based lidar observations for satellite calibration/validation—the example of the archipelago of Cabo Verde

Athena Augusta Floutsi[1], Konstantinos Rizos[2], Dimitri Trapon[1], Ronny Engelmann[1], Dietrich Althausen[1], Eleni Marinou[2], Peristera Paschou[2], Julian Hofer[1], Emmanouil Proestakis[2], Henriette Gebauer[1], Annett Skupin[1], Albert Ansmann[1], Thorsten Fehr[3], Timon Hummel[4], Rob Koopman[3], Vassilis Amiridis[2], Ulla Wandinger[1], and Holger Baars[1]

[1]Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), Leipzig, Germany
[2]IAASARS, National Observatory of Athens, Athens, Greece
[3]European Space Agency (ESA), ESTEC, Noordwijk, The Netherlands
[4]European Space Agency (ESA), ESRIN, Frascati, Italy

Correspondence: Athena Augusta Floutsi (floutsi@tropos.de)

Abstract. Ground-based lidar stations play a vital role in the validation of spaceborne lidar products. While ground-based measurements have a high temporal resolution, they have limited spatial coverage, which potentially imposes implications for the Calibration and Validation (Cal/Val) of the satellite products. Therefore, in this study, we assess the representativeness of a remote ground-based ACTRIS (Aerosol, Clouds, and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure) station, in Mindelo, Cabo Verde by utilizing the continuous observations of a ground-based PollyNET multiwavelength polarization Raman lidar. This station was selected since Cabo Verde has been a key location for the validation of two recent Earth Explorer missions of the European Space Agency (ESA), namely Aeolus and the Earth Cloud, Aerosol and Radiation Explorer (EarthCARE). The islands are located in the Atlantic Ocean, in the outflow region of the African continent with frequent dust outbreaks, but also smoke advection and, thus, along with the local (marine) boundary layer provide an excellent atmospheric laboratory. Continuous, vertically-resolved aerosol measurements are being conducted with the state-of-the-art multiwavelength polarization Raman lidar Polly^{XT} at Mindelo since June 2021. Based on these observations and in combination with the LIdar climatology of Vertical Aerosol Structure for space-based lidar simulation studies~~LIVAS~~ (LIVAS~~LIdar climatology of Vertical Aerosol Structure for space-based lidar simulation studies~~) products available at different radii around Mindelo, a statistical analysis of the optical properties was performed to evaluate the representativeness of the station in the context of aerosol profiling Cal/Val activities. Additionally, three case studies, focusing on different distances from the ground-based station, have been closely examined for a more complete and detailed comparison. Our study results indicate that overall the ground-based station in Mindelo can be considered conditionally representative. According to the monthly analysis, at altitudes where the lofted aerosol (dust) layers occur, lidar observations were very representative for radii up to 300 km around the island, while the boundary-layer characteristics varied. Case studies confirmed the long-term results and revealed that lidar observations of lofted aerosol layers can be representative for radii up to 100 km around Mindelo and at the same time highlighted the importance of spatiotemporal homogeneity of the target. From our findings and especially for the Cabo Verde region, we conclude that it is better to use

monthly averaged aerosol profiles for the validation of spaceborne profiles over long times rather than using single overpasses, as representativeness cannot be guaranteed for the latter without additional measures. Thus, using fixed radii around a certain ground site (as e.g., the frequently used 100 km) for validation activities seems to be inappropriate for profile-to-profile comparison without any further considerations. However, we show in our case studies that if representativeness can be guaranteed, also single-profile validation is possible and has its own valuable potential. Additionally, the proposed study can serve as a calibration/validation tool for the remote sensing facilities of the European Aerosol Research Lidar Network (EARLINET).

1 Introduction

The Calibration and Validation (Cal/Val) activities of spaceborne laser profilers for aerosol and cloud products are essential and, often, quite challenging. In particular, the validation of the calibrated and geolocated measurements (usually referred to as Level 1 data) and of the geophysical parameters related to, e.g., aerosol or clouds (Level 2 data) is crucial to ensure a high-quality dataset from any spaceborne platform. Some commonly encountered challenges are the spatiotemporal scales of the targeted features, the resolution of the spaceborne products and the co-location of the spaceborne and the suborbital instrumentation (Amiridis et al., 2025, Ch. 2).

The Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization~~CALIOP~~ (CALIOP~~Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization~~) was~~,~~ an elastic-backscatter lidar (532 and 1064 nm) onboard National Aeronautics and Space Administration's~~NASA's~~ (NASA ~~National Aeronautics and Space Administration~~) Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations~~CALIPSO~~ (CALIPSO~~Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations~~) satellite, which has provided information on the vertical distribution and the optical and microphysical properties of aerosols and clouds (Winker et al., 2009) from 2006 until 2023. The validation of the CALIOP products was of great importance for the production of a high-quality dataset, especially since CALIOP was not able to perform direct extinction measurements. The lidar ratio (extinction-to-backscatter ratio) typically had to be assumed to enable the retrieval of the backscatter and extinction coefficients from the attenuated backscatter signals. An aerosol typing scheme, tailored to the CALIOP needs was developed (Omar et al., 2005, 2009; Kim et al., 2018; Tackett et al., 2023) and, regardless of the several quality control procedures in place (Winker et al., 2009), the accuracy of the extinction retrievals was dependent on this typing scheme. Because of this, v~~V~~alidation of CALIOP's products was particularly ~~therefore~~ necessary and it was performed by means of direct comparisons with ground-based and airborne measurements.

McGill et al. (2007) performed an initial validation of the CALIPSO Level 1 and 2 products (Hostetler et al., 2006; Winker et al., 2006) by comparing the spaceborne lidar data with data from the Cloud Physics Lidar~~CPL~~ (CPL~~Cloud Physics Lidar~~), a mobile lidar operating at 1064, 532 and 355 nm onboard the high-altitude NASA ER-2 aircraft, following the suborbital track of CALIPSO. Results showed that the CALIPSO-derived attenuated backscatter profiles agreed well with the ones from CPL, thus confirming that CALIOP was well calibrated and that the algorithms were performing as expected. Good agreement

was found for other CALIPSO products, including aerosol layer detection. Throughout the mission's lifetime, extensive co-located underflights (see https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/missions/calipso-hsrl-underflights/index.html, last access: 17 February 2026) of the NASA Langley Research Center airborne high-spectral-resolution lidars (HSRLs) took place to assess CALIOP's calibration accuracy ~~and to ensure high data quality (Rogers et al., 2011; Kar et al., 2018; Vaughan et al., 2019~~ (Powell et al., 2009; Rogers et al., 2011; Kar et al., 2018; Vaughan et al., 2019), aerosol classification and lidar ratio algorithm (Omar et al., 2009; Burton et al., 2013), CALIOP aerosol lidar ratio and aerosol optical depth (AOD) retrievals (Josset et al., 2011; Rogers et al., 2014; Ferrare et al., 2023; Ryan et al., 2024) and CALIOP retrievals of aerosol extinction profiles (McPherson et al., 2010; Burton et al., 2010; McPherson and Reagan, 2016; Painemal et al., 2019).

Ground-based systems were also used as part of the validation efforts for CALIPSO, as shown in Mamouri et al. (2009), where the CALIPSO Level 1 attenuated backscatter coefficient profiles were validated using co-located observations performed with a ground-based lidar in Athens, Greece. Wu et al. (2011) performed ground-based lidar measurements in Hefei and the measured attenuated backscatter (at 532 and 1064 nm) and volume depolarization ratio profiles (532 nm) were compared with the ones acquired by CALIPSO. Both studies added valuable information regarding the quality of the CALIPSO products. In addition, ground-based lidar networks such as the European Aerosol Research Lidar Network (EARLINET, Pappalardo et al., 2014) contributed to the Cal/Val activities through coordinated measurements (Mona et al., 2009; Pappalardo et al., 2010; Papagiannopoulos et al., 2016).

Aeolus, equipped with the 355 nm HSRL Atmospheric LAser Doppler INstrument~~ALADIN~~ (ALADIN~~Atmospheric LAser Doppler INstrument~~), was the first spaceborne Doppler wind lidar (Stoffelen et al., 2006). The mission was launched in 2018 by the European Space Agency (ESA) and within a lifetime of almost five years, ALADIN was established as the first spaceborne lidar able to directly measure extinction profiles and aerosol optical properties as spin-off products (Flament et al., 2021; Baars et al., 2021). Within the framework of the Aeolus Cal/Val, the Joint Aeolus Tropical Atlantic Campaign (JATAC) was organized by ESA and NASA. The campaign comprised of several components, deployed at Cabo Verde (at two-month phases, June and September of 2021 and 2022) and at the U.S. Virgin Islands (2021). Ground-based, aircraft and balloon measurements were conducted, targeting different objectives, such as the assessment of the quality of the Aeolus products (e.g., Lux et al., 2022; Witschas et al., 2022b) and the validation the several wind- and aerosol-related products (e.g., Borne et al., 2024; Paschou et al., 2025; Trapon et al., 2025). Independent validation efforts were also performed at various locations around the globe, focusing mainly (but not only) on wind products, which compared to aerosol-related products are a more straightforward validation target (e.g., Witschas et al., 2022a; Abril-Gago et al., 2023; Baars et al., 2023; Gkikas et al., 2023; Ratynski et al., 2023).

Apart from the validation of Aeolus data, JATAC primar goals included the study of tropical storms and cyclone formation in the Tropical Atlantic, the study of the interaction between dust particles, wind and clouds, as well as the preparation for future Earth Explorer missions, such as EarthCARE (Earth Cloud, Aerosol and Radiation Explorer; Wehr et al., 2023). In this study, focus is given on the ground-based component of JATAC, which involved several institutes including the Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research (TROPOS), the National Observatory of Athens (NOA), the National Institute for Research and Development for Optoelectronics (INOE), and the National Research Council of Italy - IMAA (CNR-IMAA). This ground-based component, named ASKOS (Marinou et al., 2023), was conducted in Mindelo, on the island of São Vicente, Cabo

Verde and the operations included remote-sensing measurements from a complete aerosol and cloud remote sensing facility of ACTRIS (Aerosol, Clouds, and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure; Laj et al., 2024) and in situ measurements from a light aircraft and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV).

The ACTRIS facility located at the Ocean Science Center Mindelo (OSCM) and the instrumentation which was available during the ASKOS campaign are both depicted in Fig. 1. The multiwavelength polarization Raman lidar Polly^{XT} (Baars et al., 2016; Engelmann et al., 2016) has been measuring the vertical distribution and optical properties of aerosol continuously since June 2021. The rest of the instrumentation included a scanning Doppler wind lidar (HALO), a microwave radiometer, a cloud radar (part of ESA's 94-GHz Miniature Network for EarthCARE Reference Measurements- FRM4Radar), a disdrometer, and a sun photometer (part of the Aerosol Robotic Network- AERONET, Holben et al., 1998). ESA's reference lidar for the Cal/Val of Aeolus, eVe (Paschou et al., 2022), was also measuring during the intensive ASKOS months (not part of the ACTRIS facility). The complete ASKOS dataset (Amiridis et al., 2023), which includes data from multiple instruments optimized for a synergistic usage, has been used mainly for the validation of the aerosol products derived from Aeolus (Paschou et al., 2025; Rizos et al., 2026), but also for wind data assimilation (Georgiou et al., 2023).

JATAC and ASKOS did not only serve as a Cal/Val experiment for Aeolus and supported scientific advances on the interaction of wind, dust and clouds, but provided valuable lessons for ESA's next atmospheric mission, EarthCARE,which is ~~. EarthCARE~~ a joint mission of ESA and the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) ~~, was~~ launched in May 2024. EarthCARE's highly sophisticated and complex payload includes an ATmospheric LIDar (ATLID), a Cloud Profiling Radar (CPR), a Multi-Spectral Imager (MSI) and a Broad-Band Radiometer (BBR; Illingworth et al., 2015; Wehr et al., 2023). Optimized for synergistic usage, products include, among others, profiles of clouds, aerosols and precipitation along with co-located radiative flux measurements (Wehr et al., 2023; Eisinger et al., 2024).

Shortly after EarthCARE's launch, from 10 August to 30 September 2024, several campaigns took place on the Cabo Verde islands, Barbados and all across the Atlantic Ocean, under the umbrella of the project titled Organized Convection and EarthCARE Studies over the Tropical Atlantic~~ORCESTRA~~ (ORCESTRA~~Organized Convection and EarthCARE Studies over the Tropical Atlantic~~, https://orcestra-campaign.org/orcestra.html, last access: 17 February 2026~~25 September 2025~~) ~~project~~. TROPOS joined ORCESTRA, with a dedicated sub-campaign named CLARINET (CLoud and Aerosol Remote sensing for EarThcare, https://orcestra-campaign.org/clarinet.html, last access: 17 February 2026~~25 September 2025~~). The observations collected from the ACTRIS remote sensing facility supported other ORCESTRA sub-campaigns and are currently analysed and used to validate EarthCARE measurements.

Regardless of the several campaigns designed to assist and organize the different Cal/Val activities from the community, only the study of Gimmestad et al. (2017) has attempted to assess~~to our knowledge,~~ the degree to which ground-based observations can accurately reflect the atmospheric conditions over a larger scale (e.g., over several~~a few~~ kilometers away)~~has not been studied in detail so far~~. Spatial representativeness is especially important for aerosol that can exhibit high spatial heterogeneity and, depending on the aerosol type and meteorology, can have short residence time in the atmosphere (Martell and Moore, 1974; Giorgi and Chameides, 1986).

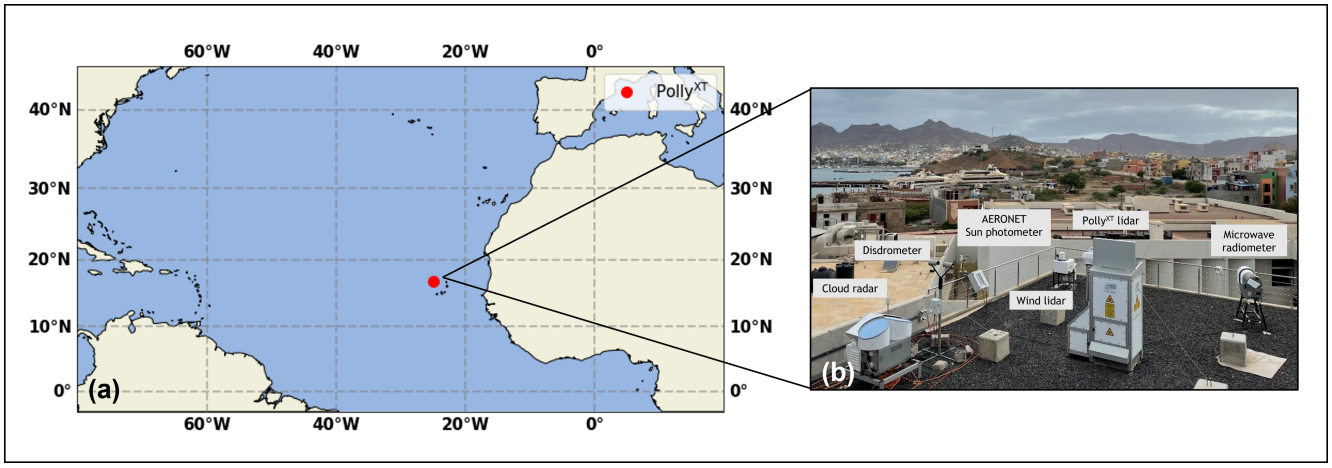

Figure 1. (a) Location of the Polly^{XT} lidar system (red dot) and (b) complete instrumentation of the ACTRIS station at OSCM, Mindelo, Cabo Verde (image source: Holger Baars).

The profound importance of the Cabo Verde islands on Cal/Val activities, due to the islands being located in the outflow region of the African continent, along with the open issue of spatial representativeness motivated this study. In the following section, the data used to assess the representativeness of the ground-based Polly^{XT} measurements are presented, in addition to the study domain and the methodology. The main findings of the study, i.e., the monthly comparisons between the ground-based and spaceborne optical profiles are presented in Sect. 3. In the same section, three case studies are analysed to examine in detail the issue of spatial inhomogeneity and to reveal potential averaging-induced biases. The concluding remarks and an outlook are presented in Sect. 4.

2 Data and Methodology

2.1 Ground-based and spaceborne datasets

Polly^{XT}

The aerosol remote sensing component (Fig. 1) of the ACTRIS Observational Platform CVAO (Cabo Verde Atmospheric Observatory) includes a automated state-of-the-art Polly^{XT} multiwavelength polarization Raman lidar (Baars et al., 2016; Engelmann et al., 2016) among other instruments. As every Polly^{XT} lidar, this lidar system is also part of the voluntary, scientific, global lidar network PollyNET (https://polly.tropos.de/, last access: 17 February 2026~~25 September 2025~~).

Polly^{XT} utilizes a Nd:YAG laser which emits light at three different wavelengths, 355, 532 and 1064 nm, while the receiver consists of 15 channels, which enables measurements of elastic (355, 532 and 1064 nm) and inelastic (Raman) backscatter (387, 607 and 1058 nm from nitrogen for aerosols and 407 nm from~~for~~ water vapor) and the depolarization state of the backscatter light (at 355, 532 and 1064 nm). A near-range telescope allows the detection of backscattered light at 355, 387, 532 and 607 nm

from about 60–80 m above ground level (a.g.l.). The vertical resolution of the acquired data is 7.5 m and the temporal resolution is 30 s (Engelmann et al., 2016). The multiwavelength capabilities of the Polly^{XT} lidar systems allow for comparisons with all spaceborne lidars (i.e., CALIOP, ALADIN, ATLID). An in-depth description of the specific lidar system located at Mindelo, together with a discussion of the uncertainties associated with the aerosol optical properties is provided in Gebauer et al. (2024).

The vertically-resolved aerosol optical properties are derived automatically by the PollyNET Processing Chain (PPC; Klamt et al., 2024) for both daytime and nighttime measurements using both the Raman and Klett methodologies. This automatic lidar calibration and processing tool, tailored for the PollyNET lidar systems, provides among others vertical profiles of optical properties in near-real-time (NRT). Quicklooks of NRT products can be found at polly.tropos.de (last access: 17 February 2026 ~~25 September 2025~~).

The lidar data considered in this study were collected continuously during the intense campaign periods of ASKOS in 2021 and 2022 in Mindelo, Cabo Verde. Figure 2 shows the aerosol-related Polly^{XT} measurements during the ASKOS intensive measurement periods, which are September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022. June 2021 is not considered due to the fact that the instruments were being set up only towards the end of the month because of COVID-19 restrictions at this time, leading to limited measurement availability. By combining the information from the attenuated backscatter signals (Fig. 2a, c, e) with the volume depolarization ratio (Fig. 2b, d, f), the aerosol conditions above Mindelo can be quickly assessed. In all three periods, lofted aerosol layers occurring at altitudes up to almost 6 km were frequently observed. The elevated attenuated backscatter and volume depolarization ratio values are indicative for non-spherical scatterers, i.e., desert dust aerosol ~~Floutsi et al., 2023~~. Below the lofted dust layers, a marine boundary layer (MBL) was extending up to altitudes of approximately 1 km. The MBL is assumed to be~~was~~ mostly dust-free, since the observed depolarization ratio is low, indicating the presence of non-depolarizing spherical particles. The recent study of Shrestha et al. (2026) however, suggests that desert dust is iternally mixed with sea salt at lower, humid altitudes within the MBL, resulting in lower depolarization ratios. To explore this possibility we would need to derive color ratios from the multiwavelength Polly^{XT} measurements, which is out of the scope of this study. The presence of liquid-water and mixed-phase clouds within the MBL was rather frequent during all three months, as indicated by the high values of the attenuated backscatter coefficient and the complete attenuation of the signal above the cloud base (Fig. 2a, c, e).

In September 2021, three periods with different atmospheric conditions are clearly visible (Fig. 2a, b). Between the 8 and 13 September 2021, a very homogeneous dust layering was observed at altitudes up to 5.5 km. During the period between the 14 and 18 September, complex horizontal and vertical dust structures were observed, accompanied with high AOD values (500 nm, not shown here). These layers contained aerosol mixtures of dust and pollution. From 20 September onwards until the end of September 2021, the atmospheric conditions at Mindelo were influenced by the volcanic eruption of Cumbre Vieja at La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain (Gebauer et al., 2024). In the sulfate-dominated planetary boundary layer (PBL), the particle extinction coefficient and lidar ratio were particularly high.

As anticipated, several dust events were observed during both months of the ASKOS 2022 (June and September), which have been also investigated in terms of optical properties in Gebauer et al. (2025). The 500-nm AOD during those events was

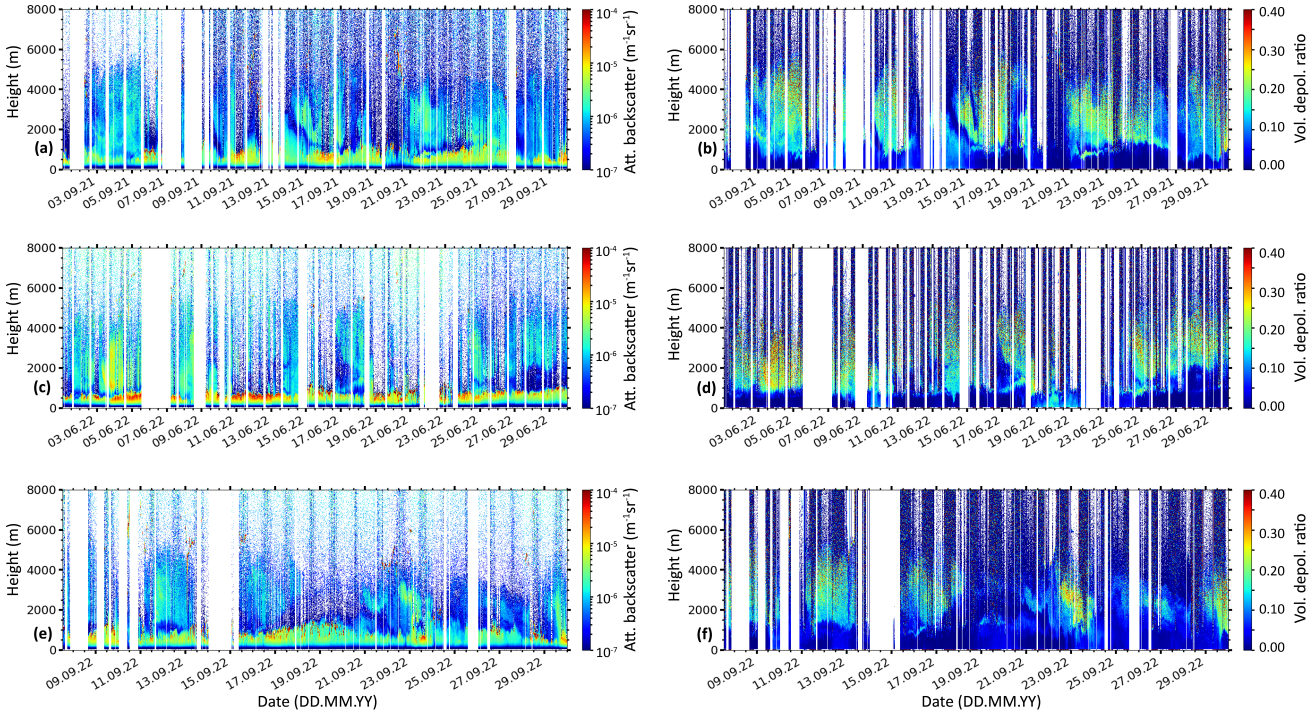

Figure 2. Overview of the range-corrected signal at 1064 nm (left column) and volume depolarization ratio at 532 nm (right column) as retrieved from the Polly^{XT} lidar during the ASKOS operations in September 2021 (a, b), June 2022 (c, d), and September 2022 (e, f). No atmospheric data are available during regular depolarization calibration periods, instrument maintenance and during summer daily between 11:30 and 15:00 UTC, due to the location of the instrument with respect to the solar zenith angle (white gaps).

high, reaching values up to 0.7, while during the last dust event of September 2022 (21–25 September) the AOD reached values up to 1.

LIVAS

The LIdar climatology of Vertical Aerosol Structure for space-based lidar simulation studies~~LIVAS~~ (LIVAS~~Lidar climatology of Vertical Aerosol Structure for space-based lidar simulation studies~~) is a Climate Data Record (CDR) of global, 3-D, multi-wavelength aerosol and cloud optical properties (Amiridis et al., 2013, 2015; Marinou et al., 2017) funded by ESA. The LIVAS database is developed based on CALIPSO observations at 532 and 1064 nm and includes the wavelength-converted aerosol optical properties from 532 nm to the LIVAS wavelengths, i.e., 355, 1570 and 2050 nm. The spectral conversion is performed by utilizing the backscatter- and extinction-related Ångström exponent (Å, either ground-based derived from EARLINET (Pappalardo et al., 2014), or from several optical models (see Table 2 of Amiridis et al. (2015))), a quantity that is aerosol-type-dependent (Floutsi et al., 2023). LIVAS product, include the pure dust and total-aerosol backscatter and extinction coefficients

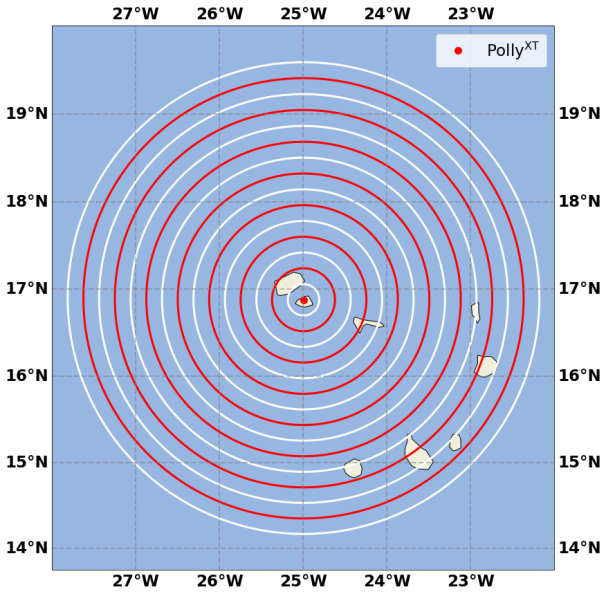

Figure 3. Study domain, including the location of the ACTRIS ground-based station in Mindelo, Cabo Verde (red dot). The radii around the station range from 20 to 300 km, with an incremental step of 20 km.

(at several wavelengths), as well as the particle linear depolarization ratio at different vertical smoothing lengths. The mass concentration of pure dust is also provided. The well-established LIVAS products have been used in several studies, facilitating the evaluation of climate and aerosol models (Tsikerdekis et al., 2017; Drakaki et al., 2022; Ryder et al., 2024).

The LIVAS dataset used in this study has been derived based on the CALIPSO Level 2 (L2), version 4.5 profiles from June 2006 to June 2023. Mean profiles of aerosol properties have been calculated considering different radii from the ACTRIS ground-based station in Mindelo. More details on the study region are given in Sec. 2.2. The resulting LIVAS dataset is provided with a vertical resolution of 60 m for the atmospheric height range between the surface and 20 km.

2.2 Methodology

To assess the degree at which the Polly^{XT} observations at Mindelo can be considered representative for Cal/Val purposes in the region of Cabo Verde, a comparison of the Polly^{XT}- and the LIVAS-derived 532-nm backscatter coefficient profiles was performed. First, a study domain had to be selected, which is shown in Fig. 3. It is defined by concentric circles of radii ranging from 20 to 300 km with an incremental step of 20 km from the location of the Polly^{XT} lidar in Mindelo (indicated by a red dot in Fig. 3). The radii were selected such as to cover different satellite overpass scenarios, ranging from a very close overpass (radius less than 20 km) to a rather distant overpass (radius greater than 100 and up to 300 km). Additionally, a maximum radius of 300 km was chosen as to include the southernmost islands of the archipelago (Sotavento Islands).

Second, both datasets were prepared for the comparison. For each ASKOS month, all available automatically-derived Polly^{XT} cloud-free particle backscatter coefficient profiles at 532 nm (only Raman retrievals were considered, mostly cor-

responding to nighttime measurements) were collected and averaged, resulting in a single monthly-averaged height-resolved aerosol-only profile. Note that therein the particle backscatter coefficient is subsequently referred to as backscatter. Similarly for LIVAS, all CALIPSO overpasses that were within the study domain were automatically aggregated in the LIVAS dataset (see also Sec. 2.1). Then, monthly-mean profiles of the 532-nm backscatter coefficient were calculated taking into consideration all the data within the radii around the ground-based station. It should be noted that the number of CALIPSO overpasses is not the same as the number of profiles examined for a given LIVAS grid cell, since an overpass contains multiple profiles.

To prove that the averaging performed in the aforementioned backscatter coefficient profiles from both datasets is not introducing any biases in our study, three case studies with overpasses at different distances from the ground-based station and varying atmospheric conditions have been analysed and are presented in detail below. The case studies were specifically selected to explore the impact of the vertical and horizontal variability of the target.

2.3 Air mass source attribution

The Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory model (HYSPLIT; Stein et al., 2015; HYSPLIT , 2026) with meteorological input from the Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS; GDAS) in 1 degree spatial resolution, provided by the US National Weather Service's National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), was used to identify the origin of the air masses that were observed above Mindelo during the ASKOS intensive periods. For each month, two 168-h (i.e., 7-day) backward trajectories were calculated per day (at 06:00 and 18:00 UTC) arriving at the Mindelo station at an altitude of 3 km a.g.l. The altitude was chosen since, based on visual inspection of the observations of Fig. 2, in most cases it coincides with the center of the lofted aerosol layers and at the same time captures lofted layers that didn't reach much higher altitudes. The choice of the 3 km altitude is further supported by the study of Gebauer et al. (2025), which, among others, examined the temporal evolution of the vertical extent of the lofted aerosol layers at the same ground-based station and found that the average center of the lofted aerosol layers is around 2.9 km (for the period July 2021 to August 2023). A cluster analysis was then performed on a monthly basis, as shown in Fig. 4. The analysis was performed for 3, 4 and 5 clusters, however, only the results based on 3 classes are shown here, as this number of clusters was found to represent the main sources of the air masses sufficiently.

The mean trajectories (expressed in %) of each cluster are shown in Fig. 4 for September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022 (panels a, b and c, respectively). During September 2021 (Fig. 4a), the majority of the air masses originated from Western Africa (63 %), a known source of mineral dust and biomass-burning aerosol (Tesche et al., 2009). The second most-dominant air mass cluster originated from North Africa (20 %) and crossed parts of Western Africa. A small fraction (17 %) of the air masses arriving at Mindelo in September 2021 originated from the North Atlantic Ocean coastline of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.

The cluster analysis of the backward trajectories revealed a similar pattern for June and September 2022 (Fig. 4b and c, respectively). Most of the air masses originated from Western Africa (50 and 43 % for the months of June and September, respectively).

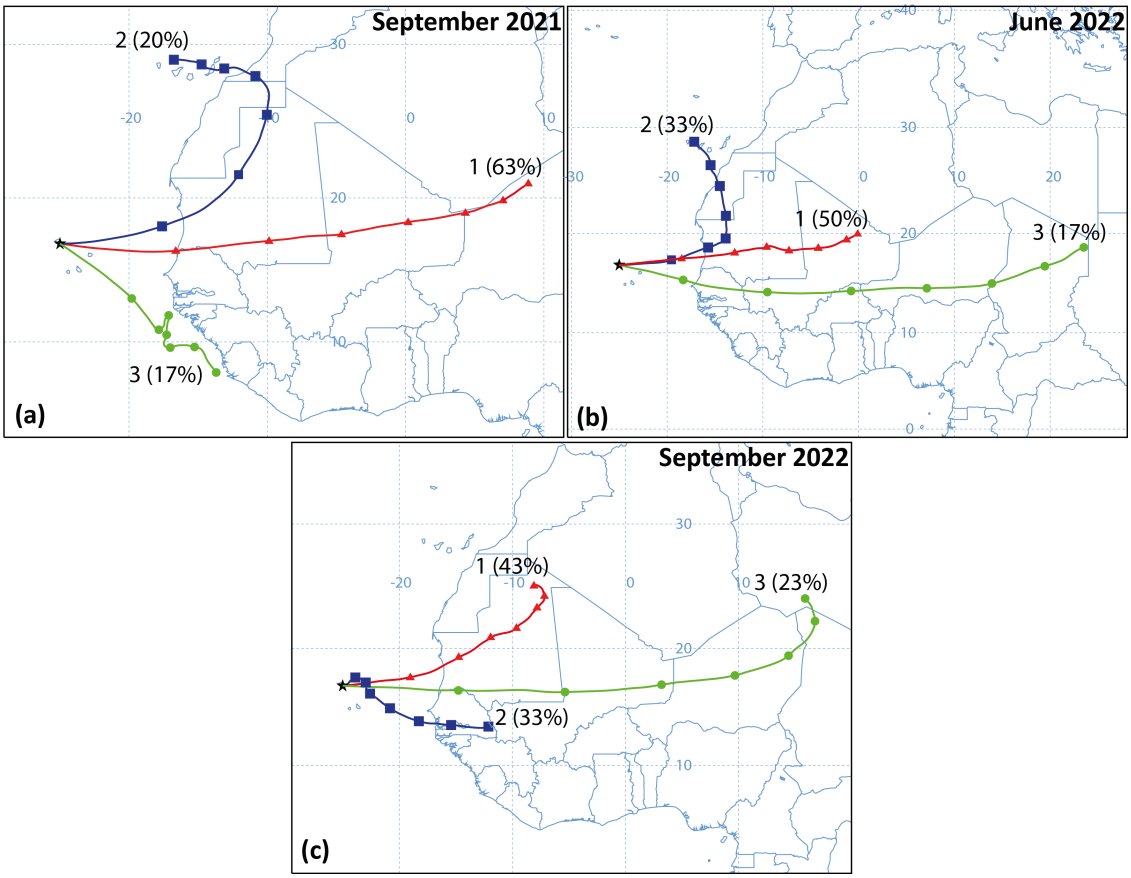

Figure 4. HYSPLIT cluster analysis for September 2021 (a), June 2022 (b) and September 2022 (c) based on daily 168-h backward trajectories arriving at Mindelo (black star) at 3 km altitude. The cluster number, along with the percentage of the mean trajectories is indicated.

The observations of the lofted aerosol layers from Polly^{XT} (Fig. 2) in combination with the backtrajectory information revealed that the air masses were mostly directly advected from Western Africa, suggest that the observed aerosol particles were either pure dust or a mixture of dust with biomass-burning and sea-salt particles.

3 Results

3.1 Long-term optical profiles from LIVAS from 2006 to 2023

Over the course of 17 years, from June 2006 to June 2023, a total number of 232909 CALIPSO profiles were acquired within a radius of 300 km from Mindelo. Less than half of the aforementioned profiles were flagged as cloud-free (approximately 46 %, i.e., 108034 profiles). The exact number of available profiles per radius (total and cloud-free) is given in Table A1.

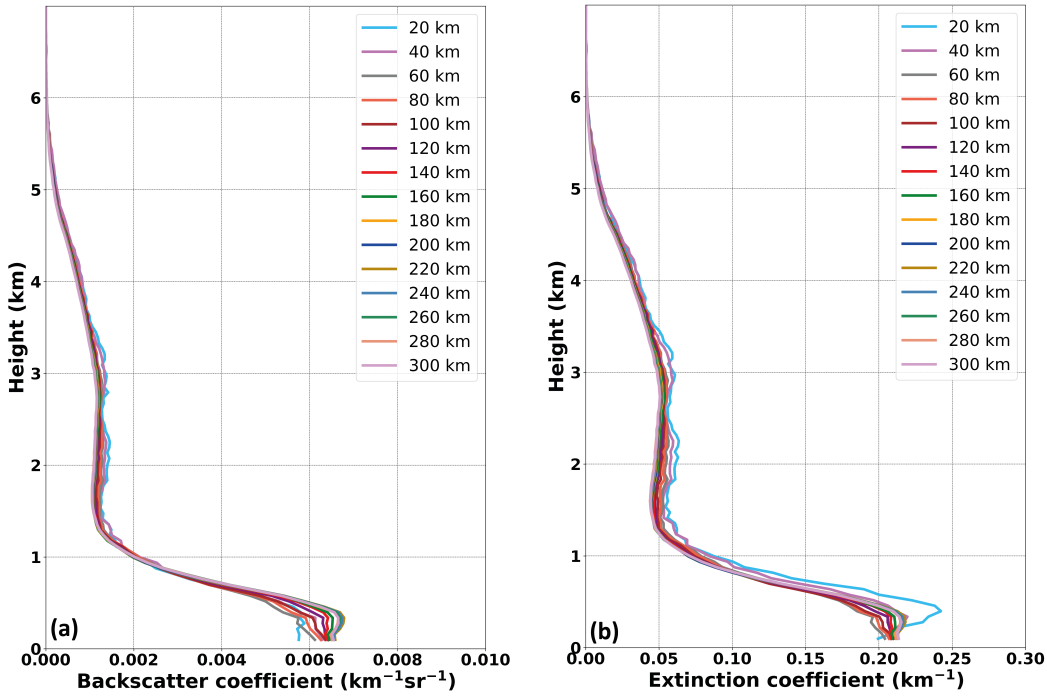

Figure 5. 17-year average (2006–2023) backscatter (a) and extinction (b) coefficients (532 nm) from LIVAS (total aerosol product), as a function of distance from the Mindelo station.

The cloud-free optical profiles were first classified according to their distance to the Mindelo station and then averaged per radius and are presented in Fig. 5. Overall, the backscatter and extinction profiles per radius exhibit a very similar vertical structure~~are very similar~~, independently of the distance to the station, revealing that the atmosphere around Mindelo is comparably homogeneous. Both the backscatter (Fig. 5a) and the extinction coefficients (Fig. 5b) reach maximum values within the PBL. The average PBL top height appears to be around 0.5 km. Above that height and up to approximately 1.3 km, both optical parameters decrease, indicating the transitioning zone between the PBL and the lofted aerosol layers. Between 1.3 and 5 km, both the backscatter and the extinction coefficients reach two secondary maxima, which is indicative of the presence of one or more lofted aerosol layers.

The backscatter coefficient maximum values occurring within the PBL are increasing with increasing distance from the station. The same holds for the mean extinction coefficient, but for radii greater than 40 km. However, this aforementioned relationship should be interpreted cautiously, as there might be an effect of the increased sample size, leading to a decreased variability within the sampling distribution. As there are much less profiles used for the mean profiles for radii below 40 km compared to larger radii (see Table A1), the average profiles for small radii are much more dominated by single events compared to the profiles for larger radii. The mean extinction coefficient observed at distances smaller than 40 km from the Mindelo station exhibits the highest values. The maximum mean extinction coefficient for radii less or equal to 20 km could be associated

to several reasons including the predominance of fine-mode aerosol particles of anthropogenic origin from the island of São Vicente and, thus, the potentially wrong lidar ratio assignment by the CALIPSO aerosol subtype selection scheme (Kim et al., 2018). It should be noted that in the following section (Sec. 3.2), the monthly variability of the extinction coefficient as a function of distance from the Mindelo station will not be examined, solely due to the fact that it is influenced by the aerosol subtype selection scheme (Kim et al., 2018), a typical problem for elastic backscatter lidars. Therefore, we consider only backscatter profiles.

3.2 Monthly comparison with Polly^{XT} profiles

A total number of 1241, 1261 and 1306 LIVAS profiles were identified within the 300 km radius from the Mindelo station during September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022, respectively. Approximately 53, 45 and 63 % of the aforementioned profiles (for the months of September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022, respectively) were cloud-free and used further for the comparison with the cloud-free Polly^{XT} profiles. Similarly to Sec. 3.1, the cloud-free profiles were classified according to their distance to the Mindelo station and respective statistics such as the mean, median and associated erros were calculated. The exact number of profiles from both LIVAS and Polly^{XT} datasets are provided in Tables A2 and B1, respectively. Only the backscatter coefficient at 532 nm is considered here, since it is a property less affected by the a-priori choice of the lidar ratio.

Figure 6 shows the monthly mean and median backscatter coefficient comparison for the ASKOS months (regression statistics provided in Table C1). For September 2021, both the mean and median LIVAS backscatter coefficient profiles at 532 nm (Fig. 6a and d, respectively) reach their maximum values at an altitude of approximately 0.5 km, regardless of the distance of the profiles to the station. The extremely high values of the mean LIVAS backscatter coefficient for radii less than 60 km can be associated with potential cloud contamination, or outliers. The median (Fig. 6d), which is more a robust measure in case of outliers, does not follow a similar structure with the mean for the same radii, further supporting that statement. In particular, g~~G~~iven the high values of the median LIVAS backscatter coefficient for a radius less than 20 km, ~~(Fig. 6d)~~ we can conclude that most likely some (or even all) of the six (Table A2) LIVAS profiles were in fact cloud contaminated. The Polly^{XT}-derived mean and median backscatter coefficient (black line in Fig. 6a and d) reach maximum values also within the PBL, but at a lower altitude of 0.2 km and exhibit slightly lower mean and median values ranging between 0.001 and 0.009 and 0.003 and 0.006 $\mathrm{km^{-1}sr^{-1}}$, respectively. The high standard deviation and median absolute deviation values accompanying the Polly^{XT} data below 1 km are simply an indicator for the strong variability of aerosol load expected in the PBL.

Similar pattern for the PBL is observed in September 2022 as well (Fig. 6c and f). The mean and median LIVAS backscatter coefficient reach values up to 0.007 and around 0.005 $\mathrm{km^{-1}sr^{-1}}$, respectively at an altitude of approximately 0.5 km for a maximum radius of 160 km from Mindelo. No large deviations between the mean and the median are observed for this month, indicating that only a few profiles could be affected by clouds. The corresponding mean and median Polly^{XT} backscatter coefficient reach their maximum values of 0.0045 and 0.0035 $\mathrm{km^{-1}sr^{-1}}$, respectively at approximately 0.4 km altitude. However, the monthly mean LIVAS backscatter coefficient profiles that correspond to a radius of 40 and 60 km (purple and gray lines in Fig. 6c, respectively) appear to be much lower than the rest of the profiles (note that no profile within 20 km was available

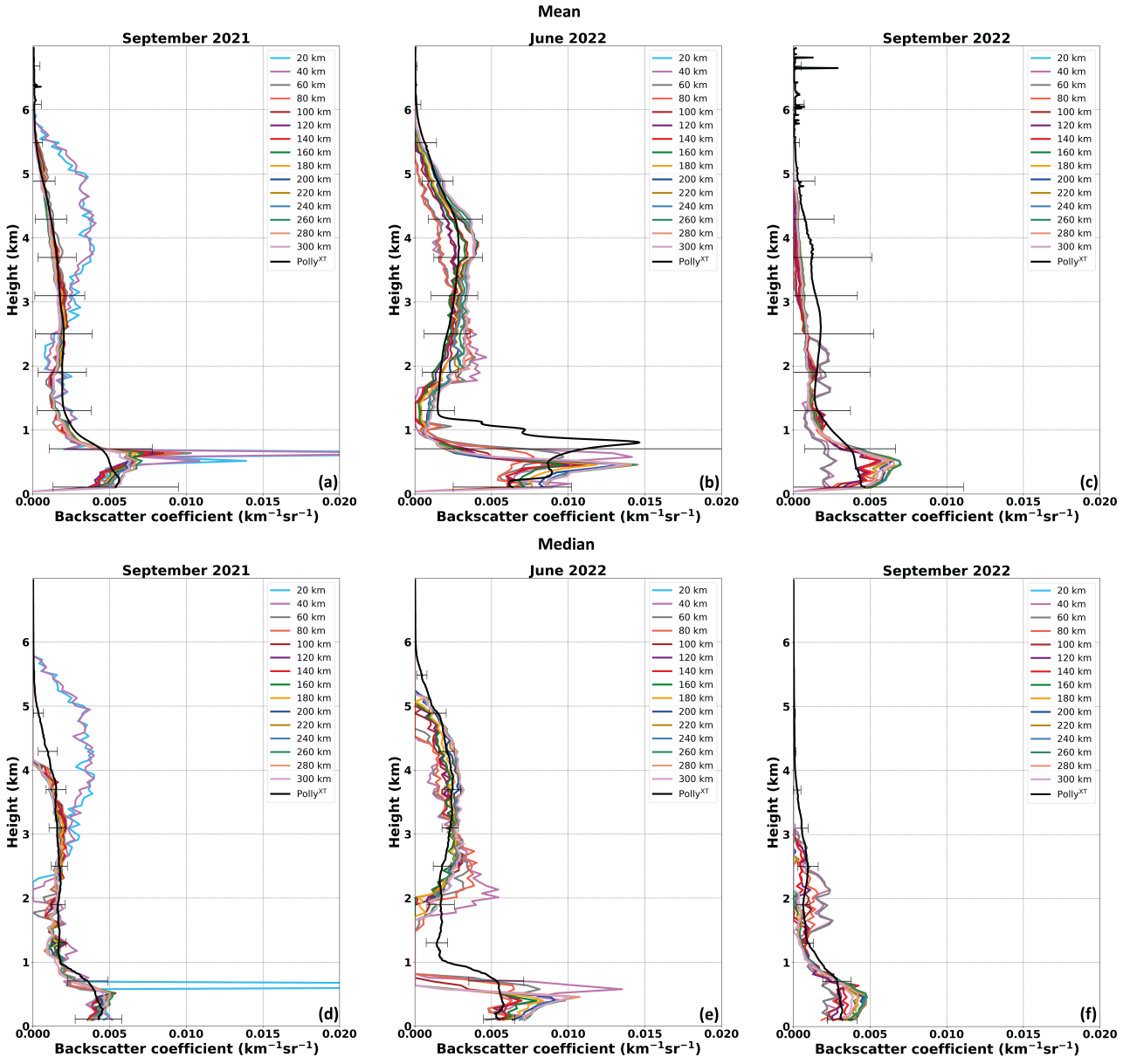

Figure 6. Monthly mean (top row) and median (bottom row) backscatter coefficient at 532 nm for September 2021 (a, d), June 2022 (b, e) and September 2022 (c, f) from the LIVAS dataset for different radius around Mindelo (colored solid lines) and as derived from the Polly^{XT} lidar system (solid black line). The uncertainties of the Polly^{XT} data correspond to the standard deviation.

during this month). The same behavior, but much less pronounced is also visible in the median profiles (Fig. 6f). This is a sampling size artifact, related to the few number of profiles available at radii less than 60 km.

In June 2022, the backscatter coefficient exhibits a double maxima within the PBL, which is especially pronounced in the mean profiles (Fig. 6b). For the LIVAS data, the first maximum occurs at 0.3 km altitude and the second one approximately at 0.5 km. The maximum occurrence of the Polly^{XT} data coincides with the first maximum from the LIVAS dataset, however, the occurrence of the second maximum is slightly shifted for the Polly^{XT} data, occurring at an altitude of 0.8 km. Given that the aforementioned maxima are less pronounced in the median profiles (Fig. 6e) it can be concluded that either they can be associated with artifacts in the cloud screening routines of both datasets or that they are occurring due to the different spatiotemporal resolutions of the datasets or that they are associated with different events. In addition, it should be noted that for June 2022 the median profiles of the LIVAS backscatter coefficient at 532 nm at altitudes between approximately 1 and 1.8 km were zero. This happens because at this altitude there were several CALIPSO aerosol profiles with features classified as clear air. By default in the LIVAS production, these clean air features are set to zero. Polly^{XT} does not confirm this, as a particle backscatter is observed. Thus, we conclude that CALIPSO was too weak at the end of its lifetime to resolve these aerosol layers close to the ground.

The comparison results are very satisfactory for the altitude range of 1.5 to 5 km, at which lofted aerosol layers typically corresponding to the Saharan Air Layer (SAL), are frequently observed. Especially for June 2022, the agreement between the two datasets was excellent (Fig. 6b and e from 2 km onwards). In September 2021 (Fig. 6a), the Polly^{XT}-derived mean backscatter coefficient compared well against the LIVAS profiles, with the exception of profiles being less than 40 km away from Mindelo (Fig. 6b, light blue and purple lines, respectively). For those distances (20 and 40 km), the LIVAS-derived backscatter coefficient is severely overestimated compared to the rest of the LIVAS data (corresponding to distances grater than 40 km) and to the Polly^{XT} data, due to the few profiles (6 and 14 cloud-free profiles, respectively). This pattern is not visible in the median profiles (Fig. 6d), with the exception of the profiles that are within 20 km from the ground-based station. The monthly mean and median backscatter coefficient at this altitude range appears to be underestimated by the LIVAS dataset for September 2022 (Fig. 6c and f, respectively) compared to the one derived from the Polly^{XT} lidar. This underestimation is not linked to the sampling size, as it occurs regardless of the distance to the Mindelo station. It is probably related to the end-of-lifetime performance of CALIOP (Tackett et al., 2025). Additionally, the two LIVAS backscatter-coefficient maxima occurring at approximately 1.5 and 2.3 km altitude for radii between 40-60 km are cloud-screening-related artifacts.

From the presented monthly comparison of the LIVAS dataset with the Polly^{XT} dataset, several conclusions can be drawn with respect to validation strategies already. Firstly, the importance of the sampling size should be highlighted. The usage of more spaceborne-derived profiles over an extended radius should be prioritized since it is increasing the representativeness of the samples for the mean monthly atmospheric conditions. In addition, our analysis indicates that mean long-term ground-based observations perform better over the respective median values for the validation of mean profiles derived from satellite observations. The mean backscatter coefficient profiles (Fig. 6a, b and c) captured better the aerosol vertical distribution, while the median profiles (Fig. 6d, e and f) underestimated the aerosol layer top height.

3.3 Case studies

To assess the representativeness of the station in terms of direct single profile comparison, three case studies have been examined from the three intensive ASKOS months. The cases were selected based primarily on the proximity of the CALIPSO overpass to the ACTRIS ground-based station (ranging from as close as 6.50 km and up to 129.10 km) and secondarily on the atmospheric conditions that prevailed during that day. The maximum distance of 129.10 km of the CALIPSO overpass to the ground-based station was chosen intentionally, such as to exceed the radius threshold of 100 km, which is commonly used by the Cal/Val communities for the validation of spaceborne profilers (Baars et al., 2023; Amiridis et al., 2025). The first case study, on 5 September 2021 (Sect. 3.3.1), examines a close overpass of CALIPSO around the ground-based station at Mindelo with a distance of 6.5 km, while a homogeneous dust layer was present. The second case is from 17 June 2022 (Sect. 3.3.2) and the distance between the CALIPSO ground track and the ground site was 86.5 km. In contrast to the first case, the lofted aerosol layers on 17 June 2022 contained dusty mixtures. In the last case study, 11 September 2022, the distance between the CALIPSO overpass and the ground-based station is 129.1 km and similarly to the first case, here, a lofted layer containing desert dust was observed too.

3.3.1 5 September 2021

The first closest CALIPSO overpass examined here occurred on 5 September 2021 at around 04:16 UTC (nighttime) and it was as close as 6.5 km from the ground-based station at Mindelo. On the same day, the ground-based lidar observations revealed a rather dense and stable dust layer over Mindelo with cloud-free conditions during the overpass (Fig. 7). The vertically-resolved attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm and volume depolarization ratio at 532 nm as derived from the Polly^{XT} lidar between 00:00 and 11:00 UTC are shown in Fig. 7a and b, respectively. The PBL, extending up to an altitude of 600–800 m, is characterized by moderate backscatter coefficient and lidar ratio values (approximately 50–60 sr at 355 and 532 nm, not shown here) and low particle linear depolarization ratio values (around 10 % at 532 nm, not shown here), indicating the presence of an aerosol mixture containing mostly spherical marine particles mixed with non-spherical desert dust particles. Between 05:30 and 08:00 UTC, low-level clouds formed at the top of the PBL, which caused signal attenuation above the cloud base. Above the PBL and up to almost 6 km altitude, the desert dust layer is located, as indicated by the particle linear depolarization ratio values that reached values up to 30% at 532 nm.

The dust layer on the 5 September 2021 was also captured by the MSG's (Meteosat Second Generation) SEVIRI (Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager) Dust product and is depicted in Fig. 8 (at 04:00 UTC, a few minutes prior to the overpass). The product is an RGB (Red, Green, Blue) composite based on infrared channel data (IR8.7, IR10.8 and IR12.0) and has been created to monitor the evolution of dust storms. Pink to violet colors indicate dust. It can be seen that the dust layer observed above Mindelo appears to have a greater extent, covering all the Cabo Verde islands and the archipelago around them for a radius of at least 600 km, exhibiting high spatial homogeneity.

The Polly^{XT} and LIVAS optical profile comparison is shown in Fig. 9. The Polly^{XT}-derived optical properties were retrieved with the Raman method for an 1-h cloud-free interval (03:41–04:40 UTC), coinciding with the CALIPSO overpass at

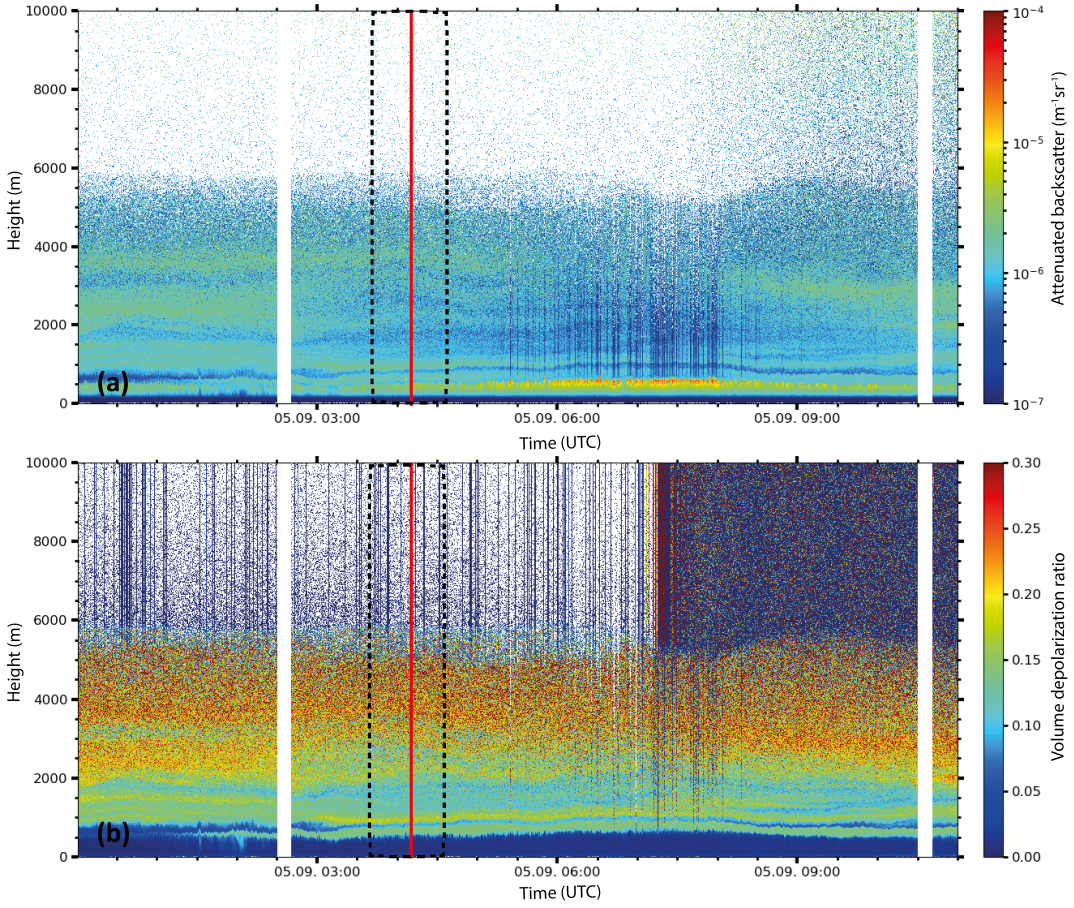

Figure 7. Overview of the atmospheric conditions in terms of (a) range-corrected signal at 1064 nm and (b) linear volume depolarization ratio at 532 nm at Mindelo, Cabo Verde, on 5 September 2021 between 00:00 and 11:00 UTC. The red line indicates the time of the CALIPSO overpass, while the black dashed lines indicate the time interval used for the Polly^{XT} retrievals. No data are available during regular depolarization calibration periods (white bars).

04:16 UTC. While the Polly^{XT} products are available at three wavelengths (355, 532 and 1064 nm), for the purposes of this comparison, we focus only on the 532 nm wavelength. Overall, we observe an excellent agreement within the uncertainty range for both the backscatter (Fig. 9a) and the extinction coefficients (Fig. 9b) for the whole profile, with the exception of the altitude range between 1.95 and 2.22 km, where LIVAS profiles were zero (as discussed above, CALIPSO was most probably unable to detect such aerosol layers close to the ground; Tackett et al., 2025). The monthly comparisons (see Sect.3.2) revealed deviations in the two datasets for the PBL (altitudes less than 1 km), however, this is not the case for this specific case study, which exhibits very homogeneous atmospheric conditions and takes into account the closest CALIPSO overpass, with a distance of only 6.5 km from the ground-based station.

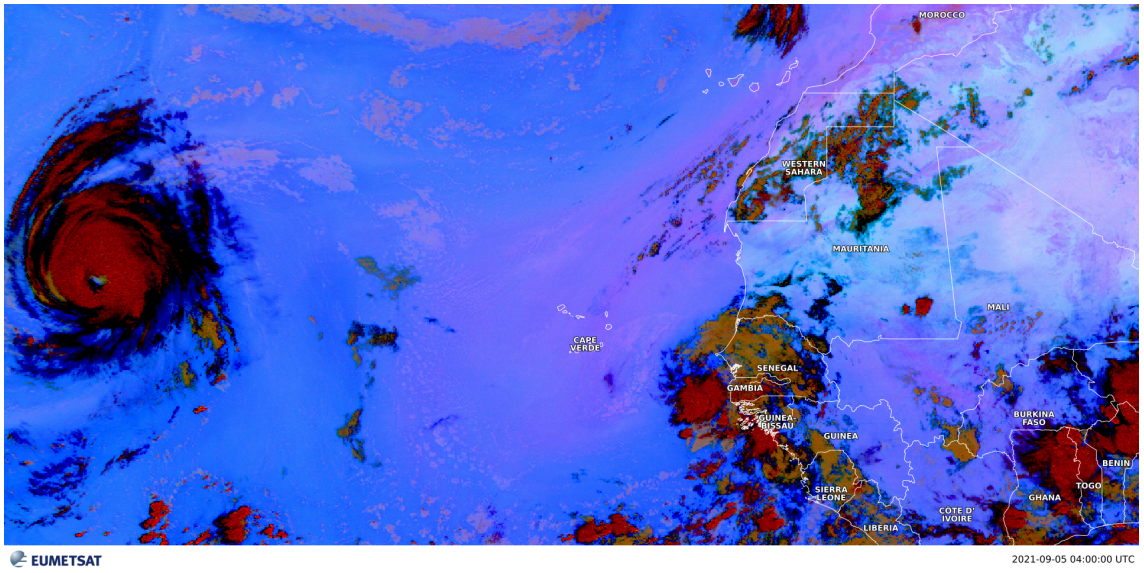

Figure 8. MSG-SEVIRI Dust product for 5 September 2021 at 04:00 UTC. Pink to violet colors indicate dust layers. Data accessed via the Eumetview platform (https://view.eumetsat.int/; last access: 17 February 2026~~25 September 2025~~.

Above the PBL, we observe a very good agreement at altitudes between approximately 3 and 4.5 km, which confirms the findings of the monthly comparisons (Sect.3.2). An excellent agreement is observed at the same altitudes for the extinction coefficient, which clearly demonstrates the retrieval improvements induced by the revised lidar ratio selection algorithm (Kim et al., 2018) and the correct aerosol typing performed for this case of almost pure Saharan dust.

3.3.2 17 June 2022

The second case examined here corresponds to 17 June 2022. For this case, the CALIPSO overpass occurred at approximately 16:16 UTC (daytime) and the minimum distance from the ground-based station was 86.54 km.

Figure 10 depicts the atmospheric conditions over Mindelo for that day. Based on the attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm (Fig. 10, top panel), we can conclude that the PBL was as usually shallow, reaching altitudes up to 750 m and containing marine particles, as indicated by the low values of the depolarization ratio (Fig. 10, bottom panel). Above the PBL and up to an altitude of 2 km, several aerosol layers were present, stack on top of one another. These aerosol layers are characterized by moderate to low values of attenuated backscatter coefficient and moderate depolarization values, indicating the presence of a mixture of dust and marine aerosol or even dehumidified marine aerosols (Haarig et al., 2017; Bohlmann et al., 2018). Low-level clouds formed at the top of the PBL occasionally throughout the day, but especially during nighttime hours. Above 2 km, the predominance of dust-dominated aerosol is evident in a geometrically thick aerosol layer that extends up to 5 km in altitude. The layer is also visible in the SEVIRI Dust product and it appears to be rather spatially homogeneous

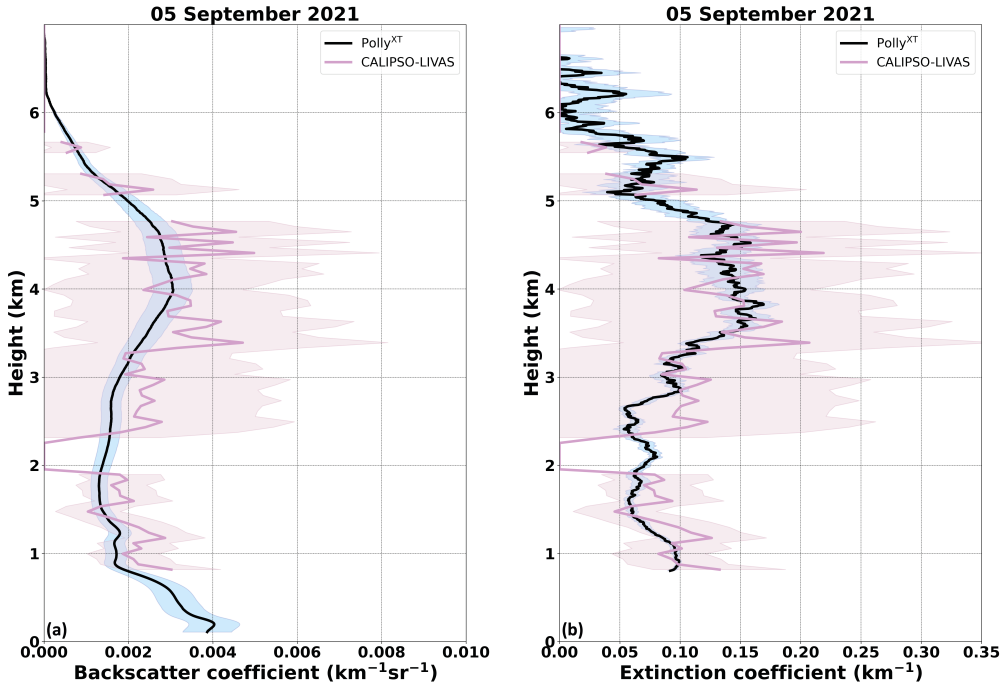

Figure 9. Backscatter (a) and extinction (b) coefficient profiles at 532 nm as derived from the Polly^{XT} Raman lidar (black lines) and from the CALIPSO-LIVAS database (lila lines) for the case of 5 September 2021. The Polly^{XT} and CALIPSO-LIVAS associated uncertainties are indicated with blue and pink shaded areas, respectively.

(Fig. D1). Mid-altitude clouds, forming at the top of the dust layer, were observed between 03:00 and 06:00 UTC and between 21:30 and 23:00 UTC.

The closest available Raman-based optical parameters from the Polly^{XT} lidar were retrieved automatically by the PPC, for the time period 20:24–21:01 UTC, and the comparison between the Polly^{XT} and CALIPSO-LIVAS backscatter and extinction profiles is shown in Fig. 11. Additionally, since it is a daytime overpass, the Klett-based optical parameters from 16:34–17:34 UTC (also automatically retrieved by the PPC with a pre-set lidar ratio of 40 sr) are also examined and shown in Fig. 11 (the time period for the Klett retrieval is not indicated in Fig. 10). A good agreement is observed for the backscatter coefficient (at 532 nm and for both Raman and Klett retrievals) at altitudes between 2.8–5 km. The difference between the aerosol profiles during daytime and nighttime is also an indication of the variability of the optical properties of the dust plume on this day. Nevertheless, considering the uncertainties, both profiles (backscatter and extinction) agree well with the LIVAS profile. Larger discrepancies were observed within the PBL and up to 2.8 km (Fig. 11a). The geometrically thin aerosol layers above the PBL are not captured by CALIPSO (Tackett et al., 2025), instead, they were classified as clean air and, hence, set to 0 by the LIVAS production rules. The differences between the Raman and Klett solutions are caused by the fixed lidar ratio of 40 sr, which is used for the automatic processing and is valid for dust but not for marine aerosol and its mixtures (see Floutsi et al., 2023) and

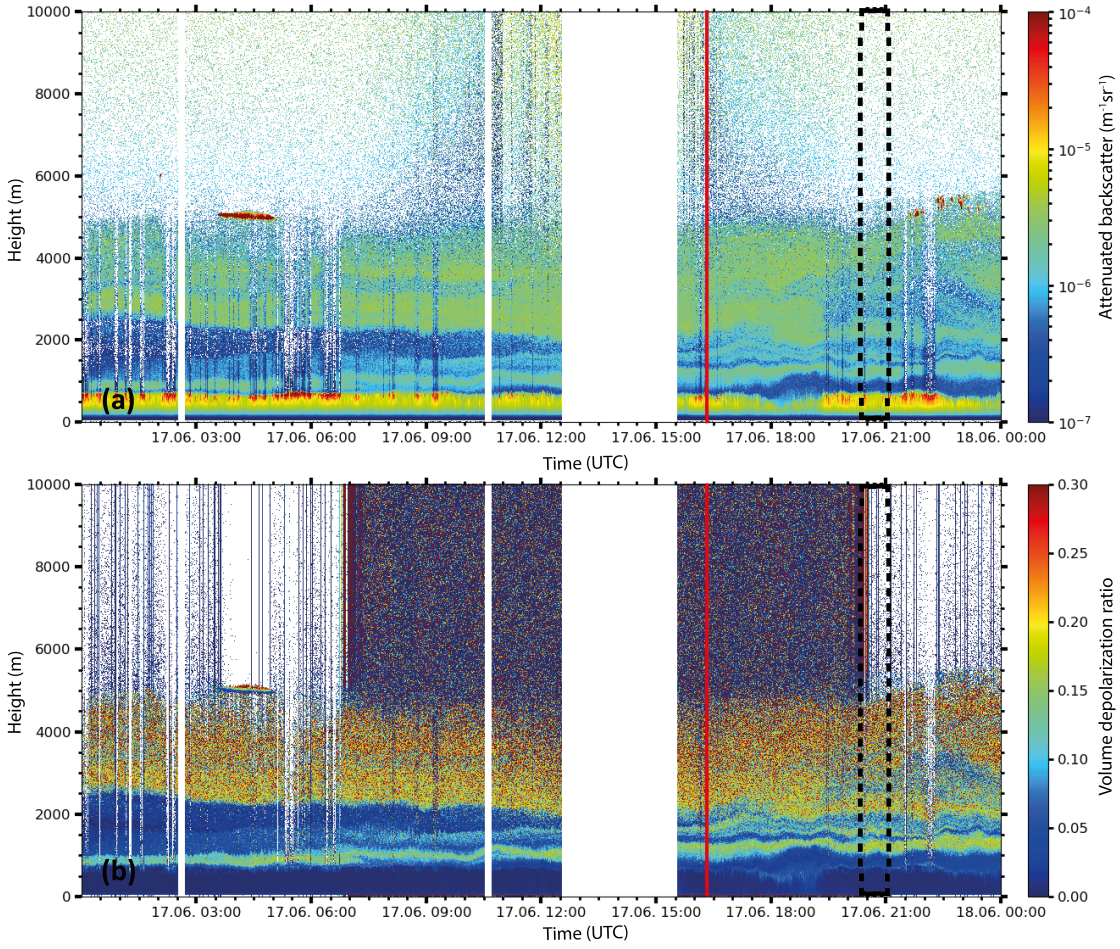

Figure 10. Similarly to Fig. 7, but for 17 June 2022 between 00:00 and 24:00 UTC. No data (white bars) are available during regular depolarization calibration periods and between 12:30 and 15:30 UTC, due to the location of the instrument with respect to the solar zenith angle.

the incomplete overlap of the lidar below 900 m, which is not corrected in the automatic processing. Thus, the deviation between the ground-based profiles are due to methodological issues and not due to a stronger temporal inhomogeneity. Given the facts discussed above, the observed discrepancies between the ground-based lidar and CALIOP within the PBL could be attributed to spatial inhomogeneity and most likely to a potential cloud contamination within the LIVAS database. In Fig.10, a low-level cloud can be identified at 500 m shortly after 16:00 UTC (exactly at the altitude at which the CALIPSO-LIVAS backscatter coefficient maximum occurs). The extinction coefficient from both data sources is shown in Fig. 11b. Before discussing the extinction coefficient comparison, it should be noted that the Klett-based extinction coefficient has been calculated by using the nighttime lidar ratio measured from 20:24–21:01 UTC. The extinction coefficient derived from the CALIPSO-LIVAS data is slightly overestimating the aerosol load at the altitude range of 3–4.5 km, but agrees within the given uncertainties with

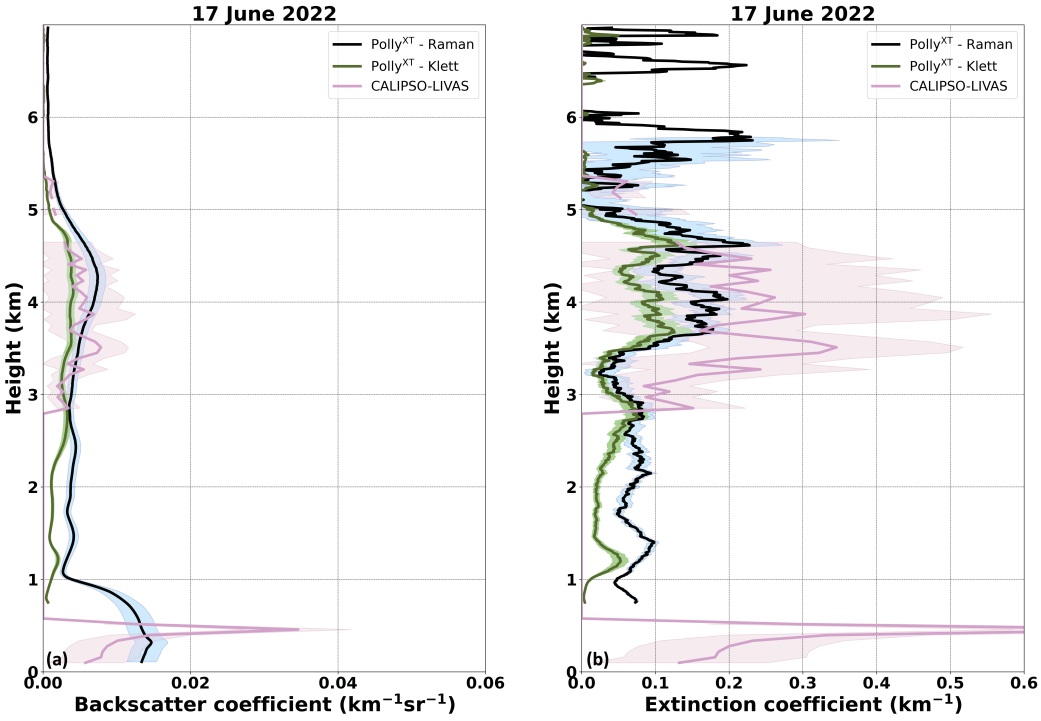

Figure 11. Same as Fig. 9, but for the case of 17 June 2022. Additionally, the Klett-retrieved profiles are shown (dark olive green solid line), along with the associated uncertainties (green shaded area). Time intervals for the Raman and Klett retrievals are 20:24–21:01 and 16:34–17:34 UTC, respectively.

both the Raman- and the Klett-based Polly^{XT} retrievals. Given the differences between the daytime and nighttime profiles from Polly^{XT}, but also considering the backscatter comparison, spatiotemporal inhomogeneity seems to be the only reason affecting the comparison. One other plausible explanation for the extinction differences is the lidar ratio used for the CALIPSO extinction retrieval. An aerosol subtype missclassification (e.g., polluted dust instead of dust) might have triggered the selection of a higher aerosol lidar ratio, thus, resulting in higher extinction coefficient values.

3.3.3 11 September 2022

For the third case, an overpass with a minimum distance to the ground-based station that exceeds the commonly-used radius of 100 km was chosen. The selected CALIPSO overpass occurred on 11 September 2022 at approximately 04:44 UTC. The minimum distance between the CALIPSO overpass and the ground-based stations was 129.1 km. Figure 12 depicts the atmospheric conditions over Mindelo. A dust plume reached the Mindelo ground-based station at approximately 01:00 UTC and evolved in a rather dense and stable dust layer at approximately 14:00 UTC (not shown here), as indicated by the attenuated backscatter coefficient at 1064 nm and the volume depolarization ratio at 532 nm (Fig. 12a and b, respectively). A characteristic marine

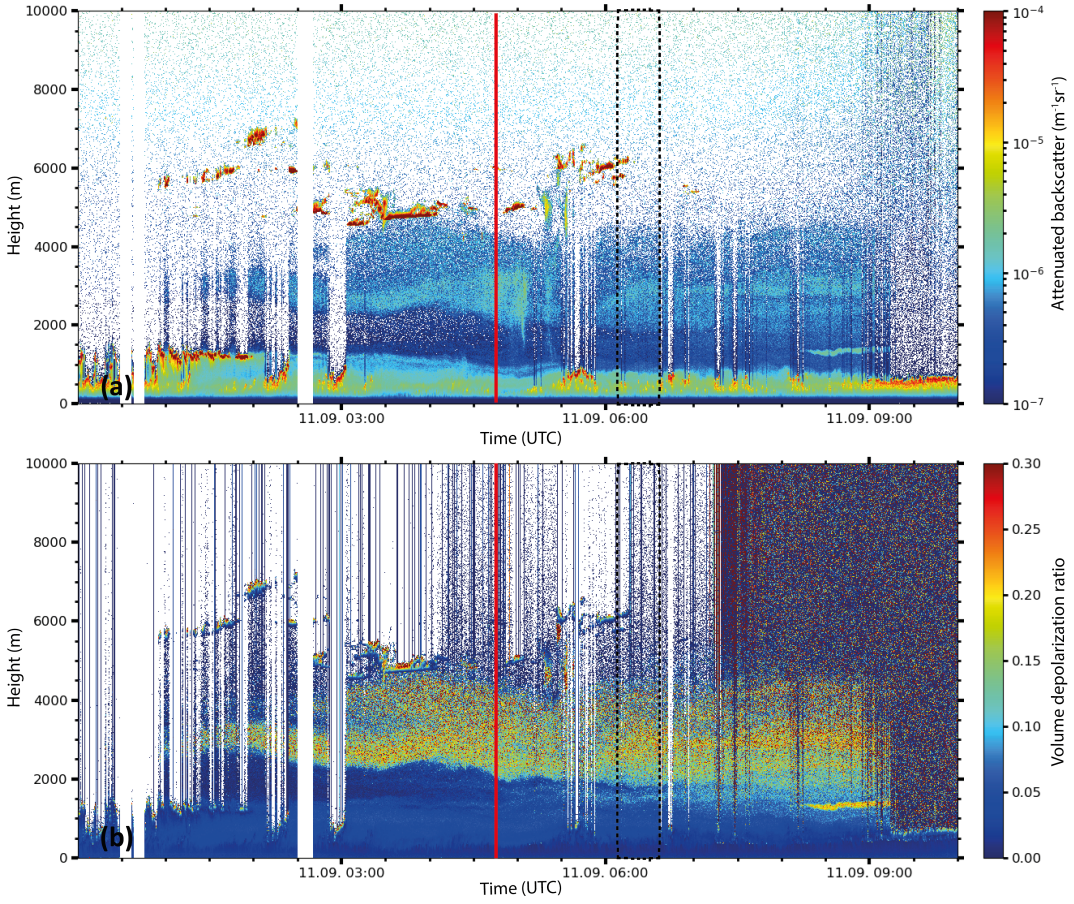

Figure 12. Similarly to Fig. 7, but for on 11 September 2022 between 00:00 and 10:00 UTC.

boundary layer is present at altitudes below 2 km with a frequent occurrence of low-level clouds until 13:00 UTC. At the early hours of 11 September 2022, scattered mid-level clouds were also present at altitudes between 5 and 7 km. These clouds are also captured by the SEVIRI Dust product (Fig. D2, yellow colors).

The Polly^{XT} and LIVAS backscatter and extinction coefficient profile comparison is shown in Fig. 13a and b, respectively. The closest available, automatically-retrieved Raman-based optical parameters from the Polly^{XT} lidar were from the time period 06:16–06:35 UTC. The CALIPSO-LIVAS backscatter coefficient is underestimating the aerosol load in the PBL, while agreement between the LIVAS and the Polly^{XT} wihin errors at altitudes between 1.7 and 4.5 km is found, however with the tendency of higher values measured by CALIPSO. The same pattern is also observed for the extinction coefficient. The observed discrepancies can be attributed to the spatial inhomogeneity of the dust plume as indicated in Fig. D2, rather than CALIPSO aerosol subtype missclassification. In the SEVIRI Dust product image (Fig. D2), an enhancement of the intensity of the dust towards the north-west from Mindelo is clearly seen, explaining the higher values seen by CALIPSO. Thus, for this case,

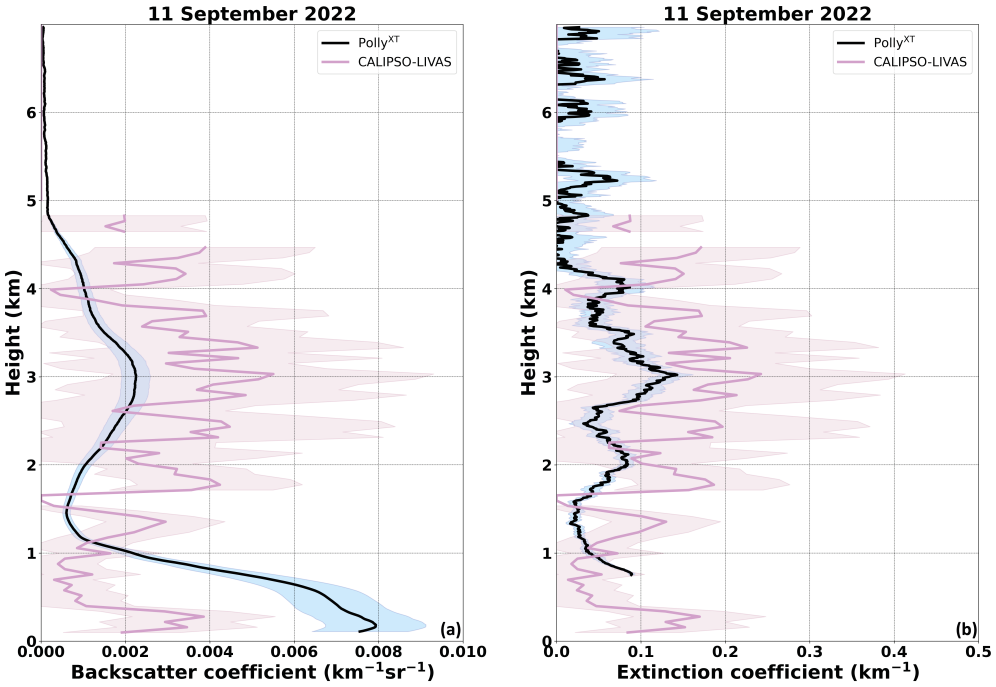

Figure 13. Same as Fig. 9, but for the case of 11 September 2022.

simple representativeness of the atmospheric conditions between the satellite-based and the ground-based observation cannot be considered and would require much more sophisticated approaches, such as dispersion modeling.

4 Conclusions and Outlook

By utilizing 17 complete years of CALIPSO overpasses, from 2006 till 2022 and within a 300 km radius from the ACTRIS ground-based station in Mindelo, Cabo Verde, the average atmospheric conditions in terms of aerosol were characterized to check to which degree the ground-based fixed lidar measurements are representative, in the context of satellite-based lidar Cal/Val activities. We utilized continuous multiwavelength Polly^{XT} Raman lidar measurements at Mindelo, to asesss how monthly mean profiles, as well as single case studies, can be used for spaceborne profiles validation. Our results indicate that the representativeness in this specific geographic region is primarily affected by the spatial homogeneity of the observable target and secondary by the co-location of the ground-based and spaceborne instrumentation.

Cabo Verde is well suited for validation of spaceborne aerosol profiles, in particular for aerosol layers above the MBL. Measurements conducted in Mindelo by ground-based lidars like the Polly^{XT} Raman lidar system are shown to be representative for a radius of roughly 300 km in the usually-occurring lofted aerosol layers (in the SAL) when considering the monthly averages. In the free troposphere above the PBL, particles transported from source regions (e.g., desert dust layers) dominate the

aerosol load throughout the year. But also the frequently used radius threshold of 100 km seems to be appropriate in the case of Mindelo. The stable atmospheric stratification hinder vertical mixing and lead to homogeneous aerosol layers making it an ideal place for performing validation activities. On the contrary, the monthly averaged results for the PBL showed higher variability with increasing radius indicating that targets within the PBL, which are mostly originating from local sources, are naturally more susceptible to spatiotemporal variability. The aforementioned results are in agreement with the study of (Gimmestad et al., 2017), which report that a ground track offset of less than 100 km does not guarantee a successful comparison, especially in the PBL, due to aerosol inhomogeneity. The long-term, i.e., monthly analysis results highlight the importance of the sample size. It was shown that monthly averages obtained from less than approximately 40 profiles were not as representative, due to the limited number of samples, as the monthly mean values obtained by applying a larger radius and, thus, including much more spaceborne profiles. In conclusion, for the long-term validation of spaceborne aerosol profiles, it is better to use monthly averaged ground-based lidar profiles rather than single profiles during the overpasses, as for the latter ones, representativeness cannot be guaranteed and may lead to wrong conclusions. If, however, representativeness can be guaranteed, as shown in our first case study, also single profile validation is possible and has its own potentials, but if not, it may lead to wrong conclusions as shown for the third case study. But generally, for the long-term assessment of the spaceborne instrument performance, it seems to be more appropriate to use monthly-mean profiles and in turn increase the radius around the station to increase sample size and, thus, introduce representativeness. While the results of this study are in the first instance valid for the Cabo Verde region only, it is known that representativeness is challenging for all ground-based stations when validating spaceborne profilers. Thus, similar studies for other geographic regions should be made in the future. Nevertheless, our study highlights that Cabo Verde, with its omnipresent lofted aerosol layer in the SAL, is well-suited for long-term validation of spaceborne aerosol profiles from the ground. At other ground-based measurement sites, the network approach consisting of multiple stations (e.g., ACTRIS, Baars et al., 2024) might be a good approach to overcome potential representativeness shortcomings and could be investigated in a similar way to the study presented here for Mindelo/ Cabo Verde.

The results of this study underline the importance of the careful evaluation of the spatial and temporal homogeneity, with respect to the validation of aerosol and cloud profilers, e.g., EarthCARE, as also highlighted in a dedicated Best Practice Document (Amiridis et al., 2025). Currently, several Cal/Val teams from around the globe are actively working on the validation of L1 and L2 EarthCARE products from all instruments (Eisinger et al., 2024). As a common practice, the EarthCARE Cal/Val community uses frequently in the first instance a maximum radius of 100 km around the ground station for validation. According to this study, the maximum radius that can be used depends on the validation approach and determines which criteria to set. For monthly averaged profiles, larger radii might be more appropriate, while for single profile validation, much smaller radii or additional approaches, such as backtrajectories or dispersion modeling, might be needed to consider the comparison as representative. Therefore, this study can be considered as a pilot study and the methodology could be applied to other stations as well, to investigate the spatial variability of the atmospheric targets in different geographic regions and create effective Cal/Val strategies. Additionally, the study can be used as a tool to assess the spatiotemporal homogeneity of natural and anthropogenic aerosol, which has also air quality implications.

Code availability. For the lidar data visualization (Fig. 7, 10 and 12), pyLARDA was used (https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4721311, Bühl et al., 2021).

Data availability. The complete ASKOS dataset is available via the ESA Atmospheric Validation Data Centre under (https://doi.org/10.60621/jatac.campaign.2021.2022.caboverde, Amiridis et al., 2023). Quicklooks of the Polly^{XT} lidar products are publicly available at https://polly.tropos.de/, last access: 17 February 2026~~25 September 2025~~. The LIVAS dataset and products are available upon request from Konstantinos Rizos (k.rizos@noa.gr).

Appendix A: Information on the LIVAS dataset

Table A1 presents the total number of available LIVAS profiles (including clouds) and cloud-free profiles that were identified at different radii around the ground-based station in Mindelo, Cabo Verde between 2006 and 2023. The number of total and cloud-free LIVAS profiles only for the ASKOS intensive period is shown in Table A2.

Table A1. Number of total and cloud-free LIVAS profiles for different radii around Mindelo station for the period 2006–2023.

Radius (km)	Profiles (#)	Cloud-free profiles (#)
20	2196	964
40	5323	2319
60	12546	5931
80	18989	9015
100	25830	12149
120	35177	16511
140	48143	22665
160	62246	29147
180	86767	39708
200	106992	48645
220	133101	60801
240	156047	71469
260	177991	81545
280	202935	93381
300	232909	108034

Table A2. Number of total and cloud-free LIVAS profiles for different radii around Mindelo station during the ASKOS intensive periods.

Month	September 2021		June 2022		September 2022	
Radius (km)	Profiles (#)	Cloud-free profiles (#)	Profiles (#)	Cloud-free profiles (#)	Profiles (#)	Cloud-free profiles (#)
20	8	6	0	0	0	0
40	16	14	30	14	13	10
60	68	64	60	28	22	15
80	109	96	88	41	66	42
100	158	127	144	76	97	65
120	255	168	198	109	168	87
140	330	196	268	153	230	123
160	418	241	342	184	343	212
180	493	272	443	229	436	284
200	622	325	582	308	573	368
220	724	367	689	365	683	443
240	838	411	822	422	835	540
260	953	476	970	468	970	604
280	1082	544	1129	524	1143	716
300	1241	655	1261	564	1306	822

Appendix B: Number of Polly^{XT} profiles at Mindelo

The total number of cloud-free profiles that were derived by the Polly^{XT} lidar measurements during the ASKOS intensive phases in Mindelo, Cabo Verde is shown in Table B1.

Table B1. Number of cloud-free optical profiles as derived from the Polly^{XT} lidar measurements at Mindelo for the respective ASKOS months.

Month	Cloud-free profiles (#)
September 2021	277
June 2022	296
September 2022	221

Appendix C: Polly^{XT} and LIVAS statistical metrics

The vertical resolution of the Polly^{XT} and the LIVAS data differs, as already mentioned in Sec. 2.1. Therefore, the high resolution Polly^{XT} data were transformed to a coarser resolution to allow for a one-to-one comparison. Approximately eight Polly^{XT} height bins correspond to one LIVAS height bin.

Table C1. Regression statistics (slope, intercept, correlation coefficient) as well as mean bias and root mean square error, as a function of radius for September 2021, June 2022 and September 2022 (separated by a comma). For each radius we report these metrics for the whole profile (first row), PBL (second row) and finally, lofted aerosol layer from 1-6 km (third row). Please note that the table continues in the following page.

Radius	Slope	Intercept	R	Mean Bias	RMSE
20	0.16, -, -	0.0021, -, -	0.10, -, -	-0.0012, -, -	0.0036, -, -
	1.81, -, -	-0.0011, -, -	0.22, -, -	-0.0024, -, -	0.0084, -, -
	0.16, -, -	0.0021, -, -	0.1, -, -	-0.001, -, -	0.0016, -, -
40	1.02, 0.67, 0.65	0.001, 0.0003, -0.0002	0.45, 0.68, 0.80	-0.0011, 0.0007, 0.0007	0.0028, 0.0024, 0.0009
	1.72 0.41, 0.54	-0.0014, 0.0028, 0.0001	0.28, 0.20, 0.76	-0.0017, 0.0026, 0.0015	0.0063, 0.0051, 0.0016
	0.04 0.90, 0.81	0.0023, -0.0001, -0.0003	0.03, 0.49, 0.66	-0.0010, 0.0003, 0.0005	0.0015, 0.0013, 0.0008
60	1.00, 0.57, 0.61	0.0000, 0.0004, -0.0001	0.85, 0.75, 0.77	0.0000, 0.0009, 0.0007	0.0008, 0.0021, 0.0010
	1.14, 0.44, 0.56	-0.0004, 0.0016, -0.0001	0.55, 0.31, 0.78	-0.0002, 0.0035, 0.0017	0.0018, 0.0046, 0.0017
	0.72, 0.95, 0.84	0.0004, -0.0003, -0.0003	0.80, 0.59, 0.66	0.0000, 0.0004, 0.0005	0.0004, 0.0011, 0.0008
80	1.06, 0.48, 1.17	-0.0001, 0.0006, -0.0007	0.89, 0.70, 0.91	0.0000, 0.0010, 0.0005	0.0007, 0.0022, 0.0008
	1.22, 0.28, 1.87	-0.0006, 0.0023, -0.0030	0.61, 0.25, 0.81	-0.0003, 0.0043, -0.0002	0.0016, 0.0051, 0.0010
	0.78, 0.93, 0.67	0.0002, -0.0002, -0.0002	0.86, 0.57, 0.73	0.0001, 0.0004, 0.0006	0.0003, 0.0011, 0.0007
100	1.04, 0.44, 1.11	-0.0001, 0.0007, -0.0006	0.91, 0.66, 0.92	0.0000, 0.0010, 0.0005	0.0006, 0.0024, 0.0007
	1.17, -0.01, 1.49	-0.0005, 0.0048, -0.0017	0.65, -0.01, 0.82	-0.0002, 0.0044, 0.0000	0.0014, 0.0057, 0.0008
	0.81, 1.10, 0.02	0.0002, -0.0005, 0.0004	0.88, 0.84, 0.03	0.0001, 0.0004, 0.0006	0.0003, 0.0007, 0.0007
120	1.00, 0.40, 1.11	-0.0001, 0.0007,-0.0006	0.92, 0.65, 0.93	0.0001, 0.0011, 0.0004	0.0006, 0.0024, 0.0007
	0.99, -0.02, 1.62	0.0001, 0.0046, -0.0022	0.62, -0.02, 0.87	-0.0001, 0.0048, -0.0001	0.0013, 0.0059, 0.0007
	0.86, 1.1, 0.67	0.0001, -0.0006, -0.0002	0.92, 0.86, 0.78	0.0001, 0.0004, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0006, 0.0007
140	1.02, 0.39, 1.15	-0.0001, 0.0009, -0.0006	0.93, 0.63 , 0.94	0.0000, 0.0010, 0.0004	0.0005, 0.0024, 0.0006
	1.07, -0.04, 1.67	-0.0002, 0.0048, -0.0022	0.67, -0.03, 0.92	-0.0001, 0.0048, -0.0003	0.0012, 0.0059, 0.0007
	0.86, 1.23, 0.64	0.0001, -0.0007, -0.0001	0.92, 0.88, 0.82	0.0001, 0.0003, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0006, 0.0006
160	1.08, 0.42, 1.3	-0.0002, 0.0008, -0.0007	0.95, 0.64, 0.93	0.0000, 0.0010, 0.0003	0.0005, 0.0024, 0.0007
	1.18, -0.12, 2.18	-0.0005, 0.0058, -0.0036	0.76, -0.09, 0.93	-0.0003, 0.0044, -0.0007	0.0011, 0.0059, 0.0012
	0.88, 1.17, 0.62	0.0001, -0.0006, -0.0001	0.95, 0.90, 0.87	0.0001, 0.0003, 0.0005	0.0002, 0.0005, 0.0006
180	1.07, 0.43, 1.29	-0.0002, 0.0011, -0.0007	0.96, 0.57, 0.93	0.0001, 0.0006, 0.0003	0.0004, 0.0025, 0.0007
	1.25, -0.26, 2.24	-0.0008, 0.0075, -0.0038	0.81, -0.15, 0.93	-0.0002, 0.0040, 0.0007	0.0010, 0.0061, 0.0012
	0.86, 1.37, 0.62	0.0001, -0.0006, -0.0001	0.95, 0.89, 0.90	0.0001, -0.00001, 0.0005	0.0002, 0.0006, 0.0006

Radius	Slope	Intercept	R	Mean Bias	RMSE
200	1.09, 0.45, 1.36	-0.0003, 0.0012, -0.0008	0.97, 0.55, 0.94	0.0001, 0.00004, 0.0002	0.0004, 0.0025, 0.0007
	1.17, -0.38, 2.41	-0.0004, 0.0091, -0.0042	0.84, -0.19, 0.95	-0.00003, 0.0036, -0.0009	0.0008, 0.0063, 0.0014
	0.84, 1.32, 0.63	0.0000, -0.0004, 0.0001	0.96, 0.91, 0.91	0.0002, -0.0002, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0006, 0.0005
220	1.13, 0.49, 1.43	-0.0003, 0.0012, -0.0008	0.97, 0.55, 0.93	0.0001, 0.0003, 0.0002	0.0004, 0.0026, 0.0008
	1.23, -0.41, 2.67	-0.0006, 0.0097, -0.0049	0.86, -0.19, 0.94	-0.0004, 0.00032, -0.0012	0.0009, 0.0063, 0.0017
	0.82, 1.33, 0.62	0.0000, -0.0004, -0.0001	0.96, 0.91, 0.92	0.0002, -0.0002, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0006, 0.0005
240	1.14, 0.49, 1.43	-0.0004, 0.0013, -0.0009	0.97, 0.55, 0.92	0.0001, 0.0003, 0.0002	0.0004, 0.0026, 0.0079
	1.3, -0.38, 2.64	-0.0009, 0.0094, -0.0048	0.88, -0.17, 0.94	-0.0004, 0.0032, -0.0012	0.0009, 0.0063, 0.0017
	0.82, 1.37, 0.6	0.0000, -0.0004, 0.0001	0.97, 0.90, 0.92	0.0002, -0.0003, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0007, 0.0006
260	1.21, 0.49, 1.42	-0.0005, 0.0014, -0.0009	0.97, 0.55, 0.92	0.0001, 0.0001, 0.0002	0.0005, 0.0026, 0.0008
	1.46, -0.37, 2.59	-0.0013, 0.0095, -0.0046	0.89, -0.17, 0.93	-0.0007, 0.0031, -0.0011	0.0011, 0.0062, 0.0017
	0.82, 1.4, 0.6	0.0000, -0.0003, -0.0001	0.98, 0.91, 0.91	0.0002, -0.0005, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0007, 0.0006
280	1.18, 0.48, 1.36	-0.0004, 0.0015, -0.0008	0.97, 0.54, 0.93	0.0001, 0.0000, 0.0003	0.0005, 0.0026, 0.0008
	1.46, -0.38, 2.38	-0.0014, 0.0095, -0.0041	0.91, -0.17, 0.93	-0.0006, 0.0031, -0.0009	0.0010, 0.0062, 0.0014
	0.81, 1.42, 0.59	0.0000, -0.0002, -0.0001	0.97, 0.90, 0.92	0.0002, -0.0006, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0008, 0.0006
300	1.14, 0.46, 1.29	-0.0004, 0.0016, -0.0008	0.97, 0.54, 0.93	0.0001, 0.0001, 0.0003	0.0004, 0.0026, 0.0007
	1.5, -0.38, 2.24	-0.0018, 0.0095, -0.0038	0.95, -0.18, 0.94	-0.0004, 0.0032, -0.0007	0.0008, 0.0062, 0.0012
	0.81, 1.41, 0.58	0.0000, -0.0002, -0.0001	0.98, 0.90, 0.93	0.0002, -0.0006, 0.0005	0.0003, 0.0008, 0.0006

Appendix D: MSG-SEVIRI Dust product

The MSG-SEVIRI dust product for 17 June 2022 and 11 September 2022 (see Sect. 3.3.2 and 3.3.3, respectively) is shown in Fig. D1 and D2, respectively. Pink to violet colors indicate dust layers.

Author contributions. AAF analysed the data and drafted the manuscript together with HB. KR derived and provided the LIVAS data. RE, EM, PP, DT, AS, TF, VA and HB were actively involved in the ASKOS campaign. JH performed the backtrajectory analysis. AA, HB and UW contributed to the scientific discussion. All co-authors contributed to the manuscript preparation.

Competing interests. Ulla Wandinger and Vassilis Amiridis are members of the editorial board of Atmospheric Measurement Techniques. The authors have no other competing interests to declare.

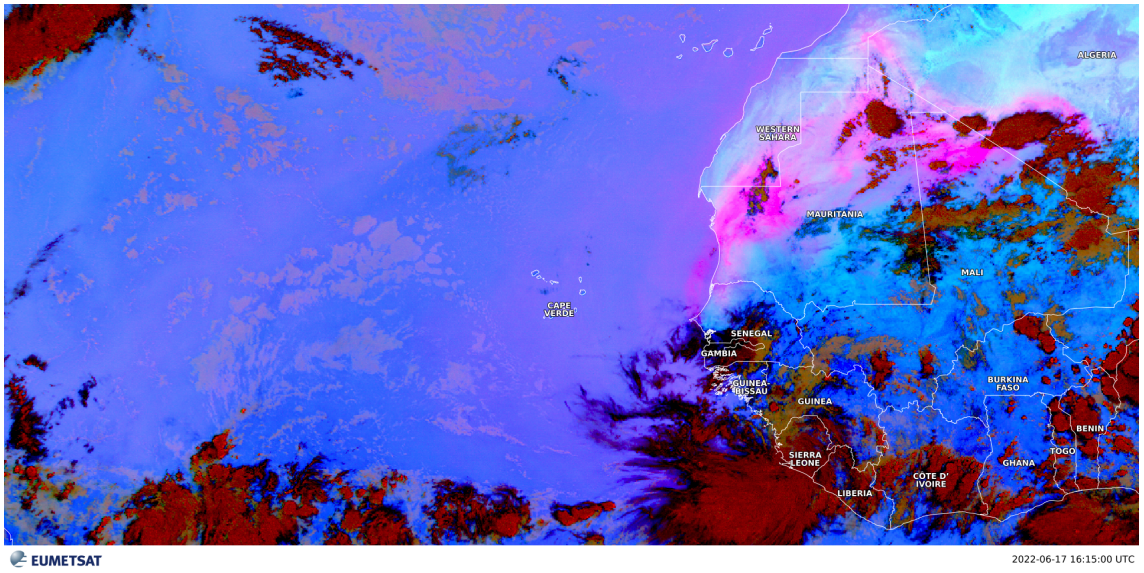

Figure D1. Same as Fig. 8, but for 17 June 2022 at 16:15 UTC.

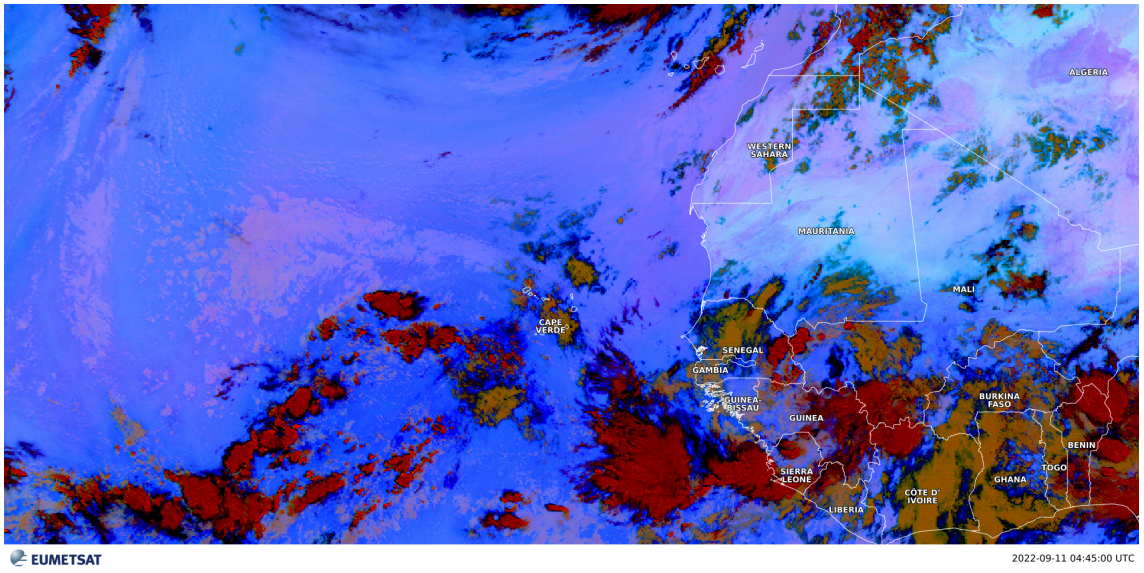

Figure D2. Same as Fig. 8, but for 11 September 2022 at 04:45 UTC.

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