To referee1

We sincerely thank the referee for their insightful and constructive comments, which have been invaluable in enhancing the quality and clarity of our manuscript. We deeply appreciate the time and effort they have dedicated to reviewing our work and providing thoughtful suggestions.

Below, we provide detailed responses (in italic font style) to each of the referee's comments (in bold face). The changed text is in a normal font style.

Tidal changes in the ionosphere during SSW has been focused for a decade of years. Although it is believed that the changes are global, most of the studies were concerned mainly in the ionospheric variation the low latitudes. Based on the global TEC map data with resolution of 2 hour, and 2.5° latitude *5° longitude, the ionospheric background morphology has been obtained using a neural network algorithm. Further the global distribution of the diurnal and semidiurnal tide components was analyzed using the residual of the TEC data focused on 18 major SSW events in northern winter hemisphere. This study can provide a comprehensive understanding of the global effects on the ionosphere due to SSW. On the whole, the obtained results are clear. But there are still some unclear situations and some discussions about the results are needed further.

Comments:

1, The TEC map data used here are obtained with interpolation algorithm based on about 300 GNSS stations that are very unevenly distributed. Very limited GNSS data can used in the ocean region especially in the southern hemisphere. Usually, the TEC map with such low spatial and temporal resolution are used for revealing the ionospheric background morphology and large ionosphere disturbance, such as ionospheric storm. So it is better to give some analysis about the availability of such TEC data for deriving the tidal components in the study.

We agree with the referee's concern regarding the uneven distribution of GNSS stations and the potential limitations of the TEC data over oceanic regions. The other referee has similar comments. To address this, we have added the following description to the Data and Methodology section:

It should be pointed out that the GNSS stations are unevenly allocated, especially in earlier periods. Over vast oceanic regions near the equator GNSS receivers were sparsely set up on islands where adjacent receivers separated by a longitude difference up to 20 degrees. There were no receivers in the

Southern hemisphere high latitudes around 120°W over the Western Pacific Ocean and 15°W over the Atlantic Ocean (Schaer, 1999). Additionally the inclination of GNSS satellites inherently limits the satellite visibility at high latitudes near the polar region. In areas lacking observation the TEC retrieval inevitably involves interpolation, which can affect the accuracy. Therefore, our analysis focuses on low and mid-latitudes, where GNSS data is more reliable.

We have added the reference,

Schaer, S. Mapping and Predicting the Earth's Ionosphere Using the Global Positioning System. Ph.D. Thesis, Bern University, Bern, Switzerland, 1999.

2，What is the criteria for the SSW events in Table 1 as MAJOR?

In general, the major SSW event mainly occurs in the winter period of the Northern Hemisphere, which is manifested by the reversal from eastwards to westwards of the zonal wind zonal mean and the increase of the stratospheric temperature in the polar region.

How is the Central date determined, and is it the same time as the SSW onset in Figure 4? The date of the SSW event in 2010 and 2020 is 20100323 and 20200322. Strictly speaking, these two events should be classified as Final Warming, and the background condition of the zonal wind zonal mean during this kind of warming is different with the normal SSW event occurred in winter period.

The major SSW events in our study were selected based on the criteria defined by Goncharenko et al. (2021) and Hocke et al. (2024), which include the reversal of the stratospheric zonal wind at 10 hPa (around 30 km altitude) and at 60°N latitude. The central date of each SSW event (SSW onset) is determined by the time of this wind reversal, as provided by Palmeiro et al. (2023) using ECMWF reanalysis data. We have added the following description for Table 1 in the Data and methodology section:

The central date of each SSW event is determined by the time when the zonal mean wind changes from eastward to westward at 10 hPa, northward of 60°N (Palmeiro et al., 2023; Vargin et al., 2022). The events dated 20100323 and 20220322 occurred later in the season. They could be classified as Final Warmings. However, they were included in our analysis because they met the criteria for major SSWs as defined by Goncharenko et al. (2021).

In the review paper by Goncharenko (2021), the SSW definition and classification have been discussed in detail. Regarding major SSWs, they occur most often in the months of January and February; displacement events

occur throughout the period from November to March. So regarding the events in 2010 and 2020, we acknowledge that these events occurred later in the season and could be classified as Final Warmings. However, they were included in our analysis because they met the criteria for major SSWs as defined by Goncharenko et al. (2021). To clarify this, we have added the following text to the Introduction section:

Although the specific definition of SSW has varied over years, it is now widely accepted that a major SSW event mainly occurs in the winter period of the Northern Hemisphere. It is manifested by the reversal of the stratospheric polar vortex from eastward to westward and an increase in the stratospheric temperature in the polar region (Goncharenko et al., 2021).

To be clear and straightforward, we have added "major" with SSW in the abstract.

We have also added the following references in the revised manuscript:
Palmeiro, F. M., García-Serrano, J., Ruggieri, P., Batté, L., and Gualdi, S.: On the Influence of ENSO on Sudden Stratospheric Warmings, J. Geophys. Res.-Atmos., 128, e2022JD037607, https://doi.org/10.1029/2022JD037607, 2023.
Vargin, P.N.; Koval, A.V.;Guryanov, V.V. Arctic Stratosphere Dynamical Processes in the Winter 2021–2022. Atmosphere 2022, 13, 1550. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos13101550.

3， The input layer of the neural network algorithm shown in Figure 1 only takes into account the annual and diurnal variations of the ionosphere. Why doesn't consider the seasonal variation, i.e., the 180-day period variation? The selected SSW events happened in the northern winter period, whether this collection of input layer without seasonal variation component affect the final results?

We thought on the direct effects from the sun and inevitable influences due to the earth rotation and revolution. The model fits to the global TEC observation with a zero systematic error and an root mean square error (RMSE) of 3.221 TECU, which is similar to the zero systematic error and the RMSE of 3.387 TECU for the modeling with global TEC from 1999 to 2011 in Mukhtarov et al. (2013a).

Accepting your suggestion we have re-run the neural network algorithm by adding the 180-day period variation to the input layer. The RMSE was improved from 3.221 TECU to 2.780 TECU, indicating a better fit to the observed TEC data. The main results of our composite analysis remained consistent. The enhancement after SSW onset keeps similar. We have

updated all figures in the revised manuscript.

4，Why the sites of diurnal tidal and semidiurnal tidal component given in figure 3 are different? It may be better to give the diurnal and semidiurnal tidal components during the same event at same site.
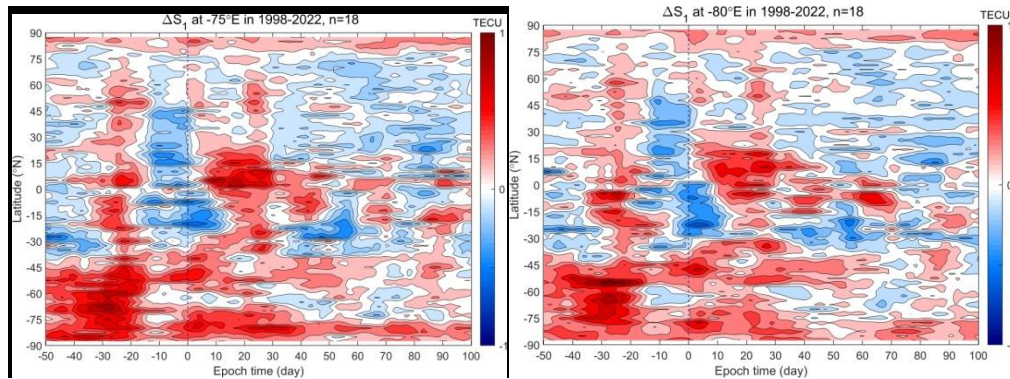
We thank the referee for this suggestion. We have revised Figure 3 (Figure 4 in the revised manuscript) to show both the diurnal and semidiurnal tidal components during the February 1999 SSW event at the same site (30°N, 105°E). This change provides a clearer comparison of the tidal variations at a single location.
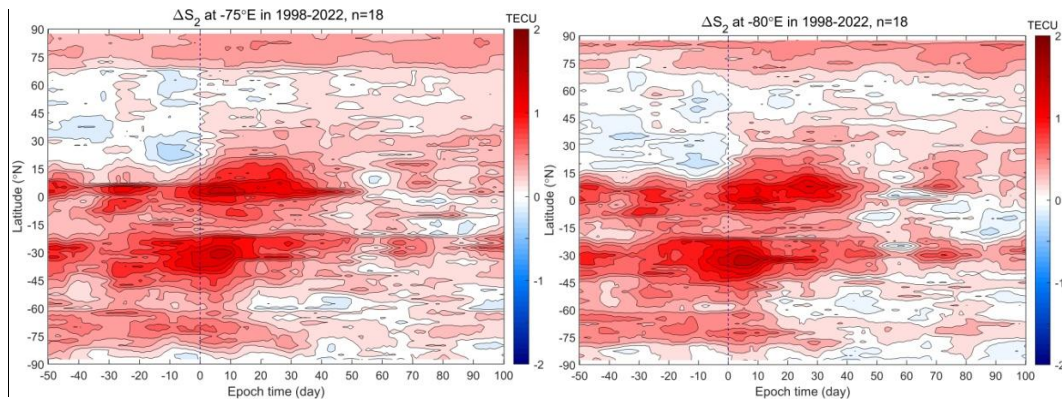
5， Figure 6 and Figure 7 give the latitudinal distribution of the diurnal and semidiurnal components at certain meridian line during SSW period, respectively. Why are there no results for the same longitude? It is suggested to provide the latitudinal distribution of the diurnal and semidiurnal component at each meridian lines. In addition, little observational data in the southern hemisphere in the sector of 80 E meridian line, and the map data in this region is basically interpolated, the result in this meridian line is it reliable?

By the way, the vertical line in each figure is not clear.

We agree that the reliability of the TEC data over the -80°E meridian is not so good due to less ionospheric piercing points compared with -75°E. Though the results can be found similar from the following plots, we substitute -80°E with -75°E where the satellite visibility is better.

We have added the latitudinal distribution of the semidiurnal components at 90°E and the diurnal ones at -75°E to provide a more comprehensive analysis. The vertical lines in the figures have been made clearer.

ΔS₂ at -75°E in 1998-2022, n=18   ΔS₂ at -80°E in 1998-2022, n=18

6， In the discussion section, it is necessary to analyze why the semi-diurnal tides in the mid-latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere are stronger than those in the mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, and what are the possible mechanisms. In addition, it has been suggested that the semi-diurnal tidal component is probably related to the enhanced semi-lunar tidal (M2) during the SSW, and the discussion about the M2 component enhancement in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere during SSW should be added in the discussion section. The following related papers can be referred.

Goncharenko, L. P., Harvey, V. L., Randall, C. E., Coster, A. J., Zhang, S.-R., Zalizovski, A., et al. (2022). Observations of Pole-to-Pole, Stratosphere-to-Ionosphere Connection. Frontiers in Astronomy and Space Sciences, 8, 768629. https://doi.org/10.3389/fspas.2021.768629

Liu, J., Zhang, D., Goncharenko, L. P., Zhang, S., He, M., Hao, Y., & Xiao, Z. (2021). The latitudinal variation and hemispheric asymmetry of the ionospheric lunitidal signatures in the American sector during major Sudden Stratospheric Warming events. Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics. https://doi.org/10.1029/2020ja028859

Jing Liu, Donghe Zhang, Shuji Sun, Yongqiang Hao, Zuo Xiao, Ionospheric Semidiurnal Lunitidal Perturbations During the 2021 Sudden Stratospheric Warming Event: Latitudinal and Inter‐Hemispheric Variations in the American, Asian‐Australian, and African‐European Sectors, Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 10.1029/2022JA030313, 127, 9, (2022).

We have added the following text to the Discussion section:
Several SSW event studies have highlighted that semidiurnal tides in the Southern hemisphere mid-latitudes, particularly around -75°E in the American sector, are stronger than those in the Northern hemisphere. This hemispheric asymmetry may arise from the amplification of lunar semidiurnal (M2) tides

during SSWs, which is the most pronounced in the American sector (Goncharenko et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2021; 2022). Additionally, the inclination angle of Earth's magnetic field lines in the Southern hemisphere mid-latitudes is smaller than in the Northern hemisphere, leading to more ionospheric TEC variations in the F-region due to electric field effects (Goncharenko et al., 2022).

Goncharenko er al., 2022 shows observational evidence that SSW events generate truly global disturbances that reach the high latitudes of the opposite hemisphere. We also cite it in the Introduction to highlight the global effects of SSWs.

We also cited Liu et al. (2021, 2022) in the Introduction section.

To referee2

We sincerely thank the referee for their insightful and constructive comments, which have been invaluable in enhancing the quality and clarity of our manuscript. We deeply appreciate the time and effort they have dedicated to reviewing our work and providing thoughtful suggestions.

Below, we provide detailed responses (in italic font style) to each of the referee's comments (in bold face). The changed text is in a normal font style.

The paper presents a composite analysis of ionospheric response to multiple sudden stratospheric warmings. To isolate SSW response, the authors first develop empirical model of total electron content, and use data-model differences to see SSW effects. Composite analysis of 18 SSW events is the novel aspect of the paper. Global ionospheric variations and complex latitudinal and longitudinal patterns are also new and interesting features.

Overall, the Introduction is pretty weak and does not mention several important studies that describe the state of knowledge on the topic. The new empirical model that uses machine learning approach is an interesting development. However, it would be important to demonstrate the performance of the model and discuss several performance metrics, so that the reader can be more comfortable about the attribution of the observed effects to SSW and not to the model itself. The paper would also benefit from a more extended discussion of potential mechanisms responsible for the observed features. Overall, the paper is an interesting development and will be stronger after addressing several comments. Most of them are clarifications and should not be hard to address. I recommend a minor revision.

Major comments

L. 26-28 - As there is a lot of literature on SSWs, a better reference is needed here. For example, recent review of Baldwin et al., 2021 (see suggested references below).
We have revised the Introduction section to include a broader context of SSW-ionosphere coupling. The review by Baldwin et al. (2021) is now cited to frame the state of knowledge (Lines 35–38). Chau et al. (2009) and Goncharenko and Zhang (2008) are cited to point out that the related topic is comparatively a new field.

L. 32-33 - it has been established through multiple simulations that wind and temperature changes in the middle atmosphere are the primary

reasons for the amplification of tidal modes, not mesospheric polar vortex. Please revise the Introduction.
We have revised it by removing the "a change of the mesospheric polar vortex" and adding "wind and temperature changes in the middle atmosphere" *in the Introduction section.*

L. 55+ - there were several other studies that investigated response to SSW at middle to high latitudes, including for multiple SSW events - for example, Liu et al., 2021. The paper would benefit from a more comprehensive description of what is known.
We thank the referee for this important point. We have added the following text in the Introduction section:
There were several other studies that investigated response to SSW at middle to high latitudes, including for multiple events. It has been shown that enhanced semidiurnal lunitidal (M2) perturbations extended to middle latitude in the Southern hemisphere. In the American sector around -75°E, semidiurnal tides in the mid-latitudes of the Southern hemisphere are stronger than those in the Northern (Liu et al., 2021; 2022).

The GNSS receiver coverage substantially varies with latitude and longitude, and also varies in time, with earlier data containing fewer stations and hence using more interpolations. The study needs to reflect that and discuss potential implications on the results.
We agree with the referee's concern regarding the GNSS receiver coverage and their impacts on the TEC accuracy. The other referee has similar comments. To address this, we have added the following description to the Data and Methodology section:

It should be pointed out that the GNSS stations are unevenly allocated, especially in earlier periods. Over vast oceanic regions near the equator GNSS receivers were sparsely set up on islands where adjacent receivers separated by a longitude difference up to 20 degrees. There were no receivers in the Southern hemisphere high latitudes around 120°W over the Western Pacific Ocean and 15°W over the Atlantic Ocean (Schaer, 1999). Additionally the inclination of GNSS satellites inherently limits the satellite visibility at high latitudes near the polar region. In areas lacking observation the TEC retrieval inevitably involves interpolation, which can affect the accuracy. Therefore, our analysis focuses on low and mid-latitudes, where GNSS data is more reliable.

We have added the reference,

Schaer, S. Mapping and Predicting the Earth's Ionosphere Using the Global Positioning System. Ph.D. Thesis, Bern University, Bern, Switzerland, 1999.

Table 1 presents central dates of SSWs. As there are multiple ways of

defining a central day of SSW, exact dates (and hence the results of the study) can depend on the definition of central date. Please provide more details how central date was defined for this study.

We have added the following text in the Data and Methodology:

The central date of each SSW event is determined by the time when the zonal mean wind changes from eastward to westward at 10 hPa, northward of 60°N (Palmeiro et al., 2023; Vargin et al., 2022). The events dated 20100323 and 20220322 occurred later in the season. They could be classified as Final Warmings. However, they were included in our analysis because they met the criteria for major SSWs as defined by Goncharenko et al. (2021).

Development of empirical model of TEC is an important effort that can provide background TEC for a variety of other studies. It is important to understand how good is the model and how well it describes seasonal and solar cycle variations. The paper needs to include at least some examples of this, and to include several metrics evaluating the performance of the model. If the authors are reluctant to include them in the body of the paper, they can be included as Attachment.

Thank you for pointing out this important point. We have provided the systematic error and root mean square error (RMSE), and added a plot of maps for observed and modelled TEC (Figure 2 in the revised manuscript) in the Data and Methodology section.

There were several earlier efforts to develop empirical TEC models using the same (although shorter) TEC dataset. For example, Mukhtarov et al., 2013a, b; Lean et al., 2016. They need to be mentioned for the sake of scientific objectivity. How does the model developed in this study perform compared to the earlier models?

Following referee's suggestion, we have made comparison and added the following text to the Data and Methodology section:

The ML-TEC model fits to the global TEC observation with a zero systematic error and a root mean squares error (RMSE) of 2.8 TECU. This is comparable to the zero systematic error and the RMSE of 3.4 TECU for the empirical funntion modeling with the global TEC from 1999 to 2011 in Mukhtarov et al. (2013), and the RMSE of 3.5 TECU for a statistical model established by Lean et al. (2016) with the global TEC from 1998 to 2015. Figure 2 presents the global maps of the modeled and observed TEC in geographical coordinate. The equatorial ionospheric anomaly (EIA) locates between 22.5°S and 25°N around 105°E, with the summer crest being stronger than the winter one. The Weddell Sea Anomaly is apparent with the stripe amplification between 80°S to 50° S and -120°E to 0° E (Mukhtarov et al., 2013). The coincidence of these anomalies indicates the ML-TEC model is also able to reproduce the spatial structure of the ionosphere.
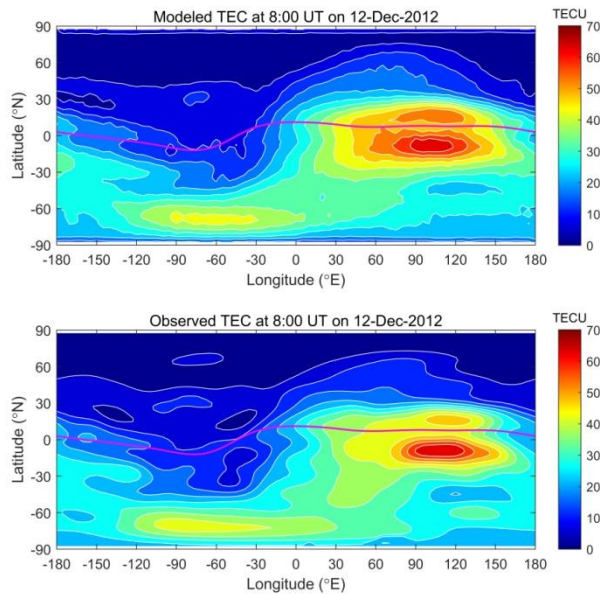
Figure 2. Global maps of the modeled and observed TEC at 0800 UT on 12 December 2012. The lines in magenta represents the magnetic equator.

In Figure 3, diurnal and semidiurnal components are given for the same latitude but different longitudes. What is the justification for this?
We just wanted to show results at more places. The other referee also has the same point. We have revised Figure 3 (Figure 4 in the revised manuscript) to show both the diurnal and semidiurnal tidal components during the February 1999 SSW event at the same site (30°N, 105°E). This change provides a clearer comparison of the tidal variations at a single location.

In addition, the authors attribute all the data/model differences to SSW. However, largest post-SSW difference of ~5TECu coincides with increase in solar flux due to the 27-day solar rotation, and some of the differences could be potentially attributed to the model performance for different seasons and solar flux levels. This is why it is important to present some evidence of model performance, per my earlier comment.
We realize we should be careful with the description in English, and don't rush to the attribution to SSW at this stage.

In Figure 4, what is the justification for showing delta S1 at 13 days before SSW? Are you implying that SSW effects start 13 days before the central date? Are these patterns statistically significant?
Since both the diurnal and semidiurnal components vary with latitude, longitude and time, we select world maps of those with overall smallest values before SSW onset and largest values after SSW onset. We have added the following text before presenting Figure 4 (Figure 5 in the revised manuscript):

Results of composite analysis are shown by world maps, latitude-time and longitude-time plots. Since both the diurnal and semidiurnal components vary with latitude, longitude and time, we select world maps of those with overall smallest values before SSW onset and largest values after SSW onset. For clarity in our description and discussion, we use hereafter the subscript "b" to denote the period before the SSW onset, and the subscript "a" to denote the period after the SSW onset.

Describing Figure 4, the authors write 'The largest deltaS1 enhancement is 2.25 TECU and locates at (2.5°S, 90°W)', and several lines later they write 'Largest deltaS1 is ~1.95 TECU and locates at 2.5N and [45°W, 50°W]'. Please clarify the meaning of this - it is not clear what the authors are trying to emphasize.
In the revised manuscript, we define the enhancement to be the difference between those after SSW onset and before SSW onset. We use subscript "E" to denote the enhancement.

$$\Delta S_{1E} = \Delta S_{1a} - \Delta S_{1b}$$
$$\Delta S_{2E} = \Delta S_{2a} - \Delta S_{2b}$$

We modified the descriptions correspondingly.

Similar comments about Figure 5 - figure 5a shows distribution of deltaS2 for 12 days before the SSW onset. Why 12 days? Why not 10 days or 15 days, and why this is different from 13 days before SSW onset for Figure 4? Are these variations statistically significant? How do they compare with, for example, 1 sigma or RMSE for the model?

The temporal variation of semidiurnal is from diurnal. Its world map shows overall smallest values at 12 days before SSW onset. Because it varies with position and time, we inspected world maps from -30 to 0 days and selected the overall smallest one.

Figure 6 shows deltaS1 at one longitude. Please say few words whether patterns are similar or substantially different at other longitudes.
For this figure 6 (Figure 7 in the revised manuscript), we have added plot of deltaS2. We added another longitude of -75E to the next figure (Figure 8 in the revised manuscript). So the patterns can be found different at 90E and -75E.

Figure 7 shows deltaS2 at a different longitude, 80W. Why is it different from the longitude in Figure 5? Why are these specific longitudes selected?
We just wanted to show results at more places. As the other referee points out less reliable TEC at 80W, we substitute 80W with 75W and added deltaS1 at 75W in the figure (Figure 8 in the revised manuscript).

We have added the following text before presenting Figures 6 and 7 (Figures 7 and 8 in the revised manuscript):

It is important to examine the ionospheric tidal variabilities at different longitudes over time. We select two longitudes of 90°E and 75°W. As shown above by Figures 5 and 6, at ~90°E there is obvious enhancement of ΔS_1 in northern mid-latitudes; at 75°W prominent SSW effects can be seen in both hemispheres.

For all figures 4-9 (or at least for some of them), it might be worthwhile to add another panel that shows variations not in absolute units of TEC, but as percentage compared to the background (model). This might help to illuminate the relative strength of SSW-related disturbances at different latitudes and longitudes.

We thank the referee for this suggestion. We use rS to represent the ratio of the S from observed to the S from modeled TEC. We have added rS1 and rS2 in the last block of the flowchart in Figure 2 (Figure 3 in the revised manuscript), and the following text to the flowchart description.

As shown by rS_1 and rS_2, the ratios of those observed to the modeled ones are also calculated to show the relative strength of SSW-related disturbances.

We have plotted world maps of rS1 and rS2 and added them in another panel beside those of DeltaS1 (Figure 5 in the revised manuscript) and Delta S2 (Figure 6 in the revised manuscript). The spatial patterns of relative strengths of SSW-related disturbances is similar to those of DeltaS1 and DeltaS2. We have added the following text in the Results section:

The right panel of Figure 5 is for rS_1 with (c) at 13 days before SSW onset and (d) at 25 days after SSW onset. The rS_1 larger than 1 matches positive ΔS_1, and the rS_1 smaller than 1 to negative ΔS_1. Similar spatial distributions can be noticed to those of ΔS_1 by comparing the corresponding maps in the left panel. At 25 days after SSW onset rS_{1a} is also stronger in the Northern hemisphere than the Southern hemisphere. However, it has a similar level at the Northern low and mid-latitudes. Note that largest rS_1 locates at high latitudes near polar regions, which is different from that of ΔS_1. This can be attributed to the small values of diurnal variation due to the smaller TEC there than low to mid-latitudes.

The right panel of Figure 6 shows rS_2 with (c) at 12 days before SSW onset and (d) at 8 days after SSW onset. There are also similar relationships between rS_2 and ΔS_2 by comparing the corresponding maps in the two panels. At 8 days after SSW onset, rS_{2a} is obviously stronger in the Southern hemisphere than the Northern hemisphere.

Figure 8 shows interesting longitudinal features. The study needs to include a discussion of potential reasons for these variations.
We have added discussion on longitudinal feature and potential reasons in the Discussion section.

Figure 9 - same comment as earlier; 20N is selected for figure 8, but 22.5N for figure 9. Why?   As the study uses TEC maps with latitude grid of 2.5 degrees, differences at 20N and 22.5N should not be large.
Yes, differences are not large. We have revised Figures 8 and 9 into one figure (Figure 9 in the revised manuscript) to show the diurnal and semidiurnal tidal components at 22.5N.

In figure 9, the authors emphasize enhancement at 45-135E (note also, there is a typo there, should be 45-135E, not 45-135N). But enhancement is also seen around day -50 to -40. How confident are you that enhancements after the SSW onset in that longitude range can be truly attributed to SSW, and not to, for example, insufficient data coverage at these longitudes?
We realize we should be careful with the description in English. Actually longitudinal variability is more or less different at different latitudes concerning the value, duration and changing rate of the ΔS_1 and ΔS_2. Regarding the enhancement seen around -50 or -40 days before SSW onset, the value, duration and changing rate of ΔS_1 are all smaller than those after SSW onset in the Northern hemisphere; they can be smaller and with less organized pattern after SSW onset, particularly in low latitudes in the Southern hemisphere. For those of ΔS_2, generally they are all smaller than those after SSW onset. We have added the following text to the Results section:

We notice that positive ΔS_1 and ΔS_2 also occur and last for days before SSW onset. However, they are generally smaller, shorter-lived and

slower-varying than those after SSW onset.

Overall, the Discussion section is pretty weak and could benefit from more extended discussion about the potential mechanisms for the observed features and comparison with available studies.
We thank referee for the suggestion. We have extended the discussion and added the following text to the Discussion section:
Several SSW event studies have highlighted that semidiurnal tides in the Southern hemisphere mid-latitudes, particularly around -75°E in the American sector, are stronger than those in the Northern hemisphere. This hemispheric asymmetry may arise from the amplification of lunar semidiurnal (M2) tides during SSWs, which is the most pronounced in the American sector (Goncharenko et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2021; 2022). Additionally, the inclination angle of Earth's magnetic field lines in the Southern hemisphere mid-latitudes is smaller than in the Northern hemisphere, leading to more ionospheric TEC variations in the F-region due to electric field effects (Goncharenko et al., 2022).

Recently, Harvey et al. (2022) emphasized the influence of the mesospheric polar vortex on atmospheric tides, which helps explain this hemispheric asymmetry. Since major SSWs occur predominantly in the Northern Hemisphere (NH) during winter, the mesospheric polar vortex in the NH significantly modulates the upward propagation of atmospheric tides to the ionosphere. This process enhances the diurnal variation of TEC, making it more pronounced in the Northern Hemisphere.

Harvey V. L., Randall C. E., Bailey S. M., Becker E., Chau J. L., Cullens C. Y., Goncharenko L. P., Gordley L. L., Hindley N. P., Lieberman R. S., Liu H-L, Megner L., Palo S. E., Pedatella N. M., Siskind D. E., Sassi F., Smith A. K., Stober G., Stolle C. and Yue J.: Improving ionospheric predictability requires accurate simulation of the mesospheric polar vortex. Front. Astron. Space Sci. 9:1041426. doi: 10.3389/fspas.2022.1041426, 2022.

As empirical model takes substantial time to develop and can be used for other studies as a background, it would be important to provide access to model output code to the reader, as currently expected in different journals.
We would like to share the code and the modeled TEC data, which are mentioned in the code availability and data availability in the revised manuscript.

Acknowledgment mentions foF2 data for Okinawa and Wuhan, which is not relevant to this study.
Many thanks! We have deleted this sentence.

Minor comments & language

L. 10 - 'SSW effect is mainly in low-latitude ionosphere' - SSW effects are observed mainly in the low-latitude ionosphere
We have changed it.

L. 21 - 'lasts to about 50 days after SSW onset' - lasts for about 50 days after SSW onset?
Yes, we have changed it to "lasts for", *and* "about 20~50 days after SSW onset" *according to Figures 7-9.*

It is better to avoid using abbreviations in the abstract, and introduce abbreviations the first time they are used. For example, 'SSW' is used in the abstract, but not defined.
We have added (SSW) after the sudden stratospheric warming mentioned the first time.

Some references are missing in the reference list - for example, Chau et al., 2009, Goncharenko et al., 2018; Yamazaki et al., 2012. Please check the references list carefully.
We have added the references in the reference list.

L. 120 - 'only those driven by the atmosphere below are remained' —> 'only those driven by the atmosphere below are retained' or 'only those driven by the atmosphere remain'
We have change the phrase to "only those driven by the atmosphere below are retained".

L. 151 - 'In southern atmosphere' —> In southern hemisphere?
We have revised it.

Vertical line that marks SSW onset in figures 6-9 could be made thicker, it is barely seen now.
We have made the vertical lines thicker in the revised manuscript.

L. 235 - 'is larger Northern hemisphere' —> 'is larger in the Northern hemisphere'
We have revised it accordingly.

References

Baldwin, M. P., Ayarzagüena, B., Birner, T., Butchart, N., Butler, A. H.,

Charlton‑Perez, A. J., ... & Pedatella, N. M. (2021). Sudden stratospheric warmings. Reviews of Geophysics, 59(1), e2020RG000708.
We have cited the paper in the Introduction section in the revised manuscript.

Liu, J., Zhang, D., Goncharenko, L. P., Zhang, S. R., He, M., Hao, Y., & Xiao, Z. (2021). The latitudinal variation and hemispheric asymmetry of the ionospheric lunitidal signatures in the American sector during major sudden stratospheric warming events. Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 126(5), e2020JA028859.
We have cited the paper in both Introduction and Results sections in the revised manuscript.

Lean, J. L., R. R. Meier, J. M. Picone, F. Sassi, J. T. Emmert, and P. G. Richards (2016), Ionospheric total electron content: Spatial patterns of variability, J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics, 121, 10,367–10,402, doi:10.1002/2016JA023210.
We have cited the paper in Data and Methodology section in the revised manuscript.

Mukhtarov, P., Pancheva, D., Andonov, B., & Pashova, L. (2013). Global TEC maps based on GNSS data: 1. Empirical background TEC model. Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 118(7), 4594-4608.
We have cited the paper in Data and Methodology section in the revised manuscript.

Mukhtarov, P., Pancheva, D., Andonov, B., & Pashova, L. (2013). Global TEC maps based on GNNS data: 2. Model evaluation. Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics, 118(7), 4609-4617.
We have read this paper but haven't cited it since the last accompanying paper is informative enough.