Photochemical smog reactions pdf

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which, as we already know, stands out from different combustion processes. It is combined with oxygen in the atmosphere to form nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which has a distinctive brown color that should be familiar to anyone who has lived in a smoky area. When u.v. rays of sunlight strike NO2, it breaks a
single oxygen (O) radical that triggers many subsequent photochemical smog reactions. 2. O and O2 ---.O3 In this second reaction, we see how one oxygen radical helps to form ozone (O3). Different molecules can act as catalysts for this reaction. 3. O3 and no --- O2 No2 This third reaction is called a
cleaning reaction, and it usually happens in the evening. Because it converts ozone into O2, the net result is a decrease in ozone concentration in the evenings. 4. RC and O --- and O2 --- RCO3 Fourth Reaction shifts our focus to hydrocarbons (presented here as RC). Combined with oxygen-free radical,
it forms an RCO, which is a variety of aldehydes and ketones. Some of these constitutents can be combined with oxygen to form peroxide readicals (RCO3). 5. O2 and RCO2 Fifth Reaction demonstrates the importance of these peroxide radicals (RCO3) - it enhances ozone formation
6. No RCO3 --- and RCO2 The latest reaction shows a more subtle role of peroxide radicals - by increasing the formation of nitrogen dioxide will continue to form more ozone. Test your knowledge with: quiz For more information, try: air quality Photochemical smog is a type
air due to the reaction of solar radiation with airborne droplets by polluting nitrogen mixtures (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (hydrocarbons). Smog is a byproduct of modern industrialization. Because of the industry and the number of vehicles, it is more of a problem in major cities that
have a warm, sunny and dry climate. Oxidation: Photochemical smog is also called oxidative smog. The oxidation reactions have been identified in several ways. In terms of oxygen transmission, oxidation is an increase in oxygen. Oxidation can also be defined as the loss of hydrogen. The most important
use of oxidation is described in terms of electron transmission. Oxidation can be described as an increase in the number of oxidation numbers are the distribution of the charge. In other words, oxidation numbers are an atom charge if the compound is made up of ions.
(Number oxidation - Rules and practice problems). Reduction: Reduction may include increased hydrogen or oxygen loss. The reduction may refer to the strengthening of electrons, which leads to a decrease in the number of oxidation. Step 1: People start driving in the morning, nitrogen is burned or
oxidized N 2 O 2 the right oxidation 2NO number N2 is 0. Nitrogen in NO has acquired the oxidation number 2. Step 2: After a few hours, NO is combined with O2, in another oxidation reaction 2NO O 2 rightarrow 2NO 2 nitrogen in NO has the number of oxidation No. 2. Nitrogen in NO has the
number of oxidation 4. Step 3: Nitrogen dioxide absorbs light energy, resulting in a reaction to the reduction of NO 2 (rightarrow NO) Nitrogen in NO - 2. Step 4: In sunlight, atomic oxygen combined with oxygen gas to form ozone OO 2
rightarrow O 3 Step 5: The reaction of temperature and sunlight depends on the O 3 NO rightleftharpoons NO 2 and O 2 NO and NO2 can also react with hydrocarbons instead of ozone to form other volatile compounds. The accumulation of ozone and volatile organic compounds along with the energy
of the sun forms brown, photochemical smog, which is observed on hot sunny days. A panoramic view of Santiago covered with a layer of smog on May 10, 2006. The capital region of Santiago has experienced its driest fall in 28 years due to a lack of precipitation, which, combined with poor air
circulation, causes an increase in smog. From ChemPRIME: 11.15: Oxidation Rooms and Redox Reactions Links Banyados, H. P. (2006, August 5). Santiago Smog Flickr - Photo Sharing. Received on July 9, 2011, from www.flickr.com/photos/ciudadanos/207665366/
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The Norwegian idea leads to the Sino-European partnership - SINTEF. sintef.no - SYNTHEF. Extracted July 9, 2011 from www.sintef.no/home/Press-Room...n-partnership/ Contributors and Attribution Remember what causes photochemical smog and why this problem for human photochemical smog
consists of primary and secondary pollutants. Primary pollutants, which include nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, are introduced into the atmosphere through automotive emissions and industrial processes. Secondary pollutants, such as ozone, are the result of the reaction of primary
pollutants by ultraviolet light. Photochemical smog is most common in sunny and dry cities such as Los Angeles. Smog has various negative health effects. Photochemical smog is one of the main factors of air pollution. The word smog was originally coined as a mixture of smoke and fog and has
historically been used to describe air pollution produced by burning coal, which released smoke and sulphur dioxide. London of the nineteenth and 20th centuries was particularly famous for this type of air pollution. The great smog of 1952 was identified as the cause of more than 4,000 deaths in London
Although air pollution caused by coal burning has become less common, the burning of fossil fuels continues to have an impact on air quality. Smog in London between 1899 and 1901, during which he painted a view of the
Thames and the Houses of Parliament, which show the sun, struggling to shine through the smog-laden atmosphere of London. What causes photochemical smog components were created in the 1950s. This type of air pollution is caused by the airborne reaction of solar radiation
from pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. These compounds, called primary pollutants, are often introduced into the atmosphere as a result of automotive emissions and industrial processes. Ultraviolet light can divide nitrogen dioxide into nitric oxide and monoatomic
oxygen; This monotomy oxygen can then react with oxygen gas to form ozone. Foods such as ozone, aldehydes and peroxacetyl nitrate are called secondary pollutants. A mixture of these primary and secondary pollutants forms photochemical smog. As secondary pollutants in photochemical smog are
highly reactive. These oxidizing compounds have been associated with various adverse health effects; ozone, for example, it is known to irritate the lungs. Smog poses a particular health hazard in some of the world's sunniest and most populous cities, such as Los Angeles; Los Angeles is usually sunny,
and the sun reacts with chemicals produced by cars and other industrial processes. Smog can also affect areas of the country that are sunny less often, such as New York. In fact, most major cities have problems with smog and air pollution. Smog in New YorkPhoto chemical smog consists of primary and
secondary pollutants. Primary pollutants include nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds as a result of the reaction of primary pollutants with ultraviolet light. Smoke-like, fog-like air pollution For other uses, cm smog
(disambiguation). Not to be confused with smoke. Smog and a sunny day during a 10-day interval at Fanhe, China External Audio Smog Fighting in Los Angeles, Distillation Podcast, 2018 Institute for the History of Smog Science is a type of intense air pollution. The word smog was coined in the early
20th century, and is the abbreviation (portmanto) word smoke and fog to refer to the smoky fog because of its opacity, and smell. The word was then intended to refer to what is sometimes referred to as pea mist soup, a familiar and serious problem in London from the 19th century to the mid-20th century.
This type of visible air pollution consists of nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, ozone, smoke and other particles. Human-caused smog stems from coal emissions, industrial emissions, forest and agricultural fires and photochemical reactions of these emissions. Smog is often classified
as either summer smog or winter smog is primarily associated with photochemical ozone formation. In the summer season, when temperatures are warmer and more sunlight is present, photochemical smog is the dominant type of smog formation. In the winter months, when temperatures
are colder and atmospheric inversions are common, there is an increase in the use of coal and other fossil fuels to heat homes and buildings. These combustion emissions, together with the absence of variance of pollutants in inversions, characterize the formation of winter smog. Although photochemical
smog is the main mechanism for smog formation in the summer months, episodes of winter smog are still common. The formation of smog generally depends on both primary and secondary pollutants. Primary pollutants are emitted directly from the source, such as sulphur dioxide emissions from burning
coal. Secondary pollutants, such as ozone, are formed when primary pollutants are exposed to chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Photochemical smog, like, in Los Angeles, is a type of air pollution caused by automotive emissions from internal combustion engines and industrial These pollutants react
in the atmosphere with sunlight to form secondary pollutants, which are also combined with primary emissions to form photochemical smog, In some other cities, such as Delhi, the severity of smog is often exacerbated by the burning of stubble in neighbouring agricultural areas. Air pollution levels in Los
Angeles, Beijing, Delhi, Lahore, Mexico City, Tehran and other cities are often increased by inversion, which keeps pollution near the ground. Developing smog is usually toxic to humans and can cause severe illness, shortened lifespan or premature death. The etymology of the coin term smog is often
attributed to Dr. Henry Antoine De Wu in his 1905 work, Mist and Smoke for a Public Health Congress meeting. On July 26, 1905, the London edition of the Daily Graphic newspaper quoted Des Voeux: He said that it did not require science to see that something was produced in large cities that were not
found in the country, and it was a smoky fog, or what was known as smog. The next day, the newspaper said, Dr. De Wu did public service in coining a new word for the London fog. However, the term appears fifteen years earlier than Dr. Wu's article, in a column in July 3, 1880, of the Santa Cruz Weekly
Sentinel. On December 17, 1881, in the Sporting Times, the author claims to have coined the word Smog - a word I invented, combined with smoke and fog, to mark the atmosphere of London... Coal fires can be used to heat individual buildings or to power a power plant. Air pollution from this source has
been reported in England since the Middle Ages. London, in particular, was infamous until the mid-20th century for its coal smog, which was nicknamed the Pea Supers. Air pollution of this type continues to be a problem in areas that cause significant smoke from burning coal. Emissions from coal burning
are one of the main causes of air pollution in China. Especially in autumn and winter, when heating on coal is heating, the amount of smoke produced sometimes forces some Chinese cities to close roads, schools or airports. One striking example of this was the northeastern city of Harbin in China in
2013. Vehicle emissions, such as trucks, buses and cars, also contribute to the formation of smog. In addition to vehicles cause air pollution and are a major component in the creation of smog in some major cities. The main culprits from transport sources are carbon
monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO and NO2), 15-16 volatile organic compounds, and hydrocarbons (hydrocarbons) oil's main component petrol and diesel). Transport emissions also include sulphur dioxide and particulate matter, but in much smaller quantities than the pollutants mentioned earlier.
Nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds can be exposed to a number of chemical smog formation figure. (Based on
U 6.3.3 in mrgsciences.com) Photochemical smog, often referred to as summer smog, is a chemical reaction of sunlight, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in the atmosphere that leaves air and ozone particles at ground level. Photochemical smog depends on primary pollutants as well as
the formation of secondary pollutants. These primary pollutants include nitrogen oxides, especially nitrogen oxides, especially nitrogen oxides, especially nitrogen oxide (NO2), as well as volatile organic compounds. Appropriate secondary pollutants include pecoxilasyl nitrates (PAN), tropospheric ozone and aldehydes. An important
secondary pollutant for photochemical smog is ozone, which is formed when hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) combine in the presence of sunlight; nitrogen dioxide (NO2), which is formed as nitrogen oxide (NO) in combination with oxygen (O2) in the air. In addition, when SO2 and NOx are
released, they eventually oxidize in the troposphere for nitric acid and sulphuric acid, which, when mixed with water, form the main components of acid rain. All these harsh chemicals are usually very reactive and oxidized. Therefore, photochemical smog is considered a problem of modern
industrialization. It is present in all modern cities, but is more common in cities with sunny, warm, dry climate and a large number of vehicles. Because it travels with the wind, it can affect sparsely populated areas as well. The aircraft used to collect airborne hydrocarbons, May 1972 Composition and
chemical reactions to be in photochemical smog were not understood until 1950s. In 1948, chemist Arie Haagen-Smith adapted part of its equipment to collect chemicals from contaminated air and identified ozone as a component of Los Angeles smog. Haagen-Smith went on to discover that nitrogen
oxides from car exhaust and gas hydrocarbons from cars and refineries exposed to sunlight are key ingredients in ozone and photochemical smog detection equipment, ranging from the Atmospheric Gas Concentration
Device, patented on October 7, 1952, to air quality monitoring vans for use by the government and (23):224-226 Formation and hydrocarbons are released into the atmosphere, mainly through road traffic as well as from industrial sources.
Some hydrocarbons quickly oxidize OH and form pecoxic radicals that convert nitric oxide (NO) into nitrogen dioxide (NO2). (1) R · O 2 and M \rightarrow RO 2 · - NO \rightarrow No 2 and RO · ceRO2 display. NO . (3) HO 2 · - NO \rightarrow No ·2 NO. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and nitric
oxide (NO) further react with ozone (O3) in a series of chemical reactions: (4) No. 2 and hv \rightarrow O (3 qgt; P), qlt; 400 q n' m'displaystyle (5) o'o (3 p) q o q q m' \rightarrow' o' 3 q m' (heat) ce 'o (3p) q o 2 ' m----0; O3 - M (heat) (6) O 3 - NO \rightarrow NO 2 - O 2 (display) (O3) NO - qgt; NO2 - This series of
equations is called photostationary state (PSS), however, due to the presence of a reaction of 2 and 3, NOx and ozone are not in a completely stable condition. By replacing Reaction 2 and Reaction 3, the O3 molecule is no longer destroyed. such as formaldehyde photooxidation (HCHO)
a common secondary pollutant, can also contribute to increased ozone concentrations and NO2. Photochemical smog is more common in summer days, as the incident of solar radiation flows is high, which contributes to the formation of ozone (reactions 4 and 5). Another important factor is the presence
of a temperature inversion layer. This is because it prevents vertical convective air mixing and thus allows pollutants, including ozone, to accumulate near ground level, which again contributes to the formation of photochemical smog. There are certain reactions that may limit the formation of O3 in smog.
The main limiting reaction in contaminated areas: (7) No. 2 - OH · - M 		HNO 3 - M (NO2 display) This reaction removes NO2, qgt; HNO3, which limits the amount of O3 that can be derived from its photolysis (reaction 4). HNO3 is a sticky compound that can be easily removed on the surface (dry
deposition) or dissolved in water and release rain (wet deposition). Both methods are common in the atmosphere and can effectively remove radicals and nitrogen dioxide. The presence of smog in California is evident near the Golden Gate Bridge. The brown coloration is caused by NO2, formed from
photochemical reactions of smog. The natural causes of Volcanoes Erupting Volcanoes can emit high levels of sulfur dioxide along with a large amount of particulate matter; two key components for smog creation. However, the smog created by the volcanic eruption is often the most common as a vog to
distinquish it as a natural phenomenon. The chemical reactions that form smog after a volcanic eruption are different from the reactions that form photochemical smog. The term smog includes an effect where a large number of gas phase molecules and particulate matter are released into the
atmosphere, creating a visible haze. An event that causes a large amount of emissions can vary, but still lead to smog. Plants are another natural source of hydrocarbons that can be exposed to reactions in the atmosphere and produce smog. Throughout the world, both plants and soil make a significant
contribution to hydrocarbon production, mainly through the production of isorents and terpenes. Hydrocarbons released by plants can often be more reactive than human-made hydrocarbons. For example, when plants release isoprene, isoprene reacts very quickly in the atmosphere with hydroxyl
radicals. These reactions produce hydroperoxides that increase ozone formation. In 1979, U.S. presidential candidate Ronald Reagan said that trees produce smog. And the EPA confirmed this in 1999. Trees are a natural source of VOC (volatile organic compounds), The New York Times reported on the
terpenes emitted from trees back in 1964. The health effects of the Highland Park Optimist Club masked against smog at a banquet, Los Angeles, circa 1954 smog is a serious problem in many cities and continues to harm human health. Ground-level ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and carbon
monoxide are particularly harmful to the elderly, children and people with heart and lung diseases such as emphysema, bronchitis and asthma. It can ignite the airways, reduce lung function, cause shortness of breath, deep inhalation pain, wheezing and coughing. It can ignite the eyes and nose, and it
dries out the protective membranes of the nose and throat and interferes with the body's ability to fight infection, increasing susceptibility to the disease. Hospitalizations and respiratory deaths often increase during periods when ozone levels are high. There is a lack of knowledge about the long-term
effects of air pollution and the origin of asthma. The experiment was carried out using intense air pollution similar to London's Great 1952. The results of this experiment concluded that there was a link between early exposure to pollution, leading to the development of asthma, suggesting the current effect
of the Great Smog. Modern research continues to find a link between mortality and smog. One study, published in the journal Nature, found that smog episodes in Jinan City, a major city in eastern China, during 2011-15 were associated with 5.87% (95% CI 0.16-11.58%) overall mortality rate. This is a
study impact of air pollution on mortality in China. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed an air quality index to help explain air pollution. Eight hours average ozone concentrations of 85 to 104 ppbv are described as unhealthy for sensitive groups, 105
ppbv to 124 ppbv as unhealthy and 125 ppb to 404 ppb as very unhealthy. The range is very unhealthy for some other pollutants: 355 micrograms m/3 for PM10; 15.5 ppm - 30.4 ppm for CO and 0.65 ppm - 1.24 ppm for NO2. Premature deaths from cancer and respiratory disease
In 2016, the Ontario Medical Association announced that smog is causing approximately 9,500 premature deaths in the province each year. A 20-year study by the American Cancer Society found that cumulative effects also increased the likelihood of premature death from respiratory diseases, implying
that the 8-hour standard may not be sufficient. The risk of Alzheimer's disease Tiny magnetic particles from air pollution have first been detected to be fed into the human brain, and researchers think they may be a possible cause of Alzheimer's disease. Researchers from Lancaster University found
abundant magnetite nanoparticles in brain tissue from 37 people aged three to 92 who lived in Mexico City and Manchester. This highly magnetic mineral is toxic and has been involved in the production of reactive oxygen (free radicals) in the human brain, which is associated with neurodegenerative
diseases including Alzheimer's disease. Risk of some birth defects Study, examining 806 women who had healthy children found that smog in the San Joaquin Valley area of California was associated with two types of neural
tube defects: spina bifida (a condition that includes, among other manifestations, some spinal malformations), and anencephaly (underdevelopment or lack of a part or entire brain that, if not fatally, usually leads to profound impairment). Low birth weight According to a study published in The Lancet, even
a very small (5 microgram) change in PM2.5 exposure was associated with an increase (18%) of the population. the risk of low birth weight at birth, and this relationship is carried out even below the current accepted safe levels. Areas affected by smog can form in almost any climate where industry or
cities release large amounts of air pollution, such as smoke or gases. However, it is worse during periods of warm, sunny weather when the upper air is warm enough to prevent vertical circulation. Particularly common in geological basins, hills or mountains. It often stays for a long period of time over
densely populated cities or urban areas and can build up to dangerous levels. Canada In accordance with the Canadian A smog estimate published in 2012 said smog was responsible for the adverse effects on human health and ecosystems, as well as on socio-economic well-being across the
country. It has been estimated that Ontario maintains a $201 million loss annually for individual crops, and an estimated decline in tourism revenue of $7.5 million in Vancouver and $1.32 million in the Fraser Valley due to reduced visibility. Air pollution in British Columbia is of particular concern, especially
in the Fraser Valley, due to a meteorological effect called inversion, which reduces air scattering and leads to smog concentrations. Delhi, India See also: Environmental problems in Delhi During the autumn and winter months, about 500 million tons of crop residues are burned, and winds are blowing
from the north and northwest of India to the east. This view from the air shows the annual burning of crops in India, resulting in smoke and air pollution over Delhi and surrounding areas. Over the past few years, cities in northern India have been covered with a thick layer of winter smog. The situation in
the capital Delhi has developed guite sharply. This smog is caused by the collection of particulate matter (a very thin type of dust and toxic gases) in the air due to the stagnant movement of air in winter. Delhi is the most polluted city in the world and, according to one estimate, air pollution kills about
10,500 people in Delhi each year. In 2013-2014, peak levels of fine particulate matter (PM) in Delhi increased by about 44%, primarily due to high automotive and industrial emissions, construction work and crop burning in neighbouring states. Delhi has the highest levels of particulate matter in the air,
PM2.5 is considered the most harmful to health, with 153 micrograms. Increased air pollution has significantly increased lung diseases (especially asthma and lung cancer) among Children and Women of Delhi. The dense smog in Delhi during the winter season causes serious disruptions in air and rail
traffic every vear. According to Indian meteorologists, the average maximum temperature in Delhi in winter has decreased markedly since 1998 due to increased air pollution. Dense smog blankets Connaught Place, New Delhi environmentalists have criticized the Delhi government for not doing enough to
curb air pollution and inform people about air quality issues. Most Delhi residents are unaware of the city's alarming levels of air pollution and related health risks. Since the mid-1990s, Delhi has taken a number of measures to combat air pollution - Delhi ranks third among Indian cities in terms of tree
numbers, and Delhi Transport Corporation operates the world's largest fleet of clean buses with compressed natural gas (LNG). In 1996, the Centre for Science and (CSE) has launched a public interest lawsuit in India's Supreme Court, which ordered the conversion of Delhi's bus and taxi fleet to LNG
and banned the use of lead petrol in 1998. In 2003, Delhi received the first U.S. Department of Energy International Partner of the Year for Clean Cities award for bold efforts to curb air pollution and support alternative fuel initiatives. Delhi Metro is also credited with significantly reducing air pollutants in the
city. However, according to some authors, most of these achievements have been lost, especially due to the burning of stubble, the growth of the share of diesel cars in the market and a significant reduction in the number of bus routes. According to CUE and air quality forecasting and research (SAFER),
the burning of agricultural waste in the surrounding areas of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is leading to a serious intensification of smog over Delhi. The government of the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh is considering a ban on the burning of crops to reduce pollution in Delhi, and the
Environmental Commission has called on the Supreme Court of India to impose a 30% ban on diesel cars. The Beijing, China Home article: Beijing - Air quality Joint Study between U.S. and Chinese researchers in 2006 concluded that much of the city's pollution comes from nearby cities and provinces.
On average, 35-60% of ozone can be traced to sources outside the city. Shandong Province and Tianjin Municipality have a significant impact on air quality in Beijing, partly due to the prevailing southern/southeastern current during the summer and mountains in the north and northwest. Britain's London
Victorian London was infamous for its thick smog, or pea-supers, a fact that is often recreated (as here) to add air secrets to the period costume drama In 1306, concerns about air pollution were enough for Edward I's (briefly) ban on the London coal fires. In 1661, John Evelyn's Fumifugy proposed to
burn fragrant wood instead of mineral coal, which, in his opinion, would reduce coughing. The ballad about Gresham College that same year describes how smoke makes our lungs and spirits suffocate, our hangings spoil, and the rust of our iron. Heavy episodes of smog continued into the 19th and 20th
centuries, mostly in winter, and were nicknamed pea-supers, from the phrase thick as pea soup. The great smog of 1952 darkened the streets of London and killed about 4,000 people in a short time of four days (another 8,000 people died from its effects in the following weeks and months). Initially, the
flu epidemic was blamed for the deaths. In 1956, the Clean Air Act began to legally provide smokeless zones in the capital. There were areas where you can't soft coal in homes or businesses, only coke, which does not produce smoke. Because of smokeless smokeless The decrease in the level of the
particulate matter eliminated the intense and persistent London smog. It was after this that the great cleaned and restored in
their original form. Victorian buildings, whose appearance changed dramatically after cleaning, included the British Museum of Natural History. A more recent example was the Palace of Westminster, which was cleared in the 1980s. A notable exception to the recovery trend was 10 Downing Street, whose
bricks were cleaned in the late 1950s. The black color of the facade, derived from smog, was considered so iconic that the bricks were painted black to preserve the image. The smog caused by traffic pollution, however, is still happening in modern London. Other areas of grease filter hood after 4 days in
the Italian city polluted air in winter (the whole surface was white) Other areas of the United Kingdom were hit by smog, especially heavily industrialized areas. The cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in Scotland, were hit by smoke-laden fog in 1909. Des Voeux, commonly credited with creating a smog
moniker, presented a paper in 1911 at the Manchester Smoke Abatement Conference of the League of Great Britain on fogs and death. One Birmingham resident described almost darkening conditions in the 1900s before the Clean Air Act, with visibility so poor that cyclists had to dismantle and walk to
stay on the road. On April 29, 2015, the UK Supreme Court ruled that the government should take immediate action to reduce air pollution following a case brought by environmental lawyers in ClientEarth. Mexico City, Mexico City, located in the valley, and heavily relying on cars, Mexico City often suffers
from poor air quality. Because of its location in the alpine bowl, cold air descends on mexico City's urban area, trapping industrial and car pollution beneath it, and turning it into Latin America's most infamous smog-stricken city. In a generation, the city has evolved from one of the cleanest air in the world
into the worst polluting city, with pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide double or even triple international standards. Photo A chemical smog over Mexico City, December 2010, Santiago, Chile, the air pollution of the Santiago Valley, located between Tesa and the Chilean coast, makes it the most infamous
city suffering from smog in South America. Other aggravations of the situation are in its high latitudes (31 degrees to the south) and dry weather for most of the year. Tehran, Iran In December 2005, schools and government were closed in Tehran and 1,600 people were taken to hospital as a result of
heavy smog mainly on unfiltered car exhaust. Photo A U.S. NASA astronaut smog-layered over a central New York city view of smog south of Los Angeles City Hall, September 2011 in U.S. counties, where one or more national standards of ambient air quality were not met, in October 2015, was brought
to the attention of the U.S. public in 1933 with the publication of Henry Obermeyer's book Stop This Smoke, in which he pointed to the impact on human life and even on the destruction of 3,000 acres (12 km2) of the farmer's spinach crop. Since then, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has
identified more than 300 U.S. counties as achievable areas for one or more pollutants tracked under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. These areas are mostly concentrated around large megacities, with the largest adjacent areas in California and the northeast. Various U.S. and Canadian
government agencies are collaborating to develop maps and projections of air quality in real time. To combat smog conditions, communities can declare smog warnings, such as the Spare the Air program in the San Francisco Bay Area. In the United States, 24,000 Americans die each year from smog
pollution. The U.S. is one of the dirtiest countries in terms of smog, ranked 123 out of 195 measured countries, where 1 is the cleanest and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of their location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley because of the location in low pools surrounded by mountains, Los Angeles and Los Angeles and
Joaquin Valley are famous for their smog. Heavy traffic, combined with the additional effects of the San Francisco Bay And Los Angeles/Long Beach port complexes, often contribute to further air pollution. Los Angeles, in particular, is highly prone to accumulating smog, due to the peculiarities of its
geography and weather conditions. Los Angeles is located in a flat pool with an ocean on one side and mountain ranges on three sides. The nearby cold ocean current depresses the surface air temperature in the area, leading to an inversion layer: the phenomenon where the air temperature rises rather
than decreases, with height, suppressing the thermals and limiting vertical convection. All put together, this results in a relatively thin, closed layer of air over the city that cannot easily get out of the pool and tends to accumulate pollution. Los Angeles was one of the most famous cities suffering from
transport smog for much of the 20th century, so it was sometimes said that Los Angeles was synonymous with smog. In 1970, when the Clean Air Act was passed, Los Angeles was the most polluted basin in the country, and California failed to create a state implementation plan that would allow it to
comply with air quality However, the subsequent strict regulations by state and federal government agencies controlling the problem (such as the California Air Resources Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency), including strict emission limits for all new vehicles sold in California
and mandatory regular emissions tests of older vehicles, have resulted in significant improvements in air quality. For example, between 1962 and 2012, the concentration of volatile organic compounds in the air decreased by 50 times. Concentrations of air pollutants, such as nitrous oxide and ozone,
decreased by 70%-80% over the same period. Major incidents in the United States on July 26, 1943, in Los Angeles, California: the smog was so sudden and violent that the people of Los Angeles believe that the Japanese are attacking them with a chemical war. October 30-31, 1948, Donora,
Pennsylvania: 20 died, 600 hospitalized, thousands more injured. The lawsuits were not settled until 1951. November 24, 1966, New York: Smog kills at least 169 people. Ulan Baatar, Mongolia In the late 1990s, mass immigration began in The countryside of Ulan-Katar. It is estimated that 150,000 people.
households, mostly living in traditional Mongolian ggers on the outskirts of Ulan zabatara, burn firewood and coal (some poor families burn even tires and garbage) to heat themselves up in the harsh winter that lasts from October to April, as these suburbs are not connected to the city's central heating
system. A temporary solution was proposed to reduce smog in the form of efficiency-enhancing furnaces, albeit with no visible results. Coal-fired ger furnaces release high levels of ash and other particulate matter (PM). When inhaled, these particles can settle in the lungs and airways and cause health
problems. Two to ten times above Mongolian and international air quality standards, PM Ulan Baatar rates are among the world, according to a World Bank report for December 2009. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that health expenditures associated with this air pollution
account for up to 4 per cent of Mongolia's GDP. Furthermore, on 7 October 2006, when it was hit by forest fires in Sumatra, the Asian brown cloud and the haze of the Singapore Habitat Centre, Indonesian smog is a regular problem in south-east Asia caused by land and forest fires in Indonesia.
particularly in Sumatra and Kalimantan, although the term haze is preferable in describing the problem. Farmers and plantation owners are usually responsible for the fires they use to clear plots of land for further planting. These fires mainly affect Brunei, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore
and Thailand, and guam and Saipan. The economic losses from the fires in 1997 are estimated at more than $9 billion. This includes damage in agriculture, agriculture, forests, health, transport, tourism and other economic efforts. Social, environmental and psychological problems and long-term health
effects are not included. The second last bout of haze will occur in Malaysia, Singapore and the Strait of Malacca in October 2006, and was caused by smoke from fires in Indonesia by wind across the Strait of Malacca southwest. A similar haze occurred in June 2013, when PSI set a new record of 401 in
Singapore on June 21 at 12 p.m. in Singapore, which is within the dangerous range. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) responded. In 2002, an agreement on cross-border smoke pollution was signed among all ASEAN countries. ASEAN has formed the Regional Haze Action Plan
(RHAP) and established a coordination and support group (CSU). RHAP, with the help of Canada, has established a forest/plant fire monitoring and prevention system and implemented a fire hazard assessment system (FDRS). Since September 2003, the Malaysian Meteorological Department (IHM)
has published a daily fire danger rating. Indonesia has been ineffective in enforcing legal policies for errant farmers. (quoted necessary) Pakistan Road close to the historic Badshahi Mosque while thick smog engulfed the neighborhood of Lahore, Pakistan, Saturday, November 5, 2016. Since the
beginning of the winter season, heavy smog laden with pollutants has covered much of Punjab, especially the city of Lahore, causing breathing problems and disrupting normal traffic. Doctors advised residents to stay indoors and wear masks outside. The Smog Pollution Index in Sao Paulo, Brazil The
severity of smog is often measured using automated optical devices such as non-fagelers, as haze is associated with visibility and traffic control at ports. Smoke, however, can also be a sign of poor air quality, although this is often better reflected using accurate purpose-built air indexes such as the U.S.
Air Quality Index, the Malaysian API (Air Pollution Index) and the Singapore Pollution Standards Index. In foggy conditions, it is likely that the index will report suspended levels of particulate matter. Disclosure of the responsible pollutant is provided in some jurisdictions. The Malaysian API is of no limited
importance; hence, his most dangerous readings may be above 500. More than 500, a state of emergency declared in the affected area. This generally means that unfeasible public services are suspended and all ports in the affected area are closed. Commercial and industrial activities of the private
sector in the affected area, with the exception of the food sector, may also be banned. So far, the emergency The dangerous API level was applied to the Malaysian cities of Port Klang, Kuala Selangor and Sarawak during the 2005 Malaysian haze and haze in south-east Asia in 1997. Year. References
To Claude Monet made several trips to London between 1899 and 1901, during which he painted a view of the Thames and the Houses of Parliament that show the sun struggling to shine through the smog-laden atmosphere of London. London's pee-supers brought the capital the nickname Smoke.
Similarly, Edinburgh was known as Auld Reekie. Smog features in many London novels as a motif pointing to a hidden danger or mystery, perhaps most clearly in Margery Allingham's Tiger in The Smoke (1952), but also in Dickens's Bleak House (1852) and T.S. Eliot's Love Song by J. Alfred Prufrock.
The 1970 made-for-television film Clear and Current Danger was one of the first American television entertainment networks to clean air after emphysema killed his friend. The history of smog in Los Angeles is detailed in
Smogtown by Chip Jacobs and William Kelly. Cm. also Smog Tower Asian Brown Cloud 1997 Southeast Asia Haze 2006 Southeast Asia Haze 2013 East China Smog 2013 Northeast China Smog 201 3 Southeast Asia Haze 2015 Southeast Asia Haze Atmospheric Chemistry
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