

Abseilen, Anlieferung auf der eigens installierten Plattform, im Hof, auf dem Dach, durch das Fenster, an den Pförtner, an den Fußgängerkurier, an den Fahrroboter, usw.

Einige der Vorteile dieser Technologie sind folgende:

- Einsparungen bei den Distributionskosten;
- Schnellere Lieferung;
- Fähigkeit, schwer zugängliche Stellen zu erreichen;
- Reduzierter Stadtverkehr und CO₂-Emissionen;
- Drohnen können 24 Stunden am Tag, 365 Tage im Jahr arbeiten [5].

Die Fähigkeiten von Drohnen wachsen von Tag zu Tag. Mit Rücksicht auf die neuen Möglichkeiten werden die unbemannten Luftfahrzeuge keinen signifikanten Einfluss auf die globale Logik haben. Der Grund ist einfach - die Massen und Volumina der übertragenen Güter sind zu groß für sie. Wir sind aber zuversichtlich, dass die Drohne in den nächsten Jahren viel bessere Funktionen bieten wird, um das Liefergeschäft zu unterstützen.

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THE LARGEST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN THE WORLD САМАЯ БОЛЬШАЯ АТОМНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИЯ В МИРЕ

Ковалевская А.В.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Гасова О.В.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Nuclear power is one of the branches of the energy industry. The basis of electricity production is the heat generated by the fission of heavy radioactive metal nuclei. Most commonly used as fuel are the isotopes of plutonium-239 and uranium-235, which decay in special nuclear reactors.

According to statistics for 2014, nuclear power produces about 11% of all electricity in the world. The top three countries in terms of nuclear power production are the United States, France and Russia [1].

There are more than 400 active nuclear power plants in the world. They are located in Japan, France, the United States, South Korea, Ukraine and other countries. Which of these nuclear power plants is the most powerful and where is the largest and most powerful nuclear power plant in the world-this question is of interest to many.

Kashiwazaki-Kariwa ranks first in the ranking of the largest power plants in the world. It is located in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Its construction began in 1977, and eight years later the station was ready. The Kashiwazaki-Kariwa power plant consists of seven reactors. Its capacity is 8212 MW. This figure makes it the most powerful and largest nuclear power plant in the world.

In 2007, there was an emergency situation. Because of the earthquake, the operation of the nuclear power plant was stopped. There was a radiation contamination and a fire. Two years later, the reactors were back up and running, but not in full operation. Management plans to return all reactors to operation by 2019.

The power plant consisted of two parts called Fukushima-1 and Fukushima-2. They were not far from each other, so due to the high risks, both facilities had to be closed.

Fukushima-1 is located on the territory of the prefecture of the same name near the city of Okuma in Japan. Its construction began in the mid-60s. The power plant was launched in 1971. After 40 years, the work of this huge enterprise was stopped. Due to the strong tsunami and earthquake, the cooling equipment of the reactors was damaged. The management declared an emergency, as the radiation level was exceeded.

Fukushima-2 is located near the city of Naraha. It was commissioned in 1982. Because of the accident, Fukushima-2 is also not working.

Until 2011, the Fukushima nuclear power plant was considered the most powerful in the world. But due to the strong earthquake, some reactors melted down, and the power plant stopped functioning.

At the moment, it is forbidden to approach the power plant closer than 10 km. This area is called an evacuation zone [2].

Consider the pros and cons of nuclear power. The work of the nuclear power plant has great opportunities for providing humanity with energy resources. When working, there is no consumption of raw materials, no mining industry work is

required. No oxygen is used in the air, no harmful and dangerous substances are released into the surrounding space.

However, after exhaustion (which usually occurs within 20-30 years) spent nuclear fuel needs to be disposed of. In addition, all structures of the spent reactor that have been exposed to radiation for many years are subject to disposal. The reduction of the radioactive background is slow, and the burial sites will be uninhabitable for a long time.

Even more dangerous are accidents with the release of radioactive substances into the surrounding space. The events that took place in Chernobyl in 1986 and Fukushima in 2011 led to the radioactive contamination of large areas.

Therefore, although there is no alternative to the development of nuclear energy, it is necessary to remember that, like any invention of mankind, it carries not only benefits, but also threats, and to take measures to exclude them [1].

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