This paper by Yan et al. investigated the characteristics of winter haze episodes in Jingzhou of Central China under typical potential synoptic controls (PSCs) during November 2013-February 2014. Furthermore, they examined the contributions of local and transport of pollutants from surrounding regions to PM_{2.5} under different PSCs by applying the GEOS-Chem model with a high resolution. This work also studied the effectiveness of different emission control strategies in Jingzhou, Central China, and other surrounding regions under different PSCs, and highlights the importance of collaborative actions for PM_{2.5} mitigation under server haze pollution. In general, the study is well organized and worthy of publication. However, I have some specific comments that I feel deserve attention.

Major comments

- 1. The writing should be improved before publication.
- 2. The configuration of the model is vague. How many nested domains were applied in each simulation? What is the geographic coverage of each domain and the corresponding resolution? What are the emission inventories for each domain? A figure showing each nested domain is also highly recommended.
- 3. The circulation classification is the basis of all the analysis. Why did you choose the Lamb-Jenkension method? What are the advantages of this method compared to the ones used in other studies such as Chang

and Zhan, 2017, Dai et al., 2021, etc.?

4. The validation of model performances is very weak. The bias of the modeled PM_{2.5} in Jingzhou can be as high as more than 100 µg/m³, what are the possible reasons? The authors simply claimed the uncertainties in emissions, meteorology, and chemistry might cause this discrepancy without any details. What are the amount of the PM_{2.5} precursors emitted in this study and how are the values compared to the published literature? How about the meteorological parameters used by the model vs. observations? The authors claimed an improvement in sulfate by the increase in primarily emitted sulfate in the model, how is that compared with observations? They also analyzed the changes in the chemical composition of PM_{2.5} under different typical PSCs without examination of the model performances in the base case.

Minor comments:

Line 101-103: There must be many studies targeted the mitigation of PM_{2.5} at a regional scale (Ding et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2019, Xing et al., 2018, 2019; Fu et al., 2017; etc.). Please rephrase this sentence.

Line 148-150: It is very confusing. The circulation classification is based on the meteorological data from November 2013 to February 2014, which is also the simulation episode. Why did you use the hourly PM_{2.5} data from 2013-2018? Line 195: Did you do nested runs or just one domain covering China? Please make this clear.

Line 205: The SEEA inventory was developed for the year 2017. Did you use it directly without projection to the simulation episode? If you adjusted this inventory, what are the factors applied for the PM_{2.5} precursors and how did you obtain those data?

Line 215-217: Have you compared the modeled sulfate with observations, at least in Jingzhou? How about the model performances of the other components of $PM_{2.5}$?

Line 305: Again, I am confused about the emissions used in the CON case. You listed too many options for the anthropogenic source in Table S2. What inventories were EXACTLY selected for the CON case? Did you do a global/regional nested run? Please explain the choices of emissions in a separate column in the table.

Line 310: Please compare the meteorological field used in the model with observations to confirm that statement. Also, there are no perfect mechanisms, inventories, or parameterization of the model with no doubt. I suggest using "uncertainties".

Line 323-324: A comparison of the modeled fractions of the inorganic salts to observations, or reported values from other literature if no measurements are available.

Line 324: "As shown in Table 3,"

Line 358: How was this calculated? Please explain it.

Line 415-417: How about the contributions of transported pollutants to the chemical composition of PM_{2.5} under the four PSCs?

Line 424: The base year of emission reduction is 2015 for the 13th Fiveyear plan, which is quite different from your inventory. How effective is the designed reduction ratio of the anthropogenic emissions in this study? Line 425 and 428-429: Please explain these abbreviations in the text as well.

Line 437: I think an evaluation of the model performance in ammonium and/or ammonia is desired to confirm that.

Figure 6, 8, 9, 10: I suggest to show the fraction of each inorganic salt to PM_{2.5} rather than their total mass.

Figure 11. It should be "TALL" in NW and C.

References:

Wenyuan Chang and Jianqiong Zhan, The association of weather patterns with haze episodes: Recognition by PM2.5 oriented circulation classification applied in Xiamen, Southeastern China, Atmospheric Research, 197, 425-436, 2017.

Huibin Dai, Jia Zhu, Hong Liao, Jiandong Li, Muxue Liang, Yang Yang, Xu Yue, Co-occurrence of ozone and PM2.5 pollution in the Yangtze River Delta over 2013–2019: Spatiotemporal distribution and meteorological conditions, Atmospheric Research, 249, 105363, 2021.

Qiang Zhang, Yixuan Zheng, Dan Tong, et al., Drivers of improved PM2.5 air quality in China from 2013 to 2017, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116 (49) 24463-24469, 2019.

Aijun Ding, Xin Huang, Wei Nie, et al., Significant reduction of PM2.5 in eastern China due to regional-scale emission control: evidence from SORPES in 2011–2018, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 19, 11791– 11801, 2019.

Xing, J., Ding, D., Wang, S., Dong, Z., Kelly, J. T., Jang, C., ... & Hao, J. Development and application of observable response indicators for design of an effective ozone and fine-particle pollution control strategy in China. Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics, 19(21), 2019.

Xing, J., Ding, D., Wang, S., Zhao, B., Jang, C., Wu, W., ... & Hao, J. Quantification of the enhanced effectiveness of NO x control from simultaneous reductions of VOC and NH 3 for reducing air pollution in the Beijing–Tianjin–Hebei region, China. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 18(11), 7799-7814, 2018.

Fu, X., Wang, S., Xing, J., Zhang, X., Wang, T., & Hao, J. Increasing ammonia concentrations reduce the effectiveness of particle pollution control achieved via SO2 and NO X emissions reduction in east China. Environmental Science & Technology Letters, 4(6), 221-227, 2017.