

ATMOSPHERE AND WATER IN THE ATMOSPHERE





• Our atmosphere divided into certain layers



• Our atmosphere is a mixer of gases that surrounds Earth. It is kept in place by the pull of Earth's gravity

Evolution of Atmosphere

Stages:

- 1. Loss of primordial atmosphere- early atmosphere had more amount of H_2 , He and due to excessive solar flares it vanished
- 2. Hot interior of Earth through volcanism
- 3. Modification by the living world (plants)





heat eg: loo is a result of advection



Insolation

- Aphelion: the point when Earth is very far away from Sun (4th July)- Insolation less
- Perihelion: when Earth is closest to the Sun (3rd Jan)

->Insolation is more

- Equator: Insolation is less here, due to presence of clouds
- Tropics: Insolation is high here as no good amount of clouds max. at desert

Factors affecting Insolation:

- 1. Transparency of atmosphere
- 2. Length of the day
- 3. Tilt of the Earth
- 4. Rotation



- Heat Budget: When Earth's surface maintains its normal temperature, neither cools nor heat up
- Albedo: percentage of light reflected by an object

Highest albedo: Ice caps/glaciers

- Temperature inversion: a layer in the atmosphere in which air temperature increases with height
- Conditions favourable:
 - 1. Long winter night
 - 2. Still air
 - 3. Clear cloudless sky

reaction is highly exothermic

Stratosphere

- •Ozone layer is seen here: protects from harmful UV rays
- Ozone layer seen b/w 30-35 km
- Temperature increases with altitude/moving upwards
- Jet planes fly in this layer
- Ozone day: 16th Sept->16 Sept 1987

Montreal, Canada -> Montreal Protocol

Phase out CFCs (makes ozone

layer thin)→Ozone hole

Kigali Amendment made to phase out HFCs

Ozone layer thickness measured by: Dobson unit

• Stratopause: divides stratosphere and mesosphere



Mesosphere

- Coldest layer atmosphere
- Meteorites end here
- Temperature decrease with altitude

Thermosphere

- Hottest layer
- Temperature increases with altitude
- lons are seen here hence known as lonosphere layer

Reflects radiowaves

Karman line: boundary b/w the Earth's atmosphere and Exosphere

¥ 100 km

• Isotherm: lines connecting the points having same temperature

• Water in the Atmosphere All out of 2.8% $2.8\% \longrightarrow$ Fresh water L As a whole (Freshwater) Ice caps/glaciers →2% ·lce caps/glaciers: 68.7% Ground water → 0.68% Groundwater: 30.1% order of freshwater • Lakes -> 0.4% Atmosphere Rivers Water Cycle Processes:

- Evaporation: water (liquid) ----> water vapour (gas)



• Humidity: water vapour present in atmosphere

Types:

- 1. Absolute Humidity: actual amount of water vapour present in atmosphere
- 2. Relative Humidity: % of moisture present in atmosphere compared to its full capacity









3 types of rainfall:

- 1. Convectional: occurs when surface of the Earth is heated up by the Sun
- 2. Orographic: rainfall caused due to mountain
- 3. Cyclonic: due to cyclone



























