



Dispersed Systems: Physics, Optics, Invariants, Symmetry

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Aerosol physics and mechanics form part of the mechanics of gas and liquid. In the formulation and solution of problems in the mechanics of gas and liquid, methods of similarity theory are widely used; when using this theory, the researcher identifies from physical quantities to some of the dimensionless invariants, which show a deep physical reflection of the interaction of various phenomena.

Aerosols as systems in two-phase states—condensed and gaseous phases—exhibit a variety of new properties in comparison with a continuous medium, and they are widely used in technological processes and medicine. However, there are also unsolved environmental problems associated with aerosol pollution.

There are fundamental and applied problems associated with measuring the size and concentration of aerosol particles. Optical measurement methods imply the development of the optics of disperse systems, in which the symmetry or asymmetry of the radiation scattering indicatrix plays an important role.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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