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

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I. 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 [1-15]. 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.

Sector 1: Examples of devices

II. TO PUMP OUT AND TEST GASES

There are very many devices to control the composition of gases which were made both in Russia

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.



Fig. 1: Water-ring vacuum pump



Fig. 2: Vacuum-rotor pump



Fig. 3: Diaphragm-vacuum pump

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Fig. 4: Pump (TMP)



Fig. 5: Industrial spiral vacuum pump



Fig. 6: Plunger (slide valve) pump

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.

III. CONTROL AND TESTS OF GASES

To protect our air against the harmful gases there are many filters and special ways, for example (Fig. 7-12).

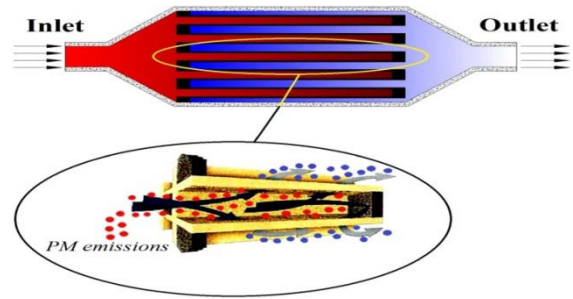


Fig. 7: Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)

This filter guarantees the travel for the exhaust gases and makes the filtration in the next form $2MgO-2Al_2O_3-5SiO_2$ or as in silicon carbide SiC through the monolith porous structure with canals.

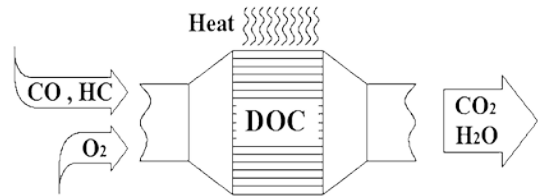


Fig. 8: The sketch of dizel catalizator DOC

This device can generate the oxidizing process and its structure usually consists of the mixtures Al_2O_3 , CeO_2 , ZrO_2 and Pt, Pd or Rh.

The form of the device to do a control of temperature and humidity is shown below (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9: The shape of device



Fig. 10: Pyrometer Fluke-574CF (control T from -30 till 900 °C)



Fig. 11: Thermometers (control T from 0 till 600 °C)



Fig. 12: Laser pirometer AXIOMET

This device can determine temperature till $+1370$ °C. Pyrometer DT-8835 can make the un-contact temperature test in the range from -50 till 50 °C with the optical permission 30:1. Moreover the additional measurements can be realized till 1370 °C using special probe TXA. At last, the pyrometer DT-8858 permits to do the temperature measurements for the range from -50 till 1300 °C 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 TH-9100 ML/WL/PMV/PWV.

IV. 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);
- electro-magnetic 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 $-180...+370$ °C;
- 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.

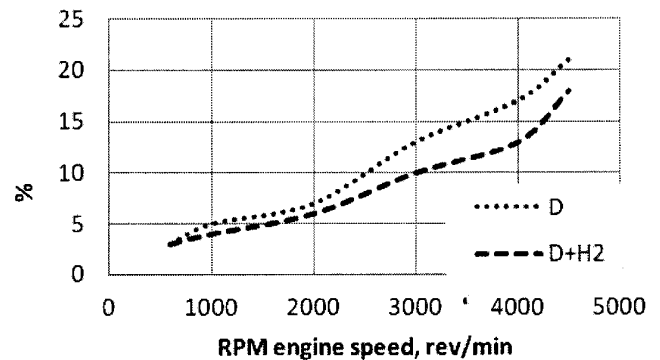


Fig. 13: Character of dependence on between gas smoke (percentage) to RPM engine speed

Sector 2: The gist of novelty

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 [19]. The additional information can be read in [20]. The common picture is given below (Fig. 14).

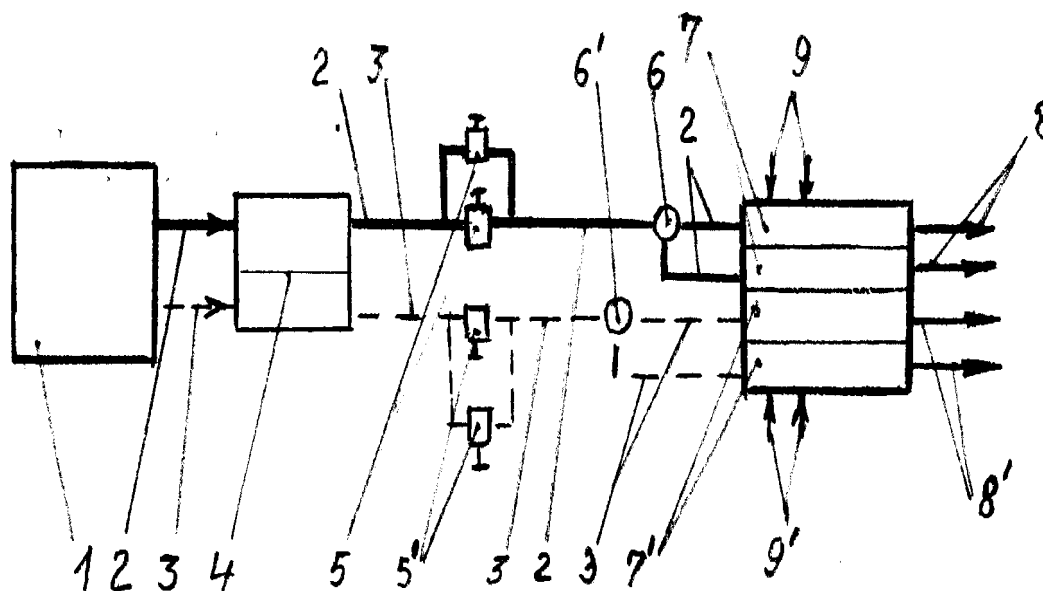


Fig. 14: Common sketch of the way to protect air against harmful gases

V. 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.

Namely. We deleted all drain smoke-stacks which spoil atmosphere (Fig. 15).



Fig. 15: Example of the level for contamination for air

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.

VI. 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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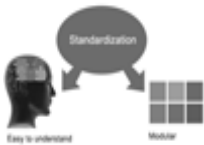
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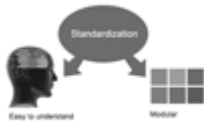


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