PAPER	SPECIFICS OF STUDY	FINDINGS
Kohler, 1936 ("The nucleus in and the growth of hygroscopic droplets")	Evaporate 2kg of hoar-frost and determined Cl content; used optics to measure droplet size; thermodynamic analysis to look at condensation	$[Cl]_{rain\ droplet} \cong [Cl]_{cloud\ droplet}$; $d[Cl]/dz < 0$; "selection" of droplet size – large ones grow first at expense of smaller
Twomey, 1974 ("Pollution and planetary albedo")	Theoretical approach to relate optical thickness to cloud albedo; observed data over several hours from Southeast Australia used to examine effects of pollution on # of cloud nuclei	Pollution → addition of cloud nuclei → increase solar reflection; cloud reflectance dominant role in planetary albedo; Albedo α optical thickness (thickness is DOMINANT in determining albedo); # cloud nuclei ↑ → optical thickness ↑ → **increase in reflected solar (net cooling)**
Albrecht, 1989 ("Aerosols, cloud microphysics, and fractional cloudiness")	Q: How do aerosols affect fractional cloudiness of marine Sc and cumulus? Used optical array probe to estimate droplet concentrations; GOES images to detect ship tracks; Used model simulation to calculate fractional cloud amount	Over ocean, ↑ CCN → ↓ droplet size → ↓ drizzle production → ↑ Cloud liquid water and cloudiness. Increase in cloud lifetime leads to **increase in reflected solar (net cooling)**

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Lenton & Vaughan, 2009 ("The radiative forcing potential of different climate geoengineering options") – cited Albrecht, 1989	Theoretical considerations of radiation budgets and radiative transfer	Climate geoengineering best considered as COMPLEMENT to mitigation of CO2 emissions, not an ALTERNATIVE; up to $-4Wm^{-2}$ radiative forcing on century timescale
Kazil et al. 2010 ("Aerosol nucleation and its role for clouds and Earth's radiative forcing in the aerosol-climate model ECHAM5-HAM") – cited Twomey, 1974	Used aerosol-climate model ECHAM5-HAM , implemented new scheme for "neutral and charged nucleation" of H_2SO_4 and H_2O based on empirical studies	Overall radiative effect of nucleation is $-2.55Wm^{-2}$ (-2.18 over oceans, -0.37 over land; discrepancy partially due to larger surface area of oceans)
Petters & Kreidenweis, 2007 ("A single parameter representation of hygroscopic growth and condensation nucleus activity") – cited Kohler, 1936	Relate particle dry diameter and CCN activity using "single hygroscopicity parameter" κ; use a modeling approach based on Kohler theory	Hygroscopicity parameter can be used to model CCN activity of atmospheric particles

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Ackerman et al. 2008 ("Large-Eddy Simulations of a Drizzling, Stratocumulus-Topped Marine Boundary Layer") – cited Albrecht, 1989	Model simulations initialized by aircraft measurements which measured aerosol concentrations, wind, moisture, etc; comparison of several simulations	Mean LWP well reproduced; mean entrainment rate lower; including drizzle leads to decrease in LWP for nearly all model simulations
Lohmann et al. 2010 ("Total aerosol effect: radiative forcing or radiative flux perturbation?") – cited Twomey, 1974	Attempt to quantify feedbacks induced by interactions of aerosols with clouds and radiation; use "radiative flux perturbations" (RFP) method, using various GCMs	Feedbacks and interactions that are fast compared to global warming timescales should be included in anthropogenic feedback estimates;