



OF COURSE THEY DON'T STAY LIKE THAT FOR LONG.
THERE ARE ENOUGH LOOSE TAILS FLOATING AROUND THAT THEY GET ONE BACK VERY QUICKLY.











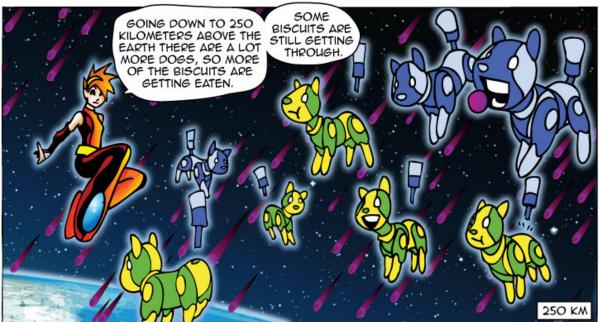










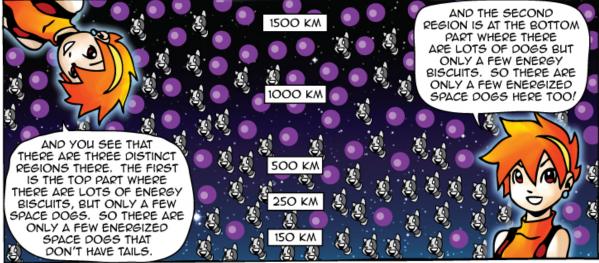




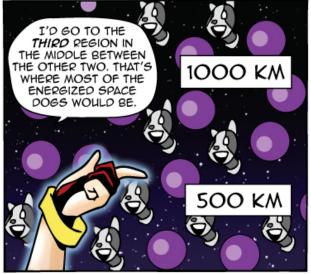








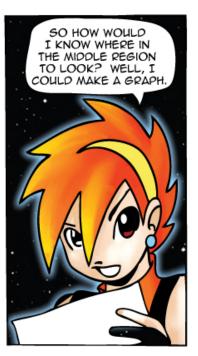




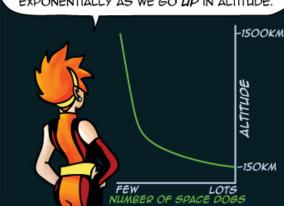
WHY THERE? BECAUSE
THERE WE HAVE THE RIGHT
BALANCE BETWEEN THE
NUMBER OF BISCUITS AND
THE NUMBER OF SPACE
DOGS. WE HAVE JUST
ENOUGH DOGS TO EAT MOST
OF THE BISCUITS THERE.

SEE, AT THE TOP THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH SPACE DOGS AND AT THE BOTTOM THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH ENERGY BISCUITS. BUT SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE IS A PLACE WHERE THERE ARE STILL ENOUGH ENERGY BISCUITS AND ENOUGH SPACE DOGS THAT WE GET LOTS OF ENERGIZED SPACE DOGS.

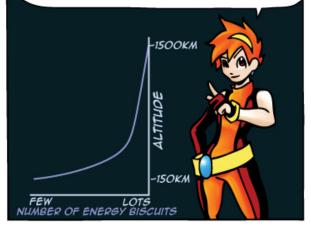


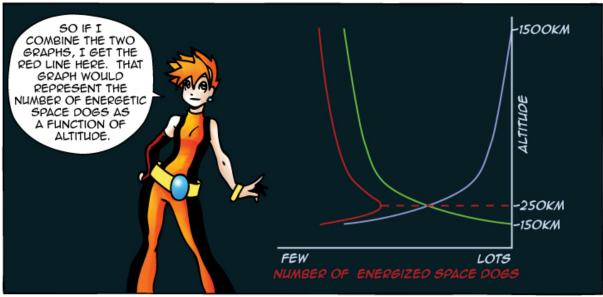


IF I PLOT THE NUMBER OF DOGS AT DIFFERENT ALTITUDES, IT LOOKS LIKE THIS! GOING UP FROM THE GROUND THE NUMBER OF DOGS DECREASES VERY FAST AT FIRST, THEN SLOWS DOWN AS WE GO UP TO HIGHER ALTITUDES AWAY FROM THE EARTH. THIS TYPE OF CURVE IS CALLED AN "EXPONENTIAL CURVE" SO WE SAY THE NUMBER OF SPACE DOGS DECREASES EXPONENTIALLY AS WE GO UP IN ALTITUDE.

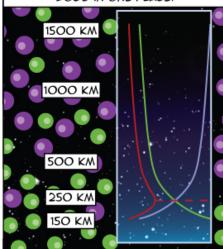


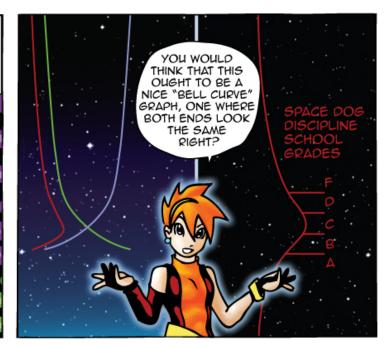
BUT IF I PLOT THE NUMBER OF PURPLE ENERGY BISCUITS AT DIFFERENT ALTITUDES, IT LOOKS LIKE THIS! THIS IS ANOTHER TYPE OF EXPONENTIAL CURVE WHERE THE NUMBER OF BISCUITS DOESN'T CHANGE VERY MUCH AT HIGH ALTITUDES, BUT THEN DECREASES VERY QUICKLY AS WE GO **DOWN** IN ALTITUDE GETTING CLOSER TO THE EARTH.





SEE? DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF SPACE DOGS AND THE NUMBER OF ENERGY BISCUITS, THERE IS ALWAYS GOING TO BE **SOME** ALTITUDE WHERE WE GET THE **MOST** ENERGETIC SPACE DOGS IN ONE PLACE.



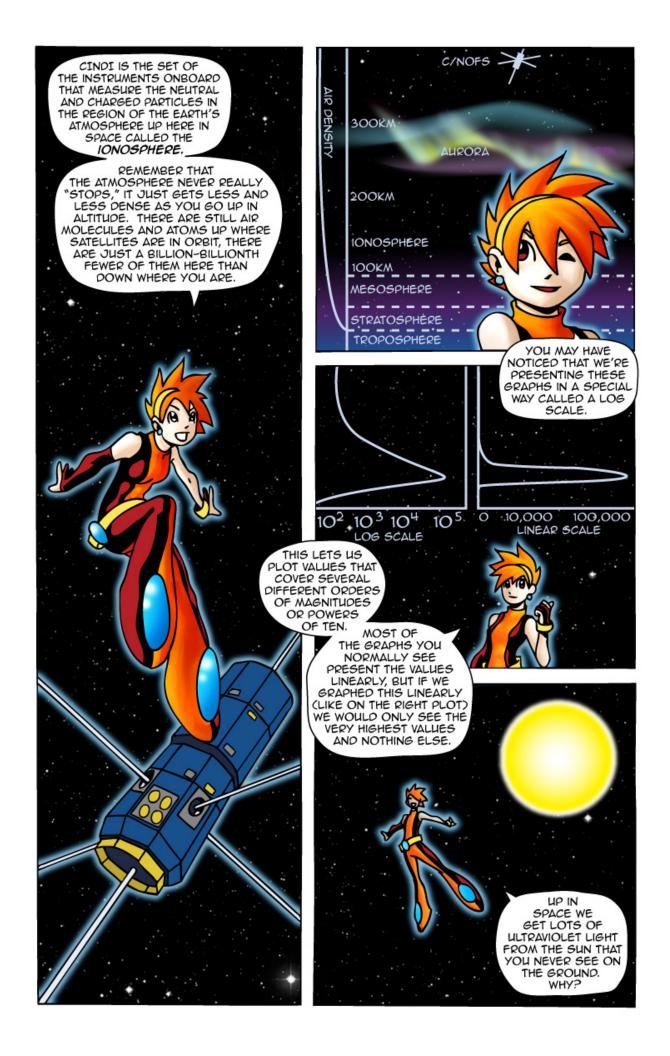


BUT COMBINING THESE TWO CURVES GIVES US ONE WHERE THE TWO ENDS LOOK DIFFERENT. THE BOTTOM PART CLOSEST TO THE GROUND (THE BOTTOMSIDE) DECREASES TO ZERO VERY QUICKLY, WHILE THE TOP PART GOING UP TO SPACE (THE TOPSIDE) TAPERS OFF TO ZERO VERY SLOWLY. IN OTHER WORDS, THE NUMBER OF ENERGETIC SPACE DOGS DROPS OFF RATHER ABRUPTLY AS YOU GET CLOSER TO THE EARTH, BUT CHANGES MUCH MORE SLOWLY AS YOU GO UP TO REALLY HIGH ALTITUDES.



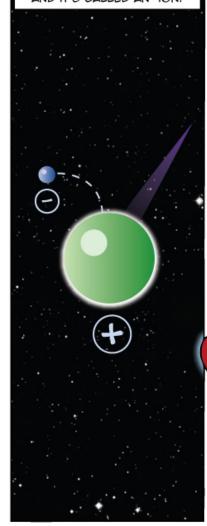








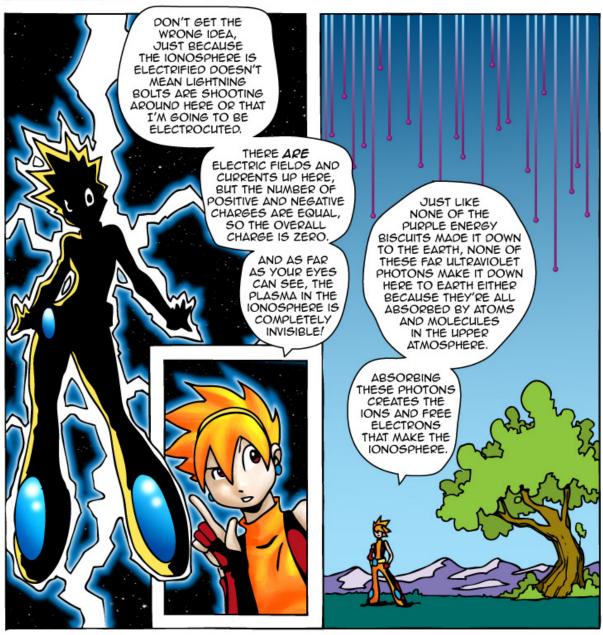
"THE PHOTON IS ABSORBED BY ONE OF THE ATOM'S (OR MOLECULE'S) ELECTRONS CAUSING THE ELECTRON TO GET KNOCKED OFF. THE FREE ELECTRON HAS A NEGATIVE CHARGE AND THE LEFTOVER HAS A NET POSITIVE CHARGE, AND IT'S CALLED AN "ION."

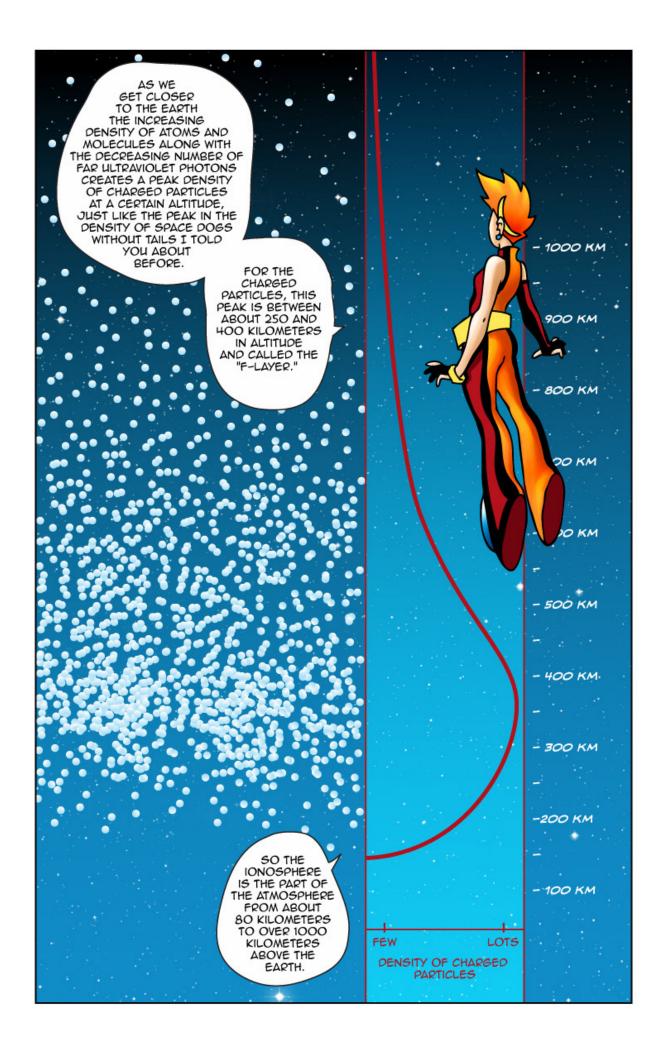


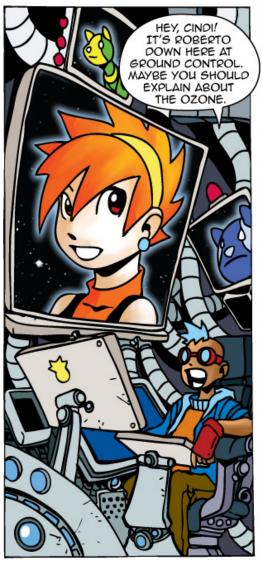
















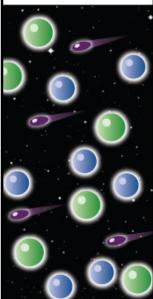
SEE THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE STOPS THE FAR ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT, BUT IT LETS THROUGH WHAT WE CALL THE "NEAR ULTRAVIOLET" LIGHT. NEAR ULTRAVIOLET PHOTONS HAVE A LONGER WAVELENGTH AND ARE LESS ENERGETIC THAN THE FAR ULTRAVIOLET PHOTONS. THEY DON'T HAVE ENOUGH ENERGY TO IONIZE THE ATOMS AND MOLECULES IN THE IONOSPHERE. SO THEY JUST SKIP RIGHT ON BY.

BUT MOST OF THE OZONE IS IN THE STRATOSPHERE AT ALTITUDES BETWEEN IS AND 40 KILOMETERS AND IT ABSORBS MOST OF THE NEAR ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT BEFORE IT REACHES THE EARTH'S SURFACE. SO BETWEEN THE IONOSPHERE AND THE OZONE, ALMOST ALL OF SUN'S ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT GETS STOPPED BEFORE IT GETS TO YOU.



NOW WHAT'S LEFT OVER IS STILL ENOUGH TO GIVE YOU A SUNBURN IF YOU'RE OUTSIDE WITHOUT PROTECTION FOR TOO LONG. BUT JUST THINK ABOUT HOW FAST YOU WOULD GET A REALLY BAD SUNBURN (AND WORSE!) IF WE DIDN'T HAVE AN IONOSPHERE AND OZONE LAYER!

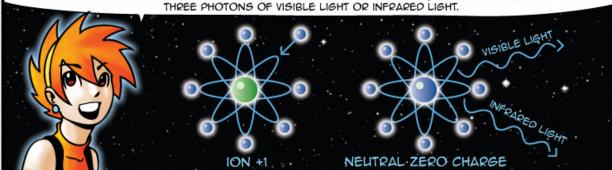
YOU MAY BE WONDERING
IF THE UV PHOTONS
IONIZE ALL THE ATOMS
AND NEUTRALS IN
THE IONOSPHERE? IS
THE WHOLE ATMOSPHERE
UP HERE ELECTRIFIED?



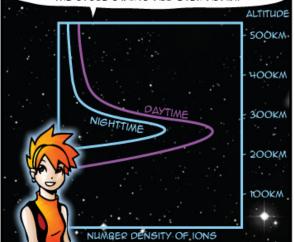
NO, FOR EACH ION IN THE IONOSPHERE, THERE ARE 100 TO 100,000 NEUTRAL ATOMS AND MOLECULES AROUND. AND WHILE THE SUNLIGHT IS CREATING MORE IONS, SOME OF THEM ARE TURNING BACK INTO NEUTRAL PARTICLES.



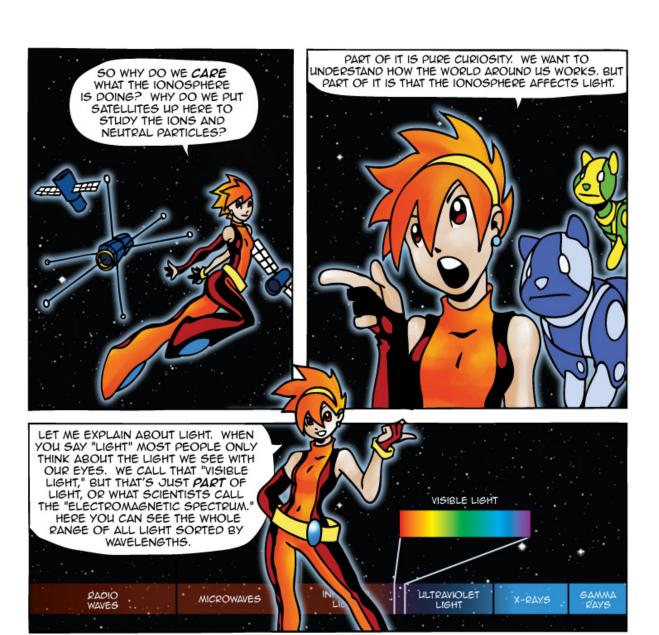
WHEN AN ION COLLIDES WITH A FREE ELECTRON THEY SOMETIME RECOMBINE SO THE ION BECOMES A NEUTRAL PARTICLE AGAIN. WHEN THIS HAPPENS THE ATOM OR MOLECULE RELEASES BACK THE ENERGY IT GAINED WHEN IT WAS IONIZED. HOWEVER INSTEAD OF RELEASING AN ULTRAVIOLET PHOTON, IT USUALLY RELEASES TWO OR

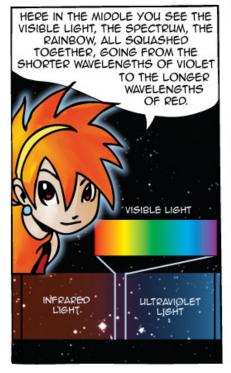


SO ON THE DAYSIDE, THE IONOSPHERE BUILDS UP TO A MORE OR LESS STEADY STATE OF ION DENSITIES. BUT ONCE THE SUN SETS THEN NO NEW IONS ARE CREATED AND THE ONES ALREADY THERE ARE SLOWLY TURNING BACK INTO NEUTRALS. SO DURING THE NIGHT, THE ION DENSITY IN THE IONOSPHERE DROPS BY A FACTOR OF 10 TO 100. THEN THE SUN RISES AND THE CYCLE STARTS ALL OVER AGAIN.



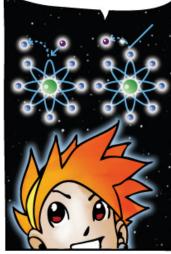


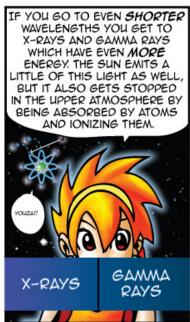


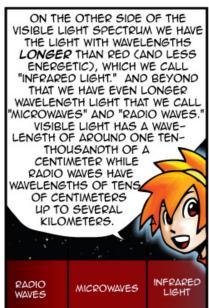


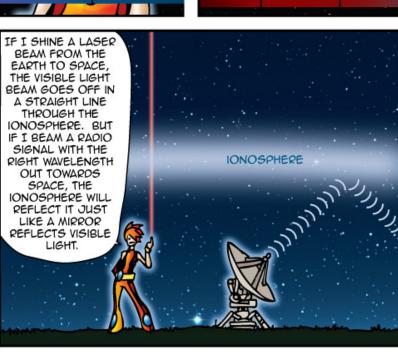


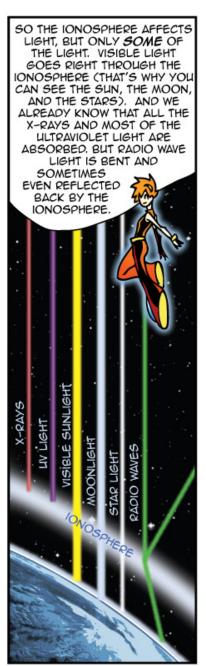
AND THE SHORTER THE WAVE-LENGTH OF LIGHT, THE MORE ENERGY IT HAS. THAT'S WHY THE FAR ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT HAS ENOUGH ENERGY TO IONIZE THE ATOMS IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE, BUT THE NEAR ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT POCES NOT.

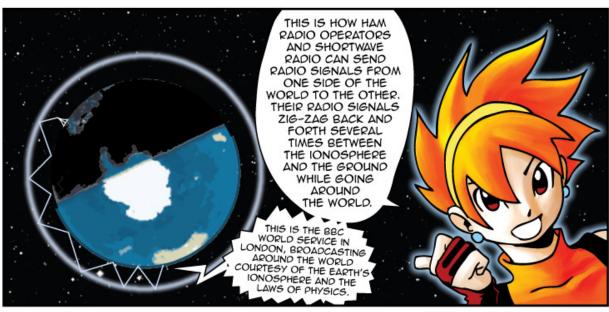


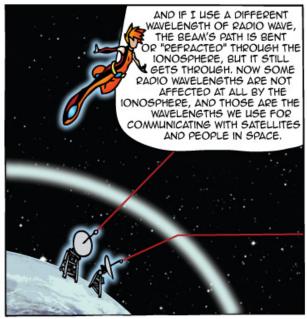


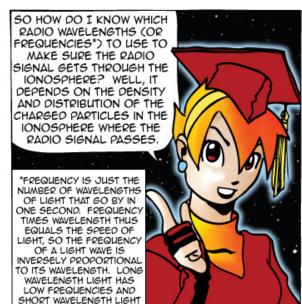




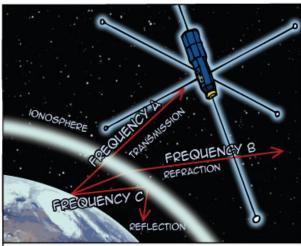




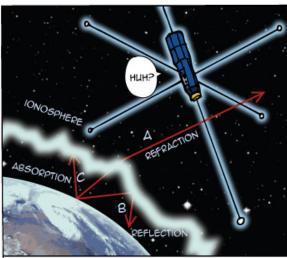




HAS HIGH FREQUENCIES.

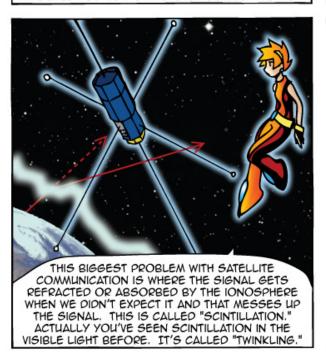


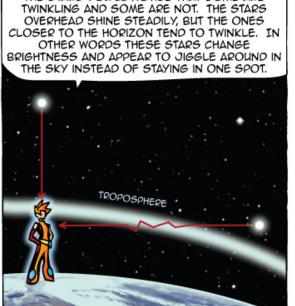
IF THE IONOSPHERE IS QUIET AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHARGED PARTICLES IS SMOOTH (AS IT IS MOST OF THE TIME), THEN WE CAN USE REGULAR FREQUENCIES TO DO WHATEVER WE WANT TO DO.



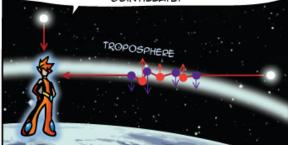
BUT SOMETIMES THE IONOSPHERE BECOMES DISTURBED AND IF IT'S BAD ENOUGH THIS MESSES UP OUR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS.

IF YOU GO OUT ON A CLEAR NIGHT AND LOOK AT THE STARS YOU'LL NOTICE THAT SOME ARE

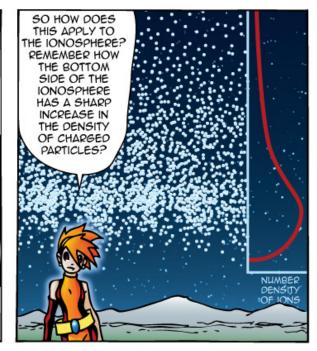




THE REASON FOR THE STAR TWINKLING IS THE REFRACTION OF THE STARLIGHT BY THE AIR IN THE TROPOSPHERE*. BLOBS OF HOT AIR RISE UP FROM THE GROUND AND BLOBS OF COOL AIR SINK DOWN FROM HIGHER ALTITUDES. VISIBLE LIGHT IS REFRACTED BY PASSING THROUGH THESE BLOBS OF HOTTER AND COOLER AIR. SO WHEN YOU LOOK TOWARDS THE HORIZON, YOU'RE LOOKING THROUGH LOTS OF THESE BLOBS, SO THAT'S WHAT MAKES THE STARLIGHT TWINKLE OR SCINTILLATE.



THE TROPOSPHERE IS THE BOTTOM LAYER OF THE ATMOSPHERE FROM THE GROUND UP TO BETWEEN 15 TO 20 KILOMETERS WHERE ALL THE WEATHER OCCURS.











BUT THESE BUBBLES IN THE IONOSPHERE DON'T HAPPEN ALL THE TIME. THEY ONLY HAPPEN ON SOME NIGHTS, AND EVEN THEN SOMETIMES IT'S SOON AFTER SUNSET AND OTHER TIMES IT DOESN'T START UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT.





THIS IS WHY WE PUT THE CINDI INSTRUMENTS ON THE C/NOFS SATELLITE. WE WANT TO FIND OUT WHAT TRIGGERS THESE BUBBLES. CAN WE FIND OUT WHAT CONDITIONS CAUSE THEM TO FORM OR NOT TO FORM? IF WE CAN, THEN WE CAN GIVE THE SATELLITE OPERATORS A FORECAST WARNING TELLING THEM WHEN THEY NEED TO SWITCH THEIR COMMUNICATION FREQUENCIES, OR IF THEY CAN'T DO THAT, AT LEAST THEY CAN WARN THEIR USERS TO BEWARE OF ERRORS.



