

Special Issue

Ultrafine Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere and Indoor Environment

Message from the Guest Editor

Ultrafine particles (UFPs) are aerosols with an aerodynamic diameter of 0.1 μ m and below. Despite their modest mass and size, they dominate in terms of the number of particles in ambient air. Identifying and quantifying the source and clarifying the impacts of UFPs in the environment are important for particle pollution control, the estimation of adverse health effects, and our understanding of UFP–climate interactions. Within the scope of this Special Issue, contributions on all aspects of UFPs are welcome. This includes, e.g.: Basics of UFP formation/generation and their fate in the atmosphere due to coagulation, change in chemical composition, etc.; Impacts of UFPs on human health as evident from toxicological and epidemiological studies; Role of UFP with respect to global climate change and local/regional weather conditions; Identifying natural and anthropogenic sources of ambient UFP considering primary emissions and secondary aerosol formation; Indoor UFP sources, distribution within rooms and mitigation possibilities; Methods for determining important UFP metrics, i.e., particle number, size distribution, surface area and chemical composition.

Guest Editor

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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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