

# PROJECT REPORT

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

Analysis of Global Carbon dioxide is the Moto of our project.

Global emissions of carbon dioxide have more than doubled since 1971, increasing on average 2% per year. In 1971, the current OECD countries were responsible for 67% of world CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

As a consequence of rapidly rising emissions in the developing world, the OECD contribution to the total fell to 37% in 2013.

By far, the largest increase in non-OECD countries occurred in Asia, where China's emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from fuel combustion have risen, on average, by 6% per annum between 1971 and 2013.

Driven primarily by increased use of coal, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion in China increased over tenfold between 1971 and 2013.

### 1.2 PURPOSE

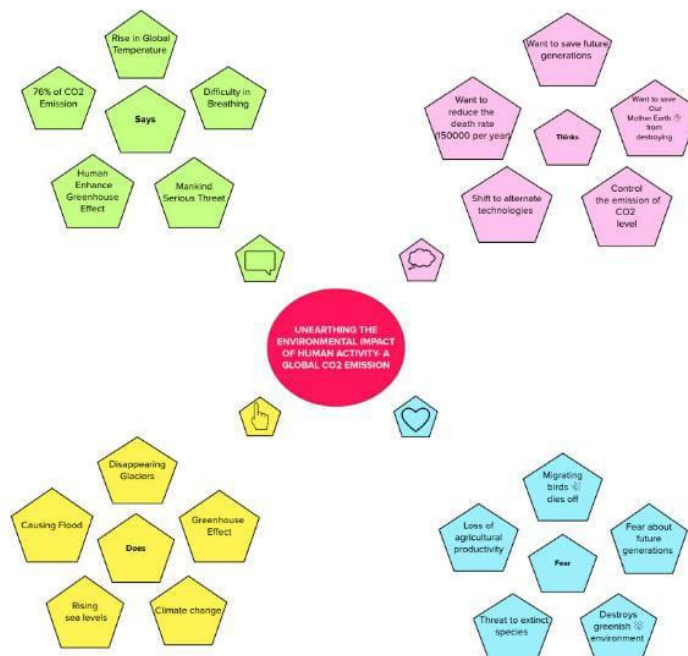
This Analysis determines the exclusive global amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases accumulated over the full lifecycle of a product, service, or operation.

## 2. DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

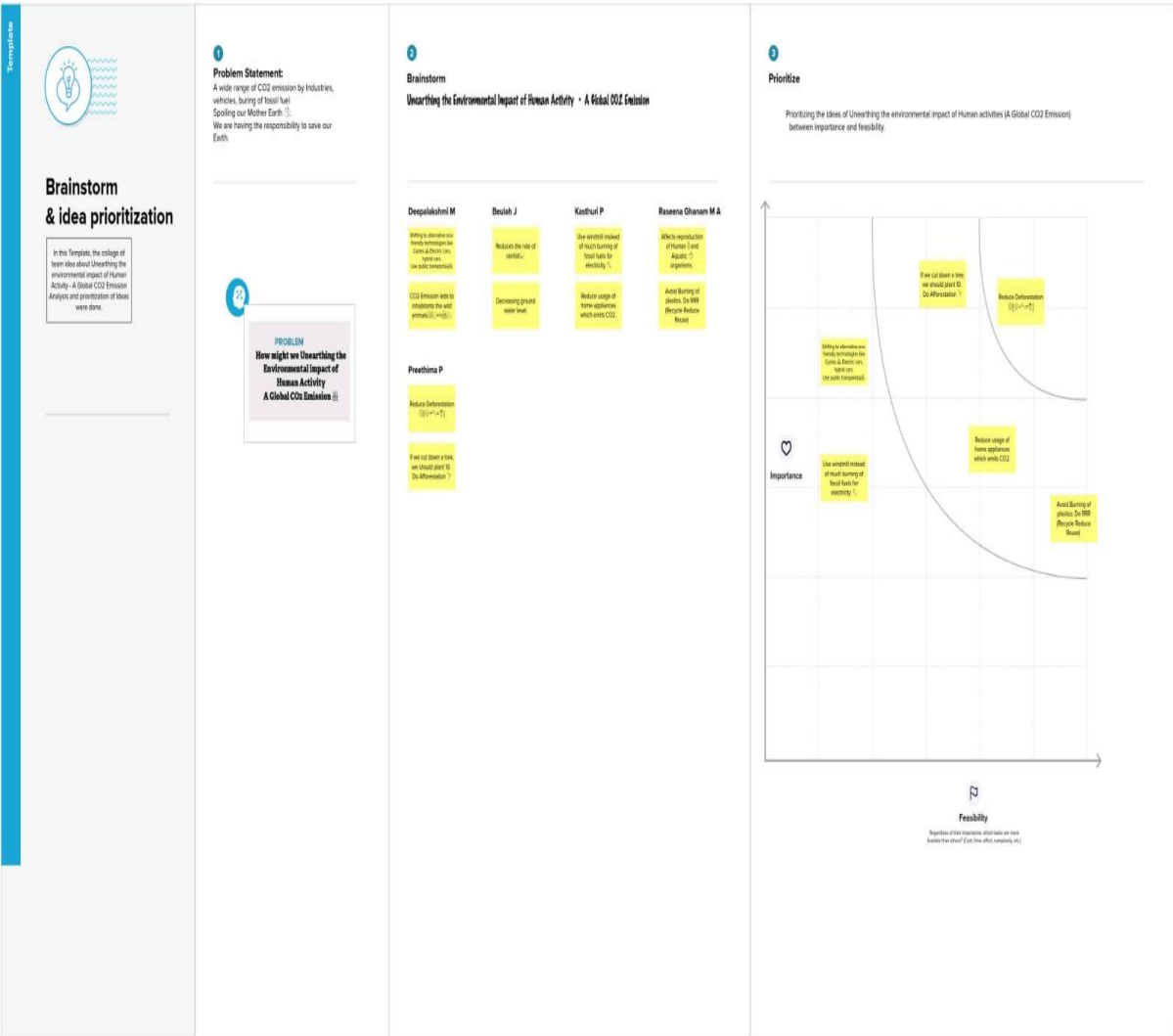
### 2.1 EMPATHY MAP

EMPATHY MAP:

#### UNEARTHING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY - A GLOBAL CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION



## 2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP



### 3.RESULT

#### Top Co2 Emitting Countries For Past 10 Years

- China is the highest Co2 emitting country among the other countries.
- United States is the second highest Co2 emitting country.
- India is the third Co2 emitting country.

#### Continents Contribution towards Co2 emission

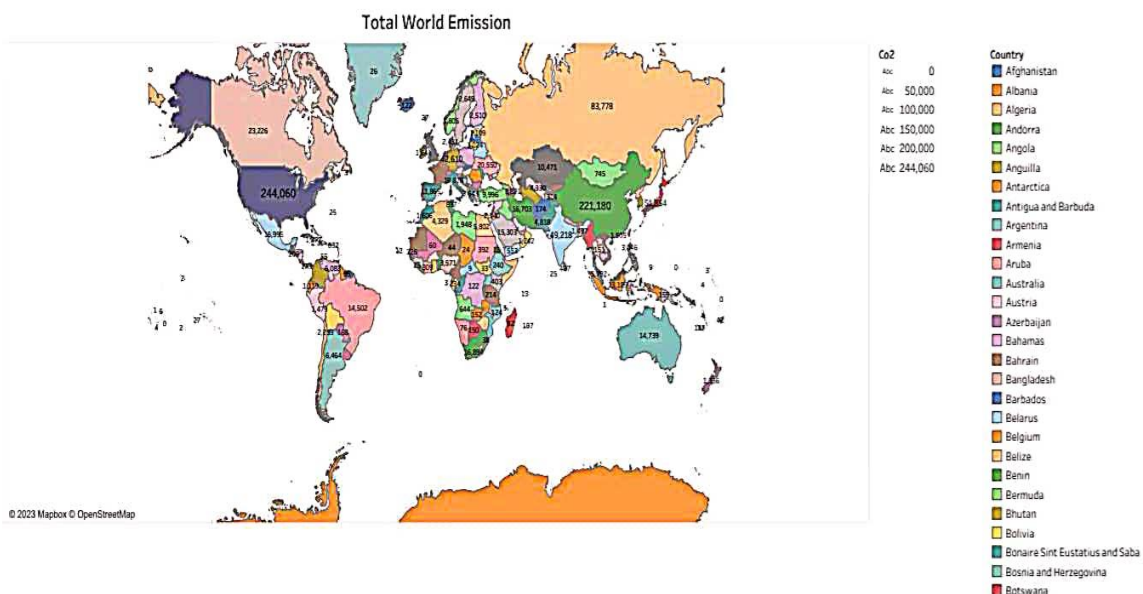
- Asian is the largest Co2 emitting continent among other continents.
- Europe is the second largest Co2 emitting continent.
- Antarctica is the lowest Co2 emitting continent because of low humane activity/ existence in the continent.

#### Overall India contribution towards Co2 emission

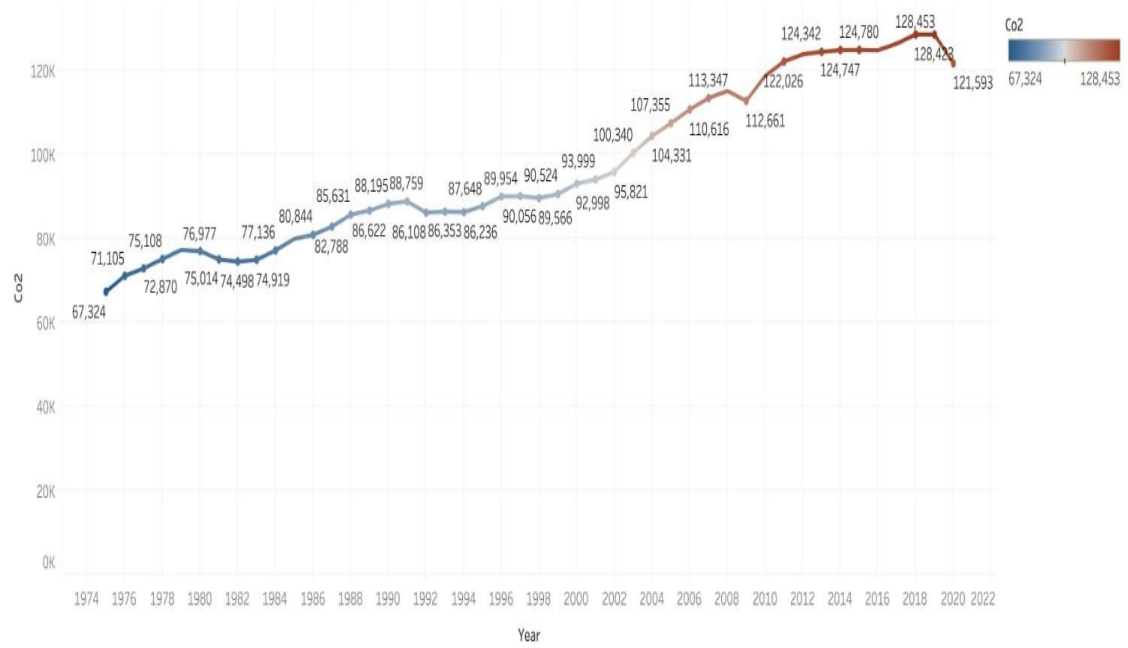
- Coal is the highest factor of Co2 emission.
- Oil is the second highest Co2 emitting factor.

#### Over all Co2 emission over time

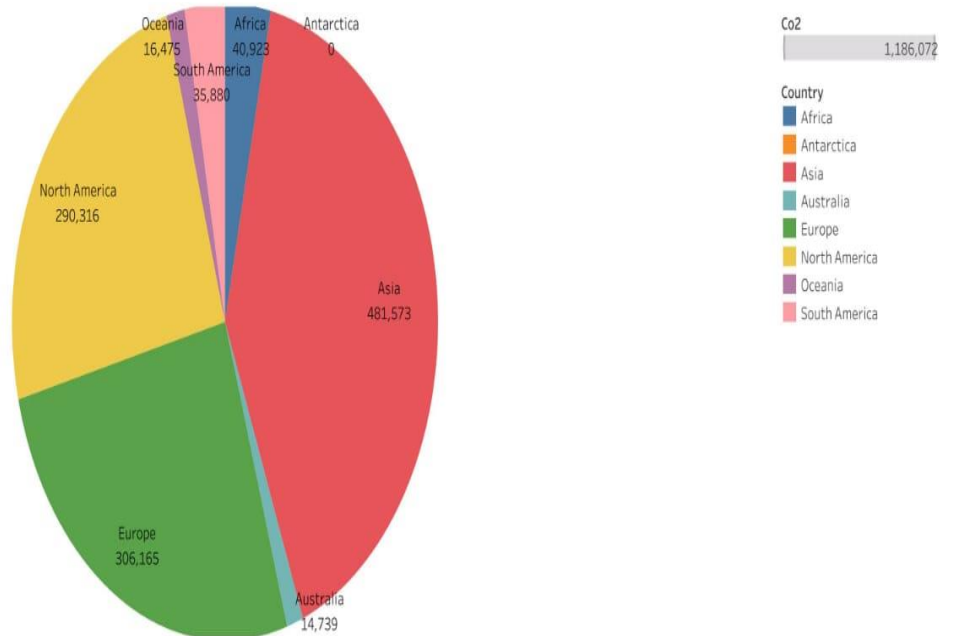
- Co2 emission in 197 was 67324(in metric tons).
- Co2 emission in 2019 was 128423(in metric tons).
- Co2 emission in 2020 was found to be 12193(in metric tons).

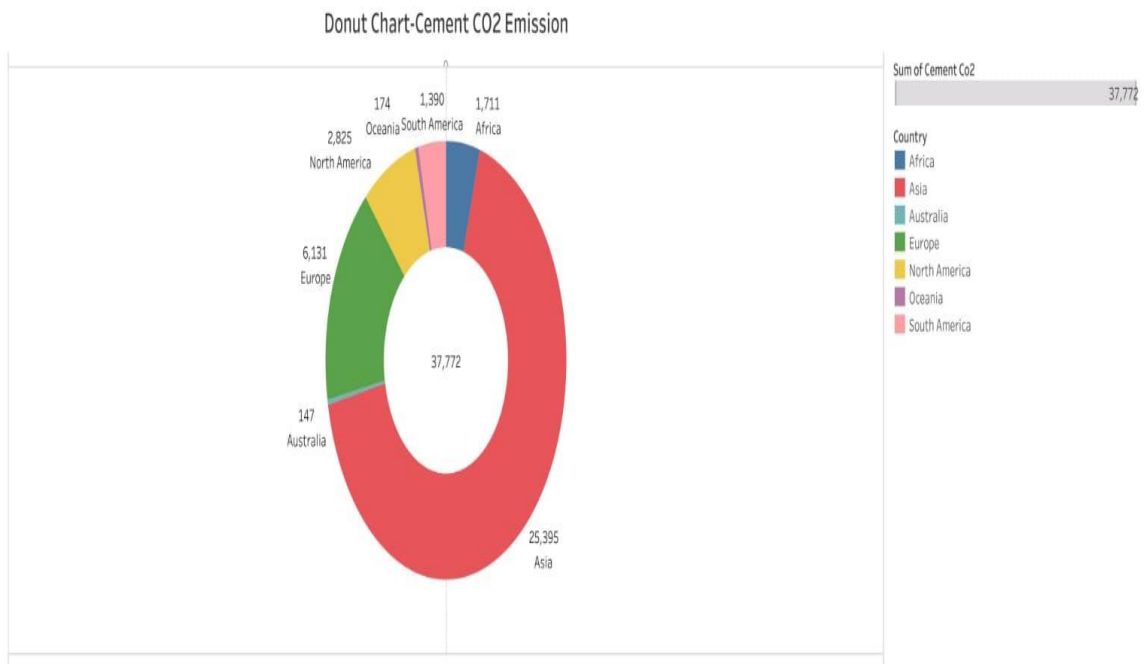
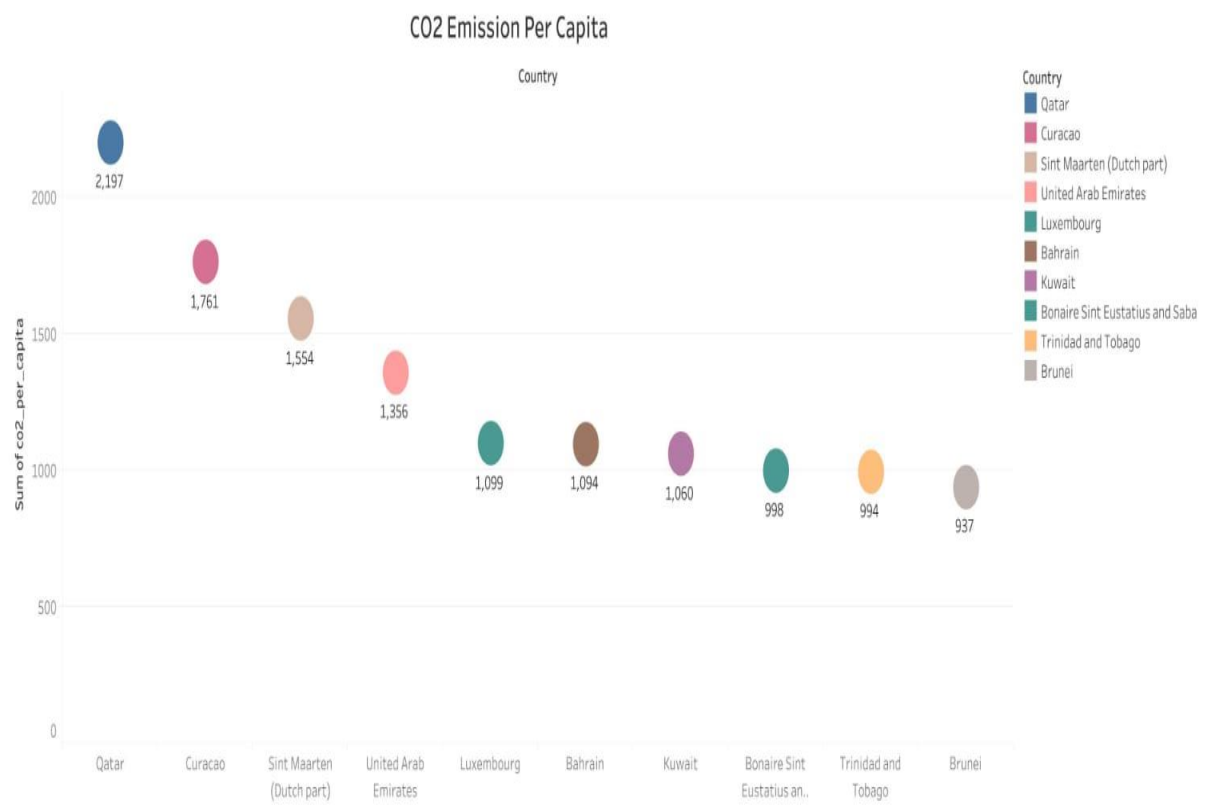


### CO2 Emission Over Time

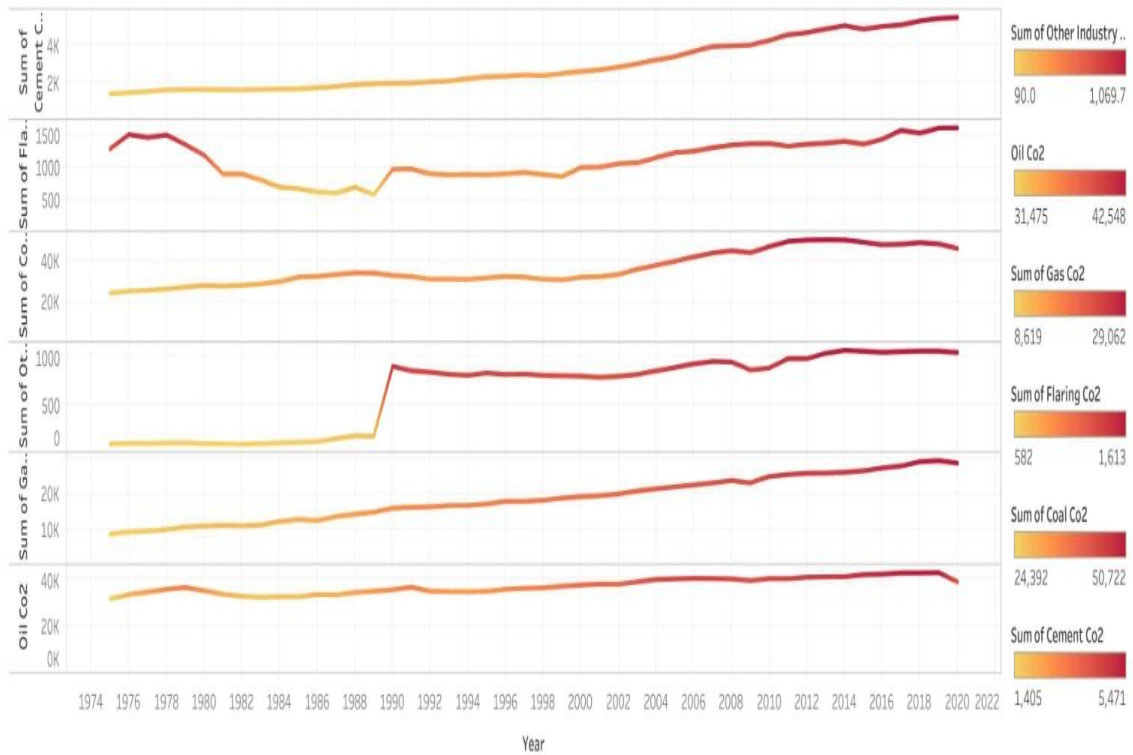


### Total Emission By Continents

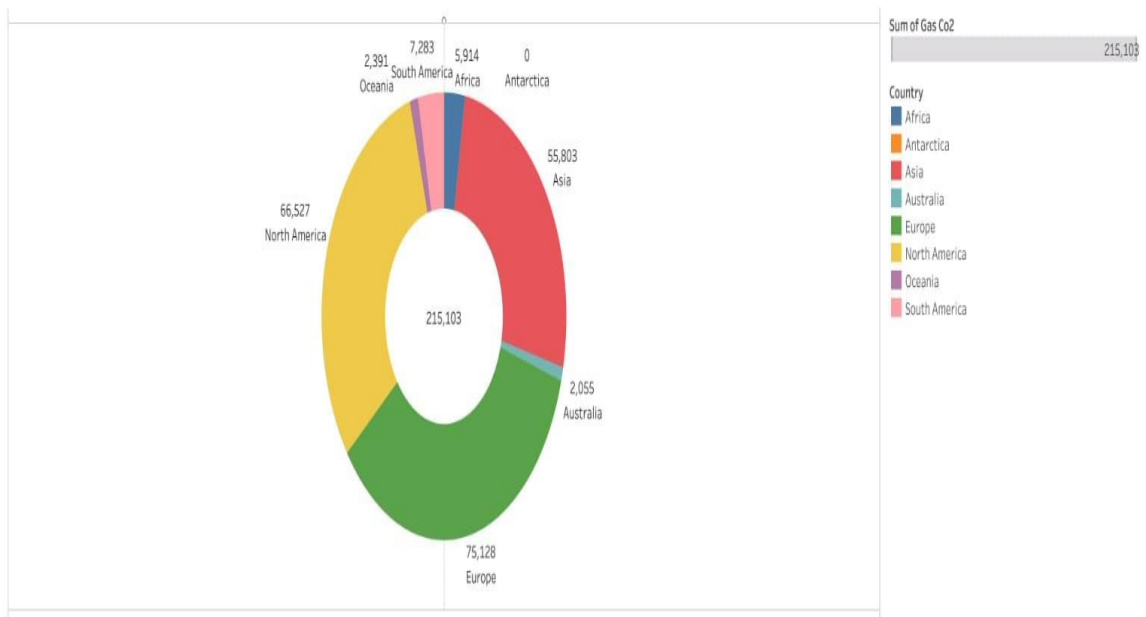




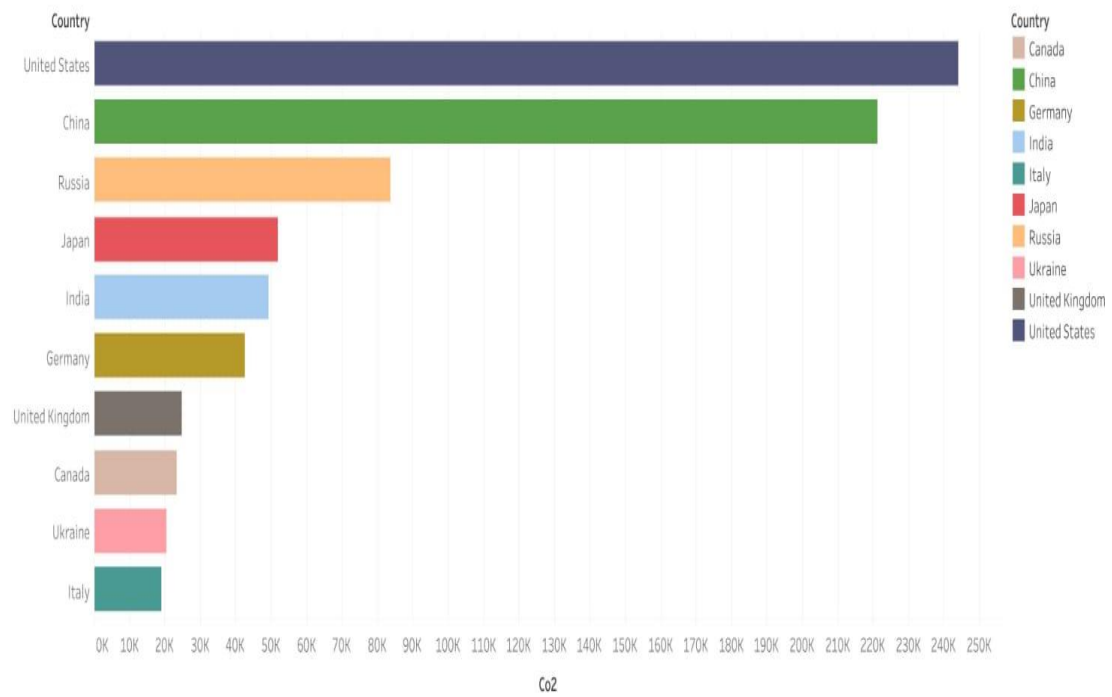
### Emission Rate by Internal Factors Over Years



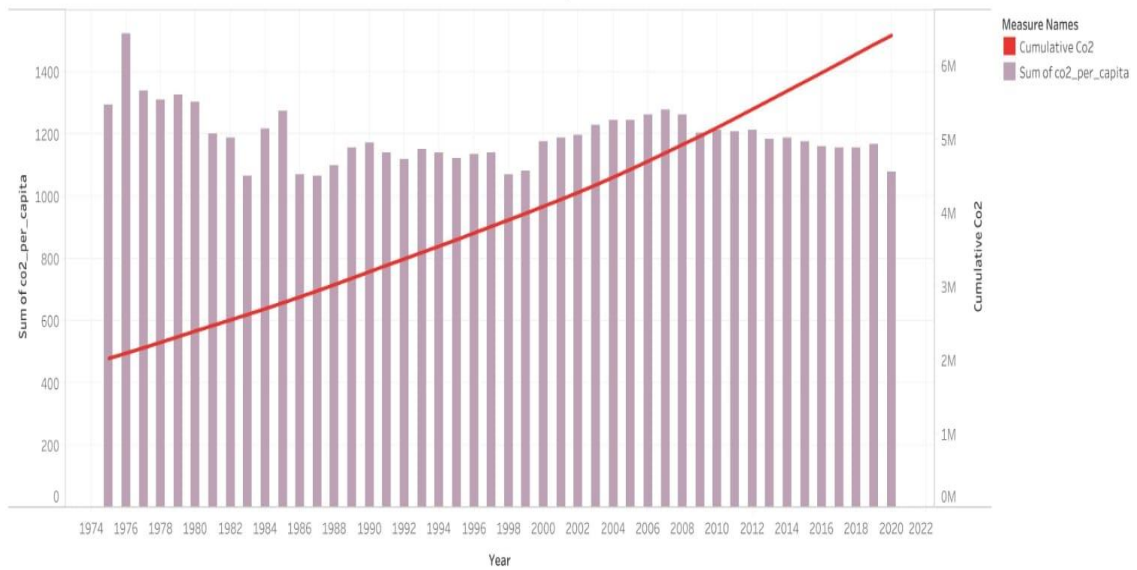
### Donut Chart-Gas CO2 Emission



### CO2 Emission Over Past 10 years

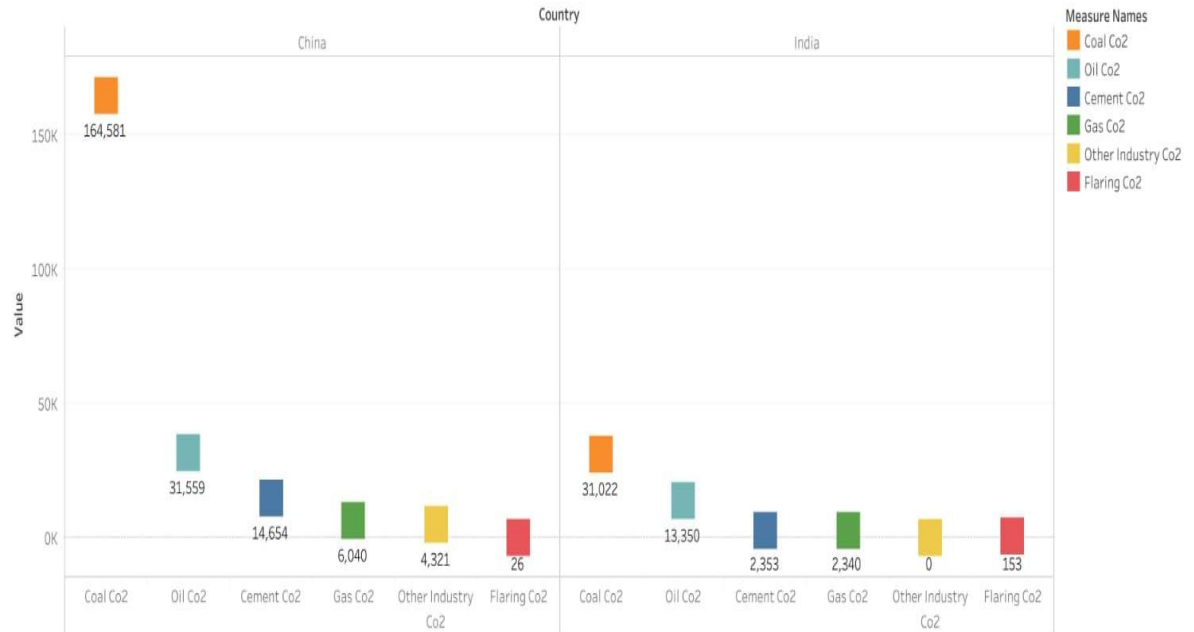


### Cumulative CO2 and CO2 Per Capita Over Years

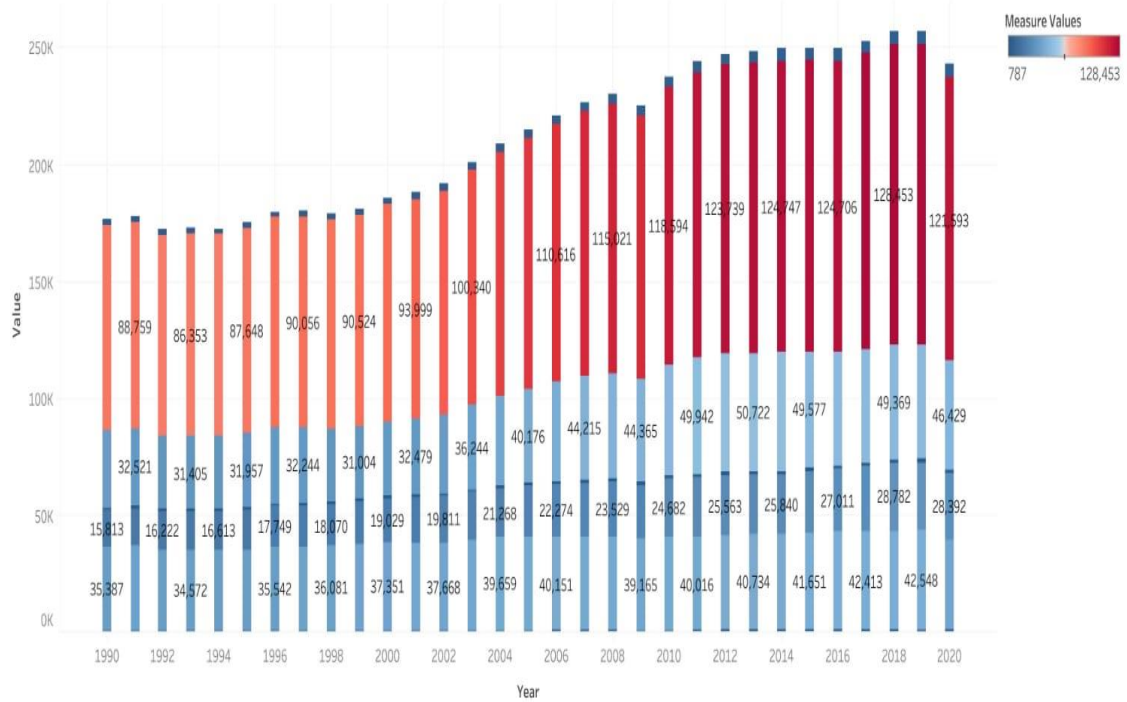




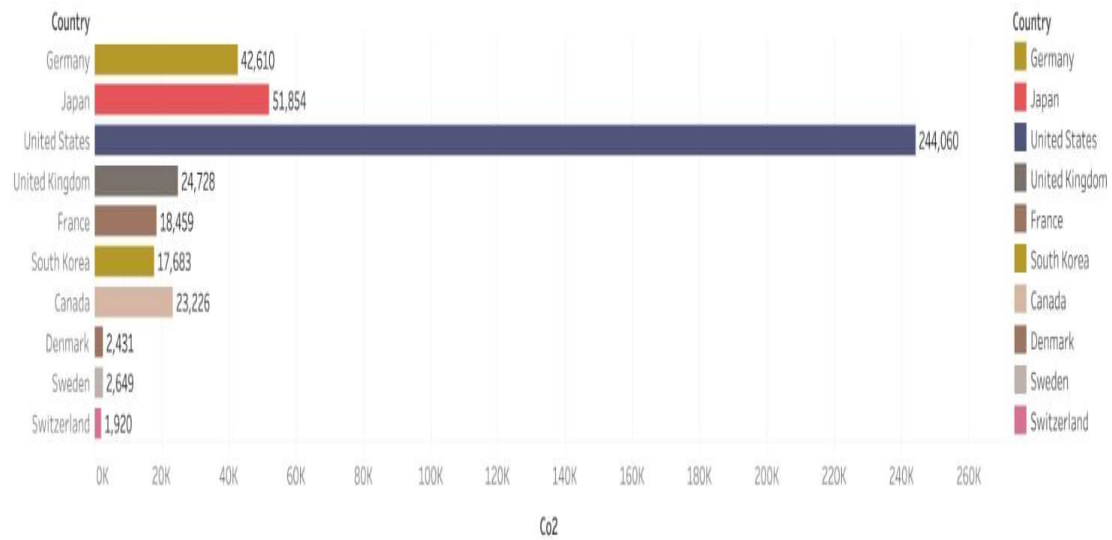
## China vs India Internal Factors



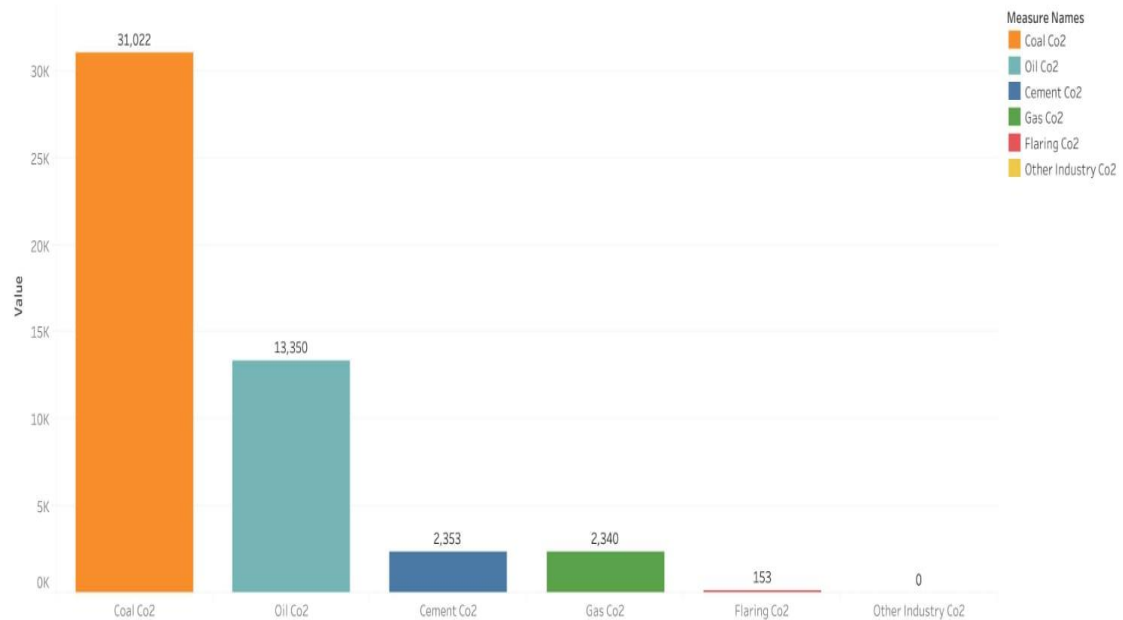
## CO2 Emission by Internal Factors from 1990 to 2020



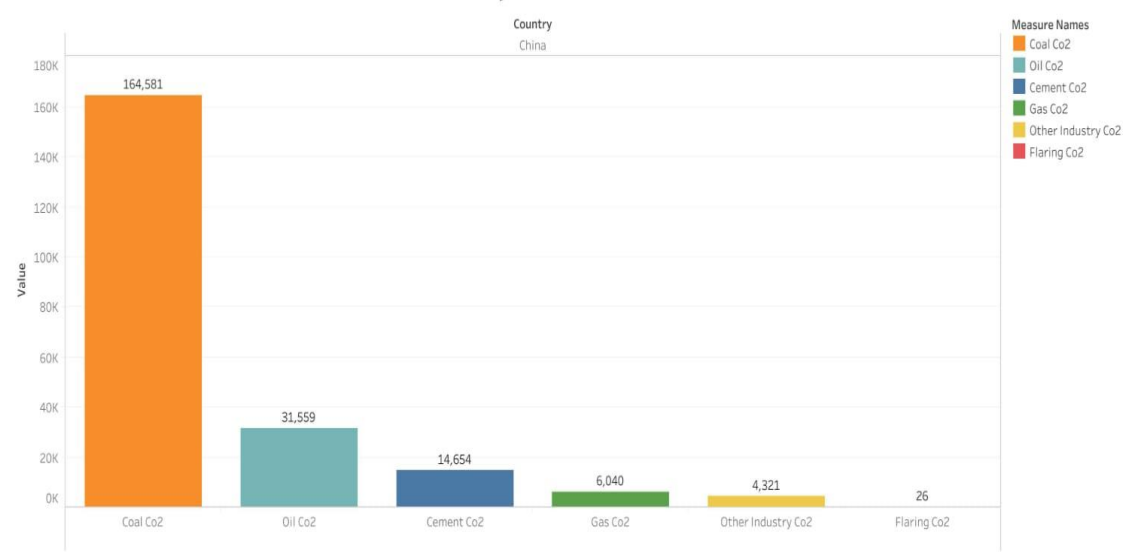
CO2 Emission by Top 10 Developed Countries



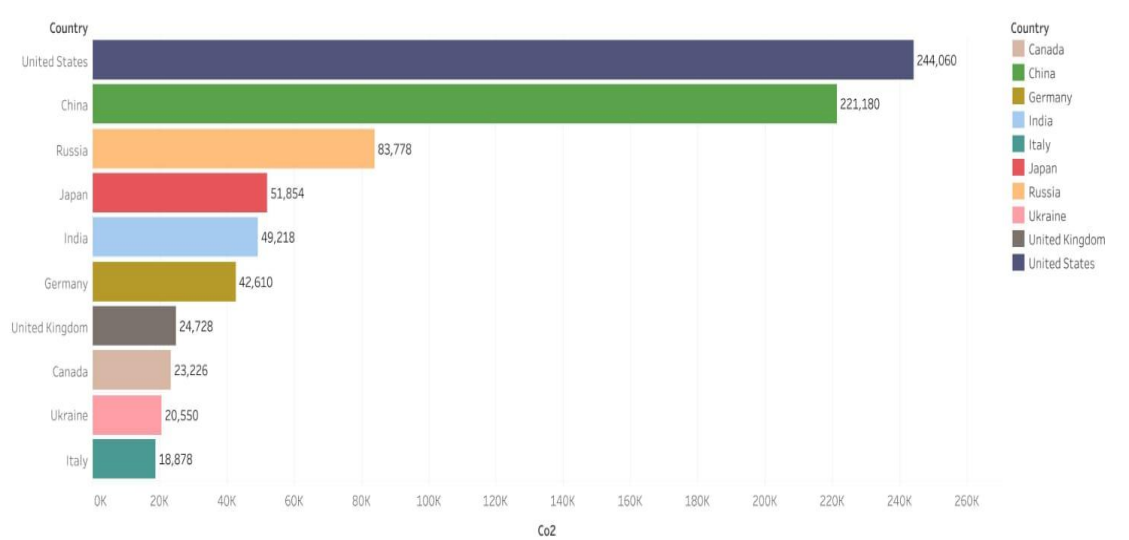
Overall Contribution by India

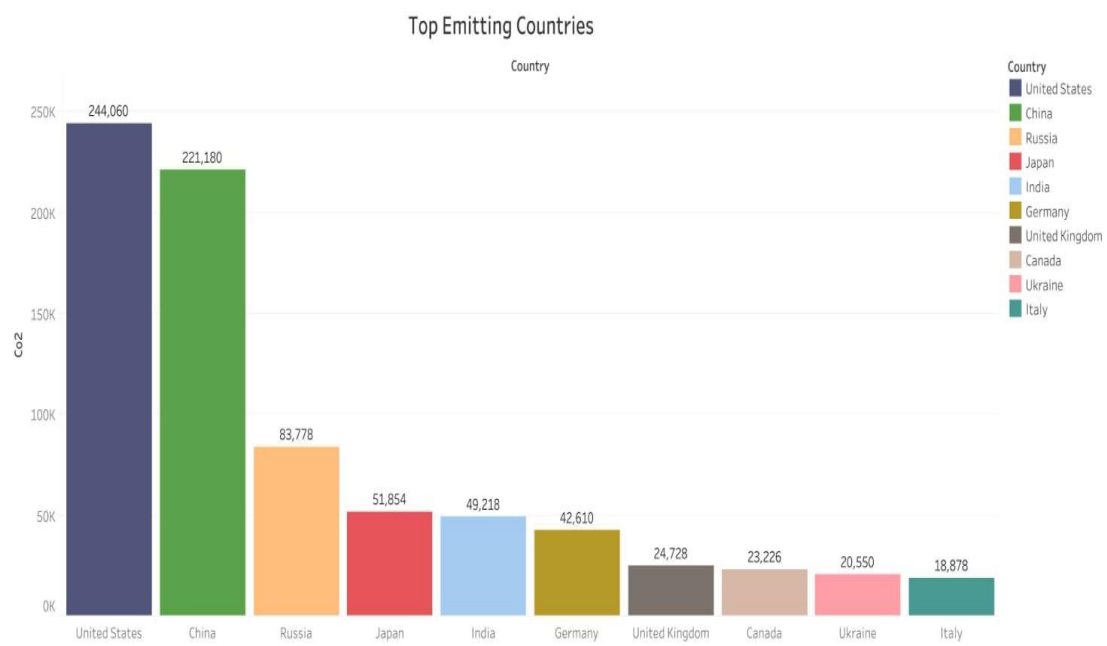


Overall Contribution by China in CO2 Emission

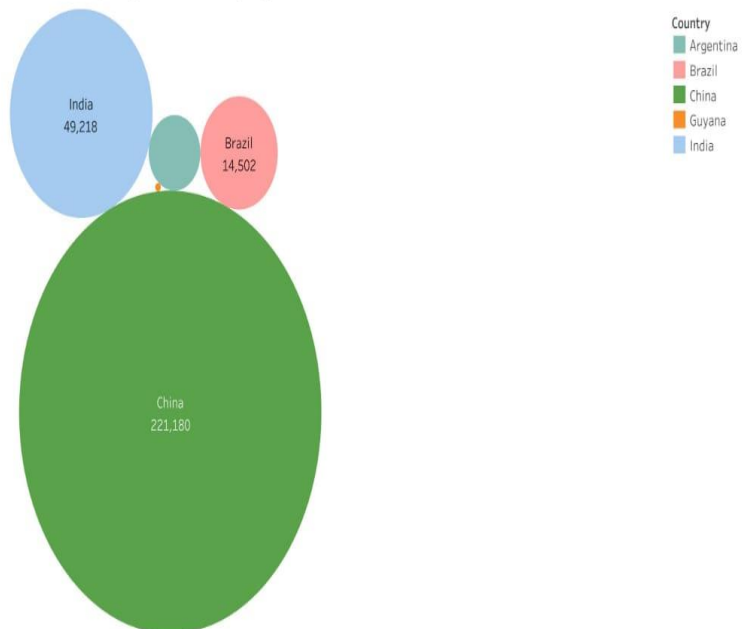


CO2 Emission in 2020





### CO2 Emission by Top Five Developing Countries



## **4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

- ❖ By this Analysis we can calculate the world wide co2 emission rate.
  - ❖ By knowing such statistical data we can ensure some techniques to reduce this co2 emissions by several methods.
  - ❖ The main and foremost technique is CARBON CAPTURE technique. Was the most efficient way to control and reduce the co2 emission Worldwide.
- 
- The methods and CCS technologies that are necessary for carbon capture have some cost implications attached to them.
  - Therefore, it can be very costly for power plants to generate electricity through fossil fuels.
  - There are several concerns with respect to the safety of the storage of carbon dioxide in huge volumes at a single location due to the possibility of leakages, which can lead to environmental contamination .

## **5. APPLICATION**

Measuring Co<sub>2</sub> in the engine exhaust using a fuel gas analyzer also be useful in the evaluation of engine efficiency.

In the agriculture and food storage industries, Co<sub>2</sub> plays the critical role in the growth of plants and the storage of the produce.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

Technologies for the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> are relatively well understood today based on industrial experience in a variety of applications.

Similarly, there are no major technical or knowledge barriers to the adoption of pipeline transport, or to the adoption of geological storage of captured CO<sub>2</sub>.

However, the integration of capture, transport and storage in full-scale projects is needed to gain the knowledge and experience required for a more widespread deployment of CCS technologies.

## **7. FUTURE SCOPES**

In the Annual Energy outlook 2022 Reference case, which assumes no changes to current laws or regulations, the U.S Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that U.S Energy-related Co<sub>2</sub> emissions will fall to 4.5 Billion metric tons in 2037. So we can analyze the future co<sub>2</sub> emission rate.