

# Removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the air required to safeguard children's future

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Large-scale wind power plant in China. Credit: Wenzhu Hou, distributed via [imageo.egu.eu](http://imageo.egu.eu). This image is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution licence.

Reducing greenhouse-gas emissions is not enough to limit global warming to a level that wouldn't risk young people's future, according to a new study by a team of scientists who say we need negative emissions. Measures such as reforestation could accomplish much of the needed CO<sub>2</sub> removal from the atmosphere, but continued high fossil fuel emissions would demand expensive technological solutions to extract CO<sub>2</sub> and prevent dangerous warming. The study is published today in *Earth System Dynamics*, a journal of the European Geosciences Union.

"Continued high [fossil fuel emissions](#) would saddle [young people](#) with a massive, expensive cleanup problem and growing deleterious climate impacts, which should provide incentive and obligation for governments to alter energy policies without further delay," says lead-author James Hansen, a professor at the Columbia University Earth Institute in the US, formerly at the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies. The team estimates that today's young people may have to spend up to 500 trillion euros on technologies to extract carbon dioxide from the air, if high emissions continue.

In contrast, if rapid phase-down of fossil fuels starts soon, CO<sub>2</sub> could be removed from the atmosphere at relatively low cost. Better agricultural and forestry practices, including reforestation and improving soils, would then be able to achieve most of the CO<sub>2</sub> extraction needed to prevent global-warming's most dangerous consequences.

## A safe target

Impacts of climate change include more frequent and severe heat waves, storms, floods and droughts, as well as [sea-level rise](#), which could affect millions of people living in coastal areas. "Sea-level rise this century of say half a metre to a metre, which may be inevitable even if emissions decline, would have dire consequences; yet these are dwarfed by the humanitarian and economic disasters that would accompany sea-level

rise of several metres," the team writes in their study, which has been peer-reviewed.

"We show that a target of limiting [global warming](#) to no more than +2°C relative to pre-industrial levels is not sufficient, as +2°C would be warmer than the Eemian period, when sea level reached +6-9 metres relative to today," says Hansen. The Eemian ended some 115,000 years ago and was a warm period in the Earth's history between two glacial ages.

The danger, according to the Earth System Dynamics study, is that a long-term [global average temperature](#) of +2°C - or even of +1.5°C, the other temperature limit discussed in the 2015 Paris Agreement - could spur 'slow' climate feedbacks. In particular, it could lead to partial melting of the ice sheets, which would result in a significant increase in sea-level rise as happened in the Eemian [see note].

The Hansen-led team says that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> should be reduced to less than 350 parts per million (ppm) from its present level of about 400 ppm. Global average temperature reached +1.3°C above pre-industrial levels in 2016 and will increase at least a few tenths of a degree more during the next few decades because of the delayed response to past increases in CO<sub>2</sub> and other gases. Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> below 350 ppm will cause temperature to peak and slowly decrease to about +1°C later this century. This goal requires negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, that is, extracting CO<sub>2</sub> from the air, in addition to rapid phase-down of fossil fuel emissions.

## **Extracting CO<sub>2</sub>**

The team estimates that, if we start reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2021 at a rate of 6% a year, we'd need to also extract about 150 gigatonnes of carbon from the atmosphere by 2100. Most of this, about 100

gigatonnes, could come from improved agricultural and forestry practices alone. These measures can be relatively inexpensive and have added benefits such as improved soil fertility and forest products.

However, if CO<sub>2</sub> emissions grow at a rate of 2% a year (between 2000 and 2015 they rose on average 2.6% a year), we'd need to extract well over 1000 gigatonnes of carbon from the atmosphere by 2100. This could only be achieved with a costly technological solution, capable of sucking carbon from the atmosphere.

The technology receiving the most attention is bioenergy with carbon capture and storage. Crops and trees extract CO<sub>2</sub> from the air as they grow, so if they are used as fuel and the CO<sub>2</sub> is captured and stored in geological formations under impermeable rock, negative [emission](#) occurs. The team estimates that the total cost of this technology could be up to 500 trillion euros, or about 535 US dollars. They also point out that extraction technologies have "large risks and uncertain feasibility".

## **Young people's burden**

"It is apparent that governments are leaving this problem on the shoulders of young people. This will not be easy or inexpensive," says Hansen.

The Earth System Dynamics study is part of the scientific basis for legal action in the Juliana et al. vs United States case, a lawsuit filed by 21 young people against the US government for violating their constitutional rights to life, liberty and property by failing to protect them against climate change.

"We wanted to quantify the burden that is being left for young people, to support not only the legal case against the US government, but also many other cases that can be brought against other governments," says Hansen.

**More information:** James Hansen et al, Young people's burden: requirement of negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, *Earth System Dynamics* (2017).  
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