

TABLE 1.1. Composition of Dry Air at Ground Level in Remote Continental Areas

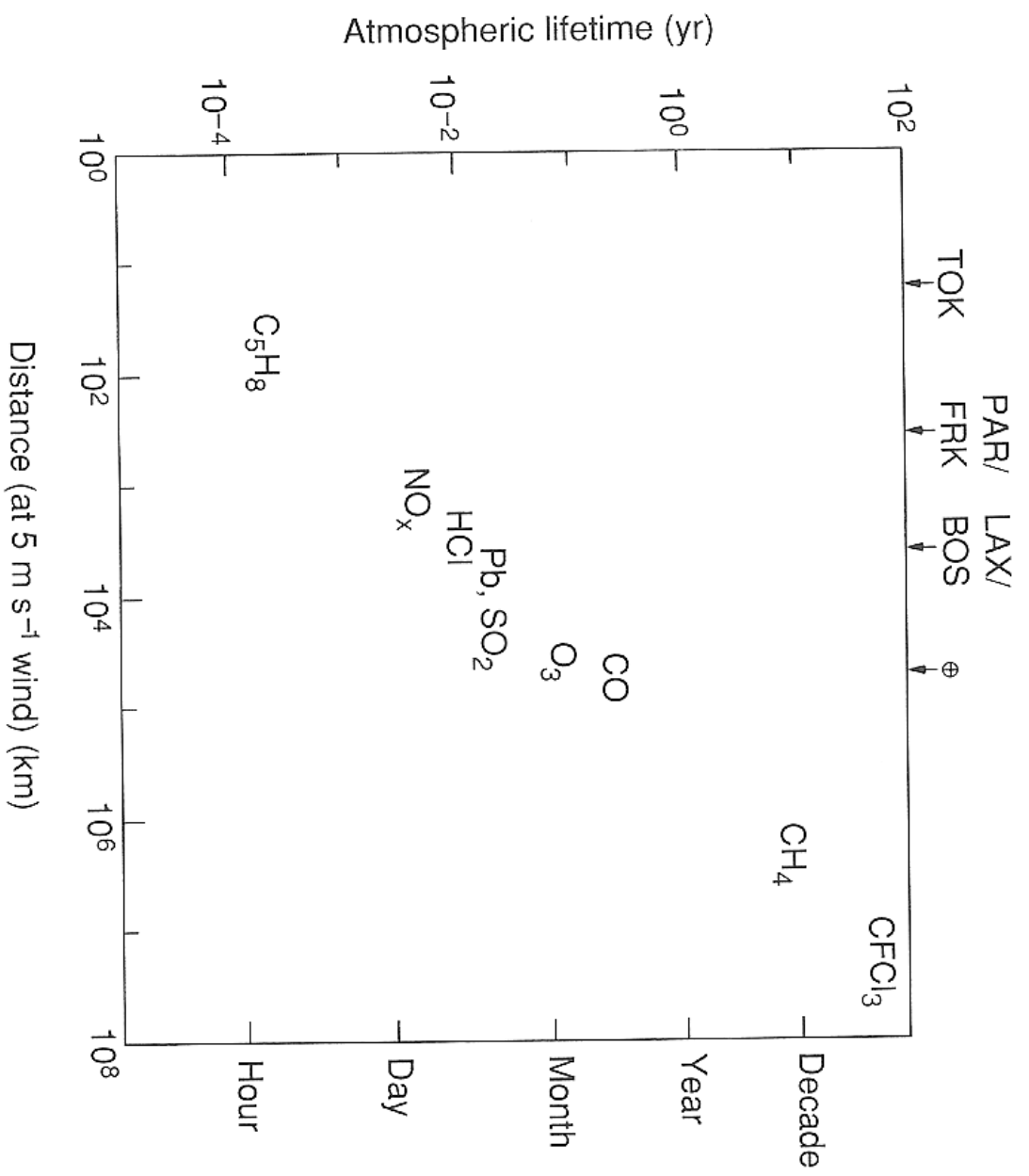
CONSTITUENT	FORMULA	CONCENTRATIONS
Nitrogen	N ₂	78.1%
Oxygen	O ₂	20.9%
Argon	Ar	0.93%
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	0.035%
Neon	Ne	0.0018%
Helium	He	0.0005%
Methane	CH ₄	0.00017%
Krypton	Kr	0.00011%
Hydrogen	H ₂	0.00005%
Ozone	O ₃	0.000001 – 0.000004%

Table 3.4 Some Trace Biogenic Gases in the Atmosphere

Compound	Formula	Concentration (ppb)		Mean residence time	Percentage of sink due to OH
		Expected ^a	Actual ^b		
Carbon compounds					
Methane	CH ₄	10 ⁻¹⁴⁸	1750	9 yr	90
Carbon monoxide	CO	10 ⁻⁵¹	45–250	60 days	80
Isoprene	CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)-CH=CH ₂		0.2–10.0	<1 day	100
Nitrogen compounds					
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	10 ⁻²²	311	120 yr	0
Nitric oxides	NO _x	10 ⁻¹³	0.02–10.0	1 day	100
Ammonia	NH ₃	10 ⁻⁶³	0.08–5.0	5 days	<2
Sulfur compounds					
Dimethylsulfide	(CH ₃) ₂ S		0.004–0.06	1 day	50
Hydrogen sulfide	H ₂ S		<0.04	4 days	100
Carbonyl sulfide	COS	0	0.50	5 yr	22
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂	0	0.02–0.10	3 days	50

^a Approximate values in equilibrium with an atmosphere containing 21% O₂ (Chameides and Davis 1982).

^b For short-lived gases, the value is the range expected in remote, unpolluted atmospheres.



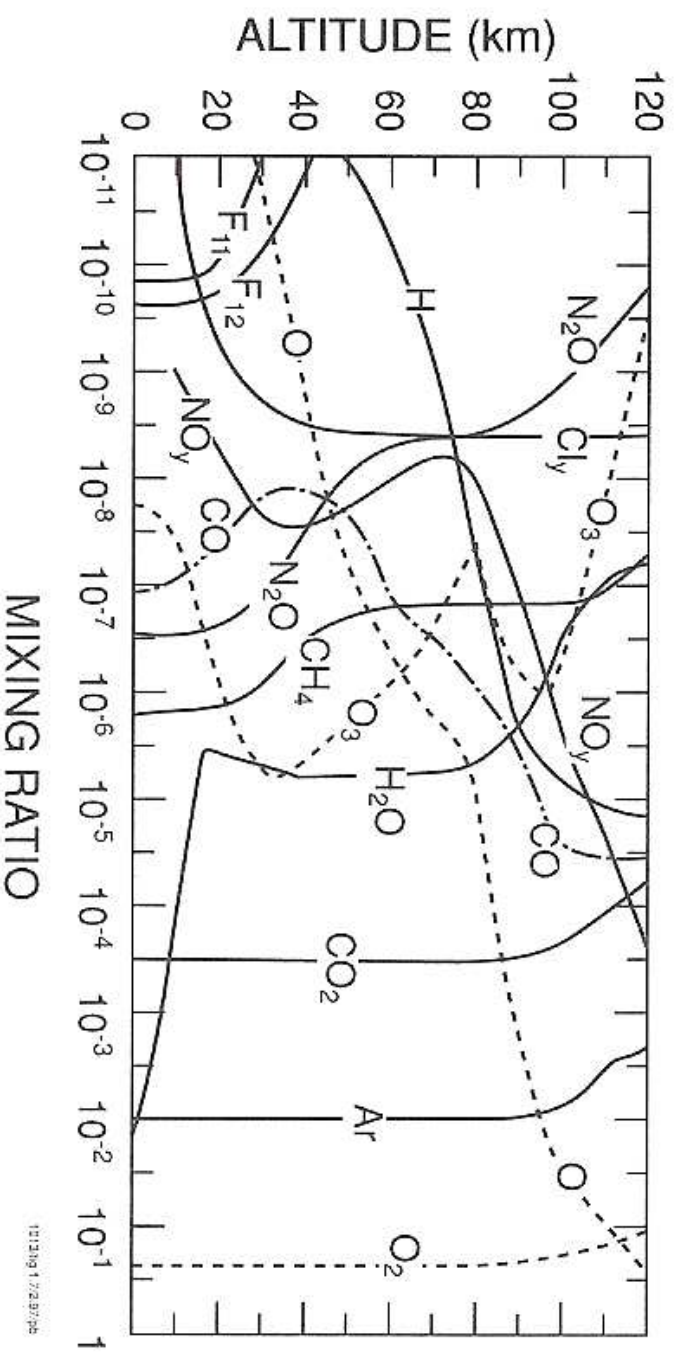


Figure 1.7. Typical vertical distribution of the concentration of chemical constituents in the atmosphere. Some lines are shown as dashes for clarity ($F_{11} = CFCl_3$ and $F_{12} = CF_2Cl_2$) (Goody, 1995).

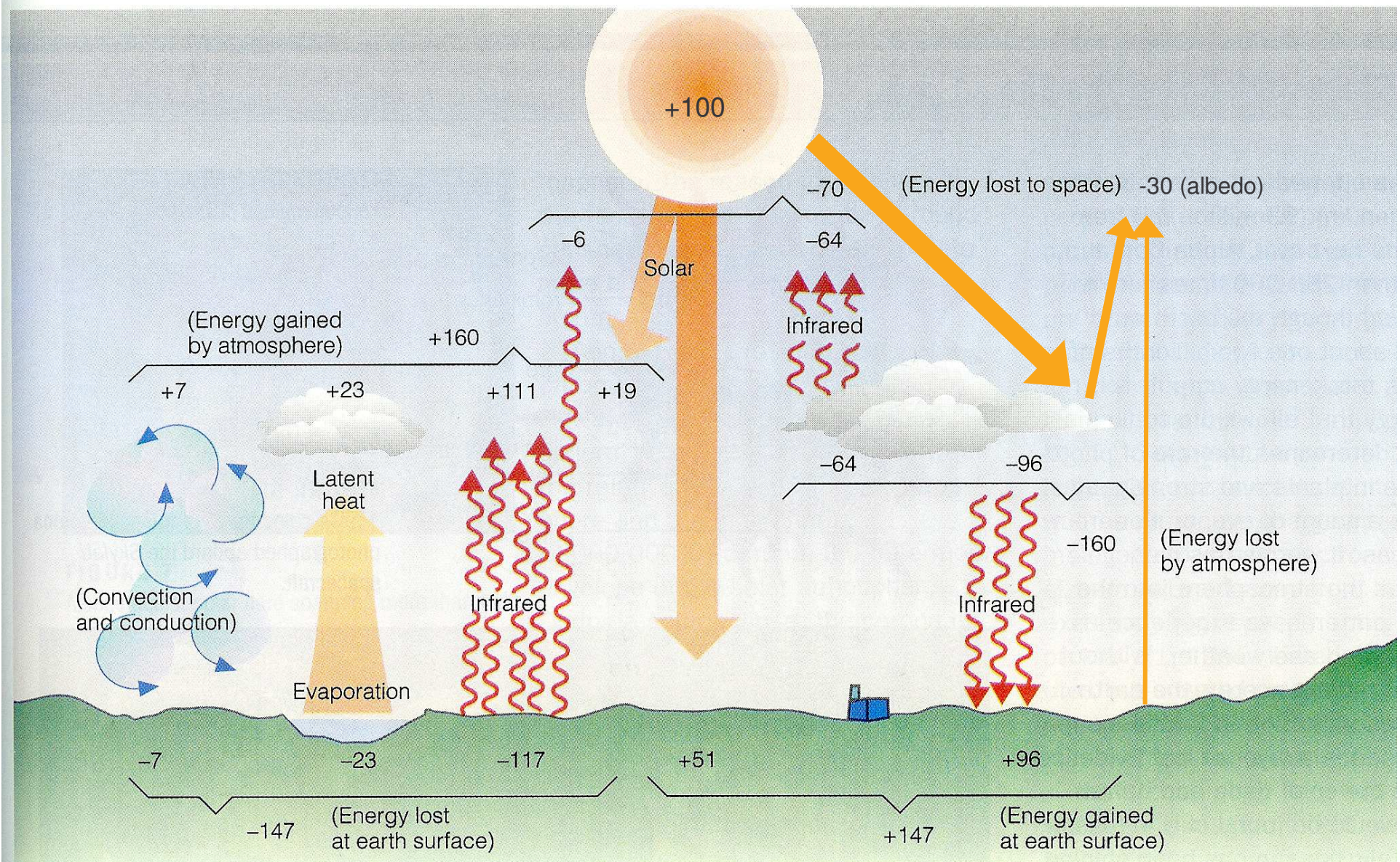


FIGURE 2.16

The earth-atmosphere energy balance. Numbers represent approximations based on surface observations and satellite data. While the actual value of each process may vary by several percent, it is the relative size of the numbers that is important.

