

PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

UNEARTHING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY: A GLOBAL CO₂ EMISSION ANALYSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere warms the planet, causing climate change. Human activities have raised the atmosphere, carbon dioxide content by 50% in less than 200 years. Carbon dioxide is an important heat trapping gas, or greenhouse gas, that comes from the extraction and burning of fossil fuels (such as coal, oil, and natural gas) from wildfires, and from natural processes like volcanic eruptions. Carbon dioxide is a colorless odorless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas.

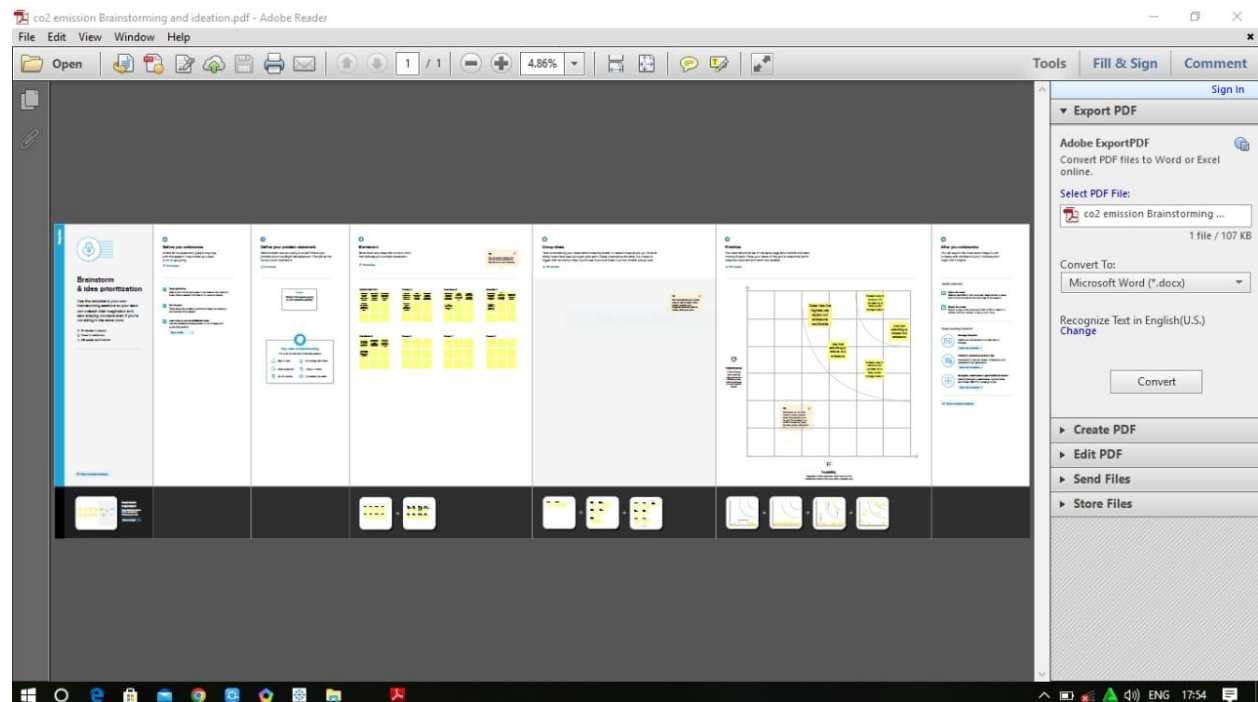
1.1 Overview

The Co₂ emission is caused by human activities, such as vehicle on the roads, burning of coal and gases in factories, massive use of fossil fuels, deforestation, waste disposal and mining. In the transportation a typical passenger car produces approximately 4.6 metric tons of co₂ per year. This amount is with the assumption that the fuel economy of the average gasoline vehicle is approximately 22.0m/g. In different parts of the world countries are importing vehicles, especially personal cars on regular basis without looking into the requirement of parking and atmospheric pollution caused by the emission of co₂.

A Global Co₂ Emission Analysis across countries from 1975 to 2020. This contains a record of Co₂ emission by each country and region of earth and this project is based on the analysis of co₂ emission and visualize country wise, Region Wise and Overall Co₂ emission on Earth.

1.2 Purpose

This project is based on the description and analysis of a global co₂ emission pattern. Knowing the pattern of emission can work to determine priorities in the process of taking decisions on sustainable urban environment for the co₂ emission pattern in the worlds. This co₂ emission analysis can be used to support energy efficiency and conservation efforts as well as the development of renewable energy sources.



3. RESULT

In this project we can easily conclude that what are countries emitting large amount of co2 and what are the countries emitting less amount of co2. From this we can determine that how to reduce co2 emissions in the world.

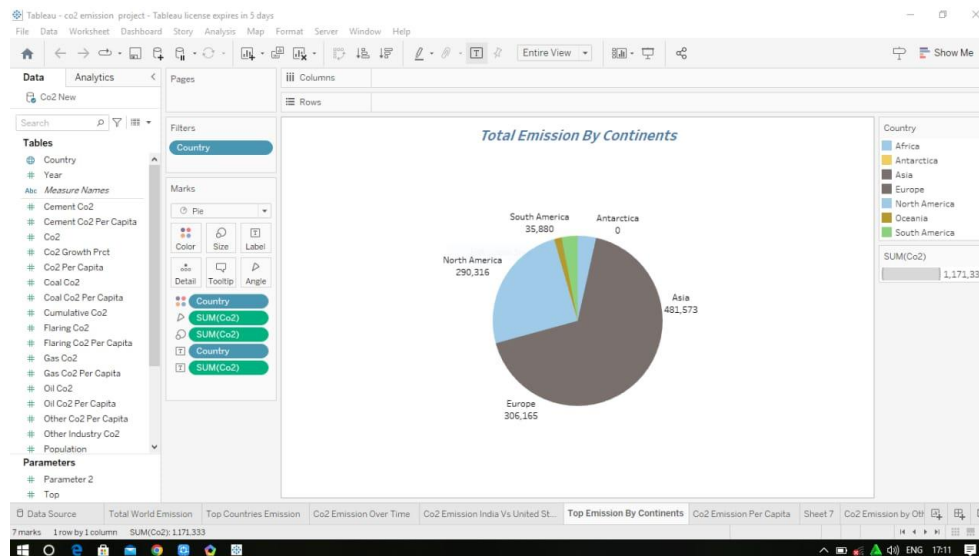


Fig : 1-Co2 Emission by Continents

From fig 1 Asia is the highest co2 emitting country among the other continents and North America is the second highest co2 emitting country and South America is the lowest Co2 emitting country.

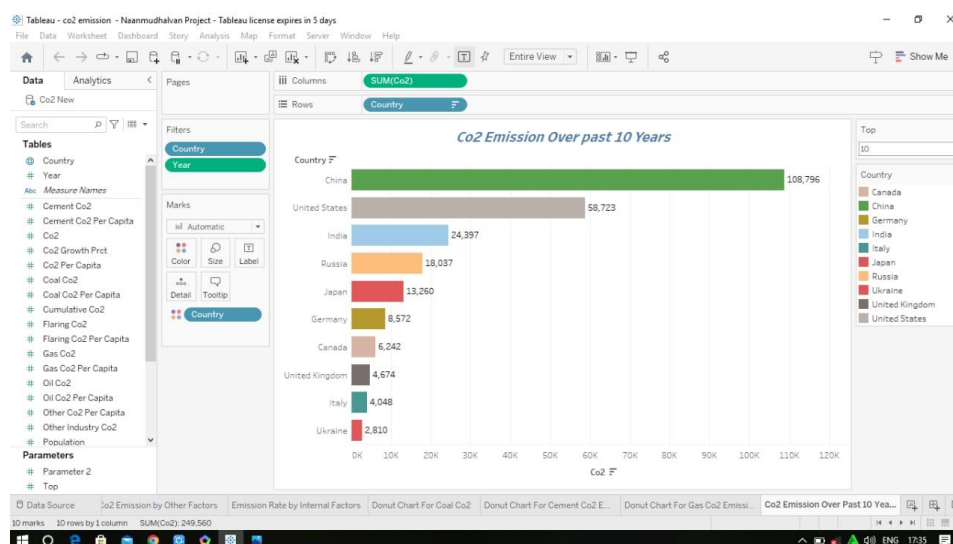


Fig : 2 – Co2 emission over past 10 Years

From Fig 2, China is the highest emission of Co2 country among the other countries and US is the second highest Co2 emitting country and India is the third highest co2 emitting country.

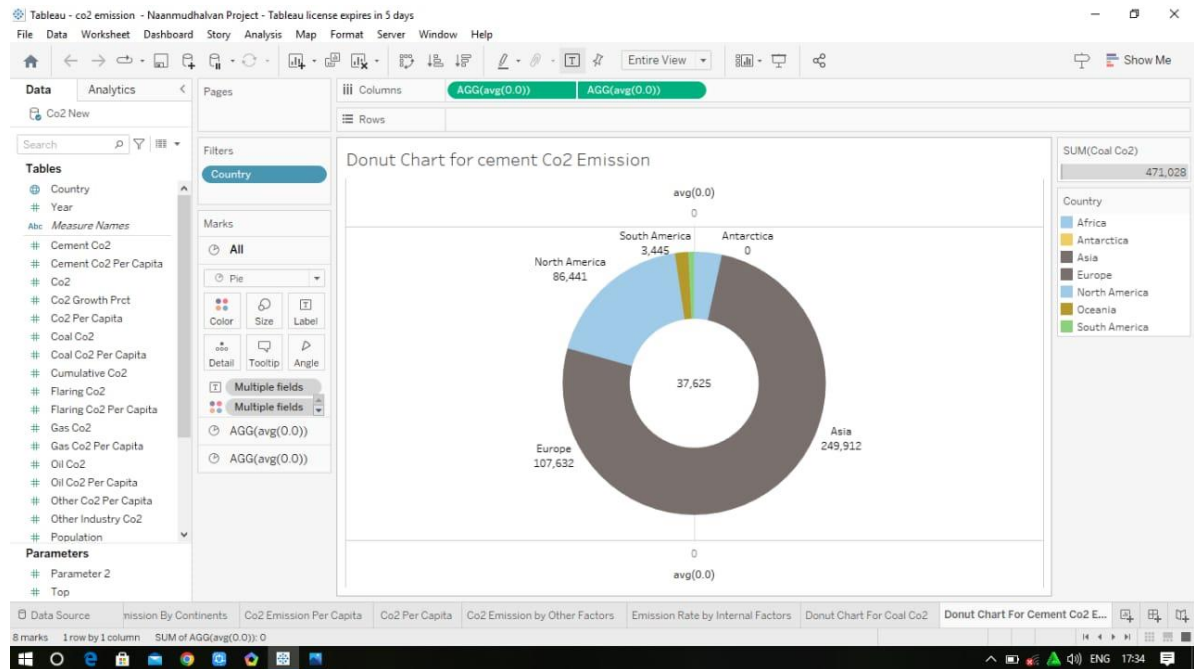


Fig : 3 – Donut Chart for cement Co2

From Fig 3 the total amount of gas co2 emission among the continents is 213,047%. Europe is the highest emitting country of gas co2 and Asia is the second highest emitting country of gas Co2 emission.

4. ADVANTAGES

From this project we can reducing co2 emission cause benefits of

- Longer growing seasons could mean increased agricultural production in some areas.
- Fewer growing seasons could occur due to particular conditions.
- The next ice age could possibly be prevented.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Decreased agricultural production leads to food shortages.

5. APPLICATIONS

- The countries can identify areas for improvement and take steps to reduce factors that are responsible for co2 emission for environmental sustainability by improving the efficiency and transitioning to low carbon alternatives.

6. CONCLUSION

Asia is the highest co2 emitting country among the other continents. North America is the second highest co2 emitting country. South America is the lowest co2 emitting country.

China is the highest co2 emitting country among the other countries. India is the third highest co2 emitting country. The total amount of gas Co2 emission among the continents is 213,041%

7. FUTURE SCOPE

Co2 can also replace fossil fuels as a raw materials in chemicals and polymers. Less energy-intensive pathways include reacting Co2 with minerals or waste streams, such as iron slag to form carbonates for building materials. The future market potential for Co2 derived products and services is difficult to assess.