Special Issue

Atmospheric Particulate Matter Hazard Mapping

Message from the Guest Editor

Recently, airborne particulate matter (PM), which is supposed to be strongly associated with adverse human health consequences and the global climate system, is considered a significant contributor to environmental pollution in many countries. The PMs studied are currently based on PM10 and PM2.5 measurements and attempt to extend to PM1.0 and nanoparticle observation via ground monitoring, atmospheric modeling, and satellite remote sensing. Consequently, there is not enough information on the status and characteristics of atmospheric PM and emission sources yet, especially in urban areas with various PM emission sources. In the past decade, it has been found that the smaller, respirable particles (PM2.5 or, particularly, PM0.1) pose a higher risk of human health problems. The atmospheric PM is associated with increased morbidity and mortality in humans. There is significant evidence that PM harms the respiratory, nervous, and cardiovascular systems. Contributions from observations, field experiments, chemical transport modeling, and data science investigations are welcome.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Continued developments in instrumentation and modeling have driven atmospheric science to become increasingly more complex with a deeper understanding of concepts, mechanisms, and interactions. This is the field that innovation built and it has led to a better appreciation for the complexity with atmosphere. Human life is intertwined in this complexity as we strive to better understand our atmosphere. Climate change is constantly stretching the limits of our thinking and forcing new ideas and concepts to be played out. Welcome to the Anthropocene!

Editor-in-Chief

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