

Special Issue

Airborne Particulate Matter Research

Message from the Guest Editor

Numerical simulation models for airborne particulates need to be improved. Elevated [PM_{2.5}], also known as fine particulates, could be better understood through additional research into their chemical composition and into their atmospheric dispersion. Such research could lead to more effective forecasting and more definitive source attributions. The special issue, if it comes together toward the latter part of this calendar year or early in the next, would then be able to publish research articles on this topic that are based on several months of activity reductions and of ground-based or satellite-based particulates measurements. Thus far reports of substantial reductions of [PM_{2.5}] and gaseous [NO₂], but in some cases increases in [O₃], have been issued. In many regions the fine particulates concentrations tend to be highest in the colder months. The higher the concentrations, the easier it is to measure and model them; suggesting that the winter [PM_{2.5}] of 2020–2021 could then be analyzed, but because of typical delays in laboratory analyses, could not be interpreted and written up until late in 2021.

Guest Editor

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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

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