

# Higher carbon dioxide levels could muddle our thinking

December 20 2019, by Bob Yirka

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A team of researchers from the University of Colorado Boulder, the Colorado School of Public Health and the University of Pennsylvania has found evidence that suggests higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the future may adversely impact the cognitive abilities of students in classrooms. The group has given a presentation at this year's American Geophysical Union meeting outlining their research, and published a paper describing the findings on the EarthArXiv preprint server.

Humans are now pumping CO<sub>2</sub> into the [atmosphere](#) at such a rate that it is heating the atmosphere. But as CO<sub>2</sub> levels rise, we may be faced with another problem—muddled thinking. Prior research has shown that higher-than-normal levels of CO<sub>2</sub> can lead to cognitive problems. In this new effort, the researchers looked at the problem of increasing levels of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and its impact on children learning in a classroom.

The researchers note that prior studies have shown that pollution inside a classroom (including CO<sub>2</sub>) can lead to cognitive problems, and that the problem can typically be fixed simply by opening the windows to let in some fresh air. But the researchers wondered what happens when the fresh air has high levels of CO<sub>2</sub>. To find out, they created a model with two outcomes. In the first outcome, humans reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> pumped into the atmosphere. In the second, we do not.

The researchers report that in the first scenario, students were still exposed to so much CO<sub>2</sub> that their cognitive abilities were decreased by 25 percent by 2100. In the second, which was the business-as-usual scenario, the students were exposed to so much CO<sub>2</sub> when the windows were opened that they experienced a 50 percent reduction in cognitive ability.

The researchers note that theirs is the first study to look at the impact on people who breathe higher-than-normal levels of CO<sub>2</sub> on a regular basis. They further note that this problem could be averted by ending CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**More information:** Fossil fuel combustion is driving indoor CO<sub>2</sub> toward levels harmful to human cognition, [eartharxiv.org/b8umq/](https://eartharxiv.org/b8umq/)

Citation: Higher carbon dioxide levels could muddle our thinking (2019, December 20) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-12-higher-carbon-dioxide.html>

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