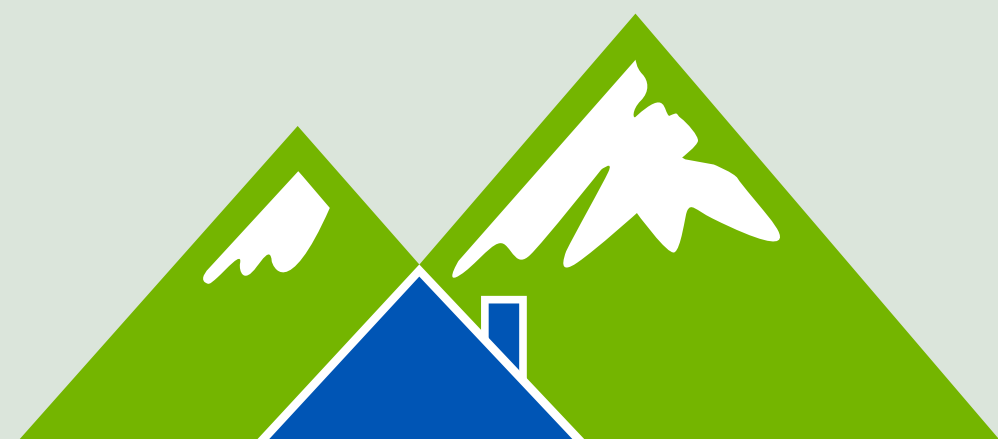




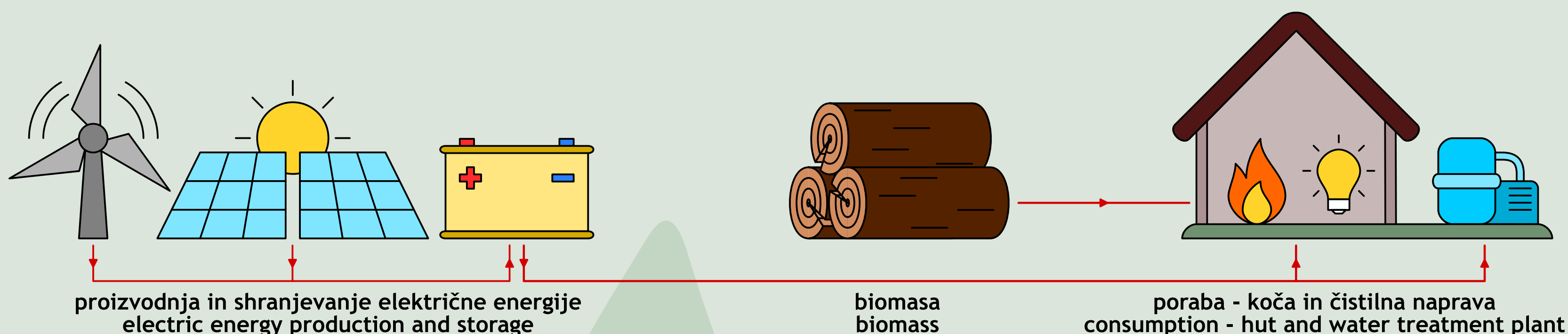
SustainHuts

Trajnostna energetska oskrba planinskih koč - projekt LIFE SustainHuts

- Znižanje emisij planinskih koč - nadomestitev fosilnih goriv, dekarbonizacija gorskih območij.
- Zanesljivost delovanja otočnih sistemov v gorskih območij.
- Umeščanje obnovljivih virov energije - sonce, veter, voda in vodikovih tehnologij za shranjevanje energije

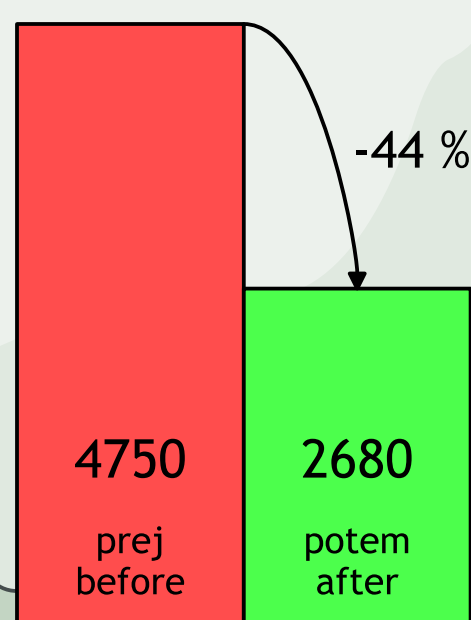
Sustainable energy supply of mountain huts - LIFE SustainHuts project

- Zero-emission mountain huts - replacing fossil fuels, decarbonisation of mountain regions.
- Reliability of off-grid systems operation in mountain regions.
- Implementing renewable energy sources - sun, wind, water and hydrogen technologies for energy storage.



Škodljive emisije v kg na leto / Hazardous emissions in kg per year

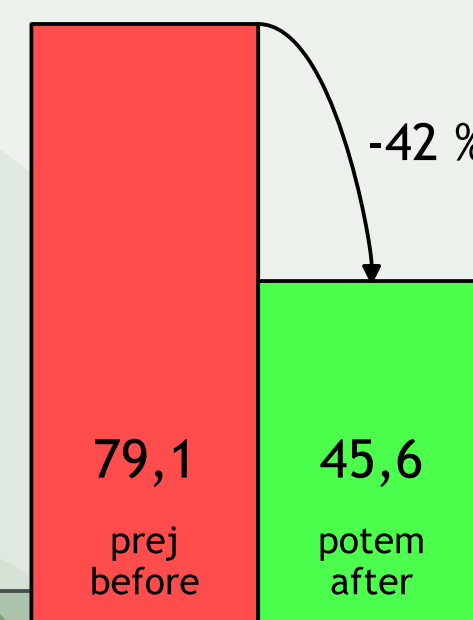
CO₂



Pomemben sestavni del atmosfere in naravnega ogljikovega cikla. Poleg naravnih virov veliko emisij povzročajo tudi različne človeške dejavnosti, vezane predvsem na izkoriščanje energije fosilnih goriv. Povezan je z globalnimi podnebnimi razmerami kot najpomembnejši toplogredni plin.

An important component of the atmosphere and the Earth's carbon cycle. In addition to natural sources, considerable emissions are caused by various human activities. It's quantity in the atmosphere is linked to global climate as the most important greenhouse gas

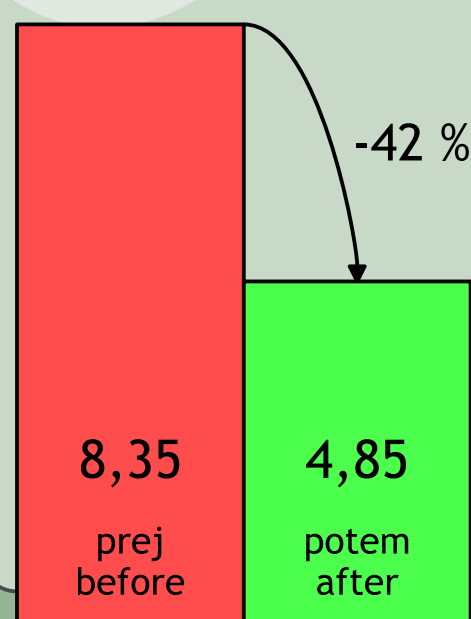
NO_x



Skupina spojin dušika in kisika, ki pretežno nastajajo pri zgorevanju fosilnih goriv in biomase. Vdihavanje povzroča bolezni dihalnih organov, predvsem astmo. Povišana količina poruši naravno ravnotežje v ekosistemi, skupaj z žveplovimi oksidi povzroča kisel dež in prispeva k nastanku mikro delcev (PM) v atmosferi.

A group of nitrogen-oxygen compounds mainly produced by fossil fuel and biomass combustion. Inhalation causes respiratory diseases, particularly asthma. Increased concentrations disrupts the natural balance of ecosystems, with sulphur oxides causes acid rain and contributes to the formation of microscopic particles (PM) in the atmosphere.

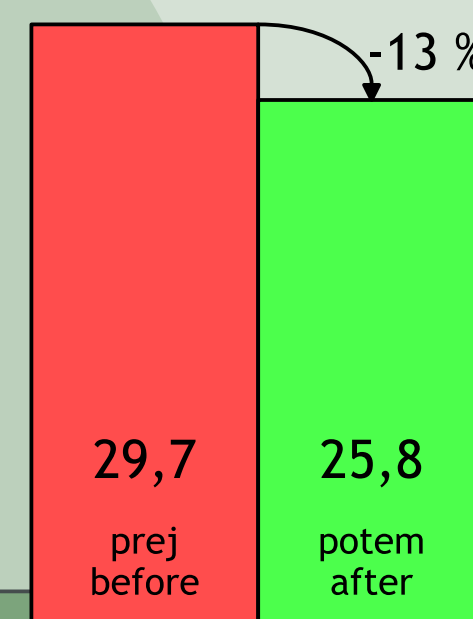
SO₂



Glavni vir žveplovih oksidov v atmosferi je zgorevanje fosilnih goriv, manjši del pa je iz naravnih virov kot so vulkani. Izpostavljenost povzroča težave z dihanjem. V okolju skupaj z dušikovimi oksidi povzroča kisel dež in prispeva k nastanku mikro delcev (PM) v atmosferi.

The main source of sulphur oxides in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels, while smaller quantities are contributed by natural sources such as volcanoes. Exposures causes respiratory problems. Together with nitrogen oxides, it causes acid rain and contributes to the formation of micro particles (PM) in the atmosphere.

PM



Mikroskopski trdni delci in kapljice različnih velikosti in sestave lahko izhajajo neposredno iz virov, velik delež pa jih nastaja v ozračju iz žveplovih in dušikovih oksidov. Pri vdihavanju zaidejo globoko v pljuča in celo v krvni obtok, kjer povzročajo vrsto resnih obolenj. V okolju povzročajo poslabšano vidljivost, zakisljevanje in zmanjšanje hranilne vrednosti prsti.

Microscopic solids particles and liquid droplets of various sizes and compositions can be emitted directly from sources, considerable amount is also formed in the atmosphere from sulphur and nitrogen oxides. When inhaled, they go deep into the lungs and even into the bloodstream, causing serious health problems. In the environment, they cause reduced visibility, acidification and depletion of nutrients in soil.

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PETROL

