

# Global $CO_2$ Emissions in 1997

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# 1 Background

## 1.1 Carbon Emissions

Carbon emissions refer to the release of carbon, particularly carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), into the atmosphere. This process primarily occurs through the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as through deforestation and various industrial processes.  $CO_2$  is a greenhouse gas, meaning it traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere and contributes to the greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming and climate change.

In our report we are trying to understand the trend of the atmospheric  $CO_2$  by asking the following research question:

*Is there a significant upward trend in atmospheric  $CO_2$  levels over time?*

### 1.1.1 Null Hypothesis

There is no significant upward trend in atmospheric  $CO_2$  levels over time.  $H_0 : \beta_1 \leq 0$  Where:  $\beta_1$  is the trend coefficient over time in a linear regression model of the form  $CO2_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot t + \epsilon_t$ .  $CO2_t$  is the atmospheric  $CO_2$  level at time  $t$ .

## 2 Measurement and Data

### 2.1 Measuring Atmospheric Carbon

In this study, we will use the Mauna Loa Atmospheric  $CO_2$  Concentration time series dataset that is available in R. The time series of 468 observations of the monthly Atmospheric concentrations of  $CO_2$  from 1959 to 1997 expressed in parts per million (ppm). This means that, for example, a value of 320 means there are 320  $CO_2$  molecules for every 1 million air particles (after the water vapor is removed from the sample). The data was reported in the preliminary 1997 SIO (Keeling and Whorf, 1997).

The data were collected at the Mouna Loa Observatory which located on the island of Hawaii at an elevation of 11,135 feet above sea level which makes his location is “well situated to measure air masses that are representative of very large areas” Global monitoring laboratory - carbon cycle greenhouse gases (n.d.).

The values for February, March and April of 1964 were missing and have been obtained by interpolating linearly between the values for January and May of 1964.

### 2.2 Historical Trends in Atmospheric Carbon

The Keeling Curve is a graph of the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere based on continuous measurements taken at the Mauna Loa Observatory on the island of Hawaii from 1958 to the present day. The curve is named for the scientist Charles David Keeling, who started the monitoring program and supervised it until his death in 2005 (Keeling Curve, 2024)

## Atmospheric CO2 EDA plots

Upward trend with clear seasonal pattern

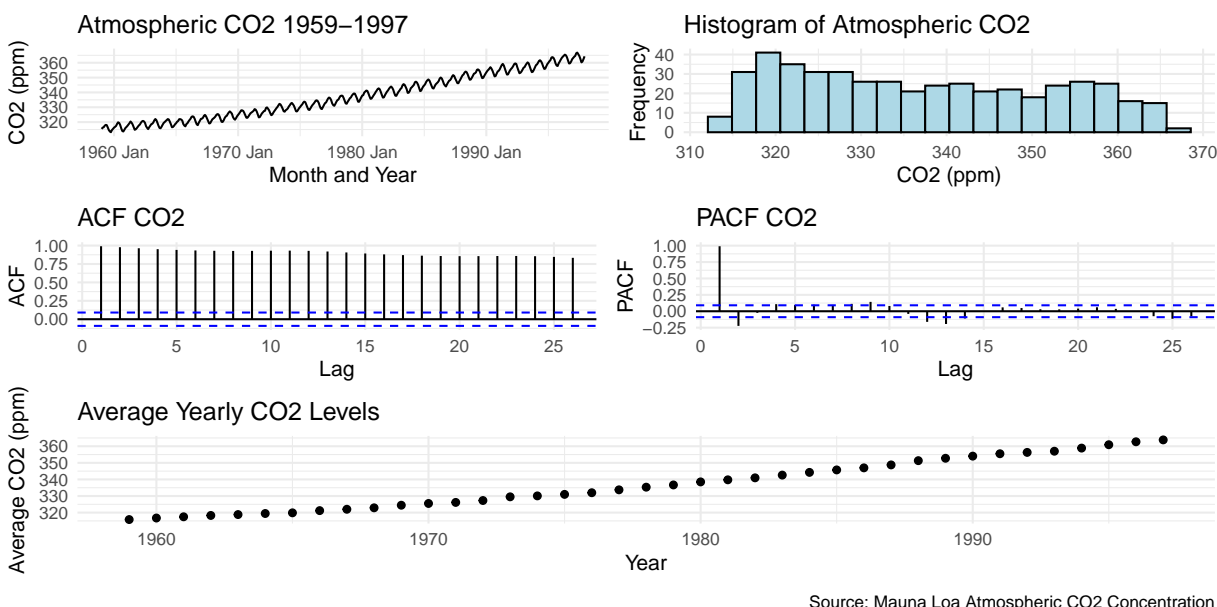


Figure 1: Atmospheric CO2 EDA standard plots

As we see in Figure 1 the time series in the top left, there is a pretty strong seasonality as well as a linear upward trend. This dataset is not mean stationary but it may be variance stationary.

The ACF tails off very slowly while the PACF drops shortly after lag 1 but still have oscillating pattern. This suggests that this series may have a unit root.

The histogram in Figure 1 top right shows that there is a wide range of values with a slight right skew. The yearly average plot on the bottom illustrates the linear trend in the data series more explicitly.

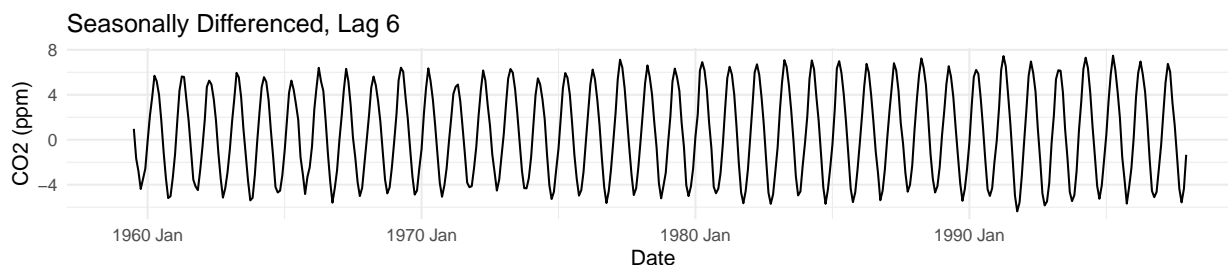


Figure 2: Seasonally Differenced CO2 Concentrations (Lag 6)

Based on the Figure 1 and after examining the time series more closely, we noted that the seasonal cycle seemed to be 6 lags long, we applied a seasonal differencing of 6 lags. This transformation resulted in a stationary series.

To confirm this we performed KPSS unit root test. With p-value of 0.1, fail to reject null hypothesis of stationarity, indicating that the transformed series is now stationary Figure 2.

### 3 Models and Forecasts

In this section, we will analyze and compare two different models to gain a better understanding of the complex dynamics of the time series process. We will assess a linear model and an ARIMA model to identify the most appropriate time series model for our analysis.

#### 3.1 Linear Models

We start by fitting a linear model of the form:

$$CO2_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 t + \epsilon_t$$

Based on the fit results, the estimated coefficient  $\beta_1 = 0.109$  indicates that the  $CO_2$  levels increase by  $\approx 0.109$  units per month. The p-value of the time index is  $< 0.05$  which suggests that the coefficient is statistically significant. We reject the null hypothesis that the coefficient  $\beta_1 = 0$ . that also proves evidence that the  $CO_2$  levels have an upward linear trend.

Both  $R^2$  and the adjusted  $R^2$  value is 0.969, which means that the linear model can explain 96.9 of the  $CO_2$  levels variance, suggesting that the model effectively captures the main patterns in the data.

Next, we fit a quadratic model of the form:

$$CO2_t = \phi_0 + \phi_1 t + \phi_2 t^2 + \epsilon_t$$

Based on the fit results of the quadratic time trend model, the estimated coefficient  $\beta_1 = 0.0674$  indicates that the  $CO_2$  levels increase by  $\approx 0.0674$  units per month. The p-value of the time index is  $< 0.05$  which suggests that the coefficient is statistically significant. We reject the null hypothesis that the coefficient  $\beta_1 = 0$ . that also proves evidence that the  $CO_2$  levels have an upward linear trend.

the estimated quadratic term coefficient  $\beta_2 = 0.0000886$  The positive coefficient suggests that the rate of increase in  $CO_2$  levels is accelerating. The p-value of the time index is  $< 0.05$  which suggests that the coefficient is statistically significant. We reject the null hypothesis that the coefficient  $\beta_2 = 0$ .

Both  $R^2$  and the adjusted  $R^2$  value is 0.979, which means that the linear model can explain 97.9 of the  $CO_2$  levels variance, suggesting that the model effectively captures the main patterns in the data.

After analyzing the two models, it is obvious that the significant coefficients show a clear upward trend in  $CO_2$  levels over time, with a rapidly increasing rate. However, it seems that the quadratic model is slightly outperforming the linear model when comparing the  $R^2$  results and examining the residual plots in Figure 3.

A logarithmic transformation can stabilize variance and make growth trends more linear. However, in this case, the log-linear model with  $R^2 = 0.972$  does not significantly improve the fit compared to the quadratic model with  $R^2 = 0.979$ .

Adding a seasonal dummy variable helps to capture some of the seasonal variation that we see in the historical  $CO_2$  levels. Using this and our quadratic model, we predict that  $CO_2$  levels will reach 411 ppm by 2020.

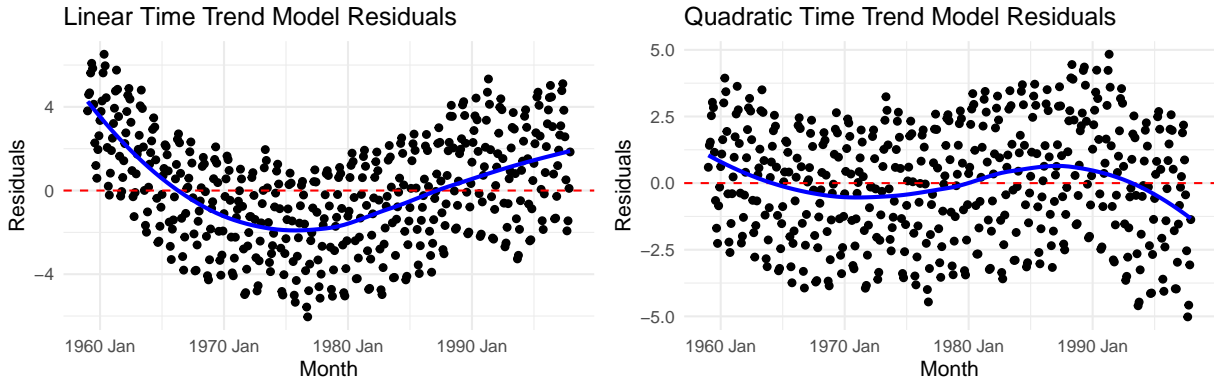


Figure 3: Residuals of the Linear and Quadratic Models

### 3.2 ARIMA Models

### 3.3 Forecasts

## 4 Conclusions

## 5 References

ESRL global monitoring laboratory - mauna loa observatory n.d. Available at <https://gml.noaa.gov/obop/mlo/>

Global monitoring laboratory - carbon cycle greenhouse gases n.d. Available at [https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/about/co2\\_measurements.html](https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/about/co2_measurements.html)

**Keeling, C D** and **Whorf, T P** 1997 Scripps institution of oceanography (SIO), university of california, la jolla, california USA 92093-0220.

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