

The authors have done an extensive revision which addresses, corrects, explains the many comments of the reviewers and the satisfaction of this reviewer.

A few, more minor points follow.

Cheng, Y. F., et. al. 2009, addressed the effect of aging on aerosol optical properties. What might the effect of ageing be on the CCN activity distributions? I'm thinking of the importance of activation as a function of size, and NPF and chemical and physical processes on a regional (or larger scale) and how your results apply to global models of cloud processes. Admittedly your data set is small and as you emphasized limited. Thus, this question may be premature.

Page 2 line 28

... extend to diameters much larger ...

Page 5 line 15

Shrink factor. Better would be "shrinkage factor", (cf. growth factor).

Or: "Thermal volatility shrinkage factor" the first time it is mentioned (cf. hygroscopic growth factor).

(Shrink being a verb is not proper; shrinkage, like growth, being an noun that can be used as an adjective, is better. Your picky English pedant.)

Page 6 line 32 and in conclusion

.... formed particles is largely different in the five events.

Were these significantly different either by statistical analysis or ocular analysis?

Page 8 line 21

A large amount of

Page 9 line 28

This day was relatively clean with a cloudless blue sky.

line 30

(1.74  $\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ ) **during** ~~in~~ the daytime due to

line 34

As the newly formed particles grew to 50 nm and **became** the

Page 10 line 8

meaning that **more of** the ~~more~~-polymer-type organics **were** produced during the growth of the new particles in this event.

page 12 line 1 and following

**Negative**~~minus~~ biases, ranging from

line 10

majority of the relative bias **is** still located between ....

line 34

~~determined by the consequent~~ **a consequence of** growth processes