

# Unearthing the Environmental Impact of Human Activity: A Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Analysis

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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, CO<sub>2</sub> is an invisible, odorless gas. It is removed from the atmosphere mostly by plants, which extract carbon from CO<sub>2</sub> to build their tissues, and by the oceans, in which CO<sub>2</sub> dissolves.

Because CO<sub>2</sub> is opaque to infrared radiation (the electromagnetic waves emitted by warm objects) in the atmosphere, it acts as a blanket to slow the loss of heat from Earth into space. Although other gases are also causing Earth's climate to warm, CO<sub>2</sub> alone is responsible for about three-fourths of global warming.

The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere has increased greatly since human beings began burning large amounts of coal and petroleum in the nineteenth century. In more recent times, this source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions has increased rapidly, while

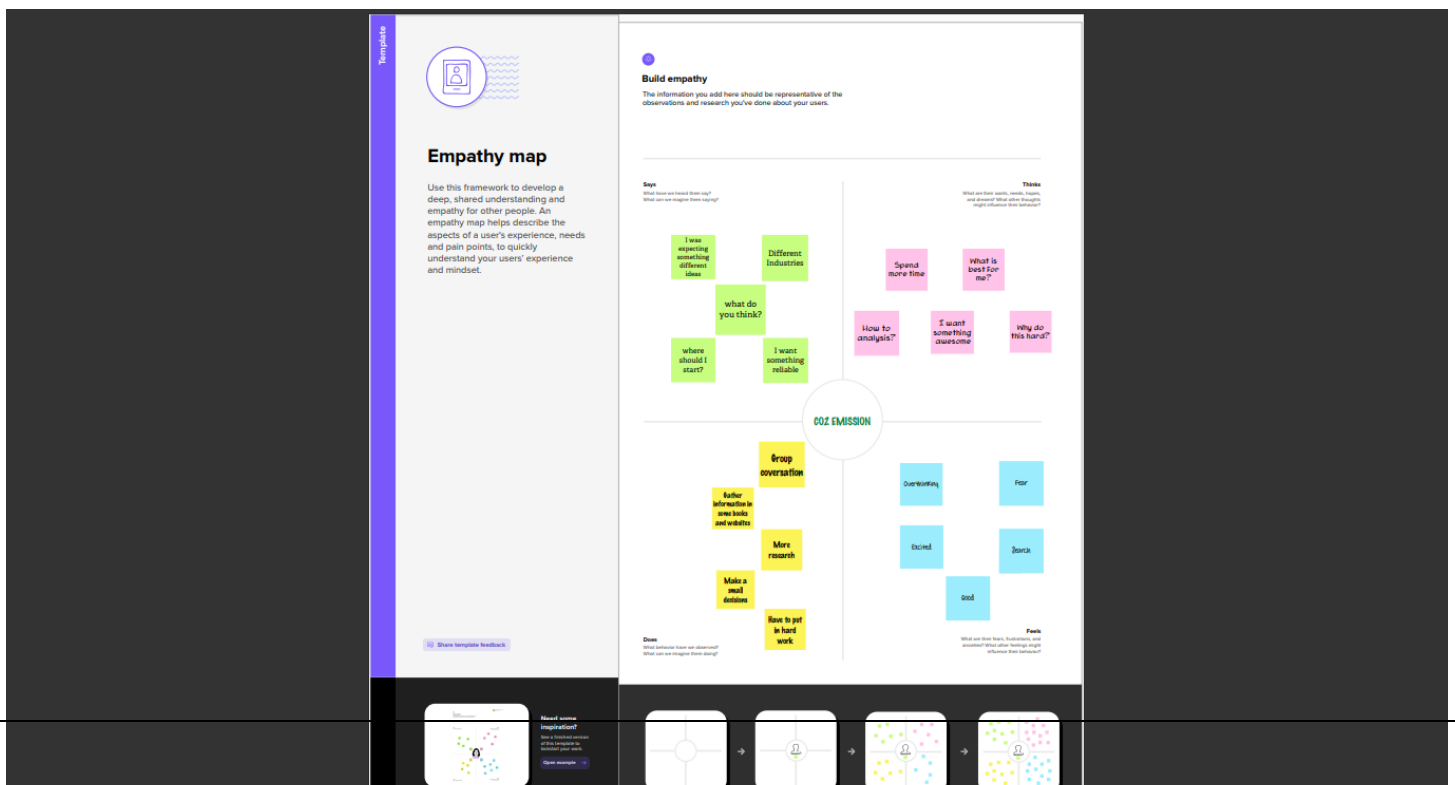
destruction of forests has also become a major source of CO<sub>2</sub>. Atmospheric concentrations of several other gases, including methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), have also been increased recently by human activities and are contributing to greenhouse warming of the planet.

## 1.2 Purpose:

As climate change affects our planet's health and ecosystems, it's important to do our part to stave off or offset its negative impacts. One way to help lessen the effect of climate change is to reduce our carbon emissions.

## Problem Definition & Design Thinking :

### 2.1 Emapathy Map:



## 2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

## Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions or your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

- 40 minutes to prepare
- 10 minutes to discuss
- 10 minutes to present

### 1 Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this exercise. Here's what you need to be in getting:

- 40 minutes

### 2 Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem in three steps: the problem. This will be the focus of the brainstorm.

5 minutes

#### PROBLEM

- Global warming
- Air pollution
- Changes of weather patterns
- Acid rain

Score one idea levels

### 3 Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

40 minutes

#### Brainstorming

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

40 minutes

### 4 Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas with classmates online or in-person. You can give them all a thumbs up or a thumbs down. If you have a thumbs up, you can give them a thumbs up. If you have a thumbs down, you can give them a thumbs down.

40 minutes

### 5 Prioritize

You have shared all of the ideas on the same page. Now it's time to prioritize. Group your ideas into three categories: high, medium, and low. This will help you decide which ideas to focus on.

40 minutes

#### Prioritization

Group your ideas into three categories: high, medium, and low. This will help you decide which ideas to focus on.

40 minutes

### 6 After you collaborate

You can expand the work in your session or get feedback from your group. Here's what you need to be in getting:

- 40 minutes

### 7 Group ideas

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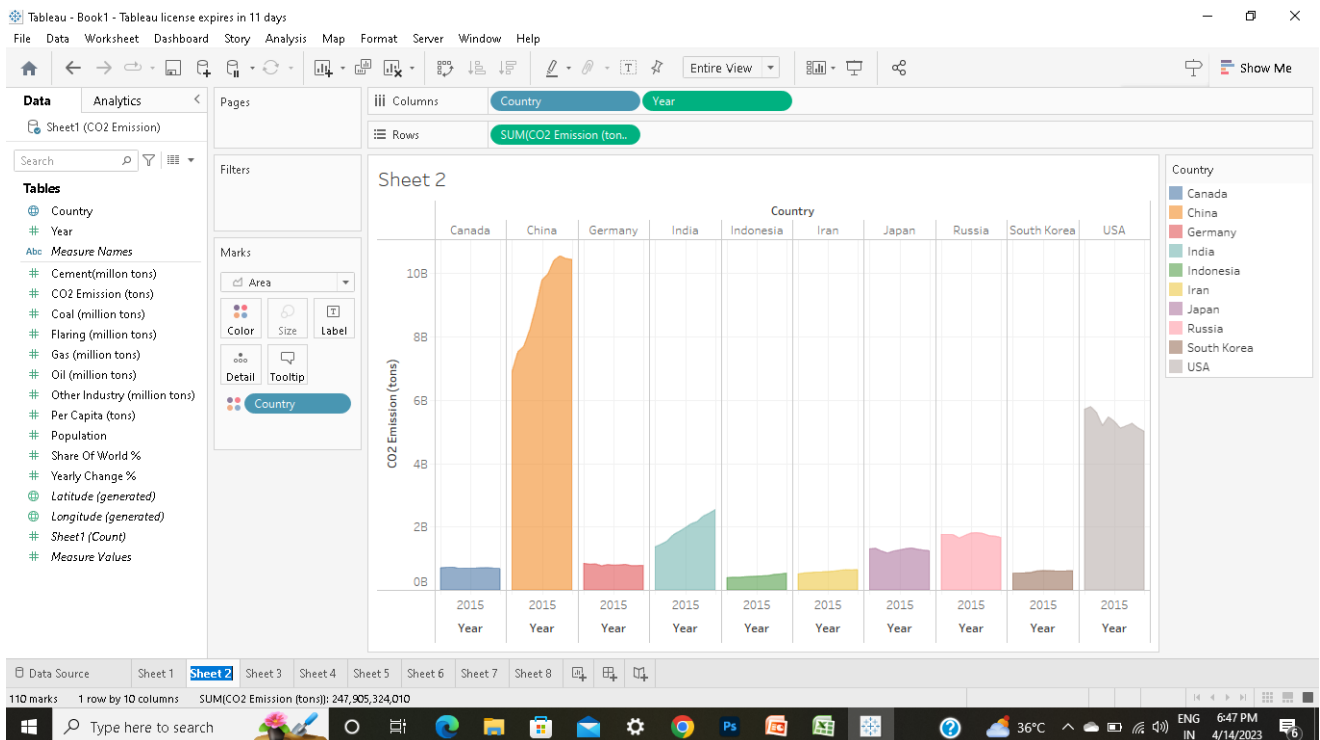
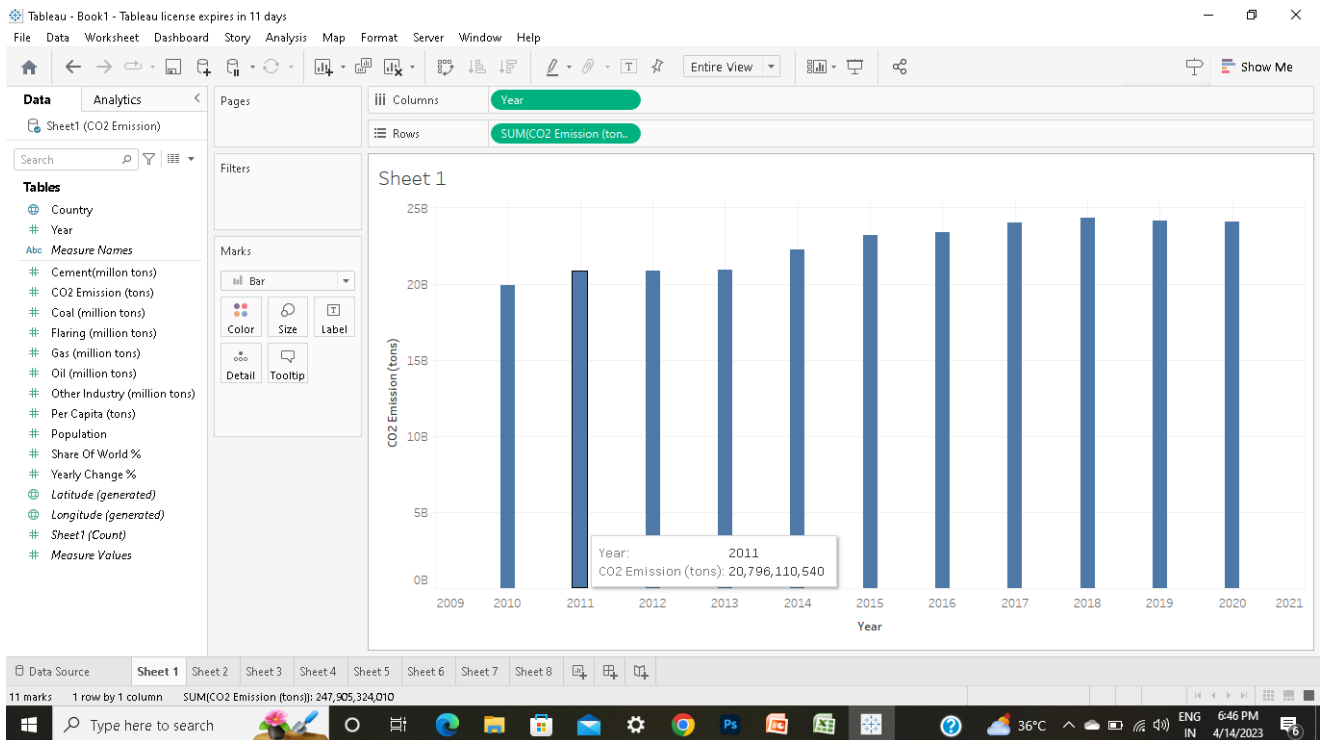
40 minutes

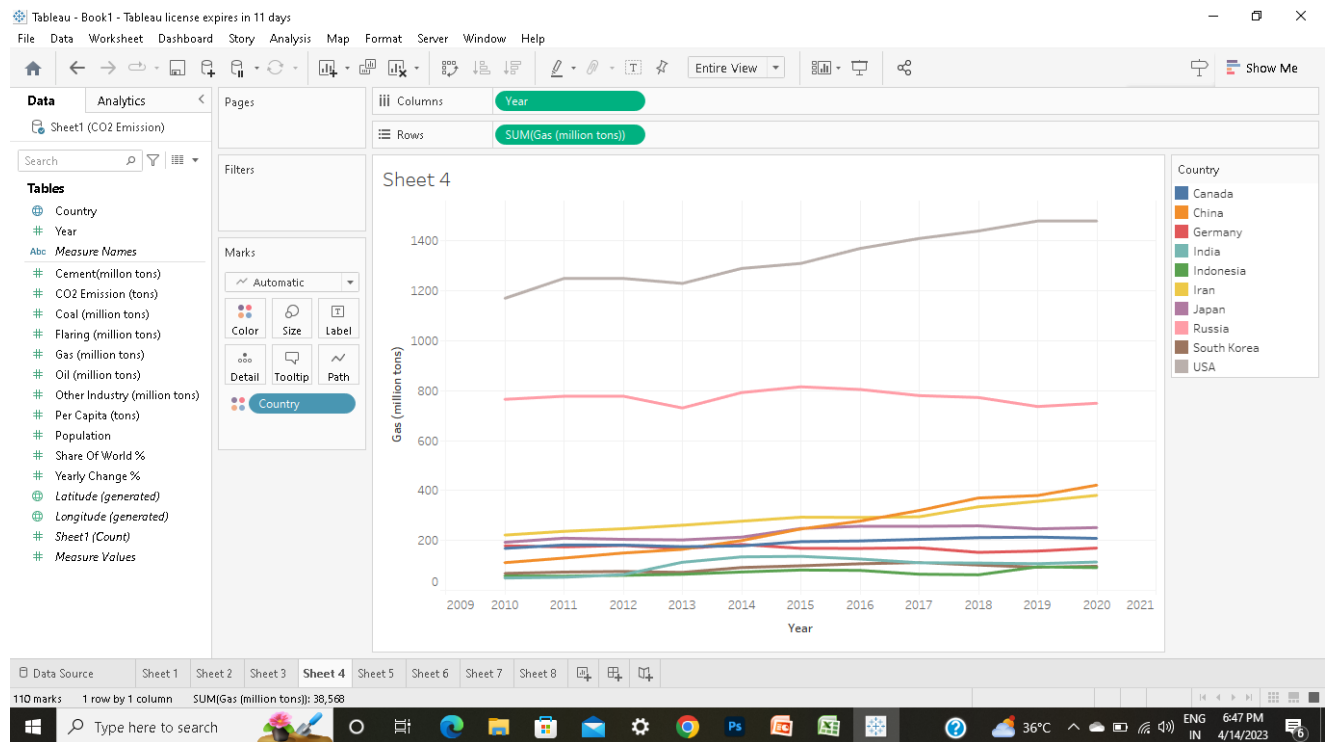
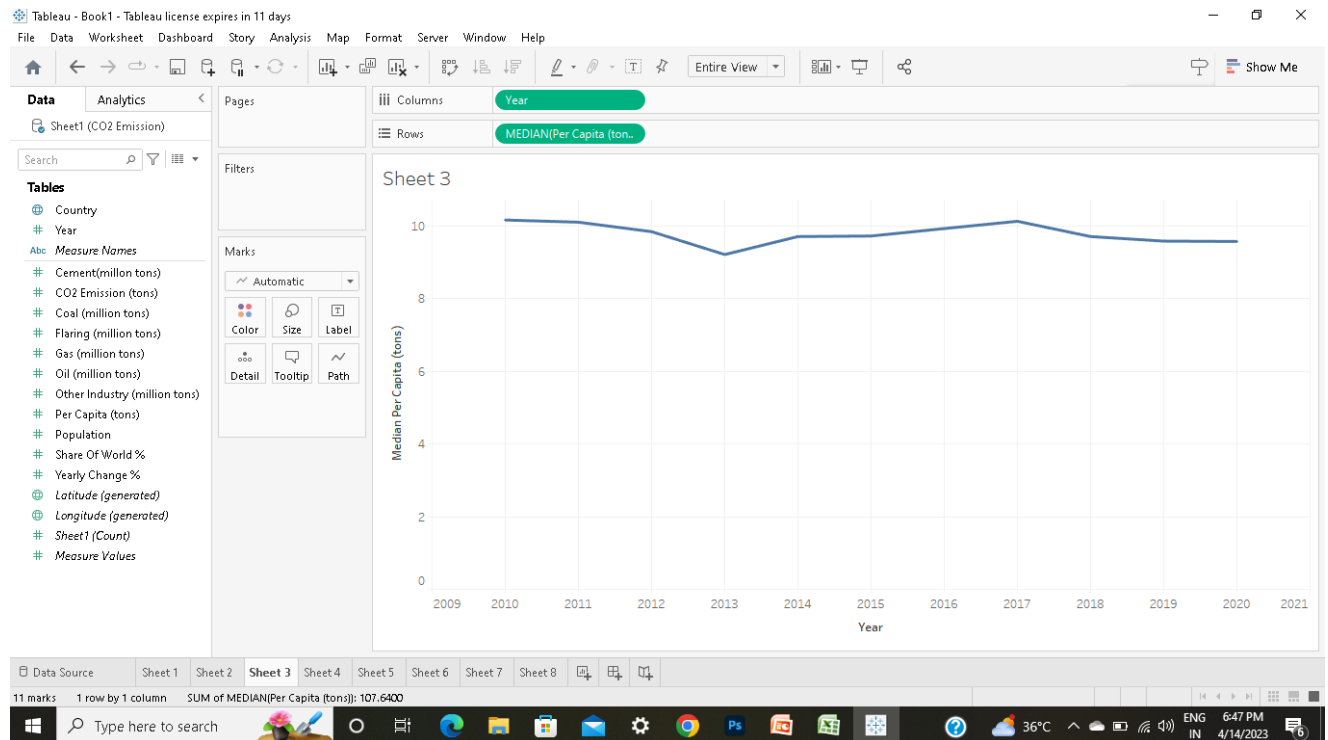
### 11 Prioritize

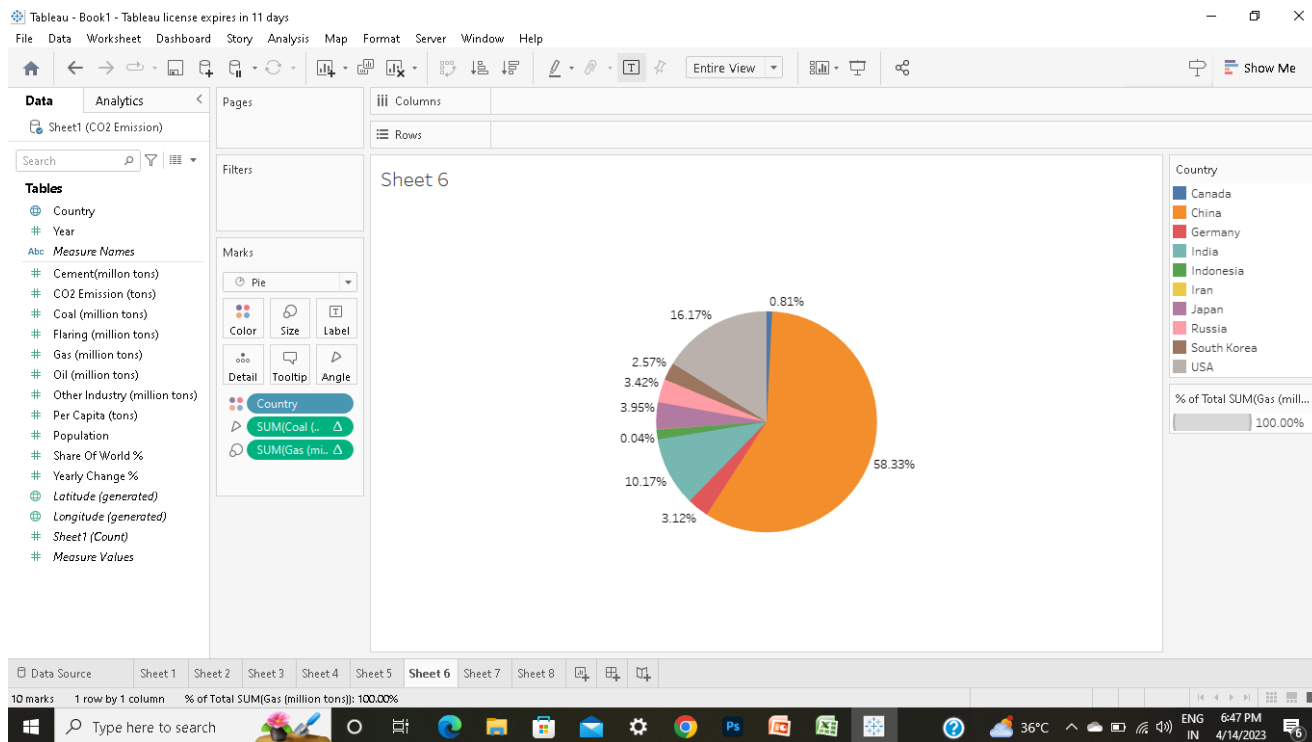
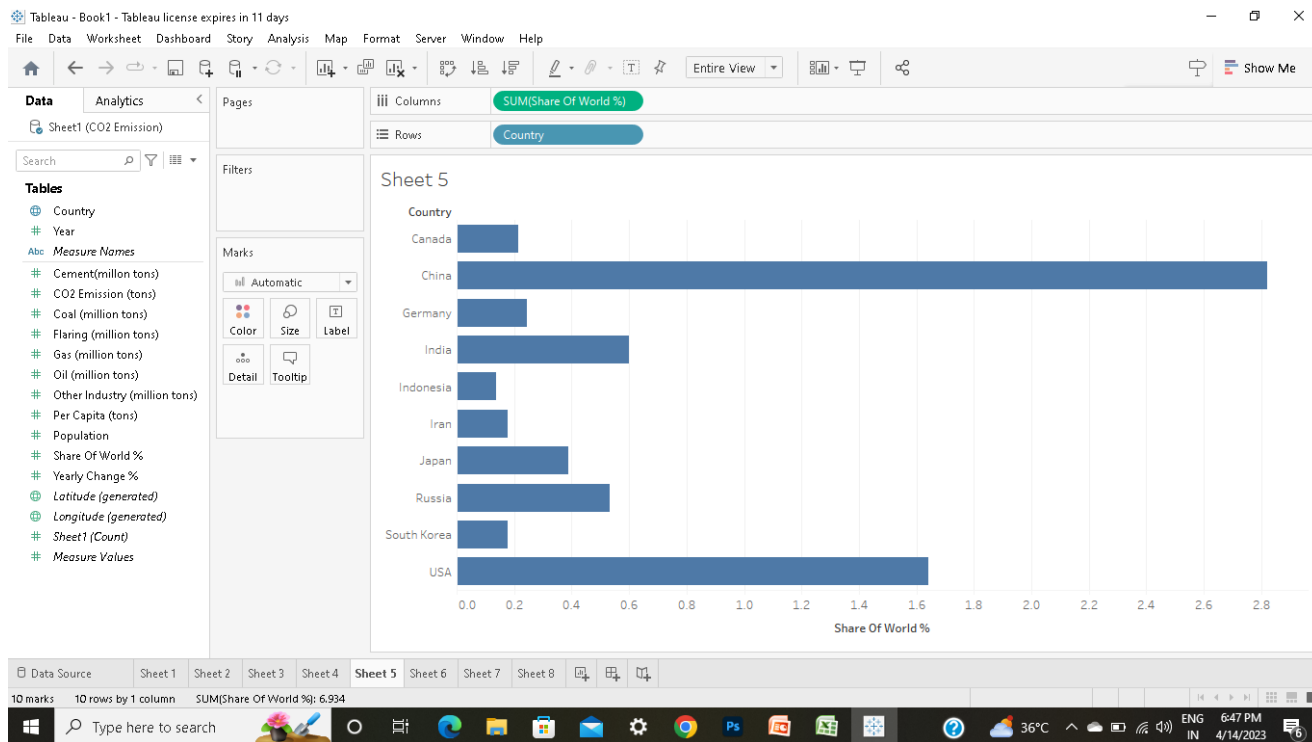
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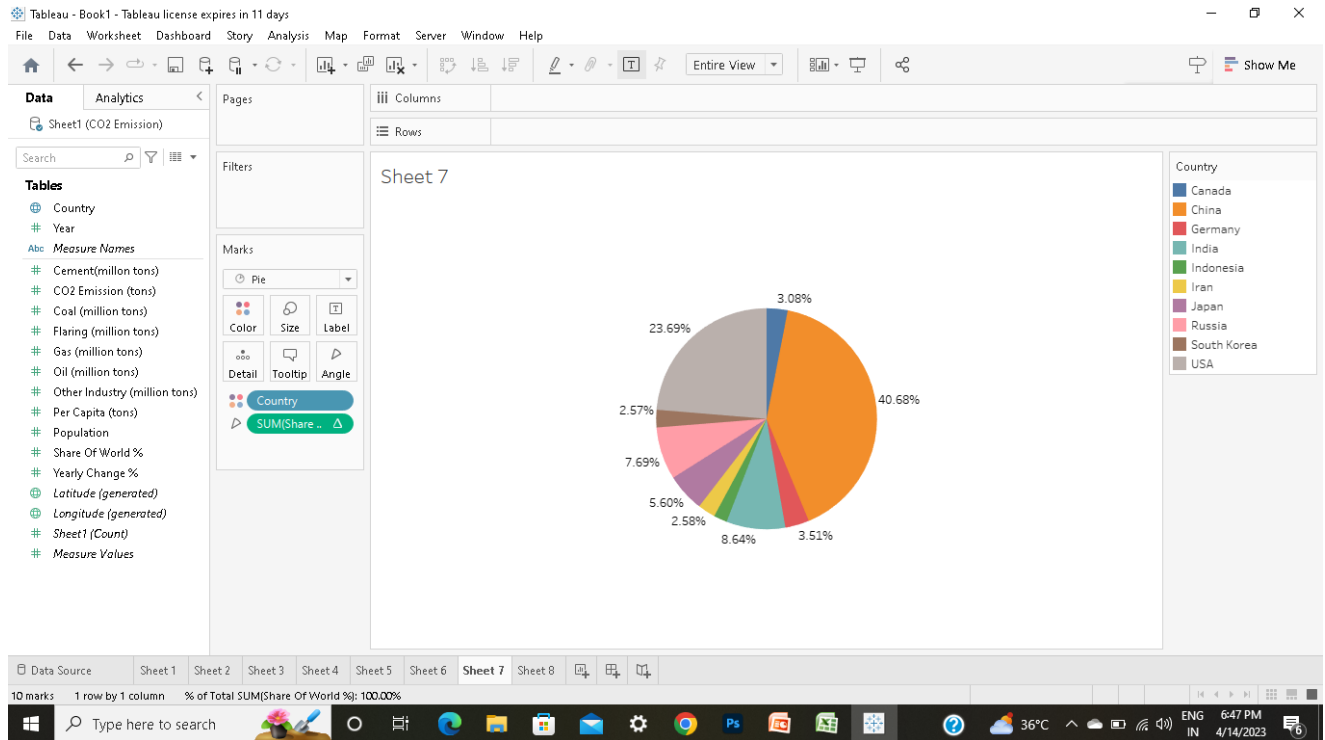
40 minutes

# Result:









## Advantages:

- When we fix the climate and runaway global heating using principles of climate justice for all, we also help significantly improve or fix many of the world's other most threatening global challenges.
- we create hundreds of millions of new, well-paid green energy generation and transition jobs.
- We are intelligent and adaptive beings, and we can resolve or adapt to almost anything.
- We still have time to prepare, adapt

- There will be positive climate wildcards



## **Disadvantages:**

- Carbon dioxide gas can be toxic and very harmful to humans, It increases the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere, It causes the global warming effect that has bad effects on the Earth.
- Increasing the percentage of carbon dioxide gas in the air causes suffocation of living organisms as well as global warming that threatens the existence of life on this planet, a high concentration of carbon dioxide gas causes narcosis.
- Carbon dioxide gas level increases to higher than 5 % in the room, this ratio is enough to kill the human being, carbon dioxide gas increases the cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure.

## Applications:

- New pathways to use CO<sub>2</sub> in the production of fuels, chemicals and building materials are generating global interest.
- The market for CO<sub>2</sub> use will likely remain relatively small in the short term, but early opportunities can be cultivated.
- CO<sub>2</sub> use has potential to support climate goals, but robust life-cycle assessment is essential.
- CO<sub>2</sub> could be an important raw material for products that require carbon.
- Globally, some 230 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) are used every year.
- New pathways involve transforming CO<sub>2</sub> into fuels, chemicals and building materials.
- The production of CO<sub>2</sub>-based fuels and chemicals is energy-intensive and requires large amounts of hydrogen.

## **Conclusion:**

The rising level of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

## **Future Scope:**

CO<sub>2</sub> can also replace fossil fuels as a raw material in chemicals and polymers. Less energy-intensive pathways include reacting CO<sub>2</sub> with minerals or waste streams, such as iron slag, to form carbonates for building materials. The future market potential for CO<sub>2</sub>-derived products and services is difficult to assess.

## **Appendix:**

### **Introduction**

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/environment/energy-government-and-defense-magazines/carbon-dioxide-co2-emissions>

### **Advantages**

[https://www.joboneforhumanity.org/surprise\\_benefits\\_of\\_global\\_warming?gclid=CjwKCAjwue6hBhBVEiwA9YTx8Cl6\\_9M9atiYCpdMa-mSgr60fxSyWcuN3RSAX8cu1MqqBr1FDcajfBoCMBYQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.joboneforhumanity.org/surprise_benefits_of_global_warming?gclid=CjwKCAjwue6hBhBVEiwA9YTx8Cl6_9M9atiYCpdMa-mSgr60fxSyWcuN3RSAX8cu1MqqBr1FDcajfBoCMBYQAvD_BwE)

disadvantage

<https://www.online-sciences.com/earth-and-motion/what-are-the-disadvantages-of-carbon-dioxide/>

### **Applications**

<https://www.iea.org/reports/putting-co2-to-use>

### **Conclusion**

<http://www.co2science.org/education/reports/co2benefits/conclusion.php#:~:text=%22The%20rising%20level%20of%20atmospheric,energy%2C%20minerals%2C%20and%20fertilizer.>

## **Future Scope**

[https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/50652405-26db-4c41-82dc-c23657893059/Putting\\_CO2\\_to\\_Use.pdf](https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/50652405-26db-4c41-82dc-c23657893059/Putting_CO2_to_Use.pdf)