

Special Issue

Stable Isotopes in Atmospheric Chemistry

Message from the Guest Editor

Stable isotopes have been extensively used in atmospheric chemistry to identify the sources of atmospheric pollutants and atmospheric chemical processes. These include nitrogen isotope of NO_x, nitrate, ammonium and organic nitrogen, sulfur isotope of SO_x, H₂S, DMS and sulfate, carbon isotope of organic carbon, black carbon and carbonate, oxygen isotope of nitrate, sulfate and H₂O, etc., which exist in aerosols, rainwater or gas. Mass-independent isotope compositions (e.g., $\Delta^{17}\text{O}$, D^{34}S , and D^{33}S) are also good tools to understand atmospheric chemistry. Due to the importance of stable isotopes as a research tool in the field of atmospheric chemistry, this Special Issue in *Atmosphere* will seek high-quality research articles focused on “Stable Isotopes in Atmospheric Chemistry”. Topics can include field observations, paleoclimate (ice cores and paleosols), modeling studies, statistical techniques, isotope fraction theory, analytical and collection techniques, machine learning, and database innovations.

Guest Editor

Dr. Hongwei Xiao

School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China

Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (28 February 2024)



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Atmosphere
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
atmosphere@mdpi.com

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About the Journal

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

Dr. Daniele Contini

Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate (ISAC), National Research Council (CNR), Str. Prv. Lecce-Monteroni km 1.2, 73100 Lecce, Italy

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