

## عنوان مقاله:

(Monitoring Ozone In Urban Climate Case Study: Esfahan Province (1995 -2004

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Ozone discovered in 1839 by Shonbine. Until 1850 anyone knew that ozone is one of the gases that makes atmosphere. Ozone makes the  $6 \times 10^{-6}$  percent of atmosphere volume. Ozone scattered non homogen in the atmosphere. Usually 10 percent is in troposphere and 90 percent in stratosphere. Ozone is the most chemical photo oxidant in the atmosphere so National Air Quality Standards based on it. If the density of ozone is more than 0.12 part per million, it will be dangerous. Tropospheric ozone is a pollutant and changes primary pollutants to secondary pollutants. In this paper we analyze ozone data during 1995- 2000. Esfahan Ozone metric station located in 51° 72' East and in 32° 47' North in the south part of city. The elevation of it is 1550 m. In this paper we determine the trend of ozone by statistical software such as SPSS& EXCEL We conclude that total ozone amount has not normal distribute. And its amount is more than average during statistical years. Also we conclude that ozone trend is not linear and it has a week decrease trend in long term period. The correlation between ozone and air mass is weak We a statistical model for forecasting ozone manner in future.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Total ozone, Air mass, Trend, Cyclone, air pollution, urban climate

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