

Special Issue

Air Pollution Control in China: Progress, Challenges, and Perspectives (2nd Edition)

Message from the Guest Editor

Air pollution control can be understood from three aspects. The use of laws to limit or prohibit the spread of pollutants, the meaning of "prevention and using scientific methods to deal with pollutants that already exist in the air. At present, the main air pollutants are the soot, carbon dioxide, sulfide produced by burning fossil fuels, the carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides emitted from automobile exhaust. China's past economic growth relied on fossil fuel consumption to a large extent, causing serious pollution problems. Solving the contradiction between economic growth and pollution improvement has become the key to China's development as an ecological civilization. Since 2013, China has taken many measures to address air pollution and has achieved many successes. However, air quality is still not optimistic, and it is still necessary to continue to increase efforts to prevent and control air pollution. The purpose of this Special Issue is to provide the latest research on the progress, challenges, and future development prospects of China's air pollution control. Manuscripts on various aspects of China's air pollution control are welcome.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (27 September 2024)



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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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