

Midterm Review

Assignments

Brightspace discussion question:

“How concerned are you about the impacts of climate change in your lifetime?”

Due this Friday by 5pm.

Third programming assignment on identifying crops in remote sensing data

Due Friday the 3rd by midnight.

Midterm - March 9th

Syllabus update

Mar 7: Project plans/instructions

Project proposal assignment given

Mar 9: Midterm

SPRING BREAK

Mar 21: Influencing people/policy

Mar 23: Financing in a net-zero economy

Mar 28: Project Plan Presentations

Mar 30: Career Day

Apr 4: Disaster Response

Apr 6: Health Impacts

Fourth assignment given

Apr 11: Guest lecture on NYU's M2Lines project

Apr 13: Predicting extreme weather events

Apr 18: Predicting food shortages

Apr 20: Automated Farming

Apr 25: Climate Migration

Apr 27: Project work day

May 2: Project Presentations

May 4: Project Presentations

Climate change in the news

Climate change in the news

CLIMATE

An activist group is spreading misinformation to stop solar projects in rural America

February 18, 2023 · 8:41 PM ET

MIRANDA GREEN

MICHAEL COPLEY



RYAN KELLMAN



FROM



An energy company offered to lease Houser's property in rural Page County to build a solar plant that could power about 25,000 homes. It was a good offer, Houser says. More money than he could make growing hay and selling cattle.

"The idea of being able to keep the land as one parcel and not have it split up was very attractive," Houser says. "To have some passive income for retirement was good. And then the main thing was the electricity it would generate and the good it would do made it feel good all the way around."

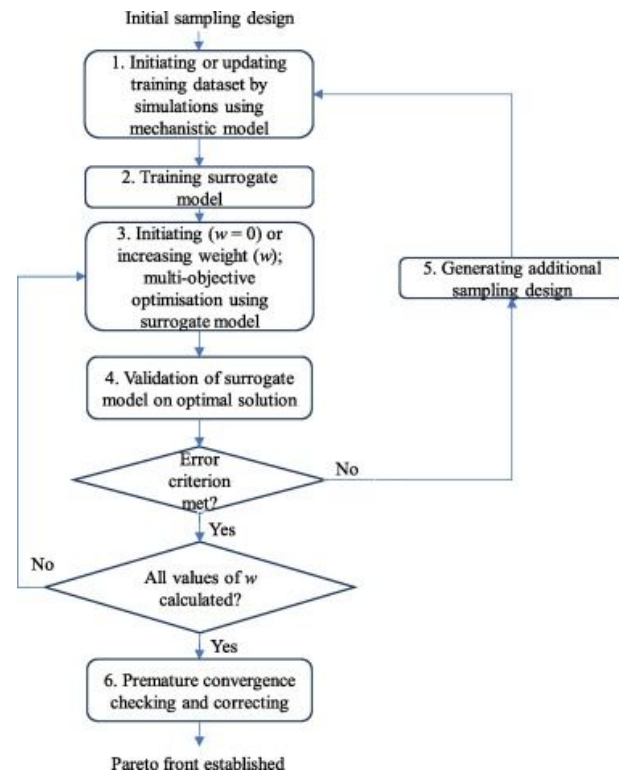
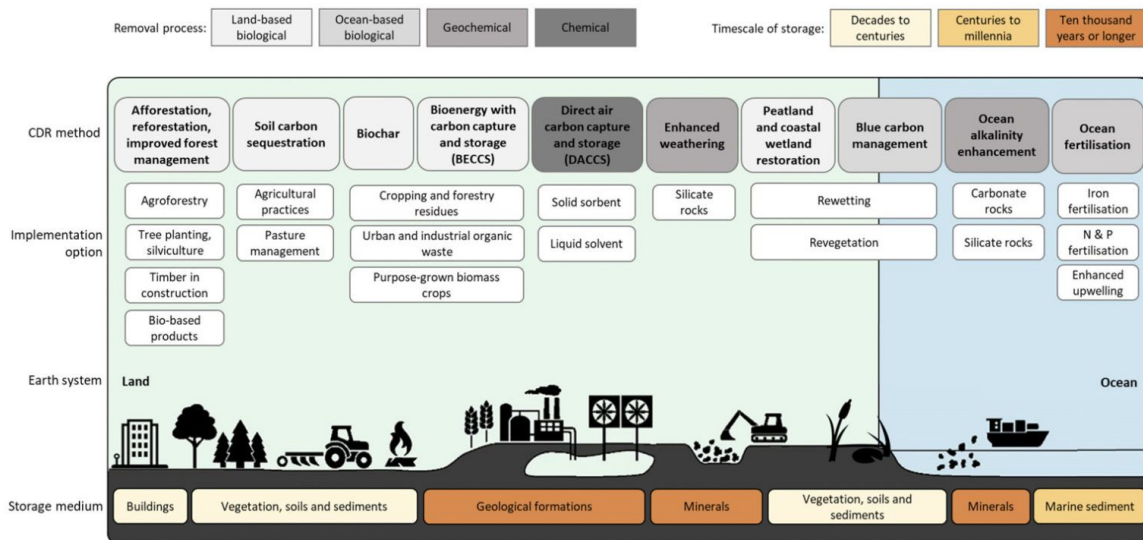
But soon after he got the offer, organized opposition began a four-year battle against solar development in the county. A group of locals eventually joined forces with a nonprofit called Citizens for Responsible Solar to stop the project on Houser's land and pass restrictions effectively banning big solar plants from being built in the area.

Citizens for Responsible Solar was founded in an exurb of Washington, D.C., by a longtime political operative named Susan Ralston who worked in the White House under President George W. Bush and still has deep ties to power players in conservative politics.

Ralston said in an email to NPR and Floodlight that Citizens for Responsible Solar is a grassroots organization that helps other activists on a volunteer basis. The group isn't opposed to solar, Ralston said, just projects built on farmland and timberland. Solar panels belong on "industrial-zoned land, marginal or contaminated land, along highways, and on commercial and residential rooftops," she said.

But her group's rhetoric points to a broader agenda of undermining public support for solar. Analysts who follow the industry say Citizens for Responsible Solar stokes opposition to solar projects by spreading misinformation online about health and environmental risks. The group's website says solar requires too much land for "unreliable energy," ignoring data showing power grids can run dependably on lots of renewables. And it claims large solar projects in rural areas wreck the land and contribute to climate change, despite evidence to the contrary.

Recap



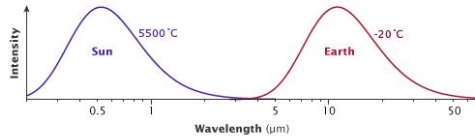
Midterm

March 9th, normal time and place

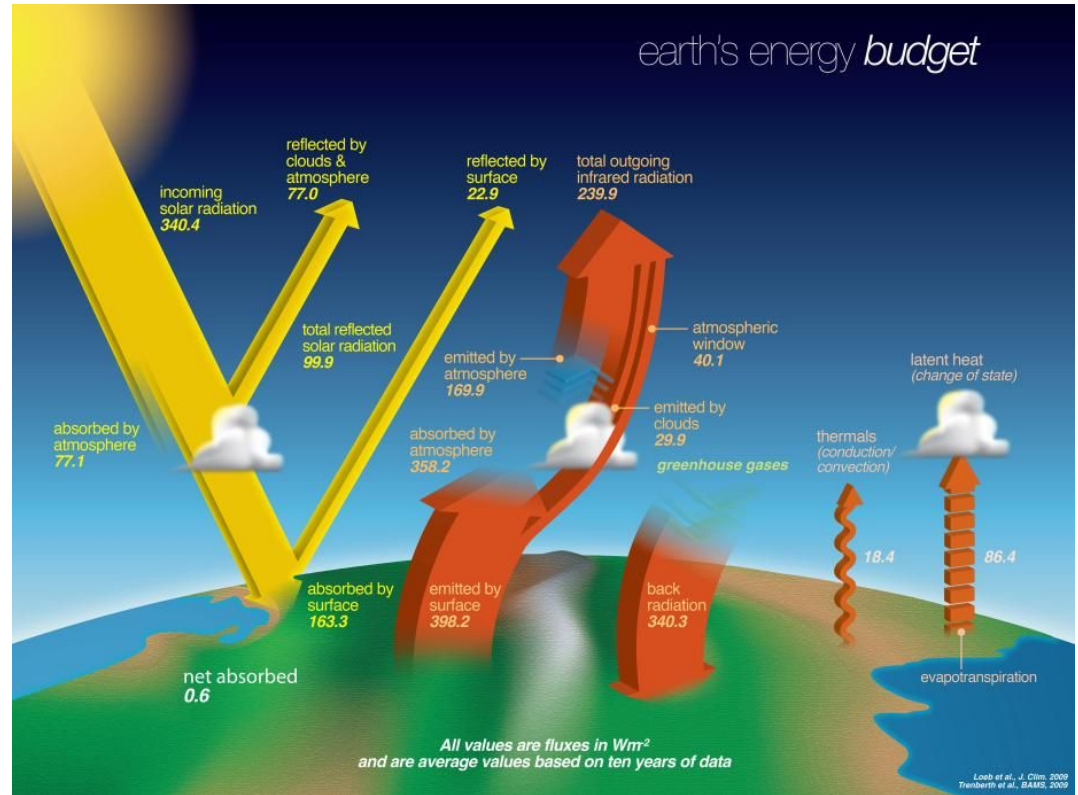
Written exam: mix of multiple choice and short answer

Covering climate content, machine learning concepts, and specific papers

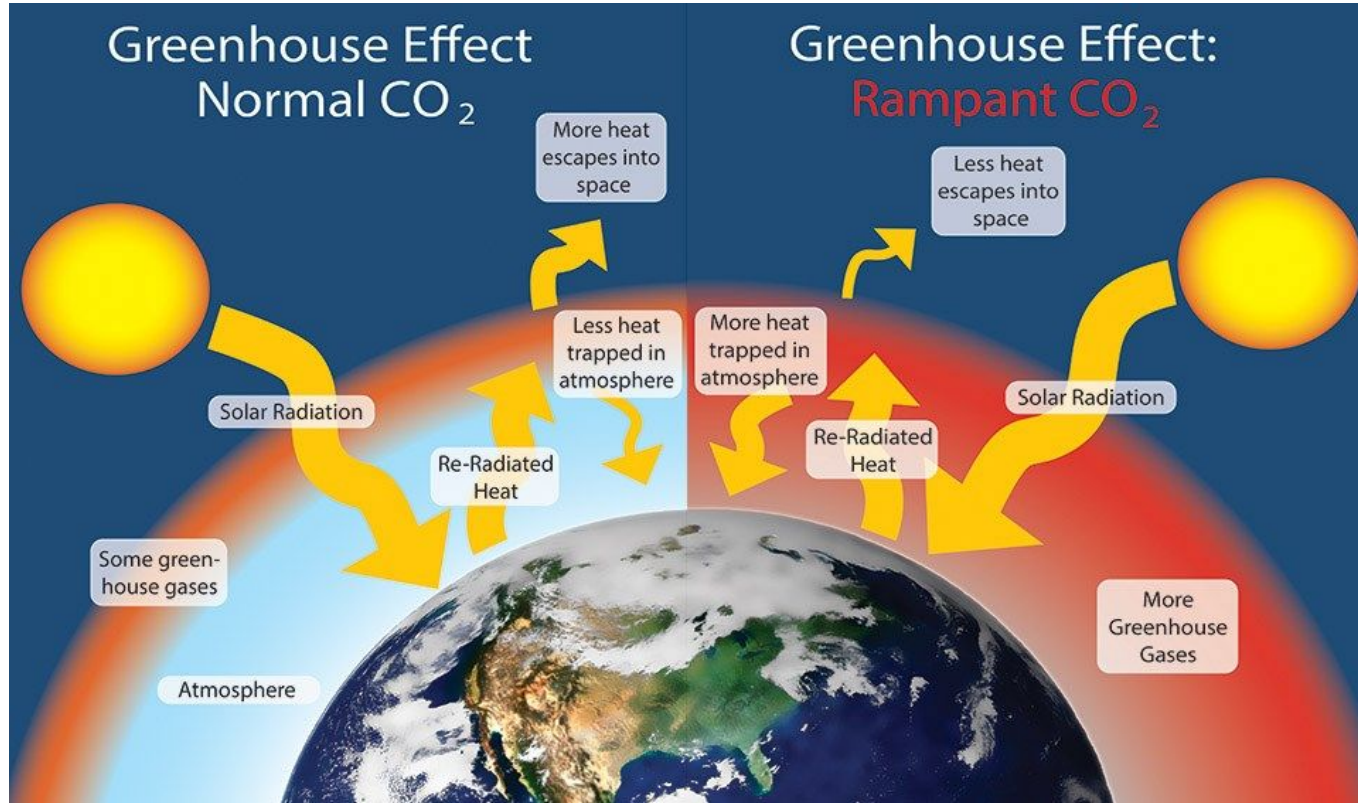
Earth's energy budget and the greenhouse effect



The Sun's surface temperature is 5,500° C, and its peak radiation is in visible wavelengths of light. Earth's effective temperature—the temperature it appears when viewed from space—is -20° C, and it radiates energy that peaks in thermal infrared wavelengths. (Illustration adapted from [Robert Rohde](#).)

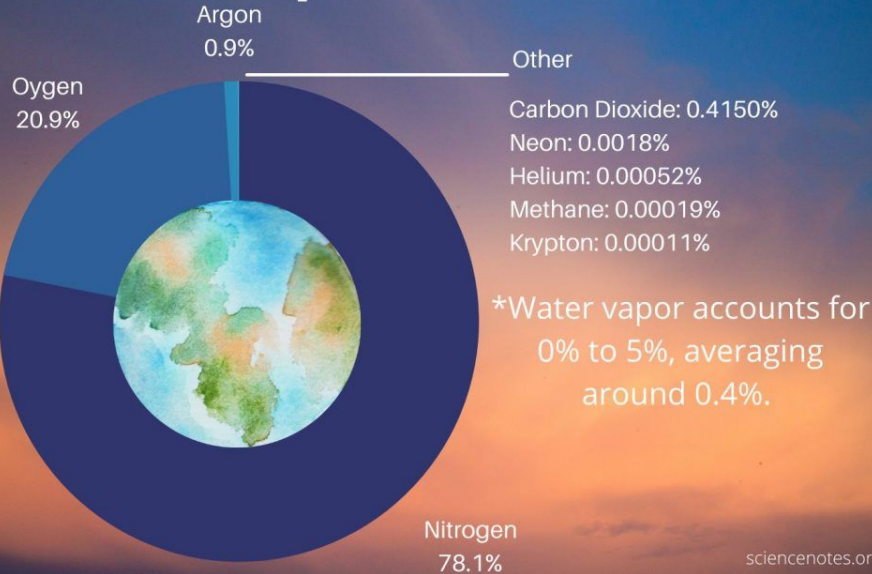


Earth's energy budget and the greenhouse effect

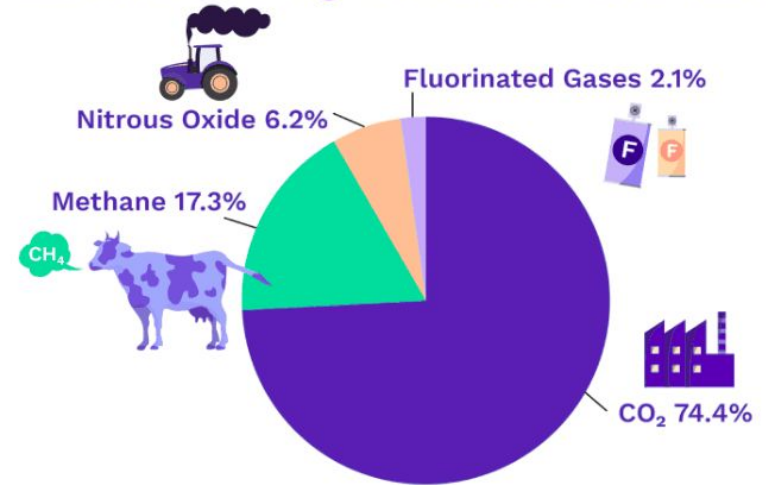


Greenhouse gases

Composition of Air



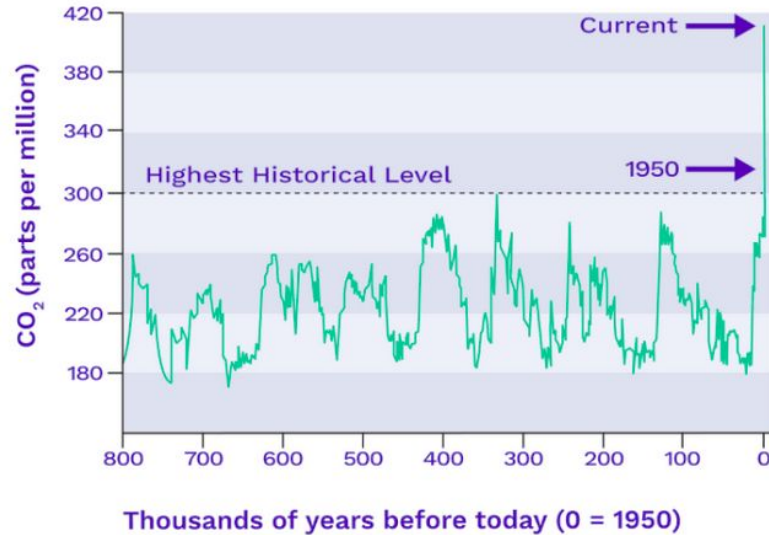
Emissions by Greenhouse Gas



Source: World Resource Institute- [World Greenhouse Gas Emissions: 2016].

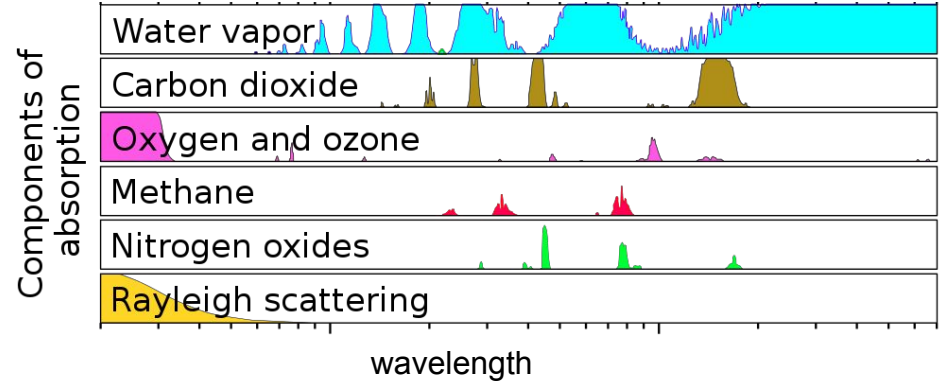
Greenhouse gases

Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration Over Time

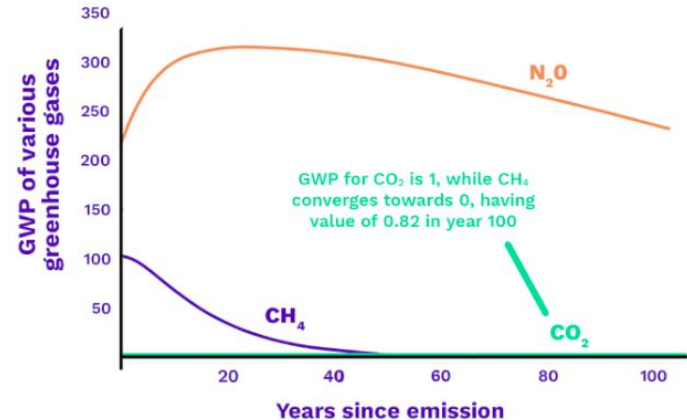


Source: NASACO₂, <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide>

Chemical structure determines the absorption properties of gases



Global Warming Potential (GWP) Changes Over Time

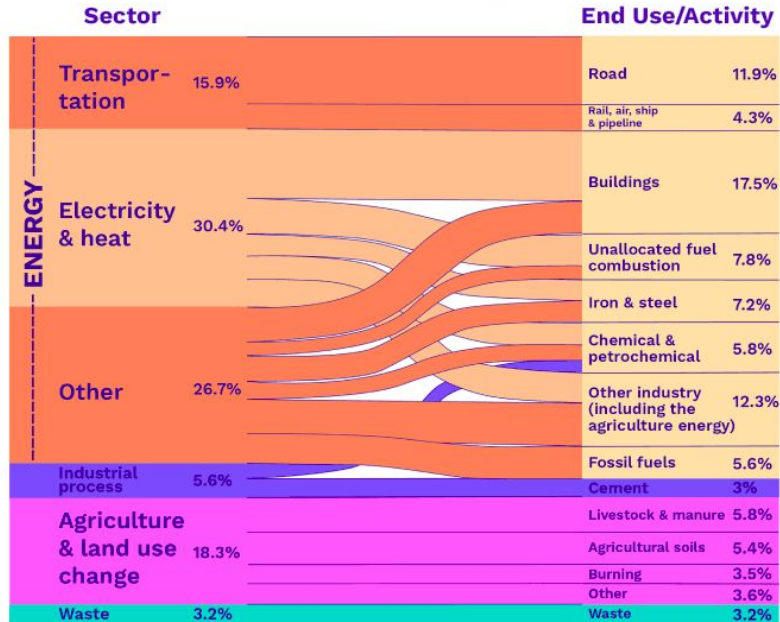


Source: Timma, Dace & Knudsen, Energies, MDPI, 2020

Emissions

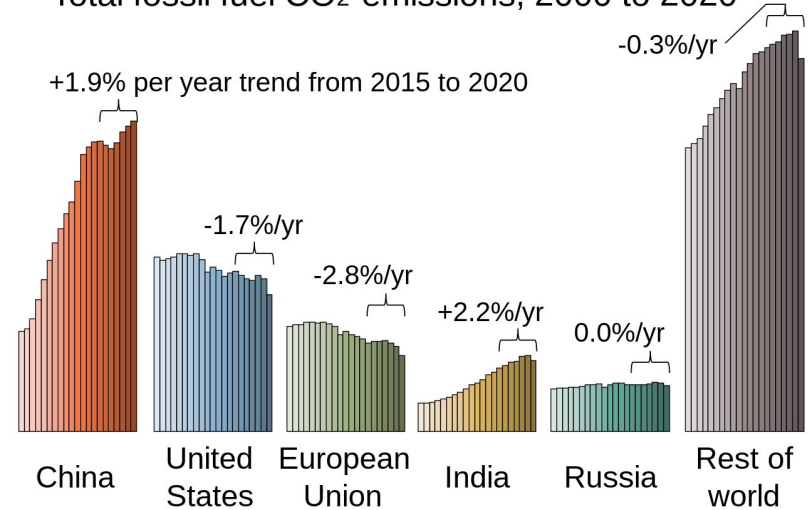
World Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2016

Total: 49.4 GtCO₂e



Source: Greenhouse gas emissions on Climate Watch. Available at: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org>

Total fossil fuel CO₂ emissions, 2000 to 2020



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change –

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.

Reports

The IPCC prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports about the state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for reducing the rate at which climate change is taking place. It also produces Special Reports on topics agreed to by its member governments, as well as Methodology Reports that provide guidelines for the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories. The IPCC is working on the [Sixth Assessment Report](#) which consists of three Working Group contributions and a Synthesis Report. The [Working Group I](#) contribution was finalized in August 2021, the [Working Group II](#) contribution in February 2022 and the [Working Group III](#) contribution in April 2022.

Working Group 1 The Physical Science Basis



This report focuses on how and why the world's climate has changed in the past, and how it is projected to change in the future.

Working Group 2 Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability



This report focuses on how climate change affects people, our built systems, and the natural world. It also addresses how we can adapt and become more resilient to climate change.

Working Group 3 Mitigation of Climate Change



This report focuses on the actions we can take to reduce future climate change and prevent it from becoming too extreme.

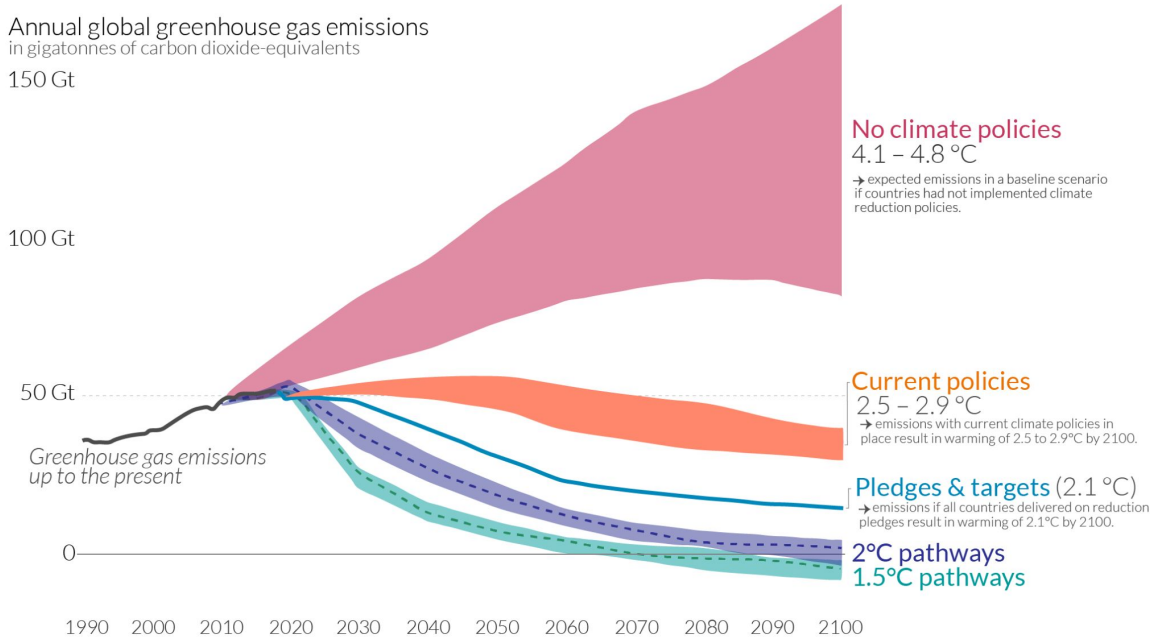
Different warming scenarios

Global greenhouse gas emissions and warming scenarios

Our World
in Data

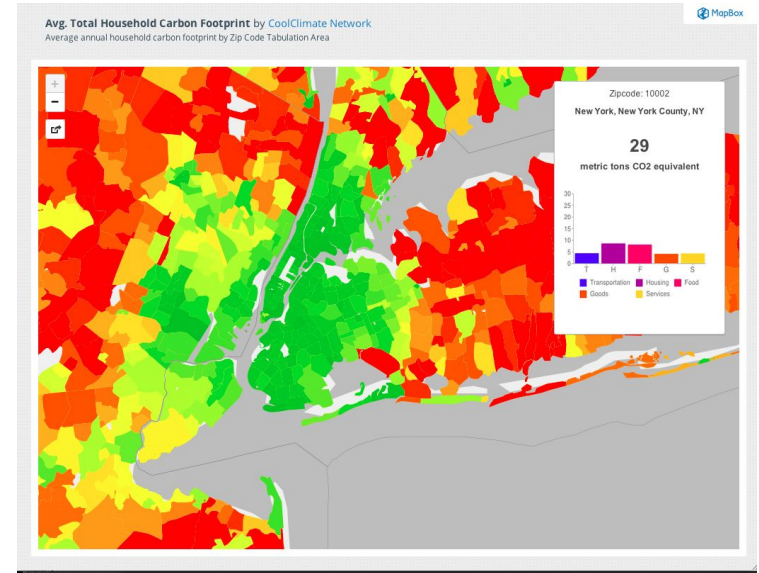
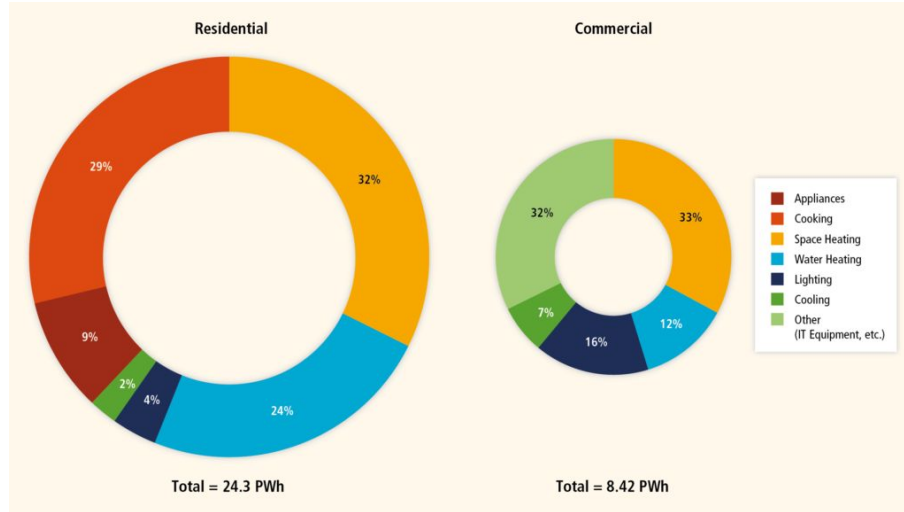
- Each pathway comes with uncertainty, marked by the shading from low to high emissions under each scenario.
- Warming refers to the expected global temperature rise by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.

Annual global greenhouse gas emissions
in gigatonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents
150 Gt



Discussions of temperature increases are usually in degrees celsius relative to pre-industrial averages. We are currently at +1.2C

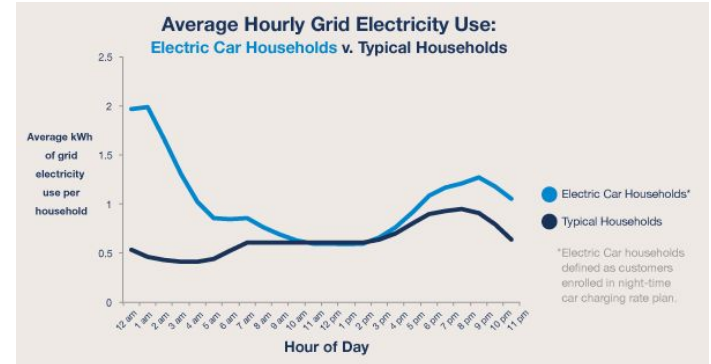
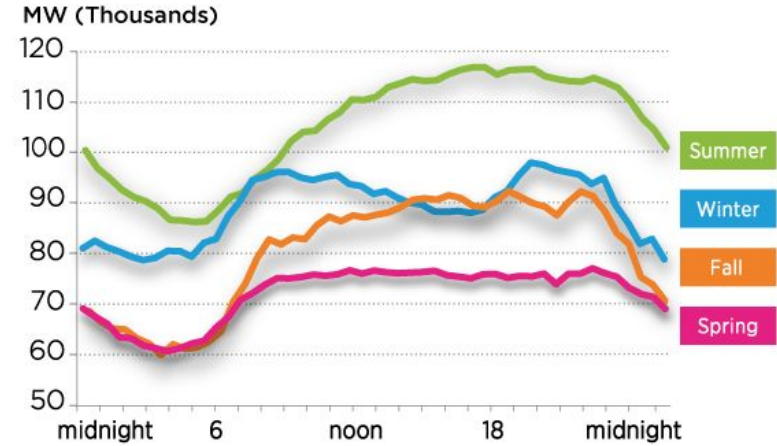
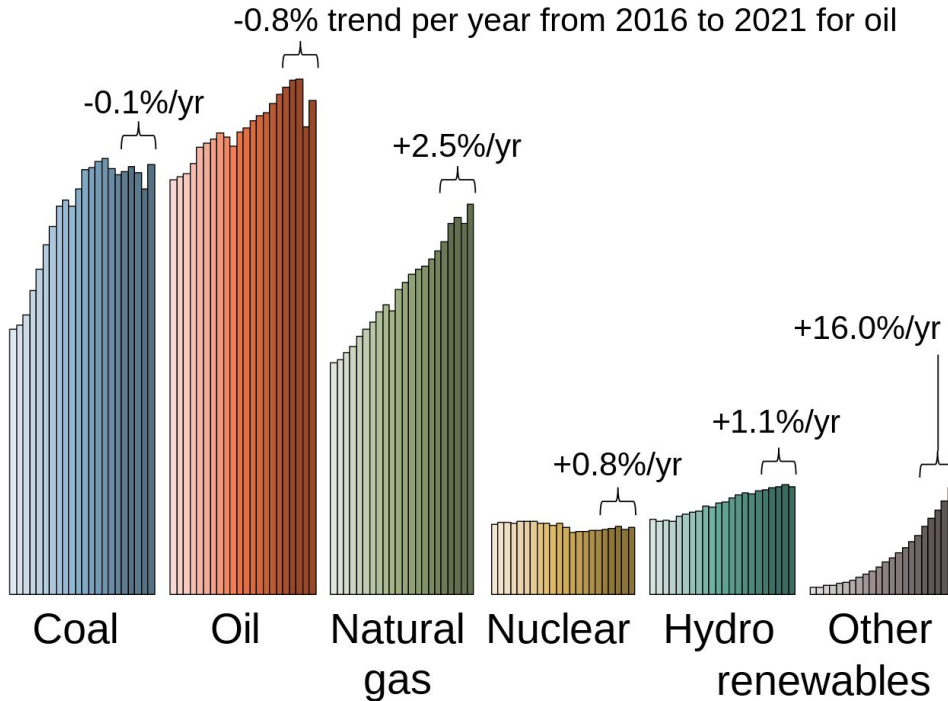
Building energy



With shared resources, shared walls and generally smaller square footage, households in buildings with five or more units consume only 38 percent of the energy of households in single-family homes (Brown et al., 2005).

Energy supply and demand

Global energy consumption, 2000 to 2021



Calculating emissions

Most emissions are calculated “bottom-up”

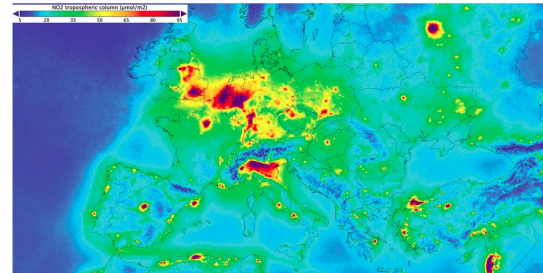
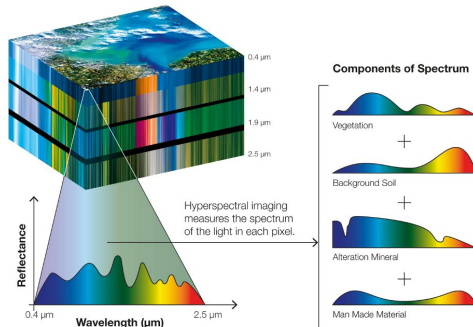
Amount of certain activity
done or material
produced

multiplied by

Average amount of
emissions expected from
that activity/production

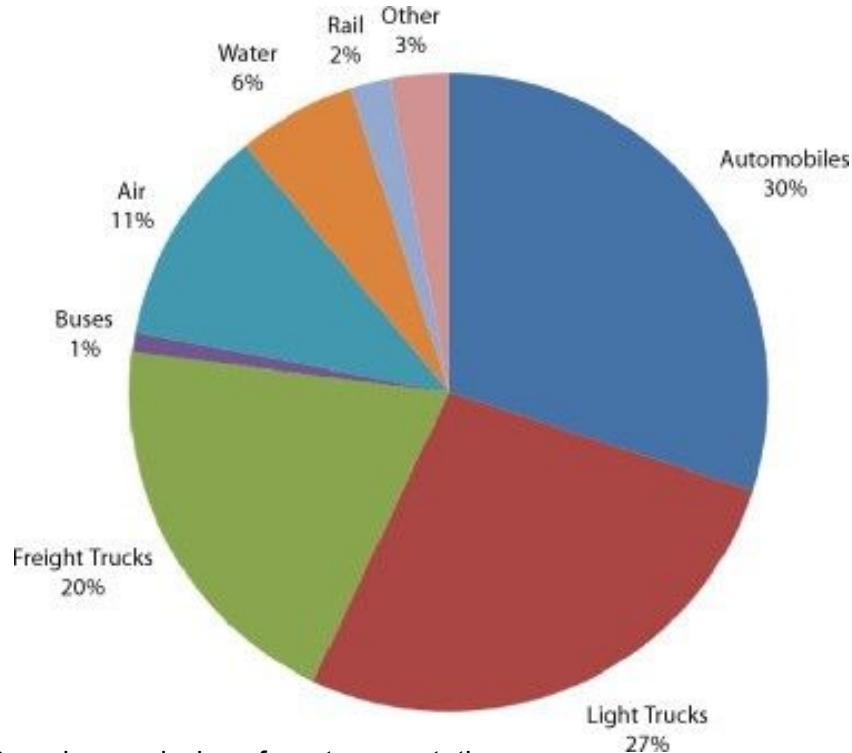
Remote sensing can be used for “top-down” estimates

Hyperspectral Imaging Technology



According to the Air Quality in Europe report published in 2018 by the European Environment Agency (EEA), 19 EU Member States recorded nitrogen dioxide concentration above the annual permissible limit. Imagery from Sentinel-5P

Transport emissions



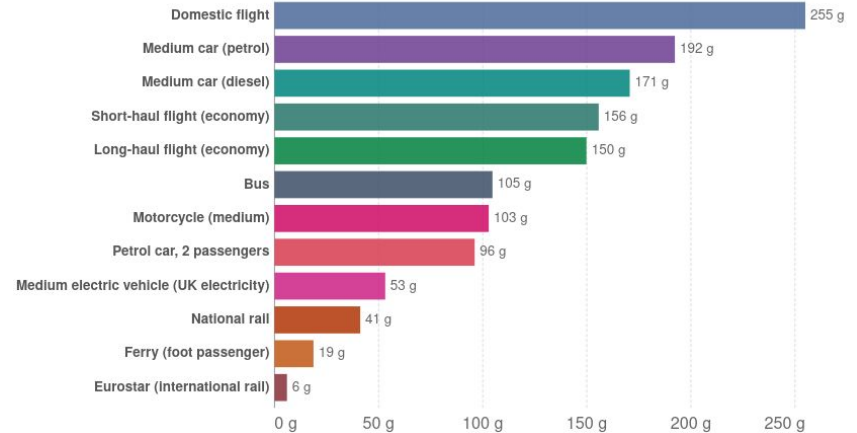
U.S. carbon emissions from transportation, 2005 (*Source: EIA, 2007b*).

The largest sector contributing to transportation emissions is personal car use. Aviation is the worst per distance emitter.

Carbon footprint of travel per kilometer, 2018

The carbon footprint of travel is measured in grams of carbon dioxide-equivalents¹ per passenger kilometer. This includes the impact of increased warming from aviation emissions at altitude.

Our World in Data



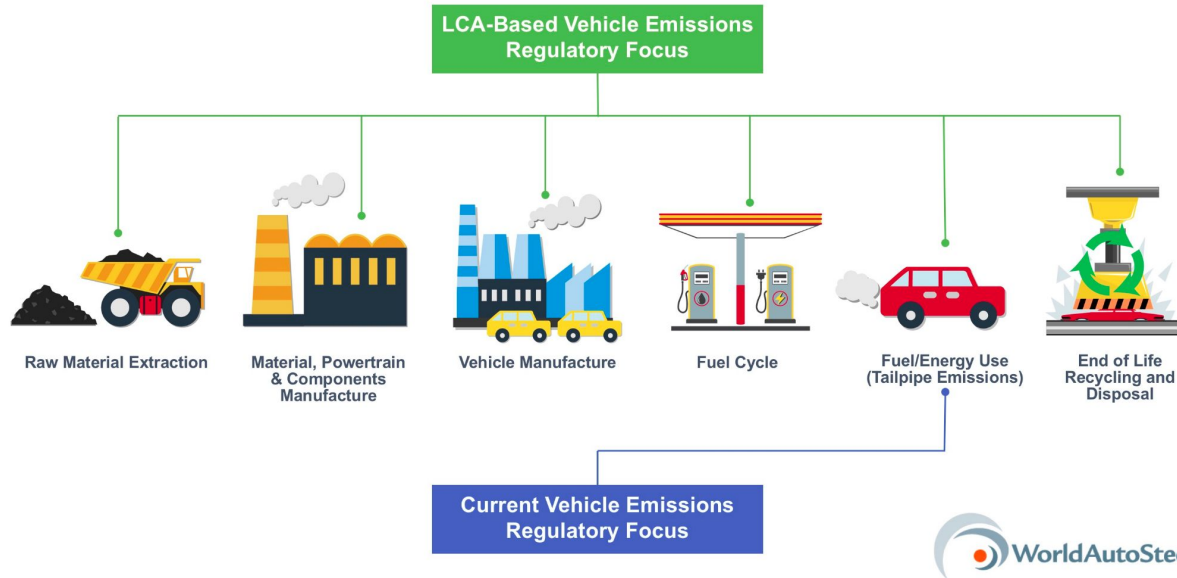
Source: UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2019.

Note: Data is based on official conversion factors used in UK reporting. These factors may vary slightly depending on the country, and assumed occupancy of public transport such as buses and trains.

CC BY

Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

Life Cycle Analysis refers to the process calculating emissions for a product based on the full supply, production, and disposal chain.

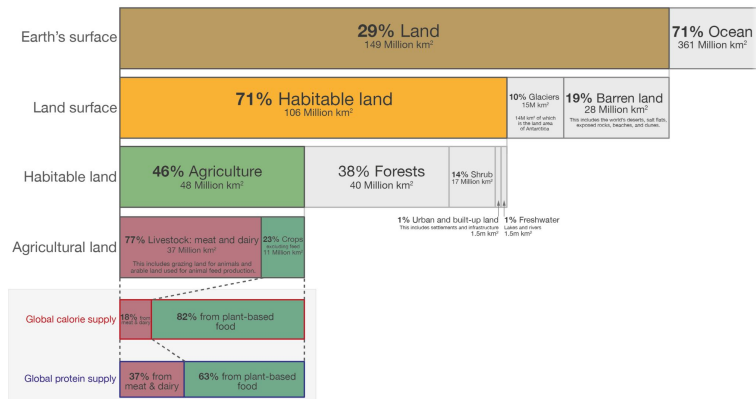


Agriculture has a large impact on the planet

The environmental impacts of food and agriculture

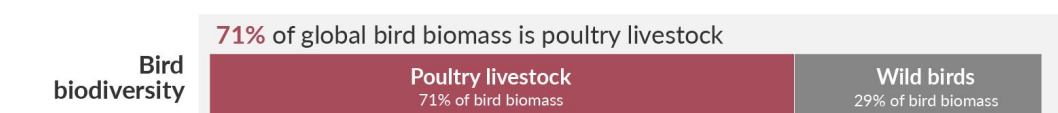
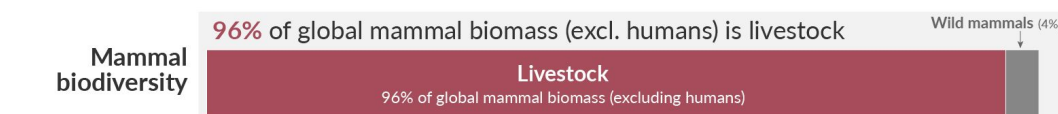
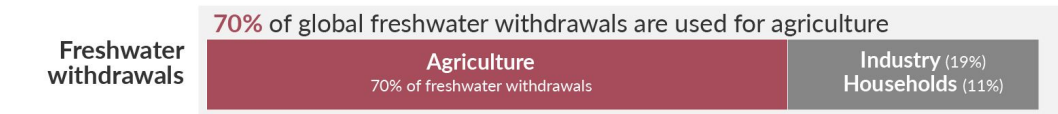
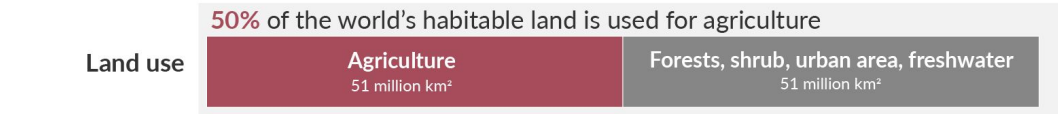
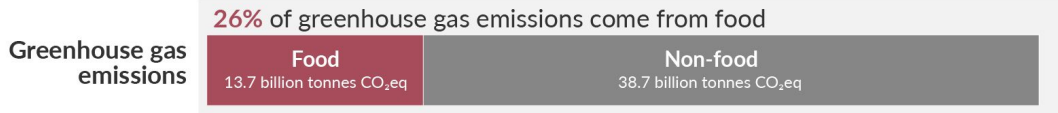


Global land use for food production



Data source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser.
Date published: November 2019.

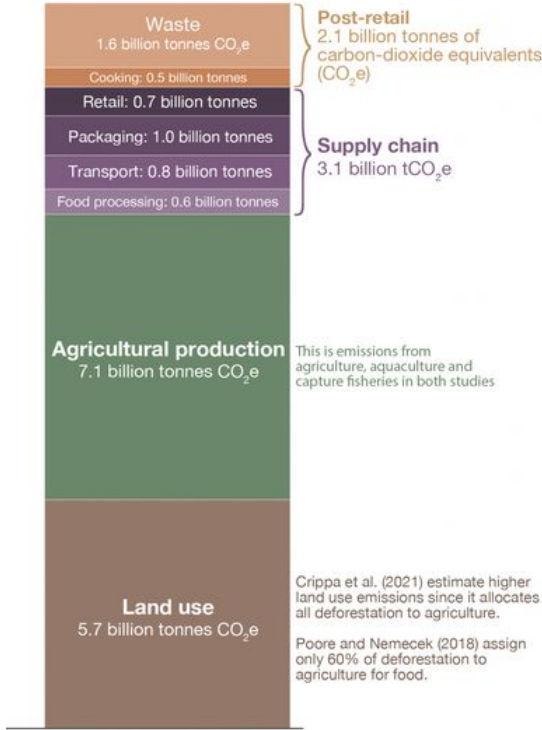


Data sources: Poore & Nemecek (2018); UN FAO; UN AQUASTAT; Bar-On et al. (2018).
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.
Date published: November 2022.

Food emissions

Food: greenhouse gas emissions across the supply chain

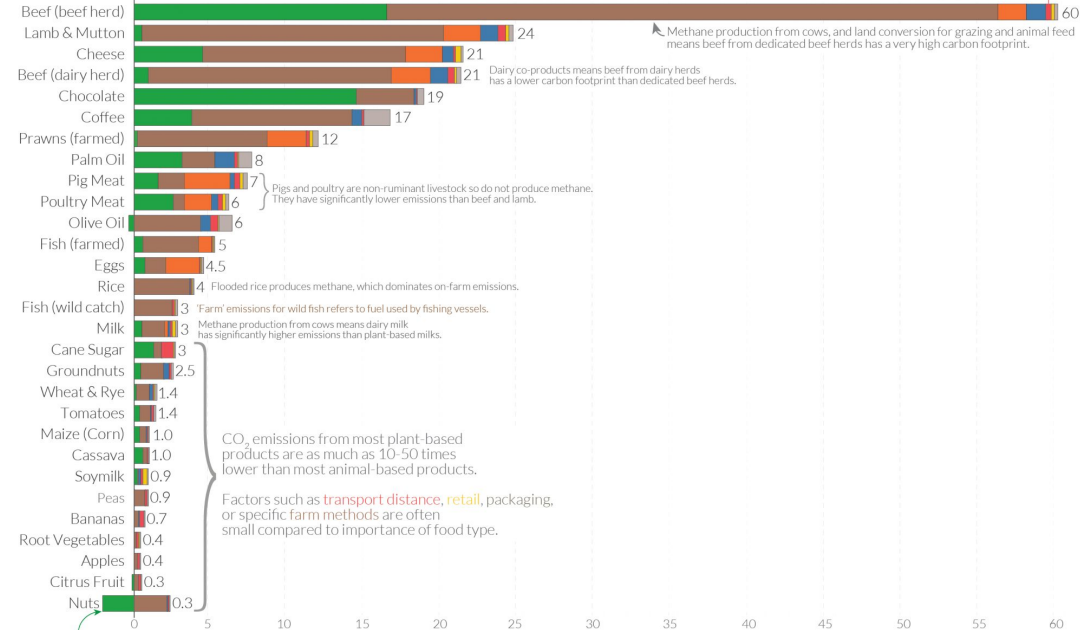


Post-retail
2.1 billion tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalents (CO₂e)

Supply chain
3.1 billion tCO₂e

This is emissions from agriculture, aquaculture and capture fisheries in both studies.

Crippa et al. (2021) estimate higher land use emissions since it allocates all deforestation to agriculture.
Poore and Nemecek (2018) assign only 60% of deforestation to agriculture for food.



Transport emissions are very small for most food products

Methane production from cows, and land conversion for grazing and animal feed means beef from dedicated beef herds has a very high carbon footprint.

Dairy co-products means beef from dairy herds has a lower carbon footprint than dedicated beef herds.

Pigs and poultry are non-ruminant livestock so do not produce methane. They have significantly lower emissions than beef and lamb.

Flooded rice produces methane, which dominates on-farm emissions.

Farm's emissions for wild fish refers to fuel used by fishing vessels. Methane production from cows means dairy milk has significantly higher emissions than plant-based milks.

CO₂ emissions from most plant-based products are as much as 10-50 times lower than most animal-based products.

Factors such as transport distance, retail, packaging, or specific farm methods are often small compared to importance of food type.

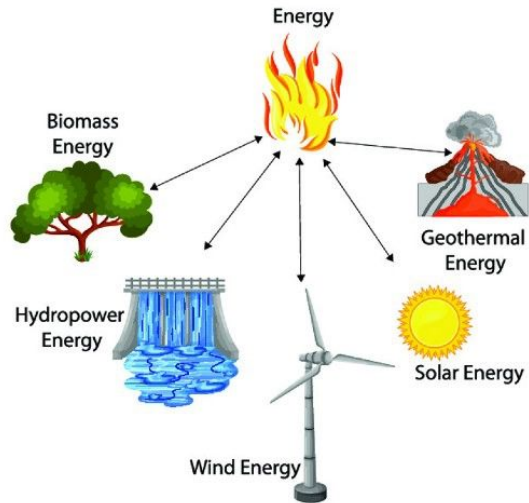
Nuts have a negative land use change figure because nut trees are currently replacing croplands; carbon is stored in the trees.

Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product
(kg CO₂-equivalents per kg product)

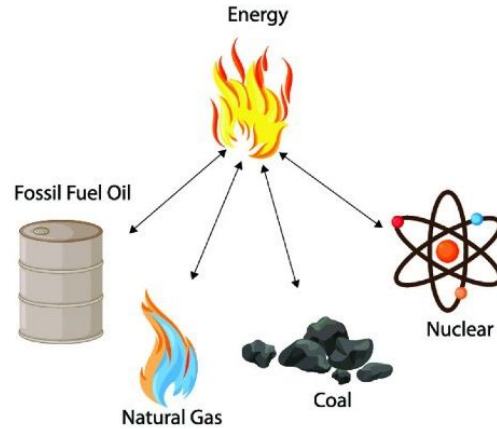
Crippa et al. (2021)
17.9 billion tonnes CO₂e from food*
That's 34% of global GHG emissions
(*some non-food agricultural products included)

Energy sources

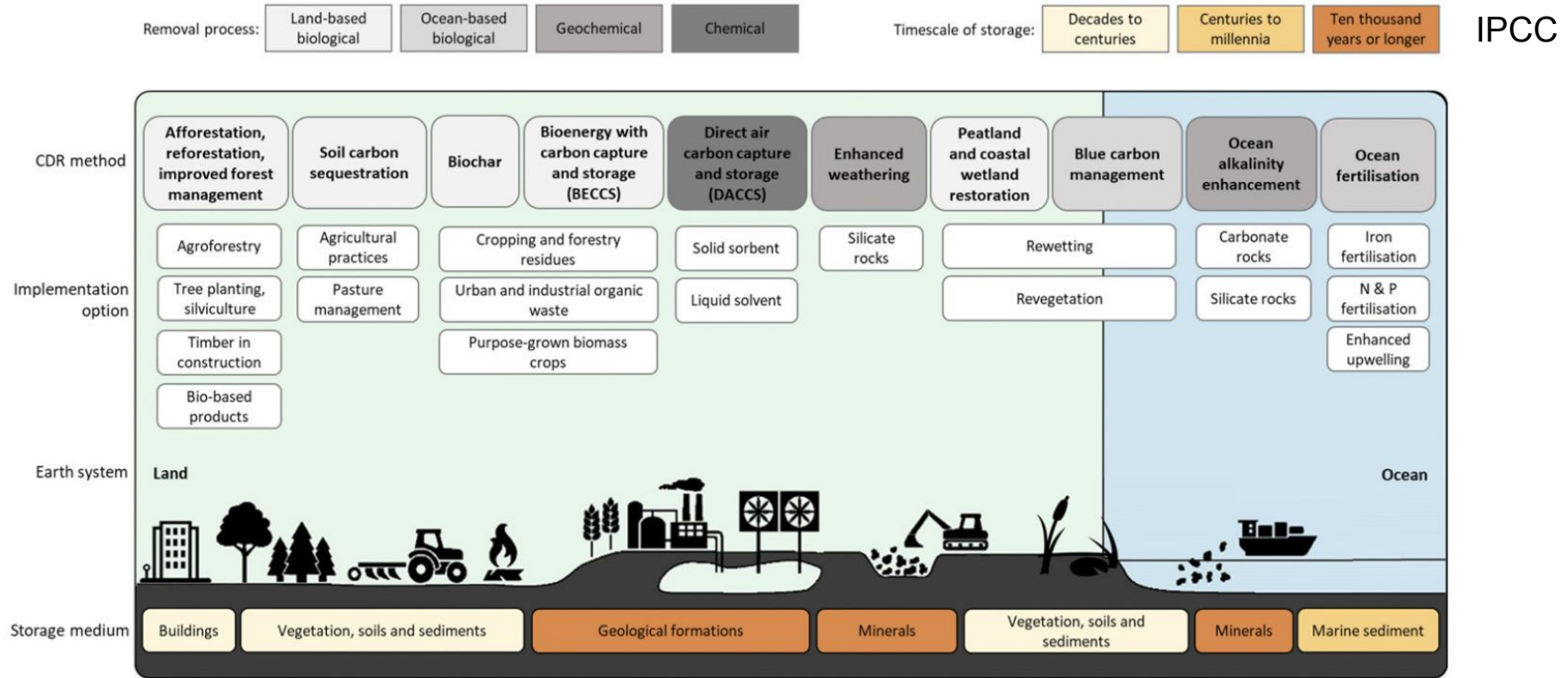
Renewable Energy



Non-Renewable Energy



How can GHGs be removed from the atmosphere?



Machine learning concepts

Regression, classification, optimization

Cross-validation / training vs test data

Evaluation methods: precision, recall, r^2 , root mean squared error, percentage-based error

Basics of: regression methods, artificial neural networks, genetic algorithms

Themes from papers

The midterm will include questions about specific deep dive papers, centered on some re-occurring themes. You should review the paper deep dives in light of these themes.

Themes from papers

Restricting data features to those that are commonly available

Towards Indirect Top-Down Road Transport Emissions Estimation

Ryan Mukherjee Derek Rollend Gordon Christie Armin Hadzic
Sally Matson Anshu Saksena Marisa Hughes
Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
`{firstname}.{lastname}@jhuapl.edu`



Applied Energy
Volume 208, 15 December 2017, Pages 889-904



Machine learning approaches for estimating commercial building energy consumption

Caleb Robinson ^a ✉, Bistra Dilkina ^a ✉, Jeffrey Hubbs ^c ✉, Wenwen Zhang ^b ✉, Subhrajit Guhathakurta ^b ✉, Marilyn A. Brown ^c ✉, Ram M. Pendyala ^d ✉

Show more ▾

+ Add to Mendeley 🔗 Share 🗒 Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.09.060>

[Get rights and content](#)

Themes from papers

Surrogate models/data to replace physical simulations

Machine Learning for AC Optimal Power Flow

Neel Guha¹ Zhecheng Wang² Matt Wytock³ Arun Majumdar²



Improvement in fresh fruit and vegetable logistics quality: berry logistics field studies

M. Cecilia do Nascimento Nunes, Mike Nicometo, Jean Pierre Emond, Ricardo Badia Melis and Ismail Uysal

Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 2014 **372**, 20130307, published 5 May 2014



Chemical Engineering Journal

Volume 461, 1 April 2023, 141804



Surrogate modelling-assisted comparison of reactor schemes for carbon dioxide removal by enhanced weathering of minerals using seawater

Jinyuan Zhang^a, Aidong Yang^a  , Richard Darton^a, Lei Xing^b, Adam Vaughan^a

[Show more](#) 

Detecting Methane Plumes using PRISMA: Deep Learning Model and Data Augmentation

Themes from papers

Real-time computing constraints

Machine Learning for AC Optimal Power Flow

Neel Guha¹ Zhecheng Wang² Matt Wytock³ Arun Majumdar²





Applied Energy
Volume 200, 15 August 2017, Pages 155-169



Image-based deep neural network prediction of the heat output of a step-grate biomass boiler

Pál Tóth^{a, b}  , Attila Garami^a, Bernadett Csordás^a

Show more 

+ Add to Mendeley  Share  Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.05.080>

[Get rights and content](#) 

Themes from papers

Determining feature importance



Applied Energy

Volume 208, 15 December 2017, Pages 889-904



Machine learning approaches for estimating commercial building energy consumption

Caleb Robinson ^a ✉, Bistra Dilkina ^a , Jeffrey Hubbs ^c ✉, Wenwen Zhang ^b ✉, Subhrajit Guhathakurta ^b ✉, Marilyn A. Brown ^c ✉, Ram M. Pendyala ^d ✉

Show more

+ Add to Mendeley Share Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.09.060>

[Get rights and content](#)

Open Access Article

Predicting and Mapping of Soil Organic Carbon Using Machine Learning Algorithms in Northern Iran

by Mostafa Emadi ¹ ✉, Ruhollah Taghizadeh-Mehrjardi ^{2,3} ✉ , Ali Cherati ⁴ ✉, Majid Danesh ¹ ✉, Amir Mosavi ^{5,6,7,*} ✉ and Thomas Scholten ^{2,8,9} ✉



Applied Energy

Volume 200, 15 August 2017, Pages 155-169



Image-based deep neural network prediction of the heat output of a step-grate biomass boiler

Pál Tóth ^{a b} ✉, Attila Garami ^a, Bernadett Csordás ^a

Show more

+ Add to Mendeley Share Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.05.080>

[Get rights and content](#)

Themes from papers

Resolution mismatch issues

Towards Indirect Top-Down Road Transport Emissions Estimati

Ryan Mukherjee Derek Rollend Gordon Christie Armin Hadzic
Sally Matson Anshu Saksena Marisa Hughes
Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
`{firstname}.{lastname}@jhuapl.edu`





Applied Energy
Volume 200, 15 August 2017, Pages 155-169



Image-based deep neural network prediction of the heat output of a step-grate biomass boiler

Pál Tóth^{a, b}  , Attila Garami^a, Bernadett Csordás^a

Show more 

+ Add to Mendeley  Share  Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.05.080> »

Get rights and content »

Themes from papers

Model generalizability/transfer





Applied Energy
Volume 200, 15 August 2017, Pages 155-169



Image-based deep neural network prediction of the heat output of a step-grate biomass boiler

Pál Tóth^{a, b}  , Attila Garami^a, Bernadett Csordás^a

Show more 

+ Add to Mendeley  Share  Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.05.080> »

[Get rights and content](#) »

Detecting Methane Plumes using PRISMA: Deep Learning Model and Data Augmentation

Machine Learning for AC Optimal Power Flow

Neel Guha¹ Zhecheng Wang² Matt Wytock³ Arun Majumdar²

Questions?

