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Short Communication

Climate and Refrigerator

Khalidullin OH*

Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

***Corresponding Author:** Khalidullin OH, Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan.

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Cooling food in the refrigerator with cold from freon in winter and other cold seasons of the year and day is wasteful, if not madness. On the street, the negative temperature is from 0 to -30 degrees for six months, in the middle zone of Eurasia and America, and the refrigerator consumes electricity to reduce the room temperature from +20 degrees to 2. - we heat the kitchen to 20 degrees and then lower it to 2 degrees in the refrigerator.

The average power of the refrigerator ranges between 100 and 200 W/h (in a state of calm), the maximum is 300 W/h (during compressor operation), that is, the average is about 250 W.

- Electricity consumption of the 1st refrigerator, kWh 0.25
- Apartments in the 2 million city of Almaty, number 526462
- Electricity consumption by all refrigerator. per hour, kWh 131615.5; 0.25x526462
- Hours in a day 24
- Electricity consumption. all refrigeration. cities in kW/day 3158772; 131615x24
- Electricity generation of the Kapchagai HPP per year, kW 972000000
- Days a year 365
- Electricity generation per day kW/day 2663013.699; 972000000/365
- Ratio of consumption to production 1.186164383; 3158772/2663013.

It turns out that one hydroelectric power station works only for cooling the products of one city, in home refrigerators, not counting industrial and commercial ones.

Without touching on economic and environmental damage, consider how one small hydroelectric power plant affects the climate.

The area of flooding with water in front of this Kapchagai hydroelectric power station is 1847 km^2. Each hectare of natural area contains up to 20 tons of living creatures per hectare, which is equivalent to a herd of cows..." - https://smoldacha.ru/osnovy_prirodnogo_zemledeliya.html.

1 km^2 is 1,000,000 m^2. Total 1847 * 1000000 = 1,847,000,000. Multiply by 20 tons, it turns out that 36,940,000,000 tons of these living beings were destroyed when the reservoir was filled.

Each unit of this crowd (from a microbe to a badger) recycles water and releases its waste, which rises into the sky with fumes. Millions of years created its own local flavor of evaporation in each zone of the planet. The only raw material for the precipitation process in the atmosphere is evaporation. Stabilization of the quality of clouds, volumes and patterns of precipitation in these zones have formed areas throughout the planet. The destruction of underground communities changes the parameters of evaporation. From the surface of the reservoir, water evaporates without fulfilling its mission - it returns back to the sky, idling. It is assumed that this idling is the main cause of climate change.

How many such reservoirs are there in the world?

The water surface area of all reservoirs in the world is 400 thousand km^2. - https://www.grandars.ru/shkola/geografiya/vodohranilishcha.html.

The destruction of underground communities occurs not only from reservoirs, but also when plowing fields, cutting down forests, creating dumps and dumps. The total degraded area in the world is 70% of all land out of 100 million km^2 suitable for agriculture and food production - https://altai-green.ru/ploschad-obitaemoy-sushi-zemli-v-kv-km-/. Artificial reservoirs contribute their own component of anthropogenic impact on the water cycle. Not so much for the entire planet, but among other areas cut off from nature, they are an essential element of evaporation.

If one link in the water cycle changes, the next must also change. Quantity - evaporation from 70% of the entire land of changed evaporation passes into a different quality. The quality of evaporation, in such a volume, nature has never known. The consequence of this is the quality of the raw material of sedimentation. It is experimentally possible to calculate the rate and volumes of such evaporations. You don't even need to experiment. They can be replaced by logical reasoning. If you pour a glass of water onto the asphalt and the same amount into the soil, then we can conclude that the water will evaporate from the asphalt in a few hours. And the water that has gone into the soil will come out as evaporation, waste, transpiration by plants in a few days.

Nothing in this world comes without consequences. The consequences of changes in evaporation are changes in precipitation. Sedimentation affects the state of habitats of living beings. Rivers dry up in some places, floods in others, fires in others. The main consequence is climate change and the imminent death of all living things.

The fight against carbon dioxide postpones this death a little. Not much at all. Huge amounts of money and time are invested in this. In general, it is similar to fighting mosquitoes. And you have to fight creatures like elephants.

Artificial evaporation is 70 times more than carbon dioxide emissions.

The salvation of the drowning is the work of the drowning themselves.

One of the "elephants" is the reduction of artificial evaporation by reducing artificial reservoirs. The shown innovation can reduce the need for electricity by 2 times, and with it the area of reservoirs is reduced by the same amount. Artificial m is reduced and natural evaporation is increased.

If you make 2 holes in the back or side wall of the refrigerator and connect them with pipes to outside air, then the products will be cooled for free from outside air. Ha. Just put a temperature controller with a damper on the pipes. In warm and hot weather - above +2 heat, the damper closes and the refrigerator operates normally. Such days - in summer, as well as in spring and autumn in the daytime for the middle bands of the planet, are more than half of the entire time of the year. The optimal temperature for the refrigerator - will be at night in spring and autumn. In addition, atmospheric fresh air inside the refrigerator will eliminate stagnation and odors. And if in winter you freeze water somewhere underground or in special chambers and remove the tube from the surface of such a glacier, then the operating time of the refrigerator without freon can be increased even more.