

Dear Reviewer:

We feel great thanks for your professional review work on our paper. As you are concerned, there are several problems that need to be addressed. According to your nice suggestions, we have made extensive corrections to our previous draft, the detailed corrections are listed below.

(1) Accuracy of Figure References:

The text contains inaccurate figure reference. For instance, Section 3.4 refers to "Fig. 2" in the context of illustrating computation points, but based on the context, this should likely be "Fig 3". Please conduct a thorough check to ensure all figure and table citations are correct throughout the manuscript.

Response 1: Thank you for your correction. In Section 3.4 of the manuscript, there was an incorrect figure reference when describing the computation points. I have made the correction and reviewed the entire manuscript. I apologize for my oversight.

(2) Quantifying the Contribution of the Mass Center Correction:

The proposed mass center offset correction for the RET method is a valuable improvement. However, its quantitative impact and necessity are not currently demonstrated. Providing a simple comparative result would significantly strengthen the argument for its inclusion and help readers appreciate its contribution.

Response 2: Thank you for your comment. As you pointed out, a simple

comparative analysis helps quantify the contribution of the mass center offset correction. Following your suggestion, we have added a comparative analysis in Table 4. The comparison mainly focuses on the results before and after applying the mass center offset correction(MCOC) when only the ocean RTM is considered. Relevant descriptions have also been added to the manuscript to better help readers understand the role of the mass center offset correction.

Table 4: GA statistics at land-coastal points (mGal)

Variant	RTM	Min	Max	Mean	STD	RMS	IR
NGS99-XGM	Not applied	-32.62	49.71	0.75	14.96	14.98	
NGS99-(XGM/RTM)	Land-only	-19.51	30.02	1.98	8.48	8.71	41.8%
NGS99-(XGM/RTM)	Sea-only (without-MCOC)	-29.08	47.02	0.35	14.63	14.64	2.3%
	Sea-only (with-MCOC)	-26.54	49.82	3.01	13.95	14.27	4.7%
NGS99-(XGM/RTM)	Land/sea	-18.54	28.61	1.79	7.77	7.97	46.8%

(3) Justification for Using the XGM2019e Model:

The XGM2019e model provided a version up to d/o 5399 (about 2 " resolution), which theoretically contains higher-resolution signal. Please justify the choice of using only the d/o 2159 model for your modeling, or demonstrate whether the XGM/RTM-GA can achieve performance superior to that of the d/o 5399 XGM2019e model.

Response 3: Thank you for your suggestion. The reasons for using the

XGM2019e-2159 model in this study are as follows, and I have also added relevant descriptions in Section 2.2 of the manuscript.

“XGM2019e is a global gravity field model developed by integrating terrestrial gravity observations with satellite-derived data. In the high-frequency spectral range, noise contributions from both data sources must be carefully addressed. In particular, coastal regions and areas with sparse or missing ground data are more prone to noise-induced distortions in the model signal. To suppress such effects, a weighted smoothing transition strategy is applied. Nevertheless, even after these procedures, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) at higher harmonic degrees remains relatively low, leading to attenuation of true signals and thereby constraining the practical use of high-degree gravity field models (Zingerle et al., 2020). Consequently, adopting a limited set of spherical harmonic coefficients instead of all high-degree terms provides a better trade-off between spatial resolution and SNR. Accordingly, the XGM2019e-2159 model, expanded up to degree 2159 and corresponding to a spatial resolution of $5' \times 5'$, is adopted in this study.”

(4) Discussion on Computational Efficiency and Relation to Existing Models:

The method developed in this study is targeted at the challenging coastal areas. However, for land areas, high-resolution gravity field models like

the SRTM2Gravity model by Hirt et al. (2019) already exist and could potentially reduce computational burden. While the current manuscript is complete, I would be interested in the potential for a hybrid approach in the future: leveraging existing models over land and focusing the RTM forward modeling presented here primarily on the coastal transition zone. A discussion on this prospect would be valuable.

Response 4: Thank you for your valuable suggestion. We have added a discussion on the prospects of integrating existing high-resolution gravity field models (e.g., SRTM2Gravity) with the method presented in this study to develop gravity field models in coastal areas. The corresponding discussion has been added to Section 5.

(5) Validation Data Coverage and Diversity:

I note that Fig. 2 shows a notable absence of validation points in the coast area (about 20km). Could you comment on the availability of other datasets that could potentially validate the model in this critical zone? Additionally, while the NGS99 dataset is robust, incorporating additional independent validation data (such as shipborne data) would further strengthen the reliability and generalizability of the manuscript.

Response 5: Thank you for your insightful comment. Along shipborne gravity survey lines near the coast, the closest distance to land ranges from 5 to 30 km, where effective shipborne gravity measurements cannot be obtained, resulting in data gaps along the coastal areas (Ke Baogui et

al., 2018). At present, retrieving ocean gravity anomalies from satellite altimetry is a common approach that can be used to validate gravity field models in coastal regions. However, due to the influence of nearshore topography and shallow-water underwater terrain, the accuracy of satellite altimetry data may still be insufficient to meet the requirements (Vignudelli et al., 2011).

For this reason, effectively integrating topographic information into existing high-degree global gravity field models is an important approach to refining gravity field information in coastal areas and obtaining high-precision gravity field models.

The nearshore measured data in the NGS99 dataset actually also come from shipborne surveys, but they are limited to the coastal areas of the United States. Moreover, the quality and quantity of shipborne data have greatly improved compared to the past. Therefore, in future refinements of gravity field models in other marine regions, the use of newly released shipborne gravity data and satellite-derived ocean gravity data can be considered. We have added the corresponding discussion on this prospect to Section 5.

“Therefore, in the future, the method presented here for computing gravity in coastal areas could be applied to the construction of high-resolution coastal gravity field models, while integrating existing high-resolution gravity field models over land. This represents a

promising direction for further research. Finally, it should be noted that the NGS99 measured data, released in 1999, are only distributed over the U.S. mainland and its adjacent coastal regions. Therefore, in future work, updated measured data should be used according to the study area, especially over marine regions, where the quality and quantity of shipborne gravity data have significantly improved. For subsequent refinements of gravity field models in oceanic areas, it is recommended to consider using newly released shipborne gravity data in combination with satellite altimetry-derived ocean gravity data.”

Vignudelli, Stefano, et al., eds. Coastal altimetry. Springer Science & Business Media, 2011.