

An Impact of Ozone Layer Depletion on Climate Change

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An Opinion

Ozone depletion and temperature change are linked during a number of how, but ozone depletion isn't a serious reason for temperature change. It absorbs solar ultraviolet light, which heats the stratosphere. Ozone layer absorbs infrared light was emitted by the Earth's surface, effectively trapping heat within the troposphere. The climate impact of changes in ozone layer concentrations varies with the altitude at which these ozone changes occur [1].

Conversely, changes within the climate of the planet could affect the behavior of the layer, because ozone is influenced by changes within the environmental condition and by changes within the atmospheric composition that might result from temperature change. the foremost issue is that the stratosphere will most likely cool in response to temperature change, therefore preserving over a extended fundamental measure the conditions that promote chlorine-caused ozone depletion within the lower stratosphere, particularly in polar regions [2].

At present, the amplitude and extent of such a cooling, and so the delay within the recovery of the ozonosphere, still should be assessed. Changes in ozone and climate are directly linked because ozone absorbs radiation and is additionally a greenhouse emission. Ozone depletion and environmental climate change are linked during an ozone depletion isn't a significant explanation for global climate change and ozone has two effects on the temperature to balance the planet.

The main reason behind ozone depletion and also the hole is manufactured chemicals, especially manufactured halocarbon refrigerants, solvents, propellants, and foam- blowing agents (chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), HCFCs, halons. These emissions into the atmosphere ultimately cause stratospheric ozone depletion due to these uses, halons are often directly released into the atmosphere.

Ozone resides within the stratosphere layer of the atmosphere between 10 and 40 km where it acts as a shield to shield Earth's surface from the sun's harmful ultraviolet illumination. With a weakening of this shield, we'd be more liable to carcinoma, cataracts and impaired immune systems. When inhaled, ozone can damage the lungs [3].

Relatively low amounts can cause pain, coughing, shortness of breath and throat irritation. Ozone can also worsen chronic respiratory diseases like asthma and compromise the flexibility of the body to fight respiratory infections. Breathing elevated concentrations of ozone can trigger a range of responses, like pain, coughing, throat irritation, and airway inflammation. Ozone can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, resulting in increased treatment. Nitrous oxide, commonly called inhalation general anesthetic, is now the dominant ozone-depleting substance emitted by humans.

References

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