

New Effective Way to Protect our Air against Gases from Plants, Boiler-Houses and Cars

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Abstract

To be accurate it should be preliminary noted that the humanity is standing before the greatest problem in the world at the present moment. Namely: it's the huge dangerous connected with the too much volumes of bad gases which are constantly turning out from different chimneys and pipes (factories, works, laboratories, cars, lorries and so on). Numerous attempts to effectively defend our land, water, nature and all our life don't have the very effective result. At the present day there isn't any excellent filter which could catch all of the perilous chemical elements into the gases. That's why in this paper we try to solve this actual problem practically in full. The first experiments give hope to the future realization positive results in practice.

Index terms— gases, plants, cars and lorries, clean air, protect.

1 Introduction

As it is just mentioned above there aren't unique filters which can clear hot gases entirely. The very small chemical particles practically fly out freely from the pipes/ chimneys into the air. We breathe with such dirty air and spoil our lungs. It can accelerate the appearance of different diseases (even cancer, for example).

On the other hand, if it is the raining day at that time we get the acid rain which ruins or damages the all around on the earth.

Moreover gases from the exhaust pipes of the cars and lorries practically make the same harm for people. It's no secret that the contamination in the city's or town's air, by this reason, is far worse than in the country.

There are many references in technical literature and Internet connected with described problem and with the attempts to solve it, for example [1] [2][3][4][5][6][7] [8][9][10][11][12][13][14] [15]. They aren't only articles, books, text-books, guides, official documents resolutions and laws, but also the devices to control the environment as well. In the last case they can be the devices to test the chemical composition of gases, their temperature, velocity of outflow, pressure, capacity, density and so on.

2 To Pump Out And Test Gases

There are very many devices to control the composition of gases which were made both in Russia Author: University ITMO, Saint-Petersburg. e-mail: forstar@mail.ru and abroad (Fig. 1-6). Some of them are represented in here.

These equipments help to pump out gases from the pipes / chimneys into the air which works, factories and special chemical laboratories are carrying out during their industrial process. Using these or others equipments it is the possibility to catch gases from the pipes / chimneys directly. After that action we can clean all dangerous gases by means of various ways one of which will be described below in detail.

3 III. Control And Tests Of Gases

To protect our air against the harmful gases there are many filters and special ways, for example (Fig. [7] [9][10][11][12]). The form of the device to do a control of temperature and humidity is shown below (Fig. 9). This device can determine temperature till +1370 °F. Pyrometer DT-8835 can make the un-contact temperature test in the range from -50 till 50 °F with the optical permission 30:1. Moreover the additional measurements can be realized till 1370 °F using special probe [9]. At last, the pyrometer DT-8858 permits to do the temperature measurements for the range from -50 till 1300 °F with the optical permission 50:1.

Many famous foreign firms make very different devices as well, for example: NEC (Japan) TH-7716, NEC TH-9260, NEC portable Thermo Shot series F30, NEC [9]-9100 [9]/WL/PMV/PWV. IV.

4 To Control Gas Consumption

To this purpose there are many different devices. They help to calculate the volume of the harmful gas from the pipe in the unit of time. For this we must know the diameter of pipe and the gas velocity of flowing. Such devices as usually have the primary transformer (measuring part) and the second one (electron block).

Let's enumerate some of these devices:

electromagnetic counter (model ADMAG AXF); -capacity device/counter (pattern ADMAG CA); -electromagnetic device (models, for example: DWM2000 or DWM2000L); -device using the vertical principle of working (model DY); -super-sonic device (pattern UFM3030 or OPTISONIC6300); -model RAMC and so on.

The firms which supply such kinds devices are the next: Standard -Device, Yokogawa Electric, Wika, Servomex, Michell Instrument and so forth.

In particular, the device RAMC has the next characteristics (as parameters of the medium /gas, steam, liquid/ which we needed to test):? temperature -180?+370 °F; ? pressure < 4 MPa; ? signal (continuous or discrete).

It is known from practice that the amount of exhaust gas smoke is less if there is more hydrogen in benzine (Fig. 13). It improves the quality of combustion for fuel. The basic aim of our investigation is to find the technical decision how to reduce practically to zero the amount of harmful exhausted gases from smoke-stacks [9][19]. The additional information can be read in [20]. The common picture is given below (Fig. 14). Designations 1 -industrial works or organization (plant, factory, boiler-house, lab, shop and so on) which are throwing out in the air harmful gases through pipes/ smoke-stacks; 2 -the main smoke-stack (it doesn't stick out up) with the pump to draw aside gases; 3 -the reserve drain smoke-stack with the pump to take aside gases; 4 -two section chemical devise; 5 and 5 /valves/slide-valve; 6 and 6 / -valves to let go for gases; 7 -two section main reservoir; 7 / -the reserve two section reservoir; 8 -ways to delete the harmful siftings accumulated into the water from the main reservoir; 8 /ways to delete the harmful siftings accumulated into the water from the reserve reservoir; 9 and 9 / -pipes to bring up chemical compositions to disinfect or neutralize the harmful siftings. The more bold line connected with the basic way of cleaning and the more thin one connected with the reserve itinerary.

So, in our case all harmful gases don't go into the open air; they are going into the technical water in reservoir. By this way we can clean all gases and smog entirely. And else there is another important factor. The gases are as usually rather hot. That's why the water in reservoir will be warm or even hot too. But above the reservoir there is the roof. And all evaporations in the shape of drops or small stream will fall or flow down into the water.

To get the high reliability of our method the all elements and equipments have redundancy. The small water reservoir we'll use when the basic reservoir demands cleaning or repair.

And some words about the additional positive effects connected with this worked out system. We protect the environment against the appearance of harmful rains, hotbed effects, ozone holes and so on. Moreover this way helps to save the health for people.

5 VI.

6 Conclusion

The new and very effective method to keep safe is supplied and described. It protects the life against different harmful gases which are going constantly from the pipes from works, factories, laboratories, cars and lorries at the diagnostic or repair station and so forth.

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30 Ask your Guides

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Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

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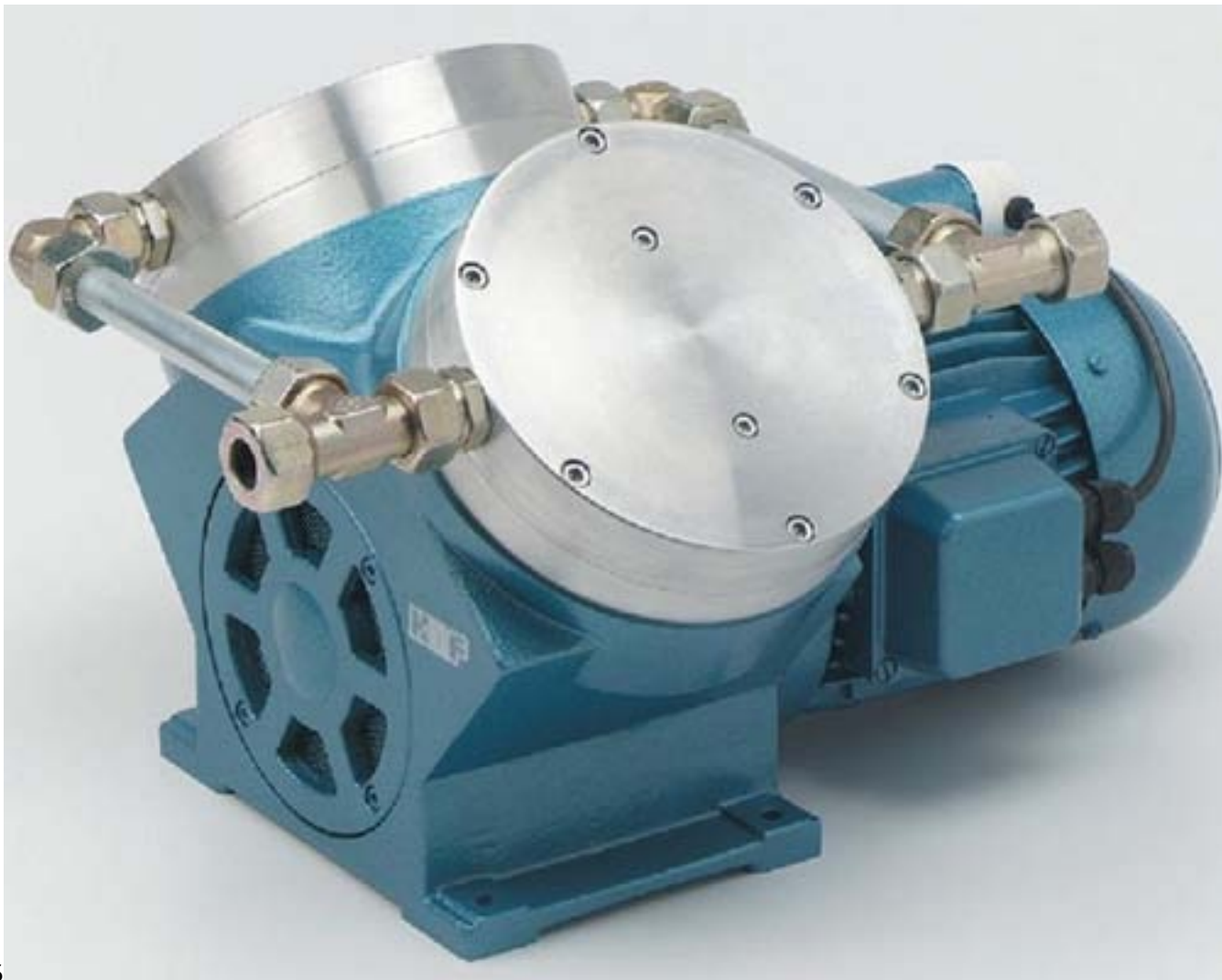
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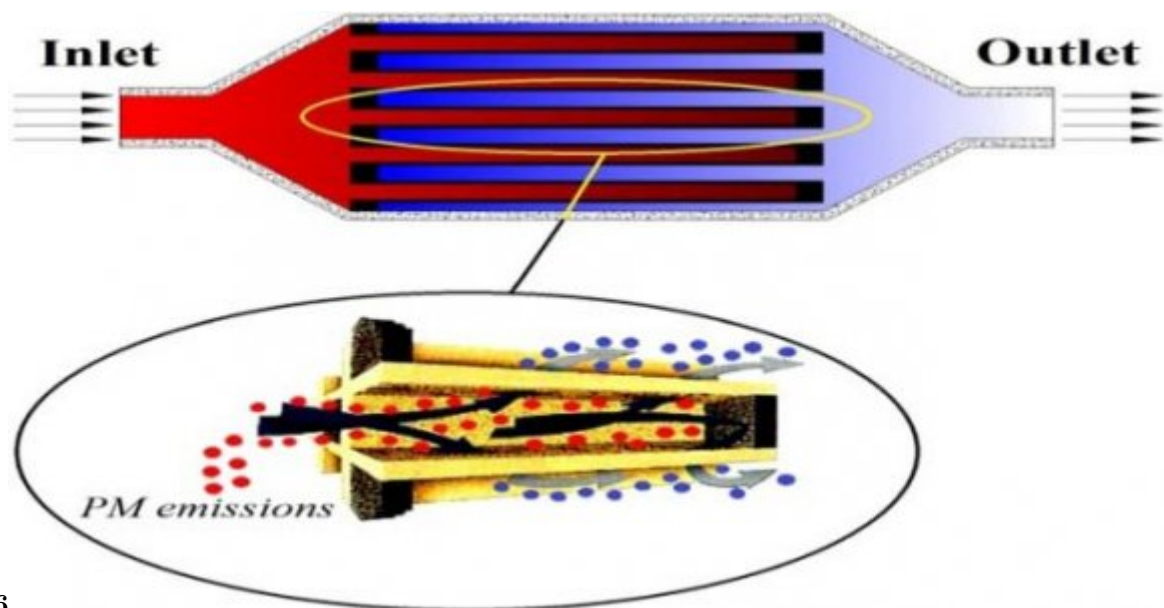


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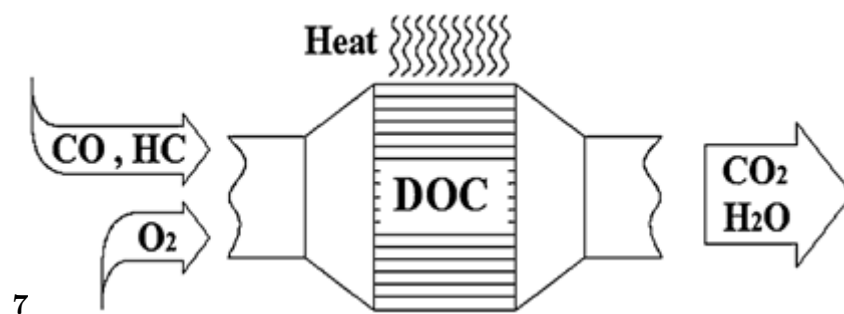


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Figure 6: Fig. 8 :



Figure 7: Fig. 9 :



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Figure 8: Fig. 10 :Fig. 11 :Fig. 12 :



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Figure 9: Fig. 13 :



Figure 10: Fig. 14 :



Figure 11: Fig. 15 :



Figure 12:



Figure 13:

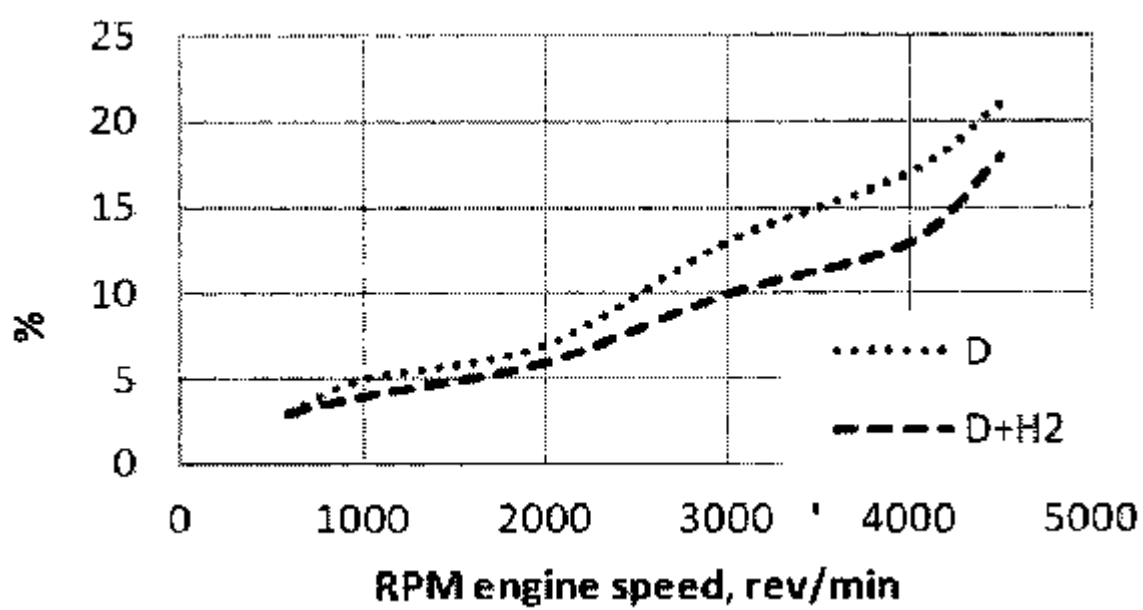


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Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for briefness. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to Do not present the similar data more than once. Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information. Never confuse figures with tables -there is a difference.

.6 Approach

As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order. Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

.7 Figures and tables

If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain." Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea. Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms. Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.

Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present. One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain? Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions. Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information Submit to work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense. Submit to generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

.8 Content

Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables. In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate. Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study. Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate. Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in manuscript form. What to stay away from Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything. Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.

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