Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences 3/3L		
Introduction to the Atmospheric Environment		
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Math Science 1961 310-825-3023 lew@atmos.ucla.edu AIM: jklew888 Twitter: atmosciproflew

Grades

- 2 closed-book exams, 650 points total
- 3 take-home quizzes, 150 points total
- 5 of 7 in-lecture quizzes, 100 points total
- 4 in-discussion quizzes, 100 points total



Laboratory Section (3L)

GE requirement: Foundations of Scientific Inquiry—2 courses from Physical Sciences, one of which is a 5-unit course with lab/demo or Writing II credit.

Lecture/discussion counts as a 4-unit course

Take 1-unit lab at same time to fulfill 5-unit requirement, if needed

In any case, lab can only be taken concurrently with lecture/discussion

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Podcasts

Audio recordings of lectures, enhanced with slide builds



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Go to class web site to get instructions on how to subscribe using iTunes

Ch. 1: Overview of the Atmosphere and Weather

The Atmosphere

- \rightarrow Gaseous Composition
- → Vertical Density, Temperature, and Pressure Profiles
- → Atmospheric Layers
- → Evolution of Earth's Atmosphere

Weather

- → Definitions and Disciplines of Study
- → Weather Elements
- \rightarrow Historical Highlights







TABLE 1-2 Permanent Gases of the Atmosphere			
Constituent	Formula	Percent by Volume	Molecular Weight
Nitrogen	N ₂	78.08	28.01
Oxygen	O ₂	20.95	32.00
Argon	Ar	0.93	39.95
Neon	Ne	0.002	20.18
Helium	He	0.0005	4.00
Krypton	Kr	0.0001	83.8
Xenon	Xe	0.00009	131.3
Hydrogen	H_2	0.00005	2.02

Variable Gases

• Thousands of gases, whose concentrations vary over short time scales:

\rightarrow Water Vapor (H₂O)

- 1-4%, depending on temperature
- Mostly located below 10 km altitude

\rightarrow Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

• 0.038% ±0.0006%, depending on season

→ Ozone (O₃)

Concentration varies with location (urban smog, stratospheric ozone layer)

Important Features of Variable Gases

• Water Vapor

- → Heat transport
- → Hydrologic Cycle
- Carbon Dioxide
 - → Greenhouse Effect
 - → Respiration/Green Plant Photosynthesis
 - \rightarrow Increasing due to human activities



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Ionosphere

- Outer layers of atmosphere exposed to strong sunlight
 - → Produces electrically charged ions







Atmospheric Evolution

- Primordial Atmosphere: 4.5 BYA
 - → Condensation of Interstellar Matter (mostly Hydrogen and Helium)
- Secondary Atmosphere: 4 BYA
 - → Formed by planetary outgassing (mostly Water Vapor and Carbon Dioxide)
 - \rightarrow Later, water vapor condensed out to form oceans, and carbon dioxide dissolved into the ocean water

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environment: nitrogen/ oxygen





Definitions

- Weather
 - → An observation of the weather elements at one point in time
- Climate
 - → A summary of a set of weather observations taken over a period of time









