Date 16th May 2020

Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant professor and Head, U.G. Department of zoology D.K. college, Dumraon (Buxar) Notes for B.Sc. part 1st, paper 2(A).

Question no. 66 :- Atmosphere ko classify karte hue sachitro varnan karo ?

Atmosphere :-

An atmosphere (from Greek ἀτμός (atmos), meaning 'vapour', and σφαῖρα (sphaira), meaning "ball" or sphere) is a layer or a set of layers of gases surrounding a planet or other material body, that is held in place by the gravity of that body. An atmosphere is more likely to be retained if the gravity it is subject to is high and the temperature of the atmosphere is low.

The term stellar atmosphere describes the outer region of a star and typically includes the portion above the opaque photosphere. Stars with sufficiently low temperatures may have outer atmosphere with compound molecules.

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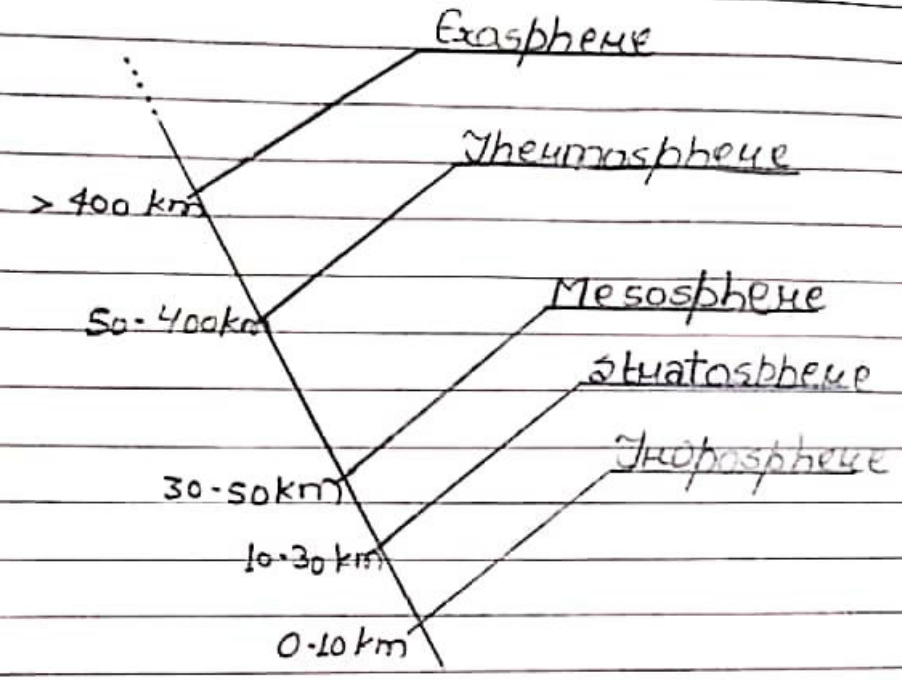

layers of the atmosphere

Terrain :-

Atmosphere have dramatic effects on the surfaces of rocky bodies. Objects that have no atmosphere, or that have only an exosphere, have terrain that is covered in craters. Without an atmosphere, the planet has no protection from meteoroids, and all of them collide with the surface as meteorites and create craters. Without an atmosphere, the planet has no protection from meteoroids, and all of them collide with the surface as meteorites and create craters.

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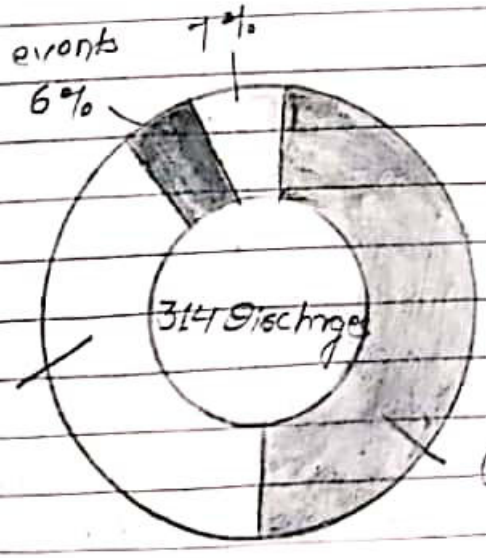
Composition :-

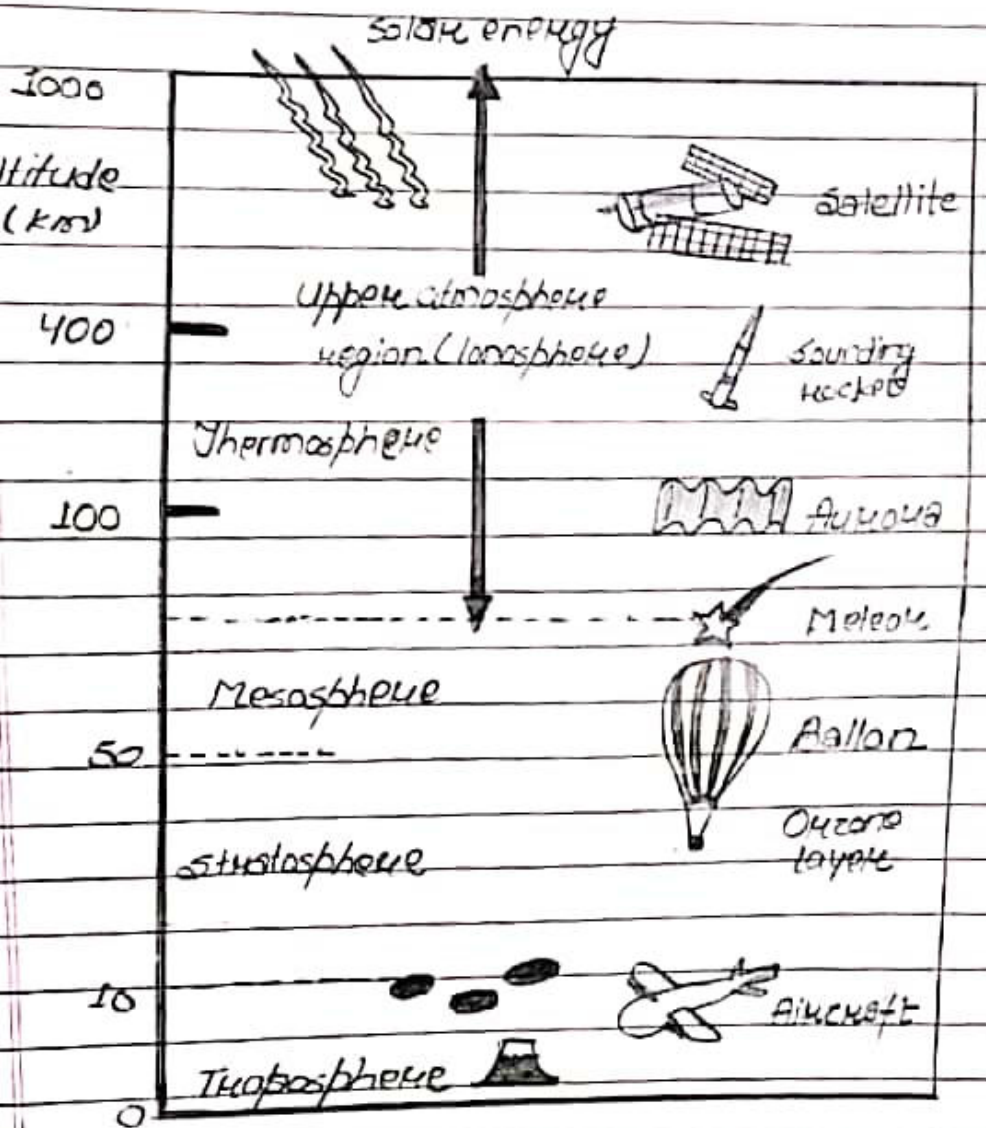
A planet's initial atmospheric composition is related to the chemistry and temperature of the local solar nebula during planetary formation and the subsequent escape of internal gases. The original atmospheres started with a rotating disc of gases that collapsed to form a series of spaced rings that collapsed to form a series of spaced rings that condensed to form the planets. The planet's atmospheres were then modified over time by various complex factors, resulting in quite different outcomes.



Structure :-

Earth atmosphere

Earth's atmosphere consists of a number of layers that differ in properties such as composition, temperature and pressure. The lowest layer is the troposphere, which extends from the surface to the [tropopause] bottom of the stratosphere.



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