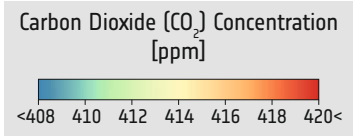


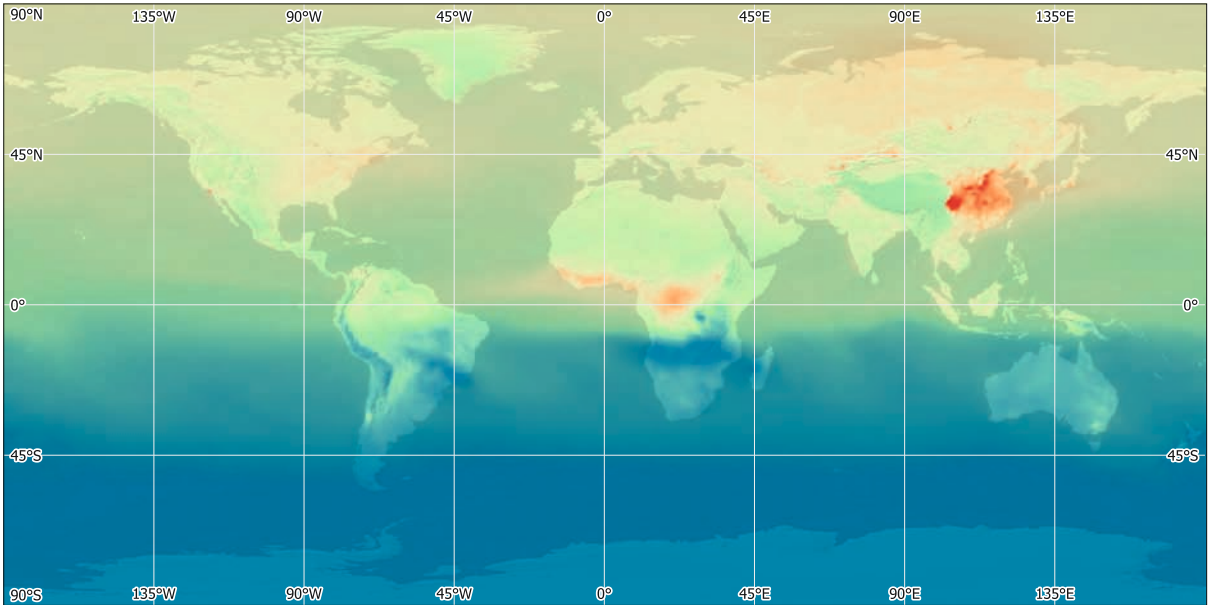
1. Global map of nitrogen dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ ) distribution.  $\text{NO}_2$  is produced by high-temperature combustion processes in industry and traffic and reflects the industrial activity of a region. Data: Sentinel-5P.



Components of the Atmosphere

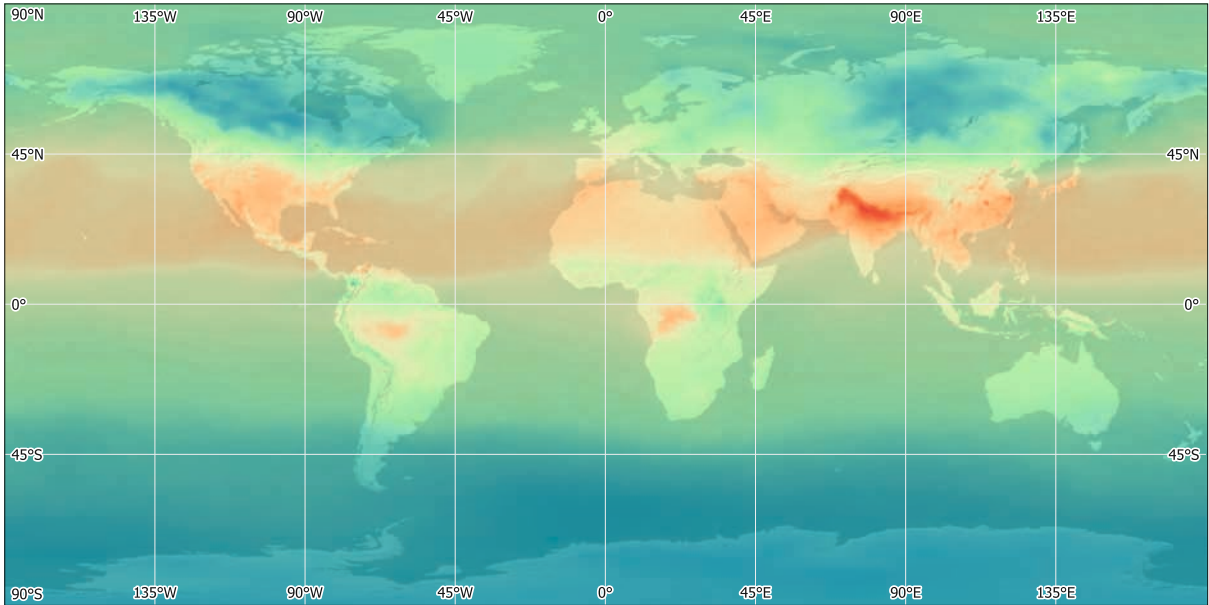
The atmosphere consists mainly of nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ , 78.08%), oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ , 20.95%), and argon (Ar, 0.93%). The remaining 0.04% are made of the so-called trace gases, which despite their small concentrations play important roles in the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ), and nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) are important greenhouse gases contributing to global warming. During the last decades especially  $\text{CO}_2$  has gained awareness, as its concentration has increased from 320 ppm (parts per million) in the 1960s to 420 ppm in 2023.



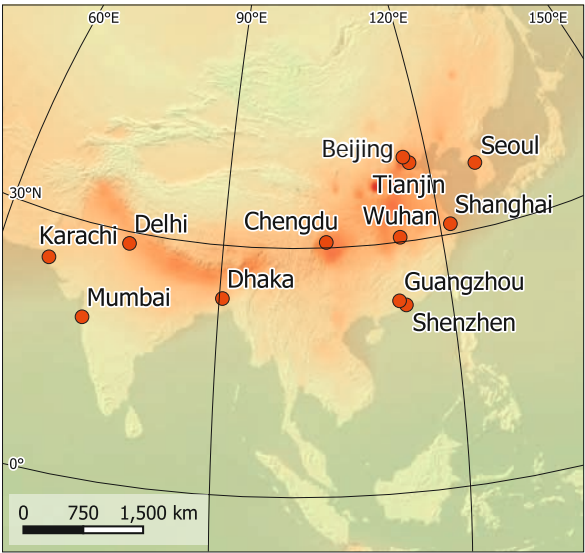
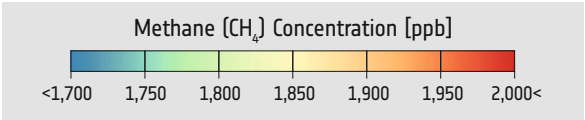
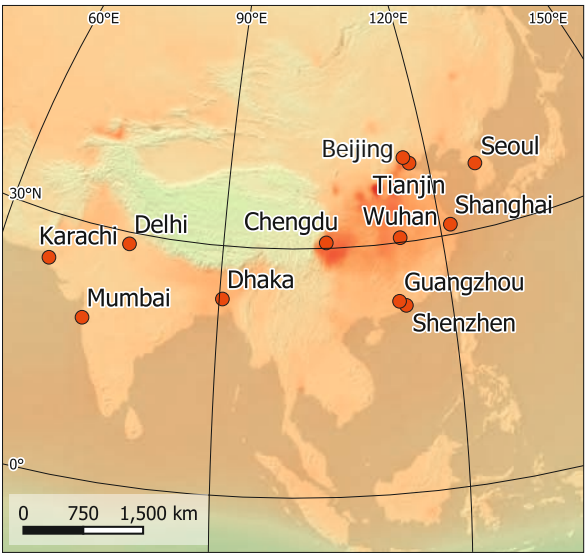
2. Global map of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) distribution in January 2020.

Ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ ) plays an important role in the stratosphere. It acts as a filter for the solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation, which can destroy biomolecules. The antarctic ozone hole, an  $\text{O}_3$ -deficit occurring every year around October, was intensified by the man-made trace gas CFC (chlorofluorocarbon).

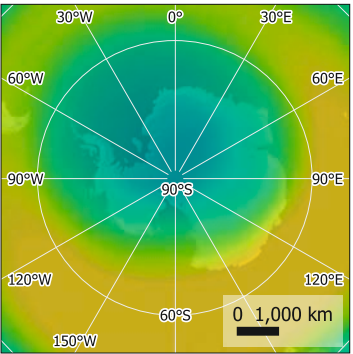


3. Global map of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) distribution in July 2020.

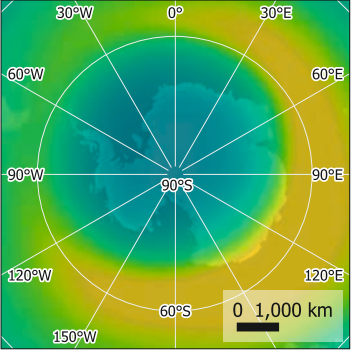
5. Development of the Antarctic ozone hole since 1970.



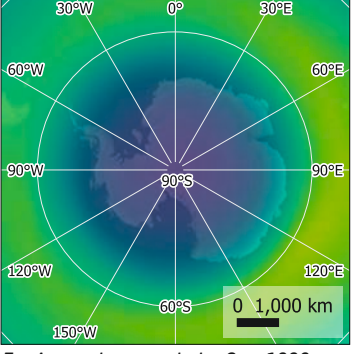
4. Seasonal variation of the methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) concentration in south-east Asia, January 2020 (top) and July 2020 (bottom). Rice cultivation is one of the most important sources of  $\text{CH}_4$ .



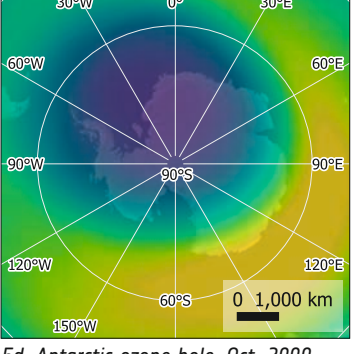
5a. Antarctic ozone hole, Oct. 1970.



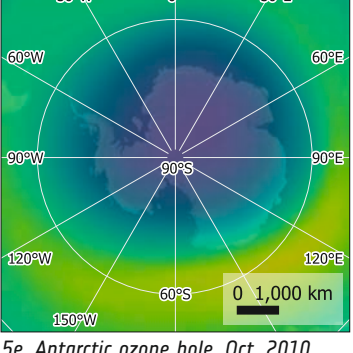
5b. Antarctic ozone hole, Oct. 1980.



5c. Antarctic ozone hole, Oct. 1990.



5d. Antarctic ozone hole, Oct. 2000.



5e. Antarctic ozone hole, Oct. 2010.

