

Presentation Summary

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Callum: So, it was nice seeing the derivation though, since his presentation was similar to mine. I picked up some small things I missed when doing the readings because they did not have as much detail as the textbook I was looking at had, so that was nice. Also, I just didn't have too much prior knowledge of the ozone profile what was known so it was interesting to hear about its specific shape. Also, for that much math and derivation, the presentation was well organized for something not super easy to display in a power point.

Nick: I had prior knowledge of Rayleigh Scattering, but not Mei Scattering. It was very interesting to hear about the "twilight effect" which I hadn't really thought of and how that method of scattering works for when there is some situation like a wildfire, why the sky become red (besides the smoke of course). I thought his presentation answered questions I didn't really realize I even had.

Luke: This was very interesting because I had gone on a field trip to the Elginfield observatory, and we were discussing the infrasound microphones but to have some visuals about it helped my understanding. It was an interesting topic, and I may have gotten a little lost in some of it, but I think having direct meteor ties helped me understand some more about what my group does.

Vasura: I liked seeing the actual calculations done for both Venus and Earth during the presentation after going through the math. I knew Venus had the runaway greenhouse effect but again, this had more details than I knew. This might be weird but yeah, I never really considered that the sun heating up over time caused Venus to experience its greenhouse effect much sooner than Earth. I don't know if my question was answered, but when will earth experience this from the sun (and not our own doing)?

Victoria: Although I don't remember what CCN (?) was and in hindsight I should have asked, but the idea that each droplet has inside like some other particle or molecule in it was very neat. How the rain drops form too was a process I didn't realize was so complicated, but to be honest I couldn't have told you what that process was before her presentation. Also just having a general idea that rain drops form from collisional processes is interesting, and I'd like to learn more about it.

My presentation: So, this was an interesting topic, and I learned a lot from just the week of research we had to do. The densities within the ionosphere are very much related to how Meteors ablate, so I'm curious to investigate the different layers of the ionosphere changing with the time of day could affect how we observe meteors in the sky. As in, regions with a higher density would produce longer tails from meteors since there are more collisions. But this would be during the day so would sunlight saturation ruin that? I will talk to Margaret for sure!