

On the Concentration of a Plume after when the Wind Direction Changed

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Introduction

It is not seldom, especially in coastal regions, that the wind which has been blowing in one direction during a certain period, suddenly dies away, and after then it blows again in another direction. A plume which has been emitted from a source in the former stage, drifts with the wind in the second stage. The concentrations of the plume at positions which were to the windward in the former stage are important in the problem of the atmospheric pollution. We consider this problem in the cases when the changes of wind direction are 1) 180° , 2) 175° and 3) 90° .

Formulation

We assume that the wind has been blowing in the direction 0ξ with the velocity u_1 m/s during T s, then it changes the direction to $0x$ and the velocity to u_2 m/s. The relations between coordinates

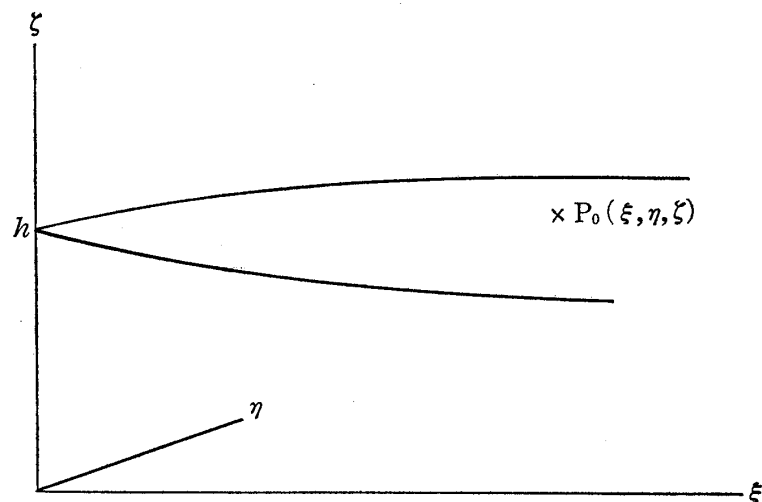


Fig. 1. Coordinates in the 1st stage.

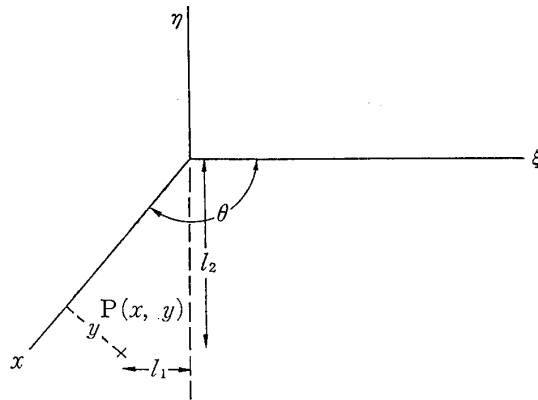


Fig. 2. Relations between (ξ, η) and (x, y) .

are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A plume is emitted from a source whose height is h m above the origin.

The concentration of a puff C_1 , which has been emitted at the instant τ ($0 \leq \tau \leq T$) at the point $P_0(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ be

$$C_1(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \tau) = q d\tau F_1(\xi, \eta, \zeta, a, b, \tau) \quad 1),$$

where q is the source intensity of the continuous source, so $q d\tau$ is that of the instantaneous source. a and b are defined by eq. 5) or 7).

The concentration C_2 at the instant t in the second stage, due to the puff centered at P_0 , is given by

$$C_2(x, y, z, \tau, t) = \int_0^\infty d\zeta \int_{-\infty}^\infty d\eta \int_{-\infty}^\infty C_1(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \tau) F_2(x, y, z, \xi, \eta, \zeta, t) d\xi \quad 2).$$

So the resulted concentration due to the puffs emitted during the whole period T is given by

$$C_3(x, y, z, t) = \int_0^T d\tau \int_0^\infty d\zeta \int_{-\infty}^\infty d\eta \int_{-\infty}^\infty C_1 F_2 d\xi \quad 3).$$

The functions F_1 and F_2 are given by next two equations:

$$F_1(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \tau) = \frac{e^{-\frac{(\xi - u_1 \tau)^2 + \eta^2}{a_1} - \frac{h + \zeta}{b_1}}}{a_1 b_1 \pi} I_0\left(\frac{2\sqrt{h\zeta}}{b_1}\right) \quad 4),$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 &= q_A(\varphi_A u_1 \tau + e^{-\varphi_A u_1 \tau} - 1) \\ b_1 &= q_B(\varphi_B u_1 \tau + e^{-\varphi_B u_1 \tau} - 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 5).$$

$$F_2(x, y, z, \xi, \eta, \zeta, t) = \frac{1}{a_2 b_2 \pi} e^{-\frac{(x - \xi \cos \theta + \eta \sin \theta - u_2 t)^2}{a_2}} \times e^{-\frac{(\xi \sin \theta + \eta \cos \theta + y)^2}{a_2}} e^{-\frac{\zeta + z}{b_2}} I_0\left(\frac{2\sqrt{\zeta z}}{b_2}\right) \quad 6),$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_2 &= q_A(\varphi_A u_2 t + e^{-\varphi_A u_2 t} - 1) \\ b_2 &= q_B(\varphi_B u_2 t + e^{-\varphi_B u_2 t} - 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 7),$$

where $q_A, q_B, \varphi_A, \varphi_B$, are the diffusion parameters which are shown in

Table 1 and I_0 is the 1st kind modified Bessel function of the order 0⁽¹⁾.*

Table 1. $\varphi_A, \sqrt{q_A}, \varphi_B, q_B, h$ and ζ . h is the source height.

ζ	h	φ_A	$\sqrt{q_A}$	φ_B	q_B
0.4	0.5	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.20(-2)	3.50(-1)
	10	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.60(-2)	2.93(-1)
	20	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.71(-2)	2.86(-1)
	30	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.77(-2)	2.83(-1)
	50	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.80(-2)	2.78(-1)
	70	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.81(-2)	2.75(-1)
	100	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.82(-2)	2.70(-1)
	150	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.83(-2)	2.69(-1)
	200	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.84(-2)	2.67(-1)
	300	4.78(-2)	4.26(1)	4.84(-2)	2.64(-1)
0	0.5	1.48(-2)	1.56(1)	1.10(-2)	5.30
	10	1.09(-2)	2.18(1)	2.46(-2)	1.02
	20	1.01(-2)	2.37(1)	3.00(-2)	7.00(-1)
	30	9.7(-3)	2.48(1)	3.29(-2)	5.65(-1)
	50	9.2(-3)	2.52(1)	3.79(-2)	4.41(-1)
	70	8.9(-3)	2.71(1)	4.02(-2)	3.80(-1)
	100	8.6(-3)	2.86(1)	4.27(-2)	3.39(-1)
	150	8.3(-3)	2.94(1)	4.40(-2)	3.08(-1)
	200	8.0(-3)	3.04(1)	4.63(-2)	2.93(-1)
	300	7.7(-3)	3.23(1)	4.75(-2)	2.78(-1)
-0.1	0.5	4.50(-3)	7.59(1)	4.25(-3)	3.48(1)
	10	2.12(-3)	1.59(2)	1.48(-2)	2.87
	20	1.80(-3)	1.88(2)	1.98(-2)	1.61
	30	1.61(-3)	2.09(2)	2.34(-2)	1.14
	50	1.40(-3)	2.38(2)	2.87(-2)	7.55(-1)
	70	1.29(-3)	2.57(2)	3.30(-2)	5.78(-1)
	100	1.17(-3)	2.85(2)	3.70(-2)	4.59(-1)
	150	1.06(-3)	3.07(2)	4.20(-2)	3.57(-1)
	200	9.8(-4)	3.40(2)	4.44(-2)	3.18(-1)
	300	8.8(-4)	3.66(2)	4.78(-2)	2.79(-1)
-0.2	0.5	1.12(-3)	2.77(2)	1.30(-3)	3.73(2)
	10	2.52(-4)	1.24(3)	7.20(-3)	1.18(1)
	20	1.78(-4)	1.73(3)	1.10(-2)	5.19
	30	1.44(-4)	2.14(3)	1.40(-2)	3.21
	50	1.11(-4)	2.77(3)	1.93(-2)	1.69
	70	9.50(-5)	3.30(3)	2.38(-2)	1.11
	100	7.90(-5)	3.93(3)	2.95(-2)	7.22(-1)
	150	6.50(-5)	4.88(3)	3.74(-2)	4.50(-1)
	200	5.60(-5)	5.54(3)	4.28(-2)	3.41(-1)
	300	4.54(-5)	6.83(3)	4.78(-2)	2.94(-1)

According to the above equations, we get

$$C_3(x, y, z, t) = \int_0^T q d\tau \int_0^\infty d\zeta \int_{-\infty}^\infty d\eta \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{d\xi}{a_2 a_2 b_1 b_2 \pi} \times \exp \left[- \left\{ \frac{(\xi - u_1 \tau)^2}{a_1} + \frac{\eta^2}{a_1} + \frac{(x - \xi \cos \theta + \eta \sin \theta - u_2 t)^2}{a_2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \frac{(\xi \sin \theta + \eta \cos \theta + y)^2}{a_2} + \frac{h + \zeta}{b_1} + \frac{\zeta + z}{b_2} \right\} \right] I_0 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{h\zeta}}{b_1} \right) I_0 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{\zeta z}}{b_2} \right) \quad (8),$$

$$= \int_0^T \frac{q}{(a_1 + a_2)(b_1 + b_2)\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{a_1 + a_2}(l_2 - u_2 t \sin \theta)^2} \times e^{-\frac{1}{a_1 + a_2}(u_1 \tau + u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1)^2} e^{-\frac{h+z}{b_1 + b_2}} I_0 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{h\zeta}}{b_1 + b_2} \right) d\tau \quad (9).$$

The ground level concentration is given by

$$C_3(x, y, 0, t) = \int_0^T \frac{q}{(a_1 + a_2)(b_1 + b_2)\pi} e^{-\frac{1}{a_1 + a_2} [(l_2 - u_2 t \sin \theta)^2 + (u_1 \tau + u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1)^2]} \times e^{-\frac{h}{b_1 + b_2}} d\tau \quad (10).$$

*) In this paper the numerals 4.78(-2), for example, means 4.78×10^{-2} .

Approximated calculation

As the parameters a_1 and b_1 are the functions of τ , it is very tedious to carry out the integration exactly. So we integrate the eqs. 10) and 11) approximately by putting a_{10} and b_{10} instead of a_1 and b_1 , where

$$\tau_0 = \frac{1}{u_1} (l_1 - u_2 t \cos \theta) \quad 11).$$

When $\tau_0 \geq 0$,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{10} &= q_A (\varphi_A u_1 \tau_0 + e^{-\varphi_A u_1 \tau_0} - 1) \\ b_{10} &= q_B (\varphi_B u_1 \tau_0 + e^{-\varphi_B u_1 \tau_0} - 1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 12),$$

and when $\tau_0 < 0$

$$a_{10} = b_{10} = 0 \quad 13).$$

Then we get approximately for eq. 9),

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 = C_4(x, y, z, t) &= \frac{q}{u_1 \sqrt{a_{10} + a_2} (b_{10} + b_2) \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{a_{10} + a_2} (l_1 - u_2 t \sin \theta)^2} \\ &\times e^{-\frac{h+z}{b_{10} + b_2}} I_0 \left(\frac{2\sqrt{hz}}{b_{10} + b_2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{u_1 T + u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1}{\sqrt{a_{10} + a_2}} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1}{\sqrt{a_{10} + a_2}} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad 14),$$

and for eq. 10,

$$\begin{aligned} C_{4,0} = C_4(x, y, 0, t) &= \frac{q}{u_1 \sqrt{a_{10} + a_2} (b_{10} + b_2) \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{a_{10} + a_2} (l_1 - u_2 t \sin \theta)^2} \\ &\times e^{-\frac{h}{b_{10} + b_2}} \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{u_1 T + u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1}{\sqrt{a_{10} + a_2}} \right) - \operatorname{erf} \left(\frac{u_2 t \cos \theta - l_1}{\sqrt{a_{10} + a_2}} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad 15).$$

In these equations, $\operatorname{erf}(\phi)$ is the error integral which is defined by

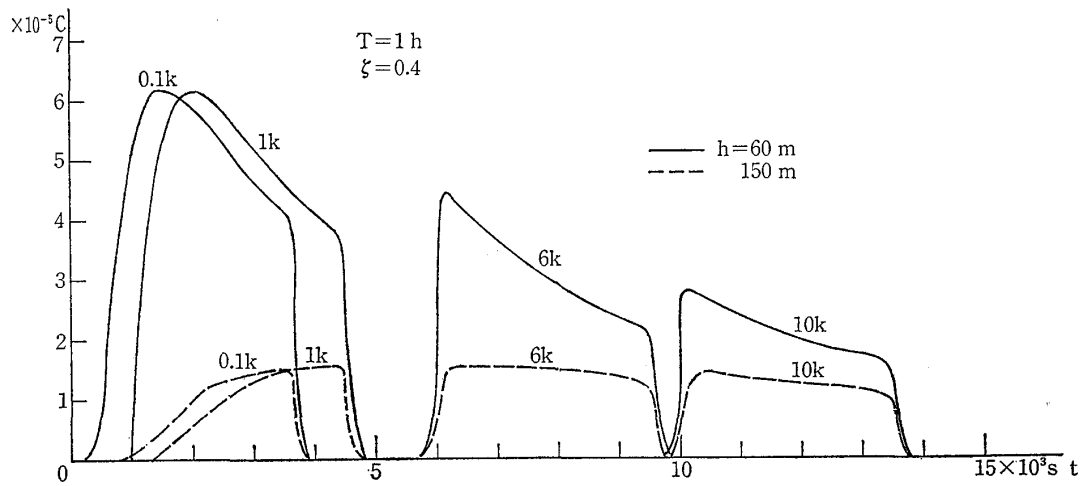
$$\operatorname{erf}(\phi) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\phi e^{-u^2} du \quad 16).$$

Results

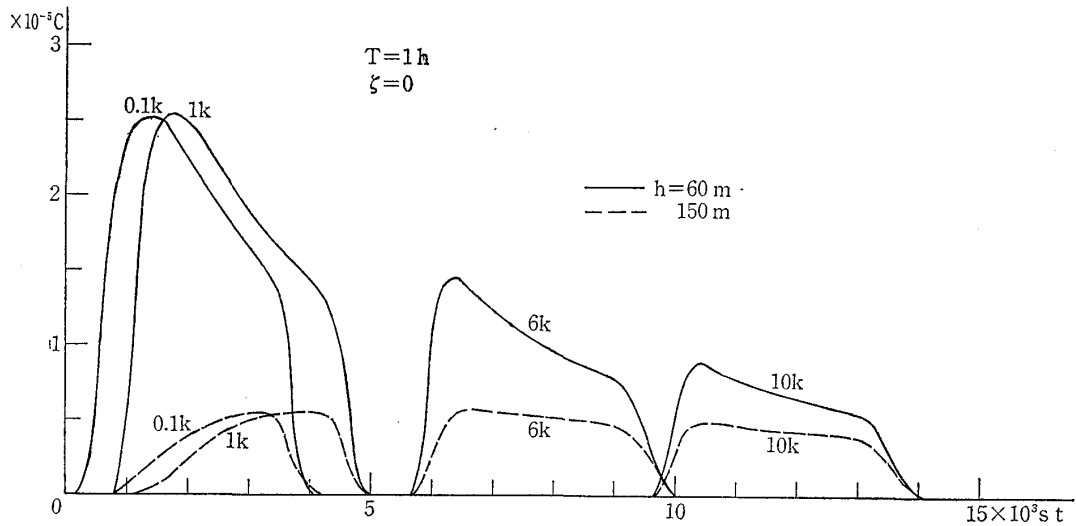
1) $\theta = 180^\circ$: We calculated the ground level concentrations in the cases of $h = 60, 100, 150$ m, $T = 1, 2, 3$ h, stability parameter $\zeta = 0.4$ (stable), 0 (neutral), -0.2 (unstable), $q/u_1 = 1$ and $u_1 = u_2 = 1$ m/s.

The time changes of concentration are shown in Fig. 3 and 4. Contrary to the concentration in the case of continuous plume, it changes remarkably with time, and it becomes noticeable only during a certain period, exposed interval λ . So, for the air pollution problems, the quantities, dosage D ,

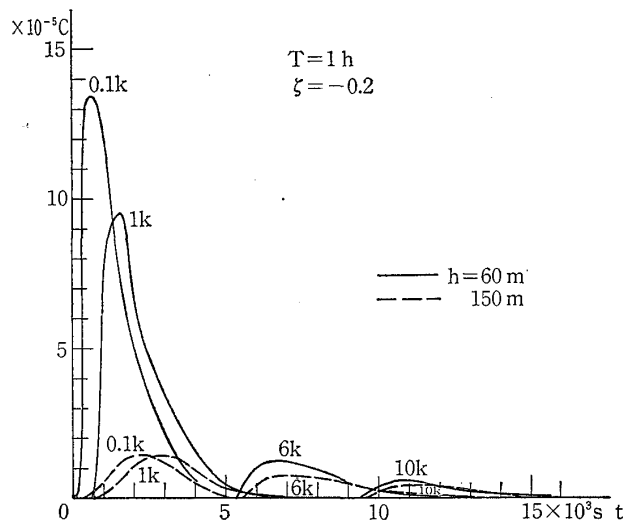
$$D = \int_0^\infty C dt \cdot c \cdot h = \frac{1}{3600} \int_0^\infty C dt \cdot c \cdot s$$



(a) $\zeta = 0.4$



(b) $\zeta = 0$



(c) $\zeta = -0.2$

Fig. 3. Time changes of concentration. $T=1$ h, $h=60$ and 150 m.

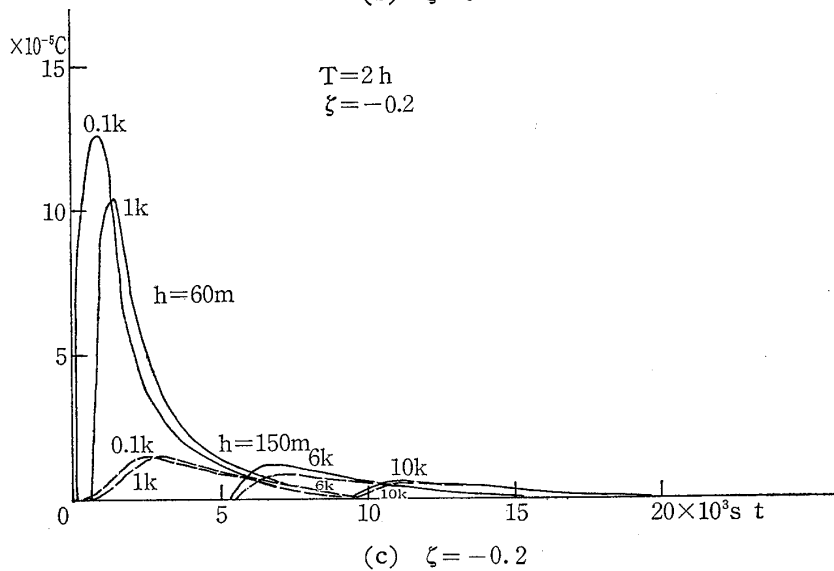
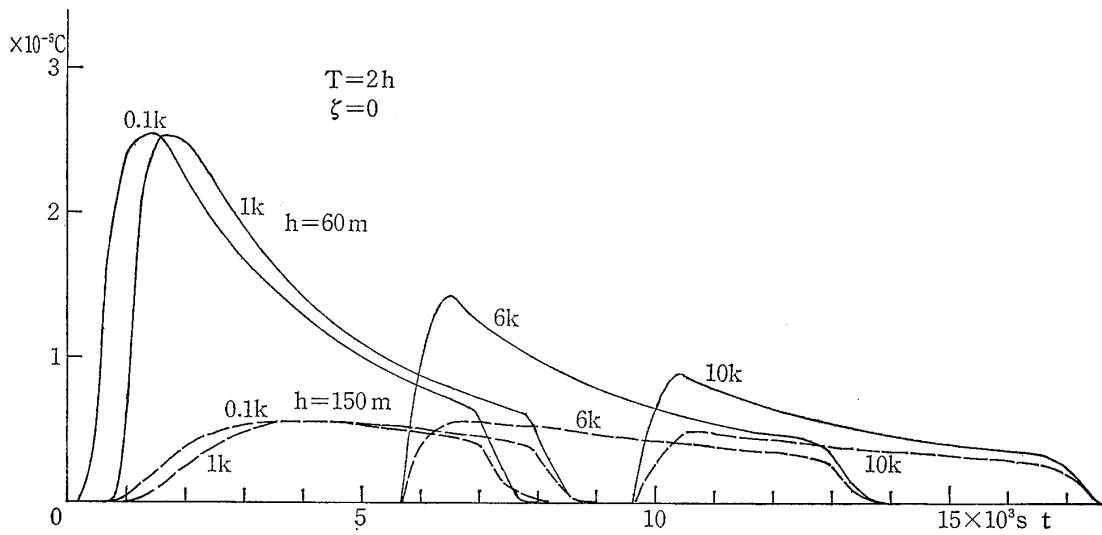
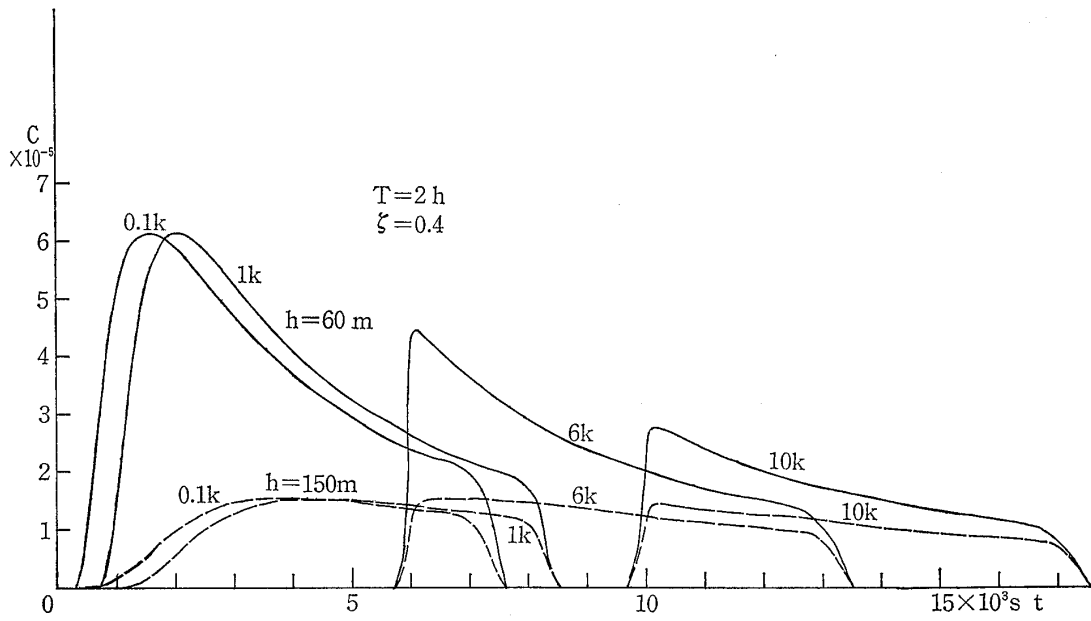


Fig. 4. Time changes of concentration $T=2$ h, $h=60$ and 150 m.

Table 2. Relations between Cmax, D, C-bar, Cc, lambda and x

T = 1 h (3600 s) h = 60 m			T = 2 h (7200 s) h = 60 m			T = 3 h (10800 s) h = 60 m					
C	X	Cc	C	X	Cc	C	X	Cc			
	m	10 ⁻⁵		m	10 ⁻⁵		m	10 ⁻⁵			
0	100	6.154	4.422	4.33	3.68	0	100	6.027	2.836	11.0	
	200	6.158	4.477	4.32	3.72		200	6.021	2.815		11.1
	400	6.156	4.266	4.07	4.06		400	6.134	2.752		11.4
	600	6.156	4.266	4.20	4.06		600	6.078	2.761		11.4
	800	6.156	4.784	4.20	4.07		800	6.110	2.756		11.4
	1000	6.158	4.857	4.26	4.08		1000	6.110	2.756		11.4
	2000	6.158	4.870	4.26	4.08		2000	6.043	2.661		11.4
	4000	6.169	3.970	3.49	4.10		4000	5.486	2.224		11.4
	6000	4.463	3.163	2.76	4.13		6000	4.304	1.841		11.4
	8000	3.977	2.566	2.22	4.16		8000	3.392	1.551		11.4
0	10000	1.233	2.157	1.888	4.17	10000	2.736	1.288	11.4		
	20000	0.968	1.688	1.427	4.17	20000	2.409	1.288	11.4		
	40000	0.729	1.368	1.117	4.22	40000	1.722	0.953	11.5		
	60000	0.2868	0.4532	0.369	4.22	60000	0.692	0.696	11.5		
	80000	0.2868	0.2647	0.210	4.22	80000	0.2785	0.2162	11.5		
	100000	0.1353	0.1303	0.0998	4.70	100000	0.1345	0.1120	11.5		
	100	2.545	1.774	1.57	4.06	100	2.554	0.8758	11.7		
	200	2.541	1.622	1.56	4.13	200	2.553	0.874	11.7		
	400	2.555	1.863	1.53	4.36	400	2.527	0.865	11.7		
	600	2.555	1.889	1.53	4.38	600	2.533	0.865	11.9		
800	2.548	1.889	1.55	4.38	800	2.533	0.868	11.9			
1000	2.548	1.903	1.55	4.41	1000	2.504	0.856	12.0			
2000	2.524	1.798	1.44	4.49	2000	2.546	0.8906	12.0			
4000	1.961	1.381	1.08	4.60	4000	2.008	0.7065	12.1			
6000	1.419	0.945	0.817	4.69	6000	1.475	0.5715	12.1			
8000	1.119	0.845	0.517	4.63	8000	1.354	0.465	12.2			
10000	0.8775	0.6911	0.477	4.63	10000	0.859	0.395	12.2			
20000	0.3772	0.3308	0.235	5.07	20000	0.3688	0.2119	12.5			
40000	0.1489	0.1391	0.0916	5.47	40000	0.1492	0.3478	12.8			
60000	0.0845	0.08029	0.0502	5.76	60000	0.0842	0.0524	13.1			
100000	0.0407	0.03896	0.0225	6.23	100000	0.0406	0.0289	13.6			
0	100	1.983	0.6103	0.559	8.42	100	0.9009	0.7617	21.4		
	200	1.358	0.508	0.540	8.99	200	0.9009	0.7557	21.4		
	400	1.150	0.508	0.540	8.99	400	1.047	0.7654	21.7		
	600	1.194	0.5808	0.631	9.06	600	0.9956	0.7213	21.9		
	800	1.042	0.5501	0.611	9.37	800	0.9390	0.6864	22.0		
	1000	0.9543	0.5132	0.194	9.54	1000	0.8677	0.6457	22.3		
	2000	0.5637	0.3427	0.120	10.31	2000	0.5599	0.4581	22.7		
	4000	0.4213	0.1784	0.0599	11.66	4000	0.2575	0.2575	24.7		
	6000	0.4213	0.1784	0.0599	11.66	6000	0.2575	0.2575	24.7		
	8000	0.4717	0.07117	0.0183	13.58	8000	0.0717	0.1113	25.1		
10000	0.0597	0.05116	0.0123	14.96	10000	0.0513	0.1019	25.8			
20000	0.0327	0.00168	0.00346	17.51	20000	0.0173	0.04324	28.9			
40000	0.0030	0.00530	0.00075	25.44	40000	0.0056	0.01671	33.6			
60000	0.0013	0.00274	0.00032	30.06	60000	0.0028	0.00479	37.7			
100000	0.0004	0.00121	0.00011	37.06	100000	0.0011	0.00427	44.2			

3-a

2-a

1-a

Table 2. Continued.

$T = 1 \text{ h (3600 s)}$			$T = 2 \text{ h (7200 s)}$			$T = 3 \text{ h (10800 s)}$		
ζ	X	C_{max}	D	\bar{c}	$\lambda (s)$	C_c	$\lambda (s)$	C_c
0.2	100	2.834	1.905	1.92	3.57	0.0005	7.25	0.0005
	200	2.833	2.014	1.93	3.62	0.0108	7.29	0.0108
	400	2.834	2.094	1.94	3.73	0.0579	7.40	0.0579
	600	2.834	2.155	1.93	3.88	0.0990	7.76	0.0990
	800	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.1490	7.76	0.1490
	1000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.1990	7.76	0.1990
	2000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.2990	7.76	0.2990
	4000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.4990	7.76	0.4990
	6000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.6990	7.76	0.6990
	8000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	0.8990	7.76	0.8990
	10000	2.834	2.168	1.91	4.07	1.0990	7.76	1.0990
	20000	1.088	0.9372	0.790	4.27	1.123	7.92	1.123
	40000	0.350	0.350	0.350	4.42	0.4808	8.06	0.4808
	60000	0.2790	0.2790	0.2790	4.42	0.2789	8.15	0.2789
100000	0.1538	0.1290	0.0988	4.70	0.1304	8.32	0.1304	
0	100	1.079	0.7335	0.676	4.01	0.0099	7.83	0.0099
	200	1.079	0.7664	0.680	4.06	0.0231	7.83	0.0231
	400	1.079	0.7919	0.684	4.17	0.0431	7.98	0.0431
	600	1.078	0.8120	0.684	4.30	0.0666	8.24	0.0666
	800	1.078	0.8260	0.688	4.47	0.0929	8.26	0.0929
	1000	1.079	0.8660	0.698	4.72	0.1304	8.41	0.1304
	2000	1.079	0.9468	0.752	4.53	0.2238	8.49	0.2238
	4000	1.076	0.9067	0.705	4.63	0.3720	8.55	0.3720
	6000	0.8677	0.7850	0.601	4.70	0.5238	8.81	0.5238
	8000	0.8212	0.6951	0.504	4.78	0.6994	8.81	0.6994
	10000	0.7925	0.6321	0.428	4.84	0.8990	8.81	0.8990
	20000	0.3435	0.3032	0.272	5.48	0.8990	9.18	0.8990
	40000	0.1488	0.1365	0.0897	5.48	0.8990	9.18	0.8990
	60000	0.0848	0.08056	0.0501	5.79	0.8990	9.18	0.8990
100000	0.0416	0.03982	0.0228	6.28	0.0437	9.96	0.0437	
0.2	100	0.4063	0.2633	0.205	9.16	0.0022	16.2	0.0022
	200	0.3981	0.2702	0.203	9.74	0.00316	16.3	0.00316
	400	0.3887	0.2722	0.196	9.94	0.00896	16.5	0.00896
	600	0.3865	0.2724	0.195	10.24	0.01816	16.9	0.01816
	800	0.3815	0.2701	0.193	10.39	0.02832	17.2	0.02832
	1000	0.3126	0.2315	0.1758	10.99	0.04316	17.6	0.04316
	2000	0.1772	0.1477	0.1414	12.53	0.08232	18.8	0.08232
	4000	0.0970	0.09644	0.1116	13.79	0.14616	19.9	0.14616
	6000	0.0655	0.05157	0.1116	15.96	0.2452	20.9	0.2452
	8000	0.0340	0.01785	0.1011	21.33	0.40112	21.9	0.40112
	10000	0.01340	0.00571	0.0719	28.61	0.60112	26.1	0.60112
	20000	0.00312	0.00132	0.0315	33.81	0.80112	32.7	0.80112
	40000	0.00132	0.00055	0.0132	42.39	0.90112	37.7	0.90112
	100000	0.00055	0.000132	0.00132	42.39	0.90112	45.2	0.90112

I-b

2-b

3-b

Table 2. Continued.

$T = 1 \text{ h (3600 s)}$		$h = 150 \text{ m}$				$\lambda \text{ (s)}$		C_e	
		X	C_{max}	D	\bar{c}				
C	100	1.517	0.7965	0.829	3.46	10 ⁻⁵	10 ³	10 ⁻⁵	
	200	1.521	0.8179	0.839	3.51				
	400	1.528	0.8606	0.861	3.60				
	600	1.534	0.9032	0.879	3.70				
	800	1.540	0.9468	0.895	3.81				
	1000	1.546	0.9906	0.918	4.19				
	2000	1.541	1.0441	1.026	4.12				
	4000	1.541	1.1076	1.127	4.15				
	8000	1.530	1.376	1.472	4.16				
	10000	1.4973	0.7949	0.670	4.27				
C	20000	0.8973	0.3940	0.321	4.42				
	40000	0.4267	0.2423	0.193	4.53				
	60000	0.2550	0.1544	0.1244	4.71				
	100000	0.1291	0.07965	0.0629	4.71				
	100	0.5424	0.3003	0.276	3.92				
	200	0.549	0.3080	0.276	3.98				
	400	0.5476	0.3233	0.286	4.07				
	600	0.5500	0.3387	0.292	4.17				
	800	0.5524	0.3541	0.299	4.27				
	1000	0.5548	0.3695	0.306	4.35				
C	4000	0.5544	0.5164	0.402	4.66				
	8000	0.5563	0.4805	0.382	4.74				
	10000	0.5596	0.4270	0.360	4.81				
	20000	0.5670	0.2670	0.168	5.15				
	40000	0.3784	0.1300	0.0850	5.31				
	60000	0.08321	0.07908	0.0489	5.82				
	100000	0.04199	0.04007	0.0229	6.30				
	100	0.1427	0.1007	0.0336	10.8				
	200	0.1428	0.1022	0.0341	10.8				
	400	0.1450	0.1051	0.0347	10.9				
600	0.1446	0.1075	0.0343	11.3					
800	0.1448	0.1110	0.0352	11.6					
1000	0.1446	0.1162	0.0377	12.4					
4000	0.1040	0.0713	0.0355	13.7					
8000	0.07728	0.04746	0.0177	15.2					
10000	0.05607	0.0346	0.0125	16.5					
20000	0.04094	0.02498	0.00915	17.7					
40000	0.01256	0.00854	0.00265	23.7					
60000	0.00302	0.00264	0.000666	31.8					
100000	0.00128	0.00104	0.000292	38.3					
100000	0.00044	0.00047	0.000107	47.3					

$T = 2 \text{ h (7200 s)}$		$h = 150 \text{ m}$				$\lambda \text{ (s)}$		C_e	
		X	C_{max}	D	\bar{c}				
C	100	1.541	2.205	1.12	7.12	10 ⁻⁵	10 ³	10 ⁻⁵	
	200	1.540	2.222	1.12	7.17				
	400	1.539	2.286	1.13	7.27				
	600	1.539	2.322	1.10	7.57				
	800	1.540	2.354	1.09	7.76				
	1000	1.540	2.505	1.16	7.78				
	2000	1.539	2.635	1.22	7.79				
	4000	1.542	2.544	1.17	7.81				
	8000	1.541	2.364	1.09	7.82				
	10000	1.416	2.164	0.993	7.85				
C	20000	0.2843	1.392	0.533	7.92				
	40000	0.1421	0.7197	0.322	8.05				
	60000	0.0796	0.4241	0.202	8.32				
	100000	0.1289	0.2385	0.103	8.32				
	100	0.5533	0.7963	0.372	7.71				
	200	0.5536	0.8021	0.372	7.76				
	400	0.5540	0.8136	0.373	7.86				
	600	0.5543	0.8249	0.373	7.97				
	800	0.5546	0.8364	0.374	8.06				
	1000	0.5548	0.8476	0.368	8.30				
C	4000	0.5543	0.8977	0.387	8.38				
	8000	0.5538	0.8310	0.376	8.45				
	10000	0.5538	0.8199	0.367	8.58				
	20000	0.4943	0.7454	0.311	8.63				
	40000	0.2955	0.4703	0.191	8.85				
	60000	0.1384	0.2397	0.0938	9.20				
	100000	0.0831	0.1499	0.0569	9.49				
	100000	0.0419	0.0782	0.0282	9.99				
	100	0.1442	0.1841	0.0377	17.6				
	200	0.1441	0.1860	0.0372	17.6				
400	0.1441	0.1874	0.0373	18.1					
600	0.1397	0.1870	0.0366	18.4					
800	0.1397	0.1886	0.0365	18.7					
1000	0.1397	0.1894	0.0366	19.2					
2000	0.1346	0.1846	0.0360	20.5					
4000	0.1050	0.1529	0.0268	21.5					
6000	0.07814	0.1209	0.0202	21.5					
8000	0.05913	0.09634	0.0154	22.5					
10000	0.04597	0.07815	0.0120	23.5					
20000	0.01668	0.04379	0.00438	28.5					
40000	0.00668	0.02241	0.00219	36.0					
60000	0.00232	0.01462	0.00057	36.0					
100000	0.00064	0.00309	0.00021	51.1					
100000	0.00026	0.00026	0.00002	51.1					

$T = 3 \text{ h (10800 s)}$		$h = 150 \text{ m}$				$\lambda \text{ (s)}$		C_e	
		X	C_{max}	D	\bar{c}				
C	100	1.538	3.226	1.075	20.8	10 ⁻⁵	10 ³	10 ⁻⁵	
	200	1.539	3.238	1.075	20.8				
	400	1.539	3.262	1.077	20.9				
	600	1.540	3.286	1.075	21.0				
	800	1.541	3.308	1.073	21.1				
	1000	1.538	3.330	1.052	21.4				
	2000	1.535	3.438	1.086	21.4				
	4000	1.540	3.486	1.031	21.4				
	8000	1.529	3.082	0.9649	21.5				
	10000	1.440	2.828	0.8854	21.5				
C	20000	0.9014	1.859	0.5769	21.6				
	40000	0.4248	0.9940	0.3058	21.7				
	60000	0.2222	0.6381	0.1947	21.8				
	100000	0.1283	0.3430	0.1038	21.9				
	100	0.5536	1.148	0.352	11.2				
	200	0.5534	1.166	0.359	11.2				
	400	0.5536	1.182	0.363	11.7				
	600	0.5526	1.168	0.353	11.8				
	800	0.5521	1.175	0.356	12.1				
	1000	0.5530	1.183	0.3521	12.1				
C	4000	0.5542	1.220	0.360	12.1				
	8000	0.5529	1.226	0.3618	12.2				
	10000	0.5531	1.065	0.3116	12.2				
	20000	0.4787	0.9713	0.2820	12.3				
	40000	0.2586	0.5086	0.167	12.4				
	60000	0.1370	0.262	0.092	12.9				
	100000	0.0828	0.1210	0.0578	13.9				
	100000	0.0419	0.1133	0.0297	13.7				
	100	0.1418	0.2276	0.0340	24.1				
	200	0.1416	0.2279	0.03391	24.2				
400	0.1411	0.2284	0.03383	24.3					
600	0.1401	0.2286	0.03395	24.5					
800	0.1416	0.2297	0.03381	24.6					
1000	0.1417	0.2321	0.03474	25.2					
2000	0.1073	0.1858	0.02489	26.8					
4000	0.07668	0.1491	0.01930	27.8					
6000	0.05767	0.1210	0.01524	28.6					
8000	0.04480	0.1000	0.01229	29.3					
10000	0.03788	0.08488	0.00917	31.3					
20000	0.01838	0.04192	0.00317	41.3					
40000	0.00616	0.01921	0.00117	45.9					
60000	0.00298	0.01066	0.00084	54.4					
100000	0.00116	0.00493	0.00032	54.4					

3-C

2-C

1-C

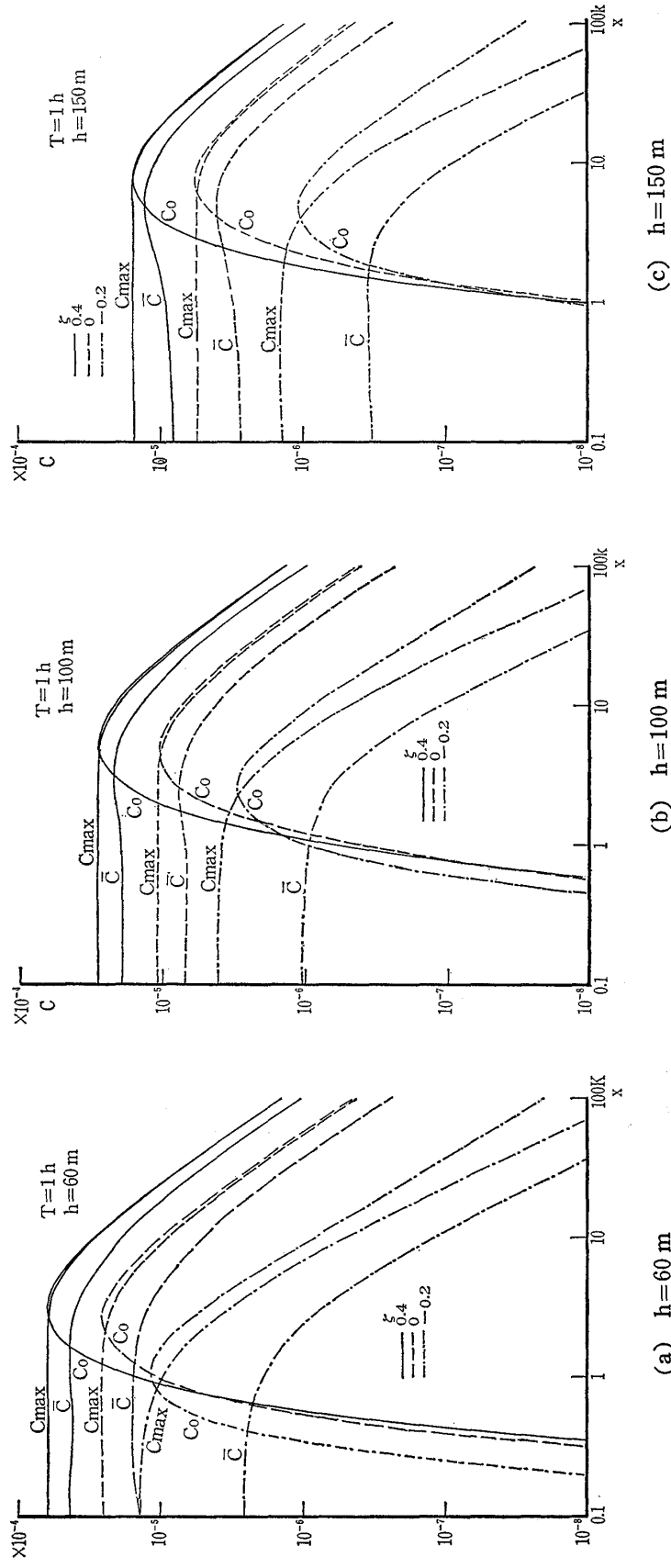


Fig. 5. Relations between C_{max} , D , \bar{C} , C_c and x for $T=1h$.

or mean concentration \bar{C}

$$\bar{C} = D/\lambda = \int_0^{\infty} C dt / \lambda$$

are essential. However, though λ is infinite theoretically, it is finite in practical sense, and there may be some ambiguities in determining the both ends of the interval. We assumed that the ends are the instants when the concentrations are 10^{-4} of the maximum concentration.

We show the relations between C_{\max} , \bar{C} , λ and x , together with C_c which is the concentration of a continuous plume. (Table 2).

Results of the cases $T=1$ h, $\zeta=0$: $h=60, 100$ and 150 m are shown in Fig. 5 a, b and c.

As a representative case, time changes of concentration for $T=1, 2$ and 3 h are shown in Fig. 6. When T 's become longer, the curves donot change in the main part and only extend themselves their latter parts.

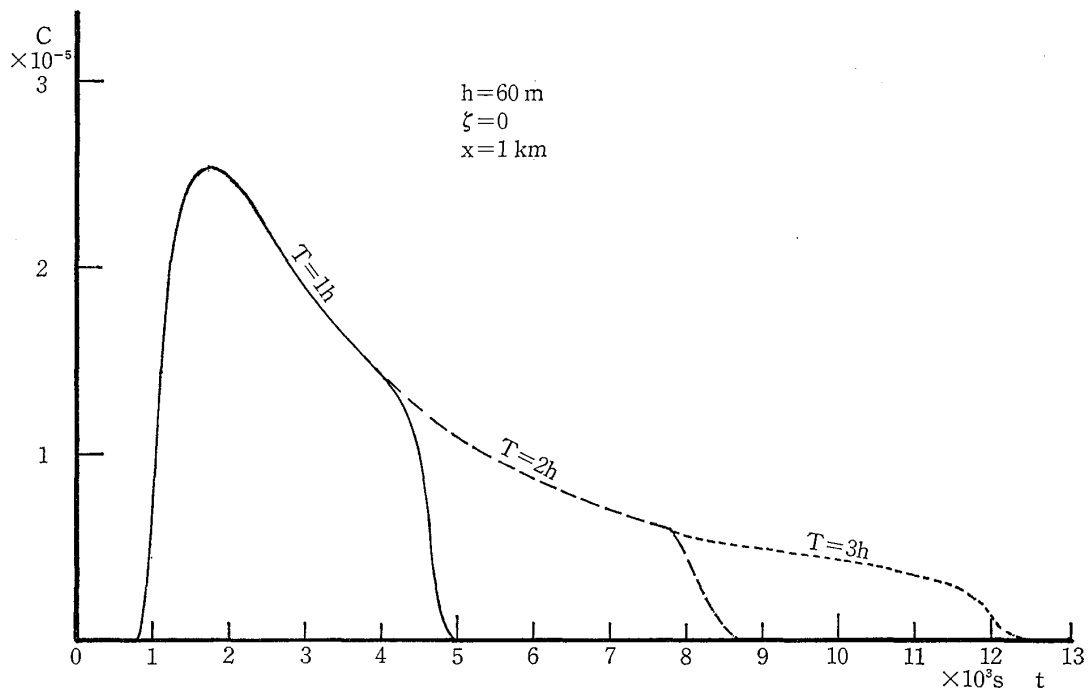


Fig. 6. Time changes of concentration for $T=1, 2$ and 3 h.

2) $\theta=175^\circ$: The ground level concentrations were calculated in the cases of $h=60$ m, $T=1$ h, $\zeta=0$, $u_1=u_2=1$ m/s; $x=100, y=0$ ($l_1=-99.62, l_2=8.716$) m and $x=1000, y=0$ ($l_1=-996.2, l_2=87.16$) m.

The results are shown in Fig. 7. The graphs differ considerably with those in the case $\theta=180^\circ$. The values of \bar{C} are shown in Table 3.

3) $\theta=90^\circ$: The calculation was carried out in the cases $h=60$ m, $T=1$ h, $\zeta=0$, $u_1=u_2=1$ m/s: $x=100, y=100$ ($l_1=100, l_2=100$); $x=100,$

$y=1000$ ($l_1=1000, l_2=100$); $x=1000, y=100$ ($l_1=100, l_2=1000$) and $x=1000, y=1000$ ($l_1=1000, l_2=1000$) m.

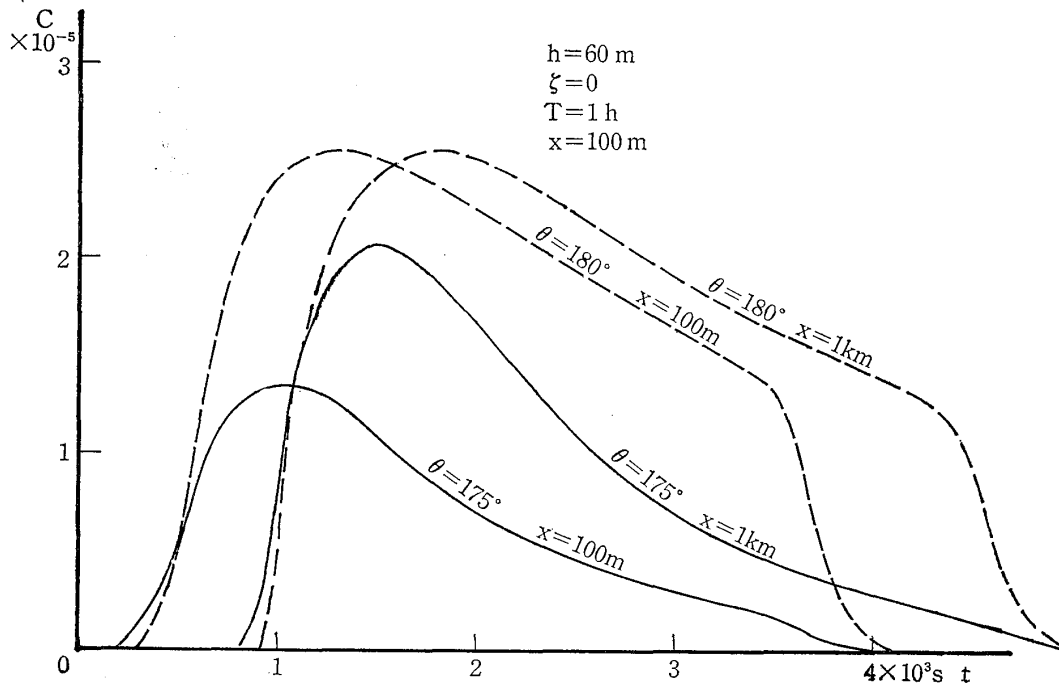


Fig. 7. Time changes of concentration for $\theta=175^\circ$ and 180° in the case of $h=60$ m, $\zeta=0$, $T=1$ h and $x=100$ m.

Table 3. Relations between C_{max} , D , \bar{C} , λ and θ° .

$T = 1$ h (3600 s), $h = 60$ m, $\zeta = 0$

θ (°)	x (m)	y (m)	C_{max}	D (ch)	\bar{C}	λ (s)
180	100	0	2.55(-5)	1.47(-5)	1.57(-5)	3700
175	100	0	1.34(-5)	6.36(-6)	6.18(-6)	3700
	1000	0	2.07(-5)	9.94(-6)	8.73(-6)	4100
90	100	100	1.27(-12)	1.65(-12)	4.94(-11)	130
	100	1000	1.20(-12)	4.69(-5)	5.76(-6)	260
	1000	100	1.00(-5)	3.75(-4)	3.99(-6)	330
	1000	1000	1.16(-5)	4.42(-4)	4.65(-6)	350

The results are shown in Fig. 8 and 9. The exposed intervals become very short compared with above two cases and the values of \bar{C} become considerably small (Table 3).

Consideration

1) The value of u_1 affects the concentration and the length of the plume in the first stage, and that of u_2 affects the duration of the exposed interval and on the value of dosage, but does not affect \bar{C} .

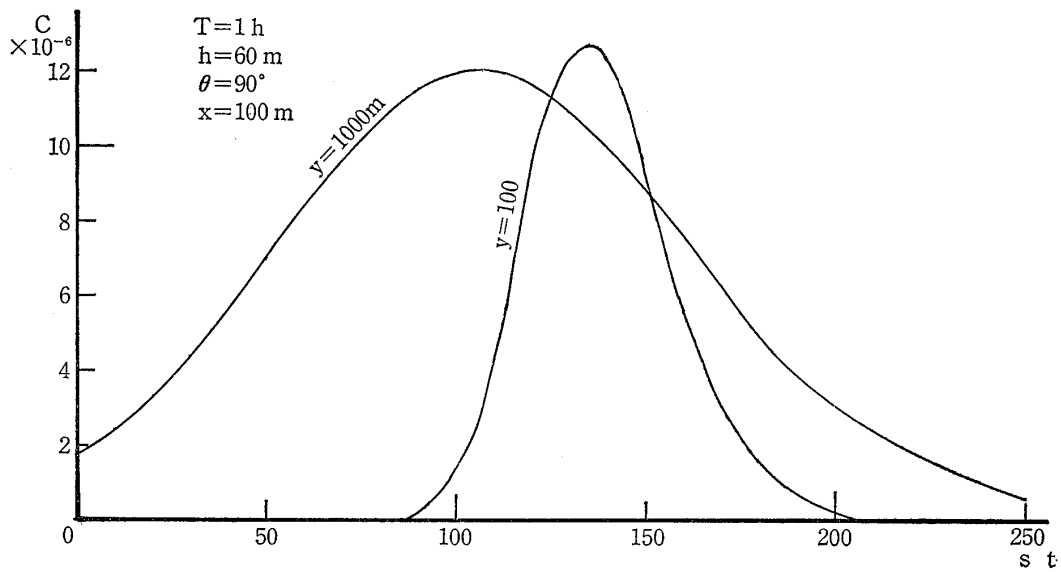


Fig. 8. Time changes of concentration in the cases of $\theta=90^\circ$, $h=60$ m, $\zeta=0$, $T=1$ h, $x=100$ m, $y=100$ m and 1000 m.

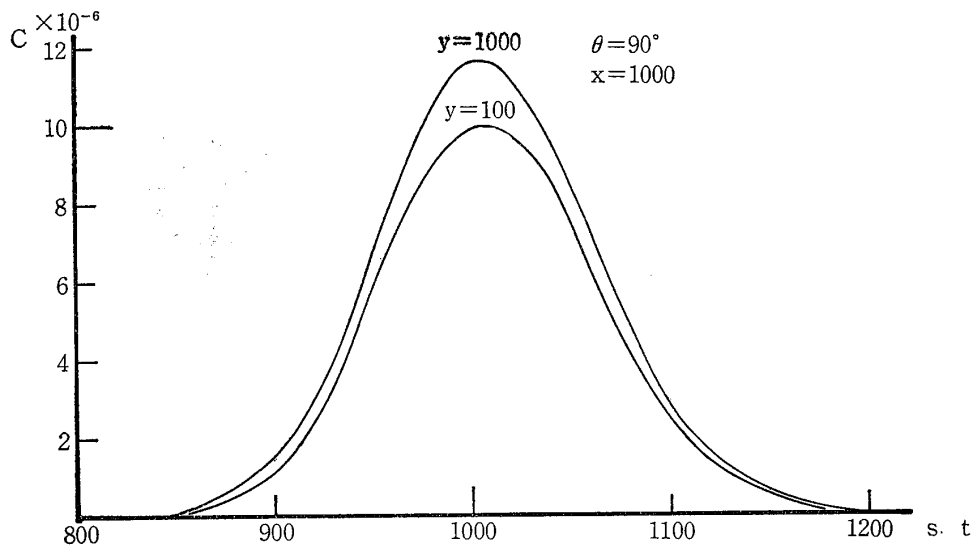


Fig. 9. Time changes of concentration in the cases of $\theta=90^\circ$, $h=60$ m, $\zeta=0$, $T=1$ h, $x=1000$ m, $y=100$ and 1000 m.

2) In the case when θ is nearly 180° , the concentrations of continuous source C_c are very low in the region near the source, but those resulted in the second stage are considerably high.

3) The values of \bar{C} in the case of 175° are considerably less than those in the case of 180° . Only the difference of 5° affects remarkably.

4) When θ is nearly 90° , the exposed intervals become very short, and the concentrations become much lower.

Literature

- (1) Sakagami, J.: 1954, On the Turbulent Diffusion in the Atmosphere, Natural Science Rep., Ochanomizu Univ., 5 (1), pp. 79-91.
Sakagami, J.: 1960, On the Relations between the Diffusion Parameters and Meteorological Conditions, ditto, 11 (1), pp. 7-27.