

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Increase in CO₂ emission level in the atmosphere has become a greatest challenge to deal with in the modern world. Unearthing the environmental impacts of a human activity a global CO emission analysis is a project that aims to provide extensive overview of the CO₂ emission produced by human activity.

Carbon di oxide (co₂) is released into Earth's atmosphere mostly by the burning of carbon-containing fuels and the decay of wood and other plant matter. Under all conditions found naturally on Earth, co₂ is an invisible, odorless gas. It is removed from the atmosphere mostly by plants, which extract carbon from co₂ to build their tissues, and by the ocean, in which co₂ dissolves.

1.2 PURPOSE

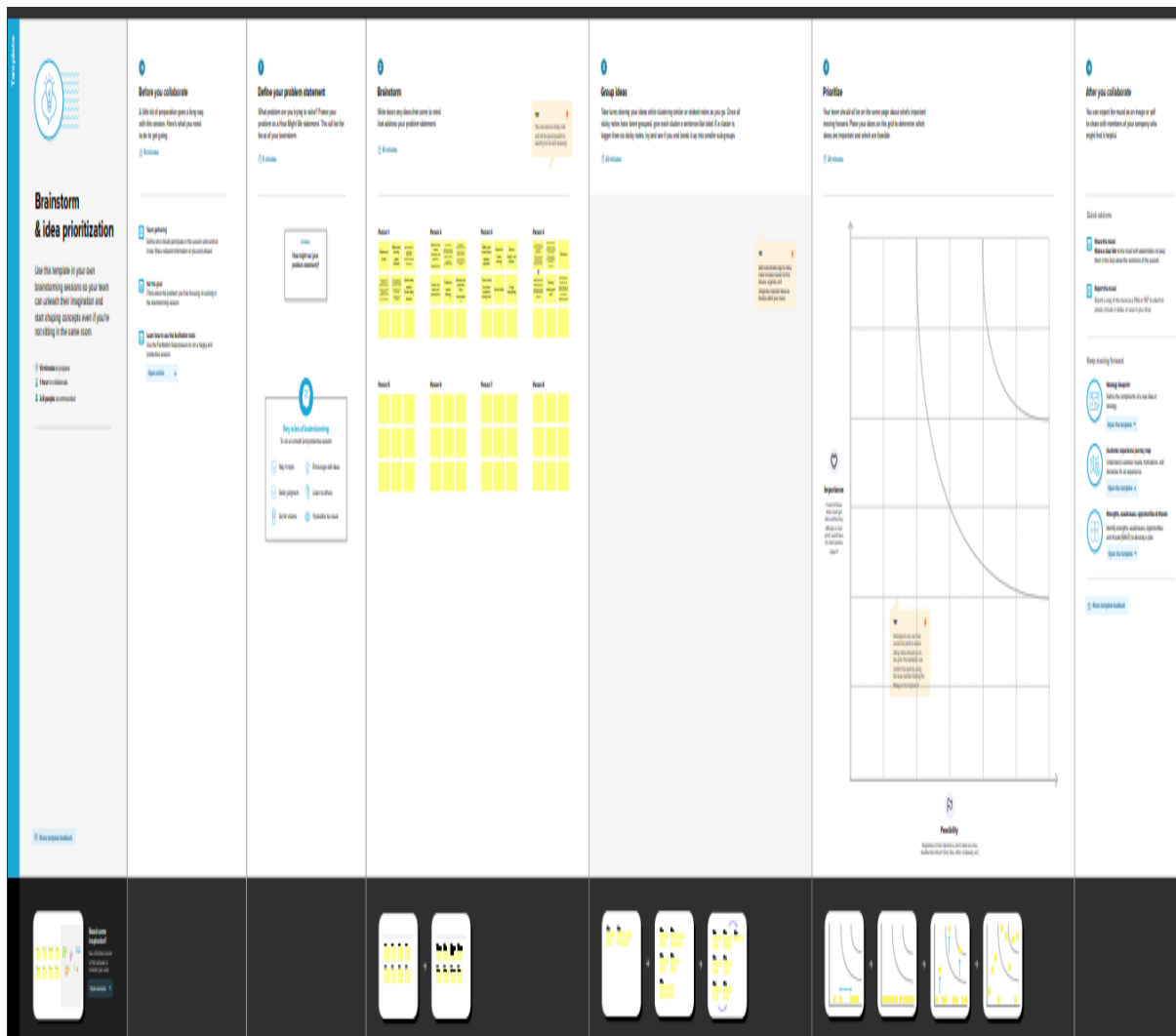
New pathways to use co₂ in the production of fuels, chemicals and building materials are generating global interest. This interest is reflected in increasing support from governments, industry and investors, with global private funding for co₂ use start-ups reaching nearly USD 1 billion over the last decade.

Co₂ use applications can deliver climate benefit where the application is scalable, uses low-carbon energy and displaces a product with higher life –cycle emissions. Quantification of these benefits can be challenging and improved methodologies or needed to inform future policy and investment decisions.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESING THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP



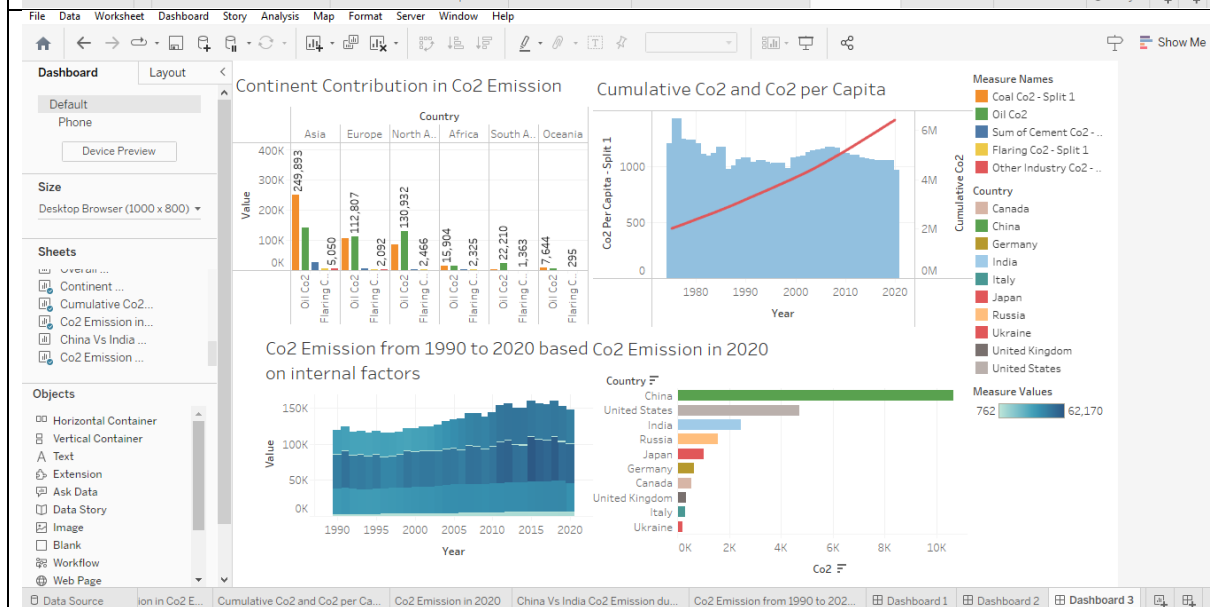
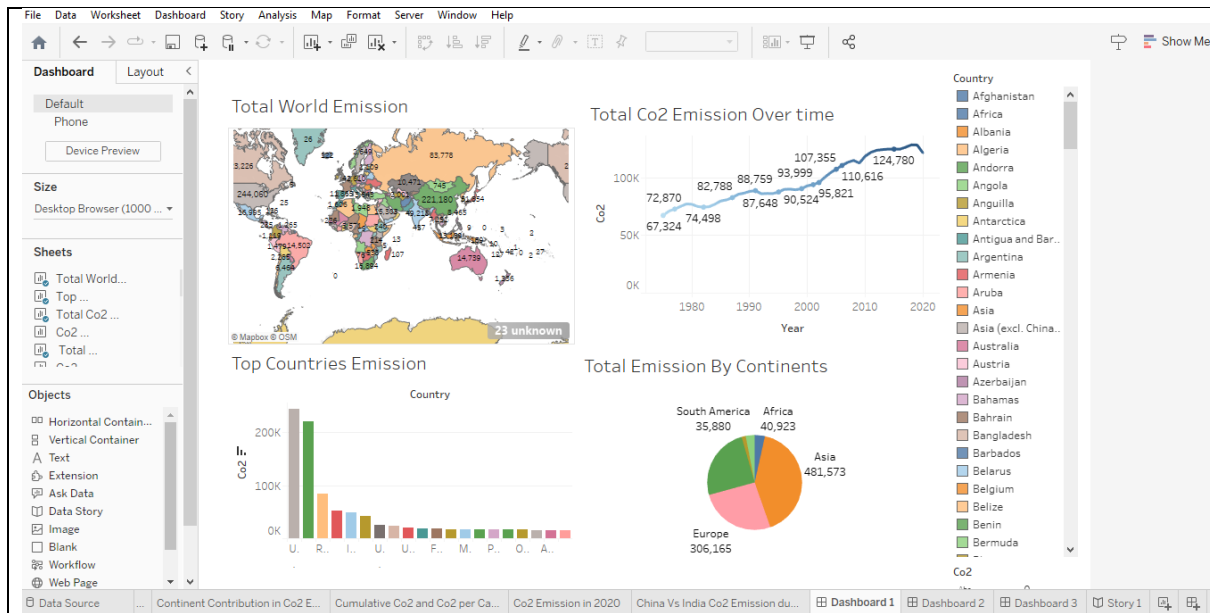


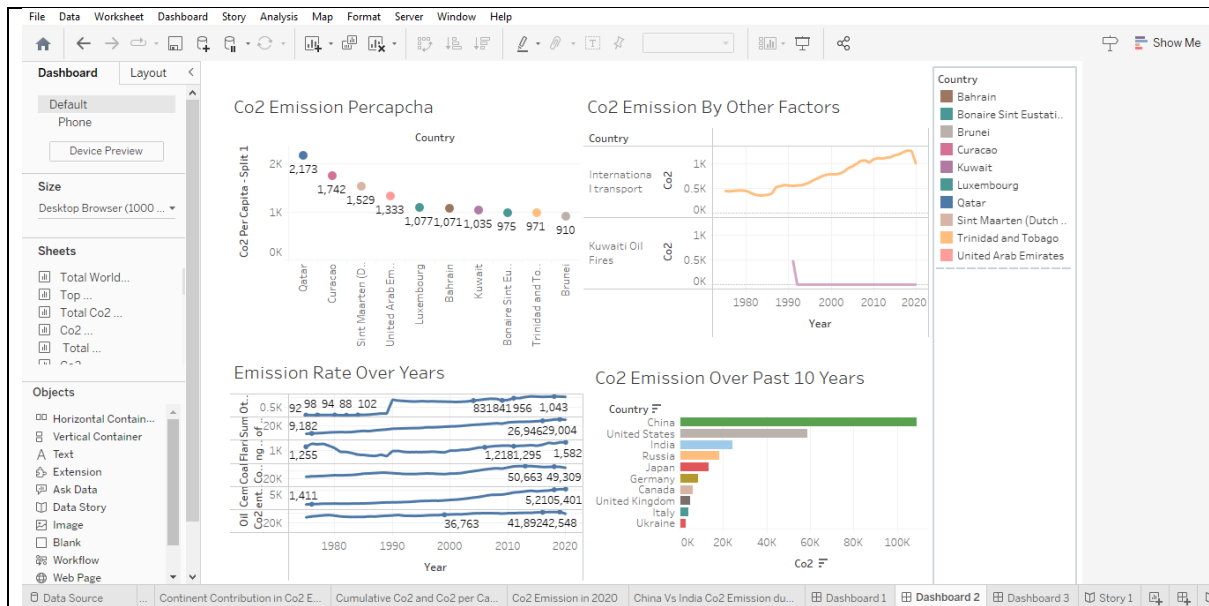
3.RESULT

In a quantitative study, the results can begin with a description of the sample. (e.g., sample size, description of participants (inclusive/exclusive criteria stated), percentage of response rate, etc.)

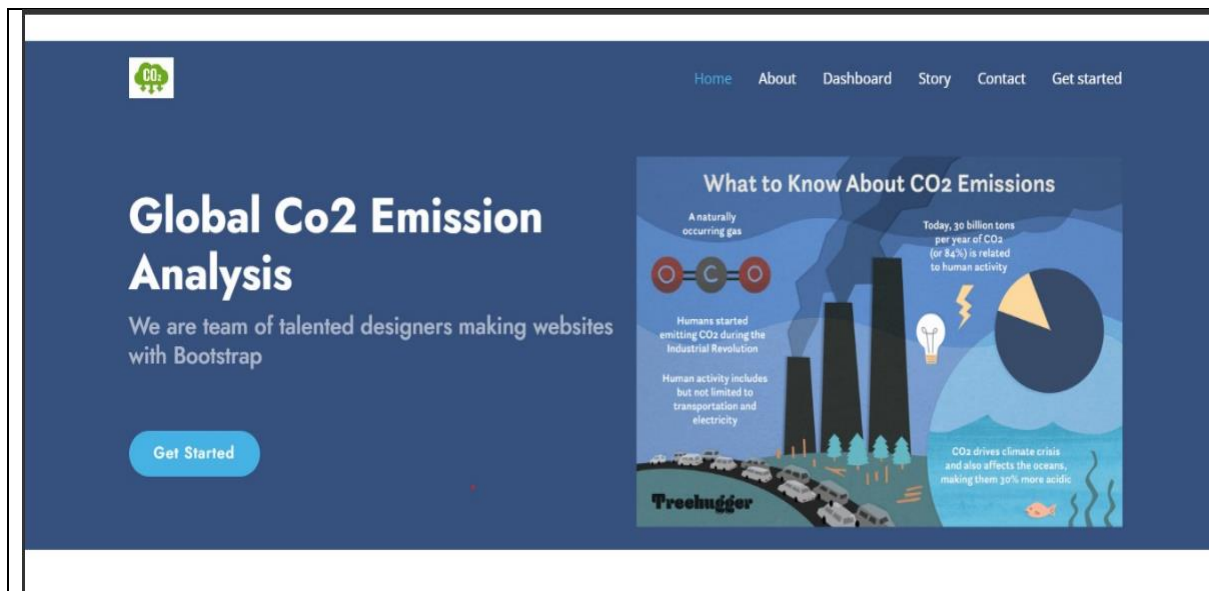
In descriptive study, statistics (e.g., frequencies /percentages for categorical variables, means standard deviations, and ranges for continuously measured variables) are presented.

DASH BOARD:





WEB PAGE:



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

Carbon capture and storage is one of the most efficient methods of extracting carbon emissions permanently from the environment.

The numerous advantages of CCS include economic, social, and environment, and a massive impact on a global and local scale.

Carbon capture can increase the power generated with carbon dioxide-based steam cycles. In this process, carbon dioxide is pressured through a supercritical fluid, which could transferred heat more effectively and require less energy to compress steam.

DISADVANTAGES:

Carbon capture reduces the carbon released in the atmosphere and therefore, it is recognized as one of the solutions to help address climate change and global warming. Despite this, carbon capture and storage does not come without some disadvantages.

5. APPLICATIONS

Carbon dioxide is used as a refrigerant, in fire extinguishers, for inflating life rafts and life jackets, blasting coal, foaming rubber and plastics, promoting the growth of plants in greenhouses, immobilizing animals before slaughter, and in carbonated beverages.

6. CONCLUSION

The rising level of atmospheric co₂ could be the one global natural resource that is progressively increasing food production and total biological output, in a world of otherwise diminishing natural resources of land, water, energy, minerals, and fertilizer.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

If global energy demand continues to grow rapidly continues to rapidly and we meet it mostly with fossil fuels, human emissions of carbon dioxide could reach 75 billion tons per year or more by the end of the century. Atmospheric carbon dioxide could be 800 ppm or higher-conditions not seen on Earth for close to 50 million years.

8. APPENDIX

<file:///C:/Users/lenovo/Desktop/co2%20emission/Co2%20Emission%20Analysis/index.html>

