Terminology

CCM	chemistry-climate model
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon, a group of industrial compounds that contains at least one chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atom
CFC-11-equivalent	a unit for the measure of the mass of emission of an ODS, equal to the product of the actual mass emission of the ODS times its ODP
CO_2-equivalent	a unit for the measure of the mass of emission of a GHG, equal to the product of the actual mass emission of the GHG times its GWP
DU	Dobson unit, a measure of total column ozone; 1 DU = 2.687×10^{16} molecules/cm^2
EESC	equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine, a measure of the total amount of reactive chlorine and bromine gases in the stratosphere that is available to deplete stratospheric ozone
GHG	greenhouse gas
gigatonne	1 billion (10^9) metric tons = 1 trillion (10^{12}) kilograms
GWP	global warming potential, a measure of the effectiveness of the emission of a gas to cause an increase in the radiative forcing of climate, relative to the radiative forcing caused by the emission of the same mass of CO_2; all GWPs used here are for a 100-year time interval
halon	a group of industrial compounds that contain at least one bromine and carbon atom; may or may not contain a chlorine atom
HCFC	hydrochlorofluorocarbon, a group of industrial compounds that contain at least one hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atom
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon, a group of industrial compounds that contain at least one hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atom and no chlorine or bromine atoms
HFO	hydrofluoroolefin, a group of industrial compounds that contain at least one hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atom and no chlorine or bromine atoms, and also include a double carbon bond that causes these gases to be more reactive in the troposphere than other HFCs
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kilotonne	1000 metric tons = 1 million (10^6) kilograms
megatonne	1 million (10^6) metric tons = 1 billion (10^9) kilograms
mPa	millipascal; 100 million mPa = atmospheric sea-level pressure
nm	nanometer, one billionth of a meter (10^{-9} m)
ODP	ozone-depletion potential, a measure of the effectiveness of the emission of a gas to deplete the ozone layer, relative to the ozone depletion caused by the emission of the same mass of CFC-11
ODS	ozone-depleting substance
ozone layer	the region in the stratosphere with the highest concentration of ozone, between about 15 and 35 km altitude
ppb	parts per billion; 1 part per billion equals the presence of one molecule of a gas per billion (10^9) total air molecules
ppm	parts per million; 1 part per million equals the presence of one molecule of a gas per million (10^6) total air molecules
ppt	parts per trillion; 1 part per trillion equals the presence of one molecule of a gas per trillion (10^{12}) total air molecules
PFC	perfluorocarbon, a group of industrial compounds that contain only carbon and fluorine atoms
PSC	polar stratospheric cloud
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RF	radiative forcing of climate
SAOD	stratospheric aerosol optical depth
stratosphere	layer of the atmosphere above the troposphere that extends up to around 50 km altitude, and that includes the ozone layer
TEAP	Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol
troposphere	lower layer of the atmosphere that extends from the surface to about 10-15 km (6-9 miles) altitude
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UV	ultraviolet radiation
UV-A	ultraviolet radiation between wavelengths of 315 and 400 nm
UV-B	ultraviolet radiation between wavelengths of 280 and 315 nm
UV-C	ultraviolet radiation between wavelengths of 100 and 280 nm
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Chemical Formulae

Bromine Compounds:

$CBrClF_2$	halon-1211
$CBrF_3$	halon-1301
$CBrF_2CBrF_2$	halon-2402
CH_2Br_2	dibromomethane
$CHBr_3$	bromoform
CH_3Br	methyl bromide
Br	atomic bromine
BrO	bromine monoxide
BrCl	bromine monochloride

Chlorine Compounds:

CCl_3F	CFC-11
CCl_2F_2	CFC-12
CCl_2FCClF_2	CFC-113
CCl_4	carbon tetrachloride
CH_2Cl_2	dichloromethane
CH_3CCl_3	methyl chloroform
CH_3Cl	methyl chloride
CHF_2Cl	HCFC-22
CH_3CCl_2F	HCFC-141b
CH_3CClF_2	HCFC-142b
Cl	atomic chlorine
ClO	chlorine monoxide
$(ClO)_2$	chlorine monoxide dimer, chemical structure ClOOCl
$ClONO_2$	chlorine nitrate
HCl	hydrogen chloride

Other Halogens:

CHF_3	HFC-23
CH_2F_2	HFC-32
CHF_2CF_3	HFC-125
CH_2FCF_3	HFC-134a
CH_3CF_3	HFC-143a
CH_3CHF_2	HFC-152a
$CF_3CF=CH_2$	HFO-1234yf
CF_4	carbon tetrafluoride
C_2F_6	perfluoroethane
IO	iodine monoxide
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride

Other gases:

CH_4	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
H	atomic hydrogen
H_2O	water vapor
HNO_3	nitric acid
H_2SO_4	sulfuric acid
N_2	molecular nitrogen
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
O	atomic oxygen
O_2	molecular oxygen
O_3	ozone