

Investigation of Air Pollution in Palladam City

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Abstract - The project refers air pollution in Palladam City and causes. Atmospheric pollution occurs because the release of air pollutants takes place at a rate much faster than they can be accommodated by the environment or removed from the atmosphere without causing serious harm. Every day, the average person inhales about 20,000 liters of air. Every time we breath in, we risk inhaling dangerous chemicals that have found their way into the air.

I. INTRODUCTION

Air pollution may also be defined as the presence of contaminants which are injurious to human beings, plants and animals (aquatic terrestrial). The natural air contains trace amounts (about 1 ppm) of gases like methane (CH₄), ammonia (NH₃), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S), carbon mono-oxide (CO), Hydrogen (H₂), Argon (< 1 ppm) and variable amounts of dust particles. Air pollution includes all contaminants found in the atmosphere. These dangerous substances can be either in the form of gases or particles. Air pollution can be found both outdoors and indoors.

II. MOTIVATION

The motivation for this project came from recent Delhi air pollution problems. Jodhpur is 2nd air pollute city in world. Agra is 5th one. The air pollution rate is increased in recent years.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Indoor air quality monitoring for healthy, efficient environments

- Work environments, as well as homes and businesses, often require that people spend a majority of their time indoors. As a result, individual's long-term health and comfort are largely dependent upon indoor air quality testing.

Accurate and dependable air monitoring instruments from TSI.

- TSI provides a full line of indoor air quality monitoring equipment that gauge temperature, humidity (percent RH, wet-bulb, dew point), outdoor air calculations, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and airborne particles.

IV. WORKING

Earlier, surprise checks were done only on transport vehicles, but now two-wheelers and four-wheelers are also subjected to these checks. This became necessary, as nearly eight lakh vehicles in Palladam are non-transport vehicles.

Data collected from near industries and RDO office to measure smoke range and pollution level.

V. ADVANTAGES

Reduces the human intervention, toxic health causes. To educate knowledge about air pollution to people.

VI. CONCLUSION

Air pollution in Palladam city is approximately measured. Air pollution reason in my city is detected successfully. Need more study, more monitoring, more discussion and more public awareness. Our health continues to be at risk otherwise.