

	<p>i) $\sigma_z=0.47H$ & ii) $\sigma_z=0.707 H$</p> <p>e) A rising parcel of dry air has a temperature of 38°C. at sea level. Assuming a dry adiabatic lapse rate determine the temperature at 4000 m.</p>
Q2.	<p>a) Derive the expression for atmospheric visibility.</p> <p>b) What do you mean by fractional transmittance? On what factors does it depend?</p> <p>c) Derive an expression for coefficient of haze (Coh). What is its significance?</p> <p>d) In connection with the determination of Coh value 80% was noted as the light transmittance after air had passed through a filter paper at 0.70 m/sec for 4.5 hrs. Determine the Coh units per 1000 m.</p> <p>e) If the limit of visibility is defined as the distance when I/I_0 reaches 0.02 in value, then determine the percent extinction that occurs in the first (a) 20%, (b) 30%, and (c) 75% of the path length.</p>
Q3.	<p>a) What do you mean by potential temperature? Derive the expression for potential temperature?</p> <p>b) Derive an expression for the vertical gradient of potential temperature?</p> <p>c) Explain the significance of potential temperature.</p> <p>d) What do you mean by atmospheric lapse rate and dry adiabatic lapse rate?</p> <p>e) Explain atmospheric stability using the concept of potential temperature.</p>
Q4.	<p>a) Estimate the quantity of Carbon (Gt-C) in the atmosphere corresponding to a concentration of 1ppm_v of CO₂. Assume suitable data as required.</p> <p>b) The following data on air pollutants has been obtained for an industrial belt on a particular day. Based on the Ministry of Environment And Forests Notification, Govt. of India dated 16th November, 2009, prepare the Air Quality Index for the area and comment on the air quality of the area:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">i) PM₁₀ Concentration = 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ii) SO₂ Concentration = 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">iii) NO₂ Concentration = 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">iv) PM_{2.5} Concentration = 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p>

2 5 4 4 6	<p>v) 1 hr O₃ Concentration = 800 µg/m³</p> <p>vi) 1 hr CO Concentration = 4500 µg/m³</p> <p>c) A man is working in an abandoned well where the CO concentration is found to be 250 ppmv. Make a rough estimate of the saturation value of HbCO in his blood and also calculate the necessary exposure time required for this to develop. The following informations may be used if required:</p> <p>i) Oxygen content of air breathed in = 21% by volume</p> <p>ii) M=230</p> <p>iii) Physical Activity Level=2</p>	
6 6 2.8 6	<p>Q5</p> <p>a) A proposed source is to emit 100 gm/sec of NO₂ from a stack of 80 meters height with a diameter of 3.5 meters. The effluent gases are emitted at a temperature of 300° F with an exit velocity of 20 m/sec. Plot on log-log paper a graph of maximum GLC as a function of wind speed for stability class B. Determine the critical wind speed Assume that the design atmospheric pressure is 1000 mb and the design ambient temperature is 25° C.</p> <p>b) What is thermal inversion? Explain its role related to atmospheric pollution.</p>	20 05
3 3 5 10 8	<p>Q6</p> <p>Write short notes on any five of the followings:</p> <p>a) Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>b) Temperature Lapse Rates</p> <p>c) Gaussian Dispersion Model</p> <p>d) Air Quality Indexing</p> <p>e) Photochemical Smog & PAN</p> <p>f) Photolytic Cycle of NO_x</p> <p>g) Environmental Management Planning</p>	5x5 =25