Response to Referee #2 Comments

We sincerely thank the referee for the time and effort devoted to reading our manuscript and for providing thoughtful and constructive comments. We have carefully considered all of the points raised and have revised the manuscript accordingly. Below, we list the reviewer's original comments (reproduced in *italic text*), followed by our responses in blue text. All line numbers and figure numbers cited in our replies refer to the revised manuscript.

Referee #2

Overview:

This manuscript presents a comprehensive evaluation of the aerosol simulation performance of the newly developed China Meteorological Administration Climate Prediction System version 4, CMA-CPSv4. The authors assess 20-year simulations for 2001–2020, focusing on five major aerosol species, surface PM2.5, aerosol optical depth, and selected severe dust events over China. The model results are compared with a broad range of observational and reference datasets, including MERRA-2, CMIP6 multi-model ensemble results, AERONET, MODIS, MISR, EANET, and CNEMC observations.

Overall, I find this manuscript to be a useful and timely contribution to the development of coupled climate–aerosol prediction systems. The work is well organized, the evaluation is reasonably comprehensive, and the figures clearly demonstrate both the strengths and remaining deficiencies of CMA-CPSv4. In particular, the manuscript shows that the model can reproduce the broad global distributions of major aerosol species and AOD, the seasonal and interannual variations over many regions, and the temporal evolution of a severe dust event in China. The authors also acknowledge several important model biases, such as the underestimation of PM2.5 over East Asia, the underestimation of dust, the overestimation of oceanic sulfate, and the overly strong upward transport of aerosols in the tropics.

I support the publication of this manuscript after minor to moderate revision. My comments below are intended mainly to improve the clarity of the model description, the interpretation of *several biases, and the presentation of the scientific advances of CMA-CPSv4 relative to the previous system. Several clarifications and additional discussions would strengthen the manuscript.*

General Comments:

1) Clarification of nitrate and ammonium treatment in the aerosol scheme

Line 95-113: The authors provide a detailed description of the interactive calculations and chemical reactions for various prognostic aerosol species, including dust, sea salt, OC, BC, and sulfate. However, nitrate and ammonium aerosols are noticeably absent from the prognostic chemistry scheme. Given that nitrate is a major and increasingly dominant component of anthropogenic aerosols. Furthermore, Equation (1) on Line 111 includes ammonium nitrate (wrong NH4NO2? please check), yet it is not treated as a prognostic variable in the chemistry module. The author should explicitly explain the rationale behind excluding nitrate from the interactive calculations in this section. Is this omission due to the heavy computational cost, the complexity of gas-aerosol thermodynamic partitioning (e.g., lack of modules like ISORROPIA), or is it planned for a future update? Please clarify this in the manuscript.

Response: Thank you for this insightful comment. We have corrected the typographical error in Equation (1) and throughout the manuscript: "ammonium nitrite (NH_4NO_2)" has been revised to "ammonium nitrate (NH_4NO_3)".

Relevant descriptions regarding the treatment of nitrate and ammonium have been added to Section "2.1 Model description". Nitrate and ammonium are not included as prognostic aerosol species in the present version of BCC-AGCM3-Chem because we consider that the radiative transfer scheme in BCC-AGCM3-Chem currently involves the direct effect of only five major prognostic aerosol types and does not include nitrate or ammonium.

In the aerosol–cloud interaction (ACI) parameterization, ammonium nitrate is used for estimating cloud droplet number concentration (N_{CDNC}) in BCC-AGCM3-Chem, as described in Equation (1). The NH_4NO_3 fields are prescribed using climatological monthly mean NH_4NO_3 data from NCAR CAM-Chem.

2) Interpretation of the strong vertical transport and upper-tropospheric BC

Figure 3: The vertical distributions show stronger upward transport in CMA-CPSv4 compared to MERRA-2. The authors mention this may be related to "stronger convective activity". Since the wind and temperature are nudged to ERA5, is the convection scheme still generating stronger updrafts than the reanalysis? Please briefly explain how nudging interacts with parameterized convection in this model.

Also, in Figure 3 (specifically panels m, n, and o), the CMA-CPSv4 simulation exhibits anomalously high concentrations of Black Carbon reaching the upper troposphere and nearing the lower stratosphere over the tropics. In Lines 225–227, the authors attribute this to "stronger convective activity and vertical transport in the model." Since BC is subject to aging, wet scavenging, and convective removal processes, such strong vertical extension may indicate not only enhanced convective transport but also possible biases in wet scavenging, convective detrainment, or the aging/removal treatment of BC. I suggest that the authors add a short discussion acknowledging this as a potential source of model bias or uncertainty, rather than attributing it solely to stronger vertical transport. It would also be useful to mention whether similar features have been reported in BCC-ESM1 or related model versions.

Response: We have clarified in Section 2.2 Experimental design how nudging interacts with parameterized convection in CMA-CPSv4. In CMA-CPSv4, nudging is applied to the large-scale prognostic variables, including horizontal winds, temperature, and specific humidity, toward 6-hourly ERA5 reanalysis fields. As a result, the large-scale circulation is constrained by ERA5. Compared with MERRA-2, CMA-CPSv4 exhibits stronger upward motion over the tropical region, particularly around 0–10°N, as shown in Fig. R1. This enhanced ascent promotes the upward transport of boundary-layer aerosols, such as black carbon (BC), into the upper troposphere and their subsequent northward transport by the large-scale circulation. As a result, aerosols, including BC, can reach higher altitudes over the 0–30°N region in CMA-

CPSv4 than in MERRA-2. Meanwhile, the deep convection parameterization used in CMA-CPSv4 (Wu, 2012; Wu et al., 2019) may also contribute to transporting aerosols to higher altitudes through deep convective uplift and associated convective detrainment in the upper troposphere. In addition, the nudging approach may suppress small-scale circulation variability and related precipitation processes (as shown in Fig. R2), thereby weakening aerosol wet scavenging, which is also a limitation of this method. These processes may jointly explain why aerosols in CMA-CPSv4 are transported to higher altitudes over the 0–30°N region than in MERRA-2.

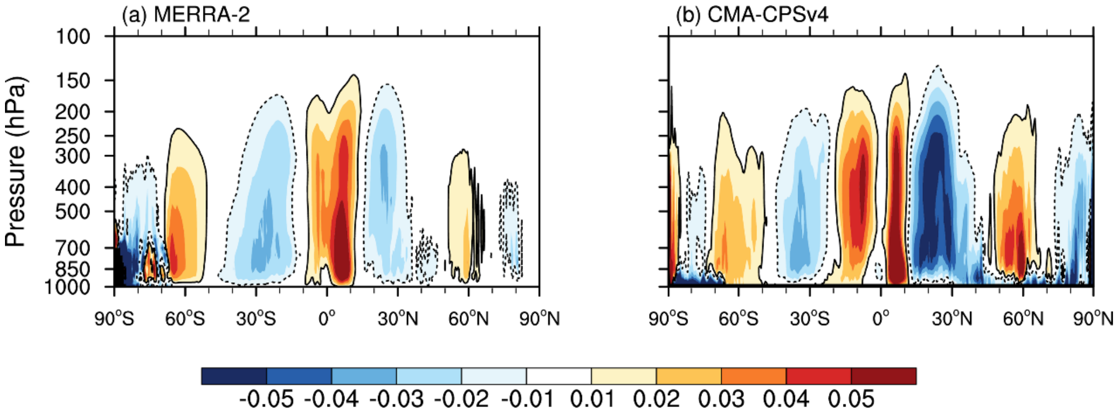

Figure R1. Latitude–pressure distributions of zonally averaged annual mean vertical velocity from MERRA-2 (left) and CMA-CPSv4 (right) over the 2001–2020 period. Values are multiplied by 200, and the unit is m s⁻¹.

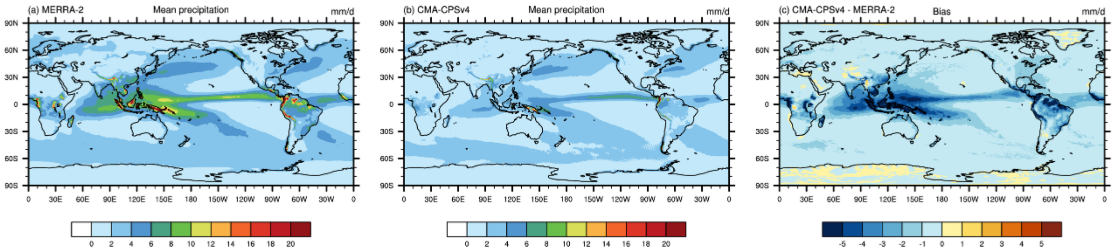

Figure R2. Global distributions of annual mean total precipitation (units: mm d^{-1}) from MERRA-2 (left), CMA-CPSv4 (middle), and their bias (right) over the 2001–2020 period.

We have added a brief discussion in Section 3.2 Vertical aerosol distributions to discuss these potential sources of model bias in the simulated vertical distribution of aerosols. This feature has not been reported in previous evaluations of BCC-ESM1 (Wu et al., 2020), in which aerosol vertical transport was generally weaker than the CMIP5 data, suggesting that the stronger upper-level BC transport in CMA-CPSv4 likely reflects differences in the present model configuration.

3) Added value of CMA-CPSv4 relative to CMA-CPSv3

The manuscript introduces CMA-CPSv4 as an upgraded version of CMA-CPSv3 (Lines 14–17; 75–77), noting that the primary difference is the simulation of the dynamic evolution of aerosols and their feedback on the climate system. However, the evaluation focuses almost entirely on CMA-CPSv4 alone. The manuscript would be stronger if the authors more clearly summarized the scientific and operational advances of CMA-CPSv4 relative to CMA-CPSv3.

I suggest adding at least a short paragraph or a concise table describing the main differences between CMA-CPSv3 and CMA-CPSv4. This could include the treatment of prognostic aerosols, aerosol–radiation interactions, aerosol–cloud interactions, and aerosol emissions. This would help readers better appreciate why CMA-CPSv4 represents a meaningful step forward.

Response: Thank you for this valuable suggestion. We have revised Section 2.1 Model description and added more detailed descriptions of the treatment of aerosols in CMA-CPSv4 and CMA-CPSv3, radiative transfer parameterization, aerosol–cloud interactions, and aerosol emissions.

Regarding the scientific and operational advancements of CMA-CPSv4 relative to CMA-CPSv3, a systematic comparison between the two versions will be presented in a separate follow-up paper due to this paper's length limit. In that work, aerosol–climate coupling and aerosol feedback processes, including aerosol–radiation interactions (ARI) and aerosol–cloud interactions (ACI), and their respective impacts on climate prediction, will be systematically investigated and evaluated. Our preliminary analyses indicate that CMA-CPSv4, which includes aerosol feedback processes, generally exhibits improved prediction skill for near-surface temperature and total precipitation compared with CMA-CPSv3. As an illustrative example, we provide supplementary comparisons in Figs. R3 and R4, showing the prediction skill of near-surface temperature and total precipitation for March in CMA-CPSv3 and CMA-CPSv4.

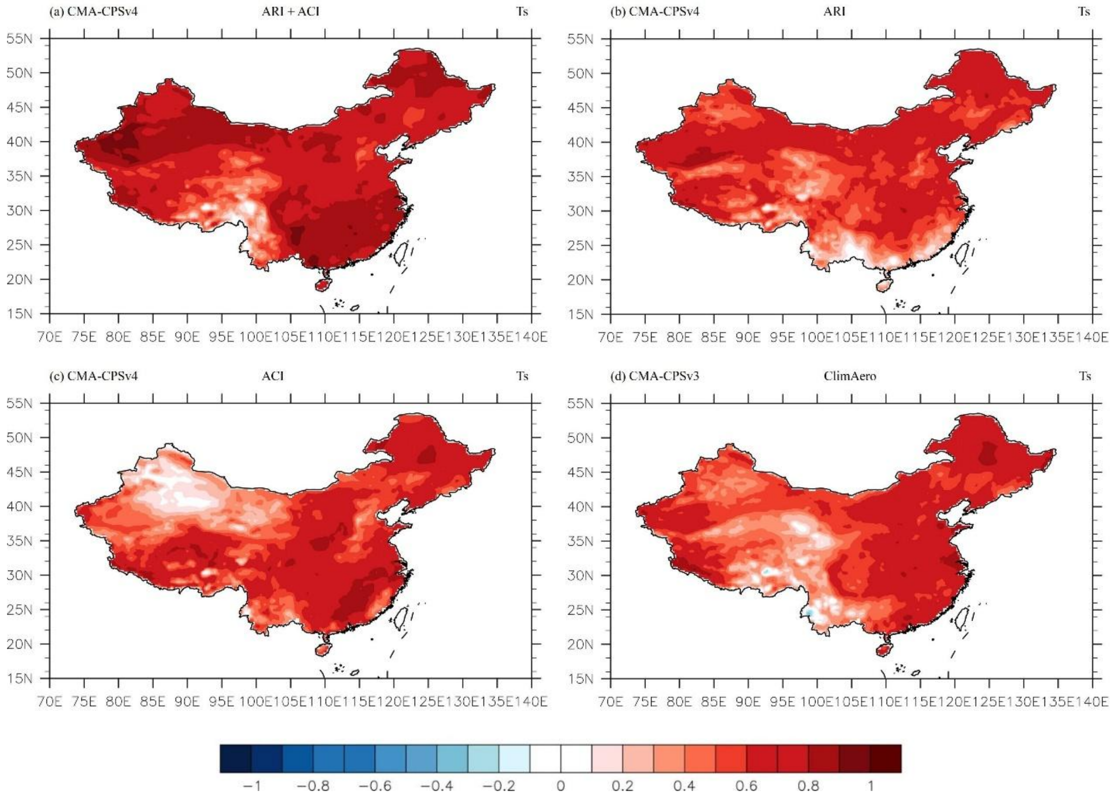

Figure R3. Temporal correlation coefficients (TCC) of March surface air temperature forecasts over China during 2008–2022, verified against CRA40 (CMA's global atmospheric reanalysis; http://data.cma.cn/analysis/cra40). Forecasts are initialized on 28 February of each year and produced by (a) CMA-CPSv4 with fully interactive prognostic aerosols including both aerosol–radiation interactions (ARI) and aerosol–cloud interactions (ACI), (b) CMA-CPSv4 with ARI only, (c) CMA-CPSv4 with ACI only, and (d) CMA-CPSv3 with climatological aerosols (ClimAero).

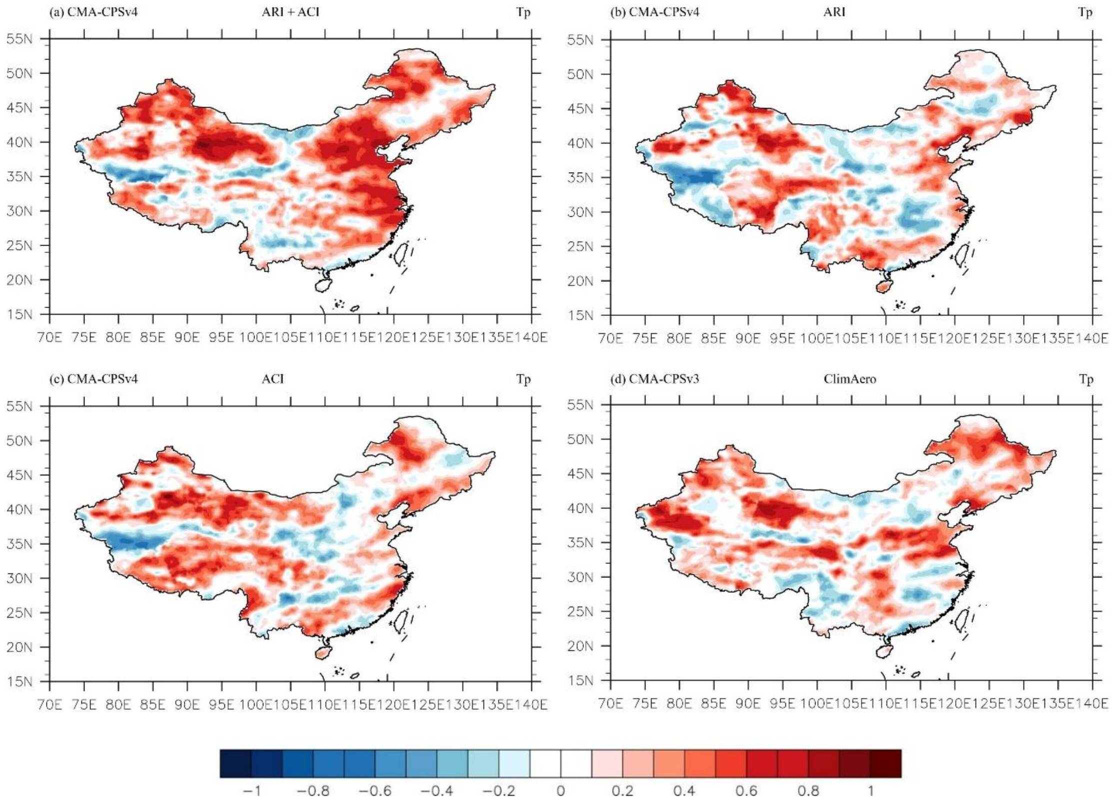

Figure R4. Temporal correlation coefficients (TCC) of March total precipitation forecasts over China during 2008–2022, verified against CRA40 (CMA's global atmospheric reanalysis; http://data.cma.cn/analysis/cra40). Forecasts are initialized on 28 February of each year and produced by (a) CMA-CPSv4 with fully interactive prognostic aerosols including both aerosol–radiation interactions (ARI) and aerosol–cloud interactions (ACI), (b) CMA-CPSv4 with ARI only, (c) CMA-CPSv4 with ACI only, and (d) CMA-CPSv3 with climatological aerosols (ClimAero).

Specific Comments:

4) Line 105: Two "hydrophobic" in the sentence.

Response: The second instance of "hydrophobic" has been corrected to "hydrophilic" in Section 2.1 Model description of the revised manuscript (Line 127).

5) Line 111: "NH4NO2", please check

Response: Ammonium nitrite ("NH_4NO_2") has been corrected to ammonium nitrate ("NH_4NO_3") in Section 2.1 Model description of the revised manuscript (Lines 113-115).

6) Line 146: The equation uses "OA", while the model description mainly refers to "OC". Please check.

Response: "OA" has been corrected to "OC" in Section 2.3 Verification data sets of the revised manuscript (Line 161).

7) Page 7, Figure 1: MERRA-2 and the CMIP6 MME differ substantially for sea salt aerosols. Since the manuscript uses both as reference datasets, please briefly discuss possible reasons for these differences

Response: We have added a brief discussion in Section 3.1 Aerosol global distributions of the revised manuscript (Lines 195–198) to clarify the discrepancy in sea salt aerosol concentrations between MERRA-2 and the CMIP6 MME. The additional description is as follows: "MERRA-2 exhibits systematically higher concentrations than CMIP6 MME, which may reflect known biases, including an erroneous lake-masking algorithm, weak wet deposition and excessive coastal intrusion, all of which may contribute to an overall overestimation of sea salt concentrations (Buchard et al., 2017; Provençal et al., 2017; Randles et al., 2017)."