

Estimate of the Size of the Contribution of the Anthropogenic Flux Density that Drives Green House Effect for a Model District

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Abstract

Anthropogenic flux is the primary driver of modern climate change and thus intensifying Greenhouse effect. We have selected a Model city from India's National Smart Cities Mission, the Model city exhibits a unique blend of modern tech-driven infrastructure and traditional natural elements. Since a Model city has a robust Telecommunication backbone running e-governance, Digital Administration, Smart urban management and smart citizen services, the Flux Density contributed by the Telecomm services and Public Works that drives the Model District and Public Works Department Q_{PW} are calculated along with other major factors for Anthropogenic Flux that are prevalent in other regions. Viz., Q_{PW} , Q_V , Q_B , Q_M , Q_T , Q_V is vehicular flux density, Q_B stands for Building Flux density density that combines electric and gas flux density, Q_M stands for metabolic flux density, Q_T stands for Telecom services infrasevices flux density and Public Works Department QPW .

Keywords

Anthropogenic Flux density, Greenhouse effect and Global Warming, Model City, National Smart Cities Mission, Model District.