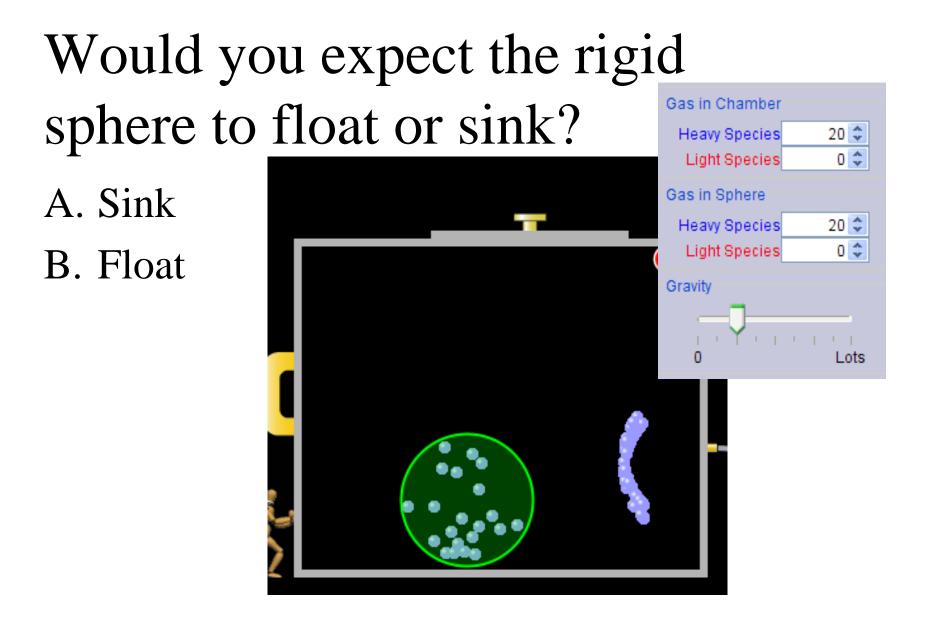
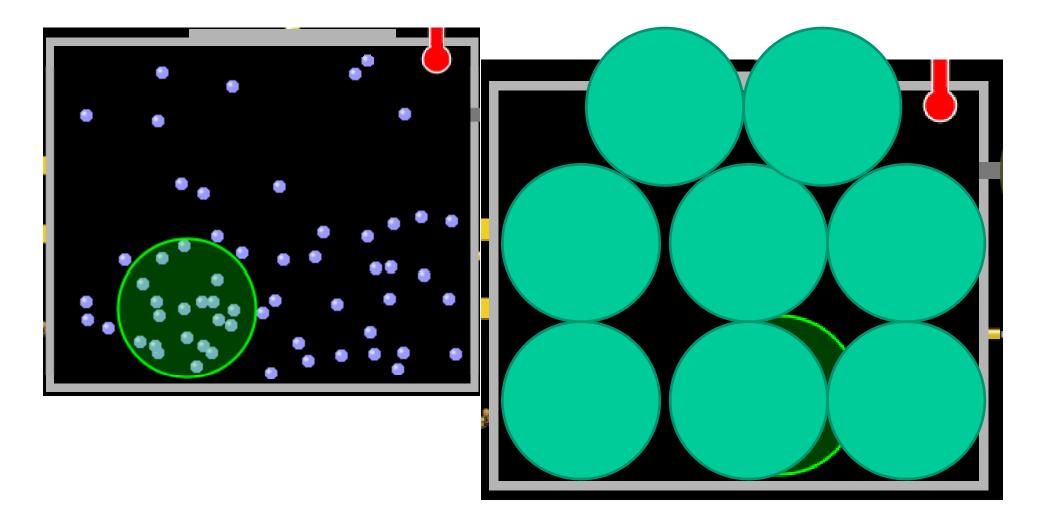
Balloon and Bouyancy

Learning Goals: Students will be able <u>on a</u> <u>molecular level</u> to

- 1. Explain why a rigid sphere would float or sink.
- 2. Determine what causes helium balloon to rise up or fall down in the box.
- 3. Describe the differences between the hot air balloon, rigid sphere, and helium balloon.
- 4. Explain why a hot air balloon has a heater.

Teacher note: If you are going to use the simulation to demonstrate, remember that Reset only clears the box of particles, it does not change any settings.

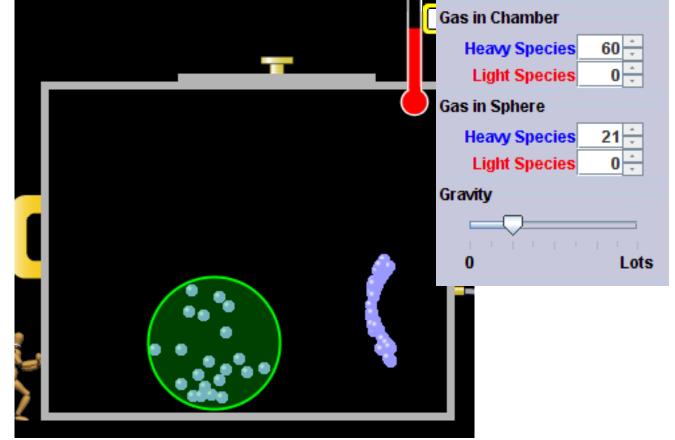


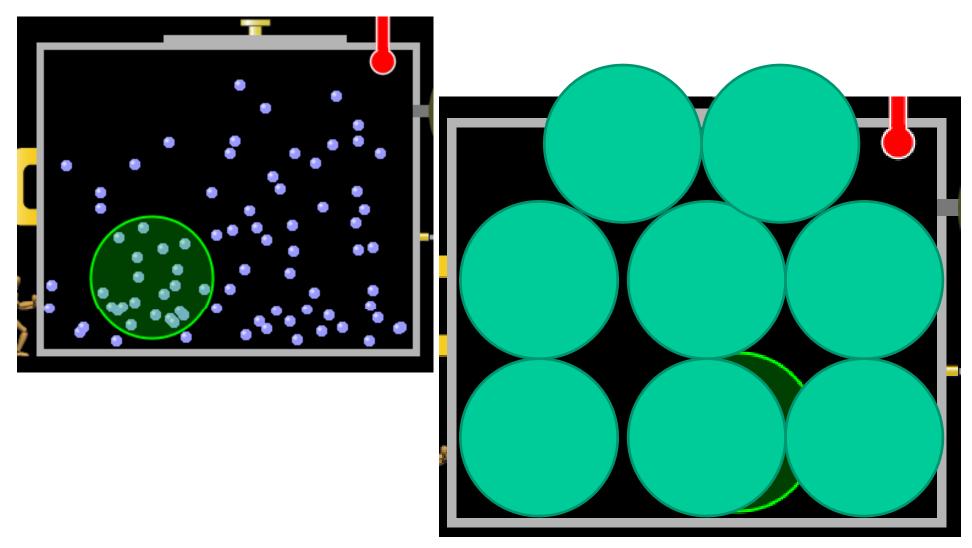


The container is about 8 times larger so the density is much greater in the sphere

Would you expect the rigid sphere to float or sink?

A. SinkB. Float

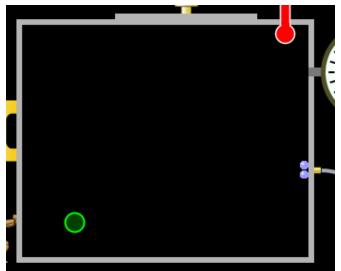


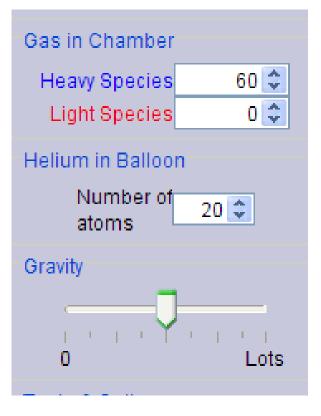


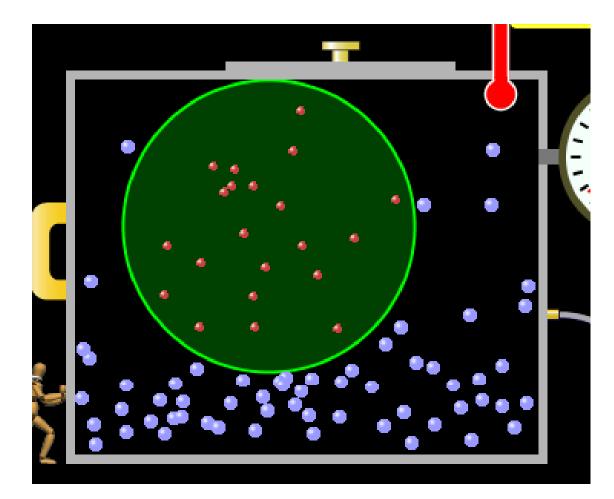
The container density would be about 60/8 = 7.5 and 20/1 because the box is about 8 times larger. The more dense sphere would sink

What will the hydrogen balloon do?

- A. Expand and float
- B. Expand and sink
- C. Stay the same size and float
- D. Stay the same size and sink

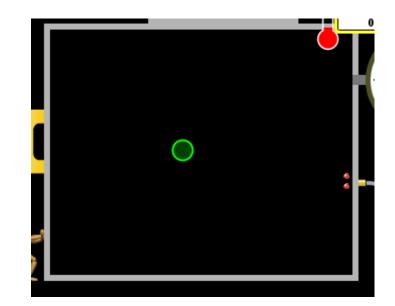


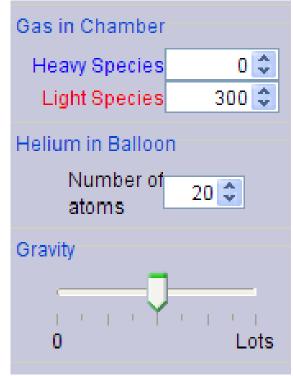


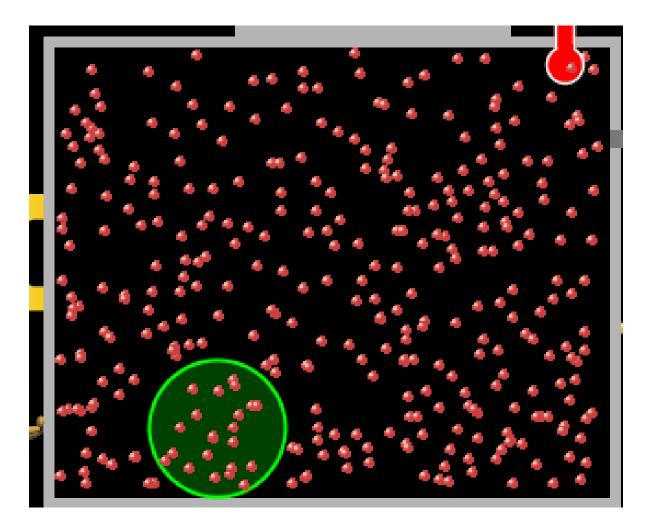


What will the hydrogen balloon do?

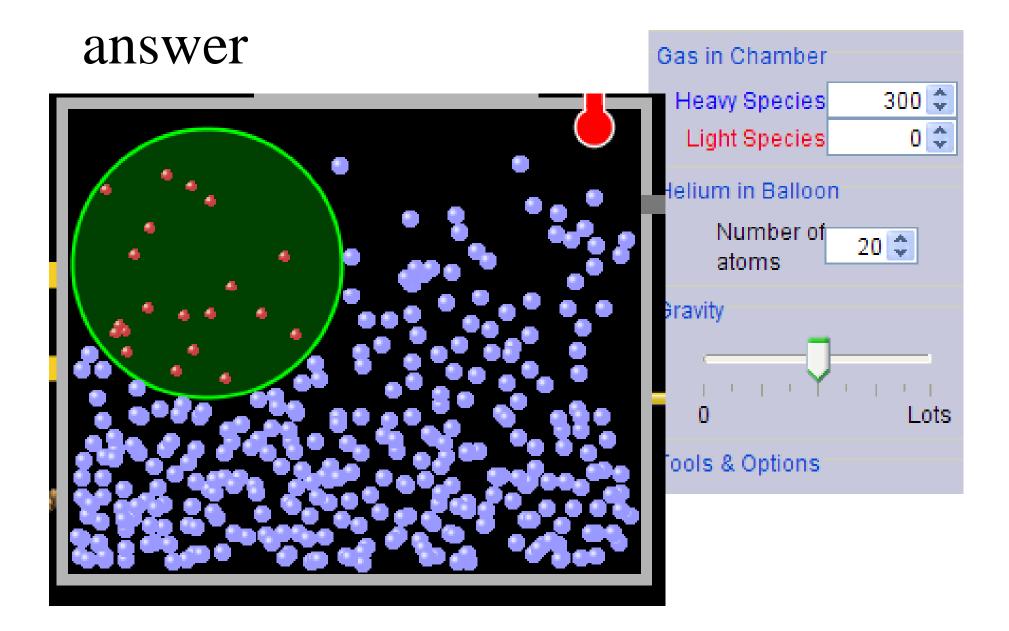
- A. Expand and float
- B. Expand and sink
- C. Stay the same size and float
- D. Stay the same size and sink





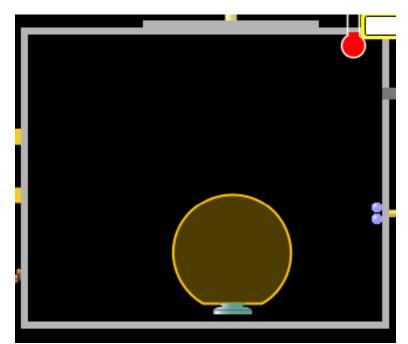


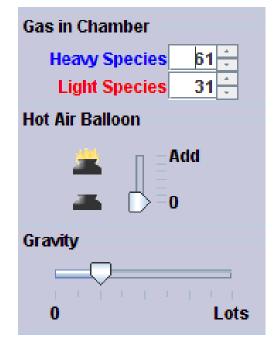
Discussion: Would the results be different if the outside molecules were the heavier species?

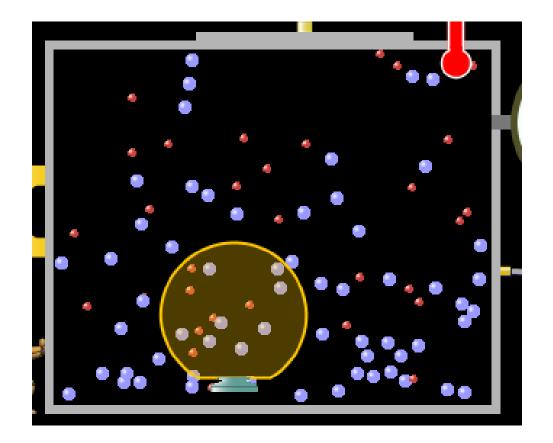


Would you expect the hot air balloon to float or sink?

A.Sink B.Float

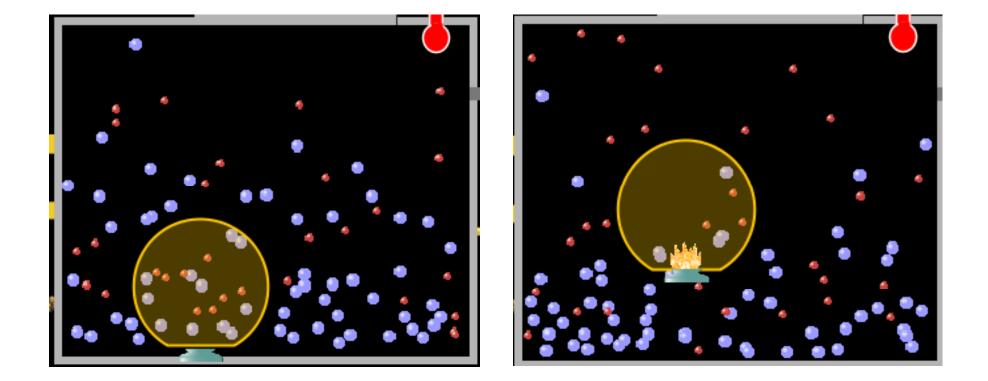






Discussion: Would there be a molecular combination that would allow the balloon to float?

Why did the hot air balloon float after the heater was used?



Discussion question