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P.G DEPARTMENT OF METHEMATICS

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

Submitted by,

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Project Report Template

1 INTRODUCTION

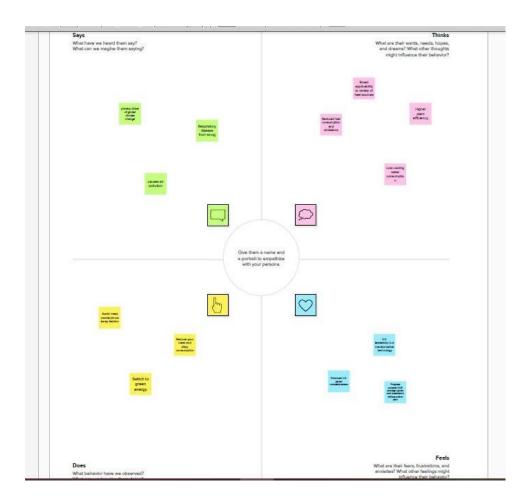
1.1 Overview

Global CO2 emissions declined by 5.8% in 2020, or almost 2 Gt CO2 – the largest ever decline and almost five times greater than the 2009 decline that followed the global financial crisis. CO2 emissions fell further than energy demand in 2020 owing to the pandemic hitting demand for oil and coal harder than other energy sources while renewables increased. Despite the decline in 2020, global energy-related CO2 emissions remained at 31.5 Gt, which contributed to CO2 reaching its highest ever average annual concentration in the atmosphere of 412.5 parts per million in 2020 – around 50% higher than when the industrial revolution began.

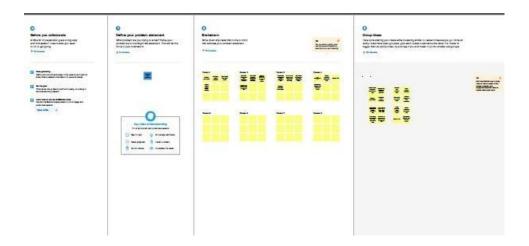
1.2 Purpose

In 2021 global energy-related CO2 emissions are projected to rebound and grow by 4.8% as demand for coal, oil and gas rebounds with the economy. The increase of over 1 500 Mt CO2 would be the largest single increase since the carbon-intensive economic recovery from the global financial crisis more than a decade ago, it leaves global emissions in 2021 around 400 Mt CO2, or 1.2%, below the 2019 peak.

- 2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking
 - 2.1 Empathy map

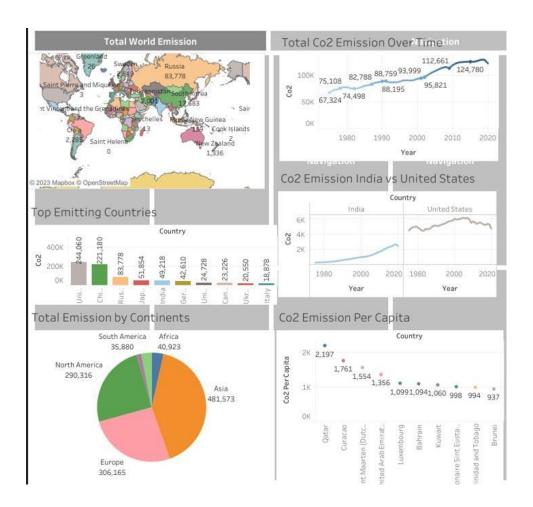


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3 RESULT

Dashboard 1



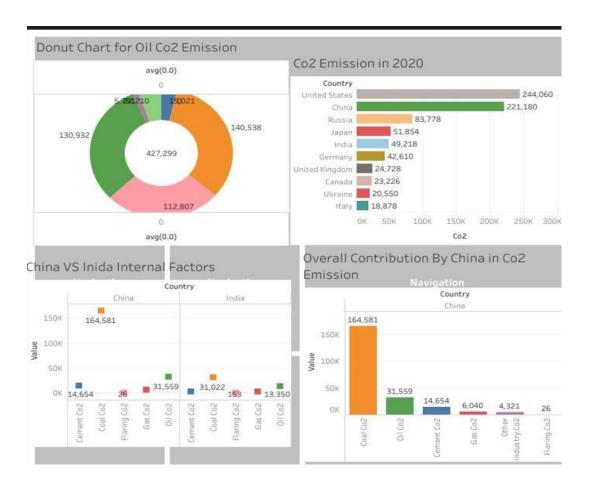
Dashboard 2



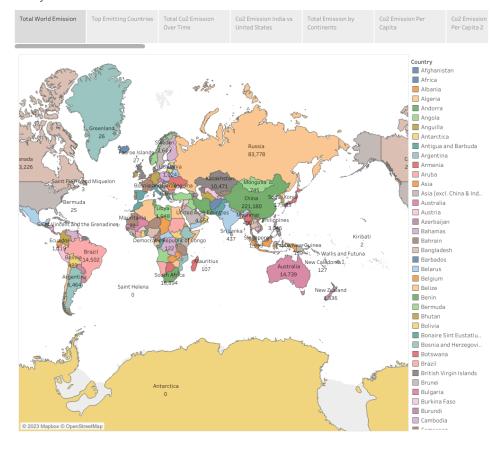
Dashboard 3



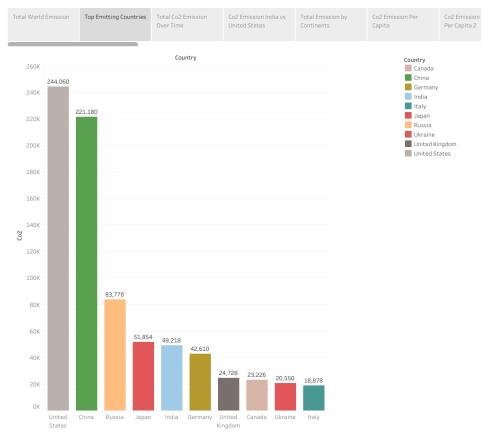
Dashboard 4



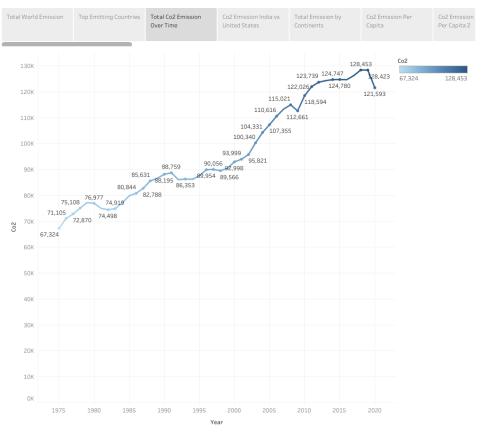
Story 1



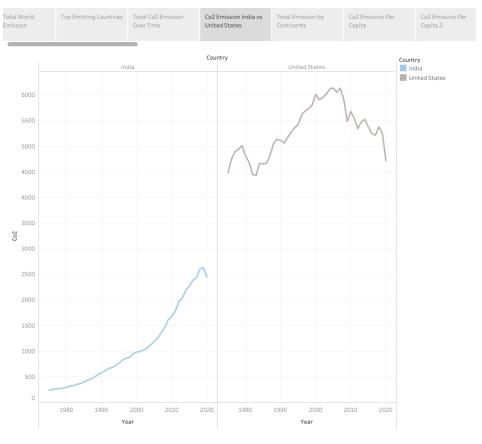
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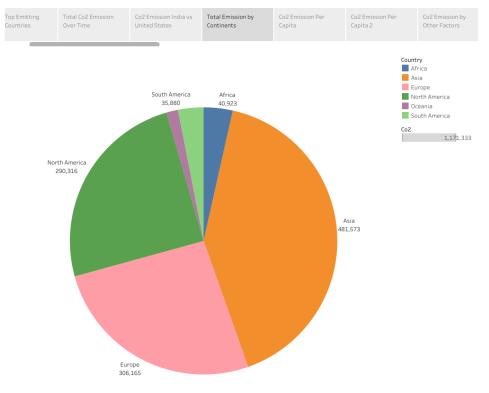
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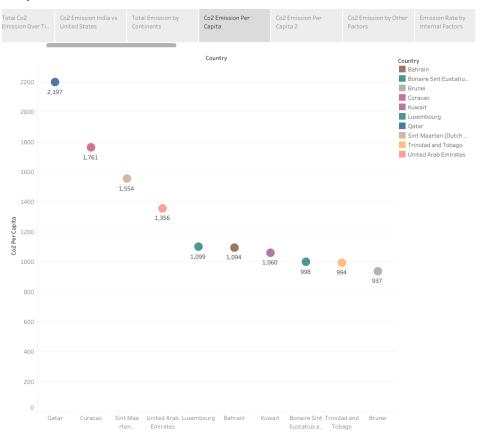


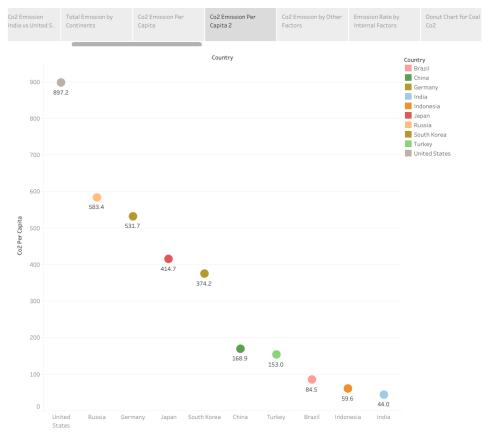
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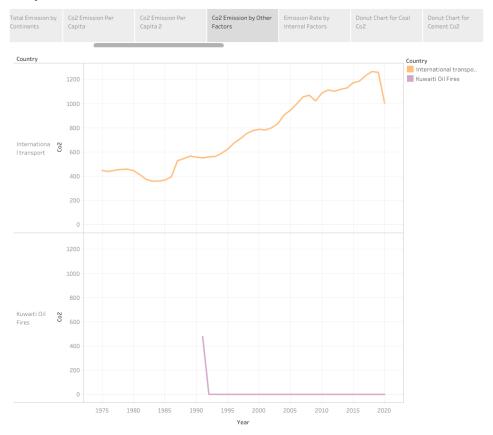


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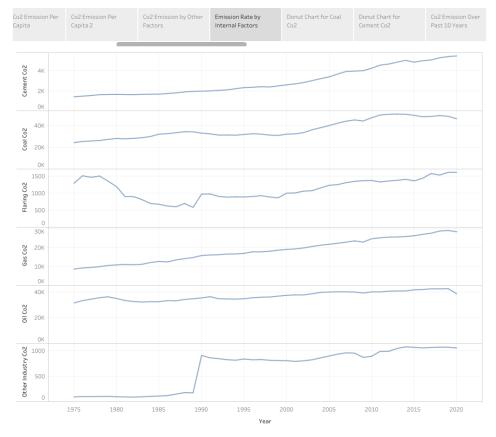




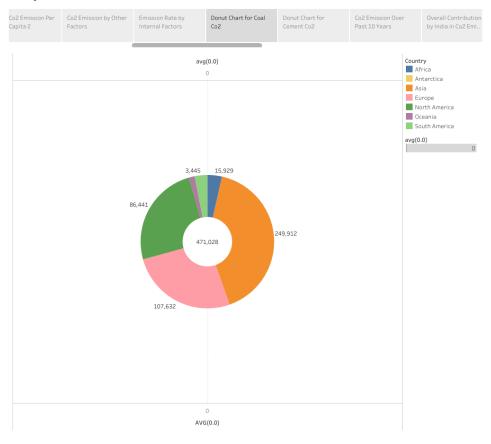




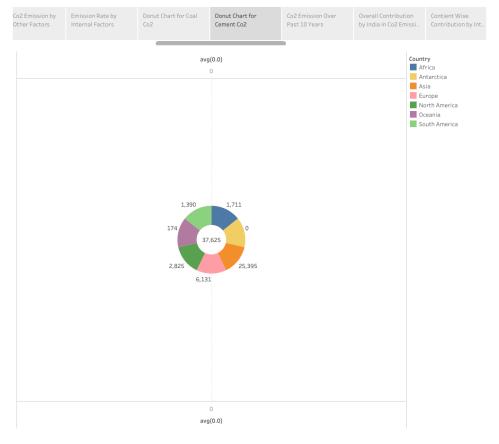
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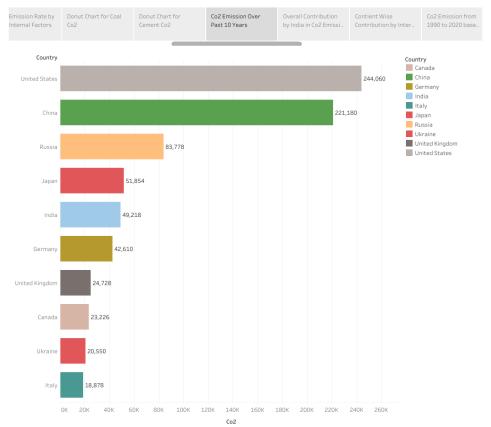


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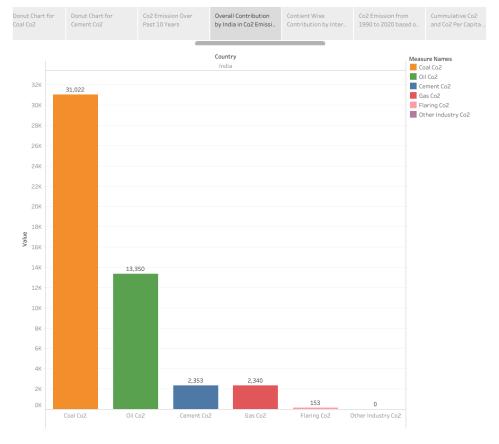


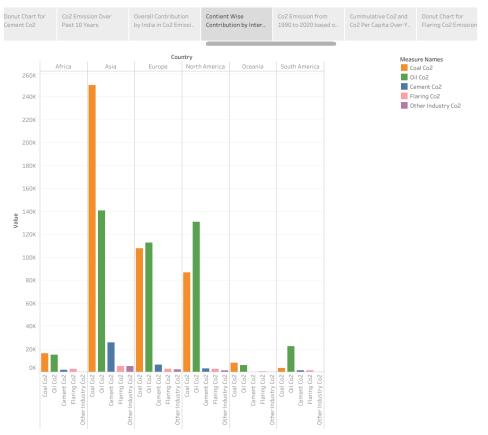
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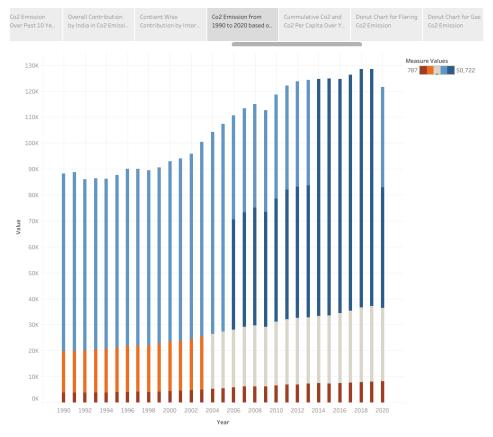


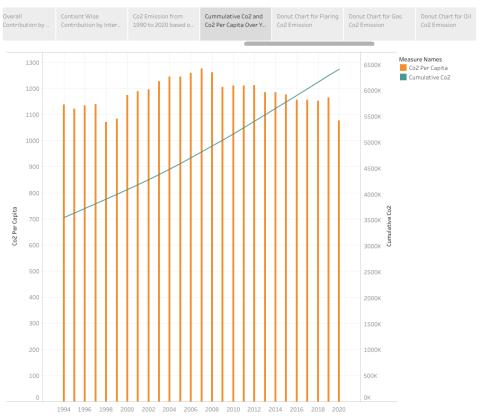
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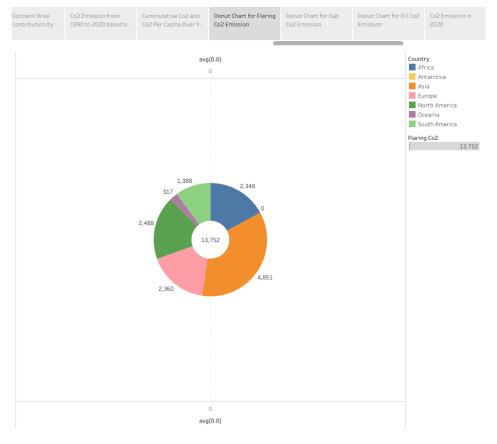


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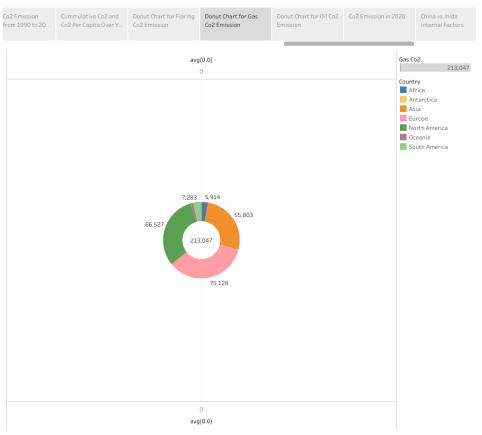




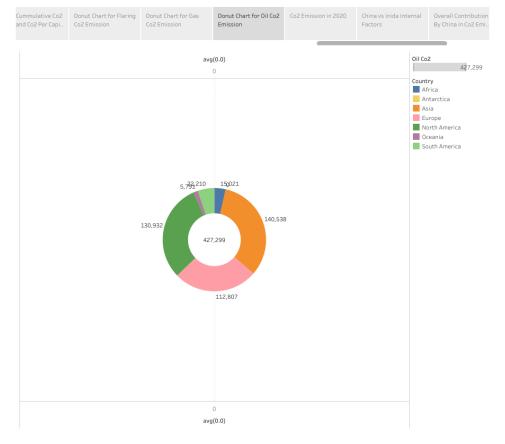
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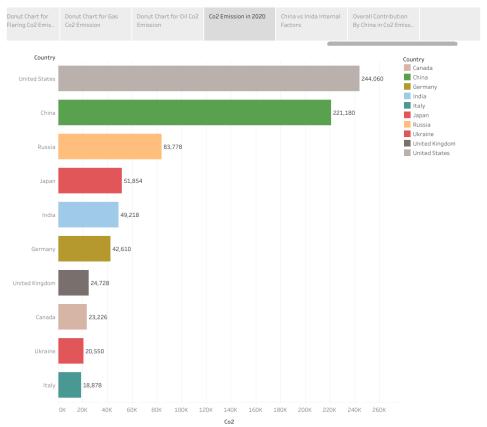


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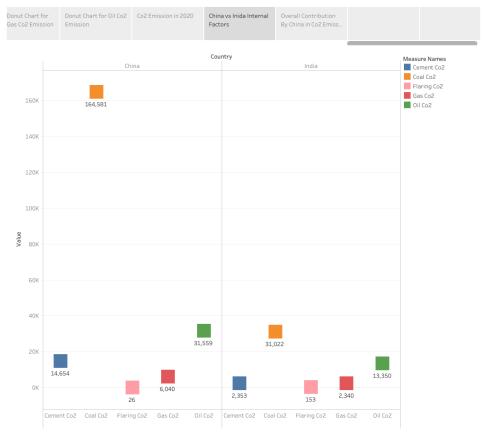


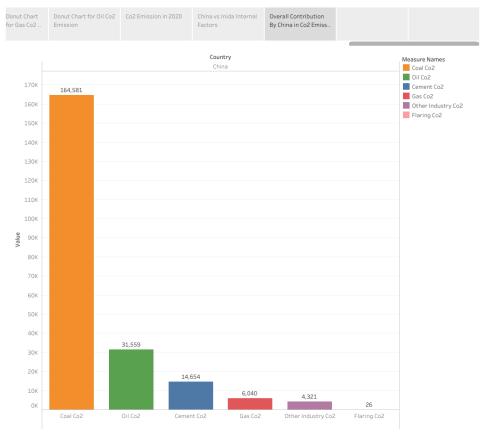
Story 1





Story 1





4 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES

The greenhouse effect helps in maintaining a manageable temperature which makes Earth habitable for all living beings. The greenhouse effect can be used to grow seasonal plants artificially in non-seasonal months.

DISADVANTAGES

Global warming is the greatest disadvantage of the greenhouse effect. It leads to an increase in the rising sea level. Oceans have gotten warmer which poses a threat to all marine life.

5 APPLICATIONS

The future market potential for CO_2 -derived products and services is difficult to assess. The early stage of technology development and anticipated reliance on policy frameworks for most applications makes estimating the future market very challenging. Theoretically, some CO_2 use applications, such as fuels and chemicals, could grow to scales of multiple billions of tonnes of CO_2 use per year, but in practice would compete with direct use of low-carbon hydrogen or electricity, which would be more cost effective in most applications.

6 CONCLUSION

The relationship described above by Wittwer is illustrated below in Figure 8, where data pertaining to atmospheric CO2 emissions, food production, and human population are plotted. Standardized to a value of unity in 1961, each of these datasets has experienced rapid and interlinked growth over the past five decades. Rising global population has led to rising CO2 emissions and rising CO2 emissions have benefited food production.

7 FUTURE SCOPE

The future market for CO2-derived products and services is very difficult to assess, reflecting the early stage of technology development for many applications and the reliance on supporting policy frameworks. Global estimates range from less than 1 GtCO2 per year to 7 GtCO2 per year by 2030, depending on the assumptions applied. These higher estimates are considered extremely optimistic.

8 APPENDIX

A. Source Code

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## Comparison of the Compariso
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