

# Responses to Referee 1

We are thankful to the reviewer for the thoughtful comments and suggestions. We have revised the manuscript accordingly. The listed below are our point-by-point responses in blue to the comments. The modified parts in the revised manuscript are highlighted in yellow.

**RC1:** Review of “Measurement report: Vertical distribution of biogenic and anthropogenic secondary organic aerosols in the urban boundary layer over Beijing during late summer” by Ren et al.

The manuscript describes observational results of SOA tracers from a tall tower located in Beijing at the end of summer 2015 for about 5 weeks, which encompassed a period of tighter emission control in the end of August. Daily PM<sub>2.5</sub> sampling was conducted at three different heights, allowing in turn to study the vertical profiles of biogenic and anthropogenic tracers. This is a quite interesting dataset, particularly showing how different heights ranging from 8m up to 260m at an urban site can lead to quite distinctive conclusions regarding the contribution of SOA precursors. I do identify though some major issues that need to be addressed prior acceptance.

We thank the reviewer’s encouraging comments. All comments and suggestions have been considered carefully and well addressed below.

## ***General comments:***

#1– Interpreting changes in SOA (or their tracers), is highly complex because it depends on meteorology (particularly for BSOA), air mass transport, pre-existing aerosol population and so on. The manuscript generally assumes that if concentration at 260m is higher than at 8m, then it’s regional, otherwise local, but this is oversimplified (a local VOC source could also produce maximum SOA at 260m high, depending on vertical mixing, oxidation time, etc.). Here are some suggestions to help data interpretation: i) Provide a significantly thorough site description. As most of those tracers can be formed within hours (or less), there is a high potential of a source being local. For example, what is the vegetation cover and its type surrounding the site? ii) prior performing back-trajectories, analyze polar plots of tracer concentration vs wind speed/direction to help identify local vs regional formation; iii) add information of meteorology (particularly including solar radiation) on interpreting SOA tracers temporal variability, which is particularly important on assessing the effects of strict emission controls, but also the pollution events. iv) add any possible ancillary measurements (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, VOCs) that could help better interpret the observations. For example, if CO and DHOPA is higher at 260m than 8m, then its regional contribution is obvious. Eventually EC could also be used as normalizing parameter; v) add information on PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels, and if possible, its

composition, especially during pollution or parade period to link SOA tracers with PM composition.

Thanks for the reviewer's valuable suggestions, which greatly improve the quality of our manuscript.

According to the nice suggestions of the reviewer:

i) We have added the description of the sampling site and vegetation types. Please see Section 2.1 in the revised manuscript (on page 3 lines 23-28).

“The sampling site is at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics (IAP), Chinese Academy of Sciences (39°58.53'N, 116°22.69'E), which is in an urban site (between 3- and 4-ring) of Beijing and surrounded by street road (~50 m), highway (~300 m), a public park (~500 m to the southwest), restaurants (~100 m), residential housing and a gas station (~200 m). The predominant vegetation types surrounding the sampling site are deciduous broadleaf vegetation (acacia and juglandaceae), shrub, and lawn. The vegetation cover of the public park is more than 50%. The predominant vegetation is also deciduous broadleaf.”

ii) Our samples are collected on a daily basis, and the resolution of the concentrations of SOA tracers is low. If we use the average daily values of wind speed/direction vs the daily concentrations of SOA tracers to do polar plots, it should introduce large errors. So, we do not analyze polar plots of tracer concentration vs wind speed/direction in our revised manuscript. We hope to get the reviewer's understanding.

iii) We have added the discussion of meteorology on the effects of air pollution and the emission control period. Please see the part of Section 3.1.4 and 3.4 (on pages 9 and 11). However, it is a pity that we do not obtain the solar radiation data to interpret SOA tracers.

iv) It is regretful that we did not obtain the vertical data of these ancillary parameters (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, VOCs), but we got the ancillary parameters (including CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>) at the ground surface about 3 kilometers away from our sampling site. We have also added the data of EC according to the reviewer's suggestion. These data are shown in Figure S4 and demonstrated in Section 2.5 (on page 5 lines 1-5).

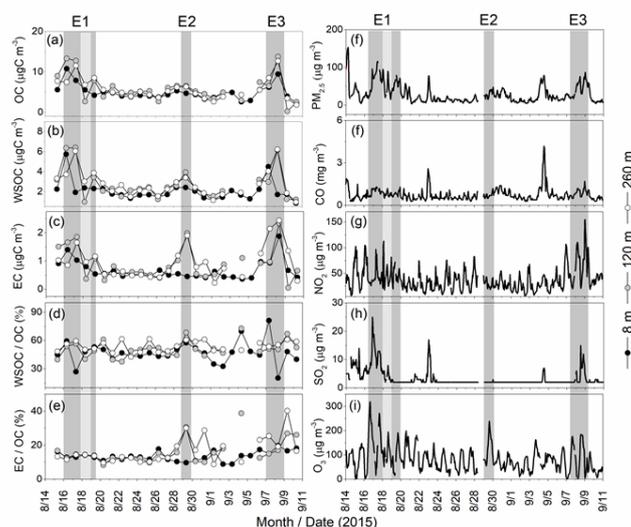


Figure S4. Time variations in (a) OC, (b) WSOC, (c) EC, (d) WSOC/OC, (e) EC/OC, and (f) to (i) are the levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> from the monitor station of the Olympic center near the sampling site, respectively.

“The ground surface concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> were obtained from the monitor station of the Olympic center (39.98°N, 116.40°E) about 3 kilometers away from our sampling site, which is available on the National urban air quality and real-time publishing platforms (<http://106.37.208.233:20035/>). The hourly levels of these parameters were shown in figure S4”

Despite these ancillary parameters can not be used to explain the vertical properties of SOA tracers, they can be used to explain the formation of haze in the summer of Beijing. These data are useful for improving the quality of our manuscript. We are very thankful for the nice suggestion of the reviewer.

v) It is a pity that we only obtained the concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> at the ground surface about 3 kilometers away from our sampling site. These data are showed in Figure S4 and Section 2.5 in the revised manuscript. We did not obtain the composition of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, we hope to get the reviewer’s understanding.

#2– I suggest to change the order section 3 is presented. As it stands it starts highly descriptive and offers only generic interpretations (as P6L7-L12, for example) to explain the dataset. Then, some possible impacts of BVOCs (3.1.2) is given, and then finally the actual tracers are used to interpret the data, considering its oxidation steps and different branching, which is the main advantage of such methods compare to bulk analysis such as WSOC or AMS-like source-apportionment. I suggest beginning this section with a discussion on VOC sources, then, as the

tracer profiles are presented, interpret them using first and later stage oxidation products, as well as different branching's.

Thanks for the reviewer's valuable suggestions. The sources of VOCs are the important factor on the vertical profiles of SOA tracers. So, we changed the order of section 3.1 according to the suggestions of the reviewer. Section 3.1 was beginning with a discussion on VOCs emissions, then, the vertical profiles of BSOA tracers. Please see these changes in the revised manuscript.

**#3**– I invite the authors to give it a careful and complete read to ensure high quality text. I found several typos and reported on technical comments, but it's likely that I missed some.

We modified the typos and technical comments according to the reviewer's suggestions, and we also carefully revised our manuscript. We hope this revised manuscript could be a high-quality text.

**#4**– Lastly, I find that the number of references can be significantly reduced, by at least a factor 3. Reducing the number of references will improve the readability with a clearer information tracing. For broad claims such as P.2L.2, all those 8 references could be replaced by to the latest IPCC report, for example.

Thanks for the reviewer's suggestion. We have reduced approximately one-third of the references. We have also updated some references in our revised manuscript. Please see these changes in the revised manuscript.

***Minor comments:***

Could you please use colors instead of circle, stars and triangles for the three heights into all plots? It would significantly improve readability.

Thanks for the valuable suggestion of the reviewer. We have used colors instead of shapes for three heights into all plots to improve the readability of figures in our manuscript. Please see the revised manuscript.

**P3L19-22:** As curiosity, is there simulation results that could complement the results presented here?

As far as we have known, there are few simulation studies related to these results (Li et al., 2017; Miao et al., 2015; Zheng et al., 2015). The results presented here are mainly referenced in these studies on the vertical characteristics of aerosols in the field campaign in Beijing (Wang et al., 2018a; Wang et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2017)

**P4L24:** I'm not an expert on this type of analysis, but I understand that recovery rate is an important part of the quantification process. Why recoveries were not used for correction here? As mentioned in the reference (Fu et al., 2009), only several SOA standards are commercially available. The recoveries of such standards are generally higher than 80%. The quality and

quantity of other SOA tracers were obtained by comparison with those of literature data or by using the surrogates, so it is difficult to correct the recoveries with standards.

**P4L29-P5L5:** several minor issues and confusing sentences, please rewrite them in a clearer manner.

Thanks. We have changed these sentences to “Cluster analyses were applied to estimate the influence of air mass. As shown in Figure S1, seven clusters were determined. Air mass from south, southeast, and northeast of Beijing accounted for >70%. Especially, for pollution days, retroplumes of air masses were calculated by the FLEXPART (FLEXible PARTicle dispersion) model (Figure S2). Detailed information about the model was described in a previous study (Wei et al., 2018). The model was set with a height of 300 m (a.g.l.) and three-day backward trajectories.” Please see it in the revised manuscript (on page 4 lines 26-30).

**P5L7:** please define which additional information.

We have changed this sentence to “Meteorological parameters (wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and relative humidity) at the sampling site during the observation period are shown in Figure 1. These meteorological parameters have been reported in the previous study (Zhao et al., 2017)” in the revised manuscript (on page 5 lines 7-9).

**P5L9:** How close where the buildings surrounding the sampling site?

The sampling site is in the urban area of Beijing, so many buildings are near the sampling site. Some high buildings are about half to several hundred meters away from the sampling site. We have added the sentence “Some high buildings are about half to several hundred meters away from the sampling site.” in the revised manuscript (on page 5 lines 11-12).

**P5L12-14:** It’s difficult to see from the plot, but it seems that at times (e.g. end of E1) there are at most 1-2 degrees difference between lowest and highest level, but >10% RH difference between 120m and 260m. The same is not observed during E3, for example. Why is that? It could be interesting to add solar radiation on this plot, for example.

We can see the average temperatures decreased about 1-2 degrees versus RH increased about 1%-5% between the lowest and highest level (Table S1). As mentioned by the reviewer, the variations of temperature and RH are obvious differences during E1 compared with E3. We think that the short rain event during August 18<sup>th</sup> can cause the decreasing of temperature and the wind shear can cause the differences of RH during E1. The southwest winds carry high RH and high pollutant air masses to the urban of Beijing (Wang et al., 2018b), which may be the reason for the vertical differences of RH during E1. It suggests that the formation of E1 is largely related to regional transport. The small vertical differences of RH during E3 suggest that complex pollution. These reasons are potentially the reason for the larger difference of SOA tracers during E1 than E3. We have added the discussion of meteorological conditions on air pollution, please see Section 3.1.4 in the revised manuscript.

We regret that we did not obtain the solar radiation data.

**P5L15:** Please rewrite.

Thanks. We have changed this sentence to “Three pollution episodes (marked as E1, E2 and E3) were recorded during the sampling period.” (on page 5 line 16)

**P5L15:** How were defined the pollution episodes?

We defined the pollution episodes according to the previous study (Zhao et al., 2017) and air quality index (AQI) from the Chinese national environmental monitoring center. We have explained this in the revised manuscript. (on page 5 lines17-18)

**P5L20:** as it stands, it's difficult to compare OC and WSOC between heights and with variability (std, I assume?), perhaps target only a few values, for the rest it's listed on Table S1. WSOC and OC at three heights showed no significant differences. The comparison here just given a general summary.

**Fig. S1-S2:** Have you performed a polar plot analysis of SOA concentration considering wind direction and intensity? This would help identify the role of local vs regional sources before assuming all is long-range transport and could be explained by back-trajectories.

We are sorry that we did not analyze polar plots of the concentrations of SOA tracer. As mentioned above, the SOA concentrations are whole-day averaged and the resolution of SOA concentrations is not fitting for polar plots.

**Fig. S4:** What are the values showed to the right on the vertical profile? Average and std?

Thanks. The values at the right axis were average and std concentrations. Now, we have modified Figure S4 in the revised manuscript.

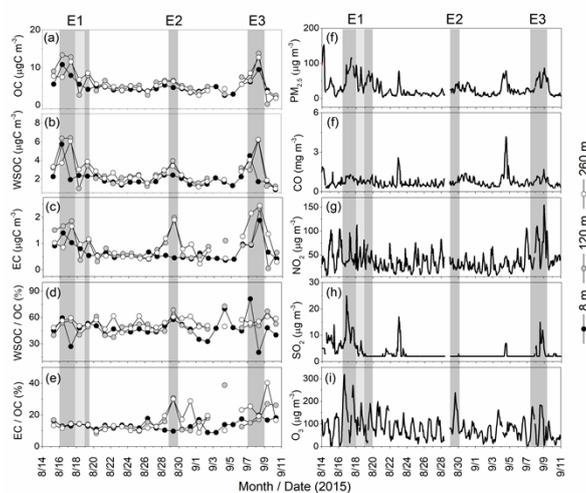


Figure S4. Time variations in (a) OC, (b) WSOC, (c) EC, (d) WSOC/OC, (e) EC/OC, and (f) to (i) are the levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> from the monitor station of the Olympic center near the sampling site, respectively.

**Table S1:** Is it for the whole period or just during the period impacted by restrictions linked to the parade. Please correct the caption if that's not the case.

We are sorry for this misunderstanding. The dataset in Tables S1 is for the whole sampling period. We have corrected the caption.

**Table S2:** This table is not very clear, with the a's, b's and b^b's. If the objective is identify statistically meaningful difference those can be indicated in bold, for example. Also, please rewrite the caption (perhaps "difference" was meant?).

According to the suggestion, we have revised Table S2 as below in the revised manuscript.

Table S2. Results of single factor analysis to test the significantly different of these average concentrations at tree heights.

Component (ng m <sup>-3</sup> ) <sup>a</sup>	8 m	120 m	260 m
Isoprene SOA tracers	19.7±12.0 <b>b</b> <sup>b</sup>	27.1±22.4 <b>b</b>	38.7±24.1 <b>a</b>
Monoterpene SOA tracers	10.5±5.18 <b>a</b>	8.45±3.68 <b>a</b>	10.5±3.86 <b>a</b>
β-Caryophyllinic acid	1.32±0.63 <b>a</b>	0.89±0.89 <b>b</b>	1.02±0.69 <b>ab</b>
DHOPA	0.90±0.53 <b>b</b>	1.50±1.09 <b>ab</b>	2.03±1.69 <b>a</b>
Phthalic	2.66±1.27 <b>b</b>	3.59±2.54 <b>a</b>	5.17±2.89 <b>a</b>
WSOC	2.03±0.99 <b>a</b>	2.69±1.55 <b>a</b>	2.73±1.31 <b>a</b>
OC	4.37±1.69 <b>a</b>	5.32±2.88 <b>a</b>	5.03±2.28 <b>a</b>
WSOC / OC (%)	46.9±11.9 <b>b</b>	51.1±8.88 <b>a</b>	54.0±5.63 <b>a</b>
2-MTs / 2-MGA	5.20 ± 2.24 <b>a</b>	3.80 ± 1.95 <b>b</b>	3.15 ± 1.83 <b>b</b>
2-MET / 2-MT	2.52±0.28 <b>b</b>	2.73±0.31 <b>a</b>	2.73±0.22 <b>a</b>
2-MTs / C5-alkene triols	0.97±1.17 <b>b</b>	1.33±1.24 <b>b</b>	3.97±3.08 <b>a</b>
MBTCA / (PAN+PN)	0.24±0.10 <b>b</b>	0.84±0.44 <b>b</b>	1.49±0.77 <b>a</b>

<sup>a</sup> The concentrations of these components are expressed as mean ± STD;

<sup>b</sup> Different lowercase letters in bold indicate significant differences at P < 0.05 of the mean concentrations of these compounds in aerosols collected at three heights. The same lowercase letters in bold indicate no significant differences.

**P6L7-11:** Globally I agree with the three points indicated by the authors, but I do not classify them equally to explain the differences on tracer levels among the three heights. I believe that it's a local vs regional impact (argument #2) that explains such variability. This is a strong result presented by the paper, raising a caveat on observations conducted at 8m (which is already quite high for typical urban sites, ranging usually to 3 or 4 meters) as representative of regional chemistry to be compared with meso-scale 3d models, for example.

Thanks for the reviewer's comments. We also think that local and regional transport are the

main reasons causing such variability of SOA tracers. Hence, we have rewritten these points. Please see “They are potentially influenced by multi-factors. The predominant reason is likely related to local emission and regional transport (Du et al., 2017). Secondly, the mixing of heights (Wang et al., 2018b) and meteorological conditions of the atmosphere (Ding et al., 2011) is potentially another important factor. Moreover, oxidation processes (Claeys et al., 2004; Szmigielski et al., 2007) and emissions (Faiola et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2008) of BVOCs can also cause this complex vertical profiles of SOA.” in the revised manuscript (on page 7 lines 28-32).

8 m may be a little high for a typical local urban site, but it was usually thought to be representative of local sources in many previous studies (Du et al., 2021; Sun et al., 2015). We regret that we have no condition to do mesoscale 3d models to comparison with the results of 8 m for the restriction of conditions. We hope to get the understanding of the reviewer.

**Figure2:** As suggestion, the caption could be “SOA tracers of (a) isoprene, (b) monoterpenes and (c) sesquiterpenes. Measurement heights are 8m (triangles), 120m (circles) and 260m (star) in PM2.5. Relative mass fractions are shown in (d).” I remind also the authors that monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes make a group of several species (unlike isoprene, which is a single compound), so they should be referred in plural. I suggest modifying other captions as well to reduce repetitions and make easier to understand.

We have changed the caption of figure 2. Please see “Figure 2. Vertical and temporal variations in BSOA tracers from (a) isoprene, (b) monoterpenes, and (c) sesquiterpene. Measurement heights were at 8 m (solid circles), 120 m (grey circles), and 260 m (open circles). Relative mass fractions are shown in (d).” in the revised manuscript (on page 19 lines 3-5).

Because we only found one tracer of sesquiterpene oxidated products, the sesquiterpene is used in our revised manuscript.

We also have modified other captions in our revised manuscript.

**Figure3:** Figure difficult to read.

We have modified the caption of figure 3 to “Vertical profiles in the concentrations of SOA tracers from (a) isoprene, (b) monoterpenes (c) sesquiterpene and (d) DHOP in each day sample collected at three heights. The samples collected during E1, E2, and E3 periods are marked with blue, black, and red bold lines, respectively. The sampling date during the pollution days is also marked.” in the revised manuscript (on page 20 lines 3-5).

**P7L2-3:** Be careful not to mix tracer concentration with SOA concentration (as later discussed in section 3.3).

We have deleted this sentence. We emphasized that the concentration of SOC in Section 3.3 (now is Section 3.4 in the revised manuscript) was estimated according to the tracer-based method. Now, it should do not mix with SOA tracer concentrations.

**Figure 7:** perhaps would be more interesting to compare sum of SOC to WSOC (as a proxy for total SOC), it would probably correspond to about 50% of total SOC.

The fraction factors of SOC using in the tracer-based method are obtained by comparing with OC. So, we only compare the sum of SOC to OC in our study.

**Section 3.1.3:** It could be interesting to calculate enrichment factors during the pollution events (perhaps normalized by  $\Delta EC$ , or  $\Delta CO$ , if available, from non-pollution periods).

Thanks for the reviewer's valuable suggestion. Considering that we didn't get the vertical data of CO, we did not discuss the enrichment factor of CO during the pollution events. However, we have added a brief discussion about the enrichment factor of EC during the pollution events. Please see "The concentrations of EC and the ratio of EC / OC (Figure S4) showed extremely low values and vertical varies during E2 when compared with other pollution events, suggesting that the formation of E2 is largely influenced by regional transport. In addition, the increasing levels of pollution parameters (such as O<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>) also contributed to the pollution episodes." in Section 3.1.4 in the revised manuscript (on page 9 lines 13-16).

**P10L10-L15:** Be mindful that correlation and causality are not the same thing. The fact that there is correlation between isoprene tracers and DHOPA, or that traffic can emit some VOC is not itself an indicative of biogenic-anthropogenic interaction.

We have rewritten these sentences. Please see "DHOPA also showed moderate correlations ( $r > 0.5$ ) with 2-MGA, C<sub>5</sub>-alkene triols, 3-HGA, and  $\beta$ -caryophyllene acid (Figure S7). Previous studies have reported that urban pollution can enhance the formation of natural aerosols (Shrivastava et al., 2019); the existence of aromatic compounds can lead to high loading of  $\alpha$ -pinene-derived SOA (Shilling et al., 2012; Zelenyuk et al., 2017); and traffic transport can simultaneously release isoprene and toluene (Borbon et al., 2001). These results suggest that anthropogenic sources can impact the formation of biogenic oxidation products." in the revised manuscript (on page 10 lines 12-17).

**P10L25:** Difficult to read when so many values are listed with their standard deviation.

To avoid confusion, we have deleted this sentence in the revised manuscript.

**Section 3.3:** Could you add a discussion on the SOC mass ranges using the defined uncertainties for the ratios? Is there perhaps more up-to-date values to be used?

Thanks. We have added some additional discussion. Please see "The average concentrations of estimated SOC before, during, and after the Parade (marked as Before-P, During-Parade, and After-P, respectively) are shown in Figure 8. The estimated SOC concentrations during the Parade ( $320 \pm 111$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>,  $370 \pm 163$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup> and  $594 \pm 264$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup> at 8 m, 120 m and 260 m, respectively) decreased by ~12% ( $364 \pm 199$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and 10% ( $356 \pm 177$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 8 m, 35% ( $571 \pm 419$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and 16% ( $441 \pm 279$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 120 m; decreased 31% ( $864 \pm 585$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and increased 4% ( $570 \pm 229$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 260 m when compared to the Before-P and After-P, respectively. The SOC at the upper layers decreased more than at the ground surface layer, suggesting the efficient mitigation of SOC on a regional scale. The previous studies during the

same period (Wu et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2017) showed a high frequency of southerly winds before the Parade and north winds during the Parade at the high layers. It suggests that the north winds were also an important reason for the reduction of SOC during the Parade.

We found that the fractions of ASOC decreased and Iso\_SOC increased for the emission controls. The ASOC fractions at 8 m were  $59\pm 8\%$  (Before-P),  $47\pm 5\%$  (During-Parade), and  $57\pm 8\%$  (After-P), and Iso\_SOC were  $18\pm 5\%$ ,  $18\pm 2\%$ , and  $12\pm 2\%$ , respectively. The ASOC fractions at 120 m were  $64\pm 5\%$  (Before-P),  $61\pm 10\%$  (During-Parade) and  $65\pm 8\%$  (After-P), and Iso\_SOC were  $17\pm 5\%$ ,  $23\pm 6\%$ , and  $16\pm 6\%$ , respectively. The ASOC fractions at 260 m were  $63\pm 10\%$  (Before-P),  $53\pm 9\%$  (During-Parade) and  $64\pm 9\%$  (After-P), and Iso\_SOC were  $24\pm 8\%$ ,  $34\pm 9\%$  and  $21\pm 9\%$ , respectively.” in the revised manuscript (on page 11 lines 12-25).

**P11L12-L14:** To improve readability, could you compare Parade with average before and after?

Yes, we have modified these sentences. Please see “The average concentrations of estimated SOC before, during, and after the Parade (marked as Before-P, During-Parade, and After-P, respectively) are shown in Figure 8. The estimated SOC concentrations during the Parade ( $320\pm 111$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>,  $370\pm 163$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup> and  $594\pm 264$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup> at 8 m, 120 m and 260 m, respectively) decreased by ~12% ( $364\pm 199$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and 10% ( $356\pm 177$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 8 m, 35% ( $571\pm 419$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and 16% ( $441\pm 279$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 120 m; decreased 31% ( $864\pm 585$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) and increased 4% ( $570\pm 229$  ngC m<sup>-3</sup>) at 260 m when compared to the Before-P and After-P, respectively.” in the revised manuscript (on page 11 lines 12-16). We hope it can be more readable.

***Technical comments:***

Please check section numbering, 3.1.2 is repeated, and the reason to change from 3.1.3 to 3.2 is unclear to me.

Thanks. We are sorry to make this mistake and we have modified it.

Section 3.1 is the main description of BSOA tracers and 3.2 is the description of ASOA tracers. To connect these two sections, we have added “In addition, it is important to investigate the vertical profiles of ASOA and its interactions with BSOA. ASOA is a larger contributor to the loading of SOA and the formation of air pollution in urban areas.” in the revised manuscript (on page 9 line 32 to page 10 lines 1-2).

**Fig. 1:** Unclear what the authors meant by “Obvious meteorological conditions were found during the sampling period.”

We have deleted this sentence.

**P2L1:** I think the authors mean “can impact radiative forcing”.

Thanks. We have modified it in the revised manuscript.

**P2L6:** remove “a” between “photooxidation” and “of”.

Corrected.

**P2L15:** This sentence could be review – changing CCN size also affects the radiative forcing. I suggest “...influencing the climate negatively impacting human health” given that those aspects were already described earlier.

We have modified this sentence to “changing cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) size, influencing the climate, and damaging human health” in the revised manuscript (on page 2 lines 15-16).

**P2L22:** “...events in China highlights the urgent...” & “...processes of SOA formation in the atmosphere”

Thanks. We have changed this sentence to “The high contribution of secondary aerosols to the PM pollution during haze events in China highlights the urgent need to understand the compositions and processes of SOA formation in the atmosphere” in our revised manuscript (on page 2 lines 21-22).

**P2L26:** “...urban boundary layer are lacking, ...”

Corrected.

**P2L30-34:** Unclear the objective of this sentence, please rewrite to make it clearer.

Thanks for the reviewer’s comment. We have changed this sentence to “Several field studies at the rainforest Amazon Tall Tower Observatory (ATTO) also measured the vertical gradients of VOCs. (Andreae et al., 2015; Yáñez-Serrano et al., 2018). However, vertical SOA profiles were still lacking. A previous study reported that the loading of SOA is high above the surface layer during the summer over the southeastern United States, which was potentially related to the heterogeneous chemical and gas-to-particle reactions of BVOCs oxidation products (Goldstein et al., 2009).” in the revised manuscript (on page 2 lines 29-33).

**P3L3:** “severe” instead of “serve”.

Corrected.

**P3L3-6:** Please rewrite this sentence. It feels like it’s repeating several times the same phrase “understand SOA formation mechanisms to improve air quality”.

Thanks for the reviewer’s suggestion. We have rewritten this sentence to “It is meaningful in learning the SOA properties and probing its behaviors in the atmosphere. This information also has regulatory implications for decision makers.” in the revised manuscript (on page 3 lines 1-2).

**P3L8:** “emission control” & “improve” instead of “guarantee the”.

Corrected.

**P3L9:** remove “the chemical behaviors and regional transport of”

Corrected.

**P3L16-17:** this sentence is unclear

Thanks. We have modified this sentence to “The influences of emission controls during the Parade period on the characteristics of SOC were also investigated.” in the revised manuscript (on page 3 lines 12-13).

**P3L17:** “To the best of our knowledge”.

Corrected.

**P3L19:** “megacity in China” or “Chinese megacity”.

Thanks. We have modified this to “Chinese megacity” in the revised manuscript (on page 3 line 14).

**P3L24:** I missed here a more detailed description of the site location itself, such as lat/long for example.

We have added a detailed description of the sampling site. Please see Section 2.1 in the revised manuscript.

**P4L2:** Do not skip line here.

Corrected.

**P4L3:** Change  $T_{em}$  for T, also in the figure.

We have changed it in the text and figure.

**P4L24:** “blank”

Corrected.

**P5L8:** Do you mean something like: “Whereas the prevailing winds at 8m were either easterly or westerly, at 260 m the wind direction was dominated by northerlies.”?

Yes. We have modified this sentence to “The prevailing winds at 8 m were either easterly or westerly, while at 120 m and 260 m the wind directions were dominated by northerlies” in the revised manuscript (on page 5 lines 9-10).

**P5L22:** Table S2

Thanks. We have modified it to Tables S2. Table S2 showed the significant differences of these averages, we wanted to use this table to imply if these average values have meaning on statistics.

**P6L31:** “..., while tracers of monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes SOA did not show a marked increase with height.”

Corrected.

**P7L1-2:** repetition of information.

Thanks. We have modified this sentence to “..., while the fractions from monoterpene SOA tracers and sesquiterpene SOA tracer decreased from 33% to 21% and 4% to 2%, respectively (Figure 2d and Figure S7)” in the revised manuscript (on page 7 lines 19-21).

**P9L15:** Which other pollution events? I thought they were only three.

Yes. There were only three pollution events in our study. We have modified this sentence to “Total concentrations of BSOA tracers increased with height during the August 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> episodes (E1) and the August 29<sup>th</sup> episode (E2), and complex vertical distributions were recorded in other pollution days.” in the revised manuscript (on page 9 lines 17-18).

**P11L12:** “Before”.

Corrected.

**P11L16:** remove “obviously”

Corrected.

**P11L27:** please rephrase.

We have rephrased this sentence to “The vertical properties of SOA tracers in aerosols were investigated over the late summer in Beijing” in the revised manuscript (on page 12 line 2).

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