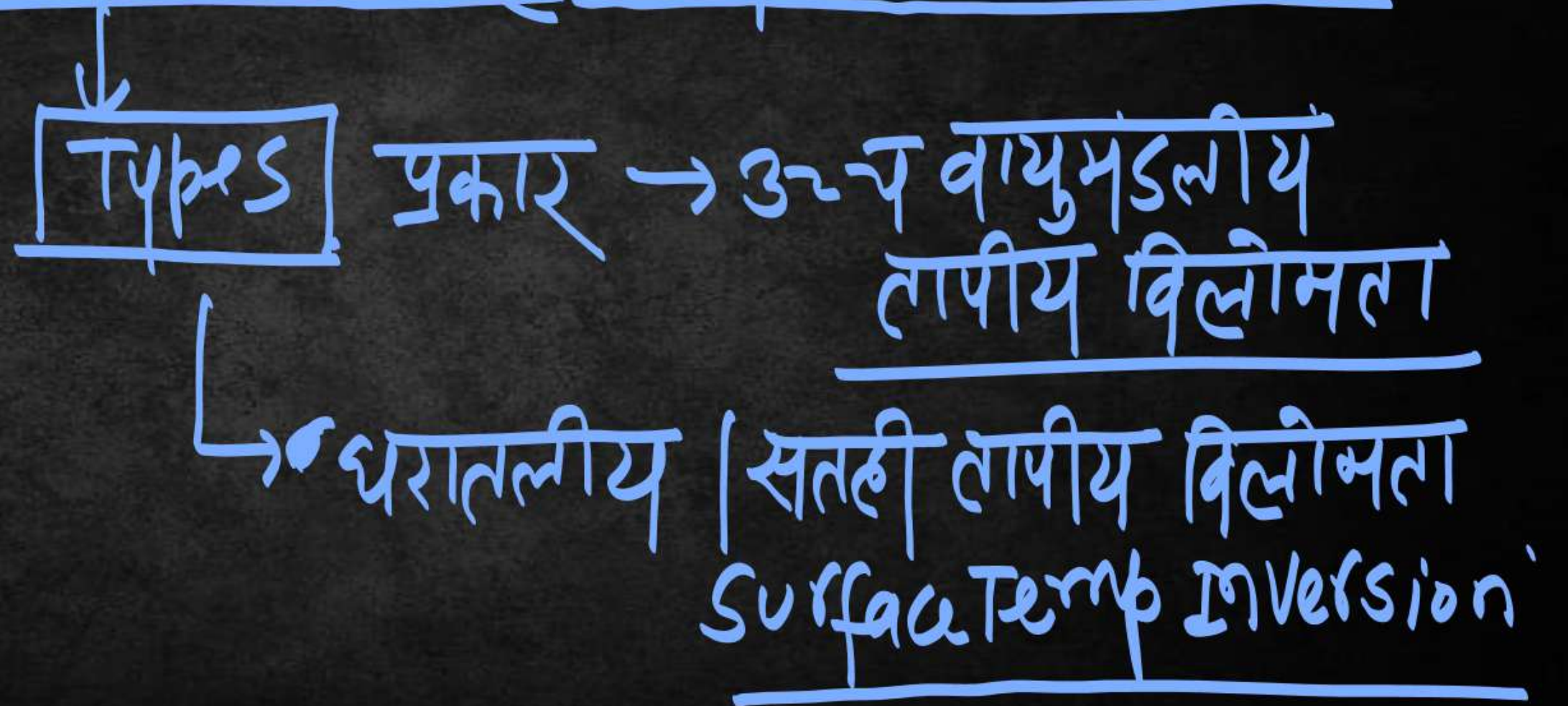


तापीय विलोमता (Temp Inversion)



→ Core & Shell → Why → already discussed

Surface

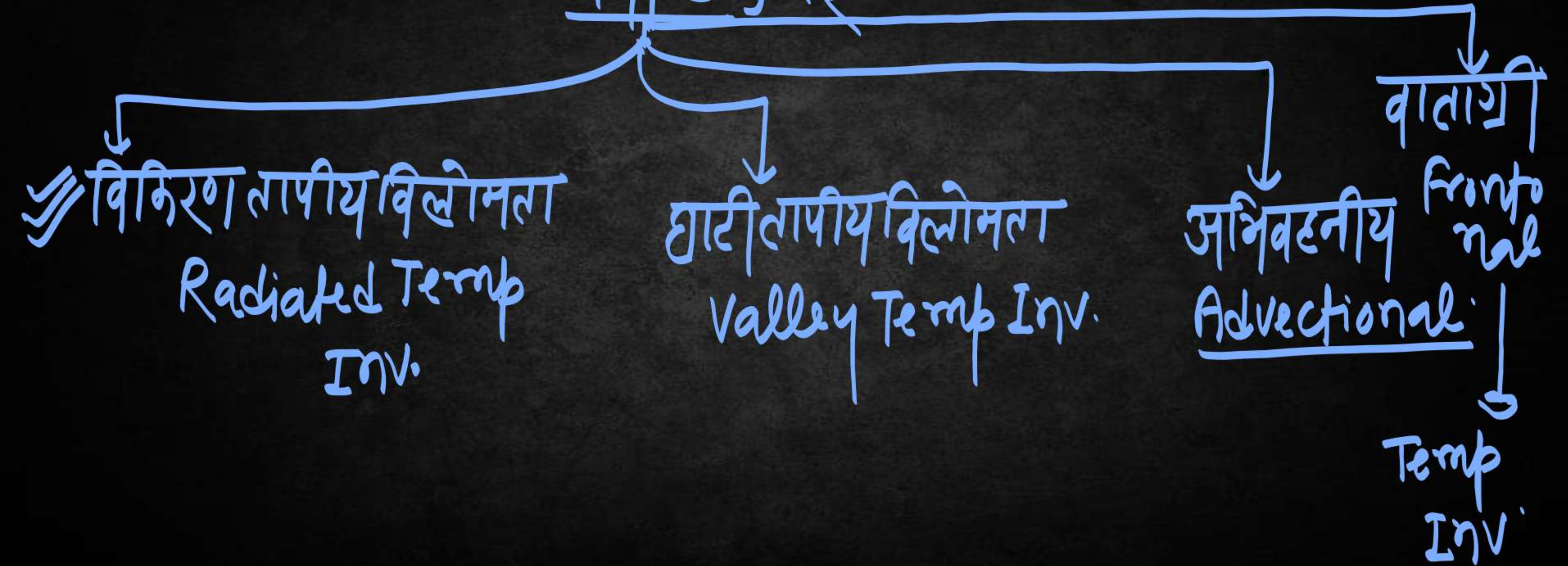
धरातलीय तापीय विलोमता | Surface Temp Inversion

क्यों
Why

Types
प्रकार

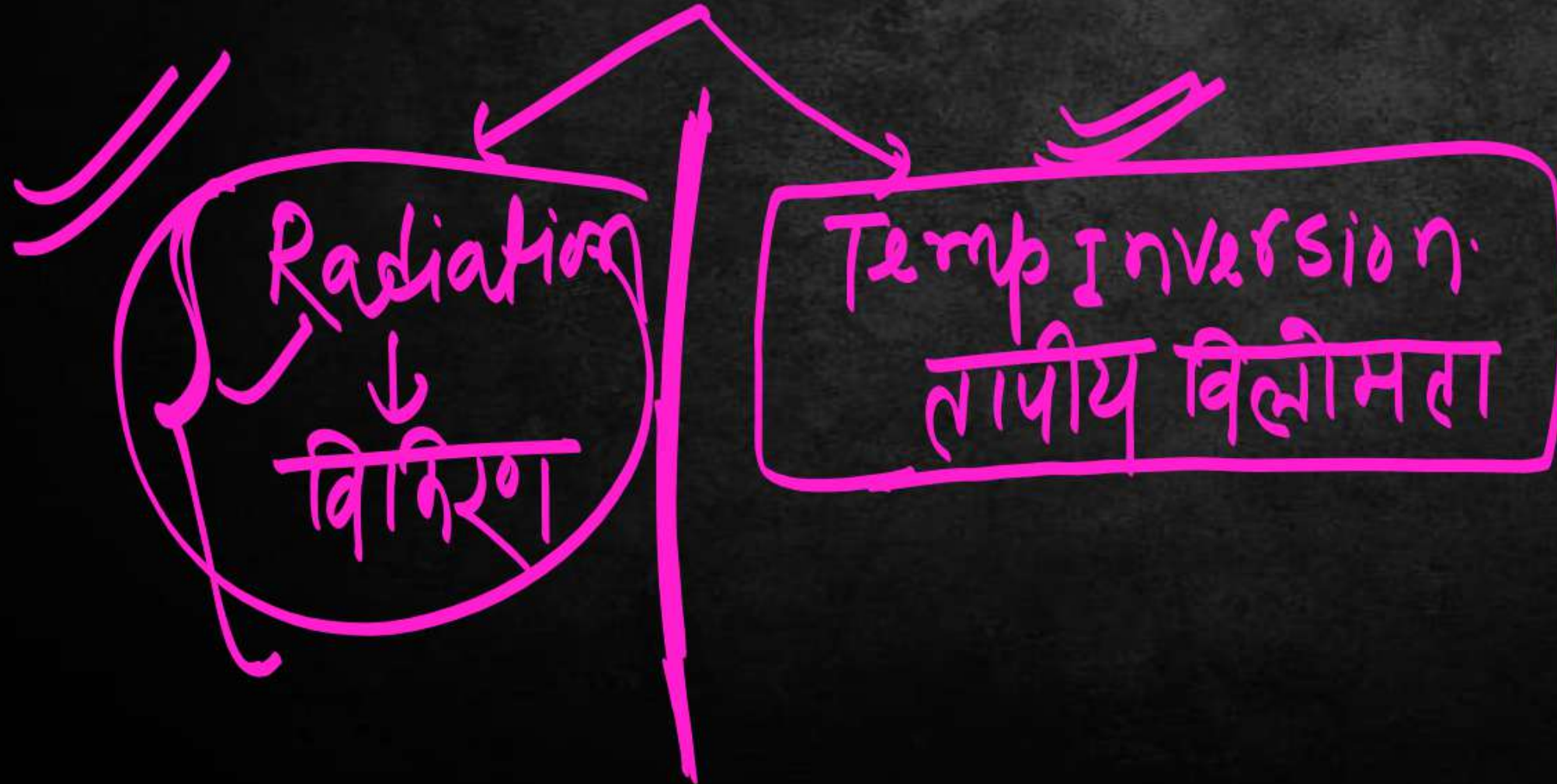
→ सतह के समीप उत्पन्न तापीय विलोमता
Temp Inversion Nearest to Earth
Surface

Types प्रकार



Radiation Temp Inv

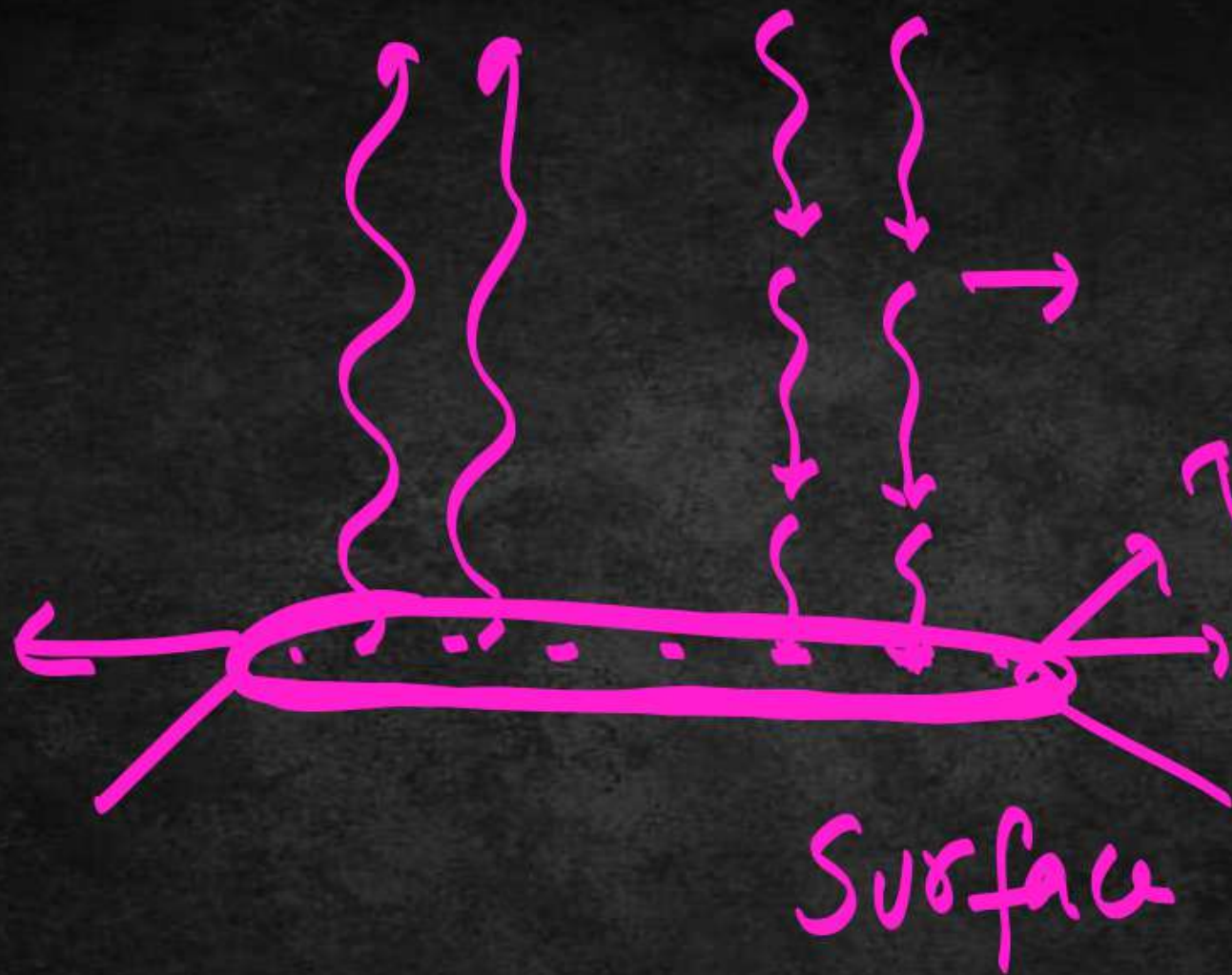
विकिरण तापीय विलोमता



अभिवहनीय

तापीय विलोमता

Cold



Temp $\downarrow$ Homogeneous
Temp difference = 0
pressure
Diff = 0

AIR movement
 $\leftarrow$
Horizontal

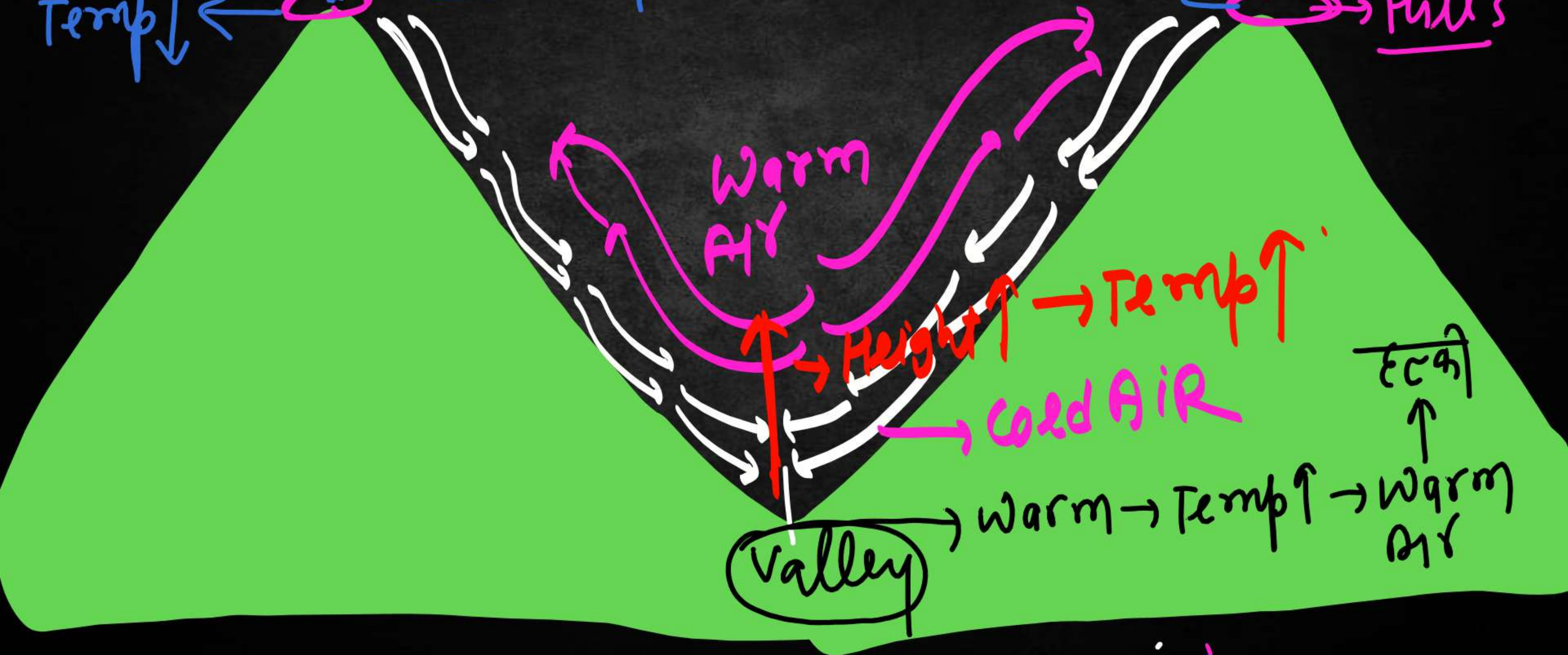
Valley Temp Inversion
दोरी तापीय विलोमता



Night शीतलीकरण की क्रिया होती है → Heavy भारी

Temp ↓ ← Cold Air शीतल वायु

Cooling ↑
processes ↑
Hills



Warm Air

Height ↑ → Temp ↑

Cold Air

Valley

Warm → Temp ↑ → Warm Air

हल्की ↑

→ Advectional Temp Inversion

અભિવહનીય તાપીય વિલોમતા

Advection
અભિવહનીય

તાપીય વિલોમતા



Vertical

लंबवत/उर्ध्वाधर



Convection

संवहन

Horizontal दिशेतिज

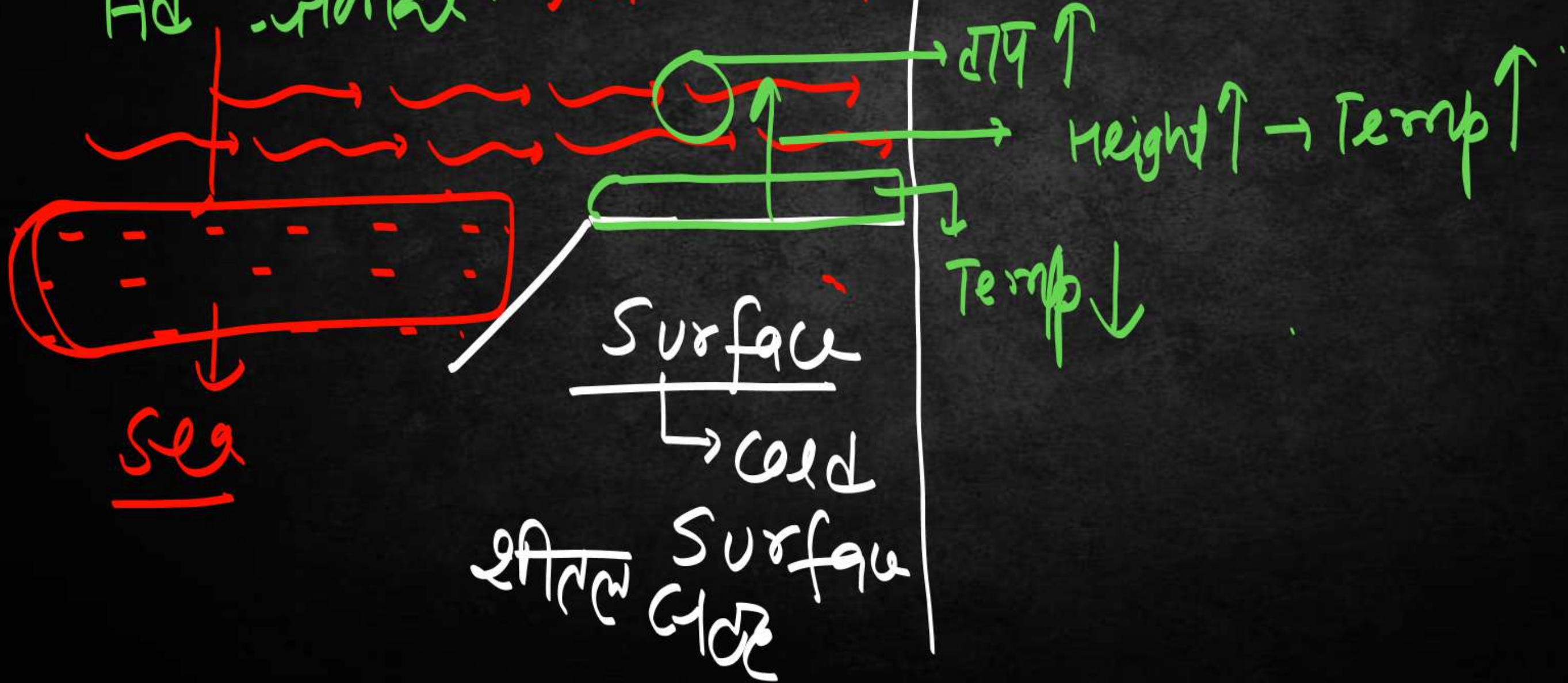


सामिवहन

Advection

અગિદા

Ad - normal Warm Wind



Surface

cold

શીતલ સપાટી
પાટી

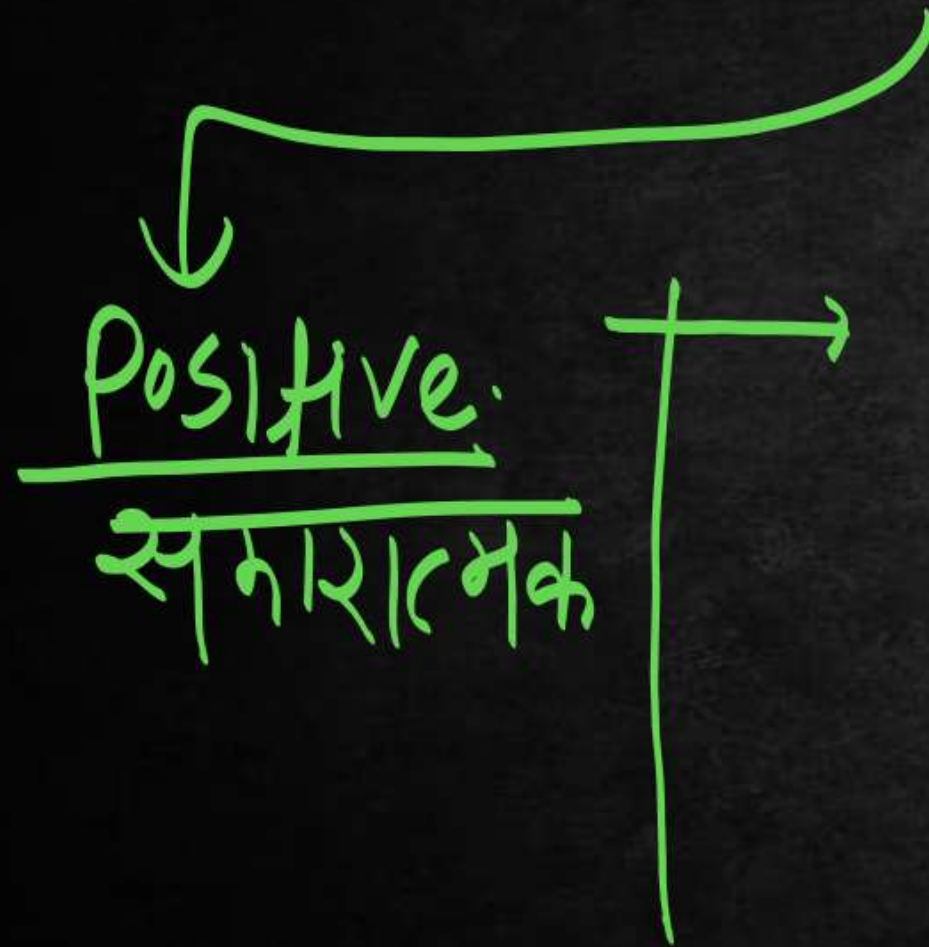
वातागुनी तापीय विलोमता

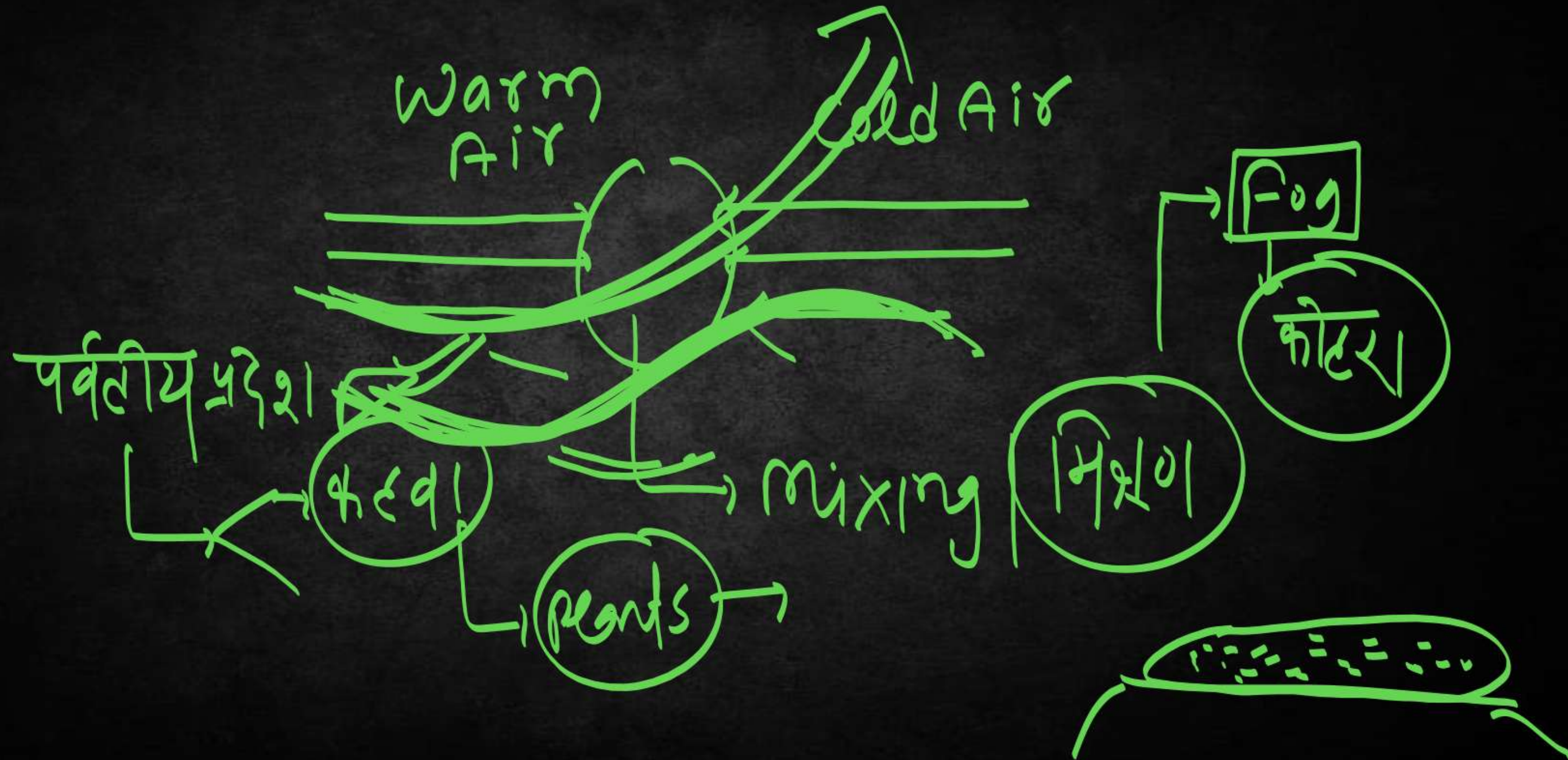
↓
When warm and cold Air masses
converge to each other then

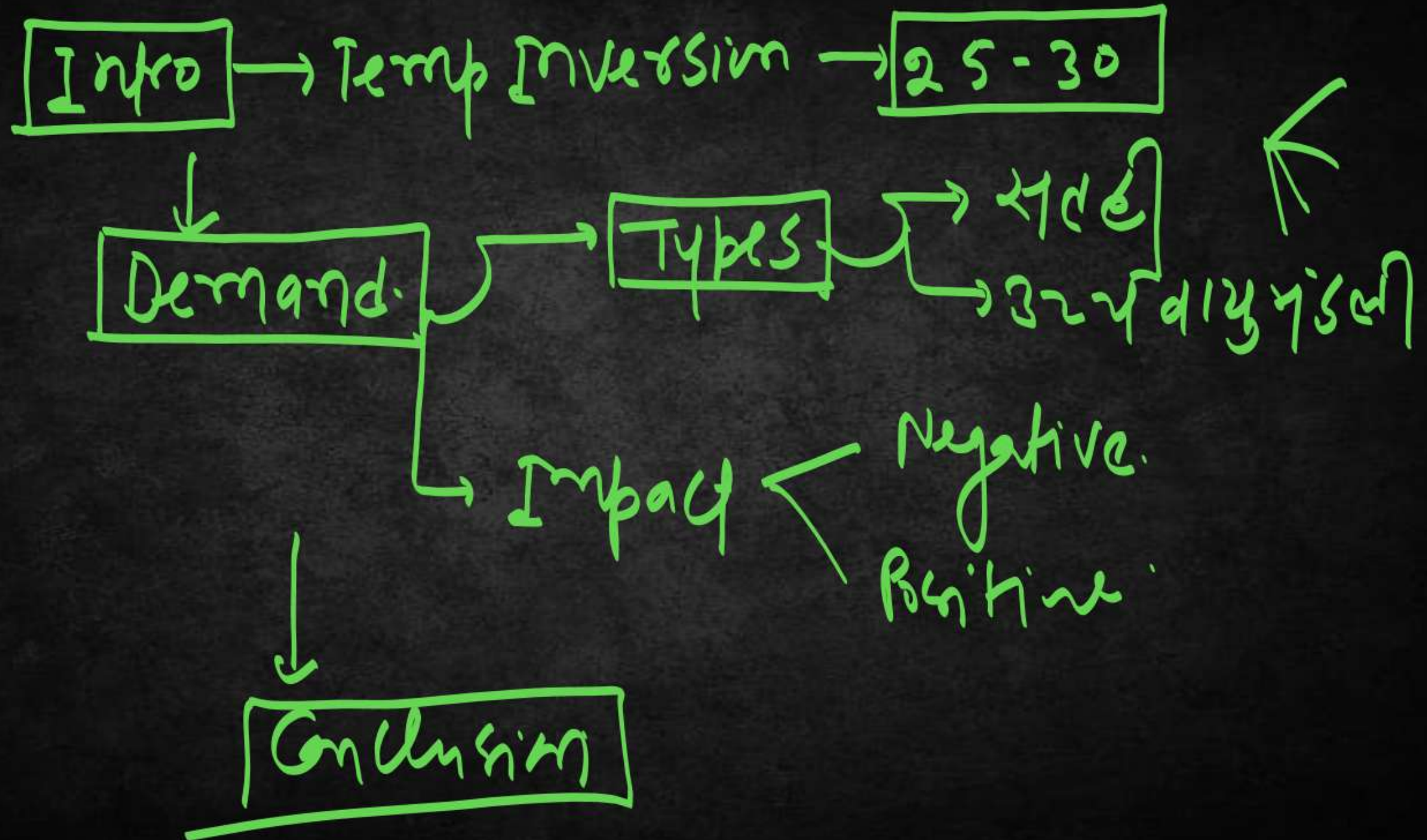
it caused formation of front.
and in last phase of front cold Air
mass settled itself at the earth
surface and warm Air mass

settled itself just above the cold
Air mass

Impact / प्रभाव







Temp

Lapse Rate / हास दर (तापहास दर)

↓
कम होना / Decrease.

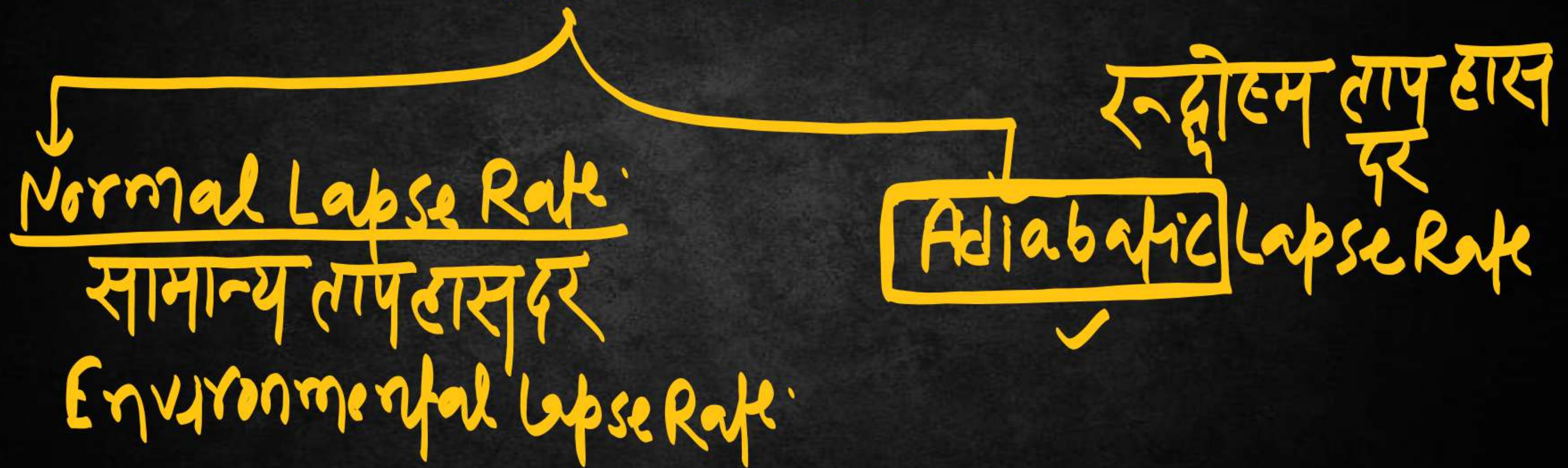
↳ Temp

↓ निसाना
Temp / तापमान

निस दर से

↳ एक निश्चित दर से

Lapse Rate / ताप दर



रुद्धोष्म

Adiabatic



AIR.

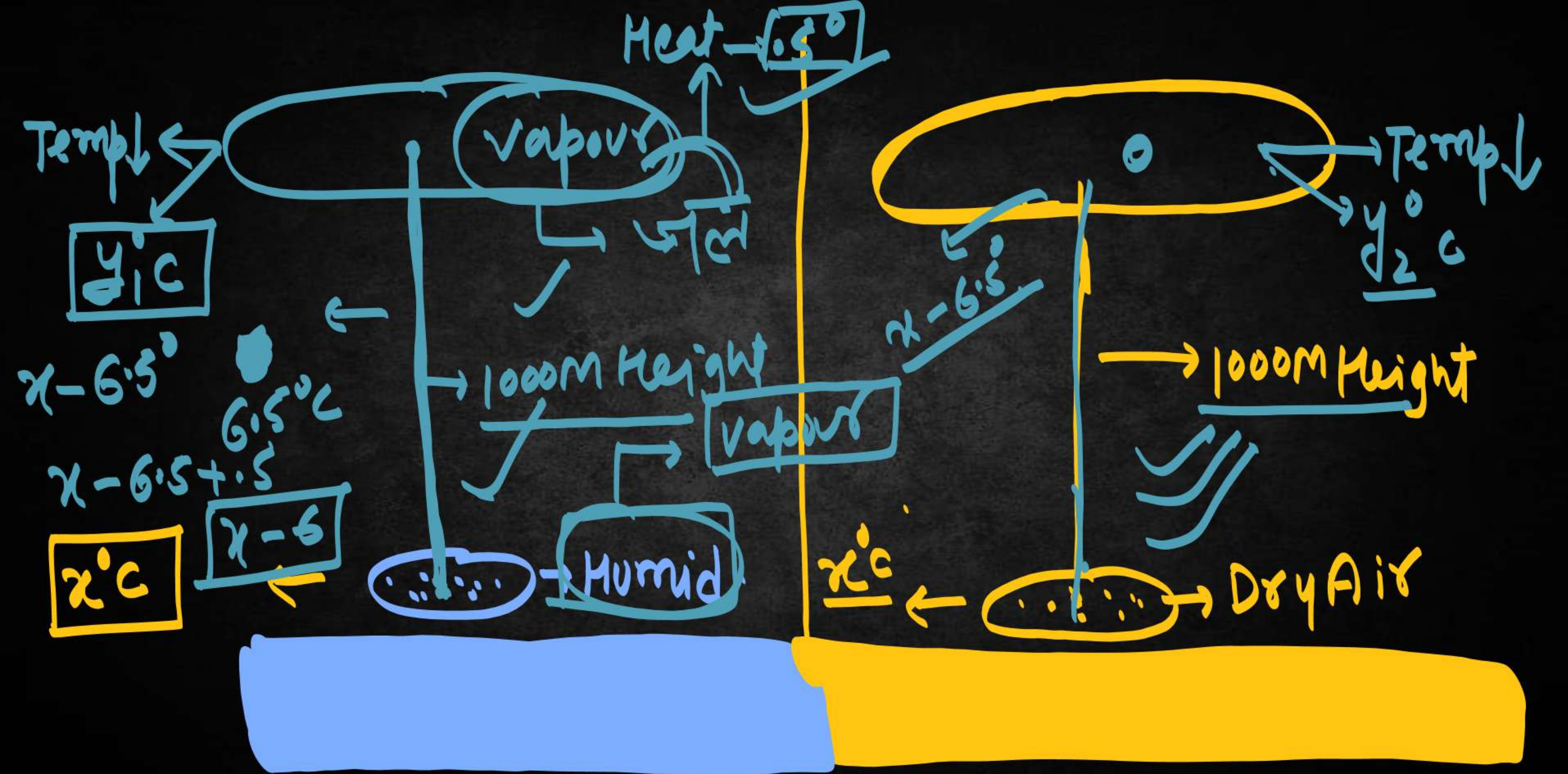
Wet/Moist

Dry

Adiabatic Lapse Rate.

Moist/Wet Adiabatic Lapse Rate.

Dry Adiabatic
Lapse Rate.



D.A.L.R $\rightarrow$ N.L.R. $\rightarrow$ M.A.L.R

શુદ્ધકરુદ્ધોદ્ભ
તાપેહાસંદર
10°

$\rightarrow$ સામાન્યતાપેહાસંદર
 $\rightarrow$ 6.5°

$\rightarrow$ આર્દ્રકરુદ્ધોદ્ભ
તાપેહાસંદર
 $\rightarrow$ 6°

$$(i) y_1 = y_2$$

$$(ii) y_1 > y_2$$

$$(iii) y_1 < y_2$$

(iv) N.O.T

