

Title: Sensitivity of modeled Indian Monsoon to Chinese and Indian aerosol emissions

Response to Review #2

We would like to thank the editor and reviewers for the helpful comments and for the thorough review of our paper.

We thank the reviewer for the careful review of our paper. We have addressed a number of questions and concerns from Reviewer #2. Detailed responses to the reviewer are given below. All of the changes in the manuscript are indicated in red in the Additional Material file.

Response to Anonymous Reviewers

Reviewer: 2

Reviewer comments to the author:

The authors analyzed South Asian mean precipitation response to BC and SO₂ changes in multiple models. Overall this is a good study. I have a handful of comments, most of which are fairly minor.

We thank the reviewer for the helpful comments. We have addressed the comments and corrections suggested by the reviewer here, with changes indicated in red in the revised manuscript.

Line 67: needs citations

We have now included references to the relevant literature.

Line 68-74. Results (Fig S1 and Fig 1) should be in the results sections, not in the introduction section.

We feel that it's more appropriate to have these figures referenced in the introduction section as the figures are more relevant as background motivation to the study rather than part of the study itself.

Line 78-80. I think Westervelt et al. (2020) should be cited here, which looked at the relative contribution of aerosol vs greenhouse gas to the South Asian monsoon.

We have now included this reference here.

Line 105-107. A bit of a run on sentence with the multiple "ands" and the i.e. Consider rewriting.

We agree with the reviewer and have revised the sentence to the new form: "The purpose of the PDRIMP experiments here is to determine if a precipitation signal in the South Asian summer monsoon can be detected in scenarios with large emissions perturbations of sulfur and black carbon."

Line 119-120. What is meant by "in more remote regions"? The US, or Europe? If so, a citation is needed to back up the claim that those regions emissions are less likely to change in a major way.

We thank the reviewer for pointing out this ambiguity. By "more remote regions" we meant emissions from regions outside of India, like China, and this sentence has now been adjusted to reflect that.

Line 123-124. About China's emissions likely decreasing and the Rao paper citation. Is this based on a certain SSP scenario? Do they all have Chinese emissions decreasing in the near term?

We thank the reviewer for this question. Rao et al. specifically find that Asian emissions of SO₂ and NO_x decrease in all five SSP scenarios in the near term. Additionally, they find a decrease in ozone concentrations between 5 and 14% in China by 2050.

General introduction: In general the references in the introduction are a bit dated. There has been a lot of work on aerosol-climate in India since e.g. Ramanathan et al. 2005. Suggest a more thorough literature analysis.

We thank the reviewer for making this point and have now included references to more recent

literature in the introduction section.

Line 175. Conley et al 2018 is an incorrect citation here. That paper is about temperature. I believe the authors are referring to this paper instead: Westervelt, D. M., A. J. Conley, A. M. Fiore, J.-F. Lamarque, D. Shindell, M. Previdi, G. Faluvegi, G. Correa, and L. W. Horowitz (2017), Multimodel precipitation responses to removal of U.S. sulfur dioxide emissions, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 122, 5024–5038, doi:10.1002/2017JD026756

We thank the reviewer for noticing this error and have fixed the reference in the manuscript.

Line 186-187. 40 years is rather short for precipitation responses in a coupled climate model, so this is an important detail that requires some additional explanation.

We agree with the reviewer that it is true that 40 years is a short duration to detect precipitation responses at a fine temporal resolution. We have now clarified the sentence to note that 40 years of data is sufficient to detect signal in the seasonally aggregated precipitation statistics.

Line 227-228: What about the different aerosol schemes makes the ensemble spread so large? This is briefly mentioned and then abandoned immediately in favor of a cloud formation explanation.

We have updated this sentence to include more information and a reference to a relevant paper analyzing the effect of aerosol scheme on cloud response: “It is likely that different aerosol schemes across models (Table 1) may be implicated as one of the dominant sources of the large ensemble spread by altering simulated clouds radiative properties and lifetimes, as has been shown in previous studies testing different aerosol schemes in the same coupled climate model (Nazarenko et al., 2017). Additionally, both the boundary layer scheme and modelling impacts of absorbing aerosols on cloud formation could also play important roles.”

Line 230-234: citations needed.

We have now included a reference to Koch, D. and Del Genio, A.D., 2010: Black carbon semi-direct effects on cloud cover: review and synthesis. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 10, 7685-7696.

Line 234: Is the semi-direct effect of BC included in every model?

The semi-direct effect of BC is included in some form in every model studied here. However, differences in parameterizations of chemical, physical and dynamical processes can lead to a wide range of semi-direct responses across models (Stjern et al. 2017).

Fig 2: For BC and sulfate, something odd is going on in the Had-GEM3 model. How much can we trust that model's result?

The reason for the strange HadGEM3 results in Figure 2 is likely because precipitation in the CTRL simulation for the model is very low over most of India (see Figure S3 for reference), which means small changes in precipitation in the BC and sulfate experiments could result in large percent changes in precipitation. We have now included this information in the main text: “The weak precipitation over India in HadGEM3 in the CTRL simulation (Figure S3) also likely explains the large percent changes indicated in the BC and sulfate experiments.”

Line 282: Almost all models just means 2 of 3, right?

We thank the reviewer for pointing this out, and we note that the wording of our sentence was unclear. We meant that almost all scenarios across the multi-model ensemble show this increasing trend in precipitation, with the exception of just one scenario from one model. We have now corrected this sentence to say: “All scenarios across the multi-model ensemble (with the exception of CESM’s CHN 20% SO₂ scenario) show an increase in summer precipitation in India when SO₂ emissions in China and/or India are reduced.”

Line 284: The use of “regulations” here is odd and brings in an unjustified policy aspect. Suggest changing to “reductions”

We agree with the reviewer and have revised the sentence accordingly.

Line 336. Work has already been done on comparison of sulfur dioxide vs greenhouse gases on the south Asian monsoon.

We thank the reviewer for this point and have revised the sentence appropriately: “Changing circulation patterns are suggested as a consequence of changes in CO₂ as well, and potential nonlinear effects of sulfur and greenhouse emissions on monsoon precipitation highlight an important challenge in predicting future changes to the South Asian summer monsoon.”

Conclusions/general comment: if even a tenfold increase in BC in ~6 models still gives unclear and confusing results on the impact of BC on South Asian monsoon, is there really any hope to better understand the effect?

It is true that it is at present difficult to understand the role of BC on the South Asian summer monsoon given the wide range of results from the multimodel ensembles. That being said, computational improvements in the future should allow for higher resolution simulations of vertical BC profiles, which should reduce one of the large points of uncertainty in these simulations. Additionally, improvements in parameterizations of sub-grid processes for cloud formation may play an important role, as well. Also, it should be noted that since PDRMIP there have been significant changes in our understanding of BC and that this is an evolving field (i.e. the role of coating affecting its radiative properties).

Line 382: This could also be a disbenefit, especially if aerosols impact extreme precipitation, in causing more flooding etc. There has been some work on aerosols and extreme precip that is probably worth citing.

We thank the reviewer for making this important point and have included an additional sentence to reflect this: “It is, however, important to bear in mind that SO₂ emissions reductions could also increase flooding and extreme precipitation generally (Sillmann et al., 2019).”

Fig. 4: Between the colors, country borders, climatology, statistical significance stippling, and wind barbs, it is tough to decipher all of the layers of this figure. Perhaps wind speed and direction could be its own figure.

We agree with the reviewer that the figure was too dense before, and have moved the quiver plots to the SI as Figure S10.