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CLASS 11th

## Environmental <br> Chemistry



## 01. Introduction



## Components of Environment

There are four major components of environment :
(i) Atmosphere
(ii) Hydrosphere
(iii) Lithosphere
(iv) Biosphere
(i) Atmosphere

| Gas | Percent | Gas | Percent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nitrogen | 78.08 | Methane | $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Oxygen | 20.95 | Nitrous oxide | $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| Argon | 0.93 | Hydrogen | $5.0 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| Carbon dioxide | $3.3 \times 10^{-2}$ | Ozone | $4.0 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Neon | $1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ | Xenon | $8.0 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Helium | $5.2 \times 10^{-4}$ | Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen <br> dioxide Ammonia, carbon <br> monoxide, iodine, etc. | $\}$ Minute quantities |
| Krypton | $1.1 \times 10^{-4}$ |  |  |

Structure of atmosphere : On the basis of height, temperature and distinct characteristics, atmosphere may be divided to four zones :
(a) Troposphere
(b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere
(d) Thermosphere


NOTE Mesosphere and thermosphere are also known as ionosphere because this region contain gases in ionic form. The temperature of different parts of atmosphere is not same and varies from $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $1200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The variation of temperature in different zones of atmosphere is given in the following figure.


NOTE The outermost part of atmosphere is exosphere and unbounded area beyond exosphere is known as Inter-stellar space.

## Functions of Atmosphere

(a) It provides the gases like $\mathrm{O}_{2}, \mathrm{CO}_{2}, \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ etc. which are essential for life. $\mathrm{O}_{2}$ is essential for respiration while $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ is used in photosynthesis. $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ is important source of nitrogenous fertilizers.
(b) It is important carrier of water vapours which are needed to run various natural cycles. Water vapours are also responsible for rain.
(c) It prevents the entry of cosmic rays (ozone layer) and saves the life from this highly energetic radiation.
(d) It maintains the temperature of earth's surface by absorbing and re-emitting the radiation.

## (ii) Hydrosphere

(a) Hydrosphere includes all the water sources present on earth like ocean, river, lakes, ponds etc. The water may be present as solid (ice in glacier), liquid (river) or vapour (moisture).
(b) About $75 \%$ of earth's surface is covered by water and out of total water supply of the world $97.3 \%$ is from oceans, $\approx 2 \%$ from polar ice caps and galciers, $\approx 0.6 \%$ from underground sources and $0.01 \%$ from lakes and rivers.
(c) Oceanic water contains $\approx 3.5 \%$ dissolved salts and it is not fit for drinking purpose. The important ions present in sea water are given the following table.

