# Special Issue

# Mesosphere and Lower Thermosphere

### Message from the Guest Editors

The objective of this Issue is to assemble a coherent set of papers that provide recent advances in the field of upper atmosphere (i.e., the mesosphere and low thermosphere (MLT)). The MLT region is defined as the region of the atmosphere between about 60 and 110 km in altitude. The MLT is dominated by the effects of atmospheric waves and oscillations with different scales which originate from the lower atmosphere. Solar activity and geomagnetic disturbance also play important roles in the variability of the MLT region. Sudden stratospheric warming is a large-scale meteorological event in the winter polar stratosphere, and the connection between SSW and MLT variability is well established. Sporadic E layers are patches of enhanced electron density that mostly appear at altitudes from 90 to 120 km. In this region, radars, lidars, both ground-based and satellite-based optical instruments, are important observational tools. Authors are encouraged to submit original papers that include but not limited to topics of observations, modeling, instrumentation, etc. Review papers and technical notes are also welcome.

### Guest Editors

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### Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (17 March 2023)

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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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