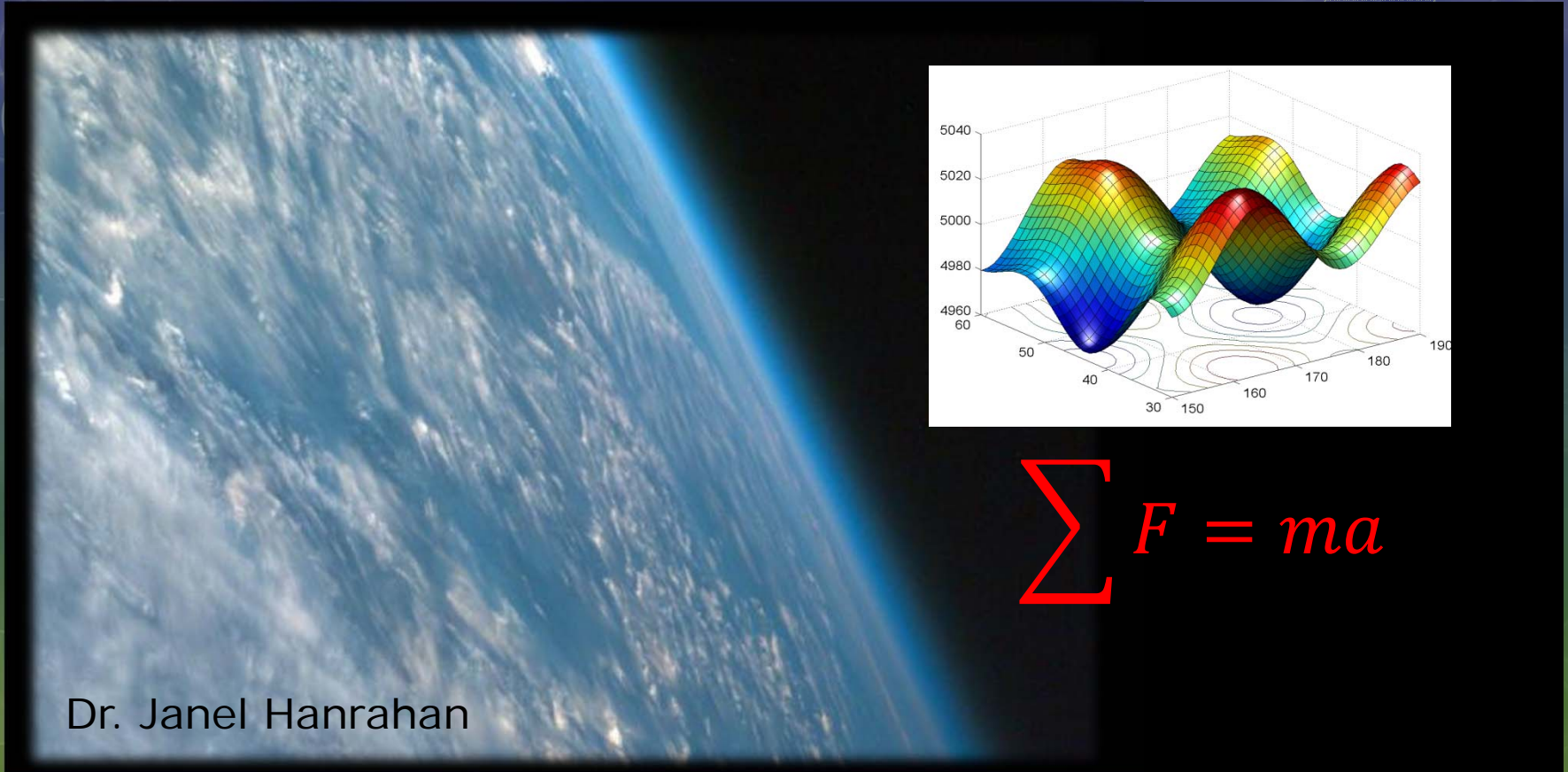


Satellites, Weather and Climate Module 33:

Atmospheric sciences and the mathematics common core standards



$$\sum F = ma$$



Satellites, Weather and Climate Module 33:

Atmospheric sciences and the mathematics common core standards

High School

CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-BF.A.1c Compose functions. For example, if $T(y)$ is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and $h(t)$ is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then $T(h(t))$ is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.

The Atmosphere

- 99% is within 20 miles of surface

- All water

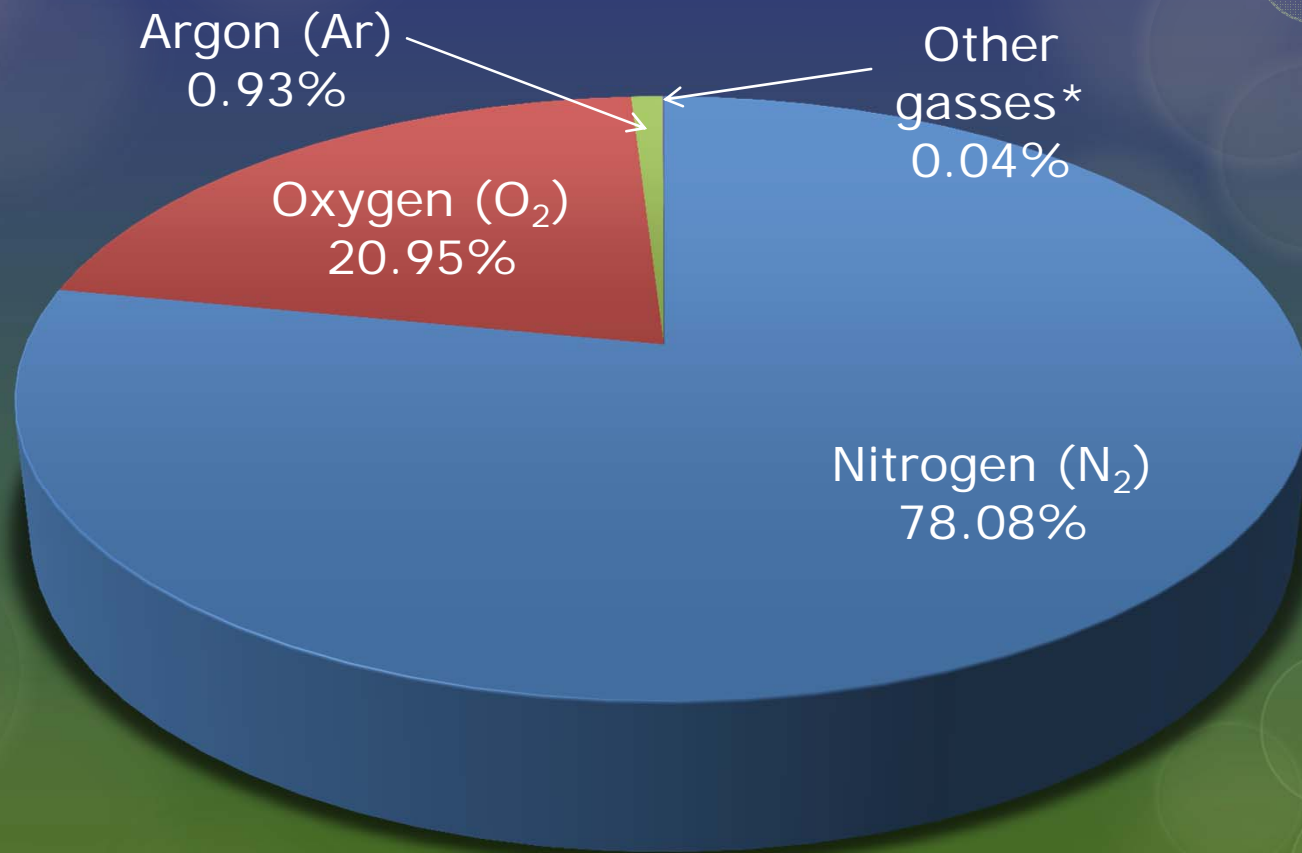
But what is it????

relative thickness:

- Earth diameter: 7,900 miles
- Atmosphere is 7/7900 or 0.1%



Composition of Earth's atmosphere



*including water vapor, carbon dioxide, neon, helium, methane, krypton, hydrogen, nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, xenon, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, iodine, and ammonia

Question

**How much does the air in
our room weigh???**

Question

How much does the air in
our room weigh???



The person with the closest
guess without going over
gets a NEW CAR!!!*

*Well, not really. But it is fun to guess right?

The weight of our atmosphere

Dr. Janel Hanrahan

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Many people do not consider that the Earth's atmosphere has weight. Indeed, our atmosphere is made up of various gasses, the most abundant of which are Nitrogen (78.08%), Oxygen (20.95%) and Argon (0.93%). These and the remaining 0.04% of atmospheric gases and particles, all have mass, and therefore have weight. For this activity, we will compute the weight of the air in this room.

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$W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ lbs}$	$F = m \cdot a$	$1 \text{ lb} = 4.448 \text{ N}$
$W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ N}$		$T_K = 273 + T_C$
		$1 \text{ mb} = 100 \text{ Pa}$
		$g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
		$R_d = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$

Putting it all together

Solution:

Common Core Standards addressed:

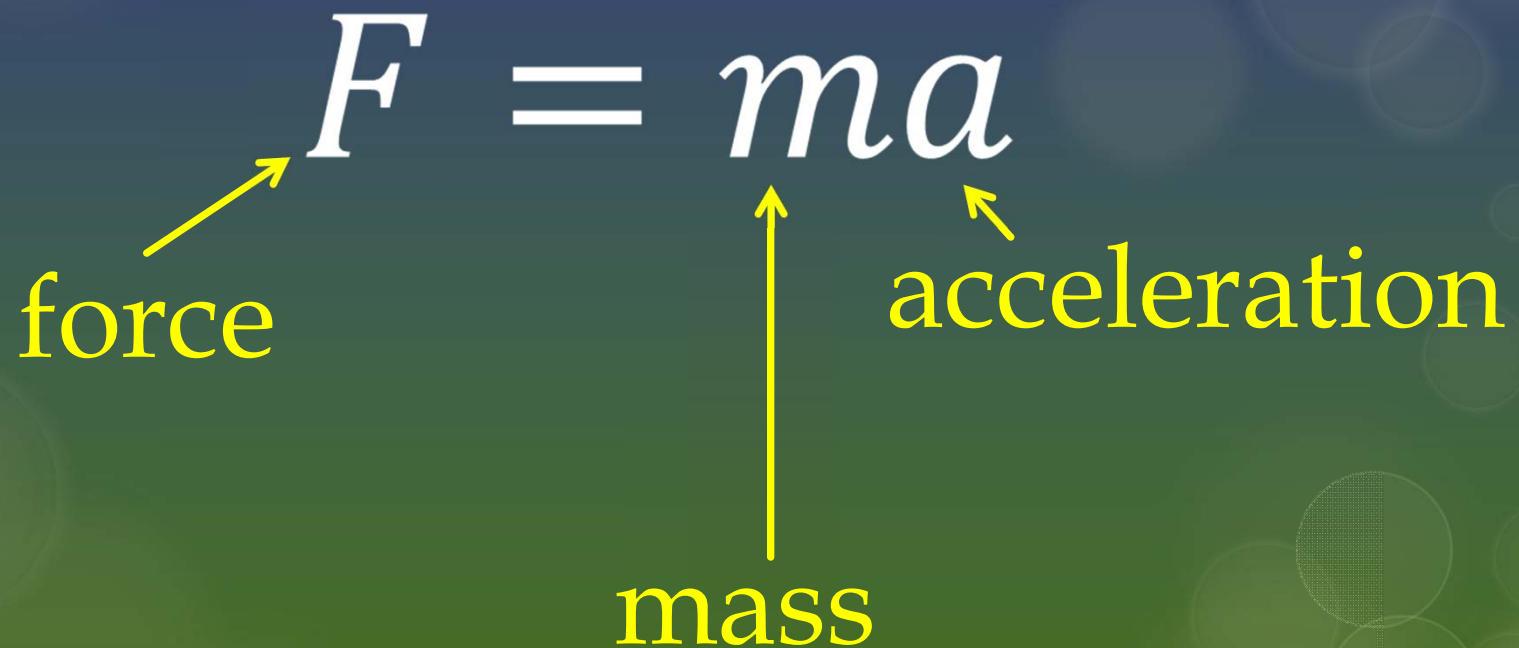
Newton's second law of motion

$$F = ma$$

force

mass

acceleration

The diagram shows the equation $F = ma$ in white serif font. A yellow arrow points from the word 'force' to the variable F . Another yellow arrow points from the word 'mass' to the variable m . A third yellow arrow points from the word 'acceleration' to the variable a . The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, overlapping circles.

Newton's second law of motion

$$W = mg$$

weight
(force due to gravity)

mass

gravitational
acceleration

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$m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$		$1 \text{ mb} = 100 \text{ Pa}$
$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$		$g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
		$R_d = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$
		$1 \text{ ft} = 0.3048 \text{ m}$

Question

What is the mass of the air
in our room?



Density

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

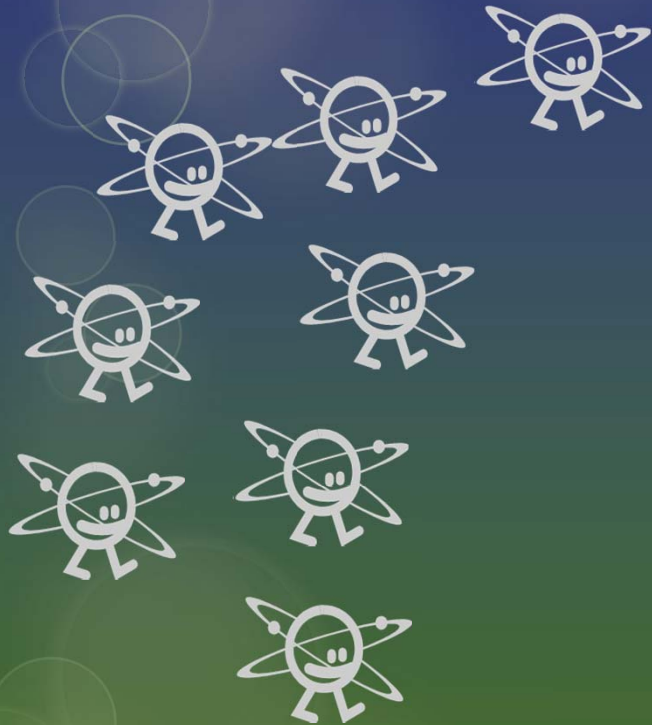
density ρ

mass m

volume V



Density



$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$m = \rho V$$

mass → density ← volume

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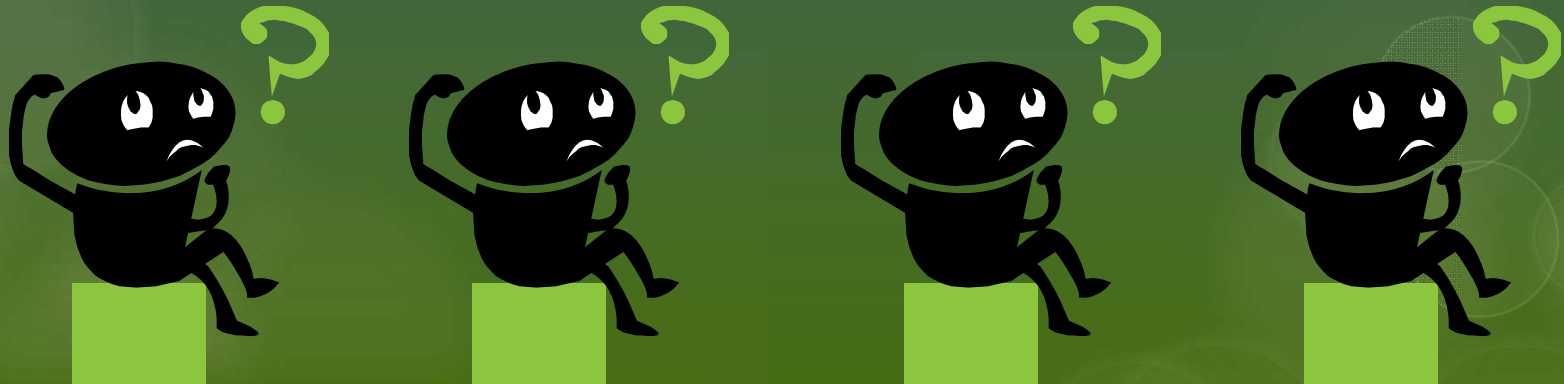
Question: How much does the air in our room weigh?

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$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$		$g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
$\rho = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg/m}^3$		$R_d = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$
$V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^3$		$1 \text{ ft} = 0.3048 \text{ m}$

Questions

What is the **volume** of our room?

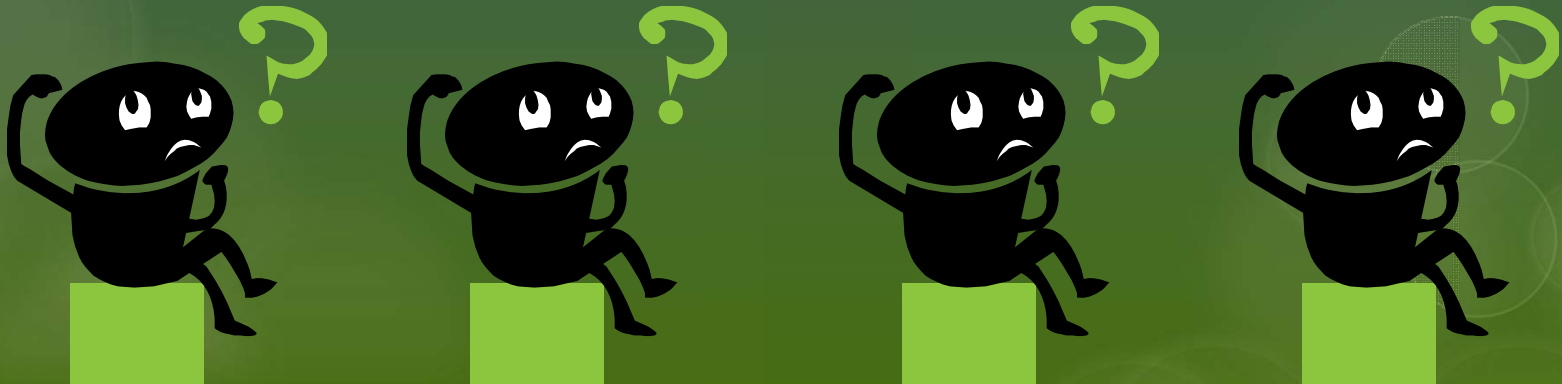
What is the **density** of the air in our room?



Questions

What is the **volume** of our room?

What is the **density** of the air in our room?



Volume

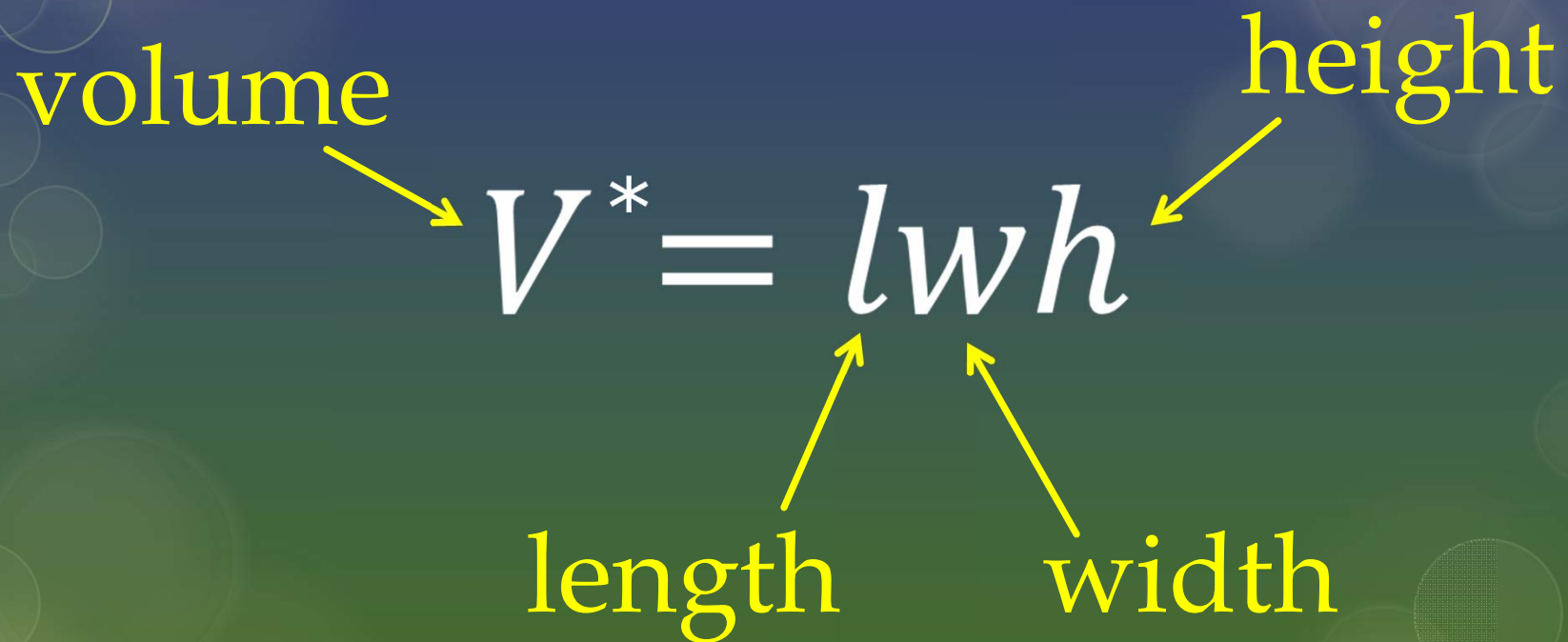
volume

height

$$V^* = lwh$$

length

width

A diagram illustrating the formula for the volume of a rectangular prism. The formula $V^* = lwh$ is centered. Four yellow arrows point from labels to parts of the formula: 'volume' points to V^* , 'height' points to h , 'length' points to l , and 'width' points to w .

*Assuming that the room is a rectangular prism

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$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$V = L \cdot w \cdot h$	$g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
$\rho = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg/m}^3$		$R_d = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$
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$L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$		
$w = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$		
$h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$		

Questions

What is the **volume** of our room?

What is the **density** of the air in our room?



The Ideal Gas Law

The diagram shows the equation $\rho = \frac{P}{RT}$ centered on a blue-to-green gradient background with a pattern of faint, overlapping circles. Four yellow arrows point from text labels to the variables in the equation: one from 'density' to ρ , one from 'pressure' to P , one from 'gas constant' to R , and one from 'temperature' to T .

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT}$$

density ρ pressure P gas constant R temperature T

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m = _____ kg	$m = \rho \cdot V$	1 mb = 100 Pa
$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$	$V = L \cdot W \cdot h$	$g = 9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
$\rho = \text{_____ kg/m}^3$	$\rho = P/(R \cdot T)$	$R_d = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$
$V = \text{_____ m}^3$		1 ft = 0.3048 m
$L = \text{_____ m}$		
$w = \text{_____ m}$		
$h = \text{_____ m}$		
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$P = \text{_____ Pa}$		
$T = \text{_____ K}$		

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$m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$	$m = \rho \cdot V$	$1 \text{ mb} = 100 \text{ Pa}$
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$h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$		
$R_d = 287 \text{ J/kgK}$		
$P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ Pa}$		
$T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ K}$		

**Now we just need to
measure volume, pressure
and temperature.**

The rest can be computed!

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$V = $ <input type="text"/> m^3		$1 \text{ ft} = 0.3048 \text{ m}$
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$h = $ <input type="text"/> m		
$R_d = 287 \text{ J/kgK}$		
$P = $ <input type="text"/> Pa		
$T = $ <input type="text"/> K		

Question

How much does the air in
our room weigh???

Answer:



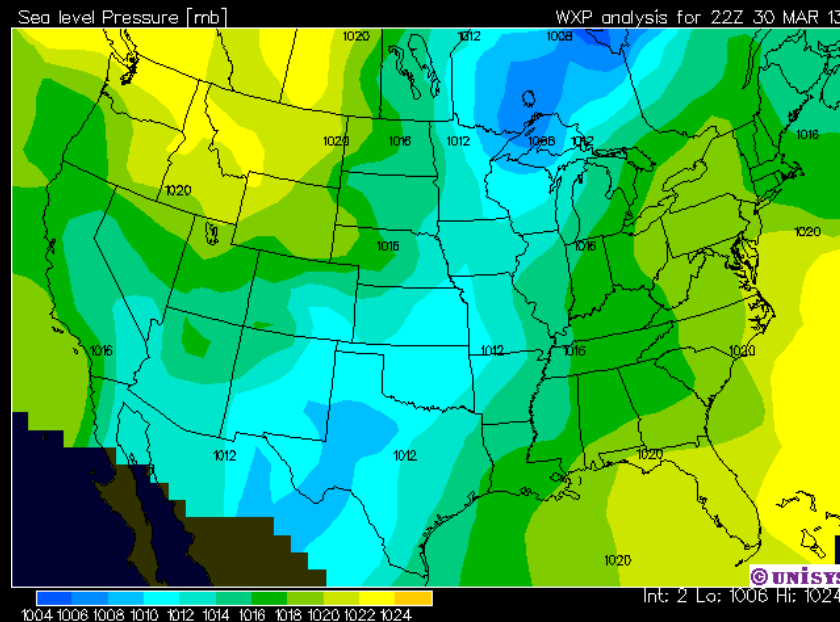
Question

How much does the air in your classroom weigh???



What if I don't have fancy instruments?

- ▣ Typical sea-level pressure = 100,000 Pa (1,000 mb)
- ▣ Unisys Weather plotter: weather.unisys.com

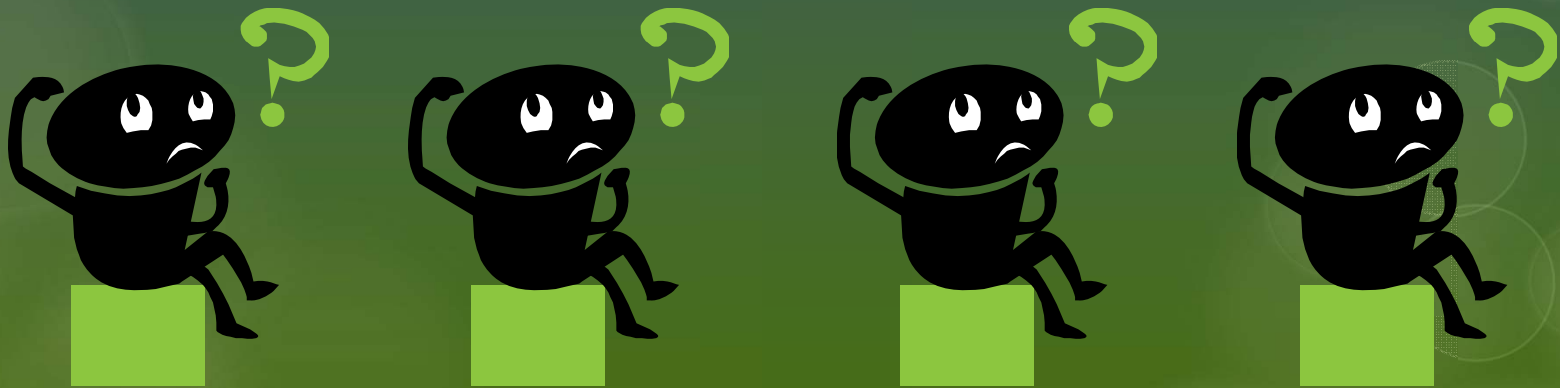


$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT}$$

- ▣ Typical sea-level density = 1.2 kg/m³

Question

What math common core standards are addressed with this activity?



Common Core Standards

Grade 6

- **CCSS.Math.Content.6.RP.A.3d** Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.

$$m = \rho \cdot V$$

If **density** is in kg/m^3 , and **mass** is in **kg**, what units must be used when we measure the **volume** of the room?

Question

What other math common core standards can be addressed with this activity?

www.corestandards.org/Math

Email me:
janel.hanrahan@lyndonstate.edu

Take a break!



The atmosphere is a fluid... Really!

fluid

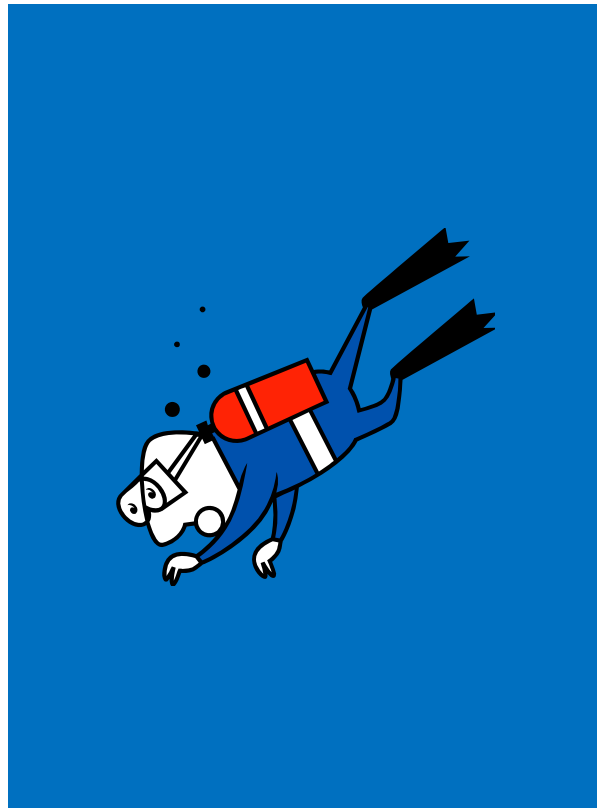
flu·id *n.*

A continuous, amorphous substance whose molecules move freely past one another and that has the tendency to assume the shape of its container; a liquid or gas.

What's the difference?

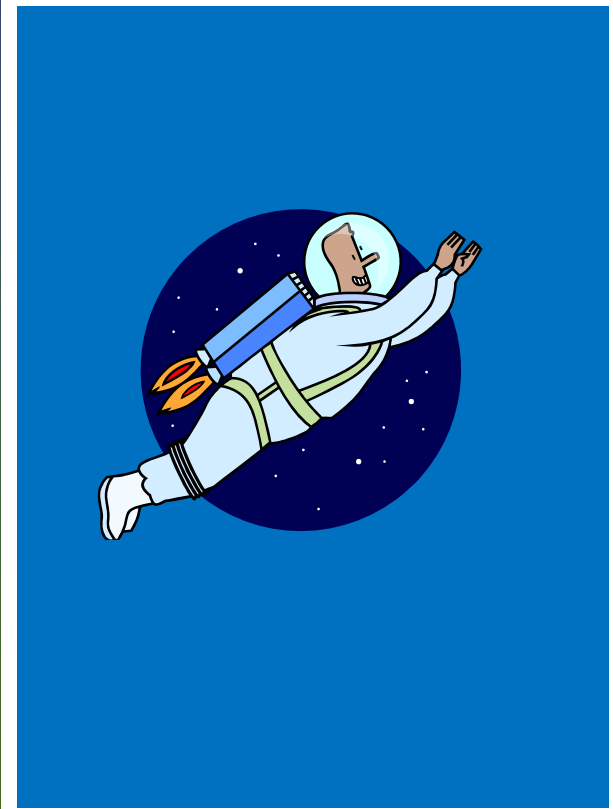
Liquid: not easily
compressed

Constant density —
Decreasing overhead mass —



Gas: easily
compressed

Decreasing density —
Decreasing overhead mass —



Pressure

Net force **per unit area**

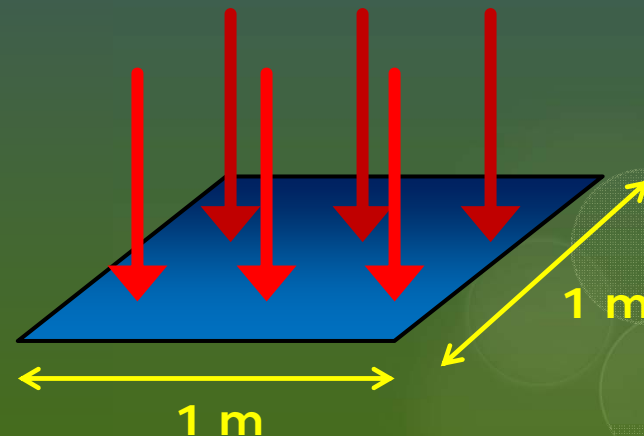
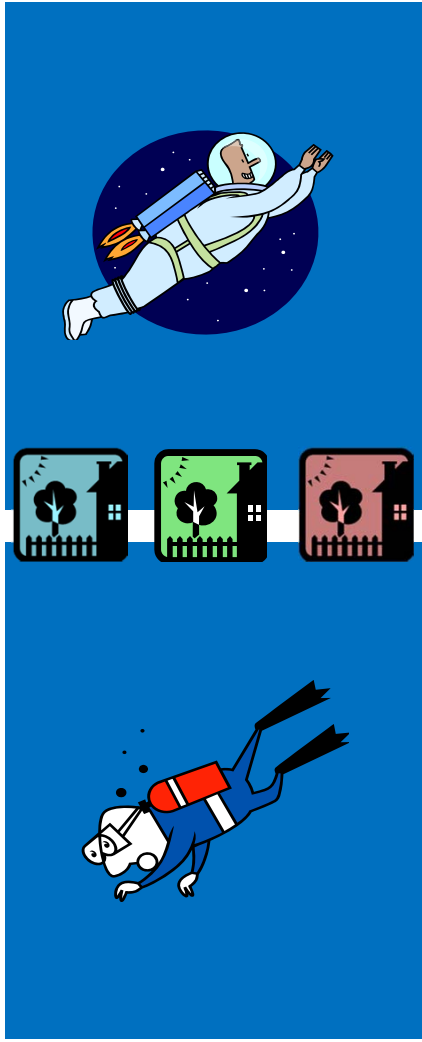
Weight

Net force due to gravity

Atmospheric Pressure

Weight per unit area

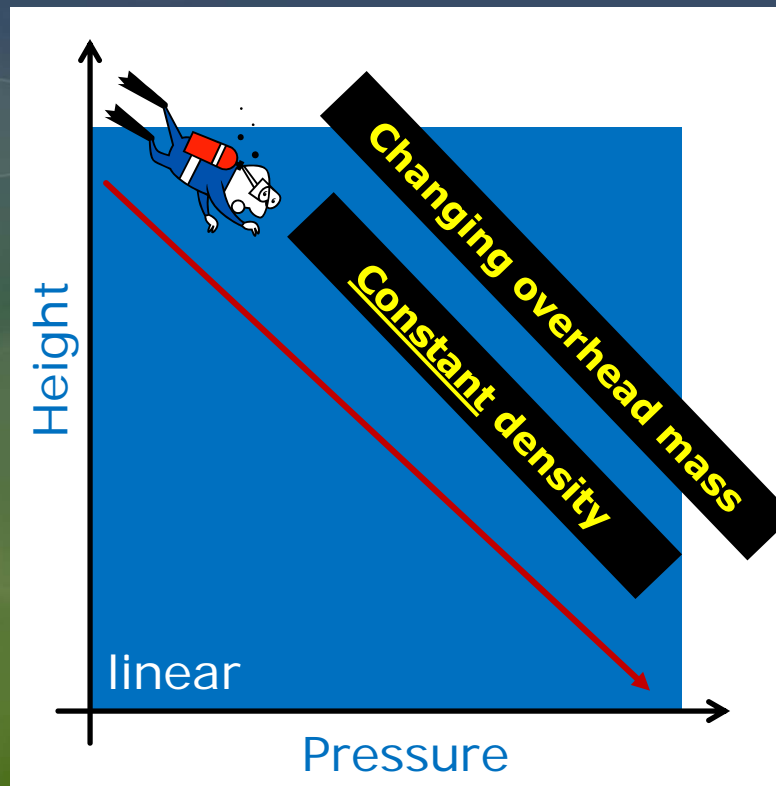
Where
we live



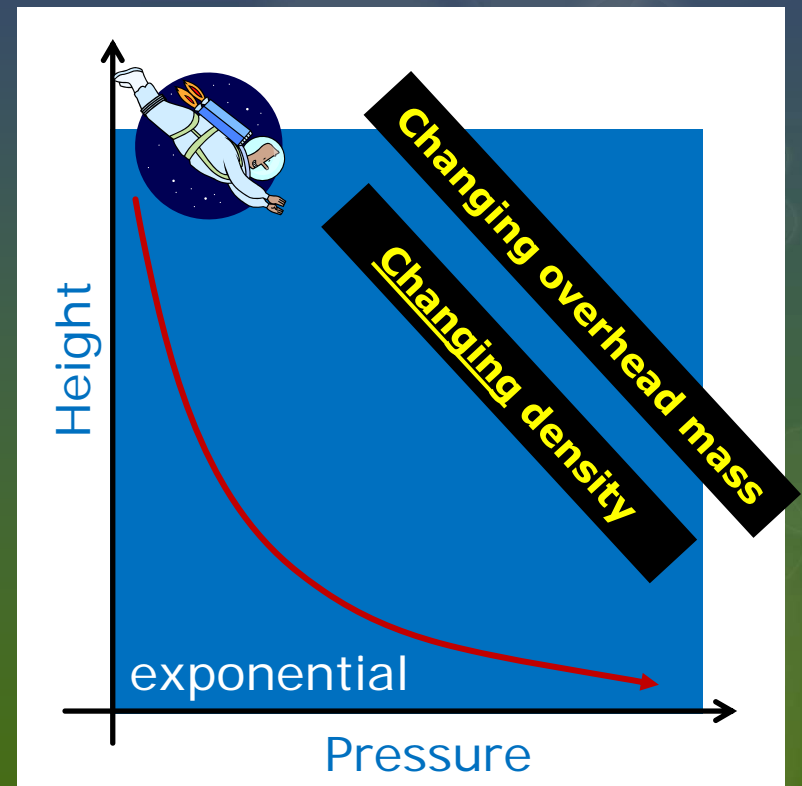
GRAVITY

How does pressure change with height?

Liquid: not easily compressed



Gas: easily compressed



Pressure decreases
exponentially with height

$$P \approx P_0 e^{-Z/H}$$

pressure

e -folding depth
(scale height)

height

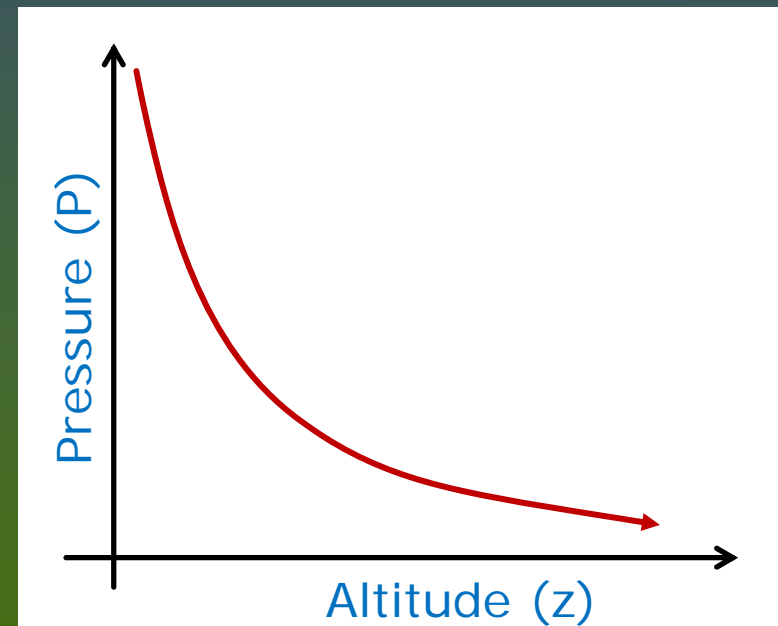
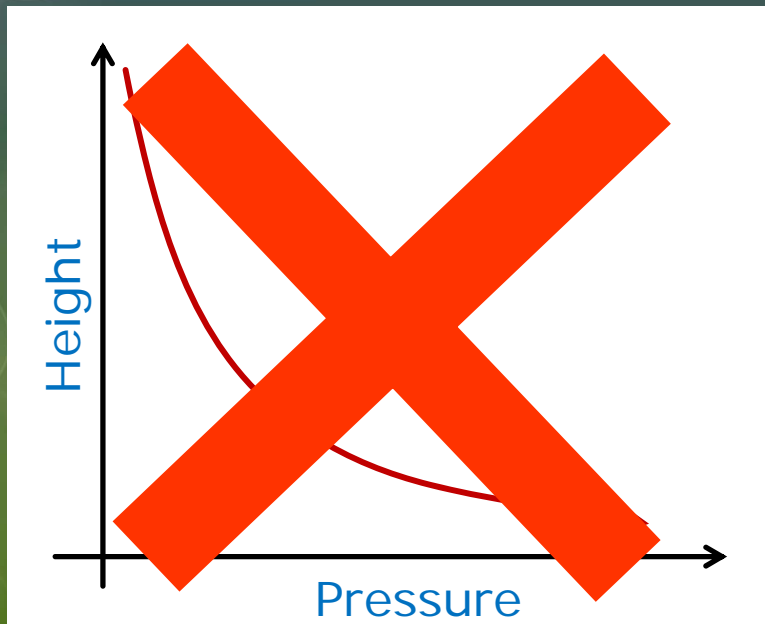
sea-level pressure
($z = 0$)

Pressure decreases exponentially with height

dependent

independent

$$P \approx P_0 e^{-z/H}$$



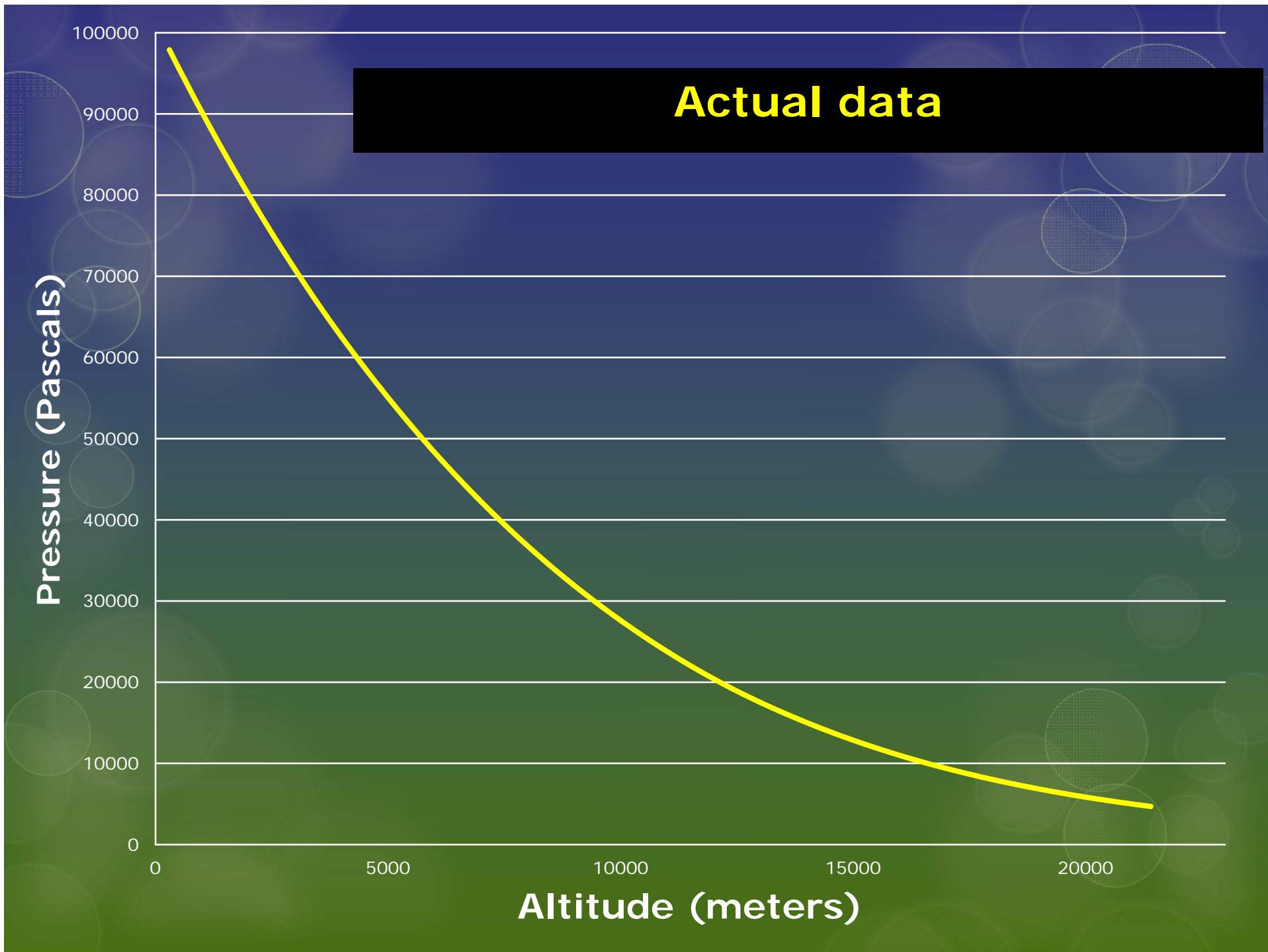
Balloon data activity

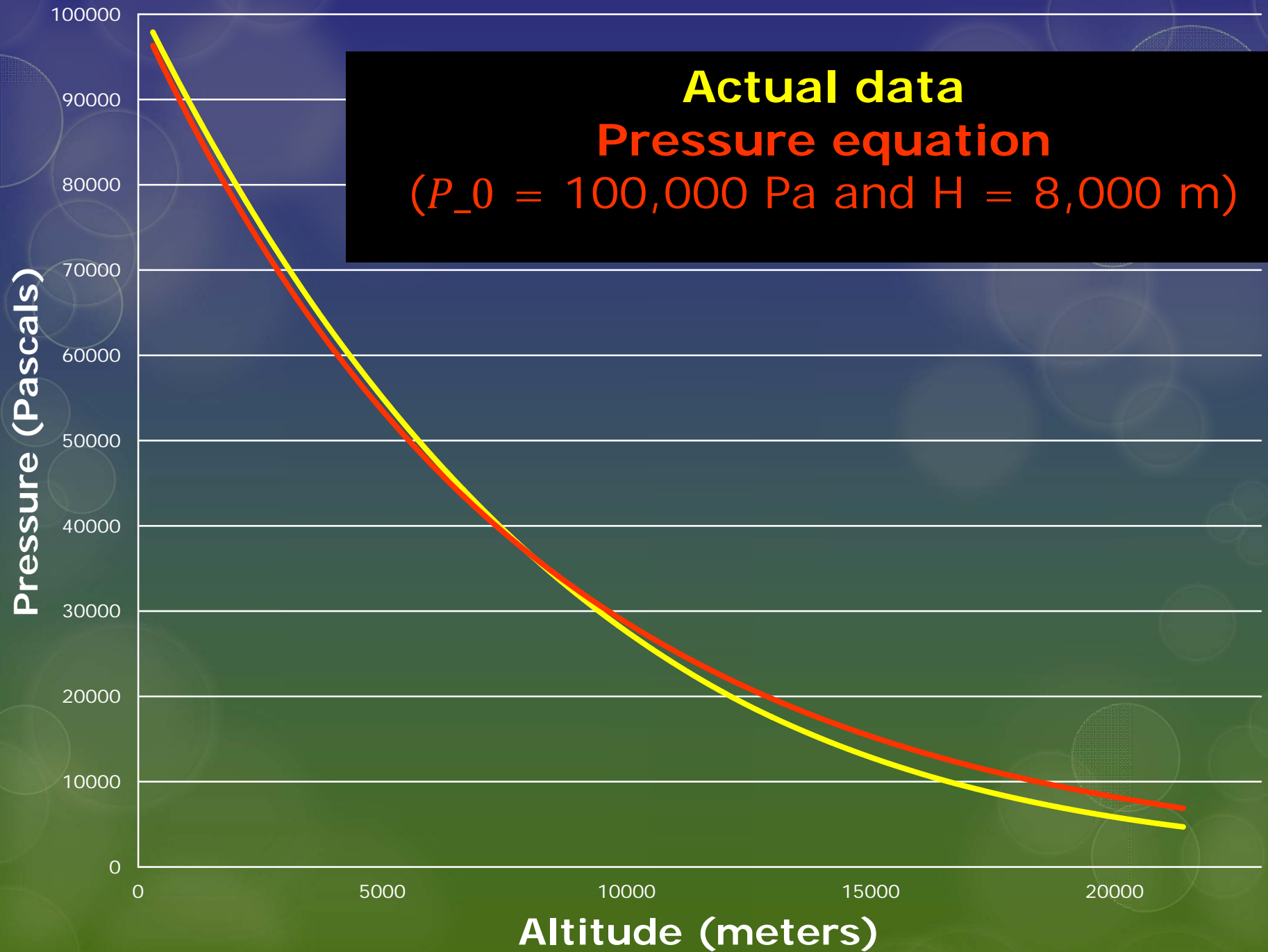
$$P \approx P_0 e^{-Z/H}$$

- Plot pressure as a function of height
- Estimate P_0
- Compute H

$$\text{let } P_0 = 100,000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$H \approx \frac{-Z}{\ln(P) - \ln(P_0)}$$





Common core standards

High School

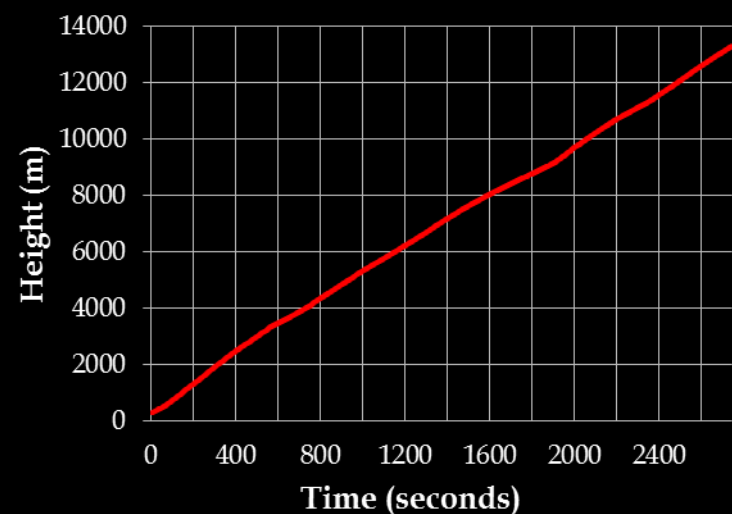
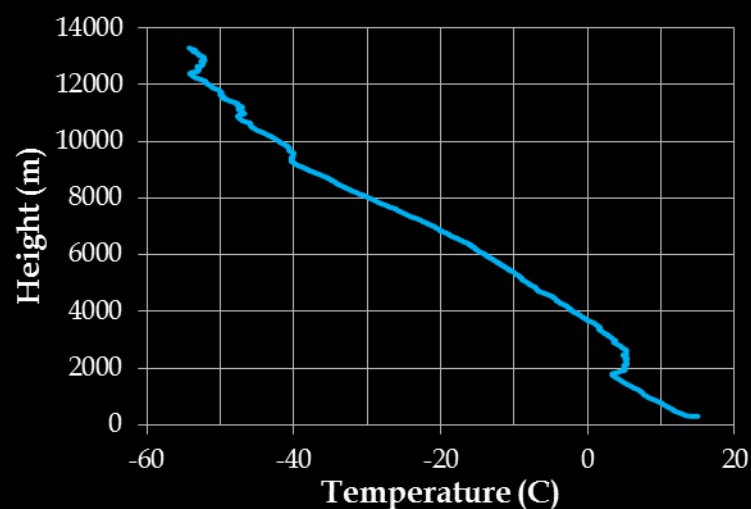
- **CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-LE.A.2** Construct linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph, a description of a relationship, or two input-output pairs (include reading these from a table).
- **CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-LE.A.4** For exponential models, express as a logarithm the solution to $ab^{ct} = d$ where a , c , and d are numbers and the base b is 2, 10, or e ; evaluate the logarithm using technology.

HSF-LE: High School Functions – Linear, Quadratic, & Exponential models

Other activities with balloon data

High School

- **CCSS.Math.Content.HSF-BF.A.1c** Compose functions. For example, if $T(y)$ is the temperature in the atmosphere as a function of height, and $h(t)$ is the height of a weather balloon as a function of time, then $T(h(t))$ is the temperature at the location of the weather balloon as a function of time.



Question

What other math common core standards can be addressed with this activity?

www.corestandards.org/Math

Balloon data

- Time
- Height
- Pressure
- Temperature
- Dewpoint temperature
- Relative humidity
- Wind speed
(1 knot = 0.51 m/s = 1.15 mph)
- Wind direction
(0 degrees: from the north)
(180 degrees: from the south)



The background of the slide is a vertical gradient transitioning from a deep blue at the top to a vibrant green at the bottom. Scattered across this background are numerous faint, thin-lined circles of varying sizes. Some circles are solid outlines, while others have a fine grid or mesh pattern inside them. These circles are more densely packed on the left and right sides, leaving the center area relatively clear.

Thank you!