

UNEARTHING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF HUMAN A GLOBAL CO₂ EMISSION ANALYSIS

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary driver of global climate change.

Most solar radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface.

As the Earth's surface warms, it emits infrared radiation.

The greenhouse gases are CO₂ methane(CH₄), Nitrous Oxide(NO₂), Carbon Dioxide(CO₂), Ozone(O₃), ChlorofluoroCarbon, Carbon monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide(SO₂).

The Greenhouse gases are in the earth's atmosphere and trap heat.

The total Global Emissions of carbon dioxide from burning of fossil fuels as well as deforestation, agriculture and other human activities that affect the landscape.

Human greenhouse gas emissions are accelerating global warming around the world.

Increases in CO₂ emissions are coming from 3 main human sources

- Industrial processes
- Land use changes
- Fossil fuel combustion

Each day new greenhouse gases emissions further accelerations these changes.

1.2 Purpose

Reduce air travel

Make your driving more efficient

Plant tree Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions can have a real impact and

fight the

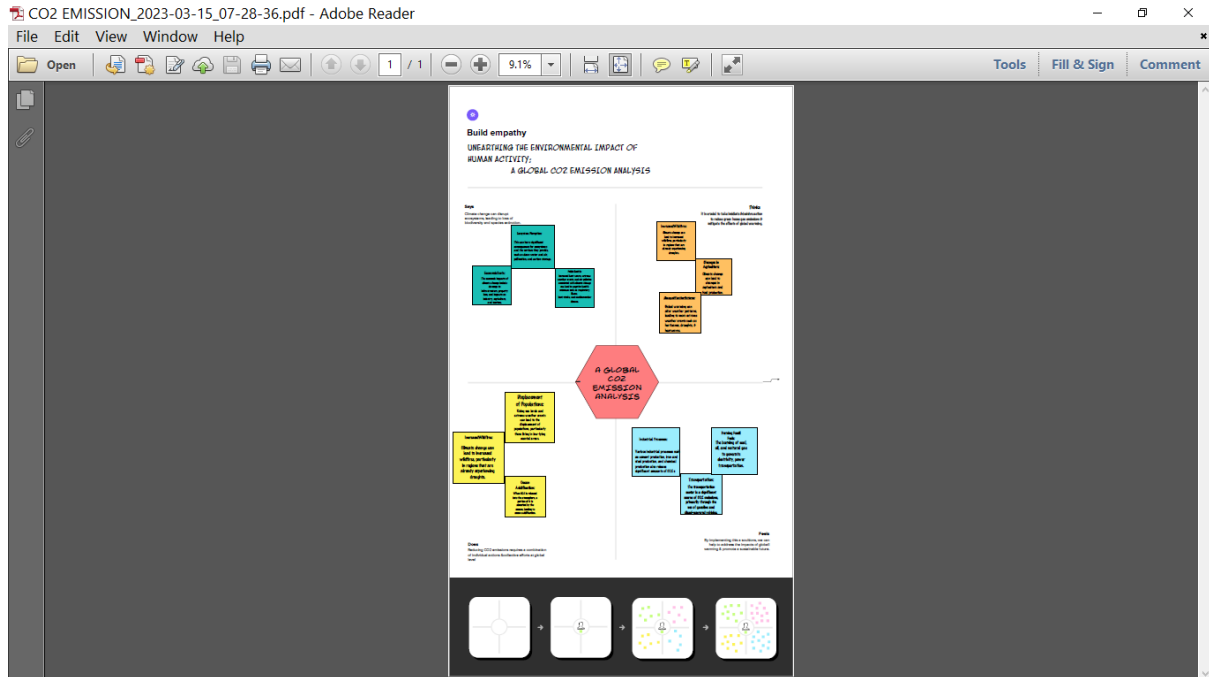
Effects of greenhouse gas pollution.

Switch to clean energy

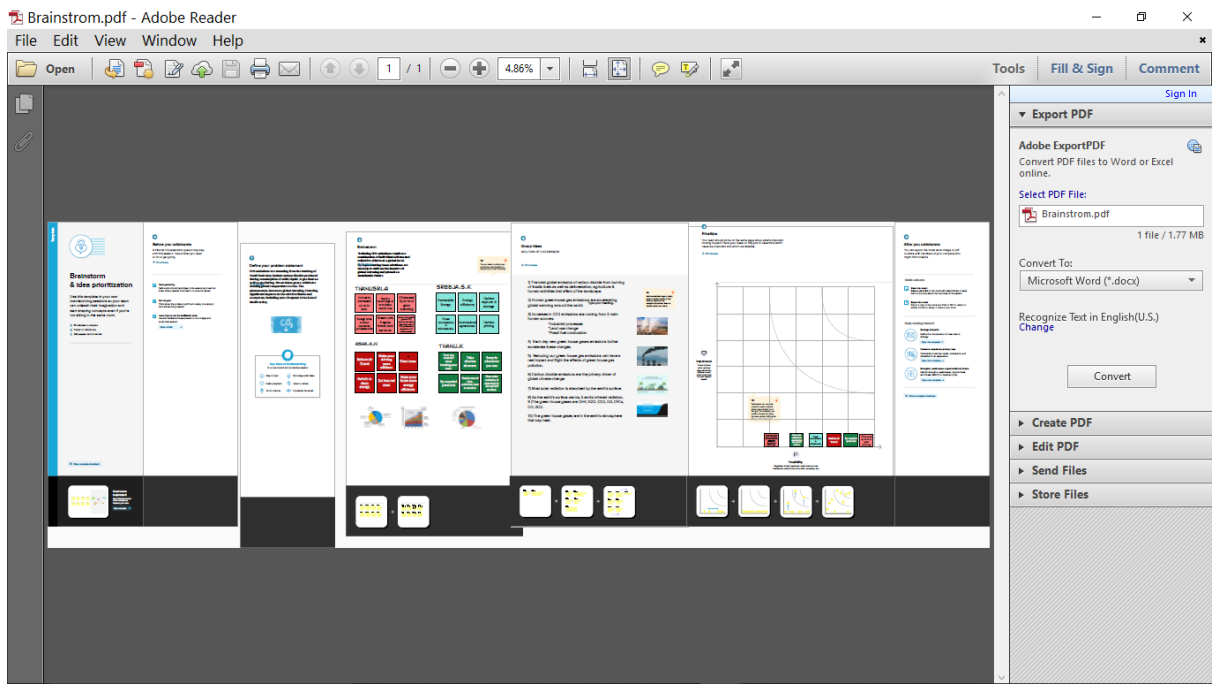
Health care of CO₂ emission corrupted up the pollution, heat, infection, weather & weather

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

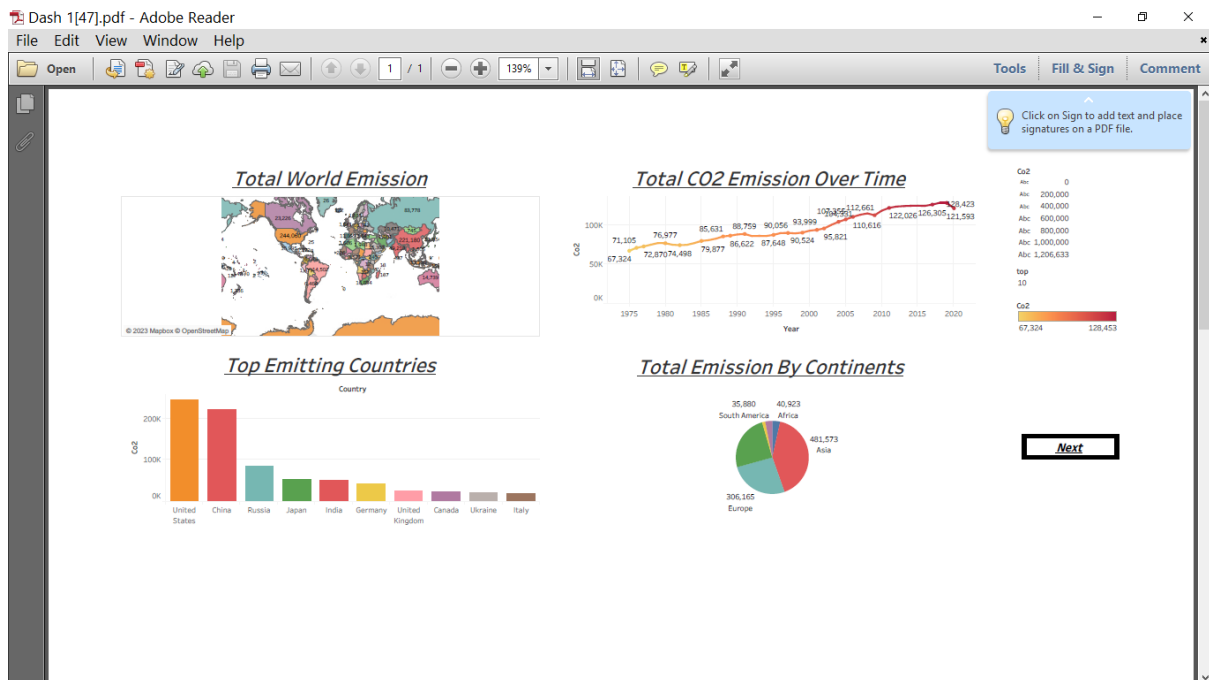


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

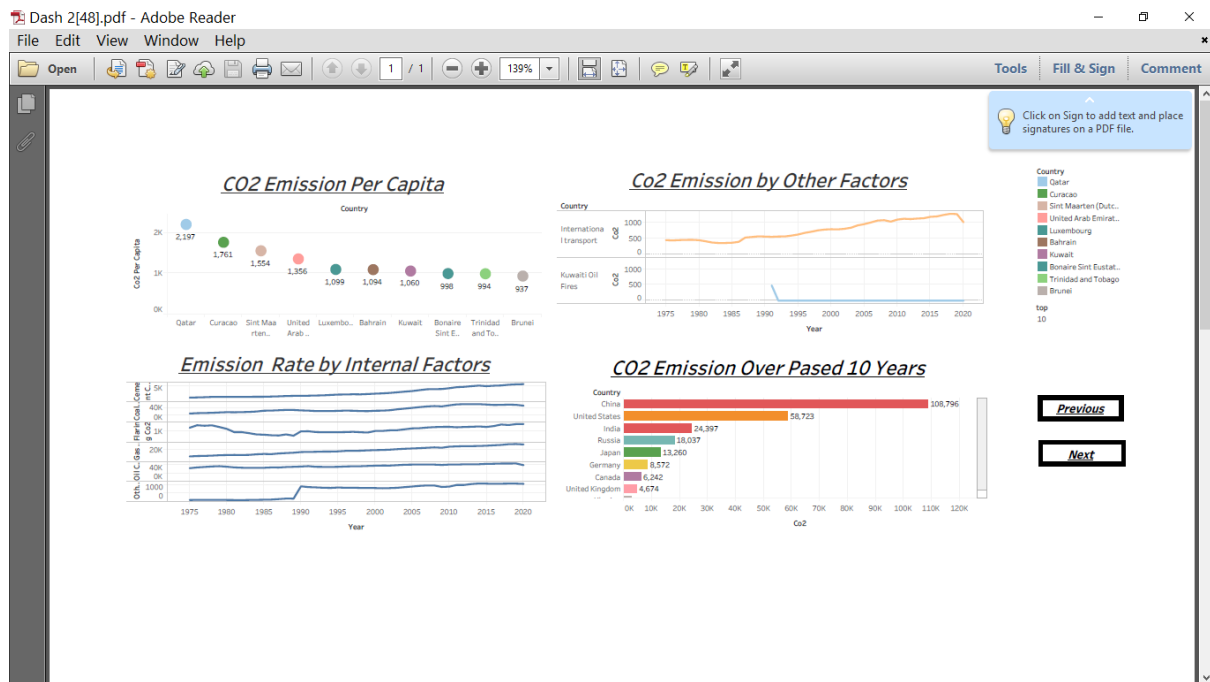


3.Result

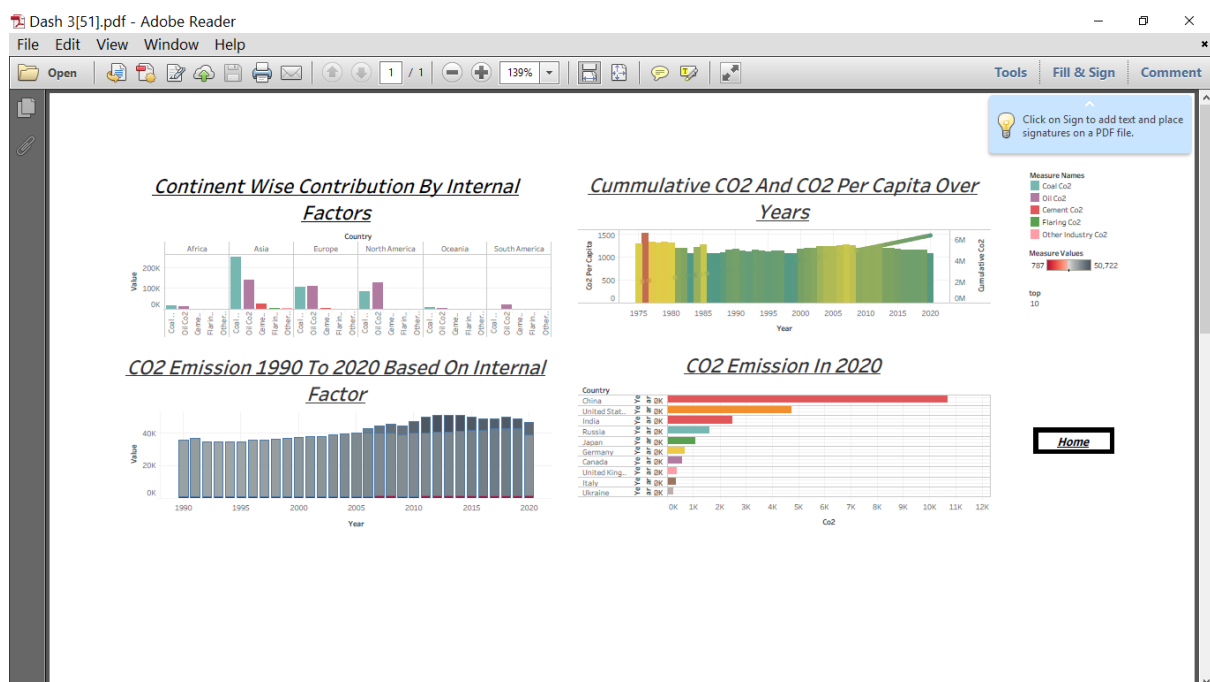
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Dash 2

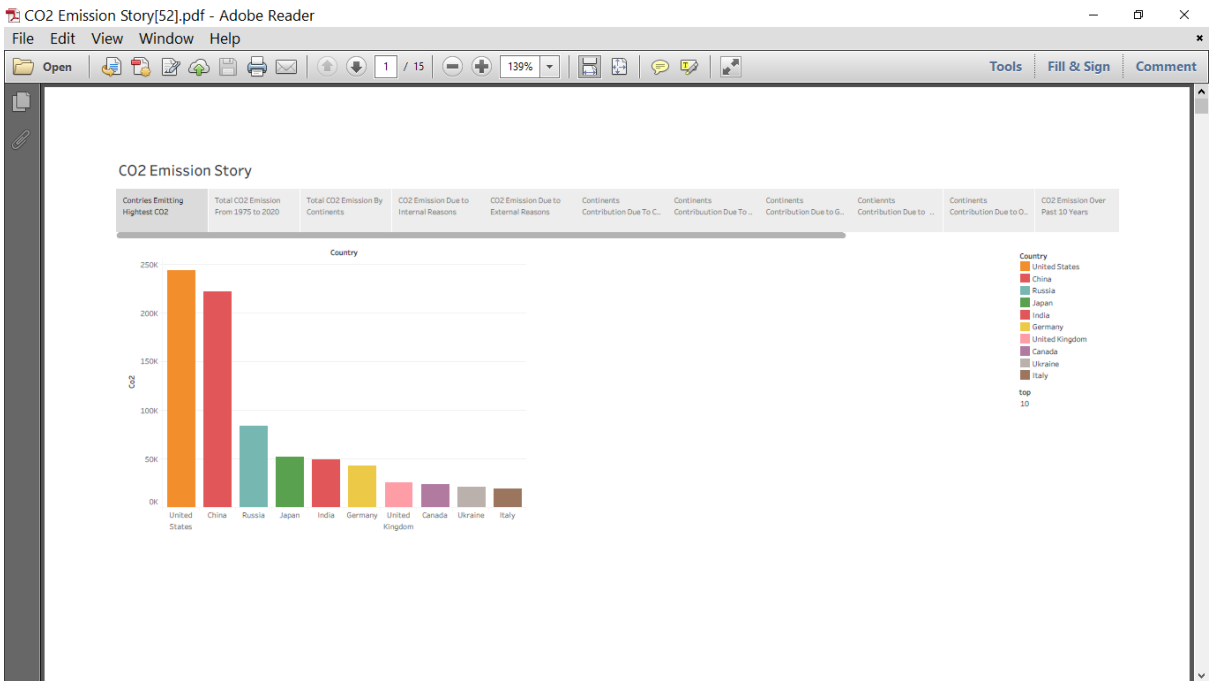


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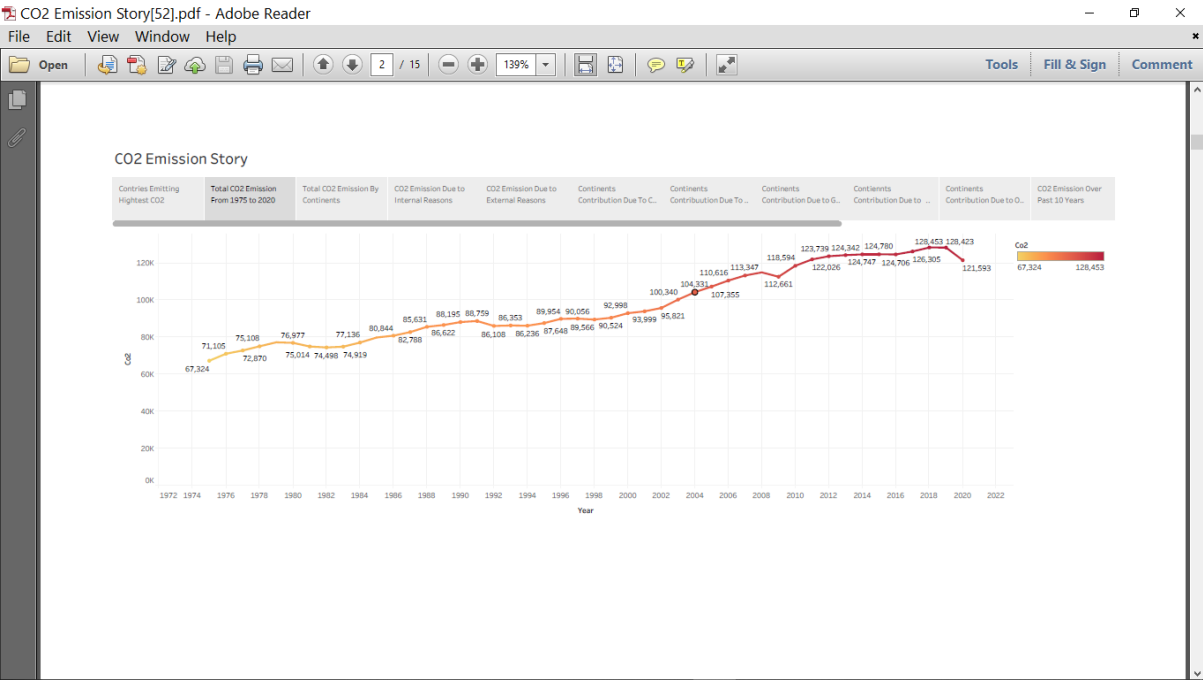


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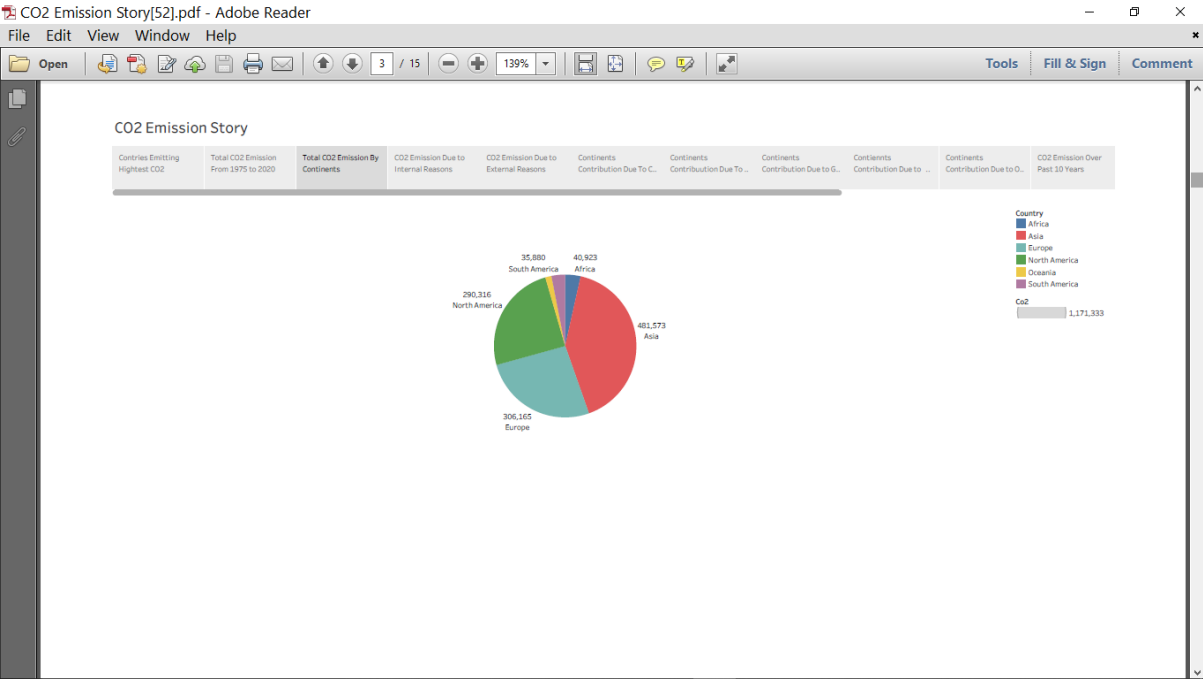
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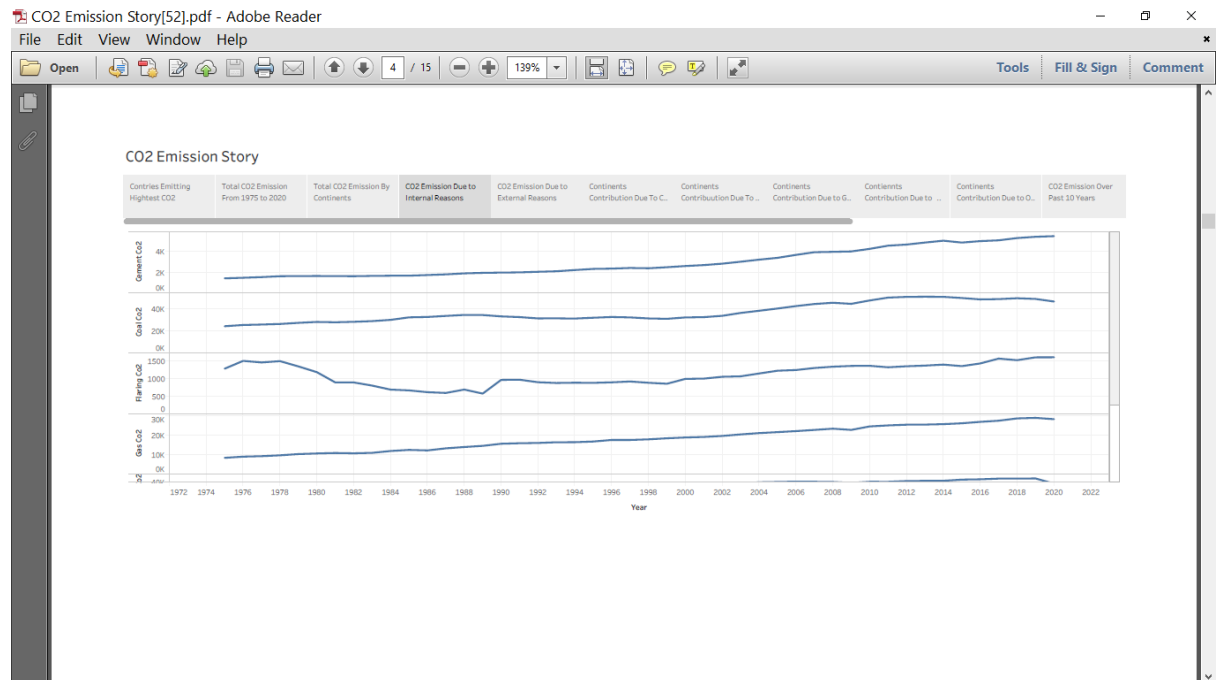
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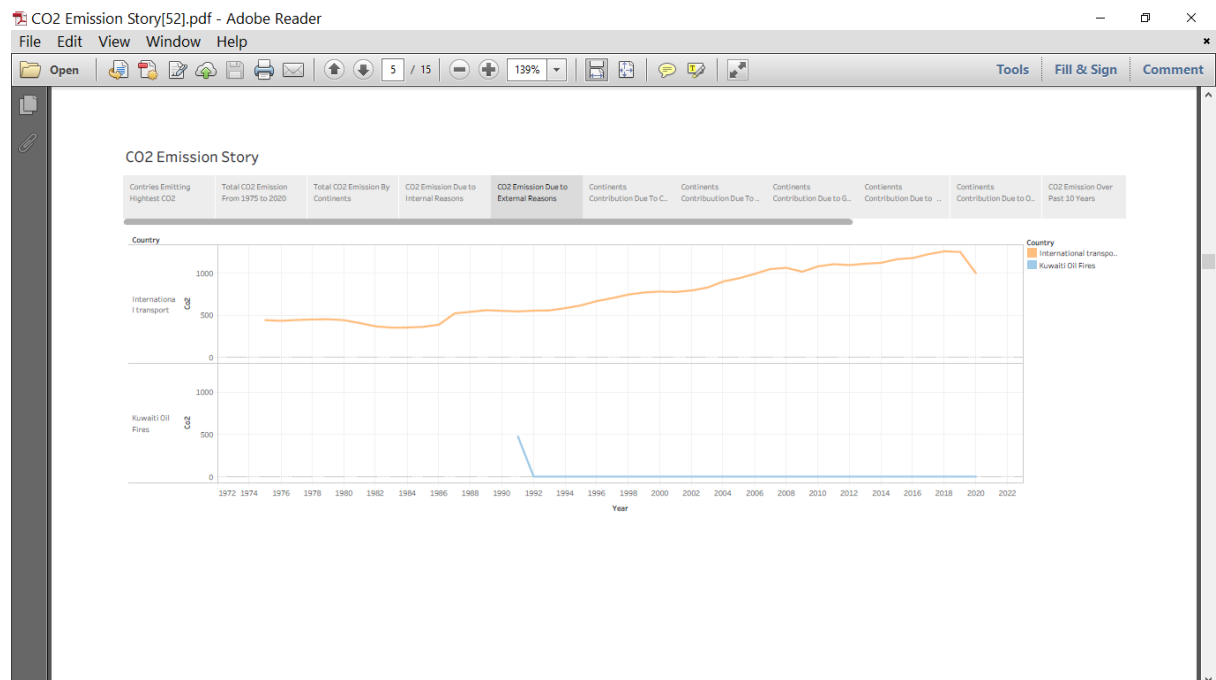
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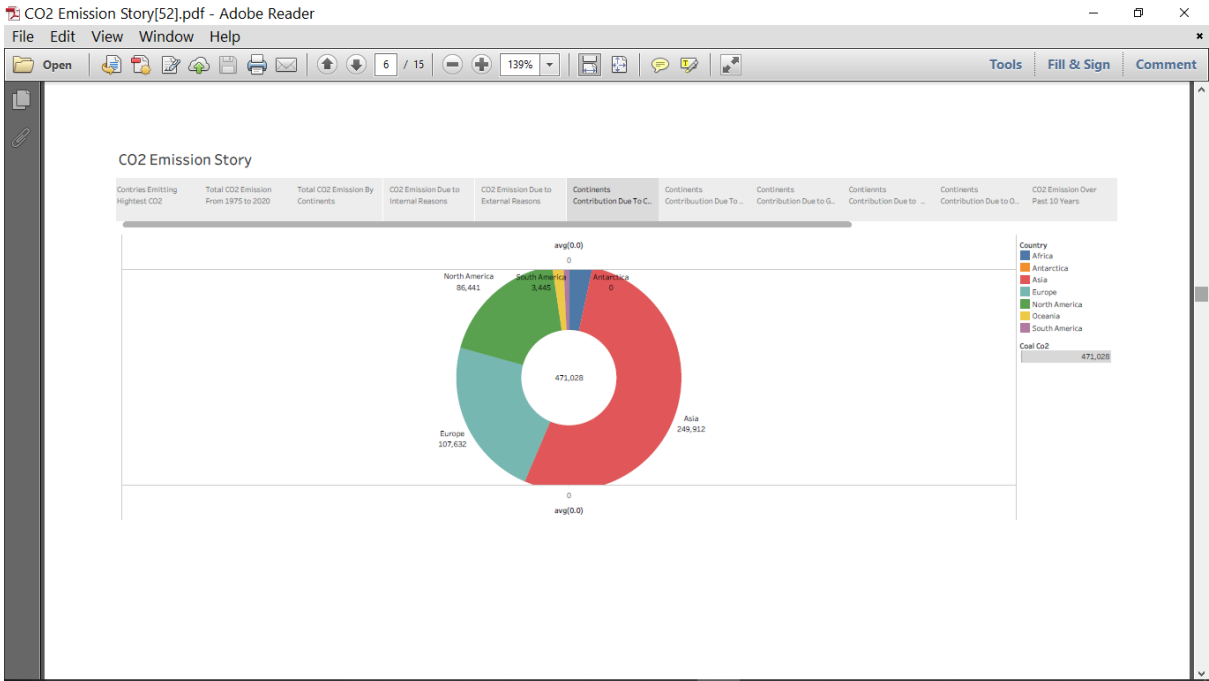
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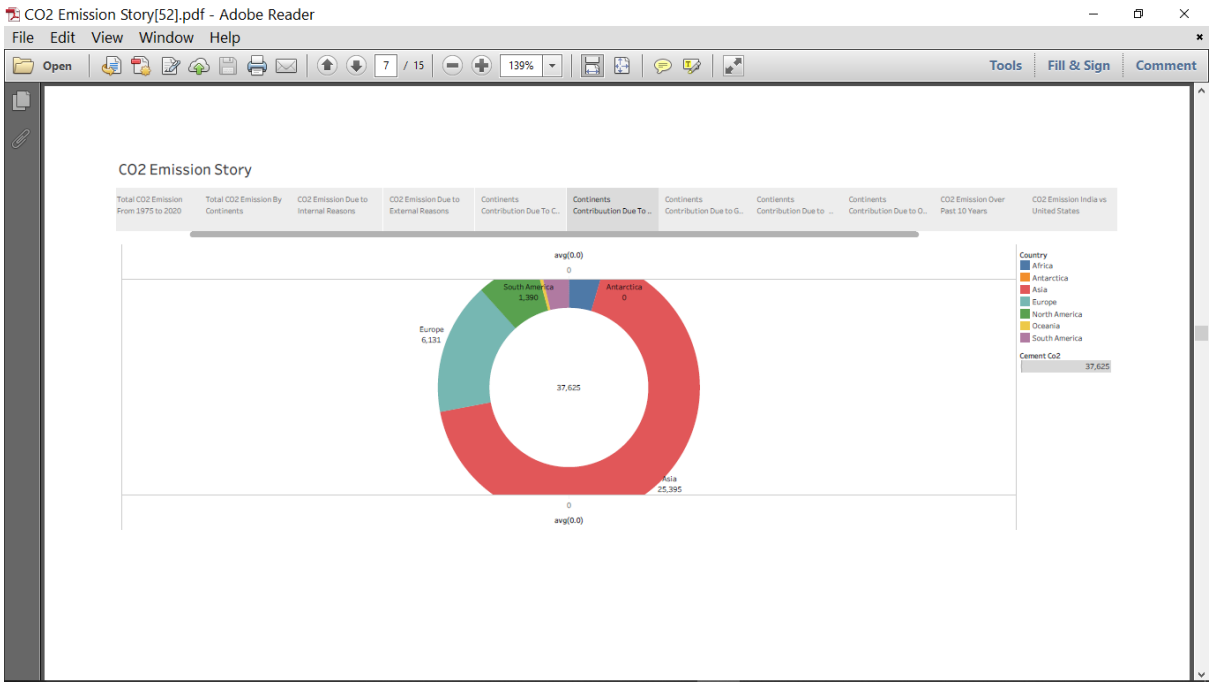
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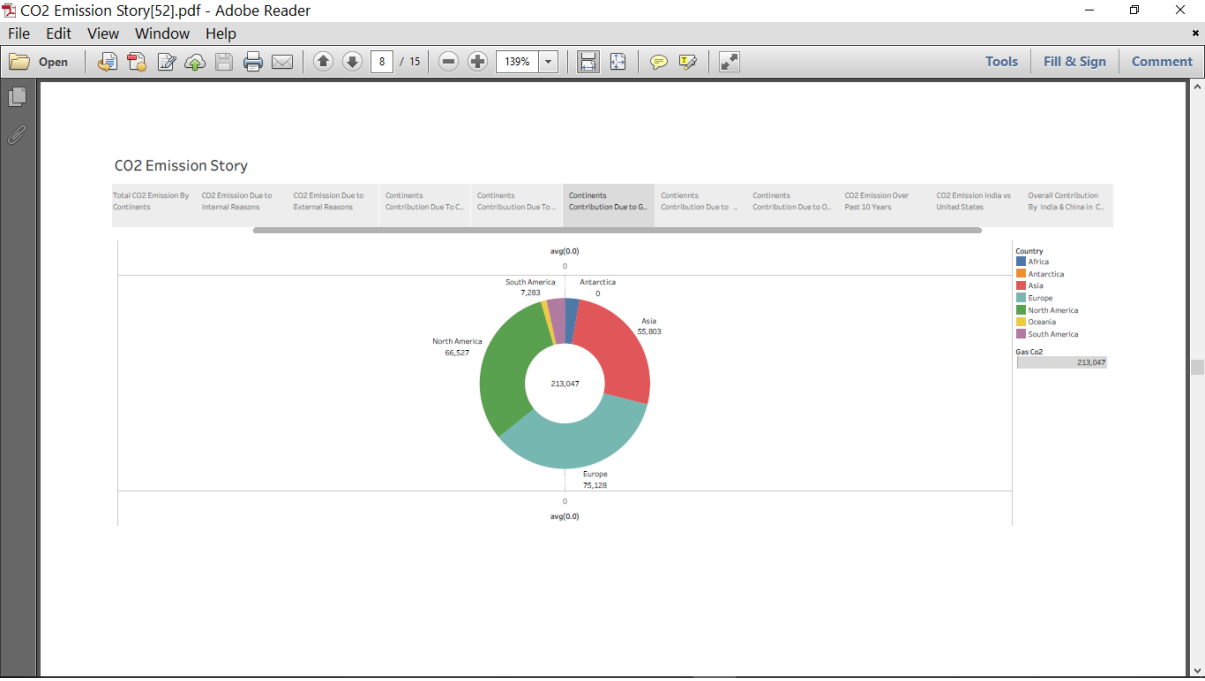
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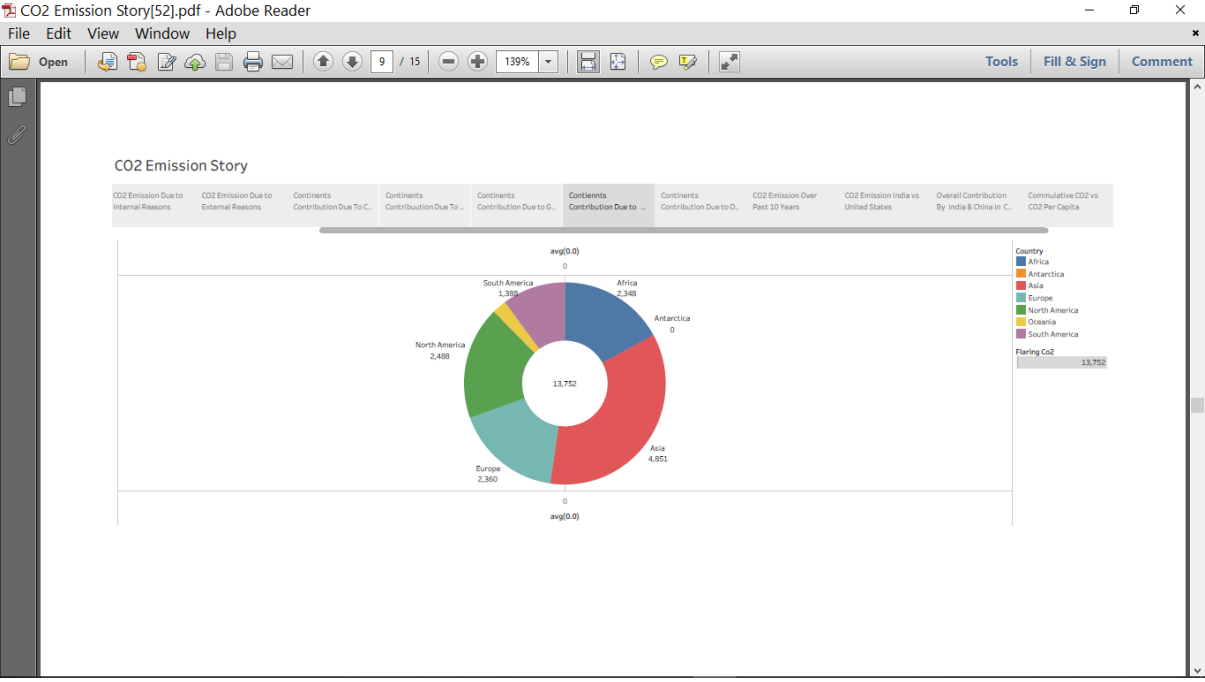
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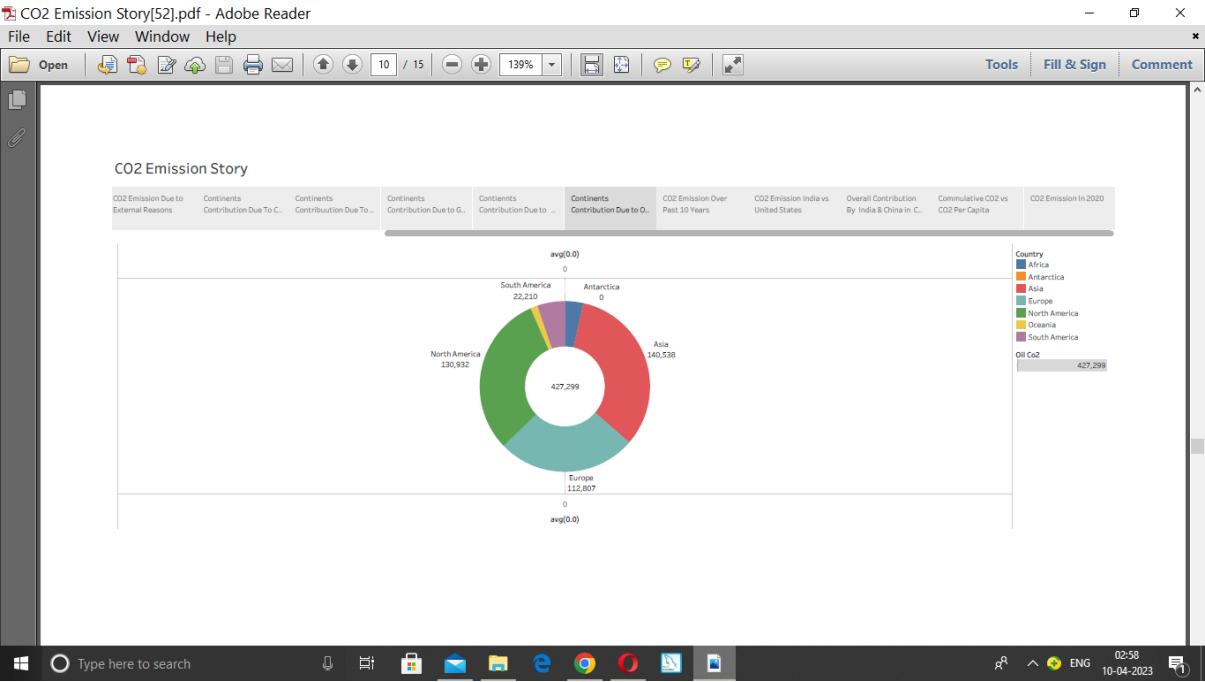
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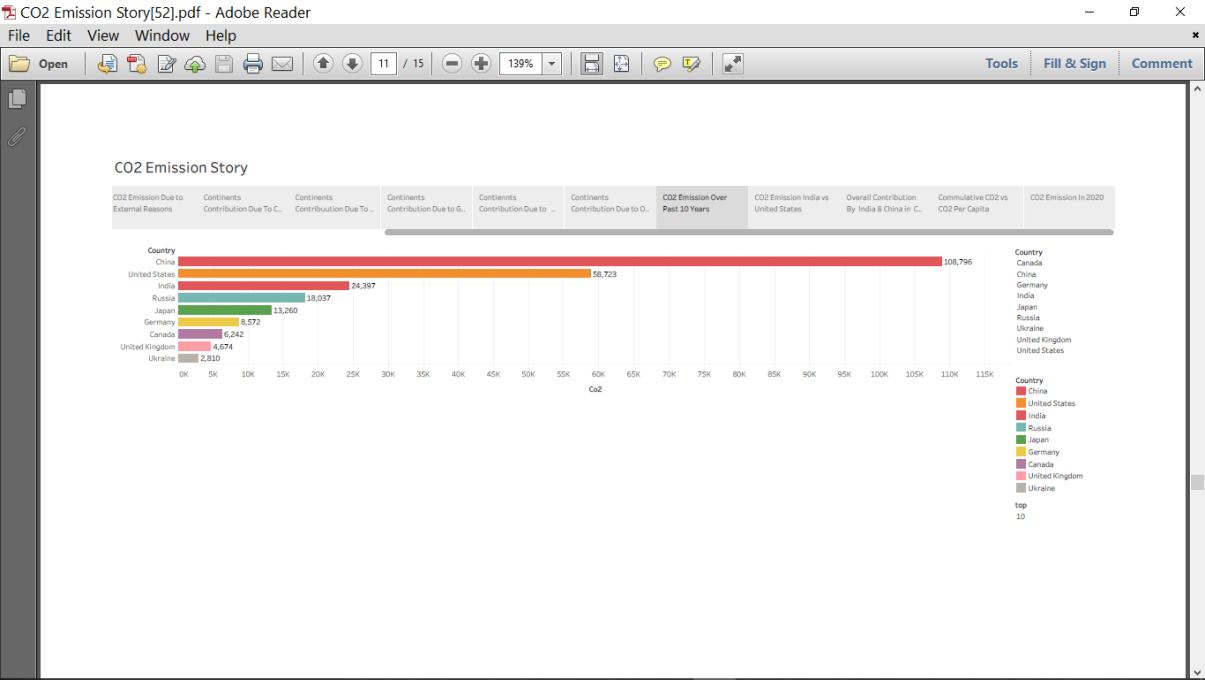
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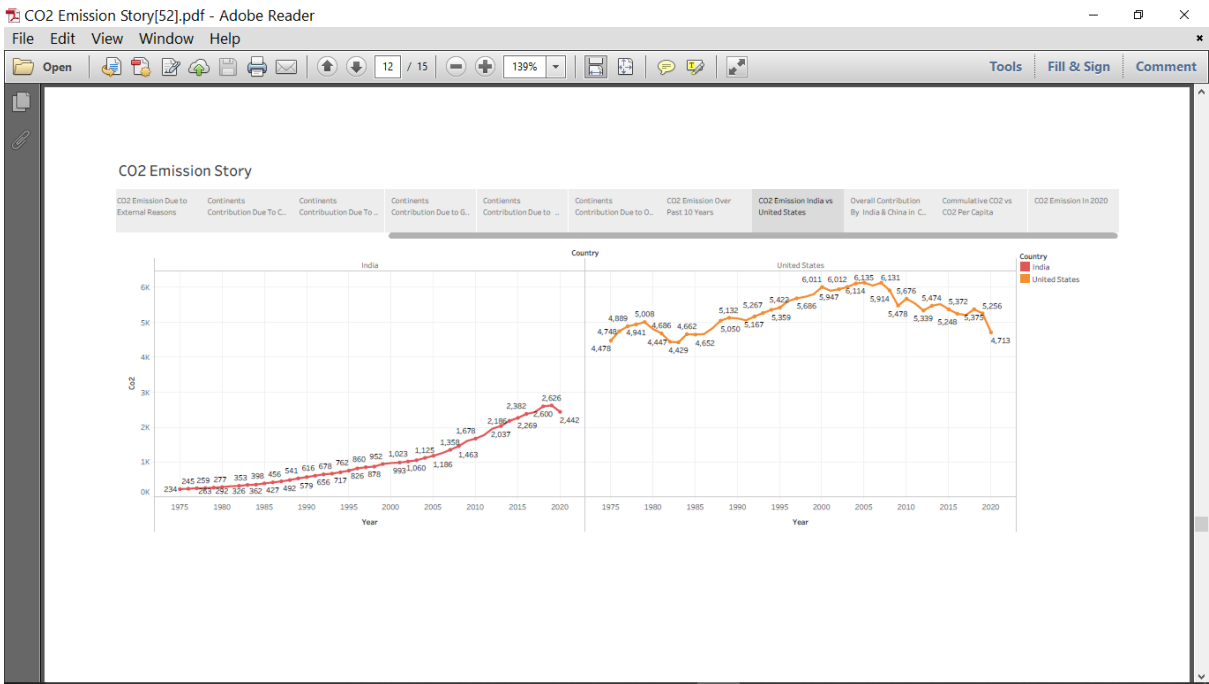
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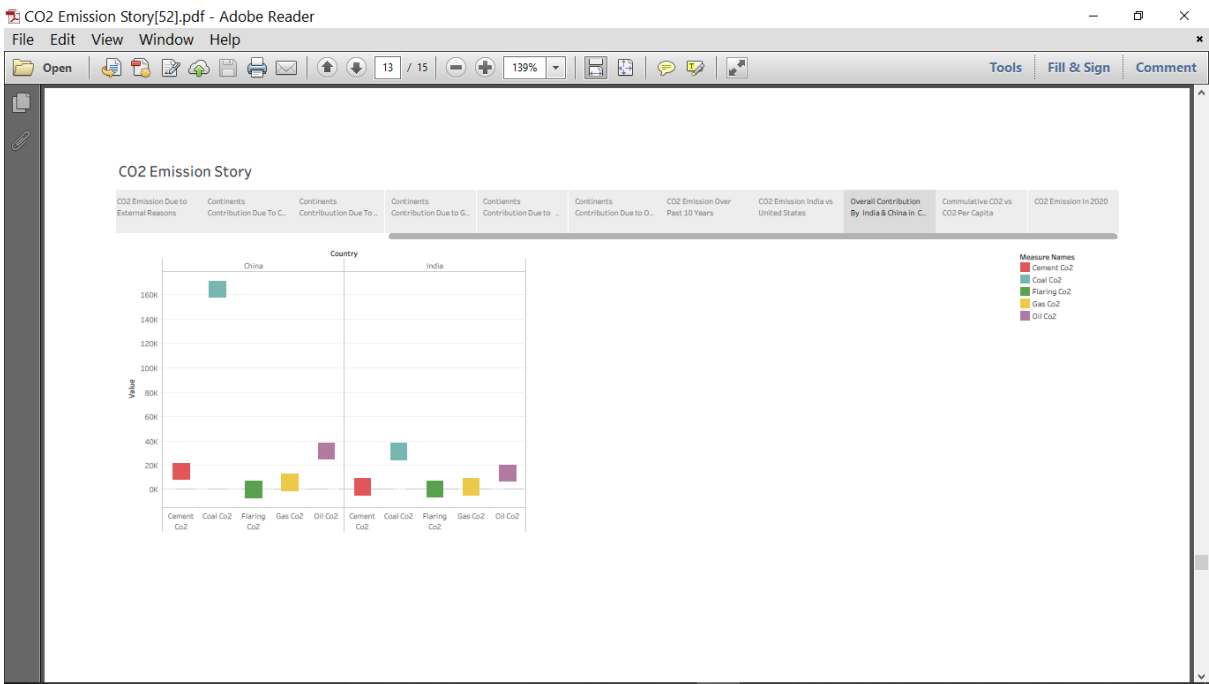
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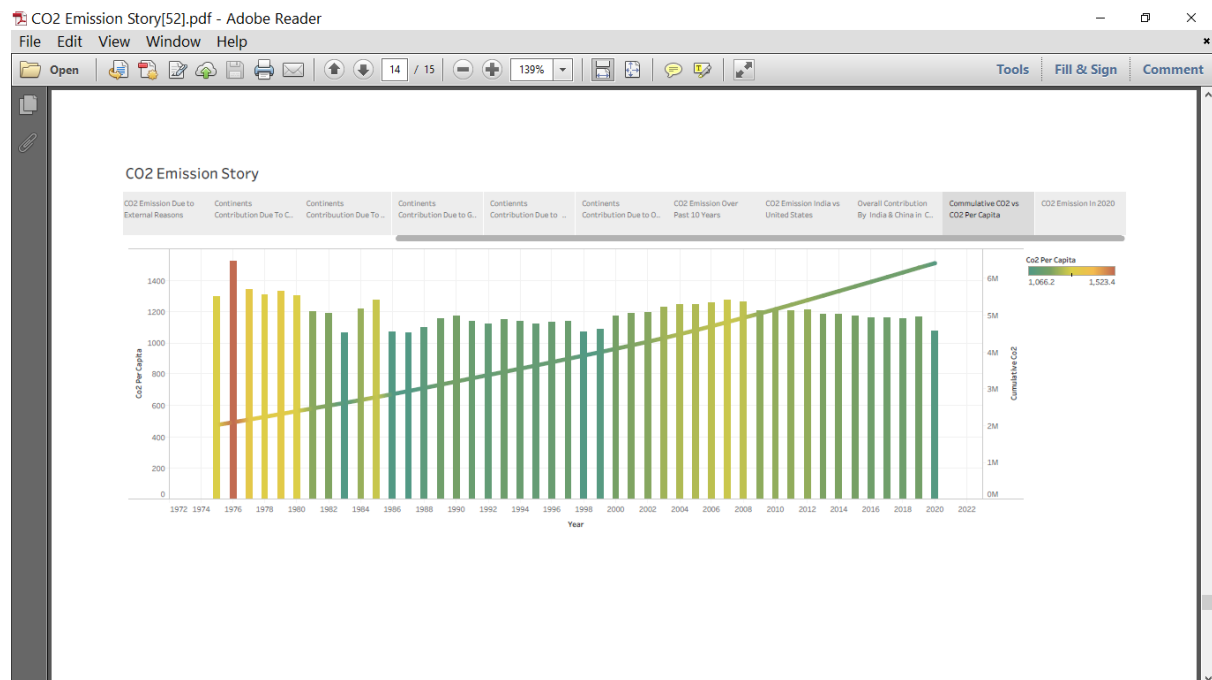
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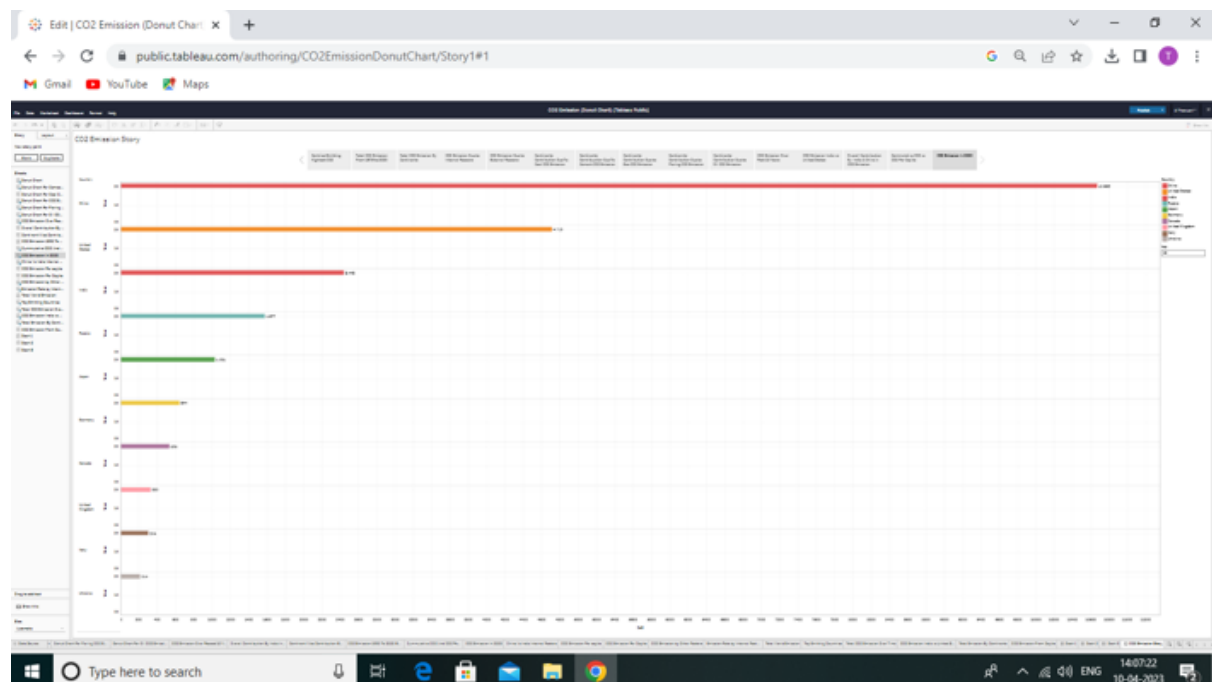
Story 13



Story 14



Story 15



4. Advantages & Disadvantages

Removes the need for CO2 piping to transport the gas to underground storage sites.

Allows the use of renewable energy and optimal storage sites

Overall, reducing CO₂ emissions requires a combination of individual actions and collective efforts at a global level.

By implementing these solutions, we can help to address the impacts of global warming and promote a sustainable future

Disadvantages:

Cannot capture at large, point source emitters (eg. power plants), as it is likely to be more efficient and cheaper to capture and store carbon dioxide from more concentrated streams.

The burning of coal, oil, and natural gas to generate electricity, power transportation, and heat buildings releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere

Causes of CO₂ emissions in global warming

CO₂ emissions are a major contributor to global warming, which refers to the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and land use changes.

5. Applications

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. Metals Industry: Carbon dioxide is used in the manufacture of casting moulds to enhance their hardness

- Daily Applications

CO₂ is also widely used in **food and beverage production, the fabrication of metal, cooling, fire suppression and in greenhouses to stimulate plant growth**.

- Industrial Applications

Using various catalysts, CO₂ can be made into a variety of chemical intermediaries — materials that then serve as feedstocks in other industrial processes, like methanol, syngas, and formic acid. CO₂ can also be transformed by catalysts into polymers, the precursors for plastics, adhesives, and pharmaceuticals

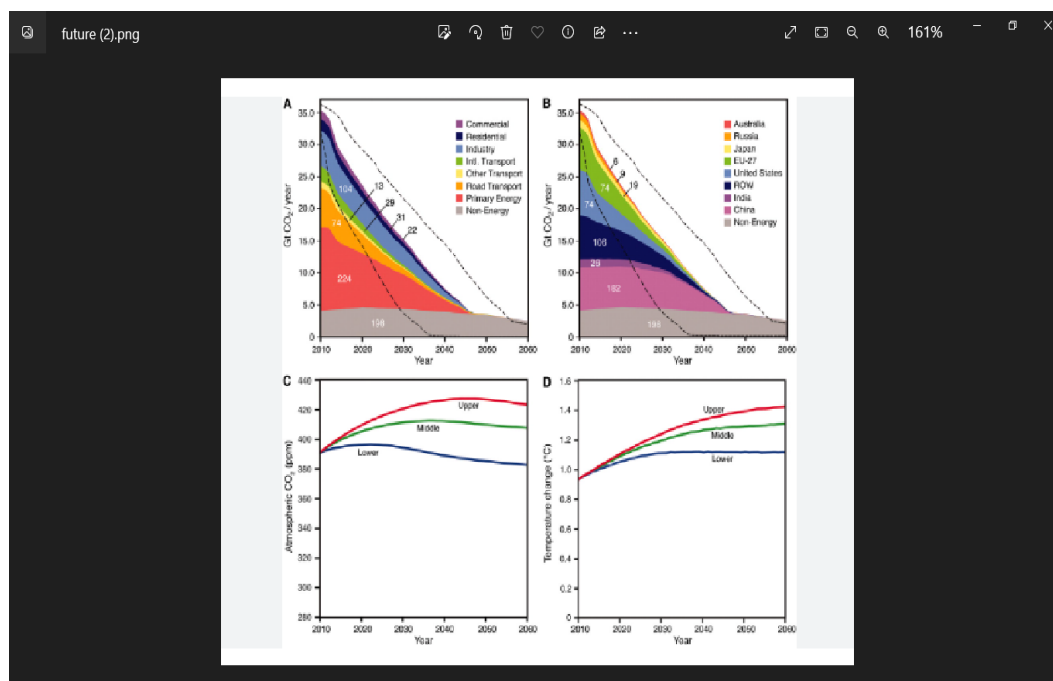
6. Conclusion

"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 fertiliser.

Most is carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels: coal, oil, and natural gas. The largest emitters include coal in China and large oil and gas companies. Human-caused emissions have increased atmospheric carbon dioxide by about 50% over pre-industrial levels.

7. Future Scope

In the Annual Energy Outlook 2022 (AEO2022) Reference case, which assumes no changes to current laws or regulations, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions will fall to **4.5 billion metric tons in 2037**, or 6% below the energy-related CO₂.



8. Appendix

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A GLOBAL CO2 EMISSION ANALYSIS</h1>
```

```
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```
</p>
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```
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```

<h2>Conclusion</h2>

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```

</body>
</html>

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