

Chemistry Knowledge Organiser

C13 - The Earth's atmosphere

The Atmosphere

For 200 million years, the amount of different gases in the atmosphere have been much the same as they are today:

- 78% nitrogen
- 21% oxygen
- The atmosphere also contains small proportions of various other gases, including carbon dioxide, water vapour and noble gases.

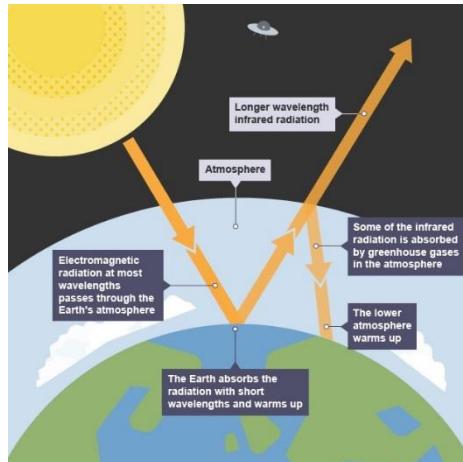
The Greenhouse Effect

The Earth has a layer of gases called the **Greenhouse layer**. These gases, which include carbon dioxide, methane and water vapour, maintain the temperature on Earth high enough to support life.

The greenhouse layer allows the short wave infrared radiation emitted by the Sun to pass through it but absorbs the long wave infra red radiation which is emitted by the Earth. This is how it insulates the Earth.

Some human activities increase the amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These include:

- combustion of fossil fuels
- deforestation
- methane release from farming
- more animal farming (digestion, waste decomposition)



Key Terms	Definitions
Greenhouse Layer	The layer of gases which absorb infra red radiation emitted from the Earth

The Evolution of the Atmosphere

Scientists are not sure about the gases in the early atmosphere, as it was so long ago (4.6 billion years) and the lack of evidence. Many scientists believe the early atmosphere was made up of mainly carbon dioxide, water vapour and small amounts of methane, ammonia and nitrogen, released by **volcanoes**. There was **little or no oxygen around at this time**. The early Earth was very hot, but as it cooled the water vapour in the atmosphere condensed and **formed the oceans**.

As the oceans formed, carbon dioxide dissolved in the ocean. The carbon dioxide formed carbonates and precipitated out (formed solids). This process reduced the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Approximately 2.7 billion years ago, plants and algae evolved. This decreased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and increased the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere.

When sea animals evolved they used the carbon dioxide in the ocean to form their shells and bones (which are made of carbonates). When these sea creatures died their shells and bones became limestone (calcium carbonate), which is a sedimentary rock.

Once enough oxygen was in the atmosphere, it could support animals, which carry out respiration. These processes have caused the levels of gases in the atmosphere to be where they are today.

Changes in the atmosphere

Recent activity by humans has changed the composition of the atmosphere. Combustion of fossil fuels has increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as well as other harmful gases such as nitrous oxides, which are made by nitrogen reacting with oxygen in the air.

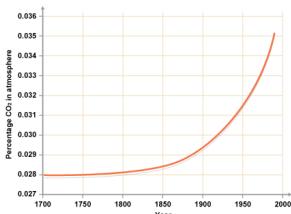
Sulphur is also present in many fuels, this has increased the amount of sulphur dioxide which causes acid rain. Carbon particles can also be released as carbon monoxide from incomplete combustion.

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The Enhanced Greenhouse Effect

In the last 100 years humans have added to the greenhouse layer through combustion of fossil fuels, increased farming and deforestation. Many scientists believe this has lead to a **rise in global temperature**.



However, this is such a complex system that misunderstandings of it can lead to **inaccurate or biased** opinions being reported in the media.

Consequences of Climate Change

An increase in average global temperature is a major cause of **climate change**.

The potential effects of global climate change include:

- sea level rise, which may cause flooding and increased coastal erosion
- more frequent and severe storms
- changes in the amount, timing and distribution of rainfall
- water shortages for humans and wildlife
- changes in the food producing capacity of some regions
- changes to the distribution of wildlife species.

Students should be able to discuss the scale, risk and environmental implications of global climate change.

Waste water and Sewage

Water water from houses and farming needs to **be treated** before it can be released into rivers and lakes. It is firstly filtered to remove large particles and is then left so that the sediment drops to the bottom. The "sludge," this is the name given to the sediment at the bottom, is then anaerobically digested (broken down by bacteria) to make methane gas. Any remaining **effluent** is broken down by aerobic respiration. The water is then released back into the rivers and lakes.

Key Terms	Definitions
Carbon Footprint	The carbon footprint is the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases released over the life of a product
Carbon Neutral	There is no net increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

Carbon Footprint

The **carbon footprint** is the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases released over the life of a product. Many people or businesses look to reduce their carbon footprint by:

- increased use of alternative energy supplies
- energy conservation
- carbon capture and storage
- carbon taxes and licences

People also try to **offset** their carbon by planting trees.

If something is carbon neutral, this means that there is no net increase in **carbon dioxide in the atmosphere** when it is used.

Water

Water of appropriate quality is **essential for life**. For humans, drinking water should have low levels of dissolved **salts and microbes**. Water that is safe to drink is called **potable water**.

The methods used to produce potable water depend on available supplies of water and local conditions.

In the United Kingdom (UK), rain provides water with low levels of dissolved substances (fresh water) that collects in the ground and in lakes and rivers, and most potable water is produced by:

- passing the water through filter beds to remove any solids
- sterilising to kill microbes, using chlorine or UV light

In some parts of the world there is not enough fresh water so the salt has to be removed from water. This process is called **desalination**.

Desalination can be done by distillation or reverse osmosis. This requires a **large amount of energy**.

