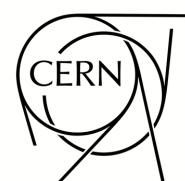
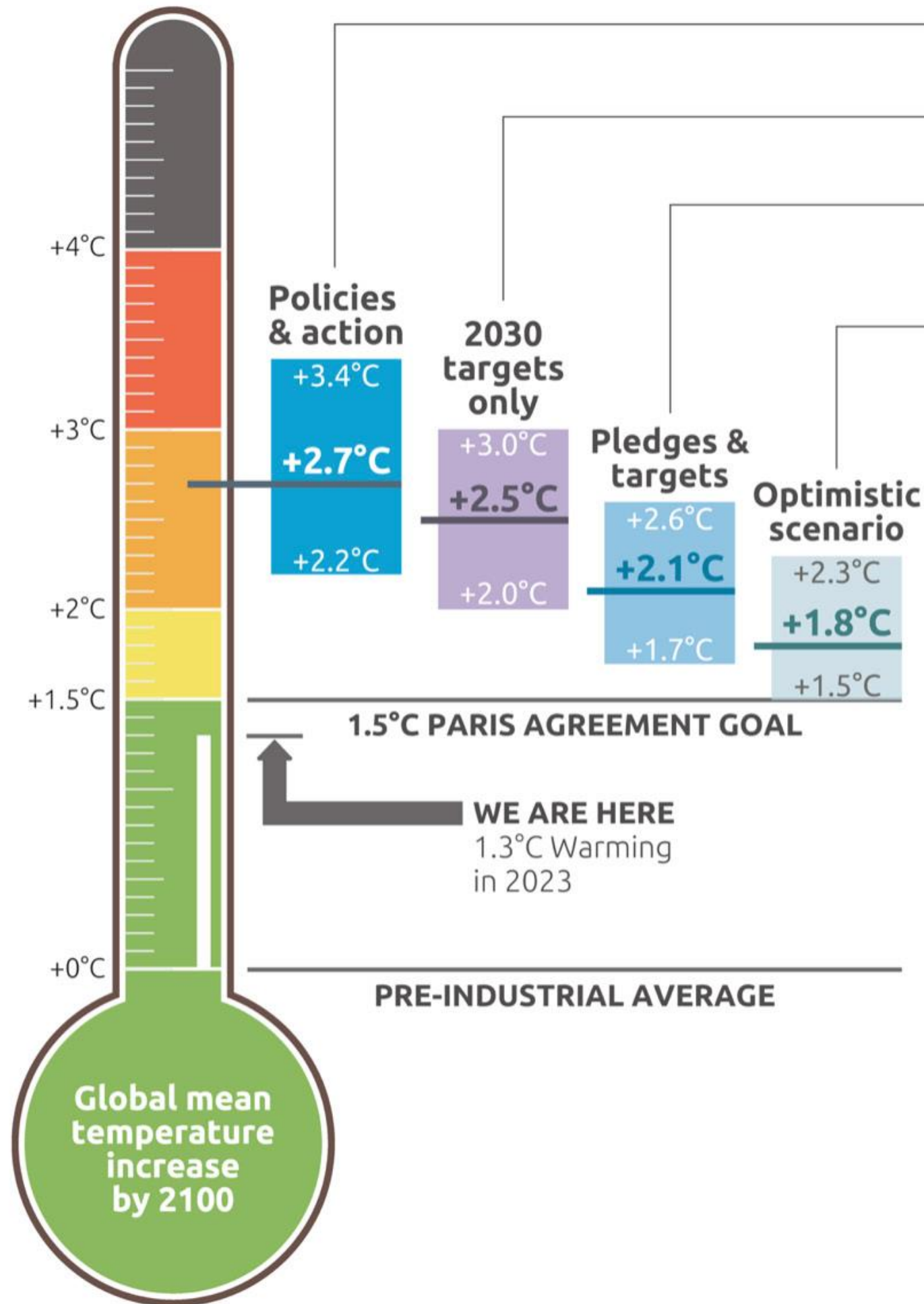


Eugenia Sananes
Sarah Rivera
Jiaweng Gong

ASPIRA®





Policies & action

Real world action based on current policies †

2030 targets only

Based on 2030 NDC targets* †

Pledges & targets

Based on 2030 NDC targets* and submitted and binding long-term targets

Optimistic scenario

Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

† Temperatures continue to rise after 2100

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

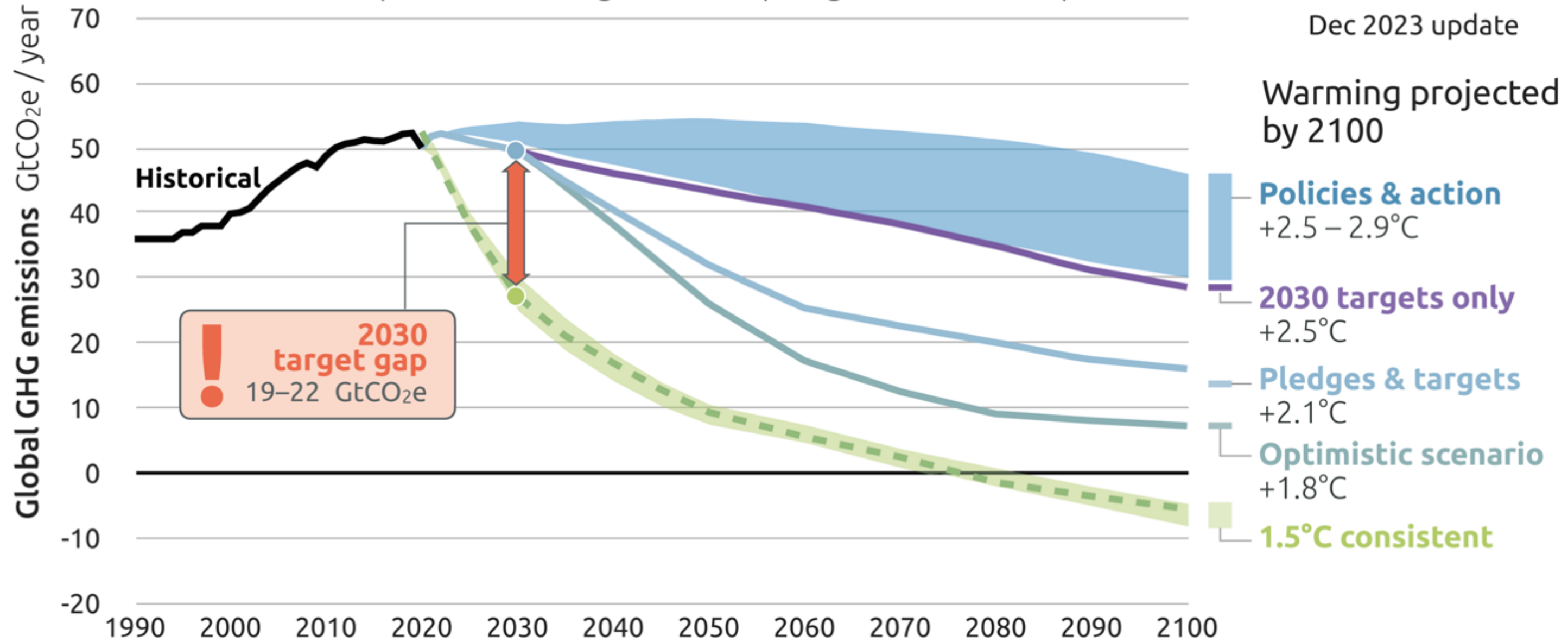
December 2023 Update

2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Dec 2023 update



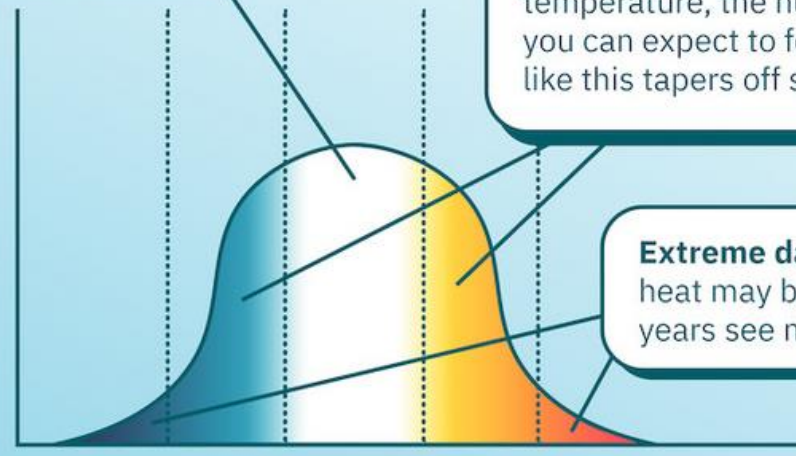
A little more warming can mean a lot more extreme heat

The relationship between global warming and extreme heat is easy to see if you look at the “bell curve” of temperatures that are possible in a given region. A bell curve is a way of showing information, like local temperature, that mostly stays in a narrow range, and gets rarer and rarer as you move further to the extremes.

Average days. The better part of the year falls in this narrow band of temperatures.

Warmer and colder days. Many days are somewhat warmer or colder than average, but as you get further from the average temperature, the number of days you can expect to feel weather like this tapers off sharply.

Number of days experiencing this temperature



Extreme days. Extreme cold and heat may be so rare that most years see no days like this at all.

Temperature

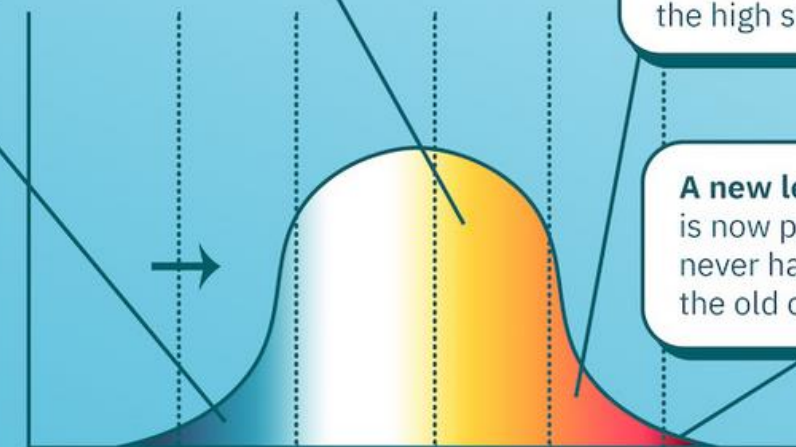
What happens if the average temperature gets a little warmer? If you shift the whole bell curve to the right, the effect toward the middle of the graph is not too dramatic, but the extremes change a lot.

Cold days have gotten rarer, and extreme cold has almost disappeared.

Warm days take up a much larger part of the year.

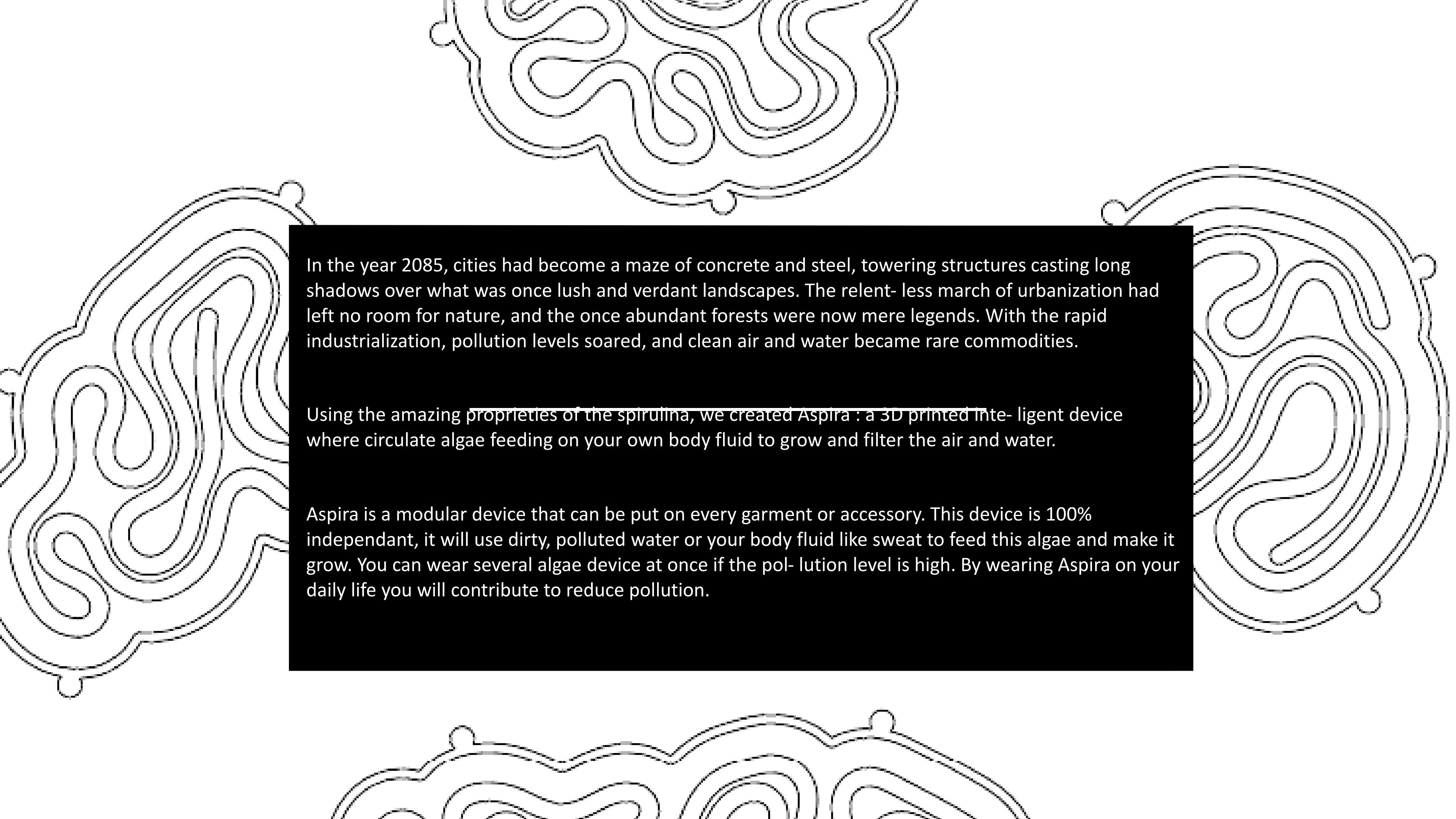
Extreme heat is still rare, but not nearly as rare as before. Days that would previously have felt very hot are now on the high side of normal.

Number of days experiencing this temperature



A new level of extreme heat is now possible, which could never have occurred under the old climate conditions.

Temperature



In the year 2085, cities had become a maze of concrete and steel, towering structures casting long shadows over what was once lush and verdant landscapes. The relentless march of urbanization had left no room for nature, and the once abundant forests were now mere legends. With the rapid industrialization, pollution levels soared, and clean air and water became rare commodities.

Using the amazing properties of the spirulina, we created Aspira : a 3D printed intelligent device where circulate algae feeding on your own body fluid to grow and filter the air and water.

Aspira is a modular device that can be put on every garment or accessory. This device is 100% independent, it will use dirty, polluted water or your body fluid like sweat to feed this algae and make it grow. You can wear several algae device at once if the pollution level is high. By wearing Aspira on your daily life you will contribute to reduce pollution.

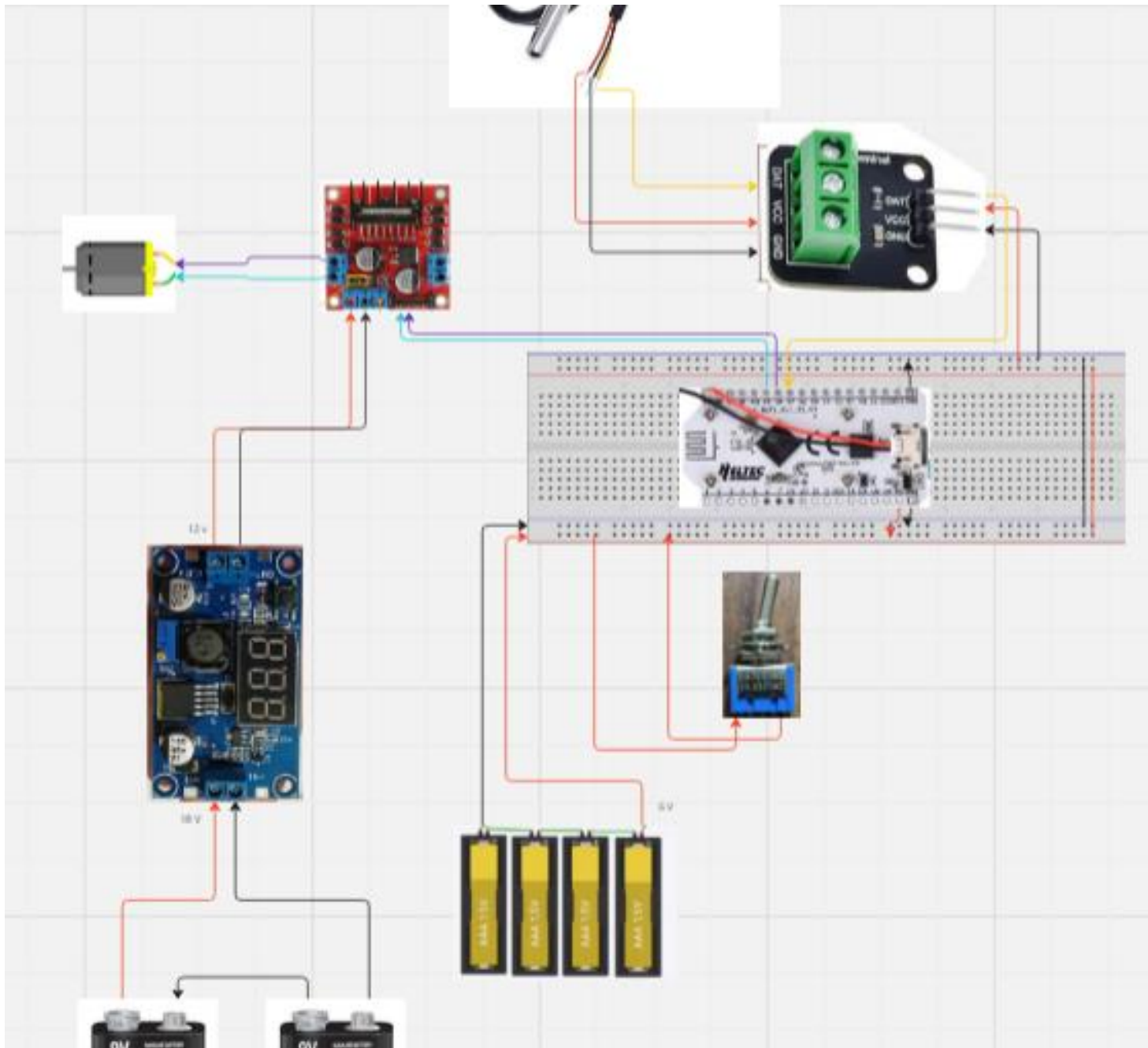
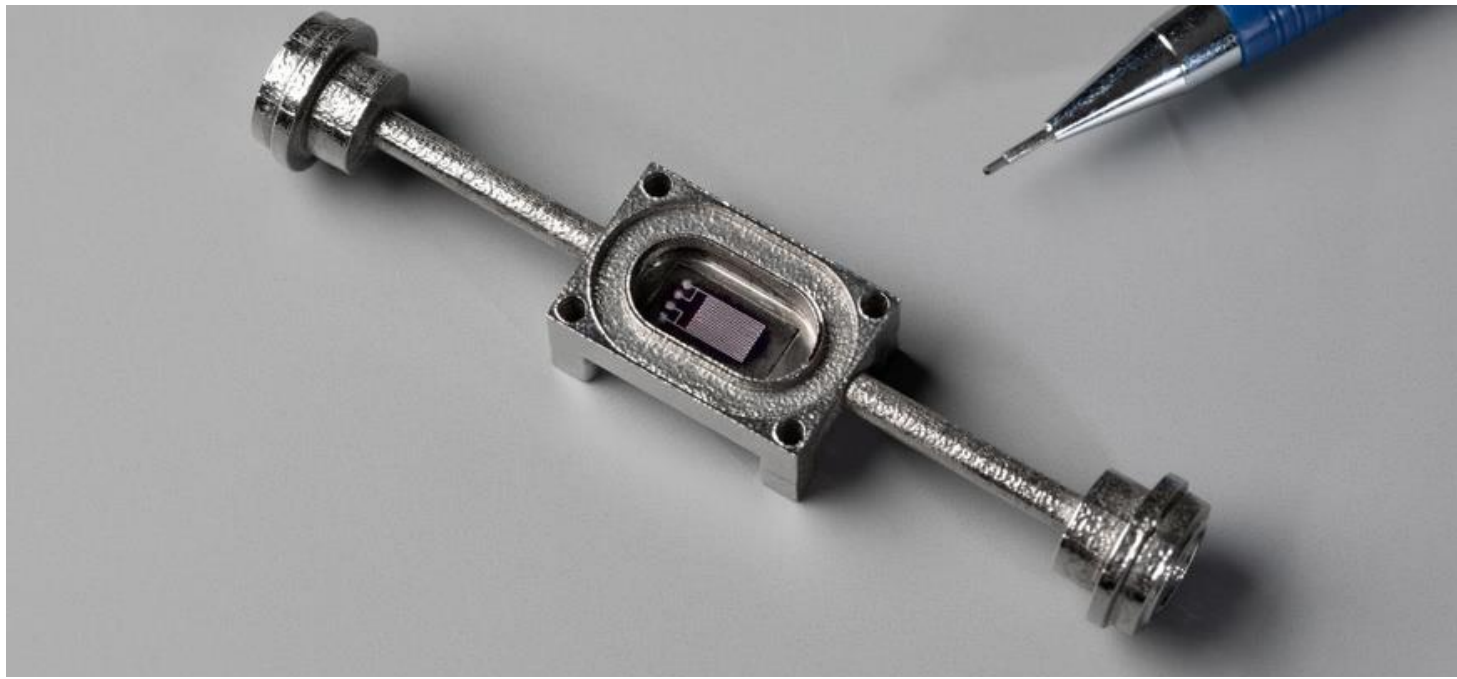
The background of the slide is composed of several microscopic images of Spirulina. On the left, there are large, dark green, spherical structures. In the top center, there is a dense, tangled mass of thin, green, spiral-shaped filaments. On the right, there is a large, circular, light green structure with a darker center. At the bottom, there are more images showing the spiral structure and a large, dark, circular structure with a lighter center.

What is Spirulina?

Spirulina represents a biomass of cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) that can be consumed by humans and other animals.

Spirulina is a “Superfood.” It is the most nutritious, concentrated whole food known to humankind. Although Spirulina has been around for millions of years, its widespread popularity as a food is very recent. From the simplest elements – water, carbon dioxide, simple nitrogen and phosphorus, and sunlight – Spirulina creates an extremely concentrated and complex food, rich in an array of nutrients.

A System for purifying polluted air by using algae Such as Spirulina is capable of reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) By radiating the light to the culture fluid in the presence of carbon dioxide, photosynthesis of the algae is promoted to convert carbon dioxide into oxygen.



SPIRULINA ALGAE



SMARTPHONE INTELIGENT



PERISTALTIC MOTOR



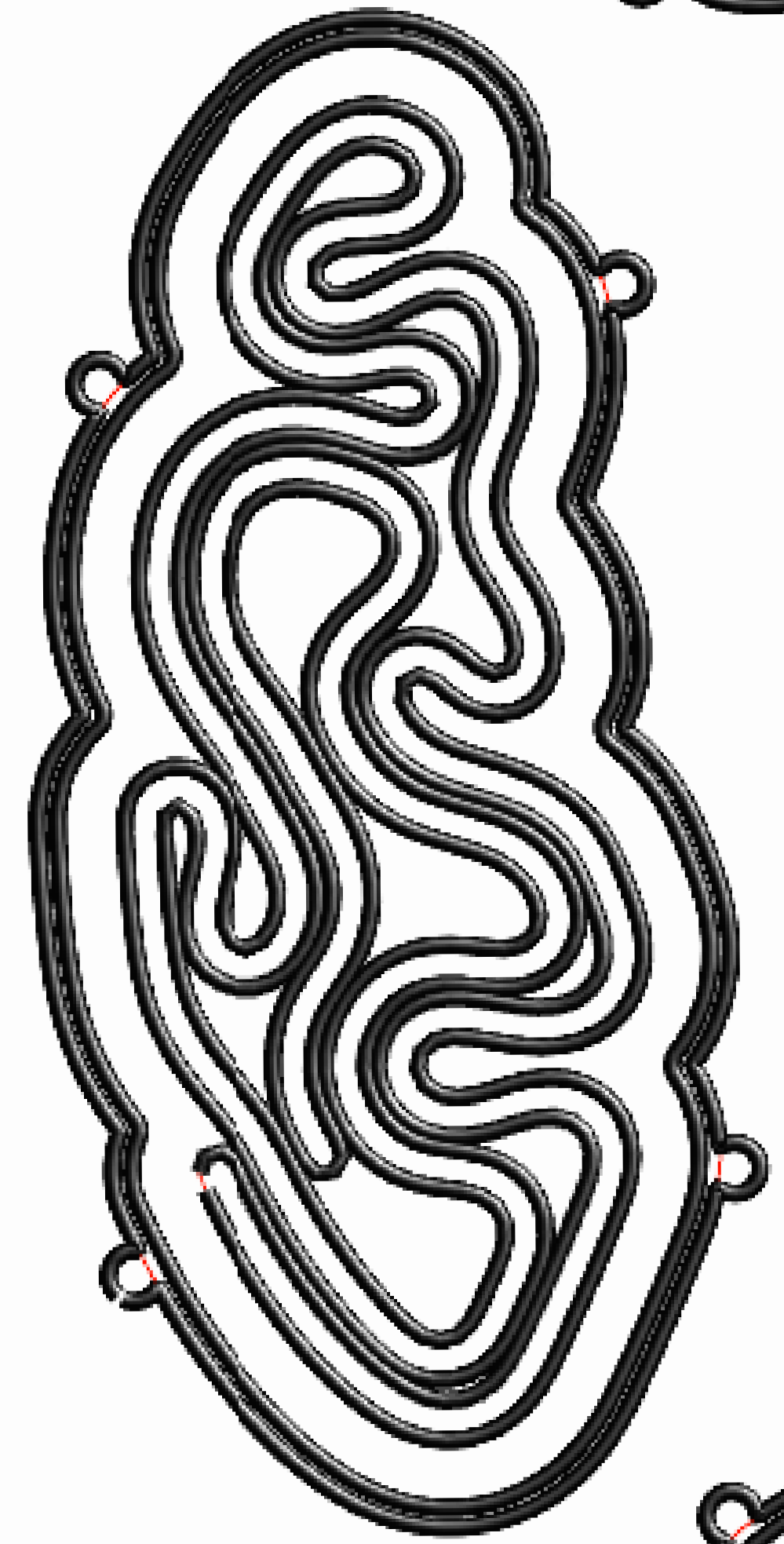
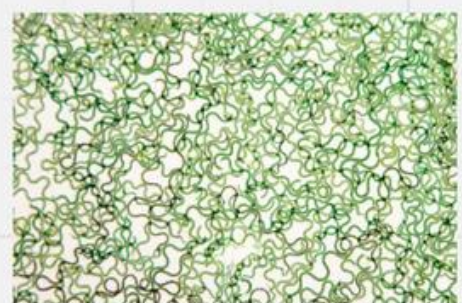
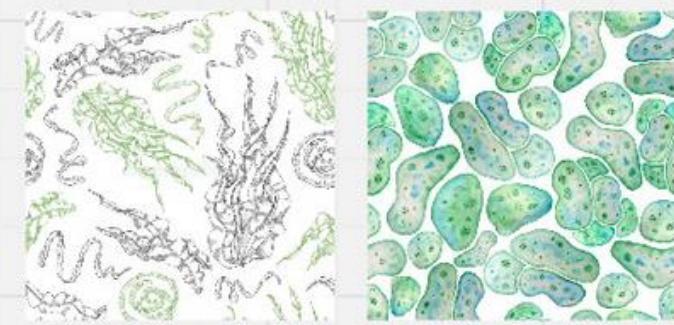
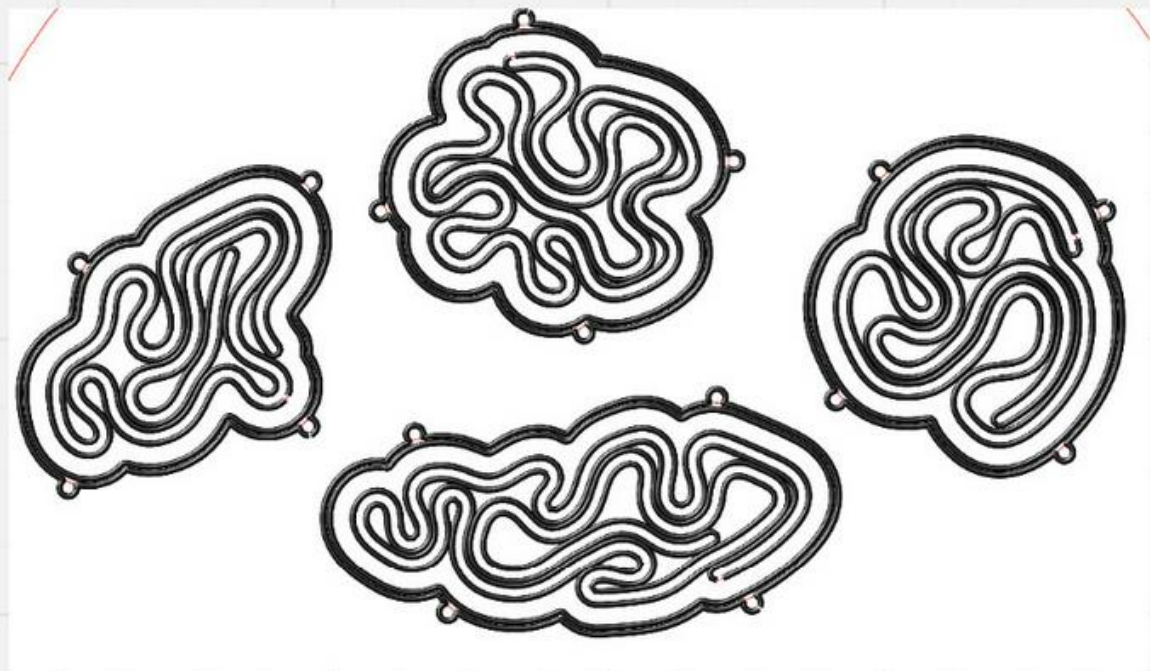
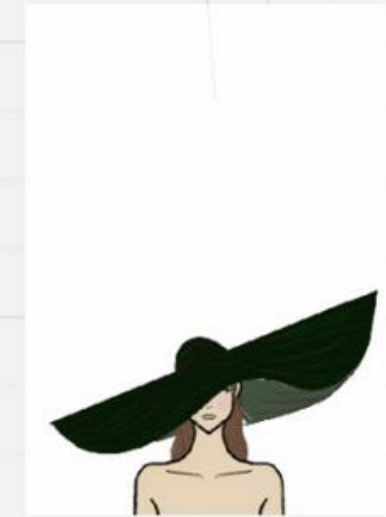
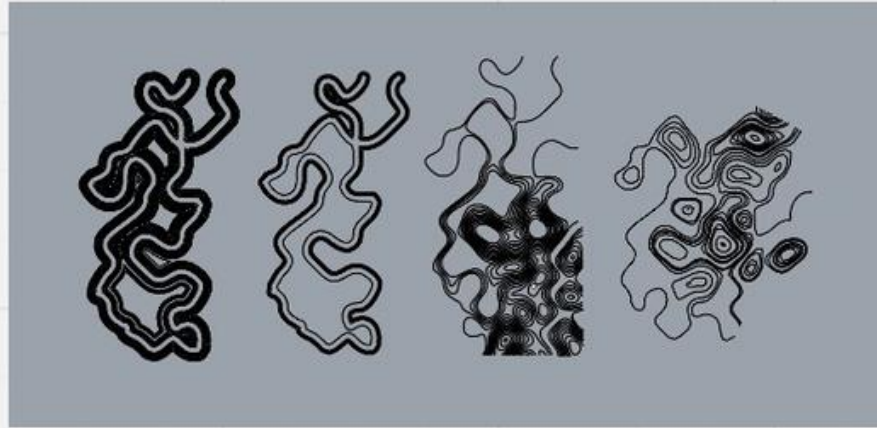
CODING & CONNECTIVITY



SENSOR TEMPERATURE & PH

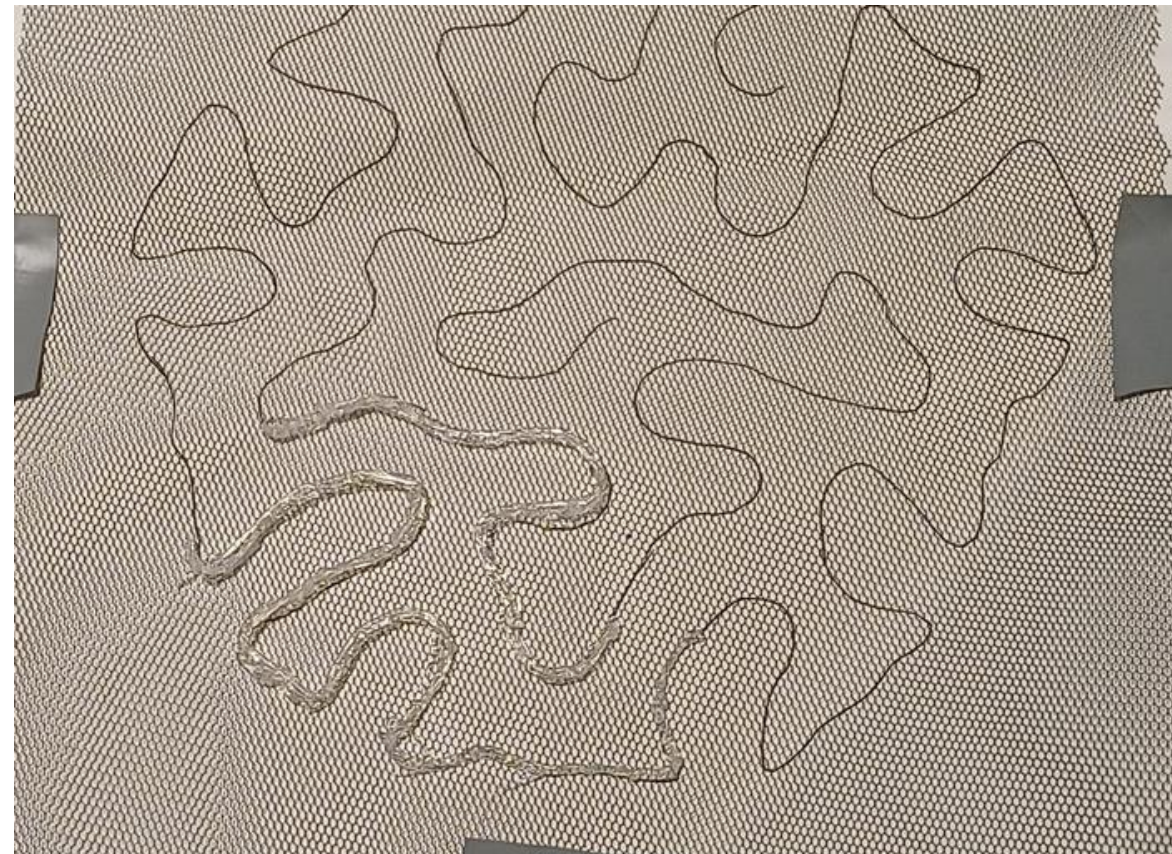
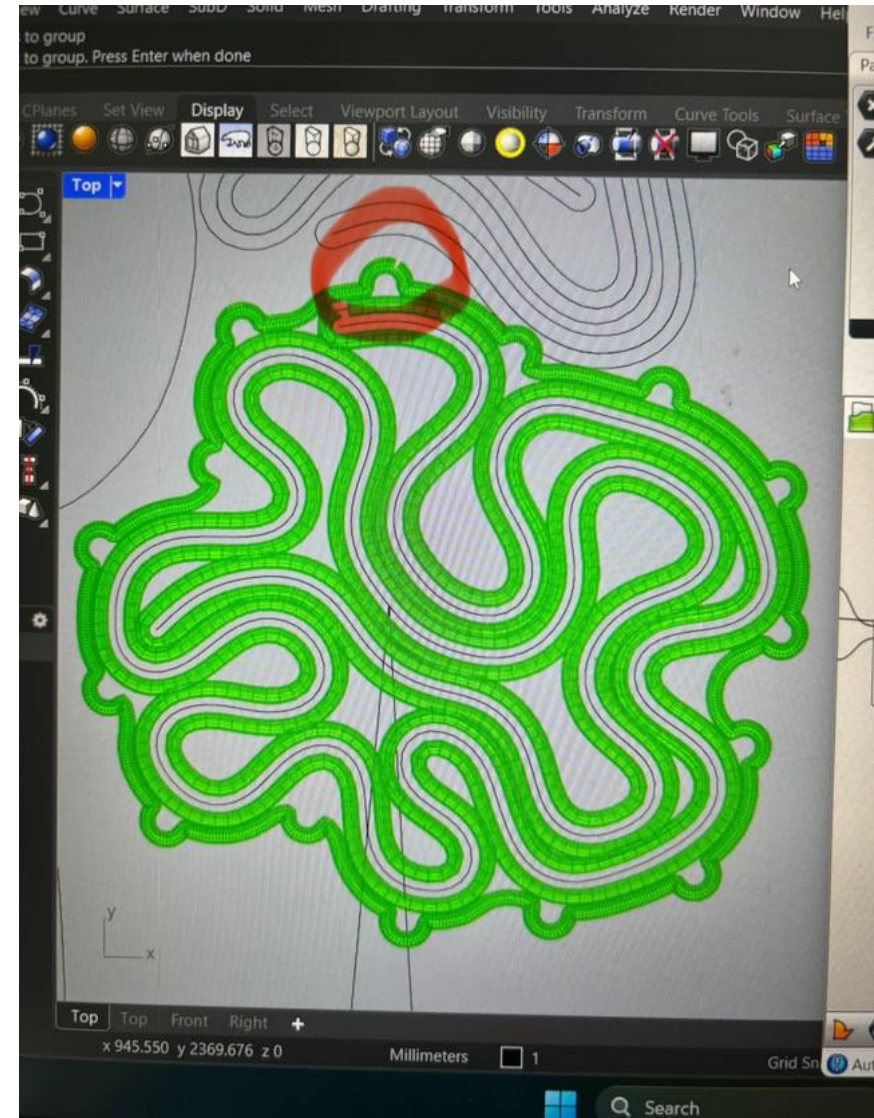
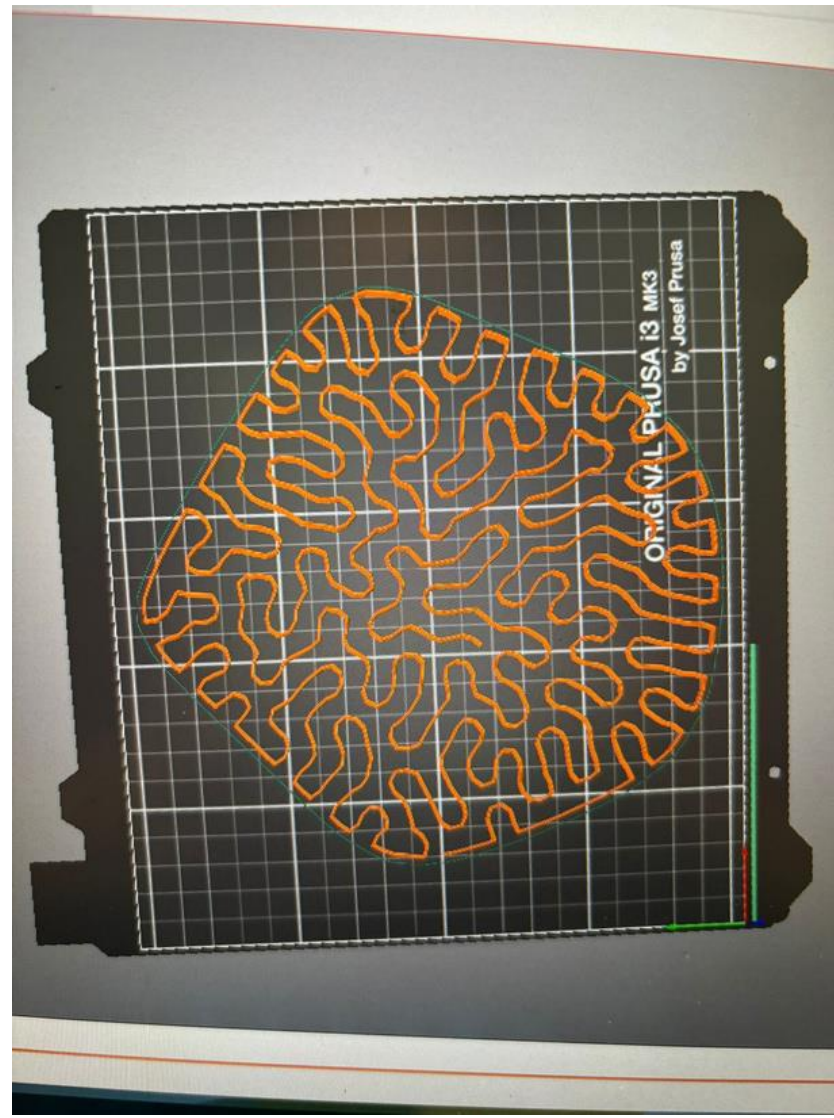
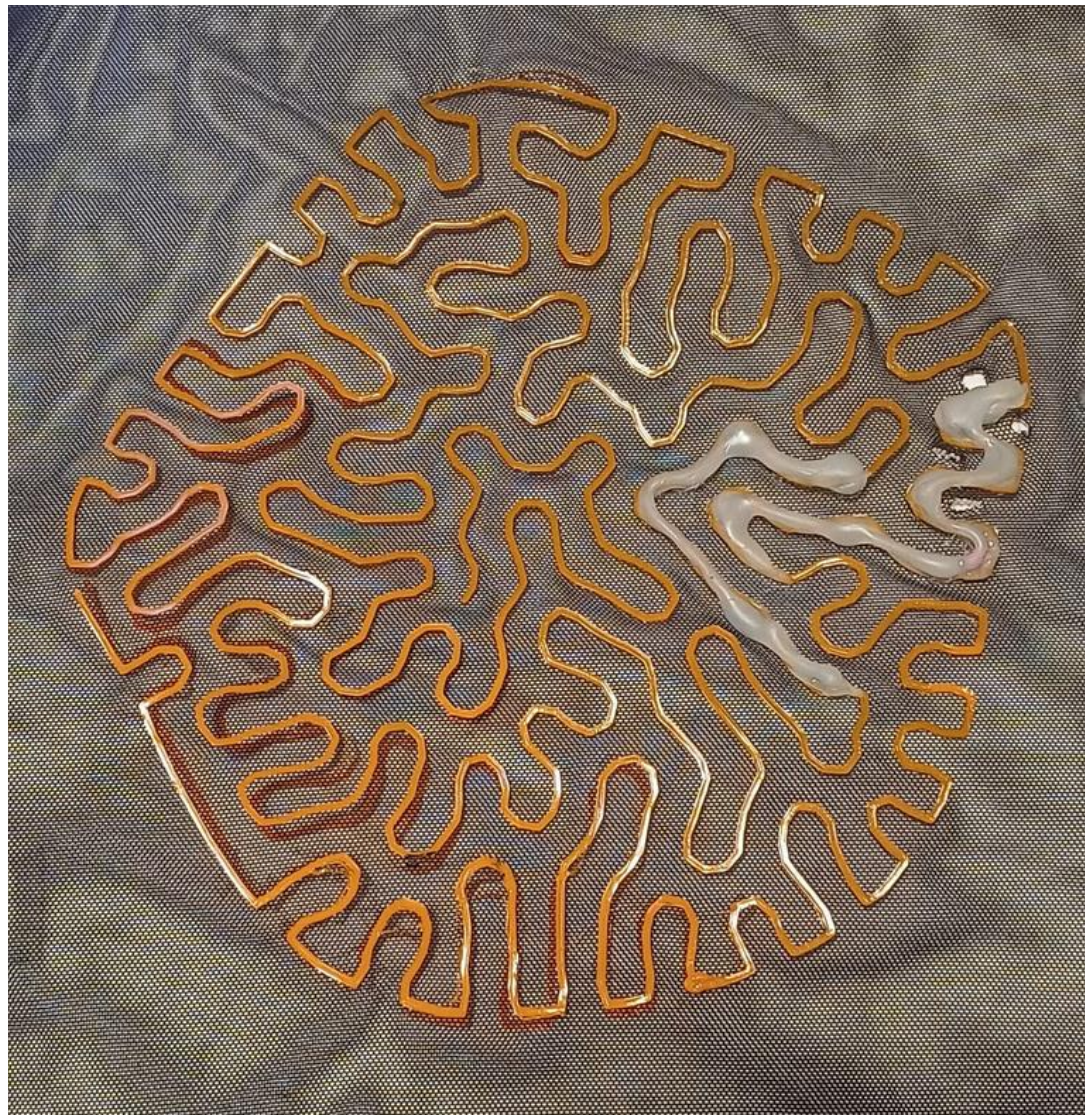








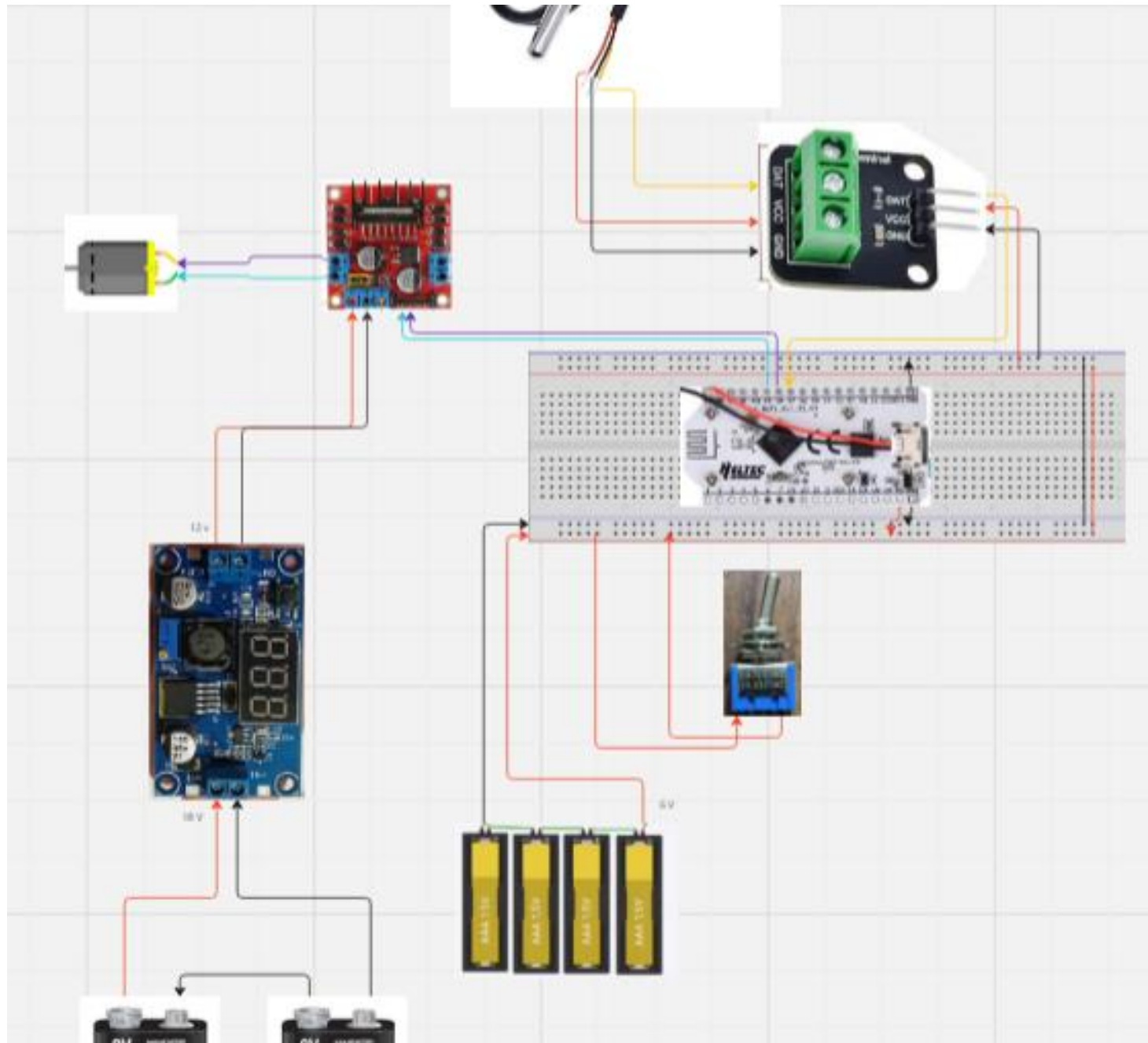




```

TEST_V2 | Arduino IDE 2.3.2
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
WIFI LoRa 32(V3)
TEST_V2.ino
27 // Initialize all pins
28 void pinInit() {
29   pinMode(M1L, OUTPUT);
30   pinMode(M1R, OUTPUT);
31   pinMode(S1, INPUT);
32 }
33
34 void readSensor(OLEDDisplay* display, OLEDDisplayUiState* state, int16_t x, int16_t y) {
35   float sensor = analogRead(S1);
36   String temperatura = "Temperatura: " + String(sensor);
37
38   display->setTextAlignment(TEXT_ALIGN_CENTER);
39   display->setFont(ArialMT_Plain_10);
40   display->drawString(centerX, 0, temperatura);
41 }
42
43 void motorRotation() {
44   digitalWrite(M1L, LOW);
45   digitalWrite(M1R, HIGH);
46   delay(10000);
47   digitalWrite(M1L, HIGH);

```



SPIRULINA ALGAE



SMARTPHONE INTELIGENT



PERISTALTIC MOTOR

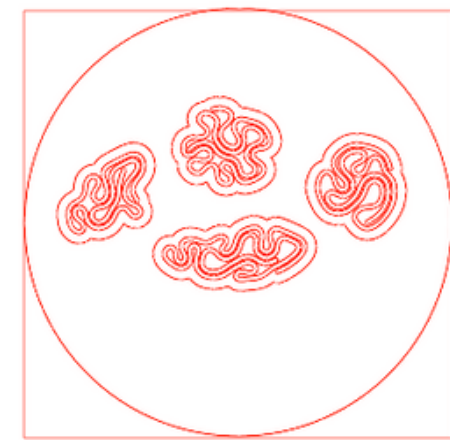
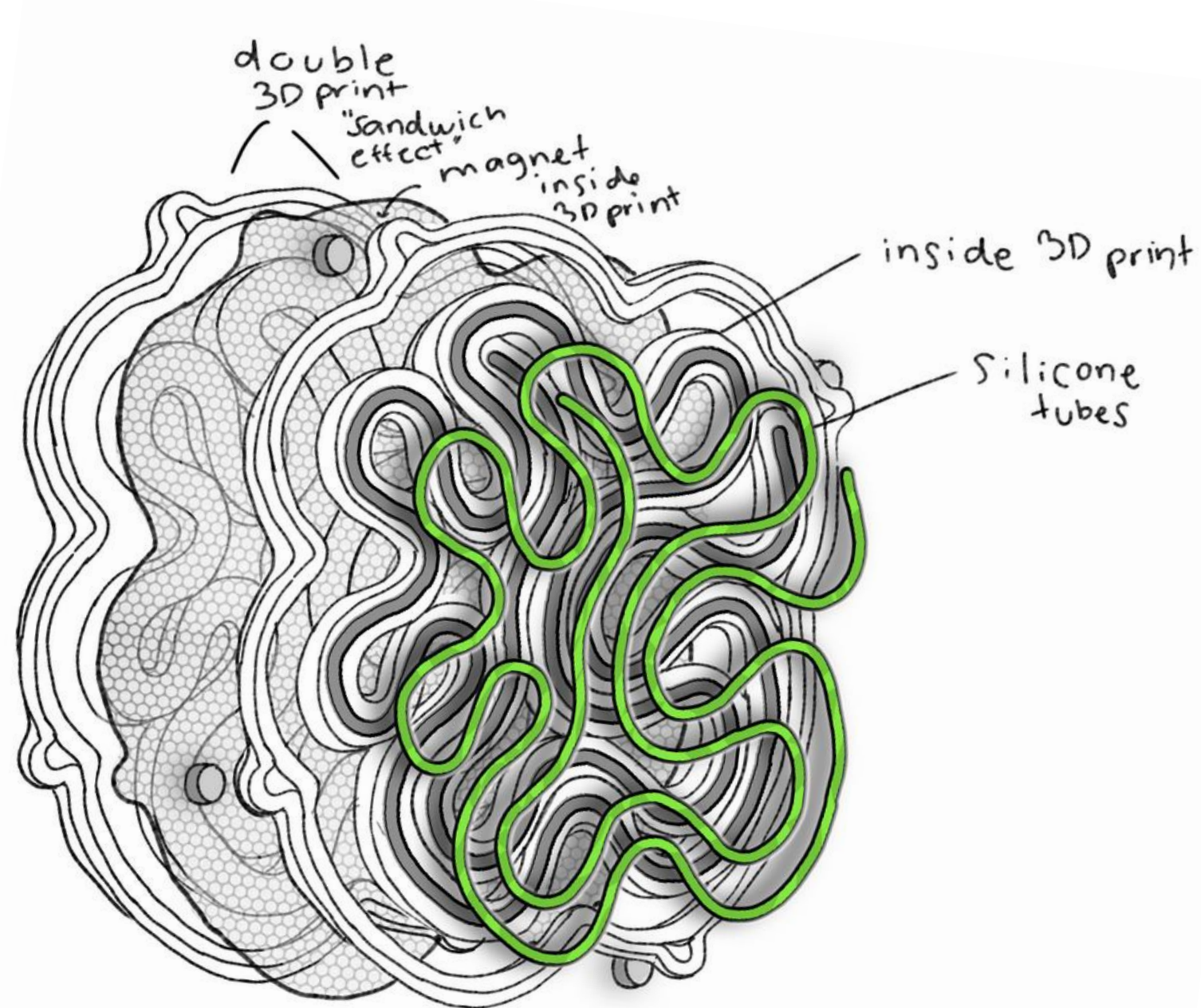
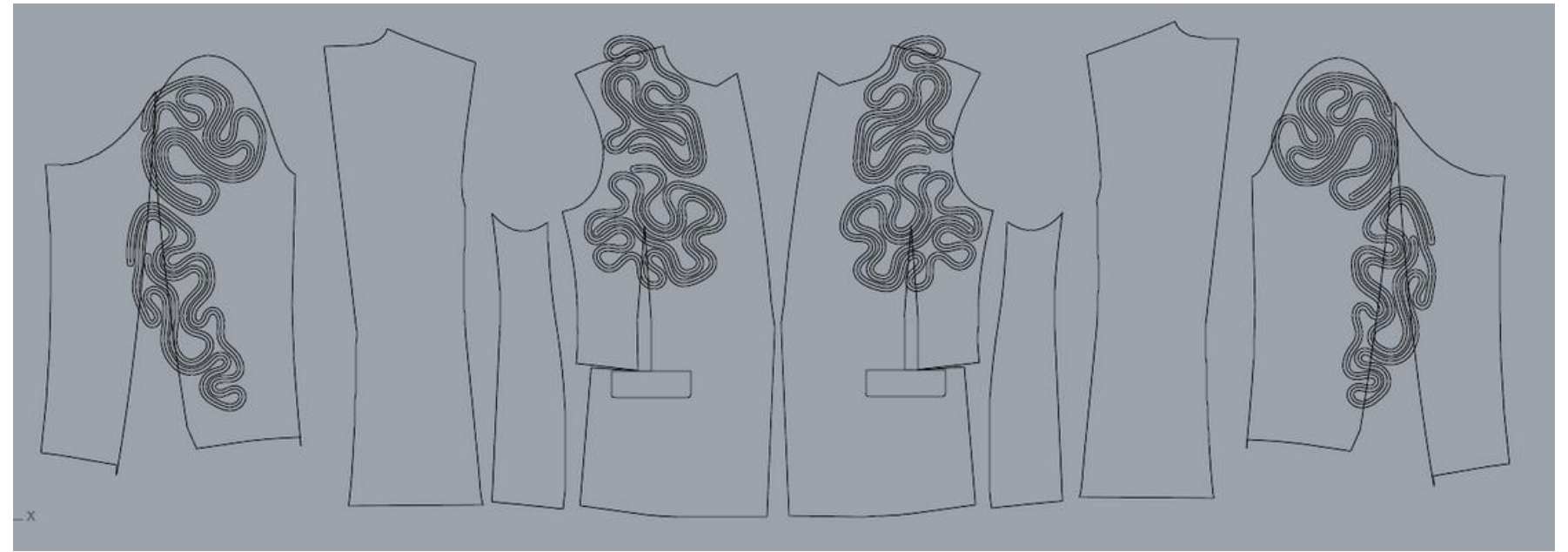


CODING & CONNECTIVITY



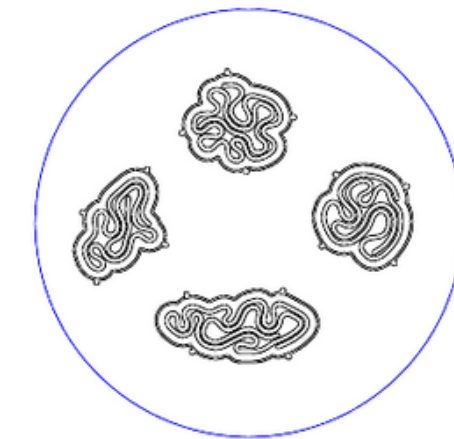
SENSOR TEMPERATURE & PH



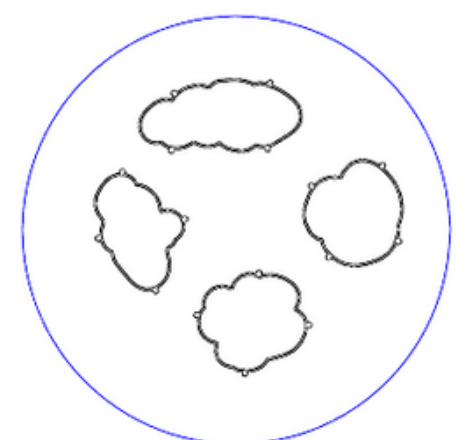
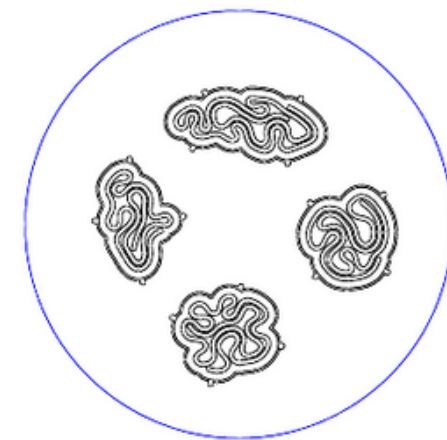


FRONT

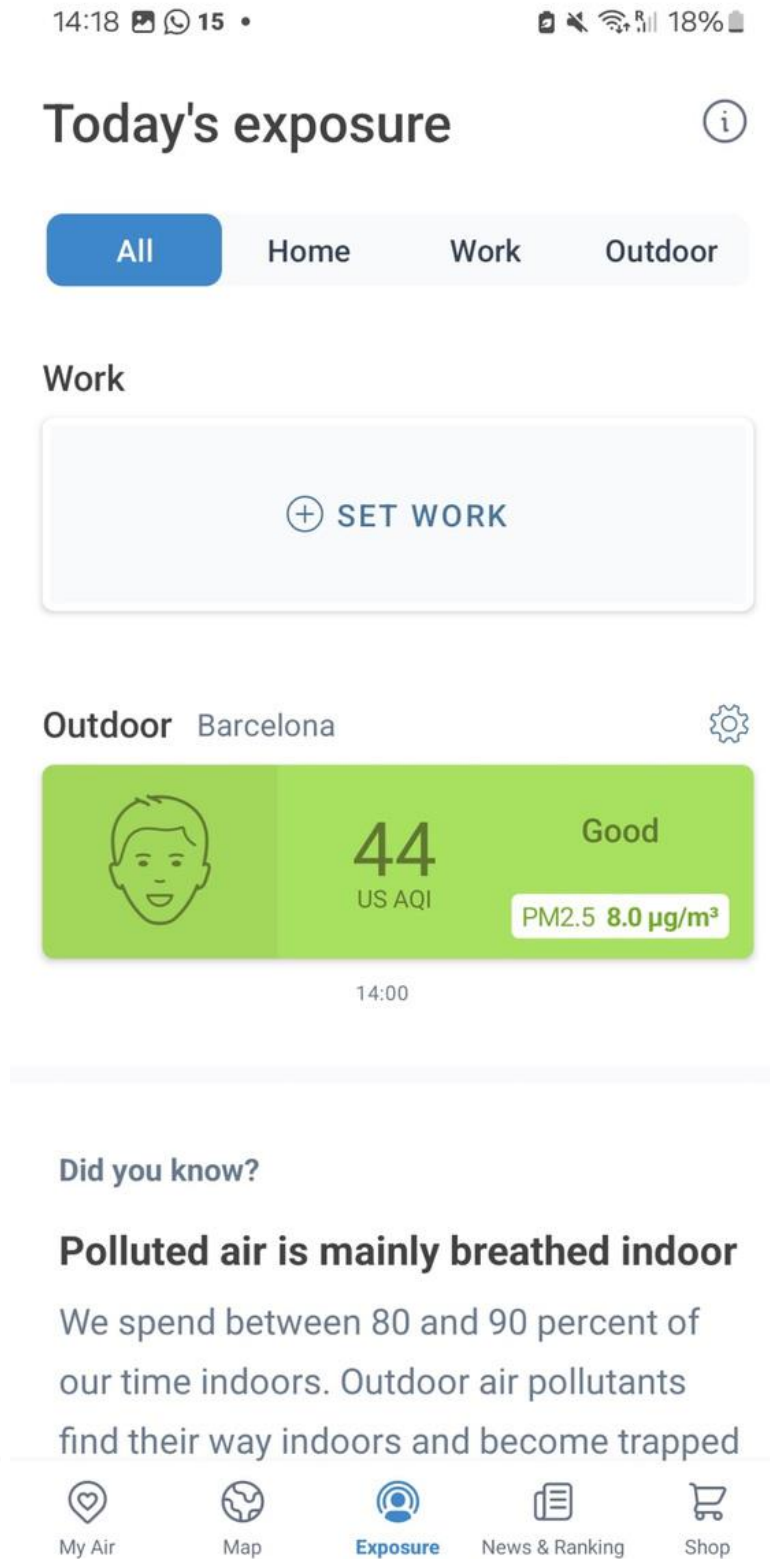
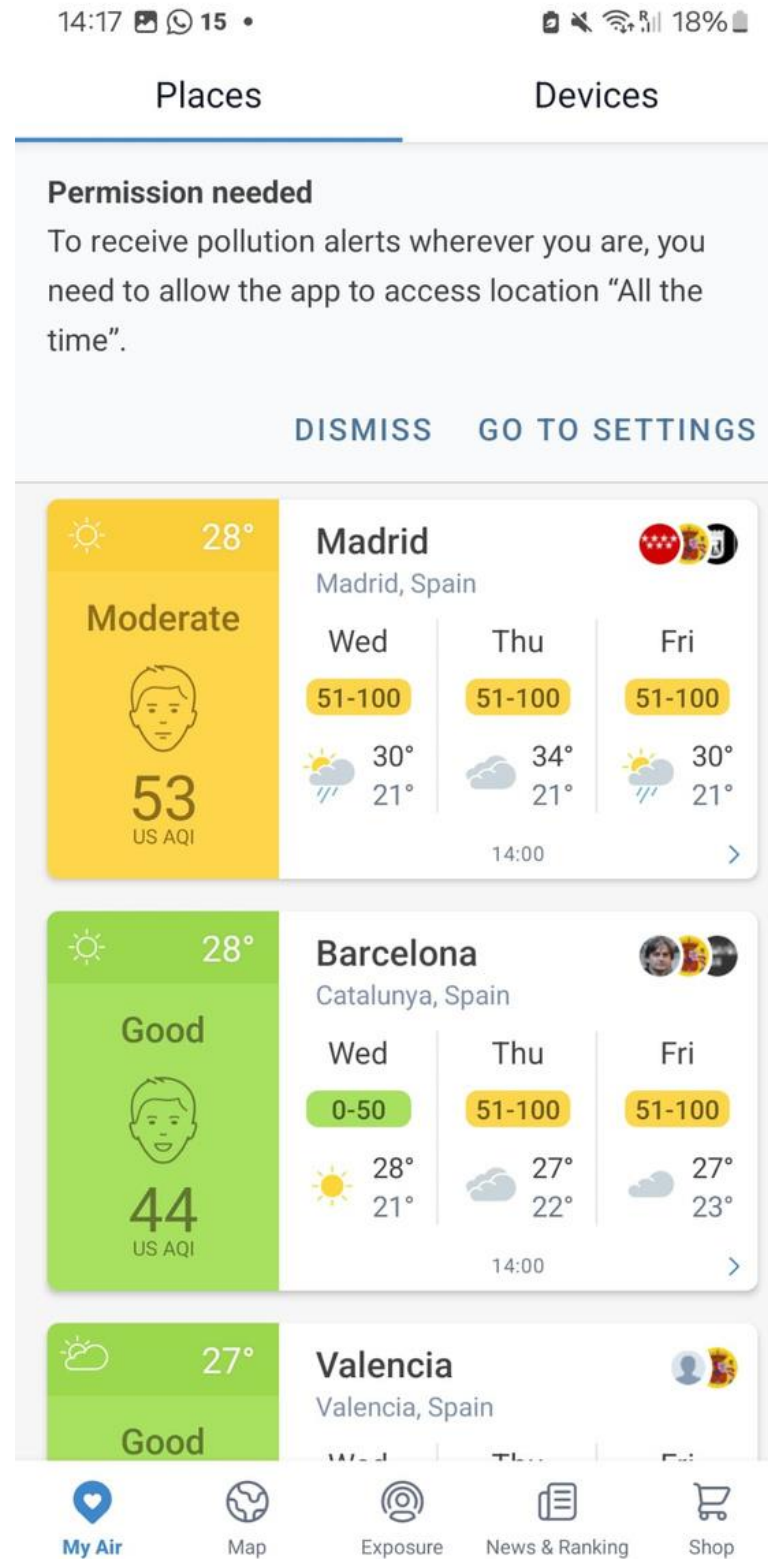
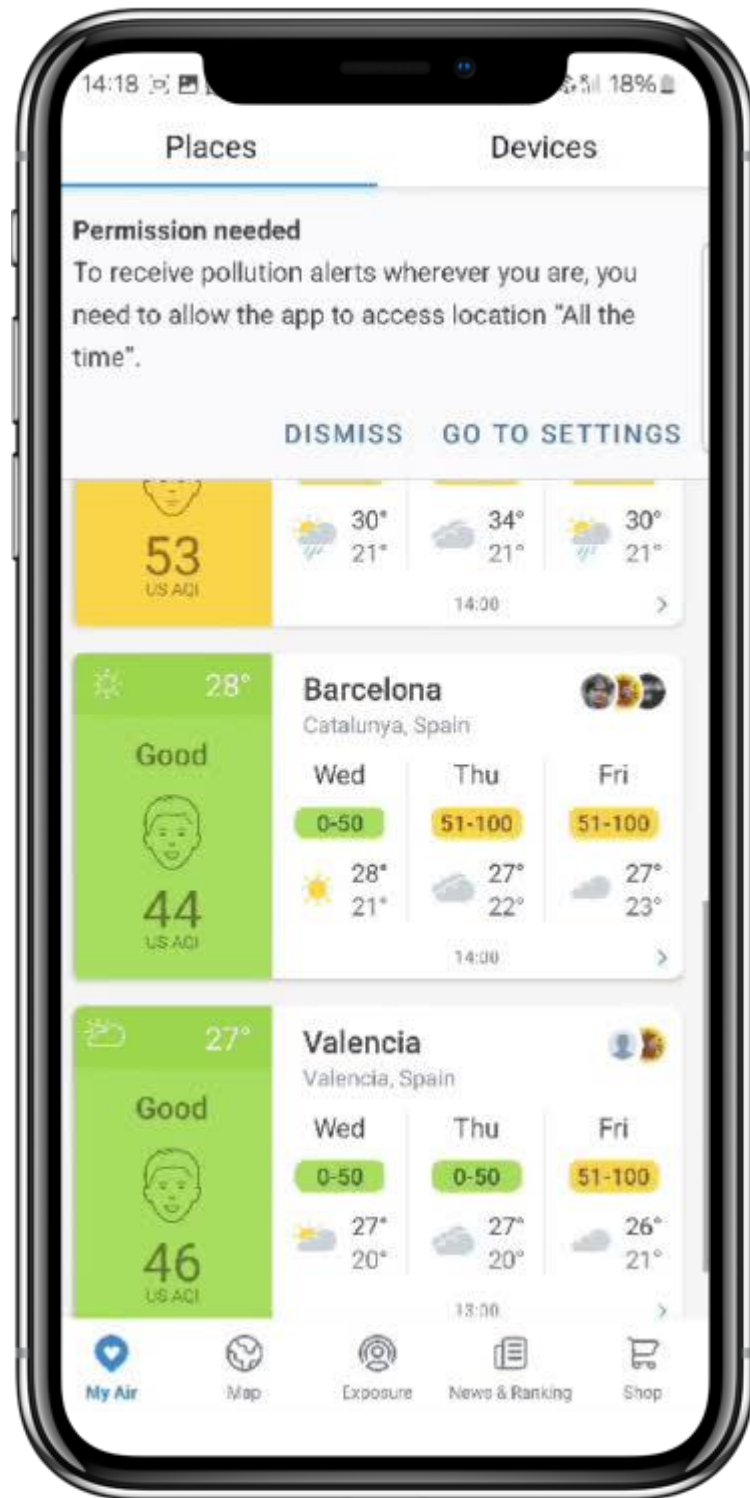
BACK



MIRRORED



5 - 15 min heating
15-20min printing per
module
8 modules, 2.7-3hours



Environmental Impact

- They contribute to nearly 50% of photosynthesis and mitigating global warming.
- Each gram of algae absorbs two grams of CO₂.
- A tree absorbs an average of 15-20 kg of CO₂ per year.

The CO₂ absorbed annually by 40 grams of algae, totaling 29.2 kg, is equivalent to:

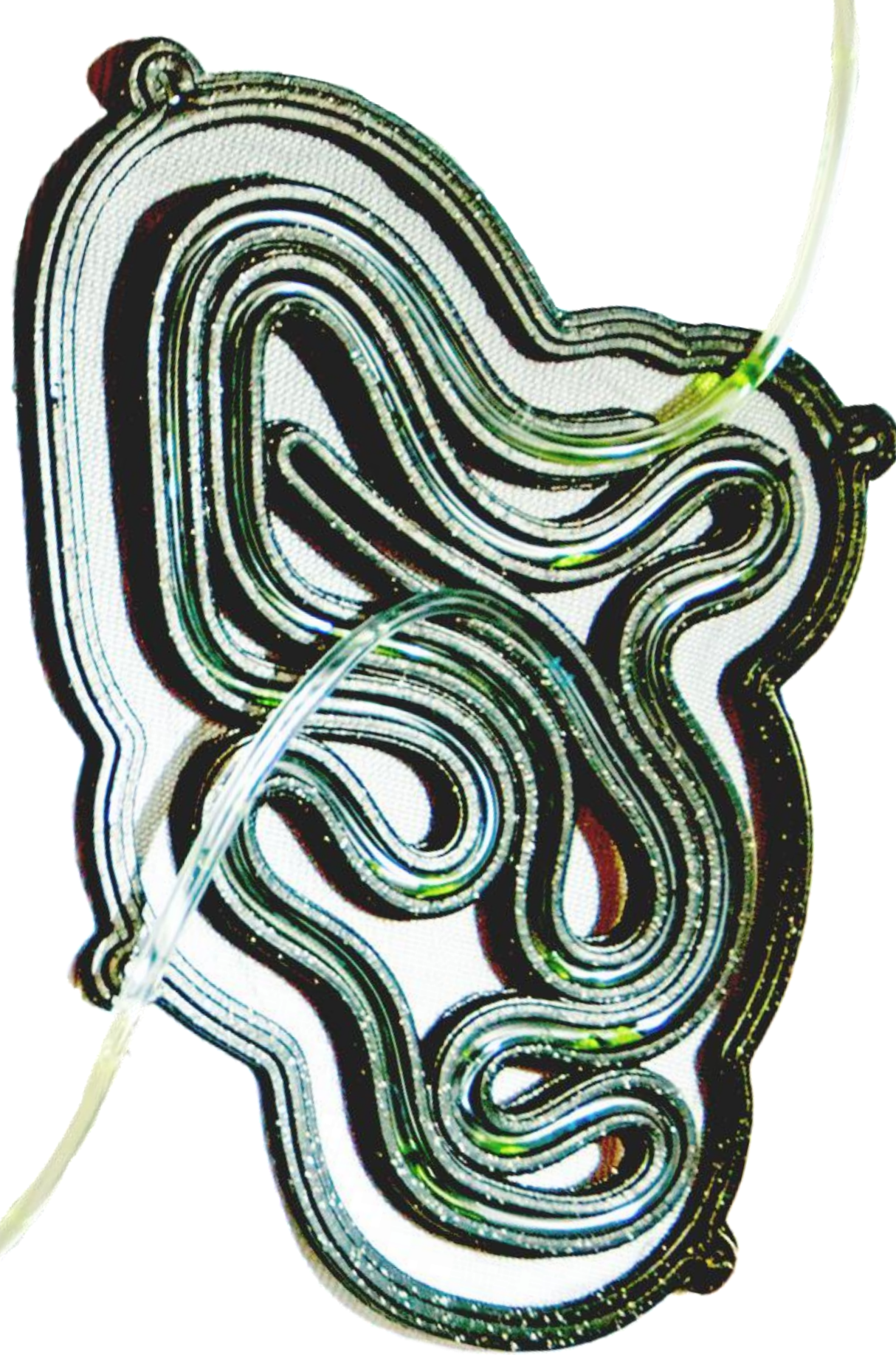
- not driving a car for approximately 12.6 hours.
- It also equals the CO₂ emissions from electricity use in an average household for about 18.25 days.
- This amount of CO₂ absorption by algae is comparable to the emissions from a person flying approximately 35,610 miles.
- Additionally, it equates to the emissions from the production of about 1.08 kg of beef.
- Lastly, it is similar to the CO₂ emissions from heating a typical home for about 7.3 days.

The Andalusian company ALgaEnergy launched the CO₂ALGAEFIX project: algae capable of absorbing the same amount of CO₂ as 26,000 trees.

ALgaEnergy set up a microalgae cultivation plant on a 10,000 m² surface area, with a capacity for one million liters of green liquid, capable of producing 40 tons of biomass annually.

Instituto Max Planck de Bremen. (2020). En MARUM - Centro de Ciencias Marinas y Medioambientales de la Universidad de Bremen.

García-Rodríguez, C. A., & Hernández-Touset, C. J. P. (2012). Diseño conceptual de sistema para el cultivo intensivo de macro algas marinas [Conceptual Design System for the Intensive Cultivation of Seaweeds]. Departamento de Ingeniería Química, Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba.













ASPIRA[®]

