Automobile and ecology

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Automobile and ecology

In recent years, there has been an increase in the incidence of respiratory organs in the world. Environmental scientists and doctors attribute this to a sharp increase in the number of vehicles.

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Transport takes the first place in terms of the number of harmful emissions. 17% of global greenhouse gas emissions are released into the environment due to transport.

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Toxic emissions are fuel vapors. The main share of toxic impurities enters the atmosphere with the exhaust gases of the car engine. With vapors, 45% of harmful emissions enter the atmosphere.

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Harmful substances are released into the atmosphere: carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, lead compounds, soot, hydrocarbons, benzapyrene $C_{20}H_{12}$, unburned fuel particles.

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Harmful substances enter the human body through the respiratory system. About 50% of impurity particles with a radius of 0.01-0.1 microns penetrating into the lungs are deposited in them.

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In a number of cities around the world, measures are being taken to limit the use of individual cars for everyday driving around the city.

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large European cities are reducing the use of cars to travel around the city. Instead, they use the tram, trolleybus, bus, metro, bicycles and hiking.

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Public transport is a cheaper and more environmentally friendly form of transport. It must be maintained.


The End