

The Effects of Atmospheric Breakage on the Weather 2

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Je'aime's Audio/ Visuals

Abstract

The purpose of this project is to continue the search for proof that when atmospheric breakage occurs, weather patterns change. In this project the Shift Theory will also be tested for validity.

If atmospheric breakage takes place in a high-pressure region then atmospheric shift should occur. If atmospheric shift takes place then the "Shift" theory is true.

First you collect 10 shuttle dates in which their barometric pressures are constant or are as close to being constant as possible. You then collect precipitation data on these 10 dates including the historical data. You then compare these dates by using a graph. Next you find the percent difference in the dates by subtracting the historical precipitation from the precipitation for the launch month. Next you divide the difference of the two precipitation amounts by the historical precipitation. Last you multiply the quotient by 100. This will give you the percent difference of the historical and the launch month precipitations. The formula you just used is call percent error. To find your final answer you average the percent differences to give you the average percent deviation between your precipitations.

From my results I have found that there is an average variation of 54.6% on the weather after a space shuttle launch. This information does not totally prove the Shift Theory however it does give good information towards the existance of atmospheric shift when atmospheric breakage takes place.

Weather

Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere including the temperature, precipitation, humidity, cloudiness, visibility, pressure and winds. There are five factors that determine the weather of any land area on the earth. They are the amount of solar energy received because of latitude, the areas elevation, areas proximity to water, the number of such storm systems as cyclones, hurricanes and thunder storms resulting from air mass differences and the distribution of air pressure over the land and proximity to oceans, which produces varying wind and air - mass patterns.

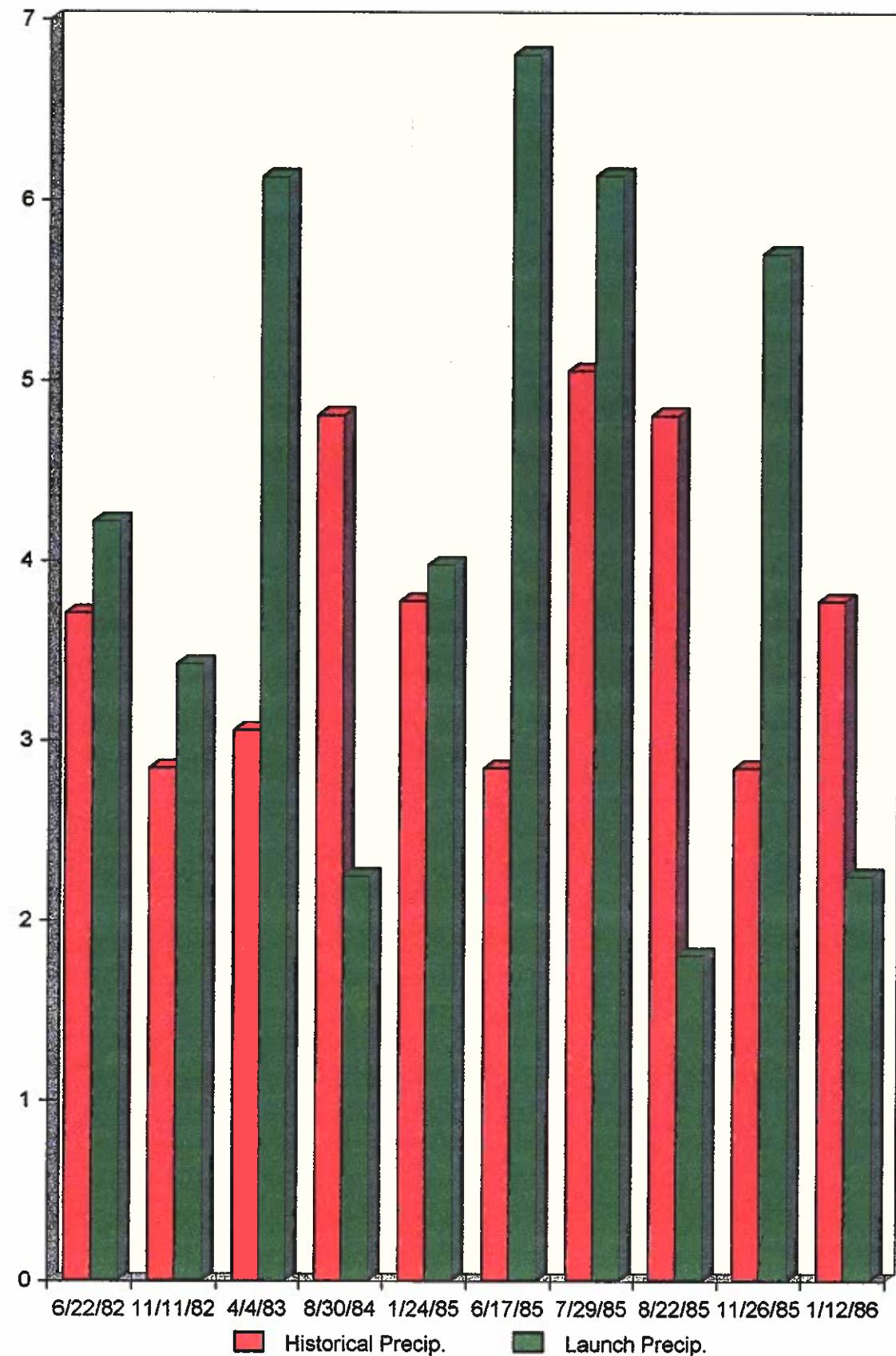
Weather Modification

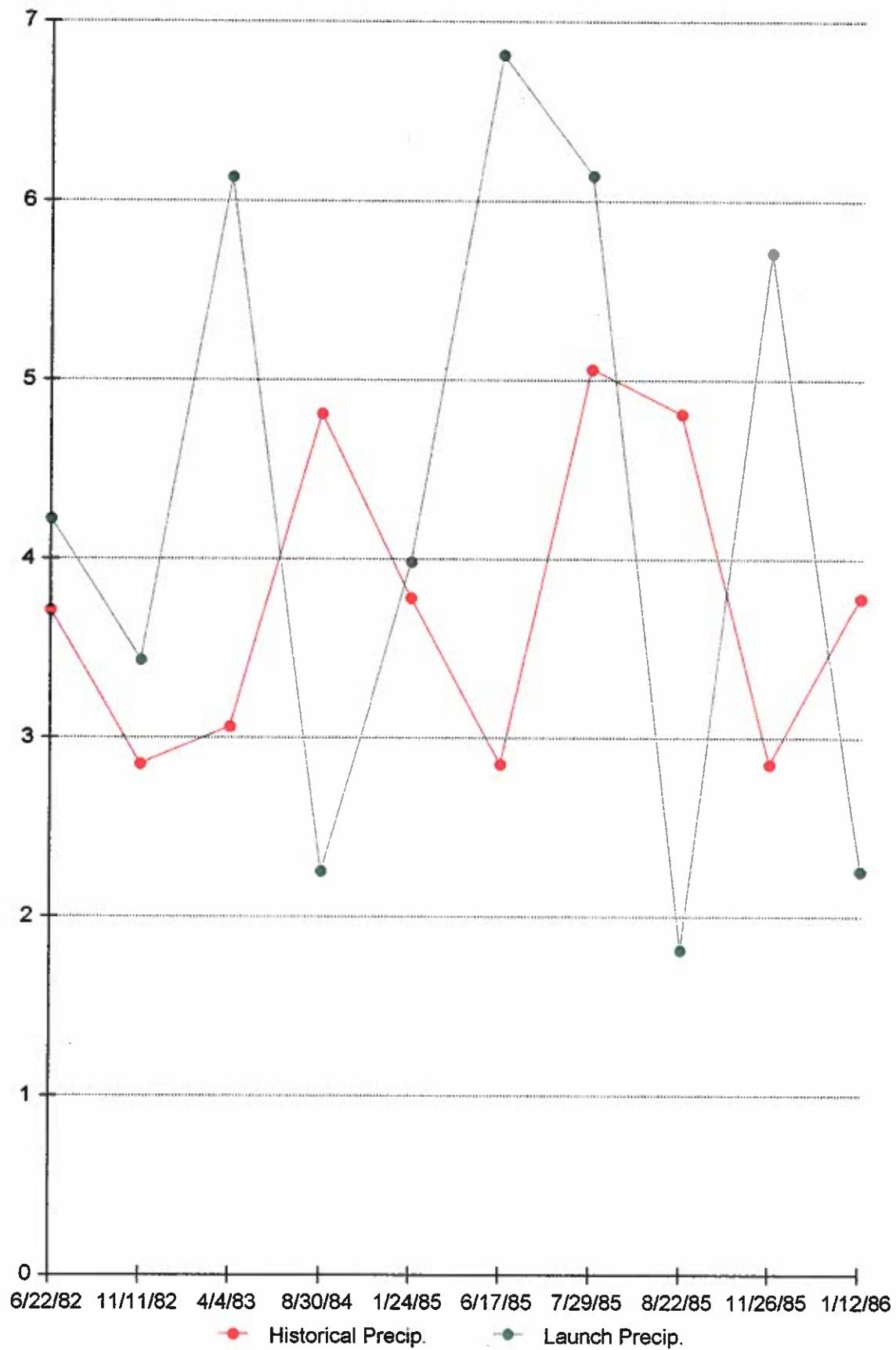
Weather modification includes both planned efforts and accidental actions that alter natural atmospheric phenomena. The use of chemicals to make rain (cloud seeding) and to dissipate fog are the most common forms of weather modification. In adverdent changes such as acid rain and SMOG are created by the chemical waste products of industrial complexes, cities and certain agricultural practices.

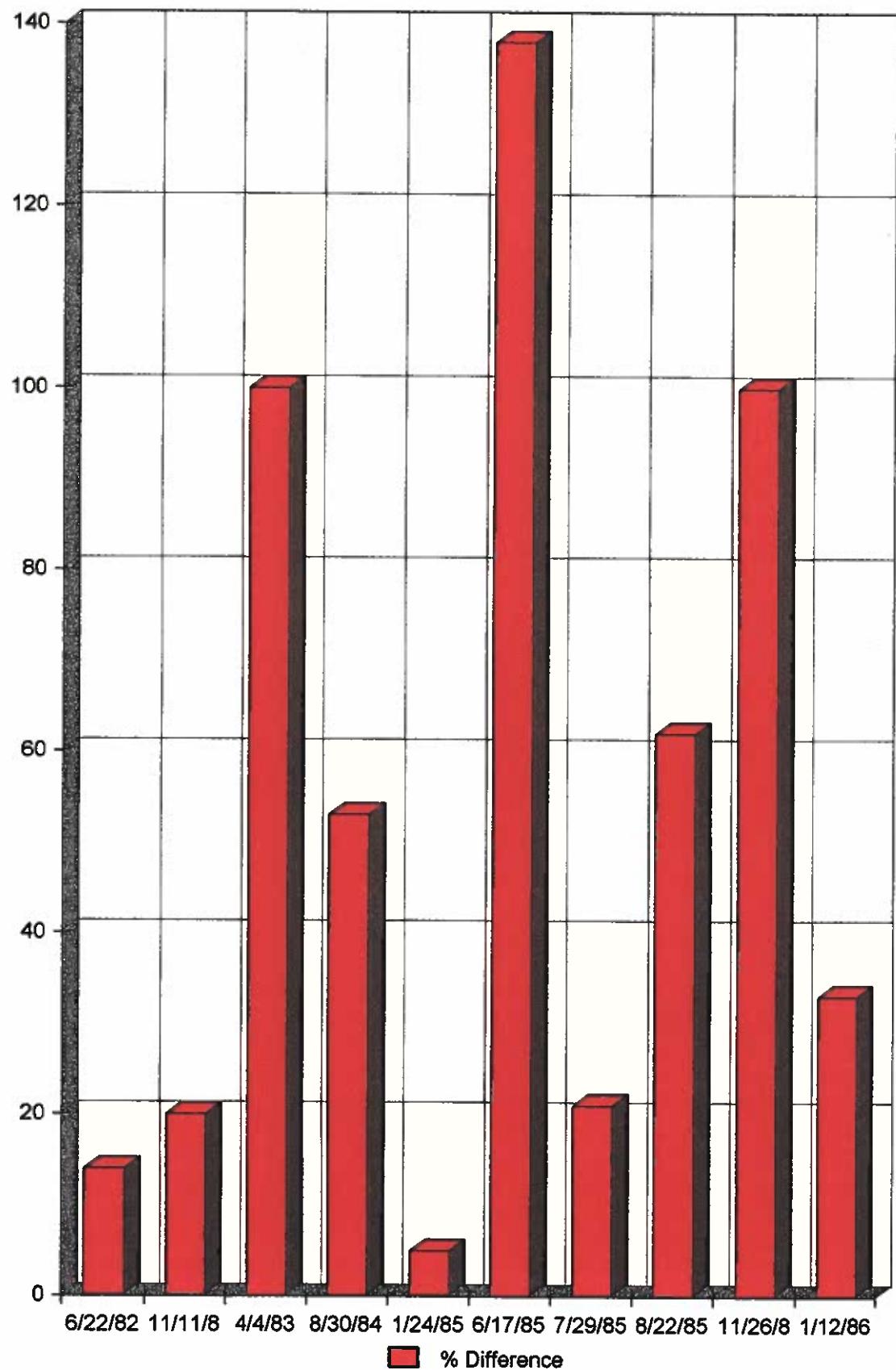
Weather changes can be induced by triggering and intensifying the atmosphere's natural processes with chemical agents; by injecting energy in the form of direct heat; or by altering land or water surfaces. An example of the first method is cloud seeding and the second is fog dissipation. The third method although unexplored, can perceivably involve ideas as using cool ocean water brought up to the surface by large pumps to reduce the strengths of hurricanes.

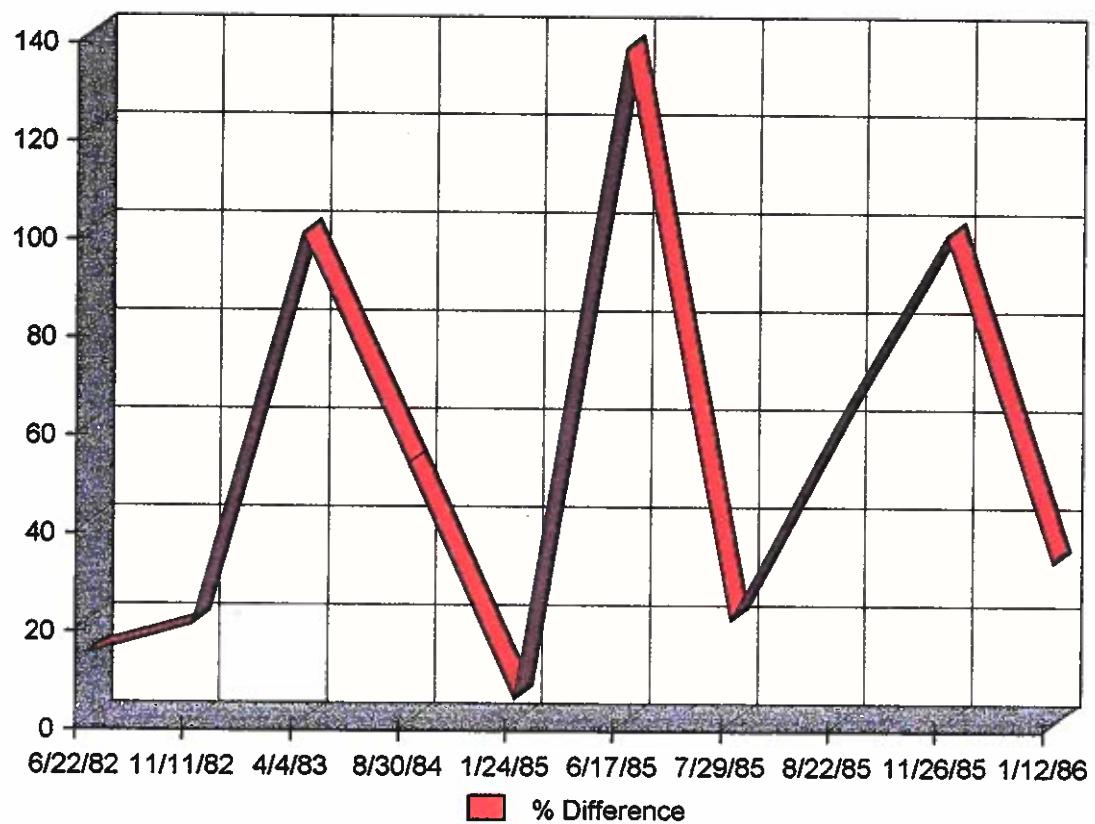
Explanation of the Shift Theory

The atmosphere is similar to a balloon. If you stick it with a pin, all the air within the balloon will try to rush out of that hole due to the differences in air pressure. The balloon has higher pressure, therefore if a hole links the two pressures the high pressure will rush into the low pressure. With this rush a shift within the balloon will occur to try and seal or create a balance between the two pressures. This is called atmospheric shift.









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