We would like to thank the referee for providing such constructive, helpful comments and suggestion.

The referee says: “However, on the other hand, they also found that the constraints on Omega\_m and H0 can be improved by 50 % compared to the current bounds. Therefore, I think there might be other parameters to be pursued rather than neutrino masses. I suggest that the authors focus on other parameter(s) and do some extended analysis by using BAO from future SKA.”

According to the referee’s suggestion, we have totally rewritten the paper. We entirely accept the referee’s suggestion, and thus the focus of the new paper is now on the constraints on other cosmological parameters using the simulated data of future 21 cm neutral hydrogen survey observation from SKA. The main contents and results for the revised version of the work are listed as follows:

(1) We use the simulated data of the BAO measurements from the neutral hydrogen survey of SKA1 and SKA2 to quantify the constraining power of future 21 cm radio observations on the various cosmological parameters.

(2) We consider three typical, representative dark energy cosmological models, namely, the LCDM model, the wCDM model, and the CPL model. For the current observations, we use the latest cosmic microwave background observation from Planck 2018, the optical BAO measurements, and the Type Ia supernovae observation (Pantheon compilation). When adding the SKA mock data to the data combination of current optical measurements CMB+BAO+SN (denoted as “CBS”), the constraint precision of the model parameters could be greatly improved.

(3) We find that the SKA2 (mock) data could significantly improve the constraints on cosmological parameters. For example, the constraints on Omega\_m can be improved by 34%-70%, and the constraints on H0 can be improved by 52%-73%, in the three dark energy models. Moreover, as for the equation-of-state parameters of dark energy, the constraint on the parameter w in the wCDM model is improved by 55.0%, and the constraints on w0 and wa in the CPL model are improved by 46.6% and 49.6%, respectively. Furthermore, the degeneracies between cosmological parameters could also be effectively broken with the addition of future SKA mock data in the cosmological fit. In addition, the comparison with the future typical optical survey project, i.e., the Euclid, is also made.

In summary, we have entirely accepted the referee’s suggestion, and thus we have totally rewritten the paper. We follow the referee’s comments to focus on other cosmological parameters rather than the neutrino mass. We have obtained some meaningful results. We hope our revision (actually, a new work) could make the referee satisfactory and would become suitable for the publication in Physics Letters B. Thanks a lot!