

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

SUBMITTED BY

REG NO:	NAME
32720U28003	GOPI.P
32720U28007	KARTHI.K
32720U28010	NANDHAKUMAR.C
32720U28015	SAKTHIKUMAR.K

**DEPARTMENT OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICS
S.S.S COLLEGE ARTS, SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT
ARCOT-632505**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Global warming is one of the biggest challenges currently being faced by the human race, although correlation is not causation, a likely Cause of global warming is due to increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activities. **CO2 Emission** refers to the Carbon Dioxide emitted throughout the world. For this analysis we will be focusing on CO2 Emissions and its effect on the world we live in as well as some key factors and stats that may play a role in the emission of CO2 globally. Fossil fuel use is the primary source of CO2. The data throws light onto how much fossil fuels are burnt, per year per nation, which amounts to an increase in CO2 every year. This will help researchers and environment experts to predict global warming.

Carbon dioxide is also a greenhouse gas produced as a byproduct of human activities. Burning fossil fuels—coal, oil, and natural gas—is the number one source of global CO2 emissions. In 2009, the world got more than 80% of its energy from fossil fuels. Sixteen countries got 99% or more of their energy from fossil fuels.

So countries should set a goal to decrease this amount yearly. Analyzing Global Co2 Emission across countries from 1975 to 2020. This dataset contains a record of Co2 Emission by each Country and Region of Earth, here we are going to analyze and visualize Country wise, Region wise and Overall Co2 Emission on Earth.

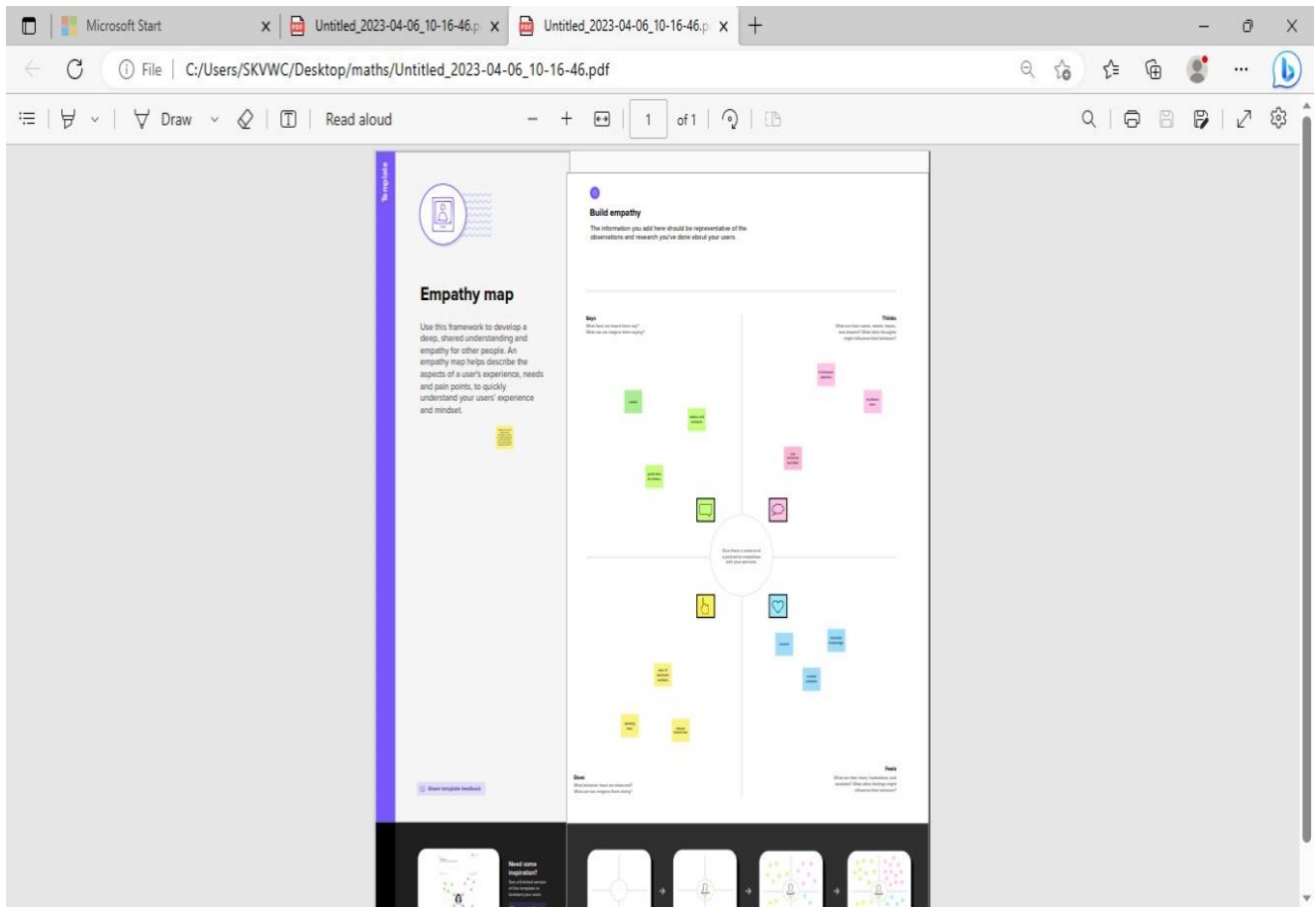
2. PROJECT DEFINITION, PURPOSE & DESIGN THINKING

New opportunities to use carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the development of products and services are capturing the attention of governments, industry and the investment community interested in mitigating climate change as well as in other factors, including technology leadership & supporting a circular economy. This analysis considers the near - term market potential for five key categories of CO₂ derived products and services: fuels, chemicals, building materials from minerals, building materials from waste, and CO₂ use to enhance the yields of biological processes.

Five categories could individually be scaled- up to a market size of at least almost as the current CO₂ demand for food and beverages but most face commercial and regulatory barriers. CO₂ use can support climate goals where the application is scalable, uses low carbon energy and displaces a product with higher life-cycle emissions.

Some CO₂-derived products also involve permanent carbon retention, in particular building materials. Fossil fuel use is the primary source of CO₂. CO₂ can also be emitted from direct human-induced impacts on forestry and other land use, such as through deforestation, land clearing for agriculture, and degradation of soils. Likewise, land can also remove CO₂ from the atmosphere through reforestation, improvement of soils, and other activities.

2.1 EMPATHY MAP



2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

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Brainstorm & Idea prioritization

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

- 1. Brainstorm a concept
- 2. Share & evaluate
- 3. A group consensus

Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here are a few things to do in preparation:

- 1. Brainstorm
- 2. Set priority
- 3. Set goals
- 4. Set time for the collaborative work

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? What your problem is the right for someone. The solution for the problem.

How to prevent global warming from CO2 emissions?

Key to a successful brainstorming session:

- 1. No limits
- 2. No criticism
- 3. No evaluation
- 4. No discussion

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind. Don't worry about your problem statement.

Problem	Solution	Impact	Feasibility
CO2 emissions	Renewable energy	High	High
CO2 emissions	Carbon capture	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Energy efficiency	Low	Low
CO2 emissions	Public transport	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Green buildings	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Electric vehicles	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon pricing	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon trading	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon offsets	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon credits	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon sinks	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon sequestration	Medium	Medium
CO2 emissions	Carbon capture and storage	Medium	Medium

Group ideas

Take time during your idea sharing session to evaluate ideas as a group. Consider why you have been presented with each solution and how it can be a better than the other ideas. To not just if you and break up the smaller subgroups.

Prioritize

You now should all be on the same page about which important ideas are important. Now you should all be on the same page about which ideas are important and which are feasible.

Feasibility

After you collaborate

You can expect the result of an idea session to be a list of ideas and a number of your group's ideas. You can expect the result of an idea session to be a list of ideas and a number of your group's ideas.

Quick and easy

- 1. Brainstorm
- 2. Share & evaluate
- 3. A group consensus

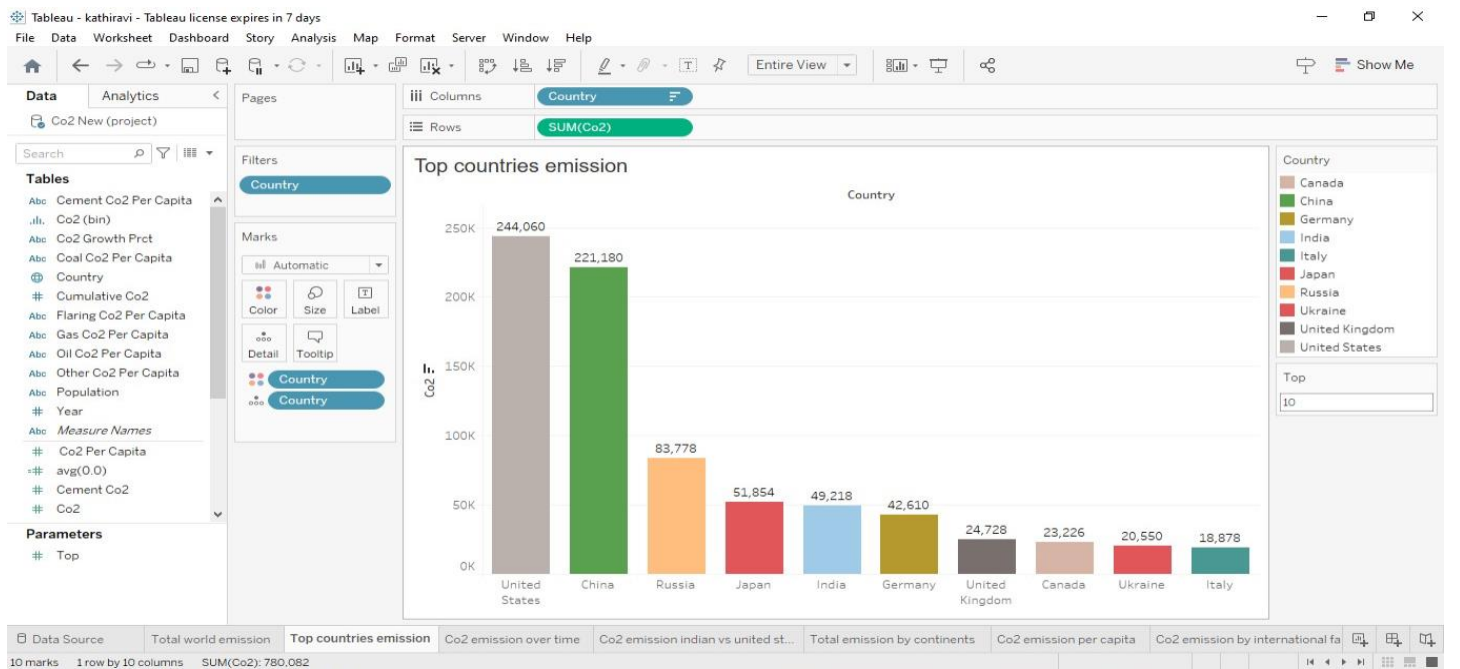
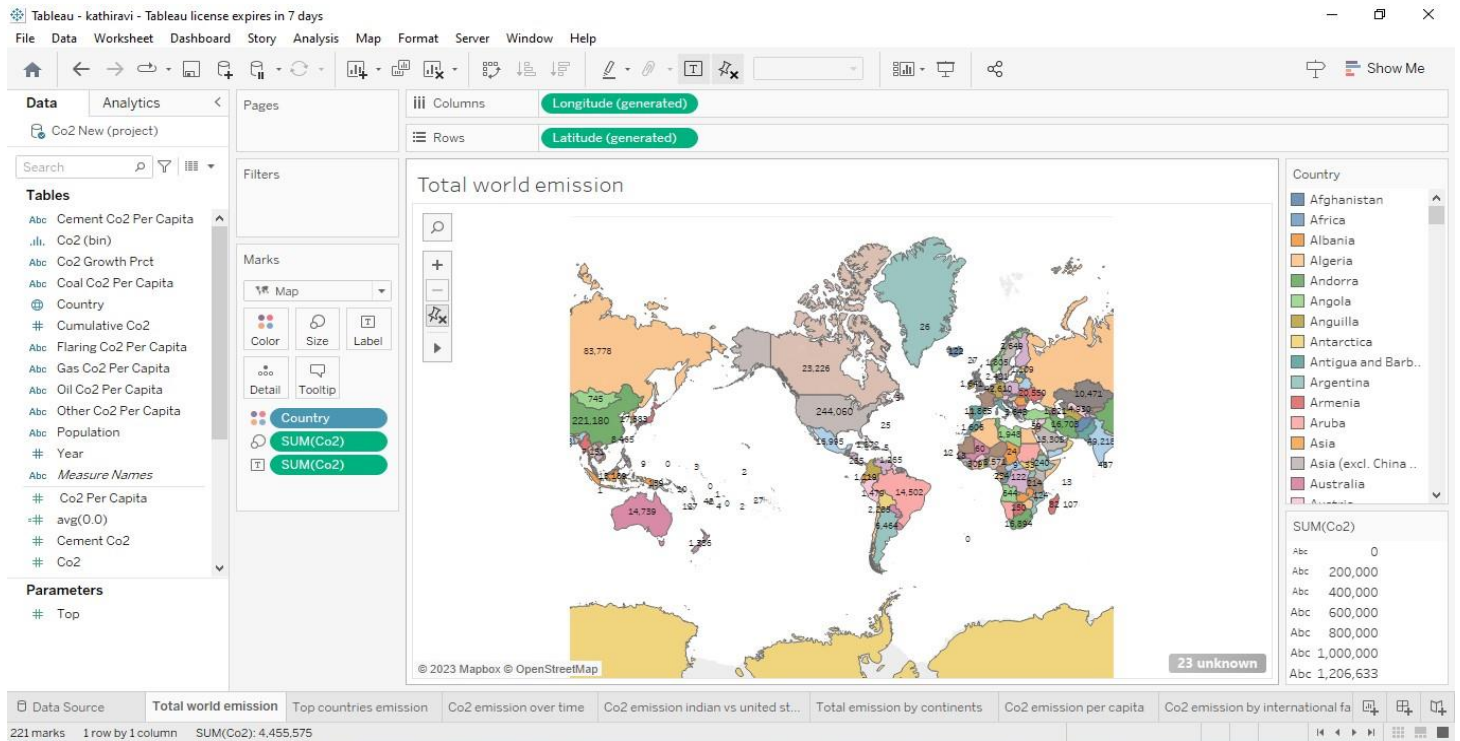
Keep working forward

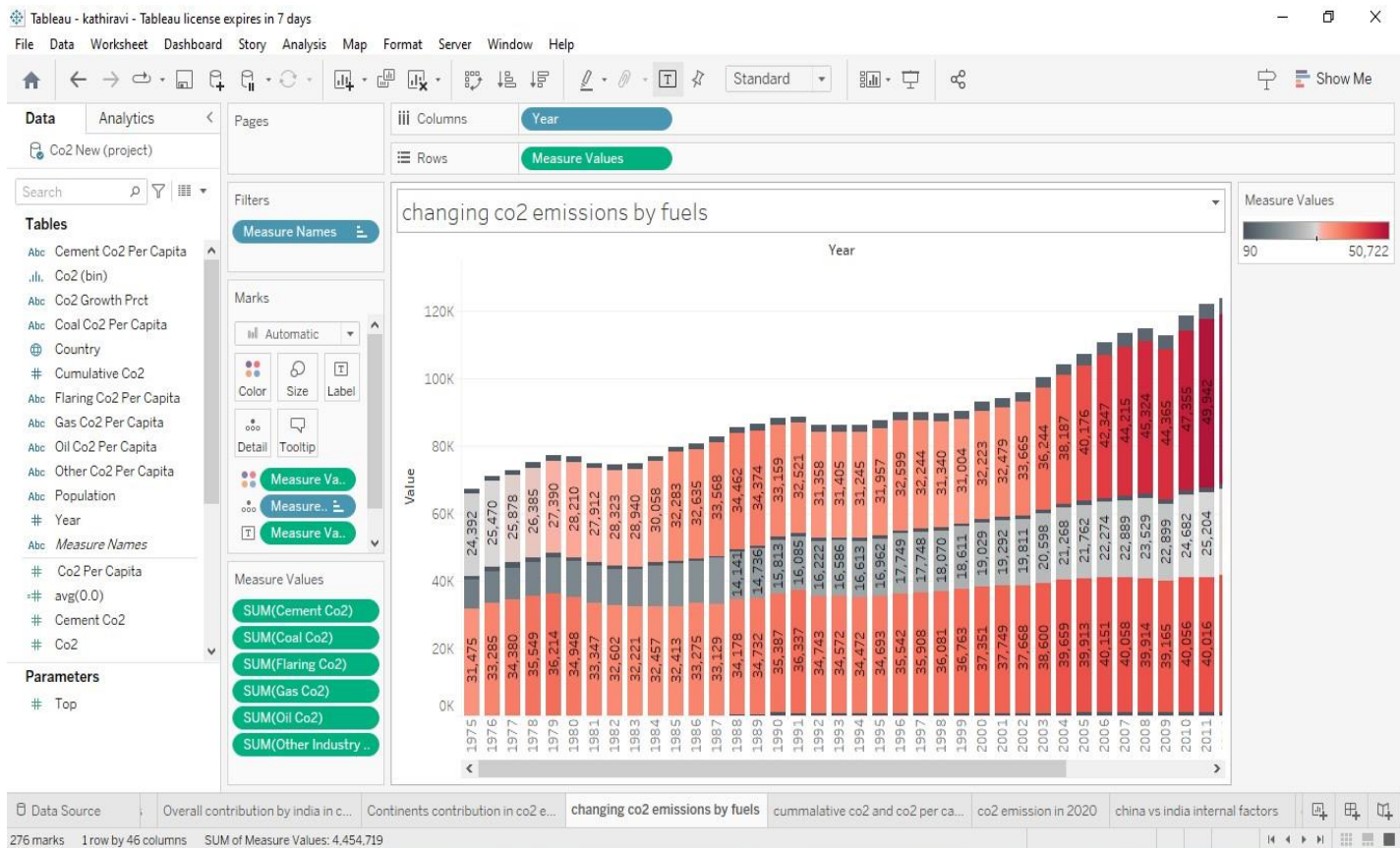
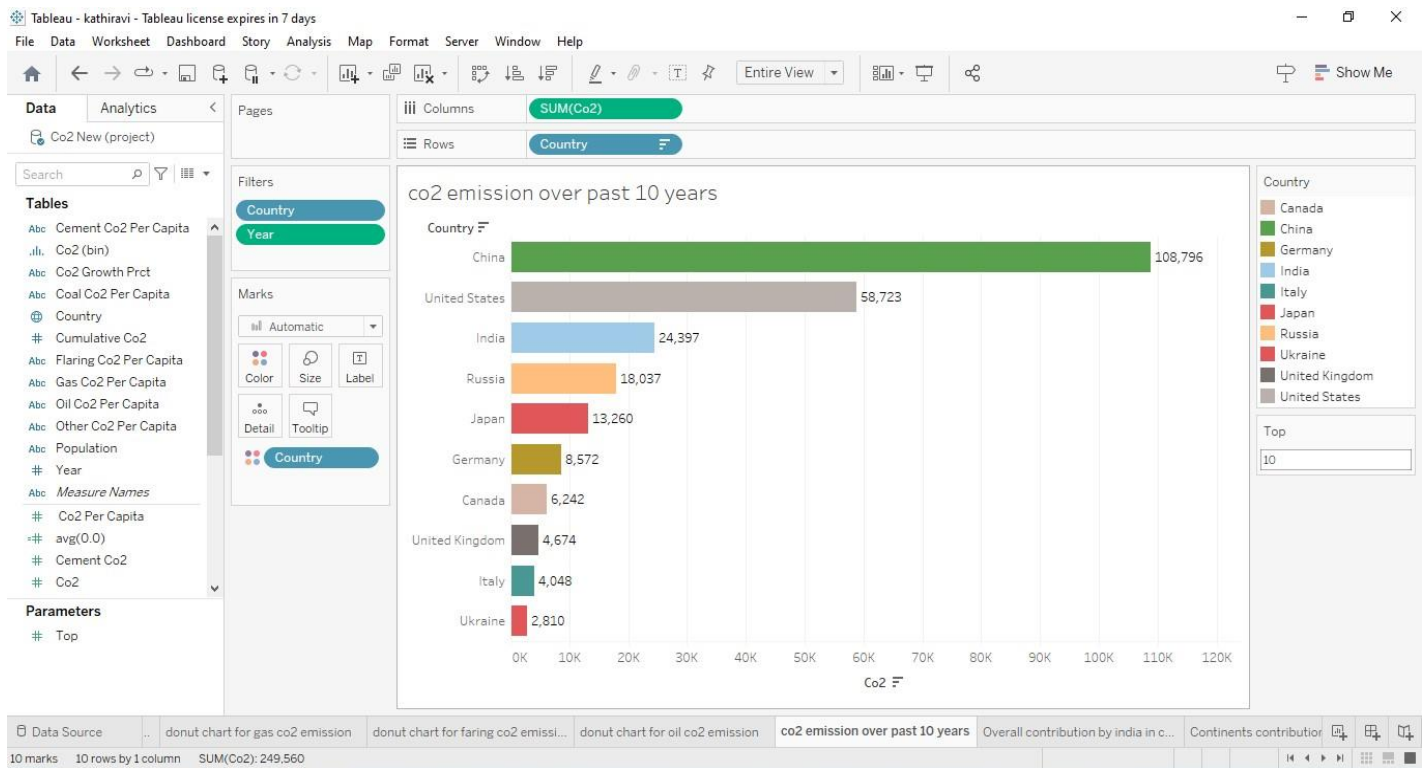
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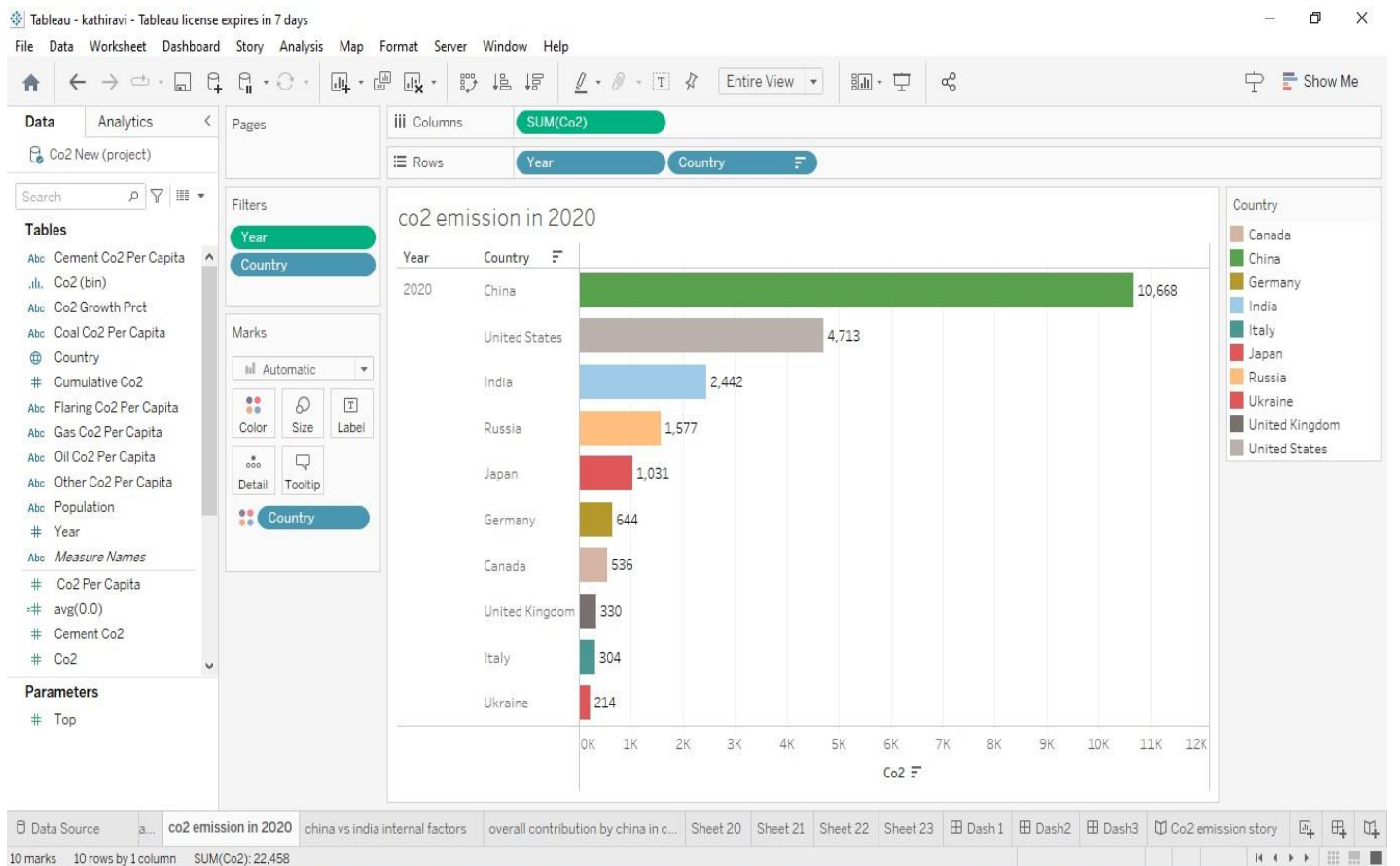
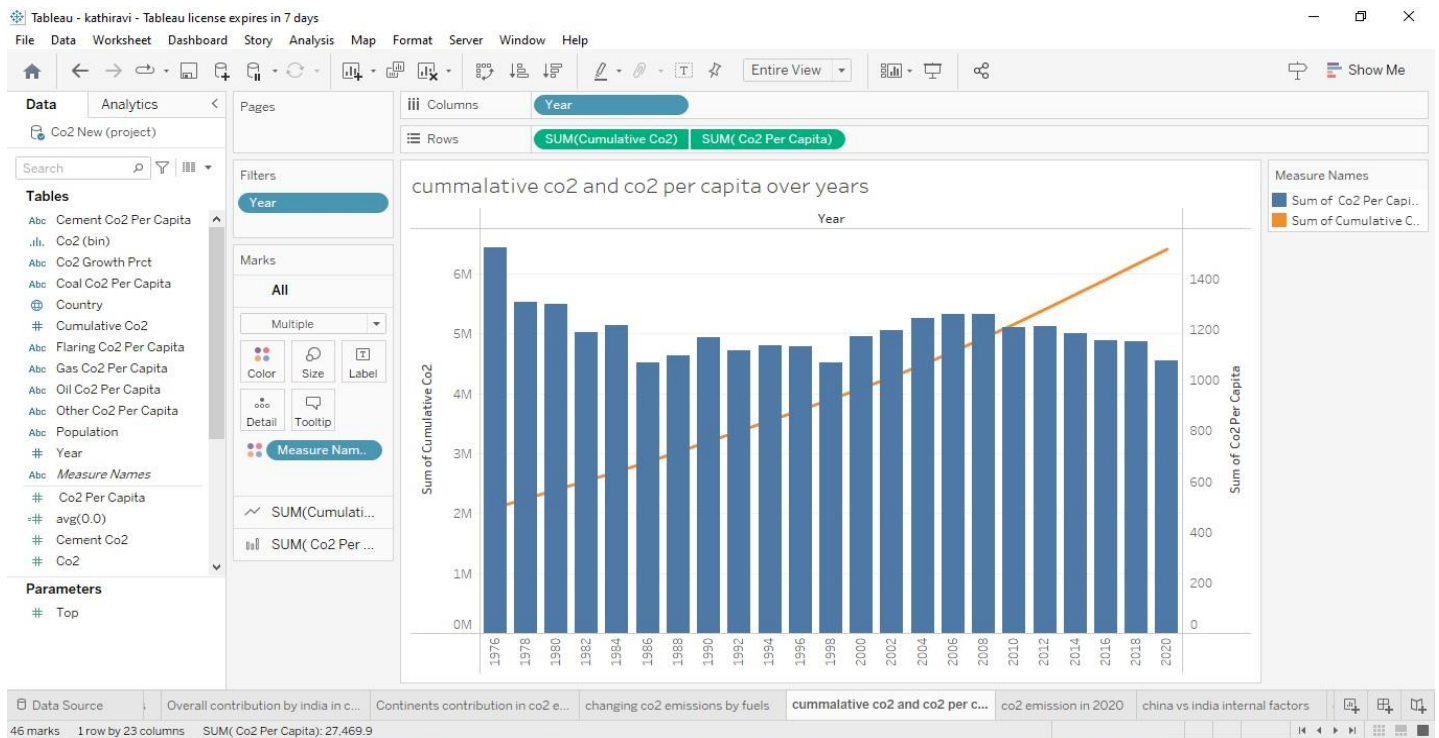
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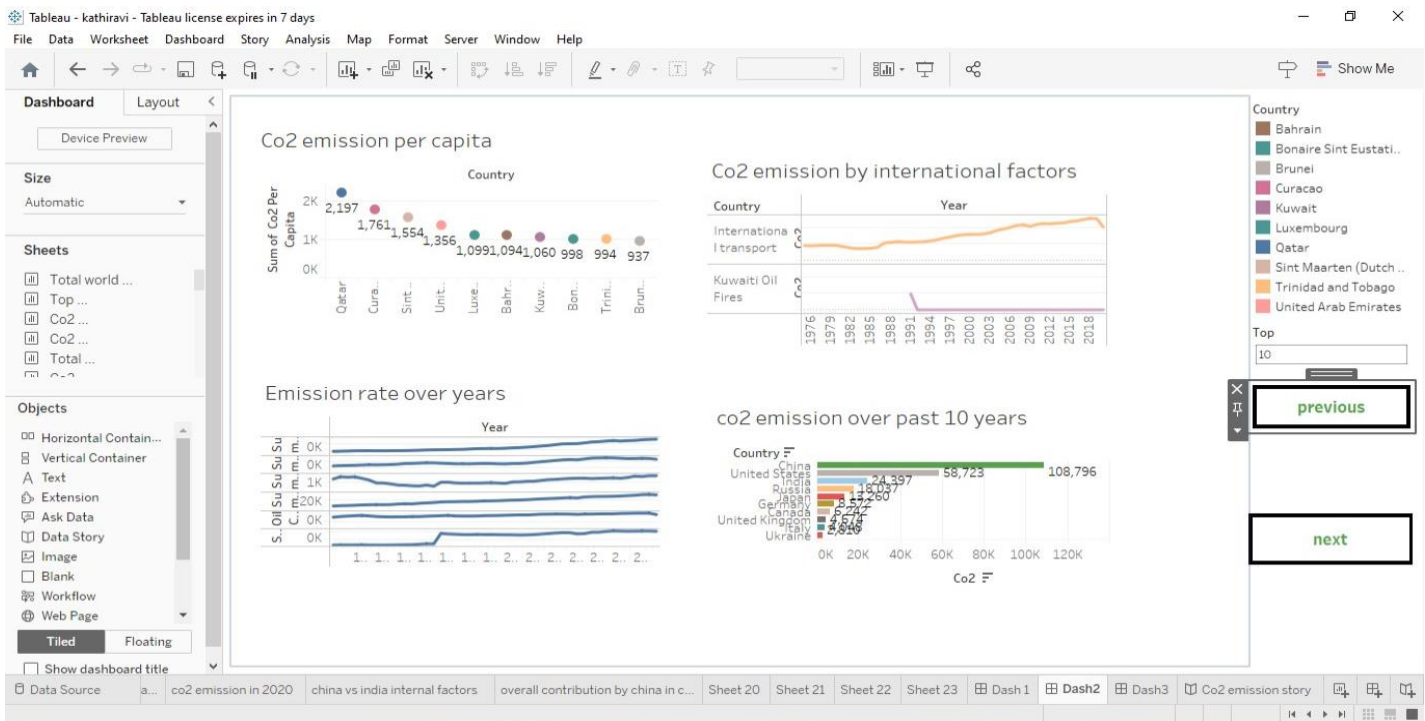
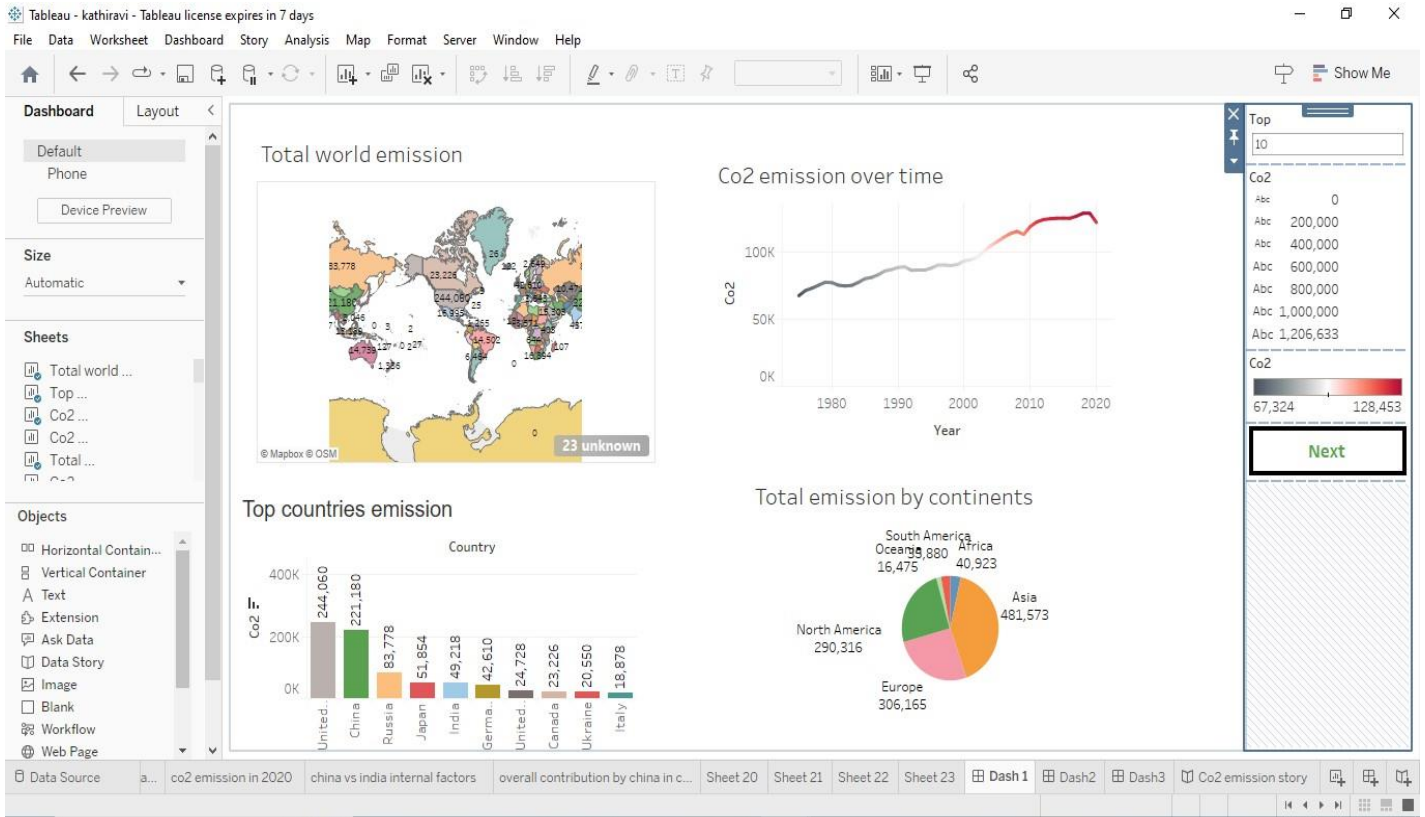
3.RESULTS

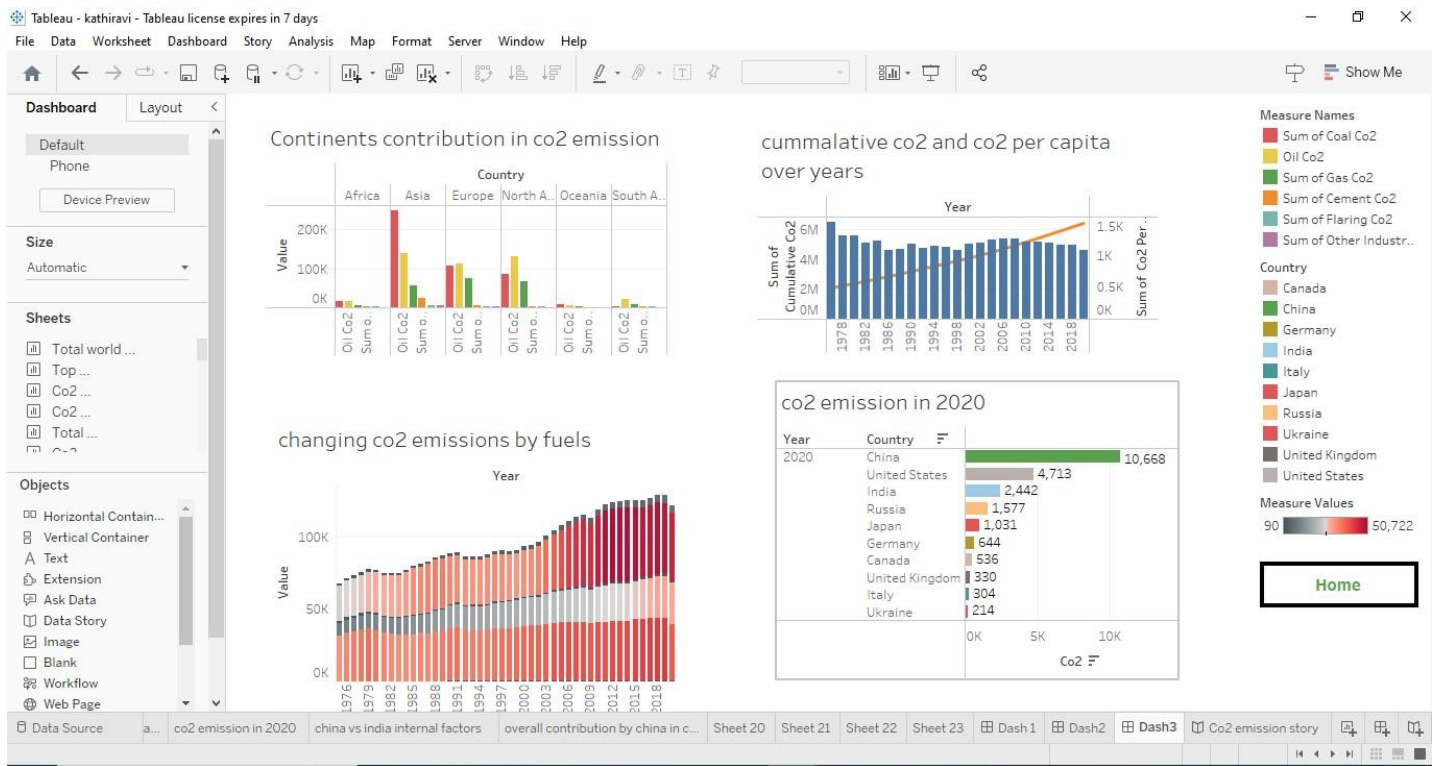




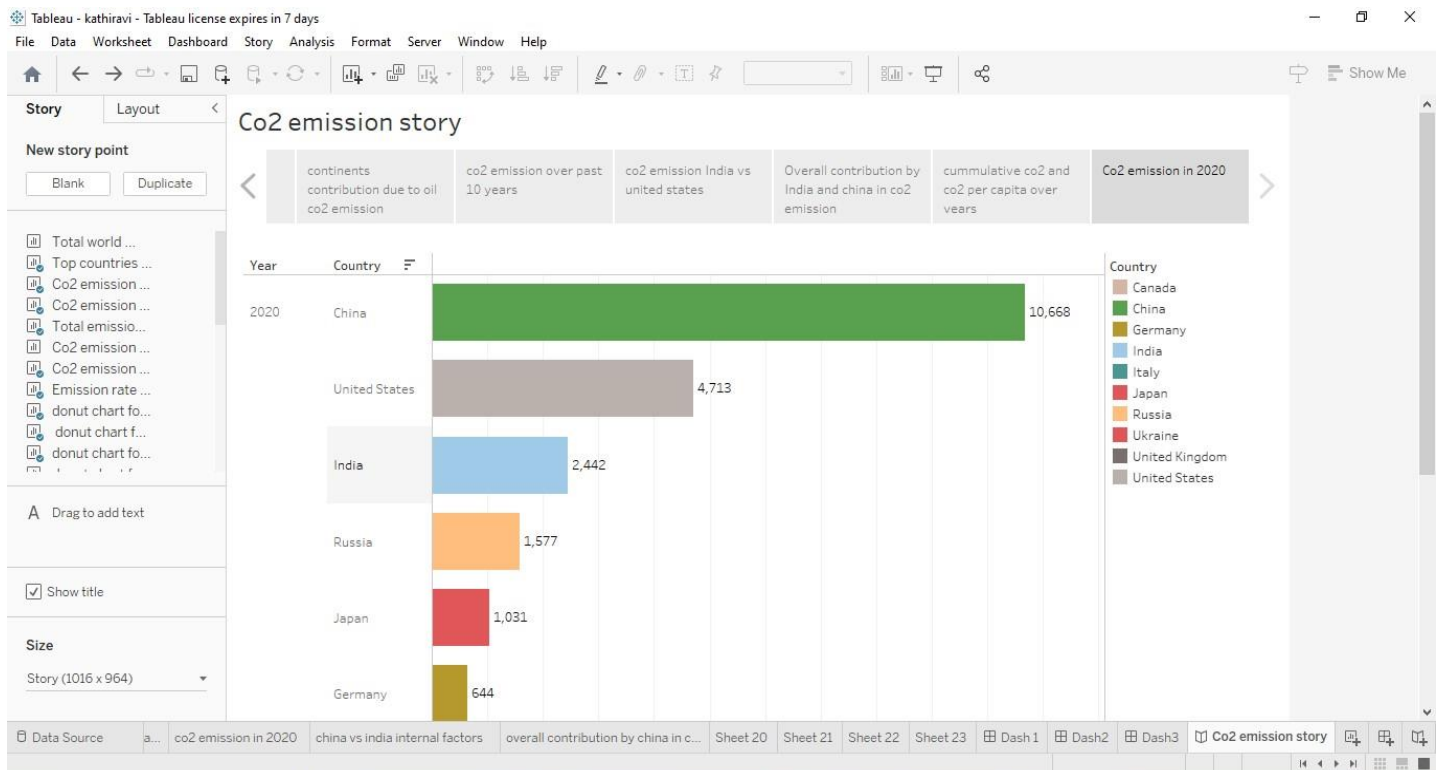


DASHBOARD





STORY



4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

4.1 Advantages:

- ❖ Green plants grow faster with more CO₂. Many also become more drought- resistant because higher CO₂ levels allow plants to use water more efficiently. More abundant vegetation from increased CO₂ is already apparent.
- ❖ Because air pollution and greenhouse gases are often released from the same sources, cutting greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to slow climate change also reduces air pollutants, such as fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).
- ❖ Reducing these co-emitted air pollutants improves air quality and benefits human health. Reducing global greenhouse gas emissions to slow climate change could prevent millions of premature deaths due to air pollution over the next century

4.2 Disadvantages:

- ❖ As CO₂ levels rise, the Earth's temperatures rise with it, causing the melting of the polar ice caps directly into the oceans. Increased water levels lower our oceanfront wetlands and sea fronts.
- ❖ Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere warms the planet, causing climate change. Human activities have raised the atmosphere's carbon dioxide content by 50% in less than 200 years.
- ❖ The amount of carbon emissions trapped in our atmosphere causes global warming, which causes climate change, symptoms of which include melting of the polar ice caps, the rising of sea levels, the disturbance of animals' natural habitats, extreme weather events, and so many more negative side effects that are dangerous Climate change is altering our planet, causing extreme weather events like tropical storms, wildfires, severe droughts and heat waves, negatively affecting crop production,

causing disruption to animals' natural habitats, and more. Because the emission of greenhouse gases is the main perpetrator that causes global warming .

5.APPLICATIONS

5.1 Multi-Industry Uses for Carbon Dioxide (CO₂):

Carbon dioxide in solid and in liquid form is used for refrigeration and cooling. It is used as an inert gas in chemical processes, in the storage of carbon powder and in fire extinguishers.

5.2 Metals Industry:

Carbon dioxide is used in the manufacture of casting molds to enhance their hardness.

5.3 Manufacturing and Construction Uses:

Carbon dioxide is used on a large scale as a shield gas in MIG/MAG welding, where the gas protects the weld puddle against oxidation by the surrounding air. A mixture of argon and carbon dioxide is commonly used today to achieve a higher welding rate and reduce the need for post weld treatment. .

5.4 Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Petroleum Industry Uses:

Large quantities are used as a raw material in the chemical process industry, especially for methanol and urea production. Carbon dioxide is used in oil wells for oil extraction and to maintain pressure within a formation. When CO₂ is pumped into an oil well, it is partially dissolved into the oil, rendering it less viscous, allowing the oil to be extracted more easily from the bedrock. Considerably more oil can be extracted from through this process.

5.5 Rubber and Plastics Industry Uses:

Flash is removed from rubber objects by tumbling them with crushed dry ice in a rotating drum.

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. It is a means of inadvertently increasing the productivity of farming systems and other photo synthetically active ecosystems. The effects know no boundaries and both developing and developed countries are, and will be, sharing equally," for "the rising level of atmospheric CO₂ is a universally free premium, gaining in magnitude with time, on which we all can reckon for the foreseeable future".

7. FUTURE SCOPE OF CO₂ EMISSION

- The carbon (and oxygen) in CO₂ can be used as an alternative to fossil fuels in the production of chemicals, including plastics, and synthetic rubber. As with CO₂ derived fuels, converting CO₂ to methanol and methane is the most technologically mature pathway.
- In our project, set the goal for indian country, the world's third-biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, to reach net-zero emissions by 2070. To keep global warming to no more than 1.5°C as called for in the Paris Agreement – emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. To meet these goals, global carbon dioxide emissions need to be reduced by 45 percent by 2030 from 2010 levels, and reach net-zero emissions by 2050.