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## Abstract

Global warming is the phenomenon of a gradual increase in the temperature near the earth's surface. This phenomenon has been observed over the past one or two centuries. This change has disturbed the climatic pattern of the earth. However, the concept of global warming is quite controversial but the scientists have provided relevant data in support of the fact that the Temperature of the earth is rising constantly. There are several causes of global warming, Which have a negative effect on humans, plants and animals. These causes may be natural or Might be the outcome of human activities. In order to curb the issues, it is very important to understand the negative impacts of global warming.

Keywords— Global, centuries, fact, causes, etc.

## INTRODUCTION

The main cause of global warming is the introduction of quantities of atmospheric greenhouse gases. Only the climate system and some aspects of global warming can be quantified using physical principles. Being quite intricate. We'll talk briefly about some complexities and some physical principles. We also talk about how carbon dioxide emissions could be cut down. A number of textbooks [1,2,3], and reports [4,5,6] given by the Intergovernmental Board on Environmental Change (IPCC) Present incredible conversations of an Earth-wide temperature boost as seen from conventional science [7].

Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are normally occurring greenhouse gases, but their concentrations are rapidly rising as a result of human activity<sup>4</sup>. Table I lists the primary anthropogenic greenhouse gases. Ozone and water are major greenhouse gases that are not depicted. Vapor of water is due to its high concentration, which makes it the most significant greenhouse gas. Its fixation relies upon temperature and not directly on the activities of humans. Ozone is challenging to quantify, which is why it is not included in Table 1

**The primary causes of global warming are as follows:**

Warming caused by human activity Deforestation Oxygen is primarily produced by plants. They take in carbon dioxide and delivery oxygen in this manner keeping up with ecological equilibrium. Numerous domestic and commercial uses are depleting forests. Global warming is the result of this imbalance in the environment.

**Utilization of Vehicles**

Even for very short distances, driving generates a variety of gaseous emissions.

Fossil fuels are burned in automobiles, which raise temperatures by releasing a lot of carbon dioxide and other toxins into the air. Chlorofluorocarbon CFCs, which have an effect on the ozone layer in the atmosphere, have been introduced into the environment by humans as a result of their excessive use of refrigerators and air conditioners. The earth's surface is shielded from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays by the ozone layer. The CFCs have reduced the ozone layer, allowing ultraviolet rays to enter the atmosphere and raising Earth's temperature.

**Modern Turn of events**

The earth's temperature has been rapidly rising since industrialization began. The unsafe outflows from the manufacturing plants add to the rising temperature of the earth. In 2013, the Intergovernmental Board for Environmental Change revealed that the expansion in the worldwide temperature somewhere in the range of 1880 and 2012 has been 0.9 degrees Celsius. When compared to the mean temperature prior to industrialization, the rise is 1.1 degrees Celsius.

**Agriculture**

Different cultivating exercises produce carbon dioxide and methane gas. These add to the ozone depleting substances in the climate and increment the temperature of the earth.

**Overpopulation**

There are more people breathing as the population grows. The atmosphere's concentration of carbon dioxide, the primary gas that causes global warming, rises as a result.

**Effects of Global Warming**

Following are the major effects of global warming:

**Rise in Temperature**

Global warming has led to an incredible increase in earth's temperature. Since 1880, the earth's temperature has increased by ~1 degrees. This has resulted in an increase in the melting of glaciers, which have led to an increase in the sea level. This could have devastating effects on coastal regions.

**Threats to the Ecosystem**

Global warming has affected the coral reefs that can lead to the loss of plant and animal lives. Increase in global temperatures has made the fragility of coral reefs even worse.

**Climate Change**

Global warming has led to a change in climatic conditions. There are droughts at some places and floods at some. This climatic imbalance is the result of global warming.

**Spread of Diseases**

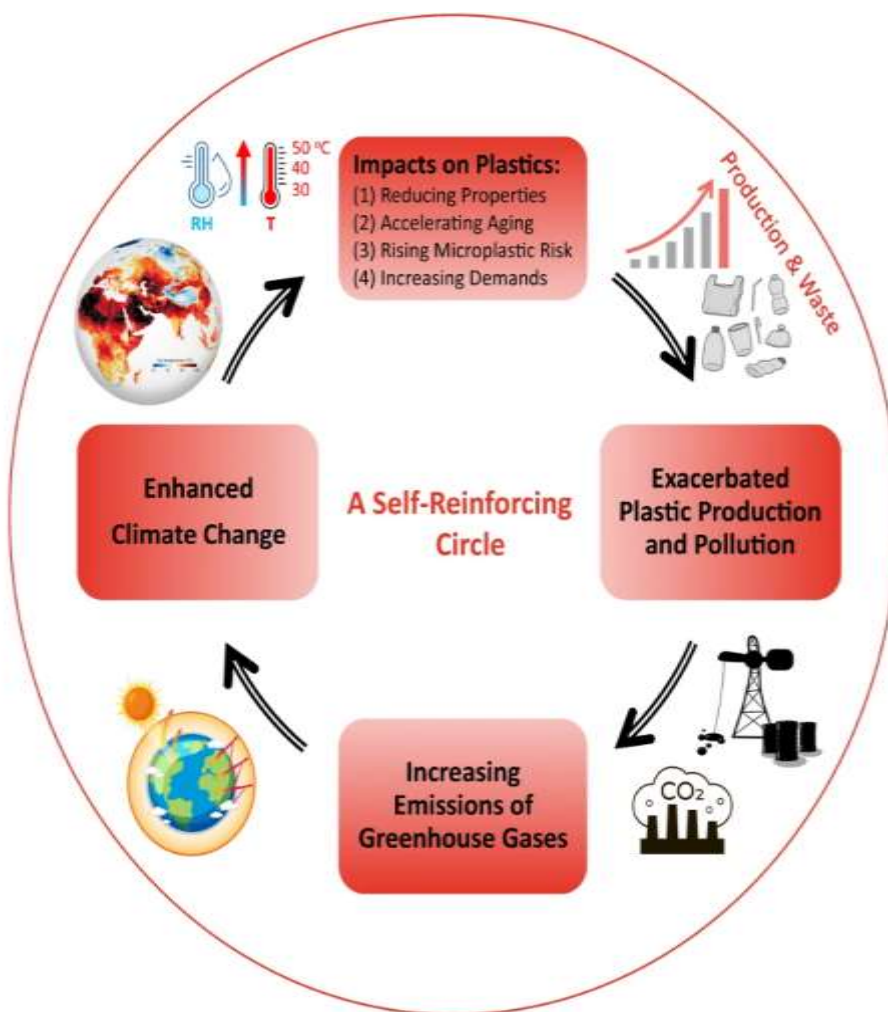
Global warming leads to a change in the patterns of heat and humidity. This has led to the movement of mosquitoes that carry and spread diseases.

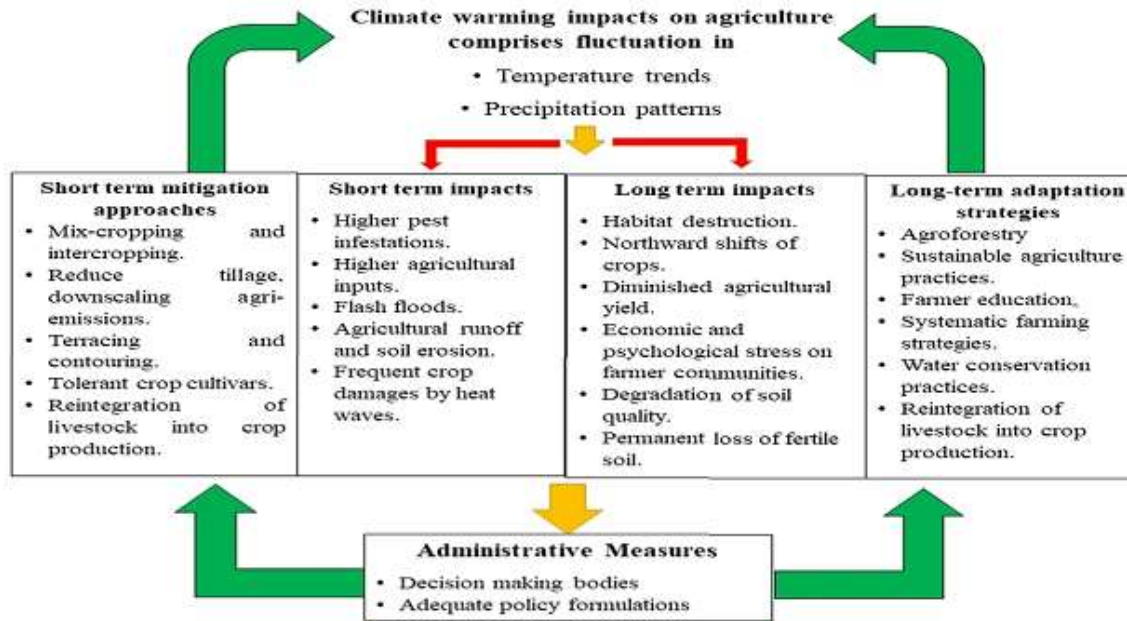
**High Mortality Rates**

Due to an increase in floods, tsunamis and other natural calamities, the average death toll usually increases. Also, such events can bring about the spread of diseases that can hamper human life.

**Loss of Natural Habitat**

A global shift in the climate leads to the loss of habitats of several plants and animals. In this case, the animals need to migrate from their natural habitat





## CONCLUSIONS

We've laid out some of the fundamental physical principles. involved in the issue of global warming. The environment framework is extremely intricate, and physicists play a crucial role in to help analyze the feedback mechanisms and create forecasts of the future We people conceivably face a colossal dilemma. Do we bear the cost of reducing global warming now, or do we postpone it and risk paying much more in the long run? more expensive to deal with a drastically altered climate? A The rational decision-making process necessitates more precise climate change projections. Much work should be finished to work on the prescient models, and physicists will do a lot of it. Modern general circulation models are extremely complicated, but they are not without flaws. Numerous input Although mechanisms have been identified, there are still numerous quantitative uncertainties. The unpredictability is especially present for mechanisms relating to aerosols and clouds Critical climate system observations and precise physical descriptions that can be incorporated into models still require a great deal of work. Therefore, Any taste can find experimental, theoretical, and computational. Not only is the issue of climate change extremely significant for the human race's future, but it is also a fascinating issue in science.

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7. This article is excerpted from material on climate change in a senior-level course, Energy Engineering, offered at the University of Michigan.