

An aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in air or another gas. Aerosols can be natural or anthropogenic. Examples of natural aerosols are fog or mist, dust, forest exudates, and geyser steam. Examples of anthropogenic aerosols are particulate air pollutants and smoke. The liquid or solid particles have diameters typically less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ; larger particles with a significant settling speed make the mixture a suspension, but the distinction is not clear-cut. In general conversation, aerosol usually refers to an aerosol spray that delivers a consumer product from a can or similar container. Other technological applications of aerosols include dispersal of pesticides, medical treatment of respiratory illnesses, and combustion technology. Diseases can also spread by means of small droplets in the breath, also called aerosols (or sometimes bioaerosols).

Aerosol science covers generation and removal of aerosols, technological application of aerosols, effects of aerosols on the environment and people, and other topics.

In the present book, fifteen typical literatures about Aerosol published on international authoritative journals were selected to introduce the worldwide newest progress, which contains reviews or original researches on Aerosol. We hope this book can demonstrate advances in Aerosol as well as give references to the researchers, students and other related people.<sup>1</sup>

The Editorial Board of Academic Archives  
Scientific Research Publishing  
September 8, 2021

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerosol>