

Reviewer 1: RC1– Anonymous

Reviewer 2: RC2 - Anonymous

Editor: EC1 - Editor

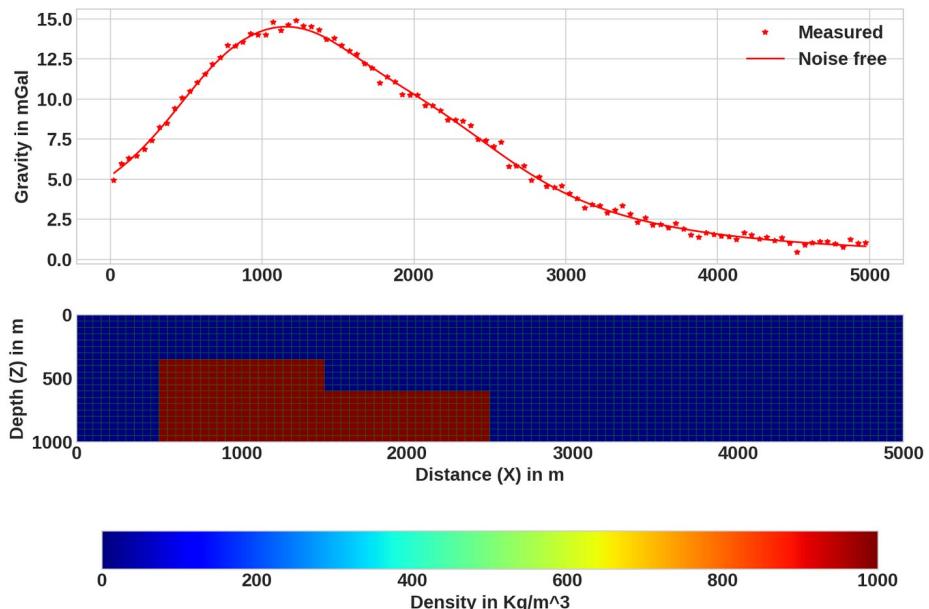
Reviewer	Comments/corrections /Questions	Accepted / not Accepted	Authors Response
RC1	General Comments: The authors present a sparsity-constrained inversion method. The technical content of the paper is good and have both synthetic and field data illustrations. However, the paper has several typo and grammatical errors. The following are my comments on the paper.	Accepted	<i>First of all, we would like to thank Reviewer RC1 for the careful revision of the manuscript. We highly appreciated his questions and valuable comments. Note: We have accommodated nearly all the suggestions as they were very important. The applied changes are highlighted in yellow color in the revised manuscript.</i>
RC1	Comments/Questions 1: I suggest the title be shortened to “ Gravity Inversion Method Using L0-norm Constraint with Auto-adaptive Regularization and Combined Stopping Criteria ”	Accepted	<i>We have shortened the title as suggested.</i>
RC1	Comments/Questions 2: Could you discuss the possibility of extending the method to 3D?	Accepted	<i>According to the reviewer's suggestion, we have incorporated a text about the possibility of extending the method to a 3D inversion algorithm.</i>
RC1	Comments/Questions 3: For the field data examples, can you show the conventional least square inversion results like the one shown in Fig. 7a.	Accepted	<i>Because it was extensively discussed in previous work and because we showed the same using the synthetic data we were more focused on</i>

			<p><i>showing the advantage of the new approach compared to other previous work. However, because it will add value to the manuscript we have included the least-square solution for one of the field data as suggested by Reviewer RC1, for better justification and clarification.</i></p>
RC1	Comments/Questions 4: For the synthetic data examples, is the noise added in the gravity data or the model density? The description in the paper is not clear about this point.	Accepted	<p><i>For all presented synthetic data examples the noise is added in the gravity data as mentioned in the text. To make this point clearer we have rewritten additional descriptions in the revised manuscript.</i></p>
RC1	Comments/Questions 5: The noise added in the synthetic data is small. Can you show the robustness of the method by adding significant of noise in the data?	Not Accepted	<p><i>The noise added to the synthetic data is comparatively larger than most of the previously published works and it took into consideration the error budget in measuring gravity data presently. That is commonly considers the real data scenario. Different inversion methods have been published using different approaches for adding Gaussian noise. As an example, the following works used different ways for adding the Gaussian noise: Li and Oldenburg (1998); Boulanger</i></p>

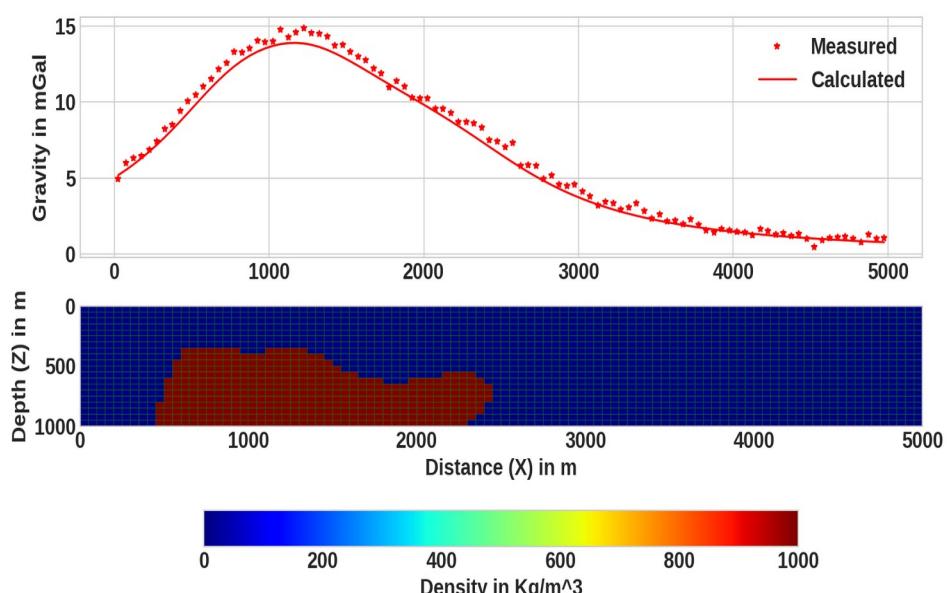
			<p>and Chouteau (2001); Cella and Fedi (2012); Vatankhah et al. (2014). For the first two examples, we have used a similar computation scheme applied by several researchers e.g. Li and Oldenburg 1998 (used 2%); Farquharson, 2008 (used 1 %); Portniaguine and Zhdanov, 2002 (used 2 %); Rezaie et al., 2017 (used 3 %).</p> <p>Note Please note that we have used 4 %. To show the robustness of the presented method further, for the third and fourth examples we used another computation scheme of the noise which is even more strong as we can clearly see from the presented Figures in the manuscript.</p>
RC1	<p>Comments/Questions 6: What happens when the causative body is big in size but has a sharp boundary?</p>	Accepted	<p>The developed method can successfully recover a causative body which is big in size, with a sharp boundary. This is because the method uses one of the well-known sparse norm constraints which is used to recover non-smooth or blocky geological features. For example, Feng et. al 2020 applied a similar L_0 norm constraint to estimate the basement relief of a rift basin consisting of grabens and</p>

			<i>horsts. Moreover, the capability of the presented method can be demonstrated by the first real data example in the manuscript where the geological structure is big and also has a sharp boundary. Additionally, we have shown a synthetic example here below.</i>
RC2	General Comments: This work contains interesting improvements over a previous work from the authors (Gebre and Lewi, 2022) concerning gravity inversion using L0-norm regularization. The main contributions include auto- adaptive regularization and combined stopping criteria. The results shown include many tests with synthetic data and real data which supports the claim of the article. In general, the article is well written and should be accepted after few minor modifications.	Accepted	<i>We would like to thank reviewer RC2 for the encouraging and constructive comments that contributed to the improvement of the manuscript. We highly appreciated his interesting and positive suggestions. Note: We have accommodated all of the recommendations. The applied changes are highlighted in yellow color in the revised manuscript.</i>
RC2	Corrections/Comments 1: The article contains typos and minor grammar mistakes that should be corrected. For example, in line 122, it should be “Here the misfit functional is $\Phi d = \dots$ and We is the error...”. In line 334, it should be “total number of model parameters”, etc...	Accepted	<i>We thank the reviewer for the valuable corrections. We completely agreed and incorporated the corrections.</i>
RC2	Corrections/Comments 2: For the sake of completeness, the expression of the stabilizing functional, $S(\varrho)$ should be given to explicit the role of W_{ck} in the objective function and improve the understandability of (4).	Accepted	<i>To make this point clearer as suggested by reviewer RC2, we have incorporated additional descriptions in the revised manuscript.</i>
RC2	Corrections/Comments 3: Also, as the method is based on iteratively	Accepted	<i>Yes that is true, the method is based on iteratively reweighted least squares (IRLS)</i>

	reweighted least squares (IRLS), it should be mentioned on the text.		minimization. As suggested, we have now mentioned it in the text.
RC2	Corrections/Comments 4: In (18), the max operation should be defined.	Accepted	We incorporated the definition of the “max” operation
RC2	Corrections/Comments 5: In (19), please use a notation similar to: $[\tilde{\rho}^k]_j = \begin{cases} [\rho_{max}]_j & \text{if } [\rho^k]_j > [\rho_{max}]_j \\ [\rho^k]_j & \text{if } [\rho_{min}]_j \leq [\rho^k]_j \leq [\rho_{max}] \\ [\rho_{min}]_j & \text{if } [\rho^k]_j < [\rho_{min}]_j \end{cases}$	Accepted	As per the reviewer's suggestion, we have changed the notation in the revised manuscript.



(a) Single big size sharp boundary causative synthetic model example



(b) Inversion results of the model in (a) using the presented method.