Universal geometry of two-neutron halos and Borromean Efimov states close to dissociation

I deem that the answers provided by the author are explanatory and address all of the raised questions. There is now a clearer distinction with the previously published work [PRL 128, 212501 (2022)] in terms of the extension of the results from the ground to any excited halo state. The presentation of the results is now more illuminating, and the concept of halo universality is now explained with great clarity. In that regard, I endorse publication of the manuscript as an article in the journal. There is however a remaining question, originating from one of the author's answer, which I would like to be addressed more out of curiosity,

1. In the answer of point (13), the author stated that the scaling ratio of the dissociation thresholds presented in the upper panel of Fig. 2 (leftmost part) is not the same as for three identical particles, albeit very close (~17.6), due to the mass difference. To my understanding the mass ratio in the upper panel of Fig. 2 is 1 (equal mass), and all of the interactions are nearly resonant. Where does the different scaling factor from three identical particles come from ? Is it due to the differences in the neutron-neutron and neutron-core scattering lengths ?