

The
**Decarbonization
Terminologies**



1. Decarbonization

The process of reducing or eliminating carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, typically from human activities such as energy production, transportation, and industrial processes, to mitigate climate change.

2. Carbon Neutral

Achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gases emitted and the amount removed from the atmosphere, resulting in no net increase in carbon dioxide levels.

3. Carbon Footprint

The total amount of greenhouse gases, usually measured in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e), that an individual, organization, product, or activity is responsible for emitting directly or indirectly.

4. Renewable Energy

Energy generated from renewable sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal, which are naturally replenished and have a lower carbon footprint compared to fossil fuels.

5. Energy Transition

The shift from reliance on fossil fuels to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources as a strategy to reduce carbon emissions and address climate change.

6. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

A technology that captures carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes and power generation, preventing the release of CO₂ into the atmosphere, and stores it underground.

7. Net Zero

The state in which an entity's greenhouse gas emissions are balanced by removing an equivalent amount of emissions from the atmosphere, often achieved through offsets or carbon removal technologies.

8. Green Hydrogen

Hydrogen produced using renewable energy sources, typically through electrolysis of water, without generating carbon emissions. It is considered a clean fuel for various applications.

9. Carbon Offset

A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, often achieved through projects or investments, to compensate for emissions produced elsewhere, enabling individuals or organizations to achieve carbon neutrality.

10. Climate Mitigation

Actions taken to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases, with the goal of mitigating the impacts of climate change.

11. Carbon Pricing

The practice of putting a price on carbon emissions to encourage businesses and individuals to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

12. Carbon Sequestration

The process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, often in forests, soils, or geological formations, to prevent its release into the air.

13. Bioenergy

Renewable energy derived from organic materials, such as biomass, which can be used for heat, power generation, or transportation while potentially reducing overall carbon emissions.

14. Carbon Intensity

A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of economic activity, energy produced, or another relevant metric, often used to assess the carbon efficiency of a process or system.

15. Electric Vehicle (EV)

Vehicles powered by electricity stored in batteries, with the aim of reducing reliance on traditional internal combustion engine vehicles and lowering carbon emissions in the transportation sector.

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