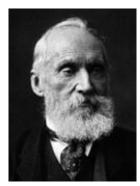
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# ENVS 119 - Energy & the Environment 09 - Carbon Footprint & Climate Change



"When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind; it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts, advanced to the stage of science." William Thomson (Lord Kelvin)



# **Climate change History**

- 1800 Global population 1B
- 1930 Global population 2B
- 1938 Guy Calendar show temperatures and CO2 concentration had risen
- 1958 Charles Davis start CO2 measurements at Mauna Loa at 315ppm
- **1972** First UN env. conference (nothing about CO2)
- 1987 Global population 5B
- **1988** IPCC (Int. Panel Climate Change) formed
- **1990** IPCC (1st assessment) +0.3-0.6C over last century
- 1995 IPCC (2nd) states "a discernible human influence" on the Earth's climate
- 1999 Global population 6B
- 2001 IPCC (3rd) "new and stronger evidence" humanity is the main cause
- 2005 Kyoto Protocol signed (-5% before 2012) US Senate declares it will not ratify the treaty
- 2007 IPCC (4rd) "humanity emissions 90% likely to be the source of CC"
- **2008** IPCC and AI Gore receive the Nobel Peace Prize "for their efforts to build up...greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change".
- **2008** Mauna Loa is at 380ppm
- · 2009 China overtakes the US as the world's biggest GHG emitter
- 2011 Global population 7B
- 2013 Mauna Loa is at 400ppm
- 2015 first global agreement in Paris?

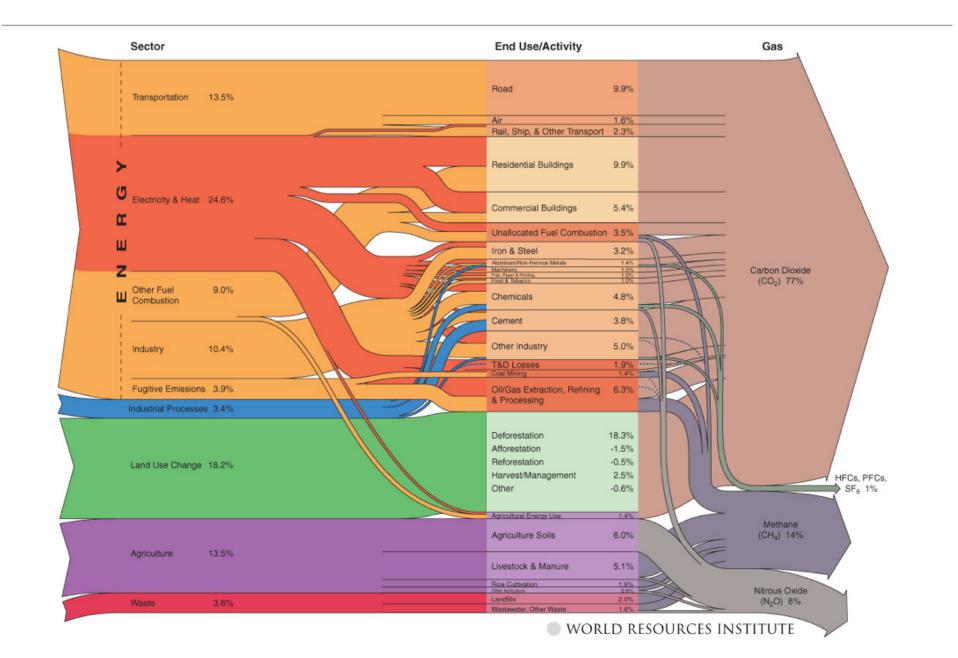
## **CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent = base unit for GHG**

Name	Pre-industrial concentration (ppmv *)	Concentration in 1998 ( ppmv )	Atmospheric lifetime (years)	Main human activity source	GWP **
Water vapour	1 to 3	1 to 3	a few days		
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	280	365	variable	fossil fuels, cement prod- uction, land use change	1
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	0,7	1,75	12	fossil fuels, rice paddies waste dumps, livestock	23
Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	0,27	0,31	114	fertilizers, combustion industrial processes	296
HFC 23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> )	0	0,000014	260	electronics, refrigerants	12 000
HFC 134 a (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> F)	0	0,0000075	13,8	refrigerants	1 300
HFC 152 a (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )	0	0,0000005	1,4	industrial processes	120
Perfluoromethane (CF <sub>4</sub> )	0,00004	0,00008	> 50 000	aluminium production	5 700
Perfluoroethane (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub> )	0	0,000003	10 000	aluminium production	11 900
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )	0	0,0000042	3 200	dielectric fluid	22 200

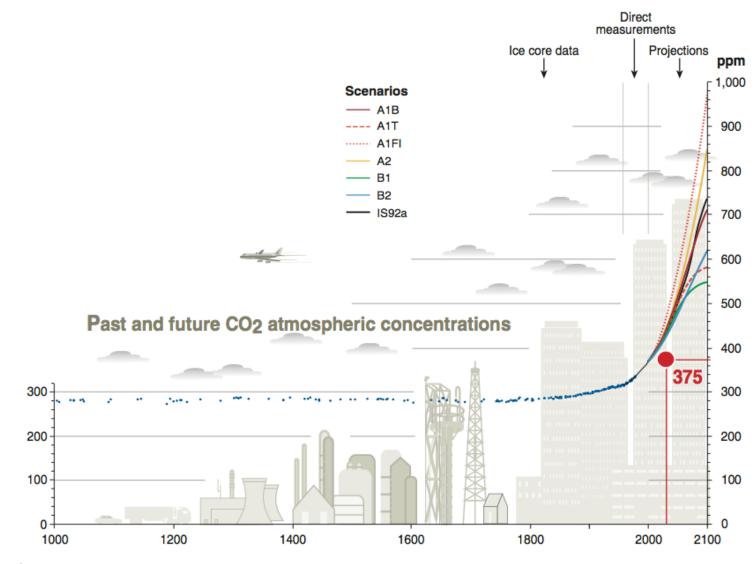
\* ppmv = parts per million by volume, \*\* GWP = Global warming potential (for 100 year time horizon).



## **Global Green House Gas Flowchart**

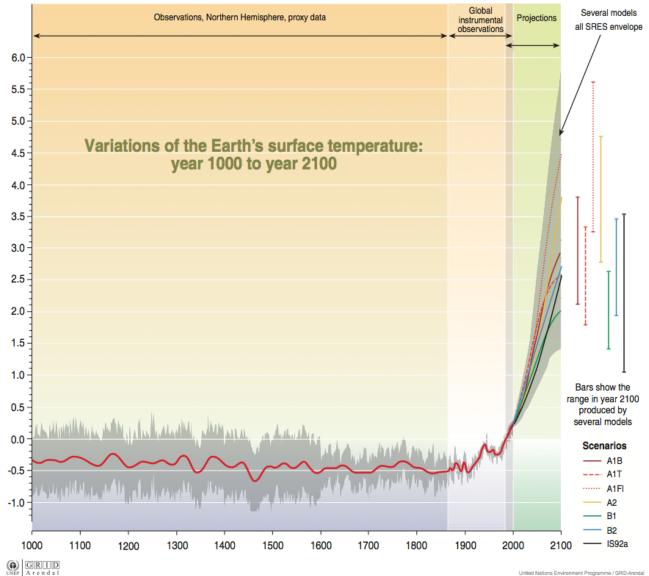


### GHG and CO<sub>2</sub>e Atmospheric concentration

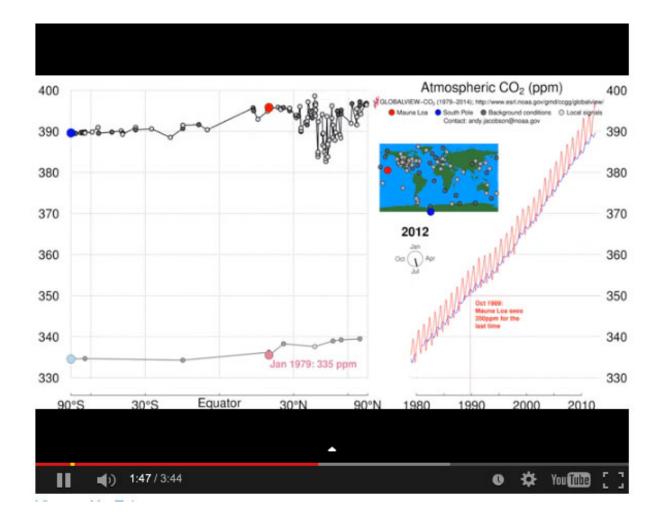


### **GHG and Climate Change**

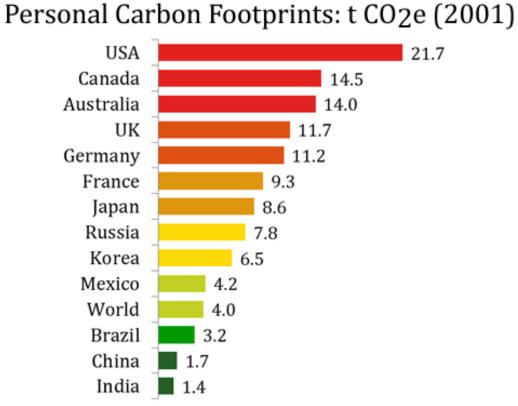
#### Departures in temperature in °C (from the 1990 value)



### **Measuring Atmospheric CO**<sub>2</sub>



# **Global Personal GHG Footprint**

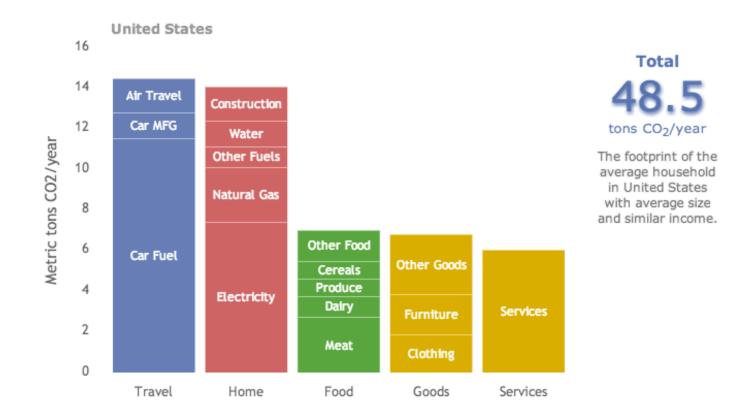


Note: The personal carbon footprint represents the combined emissions from personal consumption, inlcuding housing, travel, food, product and service emissions. It excludes capital, government and land use emissions.

Sources: Hertwich & Peters 2009

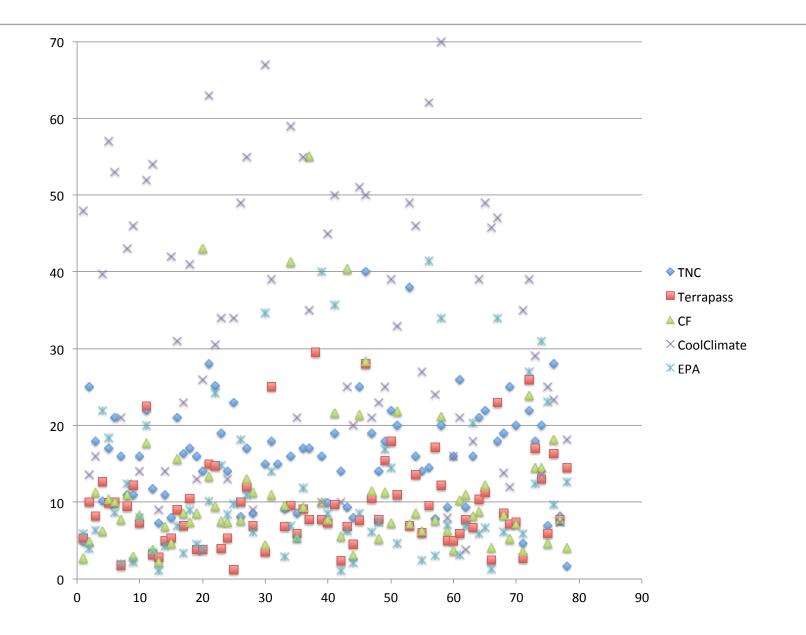


### **Average U.S. Household GHG**



NRDC - http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/kgrenfell/what you can do to\_reduce your.html

### **Assignment #3 - GHG calculator**



### ENVS/ENGR 119 - Lecture 09

Q/A

End