

PART II · ENVIRONMENT TO DIRECT HIT TRACKER

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The Topper's Last Read. Every Morning.

Sunday, 30 August 2026

MORNING EDITION · 08:00 IST

IN THIS EDITION

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Data Centres' Water Footprint Could Nearly Triple by 2030, Rystad Energy Data Shows

What happened: Down To Earth reports that global water consumption by data centres — overwhelmingly for cooling servers that power AI workloads — could rise from 222 billion litres in 2025 to as much as 644 billion litres by 2030 without efficiency interventions, according to Rystad Energy analysis. The finding sharpens an emerging governance question: AI's environmental footprint is not just about electricity, but increasingly about water.

Background: Large language model training and inference require enormous computing capacity, and most hyperscale data centres still rely on evaporative cooling systems that consume potable-grade water at scale. India, which is rapidly scaling AI compute capacity under the IndiaAI Mission, faces this trade-off acutely in water-stressed regions where new data-centre corridors are being planned.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Global data-centre water use: 222 billion litres (2025) projected to reach up to 644 billion litres by 2030 — a near-tripling.
- Source: Rystad Energy analysis, reported by Down To Earth (28 August 2026).
- Primary driver: evaporative cooling systems for servers running AI training/inference workloads.
- India's own AI-compute expansion (IndiaAI Mission, GPU-hour subsidies) raises parallel domestic water-footprint questions.
- Alternatives under discussion: closed-loop liquid cooling, air-cooling in cooler climates, treated/non-potable water use for cooling.
- No binding global standard currently mandates water-use disclosure for data centres, unlike carbon-emissions reporting frameworks.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Extends the water-energy-food nexus framework to a fourth strand — water-energy-computing — as AI infrastructure becomes a major new claimant on freshwater resources.
- Raises a siting-policy question: should data-centre corridors be steered away from water-stressed basins through locational incentives or mandatory water-impact assessments?
- Parallels the "hidden externality" debate seen earlier with cryptocurrency mining's electricity footprint — a new technology's resource cost only becoming visible after large-scale deployment.
- India's dual ambition (AI leadership plus water security under Jal Jeevan Mission) creates a genuine policy tension needing an explicit resolution framework.

💡 LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"AI doesn't just burn electricity, it drinks water" — every large-model query has a hidden water bill, paid at the cooling tower, not the socket.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2019: "Droughts have triggered a serious water crisis in most parts of India... Discuss." Extend the same water-stress lens to a new, technology-driven claimant on freshwater resources.

Probable Mains Question (150 words): Discuss the emerging water-footprint challenge posed by data centres and AI infrastructure, and suggest a policy framework to reconcile India's AI ambitions with water security.

GS3

Water Security

AI Footprint

#DataCentres

#DownToEarth

GS3

Conservation & Wildlife Protection

Late August 2026 · Source: Meghalaya Forest Department / IUCN Red List

Meghalaya's Ri Bhoi Anti-Poaching Bust Puts the Indian Pangolin Back in Focus

What happened: Two separate anti-poaching operations in Meghalaya's Ri Bhoi district led to four arrests and the seizure of elephant tusks and suspected pangolin scales, the latest in a steady drumbeat of wildlife-trafficking enforcement actions this year targeting the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), widely regarded as the world's most trafficked mammal by volume of illegal trade.

Background: Between 2015 and 2026, India has recorded over 500 pangolin-related enforcement operations, seizing an estimated 2,000–3,000 pangolins or their scale-equivalent. Scales are trafficked primarily for use in traditional medicine markets in East and Southeast Asia, despite no verified pharmacological basis, while pangolin meat also commands a premium in some illegal wildlife-meat markets.

⚡ KEY FACTS

- Species: Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*); IUCN Red List status: Endangered.
- Legal protection: Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 — the highest protection tier, on par with the tiger.
- International protection: CITES Appendix I, banning all commercial international trade.
- India recorded 500+ enforcement operations and an estimated 2,000–3,000 pangolins (or scale-equivalent) seized, 2015–2026.
- Pangolins are insectivorous, feeding almost exclusively on ants and termites — making them ecologically valuable for natural pest control.
- Only mammal wholly covered in keratin scales, its principal (and fatal) defence mechanism against poachers, who simply pick it up when it curls into a ball.

MAINS DIMENSIONS

- Highest-tier legal protection (Schedule I, CITES Appendix I) has not eliminated trafficking, exposing enforcement and demand-reduction gaps rather than a legal-framework gap.
- Northeast India's international border proximity (Meghalaya-Bangladesh) makes it a key transit corridor for onward wildlife trafficking into Southeast/East Asian markets.
- Illustrates the broader "charismatic megafauna bias" critique in conservation — species like the pangolin receive far less public attention than tigers or elephants despite comparable or greater trafficking volumes.
- Community-based intelligence and reformed-poacher networks (as used in several Northeast anti-trafficking operations) are increasingly central to enforcement success, beyond forest-department patrolling alone.

💡 LET'S REMEMBER THIS THROUGH A TRICK

"Curls to defend, dies to defend" — the pangolin's only defence, rolling into an armoured ball, is exactly what lets a poacher simply pick it up.

📄 PYQ LINKAGE

GS3 2020: "What are the key features of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972? Discuss with reference to the Schedules." Extend to the Indian Pangolin's Schedule I status and its trafficking-enforcement track record.

Probable Mains Question (150 words): Despite the highest legal protection under Indian and international law, why does illegal trafficking of the Indian Pangolin persist? Suggest measures to strengthen enforcement.

GS3

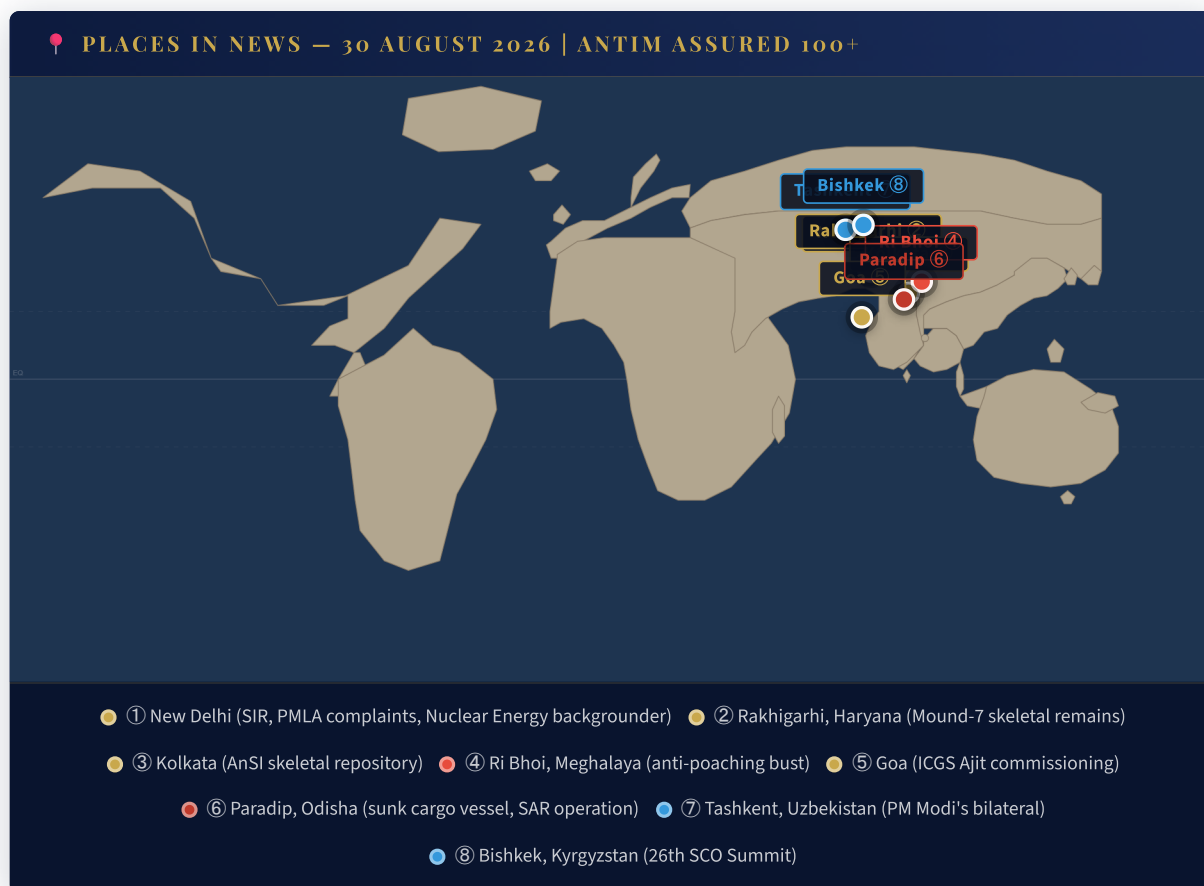
Indian Pangolin

WPA 1972

#CITES

#WildlifeTrafficking

§2 Places in News



New Delhi

Hub for today's ECI/SIR developments, ED's PMLA prosecution complaints, and the PIB backgrounder on India's nuclear-energy architecture.

Rakhigarhi, Haryana

India's largest known Indus-Saraswati Civilization site; Mound-7 burials yielded skeletal remains now sent for advanced study.

Kolkata

Home to AnSI's ancient human skeletal repository and laboratory, now examining the Rakhigarhi remains.

Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya

Site of a fresh anti-poaching crackdown seizing elephant tusks and pangolin scales, near the Bangladesh border transit corridor.

Goa

Commissioning site of ICGS Ajit, the Coast Guard's seventh indigenous Adamya-class Fast Patrol Vessel.

Paradip, Odisha

Port of departure for the bulk carrier that sank ~200 nautical miles offshore, triggering an ongoing Coast

Guard-Navy SAR operation.

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Venue of PM Modi's concluded fourth bilateral visit with President Mirziyoyev, covering trade, connectivity, defence and energy.

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Venue of the 26th SCO Summit (31 Aug–1 Sept), PM Modi's next stop, alongside the Sixth World Nomad Games.

§3 Ethics & Integrity Cases

Dignity in Scientific Stewardship

Case 1: What the Bones Are Owed

A young anthropologist at AnSI's Kolkata laboratory is under pressure from a research collaborator to fast-track destructive DNA-sampling on the newly received Rakhigarhi skeletons for a high-profile international publication, ahead of completing the standard non-destructive documentation and community-consultation protocol with descendant/regional stakeholders.

Course of Action: The anthropologist should insist on completing the full non-destructive documentation first, consult applicable ethical guidelines for handling ancestral human remains, and resist publication pressure that compromises procedural rigour — upholding the dignity owed to human remains even when they are millennia old and hold immense scientific value.

Procedural Fairness in Administrative Reform

Case 2: Moving the Goalpost, Fairly

A Karnataka SIR field officer discovers that a revised qualifying date will exclude several elderly first-time applicants who diligently completed their paperwork against the original 17 August draft-roll timeline, through no fault of their own, purely due to the administrative revision.

Course of Action: The officer should flag the transitional hardship to the ECI through proper channels, recommend a grace-period or grandfather clause for applicants who complied with the original timeline in good faith, and ensure procedural changes do not silently convert administrative convenience into disenfranchisement.

Fiduciary Duty & Corporate Accountability

Case 3: Whose Money Was It, Really

A mid-level bank credit officer, reviewing an old loan file now under ED investigation, realises that certain internal red flags about fund end-use were noted at the time but never escalated, possibly due to pressure to meet lending targets.

Course of Action: The officer should disclose the historical red flags fully and accurately to the investigating authority regardless of personal or institutional embarrassment, since fiduciary duty to depositors and shareholders overrides any reputational instinct to understate past lapses.

Prudential Ethics in Multi-Alignment Diplomacy

Case 4: One Delegation, Two Forums

A junior MEA officer preparing briefing notes for the SCO Summit is asked whether India's position on connectivity projects should be softened to avoid friction with a member state whose flagship connectivity initiative India does not recognise, given the summit's consensus-driven format.

Course of Action: The officer should present the full range of formulations and their diplomatic trade-offs to senior leadership, preserving India's substantive position (non-recognition of projects violating its sovereignty) while leaving tone-calibration to political judgment — maintaining the correct boundary between technical advice and political decision-making.

Duty of Rescue, Irrespective of Nationality

Case 5: 200 Nautical Miles, No Flag Matters

A Coast Guard operations commander must decide how long to continue an expensive, resource-intensive search for 22 missing foreign crew members of a foreign-flagged vessel, as days pass with diminishing chances of survival and mounting operational costs, while other coastal-security taskings compete for the same assets.

Course of Action: The commander should continue the search per established international SAR protocols and India's obligations under the SAR Convention and UNCLOS for as long as a reasonable survival probability exists, since the duty of rescue at sea is universal and does not diminish based on a vessel's flag, ownership, or crew nationality.

Ecological Justice & Anti-Poaching Ethics

Case 6: The Ball That Cannot Defend Itself

A forest-range officer in Ri Bhoi, having just seized pangolin scales, is approached by a local community leader arguing that some villagers turn to wildlife trade only due to genuine economic desperation, and asks for lenient treatment alongside stronger livelihood support rather than prosecution alone.

Course of Action: The officer should pursue due legal process against the trafficking network while separately escalating the livelihood-desperation concern to district authorities for alternate-livelihood schemes — recognising that enforcement and socio-economic support are complementary, not substitutes for one another, in genuinely reducing poaching pressure.

§4 Prelims MCQs

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Rakhigarhi:

1. It is the largest known site of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization by area.
2. It is located in Haryana.
3. Recent DNA studies on Rakhigarhi skeletons have confirmed significant Steppe (Central Asian) ancestry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 3 only

Answer: (a) A 2019 DNA study found no evidence of Steppe ancestry in an earlier Rakhigarhi skeleton, contradicting statement 3.

Q2. The Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) functions under which ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Science and Technology (b) Ministry of Culture (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (d) Ministry of Home Affairs

Answer: (b) AnSI operates under the Ministry of Culture, distinct from the Archaeological Survey of India's excavation mandate.

Q3. Consider the following statements about the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls:

1. It is a door-to-door, time-bound verification exercise distinct from the routine annual summary revision.
2. The "qualifying date" fixes the reference date for a citizen's voter-eligibility.
3. SIR can only be conducted in one state at a time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) SIR has run concurrently across multiple states (Bihar, UP, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand), making statement 3 incorrect.

Q4. Special revisions of electoral rolls are conducted by the Election Commission under which legal provision?

- (a) Article 324 alone (b) Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (c) Article 243K (d) The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

Answer: (b) Section 21 of the RPA, 1950 empowers the ECI to conduct special revisions of electoral rolls.

Q5. Consider the following statements about the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002:

1. It empowers the Enforcement Directorate to attach and confiscate proceeds of crime.
2. A "prosecution complaint" under PMLA is procedurally equivalent to a police chargesheet.
3. PMLA cases can only be tried in ordinary criminal courts, not special courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) PMLA cases are tried before Special (PMLA) Courts, not ordinary criminal courts, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q6. The Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) functions under which department?

- (a) Department of Economic Affairs (b) Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance (c) Reserve Bank of India (d) Ministry of Home Affairs

Answer: (b) FIU-IND functions under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, analysing suspicious-transaction reports.

Q7. Consider the following statements about the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):

1. It was founded in 2001 in Shanghai.
2. India and Pakistan became full members in 2017 at the Astana Summit.
3. The 26th SCO Summit (2026) is being held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) The 26th SCO Summit is held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, not Tashkent (which hosted PM Modi's separate bilateral visit).

Q8. Bishkek, venue of the 26th SCO Summit, is the capital of:

- (a) Kazakhstan (b) Uzbekistan (c) Kyrgyzstan (d) Tajikistan

Answer: (c) Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan.

Q9. The "UNICORN" integrated-mast project, recently in the news, is a joint defence co-development effort between India and which country?

- (a) France (b) Russia (c) Japan (d) United States

Answer: (c) UNICORN is India and Japan's first defence co-development project.

Q10. Consider the following statements about India-Japan defence exercises:

1. Malabar is a trilateral naval exercise involving India, Japan and the United States.
2. JIMEX is a bilateral India-Japan naval exercise.
3. Dharma Guardian is an India-Japan Air Force exercise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) Dharma Guardian is an India-Japan Army exercise, not an Air Force exercise, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q11. Consider the following statements about the Indian Coast Guard:

1. Its mandate includes EEZ surveillance, anti-smuggling and marine-environment protection.
2. ICGS Ajit is a vessel of the Adamya-class of Fast Patrol Vessels.
3. The Coast Guard functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) The Indian Coast Guard functions under the Ministry of Defence, not the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Q12. India's obligation to conduct maritime search and rescue operations within its designated region derives primarily from:

- (a) The Geneva Conventions (b) The 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue and UNCLOS (c) The IMO's Ballast Water Management Convention (d) The MARPOL Convention

Answer: (b) The SAR Convention (1979) and UNCLOS obligate coastal states to render assistance within their SAR region, irrespective of a vessel's flag.

Q13. Consider the following statements about SEBI's Closing Auction Session (CAS):

1. It replaces the VWAP-based method of computing closing prices for F&O-eligible stocks.
2. Under CAS, orders are matched continuously as they arrive.
3. The closing price determined feeds into derivatives settlement and index computation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (b) Under a call auction, orders are collected first and matched at a single equilibrium price, not continuously, making statement 2 incorrect.

Q14. "VWAP", a term associated with the earlier stock-closing-price methodology, stands for:

- (a) Variable Weighted Auction Price (b) Volume-Weighted Average Price (c) Verified Weighted Asset Price (d) Volatility-Weighted Adjustment Price

Answer: (b) VWAP stands for Volume-Weighted Average Price.

Q15. Consider the following statements about the "Samudra Manthan" scheme:

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
2. It targets reserve accretion of over 600 Million Metric Tonnes of Oil Equivalent.
3. It was approved with an outlay of over ₹1 lakh crore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) The scheme's outlay is ₹84,084 crore, below ₹1 lakh crore, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q16. India currently meets approximately what share of its crude-oil requirement through imports?

- (a) Around 45% (b) Around 60% (c) Around 85% (d) Around 99%

Answer: (c) India imports over 85% of its crude-oil needs, driving schemes like Samudra Manthan.

Q17. Consider the following statements about India's three-stage nuclear power programme:

1. Stage 1 uses natural uranium in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors.
2. Stage 2 Fast Breeder Reactors use plutonium generated in Stage 1 as fuel.
3. Stage 3 is designed to exploit India's abundant uranium reserves.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) Stage 3 exploits India's abundant thorium (not uranium) reserves, making statement 3 incorrect.

Q18. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), as envisaged under India's Nuclear Energy Mission, typically have a capacity of up to:

- (a) 50 MW(e) (b) 300 MW(e) (c) 1000 MW(e) (d) 1600 MW(e)

Answer: (b) SMRs are designed for capacities of up to 300 MW(e), suited for distributed deployment.

Q19. According to Rystad Energy data cited by Down To Earth, global data-centre water consumption in 2025 stood at approximately:

- (a) 22 billion litres (b) 222 billion litres (c) 644 billion litres (d) 1,000 billion litres

Answer: (b) 2025 usage stood at 222 billion litres, projected to reach up to 644 billion litres by 2030.

Q20. Consider the following statements about the Indian Pangolin:

1. It is listed under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. It is listed under CITES Appendix I, banning commercial international trade.
3. It is primarily herbivorous, feeding on grasses and shoots.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (a) The Indian Pangolin is insectivorous, feeding on ants and termites, making statement 3 incorrect.

§5 Mains Questions

GS1 150 words

Discuss how recent archaeological and genetic evidence from sites such as Rakhigarhi is reshaping the debate on the origins and decline of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization.

GS2 150 words

Discuss the objectives of the Special Intensive Revision of electoral rolls and the administrative challenges in sequencing it across multiple states without disenfranchising genuine voters.

GS2 200 words

"India's Central Asia policy is as much about connectivity and energy security as it is about counter-terrorism." Discuss with reference to India's engagement with Uzbekistan and the SCO.

GS2 150 words

Examine the significance of defence co-development projects, such as the India-Japan UNICORN integrated mast, in advancing India's "Make in India" defence-manufacturing goals.

GS3 200 words

Discuss the objectives of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, and examine the due-process concerns raised by its reverse-burden-of-proof and attachment provisions.

GS3 150 words

Discuss the role of the Indian Coast Guard in coastal security and examine how indigenous fleet-modernisation programmes strengthen this mandate.

GS3 200 words

Explain India's institutional and legal framework for maritime search and rescue, and discuss the challenges in coordinating rescue operations far from shore.

GS3 200 words

Discuss the objectives of the "Samudra Manthan" National Offshore Exploration Scheme and its significance for India's energy security.

GS4 250 words (Case Study)

You are the on-scene Coast Guard commander leading a search-and-rescue operation, 200 nautical miles offshore, for 22 missing crew of a foreign-flagged cargo vessel. Five days in, survival chances are diminishing, operational costs are mounting, and other coastal-security taskings require the same assets. (a) Identify the ethical principles at stake. (b) What course of action would you adopt, and why?

§6 Answer-Writing Value Addition

8.78 GW India's current installed nuclear capacity across 24 reactors, en route to the Nuclear Energy Mission's 100 GW target by 2047.

₹84,084 cr Outlay for the "Samudra Manthan" National Offshore Exploration Scheme, targeting over 600 MMTOE in reserve accretion by FY2030-31.

₹40,185 cr Alleged proceeds of crime under ED's PMLA prosecution complaints against Anil Ambani Group firms (RInfra, RCom, Reliance Telecom, Reliance Infratel).

65% Indigenous content in ICGS Ajit, the Coast Guard's seventh Adamya-class Fast Patrol Vessel, commissioned at Goa.

550 hectares Approximate area of Rakhigarhi, Haryana — the largest known settlement of the Indus-Saraswati Civilization.

644 bn litres Projected global data-centre water consumption by 2030 (Rystad Energy), nearly triple the 222 billion litres used in 2025.

1 Oct 2026 Karnataka's revised Special Intensive Revision qualifying date, part of the ongoing multi-state SIR 2026 exercise.

1,080 cases ED's PMLA case filings in FY2025-26 — a four-year high, up from 775 in FY2024-25.

§7 AKADEMIA Direct Hit Tracker

TOPIC	GS PAPER	CAPSULE	PROBABILITY
Rakhigarhi – AnSI transfer	GS1	Indus-Saraswati genetics debate	★★★★
SIR 2026 – Karnataka/Jharkhand	GS2	Qualifying-date revision; new-state rollout	★★★★
PMLA complaints – Anil Ambani Group	GS3	₹40,185cr alleged diversion	★★★★
PM Modi Uzbekistan-SCO tour	GS2	Bilateral-then-multilateral template	★★★★★
India-Japan UNICORN mast	GS2	First defence co-development project	★★★★
ICGS Ajit commissioning	GS3	Adamya-class; 65% indigenous	★★★
Coast Guard-Navy SAR operation	GS3	UNCLOS/SAR Convention duty	★★★
SEBI Closing Auction Session	GS3	VWAP to call-auction shift	★★★★
Samudra Manthan scheme	GS3	₹84,084cr offshore exploration	★★★★
Nuclear Energy Mission / SMRs	GS3	100 GW target by 2047	★★★★★
AI data centres' water footprint	GS3	Rystad Energy projection	★★★★
Indian Pangolin / Ri Bhoi bust	GS3	World's most-trafficked mammal	★★★
Three-stage nuclear programme (static)	GS3	U → Pu → Th fuel-cycle logic	★★★★
SCO structure & membership (static)	GS2	2017 Astana entry; founding members	★★★
PMLA/ED architecture (static)	GS3	Reverse burden of proof; FIU-IND	★★★

Maritime SAR framework (static)	GS3	1979 SAR Convention; UNCLOS	★★★
ECI vs SEC federalism (static)	GS2	Art 324 vs Art 243K/243ZA	★★★
WPA 1972 Schedules (static)	GS3	Schedule I species protection	★★★

← *Part I covers: Headlines · Polity & Governance · International Relations · Defence & Security · Science & Technology · Economy*

★ THEIAS AKADEMIA — PROOF OF PRECISION

UPSC CSE Prelims 2026 Results

In what critics called the most unpredictable Prelims paper in a decade —

48

QUESTIONS FROM
ANTIM ASSURED 100+

7

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE DOCUMENT

6

QUESTIONS FROM
A SINGLE CLASS

Our students had seen 48 questions before the paper was opened.

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VERIFIED · PART II

Proof of Precision

Every item mapped. Every claim verified.

2

NEWS ITEMS

6

ETHICS CASES

20

MCQS GENERATED

9

MAINS QUESTIONS

8

PLACES MAPPED

0

REPEATED TOPICS

Environment

Wildlife

Ethics (GS4)

International Relations

Culture

✓ All news sourced from Down To Earth / Rystad Energy, Meghalaya Forest Department, IUCN Red List and primary institutional sources

✓ Every static topic cross-checked for 30-day non-repetition against the topic blacklist

✓ Map pins computed from real longitude/latitude via the standard equirectangular formula

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