



## New Insights into Atmospheric Chemistry and Climate

Guest Editors:

**Dr. Pierina Ielpo**

Institute of Atmospheric Sciences  
and Climate, National Research  
Council of Italy (CNR-ISAC), Italy

[p.ielpo@isac.cnr.it](mailto:p.ielpo@isac.cnr.it)

**Prof. Dr. Paola Fermo**

Dipartimento di Chimica,  
Università degli Studi di Milano,  
Via Golgi 19, 20133 Milan, Italy

[paola.fermo@unimi.it](mailto:paola.fermo@unimi.it)

**Dr. Constantini Samara**

Aristotle University of  
Thessaloniki, Department of  
Chemistry, Environmental  
Pollution Control, Laboratory

[csamara@chem.auth.gr](mailto:csamara@chem.auth.gr)

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### Message from the Guest Editors

Atmospheric gases and aerosols affect air quality and play an important role in the Earth's climate system. Aerosol particles can affect the climate directly, by scattering or absorption of solar radiation and altering the reflectivity of the planet, and indirectly by acting as cloud condensation (CCN) and ice nuclei (IN), i.e., due to aerosol–cloud interactions. Black carbon (BC), absorbs radiation readily, warming the atmosphere but also shading the surface. Organic carbon (OC), sometimes called brown carbon or organic matter, has a warming influence on the atmosphere depending on the brightness of the underlying ground. Mineral dust aerosol affects climate through direct and indirect effects. Primary biological aerosol and humic-like substances (HULIS) can affect atmospheric processes.

This Special Issue is to disseminate the results of new insights into aerosols composition and physicochemical properties that are related to climate effects.

- aerosol composition
- secondary aerosol
- carbonaceous aerosol
- aerosol-cloud interaction
- optical properties
- numerical models



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# Special Issue