

The Effect of Vehicles on Ecologies

Usmanov Ilhomjon Ikromjanovich

Tashkent State Transport University.

Assistant of the Department of Transport Power Equipment

Ganiev Alisher Kholyigitovich

Tashkent State Transport University.

Ecology and environmental protection

262-18 group student

Annotation: This article provides important information on the negative impact of car exhaust fumes on the environment and its consequences, as well as the prevention of greenhouse gas emissions.

Keywords: car, fuel, combustion, flue gas, atmosphere, aerosol.

Introduction

One of the most pressing issues of our time is global climate change. Today, every country is feeling the effects of this process. Unfortunately, such changes pose a serious threat to the development of Central Asia. Over the past 50 years, the number of car parks around the world has increased 12-fold, with more than 1 billion cars. Today, the ratio of people using cars to cars around the world is 1: 7. In developed countries, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom have 500-700 cars per 1,000 people, the United States has 800, and Russia has 400.

References

The air we breathe - the layers that make up the atmosphere - each has a specific function. For example, the ozone layer protects all living organisms from radiation. Ozone, formed in the presence of oxygen, nitrogen oxides and other gases under the influence of sunlight, absorbs ultraviolet light and protects living organisms from its negative effects. Exhaust fumes from cars cause ozone depletion. According to experts, road transport tops the list of the main anthropogenic factors that pollute the air. In other words, 40 percent of the total damage is caused by cars moving on Earth. The remaining 20 percent will come from the energy industry, 14 percent from enterprises and organizations, 26 percent from agriculture, utilities and other sectors. That's why experts call the car a "chemical plant on wheels." In the most advanced countries of the world, environmental pollution is caused by emissions from car engines. In Japan, a traffic police officer is forced to change his oxygen mask every two hours due to the large number of cars. Exhaust gases from car engines contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides, and lead compounds, which not only damage the environment, but also harm human health. Carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin in the blood, reducing its ability to carry oxygen, while lead compounds enter the body through the respiratory tract, causing serious damage to cardiovascular function. One car uses 10-12 liters of gasoline per day and releases 25 kilograms of harmful chemicals into the atmosphere. A car that "works" for a year "contributes" to the loss of more than 4 tons of oxygen.

Research Methodology and Empirical Analysis

In fact, carbon dioxide also has a role in the atmosphere. In other words, this substance, whose chemical formula is SO_2 , regulates the temperature of the Earth, which can be symbolically called the bed of the planet. the proportion of carbon dioxide in the atmospheric air is 0.3 per cent, but this is not a constant quantity but varies depending on the season. Scientists estimate that the amount of carbon dioxide currently emitted by the human factor averages more than 22 billion tons a year.

The troposphere produces 5,1012 kilograms a year. This is because the world's largest source of carbon monoxide is due to photochemical reactions. Other natural sources of SO include volcanoes, forest fires, other forms of combustion, and carbon monoxide-releasing molecules.

The molar mass of carbon monoxide is 28, which means that according to the ideal gas law, it is slightly lighter than air. It is known that the average molar mass of air is 28.8.

The distance between the carbon atom and the oxygen atom in the SO molecule is 112.8 pm. This bond length corresponds to a similar bond length (109.76 pm) and a triple bond like molecular nitrogen (N₂) with almost the same molecular mass. The distance between carbon and oxygen is much longer in formaldehyde, e.g., 120.8 pm. The boiling point (82 K) and melting point (68 K) of SO are very similar to N₂ (77 K and 63 K, respectively). The decay energy is 1072 kJ / mol, which is stronger than N₂ (942 kJ / mol), which is a stronger chemical than nitrogen.

means that it has a connection.

Conclusion and Discussion

The negative impact of harmful exhaust fumes from cars on the environment can now be explained by global climate change. Therefore, we must not forget that it is the duty of all people living at the same time to reduce the negative impact on nature and to prevent possible future changes in nature and the genetics of living things.

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