

The manuscript gave measurement results of the PM₁ aerosol measurement at the steep slope from the Sichuan basin to Tibetan Plateau. In general, the measurement results are interesting and important to the related researchers. However, the paper was not well written and lack of some logic. Some major revisions were necessary.

Thank you for your positive and constructive comments on our manuscript (Title: Measurement report: The first in-situ PM₁ chemical measurements at the steep slope from highly polluted Sichuan Basin to pristine Tibetan Plateau: light absorption of carbonaceous aerosols, and source and origin impacts, ID: acp-2022-241). Your constructive suggestions are very valuable for improving the quality of our manuscript. The corresponding revisions will be conducted in the new manuscript. The responses to the comments are given in detail as follows.

Major Comments:

1 This manuscript requires corrections in punctuation, spelling, formatting, and references. Some examples are given in minor comments.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions. The punctuation, spelling, formatting, and references throughout the manuscript will be checked carefully and corrected in the revised manuscript.

2 The title should be simplified and I can't get the main point of the manuscript from the title.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions. The title will be simplified as "Measurement report: Contrasting elevation-dependent changes in light absorption of black and brown carbon: lessons from *in-situ* measurements from highly polluted Sichuan Basin to pristine Tibetan Plateau". The main point of the manuscript can be obtained from the revised title.

3 The abstract should be rewritten. The author should give the highlights and potential scientific meaning of this paper, and thus some brief introduction should be removed.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions. The brief introduction will be removed, and the highlights and potential scientific meaning of this paper will be given in the rewritten abstract of the revised version of our manuscript.

4 As noted on page 4 line 40, their goals are to understand EC or BrC light absorption difference between the highly polluted basins and clean TP and reveal the corresponding mechanisms and provide a basic data set for optimization of regional climate modeling. They give the PMF results of the measurement. However, the PMF results were not discussed in their results. And the discussion of the PMF should relate to the light absorption properties of aerosols.

Response: Thank you for your constructive suggestions. The PMF results indicated that the winter secondary nitrate is a main source inside the SCB, which is closely

related to more frequent secondary formation of nitrate in response to the intensive mixing between the motor vehicle emissions and other primary pollutants trapped inside the basin by strong capping inversion (Feng et al., 2020). Additionally, high humidity inside the SCB facilitates the secondary nitrate formation, and the average nitrogen oxidation ratio in Sichuan (average RH = 80%) is 3.1 times of that in winter Beijing (average RH = 27%) (Wang et al., 2021). EC aerosols from the intensive human activities inside the SCB are easily aged by coating the secondary formed nitrate in winter, which further induces the enhancement of basin EC light absorption. The latest studies of Zhang et al. (2022) found that light absorption and radiative forcing of black carbon coated by inorganic salts are much stronger than that inside organic materials. In addition, the primary BrC from biomass burning and coal combustion for winter heating over the TP may partly contribute to the strong TP BrC light absorption. The above discussion on the relation of PMF results and the light absorption properties of aerosols will be included in the revised version of our manuscript.

5 The uncertainties of the method of deriving the BC, BrC, and MAC should be discussed.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions. EC and BrC were derived from light absorption coefficient (b_{abs}) depending on transmittance attenuation. For the seven-wavelength carbon analyzer, the filter transmittance (FR_{λ} , fraction of light transmitted through the filter) uncertainties range from 5% to 18%, with the best precision shown at 450 nm and 808 nm (Chen et al., 2015). The uncertainty is attributed to the quality of the laser and the sensitivity of the photodiode detector for different wavelengths.

The mass absorption efficiency (MAE) was obtained by the ratio of light absorption coefficients ($b_{abs,\lambda,EC}$ or $b_{abs,\lambda,BrC}$) to the corresponding EC or OC mass concentrations (Olson et al., 2015). The estimated MAE_{BrC} was much lower than the true value by replacing BrC with OC due to BrC accounting for only a small fraction of OC. The main shortcoming of the separation of total aerosol absorption into EC and BrC (Eq. 5) is lack of considering the mineral dust impacts. According to the recent study of Zhang et al. (2021), mineral dust may be an important species of the atmospheric aerosols over the Tibetan Plateau. However, the study region is located at the eastern slope of TP during our campaign, which is more easily affected by anthropogenic sources from heavy polluted Sichuan Basin than natural sources such as mineral dust (Yin et al., 2020) as compared to the north areas close to Taklimakan and Gobi Deserts. One main aim of this study is to reveal the gradient distributions of aerosol optical properties from the pollution Sichuan Basin to eastern TP, and thus the impact of the shortcoming may be less when studying the spatial heterogeneity of aerosol optical properties at relatively small spatial scale. In addition, AAE of EC is assumed as 1, and the aging of EC did not take when separating the total aerosol absorption into EC and BrC (Eq. 5) in our study. The above discussion will be included in the revised manuscript.

6 When considering the primary definition of MAE_{EC} , it is determined by the core size distribution (emission sources), refractive index (coating chemical components), coating thickness (aging scale of BC), and some other factors. The author gives the relationship of MAE_{EC} with many inorganic components in figure 6, please give the reason why they also relate the MAE with these factors.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions. As you said, MAE_{EC} is determined by the core size distribution, refractive index, coating thickness and some other factors, which can represent emission sources, coating chemical components and aging scale of EC. A specific inorganic component can be considered as the indicator of the specific emission sources. K^+ and Cl^- ions are usually used for characterizing biomass burning (BB) and coal combustion (CC), respectively (Tao et al., 2016). NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} can reflect motor vehicle and industry source impacts, respectively. Therefore, Figure 6 gives the relationship of MAE_{EC} with the concentrations of K^+ , Cl^- , NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} ions to better find key sources impacting MAE_{EC} . The explanations will be added to the revised version of our manuscript.

7 In section 3.3, the author gives Regional and long-range transport impacts discussion. How were their results related to the previous sections?

Response: Thank you for your constructive suggestions. As you might think, the discussion on regional and long-range transport impacts should be related to the light absorption of aerosols. The fresh aerosol particles are gradually aged during the long-range transport, and then enhances the light absorption and radiative forcing of aerosols. The coefficients of variation (CV) between the basin and plateau sites for the mean mass concentrations of water-soluble ions and carbonaceous species (Figs 9 and S10-S12) indicated that the air pollutants weakly interact between western SCB and eastern TP. Therefore, the light absorption of carbonaceous aerosols over the TP is less influenced by pollutants from the SCB. The weak correlations for Na^+ , Mg^{2+} , and Ca^{2+} values in spring and winter between basin and plateau sites may suggest local and regional dust plume impacts. Therefore, the lack of considering mineral dust impacts in separation of BrC light absorption from total aerosol absorption (Eq. 5) might cause some errors. The errors should be much smaller as compared to north or northeast TP close to Taklimakan and Gobi Deserts.

The back trajectories suggested that the biomass burning emissions originated from South Asia can be transported to the eastern TP. The BrC aerosols from the intensive biomass burning in South Asia are gradually aged by internal or external mixing with the other anthropogenic emissions during the long-range transport. The light absorption of the aged BrC aerosols over the TP is enhanced by coating the inorganic components (Zhang et al., 2022), which may partly contribute much stronger BrC light absorption at the plateau sites than the basin sites. Unlike the eastern TP, the carbonaceous aerosols in western SCB are regionally transported from the central and eastern SCB, which can be seen from pollution rose and back trajectories. The aerosols accumulate and stagnate at the front areas of the mountains due to terrain block, and thus the light absorption of

EC aerosols emitted from motor vehicles is enhanced by the intensive mixing among the air pollutants.

Minor Comments:

1 Page 1: line 19: the “third pole”, line 21 less: fewer, line 26 on the east side of
Response: Thank you for your careful checking. The spelling will be revised according to your suggestions in the revised manuscript.

2 Page 8, line 25: this line should be in the introduction part.
Response: Thank you for your catching that. The sentence in Line 25 of Page 8 will be moved to the introduction part of the revised manuscript.

3 A table that summarizes the measurement sites (name, location, altitude) should be included in the manuscript.
Response: Thank you for your suggestions. A table that summarizes the measurement sites (name, location, altitude) will be included in the revised manuscript.

Name	Latitude (degree)	Longitude (degree)	Altitude (km)
Chengdu	30.67	104.06	0.50
Sanbacun	30.99	103.66	0.65
Wenchuan	31.46	103.61	1.33
Lixian	31.42	103.16	1.89
Maerkang	31.92	102.22	2.62
Hongyuan	32.79	102.55	3.50

4 Page 9, line 4: the explanations of the higher OC/EC ratios with the altitude were not convincing. It can also result from stronger EC emissions at lower altitudes.
Response: Thank you for your suggestions. The much higher OC/EC ratios at the plateau sites than that at the basin sites may suggest that more secondary OC is formed by chemical reactions over Tibetan Plateau, which can be supported by the works of Wu et al. (2018). However, as you said, the higher OC/EC ratios with the altitude can also result from stronger EC emissions at lower altitudes. The above statements will be added to the revised manuscript.

5 Figure 1: the text and location are not clear, it should be reorganized.
Response: Thank you for catching that. The text and location of the measurement sites will be reorganized in the revised Figure 1 in the revised manuscript.

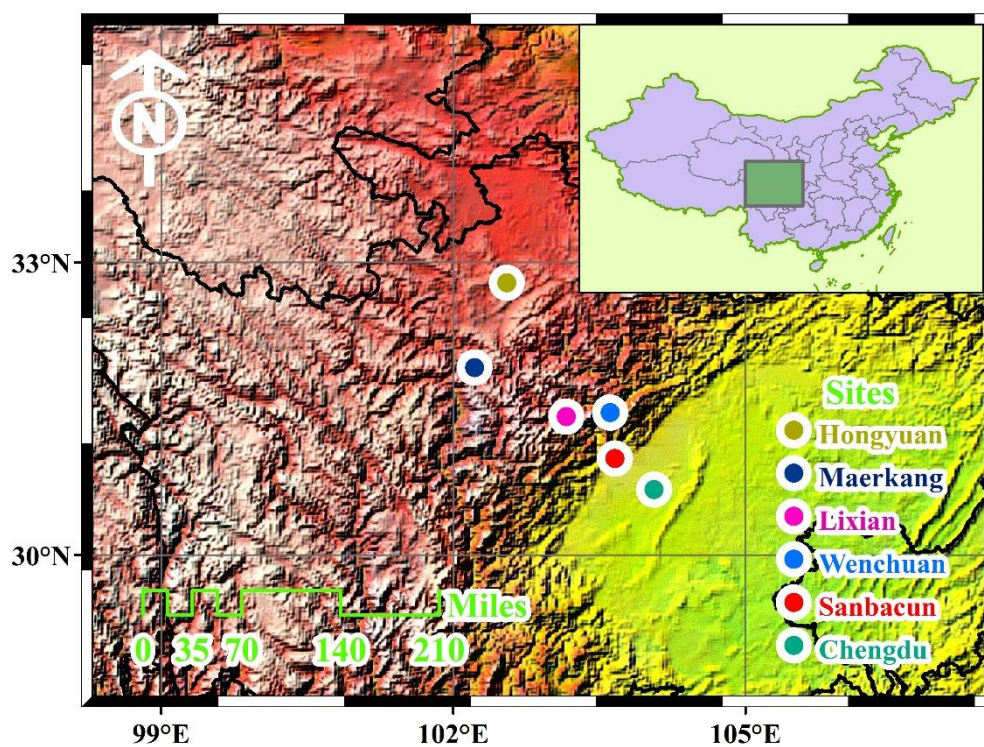


Figure 1: Geographic location of the six *in-situ* observation sites (Chengdu, Sanbacun, Wenchuan, Lixian, Maerkang, and Hongyuan) along the eastern slope of Tibetan Plateau. The map is a pure reproduction of Google Maps with added a marks for our study locations. Copyright © Google Maps.

6 Figure 2: EC fraction should be EC absorption. BC fraction should be BrC absorption.

Response: Thank you for your reminder. EC fraction and BrC fraction in Figure 2 will be changed to EC absorption and BrC absorption in the new Figure 2 in the revised manuscript.

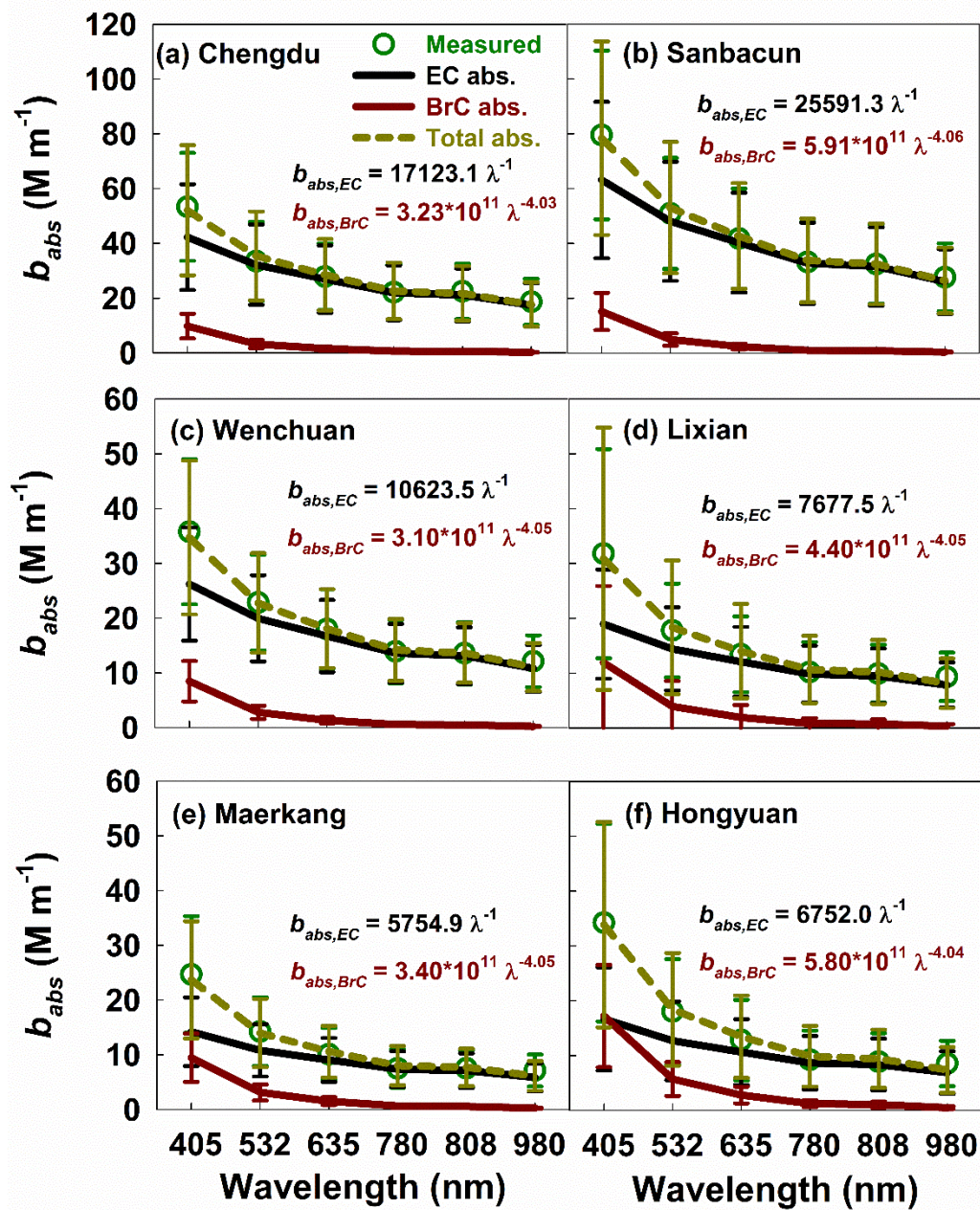


Figure 2: Spectral light absorption coefficients (b_{abs}) by EC and BrC in spring and winter at the six sites along the eastern slope of Tibetan Plateau. The subplots depict the decomposition of total light absorption by EC and BrC with the model given in Eq. 4. Error bars represent uncertainties derived from replicate analyses and lower quantifiable limits.

7 Figure 4: The R^2 is not described here. Why not give the R^2 of spring in figure 4(b)?

Response: Thank you for your suggestion. Figure 4 shows MAE_{BrC} and MAE_{EC} variations as altitude in spring and winter during the campaign. The relationships between averaged MAE and altitude of the measurement sites were fitted by exponential function, and coefficients of determination (R^2) were gave in the figure. R^2 can reflect the strength of the relationships between two parameters. The contrasting MAE variations as altitude between BrC and EC in winter (R^2 is 0.89

for MAE_{BrC} and 0.86 for MAE_{EC}) are more significant than those in spring (R^2 is 0.45 for MAE_{BrC} and 0.06 for MAE_{EC}). The better relationships in winter may be because more urban and aged sources are trapped inside the deep basin in response to strong temperature inversion in winter (Feng et al., 2020).

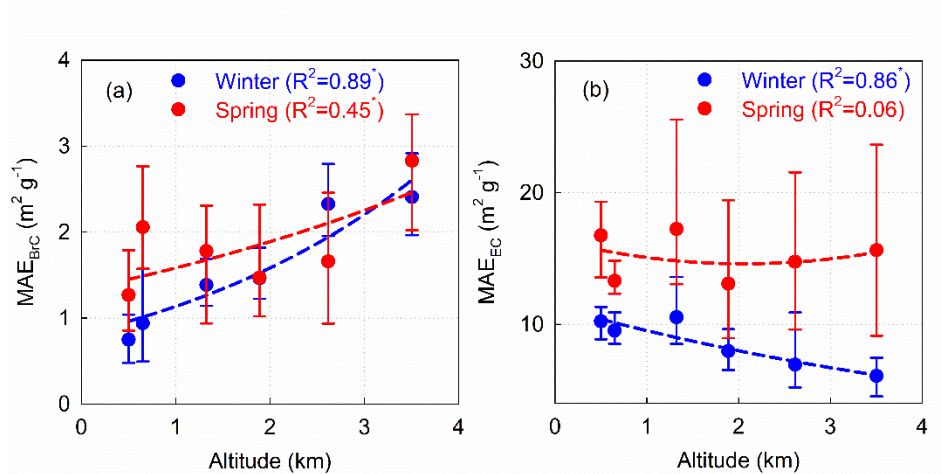


Figure 4: Variations of (a) MAE_{BrC} and (b) MAE_{EC} at 405 nm as altitude in spring and winter during the campaign. The solid dots denote the median values; the two whiskers of the dots denote the 25th and 75th percentiles. The relationships between averaged MAE and altitude of the measurement sites were fitted by exponential function, and the coefficients of determination (R^2) also were given in each subplot. The relationships (R^2 with the superscript of an asterisk) passed the significance level of 0.01.

8 Figure 7: why did the author give the R^2 here?

Response: Thank you for your reminder. R^2 in Figure 7a was deleted (see the below figure).

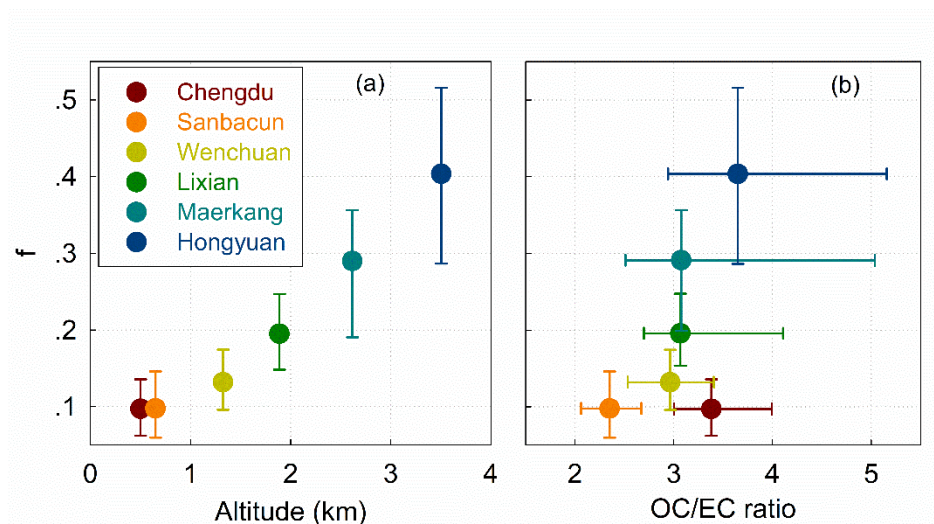


Figure 7: Variation of radiative forcing of BrC relative to EC (f , see Eq. 8) as (a) altitude and (b) OC/EC ratio for each site. The solid dots denote the median values; the two whiskers of the dots denote the 25th and 75th percentiles of the variables.

9 Figure 10 should be placed in the supplement.

Response: Thank you for catching that. Figure 10 will be moved to the supplement.

References

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