

## Special Issue

# Urban Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

### Message from the Guest Editor

Greenhouse gases can lead to changes in the environment caused by rising air temperatures, changes in rainfall, weather fluctuations such as heavy rain and drought, and can have a major impact on people's health. Accordingly, efforts are being made to reduce greenhouse gases, which are the main cause of climate change, worldwide. Air pollutants, especially fine particle matter, have a bad enough effect on health to be classified as group 1 carcinogens by the World Health Organization (WHO). Some studies suggest that climate change is correlated with increasing levels of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and fine particulate matter, especially air pollutants. Air pollutants from urban areas share emission sources such as waste incineration facilities and automobile emissions that emit greenhouse gases. Temperature rise due to climate change reduces the mixing of the atmosphere up and down, which can increase the concentration of fine particle matter in the atmosphere. Therefore, the issues of climate change and air pollutants cannot be considered separately, and many related studies are needed to advance to a more sustainable society.

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### Guest Editor

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### Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (30 October 2022)



## Atmosphere

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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!

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### Editor-in-Chief

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