Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. The allow sunlight to pass through the atmosphere, but prevent the heat from leaving the atmosphere. Common greenhouse gases are Carbon Dioxide, Ozone, Nitrous Oxide, Water Vapor and Methane. A greenhouse gas can absorb *infrared radiation* emitted from the Earth's surface and reradiate it back to the Earth, thus warming the Earth.

Molecular Model

Oxygen = Red Gumdrops Nitrogen = Green Gumdrops Carbon = Purple Gumdrops Hydrogen = White Gumdrops Toothpicks = Chemical Bonds

Use 3 red gumdrops to represent Ozone with 3 Oxygen atoms: O₃.



2. Nitrous Oxide has one Oxygen (Red) atom and 2 Nitrogen (Green) atoms: N2O.

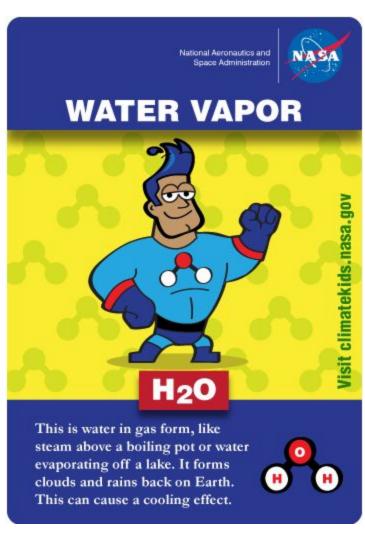


- 3. Carbon Dioxide has one Carbon and two Oxygen atoms: CO2.
- 4. Water Vapor is comprised of one Oxygen and two Hydrogen atoms: H2O.
- 5. Methane has one Carbon atom (purple) and four Hydrogen atoms (white): CH4.

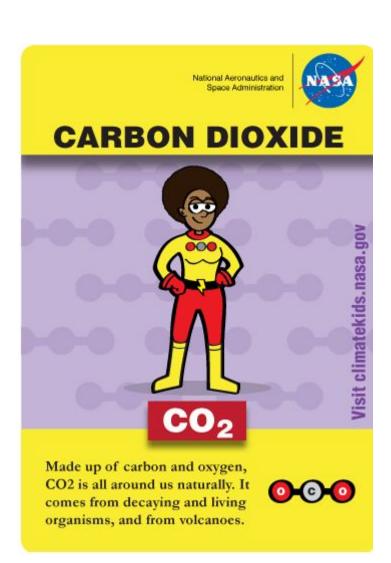


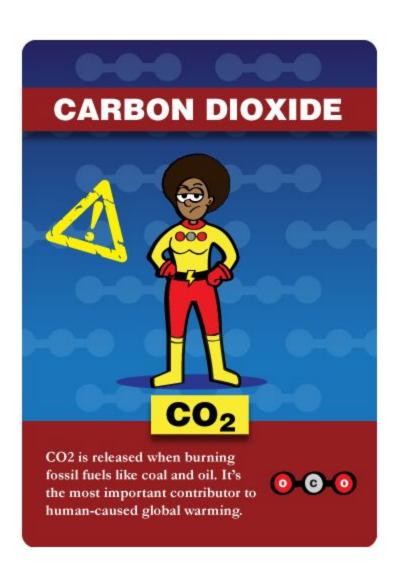
Greenhouse Gas. NASA Astrocamp Live Binder. Retrieved from:

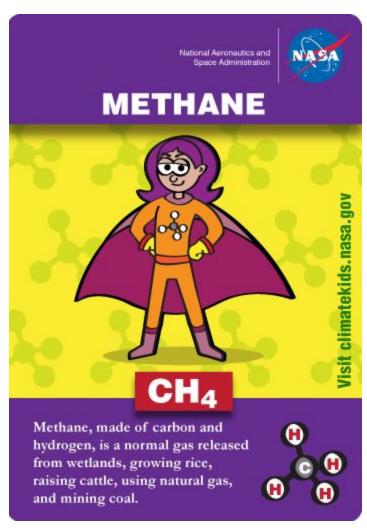
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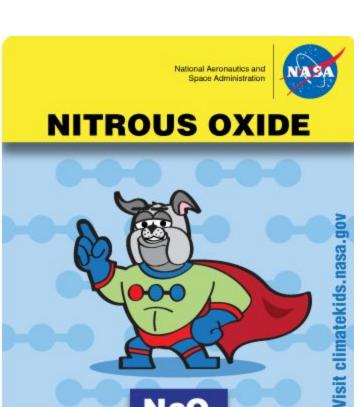












N₂O

Nitrous oxide is a natural part of the nitrogen cycle. Bacteria in soil and the ocean make it.



NITROUS OXIDE N20 Nitrous oxide is released by some types of factories, power plants, and plant fertilizer. It damages

the protective ozone layer and is a

powerful greenhouse gas.