Special Issue

Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) in a Changing Climate and Its Impacts on Human Health

Message from the Guest Editors

Ambient particulate matter PM2.5 is defined as particles whose aerodynamic diameter is 2.5µm or less. The sources of PM2.5 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 PM2.5 characteristics in climate, environment. and health studies. A few studies have reported on the effects of PM2.5 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 PM2.5, 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 PM2.5 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 PM2.5 are welcome.

Guest Editors

Prof. Dr. George Karani

Prof. Dr. Jo Darkwa

Prof. Dr. Daniel Thomas

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Climate
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
climate@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/climate





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Dr. Timothy G. F. Kittel

Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309-0450, USA

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