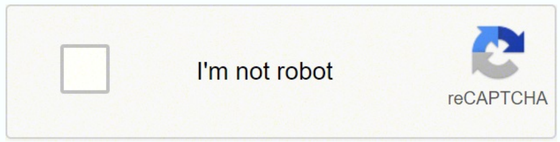

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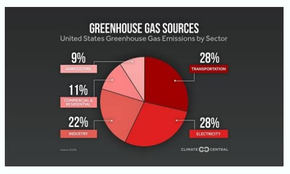
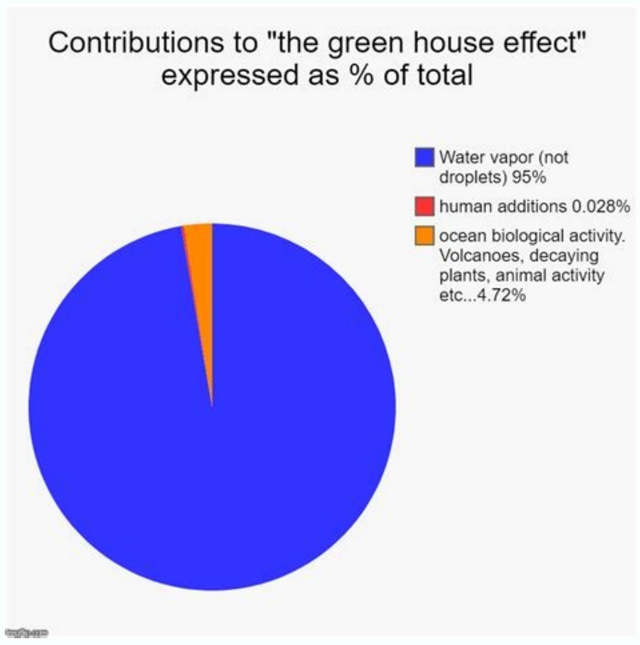
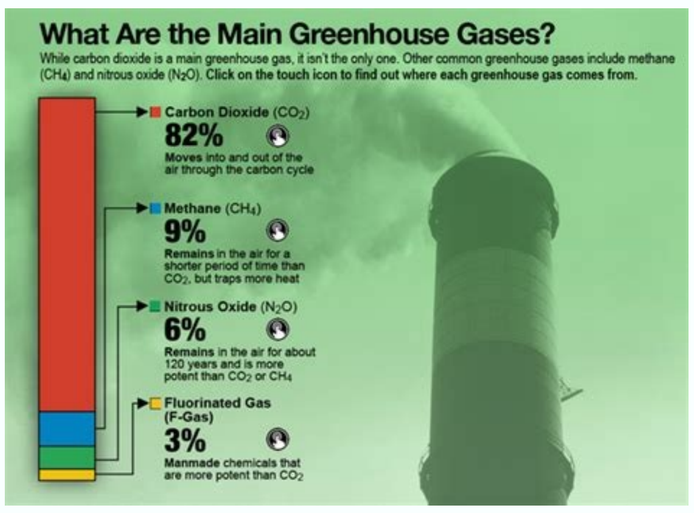
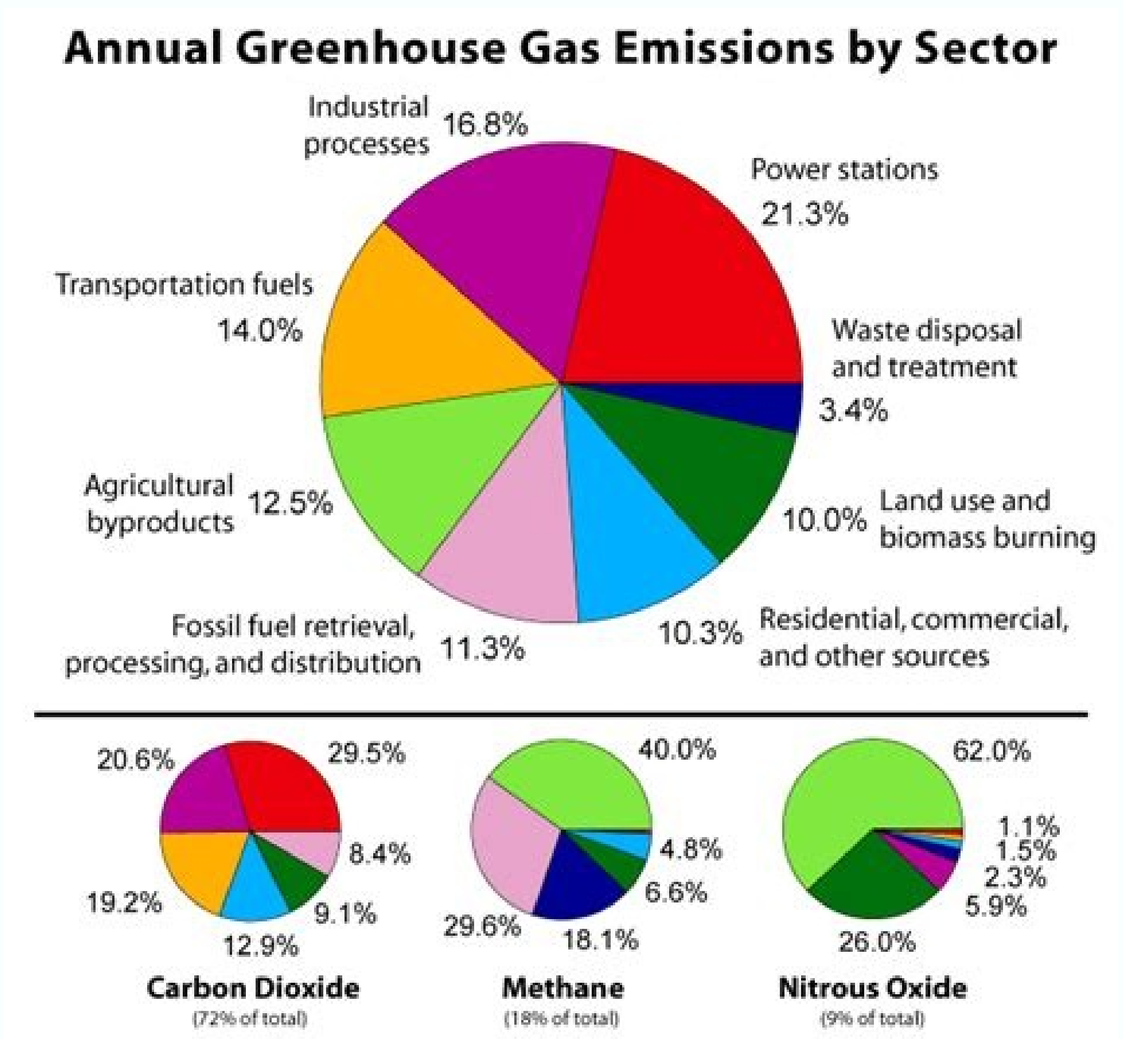
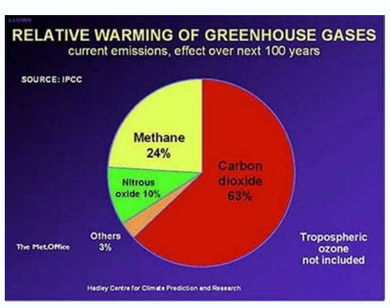
Greenhouse gases and their sources pdf











Natural and anthropogenic greenhouse gases and their sources. Two greenhouse gases and their sources. Greenhouse gases and their sources pdf. List 2 greenhouse gases and their sources. Name the major greenhouse gases and their sources. 2 greenhouse gases and their sources. Three greenhouse gases and their sources. Name greenhouse gases and their sources.

N2O has almost 300 times the global warming potential of carbon dioxide. These radicals help to decrease some other greenhouse gases, such as methane, and thus decrease their global warming potential. HFCs are used in the refrigeration and air conditioning, aerosol, fire protection and foam blowing industries. Additional greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. Human activities are altering the carbon cycle by adding CO2 to the atmosphere or influencing the ability of natural sinks to remove CO2 from the atmosphere. Although there is a relatively small amount of N2O in the atmosphere, its life is long, about 120 years, which makes it very important for the total amount of global greenhouse gases. Important human resources come from agriculture (nitrogen oxide fertilizers, soil cultivation), livestock manure, biomass or fossil fuels combustion and industrial processes. ICOS measures the most important greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, ecosystems and the ocean: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrogen oxide (N2O) and water vapour (H2O). For example, CFCs can remain in the atmosphere for over 102 years and have 3800 times more potent warming effect than the carbon dioxide (CO2) molecule. These include e.g. chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). Ozone is created and destroyed by ultraviolet light from the sun. In total, more than one third of emissions come from human actions. However, human activities increase atmospheric concentrations of both natural and synthetic greenhouse gases (GHGs) which enhance the greenhouse effect and lead to climate change. Methane (CH4) is the second most important GHG for enhanced greenhouse effect after carbon dioxide (CO2). List of greenhouse gases anhydrides (CO2) is the main greenhouse gas contributing to the enhanced greenhouse effect. While CO2 has a large natural sources and sinks, human activities are responsible for the significant increase in CO2 in the atmosphere after the Industrial Revolution. Since the Industrial Revolution, the amount of nitrous oxide in the atmosphere has increased by 16%. Halocarbons are powerful and long-lived greenhouse gases. The main natural sources of methane are wetlands, tundra, oceans and their bottom sediments, and termites. Since water vapour is a greenhouse gas, more water vapour in the atmosphere causes even more warming. Some greenhouse gases are synthetic, man-made. It is created by oxygen from high-energy rays, while low-energy rays destroy it. PFCs are created in the production of aluminum and magnesium and in uranium enrichment, and are also used in eye surgery. The main natural sources are soils under natural vegetation, tundra and oceans. SF6 is used in power plants as insulating gas, gas-insulated switching equipment and circuit breakers and in scientific applications. Anthropogenic sources generate the majority of methane emissions, accounting for about 64% of total emissions. The ozone plays two different roles in the atmosphere. They are found, for example, in aerosol sprays, air conditioners and refrigerants, and electronics. Important human resources are landfills, livestock farming (particularly enteric fermentation in farm animals), rice farming, biomass combustion, and the production, transport and use of fossil fuels. Changes in water vapour concentration are the result of global warming rather than a direct result of human activities. According to the IPCC, human-induced greenhouse gas emissions have increased since pre-industrial times and are now more e e ,sag itseuq id inoissime el otatimil etnemavitteffe onnah ilanoizanretni evitamron el ,aivattuT .)6FS(ofloz id oruroulfaseâl e)CFP(irubracoroulfrep i oipmese da onos arres otteffe da icitetnis sag irtlA .iam ehc .erehpsomta eht ot sesag esuohneerg fo esaeler naeco dna stnalp fo noitisopmoced dna noitaripser edulcni secruos larutaN .noitulover lairtsudni eht ecnis nees gnimraw detaler sag esuohneerg tcerid eht lla fo driht eno dnuora desuac evah ot detamitse si enozo cirehpsoporT .CÂ°Ã 51 tuoba tnerruc eht fo daetsni CÂ°Ã 81- tuoba eb dluow htraE no erutarepmet egareva eht hcihw tuohtiw ssecorp larutan a si flesti tceffe esuohneerg ehT .thgilnus ni stcaer neht hcihw ,)noitsubmoc ssamoib ,snoissime ciffart(noitullop ria fo sdnik suoirav yb desuac-namuh si enozo emoS .yltneiciffe ylemertxe noitaidar ralos eht brosba dna gnitsal gnol era sesag esuohneerg citehtnys ehT .sraey 001 elpmaxe rof ,doirep emit denifed a revo)2OC(edixoid nobrac ot derapmoc GHG a fo laitnetop gnimraw eht si hcihw ,)PWG(laitnetop gnimraW labolG dellac-os eht yb si gnimraw labolg eht ot tupni rieht dna sGHG tnereffid eht erapmoc ot syaw eht fo enO .sraey 051 tsal eht revo erehpsomta eht ni sesag esuohneerg ni esaercni eht fo lla tsomla rof elbisnopser era seitivitca namuh ,)CCPI(egnahC etamilC no lenaP latnemnrevogretnI Â Ãeht ot gnidroccA .snoissime enahtem fo %63 tuoba ekam secruos larutaN .egnahc etamilc erutuf gnitcejorp ot tnatropmi yllacitirc si devlovni si retaw hcihw ni pool kcabdeef evitisop sihT .etamilc dna retaw no tceffe gnorts a sah dna erehpsomta eht ni sag esuohneerg larutan laitnatsbus tsom eht si ruopav retaW .smetsysoce dna retaw ,ria eht gnoma nobrac fo noitalucric larutan eht ÂÂÃ¢ elcyc nobrac s'htraE eht fo trap sa erehpsomta eht ni yllarutan srucco Â Ã2OC .sraey 000,008 tsap eht ni reve naht rehgih won era slevel edixo suortin ehT .secruos namuh dna larutan htob yb decudorp era snoissime edixo suortiN .noitaidar citengamortcele fo scitsiretcarahc noitprosba eht dna emitefil cirehpsomta sti no gnidneped PWG fo eulav tnereffid a sah sag esuohneerg hcaE .ffo gnillevel tsael ta ro gninilced won era sesag eseht fo tsom fo snoitartnecnoc Degradation of ground-level ozone in sunlight leads to the production of hydroxyl radicals (OH). As the temperature of the atmosphere rises, more water is evaporated from underground deposits such as rivers, oceans, reservoirs and soil. Water can take the form of an invisible gas called water vapour (H2O). Halocarbons are used, for example, in propellants, refrigeration equipment, air conditioning, certain types of heat pumps and expanded plastics. The oceans have absorbed about 30% of CO2, with negative side effects such as ocean acidification. At the soil level of the Earth’s atmosphere, tropospheric ozone can act both as a direct and warming greenhouse gas, and as an indirect controller of the lifespan of greenhouse gases. About 40% of man-made emissions remain in the atmosphere. Natural wells are affected by deforestation and other land-use changes. Ground-level ozone can affect the lifespan of some greenhouse gases. Sources of greenhouse gases There are both natural and man-made greenhouse gases. The combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) and wood is the primary source of CO2 emissions caused by man. Nitric oxide (N2O) is the third most important greenhouse gas for the greenhouse effect after carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4). In the second layer, stratospheric ozone has a cooling effect because it acts as a shield that filters most of the ultraviolet light from the Sun. In addition, there are other greenhouse gases such as halocarbons, ozone and new synthetic greenhouse gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). Greenhouse gases are transported in the atmosphere by winds: they can travel thousands of kilometres. Synthetic greenhouse gases include halocarbons, such as CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) and HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons). The changing climate has different local impacts around the world origin of GHG. GHGs remain in the atmosphere for several quantities time and some of them are more effective¹ than others to heat the atmosphere. Tropospheric ozone (Ã¯) is a particularly difficult greenhouse gas to track because of its short life span in the atmosphere and large variations in its regional concentrations. Many natural GHG occur naturally in the atmosphere, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitric oxide. The methane Ã¨ emitted from natural and human sources. The rest was removed from the atmosphere and stored on the earth in plants and soils and in the oceans. However, it is not clear how much these CO2 sinks will actually operate in the future under a changing climate and increasing human impacts. Human emissions come from burning fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas and activities deforestation, agriculture and cement production. Between 1750 and 2011, about half the emissions occurred in the last 40 years. The extra heat from improving the greenhouse drives climate change, for example, by changing weather patterns that, in turn, impact ecosystems. ecosystems.

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