

# Contributions to Keep the Atmosphere Balanced: Reflections on Implementing the Global Use of a MEB Minimizer to Abate Air Pollution from Mobile Sources Controlling CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Raul Guerrero Torres<sup>1</sup>, Mehrab Mehrvar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Engineering, University of Cartagena, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, E-mail: rguerrerotores1@unicartagena.edu.co

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Ryerson University, 350 Victoria Street, Toronto, ON, Canada M5B 2K3 E-mail: mmehrvar@ryerson.ca

**Abstract** - WHO states that fossil fuels burning, primary cause of air pollution is also a major contributor of Climate change affecting health; in such a way that numbers of deaths per year would increase in next decades and also global average temperature despite the Paris Agreement goals. Other authorized institutions and scientists are making similar statements. International agreements settle commitments to achieve fundamental goals, resulting in policies that should be implemented within the agreement framework, by every engaged country; through strategies, measures and actions. Although these have prevented millions of tons of pollutants from being sent to the atmosphere, they look like not having enough effectiveness, as a whole, to achieve the proposed goals, because the engaged countries implement and develop policies according to their socioeconomic conditions, resulting in a time lag between policies implementations, undermining the policies overall effectiveness. As an example, Carbon Pricing is not globally implemented. Then, proven effective actions should not be dismissed however small its impact may seem. On the other hand, scientists through authorized institutions state that air pollution and global warming cannot be treated as independent problems. Therefore, it looks better to implement global actions focused to keep natural cycles balanced, satisfying the agreements, as long as those actions be technically and economically feasible, to enough mitigate the problem. The goal of this paper is to present reflections on global implementation of a magnetic, efficient, balanced minimizer, to abate air pollution controlling CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, supported on the fact that CO and HC emissions concentrations cannot be reduced at will, without increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions beyond the limits. Design, and building and installation simplicity and results from tables 1-2, suggest technical feasibility. The estimated cost; design, building and installation, of pollutants reduction about  $\frac{10.4USD}{Ton-year}$ , for the analyzed test results, suggests economic feasibility.

**Keywords:** MEB Minimizer, ADC, Carbon Pricing, Paris Agreement, Technical-Economic Feasibility