



climate

an Open Access Journal by MDPI



Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) in a Changing Climate

Guest Editors:

Prof. Dr. George Karani

Environment & Public Health
Research Group, Cardiff School of
Health Sciences, Cardiff
Metropolitan University, Western
Avenue, Cardiff CF5 2YB, UK

Prof. Dr. Jo Darkwa

Energy Storage Technologies,
Faculty of Engineering, University
of Nottingham, University Park,
Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK

Prof. Dr. Daniel Thomas

Communicable Disease
Surveillance Centre, Public
Health Wales, Cardiff, UK

Deadline for manuscript
submissions:

31 August 2024

Message from the Guest Editors

Ambient particulate matter PM_{2.5} is defined as particles whose aerodynamic diameter is 2.5µm or less. The sources of PM_{2.5} particulate pollution include industry, transport, natural, soil dust, and sea spray, to list a few. Particle size, shape, density, chemical composition, and biological and physical properties have been identified as key PM_{2.5} characteristics in climate, environment, and health studies. A few studies have reported on the effects of PM_{2.5} particulate pollution on climate change, global warming, reduction in visibility, changes in earth radiation balance, and cloud formation.

Recent studies have demonstrated that long-term exposure to particulate air pollution, and especially PM_{2.5}, is associated with dementia and type 2 diabetes mellitus, and a probable risk factor for the weight status of children and adolescents.

However, there is limited research in developing countries on PM_{2.5} particulate pollution; thus, we would like to receive papers on the subject from developing countries. Papers on detection methods, sample collection, and analysis related to PM_{2.5} are welcome.



mdpi.com/si/134551

Special Issue