We thank the both referees for reading our manuscript in details and providing with valuable feedback. We think that contrition significantly improved the manuscript. Below, we give a detailed list of changes, following the referees suggestions:

Ref A

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minor suggestions:

1) We added labels “M ensembles” to figure 1.

2) To improve the explanation of step 4 we changed the following:

- We modified the following sentence  
“, which promotes any population in s to r\_2, which then blocks the path via r\_1.” to   
“This promotes any population in s to r\_2, which then blocks the path g ↔ r\_1 ↔ f.”

- We moved the lower indices inside the kets in Eq. 4, so that the description in following text is easier to follow.

- We changed   
“measurement of n\_{s\_k} → m in {0,1}” to  
“measurement of n\_{s\_k}, yielding m in {0,1}”

- We replaced the arrow in “n\_{s\_k} → 0” and “n\_{s\_k} → 1” with equal signs.

- We moved the “k” index inside the ket in the expression of the GHZ state, to match with the convention used in Eq. (4).

3) We added the sentence “The kets, |n\_f>, |n\_s> for n in {0,1} stand for collective spin waves being excited by n quanta.” to the end of the paragraph of Eq 1.

Furthermore, to make the distinction between single-atom and collective states, we changed the symbol for the ground state from “|0>” to “|0\_f 0\_s>”. This way, it is clear that if a letter appears alone inside the ket, say |f>, it refers to a single atom state, while if it appears as subscript to a number, say |0\_f>, then the ket stands for a collective state. We remind the reader of this convention right after Eq. 5.

4) We added the sentence “This particular sequence results in emitting a single photon (from e → g transition) provided that the level s is empty, i.e. |0\_s>|vacuum> → |0\_s>|1 photon>.” to illustrate the immediate effect of applying the pulse sequence once.

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Ref B

1) We changed to title to the more specific “Quantum network of atom clocks: a possible implementation with neutral atoms”.

2) We added “Overall fidelity turns out to depend on the lattice geometry; it is the highest for 3D optical lattice.” to the end of paragraph 2 on page 4.

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