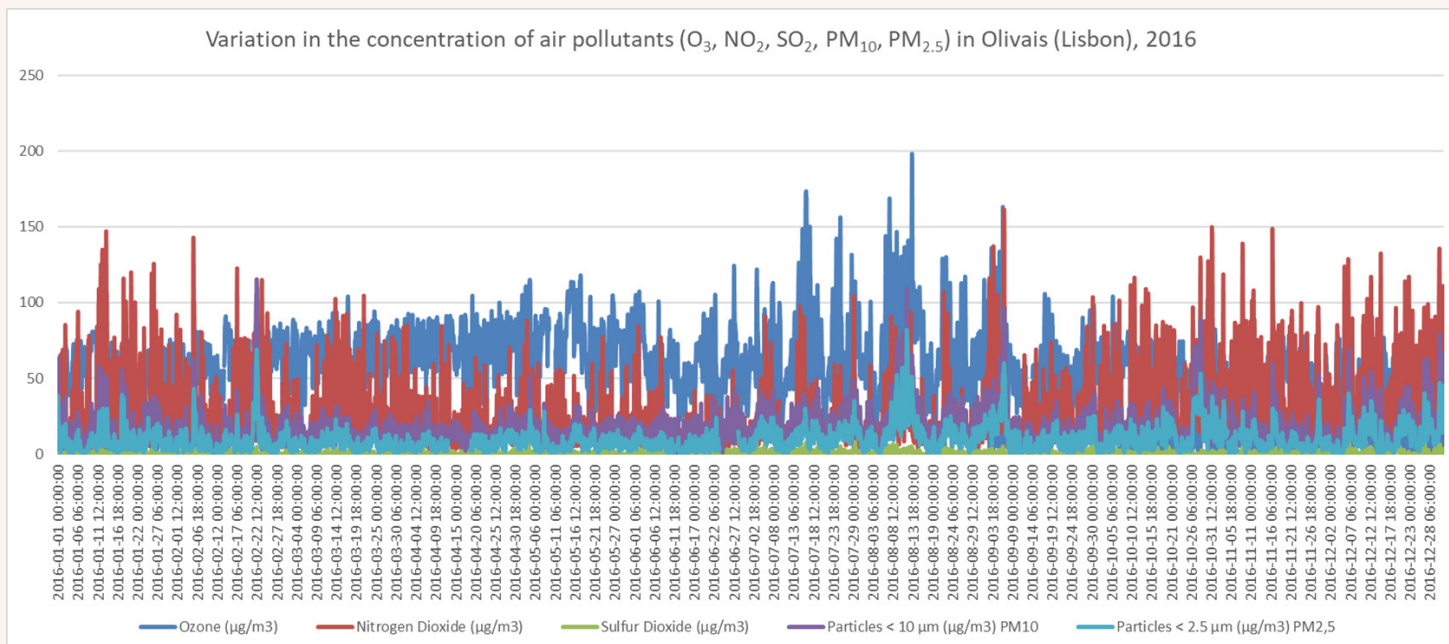
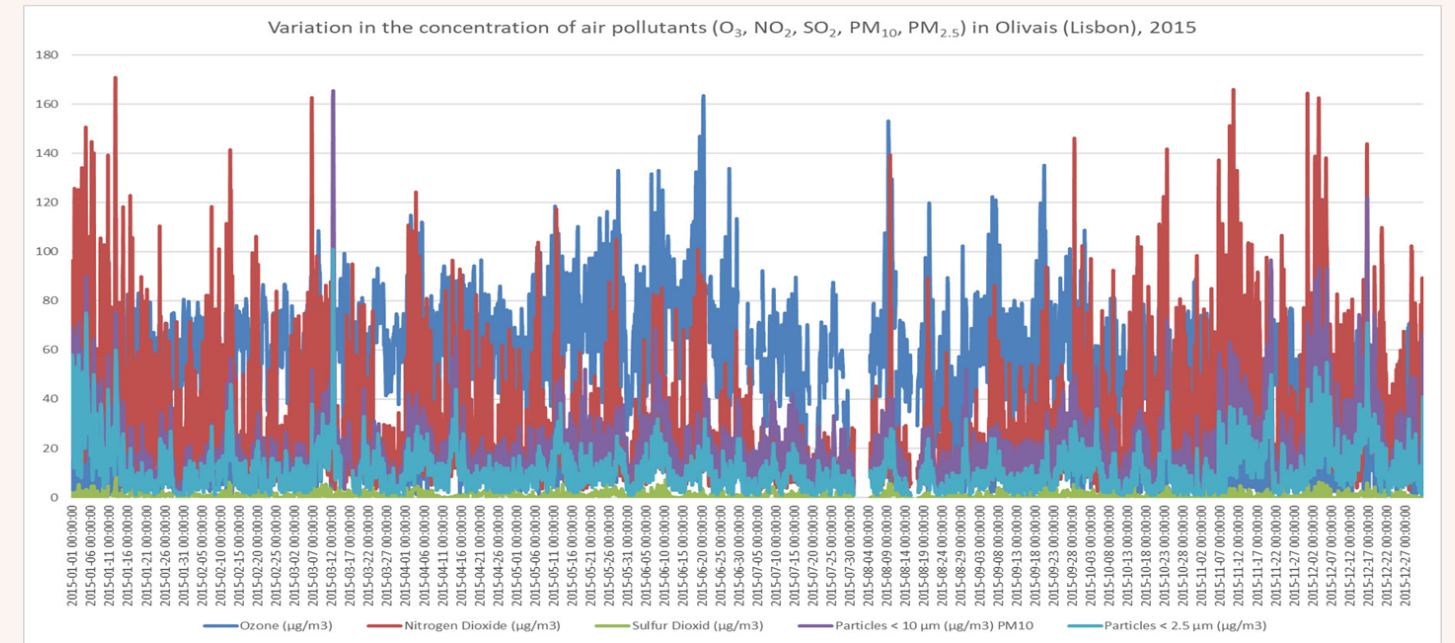


# Air Quality in Lisbon

## Analysis of air pollution monitoring data in Lisbon between 2015 and 2019

### 2015

In January, March, November and December the Nitrogen Dioxide increased a lot; in July there's a peak of ozone, and in August there's the second peak; in March and December the Particles <10pm accentuates; in January, March and December the Particle <2.5pm had a peak too.

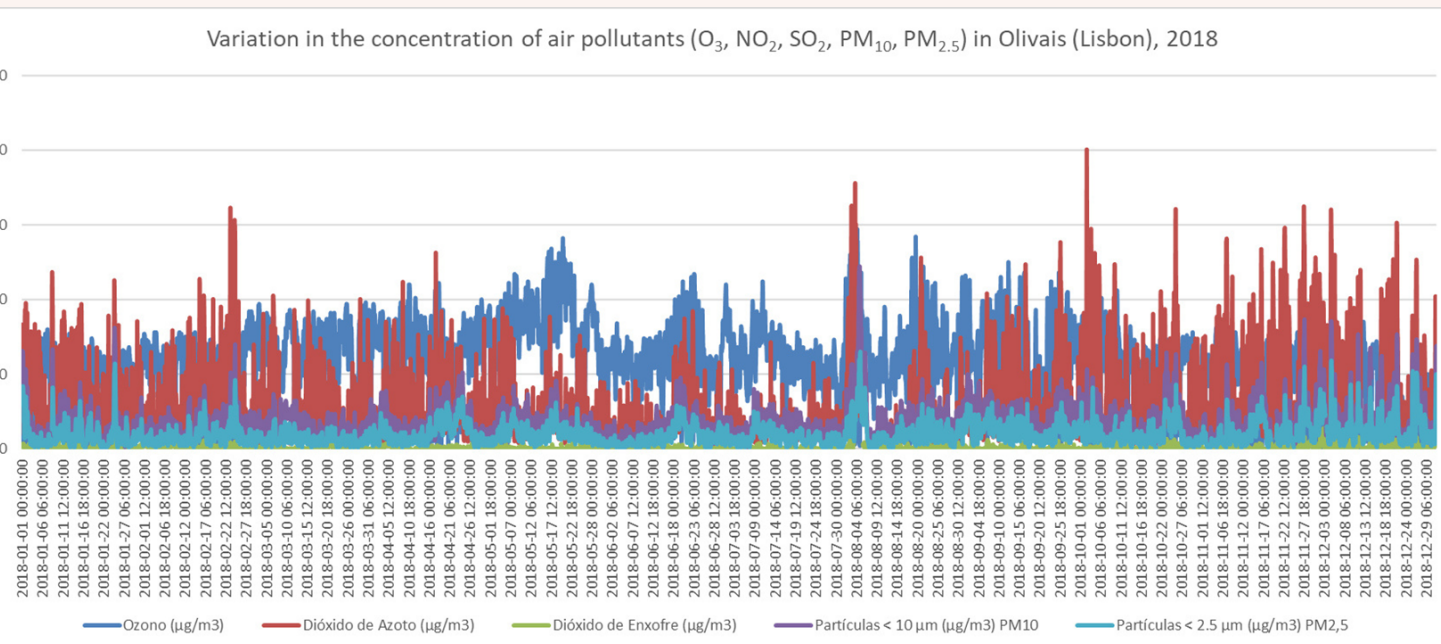
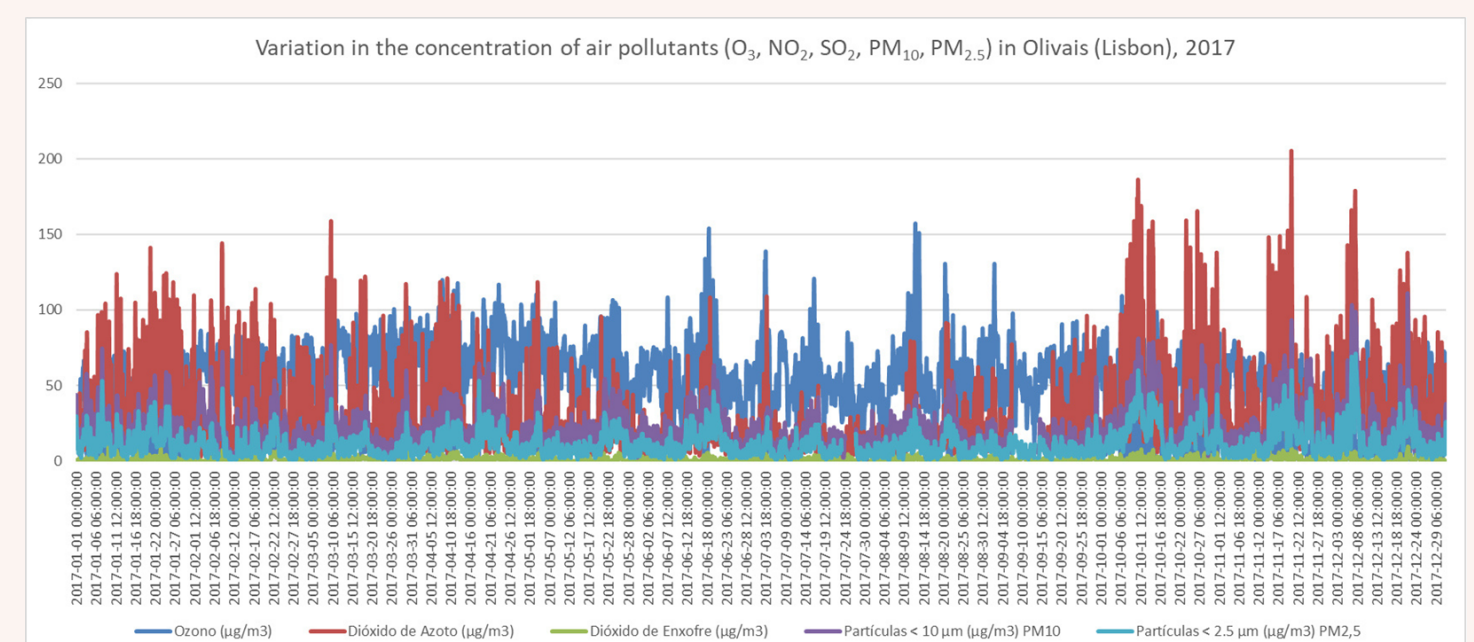


### 2016

In January, September and November the nitrogen dioxide is more intense; In July and August there's a peak of Ozone; the Particles <2.5pm and Particle <10pm remain similar to other years ; there's almost nothing of Sulfur Dioxide.

### 2017

In March, October, November and December the Nitrogen Dioxide increased a lot; in June, July and August the Ozone is more intense; in October, November and December the Particles <2.5pm and the Particles <10pm increased more than in the other months.

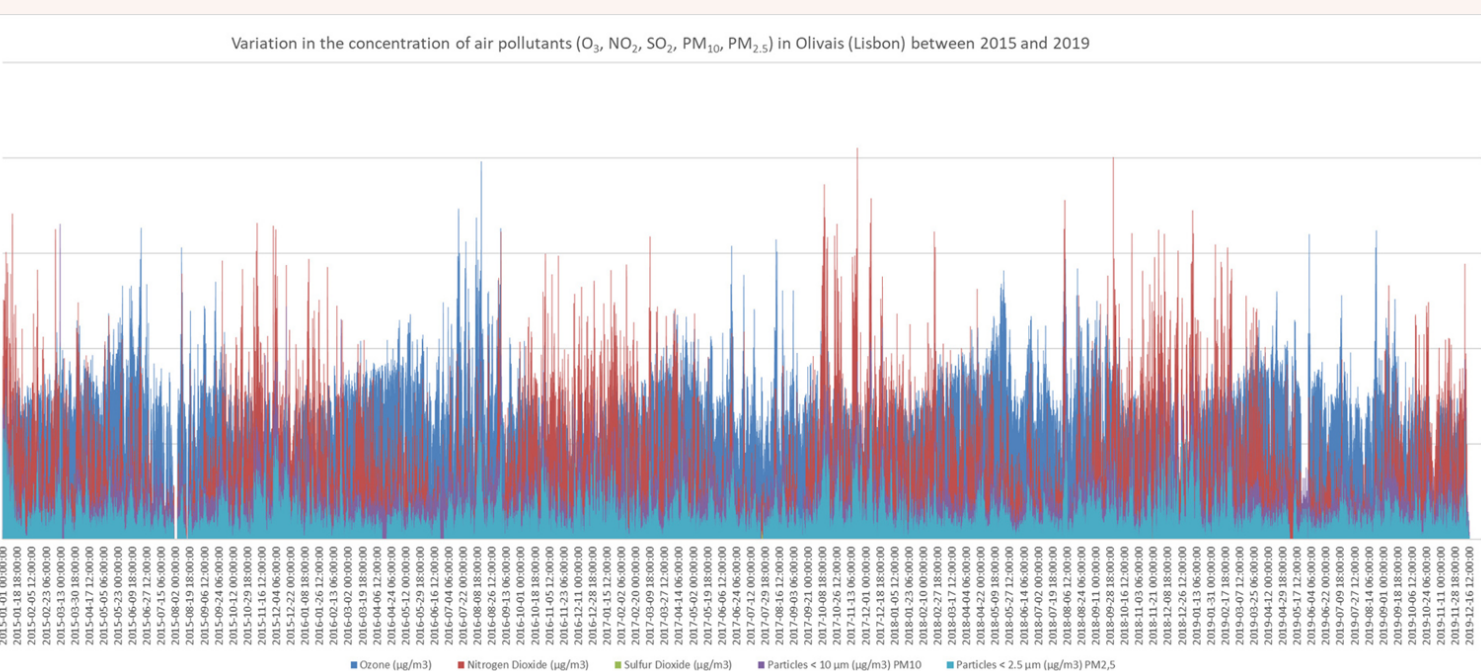
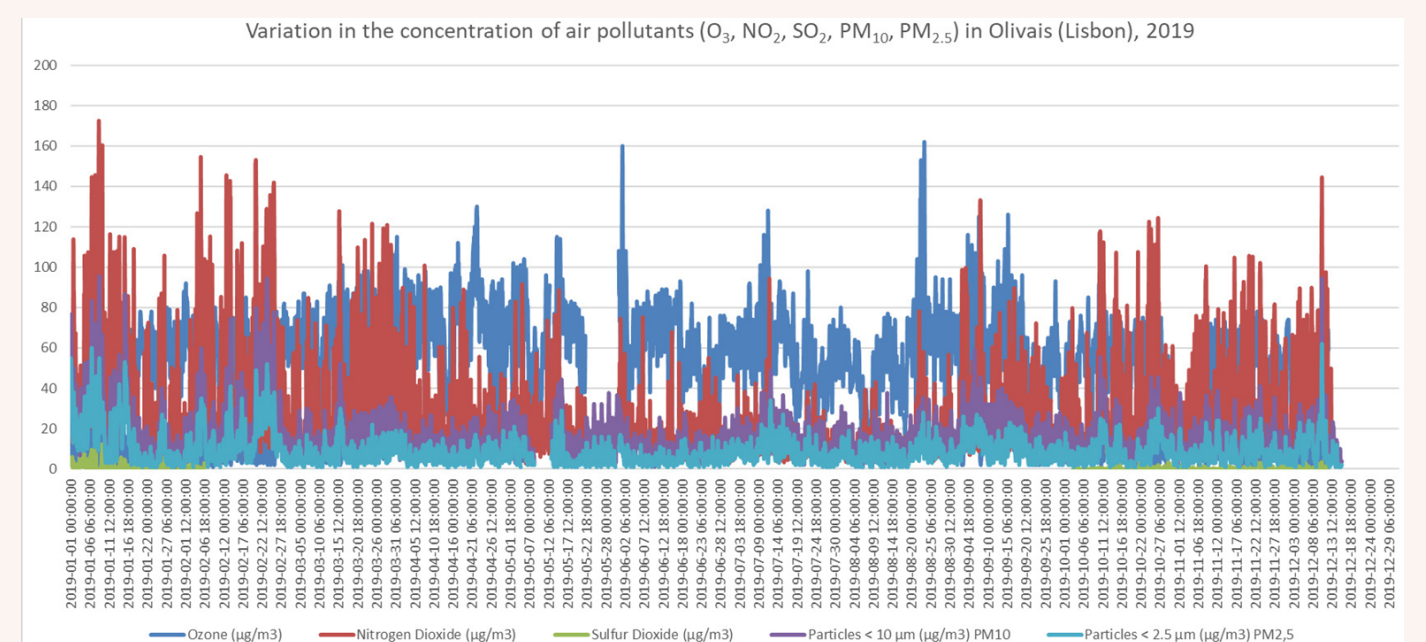


### 2018

In February, August and October the Nitrogen Dioxide accentuates; in May we can see that the ozone gradually increases ; in December, the Particles <2.5pm and the Particles <10pm constantly increase and decrease ; there's almost nothing of sulfur dioxide.

### 2019

In January and February we can see a raise of nitrogen dioxide, Particles <2.5pm and Particles <10pm; in April, June and August the ozone accentuates; there's almost nothing of sulfur dioxide.



### 2015-2019

This graphic represents all the 5 years (2015-2019) variation in the concentration of air pollutants, we can see that any act we take makes a lot of difference. The years 2015 and 2019 are the most calm ones. 2016, 2017 and 2018 were the years that had the most elevated pollutants (dangerous). We can see that, the main gases are Nitrogen Dioxide and Ozone (the most pollutants gases), but, fortunately, the sulfur Dioxide is practically nonexistent.

The objective of everyone is trying to reduce every gases, but mainly Nitrogen Dioxide.