Technical note: A decoupled in situ framework for aerosol multi-wavelength optical properties: application for lidar retrievals

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Abstract. Accurate constraints on aerosol complex refractive index (CRI), single scattering albedo (SSA), and lidar ratio (LR) are essential for improving lidar-based aerosol retrievals and reducing radiative-effect uncertainties. However, their consistent derivation from in situ observations remains challenging because size distribution, absorption, and humidity effects are coupled. Here we present a decoupled inversion framework that integrates SMPS–OPC size distributions, AE33-derived absorption coefficients, and ambient relative humidity observations from the Vipava Valley (Slovenia) in April 2016 to derive dry-state homogeneous-equivalent CRI and RH-corrected lidar-relevant SSA and LR at 355, 532, and 1064 nm. The framework reconstructs a continuous particle size distribution through instrument-response-aware SMPS–OPC geometric alignment and retrieves the reference real refractive index. AE33-derived absorption constraints and a singly subtractive Kramers–Kronig (SSKK) relation are then used to derive the dry-state CRI spectrum, after which SSA and LR are recalculated through an RH-corrected wet-state forward optical calculation. Under the assumed AE33 reference scenario with an effective multiple-scattering correction factor of $C_{\mathrm{eff}} = 5$, mean dry-state n values were 1.449, 1.441, and 1.437, and mean k values were 0.0309, 0.0235, and 0.0190 at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, respectively. The RH-corrected mean SSA values were 0.855, 0.841, and 0.760, and the corresponding mean LR values were 86.53, 57.59, and 39.81 sr. Increasing C_{eff} from 1.57 to 5 decreased median RH-corrected LR_{355} from 137.3 to 84.3 sr and increased median SSA_{355} from 0.646 to 0.867. These conditional, site-specific estimates link dry in situ retrievals with RH-corrected lidar-relevant optical properties.

1 Introduction

Aerosols profoundly influence the regional and global radiative balance through their interactions with solar and terrestrial radiation (Bond et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2022; Myhre et al., 2013). Therefore, robust constraints on aerosol optical properties relevant to radiative transfer and remote sensing are of critical significance for climate modelling and remote sensing retrievals. Among these properties, the complex refractive index (CRI) links aerosol composition and size distribution to scattering and absorption, SSA characterizes the partitioning between scattering and extinction, and LR, defined as the ratio of the aerosol extinction coefficient to the backscatter coefficient, serves as a crucial parameter in lidar retrievals for reconstructing extinction profiles from backscattered signals. In addition, SSA is a key parameter for evaluating aerosol radiative effects and absorption strength (Elsey et al., 2024), whereas LR is widely used as a diagnostic intensive optical property for aerosol typing and the assumption for elastic lidar inversion (Floutsi et al., 2023). The CRI is also an important input for retrieving aerosol microphysical properties from lidar observations (Müller et al., 2016). Together, these wavelength-dependent optical properties provide complementary constraints on aerosol absorption, size structure, and optical state, and their spectral behaviour contains additional information on aerosol composition and mixing state (Cheng et al., 2024; Haarig et al., 2025). As lidar remote sensing is widely used to retrieve the vertical distribution of aerosol optical and microphysical properties (Floutsi et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2024), the ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared wavelengths of 355, 532, and 1064 nm are of particular interest because they correspond to the standard operating wavelengths of multi-wavelength aerosol lidar systems and are widely used for aerosol optical characterization (Haarig et al., 2025; Böckmann et al., 2024). Simultaneous characterization of CRI, SSA, and LR at these wavelengths therefore provides aerosol-state-dependent optical constraints relevant to lidar retrievals. In situ aerosol measurements have previously been used with Mie calculations to derive lidar ratios and compare them with lidar-based products (Eswaran et al., 2023), while ground-based aerosol observations have also been evaluated against Raman-lidar retrievals under suitable boundary-layer conditions (Liu et al., 2024). These studies illustrate how locally constrained aerosol optical properties can complement lidar observations by constraining aerosol-state-dependent LR near the surface and, where vertical representativeness is independently established, by supporting lower-boundary-layer lidar applications. In practical applications, LR is often simplified as a pre-assumed constant for elastic lidar retrievals. However, in complex mixed aerosol environments, its range of variation can expand significantly, thereby introducing uncertainties into retrieved extinction profiles and column-integrated aerosol optical depth (AOD) (Floutsi et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2024). In the atmosphere, LR can vary over a broad range of approximately 20–120 sr, depending strongly on aerosol type, wavelength, and absorption properties (Müller et al., 2007; Omar et al., 2009; Groß et al., 2013; Ohneiser et al., 2022). In particular, it is still challenging to obtain the LR at 1064 nm in most cases (Haarig et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2024). CALIPSO Version 4 uses prescribed, subtype-dependent lidar-ratio values for aerosol extinction retrievals (Kim et al., 2018), whereas lidar-ratio constraints representative of continuously varying mixed aerosols in the atmospheric boundary layer remain limited. AERONET Version 3 also provides multi-wavelength lidar ratios derived from column-integrated size distributions and complex refractive indices retrieved from Sun–sky radiance measurements (Shin et al., 2018). Such lidar-relevant optical

parameters can be derived from *in situ* size distribution and absorption measurements, combined using Mie theory calculations under reasonable assumptions for CRIs. Combining a scanning mobility particle sizer (SMPS) with an optical particle counter (OPC) is a standard approach for constructing a continuous particle size distribution (PSD) from the nanometer to micrometer scale (Wiedensohler et al., 2012). Among representative in situ retrieval strategies, two approaches are particularly relevant. The first is the optical closure or iterative method, which utilizes concurrent observations from a nephelometer and an aethalometer to drive Mie model iterations to match the measured scattering and absorption coefficients (Mack et al., 2010). This approach provides strong physical constraints but demands highly specific instrument configurations. Furthermore, the filter tape multiple-scattering correction factor (often denoted as C) of the aethalometer frequently introduces additional uncertainties when dealing with complex absorbing aerosols (Backman et al., 2017; Zotter et al., 2017; Yus-Díez et al., 2021; Ferrero et al., 2024; Yus-Díez et al., 2025). The second is the geometric overlap method, which primarily relies on shape matching of SMPS and OPC data within their overlapping size region to retrieve n (Hand and Kreidenweis, 2002; Vratolis et al., 2018; Zhao et al., 2019). This method is cost-effective and easy to deploy, but it fundamentally relies on geometric constraints. Lacking a direct constraint on the imaginary part k, it is more susceptible to ill-posed problems when processing absorbing mixed aerosols and is relatively sensitive to systematic sampling errors between instruments (Radney and Zangmeister, 2018; Frie and Bahreini, 2021). Moreover, recent studies show that the aerosol absorption coefficients and composition can potentially be retrieved using lidar (Li et al., 2026; Dong et al., 2026), which requires a bridge between lidar-relevant optical parameters and ground in situ observations. Unlike lidar retrievals, the standardized in situ aerosol microphysical and optical measurements are commonly performed under fixed low-RH conditions (ACTRIS, 2024). Consequently, changes of both particle size and the effective CRI caused by hygroscopic growth (Flores et al., 2012), which affect scattering, extinction, backscattering, SSA, and LR, must be accounted for when using in situ observations to constrain lidar-relevant products.

To integrate the advantages of these approaches while overcoming their respective limitations, this study proposes and demonstrates a decoupled inversion framework for deriving lidar-relevant aerosol optical products from in situ observations. The framework is composed of three sequential steps. In the first step, a physically continuous broad-spectrum PSD is reconstructed through Grimm-type OPC acceptance-angle response modelling (Heim et al., 2008; Walser et al., 2017) and geometric alignment in the overlap region, while the effective real refractive index at 655 nm is retrieved. In the second step, multi-wavelength absorption constraints and the singly subtractive Kramers–Kronig (SSKK) relation (Ohta and Ishida, 1988; Lucarini et al., 2005) are combined to retrieve spectrally consistent multi-wavelength CRIs and the associated SSA and LR. To further quantify the propagated impact of observational uncertainties, the framework also incorporates differentiated Monte Carlo uncertainty sampling. By separating particle-size geometric remapping from absorption-driven optical closure, this framework is designed to reduce parameter coupling and to improve the physical consistency of the retrieved optical spectrum. The present framework also applies RH correction as a post-inversion forward calculation: the dry-state CRI retrieval is first obtained from the in situ PSD and absorption observations, and the lidar-relevant SSA and LR are then recalculated from an RH-adjusted PSD and a wet-state effective CRI with particle growth referenced to 40% RH (Petters and Kreidenweis, 2007;

Zieger et al., 2013). This step provides a physically consistent bridge between dry in situ-constrained retrievals and ambient lidar-relevant optical conditions.

Within this setting, this study develops and evaluates a three-stage decoupled framework for deriving dry-state homogeneous-equivalent CRI and RH-corrected lidar-relevant SSA and LR on triple wavelengths from in situ PSD, absorption, and RH observations, which aims to explore the wavelength-dependent characteristics of the SSA–LR parameter space and its implications for constraining lidar-related optical properties in the complex mixture of aerosol types. Specifically, the framework is used to reconstruct a response-corrected wide-range PSD, retrieve a spectrally consistent dry-state CRI anchored by n_{655}, assess the sensitivity of the optical products to the effective AE33 multiple-scattering correction factor, and examine the resulting wavelength-dependent SSA–LR parameter space. The framework is applied to observations from the Vipava Valley (Slovenia, Europe), a complex valley environment where near-surface aerosol size structure and absorption properties can vary substantially.

2 Methodology

2.1 Study site and measurements

The measurement campaign was conducted from 7 to 23 April 2016 in the town of Ajdovščina (45.87° N, 13.91° E; 125 m a.s.l.; Figure 1), located in the center of the Vipava Valley in southwestern Slovenia. The site is representative of a near-surface valley environment in which aerosol conditions are influenced by both local accumulation and regional transport. Owing to the frequent coexistence of absorbing fine-mode background aerosol and episodic coarse-mode enhancement, the site provides a suitable test bed for evaluating retrieval performance under complex mixed-aerosol conditions (Wang et al., 2019).



Figure 1. Topography and geographical location of the Ajdovščina measurement site in the Vipava Valley, Slovenia. Basemap © Google Maps. Map provided by Google Maps (https://www.google.com/maps, last access: 14 April 2026).

Aerosol particle size distributions and absorption were measured through three separate sampling lines using a GRIMM SMPS+C system, a GRIMM 1.109 optical particle counter (OPC), and a multi-wavelength aethalometer (AE33). The SMPS+C, equipped with a long differential mobility analyzer (L-DMA), measured particle mobility size distributions over approximately 11–1083 nm. The GRIMM 1.109 OPC measured particles over a nominal size range of 0.3–20 μm using a 655 nm internal laser. The AE33 measured aerosol light absorption at seven wavelengths (370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, and 950 nm) and provided the absorption constraints required for the retrieval of the spectral imaginary refractive index and derived optical properties. The aerosol measurements used in the retrieval were referenced to low-humidity sampling conditions, and the data were averaged to 1 h to reduce short-term variability while retaining the principal temporal evolution. Additional details of the sampling configuration are provided in Supplement Sect. S1 and Table S1.

Within the retrieval framework, the SMPS measurements primarily constrained the fine-mode particle size distribution and the SMPS–OPC overlap-region matching with the OPC, whereas the OPC measurements constrained the coarse-mode contribution, with the instrument-specific optical response explicitly accounted for in the subsequent retrieval. The $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} values reported in this study are PSD-derived mass-equivalent diagnostics rather than independent gravimetric measurements. Similarly, eBC derived from the AE33 absorption record using the adopted C_{eff} and MAC_{880} was treated as a diagnostic absorption-related quantity rather than an independent constraint on C_{eff}. A single-wavelength elastic lidar operating at 1064 nm was available during the campaign, but its Klett-type backscatter retrieval depends on an assumed lidar ratio and therefore provides no independent extinction or lidar-ratio reference, and no sun-photometer AOD dataset was available for the period. The retrieval products are therefore interpreted as internally consistent, site-specific, ambient-equivalent estimates rather than quantities independently validated against lidar or sun-photometer observations (see Sects. 4.1 and 4.3).

2.2 Decoupled retrieval framework

A decoupled geometric–optical retrieval framework was developed to derive spectrally consistent aerosol optical properties from combined SMPS, OPC, and AE33 observations (Figure 2). The framework consists of three sequential steps. In Step 1, the SMPS–OPC overlap region is used to reconstruct a physically continuous broad-spectrum particle size distribution and to retrieve the effective real refractive index at 655 nm. In Step 2, AE33-constrained absorption is combined with Mie calculations and an SSKK constraint to retrieve the spectral imaginary refractive index and the associated multi-wavelength optical properties. In Step 3, dry-state PSDs and CRIs are converted to ambient-equivalent wet optical properties using κ-Köhler hygroscopic growth (Zieger et al., 2013). The final outputs include the effective complex refractive index, extinction coefficient, scattering coefficient, backscatter coefficient, SSA, and LR at 355, 532, and 1064 nm (Ohta and Ishida, 1988; Lucarini et al., 2005).

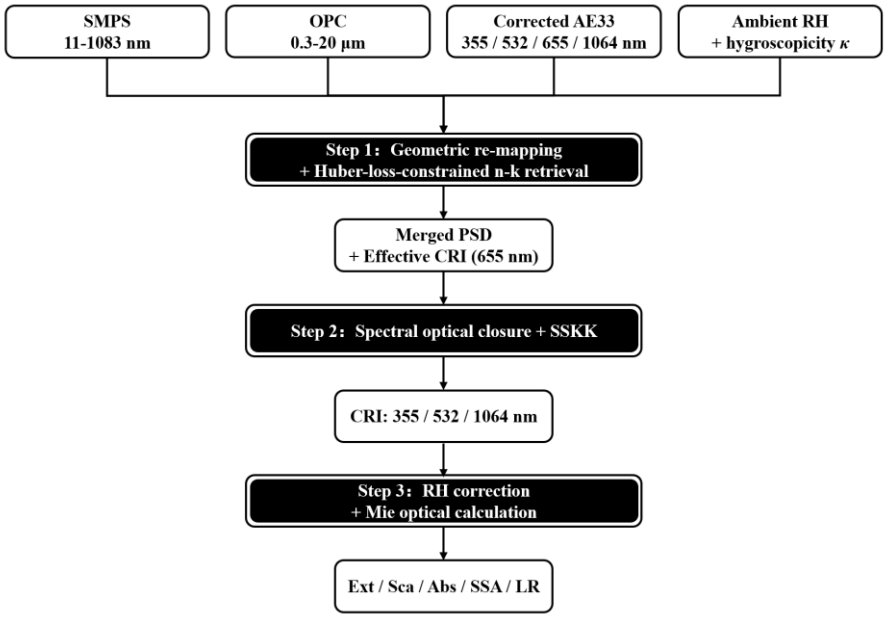

Figure 2. Flowchart of the retrieval framework.

2.2.1 OPC response modelling and lookup table construction

Since the Grimm 1.109 does not collect scattered light over the full solid angle, its response cannot be adequately represented by the total scattering efficiency integrated over 0°–180°. To account for this restricted acceptance geometry, the instrument response was modelled by integrating the single-particle Mie scattering signal over the effective collection-angle range adopted for the instrument-response calculation (Bemer et al., 1990; Heim et al., 2008; Walser et al., 2017):

$$Q_{\mathrm{sca,\,partial}}(D_p, m) = \frac{1}{x^2}\int_{\theta_{\min}}^{\theta_{\max}} \left(|S_1(\theta)|^2 + |S_2(\theta)|^2\right) w_{\mathrm{optics}}(\theta)\sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \qquad (1)$$

where $x = \pi D_p/\lambda$ is the dimensionless Mie size parameter, D_p is the particle diameter, λ = 655 nm is the OPC laser wavelength, $S_1(\theta)$ and $S_2(\theta)$ are the Mie scattering amplitude functions for the perpendicular and parallel polarization components respectively and $w_{\mathrm{optics}}(\theta)$ is a dimensionless relative angular-response weighting function. Following Heim et al. (2008), the integration interval was set to 30°–150°, and a weighting factor of 2.0 was assigned to the 81°–98° range, while a value of 1.0 was used for the remaining angular ranges. No additional normalization to unit integral or unit mean was applied.

To accelerate repeated calculations during the inversion, high-resolution lookup tables (LUTs) of scattering and absorption properties were precomputed. The real refractive index n ranged from 1.300 to 1.700 with a step size of 0.001. The imaginary refractive index k was logarithmically discretized into 200 nodes from 10^{-5} to 0.6 (Dubovik and King, 2000). The particle diameter D_p ranged from 10 nm to 20 μm with 3000 logarithmically spaced nodes. Independent LUTs were constructed for 355, 532, 655, and 1064 nm.

2.2.2 Step 1: geometric alignment and PSD merging

The first step reconstructs a physically continuous PSD over 10 nm to 20 μm by combining the fine-mode SMPS distribution with the coarse-mode OPC measurements.

The effective complex refractive index at 655 nm ($m = n + ik$) was then retrieved using an alternating decoupled optimization scheme:

(1) given a prior value of k, the initial real refractive index n_1 was determined by minimizing a spectral-shape consistency objective function based on the Huber loss (Huber, 1964).

(2) using n_1, the initially merged PSD, and the absorption constraint at 655 nm, an intermediate optical closure was performed to obtain k_1.

(3) k_1 was substituted back into the geometric remapping module, and a high-resolution secondary search was carried out around n_1 to obtain the final retrieved real refractive index at 655 nm, n_{655}.

The SMPS distribution and OPC candidate distributions mapped under different trial n values were interpolated onto a common logarithmic size grid over 350-750 nm. The intermediate 655 nm absorption closure feeds k_1 back into the remapping search. Therefore, the step 1 PSD and n_{655} estimates can depend indirectly on the assumed absorption correction. To emphasize spectral-shape consistency rather than absolute magnitude differences, residuals were de-meaned in logarithmic space, and the transition parameter of the Huber loss was set to δ=0.5. To characterize the propagation of prescribed input perturbations through the retrieval framework, 500 Monte Carlo realizations were generated for each hourly retrieval. The resulting MC standard deviations and 2.5th–97.5th percentile ranges quantify the output spread associated with these perturbations. They represent the input-propagation component of retrieval uncertainty; structural and model-form sensitivities are evaluated separately as described in Sect. 2.3.

2.2.3 Step 2: AE33-constrained absorption closure and SSKK propagation

In the second step, the PSD reconstructed in Step 1 was combined with AE33-constrained absorption to retrieve the spectral imaginary refractive index and the associated multi-wavelength optical properties. The objective of this step was to obtain a spectrally consistent complex refractive-index spectrum by coupling absorption closure with an SSKK constraint (Ohta and Ishida, 1988; Lucarini et al., 2005).

Aerosol absorption was derived from AE33 measurements at seven wavelengths (370, 470, 520, 590, 660, 880, and 950 nm). The absorption coefficients under the default AE33 multiple-scattering correction factor ($C_{default}$=1.57) were used as reference scenario input (Drinovec et al., 2015; Virkkula et al., 2015). To reconstruct the absorption coefficients at the retrieval wavelengths, the measured AE33 absorption spectrum was fitted using a constrained two-component power-law representation. This approach follows the general Aethalometer-model assumption that the measured absorption can be expressed as the sum

of spectrally distinct absorbing components, each described by an absorption Ångström-type wavelength dependence (Sandradewi et al., 2008; Zotter et al., 2017). Here, the two fitted components are interpreted as BC-like and BrC-like spectral components, rather than as an independent quantitative source apportionment of BC and BrC.

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{abs}}(\lambda) = \alpha_{\mathrm{BC},0}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}\right)^{-A_{\mathrm{BC}}} + \alpha_{\mathrm{BrC},0}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0}\right)^{-A_{\mathrm{BrC}}} \qquad (2)$$

where $\alpha_{\mathrm{BC},0}$ and $\alpha_{\mathrm{BrC},0}$ are the non-negative absorption amplitudes of the BC-like and BrC-like components at the reference wavelength λ_0; A_{BC} and A_{BrC} are the corresponding absorption Ångström exponents. The BC-like component represents weakly wavelength-dependent absorption, while the BrC-like component accounts for enhanced short-wavelength absorption. To improve component distinguishability and avoid instability in shortwave extrapolation, practical bounds of $0.7 \leq A_{\mathrm{BC}} \leq 1.9$ and $3 \leq A_{\mathrm{BrC}} \leq 10$ were imposed (Lack and Langridge, 2013). The fitted total absorption spectrum, rather than the individual component contributions, was then evaluated at 355, 532, 655, and 1064 nm and used as the absorption constraint in the refractive-index retrieval.

A sensitivity analysis of the AE33 multiple-scattering correction factor was further conducted within the retrieval framework (Di Biagio et al., 2017; Yus-Díez et al., 2021; Ferrero et al., 2024). Here, C_{eff} was treated as a spectrally invariant scaling factor acting jointly across the full wavelength range within each time step. Accordingly, the target-wavelength absorption coefficients under different candidate C_{eff} conditions were obtained by scaling the reference scenario spectrum proportionally:

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{abs,\,eff}}(\lambda) = \alpha_{\mathrm{abs,\,default}}(\lambda) \cdot \frac{C_{\mathrm{default}}}{C_{\mathrm{eff}}} \quad (3)$$

This treatment changes only the absolute magnitude of the absorption spectrum and preserves its relative spectral shape. Its applicability was subsequently evaluated through optical closure and physical consistency checks of the retrieved SSA and LR.

After parameterising $k(\lambda)$ from the AE33-constrained absorption, the corresponding real refractive-index spectrum was derived using the SSKK relation. Similar strategies have been applied in aerosol optical-constant retrievals to reduce truncation errors arising from finite observational wavelength range (Wagner et al., 2021). The independently retrieved n_{655} from Step 1 was used as the anchor value, and the SSKK equation was numerically solved over a finite integration window of [300, 3000] nm:

$$n(\lambda) = n(\lambda_{\mathrm{anch}}) + \frac{2\left(\lambda_{\mathrm{anch}}^2 - \lambda^2\right)}{\pi}\mathcal{P}\int_{\lambda_{\min}}^{\lambda_{\max}} \frac{\lambda' k(\lambda')}{\left(\lambda^2 - \lambda'^2\right)\left(\lambda_{\mathrm{anch}}^2 - \lambda'^2\right)}\mathrm{d}\lambda' \qquad (4)$$

where λ_{anch} = 655 nm is the anchor wavelength and P denotes the Cauchy principal value of the integral. The interval [300, 3000] nm represents a numerical integration window rather than an observational waveband; it was chosen to place the integration boundaries outside the target retrieval range (355–1064 nm), thereby reducing truncation effects from the unobserved shortwave and longwave tails. The retrieved $n(\lambda)$ and $k(\lambda)$ should therefore be interpreted as effective dry-state optical parameters of the sampled aerosol population. Under the present limited-waveband condition, the role of the SSKK

constraint is to impose a physically consistent dispersion relationship on the retrieved refractive-index spectrum rather than to represent the full optical-constant spectrum of chemically pure materials.

2.2.4 Derivation of optical and microphysical properties

After obtaining the physically continuous PSD and the wavelength-dependent complex refractive indices, standard Mie theory was used to calculate the bulk aerosol optical properties, including the extinction coefficient, scattering coefficient, and backscatter coefficient (Bohren and Huffman, 1998). The framework provides a self-consistent set of wavelength-dependent bulk optical properties for subsequent interpretation and evaluation.

The single-scattering albedo and lidar ratio were then derived from the Mie-calculated optical coefficients as

$$SSA(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{sca}}(\lambda)}{\sigma_{\mathrm{ext}}(\lambda)} \qquad (5)$$

and

$$LR(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{ext}}(\lambda)}{\beta_{\mathrm{back}}(\lambda)} \qquad (6)$$

where $\sigma_{\mathrm{sca}}(\lambda)$, $\sigma_{\mathrm{ext}}(\lambda)$, and $\beta_{\mathrm{back}}(\lambda)$ denote the bulk scattering, extinction, and volume backscatter coefficients, respectively. These intensive optical parameters were calculated at 355, 532 and 1064 nm and used as the primary lidar-relevant products.

2.2.5 RH correction for lidar-relevant optical products

To account for hygroscopic growth effects, RH correction was implemented as a post-inversion wet-state forward calculation applied to the dry-state homogeneous-equivalent retrieval products. This dry-to-ambient conversion follows the physical rationale of recent in situ–remote-sensing closure frameworks, in which dry in situ aerosol properties are transformed into humidified ambient-equivalent quantities for comparison with remote-sensing observations (Schlosser et al., 2025). Collocated hourly station RH was used as the near-surface ambient humidity input. Samples with RH > 95% were retained, but the RH used for hygroscopic-growth calculation was capped at 95% to avoid extrapolation beyond the parameterization range. The original RH values were preserved for quality control and identified separately. For RH < 40%, hygroscopic growth was assumed to be negligible, within the uncertainty of the adopted parameterization, and the retrieved aerosol properties were treated as an operational low-RH reference state. No additional water uptake was applied relative to this reference state (GF = 1). This treatment does not imply completely dry particles, but defines the low-RH observations as an operational reference state for subsequent RH-induced changes. For RH ≥ 40%, the measured RH was used to calculate the κ-Köhler growth factor, which was subsequently normalized to the 40% RH reference state.

For 40% ≤ RH ≤ 95%, the measured RH was directly used in the κ-Köhler growth calculation without lower clipping to 40% (Petters and Kreidenweis, 2007).

Hygroscopic growth was parameterized separately for the fine and coarse modes using $\kappa_{fine} = 0.20$ (representative of mixed continental/urban aerosols; e.g., Andreae and Rosenfeld, 2008; Pringle et al., 2010) and $\kappa_{coarse} = 0.03$ (representative of relatively hydrophobic mineral dust; e.g., Koehler et al., 2009), with a fine–coarse split at $D_p = 1$ µm. For each mode *s*, the RH-dependent growth relative to the selected low-RH reference state was expressed as

$$GF_{s,rel} = \frac{\left[1+\kappa_s RH/(100-RH)\right]^{1/3}}{\left[1+\kappa_s RH_{ref}/(100-RH_{ref})\right]^{1/3}} \quad (7)$$

where RH and RH_{ref} are expressed in percent and $RH_{ref} = 40\%$. The ambient-equivalent wet particle diameter was then calculated as

$$D_{p,wet,s}(RH) = GF_{s,rel} D_{p,ref,s} \quad (8)$$

where $D_{p,ref,s}$ denotes the particle diameter of mode *s* at the selected 40% RH reference state, and $GF_{s,rel}$ is the corresponding reference-normalized growth factor defined in Eq. (7). Particle number in each reference-state size bin was conserved during the diameter transformation.

The wet homogeneous-equivalent complex refractive index was obtained by mixing the reference-state aerosol representation with the additional water associated with the RH increase, using the Bruggeman effective-medium approximation (Bruggeman, 1935). This quantity represents the effective refractive index of the aerosol–water mixture and is used only as an intermediate optical parameter in the RH-corrected forward calculation, rather than as the intrinsic CRI of the dry aerosol material. This distinction is important because aerosol water uptake changes both particle size and composition, and increasing water volume fraction generally lowers the real part of the effective refractive index and dilutes the absorbing aerosol material, while the resulting complex refractive index remains wavelength dependent (van Diedenhoven et al., 2022; Titos et al., 2021). The use of an effective-medium representation for internally mixed wet particles follows previous aerosol water-uptake and optical-closure applications (Flores et al., 2012).

The additional water volume fraction associated with growth relative to the reference state was estimated from the relative growth factor as

$$f_{w,s} = 1 - GF_{s,rel}^{-3} \quad (9)$$

The main RH-corrected products are the size-resolved homogeneous-equivalent wet optical properties relative to the selected low-RH reference state. Fine and coarse modes were humidified separately and evaluated with Mie theory (Bohren and Huffman, 1998) before summing their optical coefficients. Unless otherwise stated, all RH-corrected SSA and LR results refer to this homogeneous-equivalent wet forward calculation. The growth factor and paired LR response are continuous across the 40% operational reference, and omission of the 15 capped hours does not reverse the 1064-nm response.

2.3 Uncertainty characterization and structural assumptions

Variability and uncertainty were separated into campaign temporal variability, MC-propagated measurement-input uncertainty, deterministic structural sensitivity, and fixed/model-form assumptions (Table 1). Unless explicitly identified as MC-derived, the "±" values reported for the N = 304 cohort denote between-hour standard deviations and therefore describe temporal variability rather than retrieval uncertainty.

For each retained hour, 500 MC realizations were run using the instrument-specific mean-one lognormal perturbations listed in Table 1. SMPS bins and OPC channels were perturbed independently, AE33 inputs were perturbed independently by wavelength, and the instrument groups were mutually independent. MC summaries were calculated from realizations satisfying the predefined retrieval-validity criteria. The ensemble propagates measurement-input uncertainty only; structural choices were evaluated through deterministic sensitivity tests, whereas hygroscopicity, particle sphericity, and homogeneous-equivalent wet mixing remained fixed. Full perturbation and correlation specifications are provided in Supplement Sect. S3 and Table S4.

Table 1. Classification and reporting of variability and uncertainty.

Category	Treatment	Interpretation / Reporting
Campaign temporal variability	Across-hour statistics for the post-QC cohort (N = 304)	Mean ± SD and percentiles describe temporal variability, not retrieval uncertainty
MC-propagated input uncertainty	500 mean-one lognormal realizations per retained hour: SMPS 10%, OPC 20%, and AE33 20% relative SD	MC SD and P2.5–P97.5 from valid realizations quantify input-propagation spread only
Deterministic structural sensitivity	Alternative $C_{eff}/C_{eff}(\lambda)$, overlap/remapping, concentration-offset, PSD-cutoff, and RH-treatment scenarios	Paired scenario-dependent changes; not confidence intervals
Fixed/model-form assumptions	Prescribed κ_f = 0.2 and κ_c = 0.03 were not sampled; spherical Mie; Bruggeman equivalent-medium treatment	Not probabilistically sampled; no total uncertainty estimate

3 Results and technical evaluation

3.1 PSD reconstruction and synthetic closure of the decoupled retrieval framework

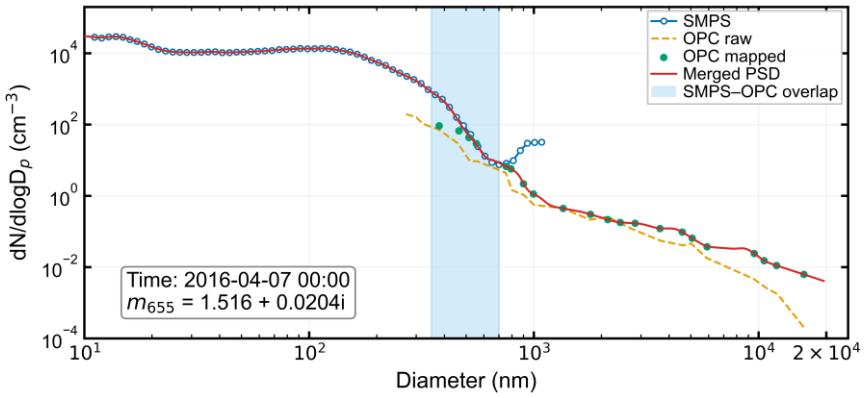

Figure 3. Optical-size remapping and reconstruction of the dry continuous particle size distribution.

Constructing a physically continuous PSD over the submicron-to-micron size range is a prerequisite for the subsequent optical retrieval. Figure 3 illustrates the response-constrained remapping of OPC optical-equivalent diameters onto a physical diameter coordinate and the subsequent merging with the SMPS size distribution. The remapping step is designed not only to reduce the geometric bias associated with OPC optical sizing, but also to retrieve the reference real refractive index, n_{655}, from spectral-shape consistency in the SMPS–OPC overlap region. Rather than directly merging the raw OPC optical-size spectrum, the OPC data are mapped onto candidate physical size coordinates using the instrument response model, and the optimal mapping is selected using the overlap constraint. In the overlap region, approximately 350–750 nm, the remapped OPC spectrum shows improved consistency with the SMPS spectrum and yields a smoother transition in the reconstructed dry PSD. The reconstructed PSD and n_{655} provide the basis for the subsequent absorption-constrained dry-state CRI retrieval and RH-corrected optical calculations.

A synthetic forward–inverse closure test was used to evaluate the numerical consistency of the retrieval framework under controlled conditions. Observation-informed PSD templates were combined with prescribed refractive-index inputs to generate the synthetic truth set. The test consisted of 12 representative PSD templates selected from the observational dataset and 40 prescribed spectrally consistent CRI states, giving 12 × 40 = 480 synthetic cases. Each case was forward-calculated into optical targets and then processed through the same retrieval pathway used for the observational analysis.

As shown in Figure 4, the retrieved k and absorption coefficients were recovered with near-perfect numerical closure at all three wavelengths, with $R \approx 1.000$ and RMSE values on the order of 10^{-4}. The real part n also showed strong agreement with the prescribed truth (R = 0.992–0.994), although its RMSE was larger, about 0.008–0.009. This difference indicates that the

absorption-constrained branch is numerically stable, while the real refractive index retrieval remains more sensitive to the PSD remapping and OPC response assumptions.

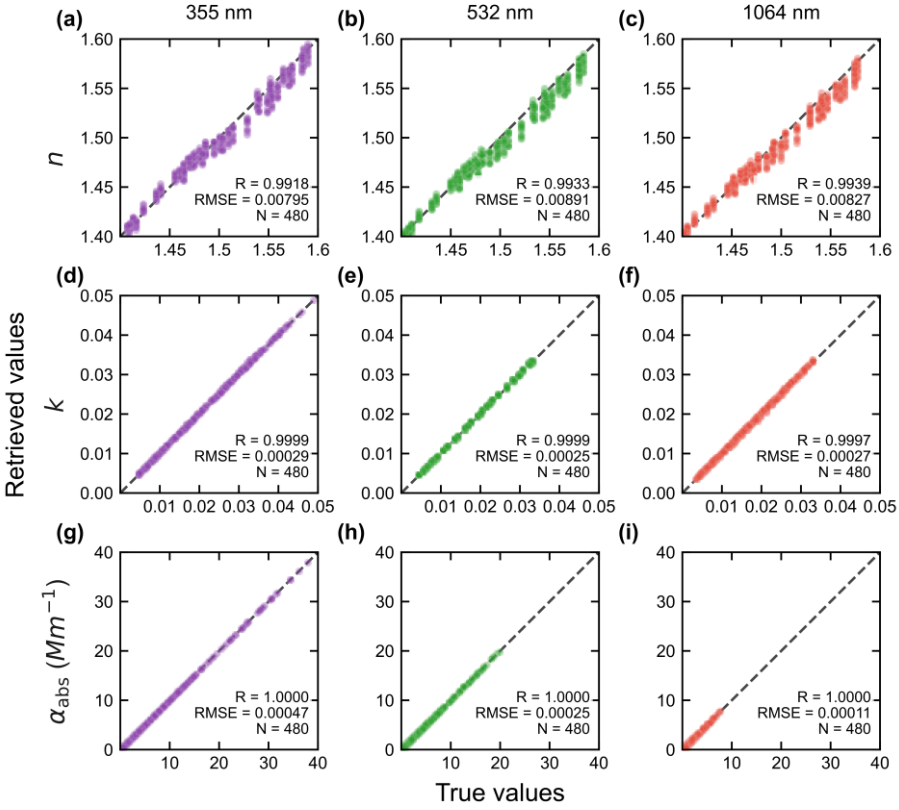

Figure 4. Synthetic closure test of the decoupled retrieval framework using prescribed true and retrieved optical parameters.

Overall, the synthetic closure test demonstrates the internal numerical consistency of the decoupled retrieval chain under controlled, internally consistent assumptions. It should therefore be interpreted as an algorithmic closure check rather than as an independent validation against an external atmospheric truth.

3.2 Absorption-correction sensitivity and reference scenario

Unless otherwise stated, n and k denote the dry-state homogeneous-equivalent CRI retrieved from the in situ PSD and absorption observations, and are interpreted as material-like optical constraints for the sampled aerosol population. In contrast, SSA_{RH} and LR_{RH} denote RH-corrected, ambient-equivalent lidar-relevant products recalculated after RH-dependent particle growth. The wet-state effective CRI used in the optical calculation is treated as an intermediate aerosol–water mixture

parameter rather than as the intrinsic CRI of the dry aerosol material. The corresponding wet–dry differences in SSA and LR are evaluated separately in Sect. 3.5.

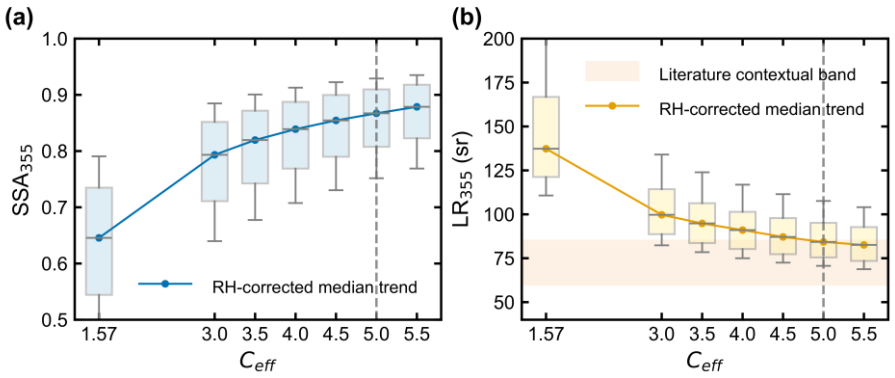

Figure 5. Sensitivity of RH-corrected SSA and lidar ratio at 355 nm to the AE33 effective multiple-scattering correction factor, C_{eff}. Each boxplot represents the same post-QC hourly cohort (N = 304). Boxplots show the sample distributions of SSA and LR at 355 nm for different C_{eff} values, and markers connected by lines indicate the median trends. The shaded band in panel (b) denotes a literature-guided contextual range for 355 nm LR, approximately 60–85 sr (Baars et al., 2012; Giannakaki et al., 2016).

The sensitivity test examines the influence of the AE33 effective multiple-scattering correction factor, C_{eff}, on the absorption-constrained retrieval. Increasing C_{eff} reduces the corrected absorption input and shifts the RH-corrected products toward higher SSA_{355} and lower LR_{355}. Quantitatively, the median RH-corrected SSA_{355} increased from 0.646 at C_{eff} = 1.57 to 0.867 at C_{eff} =5, while the median LR_{355} decreased from 137.3 to 84.3 sr. At C_{eff} = 5, the median LR_{355} falls within the literature-guided contextual band of 60–85 sr. The literature range is shown for contextual comparison and is not used to calibrate C_{eff}, as no independent absorption reference is available to determine a unique value. This monotonic response demonstrates that the AE33 absorption correction is a dominant systematic control on absorption-sensitive lidar-relevant products.

The adopted C_{eff} = 5 reference scenario should be interpreted as a site- and period-specific effective correction setting rather than as an independently calibrated constant. Table 2 places this choice in the context of reference-based AE33 correction studies, which show that C depends on aerosol type, particle-size regime, and wavelength. Fine soot-like particles generally exhibit higher C values, whereas mineral dust shows lower values; the Granada ambient case provides a mixed-aerosol reference with reported values of approximately 3.9–4.7 (Yus-Díez et al., 2025). The Vipava Valley aerosol population is also mixed, with substantial fine-mode contribution, but no independent absorption reference was available to determine a local C_{eff}. Therefore, both the literature values in Table 2 and the shaded band in Figure 5b are used as contextual support for the sensitivity range, not as direct calibration constraints or optimization targets. The wavelength-dependent $C_{eff}(\lambda)$ sensitivity test preserved the campaign-level LR ordering and changed paired LR_{1064} moderately, while hour-by-hour absorption ordering was less robust (Table S5; Figure S3).

Table 2. Literature context for AE33 multiple-scattering correction *C* and its relevance to the present sensitivity analysis.

Source	Aerosol type	Wavelength	Reported AE33 *C*	Relevance
Yus-Díez et al. (2025)	propane soot	450/808 nm	4.08/3.95	Soot-like reference
	diesel soot	450/808 nm	6.25/5.27	Fine soot-like upper reference
	mineral dust	450 nm	2.74–3.13	Coarse/dust-like lower reference
	Granada ambient	450/808 nm	4.72/3.90	Mixed ambient reference
This study	Vipava Valley mixed aerosol	355/532/1064 nm	Reference case C_{eff} = 5; sensitivity range 1.57–5.5	Reference reporting scenario; Not independent calibration

3.3 Reference scenario dry CRI and RH-corrected optical products

The fixed 385-hour analysis grid and the disposition of unavailable or screened hours are shown in Supplement Figure S1 and summarized in Table S2; Figure 6 displays the final post-QC optical-product cohort (N = 304). Figure 6 first shows the retrieved dry-state homogeneous-equivalent CRI. The mean n_{dry} values were 1.449 ± 0.076, 1.441 ± 0.075, and 1.437 ± 0.075 at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, respectively, indicating relatively weak spectral dispersion compared with the temporal variability. In contrast, k_{dry} shows a clearer wavelength dependence, with mean values of 0.0309 ± 0.0134, 0.0235 ± 0.0094, and 0.0190 ± 0.0075 at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, respectively. The persistent ordering of $k_{355} > k_{532} > k_{1064}$ indicates stronger short-wavelength absorption in the retrieved dry-state CRI.

The lower panels show the RH-corrected SSA and LR recalculated from the RH-adjusted PSD and wet-state effective CRI. The RH-corrected mean SSA values were 0.855 ± 0.068, 0.841 ± 0.070, and 0.760 ± 0.073 at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, respectively. Although k_{dry} is highest at 355 nm, SSA_{355} remains close to SSA_{532}, indicating that the SSA spectrum is controlled not only by absorption but also by wavelength-dependent scattering efficiency. The lower SSA_{1064} reflects the weaker long-wavelength scattering response and PSD-controlled Mie effects.

The corresponding mean LR values were 86.53 ± 13.82, 57.59 ± 12.80, and 39.81 ± 15.10 sr, decreasing by more than a factor of two from 355 to 1064 nm. This strong spectral decrease highlights the sensitivity of LR to the extinction-to-backscatter ratio, particularly through wavelength-dependent backscattering efficiency. Overall, Figure 6 establishes the reference scenario dry-CRI-to-ambient-optics relationship: dry-state CRI provides the material-like optical constraint, while the final lidar-relevant SSA and LR are additionally shaped by PSD, RH-induced growth, and Mie backscattering.

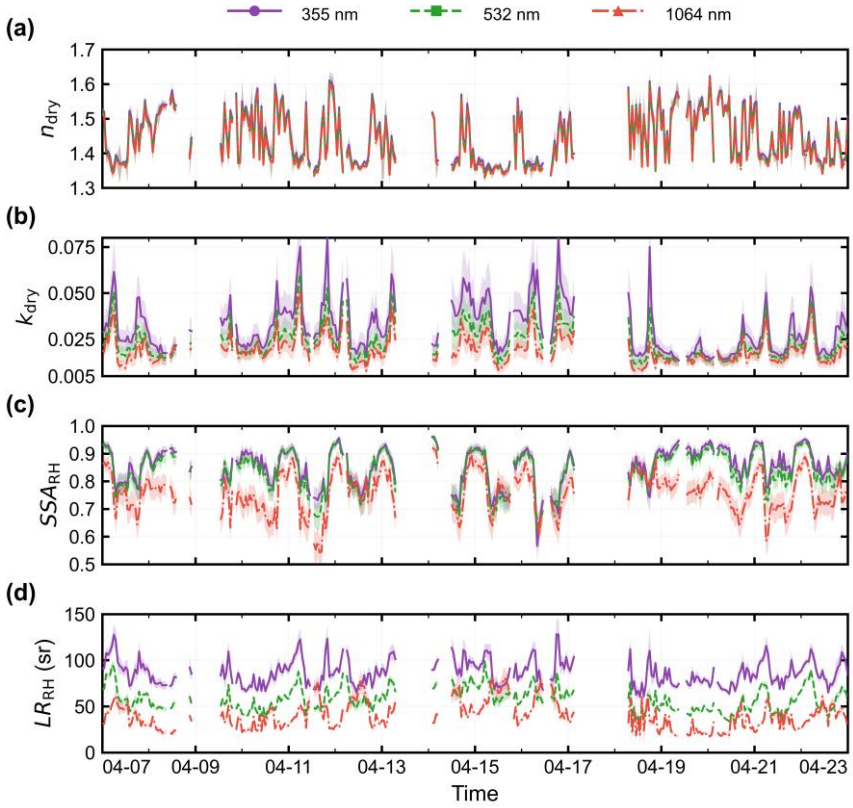

Figure 6. Time series of dry-state equivalent CRI and RH-corrected lidar-relevant optical products. Panels show (a) n_{dry}, (b) k_{dry}, (c) SSA_{RH}, and (d) LR_{RH} at 355, 532, and 1064 nm (N = 304). Shaded bands span the ± 1 SD range of the 500-realization Monte Carlo ensemble (input-propagation component only). Breaks mark hours excluded by the input, precipitation, loading, numerical, or post-retrieval (n_{655} < 1.33) screens and are retained as gaps rather than interpolated.

Figure 7 shows that the dry-state CRI and RH-corrected lidar-relevant products exhibit coherent but wavelength-dependent diurnal variability. The real part n_{dry} varies similarly at the three wavelengths, with only limited wavelength separation in the diurnal pattern. In contrast, k_{dry} shows a distinct early-morning increase around 05:00–07:00 LST, $k_{355} > k_{532} > k_{1064}$ with generally stronger absorption at shorter wavelengths. This feature indicates a temporal change in absorbing aerosol optical properties but does not uniquely identify a specific emission source. Independent SEM observations of campaign filter samples provide campaign-level evidence of irregular/mineral-like coarse particles, supporting the presence of heterogeneous aerosol components, but they are not used for hourly source attribution.

The RH-corrected optical products respond consistently to this absorption variability but are not controlled by absorption alone. SSA_{RH} decreases during enhanced-absorption periods. The weaker coupling of 1064 nm with the shorter wavelengths indicates a stronger influence of particle-size-dependent Mie backscattering at the long wavelength. These results indicate that lidar-relevant SSA and LR benefit from temporally resolved and wavelength-dependent constraints, rather than from a single fixed

empirical LR. The magnitude and wavelength dependence of the RH-induced transformation from dry to ambient-equivalent optical states are further examined in Sect. 3.5.

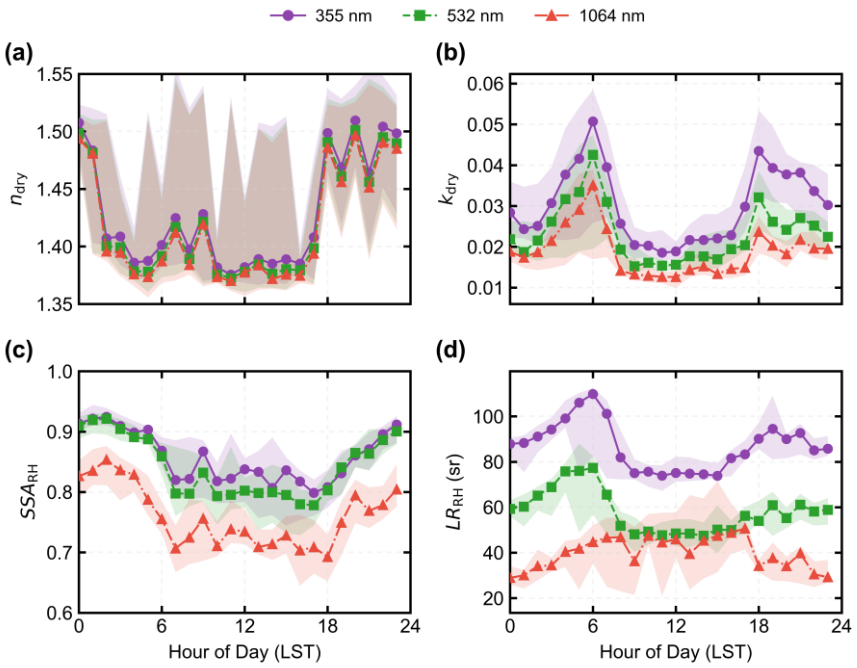

Figure 7. Diurnal statistics of dry-state CRI constraints and RH-corrected lidar-relevant optical products at 355, 532, and 1064 nm. Panels show hourly statistics of (a) n_{dry}, (b) k_{dry}, (c) SSA_{RH}, and (d) LR_{RH}. Lines denote hourly median values, and shaded envelopes indicate the 25th–75th percentile range.

3.4 Aerosol-regime dependence of lidar-relevant optical products

A secondary aerosol-state stratification using FVF and AAE was also examined. Within the analysed campaign, the broad FVF-related contrast in lidar ratio was retained under the tested wavelength-dependent absorption-correction scenario, whereas the detailed AAE-defined subclasses showed substantially greater classification sensitivity. The FVF–AAE groups are therefore interpreted only as diagnostic optical–microphysical groupings rather than fixed aerosol types or source classes. The full regime-resolved analysis is provided in Suppl. S7. Regime definitions and counts are given in Table S7; Figures S6–S9 show the temporal indicators, regime distributions, FVF-dependent median LR spectra, and C_{eff} sensitivity, respectively.

3.5 Wavelength-dependent effects of RH correction on SSA and LR

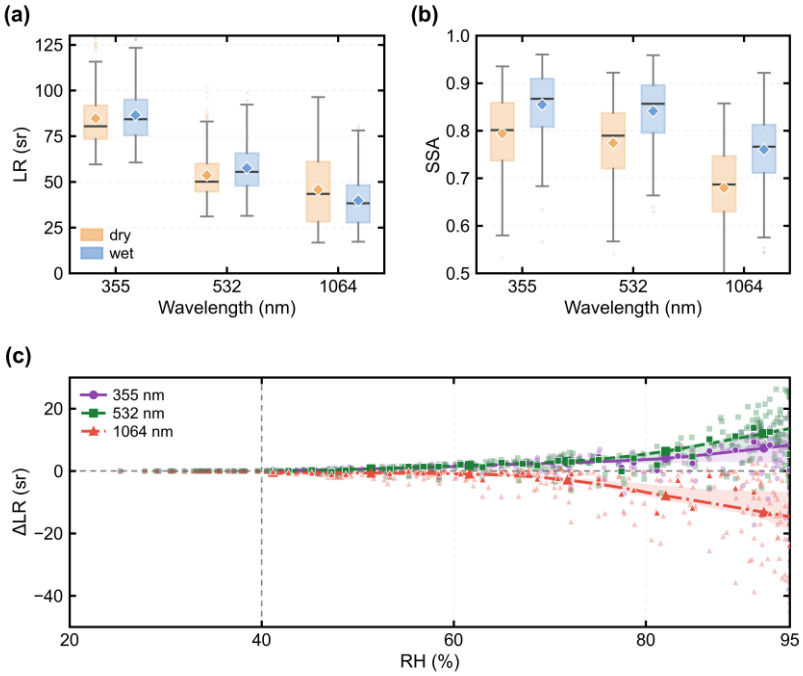

Figure 8. Effects of RH correction on SSA and lidar ratio for the full post-QC cohort (N = 304). Panels show dry and RH-corrected (a) LR and (b) SSA at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, and (c) $\Delta LR = LR_{wet} - LR_{dry}$ as a function of RH. In panels (a) and (b), boxes indicate the interquartile range, horizontal lines indicate medians, and diamonds indicate means. In panel (c), points represent valid samples.

The RH-corrected products were recalculated using RH-dependent particle growth, rather than by scaling the dry-state values. The normalization and numerical continuity of the piecewise RH implementation around the 40% operational reference are documented in Figure S5a-b.

For the 275 hours with RH ≥ 40%, mean $\Delta SSA = SSA_{wet} - SSA_{dry}$ values of 0.068, 0.074, and 0.089 at 355, 532, and 1064 nm, respectively. In contrast, the LR response is wavelength dependent: mean ΔLR is positive at 355 and 532 nm (+2.06 and +4.40 sr), but negative at 1064 nm (−6.60 sr). This sign reversal indicates that hygroscopic growth modifies extinction and backscattering differently across wavelengths, highlighting the need to account for RH effects when dry in situ constraints are converted into ambient-equivalent lidar products.

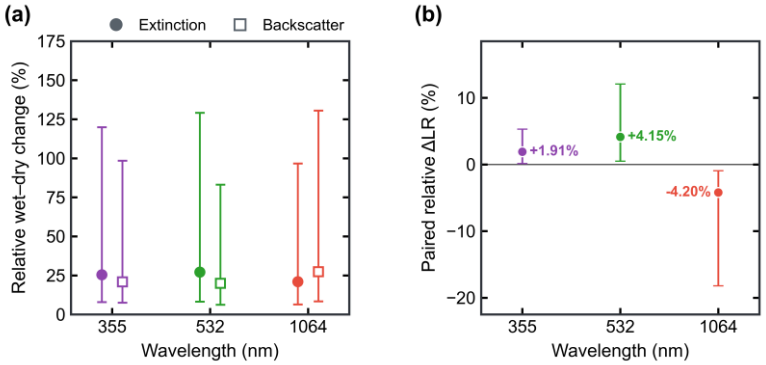

Figure 9. Wavelength-dependent RH effects on aerosol optical properties. (a) Median relative changes in extinction and backscatter. (b) Median paired relative changes in lidar ratio. Markers and error bars denote medians and interquartile ranges, respectively, for the 275 RH-active hours.

Figure 9 shows a wavelength-dependent RH response. The median relative extinction and backscatter changes were +25.44% and +20.94% at 355 nm, +27.14% and +19.93% at 532 nm, and +21.04% and +27.44% at 1064 nm. The LR change was calculated as an hourly paired relative change before aggregation; its medians were +1.91%, +4.15%, and −4.20%, respectively. The 1064-nm LR decreased in 239 of 275 RH-active hours (86.9%). This response persisted after excluding the 15 RH-capped hours (226 of 260 hours; median change, −3.52%).

Hygroscopic growth modifies both particle size and the effective refractive index, thereby changing the size parameter and angular-scattering response across wavelengths. Previous studies have shown that hygroscopic effects on aerosol optical properties depend on particle size, composition, and wavelength (Titos et al., 2016). Wavelength-dependent hygroscopic effects have also been reported in multiwavelength lidar observations (Haarig et al., 2025). Within the coupled forward model used here, the sign of the LR response is determined by the relative changes in extinction and backscatter. At 1064 nm, the larger relative enhancement of backscatter therefore produced a negative median LR response. However, the present analysis does not independently separate the contributions of particle-size growth and refractive-index change.

4 Discussion

4.1 Methodological implications and applicability boundaries

The methodological value of the framework lies in separating dry-state equivalent CRI constraints from ambient-equivalent lidar products, while keeping the two linked through physically constrained forward calculations. The SSA_{RH} and LR_{RH} used for lidar-oriented interpretation are subsequently obtained through RH-corrected forward optical calculations based on the RH-adjusted PSD and wet-state effective CRI. This sequential treatment keeps particle-size reconstruction, absorption-constrained CRI retrieval, and humidity correction as linked but distinct steps, thereby reducing direct parameter coupling under mixed-

aerosol conditions. The synthetic forward–inverse experiment demonstrates algorithmic consistency under internally controlled assumptions, but it should not be interpreted as external atmospheric validation because the synthetic truth and retrieval share the same physical assumptions. Its main value is therefore to verify that the retrieval chain does not introduce numerical inconsistency when PSD, absorption, and dispersion constraints are mutually consistent.

The framework is therefore particularly useful for deriving local, physically constrained dry-state equivalent CRI and RH-corrected SSA and LR from in situ observations under mixed-aerosol conditions. These products provide aerosol-state-dependent optical constraints relevant to lidar applications, especially when particle-size structure, absorption strength, and humidity-dependent optical response vary concurrently. Because the framework is constrained by near-surface in situ observations, its products are most directly applicable as local lidar constraints for near-surface or well-mixed lower-boundary-layer conditions, rather than as direct representations of the full vertically resolved aerosol column. Their practical role is therefore to constrain the optical state associated with the contemporaneous near-surface aerosol and to provide an observation-constrained basis for assessing whether assumed lidar-ratio values are locally consistent with that aerosol state. Extension beyond the near-surface layer requires evidence that the sampled aerosol is vertically representative. Where such representativeness can be established, the retrieved LR may provide an additional consistency constraint for lower-boundary-layer lidar retrievals, while the vertical aerosol structure must still be supplied independently. For radiative-transfer applications, the retrieved CRI and SSA constrain the local aerosol optical state, whereas column radiative-effect calculations additionally require vertically resolved or column-integrated aerosol loading information.

4.2 Comparison with previous studies

Table 3 provides a contextual comparison of multi-wavelength LR values reported under different aerosol and observational conditions, with particular emphasis on the relatively scarce 1064-nm information. Because the studies differ in retrieval methodology, aerosol state, humidity treatment, and spatial representativeness, the comparison focuses primarily on reported spectral tendencies rather than direct agreement in absolute LR. Aerosol-type labels are retained only to describe the observational context reported in the original studies. In the DeLiAn database compiled by Floutsi et al. (2023), the dust–smoke mixture category shows a decrease from 355 to 532 nm, which is qualitatively similar to the short-wavelength LR decrease retrieved here. Biomass-burning aerosol layers reported by Giannakaki et al. (2016) also show $LR_{355} > LR_{532}$, with high short-wavelength LR values partly overlapping the present LR_{355} level, whereas their LR_{532} is higher than the present mean value. As complementary algorithmic context, the CALIOP Version 4 retrieval scheme prescribes $LR_{532} > LR_{1064}$ for several continental and smoke-related aerosol subtypes, while assigning approximately wavelength-independent values to clean marine, dust, and dusty marine aerosols (Kim et al., 2018). These prescribed values are not direct multi-wavelength observations and are therefore used only as algorithmic context.

In contrast, the two observational studies in Table 3 that report 1064-nm LR show increasing central values toward 1064 nm, whereas the present campaign-level values decrease with wavelength. Haarig et al. (2018) reported increasing LR values from 355 to 1064 nm for aged Canadian wildfire smoke in the 5–6.5 km tropospheric layer over Leipzig, and Wang et al. (2026)

reported a similar increase for a night-time PBL aerosol case over Changsha. These studies differ substantially in aerosol conditions, sampling altitude, humidity treatment, and retrieval methodology, preventing attribution of the spectral differences to any single factor. Table 3 does not isolate the contribution of any individual factor to the inter-study differences. However, the limited number of direct multi-wavelength LR observations, particularly at 1064 nm, precludes identification of a universal spectral pattern.

The wavelength dependence of LR should also be interpreted within the broader context of aerosol optical complexity, because other optical properties such as SSA and absorption are likewise controlled by coupled effects of particle size, composition, and mixing state. Recent size-resolved and core–shell-constrained studies have shown that SSA and absorption can vary nonlinearly across wavebands and cannot always be represented adequately by a single AAE or a simple monotonic spectral relationship (Guan et al., 2026a, b). Masoom et al. (2025) further reported non-monotonic SSA spectra and concave AOD spectral curvature in long-range-transported wildfire smoke, together with unusually large accumulation-mode particles and enhanced UV absorption. These findings provide broader support for the multi-wavelength constraints adopted here and caution against interpreting the retrieved SSA or LR spectra using a universal monotonic spectral assumption.

Therefore, the decreasing LR spectrum obtained in this study should be interpreted as a feature of the Vipava Valley near-surface, RH-corrected homogeneous-equivalent mixed aerosol state, rather than as a general lidar-ratio pattern. The comparison further indicates that empirical LR values and assumed spectral relationships should be applied cautiously outside the aerosol and observational contexts from which they were derived.

Table 3. Contextual comparison of multi-wavelength lidar-ratio values from this study and representative previous lidar studies.

Study	Aerosol and sampling context	LR values
This study	Vipava Valley near-surface mixed aerosol; RH-corrected homogeneous-equivalent products constrained by in situ observations	$LR_{355/532/1064}$ = 86.53 ± 13.82 / 57.59 ± 12.80 / 39.81 ± 15.10 sr
Floutsi et al. (2023)	Ground-based lidar database; dust–smoke mixture category	$LR_{355/532}$ = 72.1 ± 7.7 / 56.3 ± 6.5 sr
Kim et al. (2018)	CALIOP V4 operational retrieval algorithm; polluted continental/smoke subtype; prescribed LR values	$LR_{532/1064}$ = 70 ± 25 / 30 ± 14 sr
Giannakaki et al. (2016)	Biomass-burning aerosol layers observed by night-time multi-wavelength Raman lidar	$LR_{355/532}$ = 92 ± 10 / 75 ± 14 sr
Haarig et al. (2018)	Aged Canadian wildfire smoke over Leipzig; 5–6.5 km tropospheric layer	$LR_{355/532/1064}$ = 45 ± 5 / 68 ± 9 / 82 ± 27 sr
Wang et al. (2026)	Night-time PBL aerosol case over Changsha; below 3 km, PBL top about 2 km	$LR_{355/532/1064}$ = 45 ± 3 / 54 ± 9 / 65 ± 10 sr

Values from previous studies are reported as given in the original publications, and the meaning of "±" follows the uncertainty or variability definition adopted in each source. For this study, values represent the campaign mean ± standard deviation of valid RH-corrected samples. Because uncertainty definitions, measurement/retrieval methods, aerosol and humidity conditions,

and spatial representativeness differ among studies, Table 3 is intended for contextual comparison of reported LR magnitudes and spectral tendencies rather than direct validation of absolute values.

4.3 Interpretation limits, uncertainty sources, and future work

Previous analyses of the broader 1–30 April 2016 Vipava campaign identified contrasting aerosol states, including Saharan-dust-influenced conditions during 11–18 April and predominantly locally influenced anthropogenic aerosol during 19–26 April, together with qualitative SEM–EDX evidence for mineral dust during the early-April dust episode (Wang et al., 2019). Subsequent lidar observations over the Vipava Valley reported aerosol states associated with mixtures of combustion-related aerosol, mineral dust, and marine aerosol under varying transport and meteorological conditions (Wang et al., 2022), while regional chemical studies identified sulfate-, ammonium-, and nitrate-containing fine aerosol as well as sea-salt-related components in Slovenia and the northern Adriatic region (Turšič et al., 2006; Gluščić et al., 2020). The 2016 analysis therefore provides campaign-specific context, while the later studies provide broader regional context; none permits unique source attribution of the hour-resolved optical variability shown in Figure 7.

The FVF–AAE diagnostic regimes used in this study should be interpreted as optical–microphysical groupings for evaluating retrieval behaviour, rather than as a formal aerosol classification or source-apportionment scheme. The regimes are defined using FVF and $AAE_{470/880}$, while their interpretation is informed by complementary indicators, including eBC calculated using C_{eff} = 5, PM loading, RH, and r_{eff}, and therefore captures differences in particle-size structure and absorption-related optical behaviour. Detailed regime-resolved results are provided in Supplement Sect. S7, including the FVF-dependent LR spectra in Sect. S7.3 and Figure S8.

Within this interpretation framework, the regime-resolved SSA_{RH} and LR_{RH} distributions reflect the combined influence of wavelength, RH-adjusted particle-size structure, and the retrieved equivalent CRI, including its absorption spectral dependence. For example, the coarse-influenced regime shows relatively high LR, especially at 355 nm, but this should not be interpreted as evidence of pure mineral dust. Rather, the relatively high LR is consistent with an influence of coarse-mode enhancement on the response-corrected PSD and the resulting optical properties, without implying a unique aerosol type or composition. The mode-decomposition analysis indicates that coarse-mode enhancement contributed to the higher LR_{355}, but differences remained in the fine-mode-only optical response (Supplement Sect. S7.5; Figure S10). Similarly, the fine-mode high-AAE regime indicates a stronger wavelength dependence of absorption, whereas the intermediate-FVF regime should be interpreted as a transition state between coarse-influenced and fine-mode-dominated particle-size conditions, rather than as a class-pure scattering-dominated regime. The SSA_{RH}–LR_{RH} parameter space mapped onto dry-state CRI constraints further supports this interpretation by showing that dry-state absorption and refractive-index constraints partly structure the final RH-corrected lidar products, without implying a simple one-to-one aerosol-type classification.

The literature comparisons should therefore be used only as optical and instrumental context. Their purpose is not to validate the retrieved products against literature values, but to indicate where the RH-corrected LR_{RH} values and the adopted C_{eff} sensitivity range are positioned relative to previously reported aerosol optical states and reference-based AE33 correction

factors. This distinction is important because most literature LR values are ambient, layer-resolved lidar products, whereas the present values are local RH-corrected equivalent products derived from retrievals constrained by in situ observations. Similarly, the AE33 *C* values reported in reference-based studies are used to contextualize the sensitivity range and reference scenario setting, not to prescribe a locally calibrated C_{eff}.

Several uncertainty sources require particular caution. First, the optical calculations rely on a spherical-particle, homogeneous-equivalent Mie representation. This assumption provides a tractable effective description of the sampled mixed aerosol population, but may introduce biases when coarse-mode or nonspherical particles make a substantial contribution (Huang et al., 2023).

With the retrieved CRI and the remaining forward-model assumptions held fixed, PSD truncation lowered LR_{1064} and preserved the campaign-level LR wavelength ordering (Table S6; Fig. S4). These tests quantify direct forward-optical sensitivity to the upper-size cutoff, not the combined sensitivity of the full inversion, in which PSD changes may also alter the retrieved CRI. Under the adopted spherical, homogeneous-particle optical model, the retrieved CRI represents a population-level equivalent parameter rather than a particle- or composition-resolved refractive index. A related model-form uncertainty concerns the representation of aerosol mixing state. Recent studies using explicit core–shell constraints have shown that particle size, core-to-shell ratio, and coating assumptions can substantially modify multi-wavelength SSA and absorption estimates (Guan et al., 2026a, b). In contrast, the present framework retrieves a homogeneous-equivalent CRI designed to reproduce the bulk optical response of the sampled aerosol population. The bulk optical effects of possible absorbing cores, non-absorbing coatings, and externally mixed components are therefore represented only indirectly through the population-level homogeneous-equivalent CRI, rather than being resolved independently. This model-form difference may contribute to residual uncertainty in SSA and LR, but its magnitude and direction cannot be determined without a dedicated mixing-state sensitivity analysis. Second, the absorption constraint has limitations associated with both the AE33 correction and particle-size coverage. The adopted $C_{\mathrm{eff}} = 5$ should be interpreted as a site- and period-specific effective AE33 correction setting, not as a universal instrument constant. A systematic bias in the absorption input would affect the dry-state k_{dry} retrieval and subsequently propagate into the RH-corrected SSA and LR. The AE33 absorption measurements were obtained downstream of a $PM_{2.5}$ inlet, whereas the Mie absorption closure uses the merged PSD extending to approximately 20 μm. The aerodynamic inlet cutoff is not equivalent to a sharp 2.5 μm cutoff on the reconstructed PSD diameter coordinate. Fitting full-PSD model absorption to this inlet-limited measurement may cause the homogeneous-equivalent *k* to partly reflect the size-coverage mismatch. Applying this fitted *k* across the full PSD may misrepresent coarse-particle absorption and affect the derived SSA and LR; coarse-particle absorption is not independently constrained. The fixed-CRI PSD-truncation tests do not assess this potential response of the fitted *k*. The available observations do not establish the magnitude or direction of the resulting bias. Third, RH correction relies on prescribed mode-dependent hygroscopicity parameters rather than direct HTDMA or CCNC measurements. The RH-corrected products should therefore be understood as ambient-equivalent forward estimates rather than independent wet-state observations. In addition, the wet-state calculation represents water uptake through particle growth and effective-medium

mixing rather than an explicit core–shell coating geometry; morphology-dependent absorption enhancement or lensing effects are therefore not independently resolved.

A further limitation is vertical representativeness: the station-based PSD, absorption, and RH measurements directly constrain the near-surface aerosol state, so application of the retrieved LR to elevated or vertically heterogeneous layers requires independent information on aerosol vertical structure. Overall, these limitations define the interpretation range of the framework rather than invalidating its purpose. The approach provides a practical solution for deriving multi-wavelength dry-state equivalent CRI and RH-corrected SSA and LR from in situ PSD, absorption, and RH observations under mixed-aerosol conditions. The present application should be viewed as an internally consistent, site-specific demonstration. Future applications at additional sites, supported by independent optical, chemical, hygroscopicity, particle-shape, and vertically resolved lidar constraints, will be needed to assess the broader transferability of the framework.

5 Conclusions

Based on in situ SMPS, OPC, AE33, and ambient RH observations, this study developed a decoupled framework for deriving dry-state homogeneous-equivalent CRI and RH-corrected lidar-relevant SSA and LR in the near-surface mixed-aerosol environment of the Vipava Valley. The framework reconstructs a response-corrected wide-range PSD, retrieves the reference real part n_{655}, derives a spectrally consistent dry-state CRI using absorption and SSKK constraints, and recalculates SSA and LR through an RH-corrected wet-state forward calculation.

The RH-corrected LR values fall within the range of values reported under several mixed and biomass-burning-influenced observational contexts in previous lidar studies, while the retrieved CRI and SSA provide complementary local optical constraints for the Vipava Valley aerosol population. The present $LR_{355} > LR_{532} > LR_{1064}$ behaviour is qualitatively consistent with the short-wavelength decrease reported for some mixed or biomass-burning aerosol layers, but contrasts with the limited number of 1064 nm lidar observations showing increasing LR toward 1064 nm for aged wildfire smoke and a PBL aerosol case. This contrast indicates that multi-wavelength LR spectral behaviour is not universal, but depends on aerosol state, particle-size distribution, particle shape, absorption spectral dependence, humidity state, vertical sampling, and retrieval assumptions.

The sensitivity analysis demonstrated that the assumed AE33 effective multiple-scattering correction is a major structural control on absorption-sensitive products. In the absence of an independent absorption reference, no unique C_{eff} could be identified from the campaign data; the $C_{\mathrm{eff}} = 5$ results are therefore reported as a reference scenario. Regime-based diagnostics revealed systematic differences in RH-corrected SSA and LR across the FVF–AAE groupings, with additional variation associated with absorbing-particle loading, while the diagnostic regimes should be interpreted as optical–microphysical states rather than source-apportioned aerosol classes. RH correction increased SSA at all three wavelengths and produced wavelength-dependent LR changes, highlighting the need to account for humidity when dry products constrained by in situ observations are compared with ambient lidar-relevant optical conditions.

Overall, the framework provides a physically constrained pathway for linking dry in situ CRI retrievals with RH-corrected multi-wavelength aerosol optical products relevant to lidar applications. These conclusions should be interpreted within several caveats, including the assumption of spherical particles and a homogeneous-equivalent representation of aerosol mixing state, the site- and period-specific C_{eff}=5 AE33 correction setting, the use of prescribed mode-dependent κ_{fine} and κ_{coarse} values for RH correction, and the limited vertical representativeness of near-surface in situ observations.

Future work should combine this framework with independently calibrated absorption measurements, nephelometer scattering closure, chemical composition constraints, direct hygroscopicity measurements, particle-depolarization information, and collocated Raman or HSRL profiles. Such integrated measurements would help further validate the framework and assess its broader transferability across different aerosol environments.

Code and data availability

The source code of the VIPAVA Inversion Pipeline and the processed input data are publicly available from Zenodo (Yao et al., 2026).

Author contributions

All the authors made contributions to this research work and manuscript. In particular, CY and LW designed the overall strategy of this work. MBM, LD, AG, FG, JV, MM, MG, GM, and SS organized the observation campaign, with MG, GM, and SS further participating in field observations and data collection. CY, AH, BZ, ZY and LW participated in the data analysis. CY wrote the initial manuscript draft. CY, LW, LD, AG and GM participated in the scientific discussions, reviewed, and proofread the manuscript. LW, FG, DC, and GM acquired the research funding and supervised the study. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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