

DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD FOR DEOXYGENATION OF PROCESSED GASES EMITTED FROM INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE ABSORBERS

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Abstract: This article provides information on the new methods and technologies used for the development of a method of detoxification of exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers. Gases play an important role in the direct control of movements, but one should not forget about their harmful side to human health. The article is written on the properties that are important for the development of methods of detoxification of these harmful gases, their elimination and maintenance of human health. Molecules, catalysts, energy distribution, biotechnologies, and new materials are important in the development of gas detoxification methods. The article shows the importance of applying new solutions with the help of innovations and high technologies in this field, achieving ecologically beneficial results and the development of society in the field of health.

Key words: Internal combustion engines, extinguishers, waste gases, detoxification method, innovations, energy distribution, biotechnologies, materials.

Gases are one of the important parts of movement. However, gases emitted from internal combustion engine extinguishers can be harmful to human health. Therefore, methods of detoxification of these gases are of great importance. The development of the method of detoxification of exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers should be carried out on the basis of significant changes and innovations. First, it is important to develop a method to detoxify exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers using molecules, catalysts, and a few chemicals. These tools should be effective in removing harmful gases and maintaining human external health. The next important point is energy distribution.

It is necessary to reduce energy consumption in the development of a method of detoxification of gases emitted from internal combustion engine extinguishers. Such innovative technologies must be developed to provide energy distribution by integrating multi-step processes. New materials are also very important in the development of a method of detoxification of exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers. Given the design, application conditions, and experience of single-material catalysts and detoxifiers, good gas detoxification results can be achieved using a variety of materials. It is important that innovative technologies and highly educated professionals can make big and successful changes in protecting society from health and environmental problems. The development of a method of detoxification of exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers provides a great opportunity to demonstrate changes in several areas and to apply simple and effective solutions.

Exhaust gases from internal combustion engines are of great importance in ensuring the combustion characteristics of vehicles, including harmful gases and regeneration due to changes and high temperatures. These problems can affect human health and the environment. In this regard, innovative approaches, new technologies, and biotechnologies can be considered and considered for the study of exhaust gases from internal combustion engines, their harms and methods of detoxification.

It will be analyzed in terms of new solutions and projects of special importance in the health of the society, how to introduce innovations in ensuring high technological and ecological development through the problems of exhaust gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers, studying their detoxification methods and directions of their elimination, showing ecologically beneficial results, and .

Exhaust gases from internal combustion engines make cars an important part of our lives, but their exhaust and toxic substances pose a problem for human health and the environment. Important

issues related to the reduction of toxic components of internal combustion engine exhaust gases through alternative motor fuels, such as methanol and ethanol, are discussed. In some countries with a warm climate, alcohols (methanol and ethanol) are popularized as alternative motor fuels in order to improve the combustion characteristics of cars and preserve the ecological environment. They provide 20-25% reduction in emissions of harmful substances from the exhaust gases of internal combustion engines. These changes are being made to reduce the environmental impact that cars have had since their inception. Alternative motor fuels show environmentally beneficial results by reducing the toxic content of used vehicle fuels. Depending on the type of fuel, internal combustion engines have different mixtures and preparation methods. 4-stroke and 2-stroke types of fuel are important depending on the method of filling the cylinder with a new combustible mixture, working on liquid and gaseous fuel. It also provides details on the method of preparing the fuel-air combustible mixture, the types of mixture prepared outside the cylinder and inside the cylinder. A 4-stroke engine, depending on whether the fuel is liquid or gas, includes four strokes for each cylinder's filling and production phases. The first stroke contains air and oil, the second starts the filling process, the third starts, and the fourth starts moving. These types of fuels have simple operation, higher productivity, low combustion and cleanliness. 2-stroke fuel uses two strokes for the filling and production phases. In the first cycle, the air-oil movement is carried out, and in the second, the production process. The main advantage of this fuel type is its simple design and light weight, but this type of engine can be more oily and dangerous.

The methods of preparing a combustible mixture from fuel and air, on the other hand, vary. The preparation of such fuels has its own characteristics, and the solutions being created with new technologies and materials are leading to developments in this area.

Gas exhaust and Human Health: gases emitted from internal combustion engine mufflers have gas exhaust indicator differences between models developed on internal combustion. Oxidizing agents released through these gases can have serious effects on human health and the environmental environment.

Detoxification methods: are carried out through methods used to detoxify gases, molecules, catalysts, and few chemical agents. These tools are effective in removing harmful gases and maintaining human habitat, showing environmentally beneficial results.

Energy system: internal combustion engines are of great importance in reducing energy consumption when detoxifying gases from their extinguishers. This method helps to make energy distribution efficient and effective by combining innovative technologies, multiple-step processes.

New materials and catalysts: innovative technologies and new materials are used in the detoxification of gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers. It is used to decontaminate gases in a qualitative and effective way, taking into account the design of materials, catalysts, and detoxifiers, terms of application, and a set of experiments.

Update with innovative technologies: for example, in several countries, new technologies and solutions are being installed related to methods of deoxygenation of gases from internal combustion engine extinguishers. These are life examples, used in the introduction of new methods and in the indication of differences between the countries that introduced them.

Energy efficient use: for example, when effective use is understood in energy distribution, new detoxification methods are considered an important factor in the development of cars in established countries, efficient use of energy in vehicles, and the maintenance of the ecological environment as much as possible.

In summary, and as a general concept, the development of a method for detoxifying gases from internal combustion engine absorbers is a comprehensive process that is important for technological and

environmental development. This is a big step towards opening new directions, increasing engineering achievements and developing international cooperation to provide an innovative approach to finding better solutions to their problems in energy, ecology, and human health.

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