Atmosphere – SSC Notes

1. Definition of Atmosphere

- Atmosphere: Layer of gases surrounding the Earth, held by Earth's gravity
- Importance:
 - o Protects life → Blocks harmful solar radiation
 - Provides oxygen & carbon dioxide
 - o Helps in weather, climate, rainfall

2. Composition of Atmosphere

Gas	Percentage	Function / Importance
Nitrogen (N₂)	78%	Reduces combustibility, maintains pressure
Oxygen (O₂)	21%	Respiration, combustion
Argon (Ar)	0.93%	Inert gas
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)	0.03%	Photosynthesis, greenhouse effect
Trace Gases	Neon, Helium, Methane, Ozone	Ozone → UV protection, Methane → Greenhouse gas
Water Vapour	0-4%	Clouds, precipitation, humidity

3. Layers of Atmosphere

Layer	Altitude	Temperature Trend	Features
Troposphere	0-12 km	Decreases with height	Weather occurs, clouds, planes fly
Stratosphere	12-50 km	Increases with height	Contains Ozone Layer → UV protection
Mesosphere	50-80 km	Decreases with height	Meteors burn, coldest layer
Thermosphere / lonosphere	80-700 km	Increases	Northern lights (Aurora), radio waves reflect
Exosphere	700–10,000 km	Very high, merges into space	Outermost layer, satellites orbit

4. Important Phenomena Related to Atmosphere

- 1. Greenhouse Effect → Traps heat → Maintains Earth's temperature
- 2. Ozone Layer → Absorbs harmful UV radiation → Protects life
- 3. Aurora → Northern & Southern lights → Interaction of solar wind & magnetic field
- 4. Atmospheric Pressure → Decreases with height → Impacts weather
- 5. Wind Formation → Air moves from high pressure → low pressure → Drives weather & monsoon

5. Important SSC Points - Atmosphere

- Atmosphere → Nitrogen 78%, Oxygen 21%, Argon 0.93%, CO₂ 0.03%
- Troposphere → Weather & clouds
- Stratosphere → Ozone layer → UV protection
- Mesosphere → Meteors burn
- Thermosphere → Ionosphere, auroras, radio waves
- Exosphere → Outermost, satellites orbit
- Greenhouse effect → Maintains warmth, but excess → Global warming

• Wind → Air movement → High pressure → Low pressure