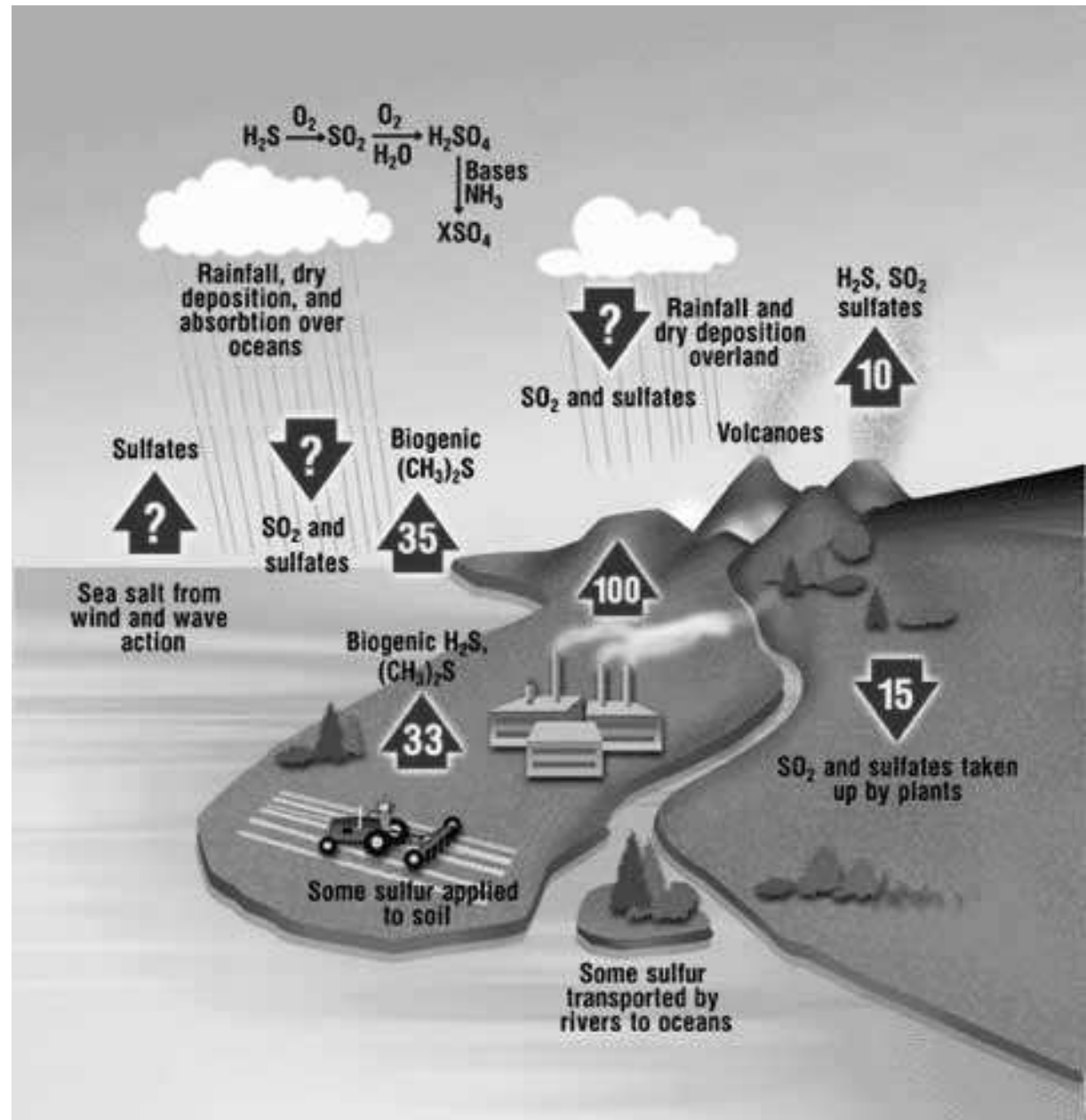
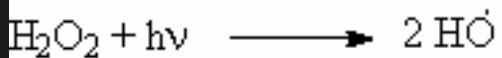
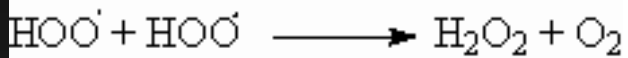
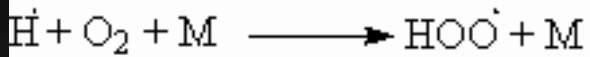


Reakce S

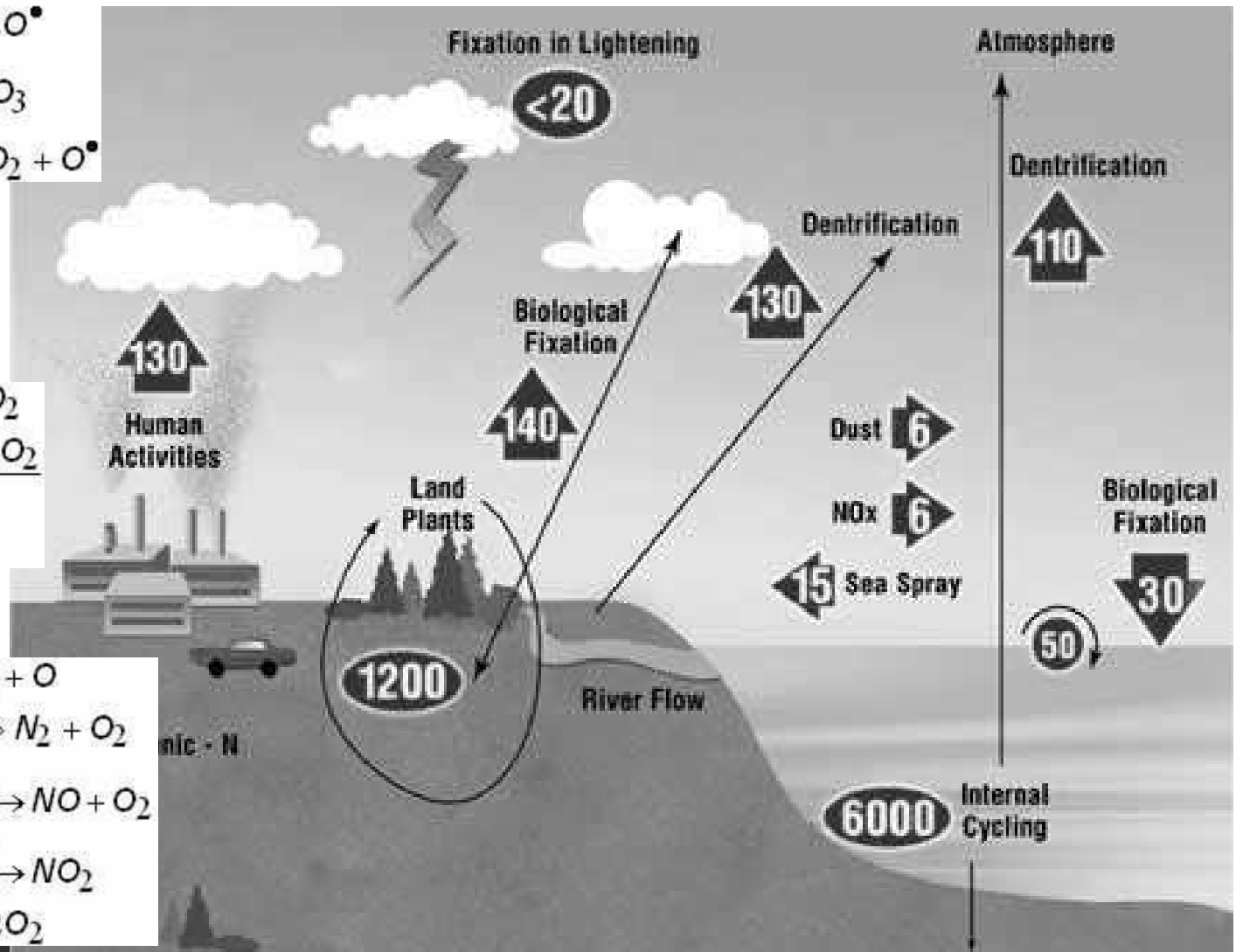
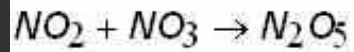
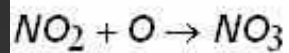
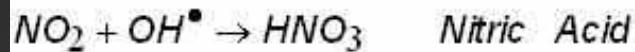
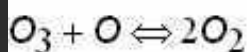
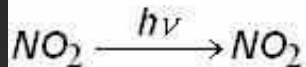
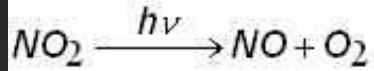
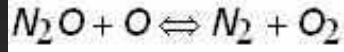
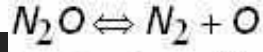
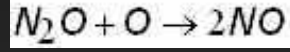
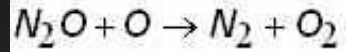
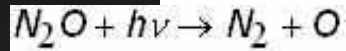
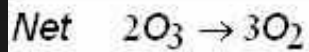
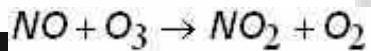
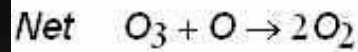
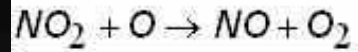
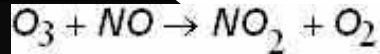
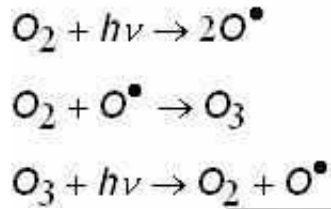
Anorganické polutanty

Kovy – v pevných částicích

Plynné – CO, O₃, S, N, Cl

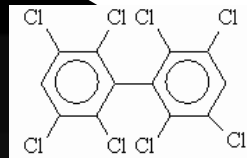


Reakce N

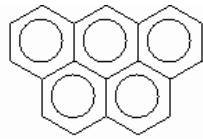


Internal Cycling

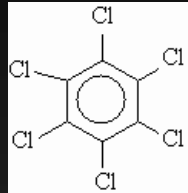
Organické polutanty



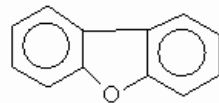
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)



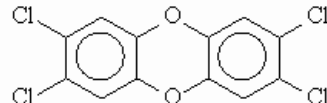
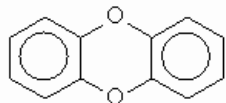
Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)



Hexachlorobenzene



Dibenzofuran



Kromě výše zmíněných –
chlorofluoruhlovodíky

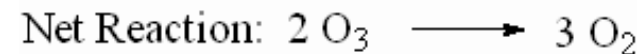
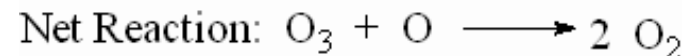
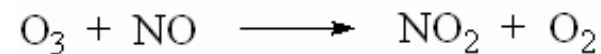
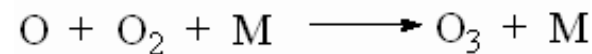
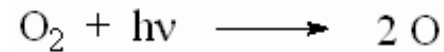
CCl_3F CFC-11
 CCl_2F_2 CFC-12

Halony

CBrClF_2 Halon-1211
 CBrF_3 Halon-1301

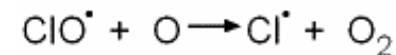
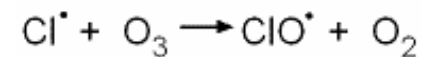
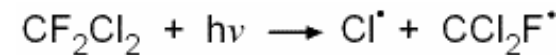
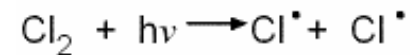
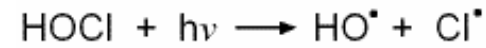
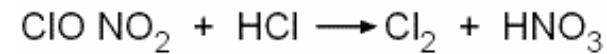
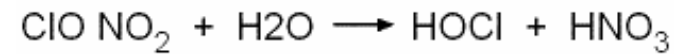
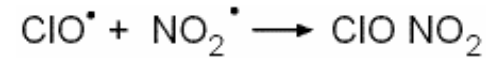
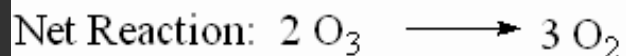
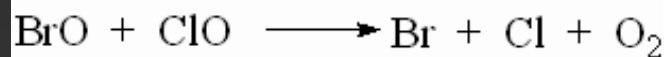
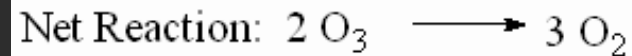
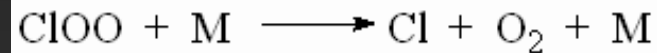
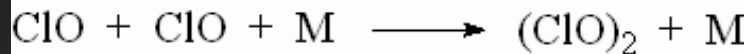
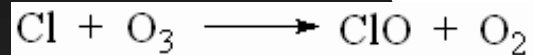
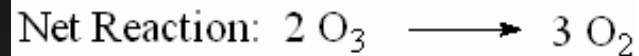
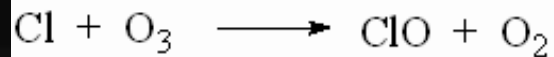
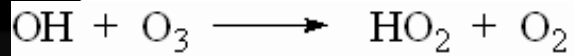
Ochuzení stratosférické ozonové vrstvy

Přirozené reakce – stacionární koncentrace kolem 6 ppm
Ochuzení interakcí s chlorofluorovanými uhlovodíky
vznik



Ochuzení stratosférické ozonové vrstvy

Urychlený rozklad

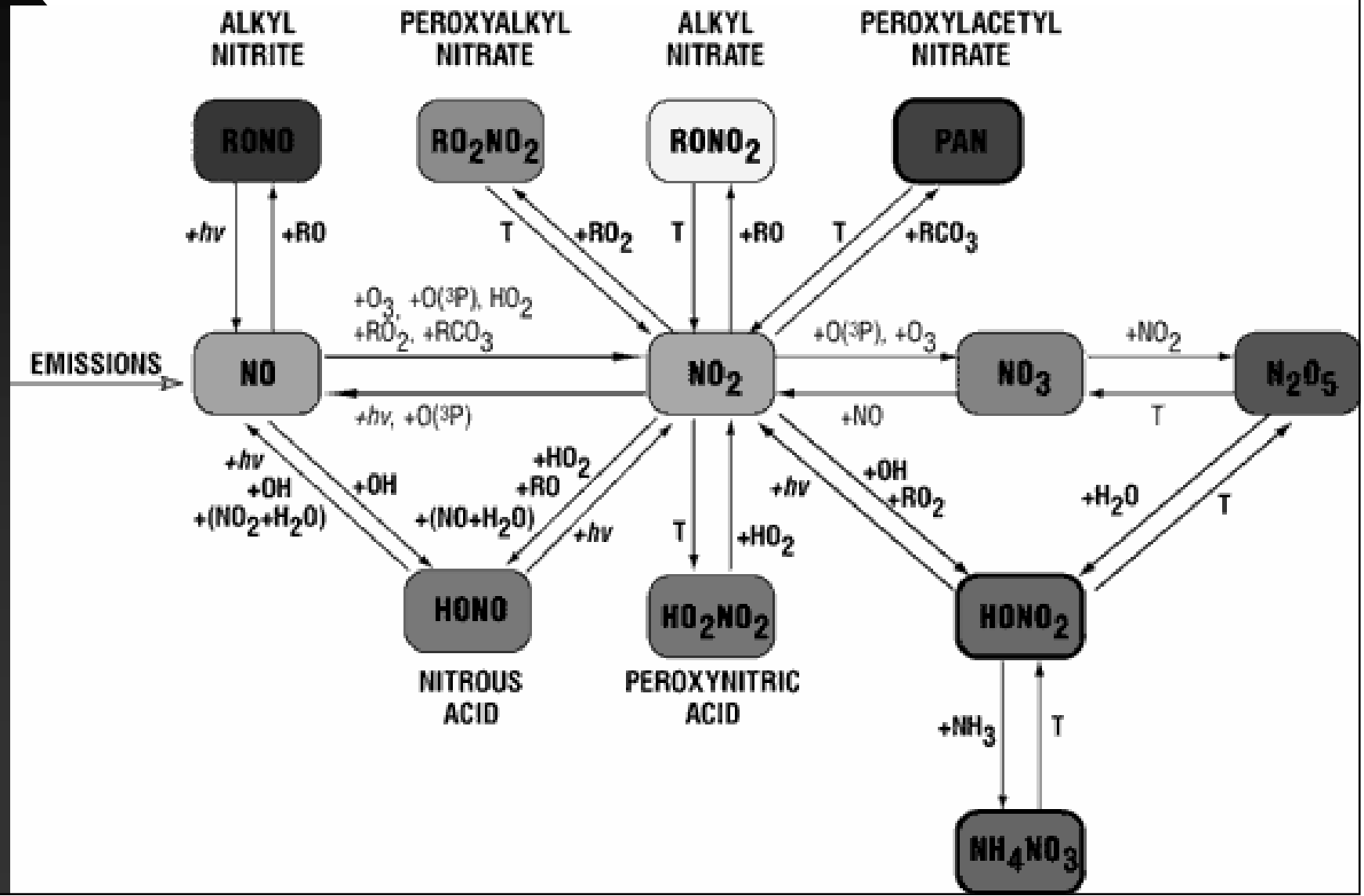


Fotochemický smog

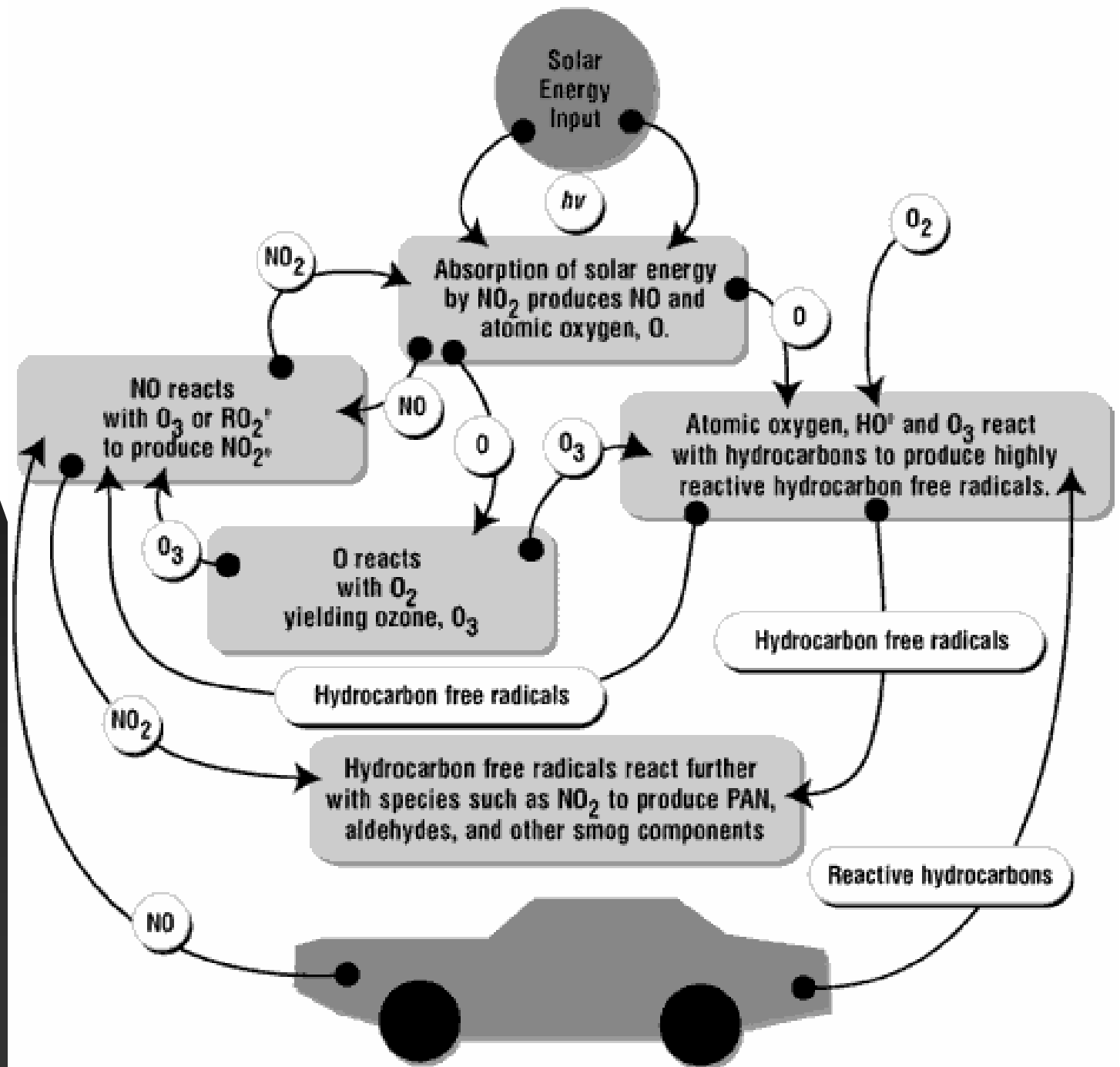
Důležité ingredience:

- NOx
- Sluneční světlo
- uhlovodíky

Výrazné dráždivé účinky

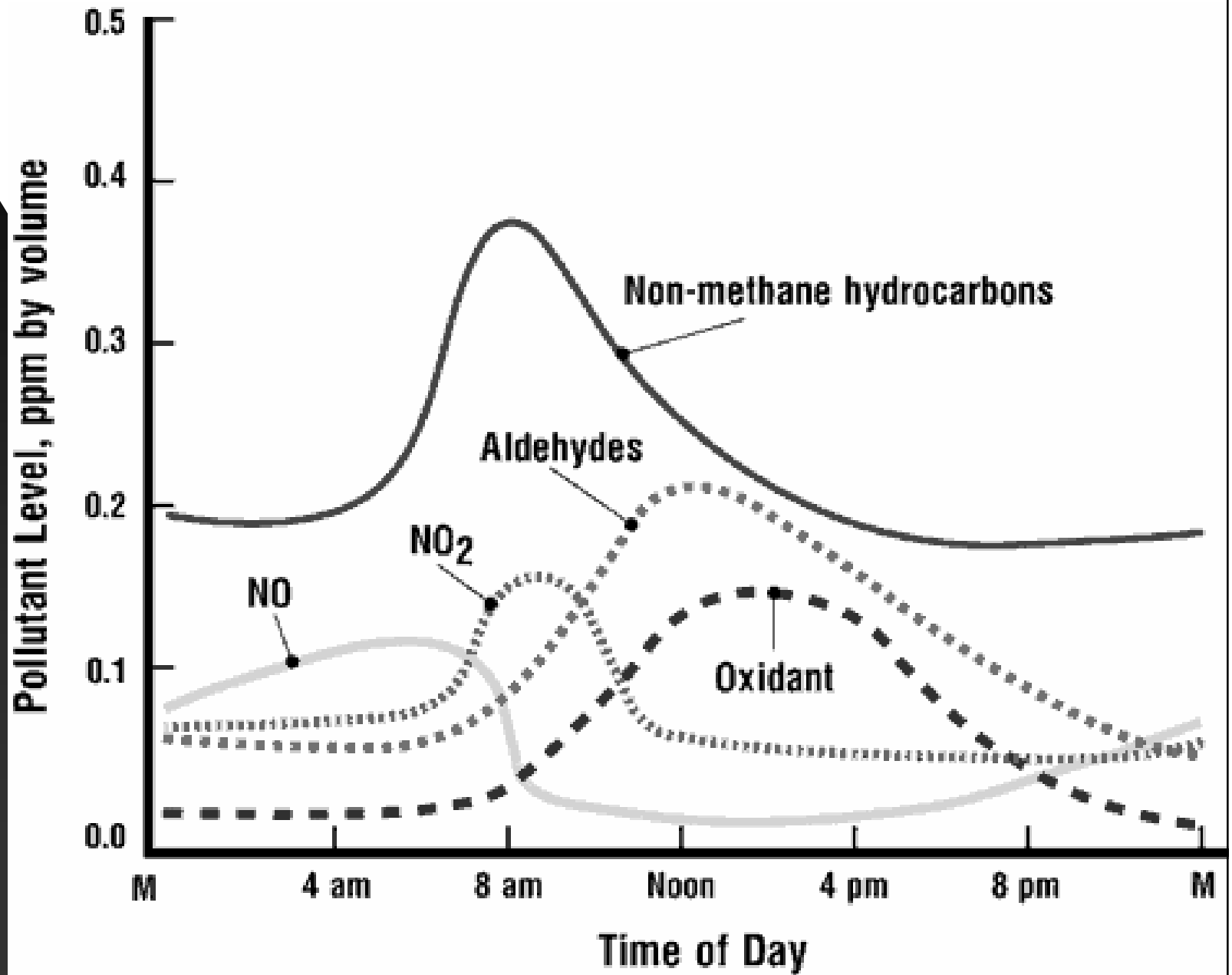


Fotochemický smog



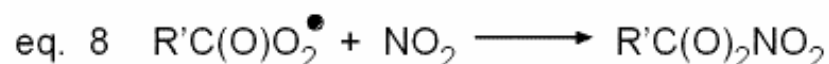
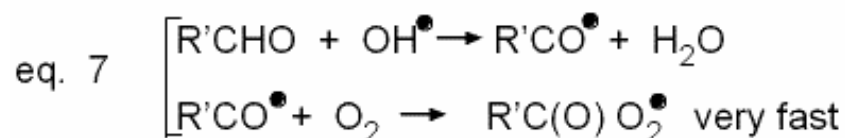
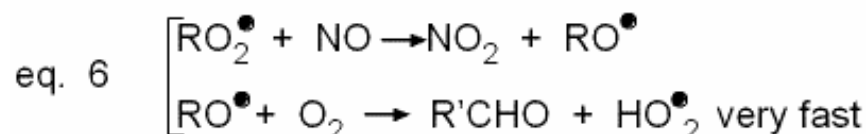
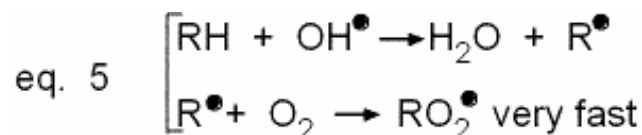
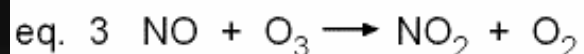
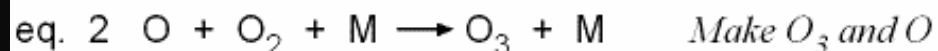
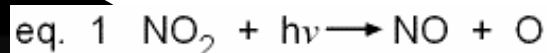
Fotochemický smog

Denní kolísání



Fotochemický smog

reakce



RH = any hydrocarbon (i.e., $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ or CH_3CH_3)

R'CHO = an aldehyde ($\text{R}'-\text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$)

R'CO[•] = an acyl radical ($\text{R}'-\text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ // \\ \cdot \end{matrix}$)

R'C(O)O₂[•] = an acylperoxy radical ($\text{R}'-\text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{O}-\text{O} \cdot \end{matrix}$)

R'C(O)O₂NO₂ = an acylperoxy nitrate ($\text{R}'-\text{C} \begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{O}-\text{O}-\text{NO}_2 \end{matrix}$)

When R' is a methyl group (CH_3-) this substance is called Peroxyacyl nitrate, or PAN