This paper resents a novel experimental method for the rapid measurement of the horizontal distributions of trace gases near the surface by MAX-DOAS. While extended from the work of Sinreich et al. (2013), the method in this study includes several important modifications and improvements, compared to the original one. The authors constrain the MAX-DOAS measurements at the 1° elevation angle, which have an advantage to obtain information of trace gases and aerosols close to the ground. With a radiative transfer model, the authors derived the formulas to calculate the effective light path length for selected trace gases using the simultaneously measured absorption of  $O_4$  and provide the correction factors for calculating the trace gas mixing ratios according to the retrieved  $O_4$  dAMF of a given measurement. The authors also validate their method by observations of a newly developed GM-DOAS instrument at a suburban site near Heifei City in China. The work is expected to make a valuable contribution to the extensive application of MAX-DOAS technique to air quality research. The manuscript is well written in general and can be accepted for publication in AMT after minor revisions as suggested below.

Calculation of the correction factor  $f_{corr}$  appears to be an important step in the retrieval of trace gases VMR in this study. However, for this reviewer and perhaps other readers who are not so expert in the RTM and vertical profile inverse, the method for calculating  $f_{corr}$  seems not to be clearly presented in the manuscript. While it is clear to see that the primitive equation

$$f_{\rm corr} = \frac{c_{\rm retrieved}}{c_{\rm real}} = \frac{\rm dSCD_{\rm tracegas}}{L \cdot c_{\rm real}}.$$
(10)

is adapted from Sinreich et al. (2013) (i.e.

$$f_{\rm c} = \frac{c_{\rm retrieved}}{c_{\rm real}} = \frac{\frac{\frac{\rm dSCD_{NO_2}}{L_{eq}O_4}}{\frac{\rm VCD_{NO_2}}{\rm PBLh}},\tag{4}$$

is the derived  $f_{corr}$  as function of O<sub>4</sub> DAMF also the same as that of Sinreich et al. (2013) ( i.e.

),

$$f_{\rm c} = \frac{\mathrm{dAMF}_{\rm NO_2} \cdot \mathrm{PBLh} \cdot \mathrm{cO}_{4_{\rm instr}}}{\mathrm{dAMF}_{\rm O_4} \cdot \mathrm{VCD}_{\rm O_4}},\tag{5}$$

or are there any modifications for this study? Anyhow, a complete equation needs to be presented in the paper so that the readers could follow the discussions more easily. It is stated in Page 8139 and Line 1 that " $c_{real}$  is the real surface-near trace gases concentration which was used as input in the RTM". It might not be appropriate to use "real" here since " $c_{real}$ " is merely a prescribed model parameter instead of the measured trace gas concentration in the real atmosphere. For the first glance of Eq. (10),  $f_{corr}$  seemed to be a correction factor derived from the measurement data ( $c_{real}$ ) along with the corresponding model results ( $c_{retrieved}$ ). After reading the text and also corresponding part of Sinreich et al. (2013) more carefully, I realized that " $c_{real}$ " in both studies actually refers to  $C_{model real}$  (more exactly  $C_{model input}$ ).

Trace gases are assumed to be homogeneous distributed in the box layers with altitudes of 0.1, 1 and 2 km in this study, which are the same as PBL heights? Do  $c_{retrieved}$  and  $C_{model\_real}$  stand for the concentrations averaged over the PBL, or box layer, or the sensitive altitude range (h) at an elevation angle (1° for this study)? But it seems that the measured O<sub>4</sub> DAMF that was used to calculate  $f_{corr}$  should correspond to a sensitive altitude of h instead of PBL in the study. Will the uncertainties of  $f_{corr}$  become smaller at the 1° elevation angle than other larger elevation angles?

## **Technical issues**

P8130, L14: Using only one elevation angle?

P8132, L15 and P8133, L14: Full name for dSCD should be given when it appears first in the text.

P8133, L22: Full name for GM-DOAS is not given before, except in the abstract.

P8136, L22: Is it a typo for "0.817", since it may not be a representative value for single scattering albedo in the free troposphere.

P8144, L18-19: As shown in Figure 15, there should be higher AOD and shorter  $L_{eff}$  on 18 and 21 May.

P8145, L5 and L7: Should be Fig.17, Fig.17a and Fig.17b?

P8145, L19: In contrast?

P8153, L1: Supplement should be referred to instead of Table 2.

Supplement: It would be helpful to add some words like "Correction factors as function of the  $O_4$  dAMF" in the title of the table.

## Reference

Sinreich, R., Merten, A., Molina, L., and Volkamer, R.: Parameterizing radiative transfer to convert MAX-DOAS dSCDs into near-surface box-averaged mixing ratios, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 6, 1521-1532, 10.5194/amt-6-1521-2013, 2013.