AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS IN TAMILNADU

TRANSFORMATION IN AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS:

Wind Direction:

To determine the wind's direction, a straightforward instrument that uses the standard wind value is utilised.

Anemometers are devices that measure the speed of the wind.

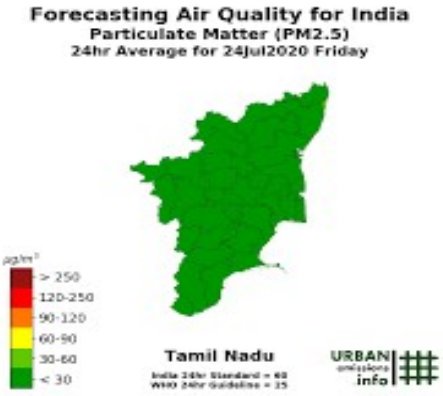
The wind speed and the speed of reaction of the shaft to which the cups are mounted. A four-cup anemometer is used.

After being slowed down by a gear system, the motion of the cup is transferred to a scale that displays the numerical value of wind speed in kmph.

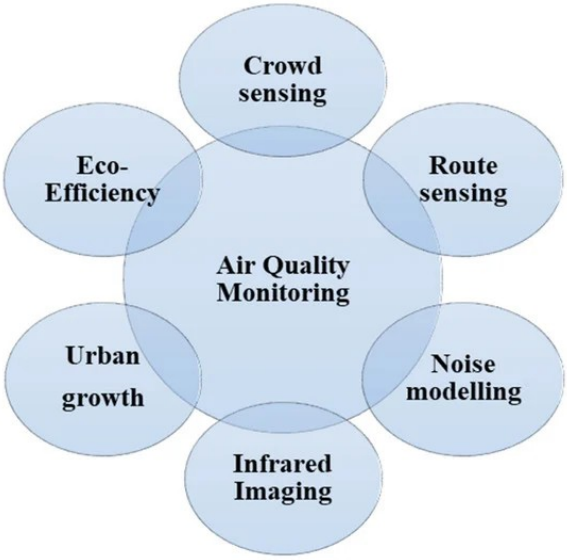
Temperature: The wet and dry bulb thermometer provides a direct calculation of the current temperature.

Cloud cover: The Greek/Latin unit of measurement for cloud cover is the okta (from octo-8).It is an estimation of the percentage of the sky that is cloud-covered. clear skies are

Rainfall: In order to measure rain, it is often first collected in a gauge. The depth of the water inside is then recorded using these unique drums.Rain gauges are typically 50 cm tall and positioned just off the ground to prevent splashing. Rainwater collected in a funnel on top of the building drains into a measuring cylinder below, where it may be measured and recorded.



INNOVATION OF AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS :



One of the most notable innovations to curb pollution was the smog-free tower. It is a vertical structure, placed in public locations, which turns like a giant wheel. It sucks in smog and converts it into breathable air using ionization technology. Probably one of the most innovative inventions to reduce Air Pollution.

Crowd sensing

Urban growth

Route sensing

Industrial pollutants

By using the above mentioned innovations we can easily predict and analyse the air quality in Tamilnadu.