

Special Issue

Advancements in the Reduction of Submicron Particle Concentrations

Message from the Guest Editors

Submicron particles may induce more severe health effects than their larger counterparts. These small particles are ubiquitous in the atmosphere as well as in indoor or workplace air, and may originate from both natural and anthropogenic sources. In light of new insights into the effects of these particles and of new and upcoming legislation (e.g., in the field of traffic emissions), the reduction of submicron-particle concentrations is key to meeting new goals in view of public and occupational health. It is further of paramount importance in clean production. The reduction of submicron-particle concentrations can be achieved by various means, including technical measures, mitigation strategies or improved process control. Contributions from all applicable fields are welcome, whether they deal with technical reduction measures, short- or long-term observations or simulations of submicron or UFP concentrations in the atmosphere, indoor or workplace air, new measurement techniques or methods for assessing the reduction of the concentration, or studies on the health effects of submicron or UFP concentrations.

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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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