1. Introduction
   1. Background on drop size distribution and why it’s important
   2. Background on hurricane enthalpy transfer and why it’s important
   3. Describe the importance of microphysics
2. Lit Review
   1. Different proposed drop size distributions
   2. Measurements of enthalpy flux
   3. Describe the re-entrant sea spray effects
3. Methods
   1. Describe key equation (total enthalpy = integral over DSD x enthalpy per drop)
   2. Describe control volume analysis from energy conservation equation
      1. Conservation of energy equation
      2. Each of the fluxes
   3. Describe hot drop energy transfer depends on radius (Y)
   4. There has to be a certain number of drops of a certain mid-range size
      1. Drops that are too small do not transfer any heat
      2. Drops that are larger than the critical weber number will break apart
   5. Describe insensitivity to fixed parameters
   6. Describe insensitivity to neglected fictional physics
4. Results
   1. Show energy contours for different lognormal parameters
   2. Identify possible distributions that correspond with the observational results
   3. Define a range over which hurricanes could not be sustained and where the flux is much higher than anything observed
5. Conclusions
   1. Microphysics can be used to bound the drop size distribution
   2. Agrees with observations