

Abstract

Ground level ozone is a substance that significantly accounts for air pollution. The level of ozone was measured at more than 300 places worldwide as early as in the second half of the 19th century. Almost all measurements used Schönbein method which is based on a reaction of potassium iodide with ozone. This method is, however, influenced by many factors, most importantly the relative humidity, that must be taken into account to compare earlier and present-day values. The conversion is based on so called Linville graph which indicates the dependency of concentration of ground level ozone on relative humidity. The thesis is concerned with conversion of values of ozone measured in Clementinum in Prague between years 1854–1868. The results indicate that average year values ranged from 4 to 8 ppb. The values were thus almost four times smaller than the present-day ones. The findings are in accord with the recent observations concluding that the level of ozone has been increasing.