

Improving Air Quality and Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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Editorial

Encourage sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas and other combustion emissions for a variety of reasons. In many metropolitan settings, asthma, cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and dementia are all associated to combustion emissions, resulting in many premature deaths. Particles, nitrogen oxides, and ozone associated to combustion emissions are all very expensive pollutants, with a global social cost of at least \$3 trillion each year.

Improved air quality in cities is one of the reasons countries are cooperating to cut greenhouse gas emissions through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Climate change mitigation has a slew of potential benefits. The number of weather and climate disasters costing more than \$1 billion, as well as the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, has increased in recent years. The average global temperature reached new highs in 2014,

2015, and 2016. Electric vehicles and renewable energy-based electricity generating must be transitioned in compliance with the Paris Climate Agreement's targets to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

This presentation looks at recent research and commercial achievement in the fields of transportation electrification and energy transition. One of the most significant achievements of the United Nations and its partner countries was the approval of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on December 12, 2015 at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The goal of lowering greenhouse gas emissions to the point that atmospheric concentrations do not grow is a big global challenge. Transportation must be electrified, electricity must be generated without carbon emissions, agricultural operations must be electrified, buildings must be heated with solar energy and electricity, and carbon emissions from construction, mining, and industrial production must be reduced in order to achieve this goal. Improved air quality as a result of decreased emissions is a big benefit of all of this. In today's society, health and environmental factors such as clean air and comfortable outdoor temperatures are highly prized. This paper will cover the electrification of transportation, the transition to renewable energy generation, the electrification of agriculture, and the necessary research and development to make this transformation. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the point that greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere are stabilised is a serious worldwide issue. Two major objectives must be addressed: electrifying automobiles and moving to renewable energy sources for power. Significant progress has been made in cutting the cost of renewable energy and developing electric vehicles such as cars and buses. Due to dropping battery prices, electric vehicles are becoming cost-competitive. More than 2 million electric vehicles are now on the road, while new solar power generation in the United States increased by 95% from 2015 to 14,625 Megawatts in 2016. The benefits of moving on with programmes and endeavours to reduce combustion emissions are social, environmental, and economic. Emissions from vehicles have serious and costly health implications. Although the effects of air pollution and climate change are significant, they are considered economic externalities. Policy action is essential to foster improvement. The Paris Climate Agreement is crucial, and we must all work together to see it through.