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# Current Research of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Atmosphere

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:

closed (18 November 2022)

# **Message from the Guest Editors**

Dear Colleagues,

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) have a potential threat to both the ecosystem and human health. The atmosphere is able to quickly respond to POP emission variations, and consequently, this matrix is acknowledged as a useful indicator to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce POP exposure. Many locally discharged POPs are capable of undergoing long-range atmospheric transport (LRAT) because of their semi-volatility and recalcitrance and thereby globally disperse.

This Special Issue welcomes the submission of original research and review articles on environmental processes and impacts associated with atmospheric POPs in a global or regional scale that contribute to increase awareness of their environmental fate, LRAT potential, and impact on ecosystem and human health. Relevant topics include but are not limited to the following:

- (1) research of sources and transport of POPs in air;
- (2) study on the photodegradation of POPs in air;
- (3) development of passive air sampling technology;
- (4) relationships of atmospheric POP pollution with human health



**Special**sue







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## **Editor-in-Chief**

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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!

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