

Response to referee comments on “Effect of climate change on winter haze pollution in Beijing: uncertain and likely small”

We thank the referees for their careful reading of the manuscript and the valuable comments. This document is organized as follows: the Referee’s comments are in *italic*, our responses are in plain text, and all the revisions in the manuscript are shown in blue. **Boldface blue** text denotes text written in direct response to the Referee’s comments. The line numbers in this document refer to the updated manuscript.

Reviewer #1 Evaluations:

This study provides new insights into the impacts of climate change on winter haze in Beijing. I have no doubt that this is an excellent study with significant contribution to the field. The authors show multiple lines of evidence and explain in detail why their results differ from previous studies. I recommend publication in ACP. Below are a few suggestions for consideration by the authors at their discretion:

Response. Thanks for raising these good points. This feedback has significantly improved the manuscript. Besides responding to two reviewer’s comments, we have also made these changes.

New Title. Insignificant effect of climate change on winter haze pollution in Beijing.

P1 L20. We conclude that climate change is unlikely to significantly offset current efforts to decrease Beijing haze through emission controls.

1. Overall, the manuscript is well structured and the results are clearly presented, but I think the description of the methodology is so condensed that lots of details are not included, which could compromise the reproducibility of this work. For example, how did you construct the principle component for V805 and RH together? Also, it’s not clear how you calculated the projected changes in PM2.5. What is exactly the ‘PM2.5 vs PC1’ relationship in Line 14 of Page 6? Is it calculated based on normalized value (e.g. Figure 1d) or original value (e.g. Figure 1c)?

Response. Thanks. We have included more description of the methodology as suggested by both reviewers.

P3 L27. PC1 is the sum of V850 and RH after normalization of units:

$$PC1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{V850 - V850_{mean}}{V850_{std}} + \frac{RH - RH_{mean}}{RH_{std}} \right) \quad (1)$$

where $V850_{mean}$ and RH_{mean} refers to the temporal mean, and $V850_{std}$ and RH_{std} refers to the standard deviation.

P6 L22-23. Using projected changes in PC1 from the individual CMIP5 models, together with the $PM_{2.5}$ vs. PC1 relationship of Fig. 1c,

2. The authors conclude that the effect of climate change on winter haze in Beijing is likely small based on monthly average PM_{2.5} data, which reflect the mean state of PM_{2.5}, but it's possible that climate change will have larger impacts on high PM_{2.5} events as shown in Cai et al., 2017. It's also possible that the distribution of PM_{2.5} will shift under climate change. I'd suggest the authors comment on how climate change would affect the high PM_{2.5} and the distribution of PM_{2.5}, despite its insignificant impacts on monthly mean.

Response. Thanks for making this good point. We have a companion paper (Pendergrass et al., 2018, under review in *GRL*) investigating the changes of haze days by 2100s using the extreme value theory. We have added some discussion in the text.

P7 L3-9. Our results apply to monthly mean PM_{2.5} concentrations, but Pendergrass et al. (2018) used the same meteorological variables with an extreme value point process model to project the effect of climate change on the occurrence of severe wintertime PM_{2.5} pollution events (24-h average > 300 µg m⁻³) in Beijing. They similarly find low V850 and high RH to be the two best predictor variables for these extreme haze events. They show no significant effect of climate change in the frequency of haze events for the RCP8.5 scenario, using the same ensemble of CMIP5 climate models as here, and a decrease for the alternative RCP4.5 scenario due to decreasing RH under low wind speed conditions. They conclude that climate change would most likely decrease the frequency of severe haze events in Beijing.

3. Figure 2e: The correlation coefficient is calculated based on 7 data points. The positive correlation may be just driven by the high value in 2013. I'm not convinced whether the conclusion is robust with so few data points.

Response. Thanks. Now we make it clear that we only use a limited history of observations here.

P5 L17-19. Using a 7-year moving average to detrend the timeseries yields a correlation coefficient of 0.69 between reconstructed and predicted PC1 during 1973-2017, and a correlation coefficient of 0.76 between observed PM_{2.5} and predicted PC1 **based on a limited history during 2010-2017 (Fig. 2e).**

4. Page 2 Line 25: Is observation from a single site regionally representative? Are there any other ground-based observations that can be used? How do they differ?

Response. Yes, this site is regionally representative. Li et al. (2018) has shown that the correlation of PM_{2.5} in the embassy site and the average of other 12 sites in Beijing is 0.99. Now we say this in text.

P2 L28-29. Li et al. (2018) have shown that this dataset can be representative of mean PM_{2.5} concentrations in Beijing by comparing with observations from other 12 sites.

5. The authors have very detailed supplementary materials, and a lot of their discussions are based on the supplement. I actually spent more time reading the supplementary figures than the main figures, and I think many supplementary figures are worth including in the main text. The

balance between supplement and main article is well suited for a letter style article. But for a research article at ACP, I'd suggest the authors consider moving some of important figures from supplement to the main article, so that readers don't have to keep referring to the supplement to follow the discussion.

Response. Thanks. Now we have moved two supplementary figures back to the main text.

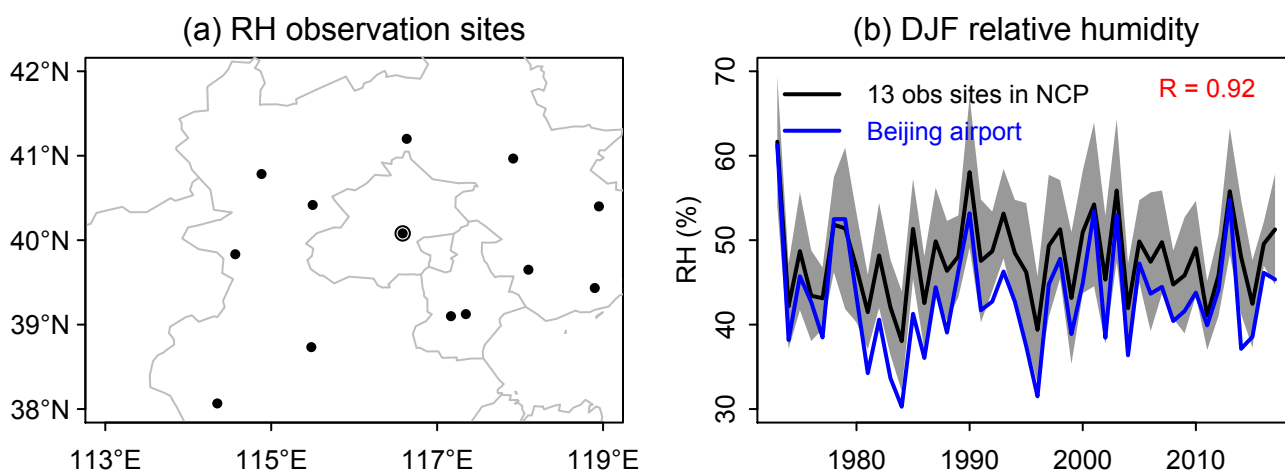


Figure 2. Representativeness of relative humidity (RH) observed at Beijing airport and used in this work for correlation to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$. (a) Location of Beijing airport and the 12 surrounding sites of the NOAA Global Summary Of the Day (GSOD) network in the North China Plain (NCP). (b) Timeseries of DJF 1973-2017 mean relative humidity (RH) at the Beijing airport site and for the ensemble of the 13 NCP sites. Shaded area denotes one standard deviation. The correlation coefficient (R) of RH at Beijing airport with the North China Plain (NCP) average is 0.92.

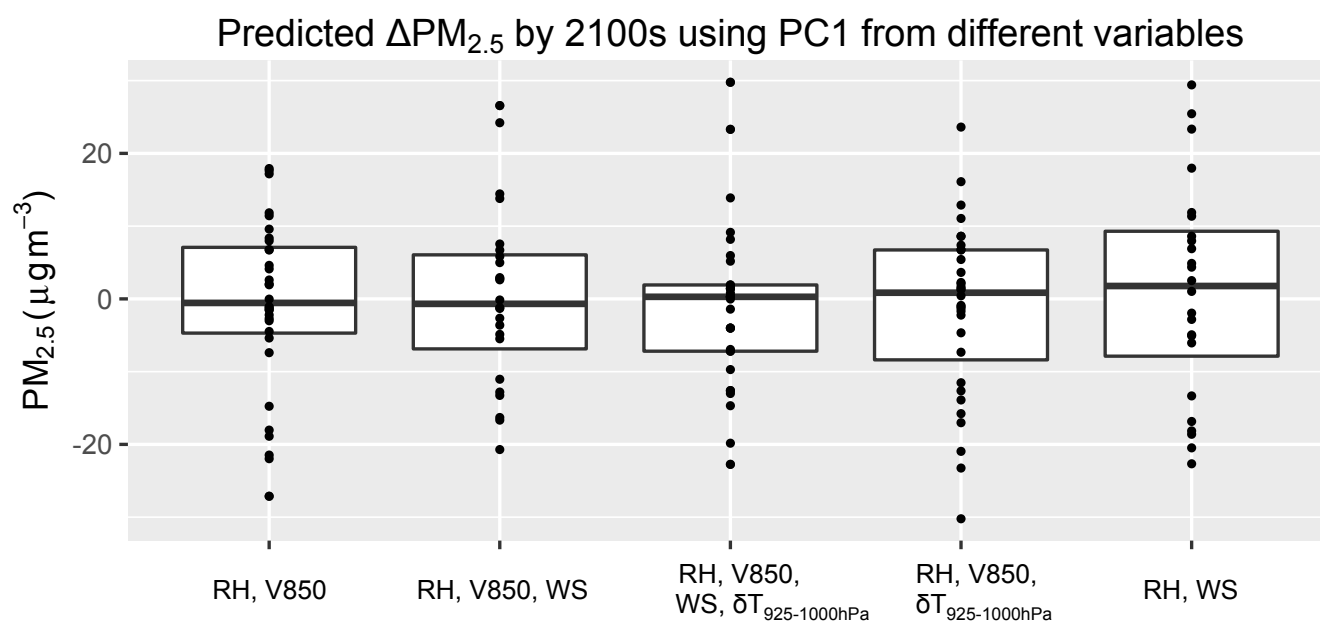


Figure 6. Same as Fig. 5c, but using PC1s constructed from five different combinations of meteorological variables as listed in Table S1. We do not include the two PC1s that use δU_{500} (experiment #3 and #6 in Table S1). See text for more details.

Minor comments:

Page 4 Line 2: Period missing.

Response. Fixed

Page 4 Line 27: 'also is also' -> 'is also'.

Response. Fixed