

Date:

Earth Science 11

Name:

## Unit 6: Weather

*Chapters 15, 16 & 17 in Textbook*

Definitions to know:

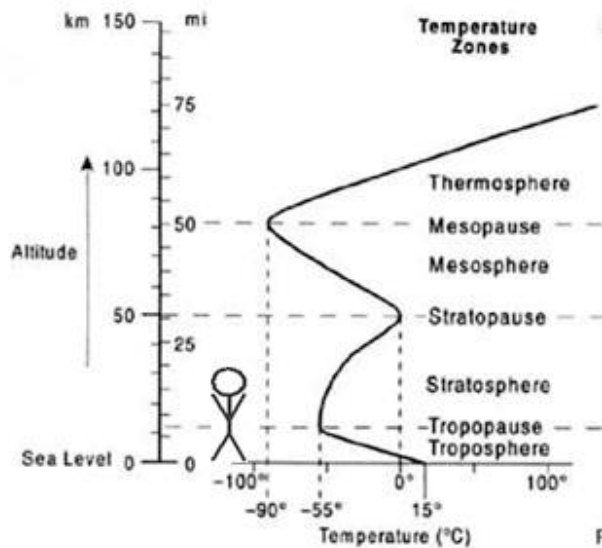
**Meteorology** is the study of the atmosphere- including weather.

**Weather** is the condition of the atmosphere. It can change from time to time and place to place.

**Climate** is the type of weather an area has over a long period of time.

The layers of the atmosphere are separated by different temperature variations.

The atmospheric layers:



### Troposphere

- We live in the troposphere.
- 0-18 km
- Gets colder as you go up.
- All weather occurs here
- "The Troublesphere"
- All water vapor in the atmosphere is here

### Stratosphere

- Temperatures get warmer as you go up.
- Home of the Ozone layer.

### Mesosphere & Thermosphere

- Upper layers of the atmosphere.
- The air is very thin here.

There are many atmospheric variables. These can all be measured, and change from moment to moment:

- Temperature
- Air Pressure
- Wind Speed and Direction
- Water content and humidity
- Cloud Cover
- Precipitation
- Others (dust, pollen, etc).

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**Temperature** – the average kinetic energy of molecules. Heat enters the atmosphere through solar radiation.

What does that look like?

There are 3 ways to measure temperatures:

### Fahrenheit

- Water freezes at 32°
- Water boils at 212°

### Celsius

- AKA Centigrade (100 levels)
- Water freezes at 0°
- Water boils at 100°
- Makes more sense and is easier to make a thermometer

### Kelvin

- Same scale as Celsius but 0 means zero energy
- No degrees mark for Kelvin, just K.
- 0K means that all atomic vibrations stop – what would this mean?

### Converting Temperature

To convert °C into °F:  $^{\circ}\text{F} = (^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8) + 32$

To convert °C into Kelvin K =  $^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$

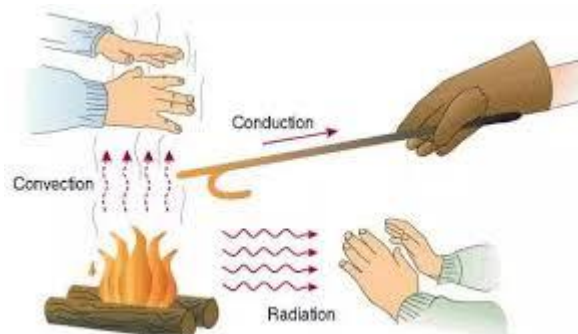
To convert °F into °C:  $^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \div 1.8$

To convert K into °C:  $^{\circ}\text{C} = \text{K} - 273.15$

### Food for thought:

- Energy always go from high to low.
- There is no such thing as “cold”.  
Cold is just an absence of heat.
- Ice doesn’t add cold to something.  
It sucks the heat into it.
- Heat flows from hot to cold

**There are 3 ways to transfer heat:**



### Radiation, Convection & Conduction