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# Global Warming

— Cause, Impact and Mitigation —

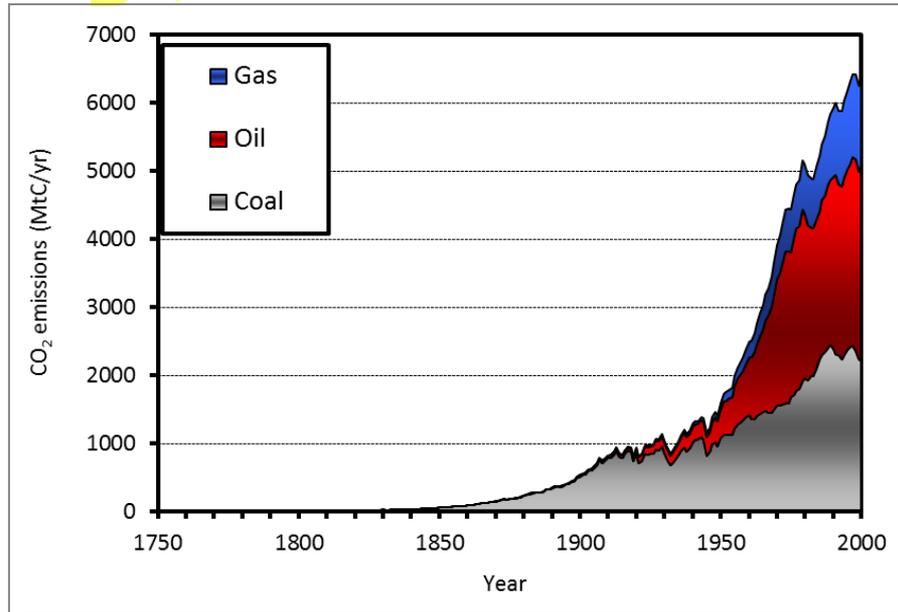
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# Observation of Climate Change

《Point》

Global warming is caused by anthropogenic activities.

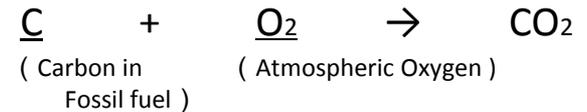


Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, ORNL

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emission by Fuel Type

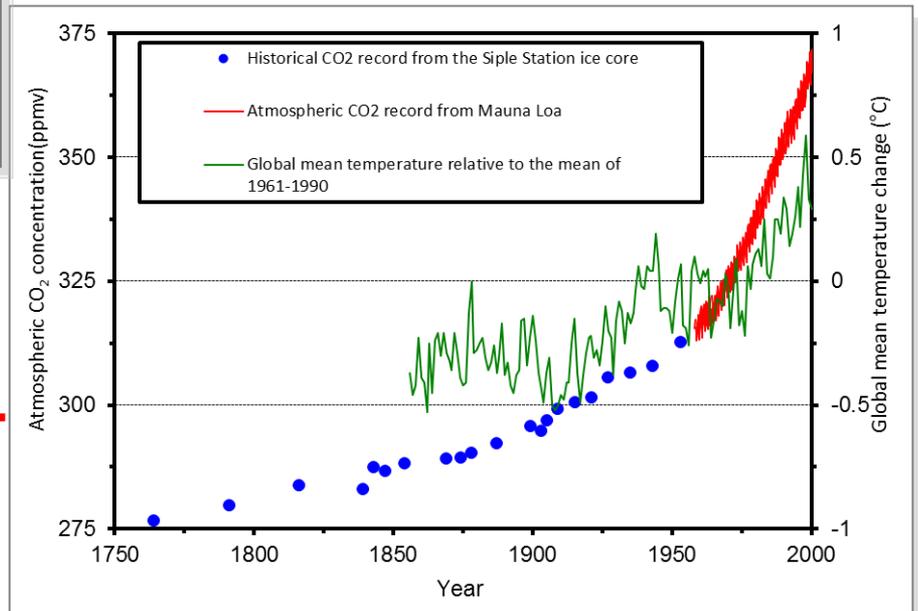
Fossil fuel consumption is increasing rapidly to satisfy growing energy demand after the Industrial Revolution, which started in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Fossil fuel combustion :



## Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Concentration and Temperature Rise

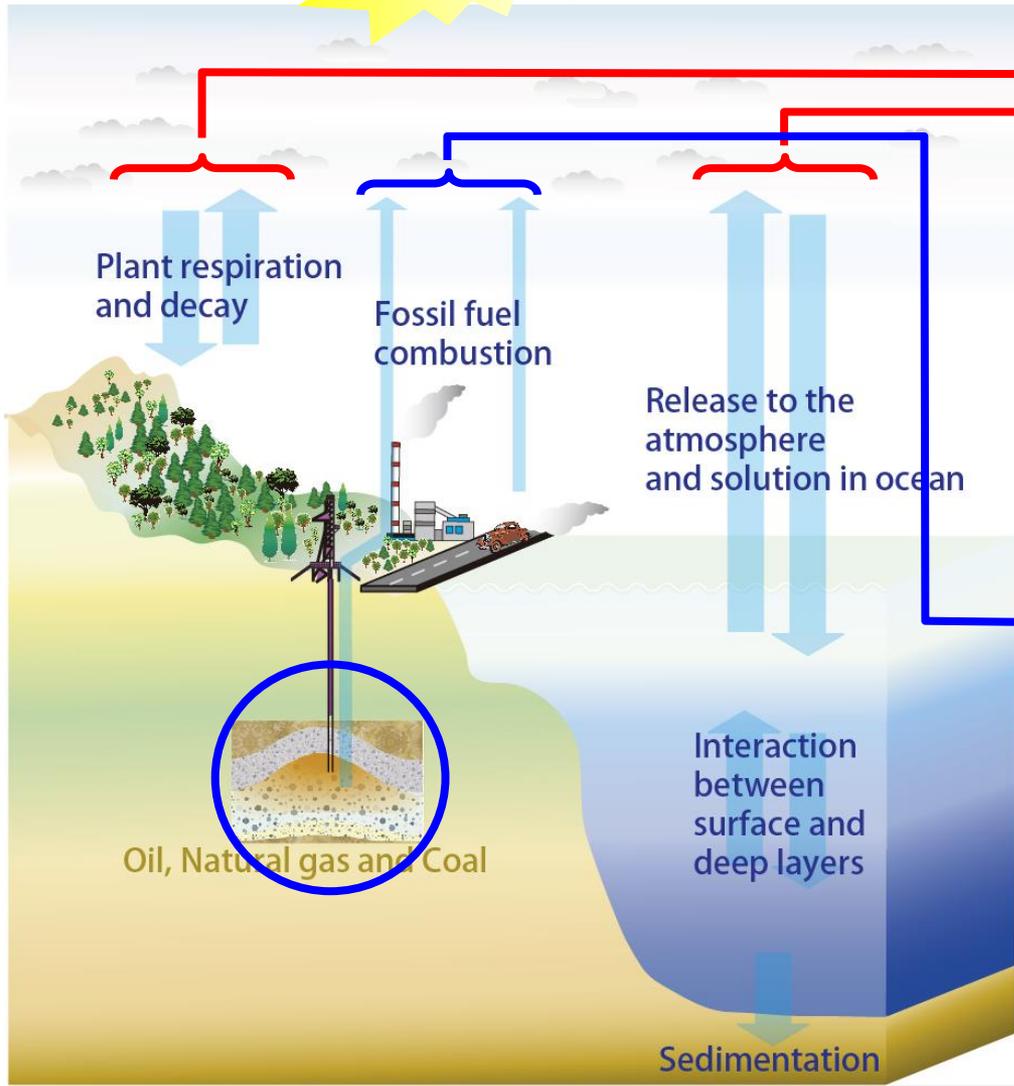
Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and global mean temperature are increasing along with the rapid increase of CO<sub>2</sub> emission.



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, ORNL

# Carbon Cycle

《Point》 Carbon (C) circulates in the earth.



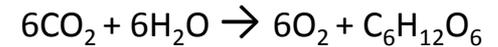
The carbon (C) circulates among terrestrial plants, the atmosphere and the ocean, undergoing various reactions.

For example,

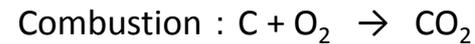
Solution in the ocean :



Photosynthesis :



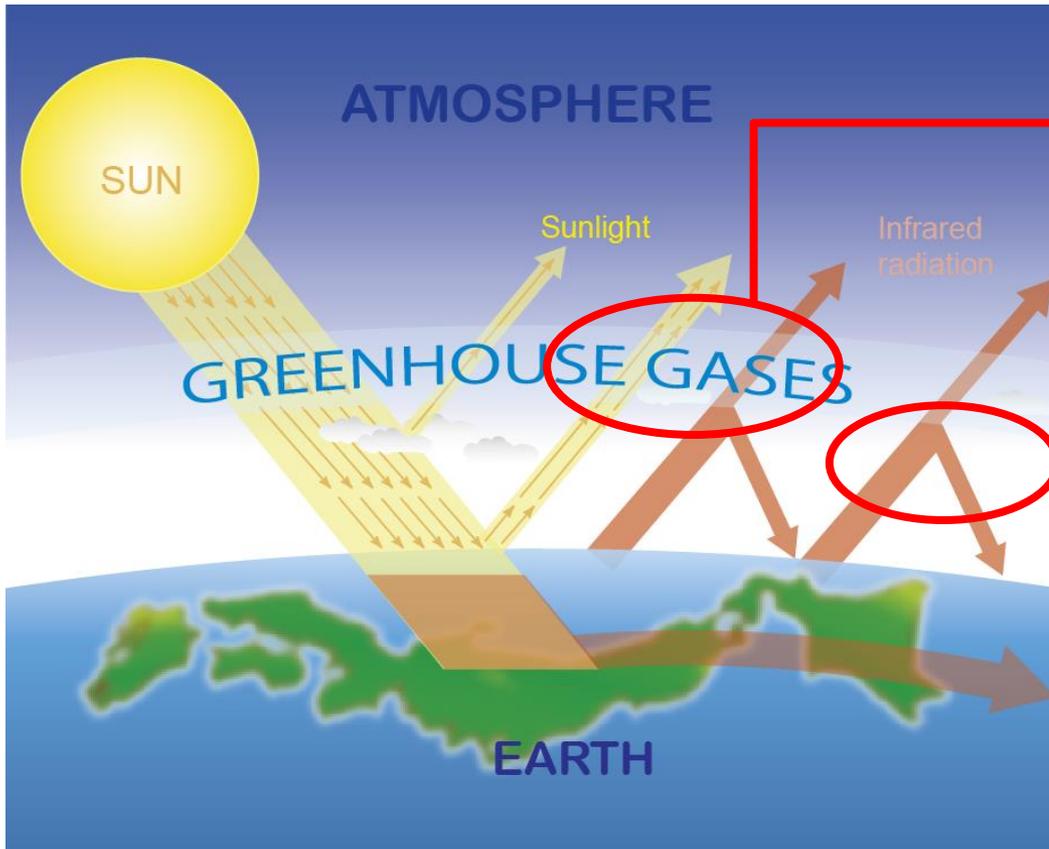
However, combustion of massive fossil fuel is causing a release of underground carbon (C) to the atmosphere and disrupting this cycle.



This carbon increase in the atmosphere leads to the global warming.

# Greenhouse Effect

《Point》 CO<sub>2</sub> (carbon dioxide) plays an important role to keep the earth warm.

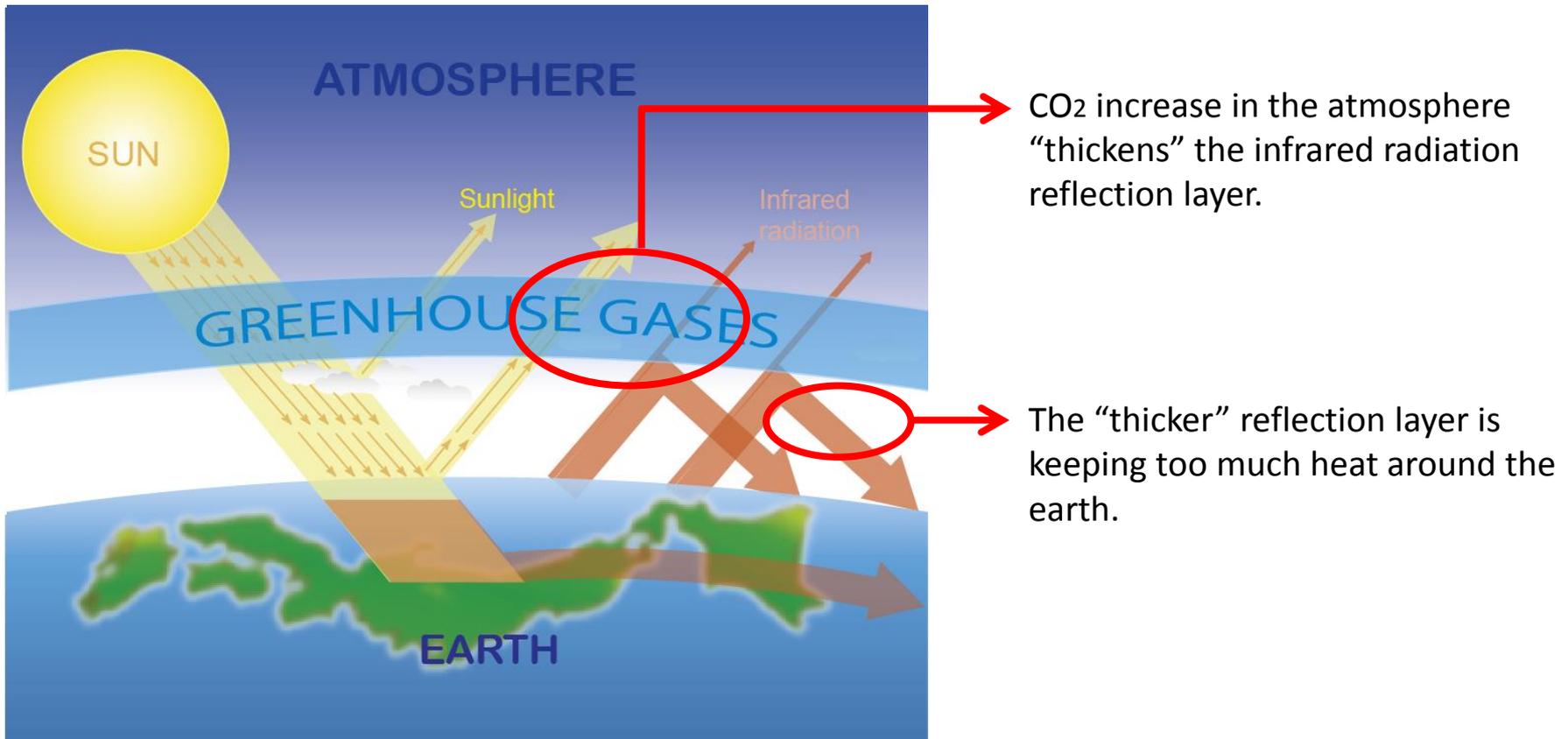


Greenhouse gases like CO<sub>2</sub> absorb infrared radiation (heat), while letting sunlight go through itself.

Appropriate amounts of greenhouse gases (such as CO<sub>2</sub>) are reflecting infrared radiation (heat) back to the earth to keep it warm.

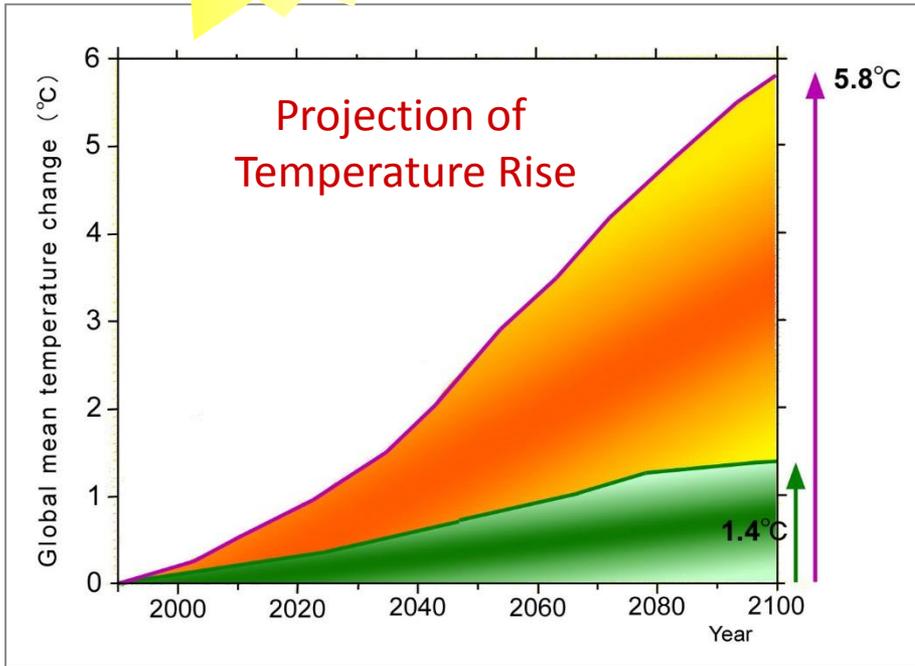
# Global Warming

《Point》 However, increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is causing global warming.



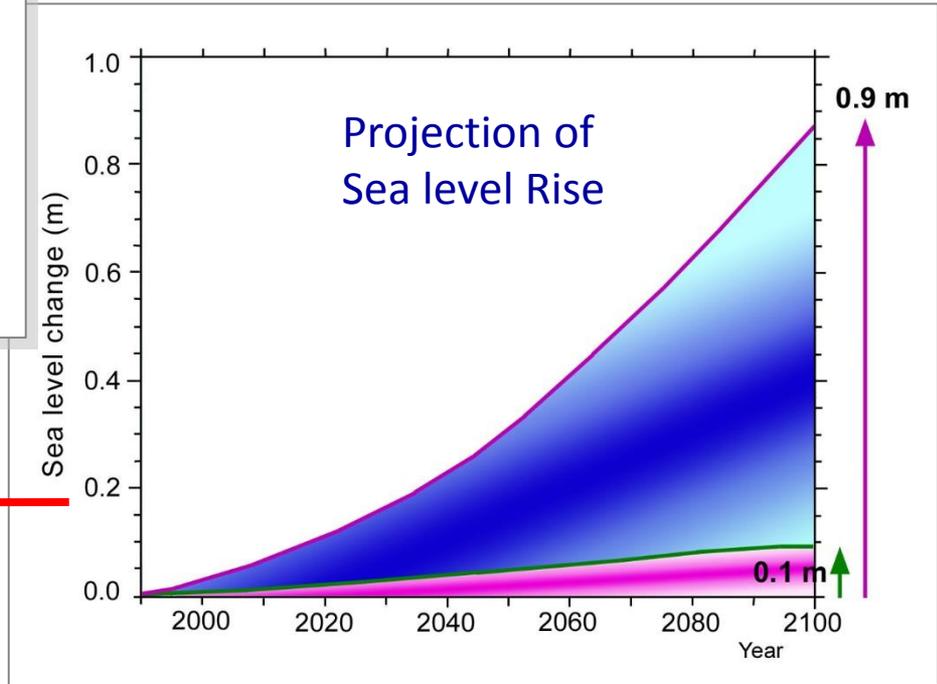
# Projection of Climate Change

《Point》 Continuing current increase of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration causes the rises of the global temperature and sea level.



If no action is taken towards CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction, projected temperature rise in 2100 is 1.4 deg.C at a minimum, and 5.8 deg.C at a maximum.

Source: The Third Assessment Report by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC)

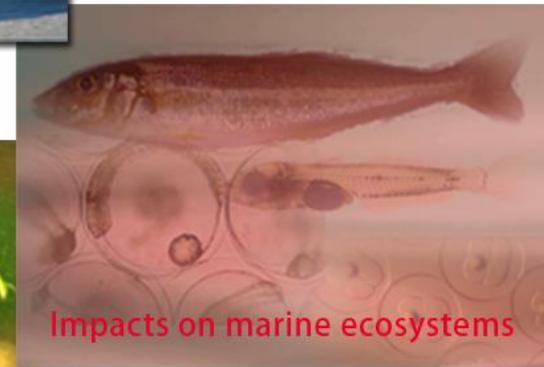
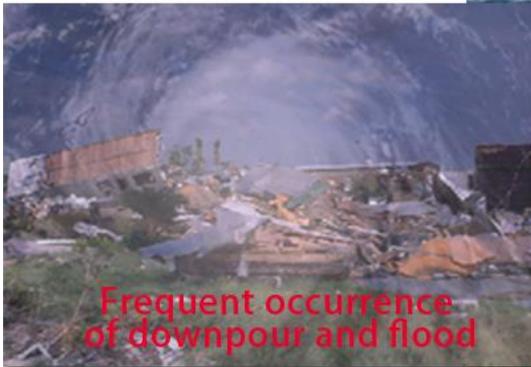
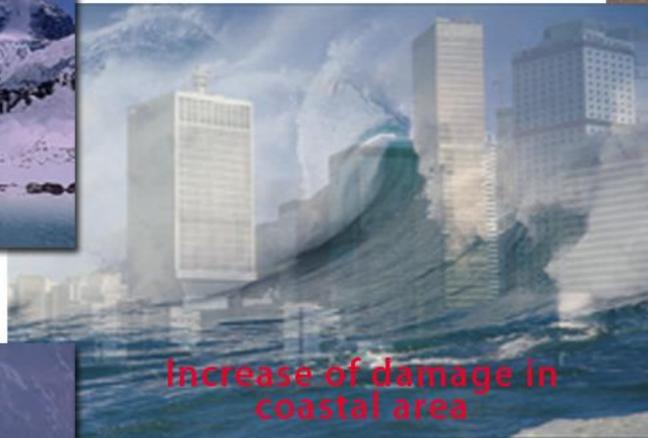
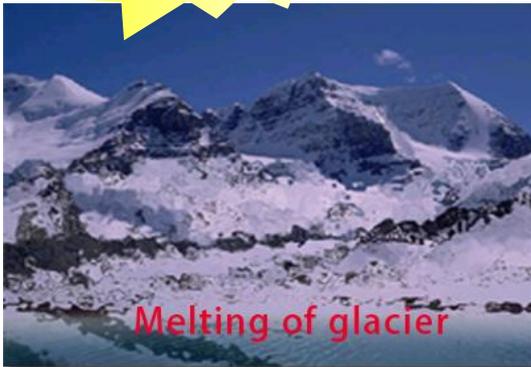


If no action is taken towards CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction, projected sea level rise in 2100 is 0.1m at a minimum, and 0.9m at a maximum.

Source: The Third Assessment Report by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC)

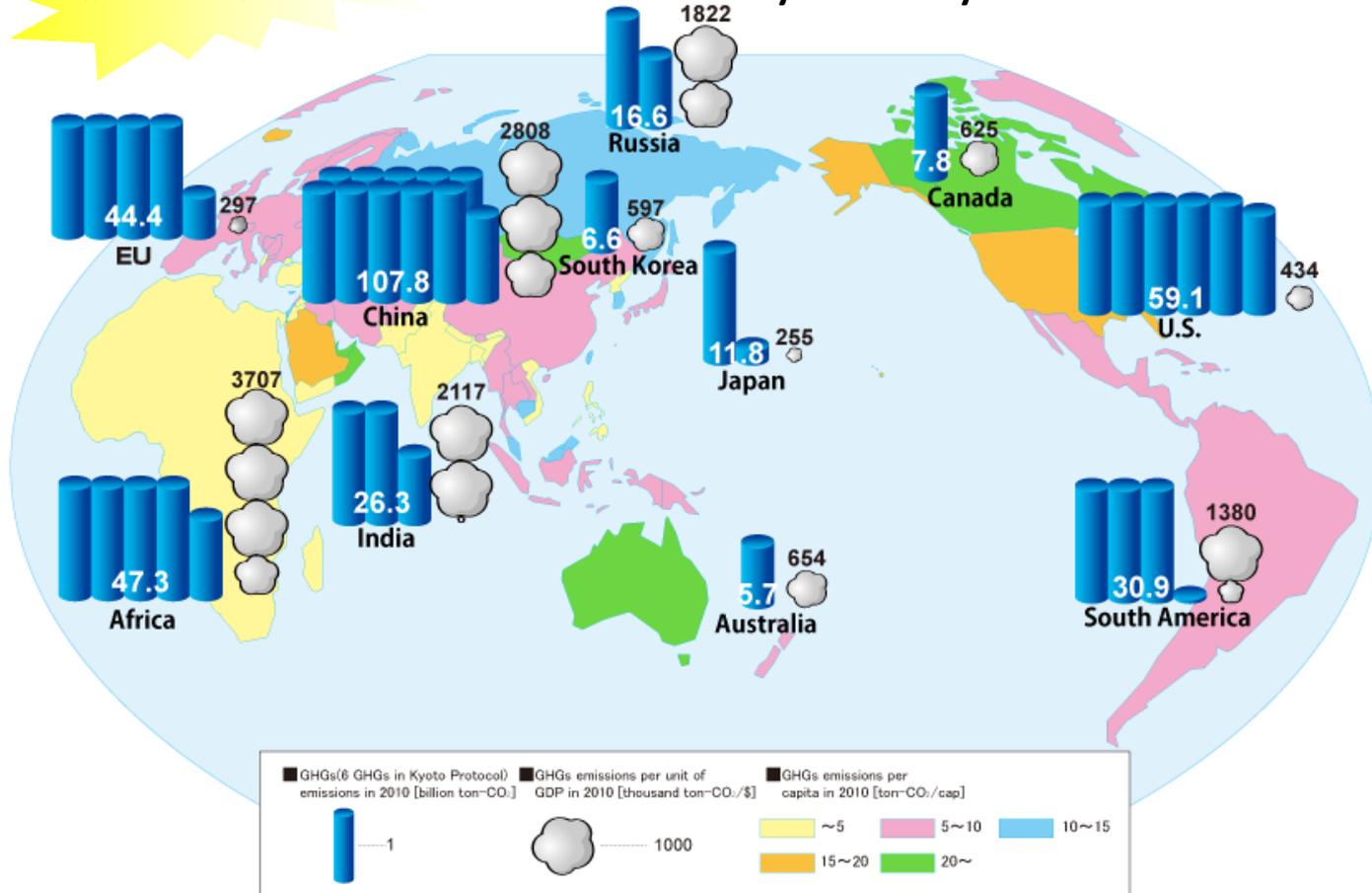
# Global Warming Impacts

《Point》 Extreme weather events are projected to occur in various regions worldwide.



# CO<sub>2</sub> Emission

《Point》 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions vary widely across countries.



Source) Estimates by RITE using data of UNFCCC and IEA

\*) Total amount of 6 GHGs including CO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>4</sub> {CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent}

- Currently emissions from China and U.S. are notably large.
- In the future, GHG emissions are projected to increase from developing countries, due to their population increase and economic growth.
- Emissions per unit of GDP (GHGs emitted per 1-unit production of GDP) are small in developed countries, and large in developing countries.

# Global Warming Mitigation

## CO2 emission reduction technologies

### Energy Saving

### Fuel Switching among Fossil Fuels

Fuel switching from coal to oil, from oil to natural gas, etc.

### Nuclear Power

CO<sub>2</sub>-free power generation

### Renewable Energy

#### Hydro Power

#### Solar Thermal

#### Photovoltaics

Solar cells

#### Wind Power

#### Biomass Energy

Combustion, conversion to gaseous fuels, or liquid fuels (e.g., wood residues, black liquor, household wastes)

Photovoltaics



Wind power



《Point》

There are various countermeasures to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Unless they are implemented in combination, global warming shall not be constrained.

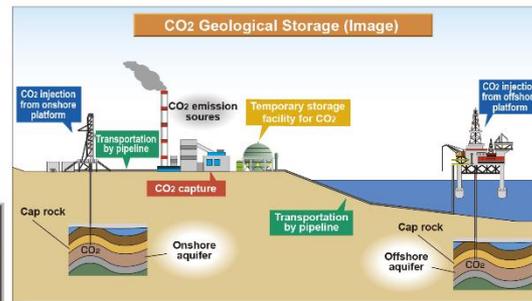
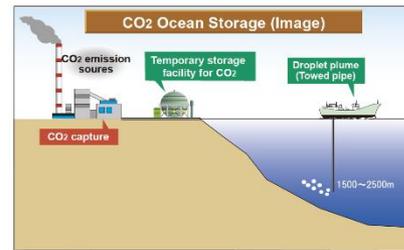
## CO2 capture and storage

### Ocean Storage

CO<sub>2</sub> storage in the ocean by utilizing CO<sub>2</sub> solution capacity of ocean

### Geological storage

CO<sub>2</sub> storage underground by utilizing geological features (e.g., aquifer, depleted gas well, oil well, coal bed, mineral)



## Expansion of CO2 sink

### Forestation, Large-scale greening

Fixation of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> by photosynthesis of terrestrial plants



