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## ATMOSPHERIC CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> AND CFCl<sub>3</sub> IN ANTARCTICA OVER THE PERIOD BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1982 AND JANUARY 1987 (ABSTRACT)

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In order to understand the global distributions and trends of atmospheric  $CF_2Cl_2$ ,  $CFCl_3$ , and  $N_2O$ , air samples have been collected at Syowa Station since February 1982 (JARE-23). Samples were analyzed by a GC-ECD method.

In JARE-27, seventeen air samples were collected at Syowa Station between February 1986 and January 1987. Linear trends were calculated with the data of the period between February 1982 and January 1987. Volume mixing ratios as of Januaries 1985 and 1987 were 345 and 376 ppt for CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, and 202 and 222 ppt for CFCl<sub>3</sub>. Annual increases were 15 ppt/year for CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 10 ppt/year for CFCl<sub>3</sub>. According to Rasmussen and Khalil (Science, 232, 1623, 1986), volume mixing ratios as of January 1985 were 354 ppt for CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 205 ppt for CFCl<sub>3</sub>, and annual increases between Januaries 1982 and 1985 at the South Pole were 17 ppt/year for CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and 9 ppt/year for CFCl<sub>3</sub>. These are in agreement with ours. These results indicate that atmospheric CF<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and CFCl<sub>3</sub> have been still accumulating in the 1980's in Antarctica.

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## MEASUREMENTS OF THE ATMOSPHERIC MINOR CONSTITUENTS AT SYOWA STATION, ANTARCTICA, IN 1986 (ABSTRACT)

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Column amounts of the atmospheric minor constituents were measured at Syowa Station, Antarctica,  $(69^{\circ}00'\text{S}, 39^{\circ}35'\text{E})$  in 1986. Solar spectra were observed by a Fourier transform infrared spectrometer at 0.125 and 0.25 cm<sup>-1</sup> resolutions. Absorptions due to  $H_2O$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $O_3$ ,  $N_2O$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CF_2Cl_2$ ,  $CFCl_3$ , and  $HNO_3$  were detected. Column amounts of the respective constituents were determined by comparing the calculated equivalent widths with observed ones. Column amounts of  $H_2O$  and  $O_3$  determined by our measurements were compared with values obtained by other techniques. The variations of column amounts were examined with the atmospheric conditions.

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