# Article information:

中国大气气溶胶研究综述 - 百度学术
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# Article summary:

1. This article reviews the research on atmospheric aerosols in China over the past 20 years, including direct sampling and analysis, remote sensing from ground and satellite, research on aerosol radiation characteristics and climate effects, and research on the formation, transport, and climate effects of dust storms.

2. Direct sampling has been used to study aerosol concentrations and particle spectra as well as chemical components. High-altitude balloon sampling has been used to obtain samples of aerosols in the troposphere and stratosphere which have then been analyzed using X-ray spectroscopy.

3. Remote sensing data from various satellites such as AVHRR, SVISSR, TOMS, POLDER have been used to study aerosol radiation characteristics with methods such as combining extinction and forward scattering or using sky scattering light distribution to invert particle spectrum distribution functions.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is a comprehensive review of Chinese atmospheric aerosol research over the past 20 years. The article provides an overview of the various methods used for studying atmospheric aerosols such as direct sampling and analysis, remote sensing from ground and satellite, research on aerosol radiation characteristics and climate effects, and research on the formation, transport, and climate effects of dust storms. The article also provides a brief evaluation of different research methods along with some suggestions for further study.

The article appears to be reliable overall due to its comprehensive coverage of Chinese atmospheric aerosol research over the past 20 years. However there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, there is no mention of any potential risks associated with atmospheric aerosols or any counterarguments that could be made against their use or study. Additionally there is no discussion of any possible alternative approaches or perspectives that could be taken when studying atmospheric aerosols in China or elsewhere. Furthermore there is no mention of any potential conflicts of interest that may exist between researchers conducting studies on atmospheric aerosols in China or other countries which could lead to partiality in reporting results or conclusions drawn from these studies.

In conclusion this article provides a comprehensive overview of Chinese atmospheric aerosol research over the past 20 years but it should be noted that there are some potential biases present which should be taken into consideration when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Atmospheric aerosol risks
* Alternative approaches to aerosol research
* Conflicts of interest in aerosol research
* Remote sensing of aerosols
* Aerosol radiation characteristics
* Dust storm formation and transport

# Report location:

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