Special Issue

Sources, Transport, and Sinks of Biogenic Sulfur in the Atmosphere

Message from the Guest Editor

Atmospheric sulfur is of considerable interest due to its role in regulating the radiative balance of the Earth. Sulfur compounds in the atmosphere originate from both natural and anthropogenic sources. The natural biogenic sources constitute a large fraction of the atmospheric sulfate aerosol that is considered to be the dominant component of atmospheric aerosol burden. In particular, marine biota play key roles in controlling the global sulfur cycle by producing gaseous sulfur compounds (e.g., dimethyl sulfide, carbon disulfide, and carbonyl sulfide) and nonvolatile dissolved organic sulfur compounds. The ongoing climate change could induce alterations in the emission of these biogenic sulfur compounds into the atmosphere by affecting changes in biomass and composition of marine biota. To understand global sulfur cycles and their impacts on climate, it is critical to evaluate the sources, transport, and sink of biogenic sulfur in the atmosphere. We kindly invite you to submit research papers addressing field measurements, laboratory experiments, and modeling studies on biogenic sulfur compounds in this Special Issue.

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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