

Lesson – Humidity & Dewpoint

THE FOLLOWING VIDEO HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR
ALL AUDIENCES
 BY THE EARTH SCIENCE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC
 THE VIDEO HAS BEEN RATED

1	INTELLIGENT
	UNDER 15 REQUIRES TEACHER ASSISTANCE
STRONG EARTH SCIENCE LANGUAGE, DETAILED DIAGRAMS, AND SUPER AWESOMENESS.	

- I can define atmospheric moisture & describe how it enters the atmosphere
- I can describe factors that increase & decrease evaporation
- I can describe humidity & how temperature affects it
- I can name the instrument used to measure humidity
- I can define Dewpoint
- I can explain cloud formation
- I can use the Relative Humidity & Dew Point ESRT charts

Atmospheric Moisture

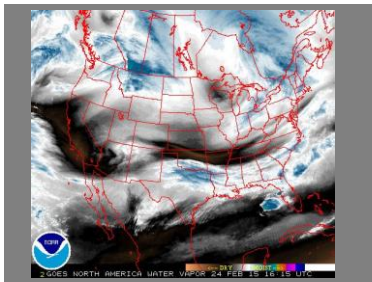
-Amount of moisture in the air is constantly changing

3 STATES of MATTER:

- 1) LIQUID
- 2) SOLID
- 3) GAS

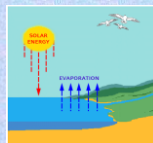


Gaseous water in the atmosphere is called **WATER VAPOR**

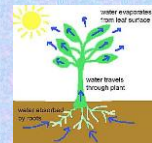


Water vapor enters the atmosphere by:

EVAPORATION
 LIQUID changes to GAS



TRANSPIRATION
 PLANTS release water vapor



SUBLIMATION

Change of phase from SOLID to GAS
 (NO LIQUID PHASE)



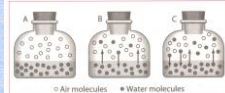
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Factors INCREASING Evaporation:

- 1) **MORE ENERGY** available
- 2) **INCREASE** in SURFACE AREA of the water
- 3) **GREATER WIND SPEED**


Factors DECREASING Evaporation:

- 1) INCREASE in **SATURATION** of the air



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Humidity



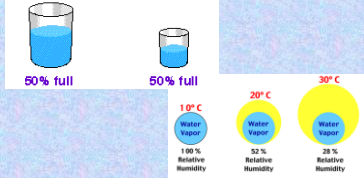
ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY
- AMOUNT of water vapor present in the air

MOISTURE CAPACITY
- TOTAL amount of water vapor the air can hold

RELATIVE HUMIDITY
- Ratio between the amount of moisture in the air with the amount the air can actually hold at that temperature

Relative Humidity & Temperature

HOT AIR HOLDS MORE MOISTURE THAN **COLD AIR**



EXAMPLES:


- 1) Temperature INCREASES but amount of water vapor remains the SAME, then the Relative Humidity will DECREASES.
- 2) Temperature DECREASES but amount of water vapor remains the SAME, then the Relative Humidity will INCREASES.
- 3) Temperature remains the SAME, but MORE water vapor is added, then the Relative Humidity will INCREASES.

DON'T WRITE!!


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Determining Relative Humidity

-Instrument used to measure called a **PSYCHROMETER**




Smaller the difference between the dry & wet bulb temperature the more humid the air



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Dew Point

Temperature at which the air becomes **SATURATED** with water vapor & the **RELATIVE HUMIDITY** is 100%

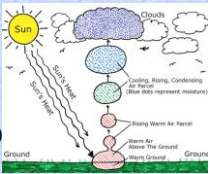


Air drops **BELOW** the dew point condensation will occur (**CLOUDS FORM**)

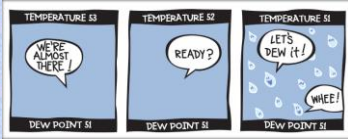
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Cloud Formation

1. Warm Air Rises
2. Expands & Cools
3. Reaches its Dewpoint
4. Condensation (Cloud Formation)
5. Precipitation



IF THE AIR TEMP & THE DEWPOINT ARE THE SAME OR ALMOST THE SAME YOU GET RAIN



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Dry-Bulb Temperature (°C)	Difference Between Wet-Bulb and Dry-Bulb Temperatures (°C)															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-20																
-18																
-16																
-14																
-12																
-10																
-8																
-6																
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22																
24																
26																
28																
30																

Dew point = 1°C

Dry-Bulb Temperature (°C)	Difference Between Wet-Bulb and Dry-Bulb Temperatures (°C)															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-20	100	28														
-18	100	46														
-16	100	64														
-14	100	82														
-12	100	100														
-10	100	118														
-8	100	136														
-6	100	154														
-4	100	172														
-2	100	190														
0	100	208														
2	100	226														
4	100	244														
6	100	262														
8	100	280														
10	100	298														
12	100	316														
14	100	334														
16	100	352														
18	100	370														
20	100	388														
22	100	406														
24	100	424														
26	100	442														
28	100	460														
30	100	478														

Relative Humidity = 54%

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