

Special Issue

Aerosol Observations at High Altitude Stations

Message from the Guest Editors

It is important to make observation at high altitude stations for studying climatology of aerosol radiative properties and the influence of regional sources and processes. On the other hand, the high-altitude stations those may be designed to measure the free troposphere (FT) are, to some extent, influenced by the transport of boundary layer (BL) air masses. Since, the atmospheric structure is much more complicated over mountainous terrain and even the diurnal evolution of BL exhibits significant variability between different environments, thus, it a very demanding task over high-altitude station to measure and model aerosol processes and aerosol transport pathways from lower areas. Atmospheric aerosol observations at high altitude stations give an opportunity to have information on background aerosol properties in a larger area, trends in aerosol concentrations and properties, and data for validating models. Therefore, to address some key questions, *Atmosphere* (ISSN 2073-4433) SI brings together scientists work on in-situ and ex-situ methods to monitor and model for investigating the aerosol properties, processes and phenomenon, and studying structure and processes of BL.

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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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